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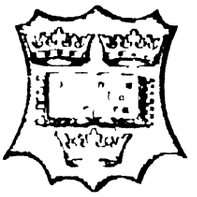

LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW

AND NEW YORK

A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

DR. JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME III.

D	E
By J. A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.	By HENRY BRADLEY, M.A.

OXFORD:
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Oxford
PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
BY HORACE HART, M.A.
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

TO

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

THIS

HISTORICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

IS

BY HER GRACIOUS PERMISSION

DUTIFULLY DEDICATED

BY

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

A.D. M DCCC XCVII

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PREFACE TO VOLUME III.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters D and E (the latter edited by Mr. H. Bradley). Including the Main words, to which separate articles are devoted (e.g. **Day, Eye**), the special combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words (e.g. **day-boy, eye-wash**), and the Subordinate entries of distinct forms of words, entered in their alphabetical places with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated (e.g. **Damacene,** obs. f. DAMSON; **Ee,** Sc. form of EYE), the number of words amounts to 29,042. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning (such as *day-beam, day-flier, eye-like, eye-syringe*), of which lists are given under the Main words without further explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 2,750 more, raising the actual total of words included in the volume to 31,792.

These words are thus distributed between the two letters:

	Main Words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total.
D	13,478	2,099	1,480	1,994	19,051
E	9,249	1,813	923	756	12,741

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered as *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ‖). The distribution of the Main words is as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
D	10,033	3,046	399	13,478
E	6,521	2,409	319	9,249
	16,554	5,455	718	22,727

If to these be added the words in Volumes I and II, we have, for the contents of the first five letters of the alphabet, the following figures:

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total.
A–E	66,254	13,181	10,156	8,017	97,608

That is to say, nearly a hundred thousand words, simple and compound, have already been dealt with in the Dictionary. Of the 66,254 Main words, 47,786 ($72\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.) are current and native or fully naturalized, 15,952 (24 per cent.) are obsolete, and 2,516 ($3\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.) alien or imperfectly naturalized[1].

[1] For the sake of comparison with Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and with some more recent lexicographical works, the following figures have been carefully compiled for the letter D.

	Johnson	Cassell's Encyclopædic.	Century Dict.	Funk's 'Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded in D	2,684	10,089	10,705	11,181	19,051
Words illustrated by quotations	2,136	5,251	4,977	1,313	16,128
Number of illustrative quotations	6,529	9,178	12,471	1,815	85,446

The number of quotations under D in Richardson's Dictionary, where the first serious effort was made to show the history of words by quotations, is 7,988.

Of this volume 740 pages are occupied by the letter D, 488 by E. The contents of the E part are treated of by Mr. Bradley in the Prefatory Note to that letter. Of the D part, the first 75 pages, to the end of DEA-, and the last 200, from DIT- to the end, exemplify fully the composite nature of the modern English vocabulary. Its two main bodies of words, from Teutonic and Romanic, are reinforced by a smaller body from Greek, and interspersed with words in varying numbers from most of the European, many of the Oriental, and some American and African languages. The same elements characterize pages 76 to 396 (DIB- to end of DIR-), where, however, there is a great preponderance of words formed with the Latin (and French) prefix DE-, Latin DI- and DIF- (forms of DIS-), and Greek DI- and DIA-. But pages 379–540 contain an almost solid block of words formed with the Latin prefix DIS-, extending to no fewer than 3,049 main words, and including many of the most important verbs in the language, with their cognate substantives and adjectives. We have only to turn to such words as *defer*, *degrade*, *delay*, *depend*, *determine*, *detract*, *differ*, *discover*, *disease*, *dispose*, *-ition*, *distance*, *-ant*, *distract*, *distress*, *district*, *disturb* to appreciate the practical importance of this element. A strong contrast to this latinized group is afforded by the 66 pages of words in DR-, a combination foreign to Latin, in which therefore the words of Latin derivation are at a minimum, and either go back to Greek or Celtic (*Dryad*, *Druid*), or arise from later syncopation, as *dress*.

Among the more important words of Old English and Norse origin are the great verb DO, to the lexicographer one of the most formidable words in the language, which here occupies 16 columns, DRAW (17 columns), the verbs *dare*, *deal*, *die*, *dight*, *dip*, *dive*, *drag*, *drink*, *drive*, *drop*, *dwell*, *dye*; the substantives DOG (claiming, with its combinations, 22 columns), *daughter*, *death*, *die*, *door*, *down* (sb., adv., prep., adj. and vb.), *draught* (and *draft*), *duck*, *drone*; the adjectives *dark*, *dead*, *deaf*, *dear*, *deep*, *dry*, *dull*, *dumb*. Among those of French extraction are the verbs *defeat*, *deign*, *dine*, *doubt*, *dress*; the substantives *dame*, *damsel*, *danger*, *deacon*, *demesne*, *diamond*, *diaper*, *dinner*, *dozen*, *dragon*, *dragoon*, *dungeon*; the adjectives *dainty*, *diligent*, DOUBLE (with combinations, 13 columns), *due*. Among the words of Greek derivation are the medical terms in DIA- so curiously formed from Greek phrases; though now represented in current use only by *Diachylon*, they were formerly so numerous that their common element *dia* was itself taken as a word meaning 'medical preparation.' Interesting groups of *dia-* words are those connected with *diaphanous* and *diathermanous*; other important groups from Greek are those in DYNAM-, and DYS-.

Among the words on which new etymological or historical light has been shed, or where the history of special senses has been for the first time worked out, are *daffodil*, *damask*, *dapple*, *dean*, DEBENTURE, *Black* DEATH, *decoy*, *demijohn*, *dene-hole*, *dengue*, DERRING-do, *diaper*, *dicker*, *diet*, *dilettante*, *diocese*, *diphtheria*, DISMAL, DISPATCH, *dock*, *doddered*, *dolmen*, *Dom-daniel*, *dragoon*; the military sense of *detail*, the academic sense of *determine*, *-ation*, the philosophical sense of *dialectic*, the ecclesiastical and political senses of *dispense*, *dispensation*, the logical sense of *distribution*, *distributive*. Other words of which the English history receives special treatment are *dirge*, *Dane-geld*, *Dane-law*, *dauphin*, *deacon*, *deist*, *deity*, *defenestration*, *demarcation*, *demesne*, *despot*, *deuce*, DEVIL, *de-witt*, *diamond*, DICTIONARY, *die* (*dice*), *discount*, *distemper* and its family, *divan* (*dewan*, *douane*), *docket*, *Doctor's Commons*, *dodo*, *doldrum*, DOLLAR, *domesday*, *donkey*, DUKE, *dunce*, *Dunstable* (*way*), DUTCH, *dynamics*, *dynamo*. Attention is called to the etymological articles on the verbs *die* and *do*; under DROP sb. there is a note showing the historical relations of the *dreep*, *drip*, *droop*, *drop* family of words.

The materials for the words from *D* to *Dely* were sub-edited for us by Mr. F. T. Elworthy of Wellington, Somerset, with the collaboration of members of his family; the following section, to the end of *Dh*, by Miss J. E. A. Brown of Further Barton, near Cirencester; a small section, from *Dia* to *Dialysis*, by the Rev. W. E. Smith then of Putney; and the remainder by our indefatigable worker, the late Mr. P. W. Jacob of Guildford, part of this having been previously arranged by Mr. J. W. Warre Tyndale of Evercreech. Much of the letter was subsequently revised, with addition of more recent materials, by the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., of 14 Norham Road, Oxford, and by Mr. John Dormer, then of Horsham; to the former of these we are also indebted for the detailed investigation of the history of several interesting words; and to the latter for the compilation of the Lists of Special Wants for D, as also for filling many gaps in our quotations for scientific and technical words.

In the 'proof' stage, continuous assistance has been rendered by Lord Aldenham (better known to friends of the Dictionary as Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs), the Rev. Canon Fowler, D.D. of Durham, the Rev.

J. B. Johnston, B.D., of Falkirk, Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow, and, for later parts of D, by Miss Edith Thompson and Miss E. Perronet Thompson, Reigate, and Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., formerly of the British Museum. But above all, we have to record the inestimable collaboration of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose voluntary labours have completed the literary and documentary history of numberless words, senses, and idioms, and whose contributions are to be found on every page; also the unflagging services of Dr. W. C. Minor, which have week by week supplied additional quotations for the words actually preparing for press[1].

Grateful acknowledgement is made of the generous help of all these contributors and collaborators; as, also, of the contributions of Professor Eduard Sievers of Leipzig to the etymological articles on Teutonic words, and of M. Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France, to the solution of difficult points in French etymology. Among others who have given help on particular etymological points, are M. Antoine Thomas of Paris, Dr. W. H. Muller of Leyden, Professor F. Kluge of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Prof. A. S. Napier, M.A., Prof. Margoliouth, M.A., the Rev. Prof. Driver, D.D., and Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A., of Oxford. Many of the scholars and specialists named in the Preface to Vol. I. have also helped on particular points; special mention is due of Professor Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Prof. F. W. Maitland, LL.D. of Cambridge, Prof. H. Goudy, D.C.L., LL.D., Prof. T. E. Holland, D.C.L., Oxford, the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., the late Professor Wallace (of whose ever ready help with logical and philosophical terms a lamentable accident has so lately deprived us), Mr. H. T. Gerrans, M.A., L. Fletcher, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., and the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew. We have also to acknowledge the substantial help of Prof. Albert Chester of Hamilton College, Clinton, New Jersey, with mineralogical terms; of Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Gosport, with the history of medical and pathological words (see *diphtheria*); of Mr. Barclay Head of the British Museum, with several numismatical words; of Mr. C. W. C. Oman, M.A., with the history of the word *duke*, and of Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson, F.S.A., and Prof. R. B. Clifton, F.R.S., with that of *Dynamo* and *Dynamic*.

The assistants in the Scriptorium, who have been engaged on the work all through D, are Mr. C. G. Balk, Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A., and Mr. F. J. Sweatman, B.A. In the early part of the letter I had the co-operation also of the late Mr. John Mitchell and of Mr. W. Worrall, B.A. Mr. Mitchell had been on the staff of the Dictionary for more than eleven years; and his sudden and lamented death, caused by a fall when climbing in the Snowdon region, on August 30, 1894, was for certain departments of our work a loss which is not yet repaired. In the later parts of the letter, I have had the assistance of Mr. C. Talbut Onions, M.A., and Mr. A. R. Sewall; and, for certain portions, of Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD,
May, 1897.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

(The recent publication by the Navy Records Society of a volume containing Naval Accounts of the reign of Henry VII, edited by Mr. M. Oppenheim, has carried back the documentary history of many naval terms to a date much earlier than was previously known. Among the D words are the following:)

Davitt. 1485 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Daviott for the bote. *Ibid.* 49 Daviottes in the ffore castell. 1495 *Ibid.* 193 Devettes with a shyver of yron. *Ibid.* Dyvettes with a colke of brasse.

Dock. 1486 *Ibid.* 23 About the bringing of the same ship into her dokke. 1488 *Ibid.* 26 Keping the said Ship at Erith in her dokke. 1495 *Ibid.* 137 The Reparalyng, fortifying, and amendyng the dokke for the Kynges shippes at Portesmouth, makyng of the gates, & fortifying the hede of the same dokke. *Dock-head* 1497 *Ibid.* 143 The dokke, the dokke hedde & gates of the same.

Dunnage. 1497 *Ibid.* 251 For xxxvj shegge Shevys layed alow in John Millers crayer for donage.

Dory, *sb.*[2] 1726 *Trav. Capt. N. Uring* 346 We launched the Dory over the reef.

Daver, *v. dial.* [In I. app. cognate with Du. *daveren* to shake, quake, MLG., LG. *dawern*, a word of frequentative form, of which the root is uncertain. In II. perh. transferred from the same.]

[1] Many new names have to be added to the List of Readers for the Dictionary; of these the following are here mentioned on account of the importance of their contributions: Albert Matthews, Esq., Boston, U.S. (*c* 28,000), George Joicey, Esq., Gateshead-on-Tyne (8,500), Rev. J. W. Hooper, M.A., Gateshead-on-Tyne (6,000), Halkett Lord, Esq., Scotch Plains, New Jersey, U.S. (4,000), Miss H. M. Poynter, Oxford (2,500), Hellier R. H. Gosselin, Esq., and Miss Geraldine H. Gosselin, London (3,500). Constant help in the alphabetizing of material has been given by Mrs. Walkey, North Allington, Bridport.

E

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE portion of the Dictionary occupied with the letter E contains 9,249 Main words, 1,813 Subordinate words, 923 Special combinations, and 756 Obvious combinations: total 12,741. Of the 9,249 Main words, 2,409, or 26 per cent., are marked as obsolete, and 319, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as alien or imperfectly naturalized.

The section of the English vocabulary included in the present half-volume is remarkable for the extremely small proportion of native English words which it contains, as compared with the large number of words adopted from French (many of which are obsolete), and of derivatives from Greek and Latin. A feature of the words beginning with E that will at once attract attention is the unusual abundance of technical terms belonging to modern science. It has often been difficult to determine whether particular words of this class should be inserted or not; and probably no two critics would entirely agree in their lists of deficiencies or redundancies in this respect. While care has been taken to ensure the utmost possible accuracy in the explanation of the scientific terms given, it must be remembered that the concern of an English Dictionary is with their origin and history as words, not with the minute description of the things which they represent. So far as possible, modern words of this kind have been traced back to the authors by whom they were formed, and the inventor's own statements as to the etymology and the reason for which the name was given have, when it seemed necessary, been quoted.

Among the articles in which the current etymological statements are corrected or supplemented may be mentioned those on the words *each*, *eagre*, *Easter*, *Easterling*, *earnest*, *eddish*, *eel*, *either*, *elope*, *ember*, *embracer*[2], *encrinus*, *engineer*, *enker*, *enlist*, *enough*, *entellus*, *enthusiasm*, *entice*, *entropy*, *epergne*, *ephah*, *epicure*, *era*, *ermine*, *errand*, *errant*, *essera*, *esurine*, *euonymus*, *euphroe*, *even* sb., *evening*, *ever*, *excise*, *extra*. New etymological information has also been given in many of the articles on prefixes and suffixes, which are here extraordinarily numerous. Among the words of interesting history or sense-development are *economy*, *ecstasy*, *edge*, *effluvium*, *electricity*, *element*, *elocution*, *embezzle*, *emperor*, *emphasis*, *enchant*, *engage*, *engine*, *English*, *entail*, *entertain*, *enthusiasm*, *entire*, *esquire*, *essence*, *establishment*, *estate*, *esteem*, *estrange*, *eternal*, *ether*, *euphuism*, *evangelical*, *evict*, *evidence*, *evident*, *evil*, *evolution*, *exact* adj., *excelsior*, *exception*, *exchange*, *exchequer*, *exclusive*, *execute*, *exercise*, *exhaust*, *exhibition*, *exorbitant*, *expedite*, *expense*, *expire*, *explain*, *explode*, *express*, *expression*, *exquisite*, *extend*, *exterminate*, *extenuate*, *extravagant*, *eye*.

The treatment of the pronunciation has presented some special difficulties. An unusually large proportion of the words dealt with belong to the class that are much better known in their written than in their spoken form. The difficulties connected with the orthoepy of words of this kind have already been referred to by Dr. Murray in the Preface to Vol. I; but the words beginning with E are perplexing for a reason peculiar to themselves, the initial *e* in unaccented syllables being pronounced variously in the same word, not only by different speakers, but sometimes even by the same speaker. In words beginning with unstressed *e* before two (written) consonants, like *effect*, *eclipse*, *entail*, the initial sound is in rapid or familiar pronunciation almost universally (ė); but in careful or syllabic pronunciation the majority of educated speakers would retain the older sound of (e), except before *s*. On this ground it has been thought best to use the symbol (e) in the notation of words like those above quoted, and (ė) in that of words like *essential*, *estate*; but it should be understood that the sound expressed by the latter symbol is in colloquial use always a permissible substitute for an initial unstressed (e). Similar uncertainties exist with regard to the unstressed initial E before a single consonant: in most of the words in which this occurs the pronunciation varies between (*ĭ*) and (*i*).

Before being taken in hand by the present editor, the material for the letter E had (in common with that for several other portions of the alphabet) been subedited in 1881–2 under Dr. Murray's direction by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob, who also revised it in 1884–5, incorporating the additional quotations accumulated in the meantime. Hearty acknowledgement is made of the important service thus rendered by Mr. Jacob; and

it is a cause of regret that this accomplished scholar did not survive to see the publication of the first of those portions of the work to the preliminary arrangement of which he so zealously devoted the latest years of his life.

Although Dr. Murray is not responsible for any of the faults that may exist in this portion of the work, he has rendered much valuable assistance in its preparation; there are in fact few pages that have not been improved by the adoption of his suggestions. The proofs have been regularly read by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has furnished many hundreds of important quotations, carrying back the history of words to an earlier date, or exemplifying senses or constructions not sufficiently illustrated; also by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.P., by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., of Durham, and by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who have contributed many valuable annotations. Mr. John Mitchell, Dr. Murray's senior assistant, has also furnished useful remarks on the proofs.

On questions of Teutonic philology important help has been received from Prof. Eduard Sievers, Halle, and Prof. Napier, Oxford: on questions of Romanic philology the advice of Prof. Paul Meyer has been of great value. For information on various special subjects my thanks are due to the following: the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L.; Mr. A. Beazeley, C.E.; the Rev. T. E. Bridgett; the Rev. W. Bright, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch.; Dr. Robert Brown; Mr. A. H. Bullen, M.A.; Mr. Ingram Bywater, M.A., Oxford; Mr. J. S. Cotton, M.A., Editor of *The Academy*; Mr. P. A. Daniel; Mr. Léon Delbos; Mr. C. E. Doble, M.A., Oxford; Mr. Austin Dobson; the Rev. Canon D. Silvan Evans; Dr. Fennell, Cambridge (for several references for the article *Eureka*); Dr. Robert von Fleischhacker; Dr. S. Rawson Gardiner; Dr. R. Garnett, British Museum; Mr. Israel Gollancz, M.A., Cambridge; Dr. Carl Horstmann; Mr. Henry Jenner, British Museum; Mr. Henry Jones ('Cavendish'); Mr. W. F. Kirby, Nat. Hist. Dept., British Museum; Prof. E. Ray Lankester; Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A.; Mr. Julian Marshall; Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., British Museum; Mr. F. D. Matthew; Prof. Alfred Newton, Cambridge; Prof. Karl Pearson, University College, London; Mr. T. G. Pinches, British Museum; Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., British Museum; Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; Mr. F. York Powell, M.A., Oxford; Mr. R. B. Prosser; Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, British Museum; Prof. Rhŷs, Oxford; Dr. Ch. Rieu, British Museum; Mr. J. S. Shedlock; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Cambridge; Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A.; Dr. Oskar Sommer; Mr. W. Barclay Squire, British Museum; Mr. W. Sykes, M.R.C.S., Mexborough; Miss Edith Thompson; Dr. R. F. Weymouth. I have regretfully to record that Dr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., Mr. James Lecky, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Littledale, who furnished information or suggestions for some of the earlier articles, are no longer living to receive this acknowledgement of their valued help.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Trustees of the British Museum for granting me special facilities for working in the Library; to the officers of that institution for the readiness which they have shown on all occasions to assist my researches; and to Dr. F. J. Furnivall for constant and important help in many ways. To my assistants, Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., and Messrs. W. J. Lewis, W. J. Bryan, and H. J. Bayliss, working at Oxford, and Mr. E. Gunthorpe, working with me in the verification of references, etc., at the British Museum, I owe cordial acknowledgements for their zealous and painstaking co-operation. To these names must be added those of Mr. S. A. Strong, M.A., and Mr. F. S. Arnold, M.A., each of whom in succession was for a short period one of my Oxford assistants, but for reasons of health was compelled to withdraw from the work. Special recognition is also due to the valuable services rendered by Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., in the revision of the proofs.

HENRY BRADLEY.

LONDON, *October* 1893.

EMENDATIONS.

Each. The form *euych* should be deleted, with the quotation 1480–7 under (A. ε), in which this occurs, the correct reading being *euerych* (see EVERY).

Egg-berry. (EGG *sb.* 7, p. 58.) This is a corrupt form of HAGBERRY, and ought not to have been given here.

Egromancy. The form *egremauncey* occurs *a* 1649 in *Gregory's Chron.* (Camd. Soc. 1876), 183.

Eirant. This form and *Errant* (omitted in its alphabetical place) see variants of HAURIANT, q.v.

Enhendee. The word is, as stated in the text, a mistake for OF. *enheudee*; but the misreading occurs in Fr. writers, *e.g.* Palliott 1664.

Eve-star. The quotation 1691 under this word should be deleted. The word *evester* occurring there is adapted from the mod. Lat. *euestrum*, which seems to have been arbitrarily invented by Paracelsus, and is explained in the *Onomasticon* of Toxites (1574) to mean, amongst other things, 'the astral body [*corpus sidereum*] of man, which foretells to us either death or any other evil.'

Eylet-hole, *sb.* 1. The following earlier example has been found:—1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 334 Makyng of olyett-hooles with other necessaries for the seid sayles.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

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

g as in *g*o (g*o*ᵘ).
h ... *h*o! (h*o*ᵘ).
r ... *r*un (r*ʊ*n), ter*r*ier (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... her (həɹ), far*th*er (fäːɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (s*ī*), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bēᴵð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (viːʒən), d*é*jeuner (dezʊ́ne).
dʒ ... *j*udge (dʒʊdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*ing (siːŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ṅ as in *French nasal*, *en*viron (aṅviroṅ).
lʸ ... It. seraglio (seːrāːlʸo).
nʸ ... It. signore (siɲʸóːre).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχʷ).
χʸ ... Ger. i*ch* (iχʸ), Sc. ni*ch*t (nėχʸt).
ɣ ... Ger. sagen (zāːɣĕn).
ɣʸ ... Ger. legen, regnen (lĕːɣʸĕn, rĕːɣʸnĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à* la mode (a la mɒd').
ai ... aye=*y*es (ai), Is*ai*ah (əizaiːă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʊ ... c*u*t (kʊt), s*o*n (sʊn).
ę ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
e ... surv*ey* *só.* (sə́ːrve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃe).
‖ę ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃę́f).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*io*n (nḗᴵʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ɔ ... Fr. eau de vie (ṓ dɔ vīː).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).
i ... Psyche (səiːkí), react (ríˌæːkt).
o ... ach*o*r (ḗᴵːkoɹ), m*o*rality (moræːlíti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... h*e*ro (hīᵉːro), z*o*ology (zoːɪplŏdʒi).
ǫ ... wh*a*t (hwǫt), w*a*tch (wǫtʃ).
ǫ́, ǫ́* .. g*o*t (gǫ́t), s*o*ft (sǫ́ft).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).
‖ö́ ... Fr. p*eu* (pö́).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diurḗᴵʃən).
u ... unt*o* (ʊːntu), fr*u*gality (fru-).
iu ... Matth*ew* (mæːþiu), v*ir*t*ue* (vəːɹtiu).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (müːlĕr).
‖ǘ ... Fr. d*u*ne (dün).
ᵉ (see īᵉ, ēᵉ, ōᵉ, ūᵉ) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
ᵎ, ᵘ (see ḗᴵ, ʊ́ᵘ) }
' as in able (ḗᴵb'l), eaten (ít'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).
ə̄ ... c*u*rl (kə̄ɹl), f*ur* (fə̄ɹ).
ę̄ (ę̄ᵉ)... th*e*re (ðę̄ᵉɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pę̄ᵉɹ).
ē (ḗᴵ)... r*ei*n, r*a*in (rḗᴵn), th*ey* (ðḗᴵ).
ę́̄ ... Fr. f*aî*re (fę́̄rʼ).
ɔ̄ ... f*ir* (fɔ̄ɹ), f*er*n (fɔ̄ɹn), *ea*rth (ɔ̄ɹþ).
ī (īᵉ)... b*ie*r (bīᵉɹ), cl*ea*r (klīᵉɹ).
ī ... th*ie*f (þī́f), s*ee* (sī́).
ō (ōᵉ)... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bōᵉɹ), gl*o*ry (glōᵉːri).
ǭ (ǭʷ)... s*o*, s*ow* (sǭʷ), s*ou*l (sǭʷl).
ǭ ... w*a*lk (wǭk), w*a*rt (wǭɹt).
ɒ̄ ... sh*o*rt (ʃɒ̄ɹt), th*o*rn (þɒ̄ɹn).
‖õ ... Fr. c*oeu*r (kṍr).
‖ɒ̃ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gɒ̃́tĕ), Fr. je*û*ne (ʒɒ̃n).
ū (ūᵒ).. p*oo*r (pūᵒɹ), m*oo*rish (mūᵒriʃ).
iū, ᶦū... p*u*re (piūᵒɹ), l*u*re (lᶦūᵒɹ).
ū ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (tū mūnz).
iū, ᶦū... f*ew* (fiū), l*u*te (lᶦūt).
‖ū̃ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grū̃n), Fr. j*us* (ʒū̃).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămīːbă).
ĕ̆ ... *a*ccept (ĕ̆kseːpt), mani*a*c (meᴵːniĕ̆k).
ĕ̆ ... datum (deᴵːtĕ̆m).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mĕ̆ʊːmĕnt), sev*e*ral (seːvĕrăl).
ĕ́ ... separate (*adj.*) (seːpărĕ́t).
ė ... added (æːdėd), *e*state (ėsteᴵːt).
ĭ ... van*i*ty (væːnĭti).
ɪ̆ ... r*e*main (rɪ̆meᴵːn), b*e*lieve (bɪ̆lī́v).
ŏ ... th*eo*ry (þīːŏri).
ŏ́ ... v*io*let (vəiːŏ́lėt), p*a*rody (pæːɹŏ́di).
ǫ̆ ... *au*thority (ǫ̆́þɒːrĭti).
ę́̆ ... c*o*nnect (kę́̆neːkt), amaz*o*n (æːmăzę́̆n).
ŭ, ᶦŭ verd*u*re (vəːɹdiŭɹ), meas*u*re (meːgᶦŭɹ).
ŭ ... altogether (ǫ̆ltŭgeːðəɹ).
iŭ ... circ*u*lar (səːɹkiŭlăɹ).

* *ǫ́* the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *ę*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as *ę*, *ǫ́* (having the phonetic value of *ę* and *ǫ*, or ǫ, above); as in *ęnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mǫnn* from *mann*, *ǫn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

D.

D (dī), the fourth letter of the Roman alphabet, corresponding in position and power to the Phœnician and Hebrew *Daleth*, and Greek *Delta*, Δ, whence also its form was derived by rounding one angle of the triangular form. It represents the sonant dental mute, or point-voice stop consonant, which in English is alveolar rather than dental. The plural has been written D's, Ds, de's.

The phonetic value of D in English is constant, except that in past participles the earlier full spelling *-ed* is retained where the pronunciation after a breath-consonant is now *t*, as in *looked, dipped, fished, passed*. The spelling *-ed* is now even extended to words in which OE. had *t*, as in *wished, puffed, kissed*, OE. *wyscte, fyfte, cyste*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (*Z.*) 6 *B, c, d, g, þ, t*, geendiað on *e*. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* v. i, His desperate deadly daunting dagger :—there are your d's for you ! 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 67 b, The Walls .. of Memphis [were] built in the shape of a D. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 168 This..must end in darkness, desolation, despair—everything dreadful beginning with *d*.

2. Used in reference to the shape of the letter, as *D-shaped*; so *D block, D trap, D valve*, etc. See also DEE.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 *D-Blocks* are lumps of oak in the shape of a D .. bolted to the ship's side, in the channels. 1827 FAREY *Steam Eng.* 707 Sliding valves.. called D valves. 1849 E. F. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 161 The saddle..should be abundantly studded..with iron loops: or as they are—from their shape—termed in Colonial phraseology, D's. [See DEE.] *Ibid.* 163 Append to one of the D's of the said saddle, a leathern bottle. 1892 T. B. F. EMERSON *Epid. Pneumonia* 11 The catch-pit was covered in by a D trap.

3. Used euphemistically for *damn* (often printed d—), etc. Cf. DEE *v.*

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xi, He flung out in his violent way, and said, with a D, 'Then do as you like'. 1877 GILBERT *Com. Opera, H.M.S. Pinafore* I, Though 'bother it' I may Occasionally say, I never use a big, big D—.

II. 1. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order, with the value of *fourth*; applied, *e.g.*, to the fourth quire or sheet of a book, a group or section in classification, etc.

1886 *Oxford Univ. Statutes* (1890) 109 The examination in the above-mentioned Group D shall be under the direction of the Board of the Faculty of Theology.

b. In typical or hypothetical examples of any argumentation, D is put for a fourth person or thing. (Cf. A, II. 4.)

1858 KINGSLEY *Let. to J. Ludlow* in *Life* xvii. (1879) II. 78 How worthless opinions of the Press are. For if A, B, C, D, flatly contradict each other, one or more must be wrong, eh? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 208 If A is B, C is D. 1887 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct. 3/2 This or that understanding between Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C, and Mr. D.

2. *spec.* in *Music*. The name of the second note of the 'natural' major scale. (In Italy and France called *Re*.) Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 77 *D sol re*, one Cliffe, two notes haue I. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 269/2 A Concerto of Bach in D minor.

3. In *Algebra*: see A, II. 5. In the higher mathematics, *d* is the sign of differentiation, and *D* of derivation; *D* is also used to denote the deficiency of a curve.

1858 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* ii. (1879) 30 We call the deficiency of a curve the number D, by which its number of double points is short of the maximum. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 5 When the increment is supposed infinitely small, it is called a *differential*, and represented by *dx*.

III. Abbreviations, etc.

1. *d* stands for L. *denarius* and so for 'penny', 'pence'; as 1*d.* = one penny, £. *s. d.* = pounds, shillings and pence. † Formerly also, *d.* = one half (L. *dimidium*, also contracted *di., dim.*); D. = dollar (in *U.S.*; now $.

1387 *E. E. Wills* 2 Y be-quethe to the werkes of poulys vj s. viij d. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 269 For d. a quarter of pepur. *c* 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet.* 15 Fore some dey he wyll vij.d drynke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 140 What's the price of this yncle? i. d. 1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 535/1 A pound of tea..costs 2 D. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 233 Pence or half-pence are not legal tender for more than 12*d.*, or farthings for more than 6*d*.

2. D, the sign for 500 in Roman numerals, as MDCCCXCIII = 1893. [Understood to be the half of CIↃ, earlier form of M = 1,000.]

(Formerly occasionally written Dᵉ.)

1459 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* I 469 Summa, DCCCC lxv. unces. *Ibid.* 471 Summa, Dᵉ unces. 1569 GRAFTON *Chron.* 16 This Thurston obteyned the rule of the Abbey againe for the price of .D. pound.

3. D. = various proper names, as Daniel, David; † D. = Duke; d., *d.* (usually before a date) = died; † d. = degree (of angular measure); *d* (in dental formulæ) = deciduous, as *dc.*, deciduous canine, *di.*, deciduous incisor; d or D (*Anat.*) = dorsal; D, 'in the *Complete Book*, means dead or deserted' (Adm. Smyth); d. (in a ship's log) = drizzling. In *Academical degrees* D. = Doctor (as a Lat. word following, and as English preceding, other initials), as D.D. (*Divinitatis Doctor*), Doctor of Divinity, LL.D. (*Legum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws, M.D., Doctor of Medicine, Ph. D., Doctor of Philosophy, D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law, D.Lit., Lit.D., Doctor of Literature, D.Sc., Doctor of Science. D.C. (*Music*) = *Da Capo* (q.v.). D.G. = L. *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God, *Deo gratias*, thanks to God. D.L., Deputy Lieutenant. D.T., vulgar abbrev. of *delirium tremens*. D.V. = L. *Deo volente*, God willing.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 75 Betwixt the Emp. then living and the last D. [= Duke] great gelosies underhand. 1606 COKE in *True & Perf. Relat.* T j b, A Doctor of fiue Dd. as Dissimulation, Deposing of Princes ..Destruction. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 64 This North was created D.D. in Paris. 1635 J. WELLS *Sciogr.* 4 Let 60 d. of the chorde, be equal to 30 d. of the Sines. 1710 SACHEVERELL *Sp. on Impeach.* 51 This argues a scandalous Ignorance .. in a D.D. *a* 1866 KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 186 My dear wife (D.G.) bore up well through the nursing. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 62 His cousin, the Ph.D. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. (1885) 119 The D.D.'s used to be the leaders. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* ii. 30 The 'D.V.' of a missionary-meeting placard.

-d, formative of *pa. pple.* as in *heard, paid, dead*: see -ED *suffix*.

Da (dā). Nursery and homely abbrev. of DADA.

1851 LADY DUFF GORDON *Let.* in *Three Gener. English-women* (1888) II. 216 Whether Da and my mother will stay at Weybridge, I know not. *Ibid.* 217 Da is gloomy, I fear 'tis his normal state.

Da, obs. form of DAW, DAY, DOE.

Dab (dæb), *sb.*[1] In 3-4 **dabbe**. [f. DAB *v.*[1], both being found c. 1300.]

1. A blow of somewhat sharp and abrupt character. **b.** A blow from a bird's beak, or with the corner or point of anything which scarcely or only slightly penetrates; a thrust as if aiming to strike or stab; an aimed blow. **c.** *dial.* A slight blow with the back of the hand or the like, a box, a slap.

1300 *K. Alis.* 2306 Philot him gaf anothir dabbe, That in the scheld the gysarme Byleſte hongyng, and eke the arme. *Ibid.* 2794 They laughte dedly dabbe. *Ibid.* 7304 Bytweone you delith hit with dabbe, And with spere, and sweordis dunt. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dab* .. also a light blow on the Chaps, or box on the Ear. 1731 SWIFT *Mem. Capt. Creichton* Wks. 1768 XI. 161, I gave him a dab in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 69 Giving us several dabs with its beak. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xi, Making two dabs at him in the air with her needle. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My School-boy Fr.* 125 She made furious dabs at him. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Dab*, a slight blow, generally with the back of the hand [So in *N. W. Linc.* and *Cheshire Gloss.*]

d. *fig.* (cf. *rap, poke, thrust.*)

1705 in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 100 Here's another dab upon Govr Nicholson. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II xx. 140 At our alighting, I gave him another dab. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 391 'Tis now an age ..Since we have had a dab at any body.

2. A gentle blow or tap with a soft substance, which is pressed slightly on the object and then quickly withdrawn; a stroke with a dabber.

1755 in JOHNSON

3. A flattish mass of some soft or moist substance dabbed or dropped on anything.

1749 in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) I. xiii. 293 Putting a large dab of hot wax under the arms. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 We..garnish the rims of our dishes with dabs of chewed greens. 1779 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Nov., How can two or three dabs of paint ever be worth such a sum as that? 1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* iii. 32 Fifteen dishes he wanted for his dinner, if he wanted one. And all of 'em dabs and messes.

4. *fig.* Applied slightingly to (a) a small or trifling amount, as of money given; (b) a slight effort of the pen, etc.

1729 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* I. 453, I had your hasty dab as you call it..your dabs are of more worth to me than folios of letters from any one else. 1735 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 13, 3200*l.* ever since he was King, besides several little dabs of money. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) II. 337 (D.) A new dab called *Anecdotes of Polite Literature*. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 29 Jan., I actually asked for this dab of preferment.

5. a. A wet or dirty clout. **b.** A pinafore. *dial.*

1714 SWIFT *Hue & Cry*, Reckon with my Washerwoman; making her allow for old Shirts, Socks, Dabbs and Markeers, which she bought of me. 1721 BAILEY, *Dab*..a dirty clout. 1837 THACKERAY *Yellowplush* i, Wet dabs of dishclouts flapped in your face. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dab*, a child's pinafore.

6. Applied to persons: **a.** An untidy woman, a drab. **b.** A small child, a chit.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Dab*..also a word of Contempt for a Woman. 1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 91 It [Betty] is such an engaging, good-hearted little dab. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk., Dab*, an untidy, thriftless woman. [So *Cheshire Gloss.*] 1833 SIR F. HEAD *Bubbles of Brunnen*, A little bare-headed, bare-footed dab of a child. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Dab*, a chit.

7. See quots.

1758 DYCHE *Dict., Dab*..likewise a mangled piece of fat meat goes by this name. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1877) 38 Dabs of dingy bacon.

8. *pl.* The refuse or sediment of sugar.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dabs*, refuse foots of sugar. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/4 Barbadoes dabs, 20s. to 21s. Grenada dabs, 17s. to 19s. 6d.

9. *Type-founding.* See quots.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Dab*, an impression in type-metal of a die in course of sinking. 1889 T. B. REED (*in letter*), The common process of producing cast ornaments for printing before the introduction of electrotyping was known in English type-foundries as 'dabbing'. The original woodblock is dropped sharply into a bed of molten lead on the point of cooling. A mould or matrix of the design is thus produced. To produce replicas of the design, the operator strikes this matrix into lead. The result is a 'cast' or 'dab' in relief, which when mounted can be used to print along with type.

10. A printer's dabber.

1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 75 The worker of the press has found the..dabbers..unfit for use..He sits down with raw sheep-skin and carded wool, to stuff the balls and tie it round the handle of the dab.

11. *Comb.*, as *dab-pot*; †**dab-stone**, a game with stones; cf. *dabbers* and *dib-stone*; **dab-wash** (*dial.*), a wash of a few small articles, as distinct from the usual household wash; hence *dab-wash* vb.

1876 Browning *Pacchiarotto* 410 Stick thou, Son, to paint-brush and *dab-pot! 1652 J. Donne *Ep. Ded.* in *Donne's Paradoxes*, Lelius and Scipio are presented to us as playing at *Dabstone before they fought against Hannibal. *a* 1812 Malone (cited for **Dab-wash* by Todd s.v. *Dab*). 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* vi, Having had what is called in the district a 'dab-wash' of a few articles, forgotten on the regular day. 1881 Richardson in *Gd. Words* 51 A few clothes that had just gone through a 'dab-wash'.

¶ **12.** *Dab* is frequently written instead of Daub = rough mortar, clay used in plastering, esp. in *wattle and dab* (*daub*).

1839 Loudon *Encycl. Arch.* 840 Instead of brick nagging for partitions, cob is used for filling in the framework.. This sort of work is called rab and dab. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* vi 70 Cottages, with walls of wattle and dab.

Dab (dæb), *sb.*2 [Etymology unknown: cf. however Dab *sb.*1 3.] A species of small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes limanda*, nearly resembling the flounder, common on the sandy parts of the British coast; also used as a 'street term for small flat fish of any kind' (*Slang Dict.*).

1577 Harrison *England* III. iii. (1878) II. 20 The plaice, the but, the turbut, dorreie, dab, &c. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 72 The Dabbe or little Plaice is of the same nature. 1778 Pennant *Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 29 Dabs visit us in November. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 165 The fish fried by street dealers is known as 'plaice dabs' and 'sole dabs', which are merely plaice and soles, 'dab' being a common word for any flat fish. 1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* x. 193 A dab or plaice soon getting pale-coloured when lying upon a white surface.

b. *Comb.*, as **dab-darter**, one who spears flat-fish; **dab-fish**, flat-fish.

1883 G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xxvi. (1884) 203 In the deeper water the dab-darters are often hard at work.. the 'dart'. is like the head of a large rake with the teeth set vertically. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dab-fish*, all kinds of flat fish.

Dab (dæb), *sb.*3 [Appears before 1700; frequently referred to as school slang: origin unknown. Conjectures have been offered as to its being a corruption of *adept*, and of *dapper*, but without any other evidence than appears in the general likeness and use of the words. It is possible that it is a derivative of Dab *v.*]

One skilful or proficient *at* (†*of*, *in*) anything; an expert, an adept.

1691 *Athenian Mercury* IV. No. 3 Qu. 8 [Love is] such a Dab at his Bow and Arrows. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dab*, expert, exquisite in Roguery.. *He is a Dab at it*, He is well vers'd in it. 1721 *Vind. Sacheverell* 83 The Dr. is charg'd with being a great Dab, as the Boys say, for he plays on Sundays. *a* 1754 Fielding *Ess. Conversation* Wks. (1840) 642 (To fetch a phrase from school..) great dabs of this kind of facetiousness. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 1 A third [writer] is a dab at an index. 1845 Thackeray *Punch in the East* iv, I wish to show I am a dab in history. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press* v. (1875) 69, I am 'a dab', as we used to say at Eton, at suggesting subjects for essays.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *dab hand*.

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dab-hand*, expert at any thing. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ko. Lynne* II. iii. 67 He was a dab hand at water-colours. [The comb. occurs in many dialect glossaries from *Lonsdale* and *Holderness* to *W. Somerset.*]

Dab, *sb.*4 *slang.* A bed.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 16 Those who had been accustomed to a downy dab. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Dab*, a bed. 1823 W. T. Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* III. iii. (Farmer), Vhen ve've had the liquor, ve'll.. all go to our dabs.

Dab (dæb), *v.*1 In 4 **dabben**, 6 **dabbe**. Inflected **dabbed**, **dabbing**. [This and the accompanying sb. Dab 1 appear about 1300; there is nothing similar in OE.

Middle and early modern Dutch had a verb *dabben*, according to Oudemans, 'to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble'; cf. Ger. *tappen* to grope, fumble (with the hands, as in the dark); but it is not clear that there is any connexion between this and the English word. Rather does the latter appear to be of independent onomatopœic origin, being, primarily, the expression of the mechanical action in question by analogous oral action, including (but only in a secondary way) the representation of the sound. Cf. Dub *v.*, which in some of its senses appears to be of kindred formation.]

I. To strike, peck, stick, etc.

1. *trans.* To strike somewhat sharply and abruptly. (The ME. sense is not quite clear.) **b.** To strike so as slightly to pierce or indent; to peck as a bird with its bill; to pick the surface of a stone (see quot. 1876); to stick or thrust. Now chiefly *Sc.* **c.** in mod. dial. To strike with a slight blow, as with the back of the hand. †*To dab nebs*: to kiss.

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 192 This Frenshe come to Flaundres.. The Flemmisshe hem dabbeth o the het bare. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 551/1 The pricke of the fleshe, to dabbe him in the necke. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Hon. Whore* iv. ii, Let me alone for dabbing them o' th' neck. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Dab*, to cuff or bang; to slap or strike. 17.. in Jamieson *Pop. Ball. & Songs* (1806) I. 87 (Jam.) The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down, Though fair the rose may be. 1786 *Jug. Coalman's Courtship* (ed. 20) 5 You may.. dab nebs wi' her now an' then. 1876 Gwilt *Archit. Gloss.*, *Dabbing*, *Daubing*.. working the face of a stone..with a pick-shaped tool.. so as to form a series of minute holes. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 82 One chap dabbed his sticker through my arm here. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dab*, to give a slight blow to. 'Dost want dabbin i' th' maith' [= mouth].

d. *intr.* Of a bird: To peck with the bill. **e.** To aim *at* in order to strike, as in playing at marbles, or throwing a stone at a bird, etc. *Sc.*

1805 J. Nicol *Poems* I. 43 (Jam.) Weel daubit, Robin! there's some mair, Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare. 1826 Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 25 Chuckies.. dabbing at daigh and drummock. *Mod. Sc.* If you go near the nest, the hen will dab at you. Which marble shall I dab at? Some boys dabbing at a cat on the roof of the shed.

2. To strike or cause to strike (usually with something soft and of broadish surface) so as to exert a slight momentary pressure, and then withdraw quickly. The object may be **a.** the brush, dabber, etc. used; **b.** the moist or sticky substance applied; **c.** the surface to which it is applied.

a. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 13 b, A Painter .needs no more but wet his pencill, and dab it on their cheekes, and he shall haue vermillion and white enough. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 143 A common printer's ball..is now to be dabbed on the whole surface. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* viii. § 313, I dip my brush..and dab it against the paper.

b. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 31 a, Laser..is dabbed about the stynginges of scorpiones with oyle well menged or tempered. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housewife* 352 Dab it on with a fine rag. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Tyne* I. 8 One who dabs brick-clay into a mould. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 109 [It] dabbed glue on his gauzy wings.

c. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 63 Dip a soft rag in dead small Beer, new Milk warm, and dabb each eye, a dozen times gently. 17.. S. Sharp (J.), A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. 1879 *Newspaper*, If the bleeding be too copious, dab the part with a rag wetted with creasote.

d. *spec.* in *Printing*, *Etching*, etc.: To strike or pat with a dabber for various purposes, as *e.g.* in order to spread colour evenly over a surface.

1759 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 573, I found one painting and another dabbing. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 339 The interstices may be dabbed over with the tincture of that colour which you would have for the general ground-work. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 300 Holding the brush perpendicular to the glass, every part of the latter must be dabbed so that the surface will be dimmed by the oil. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 673/1 The insinuation [in stereotyping] of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush.

3. To set or put down with a sharp, abrupt motion (cf. to *stick down*); to throw or fling down in a rough, careless, untidy manner.

1772 G. Washington in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* May (1884) 71 They [clothes] will be.. dabbed about, in every hole and corner. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dab*, *Dab-doon*..to fling down with violence. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Dab*, to set things down carelessly, not in their right place.

II. Specific senses of doubtful history, or indirect connexion with prec.

†**4.** *Fishing.* To fish by dipping the bait gently and lightly in the water; to dap, dib. *Obs.*

1676 Cotton *Angler* II. v. 295 This way of fishing we call daping, dabbing, or dibbing.

5. To dibble. *dial.*

1787 W. Marshall *East Norf.* Gloss., *Dabbing*, dibbling, 1847 in Halliwell.

6. *Type-founding.* To produce a 'dab' in the process of making matrices, etc.

1889 [see Dab *sb.*1 9].

†**7.** ? To deceive, jape. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2402 Like the parish bull he serves them still And dabbes their husbandes clean against their will.

8. A modification of Daub *v.*, to plaster.

1577 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 164 Item, to Humfreis for dabinge the churche house..vj d. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 272 The Stepsare..dabbed over with Lime and Mortar. *Ibid.* 374 Those who in various ways transform and dab over those parts of the Building. 1855 Browning *Grammarian's Funeral* 72 Fancy the fabric Quite, ere you build..Ere mortar dab brick!

Hence **Dabbed** (dæbd) *ppl. a.*, **Da·bbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1885 *W. Rhind's Trade Circular*, A beautiful smooth ground, which.. will stand the acid bath better than any dabbed ground. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 577/2 The wound itself does not require.. washing and sponging and dabbing. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Dabbing-machine*, the machine employed in casting large metal type.

†**Dab,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [Cf. Dabby and Dabble.] ? To be wet and dabbled, to hang like wet clothes.

1558 Phaer *Æneid* VI. (R.), I creping held with crokid hands the mountaynes toppe, Encombrid in my clothes that dabbing down from me did droppe.

Dab, *adv.* [The verb-stem or sb. used elliptically.] With a dab, or sudden contact.

1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* 2 He dropt downe..as heauy as if a leaden plummet.. had fallen on the earth dab. 1884 Ruskin in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 11/1 One who sharpens his pencil point, instead of seizing his biggest brush and going dab at the mountains with splotches of colour.

Dabber (dæ·bəɹ). [f. Dab *v.*1 + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which dabs. **b.** *spec.* A rounded mass of some elastic material, enclosed in leather or silk, used to apply ink, colour, etc., evenly to a surface; employed in printing from type, wood-blocks, or engraved plates, in painting on china, etc.; in *Printing* = Ball *sb.*1 13. **c.** A brush used in stereotyping for pressing the damped paper into the interstices of the type, or for various purposes in gilding, photography, etc.

c 1790 *Artist's Assistant Mech. Sc.* 193 The ground..is to be laid on thinly and dabbed all over with the dabber. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 419 Have ready a dabber made of a round piece of white glove leather.. filled with cotton, or wool, and tied close into a ball. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* vii. 397 Taking the dabber, on which some portion of the etching ground has been left. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 333 Dabbers to spread the ink on the letters. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 487 (*Gilding*), Go over gently with a dabber [brush].

2. (See quot.)

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Supp., *Dabbers*, a game played by children with small round flint stones. *Dabber*, a stone with which the game of Dabbers is played.

Dabble (dæ·b'l), *v.* [Appears late in 16th c. Agrees in form, and in sense 2, with Du. *dabbelen*, var. of *dabben*, expl. by Plantijn as 'pattrouiller, ou patteler de mains' to dabble with the feet or hands, *met de voet int slijck dabbelen*, 'trepiner des piedz en la fange', to trample with the feet in the mud. In form Du. *dabbelen* is the frequentative of *dabben*: the relation of *dabble* and *dab* in Eng. is less clear.]

1. *trans.* To wet by splashing, as in running through a puddle or wading about in shallow water, or by pressing against wet shrubs, or the like; to move anything to and fro in water; hence to wet in a casual way; to disfigure or soil with splashes of any liquid; to bespatter, besprinkle, bedabble. Said of the personal agent, or the liquid medium.

1557 Tusser 100 *Points Husb.* xxvii, Set bauen alone, lay the bowghes from the blockes: the drier, the les maidens dablith their dockes [skirts behind]. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 54 A Shadow like an Angell, with bright hayre Dabbel'd in blood. 1604 Middleton *Witch* II. iii. 3 We must take heed we ride through all the puddles..that your safeguard there May be most probably dabbled. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 570 The Country being woody they were daily dabled with the fall of snow from the trees. 1676 Wiseman *Surg.* (J.), I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxi. 66 The men who are dabbling the Queen's robe in blood. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* II. v. 85, I dabbled a handkerchief in a neighbouring fountain for her to wash her streaked face.

b. *causal.*

1847 Tennyson *Princess* III. 297 Or in the..holy secrets of this microcosm, Dabbling a shameless hand.

2. *intr.* To move (with feet or hands, or the bill) in shallow water, liquid mud, etc., so as to cause some splashing; to play about in shallow water, to paddle.

1611 Cotgr., *Patouiller*.. to padle, or dable in with the feet. 1626 J. Pory in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 331 They.. made her to dable in the durte on a foul morning from Somersett House to St. James. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 135 Ducklings, which.. naturally delight to dabble in the water. 1789 Wordsw. *Evening Walk*, Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 118 The long wet pasture grass she dabbles through. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 488 The minister who.. had stooped to dabble in these muddy waters of intrigue.

3. *fig.* To employ oneself in a dilettante way *in* (any business or pursuit) without going deeply or seriously into it; to work off and on *at*, as a matter of whim or fancy. Const. *in* (*with*, *at*, etc.).

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II. i, Let him still dabble in poetry. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 14 Some Youngster that had been Dabbling amongst the Socinian Writers. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 120 One of those sources of disputation which must not be dabbled with: we must drink deep, or had better not taste at all. 1792 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 465 Examining how far their own members.. had been dabbling in stocks. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxviii, It's the delight of my life to have dabbled in poetry. 1879 G. Macdonald *P. Faber* III. i. 14 The man who dabbles at saving the world by science, education, hygeian and other economics.

†**b.** To meddle, tamper *with*; to interfere *in*.

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 7 He has bound himself up from dabling with the Grounds of Obedience and Government. *a* 1732 Atterbury *To Pope* (J.), You, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text. 1776 Paine *Com. Sense*, *Addr. Quakers* (1792) 80 Dabbling in matters, which the professed quietude of your principles instruct you not to meddle with. 1794 Sir F. M. Eden in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 238 As he loves to be dabbling, he may perhaps go.

†**4.** To move up and down in a playful, trifling manner, like one dabbling in water. *Obs.*

a 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 169 I'll dabble up and down, and take the air.

Da·bble, *sb.* [f. prec. verb.] The act of dabbling; that which dabbles.

1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 7 While still the gory dabble did anew the soil pollute.

Da·bbled, *ppl. a.* [f. Dabble *v.* + -ed.] Wetted by splashing; casually or irregularly wetted; stained or soiled with water, blood, mud, etc.

1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 397 The lively Liquor God With dabbled heels hath swelling clusters trod. 1727 Swift *Poems*, *City Shower*, Rising with dabbled wings. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I. ix. 18 The maiden jewels of the rain Sit in your dabbled locks again.

Da·bblement. *nonce-wd.* [See -ment.] Dabbling (in semi-concrete sense).

1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 236, I .. alas, was met by a foul dabblement of paint oozing downstairs.

Dabbler (dæ·blər). [f. Dabble *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who dabbles, *esp.* in any business or pursuit.

1611 Cotgr., *Patouillard*, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tramples with his feet in plashes of durtie water. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Elder Bro.* II. ii, A little unbaked poetry Such as the dabblers of our time contrive. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 7 Your dabblers in metaphysics are the most dangerous creatures breathing. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 72 A dabbler in arts and sciences.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Papefif*, the maine course; that part of the maine-sayle whereto the bonnets, or dablers be fastened.

Da·bblesome, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -some.] Given to dabbling.

1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* liii. (1883) 370 Dabblesome interferences with ancient institutions.

Dabbling (dæ·bliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Dabble; an instance or result of such action.

1677 Hubbard *Narrative* 109 Many of the rest were sorely wounded, as appeared by the dabbling of the Bushes with blood. 1712 Swift *Jrnl. Stella* 19 Dec., We are full of snow and dabbling. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 361 Some further paltry dabbling was also attempted with the phraseology. 1884 *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 92/1 The disconnected dabblings of..untrained forgers.

Da·bbling, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That dabbles.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 518 In dabbleing weather and autumne. 1816 J. Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* 178 Superficial, dabbling authors. *a* 1845 Hood *Mermaid of Margate* xii, A scaly tail, of a dolphin's growth, In the dabbling brine did soak.

Hence **Da·bblingly** *adv.*

1811 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 134 The first number is written by the editor, and treats dabblingly of 'dabblers'.

Dabby (dæ·bi), *a.* [f. Dab *v.*2, Dab *sb.*1 5.] Damp, moist: (of clothes) wet and clinging to the body; flabby; flaccid.

1581 J. Studley *Seneca's Medea* 131 b, When the stormy southerne winde with dankish dabby face Of hoary winter sendeth out the gushing showres apace. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 167 All very greasy, blousy, dabby, dusty, salt-watery, and so on. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dabby*, moist, and somewhat adhesive; sticking to the skin like wet linen. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* v, Your..overalls, which hang dabby and flabby about your legs. *a* 1845 Hood *Domestic Ashes* iv, I should have loved to kiss her so, – (A flabby, dabby babby I).

Dabchick (dæ·bʧik). Forms: α. 6 **dapchicke, dopchicken**, 6–7 **dopchick**(e; β. 7 **dip-chicke, 9 dibchick**; γ. 6 **dobchickin**, 7–8 **dobchick**; δ. 7–9 **dab-chick**, 8- **dabchick**. [The early forms *dap-*, *dop-chick*, with the later *dip-chick*, and synonym Dopper, appear to connect the first part of the word with the ablaut stem *deup-*, *dup-*, *dop-* of Dip, Deep; but the forms in *dob-*, *dab-*, seem to be associated with some senses of Dab *v.*]

The Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a small water-bird, found in rivers and other fresh waters, and noted for its diving; in *U.S.* the name is applied to another species of Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

α. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 150 Small fowle, as the dapchicke, or suche like. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xc. 552 The Swanne the Cormorant the pellicane, the Dopchicken the storke. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xv. 636 She..Shot dead the woman, who into the pump Like to a dop-chick dived. 1732 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 *Podicipes minor rostro vario*, The Pied Bill Dopchick. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Dapchick. (Always.)

β. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 35 a, The Dip-chicke (so named of his diving and littlenesse). 1827 T. Attwood in C. M. Wakefield *Life* viii. (1885) 109, I am glad Bosco has got the dibchicks.

γ. 15.. *Parl. Byrdes* 88 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 171 The Cote, the Dobchick, and the water Hen. 1598 Florio, *Piombrino* .. a bird called a kingsfisher. Some take it for a dobchickin. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 59 White-breasted Divers, and Dobchicks. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 397. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 214 Dobchick.

δ. 1610 [see α]. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 63 As when a dabchick waddles thro' the copse, On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1853) II. xli. 273 Dabchicks and coots fly erect. 1870 Thornbury *Tour Eng.* I. i. 7 Brentford again dived, to reappear suddenly, like a dab chick on the surface of history.

b. *dial.* Applied to the Moor-hen or Water-hen.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dab-chick*, the water-hen. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dab-chick*, the Water-hen.

c. *fig.* Of a girl.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* IV. ii, 'Fore God, She is a delicate Dab-chick! I must have her.

¶ Ash's explanation 'A chicken newly hatched' (to which the *Century Dictionary* refers the quot. from Pope in a δ) is merely an amusing blunder.

†**Dablet.** *Obs.* In 4 **deblet**, 7 *Sc.* **dablet, daiblet**. [a. OF. *deablot* (14th c. Godefr.), dim. of *deable*, *diable* Devil.] A little devil, an imp.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 328 Þe fend moveþ þes debletis to fere Cristene men fro treuþe. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting* 379 When the Weird Sisters had this voted, all in an voyce, The deid of [the] dablet. *Ibid.* 515 For the din of thir daiblets raisd all the deils.

‖ **Daboya** (dăboi·ă, da·boyă). Also **daboia**. [Hindī *daboyā* that lies hid, the lurker, f. *dabnā* to lurk.] The large viper of the East Indies.

1872 W. Aitkin *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 387 A horse bitten by a daboia. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 505 Among the vipers the daboya is entitled to rank as a poisoner close to the cobra.

Dabster (dæ·bstər). [In sense 1 f. Dab *sb.*3; see -ster.]

1. One skilled at anything; an expert or dab. Chiefly *dial.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 3/2 Ye Dabsters at Rhime. 1770–86 P. Skelton *Wks.* V. 203 The right dabsters at a sly, or a dry joke. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 29 Her .. luck at play (for she was a dabster). 1842 Akerman *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Dabster*, a proficient. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dabster*, one who excels greatly. [So in many dialect Glossaries.]

2. Applied depreciatively: cf. Daubster, Dabbler.

1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 389 Lines Which every dabster felt in duty bound To signalize his power of pen and ink By adding to a plan once plain enough. 1892 *Idler* Sept. 203, I am a very indifferent amateur, a slouchy dabster, a mere artistic sarcasm.

‖ **Dabuh.** [Arab. ضبع *ḍabuʿ* hyæna – Heb. צבוע *tsābūaʿ* Jer. xii. 9.] The Arab name of the Striped Hyæna, retained by some early naturalists.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 342 Of the Beast called Dabuh..It..will rake the carkeises of men out of their graves, and will devour them. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 439 The second kind of hyena, called Papio or Dabuh.

Dab-wash: see Dab *sb.*1 11.

‖ **Da capo** (da kā·po). *Mus.* [It. *da* from *capo* head, beginning.] A direction at the end of a piece of music to repeat from the beginning; the end of the repeat being usually marked with a pause or the word *Fine*. (Abbreviated *D.C.*) Also *fig.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* (Stanf.), *Da capo*, or by way of Abbreviation D C. 1740 Dyche & Pardon, *D.C.* in Musick signifies *Da Capo*, that is, give or play the whole or some particular part of an air again. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* i, And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it; and so *da capo*.

Hence **Da capo** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to repeat (music).

1764 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 240 Say, will my song, *da capo'd* o'er, *Piano* soft, *Andante* roar. 1803 in *Spir. Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 21 Thus you may da capo this musical entic.

Dace (dēˑs). Also 5 **darce, darse**, 6 **dase**. [ME. *darse*, etc., a. OF. *darz*, *dars*, nom. (and pl.) of *dart*, from 15th c. *dard* Dart, dace: cf. Cotgr., '*Dard*, a Dart; also, a Dace or Dare fish'; so called from its darting motion: cf. Dare.]

1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Dace, Troutys, and Roche. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 575 Perche, rooche, darce. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* (1810) 36 Another [bayte] for darse & roche & bleke. 1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 90 Bremes, Pikes, Tenches, Perches and Daces. 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of a sweet Taste, a soft Flesh and good Nourishment. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 84 Dace afford great amusement to the angler. 1833 Lamb *Elia*, *Old Margate Hoy*, With no more relish for the sea, than a pond-perch or a dace might be supposed to have.

b. *U. S.* Applied locally to other fishes resembling or allied to this: as the genus *Rhinichthys*, and the redfin, *Minnilus cornutus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

2. *Comb.*, as *dace-like*.

1838 Lytton *Alice* VI. iv, Stopping Mr. Douce's little .. dace-like mouth.

‖ **Dacey** (dēˑsi). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Hindī *dēsī*, f. *dēs* country.] Of or belonging to the country (i. e. India), native; – Country 13 b, as in *dacey-cotton*, *silk*, *manufacture*, etc.

1876 L. P. Brockett *Silk-weaving* i. 13 (*Cent. Dict.*).

‖ **Dachshund** (daˑksˌhund). Also in partly anglicized form **dachs-hound**. [Ger. = badger-dog.] One of a German breed of short-legged long-bodied dogs, used to draw badgers; a badger-dog.

c 1881 M. Arnold *Later Poems*, *Poor Matthias*, Max, a dachshound without blot. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* (1890) 285 The sleek dachshund .. sat blinking beside its mistress.

Dacite (dēˑsəit). *Geol.* [Named 1863 from Dacia, the Roman province including Transylvania + -ite.] A name for varieties of greenstone or trachyte rock containing quartz.

[1878 Lawrence *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 185 Stache has given the name of Dacit to a quartzose trachyte.] 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xii. 235 The chemical composition of the dacites varies considerably.

Dacity (dæˑsĭti). *dial.* Also (s.w.) **docity**. [An aphetic form of *audacity*: so in local dialects *dacious*.] Capacity, ability; activity, energy.

1636 W. Sampson *Vow Breaker* v, I have plai'd a Major in my time with as good dacity as e're a hobby-Horse on 'em all. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1879) 209 Tha hast no Stroil ner Docity, no Vittiness in enny keendest Theng. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dacity*, fitness, capacity, suitable address in a matter.

Dacker, daiker (dæˑkəɹ, deˑkər), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **daker**. [app., in sense 1, the same as MFlem. *daeckeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitari; et vibrare, coruscare' (Killian, 1599). But sense 7 is not clearly connected with the others, and may be a separate word.]

I. 1. *intr.* To shake to and fro, waver, totter, stagger. *Eng. dial.*

1668 Skinner *Etym.* (1671), *Dacker*, vox in agro Lincoln. usitata: significat autem Vacillare, Nutare. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 13 *Dacker*, to waver, stagger or totter, a word used in Lincolnshire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dakering* .. also quavering with the limbs; 'a dakering sort of a body', a paralysed person. 1877–89 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Dacker*, to waver, to shake hitfully..'I could see the chimla dacker ivry gust that came'.

2. To walk totteringly as from feebleness or infirmity; to toddle; to go about slowly, idly or carelessly; to saunter, dander.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxiii, Gin ye'll .. just daiker up the gate with this Sassenach. – *Hrt Midl.* viii, Wha wad hae thought o' his daikering out this length? 1825 Jamieson, *Dacker*, *daiker* .. (7) To go about in a feeble or infirm state. *Ettrick Forest.* 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dakerin*, walking carelessly.

3. To work in an irregular or pottering way.

1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Daker*, to work for hire after the common days work is over, at 2*d* an hour. 1808 Jamieson, *Dacker*, *daker*, *daiker*. 3. To toil as in job work, to labour..5. To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion; to be slightly employed.

4. *fig.* To remain or hang on in a state of irresolution; to vacillate, equivocate, waver; be irregular in one's ways. Also, to have relapses in sickness.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* vi, Sae I e'en daiker on with the family frae year's end to year's end. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'I knew he was liem', he dacker'd..in his talk.'

5. To truck, to traffic (*Lothian*).

'It properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way; as allied in sense to E. *higgle*' (Jamieson).

6. To have dealings, engage, grapple *with*.

1785 *Poems Buchan Dialect* 10 (Jam.), I dacker'd wi' him by mysel'. 1882 in Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. IV. 193 'Twere well wi folk they oft would think Afore they daiker long wi drink.

II. 7. To search (*intr.* and *trans.*).

1634 *Burgh Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff.* (1893) II. 251 The bailyie, haiffing causit search, seik, and dacker the duelling housis. 1717 *Kirk Session Rec.* in Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 90 Warrant for dackering for the said meal. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 91 (Jam.) To dacker for her as for robbed gear.

‖ **Dacoit** (dăkoiˑt), *sb.* Also **dakoit, decoit** [Hindī *ḍakait*, orig. *ḍākait*, f. *dākā* gang-robbery, f. Skr. *dashṭaka* compressed, crowded.]

A member of a class of robbers in India and Burmah, who plunder in armed bands.

Also applied to pirates who formerly infested the Ganges between Calcutta and Burhampore; see quot. 1810.

1810 T. Williamson *E. India Vade M.* II. 396 (Y.) Decoits, or water-robbers. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 300 The Dakoits did not commonly proceed to murder; but they perpetrated atrocious cruelties. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 3/2 The whole of Lower Burmah was ravaged by bands of dacoits, who defied and defeated the local authorities and robbed whole villages.

Hence **Dacoi·t** *v.*, to plunder as a dacoit; **Dacoi·tage, Dacoi·ting**, the practice of a dacoit, Dacoity; **Dacoitee·**, one robbed by a dacoit.

1886 *Athenæum* 1 May 578 The only choice left him is that of dacoiting or of being dacoited. 1890 *Times* 26 Dec. 3/1, 2000 rupees and other property belonging to them were dacoited. 1887 *New York Examiner* 12 May (*Cent. Dict.*), We may expect soon to hear that Dacoitage has begun with as much vigor as ever. 1887 *Indin. Rev.* Apr. 499 It may be a pleasanter game to play the dacoit than the dacoitee. 1885 *Manch. Courier* 16 Dec., It is stated that dacoiting has taken place at Bhamo.

‖ **Dacoity** (dăkoiˑti). Also **de-, dacoitee, -ie.** [a. Hindī *ḍakaitī*, abstr. sb. f. *ḍakait*.]

The system of robbery practised by the dacoits; gang-robbery; an act of robbery with violence committed by an armed band (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men).

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* (1840) V. 466 (Y.) The crime of dacoity (that is, robbery by gangs). 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 223 Not less than one hundred Dacoities..are annually reported. 1891 *Times* 12 Jan. 5/4 A dacoity did occur..and property was carried off.

¶ Erroneously for Dacoit.

1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 7 Once the property of a renowned Decoitee, or river-pirate.

Dacre, obs. form of Dicker (of hides).

Dacryd (dæˑkrid). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Dacrydium*, a. Gr. δακρύδιον, dim. of δάκρυ tear, in allusion to resinous drops exuded by these trees.] A tree or shrub of genus *Dacrydium*, allied to the Yew.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 228 In New Zealand the Dacryds are sometimes no bigger than Mosses.

Dacryolin (dæˑkrĭolin). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. δάκρυ tear + -ol + -in.] The form of albumin found in the tears.

1875 A. Flint *Physiol. Man.* V. 145 The albumen .. is called by some authors, lachrymine..or dacryoline. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolin*..is converted by slow evaporation into a yellow insoluble substance.

Dacryolith, -lite (dæˑkriˌoliþ, -ləit). *Path.* [f. as prec. + λίθος stone.] A calculus or concretion occurring in the lacrymal passages.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 82/1 Calculous formations in the lacrymal organs .. may be known by the generic name dacryolith. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 1009 Conjunctival dacryoliths have been described. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolith*, same as *Dacryolite*.

‖ **Dacryo·ma.** *Path.* [f. as prec. after such sbs. as *carcinoma.*] An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lachrymalia, preventing the tears from passing into the lachrymal sac.

1830 in S. Cooper *Dict. Surg.* 373. 1857 in Dunglison.

‖ **Da·cryops.** *Path.* [f. as prec. + ὤψ eye, face.] **a.** An affection of the eyelid: a clear cyst due to distension of one of the lachrymal ducts. **b.** A watery eye.

1857 in Dunglison. 1859 Hulke in *Opthalm. Hosp. Repts.* I. 287.

Dactalomancy, error for Dactyliomancy.

† **Da·ctile.** *Obs.* [? f. Dactyl *sb.*] ? *v. intr.* To run quickly and nimbly. (If not a misprint for *ductile* adj., as treated by Gifford, or for *tactile.*)

a 1637 B. Jonson *Mortimer's Fall,* Thy form doth feast mine eye, thy voice mine ear. And softness of thy skin my very touch, As if I felt it dactile through my blood.

Dactyl (dæ·ktil), *sb.* Also 5 **-ylle,** 5–6 **-ile.** 6 **-il, -ill,** 7–9 **-yle.** [ad. (perh. through F. *dactyle*) L. *dactylus,* a. Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger, a date, a dactyl (from its 3 joints.)

† **1.** The fruit of the date-palm; a date. *Obs.*

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxvi. (1495) 678 The fruite of the palme is callyd *Dactulus.*] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 A Dactylle fute (fruytt A.), *dactilus.* 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formularye* Xij b, Powdre of dactiles. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* Aiij, Thus while the gratefull Age offer whole springs Of Palme, my zeale an humble Dactyle brings. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

2. *Prosody.* A metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short (or, in modern verse, of an accented syllable and two unaccented).

c 1420 *Wyclif Bible, Job* Prol. (1850) II. 671 Vers of sixe feet, rennende with dactile and sponde feet. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The French, hath not one word, that hath his accent in .. *Antepenultima,* and little more hath the Spanish: and therefore, verie gracelesly may vse Dactiles. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiv. (Arb.) 140 This distique .. standing all vpon perfect dactils. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 13 If .. upon the first scanning, he knows a sponde from a dactyl. A forward boy! cries the school-master. 1779 Burney in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 196 If he discovers a partiality for any particular measure, it is for dactyls of one long and two short notes. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 92 The first foot of each verse is generally a dactyle. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 30.

3. A mollusc, the piddock (*Pholas dactylus*).

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 442 The Dactyle Pholas.

† **Da·ctylar,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type *dactylār-is,* f. *dactyl-us*: see prec.] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 307 The adj. is cleped dactilare for it is schape as it were þe stoon of a date.] 1828 in Webster.

† **Da·ctyle·t.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Dactyl + -et, dim. suffix.] A little dactyl.

1597 Br. Hall *Sat.* I. vi. 14 How handsomely besets Dull spondees with the English dactilets.

Dactylic (dæktɪ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dactylic-us,* a. Gr. δακτυλικός, f. δάκτυλος: see -ic.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dactyl; consisting of or characterized by dactyls.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 130 That which Stanihurst first tooke in hand by his exameters dactilike and spondaicke in the translation of Virgills Eneidos. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* 94 ₱ 9 The power of the spondaick and dactylick harmony. 1853 Lowell *Moosehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 11 The dactylic beat of the horses' hoofs. 1871 *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 225 The Dactylic Hexameter occupies as large a space in Latin poetry as all other Verses together.

B. *sb.* A dactylic verse.

1795 Southey (*title*), The Soldier's Wife. Dactylics. 1797 Canning & Gifford *Parody* in *Anti-jacobin* No. 6 Ne'er talk of ears again! look at thy spelling-book; Dactylics, call'st thou 'em?—'God help thee, silly one!' 1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges* I. v. 103 She got hold of a blind poet..and made him tell the story in dactylics.

Dactylio-, combining form of Gr. δακτύλιος finger-ring [f. δάκτυλος finger: see Dactyl], as in **Dacty·liogly·ph** [Gr. δακτυλιογλύφ-ος], an engraver of gems for finger-rings; also, according to Brande, 'the inscription of the name of the artist on a gem'; hence **Dacty·liogly·phic** *a.*; **Dactylio·glyphist** = *Dactylioglyph*; **Dactylio·glyphy** [Gr. δακτυλιογλυφία], the art of engraving gems (Webster 1864). **Dactylio·grapher,** one who describes finger-rings, engraved seals, etc.; hence **Dacty·liogra·phic** *a.*; **Dactylio·graphy,** the description of finger-rings, 'the science of gem-engraving' (Brande). **Dactylio·logy,** the study of finger-rings.

1850 Leitch *Muller's Anc. Art* § 131. 109 The luxury of ring-wearing raised the art of the dactyliioglyphist to the height which it was capable of attaining. 1872 C. W. King *Antique Gems & Rings* Index, *Dactyliology.*

Dactyliomancy (dæktɪ·liomænsi). *erron.* **dactylo-.** [f. Gr. δακτύλιος finger-ring + -mancy.] Divination by means of a finger-ring.

(For methods see E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture* I. 115.)

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. iv. v. 310 Dactyliomancie was a divination with Rings. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 165 Dactylomancy. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 115 These mystic arts..are rude forms of the classical dactyliomancy.

1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring L.* 112 Another method of practising Dactylomancy.

† **Da·ctylist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Dactyl + -ist.] A writer of dactylic verse.

1785 Warton *Pref. Milton's Min. Poems* (T.), May is certainly a sonorous dactylist.

‖ **Dactylitis** (dæktɪləi·tis). *Path.* Inflammation of a finger or toe. Hence **Dactylitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to dactylitis.

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 671 This affection .. was formerly called syphilitic panaris. We use the term dactylitis. *Ibid.* 772 Dactylitic swellings.

Dactylo- (dæ·ktɪlo, dæktɪlɒ·), combining form of Gr. δάκτυλος finger, as in **Da·ctylodei·ktous** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. δακτυλόδεικτος], pointed at with the finger. **Dactylo·graphy** = Dactylology. **Dactylo·nomy** [-nomy], the art of counting on the fingers. **Dactylo·podite** (*Zool.*), [Gr. ποδ- foot], the terminal joint of a limb in Crustacea. **Da·ctylopo·re** (see quot.); hence **Dactylopo·ric** *a.* **Dactylo·pterous** *a.*, having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus* of fishes, in which the pectoral fins are greatly enlarged and wing-like; so **Dactylo·pteroid** *a.* **Da·ctylozo·oid, -zo·id,** a mouthless cylindrical zooid in some Hydrozoa.

1852 *Times* 27 May 5/6 Oxford must .. be represented in politics..by an universally dactylodeiktous personage. 1884 J. C. Gordon *Deaf Mutes* in *Amer. Annals* Apr. (1885) 128 *note,* A much simpler system of 'dactylography' based upon the Dalgarno alphabet. 1721 Bailey, *Dactylonomy,* the Art of Numbering on the Fingers. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 92 Appendages which are known as the 'propodite' and 'dactylopodite'. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* iv. 219 The dactylopodites of the two posterior thoracic limbs. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Dactylopore,* a name given to the pores in the corallum of Hydrocorallinæ, from which the dactylozoids protrude. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 758 The hydranth is sometimes modified for special functions, and the following must be regarded as polymorphic forms of it..The *Dactylozooid,* a mouthless hydranth, modified for solely defensive and offensive purposes. Such zooids are universal among *Hydrocorallina.*

Dactyloid (dæ·ktiloid), *a. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. δακτυλοειδής finger-like: see -oid.] Resembling a finger. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dactylology (dæktɪlɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 7 **dactylogio.** [f. Gr. δάκτυλος finger + -λογια discourse: see -logy.] 'Finger-speech'; the art of 'speaking' or communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the deaf-and-dumb alphabet. (Formerly Chirology.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Dactylogie* .. finger-talk, speech made with the fingers. 1680 Dalgarno *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* Introd., Cheirology, or dactylology..is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers. 1860 *Guardian* 24 Oct. 927/1 The ceremony was performed in the finger language, or, as it is grandiloquently termed, dactylology. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* II. xii. 303 They pressed hands at parting..not for the ordinary dactylology of lovers, but in sign of the treaty of amity.

Dactylose (dæ·ktilōus), *a. rare*—°. [f. Dactyl (or its source) + -ose.] 'Having fingers, or finger-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Dad (dæd), *sb.*[1] *colloq.* Also 6–7 **dadd(e.** [Occurs from the 16th c. (or possibly 15th c.), in representations of rustic, humble, or childish speech, in which it may of course have been in use much earlier, though it is not given in the *Promptorium* or *Catholicon,* where words of this class occur.

Of the actual origin we have no evidence: but the forms *dada, tata,* meaning 'father', originating in infantile or childish speech, occur independently in many languages. It has been assumed that our word is taken from Welsh *tad,* mutated *dad,* but this is very doubtful; the Welsh is itself merely a word of the same class, which has displaced the original Celtic word for 'father' = Ir. *athair.*]

A childish or familiar word for father: originally ranking with *mam* for mother, but now less typically childish. Cf. Daddy.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 43 *Cayme.* I will.. Speake with my dadde and mam also..Mamme and dadd, reste you well! [Of uncertain date: the MS. is only of 1592. Harl. MS. of 1607 reads (ii. 678) 'sire and dam', (ii. 681) 'father and mother'.] 1553 Wilson *Rhet.* 31 Bryngyng forthe a faire child unto you..suche a one as shall call you dad with his swete lispyng wordes. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 53 The boy sayes, Mam, where is my Dad, when will he come home? 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 467 Since I first cal'd my brothers father Dad. 1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* I. 95, I have not read so farre in heraldry, as to tell you who was his Dad, nor of what house his mother came. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* I. i, An Uncle who .. tho' he made me his Heir, left Dad my Guardian. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I. Argt., Leaving his dad and mam in tears. 1886 Besant *Childr. of Gibeon* II. viii, Poor old dad!

fig. 1608 T. Morton *Pream. Encounter* 93 It is better to be a lad then (that I may so say) a dad in falshood. 1628 N. O. *Boleau's Lutrin* I. 222 For he was Dad of all the singing Tribe. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Dad* is also used for one that excels in any thing, but chiefly in a bad sense. 'He 'st dad of au for mischief'.

Dad, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **daud, dawd.** [f. Dad *v.*]

1. A firm and shaking blow, a knock or thump *e.g.* on the back of a man or beast, or on any body with dull resonance.

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* III. xiii, He..Play'd dad, and dang the bark Aff's shins that day. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 15 (Jam.) Whoe'er did slight him gat a daud. 1827 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. (1855) I. 277 The snaw was ..giein them sair flaffs and dads on their faces.

2 A large piece knocked off, a 'thumping' piece, a lump (of bread or other solid matter).

1785 Burns *Holy Fair* xxiii, Cheese an' bread..dealt about in..dawds that day. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 89 Dauds o' counsel ye would gie. 1849 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 77 Lumps o' beef, an' dads o' duff. 1879 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Daud,* a flake of snow.

Dad, a deformation of *God,* in asseverations: now *dial.* (Cf. Adad, Bedad; also Dod.)

1678 Otway *Friendship in F.* III. i, But by Dad he's pure company. 1681 N. N. *Rome's Follies* 30 Say'st thou so, Neighbour? dad, you have very much reviv'd my heart. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii, By dad! Andy, you've made a mistake this time that I'll forgive you. 1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston U.S.), *Kentucky Words* II. 64 *Dad, dod,* for *God,* in certain curses..'Dad drat your hide'.

Dad, daud (dæd, dad), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Onomatopœic; expressing orally the action in question, and its abrupt and somewhat dulled sound. The occasional Sc. spelling *daud* does not imply a long vowel, but merely the low back wide (a), often approaching (ɒ).]

1. *trans.* To strike with a blow that shakes or sends a shock through; to knock, beat; to shake with knocking or beating.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 260 One took him [the 'idole'] by the heillis, and dadding his head to the calsay, left Dagon without head or handis. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* II. iii, Then took his bannet to the bent And daddit aff the glar. 1722 *Three Bonnets* IV, This said, he dadded to the yate. 1816 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 138 Twa stout young fellows daudin ane anither about..wi' their neives. 1833 Moir *Manse Wauch* xvii. (1849) 113 Dadding the end of his staff on the ground. 1849 Carlyle *Let.* in Froude *Life* II. 11 Nervous system all 'dadded about' by coach travel.

2. *intr.*

1719 Ramsay *2nd Answ. Hamilton* iv, Dad down a grouf, and tak a drink. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 258 The shock it was to me to find all those weak, wretched letters ..'dadding about' [knocking about] in the dining-room.

Dada (dæ·da, dādā·). Also **dadda, da-da.** [Cf. Dad *sb.*[1]] A child's word for father; cf. *papa.* (In some parts pronounced *dada·,* like *papa·,* and used instead of that word.)

1688 *3rd Coll. Poems, Loyal Litany* xvi, Of all the Smock and Dada fails, Adopt a Brat of Neddy Hayles. 1689 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* I, Poor child! he's as like his own dadda as if he were spit out of his mouth. 1775 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 117 Dear Dada, I have this moment received your letter. 1842 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* (1863) 227 A, U, A, my bonny bairn..A, U, A—thou sum may learn To say dada se canny. 1866 Miss Yonge *Prince & Page* iii 52 The child still cried for her da-da.

† **Da da,** *int. Obs.* [app. of nursery origin; but the history is unknown.] A childish and familiar expression for 'Good-bye!'; the earlier form of Ta-ta.

1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, Well, da, da, da..prithee don't be troubled, da, da. 1733 *Hampton Court Misc.* 10 *Wife*..Da, Da, Monster [exit laughing]. *Husb.* Farewel, Tormentor.

† **Da·dder,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 5 **dadir.** [Cf. Dodder, Didder, Dither: the form is that of a frequentative, as in *patter, shiver, totter,* etc.: but the etymology of the stem *dad-, did-, dod-,* is obscure; cf. Dade.] *intr.* To quake, tremble.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88/1 To Dadir, *frigucio.* 15.. *Hye Way to Spyttil Hous* 118 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles, and luskysh strong knaues, Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their staues. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 77/47 To Dadder, *trepidare.* 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Dadder, Didder, Dodder,* to shiver; to tremble.

Hence **Dadder-, Dodder-grass,** *Briza media.*

1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Dadder grass, Dotherin grass,* quaking grass.

Daddle, var. of Daddy.

Daddle (dæ·d'l), *sb. dial.* The hand or fist.

1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 47 His daddles he us'd with such skill and dexterity. 1827 Scott *Two Drovers* ii, 'Adzooks!' exclaimed the bailiff—'sure..men forget the use of their daddles'. 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* Suppl. s.v., 'Tip us yer daddle' is an invitation to shake hands.

Da·ddle, *v.*[1] *dial.* [app. f. same root as Dadder, with dim. ending -le: cf. *toddle.*] *intr.* To walk totteringly or unsteadily, like a child; to be slow in motion or action; to dawdle, saunter, trifle. Cf. Daidle, Dawdle.

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Daddle,* to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle. 1825 Brockett *North C. Wds., Daddle,* to walk unsteadily, to saunter or trifle. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Daddle,* to walk or work slowly; to trifle. 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* Suppl., *Daddle,* to trifle; to loiter; to dawdle.

Da·ddle, *v.*[2] *dial.* = Diddle.

1886 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* I. iii. 21 'I'll trick them again..I'll shake out another reef, matey, and daddle 'em again.'

Daddock (dæ·dək). *dial.* Also 7 **dadocke.** [Stem *dad-* of uncertain etymology; but cf. Dodder: the suffix appears to be dim. -ock, as in *bullock, hillock.*] Rotten or decayed wood; also † *daddock-wood.*

a 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 106 How long would it be before you could..make mortar of sand, or make a piece

of dadocke-wood to flame? 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). *Daddock*, when the heart or body of a Tree is throughly rotten, it is called *Daddock, quasi, dead Oak.* 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Daddock*, rotten wood, touch-wood. *Glouc.* 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i, The great red daddocks lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Daddock*, decayed wood, touchwood.

Hence **Da'ddocky** *a.*, decayed, rotten.

1885 BRITTON *Beaut. Wiltshire, Daddicky*, dry, decayed. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Daddocky*, flimsy, unsubstantial, soft with decay.

Daddy (dæ'di). *colloq.* Also 6 **daddye**, 6–8 **dady**, 8–9 **daddie**. [dim. of DAD *sb.*[1]: see -Y.] A diminutive and endearing form of DAD, father.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 38 As my daddye hath taughte yt me, I will fulfill his lore. [MS. of 1592: Harl. MS. reads 'father'.] *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* 158 Now God save these dadyes And all ther yong babyes. 1552 HULOET, Dadde or daddy, as infantes cal their fathers. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transproser Rch.* 8 Every Nurse can readily point to Daddy's Eyes. 1794 J. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 413 So [I] ask'd my daddy's leave to study Painting. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xl, She could not believe that there was a fault in daddy.

b. *irreverently.*

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxciii. 220 All day long afraid of old Daddy in England. 1892 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 927/2 In other respects, he is an Old Daddy!

Hence **Da'ddyism** *nonce-wd.*, the characteristics of an 'old daddy' (cf. prec. b); in *U.S.* boast of or respect for ancestry.

1871 KATE FIELD in *Harper's Bazaar* Aug. (Farmer), 'His grandfather was a distinguished man.' 'Was he?' replied the man of Chicago. 'That's of no account with us. There's less daddyism here than any part of the United States. What's he himself?' 1892 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 927/2 If this great truth had broken upon Carlyle's biographer, how much daddyism had we been spared!

Da'ddy-lo'ng-legs. [From its very long slender legs.] **a.** A popular name for the CRANE-FLY. (Called also *father-* and *Harry-long-legs.*) **b.** A name for Arachnids or spiders of similar appearance, such as those of the genus *Phalangium.*

a 1814 DIBDIN *Quanki Fongo* in *Univ. Songster* II. 58/1 Old daddy longlegs, when he drank his congo. 1840 WESTWOOD tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 619 These insects are well known under the names of *Daddy long-legs, Tailors*, &c. 1884 F. J. [illegible]WD *Science Agric.* 279 Next to the wireworm the crane fly or daddy-longlegs..is probably most hurtful.

Dade (dēd), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* **dad, dawd.** [perh. the same as the root of DADDER.]

1. *intr.* To move slowly or with uncertain steps, to toddle, like a child just learning to walk.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 8 Which nourisht and bred up ..No sooner taught to dade, but from their mother trip. *Ibid.* xiv, But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently dades.

2. *trans.* To lead and support (one who totters, *esp.* a child learning to walk). Also *fig.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xxi. 108 The little children when they learne to goe, By painefull Mothers daded to and fro. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 18 A guide to stay and dade them when they learned to go. *Ibid.* 399 Such he ought to enforme, to direct, to dade and leade by the hand. 1859 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 72 (*Lanc. Gloss.*), Dost think thae could doff me an' dad me to bed? 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dade*, to lead children when learning to walk. 1881 *Leicestershire Gloss.*, *Dade*, to help to walk ..'I shouldn' ha' got home, if they hadn' daded me along'.

Hence **Da'ding** *vbl. sb.*, as in † *dading-sleeves, -strings* (dial.), leading-strings.

1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 13 His sonn..with his mayd to leade him by his dading sleeves. 1865 BEN BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 259 He's nobbut like a chilt in its dadins. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dading-strings*, by which a child is held up when learning to walk.

† **Dade,** *sb. Obs.* Name of some wading bird.

1686 *Loyal Garland* xx. ii, There's neither swallow, dove, nor dade, Can soar more high, or deeper wade.

Dade, early form of DEED.

Da'dless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. DAD *sb.*[1] + -LESS] Fatherless.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 369 So many dadlesse Babes.

Dado (dē'dō). *Arch.* [a. It. *dado* die, cube (= Pr. *dat*, OF. *det*, *dé*):—L. *datum*: see DIE.]

1. The block or cube, with plane faces, forming the body of a pedestal, between the base mouldings and the cornice; the die.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 124 [The Pedestal] is likewise called Truncus the Trunk..also Abacus, Dado, Zocco, &c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 102/1 Dado or Dye is a flat in a Cornice or Pedestal. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 171 Each central portion, as dado of pedestal, shaft of column. 1850 T. CROMWELL *Excurs. Ireland* ii. 81 The dado of the pedestal, above the entablature.

2. The finishing of wood running along the lower part of the walls of a room, made to represent a continuous pedestal; strictly applied only to the flat surface between the plinth and the capping. Hence, **b.** Any lining, painting, or papering of the lower part of an interior wall, of a different material or colour from that of the upper part.

1787 *Builder's Price-Bk.* 39 Dado. 2 inch dado, level, skirted, and caped. 1794 *Ibid.* 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado and keyed. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 284/2 The dado employed in the interiors of buildings is a continuous pedestal..constructed of wood, and is usually about the height of a chair-back. Its present use is to protect the stucco-work or paper of the walls. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 357 A dado of oak-panelling. 1858 *Household Words* No 456. 66 (The Alhambra) The dados, or low wainscotings, are of square glazed tiles, which form a glittering breast-high coat of mail.

b. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xl. (1878) 323 Oh, by the way, Lady Sylvia, how did your dado of Indian matting look? 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 249 Mabel insisted upon having..a sage-green wall with a chocolate *dado*—did you ever hear of a *dado*?—in the new morning-room.

3. *attrib.*, as *dado-moulding.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 284 A cornice or dado moulding surmounting the die. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s. v., The capping or surbase, sometimes called the dado molding.

Dadoed (dē'dōd), *ppl. a.* [f. DADO *sb.* + -ED] Furnished with a dado.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xiv. 159 The old oak-dadoed drawing-room. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 2/3 A pretty morning-room..with dadoed walls.

Dae, Sc. form of DOE.

† **Dæ'dal,** *sb. Obs.* In 7 **Dædale, Dedal** (1. [ad. L. DÆDAL-US: see below. Cf. F. *Dédale* maze.]

1. An anglicized form of the proper name Dædalus; a skilful artificer or fabricator like Dædalus.

[1619 H. HUTTON *Foll. Anat.* A v a (Stanford), My lame-legd Muse..Yet doth aspire with Dedall's wings.] *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 18 The Silk-worm of Love. A Dædale of my death.

2. A maze or labyrinth.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 119 Groves, Labyrinths, Dedals .Close-Walks .and other Relievo's of Topiary and Hortulan architecture.

Dædal (dē'dăl), *a.* Chiefly *poetical.* Also 6 7 (9) **dædale, 7 dedall, 7–9 dedal.** [ad. L. *dædal-us*, a. Gr. δαίδαλος skilful, cunningly wrought, variegated, etc.: see prec.]

1. Skilful, cunning to invent or fashion.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. Prol. ii, All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles, His dædale hand would faile and greatly faynt. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 Out-run the wind-out-running dædale hare. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 146 Here the dashing Blind Harry the Harper had hung up his dædal harp. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 13 By the dædal hand of Titan Nature piled.

2. Displaying artistic cunning or fertility of invention; maze-like;—DÆDALIAN 1.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 42 Ye, who with curious numbers, sweetest art, Frame dædal nets our beauty to surprire. 1746 J. WARTON *Ode* iii. (R.), Here ancient art her dædal fancies play'd In the quaint mazes of the crisped roof. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & A.* Wks. 1846 II. 372 The dedal dance is spun and woven.

3. Of the earth, etc.; 'Manifold in works'; hence, varied, variously adorned.

A vague poetic use after Lucretius (I. 7 'dædala tellus'; v. 234 'natura dædala rerum').

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 45 Then doth the dædale earth throw forth to thee Out of her fruitfull lap abondant flowres. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 248 What dædal landscapes smile! 1817 WORDSW. *Sequel to 'Beggars'*, For whose free range the dædal earth Was filled with animated toys. 1834 D'ISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. xv, The dædal faith of the old world had died. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 28 With what dædal fulness Thy beds their blossoms shew!

† **4.** ? Mazy, labyrinthine; ? changeful. *Obs.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 459 Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue, I have no dædale heart!

† **5.** *Bot.* = DÆDALEOUS, DÆDALOUS. *Obs.*

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. of Bot.*, *Dædaleum folium*, a Dædal leaf.

Dæda'leous, *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -OUS.]

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 357 *Dædaleous*; when the point has a large circuit, but is truncated and rugged.

Dædalian, -ean (dēdē'liăn), *a.* Also **De-.** [f. L. *Dædale-us* relating to Dædalus, Gr. δαιδάλεος cunningly wrought + -AN; or f. *Dædal-us* + -IAN.]

1. Of or after the style of Dædalus; skilful, ingenious, formed with art; resembling the labyrinth of Dædalus, intricate, maze-like.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 111 The Dædalian .. Labyrinths wherein hee takes his turnes. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN (W.), Our bodies decked in our dædalian arms. 1757 J. BROWN in *Pope's Wks.* 1757 III. p. xv. (Stanford), Dædalian arguments but few can trace. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 322 Suspended upon the Daedalian wings of paper money. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 475 *note*, Beauty of contrivance, adaptation, or mechanism..we have called Daedalian beauty.

1636 *Raleigh's Tubus Hist.* Pref. B, Contrived by a Dædalean Hand. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 41 To please the Dædalean Fancies of the ingenious Contrivers. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 14 Such creatures, like moles, are safe only underground, and their engineerings there become very dædalean. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 512 Unable to wind his way through the Dædalean mazes of a modern bill of fare.

† **2.** = DÆDAL *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Arke* 425 In various sort Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.

3. (See quot.)

1848 WORNUM *Lect. Painting* 351 *note*, The black vases, or those with the black figures (skiagrams) or the stained reddish-yellow terra cotta, are the most ancient..The style of design of these black figures has been termed the Egyptian or Dædalian style.

Dædalist (dē'dălist). *nonce-wd.* [See -IST.] An imitator of Dædalus.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 112 P 3, I have fully considered the project of these our modern Dædalists, and am resolved so far to discourage it, as to prevent any person from flying in my time.

† **Dæ'dalize,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DÆDAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make intricate or maze-like.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Lacrymæ* 89 Wee Lawyers then, who dedalizing Law, And deading Conscience, like the Horse-leach drawe.

Dædalous (dē'dălŏs), *a. Bot.* Also **dedalous.** [f. L. *dædal-us* cunningly-wrought + -OUS.]

Of leaves: 'Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture' (Webster 1828, citing Martyn, and Lee.

‖ **Dædalus** (dē'dălŏs). See also DÆDAL *sb.* [L., a. Gr. Δαίδαλος 'the cunning one', name of the workman who constructed the Cretan labyrinth, and made wings for himself and his son Icarus] A skilful or cunning artificer (like Dædalus).

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50 Gone is my sparrow A Dedalus he was to catch a fly. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 123 Gardiner was the onely Dedalus and inventour of the engine.

Dæl, early form of DEAL.

Dæmon, Dæmonic, etc.: see DEMON, etc.

Daer-stock (dā'er-stŏk). *Irish Antiq.* [f. MIr. *dáer*, OIr. *dóer*, *dóir* base, ignoble, unfree, servile, mod.Ir. *daor* captive, condemned, guilty + STOCK.] Stock or cattle belonging to the landlord of which the tenant or vassal has the use; used *attrib.* in *daer-stock tenant, tenancy.*

1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 159 The Daer-stock tenant had unquestionably parted with some portion of his freedom. *Ibid.*, The relation between vassal and chief called Daer-stock tenancy.

Dæsman, var. of DESMAN.

Daff (daf), *sb. Obs.* exc. *north. dial* Also 4–5 **daf,** 4–6 **daffe.** [Etymology uncertain: cf. DAFT.

It has been conjecturally referred to ON. *dauf* deaf, dull, savourless, which survives in Sc. *dowf, douf* dull, spiritless, but this is phonetically inadmissible.]

One deficient in sense or in proper spirit; a simpleton, a fool; a coward.

c 1385 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 99 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 If the parsoun have a prest of a clene lyf..Shal comen a daffe and putte him out. That can noht a ferthing worth of god. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 129 'Þou dotest daffe quaþ heo 'Dulle are þi wittes' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 288 And when this Iape is tald another day I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111/2 Daffe, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme, *eriduus*. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 58 Cerites it [Landaffe] is a poore bishoprike the late incumbent thereof being called for. in open court made answer: 'The daffe is here, but the land is gone'. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Daffe*, a dastard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daff*, a half-wit; a coward.

Daff (daf), *v.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* [f. DAFF *sb.*

Cf. the dial. *daffle* to become stupid, grow imbecile; also to dumbfounder, confuse the faculties; *daffy* imbecile, stupid from failure of the faculties. *Whitby Gloss.*]

1. *intr.* To play the fool; to make sport, toy, dally, talk or behave sportively.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 342 Quhat do ȝe now? I se ȝe do bot daf. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montg.* 662 Dastard, thou daffes, that with such divilrie mels. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* I. 175 (Jam.) Come yont the green an' daff wi' me, My charming dainty Davy. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daff*, to chat in a daudling way; to loiter. Also to falter in memory; 'beginning to daff'. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iv. 30 Gentlemen daffing at their wine.

† **2.** *trans.* To daunt. *north. dial. Obs.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Daffe*, to Daunt.

Daff (daf), *v.*[2] [A variant of DOFF to do off, put off.

(Johnson, misunderstanding the pa. t., as in quot. 1596, made the present stem *daft*.)]

† **1.** *trans.* To put off (as clothes); to throw off, divest oneself of. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 297 There my white stole of chastity I daff'd. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 13 He that vnbuckles this, till we do please To daft [= daff't] for our Repose, shall heare a storme.

2. To put or turn aside, to thrust aside; *esp.* in the Shaksperian phrase *to daff the world aside* (= to bid or make it get out of one's way), and imitations of this (sometimes vaguely or erroneously applied).

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 96 The .. Mad Cap, Prince of Wales, And his Cumrades, that daft the World aside, And bid it passe. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 78 *Claud.* Away, I will not haue to do with you. *Leo.* Canst thou so daffe me? 1599 — *Pass. Pilgr.* 183 She bade good night, that kept my rest away; And daff'd me to a cabin hang'd with care. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vij, We daft the world with time ourselues beguiled. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 160 Some knotty problem, that had daft His patient thought. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268. 202 We have no right to daff a pessimist's argument aside merely because [etc.]. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 787/1 Its pleasant fashion of daffing the world aside.

† **b.** To put off (with an excuse, etc.). *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 176 Euery day thou dafts [*v. r.* doffest] me with some deuise Iago.

Daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly. Also **daffe-.** [A playful expansion of DAFFO-DILLY.] A daffodil; used at first in the generic sense. Still a widespread popular name of the Yellow Daffodil, under the dialect forms *daffadown-, -doon-, daffidown-, daffodowndilly.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xliii. (1878) 95 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots..7 Daffadondillies 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 140 Strowe mee the grounde with daffadowndillies. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. li, Their

Hair .. stuck with Roses, Gilly-flowers .. Daffidown-dillies. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Barney Maguire* ii, With roses and lillies, and daffy-down-dillies.

2. A shrub: prob. the Mezereon, which is still so called in Yorkshire 'from the slight similarity of the Greek name *Daphne* with *Daffodil*' (Britten and Holland).

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Adelfa*, a daffadoundilly, or rather rose bay tree, *Rhododaphne* 1611 Florio, *Oleandro*, the weede Oleander. Also a Daffadounedillie.

Daffing (dæ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Daff *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] **1.** Fooling, folly; sportive behaviour or talk; frolicking, toying, merriment.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 449 Into sic daffing putting 3our delyte, As brutell beist that followis appetyte. 1686 G. Stuart *Joco-ser. Dis.* 39 You would have burst your heart with laughing To've seen the gang so full of daffing. 1787 Burns *Twa Dogs* 43 Until wi' daffin weary grown, Upon a knowe they sat them down. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* vii. v (1842) 416 They're young folk; daffin's natural to them. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxiii. 232 It was all daffing; it's all nonsense

2. Mental derangement, insanity.

a 1614 J. Melville *MS.* 58 (Jam.) There he falls into a phrenzie and daffine which keeped him to his death. 1857 Dunglison *Pract. Med.* 274 *Daffing*, insanity.

Da·ffish, *a. Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* [f. Daff *sb.* + -ish.] Spiritless; stupid.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix. xlii, This is but a daffyssh knyght. [1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Daffish*, shy, modest.]

Daffodil (dæ·fŏdil). Also 6 **daffodyll**, 6–7 **daffo-, daffadill**, 7–8 **daffadil**, (9 **daffodel**): see also Daffodilly, and Daffadowndilly. [A variant of Affodil, q. v. The initial *d* has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

It has been variously suggested as due to childish or playful distortion, as in *Ted* for *Edward*, *tante* for *aunt*; to union of the article *th'* (cf. Cotgr., *Affrodille, Th' Affodill*, and north. Eng. *t' affadil*); to final *d* of *and*, in (e.g.) 'fennell an-*d affodil*'; to union of the Dutch or Flemish article, as *de affodil* = the affodil; and to Fr. prep. *d'* as in *fleur d'aphodille*. It is noteworthy that as in Eng. the word has gained a letter, in 16th c. Fr. it sometimes lost one. Littré (s.v. *asphodèle*) quotes from De Serres (16th c.), 'Des racines *d'afrodille*', and also 'Decoction de lapace, *de frodilles*'. A third form *dafrodille* is quite conceivable.

Affodill and its popular variants *daffodil, daffadilly*, were originally and properly the Asphodel; then by popular misconception, due apparently to the application to both plants, at their first introduction to England, of the fanciful name *Lans tibi* (see Turner *Libellus* B 3 b), it was applied, especially in the popular variations, to species of Narcissus, etc. Botanists, after resisting this misapplication, compromised the matter by retaining *affodil* for the Asphodel, and accepting the more popular *daffodil* for Narcissus. Finally *affodil* was 'rectified' to *asfodyl* and *asphodel*, and *daffodil* restricted in popular use to the Yellow Narcissus or Yellow Daffodil of Eng. fields and gardens.]

†1. The same as Affodil; the genus *Asphodelus* (formerly including some allied plants). *Obs.*

[1538 see Affodill.] 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Albucus*, Asphodillus groweth .. in gardines in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte affodil or duche daffodil. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 40 Daffadill, some call Anthericon, the Romanes Kings spare. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. lxxix. 649 This herbe [*Asphodelus* in 3 species] is called .. in English also Affodyl, and Daffodyll. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 304 Asphodelus (englished by some *daffadil*).

†2. The genus *Narcissus*, of which it is the common Eng. name in the Catalogue of Gerarde's Garden 1599, where twelve *Daffodils* or Narcissuses are distinguished, the *White Daffodil* being the common White Narcissus or Poet's Lily (*N. poeticus*) of Eng. gardens, the 'White Lily' of Scotland; the *Yellow Daffodil* (*N. pseudo-Narcissus*) the plant to which the name is now restricted.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 10 This that we take for daffodil is a kinde of Narcissus. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. l. 211 These pleasant flowers are called..in Englishe Narcissus, white Daffodill, and Primerose pierelesse [In Lyte's own annotated copy in the Brit. Mus. Libr. he has written over the figure of *N. poeticus* on p. 210 'White primrose pyerles, Laus tibi, and of some Daffodille']. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxxxiv. 111 The double white Daffodill of Constantinople [*N. orientalis*] was sent into England vnto the right Honorable the Lord Treasurer, among other bulbed flowers. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi in Sole* iv. (1656) 8 Many idle and ignorant Gardiners..do call some of these Daffodils Narcisses, when as all know that know any Latine, that Narcissus is the Latine name, and Daffodil the English of one and the same thing.

3. Now restricted to *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus* (also called Lent Lily), found wild in various parts of England and cultivated as an early spring flower.

[1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 62 a, Our comen daffadil is one kynde of Narcissus.] 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 2 The yellow daffodil, a flower fit for jealous dotterels. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 1 When Daffadils begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy ouer the dale. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Daffadils*, Faire Daffadills, we weep to see You haste away so soone. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 129 Who emboldens the daffodil to trust her flowering gold with inclement and treacherous skies? 1855 Tennyson *Maud* III. 6 When the face of night is fair on the dewy downs, And the shining daffodil dies.

4. *Chequered Daffodil*: the Fritillary or Snake's head, *Fritillaria Meleagris*. Still known as the *Daffodil* in Hants. (Britten and Holland).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxxxix, The checquered Daffodil or Jinny hen floure..checquered most strangely. 1599 — *Catal., Fritillaria*, Checkerd Daffodill.

5. The colour of the daffodil; a pale yellow. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xxii. ii, On a bed of daffodil sky. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 1/2 A belt of daffodil in the east announced the approach of dawn. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 A primrose, a daffodil, or an orange-coloured gown.

Daffodilly, daffadilly (dæ·fădili), *sb.* [f. prec.: perh. influenced by *lily*.] The same as Daffodil: a poetic (and dialect) form.

1538 [see Affodill]. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 22 Thy sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight. 1593 Drayton *Eclogues* iii. 81 See that there be store of Lillyes, (Call'd of Shepheards Daffadillyes). 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 150 Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed, And daffadillies fill their cups with tears. 1847 Mary Howitt *Ballads* 7 He cut the leaves of the snow-drop down, And tied up the daffodilly.

Da·ffodilly, *a. rare.* [f. Daffodil + -y.] Full of or furnished with daffodils.

1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 125 An exceedingly unpretentious, yet palm-y and daffodill-y drawing-room.

Daft (daft), *a.* Now chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* [In early ME. *daffte*, corresp. to OE. *gedæfte* mild, gentle, meek:—OTeut. **gadafstjo-z*, f. *gadafti* vbl. sb. from stem *dab-*, in Gothic *gadaban* to become, be fit, OE. pa. pple. *gedafen* becoming, fit, suitable. The *æ* here is app. for umlaut *e* before *ft, st*, which explains the two-fold ME. development *daft* and *deft*. The primary meaning of the adj. must have been 'becoming, fit'; cf. the adv. *gedæftlice* fitly, suitably, seasonably, and the vb. *gedæftan* to make fit or ready, to prepare; from 'fit, ready, apt' came the general later sense of *deft*; from 'becoming, *decens*' as said of persons, came that of 'meek, mild, innocent', and from 'innocent, inoffensive' app. that of 'irrational' said of beasts, and of 'silly, foolish, deficient in sense' as said of persons: cf. a common sense of 'innocent', and the sense-history of Silly. See also Deft.

Daffe, 'a fool,' is found *c* 1325; its relationship to *daft* is uncertain; if originally distinct, it may have contributed to the development of the sense 'foolish' here.]

†1. Mild, gentle, meek, humble. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xxi. 5 Nu þin cyning þe cymð to þe gedæfte. *c* 1200 Ormin 2175 Shammfasst, and daffte, and sedefull. *Ibid.* 4610 And meoc, and daffte, and sedefull.

2. Silly, foolish, stupid. Cf. Innocent, Silly.

a. Said of beasts.

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 302 in *Map's Poems* 343 Ne wuste what was good or il, But as a beest, doumbe and daft. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 81 Who sayes ane sheepe is daft, they lie of it.

b. Of persons: Wanting in intelligence, stupid, foolish.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 443 Bot to make it I am daft, For I can noȝt of potter craft. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2008 Thou art the daftest fuill that ever I saw. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 9/33 Dafte, doltishe, *stupidus*. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 462 Cast away these daft conceits, and take you seriouslie to your booke and studies. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 13 *Daft*, stupid, blockish, daunted, a verbo Daffe. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Daft*, dull of apprehension.

3. Of unsound mind, crazy, insane, mad.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. viii, He that was troublit with the falling evil, or fallin daft or wod. 1540 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.*, Makand him Curatour to P. N. quhilk is daft, and hes na wit to gyde him selff 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, 'The woman would drive ony reasonable being daft.' 1829 Arnold *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. v. 254, I hope you will not think I ought to..adjourn to the next asylum for daft people. 1880 R. G. White *Every-Day Eng.* 122 We have preserved our common sense, and have not gone clean daft.

4. Thoughtless or giddy in one's mirth; madly gay or frolicsome. *Daft days*: the days of merriment at Christmas.

c 1575 *Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier* (Jam.), Quhen ye 3our selfis ar daft and young. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 117 (Jam.) Awa, she says, Whaever's daft to day, it setsna you. 1787 Burns *Twa Dogs* 155 In a frolic daft. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 20 (*title*) The Daft Days. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxi, 'Ay, ay—they were daft days thae—but they were a' vanity and waur.' 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 81 At Yule, when the daft-days are fairly set in, A ploy without him wadna be worth a pin.

†5. = Deft, skilful. *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 134 (MS. 1592) For semlye he was and wounder daste [MS. Harl. (1607) 2124 wondrous deste].

Hence **†Dafteli3k, dafftele33o** [ON. *-leikr* suffix of action or condition], gentleness, meekness. **Da·ftie** (*colloq.*), a daft person. **Da·ftish** *a.*, somewhat daft. **Da·ftlike** *a.*, having an appearance of folly or craziness. **Da·ftly** *adv.*, **†a.** mildly, meekly (*obs.*); **b.** foolishly. **Da·ftness,** foolishness, madness.

c 1200 Ormin 2188 Forr kaggerrle33e shall don þatt 3ho Shall dafftele33e forrwerrpenn. 1872 C. Gibbon *For the King* i, The daftie still maintained his position. 1825 Jamieson, *Daftish*, in some degree deranged. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, A daftish dizzy sort of a body. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* iv. i, 'Tis sae daftlike. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* iv, Never think you .. that his honour .. would hae done sic a daft-like thing. *c* 1200 Ormin 1215 And haȝherr-like ledesst te And dafftelike and faȝre. 1784 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 34 We daftly thought to row in 10wth. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 151 The word of the crosse semis to be daftnes and folie to thame that perischis.

Daft, pa. t. of Daff *v.*[2]

Dag (dæg), *sb.*[1] In 4–5 **dagge.** [Of uncertain origin: the same senses are partly expressed by Tag.]

†1. A pendant pointed portion of anything; one of the pointed or laciniated divisions made by deeply slashing or cutting the lower margin of a cloak, gown, or other garment, as was done for ornament in the 15th c. *Obs.*

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* 193 Dryue out þe dagges and all þe duche cotis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Dagge of clothe, *fractillus*. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Dagge or ragge of cloth.

†2. A tag or aglet of a lace, shoe-latchet, or the like; = Aglet 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7262 Grey clothis..fretted fulle of tatarwagges [= dags, *sense* 1] And high shoos knopped with dagges. 1616 Bullokar, *Dagges*, latchets cut out of leather.

3. One of the locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep; a 'clag'; = Dagging, Dag-lock.

[The relationship of this to the prec. senses, and to Dag *v.*[1], is not clear.]

1731 Bailey, *Dagges*..the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Dag*, a lock of wool that hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the dirt. *Dag-wool*, refuse wool; cut off in trimming the sheep.

†Dag, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Derivation unknown.

Referred by some to F. *dague* a dagger; but no trace has been found of any connexion between the two words.]

1. A kind of heavy pistol or hand-gun formerly in use.

1561 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 66 Thay..schot furth at the said servandis ane dag. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 283 To ride with a case of dags at his sadle bow. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 252 Because the dagge being overcharged brake..he draweth his dagger to stabbe him. 1602 Warner *Albion's Eng.* IX. xliv. (1612) 211 By wars, wiles, witchcrafts, daggers, dags. 1642 Laud *Wks.* (1853) III. 461, I heard a great crack, as loud as the report of a small dag. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Dag*, a Gun. 1849 Grant *Kirkaldy of G.* xxiv. 283 The captain rushed upon Lennox and shot him through the back with a dag. 1881 Greener *Gun* 61 A chiselled Italian dagg manufactured by one of the Comminazzo family about 1650.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1568 *Def. Crissell Sandelandis* 53 in *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 234 Snapwark, adew, fra dagmen dow nocht stand. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1409/2 The dag was bought..of one Adrian Mulan a dag-maker dwelling in east Smithfield. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Peri.* (1860) 33 A Dag case may be as good now and then as a case of Dags. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. II. iv. 250 Alexander Logan, Dagmaker in Leith Wynd.

[The sense 'dagger' given by Johnson (without quotation), and repeated in later dictionaries (in *Century Dict.* with erroneous quotation), appears to be a mere mistake, due to misapprehension of the frequent 16–17th c. collocation 'dag and dagger' in descriptions of personal accoutrement. Sense 3 in *Century Dict.* 'a stab or thrust with a dagger', is a blunder due to misreading of Minsheu.]

Dag (dæg), *sb.*[3] [a. F. *dague* dagger, also the first horn of a young stag, and in some technical senses. Sense 2 is not found in French.]

1. The simple straight pointed horn of a young stag.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 517/2 These processes acquire in the second year the form of..dags. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 181 At first the new horns [of the stag] are simple protuberances, and are known by the name of 'dags'.

2. A pointed piece of metal, etc.; a pin or bolt.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bridge*, You must so joint the Timber, as .. to resemble an Arch of Stone .. the Joints ought to be..strongly shut together with Cramps and Dags of Iron. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 598 The upper pair [of rollers] being stuck with coggs and dags.

3. *dial.* (See quots.)

a. 1863 Barnes *Dorset Dialect, Dag*, a small projecting stump of a branch.

b. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Dag*, a mining tool; an axe.

Dag (dæg), *sb.*[4] *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. ON. *dögg*, gen. *daggar*, pl. *daggir*, dew, Swed. *dagg* (Norw. *dogg*, Da. *dug*) = Goth. **daggwa-*, OTeut. **dauwo-*, OLG. *dauw*, OE. *deaw*, dew.]

1. Dew.

1674–91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 95 *Dag*, Dew upon the Grass. 1876 *S. Warwicksh. Gloss., Dag*, dew. 'There's been a nice flop of dag.'

2. a. A thin or gentle rain. **b.** A wet fog, a mist. **c.** A heavy shower (*Ayrshire*).

1808 in Jamieson. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Words, Dag*, a drizzling rain.

Dag, *v.*[1] [Connected with Dag *sb.*[1] The senses have no connexion with each other.]

†1. *trans.* To cut the edge of (a garment) into long pointed jags; to slash, vandyke. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 344 Costlewe furring in here gownes..so moche daggyng of scheris. *Ibid.* P 347 Suche pounsed and daggid clothing. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* xxiii. 143 Let dagge hus clobes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Daggyn, *fractillo*. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 233 Short clothes and streyte wastyd dagged and kyt. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 630 Raggid and daggid & cunnyngly cut.

2. To clog with dirt, bemire, daggle, bedraggle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. Dag *sb.*[1] 3.)

1484 Caxton *Æsop* III. xvii, Al to-fowled and dagged. *a* 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 123 Wyth theyr heles dagged, Theyr kyrtelles all to-iagged. 1530 Palsgr. 445/2

Indede, damoysell, you be dagged, *vous estes crottée.* **1611** COTGR. s. v. *Archediacre, Crotte en Archediacre*, dagd vp to the hard heeles (for so were the Archdeacons in old time euer woont to be, by reason of their frequent..Visitations). *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 136 Vexing the baths with his dagg'd rout. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dag*..(2) To trail or dirty in the mire, to bedaub, to daggle. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dag*..to trail in the wet or dirt.

b. *intr.* To daggle or trail in the dirt or wet.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dag* v. i. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s. v. *Dagging*, 'That tree is dagging with fruit.' 'Her dress is dagging in the mud.'

3. *Farming.* To cut off the 'dags' or locks of dirty wool from (sheep). (Cf. DAG *sb.*¹ 3.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Dag sheep*, to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dag*, to remove the dags or clots of wool, dirt, etc. from between the hind legs of sheep.

† **Dag,** *v.*² *Obs.* [Related to F. *dague* dagger (13th c. in Littré): cf. also 16th c. F. *daguer* to strike with a *dague* or dagger; but the latter is not the source of the Eng. verb. See also DAGGER.]

trans. To pierce or stab, with or as with a pointed weapon.

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2102 Dartes the Duche-mene daltene ażaynes, With derfe dyntteż of dede, daggesthurghe scheldeż. *Ibid.* 3750 Derfe dynttys they dalte with daggande sperys. **1639** HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxiv. § 668 Remorse.. pierceth and daggeth guilty persons with the anguish of a galled conscience. **1794** A. GALLATIN in J. A. Stevens *Life* iv. (1884) 95 One Ross of Lancaster..half drew a dagger he wore..and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be dagged.

† **Dag,** *v.*³ *Obs.* [f. DAG *sb.*²] *trans.* and *intr.* To shoot with a dag or hand-gun.

a **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 87 Thei schote spearis and dagged arrowis, whare the cumpanyes war thikest. *c* **1580** J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew*, They soe dagged at these loopes, that sundrye of theyme within were slayne.

Dag (dæg), *v.*⁴ *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. DAG *sb.*⁴ and ON. *döggva*, Swed. *dagga* to bedew. See also DEG.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle, to wet with sprinkling.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dag*, to sprinkle with water. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dag*, to sprinkle. 'Dag cawsey afoor thoo sweeps it!' **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dag*, to sprinkle clothes with water preparatory to mangling or ironing.

2. *intr.* To drizzle.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Dag*, to drizzle.

Dagar, -ard, -are, obs. forms of DAGGER.

‖ **Dagesh, daghesh** (dā·geʃ), *sb.* *Heb. Gram.* [med.Heb. דגש *dāghēsh*, f. Syriac [illegible] *d'ghash* to prick.] A point or dot placed within a Hebrew letter, denoting either that it is doubled (*dagesh forte*), or that it is not aspirated (*dagesh lene*).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Bj, *B*..very often..is sounded like the Hebrew ב when it is in the middest of a word without daggesh. **1749** B. MARTIN *Dict. Introd. Eng. Tongue* 9 If any of the aspirated letters has the point (call'd Dagesh) in them, they are then pronounced without the H. **1834** A. WILLIS *Hebr. Gram.* 5 A point is sometimes inserted in the middle of a consonant affecting the pronunciation, and called Dagesh or Mappik.

Hence **Da·gesh** *v. trans.*, to mark with a dagesh. Also **Da·gessate** *v.*, **Da·gessate, -ated** *pa. pple.*

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 156 In some Verbs the middle Radical is dageshed. **1871** BOLTON tr. *Delitzsch's Psalms* II. 259 *note*, The dageshing of the opening mute of the following word.

Da·ggar. *dial.* 'An old term for a dog-fish' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

a **1728** KENNETT cited by HALLIWELL.

† **Dagged,** *ppl. a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. DAG *v.*¹]

1. Of a garment: Having the margin cut into long pointed projections; jagged, slashed.

c **1386** [see DAG *v.*¹ 1]. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 Undir hire daygyd hood of green. **1523** [see DAG *v.*¹ 1]. [**1884** *Pall Mall G.* '*Extra*' 24 July 28/2 The costume is all dagged and slashed into the shape of leaves and flowers.]

2. Clogged with dirt, daggled.

1484, *a* **1529**, **1661** [see DAG *v.*¹ 2].

Dagged, *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. DAG *v.*⁴] Wet with dew, drizzling rain, or a sprinkling of anything. **b.** *slang.* Drunk.

a **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxviii. 11 My Bee's aloft, and daggit full of skill: It getts corn drink, sen Grissall toke the bed. **1745** FRANKLIN *Drinker's Dict.* Wks. 1887 II. 23 He's dagg'd. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Dagged*, tipsy. *North.*

Dagger (dæ·gəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4– **dagger**; also 4–5 **daggere**, *Sc.* **dagare, 5 daggare, 5–6 dager, dagar, daggar, 6 dagard.** [Related to F. *dague* (Sp., It. *daga*) dagger, and to DAG *v.*²

No such form is known in Old French. Med.L. shows *daggarius, -arium, -erius, -ardum* (see Du Cange), app. from English, so that the form *dagger* appears to be really of English formation (?f. DAG *v.*², of which however only later instances are known). If the form *daggard* could be assumed as the original, the word might be an augmentative in *-ard* of F. *dague*; but, though *extracto cultello daggardo* occurs in Walsingham, 15th c. (Du Cange), the forms *daggarium* and *dagger* are of earlier appearance and better supported.]

1. A short stout edged and pointed weapon, like a small sword, used for thrusting and stabbing.

[*a* **1375** *Fragm. Vetusta* xxiv. in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 388 Habeat equum, hauberkion, capilium de ferro, ensem, et cultellum qui dicitur *dagare*. *Ibid.* Habeat archum et sagittas, et daggarium et cultellum.] *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 113 He baar..on that oother syde a gay daggere [*rime* spere]. — *Pard. T.* 502 And with thy daggere [*so* 4 *MSS.*, 3 dagger] looke thou do the same. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 111 Daggare, to steke wythe men, *pugio*. **1463** *Paston Lett.* No. 466 II. 126 The same dager he slewe hym with. **1535** *Bury Wills* (1850) 127 Wᵗ my dagard. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 157, I feare I wrong the Honourable men, Whose Daggers haue stabb'd Cæsar. **1605** — *Macb.* II. i. 33 Is this a Dagger which I see before me? **1719** YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, Loose thy hold, Or I will plant my dagger in thy breast. **1866** KINGSLEY *Hereward* iii. 88 'You have a dagger in your hand!' said he.

† **b.** *Ale dagger, alehouse dagger*: see ALE, B. II. *Dagger of lath*: the weapon worn by the 'Vice' in the old 'Moralities'. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 40 All you that will not..weare ale-house daggers at your backes. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 151 A Kings Sonne? If I do not beate thee out of thy Kingdome with a dagger of Lath..Ile neuer weare haire on my face more. **1601** — *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 136 Like to the old vice..Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath, Cries ah ha, to the diuell.

2. Phr. *Daggers' drawing* (fig.): the commencement of open hostilities. *At* (or *to*) *daggers' drawing*, now *at daggers drawn*: on (or to) the point of fighting or quarrelling; in a state of open hostility. Also (rarely) *at daggers' points.*

At daggers drawn is found in 1668, but becomes usual only in 19th c.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 12 a, They..among themselues are wont to bee at daggers drawing. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 267 That countrie was at defiaunce and daggers drawing with the lande of Græcia. **1652** J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Sp.* 19 The Grandees of the Court were com almost to daggers drawing. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 214 Upon this Point, were they at Daggers-drawn with the Emperor. *a* **1735** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, A quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggers-drawing. **1801** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent*, Three ladies..talked of for his second wife, all at daggers drawn with each other. **1837** LADY L. STUART in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* (1893) I. 104 Both these ladies inherited such..imperial spirit, as to..insure daggers drawing as soon as it should find..opportunity to display itself. **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 36 You will be at daggers-drawing..with every order..of persons in the town. **1855** DICKENS *Dorrit* (Househ. ed.) 395/1 Five minutes hence we may be at daggers' points. **1870** R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xxiv. 257 Was Marston still at daggers drawn with his rich uncle?

3. *fig.* Something that wounds or afflicts grievously.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 115 Thou stick'st a dagger in me, I shall neuer see my gold againe. **1605** — *Macb.* II. iii. 45 Where we are there's Daggers in mens Smiles. **1704** STEELE *Lying Lover* II, This was to me Daggers. **1800** MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 240 Every word he spoke was a dagger to her heart.

b. *To speak* or *look daggers*: to speak so as to wound, to speak or look fiercely, savagely, or angrily.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 414, I will speake Daggers to her, but vse none. **1622** MASS. & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* IV. i, And do thine eyes shoot daggers at that man That brings thee health? **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* lii, Lord Privilege ..looked daggers at me. **1839** H. AINSWORTH *Jack Shep.* iv, A glance..which was meant to speak daggers.

† **4.** *fig.* (*contempt.*) A bravo, braggadocio. *Obs.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i 289 Soothe upp this ..ingrosser of cringers this great hilted dagger! *Ibid.* IV. i. 1236 This bracchidochio..this meere rapier and dagger.

† **5.** A bayonet. (See BAYONET 1, 2.) *Obs.*

1688 CAPT. J. S. *Art of War* 27 Draw your Daggers, Fix them in your Musquet.

6. a. The upright piece of wood nailed to the bars in the middle of a rail or gate. **b.** *Naut.* (See quot.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 A dagger, which goeth straight downe the middle of the spelles, and is nayled to each spell. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Dagger*, a piece of timber that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. The plank that secures the heads of the poppets is called the dagger plank. The word 'dagger' seems to apply to anything that stands diagonally or aslant.

† **7.** The horn of a young stag; = DAG *sb.*³ 1. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 684 The second yeare they haue their first hornes, which are called daggers.

8. *Printing.* A mark resembling a dagger (†), used for marginal references, etc.: also called *obelisk*. *Double dagger*: a mark having each end like the hilt of a dagger (‡), similarly used.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dagger*..a ..Mark in Printing ..(†). **1770** *Hist. Printing* 259 The Obelisk, or long Cross, erroneously called the single Dagger..The Double Dagger. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 166 Those that are certainly not indigenous being indicated by a little dagger (†) placed before the name.

9. A collector's name of moths of the genus *Acronycta* having a black dagger-like or ψ-like mark near the anal angle of the fore wings.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterf. & Moths* 79 The *Dark Dagger* appears in June. **1862** E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 249, I do not know why this insect [*Acronycta tridens*] is called the 'Dark Dagger': it is no darker than the 'Gray Dagger' [*A. Psi*].

10. *pl.* Applied locally to various plants with long sword-like leaves, as Sword-grass (*Poa aquatica*), Water-flag (*Iris Pseudacorus*), etc.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Daggers*, sword-grass. *Somerset.* **1882** *Devonsh. Plant-n.* (E. D. S.), *Daggers*, *Iris Pseudacorus*, and *I. fœtidissima*. The name evidently has reference to the sword-like flags or leaves.

† **11.** The name of a celebrated tavern in Holborn *c* 1600 (Nares); hence *attrib.* as in *dagger-ale, -frumety, -pie. Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Diet Dronkardes* (N.), But we must haue March beere, dooble dooble beere, dagger-ale, Rhenish. **1602** DEKKER *Satiromastix* in Hawkins *Orig. Eng. Drama* III. 115 (N.) Good den, good coosen. When shall we eat another Dagger-pie. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night, In Holborn, at the Dagger. *Ibid.* V. ii, Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies, Nor Dagger frumety.

12. *Comb.*, as *dagger-blade, -hilt, -stab, -work*; *dagger-like, -proof* adjs.; † **dagger-ale** (see 11); † **dagger-cheap** *a.*, very cheap, 'dirt-cheap'; † **dagger-frumety** (see 11); **dagger-grass,** ? = sword-grass (see 10); **dagger-knee** (*Naut.*), see quot.; † **dagger-man,** a man who carries a dagger, a bravo; † **dagger-money,** 'a sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders' (Ogilvie); † **dagger-pie** (see 11); **dagger-piece** (*Naut.*) = sense 6 b; **dagger-plank** (*Naut.*), see quot. under 6 b; **dagger-plant,** a plant of the genus *Yucca*, also called *Adam's needle*, having sharp-edged and pointed leaves; **dagger-wood** (*Naut.*) = sense 6 b.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 7 § 3 *Dagger-blades, Handles, Scabbards. **1592** BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Christ's Tempt.* vi. (1843) V. 546 We set our wares at a very easy price, he [the devil] may buy us even *dagger-cheap, as we say. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 262 These tracks were sometimes lost in high *dagger-grass. **1676** GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. IV. II. § 18 Crystals..figur'd crossways like a *Dagger-Hilt. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114 Any straight hanging knees, not perpendicular to the side of the beam, are in general termed *dagger-knees. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 16 Mʳ Starue-Lackey the Rapier and *dagger man. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dagger-piece*, or *Dagger-wood*, a timber or plank that faces on to the poppets of the bilge ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Dagger plant, a name for *Yucca*. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 220 The road was bordered by hedges of cactus and dagger-plants. **1892** BARING-GOULD *Roar of Sea* II. xxix. 141 Miss Travisa..cast a glance at her niece like a *dagger-stab. **1890** MICHAEL FIELD *Tragic Mary* I. i. 7, I never saw such *dagger-work..As that which pierced him. Six and fifty wounds!

Da·gger, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To stab with a dagger.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 36 When Democratians dagger the crown. **1806** *Naval Chron.* XV. 453 Rackstraw was daggered, and died immediately. **18..** A. SUTHERLAND *Tales of Pilgrim, Brigand of Loire*, He was in no danger of being daggered.

2. *Printing.* To mark with a dagger (†).

1875 FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Animadv.* Introd. 37 *note*, The dishes chang'd in the list are daggerd.

Hence **Da·ggering** *vbl. sb.*, stabbing with a dagger; *ppl. a.*, stabbing, fatal.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 214 Every Month produces sad and fatal Instances of its [Brandy's] daggering force. **1830** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 55 The screaming and daggering and death-rattling.

Daggered (dæ·gəɹd), *a.* [f. DAGGER + -ED.]

1. Armed with a dagger.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 137 Now swerded, now daggered, and in alle manere gyses. **1794** COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings*, The dagger'd Envy. *c* **1830** BEDDOES *Poems, Boding Dreams*, A daggered hand beside the bed.

2. Stabbed or wounded with a dagger.

1604 DEKKER *Hon. Whore* Wks. II. 38 How many Gallants have drunke healths to me, Out of their dagger'd armes.

3. *Printing.* Marked with a dagger.

Daggeswayne, var. DAGSWAIN *Obs.*

Dagging (dæ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now *dial.* [f. DAG *v.*¹ + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb DAG; clogging with dirt, *esp.* of the wool about the hinder parts of a sheep; in *pl.* (*concr.*) = DAG-LOCKS.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Dibyl*, daggyng. **1587** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 197 Keeping them from cold in Winter, dagging in Summer. **1890** F. T. ELWORTHY (*in letter*), In Kent these clots of dung which are apt to stick to the wool around the tails of sheep, with the wool attached, are called 'daggings'.

Daggle (dæ·g'l), *v.* Also 6 **daggyll, 6–7 dagle.** [Frequentative of DAG *v.*¹ sense 2: associated in its sense-development with DABBLE and DRAGGLE and perhaps with DAG *v.*⁴]

1. *trans.* To clog with wet mud; to wet and soil a garment, etc., by trailing it through mud or wet grass.

1530 PALSGR. 504/1 You shall daggyll your clothes, *vous crotteres vos habillemens*. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 566 Daglit in weit richt claggit was his weid. **1611** COTGR., *Crotter*..to dagle, bedurtie. **1660** T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* xv. (1831) 85 As a long coat is in greater danger to be daggled than a short one. **1825** BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Daggle*.. to bemire.

b. In later use, chiefly said of the effect of wet: To wet by splashing or sprinkling. See DAG *v.*⁴

1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* I. xxix, The warrior's very plume ..Was daggled by the dashing spray. **1862** MISS YONGE *Countess Kate* viii. (1880) 81 The pretty soft feather had been daggled in the wet.

2. To drag or trail about (through the mire).

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* V. i, After you have been daggling yourself abroad for prey..you come sneaking hither for a crust, do you? **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* viii, I have been daggled to and fro the whole day.

3. *intr.* To walk in a slovenly way (through mud or mire); to drag or trail about. Cf. DRAGGLE.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. ii, Then, like a dutiful son, you may daggle about with your mother, and sell paint. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 225, I ne'er .like a puppy daggled through the town To fetch and carry sing-song up and down 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Daggle* v. 1, to trail in the dirt. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Daggling*, 'Trailing and daggling', said of a person walking in a shower.

† **Da·ggle,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A clot or spot of wet mud, as on a daggled garment.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carpas*, daggles of durt, spots of durt.

Daggled (dæ·g'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. DAGGLE *v.* + -ED 1.] Having the skirts clogged or splashed with dirt or wet; bespattered, bemired.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 21 What .. dagled mayd with payle. 1638 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 140 Fringe with gold your daggl'd tails. 1727 SWIFT *Poems, City Shower*, To shops in crowds the daggled females fly. 1742 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 193 Caught in a smart shower of rain, [we] came home in a fine daggled condition.

b. *Comb.* † **Daggled-tail** *a.* = DAGGLE-TAILED.

1708 SWIFT *Agst. Abol. Christianity*, Shocked at the sight of so many daggled-tail parsons.

Daggle-tail (dæ·g'l,tēl), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* A person *esp.* a woman) whose garments are bemired by being trailed over wet ground; an untidy woman, slut, slattern. Now DRAGGLE-TAIL.

1577 87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1098/2 Vpon their ioining with the queens soldiors, the one part could not be discerned from the other, but onelie by the mire and durt ..which stacke vpon their garments .. wherefore the crie on the queenes part. was; Downe with the daggle tailes. 1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 95, *Dagele-tail.* a Woman that hath dabbled her Coats with Dew, Wet or Dirt. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Daggle-tail*, a slut..'Doll Daggle-teel'.

Daggle-tailed (dæ·g'l,tēld), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial* Having the skirts splashed by being trailed over wet ground; untidy, slatternly. (Usually of a woman.) Now DRAGGLE-TAILED.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 125 A nobeler witt Then that daggiltayld skitt. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXVIII, To make love to..some daggletailed soubrette.

Daggling (dæ·glin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] a. The action of the verb DAGGLE, q. v. † b. *concr.* = DAGGING (*obs.*).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Crottes*, daglings 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 100 To prevent the dangling down, and dagling of so long garments.

Da·ggling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That daggles: see the verb.

1562 PHAER *Æneid.* VIII. Z iij b, A she wolfe downe was layed, and next her dugs two goodly twins, Two daggling sucking boies. 1611 COTGR., *Crottes*, durt, filth, mire; dagling stuffe, etc. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. ii, Who is this good woman, Flippanta?..An old daggling cheat, who hobbles about to bubble the ladies of their money.

Da·ggly, *a. dial.* [f. DAGGLE + -Y.]

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Daggly*, wet, showery. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Daggly*, wet, dewy. 'It was daggly i' th' mornin'.'

Daggysweyne, var. DAGSWAIN, *Obs.*

Dagh, e, obs. form of DOUGH.

Daghesh, Daghyng: see DAGESH, DAWING.

Dag-lock. [f. DAG *sb.*1 3 + LOCK.] *pl.* Locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep.

1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) p. xlv, To 12 women..2 daies washing dag-loakes. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6264/2 Frauds .are committed .by winding in Fleeces, Locks, Tail-Locks, Sheer-Locks, Dagg-Locks 1799 W. PITT in *Commun. Board Agric.* II. 464 A very small proportion of breechings or daglocks. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 223 The bundles contained..a quantity of dag-locks, of wool from dead sheep. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dag-locks*, the long locks of wool about a sheep which *dag* in the dirt when the animal lies down, etc.

Dagman: see DAG *sb.*2 2.

Dago (dē·go). *U.S.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Diego* a Spanish equivalent of James: applied as a generic proper name to Spaniards.] A name originally given in the south-western section of the United States to a man of Spanish parentage; now extended to include Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general.

1888 *American* 18 July (Farmer), The shrimps .. are caught by Dagos. 1890 *N. Y. Nation* (25 Sept.) LI. 237/1 Mr. Reed makes no effort to conceal his contempt for this proposition to trade with a lot of 'Dagoes', as he calls them.

‖ **Dagoba** (dă·gobă). [ad. Singhalese *dāgaba*:—Pāli *dhātugabbho*:—Skr. *dhātu-garbha* relic-receptacle (Yule). Also adopted as *dhagope, daghope, dhagob, dagop*, from the form of the name in the Mōgadhī dialect of south Behār.]

In Buddhist countries, a *tope* or dome-shaped monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

1806 SALT *Caves of Salsette* in *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay* (1819) I. 47 (Y.) In this irregular excavation are left two dhagopes, or solid masses of stone bearing the form of a cupola. 1855 YULE *Mission to Ava* (1858) 35 (Y) The bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon dagobas. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 6/1 Mdme Blavatsky's dagoba is to be built of pink sandstone from Rajpootanah.

† **Da·gon** 1. *Obs.* Also **dagoun.** [? related to DAG *sb.*1] A piece (of cloth).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. Tale* 43 Or gif us..A dagoun of your blanket, leeve dame. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v a, Take a dagon or pece of Rough blanket vnshorn.

‖ **Dagon** 2 (dē·gŏn). [a. L. *Dagon*, a. Gr. Δαγών, a. Heb. דגון *dāgōn* 'little fish, dear little fish', f. דג *dāg* fish.]

The national deity of the ancient Philistines; represented with the head, chest, and arms of a man, and the tail of a fish. b. *transf.* An idol, or object of idolatrous devotion.

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xvi. 23 The princis of Philistiens camen to gidre in oon, for to offre oostis of greet worship to Dagon, her god. *a* 1572 [see DAD *v.* 1]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 462 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 440 Though the Roman synagogue join force to subtlety in the advancement of their dagon. 1868 STANLEY *Script. Portr.* 89 The head was deposited (probably at Ashdod) in the temple of Dagon.

c. A term of reproach to a man.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 66 3e, dagone, dowbart. [Cf. DOGONE in *Tua Maryit Wemen* 457.]

Hence **Da·gonals** *sb. pl. nonce-wd.* (after *bacchanal*), rites or orgies in honour of Dagon.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 5 A Banket worse then Jobs children's; or the Dagonals of the Philistins; (like the Bacchanals of the Moenades).

† **Da·gswain.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **dagswaynne, daggysweyne,** 6 **däggeswayne, -swanne, dagswayne, -swain.** [Etymology obscure: the first part has been associated with DAG *sb.*1 (cf. description in quot. 1519); cf. also DAGON 1.] A coarse coverlet of rough shaggy material.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3610 Dubbyde with dagswaynnes dowblede they seme. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Daggysweyne, *lodix.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 167 b, My bedde is coueted with a daggeswayne: and a quylte .. Some dagswaynys haue longe thrummys and iaggz on bothe sydes: some but on one. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* v. (1870) 139 Symple rayment doth serue us full well; Wyth dagswaynes and roudges we be content. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 240 Our fathers .. and we . haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets ..vnder couerlets made of dagswain .. or hop-harlots (I vse their owne termes).

Da·g-tailed, *a.* [f. DAG *sb.*1] Having the wool about the tail clotted with dirt. (Cf. DAG *sb.*1 3, DAG-LOCK.)

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. i. 116 To see the dunged foldes of dag-tayled sheepe.

Dague, var. of DAG *sb.*3

Daguerreotype (dăge·rŏtəip), *sb.* Also **daguerrotype.** [a. F. *daguerréotype*, f. *Daguerre* name of the inventor + TYPE.]

1. One of the earliest photographic processes, first published by Daguerre of Paris in 1839, in which the impression was taken upon a silver plate sensitized by iodine, and then developed by exposure to the vapour of mercury. † b. The apparatus used for this process (*obs.*). c. A portrait produced by this process.

1839 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 69 The newly invented machine, which is to be called the Daguerotype. 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* I. 53 Perhaps you are not civilized enough to know what Daguerreotype is. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 14 Sept., I am going..to give you a daguerreotype of myself. 1875 *Vogel's Chem. Light* ii. 14 The little pictures that were called daguerreotypes from their inventor.

† 2. *fig.* An exact representation or description. *Obs.* (since the daguerreotype itself has yielded to improved photographic processes).

1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 351 The masquerade at Ranelagh, and the scene at Vauxhall .. are daguerreotypes of manners. 1866 DOOLITTLE (*title*), Social Life of the Chinese: a Daguerreotype of Daily Life in China.

3. *attrib.*

1841 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) VI. 212 Contemporary Daguerreotype delineator. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 202 Daguerréotype plates. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 234 From which it must be copied, with daguerreotype exactitude, into every disciple's mind.

Dague·rreotype, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To photograph by the daguerreotype process.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii. 80 A head, that daguerreotyped in that attitude..would have been lovely. 1867 77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. vii 707 The sensitive silver compounds used in Daguerreotyping.

† 2. *fig.* To represent or describe with minute exactitude. *Obs.*

1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 53 All Daguerreotyped into the mind's eye. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 706 That daguerreotyping power which he possesses beyond any other writer of the time.

So **Dague·rreotyper,** = *daguerreotypist.* **Daguerreoty·pic** (-tĭ·pik), **-ty·pical** *adjs.*, relating to the daguerreotype process. **Dague·rreotypism** (*nonce-wd.*), minute exactness as of a daguerreotype. **Dague·rreotypy** (-təipi), the daguerreotype process, the art of taking daguerreotypes. **Dague·rreotypist** (-təipist), a photographer who uses this.

1864 WEBSTER, *Daguerreotyper.* 1840 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 156 Mr. Maclise has a daguerréotypic eye. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 91 The language of Daguerreotypic art. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 729 Painted with a daguerréotypical minuteness. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 30 He professes nothing but coloured Daguerreotypeism. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 251 Whilst the Daguerreotypist, with camera-obscura and silver plate, begins now to traverse the land. 1853 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XX. 79 There is something new in daguerreotypy.

‖ **Dahabeeyah, -biah** (dăhăbī·yă). Also **-beeah, -bieh, -beiah.** [Arab. ذهبية *ðahabīyah* lit. 'the golden', f. ذهب *ðahab* gold: name of the gilded state barge of the Moslem rulers of Egypt.] A large sailing-boat, used by travellers on the Nile.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* Pref. 12 The Dahabeeyah hired by the European traveller, reproduces in all essential features the painted galleys represented in the tombs of the kings. 1890 SAYCE in *Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc.* VII. 4 Coming down the Nile in a dahabiah.

† **Dahet, dathet.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 **dahet, daþet, (dayet), daþeit, dathait, daþeheit, daipat, dait, dai.** [a. OF. *dahet, dehet*, usually *dehé, dahé, daé, deé*, also *dehait, dahait*; in pl. *dehez, dahez, daez, dehaiz*, 'misfortune, mischief, evil, curse', used only in imprecations.

As to the OF. word, see M. Gaston Paris in *Romania* (1889) 469. He shows it to be distinct from OF. *deshait* evil disposition or condition, sorrow, woe, etc., and suggests the meaning 'God's hate', in primitive Merovingian French **deu hat.* In English, the primary *dahet* is very rare; the usual *daþeit, datheit, dathet* are difficult to account for, unless they represent the OF. phrase *dahet ait, daat ait*, or in pl. *dahez, daez, daaz ait*, just as in OF. itself M. Paris explains *dehait, dahait*, from the running together of *de he ait.* Apparently, the phrase being thus taken for the simple word, the verb had to be added anew, as in OF. *dehait ait* ' ME. *daþeit haue* ' In Robert of Brunne written *daþet* with dotted *þ*, printed by Hearne as dotted *ÿ*.]

[= OF. *dehet ait, dehait ait.*] a. In the construction *dahet have, dathet have*: = May (he, etc.) have misfortune! a mischief, curse, damnation be to ...

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 99 Dahet habbe that ilke best, That fuleth his owe nest. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. *Beket* 1884 Daþeheit habbe þat so atstonde so folliche. *c* 1320 *Sensyn Sag.* (W.) 2395 Datheit haue thou .. Al to loude thou spak thi Latin! *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 143 Daÿet haf his lip, & his nose þerby.

b. without *have* [so OF. *dehait, dahait*]: A curse upon!

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. *Beket* 2036 Daþeit alle þat it seide! *c* 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Daþeit 3ur curteisie, 3e stinkeþ al þe strete. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 A Breton (daÿet [illegible] nose) for Roberd þider sent.

c. followed by relative clause [so OF. *daha ait qui, dahait qui*].

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 2072 Daithat hit so sede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 300 Daþeit hwo it hire yeue. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 202 Dait þat him wolde bymene. *Ibid.* 134 Dai þat wolde .. him biseche. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 167 Daÿet þat þerof rouht, his was alle þe gilt.

▶ The following is prob. a mere coincidence: cf. *dash it!*

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dathit* (Furness), *interj.* a mild curse on making a mishap.

Dahlia (dē·lĭă, properly dā·lĭă). [Named 1791 in honour of *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.]

1. A genus of Composite plants, natives of Mexico, introduced into Europe in 1789, and commonly cultivated in gardens.

In the wild plant the flowers are 'single' with a dull scarlet ray and yellow disk; in the cultivated forms the varieties of colour are very numerous, and the 'double' varieties are distinguished by the remarkable regularity of their flowers, in which florets of the ray completely cover the disk.

1804 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* XIX. 762 Of the genus Dahlia there are three species described by Cavanilles. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* ix, A double dahlia delights the eye. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Student's Tale* 182 Among the dahlias in the garden walk.

b. *Blue dahlia*: *fig.* something impossible or unattainable (no blue variety of the dahlia having been produced by cultivation).

1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/4 Whether the colonisation of Gilead be a blue dahlia or not.

2. Name for a particular shade of red.

1846 *Art Union Jrnl.* Jan. 26 Their Mazarine blue, their puce, their dahlia, their Turkey red, or their azure. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 1/3 One of the many ugly shades that are to be worn this season is dahlia.

Dahlin (dā·lin). *Chem.* [f. DAHLIA + -IN.] A name for INULIN from the tubers of the dahlia.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 326 *Dalhine.* This substance was extracted by Layen from the bulbs of the Dalhia. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dahlia*..The roots of the several species are eaten when cooked, and supply Dahlin.

Dai, Daiblet: see DAY, DABLET.

Daidle (dē·d'l), *sb. Sc.* A pinafore. Hence **Dai·dlie, -ey** (diminutive).

17.. *Jacobite Relics* (1819) I. 7 Jenny [shall have] the sark of God For petticoat, dishclout, and daidle. 1833 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* v. (1849) 23, I was a wee chap with a daidley.

Daidle (dē·d'l), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [app. Sc. form of DADDLE *v.*] *intr.* To move or act slowly or in a slovenly manner; to saunter, loiter. Chiefly in *pres. pple.* = loafing, idling, lazy, slovenly. (Cf. DAWDLE.)

1808 in JAMIESON. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvii, He's but a daidling coward body. *Sc. Proverb*, A primsie damsel makes a daidlin' dame.

Daie, obs. form of DAY.

Daigh, Sc. form of DOUGH.

Daign, obs. form of DEIGN.

Daiker (dē·kər), *v. Sc.* [? a. F. *décorer* to decorate, adorn.] *trans.* To set in order.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 652 (Jam. s.v. *Daiker*) Say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in daikering out a dead dame's flesh. 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troubl. Dau.* I. ii. 31 Your room will be daikert by the time it's wanted.

Daiker: see DACKER.

Dail(e, obs. form of DALE, DEAL.

Dai·liness, *rare.* [f. DAILY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being daily; daily occurrence, etc.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 135 There are very few duties of religion, but the scripture speaks of the dailines of them. *a* 1670 HACKET *Chr. Consolations* ii. (1840) 19 The dailiness of sin must be bewailed with the dailiness of sorrow.

Daill, obs. Sc. form of DALE.

Daily (dē·li), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5–8 **dayly,** 6 **daylie, dailie,** (*Sc.* **dalie**), 6– **daily.** [OE. *dæglic* (in the compounds *twádæglic, préodæglic,* happening once in two or three days) = OHG. *tagalîh, dagalîh,* ON. *dagligr,* an ancient derivative of WGer. *dag,* OE. *dæg* day: see -LY¹. The ordinary OE. word was *dæghwamlic,* in 12th c. *deihwanlich.*]

1. Of or belonging to each day; occurring or done every day; issued or published every day (or every week-day).

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1291 For dayly mess, and heryng off confessioun. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 11 Geve vs this dayes oure dayly breade. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 Proued..by dayly experience. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* v. 13 Fulfill your workes, your dayly taskes. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 153 A Daily paper comes out call'd The Spectator. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. 62 The daily labour to gain their daily bread.

b. with agent-nouns, as in *daily waiter,* one who waits daily (a title of certain officers of the Royal household).

1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* C j, A daylie gamester, a common blasphemer. 1642 *Brass in Weybridge Church* (*N. & Q.* 1 Oct. 1892), Here lieth the body of Humphry Dethick Esq. who was one of his Mat[ie]s Gent. Vshers (dayly Waiter). 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5300/4 Sir William Oldes, to be his Majesty's first Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter and Black Rod. *Mod.* A daily visitor to the well.

† **2.** Of the present day; belonging to the present time. *Obs. rare.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective.

B. *sb.* (*ellipt.*) A daily newspaper.

1858 *Times* 29 Nov. 6/3 Clever weeklies and less clever dailies. 1881 *Academy* 26 Mar. 234 The foreign correspondent of one of the great dailies.

Daily (dē·li), *adv.* Forms: 5–7 **dayly,** (6 *Sc.* **dalie, -y**), 6 **dailie,** 6–7 **daylie,** 7– **daily.** [f. DAY + -LY². The OE. word was *daghwamlice.*] Every day, day by day. Often in a looser sense: Constantly, always, habitually.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXVI. 9 My desire muste dayly be done 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Wherin..dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a myrour. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 79 With bended knees I dayly beseech God. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 6, I am informed that this Fashion spreads daily. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 97 Drink daily half a Pint. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the mortification to find it daily rejected. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* v, The public waggonette ran daily between Dumfries and Annanmouth.

Dai·men, *a. Sc.* Also 9 **demmin.** [Origin unknown. In Ayrshire pronounced as *de·mmin.*

(Perh. a pple.: cf. Whitby *daun'd out,* dealt out sparingly.)] 'Rare, occasional' (Jam.).

1785 BURNS *To a Mouse,* A daimen-icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request. 1821 *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 352 (Jam.) At a demmin time I see the Scotchman. [Still in use in Ayrshire, as in 'a daimen ane here and there'.]

Daiment, var. DAYMENT, *Obs.*

‖ **Daimio** (dai·mi,yo). [Japanese, f. Chinese *dai* great + *mio, myo* name.] The title of the chief territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado; now abolished.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 94/1 The nobility or hereditary governors of the provinces and districts are called *Daimio,* or High-named, and *Siomio,* or Well-named. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 283 The writer..has lived in a daimio's capital before, during, and after the abolition of feudalism.

Hence **Dai·miate, Dai·mioate, Dai·miote,** the territory or office of a daimio.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4 Japanese students..from all parts of the empire, from the inland daimiotes as well as from the sea-coasts. 1882 *Athenæum* 10 June 730/1 The abolition of the Daimioates has elevated the masses of the people [of Japan] from a state of feudal servitude to the condition of free citizens. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 Apr. 436/1 Old Japanese tenures [of land]..no doubt differed considerably in the different daimiates.

‖ **Daimon** (dai·mŏn), a direct transliteration of Gr. *δαίμων* divinity, one's genius or DEMON.

1852 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 73 It is the same daimon, here lurking under a human eyelid. 1875 E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1876) 154 The Laureate..is his own daimon, —the inspirer and controller of his own utterances.

† **Dain,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **deyne, dene, 6 daine, dayne, deane.** Syncopated from *dedain,* DISDAIN *sb.*

1. Disdain, dislike, distrust.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1863 Þat ay has deyne [*Dublin MS.* dene] & dispite at dedis of litill. 1591 LYLY *Sappho* v. i. 207 Which striketh a deepe daine of that which wee most desire.

2. The suffering or incurring of disdain; contumely, ignominy, reproach.

? *a* 1500 *MS. St. John's Coll. Oxon.* No. 117 fol. 123 b (in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 356), Thi beginning of thi lif, care and sorwe; thi fo[r]thliving, trauail, and dene, and disese. 15.. *Merline* in *Percy Folio* I. 444 'Nay, certaine,' said the old queane, 'yee may it doe without deane.'

3. Repulsiveness of smell; 'stink, noisome effluvia. Still used in this sense in the west of England' (Nares).

(Quot. 1575 taken in this sense by Nares and Halliwell may belong to 2; 1601 may belong to DAIN *adj.*)

1575 *Mirr. Mag., Cordila,* From bowres of heauenly hewe, to dennes of dayne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. liii, The breath of Lions hath a very strong deane and stinking smell with it [*animae leonis virus grave*]. 1825 BRITTON *Pron. Words in Beauties of Wiltsh.* (E. D. S.), *Dain,* infectious effluvia. 1847– in HALLIWELL (*Wilts*).

† **Dain,** *a. Obs.* or *dial. rare.* Also 6 **daine, dane.** [a. OF. **deigne,* Burg. *doigne* = F. *digne* worthy: cf. Chaucer's *deyn* under DIGNE *a.*]

1. Haughty; reserved, distant; repellent. *Sc.*

c 1500 DUNBAR *Tua maryit Wemen* 132 Than am I dangerus and dane and dour of my will. *Ibid.* 253 Thought I dour wes and dane, dispitois and bald. *c* 1540 LYNDESAY *Kittеis Conf.* 6 Bot 3it ane countenance he bure, Degeist, deuote, daine, and demure.

2. Repulsive, esp. in smell; stinking. Cf. DIGNE *a.* [Cf. DAIN *sb.* quot. 1601.] 1888 *Berkshire Gloss., Dain,* tainted, putrid, bad-smelling

† **Dain,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **deyne,** 6 **dayne.** Syncopated form of *dedain,* DISDAIN *v.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4579 Owþir 3e gesse at 3e be gods .. Or deynes with oure dri3tins for þat we þam dere hald. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 6 Youthe dayneth counsayle, scornynge dyscrecyon. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* I. Wks. 226/1 She shall have scholars which will dain to be In any other Muse's company. *Ibid.* III. 237/2; IV. 240/1.

Dain(e, obs. forms of DEIGN.

† **Dai·nful,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **deignfull.** Syncopated form of *dedainful,* DISDAINFUL.

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 672 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 100 A busy tongue makes of his friend oft tymes his daynfull Foe. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* I. 91 Cipres well, with dainful chaung of fraight, Gave thee to drinke infected poyson colde. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. lxxxix, Yet tempred so her deignfull lookes alway.

† **Daint,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **daynt, deint.** = DAINTY (of which it appears to be merely a shortened form, or perh. a misreading of the old spelling *dainte, deynte,* etc.).

A. *adj.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 2 To cherish him with diets daint. *Ibid.* II. xii. 42 Whatever..may dayntest fantasy aggrate. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. i. 5 Demeanour daint.

B. *sb.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Piscat. Ecl., The Prize* XXXVII, Excesse or daints my lowly roof maintain not.

Hence † **Dai·ntly** *adv.,* daintily.

1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* XXXVIII, As on the which full dayntlye would he fare. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Regaladamente,* gentelie, curteouslie, deintlie.

† **Dai·nteous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **deyn-, dein-,** (**den-**), **daynteuous, -vous,** (**-uos, dentyuous**); *B.* 4–6 **deyn-,** 6 **dayn-, deinteous.** [app. orig. *dayntivous,* f. *daintive* DAINTIVE + -OUS: afterwards altered so as to appear f. *daynte,* DAINTY + -OUS. Cf. BOUNTEOUS, PLENTEOUS.] = DAINTY *a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 470 Ful of instrument, and of vitaille The moste deynteuous of all Vtaille. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 323 Wip gret plente of deynteous mete and drink. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4196 Itt was my derlynge daynteuous, and fulle dere holdene. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D v, The soure sauce is serued before meat deynteous. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* X. 64 This is no daynteouse and delycate profession.

Hence † **Dai·nteously** *adv.,* daintily.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 157 Somme men deynteuously norischen hor body. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 324 Thenne was þis folke feyn and fedde hunger deynteuosliche [*v.r.* denteuous, deyntifliche]. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 194 Yet will they..fare daintiously, and lie softly.

Dainteril, var. of DAINTREL *Obs.,* a dainty.

Dainteth, -ith (dē·ntėþ), *sb.* and *a.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 4–5 **dein-, deyn-, dain-, dayn-teth(e,** *rarely* **-ith(e, -yth,** (also **den-, dan-, dayen-, dayne-**), 8–9 *Sc.* **daintith, -eth.** [a. OF. *daintiet, deintiet*:—L. *dignitāt-em,* f. *dignus* worthy: see DAINTY *sb.*] **A.** = DAINTY *sb.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. *Beket* 1190 Heo bi-gan to serui þis holi man and deintepes [*Percy Soc.* I. 1202 deyntés] to him brouȝte *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXXV. 10 With other..he has litill daynteth to dwell. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 463 Sho hade no deintithe to dele with no deire meite. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 527 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 316 Yf any deyntethe in countré be, þo stuarde schewes hit to þo lorde so fre. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 52 On bien-clad tables..Bouden wi' a' the daintiths o' the land. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 520 Sic daintiths are rare.

† **B.** = DAINTY *a. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* lx, A dunghyll Douke as deyntieth as a Snyte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lviii. 374 (Add. MS.) He myght not take of the noble and deynteth metes.

Hence † **Dai·ntethly** *adv.,* † **Dai·ntethness.**

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* l. 370 (Add. MS.) Riche men..þat.. etyn and drynkyn deyntethly. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* I. 78 Thi dale, lord, es ay daynetethly delande. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Dilicatezza,* daintethnesse, or delicacie.

Daintification. *nonce-wd.* [f. DAINTIFY: see -FICATION.] Daintified condition.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., A mighty delicate gentleman..all daintification in manner, speech, and dress.

† **Dai·ntiful,** *a. Obs.* [f. DAINTY *sb.* + -FUL] = DAINTY *a.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 28 There is no lust so deintefull. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4274 A dayntefull diete. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvi. 184 (Harl. MS.) How that he made so grete festes, and hadde so deyntefulle metis.

Hence † **Dai·ntifully** *adv.,* daintily.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 324 (MS. G.) þis folke .. fedde hunger deyntfulliche [*v.r.* deynteuosliche, deyntifliche].

Daintify (dē·ntifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [See -FY.] *trans.* To make dainty. Hence **Dai·ntified** *ppl. a.*

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* July, My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to daintify his affection into respects or compliments. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 317 A silken cushion—which..the daintified animal did not hurt.

Daintihood (dē·ntihud). *rare.* Daintiness.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in daintihood and *ton.* 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 146 Her youth, her daintihood

Daintily (dē·ntili), *adv.* [f. DAINTY *a.* + -LY².]

† **1.** Excellently, finely, handsomely, delightfully.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 723 Dukkes and duzeperes dayntilе hely rydes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. XXVII. 8 Rycht wele arayt and dayntely. 1625 BACON *Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 499 A naked..day-light, that doth not show the masques..of the world halfe so Stately, and daintily, as Candlelights. 1640 HOWELL *Dodon's Gr.* 2 There is no Forrest on Earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable Rivers.

2. In a dainty manner; with delicate attention to the palate, personal comfort, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3655 (Trin.) Venisoun . Deyntily dizte to his pay. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXVI. 145 (Harl. MS.) The fleshe is i-fed deyntili. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 52 The rich gloton whych fared well and deyntely euery day. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. iii. 61 Baked in that Pie, Whereof their Mother daintily hath fed. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Love's Ingratitude* ii, And daintily I nourish'd Thee With Idle Thoughts and Poetry. 17.. BROOME *View Epick Poems* (J.), To sleep well and fare daintily.

3. Delicately, nicely, etc.; elegantly, gracefully, neatly, deftly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. viii § 1 He was not tenderly & deintily handled. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 1 You tread so daintily on your typtoes. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps* xxiii, So daintily hath he struck upon the whole string 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 117 The daintily tripping roe. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) VII. 443 The envoy performed his ungracious task as daintily as he could.

† **4.** Rarely, sparingly. *Obs.* (Cf. DAINTY *a.* 2.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXI. 242 To be kept there as a prysoner, where he was so dayntely fed that he dyed for hunger. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The Auncients haue one or two examples of Tragy-comedies.. But..we shall find, that they neuer, or very daintily, match Horn-pypes and Funeralls.

Daintiness (dē·ntinės). [f. DAINTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dainty.

1. † **a.** The quality of being fine, handsome, delightful, etc. *Obs.* in general sense. **b.** Of food: Choiceness, deliciousness.

1552 HULOET, Deyntines of meates at a banquet, *lautitia.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 167 In daintinesse and goodnesse of meat, the Hennes may compare with..the goose [etc.]. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (J.), It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish.

2. Delicate beauty, elegance, gracefulness; neatness, deftness.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1725) 106 Leucippe was of a fine daintiness of beauty. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* (1675) 19 The grossness, slenderness, clownishness, and daintyness of Bodies. 1878 J. W. EBSWORTH *Brathwait's Strappado* Introd. 28 There is poetic grace and daintiness of expression in the charming little lyric. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* XXX, The pretty daintinesses of her coaxing.

3. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy, scrupulousness (of taste, sensibility, etc.).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* XXI. 250/2 What greter daintinesse doe we make at blasphemies? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. v. 45 Daintinesse of eare. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I, Of sand, Lyme, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 299/1 A certain discrimination, a certain daintiness of choice.

4. Niceness of appetite; fastidiousness with regard to food, personal comfort, etc.; softness.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Deyntinesse, *friandise.* 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 250 (R.) How iustly may this barbarous and rude Russe condemne the daintinesse and nicenesse of our captaines. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. (1851) 232 The People .. learnt .. of the Flemish daintiness and softness. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 78 What especially irritated the captain was the daintiness of some of his cabin passengers. They were loud in their complaints of the ship's fare.

† **5.** Physical delicacy or tenderness. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 229 In these cures of diseases that grow in the eyes there must be great care used bicause of the dayntinesse of the place.

Daintith: see DAINTETH.

† **Dai·ntive,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 **deyntyue.** [app. a. Anglo-Fr. **daintif, -ive,* f. *dainté*: cf. OF. *bontif, -ive,* f. *bonté.*] = DAINTY *sb.* and *a.*

13.. (see adv. below). 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 b To taste of his deyntyue delycates. *Ibid.* 71 He fedeth vs with the deyntyues of his owne delycate dysshe.

Hence † **Dai'ntively** *adv.* (in 4 *deyntiſliche*).

13.. *Cursor M.* 27904 (Cotton Galba) To 3ern metes dayntyuely. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 324 (MS. I) Þis folke ..fedde hunger deyntifliche.

† **Dai'ntrel.** *Obs.* Also 6 **deintrelle, 7 dainterll, -trill.** [Cf. OF. *daintier* a tit-bit, a delicacy. The formation is obscure.] A dainty, delicacy.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. i, But by thy words, as I them smelled, thy daintrels be not many. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 240 Neither glut thy selfe with present delicates, nor long after deintrelles hard to be come bye. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* i. 7 These dainterils haue layen so long vpon his hands, that I feare me they are scarce sweete. 1640 BROME *Spar. Garden* III. vii, You say I shall fill my belly with this new Daintrill.

Dainty (dē'nti), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **dein-, deyn-, dain-, daynte, -ee,** (4–5 **dayn-, deyntte**), 4–6 **dein-, deyntie, -y(e,** 4–6 *Sc.* **dante(e,** 6 **-ie,** 5 **dente,** 6 **denty, -ie,** 4–7 **daynty(e, -ie,** 6–7 **daintie, -ye,** 4– **dainty.** [a. OF. *deintié, daintié, dainté* pleasure, tit bit :—L. *dignitātem* worthiness, worth, beauty, f. *dignus* worthy. The earlier OF. form was in *-et*, whence DAINTETH.]

† **1.** Estimation, honour, favour (in which anything is held); esteem, regard; affection, love.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Me let lesse deinte to þinge þet me haueð ofte. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 35 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 35 For deynte þat he hadde of him: he let him sone bringe Iliore þe prince of Engelond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 475 Schir eduard..Lufit [him], and held in sic dante. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 47 Of dowel ne dobet no deynte me þouȝte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. 52 These Poetes..Were by olde time had in great deintye With Kinges. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 28 Sen ȝonne..man, deir sister, the Was wount to cherise, and hald in gret dantie.

† **2.** Liking or fondness *to do* or *see* anything; delight, pleasure, joy. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 Þei haue no deynte forto dele With þinges þat bene deuotly made. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 159 Than all ran in-to gret dantee The Erll of Murreff for till se. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 41 Euery wight hath deyntee to chaffare With hem. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 66 The reeding in the Bible .drawith the reders. fro loue and deinte of the world. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa maryit wemen* 413 Adew dolour, adew! my daynte now begynis. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 337 Trowest thou..That I haue deynte to see thee cherysshed thus?

† **3.** Delightful or choice quality; sumptuousness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3655 (Cott.) Venison þou has him nominen, Wit dainte dight til his be-houe. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7070 They haven seolk, gret plenté, And maken clothis of gret deynté. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117/1 Dente (K. H. P. deynte), *lanticia.*

† **4.** Daintiness; fastidiousness. *Obs.*

1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* I. ii. 27 He feining seemely merth, And shee coy lookes: so dainty, they say, maketh derth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 198 Note this: the King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking grieuances.

† **5.** *concr.* Anything estimable, choice, fine, pleasing or delightful; hence occas., a luxury, rarity (cf. DAINTY *a.* 2). *Obs.* exc. as in 6.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7850 Þare es plenté of dayntes and delice. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5298 Waie slike a wondire in oure marche of Messedone. It ware a daynte to deme. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 51 Plenty is no dainty. 1617 RICH *Irish Hubbub* 47 It was a great daintie euen amongest their greatest nobility, to see a cloake lined thorow with Velues *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 439 [He] made such a vent for Welch cottons, that what he found drugs at home, he left dainties beyond the sea. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 227 Those who can only be allured by the dainties of knowledge.

† **b.** As a term of endearment. (Cf. *sweet.*)

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i, There is a fortune comming Towards you, Daintie.

6. *esp.* Anything pleasing or delicious to the palate; a choice viand, a delicacy.

c 1300 *Beket* 1202 Heo servede this holi man and of deyntes him broȝte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 255 Tho was there many a deinte fet And set to-fore hem on the bord. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyce, or deyntes, *delicie.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 291 Some whet their teethe upon sugred deinties. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxli. 4 Let mee not eate of their dainties. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. ii, Your larders hung with dainties. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 305 The cunning caterer still must share The dainties which his toils prepare.

fig. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 26 Suche deinties..Wherof thou takest thin herte food. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 59 There be some..to whom sin..is both food and dainties.

† **7.** Phrase. *To make dainty of* (*anything*): to set great store by; hence, to be sparing or chary of; *to make dainty to do* (or *of doing*; also *absol.*), to be chary or loth, to scruple. *Obs.*

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 37 The moste noble Citrus, wherof the Romaines made greate deintie. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* ix. 107/1 They will not make daintie of the name of our Lord Jesus Christe, to worke their subtill and mischeevous practises. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xlvi. (1591) 26 Some..made noe dainty to beare any burden. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 21 Which of you all Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, She Ile sweare hath cornes. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 492 Shee ranne home and made no dainties of it; all her neighbours were the better for her store. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Cov.* (1634) 410 Defer not, make not dainty of applying the promises. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Matt. x. 39 Hee that makes so dainty of his life as that..he will not expose it to danger. 1638 FEATLEY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 122 We have all reason to make great dainties of the noble confession of..our Romish adversaries. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 43 If..he made so dainty and were so loath to bestow [etc.].

† **8.** As an asseveration: ? = By God's dignity, or honour. *Obs.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. v, S'daintie, I mistooke the place, I miss'd thine eare and hit thy lip.

Dainty (dē'nti), *a.* [from prec. sb.]

† **1.** Valuable, fine, handsome; choice, excellent; pleasant, delightful. *Obs.* or *dial.* in general sense.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1253 To daly with derely your dayntе wordes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 168 Full many a deynte hors hadde he in stable. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xviii. 14 All thynges which were deyntie and had in pryce. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 81 More daintie the lambe, the more woorth to be sold. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 389 The daintiest Smells of Flowers, are out of those plants, whose Leaves smell not. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 354 ₱ 1 To hear Country Squires. cry, Madam, this is dainty Weather. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* VI, 'Ay? indeed? a scheme o' yours? that must be a denty ane!' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Denty* or *Dentyish*, a weather term, genial, cheering.

† **2.** Precious; hence, rare, scarce. *Obs.*

? *a* 1500 *How Plowman lerned Pater-Noster* 28 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 211 Malte had he plentye; And Martylmas befe to hym was not deyntye. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xi. 671 The blacke [whorts] are very common..but the red are dayntie, and founde but in fewe places. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 584 If sermons were dainty..they would be more esteemed. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 A rare muffe, but judged to be some dainty squirell skin.

3. Pleasing to the palate, choice, delicate.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXI. 17 Who looueth deynte metis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 58 To gete a glotoun deyntee mete and drinke. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 299/1 To eate ..costly fishes, and that of the dentiest fashion dressed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 26 Dainty bits Make rich the ribs. 1627 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 14 The daintiest dishes shall be serv'd up last. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 100 ₱ 12 Her house is elegant and her table dainty. 1892 STEVENSON *Wrecker* ii, Fine wines and dainty dishes.

4. Of delicate or tender beauty or grace; delicately pretty; made with delicate taste.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3060 Her chyn..With a dympull full derne, daynté to se. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 77 She is esteemed, as a deinty derling, beloued of many. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. i, Let your gifts be slight and dainty, rather than precious. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxviii. 54 Such a diaphonous pellucid dainty body as you see a Crystall-glasse is. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* vii, There stood waiting for her the daintiest of little broughams.

5. Of persons, etc.: Possessing or displaying delicate taste, perception, or sensibility; nice, fastidious, particular; sometimes, over-nice.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 357 Fine fellowes, that bee verie deintie and circumspect in speaking. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 497 Sundry other daintie and nice differences doth M. Marrow make. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 38 No shape but his can please your dainty eye. 1602 — *Ham.* V. i. 78 The hand of little Employment hath the daintier sense. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xv, I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution—because when I make it I keep it. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* III. ii, You must take me as you take the world, without being over-scrupulous and dainty. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. 101 From being too dainty in our choice of words.

† **b.** with *of*: Particular or scrupulous about (anything); careful, chary, or sparing *of. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 251 Friendes..garnished wt learning, & not deintie of their travell. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 150 Let vs not be daintie of leaue-taking, But shift away. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. iii. 367 The devil not being dainty of his company where he finds welcome.

† **c.** with *infin.*: Disinclined or reluctant (*to do*).

1553 B. GILPIN in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxiii. 440 Such as be dainty to hear the poor. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 *note*, I will not bee dainty to make you a partie to my designes.

6. Nice or particular as to the quality of food, comforts, etc.; † luxurious.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K j b, The heart of a woman is deyntee. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 85 As..some daintie guest knowing there is so pleasant fare to com. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 181 You dainty Dames that are so nice, that you will not endure this pleasant Element to blow upon you. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. VI. v. 521 When men were starving they could not afford to be dainty. 1892 STEVENSON *Wrecker* ii, I was born with a dainty tooth and a palate for wine.

† **7.** Delicate (in health or constitution). *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Compounds* 46 a, Thei maie be giuen to drinke to them that are weake or feable, or as thei call it deintie. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXII. (1887) 94 Whose mother was delicate, daintie, tender, neuer stirring.

8. quasi-*adv.* Daintily. (*rare.*)

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 726 You quote Scriptures, tho (to your prayse) more dainty indeede then your fellowes. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 72 If rich men shall fare somewhat dainty. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 144 So exceedingly fair and dainty wrought.

9. *Comb.*, as *dainty-chapped, -eared, -fingered, -mouthed, -tongued, -toothed* adjs.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 42 (D.) You *dainty-chapped fellow, you ought to be fed with hay. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 90 *marg.*, How tender and *deynety eared men of these days be. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* I. i, This tough impracticable Heart Is govern'd by a *dainty-finger'd Girl. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 *Deynty mouthed, *friant.* *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 233 They are so *daintie-Tongued that their Company is too costly. 1577 tr. *Bullinger Decades* (1592) 154 Let euery young man bee..not licorish lipped, nor *dainty toothed.

† **Dainty** (dē'nti), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb. or adj.] *trans.* With *up*: To pamper or indulge with dainties.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 108 So that they would..nourish, not daintie up the body. 1778 MRS. THRALE in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* Sept. I. 68 She dainties us up with all the meekness in the world.

Dair, Dairt, obs. forms of DARE, DART.

Dairawe, Daired: see DAY-.

‖ **Dairi** (dai'ri). Also 7 **dayro.** [Japanese, f. Chinese *dai* great + *ri* within.] In Japan, properly the palace or court of the Mikado: also a respectful mode of speaking of the mikado or emperor.

Hence **Dairi-sama,** *lit.* lord of the dairi or palace, an appellation of the Mikado.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind.* 184 That great State hath always been govern'd by a Monarch, whom, in their Language they call *Dayro.* 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 7 We were not allowed to see the Dairi, or ecclesiastical emperor.

Dairy (dē'ri), *sb.* Forms: 3 **deierie,** 4 **dayerie, dayry,** 5 **deyery, deyry,** 6 **deirie, dary,** *pl.* **deyris, dayres,** 6–7 **deyrie, dayery**(e, **dery, dayrie, dairie,** 7 **daery, darie, dayry,** 7– **dairy.** [ME. *deierie,* etc., f. *deie, deye,* DEY female servant, dairy-maid + *-erie,* -ERY 2, suffix of Romanic origin. The *dai-ry* is thus the place where the function of the *dey* is performed: cf. *dey-woman, -house.*]

1. A room or building in which milk and cream are kept, and made into butter and cheese. **b.** Sometimes in towns the name is assumed by a shop in which milk, cream, etc. are sold.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 192/14 Hire deierie was euere of chese and botere bar and swiþe lene. *Ibid.*, For þare nas in þe deierie nouȝt adel of none ȝwite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 15 Thropes, beernys, shipnes, dayrys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Deyrye, *vaccaria.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 3 As my Foldes..or my Dayrie and Fishpondes wyl yeelde. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/1 To Roger or Mary Or Peg of the dairy. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 262 Some [insects] to the house, The fold, and dairy, hungry, bend their flight. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. i. 402 The elegant dairy for the supply of milk and cream, curds and butter.

2. That department of farming, or of a particular farm, which is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese. Hence, sometimes applied to the milch cows on a farm collectively.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 597 His lordes scheep, his meet, and his dayerie, His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie, Was holly in this reeves governynge. 1673 TEMPLE *Trade in Ireland* Wks. 1773 III. 22 Grounds were turned much in England from breeding either to feeding or dairy. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Spain* XXXVIII. (R.), The large dairy of cows established here by the present king. 1814 JANE WEST *A. de Lacy* III. 238 The..troopers..drove off our good cow-dairy. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., Dairy of 12 or 16 cows to be let. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Dairy,* the milking cows belonging to any farm or house.

3. A dairy-farm.

1562 PHAER *Æneid.* IX. A a ij b, Stormy showres and winds about mens deiries houling. 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* (Camden) 8 In Tendring hundred wher are manie wickes or dayries. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 144 The Goodnesse of the Earth, abounding with Deries and Pasture. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 41 All the lower Part of this County..is full of large feeding Farms, which we call Dairies; and the Cheese they make is excellent.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dairy-cabin, -country, -damsel, -pail, -society, -ware, -wench, -wife, -work,* etc.; *dairy-fed* adj.; **dairy-farm,** a farm chiefly devoted to the production of milk, butter, and cheese; so **dairy-farmer, -farming; dairy-grounds,** cow-pastures; **dairy-school,** a technical school for teaching dairy-work or dairy-farming; **dairy-woman,** a woman who manages a dairy.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, It was a *dairy-cabin belonging to some shepherds. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 Children in *Dayrie Countries doe waxe more tall, than where they feed more upon Bread, and Flesh. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xli, The yet more considerate *dairy-damsel. *Ibid.* ix, To employ them as a *dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* x, I've seen them in England killing your *dairy-fed pork. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 131 His douns with Sheep, his *daery-grounds wth Neat. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 44 The *dairy pails Bring home increase of milk. 1530 PALSGR 212/1 *Dayrie place, *meterie.* 1893 *Queen* 25 Mar. 278/2 They will..establish *dairy schools all over England. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 The numerous *dairy societies in America. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 61 Having a store of *dairy ware, he resolved to make a place to keep it in: the kitchen..not being a proper place for cream and milk. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v. i, The *Dairy-Wench or Chamber-maid. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 251 Suffolk *dairy-wives run mad for cream. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I shall goe to court now, and attired like an old *Darie woman. 1841 M. I. HAWTHORNE in *Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 230 Bring us home a box of butter, if your dairy-woman is very nice. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. ix. 67, I have..admired them in their *dairy-works. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 As a specialist in dairy work.

Dai'ry, *v. rare.* [f. DAIRY *sb.*] *trans.* To keep or feed (cows) for the dairy.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 142 The cattle system is generally dairying Cows. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 245 Those [lands] of a stiffer quality are employed in the dairying of cows.

Dai·ry-house. A house or building used as a dairy; = DAIRY *sb.* 1; the house of a dairy-man.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Deyrie house, *meterie*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 16 You shall haue a Dairie-house or small vaulted Roome paued, and lying slope-wise ..to serue for the huswifes Dairie. 1741–8 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 101 You'd better see her now-and-then at the Dairy-house or at School.

Dairying (dēə·riiŋ). [f. DAIRY *v.* + -ING 1.] The business or management of a dairy; the production of milk and manufacture of butter and cheese; dairy-farming.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., To shew the way of Cow-keeping, Dayrying, or raising most Cheese and Butter. 1893 *Queen* 25 Mar. 478/2 They have the subject of dairying and dairy schools very much at heart.

b. *attrib.*

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 8 In a considerable Dairying Country. 1890 *Times* 22 Feb. 7/3 The improvement and extension of the dairying industry.

Dairymaid (dēə·rimēid). A female servant employed in a dairy.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, Now I would be an empresse; and by and by a duchess; then a great lady.. then a deyrie maide. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ₱ 2 He has married a dairy-maid. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON *Dairy Husb.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/2 When the butter falls from side to side in a compact lump the dairy-maid knows that her work approaches completion.

Dairyman (dēə·rimăn). A man who manages, or is employed in, a dairy. b. A man engaged in the sale of milk and other dairy produce.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 58 An object not unworthy a Dairy-man's notice. 1813 L. RICHMOND (*title*), The Dairyman's daughter. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., Wanted, a steady young man as Dairyman.

Dairy-woman: see DAIRY 4.

Dais (dēis, dē·iis). Forms: 3–5 **deys**, 3–6 **deis**, 4–5 **des**, 4 6 **dese**, **dece**, **deyse**, **dees**, 5 **deise**, **doesse**, 5–6 **dess(e**, **deas(e**, 6 **deasse**, **dysse**, *Sc.* **deiss**, **deische**, 8–9 *Sc.* **deas**, 4, 8–9 **dais**. [a. OF. *deis* (later *dois*), mod.F. (from Picard dial.) *dais* = Pr. *des*, It. *desco* :—L. *disc-um* (nom. *discus*) quoit, disk, dish, in late L. table.

The sense-development has been 'table, high table (including its platform), the raised end of the hall occupied by the high table and used for other purposes of distinction, the canopy covering this': the latter being only in modern French, and thence in Eng. The word died out in Eng. about 1600, but was retained in Sc. in sense 3; its recent revival, chiefly since 1800, in sense 2, is due to historical and antiquarian writers; it appears in no Eng. dicts. until Worcester 1846, Craig 1847. Always a monosyllable in Fr., and in Eng. where retained as a living word; the dissyllabic pronunciation is a 'shot' at the word from the spelling.]

1. †a. A raised table in a hall, at which distinguished persons sat at feasts, etc.; the high table. (Often including the platform on which it was raised: see next sense.) *Obs.* since 1600.

a 1259 MATT. PARIS *Vitae Abbatum S. Alb.* in Walsingham (Rolls) I. 521 Priore prandente ad magnam mensam quam 'Deis' vulgariter appellamus. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 11073 Vort hii come vp to þe deis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12560 (Cott.) Ne brek þair brede, ne tast þair mes, Til he war cummen til þair des. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4564 þe semli segges were sette in halle, þe real rinkes bi reson at þe heiȝe dese, and alle oþer afterward on þe side benches. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 10 So that Good-will bee caruer at the Dease. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 241 Syttyng at the hygh dees: My Lord of Ely in the myddes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 395 Quhair that he sat into his stait royall, With mony ding lord sittand at his deische. *a* 1575 *Wife lapped in Morrelles Skin* 312 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 193 The Bride was set at the hye dysse.

†b. *To begin the dais*: to take the chief seat, or preside, at a feast: see BEGIN *v.*[1] 5. Also *to hold the dais* in same sense. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7166 He ber þe croune & huld þe deis mid oþer atil also. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2123 Pow schelt þis dai be priour And be-ginne oure deis. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1636 Quene Margaret began the deyse, Kyng Ardus, wyth owtyn lees, Be hur was he sett. *c* 1440 *Partonope* App. 7210 (Roxb.) Next the Quene he began the deyse.

2. The raised platform at one end of a hall for the high table, or for seats of honour, a throne, or the like: often surmounted by a canopy. *Obs.* since *c* 1600, until revived *c* 1800 in historical and subsequently in current use.

In earlier times sometimes app. meaning a bench or seat of honour upon the raised platform: cf. sense 3.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 361/71 On þe heiȝe deis him sette, mete and drinke he him ȝaf. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1039 Spoused scheo is, and set on deys. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 38 He were sette solempnely in a sete ryche, Abof dukes on dece, with dayntys serued. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 467 And atte fest sittith he and sche With othir worthy folk upon the deys. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 3049 He satt doune opon þe dese. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xlv, Tho I saw our ladyis twa and twa Sittand on deissis. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1625 Ouer the hye desse..Where the sayd thre kynges sate crowned all. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 41 A doouty Dwarf too the vppermost deas Right peartly gan prik, and, kneeling on knee..Said 'hail, syr king'. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 13 The great..hall is..furnished with the high *Dais*, or elevated upper end, and its long table for the lord and his jovial companions. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, For about one quarter of the length of the apartment, the floor was raised by a step, and this space, which was called the dais, was occupied only by the principal members of the family. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 459 Like the dais or upper part of our old castle and college halls. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 386 The grandee took his place on the dais.

b. By extension: The platform of a lecture hall; the raised floor on which the pulpit and communion table stand in some places of worship.

1888 *Nature* 26 Jan. 299/1 As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the dais. 1893 *Newspr.* A Flower Service was held in the church; the pulpit and dais were tastefully decorated.

3. In some early examples (chiefly northern) it appears to have the sense 'seat, bench'; so in *Sc.* a. 'A long board, seat, or bench, erected against a wall', a settle; also, 'a seat on the outer side of a country house or cottage'. b. A seat, bench, or pew in a church. (Jamieson.) *Chamber of dais*: see CHAMBER *sb.* 11.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 765 Amidde the halle flore A fir was bet stark and store: He sat adoun upon the dais, And warmed him wel eche wais. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* (1845) 38 In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains, Where the guidman aft streeks him at his ease. 17.. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* (1806) I. 211 (Jam.) The priest afore the altar stood,—The Mer-man he stept o'er ae deas, And he has steppit over three. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, The old man was seated on the deas, or turf-seat, at the end of his cottage. 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 73 Last Sunday, in your faither's dais, I saw thy bloomin' May-morn face. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 107 The chamber of Deese, the best room in the farmhouse of a certain class.

4. *transf.* (from 2) A raised platform or terrace of any kind; *e. g.* in the open air.

1861 N. A. WOODS *Prince of Wales in Canada* 341 A noble and lofty flight of steps—those daises of architecture which..add..to the grand and imposing effect of lofty façades. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* I. ix. 378 On the slopes of ancient daisses or hill terraces.

5. [after mod.Fr.—not an Eng. sense.] The canopy over a throne or chair of state.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 147 The Bishop..occupied with bland dignity the chief throne under the dais. 1866 *Village on Cliff* iii, An old dais of Queen Anne's time still hung over his doorway.

Dais, Sc. pl. of DAW, DOE.

Daise, obs. form of DAZE.

Daisied (dē·izid), *a.* Also 7 **dasied**. [f. DAISY + -ED 2.] Adorned with or abounding in daisies. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 398 Let vs Finde out the prettiest Dazied Plot we can. *c* 1720 GAY *Dione* I. iv, Daisy'd lawns. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 862 Beneath the daisied turf.

Daisle, Daisterre, obs. ff. DAZZLE, DAY-STAR.

Daisy (dē·izi). Forms: 1 **dæzeseȝe**, **-eaze**, 3–4 **dayes-eȝe**, **-eghe**, 4 **dayesye**, **-eye**, 4–5 **daysye**, 4–7 **daysie**, **daisie**, (5 *pl.* **dayses**), 5–6 **daysy**, 6 **deysy**, **dasye**, **dasey**, **dayzie**, 6–7 **dasy**, 7 **days-eye**, **dazy**, **-ie**, (*pl.* **dayses**, *Sc.* **desie**, **deasie**), 7–8 **daizy**, 6– **daisy**. [OE. *dæges ége* day's eye, eye of day, in allusion to the appearance of the flower, and to its closing the ray, so as to conceal the yellow disk, in the evening, and opening again in the morning.]

1. The common name of *Bellis perennis*, N.O. *Compositæ*, a familiar and favourite flower of the British Isles and Europe generally, having small flat flower-heads with yellow disk and white ray (often tinged with pink), which close in the evening; it grows abundantly on grassy hills, in meadows, by roadsides, etc., and blossoms nearly all the year round; many varieties are cultivated in gardens.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 135/22 *Consolda*, dæzeseȝe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 292 ȝearwe, and fifleafe, dæzesege, and synnfulle. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 43 Dayes-eȝes in thio dales. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 43 Of al the floures in the mede, Thanne love I most these floures white and rede, Suche as men callen dayesyes. *Ibid.* 184 Wele by reson men it calle may The dayeseye, or ellis the eye of day. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* xv, Depeinted wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose, And white also. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 904 Daisies pied and Violets blew. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556 For March, There come Violets.. The Yellow Daffadill; The Dazie. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 218 ₱ 9 Visits to a Spot of Daizies, or a Bank of Violets. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes of Inf.* I. 291 When evening brings the merry folding hours, And sun-eyed daisies close their winking flowers. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXV, She was as fresh as a daisy. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 81 There are Quilled, Double, and Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken Daisies.

b. Cf. DAISY-CUTTER 1.

1847 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 28 My horse, now and then cuts daisies with me when I am on his back.

2. Applied to other plants with similar flowers or growing in similar situations. a. *simply.* In N. America, the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (see b); in Australia, various *Compositæ*, esp. *Vitadenia* and *Brachycome iberidifolia*; in New Zealand, the genus *Lagenophora*. b. With qualifications, as **African Daisy**, *Athanasia annua*; **Blue Daisy**, (*a*) the Sea Starwort; (*b*) the genus *Globularia*; **Bull D.** = *Ox-eye D.*; **Butter D.**, locally applied to the Buttercup, and to the Ox-eye Daisy; **Christmas D.**, several species of *Aster*, esp. *A. grandiflorus*; **Dog D.** — *Ox-eye D.*; **Globe D.**, the genus *Globularia*, **Great D.**, **Horse D.**, **Midsummer D.**, **Moon D.** = *Ox-eye D.*; **Marsh D.** — *Sea D.*; **Michaelmas D.**, various cultivated species of *Aster* which blossom about Michaelmas; also applied to the wild *Aster Tripolium*; **Ox-eye Daisy**, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, a common plant in meadows, with flowers resembling those of the common daisy but much larger, on tall stiff stalks; **Sea Daisy**, **Thrift**, *Armeria maritima*. (See *Treas. Bot.*, and Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*)

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 16 *Consolida media*, grete dayeseghe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xix. 169 There be two kindes of Daysies, the great and the small. *Ibid.* III. xxxiii. 364 Some call it blew Camomil or blew Dasies. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 396 The Ox-eye Daisy, a plant common among standing grass in meadows. 1838 SCROPE *Deerstalking* 388 Even the highest hills are scattered over with the sea daisy and other plants. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 286 (Sea-Starwort)..Country people call it Blue Daisy.

3. A species of sea-anemone (*Actinia bellis*).

1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* Index.

†4. As a term of admiration. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 515 A dere dewchesse, my daysyys Iee! *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* (1887) XXXIX. 1, Adeu, O desie of delyt.

5. *slang.* (chiefly *U.S.*). A first-rate thing or person; also as *adj.* First-rate, charming.

1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 148 Oh daisy; that's charming. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Little Ld. Fauntleroy* XV. (1887) 263 'She's the daisiest gal I ever saw! She's—well, she's just a daisy, that's what she is.' 1888 *Denver Republican* May (Farmer), Beyond compare a pugilistic daisy. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Mar. 2/3 In a new book upon 'Americanisms,' some of the less familiar are.. daisy, for anything first-rate.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Resembling a daisy.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Well of Love* 41 Hir deasie colour, rid and vhyte. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 83, I sweare by this diuine white daizy-hand. 1854 6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. iv, She Whose daisy eyes had learned to droop

7. *Comb.*, as *daisy-bud*, *-flower*, *-head*, *-lawn*, *-root*; *daisy-dappled*, *-diapered*, *-dimpled*, *-painted*, *-spangled* adjs.; *daisy-like* adj.; **daisy anemone** = sense 3; **daisy-bush**, a New Zealand shrub of the genus *Olearia*; **daisy-chain**, a chain of daisies sewed or fastened together, made by children in play; **daisy-leaved** *a.*, having leaves like those of the daisy.

1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Sea Shore* vi. 114 A bad-tempered 'Daisy Anemone (*Actinia bellis*), which lived in a cave, and did not approve of intrusion. 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn* I. ix, I never walk out in the fields, nor make 'daisy-chains'. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 81 The 'daysie-diap'red bankes. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 54 Over 'daisy-dimpled meadows. 1887 SIR W. G. SIMPSON *Art of Golf* 91 One sweeps off 'daisy heads with a walking-stick. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 577 'Daisie-leaved Lady smock. 1796 T. TOWNSHEND *Poems* 20 The 'daisy-painted green. 1686 BACON *Sylva* § 354 Boyling of 'Dasie-Roots in Milk. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 82 The 'daisy-spangled lawn.

Dai·sy, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or adorn with daisies.

1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 8 When fertile nature dasy'd ev'ry hill. 1831 E. TAYLOR *Remembrance* 29 The earth we tread shall be daisied o'er.

Dai·sy-cutter. [*lit.* 'cutter of daisies': see DAISY *sb.* 1 b.]

1. A horse that in trotting lifts its feet only very slightly from the ground.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvi (1809) 129, I luckily picked up a Daisy-cutter, by his throwing me down on the smoothest part of the grass. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* iv. 87 The careless daisy-cutter, however pleasant on the turf, should..be avoided. 1867 READE *Griffith Gaunt* (1889) 5 Daisy-cutters were few in those days.

2. *Cricket* and *Base-ball.* A ball so bowled or batted as to skim along the surface of the ground

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) II. 226 I've seen him catch a daisy-cutter in his teeth. 1891 FARMER *Slang Dict.*, *Daisy-cutter*, a ball which travels more than half the 'pitch' along the ground without rising, a 'sneak'.

So **Dai·sy-cutting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 461 Nimble daisy-cutting nags. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* I, None of your bowling green, daisy-cutting work for us. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. II. i. § 3. 502 The..low daisy-cutting form which suits the smooth turf of our race-courses.

Dait, obs. form of DATE.

Dak: see DAWK.

Daker. Also **daiker**, **dakir**. [a. OF. *dacre*, *dakere*, med.L. *dacra*: see DICKER.] Variant of DICKER, a set of ten.

1531 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* VIII. 248 The dakir of hidis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Serplaith*, Ten hides makis ane daiker, and twentie daiker makis ane last. 1753 MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* III. 248 For every Daker of Hides landed at Leith—8 pennies. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 171 The dicker or daker was..a measure for hides and gloves.

Daker, var. of DACKER.

Daker-hen. *dial.* [Connexion has been suggested with DAIKER *v.*, and with Flem. *daeckeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitare, et coruscare' (Kilian). But no such name appears to be applied to the bird in Flanders.] The Corn-crake or Land-rail.

1552 ELYOT *Bibl., Crex*, a certaine birde, whiche semeth by Aristotle to be that whiche in some places is called a Daker hen. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 170 The Rail or Daker-hen. 1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1768) II. 387. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 347 A man brought me a land-rail or daker-hen. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Daker-hen*, the corn-crake.

Dakoit, etc.: see DACOIT, etc.

‖ **Dal** (dāl). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7–9 **dol**(l, 9 **dhal, dhol**(l, **dal**(l. [Hindī *dāl* split pulse:—Skr. *dala*, f. *dal* to split.] The pulse obtained from some leguminous plants, chiefly from the Cajan, *Cajanus indicus*, extensively used as an article of food in the East Indies.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 101 (V.) At their coming up out of the Water they bestow the largess of Rice or Doll (an Indian Bean). 1727 HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 161 Doll and Rice being mingled together and boyled, make Kitcheree, the common Food of the Country. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 189 *Cajanus indicus*.. In India the pulse is called Dhal or Dhol or Urhur, and (is) ranked as third in value among the pulses. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* v. 87 A mouthful of dal to keep his wretched old body alive.

Dal: see DALE, DEAL, DOLE.

‖ **Dalai, Dalai-lama**: see LAMA.

Dalder, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dale [1] (dēl). Forms: 1–3 **dæl**, 1–4 **dal**, 3–**dale**; also 3 **deale**, 4 **dalle**, 5 **dall, daile, daylle**, 6 **daill**. [OE. *dæl*, gen. *dæles*, dat. *dæle*, pl. *dalu, dalo*, neuter; Com. Teut. = OS. *dal*, OFris. *del, deil*, MDu. and Du. *dal*, all neuter, OHG., MHG. *tal*, masc. and n., Ger. *thal* n., LG. *dal, dāl*, Goth. *dal* n., ON. *dalr* m. (Sw., Da. *dal*) :—OTeut. *dalo-m, dalo-z*, of which the root-meaning appears to be 'deep or low place': cf. Goth. *dalaþ* down, *dalaþa* below. As used in ME. the native word appears to have been reinforced from Norse, for it is in the north that the word is a living geographical name.

As to the final *e* in Ormin's *dāle*, see Sachse *Unorganische E im Orrm.* 22. The form *deales* pl. in *Ancren Riwle* is difficult to explain.]

1. A valley. In the northern counties, the usual name of a river-valley between its enclosing ranges of hills or high land. In geographical names, e.g. *Clydesdale, Annandale, Borrowdale, Dovedale*, it extends from Lanarkshire to Derbyshire, and even farther south, but as an appellative it is more or less confined to the district from Cumberland to Yorkshire. In literary English chiefly poetical, and in the phrases *hill and dale, dale and down*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iii, Þæs dæles se dæl se hæt flod ne grette ys ġyt to-dæġ wæstmberende on ælces cynnes blædum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Hwile uppen cliues and hwile in þe dales. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9203 Nu sket shall illc an dælle beon all hezedd upp & filledd. — *ibid.* 14568, & coude & feld, & dale & dun. *c* 1205 LAY. 26934 Heo comen ..in ane dale deope. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282, I þe deales. þu makest wellen uorto springen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22532–4 (Cott.) Al þis werld bath dale and dune..þe dals up-rise, þe fells dun fall. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 85 By dale and eek by doune. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dale, or vale, *vallis*. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 60 They..rode by hylles and dales. 1560–1 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scotl.* v. ii. § 10 Galloway, Carrick, Niddisdaill, Annanderdaill, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 17 The valley of Shaveh, which is the Kings dale [1885 *R. V.* vale]. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1271 Where, winded into pleasing solitudes, Runs out the rambling dale. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 343 *Lanlithgowshire*..Its surface is finely diversified with hill and dale. 1820 WORDSW. *Scenery of Lakes* (1822) 62 That part of these Dales which runs up far into the mountains. 1847 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl., Till over down and over dale All night the shining vapour sail. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 50 2 Around Whitby all the valleys are 'dales'..There are many smaller dales into which the larger are divided. 'Deealhead' is the upper portion of the vale; 'Deeal end' being the lower part.

b. *fig.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 19 Dan man hem telled soðe tale .. Of blisses dune, of sorwes dale. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 3 Falland down agayn til þe dale of synn. — *Pr. Consc.* 1044 Twa worldes .. An es þis dale, whar we er wonnand. *a* 1661 FULLER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxi. 1 Viewing the deep dale of thy own unworthiness.

†**2.** A hole in the ground, a hollow, pit, gulf. Cf. DELL 1. *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 274 *Baratrum*, dæl [*Leiden* dal] *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 421 On ðæt deope dæl deofol gefeallaþ. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 481 Ther thay stonde a dale Do make, and drenche hem therin. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxv. 78 Dyches or dales or euyll pathes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dale furze*; **dale-end**, the lower end of a dale; **dale-head**, the head of a dale or valley; **dale-land**, 'the lower and arable ground of a district' (Jamieson); **dale-lander, -man**, 'an inhabitant of the lower ground' (Jam.); **dale-backed** *a.*, hollow in the back (as a horse).

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1078/4 Lost..a brown bay Nag.. a little dale backt. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 250 The..dwarf or dale furze blooming in the autumn. 1876 [see sense 1].

Dale [2] (dēl). Also *Sc.* **dail**(l. [The northern phonetic variant of DOLE:—OE. *dǽl* part, portion, division, allotment, dealing, dole; cf. northern *hale, stane* = standard Eng. *whole, stone*. Used *esp.* in the following senses; for others see DOLE.]

1. A portion or share of land; *spec.* a share of a common field, or portion of an undivided field indicated by landmarks but not divided off.

c 1242 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 87, j acram et j rodam in campo del West in duas mikel dales quas Rob. fil. Stephani et Sywardus quondam tenuerunt. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxx. (1638) 53 The grantee suffereth a recovery ..by the name of a rent in Dale of a like sum as, etc. 1735 *N. Riding Rec.* IX. 157 All the..closes, inclosures, dales and parcels of arrable land, meadow and pasture ground thereto belonging. 1820 WORDSW. *Scenery of Lakes* ii. (1823) 43–4 The arable and meadow land of the vales is possessed in common fields; the several portions being marked out by stones, bushes, or trees; which portions .. to this day are called Dales. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Dale* [local], an unseparated portion of a field..often unmarked, or only shown by stakes in the hedge and stones at the corners of the dale. 'A dale of about a quarter of an acre on Black Moss belongs to this farm.'

†**2.** Dealing; having to do with; business. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2839 Cume and ly heire besyde me now, So þat I may haf dale with þe. 1469 *Act. Audit.* 9 (Jam.) He sall hafe na dale nor entermeting tharwith in tyme to cum. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 161 All to ayng wyth sic ane to haue daill [1553 dale]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 302 That he wald get the best part of the daill. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 544 The successioun proceding of that pretendit mariage or carnall daill.

Dale [3] (dēl). Also 7 **daile**, 8, 9 **dail, (dill)**. [Corresponds in sense 1 to LGer. and Du. *daal*; also to F. *dalle*, which is also used for a conduit-tube of wood or metal used in various technical processes, Sp., Pg., It. *dala*, Sp. also *adala*. According to Littré *dalle* in Picard is also a kitchen-sink; and Cotgr. has '*dalle*, a sewer or pit whereinto the washings, dishwater, and other such ordure of houses are conueyed'. See Littré and Diez.]

1. A wooden tube or trough for carrying off water, as from a ship's pump; a pump-dale.

1611 COTGR., *Escoursaoüer*, the dale of a (ships) pumpe, whereby the water is passed out. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 8 The daile is a trough wherein the water doth runne ouer the Decke. 1800 S. STANDIDGE in *Naval Chron.* III. 472 They pumping the water into a pump dill. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *Pump dales*, pipes fitted to the cisterns, to convey..water..through the ship's sides.

2. An outlet drain in the Fen district.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 304 When those fens were first embanked and drained, narrow tracts, called 'dales', or washes, were left open to the river .. Every district, with its frontage of dales, is tolerably well drained.

Dale: see DEAL.

Dale *v.*, northern form of DOLE *v.*

Daleir, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dalesman (dēlzmăn). [= *dale's man* from DALE [1].] A native or inhabitant of a dale; *esp.* of the dales of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and adjacent northern counties of England.

1769 GRAY *Jrnl. in Lakes* Wks. 1884 I. 257 A little path.. passable to the Dale's-men. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. ii, In Redesdale his youth had heard Each art her wily dalesmen dared. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 285 Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the dalesmen.

So **Da'lesfolk, Da'lespeople, Da'leswoman.**

1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. 224 Our dales-folk of Mora. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. ii, There is a tough bit of Toryism in the grain of these Northern dalesfolk. 1883 F. A. MALLESON *Wordsw. & Duddon in Gd. Words*, The dreary wastes of Wrynose, which the dalespeople call Wreyness. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* I. v 362 Her daleswoman's self-respect could put up with him no longer.

Dalf(e, obs. pa. t. of DELVE.

Daliance, dalie, obs. ff. DALLIANCE, DALLY.

†**Dalk** [1]. *Obs.* [OE. *dalc, dolc*, in ON. *dálkr*.] A pin, brooch, clasp, buckle.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* vii. 21 Ic ġeseah sumne gildenne dalc on fiftiġum entsum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152 *Fibula*, preon, uel oferfeng, uel dalc. *a* 1100 *Anglo-Sax. Voc.* ibid. 313/22 *Spinther*, dolc, oððe preon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 A Dalke (or a tache), *firmaculum, firmatorium, monile*. 1488 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 286 Unum portiferium cum a dalk cum ymagine B. Mariæ.

†**Dalk** [2], **delk**. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? dim. of DALE, DELL: cf. E.Fris. *dolke* small hollow, dimple, dim. of *dôle* excavation, hollow: see Kluge *Nominale Stammbild.* 29.] A hole, hollow, depression.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 146 *Au cool troveret la fosset*, a dalk in the nekke. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6447 For als a dalk es even Imydward þe yholke of þe egge, when it es hard, Ryght swa es helle pitte..Ymyddes þe erthe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 607 Or brason scrapes oute of everie dalke Hem scrape. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dalke, *vallis*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The daulk ..is..the Crown, top, or head of an apple, where the blossom is. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Delk*, a small cavity, in the soil, in the flesh of the body, or in any surface which ought to be quite level.

Dalk, in mining: see DAUK.

Dall, obs. Sc. spelling of DAW *v.*

Dallastype (dæ'lăstəip). [f. proper name *Dallas* + TYPE.] (See quot.)

1875 D. C. DALLAS *Circular*, I have..perfected the method known as Dallastype—a process of Photographic Engraving by which can be produced as Blocks for Surface Printing.. copies of Wood-cuts, Type or MS. Matter. 1884 *Academy* 9 Feb. 94 The photographic process known as Dallastype.

†**Dalle** [1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. an infantile word. Cf. DADDLE.] The hand.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 118 Haylle! put furthe thy dalle, I bryng the bot a balle.

‖ **Dalle** [2] (dal). [Fr., in both senses.

It is probable that the two senses are really distinct words; in sense 2, the F. word is the same as DALE [3]; in sense 1 Hatzfeld suggests connexion with Ger. *diele*, board, DEAL.]

1. A flat slab of stone, marble, or terra cotta, used for flooring; *spec.* an ornamental or coloured slab for pavements in churches, etc.

1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 200 The choir, the chapels..were paved with these dalles.

2. *pl.* The name given (originally by French employés of the Hudson's Bay Company) in the Western U.S. to rapids where the rivers are compressed into long narrow trough-like channels.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 364/1 The Columbia River is there..compressed into 'dalles', or long, narrow, and broken troughs. 1890 M. TOWNSEND *U. S.* 137 The *Dalles* of the Columbia, Oregon; the *Dalles* of the Wisconsin, Minnesota.

Hence **Da'llage** [Fr.], flooring with dalles.

1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 57 In the *dallage* the treatment is archaic.

Daller, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dalliance (dæ'liăns). Forms: 4–6 **dalyaunce, daliaunce**, 4–7 **daliance**, (5 **-aunș, -ans**(o), 5–6 **dalyance**, 6 **dally-, dalliaunce**, 6– **dalliance**. [f. DALLY *v.* + -ANCE: prob. formed in OFr. or AngloFr., though not yet recorded.]

†**1.** Talk, confabulation, converse, chat; usually of a light or familiar kind, but also used of serious conversation or discussion. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1012 Þurȝ her dere dalyaunce of her derne wordez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dalyaunce, *confabulacio, collocucio, colloquium*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 162 Marthe fyrst met hym [Christ] .. And hadde wyth hym a long dalyaunce. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xv. 259/1 Redynge & dalyaunce of holy wrȳt & of holy mennes lyues.

2. Sport, play (with a companion or companions); *esp.* amorous toying or caressing, flirtation; often, in bad sense, wanton toying.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 332 (Cambr. MS.) For to han with ȝou sum dalyaunce. *c* 1386 — *Doctor's T.* 66 At festes, reueles, and at daunces, That ben occasiouns of daliaunces. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 128, þai schall.. ete and drinke and hafe dalyaunce with wymmen. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vi. (Arb.) 70 Dyd not I for the nonce ..Read his letter in a wrong sense for daliance? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 50 Whilst like a puft and reckelesse Libertine Himselfe the Primrose path of dalliance treads. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 348 The lewd dalliance of the queen of love. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vi, He, taking her by the hand, began a dalliance. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXIV, Julian ..went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 346 The Earl's courtship of Elizabeth was anything..but a gentle dalliance.

3. Idle or frivolous action, trifling; playing or trifling *with* a matter.

1548 BECON *Solace of Soul* Catechism (1844) 571 In health and prosperity Satan's assaults seem to be but trifles and things of dalliance. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xii. § 1 When they come into the sight of God, such dalliances must auoide, bicause there is .. no trifling strife aboute wordes. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 16 Divine Justice, who admits no dalliance with Oaths. 1641 *Lett.* in Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* II. 47 Now there is no dalliance with them; who..declare themselves against the State. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I. Wks. (1888) 421/2 Men whose hearts Could hold vain dalliance with the misery Even of the dead. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 63 He continued to live in idle dalliance.

†**4.** Waste of time in trifling, idle delay. *Obs.*

The first quot. prob. does not belong here: see DELAYANCE.

[*c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 26134 (Fairf.), & for-þink his lange daliaunce [*Cott.* delaiance] þat he for-drawen has his penance.] 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. vi, Death deadly woundeth without dread or daliance. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 59 My businesse cannot brooke this dalliance.

Dallier (dæ'liəɹ). Also 6 **dalier**. [f. DALLY *v.* + -ER [1].] One who dallies: see the verb.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1553/2 To bee no dalliers in Gods matters, but to be..earnest. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 85 The greatest makers of loue, the daylie daliers. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 19 Oct. 6/1, 'I will go *so far*', says the dallier with evil; and everybody knows where the dallier comes to.

Dallop, var. of DOLLOP.

Dally (dæ'li), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **daly**(e, **dayly**(e, (5 **dallyn**), 6 **dalie, dallye**, 6–7 **dallie**, 6– **dally**. [a. OF. *dalier* to converse, chat, pass one's time in light social converse, etc.; common in AngloFr.: see Glossary to *Bozon* (ed. P. Meyer). Godef. has an instance of *dallier* trans. to 'chaff'.]

†**1.** *intr.* To talk or converse lightly or idly; to chat. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6991 Dysers dalye, reisons craken. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1114 Þay dronken & dayleyden, & dalten vntyȝtel. *Ibid.* 1253 To daly with derely your dayntе wordez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dalyyn or talkyn, *fabulor, confabulor, colloquor*.

2. To act or speak sportively, make sport, amuse oneself; to toy, sport, play *with*, *esp.* in the way of amorous **caresses**; to flirt, wanton.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dallyn, or hallesyn, *amplector*. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 105 Did you never see

a flye in yᵉ nighte Dally so longe with yᵉ candle lighte. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 265 Our Ayerie buildeth in the Cedars top, And dallies with the winde. **1621-51** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. 274 Little else..but to dally with their cats. **1685** *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 473, I have a Chamber here of my own, Where we may kiss and dally alone. **1842** TENNYSON *Day Dream, Revival* iv, The chancellor. dallied with his golden chain. **1883** R. NOEL in *Academy* No. 577. 365/3 Leaping lambs and lovers dallying.

b. To play *with* a thing or subject which one does not intend to take seriously; to coquet, flirt, *esp.* with temptation and the like.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18 The auncient doctoures .. doe in expounyng the allegories, seme oft tymes to playe and dalie with it. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 153 For, so to interpose a little ease Let our frail thoughts dally with false surmise. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 167 Dally not with her, as Eve with the serpent. **1774** FLETCHER *Fict. & Gen. Creed* viii. Wks. 1795 III. 343 When we dally with temptation. **1780** COWPER *Table-t.* 544 To dally much with subjects mean and low. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II xiii. 290 Men ..who .. had been led to dally with the revolution in its infancy..now turned coldly away.

3. To trifle *with* a person or thing under the guise of serious action; to play *with* mockingly.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 225 But the Duke of Burgoyne dalied and dissimuled with all parties. gevyng them faire wordes. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 440/1 We see a great number yᵗ wold dallie thus with God. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxiii. 59 a, Then thought the people..they were mocked and dallied withall [*eludi*]. **1614** BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 697 If wee feared the Lord, durst wee dally with his name? **1706** ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iii, Why will you dally with my pain? **1722** DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 17 Why do you trifle and dally so long with a thing of such consequence?

† **b.** *trans. To dally out*: to trifle with, elude.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 146 The matter was wynked at, and dalyed out. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 173/1 He would suffer no man..to dally out [*eludere*] his laws without condign punishment. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. 112 But Lewis. dallied out Edward with shewes of firme faith, till hee had effected the thing hee went about. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* II ii, Skill to shift aside Oares, and to dally out the strokes of beake-heads, by yare and ready turning.

4. *intr.* To spend time idly or frivolously; to linger, loiter; to delay.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 241 Ye are disposed to dallye. **1594** WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1605) 28 The poesie bids you doe, but dallie not. Doe so, sweete heart, and doe not stray, For dangers grow from fond delay. **1600** HEYWOOD I *Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 32 We dallied not, but made all haste we could. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* xvi. 285 If, being my debtour, he .. stand Dallying to pay me. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* i. 6 Lest when he find me dallying along..he may hurry ahead. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xv. § 651 One vessel .dallying in the Doldrums for days.

† **5.** *trans.* To put off or defer by trifling. In earlier use *to dally off*; cf. *dally out* in 3 b. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* i. Wks. (1851) I. 165 This is but a shift to dally off a matter which you cannot answer. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 Fates and Fortune dallying a dolefull Catastrophe. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. 19 The Councell of Flanders .. dallied him off with many Excuses. **1616** *Marlowe's Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 126/1 But wherefore do I dally my revenge? **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 2 Neither dally this execution. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 34 Some long, long dallied promise to fulfil.

† **6.** To play or toy with; to influence or move by dalliance. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xix, Pleas'd with vain shewes, and dallied with delyt. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I xxv. 44 Like a cunning Courtizan, that dallies the Ruffian to undo himself. **1677** GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 70 Mark Antony by this means became a slave to Cleopatra..and so dallied himself into his ruin.

7. *To dally away*: to consume or spend (time) in dalliance or by dallying.

1685 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 473 Now when the night was dalli'd away..She 'rose and left me snoring in bed. *c* **1765** FLLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 90/1 They had dallied away a part of the night. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, He asked them what they meant by dallying away precious time.

Dallying (dæ·li,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DALLY, q.v.: toying, trifling, etc.; dalliance.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dallynge, or halsynge, *amplexus.* **1545** BRINKLOW *Compl.* 53 Cardys, dalyeng with women, dansing, and such like. *c* **1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 470 There is no dallying with Omnipotence. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Speak out at once..I am in no humour for dallying. **1889** *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 816/3 The pleasant enough dallying and 'daffing' of her young people.

Da·llying, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dallies; toying, trifling, etc.: see the verb.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 234 b, A Chaplayne mete for such a dalyeng pastyme. **1580** BARET *Alv.* F 662 A flatterer or dallying deceiuer, *adulator.* **1652** CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* Poems 89 A warbling doubt Of dallying sweetness.

Hence **Da·llyingly** *adv.*

1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* II. (R.), Wher as he doth but dalliengly perswade, they may enforce and compel. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1459/1 What an arrogant..boy is this [John Bradford], that thus stoutly and dallyinglie behaueth himselfe before the Queenes Counsell? **1637** BASTWICK *Litany* I. 3.

Dalmatian (dælmēⁱ·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* Of Dalmatia, the Austrian province on the eastern coast of the Adriatic; whence *Dalmatian dog*, the spotted coach-dog, sometimes called 'smaller Danish dog'. Hence *sb.*, A native of Dalmatia; a Dalmatian dog.

1824 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (ed. 8) 339 The Dalmatian, or Coach Dog..has been erroneously called the Danish Dog. It is frequently kept in genteel houses, as an elegant attendant on a carriage. **1893** H. DALZIEL *Diseases of Dogs* (ed. 3) 58 Dogs that travel much on hard dry roads, as Dalmatians often do.

Dalmatic (dælmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [The sb. occurs earliest, being a. F. *dalmatique* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *dalmatica*, subst. use (sc. *vestis*) of *Dalmaticus* adj. of Dalmatia. (Thence L. *dalmaticātus* attired in a dalmatic.) The adj. is of later adaptation from L.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Dalmatia, Dalmatian. *Dalmatic robe*: a dalmatic, or a garment resembling it; so *dalmatic vestment.*

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xx. 384 Their habite and robe was a red curtin after the Dalmatike fashion, with tasselles belowe ..They were attired in a Dalmatike robe of white wroght with blacke. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 38 Their habit, a long coat or vest of white quilted Callico of the Dalmatick sort. **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6080/3 The King's Regal Mantle, and Dalmatick Vestment. **1804** *Ann. Rev.* II. 83/2 The deacon, standing, in the dalmatic vestment, bears the chalice. **1838** *Rubric Coron. Q. Vict.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 114 Then ..the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, of Cloth of Gold, lined or furred with Ermins, is .. delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the Queen, standing.

B. *sb.* An ecclesiastical vestment, with a slit on each side of the skirt, and wide sleeves, and marked with two stripes, worn in the Western Church by deacons and bishops on certain occasions. **b.** A similar robe worn by kings and emperors at coronation and other solemnities.

Cf. ISIDORE *Orig.* XIX. xxii. 9 Dalmatica vestis primum in Dalmatia provincia Græciæ texta est, tunica sacerdotalis candida cum clavis ex purpura.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 153 Wyth a prestis vestment hale Wyth twynykil and Dalmatyk. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 350/1 The byere was couerd with a clothe named dalmatyke. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 118 Mention is made of Dalmatics for the deacons. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 69 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice .tunic and dalmatic. **1855** BROWNING, *Misconceptions* ii, The true bosom .. Meet for love's regal dalmatic.

† **Dalma·tical,** *a. Obs.* = DALMATIC *a.*

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 35 The kinges dalmaticall garmente..was crymsone.

Dalt (dǭlt). *Sc.* Also **dault.** [ad. Gael. *dalta* in same sense.] A foster-child.

1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 485 When he dismisses his dalt, for that is the name for a fostered child. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, It is false of thy father's child..falsest of my dault!

Dalt(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of DEAL *v.*

Daltonian (dǭltōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of John Dalton, a famous English chemist (1766–1844), who was affected with colour-blindness: see DALTONISM.]

A. *adj.* Relating to John Dalton, or the atomic theory first enunciated by him.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iii. (ed. 2) 108 The Daltonian method of notation may still be of use, just as pictorial representation often comes in aid of verbal description.

B. *sb.* A person affected with colour-blindness.

[First used in Fr., *daltonien.*]

[**1827** P. PREVOST in *Bibl. Univ. Sciences et Arts* XXXV. 321 De ceux qui j'ai coutume d'appeler *daltoniens.*] **1841** E. WARTMANN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* II. 40 There are two classes of Daltonians. **1881** *Times* 10 Jan. 4/2 Daltonians of the same nature [not perceiving red].

Daltonism (dǭ·ltəniz'm). [ad. F. *daltonisme*, f. as prec.

Introduced by Prof. Pierre Prevost of Geneva, but objected to by English authors on the ground that it associated a great name with a physical defect. See Wartmann's papers on 'Daltonisme' in *Mem. Soc. Phys. de Genève* (1843) X. 273; and (1849) XII. 183.]

A name for colour-blindness; *esp.* inability to distinguish between red and green.

1841 E. WARTMANN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* II. 40 An incomplete vision of colours which has been called *Daltonism.* **1855** J. DIXON *Pract. Study Dis. Eye* 261 Of all the unfortunate inventions of pathological nomenclature the word Daltonism..seems to me the worst. **1882** *Nature* 23 Mar. 493 This case of temporary daltonism for red is attributed to the fatigue of the retina for red.

Hence **Da·ltonist** = DALTONIAN *sb.*

1879 H. T. FINCK in *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 128/2 The authorities last mentioned class those only among the Daltonists who show .. that they cannot physically distinguish between certain colours.

Dalve, obs. pa. t. of DELVE.

† **Da·ly,** *sb. Obs.* Also **dayly**; *pl.* **dalies, dalys, daleys.** [Derivation unknown.] A die, or a knuckle-bone used as a die; also a cubical piece of anything, a cube.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dayly, or pley (K. P. daly), *tessura*, C. F. (*alea, decius*, K.). **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* xxxii. 280 Men play with III dice: and children with iiij dalies [*astragalis vel talis*]. Cutte this flesh into daleys [*tessellas*].

Daly (dēⁱ·li), *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. DALE *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Abounding in dales; of the nature of a dale.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* iii. 3 Groundes that is bothe hylly and dalye. **1606** J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 61 The daly grounds in garments greene were clad.

Daly(e, Dalyance, obs. ff. DALLY, DALLIANCE.

Dam (dæm), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 **dam,** 4–7 **damme,** 5–6 **dame,** (6 **dampne,** 7 **damn(e, damp, damb),** 7–8 **damm.** [Common Teut. – OFris. *dam, dom*, MDu. *dam(m)*, MLG. and Du. *dam*, MHG. *tam*, mod.G. *damm* (from LG.), Norse *dammr* (14–15th c.), Sw., Da. *dam*. The earlier existence of the word is proved by the derivative vbs., Goth. *faur-dammjan* to stop up, OE. *dęmman*, OFris *dęmmen*, MHG. *temmen*, Ger. *dämmen*: see DEM *v.*]

1. A bank or barrier of earth, masonry, etc., constructed across a stream to obstruct its flow and raise its level, so as to make it available for turning a mill-wheel or for other purposes; a similar work constructed to confine water so as to form a pond or reservoir, or to protect land from being flooded.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dame, or hye bankys (K. dam or heybanck), *agger.* **1530** PALSGR. 212/1 Damme of a myll, *escluse.* **1606** T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 525 As a Torrent, which after it hath a long tyme been restrayned, breaketh the forced dammes, and .. drowneth the fields. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 152 Whose House was called Hemeanton, now Weare, by Reason of certain Damps, which we call Weares. **1650** H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 93 Banks and Dambs. **1632** TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 99 The sleepy pool above the dam, The pool beneath it never still. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 71, 50 dams across rivers, to promote irrigation.

b. The barrier constructed in a stream by beavers.

1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* 139 The Plenty of Water was. owing to its being kept up by Dams, the work of the Beavers; which..had also built a House on the side of this Creek. **1834** McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 89 Beavers .. keep the water at an equal height, by dams composed of branches of trees, mixed with clay and stones **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv 290 Building a particular style of shelter, as the beaver its dam.

c. A causeway through fens.

1809 CRABBE *Tales, Lover's Journey*, When next appear'd a dam,—so call the place,- Where lies a road confined in narrow space..on either side Is level fen.

d. *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, The States of Venice Like high-swoln floods drive down the muddie dammes of pent allegeance. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 528 To keep up the damme of their owne consciences from breaking in upon them. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 138 Thou down the sensual Dam dost throw, Which made me stagnate here below.

2. The body of water confined by a dam or embankment. (Now local, Yorkshire, etc.)

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 312 Þy strynande stremez . In on daschande dam, dryuez me ouer. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* 509 Þe dam of waters [*gurges aquarum*]. **1391** *Selby Cartulary* (Yorks. Archæol. Soc.) I. 4 Indentura..de Stagno vocato le Damme [Selby Dam]. **14..** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 736/29 *Hoc stagnum*, a dame. *c* **1530** *Remedy of Love* xxxv, Wer. All water ynke in damme or in flood **1621-51** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. i 642 As a damme of water stopt in one place breaks out into another. *c* **1869** GATTY *Hunter's Hallamshire* ix. 186 *note*, Several of the smaller dams at Crook's Moor [Sheffield] were filled up in 1839..The large dams are still made use of by the company **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dam*, a piece of water impounded by damming up a stream. **1892** LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 19 *Dam* (up-country), a pond for watering cattle. made by throwing up a bank across a hollow or little gully.

b. In south of Scotland, the stream of water from a weir or pond, which drives a mill; a mill-race; *tail-dam*, a tail-race. (The *dam* in sense 1 is a 'cauld'.)

3. A flat land from which water is drained off and excluded. *local.*

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 13 It lyeth as it were in a Myre, hauing on the one side a small moore or damp. **1800** in G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xv (1884) 107 Tame and meadowed flats, here called dams, between Yarmouth and Norwich, producing turf, peat, furze, flag and sedge.

4. a. *Mining.* A partition of boards, masonry, etc. in a mine to keep out water, fire, or gas. **b** *Smelting.* (See quot. 1881.) **c.** *Floating dam*: †(*a*) = CAMEL 2; (*b*) 'a caisson used instead of gates for a dry-dock' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4262/3 A Machine, termed a Floating-Damm, whereby he is capable of carrying Barges..over ..Shallows. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Dam*..the wall of refractory material, forming the front of the fore-hearth of a blast furnace. It is built on the inside of a supporting iron plate (dam-plate).

5. *Comb.*, as *dam-like* adj.; **dam-head** (*Sc.*), a weir or cauld on a river for diverting the water into a mill-race; **dam-plate, dam-stone** (see quot and sense 4 b); † **dam-shed** (*Sc.*), 'a portion of land bordering on a dam' (Jam.). See also COFFER-DAM, MILL-DAM.

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 37 The dene of Logy, dame and damsched tharof, and thair pertinentis. **1760** WARK in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 2 Locks and dam-heads might be raised ..by the help of furze. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. v. (1869) II. 86 As much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* v, A strong wear or damhead, running across the river. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Dam-plate*, the plate upon the dam-stone or front stone of the bottom of a blast furnace.

Dam (dæm), *sb.*² Forms: 3– **dam,** 4–7 **damme,** 6 **dambe,** 6–7 **damm.** [A variant of DAME, also written from 14th c. *damme*, retaining the short sound of F. *a*; originally used in all the senses, but from about the 16th c. differentiated.]

†1. = DAME. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11732 Dam Maud þe Mortimer *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2312 (Cott.) Melche, loth, and dam sarra. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1273 Dam fortune..turnes about ay hir whele. *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Epist.* vi. 67/1 The olde chateryngе damme. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3 (Mätz.) Þou deintiest damme.

2. A female parent (of animals, now usually of quadrupeds). Correlative to *sire*.

1320 [see DAME 8 b]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv a, A fawne sowkyng on his dam. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 A sandy colte neyther lyke syre nor damme. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 363 The duckling, the first day [can] swim in the water with his dam. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 216, I have observed the young ones of some Spiders have almost kept the same proportion to their Dam. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* i. 32 So Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams express. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 25 Calves.. taken from the dam in a savage state. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 30: And when the dam [robin] leaves her eggs. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 162 Two young lions, nourished by their dam.

†b. Phr. *The devil and his dam*; *the devil's dam*, applied opprobriously to a woman. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 284 Rys vp ragamoffyn and reche me alle þe barres, That belial þy bel-syre beot with þy damme. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1070 The deuyll or hys dam. 1588 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 51 *Ant.* It is the diuell. *S. Dro.* Nay, she is worse, she is the diuels dam. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 Such .. Sayings are a Discredit to your self. As for Instance..the Devil and his Dam. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, *Trivenefica*, a great witch, a devil's dam.

3. = Mother (human): usually in contempt.

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 477 Ne Goddesse was thy dam [*nec tibi Diva parens*]. 1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 60 His Dad a Tinker, and his Dam a Tit. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 94 This Brat is none of mine..Hence with it, and together with the Dam, Commit them to the fire. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Sm.* Wks. 1812 V. 55 And said, that George allowed his dam But thirty pounds a year.

4. *fig.*

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i. 80 As we be taught of the churche our dam. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. liv, Ignorance..the Damme of Errour. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. ii. 648 That high Priest of Rome, the dam of that monstrous and superstitious breed. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* (ed. 2) 80 What dam of lances brought thee forth to jest..with Death?

5. *Comb.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1237 Dam-Murdering Vipers, Monsters in-humane. 1622 BOYS *Wks.* 936 As the carefull Dam-bird [loves] her unfeathered brood.

Dam, *sb.*[3] Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 6 **damme**, 7 **dame**, 9 **dam**. [a. F. *dame* lady (DAM[2], DAME), the name of each piece in the *jeu de dames* or draughts, *esp.* of the crowned pieces which can move forwards or backwards; in Ger. *dame* (*damenspiel, damspiel* draughts), Du. *dam* (*damspel* draughts): cf. DAMBROD.]

Each of the pieces in the game of draughts or checkers (*obs.*); *pl.* the game itself.

App. in early times a piece, pawn, or 'man' in various games. *Dame* is given by Cotgrave 1611 as 'also, a man at Tables or Draughts', and *dames* is the name of Draughts in Rabelais; Florio 1598 has Ital. '*dame*, men to play at tables or chesse with'.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Le jeu des Merelles*, the playe of dammes. [COTGR. '*Le Jeu des merelles*, the boyish game called Merills, or fiue-pennie Morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawnes, or men made of purpose, and tearmed Merelles.'] 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* 94 (Jam.) There he played at the Dames or draughts. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 94 (Jam.) After playing twa or three games at the dams. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dam* .. 3. a crowned man in the game of draughts. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 246 Dams were the pieces with which the game of draughts was played.

†**Dam,** *sb.*[4], **damp.** *Obs.* Also 6 **dame.** [a. OF. *dam* (also *dan, domp, dant*, in nom. *dans, danz*) :—L. *dominus* lord, used in OF. as a feudal title (ranking between *comte* and *baron*), but commonly prefixed to the name of a person by way of honour.] Lord; as a prefix = Sir, Master. Cf. DAN.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2468 He knew, þe swike dam, Euerildel god was him gram. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 18 Dam Ieremy [*v.r.* Dane Ieremi, Sayntе Ierome] was his name. 1506 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 108 Dame John Barkyng, pytauncer of the monasterij in Bury.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 26 (Harl) Wherfor sir monk, damp Pieres by 3our name. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX. 199 They met wyth damp Rambault, the free knyght. *Ibid.* IX. 201 Damp bysshop, ye be welcom. *Ibid.* XVI. 382 'Damp emperour', sayd thenne the duke naymes.

Dam (dæm), *v.*[1] Forms: 6–7 **damme**, (**damn**, 7 **dambe**), 7–8 **damm**, 6– **dam.** [f. DAM *sb.*[1]; taking the place of the etymological DEM, OE. *demman*, found in early ME. and existing dialects.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a dam; to obstruct or confine (a stream, or water) by means of a dam. Usually with *up*; also (rarely) with *back, out*, etc.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 57 Wells that have beene dammed up. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 106 He had dammed up the Rivers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 171 Now dam the Ditches and the Floods restrain. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 253 The Mississippi forms long bars of sand, which frequently unite with some part of the coast, so as to dam out the sea and form lagoons. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* XXI. (1875) 314 The beavers had dammed a brook and formed a pond.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To stop up, block, obstruct; to shut up, confine: **a.** things material.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VII. iv. 132 The sand in the plaines is blowen together..wherby the accustomed wayes be damned. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 90 Hauing the Ouen the hotter within for that it was damd vp. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxiv. (1632) 61 Lamps dammed with too much oyle. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 351 Don Hernande..dammed up all the doors but one. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 347 When a ridge of mountains thus dams the cloud.

b. things immaterial.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 261 Vnthankfulnesse.. dammeth vp the fountaine of thy godlie mercie. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 522 He doth also dambe vp the mercy of God by his contempt. 1875 M[c] LAREN *Serm.* Ser. II iv. 66 His love [is] too divine for us to dam it back. *a* 1876 G. DAWSON *Improvers of Shaks*, They dammed up all human energy into two channels—the chapel and the shop.

†**Dam,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. DAM *sb.*[2]] To give birth to (young): said of animals.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 Such [lambs] as are afterwarde dammed, are feeble and weake.

Dam, obs. form of DAMN.

Damacene, -yne, obs. ff. *damascene*, DAMSON.

Damage (dæ·mėdʒ), *sb.* Forms: **α.** 4– **damage**; 5–8 **dammage**; (6 **dampnage**, 6–7 **dammage**, 7 **damadge**). **β.** 4–7 **dommage**, 5–7 **domage.** [a. OF. *damage* (11th c. in Littré), also *domage, daumage, demage*, since 15th c. *dommage* = OSp. *domage*, f. OF. *dam*, damage, prejudice, loss (= Pr. *dam*, It. *danno* loss), ad. L. *damnum* loss, hurt, damage + -AGE. Cf. Pr. *damnatge* and It. *dannatico* on L. type **damnāticum*. The ME. form *domage, dommage* is after later French; *dam(p)nage* after medL.].

1. Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury affecting estate, condition, or circumstances. *arch.*

α. [1292 BRITTON I. v. § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple.] 1300 *K. Alis.* 959 The scoumfyt, and the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 383 As moche to oure damage as to oure profit. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* IX. 25 Though he wanne the whole worlde and loseth himself or runneth in dammage of himself. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 89 The damnage and skaiths, quhilks he hes susteined be the defender, sall be taxed. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 2 That . the king should haue no damage. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 21 You could receive no Damage by playing the King the third Round. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 86 The corrupting by bribes of the late Legats .to the damage of S. Peter. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 141 Theve .. Anthems have been wholly omitted, to our great damage.

β. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 45 [It] torneth contrarye to them & to their dommage. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 103 The great domage whiche we suffre by the absence of many of them. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 124 If a publique profit recompence my private Domage.

2. Injury, harm; *esp.* physical injury to a thing, such as impairs its value or usefulness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I. v. 25 Þou hast wepen for þe damage [ed. 1560 dommage] of þi renoune þat is appaired. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, He was enoynted with an oyntment On his body that kept him from damage. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Damage, or harme, *dampnum*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Introd., He..suffered all the damages of the body. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ix. 50 His answere bringeth great damnage to his owne cause. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 9 Lest in foling, the colt receive domage. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 353 She was leaky, and had damage in her hold. 1869 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 94 To repair the damage done to the monastery.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A loss, an injury.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv, Kyng Lott made grete dool for his dommagis & his felawes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* 188 The damages & skathes committed by theeues and robbers. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xxiv. Poems (Arb.) 190 That I..brought faire beauty to so fowle a domage. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 55 They paid the said owners for all dammages committed. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 79 Repairing the damages which the kingdom had sustained by war.

†**3. a.** A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble. **b.** A matter for regret, a misfortune, 'a pity'.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VI. i. (Tollem. MS.), Age hab with him many damagis. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 15 They hold profit to consist in the goods secular, wee reckon these for dammages. 1721 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 33 'Tis an unspeakable damage to him for want of his money.

b. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 578 *Cleopatra*, And of his deth it was ful gret damage. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxii. 74 It were domage yf suche a lady .. sholde perysshe. 1524 *Losse of Rhodes* in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 84 Sir Francis de Frenolz..it was great dammage of his death, for he was a worthy man. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. iv. 25 The Damage is..that I have no money here about me.

4. *Law.* (Now always in *pl.*) The value, estimated in money, of something lost or withheld; the sum of money claimed or adjudged to be paid in compensation for loss or injury sustained.

[1430 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c. 9 Le pleyntif recovera ses damages au treble vers le defendant. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 190 The party condemnyd..schold euer be awardyd to pay costys and al other dammage cumyng to hys aduersary by the reson of the vniust sute and vexatyon.] 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 36 Actions personall, whereof the dette, and domage amounteth to the summe of fourtie shillinges. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 31 For recoueryng of damages for injuries to them wrongfully done. 1631–2 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 168 He shall therefore pay 500[li] to the King and 200[li] Dammage to M[r] Deane and make recognition of his fault and wrong. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 438 When the jury has assessed his damages. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 5 An action .. for the recovery of damages for breach of contract.

5. *slang.* Cost, expense.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 68 P 10 'There', says he, 'there's your damage—thirteen and two-pence.' 1812 BYRON *Wks.* (1832) II. 179, I must pay the damage, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv, What's the damage, as they say in Kentucky..what's to be paid out for this business? 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* I. 409 Excellent stowage for the whole family ..Damage for the whole, seven hundred francs a month.

¶ Erroneously for DANGER.

1464 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 13 Now you bee utterly out of his dammage.

Da·mage, *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* [a. OF. *damagier, -er, domager*, f. *damage*: see prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To do or cause damage to; to hurt, harm, injure; now commonly to injure (a thing) so as to lessen or destroy its value.

13.. [see DAMAGING *vbl. sb.*]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 106 A king in his kyngdome may be dommaged and hurte, and specially by fyue thinges. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1550) 24 The English studied all the waies possible to dammage their enemies: some shot arrowes, some cast stones. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 60 To stop all hopes, whose growth may dammage me. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. 459 (R.) He .. gave him a broadside, with which he .. damaged the ship. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 492 Not any notice having been taken .. of my eye being damaged. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 130 He missed no opportunity of thwarting and damaging the Government. 1892 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 251/1 The *Merchant Prince*.. ran into and damaged the *Catalonia*.

2. *intr.* To suffer damage or injury. *rare.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 37 Her Sunday clothes might damage with the dew.

Damageable (dæ·mėdʒăb'l), *a.* For forms cf. DAMAGE *sb.*; also 5 **dommeageable**, 6 **dommagiable, domagable**, 6–7 **damagable.** [a. OF. *damag(e)able, dom-*, causing or bringing damage, f. *damagier*: see prec. and -ABLE.]

†**1.** Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. (1860) C j, The tunges of advocates and men of lawe ben perilous & dommeageable. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 45 Neither by worde, deede, or thought, ..damageable, or iniurious to you. 1604 DEE in Hearne *Collect.* 3 Nov. 1705, That..most grievous and dammageable Sclaunder. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 166 Many faults..dommageable to that tyrannie. 1674 *Gent. Tongue* xii. (1684) 104 Immodest talk..damagable and infectious to the innocence of our neighbors. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. 1802 IV. 437 Before it is clearly known whether the innovation be damageable or not, the judge is competent to issue a prohibition to innovate until the point can be determined.

2. Liable to be damaged.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 273 If Goods easily damageable be in a Ship. 1881 J. F. KEANE *Six Months in Meccah* vii. 183 Much destruction. to all damageable property.

Hence †**Da·mageably** *adv.*, injuriously.

1660 HEXHAM, *Kommerlick* .. Dammageably, or with Molestation.

†**Damage-cleere.** *Law. Obs.* [ad. Anglo-Fr. *damage clers* for *damage des clers*, in medL. *damna clericorum* 'clerks' costs'.]

A fee formerly paid in the courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in cases where damages were recovered: abolished in 1665.

1665 MARVELL *Corr.* xlviii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 183 There are several other Bills in hand; as..the taking away of Damage cleere.

Damaged (dæ·mėdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. DAMAGE *v.* + -ED[1].] That has suffered damage; injured (*esp.* physically).

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July an. 1768, Clinker . unscrewed the damaged iron. 1891 *Daily News* 23 June 2/1 If any sovereign or half-sovereign is more than three grains below the standard weight, it shall be considered a damaged coin.

Damage-feasant. *Law.* Also 7 **-feasaunt, -faisant**, 7–8 **-fesant.** [OF. *damage fesant*, F. *dommage faisant*, doing damage, causing loss.]

Said of a stranger's beasts, etc., found trespassing on a man's ground without his leave, and there doing him damage, as by feeding or otherwise. (Properly *adj. phr.*; also used as *sb.*)

1621 R. BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 191 (33 Hen VIII), In any replegiare or second deliverance for rentes, customes, services or for damages feasaunt or other rent or rents. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xl. § 18 If I leave my Angle-rod behind in another's ground he may take it Damage feasant. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 73 Any Thing distrained for Damage-feasant cannot be distrained for Rent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i. III. 6. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 77 The right of distraining animals trespassing and as we now say 'damage-feasant'.

†**Da·mageful,** *a. Obs.* [f. DAMAGE *sb.* + -FUL.] Injurious, hurtful.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 182 It were ful unprofitable and damageful to alle Cristene. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 15 These purposes of mischiefe are either issuelesse, or damagefull, or dangerous.

Damagement (dæ·mėdʒmėnt). *rare.* [a. OF. *damagement*, f. *damagier* to DAMAGE.] The action of damaging, or fact of being damaged.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks. (1876) 44 (D.) The more vs'd they [pleasures] are excessiuely, The more's the soule

and bodie's damagement. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 5/1 If war has any *raison d'être* at all, that must lie in the effective damagement of your enemy.

† **Damageous**, *a. Obs.* For forms cf. DAMAGE *sb.*; also 5 **damegeous**, 6 **dammagious**, **-ius**. [a. OF. *damageus, -gious, -jos*, f. *damage*: see DAMAGE *sb.* and -OUS.] Fraught with damage, hurtful, injurious; causing loss or disadvantage.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 364 Whan þat meynee is felonous and damageous to þe peple. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. (1860) H iij b, What synne is fowler than this synne.. ne more dommageous. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 48 Lakking of thy lore is to vs a damegeous thing. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Vimaires*, Fearefull or dommageous accidents. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall Ship* 32 All the rauenous and dammageous beasts to be destroyed through his land.

Damaging (dæ·mədʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAMAGE, q. v.

13.. *Childh. Jesus* 1344 (Mätz.) Of þe liones he made a semblingue bifore heom withoute damagingue. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 93 The French king..in dammagyng of king Richard, layde siege to the Castell of Aubevyle.

Da·maging, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That damages; causing damage or injury, injurious, hurtful.

1846 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 201 The modes of initiation are more damaging than custom-house oaths. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 299/2 [The hedgehog's] moral character..is the subject of damaging criticism.

Hence **Da·magingly** *adv.*, hurtfully.

1854 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (1867) VIII. 427 The stroke is usually..inflicted damagingly to the mouth, with the heel of a shoe. 1868 *Daily News* 7 Sept., Mr. McCarthy thinks the defence unassailable. To us it appears very easily and very damagingly assailable.

Damaisele, obs. form of DAMSEL.

Damalic (dămæ·lik), **damolic** (dămo·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *δάμαλις, δαμάλη* heifer + IC. The second form is perh. short for *damal-olic.*] In *damalic* or *damolic acid*, an acid (C_7H_8O) discovered by Städeler in cows' urine. Hence **Da·molate** [-ATE 4], a salt of damolic acid. **Damalu·ric** [URIC] *acid*, an acid ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) akin to damolic, and of the same origin; its salts are **Damalu·rates**.

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 343 Damaluric acid produces a precipitate in a solution of basic acetate of lead. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 301 Damaluric and Damolic acids, two volatile acids said to exist in cows' and horses' urine. 1879 *Ibid.* VI. 541 The filtered solution deposits, first crystals of barium damolate, then the damalurate.

‖ **Daman** (dæ·măn). [From the Arabic name دمن إسرايل *daman isrāīl*, sheep or lamb of Israel.] The Syrian rock-badger or 'cony' of Scripture (*Hyrax Syriacus*); the name is also extended to the species found at the Cape (*H. Capensis*).

1738 T. SHAW *Trav. Barb. & Levant.* 336 The Daman Israel is an Animal likewise of Mount Libanus, though common in other places of this Country..We have..presumptive Proof that this Creature is the Saphan of the Scriptures. 1790 BRUCE *Trav.* I. x. 241, I went ashore here [Cape Mahomet] and shot a small animal among the rocks, called Daman Israel or Israel's Lamb; I do not know why, for it has no resemblance to the sheep kind. 1825 GORE tr. *Blumenbach's Man. Nat. Hist.* iv. 47 The Daman, Cape Hyrax. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 497 The skin..is nearly naked, except in the case of the swine, the daman, the mammoth and some others.

Damar: see DAMMAR.

Damas, obs. form of DAMASK.

Damascene (dæmăsī·n), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **damyssene**, **-assene**, 4–7 **damasene**, 6–7 **damascen**, **-asine**: see also DAMSON. [ad. L. *Damascēn-us*, Gr. *Δαμασκηνός* of Damascus. Cf. Ger. *damascen.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 17 Loo Adam in the feeld of Damyssene [= *in agro Damasceno*] With goddes owene fynger wroght was he.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. i. Gloss., Another kynde [of viscum] is called Damascene, and commeth from Damasco. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Damas*, *Huile de Damas*, oyle Damascene. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 17 About the ninth century, a rough, brown, unsightly paper, made of cotton rags, and sometimes called Damascene from the place where it was invented, crept gradually into use.

2. Of or pertaining to damask (fabrics), or to the art of damascening metal; as *damascene work.*

1541 *Ord.* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Nicholls *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 215 In fine Diaper, in Damasene worke. 1550 in *Athenæum* 21 Oct. (1871) 520/3, 4 damascene buttons were cut off my lord's gown in the privy-chamber. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* 100 (Stanford) The damascene work and the foliated ornaments..challenge comparison with bronzes of any period.

3. *Damascene plum*: see DAMSON 1 c.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native of Damascus.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 32 The cite of Damascenys.

2. Damascene work; formerly applied to damask.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 285 For brynging of damysens from Colchester. 1553 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 489/3 [Damascene, 6 ells @ 3/.]. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 The damascene which appears upon the surface of steel is very various. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. v. i. 233 A Spanish silversmith copied arabesques and damascenes.

3. See DAMSON.

Damascene (dæmăsī·n), *v.* Also 9 **-ine**. [f. prec. adj.; cf. DAMASKEEN *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To ornament (metal-work, *esp.* steel) with designs incised in the surface and filled in with gold or silver. **b.** To ornament (steel) with a watered pattern, as in Damascus blades.

1585–1613 [see DAMASKEEN *v.*]. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii, His arms were damascened with silver. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1302. 461 Swords beautifully damascened in gold.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 283/1 These essential elements.. are damascened upon a ground of really good story. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* xix, M. Falarique damascenes his sharpest smile.

Damascened (dæmăsī·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of steel and other metal-work: **a.** Inlaid with ornamental designs, gold or silver; **b.** Having the watered pattern of dark lines characteristic of Damascus blades.

1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* li, The earl's cuirass was of Milan steel, magnificently damascened. 1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 344/3 Swords..with splendid damascened hilts.

c. *transf.*

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 181 *Damascened.*—The author suggests this term as a convenient one by which to describe the structure shown in some obsidians, in which streaks or threads of glass are contorted in a confused manner, which somewhat resembles the markings on Damascus sword-blades, or the damascening on gun-barrels.

Damascener (dæmăsī·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who damascenes metal.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* x. 361 The damascener and the goldsmith. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 57/1 Damasceners..and gun makers are Mohammedan.

Damascening (dæmăsī·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. DAMASCENE; also the design or figured surface so produced.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* No. 3. 271 Delightful arabesques and damascenings. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* I. 163 Damascening is the art of encrusting one metal with another..in the form of wire, which by undercutting and hammering is thoroughly incorporated with the metal which it is intended to ornament.

Damascus (dămæ·skŭs). Formerly also in the Ital. form **Damasco**. [L. *Damascus*, Gr. *Δαμασκός*, from Semitic: cf. Heb. דַּמֶּשֶׂק *Dammeseq*, Arab. دمشق *Dimashq*, *Dimeshq*; thence Heb. דמשק *d'meseq* or *d'mesheq*, transl. 'silken' in Amos iii. 12 (Rev. V.).] An ancient city, the capital of Cœle-Syria, famous for its steel and its silk fabrics. Often used *attrib.*, as *Damascus blade* (see quot. 1875), etc.; also *absol.* = Damascus steel, etc.

Damascus iron: a combination of pieces of iron and steel welded together and rolled out, in imitation of the steel of Damascus. *Damascus-twist*: see quot.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* v. i, A Milan hilt, and a Damasco blade. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 149 A Sword not so hooked as the Damasco. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Damascus-steel*..remarkable for its excellent temper. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 31 By filing semicircular grooves into both sides of the blade, and again subjecting it to the hammer, a beautiful roset-shaped Damascus is obtained. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 113 On examination of..real Damascus barrels. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Damascus-iron*, The fineness of the Damascus depends upon the number and thickness of the alternations [of iron and steel]. *Ibid.*, *Damascus-twist*, a kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded.

† **Damasee'**. *Obs.* Also **-yse**, **-ese**. [A corruption or abbreviation of *damasene* DAMSON: cf. first quot. there.] = DAMSON.

14.. *T. of Ercledoune* 180 (Thornton MS.) Whare frwte was growande gret plentee The date and als the damasee [*v.rr.* damese, damysel]. ?*c* 1475 *Squyr lowe Degre* 36 The date, also the damyse [*rime* larel-tre].

Damasin, obs. form of DAMSON.

† **Damasine**, *a. Obs.* = DAMASCENE. *Damasine-rose*: = damask rose.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 430 Herbs which smell sweet like musk: as..the damasine-rose.

Damask (dæ·măsk), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4–7 **damaske**, **-asc**, 4– **damask**; also 5 **damesko**, 5–6 **dammask(e**, 7 **damasque**, **-ast**; *Sc.* 5–6 **dammas**, **-os**, **-ys**, 6 **domas**, 7 **damas**, **-es**. [Prob. originally a. AngloFr. **Damasc* = It. *Damasco*, L. *Damascus* proper name of the city; Littré and Hatzfeld have an OF. *Damas* of 14th c., whence the Sc. forms above. The French text of Mandeville (Roxb. Club) ch. xiv. has *Damasce.*]

I. † **1.** The city of Damascus. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 761 At damaske is ðe ðridde stede, Quer abram is bigging dede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 486 So many prelates..Of Nazareth, of Nynyue, of Neptalim, and damaske. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 32 Thorow all dammask and liba. 1539 *Inventories* 49 (Jam.) Tapestryis.—Item, vi pece of the cietie of Dammys.

2. *attrib.* = Made at or brought from Damascus, as *damask blade, sword*, etc. (see 7 below); *damask cloth, silk* (see 3 and 6 below); also the following:

† **Damask plum, prune** = DAMSON. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 268 b/1 (Stanford) Take of reysons..of damaske prunes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 393 Damaske Plums..are of three sorts, the black, red, and violet colour. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Plums..Damasc, Denny Damasc.

† **Damask powder**, ?a toilet-powder scented with damask roses. *Obs.*

c 1540 [cf. *Damask rose* below]. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* lxviii, For 4 li of damaske powder for Gooddy Webb. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* IV. Wks 1874 VI. 70 Now farewell Gun-powder, I must change thee into Damask-powder.

Damask rose, a species or variety of rose, supposed to have been originally brought from Damascus.

Apparently, originally the *Rosa gallica* var. *damascena*, a tall shrub with semi-double pink or light-red (rarely white) flowers, cultivated in the East for attar of roses; but this underwent many changes under cultivation in the West, and the name has been very variously applied by English authors. According to Miller (1768) the *monthly rose*, *striped monthly*, and *York-and-Lancaster*, were supposed to be varieties of the Damask rose. According to Flückiger and Hanbury, *Pharmacographia*, the name is now applied at Mitcham to a variety of *R. gallica* with very deep-coloured flowers.

c 1540 *Recipe* in *Vicary's Anat.* (1886) App. 224 Putt therto half an vnce of fyne pouldre of redde dammaske rosys. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. i. 655 We cal them in English, Roses of Prouince, and Damaske Roses. *Ibid.* 654 The flowers..be neither redde nor white, but of a mixt colour betwixt red and white, almost carnation colour. 1582 HAKLUYT *Memoranda* in *Voy.* II. i. 165 The Damaske rose [brought in] by Doctour Linaker, King Henry the seuenth and King Henry the eighth Physician. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 45 Damast-roses yet unblown. 1744 *C. Thompson's Trav.* III. 13 Rose-Water made of the Damask Roses which grow here plentifully. 1869 HOLE *Bk. about Roses* xi, The Damask [rose] with its few rich velvety-crimson petals, is a memory, and that is all.

Damask violet = DAME'S VIOLET. (In Ger. *Damastblume.*)

1578 LYTE tr. *Dodoens* 153 In English Damaske violets, Dames violets or Gillofers. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* II. cxvi. 377 Dames Violets is called..in English Damaske Violets [etc.]. 1861 PRATT *Flower. Plants* I. 154.

† **Damask water**, rose-water distilled from Damask roses. *Obs.*

[1306 N. DE TINGEWICK in *Archæol. Journ.* XIV. 271 Item pro aqua rosata de Damasco.] 1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 44 With damask water made so well, That all the house thereof shall smell, As it were paradise. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 224 The Capitayne sprinkeled the Kynges with damaske water. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Damas*, *Eau de Damas*, Damaske, or sweet, water (distilled from all sorts of odoriferous hearbs).

II. As a name of substances originally produced at Damascus.

3. A rich silk fabric woven with elaborate designs and figures, often of a variety of colours.

Also applied to figured materials of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or worsted or cotton only, used for furniture-covering, curtains, etc. 'True damasks are wholly of silk, but the term is now applied to any fabric of wool, linen, or cotton, woven in the manner of the first damasks' (Beck, *Draper's Dict.*).

c 1430 LYDG. *Storie of Thebes* III. vi, Clothes of veluet, Damaske and of golde. 1473 *Paston Lett.* No. 725 III. 91 A newe vestment off whyght damaske ffor a dekyne 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No man, vnder the saide estates..shall..weare any saten, damaske, silke, chamblet, or taffata. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. x. 239 A linnen or wollen garment doeth as well couer and become the bodie, as damaskes and veluets. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2425/4, 3 Pieces of Crimson Missena Damasks, of a large Flower, commonly used for Beds, and Hangings of Rooms. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 290 All ye bed and hangings are of fine damaske made of worsted. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 21 A quantity of China damasks, and other wrought silks. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 415 The draw-loom..is now used to a very considerable extent in weaving carpets and figured damasks.

b. A twilled linen fabric richly figured in the weaving with designs which show up by opposite reflexions of light from the surface; used chiefly for table-linen.

1542 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 487/3 Damask diaper 1 yd...2/2. 1624 *Will* in *Repon Ch. Acts* 364 One suite of damaske..for his table. 1696 J. F. *Merchants' Ware-ho.* 13 Damask..is a very fine sort of..Linnen, and is wrought into several sorts of fine Imagery, and Figures. It is for few uses except for Table-Linnen. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 3 He looked at the tablecloth, and praised the figure of the damask. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 23 The table is laid..damask, plate, glass, is perfect.

4. a. Steel manufactured at Damascus; also steel or a combination of iron and steel exhibiting a similar variegated surface: more fully *damask steel.* **b.** The wavy pattern on the surface of Damascus steel, or of iron and steel welded together and corroded with weak acid.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1207 Two knives of damaske, with hafts of jasper. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 All steel which exhibits a surface figured with dark lines, is called damask. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Damask-steel*, a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 567 The curious product called damask-steel possesses both edge and elasticity, and all the great Eastern swords owe to it their celebrity. *Ibid.* 568 He made some swords which would bend till the point touched the hilt, and which would also cut through an iron bar, the same two faculties have never been conjoined in any other steel than damask.

1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1820) 59 The damask itself is merely an exhibition of crystallisation. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 Common steel acquires no visible damask by gradual refrigeration.

5. The colour of the damask rose: esp. as seen in the face of a woman.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 123 There was a pretty rednesse in his lip .. 'twas iust the difference Betwixt the constant red and mingled Damaske. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 232 The Warre of White and Damaske in Their nicely gawded Cheekes 1600 FAIRFAX *Iasso* II. xvi, Her damaske late, now chang'd to purest white. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 116 She.. Blush'd a live damask.

III. *attrib.* and *adj.* from senses under II. But early examples of *damask cloth, blade*, etc., mean literally 'of Damascus', and so belong to 2 above.

6. Made of damask (silk or cloth); furnished with damask.

c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xix. (1890) 61 A fayre whyte couerynge of damaske clothe. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* III. i, A Damask table cloth, cost me eighteen pound. 1682 *Lestry Fils.* (Surtees) 340 One fair damask linen cloth and a damask napkin. 1755 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* 17 Nov., Lady Anson began the last ball in a green damask sack. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 261 The dress of the Chancellor is of black damask silk. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 20 A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound.

7. Made of Damascus steel; having the fine temper and watered surface of Damascus steel.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 63 By him his damask curets [ἔντεα ποικίλα] hung. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 78 The fine edge of his damaske blade. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 59 The wootz .. retains .. a damask surface when forged, polished, and acted upon by dilute acid.

8. Of the colour of the damask rose; blush-coloured.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 296 Faire Ladies .. Dismaskt, their damaske sweet commixture showne. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iv. 115 She neuer told her loue, But let concealment like a worme i' th budde Feede on her damaske cheeke. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream* Prol., While, dreaming on your damask cheek, The dewy sister-eyelids lay. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* xvi, Her pretty cheeks were damask with her mind's excitement.

†**9.** = DAMASKED 3 (? a misprint).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Country Life* 42 (MS. version, ed. Hazl. p. 457) The damaske [*v. r.* damaskt) meddowes, and the crawling streames.

IV. 10. *Comb.*, as *damask-coated, -coloured, -gowned* ppl. adjs.; *damask-wise* adv.; †**damask branch,** a figured pattern like that of damask or damask-work; so †**damask-branched** *ppl. a.*; **damask carpet** (see quot.); **damask loom,** a loom for weaving figured fabrics; **damask steel** (see 4); **damask-stitch** (see quot.); **damask-work,** the veining on Damascus-blades; incised ornamentation inlaid with gold or silver.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xiv. 46 Diapering .. (in *Damaske branches, and such like)..it chiefly serveth to counterfeit cloath of Gold, Silver, 'Damaskbrancht, Velvet, Chamlet, &c., with what branch, and in what fashion you list. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Damask-carpet*..a variety of carpet resembling the Kidderminster in the mode of weaving, but exposing the warp instead of the weft. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* III. (Arb.) 25 The *damask-coated Cittizen. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood*, The *damask-colour'd dove .. His sundry colour'd feathers. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 135 A magnificent array of satin and *damask-gowned priests. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 708 The *damask loom is capable of producing any figure, however complicated. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Damask Stitch*. A name given to Satin Stitch when worked upon a linen foundation. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French Tong, Tailler quelque chose à la Damasquine*, to cut some thing *damaske wise. 1611 COTGR., *Damasquiner*..to flourish, carue, or ingraue Damaske-wise. 1598 FLORIO, *Damaschino*, *damaske worke vpon blades. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* iii, All.. The sloping of the moon-lit sward Was damask-work, and deep inlay Of braided blooms unmown.

Damask (dæ·măsk), *v.* [f. prec. sb. By Milton and Phineas Fletcher stressed *dama·sk*.]

1. *trans.* To weave with richly-figured designs.

[1599, etc. see DAMASKED 1.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damask* or *Damasquine*..to imprint the Figures of Flowers on Silk, or Stuff. 1755 JOHNSON, *Damask*, 1 to form flowers upon stuffs.

2. = DAMASCENE *v.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* B. II. xxi. 584 b, A faire basen of Copper damasked. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Voy.* 159 Armed with..Partisans damasked with gold and silver. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 354 They damask their cymeters with a blewish colour. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 247 The wooden sides were plated with gold, and damasked with gold wire.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To ornament with or as with a variegated pattern or design; to diaper.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.*, There pinks eblazed wide And damaskt all the earth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. i, Where various flowers damask the fragrant seat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 334 As they sat recline On the soft downie Bank damaskt with flours. 1744 SHENSTONE *Song*, 'O'er desert Plains' 5 Tho' my path were damask'd o'er With beauties e'er so fine. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* i. (1891) 34 Fair pictures damasked on a vapor's fold.

4. To make red or blush-coloured like a damask-rose.

1863 MRS. MARSH *Heathside Farm* I. 58 Cathie's peach-like cheek was damasked by heat and laughter.

5. To deface or destroy, by stamping or marking with lines and figures.

1673 in *Stationers' Rec.* (1883), Order of Bishop of London to damask 'The Leviathan'. 1678 *Ibid.*, Order of Bishop of London to damask Seditious books seized at Frances Smith's, and to burn in the Company's garden adjoining their Hall the Books not fitt for damasking. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damask* or *Damasquine*, to stamp rude Draughts on waste Paper, etc. 1709 *Act.* 8 *Ann. c.* 21 Such offender or offenders shall forfeit such Book or Books .. to the proprietor or proprietors of the Copy thereof, who shall forthwith damask and make waste Paper of them. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1856) I. 23 The ceremony of breaking or 'damasking' of the old Great Seal consists in the Sovereign giving it a gentle blow with a hammer, after which it is supposed to be broken, and has lost all its virtue

†**6.** To warm (wine): see quot. 1706. *slang.*

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Damask the Claret*, Put a roasted Orange slasht smoking hot in it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Damask Wine*, is to warm it a little, in order to take off the edge of the Cold and make it mantle. 1778 CUMBERLAND in *Goldsmith's Wks.* (1881) I. 101 Wilt have it steep'd in Alpine snows, Or damask'd at Silenus' nose?

Damasked (dæ·măskt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Of silk, fine linen, and other fabrics: Woven with richly-figured designs.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* iii. Wks. (1886) VIII. 124 Sitting at table..All covered with damask'd napery. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 206 The outward appearance of the said skin is like to a damaskt garment. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 4 The exports in damasked silk.

2. Of steel or other metal; = DAMASCENED.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 345 His sword he took, and fasten'd it, All damask'd, underneath his arm. 1631 WELVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 202 The out side was damasked and embossed with wires of gold. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 59 It is certainly true that a damasked surface may be produced by welding together wires of iron and steel. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xviii. (ed. 3) 167 Barrels of double-barrel guns, twisted and damasked.

3. *transf.* Variegated; diapered.

1648 EARL OF WESTMLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damaskt West. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 360 Blooming be the gates with damasked wreaths

4. Having the hue of the damask rose.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXX, I haue seene Roses damaskt, red and white, But no such Roses see I in her cheekes. 16.. WOTTON *Farewell to Vanities*, Beauty, th' eye's idol, [is] but a damask'd skin. 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* III. XXVIII, So Roses damaskt robe, prankt with green ribbons, sents.

5. Furnished or hung with damask.

1861 *Our English Home* 134 The damasked chambers.

†**Damaske'n, -kin,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 -en, -yne. [a. F. *damasquin, -ine* damascene, ad. It. *damaschino*, f. *Damasco*, Damascus.]

A. *adj.* = DAMASCENE *a.*

1551 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. ix. 319 Under a baron, no man to wear .. any embroidery of gold or silver, or damasken work or goldsmiths work. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* II. xxiii. 62 b, Vessels of gold ..faire painted after the Damaskin fashion.

B. *sb.* A Damascus blade.

1562 J. SHUTE *Two Comm.* ii. C c j a (Stanford), A Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falchion, he was a righte damaskyne. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iv. I. 2. 346 A Damaskeen, or Turkish Sword, richly garnished with Siluer and Gilt. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett. Chas. I* (1753) 124 No old Toledo Blades, or Damaskins.

Damaskeen (dæmăskī·n), *v.* In 6 **-kane,** 6–7 **-kine,** 8-9 **-quine, -keen.** [a. F. *damasquiner*, f. *damasquin* adj.: see prec.] = DAMASCENE *v.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* III. iv. 84 b, A litle hatchet damaskined. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. xiii. (1626) 315 Cups of fine Corinthian Latten, gilded and damaskined. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. iii, His axe.. was so richly gilt and damasquined. 1863 — *Caxtoniana* I. 152 Only on their hardest steel did the smiths of Milan damaskeen the gracious phantasies.

Hence **Damaskee·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Damaskee·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 715 The Persians are exquisitely skilful in damaskining with Vitriol. 1727 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Damaskeening*, the art, or act, of adorning iron, steel, etc. by making incisions therein, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 171 His drawn sword with its beautiful damasquined blade.

Da·masker. *rare*⁻¹. [f. DAMASK *v.* + -ER.] = DAMASCENER.

1621 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Worsley of St. Marys in Sandw'ch, damasker.

Damasking (dæ·măskiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb DAMASK; *esp.* the damascening of metal.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Atauxia*, damasking of a knife or sword. 1677 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* v. xii, The Persians are excellent artists at Damasquing with vitriol, or engraving Damask-wise upon Swords. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 567 The art of damasking (which is a very different matter from the damaskeening alluded to just now) has lost its use since swords have ceased their service.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1660 applied to the natural veining or 'marbling' of wood.)

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. 40 Their painting and damasking of their Bodies. 1660 EVELYN *To Dr. Wilkins* 17 Feb., Above all conspicuous for these workes and damaskings, is the Maple.

Damasquee·nery. *rare*⁻⁰. [a. F. *damasquinerie.*] The art of damascening; damask-work.

1730 6 BAILEY (folio), *Damasquenery*, Steel work damaskeened, or the Art itself. 1775 ASH, *Damasqueenery.*

‖ **Damasqui·ne** (-skī·n). = DAMASKEEN *sb.*

1849 in WEALE *Dict. Terms.*

‖ **Damassé** (dămă·se). [F. *damassé* as *linge damassé* Hatzfeld.] A kind of linen manufactured in Flanders, woven with flowers and figures like damask. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Damassen, -syn, -zeene, -zine, obs. forms of DAMSON.

Damassin (dæ·măsin). [Deriv. of F. *damas*, DAMASK.] 'A species of woven damask with gold and silver flowers' (Brande *Dict. Arts* 1842); see also quot. 1882.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Damassin* is a kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers, woven in the warp and woof; or occasionally with silk organzine. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict., Damassin, Damasquitte*, an ingenious modification of brocade invented by the Venetians in the 17th century, which by being subjected after being woven to great pressure between rollers, caused the metal wires which formed part of the fabric to appear in one unbroken and brilliant plate of gold or silver.

Damaysele, -elle, obs. forms of DAMSEL.

Damb(e, obs. (erron.) form of DAM, DAMN.

Dambonite (dæmbŏnəit). *Chem.* [f. *dambo* native African name + -ITE.]

A sweet white crystalline substance ($C_4H_8O_3$) found in a kind of caoutchouc obtained from a plant growing near the Gaboon in Western Africa.

[1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* x. 121 The caoutchouc of Africa is obtained from a vine (called *dambo* by the natives).] 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 541 The exuded juice, coagulated by exposure to the air, is kneaded into loaves called by the natives *n'dambo*..Dambonite is white, easily soluble in water and in alcohol of ordinary strength, sparingly soluble in absolute alcohol.

Dambose (dæ·mbōus). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -OSE.] A crystallizable sugar ($C_3H_6O_3$) obtained from dambonite.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 541 Dambose is a polyatomic alcohol, and dambonite its methylic ether.

Dambre: see DAMMAR.

Dam-brod, dam-board. *Sc.* [f. DAM *sb.*³ + BROD², BOARD: = Du. *dambord*, Ger., Da. *dambret*, Sw. *dambräde*, the board on which the *dams* or *jeu de dames* is played.] A draught-board.

b. *attrib.* Checkered.

1779 *Inv. Goods of D. Stewart, Earl of Buchan* (MS.), 8 Damboard T[able] Cloths. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 124 Baith at gammon and the dambrod. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 113 [She] asked to be shown table-linen, a *dam-brod pattern*.

Dame (dēm). Also 5 *Sc.* **deym(e,** 5– *Sc.* **deme,** 9 *north. dial.* **deame, deeam.** [a. OF. *dame* (11th c. in Littré):—earlier *damme* = Pr. *dama, domna*, It. *donna*:—L. *domina* lady, mistress, fem. of *dominus* lord, master. A variant now differentiated is DAM².]

I. Expressing relation or function.

†**1.** A female ruler, superior or head: = 'lady', as fem. of *lord* ('our most gracious Sovereign *Lady*, Queen Victoria'); the superior of a nunnery, an abbess, prioress, etc. Also *fig.* or *transf. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Almihti God .. 3iue ure dame his grace, so lengre so more. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 774 When he [= she] was hurr' Abbas and hurr' Dame. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 113 (MS. K) Dame, *domina*. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 440 Reason, which is the principal faculty and power of the soule..is called of them the Queene, Dame, and Mistress. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 612 Sovran of Creatures, universal Dame. 1677 GALE *Ct. Gentiles* II. III. 139 Zenobia Queen of Arabia and Dame of Antioch.

2. The 'lady' of the house, the mistress of a household, a housewife. Now *archaic* or *dial.* (*my dame* = my wife, my 'missus'), or humorously applied to an aged housewife.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 15150 At Londone anoþer kyng gan wone .. Saberk þan was his name, Dame Rytula highte his dame. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 356, I toke vnto our dame 3oure wif at home þe same gold a3ein. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 Dame; vbi a huswyfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxiv. 2 The Master as the seruant, the dame like the mayde. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism* Rubr., Fathers, mothers, maisters, and dames. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 58 Every poor woman that hath either maid, or apprentise is called *Dame*: and yet Dame is as much as *Domina* and used to Ladies of greatest account, as Dame Isabel and Madam. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 57 Upon this day, she was.. Both Dame and Seruant: Welcom'd all, seru'd all. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. lvii. 147 The Gentry love both him and my Dame, and the poor People adore them. 1833 CARLYLE in Emerson *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 My dame makes it a rule to give to every son of Adam bread to eat. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *My decam*, my mistress, my wife. *An and decam*: an old woman.

b. *transf.*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 52 The cock .. stoutly struts his dames before.

3. The mistress of a private elementary school for children. (Usually an old woman or widow.) Now almost *Obs.*

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 50 He bewailed.. his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his dame. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* I, Those good old motherly dames, found in every village, who cluck together the whole callow brood .. to teach them their letters.

4. At Eton: A matron who keeps a boarding-house for boys at the school. (Also applied to a man who does the same.)

c 1737 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* (1857) I. 15 A dame over the way, that has just locked in her boarders. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 52 Do you bid the Dames of old Eton appear. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ii, The room in the Dame's house where we first order our own breakfast. 1886 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* I. 99 Hexter..being,

not only an Eton writing-master and a 'dame', but also a magistrate of the county.

II. Expressing rank or honour.

5. A form of address originally used to a lady of rank, or a woman of position; the feminine corresponding to *Sire*; = My lady, Madam: gradually extended to women of lower rank, and, after the 16th c., left to these (cf. senses 2, 6 c).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2080 Hu nu, dame, dotestu? Cwen, acangestu nu? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8349 (Cott.) Dame, I did þe hider call, Als mi wedded wijf of all. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 56 Dame, he sede, þis hail is þin. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 36 Þer durst no wiȝt cleps hur but dame. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 871 'Dame,' he seyde to the qwene, 'Mekylle of solas have we sene.' *c* 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 139 Thus seyd the wyfe of the howe, 'Syr, how faryth my swete spouse..?' 'Sertes, dame,' he seyd, 'wele'. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 330 A wedow thar duelt..'Fayr deyme', he said, 'go get sum meit for me'. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 29 Fare thee well Dame, what ere becomes of me, This is a Soldiers Kisse. 1669 Penn *No Cross* x. § 5 Now.. men of ordinary Trades in England [are called] Sir, and their Wives, Dame; (which is the legal Title of a Lady), or else Mistress. 1728 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 90 How much was it, dame?

† **6.** Prefixed as a title to the name of a lady or woman of rank; = Lady, Mistress, Miss. Now only *fig.* in personifications, as *Dame Fortune, Dame Nature.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23719 (Cott.) Dame [*v.r.* Dam] fortune turnes þan hir quele. *c* 1305 *Saints' Lives* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 71 Tuei maidenes clene ynou hire douȝtren were also Dame Margerie and dame Alice .. Dame Mabille þe gode moder þis children louede ynou. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 151 The Emperours doghter dame Custance. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 1 The noble worthy lady dame Misericord. 1500–20 Dunbar *Lucina Schynnyng* 11 Me thocht Deme Fortoun .. Stude me beforne. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 119 Alexander king of Scottes maryed dame Jane the sister of king Henry. 1593 [see 2]. 1600 Thynne *Emblems* xiii, Dame Lais is a puritane. 1669 A. Browne *Ars Pict.* (1675) 14 Dame Nature is extremely Various in her Representations.

b. The legal title prefixed to the name and surname of the wife of a knight or baronet, for which *Lady* prefixed to the surname is in common use.

1611 *Patents creating baronets* in Selden *Titles Hon.* II. v. § 46 Quod uxores .. gaudeant hac appellatione, videlicet Anglice, *Lady*, *Madame*, et *Dame* respective, secundum usum loquendi. 1614 *Ibid.* II. ix. § 2 By custom..the Ladies that are Knights' wives are in conveyance for the most part stiled Dames, and other Ladies only of greater honor, Ladies; which we see is a title much more frequently given to this sex than Lord to males. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 42 Dame Alice Piers was brought before the lords. 1661 *Protests Lords* I. 19 Sir Edward Powell Knt. and Brt., and Dame Mary his wife. 1793 in J. L. Chester *Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 452 Dame Sidney Hawkins [relict of a knight] died the 18th.

c. Prefixed to the surname of a housewife, an elderly matron or schoolmistress. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 558 [Grim] bar him hom to hise cleue, And bi-tauete him dame leue [his wife]. 1575 J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* Prol., Dame Chat her deare gossyp. [Also called 'Goodwife Chat', 'Mother Chat'.] 1791 Boswell. *Johnson*, He was first taught to read English by Dame Oliver, a widow, who kept a school for young children in Lichfield. *Chapbook title.* The History of Dame Trot and her Cat.

7. The wife or daughter of a lord; a woman of rank, a lady. Now *historical* or *poetic.*

1530 Palsgr. 212/1 Dame, a lady, *dame.* *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Life of Wolsey*, Your .. banquette, where was assembled such a number of excellent fair dames. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 298 [Thisbe] the fairest Dame That liu'd, that lou'd, that lik'd, that look'd with cheere. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 282 Hee'l say in Troy .. The Grecian Dames are sun-burnt. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vii. 73 They.. intice likewise the young Dames. 1702 Pope *Sappho* 17, No more the Lesbian dames my passion move. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 251 Dames of ancient days Have led their children through the mirthful maze. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 383 Dames of high rank visited him [Claude Duval] in prison. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 345 She had the low voice of your English dames.

b. A woman in rank next below a lady: the wife of a knight, squire, citizen, yeoman. *arch.* or *dial.*

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 20 The Ladyes and dames that serue you, and the gallants and Courtiers that attende vppon you. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 7 The city dame who talks of her visits at great houses, where she happens to know the cook-maid. 1864 Capern *Devon Provincialism*, *Dame*, an appellation bestowed on yeomen's wives.

c. The title of female members of the Primrose League of the same rank as the 'knights'.

1890 G. S. Lane Fox *Primrose League* 13 The members of the League consist of Knights, Dames, and Associates (men and women).

III. A mother; = Dam *sb.*2

† **8.** A mother. *Obs.* **a.** of human beings.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Ase þe moder mid hire ȝunge deorlinge vlihð from him .. & let hit sitten one, & loken ȝeorne abuten, & cleopien, Dame! dame! & weopen. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Hire sire and hire dame þreteþ hire to bete. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 213 Thus taughte me my dame; My sone [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* Prol. (1560) 272/1 In such wordes as wee learneden of our dames tongue. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 622 To bydde this chylde go sucke his dame. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1477 The sire, the sonne, the dame and daughter die.

b. of animals; = Dam *sb.*2 2.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 286 As chekenes crepyn vndyr þe dame wyng. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx. 302 Þei putten forth anon the ȝonge foles and maken hem to ryȝen after hire dames. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxi. 100 This she asse is the dame of the fole. 1598 Yong *Diana* 219 Despoyling the harmlesse Nightingale of her deerest pretie ones, and the sorrowfull Dame fluttering vp and downe ouer their heads. 1709 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 63 They quit their Dame at 6 Months.

IV. † **9.** The queen at chess. [= F. *dame.*] *Obs. rare.*

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 231 Somtimes we were wont to play at the chesse .. and [I] cannot advise me that you gave me the dame.

V. 10. *Comb.*, as **dame-errant** (*nonce-wd.* after *knight-errant*); **dame-school**, an elementary school for children kept by a dame.

1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxiii. 338 Henry received her with the courtesy due to a distressed dame-errant. 1821 Mar. Edgeworth *Sequel to Rosamond* II. 65 The name of this 'tiny play'.. 'The Dame-school Holiday.' 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xvi. 527 Dame schools..have..ceased to exist in Scotland.

Dame, obs. f. Dam *sb.*1 and 4, and Damn.

Damegeous, var. Damageous *Obs.*, injurious.

Dameisele, damesel(le, obs. ff. Damsel.

Dames, obs. form of Damask.

Damesé, var. of Damaser *Obs.*, damson.

Damesene, obs. form of Damson.

Dameship (dē·mʃip). *nonce-wd.* [f. Dame *sb.* + -ship.] The office or position of a dame.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, He shall have .. a Dameship of the Palace for his niece.

Dameson, -yn, obs. forms of Damson.

Dame's-violet. [A transl. of the Latin name in the old herbalists, *Viola matronalis*, or of its equivalents. The form *damas* or *damask violet* appears to have been a corruption.] A popular name of the common Garden Rocket, *Hesperis matronalis*; by Lyte called also *Dame's Gilliflower.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. v. 153 Of Dames violets or Gilofloures .. These floures be now called in Latine *Viola Matronales* [so in Turner 1562]: in English Damaske violets, Dames violets or Gillofers, and Rogues gillofers; in French *Violettes de Dames*; in base Almaigne Mastbloemen, and after the Latine name they call it Jonefrouwen vilieren, which may be Englished Dames violets. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxvi. § 1. 376 Dames Violets or Queenes Gilloflowers. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 74/1 The double Dame Violet groweth many together in a knot. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 5/1 The sweet smell of the purple dame's-violet.

Damicel, obs. form of Damsel.

Damie (dē·mi). *Sc.* [f. Dame + -ie, -y dim. suffix.] A diminutive or pet form of Dame.

1789 Burns *To Dr. Blacklock* v, Ye glaiket, gleesome, dainty damies [the Muses].

Damisel, -en, obs. ff. Damsel, Damson.

‖ **Dammar** (dæ·mär). Also (? 5 **dambre**), 7–9 **damar,** 8–9 **dammer.** [a. Malay *damar* resin, whence the botanical genus *Dammara* (N.O. *Coniferæ*), the typical species of which, *D. orientalis*, yields the resin in Amboyna and the Moluccas.]

The name of various resins obtained from different trees growing in the East Indies, New Guinea, and New Zealand; *esp.* the cat's-eye resin (*E. India Dammar*) from *Dammara orientalis*, used instead of pitch for caulking ships, etc., and the Kauri-gum from *D. australis* of New Zealand; both these are used for making varnish. *White Dammar*, or *Dammar Pitch*, is obtained from *Vateria indica*; *Black Dammar* from *Canarium strictum.* (Also *Dammar-gum, Dammar-resin, Gum Dammar.*)

[*c* 1440 *Secrees* 165 A dragme and a half of good muske, & a dragme of dambre, and þre dragmes of þe tree of aloes.] 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 The..Planks are sowed together .. and calked with Dammar (a sort of Rosin taken out of the sea). 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 73 Damar, a Gum that is used for making Pitch and Tar for the Use of Shipping. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXIII. 412 Resins .. called dammer in India .. the produce of various trees. 1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* 130 He has taken my bale of dammer and spice I won beyond the seas.

‖ **Da·mmara.** *Bot.* [See prec.] A genus of trees yielding dammar. Also *attrib.*, as *dammara resin.* Hence in *Chem.* **Da·mmaran,** a neutral resin, and **Damma·ric** *acid*, constituents of dammar. **Da·mmarin, Da·mmarol, Da·mmarone, Da·mmaryl,** chemical derivatives of dammar.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 301 *Dammara resin, Australian*..consists of an acid resin, dammaric acid, and a neutral resin, dammaran.

† **Da·mmaret.** *Obs.* Also **damouret.** [ad. F. *dameret* 'an effeminate fondling or fond carpet knight' (Cotgr.); deriv. of *dame* lady.] A ladies' man: 'one that spends his whole time in the entertaining or courting of women' (Cotgr.).

1635 Drumm. of Hawth. *Commend. Verses* to Person's *Varieties*, The Lawyer here may learne Divinity The Divine, Lawes .. The Dammaret respectively to fight, The Duellist to court a Mistresse right. *a* 1649 — *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 145 Place me with a damouret..if I praise him in the presence of his mistress, he will be ready to perform like duties to me.

Dammas, -aske, obs. forms of Damask.

Dammasin, obs. form of Damson.

Damme (dæmi). Also 7 **dammee,** 7–9 **dammy.**

1. *int.* Shortened form of *Damn me!* used as a profane imprecation.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 237 My Lord Powis.. said, dammy if ever he come to be King of England, I will turn rebel. 1652 *Total Rout* in *Commw. Ballads* (Percy Soc.) 132 Hee's not a gentleman that wears a sword, And fears to swear dammee at every word. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* Wks. 1812 II. 476 Damme is it you? 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lv, Tandyman wouldn't pay: no, dammy, he wouldn't pay.

2. as *sb.* **a.** The oath itself, or its utterance.

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* III. iv, Let me begin with a dammé. 1823 Byron *Juan* XI. xliii, And yet the British 'Damme's' rather Attic.

† **b.** *transf.* A person addicted to using this oath; a profane swearer. Also † *damme-boy. Obs.*

1618 Mynshul *Ess. Prison* 45 Though he steale his band of tenne thousand Dam-mees. *a* 1658 Clevfland (N.), Punks and dammy-boys. 1662 Newcome *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 52 The ranting dammees of yᵉ nation. 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 335 A grand-jury of dammees.

† **3.** *attrib.* or *adj. Obs.*

1660 H. Adis *Fannaticks Mite* "iij b, That multitude of dammy and debauched Baudy-houses.

Damme, obs. form of Dam, Damn.

Dammed (dæmd), *ppl. a.* [f. Dam *v.*1 + -ed.] Furnished with a dam; obstructed or confined by a dam (usually with *up*).

1664 Dryden *Ind. Queen* IV. i, Like dammed-up streams. 1879 Atcherley *Boërland* 97 This race was intended to bring water from a dammed creek.

Dammer (dæ·mər), *sb.* [f. Dam *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who constructs dams.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiii, Auld George Glen the dammer and sinker.

† **Da·mmer,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Ger. *dammern* to become dim, to dim.] To make dim or dark.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 649 So greate a mercate towne and faire withall that .. it dammereth and dimmeth the light in some sort of Radnor.

Dammer, var. Dammar, resin.

Dammes, -ys, obs. Sc. ff. Damask.

Damming (dæ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Dam 1; obstructing or confining by a dam. (Also with *up.*)

1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 353 The damming up of those rivers. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* xvii. (1889) 162 A small brook .. with careful damming is made to turn a mill.

Dammisel, obs. form of Damsel.

Da·mmish, *v. Sc.* Also **daimish.** [Possibly a variant of Damage; OF. had *damachier* beside *damagier.* But cf. Ger. *damisch* stupid.]

† **1.** *trans.* To stun, stupefy. *Obs.*

a 1598 Rollock *On the Passion* (1616) 38 (Jam.) A man who falls downe from an high place, lyes without sense, and is dammished with the fall. 1722 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* II. 25 He was perfectly dammished with the stroke.

2. To bruise the surface of (an apple or similar fruit) by a knock.

In south of Scotland (*daimish*).

Dammosen, obs. form of Damson.

Damn (dæm), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **dampne,** (4 **dempne, damp**), 4–7 **damne,** (5 **dame,** 5–6 **damme,** 5–7 **dam,** 7 **damb**), 7– **damn.** [a. OF. *dampne-r, damne-r,* ad. L. *damnāre, dampnāre,* orig. to inflict damage or loss upon, to condemn, doom to punishment; taken early into F. in legal and theological use. Cf. Pr. *dampnar,* It. *damnare.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To pronounce adverse judgement on, affirm to be guilty; to give judicial sentence against; = Condemn 1 (in part), 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13756 (Cott.), I damp þe not quar-so þou far, But go nu forth and sin na mar. 1382 Wyclif *John* viii. 10 Womman, wher ben thei that accusiden thee? no man dampnede thee. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 387 It is no maysterye for a lord To dampne a man with-oute answere. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 23 This same Erle of Athetelles was endited, arreyned, and dampned. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* N iij, Ye hadde made hym to be dampned and destroyed withoute cause. 1495, 1551 [see Damned 1].

† **b.** To condemn *to* a particular penalty or fate; to doom; = Condemn 3, 6. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20888 (Göttl.) Bat ananias and his wijf For suilk he dampned þaim of lijf. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 556 Pylat..dampnede his Loide to dye on the croys. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 209 Pylate, do after us, And dam to deth Jesus. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 382/2, ii. thousand peple cristen which had been longe there dampned for to hewe the marble. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) VIII. ii, So she was dampned by the assent of the barons to be brente. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Tresilian* xvii, I poore Tresilyan..was dampned to the galowes. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlviii. 168 Let the Edict be dambd to eternal silence. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 284 See Cromwell damned to everlasting fame. 1872 Blackmore *Maid of Sk.* (1881) 69, I will take it as a separate case, and damn the country in the fees.

† **2.** To adjudge and pronounce (a thing, practice, etc.) to be bad; to adjudge or declare forfeited, unfit for use, invalid, or illegal; to denounce or

annul authoritatively; to CONDEMN. *Obs.* exc. as in b, or as associated with other senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 70 For hadde God commaundid maydenhede, Than had he dampnyd weddyng with the dede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money þat was slyliche i-brouȝt up. 1483 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. xlii. I. 105 Damnyng and utterly distroying all the stamps and Irons. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 20 And also there [Paul's Cross]..ware many bokes of eryses.. damnyd and brent before hys face. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 40 A Councell, in which Image-worshippe was damned. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* Prol., And with faint praises one another damn [cf. Pope *Prol. Sat.* 200]. 1700 WELWOOD *Mem.* (ed. 3) 231 All the Charters in the Kingdom were damn'd in the space of a Term or two. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. vii. 266 We should [not] totally damn a man's character for a few faults. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 9 An assembly, gathered together for the express purpose of damning modern civilization.

b. *spec.* To condemn (a literary work, usually a play) as a failure; to condemn by public expression of disapproval.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 254 We glosse him with Invectives, or damne the whole Book for Erratas. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* A vij, The Book must be damn'd for the Clownishness of the Author. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xi, A new play, at which two large parties met, the one to damn, and the other to applaud. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1777, A comedy by Mr. Hugh Kelly, which..in the play-house phrase, was damned. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. xx. 309 The ordeal of facing the authorship of a play that has been damned.

†c. Used by Coverdale as a rendering of Heb. הֶחֲרִים to devote to destruction. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* vi. 18 Howbeit this cite, & all that is therin, shalbe damned vnto the Lorde..Onely beware of it that is damned, lest ye damne youre selues (yf ye take ought of it which is damned). *Ibid.* xi. 11 He..smote all the soules that were therin with the edge of the swerde, and damned it..& damned Hasor with fyre.

3. *transf.* To bring condemnation upon; to prove a curse to, be the ruin of.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 The wikked werkes dampne and distroye the good. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 76 Hence vile Instrument, Thou shalt not damne my hand. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 165. 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* p. lxxxiii, He would damn all Patents that damned the River. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. (1757) 101 Who borrow much..And damn it with improvements of their own. 1848 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* III. xxv. 165 The Budget has damned the Whig Government in the country. 1893 *Publishers' Circular* 3 June 623/1 Chapman's..remarkable preface..if written by a modern author would at once damn his book.

4. *Theol.* To doom to eternal punishment in the world to come; to condemn to hell.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 112 Sain Jon hafd gret pite That slic a child suld dampned be. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 6 Wicked sall noght rise..for to deme, bot for to be demed and dampned. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E ij, He wold pray god for hym that he myght knowe whether she was dampned or saued. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 151 Haue pyte of your owne soule, the whiche shal be dampnyd in hell. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 101 You damne all to the fire, and to Hell, that any way differ from you. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, Some people take more pains to be damned, than it would cost them to be saved. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxiii. 270 He had rather be damned with Plato than saved with those who anathematised him.

b. *transf.* To cause or occasion the eternal damnation of.

1340 *Ayenb.* 115 He is manslaȝte and him-zelue damneþ ase ȝayþ þe wrytinge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 92 Riȝt so goddes body bretheren but it be worthily taken, Dampneth vs atte daye of dome. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 161 þe dedis þat vs schall dame be-dene. 1547 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* II. iii, The iustice of God and their owne desertes damne them vnto euerlasting death. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. § 1. 127 Some..make it their only comfort, that their enemies will damn themselves by it. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Luke* i. 66 'Tis..the contempt and neglect of the sacrament that damns. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xv. 235 You have the power to damn yourself.

†c. In passive sense: = *be damned. Obs. rare.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. ii. *Cle.* Sir, shall I lie? *King.* Yes, lie and damn, rather than tell me that. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. i, So he serve My purpose, let him hang or damn, I care not.

5. Used profanely (chiefly in optative, and often with no subject expressed) in imprecations and exclamations, expressing emphatic objurgation or reprehension of a person or thing, or sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience. (Now very often printed 'd——n' or 'd——', in pa. pple. 'd——d'.)

[1431 JOAN OF ARC in De Barante *Ducs de Bourgogne* vi. 116 Mais, fussent-ils [les anglais] cent mille Goddem de plus qu'à présent, ils n'auront pas ce royaume.] 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 16 Hang a spawne? drowne it; alls one, damne it! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loone. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* VI (1821) 209 His owne manifold Letters..(full of God damne him). 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 P 1 Call the Chairmen: Damn 'em, I warrant they are at the Ale-house already! 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* viii, I'll be d——d if ever I cross the back of a horse again. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVI, Then take broadswords and be d——d to you. 1859 DICKENS *T. two Cities* I. ii, One pull more and you're at the top, and be damned to you. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVII, D—— it, I love you: I am your old father.

6. To imprecate damnation upon; to curse, swear at (using the word 'damn'). Also *absol.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* I. v, If you have travelled Italy, and brought home Some remnants of the language, and can..Protest, and swear, and damn. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* Epil., Their proper business is to damn the Dutch. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vii. 135 Insulted by a row-boat, which damned him, and spoke of the whole crew in the most opprobrious terms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) II. xiii. 49 The dragoons..cursing and damning him, themselves, and each other, at every second word.

Damn (dæm), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.

(The conjecture that, in sense 2, the word is the Hindī *dām*, *dawm*, an ancient copper coin, of which 1600 went to a rupee (see Yule), is ingenious, but has no basis in fact.)]

1. The utterance of the word 'damn' as a profane imprecation.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii, Rack a maids tender ears, with dam's and Devils. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1850) II. 46 'What I he no hear you curse, swear, speak de great damn?' 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. Damns have had their day. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii, How many damns and curses have you given me, along with my wages? 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xii, That [oath] once discharged, he relapsed..into numerous commonplace damns.

2. Used vaguely (in unconventional speech) in phrases *not worth a damn, not to care a damn.* (Cf. CURSE *sb.* 2 ¶.)

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlvi, Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut. 1817 BYRON *Diary* Wks. (1846) 423/1 A wrong..system, not worth a damn. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 22 Boring some one who did not care a d—— about the matter, so to speak. 1849 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 257 How they settle the matter I care not, as the Duke [of Wellington] says, one twopenny damn.

Damn(e, obs. (erron.) form of DAM.

Damnability (dæmnăbi·lĭti). [f. next.] Quality of being damnable; liability to damnation.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 438/1 The damnabilitie belonging to the mortall offence. 1648 BP. DUPPA *Angels Rejoic.* 19 It may bring a damnability (as the Schoole speakes), but not damnation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I. iv. 72 Which in that time meant temporal and eternal Damnability.

Damnable (dæ·mnăb'l), *a.* Also 4–6 **dampnable.** [a. F. *damnable*, in 12–13th c. *dampnable*, ad. L. *dam(p)nābilis*, f. *damnāre*: see DAMN.]

†1. Worthy of condemnation; to be reprobated: highly reprehensible. *Obs.* (or merged in 2, 4.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Myche more ben þei dampnable þat letten Goddis lawe to shyne. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 123 Than it [daunsynge] in erth no game is more damnable. 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 21 For a man to endeavour to defraude the Kinge of this treasure is a most damnable offence. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 268, I observe that there is a jealousy of the newest, and that the seceder from the seceder is as damnable as the pope himself.

†b. Liable to judicial condemnation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 193 Sir Cayphas, bi my wytt, he shuld be dampnabille.

2. Subject to divine condemnation; liable to or worthy of damnation.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3768 Pys synne ys nat dampnable But hyt be seyde custummable. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 25 Þe pynes of dampnabil men. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 475/2 The contrarye beliefe pertayneth to the damnacion of our soules, if heresye be damnable. 1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Delivery* 468 O what must poore lamentable damnable I doe to be saved. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic* XXXVI, Those enthusiasts who look upon every schism from the established articles of faith as damnable. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1366 Who makes us damnable..of his own will.

†3. Causing loss or harm; hurtful, pernicious. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 181 Yf thi wey be foule, it is dampnable. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 108 A most damnable Victory to the House of Austria.

†b. Causing damnation. *Obs. rare.*

a 1617 HIERON *Serm.* (1634) 185 The mercy of God, if it bee rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused..there is nothing more damnable.

4. As a strong expression of angry dislike (or merely as a strong intensive): Fit to be 'damned'; 'damned', 'confounded'. (Now regarded as vulgar or profane.)

1594 SIR J. HARINGTON in *Nugæ Antiq.* (1804) I. 167, I will write a damnable storie, and put it in goodlie verse, about Lord——. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 101 O, thou hast damnable iteration. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 29 Thou damnable box of enuy thou. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 347 This is a damnable Shame. 1843 LYTTON *Last Barons* x. vi, That damnable wizard and his witch child. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 143 That blackguard has been telling his damnable lies to you.

†B. as *adv.* Damnably, execrably; also as a strong intensive. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 188 That did but shew thee ..inconstant, And damnable ingratefull. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Wks. (1673) 352 She's damnable handsom! 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 152 After he went to the iron gate [of Doubting Castle]..but that lock went damnable hard, yet the key did open it. 1712–35 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xv. (1755) 29 They are damnable greedy of the pence.

Da·mnableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being damnable.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* Answ. to Pref. § 29 The question being of the Damnableness of Error.

Damnably (dæ·mnăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a damnable manner.

†1. So as to deserve or incur damnation. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 860 Cursedly and dampnably we han ygilt aȝeinst ȝoure gret lordship. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 1 A greate nombre of People..do wilfullye and dampnablye..abstayne and refuse to come to their Parishe Churches. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 149 It is granted, that the invisible Church cannot erre damnably. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 64 He should make himself damnably wicked as fast as he can.

2. In a 'damnable' way, execrably, confoundedly; sometimes merely as a strong intensive. (Now considered vulgar or profane.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 14, I haue mis-vs'd the Kings Presse damnably. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, I was drunk; damnably drunk with ale. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Back.* I. i, I find I am damnably in love. *c* 1753 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) 417, I hate the dutch most damnably. 1843 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 87 The bitterness of hearing those infernally and damnably good old times extolled.

Damnage, obs. form of DAMAGE.

Damnation (dæmnē·ʃən). Also 3–6 **dampnacion, -oun,** etc. [a. F. *damnation*, in 12th c. *dampnation, -acion*, ad. L. *dam(p)nātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *damnāre*: see DAMN *v.*]

†1. The action of condemning, or fact of being condemned (by judicial sentence, etc.); condemnation. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15472 (Cott.) Þis traitur..þat þus his suete lauerd soght vn-to dampnacion. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 40 Nethir thou dredist God, that thou art in the same dampnacioun? 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1276/1 Her offspring..had not..fallen in dampnacion of death. 1639 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 297 In a council..Pope Alexander III condemned Peter Lombard of heresy, and he lay under that damnation for thirty and six years.

b. The damning of a play, etc. by publicly expressed disapproval.

1748 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. x, Don't lay the damnation of your play to my account. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 16 Dec., I met him in the lobby immediately after the damnation of the Professor's play. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, etc.* II. 147 The fatal cough, well known to authors as the sure forerunner of dramatic damnation.

2. *Theol.* Condemnation to eternal punishment in the world to come; the fact of being damned, or doomed to hell; spiritual ruin; perdition. (Opposed to *salvation.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16455 (Cott.) Þai ches þaim-self dampnacion..And brocht vs til saluacion. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 7 Sentence of dampnacyone felle one me. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 193 þat his sowle was sauyd from dampnacyon. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 241/2 Hee woulde haue hell or euerlasting dampnation to hys rewarde. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2481 Whose concupiscence, Like thine, deservde black helles damnation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 215 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, So Lucifer broke into Paradise, And soon damnation follow'd. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 243 You are, O sinner, on the edge of eternal damnation.

b. Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin; sin incurring or deserving damnation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 89 Goddes body..is..deth and dampnacioun to hem þat dyeth yuel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 211 'My love?' quod he, 'nay, nay, my dampnacioun'. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 49 'Twere damnation To thinke so base a thought. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vii. 20 His Vertues Will pleade like Angels, Trumpet-tongu'd against The deepe damnation of his taking off. 1712 SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan*, Tell me..What name for a maid, was the first man's damnation?

3. In profane use: a. as an imprecation, or exclamation of emphatic objurgation.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 396 Death, and damnation. Oh! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 P 2 [He] invokes Hell and Damnation at the Breaking of a Glass. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 46 The ensign more than once drank 'Damnation to all Scotchmen!' 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii. 39 'Damnation!' cried the master, who was mad with rage.

b. as *adj.* or *adv.* = 'Damned'.

1757 LLOYD *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet. Wks. I. 57 The wit with metaphors makes bold, And tell's you he's *damnation* cold; Perhaps, that metaphor forgot, the self-same wit's *damnation* hot. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 236 Hail hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy sons O'er tea *damnation* hot, make *damn'd* odd puns. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* XXXVI, He would have the lives of the damned Frenchman and his damnation horse.

‖4. *Roman Law.* [tr. L. *damnātio*, with reference to *damnas* condemned, sentenced, bound to make a gift or contribution.] (See quot.)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 11 a, The most advantageous form of legacy is that by damnation. 1880 — *Gaius* Digest 528 A legacy by damnation..was one in which the testator imposed an obligation on his heir to give to the legatee the thing bequeathed, and which afforded the latter a personal claim against the heir, but no real right in the object of bequest.

Hence †**Damna·tionly** *adv.* = prec. 3 b.

1762 GOLDSM. *Life of Nash* (Globe ed.) 549/1, I knew him when he and I were students at Oxford, where we both studied damnationly hard.

Damnatory (dæ·mnătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *damnātōri-us*, f. *damnātōr-em*, agent-n. from *damnāre*: see DAMN *v.*]

1. Conveying condemnation; condemnatory.

1682 *Case Prot. Eng.* 7 The Sentence..is not pretended to be damnatory. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxi. 118, I do not arraign the keenness or asperity of its damnatory style. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 3/1 No one who knows Dean Burgon will be surprised to find that his view of these changes is entirely damnatory.

b. Occasioning condemnation; damning or ruinous in effect.

1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 157 It was either a sneer or a most damnatory admission. 1862 W. M. Rossetti in *Fraser's Mag.* July 70 It is a fatal weakness in art, more damnatory by far than even the tendency to ungainliness.

2. *Theol.* Containing or uttering a sentence of damnation; consigning to damnation; damning.

1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 617 Athanasius's creed being disliked by reason of the damnatory clauses. 1838 Arnold *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 122, I do not believe the damnatory clauses in the Athanasian Creed under any qualification given of them. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 204/2 Nor was the absence of baptism damnatory.

Hence **Da·mnatorily** *adv.*

1892 J. Barlow *Irish Idylls* iv. 79 Somewhat damnatorily faint praise.

Damned (dæmd, *poet.* dæ·mnéd), *ppl. a.* [f. Damn *v.* + -ed [1].]

† **1.** Condemned, judicially sentenced. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dampnyd, *dampnatus.* 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 48 § 2 Felons, fugitif, outlawed, convicte and dampned persones. 1552 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 49 Condempned to be common laborers..In some partes..these seruing men (for so be these dampned persons called) do no common worke. 1616 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 442 To shew what Books did contain damned or Apocryphal Doctrine. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Witches*, The reveries of the cell-damned murderer.

b. Condemned by publicly expressed disapproval, as a play, etc.: also *transf.* of an author.

1708 Pope *Let. to Cromwell* 10 May, Damnation follows death in other men, But your damn'd Poet lives and writes agen 1710 *Ibid.* 17 May, I am, it must be own'd..dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author.

2. *Theol.* Doomed to or undergoing eternal punishment; condemned or consigned to hell.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 189 O dampned man to helle. 1508 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 20 The dampned spyrytes. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 382 Damned spirits all, That in crosse-waies and flouds haue buriall. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 482 For neither do the spirits damn'd Lose all their virtue. 1882 Rossetti *Ballads & Sonn., Rose Mary* II. 43 Full well hath thy treason found its goal, O thou dead body and damnèd soul.

b. *absol.* as *sb. pl.* The souls in hell, 'the lost'.

? 1507 *Commynyc.* C ij, The payne..That dampned haue in hell. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii, It was a torment To lay upon the damn'd. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 242 The place of the Damned. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* V, In dreadful apparition, saw before His vision pass the shadows of the damned.

c. See quot. (Cf. F. *âme damnée.*)

a 1791 Grose *Olio, Grumbler* viii. (1796) 30 Men who attend at the Custom house, under the denomination of Damned Souls, in order, for a certain fee, to sware out any goods whatsoever for the merchants.

† **3.** Lying under, or worthy of, a curse; accursed, damnable, execrable. *Obs.* exc. as in 4, or as a conscious extension of 2.

1563 Nowell in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 493 Filthy and dampned Mahomet, the deceiver of the world. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 A damned writing was subscribed by the young emperour her son. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. i. 39 Out damned spot: out I say. 1667 Sir R. Moray in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. lv. 88 There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called Naphtali, or the Wrestlings of the Church of Scotland. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks. 1812 III. 35 What Batlike Demon, with the damn'dest spite, Springs on thy fame. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 174 And so, though even God forgive, On earth a damned existence live.

4. Used profanely as a strong expression of reprehension or dislike, or as a mere intensive. Now usually printed 'd——d'.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 122 Where is that damned villaine Tranio? 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 832 And streight another with his Flambeaux, Gave Ralpho's o'er the eyes a damn'd blow. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. ii, It is a d——d lie, I never offered him anything. 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* (1849) II. i. 42 The pigs may do their damnedst with me. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lv, You would be a d—— fool not to take the place.

b. as *adv.* Damnably.

1757 Lloyd *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet. Wks. I. 57 Damn'd's the superlative degree; Means that alone and nothing more ..Examples we may find enough, Damn'd high, damn'd low, damn'd fine, damn'd stuff. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 How damn'd hot it is! 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiii, I believe she's d——d fond of me.

Hence † **Da·mnedly** *adv.*

1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* III. vi, *Sup.* Fell it out so accursedly? *Amb.* So damnedly? 1675 R. Head *Art of Wheedling* 186 He mortgages his Soul to the Devil, by swearing damnedly there is not a cleaner piece of Wine between Aldgate and Westminster.

† **Damnement, dampne-.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dam(p)nement*, f. *dam(p)ner.*] Damnation.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xv. x, Cleopatra..shal be..deceyved of her folysshe empryse unto shame and to dampnement.

Damner (dæ·mər). [f. Damn *v.* + -er [1].] One who damns: see the verb.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 120 Hindred from being damners of other men. 1695 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) I. 337 Fewer Swearers and Cursers and Damners. 1743 Garrick *Lethe* I, I was a great damner [of plays] myself, before I was damn'd. 1852 T. Parker in *Life & Corr.* I. 150 Damnation is of no advantage to the damned, only to the damner.

† **Da·mnifiable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Damnify + -able (here in active sense).] Injurious, hurtful, detrimental.

1624 T. Wright *Passions* I. v. 21 To provide for themselues all those things that are profitable, and to auoyde all those things which are damnifieable.

† **Damni·fic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *damnific-us*, obs. F. *damnifique*, f. *damnum* loss, injury + *-ficus* -making, -doing: see -fic.] Causing damage or loss; injurious.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Damnifick*, that bringeth damage, endamaging. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.]

Damnification (dæ·mnifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from Damnify: see -ation.] The action of damnifying; infliction of injury or loss. (Now only in legal use.)

1628 Donne *Serm. John* xiv. 26 Not onely disestimation in this world, and damnification here, but damnation in the next world. 1798 Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 167 Putting the obligee in danger of being arrested is a damnification. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 623 Grievous damnification (*laesio*) occasioned by some exceptional condition.

Damnify (dæ·mnifəi), *v.* Also 6–8 **dampn-**. [a. OF. *damnifier* (in 14th c. *damnefier, dampni-*), ad. L. *damnificāre* (in Itala), to injure, f. *damnific-us* hurtful, injurious: see Damnific and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To cause injury, loss, or inconvenience to; to injure, damage, hurt; to inflict injury upon, to wrong. (Very common in 17th c.; now *rare.*)

a. in estate, condition, or circumstances. (Now chiefly in legal use.)

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 That no persone be..in any wyse greved or dampnifyed by reason of any certificate..excepte onely for rate and taxe beforeseid. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 225 The Iudge is more damnified in his fame, than the suiter in his goods. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. x. 9 A money-man may not be damnified, but he may be damned. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 181 Who could damnify her, who had nothing to lose, not so much as credit? 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* XI. vi. § 5 That the King might not be damnified by the loss of the tributes. 1892 *Law Times* XC. 460/2 Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was damnified.

† **b.** To injure physically or bodily. *Obs.*

a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 229 The cross..fallyng uppon Mayster Bonner's hed..whiche was dampnefied by the overthroweng of the crosse 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 11 You are sure either to break them [the teeth] or to damnifie the jaw bone. 1712 M. Rogers *Voy.* 300 Their Masts and Rigging being much damnified 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 208 Hemp-seed and Linseed, had, mixed, or damnified.

† **c.** To inflict injury upon in war. *Obs.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 123 Forts..placed in such partes as may most damnifie the enemy. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiv. 261 The besieged were therewith mightily damnified.

† **2.** With double object: To subject (a person, etc.) to the loss of (so much money or property); to injure to a specified extent. *Obs.*

1578 A. Parckhurst in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 134 To grant me leave to stay here so much of their goods as they haue damnified mee. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 63 Sr Cornelius hath been damnifyed hereby more than 2000li. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 188, I think him bound to give restitution..of all that they be damnified by it.

† **3.** To cause the loss of, bring to destruction or ruin. *Obs.*

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* I. 9 Satans kingdome shall be destroyed and damnified. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. iv. (1892) 561 A most mischievous design that would have damnified not only his own soul, but destroyed the Party against whom it was intended. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 232 The privateers and other ships were haled a shore within the land, and were damnifyed.

† **4.** *absol.* To do injury. *Obs.*

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Ex. xxi. 28 Every living creature which is in the power of man, if it shall damnifie, the owners are bound to pay for it.

† **5.** *intr.* (in passive sense): To become damaged; to spoil. *Obs.*

1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 312 Our Goods..would damnify staying so long.

Hence **Da·mnified** *ppl. a.*, **Da·mnifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 A newe..kind of Vice, Displeasure, and dampnifienge of the Kings true Subjects. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 192 They that would haue them [Melons] grow vpon beds, as lesse damnifying. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. ii. § 2 The damnified Person has this Power of appropriating to himself the Goods or Service of the Offender. 1780 *Banff Burgh Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1843) II. 233, 1400 pounds of damnified teas. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 61 Our author discredits all stories concerning him..which would be damnifying.

Damning (dæ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing [1].]

1. The action of the verb Damn, q. v.; condemnation; damnation.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* iii. 17 To tak þe sentence of daming. *Ibid.* xvii. 61 Vndur syn, bondage, nor damping. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6645 He etith his owne dampnyng. 1707 Wycherley in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 32 'Tis my infallible Pope has, or would redeem me from a poetical Damning.

2. Profane swearing: cf. Damn *v.* 6.

1679 T. Siden *Hist. Sevarites* II. 16 Take heed of swearing, cursing, or damning. 1721 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 198, I heard a great deal of swearing and damning.

† **3.** A 'company' of jurors. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Dampnyng of Jurrouris.

Damning (dæ·miŋ, dæ·mniŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing [2].]

1. That damns; that brings damnation.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 185 To take a damning periured oath. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 508 Such a look..As shall one day, with damning eloquence, Against the oppressor plead! 1803 T. Beddoes *Hygeia* x. 78 A religion full of damning dogmas. 1888 A. B. Bruce *Parab. Teaching of Christ* II. viii. (1891) 384 That the supreme virtue is love, and that the damning sin is selfish inhumanity.

† **b.** In passive sense: Incurring damnation *Obs. rare.* (Cf. Damn *v.* 4 c.)

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 283/2 [They] are so cruell to their dying damning souls, that they turn Christ their Physician out of doors.

2. That leads to or occasions condemnation or ruin. (Cf. Damn *v.* 3.)

1798 Cooke in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 421 We took up the two Shears to-day, with damning papers. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VI. i, Without which, the statesman, the orator, the author, all alike feel the damning consciousness of being charlatans.

3. Addicted to profane swearing.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 14 June, The most debauched, damning, swearing rogues that ever were in the Navy.

Hence **Da·mningly** *adv.*, **Da·mningness.**

1709 Chandler *Effort agst. Bigotry* 32 No Party of Protestants is so in the Right..that the other be damningly wrong. 1645 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* I. § 3. 85 For the emptinesse and damningnesse of them [sins].

† **Damno·se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *damnos-us*: see next.] Hurtful. So † **Damno·sity,** hurtfulness.

1727 Bailey vol. II.

Damnous (dæ·mnəs), *a. Law.* [ad. L. *damnōs-us*, f. *damnum* hurt, harm, damage: see -ous.] Of the nature of a *damnum*, i.e. causing loss or damage of any kind, whether involving a legal wrong (*injury*) or not. Hence **Da·mnously** *adv.*

1870 Sir J. Mellor in *Law Rep.* 5 Exch. 249 All the injurious or damnous consequences..resulted from an act done on the land of the owner. 1884 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 146/1 They have injuriously, as distinguished from damnously, affected the plaintiff's rights.

Damocles (dæ·məkliz). [L. from Gr.] Proper name, occurring in the expression *sword of Damocles, Damocles' sword*, used by simile of an imminent danger, which may at any moment descend upon one.

Damocles, a flatterer, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by him at a banquet with a sword suspended over his head by a hair, to impress upon him the perilous nature of that happiness.

Hence **Damocle·an** *a.*, of or as of Damocles (*erron.* **Damoclesian**).

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 58 Hanging over our Heads, like Damocles Sword. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 213/1 Little do directors and their companies know of this sword of Damocles that hangs over them.

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Apr., This curse hangs over their homes, like a Damoclesian sword.

‖ **Damoiseau** (dæ·mizō). *Obs.* or *arch* [a. OF *damoiseau*, earlier *damei-, dami-, damoisel*:—L. *dominicellus*; the masculine corresp. to *damoisel*, Damsel.] A young man of gentle birth, not yet made a knight. (Occurring in 15th c. translations from French, and in modern archaists.)

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 5 The damoiseau Jason. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 125 Two yong & fayre damoyseaulx brethren. 'Frende', said the damoyselle, 'be they so fayre damoyseaux as ye say?' 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 194 So thou, O damoiseau, must wait; Tie up thine horse amigh the gate. 1878 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 190 The aspirant for knighthood was supposed to pass his life between 7 and 14 as a page..figuring during the next 7 years as a Damoiseau or Esquire.

Damoisel, -elle, etc., obs. forms of Damsel.

Damolic, see Damalic (acid).

Damosel, -zel: see Damsel.

Damosin, -zin, obs. forms of Damson.

Damouret, var. of Dammaret.

Damourite (dămū·rəit). *Min.* [Named by Delesse 1845 after the F. chemist Damour.] A hydrous potash mica, with pearly lustre, occurring in small yellowish scales.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. I. 120 *Damourite*, a new mineral. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 134 Damourite and Sericite are hydrous potash micas usually occurring in scaly aggregates.

Damp (dæmp), *sb.*[1] In 5 **domp.** [Corresponds with MLG. and mod.Du. and Da. *damp* vapour, steam, smoke, mod.Icel. *dampr* steam, MHG. *dampf, tampf*, mod.Ger. *dampf* vapour, steam; cf. also Sw. *damb* dust. The word is not known in the earlier stages of the languages, and its history in Eng. before its appearance in 1480 is unknown; it is difficult to conceive of its having come down from OE. times without appearing in writing. See Damp *v.*]

† **1.** An exhalation, a vapour or gas, of a noxious kind. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* lxxv. 58 After this dragon shal come a goot and ther shal come oute of his nostrel a domp that shal betoken honger and grete deth of peple. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 b, The Fennes and Marshes, in the heate of the yeere, doo send foorth pestilent and deadly dampes. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* 243 (*The Plague*) All infected in a manner at one instant by reason of a dampe or miste which arose within the Castle yeard. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* VII. (Arb.) 47 What rotten stenches, and contagious damps would strike vp into thy nosthrils? 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 121 It [the Catacombs] is a horrid place to go into and dangerous, for fear of damps. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 144

In poisonous damps or steams, wherein flame cannot be kindled, as is evident in the Grotto del Cane near Naples. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 31 Exposed .. to the damps and exhalations of the earth. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 52 The mode of keeping out the damps of ditch-water by burnt brandy.

b. *spec.* in coal mines: (*a*) = CHOKE-DAMP; also called *black damp*, and *suffocating damp*. (*b*) = FIRE-DAMP, formerly *fulminating damp*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 375 We see Lights will go out in the Damps of Mines. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 44 The Colliers .. retired immediately and saved themselves from the eruptions of the Damp. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 97 A sulphureous damp .which by the flame of a candle.. might very probably take fire. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 50 The damp or fiery vapour was conveyed through pipes to the open air, and formed a terrible illumination. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 106 Air that has lost its vivifying spirit is called damp The dreadful effects of damps are known to such as work in mines. 1836 *Scenes of Commerce* 334 The miners also meet with foul air, called by them the black damp . which suffocates the instant it is inhaled.

fig. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks* (1866) I. 367 The remembrance of death is like a damp, which puts out all the lights of pleasure. 1642 *Vind. King* i, An open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stifled in this Dampe.

†2. Visible vapour; fog, mist. *Obs.*

(This being usually humid gives rise to the sense of 'moisture' in 3.)

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidentall dampe Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe. 1739 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 8, I have lost all my bad symptoms, and am ready to think I could even bear the damps of London. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.-Th.* ii. 688 While rising vapours, and descending shades, With damps and darkness drown the spacious vale. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 654 Thou darkening sky Deepen thy damps, the fiend of death is nigh.

fig. 1625 DONNE *3rd Serm. John* i. 8 Yet there is a damp or a cloud of uncharitableness. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 182 He hangs like a damp upon society, and may be properly called kill-joy. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, Sin, with cold, consumptive breath, Involved it still in clouds of mortal damp.

3. Moisture (diffused through the air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense.)

[1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 241 The coldnesse of stones and the dampe of the earth are both verie hurtfull to our bodies.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damp*, Moisture, Wetness. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 10 He..may set at defiance the morning mist and the evening damp. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 66 We keep fires in all the rooms by turns, so that no damp has come to the tapestry. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. vi, Mrs. Merton, who was afraid of the damp, preferred staying within. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xi. 129 To corrode by exposure to air or damp.

b. with *pl.* (Usually more concrete in sense.)

[1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 b, Howe so ever the Barne be, you must place it as hie as you may, least ye corne be spoyled with moysture or dampes.] 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 166 An Hygrometer in the Conservatory, by which we might regulate the over Moisture or Damps in the Air of the House. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi, Cold damps which hung upon his forehead betrayed the agony of his mind. 1839 LONGF. *Voices of Nt., L'Envoi.*, Amid the chills and damps Of the vast plain where death encamps. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 120 Covered with damps, which collected and fell upon us in occasional drops.

c. *slang.* A drink, a 'wetting'. (DAMP *v.* 5 b.)

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvii, We'll just give ourselves a damp, Sammy.

†4. A dazed or stupefied condition; loss of consciousness or vitality, stupor. *Obs.* (Cf. DAMP *v.* 2.)

1542 BECON *David's Harp* 150 b, He was in a traunse, that is to say in a dampe, a stupour, abashement, and sodein privacion of sence or fealyng. 1552 HULOET, Traunce or dampe, *ecstasis*. 1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 140 [It did] strike him into a damp, and being carried thence in a chaire to his chamber, died the next day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 293 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his scatterd spirits returnd. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 94 He..struck a damp upon W[hig]g[i]sm, and laid it in a State of Death. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3, I felt a general Damp and a Faintness all over me.

5. A state of dejection; depression of spirits.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin* 22 a, Their heartes were stricken into a great dampe, and were so discouraged, that [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. (1702) I. 550 He found a great damp upon the spirit of the Governour. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* X. xii. (1733) 275 The Dread of this Decree, put all People into a general Damp and Silence. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 13 [This] put a sudden damp to their zeal. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ix. 398 This news struck a damp into the hearts of the Castilians. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V. 433 This idle damp Befits not.

6. A check, discouragement.

1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. 1882 IV. 59 To driue him more into doleful dumps shee returned him this damp. 1642 CHAS. I *Declar.* 12 Aug. 18 Such a dampe of Trade in the Citie. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 268 Some little Damps would be given to that pestilent Humour and general Mistake. 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 92 Those accidents that cast an occasional damp upon trade. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 70 A sudden damp seemed to be cast over all the plans.

7. *Comb.*, as †*damp-hole* (sense 1), *-sheet* (see quot. 1881); *damp-proof*, *-worn* (sense 3) adjs.; **damp-course**, *prop.* **damp-proof course**, 'a course of some impermeable material laid on the foundation walls of a building a short distance above the level of the outside soil, to prevent the damp from rising up the walls' (Gwilt).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 Which dampe holes breathing out a deadly aire. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. xviii. 5 The time and damp-worn monuments. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Damp sheet*, a large sheet, placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 50/2 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including .. air-bricks, damp-proof course. 1890 A. WHITLEGGE *Hygiene* vi. 150 A 'damp-course' must be provided, that is a continuous horizontal course of glazed earthenware, slate, or other impervious material.

Damp, *sb.*[2] Variant of DAM *sb.*[4]

Damp (dæmp), *a.* [f. DAMP *sb.*]

†1. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a 'damp' or noxious exhalation: see DAMP *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 470 Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres. 1671 — *Samson* 8 The air, imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught. 1733 SIR J. LOWTHER *Damp Air in Coal-pit* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 112 It is to be observed that this sort of Vapour, or damp Air, will not take Fire except by Flame.

†2. Affected with or showing stupefaction or depression of spirits; dazed, stupefied. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* Canzone, An object twice as bright, So gorgeous as my senses all were damp [*rime* lamp]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 523 With looks Down cast and damp. *Ibid.* v. 65 Mee damp horror chil'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 85 The trembling Trojans hear, O're-spread with a damp sweat and holy fear. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Ch. Life* (1867) 473 Murky doubts and damp short-sightedness. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* liv, The dinner was rather a damp entertainment.

3. Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, dew, or mist; holding water in suspension or absorption; moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Damp*, to make damp, or moist. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 412 A cold, damp, sordid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* I. 21 The Weather . disagreeably damp from the great Wetting of the Fog. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 429 We have come out of intense winter into damp spring. *Mod.* A cold caught by sleeping in a damp bed.

Damp (dæmp), *v.* [f. DAMP *sb.*; frequent from *c* 1550. Ger. *dampfen*, Du. *dampen*, also go back to the 16th c.; in Ger. a causal *dempfen* appears to go back to OHG. (*demphan*:—**dampian*). For *dampped* in *Allit. Poems* B. 989, see DUMP.]

1. *trans.* To affect with 'damp', to stifle, choke, extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.). Also *fig.*

1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* iv. (Parker Soc.) 82 Their own matter is damped, and destroyed in the word of God as if it were in poison [*in veneno extingui vident et suffocari*]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 2 An euill moral disposition..dampeth the very light of heauenly illumination. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 147 All shutting in of Air, where there is no competent Vent, dampeth the Sound. 1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* IV. i, Her phlegm would quench a furnace, and her breath Would damp a musket ball. 1705 LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2159 If we take a piece of Wood-coal, that has been damp'd or extinguished. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 528 Having damped his own appetite with a couple of slices. *Mod.* To damp a fire with small coal.

b. *To damp down* (a fire or furnace): to cover or fill it with small coal, ashes, or coke, so as to check combustion and prevent its going out, when not required for some time. Also *fig.*

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 278 Fire which must not be permitted to damp itself down. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/1 The notices terminate at the end of the month..and the furnaces will be damped down. *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 1/1 Mr. Gladstone's speeches may tend to damp down the agitation.

c. *Acoustics, Music*, etc. To stop the vibrations of a string or the like; to furnish (the strings of a pianoforte) with dampers.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140 A piece of cloth .. to damp or stop the string [in a clavichord]. 1883 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 636 The higher treble of the piano is not now damped.

d. *Magnetism.* To stop the oscillations of a magnetic needle by placing a mass of conducting metal near it.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 379 The oscillations of a magnetized needle about its position of equilibrium are 'damped' by placing a plate of copper below it.

†2. To stifle (the faculties) with noxious 'fumes'; to stupefy, benumb, daze. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 1 The fantasies of those hearers were dampt. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 20 (1865) 559 The lusts of the flesh, like the vapours of a replete stomach rising up and damping the brain. 1716 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 375 We may damp or stifle them [our Faculties] by Sloth and Neglect. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 a, The Understanding can never be clear, the Spirits being dampt and stupify'd.

3. To deaden or restrain the ardour or energy of; to depress, deject, discourage, check.

a. persons, their spirits, zeal, hopes, etc.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. (R.), That.. they that were puffed vp before..should bee damped, and be brought lowe. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xiii. 15 As that woman of Canaan .. who would not be damped or discouraged with Christs..silence. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 24 Nor shall their scorne spoyle good purposes, by damping my resolutions. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 11 Our hopes of a speedy departure were even now somewhat damped. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, This is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 166 Sorrow damps my lays. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. II. ii. 242 How little his personal troubles had damped his evangelical zeal. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxiii. 329 Damped by the indifference of my artist-friends.

b. actions, projects, trade, etc. Now *rare*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. (R.), To dampe ye taunting mockes of such persones. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 75 To stop and dampe Informations upon Penall Lawes, by procuring Informations by collusion. 1689 C. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* (1869) 13 The Courses immediately taken to damp and spoyl our Trade. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 89 To damp that freedom of communication which the resolution of Congress..was intended to re-establish. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 301 If they think .. that a political institution damps production and accumulation.

†4. To envelop in fog or mist; also *fig.*

1629 DONNE *Serm. Matt.* xi. 6 If my religion did wrap me in a continual cloud..damp me in a continual vapour, smoke me in a continual sourness.

5. To make moist or humid, to wet as steam, vapour, mist, or dew does; to moisten.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 14 They [winds from South] damp innen and paper, though never so carefully guarded from the Air 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 129 That baneful custom said to be practised in many inns, of damping sheets, and pressing them in order to save washing. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 180 The dew damped the road. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 648 The paper used in printing is always damped before being sent to the press, wet paper taking the ink considerably better than dry.

b. *refl.* To take a drink, 'wet one's whistle'. *slang.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283 A tent .. Where you could go, ef you wuz dry, an' damp ye in a minute.

6. *Gardening. To damp off* (intr.): Of plants: To rot or go off from damp; to fog off.

1846 MRS. LOUDON *Gardening for Ladies* 90 Cuttings when thus treated are very apt to damp off. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 690 See that none of the spikes touch the glass or they may speedily damp off.

Damp, obs. var. DAM *sb.*[1]; obs. (erron.) form of DAMN.

Dampen (dæmp'n), *v.* (Now chiefly *U. S.*) [f. DAMP *a.* + -EN, or derivative form of DAMP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To dull, deaden, diminish the force or ardour of, depress, deject; = DAMP *v.* 1, 3.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. i. Wks. VI. 36 By which the fervency of better spirits devotion is so much dampened. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. xxxiii, Himself dampens the smiling day. 1813 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xviii. 296 The miserable accounts from the frontier dampened in some measure the public zeal. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* vii. Wks. 1846 I. 28 His genius hath been dampened by his adversities. 1885 *Century Mag.* 427/1 This adversity seemed to dampen the ardor of the crew.

2. *Magnetism.* = DAMP *v.* 1 d.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 36 The object in using the rubber is to dampen the movement of the disk.

3. To make damp, moisten; = DAMP *v.* 5.

1885 G. H. BOUGHTON *Sk. Rambles Holland* V. 77 The high tide must somewhat dampen the poor departed [in a churchyard].

4. *intr.* To become dull or damp.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xi. 305 Fog, close, dampning, windy. 1857 LOWELL *Poems, Captive*, Yet he came not, and the stillness Dampened round her like a tomb.

Hence **Da'mpening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Da'mpener** (*U. S.*), a contrivance for damping linen, etc.

1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxviii, And o'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening iciness of that cold dew. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 204 The gallantry and beauty of Tuscany sped through the dampening air. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln* Wks. 1890 V. 178 To withstand the inevitable dampening of checks, reverses, delays. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Mar. 202/2 A seam dampener has been patented ..for use in laundries, etc.

Damper (dæ'mpəɹ). [f. DAMP *v.* + -ER.] That which damps, in various senses of the vb.

1. Something that damps or depresses the spirits, etc.; also, a person who does the same.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 282, I very early dischaiged shame, that cold water damper to an enterprising spirit. 1749 H. WALPOLE in Hissey *Holiday on Road* (1887) 140 Sussex is a great damper of curiosity. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 528 Out of sixteen people, five dampers were present. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xii. (1869) 248 This is a damper to sanguine and florid temperaments. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxvi, I feel myself very often an old damper in your company.

b. Something that takes off the edge of appetite.

1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Limerick Gloves*, In the kitchen, taking his snack by way of a damper. 1811 LAMB *Edax on Appetite*, I endeavour to make up by a damper, as I call it, at home before I go out.

2. a. A piece of mechanism in a pianoforte for 'damping' or stopping the vibrations of the strings, consisting of a small piece of wood or wire covered with cloth or felt, which rests against the strings corresponding to each key, and is raised or withdrawn from them when the key is pressed down.

1783 *Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1379, *b*, *b*, are

the dampers, which also is fixt under the strings. 1856 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 72 The sign ⊕ indicates that the dampers must be replaced by quitting the pedal.

b. 'The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

3. A metal plate made to turn or slide in a flue or chimney, so as to control the combustion by regulating or stopping the draught.

1788 *Specif. Gardner's Patent* No. 1642 These registers or dampers are enclosed in the chimney. 1791 Beddoes in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 He first turned the flame from off the metal, which is done by letting down a damper upon the chimney. 1823 Moore *Fables, Holy Alliance* 86 Those trusty, blind machines..by a change as odd as cruel, Instead of dampers, served for fuel! 1829 R. Stuart *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 269 The heat of the furnace under the boiler was rudely regulated in both machines by a damper.

4. *Magnetism.* (See quot., and cf. Damp *v.* 1 d.)

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 344–5 A metallic surface, called a Damper, is sometimes placed near a magnet for the express purpose of damping or deadening its vibrations. We shall therefore speak of this kind of resistance as *Damping*.

5. Any contrivance for damping or moistening.

e.g. An appliance for moistening the gummed back of postage stamps; one for damping paper for a copying-press, for cleaning slates, etc.

1845 *Mech. Mag.* XLII. 285 Postage stamp, wafer, and label damper. 1854 *Ibid.* LXI. 86 The damper may be left in any position when not in use, as the water will not of itself run out.

6. *Australia.* A simple kind of unleavened cake or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water and baked in hot ashes.

1833 Stuart *Two Exped. S. Australia* II. 203 While drinking their tea and eating their damper. 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* vi. (1855) 149 The Australian bush-bread, a baked unleavened dough, called damper a damper, sure enough, to the stoutest appetite. 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 When you've boiled your billy and cooked your damper you put out the fire and move..on to camp.

7. *Comb.* **a.** in sense 2 a, as *damper-crank, -rail, -stick,* †*-stop*; **damper-pedal**, that pedal in a pianoforte which raises all the dampers, the 'loud pedal'. **b.** in sense 3, as **damper-regulator**, a contrivance by which the heat of the furnace or the pressure of steam is made to control the damper.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140 Fig. 2, *c*, Damper stick. *Ibid.* 141 The damper-stop raised the dampers from the strings. *Ibid.*, Fig. 10, *k*, Damper Crank. *Ibid.* 142 Fig. 11, *g*, Damper rail. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 676 The damper-regulators which act by the pressure of steam are of three or more kinds.

Da'mpiness. *rare.* [f. Dampy *a.* + -ness.] The state of being 'dampy' or somewhat damp.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 886 You know not whether it be rain, snow, or sleet, that drenches your clothes in dampiness.

Damping (dæ'mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Damp, q.v. Also *attrib.*, as in *damping-machine, damping-plate* (= Damper 3).

1756 Toldervy *Two Orphans* III. 172 The flames, by slight damping, soon became the more violent. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 312 The bottom of the furnace..the holes of the damping plate. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Damping-machine.* 1. (*Printing.*) A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing..2. A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendering-machine. 1881 [see Damper 4]. 1883 Atkinson tr. *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 11) 832 The greater the masses of metal, and the more closely they surround the magnet, the stronger is the damping.

Damping (dæ'mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That damps, in various senses: see Damp *v.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 151 What a damping Thought must it be for such a Man to consider [etc.]. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, It was somewhat of a damping circumstance to find the room full of smoke. 1878 M. C. Jackson *Chaperon's Cares* I. xi. 153 Clarissa's presence generally has a slightly damping effect upon Forster.

Dampish (dæ'mpiʃ), *a.* [orig. f. Damp *sb.* + -ish (cf. *boyish*): subsequently treated as if f. Damp *a.*]

†**1.** Of the nature of, or infested with, exhalations or (noxious) vapours; vaporous, foggy, misty. *Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 b, All waters commonly with dampishe vapours in Summer..doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav. Beaut.* 165 The darke And dampish aire. — *F. Q.* IV. viii. 34 The drowsie humour of the dampish night. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13 His caves and dampish bow'rs.

†**2.** *fig.* **a.** Of stifling or extinguishing nature (cf. Damp *v.* 1). **b.** ? Stifled, choked. *Obs.*

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 123 Lampes.. which with dampish idlenesse are soone put out. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* Middleton's Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 33 With a whey-countenance, short stops, and earthen dampish voice, the true counterfeits of a dying cullion.

3. Somewhat damp or moist.

[1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 192 b, Set them up in some moist and dampish place.] 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 24 Stone floores are allwayes moist and dampish. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Dampish*, something damp or moist or wet. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXI. 302 Wood placed in dampish situations.

Hence **Da'mpishly** *adv.*, **Da'mpishness.**

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. iii. (1668) 109 Let them be dampishly moistened with Damask Rose-water. 1617 — *Caval.* VI. 24 It shall defend him from the colde dampishnes of the earth. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 937 To put a Lay of Chalke between the Bricks, to take away all Dampishnesse 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Dampishness*, moistness, wetness.

Damply (dæ'mpli), *adv. rare.* [f. Damp *a.* + -ly 2.] In a damp manner.

1887 *American* XIV. 234 The house was damply cold. 1891 C. Dunstan *Quita* II. II. v. 115 It was damply, foggily cold.

Dampnacion, dampne, etc., obs. ff. Damnation, Damn, etc.

Dampnage, obs. form of Damage.

Dampness (dæ'mpnės). [f. Damp *a.* + -ness.] The condition or quality of being damp; moistness, humidity; moisture.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 423 The dampness of the fields. 1687 Dryden *Hind. & P.* III. 508 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky..'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 55 A careful observer, in a night when there is a great dew, will perceive a dampness upon every surface. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxii, The valet..cursing the rain and the dampness of the coachman who was steaming beside him.

Dampson, obs. form of Damson.

Dampy (dæ'mpi), *a.* [f. Damp *sb.* + -y.]

†**1.** Full of, or of the nature of (noisome or gloomy) vapour or mist; foggy. *Obs.*

1600 Tourneur *Transp. Metamorph.* v, O see how dampy shewes yond' torche's flame. *Ibid.* lxxx, How like blacke Orcus lookes this dampy cave. 1605 Drayton *Man in Moon* 363 The dampy Mist, From earth arising. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* III. 284 Dispers'd, the dark and dampy vapours fly.

fig. a 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 141 To dispell any dampie thoughts which the remembrance of his unkle might raise.

b. Of a mine: Infested with 'damps' or noxious gases.

18.. Weale (cited in *Encycl. Dict.*), When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy.

2. Affected with moisture; somewhat damp.

a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI. 307 (R.) Very dampy vapours about the mouth of the barroscope. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* iii. 42 His beauteous Limbs upon the dampy Clay. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 677 The clay-hole you live in, cold, dirty and dampy.

Damsax: see Danish ax.

Damsel (dæ'mzĕl), **damosel** (dæ'mozel). Forms: *a.* 3 **dameisele**, 3–4 **damaisele**, 4 **dammaisele**, 3 5 **damaysele**, 5 **-elle**; *β.* 4–6 **damesel, -ele, -elle, damysel, -ele, -elle, damisel, -elle**, 5 **dammisel**, *Sc.* **damseill**, 6 *Sc.* **damicel, -ell**; *γ.* 5–7 **damsell**, 6– **damsel**; *δ.* 4–6 **damoysele, -el, damoisele, -el**, (9 **damoiselle**); *ε.* 6 7 (9) **damosel, -elle, damosel**(1, **-elle**, (6 **damusel**); *ζ.* 7 **dam'sell**, 7–8 **dam'sel**. [Early ME. *dameisele, damaisele*, a. OF. *dameisele* (*damisele*) (12th c.), later *damoisele, -elle* (the only form in Cotgrave), *demoiselle* (14th c.). The OF. *dameisele* was a new formation from *dame*, instead of the popular *danzele, dansele, doncele* = Pr. and It. *donzella*, Sp. *doncella*:—late L. **dominicella*, med.L. *domnicella, domicella*, dim. of *domina* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus* lord. (There is a 10th c. F. instance of the learned form *domniselle*.) In Eng. the middle syllable was reduced from *ei* (*ai*), to *i*, *ĕ*, and finally disappeared. The variant *damoiselle* was introduced in 15th c. from Parisian F. (by Lydgate, Caxton, etc.), and gave rise here to *damosel, damozel*, so frequent in 16–17th c., and affected in 19th c. in sense 1. See also Douzel.]

1. A young unmarried lady; originally one of noble or gentle birth, but gradually extended as a respectful appellation to those of lower rank. Now merged in sense 2; but modern poets and romantic writers (led by Sir W. Scott) have recalled the 16–17th c. *damosel, damozel*, to express a more stately notion than is now conveyed by *damsel*.

a. [1292 Britton I. xix. § 5 Des enfauntz madles, damaysels et vedues.] *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/37 Þe Iustise bi-heold þat maide..' Dameisele,' he seide, '3wat art þou?' 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1492 Þe nobloste damaisele þat was in eni londe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxx. 166 The yonge damayselle, the whiche the knight hadde refused.

β. 1300–40 *Cursor M.* 3837 (Cott.) Iacob lifted vp þe sten, And spak þan wit þe damisel. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2103 Þan hym spak duk Roland..Tak thys damesele by þe hand as pow louest me. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 50 The fairest higwed..Was cleped fayre damysel Pertilote. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 623 To chyrche the gay dammisel Buskede hyr 3are. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2351 Sche had no knycht, sche had no damyseill.

γ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7887 A damsell faire, þat bright was of ble, and Breisaid she hight. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxi, The Damsell of Burgundie [the Duchess]. 1711 'J. Distaff' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 [He] took..the very Scrubs of both Sexes for Knights and Damsels. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Engl.* I. 586 Damsels of the best families in the town wove colours for the insurgents.

δ. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1622 These damoysels & bachelers. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 6 Barounes and knightes, ladies and damoiselles, ete in the halle. 1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* O iij b, Amonges the damoysels and Madames of the court. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) I. xvii, There came a damoysell..a passyng fayre damisel. [1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 223 Those romances of chivalry..long formed the favourite reading of the noble, the dame and the damoiselle.]

ε. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 171 Ladies and damoselis Maken heom redy. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ix. 9 All knyghtes ought to ayd to theyr powers all ladyes and damozels. *Ibid.* ccxii. 264 They rode about the countrey, and vysited the ladies nad dumasels [*elsewhere* damozelles, dammuselles]. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 240 The yonge Princes and Damosell of Burgoyne. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 19 Th' adventure of the errant damozell. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 215 Hercules..walking along the shore with a Damosel, whom he loued. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* Introd. viii, Of errant knight and damozelle. 1871 Rossetti *Blessed Damozel* i, The blessed damozel leaned out From the gold bar of Heaven. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 256 Your boy wants to marry a noble damosel.

2. A young unmarried woman (without any connotation of rank or respect—sometimes even slightingly); a maid, maiden, girl, country lass.

Since 17th c., archaic and literary or playful; not in ordinary spoken use.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 9 To geten þe stynkyng loue of damyselis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 Damesselle..*nimpha*. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht, thir lassis licht of laitis. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 52 Aged fathers and tender damselles.

γ. 1535 Coverdale *Zech.* viii. 5 Yonge boyes and damselles, playnge vpon the stretes. 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* III. vi, Good words, damsel, or I shall ——. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 2 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 139 Awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* viii, The two young men saw the damsels enter the court-yard of the Nuns' House.

ε. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 209 With Dalyda to mell, That wanton damozell. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 1 Of Women, Maids, Wives and Damosels. 1611 Bible *Mark* v. 39, 41 The damosell is not dead, but sleepeth.. Damosell (I say vnto thee), arise. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 7 A poore damosell and captive. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* 27 The Father of the Damosel usually makes up the Match.

ζ. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* III. vii, Dam'sel arise! When death had clos'd her eyes, What power had the Dam'sel to arise? 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 301 And one mad Dam'sel dares dispute my pow'r.

†**3.** A maid in waiting, a female attendant. Originally a young lady of gentle birth, as maid of honour or waiting-woman to a lady of rank; but gradually extended downward. Now *Obs.* exc. as merged in 2.

[1199 *Rot. Chartarum* 25/2 Beatricie et Aelicie domicellis praedictae reginae sororis nostrae.] *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 618 Felice þe feir answerd þo [to her maid], Damisel, sche seyd, whi seistow so? 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 12 Dobet is hir damoisele [C. XI. 138 damesele] sire doweles dougter To serue þis lady lelly. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* ix. 39 A goode auncyent damoyselle whiche dyde norisshe her of her brestys..called her nouryce and maystresse. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 130 He sent his damsels [*ancillas suas*] to call to the Castle. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 387 His friends and her Damosels, being the foure speakers. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 98 A slender Young waiting damsel to attend her. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 100 The terrified kitchen damsels.

II. *transf.*

4. A hot iron for warming a bed.

App. a humorous allusion to 1 Kings i. 1–4.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Damsel*, a kind of utensil put in beds, to warm old mens feet withal. It consists of a hot iron inclosed in a hollow cylinder, which is wrapped round with linen cloth..Some call it a *nun*. 1848–9 Southey *Common-pl. Bk.* IV. 434.

5. A projection on the spindle of a mill-stone for shaking the shoot.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Damsel*, an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 167 Tibbald, of course, had his joke about that part of the [mill] machinery which is called the 'damsel'.

III. 6. *attrib.*, as *damsel train*, etc. *Comb.* **damsel-errant**, feminine of knight-errant (Scott, after Spenser's 'errant Damozell' in 1 ε); **damsel-fly**, the slender dragon-fly *Agrion Virgo*, and kindred species, called in French *demoiselle*.

a 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* i. (1861) 118 He send for all the damosell Queenes..To wait as hand maides to Remelia. 1671 Milton *Samson* 721 Her harbinger, a damsel train behind. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 46 At his nod the damsel-train descends. 1815 Moore *Lalla R., Parad. & Peri*, The beautiful blue damsel flies. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* XXV, If any man shall find me playing squire of the body to a damosel-errant. 1840 Browning *Sordello* I. 284 Flittered in the cool some azure damsel-fly.

Hence **Da'mselhood**, the condition or age of a damsel, young-womanhood. **Da'mselish**, *a.*, of or proper to a damsel (*nonce-wds.*)

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 363 'One of the queene's damsélles' is set forth as riding about (certainly in a very damselish way) at random..to find the desired champion. 1880 *Daily News* 1 July, The great majority..had not reached the glory of damselhood; they were simply children.

Damson (dæ'mz'n). Forms: 4–9 **damascene, 4–5 damacene, -yne, 4 damesene**, 5 **damesyn, -ys(s)yn**, 5–6 **-asyn**, 6 **dameson, -ysen, -isen, -osin, dammosen, damasson, -en**, 6–7 **dam(m)asin**, 6–9 **damascen**, 7 **-asine, -ascene, -osin**; 5 **damsyn**, 6 **dampson, damsine, -ing**, 6–7

damsen, 7 -zin, 7-8 damsin, 5- damson. [ME. (or ? AngloFr.) *damascene*, ad. L. *Damascēnum* for *Prūnum Damascenum* plum of Damascus (Isidore XVII. vii. 10 Damascena a Damasco oppido). The various weakenings, *damesene, damesen, damsen, damson*, appear to be all of English development.]

1. A small plum, black or dark purple, the fruit of *Prunus communis* or *domestica*, variety *damascena*, which was introduced in very early times into Greece and Italy from Syria.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 89 Þer weore growyng so grene Þe Date wiþ Þe Damesene. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 192 Take xx. damascenes & xii. figis. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 77 in *Babees Bk.* 122 Serve fastynge, plommys, damsons, cheries. *Ibid.* 668 Damesyns. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285, vi. or vii. damysens eaten before dyner, be good to prouoke a mans appetyde. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 76 Damsens, white and black. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 509 In Fruits, the white commonly is meaner, as in Pear-plumbs, Damosins, etc. 1657 R. Austen *Fruit Trees* i. 57 The Damaszeene also is an excellent fruit. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xviii. *heading*, To preserve damsons whole 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 51 P 14 The art of scalding damascenes without bursting them. 1818 Mrs. Sherwood *Fairchild Fam.* (1829) I. xiv. 115 Mrs. Fairchild and Betty boiled up a great many damascenes in sugar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Prunus institia*, the Bullace . A variety occurs with yellowish fruit, which latter are sold in London as White Damsons.

b. Locally, a distinction is sometimes made between *damson* and *damascene*, the latter being applied to the so-called damson-plum : see c.

1818 Todd *Suppl.*, *Damascene*. This and the damson are distinct sorts of plums : the damascene is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the damson is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/2 In Nottinghamshire there is, it seems, a recognised distinction between 'damsons' or 'damasons' and 'damascenes'.. in the Newark County Court .. a greengrocer.. complained that whereas he had ordered damsons he was supplied with damascenes.

c. *Damson plum* : formerly = *damson* ; but now applied to a sub-variety of plum somewhat like the damson : see quot. 1892.

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 104 The Damasin Plummes are woont to be dried and preserved as figges. 1611 Cotgr., *Damaisine*, a Damascene, or Damsen plum. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 85 It was .. the best of plum-trees, it was a damascen plum. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/2 The damson plum .. is quite as good for most purposes as the damson, and has not its acridity or roughness.

2. The tree which bears this : also *damson tree*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. cxxxv. (1495) 686 Of plumme tree is many manere of kynde but the Damacene is the beste. 14.. *T. of Erceldoune* 180 (Cambr. MS.) Þe darte and also Þe damsyn tre. 1575 *Art of Planting* 11 To set Damsons or Plum trees. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 556 In Aprill follow .. The Dammasin, and Plum-Trees in Blossome. 1860 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 158 In shallow or wet soils it is better to bud [peaches] on plum stocks, such as damsons, St. Juliens, &c.

3. Applied to *Chrysophyllum oliviferum* of the W. Indies (*Damson-plum*, quot. 1756) ; *Bitter* or *Mountain Damson*, a name for *Simaruba amara*.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 171 The Damson-plumb .. is found wild in many parts of Jamaica. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 327 The Simaruba quassia, or mountain damson, as it is called in Jamaica. 1858 R. Hogg *Veg. Kingdom* 224 *Simaruba officinalis* .. attains the height of sixty feet, and is called *Bitter Damson*, *Mountain Damson*, and *Slave Wood*.

4. a. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of the colour of the damson. Also *damson brown*.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Partridge, grecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damascen. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1963/4 A Damson brown Mare. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II.VI. iv. 347 Damascene colours, and other shades of browns of the common dye.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *damson dumpling*, etc. ; **damson-cheese**, an inspissated conserve of damsons and sugar ; **damson-pie, -tart** (*slang*, after *damn*), profane language ; **damson-plum** (see 1 c, 3).

1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 183 To make Damson Dumplins. *c* 1803 C. K. Sharpe *New Oxford Guide* ii. in *Mem.* (1888) I. 15 Cakes, ruskins, prunelloes, and sweet damson cheese. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* 213 His language is profane from long habit—'given over to damson tart like', as they say in Arcady. 1888 W. Black *Strange Adv. House Boat* viii. (Farmer), Even if you were to hear some of the Birmingham lads giving each other a dose of damson-pie..you wouldn't understand a single sentence.

Damysé, var. of Damasee *Obs.*, damson.

Damysel, Damysen, obs. ff. Damsel, Damson.

† Dan [1], *Obs.* Also 4-5 **daun, dans, dauns,** 4-6 **dane,** 5 **dann** ; see also *Sc. dene*, Den. [a. OF. *dan* (also *dant, dam, damp*, in nom. *dans, danz*) = mod.F. *dom*, Pr. *don, dompn*, Sp., Pg. *don*, It. *donno* :—L. *dominus* lord. Cf. Dam *sb.*[4]]

An honourable title = Master, Sir : **a.** used in addressing or speaking of members of the religious orders ; cf. Dom ; **b.** applied to distinguished men, knights, scholars, poets, deities, etc. ; its modern affected application to poets appears to be after Spenser's 'Dan Chaucer'.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 73 Dane Phelyp was mayster Þat tyme. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8829 With hem wente daunz Merlyn ffor Þo stones to make engyn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's Prol.* 41 My lorde the Monk quod he..Wher shal I calle yow my lord daun John, Or daun Thomas, or elles daun Albon? Of what hous be ye? 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 86 Lo, thus Danz Aristoteles These thre sciences hath devided. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 A Dan ; *sicut monachi vocantur*. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 391 The monke of Bury.. Dane Johnn Lydgate. 1587 Turbery. *Trag. T.* (1837) 9, I undertook Dan Lucans verse. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ii. 32 Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyld. 1714 Pope *Imit. Hor., Sat.* II. vi. 153 Our friend Dan Prior. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 120 Pray thank Dan Pope who told it me. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Women* 5 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler.

Dan [2] (dæn). Also 8 **dann.** A small buoy, made of wood or inflated sheepskin, supporting a stout pole which bears a flag by day and lamp by night, used either to mark the position of deep-sea lines, or as a centre round which a steam-trawler is worked.

Hence *attrib.* **dan-tow**, the rope fastening the dan to the lines or, in steam-trawling, to a small anchor or anchors.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/4 They will .. forthwith cause to be laid a White Buoy, having a Dann thereupon, till they may be able to erect another Beacon. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 7 Fleet of Cod Lines..ready for Baiting, with Dans, Dantows, and Anchors complete. 1892 *Whitby Gaz.* 11 Nov. 3/1 The vessel then drifts slowly on until a distance of about two miles separates it from the dan.

Dan [3]. *Coal-mining. local.* A small truck or sledge on which coal is drawn from the workings to the main road or shaft. Hence **Dan** *v.*

1852 Brande *Dict. Sc.* (ed. 2) *Dans*, small trucks or sledges used in coal mines. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 305 The coals were brought along the face to the hill, on a 'dan'.. there reloaded and hauled to the shaft. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Dan*, a small tub used for drawing coals from the workings to the main road where the skips are loaded. *Danning* is drawing the coals in the dans, which is done by boys.

Danaid (dæ·neiid). [In Fr. *Danaide*, ad. Gr. Δαναΐς, pl. Δαναΐδες, the *Danaides* or daughters of Danaus king of Argos, who, having murdered their husbands on the wedding-night, were condemned eternally to pour water into bottomless or sieve-like vessels.]

A daughter of Danaus ; used *attrib.* in reference to the labour of the Danaides : endless and futile. So **Danaïde'an** *a.* ; and **Da'naus** used *attrib.*

a 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 62 A Danaus sive of prodigality. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 704 The crew are worn out with their Danaidean task.

Danaide (dæ·neiəid). [a. mod.F. *danaïde* (see prec.) : so named in 1813 by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, to whom it was submitted by the inventor Mannoury d'Ectot, from a fancied analogy to the vessels which the Danaides were required to fill.]

A kind of horizontal water wheel, consisting of a vertical axis to which is attached a conical drum and case, with radial spiral floats ; the water is directed against the floats by a chute and escapes at the bottom : also called 'tub-wheel'.

1825 *Mech. Mag.* IV. 41 Description of the Danaide. 1856 Cresy *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* 959 *Danaide*..this machine may be classed among hydraulic wheels.

Danaite (dæ·nəiəit). *Min.* [Named 1833 after J. F. Dana, an American chemist.] A variety of arsenopyrite or mispickel, containing cobalt.

1833 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXIV. 386 *Danaite*, a new ore of cobalt and iron.

Danalite (dæ·nəlait). *Min.* [Named 1866 after J. D. Dana, an American mineralogist : see -lite.] A silicate of iron, glucinum, etc. with sulphide of zinc, occurring in reddish octahedrons in granite.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLII. 72 On Danalite, a new Mineral Species.

Danburite (dæ·nbŭrəit). *Min.* [Named 1839 from Danbury, Ct., U.S., where it occurs.] A boro-silicate of lime, brittle, translucent, and of a yellowish or whitish colour.

1839 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXV. 137 Danburite, a new Mineral Species. 1886 Erni *Min.* 295 The presence of boracic acid in danburite.

Dance (dans), *sb.* Forms : 4-7 **daunce,** (4-5 **dauns(e,** 5-6 **dawnce,** 6 **dans(s),** 5- **dance.** [a. OF. *dance, danse*, f. the vb. *dancer, danser*. So Pr., Cat. *dansa*, Sp. *danza*, Pg. *dança, dansa*, It. *danza* ; also Ger. *tanz*, Du. *dans*.]

1. A rhythmical skipping and stepping, with regular turnings and movements of the limbs and body, usually to the accompaniment of music ; either as an expression of joy, exultation, and the like, or as an amusement or entertainment ; the action or an act or round of dancing.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6990 Murye they syngyn, and daunces maken. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4684 Daunces, karols, somour games. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7601 (Trin.) In her daunse (*v.r.* dauncing, karol) Þis was Þe song. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 808 It to me liked right wele, That Courtesie me cleped so, And bade me on the daunce go. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxlix. 3 Let them prayse his name in the dance. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 254 Lul'd in these flowers with dances and delight. 1611 Bible *Judg.* xxi. 21 If the daughters of Shiloh come out to dance in daunces. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 619 That day..they spent In song and dance about the sacred Hill. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 1225 Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 157 The holy family with a dance of Angels..is a capital picture. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* cxviii, Waltzers whirled past in the wild excitement of the dance. *Mod.* Her partner for the next dance.

2. A definite succession or arrangement of steps and rhythmical movements constituting one particular form or method of dancing.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 365 The hove daunce and the carole. 1521 R. Copland (*title*), Maner of Dauncynge of base daunces after the vse of Fraunce. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 25 If we heard that England Were busied with a Whitson Morris-dance. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 55 A kinde of dance which they vse also in Spaine .. called The Canaries. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 67 P 2 Pyrrhus . Inventing the Dance which is called after his Name. 1879 H. N. Moseley *Nat. on Challenger* 331 The most interesting dances were a Club Dance and a Fan Dance.

b. A tune or musical composition for regulating the movements of a dance, or composed in a dance rhythm.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xix, She commaunded her mynstrelles right anone to play..the gentill daunce. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 180 *Ballete* or daunces..songs, which being song to a dittie may likewise be daunced. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 67 P 9 [He] bid the Fidlers play a Dance called Mol Patley. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 350/1 His [Chopin's] first .. compositions were dances : Polonaises, Mazurkas, and Valses.

3. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing ; a dancing party.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1269 *Dido*, And waytyn hire at festis and at dauncis. 1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 178 Ah ! little kenn'd thy reverend grannie, That sark she coft for her wee Nannie..Wad ever graced a dance of witches ! *a* 1845 Barham *Ingold. Leg., Wedding day*, When asked to a party, a dance, or a dinner. *Mod.* Mrs. S. is giving a dance instead of a garden party this year.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 85 P 4 The dance of spirits, the bound of vigour..are reserved for him that braces his nerves. 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 3 One might say that rhythm is the dance of sound. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The dance of the waters, especially to windward, was visible for over a mile around.

† 5. *fig.* Course of action ; mode of procedure, play, game. *To know the old dance* : cf. F. *'elle sçait assez de la vieille danse*, she knowes well enough what belongs to the Game' (Cotgr.).

a 1352 Minot *Poems* i. 66 At Dounde now es done þaire daunce, And wend þai most anoþer way. *Ibid.* v. 14 Sare it þam smerted þat ferd out of France, Þare lered Inglis men þam a new daunce. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 476 Of remedies of loue she knew per chaunce For she koude of that Art the olde daunce. 1423 Jas. I *King's Q.* clxxxv, Tham that ar noght entrit inne The dance of lufe. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 God for his merci and pitee kepe Ynglond, that he come not into lijk daunce. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 53 The lord Stanley and he had departed with diuerse other lordes, and broken all the daunce. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 193 The Emperour .. troubled, at this too long and too bloody dance. 1733 Walpole in Morley *Life* viii. (1889) 174 This dance .. will no further go. I meant well, but .. the Act could not be carried into execution without an armed force.

6. Phrases : **a.** *To begin, lead the dance* ; *fig.* to take the lead in any course of action.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3739 The damyseles lede daunse. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 504 Yet made he Þo as fressh a contenaunce, As pough he schulde haue led Þe newe daunce. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 360 Crist Þat lediþ Þe daunce of love. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1348 Foly foteth it properly, Fansy ledeth the dawnce. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 522/2 They must begin the dance to be punished. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Cust. Country* II. i, They heard your lordship Was, by the ladies' choice, to lead the dance. 1742 Mann *Let. to H. Walpole* 23 Sept., M. de Gages is now the man who begins the dance.

b. *To lead*, rarely *give* (*a person*) *a dance* ; *fig.* to lead (him) in a wearying, perplexing, or disappointing course ; to cause him to undergo exertion or worry with no adequate result.

a 1529 Skelton *Edw. IV*, 29 She [Fortune] toke me by the hand and led me a daunce. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* III. ii, I pray God, they may .. both be led a dark dance in the night ! 1682 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) II. 37, I think he has led me a fair dance, I am so tyred. 1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 45 [A monkey] led me such a dance, that I had almost stuck in the Slough. 1798 W. Hutton *Autobiog.* 65, I should have led them a dance of twenty miles to breakfast at Kidderminster. 1874 Aldrich *Prud. Palfrey* i. (1885) 12 It was notorious that the late Maria Jane had led Mr. Wiggins something of a dance in this life.

c. *Dance of Death* : an allegorical representation of Death leading men of all ranks and conditions in the dance to the grave ; a very common subject of pictorial representation during the middle ages. Also called *dance of Macabre*, F. *danse macabre* : see Littré.

c 1430 Lydg. *Daunce of Machabree* Prol., The which daunce at sainct innocentes Portrayed is with all the surplusage. *Ibid.*, Death fyrst speaketh vnto the Pope, and after to euery degree as foloweth. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 26 For and we nowe in deathes daunce stode To hell shoulde we go, with horrible vengeaunce. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clvi. 145 But deth yᵗ is to all persones egall, lastlye tooke hym in his dymme daunce, whan he had ben kyng .xlvii. yeres. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 378 The dance of Death .. the Picture of death leading all

estates. 1833 J. Dallaway *Archit. Eng.* 137 (Stanford) The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls.

d. *St. Vitus's dance* = Chorea, q.v.; also *fig.* Also *St. John's, St. Guy's dance*, terms applied to the dancing-mania of the middle ages.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. iv, *Chorus Sancti Viti*, or S. Vitus Dance..they that are taken with it can do nothing but dance till they be dead, or cured. 1721 Bailey, *Chorea Santi Viti*, St. Vitus's Dance. 1746 J. Andree (*title*), Cases of Epilepsy, Hysteric Fits, and St. Vitus's Dance, with the Process and Cure. 1804 Southey in H. D Traill *Coleridge* (1884) 106 His [Coleridge's] mind is in a perpetual St. Vitus's dance- eternal activity without action. 1840 Tweedie *Pract. Med.* II. 205 In St. John's dance, as well as in that of St. Vitus..a tympanic state of the abdomen was a frequent symptom.

e. *Dance upon nothing*: an ironical expression for hanging (cf. Dance *v.* 3 b).

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Her Death* ix, Just as the felon condemned to die..From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes, To caper on sunny greens and slopes, Instead of the dance upon nothing. *a* 1845 — *An Open Question, note*, If a dance upon Sunday led so inevitably to a dance upon nothing!

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dance-leader, -lover, -tune*; *dance-loving* adj.; **dance-hall, -house**, a public dancing saloon (*U.S.*); **dance-music**, 'music designed as an accompaniment to dancing; also, music written in dance rhythm though not for dancing purposes' (Grove *Dict. Mus.*).

1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 276/1 Port Said..abounds in French cafés and dance-halls. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Apr. 1/8 To run a dance-house and gambling-den. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dawncceledere, *coralles*. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 152 Very popular..as a means of producing dance music.

Dance (dans), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **daunse**, 4-7 **daunce**, (5 **dawnce**, 6 **dans** s, **danse**), 5- **dance**. [a. OF. *dance-r, danse-r* = Pr. *dansar*, Sp. *danzar*, Pg. *dançar, dansar*, It. *danzare*.

The origin of the Romanic word is obscure; it is generally held (after Diez) to be an adoption of OHG. *dansôn* to draw, to stretch out, from which is supposed to have arisen the sense 'to form a file or chain in dancing'. From Romanic the word has been taken (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG. *tanzen* (11th c), MDu *dansen*. (OHG. *dansôn* was a derivative form from *dinsan* = Goth. *þinsan* in *us-þinsan* to draw towards one.)]

1. *intr.* To leap, skip, hop, or glide with measured steps and rhythmical movements of the body, usually to the accompaniment of music, either by oneself, or with a partner or in a set.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5213 Mery time it is in May..Maydens so daunceu and thay play. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* vi. 14 Dauid .. daunside with all strengthis bifor the Lord. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 147/3 He .. sente them into the gardyn to daunse & to carolle. 1530 Palsgr. 361 After dynner men avaunced them to daunce eche man with eche woman. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 96 Many a youth and many a maid Dancing in the chequer'd shade. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 466 P 3 You shall see her dance, or, if you will do her that Honour, dance with her. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* ix, I never danced with any one in my life until to-day. I have danced by myself in the yard sometimes when there was an organ.

†**b.** *To dance barefoot*: said of an elder sister when a younger one was married before her. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 33 She must haue a husband; I must dance bare-foot on her wedding day, And for your loue to her leade Apes in hell. 1742 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 188 The eldest daughter was much disappointed that she should dance barefoot, and desired her father to find out a match for her.

c. Of animals taught to perform certain regular movements.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 184 Then should ye dance as a bear. 1854 Wood *Anim. Life* 210 The education of most bears seldom aspires beyond teaching the animal to stand on its hind legs, and raise each foot alternately, a performance popularly entitled 'dancing'.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 111 b, Beware afore or ye daunce in the rowe Of such as Fortune hath from her whele ithrow. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 68, I haue some of 'em in *Limbo Patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three dayes.

e. *To dance to* or *after* (*a person's*) *pipe, whistle*, etc.: *fig.* to follow his lead, act after his desire or instigation.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 61 To daunce after her pipe, I am ny led. 1604 Middleton *Father Hubb. Tales* Wks. 1886 VIII. 65 Till the old devourer .. death, had made our landlord dance after his pipe. 1707 Norris *Treat Humility* iii. 98 When a man .. dances to the tune of the age wherein he lives. 1823 Scott *Peveril* vii, I thought I had the prettiest girl in the Castle dancing after my whistle. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 523 That most of these councillors .. will 'dance to Rome's piping', if they do but see her gold.

2. To leap, skip, spring, or move up and down, with continuously recurring movement, from excitement or strong emotion. Said also of the lively skipping or prancing of animals, and of the heart, the blood in the veins, etc.

c 1385 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 345 Þo3 þou daunce as any do, Braundysch, & brais þy brapez breme. *c* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2618 For þe dowt of þe dyn daunced stedis. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 Some were constrayned to leape and daunce for ioye. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 The woman runneth vp and down, daunsing continually like a frantike bodie. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 110, I haue *Tremor Cordis* on me: my heart daunces, But not for ioy. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 160 The blood more lively dance'd within our veins. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 142 When the heart danced, and life was in its spring. 1821 Lamb *Elia, Valentine's Day*, He saw, unseen, the happy girl unfold the Valentine, dance about, clap her hands. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 505 Yniol's heart Danced in his bosom, seeing better days.

b. To run, go, or move on with dancing or tripping motion.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. x, How you have danced the round of all the Courts. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxiv, The moments..danced so rapidly away. *Ibid.* xxxiv, Some sprightly damsel, who thinks to dance through life as through a French galliard. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* ii. 20 These boys of twenty-five will dance over the world's edge in pursuit of a theory.

3. Of things inanimate: To bob up and down on the ground, on the surface of water, in the air, etc. Often with personification or figurative reference to gay and sprightly motion.

1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 7 b, The flame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other, much like as bals of wild fire daunce up and downe in the water. 1567 Drant *Horace's Epist.* xviii. F vj, Whilst thy ship doth kepe a flote, ydauncinge on the plaine. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 231 Why the limb of the Sun, Moon, Jupiter .. and Venus, appear to move or dance. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 135 Care must be taken that the Bressummers and Girders be not weakned more than needs, lest the whole Floor dance. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Cui bono?* iv, Light as the mote that danceth in the beam. 1884 Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 138 The little boat rolled and danced.

b. Grimly applied to the movements of the body in or after death by hanging; *to dance upon nothing*, to be hanged.

1837 Major Richardson *Brit. Legion* viii. (ed. 2) 210 To see a fellow-being dancing in air after death, in the manner practised in England. 1839 H. Ainsworth *Jack Sheppard* xxxi (Farmer), 'You'll dance upon nothing, presently', rejoined Jonathan, brutally. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. G.t.* (1865) III. viii. iv. 21 This poor soldier, six feet three, your Majesty, is to dance on the top of nothing for a three-halfpenny matter!

4. *trans.* with the name or description of a dance or measure as cognate object.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 200 (MS. Gg) Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xix, To daunce true mesures without varyaunce. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* III. ii, They have danced a galliard at beggars'-bush for it. *a* 1627 Middleton *Chaste Maid* IV. iii, As if they'd dance the sword-dance on the stage. 1762 Goldsm. *Life of Nash* Wks. 1881 IV. 69 A minuet, danced by two persons. 1844 E. Fitzgerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 142 If you could see the little girl dance the Polka with her sister!

†**b.** *To dance Barnaby*: to dance to a quick movement, move expeditiously. *To dance the Tyburn jig*: to be hanged: cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1664 Cotton *Scarron.* 15 Bounce cries the Port-hole, out they fly And make the world dance Barnaby. 1664 Etherege *Com. Revenge* v. ii, Widow, here is music; send for a parson, and we will dance Barnaby within this half hour. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* Epil., Did ever one yet dance the Tyburn jig With a free air, or a well-pawdered wig?

5. *To dance attendance*: to wait (upon a person) with assiduous attention and ready obsequiousness; *orig.* to stand waiting or 'kicking one's heels' in an antechamber. See also Attendance 5.

1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 626 And Syr ye must daunce attendance, And take patient sufferaunce, For my Lords Grace, Hath now no time or space, To speke with you as yet. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 31 To suffer A man of Place .. To dance attendance on their Lordships pleasures, And at the dore too, like a Post with Packets. 1675 Trahern. *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 380 Few have observed that the sun and moon and stars dance attendance to it [the earth], and cherish it with their influences. 1768 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 75 Here are a pair of your stray shoes, dancing attendance, till you send for them. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xxxi. 362 After dancing attendance on the court for a month or two they receive their dismission.

6. *causal.* **a.** To lead in a dance, cause to dance.

1665 Pepys *Diary* 11 Oct., Having danced my people as long as I saw fit to sit up, I to bed. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VI. ii, When my father had danced his white bear backwards and forwards, through half-a-dozen pages. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* I, Though I am obligated to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.

b. To move or toss up and down with a dancing jerky motion; to dandle.

Wyclif *Isa.* lxvi. 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte [*MS. H. a* 1450 daunsen] 3ou. 1546 Heywood *Prouerbs* II. x, In hope..In hir dotyng daies to be daunst on the lappe. 1622 Fletcher *Sp. Curate* II. i, I have dandled you, and kissed you, and played with you..and danced you. 1682 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 418 To dance a child in one's arms. 1773 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* July, It was no sport to me to be danced up and down, and to find the waves..rougher every instant. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Epil., I that danced her on my knee.

7. With *compl.*: To remove, put, bring, impel, etc., *off, away, out, in*, etc., by dancing.

a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 208 So was the blessed head of John..danced off his shoulders by a Harlot. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 200, I danced away the recollection of it. 1812 Byron *Waltz* vii, Her nimble feet danced off another's head. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. I. 169 That an obscure player..should dance himself into the chamber of the empress. 1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* iv. (1892) 29 Like a lady danced off her sense of fixity. *Mod.* I fear he has danced away his chance.

Danceable (dɑ·nsăb'l), *a. colloq.* [f. Dance *v.* + -able; cf. F. *dansable.*] Suitable for dancing; fit to dance with.

1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* I. vi. 22 A flirtable, danceable, small-talkable creature of the male sex. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 123/2 'The Shaking Polka'..is a very bright and danceable specimen.

Dancer (dɑ·nsəɹ). [f. Dance *v.* + -er.]

1. One who dances; *spec.* one who dances professionally in public.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dawncere, *tripudiator, tripudiatrix.* 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 111 God match me with a good dancer. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2318/4 Stage-Plays, Dancers of the Ropes, and other Publick Shews. 1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 146 The dancers quick and quicker flew. 1858 Thackeray *Virginians* xxviii, She is a dancer, and..no better or worse than her neighbours.

†**b.** A dancing-master. *Obs.*

1599 16.. Middleton, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, His dancer now came in as I met you. *a* 1627 Middleton *Chaste Maid* I. i, I hold my life you have forgot your dancing: when was the dancer with you?

†**c.** *transf.* A dancing-dog. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 261 The dog called the Dancer..[They] are taught and exercised to dance in measure 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 184/1.

2. (*pl.*) A sect of enthusiasts who arose in 1374, chiefly in parts of Flanders, and were noted for their wild dancing; in *Pathol.* those affected with the dancing-mania (*St. Vitus', St. John's dance*, etc.) of the middle ages.

1764 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* xiv. II. v. § 8 Directly the reverse of this melancholy sect was the merry one of the Dancers, which..arose at Aix la-Chapelle. 1844 Barington tr. *Hecker's Epidemics Mid. Ages* i. 88 *note*, According to the Chronicle of Cologne, the St John's dancers sang during their paroxysms. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 602 The sect of the Dancers, who were enthusiasts, first appeared in 1374, on the Lower Rhine, dancing in honor of St. John.

3. = Dandy-roller, q.v.

4. *pl.* Stairs. *slang.*

1671 R. Head *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1874) 52 (Farmer) Track up the dancers, go up the stayres. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Dancers*, stairs. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* 65 Come, track up the dancers, and dowse the glim. 1858 — *What will he do?* xvi. (D.), Come, my Hebe, track the dancers, that is, go up the stairs.

5. *pl.* A local name for the aurora borealis or northern lights. Also *Merry dancers.*

c 1717 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 99 In the North of Scotland..they are seen continually every Summer in the Evening..they call them Dancers. 1727 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 304 The Meteor call'd by our Sailors, Merry Dancers, was visible, and very bright. 1863 C. St. John *Nat. Hist Moray* 86 April 7th (1847)..we saw a very brilliant aurora borealis, or as they term it here, 'The Merry Dancers'

†**Danceress.** *Obs.*, exc. as *nonce-wd.* [a OF *danceresse, danseresse*, now supplanted by *danseuse*: see -ess.] A female dancer.

1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* ix. 4 Be thou not customable with a daunseresse [1382 a leperesse or tumbler], neither here thou hir. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W de W. 1495) I xli. 62 b/1 The moost excellent Jongleresse or Dawnceresse that was in the cytee of Anthyoche. 1633 Prynne *Histrio Mastix* v. viii. 260 What doth a Dancéresse doe? She impudently uncovers her head. 1855 *Housch Words* XI. 57 A cavalier may..offer a glass now and then to his dancéress.

†**Da·ncery.** *Obs., rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *danserie*, dancing, ball: see -ery.] Dancing.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VIII. 504 Two, with whom none would strive in dancery.

Dancette (dɑnse·t), *sb.* [app. a modern formation, inferred from next.]

1. *Her.* A fesse with three indentations.

1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 160 The 'daunces' are equivalent to a group of fusils conjoined in fesse across the shield, which is sometimes blazoned as a 'dancette' or a fesse dancettée.

2. *Arch.* A zigzag or chevron moulding.

1838 Britton *Dict. Archit.* 249 The chevron moulding, or dancette. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

Dancetté, -ee (dɑ·nsēte, -ti), *a. Her.* Also **-ty.** [app. a corruption of F. *danché, denché*, in OF. also *dansié* (:—late L. *denticātus*, f. *dent-* tooth) used in same sense.

Dancetté or *danceté* may have originated in a scribal error for *danché* or *dansié*. OF. had also the phrase *à danses* = *danché.*]

Of a line, the edges of a fesse, etc.: Having large and deeply marked indentations, usually three in number; = Dancy.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 55 These two last mentioned sorts of Lines viz. Indented and Daunsette are both one..their forme is all one, but in quantity they differ much in that the one is much wider and deeper than the other. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 15 Dancette differs from Indented, by reason it consists but of three teeth only. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. (ed. 3) 115 A chief dancettee. 1882 Cussans *Heraldry* ii. 47 The lines by which a shield is divided..may assume any of the following forms..Indented, Dancetté (but 3 indentations). iv. 59 Argent; a Bend vert, between Cotises dancetté gules.

Dancing (dɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Dance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7601 (Götf.) In þair dauncing þis was þair sang. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxix 6 Hoppynge & daunceynge of tumblers & herlotes. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 375 As who should say, we payd for all mens daunsing. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.*

VII. xxx. 92 With dancings, gifts and songs. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vi. 244 One night that the King had appointed a great Dancing at Court. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women* (ed. 4) I. vi. 236 What is dancing, in the best sense, but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv, They had no dancing at Grandmamma's: but she adores dancing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dancing-assembly, -chamber, -days, -dress, -floor, -hall, -house, -match, -pipe, -pump, -shoe*, etc.; **dancing-malady, -mania, -plague** = CHOREA; **dancing-mistress**, a female teacher of dancing; † **dancing rapier**, a sword worn only for ornament in dancing; **dancing-room**, a room for dancing; *spec.* one for public dancing. Also DANCING-MASTER, -SCHOOL.

1765 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 July, Here is a card-assembly, and a *dancing-assembly. *c*1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1106 *Dido*, To *daunsyng-chaumberys .. This Enyas is led. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 33 Nay sit.. For you and I are past our *dauncing daies. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday*, As when a beauteous nymph decays, We say, she's past her dancing-days. 1843 LONGF. *Sp. Student* II. i, Now bring me..my *dancing dress And my most precious jewels! 1839 — *Hyperion* III. iii, Used as a *dancing-floor. 1753 GOLDSM. *Let.* Wks. 1881 IV. 474 When a stranger enters the *dancing-hall he sees one end of the room taken up with the ladies. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, Nae frequenter of play-house, or music-house, or *dancing-house. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 416 As a pandemic disease, the *dancing-mania died out in the fifteenth century. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 145 All the Ladies could prevail upon my Master for, was a *Dancing-match. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* II. vii, *Dancing-mistress though in her limited ambition she aspired to be. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 *Dawncynge pype, *carola*. 1847 AIR. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 167 They all wear jackets and trowsers, and trodden out *dancing-pumps. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 17 T' illume The goodly Company and *Dancing-room. 1836 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 271 Occupied by low taverns and dancing-rooms. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 P 8 *Dancing-Shoes not exceeding Four Inches Height in the Heel.

Da·ncing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dances, in various senses of the verb.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1343 What ladies fairest bene or best daunceinge.] 1568 FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III 310 Whom have we here? Tom Tumbler, or else some dancing bear? 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 Their dansing minions, that minse it ful gingerlie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 506 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around, And dancing Leaves are lifted from the ground. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 8 A Dansing Nation, Fickle and Untrue. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 15 The irregular surface of the little dancing waves.

b. † **Dancing-goats** [Lat. *capræ saltantes*], a species of meteor or aurora; **dancing-damsel, -wench, -woman** = DANCING-GIRL.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 6 b, Of fiery meteors.. they have divers names: for they are called burning stubble, torches, dauncing or leaping Goates. *Ibid.* 7 b, Dansing Goats are..as when two torches be seene together, and the flame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin* 42 b, He begat Larissa, a dauncing damsel. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 160 The Dancing Wenches singing with Bells at their Wrists and Heels. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 386 (V.) The dancing-women are of different kinds.

Da·ncing-girl. [DANCING *ppl. a.*]

1. A girl who dances in public; a female professional dancer; *esp.* in India, a nautch-girl (in Pg. *bailadeira*, BAYADÈRE).

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlv, Pleased with the postures as well as the condescension of our dancing girls. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 43 A company of strolling dancing girls from Surat appeared on a platform. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. i, A mere dancing-girl, who shows herself Nightly, half-naked, on the stage, for money. 1848 HT. MARTINEAU *East. Life* (1850) 283 There was a booth with dancing-girls, a horrid sight.

2. *Dancing-girls*: a plant, *Mantisia saltatoria*, cultivated in green-houses for the beauty and singularity of its purple and yellow flowers.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 719/1 Its flowers..present some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name, Dancing Girls, applied to the plant.

Dancingly (dɑ·nsiŋli), *adv.* [f. DANCING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a dancing or capering manner.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxvi. (1713) 283 If you be so dancingly merry. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 27 Aug. 552/2 A chill gleam..lit dancingly on Miss Mattie's face.

Da·ncing-ma·ster. [DANCING *vbl. sb.*] A professional teacher of dancing.

1651 (*title*), The English Dancing-Master. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. v, Odd, they'll make an old fellow of sixty-five cut a caper like a dancing-master. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 P 11 The Shepherds .. acquit themselves in a Ball better than our English Dancing-Masters. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* (Bohn) II. 371 In town, he can find the swimming-school, the gymnasium, the dancing-master.

Da·ncing-school. [f. as prec.] A school for instruction in dancing.

1580 BARET *Alv.* D 118 A daunsing schoole. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 32 They bid vs to the English Dancing-Schooles. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 9 The Church .. will sooner become the Devils dancing-Schoole, then Gods Temple. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 356 A warning that no young lady who attended dancing-school that winter should be employed.

† **Da·ncitive,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DANCE *v.*, on the analogy of *sensitive*: cf. *talkative*.] Inclined or given to dancing.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 31 Your Lord is very dancitive me thinkes.

† **Dancy,** *a. Her. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dansil, danché*:—late L. *denticātus* toothed, f. *dent-* tooth.] Toothed, indented.

1611 COTGR., *Danché*, indented; or (as in termes of blazon) dancy. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Dancette* or *Dancy*.

Dand, slang or dial. abbreviation of DANDY.

1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Cast.* xxvii, Farfrae, being a young dand. 1891 — *Tess* I. 89 You will never set out ..without dressing up more the dand than that?

Dandelion (dændɪlәiәn). Forms: 6 **dent de lion, dentdelyon, dantdelyon,** 6–7 **dan-, dantedelyon,** 7 **dent-, dendelion,** 6– **dandelion.** [a. F. *dent de lion*, in med.L. *dens leonis*, 'lion's tooth', from the toothed outline of the leaves.]

1. A well-known Composite plant (*Taraxacum Dens-leonis* or *Leontodon Taraxacum*), abundant in meadows and waste ground throughout Europe, Central and Northern Asia, and North America, with widely toothed leaves, and a large bright yellow flower upon a naked hollow stalk, succeeded by a globular head of pappose seeds; the leaves, stalk, and root contain a bitter milky juice.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 119 Seyr downis smaill on dent de lion sprang. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xvi. 568 Dandelion flowreth in April and August. *Ibid.* 569 The seconde kinde is called .. in shoppes *Dens leonis* .. in French *Pissenlict* .. in Englishe Dandelyon. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silkworm* 31 They will also eate the hearb called Dantedelyon. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xxii. (ed. 2) 216 Our Herb called Dandelion (that is in English, Lyons Tooth, because of the similitude of its Leaf). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 249 The Juice of the Dandelion is a remedy in intermitting Fevers. 1805 WORDSW. *Vaudracour & Julia*, A tuft of winged seed..from the dandelion's naked stalk .. Driven by the autumnal whirlwind. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In Dandelion, all the florets are ligulate and yellow.

2. Applied, with qualifying words, to other Composites: as **Autumnal D.**, *Apargia autumnalis*; **Blue D.**, a species of lettuce (*Lactuca sonchifolia*) with toothed leaves; **Dwarf D.** (U.S.), *Krigia virginica*; **False D.**, 'a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus*, with dandelion-like heads' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *attrib.*

1656 MENNIS & SMITH *Musarum Del, Oberon's Apparel*, His [Oberon's] breeches..lined with dandelyon plush. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 114 The dandelion flowers. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* vii. 83 As light and airy as that dandelion seed.

Dander (dæ·ndәɹ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [Origin unknown]. A piece of the vitrified refuse of a smith's fire or a furnace; a calcined cinder or piece of slag.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 230 These [pents] burnt in kiln-pots leave a plate of yetlin amongst the ashes, which the country people call a dander. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, 'Nay, father,' said the Smith, 'you cannot suppose that Harry Gow cares the value of a smithy-dander for such a cub.' 1828 *Specif. T. Stirling's patent* No. 5685. 3 A layer of dander or the scoriæ obtained from the Carron Ironworks in Scotland. 1888 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Mar. 98/1 The horse sprained the fetlock joint in the near fore-foot .. in consequence of a number of lumps of ashes or 'danders' having been left on the road.

Dander (dæ·ndәɹ), *sb.*[2] [Origin uncertain: app. West Indian or American.] (See quot.) Now commonly DUNDER, q.v.

?*c* 1796 Sir J. DALRYMPLE *Observ. Yeast-cake* 1 The season for working molasses lasts five months, of which three weeks are lost in making up the dander, that is, the ferment.

Da·nder, *sb.*[3] = DANDRUFF, q.v.

Dander (dæ·ndәɹ), *sb.*[4] *U. S. colloq.* and *dial.* [Conjectured by some to be a fig. use of DANDER [3], dandruff, scurf; but possibly fig. of DANDER [2], ferment.] Ruffled or angry temper; in phr. *to get one's dander up*, etc.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 31 He was fairly ryled, and got his dander up. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 49 *Wut* 'll git your dander riz? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii, When my dander is up it's the very thing to urge me on. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., 'I got his dander up' means I put him out of temper. [In Dialect Glossaries of *Cumbrld., Sheffield, Berkshire.*]

Dander (dæ·ndәɹ), *sb.*[5] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also **daunder, dauner.** [f. DANDER *v.*]

1. *Sc.* A stroll, a saunter.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 17 He'd from Edina take a dander To Glasgow. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xxi. 379 We had a long dander together through the Old Town.

2. *dial.* A fit of shivering.

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

Dander (dæ·ndәɹ), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Also **daunder, dauner, dawner.** [A frequentative form like *blunder, wander*. Conjectured by some to be akin to DANDLE: cf. *dadder* and *daddle*.]

1. *intr.* To walk idly or purposelessly; to stroll, saunter. (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

a 1600 BUREL in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 19 (Jam.) Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 75 Alane through flow'ry hows I dander. 1808 ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 57 The wearied auld fwok dander'd heame. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IX. viii. (1849) 434, I would just dauner about and dwine away. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 288 To see poor Jess Donaldson dandering about, opening drawers and presses. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xvi. 153 Hendry dandered in to change his coat deliberately.

2. *dial.* a. To 'wander' or 'ramble' in talk, to talk incoherently. b. To tremble, to vibrate; applied also to the rolling sound of a drum. In this sense akin to *dunder, dunner*.

a 1724 *Battle of Harlaw* xviii. in *Evergreen* I. 85 The Armies met, the Trumpet sounds, The dandring Drums alloud did touk. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dander*..to talk incoherently. *Chesh.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dander*, to tremble as a house seems to do from the inside when a carriage passes heavily in the street. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'Thou danders like an old weathercock—hold still with thee.'

Hence **Da·nderer,** one who 'danders'; **Da·ndering** *ppl. a.*, that 'danders'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 407 (Jam.) Thou art but a daunderer a-down the dyke-sides. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, Caulder Oysters*, We needna gie a plack For dand'rin mountebank or quack. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 85 There are always some 'dandering individuals' dropping in.

Dandiacal (dændәi·ăkăl), *a.* [A Carlylean derivative of DANDY, after *hypochondriacal* and the like.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a dandy; dandified.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. (*heading*) The Dandiacal Body..It appears as if this Dandiacal Sect were but a new modification .. of that primeval Superstition, Self-worship. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 301 How washed out the beautiful dandiacal face looked. 1886 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug 138 Arrayed in the most dandiacal manner.

Dandification (dændifikē·ɪʃәn). *colloq.* [f. DANDIFY *v.*] The action of dandifying or fact of being dandified; *concr.* a dandified adornment.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 828 There is no dandification about it, no cockneyism. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 137 [He] surveys his shining little boots .. his gloves and other dandifications with a pleased wonder.

Da·ndified, *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. next + -ED.] Made or adorned in the style of a dandy; foppish.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i. He was dressed .. in the most dandified style that you can conceive. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. i. 150 A rainbow-coloured, dandified puppy, a secretary of the bishop's.

Dandify (dæ·ndifәi), *v. colloq.* Also **dandyfy.** [see -FY.] *trans.* To give the character or style of a dandy to; to make trim or smart like a dandy.

1823 *Mirror* I. 365/2 Dandyfying in the first style for the occasion. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 150 The male is dandyfying his plumage. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 134 For fear, if smartened up and dandified, he should become the object of envy.

Da·ndilly, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* Also **dandily.** [app. a deriv. of DANDLE *v.*] **A.** *adj.* Petted, spoiled by being made too much of. Jamieson also gives the meaning 'Celebrated'. **B.** *sb.* A pet, a darling.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Schir, 3it remembir* 62, I wes in 3owth on nureiss kne, [cald] Dandely, bischop, dandely. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 76 (Jam.) The fate of some [that] were once Dandillies, Might teach the younger stags and fillies, Not for to trample poor cart-horse. 17.. in R. Jamieson *Pop. Songs* (1806) I. 324 (Jam.) And he has married a dandily wife, She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew. *a* 1808 ROSS *Songs* 145 (Jam.) The dandilly toast of the parish Is woo'd and married and a'. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxiv, Yon dandilly maiden..a' glistenin' wi' goud and jewels.

Dandily, Dandiness: see DANDY.

Dandiprat (dæ·ndipræt). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **dande-, dandy-, dandipratt(e, danty-,** 6–8 **dandy-,** 7 **dantiprat, (dand-prat).** [Etymology unknown; as the sense-development is also uncertain, the senses are here arranged chronologically.]

† 1. Applied to a small coin, worth three halfpence, current in England in the 16th c. *Obs.*

c 1520 T. NORFOLK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 129 I. 381 Suche a Coyne might be devised as were the dandiprats. 1530 PALSGR. 498/2 Coyle out the dandyprattes and Vrisshe pence. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 A Dandiprat, worth 3 halfe pens. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 253 If they aske an halfpenie for spice, a penie for candels, a dandiprat for an earthen pot. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 188 K. Henry the 7th stamped a small coine called dandyprats. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 99 A poore Knave, scant worth a dandyprat.

2. A small, insignificant, or contemptible fellow; a dwarf, pygmy. Also *attrib. Obs.* or *arch.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 158 Yet as the giantes pawes pat downe dandipratts, So shall we put downe these dandiprat brag bratts. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. i. (1641) 195/2 Am I a Dog, thou Dwarfe, thou Dandiprat? 1659 TORRIANO, *Spithamæi*, pigmeis, or dandy-prats that be but three spans long. 1728 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 211, I saw a little Dandiprat riding about, who, they said, was a hugeous great Lord. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 133 The dandiprats of St. Stephen's took themselves for patricians of old Rome.

b. Said of a young lad, little boy, urchin; rarely (quot. 1638) a young girl. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 41 On father Æneas his neck thee dandiprat hangeth. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* I. Wks. 1874 V. 284 Her name is Luce. With this Dandiprat, this pretty little Apes face, is yon blunt fellow in love. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* III. i, *Boy.* A Candle, Sir! 'tis broad Daylight yet. *Whims.* What then, you little Dandyprat? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvi. It is even so, my little dandieprat. 1875 CALVERLEY *Fly-Leaves, Cock & Bull*, It's a thing I bought Of a bit of a chit of a boy..' Chop' was my snickering dandiprat's own term.

Dandizette (dændize't). Also **dandisette, dandysette, -sette.** [f. DANDY; app. after French words like *grisette.*] A female dandy.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 409 The city dandy and dandisette. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 336 Lord Foppington was a dandy, and Lady Fanciful a dandyzette. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 4/7 The humours of the Dandies and the Dandizettes are shown up..in these pleasant pages.

Dandle (dæ·ndl), *v.* Also 6 **dandil(l, -yll.** [Not known before 16th c. To be compared with It. *dandola*, var. of *dondola*, 'a childes baby [= doll]; also a dandling'; *dandolare*, var. of *dondolare*, 'to dandle the baby' (Florio), to swing, toss, shake to and fro; dally, loiter, idle, play, sport, toy. But actual evidence of the derivation of the Eng. word from the Italian has not been found. Another suggestion is that the word may be cognate with Ger. *tändeln* intr. 'to dawdle, toy, trifle, dally, play, dandle', dim. of MHG. *tänden* to make sport (with), play; but no word of this family is known in Old or Mid. Eng., and the sense is not so close to the English as in the Italian word.]

1. *trans.* To move (a child, etc.) lightly up and down in the arms or on the knee. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I dandyll, as a mother or nourryce doth a childe upon their lappe. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 804 Your Church, in whose lappe the vilest miscreants are dandled. *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 79 [He] would often take her out of the cradle, dandle her in his armes. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 93 Dandling two of Mr. Wood's children on her knees. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 146 He sits dandling his child on his knee. 1882 F. P. VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 961 The nurse took up a child and dandled it kindly.

b. *transf.* To move (anything) up and down playfully in the hand.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Checker Inn*, Thou'lt ken him out by a white wand He dandles always in his hand. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 20 In the sign.. for 'child', the right elbow is dandled upon the left hand.

2. *fig.* To make much of, pet, fondle, pamper.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* Wks. (1587) 12, I would confesse that fortune then, full freendly dyd me dandle. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 143 She dandles him, and then on him she frowns. 1605 Z. JONES *Loyer's Specters* 16 Which did entertain and dandle him with all manner of delights. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 315 By blindness thou art blest; By dotage dandled to perpetual smiles. 1881 GOLDWIN SMITH *Lectures & Ess.* 42 No man or nation ever was dandled into greatness.

† **3.** To trifle, play, or toy with. *Obs.*

1569 E. FENTON *Secr. Nature* 66 a, Noble men, whome she courted and dandled with such dissimuled sleightes in loue. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 648/1 They doe soe dandle theyr doinges, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 970 King Henries Ambassadors..hauing been dandled by the French during these illusiue practises. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 83 Some studies would be hug'd as imployments, others onely dandled as sports.

4. *intr.* To play or toy (*with*). *rare.*

1829 *Westm. Rev.* XI. 207 That sort of dandling with Irish history. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. IX. 256 While dandling with the flute.

† **5.** = DANGLE. *Obs.* (? erroneous.)

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 480 A holy spring, about encompassed By dandling sycamores and violets. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 147 The wild Swan..in his crop, (dandling just below his beak) insatiable. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 33 Having more shaggy Rags dandling about me than the errantest Tatterdemallion.

† **6.** = DANDER 1. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1600 BUREL in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 39 (Jam.) Euin as the blind man gangs be ges, In houering far behynd, So dois thou dandill in distres.

Dandler (dæ·ndlə). [f. DANDLE + -ER 1.] One who dandles: see the verb.

1598 FLORIO, *Trescatore*, a iester, a dallier, a dandler. 1611 COTGR., *Mignardeur*, a luller, dandler, cherisher. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 269 Poor Miss Morris was no dandler of babes.

† **Da·ndling,** *sb. Obs.* (or *dial.*) [f. DANDLE *v.* + -ING.] A dandled child; a fondling, a pet.

1611 COTGR., *Mignot*, a wanton, feddle, fauorite; a dilling, dandling, darling. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* App. 695 Fortune..before made him her dandling. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dandling*, a fondling child.]

Dandling (dæ·ndlin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DANDLE, q.v.

1591 W. WEBB *Let. to R. Wilmott* in *Tancred & Gismund*, Let it run abroade (as many parentes doe their children once past dandling). 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 562. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 That wanton dandling of your fan. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 260 [He] has long out-grown the need of any critical dandling.

Da·ndling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dandles: see the verb. Hence **Da·ndlingly** *adv.*

1598 FLORIO, *Vezzosamente*, wantonly, dandlinglie.

Dandruff, dandriff (dæ·ndrŏf, -if). Forms: 6 **dandrif,** 6–7 **-ruffe, -raff(e,** 7 **-ruf, -riffe,** 7– **-ruff, -riff**; also 6–7 **dandro,** 8–9 **dander.** [Of unknown origin.

For conjectures, see Wedgwood, Edward Müller, Skeat: nothing satisfactory has been suggested.]

Dead scarf-skin separating in small scales and entangled in the hair; scurf.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1634) 198 They that haue blacke hayre haue more store of Dandruffe then others. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. vi, The iuice of Garlick being taken in drink clenseth the head from dandruffe. 1611 COTGR., *Crasse de la teste*, Dandriff; the skales that fall from the head, etc. in combing. 1730 SWIFT *Poems, Lady's Dressing-Room*, Combs..Fill'd up with Dirt..Sweat, Dandriff, Powder, Lead and Hair. 1866 YOUATT *Horse* XV. 342 The scales which fall off in the shape of dandriff.

β. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Caspa de cabeça*, Dandro, *Furfures capitis.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 53 To breed Lice and Dandro, after the manner of your Irish. 1786 *Sportsman's Dict.* G g viij, Some horses have neither scales, dander, or scabs. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Dander*, a slight scurf on the skin.

attrib. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. iii, There's the dandriff comb you lent me.

Hence **Da·ndruffy** *a.*, scurfy.

1858 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 333 A white dandruffy surface was exhibited.

Dandy (dæ·ndi), *sb.*[1] (and *a.*). [Origin unknown. In use on the Scottish Border in the end of the 18th c.; and about 1813–1819 in vogue in London, for the 'exquisite' or 'swell' of the period.

Perhaps the full form was JACK-A-DANDY, which occurs from 1659, and in 18th c. had a sense which might pass into that of 'dandy'. Connexion with *dandiprat* or with F. *dandin* has been guessed, but without any apparent ground. It is worthy of notice also that *Dandy* = Andrew in Sc. See Rev. C. B. Mount in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 81.]

I. 1. One who studies above everything to dress elegantly and fashionably; a beau, fop, 'exquisite'.

c 1780 *Sc. Song* (see *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 81), I've heard my granny crack O' sixty twa years back When there were sic a stock of Dandies O; Oh they used to Kirk and Fair, Wi' their ribbons round their hair, And their stumpie drugget coats, quite the Dandy O. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* (Jam.), They..laugh at ilka dandy at that fair day. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* i. 48 They've made him a Dandy, A thing, you know, whiskered, great-coated, and laced, Like an hour-glass, exceedingly small in the waist. 1819 ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* (1823) 148, I..went owre to see Carel Fair; I'd heard monie teales o' thur dandies—Odswinge! how they mek the fwok stare! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, A Dandy is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office, and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 65 Like the cabriolets which some dandies still drive.

b. Said of animals and things.

1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* ii. 18, I mounted many a slug and many another dandy before I again ventured to buy. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 54 The barque looked a real dandy.

2. *slang* or *colloq.* Anything superlatively fine, neat, or dainty; *esp.* in phr. *the dandy*, 'the correct thing', 'the ticket'.

1784 G. COLMAN *Song* in *Two to One*, Her breath is like the rose, and the pretty little mouth Of pretty little Tippet is the Dandy O! 1814 *Apollo* (in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 136), For marriage to old maids is the dandy, O. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 105 A cure for coughs I know, It will prove the dandy. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 340 The new railroad will be just the dandy for you. 1887 *Amer. Angler* XII. 360, I had the largest, the dandy, and was satisfied.

II. Technical and other senses; app. transferred applications of prec. to things considered neat, trim, or 'tidy' in form or action.

3. *Naut.* 'A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizen-lug-sail is set' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Hence *dandy-rig, -rigged* adjs.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 134 Dandy 3, Flats 4. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/7 Busy Bee, fishing dandy, of Lowestoft, struck on a wreck and foundered. 1886 *Times* 2 Jan. 3 The lifeboats..dandy Snowdrop, of Ramsgate..dandy Lady's Page, of Scarborough..dandy Seabird, of Yarmouth, saved vessel and six.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dandy-rigged-cutter.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 132 An elliptical stern Dandy-rig Fishing-boat. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 5/6 His smack..dandy-rigged, and of only thirty-seven tons, was again overtaken by a storm.

4. *Naut.* A piece of mechanism, resembling a small capstan, used for hoisting the trawl. Hence **dandy-span,** the handle-bar by which a dandy is worked.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 10 Bridles, Dandies..Hauling Lines, and Running Gear. *Ibid.* 12 Manilla Bridles..Dandy Span.

5. *dial.* A bantam fowl. (*Dandy-cock, dandy-hen.*)

1828 *Craven Dialect, Dandy-cock*, a bantam cock, a diminutive species of poultry. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Dandy*, a bantam. The sexes are specified as dandy-cock and dandy-hen. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 167 'Hey struts abowt like a dandy-cock.'

6. *Irish.* A small jug; a small glass (of whisky).

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* May (Farmer), 'Father Tom and the Pope'. Dimidium cyathi vero apud Metropolitanos Hibernicos dicitur dandy. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 12. 285 Take a dandy—there's no headache in Irish whisky.

7. In various other technical applications; *e.g.* a handy accessory to various machines or structures; a running-out fire for melting pig-iron in tin-plate manufacture; a small false grate fitted for purposes of economy into an ordinary grate or fireplace; a light iron hand-cart used to carry coke to a blast furnace; also short for DANDY-CART, -ROLLER.

1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 13 She blew a small dandy-ful of shavings and cinders into warmth, for the purpose of causing the water in her diminutive kettle to boil. 1851 *Rep. Juries of Exhibition* 428 A channelled and perforated roller technically called a 'dandy', to remove part of the water from the pulp. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 490 The two rollers following the dandy..are termed couching-rollers. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 276 Price's puddling furnace..consists of a bed or hearth at one end of which is a chamber or dandy in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating. 1892 [see DANDY-CART].

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Da·ndyhood,** the state or style of a dandy. **Da·ndyic** *a.*, dandyish. **Da·ndyise** *v. intr.*, to play the dandy. **Da·ndy-jack** *v.*, to play the jack-a-dandy. **Da·ndy-land** [cf. *fairy-land*], the (imaginary) land of dandies. **Da·ndy-ling,** a diminutive or petty dandy.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 229 Prank'd out in dandihood withal To the top pitch of fashion's folly. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 171 Done..not with philosophic, permanent colours, but with mere dandyic ochre and japan. 1830 *Ibid.* II. 200 We have dandyised in our time with the..turbaned exquisites of Stamboul. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, Those Dandiacal Manicheans, with the host of Dandyising Christians, will form one body. 1887 FENN *Master of Cerem.* xi, 'My, he do go dandy-jacking along the cliff.' 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 498 Two Exquisites, a he and she, Just brought from Dandyland, and meant For Fashion's grand Menagerie. 1846 WORCESTER, *Dandyling*, a little dandy; a ridiculous fop. *Qu. Rev.*

B. *attrib.* and *adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a dandy; affectedly neat, trim, or smart.

1813 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 25 July, The season has closed with a Dandy Ball. 1821 – *Juan* V. cxliii, Even a Dandy's dandiest chatter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 172 The stiff cravat, the pinched-in waist, the dandy-walk. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, A dandy little hand in a kid-glove. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* 194 They..had the dandy youths taught how to ride.

Hence **Da·ndily** *adv.*, **Da·ndiness.**

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 147 We were not so dandily dressed. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 473 The first two numbers..displeased me as much by their dandiness as ——'s does by its blackguardism.

Dandy, *sb.*[2] Also **dandy-fever.** [See DENGUE.] The popular name in the West Indies of DENGUE fever, on its first appearance there in 1827.

1828 STEDMAN in *Edin. Med. Jrnl.* XXX. 227 As it was unknown to the faculty, the vulgar, as commonly happens, gave it names of their own; and ridiculous as they may sound, they soon became the only appellations of the new malady. The English negroes in St. Thomas called it the *Dandy Fever*, while the French vulgar called it the *Bouquet*, which again was corrupted into the *Bucket*. — *ibid.* 229 The contagion was supposed to be brought by a vessel from the coast of Africa which touched at St. Thomas. 1830 FURLONGE *Ibid.* XXXIII. 51 (*title*) A few remarks on the Dandy which prevailed in the West Indies towards the close of 1827 and beginning of 1828. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 573 'Dandy fever', or break-bone (Dengue), has prevailed several times. 1880 FAGG & PYE SMITH *Treat-bk. Med.*, The negroes called the new disease 'Dandy-fever', apparently in ridicule of the attitude and gait of the patient

‖ **Dandy, dandi** (dæ·ndi), *sb.*[3] *Anglo-Ind.* Also **dandee.** [Hindī *dāṇḍī*, deriv. of *dāṇḍ, ḍand* staff, oar (Yule).]

1. A boatman of the Ganges.

1685 HEDGES *Diary* 6 Jan. (Y.), Our Dandees (or Boatmen) boyled their rice. 1763 W. HASTINGS in Long *Select. Rec.* (1869) 347 (Y.) They..plundered and seized the Dandies and Mangies' vessel. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* ix. 51 To make sport for the dandies, and other people in the boat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Dandies*, rowers of the budgerow boats on the Ganges.

2. (*Dandi.*) A S'aiva mendicant who carries a small wand (F. Hall).

1832 H. H. WILSON in *Asiatic Res.* XVII. 173 The *Dan'dī* is distinguished by carrying a small *dan'd*, or wand, with several processes or projections. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV. ii. 74 The Dandis, distinguished by carrying a small *dand* or wand.

3. 'A kind of vehicle used in the Himalaya, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two (or more) men [*dandy-wallahs*]' (Yule).

1870 C. F. GORDON CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 135/1 As the darkness closed in, my dandy-wallahs stumbled, so that I had to give up the attempt to use the dandy, and struggle on on foot. 1888 *Times* 2 July 5 2 Major Battye and Captain Urmston joined the rear and placed the wounded man in a dandy.

Da·ndy-brush. [app. f. DANDY *sb.*[1]] A stiff brush used in cleaning horses, made of split whalebone or vegetable fibre, as the stiff root fibres of *Chrysopogon Gryllus*, the Venetian or French Whisk.

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 77 Then have every bullock well brushed with what is called a dandy-brush (being a brush made with whale-bone, for taking the rough dirt off horses). 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* XXXII. 249 Poor Bates..brushed away more than one silent tear with the back of the dandy-brush.

Da·ndy-cart. A kind of spring-cart, used by milkmen, etc.

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 105 May be some o' ye wad be sae kin' as to gie me a cast out in a dandy-cart. 1892 *Melbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/1 Advt., Milk dandy, good, high wheels, half cost.

Dandy-cock, -hen: see DANDY[1] 5.

Dandy-fever: see DANDY[2].

Da·ndy-horse. A kind of velocipede, an early form of the bicycle, in which the rider sat on a bar between the two wheels, and propelled himself by pushing the ground with each foot alternately.

1819 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 247 The little boys about London are all getting dandy-horses, for such seems at present the name of the Velocipede. 1819 *Strand Mag.* IV. 30 (*Evolution of Cycle*) Mr. Dennis Johnson ..a coachmaker at 75 Long-acre took out a patent for this dandy or hobby-horse in 1818.

Dandyish (dæ·ndiiʃ), *a.* [f. Dandy 1 + -ish.] Somewhat characteristic of a dandy; foppish.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* IV. v, Pacing Bond Street..with an air at once dandyish and heroical. 1883 F. H. Burnett *Through one Admin.* I. vii. 70 His rather dandyish light overcoat.

Dandyism (dæ·ndiiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The character, style, or manners of a dandy.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 565 The affectation of Dandyism on the part of some of our day. 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 32 A house..with some attempt at architectural dandyism.

Da·ndy-line. [Cf. Dandy *sb.*1 4.] A kind of line used in herring fishing: see quot.

1882 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit* 215 The 'dandy-line' is used in herring fishery at Peterhead..A piece of lead about 1¼ lb. in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane, having unbaited hooks at either end. Herrings are such hungry fish that they fly at the naked hooks, and are easily caught in this manner.

Da·ndy-loom. A name given to a loom invented by William Radcliffe and patented in 1805 by Thomas Johnson.

1823 *Mech. Mag.* I. 45 A hand loom on a new construction has been recently introduced which has received the appellation of the Dandy Loom. 1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 245 Radcliffe's loom was long known as the 'Dandy loom'.

Da·ndy-note. A document used in the British Customs for giving the export officer particulars of the bonded goods delivered from a warehouse for shipment at his station.

[The name is generally held, by those who have to do with the matter, to be a corruption of *Addenda note*, these documents being of the nature of addenda to the *Pricking Notes*, used to advise the export officers of bonded goods intended for shipment.]

Da·ndy-ro·ller. Also **dandy-roll.** *Papermaking.* A perforated roller for solidifying the partly-formed web of paper, and for impressing the water mark.

(Patented by John Wilks in 1830, No. 5934, but the word does not occur in his specification.)

1839 *Specif. Joynson's Patent* No. 7977. 2 [The] said roller is commonly known by the name of a dandy roller, a dancer, or a top roller. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 491 The pulp..receiving any desired marks by means of the dandy-roller. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 9 Dandy-roll..for producing water-marks on writing papers.

Dandysette, -zette : see Dandizette.

Dane (dē·n). [Corresponds to Da. *Daner*, ON. *Danir*:—OTeut. *Dani-z* pl., Danes, L. *Dani* pl. The OE. form was *Dene* pl. (with umlaut), which would have given *Dene* in ME.: cf. OE. *Denemearc* in 11th c., later *Denmearc*, *Denmarc*, in ON. *Danmork* (:—*markuR*), Da. *Dannemark*, *Danmark*, the Danish mark or country, Denmark.]

1. A native or subject of Denmark; in older usage including all the Northmen who invaded England from the 9th to the 11th c.

901 *O. E. Chron.*, Butan ðam dæle þe under Dena onwalde wæs. *a* 1050 *Ibid.* an. 1018 (Laud MS.) And Dene and Engle wurdon sam mæle æt Oxnaforda. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24771 (Cott.) Harald. þat born was o þe danis [*v. r.* danas, danes] blod. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 89 A Dan, *dacus, quidam populus.* 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 642/2 The others [hills] that are rounde were cast up by the Danes..for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 352, I am more an Antike Roman than a Dane. 1682 Evelyn *Let. to Pepys* 19 Sept., If euer there were a real dominion [of the seas] in the world, the Danes must be yielded to haue had it. 1863 Tennyson *Welcome to Alexandra*, Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee.

2. Applied to a breed or breeds of dogs.

Great Dane (also simply *Dane*): a large, powerful, short-haired breed of dog, between the mastiff and greyhound types. *Lesser Dane*: the Dalmatian, or coach-dog.

[1750 Buffon *Hist. Nat.* s. v. *Chien*, Le grand danois.] 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 286 The Bull-dog, as Mr. Buffon supposes, is a breed between the small Dane and the English mastiff. The large Dane is the tallest dog that is generally bred in England. —*ibid.* 292 The great Dane. 1800 Sydenham Edwards *Cynogr. Brit.* s.v., A beautiful variety, called the Harlequin Dane, has a finely marbled coat. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 394 The great Dane is rather pied or patched than spotted.. The lesser Dane dog, Dalmatian, or coach dog. 1883 *Great Dane Club Rules* (*Standard of Points*), The Great Dane is not so heavy as the Mastiff, nor should he too nearly approach the Greyhound in type. 1891 *Times* 28 Oct. 11/5 Great Danes have certainly become very popular during the last few years.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Danish.

1873 Stubbs *Const. Hist* I 199 The amalgamation of the Dane and Angle population began from the moment of the conversion.

Dane, obs. form of Dan 1, Dean.

Danebrog : see Dannebrog.

Danegeld, -gelt (dē·ngeld, -gelt). *Eng. Hist.* Also 4 **Dangilde**, 4–6 **Danegilt, Dane gilt**, 5–7 **Dane ghelte, Daneghelt**, 6 **Dane gelt**, 7 **Danegeld**, 7–9 **Danegelt.** [Corresponds to ON. **Dana-gjald*, in ODa. *Danegjeld*, mod.Da. *Danegæld*, f. *Dana-, Dane-* + *gjald, gjeld*, payment, tribute, corr. to OE. *gield, gild, geld*, whence ME. *yeld, yild*, Yeld. Cf. med.L. *Danigeldum.*]

An annual tax imposed at the end of the 10th c. or in the 11th c., originally (as is supposed) to provide funds for the protection of England from the Danes, and continued after the Norman Conquest as a land-tax.

The name is not known to occur in OE., and the actual contemporary notices, beginning with Domesday, are mainly of fiscal character. Bromton (14th c.) calls it 'tallagium datum Danis', apparently identifying it with the *gafol* or tribute paid to the Danes in 991, and on two subsequent occasions, to buy them off. In the so-called 'Laws of Eadweard' (Schmid 496) it is described as an annual tax to hire mercenaries to resist and put down pirates. This might identify it with the *heregyld* 'army-tax' levied by the Danish kings to maintain their army and navy (see *O.E. Chron.* 1039–40), and said to have been afterwards remitted by Edward the Confessor. Mr. Freeman suggests (*Norm. Conq.* II. App. Q) 'that *Denegeld* was a popular name of dislike, originally applied to the payments made to buy off the Danes, and thence transferred to these other payments made to Danish and other mercenary troops, from the time of Thurkill onwards'. The Danegeld was levied as a land-tax by the Norman kings; it disappears under that name after 1163, but in fact continued under the name of *tallage*.

[991 *O. E. Chron.*, On þam ʒeare man ʒerædde þæt man ʒeald ærest gafol Denisc an mannum, for þam mycclan broʒan þe hi worhtan be þam sæ riman.] 1086 *Domesday Bk.* (1816) 336 Stanford..dedit geldum T. R. E. pro XII. hundrez & dimidio. In exercitu & nauigio & in Danegeld. 1100–35 *Charter to London* in Stubbs *Sel. Ch.* III. 103 Et [cives] sint quieti de schot et de loth, de Danegildo et de murdro. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Danegeld, *Tailage de Danais.* *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 57 Edward him granted, þat neuer þe Dangilde Suld be chalanged for man of Danes lond. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 324/2 An ayde was thenne cleped the dane ghelte. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 239 an. 991 This money was called Danegylt or Dane money, and was levyed of the people. Although others take that to be Danegylte, whiche was gyuen unto such Danes as king Egelred afterwards reteyned in his service, to defende the lande from other Danes and enimyes. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 73 Not he who takes up armes for cote and conduct, and his four nobles of Danegelt. 1756 P. C. Webb *Short Acc. Danegeld* 2 It was called Danegeld as being originally agreed to be paid to the Danes, and, like many other things, continued to retain the name long after it became appropriated to uses entirely different. 1873 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. 105 It may be questioned whether any money taxation properly so called ever existed before the imposition of Danegeld by Ethelred the Unready. *Ibid.* I. 279 The Conqueror..imposed the Danegeld anew. *Ibid.* I. 462 The Danegeld from this very year 1163 ceases to appear as a distinct item of account in the Pipe Rolls.

Dane-law (dē·nlɔ̄). Also 1 **Dena lagu**, 3 **Denelaȝe, Dene lawe**, 6 **Dane lawe**, 8 **Danelage, (-lege)**, 9 **Dane-lagh.** Latinized 2 **Denelaga**, 2–9 **Danelaga.** [OE. *Dena lagu* Danes' law, of which *Dane-law* is a modern equivalent.]

1. The Danish law anciently in force over that part of England which was occupied or held by the Danes.

c 1050 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* 7 (Bosw.) Gylde lahslihte inne on Dena laȝe and wite mid Englum. *a* 1135 *Leges Hen. I*, vi. 2 (Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* III. 100) Legis etiam Anglicae trina est partitio ..alia enim Westsexiae, alia Mircena, alia Denelaga est. *a* 1300 *Shires of Eng.* in *O.F. Misc.* 146 þes .xxxij. schire syndon to delede on þreo lawan. On is west-sexene lawe, oþer Dene lawe, þe þrydde Mercena lawe..To Dene lawe bilympeþ .xv. schire. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. xvi, The Dane lawe, West-Saxon lawe, and Merchen lawe: The first of which was brought in by the Danes. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* (1830) I. Introd. 66 The Dane-Lage, or Danish law, the very name of which speaks its original and composition.

2. Hence, The part of England over which this law prevailed, being the district north-east of Watling Street, ceded by the Treaty of Wedmore, 878, or perhaps the Northumbrian territory in Danish occupation.

This use appears explicitly only in modern historians (chiefly under the barbarous forms *Dane-lage, Dane-lagh*, which are neither Old nor modern English), though founded on ancient passages, such as those of quots. 1050, 1300, in 1. [In Icelandic *lög* 'law' had, according to Vigfusson, the sense 'law-district', 'almost as a local name' in *Gulapings-lög, þrænda-lög*, etc.]

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 299/2 The eastern part of England retained long after the name of Danelagh, or Danish law. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* i. 50 The Danelagh, as the district occupied by the Danes began to be called. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. 663 Danes in the sense of being inhabitants of the *Denalagu*. 1886 F. York Powell *Hist. Eng. to* 1509, I. vi. 37 He [K. Eadmund] got the whole Danelaw south of Humber into his hands.

† **Da·ne-money.** *Obs.* = Danegeld.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 679/1 Without paying of any manner of imposition or Dane-money.

Da·nes'-blood. [Of the same origin as Danewort, q.v.] A local name for plants abundant on sites noted for the slaughter of Danes.

a. The Danewort or Dwarf Elder.

1607 Camden *Brit.* 326 Ebulum enim quod sanguineis baccis hic [at Bartlow] circumquaque copiose provenit, non alio nomine quam *Danes-bloud*, id est *Danicum sanguinem*, etiamnum appellitant, ob multitudinem Danorum qui ibidem ceciderunt. 1632 Wrever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 707 Dane-wort, which, with bloud-red berries, commeth vp here plenteously, they still call by no other name, then Danes-bloud, of the number of Danes that there were slaine. 1656–85 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 50 Danes-blood (*ebulus*) about Slaughtonford is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name. 1875 *Gardener's Chron.* IV. 515.

[*Note.*—The berries of this plant are not red, but black or reddish black, yielding a violet dye].

b. Clustered Bell-flower, *Campanula glomerata.*

1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 342 The author..found this clustered bell-flower [at Bartlow, Cambs.] largely scattered about these mounds..and was told that it was 'Danes-blood'.

c. The Pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla.*

So called in East Anglia, Essex, Cambs., Herts. (Britten & Holland.)

Da·nes'-flower. *local.* = Danes'-blood c.

1878–86 Britten & Holland cite the name from Cambridgeshire.

Daneweed (dē·nwīd). [See next.]

† a. A local name for *Eryngium campestre. Obs.*

b. = Danewort. (Prior *Plant-n.*)

1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 416 (D.) Everything hereabouts is attributed to the Danes, because of the neighbouring Daventry, which they suppose to have been built by them. The road hereabouts..being overgrown with Daneweed [*Eryngium*], they fansy it sprung from the blood of the Danes slain in battle. 1737 W. Stukeley *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 56 Much daneweed still grows upon the Roman road in Castor fields.

Danewort (dē·nwɔ̄ut). Forms: 6 **danwoort, danewurt, daine-, daynworte**, 6–7 **danwort danewoort**, 7– **danewort.** [f. Dane + Wort, in accordance with a popular notion that the plant sprang up in places where Danes slaughtered Englishmen or were slaughtered by them.]

A name for the Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus.*

(The name is found in Turner 1538, but only the earlier name Wallwort or Wellewort, OE. *wealwyrt*, is given in *Sinon. Barthol.* of 14th c., and *Alphita* c 1450; Rous also, who died 1491, in relating the legend, has only the name *Walwort*; so that the names *Danewort, Daneweed, Dane's blood*, etc. can hardly have belonged to early tradition. While suggested in part by the abundance of the plant at certain spots historically or traditionally associated with slaughter, there was also an element of fanciful etymology in explaining the Latin name *Ebulus* from *ebullire* to bubble forth, with reference to the flowing of blood. See also Wallwort.)

a 1492 J. Rossi [Rous] *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 105 Herbam ebule, id est *Walwort*, .. quæ ex ebullitione sanguinis humani naturaliter originem trahit. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Danwort, *chameacte.* 1551 — *Herbal* I. (1568) O vj a, Walwurt..named in englyshe also danewurt..hath a spoky or busshy top as elder hath. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xlv. 380 This herbe is called..in Englishe Walwort, Danewort, and Bloodwort. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 210 It is supposed it tooke the name Danewort from the strong purging quality it hath, many times bringing them that use it unto a fluxe, which then we say they are troubled with the Danes. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 131 Dwarf Elder, or Danewort..is..an herb and not a tree.

Dang, *v.* A euphemistic substitute for Damn.

1793–7 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 146 [Kentish man says] Dang me, if I sometimes know how to answer them. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumbrld. Ballads, Barbary Bell*, 'Wey, dang it!' says I, 'but this is nit fair!' 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ix, 'Dang my boans and boddy if I stan' this ony longer'. 1884 J. Purves in *Gd. Words* May 330/2 'Dang me if I can make out what they mean to be at'. 1886 Mrs. Randolph *Mostly Fools* II. v. 142 'Danged shady lot'.

Dang, pa. t. of Ding *v.*; also its dial. equivalent = to drive, push, knock, or dash.

1877 *Holderness Gloss., Dang*, to throw anything with vehemency, or passion. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Dang*, to push, to strike. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss., Dang*, to dash down or about.

Danger (dē·ndʒəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **daunger**, 4–5 **daungere, dawnger(e, dangere**, 5 **daungeur, dangeour**, 5–6 **daungeour(e**, 6 **daungier, daengier**, *Sc.* **dangeir, -gier, -geare, denger**, 4– **danger.** [a. OF. *dangier, danger*:—late L. **dominiārium*, deriv. of *dominium* lordship, sovereignty, f. *dominus* lord, master. The sense-development took place in OF.: see Godefroy. For the *a* cf. Dan 1.]

† 1. Power of a lord or master, jurisdiction, dominion; power to dispose of, or to hurt or harm; *esp.* in phr. *in* (*a person's*) *danger*, within his power or at his mercy; sometimes meaning *spec.* in his debt, or under obligation to him. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356, & þolieð ofte daunger of swuche oðerwhule þet muhte beon ower þrel. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1751 Þat he wolde hom al out bringe of þe daunger of rome. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 663 In dawngere had he att his owen gise The ʒonge girles of þe diocise. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 19 Thou hadest nevyr mercy of lordes..ne of non other gentilman, that came yn thy dawnger. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 399 II. 25, I am gretly yn your danger and dette for my pension. 1586 *Ridley's Wks.* (1843) 101 They put themselves in the danger of King Ahab, saying, 'Behold we have heard that the kings of the house of Israel are pitiful and merciful'. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 180 You stand within his

danger, do you not? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 408 He..having got him within his danger, cruelly put him to death. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* I. xiii. (1681) 33 Persons obnoxious to Injury are..Such as are in our danger. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxx, If the Constable were once within his danger.

† **b.** Power (of a person, weapon, or missile) to inflict physical injury; reach or range. Also *fig.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 43 To withdraw ws..Till we cum owt off thar daunger. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxii. 199 The archers shotte so holly togyder, that none durst come in their dangers. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 39 Within the levill and danger of this vice, are all they. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 35 Keepe within the reare of your Affection; Out of the shot and danger of Desire. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 679 If he should show himself by troups within the danger of the shot. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 42 Your Spaniels will hunt..so neere you and your Hawke, as they shall neuer spring any thing out of her danger. 1676 *Doctr. of Devils* 200 This draws the Birds into their Dangers.

† **c.** Power of another as it affects one under it; a state of subjection, bondage, or captivity. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4227 Boute daunger or duresse or any despit elles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6584 Troilus was .. turnyt furth louse, And don out of daunger for the due tyme. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxv, Thynke one þe dawngere and the dole þat I in duelle [in hell]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Free from all captiuite and daunger. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lviii. 6 Till .. thou lowse him out of bondage, that is in thy daunger.

† **d.** Liability (to loss, punishment, etc.). *In danger to* or *of*: liable to. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XII. 206 For he þat is ones a thef is euermore in daungere, And as lawe lyketh to lyue or to deye. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 Thei say that I am sufficient to bere the hole daunger. 1526 TINDALE *Pathw. Holy Scrip.* Wks. I. 9 The wretched man (that knoweth himself to be..in danger to death and hell). 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* v. 22 In danger of the iudgment. 1689 WOOD *Life* Aug. 31 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) A Gent. threatned to bring him into danger.

e. The phrase *out of debt out of danger* perh. originally belonged here; but is now taken in sense 4.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio), s. v. *Debt.* 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Out of Debt Out of Danger.*

† **2.** Difficulty (made or raised); hesitation, reluctance, chariness, stint, grudging; coyness. *To make danger* [OF. *faire dangier* (*de*)]: to make a difficulty (about doing anything). *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 397/155 Sein eustas made gret daunger & natheles ate nende to þe emperour. he gan wende. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 283 He but danger till him gais. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 521 With danger uttren we all our chaffare. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1147 Gold and silver for to dispend Withouten lacking or daungere. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. x, And our lorde made fyrste daungeour by cause she was an alyene. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 219 They of Coloyne made grete daunger to lete passe the oost thrughe the Cite at brydge. 1526 DALABER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1196, I made danger of it a while at first: but afterwarde being perswaded by them ..I promised to do as they wold haue me.

† **b.** Untowardness; ungracious, uncompliant, or fractious conduct. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 6299 Wit þair danger, sir moyses [*v.r.* grucchynge on moyses], Oft þai did him haue malees. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 186 Hir daunger made him boo e bowe and beende And as hir lyste made him tourne and wende.

† **3.** A place where one is at the mercy of an enemy; a narrow pass; a strait. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 In the daunger of a pas, Through which this tiraunt shulde pas She shope his power to compas. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Daunger, or grete [PYNSON streyte] passage, *arta via.*

4. Liability or exposure to harm or injury; the condition of being exposed to the chance of evil; risk, peril. (Directly from sense 1; see esp. 1 d. Now the main sense.)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 352 There is dangeour by cause of the nyghte. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 253 Esclaramonde saw Huon her housebonde in that daunger. 1552 *Bk Common Prayer, Communion,* So is the daunger great, if we receyue the same vnworthely. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xli. 280 'Tis ordinarily said that Delay breeds Danger. 1789 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) IV. 44 The sea running immensely high, it brought them again into great danger. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. ix. 187 Danger is a good teacher, and makes apt scholars. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 186 It is also a source of danger to the building.

b. Const. (*a*) *of* that which is exposed to peril. (Now *rare* or *arch.* exc. with *life.*) (*b*) *of* the evil that threatens or impends. (Now the ordinary const.) † (*c*) *to* with *inf. Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 479 Elles they ben in daungeur of their lives. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 The Moore .. possessed a greate parte of Spayne to no smaule daungeoure of the hole Christian Empire. *c* 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 Lord Mohun..was four days in danger of lyfe but now is upon recovery. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 105 b, In gravel..there is no danger of finding water. *Mod.* He goes in danger of his life.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 29 In dangeour of myserable deth. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiv. § 168 This..wise Princes never need come in the Danger of. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Painting* 128 There was no danger of that in Rafaëlle. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 373 They lost their way..and were in danger of having to pass the night on the plain.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* § 35 In danger to die. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 Sure to be misconstrued, and in danger to be condemned. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 293 It might have been in danger to have been neglected.

c. *spec.* on *Railways.* Risk in a train's proceeding owing to an obstruction, etc. on the line; the position of a signal indicating this.

1841 *Committee on Railways* Q. 467 You think it would be desirable that on all railways red should indicate danger? 1874 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XXXVIII. 149 A signal is said to be 'on', when it is at danger.

5. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance or cause of danger; *pl.* perils, risks.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 42 Ful of manyfold perylls and daungerys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 25 To commit themselves unto the daungers of the sea. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. Addr. to Rdr 3 Blind to the dangers of their country. 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 5 Sept. 3/2 Two territorial questions..unsettled..each of which was a positive danger to the peace of Europe.

b. *Naut.* A submerged rock, or the like, causing danger to vessels.

1699 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* iii. 59 At three quarters Ebb, you may see all the Dangers going in..But I would not advise any Man to go in till he has viewed the Harbour at low Water. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 347 It appeared to him to be a detached danger, 6 or 9 feet under the surface. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 137 Buoys painted red and black are placed on detached dangers.

† **6.** Mischief, harm, damage. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 146 And he no daunger nor deire for þat dede haue. 1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Daunger on the see, *naufraige.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 277 Then the king of his mere pity..suffered them to passe through his hoste without daunger. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 38. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 17 We put a Sting in him, That at his will he may doe danger with.

† **7.** The lordship over a forest; the rent paid in acknowledgement of this (so OF. *dangier*). 'In the Forest-Law, a duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding' (Phillips 1706). *Obs.*

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-rents formerly paid out of the Weald, as *Gavel-swine, Scot-ale, Corredy,* and *Danger.*

† **8.** *To make danger*: in 17th c. used in sense of L. *periculum facere*, to make trial or experiment; to venture, 'risk it'. *Obs.*

(Perhaps the phrase in 2 taken in a new sense.)

1618 FLETCHER *Legal Subj.* III. iv, Make danger, Trie what they are, trie. 1621 — *Wild Goose Chase* I. ii, I shall make danger. *a* 1625 — *Hum. Lieut.* IV. ii, *Leon.* Art thou so valiant? *Lieut.* Not absolutely so neither—yet I'll make danger, Colonel.

† **B.** ? as *adj.* Dangerous, perilous. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 202 We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak; A danger chace thai mycht vpon ws mak.

C. *Comb.*, usually *attrib.* (cf. sense 4), as *danger-board, -chuckle* (see quot.), *-flag, -whistle*; **danger-signal**, a signal indicating danger; *spec.* on *Railways*, a signal (usually the extended arm of a signal-post painted red, or a red light) indicating an obstruction, etc. ahead; also *danger-free, -teaching* adjs.

1891 *Cycling* 21 Feb. 86 The local centre is about to erect a *danger-board on Maur Tor Hill. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1860) 192 If a hen gives the *danger-chuckle. 1862 *Athenæum* 31 May 717 The *danger-flag held out to warn their children off the road. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick for Irel.* v. iii, And make thy person *danger-free. 1848 *Rep. Railway Commissioners* App. 84 The pointsman had not then turned the *danger signal. 1888 J. SHALLOW *Templars Trials* 71 A danger-signal to Christendom 1616 LANE *Sqr.'s T.* 120/47 Fames highe *daunger-teachinge schoole. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* 61 The *danger-whistle of the engines on the bridge.

† **Da·nger,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *dangerer*, f. *dangier, danger*, DANGER.]

1. To render liable.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1176 And all þe trouage..þat he to Darius of dewe was dangird to paye. 1544 *Four Supplic.* (1871) 52 They be compelled to sell theyr landes..or els to daunger them selfe in dette to many. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 If it [libel] be liked, they know the authors; if it be dangered to penalty, it is none of theirs.

2. To bring into or expose to danger; to endanger, imperil, risk.

1470 [see DANGERING]. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 247 They whyche .. haue daungered theyr liues for a commonwelthe. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 133 The heedelesse practiser, which daungereth the patient. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. iii, Therefore, come; dalliance dangereth our lives. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 199. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, My stone-horse was very troublesome, and begun to fight with other horses, to the dangering him and myself.

b. (with *inf.*) To run the risk; to be in danger.

1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 238 Should the Legislator persist .. he would danger to be left in the field very single.

3. ? To damage, harm, injure. (Cf. DANGER *sb.* 6.)

1538 BALE *God's Promises* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 288 He must needs but fall..And danger himself. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* I. ix, He would..bestow The damsell faire on him that in that fight..should..danger most the Pagans with his might. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* III. i. (1668) 86 The dodder sheep is the best breeder, and his Issue never dangereth the Dam in yeaning.

Hence **Da·ngered** *ppl. a.*, **Da·ngering** *vbl. sb.*

a 1400–50 [see 1]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 547 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangeryng. ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 172 A long daungered seaman in a storme. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 To the present dangering and drowning of both. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant* 34 Why should thy too much righteousnesse betray Thy danger'd life?

† **Da·ngerful,** *a. Obs.* [f. DANGER *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of danger, dangerous.

1548 [see DANGERFULLY]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 54 Much eating is also dangerful for this humour. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* viii. (1634) 67 The Atlanticke or Western Ocean is most rough and dangerfull. *a* 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* II. 172 (D) As Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull, And other things less dangerful

Hence † **Da·ngerfully** *adv.*, dangerously.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi 107 *a*, Certain Jewes..whose solles ye spirite of Satan did more daungerfully possesse.

Dangerless (dē·ndʒəlĕs), *a.* (and *adv.*). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without danger, free from danger.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* iii, We..shall be dangerles in such felicite and ioy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 69 For the better and more daungerlesse performing therof. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 379 One of his wonted Fits of dangerless fear. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 371 Nor dangerless To the English was the fight. 1882 WOOLSON *Anne* 361 It is the long monotony of dangerless days that tries the spirit hardest.

b. as *adv.* Without danger; † without damage or harm (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Generydes* 4567 For all that he skapid daungerles. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 281 Howbeit Burrough did therein, not Dangerles, preuaile. 1633 L. ROBERTS *Prelim. V.* to P. Fletcher's *Purple Isl.*, Where all may dangerlesse obtain..cheapest, greatest gain.

Hence **Da·ngerlessness,** freedom from danger.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 133 The dangerlessness —τὸ ἀκίνδυνον.

Dangerous (dē·ndʒərəs), *a.* Also 3, 6 **dangerus**, (3 **dauncherous**), 4–6 **daungerous**, (5 **dawngerowse**, 5–6 **daungerouse**. [a. AF. *dangerous* = OF. *dangeros, -eus*, mod.F. *dangereux*, f. *danger*: see -OUS.]

† **1.** Difficult or awkward to deal with; haughty, arrogant; rigorous, hard, severe: the opposite of affable. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Heo is a grucchild, & ful itowen, dangerus, & eruеð for te paien. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 280/83 þe pope makede him dauncherous and nolde ensenti þer-to. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 517 He was to synful man nought despitous Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 591 And she to me was nought unmeke, Ne of hir answer daungerous. *Ibid.* 1483 So hers & daungerous was he, That he nolde graunte hir askyng.

† **b.** Difficult to please; particular, ticklish; fastidious, nice, dainty, delicate. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* Prol. 21, I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose, That oughte like yow..Or elles certes ye be to daungerous. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxx. (1869) 63 Of þi mete and of þi drink be þou neuere more daungerous. What þou fyndest take it gladliche. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* C ij b, Daungerous, and circumspect in matters touching his honesty. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I (Arb.) 65 Great shippes require costlie tackling, and also afterward dangerous gouernment. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 The Oate is not daungerous in the choyse of his grounde, but groweth lyke a good fellowe in every place.

† **c.** Reluctant to give, accede or comply; chary *of. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 514 For that he Was of his loue daungerous to me 14 . *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 155 If she be dawngerouse, I will hyr pray. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* clv. 144 And requyryd hym of his comforte and ayde, wherof he was not daungerous. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 166 As myne I am nothinge daungerous to imparte, So better to receaue I am readie. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 200 They are so dangerous of eating and drinking with other men which are not their Countrimen.

2. Fraught with danger or risk; causing or occasioning danger; perilous, hazardous, risky, unsafe. (The current sense.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 78 Atte this tyme whiche is so daungerouse. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Some houses be .. redy to fal downe, and therfore dangerus to passe by. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 40 b, Delay herein is daungerous. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 148 The daungerouste enemie Spaine had in the world. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. *Wks.* (1847) 516 They who pray against us, are our dangerousest Enemies. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Rand.* xii His wife ..seeing her husband in these dangerous circumstances, uttered a dreadful scream. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 142 To be of no church is dangerous. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. ii. 131 In most of the European nations there are dangerous classes, dangerous, because uncared for and uneducated. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times' Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 A most dangerous doctrine.

† **3.** Ready to run into or meet danger; venturesome. *Obs. rare.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. ii, And I doubt his life, His spirit is so boldly dangerous. 1642 [see DANGEROUSLY 3].

4. In danger, as from illness; dangerously ill. Now *dial.* and *U.S. colloq.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. iii, *Reg.* Sure His mind is dangerous. *Drus.* The good gods cure it! 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. i, Which will as well restore To health again the affected body..As leave it dangerous. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 14 A Spirit that will fright any disease from the most dangerous and ouer-spent Patient. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Dangerous,* endangered. 'Mr. Smith is sadly-badly; quite dangerous.' 1864 BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Dangerous* in danger. 1884 *Bread-winners* (U. S.) 244 He's dangerous; they don't think he'll live.

† 5. Hurtful, injurious. *Obs.* (Cf. DANGER *sb.* 6.)
1548 HALLE *Chron.* 17 b, The encounter was sharpe, the fight was dangerous. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 400 Two vices, very daungerous and noysome among men.

† 6. as *adv.* Dangerously. *Obs. rare.*
1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. i. 11 Either slaine or wounded dangerous.

Dangerously (dē·ndʒərəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dangerous manner.

† 1. With reserve; shyly; charily. *Obs.*
a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fable of Ieronimi*, I..alwayes dangerouslye behaued my selfe towards him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 304 He was so sottishly and dangerously wary of his own Security.. that he would not proceed.

2. In a way involving danger or risk; perilously.
c 1540 *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 372 To die so dangerously, For her soul-health especially. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 101 Hee fell dangerously sicke. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, One of my servants has been wounded dangerously. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 11. 78 The slope was most dangerously steep.

† 3. Venturesomely. (Cf. prec. 3.) *Obs. rare.*
1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 293 A Satyr.. ought.. to strike high, and adventure dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons.

Dangerousness (dē·ndʒərəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dangerous.

† 1. Chariness, grudgingness. *Obs.*
1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 49 a, It came not of any daungerousnes, or difficultie on his behalf.

2. Perilousness.
1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dangerousnesse, *dangereuseté, dangier.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 1 b, The dangerousnesse of the passages laid them open to priuie inuasions. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 99 The ill circumstances of his lady's health and the dangerousness of her condition. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616. 372 Experiments which illustrated the dangerousness of sewage-polluted water-supplies.

Dangersome (dē·ndʒəɹsŏm), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. DANGER *sb.* + -SOME.] Fraught with danger.
1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 96 The sluggish owle hath bene to man Most often daungersome. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 8 The dangersome marks. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 549/1 How to run in daylight without it being dangersome for Tim.

Dangle (dæ·ŋg'l), *v.* [Appears at end of 16th c.; corresponds to Da. *dangle*, Norw. and Sw. dial. *dangla*, North Fris. *dangeln*, ablaut-derivs. of Da. *dingle*, Norw., Sw., Icel. *dingla* to dangle. In form these seem to belong to the stem *ding-*, *dang-* (DING *v.*), but the connexion of sense is not clear.]

1. *intr.* To hang loosely swaying to and fro.
c 1590 *Sir T. More* (Shaks. Soc. 1844) 46 How long Hath this shagg fleece hung dangling on thy head? 1598 YONG *Diana* 228 Her disshiueled hair..in curled lockes hung dangling about her snow-white forehead. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purp. Isl.* I. vi, Our thinne nets dangling in the winde. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 37 Ripe Apples now hang dangling on the Tree. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 132 For all might see the bottle-necks Still dangling at his waist. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvi, Mr. Bolitho was seated on a table, his legs dangling in the air.

b. To hang from the gallows; to be hanged.
1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 641 And men [have] as often dangled for't, And yet will never leave the sport. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxx, Let the rascal be carried back to his confinement. I find he must dangle. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxxviii, Set him dangling from the battlements.

2. *trans.* To make (a thing) hang and sway to and fro; to hold or carry (it) suspended loosely.
1612 *Two Noble K.* I. ii. 57 What canon is there That does command my rapier from my hip, To dangle 't in my hand? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlv, I .. dangled my cane and adjusted my sword knot. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. xii, The bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and plume. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 314 Lazy fishermen..dangling their rods like figures in Pompeian frescoes.

b. *fig.* To keep (hopes, anticipations, etc.) hanging uncertainly before any one.
1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. ii. 31 The mighty temptation which seemed to be dangled before him. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 193 The hopes of a royal marriage were again dangled before the eyes of Eadwine.

c. To hang (any one) on a gallows.
1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* II. iv. 92 This is evidence to dangle even an honester man than you.

3. *fig.* (*intr.*) To hang *after* or about any one, especially as a loosely attached follower; to follow in a dallying way, without being a formally recognized attendant.
1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 115 Wyat.. rising thus in armes, with the Kentish men dangling at his taile. 1727 SWIFT *Past. Dial., Marble Hill & Richmond Lodge*, Plump Johnny Gay will now elope; And here no more will dangle Pope. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* i, Pray take her, I dangled after her long enough too. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 232 The sleek..prentice us'd to dangle after his mistress, with the great Bible under his arm. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 5 Heirs of noble houses..dangling after actresses. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 271 The exquisites of the day were men who dangled in the train of ladies.

† b. To stroll idly, or with lounging steps: cf. 1607, 1760 above. *Obs.*
1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 76 They quitted, or, to use their own expression, dangled out of the Room.

4. *trans.* To lead about in one's train, or as an appendage.
a 1723 GAY *Distressed Wife* II, I am not to be dangled about whenever and wherever his odious business calls him.

5. To while *away* or cause to pass in dangling.
1727 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 77 The noble pretension of dangling away life in an ante-chamber.

6. *Comb.* (of the verb stem) **dangle-berry**, Blue Tangle, *Gaylussacia frondosa*, an American shrub, N.O. *Vacciniaceæ*; **dangle-jack** (see quot.).
1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dangle-jack*, the primitive roasting-jack, generally a stout bit of worsted with a hook at the end, turned by giving it a twist from time to time with the fingers.

Da·ngle, *sb. rare.* [f. DANGLE *v.*] Act or manner of dangling; something that dangles.
1756 *Connoisseur* No. 122 Seeming ravished with the genteel dangle of his sword-knot. 1888 O. CRAWFURD *Sylvia Arden* ii. 21 He lay there in a swound till they got him up the ladder, with just a dangle of life in him.

Da·ngle, *a. rare.* [f. DANGLE *v.*] Dangling.
1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 341 A tame beast.. having long and dangle eares. 1889 BRAITHWAITE *Retrosp. Med.* C. 241 In many cases the leg is a mere 'dangle limb' of no service whatever.

Da·ngled, *ppl. a.* [f. DANGLE *v.* + -ED.] Hung dangling, or furnished with dangling appendages.
1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 For thy flaring frounzed Periwigs, lowe dangled downe with loue-lockes, shalt thou haue thy head side, dangled downe with more Snakes than euer it had hayres. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 141 Nor is it wit that makes the lawyer prize His dangled gown: 'tis knavery in disguise.

Danglement (dæ·ŋg'lmĕnt). [f. DANGLE *v.* + -MENT.] 1. Dangling.
1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 75 He..passes the flower of his days in this singular species of danglement. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* VII. i, The..suspension and danglement of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook.

2. *concr.* (*pl.*) Dangling appendages. *dial.*
1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Danglements*, tassels and such like appendants.

Dangler (dæ·ŋgləɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]
1. One who dangles; one who hangs or hovers about a woman; a dallying follower.
1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 37 The dangler after a woman. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dangler*, so the Women in Contempt call a Man, who is always hanging after them, but never puts the Question home. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan., 'You see', she cried, 'what a herd of danglers flutter around you.' 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 228 Fashionable danglers after literature. 1888 BESANT *All Sorts* xix. 139 Dick Coppin was not..a dangler after girls' apron-strings.

2. A dangling appendage or part.
1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Vitis*, You must go over the Vines again..rubbing off all Danglers, as before, and training in the leading Shoots. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* iv, The long red pendant to his [a turkey-cock's] nose: I confess to being ignorant as to what function that long flabby dangler has to fulfil.

Dangling (dæ·ŋglin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DANGLE, q.v.; † *concr.* (*pl.*) dangling appendages.
1611 COTGR., *Pendilloches*, jags, danglings, or things that hang danglingly. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 100 To prevent the dangling down and dagling of so long garments. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 202 The Royalists..To leave off Loyalty and Dangling. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* I. 5 I've given up flirting and dangling.

Da·ngling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dangles.
1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 29 Goe binde thou vp yond dangling Apricocks. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I. Invoc., Cast off these dangling plummets. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 602, I am very happy that I have no dangling neighbours. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 767 Thin dangling locks.

Hence **Da·nglingly** *adv.*
1611 COTGR., *Pendillet*, to hang danglingly, loosely, or but by halves.

† **Da·nic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Danic-us*, f. *Dania* Denmark.] = DANISH.
1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 12 During this Danicq warre. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 363 In the Baltick Danick and Holland shores.

Hence **Da·nicism**, a Danish idiom or expression.
1881 F. YORK POWELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 628 The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and Danicisms.

Danish (dē·niʃ), *a.* and *sb.* In OE. **Denisc**; 3-4 **Denshe, Dench, Danshe**; 6 *Sc.* **Dence, Dens, Densch.** Also ME. **Danais, Danoys,** and 6-7 DANSK, q.v. [OE. *Dęnisc*:—OTeut. **danisk-*, whence ON. *Danskr*, f. *Dani-*, *Dęne*, Danes + -ISH. Thence ME. *Densh*, etc. In *Danish*, the vowel is changed as in DANE. The ME. *Danais* was immed. from OF. *daneis, danoys* (:—L. *Danēnsis*); and the late *Dansk* directly from Danish.]

Of or belonging to the Danes and to Denmark.
subst. The language of Denmark. *Danish ax*: a kind of battle-ax with very long blade, and usually without a spike on the back. *Danish dog*: see DANE. *Danish embroidery*: see quot. 1882.
833 *O.E. Chron.*, Þa Denescan ahton wælstowe ʒewald. 845 *Ibid.* [Hi] ʒefuhton æt Pedridan muþan wiþ Deniscne here. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 299 Atte laste myd a denchax me sinot hym to grounde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1403 Mi fader was king of denshe lond. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 3585 A danisax [*ed.* damsax) he bar on his hond. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 2223 A felle weppen A denes ax nwe dyʒt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XV. lxi. (1495) 510 Frisia.. endyth atte Danysshe see. 1500-20 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 356 Densmen of Denmark ar of the kingis kyn. 1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (Jam.) Ane densh aix. *a* 1578 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (1868) 159 Inglis prelatis, Duche and Dence For thair abuse ar rutit out. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 1 Go Captaine, from me greet the Danish King. 1643 in *Statist. Acc. Moray* V. 16 *note*, Furnished with..halberds, densaixes, or Lochaber aixes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 284 The Grey Matin Hound.. transported to the north, becomes the great Danish dog..The Mastiff.. transported into Denmark, becomes the little Danish dog. 1825 SCOTT *Note* in Jamieson (*Suppl.*) s.v. *Densaixes*, A Danish axe was the proper name of a Lochaber-axe; and from the Danes the Isles-men got them. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 394 The Danish dog is considered as the largest dog known; probably it would be more correct to call it the tallest. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Danish Embroidery*, this is an embroidery on cambric, muslin, or batiste, and is suitable for handkerchief borders, necktie ends, and cap lappets.. [Also] a variety of the work only useful for filling in spaces left in Crochet, Tatting, and Embroidery.

† *β.* **Dannis, Danoys.**
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24796 (Cott.) To spek a-bute sum pais, bituix him and þe dannis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 42 The Danoys, that Vortiger hadde brought in to the londe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xci. 73 Kyng Adelbright that was a danoys helde the countre of norfolk and southfolk.

Hence **Da·nishry** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [cf. *Irishry*, etc.], the people of Danish race (in Britain).
c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CVIII. x, Where Alurede had the victorie, And slewe that daye al the Danyshrye. *Ibid.* CXIX. xiii, A duke of the Danishrie. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 27 The Danishry rose *en masse*.

Danisk: see DANSK.

Danism [1] (dē·niz'm). [f. DANE + -ISM.] A Danish idiom or expression, a Danicism.
1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 369/2 Many Danisms and a few Suecisms were imported into the language [of Norway].

† **Da·nism** [2]. *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. δανεισμός money-lending, δανειστής, L. *danīsta* money-lender, δανειστικός, L. *danisticus* usurious.] Money-lending on usury. So **Da·nist, Dani·stic** *a.*
1623 COCKERAM, *Danisme*, Vsurie. *Danist*, a vsurer. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [who adds] *Danistick*, pertaining to usury. 1692 in COLES. 1775 in ASH. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Danism*, the act of lending money on usury.

† **Dank,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: see adj. [app. f. DANK *a.*] 1. Wetness, humidity, damp.
? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3751 One þe danke of þe dewe many dede lyggys. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., The rawish danke of clumzie winter ramps The fluent summers raine. [Cf. CLUMSY.]

2. A wet place, pool, marsh, mere.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 60 Bedovin in donkis deyp was every syk. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 2 Eolus out ouir thir rokkis rang, Be donk and daill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 441 Yet oft they quit The Dank, and rising on stiff Pennons, towre The mid Aereal Skie.

Dank (dæŋk), *a.* Forms: 5 **dannke**, 5-7 **danke**, 6 **dancke**, 6- **dank**; also 6 **donk**, 7 **donke**, 8-9 *dial.* **donk.** [The adj. and sb. are known from *c* 1400, the vb. (which we should expect to be formed from the adj.) appears nearly a century earlier; the early quots. for both vb. and adj. refer to dew. The etymology is uncertain.

The only words allied in form, and possibly in sense, are Swedish *dank* 'moist place in a field, marshy spot', Icel. *dokk* (: *-dankw-*) pit, pool. These must evidently be separated from the Germanic stem *dink-*, *dank-*, *dunk-*, whence ON. *dökkr* dark, Ger. *dunkel*. There is no original connexion, either of form or sense, between *dank* and *damp*, but in recent times *damp* has acquired the sense of *dank* and largely taken its place.]

† 1. Wet, watery, wetting: a. said of dew, rain, clouds, water, etc. *Obs.*
? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 313 Þe dewe þat es dannke, whene þat it doune falles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2368 Dropis as dew or a danke rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 3 Aurora the wak nycht dyd..chays fra hevin with hir dym skyis donk. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The drops of the fresche deu, quhilk of befor hed maid dikis ande dailis verray donc. 1602 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B ij, Fruits..Which the danke moisture of the ayre doth cherish.

b. said of marshes, fens, soaking ground, humid tropical forests, and the like.
[1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 179 Through each Thicket Danck or Drie.] 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 340 O'er the dank Marsh, bleak Hill, and sandy Plain. 1799 *Scotland described* (ed. 2) 14 A pool in the midst of a wide, dead, and dank morass. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 163 On the dank marshy shores of the oozy Yare. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xxiv. 351 In those dank and hot forests reptiles abound.

2. Damp: with the connotation that this is an injurious or disagreeable quality. a. of fog, vapour, the air, weather, etc.
1602 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* V. 70 The euening's raw and danke; I shall take cold. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 365 Dank or frosty days. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 437 Vapours, dank and clammy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xiv. (1869) 288 A dank, cold mist, encircling all objects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 41 Dull dank fog choked the valley.

b. of substances or surfaces.
In this sense app. *Obs.* after 1650, exc. in northern dialect; but revived by the romantic writers in end of 18th c.
1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxii. (1878) 60 Dank ling forgot will quickly rot. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 75 Sleeping sound On the danke and durty ground. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 In a Cellar or Dank room. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 618 Oh that our powder were not danke. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Donk*, a little wettish, damp. N[orth].

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. ix, The dank and sable earth receives Its only carpet from the leaves. 1845 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'As donk as a dungeon.' 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 400 Pages of vellum that served as knee-rests to the monks on the dank stone pavements.

3. In 19th c., often said of rank grass or weeds growing in damp places. [perh. associated with *rank.*]

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* III. 55 And thistles, and nettles, and darnels rank, And the dock, and henbane, and hemlock dank. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. 1st Sunday after Trin.*, Here over shatter'd walls dank weeds are growing. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xviii, That dank luxuriance [of the garden] had begun to penetrate even within the walls of the..room.

Dank (dæŋk), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4-5 **donk(e**, 5 **downk(e**, 5-6 **danke**, 6 **dounk**, 7-**dank**, 9 *dial.* **donk**. [See DANK *a.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To wet, damp, moisten; originally said of dew, mist, drizzling rain, etc. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 44 Deowes donketh the dounes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7997 The droupes, as a dew, dankit his fas. *Ibid.* 9639 A myste..All donkyt the dales with the dym showris. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6309 The dew now dounkis the rossis redolent. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii, The water having dank't his pistoles.

b. *fig.* To damp (the spirits or aspirations); to depress. Still *dial.*

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* viii. 1 j b, Thy foes to blanke: their threates to danke. *a* 1575 — *Corr.* 237, I am .. not amazed nor danked. 1864 BAMFORD *Homely Rhymes* 135 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Put th' Kurn-bill i' the divel's hous 'At it no moor may dank us.

†**2.** *intr.* To become damp. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 The ayre of some moyst weather hath..caused the powder to give and danke.

b. To be a fine rain or mist; to drizzle. *dial.*

1866 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 546 They have a peculiar expression in Lancashire, to convey the description of a hazy showery day: 'it donkes and it dozzles'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v., 'It donks and it dozzles'=It damps and drizzles.

Hence **Da·nking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 519 When þe donkande dewe dropez of the leuez. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3248 Was thare no downkynge of dewe that oghte dere scholde.

Dankish (dæ·ŋkiʃ), *a.* [f. DANK *sb.* and *a.*]

†**1.** = DANK *a.*: wet, humid. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. ii. (1634) 187 The earth may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 118 Take heed also of mistie and dankyshe dayes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 247 In a darke and dankish vault at home, There left me and my man. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth..Especially if..laid up dankish and wet. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 13 You must suffer the said water to settle..and congeal in a dankish room.

2. Somewhat dank; inclined to be wet or moist.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dankish*, a little Moist or Wet. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 6/1 Butts and tubs..stood close packed and cumbersome upon its dankish floor.

Hence **Da·nkishness**, dankish quality, humidity.

1576 T. NEWTON *Lemnie's Complexion* II. 112 a, A fustie dankishnesse .. vnder the skin. 1611 COTGR., *Relant*, mustinesse, fustinesse, ranknesse, dankishnesse. 1630 in J. S. Burn *Hist. Parish Reg. Eng.* (1862) 68 This place is very much subject to dankishness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dankishness*, moistness.

Dankly (dæ·ŋkli), *adv.* [f. DANK *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dank or humid manner.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. 4 The dew is rising dankly from the dell. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* XXVII, Upon the broken headstones the lichens flourish dankly.

Dankness (dæ·ŋknés). [f. DANK *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dank; humidity, dampness.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 476 The naturall moisture and dankenesse that commeth from thence. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 5 To save them from the Dankness of the Vault.

Danky (dæ·ŋki), *a.* Also *dial.* **donkey**, **-ky**. [f. DANK + -Y 1.] Somewhat dank, dampish.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* Gloss., *Donkey*, dampish, dank. 1820 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 176 The sward is dim with moss and danky weeds. 1821 *Ibid.* IX. 271 The owl sends forth her whoop from danky vaults. 1869 *Lonsdale Gl.*, *Donky*, damp, moist, humid: 'a donky day'.

Dann, obs. form of DAN 1.

‖ **Dannebrog** (dæ·nəbrɒg). Also **Dane-**. [Da. *Dan(n)ebrog*, f. *Danne-*, *Dane-*, Danish + *brog* supposed to be ODa. *brog*, breech, cloth.] The Danish national flag; hence, a Danish order of knighthood, founded in 1219, revived in 1671, and regulated by various later statutes; it is sometimes bestowed upon foreigners.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4434/2 His Majesty conferred..three white Ribbons, the Order of Dannebrog on Monsieur Plessen [etc.]. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5269/2 His..Majesty..made a Promotion of seven Knights of the Order of Dannebrog. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 401/2 The orders of knighthood are the order of the Elephant..the Danebrog order, founded in 1219, and now bestowed for eminent services.

Dannemorite (dæ·nĕmorəit). *Min.* [Named from Dannemora in Sweden, where found: see -ITE.] A variety of hornblende.

1857 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXIV. 120 A columnar or fibrous mineral..named Dannemorite.

Danner, var. of DANDER *v. Sc.*, to saunter.

Da·nnocks, *sb. pl. local.* [Forby prefers the form *darnocks*, and says it is a corruption of *Dorneck*, *Dornick*, Flemish name of *Tournai.*] (See quots.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Darnocks*, *Dannocks*, hedger's gloves. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 273/1 Gloves made of Whit-leather (untanned leather) and used by workmen in cutting and trimming fences are called in this part of Norfolk dannocks. 1883 BECK *Glover* 233 The dannocks, or hedging gloves of labourers in our time.

‖ **Danseuse** (dãnsǿz). [Fr., fem. of *danseur* dancer.] A female dancer, a ballet-dancer.

1845 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 236 A *danseuse* to whose notice he had been recommended. 1878 H. S. EDWARDS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 131 Three other danseuses and a befitting number of male dancers.

† **Dansk**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 6 **Danisk**. [a. Da., Sw., Icel. *Dansk*: see DANISH. Spenser's *Danisk* unites *Dansk* and *Danish.*] = DANISH.

1569 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 301 A danske chiste that was his sisters. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 31 On her head a crowne She wore, much like unto a Danisk hood. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xcvii. 387 Our English [Iron] is best, the Spanish next, and the Danske worst.

b. *sb.* Denmark.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 5 The rootes are now condited in Danske.

‖ **Da·nsker.** *Obs.* [Da. *Dansker* Danc, f. *Dansk* Danish.] A Dane.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 7 Enquire me first what Danskers are in Paris.

† **Dant** 1. *Obs.* [Cf. obs. Du. *dante* 'ambubaia, mulier ignava'.] 'A profligate woman' (Halliwell).

a 1529 SKELTON *Elynor Rummt.* 515 In came another dant She had a wide wesant.

Dant 2. *Obs.* or *local.* [Derivation unknown: perh. more than one word.] (See quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 24/1 Dants or Sulphury Damps..all proceed from dry and hot slimy Vapours. *Ibid.* III. 97/1 Down, is the Dant, or pure soft airy Feathers which have no Quills. *Ibid.* III. 316/1 The Bolted Meal was put to fall into the Wheel..and the pure Dant, or second sort of Meal to fall into the Ark. 1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, *Dant*, soft sooty coal found at backs, and at the leaders of hitches and troubles.

Dant, -ar, obs. or Sc. forms of DAUNT, -ER.

Dante. Also 6 **dant**, 8-9 **danta**. [Cf. It. *dante*, 'a kind of great wilde beast in Affrike hauing a very hard skin' (Florio 1598): see ANTE. In the second sense app. a transferred use of the same word by the Spanish settlers in S. America.]

†**1.** (Also *dant.*) Some African quadruped: the same as ANTE *sb.* q.v. *Obs.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 39 Buffles .. and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets) range in heards up and down the woods. *Ibid.* II. 340 The beast called Iant or Dant .. in shape resembleth an oxe, saving that he hath smaller legs and comelier horns.

2. (Also *danta.*) The American tapir.

(The early accounts are often exaggerated and erroneous.)

1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov. World* (1862) 206 Many heards of swine, many dantes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 392 This Country [Veragua] .. has abundance of Lyons, Tygers, and Dantas. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 362 Peru..infested with bastard lions, bears, dantas or grand bestias, (an animal of the bigness of a bullock, and very swift, its colour generally white, and its skin very much valued for making buff leather; in the middle of its head is a horn bending inwards). 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 83 American beasts..averse to cold; such are apes, dantes, crocodiles. 1887 W. T. BRIGHAM *Guatemala* 370, I have seen the tracks of the danta (*Tapirus Americanus*) in the Chocon forests.

Dante(e, -ie, Dantely, obs. ff. DAINTY, -ILY.

Dantean (dæntiˌən), *a.* [See -AN.] Of or relating to Dante or his writings; resembling Dante's style or descriptions. Also *sb.* A student or admirer of Dante.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 20 Among our Danteans. 1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* IX. 193 It was no small satisfaction to climb out of this Dantean gulf. 1879 J. COOK *Marriage* 93, I do not adopt the Dantean view of the state of the lost in another life.

So **Dante·sque** *a.* [see -ESQUE] = prec. **Da·ntist**, a Dante scholar. **Da·ntize** *v.*, to imitate the style of Dante. **Danto·philist**, an admirer of Dante.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 417 A poem thoroughly Dantesque. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xi, 'Too insipid', said the Princess. 'I wish that life were a little more Dantesque.' 1889 W. W. VERNON *Readings on Dante's Purg.* I. Pref., One of the greatest Dantists of his time—the late Duke of Sermoneta. 1764 *Acct. of Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 272/2 Michael Angelo..is not ashamed, in some of his compositions, to *dantise.* 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Prose Wks. IV. 147 The veneration of Dantophilists for their master is that of disciples for their saint.

Dantiprat, obs. var. of DANDIPRAT.

Danton: see DAUNTON. **Dans,** obs. f. DAN 1. **Daou,** var. of DHOW.

† **Daourite.** *Min.* Also **daurite**. [Named from Daouria in Siberia, where found.] An obsolete synonym of rubellite or red tourmaline.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 316 The tourmalin ..of Siberia, to which the names of *rubellite*, of *daourite*, and of *Siberite*, have been successively given. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 130 *Daurite.*

Dap (dæp), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [perh. f. DAP *v.*, in which case sense 2 (as held by Halliwell) would be the original.]

1. *pl.* Ways, modes of action; hence *dial.* likeness, image (in ways and appearance).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 110 His daps and sweetening good moods to the soalye [thee solely] were opned. 1628 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 239 He..knew the Dapps of the world. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 230 (E. D. S.) Tha hast tha very Daps o' thy old Dunt Sybyl. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Dapse*, likeness. The very dapse of one, the exact likeness in shape and manner. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Daps*, 1. habits or ways. 2. Likeness; image.

2. A bounce of a ball; a hop of a stone on the water.

1835 (*Said at Rugby School*), He caught the ball first dap. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dap*, a hop, a turn. *West.* 1888 in *West Somerset Word-bk.*

Dap (dæp), *v.* Also **dape**. [Known only from 17th c.: app. a parallel formation to DAB, a lighter or slighter touch being expressed by the final *p*. In its use possibly also associated with DIP. Cf. also DOP.]

1. *intr.* (rarely *trans.*) To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; to dib, dibble.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 70, I have taught him how to catch a Chub with daping a Grashopper. *Ibid.* 118 With these [flies] and a short line..you may dap or dop. 1676 COTTON *Angler* (T.), The stone-fly we dape or dibble with, as with the drake. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 271 The larger trout are to be taken..with a stout rod, dapping therewith (which term you will find used by eel-fishers) on the surface of the water. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dap* .. to fish with a rod in a peculiar manner. When the stream is flooded and the water muddy, the bait, whether fly or grub, is kept close to the top of the rod, with only an inch or two of line, and is made to bob up and down very quickly on the surface of the water.

b. *gen.* To dip lightly or suddenly into water.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 70 The 'dapping' of the kittywake gulls tell[s] where a shoal of mackerel lies. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 129 In a few hours came a dapping of the lead line.

2. To rebound, bounce; to hop or skip (as a stone along the surface of water).

1851 *Voy. Mauritius* vi. 204 A shot fired over the smooth sea astonished them much, as they watched the ball dapping along the surface. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 148 The other player then strikes it .. before it has .. dapped (i. e. hopped from the ground) more than once.

Hence **Da·pping** *vbl. sb.*

1799 E. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 272 The few which you may..take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1876) 203 Daping is in some places called 'shade-fishing'. 1886-92 [see 1 b above].

† **Dapa·tical,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *dapātic-us* sumptuous, f. *dap-em* feast: cf. also Gr. δαπάνη cost, expense.] Sumptuous, costly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dapatical meates*, daintie meates. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dapatical*, sumptuous, costly, magnificent. 1721 in BAILEY. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Dapchick(e: see DABCHICK.

Dape: see DAP *v.*

Daphnad (dæ·fnăd). *Bot.* Lindley's name for plants of the order *Thymelaceæ*, including *Daphne.* So **Da·phnal** *alliance*, that containing the Daphnads and Laurels.

1847 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 530. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 448 Daphnal Exogens, apetalous, or polypetalous.

Daphne (dæ·fni). [Gr. δάφνη the laurel or bay-tree: in *Mythol.* a nymph fabled to have been metamorphosed into a laurel.]

1. a. The laurel. **b.** in *Bot.* The name of a genus of flowering shrubs containing the Spurge Laurel and Mezereon.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* v, I sawe the Daphene closed under rynde, Grene laurer and the holsome pyne. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 19 Climbe yonder forked hill, and see if there Ith' barke of every Daphne, not appeare Castara written. 1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 497 Daphnes flourish marvellously and remain in flower a long time.

2. *Astron.* The name of the 41st of the Asteroids.

Hence **Da·phnean** *a.* [Gr. Δαφναῖος, L. *Daphnæus*], of or pertaining to Daphne; *transf.* of or pertaining to virgin timidity and shyness. † **Daphne·on**, a grove of laurels or bays.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl* III, Nor Northren coldnesse nyppe her Daphnean Flower. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* xl, The Daphnean instinct, exceptionally strong in her as a girl. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1716) 398 They [Bays] .. grow upright and would make a noble Daphneon.

‖ **Daphnia** (dæ·fniă). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Muller *Entomostraca*, 1785) f. DAPHNE.]

A genus of minute fresh-water entomostracous crustacea; a water-flea. Hence **Daphnia·ceous** *a.* **Da·phniad**, a member of the order containing the water-fleas. **Da·phnioid** *a.*, allied in structure to Daphnia; *sb.* a daphniad.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 805 After the third or fourth moulting, the young Daphnia begins to deposit its eggs in the cavity of its back. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1525 No Daphnioids..have been yet reported from the Torrid Zone.

Daphnin (dæ·fnin). *Chem.* [f. DAPHNE + -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from two species of Daphne. So **Da·phnetin**, a product of the decomposition of daphnin.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 289 Daphnin is the bitter principle of the daphne alpina. 1847 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 1165 Daphnine, from the bark of Daphne mezereum and other species. It is crystallizable. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Daphnetin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 449 Colourless prisms of daphnetin.

† **Da·phnomancy.** *Obs.*—° [f. Gr. δάφνη laurel, DAPHNE + -MANCY.] 'Divination by a Lawrel Tree' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

‖ **Dapifer** (dæ·pifəɹ). [L., f. *daps, dapi-* food, feast + *fer-* bearing.] One who brings meat to table; hence, the official title of the steward of a king's or nobleman's household.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Roman Emp.* 308 This Emperour also appointed divers Offices in the Empire, as Chancellor, Dapifer, etc. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* (T.) Thou art the dapifer of thy palate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dapifer*, he that carries up a Dish at a Feast, a Server .. Afterwards the Title was given to any trusty Servant, especially the chief Steward, or Head Bailiff of an Honour, etc. 1845 C. MACFARLANE *Hist. Eng.* I. 163 The royal cup-bearer or dapifer ordered him to withdraw.

† **Dapinate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *dapināt-*, ppl. stem of *dapinare* to serve up (food), f. *daps* (cf. prec.).] 'To prouide daintie meates' (Cockeram).

Daply, var. of DAPPLY *a.*

† **Dapoca·ginous,** *a. Obs.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Dapocaginous* (from the Ital. *dapoco*), that has a little or narrow heart, low-spirited, of little worth.

Dapper (dæ·pəɹ), *a.* Also 5 **dapyr,** 6 **daper**; 6 *erron.* **dappard, -art.** [Not found in OE. or ME. App. adopted in the end of the ME. period from Flemish or other LG. dialect (with modification of sense, perh. ironical or humorous): cf. MDu. *dapper* powerful, strong, stout, energetic, in mod. Du., valiant, brave, bold, MLG. *dapper* heavy, weighty, steady, stout, persevering, undaunted, OHG. *tapfar*, MHG. *tapfer* heavy, weighty, firm, in late MHG. and mod.G., warlike, brave. The sense of ON. *dapr* 'sad, downcast' appears to be developed from that of 'heavy'. Possibly cognate with OSlav. *dobrŭ* good.]

1. Of persons: Neat, trim, smart, spruce in dress or appearance. (Formerly appreciative; now more or less depreciative, with associations of littleness or pettyness; cf. b.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dapyr, or praty, *elegans*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 95 As dapper as any crowe And perte as any pie. 1530 PALSGR. 309/1 Daper, proper, *mignon, godin*. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 1 The dapper Mounsier Pages of the Count. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., The Temple*, Their many mumbling masse-priests here, And many a dapper chorister. 1673 R. LIGH *Transproser Reh.* 9 As if the dapper Stripling were to be heir to all the Fathers features. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi, The idle and childish liking of a girl to a boy, is often fixed on..flowing locks, downy chins, dapper shapes. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The spruce and dapper importance of his ordinary appearance. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* Dec. 605 Our dapper curates, who only open their mouths to say 'L'Eglise, c'est moi!' 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. 89 A good-looking man .well set up, neat without being dapper or priggish.

b. *esp.* Applied to a little person who is trim or smart in his ways and movements: 'little and active, lively without bulk' (J.).

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 229 Pretty Peg ..'Tis the dapp'rest wench that ever danced after a tabor and pipe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 118 Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Ld. Lonsdale*, Much like great Doctor Johnson .. With dapper Jemmy Boswell on his back. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxv, The clean, tight, dapper little fellow, hath proved an overmatch for his bulky antagonist. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 66 A smart, dapper, brisk, well-favoured little fellow. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civilization* Wks. (Bohn) III. 12 We are dapper little busybodies, and run this way and that way superserviceably.

2. *transf.* Of animals and things.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 13, The dapper ditties, that I wont devise, To feede youthes fansie. [Gloss., *Dapper*, pretye.] 1589 *Tri. Love & Fort.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 198 There was a little dappard ass with her. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 A little dapur flowre like a ground hunnisuckle. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1772) 48 Mounting my dapper nagg, Pegasus. 1704 *Moderat. Displ.* vi. 23 A Dapper Animal, whose Pigmy Size Provokes the Ladies Scorn, and mocks their Eyes. 1808 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, London Rurality* i, Would-be villas, ranged in dapper pride. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 65 What of this dapper caoutchouc and gutta-percha, which makes water-pipes and stomach-pumps?

† **3.** as *sb.* A dapper fellow. *Obs.*

1709 *Tatler* No. 85 P 1 A distant Imitation of a forward Fop, and a Resolution to over-top him in his Way, are the distinguishing Marks of a Dapper. *Ibid.* No. 96 P 4. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 68 The well-dressed Beaus, the Dappers, the Smarts.

4. *Comb.*, as *dapper-looking*.

1874 BURNAND *My Time* iii. 28 [The] dapper-looking, though common chairs.

Da·pperism. *nonce-wd.* [-ISM.] The style, manners, etc. of a dapper person.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1888) III. 33 A degree of Dapperism and Dilettantism .. unexampled in the History of Literature.

Dapperling (dæ·pəɹliŋ). [f. DAPPER *a.* + -LING: cf. *weakling*.] A little dapper fellow.

1611 COTGR., *Nambot*, a dwarfe; elfe, little starueling; a dandiprat, or low dapperling. 1829 CARLYLE *Signs of Times* Misc. (1888) II. 246 An intellectual dapperling of these times. 1881 P. BAYNE in *Lit. World* 14 Jan. 26/1 She loves Anthony, a dapperling in person.

Dapperly (dæ·pəɹli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a dapper manner; neatly, trimly, sprucely.

1858 LD. MALMESBURY in *Times* 1 Oct. (1884) 4/4 A slight figure .. always with spurs and dapperly dressed. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 290 Horns set dapperly upon the head.

Dapperness (dæ·pəɹnés). [-NESS.] The quality of being dapper; spruceness, trimness.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dapyrnesse, propernesse, *mignotterie*. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 238 Each requires of the practitioner..a certain dapperness and compliance, an acceptance of customs. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 242/2 Dapperness rather than assumed dignity being the chief characteristic.

Dapple (dæ·p'l), *sb.* Also 6 **dappell.** [Unless this is the first element in *dapple-grey* (q.v.), it is not known until late in the 16th c., being preceded somewhat by examples of the adj. of the same form, and followed by those of the vb. in the simple tenses; the (? ppl.) adj. *dappled* however appears two centuries earlier. The mutual relations of these and the derivation and etymological development of the whole group are, from the want of data, still uncertain. The primary meaning of *dappled* was 'spotted, specked, blotched', which might arise either from a vb. 'to spot' or a sb. = 'spot, blotch'. A possible connexion is the Icel. *depill* (found in 13th c.) 'spot, dot'; according to Vigfusson 'a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*'. This is app. a dim. of *dapi* pool: cf. mod. Norw. *dape, depel* muddy pool, pond, dub; MLG. *dope, dobbe*. Thus *dapple* might perhaps originally mean a 'splash', and, hence, a small blotch or speck of colour.]

† **1.** One of many roundish spots or small blotches of colouring by which a surface is diversified. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 271 (R.) As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath dapples. 1611 COTGR., *Place* ..a spot or dapple on a horse.

2. (Without *pl.*) Spotting, clouding; mottled marking of a surface; dappled condition, dappling.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 A goodly fare white bull, all spotted over with black naturall dappell. 1648 EARL OF WESTM. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damaskt West..And cast so fair a Dapple o'r the Skies. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5176/4 A Grey Mare a little Fleabitten..on the Dapple behind. 1820 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 291 The whole sky has a harsh and unnatural dapple.

3. An animal, as a horse or ass, with a mottled coat. [app. subst. use of DAPPLE *a.*]

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 16 The king..rides upon his brave gray dapple. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.* I. i, Thou art just such another squat bag of guts as thy Dapple. *a* 1800 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 115 Be it Dapple's bray, Or be it not, or be it whose it may. 1861 *Times* 8 Oct. 8/1 The pure-blooded dapple, shaking his long ears over that manger.

Dapple (dæ·p'l), *a.* Also 6 **daple.** [See DAPPLE *sb.*, and DAPPLED. The simple adj. is known *c* 1550: its relation to the sb. and vb. is uncertain. According to analogy, it might be the source of either or both of these; but its date would suggest that it may itself have been worn down from *dappled*, or short for *dapple-grey*.] = DAPPLED.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 79 All horses bee not of one colour, but some baye, some daple. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 249 With his Hand Stroke thy soft dapple Sides, as he each Day Visits thy Stall. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 46 There approached them a third sheykh, with a dapple mule. [*Dapple* cited by Imperial and Century Dicts. from Scott, is an error for *dappled*: see *Guy M.* XXV.

Hence † **Da·ppleness,** dappled state.

1611 COTGR., *Pommelure*, plumpenesse, roundnesse; also daplenesse.

Dapple (dæ·p'l), *v.* Also 7 **daple, dappel.** [The (? ppl.) adj. DAPPLED (q. v.) occurs from the end of the 14th c.; but the simple vb. is first known two centuries later, and might have been inferred from the ppl. adj., or formed directly on the sb. or adj. of same form: see DAPPLE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mark or variegate with rounded spots or cloudy patches of different colour or shade.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 27 The gentle day..Dapples the drowsie east with spots of grey. *c* 1600 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* IV. i. They should have dapled ore yon bay with fome, Sir. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 14 The trembling Leaves .. Dappling the Walk with light and shade. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 781 A Negro-Boy that is dappel'd in several Places of his Body with White Spots. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XX. 427. I see the walls and arches dappled thick With gore. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 320 How to dapple a horse. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 79 An adjoining meadow, where the sheep are lying, dappling its sloping surface like the small clouds on the summer heaven. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 240 The flickering shadows of forest-leaves dapple the roof of the little porch.

b. *fig.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 It is in fashion with you to.. dapple your speeches, with new quodled words. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 41 Discord dappled o're with thousand Crimes.

2. *intr.* To become dappled or speckled.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1266/4 An iron gray Gelding, beginning to dapple. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvi, Methought that mist of dawning gray Would never dapple into day. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. vi. 138 The green flooring of the dell [began] to dapple with light and shadow.

Hence **Da·ppling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 WORDSW. *Russian Fugitive* I. ii, In the dappling east Appeared unwelcome dawn. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. (1875) 172 The dappling of one wood glade with flowers and sunshine. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 66/1 The..colour and dappling [of orchids].

Da·pple-bay, *sb.* [After *dapple-grey*: see BAY *a.*] A dappled bay (horse).

1835 W. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 305 The colours of Horses are various. There are also Dapple-bays.

Dappled (dæ·p'ld), *a.* Also 5 **dappeld,** 6 **daplit,** 6–7 **dapled.** [In form, the pa. pple. of DAPPLE *v.*, which however it precedes in recorded use by two centuries. If DAPPLE *sb.* occurred early enough, an adj. from it in *-ed* = 'spotted', would be possible; cf. F. *pommelé*, OF. *pomelé*, dappled, which similarly occurs long before the vb. *pommeler*, and was perh. immediately f. *pommelle*, or OF. *pomel*, dim. of *pomme* apple; also OE. *æppled* in *æpplede gold*, 'formed into apples or balls', from *æppel* sb.]

Marked with roundish spots, patches, or blotches of a different colour or shade; spotted, speckled.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 It [Giraffe] es a faire beste, wele dappled [*Cott. MS.* a best pomelee or spotted, Fr. *une beste techchele*]. *Ibid.* 143 Per er also wilde suyne ..dappeld and spotted [*Cott. MS.* all spotted, Fr. *toutz tecchele*]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 21 The daplit sky wes lyke the cristell cleir. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 18 A gray steede..Whose sides with dapled circles weren dight. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* II. ii, Only the dappled deer..Dwells in this fastness. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 41 Till the dappled dawn doth rise. 1718 PRIOR *Poems, The Garland* i, The dappl'd Pink, and blushing Rose. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. I. i. § 6 Beeches cast their dappled shade. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 55 Horses of every colour..are all occasionally dappled.

b. *Comb. dappled grey* = DAPPLE-GREY (horse).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 37 Fast flying, on a Courser dapled gray. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiii, He saw your steed, a dappled grey. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking O.* 112 Her mother trundled to the gate Behind the dappled grays.

Dapple-grey (dæ·p'l,gréi), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–5 **dappel-, -ul-, -il-**(1-, 6–7 **daple-,** 5– **dapple-grey, -gray.** [See DAPPLE *sb.*, *a.*, *v.* and GREY.

Since *dapple-grey* occurs nearly two centuries before *dapple* itself is exemplified in any grammatical capacity (the only form known to be of equal age being the ppl. adj. *dappled*), it is difficult to conjecture whence or how the compound was formed. In such combinations, the first element is usually a sb.: e. g. in *apple-grey, iron-grey, sky-blue, snow-white*, etc.; but it is difficult to attach any analogous meaning to 'spot-grey', if we suppose *dapple* here to be the sb. The Germanic languages generally have a combination meaning 'apple-grey': viz. ON. *apalgrár* 'dapple-grey, i. e. apple-grey, having the streaky colour of an apple' (Vigfusson), Sw. *apel-grå*, Norw. *apel-graa*, Da. *abildgraa*, pied, piebald; OHG. *aphelgrâ* 'glaucus' (Grimm), MHG. *apfelgrâ*, Ger. *apfelgrau* 'dapple-grey' (Flügel), 'applied to the apple-round spots which show themselves on grey horses' (Grimm), Du. *appel-graauw* 'dapple-grey'. So F. *pommelé* (f. *pomme* apple) marked with roundish spots (of any colour), *gris-pommelé* grey dappled with darker spots, dapple-grey, *pomely grey* in Chaucer, *C. T. Prol.* 616; with which cf. Russ. ябло́чный *yablochnyĭ* dappled, f *yabloko* apple; all said esp. of the coats of horses. It is not easy to believe that 'dapple-grey' which renders these words, has no connexion with 'apple-grey', their actual translation; the explanation may be that *dapple-grey* was a mixture of DAPPLED spotted, taken as the sense-equivalent of F. *pommelé*, with *apple-grey* the *formal* representative of Norse *apal-grâ-*, and its Teutonic equivalents. This would account at once for the difficulty in analysing *dapple-* in this combination, and for its presence here before its appearance as an independent word.]

Grey variegated with rounded spots or patches of a darker shade: said of horses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 173 His steede was al dappull gray [*v. rr.* dappel- (3 MSS.), dapull, dapil-, dapple-grey]. 14.. *T. of Erceldoune* I. 41 Hir palfraye was a dappill graye [*v. rr. Cott.* dappyll, *Lansd.* daply, *Cambr.* dappull gray]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 116 The bay, the sorrell, the dunne, the daple gray. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 72 How they color change .. Then to an yron, then to a dapple gray. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29, I read..That an handful or two of small Oak buttons, mingled with Oats, given to Horses which are black of colour, will in few days eating alter it to a fine Dapple-grey. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/2 Daple-Gray is a light Gray spotted, or shaded with a deeper Gray. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6052/2 The other upon a Dapple-grey Horse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxiv, O swiftly can speed my dapple-grey steed.

transf. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 307 She has three Children living; one dapple-grey, Half Moor, half English.

b. *absol.* A horse of this colour.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Challenge of Knights Err.* Wks. (1711) 232 Christianus..mounted on a dapple gray, had his armour sky-coloured.

Da·pply, *a. rare.* [f. DAPPLE *sb.* + -Y.] = DAPPLE *a.* *Dapply-grey* = DAPPLE-GREY.

17.. SWIFT *Poems, On Rover*, Make of lineaments divine Daply female spaniels shine. 1744 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 5 Clouds small and round, like a dappley-grey with a North-wind.

Daps: see DAP *sb.*

Dar, obs. form of DARE *sb.*[3], DARE *v.*[1]

Dar, var. of *par*, THAR *v.*, need, needs.

Darapti (dăræ·ptəi). *Logic.* A mnemonic term designating the first mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which both premises are universal affirmatives (*a*, *a*), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (*i*).

The initial *d* indicates that the mood may be reduced to *Darii* of the first figure; the *p* following the second vowel that there must be conversion *per accidens* of the minor premiss.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 30 The thirde figure..*Da rap ti*. 1654 Z. Coke *Art Logick* (1657) 136 The third Figure ..The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, *Darapti, Felapton, Disamis, Datisi, Bocardo, Ferison.* 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Darapti*.. e. g., *dA*. Every truly religious man is virtuous; *rAp*. Every truly religious man is hated by the world: *tI*. Therefore, some virtuous men are hated by the world. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1848) 101 Third, *Darapti*, viz. (dA) Every Y is X; (rAp) Every Y is Z; therefore (tI) some Z is X.

Darayne, var. of Deraign *Obs.*

Darbar: see Durbar.

Darby (dā·ɹbi). A southern (not the local) pronunciation of *Derby*, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt. Hence an English personal surname, and an appellation of various things named after the place or some person of that surname.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 4 Chester..Darby, and Staffoord. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* iii. Introd., Summerset, Nottingham, Darby.

1. *Father Derby's* or *Darby's bands*: app. Some rigid form of bond by which a debtor was bound and put within the power of a money-lender. (It has been suggested that the term was derived from the name of some noted usurer of the 16th c.)

1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 71 To make their coyne, a net to catch yong frye. To binde such babes in father Derbies bands, To stay their steps by statute Staples staffe. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 229 Then hath my broker an usurer at hand..and he brings the money, but they tie the poore soule in such Darbies bands. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 15 b, Hee deliuers him so much ware as shall amount to fortie shillings..for which thee poore wretch is bound in Darbyes bonds, to deliuer him two hundred waight of Tynne.

2. *pl.* Handcuffs: sometimes also, fetters. *slang.*

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 13 Darbies, irons, or Shackles or fetters for Fellons. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxiii, 'But the darbies', said Hatteraick, looking upon his fetters. 1889 D. C. Murray *Dang. Catspaw* 301 Better get the darbies on him while he 's quiet.

† **3.** Ready money. *Obs. slang.*

1682 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) II. 20 Except they..down with their Dust, and ready Darby. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, The ready, the Darby. 1692 *Miracles performed by Money* Ep. Ded., Till with Darby's and Smelts thou thy Purse hast well stored. *c* 1712 Estcourt *Prunella* I. 4 (Farmer) Come, nimbly lay down Darby; Come, pray sir, don't be tardy. 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

4. Short for Derby ale; ale from that town being famous in the 17th c.

[1614 J. Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 234, I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale.] *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) II. 162 (D.) Can't their Darby go down but with a tune? 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 103 He.. Did for a ..Draught of Darby call.

5. *Plastering.* A plasterer's tool, consisting of a narrow strip of wood two or three feet long, with two handles at the back, used in 'floating' or levelling a surface of plaster; also applied to a plasterer's trowel with one handle, similarly used: see quot. 1881. (Formerly also *Derby.*)

1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Stucco*, The first coat.. is to be laid on with a trowell, and floated to an even surface with a darby (*i. e.* a handle-float). 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 390 The Derby is a two-handed float. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* (1876) 675 The Derby..is of such a length as to require two men to use it. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1379 For laying on fine stuff, and smoothing the finishing surface of a wall, a trowel of peculiar form and make, with the handle springing from and parallel to the blade..is required..This trowel is technically called a 'darby'.

6. Darby and Joan. A jocose appellation for an attached husband and wife who are 'all in all to each other', especially in advanced years and in humble life. Hence *dial.*, a pair of china figures, male and female, for the chimney-piece. Hence **Darby-and-Joan** *v.*, **-Joanish** *a.*

The *Gentl. Mag.* (1735) V. 153 has under the title 'The joys of love never forgot: a song', a mediocre copy of verses, beginning 'Dear Chloe, while thus beyond measure, You treat me with doubt and disdain', and continuing in the third stanza 'Old Darby, with Joan by his side, You've often regarded with wonder: He's dropsical, she is sore-eyed, Yet they're never happy asunder'. This has usually been considered the source of the names, and various conjectures have been made, both as to the author, and as to the identity of 'Darby and Joan', but with no valid results. It is possible that the names go back to some earlier piece, and as Darby is not a common English surname, it may have originated in a real person. There is also a well-known 19th c. song of the name.

1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, You may be a Darby, but I'll be no Joan, I promise you. 1837 Mrs. Mathews *Tea-Table Talk* I. 50 They furnished..a high-life illustration of Derby and Joan. 1869 Trollope *He Knew* xc. (1878) 500 When we travel together we must go Darby and Joan fashion, as man and wife. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* III. 251 Daphne..sat by Edgar's side in a thoroughly Darby-and-Joanish manner. 1887 *Punch* 18 June 294 Both their Graces were present, Darby-and-Joaning it all over the shop.

Darbyism (dā·ɹbiˌizm). [f. the name of Rev. John N. Darby, their first leader.] The principles of a sect of Christians (founded *c* 1830), also called Plymouth Brethren, or of a branch of these called Exclusive Brethren. So **Da·rbyite,** one who holds these principles.

1876 Spurgeon *Commenting* 62 Good as they are, their Darbyism gives them an unpleasant and unhealthy savour. 1882-3 E. E. Whitefield in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1856 Plymouth Brethren..upon the European Continent generally named 'Darbyites'. 1890 J. Wood Brown *Ital. Campaign* II. ii. 148 Darbyite views.

Darce, obs. var. Dace, a fish.

Dardan (dā·ɹdăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Dardanus, Dardanius* (poet.) Trojan.] *adj.* Trojan, of Troy. *sb.* A Trojan. So **Darda·nian** *a.* and *sb.*; ‖ **Darda·nium** [Pliny *N. H.* XXXIII. iii. 12 *Dardanium*, vel *Dardanum*, sc. aurum, ornamentum aureum], a golden bracelet.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 13 On Dardan Plaines. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II. iv, Of him who felt the Dardan's arrow. 1818 — *Ch. Har.* IV. i, The Dardan Shepherd's prize. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 58 The Dardanian wiues. 1623 Cockeram, *Dardanean Art*, Witchcraft. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Julia*, About thy wrist the rich Dardanium.

Dard(e, obs. f. Dart, and *dared* (see Dare *v.*).

[**Dardy-line:** see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Dare (dēəɹ), *v.*[1] Pa. t. **durst** (dɵɹst), **dared** (dēəɹd); pa. pple. **dared.** Forms: see below. [One of the interesting group of Teutonic preterite-present verbs, of which the extant present is an original preterite tense: see Can, Dow, etc. OE. *durran*, pres. *dearr, durron*, pa. *dorste*, = OS. *gidurran, -dar, -durrun, -dorsta*, MLG. *doren, dar, doren, dorste*, OFris. *dûra*, (*dûr* or *dor*), *dorste*, OHG. *gi-turran, -tar, -turrun, -torsta*, pa. pple. *gitorran*, MHG. *turren, tar, turren, torste*, subj. *torste*, Goth. *ga-daursan, -dars, -daursun*, subj. *-daursjau, -daursta*; belonging originally to the third ablaut series *ders-, dars-, durs-*, Aryan *dhers-, dhars-, dhṛs-*: cf. Skr. *dhṛsh-*, perf. *dadhārsha*, to be bold, Gr. *θαρσ-, θρασ-* in *θρασύς* bold, *θαρσεῖν* to be bold, OSlav. *drŭzate* to be bold, dare. In ON., the word is wanting, its sense being supplied by the weak verb *þora*. It is also lost in mod.Ger. and Du.; in MDu. it appears to have run together with the verb *dorven*, = OE. *þurfan* to need (see Thar); hence in Du., *durven* is to dare; and Ger. *dürfen* in some of its uses approaches the sense 'dare'. These two verbs have also fallen together under a *d* form in some Frisian dialects; and in ME. there was some confusion between them, *dar* being sometimes written for *thar*, while, on the other hand, *th-* forms (some of them at least from Norse) appear with the sense of *dar*: see A. 9 below.

The original 3rd sing. pres. *he dare*, and pa. t. *durst*, remained undisturbed to the modern period, in which the transitive senses (B. II.) were developed; but early in the 16th c. the new forms *dares, dared*, appeared in the south, and are always used in the transitive senses, and now also in the intransitive sense when followed by *to*. In the original construction, followed by the infinitive without *to*, *dare, durst* are still in common use (esp. in the negative 'he dare not', 'he durst not'); and most writers prefer 'he dare go', or 'he dares to go', to 'he dares go'. The northern dialects generally retain 'he dare, he durst', and writers of northern extraction favour their retention in literary English when followed by the simple infinitive without *to*.]

A. Inflexions.

1. *Pres. Indic.* **a.** 1*st sing.* **1 dear(r,** *north.* **darr, 1-3 dear, 2-4 der, 3** *Orm.* **darr, 3-6 dar, 5- dare,** (*Sc.* **7 dar, 8-9 daur**).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp., Jerome's Prol.* P 2 Þe ich darr huelc hwoego..to eccanne. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xliv. 34 Ne dear ic ham faran. *c* 1200 Ormin 10659 Ne darr i þe nohht fullhtnenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 6639 Ne der ich noht kennen. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Speoken i ne dar nawt. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipien. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 938 Y dar nouȝt for schame. *Ibid.* 2169, I der leye mi lif. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxviii, I dar lay. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* II. 770, I dare well avowe it. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 44 Letting I dare not wait vpon I would. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 P 1, I dare promise my self. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* II. iv, I daurna stay. 18.. [see examples in B].

b. *2nd sing.* **1 dearst, (***north.* ***darst), 2-3 dærst, 2-4 derst, 3** *Orm.* **darrst, 3-6 darst, darryst, daryst, 4-5 darist, 5 darste, 5- darest,** (**7 darst, 7- dar'st**). **β.** *north.* **4-6 dar, 4- dare.**

Beowulf 1059 Gif ðu..dearst..bidan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þu ne derst cumen bi-foren him. *c* 1200 Ormin 5614 Þatt tu Ne darrst nohht Drihhtin wrabbenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 20375 Þu ne dærst [*c* 1275 *darst*]..abiden. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1450 *Hypsip. & Medea*, Now daryst thow [*v.r.* darstou] take this viage. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2532 That thou resoun derst [illegible]rynne. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 302 Whanne þou. ne [illegible]rist not do it. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* X. lv, Arte thou a knygte and darste not telle thy name? 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2143 [Thou] darst repaire. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 682 Thou..That dar'st..advance.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5668 (Cott.) How dare [*v.r.* dar] þou sua þi brober smite! *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 361 Quhi, Scot, dar thou nocht preiff? 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 116 How dar thow for mercy cry?

c. *3rd sing.* **a. 1 dear(r,** *north.* **darr, 1-3 dear, 2-3 der, 3** *Orm.* **darr, 3-6 dar, 5- dare,** (**8-9** *Sc.* **daur**). **β. 6 dareth, -yth, 6- dares.**

Beowulf 1373 Gif he gesecean dear. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 He his men eisian ne der. *c* 1275 11 *Pains of Hell* 231 in *O. E. Misc.* 153 Ne dar no seynt heom bidde fore. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Þet ne dar naȝt guo ine þe pepe. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* x. 20 Ysaie dar, and seith. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 51 Nere þis see dare na man dwell. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F viij, A coueytous herte dar well Saye. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 14 Ȝit he dar be va bold. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 74 Who dare tell her so? 1603 — *Meas. for M.* V. i. 315 The Duke dare No more stretch this finger of mine, then he Dare racke his owne. 1630 Davenant *Cruel Bro.* I, A pretty curr! Dare it bite as well as barke? 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, 'Shew me a word my Saunders daur speak, or a turn he daur do.' 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xlviii, Nor dare she trust a larger lay.

β. 1533 J. Heywood *Mery Play betw. Johan, Tib, etc.*, The kokold..for his lyfe daryth not loke hether ward. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 46-7, I dare do all that may become a man, Who dares do more, is none. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 418 The fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1798 Frere & Hammond in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 28 (1852) 140 The man who dares to die. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 241 Poor wretch! he dares not open his eye. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 No priest dares hint at a Providence which does not respect English utility.

¶ The present *dare* has been carelessly used for the past *dared* or *durst.*

1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 232 He pretended that the marquis dare not appear abroad by day. 1811 A. Bell in Southey *Life* (1844) II. 651 I wish I dare [= durst] put them down among our books. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* vii, He told me he dare not speak to you on the subject. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* I. 214 She was silent; for to rouse her tyrant was more than she dare do. *Ibid* 298 But she went into no trance; she dare not.

2. *Pres. Indic. plural.* **a. 1 durron(-e), 2-3 durre(n, 3-4 duren, dorre(n, 4-5 durn(-e, dore(n, -un, 4-5 dur, dor.** **β. 3-6** *north.* **der, 4-5 dar,** (**5-6 darne**), **5- dare,** (*Sc.* **7 dar, 8-9 daur**).

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxvii. Resp. 5 (1890) 72 Þæt heo nowiht swelces ne durron ȝefremman. *c* 1205 Lay. 25705 Þis lond cnihtes ne durren wiþ him mare na fehten [*c* 1275 ne dorre þis lond cnihtes]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 47 Hu durre ȝe? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2239 He ne duren ðe weie cumen in. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 244/133 Þat ne dorre we nouȝt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Þet..nolleþ oþer ne dorre riȝt do. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xliv. 26 We dorun [1388 doren] not se the face of the lord. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 108 (Harl. MS.) As þay þat dor [*v.r.* dore, dur, dar (3 MSS.), dare] nouȝt schewen her presence. *c* 1400 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 476 Now durne worldly prestis take so grete lordschipe upon hem. *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xxvii. 271 Therfore dar not the marchauntes passen there. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 107 Privyly as ȝe doren.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17425 (Cott.) Þan dar we sai. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 152 We dar nouȝte wel loke. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IV. 214 Pore men der nat pleyne. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 64 Thei dar wel werre with hem. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 281/2 Loues servaunts..in no place darne appeare. 15.. *Sir Andrew Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 64 To France nor Flanders we der not goe. 1562 Winȝet *Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contemne. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 168 Ladies who dare write themselues. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 186 We dare boldly pronounce it. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxiii, How dare you tell me so?

3. *Pres. Subj.* **a.** *sing.* **1 dyrre, 1-5 durre, 3-4 dure, 4 derre, 4-5 dorre;** *pl.* **1-5 durren, 4-5 durre.** **β. 4- dare, 5 dair,** (**8-9** *Sc.* **daur**).

Beowulf 2763 (Z.) 1380 Sec ȝif ðu dyrre. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiv. § 1 Hwæðer ðu durre xilpan. *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 187 Noȝ[t] wurdi, ðat tu dure loken up. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1704 Non so kene, That durre abide mine onsene. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 451 Com on ȝif þov derre. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xix, Soo þat she durre no more be so proud. *Ibid.* xxix. 191 If þou dorre entre þer in.

β. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 1 Þof a wreche dare thynke god is noght. 1380 [see B. 1 b]. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2205 Here is my gloue; take it vp, and thou dare. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* viii. ii, If we dare to judge our Makers Will. *Mod.* Do it if you dare!

4. *Past Indic.* **a.** *sing.* **1 dorste,** *north.* **darste, 2-6 dorste, 1-6 durste, 3** *Orm.* **durrste, 4-6 dorst, 4- durst,** (**5 darste, derste, drust, 5-7 dirst**); *pl.* **1 dorston, 2-5 dorste n, durste(n,** (**4 draste**), **4-6 dorst, 4- durst.** **β. 6- dared,** (**8-9** *Sc.* **daur'd**).

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. xi, Hwæðer he wið Romanum winnan dorste. 918 *O. E. Chron.* (Earle 104), Hie ne dorston þæt land nawer ȝesecan. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Ða apostlas ne dursten bodian. *c* 1200 Ormin. 2098 Forþi durrste he sibbenn Don hise þeowwess takenn Crist. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He ne dorste for godes eie forleten *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2593 Durste ȝhe non lengere him for-helen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2928 (Cott.) Þar again durst he not spek. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1866 Bot dursten he [= they] newhen him no more. 1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Þe raþre.. þanne þou dorstest..consenti. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 18 His kirtil þe whilke þai durst noght shere. 1380 [see B. 2]. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 174 He his mother derste love. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1075 And the hethen drust not abyde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 14 How durst þou stele so stille away! 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 32 He stretched forth his penne..as farre as he dirst. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 219 Wentest thou to see? I durst not. 1641 R. Brooke

Epist. 39 As Mercury once spared Jupiter's thunder-bolts which he dirst not steale. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 P 11 They durst not speak. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 88, I durst not let myself talk to you at Scotsbrig.

β. *c* 1390 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv. 10 Lovely Eleonor, Who darde for Edwards sake cut through the seas. *Ibid.* iv. 18 She darde to brooke Neptunus haughty pride. 1641 BURROUGHS *Sions Joy* 26 They dared not doe as others did. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 145 They dared not to stay him. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. Bodham* 21 Nov., Such as I dared not have given. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 345 He dared not take the crown himself. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxx, Florence hardly dared to raise her eyes. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 288, I dared not tell why. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 48 Any one who dared to lay hands on him.

5. *Past Subj. sing.* as in *Past Indic. pl.* 1 **dorsten**, 2– as in *Indic.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i 54 Gif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 906 Yn loue I dorst [*v.r.* durst] haue sworn. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 178 Þere ne was ratoun .. þat dorst haue ybounden þe belle aboute þe cattis nekke. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C viij, What man. that dorste haue tolde me.

¶ This Past Subj. or Conditional *durst* (= would dare) is often (like the analogous *could, would, should, ought*) used indefinitely of present time.

c 1400–50 *Alexander* 1673 Sire, þis I depely disire, durst I it neuyn. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* 161 Do but promise that you will iudge without partialitie, and I durst make you iudges in this case. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* (1682) 83, I confess, I'm so timorous that I durst not follow their example. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, I have no desire, and besides if I had, I durst not. 1793 MRS. INCHBALD *Midn. Hour* II. i, I hear his vessel is just arrived, I durst not leave my house. 1881 *Private Secretary* I. 132 My mother does not drink wine and my father durstn't.

6. *Pres. Inf.* α. 1 *durran, 2–5 durre(n, 3–4 dur, 5 durn, doren, dorn, dore. β. 5 daren, -un, darn, (derre), 5– dare, (8–9 *Sc.* daur).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22603 (Cott.) He a word ne sal dur speke. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse* 4548 Na man sal þam dur biry. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxi, Þer shulde noon dore resceyue it. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Darn, or durn (PYNSON darun, daren, or dorn), *audeo*. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 538 They scholen not doren lyen. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 72 To dore to me doo suche a shame.

β. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 So hardy þat he sall dare ga to hir. 1488 *Cath. Angl.* 89 Dare, *audere, presumere, usurpare*. *Ibid.* 97 Derre, *usurpare, presumere, audere*. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 64 They shall not dare to despise it. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'They'll no daur open a door to us.' 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 35 You cannot hope too much, or dare too much. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xi. 153 We cannot dare read the times and seasons of prophecy.

7. *Pres. pple.* and *vbl. sb.* 6– **daring**.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 29 None now daring to take the same from you. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct., Power .. held on the tenure of daring to do, as well as daring to decide.

8. *Pa. pple.* α. 5 ? **dorren** [cf. OHG. *gitorran*], **dorre**; 6 **dare**. β. 6–7, *dial.* 8–9 **durst**. γ. 6– **dared**.

α. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. v. (1869) 78 How hast thou dorre be so hardi? *c* 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 324 How one knyght alone had the hardynes to haue dare come.

β. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 207 They sholde not haue durst the peoples vyce to blame. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Law*, But Iochebed would faine (if she had durst) Her deere sonne Moses secretly haue nource't. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1875–79) III. 315 A hackney-coach, the first I have durst to go in many a day. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 217 They had not durst so much as to take one step. *Mod. Sc.* If I had durst do it.

γ. 1529 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 65 They have dared to break out so audaciously. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 91 Those many had not dar'd to doe that euill. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 4/8 A simple monk had dared to consign a Papal decree to the flames.

9. Forms with initial *þ, th* [partly from Norse *þora, þorði* (Sw. *torde*, Da. *turde*), partly confused with THAR to need]: *Pres. Indic. 2 sing.* 3–4 **therstou**, *pl.* 3–4 *we* **thore**, 5 *they* **ther(not)**; *Pa. Indic.* 3 **þurte**, 3–4 **therste**, 4 **therst**, 5 **thorst**.

c 1300 *Havelok* 10 Þe wicteste man..That þurte riden on ani stede. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 581 We ne thore oure maister i-seo. *Ibid.* 585 Hou therstou .. bifore him nemne his name? *c* 1300 *Beket* 1550 Hi ne therste aze the Kinges wille nomore holde him so. [Also 895, 1156.] *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2668 Was þer þan no man þat in wrabbe þerst sen ys fas. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1155 The four gonne to fle, And thorst naght nyghhe hym nere. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 506 II. 195 They say that they thernot take it uppon hem.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* (Inflected *dare, durst* (also *dares, dared.*)

1. To have boldness or courage (*to do* something); to be so bold as. **a.** followed by *inf.* without *to* (the original const.).

a 1000 [see examples in A. above]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.*, Ne durste nan man don oþer bute god. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 42 Þenne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3586 (Cott.) Baldlik þat dar i sai. 14.. [see examples in A. above]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 395 Whatsoever the king did, no man durst speake a worde. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 12 None of the disciples durst aske him, Who art thou? 1743 JOHNSON *Debates in Parlt.* (1787) II. 441 No man dared afterwards .. expose himself to the fury of the people. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. CCCXXXV. 302 Two hundred and sixty-eight Sequins are more than I dare lay out. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Nature has caprices which art dares not imitate. 1862 HISLOP *Sc. Prov.* 5 Ae man may steal a horse where anither daurna look ower the hedge.

b. The *inf.* is often unexpressed.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128, & ȝelpeð of hore god, hwar se heo durren & muwen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2040, [I] missaide hire as i durst. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 222 He mai be martyr if he dair. 1535–83 [see A. 4]. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physician* (1809) 343, I have delivered it as plain as I durst. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 344 [They] brought them as near the place as they durst. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxi, The will to do, the soul to dare. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxii. 238 John of Gaunt had favoured the reformer as far as he durst.

c. with *to* and *inf.*

In this construction the 3rd sing. is now *dares* and the pa. t. *dared*; but *durst to* was formerly used. 'None dared to speak', is more emphatic than 'none durst speak'.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 269 The Counsell..neither durst to abridge or diminish any of them. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 It were to be wished, that they had dared to tell it. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 35 A Spanish Notary dared to appear publickly in the Rota. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 6 No intelligent man durst absolutely to deny any of these Conclusions. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 5 No one durst to breathe otherwise than according to the Dictates of her Law. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 289 No one would dare to desert. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 218 He did not dare to meet his uncle. 1848, 1883 [see A. 4].

2. (*ellipt.*) To dare to go, to venture.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3726 Ferrer ne draste þay noȝt for fere. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownsig* 151 There is nothing so audacious which wit unsanctified will not..dare at in Heaven or Hell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 6 Apollo . bade me feed My fatning Flocks, nor dare beyond the Reed.

II. *trans.* (Inflected *dares, dared.*)

3. To dare to undertake or do; to venture upon, have courage for, face.

1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 135 To dare all things, but nothing too much. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, Should some sourer mongrel dare too near an approach. 1827 HEBER *1st Olympic Ode* 145, I will dare the course. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 110 To teach them fortitude that they might dare all things, and bear all things for their Lord.

4. To dare or venture to meet or expose oneself to, to run the risk of meeting; to meet defiantly, defy (a thing).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 133, I dare Damnation..onely Ile be reueng'd. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 7 A Crown 's worth tugging for, and I wil ha't Though in pursute I dare my ominous Fate. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 23 O why should'st thou provoke thy God, and dare His curse upon thy practise? 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1738 If thou still persist to dare my Power. 1727–38 GAY *Fables* I. xx. 36, I stand resolv'd, and dare the event. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 260 He hesitated not to dare the resentment of the pontiff. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* vi, I saw and felt London at last.. I dared the perils of the crossings.

5. To challenge or defy (a person).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 316 An English man..[cannot] suffer..to be dared by any. 1589 *Hay any Work* 37 What wisedome is this in you to dare your betters? *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 138 A gyant tall, who darr'd him to his face. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 270 The Slave Who fondly dares us with his vain defiance. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 395 Woman confiding in and daring woman. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 190 To range the savage haunts, and dare In his dark home the sullen bear.

b. With various const., *e.g.* to dare (a person) *to do* something, *to* the fight, etc., † to dare *out*.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 92 With haughty menaces To dare me out within my palace gates. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 148 He would .. meet the Rebell in the heart of Lydia, and there dare him battell. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 25, I dare him therefore To lay his gay Comparisons a-part. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jeal. Lovers* V. viii, I dare him to th' encounter. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* II As children dare one another into the dirt. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiv, I daur you try sic sportin. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, You wish to dare me to it—well, I won't be dared to anything. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 451 He knew she was daring him to contradict her.

III. Dare say. [From sense I.] **a.** *properly.* To be as bold as to say (because one is prepared to affirm it); to venture to assert or affirm.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4509 (Cott.) Bot i dar sai, and god it wat, 'Qua leli luues for-gettes lat'. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1452, I dar seie & sopliche do proue, sche schal weld at wille more gold þan ȝe siluer. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 316 Neyther mor or lesse Of dokettis good I dar well saye. 1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 7 My sute is heard .. I dare well saye. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 311 No Towne nor Citie is there (I dare say) in this whole Shire comparable .. with this one Fleete. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 759 Who devised your Office of Ministery? I dare say, not Christ. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 120 This I dare say is the best and neatest Explication .. and .. I believe it the truest.

b. *transf.* To venture to say (because one thinks it likely); to assume as probable, presume. Almost exclusively in the parenthetic 'I dare say'; rarely in oblique narration, 'he dared say'. (In this use now sometimes written as one word, with stress on the first syllable.)

Some dialects make the past *darrsaid, darrayed, dessayed.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xii, You give your friend a very good character..and a very deserved one, I dare say. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 54 (*The Letter*), La Fleur .. told me he had a letter in his pocket .. which, he durst say, wd suit the occasion. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* [redacted] 'Other women have admired you as much..I dare say'..' if it's only a "dare say"' cried Demetrius, shrugging up his shoulders. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 221, I daresay you have thought me very neglectful. 1885 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 872, I daresay the rule was drafted without reference to the practice at common law.

Dare (dēə), *v.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 3 **deare**, 4 **dere**. [Known from *c* 1200; but not found in OE., though the early ME. *darien* suggests an OE. **darian*. Perh. identical with the stem of MDu. and LG. *bedaren* to appease, abate, compose, calm, Flemish *verdaren, verdarien* to astonish, amaze; but the word has not been found in the earlier stages of the Teutonic langs., and the primary signification and sense-development are uncertain.]

I. *intr.*

† 1. To gaze fixedly or stupidly; to stare as one terrified, amazed, or fascinated. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2048 Þe keiser..dearede al adeadet, druicninde & dreori. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 384 Ich mai i-son so wel so on hare, Þhe3 ich bi daie sitte an dare. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4055 Þe king was kast in gret þouȝt; he dared as doted man for þe bestes dedes. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 The snayl goth lowe doun, Darythe in his shelle, yit may he se no sight. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1358, I have an hoby can make larkys to dare. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I dare, I prye or loke about me, *je aduise alentour*. What darest thou on this facyon? me thynketh thou woldest catche larkes. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 96 The emperour..constreigned Henry Dandolo..to stande so longe daryng in an hotte basen, that he lost his sight.

† 2. *fig.* To be in dismay, tremble with fear, lose heart, dread. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21870 (Edin.) For þe se sale rise and rute, mani man sal dere and dute. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 2258 For drede he wolde not dare. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVIII. 2 My flesshe dyderis and daris for doute of my dede. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2654 Dredefully darynge comen now they be, Theyr wynges traylynge entred into the hall.

† 3. To lie motionless (generally with the sense of fear), to lie appalled; to crouch. Also *fig.*, esp. in *droop and dare. Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 406 Ne stereð ȝe [ðe fox] noȝt of ðe stede ..oc dareð so ȝe ded were. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 42 þenne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 103 Thise wedded men þat lye and dare As in a fourme sit a wery hare. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv, The dere in the dellun Thay droupun and daren. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2575 Knyghtis of kynges blode, That longe wylle not droupe and dare. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 148 (Date of MS. 1592), Builded thinges to grounde shall falle..And men in graves dare.

† 4. To be hid, lie hid, lurk. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1135 ȝef drihtin, þe darede in ure mennesse, wrahte þeos wundres. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 24 And Jhesus .. mighte not dare *or be priuy* [1388 be hid]. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 107 The worm .. Dareth full oft and kepeth hym covertly. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xvii. (1554) 117 b, Under floures lyke a serpent dare Til he may styng. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii, There is moche pryde hydde in the grounde of thyne herte, as the foxe dareth in his denne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Daryn, or drowpyn or prively to be hydde, *latito, lateo.*

† b. with indirect obj. (dative): To be hid from, escape, be unknown to.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 5 It daarith hem [1388 it is hid fro hem] willinge this thing. *Ibid.* iii. 8 Oo thing daare ȝou not *or be not unknowun*. — *Acts* xxvi. 26, I deme no thing of these for to dare him.

II. *trans.*

† 5. To daze, paralyse, or render helpless, with the sight of something; to dazzle and fascinate. *To dare larks*, to fascinate and daze them, in order to catch them. (Cf. sense 1, quots. 1526–30, and DARING *vbl. sb.*2) *Obs.*

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 203 Virtuous councillors, whose eyes cannot be dared with these manifest and open abominations. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 107 Like unto men that dare larks, which hold up an hoby, that the larks' eyes being ever upon the hoby, should not see the net that is laid on their heads. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. xxxix. (1612) 256 The Spirit that for God himselfe was made, Was dared by the Flesh. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 282 Let his Grace go forward, And dare vs with his Cap, like Larkes. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i, Some costrell That hovers over her and dares her daily. 1671 TEMPLE *Ess. Const. Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 90 They think France will be dared, and never take Wing, while they see such a Naval Power as ours and the Dutch hovering about all their Coasts. 1860 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 A 'dare' for larks or circular board with pieces of looking-glass inserted, used in sunshiny days, for the purpose of daring or dazing larks from their high soaring flight to within a distance convenient for shooting or netting them.

† 6. To daunt, terrify, paralyse with fear. Now *dial.*

1621 BRAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs, Would dare a woman. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 97 Clifford whom no danger yet could dare. 1778 *Gloss. Exmoor Scolding* (ed. 9), *Dere*, to hurry, frighten, or astonish a Child. S.V. *Thir, Dere*, a Word commonly used by Nurses in Devonshire, signifying to frighten or hurry a Child out of his senses. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, *To dare*, to frighten. *He dar'd me*, he surprized me. *I was dare'd*, I was surprized.

Hence **Dared** *ppl. a.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3044 Selcuth knigtis, Sum darid [*Dubl. MS.* dasyd], sum dede, sum depe wondid. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 252 They become as wise as the blocks themselves which they stare on, and so fall down as dared larks in that gaze. 1678 DRYDEN *Œdipus* I. i, Then cowered like a dared lark.

Dare, *v.*[3] obs. var. DERE, to injure, hurt.

Dare (dēəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **darre**. [f. DARE *v.*[1]]

1. An act of daring or defying; a defiance, challenge. Now *colloq.*

1594 *First Pt. Contention* v, *Card.* Euen when thou darest. *Hu.* Dare. I tell thee Priest, Plantagenets could neuer brooke the dare. 1600 HEYWOOD *2 Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 96 His defiance and his dare to warre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 191 Sextus Pompeius Hath giuen the dare to Cæsar. 1688 BUNYAN *Dying Sayings* Wks. 1767 I. 48 Sin is the dare of God's justice. 1892 R. H. DAVIS *Van Bibber* 87, 'I didn't suppose you'd take a dare like that, Van Bibber', said one of the men.

† **2.** Daring, boldness. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* lxxvii, And yet, then these my darre shall be no lesse. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 78 It lends..A larger Dare to your great Enterprize.

Dare (dēəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. DARE *v.*[2]] A contrivance for 'daring' or fascinating larks.

1860 SALA *Hogarth* in *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 *note*, The 'dare' I have seen resembles a cocked hat, or *chapeau bras*, in form, and is studded with bits of looking-glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. The setting is painted bright red, and the facets turn on pivots, and being set in motion by a string attached to the foot, the larks are sufficiently 'dared' and come quite over the fascinating toy. 1888 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 122/1 The dare for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators [Hogarth's *Distressed Poet*].

† **Dare**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 **dar**. [A singular formed on *dars*, OF. *dars*, *darz*, pl. of *dart*, *dard* dart, dace. The OF. pl. *dars* and nom. sing. *dars* became in Eng. *darse*, *darce*, DACE.] = DACE.

[1314 in *Wardrobe Acc.* 8 *Edw. II*, 21/12 Dars roches et pik 2*s.* 8*d.*] *c* 1475 *Pict. Vocab.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 763/36 *Hic capita*, a dar. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi, The pretty slender dare, of many call'd the dace. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* I. iii, As large as a Dare-Fish of Loire. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xxiii. 60 The Dace or Dare.. is not unlike a Chub.

† **Dare, darre**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Cf. F. *dare*, 'a huge big bellie; also, Dole' (Cotgr.).] ? A portion (or some definite portion).

1528 *Papers of Earls of Cumbrld.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 308 Item, for herbes five dares..for yeast, five dares. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 2 (1876) 6 His livere..shalbe a darre of bredde. *Ibid.* § 9 He may take two darres of bred.

Dare (= *dar*), **darh**, var. of THAR *v.*, need.

Da're-all. [f. DARE *v.*[1] + ALL: cf. *dare-devil.*] One who or that which dares all; a covering that braves all weather, a 'dread-nought'.

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* I. xi. 120 Enveloped in mackintoshes, great-coats, dare-alls, boas and oilskins.

Dared, *ppl. a.*: see DARE *v.*[2]

Dare-devil (dēəɹdē vĭl), *sb.* and *a.* [f. DARE *v.*[1] + DEVIL: cf. *cutthroat*, *scarecrow.*]

A. *sb.* One ready to dare the devil; one who is recklessly daring.

1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Mr. Paine* ii, I deemed myself a dare-devil in rhime. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 152 A dangerous, desperate, reckless dare-devil. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1 Robert Clive..an idle dare-devil of a boy whom his friends had been glad to get rid of.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a dare-devil; recklessly daring.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 193 A certain dare-devil cast of countenance. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. 159 Plenty of dare-devil skippers ready to bring cargoes.

Hence **Da're-de'vilish** *a.*, **Da're-de'vilism, Da're-de'vilry, -deviltry** (U.S.).

1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXL. 737 His faults were dare-devilism and recklessness. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 24/2 The dare-devilry which prompts a respectable girl to make her way into the haunts of vice. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* I. vi. 111 The spice of dare-devilry in him was in piquant contrast to, etc. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 369 No city has for courage and dare-devilry surpassed Milan.

Dare-fish: see DARE *sb.*[3]

† **Da'reful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DARE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of daring or defiance.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. v. 6 We might haue met them darefull, beard to beard. 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 994 Not by the Prowesse..Of his owne darefull hand.

Darer (dēə·rəɹ). [f. DARE *v.*[1] + -ER.] One who dares or ventures; one who challenges or defies.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16. 454 The best, and most fortunate of these Great Darers. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. v, Another darer come? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 348 Women to women, thou knowest, are great darers and incentives. 1884 A. FORBES in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 150 Of such men as Cavagnari is our empire of India—a thinker, a doer, a darer.

Da'resome, *a.* *dial.* [See -SOME.] Venturesome, foolhardy.

1864 L. N. COMYN *Atherstone Priory* I. 101, I don't like to see her so careless and daresome-like.

Darf, var. of DERF *a.* *Obs.*, keen, and THARF *v.* *Obs.*, to need.

Darg (dāɪg). *Sc.* and *north.dial.* Also 5 **dawerk, dawark**, 8 **daurk**, 9 **daark, dark, darrak, darroch, dargue, daurg.** [A syncopated form of *daywerk*, or *daywark*, DAYWORK, through the series of forms *dawark*, **da'ark*, *dark*, *darg*, the latter being now the common form in Scotland.] A day's work, the task of a day; also, a defined quantity or amount of work, or of the product of work, done in a certain time or at a certain rate of payment; a task.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* IX. xiv. 44 (Jam.) That duleful dawerk that tyme wes done. 1489 *Act. Audit.* 147 (Jam.) Ffor the spoliatioune of vi dawarkis of hay. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 596 For that same darg and deid. 1605 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* II. 451 Fourscoir dargis of hay. 1787 BURNS *Auld Farmer's Salut.* xvi, Monie a sair daurk we twa hae wrought. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 300 A darg of marl, i. e. as much as could be cast up by the spade in one day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, I have a lang day's darg afore me. 1838–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 51 You did what in Westmoreland they call a good *darrock*. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-tr. Terms Northumb & Durh* 21 *Darg*, a fixed quantity of coal to be worked for a certain price..the general term in use about Berwick. 1878 *Cumb'ld. Gloss., Darrak* (Centre), *dark* (S.W.), *darg* (North C.), day's work. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* VI. 8 Lett. 61 And goes out himself to his day's darg.

Hence **Da'rg-days**, days of work done in lieu of rent or due to the feudal lord. **Da'rger, da'rker, Da'rgsman**, day-labourer. **Da'rging**, working as a day-labourer.

1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* iv. in Scott *Minstr. Sc. Bord.*, The darger left his thrift. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 64 The laird and dar'ker cheek by chowle, Wad sit and crack of auld lang seyne. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 119 (Jam.) Glad to fa' to wark that's killing, To common darguing. 1885 in D. H. Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. VIII. 44 A bargain..for drainin' or for dargin'. 1845 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. III. (1890) I. 418 Warnin dargsmen to put on their claes.

Dari, = DURRA, Indian millet or Guinea corn.

1892 *Daily News* 28 June 2/8 Buckwheat, dari, and millet firm. *Ibid.* 27 Oct. 7/4 Linseed, buckwheat, dari, and millet.

Darial, dariel(le, var. of DARIOLE *Obs.*, pasty.

Daric (dæ·rik). Also 6–7 **daricke, dari(o)que**, 7–9 **darick**. [ad. Gr. *Δᾱρεικ-ός* (properly an adj. agreeing with *στατήρ* stater).] A gold coin of ancient Persia, said to have been named from the first Darius. Also a Persian silver coin of the same design, specifically called *siglos*.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 40 The King..sent to the man ..a cuppe of golde and a thousand darices. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 336 Two cups..full, the one of Dariques of gold, the other of silver Dariques. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 243 Timagoras..had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries. 1767 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 273 *note*, The bow and arrow..visible..on a very curious Daric. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 5 The Persian Daric, of which an example in silver is shown.

Darie, obs. form of DAIRY.

Da'rii. *Logic.* A mnemonic word designating the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (*a*), and the minor premiss and the conclusion particular affirmatives (*i*); thus, All A are B; Some C are A: therefore, Some C are B.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 Vnto the firste figure belong fower Modes .. *Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio*.. whereby every Proposition is knowne, either to be universall or particular, affirmative or negative. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 383, I could..With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Darii to Bocardo vary. 1869 FOWLER *Ded. Logic* (ed. 3) 99 Thus Disamis, when reduced, will become Darii.

Daring (dēə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. DARE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DARE[1]; adventurous courage, boldness, hardihood.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 596 Incredible darings..were not wanting. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 80 As if not the Cause, but the Degree of daring, made Fortitude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 The whole people had soon caught the self-confidence and daring of their Queen.

† **Da'ring**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. DARE *v.*[2]] The action of the verb DARE[2]; *esp.* the catching of larks by dazing or fascinating them (see DARE *v.*[2] 5).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Darynge, or drowpynge, *licitacio, latitatio*. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 96 Little round nets fastened to a staff, not much unlike that which is used for daring of larks. 1704 *Dict. Rust., Clap-net* and Looking-glass; this is otherwise called Doring or Daring. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 150 What was called daring of larks.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *daring-glass, -net.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 8 They set out their faces as Foulers doe their daring glasses, that the Larkes that soare highest, may stoope soonest. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 712 You..shall with your horse and Hawke ride about her..till you come so neere her that you may lay your daring-net over her. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 197 New notions..are many times..the daring-glasses or decoyes to bring men into the snares of their..damnable doctrines.

Da'ring, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. DARE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Of persons or their attributes: Bold, adventurous; hardy, audacious.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 143 A loftye Thrasonical huf snuffe..in phisnomye daring. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 91, I do not thinke a brauer Gentleman..More daring, or more bold, is now aliue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 129 Half way he met His daring foe. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 339 The daring insolence..of prophane Sinners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 325 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* I. i. 314 To walk unmuffl'd..Even in the daring'st streets through all the city. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 202 Witness Wimbleton in this county, a daring structure. 1697 ADDISON *Ess. on Georgics*, The last Georgic has indeed as many metaphors, but not so daring as this. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 39 This daring legal fiction.

† **3.** In quasi-*advb. comb.* with another adj., as *daring-hardy. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold Or daring hardie as to touch the Listes.

Da'ring, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **dareand**. [f. DARE *v.*[2]] Staring, trembling, or crouching with fear, etc.: see the vb.

1333 MINOT *Poems, Halidon Hill* 39 Now er þai dareand all for drede, þat war bifore so stout and gay. 1611 COTGR., *Blotir*, to..lye close to the ground, like a daring Larke, or affrighted fowle.

Daringly (dēə·riŋli), *adv.* [f. DARING *ppl. a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a daring manner.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Ho* I. i. (R.), Prouder hopes which daringly o'erstrike Their place and means. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 220 The civil rights of the people are daringly invaded. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 533 Men asked..what impostor had so daringly and so successfully personated his highness.

Daringness (dēə·riŋnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Daring quality or character.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 70 Full of Daringnesse and of Lying. 1647 CLARKNDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 276 (*Falkland*), The daringness of his Spirit. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov.* 49 The frequency and daringness of their perjuries. 1880 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Forestalled* I. i. ix. 140 The daringness of youth.

‖ **Dariole.** *Obs.* Also 5 **daryol(e, -iolle, -ial, -yal, -eal, -iel(le, -yel.** [a. F. *dariole* (14th c.) a small pasty 'filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled and minced together' (Cotgr.), now a cream-tart.] = CUSTARD 1 a.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 199 With darielles endordide, and daynteez ynewe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 For darials. Take creme of almonde mylke [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 47 Daryoles.—Take wyne & fressche broþe, Clowes, Maces, & Marow..& put þer-to creme..& 3olkys of Eyroun. *Ibid.* 53 Darioles. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 443 Daryalys. 1664 ETHERIDGE *Com. Revenge* III. iv, I did buy a dariole, littel custarde. [1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iv, Ordering confections, *darioles*, and any other light dainties he could think of.]

Dark (dāɪk), *a.* Forms: 1–2 **deorc**, 3 **dearc, derc, dorc, dorck, darc, darck, deork, durc**, 3–6 **derk**, 4 **deorke, durke**, 4–6 **derke, dirk(e, dyrk**, 5 **derck, dyrke, dork**, 4–7 **darke**, 6 **darck, dearcke**, 6– **dark.** [OE. *deorc* (repr. earlier **derk*, with fracture of *e* before *r* + cons.); there is no corresponding adj. in the other Teutonic langs, but the OHG. wk. vb. *tarchanjan, tarhnen, terchinen* to conceal, hide, of which the WGer. form would be *darknjan*, appears to contain the same stem *derk, dark*. In ME. there is a notable variant *therk(e, þherke, thyrke*, with the rare substitution of initial *þ, th*, for *d*, for which see THERK.]

I. *literal.*

1. Characterized by (absolute or relative) absence of light; devoid of or deficient in light; unilluminated; said *esp.* of night.

Beowulf 3584 Niht-helm ɣeswearc deorc ofer dryhtgumum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxiii[i]. 16 Þu dæʒ settest and deorce niht. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 30 Dreihen hire into darc [*v. r.* dorc] hus. *c* 1275 LAY. 7563 Hit were dorcke nipt. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16783 (Trin.) Þe day wex derker þen þe ny3t. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xvii, Hit was noone derke soo that he myght knowe no man. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 213 A very darke night. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 275 The gate was closed, because it was at that time darke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 354 Lizards shunning Light, a dark Retreat Have found. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ¶ 10 The room was kept dark. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 24 People lose their health in a dark house. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 190 They will bite when it is so pitchy dark that you cannot see to bait your hook.

† **b.** A *dark house* or *room* was formerly considered a proper place of confinement for a madman; hence to *keep* (*a person*) *dark*, to keep him confined in a dark room. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 97 Both Man and Master is possest..They must be bound and laide in some darke roome. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 421 Loue is meerely a madnesse, and..deserues as wel a darke house, and a whip, as madmen do. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. i. 106 Till then Ile keepe him darke and safely lockt. 1630 MASSINGER *Renegado* IV. i, He..charged me To keep him [a madman] dark, and to admit no visitants. 1687 JEFFERIES in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 61 This man ought to be kept in a dark room. Why do you suffer him without a guardian?

c. Of luminous bodies: Dim; invisible. *Dark moon* = *dark of the moon*; † *dark star* (see 1594).

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1106 Se steorra ætywde innon þæt suðwest he wæs litel ɣeþuht and deorc. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 272 They . that be called Cloudy starres: and a lesser sorte yet named Darke starres. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xxiii. (ed. 7) 328 Besides these, there be fourteene others [stars], whereof five be called cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seene but of a very quick and sharpe sight. 1653 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 192 Two lanthorns..everie night in ye dark moone be sett out at the High Crosse. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Dark moon*, the interval between the old and the new moon.

2. Of clouds, the sky, etc.: Reflecting or transmitting little light; gloomy from lack of light, sombre.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxviii. [lxix.] 14 Ado me of deope deorces wæteres. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 441/365 þat lodlokeste wedde þat mi3hte beo..Swart and deork and grislich. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1020 Þe derk dede sȝe hit is demed euer

more. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 152 A wedyr so dirk and so lowd, that men supposed the Cherch should falle. 1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secrets* 100 Cloudy and dark weather. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ₱ 8 Those dark Clouds which cover the Ocean. 1870 C. F. GORDON-CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 133/2 A deep valley, with dark hills on every side.

3. Of the ordinary colour of an object: Approaching black in hue.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 6 If more derker were the lepre, and not waxed in the skynne it is a scab. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 181 If þe colour of his bodi be derk ouþer blac. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 41 And her haire were not somewhat darker than Helens 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 27 Her dark hair floating on the morning gale 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* II. 88 Two liquors, one of which has a dark and almost black colour. 1873 *Act* 36-7 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 Her name shall be marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters.

b. Of the complexion: The opposite of fair.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1009 This ladie called was Beaute..Ne she was derk ne broun, but bright. 1784 COOK *Third Voy.* v. iii. (R.) Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, Mr. Jasper is a dark man of some six-and-twenty.

c. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour: Deep in shade, absorbing more light than it reflects; the opposite of *light*. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr.* 909 The rede darke. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 11 On the dark green grass. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 148 Stem hollow.. dark mouse or almost black below. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxv, The bound of dark-brown doe. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 223 The sheep many are grey, some black, and a few of a peculiar dark buff colour. 1863 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* xvii. 163 Clad in the ordinary dark-blue drapery.

II. *fig.*

4. Characterized by absence of moral or spiritual light; evil, wicked; also, in a stronger sense, characterized by a turpitude or wickedness of sombre or unrelieved nature; foul, iniquitous, atrocious.

a 1000 *Satan* 105 (Gr.) Feond seondon reðe, dimme, and deorce. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 34 Gif þin eage .. byð deorc eall þin lichama byð þystre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 21 Alle derke deuelles aren adradde to heren it [þe name of thesus]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 63 Semende of light they werke The dedes, whiche are inward derke. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 169 My faire name .. To darke dishonours vse, thou shalt not haue. *Ibid.* v. ii. 96 Thou fond mad woman Wilt thou conceale this darke Conspiracy? 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 335 We shall find these consecrated weapons of infinite more force against the powers of the Dark Kingdom. 1738 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 28 It [gold] serves what life requires, But, dreadful too, the dark Assassin hires. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 239 Sometimes displaying the light and sometimes the dark side of their character. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 166 Associated in the public mind with the darkest and meanest vices. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xx. 216 A dark tragedy was preparing in the family of King Robert.

5. Devoid of that which brightens or cheers; gloomy, cheerless, dismal, sad.

a 1000 *Wanderer* 89 (Gr.) Se ðis deorce lif deope geondþenceþ. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 36 More darke & darke our woes. 1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. 141 Then the times were at the darkest. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) II. 5 We don't see the house is the darker for it. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 171 So much of sympathy to borrow As soothed her own dark lot. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. iv. (1866) 76 To look on the dark side of things. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xl. 90 The prospect for such an aspirant is a dark one.

b. Of a person's disposition, etc.: Gloomy, sullen, sad.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 87 The motions of his spirit are dull as night And his affections darke as Erebus. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Men of dark tempers. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 200 If in dark sullen Mood The glouting Hound refuse his wonted Meal. 1862 CARLYLE *Frdk. Gt.* (1865) III. IX. v. 178 Ah, ah, you are in low spirits, I see. We must dissipate that dark humour.

c Of the countenance: Clouded with anger or dislike, frowning.

1599 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 182 Adonis..with a heavy, dark, disliking eye..cries 'Fie, no more of love!' 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 62 Art thou not A smile amid dark frowns? 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iii. 14 The brow of the young man grew dark.

6. Obscure in meaning, hard to understand.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 71 Þauh hit on Englisch be dim and derk. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 105 Men ben blyndid bi derke speche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 279 His prophesie þat is so derk. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 Which acte..is so obscure derke and diffuse that [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALL 2 *Chron.* ix. 1 The quene of rich Arabia .. came ..to proue Salomon with darke Sentences. 1559 SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 30 This matter is .. darke, and of great difficultie to be .. playnlye discussed. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 103 The Cause is dark, and hath not been rendred by any 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Dissenter* 44 He's a little Dark in this Paragraph; but the Change of One Word will make him..Clear. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 299 These may seem far fetched illustrations, and of slight value in so dark a subject.

† **b.** Obscure in name or fame; little known or regarded. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III. ix. 83 What demest þou..is þat a dirke þing and nat noble þat is suffisaunt reuerent and myȝty. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol. A iij a, I .. darker in name, and farr vnder these men in knowledg . 1587-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1221/1 She hath made hir councell of poore, darke, beggerlie fellows

c. Obscure to 'the mind's eye', or to memory; indistinct, indiscernible.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 760 If thou destroy them not in dark obscurity. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 50 What seest thou els In the dark-backward and Abisme of Time? *a* 1800 COWPER *On Biogr. Brit.* 8 Names ignoble, born to be forgot .. dark oblivion soon absorbs them all. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. i, The verge of dark eternity.

7. Hidden from view or knowledge; concealed, secret. *To keep dark*: to keep secret (*colloq.*).

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 37 We shal expresse our darker purpose..Know, that we haue diuided In three our Kingdome. 1681 CROWNE *Hen VI*, II. 14 By your passions I read all your natures, Though you at other times can keep 'em dark. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* I, He hid himself .. kept himself dark. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxiii, She kept it dark about the young lady who was staying with her.

b. Of a person: Secret; silent as to any matter; reticent, not open, that conceals his thoughts and designs.

1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* II. i, But use such secrecy as stolen Loves should have, Be dark as the hush'd silence of the grave. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 145 He is exceedingly dark and hidden, and thoughts work in his mind deeply without communicating. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 131 And Lyttelton a dark, designing knave. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. ii. 125 The dark, ambiguous character of Ferdinand. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 380/2 Of course, I'll keep as dark about it as possible.

8. Of whom or which nothing is generally known; about whose powers, etc., the public are 'in the dark'.

Dark horse (*Racing slang*), a horse about whose racing powers little is known; hence *fig.* a candidate or competitor of whom little is known or heard, but who unexpectedly comes to the front. In *U.S. Politics*, a person not named as a candidate before a convention, who unexpectedly receives the nomination, when the convention has failed to agree upon any of the leading candidates.

1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* v. (Farmer), A dark horse, which had never been thought of .. rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 593/1 A Headship..often given by the College conclaves to a man who has judiciously kept himself dark. 1865 *Sketches from Camb.* 36 (Hoppe) Every now and then a dark horse is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. 1884 in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 472/1 A simultaneous turning toward a 'dark horse'. 1885 BRESL. HOPE in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 10/1 Two millions of dark men..whose ignorance and stupidity could hardly be grasped. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 19 June 5/4 That a dark horse is likely to come out of such a complicated situation as this is most probable. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 8 When he won the Regimental Cup with Rioter, a dark horse he had specially reserved to discomfort them. 1893 *Standard* 17 Apr. 6/6 Irish Wake, a 'dark' son of Master Kildare.

9. Not able to see; partially or totally blind; sightless. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlviii. 10 The eyen forsothe of Yrael weren derke for greet eelde, and cleerli he myȝte not se. 14.. *Stacyons of Rome* 321 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 124, I may se now þat ere was derke. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 242 So farre foorth as my dimme and darke eyesight is able to pearce. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouff. Theat. Ins.* 1098 Some there are, that cure dark sights by reason of a Cataract. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 203/1 Mr. Bathom has been totally dark for seven years. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 152 His other eye was nearly quite dark. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dark*, blind. 'Help him o'er th' road, poor lad, he's dark.'

10. Void of intellectual light, mentally or spiritually blind; unenlightened, uninformed, destitute of knowledge, ignorant.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ii. 67 Of whiche men þe corage alwey..seekeþ þe souereyne goode of alle be it so þat it be wiþ a derke memorie. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* ccIxxxviii. *Balade* i, To be examined by my rudenes all derke. *a* 1668 DENHAM (J.), The age wherein he liv'd was dark. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 22 What in me is dark Illumine, what is low raise and support. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* IV, I am not so dark neither; I am sharp, sharp as a needle. 1774 FLETCHER *Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 15 If you oppose his principles .. he supposes that you are quite dark. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office Ch.* 184 Anglican divines will consider him still dark on certain other points of Scripture doctrine. [See also *Dark Ages* in 13 c.]

¶ 11. Sometimes two or more fig. senses are combined, as in *the Dark Continent* = Africa.

1878 H. M. STANLEY (*title*), Through the Dark Continent. 1890 — (*title*), Through Darkest Africa. 1891 BOOTH (*title*), In Darkest England, and the way out.

12. quasi-*adv.* **a.** In a dark manner, darkly.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 39 Beauty .. I see no more in you Then without Candle may goe darke to bed. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Ld. John* xv, Then dark lower'd the baron's eye. 1865 *Sketches from Camb.* 36 A man may choose to run dark, and may astonish his friends in the final contest of the mathematical tripos. [Cf. *dark horse* in 8.]

13. *Comb.* **a.** adverbial, as *dark-closed, -embrowned, -flowing, -glancing, -rolling, -working*; **b.** parasynthetic, as *dark-bosomed, -browed, -coloured, -complexioned, -eyed, -haired, -hearted* (hence *-heartedness*), *-leaved, -minded, -skinned, -stemmed, -veiled, -veined*, etc.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Wks. (1718) 278 Thou [Nemesis] from *dark-clos'd Eternity .. The World's Disorders dost descry. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 813 Sables, of glossy black; and *dark-embrowned. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select.* 80 The *dark-flowing hours I breast in fear. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lix, Match me those Houries..With Spain's *dark-glancing daughters. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Guerilla Leader's Vow*, Through the *dark-rolling mists they shine. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 603 O, dark-shining dusk of night. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 337 The face before her lived, *Dark-splendid. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 99 *Darke working Sorcerers.

1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxvii, *Dark-bosom'd, glorious sea! 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 188 *Dark-browed and beautiful he stood. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 369 Whether I shall put on..my *dark-coloured suit. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. 24 A delicate, *dark-complexioned young woman. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 121 Out of season, thredding *darke ey'd night. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. xvii, And now he turned him to that dark'd-eyed slave. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxvii, Slow the *dark-fringed eyelids fall. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 2 A bright, *dark-haired young lady. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 367 In the time of our *dark-heartedness. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. II. 61 Forty *dark-hulled Locrian Barks. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Plants* V. 105 The *Dark-leaved Sallow. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 618 *Dark-minded man! 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 344 Quite wingless our desire, In sense *dark-prison'd. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. § 3 The *dark-sighted man is directed by the cleere about things visible. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3754/8 Missing .. Elizabeth Benson, dark-brown Hair'd..a little dark sighted. 1885 MARK. COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ix, The *dark-skinned Russian women had made a hero of him. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 129 Goddess of nocturnal sport, *Dark-veiled Cotytto. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 Light-vein'd Marble..*dark-vein'd, ditto.

c. Specialized comb. or phrases: **dark ages**, a term sometimes applied to the period of the Middle Ages to mark the intellectual darkness characteristic of the time; **dark box** (*Photogr.*), a box totally excluding light, used for storing plates, etc.; **dark chamber**, † (*a*) a camera obscura (*obs.*); (*b*) *Photogr.* = *dark-room*; † **dark-closet**, **dark glasses** (see quots.); **dark-house** (see 1 b); † **dark light** = DEAD-LIGHT 1; **dark-room** (*Photogr.*), a room from which all actinic rays of light are excluded, used by photographers when dealing with their sensitized plates: see also 1 b; **dark slide** (*Photogr.*), the holder for the sensitized plate; † **dark tent**, a camera obscura; **dark-well**, an arrangement in a microscope for forming a dark background to a transparent object when illuminated from above.

[1687 BURNET *Trav.* III. 11 There is an infinite number of the Writers of the "darker Ages.] 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 398 A Theatre..called so in the dark Ages, when such Names were given at random. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. § 5 Gregory I..the chief authority in the dark ages. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 558 During these, which are rightly called the Dark Ages, the clergy were supreme. 1887 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 11 Nov. 713/2 Wind them on to rollers to be put into journal bearings in a *dark box. 1726 LEONI *Designs* 3 b, Ward-robes or Cup-boards, which by a new name in the Art are called *Dark-closets. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dark glasses*, shades fitted to instruments of reflection for preventing the bright rays of the sun from hurting the eye of the observer. 1683 *Robin Conscience* 278 in *Songs Lond. Prent.* (Percy) 80 But, when the shop-folk me did spy, They drew their *dark light instantly. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 452 We..caulked the dark-lights. 1841 *Specif. Claudet's Patent* No. 9193. 3 [Red light] allows the operator to see how to perform the work without being obliged .. to remain in a *dark room. 1852 *Specif. Newton's Patent* No. 179 Apparatus for taking photographic pictures without the use of a dark room. 1883 W. K. BURTON *Mod. Photogr.* (1892) 21 To purchase a 'dark-room lamp' from a photographic apparatus dealer. 1887 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 11 Nov. 717/1 Professor Stebbing exhibited a metal *dark slide. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Dark Tent*, a Box made almost like a Desk, with Optick Glasses, to take the Prospect of any Building, Fortification, Landskip, etc. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 83 The use of a set of *dark-wells.

Dark (dāk), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **derk(e**, 5 **dirk**, 6 **darcke**, 6–7 **darke**, 6– **dark**. [f. DARK *a.*: cf. the analogy of *light* sb. and adj.]

1. Absence of light; dark state or condition; darkness, *esp.* that of night.

† *Dark of the moon*: the time near new moon when there is no moonlight: cf. *dark moon* s.v. DARK *a.* 1 c.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1431 He ladde hure bi þe derke Into his nywe werke. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1906 To seke crist in the derke with Lanternes and with fire brandes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 160 Gropyng in the darcke. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* Wks. 54 The Sunne was hid, nights darke approcht apace. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 276 If you come suddenly .. out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazeled for a time. 1651 *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 160 Gardiners and Husbandmen .. talking of the dark of the Moon. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 116 He dares not to sleep by himself or be a moment alone in the dark. 1801 tr. C. F. DAMBERGER'S *Trav. Africa* 122 If a boy is born..in the dark of the moon. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iv, To dimple in the dark of rushy coves.

b. The dark time; night; nightfall.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1079 The derke was done & the day sprange. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4773 It droȝe to þe derke. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lii. II. 73 Before we got to the foot of the mountain, which was not till after dark. 1771 E. LONG *Trial of Dog 'Porter'*, One evening after dark. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* I. 3 He quitted the keel .. just at dark. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 93 While day and dark, and dark and day went by.

c. A dark place; a place of darkness.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2361 So I wilt in the wod..Till I drogh to a derke, and the dere lost. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Elstride* ix, Like as you see in darkes, if light appeare Strayght way to that ech man directs his eye. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* I. 8 Above the Skyes they fix'd his blest abode, And from the Darks of Hell fetch'd up the God. 1883 S. LANIER *Eng. Novel* 47 (*Cent. Dict.*) Those small darks which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons.

2. *fig.* (*A leap in the dark*: see LEAP.)

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 609 To derke is turned all my lighte. *a* 1541 WYATT *Penit. Psalms* li. *The Author* iv, Light of Grace that dark of sin did hide.

3. Dark colour or shade; *spec.* in *Art*, a part of a picture in shadow, as opposed to a *light*.

1675 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 90 Ever place light against dark, and dark against light. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Painting* 112 A Picture sometimes consists of a Mass of Light.. sometimes .. of a Mass of Dark at the bottom, another Lighter above that. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Mycerinus* 119 The palm-tree plumes that roof'd With their mild dark his grassy banquet hall. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. viii. 287 His lights are not the spots, but his darks.

b. *fig.* A dark spot, a blot.

1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* I. i, Had not the poet been bribed to a modest Expression of your antic gambols in 't, Some darks had been discovered.

4. The condition of being hidden from view, obscure, or unknown; obscurity. *In the dark*: in concealment or secrecy.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlii. 127 Vice .. ever thinks in this darke, to hide her abhorred foulnesse. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 4. I am in the dark to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose.. that is in the dark. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcvi 342 *note*, Such legislation ..is usually procured in the dark and by questionable means.

† b. Obscurity of meaning. *Obs.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 175 The Threat had something of dark in it.

5. *In the dark*: in a state of ignorance; without knowledge as regards some particular fact.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 47 As to what hapned afterward, we are yet much in the dark. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 28 If here again we enquire how this is done, we are equally in the dark. 1782 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 9 Sir Humphrey, shooting in the dark, Makes answer quite beside the mark. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 185, I am entirely in the dark about the designs .. of the powers of Europe. 1802 M. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 165, I hope you will no longer keep me in the dark. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.*, June 2 We seem to be..in the dark on these..questions.

Dark (dāɹk), *v. arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4 **durk**, 4–6 **derke**, 4–7 **darke**, 5–6 **dirke**, 6 **dirk**, 6– **dark**. [f. DARK *a.*]

† 1. *intr.* To become dark; = DARKEN 1. Of the sun or moon: To suffer eclipse. *Obs.*

[*c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 175 *Crepusculum*, tweoneleoht, *uel* deorcung.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16749 (Trin.) Fro þenne hit derked til þe mone; ouer al the world wide. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, The euening begon for to dirke. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 211 In the same yere the mone derked thre tymes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 196 When the nyght darkes. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 172 Sun darks, Starres fall, the Moone doth change her hue. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. viii. 7 With the vaile and darking of the Sunne. *fig.* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 236 Vnder sleuþe darkit þe loue of holinesse.

† 2. *trans.* To make dark; = DARKEN 6. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 1417 Overcast heo is with the clouden.. Whar thurf the churchen of Engelonde idurked beoth echon. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xviii. 45 Heuenes ben derkid. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 29 b, The ayer was derked and obscured with the quarels and arowes and stones. *c* 1500 *Nut-Browne Mayd* 32 My somers day in lusty may is derked before the none. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2 What thyng hath darked this house .. me thynke they have closed up dyvers wyndowes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 730 The winged air darked with plumes. 1715 RAMSAY *Eclipse of Sun* ii, No cloud may hover in the air, To dark the medium.

b. To cloud, dim, obscure, hide (something luminous).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 406 þe sunne mai be derkkid heter bi fumes þat shal cleer þe erþe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 62 That derked the lyght of the sonne. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 269 The golden sunne doth darke ech starre. 1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* III. viii, The shadie woods seeme now my sunne to darke. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Trav.* 112 Though we wear no visor down To dark our countenance. 1850 — *Poems* II. 5 The uplands will not let it stay To dark the western sun.

† 3. To darken in shade or colour. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 The wiche clopes a derkenes of a forleten and dispised elde had duskid and dirkid. 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 Orpyment may be..darked with Oker de Luke.

† 4. To darken (the eyes or vision); to blind. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 7, I of whom þe syȝt plonged in teres was derked. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxviii, In many þe eye of intencion is dirked. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 305 Her syght should haue be derked. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, He wyll blynde thy reason & derke thy conscyence. 1653 T. WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* ix. 40 The Sun..darkes weake eyes.

† b. *intr.* To be or become blind. *Obs.*

a 1440 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* iv. 15 [MS. Bodl. 277] Heli..hise ȝen derkeden [*v.r.* dasweden], and he myȝte not se.

5. *fig.* To obscure, eclipse, cloud, dim, sully.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 20 þe wiche dignite, for þei wolde derken it wiþ medelyng of some felonye. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1544) 6 b, Process of yeres .. hath .. Derked their renoune by forgetfulnes. 1559 BP. COX in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 100 And shortly [shall] Christ Jesus be utterly forgotten, and darked as much..as in the time of Papistry. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 134 Thy wast bignes but cumbers the ground, And dirks the beauty of my blossomes rownd. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. Prol. 35 Marina gets all praises..This..darks In Philoten all graceful marks. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Ded. 4 Nor can ever that thick cloud .. dark the remembrance of your pristine Lustre. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. of Midl.* xviii, One woman is enough to dark the fairest plot that ever was planned.

† 6. *intr.* To lie in the dark, to lie hid or unseen.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25444 (Cott.) In hope i durk and daue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 17 þe child þan darked in his den dernly him one. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clii. (1495) 704 Abowte hegges lurkyth and derkyth venemouse wormes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13285 Folis .. þat heron the melody [of the Sirens]..derkon euon down on a depe slomur. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 218 Darkyng in kavys and gravys.

7. *intr.* To listen privily and insidiously. *dial.*

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss., *To dark for betts*, to hearken silently which side the opinion is of. 1825 BROCKET *N. Country Wds., Dark*, to listen with an insidious attention. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Dark*, to listen, to pry into. 'They dark and gep for all they can catch.' [Also in Glossaries of *Holderness*, *Mid-Yorks.*, *Cumbrld.*, *Lonsdale*.]

Hence **Darked** *ppl. a.*, **Darking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1050 [see 1]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Dyrked age. *a* 1541 WYATT *Compl. Absence of his Love*, My darked pangs of cloudy thoughts.

Darken (dāɹk'n), *v.* Forms: 4 **derkn-en, darkn-en, derkin**, 4–5 **durken**, 5 **dyrkyn**, 6 **dirken, -in, darcken**, 6– **darken**. [f. DARK *a.*: see -EN *suffix* 5. Cf. OHG. *tarchanjan* under DARK *a.* Not very common in ME.; in later times it has taken the place of DARK *v.*]

I. *intransitive.*

1. To grow or become dark, said *esp.* of the coming on of night. (Sometimes with *down*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24414 (Cott.) þe aier gun durken [*v.r.* to derkin] and to blak. 13.. *Thrush & Night.* 4 in *Relq. Antiq.* I. 241 The dewes darkneth in the dale. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 80 Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet..And strength of Shade contends with strength of Light. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 257 The Heaven Darkens above. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, London Suburb* (1879) 239, The chill..twilight of an Autumn day darkening down.

b. To become obscure. (With *upon*, *from*.)

1788 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 209 When yonder blue regions and all this scene darken upon me and go out. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, The vision darkens from me.

† 2. To lie dark, lie concealed; to lurk privily *after*. Cf. DARK *v.* 6. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* v, Alle dyrkyns [*v. rr.* durkene, darkis] the dere, in the dym scoghes. 1508 DUNBAR *Maryit Wem. & Wedo* 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis.

3. To become blind. *lit.* and *fig.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s. v. *Entrecharger*, My sight diminisheth, darkneth, or waxeth darke. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 149 Man .. Shrank with the plants and darkened with the night.

4. To become dark in shade or colour.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 234 The complexions of different countries .. darken in proportion to the heat of their climate. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 39 A bright angel darkening into what looks quite as much like the Devil. 1883 *Hardwicke's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 248 Such papers darken in the sun.

5. To grow clouded, gloomy, sad; *esp.* of the countenance: to become clouded with anger or other emotion.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 97 Where gay delusion darkens to despair! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, 'Do you menace me?' replied the brother, his countenance darkening. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, His displeasure seemed to increase, his brow darkened. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iii, His face darkened with some powerful emotion.

II. *transitive.*

6. To make dark, to deprive of light; to shut out or obstruct the light of. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 10 Al to-derkned is the sunne in his rising *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* (in Palsgr. 951), To darken, *obscurer*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 The heauen is seldome darkened with clowdes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 226 Whose Figure euen this instant Clowd puts on, By Darkning my cleere Sunne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 501 When Night darkens the Streets. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 15 (*Calais*), I perceived that something darken'd the passage more than myself .. it was effectually Mons. Dessein. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 295 You stood in your own light and darken'd mine. 1862 — *Idylls* Ded. 17 Like eclipse, Darkening the world. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 416 The tall pines That darken'd all the northward of her Hall. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* I. i, The veil that darkened from our sidelong glance The inexorable face.

b. *To darken* (*a person's*) *door* or *doors*: emphatic for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor); usually with negative (expressed or implied).

1729 FRANKLIN *Busy-Body* Wks. 1887 I. 341, I am afraid she would resent it so as never to darken my door again. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 237 If ever my sister Clary darkens these doors again, I never will. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 11/1 You are the first minister that ever darkened these doors. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 30 You shall pack And never more darken my doors again.

7. To deprive of sight, to make blind; *fig.* to deprive of intellectual or spiritual light.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 That he might obscure and darken all men. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* i. 21 Their follish hart hath been darkened. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxix. 23 Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 41 We shall find the understanding awfully darkned. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 115 His eyes were somewhat darkened.

8. *fig.* To make dark or obscure in meaning or intelligibility; to destroy the clearness of.

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Of Ceremonies* 38 b, They dyd more confounde, and darken, then declare Christes benefites. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxviii. 2 Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 20 You confound things together which are distinct, to the darkning of them in your understandings 1781 COWPER *Hope* 769 They speak the wisdom of the skies, Which art can only darken and disguise. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii, This belief was confused and darkened by a cross-belief.

9. *fig.* To cloud with something evil, painful, or sad; to cast a gloom or shadow over.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 119 He..that poisoneth..and seeketh to obscure and darken his estimation 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 11 Euils enow to darken all his goodness. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 41 With these forc'd thoughts, I prethee darken not The Mirth o' th' Feast. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 96 The fame of the apostles..was darkened by religious fiction. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 41 No, I will not darken your fair hopes. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 138 Domestic affliction .darkened the later years of his life

† b. To deprive (a person) of lustre or renown, to eclipse. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 24 Ambition (The Souldiers vertue) rather makes choice of losse, Then gaine which darkens him. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vii. 5 And you are darkned in this action Sir, Euen by your owne.

10. To make dark in shade or colour.

1717 POPE *Eloisa* 168 Her gloomy presence Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 16 The bridal veil Which .. darkened her dark locks. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 90 Organic matter from the lungs, when drawn through sulphuric acid, darkens it.

Darkened (dāɹk'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made dark, deprived of light. *lit.* and *fig.*

1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 97 The darken'd room. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 268 Darkened and deluded as I am. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 241 A generation of cruel and unjust and darkened spirits.

Darkener (dāɹk'nəɹ). [-ER.] One who or that which darkens.

1611 COTGR., *Noircisseur*, a blacker, darkener, obscurer. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 5 A great darkener and blemisher of the .. beauty of the mind. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1800) I. i. ii. 47 A sophister or darkener of the understanding. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xxxvii. 48 That feminine darkener of counsel.

Darkening (dāɹk'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of making or becoming dark.

1584 *Bagford Coll.* No. 81 lf. 80 A great and totall Eclipse, or darkenyng of the Moone vnto xvi. poyntes. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 348 Necessity can do much to the darkening of the understanding. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 144 The .. darkening or blackening of the glands.

2. Nightfall, dusk. *Sc.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, It's near the darkening, sir. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 296 The cock is shut up..from darkening till after our breakfast.

Da'rkening, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] Becoming or making dark.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 213 A lonely cave with dark'ning lawrels covered o'er. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC 280 To try an application of the darkening apparatus to another part of the telescope. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 6 Peaks .. still darker than the darkening sky.

Darkey: see DARKY.

Darkful (dāɹkfŭl), *a. rare.* [OE. *deorcfull*, f. *deorc* adj. DARK: see -FUL.] Full of darkness.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxi. (1889) 187 Eall lichama þin deorcfull byð. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi 23 Ȝif thyn eiȝe be weyward, al thi body shal be derkful. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1182 The nycht was myrk, our drayff the dyrkfull chance. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 19 Pagans have a darkful night. 1875 M'CLELLAN *New Test.* 390 The horrible degradation of mankind to a darkful existence.

† **Da'rkhede, derkhede.** *Obs.* Also **durchede.** [f. DARK *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Darkness.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 560 Poru al þe middelerd derkhede þer was inou. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 37 Al o tide of the dai we were in durchede.

Darkish (dāɹkiš), *a.* [f. DARK *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dark: **a.** through absence of light.

1557 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* ii, The dayes more darkishe are. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) I. 56 We drank pretty hard .. till it began to be darkish. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 178 The passages are narrow .. and darkish. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxvi. 29 A state of darkish twilight.

b. in shade or colour.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxiii. (1495) 877 Matrie that is dymme and derkysshe and vnpure. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 124 The..Colour ..is of a darkish deepe redde. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 6 Their hair is lank, coarse, and darkish. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 197 A scarlet ribbon, with a darkish band across it.

Hence **Da'rkishness**, darkish quality or state.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xc. 556 God held them in darkishnes, giuing them but a small tast of his Grace.

Da'rk-la'ntern. A lantern with a slide or arrangement by which the light can be concealed.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 45 The pillar of the cloud, the first and perfect pattern of a dark-lantern. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* 27 Vaux is Vaux though he carry a Dark-lanthorn and wear a Vizard. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, Simon Glover..now came to the door with a dark-lantern in his hand.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Dark-Lanthorn*, the Servant or Agent that Receives the Bribe (at Court).

Darkle (dāˑɹk'l), *v.* [A modern word, evolved out of the adverb *darkling* analysed as a pple. Probably some parallelism to *sparkling* has been supposed. See next.]

1. *intr.* To lie darkling; to show itself darkly.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xlix, The night..darkled o'er the faces pale And the dim desolate deep. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxxv, The Founder's Tomb..darkles and shines with the most wonderful shadows and lights. 1885 *Century Mag.* 539 The..fountain..whose statues and bas-reliefs darkled above and around a silent pool.

b. To lie in the dark, conceal oneself.

1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* viii, I remember half-a-dozen men darkling in an alley.

2. To grow dark.

1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. ci, Her cheek began to flush, her eyes to sparkle, And her proud brow's blue veins to swell and darkle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 330 Cold and grey, And darkling fast, the waste before her lay. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* ix 129 The houses darkled away into the gloom of the country.

b. Of the countenance, etc.: To become dark with anger, scorn, etc.

1800 MOORE *Ode to Anacreon* xvii. Note 7 Now with angry scorn you darkle, Now with tender anguish sparkle. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxvi. (D.), His honest brows darkling as he looked towards me. 1886 *Illust. Lond. News* Summer No. 19/2 Peltzer darkling at him with a wicked grin.

3. *trans.* To render dark or obscure.

1884 [see DARKLING B. 3]. 1893 *National Observer* 25 Feb. 370/2 The dramatist..whose province it is to darkle and obscure.

Daˑrkless, *a. nonce-wd.* Free from darkness.

1888 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 5/1 In summer time the 'darkless nights' are enchanting.

Darkling (dāˑɹkliŋ), *adv.* and *a.* [ME. *darkeling*, f. DARK *a.* + -LING, adverbial formative: cf. *back-ling, flat-ling, grove-ling, half-ling.*]

A. *adv.* In the dark; in darkness. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 21 She wolde not come in mennis chaumbres bi night derkelyng withoute candelle. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1662) 379 He came darkeling into his chamber. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 86 O wilt thou darkling leaue me? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 Our lamps..at last go out, and leave us darkling. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 39 The wakeful Bird Sings darkling, and in shadiest Covert hid Tunes her nocturnal Note. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 ¶ 7 Darkling and tir'd we shall the Marshes tread. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxvi, Wilfrid is..destined, darkling, to pursue Ambition's maze by Oswald's clue. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 732 He..darkling felt the sculptured ornament.

B. *pres. pple.* and *a.* [the ending being confounded with the *-ing* of participles.]

1. Being, taking place, going on, proceeding, etc. in the dark.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Upon Riddles* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) V. 64 Ye writers..O spare your darkling labours! 1794 HURDIS *Tears Affect.* 58 Which soars aloft In the first glimpse of morning, and performs A darkling anthem at the gates of Heav'n. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* x. 285 A single word from God..is worth a world of darkling speculations. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xx, Here like darkling nightingales they sit. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xvi. 286 The mother and son hurried on upon their darkling journey.

2. Characterized by darkness; lying in darkness; showing itself darkly; darksome, obscure.

1739 P. WHITEHEAD *Manners* 3 A doleful tenant of the darkling Cell. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* ii, And by the darkling forest-paths the Gods Follow'd. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 20 Another..brook that breaks out from its darkling bed beneath dwarf willows.

fig. 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply to Age of Reason, Part II*, 24 To let the sun of your intellect shine out..for the illumination of us darkling mortals. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xiv, Darkling was the sense; the phrase And language those of other days. 1878 WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xix. 257 Some darkling sensation of pleasure or pain.

3. Darkening; obscuring.

1884 LOWELL *Poems, To Holmes*, As many poets with their rhymes Oblivion's darkling dust o'erwhelms.

4. **Darkling-beetle**, a black beetle, *Blaps mortisaga*, living in dark places, as cellars, etc.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 335 Mr. Baker..kept a darkling beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*) alive for three years without food of any kind. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl Anat.* II. 863/2 The fifth section..includes..the darkling-beetles.

Daˑrkling, *sb. nonce-wd.* [See -LING.] A child of darkness; one dark in nature or character.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 629 (*MS.*) I'll catch Th' impetuous darkling [i.e. Cain] at his first recoil, And temporize his hatred to my wish! *Ibid.* I. 175 The morning..brought his darkling to the field.

Daˑrklings, *adv. rare.* [f. DARKLING *adv.*, with adverbial genitive: cf. *backward, -wards*, etc.] In the dark; = DARKLING *adv.*

a 1656 BP. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VII. 344 (D.) Idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go darklings to bed. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xi, To the kiln she goes then, An' darklins grapit for the bauks. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 11 A kind of pantomime..done darklings in a lawyer's back shop.

b. *At darklins* is used dialectally.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 282, I wonder you're not scared to be with her by your sen at darklins.

†**Daˑrklong**, *adv.*, obs. variant of DARKLING. [Cf. *headlong, sidelong.*]

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) M vj a, The two arose and wente to bed darkelong. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 258 b, Darkelong without al pompe and ceremonies, buryed in a dunghil. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xiv. 112 Sometimes he went dark-long and without Light.

Darkly (dāˑɹkli), *adv.* [f. DARK *a.* + -LY². OE. had *deorclice*; but the word appears to have been formed anew in ME.] In a dark manner or way. In OE. known only in the *fig.* sense 'darkly in a moral sense, horridly, foully'.

c 1000 *Gloss. Prudent.* 142 *Tetrum*, deorclice.

1. In the dark; in secrecy, secretly.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xliii, When I sleep, in dreams they [my eyes] look on thee, And darkly bright are bright in dark directed. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 13, I will tell you a thing, but you shall let it dwell darkly with you. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 223 Bradwardin lieth buried in the South wall, somewhat darkly. *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolmaster* vi, Tame familiar fowls..sit darkly squatting.

2. With a dark or sombre hue.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIV. ii, On his noddle darkely flamyng Was set Saturne. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 139 Melt it not, onely let it darkly glow. 1794 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* viii, How darkly o'er yon far-off mountain frowns The gather'd tempest! *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Modern Greece*, The river's darkly-rolling wave. 1843 MRS. BROWNING *To Flush* iii, Darkly brown thy body is.

3. In a gloomy, frowning, ominous manner.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 175 How darkly, and how deadly dost thou speake! 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. i. 4 My starres shine darkely ouer me. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. ix, His frown of hatred darkly fell. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1851) I. v. 76 The men of iron shook their heads and frowned so darkly, that the revellers looked up.

4. In an obscure, vague, or mysterious manner.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 372 Where dowel is, or dobet derkelich ȝe shewen. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 53, I..will speke..so derkly that they shul not vndirstonde what I sey. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 213 This booke was..written of sett purpose very darkely 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 151 Darkly-worded spells. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 3 Because he spoke so darkly, men listened all the more eagerly.

5. With obscure vision; dimly, blindly.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lvii. (1869) 98 Sum time thou shalt se me thikkeliche and derkliche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we se and knowe god but confusely or derkly, as it were by a glasse. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 4 A being darkly wise, and rudely great. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 427 Are not we..seeking to discover that which Socrates in a glass darkly foresaw?

Daˑrkly, *a. rare.* [-LY¹; cf. *sickly.*] Dark-looking, somewhat dark.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 52 Sweet tiny flower of darkly hue.

Daˑrkmans. *Thieves' cant.* [f. DARK *a.*: the second element occurs also in *crackmans* a hedge, *lightmans* the day, etc.] The night.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85, I couched a hogshead in a Skypper this darkemans. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 216 With all whom I'le tumble this next darkmans in the strommel. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Darkmans-Budge*..one that slides into a House in the Dusk, to let in..Rogues to rob. 1737 *Bacchus & Venus*, Each Darkmans I pass in an old shady Grove. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, Men were men then, and fought other in the open field, and there was nae milling in the darkmans.

Darkness (dāˑɹknės). [OE. *deorcnes, -nys*, f. *deorc* DARK *a.* + *-nes, -nis, -nys*, -NESS.] The quality or state of being dark.

1. Absence or want of light (total or partial).

a 1050 *De Vitiis* in *Liber Scintill.* (1889) 228 On þyssere swa micelre deorcnysse. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1706 Another peyne they shull have of derknes. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 95 (MS. Gg) And clothede was the flour..ffor derknesse of the nyht. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dyrkenesse, *obscuritas.* 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 50 Bytwene the shynynge lyght and black derknes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 63 No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 188 An aperture through which the darkness of the chasm was rendered visible.

2. The quality of being dark in shade or colour.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 Þe wiche cloþes a darkenes of a forleten and dispised elde had[de] duskid and dirked. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lix. (1859) 57 The fyre taketh smoke and derkenesse of the mater to whiche he is conioyned. 1818 SHELLEY *Laon* XII. xxiii. 7 The glossy darkness of her streaming hair. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 3 Darkness mingled with colour gives the delight of its depth and power.

3. Want of sight; blindness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 272 Ende I wil as Edippe in derknesse My sorowfull liff. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 6 The litle filmes that go over the eyes, wherof darknes doth rise. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 70 His eyes, before they had their will, Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head.

4. *fig.* a. The want of spiritual or intellectual light; esp. common in biblical imagery.

Kingdom, power of darkness: the empire of evil. *Prince of darkness*: Satan.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17881 (Trin.) Þo folk in dedly derkenes stad Þis grete liȝt made hem glad. 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* i. 13 The which delyuerde vs fro the power of derknisses. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 The prynce of derknes..our goostly ennemy the deuyll. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* 15 All that lyue in ignoraunce are called darknesse. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 140 A second famous Leader under the Prince of Darknesse. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 The Darkness and Superstition of later Ages. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 6 The powers of darkness ..concur..in misleading. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 229 They [the clergy] were..the incarnation of the average darkness of the hour.

b. Absence of the 'light' of life; death.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* x. 21 Befor that Y go..to the derk lond, and hilid with the derkness of deth. 1535 COVERD. *Job* x. 21 To that londe of darcknesse & shadowe of death. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 14 If I must die, I will encounter darknesse as a bride, And hugge it in mine armes. *Mod.* The darkness of the tomb.

5. Gloom of sorrow, trouble, or distress.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 142 There is some darkness happened betwixt the two favourites. 1811 SHELLEY *Bigotry's Victim* iii. 7 The darkness of deepest dismay.

6. A condition or environment which conceals from sight, observation, or knowledge; obscurity; concealment, secrecy.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 27 That thing that Y say to ȝou in dercnessis, saye ȝee in the liȝt. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The vaile of darcknes of the vsurped power..of the see and bishoppes of Rome. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 156 To vnfold, though lately we intended To keepe in darkenesse, what occasion now Reueales. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) 'To the Author', Truth's still in darkness undiscovered. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 253, I found the question wrapped in darkness. 1889 J. CORBETT *Monk* xiii. 191 This formidable figure that had arisen so suddenly and with such mystery, this man of darkness [Monk].

7. Obscurity of meaning.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 165 Poeticall Clerkes..delightyng muche in their owne darckenesse. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 156 The vse of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salustes roughnes and darknesse. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Apt to occasion much darknesse and difficulty in our enquiries into the things themselves. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 279 He preached and prayed often himself, but with so peculiar a darkness.

†**Daˑrkship.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See -SHIP.] The personality of one who is dark.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. 7 That his Darkship [*i.e.* a devil] was unable To terrify an English Rabble.

Darksome (dāˑɹksŏm), *a.* [f. DARK *sb.* + -SOME: cf. *toilsome.*]

1. Characterized (more or less) by darkness; somewhat dark or gloomy. Now chiefly a poetic synonym of *dark*, of vaguer connotation.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Darkesome, *tenebreux.* 1549 62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cxxxvi. 9 And Starres that doe appeare To guide the darksome night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 973 By constraint Wandring this darksome desart. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 357 She seeks the Ship's deep darksom Hold below. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Sick King Bokhara*, Alone and in a darksome place Under some mulberry-trees I found A little pool.

2. Somewhat dark in shade or colour; sombre.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 He hath a little haire on his vpper lip..of a darksom color. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 185 A darksom Cloud of Locusts swarming down. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 56 With pine and cedar spreading wide Their darksome boughs on every side. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. i. 2 Darksome clump, and antique tower.

3. *fig.* a. Characterized by obscurity of meaning.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 1 To the Fathers of olde tyme, Daniels vision seemed moste darkesome. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. Prol., Whose words were short, and darksome was their sense. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 Paracelsus and some darksome authors of Magic. 1838 C. SUMNER *Mem. & Lett.* (1878) I. 379 The darksome notes and memoranda which he made on the margin of the volumes he read.

b. Characterized by gloom, sadness, or cheerlessness.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* ii. 24 All my darksome doubtings fled away. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 109 It is a darksome Passion. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 His darksome, drudging childhood and youth. *a* 1845 HOOD *Two Swans* iv, In darksome fears They weep and pine away.

c. Morally of dark character.

1880 MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxvii. 532 Some rather darksome vices..prove their existence in the character.

Hence **Daˑrksomeness**, darkness, obscurity.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 12 Darksomnesse of water. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xlii. 248 Let vs not charge it [God's truth] with darksomenesse. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. 495/2 The Darksomness of the Night.

Darky, darkey (dāˑɹki). [f. DARK *a.* + -Y, dim. and appellative: cf. BLACKY.]

1. The night. *slang.*

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 124 (Farmer) Bless your eyes and limbs..I don't come here every darkey. 1836 R. BURROWES *Death of Socrates* in *Rel. Father Prout* (1860) 269 Then at darkey we waked him in clover.

2. A dark-lantern. *slang.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Darky*, a dark lanthorn. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, 'Crape, keys, centre-bits, darkies—nothing forgotten?' inquired Toby.

3. A negro, a blacky. *colloq.* Also *attrib.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 129 The darkey tried to butt him. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 132 The manners of a corn-field darky. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 246 A coffin of curious darkey workmanship.

4. A blind man. *dial.*

1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 144 A darky glaum'd her by the hip.

Darling (dāˑɹliŋ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1-3 **deorling**, (1 **dior-, dir-, dyrling**), 1-6 **derling**, (4-6 **derlinge, -yng(e)**, 2-4 **durling, -yng**, 5-6 **darlyng(e**, 6 **darlinge**, 6- **darling**; also 3 **deoreling**, 3-6 **dereling, -yng**, 4-6 **deer(e)ling, -yng**, 6-8 **dearling**, (6 **-inge, -yng(e)**). [OE. *déorling, díerling*, deriv. of *déor* DEAR: see -LING. Thence ME. *dereling, derling*, which subseq. became *darling*, as usual with *er* followed by a consonant; but the analytical *dere-ling, dear-ling* also continued in partial use till the 18th c. or later, as a dialectal or nonce-form.]

1. A person who is very dear to another; the object of a person's love; one dearly loved. Commonly used as a term of endearing address.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 Se godcunda anweald xefriþode his diorlingas [*v.r.* deorlingas]. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* l. 393 Bi Dauide ðæm Godes dirlinge. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 58 (Bosw.) Iohannes se Godspellere, Cristes dyrling. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 385 Crist scal one beon inou alle his durlinges. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1538 Sweting welcome ! Mi derworþe derling. 1388 Wyclif *Song Sol.* i. 13 My derlyng is to me a cluster of cipre tre. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Plays* III. 372 And now farewell my darling deere. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 65 It is better to be An olde mans derlyng, than a yong mans werlyng. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 63 Flee, fle, my sweet darling. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* v. 110 While on her Dearling's Bed her Mother sate. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau.* 272 The idol of my youth, The darling of my manhood. 1859 — *Merlin & V.* 395 Answer, darling, answer, no.

†**b.** A favourite, a minion. *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 ȝif ðe licode his dysiȝ.. swa wel swa his dyseȝum deorlingum dyde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3442 An ald derling of Darius was duke made of pers. 1530 Palsgr. 213/1 Derlyng, a man, *mignon.* 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 219 The Quenes dearlynge William Duke of Suffolke. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* E viij, The king..had like to haue marred al, by lauishing out a word hereof to one of hys deerelyngs. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), She became the darling of the princess.

c. The favourite in a family, etc.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 50 Knoute of his body gate sonnes þre..Knoute lufed [Harald] best, he was his derlyng. 1675 *Art Contentm.* iv. § 9 The most discountenanc'd child oft makes better proof, than the dearling. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* iii. ii, John was the darling ! He had all the good bits.

d. One meet to be much loved, a lovable creature, a 'pet'.

1799 Southey *King of Crocodiles* ii, Six young Princes, darlings all, Were missing. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) iii. 23 His duty towards those innocent darlings. 1864 Kingsley in *Life* xxi. (1879) II. 173 With every flock of sheep and girls are one or two enormous mastiffs.. They are great darlings, and necessary against bear and wolf.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** of persons, as *the darling of the people*, etc.

c 1205 Lay. 6316 Alfred þe king, Englelondes deorling. *Ibid.* 25576 Þa spac Angel þe king, Scottene deorling. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 Wantons and derelynges of fortune. 1615 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 36 Augustus Cæsar, when he was a dearling of the Senate. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* (1640) 1 A prince so good, that he was styled the Darling of mankind. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 193 Fortune turns..every thing to the advantage of her Darlings. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 508 Henry V was, as he deserved to be, the darling of the nation.

b. of things.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 25 Loue is goddis owne derlinge. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 303 Where God is, there also is Patience his derling which he nourisheth. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iv. 66 Take heede on't, Make it a Darling, like your precious eye. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* Pref. 1 Then Oratory became their darling. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 67 Trade, that pride and darling of our Ocean.

†**3.** A name for a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 101 The best Apples ..are Pepins, Costards..Darlings, and such other.

4. *Comb.*, as *darling-like* adj. (*nonce-wd.*).

1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 835 Her figure ? somewhat small and darlinglike.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of *sb.*] Dearly loved, very dear; best-loved, favourite. **a.** of persons.

[1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lxxii, Dyane derlyng pale as any leade.] 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. Prol. v, Dred infant, Venus dearling dove. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 373 His darling Sons. 1736 W. Thompson *Epithalamium* xiv. 9 Our dearling prince. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 246 My darling little Cyclops. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xxxii, My unchanged love is with my darling child.

b. of things.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xviii. 3 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 64 To acknowledge my darling faults. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Marcus* i. 7 Philosophy was his darling Study. 1799 Coleridge *Devil's Thoughts* vi, The Devil did grin, for his darling sin Is pride that apes humility. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 101 A few enthusiasts..were bent on pursuing..their darling phantom of a republic.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Da'rling** *v. trans.*, to address as 'darling'; **Da'rlingly** *adv.*; **Da'rlingness.**

1888 Lady V. Sandars *Bitter Repent.* III. ii. 25 They still darlinged and deared each other as heretofore, especially in the presence of others. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1600 Writing letters daily, duly read As darlingly she hands them to myself. 1875 — *Aristoph. Apol.* Wks. XIII. 30 Right they named you .. some rich name .. Kallistion ? Phabion for the darlingness ?

Darlooch, var. of Dorlach.

Darn (dān), *v.* Forms: 7–8 **dern, dearn,** 7– **darn**; 9 *Sc.* **dern.** [Derivation unknown.

The verb appears about 1600, and becomes at once quite common: it may be that this particular way of repairing a hole or rent was then introduced. The form suggests relationship to Dern (later *darn*) secret, hidden, and its verb *dern, darn* to conceal, put out of sight; but satisfactory connecting links between the two have not yet been found. On the other hand the Celtic derivation suggested by Wedgwood is absolutely inadmissible. Welsh *darn* 'piece, fragment' has no association with darning or mending in any way, and the sense 'patch' given by Owen Pughe is correct only in the sense that a 'piece' may be used to patch. The Welsh *darnio hosan* would mean 'to cut a stocking to pieces' (with a knife); 'to darn a stocking' is *creithio hosan.* (D. Silvan Evans, and Prof. Rhŷs.)

trans. To mend (clothes, etc., *esp.* stockings) by filling-in a hole or rent with yarn or thread interwoven so as to form a kind of texture. (This is done with a *darning-needle.*)

c 1600 *Q. Eliz. Househ. Bk.* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 294 The Serjant hath for his fee, all the coverpannes, drinking towells, and other linen clothe .. that are darned. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 783 (R.) For spinning, weaving, derning and drawing up a rent. 1611 Cotgr., *Rentraire* .. to draw, dearne, or sow vp a rent in a garment. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3303/4 Breeches darned with Worsted at the Knees. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Four Pair of Silk-Stockings curiously derned. 1836 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 63 The holes in the stair-carpet all darned. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II. iii. (1883) 135 His grey stockings were darned with blue worsted.

absol. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 233, I can sow plain-work, I can darn and stitch. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 18 The machine is not yet invented which can patch or darn.

fig. 1641 Milton *Church Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 To dearn up the rents of schisme by calling a councell.

b. To thread one's way in and out between obstacles.

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* No. 897. 9/1 Lithe bodies .. darning themselves out and in of the many-coloured seething crowd.

Darn, *sb.* [f. Darn *v.*] The act or result of darning; a hole or rent mended by darning.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5868/9, 1..Muslin Apron, with a large Darn in the Bottom. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 40 Then she'd..wash my linen, or put a patch here and a darn there. 1879 Miss Bird *Rocky Mount.* I. 245 One pair of stockings, such a mass of darns that hardly a trace of the original wool remains.

Darn, var. of Dern *a.* and *v.*

Darn, Darnation, Darned, perversions of Damn, Damnation, Damned, in profane use. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 29, I guess they are pretty considerable superfine darned fools. *Ibid.* (1872) 92 Darn it all, it fairly makes my dander rise. 1844 *John Chawbacon* ii. in Halliwell *Dict.* (1865) I. p. xv, I'll be darn'd if I know. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* I. xiii, Ef you're arter folks o' gumption, You've a darned long row to hoe. 1861 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* vi. (D.), My boy..was lost in a typhoon in the China sea; darn they lousy typhoons !

Darned (dānd), *ppl. a.* [f. Darn *v.*1] Mended by darning.

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1019 Peec'd, and neatly dearned. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* iv, A suit of thread-bare black, with darned cotton stockings. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. 137 A piece of darned and faded tapestry.

Darnel (dā·rnĕl). Forms: 4–5 **dernel,** 5 **dernal, -eil, darnelle, -ylle, -ail,** 6 **dernell, (dernolde),** 6–7 **darnell, -all,** 4– **darnel.** [Occurs also in the Walloon dialect of Rouchy, '*darnelle*, ivraie, *lolium temulentum*'; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A deleterious grass, *Lolium temulentum*, which in some countries grows as a weed among corn.

Known first as the English name for the *lolium* of the Vulgate: see Cockle *sb.*1 2. The grass is now rare in England, but appears to have been much more common formerly when seed-corn was largely imported from the Mediterranean regions, where the weed abounds. It is now held to be deleterious only when infested by ergot, to which it is particularly liable.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 145 Than com his fa, and seu riht thare Darnel, that es an iuel wede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1138 (Fairf.) Þi quete darnel [*Cott., Gött.* zizanny, *Trin.* cokul] sal hit be. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xiii. 25. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 119 Dernel, a wede, *sizania, lollium.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Dernolde groweth vp streyght lyke an hye grasse, and hath longe sedes on eyther syde the stert. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 5 b, Some darnell is crepte in amongest the good corne. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv. iv. 5. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 56 Oats and Darnel choak the rising Corn. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 10 Darnel is a rampant Weed and grows much among some Barley, especially in the bad Husbandman's Ground. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 106 Externally applied, darnel is said to produce anodyne properties. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 3 Then let wise Nature work her will And on my clay her darnels grow.

b. Sometimes used as a book-name of the genus *Lolium. Red darnel*: Rye-grass, *L. perenne.*

1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 109 There is a kind of darnel, called *lolium murinum.* 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 143 Lolium or Darnel, has a one-leaved involucre containing one flower only.

2. Loosely 'applied to *Papaver Rhœas*, or some other corn-field poppy' (Britten & Holland).

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xv. (R.), The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle and gold.

3. *fig.* Cf. Cockle, Tares.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 216 Nor of thy tounge be nat rekkelees, Uttre nevir no darnel with good corn. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 501 The detestable darnel of desperation. 1590 H. Barrow *Brief Discov.* 3 [Satan] sowing his darnel of errors and tares of discord amongst them. *a* 1640 J. Ball *Answ. to Cas* ii. (1642) 12 A graine of good corne in a great deale of darnell.

attrib. 1868 Lowell *Under Willows* vi, No darnel fancy Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields.

4. *attrib.*, and *Comb.*, as *darnel-like* adj.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 144 Darnell floure laid too, with Oxymell, cureth the gout. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 73, I dizzy am as fed with Darnall seede. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 511 *Festuca loliacea*, or darnel-like fescue.

Darner (dā·rnəɹ). [-er.]

1. One who darns.

1611 Cotgr., *Rentraieur*, a Seamster..or Dearner. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 149 The humble stocking-darner. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* III. 177 He took [the veil] forth from the shop, and gave it to the darner.

2. A darning-needle.

1882 in Caulfield & Saward *Dict. Needlework.*

Darnex, darnick, obs. forms of Dornick.

Darning (dā·rnin), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action or process of filling up a hole in a fabric with thread or yarn in interwoven stitches; the result of such mending.

1611 Cotgr., *Rentraicture*..a dearning. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5868/9, 1 long Muslin Apron .. the middle flourished with Sprigs of true Darning. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* I. 211 Charity usually did her darnings and mendings in her own apartment. 1886 B. C. Saward in *Housewife* I. iv. 109/1 To understand grafting, patching, Swiss darning, ladder darning, and corner darning, as well as plain darning.

b. *fig.* (='Threading' one's way in and out.)

1881 Mrs. Holman Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 114 Phœbe..made her way by a darning process up to..the official dignitary.

2. Articles darned or to be darned.

Mod. The week's darning lay on the table.

3. *Comb.*, as *darning-work*; **darning-ball, -last,** an egg-shaped or spherical piece of wood, ivory or other hard substance, over which a fabric is stretched while being darned; **darning-needle,** a long and stout needle used in darning; **darning-stitch,** a stitch used in darning which imitates the texture of the fabric darned.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 265 The gouty joints and darning-work..by which, complicated periods are so curiously strung, or hook'd on, one to another. 1848 Hon. Smith *Idler upon town* 54 This case .. containing two bodkins and a darning needle.

Darnix, darnock, obs. forms of Dornick.

Daroga, darogha (dărō·ugă). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 **daruga, derega, droga, droger,** 7–8 **deroga,** 8 **darouga.** [a. Pers. and Urdū داروغه *dārōghah*, contr. درؤغه *drōghah* governor, overseer.]

A governor, superintendent, chief officer, head of police or excise. Under the Mongols, the Governor of a province or city, but in later times gradually degraded.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 132 The Daraguad in person came. 1668 J. Davis tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 232 The Baily, or Judge of the City, whom they call Daroga. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. ii 413 Orders being given to the darougas, not to let any one pass. 1815 Elphinstone *Caubul* (1842) II. 265 The Darogha of the Bazars fixed prices, and superintends weights and measures. 1892 *Daily News* 19 July 7/3 The official .. sent it off to Gwalior by a daroga.

Darr, obs. form of Dare *v.*1

Darraign, -rain(e, -rayne, -rein(e, -reyne, etc., var. of Deraign *Obs.*

†**Darrein,** *a. Old Law.* [a. OF. *darrain, derrein* (still in various F. dialects *dérain, darain,* etc. = F. *dernier*):—late L. **de-retrānus* hinder, f. *de retro* (whence F. *derrière*) behind.]

Last, ultimate, final; = Dernier. *Darrein pre sentment*: the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice (as a proof of the right to present): see quot. 1760. *Darrein resort*: = *dernier ressort.*

[1292 Britton iv. i, De assise de Dreyn Present. *Ibid.* iv. xii. § 5 Si le derreyn verdit soit contrarie al premer.] 1555 *Act* 1 *Mary* and Sess. c. 5 Any writ of assise of darren presentment. 1672 W. de Britaine *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 9 War is the darrein resort of every wise and good Prince. 1760 Burn *Eccl. Law* I. 26 Darrein presentment is a writ which lieth, where a man or his ancestor hath presented a clerk to a church, and afterwards (the church becoming void by the death of the said clerk or otherwise) a stranger presenteth his clerk to the same church, in disturbance of him who had last .. presented. 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, c. 27 § 36 And be it further enacted, That no .. Writ of Assize of novel disseisin..Darrein presentment..or Mort d'ancestor..shall be brought after the Thirty-first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Darse, obs. var. of Dace, a fish.

Darst(e, obs. pa. indic. of Dare *v.*1

Dart (dāt), *sb.* Also 4–6 **darte,** 7 *Sc.* **dairt.** [a. OF. *dart*, accus. of *darz, dars*, in 15th c. *dard* = Pr. *dart*, Sp. and It. *dardo.*]

1. A pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand; a light spear or javelin; also applied to pointed missiles in general, including arrows, etc.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3488 Launces, swerdes, and dartes. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 178 A darte was schot to hem, bot non wist who it schete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10548 Parys cast at the kyng .. þre darttes. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxvi. 18 As one shuteth deadly arowes and dartes. 1668 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. 156 They use no other Arms than the Dart, (which they cast dexterously). 1718 Pope *Iliad* iv. 511 The sounding darts in iron tempests flew. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 7 After a short siege, he was killed by a dart from an engine.

b. *fig.*

1382 Wyclif *Eph.* vi. 16 The firy dartis of the worste enmye. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xli. i, Deth with his darte arest me sodenly. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 The too parching Darts of the Sun. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 231 Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 259 The lightning's vivid dart.

c. *transf.* A kind of eel-spear (see quot. 1883); a needle-shaped piece of caustic used in surgery; † a representation of a dart or arrow used to mark direction on a drawing, etc. (*obs.*); the tongue or spear of flame produced by a blowpipe.

1764 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1432. 9 The direction of motion of these..wheels is shown by the darts. 1816 Accum

Chem. Tests (1818) 174 Expose it to the flame of a blowpipe dart **1876** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV 80 Darts of equal parts of iodine and iodide of potassium prepared with dextrine and made as fine as Carlsbad needles, are used .. with success in the treatment of hypertrophied tonsils. **1883** G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 244 The spear in use on the Ant and Thurne is the dart, and is made with a cross-piece, with barbed spikes set in it like the teeth of a rake.

2. *Zool.* An organ resembling a dart: *spec.* **a.** The sting of a venomous insect, scorpion, etc., or that part which pierces the skin. **b.** A dart-like organ in some gastropods, having an excitatory function (see *dart-sac* in 8).

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 163 The Sting of a Bee I could most plainly perceive .to contain in it, both a Sword or Dart, and the poisonous liquor that causes the pain. **1768** Beattie *Minstr.* I. x, It poisons like a scorpion's dart. **1860** Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* xx, His [a demon's] scaly tail, with a poisonous dart at the end of it! **1861** Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 84 Their [snails'] generative organs .. contain a copulative pouch, the dart enclosed in a sac. **1888** Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 118. *Ibid.* 481 Some *Pulmonata* and certain species of *Doris* possess a dart, attached in the former to the female, in the latter to the male, duct.

3. *Dress-making.* A seam joining the two edges left by cutting a gore in any stuff.

1884 *Dress Cutting Assoc. Circular*, To sew the Darts (or Breast Plaits) commence at the top, holding both edges even for one inch. **1893** *Weldon's Ladies' Jrnl.* XIV. 252/3 The shape is fitted with hip darts.

4. A name for the snake-like lizards of the genus *Acontias* (formerly supposed to be venomous serpents) from their habit of darting upon their prey; = *dart-serpent, -snake* (see 8).

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Tiro*, a caste, dart, also a serpent called a dart .. *Acontias*. **1607** Topsell *Serpents* (1608) 696. **1635** Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 440 The Dart taketh his name from his swift darting or leaping upon a man to wound and kill him.

† **5.** The fish otherwise called Dace or Dare.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of..good Nourishment

b. Short for *dart-moth*: see 8.

6. [f. the vb.] The act of darting; a sudden rapid motion.

1721 R. Bradley *Wks. Nat.* 71 The first Dart they make at any thing. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 306 A bird made a sudden dart from the air upon it. **1867** Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. li. 87 She rose quickly and prepared herself for a dart at the door.

b. The act of casting a dart or pointed missile; the range within which it may be thrown.

1839 T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 180 With their harpoons held above their heads ready for the dart. *Ibid.* 182 The whale continuing to descend the moment either of the boats got within dart of him

7. *Australian slang.* Plan, aim, scheme.

1887 Farrell *How he died* 20 Whose 'dart' was to appear the justest steward that ever hiked a plate round **1889** Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 29 The great dart is to keep the young stock away from their mothers until they forget one another. **1890** *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/2 When I told them of my 'dart' some were contemptuous.

8. *Comb.*, as *dart-caster*; *dart-holding, -shaped, -wounded* adjs.; **dart-moth**, a moth of the genus *Agrotis*, so called from a mark on the fore wing; **dart-sac**, a hollow structure connected with the generative organs of some gastropods, from which the darts (2 b) are ejected; **dart-serpent, dart-snake**, a snake-like lizard of the genus *Acontias* (= Dart 4).

1550 Nicolls *Thucyd.* 118 (R.) A certaine nomber of slingers and *dart-casters. **1647** H. More *Song of Soul* III. lxviii, No fear of Death's *dart-holding hand. **1819** G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* Index, *Dart-moths. **1848** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 329 *Agrotis segetum* (the Dart Moth), and *Agrotis exclamationis* (the Heart and Dart Moth). **1870** Rolleston *Anim. Life* 49 A cylindrical hollow muscular organ, the *dart-sac. **1607** Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 697 Suddenly there came one of these *Dart-serpents out of the tree, and wounded him. **1745** P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 338 (*C. Good Hope*) The Eye-Serpent .. is also call'd sometimes the *Dart-Serpent*, from its darting or shooting himself forward with great swiftness. **1835-6** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 203/1 *Dart-shaped mandibles. **1688** J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 135 This I think may be referred to the *Dart-Snakes. **1843** J. Dayman tr. *Dante's Inferno* xxiv. 154 Though puff-snake, dart-snake, watersnake, she [Libya] boast. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 225 Hire bewte bitis in his brest. as he ware *dart-wondid.

Dart (dāt), *v.* [f. Dart *sb.*: cf. F. *darder* (15th c.) from *dard*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To pierce with a dart or other pointed weapon; to spear, transfix. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 212 As the wilde bole ydarted to the herte. **1557** *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 234 Till death shall darte him for to dye. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 32 Staues like vnto Iauelins headed with bone. With these they dart fish swimming in the water. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* x. 489 When death..had darted King Iames of matchlesse memory. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 159 She darts dead at once even the embryo hopes of an encroaching lover. **1752** Bond in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 431 [They] are never sure of darting a whale, till they are within a yard.

2. To throw, cast, shoot (a dart or other missile).

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 770 Such other Iauelins as the Romans darted at them. **1662** J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 51 A kind of long headed Pike, which they dart with great exactness. **1770** Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 426/1 He bound it fast to a javelin, and darted it over. **1839** T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 161 They .. sometimes get near enough to dart the harpoon.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To send forth, or emit, suddenly and sharply; to shoot out; to cast (a glance) quickly and keenly.

1598 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 196 Thine eye darts forth the fire that burneth me. **1596** — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 137 Dart not scornefull glances from those eies. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 171 The Sunne darted his outragious beames so full upon us **1676** *Phil. Trans.* XI. 680 (*Fire engine*) The water issuing out of the tube that darts it. **1705** Bosman *Guinea* (1721) 246 The Camelion when a Fly comes in his way darts out his Tongue with utmost Swiftness. **1784** Cowper *Task* II. 720 His gentle eye Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke. **1835-6** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 272/1 Darting the bill with sudden velocity into the water. **1852** Thackeray *Esmond* I. viii, Her eyes .. darted flashes of anger as she spoke.

4. *intr.* To throw a dart or other missile.

1530 Palsgr. 506/2 These Yrisshe men darte best, or throwe a darte best of all men. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 370 One Laodocus in darting. **1662** J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 72 They pursue her [the whale] and dart two or three times more at her.

5. To move like a dart; to spring or start with a sudden rapid motion; to shoot. Also *fig.*

1619 Fletcher *False One* II. i, Destructions darting from their looks. **1781** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 119 They dart away with the swiftness of the wind. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, A thousand vague fears darted athwart her mind. **1852** Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, 'No, no', said little Ruth, darting up. **1885** *Spectator* 18 July 950/1 A deer darts out of the copse. **1886** Ruskin *Præterita* I. 296 The road got level again as it darted away towards Geneva.

† **Dartars.** *Obs.* Also **darters.** [Corruption of F. *dartre*: see Dartre.] A disease of sheep: see quots.

1580 *Well of Woman Hall, Aberdeen* A iv a, It perfythe curis the exteriour scabbis, wyldefyre, darteris, and vther filthines of the skyn. **1587** Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Sheepe* (1627) 221 There is .a certaine scab that runnes on the chinne which is commonly called of the shepheards the dartars. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Chin-scab*, a Scabby Disease in Sheep commonly call'd The Darters. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 496 There is a certain Scab on the Chin of Lambs at some Seasons, occasioned by their feeding on Grass covered with Dew; it is called by the Shepherds the Dartars; which will kill a Lamb if not stopt

Darted (dā·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Dart *v.* + -ed 1.]

† **1.** Pierced with, or as with, a dart; punctured.

c **1374** [see Dart *v.* 1]. **1622** H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 161 With darted bosomes and imbalmed hearts. **1763** Collinson in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 67 Several darted twigs [i.e. pierced by insects] were .. carefully examined, and opened.

2. Thrown or shot as a dart; sent or put forth suddenly and rapidly.

1669 Dryden *Tyran. Love* IV. i, A darted Mandate came From that great Will which moves this mighty Frame. **1672** — *Conq. Gran.* I. i, The darted Cane. *a* **1711** Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 314 Darted Pray'r returns for darted Spight. **1859** Tennyson *Vivien* 935 With darted spikes and splinters.

Darter (dā·ɹtəɹ). [f. Dart *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who throws or shoots darts; a soldier armed with a dart.

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Certus*, *Iaculis certus*, a sure and cunning darter. **1580** North *Plutarch* (1676) 391 Appointing his Archers and Darters to hurl .their Darts.. to the tops of the Houses. *a* **1656** Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 730 Having a strong guard of darters and slingers. **1820** Edgeworth *Mem.* I. 199 He was called Jack the Darter. He threw his darts .to an amazing height. **1849** Grote *Greece* II. liii. VI. 520 To organise either darters or slingers.

† **b.** A harpooner. *Obs.*

1784 R. Falconer *Voy.* (1769) 8 The wounded Fish [dolphin] immediately flounces .. which the Darter observes, giving him Rope and Play.

2. A person or animal that darts or moves swiftly.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxvii, The finny darter with the glittering scales.

† **3.** = Dart *sb.* 4, dart-snake. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1608) 696 Certain [serpents] in Hungary .. do leap upon men, as these darters do. **1820** W. Tooke tr. *Lucian* I. 96 Innumerable asps .. darters, cow-suckers and toads.

4. a. English name of the genus *Plotus* or family *Plotidæ* of web-footed birds of the pelican tribe, with long neck and small head, found in parts of tropical Africa and America, and in Australia; so called from their way of darting on their prey.

1825 Gore tr. *Blumenbach's Nat. Hist.* v. 126 *Anhinga*, the Darter. P. ventre albo. **1881** Manville Fenn *Off to Wilds* xxx. (1888) 210 That curious water-bird, the darter, swimming with its body nearly submerged, and its long, snaky neck, ready to dart its keen bill with almost lightning rapidity at the tiny fish upon which it fed.

b. *pl.* The order *Jaculatores* in Macgillivray's classification of birds, comprising the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and jacamars; from their habit of darting upon their prey.

5. A name for various fishes; *esp.* the small fresh-water fishes constituting the N. American subfamily *Etheostominæ* of the family *Percidæ*, which dart from their retreats when disturbed.

1884 Goode *Fisheries of U. S.* 417 Darters are found in all fresh waters of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. **1887** C. C. Abbott *Waste-Land Wand.* vii. 210 There was a goodly company of little darters or etheostomoids .. all of one species - the common tessellated darter.

Darting (dā·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Dart, q.v.; throwing or shooting of darts, etc.; rapid movement as of a dart, etc.

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Campus iaculatorius*, a fielde where men exercise darting. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 944 Sudden Glances, and Dartings of the Eye. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 220 Their Fishing ordinarily is darting, their Darts are long, strongly barbed. **1756** Mounsey in *Phil. Trans.* I. 21 Pain on the stomach..with dartings inwardly. **1839** T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 161 They then make use of the lance either by darting or thrusting.

Da·rting, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That darts (see the verb).

1. *trans.* Shooting darts; shooting or casting forth like a dart.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 1 Now darting Parthya art thou stroke **1634** Milton *Comus* 753 Love-darting eyes. *c* **1825** Longf. *Burial of Minnisink* vii, With darting eye and nostril spread.

2. *intr.* Moving or shooting swiftly like a dart.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 The sudden darting Heat of the Sun. **1859** Tennyson *Enid* 1318 They vanish'd panic-stricken, like a shoal Of darting fish.

Hence **Da·rtingly** *adv.*, **Da·rtingness.**

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 129 When we give a dartingness to outcasts [i.e. missiles]. **1846** Worcester, *Dartingly*.

Dartle (dā·ɹt'l), *v. rare.* [A modern dim. and iterative of Dart *v.*: cf. *sparkle*.] To dart or shoot forth repeatedly (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1855 Browning *My Star*, My star that dartles the red and the blue. **1893** *Athenæum* 18 Mar 346/2 He..showed me the chestnut logs which spit and dartle, the birch logs which smoke and moulder.

Dartless, *a.* Without a dart.

1769 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* II. 184.

Da·rtman. A soldier armed with a dart.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 304 Without an arme the Dart-man darts his speare. **1838** Thirlwall *Greece* III. xix. 98 Archers and dartmen.

Dartoid (dā·ɹtoid), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. *δαρτ-ός* Dartos + -oid.] Like or of the nature of the dartos.

1872 F. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 635 The dartoid sacs of the labia majora. **1890** Thane *Ellis' Anat.* (ed. 11) 445 The subcutaneous layer in the scrotum .. is named the dartoid tissue.

‖ **Dartos** (dā·ɹtɒs). *Anat.* [mod. a. Gr. *δαρτός* flayed, excoriated, verbal adj. of *δέιρειν* to flay.] The layer of connective and unstriped muscular tissue immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* 119 The epididymis or dartos. **1875** Flint *Phys. Man* V. 314 A loose, reddish, contractile tissue, called the dartos, which forms two distinct sacs, one enveloping each testicle.

Dartre (dā·ɹtəɹ). [F. *dartre*, of doubtful etymology: see Diez, Littré, and *Dict. des Sciences Med.* XXV. 648. For an earlier adoption of the word into Eng., see Dartars.] A vague generic name for various skin diseases, *esp.* herpes; also, a scab or the like formed in such diseases.

1829 Bateman *Synops. Cutan. Dis.* (ed. 7) Pref. 15 The dartres..are said to be of seven kinds **1834** Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 481 The proper meaning of dartre, or tetter, is herpes. **1843** Sir C. Scudamore *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 72 Boils and 'dartres' formed near the seat of pain.

Dartrous (dā·ɹtrəs), *a.* [ad. F. *dartreux*, f. *dartre*: see prec.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dartre: applied to a peculiar diathesis.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 190/2 Dartrous diseases of the skin. **1881** Pilkard *Therap. Skin* 126 The rheumic or dartrous diathesis, as it is called in France, is the predisposing cause, I believe, of eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

Da·rtsman. [f. *dart's* = Dartman.

1770 J. Ross *Epitaph on Friend* 11 (MS.) Death—dread dartsman!..May strike thee sudden in life's blooming May.

Darvis, darvish, obs. forms of Dervish.

Darwinian (daɹwi·niăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. proper name *Darwin* + -ian.]

† **1.** Of or pertaining to Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), and to his speculations or poetical style.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 297 One objection..to the Darwinian modulation with which Mr. Sotheby's versification is infected. **1842** Mrs. Browning *Bk. of Poets* Wks. 1890 V. 279 A broad gulf between his [Wordsworth's] descriptive poetry and that of the Darwinian painter-poet school.

2. Of or pertaining to the celebrated naturalist Charles Darwin (grandson of Erasmus Darwin, 1809-1882), and to his scientific views or observations, *esp.* his theory of the evolution of species: see Darwinism 2.

1867 (*title*) The Darwinian Theory of the Transmutation of Species. **1881** *Knowledge* 9 Dec. 128/1 The principles which will guide us in the choice of subjects will be Darwinian — to wit, natural selection and the survival of the fittest.

b. as *sb.* A follower of Charles Darwin; one who accepts the Darwinian theory.

1871 Huxley *Crit. & Addresses* (1873) 251 Mr. Mivart is less of a Darwinian than Mr. Wallace, for he has less faith in the power of natural selection. **1881** *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 566/1 Mr. Balfour is a practical Darwinian.

Darwi·nianism. [f. prec. + -ism.]

† **1.** Imitation of the style of Erasmus Darwin (see prec. 1). *Obs.* (*nonce-use.*)

1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 297 We can substantiate our charge of Darwinianism.

2. The Darwinian theory of evolution; = DARWINISM 2; also, a Darwinian idiom or phrase.

1883 E. M. UNDERDOWN in *N. & Q.* 13 Oct. 284/2, I know not if any one..has noticed a literary ancestor, to use a Darwinianism, for that of Francis I after Pavia. 1893 J. H. STIRLING (*title*), Darwinianism: Workmen and Work.

Darwi·nical, *a. rare*−⁰. = DARWINIAN 2. Hence **Darwi·nically** *adv.*

1864 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* (1870) 334 It is one thing to say, Darwinically, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it [etc.].

Darwinism (dā·rwiniz'm). [-ISM.]

†**1.** The doctrine or hypothesis of Erasmus Darwin. *Obs.* (*nonce-use.*)

1856 B. W. RICHARDSON *Life T. Sopwith* (1891) 256 Mr. Sopwith described the hypothesis of the development of living things from a primordial centre. That, said Reade, is rank Darwinism. It was the first time I had heard that word used..it had reference to Erasmus Darwin.

2. The biological theory of Charles Darwin concerning the evolution of species, etc., set forth especially in his works entitled 'The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life' (1859), and 'The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex' (1871).

1871 *Athenæum* 15 July 84 It is impossible to reconcile the Doctors of the Church with the Doctors of Darwinism. 1876 RAY LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* I. 1 The scientific theory..commonly called .. Darwinism, is only a small fragment of a far more comprehensive doctrine. 1889 A. R. WALLACE (*title*), Darwinism, An exposition of the theory of Natural Selection with some of its applications.

So **Da·rwinist,** a follower of Darwin, a Darwinian. **Darwini·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Darwinism. **Da·rwinize** *v.*, to speculate or theorize after the manner of (Erasmus or Charles) Darwin.

1883 *Sci. & Lit. Gossip* I. 79 Interesting to every sincere Darwinist. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Descr. & Darw.* 292 Decisive in favour of Darwinistic views. 1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 663/2 In connexion with Darwinistic explanations of ends. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 246 Coleridge invented the term 'Darwinising' to express his contempt for the speculations of the elder Darwin. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 435 Darwinizing sociologists.

Darwinite (dā·rwinəit), *sb.*[1] *(a.)* [-ITE.]

A. *sb.* A follower of Charles Darwin; a Darwinian.

1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XLI. 41/1 Here are Darwinites ..reviving the doctrine of Lord Monboddo that men and monkeys are of the same stock. 1885 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 171/2 A wave of reaction against what we may term the ultra-Darwinism of the Darwinites.

B. *adj.* = DARWINIAN 2.

1867 KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Life* xxii. (1883) 280 Can you tell me where I can find any Darwinite lore about the development of birds?

Da·rwinite, *sb.*[2] *Min.* [Named by Forbes 1861 after Chas. Darwin: see -ITE.] A synonym of WHITNEYITE. 1861 in BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 104.

Dary, obs. form of DAIRY.

‖ **Das** (das). Also **dasse.** [Du. *das* = Ger. *dachs*, OHG. *dahs*:—WGer. **pahs*, whence also med.L. *taxus* badger. In sense 1 retained by Caxton in his English version of Reynard; in sense 2 belonging to the Dutch of South Africa.]

†**1.** A badger. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Arb.) 7 Tho spack Grymbart the dasse. *Ibid.* xvii. 39 The beres, the foxes, the cattes and the dassen.

2. The daman or rock-badger of the Cape.

1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* 309 Those little animals which..by the colonists are called dasses or badgers. 1838 W. H. R. READ in *Penny Cycl.* XII. 419 (s.v. *Hyrax*) Its name at the Cape is the Dasse, which is, I believe, the Dutch for a badger. 1884 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 719/1 The most successful Das hunter.

†**Dasart.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *dase*, DAZE *v.* + -ARD: cf. MDu. *dasaert* (Oudemans), in Kilian *daesaerd* a fool.] A dazed, stupefied, or inert person; a dullard; = DASIBERD, DASTARD 1.

a 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 333 Ouur-al maiȝt þou comen and go, Whon a Moppe dasart schal ȝot so.

†**Dascan,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **daskan, dascon.** [perh. for DESCANT.] To ponder, consider.

c 1579 MONTGOMERIE *Navigatioun* 227 They daskand farther:—What if the Quene war deid? *a* 1600 BUREL in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 45 (Jam.) Than did I dascan with my sell, Quhidder to heuin or unto hell, Thir persouns suld pertene. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 328 To dascon this, remarke, when they set land, Some this, some that, doe gesse, this Hill, that Cape.

Dase, obs. form of DACE, DAZE.

Dasel(l, obs. form of DAZZLE.

Dasewe: see DASWEN *v. Obs.*

Dasey, obs. form of DAISY.

Dash (dæʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **dasse,** 3–5 **dasche,** 4 **dassche,** 4–6 **dasshe,** 4–7 **dashe,** 6– **dash.** [ME. *daschen, dassen*, found *a* 1300, perh. from Norse: cf. Sw. *daska* to drub, Sw. dial. to slap with open hand, Da. *daske* to beat, strike; but an ON. **daska* is not recorded, and the word is not known in WGer. It may be a comparatively recent onomatopœic word, expressing the action and sound of striking or driving with violence and smashing effect: cf. *clash, crash, bash, pash, smash*, etc. The *trans.* and *intr.* uses are exemplified almost equally early, and there is no definite evidence as to their actual order: cf. DUSH *v.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To strike with violence so as to break into fragments; to break in pieces by a violent stroke or collision; to smash. Now generally with complement, as *to dash to pieces*; but the simple *dash* is still said of the action of wind or rain in beating, bruising, and disfiguring flowers or plants.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 51 Þe pykes smyte hem þoru out .. And daschte and a dreynte fourty schippes. *Ibid.* 540 [Thei] with axes thuder come, & þat ȝat to hewe, & to dasse. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9051 (Matz.) The hors chine he dassed a-to. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 63 [He was] al to dasshed so þat no þing of his body myȝte be founde. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 98 The splitting Rockes..would not dash me with their ragged sides. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 8 A braue vessell .. Dash'd all to peeces. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 142 As if one should with his foote dash a little childs house of oystershels. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 116 He fell amongst the rocks, and was dashed to pieces. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 132 Altho' we dash'd Your cities into shards with catapults. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 11 The waves had dashed to pieces a large number of his ships. *Mod.* The roses were beautiful, before they were so dashed by the wind and rain.

b. To strike violently against.

(Without implication of smashing.)

1611 COTGR., *Palemouser*, to cuffe, or dash on the lips. 1624 *Aphor. of State* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 495 With the like thunderbolt, to dash the heads of the sacred Empire. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxv. 746 The oars of Theodosius dashed the waves of the Hyperborean ocean. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1866) 349 Like brilliant islands .. vainly dashed by the dark waters of human history.

2. To knock, drive, throw, or thrust (*away, down, out*, etc.) with a violent stroke or collision.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 344/147 And daschte þe tiez [= teeth] out of is heued. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3882 A brand and a bigt schild bremely he hentis .. Dasches dragons doun. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 54 Shall I not .. dash out my desperate braines. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 268 It [rain] is naturally drunk in, not dash'd in by force. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The brushing oars and brazen prow Dash up the sandy waves. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Dashing from him the snake which was about to sting him. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 112 While she, dashing away her tears, looked for something to do.

†**b.** To drive impetuously *forth* or *out*, cause to rush *together*. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvii. 191 Then thenglyshmen dashed forthe their horses after the frenchmen. *Ibid.* I. ccxlii. 538 Lorde Langurant..couched his speare and so dyde Bernarde, and dasshed to their horses. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 922/2 The king .. pulled downe his visar . and dashed out such a pleasant countenance and cheere, that all reioised verie much.

3. To throw, thrust, drive, or impel (something) *against, upon, into* (something else) with a violence that breaks or smashes; to impel (a thing) into violent and destructive contact with something:

a. a solid body. (Also *fig.*)

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 He dasshed my heed agaynst the postes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 24 He foorthwith dashed his spurres into his horse and fled. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 376 In so doing he dasheth himself against a notable Text. 1784 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 62 Lest another Wave should dash me against it [the rock]. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 401 A violent storm of wind dashed her . stern first, against a floe of ice. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 61 [He] dashed his right fist full against one of the panels.

b. To splash (water or other liquid) violently upon or against something.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 457 The Waves on heaps are dash'd against the Shoar. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 350 Dashing the salt water in our faces.

†**c.** With reversed construction: *To dash one in the teeth with (something)*: to 'cast it in one's teeth'. *Obs.* (Cf. CAST *v.* 65.)

1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasshe one in the tethe with a lye or a glosynge tale, *Jembouche*..What nedest thou to dasshe me in the tethe with the monaye thou haste lente me.

4. To bespatter or splash (a thing) *with* anything (*e. g.* water or mud) cast with force or violence upon or against it.

1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasshe, I araye with myer, *Je crotte.* Your horse hath all to dasshed me. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. VI. (1851) 268 The Sea..came rowling on, and without reverence both wet and dash'd him. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 166 Some Whales blow Blood to the very last..and these dash the Men in the Long-boats most filthily. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Mod. Gardening* (R.) Vast basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (1877) 307 The face may be dashed with cold water.

fig. 1681 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* Pref., Some will dash you by the odious name of Puritan. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Marie Magd.* iii, Her sinnes did dash Ev'n God himself.

b. To put *out* (fire) by dashing water upon it.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 5 But that the Sea .. Dashes the fire out. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, Rows of fire-buckets for dashing out a conflagration.

c. *pa. pple.* Marked as with splashes.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xliv. 202 Floures .. poudered or dashte with small spottes. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 119 The top of the head, the back, and the tail black: the rump is dashed with ash. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii. 11 Deep tulips dash'd with fiery dew. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 452 The sea was dashed with a wild glare of crimson.

5. To affect or qualify (anything) *with* an element of a different strain thrown into it; to mingle, temper, qualify, dilute *with* some (usually inferior) admixture. Also *fig.*

1546 *Conſut. N. Shaxton* A. iii. (R.), Youre sermons dashed ful of sorowful teares and depe sighings. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cvii. (1636) 108 Boyle them [fruit] againe with sufficient sugar, to dash them with sweet water. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 40 Notable virtues are sometimes dashed with notorious vices. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 137 Vinegar..dashed with water..is an Antidote against drunkenness. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 P 8 To dash the Truth with Fiction. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vi, Dash the lemonade with a little maraschino. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 141 The pleasures of sin..are largely dashed with its pains.

b. *Coal-mining.* To mix (fire-damp) with air till the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

1852 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 21 *Dashing Air.*—Mixing air and gas together, until .. the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

6. *fig.* To destroy, ruin, confound, bring to nothing, frustrate, spoil (a design, enterprise, hope, etc.): cf. *to smash.* In 16–17th c. the usual word for the rejection of a bill in Parliament, and frequent in various applications; now *Obs.* exc. in *to dash (any one's) hopes.* (Cf. next.)

1528 *Beggar's Petit. agst. Popery* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 153 He shall be excommunicated, and then be all his actions dashed! 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 169 All the hope of Anselme was dasht. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 92 As the cry of yea or no is bigger so the Bill is allowed or dashed. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 4 A warre with France, must be the way To dash this Bill. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 59 Those hopes were no sooner conceived than dasht. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 157 So the design was wholly dashed. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 214 To dash what arguments may be brought from hence. 1840 *Chartist Circular* No. 5. 225 This dashes the bit-by-bit system [of reform]. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 143 Dunstan's hopes were again dashed by the news of Edward's death.

7. To cast down, depress; to daunt, dispirit, discourage.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* v, How small soever their temptation or plague is, their heart is dashed. 1579 L. TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 466/1 We shalbe all dasht that our prayers do but soare in the ayre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 214, I see, this hath a little dash'd your Spirits. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i. 524 Why did you speak? you've dash'd my Fancy quite. 1792 COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 295 We, dash'd with terror, heard the growl Of his big voice. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvi, This discouraging information a little dashed the child. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 167 Somewhat dashed, we went down .. to the spot where my horse had fallen with me.

b. To confound, put to shame, abash.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1574/2 Frier Bucknham..was so dashed, that neuer after hee durst peepe out of the pulpit against M. Latimer. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 585 An honest man, looke you, and soon dasht. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 447 Chaste austerity..that dashed brute violence With sudden adoration and blank awe. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, The Girl .. has Tongue enough: she woa'nt be dasht. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 246 From her a look..will dash the boldest offender. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abbey* x. 108 Dashed and abashed as no doubt for a moment she was.

†**c.** Phr. *To dash (a person) out of countenance (conceit, courage).* *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasshe out of countenaunce or out of conceyte, *Je rens confus.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 162 Your deerest friends..damnified, and dashed out of courage. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. xiv. (1622) 85 Cause sufficient, to haue dasht the best practised out of matter. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 408 It would dash him quite out of countenance. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xi. 61 In order to dash an opponent out of countenance by getting the laugh instead of the argument on his side.

8. To put *down* on paper, throw *off*, write, or sketch, with hasty and unpremeditated vigour.

1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 234 Please dash down anything that is proper for me to help. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 47 Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit, A fool, so just a copy of a wit. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* Epil Wks. 1799 II. 201 His ready pen he drew, And dash'd the glowing satire as he flew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 121 Ourself..into rhythm have dash'd The passion of the prophetess. *Ibid.* v. 414 Then came a postscript dash'd across the rest. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 15 The impressions of the moment..dashed off with a careless but graceful pen.

9. To draw a dash through (writing); to strike *out*, cancel, erase, efface. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxix. 29 And dash them cleane out of the booke of hope. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 80 A faulte in writing is dashed out with a race of the penne. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* l. in Arb *Garner* I. 528 And now my pen these lines had dashed quite. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 212 Before the snow be melt, and the footings dashed. 1670 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 199 He would correct, alter, dash out or put in what he pleased. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 454 She took a pen and dashed out the words.

b. To draw (a pen) vigorously *through* writing so as to erase it.

1780 COWPER *Table T.* 769 To dash the pen through all that you proscribe.

10. To mark with a dash, to underline.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 17 The infinite pains I took to dash and underline the points. 1871 *Athenæum* 13 May 583 He did so dash his initials at the end of letters.

11. *slang.* or *colloq.* Used as a euphemism for 'damn', or as a kind of veiled imprecation.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., G. Barnwell*, Dash my wigs, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1844 *John Charubacon* ii. in Halliwell *Dict.* (1805) I. p. xv, Dash my buttons, Moll—I'll be darn'd if I know. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* III. i. 7 Dash it, Tony, you really ought to be careful. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. viii, Dashed if I know.

II. Intransitive senses.

12. To move, fall, or throw itself with violence or smashing effect; to strike in violent collision *against* (*upon*, etc.) something else.

c 1305 *Saints' Lives* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 Þat weþer bigan to glide Þei hit gan dasche adoun .. Ac in Þe norþ half of Þe churche Þer ne ful noȝt a reynes drope *c* 1400 *Melayne* 964 Dede he daschede to the grounde 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 43 In my way there are many stones to dash against. 1694 *Acc. Scv. late Voy.* II. (1711) 168 The Whale doth strike about with his Tail and Fins, that the Water dasheth up like Dust. 1724 R. Falconer *Voy.* (1769) 62 The Tempest was very much abated, and the Waves not dashing so often 1842 Tennyson *Day-dream, The Revival* II, And all the long-pent stream of life Dash'd downward in a cataract 1891 L. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 418 The full force of the Atlantic is dashing on the cliffs. *fig.* 1638 D. Featley *Strict. Lyndom.* 1 102 Lyes dash one with the other, and truth breakes out of the mouth of the lyar.

13. Of persons: To throw oneself with violence, such as would overthrow obstacles or resistance; to go, run, or rush with sudden impetuosity, or with spirited or brilliant action. Also *fig.* (Const. with var. preps. and advbs.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2837 The gate..up he brak; In to the cité he con dassche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6293 (Matz) Forth dassed the king *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lviii. 200 Ye sarazyns dasshed in to the prese to haue rescued Huon. 1546 *Pleas. Quippes Upstart Gentlw.* in Hazl. *E. E. P.* IV. 258 Our wantons now in coaches dash, From house to house, from street to street. 1688 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* II. 414 Doeg Spurred boldly on, and dashed through thick and thin, Through sense and nonsense. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xviii, Dashing at the steps below. 1823 Byron *Juan* viii. liv, [He] Dash'd on like a spurr'd blood-horse in a race. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III. iv. 377 [He] rode on madly..Dashed through the stream and up the other bank. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vii. 230 To leave her card on foot at the doors of ladies who dashed up to hers in their barouche 1892 Gardiner *Student's Hist. Eng.* 11 Cæsar .dashed at his stockade and carried it by storm.

b. Said of action with pen or pencil.

a 1680 Rochester *An Allusion to Horace* (R.), With just bold strokes he dashes here and there, Showing great mastery with little care.

† **14.** To clash. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4615 Trumpes blewen, tabours dashen.

15. *colloq.* To make a display, 'cut a dash'; *dash off, out*, to burst off, come out, with a dash.

1786 *Francis, the Philanthr.* I. 159 Bidding fair to dash out, when he was qualified by manhood and experience. 1800 Helena Wells *Const. Neville* III. 68 He intended to dash off as a star of the first magnitude in the circles of fashion. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 215 That blade dashes most confoundedly. he is a princely fellow, to be sure. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 290 Every lady ..dresses and dashes.

III. 16. *Comb.* **a.** with verb + object, as † **dash-buckler**, a swaggering fellow, swash-buckler; **b.** with the verb-stem used attrib., as **dash-pot**, a contrivance for producing gradual descent in a piece of mechanism, consisting of a cylinder or chamber containing liquid in which a piston moves; a hydraulic buffer; **dash-wheel** (see quot.). See also Dash-board.

1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 123 b, A traine of *dashbucklers or squaring tospottes. 1861 *Sci. Amer.* 30 Mar. 196/2 The *'dash pot' which Watt invented to graduate the descent of the puppet valve into its seat. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 666 s.v. *Cut-off*, To seat them without slamming, the valve-stems are provided with dash-pots. *Ibid.*, **Dash-wheel.* (*Bleaching.*) A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments.

Dash, *v.*[2]: see after Dash *sb.*[2]

Dash (dæʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 dasch, 5–6 dasshe, 6 dasche, dashe, 6– dash. [f. Dash *v.*]

1. A violent blow, stroke, impact, or collision, such as smashes or might smash.

(With quot. 1577 cf. Dash *v.* 2.)

a 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 351 Wiþ his hed he yaf a dasch Aȝeyn þe Marbelston. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxix, Syr Ector..gaf sire Palomydes suche a dasshe with a sword. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1153/2 He offered to hir his cloke, which she (putting it backe with hir hand with a good dash) refused. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 22 Let me alone, or I will give you a dash on the teeth. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 The water, falling from a height .. and meeting in the passage with many dashes and interruptions. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1114 The dash of clouds, or irritating war Of fighting winds. 1858 Lytton *What will he do?* I. v, Whistling ..in time to the dash of the oars.

† **2.** *fig.* in phrases *at* (*the*) *first dash, at one* (or *a*) *dash*: cf. *stroke, blow* (F. *coup*). *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Apol.* 37 (R) He heapeth me in, an whole halfe leafe at a dash, out of Saynt Augustyne. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 71 She takes vpon her brauely at first dash. 1627 H. Lesly *Serm. bef. Majesty* 4 Wee are not made absolute entire Christians at the first dash. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 753 What? At first dash so to jear and frump your friend? 1699 W. Hacke *Voy.* II. 9 In .. danger, to lose both our Lives and all our substance at one dash. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* II. 48 Designing to immortalize himself and his Patron at a Dash.

† **3.** *fig.* A sudden blow or stroke that casts down, confounds, depresses, dispirits, etc.; an affliction, discouragement. *Obs.*

1580 *Apol. Prince of Orange* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 450 That the Course of his Life be found blessed..without any dash, blow, stumbling 1629 Rutherford *Lett.* v. (1862) I. 48, I have received many..dashes and heavy strokes, since the Lord called me to the ministry. 1637 *Ibid.* I. 287 The glory of manifested justice in giving of His foes a dash. 1730 T. Boston *Mem.* vii. 134 This gave me a sore dash.

4. The violent throwing and breaking of water (or other liquid) upon or against anything; a splash; a sudden heavy fall of rain; † *concr.* a portion of water splashed up.

1570 Levins 35/5 A dashe, *labes, aspersio.* 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* I. 8 To giue her harbour .. till the dash and storme be ouer. 1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 602 During the ebullition a great many little dashes of water do fly about. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Gust*, We say a *Dash of Rain*, for a sudden, short, impetuous Beat of Rain. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 247 Dr. Macneil seems to think the sponging is better than the dash. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* (1882) 12/1 'He 's coming round finely, now he 's had a dash of cowd water.'

b. The sound of dashing; esp. the splashing sound of water striking or being struck.

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 186 Music not unlike The dash of Ocean on his winding shore. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxv, Why did ye not muffle the oars? .. the dash must awaken the sentinel.

5. a. A small portion (of colour, etc.) as it were dashed or thrown carelessly upon a surface.

1713 Berkeley *Ess. in Guardian* v. Wks. III. 161 The rosy dashes of light which adorn the clouds of the morning and evening. 1884 J. T. Bent in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 426/1 Syra is almost entirely a white town, relieved now and again by a dash of yellow wash.

b. A small quantity (*of* something) thrown into or mingled as a qualifying admixture with something else; an infusion, touch, tinge. Usually *fig.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 122 Now (had I not the dash of my former life in me) would Preferment drop on my head. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 892 A thing .. not sincerely good, but such as hath a great dash or dose of evil blended with it. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. 293 It makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 299 P 2, I .. resolved that my Descendents should have a Dash of good Blood in their Veins. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch-Bk.* I. 335 There was a dash of eccentricity and enterprize in his character.

† **c.** A slight specimen, a touch; = Cast *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

a 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 161 He gave A. W. a dash of his office.

6. A hasty stroke of the pen.

1615 Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 414 And thus by meere chaunce with a little dash I have drawne the picture of a Pigmey. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 310 With one dash to blot it out of the holy Calender. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 41 That this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen. 1803 Mackintosh *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III 246 Fifty Imperial towns have been erased from the list of independent states, by one dash of the pen.

7. A stroke or line (usually short and straight) made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made: *spec.* **a.** Such a mark drawn through writing for erasure. **b.** A stroke forming part of a letter or other written or printed character, or used as a flourish in writing. **c.** A horizontal stroke of varying length (—, ——, ———) used in writing or printing to mark a pause or break in a sentence, a parenthetic clause, an omission of words or letters or of the intermediate terms of a series, to separate distinct portions of matter, or for other purposes. **d.** *Mus.* A short vertical mark (') placed above or beneath a note to indicate that it is to be performed *staccato.* **e.** A linear marking, as if made with a pen, on the wings of insects, etc.

1552 Huloet, Dashe or stryke with a penne, *litura.* 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. iv. (ed. 7) 12 Having cancelled the first figure of the multiplyer, by making a dash thorow it with your Pen 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 II. 297 Marke her dashes, and her strokes, and her breakings, and her bendings. 1612 Brinsley *Ludus Lit.* xiii. (1627) 177 Making a dash with a pen under every fault. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 470 P 10 The Transcriber, who probably mistook the Dash of the I for a T. 1733 Swift *Poems, On Poetry*, In modern wit all printed trash is Set off with num'rous breaks — — and dashes——. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 406 The Dash, though often used improperly .. may be introduced with propriety, where the sentence breaks off abruptly..A dash following a stop, denotes that the pause is to be greater than if the stop were alone. 1848 Rimbault *First Bk. Piano* 63 The Dash requires a more separate and distinct manner of performance than the Point. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Introd. 13 Passages that are illegible in the MS. ..are indicated by dashes, thus — — —.

8. A sudden impetuous movement, a rush; a sudden vigorous attack or onset. Also *fig.*

1809 Adm. Cochrane in *Naval Chron.* XXVI. 164 Our loss in this little dash has..been severe 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 36 He..made up his mind..to make a dash..for something more than a mere speaking acquaintance. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 5/2 The dash was successfully made across the desert to Metammeh.

9. Spirited vigour of action; capacity for prompt and vigorous action.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 50, I began now to suspect I was with sharpers .. and correcting my dash, betted cautiously. 1808 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 95 The affair .. was occasioned .. by the imprudence of the officer, and the dash and eagerness of the men. 1866 Livingstone *Jrnl.* I. v. 120 In dash and courage they are deficient.

10. A gay or showy appearance, display, parade: usually in phr. *to cut a dash*, to make a display (see Cut *v.* 25), in Sc. *to cast a dash.*

1715 Pennecuik *Tweeddale* 16 (Jam.) Large orderly terrace-walks, which in their summer verdure cast a bonny dash at a distance. 1771 Foote *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 213 The squire does not intend to cut a dash till the spring. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 32–33 (Jam.) Daft gowk, ..Are ye come here..To cast a dash at Reikie's cross? 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 246 Mrs. Cloff was for cutting a dash, giving large dinner-parties. 1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 125/1 My wife and girls will wish to cut a dash.

11. *Sporting.* A race run in one heat. (*U. S.*)

1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 They have certainly coined .. the word 'dash', to signify a race run in one heat.

12. = Dash-board 1.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1893 (used by an Oxford coach-builder in letter).

13. The Dasher of a churn, esp. the plunger of the old upright or *dash-churn*; hence *dash-boards*, the fixed beaters in a barrel-churn.

1847 in Halliwell 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

14. *Comb.* **dash-guard**, the metal plate which protects the platform of a tram-car from being splashed by the horses; **dash-lamp**, a carriage lamp fixed in the centre of the dash-board or 'dash'; † **dash-line** = Dash *sb.* 7; **dash-rule** (*Printing*), a 'rule' or strip of metal for printing a dash across a column or page. Also Dash-board.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 120 The dash Lines .. above and below, are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Dash-rule.*

‖ **Dash,** *sb.*[2] [Corruption of Dashee, through taking the pl. *dashees* as *dashes.*] A gift, present, gratuity; = Dashee.

1788 Falconbridge *Afr. Slave Tr.* 7 The Kings of Bonny .. to whom .. they usually make presents (in that country termed dashes). 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Dash*, the present with which bargains are sealed on the coast of Africa. 1881 *Mem. Geo. Thomson* ix. 119 We called in the head man and gave him a dash proportioned to the kindness with which he had received us.

Hence **Dash** *v.*, to give a present to, to 'tip'.

1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* xiii. 191, I..offered to *dash* him (give him some presents). 1881 *Mem. Geo. Thomson* x. 139 The head man had dashed him a hog.

Dash, *adv.* [The stem of Dash *v.* used adverbially: cf. *bang, crash*, etc.] With a dash: see the various senses of the sb. and vb.

1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 67 T'other's..at him again, dash with a new conceipt. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), The waters, with a murmuring sound, Dash, dash, upon the ground, To gentle slumbers call. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 22 Fall in with a hackney coach, and he [a horse] will carry you slap dash against it. *Mod.* The boat went dash against the rocks.

Da·sh-board. [f. Dash *v.* and *sb.* + Board.]

1. A board or leathern apron in the front of a vehicle, to prevent mud from being splashed by the heels of the horses upon the interior of the vehicle. Also, movable sides to a cart for the same purpose (Halliwell).

1859 Lang *Wand. India* 172 He fell asleep, his feet over the dashboard, and his head resting on my shoulder. 1881 Miss Braddon *Mut. Royal* I. iii. 77 If you fasten the reins to the dashboard, you may trust Felix.

2. The spray-board of a paddle-wheel.

3. *Arch.* A sloping board to carry off rain-water from the face of a wall.

1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1298 A piece of wood attached to the face of the wall at an angle and called a dash-board.

4. In a churn: see Dash *sb.*[1] 13.

Dash-buckler: see Dash *v.* III.

Dashed (dæʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Dash *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Struck violently against or by something; splashed; mingled, tempered, etc.: see the verb.

1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* Poems 53 Torn skulls, and dash'd out brains. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. App. lxvii, Their dashèd bodies welter in the weedy scum. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 88 Half a dozen glasses of dashed wine. 1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1126/2 Seeing it [the garden] present a more or less dashed appearance.

2. Marked with a dash, underlined.

1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 154 Your dashed 'induce' gives the idea that Lyell had unfairly urged Murray.

3. *slang* or *colloq.* A euphemism for 'damned' (see Dash *v.* 11). Hence **Da·shedly** *adv.*

1881 W. E. Norris *Matrimony* III. 300 A dashed pack of quacks and swindlers. 1888 J. Payn *Prince of Blood* I. xi. 187 He would find himself dashedly mistaken.

‖ **Da·shee,** *sb.* Also 8 **dasje.** [Given by Atkins, 1723, in a List of 'Negrish words' used on the Guinea Coast.] A gift, present, gratuity.

Hence **Dashee** *v.*, to bestow a dashee on, to 'tip'.

1705 Borman *Guinea* (1721) 450 After giving them their Dasje or Present, I dealt with them for the Ivory. 1723 J. Atkins *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 60 The Negrish Language alters a little in sailing .. Some Negrish words .. *Attee ho*, how do you do? *Dashee*, a Present .. *Tossu*, be gone. *Yarra*, sick, etc. *Ibid.* 64 There is a Dashee expected before Ships can wood and water here. *Ibid.* 100 The Fetish..whom

they constantly Dashee for Health and Safety. *Ibid.* 169 That Captain..had..dashee'd his Negro Friends to go on board and back it.

†Da·shel. *Obs.* In 6 **dasshel**(l. [f. DASH *v.* + -EL [1], -LE instrumental, as in *threshel, handle.*] A brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspergillum.

1502 *Will of J. Moore* (Somerset Ho.), A Holy Water pott cum le dashell. 1540 *Inv. of Plate* in Greene *Hist. Worcester* II. App. 5 A holy water tynnell of selver and gylte, and a dasshel to the same, selver and gylte.

Dasher (dæ·ʃəɹ). [-ER [1].]

1. A person who dashes; *spec.* one who 'cuts a dash'; a dashing person; a 'fast' young woman (*colloq.*).

1790 DIBDIN *Sea Songs, Old Cunwell* (Farmer), My Poll, once a dasher, now turned to a nurse. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Almeria* (1832) 292 She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term of *dashing.* These young ladies were *dashers.* 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 361 To charter a curricle for a month, and have my cypher put on it, as is done by certain dashers of my acquaintance. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 3/2 The fast married woman of fashion.., the unmarried dasher of the same species.

2. That which dashes; *spec.* the contrivance for agitating the cream in a churn.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 74 The old-fashioned barrel-churn, the dashers of which are fixed. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 26 The empty churn with its idle dasher.

3. = DASH-BOARD 1. *U.S.*

1858 O. W. HOLMES *One-hoss Shay*, Boot, top, dasher, From tough old hide. 1859 — *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i. (1891) 14 By no means..to put their heels through the dasher.

4. Applied to a hunting-cap.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 314 Two new pair of Cordovan boots..and a black velvet dasher from the cap-maker.

5. A dashing attempt, movement, etc. *colloq.*

1884 *Punch* 18 Oct. 186/1 Drop your curb, pluck up heart, And go at it a dasher!

Dashing (dæ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb DASH (q.v.), in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Heurtement*, a dashing, a striking. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 47 This Ice becometh very spungy by the dashing of the Sea. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xvii, The dashing of the oars awaken'd her. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 15 The roar and dashing of opinions.

2. Splashing; *concr.* a dash or splash (of mud, etc.); plaster dashed or laid roughly upon a wall; *fig.* aspersion.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Salpicaduras*, dashings, *conspersiones.* 1598 FLORIO, *Zaccarélle*..dashings or spots of durt or mire. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 24 There is no dashing on the credit of the Lady, nor any the least insinuations of inchastity. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* ix, The dashing was off the walls, no glass in the windows.

3. *colloq.* The action of 'cutting a dash'; showy liveliness in dress, manners, etc.

1802 [see DASHER 1]. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 11 Mere pips of popularity – mere dots of dashing. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 381 That most tasteless and disgusting style of manners which for some years past has obtained the name of *dashing*; by which term is generally understood all that is ungracious, ungenteel, and repulsive.

4. *Comb.* **dashing-iron**, the iron frame by which the dash-board is fixed to the carriage; **dashing-leather**, a leathern dash-board.

a 1841 HOOK *Martha*, They slipped over the dashing iron between the horses. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 206 A dashing leather is fixed on the fore part of a Carriage, to prevent the dirt splashing against the passenger.

Da·shing, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].]

1. That dashes; that beats violently against something; splashing.

c 1385 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 312 Þy stryuande stremez..In on daschande dam, dryuez me ouer. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Tauerne* (Arb.) 34 Like a street in a dashing showre. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 391 The howling winds and dashing waves.

2. Characterized by prompt vigour of action; spirited, lively, impetuous.

1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 271 Even your dashing Matthew could not be guilty of such a blunder. 1796 BURKE *Lett. noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 267 In the dashing style of some of the old declaimers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 95 A bold, dashing soldier. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 8 He drove away at a dashing pace.

3. Given to fashionable and striking display in manners and dress; that is a 'dasher'.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xix, MRS. Freke..was a dashing, fashionable woman. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 39 She had two dashing daughters, who dressed as fine as dragons.

b. *transf.* Of things: Fashionably showy; stylish, 'swell'.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 75 The dashing colonnade of the Garde Meuble. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* vi. (1853) 12 A dashing pair of Wellington trousers.

Dashingly (dæ·ʃiŋli), *adv.* [-LY [2].] In a dashing manner or style.

1803 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 476 They were determined to go dashingly to work. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told Tales* (1851) I. xvi. 25 In a smart chaise, a dashingly dressed gentleman and lady. 1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventful Life* (ed. 4) iii. 69 None of that dashingly destructive work.

†Da·shism. *Obs. nonce-wd.* The character of having dash, or being a 'dasher'.

1768 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* xxviii. (R.), He must fight a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashism, can be universally allowed.

Dash-pot, Dash-wheel: see DASH *v.* III.

Dashy (dæ·ʃi), *a.* [f. DASH *v.* and *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Showy, ostentatiously fashionable, stylish; = DASHING *ppl. a.* 3, 3 b. *colloq.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 399 New rugs, with swans and leopards, all so dashy. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 186 Dashy suburban congregations.

2. Characterized by hastiness of execution.

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. v. 147 The style was.. somewhat dashy, and here and there a little indistinct.

3. Marked with dashes or strokes. *nonce-use.*

1856 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 425 Many a hand[writing] have I seen..some loopy, some dashy, some large, some small.

†Dasiberd. *Obs.* Also **dasy-, daysy-, dasa-, dose-, dosa-, dossi-, doziberd(e, dosebeirde.** [The better form is prob. *dasyberd* – *dazy-beard*: see DAZY *a.* inert, dull. Mätzner compares LG. *dösbart*, and the same notion appears in Lowland Sc. *dulbart, dulbert* – dull-beard, dullard.] A stupid fellow, dullard, simpleton.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1707 Trusse the forth eke, sir Dasaberde. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 694/22 *Hic duribuccus*, a dasyberd. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 114 *Duribuccus*, þat neuer openeþ his mouþ, a dasiberde. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xii. 5 (MS. of 1592) There is a Doseberd [*v. r.* Dosseberde] I wolde dear, That walkes about wyde-where. *Ibid.* 94 Some other sleight I must espie This Dosaberd [*v.r.* Doziberde] for to destroy.

Dasill, dasle, obs. forms of DAZZLE.

Dasje, Daskand: see DASHEE, DASCAN.

Dasometer, bad form for DASYMETER.

Dass, Sc. var. of DESS, layer, stratum, ledge.

Dasse, var. DAS; obs. form of DASH.

Dassel(l, obs. form of DAZZLE.

‖ Da·ssy. [ad. Du. *dasje*, dim. of *das*, DAS.] The Cape daman, *Hyrax capensis*; = DAS 2.

1882 MRS. HICKFORD *Lady Trader* 106 A dassy, or rock rabbit.

Dastard (da·stäɹd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **daster.** [Known only from 15th c. Notwithstanding its French aspect (cf. *bastard*) it appears to be of Eng. formation. The Promptorium identifies it in sense with *dasiberde*; cf. also *dasart*, of kindred derivation and meaning; these make it probable that the element *dast* is = *dased* dull, stupid, inert, f. *dase*, DAZE; cf. other native formations with the suffix *-ard*, as *dasart, drunkard, dullard, laggard, sluggard.*]

A. *sb.*

†1. One inert or dull of wit, a dullard; a sot. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Daffe, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme, *oriderus. Ibid.* 114 Dastard, or dullarde, *duribuctius* (P. *vel duribuccus*). *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 88 What dastardis! wene ye be wiser þan we? 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 192 These dronken dastardes..drinke till they be blinde. 1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dastarde, *estourdy, butarin.* 1552 HULOET, Dastard, *excors..socors, vecors.*

2. One who meanly or basely shrinks from danger; a mean, base, or despicable coward; in modern use, *esp.* one who does malicious acts in a cowardly, skulking way, so as not to expose himself to risk.

[1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. iv, As a foole and a dastard to alle knyghthode.] 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2220 Thou false harted dastarde, thou dare not abyde. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 395, I shall make the dasters to renne into a bag, To hide them fro me. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 190 Before this out-dar'd dastard. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 41 He was, though a dwarf, no dastard. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 427 And die the dastard first, who dreads to die. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 602/2 The greatest dastard and the meanest wretch in the world. 1808 SCOTT *Marm., Lochinvar*, A laggard in love and a dastard in war. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 52 What chief or soldier bears a valiant heart, And who are dastards.

B. *adj.* Characterized by mean shrinking from danger; showing base cowardice; dastardly.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 219 Casting away his dastard feare. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 292 The dastardst coward in the world. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. (Arb.) 48 To waile thy haps, argues a dastard minde. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 447 A soft, inglorious, dastard train. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 125 We fling the dastard question from us!

C. *Comb.*, as *dastard-like* adj. or adv.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, The clients of the Colonna, now pressing, dastard-like, round the disarmed and disabled smith.

†Da·stard, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. COWARD *v.*] *trans.* To make a dastard of; to cow, terrify.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 73 My womanish stomacke hath scrued me to that, which your man-like stomackes are dastarded with. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxvi. 186 The Scholar was frighted, the Page clean dastarded. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Empr.* II. i, I'm weary of this Flesh, which holds us here, And dastards manly Souls with Hope and Fear.

†Da·stardice, -ise. *Obs.* [f. DASTARD *sb.* + *-ise*, -ICE, after COWARDICE.] Mean or base cowardice.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1634) 498 His faintnesse, dastardice, and impertinencie. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 143, I was upbraided with ingratitude, dastardice, and [etc.].

Da·stardize, *v.* [f. DASTARD *sb.* + -IZE; cf. COWARDIZE (of same age).] = DASTARD *v.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 16 To dastardize or cowe your spirits. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Such things As would dastardize my courage. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 The moment I beheld her, my heart was dastardized. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* 561 To lie.. dastardized in the dust.

Dastardliness (da·stäɹdlinés). [f. DASTARDLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dastardly.

†1. Inertness or dullness of wit; stupidity. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 45 That our appetites obaye reason: and neyther runne before it, nether for slouth or dastardlinesse dragge behind it. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* V iij, But for euery mater to require aied, it might seme mere dastardlinesse.

2. Mean or base cowardliness.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. C iv b, Dastardlines or any other reproche. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 14 Alas, our dasterdlines, and timiditie, that faint before daies of triall. 1684 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Wks. 1870 I. 223 Observe Peter's dastardliness,..a question of the damsel's overturns him. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 10 Their proverbial dastardliness of character.

Da·stardling. *nonce-wd.* [f. DASTARD *sb.* + -LING, dim. suffix.] A contemptible dastard.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. iii. 53 Will *he*, that dastardling, have strength enough [etc.]?

Dastardly (da·stäɹdli), *a.* [f. DASTARD *sb.* + -LY [1].]

†1. Inert of mind or action; stupid, dull. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 96 b, The Owle is called the dastardly Bird: she is of such slouth and sluggishnesse

2. Like or characteristic of a dastard; showing mean or despicable cowardice.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 251 A fearceful, cowardly, and dastardly loute. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 331 Losing courage continually, and daily growing more base and dastardly. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 157 The Swiss infantry..behaved in a dastardly manner and deserted their post. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 207 The most dastardly and perfidious form of assassination. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lv. 12 III. 19 The slanders of an avowed antagonist are seldom so mean and dastardly as those of a traitor. *Mod.* A dastardly outrage.

†Da·stardly, *adv. Obs.* [-LY [2].] Like a dastard; in a cowardly manner.

1552 HULOET, Dastardly, or lyke a dastarde, *pusillanimiter.* *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 201 And the brave men of Scotland all the while shall ly still quiet..calling dastardly upon a parliament

†Da·stardness. *Obs.* [-NESS.]

1. Inertness of understanding, stupidity, dullness.

1552 HULOET, Dastardnes, *socordia.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. N iij b, By dastardnes and weaknes of mynde.

2. Base cowardice, dastardliness.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 55 He rebuked him of his dastardnes and pekishnes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xix. (1840) 211 The dastardness of the Egyptians made these mamalukes more daring.

Dastardy (da·stäɹdi). *arch.* Also 6–7 **-ie.** [f. DASTARD *sb.* + -Y, after *cowardy, bastardy.*] The quality of a dastard; base or mean cowardice.

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 19 The whole world deryding our effeminate dastardie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 22 Fame from any suspition of dastardy. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxiv. Wks. X. 461 Which did especially aggravate the Israelites dastardy. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 298 We must bear with those that are above us..without dastardy and baseness. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 168 Why run ye thus..into the hearts of men Scattering dastardy?

Daster, -liness, obs. var. DASTARD, -LINESS.

†Daswen, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **dasowe**n. [Closely related to *dase-n*, to DAZE. The suffix may be as in *herwen, harwen, harewen*, occurring beside *herigen, herien*, mod. *harrow* and *harry*, from OE. *hergian.* The word would thus be a parallel form to **dasigen, *dasien*, from *dasi* adj.: see DAZY.] *intr.* Of the eyes or sight: To be or become dim.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxiv. 7 The eyȝe of hym [Moses] daswed not. — 1 *Sam.* iii. 2 Heli leye in his place, and his eyen daswiden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 41 Thyn eyen daswen eek [*v. rr.* dasewen, dasen, dasowe þe] *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 68 Myn iȝen daswen, myn heed is hoore. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Daswyn' [*printed* Dasmyn'], or messen as eyys (H., P. dasyn, or myssyn as eyne), *caligo.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. xvi 343 Age..feblenesse, dasewynge of syght.

b. *pa. pple.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 150 Thou sittest at another booke Tyl fully dasewyd ys thy looke. 14.. HOCCLEVE *To D.K. Bedford* 9 Myn yen hath custumed bysynesse So dasewed. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j b, Ye be dasewed and sore dyseased of your syght and wytte.

Dasy(e, obs. form of DAISY, DAZY.

Dasyll, obs. form of DAZZLE.

Dasymeter (dæsi·mĭtəɹ). Improperly **daso-**. [mod. f. Gr. *δασύ-s* dense + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the density of gases.

1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 404 The manometer, or dasometer, for finding the density or rarity of the atmosphere. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Dasymeter*.. consists of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas and then in an atmosphere of known density.

Dasyphyllous (dæsifi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *δασύ-s* rough, hairy + *φύλλ-ον* leaf + -OUS.] 'Having hairy or woolly leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Dasypod (dæ·sipǫd). *Zool.* [f. generic name *Dasypus*, ad. Gr. δασύπους, δασυποδ-, hairy or rough-footed.] Of or pertaining to *Dasypus*, a genus of armadillos; an animal of this genus. Hence **Dasy·podid** *sb.*, **Dasy·podine** *a.*

‖ **Dasyprocta** (dæsiprǫ·ktă). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. δασύπρωκτ-ος having hairy buttocks (f. δασύ-ς hairy + πρωκτός buttocks).] A genus of South and Central American rodents, the agoutis. Hence **Dasypro·ctid** *a.* (*sb.*), **Dasypro·ctine** *a.*

1875 Blake *Zool.* 67 Hares are rarest in South America, where their place is occupied by the Cavies and dasyproctine Rodents.

Dasypygal (dæsipəi·găl), *a.* *Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. δασύπυγ-ος (f. δασύ-ς hairy + πυγή rump, buttocks).] Having hairy buttocks, rough-bottomed.

1875 Blake *Zool.* 17 The higher dasypygal or anthropoid Apes.

Dasyure (dæ·siyūəɹ). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *dasyūrus*, f. Gr. δασύ-ς rough, hairy + οὐρά tail.] An animal of the genus *Dasyurus* or subfamily *Dasyurinæ*, comprising the small carnivorous marsupials of Australia and Tasmania, also called 'brush-tailed opossums' or 'native cats'.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 261/2 The Opossums resemble in their dentition the Bandicoots more than the Dasyures. 1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/4 The smaller pouched herbivores have their slayers in the 'native devil' (*sarcophilus*), and in the dasyures or native cats.

Hence **Dasyu·rine** *a.* *Zool.*, belonging to the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 260/1 In its hinder feet *Myrmecobius* resembles the Dasyurine family.

Dat, obs. form of Daut *v.*, *Sc.* to fondle.

Data (dēⁱ·tă), pl. of Datum, q.v.

Datable, dateable (dēⁱ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. Date *v.* + -able.] Capable of being dated.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 401 Dateable contemporary inscriptions. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 94/1 The oldest datable Reynolds in the gallery.

Datal (dēⁱ·tăl), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *datum* Date + -al.] Of or pertaining to date; chronological.

1882 *Bradshaw's Railw. Manual*, The Parliamentary Intelligence.. first appears in datal order.

Datal, dataller: see Daytale, Daytaler.

Datary[1] (dēⁱ·tări). [ad. mod.L. *datārius*, It. *datario*, f. L. *dat-um*, It. *dato*, Date: ancient L. had *datārius* adj. in sense 'to be given away'.]

1. An officer of the Papal Court at Rome, charged with the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued by the Pope, and representing the Pope in matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc.

1527 Knight in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxviii. 58 The datary hath clean forsaken the court. 1533 Bonner *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Froude *Hist.* II. 145, I desired the datary to advertise his Holiness that I would speak with him. 1691 W. B. *Hist. Roman Conclave* i. 2 The Datary, the Secretaries, and all such as have in their keeping the Seals of the deceased Pope, are obliged to surrender them. 1825 C. Butler *Bk. R. C. Church* 112 The lips of a Roman datary would water at the sight of a bill of an English proctor.

† **2.** An expert in dates; a chronologer. *Obs. rare.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 7 *Die quinto Elphegi.* I am not Datary enough to understand this. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* I. (1662) 329 Let me onely be a Datary, to tell the Reader, that this Lord was created Earl of Portland, February 17 [1632].

Da·tary[2]. [ad. mod.L. *dataria*: see prec.] The office or function of dating Papal bulls and other documents; a branch of the Apostolic Chancery at Rome separately organized in the 13th c. for this and other purposes: see prec.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 55 Besides the temporal dominions, he hath .. the datary or dispatching of bulls. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 146/1 The next day.. the Datary was kept open, and several businesses dispatcht. 1838 J. R. Hope Scott *Let.* in *Mem.* (1884) I. ix. 168 It is supposed to be in the Datary.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1688 Burnet *Lett. Pres. State of Italy* 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary Court.

Date (dēⁱt), *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *date* (13th c. in Littré), now *datte*:—L. *dactyl-us*, a. Gr. δάκτυλος date, *orig.* finger. The OF. came through intermediate forms **dactele*, *dacte*; cf. Pr. *dáctil*, *dátil*, Sp. *dátil*, OIt. *dattilo* (whence Ger. *dattel*, etc.), mod.It. *dattero*.]

1. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*), an oblong drupe, growing in large clusters, with a single hard seed or stone, and sweet pulp; it forms an important article of food in Western Asia and Northern Africa, and is also dried and exported to other countries.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 380/115 A ȝeord of palm cam in is hond.. þe ȝeord was ful of Dates. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 307 It is schape as it were þe stoon of a date. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 30 Palme treesse berand dates. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 A tree ..which bringeth foorth dates lyke vnto the Palme tree. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 297 Dates are usually put into stew'd Broths .. and restorative Cullices. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 126 Dates.. serve for the Subsistence of more than an hundred Millions of Souls. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 183 The best dates come to us from Tunis, via Marseilles.

2. The tree which bears dates, the date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*). *Wild Date*: an Indian species, *P. sylvestris.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 89 Þer weore growyng so grene þe Date wiþ þe Damesene. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 36 The boxe, the beche, and the larel-tre, The date, also the damyse. 1742 Collier *Orient. Ecl.* iv. 51 The date, with snowy blossoms crown'd! 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 878 P[hœnix] *sylvestris*, called the Wild Date, is supposed by some authors to be the parent of the cultivated date.

† **3.** Name of a variety of plum. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 214 Plums, Imperial, Blue, White Dates.

4. *Comb.*, as *date fruit*, *-grove*, *-stone*, *-tree*; **date-bearer**, a date-tree bearing fruit; **date-brandy**, an intoxicating liquor from the fermented sap of the date-tree; **date-disease**, a distemper also called *Aleppo boil*; **date-fever** = Dengue (see quot.); **date-palm** = sense 2; **date-plum**, the fruit of species of *Diospyros* (N.O. *Ebenaceæ*), having a flavour like that of a plum; also the tree itself; **date-shell**, a mollusc of the genus *Lithodomus*, which burrows in stone or rock; so called from its shape; cf. It. *dattero*, *dattilo* 'also a kinde of hard shell fish' (Florio 1598); **date-sugar**, sugar from the sap of the wild date-tree of India; **date-wine**, wine made by fermenting the sap of the *Phœnix dactylifera* and other species.

1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 225 The sky palely blue through the groinery of countless *date-bearers. 1827 Maginn *Red-nosed Lieut.* in *Forget-me-not*, *Date-brandy was not to his taste. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 508 At Port Said .. it [dengue] was epidemic every year at the season of the date-harvest, and thus acquired the name of *date-fever. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 85 The river .. is lined with stately *date-groves. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 347 The phœnix dactylifera or *date-palm. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* iii. 57 A dense, wide-spreading forest of stately date-palms. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 411 The fruit of the Chinese *Date Plum, D[iospyros] *Kaki*, is as large as an ordinary apple .. *D. virginiana* is the Virginian Date Plum or Persimon.. The fruit..is an inch or more in diameter. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Date plum, Indian*, common name for the fruit of the *Diospyros lotus.* 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 266 The '*date-shell' bores into corals, shells, and the hardest limestone rocks. 1696 Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 60 Take 6 or 10 *Date-stones, dry.. pulverize, and searce them. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 104 *Date-sugar is not so much esteemed in India as that of the cane. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1364 Fyges, and many a *date tree There wexen. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* vii. 7 Thy stature is like a date tre. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xiii. iv. (R.), Date-trees love a light and sandie ground. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxix. IX. 47 The soldiers..procured plentiful supplies..of *date-wine.

Date (dēⁱt), *sb.*[2] Also 5–6 *Sc.* **dait.** [a. F. *date*, OF. also *datte* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. *data* fem.:—L. *data* fem. sing. (or neuter) of *datus* given. In ancient L., the date of a letter was expressed thus '*Dabam Romæ prid. Kal. Apr.*', i.e. 'I gave or delivered (this) at Rome on the 31st March', for which the later formula was '*Data Romæ*, given at Rome', etc. Hence *data* the first word of the formula was used as a term for the time and place therein stated. Cf. *postscript*, etc.]

1. The specification of the time (and often the place) of execution of a writing or inscription, affixed to it, usually at the end or the beginning.

c 1430 *Stans Puer* 97 in *Babees Bk.* 33 In þis writynge, þouȝ þer be no date. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 A paire of Indentures.. the date wherof is the xijth daie of Aprill in the secound yere of your .. reigne. 1630 Ld. Dorchester in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 267 III. 259, I have received your Letters of severall dates. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 320 ⁋ 4 A long Letter bearing Date the fourth Instant. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 883 The policy should be dated..The insertion of a date may tend to the discovery of fraud. 1837 Macaulay *Bacon* Ess. 1854 I. 353/2 A public letter which bears date just a month after the admission of Francis Bacon. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330 A three-halfpenny piece..bearing the date of 1599.

2. The precise time at which anything takes place or is to take place; the time denoted by the date of a document (in sense 1).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 47 Þat tyme he died .. þe date was a þousand & sextene mo. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 269 In þe date of owre dryȝte, in a drye apprile, A þousande and thre hondreth tweis thretty and ten. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þe date when þis was writen..was iiᵐ ȝere before þe incarnacion of Criste. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. i. 22 His days and times are past, And my reliances on his fracted dates Haue smit my credit. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 74/2 When was it?—I only remember the sum: I do not remember the date. 1838 Lytton *Leila* II. i, That within two weeks of this date thou bringest me .. the keys of the city. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 68/2 Up to the date at which he received notice.

b. More vaguely: The time at which something happened or is to happen; season, period.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 540 Þe date of þe daye þe lorde con knaw. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 18 The Date whan it was leyd in the Erthe. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 32, I would faine know .. of what date they would have their Habits. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/1 From these .. circumstances..the duke's ruin took its date. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 133 Not far remov'd the date, When commerce proudly flourish'd through the state. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* I. 222 Up to this date Burns was happy.

3. The period to which something ancient belongs; the age (of a thing or person).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1039 Vchon in scrypture a name con plye, Of Israel barnez folewande her datez, Þat is to say, as her byrþ whatez. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 415 This our common wealth, last in date, but first in price. 1699 Br. Nicolson *To Ralph Thoresby* (T.), The best rules for distinguishing the date of manuscripts. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* I. 50 The Torres Vermejos, or vermilion towers ..are of a date much anterior to the Alhambra. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 80 When his date Doubled her own. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 291 Rich in antiquities of Roman date.

4. The time during which something lasts; period, season; duration; term of life or existence.

13.. *Chron. Eng.* 972 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 310 Thah the sone croune bere The fader hueld is date here. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 858 Neuere to thryue were to long a date. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Secrees* 421 So to perseuere and lastyn a long date. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 153 Miserablie finishinge the date of her dayse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 549 Ages of endless date Founded in righteousness. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* iv. i. 1725 To lengthen out his Date A Day. 1782 Cowper *Lett.* 11 Nov., When the date of youth is once expired. 1890 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* III. vi, Her [a flower's] brief date.

5. The limit, term, or end of a period of time, or of the duration of something. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 492 Þer is no date of hys godnesse. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 41 Fer in age I am runne and my lyves date Aprochith faste. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 129 The dolefull dayes draw slowly to theyr date. *a* 1600 Raleigh *Poems, Reply to Marlowe* vi, But could youth last, and love stil breed, Had joyes no date, nor age no need. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xiv, Thy end is Truthes and Beauties doome and date. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 171 What Time would spare, from Steel receives its date. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 529 All has its date below; the fatal hour Was registered in Heaven ere time began.

† **6.** ? A fixed decree. *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *datum* 'statutum, decretum' (Du Cange).]

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 195 Is this thi dait, sall thai our cum ilkane? On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thow rew? *Ibid.* VI. 97 What is fortoune, quha dryffis the dett so fast? [*v. r.* drawis the dait].

7. Phr. *Out of date* (attrib. *out-of-date*): out of season; no longer in vogue or fashion, or suitable to the time; obsolete, antiquated; also *advb.*, as in *to go out of date*, to become obsolete or old-fashioned. (*Brought*, *written*, *posted*) *up to date*: said in book-keeper's phrase of accounts, a journal, ledger, etc.; hence, *fig.* up to the knowledge, requirements, or standard of the time (*colloq.*).

1608 Rowlands *Hum. Looking Gl.* 10 Choller is past, my anger's out of date. 1707 Collier *Refl. Ridic.* 291 Till she's out of Date for Matrimony. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vi. § 13 (1740) 432 With his wire-drawn Slanders and out-of-date Reflections. 1824 Medwin *Convers. Byron* (1830) I. 124 Shakespeare's Comedies are quite out of date; many of them are insufferable to read. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 538 An idea which had altogether gone out of date. 1890 Dilke *Probl. Gr. Brit.* I. p. vii, I .. tried to bring my volumes up to date. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 6/3 The two gentlemen..who invented the Gaiety burlesque 'up to date'—and gave this detestable phrase to the language.

8. *Comb.*, as *date-stamping*; **date-line**, a line relating to dates; *spec.* the line in the Pacific Ocean (theoretically coincident with the meridian of 180° from Greenwich) at which the calendar day is reckoned to begin and end, so that at places east and west of it the date differs by one day; **date-mark** *sb.*, a mark showing the date; *spec.* a letter stamped upon gold or silver plate, denoting the year of manufacture; hence as *vb.* (*nonce-wd.*), to mark with something that shows the date or age.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 80 *Date-lines .. occur in the Pacific Ocean between islands that have received dates by eastward, and .. by westward communication. 1892 *N. Y. Nation* 21 Apr. 304/1 He has provided an index, but .. so simple a device as the running date-line should not have been neglected. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 181 It is devoid of distinctive *date-marks, except the vague pointed vaulting. 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 636 By the following table of date-marks the age of any piece of plate manufactured in London and assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall may be ascertained. 1891 *Times* 12 Oct. 9/5 Each one [guess] has been date-marked, so to speak, by the peculiar beliefs .. of the time or of the place. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 5/2 The *date-stamping apparatus on the counter [of a ticket-office].

Date (dēⁱt), *v.* [f. Date *sb.*[2]: cf. F. *dater*, Sp. *datar* to date.]

1. *trans.* To affix the date to (a writing, etc.); to furnish or mark with a date. A letter is said to be dated *from* the place of writing named in it.

1433 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 94 Dated, ȝere & day aboveseyd. 1530 Palsgr. 507/1 Bycause you use nat to date them [letters], I wotte nat whyther to sende to you. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 100 A Bill dated the 30th of January. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 308 ⁋ 5 The following Letter .. dated from York. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 172 Elizabeth opened the letter..It was dated from Rosings at eight o'clock in the morning. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 33/2 A blank transfer .. neither dated nor executed by the bank nor stamped.

2. To ascertain or fix the date or time of (an event, etc.); to refer or assign to a certain date, to reckon as beginning *from* (some time or event).

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Of theyr death he dateth not the yeare. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 297 That the yeare of their Maioralty may date the building, or repaire of some Conduit. 1694 Prior *Hymn to Sun* ii, From the blessings they bestow, Our times are dated, and our eras

move. 1780 SWIFT *Mod. Education*, I date from this æra the corrupt method of education among us. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 52 Every Christian Church which dates its origin from any period before the Reformation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 91 The art of dating events.

b. To reckon chronologically or by dates.

1821 BYRON *To C'tess Blessington* iv, My life is not dated by years—There are moments which act as a plough. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i, Life is not dated merely by years.

c. *absol.* To count the time, reckon.

a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or date from the late æra of about six thousand years. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 27 Six full days had..passed..dating from the time when the eruption appeared.

† **3.** To put an end or period to. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 25 Alledging how death at the least may date his miserie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 The precept is neuer dated, but in full force. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist.* v. 11 His matchlesse Art, that never age shall date.

† **4.** To assign a time or duration to. *Obs. rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 67 The studies of Policy, Methods of War..are all dated for the convenience and use of this life.

† **5.** To give (oneself) out as. *Obs. rare.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 11 A Spartan Lord, dating himselfe our great Viceroies Kinsman.

† **6.** *To date from*: to refer or ascribe to (a particular origin). *Obs. rare.*

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 150 As we have dated the immediate Cause of all Acute Diseases, especially Fevers, from the Contraction of the Solids.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To bear date, be dated; to be written or addressed *from* (a specified place).

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 27 Dante's sonnet probably dates from Ravenna. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 363 A recent..edition dates Wilna 1852. *Mod.* The letter dates from London.

8. To assign itself or be assigned to a specified time or period; to have its origin, take its rise *from* a particular time or epoch.

a 1828 E. EVERETT (Webster), The Batavian republic dates from the successes of the French arms. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. I. 68 The worship of the Sminthian Apollo dates before the earliest periods of Æolic colonization. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 27 We learned that the house dated back as far as the days of Matthew Stach. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II viii. 177 Two stately parish churches, one of them dating from the days of Norman independence.

b. To rank in point of date or standing *with*.

1827 HOOD *Plea Mids. Fairies* xxviii, For we are very kindly creatures, dating With Nature's charities.

Date, obs. form of DAUT *v.* Sc., to fondle.

Dateable: see DATABLE.

Dated (dē'tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DATE *v.* (and *sb.*[2]) + -ED.]

1. Marked or inscribed with a date.

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 135 To all their dated Backs he turns you round; These Aldus printed, those Du Sueil has bound. 1881 H. B. WHEATLEY *Cath. Angl.* Pref. p. ix, The Catholicon is specially valuable as a dated Dictionary.

† **2.** Having a fixed date or term. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi, The loathsome circle of my dated life. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 18 b, That can endow your names with neuer dated glory. 1718 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* III. ii. in *New Opera's* (1721) 122 His dated time comes on.

Dateless (dē'tlĕs), *a.* [-LESS.]

1. Without a date, bearing no date, undated.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 5 A Note..without name or date, with a datelesse, namelesse Paper inclosed. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 514 A dateless account..inserted after the edict for its abolition. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr., Here is a dateless letter.

2. Having no limit or fixed term; endless.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 151 The datelesse limit of thy deere exile. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* 108 Thy datelesse fame. 1821 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 219 A dateless and hopeless eternity of horror. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 164 Immortal as that dateless substance of the soul.

3. Of indefinite duration in the past; so ancient that its date or age cannot be determined; immemorial.

1794 COLERIDGE *Poems, Relig. Musings*, In the primeval age a dateless while The vacant shepherd wandered with his flock. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VI. Wks. (1888) 493/2 From dateless usage which our peasants hold Of giving welcome to the first of May. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 4. 66 The dateless hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift, and deluges to mould.

4. *dial.* Out of one's senses, crazed; insensible.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. 263 Mother is gone dateless wi' sorrow. 1867 E. WAUGH *Dead Man's Dinner* 19 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) They..laid her upo' th' couch cheer, as dateless as a stone.

Hence **Da'telessness**, the quality of being dateless; the absence of a fixed limit of time.

1680 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 91 The Officers of his [Monk's] Army..agreed..that the Parliament intended..to perpetuate the Nations slavery by their datelesness.

Dater (dē'tə1). [-ER[1].] **a.** One who dates. **b.** An apparatus for date-stamping.

1611 COTGR., *Dataire*, a dater of writings..the dater, or dispatcher, of the Pope's Bulls; an ordinarie Officer in the Court of Rome. 1887 *Richford's Circular*, Perpetual hand daters.

Daðe, obs. form of DEATH.

Dapeit, dapet, etc.: see DAHET.

Datholite, erron. var. of DATOLITE.

Dating (dē'tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb DATE, q.v.

1678 *Trials of Ireland*, &c. 19 He was then in London..as I suppose by the dateing of his Letters. 1891 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 61/2 As other datings of his are apparently advanced one year, his dating requires to be inquired into.

Dation (dē'ʃən). [ad. L. *datiōn-em*, n. of action from *dare* to give.] The action of giving. † **a.** *Med.* A dose. **b.** *Civil Law.* A rendering of L. *datio*, F. *dation*, the legal act of giving or conferring, *e.g.* of an office; *esp.* as distinct from *donation*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dation*, a giving, a gift, a dole. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 163 That..quantity of a medicament which is prescribed..is a Dosis, so Dosis is Dation. — *Gloss.*, *Dation*, the quantity or dosis of any medicament that is administred to the patient at once. 1889 in *Century Dict.* (in sense b).

‖ **Datisca** (dătĭ'skă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus gives no source).] The name of a genus of monochlamydeous exogens (N.O. *Datiscaceæ*); *D. cannabina*, the Cretan or Bastard Hemp-plant, is indigenous to Nepaul and the Levant; its leaves contain a colouring matter known as *datisca-yellow*, used in dyeing silk, etc. Hence **Dati'scin,** a glucoside, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$, allied to salicin, obtained from the leaves and root of Datisca. **Dati'scetin,** $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, a crystalline product of the decomposition of datiscin.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 306 The leaves contain a peculiar colouring matter, *datisca-yellow*. *Ibid.* 307 Pure datiscin forms colourless silky needles..By boiling with strong potash-ley, it is decomposed with formation of datiscetin.

Datisi (dătəi'sai). *Logic.* The mnemonic term designating the mood of the third figure of syllogisms in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (*a*), and the minor premiss and conclusion particular affirmatives (*i*, *i*).

The initial *d* indicates that the mood may be reduced to *Darii* of the first figure; the *s* following the second vowel, that this is done by simple conversion of the minor premiss.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30 The third figure. *Da*. All hipocrites count will workes hie holines. *ti* Some hipocrites have been Bishoppes. *si*. Therefore some Bishoppes have coumpted will workes hie holinesse. 1654 Z. COKE *Art Logick* (1657) 136 The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, *Darapti, Felapton, Disamis, Datisi, Bocardo, Ferison*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 200.

Datism (dē'tiz'm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *Δᾶτισμός* 'a speaking like Datis (the Median commander at Marathon), *i.e.* speaking broken Greek' (Liddell & Scott).] Broken or barbarous speech; a fault in speaking such as would be made by one not fully acquainted with the language.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Datisme*, when by a heape of Synonimaes wee rehearse the same things. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 554/2 We can understand that a small Athenian boy should commit a Datism in Latin: but we cannot see why the Roman boy should make a neuter verb transitive.

Datival (dā'təivăl), *a. Gram.* [f. L. *datīv-us* (see next) + -AL.] Belonging to the dative case.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 322 Instead of the genitival and datival terminations.

Dative (dē'tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *datīv-us* of or belonging to giving, f. *dat-us* given; in grammar rendering Gr. *δοτική* (*πτῶσις*), from *δοτικός* of giving nature, f. *δοτ-ός* given.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Gram.* The name of that case of nouns in Aryan and some other languages which commonly denotes the indirect or more remote object of the action of a verb, that *to* or *for* whom or which we do a thing, or *to* whom we give a thing.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 416 (Add. MS.) The thrid Falle is datif case, for there are some that are prowde for they mow gyve. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, A..serueth many times to expresse the Datiue case: as *Je l'ay donne à mon pere*, I gaue it to my father. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 352 The Dative Case is expressed by the Preposition (To). 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. ix. § 1130 The Dative case is used in two senses only: (A) It expresses the *indirect object*..(B) It is used *predicatively* in a quasi-adjectival sense. *Mod.* The pronouns *me, thee, him, her, us, you, them*, which we now use both as direct and indirect objectives, were originally dative forms; the original accusatives are disused.

† **2.** Disposed to give; having the right to give. *Obs. rare.* (In first quot. with play on sense 1.)

14.. *Vices of Fullham* 368 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 15 To knowen folke that ben datyff: Their purches be called oblatif: They haue their izen vocatif. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dative*, that giveth, or is of power to give.

† **3.** Of the nature of a gift; conferred or bestowed as a gift. (Freq. opposed to *native*.) *Obs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 453 All Nobilitie and Gentrie is either, Native, or Dative, that is to say, commeth either by Discent, or by Purchase [i.e. acquisition]. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iii. 28 The first Native..the second Dative, being given in rewards.

4. *Law.* **a.** That may be given or disposed of at pleasure; in one's gift. **b.** Of an officer: Appointed so as to be removable at pleasure: opposed to *perpetual*. **c.** *Sc. Law.* Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, not by a testator or by the mere disposition of law; pertaining to such appointment: as in *executor dative*, an executor appointed by decree of the commissary when none has been appointed by the deceased, an administrator; *decree dative*, a decree appointing an executor dative; *testament dative*, the decree confirming and conferring full title on an executor dative; *tutor dative*, a tutor appointed by the Court on the failure of tutors-nominate and tutors-at-law; *tutory dative*, the office of a tutor dative. **d.** *Tutor dative*, in *Rom. Law*, one appointed by the testator, as distinguished from *tutor optive*.

1535–6 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c. 28 § 15 Prysours or governours..dayfyll & removable from tyme to tyme. 1575 *J. Huntar v. D. Hunter* in Balfour *Practicks* 115 Sum tutoris ar testamentaris, sum tutoris of law, and sum ar tutoris dative. The tutor dative is maid and gevin be the King. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 29 They shall certify..whether a Prior be perpetual, or dative. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 205 Those are term'd Dative Executors who are appointed such by the Judges Decree, as Administrators with us here in England. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 85 If no tutor of law demands the office, any person may apply for a tutory-dative. 1796 (*title*), The Testament Dative, and Inventory of the debts..justly owing to umquhile Robert Burns..at the time of his decease..faithfully made out and given up by Jean Armour, widow of the said defunct, and executrix qua relict, decerned to him by decreet dative of the Commissary of Dumfries. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Dative*..that which may be given or disposed of at will and pleasure. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 25 May 542 In the fourth year of Henry V, all the dative alien priories were dissolved and granted to the Crown. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 154 Tutors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors optive.

B. *sb.* (ellipt. use of the adj.)

1. *Gram.* Short for *dative case*: see A.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 11 Somtyme in the stede of genytiue case he wyll haue a datyue. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iv. (1786) 287 The Dative, as it implies Tendency to, is employed..to denote the Final Cause. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* vi. 208 The locative may well convey the meaning of the dative.

attrib. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 260 Other examples of this..dative-ending

† **2.** *Sc. Law.* A decree dative: see A. 4 c. *Obs.*

1564 *Act of Sederunt* 24 July (Jam.), We haif given..power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give datives, and constitute..executors-datives. 1666 *Instruct. Commissaries* in *Acts Sedt.* 1553–1790 p. 95 If neither nearest of kin, executor or creditor shall desire to be confirmed, ye shall confirm your procurator fiscal, datives always being duly given thereto before..After the said datives (but before confirmation).

Datively (dē'tivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] *Gram.* In the dative case; as a dative.

1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 898 The pronoun of the first or second person, used datively.

Dativo- (dătəi'vo), combining form of L. *dativus*, DATIVE, used in adverbial comb. with other adjectives.

1882 F. HALL in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* III. 17 Our infinitive, where *to* precedes it, having been generally, of old, dativo-gerundial [*i.e.* of the nature of a dative gerund].

Datolite (dæ'tŏlait). *Min.* Also erron. **datholite** (*Werner*). [Named by Esmark 1806: irreg. f. initial part of Gr. *δατεῖσθαι* to divide + *-λιθος* stone: see -LITE.]

A borosilicate of calcium, occurring in glassy crystals of various colours, in white opaque compact masses, or in botryoidal masses (*botryolite*).

1808 T. ALLAN *Names of Min.* 26 Datholite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 382 Datolite is found in trappean rocks.

‖ **Dattock** (dæ'tŏk). [Native name in W. Africa.] The hard mahogany-like wood of a West African tree, *Detarium senegalense*, N.O. *Legumi nosæ*; also the tree itself.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, 'Dattock', of W. Tropical Africa.

‖ **Datum** (dē'tŭm). Pl. **data** (dē'tă). [L. *datum* given, that which is given, neut. pa. pple. of *dare* to give.] A thing given or granted; something known or assumed as fact, and made the basis of reasoning or calculation; an assumption or premiss from which inferences are drawn.

1646 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1674) I. 248 (Stanf.) From all the heap of *data* it would not follow that it was necessary 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 128 Out of what Data arises the knowledge. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Register* Dedic., All..will grant me this datum, that the said..person is a man of an ordinary capacity. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xii. 146 We have no data to go upon. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 350 The omission of a material datum in the calculation..namely, the weight of the charge of powder. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxvi. 9 The historical and scientific data on which the solution..depends.

b. *Comb.*, as *datum-line*, *-plane*.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. viii, Mountains..can have their relative heights determined only by reference to some common datum-line, as the level of the sea. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 609 *Datum Water-Level*, the level at which water was first struck in a shaft sunk on a reef or gutter. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VII. (1885) 925 The lines of stratification may be used as datum-lines to measure approximately the amount of rock which has been worn away. 1885 *Science* 19 June 499 The horizontal datum-plane adopted by German craniologists.

‖ **Datura** (dătiū'ră). *Bot.* [mod.L. ad. Hindī *dhatūra*, native name of *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel*, common Indian species used to stupefy and poison.]

A genus of poisonous plants (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), of which *D. Stramonium* is the Strammony or Thorn-apple, supposed to be a native of Western Asia, but now half naturalized over the warmer temperate regions of the world; it is a powerful narcotic.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 104 A drug which .. stupefies his senses. The Indians call this herb *Doutro, Dontry*, or *Datura*, and the Turks and Persians, *Datula*. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* II. iv. iv. 126 From Hindoos was first learned..the benefit of smoking datura in asthma.

attrib. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 205 Large white datura blossoms.

Hence **Datu'rine** (also **Datu'ria**), the poisonous alkaloid found in the Thorn-apple and other species; = Atropine.

1832 R. Christison *Poisons* (ed. 2) 726 A peculiar alkaloid, which has been named Daturine or Daturia.

Dau, var. of Dauw.

Dau (*Cursor M.* 5108, etc.): see Dawe and Day.

Daub (dɔ̄b), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **daube, dawbe,** 4–5 **dobe,** 5 **doybe,** 5–6 **doube,** 6–9 **dawb,** 7– **daub.** [a. OF. *daube-r*:—L. *dealbāre* to whiten over, whitewash, plaster, f. *de-* down, etc. + *albāre* to whiten, f. *albus* white. The word had in OF. the senses 'clothe in white, clothe, furnish, whitewash, plaster'; in later F. 'to beat, swinge, lamme' (Cotgr.); cf. *curry, anoint*, etc. All the English uses appear to come through that of 'plaster'.]

1. *trans.* In building, etc.: To coat or cover (a wall or building) *with* a layer of plaster, mortar, clay, or the like; to cover (laths or wattle) with a composition of clay or mud, and straw or hay, so as to form walls. (Cf. Dab *v.* 8.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 313 Cleme hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne, & alle þe endentur dryuen daube with-outen. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xiv. 42 With other cley the hows to be dawbid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 102 Dobe, *linere, illinere*. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxiv. 145 Thys bastylle muste be aduironned with hirdels aboute and dawbed thykke with cithe and clay thereupon. 1515 Barclay *Eclogues* iv. (1570) Civ/1 Of his shepecote dawbe the walles round about. 1530 Palsgr. 507/2 Daube up this wall a pace with plaster .. I daube with lome that is tempered with heare or strawe. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 71, I will tread this vnboulted villaine into mortar, and daube the wall of a Iakes with him. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 169 Little hutts and hovels the poor Live in Like Barnes .. daub'd with mud-wall. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.* 243 *Stud and mud walling*, building without bricks or stones, with posts and wattles, or laths daubed over with road-mud.

absol. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 37 He shall bothe thacke & daube at his owne cost and charge. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 534 He falls to dawbing with untempered mortar.

fig. 1612–5 Br. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xii. vi, He..is faine to dawbe up a rotten peace with the basest conditions.

2. To plaster, close *up*, cover *over*, coat *with* some sticky or greasy substance, smear.

1597–8 Br. Hall *Sat.* VI. i. (R.), Whose wrinkled furrows Are daubed full of Venice chalk. 1614 — *Recoll. Treat.* 174 Take away this clay from mine eyes, wherewith alas they are so dawbed up. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxviii. 190 She had been plaistered and dawbed with Salves a long time. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xv. 309 We daubed him all over..with tar. 1832 Lander *Adv. Niger* II. viii 26 The women daub their hair with red clay.

fig. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 360, I would not be a king to be daubed with undiscerning praise.

b. To smear or lay *on* (a moist or sticky substance). Also *fig.*

1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 289 For comfort daubed on will not stick long upon it. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housewife* 309 With a fine rag daub it often on the face and hands.

c. To bribe, 'grease'. *slang.* (Cf. quot. 1876 in Daub *sb.* 2.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dawbing*, bribing. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, The cull was scragged [hanged] because he could not dawb.

3. To coat or cover *with* adhering dirt; to soil, bedaub. Also *fig.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 31 Her heles, the whiche is doubed with filthe. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 50 Dawbing o the other with dirte and myer. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* 1 5 Such .. verities, as would have adorned, and not dawb'd the Gospel. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 30 Sept., Having been very much daubed with dirt, I got a coach and home. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 197 The fall plunged me in a puddle .. and daubed me. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 Filthy metal that one could not touch without daubing one's fingers. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iii, To daub himself with ink up to the roots of his hair. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. xi. (1883) 89 My name is too deeply daubed with the Fleet mud; it cannot be cleansed.

†**4.** To soil (paper) with ink, or with bad or worthless writing. *Obs.*

1589 *Marpr. Epit.* (1843) 6 When men have a gift in writing, howe easie it is for them to daube paper. *a* 1618 Bradshaw *Unreas. Separation* (1640) 81 In the proofe of the Assumption he daubs sixe pages. 1792 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 7 The latter loss, to one who daubs so much, is nothing.

5. In painting: To lay on (colours) in a crude or clumsy fashion; to paint coarsely and inartistically. Also *absol.*

1630 [see Daubed]. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V x. 304 A trovell will serve as well as a pencill to daub on such thick course colours. 1695 Dryden tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* (L.), A lame, imperfect piece, rudely daubed over with too little reflection, and too much haste. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 147 The falsehood of the colours which [Walpole] suffered to be daubed over that measure. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* Introd. 4 It had been so often painted, not to say daubed, already. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. li. 77 He leaned upon his stick, and daubed away briskly at the background.

†**6.** To cover (the person or dress) *with* finery or ornaments in a coarse, tasteless manner; to bedizen. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glass* Wks. (Rtldg.) 124/2 My wife's best gown..how handsomely it was daubed with statute-lace. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 32 They dawb their habits with gold lace. 1760 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) III. 13 A person hugely daubed with gold. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., *Daub'd out*, fantastically dressed.

†**7.** *fig.* To cover with a specious exterior; to whitewash, cloak, gloss. *Obs.*

1543 Becon *Agst. Swearing* Early Wks. (1843) 375 Perjury cannot escape unpunished, be it never so secretly handled and craftily daubed. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. v. 29 So smooth he dawb'd his Vice with shew of Vertue. 1678 Young *Serm. at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 31 To dawb and palliate our faults, is but like keeping our selves in the dark. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 114 They dawb over their oppression with a submissive flattering carriage. 1785 [see Daubed].

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To put on a false show; to dissemble so as to give a favourable impression.

c. To pay court with flattery. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. i. 51 Poore Tom's a cold. I cannot daub it further. 1619 W. Whately *God's Husb.* ii. (1622) 52 What auailed it Ananias and Saphira, to dawbe and counterfeit? 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 288 With such idle distinctions doe they dawbe with conscience. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* III. xiii. (1662) 508 Do not daub with men, and hide from them their misery or danger. *a* 1716 South (J.), Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub, nor flatter. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Daubing*..paying court for the sake of advantage. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Daub*, to flatter, or besmear with false compliment, with the object of gaining some advantage.

Daub (dɔ̄b), *sb.* [f. Daub *v.* In some dialects (dɒb, dab), whence the spelling *dab*: cf. Dab *sb.*[1] 12.]

1. Material for daubing walls, etc.; plaster, rough mortar; clay or mud mixed with stubble or chaff, used with laths or wattle to form the walls of cottages, huts, etc. Hence *wattle and daub* (also *dab*).

1446 *Tatton Churchw. Acc.* (*Somerset Record Soc.* 82), Item for ryses for the dawbes .. iijd. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 514 Payd .. for bryngyng of dawbe and cley in to the said castell. 1587 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 18 For yᵉ cariage of any mucke, dunge, dawbe, clay. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 113 The soyle which, with water..they make into clay, or a certaine dawbe. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xix. 369 Traders' houses .. built of wattle and daub. 1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* II. 22 Heaps of filthy hovels, wattle and daub and dingy thatch. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* 279 A raddle and dobe house.

b. Anything that is daubed or smeared on. **c.** *fig.* Insincere compliments, flattery. *dial.*

1602 *Narcissus* 209 (1893) Though with the dawbe of prayse I am loath to lome her. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal's Sat.* VI. (R.), She duely, once a month, renews her face; Mean time, it lies in daub, and hid in grease. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Daub*, hypocritical affection.

2. An act or instance of daubing.

1669 A. Browne *Ars Pict.* (1675) 82 And with two or three dawbes of your great Pencil, lay it on in an instant. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 256 (Jam.) Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a daub with a dishclout before. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Daub o' t' hand*, a bribe; compensation. 'They got a daub o' t' hand for 't.'

3. A patch or smear of some moist substance, grease, colouring, etc.

1731 Swift *Poems, Beautiful Young Nymph*, [She] must, before she goes to Bed, Rub off the Dawbs of White and Red. 1881 Tylor *Anthropol.* 418 Their bodies painted with black daubs.

4. A coarsely executed, inartistic painting.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xii, And did you step in, to take a look at the grand picture?..'Tis a melancholy daub, my lord! 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 285 That he discerns The diffrence of a Guido from a daub. 1839 Marryat *Diary in Amer.* 1st Ser. I. 292 A large collection of daubs, called portraits of eminent personages. 1880 A. H. Huth *Buckle* I. i. 15 A coarse daub of a picture.

5. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *daub-hole.*

1848 S. Bamford *Early Days* i. (1859) 13 An old timber and daub house. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Daub-hoil, daub-hole*, a clay or marl pit.

Daubed (dɔ̄bd), *ppl. a.* [f. Daub *v.* + -ed.] Plastered or coated with clay, paint, or sticky matter; *fig.* bedizened, bearing a specious exterior.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 492 In þat cofer þat watz clay daubed. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 785 Hym liketh best a daubed wough. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 125 b, Those dawbed, pargetted, and vermilion died faces. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* 135 Glittering in dawbed lac'd accoustrements. 1630 Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnls.* (1783) 67 This daubed piece..the face hath no similitude. 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I. xxv, The painted canvas is most innocent; but the daubed hypocrite most criminal.

Dauber (dɔ̄·bəɹ). [f. Daub *v.* + -er[1]. In sense 1 prob. going back to AFr. *daubour*, in med. L. *daubātor* whitewasher, plasterer.] One who or that which daubs.

†**1.** One who plasters or covers walls with mortar, clay, etc.; a plasterer; one who builds with daub. *Obs.*

[*c* 1300 *Lib. Cust. Edw. I*, I. 99 (Godef.) De plastrers, de daubours, de teulers.] 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xli. 25 As a daubere, or a pottere to-tredende the lowe erthe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. ii. (1495) 553 Claye is tough erthe.. and ableth to dyuers werkes of dawbers. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls Ser.) I. 289 Carpenters, masouns, plastiers, daubers, teulers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme borners. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xii. 12 To them that buylded and wroughte in the house of the Lorde, namely, to the dawbers and masons. 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* xi, Straw, and durt good only for Thatchers, and Dawbers. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* vi. (1851) 240 Yet this Dauber would daub still with his untempered Mortar. 1816 in Peel *Spen Valley* (1893) 288 [A plasterer who] under the sobriquet of Dick Dawber was known far and near. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Dauber*, a builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with stubble or short straw..In Norfolk it is now difficult to find a good dauber.

†**2.** One who puts a false show on things; a hypocritical flatterer. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 425 Put case, thou wert under the Ministery of a dawber and flatterer. 1653 Baxter *Meth. Peace Consc.* 388 Meddle not with men-pleasers and daubers. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* lxxi, If praised, he can despise The fulsome Dawber, and his Flatteries.

3. A coarse or unskilful painter.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 7 They were not Artists in that Mystery .. being rather Dawbers then Drawers. 1697 Dryden *Virg.* (1806) II. 150 It hath been copied by so many sign-post daubers. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlii. 55 What is the name of the dauber who painted that? 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 31 Dec., They will see .. in David Cox something more than a dauber.

4. *U. S.* A species of sand-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in forming its nest.

1844 Gosse in *Zoologist* II. 582 The little boys..informed me that these were the nests of dirt-daubers. 1889 in Farmer *Americanisms.*

5. Anything used to daub with; *e. g.* a rag-brush or stump used to put blacking upon boots, where it is spread by the blacking-brush.

6. = Dabber 1 b (Ogilvie).

Daubery, daubry (dɔ̄·bəri, dɔ̄·bri). [f. Dauber: see -ery.] The practice of daubing; the specious or coarse work of a dauber.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 9 To patch up that dauberye of the deuyll, their vowed wyuelesse and husbandles chastite. *Ibid.* 89 Thys dyvinite of yours is but dongyshe daubry. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 186 She workes by Charmes, by Spels, by th' Figure, & such dawbry as this is. 1693 W. Freke *Sel. Ess.* xxii. 123 We should have a graceful embroidery, not a daubery in expression. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 114 He..could colour either side of any question brought before him with gay daubery. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Daubery*.. applause doubtfully deserved; cajolery; the purport of an inflated announcement.

Daubing (dɔ̄·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Daub in various senses.

Chinking and daubing: see Chinking *vbl. sb.*[1] 2.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 198 Peers .. putte hem alle to werke, In daubyng and in deluyng. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 241 Temperyng of morter, and lattyng and dawbyng at þe hous. 1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 70 To a mason for lathyng [and] dawbyng iiij[d]. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 115 [They] used such .. dawbings of black, red, and white, as wholly changed the very naturall looks. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xv. 263 To prevent this swelling .. much salving, dawbing, annointing, &c. they have used 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 186 Corrupt and foul Puddles, whose ill Scents and nasty Daubings are always ready to affect and damage the Utensils and Worts. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 432 *note*, Blackening a character which was black enough without such daubing.

b. The putting a false show on anything (*obs.*); hypocritical flattery.

1655 Sanderson *Serm.* II. Pref., That all court chaplains were parasites, and their preaching little other than daubing. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* III. (1696) 390 God .. sees through all the Dawbings and Fucu's of Hypocrisie. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* II. xxix. (Jodr.), Without any daubing at all, I am very sincerely your very affectionate humble servant. 1803 Scott *Let. Miss Seward* in *Lockhart* xi, Such exaggerated daubing as Mr. Hayley has bestowed upon poor Cowper.

c. Painting coarsely or inartistically; hence, a coarsely or badly executed painting.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 491 No such..offensive Sight as Pencill-dawbing. 1680 Otway *Orphan* Ded., Hasty dawbing will but spoil the picture. 1713 Pope *Guardian* No. 78, I knew a painter..make his dawbings to be thought originals by setting them in the smoak. 1752 Foote *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 9 How high did your genius soar? To the daubing diabolical angels for ale-houses. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 194 Worth a housefull of Verrio's daubings.

2. Material with which anything is daubed; *esp.* mortar or clay used in daubing walls; rough-cast.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xiii. 12 Wher is the dawbynge, that ye dawbiden [1611 the dawbing wherwith ye haue dawbed it]? 1598 Florio, *Empiastro*, a plaister, a daubing. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 158 To force and wrong Nature with Birdlime, Chaulk, Dawbing, and such trash. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 49 b, They.. are not too hasty to lay the second dawbing over this. 1806–7 A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 49 The old cottages are generally of clay daubing. *a* 1848 Carlton *New Purchase-I.* 61 (Bartlett) The interstices of the log wall were 'chinked'—the chinking being large chips and small slabs..and the daubing, yellow clay .. splashed in soft.

b. According to Knight, *Dict. Mech.* (U.S.), a synonym of Dubbing for leather.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a dawbyng forke *jd.* 1660 Fisher *Rustics Alarm* Wks. (1679) 473

Such .. shifting and canvesing, and daubing doings in a business of such moment. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* D j a, The old Norman gotish Lime and Haire-like daubing custome.

Dau·bing, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That daubs; *esp.* that bedaubs with flattery (*obs.*). Hence **Dau·bingly** *adv.*, in a daubing manner.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. § 3 (1669) 84 He hath his daubing Preachers.. with their soul-flattering. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* 1, She .. hates the lying, masking, daubing world. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* Ep. 2 As much to the life, as the pretended Whiggs Heroe most daubingly was lately aimed at, by the Author of the *Medal.* 1719 W. DUNCOMBE in *J. Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) I. 239 The daubing sycophant.

Daubreelite (dǭbrīləit). *Min.* [f. as next + -LITE.] A black sulphide of chromium, found in meteoric iron.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 7/2 The. constituent parts of meteoric iron are..numerous compounds, such as ferrous sulphide (troilite), sulphide of chromium (daubréelite), calcium sulphide (oldhamite).

Daubreite (dǭbrīˌəit). *Min.* [Named 1867 after M. Daubrée, a French mineralogist: see -ITE.] A native oxy-chloride of bismuth.

1876 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XII. 396.

Daubry: see DAUBERY.

Daubster (dǭ·bstəɹ). [f. DAUB, DAUBER: see -STER.] A clumsy painter; a dauber.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* vi. 63 The young artist laughed the old daubster a merry defiance.

Dauby (dǭ·bi), *a.* [f. DAUB *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling daub; sticky.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 54 Th' industrious Kind With dawby Wax and Flow'rs the Chinks have lin'd. 1787 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. East Norfolk* Gloss., *Dauby*, clammy, sticky; spoken of land when wet. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Dauby*, damp and sticky; used of bread made from 'grown' wheat.

2. Given to daubing: dirty, etc. (see quots.). *dial.*

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dauby*, untidy, dirty. *Dauby folks*, slovenly people in household matters. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dauby*, dirty. 'What a dauby bairn thoo art'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dauby*..(2) feignedly affectionate; (3) gaudily dressed, without taste.

3. Of the nature of a daub.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 962 The painter's work—be it dawby or divine. 1878 *Mozley's Ess.* I. Introd. 43 A slovenly, and, to use his own expression, dauby style of writing.

Daud: see DAD *sb.*[2] and *v.*

Daudle, var. of DAWDLE.

Daugh, dauch (dāχ, dāχʷ). *Sc. Mining.* [Etymol. uncertain: the form points to an earlier *dalgh, dalȝ*; cf. DAUK.] See quots.

1793 URE *Hist. Rutherglen* 289 *Daugh*, a soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal dust. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 217 The dauch which separates the two seams of coal. 1859–65 PAGE *Geol. Terms*, *Douk*, *Dauk*, or *Daugh*, applied in mining to beds or bands of hard, tough clay or clayey admixture; generally without lamination, and more or less compact and homogeneous.

Hence **Dau·chy** *a.*, of the character of daugh.

1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 217, 8 or 10 inches of a dauchy till. 1845 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 373 The ice is dauchie.

Daughter (dǭ·təɹ). Forms: *α.* 1 **dohtor, -ur,** 1–3 **dohter,** 3–4 **douȝter, -ir,** 3–5 **doȝter, -ir, -ur,** 3–6 (9 *dial.*) **dowter,** 4 **dohuter, -ir, -yr, dowȝghtur, douther,** 4–5 **doghtir, -ur, douter,** 4–5 (8 *Sc.*) **doghter,** 4–6 **doughter (dowghter,** 5 **doughtur, dughter, dowtir, -yr, þowȝtur, thowghter,** 5–6 *Sc.* **dochtir,** 5–9 *Sc.* **dochter,** 6 **doughtour,** *Sc.* **douchter).** *β.* (6 *dial.* **dahtorr, doffter,** 6–7 **dafter),** 6– **daughter** (riming with *after* in *Pilgr. Prog.*, etc.). *Plural*: see below. [A Com. Teutonic and Common Aryan word of relationship, OE. *dohtor* (*-ur, -er*) = OFris. *dochter*, OS. *dohtar* (MDu., Du., LG. *dochter*), OHG. *tohter* (MHG. *tohter*, Ger. *tochter*), ON. *dóttir* (:—*dohter*), (Sw., Norw. *dotter*, Da. *datter*), Goth. *dauhtar*:—OTeut.**dohtēr*; corresp. to pre-Germanic **dhuktē·r* from original **dhughətē·r*, whence Skr. *duhitar-*, Zend *duγδar*, Armen. *dustr*, OSlav. *dŭšti*, Lith. *duktē*: cf. also Gr. *θυγάτηρ*. Generally referred to the verbal root **dhugh-*, Skr. *duh-* to milk.

The normal modern repr. of OE. *dohtor*, ME. *doȝter*, is *doughter*, still used in 16th c., and now represented by Sc. *dochter*, *dowchter*, north. Eng. *dowter*. The form *daughter* appeared in the 16th c. (substituted in Cranmer's ed. of the Bible for Tindale's and Coverdale's *doughter*, whence in all later versions, and always in Shakspere and later writers). It appears to be of southern origin, and analogous to the southern phonetic development of *bought*, *sought*, *thought*: a Wells will of 1531 has *dahtorrs*: cf. the mod. Somerset and Devon (dā·təɹ).

In OE. the dative sing. was *dehter*; genitive *dohtor* (sometimes *dehter*); the uninflected genitive continued in use to the 16th c. The plural shows a variety of forms, viz. OE. *dohtor*, *-ur*, *-er* (like the sing.), *dohtru*, *dohtra*, Northumb. *dohter*, *dohtero*; the first of these app. did not survive the OE. stage; the form in *-u*, *-a*, is represented in early ME. by Layamon's *dohtere*, *dohtre*; but Layamon has also *dohtren*, which survived in S.W. dialect to 1500. Ormin has *dohhtress*, and the later text of Layamon *dohtres*, which is always found in northern ME., and became the standard form. An umlaut plural *deȝter* appears in the West Midland *Alliterative Poems* of 14th c. and the *Troy-book* of c 1400; it occurs elsewhere with inflexional endings, *dehtren*, *deȝteres*: cf. *brether*, *brethren*. The unfixedness of the form is seen in this, that the earlier text of Layamon has both *dohtere* and *dohtren*, the later both *dohtren* and *dohtres*; the MSS. of Chaucer also show both *doughtres* and *doughtren*, *Hali Meidenhad* has *dohtren* and *dehtren*, the *Alliterative Poems deȝter* and *deȝteres*.

With the OE. plural forms, cf. OFris. *dohtera* and *dohteren*, OHG. *tohter*, *tohterā*, *tohterūn*, MHG., with umlaut, *tohter*, Ger. *töchter*, LG. *dechter*. The original Teutonic nom. pl. was **dohtriz*, in early Norse runes *dohtriʀ*, whence regularly Norse *dǿtr*, *dǿttr*; a corresponding OE. **dæhter*, **dehter* is not found, but the ME. West Midland *deȝter* may be its descendant. The other forms in the various languages are later, and analogical. For OE. *dohtor*, *dohtru*, *-ra*, see the similar forms under BROTHER: it is possible that those in *-ru*, *-ra*, northern *-ero*, are assimilated to *-os*, *-or* stems like *lombru*, *-ra*, *-ero*. ME. *doȝtren*, *deȝtren* exemplify the usual passage of vowel plurals in early southern ME. into the *-en* type, and Ormin's *dohhtress* the early ascendancy of *-es* plurals in the north and midlands.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

† *α.* **OE. dohtor, -ur, -er; dohtra, -ru, -ero;** ME. 2–3 **dohtere, -tre.**

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xliv. 10 Cyninega dohtor [*filiæ regum*]. *Ibid.* cxliii. 15 Heora dohtru [*filiæ eorum*]. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 28 Eala dohtra hierusalem [c 950 *Lindisf.* dohtero, c 975 *Rushw.* dohter, c 1160 *Hatton* dohter]. c 1205 LAY. 24509 Comen..þere hehere monnen dohtere.

† *β.* 4 **deȝter,** 4–5 **deghter.**

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 939 Loth & his lef, hys luflyche deȝter. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1474 Sonnes .. ffyue .. and þre deghter. *Ibid.* 1489 Of his Deghter by dene .. One Creusa was cald.

† *γ.* 2 **dochtren,** 3 **dohteren, -tren, doȝtren,** 4 **douh-, douȝ-, doghtren,** 4–5 **doughtren.**

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ȝedéir sunen and dochtren. c 1205 LAY. 2924 Þe king hefde þreo dohtren [c 1275 dohtres]. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Þu schalt .. teamen dohtren & sunen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 509 Hor wiues & hor doȝtren. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 289 Foure douhtren hedde þe kyng. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. Prol. 22 Oye herynes nyghttes doughtren thre. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xiii. 15 Tho ii eldest doughtren wolde not abide till Leyr hir fadre was deede.

† *δ.* **deghtren;** 3–5 **dohtren,** 5 **doytron.**

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Alle hise sunnen and alle hise dehtren. 14.. *Chron. Eng.* 543–5 in Ritson *Anc. Metr. Rom.* (1802) II. (Matz.), Edward hade .. Nine dehtren ant five sones. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 367 Þe Bysshop..sayde deytron ye ham fulle hevy.

ε. † **dohtres,** † **doughters,** etc.; **daughters.**

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 To sunes and to dohtres. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1092 Loth and his doȝtres two. c 1300 *Havelok* 717 Hauelok..And hise two doutres. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 814 His two dere doȝterez. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 18983 (Fairf.) Ȝoure sones and ȝoure douȝtris. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 555 Eek hir doghtres two [*v.r.* doughtres, douȝters, dowhters, doughteryn]. c 1450 *Merlin* 3 He had thre doughters and a sone. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* ii. 17 Youre sonnes and youre doughters. 1539 CRANMER *ibid.* Youre sonnes and youre daughters.

† *ζ.* 4 **deghteres, -tres, doȝteres, doȝtters.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9623 Sir, o þi deghteres am I an. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 899 Þy wyf & þy wyȝez & þy wlonc deȝtters. *Ibid.* B. 933 His wyf & his wlonk deȝteres.

B. Signification.

1. *prop.* The word expressing the relation of a female to her parents; female child or offspring. The feminine term corresponding to SON.

a. Form *doughter*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 37 Se ðe lufað sunu oððe dohtor [*v. r.* dohtur] swyþur þonne me. c 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Se þe lufeð sune oððe dohter. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 His seuen sunes and þrie dochtres. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 155 (Trin.) Mary also hir douȝter mylde [*v.r.* doghter, douther]. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 691/17 *Hic gener*, a dowghter husband. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 500 Marie ..bare sones and douȝtris after that sche..bare Crist. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 44 Soch a mother, soch a doughter. [*Sc.* and *dial.* 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 33 Gif there be moe dochters nor ane, the heretage sall be divided amonst them. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.*(1733) I. 8 I'm come your doghter's love to win. 1793 BURNS *Let. to Cunningham* 3 Mar., Do you know the..old Highland air called 'The Sutor's Dochter'? 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 24 For he a dowter had.]

β. Form *daughter.*

1531 W. BABE in *Wells Wills* (1890) 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1532 T. BUDD *ibid.* (1890) 183 To their eldest dafters. 1539 CRANMER *Matt.* ix. 18 My daughter is even now diseased. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 245 So could I 'faith boy, to haue the next wish after, That Lucentio indeede had Baptistas yongest daughter. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (Hanserd Knollys ed.) 339 Dispondencie, good-man, is coming after, And so also is Much-afraid, his Daughter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. vii, The misery of all fathers who are so unfortunate as to have daughters. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 319 'Boys!' shrick'd the old king, but vainlier than a hen To her false daughters in the pool. [*dial.* 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, *Darter*, daughter. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* viii, 'My da'ater.']

2. *transf.* A female descendant; a female member of a family, race, etc.; a woman in relation to her native country or place. (Cf. CHILD 9.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xii. 15 Ne ondræd þu Siones dohtor. c 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ne on-dræd þu þe Syones dohter. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xiv. 1 A womman of the douȝtris of Philistien. — *Luke* xiii. 16 This douȝtre of Abraham. — xxiii. 28 Douȝtris of Jerusalem. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 453 The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxi, Danced on the shore the daughters of the land. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* i, The daughter of a hundred Earls. 1850 — *In Mem.* Concl. ii, A daughter of our house. 1855 — *The Brook* 69 A daughter of our meadows.

3. Used as a term of affectionate address to a woman or girl by an older person or one in a superior relation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 22 Gelyf dohtor, þin geleafa þe gehælde. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Iher me dohter he seið. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 22 And Jhesus .. saide, Douȝter, haue thou trust; thi faith hath made thee saaf. 1534 TINDALE *ibid.*, Doughter, be of good confort. [So 1535 COVERDALE, 1539 CRANMER, 1557 *Geneva*, 1582 *Rheims*, 1611, daughter.] 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 39 Are you at leisure, Holy Father, now?..*Fri.* My leisure serues me, pensiue daughter, now. 1790 COWPER *Odyssey* XXIII. 79 To whom thus Euryclea, nurse belov'd, What word, my daughter, hath escaped thy lips?

4. A girl, maiden, young woman (with no express reference to relationship). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* ii 2 As a lilie among thornes, so my leef among doȝtres. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E viij b, If a doughter drynke of the water.. yf she be a mayde she shal crye. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxxi. 29 Many daughters haue done virtuously, but thou excellest them all. 1818 SHELLEY *Revolt of Islam* VIII. ii. 9 She is some bride, Or daughter of high birth.

5. *fig.* A woman viewed in relation to some one whose spirit she inherits, or to some characteristic quality, pursuit, or other circumstance. (A Hebraism of Scripture.) (Cf. CHILD 12, 13.)

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xii. 4 And alle the doȝtris of the song shul become doumb. — 1 *Pet.* iii. 6 As Sare obeschide to Abraham .. of whom ȝe ben douȝtres wel doynge. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 158 A daughter of affliction came to see me. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 259 Eight daughters of the plough, stronger than men. 1859 in Allibone *Dict. Eng. Lit.* I. 266 We .. claim her [Mrs. Browning] as Shakspere's daughter!

6. *fig.* Anything (personified as female) considered in relation to its origin or source.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Vre wit is godes dohter. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Fole ssame..is..doȝter of prede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 653 God..left that Command Sole Daughter of his voice. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 12 Dulness..Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. 1805 WORDSW. *Ode to Duty* i Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! O Duty! 1820 SHELLEY *The Cloud* vi, I am the daughter of earth and water. *Mod.* Italian, the eldest daughter of ancient Latin.

b. Applied to the relation of cities to their metropolis or mother-city; in Scripture to the smaller towns dependent on a chief city.

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xv. 47 Asdod with the doughters [1611 towns] and vyllages therof. *Mod.* Carthage the famous daughter of Tyre.

c. *Duke of Exeter's daughter*, *Scavenger's* [corruption of *Skevington's*] *daughter*: names given to instruments of torture of which the invention is attributed to the Duke of Exeter and Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, respectively. So *gunner's daughter*, the gun to which seamen were lashed to be flogged. See GUNNER, SCAVENGER.

[1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 301 A daughter of the Duke of Exeter invented a brake or cruel rack.] a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Duke of Exeter's Daughter*, a Rack in the Tower of London, to torture and force Confession; supposed to be introduced by him. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. xiv. 66/2 The Brake or rack, commonly called the Duke of Exeter's daughter because he was the deviser of that torture. 1878 J. GAIRDNER *Rich. III*, iv. 125 Being..a prisoner in the Tower, in the severe embrace of 'the Duke of Exeter's daughter'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually *fig.*), as *daughter-branch*, *-bud*, *-city*, *-house*, *-island*, *-language*, *-state*; *daughter-like* adj.; **daughter-cell** (*Biol.*), one of two or more cells produced by the fission of an original or mother-cell.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 510 The rare example of daughter-like pietie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. ix § 1 (R.) A fruitful vine planted by the well side, and spread her daughter-branches along the wall. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. (1847) 21 This Britannic empire..with all her daughter-islands about her. a 1721 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 104 And when the parent rose decays and dies .. the daughter-buds arise. 1871 MARCUS DODS tr. *St. Aug. City of God* I. 107 How, then, could that be a glorious war which a daughter-state waged against its mother? 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 92 The daughter-cells separate after complete division. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 5 The Phoenicians alike of the parent country and daughter cities. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 139 One of the two daughter-cells (the Apical Cell) remains.. similar to the mother-cell. 1886 ABP. BENSON *Prayer at opening Col. & Ind. Exhib.* May 4, That all the daughter-lands of her Realms and Empire may be knit together in perfect unity.

Hence **Dau·ghterful** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), full of daughters. **Dau·ghterhood**, (*a*) the condition of being a daughter; (*b*) daughters collectively (cf. *sisterhood*). **Dau·ghterkin** (*nonce-wd.* after Ger. *töchterchen*), little daughter. **Dau·ghterless** *a.*, without a daughter. **Dau·ghterling** (*nonce-wd.*), little daughter. **Dau·ghtership** (*nonce-wd.*), the condition or relation of a daughter.

1830 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* V. 45 In a daughter-full house. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 101 The motherhood of Great Britain .. and the unportioned daughterhood. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 250 Daughter, thou hast lost thy divine daughterhood. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. i. 571 His poor little Daughterkin. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 305 Ye shull for me be doughterles. 1887 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 434 Wifeless and daughterless. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxv. (D.), What am I to do with this daughter or daughterling of mine?

1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 65, I shall not condole with you on the daughtership.

Dau'ghter-in-law. [See Brother-in-law.]

1. The wife of one's son.

1382 Wyclif *Ruth* i. 22 Thanne cam Noemy with Ruth Moabite, hir douȝter in lawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129 Douȝtyr in lawe, *nurus*. 1611 Bible *Matt.* x. 35 The daughter in law against her mother in law. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxxii. A mother is difficult to please in the matter of daughters-in law.

2. = Stepdaughter. (Now considered incorrect. Cf. Father-in-law 2.)

(1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Doughter in lawe, *belle fille*.] 1841 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 312 Isabella, daughter of the late Lieut. John Raleigh Elwes .. and daughter-in-law to J. Brown, M.D.

Daughter-law. Now *dial.* = Daughter-in-law.

1526-34 Tindale *Matt.* x. 25 The doughterlawe ageynst her mother lawe. 1567 Turbervile *Ovid's Epist.* 36 (Hallw.) Thy father would not entertaine In Greece a daughter-lawe. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Darter-law*, (always) daughter in-law.

Daughterly (dɔ̱·tərli), *a.* [f. Daughter + -ly 1.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a daughter; such as becomes a daughter; filial.

a 1535 More *Wks.* 1449 (R.) Youre very daughterly dealing. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 96 b, Mooued to knowe their seuerall actions and daughterly loue. 1794 Hurdis *Tears Affect.* 45 To relate .. the soft tale Of daughterly affection. 1871 H. B. Forman *Our Living Poets* 231 The mere fear lest our wives and daughters should .. become less wifely and daughterly.

Hence **Dau'ghterliness.**

1664 H. More *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* B ij b, The Womanishnesse or Daughterlinesse, if I may so speak, of the Church of Rome. 1882 *Argosy* XXXIV. 280 She cared for her with a tender daughterliness.

Dauk (dɔ̱k). *Mining.* Also (*Sc.*) **dalk, dawk,** (*north Eng.*) **dowk.** [The earlier Sc. form was evidently *dalk*, but the north Eng. points to *dolk*: the etymology is obscure; cf. Daugh.] See quots.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Stirlings.* XV. 329 (Jam.) Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term dalk. 1829 Sopwith *Mines Alston Moor* 108 In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as dowk and rider. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil. 1859-65 Page *Geol. Terms, Dauk* or *Dawk*, a mining or quarry term for bands and beds of tough, compact, sandy clay. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Dowk*, tenacious black clay in a lead vein. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss., Dowk*, a mine-working of a stiff clayey nature. *Nidderdale.*

Dauk, daukin: see Dawk, Dawkin.

† Dauke. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *daucus, daucum* carrot.] The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota.*

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 47 Daucus ereticus .. gall. dauk. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 73/1 The Dauke, or wild Carrot [bath] flower white.

Daulk, obs. form of Dalk 2.

Daulphin, obs. form of Dauphin.

Dault, var. Dalt; obs. pa. pple. of Deal *v.*

Daun, obs. form of Dan 1.

† Daunch, *a. Obs.* Fastidious.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 509 Begyn I to ickyn I thynk alle dysdayn For daunche. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Daunch*, adj. fastidious, over nice, squeamish.

Dauncherous, obs. form of Dangerous.

Daunder, Dauner, Daunger: see Dander, Danger.

† Dau'nsel, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *daunceler, dancler* to caress, dandle, f. *danzele, dansele* damsel, girl.] To caress, make much of, coax.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 30 Luytel is he loued or leten bi þat such a lessun redeþ, Or dauncelede [*v. r.* dauntid] or drawen forþ. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 20 (MS. F.) Demed for her doyngus & daunselde [*other MSS.* excited] many oþure.

Daunt (dɔ̱nt), *v.* Also 4–6 **daunte, dawnt(e,** 4–7 (4–6 *Sc.*) **dant.** [a. OF. *dante-r* (12–14th c. in Littré), var. of *donter* (mod.F. *dompter*) = Pr. *domtar*:—L. *domitāre*, freq. of *domāre* to tame, subdue. (For the *a* of *danter*, cf. Dan *sb.*1)]

I. † 1. *trans.* To overcome, subdue, vanquish.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1312 Sone he wol daunte thy maigne! 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 602 The lord persy..Dantit suagat all the land. 1390 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. vii 147 Hercules .. dawntede þe proude Centauris. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* iv. xii, He mette an hydeous gyaunt..With his great strokes he did hym daunt. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 21 The riche monarche of rome, quhilk dantit aude subdeuit al the varld? 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 256 Being now daunted by time, there remaineth an heape of rammell and rubbish, witnessing the ruines thereof.

† 2. To tame, break in (an animal). *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 393 Makometh .. Daunted a dowue, and day and nyȝte hir fedde. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. vi. 72 Bullys whiche..haue hornes that remeue about hym so that noman may tame ne daunte them. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 Sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dant beystis. 1569 Newton *Cicero's Olde Age* 43 a, To daunte fierce horses.

† 3. *fig.* To bring into subjection, subdue, tame; to hold in subjection, control. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8420 Þat þou mayst nat þy flesshe daunte Be not þarfor yn wanhope. *c* 1390 Chaucer *Truth* 13 Daunt thi self that dauntest otheres dede. *c* 1425 Jas. I (Scotl.) *Good Counsel* in *Kingis Q.* (1884) 51 Sen word is thrall and thocht is only free, Thow dant thi twnge, that pouer has and may. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* (1888) 14 Thay quhilk wil nocht suffer god to dant and rewl thayme ..efter his halie wil. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 163 It daunts whole kingdoms and cities.

† b. To cast down, put down, quell. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 113 He daunted þe proude & hawted þe poure. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 144 To dant the insolence of George erle Huntlie. 1594 G. W. Senior *Pref. Verses Spenser's Amoretti*, Dawnting thereby our neighbours auncient pride. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 511 The secretary in a letter .. trusted the Queen's Majesty would proceed here in such sort, as both these mischiefs would be daunted.

4. To abate the courage of, discourage, dispirit; to put in awe, abash; to overcome with fear, intimidate, cause to quail. (The current sense.)

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 600, I dreid me, sa he dantit the, thow durst not with him deill. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 615 This discomfiture..daunted the hartes of the Gascons. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 200 Thinke you a little dinne can daunt mine eares? 1614 Br. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 1063 True Christian fortitude .. may be overborne, but it cannot be daunted. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xxxii. 227 The spirit of their chief was not daunted by misfortune. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. iv, She was not daunted by the practical difficulties in the way.

† 5. To daze, stupefy. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xiii. (1887) 62 Such as .. haue their senses daunted, either thorough dreaming melancholie, or dulling phleame. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 18 Much daunted with that dint her sence was dazd. 1847-78 Halliw., *Daunt*..in the provinces, to stun, to knock down.

† II. 6. To dandle, fondle, caress. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4880 þe fadyr .. þe chylde dauntede on hys kne. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxvi. 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte ȝou. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 132 Wiþ siche woordes & cosses dauntynge hir body. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 To Dawnte (A. or to cherys), *blanditractare.*

† b. *absol.* To toy. *Obs. rare.*

a 1529 Skelton *Image Ipocr.* 225 Some daunte and daly ..in the blak ally Wheras it ever darke is.

III. 7. *Herring Fishery.* To press salted herrings into the barrel with a 'daunt'.

1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 201 The largest Herrings ..repackt by themselves, and sufficiently served with fresh Salt, daunted and well oyled. 1891 *Rep. Deputation Fishery Board Scot. to Continent* 7 No daunting should be used, when the barrel is fully filled up, but it is most desirable on the first filling up.

Daunt, *sb.* [f. Daunt *v.*]

† 1. The act of daunting; dispiriting, intimidation; a check. *Obs.*

a 1400 in *Leg. Rood* 139 þe deuel..Mony folk In-to helle he clihte, Til þe crosses dunt ȝaf him a daunt. 1573 Twynl *Æneid.* XI. I iv b, O Tyrrhene dastardes still? What daunt within youre hartes doth light? 1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* xxvii. 279 In a sudden daunt and onset of an unexpected evill.

† 2. Dandling, caress. *Obs.*

a 1548 *Three Priests Peblis* in Pinkerton *Sc. Poems* I. 43 (Jam.) Of me altyme thow gave but lytil tail; Na of me wald have dant nor dail.

3. *Herring Fishery.* A disc of wood, usually made of two barrel heads nailed together cross-wise, used to press down salted herrings in the barrels.

1890 *Regul. Branding Herrings* (*Sc. Fishery Board*) 5 The daunt must be used with all repacked herrings. *Ibid.* 6 The..herrings then left in the barrel..shall be pressed down ..steadily and uniformly, by daunt or otherwise.

Daunted (dɔ̱·ntéd), *ppl. a.* Also 4–6 *Sc.* **dantit, -yt.** [f. Daunt *v.* + -ed 1.]

† 1. Tamed, subdued, brought under control; trained (quot. 1530). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* 350 þe oxine [3okkit] to þe wane mekly As þai had bene wel-dantyt ky. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, c. 18 Dawtit hors depute to werk & nocht to þe sadill. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 277 Maisteris of Museik, to recreat thy spreit With dantit voce and plesande Instrument. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 229 Be dantit ichienatioun, A man may..alter his Inclinatioun.

2. Dispirited; overcome with fear.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 176/2 The forepart of his dawnted host. 1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 143 The daunted look with which he eyed us. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Poems, Story Doom* VII. 46 The daunted mighty ones kept silent watch.

Hence **Dau'ntedness.**

1660 G. Fox *Salut. to Chas. II*, 6 God struck thy Fathers Party with dauntedness of spirit.

Daunten: see Daunton *v. Sc.*

Dauntер (dɔ̱·ntəɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* **danter, -ar.** [f. Daunt *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who daunts; † a subduer, vanquisher.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 226 Danter of Affrik, Quene fundar of Cartage. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4183 The danter of the Romanis pompe and glorye. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (R.), The danter then of trespassers.

† 2. A tamer (of horses), horse-breaker. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iv. 84 Kyng Picus, Dantar of horss. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 The maist perfyit industreus horse dantars of macedon.

Daunting (dɔ̱·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Daunt; vanquishing; taming; caressing; discouragement, intimidation.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4032 Man may for no dauntyng Make a sperhauke of a bosarde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dawntynge, or grete chersynge, *fovio.* 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 235 It is a great daunting to the best able man. 1654 E. Johnson *Wond. Work. Provid.* 117 To the danting of every proud heart.

Dau'nting, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That daunts: intimidating, etc.; see the verb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21343 (Cott.) Leon dantand harsk and herd. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 1052 As for his menacing and daunting threats. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 467 A daunting and commanding authority over the consciences of men. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 439 Open the daunting map beneath.

Hence **Dau'ntingly** *adv.*, **Dau'ntingness.**

1794 Burns *M'Pherson's Farewell*, Sae dauntingly gaed he. 1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 4 (D.) As one who well knew..how the first events are those which incusse a daungtingnesse or daring.

Dauntless (dɔ̱·ntlés), *a.* [f. Daunt *v.* (hardly from the *sb.*) + -less.] Not to be daunted; fearless, intrepid, bold, undaunted.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 17 Let thy dauntlesse minde still ride in triumph, Ouer all mischance. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 603 Browes Of dauntless courage. 1761 Gray *Fatal Sisters* 41 Low the dauntless Earl is laid. 1817 Scott (*title*), Harold the Dauntless. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 514 Laud was as dauntless as ever.

Hence **Dau'ntlessly** *adv.*, **Dau'ntlessness.**

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 196 Therefore I rose, and dauntlessly began My lonely..pilgrimage. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Dauntlesness*, a being without Fear or Discouragement. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlviii. 292 Shelby.. among the dauntless singled out for dauntlessness.

Daunton, danton (dɔ̱·ntən), *v. Sc.* Forms: 6–7 **dantoun,** 5–9 **danton,** 7–9 **daunton,** 8–9 **daunton.** [A derivative form of Daunt *v.*; perh. a mistaken form of *daunten* pres. inf. (in Chaucer, etc.). Always spelt *danton, -oun* in earlier Sc., as *dant* was then regularly used for *daunt.*] = Daunt *v.*: To subdue, tame, intimidate, etc.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 8 How the Empriour Theodocius send ane Armie..to dantoun this foirsaid Octaueus. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 371 This wonderouse wark of God..aucht to have dantoned hir furie. 1599 Jas. I Βασιλ. Δῶρον III. 121 Use .to ride and danton.. couragious horses. 1609 Br. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 121 To enforce a grant, or daunten the Prince. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 128 Who once at Rome, his pride to danton, His nose saluted with a panton. *c* 1794 Burns *Song, Blude red Rose*, An auld man shall never daunton me. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 162 Its sadness shall never danton me.

Hence **Dau'ntoned** *ppl. a.*, tamed, broken in.

1597 Skene *Quon. Attach.* c. 48 § 11 Bot it is otherwise of a tame and dantoned horse [*de equo domito*].

Daunz, obs. form of Dan 1.

Dauphin (dɔ̱·fin). *Fr. Hist.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 **dolphyn,** 6 **dolphyne, dolphine, doulphyn,** 6–8 **dolphin**; *β.* 5 **dauphyn,** 6–7 **dauphin.** [a. F. *dauphin* (earlier *daulphin*, in 15th c. also *doffin*) = Pr. *dalfin*:—pop. L. **dalphīnus*, for L. *delphīn-us* (ad. Gr. δελφίς dolphin), whence Sp. *delfin*, It. *delfino*. In earlier use Eng. had *daulphin*, also *dolphyn, -in*, the same as the name of the fish; *dauphin* is after mod.F., since the 17th c. See Dolphin.] The title of the eldest son of the King of France, from 1349 to 1830.

Originally a title attached to certain seigneuries: Dauphin of the Viennois, Dauphin of Auvergne. According to Littré, the name Dauphin, borne by the lords of the Viennois, was a proper name *Delphinus* (the same word as the name of the fish), whence the province subject to them was called *Dauphiné*. Humbert III, the last lord of Dauphiné, on ceding the province to Philip of Valois in 1349, made it a condition that the title should be perpetuated by being borne by the eldest son of the French king.

α. Form *daulphin, dauphin.*

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 1 A ryche baron daulphyn and lord of the lond. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 41 In France the Kings eldest Sonne hath the title of Daulphin. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 172 The sonne and heire apparant of the French King is known to all by the name of *Daulphin*. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 107 The Barons call'd in Lewis the Dauphin. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1880) 159 To celebrate the marriage of the dauphin.

β. Form *dolphin, dolphyn, doulphyn.* (Rare after 1670.)

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 500 Kyng John..sent sir Charlys his sone, dolphyn of Vyenne, into Normandy. 1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Doulphyn, the frenche kynges eldest sonne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Salisbury* xxiii, Charles the Dolphyn our chief enemy. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 92 The Dolphin Charles is crowned King in Rheimes. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. v. 216 The Joy all good Frenchmen were full of, for the Birth of the young Dolphin. 1708 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 140 The Scottish Queen Had to the Dolphin married been.

† 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Delphin, q.v. *Obs.*

1705 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 14 The Dauphin Edition of this Author.

Hence **† Dauphinage** (*dolphynage*), **Dauphinate,** the rule or jurisdiction of a dauphin (of Viennois).

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 498 In this yere the dolphyn of Vyen..solde his dolphynage vnto the Frenshe kynge. 1884 J. Woodward in *N. & Q.* 16 Aug. 137 The dauphinate of Viennois was then vested in the Crown.

Dauphiness (dɔ̱·finés). Forms: *α.* 6 **dolphines, dolphynesse,** etc.; *β.* 6 **daulph-,** 7– **dauphiness.** [f. Dauphin + -ess; the F. title is *dauphine.*] The wife of the dauphin.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 230 b, The dolphin & his dolphines. *Ibid.* 240 b, The Ladye Elizabeth, entituled Dolphynesse of Vyen. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* 202 The Lady Dauphinesse. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2048/3 The King accompanied with the Dauphin and Dauphiness. 1712 Swift *Jrnl. Stella* 11 Feb., It is very surprising this news to-day, of the dauphin and dauphiness both dying within six days. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 364 The dangerous competition of the Queen of Scots and Dauphiness of France.

Daur, Sc. f. Dare. **Daurg,** var. of Darg *Sc.*

Daut, dawt (dɒt), *v. Sc.* Also 6–8 **date.** [Etymology unknown.

If *daut, dawt*, is, as it appears to be, the proper form, it ought to represent an original *dalt*: cf. Sc. *faut, maut, saut*, etc.; but the two 16–17th c. examples of *date* from Scotch writers of English make even this doubtful. *Dalt* suggests Gael. *dalta* foster-child; but, though the word appears to be exclusively Scotch, there is no evidence pointing to a Gaelic origin. Connexion with DOTE, *doat* is excluded by the fact that Sc. *au, aw*, does not answer to Eng. *ō* from any source. Cf. also DAUNT *v.* 6.]

trans. To pet, fondle, caress, make much of. Also *absol.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Petit. Gray Horse* 49, I was nevir dantit into stabell, My lyf hes bene so miserable 1573 *Commend. Vprichtnes* 228 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* (1891) I. 285 Quha preissis vprichtlie To serue the Lord mon..na wayis dres to daut thame daintelie. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Passion* 491–2 (Jam.) The father will make much of his sonne, and allure him ..so the Lord dates and allures us. 1633 W. SIBBALD *True Happiness* 123 Though he datted the Patriarchs by the familiaritie of his divine presence. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 461, I am dawted now and then with pieces of Christ's love and comforts. 1786 BURNS *Poet's Welcome to Child* ii, I, fatherly, will kiss and daut thee. 1853 J. MITCHELL *Jrnl.* in *Life* xiii. (1868) 203 My Lord surely dawts his weak foolish child.

Hence **Dauted, Dawted** *ppl. a.*, petted, fondled.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 193, I am handled as softly and delicately as a dawted child. 1692 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq* (1738) 105 Will not a Father take his little dated Davie in his Arms. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* lxii, The tenderest mither, Fond of ilk dear dauted wean. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Dawtet*, caressed, fondled.

Dautie, dawtie (dɒ̄·ti). *Sc.* Also **dawty.** [f. prec. or its source: but a formation with the dim. and appellative *-ie, -y*, from a verb, is unusual.] A person caressed or indulged; a darling, pet, favourite.

1676 J. FRASER *Autobiog.* in *Select. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 89, I was no dawty. 1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Passages* 122 (Jam.) Giving an account of old Quintin Dick, one of his Dawties. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xix. 156, 'I hae thought o' that, Girzy, my dawty', said he.

‖ **Dauw** (dāu). Also **dau, dow.** [South African Dutch form of the native name.] A South African species of zebra, *Equus Burchellii*, approaching the quagga in character.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 140 Two sorts of wild horses, the Dau and the Kwagga. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 265 The indigenous Pachydermata are .. the zebra, the dauw, the quagga

† **Davach, -och.** *Sc. Hist.* In 7 **dawach(e.** [OIr. *dabach, dabhach* vat, tub (perhaps as a corn-measure); cf. the similar uses of *pint, pottle*, and *gallon*, as measures of land in Anglo-Irish. In medL. *davaca* (erron. *-ata*).

A conjectured derivation from *damh* ox, is erroneous. *Dabach* occurs as a land-measure in the 'Book of Deir'. (*Goidelica* (ed. 2) 217.)]

An ancient Scottish measure of land, consisting in the east of Scotland of 4 ploughgates, each of 8 oxgangs; in the west divided into twenty pennylands. It is said to have averaged 416 acres, but its extent probably varied with the quality of the land.

1609 SKENE tr. *Quon. Attach.* xxiii § 11 Provyding that the husband man did haue of him the aucht parte of ane dawache of land [*marg.* of ane oxgait of land], or mair [*unius dauace terre vel plus*]. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIII. 509 There is a davoch of land belonging to this parish. 1797 *Ibid.* XIX. 290 A davoch contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, or 416 acres of arable land. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 269 Heir to seven ploughgates of land, and five half davochs. 1854 C. INNES *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* II 335 By an ordinance of King John Balliol in 1292 eight davachs of land, including the islands of Egge and Rume, were among the lands then erected into the Sheriffdom of Skey. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 127 Davoch, a large pastoral measure at one time answering to the plough-gate, though in actual extent 4 times as large.

Davenport (dæ·v'npōət). Also **dovonport.** [Said to be from the maker's name.] A kind of small ornamental writing-table or escritoire fitted with drawers, etc.

(Remembered in 1845.) 1853 *Pract. Mechanic's Jrnl.* VI. 212 This very elegant and convenient desk is similar to an ordinary Devonport. 1875 *Argosy* May 329 At her davenport, pen in hand, sat her ladyship.

attrib. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 235/1 An inlaid davenport desk.

Daver (dā·vəɹ), *v. dial.* [Of unknown etymology; possibly I and II are different words.]

I. *Scotch* and *north. Eng. intr.* To move or walk as if dazed or stupefied, to stagger; also to be benumbed. *trans.* To stupefy, stun, benumb.

c 1600 BUREL in Watson *Collect.* ii. (1706) 30 (Jam.) Bot tauren and dauren, Like ane daft doitit fule. 1785 *Jrnl. Jr. Lond.* 6 in *Poems Buchan Dial.* (Jam.), We bein wat wou'd soon grow davert to stand. i' the cauld that time o' night. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* lxiii, See them now—how changed wi' drinking!..Davered, doited, daized and blinking. 1820 *St. Kathleen* III. 115 (Jam.) 'Here's the bed, man! Whare..are ye davering to?' 1824 E. SWINBURNE in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 45, I am somewhat *davered* about the vignettes.

II. *south-west. dial. intr.* To fade, wither. Also *fig.* (In first quot. *causative* or *trans.*)

1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge agst. Murder* I. v. 154 As if time and age had not power to wither the blossomes of our youth, as the Sunne hath to dauct the freshest Roses and Lillies. 1622 W. YONGE *Diary* 63 [The] hedges .. davered as if they had been scorched with lightning. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* VII. 54 My Piety 'gan to daver [L. *labefacta cadebat*]. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Daver*, to fade like a flower. *Devon.* 1864 CAPERN *Devon Province.*, Thy heart is like the daver'd rose. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Daver*, to soil; to fade as a flower.

Davey: see DAVY. **David,** obs. form of DAVIT.

Davi·dian: = DAVIDIST.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 472 The rising Davidians, Davists, Georgists, or Family of Love, which .. gave trouble in the reign of Elizabeth.

Da·vidist. [f. personal name *David* + -IST.]

1. One of a fanatical sect founded by David George or Jores, a Dutch Anabaptist of the 16th century. Also *David-Georgian, -jorian, -jorist.*

1657 BAXTER *Agst. Quakers* 13 Down to the David-Georgians, Wegelians, Familists, and the like of late. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Davidists* .. a sect of heretics. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1471 The 'Davidjorists', and other uproarious Anabaptists.

2. A follower of David of Dinant.

Davidsonite (dā·vidsənəit). *Min.* [Named 1836 after Dr. Davidson of Aberdeen: see -ITE.] A variety of beryl found near Aberdeen.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 247.

[David's quadrant or **staff,** error for *Davis's quadrant*: see QUADRANT, STAFF, and *List of Spurious Words.*]

Davie: see DAVY.

Da·viely, *adv. Sc.* Spiritlessly, listlessly.

1789 BURNS *Elegy on* 1788, Observe the vera nowte an' sheep, How dowf and davicly they creep. 1825 in JAMIESON.

Davina (*Min.*): see DAVYNE.

Da·vist: = DAVIDIST.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 201.

Davit (dæ·vit, dē·ivit). *Naut.* Forms: 4 **daviot,** 7 **dauid, -yd, -od,** 7– **davit.** [Formerly also *David*, and app. an application of that Christian name, as in the case of other machines and tools. Cf. F. *davier*, the name of several tools, etc., altered from *daviet* (Rabelais) = *Daviet*, dim. of OF. *Davi* David; the tool was still called *david* by joiners in the 17th c. (Hatzfeld and Darmesteter).]

1. a. A curved piece of timber or iron with a roller or sheave at the end, projecting from a ship's bow, and used as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor without injuring the side of the vessel; a *fish-davit.* b. One of a pair of cranes on the side or stern of a ship, fitted with sheaves and pulleys for suspending or lowering a boat.

[1373 in *Norman-Fr. Indenture* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* 370 (*transl.*), 30 *ores*, 1 *daviot*, for the same boat.] 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 188 His boate fitted with .. tholes, dauyd, windles, and other. 1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The forecastle, or prow .. the fish-hooke, a loufe-hooke, and the blocke at the Dauids ende. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram* ii. 10 The *Dauid*..is put out betwixt the Cat and the Loufe, and to be remoued when you please. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 125 Bitts, Catheads and Davits. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s. v., The davit .. is employed to fish the anchor. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 196 The boats are..suspended from davits or cranes fixed on the sides of the ship. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 48 Crane-davits of galvanised iron, in shape of the ordinary boat-davits.

2. *Comb.* **davit-cast,** a heavy spar used as a crane on board ship; **davit-guy,** a rope used to steady a davit; **davit-roll,** the roller or sheave of a davit; **davit-rope,** the lashing which secures the davit to the shrouds when out of use.

1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 431 Our 'davit-cast unfortunately has broke it's windlass. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 364 Stop, seize and fish, and easy on the 'davit-guy. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 A strong hawser .. being passed .. over the 'davit-roll .. the anchor and chain were then let down.

Davite (dē·ivəit). *Min.* [See quot.] A variety of ALUNOGEN or native sulphate of alumina.

1828 MILL in *Brande's Q. Jrnl* 379, I shall therefore take leave to call it Davite in honor of Sir Humphry Davy.

Davoch: see DAVACH.

Davreuxite (dāvrō·zəit). *Min.* [Named 1878 after the Belgian chemist Ch. Davreux: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese found in Belgium. 1882 in DANA *Min.* App. iii. 35.

Davy [1] (dā·vi). In full **Davy lamp, Davy's lamp.** [Named after the inventor.] The miners' safety-lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy, in which the flame is surrounded with wire-gauze, so as to prevent its communication to explosive gases outside the lamp.

1817 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life* I. 241 The great desideratum of a lamp to afford light with safety: .merely to refer to that which alone has been found efficacious, the Davy. 1880 C. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 15 The men find fault with the Davy.

Davy [2] (dā·vi). *slang.* A vulgar shortening of AFFIDAVIT, *esp.* in phr. *to take one's davy* (= 'to take one's oath').

1764 O'HARA *Midas* II. iv. (Farmer), And I with my davy will back it, I'll swear. 1785 CAPT. GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, I'll take my davy of it. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Mersh.* I. vi. 210 [They] take their solemn oath and davy that they didn't do it.

Davy Jones (dā·vi dʒōʊnz). Also simply **Davy.** In nautical slang: The spirit of the sea; the sailors' devil. *Davy Jones's* (or *Davy's*) *locker*: the ocean, the deep, *esp.* as the grave of those who perish at sea.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xiii. (Brewer), This same Davy Jones, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep. 1790 DIBDIN *Poor Jack* iii, And if to old Davy I should go, friend Poll, Why you will ne'er hear of me more. *c* 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy.* 12 The great bugbear of the ocean is Davie Jones. At the crossing of the line .. [they call] out that Davie Jones and his wife are coming on board and that every thing must be made ready. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 510 The .. seamen would have met a watery grave; or, to use a seaman's phrase, gone to Davy Jones's locker. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xii, I thought you had gone to Davy's locker.

Davyne (dā·vin). *Min.* [ad. Ital. *davina*, named 1825 after Sir Humphry Davy.] A variety of nephelite, from Vesuvius.

1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XI. 257 Davina (Davyne) 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 292 Davyne, a hydrous nepheline, is found in cavities of ejected blocks of gray lava on Somma.

Davyum (dā·viəm). *Chem.* [Named after Sir Humphry Davy, with termination *-um* as in *platinum*, etc.] The name given by Kern in 1877 to a supposed metal of the platinum group, announced by him as discovered in Russian platinum ore.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem* VIII. 626.

Daw (dɒ̄), *sb.* Also 5–8 **dawe,** 6–8 *Sc.* **da.** [Known only from the 15th c. (so the compound *ca-daw*, CADDOW); its form points to an OE. **dawe* (:— *dawā* from *dagwā*), in ablaut relation to OHG. *tâha*, MHG. *tâhe* (Gothic type **dâhwō*, OTeut. **dâhwō*:—*dē·hwā*). Mod. HG. dialects have *dahi, dache, dacha*; MHG. shows a dim. form *tâhele* (OHG. **tâhala*), mod.G. *dahle*, since 18th c. *dohle*; whence med.L. *tacula*, It. *taccola*.]

1. A small bird of the crow kind (*Corvus monedula*); now commonly called JACKDAW.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 A poore sowter informede a dawe to speke. 1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dawe, a foule, *cornetle*. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 188 The theevish Daw, and the dissembling Pye. 1713 SWIFT *Poems, Salamander*, Pyes and daws are often stil'd With christian nick names like a child. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 14 Old ruinous castles with their ivy and their daws.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to persons. † a. A silly fellow, simpleton, noodle, fool. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Vng. Children's Bk.* 140 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 25 At thi tabull noþer crache ne claw, Than mon wylle sey þou arte A daw. 1560 INGELLEND *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 285, I never saw One .. in so easy a matter .. thus play the daw. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 236 O seely, foolish, and dastardly daws. 1608 J. DAY *Law Tricks* I. How the daw Scoures ore his rustic phrases.

b. A lazy person, sluggard; c. An untidy woman, slut, slattern. *Sc.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 26 Bot if God help amang I may sit downe daw to ken. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Dance 7 deadly Synnis* 71 Mony slute daw and slepy duddroun 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol 184, I will my cummand kepe, I will nocht be a daw, I will nocht slepe. 1598 FERGUSSON *Sc. Prov.*, A year a nurish, seven year a da. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 135 (Jam.) But I see that but spinning I'll never be braw, But gae by the name of a dilp or a da. 1862 A. HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 16 A morning's sleep Is worth a fauld o' sheep To a huddrum-duddrum daw.

c. With reference to the fable of the jay in peacock's plumes.

1731 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* II. ii, That ever Heav'n shou'd make me father to such a drest up daw!

3. *Comb.*, as † **dawcock,** *lit.* a male jackdaw; *fig.* = sense 2 a; † **dawpate** = sense 2 a.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xcii, Where *dawcocks in doctrine have dominacioun. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 621 Who brought hither this fool in a play; this very daw-cock to lead the dance. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 94 Lyke a doctor *dawpate. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epig.* (1867) 187 Thou arte a very dawe pate.

Daw, *sb.*, obs. form of DEW; see also DAWE, DAY.

† **Daw** (dɒ̄), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 **dagian,** 2–3 **dajen,** 3–5 **dawe**(n, 6– **daw.** [OE. *dagian*, corresp. to MDu. *daghen*, Du. and LG. *dagen*, OHG. *tagên*, G. *tagen*, to become day, f. WGer. *dag-* DAY. Since the OE. change of *a* to *w* did not take place in the vb., the latter is *daw*, against the sb. *day*: cf. *draw, dray, saw, say*, etc. In northern dial. sometimes inflected *dew, dawen*, after the strong verbs *blow, snow*, etc. In 16th c. Sc. erroneously spelt *dall* after *fall, fa'*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To dawn. a. with *it* as subject.

c 900 *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* IV. x, Donne hit dagian ongynneþ *c* 1205 LAY. 1694 A-marwen þo it dawede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1791 Til it dawed to day. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 1417 One þe morne, as It dew day. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. ii, Within a whyle it dawyd.

b. with *day* (or *morning*) as subject.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Ac alse wat swo þe þridde dai dageð. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk* II. 797 And whene þe day was dawyne lyght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 471 Ysl þe day dawede these damsels daunsede. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 365 Vpon the morne airlie, quhen the day dew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 182 As menstrals playng *The joly day now dawis*. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems, The Night is neir gone* 1 Hay! nou the day dauis 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* X (N), The other side from whence the

morning daws. 1789 BURNS *Happy Trio*, The cock may craw, the day may daw. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 97 Nor hamewith steers till morning daw.

c. *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Hwon he þet is ower lif daweð and springeð ase þe dawunge efter nihtes þeosternesse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVIII. 179 Ioye bygynneth dawe.

2. To recover from a swoon, 'come to'; to awake from sleep; = ADAW *v.*[1] 1.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 558 Adoun he fel a-swounie, & when he gan to dawei [etc.]. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 19 *To Daw*, in common speech is to awaken: *to be dawed*, to have shaken off sleep, to be fully awakened.

3. *trans.* To rouse or awaken from sleep or a swoon; to revive, 'bring to'; = ADAW *v.*[1] 2.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. x, The Quene .. felle to the erthe in a dede swoune, and thenne syr Bors took her vp, and dawed her. 1530 PALSGR. 507/2, I dawe from swounyng, *Je revaue, je resuscite.* 1562 A. BROKE *Romeus & Jul* in Hazl. *Shaks. Libr.* (1875) I. 179 She thought to 'breake her slepe..She thought to daw her now as she had done of olde. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 90 Thinking her to daw Whom they supposed faln in some inchanted swound.

† **Daw,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. DAW *sb.*] *intr.* ? To play the 'daw' or fool.

1596 SIR J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 That I would..ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lordship.

† **Daw,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic f. ADAW *v.*[2], q.v.] *trans.* To daunt, subdue, frighten.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, You daw him too much, i troth, Sir. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 545 External force imprints Truth and Falshood, Superstition and Religion alike upon the dawed spirits of men.

Dawache: see DAVACH. **Dawcock:** DAW *sb.*

Dawd, var. of DAD *sb.*[2]

Dawdle (dɔ̄·d'l), *v.* Also **daudle.** [Not in Bailey; nor in Johnson's Dict. (though used by himself in 1781). It apparently became common about 1775 (at first chiefly in feminine use). Ussher's example (*a* 1656) was prob. local or dialectal. Supposed to be a local variant of DADDLE, but used in a more reprehensory sense, perh. by some association with DAW *sb.* sense 2 b.]

1. *intr.* To idle, waste time; to be sluggish or lazy; to loiter, linger, dally.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 382 While he stood dawdling was taken short in his undertakings. 1781 JOHNSON 3 June in *Boswell*, If he'll call on me, and dawdle over a dish of tea in an afternoon. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xx. 97 Mrs. Bennet, having dawdled about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference. 1819 SCOTT *Let. to D. Terry* 18 Apr. in *Lockhart*, A propensity which .. the women very expressively call *dawdling*. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* v. (1883) 90 You all know when you learn with a will and when you dawdle. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXII. 307 The rest of us dawdled along the road.

2. quasi-*trans.* (usually with *away*).

1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, I could not .. ask for it and so dawdled and fretted the time away until Tuesday evening. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 230 Dawdle out my days In exile here at Clairvaux. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 696/2 To employ with profit many hours that might otherwise be dawdled away.

Dawdle (dɔ̄·d'l), *sb.* Also 8 **daudle.** [f. prec.] **1.** One who is the personification of dawdling; *esp.* a dawdling girl or woman.

a 1764 LLOYD *Chit-Chat* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 185 Be quick —why sure the gipsy sleeps! Look how the drawling daudle creeps. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 141 Mrs. Thornley was rather too much of, what she [Mrs. M.] called, a dawdle, to please her. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 118 His wife..was..one of those helpless, indolent dawdles that are fit to be nothing but fine ladies. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 392 The sharp clever boy goes into business, the dunce or dawdle into the army.

2. The act of dawdling.

1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 38 What with dawdles and delays of the German post-boys. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 70 The evenings are .. a dawdle indoors as the day has been a dawdle out.

Dawdler (dɔ̄·dlə). [-ER [1].] One who dawdles; an idler, loiterer.

1818 TODD, *Dawdle*, or *Dawdler*, a trifler; a dallier; one who proceeds slowly or unskilfully in any business. A low word. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) I. 280, I have been a boy and a dawdler as yet 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* XV, Your habitual dawdler—the man who never keeps his appointments by any chance.

Dawdling (dɔ̄·dlin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb DAWDLE.

1819 [see DAWDLE *v.* 1]. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 13 July, Ryde..would be as nice a place as any..for dawdling, and getting health. 1875 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. viii. 457 With old age comes dawdling, that is, doing everything too slowly.

Daw·dling, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That dawdles; characterized by dawdling.

1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 3 May, The mother is a slow, dawdling, sleepy kind of dame. 1788 — *Diary* 8 Dec., With whom I had a dawdling conversation upon dawdling subjects. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 265 The dreaming, reading, dawdling existence which best suits me.

Hence **Daw·dlingly** *adv.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 145/1 Some very important Bill which .. has been dawdlingly postponed from day to day.

Dawdy, Sc. dial. f. DOWDY.

Dawe (daue, daw), dawen, dawes, obs. forms or inflexions of DAY. *Dawes* was the early form of the pl. = *days*; *dawen* was originally dative pl., but when reduced to *dawe, daw, daue, dau*, came sometimes to be treated as sing.: see DAY 13 *a β*, and 17.

Dawen, obs. f. DOWN *sb.*

Dawenyng(e, obs. form of DAWNING.

Dawerke, obs. form of DAYWORK.

Dawing (dɔ̄·iŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 **dazung,** 3 **dawung,** 4 **daghyng(e,** 3 6 **dawyng,** 4– **dawing,** (5 **dayng,** 7 **dauing,** 8 **dawin**). [OE. *dagung*, from *dagian* to become day, to DAW. After 1400, northern and chiefly Scotch, being displaced in Eng. by DAWNING.]

1. Dawn, daybreak; morning twilight.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* III. xix. (xxvii) 242 Þa eode [he] ut in dazunge of þam huse. *a* 1000 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 795 Betwux hancred and dazunge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Bi nihte ine winter, ine sumer iþe dawunge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 318 [Thai] Com on thame in the dawyng, Richt as the day begouth to spryng. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lv, Erly in the dawyng Come thay home from hunting. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 29 The dawing gan..waxe reid, And chasit away the sterris. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems, Solsequium* 40 The dauing of my long desyrit day. *c* 1794 BURNS *As I was a wandering* iii, I could na get sleeping till dawin' for greetin'.

† **2.** Recovery from swoon, 'coming-to'. *Obs.* (See DAW *v.* 2, 3.)

1530 PALSGR. 212 Dawyng, gettyng of lyfe, *resuscitation.*

† **Daw·ing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4 *north.* **dawande.** [f. DAW *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] Dawning.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 445 Þe dawande day.

† **Dawish** (dɔ̄·iʃ), *a. Obs.* [f. DAW *sb.* + -ISH.] Like or characteristic of a daw; silly, sluttish.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) M iij, Dawish, and brainlesse, cruell, and murderers. 1543 BALE *Yet a Course, &c.* 59 (T.) Such dawishe dodypols. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in *Dodsley* (1780) IV. 167 If he [a jackdaw] fed without his dawish noise He might fare better.

Dawk (dɔ̄k), *sb.*[1] *dial.* [app. the same as DALK [2].] A hollow in a surface; a depression, furrow, incision.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 66 This Iron..would not make Gutters on the Surface of the Stuff, but (at the most) little hollow dawks. *Ibid.* 82 The Iron of the Fore-plane..makes great Dawks in the Stuff..The Iron..will yet leave some Dawks in the Stuff for the Jointer..to work out.

Hence **Dawk** *v.*, to make a hollow or incision in.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 203 The Chissel..might run too fast into the Work, and dawk it. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dauk*, to incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with rapidity.

‖ **Dawk,** *sb.*[2], **dāk** (dɔ̄k, dāk). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **dog, dock,** 9 **dork, dauk.** [Hindī and Marāthī *dāk*, perh. related to Skr. *drāk* quickly.] Post or transport by relays of men or horses stationed at intervals; a relay of men or horses for carrying mails, etc., or passengers in palanquins.

To travel dāk; to travel in this way. *To lay a dāk*: to arrange for relays of bearers or horses on a route.

1727 [see b]. 1780 H. F. THOMPSON *Intrigues of Nalob* 76 (V.), I wrote..for permission to visit Calcutta by the Dawks. 1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.* 24 Mar. (Y.), Suffering People to paw over their Neighbour's Letters at the Dock. 1809 VISCOUNT VALENTIA *Trav. India, etc.* (1811) I. ii. 49 My arrangements had been made for quitting Burhampore.. not only had the dawk been laid, but [etc.]. *a* 1826 HEBER *Narr. Journey Ind.* (1828) I. 328 In the line of road I am most likely to follow..I am not certain that any Dāk exists. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes For. Lands* II. vi. 193 By having bearers posted at stated distances, which is called travelling 'dawk', long journeys are made in a comparatively brief space of time. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xliv. (D.), After the sea voyage there isn't much above 1000 miles to come by dauk.

b. *attrib.*, as *dawk-* or *dāk-bearer, choky, journey, traveller*, etc.; **dāk bungalow** (rarely **house**), a house for the accommodation of travellers at a station on a dāk route.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 149 (Y.) Those Curriers are called Dog Choukies. 1796 in Seton-Karr *Select. Calcutta Gas.* II. 185 The re-establishment of Dawk Bearers upon the new road *a* 1826 HEBER *Narr. Journey Ind.* (1828) I. 277, I will .. bring it safe on to the next dāk-house. 1853 *Calcutta Rev.* July-Dec. 175 The dāk bungalows, the modern form of the Mogul Serais. 1866 TREVELYAN (*title*), The Dawk Bungalow. *Ibid.* (1869) 98 Too old travellers to expect solitude in a dawk bungalow.

Dawk, var. of DAUK.

Daw·kin, *dial.* [? dim. of DAW.] **a.** A fool. **b.** A slattern. Hence **Daw·kinly** *adv.*, foolishly.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 236 (D.) Then Martiall and Maukin, a dolt with a daukin, might marry together. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Dawgos* or *Dawkin*, a dirty, slattering woman. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 52 After looking dawkinly-wise a bit. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Dawkin*, a dull, stupid person. *Dawkinly*, stupidly, foolishly.

Dawly, obs. form of DOWLY *a.* and *adv.*

Dawn (dɔ̄n), *sb.* [Appears late in 16th c., the earlier equivalents being DAWING, DAWNING. App. f. the verb-stem (see next); cf. *break* in 'break of day' (quoted 1584). ON. had *dagan, dögun* dawn, f. *daga* to dawn, *í dagan, at dagan* at dawn: but, notwithstanding the likeness of form, there is no evidence that this is the original of the Eng. word.]

1. The first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise, or the time when it appears; the beginning of daylight; daybreak.

High dawn, dawn appearing above a bank of clouds on the horizon; *low dawn*, dawn appearing on or close to the horizon.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 291 Next day after dawne. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 226 Come away, it is almost cleere dawne. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 498 With such dark black Clouds near the Horizon, that the first glimpse of the Dawn appeared 30 or 40 degrees high..it is a common saying among Sea-men . that a high dawn will have high winds, and a low dawn, small winds. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* XXVI. 19 Thy dew is as the dew of the dawn. 1832 TENNYSON *Death Old Year* ii, He will not see the dawn of day. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. viii. 101 The assault had begun at early dawn.

2. *fig.* The beginning, commencement, rise, first gleam or appearance (of something compared to light); an incipient gleam (of anything).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xlvi, So spring some dawns of joy, so sets the night of sorrow. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 P 2 From the dawn of manhood to its decline. 1767 *Babler* II. 100 If he possesses but a dawn of spirit. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Actors*, You could see the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his countenance. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 50. 69 From the earliest dawn of history to the present day.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dawn-animal, -animalcule* (see quots.), *-dew, -goddess, -light, -streak*; *dawn-illumined, -tinted* adjs.; *dawnward* adv.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ii. 23 *Eozoon Canadense*.. its name of '*Dawn-animal' having reference to its great antiquity and possible connection with the dawn of life on our planet. 1896 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 189 The organism, *Eozoön Canadense*, or *Dawn-animalcule of Canada. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. Poems VI. 24 A dash of *dawn-dew from the honeysuckle. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 107 The Sun-god .. and the *dawn-goddess. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* xi, As on a *dawn-illumined mountain. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 326, I oft had seen the *dawnlight run As red wine, through the hills. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 221 The *dawn-streaks of a new day. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 963 *Dawn-tinted deluges of fire. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 44 In joyful praises *dawnward rolled.

Dawn (dɔ̄n), *v.* Also 6 **daune, dawne.** [Known only from end of 15th c., since which it has displaced the earlier verb DAW. App. deduced from DAWNING, q.v. Cf. also DAYN *v.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To begin to grow daylight: said of the day, morning, light; also simply with *it*.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Dawnyn or dayen [*c* 1440 dawyn], *aurora*. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVIII. 1 The Sabboth daye at even which dauneth the morowe after the Sabboth [WYCLIF bigynneth to schyne, *Geneva* & 1611 began to dawne]. — 2 *Pet.* i. 19 Vntill the daye dawne. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 938 To dawne, *ajourner*. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XXVIII. 1 In the ende of the Sabbath, as it began to dawne towards the first day of the weeke. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 142 P 5 Before the Light this Morning dawned upon the Earth. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 23 As soon as ever the Morning dawn'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 150 Day at length dawned and gradually brightened.

b. *transf.* To begin to shine, as the sun or any luminary.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* V. i. 2017 Women, like Summer Storms are Cloudy .. But strait the Sun of Beauty dawns abroad. 1811 HEBER *Hymn*, Brightest and best of the sons of the morning, Dawn on our darkness. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret* V, Look down, and let your blue eyes dawn Upon me thro' the jasmine-leaves.

2. *fig.* To begin to develop, expand, or brighten, like the daylight at dawn.

1717 POPE *Epist. to Jervas* 4 Where Life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 412 In the year 1685 his fame..was only dawning. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. XXVIII. 234 When prosperity dawned on the elder brother.

3. To begin to brighten, with or as with the light of dawn.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 165 When the dark world dawn'd into Christian day. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Redev., Zanchius* 390 Zanchius..became such a light..that many parts in Christendome dawned with the luster of his writings. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 46, I waited underneath the dawning hills.

b. *transf.* To begin to appear, become visible.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 146, I see them dawn! I see the radiant visions, where they rise. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 307 Its porch and roof of roses dawn Through arching trees.

4. *fig.* Of ideas, facts, etc.: To begin to become evident to the mind; to begin to be understood, felt, or perceived. Const. *on, upon.*

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV. 129 The idea that they had either feelings or rights had never dawned upon her. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* IX. 137 It dawned on my recollection that I had heard Judy mention her Uncle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 66 The distinction between ethics and politics has not yet dawned upon Plato's mind.

II. †5. *trans.* To bring to life; to arouse or awake from a swoon, resuscitate; = DAW *v.* 3.

1530 PALSGR. 507/2, I dawne or get life in one that is fallen in a swoune, *je reuigore*..I can nat dawne him. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 33 If Alexander dawned a wenke Soldiour when he was almoste frosen for cold. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 71 After he had dawned him to remembrance by the helpe of vinager and colde water.

Dawne, obs. form of DOWN *sb.*

Dawned (dɔ̄nd, *poet.* dɔ̄·nėd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. DAWN *v.* + -ED [1].] That has begun to brighten.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 94 The dawned light.

Dawner, var. of DANDER *v. Sc.*

Dawnger(e, etc., obs. forms of DANGER, etc.

Dawning (dɔ̄·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4 **dawynyng**, 4–5 **dawenyng**(e, 4–6 **dawnyng**(e, 5–6 **daunyng**(e. [Known before 1300, when it appears beside the earlier DAWING (from DAW *v.*, OE. *dagung*, *dag-ian*), which it gradually superseded. The corresponding verb *to dawn*, which has similarly displaced *daw*, is not exemplified till the 15th c., and appears to have been deduced from *dawning*; the sb. *dawn* appeared still later, app. from the vb. As ME. *daw-en* had also an early doublet form *daiȝ-en*, *day-yn* (see DAY *v.*[1]), so beside *dawenyng* is found *daiȝen-ing*, *daien-ing*, *dain-ing* (see DAYN *v.*).◆ No form corresponding to *dawening*, *dawning* is recorded in OE., and it was probably from Norse; Sw. and Da. have a form *dagning* (OSw. *daghning c* 1300), either from *daga* to dawn, with suffix *-n-ing*, as in *kvað-n-ing*, *sað-n-ing*, *tal-n-ing*, etc. (Vigf. *Introd.* xxxi), or from a deriv. vb. **dagna*.]

1. The beginning of daylight; dawn, daybreak. In reference to time, now *poetic* or *rhetorical*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 557 To Keningwurþe hii come in þe dawninge. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1188 *Dido*, The dawenyng vp rist out of the se. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 439 Chasede his enemyes al þat dawenynge [*v.r.* dawyng]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxvi, Vppon a day in the daunynge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccvii. 189 Erly in the dawenynge of the day. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 311 Drinke it in the morning at the dawning of the day. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 160 The Bird of Dawning. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 104 So we ran North till Dawning. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxii, At dawning to assail ye, Here no bugles sound reveillé. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Night Bird* 13 Oh sing, and wake the dawning.

b. *transf.* The east, the 'orient'.

1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 215 Those who dwell toward the dawning.

2. *fig.* The first gleam or appearance, earliest beginning (of something compared to light).

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 17 A man as.. illustrious, in the full glory and Noone of Learning, as others were in the dawning, and Morning. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 68 In this early Dawning of the Year. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. liii. 314 In the ninth century, we trace the first dawnings of the restoration of science. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 75 The dawnings of a literary culture. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 198 That principle of intelligence, the dawning of which we observe in the lower animals.

Daw·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. DAWN *v.* + -ING[2].] That dawns; beginning to grow light. **a.** *lit.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 10 Dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 423 Fresh as the dawning light. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 60 The dawning skies. 1843 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 405 The light increased With freshness in the dawning east.

b. *fig.* Showing its early beginning, nascent.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* (L.), In dawning youth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 P 5 Those who had paid honours to my dawning merit. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 765 The distinctive colour of the dawning heresy.

Dawnt(e, obs. form of DAUNT.

Dawsonite (dɔ̄·sənəit). *Min.* [Named 1874, after Sir J. W. Dawson of Montreal: see -ITE.] A hydrous carbonate of aluminium and sodium, in white transparent or translucent crystals.

1875 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. IX. 64 On Dawsonite, a new mineral.

Dawt, Dawtie (-y): see DAUT, DAUTIE.

Day (dē), *sb.* Forms: 1 **dæg**, 2 **deg**, **deiȝ**, **daiȝ**, 2–3 **dæi**, **dei**, **daȝ**, 3 (*Orm.*) **dagȝ**, 3–5 **dai**, 3– **day**, (5–6 **daie**, **daye**, 6 *Sc.* **da**). *Pl.* 3– **days** (3–5 **dawes**; *dat. pl.* 2–6 **dawen**, **dawe**; **daw**, **dau**; see below). [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. *dæg* (*dæges*, pl. *dagas*, *-a*, *-um*) = OFris. *dei*, *dey*, *di*, OS. *dag* (MDu. *dach* (*gh*), Du. *dag*, MLG, LG. *dag*), OHG., MHG. *tac*(*g*), G. *tag*, ON. *dag-r* (Sw., Da. *dag*), Goth. *dag-s* :—OTeut. **dago-z*. In no way related to L. *dies*; usually referred to an Aryan vb. *dhagh-*, in Skr. *dah* to burn: cf. Lith. *dagas* hot season, OPruss. *dagis* summer. From the WGer. *dag*, OE. had regularly in the sing. *dæg*, *dæges*, *dæge*; in the plural *dagas*, *daga* (later *-ena*), *dagum*. This phonetic exchange *æ:a* survived in early ME., so that while in the sing. the final *ȝ* was regularly palatal (see forms above; gen. *dæiȝes*, *dæies*, *deies*, *daies*, *dayes*, dat. *dæiȝe*, *daie*, etc.), the pl. was (from *dagas*), *daȝes*, *dahes*, *daȝhes*, *dawes*, genit. (:—*daga*, *-ena*) *daga*, *dawene*, *dahene*, *daȝen*, dat. (:—*dagum*) *daȝon*, *-en*, *daghen*, *dawen*, *dawe*, *daw*, *dau*. The last survived longest in the phrase *of dawe* 'from (life) days' (see 17 and ADAWE), and in *in his dawe*, etc. (see 13 a β). But soon after 1200 plurals phonetically assimilated to the sing. (*daȝes*, *daiȝes*, *daies*) occur, and at length superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of early forms.

α. plural, nom. and *accus.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle dagas. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ich beo mid eow ealle daȝes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4356 Seffne daȝhess. *c* 1205 LAY. 8796 Fif dæiȝes [*c* 1275 dawes]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1844 Al þe tweolf dahes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Þreo dawes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 383 Þre dawes & nan mo. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 377 As it is said by elderne dawis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 144 a, In thy last dawes.

β. pl. gen.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ci. 21 On midle minre daȝena. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 2 He fæste feowurtiȝ daga [*Lindisf.* feuortiȝ daȝa, *Hatton G.* feortiȝ dæȝes]. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 87 Fram þam ester tid fifti daȝa. *c* 1205 LAY. 3615 Þe ford wuren agan feuwerti daȝene [*c* 1275 daiȝene]. *Ibid.* 4605 Vnder fif dawene [*c* 1275 daiȝene] ȝeong heo comen to þis-e londe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2502 Twenti dahene ȝong.

γ. pl. dat.: see also 13 a β.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 61 Æfter þrym daȝum [xxvii. 63 daȝon]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Æfter þrem daȝen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 On moyses daȝen. *c* 1205 LAY. 5961 Bi heore ældre dæwen [*c* 1275 dawes]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5631 In twenty dawen. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 3 Bi olde dawe Patriarch he was wel heȝ. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2480 Etenes bi old dayn Had wrouȝt it. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 394 After the lawe That was y-fownded by olde dawe.

δ. In some places *daȝen*, *dawen*, may be nom. or acc. plural.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Ic seolf beo mid eow alle daȝen [OE. ealle daȝas].

ε. The genitive sing. OE. *dæges*, early ME. *daies*, etc., was formerly used adverbially, by day, on the day (Ger. *des Tags*): see 1 b; it survived in ME. *bi daies*, *a daies*, A-DAYS, mod. *now-a-days*.

B. Signification.

I. The time of sunlight.

1. 'The time between the rising and setting of the sun' (J.); the interval of light between successive periods of darkness or *night*; in ordinary usage including the lighter part of morning and evening twilight, but, when strictly used, limited to the time when the sun is above the horizon, as in 'at the equinox day and night are equal'. *Break of day*: dawn: see BREAK, DAYBREAK.

This is the *artificial day* of astronomers: see ARTIFICIAL. It is sometimes called the *natural day* (Ger. *natürlicher tag*), which however usually means sense 6.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 5 God..het þæt leoht dæg & þa þeostra niht. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Þu ȝifst þe sunne to þe daiȝ, þe mone to þe nichte. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 97/173 In þat prison þat Maide lai twelf dawes and twelf niȝt. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 390 (Trin.) To parte þe day fro þe nyȝt. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 Ofte tymes in þe dai & in þe nyȝt. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxviii. 155 It was then nyne of the day. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1200 The Breake of the daie. 1598 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* vi. (1742) 15 O Light, which mak'st the Light which makes the Day. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 106 The longest day is equall to the longest night. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 15 How often have I bless'd the coming day. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. XXV. 331 The more ancient Greeks distinguished the natural day —that is, the time from the rising to the setting of the sun —into three parts. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 326/1 At North Cape.. the longest day lasts from the 15th of May to the 29th of July, which is two months and a fortnight.

b. *Const.* The notion of time *how long* is expressed by the uninflected word (repr. an original accus. or dative), as in *day and night*, *all* (*the*) *day*, *this day*, and the like; the notion of time *when* (without respect to duration) was expressed in OE. by *on dæg*, early ME. *on*, *uppon dai*, *o day*, *a-day*; also by the genitive *dæges*, esp. in the collocation *dæges and nihtes*, and in *far days*, *far forth days*, = 'far on in the day', still used in 17th c. (see FAR *adv.* 3 c); about 1200 we find *bi daȝes*, and soon after *bi daie* by day. See BY *prep.* 19 b.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 5 Symle dæges & nihtes he wæs on byrgenum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Swiche hertes fonded þe fule gost deies and nihtes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11332 Heold Crist hiss fasste.. Bi daȝhess & bi nahhtess. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 241 Bi daie þu art sare-blind. *c* 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 257 Min hope is in þe daȝ & nicht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15159 (Cott.) Ilk night of oliuete To þe mont he yode.. And euer on dai þe folk he gaf O godds word þe fode. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 [He] made dyverse enarmynges bi day and eke bi nyght. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 34, I heeld þe wounde open aldai. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 45 She happed to abide so longe on a sonday that it was fer dayes. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 778 The pageauntes were a making day and night at Westminster. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 120 It is far days and ye have far to ride to night. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. XXXVI. 1225 It was so far forth dayes as being the eighth houre therof. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 318 Untir'd at Night, and chearful all the Day. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 219 He might prosecute his voyage as well as by day. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1880) I. iii. 184 The bags were carried..day and night at the rate of about five miles an hour.

2. In *before day*, *at day* = daybreak, dawn.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6106 (Göt.) Þat þai Sould vte of hous cum bi-for day. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* ix, To ride this forest or daye. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 39 A little before day. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 48 They got up in the morning before day. 1793 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 309 This morning at day we fell in with a Spanish..Ship.

3. Daylight, the light of day.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8676 (Fairf.), I hit knew quen hit was day. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiii. 13 As in day wandre we honestly. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 223 Whan Reynawde sawe the day, he rose vp. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 355 Such as could see day at a little hole. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 276 In his Conversion of the darkest Night to bright Day. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 142 P 1 She had now found out, that it was Day before Nine in the Morning. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. x. 218 It was broad day. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. xiii. (1886) 107 It was as plain as day.

b. *fig.* A light like that of day; 'daylight' in a difficult question.

1667 MARVELL *Corr.* lxxx. Wks. 1872–5 II. 225, I can not yet see day in the businesse, betwixt the two Houses. 1708 ROWE *Tamerl.* v. i. 219 They cast a Day around 'em.

†4. One of the perpendicular divisions or 'lights' of a mullioned window. [F. *jour*, med.L. *dies*.]

[1409 *Will of Ware* (Somerset Ho.), Lego vna fenestria trium dierum.] 1447 *Will Hen. VI* (Hare's MSS. Caius Coll.), In the east ende of the 8th Quier shalbe sat a great gable window of vij daies. 1484 *Will of Chocke* (Somerset Ho.), A wyndow.. of iij dayes. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 296 Et quælibet fenestra..continet tres dayes vitreatas. 1838 J. BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 40 A part of a window between the mullions is often called a bay, or day. 1859 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Day*, the mediæval term for each perpendicular division or light (Fr. *jour*) of a mullioned window.

5. *Mining.* The surface of the ground over a mine. Hence *day-coal*, *-drift*, *-hole* (see also 24).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 80 By letting down Shafts from the *day* (as Miners speak). 1676 HODGSON *ibid.* XI. 702 According as the Day-coal heightens or deepens. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 32 Draw your Coals to Bank (or Day) out of the Pit. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ninjth, The Ore that is found on the Tops of Veins, especially near to the Day. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Day*, the surface of the ground over a mine.

II. As a period, natural division, or unit of time.

6. The time occupied by the earth in one revolution on its axis, in which the same terrestrial meridian returns to the sun; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoned from a definite or given point. Const. *during*, *in*, formerly *on*, *o*, *a*, retained in twice *a day*, etc.: see A *prep.*[1] 8, 8 b.

The *solar* or *astronomical day* is reckoned from noon to noon; and, as the length of this time varies (within narrow limits) according to the time of the year, its mean or average length is the *mean solar day*. The *civil day* in civilized countries generally is the period from midnight to midnight, similarly adjusted to its mean length. Ancient nations variously reckoned their day to begin at sunrise, at noon, or at sunset. The *sidereal* day is the time between the successive meridional transits of a star, or specifically of the first point of Aries, and is about four minutes shorter than the solar day. (The term *natural day* is sometimes used in this sense, sometimes in sense 1.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 32 Drio dogor ȝee ðerhuunas mec miþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 5 Þa wæs ȝeworþen æfen and morȝen an dæȝ. *Ibid.* ii. 3 God ȝebletsode þone seofeðan dæȝ and hine ȝehalgade. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Fram þan halie hester dei boð italde fifti daȝa to þisse deie. *c* 1205 LAY. 19216 Þreo daies [*c* 1275 daȝes] wes þe king wuniende þere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 144 Aftur fyftene dawes.. To London he wende. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 9 He was thre daies not seynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I. 10 b, Symonides..desired to haue a daies respite graunted him to study vpon it. *a* 1632 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 6 Hours, daies, months, which are the rags of time. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 377 Twenty years Of age, if 't is a day. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 365 We may regard the length of the day as one of the most unchangeable elements in the system of the world.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's. T.* 108 In the space of o day natureel, (This is to seyn, in foure and twenty houres). 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* IX, xxi. (1495) 358 Some daye is artyfycyall and some naturell. a naturell daye conteynyth xxiiij houres. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 244 The Naturall daye..is commonly accompted from Sonne risinge one daye, to Sonne rising the nexte daye. 1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 344 The interval between the transit of the first of Aries across the meridian one day, and its return to it the next day, is called a sidereal day. The interval between the transit of the sun across the meridian one day, and his transit the next day, is called an apparent solar day. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxii. 22 The interval between two successive noons is a natural day. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* I. 13/2 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Although..the solar day is of variable length, we can.. ascertain its mean or average length; and this quantity is called a *mean solar day*. *Ibid.* 14/2 The length of the sidereal day is found to be uniformly 23 hours, 56 minutes, or more accurately $23^h\ 56^m\ 4^s{\cdot}092$.

†b. *All days*: always, for ever. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle dagas [*Lindisf.* allum dagum]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ich beo mid eow ealle daȝes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CII, For that time forth losten Britons the royame for al dayes.

†c. A day's travel; a day's journey. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* X. 1 Sire Dowel dwelleþ, not a day hennes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 4 A Towne called Pomeiock, and six dayes higher, their City Skicoak.

7. The same space of time, *esp.* the civil day, treated (without reference to its length) as a point or unit of time, on which anything happens, or which fixes a date. Const. *on*, *upon* (ME. *o*, *a*-: cf. A *prep.*[1] 8, A *adj.*[2] 4).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 19 And þam þryddan dæȝe he arist. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Þat oþer dei þa he lai an slep in scip. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 5108 (Cott.) For-giue it vs, lauerd, fra þis dau. *Ibid.* 19045 (Cott.) Petre and iohn a dai at none Went to þe kirc. *Ibid.* 19810 (Edin.) Apon a dai at tide of none. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 344 Sumtyme men.. weren hool in þe same dai. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. 167 Some day yᵉ one part lost, and some day the other. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 25 Before the saide xii. daie of Marche. 1600–12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 75 They say, The better the day the better the deede. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* i. (1739) 16 The first Day of the Week called the Lord's Day. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 262 You need only to know what

Day of each Month the Sun enters a Sign of the Ecliptic, and compute one Degree for every Day from thence. 1799 F. Leighton *Let. to J. Boucher* 21 Sept. (MS.), Pray treat me with a letter on an early day as parliament folks say. 1865 Trollope *Bolton Est.* x 109 She would return home on the day but one after the funeral.

b. Phrase. *One day*: on a certain or particular day in the past; on some day in the future. So of future time, *some day*; and of the present or proximate future, *one* or *some of these days*.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 1 One of these dayes shal I fall into the handes of Saul. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 66 His meaning is one of these daies to entreate your paines hitherwards 1594 Spenser *Amoretti* lxxv, One day I wrote her name upon the strand. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 92 The King will know him one day. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 53 Had it not been, to revenge himself one day, upon the Spaniards. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxvi, You will tell me a different tale one of these days. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* xxxv, Some of these days I shall be obliged to give him a lesson.

III. A specified or appointed day.

8. A specific period of twenty-four hours, the whole or part of which is assigned to some particular purpose, observance, or action, or which is the date or anniversary of some event, indicated by an attributive addition or by the context; e. g. *saints' days, holy days, New Year's day, Lady-day, Christmas-day, St. Swithin's-day, pay-day, rent-day, settling day, birth-day, wedding-day, coronation-day*, etc. (See the various defining words.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Nu beoð icumen .. þa halie dages uppen us. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 368 A Seyn Nycolas day he com. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7007 Ilk 3ere .. In þe day of bedis deying. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* IV. 504 To put us in mind how we violate the Sabboth daie. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. i. 25 Is this Ascension day? 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* A ij, At London this three and fortieth most joifull Coronation-day of her sacred Majestie. 1600. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 222 Like a bookeselleis shoppe on Bartholomew day. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 100 In each term there is one day whereon the courts do not transact business. .These are termed *Grand* days in the inns of court; and *Gaudy* days at the two Universities. 1884 *Christian World* 9 Oct 764/1 Lord Bramwell .had spoken of Saturday as 'pay-day, drink-day, and crime-day'.

b. *Last day* (OE. *ytemesta dæg*), *Day of Judgement* or *of Doom, Doomsday, Judgement day, Day of the Lord, of Accounts, Retribution, Wrath, Great Day*, etc.: the day on which the dead shall be raised to be 'judged of the deeds done in the body'. See also the various qualifying words.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Seo saul .. onfehþ hire lichoman on þæm ytmestan dæge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27362 (Cott.) Þe dai of wreth. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet.* iii. 10 Forsothe the day of the Lord shal come as a theef. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 305 He schal 3elde of hem account at þe day of doome. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 85 Haue mercy of me whan þow comest in þe laste day. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clviii. 606 Vnto the day of Iugemente. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 86 The generall resurrection at the last day. *Ibid.* II. 96 At ye great day of the Lord. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 187 In the great Day, wherein the Secrets of all Hearts shall be laid open. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 75 The severer doom, and more public infamy, of the great day. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 109 The Day of Judgment or vengeance.

† **c.** Hence in early versions of N. T. = Judgement: a literal rendering of Gr. ἡμέρα in reference to the Judgement Day. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* iv. 3 To me it is for the leeste thing that I be demyd of 3ou, or of mannis day [Tindale, *Khem.* daye, Cranmer, *Geneva*, 1611, 1881 judgement]. *a* 1688 Preston *New Covt.* 19 He would not regard to be judged by mans day, as long as he was not judged by the Lord.

9. A day appointed, a fixed date, *esp.* for payment.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ne beo he nefre swa riche forð he scal þenne is dei cumed. *c* 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 250/334. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* III. 189 (Matz.) Þe dettoures myȝte nouȝte pay here money al here day. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 792 He wold .. Come afore þe Justice to kepen his day. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet.* 21 In cas he fayled hys day. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 556 The king of Scottis. come thair to keip his da. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 165 If he should breake his daie, what should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 16.. Dryden (J.), Or if my debtors do not keep their day. *a* 1883 in J. G. Butler *Bible Work* II. 343 Christ, in the interval between the resurrection and ascension, keeps day with his disciples.

b. A day in each week (or other period) fixed for receptions, etc.; a day on which a hostess is 'at home'.

1694 Congreve *Double Dealer* III. ix, You have been at my Lady Whiffler's upon her day, madam? 1801 Lemaistre *Rough Sk. Mod. Paris* iv. 59 Each of the ministers has a day, to which all foreigners may be taken by their respective ministers. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* (1890) 307 We found she was in town, and went on her 'day'.

10. = *Day of battle* or *contest*; day's work on the field of battle: *esp.* in phrases *to carry, get, win, lose the day*. Cf. Field, and Carry 15 c, etc.

1557 Tusser 100 *Points Husb.* xci, The battell is fought, thou hast gotten the daye. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 23 Without his aide the day would be perillous. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 492 Shew us how we may get the day of our adversary. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 196 The Imperialists, thinking the Day was theirs. 1721 R. Bradley *Wks. Nature* 139 The Silk Worm at present carries the Day before all others of the Papilionaceous Tribe. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 168 The bloody day of Seneff.

IV. A space of time, a period.

† **11.** A space (of time). Its extent is usually defined by the accompanying words. Now *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 171 I. 227 They have be fals both to the Clyffordys and to me thys vij yeere day. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* Prolem xxii, Who laye afore Paris a moneth daye. 1550 Crowley *Epigr* 1462 You shall..lende but for a monethes day. 1552 T. Gresham in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. C. 148 No man convey out any parcel of lead five years day. 1568 E. Tilney *Disc. Marriage* C j, I could recite many examples. if the time woulde suffer mee. You have yet day ynough, quoth the Lady Julia. *c* 1670 Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* 145 Which Statute alloweth to these Provisors Six weeks Day to appear. 1825-79 Jamieson, *A month's day*, the space of a month; *A year's day*, the space of a year.

† **12.** Time allowed wherein to be ready, *esp.* for payment; delay, respite; credit. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 847 And him bysecheth .. To graunte him dayes of the remenaunt. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 82 To have ther-of resonable daies of paiement. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cexiii. 263 The truce..is nat expired, but hath day to endure vnto the first day of Maye next. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 477, I giue her daye for a moneth, & truse in the meane season. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When drapers draw no gaines by giuing day. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 616 Ye Merchants .. make them pay deare for daies. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* 18 I'll give no day..I must have present money. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 640 That he might have day until the 25 of October, to consider of the return.

13. The time during which anything exists or takes place; period, time, era.

a. expressed more literally by the *pl.*: e. g. *in the days of King Arthur, days of old, in those days, in days to come, men of other days*, etc. *Better days*: times when one was better off: so *evil days*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Oðre men þe waren bi þo dazes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17546 (Cott.) In ald dais. *Ibid.* 21712 (Cott.) Nu in vr daies. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* I. 96 Dauid, in his dayes he Dubbede knihtes. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxxvi, Yet had I neuer reward .of her the dayes of my lyf. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. ix. 69 Twig hyng the stait, quhilum be days gone, Of Latium. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 239 b, Of no small authoritie in those dayes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* A ij, I know not where we shall finde one in these our dayes. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 953 What sonne of Israel can hope for good daies, when hee heates his Fathers were so evill? 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 183 An Herb of as great Use with us in these dayes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 26 The Jewish state in the days of Josephus. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scott.* IV. 102 The whole town bears evident marks of having seen better days. 1848 Lyton *Harold* I. i, In the good old days before the Monk-king reigned. 1880 T. Fowler *Locke* i. 7 During his undergraduate and bachelor days.

† **β.** In this sense, *esp.*, ME. used *dawen, dawe*, from the OE. dat. pl. *on dæm dagum*. When *dawe* (*daw*) began to be viewed as sing., *dawes* was often used in the pl.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 1 On þam dagum com Iohannes. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., On þam dagen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Swich þeu wes bi þan dagen. *c* 1275 Lay. 397 After þan hebene lawe þat stot [= stood] in þan ilke dawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4082 (Cott.) Als it bitidd mikel in þaa dauus [*v.r.* be alde dawes]. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3852 Non better nar bi þo dawe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 452 Fclawes, The which he had y-knowen in olde dawes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xiii. 86 b, Neuer..in their dawes. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 509 (Mätz.) Suche mawmetys he hade yn hys dawe. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. xliv, Tullus Seruillius douchtie in his daw.

b. expressed more *fig.* by the *sing.* Now *esp.* in phrases *at* or *to this* or *that day, at the present day, in our own day, at some future day*, etc.

1382 Wyclif *John* xiv. 20 In that day 3e schulen knowe, for I am in my fadir, and 3ee in me. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 242 Which Men at this day call Cairum. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxx. 9 In that day shall messengers goe foorth from me in shippes. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 To this day..the Coptites and antient Egyptians call the end of the year νεῖλος. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 23 Apr, The inconveniences which I overlooked in the high day of health. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* Introd. 4 His wither'd cheek and tresses grey Seem'd to have known a better day. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 403 To this day Palamon and Arcite..are the delight both of critics and of schoolboys. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 48 They were..more just than the men of our day.

(*b*) *The day*: the time under consideration, time (now or then) present. (Cf. *the hour, the moment.*) *Order of the day*: see Order. *The day*: Sc. for To-day, q.v.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xlii, 'But we maun a' live the day, and have our dinner. 1839 Sir C. Napier in W. N. Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 127 Funk is the order of the day. 1893 W. P. Courtney in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day. *Mod.* Men and women of the day. The book of the day.

14. With personal pronoun: Period of a person's rule, activity, career, or life; lifetime. **a.** in *sing.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 376 Heye men ne dorste by hys day wylde best nyme noȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8315 (Cott.) Salamon .. sal be king efter þi dai. *c* 1300 *Beket* 649 Heo that was so freo and he3 bi myn ancestres daye. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 65 Thus dalte the knight his lond by his day. *a* 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 360 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 124 Yet dwel y stille in peyn..tyl y haue fulfilled my day. 1798 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 293 Holy abbots honour'd in their day. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* (1860) I, I have had vanities enough in my day.

b. in *pl.* Time of one's life, span of existence. *To end one's days*: to die.

1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 552 II. 282 Like as the said John Paston deceased had in any time of his daies. 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 1 That thou myghtest vse thy dayes in takyng companye wyth me. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* II. 756 In his later dayes..somewhat corpulent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b, They had neuer feled suche before, in all theyr dayes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxv. 222 There myserably he shall ende his dayes. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xcv, That tongue that tells the story of thy days. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 304 The griefe he conceived ..hastened his daies. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 815, I at Naples pass my peaceful Days. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 753 The kingdom of Burgundy was now in its last days.

15. Time of action, period of power or influence. Proverb. *A* (*every*) *dog has his* (*a*) *day*.

1550 Q. Eliz. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxviii. 234 Notwithstanding, as a dog hath a day, so may I perchance have time to declare it in deeds. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 30 But as euery man saith, a dog hath a daie. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 315 The Cat will Mew, and Dogge will haue his day. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* II. i, A man has his hour, and a dog his day. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* I. i. 71 Suffer the Fools to laugh..This is their Day. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. i. 2 Each dog has but his day. 1841 Miall *Nonconf.* I. 1 Diplomacy has had its day, and failed. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Prol. v, Our little systems have their day, They have their day and cease to be.

V. Phrases.

16. A-day, A-days, q.v. (see also 1 b); By day, bi-day (see 1 and By *prep.* 19, 20); *by the day* (By *prep.* 24 c); To-day.

† **17. Of daw**(e (OE. type **of dagum*, ME. *of dagen, of daȝe, of dawe, of dawes, of daw* (*day*), *a daw*; corruptly *on, to daw*(*e*): in *to bring, do of* or *out of dawe, life's dawe*, to deprive of life, to kill; *to be of dawe*, to be dead. *Obs.* See also Adawe *adv.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 31 He walde don hire .. ut of dahene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4168 (Gött.) Þan wil na man of vs mak saue, þat we him [Joseph] suld haue done of daue [*v.rr.* on dau, of daghe]. *Ibid.* 7808 (Fairf.) He me be-soȝt..I sulde him bringe on liues dawe [*v.rr.* o dau, o daw, of dawe]. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 193 Þat heo of dawe be. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 282, I trawed my perle don out of dawez. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2056 That oure soveraygne sulde be distroyede, And alle done of dawer. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 107 Mony a mon was þt day y do to dawe. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxi. 119 Þe erle þus wes dwne of day. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. iii. 58 He was slane, allace, and brocht of daw.

18. *This* or *that day week* (in Sc. *eight days*), *twelve months*, etc.: used of measurement of time forward or backward: the same day a week or a year after or before.

1526 Tindale *Acts* x. 30 This daye nowe .iiij. dayes I fasted. 1651 Cromwell *Lett.* 3 Sept. (Carlyle), The third of September, (remarkable for a mercy vouchsafed to your forces on this day twelvemonth in Scotland). 1801 Eliz. Helme *St. Margaret's Cave* III. 244 On the day month that he had made the dreadful avowal. 1815 Byron *Let. to Moore* 10 Jan., I was married this day week. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xv. (1877) 189 Let Harold see how many ..he holds by this day twelve months. *Mod.* He is expected this day week (or, in *Sc.*, this day eight days).

19. Day about, on alternate days in rotation, each on or for a day in his turn: cf. About, A. 5 b. **Day by day**, on each successive day, daily, every day in its turn (without any notion of cessation); also *attrib.* **Day after day**, each day as a sequel to the preceding, on every day as it comes (but without intending future continuance). **(From) day to day**, continuously or without interruption from one day to another (said of a continuation of state or conditions); also *attrib.*

15.. Moffat *Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Bannatyne MS.), Content am I To tak the pluche my day about.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 177 What þou dudest day bi day. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 175 In whiche me thoughte I myghte, day by day, Dwellen alwey. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Day be day, or ouery day, *quotidie*. 1548-9 Kingsley *Herew.* xv. (1877) 189 Let Harold see how many ..he holds by this day twelve months. *Mod.* He is expected this day week (or, in *Sc.*, this day eight days).

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20. *All day*: the whole day; † every day: see 1 b, and Alday. *All days*: always, for ever: see 6 b. *Better days*: see 13 a. Every-day, First day, q.v. *Good day*: see Good. *Late in the day*: see Late. *Now-a-days*, † *now bi-dawe*: see Now and A-days. *One day, one of these days*: see 7 b. *The other day*: two (or a few) days ago: see Other. *Some day, some of these days*: see 7 b. *Time of day*: hour of the clock, period of the world's history, etc.: see Time. *The day after* (or *before*) *the fair*: too late (or too early); see Fair *sb.*[1] *Days in Bank, Days of Grace*, etc.: see Bank[2] 2, Grace, etc.

Also ALL FOOLS' DAY, ASCENSION, BLACK-LETTER, LAWFUL DAY, etc.: see these words.

VI. Attributive uses and Combinations.

21. The common use of the possessive genitive *day's* (as in other nouns of time) somewhat restricts the simple attributive use of *day*. The genitive is used in, e.g., *the day's duties, needs, sales, takings*; *a day's length, sunshine*; *a day's fighting, journey, march, rest*; *a day's allowance, fast, pay, provisions, victuals, wages*, etc. So with the pl. *two days' journey, three days' pay*, etc. See also DAYSMAN, DAY'S WORK.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1588 That gode wif .. Haveth daies kare and nightes wake. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 44 Thei camen a daies iourney [1382 the wey of a day]. 1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 50 Myn eche daies gowne. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 228 b, Ponderynge together yestardayes promise, and two-dayes doyng. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 6 My ear is pained .. with every day's report. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 476 In next day's tourney. *Mod.* 'He has neither night's rest nor day's ease', as the saying is. A distance of three days' journey.

22. Such combinations as *eight days* when used attrib. may become *eight-day*.

1836 [see EIGHT]. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 413 Six-day licenses may be granted. *Mod.* An eight-day clock.

23. General combinations: **a.** *simple attrib.* 'of the day, *esp.* as opposed to the night, the day's', as *day-beam, -blush, -glory, -god, -going, -hours, -season, -spirit*; 'of a day, as a period of time, a day's', as *day-bill, -journey, -name, -respite, -sum, -ticket, -warning*.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 265 The *day-beam .. O'er Queensberry began to peep. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonnets* 60 The day-beams fade Along the crimson west. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxii, A single *day-bill Of modern dinners. 1813 — *Br. Abydos* II. xxviii, When the *day-blush bursts from high. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 81 Why, *Day-god, why so late? 1638 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xxiv. Wks. VIII. 353 Betwixt three of the clock and the *day-going. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 77 The upper half of the circle..is the *Day-Hours, and the lower .. is the Night-Hours. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 A *Day iornay, *dieta*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 429 A *day respyte is worthe moche. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* I. xxi, Neither need to fear any inconvenience by night, neither swift arrow in the *day-season. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 274 Thy *day-sum of delight. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 443 To be redy at a *day warning.

b. *attrib.* 'Pertaining to or characteristic of the day, existing by day, diurnal'; as *day-bell, -bird, -breeze, -clothes, -guest, -haul, -moth, -shift, -task, -watch, -watchman, -wind*.

15.. *Tale of Basyn* 172 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 51 Thei daunsyd all the nyȝt, till the son con ryse; The clerke rang the *day-bell, as it was his gise. 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 266 It does not withdraw to rest till a quarter before nine .. being the latest of all *day-birds. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 540 The *day-breeze fans the God. 1644 A. BURGESSE *Magistrates Commission* 15 It ought to be your *day-care and your night-care, and your morning-care. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 The master never slept but in his *day-clothes whilst on board. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 33 If griefe lodges with us over night, Joy shall be our *Day Guest. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 103 The smacks had their gear down for a *day-haul. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 73 Your very *Daymoth has capabilities in this kind. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Oct., The people of the *day-shift trooping in to relieve the night-workers. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.*, Our Ordinary Gentleman, whose *day-taske is this. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 263 Eluding our *day-watch. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 51 Till the morning-man, or *day-watchman, as they called him, came to relieve him. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 50 How soft the *day-wind sighed.

c. With agent-nouns and words expressing action, '(that acts or is done) by day, during the day, as distinguished from night', as *day-devourer, -drudge, -flier, -lurker, -nurse, -seller, -sleeper*; *day-drowsiness, -fishing, -journeying, -reflection, -slumber, -somnambulism, -vision*; also adjectives, as *day-appearing, -flying, -shining*, etc.

1821 SHELLEY *Fragments, Wandering* i, Like a *day-appearing dream. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 83 A *day-devourer, and an evening spy! 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 149 *Day-drowsiness—and night's arousing power. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 237 Show him the way of doing that, the dullest *daydrudge kindles into a hero. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 126 There is night as well as *day-fishing for a Trout. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 248 *Day-flying moths. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxiv. 274 In leisurely *day-journeying from Genoa to London. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 4 Jugglers, *Day-lurkers, and Deceivers. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1062 The *day-reflection, and the midnight-dream! 1889 *Tablet* 3 Aug. 167 Two classes of flower-girl—the *day-sellers and the night-sellers. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 2 The *day-shining starres. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 41 *Day-sleepers, pursse-pickers. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 767/2 The bat..awoke from its deep *day-slumber. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths in Pop. Superst.* vi. 86 Let me narrate some instances..one of *day-somnambulism. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 58 Their night-dreams and *day-visions whereby they divined things.

d. objective or objective genitive, as *day-dispensing, -distracting, -loving* adjs.; *day-hater, -prolonger*; **e.** instrumental, as *day-lit, day-wearied* adj.; **f.** adverbial, as *day-hired, -lasting, -lived* adjs.; **g.** similative and parasynthetic, as *day-bright, -clear, -eyed* adjs.

1590 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 159 Virgo make fountains of thy *daie-bright eine. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 124 The day-bright eyes that made me see. 1785 BURNS *and Ep. to J. Lapraik* xvii, Some *day-detesting owl 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 102 The *day-distracting theme. 1796 T. TOWNSHEND *Poems* 49 *Day-eyed Fancy 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. c, The *day-hater, Minerva's bird. 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 159 *Day-hired Servants. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 139 *Day-lasting ornaments. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 136 The broad, daylit unencumbered paths of universal scepticism. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 48 Things born of vice or *day-lived fashion. 1824 J. BOWRING *Batavian Anthol.* 158 *Day-prolonger — summer's mate. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 35 Feeble, and *day-wearied Sunne.

24. Special combinations: **† day-and-night-shot**, the name of some disease; **day-before** *attrib.*, of the previous day; **day-boarder**, see BOARDER; **† day-body**, a person taken up with the things of the day; **day-boy**, a school-boy (at a boarding-school) who attends the classes but goes home for the evening, as distinguished from a BOARDER, q.v.; **day-clock**, a clock which requires to be wound up daily; **day-coal** (see 5); **† day, day!** a childish expression for 'good day', 'good-bye' (cf. *ta-ta*); **day-degree** (see quot.); **day-drift, -hole** (see quot. and 5); **day-eye** (*Coal-mining*), a working open to daylight; **day-gang † a.** a day's march or journey (*obs.*); **b.** a gang of miners, etc., forming the *day-shift*; **day-gown**, a woman's gown worn by day; **day-holding**, the holding of an appointed day (for arbitration); **day-hours** (*pl.*), those offices for the Canonical Hours which are said in the day-time; **day-house** (*Astrol.*), a house in which a planet is said to be stronger by day than by night (Wilson *Dict. Astrol.*); **† day-liver**, one who lives for a day, or for the day; **dayman**, one employed for the day, or for duty on a special day; **day-nettle**: see DEAD-NETTLE and DEA-NETTLE; **day-room**, a room occupied by day only; **† day-set**, sun-set; **day-shine**, day-light; **† day-shutting**, close of day, sunset; **day-stone**, a naturally detached block of stone found on the surface (see 5); **day-streak**, streak of dawn; **day-student**, a student who comes to a college, etc. during the day for lectures or study, but does not reside there; **day-ticket**, a railway or other ticket covering return on the same day; also, a ticket covering all journeys or entrances made by the purchaser on the day of issue; **day-tide** (*poet.*) day-time; **day-wages**, wages paid by the day; **† day-wait**, a watcher or watchman by day; **day-ward** *sb.*, ward kept by day; **day-ward** *a.* and *adv.*, towards the day; **day-water**, surface water (see 5).

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Kij b, The same water is good agaynste a sore named the *daye and nyght shotte. 1828 CORBETT *Serm., Drunkenness* 45 Nobody is so dull as the *daybefore drunkard. 1567-8 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 310, I trust, not so great a *day-body..but can consider both reason and godliness. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II. XXI, Georgy was, like some dozen other pupils, only a *day-boy. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 302 The attempt was made to send [him] as a day-boy, to Rugby school. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 38 No sound .. but the loud ticking of the old *day-clock. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vii, Bye! bye, Nic!.. Won't you like to shake your *day-day, Nic? 1784 P. OLIVER in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* II. 213 Day, day! Yrs, P. Oliver. 1886 *Daily News* 17 May 3/4 The result is expressed in *day-degrees, a day-degree signifying one degree of excess or deficit of temperature above or below 42 deg. continued for 24 hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Day drifts* or *day holes*, galleries or inclined planes driven from the surface so that men can walk underground to and from their work without descending and ascending a shaft. 1890 H. T. CROFTON in *Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc.* VII. 27 Coal would probably be obtained first by 'drifts', '*day-eyes', or 'breast-highs.' *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5842 Vte of his land *dai-ganges thre. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. Britt.* II. 163 When the day-gangs come up, and those for the night go down. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 1/3 Another *day gown for a well-known society woman. 1565 in *Child Marriages* (E.E.T.S.) 44 Ther was diuerse *daie-holdinges to get them to abide together; which they neuer cold bringe to passe. 1892 *Pall Mall. G* 11 Feb. 5/1 The coal is won by means of a *day hole. 1855 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Service* I. 220 There is, however, attached to each of these '*day-hours' a 'mid-hour' Office. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hymn to Fairest Fair*, *Day-livers, we remembrance do lose Of ages worn. 1880 *Times* 8 Oct. 8/5 The Liberal secretaries .. mentioned the names of the chairmen, treasurers, executive '*daymen', and captains of the respective wards. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 98 Marines, Idlers or Daymen. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 577 A Small County Prison .. A spacious *day room on the ground floor. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 718 At *day set he on his way is goon. *c* 1822 BEDDOES *Pygmalion* Poems 154 By moon, or lamp, or sunless *day shine white. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & L.* 1065 Naked in open dayshine. 1673 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 316 That every publick house hang out lanthornes..till 8 a clock at night, from *day shutting. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* x. § 3. 441 *Day-stones. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* 83 The chilly *day-streak signal. 1883 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1/1 Sorry indeed to see the *day-student system becoming the rule. 1846 *Railway Reg.* III. 248 *Day tickets—The charge is a fare and a half. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 365 At brim of *day-tide. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 49 Souldiers, Servants, and all that took *Day-Wages for their Labour. *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 86 A labourer for day wages 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xi. 210, I haue made the a *dayewayte to the people of Israell. 1597–1602 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls* 49 (*Yorks. Archæol. Assoc.*), Vigilus suas in diebus *anglice* their *daywarde. 1876 LANIER *Poems, Psalm of West* 367 Whilst ever *dayward thou art steadfast drawn 1698 CAY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 369 A meer *Day-Water immediately from the Clouds. 1808 CURWEN *Econ Feeding Stock* 198 A poor clay..extremely retentive of day-water.

† Day, *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 3 dæȝen, daiȝen. [A form of DAW *v.*, assimilated to *day* sb.] To dawn

c 1205 LAY. 21726 Lihten hit gon dæȝen [*c* 1275 dæȝeie]. – 21854 Faire hit gon dæȝen. – 26940 Hit agon daiȝen [*c* 1275 dæȝeȝe] *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 1694 A morwe þo hit dæȝede [*c* 1205 dawede], *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dayyn, or wexyn day *diesco. Ibid.* 114 Dawyn idem est, quod dayyn [PYNSON dayen], *aurora* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Jacob* 108 Fare well now, the day dayes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 To Day, *diere, diescere*.

Hence **Day'ing** *vbl. sb.* = DAWING, DAWNING.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxvii, In þe dayinȝ of þe day. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 927 At the dayeng, *a l'ajourner*.

† Day, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. DAY *sb.*; in several disconnected senses.]

1. *trans.* To appoint a day to any one; to cite or summon for an appointed day. [transl. Flem. *daghen*.]

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 19 That he shold be sente fore and dayed ernestly agayn, for t[o] abyde suche Iugement.

2. To submit (a matter) to, or decide by, arbitration. Cf. DAYMENT.

1484 [see DAYING *vbl. sb.*]. 1580 LUPTON *Siwqila* 117 They haue bin enforced when all their money was spent, to haue their matter dayed, and ended by arbitrement.

3. To give (a person) time for payment; *absol.* to postpone payment. (Cf. DAY *sb.* 12.)

1566 WAGER *Cruell Debter*, The most part of my debtters have honestly payed, And they that were not redy I have gently dayed. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxii (1878) 139 Ill husbandrie daieth, or letteth it lie: Good husbandrie paieth, the cheaper to bie.

4. To appoint or fix as a date.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 114 So when the terme was present come, that dayd The Captaine had.

5. To measure by the day; to furnish with days.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 545 Is it nothing that their life is dayed and houred, and inched out by a fearful God and terrible? 1616 BUDDEN tr. *Aerodius' Parent's Hon.* 168 Naturall duty, can neither be dayde nor yeard, nor determined by age, or eldership. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiii. (1848) 122 When earth was dayed--was morrowed.

6. *To year and day*: to subject to the statutory period of a year and a day.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 b, And put them in sauegarde to the lordes vse till they be yered and deyd. *a* 1626 W. SCLATER *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 186 Whiles favours are new, we can say, God be thanked; but, once year'd and day'd, they scarce ever come more into our thought.

Day, var. of DEY, dairywoman.

† Day'age. *Obs.* [? f. DAY *sb.* + -AGE.] ? Demurrage.

1592 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 70 [Various heads under which dues were claimed] Ferriage, Danage, Lastage; Wharfage; Keyage; Cranage

† Day'-bed. *Obs.* A bed to rest on in the day-time; a sofa, couch, lounge; *transf.* (the using of) a bed by day.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii 72 (Qo. 1) He is not lulling on a lewd day bed. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Ordinarie Fencer* Wks. (1856) 111 A bench, which in the vacation of the afternoons he uses as his day bed. — *Distaster* 127 He is a day-bed for the Devill to slumber on 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxix, An old fashioned day-bed, or settee 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 193 Day beds, fetid air, nightly waltzes and quadrilles, rob her of youth.

Day'berry. *local.* (*Cornw.*) Also **deberry** (*Devon*), **dabberry** (*Kent*). A local name of the gooseberry, chiefly in its wild form.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Dabberries* pl., gooseberries. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Deberries*, gooseberries. *Devon.* 1880 *Cornwall Gloss., Day-berry*, the wild gooseberry.

Day'-blindness. A visual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but tolerably well by artificial light.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 145. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 114/2 Nyctalopia, night-vision, or day-blindness, probably never occurs as a separate disease.

Day'book, day-book. A book in which the occurrences or transactions of the day are entered; a diary, journal; † also, a book for daily use or reference; *Naut.* a log-book (*obs.*)

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Papier iournal*, a day booke. 1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), *Diarium .Registre journel* A daie booke, conteining such acts, deedes, and matters as are dailie done. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 111 The daybooke of houshold affaires. 1615 R. BRUCH (*title*) Gerhard's Soule's Watch; or a Day-booke for the devout Soule, consisting of one and fiftie Heavenly Meditations. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* v. 4 The young Lord Harrington, and sundry others, kept Journals, or Day-books, and oft read them over, for an help to Humiliation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 3, I see a Sentence of Latin in my Brother's Day-Book of Wit. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives and D.* I. 328, 'I don't like his looks', thought Mr. Gibson to himself at night, as over his daybooks he reviewed the events of the day. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Day-book*, an old and better name for the log-book.

b. *Book-keeping.* Originally, a book in which the commercial transactions of the day, as sales, purchases, etc., are entered at once in the order in which they occur; now, very generally restricted to a book containing the daily record of a particular class of transactions, as a *Purchases Daybook*, *Sales Daybook*, and more especially used of the latter, in which credit sales are recorded.

In Book keeping by Double Entry, often a synonym of the *Waste-book*, whence transactions are posted in the *Journal*; in the methods of Single Entry commonly used by tradesmen, the book in which goods sold on credit are entered to the debit of the purchaser, and whence they are posted into the Ledger, is called variously *Daybook* or *Journal*.

1660 T. Willsford *Scales of Commerce* 208 The Diary, or Day-book, ought to be in a large folio. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 222 In some Fairs they use only to note the Resconter in their Day-books, or Memorial, or Pocket-Books that can be blotted out again. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, The waste-book..is in reality a journal or day-book; but that name being applied to another, the name *waste* book is given to this by way of distinction.. *Journal-book* or *day book*, is that wherein the affairs of each day are entered orderly down, as they happen, from the waste-book. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 276 The ledgers and daybooks of every-day business life are his guides.

Day'break. [Cf. Break *v.* 41 and *sb.*[1] 2.] The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn.

1530 Palsgr. 804/1 At daye breake, *au jour crever.* 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 81 It is ordinary to have Publick Lectures every Morning before day-break. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 17 Between daybreak and sunrise.

attrib. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 99 The crowing of the hannaquoi will sound in thine ears like the daybreak town-clock.

So † **Day'-breaking,** the breaking of the day.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiv. (1622) 26 At day breaking, the legions.. abandoned their standings. 1647 (*title*), The Day-breaking if not the Sun-rising of the Gospel with the Indians in New England.

Day-daw. *Sc.* = next.

Day'-dawn. Chiefly *poetic.* The dawn of day, daybreak.

1813 Coleridge *Remorse* IV. ii. 53 His tender smiles, love's day-dawn on his lips. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* ix. 109 The daydawn had already chased the stars away. 1887 Morris *Odyssey* IV. 192 Now doth the Day-dawn speed, And at hand is the mother of morning.

Day'-dream. A dream indulged in while awake, *esp.* one of happiness or gratified hope or ambition; a reverie, castle in the air.

1685 Dryden *Lucret.* (T.), And when awake, thy soul but nods at best, Day dreams and sickly thoughts revolving in thy breast. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 167 ₱ 3 The gay Phantoms that dance before my waking Eyes and compose my Day-Dreams. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iv, We shall not pursue a lover's day-dream any farther. 1864 C. Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 122 The realities of life had cured me of many day-dreams.

attrib. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 231 The object of day-dream contemplation.

So **Day'-dream** *v.*, to indulge in day-dreams; **Day'-dreamer; Day'-dreaming** *vbl. sb.*; **Day'-dreamy** *a.*, pertaining to day-dreams.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch-Bk., The Voyage*, One given to day-dreaming, and fond of losing himself in reveries. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xi. 376 All day-dreamers and castle-builders. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 738/1 The [illegible]..who sits day-dreaming in a vignette.

Dayorie, -ry, obs. forms of Dairy.

Dayesie, dayesegh, obs. forms of Daisy.

† **Day'-fever.** *Obs.* A fever of a day's duration or coming on in the day-time; the sweating-sickness, *ephemera anglica pestilens* of old authors.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 155 Those who vpon the Suns heat haue gotten the headach or a day-feuer. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 24 That pestilent day-fever in Britaine, which commonly wee call the British or English swet.

Day'-flower. A flower that opens by day; *spec.* in U. S. the genus *Commelyna* or Spiderwort.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 99/2 The Virginian Spiderwort..may be called the Day Flower, for it opens in the day, and closes in the night. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Day-flower*, an American name for Commelyna.

Day'-fly. An insect of the family *Ephemeridæ*, which in the imago or perfect state lives only a few hours or at most a few days; an ephemerid.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 330 A foure footed flie.. it liueth not aboue one day, whereupon it is called Hemerobion (*i.* a day-fly). *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 36 This Fly..Never lives longer than a single Day; 'Tis therefore styl'd a Day-Fly. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 15 The triple-tailed larvæ of dayflies creep in and out.

Day-house: see Dey-house.

† **Day'ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Day *v.*[2]] The action of the verb Day, esp. arbitration, settlement of a dispute by 'daysmen'.

1484 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Spent at the dayng betwene Baker and the paryshe. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* K iv, To bie at a newe pryce Or bringe..To an vncertentie by doutvfull daying. *Ibid.* O iij, That we maie name our daisemen to this daiyng. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 42 Our Doctrine hath bin approued too long, to be put a daying in these daies. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Andria* III. ii, If I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more daying for the matter? 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 16 Neither indeed did Philip thus put the matter to daying.

† **Day'ish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Day *sb.* + -ish.] Of or pertaining to day; diurnal.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* VIII. ix. (Tollem. MS.), Dayische signis [*diurna*; 1535 daye signes].

Dayl, obs. form of Dale *sb.*[2]

Day labour, day'-la'bour. Labour done as a daily task, or for daily wages; labour hired by the day.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.*, His dai labour. *c* 1655 Milton *Sonn. Blindness*, 'Doth God exact day labour, light denied?' I fondly ask. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 245 Such as escaped, fled into Holland, to save their unhappy lives by Day-labour. 1749 Berkeley *Word to Wise* Wks. III. 446 By pure dint of day-labour, frugality, and foresight. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 101 An expence.. as low, in regard to the value of day labour, as could..be expected.

Day'-la'bourer. A labourer who is hired to work at a certain rate of wages per day; one who earns his living by day labour.

1548 *Act* 2-3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 7 Other than such as beene common day labourers. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 104 Should a king then..prefer a mean artificer or a day-labourer before himself? 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end. 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 16 In the Southern parts of England, where a Day-labourer can gain 9*s.* per Week for his Labour. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 43 It makes me sweat like a day-labourer. *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect. Cor.* xxiii. (1878) 171 A nation may exist without an astronomer, or philosopher, but a day-labourer is essential to the existence of man.

So **Day'-la'bouring** *ppl. a.*, that works for daily wages.

1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 313 The day-labouring actors. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 213 Simpson is a day-labouring man.

Dayless (dē'lĕs), *a.* [f. Day *sb.* + -less.]

† **1.** Without redress, resource, or result. *Obs.* [? Having lost his day, or the day.]

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 92 Þes vanytes wasten þore mennus goodis & suffren hem goo dailes whanne þei han nedis to pursue. *Ibid.* 129 Þore men schullen stonde with oute & goo dailes but 3if þei geten knockis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 159 His enemy was bigiled and passed dayles [*in vanum*]. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 247 b, He came ageyne dayelesse, or nothynge done [*re infecta rediit*].

2. Devoid of the light of day; dark.

1816 Byron *Prisoner of Chillon* Sonnet, To fetters and the damp vault's dayless gloom. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* I'ol. 356 Gleaming thro' a dayless world.

3. Not divided into days.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time, degreeless space.

Daylight (dē'ləit).

1. The light of day. (Formerly also *day's light.*)

† *To burn daylight*: see Burn *v.* 11 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6195 (Cott.) Drightin self þam ledd þair wai.. Wit cluden piler on dai light. *Ibid.* 17344 Þar he o naman suld ha sight, Ne nankins leme o dais light. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 328 A bak to walke inne by day-light. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonse* (1889) 1 He had shame by daye lyȝt to go in to the hows of his Frend. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 20 The brightnesse of her cheeke would shame those starres As day-light doth a Lampe. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5283/2 We..resolved to pursue as long as we had Day-light. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 353 The day-light fades. 1868 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 187 His Lectures on Botany were..as clear as daylight.

b. *fig.* The full light of knowledge and observation; openness, publicity.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xiv. (1695) 374 God has set some things in broad Day-light; as he has given us some certain Knowledge. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 They are good at..any desperate service which has daylight and honour in it. 1892 *Law Times* 417/1 A healthy condition of such [jury] lists is not to be relied upon unless they are kept in plenty of daylight.

c. *To let daylight into*: to open up, make a hole in; to stab or shoot a person. *slang.*

1793 A. Young *Example of France* (ed. 3) 172 In the language of the streets, day-light is let into him. 1841 *Punch* I. 201/2 (Farmer) With the..intention of letting day-light into the wittling department. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/1 Some.. sharpshooter will.. let daylight into one of us.

2. The time of daylight, the day-time; *spec.* the time when daylight appears, day-break, as in *before* or *at daylight.*

(In early use not clearly separable from 1.)

c 1205 Lay. 27 437 Þa þas ferde wes al idiht þa wes hit dai-light. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 332 From eve fort hit is dai-liȝt. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 233 Alsone als it was dayes lyght. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvi. 228 To departe or it be day lyght. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 112 At Daylight the Wind was at South-West. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiv. 51 Mesty was up at daylight. 1885 E. Arnold *Secret of Death* 5 Ofttimes at daylight I would go To watch the sunlight flood the skies.

3. A clear visible space or interval: a. between boats, etc. in a race; b. between the rim of a wine-glass and the surface of the liquor, which must be filled up when a bumper is drunk; c. between a rider and the saddle, etc. *slang.*

1820 Shelley *Œdipus Tyr.* II. ii. 35 *All.* A toast! a toast!.. *Dakry.* No heel-taps—darken daylights! 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xliv, No heel-taps after, and no day-light before. 1884 *Camb. Rev.* 10 Dec. 132 After about a quarter of a mile, daylight was visible between the two boats.

4. *pl.* The eyes. *slang.*

1752 Fielding *Amelia* I. x. (D.), If the lady says such another word to me..I will darken her daylights. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 586, I saw the storm.. through my half-bunged-up daylights.

5. (See quot.)

1889 *Century Dict., Daylight*, a name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophopsetta maculata*, a fish so thin as to be almost transparent..Also called *window-pane.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *daylight colour*, etc.;

† **daylight-gate,** the going or close of the day.

1613 T. Potts *Disc. Witches* (Chetham Soc.) B ij b, The sayd Spirit.. appeared at sundry times unto her.. about Daylight-gate. 1704 Newton *Opticks* (J.), Their own day-light colours. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xii. 95 A day-light piece. 1842 C. S. Faber *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 301 Through darkling suggestions rather than through day-light assertions. 1850 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* II. 705 True to broad daylight English life.

Hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Day'lighty** *a.*, full of day-light, as a picture.

1880 W. Severn in *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 379 A truthful simple Muller, or a daylighty Cox.

Day'-lily. A lily, the flower of which lasts only for a day; a genus of liliaceous plants, *Hemerocallis*, with large yellow or orange flowers.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxxiii. (ed. 1633), *Day-lilie.* This plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud, which at noone is full blowne, or spred abroad, and the same day in the evening it shuts itselfe. 1706 J. Gardiner tr. *Rapin* (1728) I. 48 (Jod.) Thou.. Shalt of daylily the fair name receive. 1888 *Garden* 3 June 391/3 Bouquets are of yellow Day Lily.

Daylle, obs. north. form of Dole.

Daylong (dē'lɒŋ), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Day *sb.* + Long: cf. *life-long.*] **a.** *adj.* Lasting all day. **b.** *adv.* All through the day.

1855 Tennyson *The Brook* 53 His weary daylong chirping. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 187 He mounted..And daylong rode on from the north. *Ibid.* III. iv. 195 As firm as rocks that stand The day-long beating of the sea.

Dayly(e, obs. forms of Daily, Dally.

Day'-mare. [After *night-mare.*] A condition similar to night-mare occurring during wakefulness. Also *attrib.*

1737 M. Green *Spleen* 39 The day-mare Spleen, by whose false pleas Men prove mere suicides in ease. 1796 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (1872) II. 744, I necessarily have day-mare dreams that something will prevent it. 1871 Sir T. Watson *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. 737 A lady.. subject to these attacks of imperfect catalepsy: which have..been called whimsically, but expressively, attacks of day-mare. 1889 Lowell in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 147 Help me to tame these wild day-mares That sudden on me unawares.

† **Day math, day's math.** *Obs.* A day's mowing; the extent of meadow-land mown by a man in one day; cf. Day-work 2.

1669 *Will of R. Mayor* in *Lichfield Merc.* (1889) 23 Aug. 8/1 Alsoe all that parcell of meadow grounds, contayninge one acre or dayes math of ground for her naturall life. And after her deceyse, the above three acres or daye's workes of arrable land, and one day-math of meadow ground to my daughter, Ursula Mayor. 1804 Duncumb *Herefordsh.* I. Gloss. (App.), *Day's math*, is..about a statute acre; in other words, it is that quantity of grass usually mown by one man in one day, for the purpose of making hay. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 61.

† **Day'ment.** *Obs.* Also **daiment.** [f. Day *v.*[2] + -ment.] Arbitration.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 204 b, Wylt thou be tryed by the lawe: or by dayment. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 Many arbitterments without good dayment. 1580 Lupton *Siwqila* 117 To spende all..that money and put it to dayment at last.

† **Dayn,** *v. Obs.* [By-form of Dawn, assimilated to *day.*] To dawn. So **Day'ening** (in 3 *daiȝen-, daien-, dain-, daning*), dawning, dawn.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 77 Đe daiȝening cam eft agon. *Ibid.* 1808 Til đe daning. *Ibid.* 1810 Đe daining. *Ibid.* 3264 Đo sprong đe daiening. 1515 *Scot. Field* 204 Sone after dayned the daie. *Ibid.* 422 Then dayned the daie.

Dayn, -e, obs. forms of Deign.

Dayn-: see Dain-.

† **Day'-net.** *Obs.* A net used by day in daring larks or in catching small birds; a clap-net.

1608 Machin *Dumb. Knt.* II, Madam, I would not have you with the lark Play yourself into a day net. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 3/2 As Larks come down to a day net. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 27 Some he catches with light (as Larks with day-nets). 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 330 These nets are known in most parts of England by the name of day-nets or clap-nets.

Daynous, var. of Deignous *a. Obs.*

Day'-owl. The diurnal or Hawk-owl, which seeks its prey in the day-time.

1840 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 404 *Syrnia Funerea*, the Hawk Day-owl. *Ibid.* 407 *Syrnia Nyctea*, the Snowy Day-owl.

Day'-peep. Peep of day; earliest dawn.

[1530 Palsgr. 804/1 At daye pype, *a la pipe du jour.*] 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 250 She'll run out o' nights a-dancing, and come no more home till day-peep. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* xiii. (1851) 231 The honest Gardener, that ever since the day-peepe..had wrought painfully. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* v, Good night, or rather, good morrow, till day-peep.

† **Day'-rawe, -rewe.** *Obs.* [f. Day + *rawe, rewe*, Row.] The first streak of day; the dawn.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 255 Þu asteȝe so þe daiȝ rewe þe deleð from daiȝ þe deorke nicht. *c* 1275 [see Day-red]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 893 Ruddon of þe day-rawe ros vpon vȝten. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 392 Qwen þe day-raw rase he rysis be-lyfe.

† **Day·-red.** *Obs.* The red of the break of day; the rosy dawn.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 1 On anum reste-dæȝe swyþe ær on dæȝered hiȝ comun to þære byrȝene. *c* **1275** *Doomsday* 17 in *O. E. Misc.* 162 (Cotton MS.) Þe engles in þe dai-red [*Jesus MS.* daye-rewe] bleweð heore beme.

Dayri, -rie, -ry, obs. forms of DAIRY.

† **Day·-rim.** *Obs.* In 1 -rima, 2–3 -rime. [f. DAY + RIM.] The 'rim' or border of the (coming) day; the dawn.

c **1000** in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 442 (Bosw.) Hwæt is ðeos ðe astihþ swilce arisende dæȝrima? *c* **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 175 *Aurora*, dæȝrima. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Hwat is þis þe astihȝð alse dai rieme? *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 328 Wone ich i-so arise verre Other dai-rim other dai-sterre.

Day·-rule. Formerly, 'A rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner in custody in the King's Bench prison, etc. to go without the bounds of his prison for one day' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*); also called *day-writ*.

c **1750** W. STROUD *Mem.* 37, I effected an Escape from the Tipstaff's Man, who had me out by a Day-rule. **1801** *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 139 An officer confined in the King's Bench for debt, and a gentleman in the same situation in Newgate, having each obtained a day-rule, met, and quarrelled. **1808** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 127/1 Absenting themselves from their benefices by a kind of day-rule, like prisoners in the King's Bench. **1813** LAMB *Prol.* to Coleridge's *Remorse*, Could Quin come stalking from Elysian glades, Or Garrick get a day-rule from the shades.

Day·-scho:lar. A pupil who attends a boarding-school for daily instruction without boarding there; a day-boy (see DAY *sb.* 24).

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 5 The four elder ones, therefore, between four and nine years old, became day-scholars only. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 2) I. 284 (Hoppe) He resumed his studies as a day-scholar at the Charterhouse.

Day·-school. **a.** An elementary week-day school, as distinguished from a *Sunday school*; or one carried on in the day-time, as distinguished from an *evening* or *night school*. **b.** A school at which there is no provision for boarding pupils, as distinguished from a *boarding school*.

a **1785** in WALPOLE *Letters to Horace Mann* (F. Hall). **1816** J. HAIGH (*title*), A practical Treatise on Day Schools; exhibiting their defects, and suggesting Hints for their Improvement. **1838** in *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 41 *Headings*: Number of Children of Working Classes attending..Dame Schools and common Day Schools. Number Uneducated in Week-day Schools. *Ibid.* 42 Number Attending Day or evening schools only.. Both day or evening and Sunday schools. **1841** *Ibid.* XXI. 42/1 They found many thousands who went to neither day nor Sunday schools. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, She maintained a very small day-school for young ladies of proportionate dimensions. **1889** R. KIPLING *Willie Winkie* 39 It was decided that he should be sent to a day-school. *Mod.* (*title*) The Girls' Public Day-school Company.

Dayse, obs. form of DAZE.

Day·-sight. A visual defect in which the eyes see clearly only in the daylight.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 147 Day-sight is said to be endemic in some parts of France. **1851–60** in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Daysman (dēⁱ·zmæ̆n). [f. DAY *sb.* + MAN. For sense 1, cf. DAY *v.*[2] 2, and DAYMENT.]

1. An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator. *arch.*

1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 82 Sir, the dayesmen cannot agre us. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* ix. 33 Nether is there eny dayes man to reproue both the partes, or to laye his honde betwixte us. **1573** *New Custom* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 14 If neighbours were at variance, they ran not straight to law: Daysmen took up the matter, and cost them not a straw. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1657) 50 They had some common arbitrators, or dayesmen, in every towne, that made a friendly composition between man and man. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1639) 427 A days man or umpire, *arbiter*. **1746–7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 15 Death, like some able daysman, has laid his hand on the contending parties. **1844** MACAULAY *Barère* Misc. Wks. 1860 II. 128 Spurning out of their way the daysman who strives to take his stand between them.

2. A worker by the day; a day-labourer.

a **1639** WARD *Serm.* (1862) 105 (D.) He is a good day's-man, or journeyman, or tasker. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Days-man*, a Labourer that works by the Day, as a Thresher, Hedger, etc. **1750** ELLIS *Country Housew.* 16 (E. D. S.) A day's-man, as we call them in Hertfordshire. **1868** BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subjects* 111 We .. pile up what we think good acts on one another, as some day's man might the cents of his wages.

† **3.** *Obs. nonce-uses.* (See quots.)

1598 BACON *Sacred Medit.* (Arb.) 109 For we ought to be daies-men, and not to-morrowes men, considering the shortnesse of our time. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 951 We are in Pindars account but ἐπώμεροι, Daiesmen, i.e. of a daies continuance.

Hence † **Day·smanship,** the office of a daysman; reconciliation.

1649 LIGHTFOOT *Battle w. Wasp's Nest* Wks. 1825 I. 407 If you be so good a reconciler, I pray begin at home: the Evangelists need none of your day'smanship.

Day·-spring. Daybreak, early dawn. Now chiefly *poet.* or *fig.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 4290 Day spryng is jolyf tide. **1382** WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 12 Whether .. thou .. hast shewid to the dai spring his place. **1526–34** TINDALE *Luke* i. 78 The daye springe from an hye hath visited vs. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 264 The day sprynge or dawnynge of the daye gyueth a certeyne lyght before the rysinge of the soonne. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 11 The breath of Heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet, With day-spring born. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* I. 588 The day-spring's daughter rosy palm'd. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 181 The driver declared that he must wait for the day-spring, before he could proceed another step. **1875** SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 4 The thousand years and more which separated the Council of Nice from the dayspring of the Reformation.

Day·-star. Also 3 **-stern,** 5 **-sterne, -starne.**

1. The morning star.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 26 Nu gæð daȝ steorra up. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 270 Seo sunne & se mona & æfen steorra & dæȝ steorra. *a* **1250** [see DAY-RIM]. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* cix. 3 Bifore dai-stern gat I þe. **14..** LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1355 Fairest of sterres..o Venus, O myȝti goddes, daister after nyȝt. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 89 A Daysterne, *lucifer vel phosphoros.* **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 39 Early in the morning, so soone as the day starre appeared. **1845** R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 157 Such men are as day-stars, breaking the night and hastening the dawn.

2. The sun, as the orb of day. *poet.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii. *Babylon* 577 His Heav'n-tuned harp, which shall resound While the bright day-star rides his glorious Round. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 168 So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed, And yet anon repairs his drooping head, And tricks his beams. **1789** WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 190 Sunk to a curve, the day-star lessens still, Gives one bright glance, and drops behind the hill.

3. *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* i. 19 Til the day bigynne for to ȝiue liȝt, and the day sterre springe in ȝoure hertis. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 118 Haylle lytylle tyne mop [the infant Jesus] Of oure crede thou art crop: I wold drynk on thy cop, Lytylle day starne. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Ballat of our Lady* 26 Haile, bricht, be sicht, in hevyn on hicht! Haile, day sterne orientale! **1738** WESLEY *Hymns*, '*We lift our Hearts*' i, We lift our Hearts to Thee, O Day-Star from on High! **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xiii. 466 The day-star of the American Union

† **Day·-sun.** *Obs.* The sun. *rhetorical* and *fig.*

1571 GOLDING *Calv. on Ps.* xlix. 15 The chosen .. shall behold Christ the daysun. **1587** — *De Mornay* ix. 115 God .commaunded the daysunne to be, and it was don. **1577** *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 76 The day-sun of righteousness.

Day's-work (dēⁱ·zˌwɒɹk). (Also written as two words.) The work of a day, work done on or proper to a day. Also = DAYWORK 2 (*obs.*).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 1 Now haue I done a good daies work. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 59 Foure square Pearches make a Daiesworke, 10 Daie-workes a Roode. **1640** G. H. *Witt's Recreations* H ij a, Your dayes work's done, each morning as you rise. *c* **1836** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 395 Paying him for more day's-works. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 10 The log-board, the contents of which are termed 'the log',—the working it off, 'the day's work'.

Day-tale, daytal, datal (dēⁱ·tēⁱl, dēⁱ·tĕl, dēⁱ·t'l). [f. DAY + TALE reckoning, etc. In sense 1 parallel to *nighter-tale* in Chaucer, etc., where the sense 'reckoning' appears to pass into that of 'the time counted or reckoned' (to night or to day). There appears to be no direct connexion between this and sense 2.]

† **1.** Day-time. *A daye tale*: by day. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 699/2 A daye tale he scoulketh in corners and a nyghtes he gothe a thevyng.

2. The reckoning (of work, wages, etc.) by the day. Chiefly *attrib.*, reckoned, paid, or engaged by the day, as in *day-tale hand, labour, wages, work*, etc.; *day-tale man*, a day-labourer; *day-tale pace*, 'a slow pace' (Halliw.).

1560 *Summ. Certain Reasons* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 478 Men that tooke daytall wages. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 45 It shall bee accounted but for halfe a day with those that worke with yow by daytaile. **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1770) III. 143 (D.) Holla! you chairman, here's sixpence; do step into that bookseller's shop, and call me a day-tall critick. **1770** *Holmesfield Crt. Rolls* in *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, Being daytall-man to Mathias Webster. **1788** W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Daitle* (that) (that is, *day-tale*), *adj.* by the day; as, 'daitle-man', a day-labourer; 'daitle-work', work done by the day. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daytal*, tale or reckoning by the day. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Day-tale fellow, Day-tale man*, a labourer hired by the day. Hence a term of reproach, meaning a lazy, slack workman whose only care is to have his wages, and to do as little as he can to earn them. **1892** *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Datal hands*, hands employed in cotton-mills at a fixed rate per week of 56½ hours.

Day-taler, dataller (dēⁱ·tĕləɹ). *local.* [f. prec. + -ER [1].] A day-labourer, a workman engaged and paid by the day.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dataller* (S. Lanc.), *Daytal-labourer* (Furness), a day labourer. **1881** *Manch. Guardian* 29 Jan. 7/7 Hurst, dataller at Wharton Hall Collieries. **1886** *Engineer* 13 Aug. 138/1 The wages were paid to datallers for packing and putting the roads in repair.

Day·-time. The time of daylight.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxi[i]. 2, I crie in the daye tyme .. and in the night season. *a* **1626** BACON *Ess. Fame* (Arb.) 579 In the day time she sittith in a Watch Tower, and flyeth, most, by night. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 18 Lights in the day-time were usual. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 95 Implying that I never sleep o' daytimes.

Day-woman, dairy-woman: see DEY-.

Day·work, day-work. [Cf. also DARG.]

† **1.** The work of a day; = DAY'S WORK. *Obs.* or *north. dial.*

a **1000** *Cædmon's Exod.* 151 (Gr.) Þæt [..] þæt dæȝweorc dreore ȝebohte. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 224 Na man..evyr herd, or saw befor..A Daywerk to þat Daywerk lyk. **1535** COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xvii. [xvi.] 37 Euery daye his daye worke. **1832** *Specimens Yorkshire Dialect*, Monny a daywark we ha' wrought togither.

† **2.** The amount of land that could be worked (ploughed, mown, etc.) in a day. *Obs.*

[*c* **1270** *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 1257 (Essex) Sex Daywercatas terrae meae.] **1318–19** *MS.* (Sotheby's Sale Catal. 7 Apr. (1892) 22), Grant from Richard de Twysdenne . of a Garden of 13 Dayworks of Land in Gudhurst. **1492** *Will of Reede* (Somerset Ho.), xj day werkes of land **1534** *Inv. Sir L. Bagot* in *Lichfield Merc.* (1889) 23 Aug. 8/1, xxviij day-warke of pea .. xij daye-warke of barley .. xviij daye-warke of whet. **1641** BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 38 The South Wandell close, with its bottomes, is 8 dayworkes, or will serve one mower 8 dayes.

3. Work done by the day and paid by daily wages; day labour.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 950 With Masons that had their day-work. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3786/4 Committed by one who does Day-work in Deptford and Woolwich Yards. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 79 All the workmanship ..being suffered to be done by Day-Work. **1851** *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 16. 64 To state the weekly delivery of Materials and performance of Day-work.

† **Day·-writ.** *Obs.* = DAY-RULE.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., It is against law to grant liberty to prisoners in execution by other writs than day writs (or rules).

Daze (dēⁱz), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **dase,** (5 **dayse,** 6–9 **daise**), 6- **daze.** [ME. *dase-n*, a. ON. **dasa*, found in Icel. in the refl. *dasa-sk* to become weary and exhausted, *e.g.* from cold, Sw. *dasa* intr. to lie idle; cf. Icel. *dasi* a lazy fellow. Sense 3 was possibly the earliest in Eng. No cognate words appear in the other Teutonic langs.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To prostrate the mental faculties of (a person), as by a blow on the head, a violent shock, weariness, intoxicating drink, etc.; to benumb or confuse the senses; to stun, stupefy.

c **1325** [see DAZED 1]. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3907 He was dased of þe dint & half dede him semyd. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7654 The deire of his dynt dasit hym but litle. *a* **1563** BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 443 These things daseth their wits, and amazeth their minds. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 7 But shewd by outward signes that dread her sence did daze. **1669** DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV. ii, Poor human kind, all dazed in open day, Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. **1825** JAMIESON *s.v.*, He daises himself with drink. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxiii, Jane Wilton was (to use her own word, so expressive to a Lancashire ear) 'dazed'. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 26 A man dazed and bewildered by such a calamity.

2. *esp.* To confound or bewilder (the vision) with excess of light or brilliance; to dazzle. *lit.* and *fig.*

a **1529** SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 1103 She made me sore amased Vpon her when I gased..My eyne were so dased. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 11 They are but trumprye and deceytes, to daze the foolish eies. **1631** HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* II. I. Wks. 1874 II. 352 To daze all eyes that shall behold her state. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 11 The sudden light Dazed me half-blind. **1864** SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 152 Shall earthly splendour that strong eyesight daze?

3. To benumb with cold; to blight or destroy with cold. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6647 For-þi þat þai..Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice, And ay was dased in charite. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 88 The callour air .. Dasing the blude in euery creature. **1696** *Money masters all Things* lxx. 52 They [birds] stay not too long off, lest th' Eggs be daz'd. **1876** *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss.*, *Daze*, to blight, or cause to pine from cold, as when vegetables are frost nipped, or chickens die in the shell for want of warmth. **1891** ATKINSON *Moorland* 336 He assumed that it [a water rail] was dazed with cold.

II. *intr.* † **4.** To be or become stupefied or bewildered; to be benumbed with cold; to remain inactive or torpid. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 383 Þer he [the king of Nineveh] dased in þat duste, with droppande teres. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that taylle. **14..** *Kyng & Hermit* 418 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 29 Hopys thou, I wold for a mase Stond in the myre there, and dase Nye hand halve a dey? **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 90 To Dayse (A Dase), *vbi* to be callde. **1529** MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 331/2 Whan his head first began to dase, of that evill drynke.

† **5.** Of the eyes or vision: To be or become dazzled. *Obs.*

c **1386** [see DASWEN]. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 252/1 Which law if it were laied in their light, wold make al theyr eyen dase. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* III. i. (1718) 125 Whose more than Eagle-eyes Can. gaze On glitt'ring beams of honour, and not daze.

† **b.** To gaze stupidly or with bewildered vision (*after, upon*). *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 641, I saw dyvers..Dasyng after dottrellis. **1535** COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 32 Thine eyes shal dase vpon them all the daye longe.

6. Of bread or meat: To become DAZED (sense 3). Now *local.*

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 54 Observe always to have a brisk clear fire, it will prevent your meat from dazing.

7. 'To wither; to become rotten or spoiled, from keeping, dampness, etc.' (Jamieson). *Sc.* and *north. Eng.*

Daze (dēiz), *sb.* [f. DAZE *v.*]

1. A dazed condition: a. of the mental faculties; b. A benumbed, deadened condition; loss of virtue or freshness (*north. dial.*).

1825 JAMIESON, *To get a daise*, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled, applied to clothes, wood, etc. 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & S.* xix, I'm all in a swounding daze to day. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, A little time and a little water brought him out of his daze.

2. *Min.* An old name for mica (from its glitter).

1671 *Phil Trans.* VI. 2103 *Daze* is a kind of glittering stone..some softer, some harder, of different colours. 1715 THORESBY *Leeds* 467 A brown daze, full of the small sparks of the Mica. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The word *Daze* takes in, with them [miners] every stone that is hard and glittering. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* 106 Glimmer, Daze, or Glist.

Dazed (dēizd), *ppl. a.* [f. DAZE *v.* + -ED. Cf. ON. *dasaðr* exhausted.]

1. Benumbed in the mental faculties; stupefied, bewildered.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1084, I stod as stylle as dased quayle. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 56 He wes þan In hys Deyd bot a dasyd man. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dasyd, or be-dasyd, *vertiginosus*. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxvi, My dasit heid fordullit disselie. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T., etc* (1837) 317 It wil delight my dazed sprites. 1789 BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie* iv, Whyles daez't wi' love, whyles daez't wi' drink. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxii. (1878) 408 She looked dazed, perhaps from the effects of her fall.

b. Dazzled with excess of light.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 153 If for a while you fixe your sight thereon, dimnesse & darknesse doe follow your dazed eies. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 21 As where th' Almighties lightning brond does light, It dimmes the dazed eyen. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 512 His troubled eyes and dazed He lifted from the glory of that gold.

2. Benumbed or deadened with cold. *north.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vii. 58 The dasyt bluid .. Walxis dolf and dull throw myne unweildy age. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *I'se dazed*, I am very cold. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.*, *Dazed*..benumbed with frost. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Dazzed*, chilled.

3. Spoiled in baking or roasting, by using a too strong or too slow heat. *north. dial.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Dazed Bread*, dough-baked. *Dazed Meat*, ill roasted by reason of the badness of the fire. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *A deazed loaf*, the dough or paste ill baked, or when the leaven or yeast has failed in its work. 1876 *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss.*, *Dazed* bread is overbaked outwardly, and not enough baked within.

4. Applied to anything that has lost its freshness and strength, as to wood when it loses its proper colour and texture. *Sc.* and *north. Eng.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Dazed wud*, rotten wood. 1892 *Specification* (Durham), No dazed wood to be used.

Dazedly (dēizĕdli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a dazed way or manner; †inertly, torpidly (as from cold).

13 [see DAZEDNESS]. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* III. iv. 90 An idea dazedly flashes across her brain. 1888 *Chamb. Jrnl.* July 462 They looked dazedly at the judge.

Da'zedness. [-NESS.] Dazed condition; †the state of being numbed or deadened with cold.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4906 Thurgh fire þat sal swa brinnand be, Agayn þe dasednes [*MS. Lansd.* coldnes] of charite. 13.. *MS. Tib.* E. vii. fol. 24 Dasednes of hert als clerkes pruves Es when a man god dasedly loves, And slawly his luf in god settes. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 577 What Dan [Chaucer] calls the dasedness of study.

Dazel, -ell, -ile, obs. forms of DAZZLE.

Dazement (dēizmĕnt). *rare.* [mod. f. DAZE *v.* + -MENT.] The state of being dazed.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Deeasement*, a sensation of cold all over the body from checked perspiration. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. iv. 457 The king relapsed into his dazement.

Dazie, dazied, obs. forms of DAISY, -IED.

† Da'ziness. *Obs. rare* −1. [See DAZY *a.* and -NESS.] Dazedness, dizziness.

1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* D iij, Oftentymes theyr posteritie are stryken with blindenes and dasynes of mynde.

Dazing (dēizing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAZE; benumbing, stupefaction, as a condition or influence.

a 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 101 When the dasyng of death, shall kepe al swete slepe oute of their waterye eyes. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 65 The Lorde shal geue the there a fearfull hert and dasynge of eyes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 It helpeth against the dasing, or giddinesse of the heade. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Deeazins*, a severe cold, especially in the head.

†b. A disease of sheep; =DAZY *sb. Obs.*

1799 *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 404 (Jam.) *Daising* or *Vanquish*. This disease..is..most severe upon young sheep.

Da'zing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dazes; †that is dazed.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1538 Such a dasande drede dusched to his hert. 1531 FRITH *Judgment upon Tracy* Pref. (1829) 245 Whether of a godly zeal, or of a dasing brain, let other men judge.

Dazle, obs. form of DAZZLE.

Dazy (dēizi), *a. rare.* [f. DAZE *v.* or *sb.* + -Y.] a. In a dazed condition. b. Chill, chilling, benumbing with cold (*dial.*).

1825 JAMIESON s. v., *A daisie day*, a cold raw day, without sunshine. 1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* vi. 30 With..a head still weak and dazy.

† Da'zy, *sb. Obs. rare* −1. [f. DAZE *v.* or from prec. adj.] The 'gid' or 'sturdy', a disease of sheep and young cattle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 134 If your Bullocke turne round, and have the Dasye, you shal .feele upon his forehead; and you shall feele it with your thumbe.

Dazzle (dæ'z'l), *v.* Forms: 5–7 **dasel**(l, 6 **dasill, -yll, dazile, dassel**(l, 6–7 **dazel**(l, **dasle,** 6–8 **dazle,** (7 **daisle**), 6– **dazzle.** [In 15–16th c. *dasel, dasle*, freq. and dim. of *dase*, DAZE *v.* (esp. in sense 2).]

†1. *intr.* Of the eyes: To lose the faculty of distinct and steady vision, *esp.* from gazing at too bright light. (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 Parauenture his eyen daselyd as he loked from aboue doun. 1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasyll, as ones eyes do for lokyng agaynst the sonne or for eyeng any thyng to moche, etc. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 156 b, Her eyes dazell with the least beame thereof [the Sunne]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. ii. 85. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* V. vi, *Ped.* Ha? doe I dazell? *Rod.* Tis the faire Alinda. 1672 MARVELL *Rehe. Transp.* I. 64 His Eyes dazled at the Precipice of his Stature.

†2. To be or become mentally confused or stupefied; to become dizzy. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiii. 5 How shamefully the most part of the world dazeleth at Gods righteousnesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. ii. (1651) 95 Many.. tremble at such sights, dazel, and are sick, if they look but down from an high place.

3. *trans.* To overpower, confuse, or dim (the vision), *esp.* with excess of brightness. (Also *fig.*)

1536 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* (1878) p. xliii, Wyth a clere ye [=eye] not dasyllyd wyth the glyteryng of such thyngys as are present. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Jane Shore* xiii, Doth not the sonne dasill the cleerest eyes? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 276 If you come..out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazeled for a time. *a* 1640 J. BALL *Answ. to Can* i. (1642) 88 You doe only raise a dust to daisle the eye. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 He tried to dazzle the eyes of the populace by the splendour of his equipage. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 334 The gas-light, which dazzles my eyes.

absol. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 P 12 Light after a time ceases to dazzle.

4. *fig.* To overpower or confound (the mental faculties), *esp.* with brilliant or showy qualities; 'to strike or surprise with splendour' (J.).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. 43 The excellence of the nature of Angels hath so daselled the mindes of many. 1622 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (ed. 2) 94 Their vnruly passions .. dazeling and dimming their iudgements. 1643 J. M. *Soveraigne Salve* Pref., Rhetorick may dazle simple men. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 P 8 The ordinary People; who are so used to be dazzled with Riches. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 97 Pope seems to have been dazzled by the amazing vivacity of the man.

b. *absol.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. (1851) 434 If the whole Irishry of Rebels had feed some advocate to speak..sophistically in their defence, he could have hardly dazl'd better. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 336 Thine are those charms that dazzle and endear. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Fr. Critic on Milton* Mixed Ess. 238 A style to dazzle, to gain admirers everywhere.

5. To outshine, dim, or eclipse with a brighter light. Const. † *down, out. rare.*

1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 243 They can see ..into the beauty of his wayes, so that it dazeleth all the glory of the world in their eies. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 60 It hath not ray's enough left, to dazle downe the height of my affections. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 47 This church was dazzled out of sight by the Cathedral.

Dazzle (dæ'z'l), *sb.* [f. prec.]

†1. Dazzled state or condition. *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvii. 47 We meet with nothing but the puzzle of the soul, and the dazle of the minds dim eyes.

2. An act of dazzling; a brightness or glitter that dazzles the vision.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. xl. (1739) 177 This was but a dazzle, an Eclipse ensues. 1751 PAITOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. xiv. 144, I could see the lake very well by the dazzle of the water. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* I. iv. 46 Fatigued with the uniform flash and dazzle of the Mediterranean waves. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept., One is taking precautions to avoid a draught or a dazzle.

b. *fig.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 338 Through whose red and white..the Glory of the Maker shineth with more Dazle than through any part of the Creation. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. I. I. i. § 5 Amidst the tumult and the dazzle of their busy life.

Dazzled (dæ'z'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. DAZZLE *v.*]

1. Overpowered or confounded by too strong light or splendour.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 499 So forcible is the dazeled blindenes of selfe Love. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 89 [He] cleareth the daseled eyes of that army. *a* 1628 — *Poems, Hum. Learning* xvi, Those dazled notions..Which our fraile understanding doth retaine. 1811 WORDSW. *Sonn.* '*Here pause, etc.*', An accursed thing it is to gaze On prosperous tyrants with a dazzled eye. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. ix. ii. 131 This indistinct and dazzled apprehension.

2. Outshone or dimmed by a stronger light.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 292 As the bright beames of the Sunne passe the dimme and dazeled light of the Moone. 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* iv, My spirit..Faints like a dazzled morning moon.

Dazzlement (dæ'z'lmĕnt). [-MENT.]

1. The act of dazzling; a cause of dazzling.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 55 (T.) It beat back the sight with a dazlement. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. vi, Confused darkness, broken by bewildering dazzlements. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 289 Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos, let up spouts of dazzlement into the bearer's eyes.

2. The fact or condition of being dazzled.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1858) 324 The blinkard dazzlement and staggerings to and fro of a man sent on an errand he is too weak for.

† Da'zzleness. *Obs. rare* −1. [app. for *dazzledness.*] Dazzled condition.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 315 Overwhelmed with a perpetuall dazellnes of sight.

Dazzler (dæ'zlə). [-ER.]

1. One who dazzles: said *e.g.* of a 'showy' woman. Chiefly *slang* or *colloq.*

a 1800 COWPER tr. *Andreini's Adam* v. ix. Wks. 1837 X. 383 Thou Lord immutable..Thou dazzler and obscurer of the sun! 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxvi, Mr. Lumbey shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a dazzler. 1889 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 27 Sept., [He] appears to be one of these dazzlers. He succeeded in dazzling two of the jury.

2. A dazzling blow. *slang.*

1883 READE *Many a Slip* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/1 The carter..received a dazzler with the left, followed by a heavy right-hander.

Da'zzling, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAZZLE; the condition of being dazzled.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 672 To take away all giddinesse and dasling of the head. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 95 If your eies bee able to beholde it without dazeling.

Dazzling (dæ'zlin), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

†1. That is, or becomes, dazzled or dazed. (See DAZZLE *v.* 1, 2.) *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxviii. 4 His hoarce throt and dazeling eyes. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 227 Do my dazzling eyes Deceive me? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 67 Unlesse God have smitten us..with a dazling giddinesse at noon day. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 This unexpected proposall put his Catholique majesty into such a dazling demur.

2. That dazzles the eyes (*esp.* with brightness); bright to a degree that dazzles.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 b, Drivyng away the dazelyng darkenes of the ugly night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 564 A horrid Front Of dreadful length and dazling Arms. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXIV. 246 Clad in dazzling brass. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I ix. I. 155 In hot countries, where the sun and moon are particularly dazzling.

3. *fig.* That dazzles the mind of the observer; brilliant or splendid to a degree that dazzles.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. i, The fair one comes, In all the pride of dazzling charms array'd. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 113 A neighbourhood so dazzling in its intellectual pretensions.

4. quasi-*adv.*

1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* CXXXIX. 6 Too dazling bright for mortal Eye! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 Its general surface was dazzling white.

Dazzlingly (dæ'zlinli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

†1. In a dazzled manner. (See prec. 1.) *Obs.*

1610 *Mirr. Mag., K. Bladud* 56 [They] blinded are, and dazelingly they looke.

2. In a dazzling manner; to a degree that dazzles.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 322 His Scales the Sun-beams dazzlingly reflect. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 99 Nothing was to be seen but what was perfectly and dazzlingly white. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* X. 118 Pompey's success had been dazzlingly rapid.

De, obs. Sc. form of DIE *v.*

De, a dialectal (Kentish), foreign, or infantile representation of THE.

Sometimes in early MSS. a scribal error for ðe=*the.*

‖ **De.** I. (dī) A Latin preposition, meaning 'down from, from, off, concerning', occurring in some Latin phrases more or less used in English. The chief of these are the following:

1. de bene esse (*Law*), as of 'well-being', as being good, of conditional allowance for the present.

'To take or do any thing *De bene esse*, is to accept or allow it, as well done for present,..but [on fuller examination] to be allowed or disallowed, according to the Merit or Well-being of the thing in its own nature' (Blount, *Law Dict.* 1670).

1603 *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 372 (Stanf.) Wherefore, *de bene esse*, I have provisionally made a warrant redy for his Maties signature. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., The Court often orders that Defendant to be examined De bene esse, i. that his depositions are to be allowed or suppressed at the hearing, as the Judge shall see cause. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 290 (Stanf.) The Court ultimately determined that it should be read *de bene esse.*

2. de congruo, of CONGRUITY.

a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Justif.* (1629) 33 When they tell vs, that faith merits justification *de Congruo* they intrap themselues in grosse contradiction; seeing to deserve *de Congruo* is not to deserve at all. 1841, 1856 [see CONGRUITY 5 a].

3. de facto, in fact, in reality, in actual existence, force, or possession, as a matter of fact. Very frequently opposed to *de jure.* Used also as an *adj.* = 'actual, actually existing', and then sometimes so far anglicized as to be prefixed to its sb.

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets* 73 (Stanf.) That the Pope

erred *de facto* in the reconciliation of the French King. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 30 He may doe it *de facto*, but *de iure* he cannot. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 29 It will appear, that *de facto* it is so. 1696 *Growth Deism* 12 The Shibboleth of the Church now is King William's *de facto* Title. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 371 That temporary allegiance, which was due to him as king *de facto*. 1870 [see *de jure*, below]. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 70/1 The acts of the *de facto* directors might..bind the company.

Hence † **Defa·cto-man** (also **defacto** *sb.*), one who recognized William III as king *de facto*. † **Defa·ctoship**, a *de facto* standing, position, or title.

1696 *Growth Deism* 15 For these *de facto*-men, and the Jacobites, were but lately the same sort of People. *Ibid.* 13 And when the King had better Titles .. yet he must be made to pay .. Dr. S—— Sixteen Hundred Pounds a Year, for a *Defactoship* only. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 39 The one allows the *Defactoship* of the Queen.

4. de fide, of faith, to be held as an article of faith.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 5 Some [hold] that the Popes indirect Power over Princes in Temporalities is *de Fide*; Others the contrary.

5. de jure, of right, by right, according to law. Nearly always opposed to *de facto*; like that also (though less usually), treated as an *adj.* = 'legal', and placed before the sb.

1611 *Court & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 136 (Stanf.) Done *de facto*, and not *de jure*. 1638 [see *de facto* above]. 1694 *Poet Buffoon'd*, etc. 7 (Stanf.) Husband or Gallant, either way, *De facto* or *De jure* sway. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 81 States that are *de facto* independent, without having anything to do with the question *de jure*. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 74 It is a *de jure*, and not a *de facto* property that we have in it.

6. de novo, anew, afresh, over again from the beginning. Rarely as *adj.* = 'new, fresh', and prefixed to sb.

1627 *Court & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 304 (Stanf.) It is said they have opened *de novo* Calais to our English trade. 1817 PEILE in *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 121 We cannot make a constitution *de novo*. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 143/2 A *de novo* development of such texture. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLIX. 18 In which it is developed by circumstances *de novo*.

7. de profundis, the first words of the Latin version of Psalm cxxx (cxxix) = 'Out of the depths (have I cried)'; hence subst. **a.** the name of this psalm; **b.** a psalm of penitence; **c.** a cry from the depths of sorrow, misery, or degradation.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 Saying *De profundis* for me, for my fader and my moder. 1500-20 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 447 With *De profundis* fend the, and that failye. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 Let subiects for all their insolence, dedicate a *De profundis* cuerie morning to the preseruation of their Cæsar. 1890 *Open Court* 10 Apr. 2204/2 (Stanf.) The Labor cry, the new *De Profundis*, the passionate psalm of the workers appealing out of the depths of misery and degradation for more wages and less hours of daily toil.

II. The French preposition *de*, *d'* (də, anglicized di, dɪ, dĕ, dɔ), meaning 'of, from', occurring in names of places, as *Ashby de la Zouch*, in territorial titles, as *Earl Grey de Wilton*, *Lord Talbot de Malahide*, and in personal surnames, as *De Lisle*, *D'Israeli*, *De Quincey*; also, in French phrases more or less in English use, as *coup d'état*, *coup de main*, etc. (see COUP); *de haut en bas*, from height to lowness, condescendingly as from a lofty position, with an air of affected superiority; *de nouveau*, anew, afresh; *de rigueur*, of strictness, (a matter) strictly or rigorously obligatory, according to strict etiquette; *de trop*, too much, (one) too many, in the way.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. ii, Not if you treat him *de haut en bas*, as you use to do. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 274, I know no company in which you are likely to be *de trop*. 1775 GIBBON in *Life & Lett.* (1869) 237 (Stanf.) The first chapter has been composed *de nouveau* three times. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, 'I should only be *de trop*', said the Captain. 1849 — *Pendennis* xxix, All the young men go to Spratt's after their balls. It is *de rigueur*, my dear. 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 5 Mar. 269/3, I am decidedly *de trop* this morning. *Mod.* On such occasions evening dress is *de rigueur*.

De-, *prefix.* The Latin adverb and preposition, used in combination with verbs, and their derivatives. A large number of verbs so formed lived on in French as popular words, or were taken over into that language in earlier or later times as learned words, and thence came into English, as *dēcrēsc-ĕre*, *dēcreis-tre*, *decrease*; *dēfend-ĕre*, *défend-re*, *defend*; *dēsīderāre*, *désire-r*, *desire*. In later times English verbs, with their derivative adjectives and substantives, as also participial adjectives and substantives without any verbs, have been adapted directly from Latin, or formed from Latin elements, without the intervention of French. The following are the chief uses in Lat. and Eng.

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:

1. Down, down from, down to: as *dēpendĕre* to hang down, DEPEND (DEPENDENT, -RNCE, etc.); *dēpōnĕre* to lay down, DEPONE, DEPOSE; *dēprimĕre* to press down, DEPRESS; *descendĕre* to climb down, DESCEND; *dēvorāre* to gulp down, DEVOUR. So of English formation, DEBREAK.

2. Off, away, aside: as *dēclīnāre* to turn aside, DECLINE; *dēdūcĕre* to lead away, DEDUCE; *défendĕre* to ward off, DEFEND; *dēportāre* to carry off, DEPORT; *dēsignāre* to mark off, DESIGNATE; *dēsistĕre* to stand off, DESIST.

b. Away from oneself: as *dēlēgāre* to make over, DELEGATE; *dēprecāri* to pray away, DEPRECATE.

3. Down to the bottom, completely; hence thoroughly, on and on, away; also methodically, formally: as *dēclāmāre* to shout away, DECLAIM; *dēclārāre* to make quite clear, DECLARE; *dēnūdāre* to strip quite bare, DENUDE; *dēplōrāre* to weep as lost, DEPLORE; *dērelinquĕre* to abandon completely, DERELICT; *dēspoliāre* to spoil utterly, DESPOIL.

b. To exhaustion, to the dregs: as *dēcoquĕre* to boil down or away, DECOCT; *dēliquēscĕre* to melt away, DELIQUESCE.

4. In a bad sense, so as to put down or subject to some indignity: as *dēcipĕre* to take in, DECEIVE; *dēlūdĕre* to make game of, DELUDE; *dērīdĕre* to laugh to scorn, DERIDE; *dētestāri* to abominate, DETEST.

5. In late L., *décompositus* was used by the grammarians in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound (word)', passing later into that of 'compounded over again, doubly or further compounded'; in this sense the word has in modern times been taken into chemistry, botany, etc. (see DECOMPOSITE, DECOMPOUND), and the prefix has been similarly used in other words, as DECOMPLEX, DEMIXTURE.

6. In Latin, *dē-* had also the function of undoing or reversing the action of a verb, e.g. *armāre* to arm, *dearmāre* to disarm, *decorāre* to grace, *dēdecorāre* to disgrace, *jungĕre* to join, *dējungĕre* to unyoke, *vēlāre* to veil, *dēvēlāre* to unveil, and of forming verbs of similar type from substantives, as *deartuāre* to dismember, from *artus* member, joint, *décollāre* to behead, from *collum* neck, *décorticāre* to deprive of bark, from *cortĭcem* bark, *dēflōrāre* to rob of its flowers, from *flōrem* flower. A like notion was usually expressed in classical Latin by the prefix *dis-*; e.g. *cingĕre* to gird, *discingĕre* to ungird, *convenīre* to agree, *disconvenīre* to disagree, *jungĕre* to join, *disjungĕre* to disjoin, *diffĭbulāre* to unclasp, *dilōricāre* to uncorslet, *discalcĕātus* unshod. In late L., *dis-*, Romanic *des-*, became the favoured form; and although some L. words in *dē-* lived on, or were by scholars adopted into the Romanic langs., all new compounds were formed with *des-*, and many even of the Latin words in *dē-* were refashioned in Romanic with *des-*: thus L. *dearmāre*, *dēcarnāre*, *dēcolōrāre*, *décorticāre*, *dēdignāri*, *défōrmāre*, **décapitāre*, Romanic *desarmare*, *descarnare*, *descorticare*, *desdegnare*, *de-* and *des-formare*, *de-*, *des-capitare*, OF. *desarmer*, *descharner*, *descorchier*, *desdaigner*, *de-* and *desformer*, *de-*, *descapiter*. In later F. *des-* became, first in speech, and finally in writing, *dé-*, in which form it was identical with the *dé-* of learned words from L. *dē-*. In English, early words taken from OF. with *des-* retained this form (now altered back under Latin influence to *dis-*), as in *disarm*, *disband*, *disburse*, *discolour*, *disdain*, *disfrock*, *disjoin*, *disrobe*; but later words have *de-*, which, although coming from F. *dé-*:—OF. *des-*:—L. *dis-*, is usually viewed and treated as identical with Latin *dē-*; e.g. *debauch*, *debord*, *defy*, *defile*, *depeople*, *derange*, *develop*. In some words both forms have passed into English, as *disburse*, † *deburse*, *discard*, † *decard*, *disconcert*, † *deconcert*, *disfrock*, *defrock*. In French the prefix *des-*, *dé-*, has received an ever increasing extension as a privative, freely prefixed to verbs, as in *déharasser*, *débrutaliser*, *décentraliser*, *déconstiper*, etc., or used to form verbs of the same type from nouns, as *débanquer*, *débonder*, *déchaperonner*, *défroquer*, etc. From the free adoption of these into English, *de-* has here also become a living privative element, freely prefixed to verbs (esp. in *-ise*, *-ate*, *-fy*), and forming verbs of a similar type from substantives or adjectives. Hence:

II. As a living prefix, with privative force.

1. Forming compound verbs (with their derivative sbs., adjs., etc.), having the sense of undoing the action of the simple verb, or of depriving (anything) of the thing or character therein expressed, e.g. *de-acidify* to undo or reverse the acidifying process, to take away the acid character, deprive (a thing) of its acid; hence *de-acidified*, *-fying*, *-fication*; *de-anglicize* to undo the anglicizing of, to divest of its English character, render no longer English. Some of these are formed by prefixing *de-* to the original verb, but others are more logically analysed as formed with *de-* + sb. or adj. + verbal suffix, the resulting form being the same in either case. In others, again, no corresponding simple verb is in use: *e.g. decephalize*, *decerebrize*, *decolourize*, *defibrinate*. The older and more important of these words are given in their places as main words: *e.g.* DECHRISTIANIZE, DECOMPOSE, DEMAGNETIZE, DEMORALIZE, etc. Of others of less importance, of recent use, and of obvious meaning, examples, nearly all of the 19th c. (but *decanonize* 1624, *decardinalize* 1645), here follow.

(The hyphen is conveniently used when the *de-* comes before a vowel, and sometimes elsewhere to emphasize the occasional nature of the combination, or draw special attention to its composition; otherwise it is not required.)

De-acidify (*-fied*, *-fication*), *de-aerate* (*-ed*, *-ation*), *de-alcoholize* (*-ed*, *-ization*, *-ist*), *de-alkalize* (*-ed*), *de-americanize*, *de-anathematize*, *de-anglicize* (*-ed*), *de-appetize* (*-ing*), *de-arsenicize* (*-ing*), *de-aspirate* (*-ing*, *-ation*, *-ator*), *debituminize* (*-ation*), *debrutalize*, *debunnionizer*, *decæsarize*, *decalvinize*, *decanonize* (*-ation*), *decamphorize*, *decardinalize*, *decasualize* (*-ation*), *decathedralize*, *decelticize*, *dechemicalize* (*-ation*), *dechoralize*, *deciceronize*, *decitizenize*, *declassicize*, *declassify*, *declericalize* (*-ation*), *declimatize*, *deconcatenate*, *deconcentrate* (*-ation*), *deconventionalize*, *decopperize* (*-ization*), *decultivate*, *dedoggerelize*, *dedogmatize* (*-ed*), *de-educate*, *de-electrify*, *de-electrize* (*-ation*), *defeudalize*, *deflexionize* (*-ed*, *-ation*), *deformalize*, *defortify*, *deganglionate* (*-ed*), *degeneralize*, *degentilize* (*-ing*), *degermanize*, *dehearthenize*, *dehellenize* (*-ation*), *dehistoricize*, *de-idealize* (*-ed*, *-ing*, etc.), *de-individualize* (*-ation*), *de-individuate*, *de-industrialize*, *de-insularize*, *de-integrate*, *de-intellectualize* (*-ed*, *-ing*), *de-italianize*, *dejansenize*, *dejunkerize*, *delatinize* (*-ed*, *-ation*), *deliberalize*, *delimitize*, *delocalize*, *demartialize*, *dementholize* (*-ed*), *demetallize*, *demetricize*, *denarcotize*, *denucleate* (*-ed*), *de-organize* (*-ation*), *de-orientalize*, *de-ossify* (*-fication*), *de-ozonize* (*-ation*), *depaganize*, *depantheonize* (to put out of the pantheon), *departizanize*, *dephilosophize*, *dephysicalize* (to do away with physical development; *-ation*), *depiedmontize*, *depolitcalize*, *deprivorize* (deprive of priority), *deprofessionalize*, *deprotestantize*, *deprovincialize*, *derabbinize* (*-ation*), *dereligionize* (*-ing*), *deruralize*, *desaxonize*, *desemiticize*, *desentimentalize* (*-ed*), *deskeletonize* (to rid of its skeleton), *desocialize* (*-ation*), *desupernaturalize*, *detarantulize* (*-ation*), *detheorize* (to divest of theories), *devolatilize*.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 134 *Deacidified nitrous air. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 65 Calling them aerated and *de-aerated. 1878 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 8) IV 240 A flask filled up with hot de-aerated water. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 38 The dirt and the stagnation, and the de-aeration of the water. 1866 *Pall Mall G* 21 Sept. 11 Like blank cartridge or *dealcoholized wine. 1873 M. COLLINS *Sqr. Silchester's* III. xxi. 236 It is a capital dealcoholist. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 74 The substance consists of *de-alkalized fibrin. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* v ii. 176 Can the King *de-anathematise this York? 1883 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XXXVII. 435/1 *Deanglicised Englishmen. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 201/1 He even thinks we must de-anglicize our language. 1888 *Academy* 28 Jan. 56 A *de-appetising feast of dry bones. 1876 F. DOUSE *Grimm's L.* App. F 210 They both *deaspirated the initial. *Ibid.* § 12. 24 Similar deaspirating movements both in Greek and Sanskrit. *Ibid.* § 22. 47, I have frequently observed that when a group of deaspirators are talking together, an *h* is rarely heard at all. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* Index 478/2 Deaspiration of aspirate mutes. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* II. 410 The *debituminization of the coal. 1891 *Chicago Advance* 30 Apr., Not merely to "'debrutalize' the police force, but to purify and ennoble it. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* I. 250 An eminent chiropodist and *debunnionizer. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 3/2 The Republicans .. wish to decentralize, to *decæsarize France. 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII 280 He did not talk of *decalvinizing certain of our provinces, nor of dejansenizing certain corporations. 1891 *Chicago Advance* 4 June, That this committee intended to de-Calvinize the church. 1624 T. JAMES in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 318 He hath .. inlarged his Book of Bochel's 'Decanonization. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. II. XIX 32 He [the Cardinal of Guise] is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to *decardinalize him. 1892 T. H. NUNN in *Toynbee Record* 30 There is being effected .. a permanent *decasualization of labour at the Docks .. The casual docker [must] lose his work. 1881 *Academy* 28 May 388/3 Ireland is, more *decelticised now than the Scottish Highlands. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 436/1 An aroma which no chemistry, or *dechemicalization is potent enough to retain. 1864 *Reader* 19 Mar. 374/1 Handel meant his oratorios to be choral works. This *dechoralizes them. 1873 H. A. J. MUNRO *Lucret.* 473 One of the numerous artifices of Tacitus to *deciceronise the style of his annals. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 27 May, Any plan of *decitizenizing free Americans 1848 CLOUGH in *Life & Lett.* (1869) I. 125 The 'jeunes filles', were *declassicised by their use of parasols. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiv. 246 Logical exposition proceeding by way of classifying and *declassifying. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 209/1 Nor .. to allow its Bishops to *declericalize any of its priests and deacons by a penny post letter. *Ibid.*, To accept .. a declericalization which was not degradation. 1870 *Lit. Churchman* XVI. 451/2 Englishmen who have lived much abroad seem to become *de-climatised in this particular. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 157 So the whole concatenation *deconcatenated. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 333/1 The style of the great Mr Smith greatly *deconventionalized. 1784 B. FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg.* 1817 Chron. 381 The odious mixture of pride and beggary.. that have half depopulated and *decultivated Spain. 1890 J. DAVIDSON in *Academy* 15 Mar. 183/1 An example of the failure of high literary ability to *dedoggerelise it thoroughly. 1878 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* (1887) I. 113 The joylessness and dulness of the 'dereligionised' (more truly *dedogmatised) life. 1887 *Parish Problems* 36 Poverty, care, work .. had slowly *deëducated the Man! 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 21 Method of *de-electrifying woollen yarn. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 61. 77 Might not steam be further *de-electrized? *Ibid.*, By following up the means which produced it, namely, by de-electrization. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 445 *Deflectionized languages are said to be Analytic. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 275 This *deformalizing of the English language. 1877 P. THOMSON in *Bible Students' Aids* 146 Antiochus *defortifies the Temple. 1885 ROMANES *Jelly-fish* 180 The *deganglionated tissue. 1864 *Reader* 23 Apr. 511/3 It may be within the compass of critical science to *degeneralize portions of it into the suggesting particulars. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI 454 The *degentilizing distinction above mentioned 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 6/1 His theory is that Germany is being fast *de-Germanized 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug., The vast student world was being *de-heathenized. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 10 The urban population .. is either thoroughly *de-Hellenized, or is in the process of de-Hellenization. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hufflediana* 27 Their attempts to *de-historicize .. the oldest and most venerable document of human history. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vii. (1876) 93 The notion, was very early *de-idealized or positivized. 1890 W. S. LILLY *Right &*

Wrong 226 The fine arts, as they exist among us, bear witness..to the deidealising of life. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* v. (1870) 94 Reason binds men together, and, if we may so speak, *deindividualizes them. *Ibid.*, The growth of virtue is a gradual deindividualization of men. 1880 Fairbairn *Stud. Life of Christ* xv. (1881) 262 Men *deindividuated are almost dehumanised. 1882 B. Leighton in *Standard* 5 May, To *de industrialize the population. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 2 June, In the face of the tunnel that is to *de-insularise us. 1861 Bagehot *Biog. Ess.* (1881) 142 Years of acquiescing usually *de-intellectualise a parliamentary statesman before he comes to half his power. 1891 Abbott *Philomythus* 129 The de intellectualising influence of this resolute faith in miracles 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 The possibility of first *de-Italianising the Sacred College. *Ibid* 13 Nov 2/2 The de-Italianizing of the Church. 1832 *Dejansenizing [see *decalvinizing*]. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 3 Will a junker be allowed to *dejunkerize himself. 1883 *Spectator* 27 Jan. 126 A certain amount of *delatinisation and some simplification of phraseological structure. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 461 To *deliberalize the principles of the youthful patriot. 1887 Gurney *Tertium Quid* II. 194 Further liberalising and *delimitising the conditions of poetic appreciation. 1881 *Ohio State Jrnl.* 29 Jan., Worthless *dementholized oil. 1754 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 861 Tin and copper .. are reduced to ashes, and *demetallized. 1883 *Athenæum* 28 July 104/2 That passage..should .. be forthwith *demetricized and turned into honest prose. 1829 Togno, Durand, etc. *Mat. Med.* The *denarcotized opium. 1892 Poulton & Shipley tr. *Weismann's Heredity* II. 92 Boveri..succeeded in rearing such *denucleated eggs by the introduction of spermatozoa. 1864 *Homeward Mail* 17 Oct. 901 The tendency..is to *de-orientalize the European mind in India. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 July 42/3 Glimpses of Anglo-Indian life before it became de-Orientalized. 1874 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) II. § 341 Ozonized air is also *deozonized by transmission over cold manganese dioxide. 1873 C. B. Fox *Ozone & Antozone* 95 The deozonisation of air passing over densely populated towns. 1847–8 De Quincey *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 156 Rome, it was found, could not be *depaganised. 1859 *Lit. Churchman* V. 332/1 Among the slowly depaganized people. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 629/2 The bones of Mirabeau ..were carried in great pomp to the Pantheon in 1791; and were *depantheonized . a year or two later. 1885 *American* IX. 198 To *departizanize the public service. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 21/2 The work is resumed..in the Italian language..as a means for *depiedmontizing the author's style. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 831 To press philosophy into its service is to *dephilosophize it. 1872 S. Butler *Erewhon* xi. 99 A time of universal *dephysicalisation would ensue. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 573/2 Dr. Cullen has really..*de-politicalized the Irish priesthood. 1866 De Morgan in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 562 You cannot..let him take any licence which can damage or *de-priorise anything you choose to write on your own subject. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Mar. 4/1 It helps to some extent..to *'deprofessionalize' the English clergy. 1888 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Oct. 442 To *deprotestantize the nation. 1861 O. W. Holmes *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 10 The camp is *deprovincializing us very fast. 1865 Lowell *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 12 Commerce is deprovincializing the minds of those engaged in it. 1891 *Review of Reviews* 15 Sept. 267/1 The Jews must be *derabbinised and denationalised. *Ibid.*, The derabbinisation is far advanced. 1878 *Dereligionized (see *dedogmatized*). 1879 W. H. Mallock *Is Life Worth Living?* 64 To de-religionize life, then, it is not enough to condemn creeds and to abolish prayers. *Ibid.* 136 The gradual de-religionizing of life. 1888 H. F. Lester *Hartas Maturin* I. i. 7 The gradual process of *deruralizing his townlet. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/5 He hoped the Council would not entirely 'de-ruralise' the park. 1869 Lowell *Poems, Cathedr.*, A brain *desaxonized. 1892 W. Watson in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 Grotesque efforts to get inside the English character and *de-Semiticise his own. 1882 Traill *Sterne* vi. 88 That thoroughly *desentimentalized 'domestic interior'. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXL. 747 She *deskeletonized the wretched closet with unsparing dexterity. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 102/1 The way in which darkness isolates and *desocializes the citizen. 1883 Maudsley *Body & Will* III. iii. 258 Demoralization following desocialization. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 5/2 He will steep himself to the lips in falsehood sooner than allow it to be *desupernaturalized. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 168 The singular ceremony of '*de-tarantulization' (since a word must needs be coined). 1883 A. B. Edwards in *Academy* 10 Nov. 309/2 A de theorised American. 1868 *Birm. Jrnl.* Sept. 12 The oil. has been *devolatilised, so that all danger of explosion is annihilated.

2. Less frequently verbs (and their derivatives) are formed by prefixing *de-* to a noun (cf. L. *dēfāmāre*, F. *défroquer*), with the sense: **a.** To deprive, divest, free from, or rid of the thing in question: as Debowel (1375), *deflesh, defoliage, deglaze, deglycerin, degrease, degum, dehandle, dehorn (-er), delawn, † demast, demiracle, demonastery, † depark, deprotestant, detenant, † detruth; depetticoated, dereligioned* ppl. adjs. (Some of these have forms in Dis-, which is the usual prefix for words of this type.) **b.** To turn out of, dislodge or expel from, as *decart, † deparliament* (1648); Decourt, Dehusk.

1860 Russell *Diary India* (1863) I. 299, I completed my journey, and was safely *decarted at the door of a substantial house. 1837 40 Haliburton *Clockm.* I. 76 He was teetotally *defleshed, a mere walking skeleton. 1831 Huish *Mem. Geo. IV*, 57 The lovely rosebud fell *defoliaged. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* July 402 They..completely defoliage the trees. 1885 W. L. Carpenter *Soap & Candles* 151 The French process for *deglycerining neutral fats. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 62/2 The fibres..being now *degummed, are separated from each other. 1893 in *Chicago Advance* 9 Mar., She had broken the cover of a tureen, and *dehandled a china pitcher. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 2 The champion of *dehorning cattle. *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 7 That enthusiastic champion of dehorning, 'Farmer Haaf,' will soon issue a book: 'Every Man His own *Dehorner'. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xxxix. 215 The bishop ought to be *de-lawn'd. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 89/4 Very little damage, besides the *demasting of one Fireship. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* III. iii. 137 For as to the fish, they *de-miracled the miraculous draught, and might have sunk a navy. *c* 1808 Byron *Occas. Pieces* xvi. *note*, Some..monk of the abbey, about the time it was *demonasteried. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Whet-stones-park*, a Lane .. fam'd for a Nest of Wenches, now *de-park'd. 1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 19 The men *deparliamented by the Army. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan., She is not a *depetticoated virago, who wants to inaugurate a general swapping of sex. 1890 *Guardian* 5 Nov. 1745/2 The result..is, to use the phrase of *The Times*, the '*deprotestanting' of the greater part of Ireland. 1835 *Athenæum* 443 The demoralized, *de-religioned invaders of privilege and property. 1883 C. A. Cameron in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 1/2 Many unsanitary houses have been *detenanted. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 67 He feares there is Truth in them: Could he *de-truth them all, he would defie them all.

3. By an extension of use *de-* is sometimes prefixed to adjectives or substantives, as in Debarе, Decheerful, Degallant, Dedoctor. (Cf. *dis-* in *discontent, dissatisfied*, etc.)

De-acidify, etc.: see De- II. 1.

Deacon (dī·kən, -k'n), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 diacon, deacon; *β.* 2 diacne, diakne, 4 dyakne, *pl.* diaknen; *γ.* 2 dæcne, 2–4 deakne, 3–5 dekne, (3 *gen. pl.* deknene); 3–6 deken (-in, -on, -un, -yn(e), 4 deoken (*pl.* deeknys), decoun, 4–6 decon, decane, 5–6 deaken, deakon, 6 diacon(e, deacone, 5– deacon. [ad. L. *diāconus*, a. Gr. διάκονος servant, waiting man, messenger, whence *spec.* in Christian use, servant or minister of the church; an order of ministers in the church. The OE. *diacon* (*deacon*) was a learned form immed. from the L.; beside it there appears to have been a popular form **dīcna* (? from **diǽcna*, **deácna*), whence 12th c. *dæcne, deakne*, and later *dēkne*, pl. *deakn-en*. From *dēkne, deakne*, came *deken, deaken*, whence under L. influence *deacon*. The early ME. *diacne, dyakne* was perhaps immed. a. OF. *diacne*, *dyacne* (12th c.; later *diacre*); it might also represent a semi-popular OE. **diacna*: cf. O.N. *djákn, djákni*. There were many intermediate forms of the word, from mixture of popular and learned types.]

1. *Eccl.* The name of an order of ministers or officers in the Christian church.

a. In Apostolic times.

Their first appointment is traditionally held to be recorded in Acts vi. 1–6, where however the title διάκονος does not occur, but only the cognate words διακονεῖν ('serve') and διακονία ('ministration').

c 1000 Ælfric *Homilies* (Thorpe) I. 44 Ða apostolas ȝehádodon seofon diaconas .. Ðæra diacona wæs se forma Stephanus. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19482 (Cott.) Steuen .. was o þe seuen dekens an. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* i. 1 Poul and Tymothe..to alle the hooly men..at Philippis, with bischopis and dekenes. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4442 Deken Steven be his name. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. 419 Deacons were stewards of the Church, vnto whome at the first was committed the distribution of Church-goods. 1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* ii. 8 Likewise must the deacons bee graue, not double tongued. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 20 The deacons generally administered the elements. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xv. 417 The Apostles set apart a special order—the Sacred order of deacons—to be ministers of the charity of Jesus Christ to His poor.

b. In Episcopal Churches, a member of the third order of the ministry, ranking below bishops and priests, and having the functions of assisting the priest in divine service, *esp.* in the celebration of the eucharist, and of visiting the sick, etc.

c 900 *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* III. xiv. [xx.] (1891) 220 Honorius se ærcebiscop..ȝehalȝode Thomam his diacon to biscope. 1122 *O. E. Chron.*, Se dæcne hæfde ongunnan þone godspel. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Nu cumeð þes diakne. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 392/49 Preostes he made and deknene al-so. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 He acsede at onen of his diaknen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ⁋ 817 Folk that ben entred into ordre, as sub-dekin, or dekin, or prest. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6943 A preste sange at ane altere, And his dekyn þat stode him nere. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2221 Whan the Deken redde the holy gospell. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. x. (1739) 18 Deacons..attending upon the Presbyters to bring the offerings to the Altar to read the Gospel, to Baptize, and Administer the Lord's Supper. *a* 1771 Gray *Remarks Lydgate's Poems* Wks. 1843 V. 292 He was ordained a deacon in 1393, which is usually done in the twenty-third year of a man's age. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 The three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons.

c. In the Presbyterian system, one of an order of officers appointed to attend to the secular affairs of the congregation, as distinguished from the *elders*, whose province is the spiritual. (But they do not always exist, at least under this name, their functions, when they are absent, being performed by the elders.) **d.** In Congregational churches, one of a body of officers elected to advise and assist the pastor, distribute the elements at the communion, administer the charities of the church, and attend to its secular affairs.

1560–1 *Bk. Discipline* viii. (*heading*), The Eyght Heid, tuiching the Electioun off Elderis and Deaconis, etc...The office of the Deaconis..is to receave the rentis, and gadder the almous of the Churche, to keip and distribute the same, as by the ministerie of the Kirk shall be appointed. Thay may also assist in judgement with the Ministeris and Elderis. 1584 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 183 Ther salba twa Deacones: an till attend upon the box .. to collect and distribut to the outward pure .. ane uther to haiff the cair of our awin inward indigent or diseased. 1644 Owen *Wks.* XIX. 537–8. *a* 1647 T. Hooker *Summe Ch. Discipl.* II. i, This Deacon being the steward or Treasurer of the Church, the thing for which he is mainly to be imployed .. is for the husbanding of the estate and temporalls of the Church. 1647 *Resolutions, etc. Congreg. Ch. Canterbury* 30 Mar. (MS.), The church .. did order that .. there bee 3 nominated out of wch on shall bee chose to the office of a Deacon. 1648 J. Cotton *Way Congreg. Ch.* II. 10 It is an Ordinance of Christ to elect Officers (Deacons and Elders), for this is the power and privilege of the Church of Brethren. *a* 1657 W. Bradford *New Eng. Mem.* 355 They had .. in our time four grave men for ruling elders, and three able and godly men for deacons. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* v. vii, The Office and Work of a Deacon is .. to keep the Treasury of the Church, and therewith to serve the Tables, which the Church is to provide for, as the Lord's Table, the Table of the Ministers, and of such as are in Necessity, to whom they are to distribute in simplicity. 1884 R. W. Dale *Congreg. Manual* v. 116 In some Congregational churches there are both 'elders' and 'deacons'.

e. *fig.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* xi. (1851) 311 Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the lip-working deacons of other mens appointed words. 1796 C. Burney *Mem. Metastasio* III. 170 As an old Deacon of Apollo. 1887 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Apr. 153 It [the African Lakes Company] acts as deacon to the mission stations themselves, caring for them in secular things.

† 2. Applied to the Levites, as an order inferior to the priests in the Jewish Church: cf. Bishop 2.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 19 Þa Iudeas sendon heora sacerdas and heora diaconas fram Ierusalem. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þer com a prost bi þe weie..and wende forð, þer com an diacne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7009 (Cott.) For luue of a deken wijf, –Mani man þar tint þair lijf [cf. Judges xx. 4] 1388 Wyclif *Num.* ii. 51 The dekenes schulen do doun the tabernacle. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. i. 280 To the dekenis were ȝouun xlviij citees.

3. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated 'craft' or trade in any town; formerly *ex officio* a member of the town-council.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 39 Ilke Craft suld haue ane Deakon. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* xxxix. Wks. 1888 I. 102 As thair is in euery craft almaist ane decane [*MS.* dekin]. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 88 A deacon of the crafts is killed by the faction of the Hamiltons. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* Wks. 1806 VI. 260 The council [of the Edinburgh magistracy] is composed of deacons, one of whom is returned every year in rotation, as representative of every company of artificers or handicraftsmen. 1787 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 154 Ye dainty Deacons, an' ye douce Conveeners. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xx, The presidents, or deacons, as they were termed, of the working classes.

b. *fig.* A 'master' of his craft; a thoroughly capable man.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xlvi, Yon man is not a deacon o' his craft. 1823 Galt *Entail* III. x. 98, I had got an inkling o' the law frae my father, who was a deacon at a plea.

4. *Freemasonry.* Name of a particular inferior office in a lodge: see quot.

1813 J. Ashe *Masonic Manual* (1825) 227 The Deacons are then named and invested; upon which the new Master addresses them as follows:—'Brothers J. K., and L. M., I appoint you Deacons of this Lodge. It is your province to attend on the Master, and to assist the Wardens in the active duties of the lodge.'

† 5. A set of eucharistic garments for a deacon.

1534 in Peacock *Engl. Ch. Furniture* 201 A whole vestment for a preist wt deacon and subdeacon of white damaske. 1552 *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.* N.S. I. 14 Two chesables, othr ways cawlyd deakyn and subdeaken. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* I. (Surtees 1835) 171 One Cope, a vestment and a deacon all..of red silk.

6. *Comb.*, as **deacon-seat** (*U. S.*), a long settee in a log-cabin, cut from a single log.

1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 152 We sat down upon the *deacon-seat* before the fire. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms*, *Deacon seat*, a lumberer's camp term..why so called is difficult to say..unless, indeed, it is an allusion to the seats round a pulpit, facing the congregation, reserved for deacons.

Dea·con, *v. U.S. colloq.* or *slang*. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* (usually *to deacon off*). To read aloud (a hymn) one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as soon as read, according to the early practice of the Congregational Churches of New England. Hence *fig.*

1845 T. W. Coit *Puritanism* 232 The insult .. was given by deaconing out, as the phrase goes..the following verses from the 52d Psalm. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ix, Without you deacon off the toon you want your folks should sing. 1888 — *Heartsease & Rue* 166 Well he knew to deacon-off a hymn. 1857 Goodrich *Remin.* I. 77 (Bartlett) The chorister deaconed the first two lines.

2. To pack (fruit, etc.) with the finest specimens on the top.

1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd., To *deacon* berries is to put the largest atop. 1868 Miss Alcott *Lit. Women* xi. (Farmer), The strawberries [were] not as ripe as they looked, having been skilfully deaconed.

b. In various uses connoting unfair or dishonest dealing or the like (cf. *to doctor*): see quots.

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *To deacon a calf* is to knock it in the head as soon as it is born.—*Connecticut.* 1889 Farmer *Americanisms*, *To deacon land*, to filch land by gradually extending one's fences or boundary lines into the

highway or other common property. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Deacon*, to sophisticate; adulterate; 'doctor': as, to deacon wine or other liquor. *slang*.

Dea·conal *a.*, **Dea·conate** *sb.*, forms sometimes used instead of the more correct DIACONAL, -ATE.

1890 *Chicago Advance* 7 Aug., Clerical hospitality.. deaconal hospitality. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2256 The subdeaconate [developed] from the deaconate. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 5/7 After a meeting of the deaconate.

Deaconess (dīˑkənès). Forms: 6 **decon-**, **diacon-**, 6–7 **deaconisse**, 7 **diacon-**, **deaconness**, 8– **deaconess**. [f. DEACON + -ESS, formed after med.L. *diāconissa*, fem. of *diāconus*: cf. F. *diaconisse* (14–18th c.), now usually *diaconesse*.]

1. *Eccl.* **a.** The name of an order of women in the early church, 'who appear to have undertaken duties in reference to their own sex analogous to those performed by the deacons among men' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*). **b.** Also, in some modern churches, of an order of women having functions parallel to those of the deacons in the same, or intermediate between these and those of the women in sense 2.

a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 250 (R.) Phebe the deaconisse of the church of Cenchris. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 89 There were created deaconisses, not to delite God with singing and wyth mumbling not vnderstanded.. but that they should execute publike ministration towarde the poore. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 11 The Deaconnesses that then were appointed to some Care of Women, which Men were less fit for. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 100 The office of Deaconesses was .. especially to attend women in the Baptistery, undressing and dressing them again. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. xcv. *note*, The deaconesses of the primitive ages .. their functions being .. limited to the performance of mere secular duties, such as visiting the sick, and catechizing women. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., [Deaconesses] were employed in assisting at the baptism of women..In the tenth century the office was extinct in the West..At Constantinople the office survived till 1190.

1617 F. JOHNSON *Plea* xx. 317 To the Elders..that rule the Church; and to the Deacons and Deaconesses that serve and minister therein. *a* 1657 W. BRADFORD *New Eng. Mem.* 355 They had..one ancient widow for a deaconess..She usually sat..in the congregation with a little birchen rod in her hand, and kept little children in great awe from disturbing the congregation. She did frequently visit the sick and weak, and especially women. 1892 *Bk. Ch. of Scotl.* 33 Women who being able to make Christian work the chief object of their lives..having passed through two years' training and service in connection with our Homes in Edinburgh or Glasgow, may apply to be set apart as Deaconesses by their kirk-sessions and presbyteries, and will then..be expected to go to any part of Scotland where they may be required, there to work under the supervision of minister and kirk-session. 1893 *British Weekly* 30 Nov. 88/2 Miss Hargreave was a deaconess of Carr's Lane Church, and has been of great service in many ways.

2. The name taken by certain Protestant orders of women with aims similar to those of Sisters of Mercy.

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 102 The Kaiserswerth Deaconesses .. have a school, hospital, and dispensary near the English Protestant Church. 1871 *Daily News* 4 Nov., The Deaconesses' Institute prides itself upon being 'evangelically Protestant'. 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 276 General Hospitals—(No. 7) Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, Tottenham.

3. *nonce-use.* A deacon's wife.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 221 Deacon and deaconess dropped away.

4. *Comb.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 2/1 A deaconess-house was opened. 1893 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 81/1 The deaconess-widows, and the widows of the higher clergy.

† **Dea·conhead.** *Obs.* [-HEAD.] = next.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 Þe minstri of presthed, & of dekunhed. 1656 *Burgh Rec.* in J. Irving *Hist. Dumbartonshire* (1860) 534 The crafts of the said burgh sould enjoy the lyke fredome priviledge and deaconhead.

Deaconhood (dīˑkənhud). [-HOOD.]

1. The office of a deacon: see DEACON *sb.* 1 b, 3.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* Prol., The ordynaunce of byschophood, and of the dekenehood. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. ix. 332 Dekenhode was profitable to his clergie.

2. A body of deacons collectively.

In mod. Dicts.

Deaconry (dīˑkənri). [-RY.]

1. The office of a deacon; deaconship, diaconate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 95 A Dekenry, *diaconatus*. 1560–1 *Bk. Discipline* v., *Privilege of Univ.*, Tutorie, Curatorie, Deaconrie, or ony siclike. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 133 S. Paul calleth his Apostleship but a Deaconry. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. v. § 7. 474 An act annulling that incorporation for having a deaconry.

b. A body of deacons collectively,

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. IV. 188 (R.) The deacons of all those churches should make up a common deaconry.

2. *R.C.Ch.* The chapel and charitable institution of a 'region' of Rome, in charge of a cardinal or regionary deacon.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 67 The Chapels that were ordinarily united to these Religious houses, being called Deaconries. *Ibid.* I. III. 68 Deaconries, where the Cardinals had their Residence, and..were call'd Cardinal Deacons, because of their residence in the Deaconry. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deaconry* is also a name still reserved to the chapels and oratories in Rome, under the direction of the several deacons, in their respective regions ..To the deaconries were annexed a sort of hospitals .. governed by the regionary deacons, called cardinal deacons. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 117 The churches and monasteries, the hospitals, deaconries or ecclesiastical boards for the poor.

Deaconship (dīˑkənʃip). [-SHIP.] The office or position of a deacon.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 85 The Priesthood & Deaconship. 1610 J. ROBINSON *Just. Separ. Church* Wks. II. 364 The office of deacon-ship which Christ hath left by his apostles for the collection and distribution of the Church's alms. 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* 13 Priesthood is giuen by the deliuerie of the Patena .. and of the Chalice .. Deaconship by the deliuerie of the booke of the Gospels. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 400 That none shall be..ordained an Elder, till after he had well acquitted himself in the Deaconship. 1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 51 In due time the Subdeacon was raised to the Deaconship.

† **Dea·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *deactiōn-em*: DE- I. 3.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deaction*, a finishing or perfecting.

Dead (ded), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Forms: 1–3 **déad**, 2–3 **dæd**, (3 **deæd**), 2–7 **ded**, (4 **deede**, **deid**, **did**, *Ayenb.* **dyad**, **dyead**), 4–6 **deed**, **dede**, 5 **deyde**, **dyde**, 6 **dedde**, 6–7 **deade**, (5– *Sc.* **deid**), 6– **dead.** [A common Teut. adj.; orig. pple.: OE. *déad* = OFris. *dâd* (WFris., NFris. *dead*), OS. *dôd*, MDu. *dôt(d)*, Du. *dood*, MLG. *dôt*, *dôd*, LG. *dôd*, OHG., MHG. *tôt* (Ger. *todt*, *tot*), ON. *dauðr* (Sw., Da. *død*), Goth. *dauþs*:—OTeut. **dau-do-z*, pre-Teut. **dhau-toˈs*, pa. pple. from vb. stem *dau-* (pre-Teut. *dhau-*), preserved in ON. *deyja* (:—*dau-jan*) and in OS. *dôian*, OHS. *touwen*, to DIE. The suffix is = L. *-tus*, Gr. *-τός*, Skr. *-tas*.

The suffixal *d* in OTeut. **daudo-z*, Eng. *dead* (pre-Teut. **dhautoˈs*), as opposed to the *þ* in *dauþu-z*, *death* (pre-Teut. **dhauˈtus*), shows the influence of the position of the stress accent on the Teutonic representation of original breath mutes, as set forth in Verner's Law.]

A. *adj.* **I.** Literally, and in senses directly connected.

* *Said of things that have been alive.*

1. That has ceased to live; deprived of life; in that state in which the vital functions and powers have come to an end, and are incapable of being restored: **a.** of men and animals.

Beowulf 939 Þa wæs Heregar dead min yldra mæȝ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Nys þys mæden dead. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Þat ilc ȝær warth þe king ded. *c* 1205 LAY. 19229 Hire lauerd wes dæd [*c* 1275 dead]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6130 (Cott.) Na hus..Þat þar ne was ded [*v.rr.* deed, dede] man ligand. *a* 1400 *Poems Vernon MS.* 534 Better is a quik and an hol hounde Þen a ded lyon. 1458 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 41 To drawe a deed body out of a lake. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 6, I dreamt my Lady came and found me dead. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 251 Where thou wilt hit me dead. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 360 The Bird .. within about a minute more would be stark dead. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 233 He was shot dead. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 239 Dead men, in their written opinions, are heard with patience. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiv. 1 As sometimes in a dead man's face..A likeness..Comes out—to some one of his race.

b. of plants.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 12 Heruest trees with outen fruyt, twies deede, drawun up bi the roote. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 326 As a deed stoke, a tree withouten lyfe. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iii. 14, I..found The shining daffodil dead

c. of parts or organs of animals or plants.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Interrog. Sigewulf* (*Anglia* VII. 30), Mid ðam deadum fellum. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI xciv. (1495) 586 Salte fretyth awaye deed flessh. 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* v. x, He had kytte awey the dede braunches fro the tre. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref. ¶ ij b, Vnsensate by reason of dead fleshe. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vii. 27 If..the skin be burnt dead. 1787 C. B. TRYE in *Med. Commun.* II. 154 The absorbents will remove very little of dead bone. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xvi, The young Spring ..threw down Her kindling buds, as if she Autumn were, Or they dead leaves.

d. Specifically used of that which has died of itself, instead of being killed or cut down when alive, as in *dead shell* (of a mollusc), *dead wood*, etc.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 539 Dead shells appear in some cases to be thus employed, but..in most..the [Hermit] crab kills the mollusk in order to secure its shell.

¶ *To be dead* was anciently used in the sense 'to die', and later in that of 'to have died'; also = 'To die at the hands of anyone, to be put to death, be killed'.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 24 Gif hwa dead syȝ, & bearn næbbe. *c* 1205 LAY. 196 After þa feourðer ȝere he was dead. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14269 (Trin.) Alle that lyuen & trowen me Deed shul þei neuer be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 148 Soore wepte she if any of hem were deed. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 14 If oon died for alle, thanne alle weren deed [*R. V.* then all died]. [1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 169, I will be dead at once To do my Lady good.]

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* v. 15 If thorw the gilt of oone many ben deed [ἀπέθανον: *Rhem.* & *R. V.* 'many died']. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 210 Alas my liege, my wife is dead to night. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 292 Your eldest Daughters haue fore-done themselues, And desperately are dead. *c* 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 34 Lord Chesterfields lady is dead in her child-bed month. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) II. 373 Macbean, after three days of illness, is dead of a suppression of urine. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygëia* xi. 75 *note*, I heard .. that he was dead of scarlet fever.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6688 (Cott.) Qua smites his thain wit a wand, And he be deid vnder his hand. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 8 For one þe cors bath ded þai were. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 265 Condempned to be ded as a tretoure. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 How many men and..women haue ben slayn and ded by thy poysons.

2. Bereft of sensation or vitality; benumbed, insensible. **a.** Of parts of the body. (Also *fig.*)

See also DEAD PALSY.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie derueð more þen deð a muchel iðe hele: vor þet fleschs is deadure þere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. (1495) 77 Thynges that be deed and dystroyed wyth colde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 21 The messenger of so unhappie newes Would faine have dyde: dead was his hart within. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 593 They take Serpents in the Winter time, when they grow dead and stiffe through cold. 1806 COLERIDGE in Flagg *Life W. Allston* (1893) 77 My head felt like another man's head; so dead was it [etc.]. 1893 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* No. 12 III. 311 The liability to 'dead fingers'. *Ibid.* 312 This pair of fingers on each hand had been liable for at least two years to become 'dead' in the morning after washing.

b. Of persons: Deathlike, insensible, in a swoon. *Obs.* Also of *sleep*, a *faint*.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 127 She.. Was wery, and thus the ded slepe Fil on hir. 1598 FLORIO, *Sôpore*, a dead swoune, deepe sleepe or drousie sicknes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 230 We were dead of sleepe. 1610 BARROUGH *Physick* (1639) I. xx. 30 Coma..may be called in English dead sleep. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Feb. (D.), He was fallen down all along upon the ground dead. he did presently come to himself. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. ix (D.), We there beheld the most shocking sight in the world, Miss Bath lying dead on the floor..Miss Bath was at length recovered. *Mod.* She fell on the floor in a dead faint.

3. As good as dead in respect *to* (something); insensible *to*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 240 He ssel by dyead to þe wordle, and libbe to god. 1601 ?MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 307 You are dead to natiue pleasures life. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 114 He that is in a Monastery is dead to all worldly affairs. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 224 Obstinate fellows who were dead to reason. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 33 Sensual, and vile; Dead to all love. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 550 Charles was equally dead to the moderation and to the wisdom of this great Act of Settlement.

b. Hence, As good as dead, in some particular respect or capacity; *spec.* in *Law*, cut off from civil rights and so legally reckoned as dead.

1710 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 17 May, Dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author; and dead in a civil Capacity, as a useless Member of the Common-wealth. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dead*. In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen .. as one banished or becoming a monk is civilly dead. *Blackstone*.

4. Destitute of spiritual life or energy.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 1 Whanne ȝe weren deede in ȝoure giltis and synnes. 1534 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* v 6 She that liveth in pleasure, is deed even yet alive. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 35 To have no Desire, is to be Dead. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 206 How often are men the deader for all endeavours to quicken them. 1793 COWPER *Stanzas Yearly Bill of Mortality* i, He lives, who lives to God alone, And all are dead beside. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 111 There is no deader thing unburied.. in many places, than the professing Church of Christ.

5. *fig.* Of things (practices, feelings, etc.): No longer in existence, or in use; extinct, obsolete, perished, past; *esp.* of languages, no longer spoken. (See also DEAD LETTER.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 28 My Loue to her is dead 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 71 These..are dead tenets and opinions. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 5 The Works of Ancient Authors, which are written in dead Languages. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 327 My doubts are dead. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 167 The lapse from vernacular to dead tongue services. 1884 J SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* vi. 102 Seeking to revive this dead past.

** *Said of things naturally without life.*

6. Not endowed with life; inanimate.

1430 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 85 Alle necessarijs longynge to housold of dede store. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1274/1 He made it haue a beyng, as hathe the dead stone. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 57 Shooting sometimes at a dead mark. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 ¶ 6 There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 156 The long ascending line from dead matter to man.

b. Applied rhetorically, emphasizing the inert and negative qualities of mere matter.

(In the quot. there are also associations with branch III.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 23 And þus þese rome renneris beren þe kyngys gold out of oure lond, and bryngen aȝen deed leed, and heresie and symonye and goddis curse

*** *Transferred applications of the literal senses.*

7. Composed of dead plants, or of dead wood, as *a dead hedge* or *fence* (opposed to *quickset*).

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 7 A..rude inclosure..made of..bushes hauing no life, which wee name a dead hedge. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 357 For a dead-fence, none..better .. than those heathy-turf walls. 1728 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 567 The Fences consist of what they call dead Hedges, or Hurdles to keep out .. Cattle. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 524 A dead hedge is generally placed on the top of the bank.

8. Of, pertaining or relating to a dead person, animal, plant, etc., or to some one's death.

(In some cases not easily separated from the attributive use in B. 6, or from *dead*, northern form of DEATH.)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1674) 130 (D.) The tomb..which they caused to be made for them with..notable workmanship, to preserve their dead lives. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 65 You breath these dead newes in as dead an eare. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 140 His water [was] shewn to

two Doctors, whose judgement was that it was a dead water; and..he would die that night. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 It is more difficult to make Plants grow in Gaps and dead Places, than in a new Spot. 1791 W. Coombe *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) IV. 182 It is what the medical people call a dead case..a consultation..to discover the disorder of which their patient died. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I 399 (*Hop-growing*) When a dead hill occurs in a garden.. the following is the quickest mode of replacing it.

† **9.** Causing death, deadly, mortal. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1339 In a ded hate. *Ibid.* 11017 Pyrrus..come..þat doghty to dere with a dede stroke. 1606 *Choice, Chance, &c.* (1881) 72 Beares a dead wound but as a little stripe. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 445 Thou Charle, for this time (I hough full of our displeasure) yet we free thee From the dead blow of it.

10. Devoid of 'life' or living organisms; hence, barren, infertile, yielding nothing. (Cf. B. 4.)

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) I. 21 b (*marg.*), Though the land be as riche as may be, yet yf you goe any deapth, you shall have it barren [*margin* Dead mould]. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 186 You cannot dig many spades in mold or growthsom earth, before you come at a dead soyl. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* G ij b, *Dead* [is] where there is no Ore..*Deads* are the Gear or Work got in such dead Places. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 57 A rich friable clay on a bottom of dead sand. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arct. Reg.* II. 211 The parallel of 77° to 73½° is considered a 'dead latitude' by the fishers, but occasionally it affords whales. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Dead-ground (Mining)*, a body of non-metalliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it.

II Deprived of or wanting some 'vital' or characteristic physical quality.

11. Without fire, flame, or glow; extinguished, extinct. (Opposed to *live*, as in *live coal.*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A quic col berninde ope ane hycape of dyade coles. 1530 Palsgr. 212/2 Deed cole, *charbon.* 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 68 Starres, Starres, And all eyes else, dead coales. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* v. § 46 Wood burning is called a fire-brand; being quenched.. a dead brand. 1833 H. Coleridge *Sonn.* xviii, The crackling embers on the hearth are dead. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 19 Jan. 66/3 Putting his dead cigar in his mouth and puffing as though it had been alight

12. Having lost its active quality or virtue.

a. Of drink, etc.: That has lost its sharpness, taste, or flavour; flat, vapid, insipid. ? *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Dead, pale, or vinewed to be, as wyne which hath lost his verdure, *mucco.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* D 112 Dead and vnsauorie salt. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 115 A cup of dead beere, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three dayes. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 430 If it [Musk] lose the savour and be dead. 1664 Evelyn *Pomona* Advt., It will not ferment at all, and then the Cider will be dead, flat, and soure. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1765) 68 Dip a soft Rag in dead small Beer.

b. *Dead lime*: opposed to *quick-lime*; *dead steam*, exhausted steam.

1831 *Mech. Mag.* XVI. 79 In certain circumstances carbonate of lime is changed by burning into lime which does not heat with water, and which is called dead lime. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, Dead steam.

13. Without colour or brightness: † **a.** Of the countenance, etc.: Deadly pale, wan. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 209 With a face deed as asshen colde. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xx. 91 b, With pale and dead visage. 1500-20 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 420, I drup with a ded luke, in my dule habit. 1567 R. Edwards *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 98 Why is thy colour so dead? 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 177 Honest Iago, that lookes dead with greeuing. 1668 Dryden *Maiden Queen* II. i, The dead colour of her face.

b. Of colour, etc.: Without brightness, dull, lustreless. (See also Dead colour.)

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 483 Such like flowers, but of a sadder or deader colour. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* viii (1840) 138 A thick moss..of a blackish dead colour. 1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 59 The principal colours are divided into two series..bright colours, [and] dead colours; red, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, grey, black, and brown, to the second. 1855 Brimley *Ess.* 58 The deader green of ordinary foliage. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Dead-gold*, the unburnished surface of gold or gold-leaf..Parts of objects are frequently left unburnished as a foil to the..burnished portions. 1883 J. Millington *Are we to read backwards?* 93 Paper of a brown or yellow tint, with a dead or non-reflecting surface.

14. Of sound: Without resonance, dull, muffled.

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 289 The lady called them again, but..very softely, for it was with a dead voice. 1580 Baret *Alv.* D 131 Ones voice..neither dead in sowne, nor ouer shrill. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 209 The Bell seem'd to sound more dead. 1675 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 132 They being so cast, severall were found to be ugly dead bells. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 5 The sound of D being like a flat dead T. 1783 Blagden in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 332 A solid..metallic mass..yielding a dull dead sound like that metal [lead]. 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Fairchild Fam.* III. viii. 110 A dead sound of some heavy, though soft body, in the..act of falling.

15. Not fulfilling the normal and ostensible purpose. (See also *dead-door* (in D. 2), Dead-eye, Dead-light 1, Dead well 2.)

1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 381 A..bridge..over the water of Bervie, the dead arches of which have been fitted up as a town-hall. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Dead* ..2. False; as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts.

III. Without animation, vigour, or activity; inactive, quiet, dull.

16. Without vigour or animation, lifeless.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 65 (Bosw.) Me bætran sind Dryhtnes dreamas ðonne ðis deade lif. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 714 Where is your help now, where is your chiertee?..al as deed is as a stoon? 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 691/1 To shewe that wee are Gods true seruants we must not go to work with a dead hand (as the prouerb is). 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 167 Patience without hope is the deadest thing in the world. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 24 Or can be gathered from a bare dead description. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), How cold and dead does a prayer appear..when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 Active intellect and dead conservatism.

17. Without active force or practical effect; ineffectual, inoperative. (See also Dead letter 1.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 22 3if it be ded feiþ as fendis han. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Seynt Jam seiþ, Feiþ wiþ outun werkis is deed. 1548 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 133 Good and necessarye ordres..with-out the which, all lawes and ordenaunces..ar butt baryn, ded, and vayne. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi, Nor was this a dead word; for the people had formerly a trick of deposing their Kings. 1842 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* VI. xii. 179 To have been so earnest for a dead ordinance.

18. Characterized by absence of physical activity, motion, or sound; profoundly quiet or still. (Cf. B. 2.)

1548 Hall *Chron.* 107 In the dedde tyme of the night. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 It was in the deadist time of winter. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 67 'Tis now dead midnight. *a* 1610 Knolles (J.), They came in the dead winter to Aleppo. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 294 The dead hours of the night.

19. Without alertness or briskness, inert.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 4 Apr. 6/1 His recovery [in rowing] is dead, but his work strong.

20. Without commercial, social, or intellectual activity; inactive, dull. (Of places, seasons, trade, etc.).

1581 Riche *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 11 Traffique is so dead by meanes of thes foraine broiles, that [etc.]. 1615 Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 193 As much leasure..in the most busie Terme, as in the deadest Vacation. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 25 Complaints against dead Trade. 1676 Temple *Let. to Sir W. Godolphin* Wks. 1731 II. 395 This Place is now as dead as I have seen any great Town. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 55 P 10 Some [publishers] never had known such a dead time. 1774 Foote *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 161 The town is thin, and business begins to grow dead. 1883 Froude in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 59 It was the dead season; but there were a few persons still in London.

b. Of capital or stock: Lying commercially inactive or unemployed, unproductive.

1570-1 Gresham *Let.* 7 Mar. in Burgon *Life* II. 421 There is yet in the Towre xxv or xxx M *li.* in Spannyshe monney; which is great pity should lye there dead and put to no use. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law Merch.* 325 They will not keep it by them as a dead stocke..they must imploy it in trade. 1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* 7 That so none of the money..may lie dead. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4419/6 A considerable quantity of Arms and Ammunition, which were the dead Stock of the African Company. 1729 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. (1840) II. 267 The money, which otherwise would have lain dead in their hands, is made to circulate again. 1813 Sir S. Romilly in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 101/2 A fund, out of which part of this salary was proposed to be paid, was the *Dead Fund*, amounting to 9000*l.* 1828 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. i. iii. 44 The dead stock, as it is technically called.

c. Of goods: Lying unsold, unsaleable, for which there is no market.

1669-70 Dryden *Tyrannic Love* v. i, And all your goods lie dead upon your hands. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* in Arb. *Garner* I. 390 And now caps were become a very dead commodity. 1879 Hibbs in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/2 A large quantity of finished articles lying as dead stock in the market.

21. Of a ball in a game: Inactive (for the time being), out of play.

1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1673) 104 A place that seems equally inclined to different Opinions, I would advise to count it as Bowlers do, for dead to the present understanding. 1828 *Boy's Own Bk. Diversions* (ed. 2) 55 If any player shall stop the ball intentionally..it shall then be considered dead. 1844 *Laws of Cricket* xxxiii, If any fieldsman stop the ball with his hat, the ball shall be considered dead. 1868 W. J. Whitmore *Croquet Tact.* 9 The term 'dead' ball is borrowed from cricket, and means the ball which, having just been played, has nothing actively to do for one turn.

IV. Without motion (relatively or absolutely).

22. Of water, air, etc.: Without motion or current; still, standing. (See also Dead water.)

a 1000 *Gnomica* (Exon.) 79 (Gr.) Deop deada wæg dyrne bið lengest. *a* 1552 Leland *Collect.* (1774) II. 546 The Water of Forth beyond Banokesburne, a deade depe Water. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 55 The dead and slow riuer Araris. 1653 Walton *Angler* 91 As he [the Trout] growes stronger, he gets from the dead, still water, into the sharp streames and the gravel. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvi. (1889) 357 The wind had fallen dead. 1867 Baker *Nile Trib.* II. 32 The banks..had evidently been overflowed during floods, but at the present time the river was dead.

b. *Mining.* Having no current of air, unventilated.

1867 W. W. Smith *Coal & Coal-mining* 27 It would leave the mass of the openings inside of the working 'bords' dead or stagnant.

23. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which do not themselves rotate or move. (Cf. also *dead-rope* (in D. 2), Dead-centre 2, -line 1.)

1807 Gregory *Mechanics* II. 474 One of these pulleys called the dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Dead*.. 3. Motionless; as the dead spindle of a lathe, which does not rotate.

24. Characterized by complete and abrupt cessation of motion, action, or speech: as *a dead stop*, a sudden complete stop.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 19 Others..are at a dead stand. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii, My mule made a dead point. 1775 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary, Lett. Dr. Burney* Mar., My poor book at a dead stop now. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. xi, There was a dead pause. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* ix, The answer spoilt his joke, and brought him to a dead stop.

b. Characterized by abrupt stoppage of motion without recoil; cf. Dead beat *sb.*[1]

1761 Hirst in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 396 It did not stop in winding up, and scaped dead seconds. 1768 tr. *P. Le Roy's Attempts for finding Longitude* 29 [The escapement] of my watches is a dead one. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Dead-stroke hammer*, a power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft.

V. Unrelieved, unbroken; absolute; complete; utmost.

These senses arise out of several of the preceding (cf. 18, 22, 24); and in some cases there is a blending of two or more notions.

25. Of a wall, level, etc.: Unbroken, unrelieved by breaks or interruptions; absolutely uniform and continuous.

In *dead level* there is at once the sense 'unrelieved, unvaried, monotonous', and that of 'having no fall or inclination in any direction, absolute'.

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evil* (Arb.) 143 It seemeth..a shorter distance..if it be all dead and continued, then if it haue trees or buildings or any other markes whereby the eye may deuide it. 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* II. iii. i, By the dead wall, you, Abdelmelech, wind. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 268 We bring to one dead level every mind. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 153, I become more weary upon a dead level..than on a steep mountain side. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* II. i, On every hoarding and dead-wall. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 19 To reduce all mankind to a dead level of mediocrity.

† **b.** Flat. *Obs.*

1782 *Specif. Conway's Patent* No. 1310. 2 The oven..has a dead or flat hearth.

26. Of calm or silence: Profound, deep (passing into the sense of 'complete, absolute': from 18).

1673 Ld. Shaftsbury in *Coll. of Poems* 248 That we may not be tossed with boisterous Winds, nor overtaken by a sudden dead Calm. 1783 Blagden in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 354 A dead silence on the subject seems to have prevailed. 1839 T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 205 There was a 'dead calm'..not a breath of wind stirring. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 371 We heard In the dead hush the papers that she held Rustle.

27. Said of the lowest or stillest state of the tide, as *dead low water, dead neap*: cf. 31.

1561 [see Dead-water 3]. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 The Ocean at his deadest ebbe returns to a full tide. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A lowe water, a dead lowewater. *a* 1641 Speiman *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 285 Such a dead Neipe (as they call it) as no Man living was known to have seen the like, the Sea fell so far back from the Land at Hunstanton. 1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cr.* Pref., At high-flood of passion, even in the dead ebb, and lowest water-mark of the scene. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 At dead Low-Water upon a Spring Tide. 1809 Rennell in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 403 *note*, The..accident happened at dead neaps. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xxxii. 669, I crossed it at dead low-water.

28. In *dead pull, dead strain*, applied to the absolute or utmost exertion of strength to move an inert or resisting body; sheer; also to such tension exerted without producing motion. See also Dead-lift.

1812-6 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 109 The weight which the animal exerting itself to the utmost, or at a *dead pull*, is just able to overcome. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 This power taking the form of movement as distinct from dead strain. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 73 We may have pressure without motion, or dead pull..as at the critical instant when two nicely-matched wrestlers are balanced by the exertion of the utmost strength of each. 1890 B. L. Gildersleeve *Ess. & Stud.* 64 There are things that must be learned by a dead pull.

29. Pressing with its full or unrelieved weight like an inanimate or inert body: see Dead-weight.

1781 Cowper *Truth* 354 But royalty, nobility, and state, Are such a dead, preponderating weight.

30. Said of a charge, expense, loss: Unrelieved, absolute, complete, utter; also, of outlay, Unproductive, without returns. *Dead rent*: a fixed rent which remains as a constant and unvarying charge upon a mining concession, etc.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 452 The intrinsic wealth of the nation was very high when it could answer such a dead charge. 1757 Jos. Harris *Coins* 79 The deficiency upon the coins is so much dead loss to the public. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 It required a dead expence of three Millions sterling. 1825 Scott *Let.* 25 May in Lockhart, I am a sharer to the extent of £1500 on a railroad which will..double the rent..but is dead outlay in the mean time. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 7 Those colonies are a dead expense to us without a possibility of their ever being of any use. 1893 Sir J. W. Chitty in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 428/2 The royalty reserved was fourpence a ton..the dead rent was 30*l.* a year.

31. Absolute, complete, entire, thorough, downright. [Arising out of various earlier senses.]

1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 20 Till the seed..be come to a full and dead ripenesse. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xii, I had them a dead bargain. 1805 Scott *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 12 Apr., This is a dead secret. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.*

No. 25. 15 We know to a dead certainty that [etc.]. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 372/2, I am in dead earnest.

b. Quite certain, sure, unerring. (Cf. *dead certainty* in prec. sense.) *Dead shot*, one whose aim is certain death; so *dead on the bird*.

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. i. 203/1, I am dead at a pocket sir..I can..picke a purse as soone as any theefe in my countrie. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 4 (1689) 104 It's a dead Bait for a Trout. 1776 F. MARION in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 547/2 It was so dead a shot they none of them said a word. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 330 A silent, stupid, and respectable country gentleman, a dead vote on one side of the House. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vii, He is a dead hand at piquet. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxvi, With a gun in his hand, with much the air of a dead shot. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 227 Those who do so are almost always dead plucks.

c. Exact.

Mod. Iron bars cut to a dead length are charged a little more.

d. Direct, straight. *Dead wind* (Naut.): a wind directly opposed to the ship's course. (Cf. C. 3.)

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., It was a dead head wind. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 184 Keeping the sight of my rifle in a dead line for Gobo's ribs.

VI. 32. Phrases. **a.** *Dead and gone* (usually in literal sense).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 62 He fownde me ded and gonne. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1247 Of one Adame all a knave, dede and gone. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 29 He is dead and gone Lady, he is dead and gone. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 34 Advocates for folly dead and gone. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xix, When she was dead and gone, perhaps they would be sorry for it.

b. *Dead as a door-nail, dead as a herring*: completely or certainly dead.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 628 For but ich haue bote of mi bale I am ded as dorenail. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 161 Fey withouten fait is febelore þen nouȝt, And ded as a dore-nayl. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. x. 42 If I doe not leaue you all as dead as a doore naile. [1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 12 By gar, de herring is no dead, so as I vill kill him.] 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1148 Hudibras, to all appearing, Believ'd him to be dead as Herring. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* 57 As dead as a Herring, Stock-fish, or Door-nail. 1856 READE *Never too late* lx, Ugh! what, is he, is he—Dead as a herring. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 5/2 The Congo treaty may now be regarded as being as dead as a doornail.

c. *Dead horse*: see HORSE.

d. *To wait for dead men's shoes*: see SHOE.

¶ The compar. *deader* and superl. *deadest* are in use where the sense permits; chiefly in *transf.* and *fig.* senses (*e.g.* 4, 16, above).

B. *sb.*[1] (or *absol.*)

1. a. *sing.* One who is dead, a dead person. Formerly with *a*, and with possessive *dead's* (*dedes, dedis*). **b.** pl. *The dead.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Al swa me deað bi þe deade. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18043 (Trin.) Þat dede [Lazarus] from deþ to lif he diȝt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Huanne me yziȝþ bere ane byrie þet is tokne þet þer is wyþine a dyad. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 510 II. 202 Tochyng the savacyon of the dedys gode. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* 2 Or elles they will accuse the dedes frendes. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 131, I rather choose To wrong the dead .. Then I will wrong such Honourable men. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 32 The Dead, raising himself the third and last time. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv, So hold I commerce with the dead; Or so methinks the dead would say.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 22 And læt deade bebyrigean hyra deadan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 To demen þe quike and þe deade. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 7 Vysyte the seke..And bere the ded. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell*, The Monuments of the Dead. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 453 The transference of .. property from the dead to the living. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* lxix, Nor canst thou show the dead are dead.

c. *From the dead* [orig. tr. Lat. *a mortuis*, Gr. *ἐκ νεκρῶν, ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν* in N. T.]: from among those that are dead; hence nearly = from death.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 22 Miþþy uutudlice arised from deadum. 1340 *Ayenb.* 263 Þane þridde day a-ros uram þe dyade. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* xi. 15 What shal the receauing of them be, but lyfe from the dead? 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 5 His rising from the ded. 1728 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 299 This was a kind of life from the dead to us both. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii, Her voice sounded..like a voice from the dead.

2. = Dead period, season, or stage. *Dead of night, of winter*: the time of intensest stillness, darkness, cold, etc.; = 'depth' (of winter). † *Dead of neap*, the extreme stage of neap tide. (Cf. A. 18, 27.)

1548 HALL *Chron.* 109 b, In the dedde of the night .. he brake up his campe and fled. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 113 Neere toe dead of midnight yt drew. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 290 Euen in the dead of night. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 4 My iourney was under-taken in the dead of winter. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 At dead of neap, when the tides run less rapid. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xx. (1860) 452 In the dead of winter, when nature is without charm. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* (1867) 25 At dead of night, Clive marched out of the fort.

† **3.** = DEAD HEAT. *Obs.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* x. (D.), Mammon well follow'd, Cupid bravely led; Both touchers; equal fortune makes a dead.

4. *Mining. Deads*: earth or rock containing no ore (see A. 10); *esp.* as thrown out or heaped together in the course of working.

1683 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 271 Deads, Meers, Groves. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 By Deads here are meant, that part of the Shelf which contains no metal. 1757 BORLASE *ibid.* L. 503 Noise..as if a studdle had broke, and the deads were set a running [*note*, Loose rubbish and broken stones of the mine]. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii. (D.), A great furze-croft, full of deads (those are the earth-heaps they throw out of the shafts).

† **5.** *U. S. college slang.* A complete failure in 'recitation'. *Obs.*

a 1856 *Harvard Reg.* 378 in B. H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*, One must stand up in the singleness of his ignorance to understand all the mysterious feelings connected with a dead. 1857 *Harvard Mag.* Oct. 332, I had made a dead that day, and my Tutor's rebuke had touched my pride.

¶ **6.** The absolute sense is also used *attrib.*, as in *dead money*, money paid for saying masses for the dead; *dead list*, list of the dead, etc. See various examples under D. 1, 2.

Grammatically, these pass back again into the adjective uses in A, from which, in some cases, they are not easy to separate, as *dead meat*, the flesh of slaughtered animals, or flesh which is itself dead (in sense 1); *dead wool*, the wool of dead or slaughtered sheep.

1476 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (*Somerset Rec. Soc.*) 5 There is left of the ded money..xlvi^s j^d. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 544 Some .. in the dead list were not killed, but made prisoners. *a* 1845 MRS. BRAY *Narleigh* xiii. (1884) 304 Examined into by the 'dead jury', for so was an inquest termed, at the date of our tale. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 177 'Dead salesmen'..that is, the market salesmen of the meat sent..ready slaughtered. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Persons dying on board, are cleared from the ship's books by a dead-ticket, which must be filled up in a similar manner to the *sick-ticket*. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* Feb. 664 Unlimited supplies of dead beef available for export from the United States.

C. *adv.*

1. In a manner, or to a degree, characteristic of or suggesting death; with extreme inactivity, stillness, etc.; utterly, profoundly, absolutely (as *dead asleep, dead calm*); to extremity, 'to death' (as *dead run, dead tired*). Cf. also *dead sick* (in D. 2), DEAD DRUNK, etc.

Often connected with the qualified word by a hyphen, and thus passing into combinations.

[1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 259 Wherof she swouned in his honde, And as who saith lay dede oppressed.] 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 61 Leaden-footed griefe, Who neuer goes but with a dead-slowe pace. *a* 1631 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 125 Elias bid them cry louder; their God was 'asleep'..Yes, dead asleep. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 267 Deferred hopes need not make me dead-sweir (as we used to say). 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Dead run deer have upon occasion taken very great leaps. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 405 As dead still as a marble man. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. 24 In a few minutes it fell dead calm. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 157 For all so dead-weary as I lay down. *Ibid.* I. 160 Whether I fainted, or suddenly fell dead-asleep. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vi. (1889) 51 To drive into Farringdon..both horses dead done up. 1881 *Times* 25 July 4/5 Her engines were going dead slow.

b. With absolute or abrupt cessation of motion (or speech). (Cf. A. 24.)

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.*, My companion stopped dead short and concealed her blushes in a glass of champagne. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. iv, He stopped dead.

c. With the full weight of an inert body. (Cf. A. 29.)

1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 83 What is this on my line which hauls as dead as if I had hooked a weed?

2. Hence more generally: Utterly, entirely, absolutely, quite. (Cf. A. 31.)

1589 NASHE *A lmond for Parrat* 5 b, Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 62 A dead-spiteful, grey, goggling eye. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. v, He cut the Doctor quite dead to-day. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ix. 196 Before the rice is 'dead ripe'. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1862) II. ii. 93 Only one horse..which soon became dead lame. 1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal Tr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 3) 2 The small coals .. are then passed over a second skreen, [to separate] the nuts .. and the dead small, or duff which falls through the skreen.

3. Directly, straight. *Dead against*: *lit* in a direction exactly opposite to one's course (so *dead on end*); *fig.* (in a way) directly or utterly opposed to. (Cf. A. 31 d.)

1800 C. STURT in *Naval Chron.* IV. 394 Carrying me dead upon the Shambles. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxiii, The wind and rain being dead against me. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 We continued running dead before the wind. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* ix. (1872) 77 The councillors were dead against his prayer. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 109 Observing .. that .. the wind was dead on end, and the sail 'would not be a ha'porth of good'.

D. Combinations (of the *adj.* or *sb.*).

1. General combs. **a.** With other adjectives or participles (in adjectival or advb. const.) = 'so as to be or seem dead, as if dead, to death, etc.', as in *dead-blanched, -cold, -drifting, -frozen, -grown, -heavy, -killing, -live* (cf. DEAD-ALIVE), *-living, -seeming, -set, -sounding, -speaking, -wounded*; **b.** parasynthetic, as *dead-coloured, -eyed*, DEAD-HEARTED; **c.** attributive combs. of the sb. = 'of the dead', as † *dead-burier, dead-land.*

1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 42 Temples, late black, *dead-blanched. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxix. 14 They shal orden men also to be *deedburiers. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. ii, Two *dead-cold aspicks. 1611 COTGR., *Blaime*, pale .. whitish, *dead coloured. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 411 A swoon Left me *dead-drifting to that fatal power. 1570 *Ane Tragedie* 16 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* (1890) I. 83 Paill of the face..*Deid eyit, dram lyke, disfigurat was he. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 190 My *dead-grown joys. 1819 KEATS *Sonn., Picture of Leander*, See how his body dips *Dead-heavy. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 540 With a cockatrice *dead-killing eye. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. i. 36 This dead-killing newes. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 281 Mictlanteuctli, ruler of the dismal *dead-land in the shades below. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 945 Th'admired Adamant, Whose *dead hive power my Reasons power doth dant. 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. *Lawe* 694 (D.) He smot the sea with his *dead-huing rod. 1598 *Ibid.* II. i *Imposture* 260 *Dead-seeming coals but quick. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii, Her quivering lip, and *dead set eye. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 42 a, Of Stones, some are heavy and sonorous; others are..light, and *dead sounding. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 717 The Guide of supplest fingers On (living-dumb, *dead speaking) sinnew-singers. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6528 All þat met hym. Auther dyet of his dynttes, or were *ded wondit.

2. Special combs. **dead angle** (*Fortif.*), 'any angle of a fortification, the ground before which is unseen, and therefore undefended from the parapet' (Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.*); † **dead-birth**: see BIRTH 3 b; **dead-cart**, a cart in which dead bodies are carried away (*e.g.* during pestilence); **dead-clothes**, the clothes in which the dead are dressed; **dead dipping**, a process by which a 'dead' or dull surface is given to ornamental brass-work (Ure *Dict. Arts* 1875); also **dead-dipped** *ppl. a.*; **dead doors** (*Naut.*), doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, to keep out water in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away (Weale 1850); **dead-dress** = *dead-clothes*; **dead-end**, a closed end of a water-pipe, passage, etc., through which there is no way; also *attrib.*; **dead-file** = *dead-smooth* file; **dead fin**, name for the second dorsal fin of a salmon; **dead-fire**, the luminous appearance called St. Elmo's Fire, superstitiously believed to presage death; **dead-flat** (*Naut.*), that timber or frame in a ship that has the greatest breadth; the midship-bend (Weale 1850); **dead-freight**, the amount paid for that part of a vessel not occupied by cargo, when the vessel is chartered for a lump sum; **dead-hole** (see quots. and cf. DEAD-WELL 1); **dead-house**, a building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time, a mortuary; **dead-latch** (see quot.); **dead march**, a piece of solemn music played at a funeral procession, *esp.* at a military funeral; a funeral march; **dead-office**, the office or service for the burial of the dead; **dead oil**, a name given to those products of the distillation of coal-tar which are heavier than water; also called *heavy oil*; **dead-plate**, an ungrated iron plate at the mouth of a furnace, on which coal is coked before being pushed upon the grate; † **dead-pledge** = MORTGAGE; **dead-ri·sing** (*Naut.*), 'those parts of a ship's floor or bottom, throughout her whole length, where the floor-timber is terminated upon the lower futtock' (Falconer, *Mar. Dict.* 1830); **dead-room**, a room in which dead bodies are kept; **dead rope**, (*a*) a rope that does not run in a block or pulley (Phillips 1706); cf. A. 23; (*b*) a bell-rope working on a half-wheel, for chiming; **dead-share** (see quot. 1867, and cf. DEAD PAY); **dead sheave**, 'a scored aperture in the heel of a top-mast, through which a second top-tackle pendant can be rove' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **dead-shore** (see quot.); **dead-sick** *a.*, (*a*) as sick as one can be, prostrate with sickness; † (*b*) sick unto death, death-sick (common in Coverdale); † **dead-slayer**, one guilty of manslaughter; **dead-smooth** *a.*, said of the finest quality of file; **dead-space**: see quot.; **dead-stroke** (*Billiards*), see quot.; **dead-struck**, † **-strooken** *ppl. a.*, struck dead; *fig.* struck with horror, paralyzed, etc.; † **dead-sweat**, the cold sweat of death: = *death-sweat*; **dead-tops**, a disease of trees (see quot.); hence **dead-top** *altrib.*; **dead-turn**: see quot.; † **dead wed** (Sc. *wad*) = MORTGAGE. See also following words, DEAD-ALIVE to DEAD-WORK.

1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* VII. ii. 269 The round [Birth wort] is .. more effectual in moving speedily the Menses, *dead-Birth, and after-Birth. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 35 Many .. were .. carried away in the *dead-carts. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Mar. 2/2 In Monte Video..the dead carts pass through the streets with dead and dying all mixed up. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 5 'Those are fine linens you have got there, Janet.' 'Troth, mem .. they're just the gudeman's *deed claes.' 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 409 The men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made dead-clothes. 1866 TIMMINS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 300 Burnishing..furnishes a contrast to other portions of *dead dipped work. *Ibid.* 299 Dead dipping..has now become the recognized mode of finish where acid is employed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 'Dead' dipping produces a beautiful frosted appearance on the work. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vii. (1857) 138 Like the pointed tags that roughen a *dead-dress. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 2/1 There are, of course, fire-cocks and valves on *dead-ends, but these are not efficient to thoroughly free water-pipes from incrustations and deposits. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 199 This is what is termed a 'dead-end' warehouse

. the waggons come in and go out the same way, and cannot be taken through the warehouse. **1865** J. G. Bertram *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 88 About 400 of these [salmon] were marked by cutting off the *dead or second dorsal fin 25 were marked with a silver ring behind the dead fin. *Ibid.* 138 Cutting off the dead fin is not thought a good plan of marking. **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 We looked up, and saw a dead-fire sticking to the cross-trees. 'It's all over with us now, master,' said I. **1730-6** Bailey (folio), **Dead Freight*, the Freight a Ship looses for want of being full, or the Freight paid by the Merchant, by agreement, tho' he has not sent his full Compliment of Goods on board. **1880** *Clause in Charter-parties*, Captain or Owners to have an absolute lien on the Cargo for all Freight, Dead-freight, and Demurrage due to the ship under this Charter Party. **1856** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 504 For these *dead holes we would substitute cesspools .. The open cess-pools, or dead-holes, which are too frequently used. **1833** *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 348 The keeper of the *dead-house. **1850** *Ecclesiologist* X. 330 To the right of the lich gate we have placed the 'Dead-House'. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-latch*, a kind of latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle or from the outside by the latch-key. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* 827 The ensigns were..let fall..a *dead march sounded, and heavy silence commanded to be kept through all the Campe. **1852** Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxi, That's the Dead March in Saul. They bury soldiers to it. **1858** Faber *Life Xavier* 446 Where there was no Christian burial ground, he dug the grave with his own hands, buried them, and then recited the *Dead Office on the spot. **1849** Mansfield in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* I. 250 The heavy oil whose extrication forms the second period of the process, is technically called '*dead oil'. **1854** Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 135 More heat [is] applied, until the distillation of the dead oil is complete. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 305 The dead oils .. are found in the very last portions that pass in the distillation of coal-tar. **1855** Lardner *Museum Sc. & Art* V. The fuel .. should be laid on that part of the grate nearest to the fire door, called the *dead plates. **1881** Raymond *Mining Gloss.* s.v., The gases evolved on the dead-plate pass over the grate and are burned. **1658** Phillips, **Dead pledge*, land or moveables pawned for money, which is to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on; it is also called Mortgage. **1664** E. Bushnell *Compl. Shipwright* 10 Then I set off the *Dead Rising. **1691** T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 120 The..Stern-post, and Dead-rising up the Tuck. *c* **1850** in *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114. **1835** Willis *Pencillings* I. i. 16 My friend proposed to me to look into the *dead-room. **1751** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Dead ropes*, in a ship, are such as are not running, i.e. do not run in any block. **1846-54** Oliver *Monasticon Exon.* 269 Rung with a half wheel, or dead rope. **1872** Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* x. 359 At this time . the bells were altered from the dead rope pull to the sally. **1517** in *Archæologia* XLVII. 311 For xviij *dedshares .. at v s. a moneth vj li. vj. s. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dead shares*, an allowance formerly made to officers of the fleet, from fictitious numbers borne on the complement (*temp.* Henry VIII.), varying from fifty shares for an admiral, to half a share for the cook's mate. **1857** J. G. Wilkinson *Egyptians t. Pharaohs* 112 A single square sail raised or lowered by lifts running in *dead-sheeve holes at the top of the mast. **1823** in P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 584 **Dead-shoar*. **1850** Weale *Dict. Terms*, *Dead shore*, a piece of timber worked up in brickwork to support a superincumbent mass until the brickwork which is to carry it has set or become hard. **1535** Coverdale *2 Kings* xx. 1 At that tyme was Ezechias *deedsicke. [So *Isa.* xxxviii. 1, John iv. 47, etc.] *c* **1621** S. Ward *Life of Faith* (1627) 88 When thou .. (as in a Sea-sicknesse) art dead sicke for the present, remember thou shalt be the better..after. **1535** Coverdale *Josh.* xx. 2 Fre cities .. that a *deed sleyer which sleyeth a soule vnawarres .. may flye thither. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The grades [of files] are as follows:—Rough. Middle-cut. Bastard. Second-cut. Smooth. *Dead-smooth. **1884** F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 79 Dead Smooth..the cut of the finest kind of file. **1887** Brunton *Pharmacology, etc.* (ed. 3) 1100 *Dead-space: this name has been given by O. Liebreich to the part of a fluid in which no reaction occurs between substances dissolved in it...If the mixture be placed in horizontal capillary tubes the dead-space is at each end of the liquid. **1873** Cavendish & Bennett *Billiards* 193 A *dead-stroke is played by striking the white gently in the centre, or, if anything, very slightly below it. *a* **1593** Marlowe *Hero & Leander* i. 121 With fear of death *dead-strooken. **1597-8** Bp. Hall *Sat.* i. iii. (T.), [To] appall The *dead-struck audience. **1839** Darley *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 31 Shakspeare himself scrawls bytimes with a dead-struck hand. **1609** Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 390 Having a *dead sweat comming all over him, he died within a while after. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Dead tops*, a Disease in Trees: For large Plants that upon their Removal have had their tops cut off, are apt to die from the Place they were cut off at, to the next Sprig, or Branch. *a* **1711** Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 320 When they saw a dead-top Oak decline. **1888** S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* (ed. 3) 405 In every dynamo the current..is proportional to the speed less a certain number of revolutions per second. The latter number is familiarly known as the *dead-turns. **1340** *Ayenb.* 36 Hy betakeþ hyre londes and hare eritage ine wed and *dead wed. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj.* 50 The secund . ane deidwad..is forbiddin in the Kings court to be made or vsed. Because it is esteemed to be ane kinde of ocker or vsurie.

Dead, *sb.*[2] Also 3–6 **ded, dede,** 4– **deid.** The northern form of the word Death, formerly in regular use with Northern writers (*dede*), and still dialectal in Scotch (*deid*, pronounced dīd), esp. in certain locutions, e.g. *tired to dead* (*deid*), *to be the dead* (*deid*) *of* any one. Also in many combinations, as *dead-bell*, *dead-candle*, *dead-rattle*, *dead-spoke*, *dead-thraw*, etc. For examples of the simple word, see the β forms under the various senses of Death *sb.*; for the combinations see under the standard English forms Death-bell, Death-throe, etc.

In some instances it is difficult to decide whether *dead-* in combination is the sb.=death, or the ordinary adj. And it is evident that later writers have often used phrases and combinations containing the sb., with the notion that it was the adj. Thus *dead-bell* could easily be understood as the bell of the dead, or rung for the dead, *dead-sweat* as the sweat characteristic of the dead.

† **Dead** (ded), *v.* *Obs.* exc. in local or nonce-use; replaced by Deaden. Forms: 1 **déadian,** 4–5 **dede,** 5–9 **dead.** [OE. *déadian* (also *adéadian*) to become dead (corresp. to a Gothic **daudôn*), f. *déad*, Dead *a.* Branch II corresponds in sense to OE. *díedan, dýdan* to kill (Gothic **daudjan*, Ger. *tödten*); but is app. only a transitive use of the original intr. vb.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To become dead. **a.** *lit.* To die.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 21 And in synno iuero deadaȝeð. [*c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.*, In synnum iowrum ȝe deodıȝað.] [*c* **1050** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 408/6 *Fatiscit*, adeadaþ.] *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 752 The seed of thorn in it wol dede and dote. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* 623 (P.) The holde tre bygan to dede.

b. *fig.* To lose vitality, force, or vigour; to become numb; to lose heat or glow.

c **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 44 Al my felynge gan to dede. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 774 Iron, as soon as it is out of the Fire, deadeth straight-ways. **1654** Fuller *Ephemeris* Pref. 5 Their loyalty flatteth and deadeth by degrees.

2. *U.S. college slang.* 'To be unable to recite; to be ignorant of the lesson; to declare one's self unprepared to recite' (B. H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*, 1856).

1848 *Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F.*, Be ready, in fine, to cut, to drink, to smoke, to dead.

II. *trans.*

3. To make dead (*lit.* and *fig.*); to cause to die; to put to death, kill, slay, destroy.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 13070 (Fairf.) Herodias couet Iohn to dede. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. iv. 127 Aftir þat þe body is dedid by þe deþe. **1591** Spenser *Teares of Muses* 210 Our pleasant Willy..is dead ..With whom all joy and jolly merriment Is also deaded. **1594** Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 52 Tree rootes..stubbed downe to the ground, yet were they not vtterly deaded. *c* **1624** Lushington *Resurr. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 480 This would murder His divinity, and dead His immortality. **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 140 By burning to set a marque, or to dead the flesh.

4. *fig.* To deprive of some form of vitality; to deaden: **a.** To deprive of sensation or consciousness; to stupefy, benumb.

1382 Wyclif *1 Sam.* xxv. 37 And the herte of hym with yn forth is deed [*v.r.* deadyd, deadid, dedid]. **1599** B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, O my senses, Why lose you not your powers, and become Dull'd, if not deaded, with this spectacle? **1641** French *Distill.* iv. (1651) 96 It..quickens any deaded member, as in the palsie. **1692** R. L'Estrange *Josephus' Antiq.* VII. x, His hearing was deaded and lost.

b. To deprive of force or vigour.

1586 *Epit. Sidney* Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 572/2 Endlesse griefe, which deads my life, yet knowes not how to kill. *a* **1631** Laud *Serm.* (1847) 13 Let nothing dead your spirits in God's and your country's service. **1653** A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 95 This..deaded the matter so, that it lost the Cause. **1687** Shadwell *Juvenal* Ded. A iij b, In all Paraphrases upon the Greek and Roman Authors..the Strength and Spirit of them is deaded, and in some quite lost.

c. To render spiritually dead.

1656 R. Robinson *Christ all* 108 Carnal security deads the heart. **1676** Hale *Contempl.* I. (1689) 281, I have been very jealous .. of wounding .. or deading my conscience.

d. To make dead or insensible *to* something.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Drunkennes is..an oppressing, and deading of it [the heart] unto dutie. **1655** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 175/1 The sense of this Gospel-peace will dead the heart to the creature.

5. To deprive of its active or effective physical quality; to deaden, make 'dead', extinguish.

1611 Cotgr., *Buffeté* .. deaded, as wine that hath taken wind, or hath beene mingled with water. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 158 If a Bell hath Cloth or Silk wrapped about it, it deadeth the Sound more. **1652** J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 100 The Ashes of Love, whose coals were deaded on a sodain. **1657** W. Coles *Adam in Eden* i, [Walnut oil] is better for Painters' use to illustrate a white colour than Linseed Oyl, which deadeth it. **1719** D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) V. 163 Common Prey so deads her Dart, It scarce can wound a noble Game. **1748** Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. lxvi, When .. thy toils .. Shall dead thy fire, and damp its heavenly spark.

6. To check, retard (motion or force); to destroy the force or effect of (a missile, etc.).

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 155 b, Great trusses of hay . to blench the defendants sight, and dead their shot. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. **1663** Pepys *Diary* 15 Apr., Which..in dry weather, turns to dust and deads the ball. **1670** *Phil. Trans.* V. 2067 The wind was at South-East; which deads the Tydes there.

7. *U.S. college slang.* 'To cause one to fail in reciting. Said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar with difficult questions, and thereby causes him to fail' (B. H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*, 1856).

1884 J. Hawthorne in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 386/2 Whose.. enquiry, 'What is ethics?' had deaded so many a promising ..student.

Dead, obs. form of Deed.

Dea·d-ali·ve, *a.* Also (chiefly *U. S.*), **dead-and-alive.** Dead while yet alive; alive, but without animation; dull, inactive, spiritless.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 953 Leaving a Post-hume (dead-alive) seed behind her. **1617** Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* 453 The Monke that liues in pleasure, and delicacie, and idlenesse, is dead aliue. **1794** Miss Gunning *Packet* II. 103 A dawdling, dead-alive..drowsy subject. **1840** Hood *Up the Rhine* 2 A..dead-alive, hypochondriacal old bachelor uncle. *a* **1862** Thoreau *Lett.* (1865) 198, I have performed this journey in a very dead and alive manner. **1868** Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xxvi. 138 This dreary ..dead-alive place.

Hence **Dead-alivism.**

1887 Jessopp *Arcady* 170 Dismal, dull, dead-alivism.

Dead beat, dea·d-bea·t, *sb.*[1] (*a.*) *Watch and Clock-making*, etc. [Dead *a.* 24 b.] A beat or stroke which stops 'dead' without recoil. Usually *attrib.* or *adj.*, as in *dead-beat escapement*.

1768 tr. *P. Le Roy's Attempts finding Longitude* 29 The dead beat is made upon a part that is unconcerned with the regulator. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-beat Escapement.* This..was invented by Graham about 1700. **1881** Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 351 Galvanometers, in which the resistance is so great that the motion is of this kind, are called dead-beat galvanometers. **1882** J. Milne in *Nature* XXVI. 628 Pendulums, so far controlled by friction as to be 'dead-beat'.

Dead beat, dea·d-bea·t, *ppl. a.* (*sb.*[2]) [Dead *adv.* 1, 2.]

A. *adj.* (or *pa. pple.*) Completely 'beat', utterly exhausted. *colloq.*

1821 P. Egan *Tom & Jerry* (1890) 34 So dead-beat, as to be compelled to cry for quarter. **1836** Hook *G. Gurney* I. 218, I never was so dead beat in my life. **1887** Sir R. H. Roberts *In the Shires* ii. 30 His horse lay dead beat in a ditch beside him.

B. *sb. slang* (*U. S.*). A worthless idler who sponges on his friends; a sponger, loafer.

1877 Black *Green Past.* xli. (1878) 325 A system of local government controlled by 30,000 bummers, loafers, and dead-beats. **1882** B. Harte *Flip* ii, Every tramp and dead-beat you've met.

Dead-bell: see Death-bell.

Dea·d-born, *ppl. a.* Now chiefly *dial.* Born dead, still-born.

c **1330** *King of Tars* 914 The child ded-boren was. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 93 Dedeborne .. *abortiuus.* **1613** Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. xiii. 812 Children which were dead-borne. **1781** Bland in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 357 The number of the children that were dead-born. **1840** R. Bremner *Excurs. Denmark, etc.* II. 396 The dead-born and those who long wielded the sceptre, are laid side by side.

b. *fig.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 26500 (Cott.) Þe dedis. þat forwit ded born ware, Þai mai be quickend neuer mare. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* xx. 354 A Samian Peer..who teem'd with many a dead-born jest. **1738** — *Epil. Sat.* II. 226 All, all but Truth, drops dead-born from the Press. **1830** Macaulay *Southey, Ess.* (1848) I. 222 The History.. is already dead: indeed, the second volume was deadborn. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. viii. 247 Messieurs of the dead-born Broglie-Ministry.

Deadbote: see Dedbote.

Dea·d-ce·ntre. *Mech.* **1.** = Dead-point.

1874 in *Spon's Dict. Engineering* 161.

2. In a lathe, a centre which does not revolve: see Centre 5.

1879 Holtzapffel *Turning* IV. 44 The dead centre with loose pulley. *Ibid.* 45 The dead center lathe.

Dea·d co·lour. *Painting.* [Dead *a.* 13 b.] The first or preparatory layer of colour in a painting. So **Dea·d-co·lour** *v. trans.*, to paint in dead colour; **Dea·d-co·louring** *vbl. sb.*

1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 63 First to speak of dead-colours. **1672** in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Painting* (1786) III. 128, 5 June, Dr. Tillotson sat .. to Mr. Lely for him to lay in a dead colour of his picture. **1788** Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xiv. (1876) 94 That lightness of hand which was in his dead colour, or first painting. *c* **1843** H. Greenough in Flagg *Life W. Allston* (1893) 182 This dead color I paint solidly, with a good body of color.

1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 64 Pictures by a good Master, begun, and dead-coloured only. **1668** *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* 82 In this Dead-colouring you need not be over curious .. the colours may be mended at the second Operation. *Ibid.* 101 For a light-red Garment, first dead-colour it with Vermilion. *c* **1790** Imison *Sch. Art* II. 58 After the student has covered over, or as artists term it, has dead-coloured the head. **1859** Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 230 The Dead-colouring is the first or preparatory painting, and is so termed because the colours are laid cold and pale to admit of the after-paintings.

Dead-day: see Death-day.

† **Dea·d-do·ing,** *ppl. a.* *Obs.* 'Doing to death', killing, murderous.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii. 8 Hold your dead-doing hand. **1594** — *Amoretti* i, Those lilly hands, Which hold my life in their dead-doing might. **1633** B. Jonson *Tale Tub* II. i, Put up .Your frightful blade, and your dead-doing look. **1702** C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* I. ii. (1852) 53 Such dead-doing things, as powder and shot. **1778** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XI. 150 These dead-doing men.

Dead drunk, dea·d-dru·nk, *a.* [Dead *adv.* 1: cf. *dead-sick* in Dead D. 2.] So drunk as to be insensible or unable to move, in a state of prostration through intoxication. Hence **Dead-dru·nkenness.**

1599 Buttes *Dyets Dry D.* P vij, They .. receive .. the smoak through a Cane, till they fall doune Dead-drunke. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 85. **1667** Dryden *Wild Gallant* v. ii. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 5 P 1 Cupid is not only Blind at present, but Dead-drunk. **1840** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 124 My penitent was lying on the floor, dead-drunk. **1837** Hawthorne *Twice Told T.*, *David Swan*, An awful instance of dead drunkenness.

Deade, obs. form of DEAD, DEED.

Deaded *ppl. a.*; see DEAD *v.* 4.

Deaden (de'd'n), *v.* [f. DEAD *a.* + -EN[6]; a comparatively recent formation, taking the place of the earlier DEAD *v.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To become dead (*lit.* and *fig.*); to lose vitality, force, vigour, brightness, etc.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/3 The Wind deadning .. we could not make the Way we expected. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. viii, The dash Of the out-breakers deaden'd. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 157 The bells, which you hear loudly at first, begin to deaden. 1869 LOWELL *Pictures from Appledore* VI, Yet they momently cool and dampen and deaden.

II. *trans.*

2. To deprive of life, kill (*e.g.* the tissues).

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 145 By which .. some of the fibres around the track of the ball are deadened. *Mod.* To deaden the nerve of the tooth.

b. *spec.* (*U.S.*) To kill (trees) by 'girdling', *i.e.* cutting out a section of the bark all round; to clear (ground) by killing the trees in this manner.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 405 They deadened the trees by cutting through the bark. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped* 84 A good woodsman will soon deaden a number of acres, which by the next seed-time will be ready for cultivation.

3. *fig.* To deprive of vitality, force, or sensibility; to benumb, to dull.

1684-9 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), We will..by a soft answer deaden their force by degrees. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487 P3 That Activity which is natural to the human Soul, and which is not in the power of Sleep to deaden or abate. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 205 It deadens also the demand for wheat. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 105 Any anodyne that could deaden or alleviate her pain. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (1877) 129 To benumb and deaden worship.

b. To render dead or insensible *to*.

a 1690 E. HOPKINS *Serm. Acts* xxvi. 28 (R.) How deadned are they to those sinful ways, which before they much delighted in? 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 447 Its [the Bible's] words..fell on ears which custom had not deadened to their force and beauty.

4. To deprive of some effective physical quality: **a.** To deprive of lustre or brilliancy; to make dull in colour or aspect; to give a dull surface to (metal, glass, etc.): see DEAD *a.* 13 b.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Oct., He .. lays the fault of it upon the fire, which deadened..the glory of his services. 1706 POPE *Let. to Walsh* 2 July, In painting, a man may lay colours one upon another, till they stiffen and deaden the piece. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 185 How to deaden the glass and fit it to paint upon. 1855 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* ii. (L.), [It] deadens the whiteness of the tissue.

b. To deprive (liquor) of sharpness or flavour, to make vapid. **c.** To make (sound) dull or indistinct. **d.** To reduce (quicksilver) from the liquid to the granular state in the process of amalgamation.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 208 Nothing..does more deaden and flat the Spirits, especially in green Herbs, than slack Fires. 1725 [see DEADENED]. 1828 WEBSTER, *Deaden* .. to make vapid or spiritless; as, to deaden wine or beer. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, To shut out, or deaden at least, a sound so piercing. 1872 [see DEADENED]. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Deadened Mercury.*

5. To destroy or reduce the energy of (motion).

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* (J.), This motion would be quickly deadened by countermotions. 1828 WEBSTER, *Deaden*, 3. To deaden the motion of a ship or of the wind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Deaden a ship's way*, to retard a vessel's progress by bracing in the yards.

Deadened (de'd'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Deprived of life or force; dulled, muffled, etc.

1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I. x. 245 Obedience renews the Life of Deadened Love. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 284 With deaden'd sound, one on the threshold falls. 1789 T. WHATELY in *Med. Commun.* II. 393 The exfoliated or deadened part [of a bone]. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ix. 121 The deadened tolling of a bell.

Deadener (de'd'nəɹ). [-ER[1].] One who or that which deadens: see the verb.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 60/2 Incumbrances and deadeners of the harmony. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 316 Unless they are strong..Conservative institutions are..deadeners of responsibility.

Deadening (de'd'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb DEADEN, q.v.

1866 TIMMINS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 300 The [brass] work becomes speckled or irregular in the 'deadening'. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 118 The deadening of the native processes of composition and derivation and inflection. 1883 *League Jrnl.* 20 Oct. 657/3 Mental depression and moral deadening.

b. *concr.* That which deadens sound, colour, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Deadening*, 1. (*Carpentry.*) Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound [cf. DEAFEN 3]. 2. (*Gilding.*) A thin coat of glue ..smeared over a surface that is gilded in distemper, and is not to be burnished.

2. *U.S.* The action of killing trees by 'girdling'; *concr.* a clearing in which the trees have been 'girdled'. (See DEADEN 2 b.)

1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law. Rep.* 306 There was a deadening on C's land as early as 1769. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 83 A deadening .. signifies the effect produced on the trees by girdling, or cutting a ring about their trunks.

Dea'dening, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That deadens: see the verb.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xviii, From his shield The deadening force communicated ran Up his stunn'd arm. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. i. 402 The deadening influences of routine.

† **Dea'der**[1]. *Obs.* [f. DEAD *v.* + -ER[1].] DEADENER.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* II. (1657) 26 The giving way to sin..which thing is an horrible deader of the heart.

Deader[2] (de'dəɹ). *slang.* [f. DEAD *a.* + -ER[1] 1.] A dead person, a corpse.

1853 (in *American Newspaper*). 1887 A. C. DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* II. i, Then mother's a deader too. 1887 *Cyclist* 13 Apr. 640/1 The half-dozen .. troopers would have been manufactured into deaders in the twinkling of an eye.

Dead-eye (de'dəi). [DEAD *a.* 15.] *Naut.* A round laterally flattened wooden block, pierced with three holes through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the shrouds. Also applied to the triangular blocks with one large hole, usually called *hearts*, similarly used for extending the stays. (Cf. DEAD MAN'S EYE.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 78 The main topsail split, and one of the straps of the main dead-eyes broke. 1835 SIR J. C. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxviii. 398 The dead eyes were preparing for the mainmast. 1891 *Times* 14 Oct. 6/5 The William Bateman has lost her main yard, and several of her chain plates and dead eyes are broken.

b. *Crowfoot dead-eye* = EUPHROE.

1815 in FALCONER *Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The *crowfeet dead-eyes* are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot.

Deadfall, dead-fall (de'dfɔl). Chiefly *U. S.*

1. A kind of trap used esp. for large game, in which a weighted board or heavy log is arranged to fall upon and kill or disable the prey.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xvi. (1668) 78 Some do use to take them with hutches, or dead-falls, set in their haunts. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vi. 175 In addition to our steel traps, we built numerous deadfalls.

2. a. A tangled mass of fallen trees.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 195/1 Extensive 'dead falls' of trees thrown pell-mell over, under, and astraddle of each other by gales.

b. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-fall*, a dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

c. 'A low drinking or gaming-place. *Western U.S.*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Dead-fallow. A complete year's fallow, i.e. rest for the land for both a summer and a winter. Hence **Dea'd-fa'llow** *v.*

1881 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 2/2 Nearly the whole of the arable has been dead-fallowed this summer.

Dea'd-hand. = MORTMAIN (of which it is a translation).

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 131 Þei wolle not cesse til alle be conquerid in-to here dede hondis.] 1612 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 64 What liberal revenues .. were then put into Mortmain, the dead-hand of the Church! 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Ad quod damnum*, The Land so given, is said to fall into a *Dead hand*. For a Body Politick dies not, nor can perform personal service to the King, or their Mesne Lords, as single Persons may do. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* (1880) 162 Forty-thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura, who were held in dead-hand by the Bishop of Saint-Claude. 1880 A. J. WILSON in *Macm. Mag.* 469 That benevolence of the 'dead hand', which corrupts and blights all its victims.

Dea'dhead, dead-head, dead head.

† **1.** *Old Chem.* = CAPUT MORTUUM 2. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 195 a, See whether the deadeheade be blacke. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 109. 177 Take from the Dunghil at the Refiners, his dead head, commonly called, *Caput mortuum*. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 329, I made a Lixivium with clear Water, and filter'd it to take away the dead head of it.

2. *Techn.* **a.** *Founding.* The extra length or 'head' of metal at the muzzle end of a gun-casting, which contains the dross formed on the molten metal, and which is cut off when cool; see also quot. 1874. **b.** *Mech.* The tail-stock of a lathe, containing the *dead spindle* (see DEAD *a.* 23). **c.** *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dead-head*, a kind of dolphin (a stout post on a quay head to make hawsers fast to); also, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 320/1 When castings are required to be particularly solid, they are generally made with what is termed a 'dead head'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-head* .. That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mold. A *feeding-head*.

3. *colloq.* (orig. *U. S.*) A person admitted without payment to a theatrical performance, a public conveyance, etc.

1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 19 Those 'attentive clerks' whose praises are sung by thankful deadheads. 1864 SALA in *Daily Telegraph* 1 Nov., A friend of mine, a very eminent 'dead-head'—that is to say, one who has free admissions everywhere and to everything. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/6 The natural antipathy between performers and what are known in the theatrical profession as 'deadheads'..who do not pay for their entertainment.

Hence (from sense 3) **Dea'dhead** *v. trans.*, to admit as a 'deadhead' without payment; *intr.* to act the 'deadhead', obtain a privilege without payment. **Dea'dheadism,** the practice of admitting persons as 'deadheads'. (*colloq.*, chiefly *U. S.*)

1854 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. (1891) 746, I will not be deadheaded. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* ii. (1891) 13 He had been 'dead-headed' into the world some fifty years ago, and had sat with his hands in his pockets staring at the show ever since. 1885 J. BIGELOW in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 542/1 Mr. Jefferson was not in the habit of deadheading at hotels. 1887 *Miss Bayle's Romance* III. 92, I mean to abolish dead-headism.

Dea'd-hea'rted, *a.* Dead in feeling, callous, insensible. Hence **Dead-hea'rtedly** *adv.*; **Dead-hea'rtedness.**

1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 378 Such dead-hearted, unbeleeving, and wrangling Sophisters. *Ibid.* 378 *margin*, Zealous against dead-heartednesse and unbelefe. 1670 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 351 God will deliver you from..security..formality, dead-heartedness, lukewarmness. 1839 *Standard* 6 July, The callous dead-hearted sensualist.

Dead heat. *Racing*, etc. [Cf. DEAD *a.* 28, 31.] A 'heat' or race in which two (or more) competitors reach the goal at the same instant.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Accident* viii, She could ride a dead heat With the Dead who ride so fast and fleet 1878 LEVER *Jack Hinton* viii. 54 What year there was a dead heat for the St. Leger.

Hence **Dead-heat** *v. intr.*, to run a dead heat; *trans.* to run a dead heat with (another competitor).

Dead-heater, one who runs a dead heat.

1887 *Cyclist* 22 June, Ralph Temple .. Dead heated Howell in the Quarter-mile Match. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 384/1 The two clubs who dead-heated .. express themselves as very anxious to decide the matter by a race. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 29 Apr., About four lengths in the rear of the dead-heaters was St. Ronan, third.

† **Dea'ding** (de'diŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. DEAD *v.*] The action of the verb DEAD; deadening.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 293 Cancrene .. comeþ of dedinge of þe skyn. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 219 To the deading of their hearts, like Nabals. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 430 A further deading of the old man.

† **Dea'ding,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [-ING[2].] Deadening.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. i. ii, Deading liquor.

Deadish (de'diʃ), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. DEAD *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat dead (in various senses).

a 1450 *Fysshynge with Angle* (1883) 11 The browne colour serueth for that water that is blacke dedisshe in ryuers or in other waters. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 103 a, When thei seme to bee colde, pale, deddishe, or partelie not felte. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* II. 186 (T.) The lips put on a deadish paleness. 1697 R. PRICE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 264 His left Arm and Hand were numb'd and deadish. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 55 To recover deadish Beer 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 368 It beat out flat, yielded a deadish sound, and became fluid in less than a minute.

Dead letter.

1. a. *orig.* A writing, etc. taken in a bare literal sense without reference to its 'spirit', and hence useless or ineffective (cf. Rom. vii. 6, 2 Cor. iii. 6).

1579 FULKE *Heskin's Parl.* 6 The scriptures, which this dogge calleth the deade letters. 1652 STERRY *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.*, To This .. taken singly by it selfe, is but a breathlesse Carkasse, or a Dead Letter. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, First must the dead Letter of Religion own itself dead..if the living Spirit of Religion..is to arise on us.

b. A writ, statute, ordinance, etc., which is or has become practically without force or inoperative, though not formally repealed or abolished.

1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (ed. 2) 6 To which all other dictates and Instructions were uselesse, and as a dead letter. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* xlii. 220 The best laws, when they become dead letters, are no laws. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 145 (Farmer) And to enact laws without doing this, is to fill our statute-books..still fuller with dead letter, of no use but to the printer of the Acts of Parliament. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 132 The few penal laws which had been made in Ireland against Protestant Nonconformists, were a dead letter. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 249 Many a treaty of marriage became a dead letter almost as soon as it was signed.

2. A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which cannot be delivered through defect of address or other cause. *Dead-letter Office*: a department of a general post office in which dead letters are examined, and returned to the writers, or destroyed after a certain time; now officially styled *Returned Letter Office.*

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 126, I sent to the Post house, and purchased a packet of dead letters. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vii. (1852) 316 With these exceptions, all packets above the weight of 16 oz. will be immediately forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. 1881 *Standard* 1 Nov. 2/2 The old name, 'Dead Letter Office', has had to be altered to the present appellation, 'Returned Letter Office', partly in consequence of the futility of the public, who would insist upon associating the title 'Dead' letter with the 'land of the leal'.

Hence **Dead-le'tterism** (*nonce-wd.*), devotion to the 'dead letter' to the neglect of the 'spirit' (see 1 a).

1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 186 Pietism .. is also a necessary revulsion from the dead-letterism into which German Protestantism had lapsed.

Dead lift. [See DEAD *a.* 28, and LIFT *sb.*]

1. The pull of a horse, etc., exerting his utmost strength at a dead weight beyond his power to move.

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 76 Oxen..they graunte to be not so good as horses at a sodeyne brunte, and (as we saye) at a deade lifte. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 186 When horses are attached to a weight beyond their strength to move, they frequently

refuse to try a second time; in such a case it is said 'they won't pull at a dead lift'. On the other hand it is common to hear a seller say of a horse, 'I'll warn un to pull twenty times following to a dead lift'.

2. *fig.* A position or juncture in which one can do no more, an extremity, 'a hopeless exigence' (J.). Usually in phrase *at a dead lift.* (Very common in the 17th c.: now *arch.* or *dial.*)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 34 And to these at a ded lyft, or last refuge, they maye repayre. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 25 You must helpe vs at that dead lift, or else we are vndone. 1625 6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* III. ii, Medicine he carried alway in the pommel of his sword, for a dead lift; a very active poison. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 7 All-sufficient, he comes in at a dead lift, and he is able to turn things in a moment. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 137 Then [in a shipwreck] they betook themselves to their prayers, the best lever at such a dead lift indeed. 1754 BERTHELSON *Eng. Dan. Dict.*, He helped me at a dead lift, *hand satte mig paa fod igien.* 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s.v. *Nero*, None would do the wretch [Nero] the favour to kill him; and..he had not the heart to help himself at a dead lift. 18.. MAR. EDGEWORTH *Stories of Ireland* v, It's only jockeying—fine sport—and very honourable, to help a friend, at a dead lift. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 88, I would not slip off from a dead lift, forgetting to come back to it.

3. An effort in which the whole strength is applied to lift or move something; a sheer lift; a supreme effort. *rare.*

1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* i. 21 It is such a heavy question by what effort, by what dead-lift, you can thrust this difficulty from you.

Dea'd-light. [In sense 1, f. DEAD *a.* 15: in 3, f. DEAD *sb.*, or Sc. form of *death-light.*]

1. *Naut.* A strong wooden or iron shutter fixed outside a cabin-window or port-hole in a storm, to prevent water from entering.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 3 A sea struck us.. and drove in one of our quarter and one of our stern dead lights. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The water had burst into the cabin through the windows..for the dead lights had not yet been shipped. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington*, The dead-lights are letting the spray and the rain in.

2. A skylight not made to open.

1882 *Trade Catalogue*, Skylights for which we have no corresponding sizes of Deadlights.

3. A luminous appearance seen over putrescent bodies, in grave-yards, etc.; a 'corpse-light' or 'corpse-candle'. *Sc.*

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* Introd., Dead-lights glimmering through the night. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1860) 85/2 The many floating Highland stories of spectral dead-lights and wild supernatural sounds, seen and heard by nights in lonely places of sepulture.

†Dea'dlihead. *Obs. rare.* [f. DEADLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Dead condition; the state of the dead.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xvii. 10 By the Hebrew word *Sheol*..we are to underst nd the place, estate, or depth of death, deadlihed. 1642 G. HUGHES *Embalming Dead Saints* 19 Some kind of losse..which this deadlyhed brings upon the soule. *Ibid.* 20 Deadly-head.

†Dea'dlihood. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. =prec.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* 476 In the state or condition of the dead; in deadlyhood, as some have learn't to speak.

Deadlily (de'dlili), *adv. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY^2.] In a deadly manner; mortally, fatally; excessively; =DEADLY *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 116 Musing..how hee should so farre and deadlily fall out with himselfe. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 122 A young man, A Companion in the Duel, to the Earl..being deadlily pricked, thrust Loniguius thorow. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 257 Dull, dull—deadlily dull. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 312 They bit, as serpents, treacherously, deadlily. 1863 — *Lent. Serm.* 4 Deadlily delusive to the soul.

Dea'd-line.

1. A line that does not move or run. [DEAD *a.* 23.]

1860 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Barbel*, Angling..with a dead-line, called a ledger. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 The scene is worked with miniature pulleys, 'working lines', and 'dead lines'.

2. *Mil.* A line drawn around a military prison, beyond which a prisoner is liable to be shot down.

1868 LOSSING *Hist. Civ. War U.S.* III. 600 Seventeen feet from the inner stockade was the 'dead line', over which no man could pass and live. 1888 *Contemp. Review* Mar. 449 Should he some day escape alive across the dead-line of Winchesters, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.

fig. 1889 BRUCE *Plant Negro* 45 The instant he sought to cross the social dead-line.

Deadliness (de'dlinés). [f. DEADLY *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. The condition of being subject to death (see DEADLY *a.* 1); mortality. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 382 We beoren in ure bodie Iesu Cristes deadlinesse. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxiii. 2 My hert.. and my fleyss, þof þai be brisel & heuy in dedlynes. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 123 þe fettyr of dedelynes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dedelynesse, *mortalitas.*

2. The quality of being deadly or fatal.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 518 Smyten with a sore wounde of endeles dedelynesse. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 598/2 Yᵉ deadlynesse of the sinne. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempt.* IV. (T.), The deadliness of Lazarus his sickness. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xii, That sharp edge might give deadliness to the thrust. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 13 A new disease of astonishing deadliness.

Dead lock, dea'd-lock. [Cf. DEAD *a.* 28, 31.]

1. A condition or situation in which it is impossible to proceed or act; a complete stand-still.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III, I have them all at a dead lock! for every one of them is afraid to let go first. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 1 In Newgate Street, there was such a number of market-carts, that we almost came to a dead-lock with some of them. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 60 It often happens that one party has a majority in the Senate, another party in the House, and then..a deadlock results.

2. An ordinary lock which opens and shuts only with a key, as opposed to a spring lock; sometimes, locally, a padlock. [DEAD *a.* 24 b.]

1866 TIMMINS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 87 Dead locks are those which have only one large bolt, worked by the key.

Hence **Dea'd-lo ck** *v.*, to bring to a deadlock or stand-still; **Dea'dlo cking** *vbl. sb.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb., An entire population is dead-locked through no fault of its own. 1892 *N. Y. Nation* 4 Aug. 81 2 They..have deadlocked the Legislature. 1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 3 May, The disgraceful deadlocking which the session of 1882 has witnessed.

Dea'dlong, *a.* Humorous nonce-formation after *livelong* (as if f. *live* adj.).

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, Through half the deadlong night.

Deadly (de'dli), *a.* Forms: 1 **déadlic**, 3 **dædlich, diadlich**, 3–4 **deadlich**, 3–5 **dedlich, -lych, dedelik(e**, 4 **dedli, dedeli, deadli, dyadlich, dyeadlich**, 4–5 **deedli**, 4–6 **dedly, dedoly**, 5 **deadlike, dedlyke**, 5–6 **deedly**, 6 **deadlie, -lye, deedely, dedlie**, 6–7 *Sc.* **deidly, deidlie**, 5– **deadly.** [OE. *déadlic*, f. *déad* DEAD: see -LY^1. Cf. OHG. *tôtlich*, MD. *doodlick.*]

†1. Subject to death, mortal. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 186 (Bosw.) Dæt an deadlic man mihte ealne middaneard oferseon. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 13 Þin deadlich lif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10919 (Cott.) Godd bicom man dedli. 1340 *Ayenb.* 244 Ne eȝe dyeadlich ne may þet] nazt ysy. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24, I am a creature dedly. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 Thinke thou art dedely. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 67 This deidlie body sal be cled with immortalite. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 97 Many holy prophets that were deadly men were martyred. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 351 Even man's deadly life Can be there, by God's leave.

†b. *absol.* A mortal; usually as *pl.* Mortals, human beings. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2867 Þare is nane dedely..þat suffice to serche þe domes of god. 1590 JAS. I *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug., I shall maintain the same against all deadly. 1685 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2009/2 Whom we shall humbly Obey.. Maintain and Defend with our Lives and Fortunes, against all deadly, as our only Righteous King and Soveraign.

†2. In danger of death, like to die. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 22 (Matz.) For al dai dedclik er we [*morte afficimur*] for þe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 312 My lady hath my deeth y-sworn..but thy benignytee Vpon my dedly herte haue some pitee. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* v. iv, How does the patient? *Clod.* You may inquire Of more than one; for two are sick and deadly..her health's despaired of, And in hers, his.

†b. Of or belonging to death. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xi, Not longe after that Ioseph was layd in his dedely bed. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* CXXXV. 191 She..became seke, and laye in her dedely bedde.

†3. Without life, inanimate; =DEAD *a.* 6. *rare.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 22 To luten dedliche schaften as ȝe schulden to godd. *c* 1440 *Secrees* 132 It is swilk a secre þat vnnethis mannys brest may it vnderstonde, how may it þanne be wrete in dedly skyns?

4. Causing death, or fatal injury; mortal, fatal.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. viii. § 3 Forbræcon Romane heora aþas..and þær deadliene sige ȝeforan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 223 Ac ouercome vas he noȝt, þey ys wounden dedlych were. *c* 1377 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 258 The cause..Of my dedely adversitie. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxvii. (1869) 19 Per is no wounde so cruelle; for with out remedye it is dedlych. 1562 WINȜET *Certain Tractates* Wks. (1888) I. 3 Lyke..to ane schip in ane dedely storme. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 Every houre expecting the deadly blow of the hangman. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xii, Tho' Fortune aim her deadliest blow. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 34 The narrowing and deadly effect of the daily iteration of short-sighted commonplaces.

b. As a quality of things: Having the property or capacity of causing death or fatal injury; poisonous, venomous, pestilential.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 361 Dedli drynke, ȝif þei taken it..anoiep hem not. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 b, The inhabitants..doe set the whole Groue on fire, and by that meanes the deadly Serpents..are driuen away. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 447 Dire Stepdames..mix, for deadly Draughts, the pois'nous Juice. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V. 3 The winds..from the south-west, diffuse a noxious and even deadly vapour. 1845 DARWIN *Vby. Nat.* x. (1879) 220 Many savages..have seen..small animals killed by the musket, without being..aware how deadly an instrument it is. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1140 To camels..it is a deadly poison.

c. *spec.* In names of poisonous plants.

Deadly Carrot, the genus *Thapsia* of umbelliferous plants, natives of Southern Europe. *Deadly Nightshade*, the *Atropa Belladonna* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), a rare shrub with dark purple flowers and large round black berries; the name is often popularly misapplied to the common Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, with ovoid scarlet berries.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxi. 446 Of great Nightshade, or Dwale. This noughtie and deadly plant is taken for a kinde of Solanum..The..fresh leaues of this deadly Nightshade may be applyed outwardly..The fruite of this Solanum is deadly. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* 94 There grows the Lethal Bekan, or deadly nightshade. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 282/2 The species [of Thapsia] are mostly natives of the countries of the Mediterranean, and are known under the generic name Deadly Carrot. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The plant..popularly known as deadly nightshade in England is the woody nightshade or bitter-sweet..The appearance of the deadly nightshade, *atropa belladonna* of botany and medicine, is very different.

5. *Theol.* Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; mortal (opposed to *venial*); *esp.* applied to the seven chief or 'cardinal' sins: see SIN.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 He [David] dude þreo vtnummen heaued sunnen & deadliche. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3362 Thir er tha hede syns that er dedely. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Lecherie, is on of þe zeuen dyadliche zennes. *Ibid.* 16 Hi byeþ heaued..of alle zennes, and ginninge of alle kueade, be hy dyadliche, be hy uenial. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 Þai say also þat fornicacion es na dedly bot a kyndely thing. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iij, By this synne of glotonye men falle in alle the other sixe dedely synnes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Fornicacion, and all other deadlye synne. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 111 Sure it is no sinne, Or of the deadly seuen it is the least. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 269 The Seven curs'd deadly Sins..Pride, Envy, Sloth, Intemp'rance, Av'rice, Ire, And Lust. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iii. 37 We do but that which 'twere a deadly crime To leave undone.

†b. *Deadly sinner*: one who commits deadly sin. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. 5 He that comes alive out of that field [a duel] comes a dead man, because he comes a deadly sinner, and he that remains dead in the field is gone to an everlasting death.

6. Aiming, or involving an aim, to kill or destroy; implacable, mortal, to the death.

c 1205 LAY. 8550 Þine dædliche iuan. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 600 A leyde to þe Sarsyn strokes smerte riȝt als til his dedly fo. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 309 Throwghe envye, or dedly hate. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Iunoes long fostred deadlye reuengement. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 382 Betwixt whom and Sir Henry Berkeley was so deadly a quarrel. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 206 With deadly Imprecations on her Self. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xii, Although thy Sire's my deadliest foe. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 The contest..becomes sharp and deadly.

7. Resembling or suggestive of death, death-like.

a. Of colour or aspect: Pale like that of a corpse.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 869 *Thisbe*, Who koude wryte which a dedely chere Hath Tesbe now. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1317 His coloure gan to chaunge in-to a dedely hewe 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. xix. 50 If [the Sunne] shew yealowe or deadly, tempest is like to folow. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 96, I know it by their pale and deadly looks. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* 289 By the flush'd cheek..And by the deadly paleness which ensued. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 152 In consequence of the..deadly look of the child.

b. Death-like in unconsciousness or physical prostration.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 The Normans hearyng of the kynges arrival wer sodenly striken with a deadly feare. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 6 Quhat deidly sleip is this that hes oppressit zow? 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 413 Narcotick, causing deadly sleep. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XI. vii, A deadly faintness seized her.

c. Death-like in darkness, gloom, dullness, silence, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17881 (Gott.) Þe folk in dedeli mirknes stadd. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1171/1 Continuall fatigation woulde make it [the mind] dull and deadlye. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 29 There was such a deadlie silence in the porte. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 290 All's cheerlesse, darke, and deadly. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 Sitting in darkness and a deadly shadow.

8. Excessive, 'terrible', 'awful'. *colloq.*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Nov, A deadly drinker he is, and grown exceedingly fat. 1660 *Ibid.* 7 Dec., So to the Privy Seale where I signed a deadly number of pardons. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 382 It has been a deadly while I have taken to answer your kind letter. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, You're come a deadly deal wrong! 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 281 Why such deadly haste to make money? 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 146 The quantity of corn that a few sparrows can eat..cannot be very deadly.

9. *Comb.*, as *deadly-dinted, -handed, -headed, -like* adjs.; **deadly-lively** *a.*, combining dullness and liveliness, lively in a gloomy and depressing way (*colloq.*); hence *deadly-liveliness.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii 9 The deadly handed Clifford slew my Steed. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 51 An hundred deadlie-dinted staves. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 55 She is in a most dangerous and deadly-like condition. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xli, Even her black dress assumed something of a deadly-lively air from the jaunty style in which it was worn. 1881 MRS. OLIPHANT in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 492 He was taken to Mentone..to the deadly-liveliness..and invalid surroundings of that shelter of the suffering. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 855 The deadly-liveliness of flippant and forced humour.

Deadly (de'dli), *adv.* Forms: 1 **déadlice**, 3–4 **deadliche, 4 dyadliche, dedlyk**, 4–6 **dedely**, 5 **dedly**, 6 **deedly**, *Sc.* **deidly**, 7 **deadlie**, 6– **deadly.** [OE. *déadlice*, f. *déad* DEAD: see -LY^2.]

†1. In a way that causes death; mortally, fatally; to death. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 436/8 *Loetaliter*, deadlice. *a* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 He wonded þe Kyng dedely fulle sore. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dedely, *mortaliter, letaliter.* 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. (1634) 71 They are wounded, but not deadly. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. (1431) 21 The snakes bite deadly, fatall are their

teeth. *c* 1679 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 147 Killing Beauty .. Be no more so deadly Cruel. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xxix, When shower'd The death-bolts deadliest.

† **b.** *Theol.* In a way that entails spiritual death; mortally: see Deadly *a.* 5. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 3if he is ivonded so þet he suneȝie deadliche. 1340 *Ayenb.* 223 Ine oþre cas me may zeneȝi, oþer liatliche, oþer dyadliche. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 10 Þai say we synne dedly in þat we schaue oure berdes. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 273 A dongeon longe and wyde Made for theym that do synne dedely. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 112/2 To see those men, which were as it were Angels of God, fall: yea, & that deadly.

† **2.** Implacably, mortally; to the death. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2644 Sheo loucde mykel þe slayn broþer, & dedlyk [*v.r.* dedely] hated sche þat oþer. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 332 Thus hate I dedely thilke vice. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 95, I haue heard that women either loue entirely or hate deadly. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 44 The spitefull Devil deadly pursuing him.

3. In a manner resembling or suggesting death; as if dead; without animation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18155 (Cott.) Þaa waful wras sa dedli dim, All lighted þe lem þat come wit him. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxix. (1869) 50 Al dedliche [*tout mornement*] he answerde hire. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 26 They .. Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VII. (R.), How comes it then, that in so near decay We deadly sleep in deep security? 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. i, Seeming to turn deadly faint.

4. To a fatal or extreme degree; 'mortally', 'to death'; extremely, excessively. *colloq.*

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17225 (Cott.), I þat es sa dedli dill.] 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 205 He .. did .. deadly belie the matter by his description. 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 446 Judgement seates, whose Iudge is deadlie dred. 1688 Miege *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Slow*, He is deadly slow, *il est furieusement long.* 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* Epil. 31 These Cups are pretty, but they're deadly dear. 1809 Scott *Let. to Southey* 14 Jan. in *Lockhart*, In this deadly cold weather. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* ix. 102 It is so deadly dull. 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Paganne P.* xiii, We were deadly tired.

5. In a dead manner; like a dead thing. *rare.*

1582 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 50 To fall deadlie to the grounde, as a bodie without breath. 1844 Mozley *Ess.* (1878) II. 126 There is a belief in the Bible which is mere Bibliolatry, and .. rests deadly in a mere book.

† **Dea'dman.** *Obs.* = *Dead man*: formerly written and pronounced as one word. (Cf. Blindman.) *Obs.* exc. in names, as *Deadman's Walk.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11504 (Cott.) A smerl o selcuth bitturnes, þat dedman cors wit smerld es. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 387 (Add. MS.) Atte derige of a dedeman that laye on the here. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. iii. 12 The strait passe was damm'd With deadmen.

Dead man is used in various *fig.* applications and combinations; chiefly in *pl.*

1. pl. (*dead men.*) Empty bottles (at a drinking-bout, etc.). *slang* or *colloq.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dead-men*, empty Pots or bottles on a Tavern-table. 1738 Swift *Polite Convers.* 188 Let him carry off the dead Men, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles). 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 151 The wine bin surrounded by a regiment of dead men. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 244 Fresh bottles were brought; the 'dead men'..removed.

2. *slang.* (See quot. 1873.)

1764 *Low Life* 40 Journeymen Bakers .. are casting up what Dead-Men they cheated their Masters of the past Week. 1819 Moore *Tom Crib's Mem.* 16 (Farmer) Dead men are bakers, so called from the loaves falsely charged to their master's customers. 1873 *Slang Dict., Dead-man*, a baker. Properly speaking, it is an extra loaf smuggled into the basket by the man who carries it out, to the loss of the master. Sometimes the dead-man is charged to a customer, though never delivered.

3. *Cards.* A dummy at whist.

1786 Mackenzie in *The Lounger* No. 79 P 13 As if one should..sit down with three *dead men* at whist.

4. *Naut.* (*pl.*) 'The reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in' (Adm. Smyth).

Dead men's bells. A local name in Scotland for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

1848 W. Gardiner *Flora Forfarshire* 139 It is known to the peasantry by the name of 'dead men's bells'. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 157.

† **Dead man's (men's) eye(s.** *Naut. Obs.* = Dead-eye.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 214 A bolt for the stemme, also the closynge of dedemen yen. 1598 Florio, *Morto* .. a pullie in a ship called the dead man he. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Pullies, blockes, shiuers and dead mens eyes. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dead-mens Eyes* (in a Ship), a kind of little Blocks, or Pulleys, having many Holes, but no Shivers; wherein run small Ropes.

Dead man's (men's) finger(s.

1. A local name for various species of *Orchis*, properly those with palmate tubers, as *O. maculata* and *latifolia*; in Shaks. prob. the Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula.* Also applied to *Arum maculatum*, *Lotus corniculatus*, and *Alopecurus pratensis.* (Britten & Holland.)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vii. 173 Long Purples .. our cold Maids doe Dead Mens Fingers call them. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 *Orchis latifolia.* The root, from its shape, is sometimes called .. Dead-men's-fingers.

2. The zoophyte *Alcyonium digitatum*: = next 1.

1860 Dallas *Nat. Hist. Anim. Kingd.* 54. 1865 Gosse *Year at Shore* 73. 1872 Dana *Corals* 83.

3. The finger-like divisions of the *branchiæ* or gills in a lobster or crab.

1806-7 J. Berkeford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. xlv, In eating lobster—getting .. half a dozen of the dead man's fingers into your mouth.

Dead man's hand.

1. A zoophyte, *Alcyonium digitatum*, forming lobed fleshy masses: see Alcyonium.

1755 J. Ellis *Corallines* 83 Dead Man's Hand or Dead Man's Toes. This extraordinary Sea-production is indebted for the English name to the Fishermen, who often take it up in their Nets, when they are trawling for flat Fish. 1756 Schlosser in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 450 The alcyonium .. commonly called dead-man's hand.

2. a. A local name for *Orchis maculata* and *O. mascula* (cf. prec. 1). **b.** Also for '*Nephrodium Filix-mas*, and some other ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist'. **c.** Also for the seaweed Tangle, *Laminaria digitata.* (Britten & Holl.)

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 *Orchis maculata* .. Dead-man's-hand.

† **Dead man's head.** *Obs.* A 'death's head'; a skull or figure of a skull.

1557 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 My ringe with the dead manes head. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 66, I neuer meete the at fleshe nor at fishe, But I haue sure a deade mans head in my dishe.

Dead man's thumb.

1. A local name for *Orchis mascula*, from the shape of the tubers. (Cf. Dead man's finger 1.)

1652 *Roxb. Ballads* (Britten & Holland), Each flower .. Such as within the meddowes grew, As dead man's thumbs and harebell blew [*v.r.* an hearb all blew]. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 From the colour and shape of the tuber the plant is called Dead-man's thumb; and children tell one another, with mysterious awe, that the root was once the thumb of some unburied murderer.

2. = Dead man's hand 1.

1863 G. Rowe in *Intell. Observ.* Sept. 84 The swelling lobes of the dead man's thumb.

† **Dead man's toes.** *Obs.* = prec. 2.

1755 [see Dead man's hand 1]. 1786 J. Ellis *Nat. Hist. Zoophytes* 83 Round white eggs, like those described in the *Alcyonium digitatum* or Dead Man's Toes.

Deadness (de'dnės). The condition or quality of being dead, in various senses: **1.** *lit.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 481 To Pluto and to the Earth, they sacrificed black Sheep or Lambs, in token of deadnesse. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* VII. i. (R.), Cursing it [the barren fig-tree] to deadness with a word. 1764 Woolcomb in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 97 A numbness and deadness of his little .. finger. 1881 Miss Yonge *Lads & Lasses* ii. 95 The man that..gets the creeping deadness in his bones.

2. *fig.*

1611 Bible *Rom.* iv. 19 The deadnesse of Saraes wombe. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 121 They Have bloodlesse cheekes, and deadnesse in their eyes. *a* 1628 Preston *Saints Daily Exerc.* (1629) 74 What is a man to doe when hee findes a great indisposition to prayer .. a dulnesse, and deadnesse in him. 1642 *Petition* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1843) 165/2 By the deadness of trade. 1738 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 162 Hence my deadness and wanderings in public prayer. 1749 Bp. G. Lavington *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 55 Spiritual Desertions, inward Deadnesses. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* v. (1884) 160 The spiritual deadness of humanity.

b. The state of being dead *to* something.

1745 Wesley *Answ. Ch.* 7 Your Deadness to the World. 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 17 Sept., The deadness of the whole Court to talents and genius. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* xiv, Deadness to God and all holy things.

3. Want of some characteristic physical quality; absence of lustre or colour, dullness; want of taste; flatness, insipidity, etc.

1707-16 J. Mortimer (J.), Deadness or flatness in cyder. 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I. xix, I had perceived .. deadness in the best complexions.

Dead-nettle (de'dnet'l). See also Deanettle. The English name for plants of the genus *Lamium* (N.O. *Labiatæ*), having leaves like those of a nettle, but which do not sting; esp. *L. album* White Dead-nettle, and *L. purpureum* Red Dead-nettle; also applied to *L. Galeobdolon* (*G. luteum*) Yellow Dead-nettle or Archangel, and occasionally to species of *Stachys* or other labiates.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxciii. (1495) 730 Of netles is dowble kynde, one brennyth and bytyth, and another manere hyghte the deed nettyll or the blynde nettyll. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxviii. 130 There be two kindes of Dead Nettel. The one..smelleth but little, the other..hath a strong and stinking sauour. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 43 The white dead-nettle .. has no affinity with nettles..except in the shape of the leaves. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* i. 1 The Common White Deadnettle.

Dead oil: see Dead D. 2.

† **Dead palsy, dea'd-pa:lsy.** *Obs.* [Dead *a.* 2 a.] Palsy producing complete insensibility or immobility of the part affected.

1598 Constable *Sonn.* III. vii, Dead-palsey sicke of all my chiefest parts. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* V. vi. 382 Now our Atheist hath a dead palsey, is past all sense. 1697 R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* I. iv. 59 The Ἡμιπληγία, or half stroke (vulgarly call'd the Dead Palsie, or Palsie of one Side). 1702 Pepys *Corr.* 405 About three weeks since, Sir R. Dutton was struck with the dead-palsy on his left side. He has recovered the motion, though not the use, of his hand and foot. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. x, Frog was seized with a dead palsy in the tongue. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* III. 217.

† **Dead pay.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *morte-paye.*]

1. Pay continued to a soldier, etc. no longer in active service; a soldier receiving such pay.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* III. iv. 76 b, When these men..can serve no longer in the warres.. they are sent as..keepers of castles and towns, whom we do cal dead payes. 1611 Cotgr., *Morte-payes*, Dead-payes; Souldiers in ordinarie pay, for the gard of a fortresse, or frontier Towne, during their liues. 1685 F. Spence *Howe of Medici* 339 The citizens and Dead-payes nabb'd the French at unawares. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2196/1 Janisaries .. that being Superannuated..receive a dead Pay of so much a day.

2. Pay continued in the name of a soldier or sailor actually dead or discharged, and appropriated by the officer; a person in whose name such pay is drawn. (Cf. *dead-share* in Dead D. 2.)

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 62 Like a covetous Captain will needs indent for a dead pay. 1627 Bp. Hall *Cl. Impostor* Wks. 507 Like to some vnfaithfull captaine that hath. filled his purse with dead payes, and made vp the number of his companies with borrowed men. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* IV. ii, O you commanders That, like me, have no dead pays, nor can cozen The commissary at a muster. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 13 Oct., The King mustering the Guards the other day himself..found reason to dislike their condition .. finding so many absent men, or dead pays. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Dead-pay*, that given formerly in shares, or for names borne, but for which no one appears.

Dea'd-point, dead point. *Mech.* [Dead *a.* IV.] That position of a crank at which it is in a direct line with the connecting-rod, and at which therefore the force exerted tends to thrust or pull instead of turning the crank.

1830 Kater & Lardn. *Mech.* xviii. 254 The cranks are so placed that when either is at its dead point, the other is in its most favourable position. 1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Haeres' Winding Mach.* 72 One piston is on the dead point, and, therefore, the other one alone must turn the engine round.

Dead reckoning. *Naut.* [Dead *a.* V.] The estimation of a ship's position from the distance run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, with corrections for current, leeway, etc., but without astronomical observations. Hence *dead* latitude (q. v.), that computed by dead reckoning.

1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 147 Keeping a true, not a dead reckoning of his course. 1760 Pemberton in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 911 The latitude exhibited by the dead reckoning of the ship. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 124 We had drifted too much to allow of our dead reckoning being anywhere near the mark. 1891 *Nature* 3 Sept., The log, which for the first time enabled the mariner to carry out his dead-reckoning with confidence, is first described in Bourne's 'Regiment for the Sea', which was published in 1577. *fig.* 1868 Lowell *Witchcraft* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 372 The mind, when it sails by dead reckoning..will sometimes bring up in strange latitudes.

Dead Sea. [transl. L. *mare mortuum*, Gr. ἡ νεκρὰ θάλασσα (Aristotle). By the Greeks and Romans the same name was given also to the Arctic Ocean in the North of Europe: ? as devoid of the presence of life, or of motion, currents, etc.] The lake or inland sea in the south of Palestine, into which the Jordan flows; it has no outlet, and its waters are intensely salt and bitter.

c 1250 *Genesis & Exod.* 1123 Þe swarte flum, ðe dede se. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1020 Þer faure cites were set, nov is a see called, þat ay is drouy and dym, and ded in hit kynde, Blo, blubrande, and blak .. Forby þe derk dede see hit is demed. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 105 (Matz.) Iudea haþ in þe soupe side þe dede Se. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 144 It is also called the dead sea, because the water moveth not..nether can..any fishe live there. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 350 Deader than the dead-sea itself.

b. *attrib.*, as in **Dead Sea apple, Dead Sea fruit** = *Apple of Sodom*: see Apple 3.

1868 Miss Braddon (*title*), Dead Sea Fruit. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/1 Dead Sea apples, Sodom apples, or mad apples..are occasionally imported from Bussorah. 1882 *The Garden* 1 Apr. 220/1 The Asclepias above alluded to is what has been called the Dead Sea Fruit. 1883 L. Wingfield *A. Rowe* III. vi. 119 The baked meats were Dead Sea fruit, and stuck in her throat.

Dead set: see Set *sb.*

Dead-thraw (**-throw**), Sc. ff. Death-throe.

Dea'd-tongue. A name for the umbelliferous plant *Œnanthe crocata*, from its paralysing effect on the organs of speech.

1688 T. Lawson *Let.* in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 205 (*Œnanthe Cicutæ facie*..about Kendal and Hiltondale, Westmorland, ..where it is commonly called Dead Tongue. 1746 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 233 This Œnanthe in Cumberland, where the Country-People call it Dead Tongue. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Deed tongue*, the water hemlock or dropwort plant, (*Œnanthe crocata.*

Dead water, dead-water. [Dead *a.* 22]

1. Water without any current; still water.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 240 A standing poole or dead water. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 122 Its broad side lying to the Wind in dead water. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxii. 197 We pulled in..and made for a quiet nook in dead water. *attrib.* 1792 J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. (1795) 29 The advantages of a dead-water navigation.

2. *Naut.* The eddy water just behind the stern of a ship under way.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 Dead water is

the Eddie water followes the steine of the ship, not passing away so quickly as that slides by her sides. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114 Vessels with a round buttock have but little or no dead-water.

3. The stillest state of the tide, when the rise and fall are at a minimum; the neap tide. (Cf. DEAD *a.* 27.)

1562 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xviii. 50 Whiche the Mariners call nepe tydes..dead waters, or lowe fluddes.

Dead weight, dea'd-weight. [DEAD *a.* 29.]

1. The heavy unrelieved weight of an inert body. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 238 When the Sucker came to be moved onely with a dead weight or pressure. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 81 The Moving Cause, as Mens Hands, Horses, or Dead Weight. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. iii. (1737) I. 67 Pedantry and Bigotry are Mill stones able to sink the best Book which carries the least part of their dead weight. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlvi, Mrs. Gamp..forced him backwards down the stairs by the mere oppression of her dead-weight.

b. *Techn.* (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dead Weight*, heavy merchandise forming part of a ship's cargo. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Dead weight*, a vessel's lading when it consists of heavy goods, but particularly such as pay freight according to their weight and not their stowage. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Dead-weight*, the weight of the vehicle of any kind; that which must be transported in addition to the load. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 412 The saving in dead weight, by this improvement alone, is from 10 to 16 per cent.

2. A heavy inert weight; *fig.* a heavy weight or burden pressing with unrelieved force upon a person, institution, etc.

1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 282 The Scots..were always the dead weight upon the king's affairs. 1785 C. THOMAS in *Mod. Commun.* II. 79 A lump or dead weight, as he termed it, in his inside. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 His character is a dead weight upon him. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t., Convers. of Lords* (1852) 242 We not only deter the student from the attempt, but lay a dead-weight upon the imagination. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xviii. 209 It was extremely exhilarating ..to find himself free..of the dead weight of debt.

†**3.** 'A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half-pay and pensions of the retired officers of the Army and Navy' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*). *Obs.*

The debt was paid off by an annuity which ceased in 1867.

1883 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 320 The six hundred millions of Debt and the hundred and fifty millions of dead-weight. 1826 J. HUME in Hansard XVI. 184 5 The year 1822, when Mr. Vansittart brought before parliament the notable expedient to pay for the dead-weight..The country were induced to believe, that in forty-four years the whole of the dead-weight would be annihilated by the gradual decrement, by death, of the persons to whom the allowances out of it were payable. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 13 Placed on the superannuation or dead weight list.

Dead well, dea'd-we'll. [DEAD *a.* 15, 22.]

1. A well dug down into a porous stratum, to carry off surface or refuse water: called also *absorbing well, dumb well.* Cf. *dead-hole* (DEAD *a.* D. 2).

1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* I. 5 In some parts of England absorbing wells are known under the name of dead wells. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 10 *Dead wells*, wells which are made to carry off refuse waters.

2. A 'well' or excavation into which the weights of a large clock descend.

1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners Old Fr.* I. 261 A 'dead well' of some twenty feet depth, which used to receive the descending weights of a great clock.

Dead wood, dea'd-wood.

1. Wood dead upon the tree; the dead branches of fruit-trees, or the like; hence *fig.*

To get, have, possess the dead-wood (U.S. slang); to have one at a disadvantage, secure the advantage.

1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* x. 211 He considered himself to possess the 'dead-wood'.

2. *Naut.* Solid blocks of timber fastened just above the keel at each end of the ship, to strengthen those parts.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* (Plate), The rising or Dead Wood. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), It determines the heights of the dead-wood, afore and abaft. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 187/2 The deadwood, stemson, and other strengthenings.

attrib. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* X. 225 To draw the Kelson and dead-wood bolts out. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Dead-wood knees*, the upper foremost and aftermost pieces of dead wood.

Dea'd-work, dead work.

†**1.** *Naut.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 75 Together with all the dead works, as the cabins and galleries without. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dead-work*, all that part of a ship which is above water when she is laden. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 154 *Supernatant part of the ship*, that part which, when afloat, is above the water; anciently expressed by the name of *dead-work*.

2. *Mining.* Work not directly productive, but done in preparation for future work.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields of Victoria* 609 *Dead-work*, the opening up or preparatory work for mining by sinking shafts and winzes, driving levels and cross-cuts. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 60 They will..save the expense of timbering, and much 'dead work' in prospecting.

3. Work in hand, not finished.

1888 *Chicago Inter-Ocean* (Farmer), To-night the joint committee issued a circular commanding the men to quit everything but dead work. [1891 *Daily News* 23 May 6/5 (*Tailors' Strike*) Another man declared .. that they should refuse to touch any of their 'dead' (i. e., work in hand) until the strike was over.]

Deady (de·di). *slang.* A name for gin, or for a particular quality of gin.

[So called app. from the name of the distiller. The London Directory for 1812 has D. Deady, Distiller and Brandy-merchant, Sol's Row, Tottenham Court Rd.]

[1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 At a public house where Sam had been copiously sipping Deady's max.] 1819 T. MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem. Congress* App., To quaff Our Deady o'er some State Affairs. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interchapter xvi. (D.), Some of the whole-hoggery in the House of Commons he would designate by Deady, or Wet and Heavy; some by weak tea, others by Blue-Ruin.

De-aerate: see DE- II. 1.

Deaf (def), *a.* Forms: 1-3 **deaf**, *Orm.* **dæf**, (2-3 *pl.* **deaue**), 3-6 **def**, (3-5 *pl.* **deue**, 4 *Ayenb.* **dyaf, dyaue, dyeaue**), 4-5 **deef(f, (***pl.* **deeue**), 4-6 **defe, (deff(e, 5 deif, deyf(fe), 6 deefe, deaffe, (*Sc.* deif(f), 6-7 **deafe**, 7- **deaf.** [A Common Teutonic adj.: OE. *dēaf* = OFris. *dēf* (WFris. *doaf*), OS. *dōf* (MDu., Du., MLG. *doof* (*v*), LG. *dōf*), OHG. *toup* (*b*), (MHG. *toup*, Ger. *taub*), ON. *daufr* (Sw. *döf*, Da. *døv*), Goth. *daufs* (*b*):—OTeut. **dauƀ-oz*, from an ablaut stem *deuƀ-, dauƀ-, duƀ*, pre-Teut. *dheubh-*, to be dull or obtuse of perception: cf. Goth. *afdaubnan* to grow dull or obtuse, also Gr. τυφλός (:—*θυφ-*) blind. The original diphthong remains in north. dial.; in standard Eng. the vowel was long until the modern period, and so late as 1717 8 it was rimed with *relief* by Prior and Watts; the pronunciation (dīf) is still widely diffused dialectally, and in the United States. In many Eng. dialects the *ea* is still diphthongal, *deaf*.]

1. Lacking, or defective in, the sense of hearing.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvii[i]. 14 Swe swe deaf ic ne ge[herde]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Alse to deue men. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15500 Dumbe menn & deafe. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Noðer dumbe ne deaf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 446 But she was somdel deef [? *r.* def, defe] and þat was scathe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxviii. (1495) 729 Vynegre helpith deyf eeres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Deffe, *surdus.* 1538 STARKEY *England* 212 As you wold tel a tale to a deffe man. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 213 Come on my right hand, for this eare is deafe. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 366 Till death shall bring the kind relief, We must be patient, or be deaf. 1718 WATTS *Ps.* CXXXV. 7 Blind are their eyes, their ears are deaf [*rime* relief]. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxv, You know our good Lady Suffolk is a little deaf. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. i. 5 In the rocks beneath the leaf, If it strikes you, you are deaf.

b. *absol.*, esp. in pl. *the deaf*, deaf people.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 5 Blinde gesceoþ..deafe gehyraþ. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 75 Þe blinde, ðe dumbe, ðe deaue, ðe halte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13107 (Cott.) Þe def has hering, blind has sight. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxv. 5 Then ..the eares of the deafe shalbe vnstopped. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* xxvi, Who thinks Hugues wrote for the deaf?..try again; what's the clef?

c. *fig.* said of things.

a 1000 *Juliana* 150 Þæt ic..dumbum and deafum deofolgieldum..gaful onhate. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. i. 81 Infected mindes To their deafe pillowes will discharge their secrets. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 29 Have its deaf waves not heard my agony?

d. Proverbial phrases. *As deaf as an adder* or *a post* (formerly and still dialectally *as deaf as a door, door-post, door-nail*, etc.); *none so deaf as those who won't hear.* (Deafness is attributed in the Bible, Ps. lviii. 5, to the adder (*pethen* the asp); cf. the name *deaf-adder* in 7.)

[*a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle & defe was he bathe.] 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 93 Ye deafe dorepostis, coulde ye not heare? 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 143 Who is so deafe, as he that will not heare. 1606 BRETON *Mis. Mauillia* Wks. (Grosart) 49 (D.) He is as deafe as a doore. 1611 COTGR., *Sourd comme vn tapis*, as deafe as a doore-nayle (say we). *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiv, He was as deaf as a Door-nail. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. of Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 412 None are so completely deaf as those who will not hear. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* iv, She was deaf as a post..And as deaf as twenty similes more, Including the adder, that deafest of snakes.

[*c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lvii. 4 (5) Swe nedran deafe. 1535 COVERD. *ibid.*, Like the deaf Adder that stoppeth hir eares.]

e. *Deaf and dumb*: also used *absol.* (= DEAF-MUTE) and thence *attrib.*, as 'a deaf-and-dumb alphabet'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Ich heold me al stille .. ase dumbe & deaf deð þet nauð non onswere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4281 Þof it defe were & doumbe, dede as a ston. 1625 SIR J. STRADLING *Divine Poems* III xlvi. 96 The deaf-and-dumbe he made to heare and speake. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* App. 114 Now as to the most general case of those who are deaf and dumb, I say they are dumb by consequence from their deafness. 1774 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 520 There is .. in Edinburgh .. a college of the deaf and dumb. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 17 The real deaf-and-dumb language of signs.

f. In restricted sense: Insensible *to* certain kinds of sounds, musical rhythm, etc.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 646 Deaf as the dead to harmony. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 167 A world of sounds to which I had been before quite deaf. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 241 His remarks upon versification are .. instructive to whoever is not rhythm-deaf.

2. *fig.* Not giving ear; unwilling to hear or heed, inattentive. Const. *to* (†*at*). Phrase. *to turn a deaf ear* (*to*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7220 Hii beþ deue & blinde iwys, þat hii nolleþ non god þyng yhure ne yse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XII. 61 For god is def now a dayes and deyneþ nouht ous to huyre. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii, Make deef ere to hem as though þou herde hem not. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 Mankinde was in a manner deaffe at the law of nature. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 257 Oh that mens eares should be To Counsell deafe, but not to Flatterie. 1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 100 The reason that hath caused..your pitty to be deaf at my prayers. 1710-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 7 Feb., I was deaf to all intreaties. *c* 1780 BURNS *Duncan Gray*, Duncan fleech'd and Duncan pray'd; Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii. 167 They were deaf to his summons. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxvi. 207, I prudently turned a deaf ear to this question.

†**3.** Dull, stupid; absurd. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Deffe, or dulle (K. defte, H. P. deft), *obtusus, agrestis.* 1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Tailors', Exeter, Callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Biv b, Otherwyse it shulde be a deafe thynge that y' thynge whiche is no more beynge shulde requyre curacyon.

†**4.** Numb, without sensation. *Obs. rare.*

15.. L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* III. xcii. in *Babees Bk.* 239 Torpido is a fisshe, but who-so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shall fele no thyng.

†**5.** Of sounds: So dull as to be hardly or indistinctly heard; muffled. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *bruit sourd.*]

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. vi. 156 The deaf and confused Trembling of these Trees. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 106 Assoone as Almanzor had made an end, there was a deafe noise among all the assembly. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Melecager & Atal.* 221 A deaf murmur through the squadron went. — *Ovid's Met.* XII. 72 Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

6. Lacking its essential character or quality; hollow, empty, barren, unproductive; insipid. Cf. *deaf nettle* in 7. Now chiefly *dial.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 411 Ungefynde corn . oööe deaf. 14.. *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 718/36 *Hec sunt partes fructuum..Hoc nauci*, .defe. 1552 HULOET, Deaffe or doted, as that whyche hath no sauoure, *surdus.* 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 189 Tremble yow for your sitting so long upon the divels deafe egges. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss., Deaf*, blasted, or barren; as a *deaf* ear of corn, or a *deaf* nut. 1878 *Cumbrld Glosv., Deef, Deeaf.*, Applied to corn, it means light grain; and to land, weak and unproductive. 1883 *Standard* 27 Aug 6/4 The grain is bulky, the ears are large..although a few here and there are 'deaf'. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Deaf*, applied to any kind of fruit or seed enclosed in a shell or husk, which when opened is barren.

b. *Deaf nut*: one with no kernel; used *fig.* for something hollow, worthless, or unsubstantial.

1613 BP. HALL *Serm.* 1 *Sam.* xii. 24 He is but a deaf nut therefore, that hath outward service without inward fear. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 331, I live upon no deaf nuts, as we use to speak. 1788 [see prec.]. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to C. K. Sharpe* 30 Dec. in Lockhart, The appointments .. are £300 a year—no deaf nuts. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 88 A blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a deaf nut, offering no kernel.

†**c.** *Deaf arch* = blind arch. *Obs. rare.*

1815 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 43 In one of the deaf Arches, immediately adjoining the middle arch of the bridge.

7. *Comb.*, etc., as *deaf-eared*, †*-minded* adjs.; **deaf-adder** [cf. 1 d], a local name in England for the slow-worm or blind-worm, in U.S. for certain snakes supposed to be venomous; **deaf-dumb** = DEAF-MUTE; **deaf-dumbness**, dumbness or aphonia arising from deafness; **deaf-ear**, (*a*) AURICLE 3; † (*b*) a cotyledon or seed-leaf of some plants; **deaf-nettle** = DEAD-NETTLE.

1806 POLWHELE *Hist. Cornwall* VII. 120 We have a kind of viper which we call the long-cripple: it is the slow-worm or *deaf-adder of authors. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Blauser*, the name given by the Dutch settlers to the hog-nosed snake .. Other popular names in New York are Deaf-Adder and Buckwheat-nosed Adder. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 423 A *deaf-dumb boy. *Ibid.* 421 The extent of Knowledge ..which the deaf-dumb have occasionally exhibited. *Ibid.* 418 *Aphonia Surdorum*, *Deaf-dumbness. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* vi. 262 Deafness, resulting .. from actual disease, or from deaf-dumbness. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 374 At the Basis of the heart on either side hangeth an appendixe .. which is called the Eare, not from any profite, action or vse it hath sayeth Galen..and therefore wee in English call it commonly the *deafe-eare, but for the similitude. *Ibid.* 375 The hollow veine..is receiued by the right deafe-eare. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 68 Wash a large beast's heart clean, and cut off the deaf-ears. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Melon*, The two first leaves, which are call'd the Deaf Ears of the plant, will twirl or coffer. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Déaf-ears*, the auricles of the heart. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 229 And words of comfort to her *deafeard mind they spake. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 149 These which are dumme and are *deafe minded. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 *Deffe nettylle, *arch-angelus.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 201/1 Deafe Nettles. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Déaf-nettle*, the stingless nettle.

Deaf (def), *v. arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 **deffe**, 6 *Sc.* **deif(f**, 6-7 **deeff(e, deafe, deaff**, 7- **deaf.** [f. DEAF *a.*; or an assimilation of the earlier DEAVE *v.* to the form of the adj.]

†**1.** *intr.* To become deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 509/2, I deefe, I begyn to wante my hearing.

2. *trans.* To make deaf, to deafen.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 314 Then deffes hym with dyn the bellys of the kyrke When thai clatter. 1530 PALSGR. 509/2 Thou deeffest me with thy kryeng so loude. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares With this abundance of superfluous breath? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 130 A swarm of thin aërial shapes appears, And, flutt'ring round his temples, deafs his ears. 1708 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, Lord! this Boy is enough to deaf People. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Deeaf*, to deafen with noise.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 7 Then marched forth ech squadron, deaffing the aire with their cries. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 13 Yet still [he] deafes himselfe to the cry of his owne conscience. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* in *Dodsley* IX. 127 If she urge Those accusations, deaf thy understanding To her suggestions. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 283 No more .. Than their last cries shall shake the Almighty purpose, Or deaf obedient ocean, which fulfils it.

3. To drown (a sound) *with* a louder sound.

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* xxxix. 251 Deafing their noise .. with his loud and daring neighings. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 95 The birds..Were often deaf'd to silence with her song.

Hence **Dea·fing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 *Two Noble Kinsm.* v. iii. 9 'Gainst the which there is No deafing but to hear. 1647 H. MORE *Poems*, *Oracle* 39 The deafing surges, that with rage do boyl.

Deafen (de·fn), *v.* Also 7 **deaffen.** [f. DEAF *a.*: see -EN *suffix* 5. A later synonym of prec.]

1. *trans.* To make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun with noise. Also *fig.*

1597 [see DEAFENING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1611 COTGR., *Assourdir*, to deafen, or make deafe. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 79 We beginne To live in silence, when the noyse oth' Bench Not deafens Westminster. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 1 Jan., Hunting horns..that almost deafen the Company. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 269 Racine left the ground..deafened, dazzled, and tired to death.

2. To render (a sound) inaudible; to drown *by* a louder sound.

1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. v. 126 With whom the Voice of God is therefore deafened by the voice and testimony of men. 1827 COOPER *Prairie* I. vii. 102, I tarried till the mouths of my hounds were deafened by the blows of the chopper.

3. *Building.* To make (a floor or partition) impervious to sound by means of pugging. Hence **Dea·fening** *vbl. sb.*, material used for this purpose, pugging; *deafening-board*, a board fixed between floor-joints to prevent sound from passing through the floor.

c 1814 T. SOMERVILLE *Life* (1861) 337 Few of the floors were deafened or plastered. 1839 M. LAFEVER *Mod. Archit.* 111 Strips nailed on the sides of the beams, to support the deafening board. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 9 Apr., The heavy load of earth which has been put in for deafening.

†4. *intr.* To become deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1680 [see DEAFRNING 2].

Hence **Dea·fened** *ppl. a.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 47 She .. with her sweet harmonie ..would..make a battrie through his deafend parts. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* II. Wks. (1883) VI. 172 Methinks my deafened ears Are burst.

Deafening (de·fnin), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That deafens or stuns with noise.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 24 With deaff'ning Clamors. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 520 All the host of Hell With deafning shout return'd them loud acclaim. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX. 714 The tumult and the deaf'ning din of war. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 498 The deafening storm of denunciation which burst out.

†2. Becoming deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1680 EARL ROSCOM. *Poems* (1780) 81 Music no more delights our deaf'ning ears.

Hence **Dea·feningly** *adv.*, in a deafening manner.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 326 And beat it they do deafeningly, at every corner of a street.

Deaffe, obs. form of DEAF.

De-afforest (dīˌăfɒ·rĕst), *v.* [ad. med.L. *de-afforest-āre*: see DE- *pref.* II. 1 and AFFOREST *v.*] = DISAFFOREST.

1640 *Act* 16 *Chas. I*, c. 16 § 5 The grounds Territories or places which have beene or are Deafforested. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *De-afforested*, that is discharged from being Forest; or, that is freed and exempted from the Forest-Laws. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 The paradise Initiate of the soul..that pleasant place, Erst deafforested.

So **De-affo·resta·tion** = DISAFFORESTATION.

1659 *Anc. Land-Mark betw. Prince & People* 15 [They] procured many deafforrestations for the people. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 498 Their many deafforrestations.

†**Dea·fhead.** *Obs.* [See -HEAD.] Deafness.

c 1350 in *Archaeol.* XXX. 351 For defhed of hed & for dul herynge.

Deafish (de·fiʃ), *a.* [f. DEAF *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat deaf.

1611 COTGR., *Sourdastre*, deafish, thicke of hearing. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. (1741) 85 For still thou deafish art to't. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 443 Ether dropped into the ears of some deafish people.

Deafly (de·fli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a deaf manner: a. Without hearing (*lit.* and *fig.*); b. Dully, indistinctly; 'obscurely to the ear' (J.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 5236 Bot Iulius Cesar wold hym nought here; ffiul deflike [*v. r.* defly] herde he his preyere. 1552 HULOET, Deaflye, *surde.* 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cænssin's Holy Crt.* 36 They might (perhaps) deafly attend deuotion in the silence of a little family. 1847 POLLOK *Course T.* III. 1022 Blindly, deafly, obstinate. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Misc. Poems*, *Uranus* 21 Deafly heard Were hauntings dim of old astrologies.

¶ *Deafly deep.* Of uncertain meaning. With quot. 1400 cf. *devely*, DEVILY *a.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 265 The Dikes were so develye depe, Thai helde hem selfe Chek-mate. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. (1641) 184/2 Rivers the most deafly-deep.

Deafly, var. form of DEAVELY *a.*

Deaf-mute, *a.*, *sb.* [After F. *sourd-muet.*]

a. Deaf and dumb. b. One who is deaf and dumb.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 322/2 s. v. *Deaf and Dumb*, In all these conditions of deafness, the person is consequently *mute*, or *dumb.* Hence the expression *Deaf-Mute*, as used in the continental languages, and *Deaf and Dumb*, as used in England and America. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. for* 1864. 479 A deaf-mute child. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxv, He might as well address her in the deaf-mute's alphabet.

Hence **Dea·f-mu·teness, Dea·f-mu·tism,** the condition of a deaf-mute.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 109 The deaf-muteness of Zacharias. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. for* 1864. 318 Congenital deaf-mutism. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 515 Deaf-muteism is caused by diseases of the middle and internal ears. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/2 This art [of lip-reading], the keystone of the modern bridge from deaf-mutism to deaf sociality.

Deafness (de·fnes). For forms see DEAF *a.* [See -NESS.] The state or condition of being deaf.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 117 Yf colera be wasted in deyf men, deifnes is taken awaye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Deffenesse, *surditas.* 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 106 Your tale, Sir, would cure deafenesse. 1682 J. NORRIS *Hierocles* 138 The blindness and deafness of those Souls which fall into Vice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 167 The deafness was probably due to a strain of the tympanum.

Deaken, -on, deakne, obs. ff. DEACON.

Deal (dīl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 dǽl, (1 dael), 3–6 del, 4–5 deel, delle, 4–6 dell, 4–7 dele, 5 deyll, 5–6 deele, deill(e, 6 deyle, (daill), 5–7 deale, 6 deall, 6– deal. [A common Teut. sb.: OE. *dǽl*, corresp. to OFris. *dêl*, OS. *dêl* (MDu., Du. *deel*, MLG. *del, deil*, LG. *deel, dêl*), OHG., MHG., mod.G. *teil*, Goth. *dail-s*:—OTeut. **daili-z*: cf. Lith. *dalìs*, OSlav. *dělŭ* part, *dělitĭ* to divide. Beside the form *dǽl* (with *æ* umlaut of *á* = OTeut. *ai*), OE. had also, without umlaut, *dâl*, whence DOLE and DALE[2].]

I. A part, portion, amount.

†1. A part or division of a whole; a portion, fraction, section. *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 548 *Competentes portiunculas*, ȝelimplice dæele. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Hi..heora god on swa manige dælas todælaþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 51 Dæs temples wah-ryft wearð tosliten on tweȝen dælas. *c* 1205 LAY. 21125 He a fif dæle dælde his ferde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 164 Þe filozofes .. to-delden þise uirtues ine zix deles. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XIV. iii. (1495) 469 Monteynes .. passe vpwarde aboue the other deale of the londe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Dele, or parte, *portio.* 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 9 He ceast, and vanisht flew to th' vpper deale, And purest portion of the heauenly seat.

†b. With an ordinal number, expressing an aliquot part of the whole. See also HALF-DEAL.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan .. syllan þone teoþan dæl ure worldspeda. *c* 1205 LAY. 3019 Þea þridde del of mine londe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1284 Þe furþe del of a furlong. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 198 Be so that he the halve dele Hem graunt. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take þe to del ȝolkys of eyron, þe þridde dele Hony. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 23 The moitie and halfe deale of euery suche pension. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xiv. 10 Thre tenth deales of fyne floure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. l, A good moity and halfe deale thereof. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xv. 9, A meate offering of three tenth deales of flowre. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* III. x. § 5 They..bring one tenth deal to the altar.

†c. With indefinite and distributive numerals, as *a, each, every, never a, no, some*, etc. See also EVERY-DEAL, SOME-DEAL, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1720 All wass it filledd iwhille dæl þurh Crist i Cristess time. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20276 (Cott.) O pine ne sal i thol na dele. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 331 Suche godelyhede In speche and neuer a dele of trouthe. 15.. *Merline* 896 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* 450 That this woman hath told eche deale, certez I beleeue itt weele. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, The straunge kynge .. understode euery dele of the mater. [1870 MAGNUSSON & MORRIS *Volsunga Saga* 67 Then Sigurd ate some deal of Fafnir's heart. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* IX. 166 Moreover, they ate not anydele of the food that remained in the tray.]

†d. With *other*, and comparative words, as *more, most, less, better*, and the like, distinguishing one of two parts, or a part from the remainder. *The other deal*: the other part, the rest, the remainder. *The better deal* (fig.): the superiority, the better. *For the most deal*: for the most part, mostly, on most occasions. *Obs.*

1858 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III* (*Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1868/9, 19), Vre rædesmen alle, oþer þe moare dæl of heom. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7582 Þe mestedel of heyemen .. Beþ icome of þe Normans. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 669 He..ne a-ȝen no man ne tok querel..þat he ne hadde þe betere deel. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Now for þe moste deel he fleeþ mannys siȝt. 1398 — *Barth. de P. R.* v. i. (Tollem. MS.), þey beþ greuous to oþer dele of þe body [*residuo corporis*]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5568 Þe dreȝest deele of þaim died of his dukis handis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 164 Whan she hys feet anoyntyd had weel ..Upon hys heed she poryd the tothir deel. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xvi. (Arb.) 35 He made it so that he had the beste dele, I gate not halfe my parte. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/1 Wherof ye moost deyle is..kyt of of the holy Romes chyrche. 1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 53 b, All the other deale of his body hathe the fourme of a litle hounde.

†e. *By the tenth deal*: ten-fold; *by a thousand deal*: a thousandfold. Apparently an erroneous use originating in negative expressions where it means 'not by the tenth or thousandth part' (see quot. 1400).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 If þei now powere had of vs, wite ȝe wele, Streiter we suld be lad bi þe tend dele. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 405 Woxen on high.. Wel more be a thousande dele Than hyt was erst. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1074 In this world is noone it lyche, Ne by a thousand deelle so riche. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 31 Then was it better doe than is nowe, by a thousand dele.

†2. A part allowed or apportioned to any one; a portion, share, dole. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxli. 6 [cxlii. 5] Ðu eard ðyht min dæl min in eorðan lifxendra. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 12 Fæder, syle me minne dæl minre æhte. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2220 Their tresour and their meles He toke to his owen deles. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 He deleþ his mete at þe mel, And ȝeueþ euericne manis del .. *Kyng & Hermyt* 337 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 25 Every man schall have his dele. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* i. 5 But vnto Anna he gaue one deale heuely for he loued Anna. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers*, *Widdowes Teares*, The deale Of gentle paste and yeelding Dow That thou on widdowes didst bestow. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 132 The remainder [of the money] is divided into shares, called *deals*, according to the number of persons entitled to a portion of it.

b. A portion or share of land; cf. DALE[2] 1 and DOLE *sb.*[1]

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 241 The cottaris deallis, and aucht akeris of land occupyit be þe fischeris of Ferne. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 125 The tua dealles of land lyand betuix the lands of Grainge and Haltounehill. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Deail*, a narrow plot of ground in a common-field, set out by land-marks.

3. A quantity, an amount; qualified as *good, great, vast*, or the like; formerly, also, as *poor, small, little*, etc. *A great deal*: a large part, portion, allowance, or amount (*of* anything), very much. *A good deal*: a considerable amount. Cf. LOT (in *a great lot, good lot*, etc.).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 202 Micel dæl bewylledes wateres on hunixes godum dæle. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Ha..ȝisceð þah after muchele deale mare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13493 (Cott.) Haj þar was a mikel dele. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3703 Coupis .. þai fande bot a fewe dele forged of siluir. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Safroun, & a gode dele Salt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 207/37 A lyttle deale, *parum.* 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 592 But one halfepenny-worth of Bread to this intollerable deale of Sacke! 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* iii. 6 The treasurie at Ierusalem was full of innumerable deale of money. 1621 J. MAYER *Eng Catech.* 207 Where ignorance preualeth there can be but a poore deale of loue. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 57 There being so vast a deal of room, that 40,000 people may shelter themselves in it. 1685 H. MORE *Some Cursory Refl.* A ij b, To make such a Tragical deal ado about it. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 223 A great Deal of Lead. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* Wks. 1840 I. 6 He was also a good deal of a politician. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil Mem.* I. 183 A most violent hurricane, which did an incredible deal of damage. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* VI 102 A good deal of rain having fallen. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 103 There is a great deal of truth in what you say.

b. *absol.* (the thing referred to being implied or understood).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2971 Aftirwarde a litel dele, Cuthbert was prayde to karlele, Prestes to ordayne. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 451, I see no need of it. The danger is a great deal. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ₱ 2 But there is a great deal to be said in Behalf of an Author. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 271 Our beef and hogs..being not yet all gone by a good deal. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 160 A great deal depends upon the just proportions of its several parts. 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* I. Prelude 3 They've read an awful deal. 1891 in *Law Times* XCI. 233/2 Whatever may be thought of the..propriety of a good deal that was done.

4. *A deal* is used pregnantly for *a good* or *great deal*, etc.; an undefined, but considerable or large quantity (*rarely* number); a 'lot'. *colloq.*

15.. *Mylner of Abyngton* 50 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 102 Of each mannes corne wolde he steale More than his toledish by a deale. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxi. § 1 42 Nothing else but a deale of flocks set and thrust togither. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 157 O what a deale of scorne lookes beautifull In the contempt and anger of his lip! 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxx. 52 What a deal of sweetness do we find in a mild disposition? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxii. 34 He and Mrs. Jervis had a deal of talk, as she told me. 1777 JOHNSON *Let.* 16 Oct., I have a deal to look after. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 493 A tornado last night, with a deal of rain, thunder, and lightning. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* V. 62 Saving us a deal of trouble. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 351 Talking a deal of nonsense.

II. Adverbial uses.

†5. Connected with the notion of 'part, bit, whit': *Any deal*, to any extent, any whit; *some deal*, to some extent, somewhat; *each deal, each a deal, every deal, ilk a deal*, every bit, every whit, entirely; *halfen deal*, half; *mesten del*, for the most part, mostly. See also EVERYDEAL, HALFENDEAL, SOMEDEAL, etc. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 731 *Partim*, sume daeli [*Erfurt* sumæ dæli]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 We luueð bi þe lufte alre mesten del. *a* 1300–1440 [see EACH 1 d]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17400 (Cott.) Your sagh es lese, euer-ilk del. *c* 1340

Ibid. 23537 (Trin.) Wiþouten tariynge any dele **1375–1715** [see EVERYDEAL 2]. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 2016 Tille he were rosted to colis ilkadele. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II in Ashm. (1652) 138 The whych unknowen thy Warke ys lost ech dele. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv. 33 As I sall schew the verite ilka deil. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 106 a, Was hee any deale the richer? **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 53 The..hevenly lampes were halfendeale ybrent. **1710** PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 25 Albeit some deal I pipe.

† **b.** In the negative *Never a deal, no deal, not a deal*: never a bit, not a whit, not at all. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 230 It ne wrocte him neuere a del. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 23332 (Trin.) Of hem shul þei rewe no del. *c* **1422** HOCCLEVE *Tale Jonathas* 277 Hir conpaignie he nat a deel forsooke. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4678 þe pepill it lyked neuer a dele. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par. John* vii. 57 Neuer a deale moued to cum to better aduisement. **1569** STOCKER *Diod. Sic.* II. xliv. 100 His father was no deale contented with the league. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 392/1 They .. are neuer a deale more acceptable to God. *a* **1600** *Captaine Care* xxvi. in Child *Ballads* III. VI. clxxviii. 431/2 His harte was no dele lighte.

6. Connected with the notion of 'amount' or 'extent': *A great deal*, to a great extent or degree, greatly, very much; *a good deal*, to a considerable extent or degree, considerably; *a vast deal*, vastly; † *much deal*, etc. **a.** as verbal adjuncts.

1562 WINJET *Certain Tract.* i. Wks. 1888 I. 3 To lat down ane grete dele thair hie sailis **1572** FORREST *Theophilus* 169 (in *Anglia* VII.) The iuste prayer much deale for to prevayle. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 183, I bled..a great deal. *a* **1845** HOOD *Last Man* xxvii, The beggar man grumbled a weary deal. **1887** SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 19 Mar, I had travelled a good deal in earthquaking lands.

b. as adjuncts of adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative, or their equivalents.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* x. 48 He cryed the moore a greate deale **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 713 Wilde Peares .. do drie and stop a great deale more then the others. **1581** G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) II. 88 b, The kitchin was a greate deale too little. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* § 160 To have them [letters] a pretty deal bigger than he should ordinarily write. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) II You are a great deal too apt..to like people in general. **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, You take a great deal too much upon yourself. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* I. 493 At a point a good deal lower than that at which they rose.

7. *A deal*: to an undefined but considerable amount or extent; much. *colloq.*

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 21 She talked a deal. **1811** LAMB *Guy Faux*, The first part of this dilemma is a deal too shocking to think of. **1855** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, Beside, I shall be a deal here to make it more lively for thee. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, You boys of this generation are a deal tenderer fellows than we used to be.

III. 8. *Comb.* (in OE. and early ME.), as † *del* (*dal*) *neominde*, *-takand*, participator, sharer; † *del-taking*, participation; † *dealsman* (*Sc.*), a partner, sharer.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalt.* cxviii[i]. 63 Daelniomend ic eam alra ondredendra ðec. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Beo heo dal neominde of heofene riches blisse. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 63 Del-takand I am of al þe dredand. *Ibid.* cxxi[i]. 3 Of wham in him self del-taking hisse. **1563** *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 25 (Jam.) The awnaris and delismen of the said schip.

Deal (dīl), *sb.*[2] [f. DEAL *v.*] An act or the act of dealing.

1. The act or system of dividing into parts for distribution; sharing.

1873 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 331 At that time most of the herring boats of Shellbraes were managed on the sharing system, or by 'the deal', as it was called.

† **2.** Dealing; intercourse. *Sc.* See DALE[2] **2.**

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 6 To haue carnel deale with ane vþer mans vyffe. **1594** WILLOBIE *Avisa* xix, Because you love a secret deale.

3. *Cards.* The distribution to the players of the cards required for a game; † a single round or game marked by one distribution of the cards (*obs.*).

1607 HEYWOOD *Woman Killed with Kindness* Wks. 1874 II 123 My minds not on my game; Many a deale I haue lost. **1674** COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xi, At French Ruff you must lift for deal **1728** SWIFT *Jrnl. of Mod. Lady*, How can the muse..in harmonious numbers put The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? **1739** GRAY *Let. to Mother* 21 June, You sit down, and play forty deals without intermission. **1778** C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 61 You risk the losing of three or four Tricks in that Deal to gain one only. **1860** Bohn's *Handbk. Games* II. 68 If a card is faced in the deal, there must be a new deal, unless it is the last card.

4. An act of dealing or buying and selling; a business transaction, bargain. *vulgar* or *slang.*

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 305 Six dollars apiece for the pictures is about the fair deal for the price. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. (1889) 52 He wanted to have a deal with me for Jessy [mare]. **1879** E. K. HATES *Egypt. Bonds* I. iii. 51 He wants to make a deal for some chickens and vegetables in the morning.

b. *spec.* A transaction of an underhand or questionable nature; a private or secret arrangement in commerce or politics entered into by parties for their mutual benefit; a 'job'. *U. S.*

1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXIII. 487 [The party boss] his power of making 'deals'. **1882** *Ibid.* XXXV. 411/1 The shifts and expedients and 'deals' which had illustrated his rise to political prominence. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II III. lxii. 461 The chiefs of opposite parties..will even go the length of making (of course secretly) a joint 'deal', i.e. of arranging for a distribution of offices whereby some of the friends of one shall get places, the residue being left for the friends of the other. **1891** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 Nov. 6/4 It is not known who are Deacon White's heirs in this corn deal. **1892** *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 12/1 An alleged Deal between the Republicans and the Democrats.

Deal (dīl), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5 **dele**, 6 **dell**, **deil**, 6–8 **deale**, 7 **dale**, 8 *Sc.* **dail**, 6– **deal**. [Introduced from Low German *c* 1400: cf. MLG. *dele* fem. plank, floor (mod.Du. *deel* plank, *dele*, *delle* floor), corresp. to OHG. *dil*, *dillo* m., *dilla* f., MHG. *dil* m. f., *dille* f. board, deal, boarding, mod.G. *diele* f. deal-board, fir-plank, in north Germany 'floor' (see Grimm); ON. *þilja* fem. deal, plank, planking; OE. *þille* stake, board, plank, THILL:—OTeut. **þeljôn-* (whence *þiljôn*, *þilljô*, *þille*: cf. Finnish *teljo* from Teutonic). Another OE. derivative was *þelu* hewn wood, board, flooring: see THEAL.]

1. A slice sawn from a log of timber (now always of fir or pine), and usually understood to be more than seven inches wide, and not more than three thick; a plank or board of pine or fir-wood.

In the timber trade, in Great Britain, a *deal* is understood to be 9 inches wide, not more than 3 inches thick, and at least 6 feet long. If shorter, it is a *deal-end*; if not more than 7 inches wide, it is a BATTEN. In N. America, the standard deal (to which other sizes are reduced in computation) is 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. By carpenters, deal of half this thickness (1¼ inches) is called *whole deal*; of half the latter (⅝ inch) *slit deal*.

The word was introduced with the importation of sawn boards from some Low German district, and, as these consisted usually of fir or pine, the word was from the first associated with these kinds of wood.

1402 in C. Frost *Early Hist. Hull* (1827) App. 6 Mari Knyght de Dansk. xvj deles, iij[m] waynscots. *Ibid.* 18, iij dusen deles. *a* **1450** *Nature* (in Hull Trin. House Records), Item for euerie hundreth of firre deales, xij*d*. **1558** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 183 Ffyrdells of the biggest sorte..litle firdells .. doble firr sparrs. **1583–4** *Bk. Accts. Hull Charterhouse* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. 217/1, 7 deals to seale the windows. **1595** A. DUNCAN *Appendix Etymol., Asser*, a deele or planke. **1604** *Vestry Bks.* (Surt.) 283 For fortie firre dales, xxiij*s.* iiij*d.* **1641** BRST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 111 Robert Bonwicke of Wansworth demanded for everie deale a pennie, for bringing them from Hull to Parsonpooles, alledging that everie deale weighed three stone. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxiii, A little model of a town..to be run up together of slit deals. **1820** SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 141 These huts, some constructed of logs, others of deals two inches in thickness. **1886** *Law Times* LXXX. 212/1 To there load a cargo of deals.

b. (Without *a* or *plural.*) Wood in the form of deals.

a **1618** RALEIGH *Obs.* in *Rem.* (1661) 180 The huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdeal, Masts, and Timber .. in the Low-countries. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 14 Laying that Decke with spruce Deale of thirty foot long, the sap cut off. **1667** PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 85, A handsom Door, lyned with Slit-deal. **1794** *Builder's Price-Bk.* 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2365 The table shows that the value of 1¼ inch deal is 8*d.* per foot. *Ibid.* Gloss. 1196 Fir boards.. one inch and a quarter thick, are called whole deal, and those a full half inch thick, slit deal.

2. As a kind of timber: The wood of fir or pine, such as deals (in sense 1) are made from.

White deal, the produce of the Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*); *red deal*, the produce of the Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*); *yellow deal*, the produce of the Yellow Pine (*P. mitis*), or kindred American species.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 476 Some..haue their boughes disposed in good order, as the Pitch-tree, Firre, or Deale. *Ibid.* I. 488 For Mast-poles and crosse saile-yards in ships, the Fir or Deale [*abies*] is commended. **1673–4** GREW *Anat. Trunks* II. vii. § 2 Deal, especially the white Deal, if it be cut cross, it tears. **1765** PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 3 What we call white deal, which is esteemed the lightest and tenderest of all the class of firs. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 31/2 The Norway Spruce Fir .. In the market [its wood] is known under the name of white or Christiania deal. **1840** *Ibid.* XVIII. 170/2 The Scotch Pine .. Its timber furnishes the red deal of the carpenters. **1877** JAPP *De Quincy* I. vii. 143 Preferring mahogany to deal for book-shelves.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ('made of or consisting of deal'), *deal box*, *door*, *-shaving*, *table*, etc.; ('engaged in the trade in deals') *deal-carrier*, *-merchant*, *-porter*, *-runner*, etc.; **deal-apple** (*dial.*), a fir-cone; **deal-end** (see 1 note); **deal-fish** (see quots.); **deal-frame**, a gang-saw for cutting deals; **deal-tree** (*dial.*), a fir-tree; **deal-worker**, a joiner who works up deal; **deal-yard**, a yard where deals are stacked. Also DEAL-BOARD.

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Deal-apples*, the conical fruit of the fir-tree. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, Four mail-trunks, besides the great *deal-box. **1893** *Daily News* 26 Apr. 6/1 If the Union *deal-carriers did not return to work their places would be filled by free labourers. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. VII. 232 Neatly brass-latched *deal doors. **1825** J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 285 What constitutes the difference between a Deal and a Batten, is the width: the former being above 7 inches wide, and the latter not above 7 inches wide. This distinction .. applies also to *Deal Ends and Batten Ends. **1845** in YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* Suppl., *Deal-fish. **1856** J. RICHARDSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 303/2 The Vaagmaer or Deal-fish has also been recorded by Dr. Fleming as a British species. **1862** *Chambers' Encycl., Dealfish*, a genus of fishes of the ribbon-fish family, having the body much compressed, and so named from the resemblance of the form to a piece of deal. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4246/7 John Thomas, late of Lambeth..*Deale-Merchant. **1883** *Gd. Words* Aug. 543/1 Dock-labourers, *deal-porters and coal-heavers. **1889** *Daily News* 24 Oct 6/6 Dock labourers, wharfingers, *deal runners. **1693** *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 998 *Deal-shavings or brown Paper. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Deal-tree*, a fir-tree. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4126/4 At the Cock in the hoop *Deal-Yard .. are to be sold, Deal-Boards, Laths. **1840** *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 9 There are no timber-yards ..they are deal-yards. *Ibid.* 12 A deal-yard is for sawn timber.

† **Deal** *sb.*[4], **deal-wine.** *Obs.* Also **dele-wine.** Some unidentified kind of wine, supposed to have been of Rhenish origin.

1613 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* V. 449 [cf. also VI. 416/3]. **1616** T. ADAMS *Souls Diseases* xvi, He..cals for wine, that he may make knowne his rare vessell of deale at home not forgetting to [tell] you that a Dutch merchant sent it him. **1616** B. JONSON *Masques, Mercury Vind.*, Paracelsus man .. that he promised you out of white bread and Dele-wine. **1635** SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* v. i, To the Dutch magazine of sauce, the Stillyard; Where deal and backrag, and what strange wine else .. Shall flow into our room.

Deal (dīl), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dealt** (delt). Forms: *Inf.* 1 **dǽlan**, 2–3 **dealen**, 3 **dælen**, **deale(n**, 3–5 **delen**, 3–6 **dele**, (4 **del**, 4 **daile**, 4–6 *Sc.* **deill**, 5 **delyn**, **deele**), 6–7 **deale**, 6– **deal**. *Pa. t.*, 1–3 **dǽlde**, 3 **delet**, 3–4 **deld(e**, 3–6 **delt**, 3–5 **dalte**, 4 **dalt**, **delte**, **delit**, 4–6 **deled**, **-id**, **-yd**, 5 **dellyd**, 5–6 **dealed**, **-id**, **-yd**, 6 **dealte**, 6– **dealt**. *Pa.pple.*, 1 **dǽled**, 3–4 **i-deld**, 4 **ideled**, 3–7 **delt**, 4–6 **dalt**, 6 **dault**, 4– as *pa. t.* [A common Teut. verb: OE. *dælan* = OFris. *dêla*, OS. *dêljan*, MDu., Du., MLG. *delen*, OHG. *teilan*, Ger. *teilen*, ON. *deila* (Sw. *dela*, Da. *dele*), Goth. *dailjan*, derivative of **daili-z*, OE. *dæl* DEAL *sb.*[1], part, division.]

I. To divide, distribute, share. Mainly *trans.*

† **1.** *trans.* To divide. *Obs.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* xxiv 51 *Dividet eum* dæles hine [*c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* todæliþ hyne]. *c* **1205** LAY. 21125 And he a fif dæle dælde his ferde. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239/715 Þis watur .. delez þis world a-two. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6883 (Cott.) Þe folk þat delt [*Trin* dalt] war in kinrede tuelue. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 Ȝif we deleþ þe somme on þre and þe seueneþe parte of þe þridde. **1480** CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 24 This kyngdome of Northumberland was first deled in two prouynces. **1535** COVERDALE *Dan.* v. 28 Thy kyngdome is delt in partes. **1570** *Sat. Poems Reform.* (1890) I. 128 Our Lords are now delt in twa sydis.

† **2.** To separate, sever. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Daniel* 21 (Gr.) Swa no man scyle his gastes lufan wiþ gode dælan. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 He deleð þe sowle and þe lichame. *a* **1300** *Earth* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 152 He..deliþ þe dai from niȝt. *c* **1325** *Poem Times Edw II* 205 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 333 I-deled from his riht spous. *a* **1400** *Poems Vernon MS.* 358 He ȝaf him wittes fyue, To delen þat vuel from þe good.

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate oneself, go away, part (*from*). *Obs.* ? *rare.*

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* liv. 7 [lv. 7] Efne ic feor ȝewite, fleame dæle. *c* **1205** LAY. 7566 Julius þe kaisere mid alle þan Romanisce here dalden from þan fihte. *Ibid.* 18897 Þei heo gunnen dælen. Merlin ferde riht suð.

† **3.** *trans.* To divide (property, etc.) among a number so that each may have his due share; to distribute in shares; to portion out, apportion. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 17 Onfoð and dælað betwux eow. **1002** *Will of Wulfric* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 147 Dæt heo hig dælan him betweonan. *c* **1205** LAY. 4053 Heo wuolden al þis lond dælen heom bi-twenen *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3395 (Cott.) Bituix his childer he delt his aght. *c* **1460** *Emare* 42 He was curtays in all thyng .. And well kowth dele and dyght. **1535** COVERDALE *Josh.* viii. 2 Ye shal deale amonge you their spoyle & catell.

† **b.** To share (property, etc.) *with* others. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 2788 (Gr.) Næfre Ismael wiþ Isace wiþ min agen bearn yrfe dæleð. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hu he mihte delen rice wiþ god. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 248 Uorto sechen feolawes, & delen mid ham þet god. *a* **1536** TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 83 If thou give us abundance..give us an heart to use it..and to deal with our neighbours.

4. To distribute or bestow among a number of recipients; *esp.* to distribute in the form of gifts or alms. Now mostly *fig.*, or with *out*: see b.

(In 3 the main notion is the division into shares; here it is the giving away or bestowing.)

a **1000** *Andreas* 548 (Gr.) Hu þrymlice..[þu] þine ȝife dælest. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 26 Þæt wif ðe..frean manegum læcum fela þinga þolode and dælde eall þæt heo ahte. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe ðe deleð elmesnan for his drihtnes luuan. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 224 To dealen his feder chetel to neodfule and to poure. *c* **1300** *Beket* 332 A sum of pans I deld on eche side. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 76 Let nat þy lyft half..Ywite what þow delest with þy ryht syde. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 He..delez þam þis relefe in faire siluer vessell. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4151 Thurgh myght of god þat all gude deelys. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 12 He..deillis his sindrie giftis of graces. **1645** EVELYN *Diary* 25 Feb., There are many charities dealt publicly here. **1815** W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 227 In comments they deal to the public dull diet.

b. *To deal out*; † formerly also *abroad*, *away*, *forth*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 22 He schal..dele abrood his spuylis. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 55, I schal newe tungis in ȝou frame Alle maner of langagis forþ to deele. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vi. 19 He..dealte out vnto all the people..vnto euery one a cake of bred. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 447 The provident hand deals out its scanty dole. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 609 To deal out a certain number of herrings to their servants.

† **c.** *absol.* or *intr.* To make distribution *of*. *Obs.*
Also with the recipients as indirect obj. (dative) or with *to*.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7866 Of his fader tresorie..He delde uor his soule. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 237 We shuln ȝiue & dele oure enemys And alle men þat arn nedy as pore men & suche. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 154 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 175 And pore men of thy gode thou dele.

5. To deliver or give (*to* a person) as his share; to apportion. Also with *out*.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2285 Dele to me my destiné, & do hit out of honde. *c* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3475 Dri3tin deyne him to dele a dele of his blis. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* ii. (Arb.) 36 For she thy seruyce nought estemes, but deales thè griefe for gayne. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 70 To me ..it deals eternal woe. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, This Grain of Enthusiasm, dealt into every Composition. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iv, The hard measure that was dealt me. 1849 M. Arnold *Mod. Sappho*, Hast thou yet dealt him, O life, thy full measure? 1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiii. 115 The same measure was dealt out to the family of Napoleon.

† 6. To bestow, give forth, render, deliver. *Obs.* exc. as in b, c.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 952 He mihte bet speken a sele, þan mid wrabþe wordes dele [*v. r.* deale]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 344 þenne con dry3tyn hym [Noe] dele dry3ly þyse wordez. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11890 Ffaire folden, and wel enseled, And to þer maister was hit [a letter] deled. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5646 And the dom þat he dulte [? dalte] duly was kept. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* xxvii. 100 So may God delen it til an oþer.

b. *esp.* To deliver *blows*.

(The earlier notion was that of distributing them (as in sense 4) among several opponents or in various quarters, in all directions, now more definitely expressed by *deal about*; later, the sense becomes either 'to give one as his portion' (as in 5), or simply 'to deliver').

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2219 Strokes hii togider delden, ywis, On helmes & on bri3t scheldes. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iii. 32 [He] saw thaim swa gret dyntis deill. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6547 Mony dedly dint delt hom amonge. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xi. xi, Syr percyuale delt soo his strokes.. that there durste no man abyde hym. 1640 Rawlins *Rebellion* ii. i, He's no true souldier that deales heedlesse blowes. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 612 One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *a* 1732 Gay (J.), The nightly mallet deals resounding blows. 1810 Southey *Kehama* i. v, Rejoiced they see..That Nature in his pride hath dealt the blow. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 337 Fortune or fraud soon gave Scipio the chance of dealing a decisive blow.

c. Hence in various expressions, apparently arising out of prec.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 385 He was perfect in the devilish art of dealing an ill turn 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 447 By fits he deals his fiery bolts about. 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 222 When hissing through the skies the feathered deaths were dealt. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* i. ii. 671, I would..deal like Alha My angry Thunder on the frighted World. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Confess. Drunkard*, We dealt about the wit, or what passes for it after midnight, jovially.

7. *Cards.* To distribute (the cards to be used in a game) to the various players; to give a player (such or so many cards) in distributing. Also with *out*, and *absol.*

1529 Latimer *Serm. at Camb.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 2142, I purpose againe to deale vnto you another carde almost of the same sute. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 174 Were it as parellous to deale cardes at play. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Mass. Paris* i. ii, Take this as surest thing, That, right or wrong, thou deal thyself a king. 1673 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 345 He that deals hath the advantage of this game. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. 2/2 D. deals T. thirteen Cards. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 18 The Dealer's office is to deal and to see that there is no mistake in the cards dealt. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/2 At baccarat..the stakes are made before the cards are dealt.

8. † a. In *Hurling*, etc.: To deliver or throw (the ball). *Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 74 a, Then must hee cast the ball (named Dealing) to some one of his fellowes. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 277 The horsemen..will alsoe assault anye..that hath not the Knappan..or cudgell him after he hath delt the same from him. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1008 (*Cornish hurling*), The ball [is] thrown up, or *dealt*.

b. Of a horse.

1737 Bracken *Farriery* (1757) II. 34 His Carriage, and way of dealing his Legs. *Ibid.* II. 77 There are Horses that lead, or deal their Legs well.

II. To take part *in*, have to do *with*, occupy oneself, do business, act. Mainly *intr.*

† 9. *intr.* To take part *in*, share or participate *in* or *with*, be a partaker *of*. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 225 in *Lamb. Hom.* 67 þu ært to hatien wel his sunne, þet ðu ne dele noht þer inne. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwa se euer wule habbe lot wiþ þe of þi blisse, he mot deale wiþ þe of þine pine. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 109 Of o side ne of other no þing deles he. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Ye shal be partener of my pylgremage, and dele of the pardon that I shal..fecche ouer the see.

† 10. To engage *with* in conflict; to contend.

[Cf. ON. *delia vid* to be at feud or quarrel with, to contend.]

993 *Byrhtnoth* 33 Betere..ðonne we swa hearde hilde dælon. *c* 1205 Lay. 30418 Þus heo gunnen delen þene dæi longe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 113 Steuen stoutly deles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11027 Wold haue dongyn hym to dethe, hade þai delt long. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 385 How Areobindus slue a mighty Persian after dealing with him hand to hand. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 14 To deal with him at his own weapon. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 125 Brutish that contest and foule, When Reason hath to deal with force.

† b. *trans.* To contend or fight about. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 26042 Nu wit scullen delen þen dæd of mire mazen.

11. *intr.* To have to do *with* (a person); to have intercourse or dealings *with*; to associate *with*. *arch.* (and now associated with 13).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12249 (Cott.) Sum angels wit him deles To lede his wordes þat he meles. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 404 Þei delen not wiþ þes newe ordris, but supposen hem heretikes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3265 Thou delest with angry folk, ywis. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 26 Her name was wanton Besse, Who leest with her delt he thryved not the lesse! 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* ii. (1625) 36 With a resolute vow never to deale with him, I then had cast him [his son] off. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 27 ¶ 6 The Noble Principle..of Benevolence to all I have to deal with. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 98 One of the charges against him was that of dealing with a familiar spirit.

† b. Of sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1197 (Fairf.) Our lorde..had he salde wiþ his wyf dele. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 37 þey eteþ nou3t, noþer deleþ wiþ hir wifes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 49 An ye loue ani other than youre husbonde, or ani other dele withe you, sauf he only. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 94 They go not to Church the day they have dealt with a woman, till they have wash'd themselves.

12. To have business communications *with*; to carry on negotiations, negotiate, treat *with*; sometimes implying secret or sinister dealings. *arch.* (and now associated with 13).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5848 (Gött.) Wid þe eldest folk of israel, wid pharao þai went to dele. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 267 The grete clerken..com..To tret upon this lordes hele, So longe they to-gider dele [etc.]. 1597 Bacon *Ess. Negotiating* (Arb.) 86 It is generally better to deale by speech, then by letter, and by the mediation of a thirde then by a mans selfe. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* iv. ii, Now have they dealt with my pothecary to poison me. 1625 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. (1688) 127 The Bishop of Rosse dealt with the Duke, as they were Hawking, about the Marriage. 1625 Ussher in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132, I doubt not, but before this time you have dealt with Sir Peter Vanlore for obtaining Erpinus his ..Persian books. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) II. 285 Wilkinson, a prisoner for debt..was dealt with to accuse him.

13. To carry on commercial transactions; to do business, trade, traffic (*with* a person, *in* an article).

[1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxvii. 395 People, suche as I haue dault with all in their marchaundyse. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Negociar*, to deale in businesse, to follow a trade. 1611 Cotgr., *Trafiquer*, to trafficke, trade,..commerce, deale in marchandise.] *a* 1627 Middleton *Mayor Quinb.* iii. ii, I deal in dog's leather. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcels. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. iii. 65 Merchants care not to deal with him. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 140 Who in the secret, deals in Stocks secure, And cheats th' unknowing Widow and the Poor. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* vii. 82 A traveller who deals ..with several firms in this place. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 530 Such persons dealt in finished goods.

† b. *trans.* To offer for sale. *Obs. rare.*

1760 Foote *Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 252 You would not have ..the flints?..Every pebble of 'em..He shall deal them as new pavement.

14. To have to do *with* (a thing) in any way; to busy or occupy oneself, to concern oneself *with*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1517 Jobal..Was first loger, and fee delt [*v.r.* dalt] wit. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Any man þat deles with sorcery or enchauntementz. 1477 *Paston Lett.* 807 III. 211, Ther is no man wyllyng to del with your swanes. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lvii. 2 Youre handes deale with wickednesse. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* ii. (1625) 112 Speaking of Friendship, I onely deale with such, whose actions [etc.]. 1845–60 Abp. Thomson *Laws of Thought* Introd. 5 The mind deals with truth. 1869 Huxley in *Sci. Opinion* 21 Apr. 464 The first question with which I propose to deal. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 26/2 That part of the Companies Act 1862 which deals with guarantee companies.

15. with *in*: To occupy, employ, or exercise oneself in (a thing); to have to do with, to make use of. (Now often approaching a fig. use of 13.)

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* ix. (1887) 54 Among the best writers that deale in this kinde. 1597 Bacon *Ess. Suitors* (Arb.) 44 Plaine dealing, in denying to deale in Sutes at first, is grown..honourable. 1724 Watts *Logic* Ded., True Logic is not that noisy thing that deals all in dispute and wrangling. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. clviii 65 All malt liquors fatten, or at least bloat; and I hope you do not deal much in them. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 200 A poor contracted understanding deals in little schemes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/2 Lord E. F——..deals in vague outlines, as if afraid of being too specific.

16. *To deal with*: to act in regard to, administer, handle, dispose in any way of (a thing); b. to handle effectively; to grapple with; to take successful action in regard to.

1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 He said that he wold deele with you & yours, both be the law & besides the law. *a* 1586 Sidney (J.), If she hated me, I should know what passion to deal with. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. 153 He so abated their power..that a Dean and Chapter were able to deal with them. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 120 The Lungs are formed accordingly, so that they may the better deal with the Air admitted in Inspiration. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 142 A power more than sufficient to deal with Protector and Parliament together. *a* 1859 *Ibid.* V. 33 The Long Parliament did not ..propose to restrain him from dealing according to his pleasure with his parks and his castles, his fisheries and his mines. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 5 (1882) 137 It was with the general anarchy that Hubert had first to deal. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/2 Mrs. Headley..swore that she had never knowingly transferred or dealt with the mortgage. *Ibid.* XCII. 93/2 Restraining the defendants from selling or otherwise dealing with the shares.

17. *To deal with*: to act towards (any one), to treat (in some specified way).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16461 (Cott.) Iudas be-hald and se Hu vile þat þai wit him delt. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1661 He ..dalt with hir al in dayne. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. clxvii 133 In lyke maner as they had dalt with Burdeaux. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ciii[i]. 10 He hath not dealt with vs after our synnes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 360 Sore displeased, that they were so hardly delt withall. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam* xviii. 5 Deale gently for my sake with..Absalom. 1729 Butler *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1874 II. 116 We ourselves shall one time or other be dealt with as we deal with others. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 521 The Commons were dealing roughly with the agents of the Royal system.

b. with *by* (=in regard to) in same sense.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 That he wuld not deale so hardly bi me. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 305 The Venetians, have..dealt..honourably by him. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* vi. 43 If we would deal fairly by ourselves. 1877 Miss Braddon *Weavers & Weft* 324 It will not be found that I have dealt unjustly by any one.

18. *To deal on, upon*: to set to work upon. *arch.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. ii. 76 Two deep enemies, Foes to my Rest..Are they that I would haue thee deale vpon. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, *Mit.* What, will he deal upon such quantities of wine, alone? 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxxiii, Allured By their new vigour, sternly have they dealt On one another. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xv, 'There is a man thou must deal upon, Bonthron,' said the knight.

19. To act towards people generally (in some specified way); to conduct oneself, behave, act.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1114 Þay dronken & daylyeden, & dalten vntyȝtel, þese lordez & ladyez. *Ibid.* 1668 Þei þay dronken & dalten. 1535 Coverdale *Josh.* i. 7 Yͤ thou mayest deale wysely whither so euer thou goest. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, iv. ix. 46, I..doubt not so to deale, As all things shall redound vnto your good. 1602 — *Lear* iii. vi. 42 Let vs deal iustly. 1652 Needham *Selden's Mare Cl.* 152 Michaël Attaliates truly did ill..Nor indeed hath that eminent man dealt any better, who [etc.]. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 446 O Lord I have..dealt falsly before thee. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Dec., They had better give up now, if she will not deal openly.

† 20. To take action, act, proceed (usually *in* some matter or affair). *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. xiii, Wel said syr Vwayne go on your waye and lete me dele. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 188 To the which the French King answered, that without the presence of the xii. peeres he could not deale in so weightie a matter. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 144 To deale in matters of religion both by word and deed. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 44/1 No man would medle or deale to carrie the same awaie. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 101 Do not you meddle, let me deale in this.

† 21. *trans.* To treat. *Obs. rare.*

1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 1 A late and weightie cause dealt in this Parliament.

Dealable (dīˑläb'l), *a.* [f. Deal *v.* + -able.] Capable of being dealt *with*; suitable for dealing.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 91 Fled before the Fire, leaving it to its forradge, and not checquing it while dealable with. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/3 [It] did not vary much in the quotations –7 to 1 being a dealable rate.

Dealbate (dīˑælbēt), *a.* [ad. L. *dealbāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dealbāre* (see next).] Presenting a whitened surface; *esp.* in *Bot.* 'covered with a very opaque white powder' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

† Deaˑlbate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *dealbāre*, to whiten over, whitewash, f. *de-* + *albāre* to whiten, f. *albus* white; cf. Daub *v.*] *trans.* To whiten.

1623 Cockeram, *Dealbate*, to whitelime a thing 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 30 Milke is bloud dealbated or thrice concocted. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.*, This dentifrice also will dealbate the teeth.

Dealbation (dīælbēˑʃən). [ad. L. *dealbātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dealbāre* (see prec.); cf. F. *dealbation* (Littré).] The action of whitening; blanching, bleaching.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 646 The dealbation of the hair. *a* 1634 Randolph *Muses Looking-glasse* iv. i, She ..hath forgot to whiten The naturall rednesse of my nose, she knowes not What 'tis wants dealbation! 1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* ii. i. ii. x. 59 Therefor they cannot whiten [lead] with good Dealbation. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dealbation*, the art of making white the skin and teeth; also of whitening bones for the purposes of anatomy.

b. The 'blanching', or reduction to its assay value, of silver coin containing alloy.

1888 W. Rye *Records & Record-searching* 20 The dealbation is always specially mentioned, and the only mention of blanched silver is in the statement of the farm [etc.].

Deaˑl-boaˑrd. [f. Deal *sb.*[3] + Board.] Deal *sb.*[3] 1; a thin board of fir or pine.

1568–9 in Burgon *Life Gresham* II. 284 One shippe of Brydges [Bruges] in Flanders, in the which is mastes, clappeborde, deel-bordes. 1583 in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 77 A new cheste of Deal-bourd. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 146 Deal-Boards from ten to twelve inches broad, and about ten foot long. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 99 Doors having Deal-Boards nail'd over them. 1883 Rrade in *Harper's Mag.* July 208/1 He could see through a deal board.

De-alcoholize, -izer, -ist, etc.; see De- II. 1.

† Deale, dele. *Obs.* Of uncertain meaning.

It seems to be used for the purpose of calling attention, and may be an interjection, or a verb in the imperative, with the force of 'See!' 'mark!' or 'note!'

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Kumeð þerof smel of aromaz, oðer of swote healewi? Deale [*v. r.* Dele]. Ofte druie sprintles bereð winberien? *Ibid.* 362 Crist [moste] þolien pine &

passum, & so habben ingong into his riche. Lo, deale hwat he seið,—so habben ingong into his riche. *Ibid.* 286. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 167 O dele, said þe kyng, þis is a fole Briton.

Dealer (dī·lər). [f. Deal *v.* + -er 1.] One who deals (in various senses of the verb).

1. One who divides, distributes, delivers.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 129 *Diuisor*, dælere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delare, or he þat delythe, *distributor, partitor.* Delare, or grete almysse yevere, *rogatorius.* 1611 Cotgr., *Distributeur*, a distributor, dealer, diuider. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.

b. *spec.* The player who distributes the cards.

1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* iii. 58 Make him but dealer .. If you do finde good dealing, take his eares. 1673 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 345 Then the dealer .. shuffling them, after cutting, deals to every one three apiece. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 19 The Dealer then deals nine cards to each player.

2. One who has dealings *with* a person; one who deals *in* (a thing); †an agent, negotiator. *Obs.* in general sense except as *transf.* from next.

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* v. 5 Ic wæs dælere betwix Gode and eow. 1586 *St. Trials, Q. Mary* (R.), I was acquainted, I confess, with their practices, but I never did intend to be a dealer in them. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem* (1735) 396 He was accused to have been a Dealer with the Earl of Bothwell. 1611 Cotgr., *Agent*, an Agent, a dealer, negotiator. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 112 A sorcerer and enchanter, a witch, or dealer with the Devil. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), These small dealers in wit and learning.

3. One who deals in merchandise, a trader; *spec.* one who sells articles in the same condition in which he has bought them; often in combination, as *cattle-, corn-, horse-, money-dealer.*

1611 Cotgr., *Trafiqueur*, a trafficker, trader, marchant, occupier, dealer in the world. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* i. iii. (R.), Such small money (though the people's gold With which they trade) great dealers skorne to take. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) 2 A very great number of considerable dealers, whom we call tradesmen. 1793 Capt. Bentinck in *Ld. Auckland's Corr* (1862) III. 48 He is supplied with horses by some dealer in Town. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* (1876) III. xi. § 5. 315 Dealers in money (as lenders by profession are improperly called). 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 Costers and hucksters and those not too particular buyers who are euphemistically known as 'general dealers'.

†4. One who acts (in some specified manner) in his relation to others. *Obs.*

1547-64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) viii. i, Hypocrites and double dealers. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* i. H iij, An vntrue dealer, and a despiser of men. 1611 Bible *Isa* xxi. 2 The treacherous dealer. 1677 Wycherley (*title*), The Plain Dealer. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* i, What! call Peter Brock a double-dealer?

Deal-fish: see Deal *sb.*3 3.

Dealing (dī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Deal.

1. Division; distribution (of *gifts*, blows, cards, etc.); sharing.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 374 Þorw bedes-byddynge and .. þorw penyes delynge. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxxvi. 4 The delynge [1388 departyng] of lottis. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* x. 16 The delynge or part takynge of the body of the Lord. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 451 In delingis of dyntis. *a* 1533 Frith *Disput. Purgatory* § 27 All thyne Executours dealyng, and offeryng of masse pence, help thee not a myte. *a* 1602 W. Perkins *Cases of Conse.* (1619) 347 Others that .. iudge the very dealing of the cardes to bee a lotte. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. I. ii. § 3. 161 If this dealing out of ideas by exigency is assigned to God.

attrib. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1257/2 His feeding .. all commers thrise a weeke appointed for his dealing daies.

† b. *concr.* A part, division. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxv. 13 Þat delt the Rede See in delinges wele.

2. Intercourse, friendly or business communication, connexion. Now usually *pl.*

1538 Starkey *England* i. ii. 38 To loue euery man iche other, wyth al ryghtwyse and just delyng togyddur. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 92 About two moneths since, he had dealings with a neighbour of yours, touching a Farme. 1611 Bible *John* iv. 9 The Iewes haue no dealings with the Samaritanes. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 55 The dealing or business that is between body and body, being as real as that between body and ghost. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* i. viii, Hocus had dealings with John's wife. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 678 It was rumoured .. he had dealings with St. Germains.

3. Trading, trafficking; buying and selling.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Such as would not be impos'd upon, will find the best Ware and Dealing at Brumpton-Park. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities.

4. Acting (in some specified way) towards others; way of acting, conduct, behaviour.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E vij b, For of good delyng and of good guydynge cam neuer but worship and honoure. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 310 His vnkynd & abhomynable deelyng, 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxvii. 154 To ryde out to se the dealyng of thenglysshmen. 1573 G. Harvey *Lett.-bk.* (Camden) 1 A prevent redres of so wrongful delings. 1674 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 176 The unworthy dealing of Sir Robt Howard. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 37 Want of faithful dealing in the highest matters.

b. with *with*: Acting towards, treatment of.

a 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks* (1861) III. 288 What if God will use his absoluteness .. in this his dealing with his children. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* II. lvi. 175 Such a Dealing with their Soveraign as they .. would not have allowed in any of their own .. Servants. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1043/1 The fluctuations of policy which have marked England's dealings with the Soudan.

†**Dealth.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Deal *v.*, after *wealth, growth.*] Portion dealt.

1637 N. Whiting *Hist. Albino & B.* (N.), Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth, Where Fortune has bestowed her largest dealth.

†**Dea·mbulate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *deambulāre* to walk abroad: see De- I. 3.]

1623 Cockeram, *Deambulate*, to walke abroad.

Deambulation (dīæmbiulē·ʃən). [ad. L. *deambulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *deambulāre.*] The action of walking abroad or taking a walk.

a 1529 Skelton *Image Hypocr.* 148 They make deambulations With great ostentations. 1532 Elyot *Gov.* i. xvi, Suche exercises, as may be used within the house, or in the shadowe..as deambulations or moderate walkynges. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* iv. H ij b, In this kinges ydle deambulacion. 1648 W. Sclater Jun. in *W. Sclater's Malachi* (1650) Ep. Ded., At your refections, deambulations, conferences. 1843 Neale & Webb *Durandus's Symbol. Ch.* p. lxvii, They had void spaces for deambulation. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* I. II. ix, Book in hand, he would, on fine days, pace to and fro .. In these deambulations, as he called them, he had generally a companion.

†**Dea·mbula·tor.** *Obs.* [L. *deambulator*, agent-n. f. *deambulāre* (see above).] One who walks abroad.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. III. 76 The Odcombyan Deambulator, Perambulator, Ambler, Trotter, or vntyrd Traueller, Sir Tho. Coriat.

Dea·mbulatory, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *deambulātōri-us* fit for walking in, etc., whence *-ātōrium* sb., place to walk in.]

A. *adj.* Moving about from place to place; movable, shifting.

1607 Cowell *Interpr. s. v. Eschequer*, In Scotland the Eschequer was stable, but the other session was deambulatorie. *a* 1633 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. iii. § 3 (1670) 238 In it self unequal, wavering, deambulatory. *a* 1659 Br. Morton *Episc. Justified* 142 The deambulatory actors used to have their *quietus est.*

B. *sb.* A place to walk in for exercise; *esp.* a covered walk or cloister.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Fresche alures..That called were deambulatoryes, Men to walke to geder twayne & twayne, To kepe them drye when it dyde rayne. 1447 *Will Hen. VI* in T. J. Carter *King's Coll. Chapel* 13 Of the which [cloistre square] the deambulatorie xiiij fete wide. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 55 An inscription in a Roman garden informed the walker, that when he had made five turns of the deambulatory he had completed a mile.

†**Deambulatour.** *Sc. Obs.* [Suffix repr. F. *-atoir.*] = prec. sb.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iv. 62 Wythin the cheif deambulatour on raw Of forfaderis gret ymagis did stand. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 392 Thair suldiouris in greit cumpaneis .. resortit to Sanct Geillis Kirk in Edinburgh, and maid thair commune deambulatour thairin.

Deame, obs. form of Deem, Dime.

De-americanize: see De- II. 1.

†**De-a·mple,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. De- II. 2 + Ample.] To deprive of amplitude, belittle.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

Dean 1 (dīn). Forms: 4-5 **dene, deen(e, den,** 5 **deyn(e, (dyen),** 6 *Sc.* **dane,** 5-7 **deane,** 7- **dean.** [ME. *deen, dēn*, a. OF. *deien, dien*, mod.F. *doyen* = Sp. and It. *decano*, Pg. *dedo*, Cat. *degà*:—L. *decān-um* one set over ten (cf. Exod. xviii. 21 Vulg.), also Gr. δεκανός, explained from δέκα, *dec-em* ten.

Whether viewed as Gr. or L., the form of the word offers difficulties. In both languages, it had also an early astrological sense, 'the chief of ten parts, or of ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign': see Decan. Salmasius, *De annis climactericis et antiqua Astrologia* (Leyden, 1648), considers this the original sense, and holds it to be a term of oriental astrology, which was merely assimilated to δέκα, *decem*, in Gr. and L. As a military term, the Gr. derivative δεκανία occurs = L. *decuria*, in the *Tactica* of Ælian and of Arrian (both c. 120); the L. *decanus* occurs in Vegetius *De Re Militari* c. 386. The word is then used by Jerome *c* 400 in his translation of Exodus xviii. 21, 25, where the Old Latin had *decurio*; and about the same time the monastic use (sense 3 below) appears in *Cod. Theodos.* xvi. 5. 30, and Cassian's *Institt.* iv. 10. In later times of the empire it was applied to various civil functionaries. From these monastic and civil uses come all the modern senses of *dean.*]

†**1.** Representing various uses of late L. *decānus*: A head, chief, or commander of a division of ten.

1388 Wyclif *Ex.* xviii. 21 Ordeyne thou of hem tribunes, and centuriouns, and quinquagenaries, and deenys [1382 rewlers vpon ten, Vulg. *decanos*]. *c* 1440 *Secrees* 187 Ffolwe þanne vche comandour ffoure vicaires, & vche vicaire tene lederes, & vche ledere tene denys, & vche deyn ten men. *Ibid.*, With vche a ledere tene dyens, and with vche a dyen ten men. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Ordeyne of them trybunes & centuriones & denes that may in all tymes juge the peple.

†**2.** As a translation of med.L. *decānus*, applied in the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' to the *teoðing-ealdor*, borsholder, headborough, or tithingman, the headman of a *friðborh* or *tenmannetale.* (See Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* I. v. 87.) *Obs.*

[*a* 1000 *Laws of Edw. Conf.* xxviii, Sic imposuerunt justitiarios super quosque x friðborgos, quos decanos possumus dicere, Anglicè autem *tyenþe heued* vocati sunt, hoc est caput x.] 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxvi. (1739) 44 If any controversy arose between the pledges, the chief pledge by them chosen, called also the Dean or Headburrough, might determine the same. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 338 Which justices, or civil deans, were to examine and determine all lesser causes between villages and neighbours.

3. As a translation of Eccl. L. *decānus*, applied to a head or president of ten monks in a monastery.

In the OE. transl. of the Rule of St. Benedict, c. xxi, rendered *teoþingealdor* 'tithing-elder'.

[*a* 430 Augustine *De Moribus Eccl. Cath.* i. 31 Eis quos decanos vocant eo quod sint denis propositi.] *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 437 Only the Deanes, or Tenth men, goe from Cell to Cell to minister consolation. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 339-340 The like office of deans began very early in the greater monasteries, especially in those of the Benedictine order; where the whole convent was divided into decuries, in which the dean or tenth person did preside over the other nine .. And in the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence, and had sometimes the care of all the other devolved upon him alone. And therefore the institution of cathedral deans was certainly owing to this practice. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery.

4. The head of the chapter or body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church.

Arising out of the monastic use. 'As a cathedral officer, the *decanus* dates from the 8th c., when he is found, after the monastic pattern, as subordinate to the *praepositus*, or provost, who was the bishop's vicegerent as head of the chapter'. But 'the office in its full development dates only from the 10th or 11th c...the Dean of St. Paul's, A. D. 1086, being the first English dean'. *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 337 Sir Alisander was hie dene of Glascow. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 65 Þis freke bifor þe den of poules Preched of penaunces. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 327 Ye great deane of Pawlis, Mayster Richarde Wethyrshed 1577 Harrison *England* II. i. (1877) I. 14 Cathedrall churches, wherein the deanes (a calling not knowne in England before the Conquest) doo beare the cheefe rule. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 101 Deane and Chapter is a body Corporate spirituall, consisting of .. the Deane (who is chiefe) and his Prebends, and they together make this Corporation. 1689 Wood *Life* 17 June, Dr. Aldridge, canon of Ch. Ch. [was] installed deane. 1714 Swift *Imit. Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 43 Good Mr. Dean, go change your gown. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 263 There may be a chapter without any dean, as the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell..Every dean must be resident in his cathedral church four score and ten days .. in every year. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* xxviii, 'Will you pardon my intruding upon you here, Mr. Dean?' he began.

5. A presbyter invested with jurisdiction or precedence (under the bishop or archdeacon) over a division of an archdeaconry; more fully called *rural dean*; formerly (in some cases) *dean of Christianity*; see Christianity 4. (There were also *urban deans* (*decani urbani*): see Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 339.)

The rural dean had, in England till the Reformation, and in France till the Revolution, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, which are still retained in some Roman Catholic countries. In England the office and title became almost obsolete from the 16th c., but have, since 1835, been generally revived for purposes of diocesan organization. See Dansey, *Horæ Decanicæ Rurales*, 1835.

(Kennett, Du Cange, etc., have cited *decanus episcopi* in this sense from the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' xxvii; but *episcopi* is an interpolation not in the original text, the *decanus* spoken of being really in sense 2 above.)

a 1350 *Cursor M.* 29539 (Cotton Galba MS.) And of a prest assoylid be, þat power has to vnbind þe, þat es he þat it first furth sent, Als dene or officiall by iugement. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 249 Whanne þei ben falsly amendid by officialis & denes. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne..Was dene rurale to reid. 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 236 With offycyal nor den no favour ther ys, But if sir symony shewe them sylver rounde. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 80 Of the neghgens of denys of archedekons and of other officers. 1514 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* (1538) 121 It shalbe leful to al Archedecons, Deanes, &c...to weare Sarcenet in theyr lynynges of theyr gownes. 1697 Bp. Gardiner *Advice Clergy Lincoln* 6 The Assistance of Rural Deans, which Office is.. yet exercised in some Dioceses..but has unhappily been disused in this, (for how long time I know not). 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 104 Bishop Lloyd went so far..as to name Rural Deans in every Deanry of the Diocese. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I 382 The rural deans are very antient officers of the church, but almost grown out of use; though their deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese, or archdeaconry. 1826 Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 610 On visiting the church at L. St. Columb as Dean-rural.

b. In the American Episcopal Church, the president of a Convocation (q.v., 3 b).

6. In other ecclesiastical uses:

Dean of Peculiars: one invested with the charge of a peculiar, i. e. a particular church, parish, or group of parishes which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese within which it is situated, e.g. the Dean of Battle in Sussex. Such is also the *Dean of the Chapels Royal* in England (St. James's and Whitehall); in Scotland the *Deans of the Chapel Royal* are six clergymen of the Ch. of Scotl., who receive a portion of the revenues formerly belonging to the Chapel Royal of Holyrood.

Dean of the Arches: the lay judge of the Court of Arches, who has peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen London parishes called a deanery, and exempt from the authority of the bishop of London.

Dean of the Province of Canterbury: the Bishop of London, who, under a mandate from the archbishop, summons the bishops of the province to meet in Convocation.

[1496 see Decan 3.] 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 33/2 The then Bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on

his majesty, throughout that whole journey [into Scotland] which, as he was dean of the chappel, he was not obliged to do. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 203 The King shall present to his free chappels (in default of the Dean). 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 192 The Judge of this Court..is distinguished by the title of Dean or Official of the Court of Arches. *Ibid.* 205 There are also some Deans in England without any Jurisdiction; only for Honour so stiled; as the Dean of the Royal Chapel, the Dean of the Chapel of St George at Windsor. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 265 The third species of Deans are those of *peculiars*..Deans of peculiars have sometimes jurisdiction and cure of souls, as the Dean of Battle, in Sussex, and sometimes jurisdiction only, as the Dean of the Arches, London. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanack*, Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

7. In the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge: The title of one or more resident fellows appointed to supervise the conduct and studies of the junior members and to maintain discipline among them, to present them for graduation, etc.

The office came originally from that of the monastic dean, and was disciplinary; one important function of the dean in early times was to preside at the disputations of the scholars, and in the Oxford colleges of the new foundation deans were appointed in the different faculties, e.g. at New College, two in Arts, one in Canon Law, one in Civil Law, and one in Theology, who presided at the disputations of the students in these faculties; from the end of the 16th c., it became customary also in most colleges for the dean to present for degrees. At present the functions pertaining to discipline, attendance at chapel, graduation, etc., are sometimes discharged by a single dean, alone or in conjunction with a sub-warden, vice-president, or other vice-gerent, sometimes distributed among two or three deans; hence the offices of *senior* and *junior dean*, or *sub-dean*, *dean of arts*, *dean of divinity*, *dean of degrees*, existing in some colleges.

[In the Statutes of Merton Coll., 1267–74, such officers are appointed 'numero cuilibet vicenario vel etiam decenario,' but the title *decanus* is not used. 1382 *Stat. New Coll. Oxon.* xiv, Quinque socii, qui sub dicto custode tanquam ejus coadjutores Scholarium et Sociorum ipsorum curam et regimen habeant, qualiter scilicet in studio scholastico et morum honestate proficiant. Quos omnes sic præfectos Decanos volumus nuncupari. Permittentes quod illi ambo Decani facultatum Juris Canonici et Civilis eligi poterunt, etc.] 1577 Harrison *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 81 There is moreouer in euerie house a maister or prouost, who hath vnder him a president, and certeine censors or deanes, appointed to looke to the behauour and maners of the students there. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Prol. 161 At college. They lost their weeks: they vext the souls of deans. 1853 C. Bede *Verdant Green* iv, He had been Proctor and College Dean there. 1891 Rashdall in Clark *Coll. Oxford* 157 (*New Coll.*) The discipline was mainly in the hands of the Sub-Warden and the five deans—two Artists, a Canonist, a Civilian, and a Theologian—who presided over the disputations of their respective Faculties.

8. The president of a faculty or department of study in a University, as in the ancient continental and Scotch Universities, and in the colleges affiliated to the modern Universities of London, Victoria, etc.

In U. S., the dean is now a registrar or secretary.

[1271 *Chartul. Univ. Paris.* I. 488 Magistro J. de Racheroles tunc existente decano facultatis medicine. 1282 *Ibid.* I. 595 Canonicus Parisiensis et decanus theologice facultatis. 1413 *Juramentum Bachalariorum, St. Andrews*, Ego juro quod erio obediens facultati arcium et decano eiusdem. 1453 Jas. II. *Letter in Munim. Univ. Glasg.* I. 6 Facultatum decanos procuratores nacionum regentes magistros et scholares in prelibata Universitate.] 1524 Jas. V *Letter to St. Andrews* 19 Nov., Maister Mertyne Balfour vicar of Monymeil, den of faculte of art of the said universite. 1535 *Ibid.* 28 Feb., Dean of facultie of Theologie of the said university. 1578 *Contract* in *Munim. Univ. Glasg.* I. 119 Maister Thomas Smeitoun minister of Paslay and dean of facultie of the said Universitie. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 438 The University of Glasgow..had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, etc. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 17 The affairs of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean, who is elected from among Professors of the Faculty. 1893 tr. *Compayré's Abelard* 135 The deans..were the real administrators of their respective Faculties. They presided in the assemblies of their company, and were members of the council of the University.

b. *Dean of Faculty*: the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

1664 *Minutes Faculty of Advocates* 4 June (MS. in Adv. Libr.), Motione being made anent the electione of ane deane of faculty. 1826 Scott *Diary* 7 June in *Lockhart*, I went to the Dean of Faculty's to a consultation about Constable.

c. Also the usual title of the head of a school of medicine attached to a hospital.

1849 *Minutes of Committee St. Thomas's Hosp.* 23 May, The Committee having been summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration the appointment of a Dean..it was agreed..that some one member of the Medical School shall for each year act in the capacity and with the title of 'Dean of the Medical School'. 1893–4 *Prospectus St. Thomas's Med. Sch.* 16 Dean of the School, G. H. Makins, F.R.C.S.

9. *Dean of guild*: **a.** in the mediæval guilds, an officer who summoned the members to attend meetings, etc.; **b.** in Scotland, the head of the guild or merchant-company of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate charged with the supervision of all buildings within the burgh.

Except in the four cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen, where he is still elected by the guildry, this officer is now chosen by the town-councillors from among their own number.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 46 On Dene, for to warnyn alle þ^e^ gild brepren and sistren. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) § 29 Al Officiares perteining to the towne: As Alderman, Baillies, Deane of Gild, and vther officiares. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 43 The Dean of Guild is that magistrate of a royal borough, who is head of the merchant-company; he has the cognisance of mercantile causes within borough..and the inspection of buildings. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 506 Selkirk is a royal borough. It is governed by 2 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 10 counsellors. 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* I. II. i. 451 The deans of the guilds and the principal citizens, who had come out to meet him.

10. The president, chief, or senior member of any body. [= F. *doyen*.]

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2215/2 At the Boots of the Coach went the Pages, and by them the Dean or chief of the Footmen in black Velvet. 1827 Hardman *Battle of Waterloo* 15 Ah! ah! Boney, must you, or our Duke, be the chief dean? 1889 *Times* 25 Nov. 6 The Diplomatic Agents at Cairo, met at the residence of the dean, the Consul-General of Spain, Señor de Ortega.

b. *Dean of the Sacred College*: see quot. 1885.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3921/1 The Cardinal de Bouillon will return hither..to exercise his Function of Dean of the College of Cardinals. 1885 (*Catholic Dict.* s. v.), The Cardinal Dean is the chief of the sacred college; he is usually the oldest of the Cardinal Bishops..He presides in the consistory in the absence of the Pope.

11. *Comb.*

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 706/1 If Lord Shaftesbury is to be a Dean-maker. *Ibid.*, The whole system of Dean making needs reform.

Dean[2], **dene** (dīn). Forms: 1 **denu**, 1–**dene**, 2–4 **dane**, 5 **deyne**, 6 *Sc.* **dyne**, 8–9 **dean**. [OE. *denu*, acc. *dene*, valley:—OTeut. **dani-*, from the same root as OE. *denn*, Den (:—OTeut. *danj-om*), q.v.] A vale: **a.** formerly the ordinary word, literal and figurative (as in OE. *déap-denu* valley of death, ME. *dene of teres*), and still occurring in the general sense in some local names, as *the Dean*, Edinburgh, *Taunton Dean*, the wide valley of the Tone above Taunton, and perh. *Dean Forest*; **b.** now, usually, the deep, narrow, and wooded vale of a rivulet.

As a common appellative, used in Durham, Northumberland, and adjacent parts of Scotland and England; as part of a proper name, separate or in composition, occurring much more widely, e.g. *Denholm Dean* in Roxburghshire, *Jesmond Dean* or *Dene* near Newcastle, *Castle Eden Dean* or *Dene* and *Hawthorndene* in Durham, *Chellow Dene* near Bradford, *North Dean* near Halifax, *Hepworth Dene* near Huddersfield, *Deepdene* near Dorking, *East Dean*, *West Dean*, *Ovingdean*, *Kottingdean*, in deep wooded vales in the chalk downs near Brighton. The spelling *dene* is that now prevalent in Durham and Northumberland. In composition often shortened to *den*, as *Marden*, *Smarden*, *Buddenden*, etc. in Kent.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxiii. 7 In dene teara [*in convalle lacrimarum*]. *Ibid.* cviii. 10 In deanum. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z.) 56 *Vallis*, dene. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 5 Ale denu [*Lindisf.* dene, *Hatton* dane] bið ᵹefylled. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiii. 7 (Mätz.), In dene of teres. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 295 Þou says þou trawez me in þis dene. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Ich wille maki þe helles and þe danes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5421 Þan dryues he furth.. into a deyne entris, A vale full of vermyn. 1594 *Batt. Balrinness* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 355 Now must I flie, or els be slaine..With that he ran ouer ane dyne Endlongis ane lytill burne. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* iii. 418 Tauntons fruitfull Deane. 1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Durham* III. 1 There are some deep and woody vales or deans near this mansion [at Castle Eden]. 1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Jan. 2/2 The Estate offers..deans for plantations, sheltered from the sea. 1816 Surtees *Hist. Durham* I. II. 44 The wild beauties of the Dene [at Castle Eden]. 1873 Murray *Handbk. Durham* 13 The deep wooded *denes* which débouche upon the coast.

Dean[3]. As a Cornish mining term: The end of a level.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

De-anathematize, *v.*: see De- II. 1.

Deand, obs. north. form of Dying.

Deane, obs. form of Din; var. of Dain *sb.*

Deanery (dīnəri). Also 5 **denerye**, **deynrye**, 6 **denry**, 6–9 **deanry**. [f. Dean[1] + -ery: the AFr. form *denrie* was prob. from Eng.]

1. The office or position of a dean.

[1292 Britton II. xvii. § 6 Dené [*var.* denee, denrie], ou thresorie, ou chaunterie.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Denerye, *decanatus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 95 A Deynrye, *decania*. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 9 Any..Priorie, Archdeaconry, Deanry..or any other benefice or promocion spirituall. 1588 J. Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 26 To beg the Byshoppricks, Deanries, and such great places. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* I. (1843) 37/2 When he could no longer keep the deanery of the chappel royal. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Dec., Upon quitting his Deanery in the College [St. John's, Oxford]. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* vii, The deanries all..are in the donation of the crown. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. vi. 87 The Deanery of Christchurch became vacant.

2. The group of parishes, forming a division of a diocese, over which a rural dean presides; formerly, also, the jurisdiction of a dean.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* xii. 47 A Preiste..that gouerynd the Chirche of seynt Martyn..had receyuyd one hym..the deynrye of nygh chirches for maters ecclesiasticall to discusse. 1587 Harrison *Engl.* II. i. (1877) I. 15 Vnto these deanerie churches also the cleargie in old time of the same deanrie were appointed to repaire at sundrie seasons, there to receiue wholesome ordinances, and to consult. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 91 Appeale may be to the rurall Deanery. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 318 The bishops divided each diocese into deaneries or tithings, each of which was the district of ten parishes or churches. 1787–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Arches*, The judge of the court of arches, is called the dean of the arches; with which officialty is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanry. 1835 Dansey *Horæ Dec. Rur.* I. 19 The division of dioceses at that time into decennaries or deanries. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 340/1 The report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1835, recommends that each parish shall be assigned to a deanery, and each deanery to an archdeaconry. 1890 Bp. Westcott in *Durham Diocesan Gaz.* IV. 34 Some improvements will, I trust, be made in the assignment of parishes to the several Deaneries.

3. The official residence of a dean.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 31 And at the Deanry, where a Priest attends, Strait marry her. 1727 Earl of Oxford in *Swift's Lett.* 12 Oct., I was in hopes, that you would not have gone to your deanery till the Spring. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 Late at night he was brought to Westminster, and was suffered to sleep at his deanery.

4. (*omb.*, as †*deanery church* (the church of a rural dean), *deanery house*.

1587 Harrison *England* II. i (1877) I. 15 But as the number of christians increased, so first monasteries, then finallie parish churches, were builded in euery iurisdiction from whence I take our deanerie churches to haue their originale, now called mother churches, and their incumbents archpreests. 1720 Swift *Poems, Apollo to Dean*, That traitor Delany..seditiously came..To the deanery house.

Deaness (dī nes). [f. Dean[1] + -ess.]

1. A woman who is head of a female chapter. [L. *decāna*, F. *doyenne*.]

1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. xxxv, The Abbess of Quedlingberg..with the four great dignitaries of her Chapter, the prioress, the deaness, the sub-chantress, and senior canoness. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 347 Abbess v. Gilsa, Deaness vom Stein, and Canoness v. Metzsch.

2. *humorous*. The wife of a dean.

1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 113 Fancy little Miss Butterfly a rural deaness!

Dea'-nettle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6–dee-, 8–day-, 9 **dea-**, **deea-**, **deye-**, **dae-**. [Generally held to be a reduction of *dead-nettle* (in Trevisa *deed-nettyll*); but the phonology is not clear.] A name given to the species of *Lamium* (Dead-nettle) and other Labiates having nettle-like leaves; but in Scotland and the North of England more especially to the Hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, the acute calyx-segments of which, when dry and rigid, often wound the hands of reapers.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 There be other wedes not spoken of, as dee-nettylles, dodder, and suche other, that doo moche harme. 1688 Marshall *Rur. Econ. E. Yorksh.* Gloss., Dea-nettle, *galeopsis tetrahit*, wild hemp. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 162 Labourers in harvest are sometimes affected with whitlow, and they ascribe the disease invariably to the sting of the Deye-nettle. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Deăa*, *Dēca*, *Dee nettle*, the dead nettle—*Lamium album*.

De-anglicize, *v.*: see De- II. 1.

De-a'nimalize, *v.* [De- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its animal character.

1865 *Intell. Observer* XXXVIII. 96 The negative evidence..does not deanimalise it. 1887 E. P. Powell *Heredity from God* 155 The tendency is to deanimalize the organs, and to create an intellectual type.

Deanship (dīnʃip). [f. Dean[1] + -ship.]

1. The office, position, or rank of a dean; the tenure of this office.

1611 Cotgr., *Doyenné*, a Deanerie, or Deaneship. 1761 Warton *Life Bathurst* 214 (L.) Those [chapter-acts] that were made during his deanship. 1827 Cobbett *Protestant Reform.* II. § 47 The Bishopricks, the Parish-livings, the Deanships..are in fact all in their gift. 1881 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XXIV. 347 Prof. P. J. Williams to the deanship of the Normal department.

2. The personality of a dean: used humorously as a title.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 May it please you to ride to Sarum and thanke his Deanship for it. 1729 Swift *Poems, Grand Question* xxviii, I then shall not value his Deanship a straw. 1812 Parr *Let* Dec. 12 Wks. (1828) VII. 470 His Deanship perhaps has brought from his escrutoire his old Concio for the Doctorate.

De-anthropomo'rphize, *v.* [De- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its anthropomorphic character; to divest of its (attributed) human form. So **De-anthropomorph-iza'tion**, **-ized**, **-izing**, **-ism**.

1874 Fiske *Cosmic Philos.* I. 176 A continuous process of deanthropomorphization. 1879 J. Jacobs in *19th Cent.* Sept. 409 The deanthropomorphised Deity of Maimonides. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 4/2 The 'deanthropomorphising' process will continue, says Mr. Spencer. 1886 Romanes in *Contemp. Rev.* July 52 A continuous growth of 'deanthropomorphism'..passing through polytheism into monotheism, a progressive 'purification' of theism.

De-appetize, **-ing**: see De- II. 1.

†**Dear**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* In 3–4 **dere**. [app. repr. an unrecorded OE. **dēru*, **dēoru* = OHG. *tiuri*, MHG. *tiure*, OLG. *diuri* fem. preciousness, glory, high value, dearness, dearth. Cf. Dear *a.*[1]] Dearness, dearth.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 416 Gret..dere of þyng þe seuenteer me say. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 824 A strong dere Bigan to rise of korn of bred. *Ibid.* 841, I wene that we deye mone For hunger, þis dere is so strong. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.*

Wace (Rolls) 16419 In his tyme failled þe corn..Of þat defaute cam gret dere [*et en après fu la cherté*].

Dear (dīəɹ), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **díore, déore, dýre,** 2–3 **deore,** 2 **dære,** 3–6 **dere,** (3 **dure, diʒere,** 4 **dir, dioro, dyoro),** 4–5 **der,** 4–7 **deore,** (4 **duere,** 5 **deure),** 5–6 **deyr,** 5–7 **deir,** 6–7 **deare,** 6– **dear;** 5–6 *Sc. compar.* **darrer,** *superlat.* **darrest.** [OE. *déore*, earlier *díore*; in early WS. *díere*, late WS. *dýre* (but also *déore* as in non-WS.); a Com. Teut. adj., = OFris. *diore, diure* (WFris. *djoer*, EFris. *dūr*), MDu. *diere, dûre* (Du. *dier* beloved, *duur* high-priced), OS. *diuri* (MLG. *dure*, LG. *dur*), OHG. *tiuri* glorious, distinguished, worthy, costly (MHG. *tiure, tiur*, MG. *ture*, Ger. *teuer*), ON. *dýrr* worthy, precious, costly (Sw., Da. *dyr*); Goth. not recorded. These forms point to OTeut. type **deur-jo-*, **diur-jo-*.]

I. Of persons:

†1. Glorious, noble, honourable, worthy. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Riddles* xxxiv (Gr.), Is min modor mæʒþa cynnes þæs deorestan. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* cxvii. 10 On Dryhtnes naman deorum. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 445 To-ward þe derrest on þe dece he dresses þe face. **1375** *Cant. de Creatione* 701 in *Anglia* I, I am Michel, þe angel dere Ordeyned abouen man. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1601 Þe dere kynge hyme selfene Comaundyd syr Cadore with his dere knyghttes..To ryde with þe Romaynes. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4644, I, sir Dyndyn þe derrest at duells in þis Ile, Þe best of þe bragmeyns. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 281 With dukis and with digne lordis, darrest in dale. **1595** T. EDWARDES *Cephalus & P.*, *L'Envoy* (1878) 61–2 Oh deere sonnes of stately kings. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 31 Corriuals and deare men Of estimation and command. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 27 Life euery man holds deere, but the deere man Holds honor farre more precious, deere, then life.

†b. Often used *absol.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1394 Dere droʒen þer-to & vpon des metten. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* i, Wythe dukys, and with dosiperus, that with the deure dwellus.

2. Regarded with personal feelings of high estimation and affection; held in deep and tender esteem; beloved, loved.

† *To have dear, hold dear*: to love [=Ger. *lieb haben*, Du. *liefhebben*].

The earlier sense was that of 'esteemed, valued' rather than 'loved' (=Ger. *teuer*, not *lieb*), but the passage of the one notion into the other is too gradual to admit of their separation.

a **1000** *Juliana* 725 (Gr.) Fæder frofre gæst..and se deora sunu. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 2 Sumes hundred-mannes þeowa..se wæs him dyre. *c* **1205** LAY. 4377 Þe king haueð ane dohter þe him is swuðe dure [*c* **1275** þat he loueth swiþe]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3626 (Cott.) Mi leue sone..þou ert mi derest barn. *Ibid.* 20133 (Cott.) Saint iohn hir keped & had ful dere. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 590 Ther nas no man that Theseus hath so derre. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 931, I have a dowghttyr that ys me dere. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 His dere darlynges and well beloved frendes. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 174 He that wes his darrest sone in law. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 Dear to God, and famous to all Ages. **1650** W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 138 All those Thou hast made near and dear unto me. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, Ellena, you have long witnessed how dear you are to me. **1891** E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 225 He was a very dear friend of mine.

b. Used in addressing a person, in affection or regard.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1569 Fader dere, bidde ic ðe, Ðat sum blisciing gif ðu me. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3375 Mi dere frende Gij. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 10483 (Trin.) Dere god here preyere myne. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 470 'Dere syre', sayd the duke Naymes, 'ye sende vs for noughte.' **1641** *More's Edw. V*, 12 My Lords, my deare kinsmen and allies. **1737** POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. vi. 3 Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no flow'rs of speech. **1820** SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 102 Why what's the matter, my dear fellow, now? **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 277 Do not all men, my dear sir, desire good?

c. In the introductory address or subscription of a letter.

Dear Father, Brother, Friend, Dear John, and the like, are still affectionate and intimate, and made more so by prefixing *My*; but *Dear Sir* (or *Dear Mr. A.*) has become since the 17th c. the ordinary polite form of addressing an equal.

1450 Q. MARGT. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 Right dere and welbeloved. **1503–4** Q. MARGT. (of Scotl.) *to Hen. VII* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. I. 41 My most dere lorde and fader. **1516** — *to Hen. VIII*, ibid. I. 129 Derest broder, As hartly as I can I recomend me onto you. *a* **1610** MERIEL LITTLETON *to Mrs. Barnaby*, ibid. II. III. 218 Deare Aunt, I ame as willinge [etc.]. **1623** DK. BUCKINGHAM *to Jas. I*, ibid. III. 146 Dere Dad, Gossope, and Steward. **1628** ABP. USHER *Let. to Sir R. Cotton* in *Lett. Emin. Lit. Men* (Camden) 138 Deare Sir, I know not who should beginne first [etc.]. **1656** JER. TAYLOR *Let.* in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 72 Believe that I am, in great heartiness and dearness of affection, Dear Sir, your obliged and most affectionate friend and servant J. Taylor. **1665** PEPYS *to Lady Carteret* 4 Sept., Dear Madam, Your Ladyship will not (I hope) imagine [etc.]. **1690** HARRISON *to Strype* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 209 Dear Sir, after some few days stay at Liverpool for a wind [etc.]. **1757** R. SYMMER *to A. Mitchell* ibid. IV. 392 Dear Mitchell, I write a few lines [etc.].

d. The adj. is often used *absol.* = 'dear one', especially in 'dear' or 'my dear' addressed to a person; also in the superlative degree, 'dearest', 'my dearest'. Its use otherwise than in address, as in 'his dear', leads to its treatment as a sb., for which see B.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 98 Hwo haueð ihurt te, mi deore? **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 241 Lere hit me, my deore. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. 286 O dainty Ducke: O Deere! **1611** — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 88 Hermione (my dearest). *Ibid.* IV. iii. 15 Shall I go mourne for that (my deere)? *a* **1631** DONNE *Poems* (1650) 14 And, Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe. **1712** TICKELL *Spect.* No. 410 ¶ 6, I therefore came abroad to meet my Dear, And lo, in happy Hour I find thee here. **1813** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* II. xxiii. 57 'Really, my dear', answered she, 'I can't say.' **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. vii. 143 Do not exhaust yourself at once, dearest. **1879** MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxxviii, 'I am not in the clouds, dear; I am only anxious.'

e. *Dearest friend* may have suggested *dearest enemy* or *foe*; but see also DEAR *a.*[2] 3.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 123 Which art my neer'st and dearest Enemie. **1602** — *Ham.* I. ii. 180 Would I had met my dearest foe in heauen Ere I had [etc.]. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XI. xv, O that I..could set my dearest enemy free From pain and fear!

†3. The attribute is sometimes transferred to the subject of the feeling: Affectionate, loving, fond.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 111 With no lesse Nobility of Loue, Then that which deerest Father beares his Sonne. **1610** — *Temp.* I. ii 179 Bountifull Fortune (Now my deere Lady). **1653** WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded., Sir Henry Wotton, a dear lover of this Art.

II. Of things.

†4. Of high estimation, of great worth or value; precious, valuable. *Obs.*

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii, God word and god hlisa ælces monnes biþ betera & deorra þonne ænig wela. *c* **893** *Oros.* V. ii. (Sw.) 216/5 Corrinthisce fatu..sint fægran & dierran þonne ænegu oþru. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6732 Rihht all swa summ hord off gold Mang menn iss horde deresst. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1792 Now is a dogge also dere þat in a dych lygges. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1683 Dubbed ouer with dyamondes, þat were dere holdyn. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii, There may no rychesse be to dere for them. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 101 And crownit him with dyademe full deir. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 62 Your worth is very deere in my regard. *c* **1600** — *Sonn.* xxx, And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste.

†b. Precious in import or significance; important. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. ii. 19 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import, and the neglecting it May do much danger. **1596** — *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 34 So dangerous and deare a trust. **1605** — *Lear* III. i. 19 Sir, I do know you, And dare..commend a deere thing to you.

†c. In weakened sense of 'precious'. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 539 You have erred many a dere daye..*maynt jour.* **15..** *Tournam. Tottenham* 10 It befel in Totenham on a dere day, Ther was mad a shurtyng be the hy-way. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 70 O deare discretion, how his words are suted.

5. The preceding passed gradually into a sense in which personal affection or attachment became the predominant notion as in 2 above: Precious in one's regard, of which one is fond, to which one is greatly attached.

c **1175** *Pater Noster* 34 in *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Þis is þe furste bode here, þet we aʒen to habben deore. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3483 His word ʒu wurðe diʒere al-so lif, Diʒere or eiðer child or wif. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3703 Our haly faders statutes dere. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cxv. 3 Right deare in the sight of yᵉ Lorde is the death of his payntes. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 57 This Land of such deere soules, this deere-deere Land, Deere for her reputation through the world. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 179 Those that are dearest to a man are his own life and limbs. **1742** FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. iv, Bellarmine, in the dear coach and six, came to wait on her. **1746** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 Liberty, that dearest of names; and property, that best of charters. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 306 Those ties, once so close and dear, which had bound the Church of England to the House of Stuart. **1866** PR. ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 158 How dear of you to have written to me on the 14th. **1891** *Anti-Jacobin* 17 Oct. 903/2 Clad in the black surtout dear to bourgeois taste.

†b. Affectionate, fond, loving. *Obs.* or *rare.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 14 Thou art not ignorant what deere good will I beare vnto the banish'd Valentine. *c* **1600** — *Sonn.* cxxxi, For well thou know'st to my dear doting heart Thou art the fairest and most precious jewel. **1683** *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 70 With dear Love in ye lasting truth I salute thee. *a* **1866** KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 35 My dear love to — and —.

c. Often as an attribute of *life, heart, heart's blood*, etc., as things dear to one. *To ride* (etc.) *for dear life*: to ride for one's life, as a thing dear to one; to ride as though life were at stake. Cf. next.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. iv. 40 Or else this Blow should broach thy dearest Bloud. **1602** — *Ham.* III. ii. 68 Since my deere Soule was Mistris of my choyse. **1604** — *Oth.* III. iii. 261 Though that her Iesses were my deere heart-strings. **1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 413 My dear Peace of Mind is lost for ever. **1793** BURNS '*Scots wha hae*' v, We will drain our dearest veins But..they shall be free. **1887** FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxi. 279 Never so happy as when galloping for dear life after a pack of hounds. **1892** *Boy's Own Paper* Nov. 58/2 The men were working for 'dear life' to get her [the cutter] ready for sail.

6. Of a high price, high-priced, absolutely or relatively; costly, expensive: the opposite of *cheap*.

1044 *O. E. Chron.*, On ðisum ʒere wæs swyðe mycel hunger ofer eall Englaland and corn swa dyre..swa þæt se sester hwætes eode to LX pen. **1154** *Ibid.* an. 1137 § 3 Þa was corn dære. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* 3724 (W.) Than so bifell that corn was dere. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 283 This is the derrest beiff that I Saw euir ʒeit; for sekirly It cost ane thousand pund and mar. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. xix, Nothynge I wanted, were it chepe or dere. **1595** SHAKS. *John* I. i. 153 Sell your face for fiue pence and 'tis deere. **1668** ROLLE *Abridgment* 40 He swore, that the Wood was worth 40s. where it was dear of 13s. 4d. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxviii. 109 Our manufactures..may be dear, though low-priced, if they are mean in their value. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 89 Pictures ought not to be too dear, that is to say, not as dear as they are.

b. Said of *prices, rates*: = High. Now less usual.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2247 Fruit and spices of dere pris. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 128 He bought the said peper at derrar price. **1582–8** *Hist. James VI* (1804) 169 And pat the timber to the mercat to be sauld at the darrest price be the weyght. **1654** tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 37 Considering at how dear a rate he had bought the mastering of that City. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 46 ¶ 3 Privileges, which I have purchased at so dear a rate. **1891** *Law Times* XCI. 33/1 Economy is a good thing, but you may pay for it..at far too dear a price.

c. Said of a time or place in which prices for provisions, etc. are high; *dear year*, a year of dearth; also of a dealer who charges high prices.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* 278/25 A deore ʒer þare cam. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 44 Therfore is there dere Tyme in that Contree. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxii. 19 To fede them in the deare tyme. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 52 The dearest Chandlers in Europe. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 216 The hard fare of the dear inn. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 501 It is the dearest town in England for fuel. **1765** MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 122, I have myself paid Mademoiselle Peignerelle..In my life I never saw so dear a woman. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cxiv. 640 To..send it..by the cheapest routes to the dearest markets.

d. *fig.* Costly in other than a pecuniary sense; difficult to procure; scarce.

a **1330** *Otuel* 1680 Þo alle foure weren ifere, There nere none strokes dere. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj b, Thou art so dere in vertues, and makeste vyces good chepe. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Sam.* iii. 1 The worde of yᵉ Lorde was deare at the same tyme. **1553** KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 159 And therefore is deir of the rehersing, because it wes evir misknawin to the Kirk of God. **1576** TURBERV. *Venerie* 248 The experience which hath bene dearer unto me particularly than it is meete to be published generally.

†7. Senses vaguely connected with the prec. *Obs.*

It is possible that **a** was influenced by DEAR *a.*[2]

a. 'Heartfelt; hearty; hence earnest' (Schmidt).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 1 Now Madam summon vp your dearest spirits. **1596** — *1 Hen. IV*, V. v. 36 You Sonne John..Towards Yorke shall bend you, with your deerest speed. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 9 Consort with me in loud and deere petition: Pursue we him on knees.

b. ? Rare, unusual, or ? loving, kind.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 28 This is deare [Qo. 1 meare] mercy, and thou seest it not.

†8. *To think dear*: to seem right or proper; to seem good. *Const.* with dative as in *methinks*.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1133 Whan þis makelese man..Hadde..lettrus..Endited to dindimus as him dere þoute. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2391 To deme as þe dere thinke. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1638 To do with Darius..how so me dere thinke.

B. as *sb.* = Dear one, darling.

This comes from A. 2 d, through intermediate uses like 'I met my dear', 'he found his dear', in which the adj., although capable of being compared ('his dearest'), can also be treated as a sb. with plural *dears*.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9225 On suche couenaund to kepe, yf þat dere wold. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 281 Waloway! my lefe deres, there I stand in this sted. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 16 From that day forth Duessa was his deare. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 227 Golden Quoifes, and Stomachers For my Lads, to giue their deers. **1709** PRIOR *Epil. to Phaedra*, The Spouse alone, impatient for her Dear. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 19 You are she, my dearest dear, Therefore it shall be done. **1824** BYRON *Juan* XV. lxxvi, Things Are somehow echoed to the pretty dears. **1856** WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xi, Come on, there's a dear! **1880** MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xlv, You are such a devoted old dear.

C. Used interjectionally. *Dear!, Oh dear!, Dear, dear!, Dear me!*: exclamations expressing surprise, astonishment, anxiety, distress, regret, sympathy, or other emotion. *Dear bless, help, love, save us* (*you*): ejaculations of astonishment, usually implying an appeal for higher help (*obs.* or *dial.*). *Dear knows!* goodness knows, Heaven knows (*I* do not).

These uses with a verb suggest that *dear* represents or implies a fuller *dear Lord!* Thus *dear knows!* is exactly equivalent to *the Lord* or *God knows!*; cf. also the elliptical *Save us! Help us! Keep us!* and the like; but the historical evidence is not conclusive. (A derivation from It. *dio*, God, as conjectured by some, resting upon mod. Eng. pronunciation of *dea(r*, finds no support in the history of the word.)

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* V. xxii, O dear, you make me blush. **1719** A. RAMSAY *Ep. J. Arbuckle* 27 Then did ideas dance (dear safe us!) As they'd been daft. **1769** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 36 O dear! O dear! how melancholy has been to us this last week. *Ibid.*, O dear! I shall die. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV, Dear me! dear me! I'm sure there is nothing in my behaviour to put me on a level with one of that stamp. *c* **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* ix. 65 'O, dear!' says Mrs. Hicks, 'do you think I am like your fine folks?' **1818** — *Fairchild Fam.* xii. (1829) 98 'Dear! how tiresome it must be to be so religious!' **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* lv, Dear me!..he's very small. **1844** — *Mart. Chuz.* xlv, Hers was not a flinty heart. Oh dear no! **1839** CATH. SINCLAIR *Holiday House* iii. 40 'Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do?' cried Harry. **1849** LYTTON *Caxtons* 17 'Dear, dear', cried my mother..'my poor flower pot that I prized so much.' **1876** *White Cross* xxxvii. 236 'Dear knows', said Catharine, 'when we shall

see them back.' **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Dear bless you! .. Dear help you! .. Dear knows*, a common rejoinder, meaning 'who knows' or 'nobody knows', probably meant originally, 'God only knows'. *Dear love you!* God love you, an exclamation. *Mod. Sc.* He has had dear knows how many places, and lost them a', ane after another.

† **Dear, dere,** *a.*[2] *poetic. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **dior, déor,** 3–5 **dere,** 6–7 **deere, deare,** 7– **dear.** [OE. *déor*; not known in the cognate langs., and of uncertain etymology.

By some held to be intimately related to OE. *déor* animal (see DEER). By others thought to contain the same radical form as DEAR *a.*[1], and to differ only in the stem-suffix (**deur-o-*). In OE., from the levelling of *o-* stems and *jo-* stems, *déor* was formally distinguishable from *déore* only in the nom. sing. (of all genders), the acc. sing. neuter, and nom. acc pl. neuter, which had *déor*, as against *déore, déoru* (*-o*). Hence, when the final *-e* was lost or mute in ME., the two words became entirely identical in form. But in OE., their senses appear to have been quite distinct; and, in later times, the sense of *dere, dear*, from *déor* was highly incongruous with those developed from *déore* (though intermediate or connecting links of meaning also arose). This difference of sense is a serious objection to the view that the two words are merely different formations from the same base, as in the pairs *strong strenge, weorð wierðe*, etc., where the two forms agree in sense. The ultimate etymology has been discussed by Karsten, *Mod. Lang. Notes*, 1892, 345.]

Common in OE. poetry, but found in no prose writing. In ME. poetry, not known in southern writers, but in the East-Midland *Genesis & Exodus*, the West Midland *Allit. Poems*, *Gawain & Green Knight*, *Piers Plowman*, and the metrical *Destruction of Troy* (all these except the first being alliterative); it then appears in Spenser (by whom it was perhaps revived), occurs frequently in Shakspere, in 17th c. poets, and archaically in Shelley. By these later writers it was probably conceived of only as a peculiar poetical sense of DEAR *a.*[1], and there are uses in Shakspere evidently associated with both sense-groups.

†**1.** Brave, bold, strenuous, hardy. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Andreas* 1310 (Gr.) Se halga was to hofe læded, deor and domzeorn. — *Cædmon's Satan* 543 Þæt wæs se deora, Didimus wæs haten. — *Sal. & Sat.* 387 For hwam nele mon .zeorne zewyrcan deores dryhtscipes — *Seaman's Lament* 41 Nis mon in his dædum to ðæs deor. *Ibid.* 76 Deorum dædum. [*c* **1450** *Golagros & Gaw.* I. 9 Dukis and digne lordis, douchty and deir.]

2. Hard, severe, heavy, grievous; fell, dire. *arch.*

Beowulf (Th.) 4186 Dior dædfruma. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Daniel* (Gr.) 372 Deor scur. *a* **1000** *Sal. & Sat.* 122 Swenga ne wyrnaþ deorra dynta. *Ibid.* 361 Ne mæz man foryldan þone deoran siþ. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3742 He ben smiten in sorwes dere. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 214 Dryȝtyn with his dere dom hym drof to þe abyme. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 564 Of destines derf & dere, What may mon do bot fonde. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 171 May no derth ben hem [riche men] dere, drouth, ne wete. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 920 With-droghe the deire of his dere attur. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 38 On him that did Pyrochles deare dismay. *Ibid.* II. xi. 34 To seize upon his foe .. Which now him turnd to disadvantage deare. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 151 The datelesse limit of thy deere exile. *c* **1600** — *Sonn.* xxxvii, I, made lame by Fortunes dearest spight. **1607** — *Timon* v. i. 231 What other meanes is left vnto vs In our deere perill. **1607** DELONEY *Strange Hist.* (1841) 14 But this their meriment did turne to deare annoy. *a* **1626** MIDDLETON *Mayor of Q.* IV. ii, Here's no dear villainy. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 6 Bitter constraint and sad occasion dear Compels me to disturb your season due. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 32 Now I forget them at my dearest need.

†**3.** Hard, difficult. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 948 For nis him no derure for to adweschen feole þen fewe. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 21 Eauer se deore þing se is derure to biwitene. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1469 Now eese us a thyng, now fele we it dere.

Dear (dīˑɹ), *adv.* For forms see DEAR *a.*[1] [OE. *díore, déore* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure, tiuwer*, G. *teuer*: in OE., through the reduction of the termination to *e*, not distinct in form from DEAR *a.*[1] in Anglian.]

1. At a high price; at great cost; usually with such verbs as *buy, cost, pay, sell*, etc. (See also ABY *v.*, BUY *v.* 3, COST *v.* 2 b, etc.)

a **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 37 Diore zecepte drihten Creca Troia burh. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 130 *Care uendidit*, deore he hit bohte vel sealde. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere loueð his þing dere and seið þat it is wel wurð oðer betere. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 392 Ure luue .. þet kostnede him so deorre. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 2155 Ellas youre love I bie it all to dere. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 It es salde wonder dere. *c* **1440** *Bone Flor.* 1479 Be god, he seyde, that boght me dere. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 82 b, To have solde the tenementes more deerer to some other. **1600** J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 127 Each pretious..thing, though it costeth deere, yet if it be beautifull it..be good cheape. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 7 The people there [Holland] pay great Taxes, and eat dear. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 350 Horses.. are sold extremely dear. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* xix, That knowledge, which was to cost us both so dear. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* vii. 124 It must do without some articles..or pay dear for them.

2. = DEARLY *adv.* 2. (In quots 1601, 1606, perh. associated with DEAR *a.*[2])

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 152 Þerl him loued swiþe dere, Ouer al oþer þat þer were. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 583 If destyny me demys, hit is dere welcum. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 5143 All was done as scho demed & he hire dere thankis. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 30 He was byloued & dere reputed of euery body. **1548-9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 127 Through thy most dere beloued sonne. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 66 Is Rosaline that thou didst loue so deare So soone forsaken? **1601** — *Jul. C.* III. i. 196 Shall it not greeue thee deerer then thy death. **1606** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. 248 Let that All-Powerfull dear-drad Prince descend.

1807 BYRON *Ho. Idleness, To E. N. Long* 99 The dear-loved peaceful seat.

Dear (dīˑɹ), *v.* [f. DEAR *a.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To make dear or expensive; to raise the price of. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 7 (Jam.) That na vittalis.. be deryt apon our lorde the kyngis men in ony place. **14..** *Chalmerlan Ayr* in *Sc. Stat.* I. 700/2 Þai deir þe kingis mercate and þe cuntre of eggis bying. **1462** *Edinb. Rec.* (1870) 7 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), That na neichtbour tak in hand to by the saidis victualis or tymmer to regrait and deir agane upoun the nychtbouris.

†**2.** To endear. *Obs. rare.*

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks. (1876) 64 (D.) He is his Sire, in nature dear'd.

3. To address (a person) as 'dear'; so to *dear sir, dear cousin. nonce-use.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* v, I have no leisure to be *Dear Sirring* myself. *Ibid.* xli, He *dears* me too, you see. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxiv, Don't dear *me*, Sir Hurricane, I am not one of *your dears*. **1875** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, Their two graces Do so dear-cousin and royal-cousin him.

Dear, obs. form of DEER, DERE.

Dearborn (dīˑɹbɒɹn). *U.S.* [From the name of the inventor.] A vehicle, a kind of light four-wheeled wagon used in country districts in parts of the United States.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 81 He had purchased at St. Louis a very comfortable dearborn waggon. **1844** *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 641, I resolved to leave my gig at New Orleans, procuring in its stead a sort of dearborn or railed cart. **1881** *Harper's Mag.* 181 The country people bring their produce to town in carts, dearborns, and market-wagons.

Dea·r-bou·ght, *a.* [DEAR *adv.*] Bought at a high price, obtained at great cost.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 662 For that is dere boghte honour. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 31 Dere bought and far fet Are deinties for Ladies. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 252 Englands deere bought Queen. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 232 Dear-bought experience. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xxii, Our dear-bought victory.

† **Dearch, derch,** Sc. var. *duergh*, obs. f. DWARF.

c **1500** KENNEDIE in *Flyting w. Dunbar* 33 Dreid, dirtfast dearch. *Ibid.* 395 Duerch [*v.r.* derch] I sall ding the.

Deare, obs. f. DARE *v.*[2], DEAR, DEER, DERE.

Dearfe, var. of DERF *Obs.*

†**Deargenta·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *deargentāre* to plate with silver, f. *de-* (DE- I. 3) + *argentum* silver.] 'A laying over with silver' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

†**Dea·ring.** *Obs.* ?*nonce-wd.* [f. DEAR *sb.*[2] + -ING (? for the sake of the rime).] Darling.

1601 J. WEEVER *Mirr. Martyrs* B vii b, The seauenth not appearing..Venus white doue, and Mars his onely dearing.

† **Dear joy.** *Obs.* A familiar appellation for an Irishman.

1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Witticism, a distinction without a difference. **1698** FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* v. iii, Oh my dear Roebuck !—And faith is it you, dear joy. **1699** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dear Joies*, Irishmen. **1710** *Brit Apollo* II. *Quarterly No.* 3. 7/2 A Dear Joy, by Shaint Patrick's Shoe-Buckle..With Usquebaugh warm'd.

Dearling, obs. form of DARLING.

Dearly (dīˑɹli), *adv.* Forms: see DEAR *a.*[1] [OE. *déorlíce*, = OS. *diurlíco*, OHG. *tiurlîhho*, f. OE. *déorlíc* glorious, precious, OS. *diurlîc*, OHG. *tiurlîh*, f. DEAR *a.*[1]: see -LY[2].]

†**1.** In a precious, worthy, or excellent manner; worthily, choicely, finely, richly. *Obs.*

a **1000** CYNEWULF *Elene* 1159 (Z.) To hwam hio þa næglas [i. e. of the cross] selost and deorlicost zedon meahte. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 994 As derely deuysez þis ilk toun, In apocalyppez þe apostel Iohan. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 2, I..diȝte me derely & dede me to cherche. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3463 And double fest þat day derely was holdyn, With all þe reuell & riolte þat Renkes couthe deuise. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H j b, The lady..made him [Moses] to be nouryshed in her wardrobe more derely. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 96 Man, how dearely euer parted..Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath..but by reflection.

2. As one who is held dear; with feelings of tender affection; affectionately, fondly. (Now used only with the vb. *love* or its equivalents.)

c **1205** LAY. 18896 Þe æremite gon to weopen, deorliche he hine custe. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4374 Ne to hire do no duresse, as þou me derli louest. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 14 Loth she is to forgoo her chylde the whiche she derely louyth. **1570** T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 132 The dearlier that any man is beloved of God. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. iv, So deerely pittifull that ere the poore Could aske his charity with dry eyes he gaue 'em Reliefe wi' teares. **1650** W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 42 All whom Thou hast made more nearly and dearly mine. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 6 Poor Dr James . loved profligate conversation dearly. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 Born in a harsh and wet climate..he dearly loves his house.

b. with *ppl. adj.*; often hyphened as in 4.

1526-34 TINDALE *Rom.* xii. 19 Derly beloued, avenge not youre selves. **1625** MILTON *Death Fair Infant* iv, His dearly-lovèd mate. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* II. xii. 200 Dearly-attached companion. **1878** Q. VICTORIA *Let* in *Lond. Gaz.* 27 Dec., To call away from this world her dearly-beloved daughter, the Princess Alice.

†**3.** With reference to other feelings than love or affection: **a.** From the heart, heartily, earnestly. *Obs.*

a **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix, Drynke to hym deorly of fol god bous. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1031 He ..derely hym þonkkez. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 2352 A doctour, ane Domystyne þai derely beseke To consaile þaim. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 24 Prayed hir moche derly that she shold not open it. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 18 Most deerely welcome to the Greekes, sweete Lady.

† **b.** Carefully. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 112 The Sarrazines kepen that place fulle derely.

† **c.** Deeply, keenly. *Obs.* Cf. DEAR *a.*[2]

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err* II. ii. 132 How deerely would it touch thee to the quicke Shouldst thou but heare I were licencious. **1600** — *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 35 My father hated his father dearly. **1602** — *Ham.* IV. iii. 43 We deerely greeue For that which thou hast done.

4. At a high price; at great cost; = DEAR *adv.* 1. Now usually *fig.* When modifying an adj. used attributively it is usually hyphened, as 'a *dearly-bought* advantage'.

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 454 For suche dyde folowe..that payd derely for it. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xciv. 305 He shal derely abye it. **1550** CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1324 Suche maner stones as are most dearlye solde. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 264 Such hurtes and dammages.. should be deerely revenged. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1660 Oh dearly-bought revenge, yet glorious ! **1797** G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lodgings for Single Gent* i, Some [lodgings] are good and let dearly. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 611 The Mendip miners stood bravely to their arms, and sold their lives dearly. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 237 All the dearly-earned documents of the expedition.

† **Dea·rly,** *a. Obs.* [OE. had *déorlíc* illustrious, splendid, brave: but the later examples are app. nonce-formations from DEAR *a.*[1] + -LY[1].] Dear.

Beowulf (Th.) 1174 Swa deorlice dæd. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3700 (Cott.) Bot hend and hals es als i tru Mi dereli suns child esau [*F.* my derly sone hit ys esaw, *G. & Tr.* dere son]. **18..** *Ballad, 'Jamie Douglas'* vi. in Child *Ballads* VII. cciv. 98/1 She was a dearly nurse to me.

† **Dea·rm,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *dearmāre* to disarm: see DE- I. 5.] 'To disarm' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Dearn(e, -ful, -ly: see DERN, -FUL, -LY.

Dearn, obs. form of DARN *v.*

Dearness (dīˑɹnės). [f. DEAR *a.*[1] + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being dear: **a.** of being held in esteem and affection; hence **b.** Intimacy, mutual affection; **c.** Affection, fondness.

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3144 Dame, said the erl ful sone, For grete derenes es yt done. *a* **1440** *Sir Eglam.*, *MS. Lincoln* A. i 17 f. 138 (Halliw.) With the erle es he lent In derenes nyghte and daye. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 101, I thinke, he holds you well, and in dearenesse of heart. **1624** BEDELL *Lett.* i. 40 Neither soothing vntruth for the dearnesse of your person, nor breaking charitie. **1656** JER. TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 72, I am, in great heartiness and dearness of affection .. your . most affectionate friend. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 185 The dearness that was between them, was now turned..to a most violent enmity. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 91 The child too clothes the father with a dearness not his due. **1871** T. ERSKINE *Spirit. Order* (1876) 20 The nearness and dearness of my relation to Him.

† **b.** *concr.* An expression or token of affection.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* vi. (1851) 131 All the duties and dearnesses which ye owe to God. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. 26 The peace between the two kings, whatever mutual dearnesses there had appeared, was but short.

2. The quality of being dear in price; expensiveness, costliness.

1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Derenesse, *chierté*. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 269 (R.) The want of wood and deerenesse thereof in England. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* ii. § 26. 171 Scarcity and dearenesse of corne. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 63 The dearness of Paper, and the want of good Types. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 258 The impracticability of success, arising from scarcity of hands, dearness of labour. **1891** *Leeds Mercury* 28 May 4/5 The withdrawal of the Treasury bills .. was due solely to the temporary dearness of money.

† **De-arre·st,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [DE- II. 1.] To release from arrest; = DISARREST.

1791 J. BREE *Cursory Sketch* 231 A ship dearrested or released by order of Council.

De-arsenicize: see DE- II. 1.

Dearth (dɜ̄ɹþ), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **derþe,** (4 **dierþe**), 4-5 **derthe,** 4–6 (7 *Sc.*) **derth,** 6 **darth, deerth,** 6– **dearth.** [ME. *derþe*, not recorded in OE. (where the expected form would be *díerðu, díerð, dýrð*: cf. 14th c *dierþe* in Ayenb.); but corresp. formally to ON. *dýrð* with sense 'glory', OS. *diuritha*, OHG. *tiurida*, MHG. *tiürde*, MG. *türde* glory, honour, value, costliness; abstr. sb. f. WGer. *diuri*, OE. *díere, déore*, DEAR *a.*[1]: see -TH.

The form *derke* in *Gen. & Exod.* (*bis*) and *Promp. Parv.* seems to be a scribal error for *derþe, derðe*; but its repeated occurrence is remarkable.]

†**1.** Glory, splendour. *Obs. rare.* [= ON. *dýrð*.]

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 99 Þe derþe þerof for to deuyse Nis no wyȝ worþe that tonge berez.

† **2.** Dearness, costliness, high price. *Obs.*

(This sense, though etymologically the source of those that follow, is not exemplified very early, and not frequent. In some of the following instances it is doubtful.)

[**1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 82 Ther felle grete derth and scarsyte of corne and other vytailles in that land. **1596** BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 5 Dearth is that, when all those things which belong to the life of man .. are rated at

a high price.] **1632** in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 67 Complening of..the dearthe of the pryce thairof. **1644** R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 175, I cannot help the extraordinarie dearth: they say the great soume the author putts on his copie, is the cause of it. **1793** BENTHAM *Emanc. Colonies* Wks. 1843 IV. 413 When an article is dear, it is .. made so by freedom or by force. Dearth which is natural is a misfortune: dearth which is created is a grievance.

fig. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 123 His infusion of such dearth and rareness.

3. A condition in which food is scarce and dear; often, in earlier use, a time of scarcity with its accompanying privations, a famine; now mostly restricted to the condition, as *in time of dearth*.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2237 Wex derke [?derþe], ðis coren is gon. *Ibid.* 2345. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4700 (Cott.) Sua bigan þe derth to grete. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi 20 If any derth com in þe cuntree [*quant il fait cher temps*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 119 Derthe (P or derke), *caristia*. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* xv 14 There rose a greate derth thorow out all that same londe. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, In the tyme of dearth and famine. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 27 Dainty they say maketh derth. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii 22 They know .. If dearth Or Foizon follow. **1625** BACON *Ess. Seditions* (Arb.) 403 The Causes and Motiues of Seditions are .. Dearths: Disbanded Souldiers .. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 80 The same causes which make Dearth in one place do often cause plenty in another. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. li. 217 The fertility of Egypt supplied the dearth of Arabia. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 361 Augustus, in a dearth, gave freedom to twenty thousand slaves. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* (1857) II. iv. ii. 270 In modern times, therefore, there is only dearth, where there formerly would have been famine.

b. *of* (†*for*) *corn, victuals*, etc.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Per falles oft sithes grete derth of corne [*chier temps*]. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. i. 174 The darth of al such thyngys as for fode ys necessary. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 33 This yere [1527] was a gret derth in London for brede. *Ibid.* 45 This yere was a gret derth for wode and colles. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 139 At the dearth of coals the poor repine. **1721** SWIFT *Let. fr. Lady conc. Bank* Wks. (1841) II. 67 The South-Sea had occasioned such a dearth of money in the kingdom.

4. *fig.* and *transf.* Scarcity *of* anything, material or immaterial; scanty supply; practical deficiency, want or lack *of* a quality, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Þe meste dierþe þet is aboute ham is of zoþnesse an of treowþe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 340 Precious clothyng is cowpable for the derthe of it. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 42 b, Ther is no grete derthe ne scarcete of women. **1596** DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 45 A time when never lesse the Dearth Of happie Wits. **1667** DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 55 That dearth of plot and narrowness of Imagination, which may be observed in all their Plays. **1671** C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 60 The absence of ye Court occasions a great dirth of news here. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xvii. 130 We live in an age in which there is a great dearth of good men. **1815** WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 8 Her last companion in a dearth Of love. **1875** J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 151 The great pestilence of 1349 led to such a dearth of labourers.

† Dearth, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make dear in price; to cause or produce a scarcity of or in anything; to beggar.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 119 Derthyn or make dere, *carisco, carioro*. **1594** *Zepheria* ii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 66 Thy Worth hath dearthed his Words, for thy true praise! **1743** in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 153 Thomas Murray having dearthed the flesh Mercat by buying up some pork.

Hence **† Dearthing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 404 To susteane thowsandis of strangeris .. to the derthing of all viweris [=vivres]. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 64 This huge word-dearthing taske.

† Dearther. *Obs.* [f. DEARTH *v.* + -ER.] One who causes a dearth or scarcity in commodities.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 445 Against Forestallers, Regraters, and dearthers of corne and victualls. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. vi. (1743) 389 Punishing forestallers, regraters, and dearthers of corn.

† Dearthful. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DEARTH *sb.* + -FUL.] Costly, expensive.

1786 BURNS *Scr. Drink* xvi, It sets you ill, Wi' bitter, dearthfu' wines to mell, Of foreign gill.

† De-articulate, *a. Obs.* [Cf. next, and ARTICULATE *a.*] Divided by joints; freely articulated. Also **De-articulated** *a.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. 87 His Ears not too big nor too little, well engraved, de-articulate. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* v. (1616) 286 It hath bin observed that the geniture yssuing from a woman..hath bin dearticulated.

De-articula·tion. *Anat.* [ad. med.L. *dearticulātio*, used to translate *διάρθρωσις* in Aristotle and Galen.] a. Division by joints; b. 'Articulation admitting of movement in several directions; = DIARTHROSIS' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*'; c. Distinct articulation (of the voice).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 333 A dearticulation of the parts. **1634** T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xliii. (1678) 165 De-articulation is a composition of the bones with a manifest and visible motion. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 144 There would be much of the voice lost in dearticulation. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 98 The dearticulation of the operations of nature.

† De-artuate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dearticuāre*, f. *artus* joint, member: see DE- I. 6.] *trans.* To dismember. So **† Dearticua·tion,** dismemberment.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dearticuate.* **1653** GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 175 Framing a very maimed and mangled dismembration and dearticuation..of it.

† Dea·rworth, derworth, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *déorwurþe, dyrwurþe*, 2 **derwurðe, der·wurð, dierewurd**, 2–3 **deor-, deore-, derewurðe**, 3 **durewurðe**, 3–5 **dere-, derworþe, derworþ, -worth**, 4 **derwurþ, direwerþe**, 4–5 **darworth**, 5 **derwurthe, dirworthe, dyrworth, derwarde**, 4–6 **dereworth**, 6 **dearworth.** [OE. *déor-, dýrwurþe*, app. f. *dleru, déoru* DEAR *sb.*! + *wyrþe* worthy.]

1. Worthy of high estimation, highly valuable, precious, costly.

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* x. 28 Dæt is git deorwyrþre ðonne monnes lif. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 31 ge on gold ge on deorwyrþum hræglum. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 46 He funde þæt an deorwyrðe [*c* **1160** *Hatton* derwurðe] meregrot. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He .. alesde us. mid his derewurðe flesse and mid his blode. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie nam ane box .. and hine fulde mid derewurðe smerieles. *a* **1300** *Fen Commandm.* 1 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 þi derworþ blode þat þou schaddist for mankyn. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 41 Þat þei ne ben more derworþe to þe þen þine owen hjf. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 þat þat is wibynne þe arterye is ful derwarde & nedip gret kepynge. *c* **1422** HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 448 Of satisfaccioun the leeste deede Right dereworthe were it in this neede.

2. Worthy, honourable, noble, glorious.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 79 þet he alihte .. from derewurð wuninge. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 231 Se hlaford into þar halle come mid his dierewurd ȝeferede. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 243 Whan dereworþe dindimus þe enditinge hurde. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2679 Now dose him fra Darius, a dereworth [*v.r.* darworth] prince. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xxii, Bidus me Sir Gawan, Is derwurthe on dese!

3. Of persons: Dearly esteemed, dear, beloved.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 2 Louerd! seið Godes Spuse to hire deorewurðe Spus. **1382** WYCLIF 2 *Cor* vii. 1 Moost derewortheb britheren. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 1512 My fader so dereworth and der. *c* **1422** HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 498 Of alle freendes thow, the derwortheste. **1557** *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 117 A dearworth dame.

† Dea·rworthily, *adv. Obs.* [f. DEARWORTHY + -LY 2.] Worthily, honourably; preciously, richly; affectionately.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13669 (Götl.) Ful derworthili his lauerd he gret. *?a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3252 A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis. *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* iv. (Gibbs MS.), [Sche] roos uppe and clypped hire derworthyly [ed. **1530** worthily] and tenderly. *Ibid.* xiv, Sche .. clyppynge hym derworthyly [*v.r.* derworthely; ed. **1530** louyngely] in hyre armes.

† Dea·rworthiness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS. OE. had *déorwyrþnes.*] Preciousness, worthiness, valuableness; *pl.* (in OE.), valuables, treasures.

[*c* **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* vii. § 4 Mid golde, ȝe mid seolfre, ȝe mid eallum deorwyrþnessum.] *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 11 Than es the gret derworthines Of precheours that bers witnes. *Ibid.* 73 Wit lovely worde and dereworthynes.

† Dea·rworthly, *adv. Obs.* In 3–4 **-liche**, 4 **-lye, -li, -ly**, (**derwurly**). [Early ME. f. DEARWORTH *a.* + *-liche*, -LY 2.] = DEARWORTHILY.

c **1205** LAY. 15151 Twa hundred cnihten..þe sculen biwiten þene king, durewurðliche þurh alle þing. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 410 Þeos beon deorwurðliche i-wust. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5322 (Cott.) He..mensked him derworthli [*v.r.* dereworthly, -worþely]. *c* **1320** R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 180 How derwurly, afore hys ende, A derwurþ ȝyfte he wulde with þe lete. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 84 Wel birs us blis the derworthelye. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lxiii. (1859) 59 Thou .. keptest me ful derworthly, that I went nought from the.

† Dea·rworthy, derworthy, *a. Obs.* [A ME. formation from DEARWORTH, with assimilation of the second element to WORTHY.] = DEARWORTH.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4731 (Cott.) Mi stiward ioseph al fedes me, For darworthi þar-til es he. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 31 Is present fortune derworþi to þe. **1414** BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* vii, Helde noȝt thi wietthe on my frealnesse, Thi derworthi childeryn whan thou schalt blesse. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 52 Þe derworþiest oile þat euere was. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1086 O, þou dere worthy emperowere!

Deary, -rie (dī·ri), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7–8 **dearee.** [f. DEAR *a.*! + -IE, -Y 4.] Diminutive of *dear*.

A. *sb.* A little dear; a darling: a familiar term of amatory and conjugal endearment.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, Lose thee, poor Love, poor Dearee, poor Baby. **1705** VANBRUGH *Confed.* V. ii. 301 [To their husbands] Bye, dearies! **1739** R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 151 You'll be her Love, her Dearee, what you will. **1795** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 73 He hugs and kisses his old Deary. **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* i, Here's another ready for ye, deary. **1890** W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister!* 88 A Mapleton in love is a Mapleton still, for all your pretty ways, dearie.

B. *adj. dial.* See quots.

1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Deary*, little. **1828** *Craven Dial., Deary*, an adjunct to little and equivalent to very; 'This is a deary little bit'. **1877** *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., '1 never seed such deary little apples in all my life.' **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'There is a deary little gibby lamb.'

C. *interj. Deary me!* an extension of *Dear me!* usually more sorrowful in its tone.

1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 343 (E. D. S.) Deary me! deary me! forgive me good Sir. I'll steal naa maar .. My mother, my brothers and sisters, and my ald neam, O deary me! **1815** JANE TAYLOR *Display* xi. (ed. 2) 132 'Deary me!' said she. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, O deary me! he must have lost a mint of money.

Deas(e, deasse, obs. forms of **DAIS.**

‖ **Deasil, deiseal** (dye·ʃəl, de·səl), *adv., sb.* [Gaelic *deiseil* (*deiseal, deasal*) adj. and adv., right-handwise, turned toward the right, *dextrorsum*, f. *deas* right hand, south, in OIr. *dess, des*, Welsh *dehau*, cognate with Lat. *dex-ter*, Gr. *δεξ-ιός*. (The meaning of the latter part is unknown.)]

Righthandwise, towards the right; motion with continuous turning to the right, as in going round an object with the right hand towards it, or in the same direction as the hands of a clock, or the apparent course of the sun (a practice held auspicious by the Celts).

1772 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769, 309 (Jam. s.v. *Widdersinnis*) At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, Deasoil, i.e., sunways. **1774–5** — *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, II. 15 (Jam.) The unhappy lunatics are brought here by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of the Deasil thrice round a neighbouring cairn. **1794** *Statist. Acc. Perthshire* XI. 621 (Jam.) If a person's meat or drink were to .. come against his breath, they instantly cry out, Deisheal! which is an ejaculation praying that it may go the right way. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, The surgeon..perambulated his couch three times, moving from east to west, according to the course of the sun..which was called making the deasil. **1875** LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* vi. 300 There was a sacred stone in Jura round which the people used to move 'deasil', i. e. sunwise.

De-aspirate, -ation, -ator: see DE- II. 1.

Death (deþ). Forms: **a.** 1–4 **déaþ**, 2 **daþ, dieþ**, 2–3 **dæþ**, 2–4 **deþ**, 3 **death, diaþ, diath, diþ**, 4 **doeþ, dyaþ, dyeaþ**, 4–5 **deythe**, 4–6 **deth, dethe**, 5 **deeth**, 6 *Sc.* **deith**, 6– **death.** Also *β.* 3 **dead, dæd**, 3–6 **ded, dede**, (4 **dedd, did**), 4–5 (6–8 *Sc.*) **deed**, 5–6 **deyd**, 6–9 (chiefly *Sc.*) **dead**, 4 9 *Sc.* **deid.** [A Common Teut. sb.: OE. *déaþ* = OFris. *dâth, dâd* (WFris. *dead*), OS. *dôð, dôd* (MDu. and MLG. *dôt*(*d-*), Du. *dood*), OHG. *tôd*, MHG. *tôt* (Ger. *tod*), ON. orig. *dauðr*, usually *dauði* (Sw., Da. *död*), Goth. *daupus*, an OTeut. deriv. in *-þu-z* (= L. *-tu-s*) of the verbal stem *dau-* (pre-Teut. type *dhau-*, **dhaw-tu-s*), whence ON. *deyja* to DIE. (Cf. also DEAD.) Of the ME. form *ded, dede*, usual in the northern dial. (but not confined to it), *Sc.* 4– *deid* (dēd), also spelt 6– *dead*, the history is not quite clear; the final *d* agrees with Sw. and Da., and suggests Norse influence, but the vowel regularly represents OE. *ea*: cf. Sc. *breid, heid, steid* (brēd, etc.).]

I. 1. The act or fact of dying; the end of life; the final cessation of the vital functions of an animal or plant. **a.** of an individual.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 He mid his costunge ure costunge oforswiþde, and mid his deaþe urne deaþ. *c* **1250** *Old Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 36 Non ne wot þane dai of his diaþe. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 58 So fele misten yþe Bringe hem þre to diþe. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 376 The wommen.. whiche after hir husbondis deethis wolden .. lyue chaast. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 293 The death of a deare friend. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 832 With him all deaths I could endure, without him live no life. **1887** J. A. HAMILTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 370/2 He bore the scar to his death.

β. *c* **1205** LAY. 8424–6 Herigal .. sweor, þat Euelin i ðon dæi Dæd sculde þolien. Euelin wes swiðe of-dred, For me him dead bi-hæhte. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 905 (Cott.) þou sal be slan wit duble dedd. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 He wald..suffer hard passioun and dede. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2577 Sho saw hir deed semed nere at hande. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 13 Sayand to ane oder god giff the ane ewil deid. **1570** BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. 23 To revenge his faderis deid. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxii. 41 Then wer I out of dout of deed.

b. in the abstract.

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* viii. 26 Se deaþ hit huru afirreþ. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* xcviii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 28 Dieð com in þis middenerd þurh þe ealde deofles onde. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 835 (Trin.) Fro þat tyme furst coom deþ to man. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. ii. (1495) 187 Deth is callyd mors for it is bitter. **1583** HARSNET *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 128 There are no two things so opposite as Life and Death. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 3 The Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal tast Brought Death into the World. **1769** COWPER *Lett.* 21 Jan., Death is either the most formidable, or the most comfortable thing we have in prospect. **1859** SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 35 The Greek did not believe death to be annihilation.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 20841 (Götl.) þat lijf, ne dede, ne wele, ne wa, Mai neuer turn mi hert þe fra. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1666 Ded es þe mast dred thing þat es. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 269 Thryldome is weill wer than deid. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 152 Then com deyd..And partyd my dere husbond and me. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 45 As S. Paul sais..Deid is swolit throw victore.

c. as a personified agent. (Usually figured as a skeleton; see also DEATH'S-HEAD.)

971 [see 7]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 18116 (Cott.) To ded i said, 'quar es þi stang?' **1504** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 105 A blak clothe steynyd w^t^ an image of deth. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 63, O hell! what haue we here? A carrion death, within whose emptie eye There is a written scroule. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 490 Over them triumphant Death his Dart Shook; but delaid to strike. **1839** LONGF. *Reaper & Flowers* I, There is a Reaper, whose name is Death. **1874** J. FOWLER in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 19 Feb. 143 A figure of Death, represented as a skeleton with mattock and spade.

2. The state of being dead; the state or condition of being without life, animation, or activity.

a **1000** *Andreas* 583 (Gr.) He .. men of deaðe worde awehte. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Crist aras of deaðe. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 265 Quan al man-kinde..Sal ben fro dede

to liue broȝt. **1340** *Ayenb.* 7 Oure lhord aros uram dyaþe to lyue. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 871 Rays þis bryd to lyfe fra deed. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* III. 1000 This wilderness of intellectual death. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 561 One .. Lay lingering out a five-years' death-in-life. *Mod.* His eyes were closed in death.

¶ In preceding senses *the death* was frequent in Old and Middle English, and down to the 16th c. See also 7, 12 c, 13; *To die the death*: see DIE.

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* viii. 26 Se deaþ ne cymð to nanum oðrum þingum. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe alde mei him witan iwis þone deð. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 52 Þus eode sihðe biuoren .. & com þe deað þer efter. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 355 Of þe dede and whi it es to drede. *a* **1400** *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 3 When þe dede has sundyrde oure bodyes and oure saules. *c* **1430** *Syr Tryam.* 104 Tylle thou be broght to the dedd. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 54 Quhilk hed the deid eschapit. *a* **1555** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 3 He .. rose again from the death. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 179, I lay it [his breast] naked to the deadly stroke, And humbly begge the death. **1599** — *Hen. V*, IV. i. 181 Where they feared the death, they haue borne life away.

3. *transf.* The loss or cessation of life in a particular part or tissue of a living being.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 543 So great a torpor, as to produce 'the death or mortification of the parts'. **1869** HUXLEY *Physiol.* i. 23 When death takes place, the body, as a whole, dies first, the death of the tissues not occurring until after a considerable interval.

†**4.** Loss of sensation or vitality, state of unconsciousness, swoon. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DEAD *a.* 2.)

1596 SIR J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 97 It brought sodeyne death itself upon me for three quarters of an houre.

5. *fig.* The loss or want of spiritual life; the being or becoming spiritually dead. *The second death*: the punishment or destruction of lost souls after physical death.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 24 Ic secȝe eow þæt se þe min word ȝehyrð ... færð fram deaðe to life. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þenne bureȝest þu here saule .. from þan ufele deaðe. *c* **1200** ORMIN 19052 Þiss lif niss nohht rihht nemmnedd lif Acc dæþ itt maȝȝ ben nemmnedd. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 651 [He] delyuered vus of þe deth secounde. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 8 The pool brennynge with fijr and brunston, that is the secounde deeth. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 To by and delyuer vs fra deed withouten end. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj, The perille of the deth of helle. **1534** TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 6 To be carnally mynded, is deeth. **1885** S. COX *Expositions* I. xx, The want of this [eternal] life is eternal death.

b. Loss or deprivation of civil life; the fact or state of being cut off from society, or from certain rights and privileges, as by banishment, imprisonment for life, etc. (Usually *civil death.*)

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV. i, This banishment is a kind of civil death. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. ii. 145 A dissolution is the civil death of the parliament. **1767** *Ibid.* II. 121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law. **1772** FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 100 Does not the spirit of persecution inflict at least academic death upon [them]? **1871** MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 120 A sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death.

c. Of a thing: Cessation of being, end, extinction, destruction.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. x. (1483) 56 And oure deth is withouten deth for it hath none ende. **1718** WATTS *Hymns* III. xxiii, Our faith beholds the dying Lord, And dooms our sins to death. **1821** SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 29 From the lamp's death to the morning ray. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse.

6. Bloodshed, slaughter, murder.

a **1626** BACON (J.), Not to suffer a man of death to live. **1822** SHELLEY *Hellas* 431 The dew is foul with death. **1883** CHURCH & BRODRIBB tr. *Livy* XXII. li. 118 Some were cut down by the foe as they rose covered with blood from the field of death.

7. Cause or occasion of death, as in *to be the death of*; something that kills, or renders liable to death; *poet.* a deadly weapon, poison, etc.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 He cwæþ, 'Eala deaþ, ic beo þin deaþ'. **1382** WYCLIF *2 Kings* iv. 40 Thei crieden oute, seyinge, Deth in the pott! deth in the pott! **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 14 Poore fellow neuer ioy'd since the price of oats rose, it was the death of him. **1599** — *Much Ado* II. ii. 19 What life is in that, to be the death of this marriage? **16..** DRYDEN (J.), Swiftly flies The feather'd death, and hisses through the skies. **1704** POPE *Windsor For.* 132 The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden death. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, A school would be his death. **1842** MIALL *Nonconf.* II. 49 These churchmen magistrates will be the death of us. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 260 You might mix his draught with death.

β. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 365 Þou art mi liif, mi ded y-wis .. Y dye for þe loue of þe. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 26 He thenne pulled out of hys brest the piece of the swerd, and knew that it was hys dede. **1725** RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. ii, Her cheeks, her mouth, her een, Will be my dead. **1792** BURNS *Auld Rob Morris* iii, The wounds I must hide that will soon be my dead. *Mod. Sc.* You have been the deid o' him.

†**8.** A general mortality caused by an epidemic disease; a pestilence. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

[*c* **1358** EDW. III. *Let. to Pope Innocent VI* in *Hist. Lett. N. Registers* (Rolls) 405 Quodam morbo incurabili in tibia, mala mors vulgariter nuncupato, percussus.] *c* **1400** KNIGHTON *Chron.* IV. an. 1348, Scoti .. sumpserunt in juramentum .. sub hac forma quando jurare volebant, *Per fœdam mortem Anglorum*, anglice *be the foul dethe of Engelond.* **1480** CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 35 This was moche vsed to-for yᵉ grete deth [TREVISA þe furste moreyn]. **1480** — *Chron.* Scots in Pinkerton *Hist. Scot.* I. App. 502 (an. 1482) Thar was ane gret hungyr and deid in Scotland. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 29 Thys yere was a gret deth at the Menerys. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 961/1 In this yeare a great death of the pestilence reigned in London.

b. **Black Death,** the name now commonly given to the Great Pestilence or visitation of the Oriental Plague, which devastated most countries of Europe near the middle of the 14th c., and caused great mortality in England in 1348–9; sometimes also including the recurrences of the epidemic in 1360 and 1379.

The name 'black death' is modern, and was app. introduced into English history by Mrs. Penrose (Mrs. Markham) in 1823, and into medical literature by Babington's transl. of Hecker's *Der Schwarze Tod* in 1833. In earlier writers we find *the pestilence, the plague, great pestilence, great death*, or in distinction from later visitations *the furste moreyn, the first pestilence*; Latin chroniclers have *pestis, pestilentia, epidemia, mortalitas.* The distinctive *magna mortalitas*, 'great mortality' or 'death', and its equivalents, prevailed in many languages: Ger. *das grosse sterben*, LGer. *de grote dot*, Flem. *de groete doet*, Da. *den store död* or *mandödh*, Swed. (1402) *store dödhin*, later *stordöden*, *digerdöden* (thick or frequent mortality), Norweg. (14th c.) *manndauðı hınn mıkli*; cf. It. *mortalega grande*, F. *la grande peste*, etc. The epithet 'black' is of uncertain origin, and not known to be contemporary anywhere. It is first found in Swedish and Danish 16th c. chroniclers (*swarta dödhen, den sorte död*). Hence, in German, Schlozer in 1773 used *der schwarze Tod* in reference to Iceland, and Sprengel in 1794 took it as a general appellation. From modern German the name has passed into Dutch (*de zwaarte dood*) and English, and has influenced French (*la peste noire*). The quots. 1758 and 1780 below are translations from Danish and Swedish through German, and refer not to the pestilence of 1348, which did not reach Iceland, but to a later visitation in 1402–3, known at the time as *plagan mikli* (the great plague), but called by modern Icelandic historians, from 17th c., *svarti dauði* (black death).

[*c* **1440** WALSINGHAM *Chron.* Title of chap., De magna mortalitate in anglia, quæ a modernis vocatur prima pestilentia. **1758** tr. *Horrebow's Nat. Hist. Iceland* in *Gentl. Mag.* XXVIII. 79 In the 14th century a disease called the *Sorte död*, or *black death*, destroyed almost all the inhabitants in the place [Iceland]. **1780** tr. *Lett. from Iloe* (1776) in *Von Troil's Lett. Iceland* 305 Schlozer divides the Icelandic literature into three periods .. the golden period, from the introduction of christianity to the close of the thirteenth [*sic*—should be fourteenth] century, when the black death or the great plague .. checked the progress of poetry. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 365 He [Cit. Papon] speaks of the plague .. in 1347, otherwise called the black plague.]

1823 MRS. MARKHAM [Eliz. Penrose] *Hist. Eng.* xviii, Edward's successes in France were interrupted during the next six years by a most terrible pestilence—so terrible as to be called the black death. **1833** B. G. BABINGTON (*title*) The Black Death in the Fourteenth Century. From the German of J. F. E. Hecker, M.D. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* v § 4. an. 1349, The Black Death fell on the village almost as fiercely as on the town. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 164/2 s.v. *Plague*, The mortality of the black death was .. enormous. It is estimated in various parts of Europe at two-thirds or three-fourths of the population in the first pestilence, in England even higher. **1893** F. A. GASQUET (*title*) The Great Pestilence (A.D. 1348–9), now commonly known as the Black Death.

†**9.** *Hunting.* A blast sounded at the death of the game; = MORT. *Obs.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 293 He that first gets in cries *Hoo-up*, and blows a Death.

10. As a vehement exclamation or imprecation. See also 'SDEATH.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 396 Death and damnation! Oh! **1668** DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. ii, Death, you make me mad, sir! **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, Death! to be seen by ladies .. in such vulgar attitudes!

II. Phrases.

†**11.** In ME. the genitive was occasionally (as in nouns of time) used adverbially = In the condition of death, dead; so *lives* (gen. of *life*) = alive. *Obs.*

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1630 Ah thu nevre mon to gode Lives ne deathes, stal ne stode. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5459 Niȝt no day swiken y nille Liues or deþes that ich him se.

12. *To death* (Sc. *to deid*, occas. in Eng. *to dead*): **a.** *lit.* following verbs as an adverbial extension expressing result, as *to* †*slay, beat, stone*, etc. *to death*; hence *to do to (the) death* (arch.), to kill, slay; *to put to death*, to kill, *esp.* in the execution of justice, to execute.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 18 Hiȝ ȝe-nyþeriað hyne to deaþe. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 62 He sloh him wið a stan to deaðe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6711 (Cott.) To ded [*v.r.* deþe] þat beist man sal stan. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 127 Þe date .. Þat Steuen to dede was dight. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9533 The Troiens .. dong hom to dethe. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* v. (1890) 21 Wounded to deth. **1560** *1 Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* vii. § 2 For suche .. the Civill swearde aught to punische to death. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xciv. A vengeful canker eat him up to death. **1611** — *Cymb.* V. v. 235 The Gods do meane to strike me To death with mortall ioy. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. III. 189 Shot to death with darts. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix, The slave-owner can whip his refractory slave to death.

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3581 So mani to ded ther he dede. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11932 The knightes .. The pepull with pyne puttyn to dethe. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 930 Ther he was done to the dede. **1503–4** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 34 Preamb., Dyvers [were] put to deth. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 391 Iack Cade .. did to death the Lord Say, and others. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. iii. 3 Done to death by slanderous tongues. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 60. 295 Ministers of Justice in putting capitall malefactors to death. **1847** GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxiv. 225 They were all put to death. **1858** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxx. 36 Haunted by pictures of some he had done to death.

b. intensifying verbs of feeling, as *hate, resent*, or adjs., as *sick, wearied*: to the last extremity, to the uttermost, to the point of physical or nervous exhaustion, beyond endurance.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13070 (Cott.) Herodias him hated to ded. **1583** HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 241 Clodius is inamoured to dead of a certaine yong woman. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 1 *Grif.* How do's your Grace? *Kath.* O Griffith, sicke to death. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 58 The Hereticks abhor me to death. **1670** DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* Pt. II. III. iii, I'm sad to death, that I must be your foe. **1773** MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 80 A gentleman who would resent to death an imputation of falsehood. **1806** BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 220 Some almost laugh'd themselves to dead. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxii, My stars, Simmun! .. You frighten me to death! **1850** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 142, I have also been bothered to death with servants.

c. *To the death* formerly interchanged with *to death* in all senses; it is now used only in certain expressions, as *to pursue, persecute, wage war to the death.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 38 My soule is sorowful til to the deth. *c* **1400** *Three Kings Cologne* IV. 12 Ezechias was syke to þe dethe. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 122 These shull the [= thee] love and serue euer to the deth. **1563** WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 95 To baneis Christianis .. and condemne thame to the dethe. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 217 The which Castell the king hated to the death. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 261 With such speeches he fought unto the death. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. III. 73 You are both sure, and will assist mee? *Conr.* To the death my Lord. **1673** DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* V. i, And she takes it to the death. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii, When he [an attorney] was obliged .. to hunt his man to the death. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 207 Four generations of Stuarts had waged a war to the death with four generations of Puritans.

13. † *To have* or *take the death*: to meet one's death, to die. *Obs.* So *To catch one's death*: see CATCH *v.* 30. *To be the death of*: see sense 7. *To be* (or *make it*) *death (for)*: i.e. to be (or make it) a matter of death or capital punishment.

c **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1229 The kyng had wend he had the dede. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* XI. 837 Throuch cowartice, gud Ector tuk the ded. **1652** H. BELL *Luther's Colloq.* (Cassell's Ed.) 13 It should be death for any person to have .. a copy thereof. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 150, I would make it death For any male thing but to peep at us.

14. *Death's door, the gates* or *jaws of death*: figurative phrases denoting a near approach to, or great danger of, death.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cvi[i]. 18 And they neȝheden to the ȝatis of deth. **1550** COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xviii, To bring unto deaths door, that he may restore unto life again. **1646** P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* To Rdr. 1 When death comes to our dores, and we are at deaths dore. **1746** BERKELEY *2nd Let. Tar-water* § 12 Many patients might thereby be rescued from the jaws of death. **1855** TENNYSON *Charge Lt. Brigade*, Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell, Rode the six hundred. **1860** TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xliii, Poor Mrs. Crawley had been at death's door.

15. *To be in at the death* (in *Fox-hunting*): to be present when the game is killed by the hounds. Also *fig.*

1800 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 337 For the empty fame of being in at the death. **1841** LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* V. ix, A skilful huntsman .. who generally contrived to be in at the death.

16. *To be death on* (slang): to be eminently capable of doing execution on, or a very good hand at dealing with; to be very fond of.

1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* 225 (Bartlett) Women .. are born with certain natural tastes. Sally was death on lace. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., To be *death on* a thing, is to be .. a capital hand at it, like the quack doctor who could not manage the whooping cough, but was, as he expressed it, 'death on fits'. Vulgar. **1884** E. FAWCETT *Gentl. of Leisure* i. 9 Fanny hasn't forgotten you .. she was always death on you English chaps. **1892** LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 19 *Death on*, good at. 'Death on rabbits', would mean a very good rabbit shot.

17. In various other phraseological expressions, as *as pale as death* (see PALE); and *colloq.* *as sure as death*, to ride, come on, hang on, etc., *like death*, or *like grim death.*

1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* x, Then Burnewin comes on like death, At every chaup. **1893** *Tit Bits* 23 Dec. 211/3 The baby .. holds on to that finger like grim death.

III. Combinations.

¶ The genitive, now used (as a possessive) only in poetry or when death is personified, was formerly freely used where we should now use *of*, or *death-* in combination, as in *death's evil, sorrow, sting*; *death's bed, day, wound* (see DEATH-BED, etc.). See also DEATH'S-FACE, -HEAD, -HERB, -RING.

a **1000** *Guthlac* 350 (Gr.) Nis me þæs deaþes sorȝ. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1374 Þær Cristess mennisscnesse Drannc daþess drinnch. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 17 Þat dreori dede .. ȝiued þat deaðes dunt. *c* **1422** HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 578 Though thow seeke in thy bed now lye, Be nat agast, no dethes cruel haast thow. **1847** LYTE *Hymn*, 'Abide with me' vi, Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?

18. General combinations of obvious meaning.

These may be formed at will, and to any extent; examples are here given. The use of the hyphen is mainly syntactical; it usually implies also a main stress on *death-*, as in *dea·th-grasp, dea·th-sickness, dea·th-pollu·ted.*

a. *attributive.* [As with other names of things, employed instead of the genitive *death's*. In this construction already freely used in OE., as in *deaþ-bleam, -bedd, -cwealm, -dæg, -denu, -spere, -stede*, etc.] Of death; belonging or pertaining to death; as *death-agony, -angel, -chamber, -chime, -cry, dew, -dirge, † -door, † -fall, -fever, -grapple, groan, -hour, knell, -pang, -sentence, -shot, -shriek, -sleep, -song, -stab, stiffening, -token, -vacancy, -wraith*, etc, etc

c **1440** CAIGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1751 Soo sodeynly on-to deth for to falle. Som men wene that deth-fal were myseye **1602** CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 30 Many Death doore-knocking Soules complaine. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & C.* II. iii. 187 He is so plaguy proud, that the death tokens of it Cry no recovery. **1635** COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 972 One would have thought That Nature's self in her Death-pangs had been. *a* **1780** J. CARVER *Trav.* 334 The number of the death-cries they give, declares how many of their own party are lost. *Ibid.* 337 They are then bound to a stake.. and obliged for the last time to sing their death-song. **1792** R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* Poems 1803 II. 67 Christ's death-hour. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 262 He knew That this was the Death-Angel Aziael, And that his hour was come. **1798** SOUTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 25 Pale as the cheek with death-dew icy cold. **1799** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* IV. 82 To name Sidney Smith's First Lieutenant to the Death vacancy of Captain Miller. **1811** W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 96 And on death-sentence ends the book. **1813** BYRON *Giaour* xxiii, The death-shot hissing from afar. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 14 Nature confirms the faith his death groan sealed. *Ibid.* IX. 104 The melancholy wind A death dirge sung. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xviii, I must not Moray's death-knell hear! **1829** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 55 He gave the death stab to modern Superstition. **1834** HY. MARTINEAU *Demerara* IX. 128 The animal was not to be restrained till the long death-grapple was over. **1838** LYTTON *Leila* I. v, The death-shriek of his agonised father. **1842** PUSEY *Cross Eng. Ch.* 100 From this deathsleep.. Protestant Germany was awakened by another battle-cry. **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 221 The *Rigor Mortis*, or death-stiffening of the muscles. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 3 The gallery out of which the death-chamber opened. **1883** A. I. MEKEN *Infelicia* 22 The last tremble of the conscious death-agony. **1884** GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* May 792 Alleged apparitions of living persons, the commonest of which are death-wraiths.

b. *objective*, with pres. ppples. [already in OE., as *deaþ-berende*], as *death-bearing, -boding, -braving, bringing, -counterfeiting, -darting, -dealing, -subduing, -threatening*, etc., adjs.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 269 The .. summons of the death-threatning trumpet. **1581** — *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 27 Death-bringing sinnes. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 364 Death-counterfeiting sleepe. **1592** *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 47 The death-darting eye of Cockatrice. **1593** — *Lucr.* 165 No noise but Owles & wolues death-boding cries. **1633** FORD *Broken H.* I. ii, Death-braving Ithocles. *a* **1721** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 171 Their Death-subduing King. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) VII. 156 This death-dealing creature. **1821** SHELLEY *Fugitives* iv. 7 As a death-boding spirit. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* X. 574/1 When these death-dealing missiles fell among them.

c. *instrumental*, with pa. ppples., and *parasynthetic*, as *death-begirt, -dewed, -divided, -laden, -marked, -polluted, -shadowed, -sheeted, -slain, -winged, -wounded*, etc., adjs.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Prol. 9 The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love. ?*c* **1600** *Distracted Emp.* II. i in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 192 Having his deathe-slayne mistres in his armes. **1623** MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* v. ii, Secrets that restore To life death-wounded men! **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xvi, Through the death shadowed wood. **1787** MARY WOLSTONECR. *Wks.* (1798) IV. 139 Those mansions, where death-divided friends should meet. **1809** BYRON *To Florence* viii, The death-wing'd tempest's blast. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xiii, The death-polluted land. **1832** MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 4 The dark death-laden banner. *a* **1839** MILMAN *Good Friday* Wks. II. 336 By thy drooping death-dew'd brow. **1871** G. MACDONALD *Songs Winter Days* III. iv, Death sheeted figures, long and white. **1879** BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 30 Each village death-begirt.

d. *adverbial* relations of various kinds, with adjs. and ppples., rarely verbs. [With adjs. already in OE., as *deaþ-fæge, -scyldig, -wériz.*] In, to, unto, of, like, as death; as *death-black, -cold, -deaf, -deep, -devoted, -doomed, -due, -great, -pale, -weary, -worthy*, etc, adjs.; *death-doom* vb. See also DEATH-SICK.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* VI. 210 So, the Saint-Thief, which suffered with our Saviour Was led to Life by his Death-due Behaviour. **1742** FRANCIS *Horace* IV. xiv. (Jod.), The death devoted breast. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 75 This Death-deep Silence, and incumbent Shade. **1776** MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 350 Death-doom'd man. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 596 The death-pale face. **1796** T. TOWNSHEND *Poems* 105 What tho' the sigh or wailing voice Can't soothe the death-cold ear. **1829** E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* Pref., With only one star.. in the death-black firmament. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* ii (1848) 11 Like Asshur's death-great monarch. **1863** BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 259, I can death-doom him as I please. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 242 To death-deaf Carthage shout in vain. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iii. 34 All the floors are death-cold in winter.

19. Special combs.: **death-adder**, a name for the genus *Acanthophis* of venomous serpents, esp. *A. antarctica* of Australia; also erron. f. *deaf-adder, deaf adder*: see DEAF *a.* 1 d, 7; **death-baby** (*U.S.*), see quot.; **death-bill** (*Eccl.*), a list of dead for whom prayers were to be said (see quot.); **death-blast**, (*a* a blast of a horn, etc. announcing or presaging death; (*b* a storm or wind of destructive or deadly character; **death-cord**, the rope used for hanging, the gallows-rope; **death-dance**, a dance at or in connexion with death; the Dance of Death; **death-doing** *a.*, doing to death, killing, murderous (see also DEAD-DOING); **death-drake** (*Angling*), a kind of artificial fly (see DRAKE); **death-duty**, a duty levied on the devolution of property in consequence of the owner's death; legacy, and probate and succession duties; † **death-evil** (*dede-, deed-*), a mortal disease; also, the name of a specific disease (quot. 1559); **death-feud**, a feud prosecuted to the death; **death-flame** = DEATH-FIRE 1; **death-flurry** (*Whale-fishery*), the convulsive struggles of a dying whale after being harpooned (see FLURRY); also *fig.*; † **death-head** = DEATH'S-HEAD; † **death-ill** (Sc. † *dede-ill*), mortal illness; **death-mask**, a cast of plaster or the like, taken from a person's face after death; **death-moss** (see quot.); **death-moth**, the Death's-head Moth; **death-penalty**, the penalty of death, capital punishment; **death-penny**, the obolus placed in the mouth of a corpse, with which to pay the ferryman in Hades; **death-pile**, a funeral pile; **death-rate**, the proportion of the number of deaths to the population of a country, town, etc., usually reckoned at so much per thousand per annum; **death-rattle**, a rattling sound in the throat of a dying person, caused by the partial stoppage of the air-passage by mucus; **death-ring**, a finger-ring constructed to convey poison in shaking hands (W. Jones, *Finger-rings* 1877, 435); **death-rope**, a gallows-rope; **death-ruckle, -ruttle** (Sc.) = *death-rattle*; **death-sough** (*Sc.*), 'the last inspiration of a dying person' (Jam.); **death-tick** = DEATH-WATCH 1; **death-trance**, a trance in which the action of the heart, lungs, etc. is so reduced as to produce the semblance of death (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882); **death-trap**, applied to any place or structure which is unhealthy or dangerous without its being suspected, and is thus a trap for the lives of the unwary; **death-wave** (see quots.); **death-weight**, a small weight placed on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Adder*, A very venomous serpent of New South Wales (*Acanthophis tortor*) is sometimes called the *death-adder. **1615** SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* 59 The gracelesse people, who stopped their eares like the death Adder. **1882** *A Chequered Career* 321 The deaf adder, or death adder, as some people miscall it. **1892** *N. Y. Nation* 11 Aug. 107/1 A certain fungus called "death-baby". fabled to foretell death in the family. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 383 *note*, Abp. Lanfranc.. allotted the office of drawing up and sending off these *death-bills to the precentor. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii, A bugle sounded loudly. 'It is the 'death-blast to Queen Mary's royalty', said Ambrosius. **1875** tr. *Comte de Paris' Hist. Civ. War Amer.* I. 456 The storm which in consequence of its periodical return in the beginning of November, sailors call the death-blast. **1820** *St. Kathleen* IV. 23 (Jam.) She had for three nights successively seen a *death-candle flitting. along the cliffs. *a* **1851** JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie), Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran .. To the 'death-cord, unheard? **1865-8** F. PARKMAN *France & Eng. in Amer.* (1880) 275 The ghostly *death-dance of the breakers. *a* **1652** BROME *New Acad.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 9 Here's the *death-doing point. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 362 That death-doing foe. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 298 (*Angling*) *Death-drake..taken chiefly in an evening, when the May-fly is almost gone. **1881** GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 5 Apr. 2/6 My attention has been turned to a much larger subject—the subject of *death duties. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 Siþen at Gloucestre *dede cuelle him toke. **1559** MORWYNG *Evonym.* 256 Angry byles, such as in some mens legges the late wrytars call the deed evill. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xi, They have threatened a *death-feud if any one touches us. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 65 That fays and spectres.. spread the *death-flame on the wold. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 2 The convulsive effort,—'*death-flurry' as the whalers call it,—which is taking place in America on the subject of slavery. **1772** WESLEY *Wks* (1872) V. 287 They are mere 'death-heads'; they kill innocent mirth. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Refectory*, None of your death-heads carved in wood. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 230 In-til hys *Dede ill quhen he lay. **1675** DURHAM *Exp. Commandm.* To Rdr. 1 b (Jam.) The death-ill of a natural unrenewed man. **1822** GALT *Steam-boat* 292 (Jam.) Na, na! There's nae dead-ill about Loui. **1877** DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* ii. 29 There exists a *death-mask. which bears the date 1616 and which may be the original cast from the dead poet's face. **1838** MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I. 247 On many.. venerable pines hung wreaths of the greyish-coloured, silken parasite which is called in 'wood-craft' the *death-moss. *a* **1821** KEATS *Ode to Melancholy* 6 Nor let the beetle, nor the *death-moth be Your mournful Psyche. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiv. (1878) 155 The *death-penalty of the law of Moses. **1863** WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 258 Scatter a handful of dust over my forehead, and lay the *death-penny on my tongue. **1851** MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* II. 76 Had all the *death-piles of the ancient years Flared up in vain before me? **1864** *Soc. Sc. Rev.* 68 The *death rates in the army had been reduced..by sanitary measures. **1873** B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* I. 1 The death rate..varies with the temperature. **1889** LYTTON *Devereux* VI. iv, His lips quivered wildly—I heard the *death-rattle. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* XXVII, That was the *death-ruckle—he's dead. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept 652 (Jam.) Heard nae ye the lang drawn death-sough? **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 207 In the huge beams or woodwork, the *death-tick is sure to be heard in the silence of the night. **1835** BROWNING *Paracelsus* V. 128 This murky, loathsome *Death-trap, this slaughter-house. **1889** *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 If. the Board schools are death-traps. **1848** C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 103 About one in every nine is more boisterous.. than the rest: this the fishermen call 'the *death wave'. **1886** J. MILNE *Earthquakes* 171 Phenomena..on the Wexford coast..popularly known as 'death waves', probably in consequence of the lives which have been lost by these sudden inundations. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* V. iv-v, They laid the *death-weights on mine eyes.

Death *a.*, var. of DEAF *a.* in some MSS., and in mod. dial. See also *death-adder* in DEATH 19.

a **1500** *Metr. Life St. Kath.* 436 There is made hole dethe and dombe. **1574** HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 116 As he was death, and most dunch, I cried out more in speaking unto him, than I do use in preaching. **1875** *Sussex Gloss., Death*, deaf.. 'afflicted with deathness'.

So **Death** *v.* = DEAF *v.* to deafen.

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxxi. 186 Lo! sirs, he dethis vs with dynne!

Death-bed (de·þbed). Also 5-6 **ded-, dead-**; 6 **death's bed.** The bed on which a person dies; the bed of death. (In OE. the grave.)

Beowulf 5795 Nu is.. dryhten Geata, deað-bedde fæst. *c* **1400** *Gamelyn* 24 On his deep bed to a-bide Goddes wille. *a* **1500** *Childe of Bristowe* 100 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 115 On his ded bed he lay. **1550** COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xii, By him that lieth on his dead-bed. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 29 When as he lay vpon his deathes bed. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 51 Sweet Soule, take heed, take heed of Periury, Thou art on thy death-bed. **1732** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 116 He dreads a death-bed like the meanest slave. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist* (1875) I. vii. 207 Canute's division of his dominions on his death-bed.

b. *attrib.*

1691 S NORRIS *Pract. Disc* (1707) IV. 185 Such a Death-bed charity is too near akin to a Death-bed repentance, to be much valued. **1816** SCOTT *Tales of Landlord* Introd., To answer funeral and deathbed expenses.

Death-bell (de·þbel). Also **dead-bell** (*Sc.* deid-boll.

1. A bell tolled at the death of a person; a passing-bell.

1781 C. J. FIELDING *Brothers*, The Village death-bell's distant sound. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 51 A world that seems To toll the death-bell of its own decease. **1889** F. PEACOCK in *Cath. Household* 5 Jan. 13/3 The custom of ringing the death-bell at night.

β a **1740** *Barbara Allan* viii. in Child *Ballads* (1886) IV. 277/2 She heard the dead-bell ringing. **18..** WHITTIER *Cry of Lost Soul* iv, The guide, as if he heard a dead-bell toll, Starts.

2. A sound in the ears like that of a bell, supposed by the superstitious to portend a death.

1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* 17 (Jam.) O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the death-bell, An' darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee.

Death-bird. A bird that feeds on dead bodies; a carrion-feeding bird; a bird supposed to bode death; a popular name of a small North American owl, *Nyctala Richardsoni*.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 340. **1822** — *Hellas* 1025 The death-birds descend to their feast. **1864** T. TAYLOR *Ballads of Brittany* (1865) 93 Sudden I heard the death-bird's cry.

Death-blow. A blow that causes death.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 135 For the death-blow prepared. *c* **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xiv. 118 It was her death-blow—down she dropped, and never spoke after. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxii. 302 Never to receive the death-blow but with joy.

fig. **1811** BYRON *Lines written beneath Picture*, The death-blow of my Hope. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 103 That event..was generally considered as a death-blow to the Spartan power.

Death-day. Forms: see DEATH; also 7 **death's-.**

1. The day on which a person dies.

735 BÆDA *Death-song*, Huaet his gastae, godaes aeththa yflaes, aefter deothdaege doemid uueorthae. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 104 Hennes to þi deþ day do so no more. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* 121 At þe ded day of a broþer, euery couple to 3euyn iij. penys. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1540 My deed day comes at hand. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 124 The death-day of thy body is thy birth-day to eternity. **1882** J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 15 Your death-day need not come upon you as a surprise.

2. The anniversary of this day.

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xcvii. § 964 Keeping a deaths-day as well as a birth-day. **1817** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 234 The 7th of November was kept as a solemn anniverse by Lorenzo dei Medici..as the birth-day and death-day of Plato. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 332 The death-day of the founder..is still kept.

Death-fire.

1. A luminous appearance supposed to be seen over a dead body, etc.: = DEAD-LIGHT 3.

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year*, Mighty armies of the dead, Dance like death-fires round her tomb. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XI. xii, From the choked well, whence a bright death-fire sprung.

2. A fire for burning a person to death.

1857 T. FLANAGAN *Hist. R. C. Church Eng.* II. 81 A large wooden statue of the blessed Virgin was brought.. to make the death-fire.

Deathful (de·þfŭl), *a.* [See -FUL.]

1. Full of death; fraught with death; mortal, fatal, destructive, deadly.

a **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his deaðfule grure and bi his blodie swote. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 104

Manie deathfull torments. **1617** Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. ix. 362 As Homer saies of the champions in their deathfull combat. **1621** G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 23 The deathfull Scorpion's far-out-bending clawes. **1748** Collins *Ode to Mercy* 7 Amidst the deathful field. **1850** Blackie *Æschylus* I. 154 The man, that dealt the deathful blow **1878** Bayne *Purit. Rev.* viii. 340 Man under sinful and deathful conditions.

2. Subject to death, mortal. *arch. rare.*

1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn to Venus* (N.), That with a deathless goddess lay A deathful man. **1887** Morris *Odyss.* iii. 3 Unto deathful men on the corn-kind earth that dwell.

3. Having the appearance of death, deathly.

1656 [see Deathfulness] **1803** Jane Porter *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 74 The deathful hue of his countenance. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Vision of Poets* xcii, Deathful their faces were. **1881** W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 97 Her .. white body spotted o'er With deathful green.

Hence **Dea·thfully** *adv.*, **Dea·thfulness.**

1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* i. xvi, Deathfully their thunders seem'd to sweep. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* iv. xxv, She was bleeding deathfully. **1656** *Artif. Handsom* 70 To adorn our lookes, so as may be most remote from a deathfulnesse. *a* **1853** Robertson *Lect.* i. (1858) 116 There is nothing to break the deep deathfulness of the scene.

Dea·th-hu:nter. *slang.* One who furnishes a newspaper with reports of deaths (*obs.*); a vendor of dying speeches or confessions (*obs.*); an undertaker; see also quot. 1816.

1738 (*title* in Farmer), Ramble through London, containing observations on Beggars, Pedlars .. Death Hunters [etc.]. **1776** Foote *Capuchin* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 391 When you were the doer of the Scandalous Chronicle, was not I death-hunter to the very same paper? **1816** C. James *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 377/2 *Death Hunters*, followers of an army, who, after the engagement, look for dead bodies, in order to strip them. **1851** Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* I. 228 (Farmer) The 'running patterers', or death-hunters, being men engaged in vending last dying speeches and confessions.

Deathify (de·þifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* (See quot.)

a **1834** Coleridge in *Remains* (1836) II. 163 Warburton would scarcely have made so deep a plunge into the bathetic as to have deathified 'sparrow' into 'spare me!'

Deathiness (de·þinės). *rare.* [f. Deathy *a.* + -ness.] The state or quality of being 'deathy'.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. (D.), It burns clear; but with the air around Its dead ingredients mingle deathiness. **1843** Sara Coleridge in *Mem.* (1873) I. 275 The recumbent figure ..looks deathy with too real and actual a deathiness.

Deathless (de·þlės), *a.* [see -less.]

1. Not subject to death; immortal.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. i. *Eden* 741 Should (like our death-less Soule) have never dy'd. **1648** Boyle *Seraph. Love* iii. (1700) 19 Though Angels and humane Souls be Deathless. **1790** Cowper *Odyssey* iv. 582 The deathless tenants of the skies. **1871** Tylor *Prim Cult.* I. 425 The faith that animals have immaterial and deathless souls.

2. *fig.* Of things.

1646 Crashaw *Sospet. d'Her.* iii, The dew of life, whose deathless spring Nor Syrian flame, nor Borean frost deflow'rs. **1667** Milton *P. L.* x. 775 Deathless pain. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 408 The deathless name of Godwine.

Hence **Dea·thlessly** *adv.*, **Dea·thlessness.**

1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 94 The deathlessness of the Soul. **1865** G. Meredith *Rhoda Fleming* xvi. (1889) 119 Our deathlessness is in what we do, not in what we are. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Vision of Poets* cxi, His brown bees hummed deathlessly.

Dea·th-light.

1. = Dead-light 3, Death-fire 1.

1823 Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 105 A death-light that hovers o'er Liberty's grave.

2. A light burning in a death-chamber.

1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 146 The two candles..reserved..to be her own death-lights.

Deathlike (de·þloik), *a.* [f. Death + -like; formed after the OE. *dēaþ-lic* had become *deathly*.]

†**1.** Deadly, fatal, mortal; = Deathly 2. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 77 b, The sickenes was not deathlyke. **1608** Shaks. *Per.* i. i. 29 Death-like dragons here affright thee hard. **1621** Lady Mary Wroth *Urania* 418 Most cruell, and the death-lik'st kind of ill.

2. Resembling death.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Vocation* 616 A deep and death-like Letharge. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* iv. 435 A death-like paleness. **1856** Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 14 The deathlike silence of a region where the fall of waters..is unknown.

Dea·thliness. [f. Deathly *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death.

1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 349 The utter, total Deathliness in Life of Simon. **1862** Mrs. Stowe *Agnes of Sorrento* xviii. 215 The utter deathliness of the scene.

Deathling (de·þliŋ). *rare.* [See -ling.]

1. One subject to death, a mortal. Also *attrib.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. i. *Imposture* 374 Alas fond death-lings! **1839** Bailey *Festus* xiv. (1848) 151 Deathlings! on earth drink, laugh and love! **1886** Way tr. *Iliad* xii, Zeus..Who over the deathling race and the deathless beareth sway.

2. *pl.* Young Deaths, the offspring of Death personified. (*nonce-use.*)

1730 Swift *Poems, Death & Daphne*, His realm had need That Death should get a num'rous breed; Young deathlings.

†**3.** *Gogs deathlings*: 'by God's death', an oath.

1611 Cotgr., *Mordienne*, Gogs deathlings; a foolish oath in Rab[elais].

Deathly (de·þli), *a.* Forms: 1–2 **déaþlíc**, 2 **deaðlich, deþlich**, 6 **deathlie, -lye**, 6– **deathly.** [OE. *déaþlic* = OHG. *todlîh*: f. Death + -ly 1; cf. Deadly.]

†**1.** Subject to death, mortal. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Bið þonne undeaþlic, þeah he ær deaþlic wære. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þu wurst deaðlic, 3ef þu þes trowes westm 3éétst. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Mid ure deaðliche lue.

2. Causing death, deadly.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Deþliche atter. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. ii. (R.), Vnholsome and deathlye to such as refuse it. **1555** *Cohabitacyon of Faithfull* 19 The byting of deathlie serpentes. **1568** T. Howell *Newe Sonnets* (1879) 119 When deathly seas compels weake hart to quaile. **1862** Trollope *North Amer.* I. 263 That deathly flow of hot air coming up. from the neighbouring infernal regions. **1885** W. de Gray Birch *Life K. Harold* v. 135 His wounds, many and deathly.

3. Of the nature of or resembling death, deathlike; gloomy, pale, etc. as death.

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 69 The deathly day in dole I passe. **1852** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 204 She, poor thing, looking deathly. **1865–8** F. Parkman *France & Eng. in Amer.* (1880) 57 A deathly stillness.

4. Of or pertaining to death. *poetical.*

1850 Mrs. Browning *Soul's Trav* 176 That deathly odour which the clay Leaves on its deathlessness alway. **1878** Browning *La Saisiaz* 65 As soul is quenchless by the deathly mists.

Dea·thly, *adv.* In 2 **deaðliche.** [See prec. and -ly 2. Cf. Deadly *adv.* 1, 3, 4.]

†**1.** In a way causing or tending to death. *Obs.*

a **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom* 211 Herþurh ich dede þet spec er of swuche þinge and deaðliche sunegi

2. To a degree resembling death.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (1847) I. 185 Here and thus I lay, my face..deathly pale. **1884** C. F. Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 197/1 It was 'deathly cold' in these 'stony lanes'.

†**Dea·th's-face.** *Obs.*—1 = Death's-head 1.

1623 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 616 A deaths face in a ring.

Death's-head (de·þs,hed). [See Death 1 c.]

1. The head of Death figured as a skeleton; a human skull; a figure or representation of a skull, *esp.* as an emblem of mortality.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 55, I had rather to be married to a deaths head with a bone in his mouth. **1597** — *2 Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 255 Doe not speake like a Deaths-head: doe not bid me remember mine end. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1987/4 Several Jewels and Rings, one of which was Enamelled with a Deaths-head. **1768 74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 659 Hermits and holy men are described sighing over death's heads, sobbing and groaning at their being men and not angels. **1822** Scott *Pirate* xl, The old black flag, with the death's head and hour-glass. **1864** Thackeray *D. Duval* ii, His appearance ..was as cheerful as a death's head at a feast. *fig.* **1641** May *Old Couple* iii. ii. (1810), As the two old death's-heads to-morrow morning Are to be join'd together.

†**b.** A ring with the figure of a skull. *Obs.*

(About 1600 commonly worn by procuresses.)

1605 Marston *Dutch Courtezan* i. ii, Their wickednesse is always before their eyes, and a deathes-head most commonly on their middle finger. **1607** Dekker *Northward Hoe* iv. Wks. 1873 III 50 As if I were a bawd, no ring pleases me but a death's head. **1670** *Devout Commun.* (1688) 8 Shall not I wear thy ring, who am so ready to wear a Death's-head to preserve alive the memorial of a dead friend?

2. A name given to a South American species of squirrel-monkey, *Chrysothrix sciureus*, from the appearance of its face and features.

3. *attrib.* **Death's-head Moth**, a large species of hawk-moth (*Acherontia atropos*), having markings on the back of the thorax resembling the figure of a skull.

1781 Barbut *Genera Insect.* 179 *Death's-head moth*..It has a grey irregular spot upon which are two black dots which very plainly represent a death's head, whence this insect takes its name. **1816** Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 414 The bees..protected themselves from the attacks of the death's head moth. by closing the entrance of the hive. **1879** Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 50 The Death's head hawk-moth caterpillar feeds on the potato.

†**Dea·th's-herb.** *Obs.* Deadly Nightshade.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 99 Dwall or Night-shade, which is also called Deaths-herb.

Dea·th-sick, *a.* [Death 18 d.] Sick unto death, mortally sick or ill. So **Dea·th-si·ckness,** mortal illness.

1628 Bp. Hall *Quo Vadis?* § 19 Apparitions. wherewith some of our death-sick gentlemen. haue bin frighted into catholickes. **1661** *Petit. E. Chaloner* in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Commission* 147 During his imprisonment .. he took his death sickness. **1846** Manning *Serm.* (1848) II. ii. 33 After the partial cure of a death sickness.

Deathsman (de·þsmæn). *arch.* A man who puts another to death; an executioner.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathsman to doo his deuoyre. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* iv. vi. 263, I am onely sorry He had no other Deathsman. *a* **1632** T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* ii. vii. (1642) 104 Loath to have any other deaths-man but himselfe, he was found slaine by his owne hand. **1813** Scott *Rokeby* vi. xxxii, The very deaths-men paused to hear.

†**Dea·th's-ring.** *Obs.* A death's-head ring.

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* iv. vii. (1654) 360 The old posie of the deaths-ring.

Dea·th-struck, *a.* Also **Death-stricken,** †**-strucken.** Smitten with death, *i.e.* with a mortal wound or disease.

1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* ii. vii. 83 They see her death-strooken with that Plannet, and therefore adiudge their skill but vaine. **1653** H. More *Antid. Ath.* iii. ii (*heading*), A strange Example of one Death strucken as he walked the Streets. **1688** Norris *Love* i. iii. 25 When all his Rational Facultys are as 'twere benumm'd and death struck. **1818** Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxvii, Tho' death struck, still his feeble frame he rears. **1855** Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Death-strucken*, smitten with death. **1887** A. Jessopp in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 402/2 It is only when he [Cecil] is death-stricken. that we find the curtain raised.

Death-throe. Forms: α. 4 **deþ þrowe**, 6 *Sc.* **deitht thrau**, 7–9 **death-throo**; β. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4 **ded thrau, dede þrawe**, 6 **dede-, deid-thraw**, 7 **dead-throe**, 9 **dead-thraw, -throw.** [f. Death + Throe; most frequent in the northern form *dede-thraw*, mod.Sc. *deid-thraw*.] The agony of death, the death-struggle; also *fig.*

c **1305** *St. Christopher* 192 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 64 Þat hire deþ þrowes were stronge. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 121 Darius vas in the agonya and deitht thrau. **1849** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. i. xii (1866) 210 The death-throes of Rome were long and terrible.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 26659 (Cott.) Quen ded thraus smites smert. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 119 Sum in the deid-thraw la walterand in swoun. **1597** Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 286 Like to an fische fast in the net, In deid-thraw vndeceist **1645** Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 279 In the dead-throe. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* ix, Ye maun come hame, sir,—for my lady's in the dead-thraw. **1826** E. Irving *Babylon* I. ii. 144 While it is the dead-throw, the last gasp and termination of life to the Papal Beast

b. *fig.* (*Sc.*) **1808** Jamieson *s.v.*, Meat is said to be in the deadthraw, when it is neither cold nor hot. **1822** Hogg *Perils Man* III. 116 (Jam.) One of those . winter days . when the weather is what the shepherds call in the dead-thraw, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw.

Deathward (de·þwǫɹd), *adv.* Forms: see Death. [See -ward.] In the direction of death, towards death. **a.** orig. *To* (*one's*) *deathward* = towards one's death.

c **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 18 b, Kind [= Nature] to his deathward doth him dispose. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 202 (Harl. MS.), I sawe him go to deþeward. *c* **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 129 Ye shall not go to your dethward. **1876** Swinburne *Erechth* 705 And wash to deathward down one flood of doom.

β **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 807 When he drawes to ded ward. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 When þaire frendez drawez to þe deed ward

b. without *to.*

1844 Mrs. Browning *Poems, Lady Geraldine's Courtship* Concl. ix, So. Would my heart and life flow onward, deathward. **1887** Swinburne *Locrine* iv. i. 77 Our senses sink From dream to dream down deathward.

Dea·thwards, *adv.* (*adj.*). [See -wards.] = prec.

1839 Bailey *Festus* v. (1848) 12/1 All mortal natures fall Deathwards. **1880** R. H. Hutton in *Fraser's Mag.* May 665 The 'life-wards' or 'death-wards' tendency of our actions.

Dea·th-wa:rrant. Also 7–8 **dead-.** A warrant for the execution of the sentence of death.

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 644 The dead warrant is come to the sheriffe of London for the execution of 13 of the late condemned criminally. **1757** Symmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ii. IV. 398 The Lords of the Admiralty. signed the Dead Warrant appointing him to be shot. **1886** C. Bullock *Queen's Resolve* 51/1 Before Parliament relieved her of the necessity, she [Queen Victoria] had to sign the death-warrant of all prisoners sentenced to suffer capital punishment.

fig. **1814** Scott *Life of Swift* Swift's Wks. (1824) I 250 It was her death-warrant. She sunk at once under the disappointment. **1874** Morley *Compromise* (1886) 232 An institution whose death-warrant you pretend to be signing.

Death-watch (de·þ,wǫtʃ). Also 8 **dead-.**

1. The popular name of various insects which make a noise like the ticking of a watch, supposed by the ignorant and superstitious to portend death; *esp.* the small beetles of the genus *Anobium*, which bore in old wood, and a minute neuropterous insect *Atropos pulsatorius*, known as destructive to botanical and entomological collections.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* ii. v. § 2. 127 Sheathed Winged Insects..That of a long slender body, frequent about houses, making a noise like the minute of a Watch Death Watch **1700** Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 385 The Death-watch Spiders spread their curious Hair. **1762** Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xc, I listened for death-watches in the wainscot. **1828** Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 272 Both sexes, in the season of love, have the habit of calling one another by striking rapidly with their mandibles on the wood . This noise, similar to the accelerated beating of a watch, has occasioned . the vulgar name of *Death-watch*. **1881** Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 294 Last night I heard the death-watch

comb. **1710** E. Ward *Brit. Hud.* 60 Thy Melancholy Tick, That sounds, alas, so Death-watch like.

2. A watch or vigil by the dead or dying

Dea·th-worm.

†**1.** = Death-watch 1. *Obs.*

1773 *Gentl Mag.* XLIII. 195 No ticking death-worm told a fancied doom.

2. *poet.* A 'worm of death'.

1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* ii. i. 16 How like death-worms the wingless moments crawl! **1850** Mrs. Browning *Romaunt of Margret* xxiv, Behold, the death-worm to his heart Is a nearer thing than thou

Dea·th-worthy, *a.* Also 4 **ded-.** Worthy or deserving of death.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11967 (Cott.) Quat has it don þis bodi, ded worþei to be? **1532** More *Confut. Barnes* viii Wks. 780/2 He was death worthy y^{t} wythdrewe from god the mony which himselfe had giuen to god. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 635 This guilt would seem death-worthie in thy brother.

1882 H. St. Clair Feilden *Short Const. Hist. Eng.* iv. 157 One [of Alfred's laws] makes treason deathworthy.

Dea·th-wound. Forms: see Death; formerly also β. **dedes-, death's-**. A wound causing death, a mortal wound.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3490 Smiteþ wiþ swerdes & speres and ʒif hem deþ wounde. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 562 He made hym a grete wounde but no deed wounde. 1793 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 122 Jacobinism is.. more likely to receive its death-wound in the South of France than in Flanders. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Death-wound*, a law term for the starting of a butt end, or springing a fatal leak. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.

β 13.. *Cursor M.* 7592 (Gött.) Mani fledd wid dedes wound [*v.r.* deþes wounde]. 1489 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 290 There he caught deths wounde. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 465 Ane deidis wound in his heid. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 252 Death his deaths wound shall then receive. 1763 Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 43 Mustapha Caun.. received his death's wound from an arrow.

Deathy (de·þi), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Death + -y.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature or character of death; = Deathly *a.* 3, 4.

1801 [cf. Deathiness]. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* lxx, A mimic day within that deathy nook. 1825 Southey *Tale of Paraguay* iv. 38 A deathy paleness settled in its stead. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 665 The Raven dislikes all animal food that has not a deathy smack.

B. as *adv.* To a degree resembling death; = Deathly *adv.* 2.

1796 Southey *Ballads, Donica* xx, Her cheeks were deathy white and wan. 1811 Shelley *Moonbeam* ii. i Now all is deathy still.

† **Deau·rate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *deaurāt-us*, pa. pple. of *deaurāre* (late L.) to gild over, f. De- I. 3 + *aurāre* to gild, f. *aurum* gold.] Gilded, golden.

c 1430 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* lxxxvi, And whyle the twylyght and the rowes rede Of Phebus lyght were deaurat a lyte. c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iij, The tree of this science with braunches deaurate. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 57 Of so eye-bewitching a deaurate ruddy dye is the skin-coat of this landgrave. 1616 Bullokar, *Deaurate*, guilded, glistering like gold.

Deaurate (dīǭ·rēⁱt), *v. ? Obs.* [f. L. *deaurāt-*, ppl. stem of *deaurāre* to gild: see prec.] *trans.* To gild over. Hence **Deaurated** *ppl. a.*

1562 Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* 95 a, Golde is holsome to deaurate or gilde Losinges. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 54 To.. deaurate and guild ouer his spottes and sores with the tincture and dye of holynesse. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Deaurate*, to gild or lay over with gold [also in Bailey (folio) and Johnson]. 1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 62 She.. to illuminate his pen, A deaurated thought inspires, But instantaneously retires.

Hence **Deaura·tion**, the action of gilding.

1658 Phillips, *Deauration*, a gilding over. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Deauration*, a gilding, or laying over with Gold: Among Apothecaries, the gilding of Pills to prevent ill Tastes. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson; and mod. Dicts.

Deave (dīv), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* In 4–6 (9) **deve**, (4–5 **dewe**), 6 *Sc.* **deiv(e**, 9 **doove**. [OE. *dēafian* in *adēafian* (*f* between vowels = *v*) to wax deaf. The trans. type **dīefan*, **dȳfan* to make deaf, corresp. to Goth. (*ga*)*daubjan*, OHG., MHG. *touben, touben*, Ger. (*be*)*tauben*, does not appear in OE., and the trans. seems to be an extension of the intrans. use in ME.: cf. Dead *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To become deaf. *Obs. rare.*

[c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 179/25 *Obsurduit* adeafede.] 13.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 224 Hyse eres shullen dewen, And his eyen shullen dymmen.

2. *trans.* To deafen; to stun or stupefy with noise (formerly also with a blow); to bewilder, worry, or confuse, esp. by 'dinning' in one's ears.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1286 Þe dunte þat schulde hym deue. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 348 Wyttys ben revid, Erys ben devid. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxii, Alle the Duseperis of Fraunse [are] with your dyn deuyt. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 285 Dewyt with speris dynt. 1500–20 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 360 Thow devis the deuill, thyne eme, wyth dyn. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 671 He greuis vs and deues vs With sophistries and schiftis. 1792 Burns *Willie's Wife* ii, She has.. A clapper tongue wad deave a miller. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, Dinna deave me wi' your nonsense. 1825 in Brockett, *Deave*. 1874 Dasent *Tales fr. Fjeld* 31 It deaved one to hear. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Deave*, to deafen; to embarrass, to confuse. Also in Glossaries of *Northumb., Cumbrld., Lanc., Cheshire, Cleveland, Whitby.*

Hence **Dea·ving** *ppl. a.*

1832 Motherwell in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 45 The deavin' dinsome toun. 1883 Reade *Tit for Tat* i. in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 251/2 A new peal of forty church bells, mounting.. from a muffin man's up to a deaving dome of bell-metal.

Deave, obs. inflex. of Deaf *a.*

Dea·vely, deafly, *a. dial.* [The form suggests derivation from Deaf (like *goodly, sickly, weakly*), and the etymological sense may be 'where nothing is heard, silent'.] Lonely, solitary and silent.

1611 Cotgr., *Desolé*, desolate, deavelie, desart. *Lieux destournez* deauelie habitations, solitarie lodgings. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 14 *Deafely*, lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Deeafly* or *Deafly*, lonely. 'They live in a far off deeafly spot,' retired from all noise, secluded. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Davely, Deavely, Deafly*, lonely. 'It's a davely road.'

Hence **Dea·veliness**.

1611 Cotgr., *Solitude*, ..lonelinesse.. want of companie, deauelinesse. *Silence*, a deauelinesse, or solitarinesse.

Deavour, var. of Dever, Devoir.

Deaw, -y, obs. forms of Dew, Dewy.

† **De-awa·rren,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Warren: cf. *de-afforest.*] = Diswarren.

1727 W. Nelson *Laws conc. Game* (1736) 32 Deawarrened, is when a Warren is diswarrened, or broke up and laid in Common.

† **Deba·cchate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *debacchāri*, f. *Bacchus*: see De- I. 3.] To rage or rave as a bacchanal. Hence †**Debaccha·tion**.

1623 Cockeram, *Debacchate*, to reuile one after the manner of drunkards. 1633 Prynne *Histrio-M.* i. vi. xii. (R.), Who defile their holiday with..most wicked debacchations, and sacrilegious execrations. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Debacchation*, a raging or madness. a 1751 in Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) III. 93 Then falling into a Fit of Rage, Quarrelling, and Debacchation.

Debace, obs. form of Debase.

Debacle (dĭbā·k'l). Also **débâcle**. [a. F. *débâcle*, vbl. sb. from *débâcler* to unbar, remove a bar, f. *dé-* = *des-* (see De- I. 6) + *bâcler* to bar.]

1. A breaking up of ice in a river; in *Geol.* a sudden deluge or violent rush of water, which breaks down opposing barriers, and carries before it blocks of stone and other debris.

1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 402 Valleys are so particularly constructed as to carry with them a still stronger refutation of the existence of a debacle. 1823 W. Buckland *Reliq. Diluv.* 158 They could have been transported by no other force than that of a tremendous deluge or debacle of water. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb., The debacle in the United States.. Telegrams state that the breaking up of the ice is being attended with great damage.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A sudden breaking up or downfall; a confused rush or rout, a stampede.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxii, The Brunswickers were routed and had fled. It was a general *débâcle*. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 59/2 In the nightly *debacle* [he] is often content to stand aside.

† **Debaid.** *Sc. Obs.* [Arising from mixture of *abaid*, Abode with *debate*.] Delay.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 222 (Edinb. MS.) Than Bonnok.. Went on hys way, but mar debaid [*Camb. MS.* abaid].

Debait, obs. Sc. form of Debate.

Debar (dĭbā·ɹ), *v.* In 6–7 **debarre**. [a. F. *débarrer*, in OF. *desbarer*, to unbar, f. *des-* (see De- I. 6) + *barer, barrer*, to Bar.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To exclude or shut out *from* a place or condition; to prevent or prohibit *from* (entrance, or *from* having, attaining, or doing anything).

c 1430 Lydg. *Flour of Curtesie* (R.), Man alone.. Constrained is and by statute bound And debarred from all such pleasaunce. a 1557 Mrs. M. Basset tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1394/1 Vtterlye to debarre from heauen all mankynde for euer. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 Poetry is not debarred from any matter, which may be expressed by penne or speeche. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 195 To debarre true men from comming to them for trade. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 243 His brother John was not debarred by the Law from the title. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 42 The multitudes, who are now debarred from voting. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 144 The Huguenots were again debarred from holding public offices.

b. const. *of.* (Cf. *deprive of.*) *arch.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Euery other person .. be vtterly excluded and debarred of their said suites. 1599 Bp. Hall *Sat.* v. iii. 49 The thred bare clients pouertie Debarres th' atturney of his wonted fee. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 34 Shall we debar youth of such an innocent and harmless recreation? c 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* xxii. 41 Tho' now debarr'd of each domestic tear. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. ii. iii. (1869) 75 [To] debar themselves of their real strength and advantages.

c. with double object.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxviii, I..That am debard the benefit of rest. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* viii. 83 My Pension..was debarred me. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 413 He was afterwards debarr'd the Library. 1754 J. Hildrop *Miscell. Wks.* II. 209 To debar him the prayers and Sacraments. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* iii. iii. 619 Persons who profess the Popish religion or marry Papists are, by the Bill of Rights, debarred the Crown.

†**d.** with *infin. Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xlii. xxv. 1129 He was..debarred to levie warre upon any confederate allies. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* iii. ii. § 3 Bishops..are..debarred by their Canons to be Judges of Lay-Peers in like cases.

†**e.** with simple object: To shut out, exclude.

1593 T. Watson *Tears of Fancie* xlix. (Arb.) 203 If shee debarre it whither shall it go. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 400 That vitall spirit which giueth life vnto all things is debarred, stopped and choaked. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xlviii, Venus orb debars Not Mars, nor enters he with knocks and jars.

2. To set a bar or prohibition against (an action, etc.); to prohibit, prevent, forbid, stop.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 61 Somwhat I could enferre, Your consayte to debarre. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* v. 34 *note*, All superfluous othes are vtterly debarred. 1597 Drayton *Mortimeriados* 115 Seldome aduantage is in wrongs debard. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 78 Even as the dore when it is shut, debarres all entrance. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 169 Its Egress [would have been] utterly debarr'd. a 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 401 Adherence to such a speculation debars all Christian fellowship. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 73 At the head of the glen is a low height which appears to debar the passage.

Hence **Deba·rred** *ppl. a.*, **Deba·rring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1640 O. Sedgwicke *Christs Counsell* 184 It is of singular good.. to a debarred person. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 503 A law for the debarring of young men from the ministery. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vii. 8 The door of the tabernacle was not of any hard or debarring matter, but a veil. 1709 W. Steuart *Collect. & Observ. Ch. Scotl.* ii. iv. § 14 (1802) 89 The minister and Session having..debarred persons from the Lord's Table .. this doctrinal debarring may fear such from partaking.

† **Deba·rb,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [f. De- II. 2 + L. *barba* beard.] 'To deprive of his beard' (J.).

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Debarbed*, having his beard cut or pulled off.

Deba·rbarize, *v.* [De- II. 1.] *trans.* To divest of its barbarous character, to render not barbarous. Hence **Debarbariza·tion**.

1823 De Quincey *Lett. Education* v. (1860) 103 Wherever law and intellectual order prevail, they *debarbarize* (if I may be allowed such a coinage) what in its elements might be barbarous. 1857 — *China* Wks. 1871 XVI. 241 No Asiatic state has ever debarbarised itself. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* II. iii. 72 Before society can be civilized it has to be debarbarized. 1848 Wiseman *Ess.* (1853) III. 427 To bring.. the blessing, not of civilization, but of debarbarization.

Debarcation, var. of Debarkation.

† **Deba·re,** *v. Obs.* [De- II. 3.] *trans.* To strip down, make quite bare. Hence † **Deba·red** *ppl. a.* So † **Deba·re** *a.*, intensive of Bare *a.*

1567 Drant *Horace's Arte of Poetrie* A ij, As woodde's are made debayre of leaues by turnyng of the yeare. c 1620 T. Robinson *M. Magd.* 223 Next her debared brests bewitch mine eyes.

Debarg(e: see next.

Debark (dĭbā·ɹk), *v.*[1] Also 7 **debarque, debarg(e**. [a. F. *débarquer*, f. *dé-* des- (see De- *pref.* I. 6) + *barque* Bark *sb.*[2], ship. Cf. Disbark. For *debarging* (quot. 1692) cf. Barge.] = Disembark.

a. *trans.*

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 69 Untill he had debarqued all his Horse. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 4 The Dutch debarked 700 Europeans. 1880 K. Johnston *Lond. Geog.* 91 A refuge at which the slaves captured..were debarked.

b. *intr.*

1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 349 The forces on board are to debarque. 1883 Burton & Cameron *To Gold Coast* I. iii. 76 A strip of beach upon which I should prefer to debark.

Hence **Deba·rking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 483 To row the new debarging vessells to Portsmouth. *Ibid.* 505 Well boates for debarging soldiers. 1867 Garfield in *Century Mag.* Jan. (1884) 410/1 Three cheers for the ship, answered by our debarking friends with three more.

Debark (dĭbā·ɹk), *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. De- II. 2 + Bark *sb.*[1]; cf. Disbark.] *trans.* To strip of its bark, decorticate. Also *fig.*

1744–50 Ellis *Mod. Husb.* IV. iii. 58 They de-bark their [hop] poles, that they may dry sooner. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 114 To debark oak-trees in the spring. 1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 46 Let us exemplify the matter Debark'd of scientific chatter.

Debarkation (dībaɹkēⁱ·ʃən). Also **debarcation**. [f. Debark *v.*[1] + -ation.] The action of landing from a ship; disembarkation.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 324 They kept on their guard, and prevented the intended debarkation. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvii. 248 The construction of the Roman galleys gave great facilities for debarkation. 1859 Lewin *Invas. Brit.* 81 So much controversy has been raised as to the place of [Cæsar's] debarcation.

Deba·rkment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment: cf. F. *débarquement*.] = prec.

1742 Jarvis *Quix.* i. iv. xii. (D.), Our troops ought to .. have met the enemy..at the place of debarkment.

Deba·rment. *rare.* [f. Debar *v.* + -ment.] The act of debarring or fact of being debarred.

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 231 It may be a cause of his debarment. 1709 Kennet *Erasmus on Folly* 95 Add to this..their debarment from all pleasures. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* (1889) 265 Thinking of my sad debarment from the sight of Lorna.

Debarrance (dĭbā·răns). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ance.] The action of debarring; *spec.* the formal debarring of unworthy communicants from the Lord's Table by the 'fencing of the table' in Presbyterian churches: see Debarration.

1861 J. MacFarlane *Life G. Lawson* ii. (1862) 81 It is doubtful if these 'debarrances' (another name for this peculiar service) ever kept away one who had determined to communicate.

Debarrass (dĭbæ·răs), *v.* [a. F. *débarrass-er*, f. *dé-* = *des-* (see De- I. 6) + *-barrasser* in *embarrasser* to Embarrass.] *trans.* To disembarrass; to disencumber *from* anything that embarrasses.

1789 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 97 So as to debarrass themselves of this. 1792 W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) I. 390 To debarrass its motions, and to display its attractions. 1796 Ld. Sheffield in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 348 If the armies of France should be debarrassed from all other enemies. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* x, I was debarrassed of interruption. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 165 Jean Carnie, who debarrassed her of certain wrappers.

Debarra·tion. *rare.* [f. Debar *v.*: see -ation.] The action of debarring; = Debarrance.

1882 G. W. Sprott *Worship Ch. Scot.* iii. 109 This

address came to be popularly known as the Fencing of the Table .. its most prominent feature came to be a series of debarrations beginning thus: 'I debar from the Table of the Lord' such and such a class.

Debarrent. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. DEBAR *v.*, after *deterrent*, etc.] Anything that debars.

1884 *Times* 8 Aug. 4/6 The Chinaman generally does not indulge in beer or wine—a great debarrent being the cost when delivered from Europe.

Debase (dĭbē·ˈs), *v.* Also 6 **debace**. [Formed in 16th c. from DE- I. 1, 3 + BASE *v.*[1]: cf. ABASE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To lower in position, rank, or dignity; to abase. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 69 The king hath debased himselfe ynough to the Bishop. *Ibid.* II. 75 Debasyng himselfe with great humilitie and submission before the sayde two Cardinalles. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 190 Faire Cousin, you debase your Princely Knee, To make the base Earth prowd with kissing it. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xvi. (1620) 121 Brutus debased Collatine and banished him the city. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. i. 4 The ancient Philosophers .. refusing to debase the principles of that noble profession unto Mechanical experiments. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 999 God sent her to debase me. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 P 4 A man [in Greenland] will not debase himself by work, which requires neither skill nor courage. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* V, Debased in sackcloth, and forlorn in tears.

†**2.** To lower in estimation; to decry, depreciate, vilify. *Obs.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 62 The Manichee, would so extol grace, and debace the nature of man. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. XXXVII. 341 Praising highly the Samnites wittes, debasing the Tuscanes 1704 J. BLAIR in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 98, I have heard him often debase and vilify the Gentlemen of the Council, using to them the opprob[r]ious names of Rogue, Rascal [etc.]. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 15 Why should we exalt ourselves or debase others?

3. To lower in quality, value, or character; to make base, degrade; to adulterate. b. *spec.* To lower the value of (coin) by the mixture of alloy or otherwise; to depreciate.

1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses, Uranie* iii, Ignorance .. That mindes of men borne heavenlie doth debace 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 54 Or els it may be changed in the value, as if a Floren, which was worth 4 li to be debased to 3 li 1606 *State Trials, Gt. case of Impositions* (R.), That these staple commodities might not be debased. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 P 4 Words which convey ideas of dignity, are in time debased. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 16 Much of the Zaffre brought to England is mixed with matters that debase its quality. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 177 Laws against debasing the coin.

Debased (dĭbē·ˈst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Lowered in estimation (*obs.*), in quality, or character: see the verb.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 76 This so much despiced and debased authoritie of man. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 3 A debased currency. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 9 One of a debased and degraded race.

2. *Her.* Of a charge: Borne upside down; reversed. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Deba·sedness**, debased character.

a 1720 W. DUNLOP in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 59 The folly and danger of sin, the debasedness of its pleasures. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* xii. 189 The fettering debasedness of material cravings.

Debasement (dĭbē·smĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of debasing; the fact or state of being debased; lowering, degradation; *concr.* anything wherein this is involved.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 54 If the debasement were before the day of paiment the debtor may pay the det in the coin embased. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 37 The Primitive Pastors of the Church .. avoiding all worldly matters as clogs .. and debasements to their high calling. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1868) I. 205 The great debasement of the silver coin, by clipping and wearing. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. viii, I weep for the debasement of my country.

†**2.** Abasement. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 32 It is debasement and a punishment to me to inuest and enrobe my selfe in the dregs and drosse of mortality. *a* 1711 KEN *Man. Prayers* Wks. (1838) 388 With what debasement and dread ought I to appear before thy awful presence. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. ii. 102 The history of Henry's debasement.

Debaser (dĭbē·sə1). One who debases.

1611 COTGR., *Abbaisseur*, an abaser, debaser .. humbler, bringer downe of. 1621–31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 102 To punish the debasers of 'justice'. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Laws of Menu* IX. 258 Debasers of metals. 1805 J. CARTWRIGHT *State of Nation* X. 53 A debaser of the character of our nation. 1847 R. E. TYRWHITT *Serm.* II. 378 The debasers of baptism.

†**Deba·sh**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- I. 1, 3 + BASH *v.*[1]] To abash.

1610 NICCOLS *England's Elisa* Induct. (N.), But sillie I .. Fell prostrate down, debash'd with reverent shame.

Debash, var. of DUBASH *Anglo-Ind.*, interpreter.

Debasing (dĭbē·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEBASE.

1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 448/1 In the fatal debasing of the coinage.

Deba·sing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That debases.

1775 in ASH. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 191 The misery of a debasing pauperism. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 198 Mahometanism .. is as debasing .. as it is false.

Hence **Deba·singly** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946/1 It indicated more ignorance of what is debasingly called Life than knowledge of it.

†**Deba·sure.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See -URE.] Debasement.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 207 To propound a place that might look like a debasure and degrading of him.

Debatable (dĭbē·tăb'l), *a.* Also 7–9 **debateable**. [a. OF. *debatable* (Cotgr.), *debattable*, f. *debat(t)-re* + -ABLE: med. (Anglo-)L. *debatabilis*.]

1. Admitting of debate or controversy; subject to dispute; questionable.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. (1887) 11 The difference of opinion is no proufe at all, that the matter is debatable. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/2 A Committee for considering the debateable Elections. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 201 Observations on certain debateable points. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. i. 177 Doctrines, which degraded accepted truths into debatable opinions.

2. *esp.* Said of land or territory, *e. g.* on the border of two countries and claimed by both; applied to lands on the borders of England and Scotland, *esp.* a tract between the Esk and Sark, claimed (before the Union) by both countries, and the scene of frequent contests.

[1453, 1531–2 See BATABLE.] 1492 in Rymer *Fœdera* XII. 467/2 Terras debatabiles ibidem adjacentes. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 102 Gret contentioun betwix the Scottis and Pichtis, for certane debatabill landis, that lay betwix thair realmes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 Neutral men, lyk to the lidars that dueillis on the debatabil landis. 1604 (*title*), A Booke of the survaie of the debatable and border lands. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 11 Quhither the defender hes any other land in the towne, quhere the debaitable land lyes, or nocht. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. p. lxxii, The Debateable Land..became a further bone of contention between the two snarling parties. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 338 The debateable ground of the Peloponnesians. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii, The Grœmes who then inhabited the Debateable Land. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 129 Guarding a debatable frontier.

b. *fig.* Of regions of thought, etc.

1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i 31 Christianity is now looked upon as debateable ground. 1870 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 118 The..debatable lands of the separate linguistic kingdoms.

†**B.** as *sb.* The Debatable Land (on the border of England and Scotland: see 2 above); also *pl.* the residents on this land sometimes *debatablers*.

1551 EDW. VI *Lit. Rem.* (Rowl.) II. 389 The lord Maxwell did upon malice to the English debatables overrun them. *Ibid.* 390 Then shal the Scottis wast their debatables, and we ours. *Ibid.* 407 The commissionars for the Debatable. 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 15 The contrarersy yerely arising by occasion of certain grounds upon the frontiers in the East Marches, commonly called the 'Threap-land', or 'Debatable'.

Debate (dĭbē·t), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 **debaat**, 4–6 **debat**, 5–6 *Sc.* **debait**. [ME. *debat*, a. F. *debat* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *debat*, It. *dibatto*, Romanic deriv. of the verb: see DEBATE *v.*[1].]

1. Strife, contention, dissension, quarrelling, wrangling; a quarrel. *At debate*: at strife, at variance. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9684 (Cott.) Bituix mi sisters es a debat. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3473 To accorde þam þat er at debate. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* Prol. 24 Ye schold been heende And curteys In company we wol haue no debaat. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CLXXIX. 263 Whan..alle the debates [had ben] appeased that were emong them. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xii. 51 Thynke ye that I am come to bringe peace vpon earth—I tell you nay but rather debate. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 61 Thus rais ane schameful debait betwix thir two brethir. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 24 To .. set good friends and neighbors at debate. 1715 POPE *Iliad* III. 321 To seal the truce and end the dire debate. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 138 The spirit of debate is opposed to the spirit of love.

comb. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Debate maker, or baratour, *incentor*.

†b. Physical strife, fight, conflict. *Obs.*

15.. *Felon Sowe Rokeby* in R. Bell *Anc. Poems Peasantry* (1857), Hee wist that there had bin debate. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R v b, Their debate was so cruell, that there was slaine v. capitaynes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 54 The whole debate, Which that straunge knight for him sustained had.

†c. *To make debate*: to make opposition or resistance. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4380 þe werwolf was ful glad of Williams speche..And made no more debat in no maner wise. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Treris of Berwik* 535 Se this be done and mak no moir debait. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 10 Or else, if they made no debate, without consideration and pity would cut their throats.

2. Contention in argument; dispute, controversy; discussion; *esp.* the discussion of questions of public interest in Parliament or in any assembly.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 348 Tho was betwene my prest and me Debate and great perplexete. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 He is of highe wordes..wherfor y praie you..that ye take no debate with hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 188 b, Wherefore the Commons after long debate, determined to send the speaker of the Parliament to the kinges highness. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 56 If there happen debate about any doctrine. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 58 Thursday next is appointed for the Debate of the New Canons. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 119 After much debate, they concluded unanimously that [etc.]. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 431 Sor-Apis had another meaning: and this was the term in debate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV 153 An account which gives a very high notion of his talents for debate. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 207 Difficulties .. welcomed rather as subjects for debate.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A controversy or discussion; *spec.* a formal discussion of some question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly.

c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 95 Thise debates that were made, of good wille, and by noon hate 1648 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 248, I shall not trouble your Lo. now with the debats. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 P 1 A full Debate upon Publick Affairs in the Senate. 1880 M CARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxii. 391 The debate, which lasted four nights, was brilliant and impassioned.

†**3.** Fighting for any one, defence, aid, protection. *Sc. Obs. rare.* (Cf. DEBATE *v.* 3.)

1581 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xliii. 61 Quha findis hir [Dame Fortune's] freindship of faiuour hes aneuch..How far may Darius bragge of her debait'

†**Deba·te,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. DEBATE *v.*[2]] Lowering; depreciation; degradation.

c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 456 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 67 Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage to shewe pyte, and cause hir owen debate.

Debate (dĭbē·t), *v.*[1] Also 4 **debat**, 6–7 *Sc.* **debait**. [a. OF. *debat-re*, in Pr. *desbatre*, *debatre*, Sp. *debatir*, Pg. *debater*, It. *dibattere*, f. Romanic *batt-ĕre* to fight (see ABATE, COMBAT, with L. *de-*, occasionally replaced in Rom. by *des-*; the sense is rather from L. *dis-*: cf. *discuss*, *dispute*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To fight, contend, strive, quarrel, wrangle. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5913 (Trin.) For he wol þus debate on me I shal him drenche in þe see *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 157 His cote-armour .. In which he wold debate. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 9, I wyll not debate ne stryue ayenst the. 1530 PALSGR. 508/1, I debate, I stryve I wyll nat debate with you for so small a mater. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 6 Well could he tourney, and in lists debate 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 502 The Spanish General .. together with his Officers, debate of the right thereof against all force.

fig. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 300 What shame it is to ben unkinde, Ayein the which reson debateth. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XV, Wastefull time debateth with decay To change your day of youth to sullied night.

2. *trans.* To contest, dispute; to contend or fight for; to carry on (a fight or quarrel). *Obs* or *arch.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXIII. 79, I haue debated þe quarelle ayenst the god of loue. 1597 T. BEARD *Theatre Gods Judg.* (1612) 486 As though they would debate a priuat quarrell before his presence. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (T.), They see the boys and Latian youth debate The martial prizes on the dusty plain. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. XVI, In many a well debated field. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 11 The cause of religion was debated with the same ardour in Spain, as on the plains of Palestine.

†**3.** To fight for, defend, protect; also *absol.* (for *refl.*) to defend oneself. *Sc. Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXI. 32 Is non so armit in-to plait That can fra truble him debait. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 46 The residew .. fled to the montanis; and debaitit thair miserabill liffis .. with scars and hard fude *Ibid.* I. 60 Exercit in swift running and wersling, to make thaim the more abill to debait his realme. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Devotional Poems* vi. 64 Then prayers, almes-deids, and tearis .Sall mair availl than jaks and spearis, For to debait thee. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 745 Now debate, if thou dow.

4. To dispute about, argue, discuss; *esp.* to discuss a question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.

c 1340 [see 5]. *a* 1439 in *Warkworth's Chron.* (Camden) Notes 60 The wyche comyns, after the mater debatet grawntyt and assentyt to the forseyd premisses. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXVIII. 103 This matere .. they sore debatyd emonge them self by many & dyuerse oppynyons 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 2 Most weyghty mattiers ..to be debated..in this present Parliament 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 67 In debating which was best, wee shall part with neither. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks, 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 392 It was debated in the Greek Church. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 7. 533 The Lords debated nothing but proposals of peace.

b. *intr.* To engage in discussion or argument; *esp.* in a public assembly. Const. *upon*, *on*, †*of*.

1530 PALSGR. 508/1 They have debated upon this mater these fiftene dayes. 1548 [see DEBATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. i. 35 Your seuerall suites Haue bin consider'd and debated on. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. III. § 60 To grant or deny them [Convocations] Commission to debate of Religion. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. xi. 307 The Commons..debated in an open committee on certain parts of these speeches. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 183 Beattie..came up while we were debating.

5. *trans.* To discuss or consider (*with* oneself or in one's own mind), deliberate upon.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2179 Debetande with hym-self, quat hit be myȝt. 1530 PALSGR. 508/1, I wyll debate this mater with my selfe, and take counsayle of my pylowe *c* 1539 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 570 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 8 Be not hasty, aunswere to giue before thou it debate. 1683 CONWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. 155 These tender considerations..his Majestie debated some dayes. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1215 Enid..Debating his command of silence given..Held commune with herself.

b. *intr.* To deliberate, consider (with oneself).

1593 [see DEBATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 41 I and my Bosome must debate awhile. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 From this false doctrine, men are disposed to debate with themselves, [etc.]. 1733 SWIFT *Poems*,

On Poetry, A founder'd horse will oft debate Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i 371 She sat, Debating in her mind of this and that.

¶ quasi-*passive* const.: *debating* stands for *a-debating* = in debate, i. e. the vbl. sb. preceded by prep. *a-* = on, in.

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 149 What cursed Case is now debating? 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isab.* I. 86 This subject was still earnestly debating.

† Debate, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. f. DE- I. 1, 3 + BATE, aphetic f. ABATE.]

1. *trans.* To abate; to beat down, bring down, lower, reduce, lessen, diminish.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4727 þai .. prayed for pardoune of þat attaynt, þair mysdede to debate. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 35 Thir Rutilianys. Gan at command debait thar voce and cris. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 414, I will debate anon thy bragging cheer. 1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 56 That body, which was with fast debated.

b. To depreciate, decry; = DEBASE 2.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. viii. (1622) 134 The Parthian put his souldiers in mind of .the renowned nobility of the Arsacides: and debated Hiberius as ignoble.

c. To subtract, take away. (*absol.* in quot.)

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. i. 48 To debate from the one, and to add to the other.

2. *intr.* To abate, fall off, grow less.

a 1400 50 *Alexander* 2506 (Dubl. MS.) þe more I meng out maieste þe more it debates. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2548 þe werkenes of hir sekenes with in Began to debate and blyn. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 94 Artes .when they are at the full perfection, doo debate and decrease againe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 The strength of the symptoms being debated.

Debateable: see DEBATABLE.

† Deba·teful, *a. Obs.* [See -FUL.]

1. Of persons: Full of strife, contentious.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 279 b/1 Men full of noyse & debatefull. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* B iij, Sowers of dyscord and debatful. 1611 COTGR., *Litigieux*, litigious, debatefull, contentious.

2. Of things: **a.** Pertaining to strife or contention; **b.** Controversial, contentious.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 412 Her conscience .. stil nourishing this debateful fire. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1320/2 In the triall of this debatefull question.

Hence **† Deba·tefully** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Contentieusement*, contentiously..debatefully, with much wrangling.

† Deba·tement [1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *debatement* (later *debattement*), f. *debat-re* + -MENT.]

1. The action of debating; debate, controversy, discussion, deliberation.

1536 *Articles about Relig.* Pref. 16 Our bishops .. assembled .. for the full debatement and quiet determination of the same. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 11 The matter requireth long debatement. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 45 Without debatement further. 1641 MILTON *Reform* I. (1851) 5 A serious question and debatement with my selfe.

2. Contention, strife. *rare*[−1].

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 39 He with Pyrochles sharp debatement made.

† Deba·tement [2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. DEBATE *v.*[2] + -MENT.] ABATEMENT.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 75 Sir, disconfort not, for God hath sent debatementes..From thys heavye yoke delyverynge yow

Debater (dĭbē·təɹ). In 5 **-our.** [a. AF. *debatour* = OF. *debateor*, *-eur*, agent-n. f. *debat-re* to DEBATE *v.*[1]: see -ER [2] 3.]

† 1. One who contends or strives; a quarrelsome or contentious person. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 30 Detractouris, hateful to God, debateris, proude. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXXV. (1483) 83 Fyghters and debatours. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1519 A fals traytour..debater and robbour.

2. One who takes part in debate or public discussion; a disputant, controversialist. Often, one skilled in debate, an able disputant.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1019 Debate where leisure serves with dull debaters. *a* 1773 CHESTERFIELD (T.), It is only knowledge and experience that can make a debater. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. XX, The Lord Henry was a great debater, So that few members kept the house up later. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 611 Their debates lasted three days.. Sir Patrick Hume was one of the debaters. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 277 Mr. C. is a debater.

Debating (dĭbē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of DEBATE vb.[1]; discussion; deliberation.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 110 After long debatyng, the Commons concluded to graunte ..iis. of the pound. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 274 Then childish feare auaunt, debating die. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 2 The end of debating is to persuade. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 71 After a great deal of debating a resolution was passed.

b. *attrib.*, as in **debating society**, a society whose members meet for practice in debating.

1741 *Athen. Lett.* (1792) II. 18, I find myself in such a debating humour, that you must indulge me. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. II. 1146 Proceedings..with respect to a debating-society at the house formerly the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 445 To answer every base attack on Vaccination, in Newspapers or in Debating Societies. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 394 In the middle of the 18th century debating societies sprung up among tradesmen. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 The new Government will be..weak in debating power.

Deba·ting, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That debates: see DEBATE *v.*[1]

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 665 Debating Senates. 1749 *Deity, A Poem* 30 As just the structure, and as wise the plan, As in the lord of all -debating man!

Hence **Deba·tingly** *adv. rare*[−0].

1847 in CRAIG.

† Deba·tive, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DEBATE *v.*[1] + -IVE. Cf. OF. *debatif* (14th c. in Godef.).] Relating to, or of the nature of, debate or discussion.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justine* 25 b, They were driuen into a debatiue meditation. 1642 FULLER *Answ. Ferne* 14 If this decisive faculty, after the debative had passed upon the sence of the Law, were not some where resident in the Government.

† Deba·tous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *debat*, DEBATE *sb.* + -OUS. (Possibly in AF.).] Quarrelsome, contentious.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 Debatouse, *contensiosus*. *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 14 Aduenture and angre ben aye so debatous

Debauch (dĭbɔ·tʃ), *v.* Forms: 6- **debauch**; 6 7 (9 *Sc.*) **debosh**, 7 **debaush, debausch, debosche**, 7–8 **deboash**, 9 *Sc.* **debush**. [a. (*c* 1600) F. *débauch-er*, in OF. *desbaucher* (13–14th c.) to entice away from the service of one's master, seduce from duty, etc. Of obscure derivation. The original pronunciation after modern F., and its gradual change, are seen in the spellings *debosh*, *debaush*, *deboach*, *debauch* riming in 1682 with *approach*: see the *sb.* See also DEBOISE.

F. *débaucher* is, according to Littré and Hatzfeld, derived from a sb. *bauche*, of which the precise sense and origin are according to the latter unknown; according to the former it = 'a place of work, workshop', so that *desbaucher* would mean orig. 'to draw away from the workshop, from one's work or duty'. So Diez. Cotgr. has *bauche*, 'course of stones or bricks in building', *baucher* 'to chip, hew, or square timber, etc.; also to ranke, order, array, lay euenly'; hence *desbaucher* might primarily mean 'to disorder, bring into disarray or disorder'. The sense 'draw away from service or duty' appears however to be the earliest in French, though that of 'corrupt', had also been developed before the word was taken into English.]

† 1. *trans.* To turn or lead away, entice, seduce, *from* one to whom service or allegiance is due; *e.g.* soldiers or allies from a leader, a wife or children from husband or father, etc. Usually with the connotation 'lead astray, mislead'.) Rarely with *against*. *Obs.*

a 1595 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Actions Low C.* (1618) 5 (T.) That Count Egmont would be debosht from them by the Spanish instruments. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 49 Not to have such a woman to his wife that was not debauched from her husband. 1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 42 To debauch the military and gentry, from their duty to his Majesty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 80 He who had the Address to debauch away Helen from her Husband. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 72 Money debauches children against their parents. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. i, He had hardly put up his sign, when he began to debauch my best customers from me. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. XVI. 211 He debauched prince John from his allegiance. 1765 GOLDSM. *Pol. Taste* Wks. (Globe) 315/2 Thus debauched from nature, how can we relish her genuine productions?

† b. To entice, seduce, or gain over *to* a party or course of action, or *to do* a thing. *Obs.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 3 July, Two young men whom one of them debauched by degrees to steal their fathers' plate and clothes. 1694 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 459 The five Indian nations wer now debauched to the french interest. 1765 GOLDSM. *Pol. Taste* Wks. (Globe) 313/2 Hence the youth of both sexes are debauched to diversion. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 100 Their amity is to debauch us to their principles.

† c. (Without const.) To seduce from allegiance or duty, induce to desert; to render disaffected; to pervert or corrupt in regard of allegiance or duty to others. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in the more general sense of 2.)

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* I. iv. 25 To debosh and corrupt the subiects. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 285 Mr. John Cosin, son of the Dean, debauched by the priests. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 204 Persons dispersing Tyrconnells declarations to debauch our soldiers. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III App. i, If a servant ran away, Jack had debauched him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. II. 126 His army .. debauched by his factious officers. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. App. 51 The Spaniards were making such great exertions to debauch the minds of our savages. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 584 To betray their master and debauch his army.

2. To seduce from virtue or morality; to pervert, deprave, or corrupt morally; *esp.* to corrupt or deprave by intemperance, or sensual indulgence.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 536 (T.) Young men, such as I imagine to be least debaushed and corrupted by ill examples. 1611 COTGR., *Desbaucher*, to debosh .. seduce, mislead; make lewd, bring to disorder, draw from goodnesse. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 40 Though Paul had been a grievous sinner .yet he had not debauched his conscience. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), To debauch himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. 1718 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 47 The young men .. had been lately so generally debaucht with Rum. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 311 For fear of enervating their minds and debauching their morals. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 133 If a father debauches his children, is his family likely to be noted for subordination and respectability? 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, Their humour debauches the whole moral system. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 163 The seat of justice has been publicly debauched.

b. To seduce (a woman) from chastity.

(Closely related to 1: see quots. 1614, 1697 there; but eventually also associated with the notion 'corrupt'.)

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 P1 A young lewd Fellow .. who would .. debauch your Sister, or lie with your Wife. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1776, An abandoned profligate may think that it is not wrong to debauch my wife. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1039 A compensation in damages for debauching his daughter. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II. iii, Debauching a country girl.

3. To deprave, vitiate (the taste, senses, judgement, etc.).

(In first quot. perhaps = mislead, *fig.* of 1 c.)

[1635 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 700 Her Pride debauch'd her Judgment and her Eyes.] 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 Acorns were heretofore the food of Men.. till their luxurious palats were debauched. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 151 Most other animals are nicer in their Senses (having no way debauch't them) than Mankind is. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 123 A mind not yet debauched by learning. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 51 Having never been debauched with applause, she set light by her own qualifications. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 379 A person, whose understanding has not been debauched by superannuated prejudice. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, They debauch the spirit of the ignorant and credulous with mystical trash.

† 4. To vilify, damage in reputation; to depreciate, disparage. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 206 He's quoted for a most perfidious slaue, With all the spots a' th' world taxt and debosh'd. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 306 Whil'st Cethus like a forlorne shadowe walkes Dispis'd, disgrac't, neglected, and debosht. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Misc.*, Pref. (1673) Qq ij b, It is contrary to my own Aphorism to debosh what I present, by saying it was writ before I was Twenty.

† b. To damage or spoil in quality. *Obs.* (Cf. DEBOIST 2.)

1633 *True Trojans* IV. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 512 Last year his barks and galleys were debosh'd; This year they sprout again.

† 5. To dissipate, spend prodigally, squander.

1632 [see DEBOIST *v.*]. 1637 50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 419 To. give them in rent more thousands (to debosh and mispend) nor honest men hes hundreds. 1649 LD. FOOKS in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) 399 Since her husband had debaunched all, and left nothing to her.

6. *intr.* (formerly *refl.*) To indulge to excess in sensual enjoyment, *esp.* that of eating and drinking; to riot, revel. ? *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 73 Which causes the English to make no long sojourn here, except such as can drink and debauch. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv.* A iv, 'Tis hard to conceive how any man could censure the Turks for Gluttony, a People that debauch in Coffee. 1689 *Minutes Kirk Session* in McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 10 Such as they find drinking there, or in any way deboshing. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* cvii 209 More proper for you, than to debauch with Sicilian Wine. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 355 We, to grow hot, deboash ourselves in Beef. 1738 LAW *Serious C.* xiii. (1761) 203 That he neither drank, nor debauched; but was sober and regular in his business. 1825 JAMIESON, *To debosh*, to indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 557 Hatred her brothel has, as well as love, Where horrid epicures debauch in blood.

Hence **Debauc·hing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrachordon* I. (1851) 217 A most negligent and debaushing tutor. 1660 — *Free Commw.* 428 To the debauching of our prime Gentry both Male and Female. 1662 PETTY *Taxes & Contrib.* 48 If we should think it hard to giue good necessary cloth for debauching wines.

Debauch (dĭbɔ·tʃ), *sb.* (Also 7 **deboach.**) [a. F. *débauche*, f. *débaucher* to DEBAUCH. For the phonology, etc., see the verb.]

I. 1. A bout of excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures, *esp.* those of eating and drinking.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 488 My debauches or excesses transport me not much. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Apr., My head akeing all day from last night's debauch. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 203 Snoring after late Debauches, Nor dream'st what mischief now thy Head approaches. 1737 I. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. XII. 714 Extravagant and beastly debauches. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 125 The dissolute companions of his debauches. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 3. 126 The fever..was inflamed by a gluttonous debauch.

2. The practice or habit of such indulgence; debauchery.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. i, Masquerade is Vizor-mask in debauch. 1699 - *Ep. to J. Dryden* 73 The first physicians by debauch were made. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 470 A whiff Of stale debauch, forth-issuing from the styes That law has licensed. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 74 All debauch is incipient suicide.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 41 He flyes out into a furious Debauch, and breaks the Windows. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Advice to Author* II. § 2 (R.) Thro' petulancy, or debauch of humour. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 148 The gentle Damon inspires us with the same happy debauch of fancy by which he is himself transported. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 195 Such a debauch of initial assonances.

† II. 4. = DEBAUCHEE. *Obs.* [perh. for F. *débauché*, through the pl. in *-és*.]

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 452 A greater charge against these quibbling Debauches. 1689 JAS. CARLISLE *Fortune-Hunters* 6 He grew tho Debauch of the Town. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 319 When Debauches of both Sexes, From Hospitals crept.

† Debau·ch, debaush, *a. Obs.* [perh. ad. F. *débauché*, with *-e* mute, or ? corruption of *debaucht.*] = DEBAUCHED. (Cf. DEBAUCHNESS.)

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1758 Mock them as despisde And debaush creatures.

Debauchable (dĭbǭ·tʃăb'l), *a.* [-ABLE.] That can be debauched.

1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, To spend 10,000*l.* in corrupting and debauching the constituents who are debauchable and corruptible.

Debauched (dĭbǭ tʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. DEBAUCH *v.*, or immed. after F. *débauché*, with native ending -ED.] Seduced or corrupted from duty or virtue; depraved or corrupt in morals; given up to sensual pleasures or loose living; dissolute, licentious.

1598 FLORIO *Suiato* Also an vnthriftie, careles, debaucht or mislead man. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 167 To rectifie a common-wealth with debaushed people is impossible. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 18 Whose debauchter face and miene disclose His mind's diseases. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 4 He .. made love to other mens wives, and was extreamly debaucht. **1790** PENNANT *London* (1813) 259 Bartholomew-fair .. becoming the resort of the debauched of all denominations. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 495 The money of strangers disappears, but their debauched morals remain. **1864** KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* ii. (1875) 46 Decrepit and debauched slave-nations.

Debau·chedly, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a debauched manner.

1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 133 If I see a man live debauchedly in drunkennesse [etc.]. **1663** COWLEY *Of Liberty*, To live .. desperately with the bold, and debauchedly with the luxurious.

Debau·chedness. [-NESS.] The state or quality of being debauched.

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess Prison* 29 By being giuen to drunkennes or whoring .. or by any other debauchednes. **1660** H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. xi. 79 *Cybele, mater Deorum*, the celebration of whose Rites had so much villany and debauchedness in it. **1837** *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX 168 Strange pranks of humorous debauchedness.

Debauchee (debǫʃī·). Also 7 **deboichee**, 8 **deboshee**; also **debauché(e.** [a. F. *débauché* debauched (person), sb. use of pa. pple. of *débaucher* to DEBAUCH. In 17th and 18th c. also *deboichee, deboshee*: cf. DEBOISE, DEBOSHED.]

One who is addicted to vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures.

a **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 81 Cicero, describing the debauchées [*printed* -oes] of his time, says they were *vino languidi*. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 23 July, If he knew his son to be a debauchee (as many and most are now-a-dayes about the Court). **1677** B RIVELEY *Fun. Serm. Bp of Norwich* 14 A great Deboichee. **1741** tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxiii, Perhaps if the People could be Deboshees and Gluttons with Impunity, they would not be more sober there than in Europe. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 9, I never betrayed an heir to gamesters, or a girl to debauchees. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 67 No man is more systematically heartless than a corrupted debauchee.

b. *attrib.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 262 A debauchee physician. **1862** *Sat. Rev* 15 Mar. 305 A debauchee peer.

Debaucher (dĭbǭ·tʃəɹ). [f. DEBAUCH *v.* + -ER [1].] One who debauches; a corrupter or seducer.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. vi, Thou strong debaucher and seducer of youth. **1670** G H *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 47 A continual Swearer and Debaucher. **1727** BLACKWALL *Sacred Classics* I. 399 (T) Insidious underminers of chastity, and debauchers of sound principles. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, Destroyers of men, and debauchers of women.

Debauchery (dĭbǭ·tʃəri). Also 7 **debaushery, deboshery, deboichery.** [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. Vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 309 What with truanting and debaushery. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 146 Those that excuse youth's deboichery. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (R.), The nobility and courtiers, who did not quite abandon their deboshenes. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 13 Noah himself .. fell into the debaucheries of wine. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 100 Unworthy favourites, the companions of his debaucheries. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 155 He was .. fond of coarse debauchery and low society.

†**2.** Seduction from duty, integrity, or virtue; corruption. *Obs.*

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 8 To contrive the debauchery of your child. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 6 There are men that boast of debaucheries of which they never had address to be guilty. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 78 The republick of Paris will endeavour to compleat the debauchery of the army. **1863** H COX *Instit.* I. viii. 90 In no case was an election questioned on account of *treating*, or, as it was then called, debauchery at elections.

Debauchment (dĭbǭ·tʃmĕnt). ? *Obs.* Also 7 **-baush-, -bosh-.** [a. F. *débauchement* (in Cotgr. *des-*), f. *débaucher* to DEBAUCH: see -MENT.]

1. The action or fact of debauching or corrupting; seduction from duty or virtue.

1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* I iv, These strange debaushments of our nymphes. **1611** COTGR., *Desbauchement*, a deboshement. **1625** W. B. *True School War* 64 He first outraged them by the debauchment of their Councellors and subiects. **1685** SOUTH *Serm.* (1843) II. xvii. 282 A corruption and debauchment of men's manners.

2. Debauched condition; debauchery; a debauch.

1628 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 10 They are growne to that height of debauchment as to hold learning a shame to nobility. **1629** EARLE *Microcosm*, *Honest Fellow* (Arb.) 102 A good dull vicious fellow, that complyes well with the deboshments of the time **1658** CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 506 There is a Proneness in unruly Man to run into Debauchments.

†**Debau·chness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEBAUCH *a.* + -NESS, or corruption of *debauchedness*.] Debauchedness.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. xcix, Let him avoyd Debauchnesse. **1650** ARNWAY *Alarm* 115 (T) Their throats to drunkenness, gluttony, and debauchness. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 390 Occasioned, yea necessitated, by their own debauchnesse and distempers.

†**Debaurd.** *Obs.* [properly *debord*, a. F. *débord*. Cf DEBORD *v.*] Departure from the right way; excess.

1671 ANNAND *Myst. Pietatis* 118 (Jam.) Which verily is the ground of all our sinful debaurds.

Debayre, Debefe: see DEBARE *a.*, LANGDEBEFE.

†**Debe·l, -ell,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *débell-er* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *dēbellāre* to subdue in fight, f. *dē-* down + *bellāre* to war.] *trans.* To put down in fight, subdue, vanquish; to expel by force of arms. Hence †**Debelling** *vbl. sb.*

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cviii. 320 He our foes shall sone debell. *a* **1564** BECON *Pleas. New Nosegay* Early Wks. (1843) 201 Humility .. debelleth and valiantly overcometh the enemy of all grace. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng* II. viii, Spanish Cacus .. Whom Hercules from out his Realme debelled at the length. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 42 This .. made him more illustrious than by debelling of Afric **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 604 Him long of old Thou didst debel, and down from Heav'n cast **1825** HOGG *Queene Hynde* 202

†**Debe·llate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēbellat-*, ppl. stem of *dēbellāre*: see DEBEL and -ATE.] = DEBEL. Hence †**Debellating** *vbl. sb.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 138 Though in two or three battles inferior, yet not to haue beene clearely debellated. *a* **1626** BACON *Holy War* (J.), The extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants.

†**Debella·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dēbellāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of vanquishing or reducing by force of arms; conquest, subjugation.

1526 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 180 The debellacion of the Thurkes, enemyes of Christes feith. **1533** MORE (*title*), The Debellacyon of Salem and Bizance. **1627 77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxvii. 118 We often let Vice spring, for wanting the audacity and courage of a Debellation. **1653** T. ADAMS *Serm. Ps.* xciv. 19 Wks. (1861) III. 281 An insurrection and a debellation; a tumult and its appeasement. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* I 748 The internecine and flagrant debellation which I have had with. Sir James Scarlett.

†**Debe·llative,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to overthrow or reduce by war. (In quot. '(mutually) destructive'.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 199 Waires of debellative contraries.

†**Debella·tor.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. L. *dēbellātor*, agent-n. f. *dēbellāre*.] A subduer, vanquisher.

1713 SWIFT *Char. of Steele* Wks. 1814 VI. 216 (Stanf.) Behold .. the terror of politicians! and the debellator of news-writers!

†**Debe·llish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- I. 6 + *-bellish* in EMBELLISH: cf. BELLISH *v.*] *trans.* To rob of beauty, disfigure.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 59 What blast hath thus his flowers debellished?

De bene esse: see DE I.

Debenture (dĭbe·ntiŭɹ). Also 5–7 **debentur**, 6 7 **debenter**. [In early use *debentur*, stated by BLOUNT in 17th c. to be the L. word *debentur* 'there are due or owing', supposed to have been the initial word of formal certificates of indebtedness. This is, from the early use of the term, probable; though no actual examples of documents containing the Latin formula have been found.]

1. A certificate or voucher certifying that a sum of money is owing to the person designated in it; a certificate of indebtedness.

a. A voucher given in the Royal household, the Exchequer or other Government office, certifying to the recipient the sum due to him for goods supplied, services rendered, salary, etc., and serving as his authority in claiming payment. A principal application of the word during the 17th and 18th centuries was to the vouchers given by the Ordnance Office in payment of stores.

c **1455** in *Paston Lett.* No. 264 I. 364 Owyng to the seyd Fastolf for costys and chargys that he bare when he was Lieutenant of the towne of Harflew in Normandie [1415], as yt shewith by a debentur made to the seyd Fastolf, with hym remaynyng .. Cxxxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* *Ibid.* 366 Certeyn debentur conteynyng the seyd sommes. **1469** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 537 Item, my master hath delyvered ij. debentures in the name of Norres, one of viij. marces fore fyshe, and nodere of vij. marces. *a* **1483** *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 66 That none other person make suche debentures or bylles but the Clerkes of the self offyce, so that theyre wryting and hand may be certaynly knowne to them that pay in the countyng house. **1526** *Ibid.* 236 The clerke of the office [Accatrie] shall make out debentures to the parties of whom such provision is made which he shall present into the Compting-house within two dayes after **1567** R EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 78 Let us rifle him so .. And steal away his debenters [for coal delivered to the king's kitchen] too. **1666** W. FIELDING *Petit.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Before he gives debentures unto your petitioner for what creation-mony fell due unto your petitioner's said father. **1682** *Lond Gaz* No. 1689 4 Two Debenters were lost .. One for Nine Months for the Sum of 37*l.* 10*s.* The other for Six Months. for 25*l* **1697** *Act* 8–9 *Will. III*, c. 27 (For better observation of ancient course of the Exchequer) No Teller shall Trust or Depart With such Money. without an Order or Debenture for the same. **1701** *Lond Gaz.* No. 3698 4 Lost .. an Irish Transport Debenture, No. 191, made out the 20th of August, 1695, to Richard Haynes, for the Service of the Ann Ketch. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* I II xii. (1743) 101 The chief Clerk [of the Kitchen] keeps all the Records, Ledger books, and Debentures for Salaries, and Provisions and Necessaries issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Debenture* [in the *Exchequer* and *King's House*], a Writing given to the Servants for the Payment of their Wages, etc. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 310/2 Debentures are in use now in the receipt of Exchequer and Board of Ordnance, and it is believed in the king's household.

†**b.** *spec.* A voucher certifying to a soldier or sailor the audited amount of his arrears for pay: see quot. 1674. *Obs.*

This was a regular feature of 17th c. army organization; such certificates, issued 'upon the public faith of the kingdom', were given to the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War, app. from November 1641 onwards, and similar bonds were also given in subsequent reigns; in some cases these certificates were secured upon and redeemed in forfeited land, esp. in Ireland.

1645 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV I. 17 That particular Committee which are appointed to .. take in your Accompts, and pay you part of your Arrears at present, and for the rest you are to have a Debentur upon the Public Faith of the Kingdom. **1647** *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus) CCCXIV No 26 2 Very sensible .. how tedious .. it is for soldiers after disbanding to get their particular accompts audited, and debenters for arrears. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 6 The Debentures of Commission Officers, who serv'd eight years till about December 1649, comes to 1,800,000*l* **1674** BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 4), *Debentur* (the third person plural of *debeor* to be due or owing) was by a Rump-act of 1649 cap. 43. ordained to be in the nature of a Bond or Bill to charge the Common-wealth to pay the Souldier-creditor or his Assigns, the sum due upon account for his Arrears **1698** FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. i. 8 The merciful bullet, more kind than thy ungrateful country, has given thee a Debenture in thy broken leg, from which thou canst draw a more plentiful maintenance than I with all my limbs in perfection. **1756** *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 391 In Limerick, a county, of which the greater part was in the possession of families whose ancestors were adventurers in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, or had got debentures under Oliver Cromwell

c. At the Custom-house: A certificate given to an exporter of imported goods on which a drawback is allowed, or of home produce on which a bounty was granted, certifying that the holder is entitled to the amount therein stated.

See M. POSTLETHWAITE, *Dict. Trade & Commerce* 1751–66, s. v., for full account, and 'forms of several kinds of debentures'.

1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 14 The Moneys due upon Debentures for such forein Goods exported by Certificate **1704** *Dict. Rust.*, *Debenture* .. as most commonly used among Merchants is the allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon exportation of that Commodity, which was formerly imported. **1711** *Act* 9 *Anne*, c. 23 Any Certificate or Debenture for Drawing back any Customs or Duties. **1763** *Gentl. Mag.* Apr 185 Without any suspicion of fraud, a debenture was granted, and a clearance made to Rotterdam, where a certificate was obtained for landing so many casks of rice. **1889** *Whitaker's Almanac* s. v. *Excise, Stamps, & Taxes*, Debenture or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, etc., not exceeding £10 1*s.*

†**d.** *transf.* An acknowledgement of indebtedness by a corporation, private person, etc. *Obs.* exc as in 3.

1583 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 98 The said stipend paid at Halton is iiij[li] xvij[s] v[d] Deducted viz. ffirst for a Debenter xij[d] Postage iiij[s] x[d] [etc.]. **1615** SIR R BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 85, I cleered all accompts with Iustice Gosnold and took in his debenter. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 94 An Accessary .. in all the pilferings, Hedge-robberies, Debenturs at Inns, and Farrier scores.

†**e.** *fig.* Acknowledgement of indebtedness; obligation; debt *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XVI. ix, His Throne he fils Twenty foure yeares, then pays his last Debenter [*rime* aduenter] To Nature. **1658** OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 38 If you consider beauty alone, quite discharged from such Debentur's, as she owes to the Arts of Tire-women, Taylers, Shoomakers and perhaps Painters. **1694** STEELE *Poet. Misc.* (1714) 40 You modern Wits .. Have desperate Debentures on your Fame; And little would be left you, I'm afraid, If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid

†**2.** A certificate of a loan made to the government for public purposes, a government bond bearing annual interest. *Obs.*

The first quot. connects this with sense 1; it refers to government debentures given to the inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christopher's to recoup them for losses sustained from the invasions of the French

1710 *Act 9 Anne* c. 23 Which Debentures shall be signed by the said Commissioners of Trade and Plantations .. and shall bear interest for the Principal Sums to be contained, after the Rate of Six Pounds per Centum per Annum. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 7 Vast sums are levied by raising and lowering the coin at pleasure, by compounding debentures and government-bills, and by other oppressive methods. **1810** 'PHOCION' *Opinions on Public Funds* 8 If legal paper such as state debentures or bills had, in 1790, been of ten or fifty times their then magnitude. *Ibid* 9 Give me a state debenture or an exchequer bill. **1811** *Wetenhall's Course of Exchange* 22 Oct., Irish Funds,

Government Debentures, 3½ per cent. **1813** *Act 53 Geo. III*, c. 41 An Act for granting Annuities to satisfy certain Exchequer Bills, and for raising a Sum of Money by Debentures for the Service of Great Britain.

3. A bond issued by a corporation or company (under seal), in which acknowledgement is made that the corporation or company is indebted to a particular person or to the holder in a specified sum of money on which interest is to be paid until repayment of the principal.

Not occurring in the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, but used shortly after in connexion with the loans raised by Railway Companies and the like, the name being evidently taken from sense 2. The term is in general use, especially for those bonds by which public companies raise money at a fixed rate of interest, with a prior charge on the assets of the company or corporation issuing them.

Mortgage debenture: a debenture the principal of which is secured by the pledging of the whole or a part of the property of the issuing company.

1847 *East Ind. Railway, Deed of Settlement* 9 Apr., Debenture, bond, Bill of Exchange, Promissory note, or other Security. **1858** Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Debenture*.. The term has now got to be applied to railway companies', municipal, and other bonds or securities for money loaned. **1861** *Larceny, &c. Act* 24–25 *Vict.* c. 96 § 1 The term.. valuable Security shall include .. any Debenture, Deed, Bond, Bill, &c. **1863** Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. **1865** *Mortgage Debenture Act* 28–29 *Vict.* c. 78 An Act to enable certain Companies to issue Mortgage Debentures founded on Securities upon or affecting Land. *Ibid.* § 26 Every Mortgage Debenture .. issued by the Company shall be a Deed under the Common Seal of the Company duly stamped. **1887** Chitty in *Law Rep.* 36 *Chanc. Div.* 215 The term *debenture* has not, so far as I am aware, ever received any precise legal definition. *Ibid.* 215 In my opinion a debenture means a document which either creates a debt or acknowledges it, and any document which fulfils either of these conditions is a 'debenture'. It is not either in law or commerce a strictly technical term, or what is called a term 'of art'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*debenture goods*, †*lands*, *debenture-holders*; **debenture-bond**, a bond of the nature of a debenture; = Debenture 3; **debenture-stock**, debentures consolidated into, or created in the form of, a stock, the nominal capital of which represents a debt of which only the interest is secured by a perpetual annuity.

1736 Bp. Wilson in Keble *Life* xxvii. (1863) 903 Shipping tobacco and other debenture goods into the running wherries. **1742** Francis *Horace* II. vii. (R.), Yet, prithee, where are Cæsar's bands Allotted their debenture-lands? **1863** *Act* 26–7 *Vict.* c. 118 § 24 The Interest on Debenture Stock shall have Priority of Payment over all Dividends or Interest on any Shares or Stock of the Company, whether Ordinary or Preference or guaranteed, and shall rank next to the Interest payable on the Mortgages or Bonds for the Time being of the Company. **1866** *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1331 That faith stands already pledged to the existing debenture-holders, who lent their money on the security of a legislative Act. **1870** *Daily News* 22 Nov., Vice-Chancellor Malins .. in the claim of the holders of debenture bonds issued by the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles .. decided that .. the bonds in question were virtually promissory notes, and that the holders were consequently entitled to recover in full. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 12/1 It is proposed to create £285,000 Six per cent. Debenture stock, or rather more than the existing debentures of the company. **1893** *Midl. Rail. Circular* Dec. 30 They all benefited .. by consolidation into one uniform 3 per cent. Debenture Stock.

Debentured (dĭbe·ntiŭɹd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Furnished with or secured by a debenture. *Debentured goods*: goods on which a custom house debenture for a drawback, etc., is given.

1805 J. Stephen *War in Disguise* 60 (L.) Official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or debentured goods.

Deberry, dial. var. of Dayberry, gooseberry.

Debet(e, obs. f. Debit; var. Debite *Obs.*

† **De·beth**, *v.* 3rd pers. sing. *Obs.* App. an adaptation of Latin *dēbet* owes, oweth.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 423 And so debeth to hym style xx li. **1532** *Croscombe Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Record Soc.) 40 Iohn Bolle for pewter vessells debeth ixd. *Ibid.* 41 Thos. Downe debeth unto the chyrch for the rentte for the lamp viiid.

Debile (de·bil), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *débile* (14–15th c.), ad. L. *dēbil-is* weak, *orig.* wanting in ability or aptitude, f. *dē-* (De- I. 6) + *habilis*, Able, apt, nimble, expert, etc.] Weak, feeble, suffering from debility.

1536 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 372 He being so debile, so weak, and of so great age. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 110/1 So debile, and feble of stomacke. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* I. ix. 48 For that I haue not .. foyl'd some debile Wretch. **1659** Baxter *Key Cath.* xliii. 308 Where the fact or Proposition from the Light of Nature is more debile. **1788** May in Pettigrew *Life of Lettsom* (1817) III. 278 She .. was still very restless, and extremely debile. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 111 Causes, which induce a debile frame. **1890** E. Johnson *Rise of Christendom* 158 In the form of a very debile old man of 202 years.

b. *Bot.* 'Applied to a stem which is too weak to support the weight of leaves and flowers in an upright position' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Debi·litant, *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *débilitant* or ad. L. *dēbilitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēbilitāre*: see Debilitate *v.*]

A. *adj.* Debilitating. **B.** *sb. Med.* (See quot.)

1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med.* s.v. *Debilitant*, Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Debilitants*, remedies or means employed to depress the powers of the body, such as antimony and low diet.

† **Debi·litate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēbilitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēbilitāre*.] Enfeebled; feeble.

1552 Huloet, Debilitate, or feble, or wythout synnowes, *enervis*. **1737** H. Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 41 Help and strengthen the Part that is debilitate.

Debilitate (dĭbi·liteit), *v.* [f. L. *dēbilitāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēbilitāre* to weaken, f. *dēbilis* weak.] *trans.* To render weak; to weaken, enfeeble.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 46 a, Immoderate watch .. doth debilitate the powers animall. **1541** Paynel *Catiline* xlv. 71 To debylitate and cutte asunder theyr endeuoir and hope. *a* **1625** Beaum. & Fl. *Faithful Friends* v. ii, If you think His youth or judgment .. Debilitate his person, call him home. **1717** Bullock *Woman a Riddle* I. i. 8, I am totally debilitated of all power of elocution. **1715** Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 The Sun shining .. would be apt to heat, debilitate, and spoil the Wine or other Liquors. **1829** I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 233 Whose moral sense had been debilitated. **1871** Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. i. 45 A feeble constitution, which he further debilitated by a dissipated life.

† **b.** *Astrol.* Cf. Debility 4 b. *Obs.*

a **1625** Beaum. & Fl. *Bloody Bro.* IV. ii, Venus .. is .. clear debilitated five degrees Beneath her ordinary power.

Debi·litated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Enfeebled; reduced to debility.

1611 Cotgr., *Debilité*, debilitated, weakened, enfeebled. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 3 Their debilitated posterity. **1803** T. Beddoes *Hygeia* ix. 175 Those who exact efforts from the debilitated. **1841** Brewster *Mart. Sci.* VI. (1856) 91 His debilitated frame was exhausted with mental labour.

Debi·litating, *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].] Enfeeblement, debilitation.

1539 Elyot in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. II. 117, I no thing gate but the Colike and the Stone, debilitating of Nature. **1765** *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 237/2 The debilitating of the affected part.

Debi·litating, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That debilitates; weakening, enfeebling.

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Their poisonous and debilitating Methods. **1805** W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 500 A long and debilitating sickness. **1865** Livingstone *Zambesi* vi. 143 The .. debilitating effects of the climate.

Debilitation (dĭbilitēi·ʃən). [a. F. *débilitation*, *-acion* (13th c.), ad. L. *dēbilitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēbilitāre* to Debilitate.] The action of debilitating; debilitated condition; weakening.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 247 a/2 Some sykenes or debylytacyon of his bodye. **1524** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 93 For .. the debilitacion and discomfort of thenemye. **1645** Bp. Hall *Rem. Discont.* 25 How often doth sicknesse prevent the debilitations of age. **1875** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. I. ix. 168 The debilitation of the subterranean forces. **1876** Douse *Grimm's L.* § 10. 19 An accelerated phonetic debilitation.

Debilitative (dĭbi·liteitiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēbilitāt-*, ppl. stem + -ive.] Tending to debilitate; causing debilitation.

1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 37 The deteriorating change in the Body .. is understood of a debilitative deterioration. **1810** Bentham *Packing* (1821) 153 The morbid and debilitative influence. **1886** *Lond. Med. Record* 15 Mar. 131/1 The debilitative effect of these preparations.

† **Debilite**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *débilite-r*, ad. L. *debilitāre*.] = Debilitate.

1483 Caxton *Cato* B viij, [Drinking] debyliteth and maketh feble the vertues of the man. **1489** — *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 279 A man debylyted and nyghe dede. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 52 Ouer much heate debylitith, weakenith, and fayntith both the woman and the chyld.

† **Debi·litude**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēbili-s* weak + -tude.] Debility, weakness; also in *Astrol.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 125 From a debilitude of the womb. **1686** Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 Weaker Signs must be debilitudes.

Debility (dĭbi·lĭti). Also 5–6 **debyli-**, **debilyte**, **-tee**, **-tye**, 6–7 **-tie**. [a. F. *débilité* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *dēbilitas*, f. *dēbili-s* weak.]

1. The condition of being weak or feeble; weakness, infirmity; want of strength; *esp.* that condition of the body in which the vital functions generally are feebly discharged.

1484 Caxton *Æsop* v. xii, The grete feblenesse and debylyte of thy lene body. **1494** Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 556 For his feblenesse or debylyte of age. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* II. h vij, To help the debilite of nature with cupping glassis. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 517 By reason of age, debility of body, or want of health. **1650** Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 105 By reason of the debility of his stomack. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 331 After full three hours ineffectual labour .. the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere debility, to desist. **1867** Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 260 With the cure of stammering, nervous debility decreases. **1879** Harlan *Eyesight* vi. 89 After long illness, the muscle of accommodation shares the debility of the whole system.

† **b.** Weakness of a material structure. *Obs.*

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 247/1 Either by the debilitie of the bridge, or subtiltie of the soldiors .. 3000 of them with bridge and all fell armed into the violent stream.

2. Weakness in a mental or moral quality.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 65 For the debylite and feblenes of corage. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xi. 197 After the debylyte of fragylyte humayne. **1758** H. Walpole *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 219 This Lord had much debility of mind, and a kind of superstitious scruples. **1805** Foster *Ess.* II. iv. 176 This debility of purpose. **1829** I. Taylor *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 33 A wretched debility and dejection of the heart.

3. Political, social, or pecuniary weakness.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxxviij [ccxxxiv] 738 The debylyte of the realme of Englande. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 Wylling to releue and helpe his saide subiectes in their said necessities and debilitye. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 139 Which B. could not have for the debility of his estate. **1871** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 182 The debility of the courts of Austria and France.

† **4.** (with *pl.*) An instance of weakness. *Obs.*

a **1533** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viij, The open honestee supplyeth many fautes and debilytees. **1654** tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 61 They to guarde us from humane passions, and the debilities of Nature. **1825** T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 82 Among the debilities of the government of the Confederation.

b. *Astrol.* Of a planet: A weakness or diminution of influence due to unfavourable position, etc.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* To Rdr. 2, I would have him .. well to understand the Debilities and Fortitudes of every Planet. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Debilities are either Essential, when a Planet is in its Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, when it is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th Houses; or Combust, etc. So that by each of those Circumstances, a Planet is more or less afflicted, and said to have so many or so few Debilities.

† **Debi·nd**, *v. nonce-wd.* [De- I. 1.] To bind down. (Put by Scott into the mouth of Baron Bradwardine.)

1814 Scott *Wav.* xli, A prisoner of war is on no account to be coerced with fetters, or debinded in *ergastulo*.

Debit (de·bit), *sb.* Forms: (5 **dubete**), 6 **debitte**, **debette**, 6–7 **debet**, 8 **debit**. [ad. L. *dēbit-um* owed, due, *sb.* a debt. Cf. F. *débit* (1723 in Hatzfeld). In early use app. a further latinization of *debte*, from earlier *dette*, *det*: see Debt.]

† **1.** *gen.* Something that is owed, a debt. *Obs.*

c **1450** *Paston Lett.* xlix. I. 61 Of certein dubete that I owe unto you. **1515** *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxxi, Be yearly worth over all charges or debittes. **1547** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 32 Parcelle of the debet that the churche restede in his dett. **1598** R. Quiney *Let. to Shaks.* in *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 105 In helpeing me out of all the debettes I owe in London. **1614** T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 108 The Deuill tyes his Customers in the bond of Debets.

2. *Book-keeping.* An entry in an account of a sum of money owing; an item so entered. **b.** The whole of these items collectively; that side of an account (the left-hand side) on which debits are entered. (Opposed to Credit *sb.* 12.)

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 15/2 There are debits and credits between them in Bolankee Doss's books to a great amount. **1868**, **1889** [see Credit *sb.* 12]. **1872** Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 189 There is a most heavy debit of evil. *Mod.* This has been placed to your debit.

b. *attrib.*, as *debit-entry*, *-side* (of an account).

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 83/2 The debit side of my master's account. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 12/1 The year's operations show a debit balance of £42,000.

Debit (de·bit), *v.* [f. Debit *sb.* Cf. F. *débiter* (1723 in Hatzfeld).]

1. *trans.* To charge with a debt; to enter something to the debit of (a person).

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 203 He must and may debit the Principal for the said Value. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 621 Accounts are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in. **1809** R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 26, I have debited your account with Lire 5000 Austriache. **1892** *Law Times* XCIV. 105/1 The bank were not entitled to debit the plaintiffs with the amount paid on the said cheques.

2. To charge as a debt; to enter on the debit side of an account.

1865 Miss Braddon *H. Dunbar* i. 10 Pay the money, but don't debit it against his lordship. *Mod.* To whom is it to be debited?

† **Debite**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **debet**, **-ete**, 5–6 **debyte**. [A corruption of Depute: cf. Debity.] A deputy, lieutenant.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 312 The Master .. every þursday to be at the common halle, or els a debet ffor hym. **1526** Tindale *Acts* xxiii. 24 Felix the hye debite. **1535** Coverdale *Dan.* ii. 15 Arioch being then the Kynges debyte. **1549** Allen *Jude's Par. Rev.* 26 The vycar and debyte of Christ.

† **Debite**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēbit-us* owed, due: cf. Debt.] That is owed or due.

1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 5 Sin, as to its formal cause, is .. a privation of debite perfection.

† **De·bitor**. *Obs.* Also 5 **debytour**. [a. OF. *debitor* (14th c.), *débiteur*, ad. L. *dēbitor*, agent-n. f. *dēbēre* to owe. *Débitor*, *-eur*, was in French a learned term, the popular and proper F. form being *dettor*, *-ur*, *-eur*: see Debtor. In English, *debitor* no doubt owed its 16–17th c. use to its identity with the L.] A by-form of Debtor, current from 15th to 17th c., *esp.* in Book-keeping.

1484 Caxton *Curiall* 4 Thenne art thou debytour of thy self. **1543** (*title*), A profitable Treatyce .. to learne .. the kepyng of the famouse reconynge, called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor. **1588**, **1660** [see Creditor 2]. **1611** Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 171 Oh the charity of a penny Cord, it summes vp thousands in a trice: you haue no true Debitor, and Creditor but it. **1660** Willsford *Scales Comm.* 209 By Debitor or Debitors in a Merchants books, is understood the account that oweth or stands charged, and .. so all things received, or the Receiver is alwayes made Debitor. **1689** G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by*

Expect. i. 2 The Physician .. doth commonly .. insinuate, that the Patient is Debitor for his Life. **1795** Wythe *Decis Virginia* 15 A debitor who oweth money on several accounts. *attrib.* **1588** J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* C v, This Debitor side of your Lenger.

† De·bitory. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēbit-us* owed, *dēbitor* debtor: see -ORY.] A statement or item of debt.

1575 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 259 Inventorie of all the goodes and cattells of Sir Edmond Smissons..Summa, vj^{li}. The debitorie. William Wormley for tithes xv^{li}-x^{d} Dame Wormley, xx^{li}. **1580** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 432 The Resydewe of all my goodes, as well as all debitoryes to me Owinge, I doe geue and Bequeithe vnto my Sonne.

† De·bitrice. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *débitrice* (16th c.), fem. of *débiteur*, ad. L. *dēbitrix, -īcem*, fem. of *dēbitor*.] A female debtor.

1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F v b, And if [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe.

Debitumenize, -ation: see De- II. 1.

† Debity. *Obs.* In 5 **-te**, 5–6 **-tee**, 6 **-tie, -tey, -bytie, -ty.** Corruption of Deputy: cf. Debite.

1467 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* 170, I was my lordes debyte at is dessyre. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 72 Hir debitees or commissioneris. **1535** Coverdale *Esther* i. 3 The Debities and rulers of his countrees. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ix. 38 The Lieftenaunt of the citie, who was the debytie of King Aretas. **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xxiii, Lieutenauntes or debities in realmes.

‖ **Déblai** (de·blę). *Fortif.* [Fr., vbl. sb. f. *déblayer* for *déblaer*, in OF. *desblaer*, f. *des-*:—L. *dis-* + *blé* (:—*blad, blat*) wheat: orig. to clear from corn, hence to clear of any mass of material.] (See quot.)

1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl., Deblai*, the hollow space or excavation formed by removing earth for the construction of parapets in fortification. Thus, the ditch or fosse whence the earth has been taken represents the *déblai*.

Deblat, var. of Dablet *Obs.*, little devil.

1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 68 Item to thare ij deblatis ..xx s. **1494** *Ibid.* 239.

Debla·terate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *dēblaterāre* trans., to prate of, blab out, f. De- I. 3 + *blaterāre* to prate.] *intr.* To prate. (*affected.*)

1623 Cockeram, *Deblaterate*, to babble much. **1893** R. L. Stevenson in *Brit. Weekly* 27 Apr. 6 Those who deblaterate against missions have only one thing to do, to come and see them on the spot.

Hence **Debla·teration.**

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 (Caricaturing Sir T. Urquhart), Quisquiliary deblaterations.

† Debla·ze, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. De- + Blaze *v.*] = next.

1640 *Yorke's Union Hon.* Commend. Verses, Who weare gay Coats, but can no Coat deblaze.

† Debla·zon, *v. Obs.* [f. De- + Blazon: cf. *depict, describe*.] = Blazon *v.* (in various senses).

1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embass.* (1877) 34 Now more amply meane I to deblazon the forlorne condition of these vnnatural maisters. **1630** — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 33 They no sooner became great, than they deblazoned their own thoughts. **1631** - *Whimzies, Traveller* 92 Cities hee deblazons as if he were their herald.

Hence **† Debla·zoning** *ppl. a.*

1640 *Yorke's Union Hon.* Commend. Verses, Those Coat-deblaz'ning Windowes.

† De·blerie. *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [a. OF. *deablerie*, now *diablerie*, f. *diable* devil.] *prop.* Demoniacal possession: but in quot. transl. a L. word meaning 'demon'.

a **1325** *Prose Psalter* cv[i]. 34 Hij sacrifiden her sones and her douters to debleries [*dæmoniis*]

Deblet: see Dablet.

De·blocka·de. *rare.* [De- II 2.] The removal of a blockade.

1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., General Trochu..having formed in his own mind a plan for the deblockade of Paris.

Deboach, -boash, obs. forms of Debauch.

Deboichee, -ery, Deboicht, -ness: see Debauchee, -ery, Deboist, -ness.

† Deboi·se, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **deboyst, -boish, -boysh.** [A by-form of *debosh* Debauch, with which it is connected by various intermediate forms: see Deboist *ppl. a.* The phonetic history is not clear.]

1. *refl.* To leave one's employment; to take recreation. [= F. *se débaucher*, Littré.]

1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 44 Workemen .. whom hee helde so close to their businesse that hee would not give them any leasure to deboyst themselves nor to idle sport by no meanes.

2. *trans.* To corrupt morally; to deprave by sensuality; = Debauch *v.* 2. Also *fig.*

1634 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 35 Wicked wretch as I am, to be at such a late houre deboysing my selfe. **1654** *Z.* Coke *Logick* (1657) A iij b, Corruption of manners, doth deboish a people. **1656** in Burn *Poor Laws* (1764) 47 They do make it their trade..to cheat, deboyst [? deboyse], cozen, and deceive the young gentry. **1662** J. Davies *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 333 To make a temperate use of the Philosophy of Aristotle..not deboysting himself.

3. To spend prodigally; to squander; = Debauch *v.* 5.

1638 Quarles *Div. Fancies* III. lxxv. (1664), One part to cloath our pride, Another share we lavishly deboise To vain, or sinful joyes.

† Deboi·se, *a. Obs.* [Corruption of Deboist: cf. Debauch *a.*] = next.

1632 Randolph *Jealous Lovers* III. ii, The deboisest Roarers in the citie. **1644** Bulwer *Chiron.* 34 One Polemon a deboyse young man. **1667–9** Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 205 (*A clown*) All the worst Names that are given to Men .. as *Villain, Deboyse, Peasant*, &c.

† Deboi·st, *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 7 **deboist, -oyst; -oysed; -ost(e; -oished, -oisht, -oyshed, -oysht, -oicht.** [By-form of Debauched: cf. Deboise vb.]

1. = Debauched.

1604 [see Deboistly]. **1612** Woodall *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 18 A general deboist and base kind of habit. **1622** F. Markham *Bk. War* I. viii. 31 Froathy, base and deboysed Creatures. **1626** L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 63 A very wicked, deboysht, and prophane man. **1639** R. Junius *Sin Stigmatized* 359 (T.) Our debauched drunkards, and deboyshed swearers. *a* **1657** W. Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* II. (1856) 240 This wicked and deboste crue. **1694** Crowne *Married Beau* III. 27 Stand off, you base, unworthy, false, deboist man. **1722** Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) III. 217 Knowing him to be a deboist fellow.

2. Damaged. (Cf. Debauch *v.* 4.)

1641 Heywood *Priest Judge & Patentee*, The price of French and Spanish wines are raisd How ever in their worth deboyst and craisd.

3. Used as a *sb.* = Debauchee.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 21 For one woman that dyed, there were ten men; and the men were the greater deboystes.

Hence **Deboi·stly** *adv.*, **Deboi·stness.**

1604 T. Wright *Passions* II. iii. § 3. 74 A multitude of Passions .. breake out debostly. **1628** Prynne *Love-lockes* 34 Licentiousnesse, Deboistnesse, and the like. **1647** R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 148 Nero's cruelty and deboichtnesse. **1671** *Westm. Drollery* 78 Tell me no more that long hair can Argue deboistness in a man.

† Debo·lish, *v. Obs.* [Cf. De-abolish and De- II. 1.] *trans.* To demolish, sweep away.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 214 The passage was soon after debolished by assaulting seas.

Debonair, -bonnaire (de bŏnē·ı), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 3–4 **debonere,** 4 **-eir(e, -ure,** 4–5 **-ar,** 4–6 **-er, -ayr(e,** 6 *Sc.* **-are,** 4– **debonaire,** 5– **debonair.** (7–9 **debonnaire,** 8–9 **debonnair**). [a. OF. *debonaire*, prop. a phrase *de bonne aire* (11th c.) of good disposition. Very common in ME., but obsolescent from the 16th c., and now a literary archaism, often assimilated in spelling to mod.F. *débonnaire*.]

A. *adj.* † **a.** Of gentle disposition, mild, meek; gracious, kindly; courteous, affable (*obs.*); **b.** Pleasant and affable in outward manner or address; often in mod. quots. connoting gaiety of heart.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 186 Auh þet debonere child hwon hit is ibeaten, 3if þe ueder hat hit, cusseð þe 3erd. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 167 So large he was & so hende, & al so de bonere. *Ibid.* 374 To hem, þat wolde hys wylle do, debonere he was & mylde. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* I. v. 22 Zepherus þe deboneire wynde. *c* **1385** — *L. G. W.* 276 So good, so faire, so debonayre. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* I. 362 Wyss, curtayss, and deboner. **1382** Wyclif *Ecclus.* v. 13 Be thou debonere to here the wrd of God. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Chichev. & Bycorne*, Pacient wyfes debonayre, Whiche to her husbondes be nat contrayre. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 6 By honest, sober, debonnaire and gentle manners. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 23 Was neuer Prince so mecke and debonaire. **1685** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections: debonaire, easy of access. **1707** Collier *Refl. Ridic.* 379 He has too debonair and free a Deportment with the Women. **1782** Cowper *Table T.* 236 The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and brisk. **1812** Mar. Edgeworth *Vivian* ii, In spite of his gay and debonair manner, he looked old. **1843** Lytton *Last of Barons* I. vi, She became so vivacious, so debonnair, so charming. **1847** Disraeli *Tancred* II. xvi, A carriage a degree too debonair for his years.

B. *sb.* † **1.** [the adj. used *absol.*] Gracious being or person. *Obs.*

c **1366** Chaucer *A. B. C.* 6 Help and releeue thou mihti debonayre. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 192 Trajan the worthy debonaire, By whom that Rome stood governed.

† **2.** Graciousness of manner; = Debonairty.

1697 Evelyn *Numism.* ix 305 A serious Majesty attemper'd with such strokes of Debonaire, as won Love and Reverence. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* Wks 1883 IV. 185 Shall my vanity extend only to personals, such as the gracefulness of dress, my debonnaire, and my assurance.

Debonai·rly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}.] In a debonair manner; meekly, gently, graciously, affably, etc.; see the adj.

c **1300** *Cursor M.* 23872 (Edin.) He þat can mar þan anoþer, debonerlik [*v.rr.* de-bonerli, debonerly) .. teche his broþer. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 730 Mi hauteyn hert bi houes me to chast, And bere me debonureli. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Melib.* P 98 Whan dame Prudence, ful debonerly and with gret patience, hadde herd al that hir housbonde liked for to seye. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxi. (1869) 37, I am . thilke that debonairliche suffreth al pacientlich. **1483** Caxton *Cato* G viij b, Thou oughtest to here and suffre debonayrlye the wordes of thy wyf. **1597** Tofte *Alba* Introd. (1880) p. xxvii, Hoping your Honour will..debonairly accept of these trifles. **1633** Ford *Love's Sacr.* II. i, Your apparel sits about you most debonairly. **1785** H. Walpole *Lett. C'tess Ossory* II. 214 My hand, you see, Madam, has obeyed you very debonairly. **1849** C. Bronte *Shirley* viii, 'Good morning, Mr. Barraclough,' said Moore, debonairly.

Debonai·rness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being debonair: see the adj.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xliv [xlv.] 5 For treuthe, and debonairnesse, and riȝtwisnesse. **1664** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 548 That there should be all Kindness, Condescending, Benignity and Debonairness in them. **1753** Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. xxxi. 213 From whom can spirits, can cheerfulness, can debonnairness be expected, if not from a good man? **1768** Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II 42 With all the gaiety and debonnairness in the world.

† Debonai·rship. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ship.] = next.

a **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom* 275 Þenne þi debonairschipe mai make þe eihwer luued.

† Debonai·rty, debona·rity. *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **debonorte, -airte,** 4 **-eirete,** 4–5 **-airete,** 5 **-ertee, -ayrte(e, -airty, -arte, -arete,** 6 **debonnairetie,** 6–7 **debonairitie,** 7 **-airitie, -ty, -arety, -erity, -arity.** [ME., a. OF. *debonaireté, -eretié* 13th c.), f. *debonaire*: see -ty. *Debonarity* is a later assimilation to the type of *similarity*, etc.]

Debonair character or disposition; mildness, gentleness, meekness; graciousness, kindness; courtesy, affability.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 390 Þuruh his debonerté, luue hefde ouerkumen hine. *a* **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Debonairte of herte. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 466 This Ire is with debonerirete and it is wrop withoute bitternes. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. liii (1869) 163 This cometh of youre debonayrtee. **1491** Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) II. 209 a/2 Pacyence, humylyte, debonairete, & wyllefull obedyence. **1600** Holland *Livy* XL. xlvi. 1080 The goodnature and debonaritie [*facilitas*] of the two Censors. **1637** Bastwick *Litany* II 3 A Prince of surpassing debonerity. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm.* (1687) I. viii. 95 The chearfull debonairity expressed therein. **1688** Br. S. Parker *Eng. Reasons Abrogating Test* 2 He quickly repents him of that Debonarity.

† Debona·rious, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Debonair after words in *-arious*, f. L. *-ārius*, F. *-aire*.] = Debonair; cf. next.

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 447 Your debonarius obe dyauns ravyssyt me to trankquelyte!

† De·bonary, *a. Obs.* [f. Debonair after words in *-ary*, an alteration of F. *-aire*, e.g. *ordinaire, ordinary*.] = Debonair.

1402 Hoccleve *Letter of Cupid* 347 They [women] ben ful of humylite, Shamefaste, debonarie and amyable. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* (1558) II. v. 8 To her declaring with reasons debonary [*rime* tary]. **1630** *Tinker of Turvey* 46 Of a comely visage, courteous, gentle and debonary.

Debo·rd, *v.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 **deboard,** *Sc.* **deboird.** [a. F. *déborder*, in 15–16th c. *deshorder*, f. *des-*:—L. *dis-* (De- I. 6) + *bord* border.]

1. *intr.* Of a body of water: To pass beyond its borders or banks, to overflow.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 316 As the Water groweth in the River, and so from it debording. *Ibid* 317 Violent streames do ever deface, transplant, and destroy all that they debord upon. **1635** Person *Varieties* I. 24 Such as aske, why the Sea doth never debord. **1859** R. F. Burton in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 194 A wide expanse .. over which the stream when in flood debords to a distance of two miles.

† **2.** *fig.* To go out of bounds, deviate; to go beyond bounds, go to excess. *Obs.*

c **1620** Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 77 That hence I from my duety not debord. *a* **1658** Durham *Ten Commandm.* (1675) 362 (Jam.) It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to deboard in their cloathing. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 401 Deborded from common methods. *a* **1678** Woodhead *Holy Living* (1688) 113 Least .. your passions sometimes debord where you would not have them.

Hence **Debo·rding** *vbl. sb.* = next.

1635 Person *Varieties* II 66 Great debording of waters. **1652** Urquhart *Jewel* Wks (1834) 225 Too great proness to such like deboardings and youthful emancipations.

† Debo·rdment. *Obs.* [a. F. *débordement*, f. *déborder*: see prec. and -ment.] Going beyond bounds, excess.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 540 Against the ignorance and debordement of Magistrates. **1646** H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 88 The debordments and excesses of no beasts are so great as those of mankind. **1659** Gauden *Tears of Church* 214 To cleanse it of all those debordments and debasements faln upon Christian Religion.

Debosh, -bosche, obs. or arch. f. Debauch.

Debo·shed, *ppl. a.* Also 7 **debosht.** An early variant of Debauched, representing the pronunciation of F. *débauché*; connected with the main form by *debaushed, debausht.* Obs in Eng. before the middle of 17th c.; retained longer in Scotch; revived by Scott, and now frequent in literary English, with somewhat vaguer sense than *debauched*.

1599 James I Basil. Δωρον (1603) 110 Ouer superfluous like a deboshed waister. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold. **1624** Heywood *Gunaik.* II. 16 One Herostratus, a wicked and debo ht fellow. **1637–50** Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) 358 Ignorant and debosht ministers are tolerated. **1826** Scott *Woodst.* III. Swash-bucklers, deboshed revellers, bloody brawlers. **1859** Kingsley *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 109 An utterly deboshed, insincere, decrepit, and decaying age. **1867** Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II 55 Many deboshed younger brothers of..good families may have sought refuge in Virginia.

Deboshee, -ery, -ment, obs. ff. Debauchee, etc. **Debost(e:** see Deboist.

Debouch (dĭbŭ·ʃ, debu·ʃ), *v.* Also **debouche.** [mod. a. F. *débouche-r*, in 17th c. *desboucher*, OF. *desbouchier* (13th c.), f. *dé-* :—*des-*, L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *bouche* mouth. Cf. It. *sboccare* 'to mouth or fall into the sea as a river' (Florio).]

1. *Milit.* (*intr.*) To issue from a narrow or confined place, as a defile or a wood, into open country; hence *gen.* to issue or emerge from a narrower into a wider place or space.

1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French..*ennui, bizarre, débouche*. Let us therefore make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens.] 1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 177 We saw the column of infantry debouching into Minden plain. 1813 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 These two companies gave the . cavalry time to *debouche*. 1813 *Ibid.* 7 June 355/2 General Bertrand appearing to intend debouching from Jaselitz upon the enemy's right. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Leech of Folkestone* (1877) 370 The travellers debouched on the open plain on Aldington Frith. *fig.* 1839 *Times* 4 Oct., Mr. Labouchere debouches upon the cabinet.

2. *trans.* Of a ravine, river, etc.: To issue as at a mouth or outlet into a wider place or space.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 168 This little stream that debouches from the lake. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxii. (1862) 236 The ravine finally debouched upon the river at the Middle Bar. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. viii. 107 Nakidino Creek, into which an important stream debouches.

3. *trans.* (*causal*). To lead forth into open ground; to provide an outlet for.

1745 DUNCAN FORBES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 355 No more than a hundred and fifty or a hundred and sixty of the Mackenzies have been debouched. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott* xxiii. (1855) 190 Huge outlets which *debouche* the waters.

Debou·ch, *sb. rare.* Also **debouche.** [f. prec. vb.] = next (sense 1).

1813 *Examiner* 7 June 354/2 Fortified rising points, which defended the debouches from the Spree. *Ibid.* 3 May 274/2 The debouch from the Hartz. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 696 The debouches of Villarcayo, Orduña, and Munguia.

‖ **Débouché** (debuʃe). [Fr.: f. *déboucher* (see above).]

1. *Milit.* An opening where troops debouch or may debouch; *gen.* a place of exit, outlet, opening.

1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 171 The generals will take particular notice of the nine *Debouché's*, by which the army may advance to form in the plain of Minden. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 545 Desirable to obtain possession of the *débouchés* of the mountains towards Vera. 1857 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* iv. 202 (Stanf.) One gate, as an additional *débouché* for the crowd.

2. *fig.* An opening, outlet, or market for goods.

1846 WORCESTER cites RAWSON.

Debou·chment. Also **debouchement.** [a. F. *débouchement*, f. *déboucher* (see DEBOUCH *v.*) + -MENT.]

1. *Milit.* The action or fact of debouching.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. iii. 44 To unravel the mystery of so sudden a debouchement from the cover. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Sept., The debouchment of Stephenson's brigade through the railway arch.

2. The mouth or outlet of a river, a pass, etc.

1859 BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 42 The coast presents but three debouchments that deserve the name of rivers.

Debouchure (debuʃū·r). [In form, French, f. *déboucher* to DEBOUCH + -URE; but this sense is not Fr.] = DEBOUCHMENT 2, EMBOUCHURE 1.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xii. (1878) 168 Towards the debouchure of the river. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. 41 Thence two railways would connect her with Zanzibar and the debouchure of the Zambesi.

Debourse, var. of DEBURSE.

† **Debou·t,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *débouter*, in OF. *deboter* (10th c.), f. *de-* (DE- I. 2) + *bouter*, OF. *boter* to push.] *trans.* To thrust out, expel, oust.

1619 *Time's Storehouse* 208 (L.) Not able enough to debout them out of their possessions. 1644 HUME *Hist. Ho. Douglas* 264 (Jam.) His fraud was detected..and he debouted, and put from that authority.

† **Debou·tement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *debotement*, *déboutement*, f. *débouter*: see prec. and -MENT.] A thrusting forth, expulsion.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxviii. 121 Deboutemens and brekyng out of wyndes that mete aboue the clowdes.

† **Debow·el,** *v. Obs.* [DE- II. 2.] = DISBOWEL, disembowel.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 285 He debowalit wes clenly, And bawlmyt syne full rychly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ii. 25 The beistis costis, as thai debowalit wer. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 80 With giftes that day, and beastes debowled.

Deboyse, deboyst, var. DEBOISE *Obs.*

† **Debrai·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **debreyd.** [f. DE- I 1 + BRAID *v.*[1] 3 to snatch.] To snatch down (rendering L. *decerpere*).

1388 [see DEBREAK].

† **Debra·nch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *desbranch-ir* (Palsgr. & Cotgr.), or *desbranche-r* (15–16th c. Godef.), f. *dé-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *branche* branch.] *trans.* To deprive of branches, to lop. Hence **Debra·nching** *vbl. sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 538 After such pruning and debranching

† **Debrea·k,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- I. 1 + BREAK *v.*] *trans.* To break down (transl. L. *decerpere*).

1388 WYCLIF *Mark* i. 26 The onclene goost debrekynge [*v.r.* to-braydynge, 1388 debreidynge, to-breidinge] hym, and cryinge with grete vois.

‖ **Debris, débris** (debrī, dē·brī, de·brī). [F. *débris*, vbl. sb. from obs. *débriser* (Cotgr.), OF. *debrisier*: see next.] The remains of anything broken down or destroyed; ruins, wreck: **a.** orig. (in Eng.) *fig.*; **b.** in *Geol.* applied to any accumulation of loose material arising from the waste of rocks; also to drifted accumulation of vegetable or animal matter (Page); thence, **c.** any similar rubbish formed by destructive operations.

1708 COLLIER *Eccl. Hist.* I. A.D. 685 To retire with the *débris* of the army. 1735 SWIFT *Lett. to Dk. of Dorset*, Your Grace is now disposing of the *debris* of two bishoprics. 1778 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Mason* 18 July, The best they can hope for, is to sit down with the *débris* of an empire. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 363 A temporary receptacle for the *debris* of the Alps. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiv. 356 The *débris* of the ancient rocks. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. iii. 105 Accumulated rubbish and debris. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* ix. 176 The sandstone cliffs..are battered down and their debris carried out to sea. 1885 *Act* 48–9 *Vict.* c. 39 § 5 The sanitary authority shall remove the same and all foundations, débris, and other materials.

Debruise (dĭbrū·z), *v.* Forms: 3–8 **debruse,** 4 **debrise,** 7– **debruise.** [a. ONF. *debruisier*, *debrusier* = OF. *debrisier*, to break down or in pieces, crush, f. *de-* (DE- I. 1) + *brisier* to BREAK.]

† **1.** *trans.* To break down, break in pieces, crush, smash. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 298 Hii..stenede hym wyþ stones As me stenede Seynt Steuene, and debrusede ys bones. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 178 Tho oure Louerd..debrusede helle 3ates. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxiv. 27 Whan I shal debrise the chaynes of her 3oc. 1618 M. DALTON *Countrey Justice* 195 Though it were lawfull to make the trenches, and to debruse the Nusans [a Weare on the Trent].

† **b.** *intr.* To be dashed to pieces. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 288 Þe flot to brac vnder hem.. And hii velle and debrusede somme anon to dęþe. *Ibid.* 537 He hupte & debrusede, & deide in an stounde.

2. *Her.* (*trans.*) To cross (a charge, *esp.* an animal) with an ordinary so as partially to hide it, and as it were press it down; usually in *pa. pple.* **Debruised**; also said of a serpent so bent or 'folded' that its head or tail is partly covered by its body. *Counter-debruised*: see quot. 1830.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 114 His fielde is de Argent, a Lyon salient Gules, debrused with a Barre de Azure. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 10 Composed of the two bodies of trees laid crosse each other: but then one must Debruse and bear down the other. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-debruised*, when either the head or tail of a serpent in the bowing or embowing, is turned under, in a contrary direction the one to the other. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Engl.* I. 252 He..exhibited on his escutcheon the lions of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister under which, according to the law of heraldry, they were debruised in token of his illegitimate birth.

De-brutalize: see DE- II. 1.

Debt (det), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **dete,** 3–6 **dette,** 4–6 **dett, det, deytt(e,** 5–7 **debte,** 7– **debt.** [ME. *det*, *dette*, a. OF. *dete*, *dette*:—pop. L. **debita* for L. *dēbitum* (pa. pple. of *dēbēre* to owe), lit. (that which is) owed or due, money owed, debt. Often made masc. in OF. after *debitum*, and from 13th to 16th c. sometimes artificially spelt *debte*, after which *debt* has become the English spelling since the 16th c.]

1. That which is owed or due; anything (as money, goods, or service) which one person is under obligation to pay or render to another: **a.** a sum of money or a material thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7642 Dauid..wightli wan o þam his dete [*v.rr.* dette, dett]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 293 3if a trewe man teche þis pore man to paie his dettis, 14.. *Merchant & Son* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 28 Then Wyllyam payde hys fadur dettys. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 20 To declare his debtes, what he oweth. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Glocester* xxiii, To paye large vsury besides the due det. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 24 Hauing com to Padua To gather in some debts. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Aug., To pay his small debts. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 464 A debt of record is a sum of money, which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 144 Whenever a man is subject to a legal liability to pay a sum of money to another, he is said to owe him a debt to that amount.

b. a thing immaterial.

c 13.. *Cursor M.* 27808 (Cotton Galba) Rightwis es he, to gif ilk man his det. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 130 Why sholde men elles in hir bookes sette That a man shal yelde to his wyf hire dette. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 534 This curtysy he claymes as for clere det. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxxv. 343 Look upon what is done for you..as your debt to..Providence. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 217 Love the gift is love the debt.

† **c.** That which one is bound or ought to do; (one's) duty. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 135 The trewe Turtour has..Done dewlie his det. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 546 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangeryng.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 184 So douchtely we schaype to do our det. 1573 *Sat. Poems Reform.* XXXIX. 319, I haue lang forȝet, Quhairfor indeid I haue not done my det.

2. A liability or obligation to pay or render something; the condition of being under such obligation.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 250/345 He with-sok þe giwes [= Jew's] dette and was i-don to ane oþe. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 18 And he..forgaf thaim thair dette bathe. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 4 And to hym that worchith mede is not arettid bi grace, but bi dette. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place suche a privilege that it shall discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to pay. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1064, I have herd say that promysse is dette. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 He hath for euer bound the Church vnto him, in a debt of speciall remembrance and thankefulnesse. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 65, I was free of that Dept. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 513 Debts contracted..as far back as 1796. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 502 He considered he thus contracted a debt to the country.

b. *In debt*: under obligation to pay something; owing something, *esp.* money. (See also c) *In any one's debt*: under obligation to pay or render something to him; indebted to him. So *out of debt, out of any one's debt*; *to fall* or *run into* (or *in debt*; *out of debt out of danger*: see DANGER, and cf. quot. 1551.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 462 'Þat dint', he seyd, 'was iuel sett. Wele schal y com out of þi dett.' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 280 Ther wiste no man that he [the Marchaunt] was in dette. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl. C.* XXIII. 10 Ne neuere shal falle in dette. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 For he seythe ye be xx^ti^s in hys dette. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 770 Now unthriftes riott and runne in debt. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 104 Men, in whose debte and daunger they be not. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 434 Out of the debt of other men, and well able to pay. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* 215, I see you meane not to die in Iabals debt for an Epigram. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 5 Being ouer head and eares in debt. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 39 They are under no necessity of running deep into debt. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* July 331 The black traders are often in debt to the chiefs. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xiv, Lord Clonbrony, for the first time since he left Ireland, found himself out of debt, and out of danger. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 155 To run in debt to the shopkeepers.

† **c.** Obligation to do something; duty. *In debt*: under obligation, in duty bound. *Of* or *with debt*: as a matter of debt, as is due or right; as in duty bound. *Obs.* (Cf. 1 c.)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23888 (Edin.) A besand he me taht to sette þat ik him ah to yeld wit dette. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 We ere in dette, at nede to help þe kyng. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 52 And as it were of pure dette They yive her goodes to the king. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* III. Prol. 23 Oure Eldrys we sulde folowe of det. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 2 Prelates and persons..þat ere haldene by dett for to lere þame. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 10, I..cannot thanke the as I ought of dette. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 35 This fatall stone.. Quhair it wes brocht in ony land or erd..Of verrie det the Scottis thair suld ring.

3. *fig.* Used in Biblical language as the type of an offence requiring expiation, a sin.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 We sigged forȝif us ure dettes, al so ase we uorȝiued to ure detturs. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 70 Forȝiue us oure dettes; as we forȝeue to oure detoures. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 242 Which be be our dettes? Truly our synnes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 12 And forgeue vs our debtes [WYCLIF dettis, CRANM., *Rhemish* dettes, 1611 debts] euen as we forgiue our debters. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* xvi, God is the creditor, men the debtors, and sins the debt.

4. *Phrases.* **a.** *Debt of honour*: a debt that cannot be legally enforced, but depends for its validity on the honour of the debtor; usually applied to debts incurred by gambling.

1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 37 He is become a voluntary debitor..in a debt of honour. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. 98 He..is obliged to pay debts of Honour, that is, all such as are contracted by Play. 1839 CATH. SINCLAIR *Holiday House* xiii. 265 Pay your debt of honour, Master Harry!

b. *Debt of* (or *to*) *nature*: the necessity of dying, death; *to pay the debt of* (or *one's debt to*) *nature*: to die. [Lat. *debitum naturæ.*]

[*c* 1315 SHOREHAM 2 And his deythes dette 3elde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 209 Hym worthit neyd to pay the det That no man for till pay may let.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xli. 28 Fynally he payde the dette of nature. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, Wks. (ed. Rtldg.) 212/1 Pay nature's debt with cheerful countenance. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xiii, The slender debt to nature's quickly paid. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 265 He had paid his great Debt to Nature, without taking Notice of the small one due to me. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 747/1 One of them has..paid the debt of nature.

c. *Action of debt*: an action at law for recovering a debt.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 152 The gouernours..to haue an accion of dett[e] for the same. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 192 A plaintiffe in an action of debte. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law. Rep.* III The ground of an action of debt is the consideration or equivalent given by the debtee to the debtor.

† **d.** *Bill of debt*: a promissory note, I.O.U., or other acknowledgement of indebtedness, in some countries used, like a bill of exchange, as a negotiable document. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 198/1 Byll of dette, *cedule.* 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 96 The most vsuall buying and selling of

commodities beyond the Seas, in the course of Trafficke, is for Bills of Debt, or Obligations, called Billes Obligatorie, which one Merchant giueth vnto another, for commodities bought or sold, which is altogether vsed by the Merchants Aduenturors at Amsterdam, Middleborough, Hamborough, and other places. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 16 If .. a law for transferring bills of debt should pass, we should not miss the Dutch money. *Ibid.* 139 In other Kingdoms and Countries abroad .. transference of Bills of Debt is in use.

e. *National Debt*: a debt owing by a sovereign state to private individuals who have advanced money to it for the public needs; *esp.* that main part of the *public debt*, which has been converted into a fund or stock of which the government no longer seeks to pay off the principal, but to provide the annual interest; hence called *funded debt*, as opposed to the *floating debt*, which includes the ever-varying amounts due by the government and repayable on demand or by a certain time.

1653 CHIDLEY (*title*), Remonstrance concerning the Public Faith, Soldier's Arrears, and other Public Debts. 1721 A. HUTCHESON (*title*), Collection of Treatises, relating to the National Debts and Funds. 1752 HUME *Ess. Public Credit* (1875) I. 364 National debts cause a mighty confluence of people and riches to the capital. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* (New ed.) 210 The most efficient measure.. was to fund .. the floating debts, of the victualling, and of the ordnance departments. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 100 The contracting of the National Debt cannot be said to have been begun before the Revolution of 1688. 1860 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VI. iii. 40 There was a floating debt of about ten millions. 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxxix. 275 The South Sea Company..for the purpose of reducing the National Debt, engaged .. to buy up certain annuities. 1889 *Whitaker's Alman.* 493 The French National Debt is the largest in the world..Public debt, funded £957,000,000; Public debt, floating, annuities, etc., capitalized £728,372,372.

f. *Small debt*: a debt of limited amount, for which summary jurisdiction is provided, in England in the *County Court*, in Scotland in the *Small Debt Court* held by the sheriff. Also *attrib.*

(In Scotland the limit of these debts was in 1788 £5, in 1837 £8 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1853 £12.)

1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I*, c. 14 (*title*), An Acte for Recouerie of Small Debtes. 1795 *Act* 35 *Geo. III*, c. 23 (*title*) An Act for the more easy and expeditious Recovery of Small Debts. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 762 The Statute 39 and 40 Geo. III, c. 46, commonly called the *Small-Debt Act*. *Ibid.* 764 The sheriff's exclusive jurisdiction in small debts was introduced by 6 Geo. IV, c. 24. *Ibid.* 766 The sheriffs must, in addition to their ordinary small-debt courts, hold circuit courts for the purposes of this act. *Ibid.* 767 By the act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 80, 1853, the small-debt jurisdiction of sheriffs is extended to causes not exceeding £12.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 236 In mixed or Debt Exchanges the Drawer receives no Monyes, but is Debtor, and gives Bills to his Creditor .for payment of his Debt. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 255 Large part of the rents must go to the Debt-Dealers, or Loan-makers. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 884 Punishment of debt-frauds as crimes.

†**Debt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 dett(e, 6-debt. [ad. L. *dēbit-us* owed (cf. DEBITE *a.*), conformed to *debt* sb.] Owed, due, owing.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 5 3eldand til þe[e] dett [*v.r.* duwe] honur. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xl, That it is nedeful to the & dette for to traueyle soo. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (1843) 305 Promises so openly made, and so duly debt. 1576 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) Q vj a, That which is det and due on their behalfe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 203 To pay our selues, what to ourselues is debt.

†**De·btable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. DEBT + -ABLE.] Under pecuniary obligation, chargeable.

1516 *Plumpton Corr.* 217 That your mastership shold be debtable to the King for the lordship of Plompton

†**Debt-bind,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd. trans.* To bind by obligation, render indebted.

a 1608 SACKVILLE *Dk. Buckingham* xliii. (D.), Banish'd by them whom he did thus debt-bind.

De·bt-book. An account-book in which debts are recorded. Often *fig.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* Wks. 1845 II. 609 We dare not call God to a reckoning, as if we had him in our debt-books. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 90 Forgiuenesse of sins is (as it were) the wiping out of a score, or the crossing of a debt-booke. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxxii. (1841) II. 34 The proper method for a debt-book for a small tradesman.

†**De·bt-bound,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also **-bounden.**

1. Under obligation, bound by duty, obliged.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iv. 62 This mysfortoun is myne of ald thirlage, As tharto detbund in my wrachit age. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's Devera Obed.* Pref. A iv, All true subiectes were dettebounden to defende .. and upholde, the supreme autoritie of the crowne. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 28, I will .. acknowledge myself debt bound to him. 1603 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. 73 *note*, I shall acknowledge myself exceedingly debt-bound to your Excellency.

2. Of things: Obligatory, due, bounden.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 32 And daylie giwe detbound thankes to the for sua greate benefites.

†**De·bted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [? after OF. *dete* (DETTY): see -ED; or aphetic form of *an-, en-, indebted* (13th c.).]

1. Of things: Owed, due.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Agnes* 171, & gyf he 3ald dettyt honoure Til god þat al thinge has in cure. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 2 To whom ony thing is dettid, *ethir ouid.* *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. vii, The payne detted for the synne. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9 Obediens dettit til our natural fatheris. 1599-16.. MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i, In my debted duty.

2. Of persons: Under obligation; indebted.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 267 In sic affynite Ilkane dettit wes til uthire. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 16 We ar dettit to you as faderis to thair childrin. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 31 Three odde Duckets more Then I stand debted to this Gentleman.

Debtee (de·tī·). [f. DEBT-OR + -EE.] One to whom a debt is due: a creditor.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxix. (1638) 51 To appoint the libertie and the judgement of Conscience..to the debtee then to the debtor. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* IX (1636) 39 Where the debtor makes the debtee his executor. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 111 The consideration or equivalent given by the debtee to the debtor.

†**De·btful,** *a. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **dettefull,** 5-7 **detful**(l. [f. DEBT *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Owed, bounden, due; dutiful.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 13 The Kyng of Frawns Hys Lord be detful Alegeawns. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 54 Sum penyes, the whiche of a vowe were dettefull to the Chirche of seynt Barthylmewe. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 176 And do 3ow homage and reuerence, With all detfull Obedience. 1621 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* Pref., The obligation, whereby they are bound for debtfull obedience.

2. Indebted.

1649 LD. FOORD in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Doc.* I. 434 That ..Patrick Keir. was debtful to him in greater sums.

Hence †**De·btfully** *adv. Sc.*, duly, dutifully.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 704 Thare charge thai dyd nocht detfully. 1478 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 123 (Jam.) That oure souuerain lord..sal..execut detfully the panys of proscripcioun & tresoun aganis the saidis personis.

Debtless (de·tlės), *a.* [See -LESS.] Free from, or clear of, debt.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 582 To make him lyve by his propre good, In honour detteles, but if he were wood. 1570 E. ROBSON in *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 228 He is worth £30, debtless, of his own goods. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 103 Legacies to be paid out of the cleere debtlesse goods. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 184 Debtless to power, but Fortune's and it's own 1848 *Tait's Mag.* 270 America, free and debtless, was there before their eyes.

Debtor (de·tǝr). Forms: *a.* 3 **dettor,** 3-5 **det(t)ur,** 4-6 **det(t)our, -or,** 5 **dettere,** 6-7 **detter**; *β.* 6-7 **debtor,** 7 **-our,** 6- **-or.** See also DEBITOR. [ME. *det(t)ur, -our,* a. OF. *det(t)or, -ur, -our* (later *detteur, debteur*): —L. *dēbitōr-em,* acc. of *dēbitor* (whence OF. *det(t)re*). In later OF. often artificially spelt with *b*, after L.; in Eng. the *b* was inserted between 1560 and 1668, being first prevalent in legal documents, where it was probably assisted by the parallel form DEBITOR. (The Bible of 1611 has *detter, debter,* each thrice: *debtor* twice, *debtour* once.)]

1. One who owes or is indebted to another: **a.** One who owes money to one or more persons: correlative to *creditor.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 465/117 An vsurer .. þat hadde dettores tweyne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 189 (MÄLZ), Þe dettoures myȝte nouȝt pay here money at here day. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 102 Thomas Hoo is become detor to my sayd mastyre. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 1 Now commeth the man that he was detter vnto. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 360 The Admyrall became debter to them all Suche summes of money as he was become debtor for. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvi. 5 So he called euery one of his lords detters vnto him [so all 16th c. *vv.*; WYCLIF dettours]. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb) 59 Dettors and delinquents may walk abroad without a keeper. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 34 Acts of grace for the relief of insolvent debtors. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Pubsey & Co., are so strict with their debtors. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 257 Execution against the person of a judgment debtor.

b. One who owes an obligation or duty.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Louerd, we sigged forȝif us ure dettes, al so ase we uorȝiued to ure detturs. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 12 Forȝeue to vs oure dettes as we forȝeue to oure dettours [1388 -ouris, COVERD., CRANMER, *Rhem.*, detters, *Geneva*, 1611, debters]. — *Rom.* i. 14 To Grekis and barbaryns..to wyse men and vnwyse men, I am dettour. *a* 1535 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 91 To whom we be al dettours of death. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1155 When life is sham'd, and death Reproches detter. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) 10 Of joy ungrudg'd may each Day be a Debter. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 38, I must be your Debtor..for the rest of my promised discourse. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1716) II. 140 He being .. master of all things and debtour to none. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 334 Debtors for our lives to you.

c. *Poor debtor* (U. S.): One who, being imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is, under the laws of several States, entitled to be discharged after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.

1831 W. L. GARRISON in *Liberator* I. 28 The Poor Debtor.

2. *Book-keeping. Debtor* (or *Dr.*) being written at the top of the left-hand or debit side of an account is hence applied to this side of an account, or to what is entered there.

[1543-1660: see DEBITOR.] 1714 (*title*), The Gentleman Accomptant or an Essay to Unfold the Mystery of Accompts, by Way of Debtor and Creditor. 1745 [see CREDITOR 2]. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/1 Exacting..equilibrium between debtor and creditor in each entry.

attrib. [1588: see DEBITOR.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 P 1 When I look upon the Debtor-side, I find such innumerable Articles, that I want Arithmetick to cast them up. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/1 All the debtor accounts on one side, compared with..the creditor accounts on the other.

1866 C. W. HOSKYNS *Occas. Ess.* 133 Every human right, however absolute and accredited, has its corresponding debtor-page of duty and obligation.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *debtor law, country, debtor side,* etc. (see **2**); *debtor-like* adj.

1669 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* v. i, Debtor-like, I dare not meet your eyes. 1810 MINCHIN (*title*), A Treatise on the Defects of the Debtor and Creditor Laws. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 68 The debtor country..will pay its debts in Silver.

Hence **De·btorship.**

1798 H. T. COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I. 7 The debtorship of others than women, or the like. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* I. ix. 173 Without incurring further debtorship.

†**Debu·ccinate,** *v. Obs.*—[f. L. *dēbuccināre* to trumpet forth (Tertull.), prop. *dēbūcināre*, f. *dē-* (DE- I. 3) + *būcināre* to trumpet.] 'To report abroad' (Cockeram 1623).

†**Debu·lliate,** *v. Obs.*—[Improperly f. *de-* (DE- I. 1) + L. *bullīre* to boil. Cf. F. *débouillir.*] 'To bubble or seeth over' (BLOUNT 1656).

†**Debulli·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. **debullīre*: see prec.] A bubbling or boiling over.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1730-6—(folio). Whence in JOHNSON, ASH and mod. Dicts.

†**Debu·rse,** *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 **deburs, -burce,** 7 **debourse.** [a. F. *débourse-r*, in OF. *desbourser*, f. *des-* :—L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *bourse* :—late pop. L. *bursa* purse.] To pay out, DISBURSE.

1529 W. FRANKELEYN in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 167 Your grace shuld not deburce owt of your coffers very myche monye. 1561 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 286 Suche..somes as they shall deburse. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* 318. 1705 *Kirk-Session Rec.* in *Sc. Leader* 22 June 1888 Debursed upon thatching the schoolhouse £11 3*s.* 4*d.*

Hence **Debu·rsing** *vbl. sb.* = next.

1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 179 (Jam.) Necessar deburssings in thair hienes..maist honorabill effairis.

†**Debu·rsement.** *Obs. Sc.* [a. F. *déboursement*, f. *débourser*: see prec.] = DISBURSEMENT.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 Provyding alwayes his debursements exceed not 400 merks. 1689 R. SINCLAIR in *Leisure Hour* (1883) 205/1 Accompt of debursements for my son Jhon.

Debusscope (de·bŭskoup). [f. the name of the inventor M. Debus + -SCOPE, after *kaleidoscope.*] An optical contrivance consisting of two mirrors placed at an angle of 72°, so as to give four reflections of an object or figure placed between them and form composite figures for purposes of decorative design, etc.

1862 TIMBS *Year-Bk. of Facts* 144 M. Debus has invented this new form of kaleidoscope. The debusscope may be made of any size. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 43/1 In the Debusscope, any object placed between the mirrors is multiplied, so as to present a fourfold appearance.

‖ **Début** (*debŭ*). [F. vbl. sb., f. *débuter* to make the first stroke in billiards, etc., lead off: see Littré and Hatzfeld.] Entry into society; first appearance in public of an actor, actress, or other performer.

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CCXXXVIII. (1792) III. 88, I find that your *début* at Paris has been a good one. 1806 BYRON *Occas. Prol.* 15 To-night you throng to witness the *début* Of embryo actors, to the Drama new. 1837 LD. BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 78, I state at once that my *début* [in House of Comm.] was a failure.

So **Début(e** *v.* [cf. F. *débuter*], to make one's début; to 'come out'.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 52 He debuted at Naples, about five years ago, and has since performed .. in the principal theatres of Italy. 1885 F. ARTHUR *Coparceners* v. 69 The moment..is a proud one for the debuting youth. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 When a popular actor's son 'débuts' with a flourish of trumpets.

Débutant (*debŭtañ*). [F. pr. pple. of *débuter*: see prec.] A male performer or speaker making his first appearance before the public. So **Débutante** (-tãnt) [F. fem. of the same], a female appearing for the first time before the public or in society.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 282 The character was favourable to a debutant. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* IV. i, Under different circumstances from those which usually attend most political debutants. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 343/1 Gentlemen are apt to dismiss all serious thoughts in addressing a very young débutante.

Debylite, -yte: see DEBILITE.

Debylle, obs. form of DIBBLE.

Debyte, -tie, -ty, -tour: see DEBITE, etc.

Dec. Abbrev. of DECEMBER; in *Music* of DECRESCENDO; in *Med.* of L. *decoctum* (= decoction).

Deca-, dec-, Gr. δεκα- ten, an initial element in numerous technical words: see below. Also

1. Decaca·nthous *a.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having ten spines (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Deca-ca·rbon** *a. Chem.* in *decacarbon series*, the series of hydrocarbon compounds containing C_{10}, as *decane, decene, decine, decyl*, q.v. ‖ **Deca·cera** *sb. pl. Zool.* [Gr. κέρας, κερατ- horn], a name proposed by some naturalists for the ten-armed cephalopods, otherwise called *Decapoda.* **Deca·cerate** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Deca·cerous** *a.*, ten-horned, pertaining to the *Decacera.* **Decada·ctylous** *a. Zool.*, having ten rays or fingers (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decadi·anome** *Math.* [Gr.

διανομή distribution, DIANOME], a quartic surface (dianome) having ten conical points. **De·cafid** *a.* [L. *-fidus* -cleft] = DECEMFID (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **De·calet** *nonce-wd.* [after *triplet*], a stanza of ten lines. **Deca·lobate** *a.* [Gr. λοβός lobe], ten-lobed. **Deca·merous** *a.* [Gr. μέρος part], consisting of ten parts or divisions, decempartite (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Deca·meter** *nonce-wd.* [Gr. μέτρον measure], a verse consisting of ten metrical feet. **Deca·ngular** *a.* [L. *angulus*, corner], having ten angles = DECAGONAL. **Deca·ntherous** *a. Bot.* [ANTHER], having ten anthers. **Decapa·rtite** *a.* = *decempartite*: see DECEM-. **Decape·talous** *a. Bot.* [PETAL], having ten petals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decaphy·llous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], ten-leaved. **Decaptery·gious** *a. Ichth.* [πτερύγιον fin], having ten fins; so **Decaptery·gian** *a* and *sb.* **Decase·mic** (-sī·mik) *a* [cf. the Gr. comp. τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάσημος, f. σῆμα mark, sign], consisting of ten units of metrical measurement as a 'decasemic colon'. **Decase·palous** *a Bot.* [SEPAL], having ten sepals. **Decaspe·rmal, -spe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having ten seeds.

1874 SALMON *Analyt Geom. Three Dim* (ed. 3) 507 Decadianome. **1861** BENTLEY *Man. Bot* IV. § 4. 274 A flower with Ten carpels .. Ten styles is Decagynous. **1882** VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 654 Whorls dimerous to octamerous or pentamerous and decamerous. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* X 387 They might have appeared as decameters, had that structure of verse pleased the eyes of the compositor. **18..** LEE (cited by Webster 1828), *Decangular*. **1879** Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II 197 The vaulting, having its sides divided .. making in all a decapartite vault. **1793** MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v., *Decaphyllus calyx*, a decaphyllous or ten-leaved calyx; as in *Hibiscus*. **1847** CRAIG, *Decapterygians*, a name given by Schneider to an artificial division of fishes, including such as have ten fins. *Ibid.*, *Decaspermal, Decaspermous*, containing ten seeds, as the berry of *Psidium decaspermum*.

2. *esp.* in the nomenclature of the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights, composed of ten times the standard unit of the series in question. (Cf. DECI-.) Hence, **De·cagramme, -gram** (F. *décagramme*), the weight of 10 grammes (= 154·32349 troy grains, or ·353 oz. avoird.). **De·calitre** (de·kălĭtəi), [F. *déca-*], a measure of capacity, containing 10 litres (610·28 cubic inches, or a little over 2¼ gallons). **De·cametre** (-de·kămĭtəi), [F. *déca-*], a lineal measure of 10 metres (= 32 ft. 9·7079 inches Eng.). **Decastere** (de·kăstĭəi), [F. *décastère*], a solid measure = 10 steres or cubic metres. Also † **Decare** (*obs.*), a measure of 10 ares = 1000 square metres.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301–2 [Has *decagram, decalitre, decameter, decare.*] **1828** J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* ed. 2) 417 Decametre signifies ten metres. *Ibid.* 419 Kilare Hectare Decare. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 69. 448 A decalitre .. would contain a hundred thousand grains [of wheat]. **1890** *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/3 He then brought up the dose of lymph to two decagrammes, a potent one.

† **Deca·chinnate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *décachinnare* (Tertull.) to deride (DE- I. 4).] 'To scorn' (Cockeram, 1623).

Decachord (de·kăkɒɹd), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -cordo. [ad. L. *decachord-us, -um*, a. Gr. δεκάχορδ-ος, -ον, ten-stringed, f. δέκα + -χορδή string.]

A. *adj.* Ten-stringed (cf. *Ps.* xxxii. 2 ἐν ψαλτηρίῳ δεκαχόρδῳ). **B.** *sb.* A musical instrument with ten strings.

c1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 340 Dauid, our poete, harped melodiously in his decacorde psautry. **1555** ABP. PARKER *Ps.* (1556) A ij, In Lute and Harpe rejoyce to sing, Syng Psalmes in decachorde. **1609** DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 23 It is called a Monochord, because it hath but one string, as a Decachord which hath tenne. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* Wks. 1684 IV 1. 91 Dechacord or instrument of ten strings. *Ibid.*, On a dechachord Psaltery **1858** NEALE *Bernard de M.* 33 Whose everlasting music Is the glorious decachord.

† **Decacho·rdon.** *Obs.* (In 7 -cordon.) [a. Gr. δεκάχορδον: see prec.] = prec. B. Also *fig.*

1602 W. WATSON (*title*), Decacordon of Ten Quodlibeticall Questions concerning Religion and State **1613** R. C. *Table Alph., Decacordon*, an instrument with tenne strings.

† **Decacu·minate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *décacūmināre* to deprive of the top (DE- I. 6).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decacuminate*, to take off the top of any thing. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Decacuminated*, having the Tops lopped off. (So in J. and mod. Dicts.)

Decad (de·kăd). [ad. Gr. δεκάς, δεκαδ-, collective *sb.* from δέκα ten.]

1. The number ten (the perfect number of the Pythagoreans).

1616 in BULLOKAR. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 479/2 The Decad comprehends every Reason of Number, and every Proportion. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. i. 11 The Dekad, the full and perfect number. **1881** tr. *Zeller's Presocratic Phil.* I. 427 All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the decad.

2. *Music.* A group of ten notes out of which may be formed the consonant triads, and all the discords possible without a modulation.

1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz* 663 Decad.

3. An earlier spelling of DECADE, q.v.

Decadactylous: see DECA- *prefix* 1.

Decadal (de·kădăl), *a.* [f. L. *decas, decad-em*, a. Gr. δεκάς, δεκάδ-α DECADE + -AL.] Of or relating to the number ten; belonging to a decade or period of ten years.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Arithmetic, Decadal Arithmetic*, that performed by the nine figures and a Cypher. **1881** M. I. KNAPP *Disasters* 45 The decadal character of epidemics has been noticed.

De·cadarch. *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. δεκάδαρχ-ος, f. δεκάδ-α DECADE + ἀρχός chief.] A commander of ten, a decurion.

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias* III. 16 The Decadarchs, or governors of companies consisting each of ten men.

De·cadarchy, deka-. *Gr Hist.* [ad. Gr. δεκαδαρχία: see prec.] A ruling body of ten. Cf. DECARCHY.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxv V. 547 He constituted an oligarchy of ten native citizens, chosen from among his partisans, and called a Dekarchy, or Dekadarchy. **1852** *Ibid.* II. lxxvii. X. 137 The oppressions exercised by the Spartan harmosts and the dekadarchies.

Decadary (de·kădĕri), *a.* [f. L. *decad-em* DECADE + -ARY, after F. *décadaire*.] Relating to a decade or period of ten days (in the French Republican calendar of 1793).

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 71 *Décadaire* .. A decadary festival dedicated to the Eternal. **1823** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 508 For the purpose of giving a religious character to the Decadary fêtes **1876** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 454 The whole of the decadary days were kept, or ordered to be kept, as secular festivals.

Decada·tion. *Music.* [f. DECAD 2 + -ATION.] The process of converting one decad into another in order to obtain a new series of consonant triads, etc.

1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz* 665 This change of one decad into another is called *decadation*.

Decade (de·kād). Also 7–9 **decad.** [a. F. *décade* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *decas, decad-em*, a. Gr. δεκάς, δεκάδα, a group of ten, f. δέκα ten. Cf. DECAD.]

1. An assemblage, group, set, or series of ten.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 81 Your subiectes must consist of Decades, whereof the first is a man, and the fifth a woman. **1612** R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 41 Of which some bring into this Kingdome Decades of thousands. **1679** T. PIERCE (*title*), A decad of Caveats to the people of England. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 265 Can we engage, not decads, but an host? **1830** GODWIN *Cloudesley* III. xv. 298 His prisoners were divided into two decads. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xiv. 301 In two hours, our fervid innovator drew up that decade of propositions. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Beads* 61 The practice of saying fifteen decades of the Ave Maria, with one Our Father after each decade, was invented by St. Dominic.

2. *spec.* Short for 'decade of years'; a period of ten years.

1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 121 So many tens or decads of yeares. **1709** J. PALMER *Latter Day Glory* 112 That Decad of Years in which the Empire ceased. **1869** RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 296 The war might still have continued for another decade of years.

c1655 T. DUGARD in S. Ashe *Fun. Serm.* (1655) 71 His smoother brow .. made me hope that He might raise eight Decads to a Century. **1837** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 19 In the second decad of the 12th Cent. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 82 Since Averill was a decad and a half His elder. **1878** DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 1 The last decade of that century.

b. A period of ten days, substituted for the week in the French Republican calendar of 1793.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1799) II. 43 In the course of the next decade I shall sail to the canal which is now cutting across the Isthmus of Suez. **1801** DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 71 Three decades make a month of thirty days.

3. A division of a literary work, containing ten books or parts; as the decades of Livy.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 53 I rede in the Romayns stories of Titus Livius, in the booke of the first decade. **1555** EDEN (*title*), The Decades of the newe worlde or West India. **1594** (*title*), Diana: or the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. C[onstable] .. Deuided into viij Decads. **1651** WALTON *Relig Wotton.* (1672) 46 'Tis the first Epistle in his Printed Decads. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 394 He was a blockhead, and burned Livy's decads. **1840** MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. 1851 II. 139 It is now as hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy. **1882** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 726/1 (*Livy*), The division into decades is certainly not due to the author himself, and is first heard of at the end of the 5th century.

4. *Comb.* † **decade-day** = DECADI; **decade-ring**, a finger-ring having ten projections or knobs for counting the repetition of so many Aves.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* in *Spir. Public Jrnls.* (1799) II. 134 When father had been keeping his Decade-day, as he calls it (for we had no Sundays now, though we did no work). **1861** C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 296 The decade rings of medieval times are readily known by their having ten projections like short cogs on their circumference, representing so many *Aves*, whilst the round head, engraved with I.H.S., stands for the Pater Noster.

† **Deca·de, decaid,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcad-ĕre* DECAY.] To fall down, fail.

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jamieson).

Decadence (de·kădĕns, dĭkē·dĕns). In 6–7 *Sc.* **decadens.** [a. F. *décadence* (1413 in Hatz.), ad. med.L. *decadentia*, Sp., Pg. *decadência*, It. *decadenza* 'a declyning, a decaying' (Florio), f. *decadĕre* to decay, f. *de-* down + *cadĕre* to fall (the Comm. Romanic repr. of L. *cadĕre* to fall; cf. Sp. *caer*, F. *choir*). The prevalent accentuation has been *deca·dence*, perh. after *decay* (see the dictionaries); *decadence* is now considered more scholarly.]

The process of falling away or declining (from a prior state of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.); decay; impaired or deteriorated condition.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 71 My triumphant staitt is succumbit in decadens. **1623** FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 177 Forewarning of the entire decadence of the Kingdom. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 185 Doth in Decadens fall and slack remaine. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 144 (1740) 406 The Decadence of all the Good he had hoped, or could hope for, in the World. **1762** GOLDSM. *Cit W.* xl, Every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the decadence of taste and genius. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, The old castle, where the family lived in their decadence. **1847** LD. LINDSAY *Chr Art* I. 114 The eleventh century, commonly considered as marking the lowest decadence of Byzantine art. **1871** J. B. MAYOR in *Jrnl. Philol.* III. 348 'Decadence' seems to have made little way in England until the last quarter of a century, when it came into fashion, apparently to *denote* decline, and *connote* a scientific and enlightened view of that decline on the part of the user.

b. *spec.* Applied to a particular period of decline in art, literature, etc.

e.g. the Silver Age of Latin literature (chiefly a French use); in *Art*, the period subsequent to Raphael and Michael Angelo.

1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. (1857) 73 The style of art belongs to the decadence. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 615 The men of the decadence, not less than the men of the renaissance, were giants of learning.

c. *lit.* Falling down, falling off. *nonce-use.*

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 136, I fell to the ground in the dirtiest soil that could be selected by a man in a state of decadence. **1884** *Birm. Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 1/4 This process is said to prevent the decadence of the hair.

Decadency (de·kădĕnsi, dĭkē·dĕnsi). Also 7 **decaydency.** [f. as prec. with suffix -ENCY.] Decaying condition; also = prec.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 132 The infirmitie and decadency of the King. **1685** F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 230 During the decaydency and restauration of the Roman empire. **1777** *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 189/2 The causes of the decadency of an empire. **1779** SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xliv. (T.), Burgos .. long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and decadency. **1818** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 14 Of a cadaverous man the decay, of a paralytic man the decadency, is sensible. **1844** *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 313 He enumerated all the causes of the Spanish decadency.

Decadent (de·kădĕnt, dĭkē·dĕnt), *a.* [f. DECADENCE: see -ENT. So mod.F. *décadent* (Hatz.).]

1. That is in a state of decay or decline; falling off or deteriorating from a prior condition of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii, Those decadent ages in which no Ideal either grows or blossoms? **1878** BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 50 A grey, old town with an air of decadent respectability about it. **1885** MME DARMESTETER in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 477/1 To establish in his kingdom the already decadent and modern art of Italy.

‖ **2.** Said of a French school which affects to belong to an age of decadence in literature and art. Hence *sb.* A member of this fraternity.

[**1885** *Figaro* 22 Sept., Le décadent n'a pas d'idées. Il n'en veut pas. Il aime mieux les mots..C'est au lecteur à comprendre et à mettre des idées sous les mots. Le lecteur s'y refuse généralement. De là, mépris du décadent pour le lecteur.] **1888** *Sat. Rev.* 6 Oct. 417/2 M Darmesteter has written in a style occasionally a little decadent and over-elaborate. **1890** *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 602/2 The very noisy and motley crew of younger writers in France .. naturalists, decadents, scientific critics, and what not. **1889** *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/2 A wonderful piece of 'decadent' French, in a queer new style, as if Rabelais's Limousin had been reborn, with a fresh manner of being unintelligible.

Hence **De·cadently** *adv.*

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 492/2 It is very prettily and decadently written.

Decadescent (dekădĕ·sĕnt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. assumed L. type *decadescere*, inceptive from med.L. or Romanic *decadēre*: see DECADENCE and -ESCENT.] Beginning or tending to decay.

1858 *National Rev.* Oct. 351 Those perils of matrimony over which decadescent virgins sigh so affectingly.

‖ **Décadi.** [Fr.: f. Gr. δέκα ten + *-di* day in *Lundi*, etc.] The tenth day of the 'decade' in the French Republican calendar, superseding Sunday as a day of rest.

1795 BURKE *Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 358 Annulling the Calvinistick sabbath, and establishing the decadi of atheism in all his states. **1801** H. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr Rep.* I. xxii. 323 The fossé, formed into a walk, furnishes a ball-room to the villagers on the decadi.

Decadianome: see DECA- *prefix.*

Decadic (dĭkæ·dik), *a.* [a. Gr. δεκαδικός, f. Gr. δεκαδ- (see DECADE) + -IC.] Belonging to the system of counting by tens; denary.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 42 We select the decadic scheme of numeration. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 293 The decadic system of numbers. **1883** *Times* 5 July 7/3 The reduction of a Decadic Binary Quantic.

Decadist (de·kădist). *rare.*—° [f. Gr. δεκαδ- DECADE + -IST.] One who writes in decades.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Decadist*, a Writer of Decads, such was Titus Livius.

Decadrachm, deka- (de·kădræm). *Numism.* [f. Gr. *δεκάδραχμος* of the value of ten drachmæ, f. *δέκα* ten + *δραχμή* DRACHMA.] An ancient Greek silver coin of the value of 10 drachmas.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 735/1 Pre-eminent amongst them was a decadrachm of Syracuse.

Decæsarize, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

Decafid: see DECA- *prefix* 1.

Decagon (de·kăgŏn). *Geom.* [ad. med.L. *decagōnum* sb., *-us* adj., a. Gr. *δεκάγωνον*, *-os*, f. Gr. *δέκα* ten, and *γωνία* corner or angle, *-γωνος* angled. Used at first in Latin form. Cf. F. *décagone*, 1652 in Hatzfeld.] A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. Also *attrib.*

[1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. H h iij b, The superficies of an equiangle Decagonum.] 1613-39 T. JONES in Leon *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 46 A Circle without and Decagon within. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., If they are all equal to one another 'tis then called a Regular Decagon, and it may be inscribed in a Circle. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 296 The circular portion, or rather the decagon, was not finished till 1227. 1881 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* XIV. 195, I discovered a perfect decagon terra cotta cylinder.

Decagonal (dĭkæ·gŏnăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *decagōn-um* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a decagon; of the form of a decagon; ten-sided.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. ix. Y j b, The decagonall corde of that circle wheron Icosaedron is framed. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 526 What remains is a decagonal building. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 235 Its surrounding wall is not circular, but decagonal.

Decagram: see DECA- *prefix* 2.

Decagynous (dĭkæ·dʒĭnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot.L. *decagyn-us*, f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + *γυνή* woman, female, taken by Linnæus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] Having ten pistils.

So **Decagy·nia,** a name for an order of plants having ten pistils, in a class of the Linnæan Sexual System, as class *Decandria*, order *Decagynia*, genus *Phytolacca*: see Linnæus *Spec. Plant.* ed. 1, 1753, Colin Milne *Bot. Dict.* 1770.

Decahedral (dekăhī·drăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Having the form of a decahedron; ten-sided.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 494 Prismatic decahedral selenite, produced by the elongated octahedron.

Decahedron (dekăhī·drŏn). *Geom.* [Representing a Gr. **δεκάεδρον*, neuter of **δεκάεδρος*, on the model of *ἑξάεδρος*, f. *δέκα* ten + *ἕδρα* seat, base. Cf. F. *decaèdre*, Hauy 1801.] A solid figure having ten faces. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Decaid: see DECADE *v.* (*Sc.*).

Decairt, var. of DECART *Sc. Obs.*, to discard.

Decalcation (dīkælkē·ĭʃən). [f. L. *dē-* down (DE- I. 1) + *calcare* to tread, to trample: see -ATION.] A treading or trampling down or hard.

1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 294 When it will bear the workmen's feet, it is ultimately finished, by a complete decalcation of the surface.

Decalcify (dīkælsĭfəi, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CALCIFY.] *trans.* To deprive (*e.g.* bone) of its lime or calcareous matter. Hence **Deca·lcified** *ppl. a.*; **Deca·lcifying** *vbl. sb.*; **Decalcifica·tion,** the action of decalcifying.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl Anat.* IV. 564/1 No vestige of them can be traced in the decalcified shell. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 487/2 Decalcification brings to light no endoplasts in the 'cells'. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 297 Decalcifying a tooth by the aid of a dilute mineral acid. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 105 The normal appearance of decalcified bone.

Decalcoma·nia. Often in Fr. form. [ad. mod.F. *décalcomanie*, f. *décalquer* to transfer a tracing + *-manie* mania, craze.] A process or art of transferring pictures from a specially prepared paper to surfaces of glass, porcelain, etc., much in vogue about 1862-4. Also *attrib.*

1864 *The Queen* 27 Feb. 164 There are few employments for leisure hours which for the past eighteen months have proved either so fashionable or fascinating as decalcomanie. 1865 *Morn. Star* 25 Aug., The potichomania . assumed a still more virulent craze when decalcomania was ushered into the world. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 215/1 Gilded scroll-work can be made to show through plain glass by the Decalcomanie process.

Decalcoma·niac, one who practises this process. 1866 Miss BRADDON *Lady's Mile* 116 The most timid of the decalcomaniacs.

Decalet, -litre, -lobate: see DECA- 1, 2.

Decalogist (dĭkæ·lŏdʒist). *rare.* [f. L. *decalogus* DECALOGUE + -IST.] One who expounds the decalogue or Ten Commandments.

1650 *Gregory's Posthuma* Life 3 Mr Dod the Decalogist. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 452. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* II. v. 241 John Dod (surnamed the Decalogist, from his book on the Ten Commandments).

Decalogue (de·kălŏg). [a. F. *décalogue* (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decalog-us* (Tertullian), a. Gr. *δεκάλογος* (orig. adj. *ἡ δεκάλογος*, sc. *βίβλος*), in Clemens Alexand., etc., from the phrase *οἱ δέκα λόγοι* the ten commandments, in LXX, Philo, etc. In Wyclif, prob. directly from Latin: cf. quot. 1563.

The word occurs repeatedly in the Latin version of Irenæus *adv. Hæres.*; and was probably in the Greek original.]

The Ten Commandments collectively as a body of law.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* Prol. 299 The noumbre of the firste maundementus of the decaloge. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 34 a, The preceptes of the Decalogus bee called, the tenne wordes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 84 They believe the Decalog of Moses. 1670 J. GOODWIN *Filled with the Spirit* To Rdr. A ij a, The Second Table of the Decalogue or Ten Commandments. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 111 Both the tables of the decalogue are broken. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iv. (1857) 55 The great geologic register, graven, like the decalogue of old, on tables of stone.

transf. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 199 O new and ever till now concealed decalogue! *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Poems* (*title*), The Latest Decalogue.

† **Decalva·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dēcalvāre* to make bald, f. *dē-* (DE- I. 3) + *calvus* bald.] A making bald by removal of hair.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 48 All those wayes of Decalvation practised by the Ancients. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. vi, For Decalvation, or leaving any part where hair grew, bald, was one great offence.

Decalvinize: see DE- II. 1.

Decamalee = DIKAMALI, an Indian gum.

Decameron (dĭkæ·mĕrŏn). [a. It. *Decamerone*, f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + *ἡμέρα* day, after *Hexaëmeron*, mediæval corruption of *Hexahemeron* or *Hexaemeron*, Gr. *ἑξαήμερον*. The Greek form would be *δεχήμερον* or *δεκαήμερον*.] The title of a work by Boccaccio containing a hundred tales which are supposed to be related in ten days; used allusively by Ben Jonson. Hence **Decamero·nic** *a.*, characteristic of or resembling Boccaccio's work.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. iii, *Cler.* When were you there? *Daup.* Last night: and such a Decameron of sport fallen out! Boccace never thought of the like

Decamerous, Decametre: see DECA- 1, 2.

Decamp (dĭkæ·mp), *v.* [a. F. *décamper*, earlier *descamper* (Cotgr. 1611); f. *dés-*, *dé-* (see DE- I. 6) + *camp*. Cf. It. *scampare* = *discampare*, DISCAMP.]

1. *intr.* (*Mil.*) To break up a camp; to remove from a place of encampment. Hence, said of other bodies or parties leaving a camping-place.

1676 [see b]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *To Decamp*, a term now grown much into use in Military Affairs, and signifies to rise from the present place of Incampment, in order to a removing and incamping in another place. 1692 *Siege Lymerick* 2 Here we incamp'd, and lay till the 14th, on which day we decamp'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 312 The Spamards' gentleman caused them to decamp, and march two days further into the mountains, and then they encamped again. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 408 We found on our arrival that the armies of both chiefs had decamped. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 290 The Count and his host had decamped.

b. Const. *from*, etc.

1676 ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 161 That powder had been laid there the year before, when the army decamped from Dunse-law. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VI. 429 Decamping thence, his arm'd Battalions gain the fertile Plain. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 97 They were fain to decamp from their inhospitable bivouac before the dawn.

2. To go away promptly or suddenly; to make off at once, take oneself off: often said of criminals and persons eluding the officers of the law.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (iv, He ordered them [servants] to decamp without further preparation. 1764 STERNE in Traill *Life* 87 Christmas, at which time I decamp from hence and fix my head-quarters at London. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 17/2 Probably the rascal is decamped; and where is your remedy? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iv. 76 An idle report that Prince Charles designed to decamp secretly from Spain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The murderer had decamped, and taken with him 2,000 francs.

fig. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. iii, Finding, as you sit down to an excellent dinner, that your appetite has secretly decamped. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Jenny* 310 So on the wings of day decamps My last night's frolic.

† **3.** *trans.* To cause to break up a camp. *rare.*

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 120 The next day decampt his whole Army and followed them. 1733 MILLNER *Compend. Jrnl.* 202 The Duke decamp'd our Army from Nivelle.

¶ **4.** *catachr.* To camp. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 42 They .. being beaten from their Works near the City, had decamped Seven Miles off St. Thomas. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. II. 120 It leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukes were decamping.

Hence **Deca·mped** *ppl. a.*, **Deca·mping** *vbl. sb.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 567 We have the confirmation of the decamping of the Irish from before Derry. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 780/1 Cæsar hoped, by his frequent decampings, to provide better for his troops. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 12/1 To inquire into the doings of the decamped bankrupt .. and his associates.

Deca·mpment, *sb.* [a. F. *décampement* (16th c.), f. *décamper*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action of decamping; the raising of a camp; a prompt departure.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Decampment*, a Decamping, or Marching off. 1733 MILLNER *Compend. Jrnl.* 300 Both Armies march'd from their several Decampments Rightward. 1736 ELIZA STANLEY tr. *Hist. Pr. Titi* 122 Having by some few Decampments .. drawn Ginguet's Army into a spacious Plain. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xc. 86 In consequence of this decampment, the borrower had withdrawn himself. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 259 The vigilant Peter, perceiving that a moment's delay were fatal, made a secret and precipitate decampment.

Decan (de·kăn). Also 5 6 decano. [ad. L. *decānus*, Gr. *δεκανός*; cf. DEAN.]

† **1.** A chief or ruler of ten. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 130 a, Moses did then appoint them .. Centurians, Quinquagenarians and Decans.

2. *Astrol.* The chief or ruler of ten parts, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign; also this division itself. Cf. DECANATE 1.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discourses. Probl.* 103 The great Coniunction of Saturne and Iupiter in the last Decane of Pisces. 1651 J. F[LAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* 391 Angels who might rule the signs, triplicities, decans, quinaries, degrees and stars. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 317 (transl. Porphyrius) Such of the Egyptians as talk of no other Gods but the planets .. their decans, and horoscopes, and robust princes, as they call them. 1812 BUCHAN in Singer *Hist. Cards* 361 Each of these signs is divided into three decans or thirty degrees.

† **3.** = DEAN 1. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 477 Symon .. decan [1387 TREVISA deen] in the same churche. 1496 *Will of Hawarden* (Somerset Ho.), Decane of the Arches. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 40 Walingford .. There is also a Collegiate Chapel .. There is a Decane, 4 Prestes, 6 Clerkes, and 4 Choristers.

Decanal (dĭkē·năl), *a.* [f. L. *decan-us* DEAN + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4386/3 Libraries of 3 degrees, viz. General, Decanal or Lending, and Parochial. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 705/2 The specially Decanal virtues. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vi. 271 The decanal and prebendal estates.

2. Applied to the south side of the choir of a cathedral or other church, being that on which the dean usually sits.

1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67 The Pall bearers and executors in the seats on the Decanal side, the other noblemen and gentlemen on the Cantoral side. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 4 On the Decanal or Southern side.

Hence **Deca·nally,** also **Deca·nically,** *advbs.* (*nonce-wds.*), as a dean.

1882 PLUMPTRE in *Spectator* 8 Apr. 465/1 The twin-brother Deans, born decanally on the same day. 1892 A. K. H. BOYD *25 Years of St. Andrew's* I. 286 A great Welsh preacher, though as Stanley said, a babe decanically, a very young dean.

† **De·canate** 1. *Astrol. Obs.* [f. DECAN + -ATE.] FACE *sb.* 11 c: see quot. 1696.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* viii. 58 He [Saturn] hath also these [degrees] for his Face or Decanate. 1653 GATAKER *Lond. Annot. Jer.* 23 It is in the last degree of the Decanate of Aries. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Decanate*, by some called *Decurie*, and in Astrology the Face, is one third part, or ten Degrees of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine.

De·canate 2. [ad. med.L. *decanātus*, f. *decānus* DEAN.] = DEANERY 2.

1835 DANSEY *Horæ Dec. Rur.* I. xxxiv (*Contents*), Deans rural, general supervisors and censors of the inhabitants of their decanates.

† **Deca·ndor.** *Bot. Obs.* [See next.] A plant having ten stamens; a member of the decandria.

1828 in WEBSTER.

‖ **Deca·ndria.** *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L. (Linnæus) f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + *ἀνδρ-* man, male, taken as 'male organ, stamen'.] In the Sexual System of Linnæus, the class of plants having ten stamens.

1775 in ASH. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* IX. 89 Decandria, which has ten stamens.

Hence **Deca·ndrian** *a.* = next. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Decandrous (dĭkæ·ndrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by ten stamens.

1808 J. E. SMITH in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IX. 244 (*title*) Specific Characters of the Decandrous Papilionaceous Plants of New Holland. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 148 In some exotic alliés the stamens are decandrous

Decane (de·kēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + -ANE 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{22}$; one of the paraffins found in coal-tar.

1875 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 422.

Decane, obs. form of DECAN, DEACON.

† **Deca·nery, -ary.** *Obs.* [f. L. *decān-us* DEAN + -ERY.] = DEANERY.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 29 The Chirch .. is impropriate onto the Decanerie of Salesbyri. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* I. xii. (1739) 23 Dioceses have also been sub-divided into inferiour Precincts, called Deanaries or Decanaries, the chief of which was wont to be a Presbyter of the highest note, called Decanus.

Decangular: see DECA- *prefix* 1.

‖ **Decani** (dĭkē·nəi). [L., genitive of *decānus* DEAN.] Of a dean, dean's; in phrases *decani side*, *stall* (of a choir): = DECANAL 2. In *Music* used to indicate the decanal side of the choir in antiphonal singing.

1760 BOYCE *Cathedral Music* I. 8. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* 353 *Decani Stall*, the first return stall on the right upon entering the choir. 1894 J. T. FOWLER (in letter), At Durham the Decani and Cantoris sides are reversed.

Decanonize, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

Decant (dĭkæ·nt), *v.*[1] [a. F. *décanter*, ad. med.L. *dēcanthāre* (a word of the alchemists, f. *dē-* down + *canthus* the angular beak or 'lip' of a cup or jug, a transferred use of Gr. *κάνθος* corner of the eye (Darmesteter).]

trans. To pour off (the clear liquid of a solution,

by gently inclining the vessel so as not to disturb the lees or sediment; *esp.* in *Chem.* as a means of separating a liquid from a precipitate.

1633 Wotton *Let.* in *Rem.* 454 (T.) Decant from it [the vessel] the clear juice 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Having carefully decanted the Solution into a conveniently siz'd Retort. 1779 Fordyce in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 32 Decant the fluid from the copper and iron with great care into another bason, so that none of the copper be carried along with it 1863 72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Decantation*, It is only from very heavy precipitates that a liquid can be thus decanted (*fig.*) 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t* iv. 121 If you are not decanted off from yourself every few days or weeks

b. To pour (wine, etc.) from the ordinary bottle in which it is kept in the cellar into a decanter for use at table; also, *loosely*, to pour out (wine, ale, etc.) into a drinking vessel.

1730 Swift *Poems, Market-hill* 23 Attend him daily as their chief, Decant his wine, and carve his beef. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 35 Some of their wine already decanted for use 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxii, A sign, where a tankard of ale voluntarily decanted itself into a tumbler. 1873 Mrs. Alexander *The Wooing o't* ix, Claret .. ah, you decant it, that is a good sign.

c. *transf.* To pour or empty out (as from or into a decanter).

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iii. 339 O'er our palates to decant Another vintage? 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 586 He used to have eighty pails of water decanted over him daily. 1871 M. Collins *Mrs. & Merch.* II. vi. 102 All the vegetables in the world are decanted into Covent Garden.

Hence **Deca·nted** *ppl. a.*

1788 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 169 The decanted and undecanted parts. 1793 Beddoes *Sea Scurvy* 91 The decanted water is to be boiled down.

† **Deca·nt,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcantā-re*: see next.] = Decantate *v.* Hence **Deca·nted** *ppl. a.*

1546 O. Johnson in Ellis *Orig. Lett* II. II. 176 Dr. Crome's canting, recanting, decanting, or rather double canting] 1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Decant*, to report or speak often, to sing, to enchant. 1721 Forbes in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dec.* (1824) V. 70 Therefore this decanted notion, of a popular action, can never found a title in this country.

† **Deca·ntate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *decantāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēcantāre*: see next.] Decantated.

1620 E. Blount *Horae Subs.* 195 Not to reiterate the so many and so much decantate vtilities and praises of History 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 10 Augustines saying so much decantate by Dr. Twisse and others.

† **Deca·ntate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēcantāre* to sing off, repeat in singing, sing or chant over and over again, f. De- I. 3 + *cantāre* to sing.]

1. *trans.* To sing or say over and over again; to repeat often.

1542 Becon *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 182 Not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth his praises. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 99 The very Elysian fields, so much decantated and celebrated by the Verses of Poets. 1650 R. Hollingworth *Usurped Powers* 14 That late so much decantated Aphorisme, All Power is from the People.

2. *intr.* To sing or speak often.

1659 Gauden *Tears of Church* 99 These men .. impertinently decantate against the Ceremonies of the Church.

Decantation (dēkæntē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *dēcanthātio*, in Fr. *décantation*, n. of action f. Decant *v.*[1]] The action of decanting; *esp.* of pouring off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit.

1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Decantation*, is the pouring off of any liquor which hath a setling, by inclination 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 196 This [sediment] to be severed from the other juyce by decantation, and dried. 1758 *Elaboratory* 377 The earth .. will form a sediment, that makes a decantation necessary. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. ii. (1862) 217 Inviting sounds of scraping plate and decantation. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* 23 Decantation, is allowing the precipitate to fall by its own weight to the bottom of the liquid, and then pouring the latter off.

Decanter (dɪkæ·ntəɹ). [f. Decant *v.*[1] + -er.]

1. One who decants.

1758 Dyche, *Decanter*, one that pours or racks off liquor from the lees into other vessels. 1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

2. A vessel used for decanting or receiving decanted liquors: *spec.* a bottle of clear flint or cut glass, with a stopper, in which wine is brought to the table, and from which the glasses are filled.

[The Dictionaries have variously explained the word from the etymological point of view:

1715 Kersey, *Decanter*, a Bottle made of clear Flint Glass for the holding of Wine, etc. to be pour'd off into a Drinking-Glass 1755 Johnson, *Decanter*, a glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees. 1775 Ash, *Decanter*, the vessel that contains the liquor after it has been decanted. 1818 Todd, *Decanter*, a glass vessel made for receiving liquor clear from the lees.]

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5041/3 A pair of Silver Decanters of 20 Guineas value. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 162 P 5 The Barmecide then filled both their glasses out of an empty decanter. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 237 We had water in large silver decanters, that held, at least, five quarts apiece; these stood in our chamber. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 44 Keep this liquor in a glass decanter well stopped. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 46 In virtue of my growing years, and my promise to abstain from the decanters. 1862 G. Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* I. 40 Away she went with a jug, commonly called a decanter, in her hand. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, A dish of walnuts and a decanter of rich-coloured sherry are placed upon the table.

Hence **Deca·nter** *v. nonce-wd.*, to put wine in a decanter.

1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II. 117 While the wine was decantering. 1885 *Punch* 16 May 230/2 They're catering and de-cantering.

Decantherous, Decapartite, -petalous, -phyllous: see Deca- I.

Decapi·llated, *ppl. a. rare.*—[f. pa. pple. of late or med.L. *dēcapillāre* to cut off the hair, f. De- I. 6 + *capill-us* hair of the head]

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Decapillated*, having the Hair pulled or fallen off.

Decapi·llatory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec.: see -ory.] Pertaining to the removal of hair from the head or face.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 30 A primitive array of decapillatory conveniences or rather necessaries.

Deca·pitable, *a. rare.* [f. late or med.L. *dēcapitāre* to Decapitate + -able.] That can be decapitated.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 198 Thou,—not even 'natural'; decapitable.

Decapitalize (dɪkæ·pɪtălɑɪz), *v.* [f. De- II. 1 + Capital + -ize.] *trans.* To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city. Hence **Decapitaliza·tion.**

1871 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5 Disarm Paris—bind her hand and foot—decapitalise her 1889 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 26 Dec., Nor is it probable that decapitalization can be enforced by either sentiment or patriotism.

Decapitate (dɪkæ·pɪtē̆t), *v.* [f. F. *décapiter* (1320 in Hatz.), also *descapiter* (14th c.), = Pr. *de-, descaptar*, It. *decapitare*, late or med.L. *dēcapitāre*, f. De- I. 6 + *caput, capit-* head. See -ate 3.]

1. *trans.* To cut off the head of a man or animal); to behead, kill by beheading. Also, to poll a tree, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Decapiter, Descapiter*, to decapitate, or behead. 1661 *Arrnway's Tablet* Advt. (T.), Charles the First murdered, and decapitated before his own door at Whitehall 1776 *Evelyn's Sylva* I. vii. § 2. 154 Hedgerow ashes may the oftener be decapitated, and will show their heads again sooner than other trees so used 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 50 They decapitated beautiful statues of stone, it is true; but the Guises had decapitated the living men. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 340 In a time when you are not imprisoned or hung or decapitated for holding unpopular opinions

b. *Math.* In the symbolical method of calculating seminvariants: To remove the highest number of the symbol.

1884 Cayley in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VII. I. 9 In every case we decapitate the symbol by striking out the highest number.

2. *U.S. politics.* To dismiss summarily from office.

1872 *Daily Tel.* 5 Jan., At the commencement of any fresh Presidency, hundreds of Democratic *employés* have their heads cut off to make room for Republicans who, in their turn, will be decapitated when the Democrats get the upper hand again. 1889 in Farmer *Americanisms* s.v.

Hence **Deca·pitated** *ppl. a.*, **Deca·pitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 *Ess. by Soc. of Gentlem. Exeter* 228 A very antient decapitated pillar. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 67 A decapitated Frog remains at rest until it is touched 1887 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 76 The decapitating of them [trees] is utterly destructive of their health and growth 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 310/1 The suppression of piracy and decapitating expeditions.

Decapitation (dɪkæpɪtē·ʃən). [a. F. *décapitation* = med.L. *dēcapitātion-em*, n. of action f. *dēcapitāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of decapitating; the fact of being decapitated.

1650 Arnway *Manum, etc.* (1661) 76 (T.) His decapitation for the clear truth of God. *a* 1794 Sir W. Jones *Suhridbheda* (R.). It is better to lose life by decapitation, than to desert a prince. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 355 The punishment for high treason committed by a person of noble family .. was decapitation.

b. *Obstetr. Med.* of the fœtus.

1876 Leishman *Midwifery* xxx. (ed. 2) 565.

c. *Math.* (See Decapitate *v.* 1 b.)

1884 Cayley in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VII. I. 10 By decapitation we always diminish the weight, but we do not diminish the degree.

2. *Zool.* The spontaneous division and detachment of the hydranths of tubularian Hydrozoa when mature. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.)

3. *U. S. politics.* Summary dismissal from office.

1869 *N. Y. Herald* 5 Aug. (Farmer), The clerks in the Treasury Department begin to feel anxious, as the work of decapitation will soon make an end of them also. 1885 H. Davis *Amer. Const.* 35, I have already referred to Jackson's wholesale decapitation of the Federal officials upon his accession to the Presidency.

Decapitator (dɪkæ·pɪtē̆təɹ). [f. Decapitate + -or, after L. type.]

1. One who decapitates.

1820 *Examiner* No. 630. 290 I Disgust at the decapitators and pity for the beheaded. 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 2 Feb., Mr. S. will be remembered as the official decapitator of fourth-class postmasters under President Cleveland.

2. *Med.* An obstetric instrument for decapitation of the fœtus.

1841 F. H. Ramsbotham *Obstetr. Med* (1851) 371. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Decapité** (dɪkæ·pɪte), *a. Her.* [F. *décapité*, decapitated.] (See quot.)

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Decapité* (in Heraldry) signifies that the Beast has the Head cut off smooth, and is different from *erased.*

Decapod (de·kăpɒd). *Zool.* [a. F. *décapode* (Latreille 1806), ad. mod.L. *Decapoda*: see next.]

A. *sb.* A member of the *Decapoda*; a ten-footed crustacean; also, a ten-armed cephalopod; in *pl.* = Decapoda.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 520/2 The Decapods are characterized by having a pair of fins attached to the mantle. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 169 I have never succeeded in capturing one of these beautiful decapods [*Spirula*] alive.

B. *adj.* Belonging to the *Decapoda.*

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 37 In most of the Decapod Crustaceans the anterior legs are become strictly arms 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 892 The Decapod family [of Cephalopods]

‖ **Decapoda** (dɪkæ·pŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Latreille 1806), prop. adj. pl. neuter sc. *animalia*, a. Gr. δεκάποδα, neut. pl. of δεκάπους ten-footed.]

1. The highest order of *Crustacea*, having ten feet or legs; it includes the lobster, crab, cray-fish, shrimp, etc.

[1806 Latreille *Gen. Crust et Ins.* I. 9 Crustaceorum Distributio generalis. Legio Secunda Malacostraca. Ordo I. Decapoda, *Décapodes*.] 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 242 In most of the Decapoda, the number of gills is greatly increased.

2. The ten-armed *Cephalopoda* (order *Dibranchiata*), distinguished from the *Octopoda*. Called also *Decacera.*

1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 254 The 10-armed cephalopods, called *decapoda*

Hence **Deca·podal** *a.*; **Deca·podan** *a.* and *sb.*; **Deca·podous** *a.*; **Decapo·diform** *a.*, having the form or shape of a decapod crustacean.

1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1528 The two types, the Decapodan and Tetradecapodan. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 525/2 The locomotive appendages of the mantle in the Decapodous Cephalopods. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 101 The Decapodous Crustaceans.

Decapterygious: see Deca- *prefix* 1.

† **Deca·pulate,** *v. Obs.*—[f. L. **dēcapulāre*, f. *dē-* away + *capulāre* to pour off (f. *capula* small vessel).]

1623 Cockeram, *Decapulate*, to poure out from one thing to another. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Hence † **Decapula·tion.**

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Decapulation*, a pouring off.

Deca·rbonate, *v. rare.* [Cf. F. *décarbonater* and Carbonate.] = Decarbonize.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 276 They [forks, common snuffers, etc.] are annealed, or, in other words, decarbonated in the requisite degree. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decarbonated*, an old term applied to an oxide, such as quicklime, which has been formed by expelling the carbonic acid from a carbonate of the metal.

Decarboniza·tion. [f. next: see -ation.] The action or process of decarbonizing.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 276 To subject the cast steel to the process of decarbonisation. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 428/2 Blood rendered black by defective decarbonization.

Decarbonize (dɪkā·ɹbŏnəiz), *v.* [f. De- II. 1 + Carbonize.] *trans.* To deprive of its carbon or carbonic acid. Hence **Deca·rbonized** *ppl. a.*, **Deca·rbonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1825 E. Turrill in *Philos. Mag.* LXV. 421 Engravings upon decarbonized steel plates. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 493/2 The liver is .. the true decarbonising organ in the animal kingdom. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 197 In Bessemer's process, liquid crude iron is decarbonised by forcing air through it by machinery.

Deca·rburize, *v.* [Cf. F. *décarburer* and Carburize.] = prec. So **Deca·rburized** *ppl. a.*; **Decarburiza·tion; Decarbura·tion.**

1856 W. Fairbairn in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 553/2 The crude iron is .. decarburised by the action of a blast of air. *Ibid.* 553/1 Difficulties have attended the decarburisation of iron containing so much carbon. *Ibid.*, Converted into malleable iron .. by decarburation in the refinery. 1881 J. Reese in *Metal World* No. 22. 344, I first decarburize and desiliconize the cast iron 1880 W. C. Roberts *Introd. Metallurgy* 33 For determining the point at which decarburization has ceased in the Bessemer converter.

Decarch, dek- (de·kaɹk), *sb. Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. δεκάρχ-ης or **δέκαρχος*, f. δέκα ten + -αρχης, -αρχος ruler.] One of a ruling body of ten.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Decarck*, the same with *Deanck* ['a Captain or Governor of ten']. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 350 As at Athens, the Dekarchs would begin by putting to death notorious political opponents.

Decarchy, dek- (de·kăɹki). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. δεκαρχία: see prec. sb.] = Decadarchy.

a 1638 Mede *Ep. Dr. Meddus* Wks. iv. 781 The Beast's Horns, that is, the 'eyed' and 'mouthed' Horn with that

Decarchy of Horns subject to him. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 155 A council of ten (a decarchy, as it was commonly called) nominated by himself, was the ordinary substitute for all the ancient forms of polity. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxv, The enormities perpetrated by the Thirty at Athens and by the Lysandrian dekarchies in the other cities.

†**Deca'rd,** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + CARD; cf. OF. *descarter* and DE- I. 6.] = DISCARD.

1. *trans.* To throw away or reject (a card) from the hand; also *absol.* Hence **Deca'rded** *ppl. a.*

c 1550 *Manif. Detect. Diceplay* C viij a, Stealing the stocke of the decarded cardes. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 187 Can you decard, madam?

2. *gen.* To reject, set aside, get rid of, dismiss.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5. 34 That..they bee from thenceforth omitted, decarded, and not continued. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. ii. (ed 1647) You cannot sir; you have cast those by; decarded 'em.

Decardinalize, decasualize: see DE- II. 1.

Decare: see DECA- *prefix* 2.

Decarnate (dĭkā·nĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēcarnātus* divested or stripped of flesh, f. DE- prep. I. 6 + *carn-em* flesh.] Divested of incarnation, no longer incarnate. So **Decarnated** *ppl. a.*

1865 *Reader* 16 Dec., Logic Comte never liked, but it became to him at last a sort of devil decarnated. 1886 *Ch. Times* 42/1 The idea..that the Incarnate Word will ever become decarnate.

†**Decarna'tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. with reference to *incarnation.*] Deliverance from the flesh or from carnality.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. i. 13 Gods incarnation inableth man for his own decarnation, as I may say, and devesture of carnality.

†**Decart,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **decairt.** [a. OF. *descarter*, f. *des-, de-* (DE- I. 6) + *carte* CARD.] = DECARD, DISCARD.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 262 The articles of his beleve war; 'I Referr: Decarte yow' [etc.]. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 87 Zour vter ansueir courteously I crave, Quhom ze will keep, or vhom ze will decairt. 1642 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 303 He hes such a hand among the ministris and others that it was not thought meet to decairt him.

Decart *v.*, to turn out of a cart: see DE- II. 2.

†**Deca's.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. **decas*, ad. med. L. *dēcāsus* falling down, decay.] Decay, ruin.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 32 The walle and al the citee withinne Stant in ruine and in decas [*rime* was].

Decasemic, -sepalous, -spermal, -spermous: see DECA- 1.

†**Deca'ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *decasser, desquasser* to break or beat down, f. *de-, des-* (DE- I. 1, 3) + *casser* to break: see CASS *v.*] *trans.* To discharge, dismiss, cashier.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 1170 They decassed hym from his charge.

Decastellate (dĭkæ·stĕlēt), *v. rare.* [f. med. L. *dēcastellāre*, f. DE- I. 6 + *castellāre* to CASTELLATE.] *trans.* To deprive of its castellation, take away the battlements of.

1880 A. TH. DRANE *Hist. St. Cath. Siena* 356 To sanction the dismantling, or rather decastellating of one of the fortresses.

Decastere: see DECA- *prefix* 2.

Decastich (de·kăstik). *rare.* [f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + *στίχος* verse.] A poem of ten lines.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 402 This Decasticon.] *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 6 Oct. 1632 According to your friendly request, I send you this decastic.

Decastyle (de·kăstəil), *a. Arch.* [mod. ad. L. *decastȳlus*, a. Gr. *δεκάστυλος* having ten columns, f. *δέκα* ten + *-στῦλος* column. Cf. F. *décastyle* (1694 in Hatzf.), *décastile* (1762 in Acad. Dict.).] Consisting of ten columns; (of a building) having ten columns in front. Also *sb.* A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Decastyle*, in the antient architecture, a building with an ordonnance of ten columns in front.—The temple of Jupiter Olympius was decastyle. *Ibid.* s.v. *Hypæthros*, Of *hypæthrons*, some were decastyle, others pycnostyle. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Decastyle*, that has 10 Pillers. 1823 W. WILKINS in *Philol. Museum* I. 543 We should have an octostyle and a hexastyle temple as illustrations of the hypæthral decastyle species.

Decasyllabic (dekăsilæ·bik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + SYLLABIC. Cf. F. *décasyllabique* (1752 in Hatzf.).] Consisting of ten syllables. b. *sb.* A line of ten syllables.

a 1771 GRAY *Observ. Eng. Metre* Wks. 1843 V. 242 Spenser has also given an instance of the decasyllabic measure. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 28 Every line is regularly and harmoniously decasyllabic. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 159 The decasyllabic quatrain. 1880 S. LANE-POOLE in *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 498 Over four thousand lines of decasyllabics have not stifled his fervour.

Decasyllable (dekăsi·lăb'l), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + SYLLABLE. Cf. F. *décasyllabe* adj. and sb.] *sb.* A line of ten syllables. *adj.* Of ten syllables.

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* I. viii. § 28 The normal type, or decasyllable line. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxix, I had rather hear Mrs. Warrington's artless prattle than your declamation of Mr. Warrington's decasyllables. 1892 *Academy* 17 Sept. 230/2 The decasyllable couplet.

‖**Decasy'llabon.** *Obs.* [a. assumed Gr. *δεκασύλλαβον*, neuter of *-os* adj.: cf. prec. and Gr. *δισύλλαβος, -ον*, etc.] A ten-syllable verse.

1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 The spacious volubilitie of a drumming decasillabon.

†**Decate'ssarad.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. late Gr. *δεκατέσσαρες = τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα* fourteen + -AD.] A poem of 14 lines.

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 437 In memoriall wharoff this Decatessarad was maid.

Decatho'licize, *v.* [DE- II. 6 + CATHOLICIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of catholicity or Catholicism; to divest of its catholic character.

1794 *Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* (1795) 63 But then France would not have been decatholicised. 1867 *Ch. Times* 18 May 175/2 Means by which the Book of Common Prayer may be decatholicised. 1889 *Catholic Union Gaz.* 27 *note*, If you wish to regenerate France, first decatholicise her.

Decatyl (de·kătil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *δέκατ-ος* tenth + -YL.] A synonym of DECYL, the univalent hydrocarbon radical $C_{10}H_{21}$.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 333 We..consider this body as decatyl hydride, and as not belonging to the amyl group.

Decaudate (dĭkɔ·dēt), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *cauda* tail + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To deprive of the tail.

1864 *N. & Q.* V. 165 The P. was originally an R. which has had the misfortune to be decaudated.

So **Decau'dalize** *v. nonce-wd.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 273 Puss was decaudalized.

Decay (dĭkē·), *sb.* For forms see the verb. [f. DECAY *v.* Cf. med.L. *decheium* in Du Cange.]

1. The process of falling off from a prosperous or thriving condition; progressive decline; the condition of one who has thus fallen off or declined.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi, The estate off þe Romans..hath ffallen alwey sythyn, into suche decay, þat nowe [etc.]. 1558 BP. WATSON *Serv. Sacram.* i. 3 He repayreth all our decaies in grace. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* lxvi, Discord brings all kingdomes to decay. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* xxv. 35 If thy brother bee waxen poore, and fallen in decay with thee. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. § 103. 439 Perceiving..a very Sensible Decay of his Spirits. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 9 At present, the decay of a town implies the decay of the trade of the town. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 228 The decay of the University of Paris..had transferred her intellectual supremacy to Oxford.

†b. Formerly sometimes = Downfall, destruction, ruin; *poet.* fall, death. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cv[i]. 36 They worshipped their ymages, which turned to their owne decaye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 48 In hope to bring her to her last decay. *Ibid.* II. ix. 12 Fly fast, and save yourselves from neare decay. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 516 To kill thine honour with thy lines decaie. 1595 — *John* IV. iii. 154. *a* 1724 *Battle of Harlaw* xxv. in Ramsay *Evergreen*, Grit Dolour was for his Decay, That sae unhappylie was slain

†2. Falling off (in quantity, volume, intensity, etc.); dwindling, decrease. *Obs.*

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 46 The opinion of our decay in stature from our forefathers. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 6 The decay of many of them [springs] in hot and dry weather. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* (1675) 39 The shadows..being caused by the decay of the light. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxiv, Complaints were brought to the Council-Board, of the great Decay of that River. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 62 The decay of sound has been supposed by some to be nearly in the direct ratio of the distances.

3. Of material things: Wasting or wearing away, disintegration; dilapidation, ruinous condition.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 1 Those castelles..that be fallen in dekay and nat inhabyted. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xiii. 9 Who lets so fair a house fall to decay? 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 248 That edifice, by length of time, fell to decay, and lay in ruins. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 41 The decay of these sacred edifices.

†b. *pl.* Dilapidations; *concr.* ruined remains, ruins, debris, detritus. (Rarely in *sing.*) *Obs.*

1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 427 The Bayliffs..shall..make relation unto this howsse what the decayes are. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 176 Beyond are the decayes of a Church. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 200 The decayes whereof being much semblable to..the stony heapes of Jericho. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 26. 82 Jehoida was careful to amend the decayes of the Temple. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 313 A vegetable mould, mixed with volcanic decays.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 207 What comfort to this great decay may come Shall be appli'd 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* I. ii. *Gen.* i. 27 And certainly that must needs have been very glorious the decayes of which are so admirable.

c. *fig.* The gradual 'wearing down' of words or phonetic elements in language.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 18 Contraction and decay may be carried so far as to become an idiosyncracy of a particular language. 1877 PAPILLON *Man. Comp. Philology* iv. 56 The principle of 'Phonetic Decay', which plays so large a part in the history of language.

4. Decline of the vital energy or faculties (through disease or old age); breaking up of the health and constitution; formerly also (with *pl.*), effect, mark, or sign of physical decay.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi, Age and could decay. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i, She has been a fine lady..and paints, and hides Her decays very well. 1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 498 Notwithstanding my great age and decays, I am able to preach..in the largest meeting-house in Boston. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ₱ 12 In the pains of disease, and the languor of decay. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. vii. 401 The archbishop..had begun to show symptoms of decay.

†b. *spec.* Consumption, phthisis; 'a decline'.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 150 A perfect Hectic, which inseparably accompanies Wastes, Decays, and Consumptions. 1746 BERKELEY *Let. Tar-Water* § 23 Dropsies, decays, and other maladies. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Her son that she had left at hame weak of a decay.

5. The destructive decomposition or wasting of organic tissue; rotting.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 42 One day, or two, before you feare the decay of your decoction, set the same on the fire. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy.* I. 138 Such Wood as is upon the Decay, but not yet become rotten. 1771 J. HUNTER *Hist. Teeth* 122 Fill the hole with lead, which prevents the pain and retards the decay. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.*, The body ceases to live, and the members soon pass into putrefaction and decay. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII i. 159 The decay of leaves. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 115 The teeth will come together, and further decay will almost infallibly result.

†6. A cause of decay; the 'destruction' or 'ruin *of*' anything. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. x. Pt i, Som worldly witted men think it a great decaye to the quiete and prudent gouernynge of their commonwealthes to geue eare to the simple and playne rules..of our Sauiour. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 21 This partition is the very decaie of great families. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxx, My loue was my decay. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 300 The decay of study, and consequently of learning, are coffy houses 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 235 Trade, to which the high rate of Usury is a great prejudice and decay.

†7. Failure of payment or rent; arrears. *Obs.* [med.L. *decasus redditus, decatum.*]

1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 199 The possessiones of the Guyld, wyth the decayes, ben yerly valued at [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Decayes and defautes of Rentes. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 31 One Annuall Rent..in decay and not payde.

Decay (dĭkē·), *v.* Forms: 5– **decay**; also 5–6 **dekay**, **dekey**, 6 7 **decayo**, **-aie.** [a. OF. *decair, dekair* (subj. pres. *decaie*), var. of *decaoir, dechaoir, decheoir*, now *déchoir* = Sp. *decaer*, Pg. *decahir*, It. *decadére*, a Com. Rom. compound of *de-* down + *cadĕre*..L. *cadĕre* to fall. The F. forms in *-eir, -oir* correspond to the *-ēre* type, those in *-ir* in OF. and Pg. have passed over to the *-īre* conjugation.] I. *intr.*

1. To fall off (in quality or condition); to deteriorate or become impaired; to lose its characteristic quality, strength, or excellence; to be in a failing condition.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. xcv 69 The seruyce of God..by mean of ye Saxons was greatly decayde through all Brytayne. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Preamb., Archerie..is right litell used, but dayly mynessheth, decayth and abateth. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 73 Whereby learning greatlie decaieth. 1602 ROWLANDS *Kind Gossips* (1609) 18 His loue to me now daily doth decay. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 49 Common Honesty is necessary for Trade, and without it Trade will decay. 1728 POPE *Dunc* I. 277 How Prologues into Prefaces decay. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III 273 Entranced there the Lovers gaze Till every human fear decays.

b. To decline from prosperity or fortune.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 1 The Artificers of this seid Realme..ben greatly empoveresshed and dailly dekeyn. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* H ij, It is seen selde the juste to dekaye ne to haue nede. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xi 11 When the iust are in wealth, the cite prospereth: but whan the vngodly haue the rule, it decayeth. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, The Dutch decay there [in the East Indies] exceedingly. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, Ancient families..decayed into the humble vale of life.

†2. To fall off or decrease (in number, volume, amount, intensity, etc.); to dwindle away. *Obs.*

1489 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 The which Isle is lately decayed of people. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Job* xiv. 11 The fludde decayeth and dryeth vp. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 It became a hard question, whether my spirits or Gold decayed faster. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc, The Shipping and Number of our Seamen were decay'd about a third part. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* 67 The Water drank is usually Rain-water preserved in Tanks, which decaying, they are forced to dig Wells. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 237 Till, dying off, the distant sounds decay. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* I. 176 The candle will burn a minute; and then, having gradually decayed from the first instant, will go out.

3. To fall into physical ruin; to waste away, wear out, become ruined.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. lvi. 36 Aruiragus with great dilygence Repayred Cyties and Townes before decayed. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 283 This house, by that time..was decaied, either by age, or flame, or bothe. 1635 MILTON *On Hobson* ii, Made of sphere metal, never to decay Until his revolution was at stay. 1694 *Coll. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) I. 45 There was Water over the Salt, which began to decay with the Rain and Weather being on it. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy.* I. 51 The Ise being inseparable, as it was very little decayed.

b. To suffer decomposition; to rot.

1580 BARET *Alv.* D 178 That soone is ripe, doth soone decaie. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II ii. 319 As winter fruits grow mild ere they decay. 1771 J. HUNTER *Hist. Teeth* 122 When an opening is made into the cavity of the Tooth, the inside begins to decay. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 22 The parent-cell having arrived at its full development..dies and decays.

4. To fall off in vital energy; to lose health and strength (of body or faculties); also, to lose the bloom of youth and health.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 48 Wythout the wych hys helth long can not be maynteynyd; but, schortly, of necessytye hyt must dekay. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. xi

38 His Imagination began to decay. 1712 14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 25 But since, alas! frail beauty must decay. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII 337 Feel life itself with that false hope decay. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 20 An author whose original powers are beginning to decay

II. *trans*

†**5.** To cause to fall off or deteriorate. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst Trib.* II. Wks. 1200 2 For feare of decaying the common welth, men are driuen to put malefactors to paine. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 362 We haue decaied no mans Power or right. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 299 His last five years had much decayed his Reputation. 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* Wks. 1727 II 38 A High Interest decays Trade.

†**6.** To cause to fall off (in number, amount, etc.; to reduce, cause to dwindle. *Obs*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 714 Yet can there nothynge My flocke more decaye, Then when hyr clynges suffer My shepe go astraye 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xlv 35 6 When he had decaied the number of the nobles. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* IV (1636) 23 If I do decay the game whereby there is no Decre.

†**7.** To waste or ruin physically; to disintegrate, dilapidate; to bring to decay or ruin. *Obs.*

1536 *Exhort. North* in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* I. 306 Downe streght to the grownde Many are besy them [abbeys] to dekay 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* I. viii § 6 (1873) 72 Palaces, temples, castles, cities, haue been decayed and demolished 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 46 Where there were many raine it would settle and decay the building. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* 239 No time will impair or decay those Grey Kentish Brick

b. To destroy by decomposition; to rot.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Asse* IV. iii, [It] decayes the fore teeth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 993 To lay that which you cut off to putrefie, to see whether it will decay the rest of the stock. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 210 Lime and Wood are insociable, the former very much corrodeing and decaying the latter. 1893 MRS. A. ARNOLD in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb 9/2 Is it probable that a blooming girl would defile her breath, decay her teeth, and damage her complexion [by smoking]?

8 To cause the body or faculties to fail in vital energy, health, or beauty.

1540 54 CROKE *Ps* (Percy Soc.) 74 Ther is no tyme can the decaye. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* C j b, Wine if it be abused..decaying womens bewtie *a* 1668 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 217 'But Age', 'tis said, 'will memory decay'. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 120 P7 Almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., She had the remains of a fine face more decayed by sorrow than time.

Decayable (dĭkē·əbĭ), *a.* [f. DECAY *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *decheable.*] Capable of, or liable to, decay; perishable.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. III i. 243 Such victuals as are decaiable. 16 T. ADAMS *Wks* (1861–2) III. 111 (D.) Were His strength decayable with time there might be some hope in reluctation. 1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. vii 252 His truths are not changeable by time, not decayable by age. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Mar., 13 dead cats, besides other decayable matter, were found.

Decayed (dĭkē·ĭd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Fallen off, impaired, or reduced in quality, condition, health, freshness, prosperity, fortune, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 148 To haue bene in welth and hartis blys, And now to be dekeit and in wo. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idleness*, To reliefe such decayed men in sickenes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, For the comforting..of a decayed memorie. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Pref. Ep., A restitution of decaied intelligence. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 16 The neglected, and I may say decayed Trade of Fishing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 P1 Theodosius was the younger Son of a decayed Family. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii 29 A decayed beauty. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I viii. 97 It was contended that decayed boroughs ought to be disfranchised. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 A decayed civilization with many repulsive features.

2. Physically wasted or impaired; that has begun to crumble or fall in pieces or to rot; ruined.

1528 GARDNER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xlvi. 89 The pope lieth in an old palace..ruinous and decayed. 1599 BUTTS *Dyets Dry Dinner* D v b, Walnuts repaire decaied teeth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 247 Thence wee came to the decayed lodging of Caiphas. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks* (1723) I. 147 Wine, tho' it be decayed, is nevertheless useful as Vinegar. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 80 Formed of decayed or rotten leaves 1883 *Daily News* 17 May 6/1 Decayed gooseberry a sickly, blush lilac

Decay'edness. [-NESS.] Decayed condition.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. (1702) I. 544 Their lowness, and decayedness of their Fortunes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* p. XX, The decayedness of the Trees.

Decayer (dĭkē·ə1). [-ER.] One who, or that which, causes decay; a waster.

a 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 63 The enmy of life, decayer of all kinde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 188 Your water is a sore Decayer of your horson dead body. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 81 This Sheathing is an extraordinary decayer of the Iron-work. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 73 Old Age is likewise a great Decayer of your Idol.

Decaying (dĭkē·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DECAY.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Decayeng of a thyng, *ruine, decadence, decline* 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, These [a leg and foot], indeed, wench, are not so subject to decayings as the face. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 396 This . has been in a state of thriving and decaying many times.

Decay'ing, *ppl. a* [-ING 2.] That decays; falling off, declining; falling into ruin; decomposing.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Dekayeng..*ruyneux.* 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 1 Kind Keepers of my weake decaying Age 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. ii. 5 Imagination..is nothing but decaying sense. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 4 The castle is a decaying pile. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 629 Her decaying industry and commerce. 1884 *Law Reports* 16 Q. Bench Div. 65 A house..situate in a decaying borough. *Mod.* An odour of decaying leaves.

Decay'less, *a. rare.* [f. DECAY *sb.* + -LESS.] Not subject to decay, undecaying.

1828 MOIR *Castle of Time* Wks. 1852 II. 399 For shadows Left not a trace on that decayless sky. 1864 NEALE *Seaton Poems* 155 Untended, decayless, Sleeping the infinite sleep, the monarch reposed.

Decayue, obs. form of DECEIVE.

Dece, obs. form of DAIS.

Deceaph, -ue, Deceat, obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.

Decease (dĭsī·s), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 **deces, doses, disos,** 4–7 **decess(e,** 5 **decez, dicese,** 6 **dicesse,** *Sc.* **deceis,** 7 **deceyse,** 5– **decease.** *β.* 4 **desces,** *Sc.* **desceiss,** 4–5 **dessece,** 5 **desseyse, discese, -ceos, -sese, -sees, dysces, -scos, -seys, -sease,** 5–6 **disease, dyssease,** 6 *Sc.* **diseis.** [ME. *deces*, etc., a. F. *décès*, ad. L. *décess-us* departure, death, vbl. sb. f. ppl. stem of *decēdĕre* to depart, go away. In OF often also *deces* see DE- *pref.* I. 6), hence also in ME. with *des-, dis-, dys-*, spellings which often confused it in form with DISEASE. See the vb.] Departure from life; death.

In its origin a euphemism (L. *dēcessus* for *mors*), and still slightly euphemistic or at least less harsh and realistic than *death*; it is the common term in legal and technical language where the legal or civil incidence of death is in question, without reference to the act of dying.

α. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 After his fader decesse. *Ibid.* 196 If þat Henry die, or Steuen mak his desces. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lv 237 (Harl MS.) Affir hir diese, he Emperoure weddid another woman. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II 761 At the time of his fathers decease. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 79 The decesse of one Pope and entrance of another. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxiii, A groan which announced his decease. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II 289 In case his said daughter should die without issue of her body living at her decease. 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) I. vi. 182/2 The surname of 'the Confessor' was given to him [Edward] from the bull of his canonization, issued by Alexander III, about a century after his decease.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 After Blanche desces. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4101 After mi dessece. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 49 Aftere his dissese. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXXI. 113 Worde came to hym of his faders disease. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 293 A Lady .who after the disease of hir Father hadde three sutors.

γ 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 29 After þe sesse [corruption of *decease*] of her.

†**b.** Said of the death of many; mortality, slaughter. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ix. 5 Sa feill and ducrs slauchteris as war thair, And grct deces of dukis.

Decease (dĭsī·s), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5 **decess, -sesse,** 5 6 **-cesse,** 5–7 **-ceasse,** 6 **-cese, -sece, dicesse,** *Sc.* **deceiss,** 6 **decease.** *β.* 5 **disceas, -ceyse, -sese, -sease,** 5–6 **-cess(e, -cease,** 6 **descece, -cess, -sece, discesse, dyscess, -cece, -scesse, -sese, -sesse, disease.** [f. DECEASE *sb.* Taken as the Eng. repr. of L. *dēcēdere* and F. *décéder*. In L. *dēcēdĕre* and *discēdĕre* were nearly synonymous in the sense 'depart, go away', and in med.L. *discēdĕre, discessus*, were also used for *dēcēdĕre, dēcessus* in senses 'die, death'; hence OF. *desces* = *deces*, and the ME. and 16th c. forms in *des-, dis-, dys-*, some of which were identical with variant spellings of *disease*. Cf. the sb.]

intr. To depart from life; to die.

α. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 123 Yf the saide John decesse withoute heires. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 36/2 So deceased this noble Kynge. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* IX. i. 356 Deceassing without children. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. x. (1840) 132 Queen Sibyll who deceased of the plague. 1777 *Life Abp Abbot* 41 He deceased at his palace of Croydon. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IV. 103 If the good fat easy man decease .being childless.

β. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 123 If he discese without heires. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 28 As God disposith for me to dissese. 1530 PALSGR. 517/2, I dysease, I dye or departe out of this worlde. 1856 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 41 Thys yere the good qwene Jane dessecid the xxiij day of October.

†**b.** *To decease this world* (cf. *to depart this life*). *Obs. rare.*

1515 *Epitaph* in Wood *Ath. Oxon.*, James Stanley .who deceased thys transytory wourld the xxii of March.

c. *fig.* To come to an end, perish; CEASE.

1538 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* 8 Bring the parties together that ther may be made a good end, and discord clene deseceed 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 60/2 How often had this world deceast, except Gods mighty arms had it upheld and kept. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 93 This circle never corrupteth nor deceaseth.

Hence †**Decea'sing** *vbl. sb.*, death, decease.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Fenamiento*, the dieng, the deceasing, death. 1691 T. TAYLOR *Behmen's Threefold Life* xviii. 313 At deceasing of the Body.

Deceased (dĭsī·st, *poet.* dĭsī·sĕd), *ppl. a.* Forms: see DECEASE *v.*; also 7 **deceast.** [f. DECEASE *v.* + -ED 1. From the intermixture of the prefixes *de-* and *dis-*, and of the letters *c* and *s*, it was frequently written *diseased.*]

1. That has departed this life, dead, 'departed'; *esp.* lately dead, 'late'.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 227 After that a man is ones deceased. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxliv. 361 The bysshop of Wynchestre dicessed..was chancellour of England. 1564 GRINDAL *Fun. Serm. Pr. Ferd.* Wks. (1843) 10 [He] highly commended the parties dicessed. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 63 The deceased ghost of him that loved you. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVIII. 242 Those deceased Giants. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xii, There. I shall see justice done to deceased merit. 1810 WORDSW. *Ess. Epitaphs* Wks. (1888) 814 1 The character of a deceased friend. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 82/1 The heir of a deceased licence-holder.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 81 Figuring the nature of the Times deceas'd.

b. *Deceased wife's sister question*: the question of a widower's marrying the sister of his deceased wife, such a marriage being legal in some countries and illegal in others.

2. *absol.* †**a.** *pl. The deceased*: those who are dead, the dead (*obs.*). **b.** The person (lately) dead, or whose death is in question.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* V. i, It might have argued me of little love To the deceased. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxviii. 42 Shall the deceas'd arise? 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* civ, He..sealed up all the papers of the deceased. 1840 C. PELHAM *Chron. Crime* (1886) II. 749 An inquest was held upon the remains of deceased at the Dog and Gun. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, Mr. Jones promised to read the burial-service over the deceased.

†**Decea'sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DECEASE *v.* + -URE; corresp. to a L. type **dēcessūra.*] Decease.

1580 LODGE *Forb. & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 97 To lament my deceasure and her froward destinie.

Deceave, etc., obs. form of DECEIVE *v.*

†**Dece'de,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcēd-ĕre* to go away, depart, remove, f. DE- I. 2 + *cēdĕre* to go. (French has had *décéder* in sense 'to die' since 15th c.).] *intr.* To depart; to secede; to give place, yield.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V iii. § 25 To justifie the English Reformation, from the scandal of Schisme, to shew, that they had 1. Just cause for which, 2. True authority by which they deceded from Rome. 1658 J. WEBB tr. *Cleopatra* VIII. II. 63 That violent passion..deceding to the pitty she conceived. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 262 With their Quantity and Figure acceding and deceding to the Individuum.

Decedent (dĭsī·dĕnt), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *dēcēdent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēcēdĕre* to depart, die.]

A. *sb.* One who retires from an office (*obs.*), deceases, or dies; a deceased person. *U.S.*, chiefly in *Law.*

1599 CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1880) 52 Mr. Andrew Young .. was appointed to succeed to the next decedent. 1730 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* xxi. (1863) 724 Taking care of orphan's and decedent's goods. 1828 WEBSTER, *Decedent*, a deceased person. *Laws of Pennsylv.* 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* Jan., In North Andover last year there were 65 deaths. Twenty-two of the decedents were more than 70.

†**B.** *adj.* (See quot. *Obs.*—⁰

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decedent*, adj. departing, going away.

Deceife, Deceipt, Deceis(e, obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT, DECEASE.

Deceit (dĭsī·t). Forms: *α.* 4 **deseyt(e,** 4–5 **-sait,e,** 4 6 **-ceyt(e,** 4 7 **-ceite,** 5 **-sayte, -sate,** 6 **-ceat, -seite, -seytte, -saitte, -sette,** 4– **deceit.** *β.* 5 **deceipte,** 5–7 **-ceipt,** 5–6 **-cept(e.** *γ.* 4–6 **desceit, -sayte,** 5 **desseit, -seyt(e, -sait, -sate,** 6 **desceyt.** *δ.* 4 **disseyte, -saite, -sayte,** *Sc.* **dissat,** 4–5 **disseit, -ceite,** 5 **dissayet, dysseyte, -sayt,** 5–6 **dissait, -sate, dis-, dysceyt(e,** 5–7 **deceit,** 6 **-ceat(e, -sayt(e.** *ε.* 6 **dis-, dyscept, -ceipte.** [ME. *deccite, deseyte, desaite*, etc., a. OF. *deceite, -eyte* (later *déçoite*): sb. fem. from pa. pple. of *deceveir, décevoir*, with assimilation of vowel, as in *decetve.* (Cf. CONCEIT.)

In ME. and early mod Eng. with many varieties of spelling, partly inherited from Fr., partly due to Eng change of OF. *ei* to *ai, ay*, and consequent interchange of *c* and *s*, whence arose such forms as *desait*, Sc. *desate.* In OF. the spelling was sometimes assimilated to Latin *decepta*, as *decepte*, whence in Eng *deceipte.* But in both langs. the *p* was mute; the oldest Gower MSS. have *deceipte, deceite*, but the word rimes with *streite* (*strait*); the ordinary 17th c. pronunciation rimed it with *-ait*, as in Wither *a* 1667 *bait*: *deceit*; cf. the common 16th c. spellings in *-sait, -sate, -ceat.* The narrowing of *ĕ* to *ī* came later. In OF. the prefix *de-* was sometimes changed to *des-* (see DE- I. 6), which became very common in ME., and was here, moreover, in the general alteration of the French form *des-* back to the Latin *dis-*, subjected to the same change, so as to give, in 15–16th c., such odd spellings as *dis-ceat, dis-sait, dis-sate* (all meaning di,sē·t): cf. DECEIVE.]

1. The action or practice of deceiving; concealment of the truth in order to mislead; deception, fraud, cheating, false dealing.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6157 By queyntise to don, other deseyte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 703 Deceipt bitwixe marchaunt and marchaunt. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 318 And that he dide for deceipt, For she began to axe him streit. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 6 Dysseyte ne theft loke thou do non. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 Dissate, *vbi* dessate. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 8 Shulde a man vse falsede and disceate with God? 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5780 Leif 3our dissait and crafty wylis. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 243 By violence? no But by deceit and lies. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 170 The deceit,

knavery, and fraud of the European traders. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 6. 32 Gilding, which in architecture is no deceit, because it is therein not understood for gold.

b. in *Law.*

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 29 Nul manere deceyte ou collusion.] 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 285 Accion of desseyte ffor brekynge off promyse. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlii. (1638) 135 A false returne whereupon an action of disceit lyeth. 1672 COWELL, *Deceit*.. is a subtle, wily shift or device, having no other name. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 294 All manner of deceit is hereby avoided in deeds.

† **c.** Phr. *In deceit of*: so as to deceive; so *to the deceit of, upon d., under d. With no deceit, without deceit*: without mistake, assuredly, certainly. *Obs.*

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 29 De fere la en deceyte de la Court.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3814 He durst come oute on no party Of all þe twelve monþe wyþ no deseyt. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2041 Wiþoute disseyte, I wold alle hire werk do 3ou wite sone. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 77 Hus sele sholde no3t be sent in deceit of þe puple. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 32 Betwene dancastir and Poumefreyt this is þe way..euen streygth wiþ out deseyt. 1534 *Indictm. Elis. Bocking in* Hall *Chron.* (1550) 221 To the great deceit of the prince and people of this realme. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xiii. 17 Yf ye come vpon disceate, and to be mine aduersaries. — 1 *Macc.* vii. 10 Speakinge vnto them with peaceable wordes: but vnder disceate. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 8 Selling.. things unwholsome, or ill made in deceipt of the people.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of deception; an act or device intended to deceive; a trick, stratagem, wile.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 897 (Fairf.) For þi dissayte at þou dede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 104 De deuelis disceitis. 14.. *Piers of Fulham* 95 in Harl. *E. P. P.* II. 5 The fowler with hys deseyttes bryngeth The gentyll fowles in to hys false crafte. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Al the deceytes of the worlde, the fleshe, and the deuill. 1559 CECIL in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* II. App. i, To avoid the decepts and tromperies of the French. *a* 1667 WITHER *Stedfast Shepherd* i, Thy painted baits, And poor deceits, Are all bestowed on me in vain. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.*, Venus thought on a deceit. *c* 1793 COLERIDGE *Autumnal Evening* ii, O dear deceit! I see the maiden rise.

3. The quality of deceiving; deceitfulness.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12494 What doust þou byfore þe prest and hast deseyt yn þy brest? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3788 Ulexes..was.. full of disseit. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* i. 29 Full of envie, morther, debate, disseyte. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 20 The care of this world and the deceipt of riches. 1845 MANNING *Serm.* I. ix. *On Jas.* i. 22 It is a vain and hurtful thing, full of deceit and danger, to hear and not to do.

† **Deceit,** *v. Obs. rare.* Hence 5 **deseityng** *vbl. sb.* [f. DECEIT *sb.*] To construct deceitfully, to forge (a document).

1484 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 43 Declaracion concernyng the diseityng of a fals testimoniall [*called* p. 42 the forsaid forged, false testymonyall]

† **Deceitеous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DECEIT, with suffix fashioned after *righteous, courteous*: see -EOUS 3.] Deceitful. Hence **Deceitеously** *adv.*

1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 332 And all other ware..whiche is desceyteously wrought.

Deceitful (dĭsī·tfŭl), *a.* Forms: see DECEIT. [f. DECEIT + -FUL.] Full of deceit; given to deceiving or cheating; misleading, false, fallacious. (As said of things often = DECEPTIVE.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 97 Desatefulle, *vbi* false. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 75 Dissaitfull tyrand, with serpentis tung, vnstable. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. 52 Throw the dern wod dyssaitfull and onplane. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 104 A Deceiptfull and Subtile man. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. iii. (1648) 19 Such deceitfull ballances may be discovered..by changing the weights. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 29 Appearances are deceitful. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 1. 113 They may be the most false and deceitful of human kind.

Deceitfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deceitful manner; with intent to deceive. (In first quot.: By deceit or treachery.)

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 34 Desaitfully I may nocht se thaim hang. 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Workemanship..falsely and disceitfully made. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* iv. 2 Not walking in craftines, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 1 If this foundation be deceitfully laid, the superstructure must necessarily sink and perish. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii 265 His allegory.. must always show them [the clouds] deceitfully beautiful, spreading illusion over earth and sky.

Deceitfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being deceitful; disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; deceptiveness.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 223 Beware disceytfulnes, All fraude and gyle take hede that thou despyce. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 22 The dissaytfulnes off ryches. 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 21 The deceitfulness of Telescopes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 64 O, the deceitfulness of the heart of man! 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. xv. 238 The deceitfulness of the people.

Deceitless, *a. rare.* [f. DECEIT + -LESS.] Free from deceit.

1630 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* § 2 (L.) So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts deceitless!

Deceivability. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY. OF. had *decevablete*.] Capacity of being deceived.

1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxlix. 142 The deceivability of the masses.

Deceivable (dĭsī·văb'l), *a.* Forms (about 40 variants): α with **de-** 4–, β with **des-** 4–5, γ with **dis-** 4–6; variations of the stem as in DECEIVE. [a. OF. *decevable*, f. stem of *décevoir* to DECEIVE + -ABLE.]

† **1.** *actively.* Having the quality or habit of deceiving; deceitful, deceptive. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

(*Obs.* since *c* 1688; EXC. as used after the biblical *deceivableness.*)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 471 So ben dremys deseyuable. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiv. 17 The desseyuable man is hateful. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXX. 135 A fantom and a dessayuable thing to þe sight. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 4 John Lyllyng had salde mykell swylk deceyvable tyn to bellemakers. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 Deceivable and untrewe Beames and scales. *c* 1510 DUNBAR *Poems* lxviii, I seik abowte this warld onstable, To find..it is dissavable. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Pet.* i. 16 We folowed not deceiueable fables. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* App. (Arb.) 59 Yf I should flatter your grace I were no freind, but a deceavabill traitor. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 55 Deceivable speech. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 305 A wicked deceivable person, who indeavouring to chate others, chats himself. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxxiii. 376 We may have proved them false and deceivable a thousand times, and yet they are still able to attract and to allure.

2. *passively.* Capable of being, or liable to be, deceived; fallible. Now *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i, Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the Angels of light in all their clarity. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* iv. § 4. 38 As deceivable, and easie to be deluded. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 559 To deal with him, as if he were such a deceivable Creature as our selves. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 239 With such an ignorant and deceivable majority.

Deceivableness. Now *rare.* [-NESS.]

† **1.** The capacity of deceiving; deceitfulness, deceit; deceptiveness. *Obs.* (or *arch.* after N. T.)

1526 TINDALE 2 *Thess.* ii. 10 In all deceiuablenes of unrighteuesnes [1611 with all deceivableness; 1881 R.V. with all deceit]. 1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Desceyvablenesse, *deceuablete*. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iii. 14 Sin prevails the more by the deceivablenesse thereof. 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 26 The Discourse about the deceivableness of Opticks. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 439 They are deceived into false security by that mystery of deceivableness. 1853 I. WILLIAMS *Serm. Epist.* (1875) I. xvii. 193 With all deceivableness and power of seduction.

2. Liability to be deceived, fallibility.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* viii. P 11 His negligence and deceivableness.

† **Deceivably,** *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* [-LY 2.] Deceitfully, fraudulently, falsely.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 109 Afterward he [Edwyne] was reconsiled desceyvably and i-slayn. 1488 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 4 Castyng of fals tyn menged with lede and pewtie, and sellyng of yt deceyvably for gude tyn. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Hydes..vntruly, insufficiently and deceiuably tanned. 1637 *Declar. Pfalzgraves' Faith* 3 When the one shall..deceivably lay imputations of errour on the other. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* V. ii. § 3 If dower be deceivably [*descrivablement*] established.

† **Deceivance.** *Obs.* Forms: see DECEIVE. [a. OF. *decevance*, f. *decev-ant*: see next and -ANCE.] Deceit, deception.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 þe Kyng sister of France Henry allied him to, Here of a desceyuance þei conseild him to do. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1554) 4 a, Beware the serpent, with his disceivance. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 120/1 Ayenst the deceyuaunces of the feend. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57 Set[h] yat it is your citie not filid with dissavaunce.

† **Deceivant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* (In 4 **-aunt.**) [a. F. *decevant*, pr. pple. of *decevoir, -oir* :—L. *dēcipient-em.*] **A.** *adj.* Deceiving, deceitful, deceptive. **B.** *sb.* A deceiver.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 82 That þou ne be noght deceiuant. *Ibid.* I. 222 The fourthe deceivaunt, The whiche is cleped fals semblaunt. *Ibid.* II. 72 This Achelous was a Geaunt, A subtil man, a deceivaunt.

Deceive (dĭsī·v), *v.* Forms: α. 4 **deseue, -sayue, -saife, -ceife, -ceyue, dicayue,** 4–5 **deseyue,** 4–6 **decoue,** 4–7 **deceyue,** 5–6 **desave,** (*Sc.* **-sawe**), 6 **deceaph,** 6–7 **deceaue,** 5– **deceive.** β. 4 **desceiue,** 4–5 **-ceyue, -sayue,** 5 **-saue, -sayfe,** 5–6 **-seyue.** γ. 4 (*Sc.*) **dissaf,** 4–5 **disceyue, -seyue, dysceue, -saue,** 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) **dissaue,** 4–6 **dyssayue,** 5 **disceue, -saiue, -sayue,** (*Sc.* **-sayf, -sawe**), **dysseyue,** 5–6 **dysceyue, -seue,** 6 **disceiue, -ceaue,** *Sc.* **-saif.** [a. OF. *decev-eir* (stressed stem *deceiv-*), mod.F. *décevoir* :—L. *dēcipĕre*, f. DE- I. 1 or 4 + *capĕre* to take. Cf. CONCEIVE.

The stem was subject in ME. and 16th c. to the same variations as those mentioned under DECEIT, and the prefix varied in like manner as *de-, des-, dis-*, whence came such curious spellings as *disceave, dissave, dissaif*; the stem vowel has passed through the stages ĕi, ĕ, ē, ī. Quarles in 1635 (*Emblems* III. ii.) rimed *deceiv'd thee* : *sav'd thee.*

(The literal sense of L. *dēcipĕre* was app. to catch in a trap, to entrap, ensnare; hence, to catch by guile; to get the better of by fraud; to cheat, mislead.)

† **1.** *trans.* To ensnare; to take unawares by craft or guile; to overcome, overreach, or get the better of by trickery; to beguile or betray into mischief or sin; to mislead. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3172 (Gött) þat þe child were noght percayued, ar þe suord him had dicayued. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 27214 (Fairf.), & queþer he was þus dessayund, sone ofter his creature he resceyuid. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vii. (1495) 418 Somtyme a tame culuoure is. taughte to begyle and to dysceyue wylde culuoures and ledyth theym in to the foulers nette. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 4 The deuell. devised how he myght best disceyve the thre doughtrys of this rich man. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* L j b, Apply her still with dyvers thinges (For giftes the wysest will deceave). 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 2 A certaine English man..was deceiued by those sands: for he was suddenly ouertaken and ouerwhelmed with the waters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 35 He it was whose guile..deceived The mother of mankind. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 170 As we deceived and hooked the poor carp, so was I betrayed by false baits. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, The mother of mankind, who was deceived by the serpent.

2. To cause to believe what is false; to mislead as to a matter of fact, lead into error, impose upon, delude, 'take in'.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 109, I wald noght he decayued ware. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 237 Thai mak ay than answering In-till dowbill vndirstanding, Till dissaf thame that will thame trow. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXIV. 11 Many false prophetis schulen ryse, and disceyue many. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 124 Or els the rewlys of Astronomy Dyssavys me. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXI. 462 Soo dysguysed for to dysceve us. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXIV. 69 By hys fayr langage he may dyssayue vs. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CIV, Mine eye may be deceaued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 189 Who [can] deceive his mind, whose eye Views all things at one view? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. III. 179 Two statesmen, who laboured to deceive each other and the world. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. II. 98 Wolsey..was too wise to be deceived with outward prosperity. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. XIX, He denied it, and I believed he was attempting to deceive me.

b. *absol.* To use deceit, act deceitfully.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 If þou will nowthire be dyssayuede ne dyssayue. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) XXI. 102 Quhair fortoun.. dissavis With freyndly smylingis of ane hure. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. XV. § 4 He can neither erre nor deceiue. 1769 *Junius Lett* XXXV. 163 A moment of difficulty and danger, at which flattery and falsehood can no longer deceive. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XVII, Ah, what a tangled web we weave, When first we practise to deceive! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 160 The makers of household implements..should be ashamed to deceive in the practice of their craft.

c. *refl.* To allow oneself to be misled; to delude oneself. [F. *se tromper.*]

1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 22 Be 3e doers of the word and not heerers onely, deceyuynge you silf. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus. Dr.* 7 Daniel smyled, and sayde: O Lorde, disceaue not thyselfe. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, I can no longer deceive myself. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 23 Feb. 2/7 Do not let us deceive ourselves on that point.

d. In *pass.* sometimes merely: To be mistaken, be in error.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 93 Ac many man desceyved hys, And weyneth that he be out of peryl. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lv, Forsoth he is desceyved, He wenyth he doth ful wel. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 33 We are foule deceiued in you the tyme passed. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 41 He was not deceaued in his opinion. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* V. i. 111 That is the voice, Or I am much deceiu'd, of Portia. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 197 How much is the good Duke deceiu'd in Angelo. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. vi, I am very much deceived in Mr Nightingale, if..he hath not much goodness of heart at the bottom.

† **3.** To be or prove false to, play false, deal treacherously with; to betray. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1894 (Cott.) Quen noe sagh, þat þis rauen had him deceuaid, Lete vt a doue. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 480 Thai swor that he had dissawit thair lord. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 The corruptyble rychesse of this worlde..forsaketh and deceyueth hym whan he weneth best. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 11 You have deceiu'd our trust. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 53 Fame deceaues the dead mans trust. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* XV. § 26. 175 He that does not carefully look to his masters profit, deceives his trust.

b. *fig.* To prove false to; † to frustrate (a purpose, etc.) *obs.*; to disappoint (hope, expectation, etc.)

1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 360 Which good meaning of that good lawe..is daylie..deceyved by diverse evill disposed persons. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxviii, Till..doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* III. 190 The weak old Stallion will deceive thy Care. *a* 1700 — (J.), Nor are my hopes deceiv'd. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ii. 89 Never was expectation more completely deceived.

† **4.** To cheat, overreach; defraud. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 þat mad þe Tresorere þou has desceyued him. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* IV. 6 That no man ouer go nether disceyue his brother in chaffaringe. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 332 Desceteously wrought as in tannyng, where-thurgh the kynges lege peopell scholde be disceuyd. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 16 Thay that sellis ald and ewil guidis for new and thair throw dissavis odirs falslie. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 563 That the Borders..be..Set with Fine Flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they Deceiue the Trees. 1626 — *Sylva* § 479 Where two Plants draw (much) the same Juyce, there the Neighbourhood hurteth; for the one deceiveth the other.

† **b.** with *of*: To cheat out of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8626 (Cott.) Sco parceuid, þat sco was of hir child deceuid. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 73 Whanne þei be iaueine & ypocrisie disceyuen hem of here goods. 1525 *Wife Edyth*, The sixt merye Jest: how this wydowe Edyth deceiued a Draper. of a new Gowne and a new Kyrtell. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 62 To deceive them of it and to gain it for themselves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 990 Childless thou art, Childless remain; so Death Shall be deceav'd his glut. *a* 1761 OLDYS in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 563 [He] deceived me of a good sum of money which he owed me.

†**5.** To beguile, wile away (time, tediousness, etc.). *Obs.* (Cf. CHEAT *v.* 5.)

1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 65 Let us do something to deceaue the time, and that we may not thinke it long. **1663** BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* ii. (1668) 5 To deceive the tediousness of the pilgrimage. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. (R.), This while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 362 Happy to deceive the time, Not waste it. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind* (1844) II. xxxvii. 36 Amusements to deceive away the time.

Deceived (dĭsē·vd, *poet.* dĭsī·ved), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Deluded, imposed upon, misled, mistaken, etc.: see the verb.

1569 T. NORTON (*title*) To the Quenes Maiesties poore deceyued Subiects of the North Countrey, drawen into rebellion. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xii. 16 The deceiued and the deceiuer are his. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 11 Speeches taken . from deceived Philosophers, and deceived, or deceiving Schoolemen. **1820** KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxvii, I curse not .. Though thou forsakest a deceived thing.

b. *absol.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 158 The Deceived, as well as the Deceivers. **1847** SIR W. HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 5, I was wrong. in presuming you to be a deceiver, and not rather a deceived.

Deceiver (dĭsī·vəɹ). Forms: α. 4 deceiuour, 4–5 deceyuour(e, -or, 5–6 -ar, 6 deceyuer, deceauer, 7– deceiver. β. 4–6 dis-: see DECEIVE. [a. AF. *decevour* = OF. *deceveur*, earlier *deceveor*, f. stem of *decev-oi* ; subsequently taking the form of an Eng. derivative of DECEIVE *v.*: see -ER[1] 2.]

1. One who (or that which) deceives; a cheat, impostor.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *John* 7 Many deceyuours [**1388** disseyueris] wenten out in to the world. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. 1, What are all temporale þinges but deceyuours. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 101 A Dissauer, *deceptor*. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xii. 16 Both the deceaver, and him that is deceaved. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 313 An Italian deceauer who had before deluded the kynges of Englande and Portugale. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 596 Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver! **1832** LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, The passions are at once our masters and our deceivers.

2. *Comb.*

1624 W. HALE *Man's Gt. Enemy* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 199 Deceiuer like, hee said, Yee shall not dye.

Deceiving (dĭsī·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb DECEIVE; deception.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1590 Withouten any deceiving. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 Than the Englisshe lordes for doubte of deceyuyng .. kept styll the two trompettis pryuely. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Pet.* ii. 13 Delighting them selues in their deceiuings. **1833** MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 171 For in my mind Deceiving works more shame than torturing.

Deceiving, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That deceives; deceitful, misleading, fallacious.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 87 This fals dissavand warldis bliss. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 260 Manie deceyuing promises of life. *a* **1653** GOUGE *Comm. Heb* xiii. 5 Covetousnesse is a deceiving sin. *c* **1793** *Telegraph* in *Spir. Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 26 The most deceiving tongue.

Hence **Deceivingly** *adv.*

14 . *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 143 Hydynge deceyuaundly wikke wip medelynge of good. *c* **1440** *Jork Myst.* XIII. 140 At carpe to me dissayuandly. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800 To listen appreciatingly even if deceivingly.

Decelticize, etc : see DE- II. 1.

Decem-, L. *decem* ten, used in combination, as *decemjugis* ten-yoked, *decempedālis* ten feet long, *decemplicātus* ten-fold, etc.; hence in various technical words: **Decemcostate** *a.* [COSTA], having ten ribs. **Decemdentate** *a.* [L. *dens* tooth], having ten teeth or points (Smart 1836). **Decemfid** *a.* [L. *-fidus* cleft], divided into ten parts, segments, or lobes (*ibid.*). **Decemflorous** *a.* [L. *-flor-us*, -flowered], 'having ten flowers' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Decemfoliate, -foliolate** [L. *folium* leaf, *foliolus* leaflet], having ten leaves or leaflets. **Decemjugate** *a.* [L. *jugāt-us* yoked], 'having ten pairs of leaflets or of other organs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Decemlocular** *a.* [L. *loculus* little bag], ten-celled, having ten little cells for seeds (Smart 1836). †**Decemnovenal** *a.* [L. *decemnovem* nineteen], of nineteen years = DECENNOVENNAL. **Decemnovenarian,** a man of the Nineteenth Century; hence **Decemnovenarianism,** the characteristics distinctive of a man of the Nineteenth Century; **Decemnovenarianize** *v.*, to act the decemnovenarian. **Decempedal** *a.* [L. *decempedālis*, f. *pes, ped-* foot], (*a*) ten feet in length (*obs.*); (*b*) having ten feet. **Decempedate** *a.* = prec. b (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Decempennate** *a.* [L. *penna* wing], having ten flight-feathers on the pinion-bone. **Decemplex** *a.* [L. *-plex* -fold], tenfold (*S.S. Lex.*). **Decemplicate** *a.* [L. *plicātus* plaited, folded], 'having ten plaits or folds' (*ibid.*). **Decempunctate** *a.* [L. *punctum* a point], 'having ten points or spots' (*ibid.*). **Decemstriate** *a.* [L. *striātus* grooved], 'having ten striæ' (*ibid.*).

1858 BENTHAM *Handbk. Brit. Flora* 7 *Decemdentate .. Decemfid .. Decemfoliate .. Decemfoliolate.* **1588** J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 95 The Golden, decemnouenall, or Lunarie circle. **1698** WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 187 That is, this is the Eighth Year of such Decem-novenal Cycle, or Circle of Nineteen Years. **1863** [DE MORGAN] *From Matter to Spirit* Pref. 6 We, respectable decemnovenarians as we are, have been so nourished on theories.. that most of us cannot live with an unexplained fact in our heads. **1890** F. HALL in *N. & Nation* I. 316/1 Though a decemnovenarian, as some would call him, he is not to be allowed to decemnovenarianize in language. **1864** MISS COBBE *Studies New & Old* (1865) 359 We have all heard much concerning this 'Decemnovenarianism' for a long time before he received his formidable cognomen. *Ibid.* 379 Is it Steam which has made 'Decemnovenarianism', or 'Decemnovenarianism' which has created Steam? **1827** G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. 48 A yet future decempartite division of that Empire. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Decempedal*, of ten foot, or ten foot long. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiv. (1737) 262 The shadow is decempedal.

December (dĭsē·mbəɹ). Also 4 6 **-bre,** 4 **-bir, descembre,** 5 **decembyr,** 6 **desember.** Abbreviated **Dec.** [a. OF. *décembre, decembre*, ad. L. *December*, f. *decem* ten, this being originally the tenth month of the Roman year. The meaning of *-ber* in this and the names of the three preceding months is uncertain.]

The twelfth and last month of the year according to the modern reckoning; that in which the winter solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

[*a* **1000** *Menologium* 220 (Gr.) Þænne folcum bringð morzen, to mannum monað to tune Decembris .. ærra Iula.] **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 408 Þe endlefþe day of December þe toun hii wonne so. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 24916 (Cott.) Þat moneth þat man clepes .. Decembre [*v.r.* -ber, -bir, descembre]. **1460** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 20 Written at London 9 of December. **1573** TUSSER *Husb., December's husbandrie*, O dutie December For Christmas remember. **1593** T. MORLEY *Madrigals*, '*Aprill is my mistris face*', Within her bosom is September, But in her heart a cold December. *a* **1643** CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii, Don't you see December in her face? **1775** N. WRAXALL *Tour N. Europe* 88 The weather, which .. was become in a few hours as cold and piercing as our Decembers. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxi, Alike to him was time or tide, December's snow or July's pride. **1841** T. H. KEY in Smith *Dict. Antiq.* s.v. *Calendar, Roman*, The winter solstice at Rome, in the year 46 B.C., occurred on the 24th of December of the Julian Calendar. **1886** MISS BRADDON *Under Red Flag* vi, The Man of December and Sedan it was thus Blanquists and Internationals spoke of the late Emperor [Napoleon III] - was dethroned.

attrib. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 298 Or wallow naked in December snow. *a* **1679** EARL ORRERY *Guzman* III, Were our Hearts as much mortified as those December-Lovers Looks! **1863** KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* IV. (ed. 2) 160 Pleasant December days.

Hence **Decembrist,** one connected in some specific way with this month; see quot. 1882.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 332 Now halls are deserted, and plays unremember'd, And all the May joys prematurely December'd. **1888** *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 7 Dec. 7/1 The Cabinet was seeking a pretext for 'Decembering'. **1795** BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 15 Dec., As I am in a complete Decemberish humour, gloomy, sullen, stupid. **1765** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. ix, In the many bleak and Decemberly nights of a seven years widowhood. **1882** H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* II. 2 Certain of them called 'Decembrists', who in December 1825 tried to raise a revolt among the soldiers of Nicolas, and deprive him of his throne.

‖ **Decemvir** (dĭsē·mvəɹ). [L., sing. of *decemviri*, originally *decem virī* 'the ten men'.]

Rom. Antiq. (*pl.*) A body of ten men acting as a commission, council, college, or ruling authority; *esp.* the two bodies of magistrates appointed in 451 and 450 B.C. to draw up a code of laws (the laws of the Twelve Tables) who were, during the time, entrusted with the supreme government of Rome.

[**1579** NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 864 Cicero .. did one day sharply reproue and inueigh against this law of the Decemuiri.] **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxxii. 109 Agreed it was that there should be created Decemvirs above all appeale. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv, The Decemvirs, who sullied by their actions the honour of inscribing, on brass, or wood, or ivory, the Twelve Tables of the Roman Laws. **1838** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 253 A commission invested with such extraordinary powers as those committed to the decemvirs. **1868** SMITH *Sm. Dict. Rom. Antiq.* 127/2 *Decemviri Litibus Judicandis* .. Augustus transferred to these decemvirs the presidency in the courts of the centumviri.

b. *transf.* A council or ruling body of ten, as the Council of Ten of the Venetian Republic.

1615 R. COCKS *Diary* 2 Aug., I had much adowe with Zanzabars desemvery. **1821** BYRON *Two Foscari* I 188. I look Forward to be one day of the decemvirs. **1832** tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 202 The decemvirs dared unblushingly propose to their colleagues, etc.

c. *sing.* A member of such a body.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* IV. i. (Jod.), He slew his only daughter To save her from the fierce Decemvir's lust. **1744** tr. *Livy* I. 272 (Jod.) C. Julius, a decemvir, appointed him a day for taking his trial. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 351 Like the Decemvir Appius Claudius at Rome.

Hence **Decemvirship,** the office of decemvir.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 115 (R.) The decemvirship, and the conditions of his colleagues together, had so greatly changed.

Decemviral (dĭsē·mvirăl), *a.* [ad. L. *decemvirāl-is*, f. *decemvir*: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the decemvirs.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 127 (R.) The decemvirall lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables). **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 13 Three Senators .. have power to summon the Decemvirall Colledg. **1833** THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 477 The advantages of the consular over the decemviral form of government. **1852** GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiv. IX. 416 His decemviral governments or Dekarchies.

Decemvirate (dĭsē·mvirĕt). [ad. L. *decemvirāt-us*, f. *decemvir*: see -ATE[1].] The office or government of decemvirs; a body of decemvirs.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 233 After the Decemvirate, they returned againe to Consuls. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 369 The Decemvirate regarded neither Senate nor people, but cut off the most considerable Citizens of both sorts. **1838** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xv. 302 The decemvirate seems indeed to have exhibited the perfect model of an aristocratical royalty, vested not in one person but in several.

b. *transf.* A body of ten rulers, councillors, etc., as the Venetian Council of Ten. Also *attrib.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 13 They read the letters addressed to the Decemvirat Colledg. **1653** SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 12 The room .. is now possessed by the Decemvirate or ten Worthies that now reign far more absolutely than ever any King did in England. *c* **1776** SIR W. JONES *Let. Ld. Althorpe*, If such a decemvirate should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means.

Decennary, *improp.* **decennary,** *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *decēnārius* (*decennārius*), f. med.L. *decēna* (*decenna*) a tithing: see DECENNER.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a *decēna* or tithing.

1752 FIELDING *Causes Incr. Robbers* § 5 (R.) To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place .. was one great point of the decennary constitution.

B. *sb.* = med.L. *decēna*, a tithing: see quot. 1881.

Apparently taken by the 17th c. antiquaries as formed on *decenner* DECENNER+-Y, and so accepted by later writers.

[*c* **1250** BRACTON III. II. x, Diligenter erit inquirendum si [latro] fuerit in franco plegio et decenna, et tunc erit decenna in misericordia coram justitiariis nostris.] **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlviii. (1739) 84 View of free Pledges must be, to see that the Decennaries be full. *c* **1670** HOBBES *Dial Com. Laws* 201 The whole Land was divided into Hundreds, and those again into Decennaries. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 114 No man was suffered to abide in England above forty days, unless he were enrolled in some tithing or decennary. **1881** T. S. FRAMPTON *Hundred of Wrotham* 36 All males .. should .. be enrolled in a tithing, or decennary, which originally consisted of ten free families. [Cf. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 66 He was registered in the decenna before he reached adolescence.]

†**Decence.** *Obs.* [a. F. *décence* (13–14th c. in Hatz.), ad. L. *decentia*: see next.] = next.

1678 SPRAT *Serm. Gal.* vi. 10 In good works, there may be goodness in the general; but decence and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good. **1683** W. CRAGETT *Answ. Dissenter's Object.* 7 When the Decence and Convenience of a thing is considered, we should attribute much to the Wisdom of Authority. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* x. 96 And must I own .. my secret smart— What with more decence were in silence kept. [*Is confessedly Fr.*. **1836** GRENVILLE *Diary* 94 (Stanford) To the opera to see Taglioni dance .. Her grace and *décence* are something that no one can imagine who has not seen her.]

Decency (dī·sĕnsi). [ad. L. *decentia*, f. *decent-em* becoming, fitting, DECENT.] The quality or fact of being decent.

†**1.** Appropriateness or fitness to the circumstances or requirements of the case; fitness, seemliness, propriety: **a.** of speech, action, or behaviour.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Arte of Poetrie* (R.), Of sortes and ages thou must note the manner and the guyse, A decensie for stirring youth, for elder folke likewise. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 To πρεπον .. we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [*decencie*] our owne Saxon English terme is [*seemelynesse*]. *Ibid.* 271 Your decencies are of sundrie sorts, according to the many circumstances accompanying our writing, speech or behauiour. **1636** HEALEY *Epictetus' Manuall* lix. 79 Thou neglectest another [function] which thou mightest execute with full decency. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* I. (1843) 33/1 The king was always the most punctual observer of all decency in his devotion. **1719** WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* 107 Why so concern'd about the fitness, and decency of his Interpretation? **1725** WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 4 The great Design of Prudence .. is to determine and manage every Affair with Decency, and to the best Advantage. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 173 His discourse on the scaffold was full of decency and courage.

†**b.** What is appropriate to a person's rank or dignity. *Obs.*

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 364 Reseruing two things, that is to say his conscience, and also the decencie of his state. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* 17 With Scholastic flourishes, beneath the decencie of a king. **1661** MORGAN *Sphere Gentry* IV. v. 78 According to the Decency of the said Name of the Duke of Somerset and the nobility of his .. estate.

†**c.** Fitness of form or proportion: Comeliness.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 170 Neither can Art forme a fashion of more stately decencie, than she hath done on the Stage. **1667** PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 80 For decency it will be requisite not to have the girders altogether so deep as ten inches in the second, third, and fourth Story.

†**2.** Decent or orderly condition of civil or social life. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 1. 148 In [the state of civill Government there is] the Dominion of reason, peace, security, riches, decency, society, elegancy [etc.]. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 89 Decencie and order must presup-

pose laws and directions. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 121 God, as he is a God of Decency and Order, and not of Anarchy and Confusion [etc.].

3. Propriety of behaviour or demeanour; due regard to what is becoming; conformity (in behaviour, speech, or action) to the standard of propriety or good taste.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 23/2 He [Wm. Earl of Pembroke] .. lived towards the favourites with that decency, as would not suffer them to censure or reproach his master's judgment. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 39 To bear .. the loss of our goods with mildness and decency. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 342 We do sometimes out of vanity or decency what we could do out of inclination and duty. 1732-3 SWIFT *Let. Mrs. Pilkington* 1 Jan., I cannot with decency shew them, except to a very few. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. viii, If I had not the patience of fifty Jobs, you would make me forget all decency and decorum. 1798 WORDSW. *Old Cumbrld. Beggar*, Many, I believe, there are Who live a life of virtuous decency. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 516 As I have got two letters from you to-day, I must write in decency before I go to sleep. 1883 GLADSTONE in *Times* 9 June, Less than that I cannot say in justice and in decency.

b. *esp.* Compliance with recognized notions of modesty or delicacy; freedom from impropriety.

1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* F iv, Peradventure they would .. accuse him for not writing, as decency obliged him therein .. Is there one sole word in all this worke .. to make one blush in reading it? 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse*, Immodest words admit of no defence; For want of decency is want of sense. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 137 Sir Elisha Leightoun .. maintained an outward decency .. yet he was a very vicious man. 1886 H. H. JOHNSTON *Kilimanjaro Exp.* ii. 28 The black glistening forms of the burly negroes on whom nakedness sits with decency. *Ibid.* xix. 433 Both sexes have little notion or conception of decency, the men especially seeming to be unconscious of any impropriety in nakedness.

c. Conformity to the standard of living becoming one's position; respectability.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 P 2 Those whom a very little assistance would enable to support themselves with decency. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. ix, There is a certain appearance, attendance, establishment, and mode of living, which custom has annexed to the several ranks and orders of civil life (and which compose what is called decency).

4. *pl.* Decent or becoming acts or observances; the established observances of decent life or decorum; proprieties. (Rarely *sing.*)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 601 Those graceful acts, Those thousand decencies that daily flow From all her words and actions mixed with love And sweet compliance. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Ep. Ded., They have copied .. the delicacies of expression, and the decencies of behaviour from your lordship. 1700 *Sigismonda & G.* 301 O ever faithful heart, I have perform'd the ceremonial part, The decencies of grief. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 204, I told her I thought it was a decency to the ladies. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 164 Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour, Content to dwell in decencies for ever. 1827 MACAULAY *Machiavelli* Ess. (1854) 49/2 He became careless of the decencies which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world.

b. *pl.* The outward conditions or requirements of a decent life.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 375 He may be better able to command the decencies .. of life. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xiii. 111 In this sense the poor are those who .. severally enjoy a less quantity of decencies and necessaries. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiv. 213 The little man was buttoning on a pair of black gaiters, the only serviceable decency he had at his command. 1894 H. SIDGWICK in *Times* 13 Jan. 11/4 It was not easy to distinguish decencies and comforts on the one hand and luxuries on the other.

Decend, etc.: see DESCEND, etc.

Decene (dī'sēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + -ENE.] The olefine of the decacarbon or DECYL series, $C_{10}H_{20}$. Also called *Decylene.* 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 52.

† De'cener. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **decenier, disener, 7 deciner, -or, 7–8 decenner.** [a. AngloFr. *decener* = OF. *decenier*, mod.F. *dixenier, dizenier, dizainier*, in med.L. *decēnārius* (improp. *decennārius*), f. *decēna*, in OF. *dizeine, -aine*, Pr. *desena*, Sp. *decena*, a group of ten, a tithing.]

1. One in command of ten soldiers.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 211 Their capitaines ouer ten, whiche, by a terme borowed of the Frenche, we calle Diseners. 1589 IVE tr. *Du Bellay's Instr.* 80 The Souldiers [should exercise] by themselues euerie holie day, with their Deceniers [*chefs de chambre*] Chiefs of squadrons, and Corporals. 1627 S. WARD *Serm., Jethro's Justice*, From the Gouernour of the thousand to the Centurion, from him to the Tithing-man or Decinor.

2. a. The head of a *decena* or tithing; a tithing-man or borsholder; **b.** A member of a tithing.

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Deciners* .. signifieth .. such as were wont to have the oversight and checke of ten friburgs for the maintenance of the king's peace. 1624 *Termes de la Ley* s.v., Deciner is not now used for the chiefe man of a Dozein, but for him that is sworne to the Kings peace. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxvi. (1739) 43 All Free-men were Decenners, that is, ranked into several tens. 1752 FIELDING *Causes Incr. Robbers* § 5 (R.) In case of the default of appearance in a decenner, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice. [1869 W. MOLYNEUX *Burton on Trent* 105 There was a staff of men six in number called 'Deciners', whose duty it was in modern times to assist the constables in preserving the peace of the manor and borough .. The name commonly given to these officers was *dozener*, and under it at the present day they are associated in many instances with municipal boroughs.]

Decennal (dĭse'năl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *decennāl-is* of ten years, f. *decem* + *ann-us*. Cf. F. *décennal* (16th c. in Hatzf.).] = DECENNIAL.

1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Plea for King* 26 They .. appointed Archons, or Decennall Governors, that is, one Prince for ten years. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 235 A Decennal Prescription.

† Decenna'lian, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 376 The Medontidæ still held the decennalian government.

Decennary (dĭse'nări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *decenn-is* of ten years + -ARY: cf. DECENNAL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a period of ten years; DECENNIAL.

1855 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 577 The average home-produce of wheat .. during each of these decennary periods.

B. *sb.* A period of ten years; a decennium.

1822 W. R. HAMILTON in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 34 The awful predictions of the Whigs during the last decennary. 1826 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) II. 322 The fifth decennary of the nineteenth century. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 72 Dividing the decennary into two equal parts, it will be found that .. during the earlier five years [etc.].

Decennary: see DECENARY.

Dece'nniad. [irreg. f. L. DECENNIUM + -AD, after *triad, chiliad*, etc.] = DECENNIUM.

1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 239 The increase .. was found in the ten years ending in 1851 to be less than it had been in any previous decenniad. 1882 *Athenæum* 3 June 692/1 During three decenniads of the latter half of the present century.

Decennial (dĭse'niăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *decenni-um* (see next) + -AL: cf. *centennial.* The L. adj. was *decennāl-is*, whence DECENNAL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a period of ten years.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Decennial*, belonging to or containing ten years. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 91 At a complete decennial interval. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IV. 111 The interest of a majority of the house .. illegally to perpetuate its authority and vote itself decennial. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 625 A table in which decennial averages may be stated. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iii. 52 The decennial return of income to be made by each college.

b. Of persons: Holding office for ten years.

1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 37 Charops, the first decennial Archon of the Athenians. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. v 74 Seven decennial archons carried on the government till B.C. 683.

B. *sb.* A decennial anniversary or its celebration. *U. S.* 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Dece nnially** *adv.*, every ten years.

1874 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/5 Opportunity of decennially reviewing the progress throughout the world of fine arts.

‖ **Decennium** (dĭse'niŏm). Pl. **-ia.** [L., f. *decenn-is* of ten years, f. *decem* ten + *annus* year: cf. *biennis, biennium*, and CENTENNIUM.] A space of ten years, a decade (of years).

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 91 Reckoning on still by complete Decenniums. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 590 To unteach all their lessons of the last decennium. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* i. 8 In the last decennia of the last century. 1881 *Census Eng. & Wales* Prelim. Report p. xii, The decrease of the population of Ireland .. in each succeeding decennium.

† Decennoval (dĭse'nŏvăl), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *decennovāl-is*, f. *decem-novem* nineteen: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to nineteen (years).

1681 HOOKE *Phil. Collect.* XII 28 Dionysius Exiguus introduced the Decennoval Cycle (called the Golden Number) for the Celebration of Easter. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 75 Meton .. constituted a Decennoval Circle, or of 19 years.

So **† Dece'nnovary, † Decennove'nnal,** = prec.

1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 77 In this whole Decennovary Progress of the Epacts. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. II. I. ii. 57 An Interval of 1257 Years, which make 66 Decenovenal Cycles, and somewhat more. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 425 Through the whole Decennovennal Cycle.

Decension, -sor, obs. DESCENSION, -SOR.

Decent (dī'sĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *décent* (15th c. in Hatzf.), or ad. L. *decĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *decere* to become, to be fitting. It is used etymologically by Wynkyn de Worde (perh. as French) in

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix, The fyngres highte digiti .. of this worde decent [*Bodl. MS.* decere], to saye in Englysshe semely, for they ben semely sette.]

1. Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper to the circumstances or special requirements of the case; seemly, fitting. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1539 [see b]. 1547 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 33 It was not decent that the kings horsses shuld be kept in them [abbeys]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 Tell thine errand in such termes as are decent betwixt enemies. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec., The funeral of the Bishop of Hereford .. was a decent solemnity. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Matt.* I 20 (Wks. 1716) II. 257 Decent it was that as man did approve so man also should condemn sin in the flesh. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.*, Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be decent, that is in their due place, and but moderately used. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 P 2 After a decent Time spent in the Father's House, the Bridegroom went to prepare his Seat for her Reception. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. iii, So total a change .. that we think it decent to communicate it in a fresh chapter. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III. Showing, too, in plain and decent phrase. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 75 The founders of the Anglican Church had retained episcopacy as an ancient, a decent, and a convenient ecclesiastical polity, but had not declared that form of church government to be of divine institution.

† b. Appropriate with regard to rank or dignity.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 A goodly .. manour, decent and convenient for a king. 1547 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 33 God teacheth what honoure is decente for the kynge. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 77 The Tombe .. is not so decent, nor convenient as his honour and acts deserved. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 67 He useth a decent and due epithet, thus, Honourable Judge. 1716 LADY M.W. MONTAGUE *Basset Table* 77 When kings, queens, knaves are set in decent rank. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog.* 84 The court was regulated with decent and splendid economy.

† 2. Of such appearance and proportions as suit the requirements of good taste; comely, handsome.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 237 Most of their houses are but of one storie high, yet are they very decent, and have each one a garden. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Decent*, comely, handsome. 1625 BACON *Ess. Buildings* (Arb.) 552 An Inward Court .. Which is to be .. Cloistered on all Sides, vpon Decent and Beautifull Arches, as High as the first Story. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* (1675) 4 It is impossible to make any decent or well proportioned thing, without this Symetrical measure of the parts orderly united. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 273 Her decent hand a shining jav'lin bore. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 268 He had five or six apartments in his house .. two of them were very large and decent.

3. In accordance with or satisfying the general standard of propriety or good taste, in conduct, speech, or action; *esp.* conformable to or satisfying the recognized standard of modesty or delicacy; free from obscenity.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 124 A fayer decent semely shewe of vtwarde deuocion. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. II. 145 For vertue, and true beautie of the soule, For honestie, and decent carriage. 1625 BACON *Ess. Praise* (Arb.) 357 To Praise a Mans selfe, cannot be Decent, except it be in rare Cases. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Oct., 'Twill not be decent for me to inquire into yt Affair. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 10 The regular decent life of a virtuous man. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 20 Be sure to associate .. with men of decent and honourable lives. 1770 GIBBON *On Æneid* VI. Misc. Wks. 1796 II 507 The laws of honour are different in different ages; and a behaviour which in Augustus was decent, would have covered Æneas with infamy. 1830 *a* CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasant.* (Clegg's ed.) 375 Are you ladin' a dacenter or more becomin' life? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 265 Much more than they had any decent pretence for asking. 1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, Would it have been decent in me to have gone among you and said, 'I am the fittest man?'

b. of persons.

1731 SWIFT *Poems, Strephon & Chloe*, Women must be decent, And from the spouse each blemish hide. 1856 H. H. JOHNSTON *Kilimanjaro Exp.* xix. 437 The Wa Cara cannot be accused of indecency, for they make no effort to be decent, but walk about as Nature made them.

4. Satisfying (in character, mode of living, behaviour, manners, etc.) the standard of one's position or circumstances; respectable.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 P 7 Honestus .. makes modest Profit by modest Means, to the decent Support of his Family. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 71 Even in a bishop I can spy desert: Secker is decent. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I 2 9 Lord Herbert is at Wilton with his tutor .. a decent well behaved man. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 403 Next, with their boy, a decent couple came. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iii, *Captain F.*—Many decent families are maintained on smaller means. *Lady C.*—Decent families: ay, decent is the distinction from respectable. Respectable means rich, and decent means poor. I should die if I heard my family called decent. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii 27 Most of us who have had decent parents. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper. Barrister's Life* I. xxiii. 290, I remember a pantaloon. He was a very sober decent fellow.

b. of appearance, dress, etc.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 45 Others go about in a pretty decent Garb. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxii. 210 A well-furnished shop with a decent outside. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., In the afternoon tea was made by a very decent girl in a printed linen. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 227, I am getting together one decent suit of clothes for her. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 5 We made him look very decent.

5. Satisfying a fair standard; fair, tolerable, passable, 'respectable'; good enough in its way.

Distinct examples of this sense are late; within brackets are given some earlier quots. which may belong to it.

[*c* 1642 TWYNE in Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 55 They were put into battell arraye, and skirmished together in a very decent manner. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (1721) I. 180 If his Constitution be healthful, his Mind may still retain a decent Vigour.]

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 34 P 10 At length, making a Sacrifice of all their Acquaintance and Relations, [they] furnished out a very decent Execution. 1773 J. BERRIDGE *Chr. World Unmasked* (1812) 29 Some debts I shall pay myself, a decent part of the shot. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 27 The locusts appeared .. to be doing pretty well, and had made decent shoot. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* 132 There was not another decent kitchen, or flower garden in the State. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xi, She had just learnt enough English to write a decent letter. *Mod.* (*Oxford Tutor*) He ought to be able to write decent Latin prose.

6. quasi-*adv.* Decently.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VII. 513 Nor less the Greeks their pious sorrows shed, And decent on the pile dispose the dead. 1761 ELIZ. BONHOTE *Rambles of Frankly* (1797) II. 176 The woman was dressed neat and decent.

7. *Comb.*, as *decent-lived, -looking.*

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 152 A small but

tolerably decent-looking house. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 6/1, I never stole any spoons, and am a decent-lived man as a whole.

Decentish (dī·sĕntiʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat decent, pretty decent.

a 1814 DIBDIN *'Tom Tough'* in *Univ. Songster* (1825) 83 Laid up at last in a decentish condition. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 298 The Jenkinsops had maintained a decentish sort of character. 1854 MOTLEY *Corr.* 8 May, I have a decentish kind of room here, and I think I shall stop.

Decently (dī·sĕntli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In a decent manner; with decency †suitably; †fittingly; becomingly; respectably.

1552 HULOET, Decently, *decenter.* 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 39 To rewle his ryng In Godlie maner, decentlie. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 40 Let all things be done decently [Vulg. *honeste*; WICLIF, *and all 16th c. vv.* honestly] and in order. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. viii. (1840) 192 He also caused the corpses of the Christians..decently to be interred. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women*, The woman..shall come into the Church decently apparelled. 1783 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 221 My wife..treated me more decently than she had been wont to do. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 2 My father was burthened with more children than he could decently support. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III, There upon the ground Four bodies, decently composed, were laid. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 74 In England, Voltaire noticed, the peasant is decently clad.

2. In a fairly satisfactory way or measure; tolerably, passably.

1846 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 368, I cannot even steady my hand to write decently. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 151 If I keep decently well.

†Decentness. *Obs.* [-NESS.] The quality of being decent; decency, propriety.

1561 VERON *Hunting of Purg.* 37 Shall they [our dead] be caried forth, wythout any decentnesse, as we be wont to carry forth dead horses? 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 178 There is a comlynesse in eche kinde, and a decentnesse in degree. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Feb., The lawfulnesse, decentnesse, and necessitie of subordinate degrees and ranks of men.

Decentralization (dīse·ntrăləizē·ʃən). [n. of action from next. So mod.F. *décentralisation* (1878 in *Acad. Dict.*).]

The action or fact of decentralizing; decentralized condition; *esp.* in *Politics*, the weakening of the central authority and distribution of its functions among the branches or local administrative bodies.

1846 BASTIAT & PORTER *Gen. Interest* 40 An irresistible power of decentralization. 1872 M. D. CONWAY *Republ. Superst.* I. i. 10 The illustration of the dangers of extreme decentralisation in a republic furnished by the history of the United States.

Decentralize (dīse·ntrăləiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CENTRALIZE. Cf. mod.F. *décentraliser* (1878 in *Acad. Dict.*).]

trans. To undo the centralization of; to distribute administrative powers, etc., which have been concentrated in a single head or centre. Hence **Dece·ntralized, Dece·ntralizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 91 These unconcentrated, or rather decentralized masses of stars. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug., What you want is to decentralize your Government. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 803/2 Decentralizing influences wax faint and few. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* LXX. (1877) 575 During the last century the government of the empire had become completely decentralized.

†Deceper, *v. Obs.* [Illiterate spelling of *desepare* or *dessepare*, a. OF. *desseparer, deseparer*, ad. late L. *dis-sēparāre*, f. *dis-* asunder + *sēparāre* to SEPARATE, SEVER.] *trans.* To dissever. Hence **†Dece·peration** [OF. *deceperacion* (Godef.)], separation, severance.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 13 b, The one decepered from the other. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 98 Deceperacion of the loue be twene hem.

Decephalize (dīse·făləiz), *v. Biol.* [DE- II. 1: cf. CEPHALIZATION (Gr. κεφαλή head).] To reverse the cephalization of; to reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of (an animal). Hence **Decephaliza·tion**, the simplification or reduction of cephalic parts; reduction of the complexity or specialization of the head, as compared with the rest of the body; decephalized condition. (Introduced by Dana, in article cited.)

1863 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Science & Arts* and Ser. XXXVI. 3 Examples of *cephalization*.. by a transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series (or of *decephalization* by the reverse) occur in the two highest sub-kingdoms, those of *Vertebrates* and *Articulates*. *Ibid.* 5 The Entomostracans exemplify decephalization by degeneration.

Deception, obs. f. DISCEPTATION, discussion.

†Dece·ptible, *a. Obs.* [? a. obs. F. *déceptible* or directly f. L. type **dēceptibilis*; see -BLE.] Apt to be deceived.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. Humane nature; of whose deceptible condition, perhaps there should not need any other eviction. *Ibid.* I. iii. 8 An erroneous inclination of the people; as being the most deceptible part of mankind. Hence **Deceptibi·lity.**

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 6 Considering the shortness of our intellectual sight, the deceptibility and impositions of our senses. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Necklace* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 162 A fixed idea..has produced a deceptibility.. that will clutch at straws.

Deception (dīse·pʃən). Also 6 **dis-**. [a. F. *déception* (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēception-em*, n. of action from *dēcipĕre* to DECEIVE.]

1. The action of deceiving or cheating.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 76 Hope dispeyred, a gwerdonles gwerdone; Trusty disceyte, feythful decepcioune. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* F ij, þe boon harmedoers & loveth falshode and desepcion. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVI. 95 What grete decepcions and iniuries she ymagyneth ayenst the. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servauntes* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 4 Fle dysceyte, gyle, and decepcyon. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 126 For greit discepticun all this thing he did. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), All deception is a misapplying of those signs which..were made the means of mens signifying or conveying their thoughts. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 170 He was accustomed to no falsehood or deception. 1868 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 45 These plants exist by an organized system of deception.

b. The fact or condition of being deceived.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 Hee is surely greedy of delusion, and will hardly avoide deception. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXI. 144 The public has fallen into the deception. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 118 Deception—a principal ingredient in happiness.

2. That which deceives; a piece of trickery; a cheat, sham.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XX, There is some deception, some trick. 1833 RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 176 Launching the anathemas of what we call taste against so paltry a deception. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception.

Hence **Dece·ptionist,** one who performs feats of illusion; a juggler.

1883 *Society* 20 Jan. 22/1 'The American Deceptionist'.. with his marvellous juggling tricks.

Dece·ptional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to deception; deceptive.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* v. vii. (1849) 224, I played a deceptional part.

Deceptious (dīse·pʃəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. obs. F. *deceptieux, -cieux*, in med.L. *dēceptiōs-us* (Du Cange), f. *dēceptiōn-em*: see -OUS.] Of the nature of or characterized by deception; that tends to deceive, cheat, or mislead.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 123 An esperance..That doth inuert th'attest of eyes and eares; As if those organs had deceptious functions. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 20 July Advt., To puff off an old stock in a deceptious manner. 1844 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 437 Deceptious terms. 1. In the war department,—*honour* and *glory*. 2. In international affairs, *honour, glory*, and *dignity*. 1849 *Examiner* 706/2 False attacks, feints, and deceptious demonstrations. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 622 Stripped of its deceptious summer verdure.

†Dece·ptiously, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a way characterized by deception; in such a way as to deceive.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 582 She then appoints him deceptiously in the bath house. 1827 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* CXV, Circumstantially but deceptiously evidentiary.

Deceptitious (dīsepti·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. stem *dēcept-* (see next) + *-itious* (from L. *-icius*).] Of a deceptive kind or character.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Any deceptitious representation of psychological facts.

Deceptive (dīse·ptiv), *a.* [a. F. *déceptif, -ive* (1378 in Hatzf.), in med. or mod.L. *dēceptīvus*, f. *dēcept-* ppl. stem of *dēcipĕre* to deceive; see -IVE. In English a recent word (not in Shaksp.), which has taken the place of DECEPTIOUS.] Apt or tending to deceive, having the character of deceiving.

Deceptive cadence (Music): false or interrupted cadence: see FALSE *a.* 2 b.

1611 COTGR., *Deceptif*, deceptiue, deceitfull, deceiuing. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *c* 1780 V. KNOX *Remarks Gram. Schools* (R.), It is to be feared..that this mode of education ..is ultimately deceptive. 1787 HARGRAVE *Tracts, Case of Impositions* (R.), The deceptive verbal criticism from words no longer understood. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 295 A mere shadow and deceptive nonentity. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 171 We see the same men..kneeling, rising, bowing, with deceptive solemnity.

†b. as *sb.* Deceiving faculty. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 268 By learning the deceptive, and proving the experience, of the magical Art.

Deceptively (dīse·ptivli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a deceptive manner, so as to deceive.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 104 If he use the words, *right* and *obligation*, he does it deceptively. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. 58 Two smaller kinds, which are deceptively like the little Nemeobius Lucina.

Dece·ptiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being deceptive.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi, An Executive 'pretending', really with less and less deceptiveness now, 'to be dead'. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 201 A characteristic deceptiveness that must have comprehended self-deceit.

Deceptivity (dīsepti·vĭti). [f. as DECEPTIVE + -ITY.] = DECEPTIVENESS; also *concr.* a thing of deceptive character.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 230 A Deceptivity, a Shamthing.

†Dece·ptor. *Obs.* In 5 **-our.** [ad. (through Fr.) L. *dēceptōr-em* deceiver, agent-n. from *dēcipĕre* to deceive. Cf. later F. *décepteur* (Littré).] A deceiver.

1484 CAXTON *Æsop* IV. xi. (1889) 116 Ypocrytes and deceptours of god and of the world.

†Dece·ptory, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēceptōri-us* deceitful, f. *dēceptōr-em* deceiver: see -ORY. In obs. F. *déceptoire*.] Apt to deceive.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xi. (1554) 25 a, See how deceptorye Been all these worldly revolucions. 1727–30 in BAILEY vol. II, and folio; whence 1755 in JOHNSON.

Dece·ptress. *rare.* [fem. of DECEPTOR, answering in sense to L. *dēceptrix*: see -ESS.] A female deceiver.

1880 M. CROMMELIN *Black Abbey* II. viii. 139 The pretty deceptress woke refreshed.

†Dece·pture. *Obs.* [f. L. *dēcept-* ppl. stem of *dēcipĕre* + -URE.] 'Fraud, deceit' (Halliwell).

Dece·rebrize, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CEREBR-UM + -IZE.] To deprive of the cerebrum; to pith.

Decern (dīsə·ːn), *v.* [a. F. *décerne-r* (1318 in Godef.), ad. L. *dēcernĕre* to decide, pronounce a decision, f. DE- I. 2 + *cernĕre* to separate, distinguish, decide: see CERN *v.* In OF. *décerner* was confused in form with *descerner, discerner*; the clear distinction between the two dates only from the 16th c.; hence, in English also, *decern* is found with the sense DISCERN.]

I. To decide, determine, decree.

†1. *trans.* To decide, determine (a matter disputed or doubtful). *Obs.* a. with simple obj.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. ii. 110 Be þe Text þai decerne all Tha casis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 The controuersie shulde bee decerned by the bysshope of Rome.

b. with *inf.* or *object clause.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 220 a/1 Holy faders..decerned & concluded that it sholde be buryed with theyr mayster. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 162 Whan my noble prince..had decerned to send me his oratour to France. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 531 This ilk Donald ..Decernit hes thairfoir richt suddantlie To gif battell. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Charity* I. (1859) 69 He shall not be deceived, but truly decern and judge. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. v. § 2 (1622) 31 To make them decerne, there should be no God.

c. *intr.*

1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 105 The Apostolis and Eldaris convenit to dispute and decerne upoun the questioun.

2. *trans.* To decree by judicial sentence. Now a technical term of Scottish judicature; the use of the word 'decerns' being necessary to constitute a DECREE: see quot. 1774 in d.

a. with simple obj.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 182 She.. was denounced..contumax, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 181 But onely pronounce the sentence according to that which he who sitteth judge in the Court, hath decreed and decerned. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 118 Since thou, Death, and thou only, canst decern Wealth to my life, or want, at thy free choice.

b. *that* something be done.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 274 The lordis of this present Parlement [1399] decerne and deme, That the dukes..schal lese..her dignite. 1515 R. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 17 A commission to some men..to decern [that] the same one exception and process..were of no strength. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 21 It was decernit that..shoe sould be transportit to the fortalice of Lochlevin, and thair decernit to remaine in captivity.

c. a person, etc. *to be* or *to do* something. † *To decern in*: to mulct in by decree of court.

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 306 (Jam.) Decernit to haif incurrit the panis contenit in said actis. 1559 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 52 The forthe of Aymouth decernit to be cassin down. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* Rich. II an. 23 II. 405 We..by the power, name, and authoritie to us..committed, pronounce, decerne [1494 FABYAN dyscerne] and declare, the same king Richard..to be..unworthy to the rule and governaunce. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 41 Roger Gordoun..for his contumacie in not coming to the Committie..is decernit in xx merks monie of fyne. *Ibid.* 43 Decerns Alexander Gordoun..to content and pey to George Glendonyng..the soume of xxij lib. xiijs. iiijd. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1682/1 The Lords Commissioners of Iusticiary, therefore Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 283 They..decern and adjudge the said James Stewart to be carried back to the prison. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 438 If a bastard might be decerned executor as next of kin to his mother.

d. *intr.*

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xvii. 29 b, Whan they suffre, they decerne: whan they hold theyr peace, they crye aloude. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 52 Authoritie, in gouerning, iudging, and decerning. 1774 *Interlocutor* in A. M'Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 363 Therefore [the Lord Ordinary] suspends the letters *simpliciter*, and decerns. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 437/1 The court below..decerned in terms of the prayer of the complaint. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Debts*, If the sum decerned for..do not exceed, etc.

e. *transf.*

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 106/1 One has said, 'It is not this': another avers, 'It is not that': one decerns it [a book] too elaborate.

II. To discern.

†3. *trans.* To distinguish or separate by their differences (things that differ, one thing *from* another). *Obs.*

a 1535 [see DECERNING]. 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 16 b, That beleefe was a condicion which decerned them that shall enioye the fruite of Christes passion, and them that shall not. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 188 We

must decerne the immaculat spous of Jesus Christ, frome the Mother of confusioun. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 99 That rule..whereby .he decerneth and chooseth good from bad. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Disc. Impresa's Wks.* (1711) 228 Things which cannot be decerned from others; as fowls like to others.

b. *intr.* To distinguish, discriminate *between*.

a 1535 SIR T. MORE *Wks.* 528 (R.) To deserne betwene the true doctrine and the false. 1892 A. R. WATSON *Geo. Gilfillan* iii. 38 With little skill to decern between the good and the evil in literature.

4. To see distinctly (with the eyes or the mind); to distinguish (an object or fact); to discern.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 9 Then all that we other by sight may decerne, or by arte conceive. 1595 *Blanchardine* Pt. II. Ded., You may well decerne, that my willing minde doeth bewraie my good meaning. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 94 A Princess who could decern and reward good Service. *a* 1638 MEDE *Apostasie* Wks. (1672) 54 The starres and lights therein should not easily be decerned. 1892 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport, & War* 37 Differences .that cannot be decerned by the eye.

Hence **Dece'rning** *vbl. sb.*, † **Dece'rnment.**

a 1535 SIR T. MORE *Wks.* 528 (R.) The decerning of the true woord of God .. from the countrefet woorde of man. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 125 *marg.*, The decerning of punishment putte to the discretion of the magistrates. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 142 Judge by your owne decernement, how much. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. I. 488 (R.) A yet more refined elective discretion or decernment.

Decernable, var. of DISCERNABLE.

† **Dece'rnent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcernent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēcernĕre* to DECERN.] Decerning; = DECRETORY I.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 341 The reasons of good and evil extrinsic to the Divine Essence are al dependent on the Divine Wil either decernent or legislative.

Decerniture (dĭsə·mitiuɹ). *Sc. Law.* [f. DECERN *v.* (or its source); the formation is irregular, imitative of such pairs as *invest, investiture*. Cf. CERNITURE.] The action of decerning; a DECREE of a (Scotch) court of justice.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 380 Being urged to it by Captaine Wairds decernitour, I freely performed his Direction. 1666 in Brown *Supplt. Morrison's Decisions* (1826) I. 517 Sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend, and to infer decerniture against the heritors. 1885 D. BEVERIDGE *Culross & Tulliallan* I. iv. 130 We find two decernitures in favour of Bessie Bur. 1885 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 10 *Appeal* 500 The first question .. is, whether the decerniture in terms of the declaratory conclusions of the summons is..correct.

† **Dece'rp,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **decerped, decerpt.** [ad. L. *dēcerp-ĕre* to pluck off, crop, cull, f. DE- I. 2 + *carpĕre* to pluck, etc. With the pa. pple. *decerpt*, cf. L. *dēcerpt-us*. (Cf. DISCERP: the two were often confused.)]

trans. To pluck off or out; to extract, excerpt.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiv, Tulli saieth .. Mannes soule, beinge decerpt or taken of the portion of diuinitie called Mens, may be compared with none other thinge .. but with god hym selfe. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* Ded. I. 2 Out of whom I decerped and chose (*raptim*) sondry proper and commendable Histories. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 255 Plums, decerped from . different trees. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 373 That God was a Mind passing through the whole Nature of things, from whom our Souls were, as it were, decerped or cut out.

¶ for DISCERP, to pull to pieces, divide.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, Howe this most noble Isle of the worlde was decerpt and rent in pieces.

† **Dece'rpt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēcerpt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcerpĕre*: see prec. Cf. EXCERPT.] = prec.

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 83 The rags of Fathers decerpted and decocted by Gratian, and the glosses of these. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 355 The soule of the world, from which ..they..taught..that..the Soules of men, were decerpted.

† **Dece'rptible,** *a. Obs. rare.*—° [f. L. ppl. stem *dēcerpt-* (see prec.) + -IBLE: cf. *contemptible*.] 'That may be cropped off' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

† **Dece'rption.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *dēcerpĕre, dēcerpt-*: see DECERPT and -ION.] 'A cropping off, or pulling away' (Phillips 1657); that which is plucked off.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iii. (1682) 25 If our souls are but particles and decerptions of our parents.

† **Decerta'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcertātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēcertāre* to fight it out, contend, f. DE- I. 3 + *certāre* to contend.] Contention, strife, contest; dispute.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 334 Great hath the Decertation Bin mongst the Learned men, 'bout the Creation of blessed angels. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 213 A decertation betweene the disease and nature. 1662 ARNWAY *Tablet* 213 (L.) The day of decertation, 'pro aris et focis'.

Deces, decesse, decess(e, obs. ff. DECEASE.

Decess (dĭse·s). *rare.* [ad. L. *dēcessus* going down, decrease, f. *dēcēdĕre* to go down, depart, etc.: cf. DECEASE.] Decrease, diminution.

1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* iii. 17 Whatever .. from below Receives nor of accession or decess. *Ibid.* xxiv. 167.

Decession (dĭse·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *dēcessiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēcēdĕre* (see prec.). (Cf. OF. *décession* 15th c.)] Departure, withdrawal; secession; deviation from a given standard, 'coming down'; decrease, diminution (opp. to *accession*).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcvii. (1612) 387 The Britlish Church in primatiue Profession Proceeded, till did Slaughter make therein a forst Decession. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 36 By rebellious decessions, and absentments of himselfe. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 39 Succession of Persons without succession of Doctrine is a decession, a defection. 1635 W. SCOTT *Ess. Drapery* 7 (T.) By the accession and decession of the matter. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. VI. § 48 By this .. decesion of the Jews. 1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 336 In the event of Gifford's decession, or decease, a new 'Quarterly Review' has been talked of.

Hence **Dece'ssionist,** an advocate of secession.

1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 6/3 The Democrats, and .. the decessionists.

† **Dece'ssor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *dēcessor* one who retires, a retiring officer, in late L. (Augustine, etc.) 'predecessor', agent-n. from *dēcēdĕre* to depart, retire.] = PREDECESSOR.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 128 The Popes may deny Christ as well as their Cheife and Decessor Peter. 1651-3 — *Serm. for year* I. iv. 42 David .. humbled himself for the sins of his Ancestors and Decessors.

Deceue, -eyue, Deceyt(e, obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.

Deceuer, Decez, obs. ff. DISSEVER, DECEASE.

† **Decha'rm,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *décharmer*, in Cotgr. *descharmer* 'to vncharme, vnspell', f. *dé-, des-*, L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *charmer* to charm.] *trans.* To undo the effect of (a charm or spell); to disenchant.

16 . HARVEY (J.), He was .. cured by decharming the witchcraft.

† **Dechay',** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *decha-eir, decha-ir*: see DECAY.] By-form of DECAY *v.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. (1873) 21 Al dominions altris, dechaeis, ande cummis to subuersione.

† **Deche,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *dēcan*: app. not known in the other Teut. langs.] To daub; to smear, to lute.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 260 Hi bewundon his lic mid linenre scytan zedeced mid wyrtum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 150 Dēd þonne anne clað þær of, leze to ðam sare. *Ibid.* I. 182 lxxviii, Cnuca mid rysle, and zedec anne clað þærmid [cf. lxxix, Smyre þonne anne clað þærmid, leze to þære miltan]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1124 Al thees comixt wol deche Every defaute, and all the woundes leche. *Ibid.* IX. 185 Oil-tempred lyme this joyntes shal soyment, Thenne ysels myxt with litel water renne Thorough, deching alle this holsom instrument.

† **Dechee'rful,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [See DE- II. 3.] Void of cheerfulness, melancholy.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* IV. vii, O decheerful 'prentice, uncomfortable servant.

Dechemicalize, -ation, dechoralize, deciceronize: see DE- II. 1.

Dechenite (de·χĕnəit, de·k-). *Min.* [Named after the geologist von Dechen: see -ITE.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in red or reddish-yellow masses.

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XII. 208 Dechenite comes from .. Bavaria. 1884 in DANA *Min.* 604.

De-chri'stianize, *v.* [DE- II. 1 (OF. had *deschrestianer*.)] *trans.* To deprive or divest of its Christian character; to make no longer Christian.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 17 The Jew-bill has de-Christianised one branch of our legislature already. 1884 DEAN BURGON in *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 1/2 To de-Christianize the place—to disestablish Religion in Oxford—was the great object of those individuals.

Hence **De-chri'stianized** *ppl. a.*, **-izing** *vbl. sb.*, **De-christianiza'tion.**

1869 D. P. CHASE in *Standard* 27 Oct., The De-Christianising of the Colleges of Oxford. 1882 *Church Q. Rev.* July 434 A dechristianized nation. 1882 W. S. LILLY in *Spectator* 25 Mar. 391 The dechristianisation and the demoralisation of that country [France] are proceeding *pari passu*.

Deci- (desi), shortened from L. *decimus* tenth.

1. In the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights which are one tenth of the standard unit. (Cf. DECA-.) Thus **Déciare, Décigramme, -gram, Décilitre, Décimètre, Décistère,** the tenth part of the *are, gramme, litre, mètre*, and *stère* respectively. (The accents are generally omitted in Eng.)

1801 DUPRÉ, *Neol. Fr. Dict.* s. v., In dry measure, the.. décilitre is equal to one eighth of the litron. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 363 It was about three decimetres in length. 1810 *Ibid.* XXIV. 301 Deciar = 2·63 square toises. *Ibid.*, Decimeter .. decilitre .. decistere .. decigram. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* I. 14, 1 decilitre = 6·102338 cubic inches. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/7 Cartridges of one decimetre in length each. 1890 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 6/2 A decigram of liquid is used for each injection.

2. Rarely in technical terms, as † **deci-duodecimal** *a.*, (a crystal) having the form of a ten-sided prism with twelve additional planes at the ends (six at each end).

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 *Sex-decimal*, when the planes that belong to the prism .. and those which belong to the two summits, are the one six, and the other ten in number or *vice versa* .. In the same manner, we say, *octo-decimal* .. *octo-duodecimal*, and *deci-duodecimal*.

Decidable (dĭsəi·dăb'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being decided.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* V. (1596) 52 What the vse .. of them may be .. is not easily decidcable. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 156. 115 Controversies .. about Faith, are either not at all decidable .. or they may be determined by Scripture. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. vi. (1743) 396 All cases of trade .. are there decidable. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. i (1871) 169 The thing not being decidable by that kind of weapon.

† **2.** To be decided, open to decision. *Obs.*

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1632) 788 It was a question decideable, whether of the kingdoms was first to be dealt with.

Decide (dĭsəi·d), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-7 **decide,** 5 **deside,** 5-6 **decyde,** 6 **disayde, discede,** 7 **discide,** 6- **decide.** [a. F. *décider* (1403 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēcīdĕre* to cut off, cut the knot, decide, determine, f. DE- I. 2 + *cædĕre* to cut. In OF. also *des-cider*, in Eng. *des-, dis-*: cf. DE- I 6.]

1. *trans.* To determine (a question, controversy, or cause) by giving the victory to one side or the other; to bring to a settlement, settle, resolve (a matter in dispute, doubt, or suspense).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 429 Bifore þis cause were descided bytwene wyse men. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 4 The cause came before the kyng to be decyded and pletyd. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 There is great controversie touching the Earthes fourme, which must be descided .. or we can safely proceede further. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. x. (1611) 146 Till it be .. decided who have stood for truth. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 182 Lither end in peace .. Or to the place of difference call the Swords Which must decide it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 303 Fit to decide the Empire of great Heav'n. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1830) I. 363 Advocates plead causes, and judges decide them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170 The proper persons to decide the question. *Mod.* This day will decide his fate.

2. To bring to a decision or resolve.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 ¶ 2 Have agreed to be decided by your Judgment. 1836 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 463 This 'Tasso' came in good time to decide me in a matter upon which I was hesitating.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To settle a question in dispute; to pronounce a final judgement. Const. *between, in favour of, against*; also with *clause* (or its equivalent).

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 1 Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. ii, Let heaven decide Between me and my foes. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 265 To judge and to decide on the authority of historical monuments. 1844 MARRYAT *Privateersman* xvii. 124 You shall be the arbitress of her fate, and what you decide shall be irrevocable. 1852 T. D. HARDY *Mem. Ld. Langdale* 10 His father had decided that he should be brought up to the medical profession. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxii, Moments when our passions speak and decide for us.

4. *intr.* To come to a conclusion, make up one's mind; determine, resolve. Const. *inf., on, upon, against.*

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. i. 8 An English monarch now decided to reign without a Parliament. 1887 C. J. ABBEY *Eng. Ch. & its Bps.* II. 54 Butler soon after this decided against Nonconformity. *Mod.* Have you decided on going? I have fully decided upon this course.

† **5.** *trans.* To cut off, separate. *Obs. rare.*

1579 in Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 122 Again, our seat denies us traffick here, The sea too near decides us from the rest.

† **Deci'de,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *decid-ĕre* to fall down or off, f. DE- I. 1 + *cadĕre* to fall.] *intr.* To fall off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 265 [The flowers of Hellebore] in whose middle when they are ready to decide, grow short husks.

Decided (dĭsəi·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DECIDE *v.*[1]]

1. Settled, certain; definite; unquestionable.

1790 *Impartial Hist. War in Amer.* 319 Such various accounts have been given..that it is difficult to form any decided opinion. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 61 It was a most decided and complete success. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 315 Decided greens are not admitted except in small touches.

2. Resolute, determined, unhesitating.

1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul., Rom.* ii. 17 They had taken a decided part in the great controversy. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, Henry Smith spoke out boldly, and in a decided voice. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 13. 14 He found them vacillating, he left them decided.

Decidedly (dĭsəi·dĕdli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. Definitely, in such a manner as to preclude question or doubt.

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (ed. 3) 46 The balance perhaps will not turn out so decidedly in favour of the times. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 33 All the rustic dresses are not graceful, and .. some are decidedly ugly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 382 The lateral portions [of a glacier] are very decidedly laminated.

2. In a determined manner, with decision, unhesitatingly.

1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 117 He decidedly answered, No. 1884 SIR J. STEPHEN in *Law Reports* 12 Q. Bench Div. 281 If the House had resolved ever so decidedly that [etc.].

Deci'dedness. [-NESS.] The quality of being decided; see the adj.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 359 That decidedness of practical counsel which always accompanies clearness of intellect. 1827 J. AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. VII. 21 Decidedness of principle.

† **Deci'dement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DECIDE *v.*[1] + -MENT: cf. *judgement*.] = DECISION.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* II. i, Descidements able To speak ye noble gentlemen.

†**Decidence** (de·sidĕns). *Obs.* [f. as DECIDENT: see -ENCE. Cf. DECADENCE.] **1.** Falling off.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 127 The decidence of their [deer's] hornes.

2. Falling off in strength, vigour, etc.; decline.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 165 If the bloud, constituted in this state of decidence, decay so far as [etc.]. *Ibid.* XVIII. 611 When Children are in a neutral state of decidence.

†**De·cidency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Falling, failing, subsidence.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ⁋ 238 Flowes not, till the ebb or decidency.

†**De·cident,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcident-em*, pr. pple. of *dēcidĕre* to fall down or off, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *cadĕre* to fall: cf. DECADENT.] Falling.

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 223 Decident lapidescent Waters.

Decider (dĭsəi·dəɹ). [f. DECIDE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which decides (a controversy, question, etc.).

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 23 The Scriptures of God, the decider of all controuersies. **1764** FOOTE *Patron* I. Wks. 1799 I. 329 The paragon of poets, decider on merit, chief justice of taste. **1862** WILBERFORCE *Let.* in *Life* III. 106 The danger of having..the Irish Bishops made the actual deciders of our doctrine.

b. *spec.* in *Racing.* A final race or heat which decides the contest; *esp.* an extra one run for that purpose, *e.g.* after a dead heat.

1883 *Standard* 18 June 2/4 He..disposed of Egerie in the decider. **1887** *Daily News* 8 June 6/5 This pair ran a dead heat last year..and in the decider Button Park proved..the better.

Deciding (dĭsəi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb DECIDE; decision.

1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 382 For the decydinge of the same matter. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 20 In deciding of Questions in Philosophy.

Deci·ding, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That decides; decisive.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 68 This is a very great question, and a deciding question. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. vii. 74 The deciding epoch of his [Behmen's] life.

Hence **Deci·dingly** *adv.*, decisively, by way of decision.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 366 Herodotus..hath cleared this point..and so decidingly concludeth.

‖**Decidua** (dĭsi·diu̇ˌă). [mod. or med.L. for *membrāna dēcidua* deciduous membrane: see DECIDUOUS.]

1. *Phys.* A name given by Dr. W. Hunter to the membrane formed, in the impregnated uterus of certain orders of Mammalia, by alteration of the upper layer of its lining mucous membrane; it forms the external envelope of the ovum, and is cast off at parturition (whence the name).

1785 *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 356 There is the false or spongy chorion, which Dr. [W.] Hunter has found to consist of two distinct layers; that which lines the uterus he styles membrana caduca or decidua, because it is cast off after delivery. ..The decidua and decidua reflexa, differ in appearance from the true chorion. **1794** J. HUNTER *Wks.* 1837 IV. 57 The enlargement of the uterus, the newly formed vascular membrane, or decidua, lining the cavity..sufficiently prove conception to have taken place. **1841** E. RIGBY *Syst. Midwifery* I. iii. 27 To Dr. W. Hunter are we indebted for the first correct description of the decidua.

attrib. **1875** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 335 The so called decidua cells.

2. *Path.* The lining membrane of the unimpregnated uterus discharged in some cases of dysmenorrhœa.

1864 F. CHURCHILL *Dis. Women* II. iv. (ed. 5) 211 Ovarian congestion, calling forth a sympathetic growth of the uterine glands, forming a false decidua. **1869** *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 378 The idea that it is a simple menstrual decidua.

Decidual (dĭsi·diu̇ăl), *a. Phys.* [f. DECIDU-A + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

1837 OWEN *Note* in J. Hunter's Wks. IV. 69 The continuation of the uterine veins into decidual canals. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 653 These two decidual coats. **1889** W. S. PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midwifery* I. II. ix. 264 The decidual cells are greatly increased in size.

Deci·duary, *a. rare.* [f. as DECIDU-OUS + -ARY: not on L. analogies.] Deciduous.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 80 The shedding of the deciduary margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.

‖**Deciduata** (dĭsi diu̇ˌēɪ·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *animālia*) of *dēciduāt-us*: see next.] A term comprising all placental Mammalia which possess a decidua or deciduate placenta: with some systematists the *Deciduata* and *Non-deciduata* are major divisions of monadelphous mammals.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 161 All Placental Animals which possess this deciduous membrane are classed together as Deciduata.

Deciduate (dĭsi·diu̇ˌĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. med.L. *dēciduāt-us*, f. DECIDUA: see -ATE [2] 2.] **a.** Possessing a decidua; belonging to the *Deciduata*. **b.** Of the nature of a decidua: said of a placenta which is cast off at parturition.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 724 The deciduate type of lining substance. **1875** tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 273 As non-deciduate mammals, the Cetacea are held to be more closely allied to the Ungulata than to the Carnivora which are deciduate. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 474 The placenta is deciduate.

Deciduity (desidiu̇·ĭti). *rare.* [f. L. type *dēciduitas, f. *dēcidu-us*: see -ITY.] Deciduousness.

1846 WORCESTER cites KEITH.

Deciduous (dĭsi·diu̇ˌəs), *a.* [f. L. *dēcidu-us* falling down, falling off (f. *dēcid-ĕre*: see DECIDENT) + -OUS. Cf. mod.F. *décidu*.]

†**1.** Falling down or off. *Obs.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 32 The Lightnings without Thunder are as it were the deciduous flowers of the Æstival Stars.

†**b.** Sinking, declining. *Obs. rare.*

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 16 Yon round deciduous day, Tressed with soft beams.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of parts of plants or animals (as leaves, petals, teeth, horns, etc.): Falling off or shed at a particular time, season, or stage of growth. Opposed to *persistent* or *permanent*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Deciduous leaf. **1690** BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. II. § i, Which some anatomists therefore call deciduous parts, such as the placenta uterina, and the different membranes that involve the fœtus. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Deciduous*, is that which is apt or ready to fall..Thus the Botanists say, in some Plants the Perianthium or Calyx is *deciduous* with the Flower, i.e. falls from off the Plant with it. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* I. p. xxii, Upright branched horns, annually deciduous. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 468 Ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf Deciduous. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 290 The first set of teeth, called deciduous or milk teeth. **1875** DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 353 The deciduous..scales of the leaf buds.

b. *Bot.* Of a tree or shrub: That sheds its leaves every year; opposed to *evergreen*.

1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 144 The oak [and] the terebinth..being deciduous; where the Prophet's design seems to me to require an ever-green. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 176 The insects injurious to deciduous trees mostly leave the fir and pine tribes untouched. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xix. 459 The deciduous cypress.

c. *Zool.* Of insects: That shed their wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.

d. *Phys.* = DECIDUAL.

1829 BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) III. 445 That the ovum..upon its descent gets entangled behind the deciduous membrane. **1868** OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 725 note, The normal canal of the uterus is obliterated by the accumulated deciduous substance.

3. *fig.* Fleeting, transitory; perishing or disappearing after having served its purpose.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* Ded., E'en Fancy's rose deciduous dies. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 79 They discover that all which at first drew them together ..was deciduous. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 177 There is much that is deciduous in books.

Hence **Deci·duously, Deci·duousness.**

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 725 The deciduously developed lining substance of the womb. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Deciduousness*, aptness to fall. **1871** EARLE *Philol.* viii. 395 This early deciduousness of our reflex pronoun.

Decigram, -gramme: see DECI-.

De·cil, decile. *Astrol.* [Corresponds to F. *décile* (also *dextil*, Littré), prob. med.L. *decīlis, app. f. *decem* ten, after *quintīlis*, *sextīlis*.] The aspect of two planets when distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac, or 36 degrees.

1674 S. JEAKE *Arith. Surv.* I. (1696) 11 Aspects..Semiquintil or Decil. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xi. 39 The Quintile..the Biquintile..the Vigintile, and Quindecile, and Decile, etc.,..We hope..we shall never be forced to own such Driblets of Aspects.

Decilitre: see DECI-.

Decillion (dĭsi·lyən). [f. DECI-, L. *decem* ten, on the analogy of *million*: cf. *billion*.] The tenth power of a million; a number which would be denoted by 1 followed by 60 ciphers. Hence **Deci·llionth** *a.* and *sb.*; **Deci·llionist** (*nonce-wd.*), one who deals in infinitesimal doses (of homœopathic drugs), such as the decillionth of a grain.

a **1845** HOOD *To Hahnemann* xii, Leave no decillionth fragment of your works. **1880** BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 21 Popular prescribers of decillionths of grains. **1865** *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 345 If the homœopathists should finally carry the day, would a generation of decillionists have a right to call Jenner and Holland quacks?

†**De·cim.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *decima*: see next.] A tenth part, tithe.

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 19 It was so. in the best govern'd State [Rome] which let out their portions and Decims to the Publicans.

‖**Decima** (de·simă). [L., for *decima pars*, tenth part, tithe, as a tax, offering, or largess.]

1. A tenth part; a tax of one-tenth, a tithe.

c **1630** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 14 Subsidies, Fifteens, and such like..are fit to be released..in recompence of the said Decima, which will yield your Maiesty more. **1811** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 299 Giving up the new decima in order to obtain means of transport.

2. *Mus.* **a.** The interval of a tenth. (Common in med.L. but rare in Eng.) **b.** An organ-stop sounding a tenth above the normal or 8-feet pitch; called also a double-tierce. *rare.*

1819 in REES *Cycl.* XI.

Decimal (de·simăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *decimāl-is* of or pertaining to tenths or tithes, f. L. *decima* tenth, tithe; whence sense 2, and F. *décimal* in sense 'relating to tithes' (13th c. in Godef.); in mod. use, treated as derivative of L. *decimus* tenth, or *decem* ten, in which sense the F. word was admitted by the Academy only in 1762.]

1. Relating to tenth parts, or to the number ten; proceeding by tens.

Decimal arithmetic: the common arithmetic in which the Arabic or *decimal notation* is used; in a restricted sense the arithmetic of decimals or decimal fractions (see b). *Decimal numeration*, the numerical system generally prevalent in all ages, of which 10 forms the basis; i.e. in which the units have distinct names up to 10, and the higher numbers are expressed by multiples or powers of 10 with the units added as required. *Decimal coinage* or *currency*, a monetary system in which each successive division or denomination is ten times the value of that next below it; so *decimal system* of weights and measures, one in which the successive denominations rise by tens, as in the French *metric* system.

1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin* (title) *Disme*: The Art of Tenths, or *Decimall Arithmetike*, teaching how to performe all computations whatsoeuer, by whole numbers without fractions, by the foure principles of common Arithmeticke ..Invented [1585] by the excellent Mathematician Simon Stevin. **1619** H. LYTE *Art of Tens or Decimall Arithmeticke* 24 Here followeth two Tables of Decimall accounts for money. **1659** T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 154 Some Magistrates, void Cyphers we may call: Uselesse, but to make others Decimal. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1985/4 Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick: Shewing the nature and use of Decimal Fractions. **1782** GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 273 It is very desirable that money should be increased in decimal ratio. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 245 The Hindús are distinguished in arithmetic by the acknowledged invention of the decimal notation. **1864** COLENSO *Arithmetic* (1874) 145 'Decimal Coinage', A Decimal Coinage..has been recommended for adoption by a Committee of the House of Commons.

b. *Decimal fraction* († *number*): a fraction whose denominator is some power of ten (10, 100, 1000, etc.); *spec.* a fraction expressed (by an extension of the ordinary Arabic notation) by figures written to the right of the units figure after a dot or point (the *decimal point*), and denoting respectively so many tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc. The number of *decimal places* (†*parts*) is the number of figures after the decimal point.

†*Decimal thirds*: the parts expressed by a decimal fraction to 3 places, i.e. thousandths; so *d. fourths*, etc. (For a historical sketch of the notation of decimal fractions the introduction of the decimal point, etc., see W. W. R. Ball, *Short Hist. Mathem.* (1888) 176.)

1616 E. WRIGHT tr. *Napier's Logarithms* 19 Logarithms.. to fall upon decimal numbers..which are easie to be added or abated to or from any other number. **1660** WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 60, $\frac{0.01}{1000}$*l*, which decimal fraction is 1*s.* 10½*d.* *Ibid.* 69, 1,060000. is a mixt decimal fraction. *Ibid.* 70 To finde Decimal Numbers for any parts of a year, as moneths, weeks. **1674** JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 222 So 0,003125 divided by 0,125, shall make the Quotient Decimal Thirds. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Decimal*, There must be just as many Decimal Parts cut off by the Separating Point, from the Product, as there are Decimals in both Factors. **1706** W. JONES *Introd. Math.* 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc. Decimal Place, is 10, 100, 1000, etc. times less than if it were an Integer. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 61 The number expressing the circumference of the circle has been determined to 140 decimal places. **1873** J. HAMBLIN SMITH *Arith.* (ed. 6) 79 Placing a decimal point at the end of the Dividend, and affixing as many zeros as we please. *Ibid.* 83 A Vulgar Fraction may be converted into a Decimal Fraction.

c. Of or relating to a decimal coinage, a decimal system of weights and measures, etc.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The decimal project. *Ibid.*, During the progress of the decimal agitation.

†**2.** Relating to tithes. *Obs.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 10. 106 Can one Bishop..discharge all businesses belonging to testamentary and decimall causes and suites? **1653** MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 377, I see them still so loth to unlearn their decimal Arithmetic, and still grasp thir Tithes. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* (1670) 469 (D.) The jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, decimal, and matrimonial.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A tenth part. *Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xiii. (1648) 89 As a decimall, or one tenth. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* C j b, And the inches ..I subdivide into Decimals. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. iij. 156 If you keep your Account by Arithmetick, by Decimals or 10 Parts.

2. A decimal fraction (see 1 b); in *pl.* often = the arithmetic of decimal fractions, 'decimal arithmetic' (see 1): cf. CONICS.

Recurring decimal: one in which the exact equivalent to a common fraction can be expressed only by the continual repetition of one or more decimal figures; called *repeating* when one figure recurs as ·111 etc., written $\cdot\dot{1}$ (= ⅑), and *circulating* when two or more recur as $\cdot\dot{1}4285\dot{7}$ (= ⅐).

1651 R. JAGER (*title*), Artificial Arithmetick in Decimals. **1660** WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 83, I find the decimal.. ,971286. *Ibid.* 87 According to the rules of Multiplication in Decimals. **1706** W. JONES *Introd. Math.* 107 When a Decimal..is to be multiplied by an Unit with Cyphers. **1805** SYD. SMITH *Elem. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 180 The decimal of a farthing. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 41 The force of the wind on a square foot, would have been 29 pounds and a decimal. **1858** LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 23 A portion..expressed by the decimal 0·036065.

b. *fig.* A 'fraction'; a (small) portion or part.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 265 Beholding.. faintest

decimal of promise. 1892 W. W. Peyton *Memorab. Jesus* I. 1 Fractions of doubts and decimals of guesses.

Hence **De·cimalism**, a decimal system or theory. **De·cimalist**, an advocate of a decimal system (of coinage, or weights and measures). **De·cimalization**, the process of decimalizing. **De·cimalize** *v.*, to render decimal, reduce to a decimal system, divide into tenths (*trans.* and *absol.*).

1864 Webster, *Decimalism.* 1869 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The ranks of the decimalists. 1887 *Ibid.* 11 June 831/1 The decimalists..pester the general community with mils and dimes and half dimes. 1855 R. Slater (*title*), Inquiry into the Principles involved in the Decimalisation of the Weights, Measures, etc., of the U.K. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 517 The subject of our coinage and its decimalisation. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 231/2 If we begin with the sovereign, and decimalize downwards, we come first to the florin. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The decimalizing opinions of the 'Standard' Commissioners. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV 19 There would be no advantage in decimalizing the penny; the halfpenny and farthing are all we want.

Decimally (de·simăli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decimal manner; by tens or tenths; into tenths.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Decimal*, As Cyphers set on the right Hand of Integers do increase the Value of them Decimally, as 2, 20, 200, etc. So when set on the left Hand of Fractions, they decrease their Value Decimally, as ·5, ·05, ·005, etc. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II 82 The edge of the rule is commonly divided decimally, or into tenths. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/1 To have weights and measures decimally divided.

b. In the form of a decimal fraction.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xvi. 125 The Weight..is 7 Pound 5 Ounces, (or Decimally) 7.31.

† **De·cimate,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *decimāt-us* tithing, area whence tithe is collected, f. L. *decimāre* to tithe.] Tithing, tithe.

1641 Heywood *Reader here, etc.* 1 That not with their due Decimates content Both Tythe and Totall must encrease their rent?

Decimate (de·simeit), *v.* [f. L. *decimā-re* to take the tenth, f. *decim-us* tenth: see -ATE 3. Cf. F. *décimer* (16th c.).]

† **1.** To exact a tenth or a tithe from; to tax to the amount of one-tenth. *Obs.* In *Eng. Hist.*, see Decimation 1.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1657 Major-Gen. Desbrowe *Sp. in Parlt.* 7 Jan., Not one man was decimated but who had acted or spoken against the present government. 1667 Dryden *Wild Gallant* II. i, I have heard you are as poor as a decimated Cavalier. 1670 Penn *Lib. Consc. Debated* Wks. 1726 I 447 The insatiable Appetites of a decimating Clergy. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit* IV. 96 That all who had been in arms for the king .should be decimated; that is pay a tenth part of their estates. *a* 1845 [see Decimated].

† **2.** To divide into tenths, divide decimally. *Obs.*

1749 Smethurst in *Phil Trans.* XLVI. 22 The Chinese ..are so happy as to have their Parts of an Integer in their Coins, &c. decimated.

3. *Milit.* To select by lot and put to death one in every ten of (a body of soldiers guilty of mutiny or other crime): a practice in the ancient Roman army, sometimes followed in later times.

1600 Dymmok *Treat. Ireland* (1843) 42 All..were by a martiall courte condemned to dye, which sentence was yet mittigated by the Lord Lieutenants mercy, by which they were onely decimated by lott. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 30 In Ireland..he [Earl of Essex] decimated certain troops that ran away, renewing a peece of the Roman Discipline. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. III. 185 Appius decimated, that is, put every Tenth Man to death among the Soldiers. 1840 Napier *Penins. War* VI. XXII. v. 293 The soldiers could not be decimated until captured. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 577 Who is to determine whether it be or be not necessary..to decimate a large body of mutineers?

4. *transf.* **a.** To kill, destroy, or remove one in every ten of. **b.** *rhetorically* or *loosely.* To destroy or remove a large proportion of; to subject to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 385 The..Lord..sometimes decimates a multitude of offenders, and discovers in the personal sufferings of a few what all deserve. 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 181 An expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility. 1848 C. Bronte *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 276 Typhus fever decimated the school periodically. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II III. xliii. 466 The whole animal Creation has been decimated again and again. 1877 Field *Killarney to Golden Horn* 340 This conscription weighs very heavily on the Mussulmen..who are thus decimated from year to year. 1883 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 76 Cholera..was then decimating the country.

Hence **De·cimated, De·cimating** *ppl. adjs.*

1661 Middleton *Mayor of Q.* Pref., Now whether this magistrate fear'd the decimating times. 1667, 1670 [see 1]. *a* 1845 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 688 The decimated person.

Decimater: see Decimator.

* **Decimation** (desimēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *decimātiōn-em* the taking of a tenth, tithing, n. of action from *decimāre* to Decimate.]

1. The exaction of tithes, or of a tax of one-tenth; the tithe or tax itself.

Popularly applied to the tax levied by Cromwell on the Royalists in 1655: see *Calendar Domestic St. Pap.* 1655, 347. Cf. Decimate *v.* 1.

1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 165 Their doctrine was..but of Lotions [*misprr.* Lolions], of decimations of anets seade, and Cummyn. *c* 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 14 The first means..to increase your Majesty's revenues..I call it a Decimation, being so tearmed in Italy..importing the tenth of all Subjects Estates to be paid as a yearly Rent to their Prince. 1655 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 327 This day came forth the Protector's Edict, or Proclamation..with the decimation of all the royal party's revenues throughout England. 1657 Major-Gen. Desbrowe *Sp. in Parlt.* 7 Jan., I think it is too light a tax, a decimation; I would have it higher. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 1 (1681) 111 One that would not improve a very good piece of ground..with Fruit-trees, because the Parson would have the decimation of it. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 123 To sequester such as did not pay their Decimation. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* II. 669 The priest collected tithes, and pleaded rights Of decimation, to the very last. 1869 W. Molyneux *Burton on Trent* 40 This decimation was under a punishment of excommunication by Pope Alexander IV.

2. *Milit.* The selection by lot of every tenth man to be put to death, as a punishment in cases of mutiny or other offence by a body of soldiers, etc.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 768 Antonius. executed the Decimation. For he divided his men by ten Legions, and then of them he put the tenth Legion to death. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. ii. 99. 1727 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* III. 75 After the Decimations and Drafts made out of them for the Gibbet and Scaffold were over, these were sentenc'd to Transportation. 1827 Macaulay *Machiavelli* Ess. (1854) 39/2 Whether decimation be a convenient mode of military execution.

b. The execution of nine out of every ten. *rare.*

1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 674 A systematic decimation of the surviving male adults. By decimation is here meant the slaying, not of one out of ten, but of nine out of ten.

† **c.** The selection of every tenth member for any purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1632 J. Lee *Short Surv.* 36 The foot forces are culled and pickt out from among the choicest youth .. by decimation, or taking every tenth man. 1742 Warburton *Wks.* (1811) XI. 155 Of a hundred arguments from reason and authority ..he has not ventured so much as at a decimation.

3. *transf.* **a.** The killing or destruction of one in every ten. **b.** *loosely.* Destruction of a large proportion; subjection to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 65 The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the signals of His justice. But the madvertency of our natures not well apprehending this merciful decimation, etc. 1856 J. H. Newman *Callista* 267 The population is prostrated by pestilence, and by the decimation which their riot brought upon them. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., In situations where their decimation by smart rifle practice would be almost a foregone conclusion.

Decimator, -er (de·simeitəɹ). [a. med.L. *decimātor* tithe-taker, n. of action from *decimāre* to Decimate; or f. Decimate + -er 1. In F. *décimateur*]

† **1.** An exactor or receiver of tithes, or of taxes to the amount of one-tenth. *Obs.*

1673 Rudyard & Gibson *Tythes ended* 13 Why then do not the Decimators take their Tenth themselves? *a* 1716 South *Serm.* 30 Jan. (T.), We have complained of sequestrators, triers, and decimators.

2. One who decimates: see Decimate *v.* 3, 4.

1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 355 The decimater of the Senate.

† **De·cime** 1. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *decima* tenth, tithe, tithing. Cf. next.] A tithing as a division of the *hundred* in the English counties.

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* II. 3/2 Elfred ordained Centuries, which they terme Hundreds, and Decimes, which they call Tithings. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* Title in orig. MS., The Decimes or a Corographicall description of the County of Devon.

‖ **Décime** 2 (desi·m). [F., ad. L. *decima* tenth.] A French coin of the value of one-tenth of a franc.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302 Decime = 2 Sols. 0,3 Deniers.

Decimestrial (desime·striăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *decimēstri-s*, var. reading of *decemmēstris* (f. *decem* ten + *-mēstris*, deriv. of *mensis* month; cf. *menstruus* monthly) + -al.] Consisting of ten months.

1842 Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Calendar*, The decimestrial year still survived long after the legal government had ceased. 1862 G. C. Lewis *Astron. Ancients* i. 9 Varro is also stated to have accepted the decimestrial year of Romulus.

Decimeter, -metre: see Deci-.

De·cimo-se·xto. ? *Obs.* [for L. *sexto decimo*, ablative case (due to original occurrence with *in*) of *sextus decimus* sixteenth.] A term denoting the size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-sixteenth of a full sheet; properly Sexto-decimo (usually abbreviated 16mo.). Also applied *fig.* to a diminutive person or thing.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i, How now! my dancing braggart in decimo sexto! charm your skipping tongue 1608 Middleton *Five Gallants* I. i, Neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 75 Our stature .. if shrunk to a dwarfishnesse and epitomized to a Decimo-sexto. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. of Sea* 286 The little decimo sextos that be both in the Sea and Land..the small fish..as well as..the great folios of the Whale, and Elephant. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 4 Feb., As in Octavo's and Decimo-Sexto's.

† **De·cinary** 1, *a. Obs.* Properly **decenary.** [f. med.L. *decēnāri-us*, f. *decēna* body of ten; cf. *deciner*, var. of Decener.] Divisible by ten.

1650 Ashmole *Chym. Collect.* 88 That so in a Decinary number, which is a perfect number, the whole Work may be consummate. *Ibid.* 92.

Decinary 2**, -ner:** see Decenary, -ner.

Decine, *Chem.*: see Decyl.

Decipher (dĭsəi·fəɹ), *v.* Forms: 6–7 **des-, discipher, -cypher,** (6 **disoifer, -sipher,** 7 **decyfer**), 6– **decipher, -cypher.** [f. Cipher, after F. *déchiffrer*, in 15th c. *deschiffrer*, f. *des-*, *de-* (Di- 1 6) + *chiffre* cipher. Cf. It. *decifrare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To convert into ordinary writing (what is written in cipher); to make out or interpret (a communication in cipher) by means of the key.

1545 Earl Hertford *Let. Hen. VIII* in Tytler *Hist. Scott.* (1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher which we have deciphered. 1552 Ascham in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12 Seeing our lettres fitly dissiphered 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* II xvi. § 6 The virtues of them [ciphers] are, that they be impossible to decipher *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* X (1843) 595/2 The following letter was sent him by the Lord Jermyn, in whose Cipher it was writ, and deciphered by his lordship. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 24 Nov., Mr Blincoe, being her Majesty's Officer in decyphering Letters, when there is occasion. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, I. 9 The Queen was too closely watched to put the correspondence in cypher herself, or to decypher the answers she received. [See also Cipher *sb.* 5 and *v.* 2.]

2. *transf.* To make out the meaning of (characters as difficult as those of a cipher): **a.** of obscure or badly-formed writing.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No 104 ₱ 5 With much ado I deciphered another Letter. 1799 C. Durnford *Willes' Rep.* Pref 4 The necessity of decyphering and transcribing myself the manuscripts of the learned Chief Justice which are in a character peculiar to himself. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int* III. II. § 21 In deciphering bad hand-writing there is scope for identifying sameness in diversity.

b. of hieroglyphics, or writing in a foreign alphabet. Also *fig.*

1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 264 When our Saviour came into the World he unveiled the Jewish Religion, and deciphered all those mystical Characters wherein its spiritual Sense was expressed. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 19 ₱ 11, I have found him decyphering the Chinese language. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 361 Coins..with legends in a character not to be decyphered by the antiquaries of Europe. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 175 He deciphered the hieroglyphics. 1858 F. Hall in *Jrnl Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 217 The Khaira inscription..has been partially deciphered.

3. To make out the meaning of (anything obscure or difficult to understand or trace): **a.** of things *fig.* treated as writings; **b.** of other things.

a. 1605 Daniel *Philotas*, These secret figures Nature's message beare Of comming woes, were they deciphered right. 1862 C. P. Hodgson in *Guardian* 30 Apr. 424 The history of the 'Ainos' also is a singular book to decipher. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxv 515 Attempting to decipher the testimony of the rocks.

b. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I VI 33 Learned Bochart does thus decipher this riddle. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log* VI. § 2. 141 We may at last decypher the law of nature. 1874 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 6 Probably there is here a local allusion, which will never now be deciphered. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner* 367 A structure which at the first glance is difficult to decipher.

† **4.** To find out, discover, detect. *Obs.*

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 104 To the intent we might the better discipher the very lett and stickyng 1574 Dee in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 37 Yf by such a secret .Threasor hid may be deciphered in precise place. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 8 That you are both decipher'd, thats the newes, For villaines markt with rape 1599 Sir R. Wrothe in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. III. 181, I have appoynted sum especiall spyall of them to bewray them and to know them. and I hope in time to have them discifared.

† **5.** Of actions, outward signs, etc.: To reveal, make known, indicate; to give the key to (a person's character, etc.). *Obs.*

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks 329/1 If he would nowe..believe those .iij. or .iiij. noughty persones, against those .iij. or .iiij. C. good and honest men. he then should well decypher himselfe, and well declare therby, etc 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. ii. 10 What needes either your Mum or her Budget? The white will decipher her well enough. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam Epist.* Wks. (1711) 143 Crosses serve for many uses, and more than magistracies decipher the man. 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiog.* xxxviii. 197 Each man has his favourite gesture which might decypher his whole character.

† **b.** Of persons: To reveal. *Obs.*

1594 J. Dickenson *Arishas* (1878) 37 I haue a secret to disclose, a sorrowe to discipher.

† **6.** To represent verbally or pictorially; to describe, delineate, portray, depict; = Cipher *v.* 3.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 191 Thane began he to dissipher the lyves of diverse Papes, and the lyves of all the scheavelynges for the most parte. 1579 Gosson *Sch. of Abuse* (Arb.) 19 Whether he were better with his art to discifer the life of ye Nimphe Melia, or Cadmus encounter with the Dragon, or [etc.]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 145 First I will discipher the medicinable vertues of trees. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 112 Those Painters which could most artificially decipher a Dog. were greatly reverenced among the Egyptians. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* I. i, On the stage Decipher to the life what honours wait On good and glorious actions. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 613 ₱ 8 Decyphering them on a carpet humbly begging admittance 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accompl. Woman* I The fancied Loves which these romantic Tales decipher.

† **7.** To represent or express by some kind of character, cipher, or figure; = Cipher *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 One learned by the name of Friendship, and this other challenging onely to be deciphered by Love. 1644 Bulwer *Chirom.* 15 The ancient Masters of the Hieroglyphiques..used to decypher

a distinct and articulate voyce by a Tongue. 1720 WATERLAND 8 *Serm.*, The Son being decipher'd and figur'd under those names or Characters. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver, Brobdingnag* vi, Of these hairs I likewise made a neat little purse, ..with her majesty's name decyphered in gold letters.

Hence **Deci'phered** *ppl. a.*

1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 776/1 A copy of the decyphered text.

Deci'pher, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The decipherment or translation of a cipher.

1545 EARL HERTFORD *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) II 404 A letter in cipher..which we have deciphered, and send both the cipher and the decipher to your majesty herewith. 1571 *State Trials, Dk. of Norfolk* (R.), Baker brought me a decypher, telling me, That forty was for me, and thirty for the Queen of Scots. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 22 His Majesty had pointed at no person, nor disclosed his meaning by any decipher or intimation. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. IX. 280, I wish that the Marques had sent the ciphered letter here, or at least an accurate copy of the decipher. 1878 N. POCOCK *Harpsfield's Divorce Hen. VIII* Notes 324 The passage is in cypher, and runs as follows in the decypher given by Mr. Brewer.

† b. Description, delineation. *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 220 (D.) A Lord Chancellour of France, whose cipher agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometimes Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Decipherable (dĭsəi fərăb'l), *a.* [f. DECIPHER *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *déchiffrable* (17th c.).] Capable of being deciphered, made out, or interpreted.

1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 67 In his countenance there was a kinde of indignation fighting with a kind of exalted ioy, which by his very gesture were apparently decipherable. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 334 The form which affairs in Europe may assume, is not yet decipherable by those out of the cabinet. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 135 Half-effaced but still decipherable characters.

Hence **Deci'pherably** *adv. nonce-wd.*, in a decipherable manner.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 480 [They] still tell their curious faint tale decipherably.

Deci'pherage. *nonce-wd.* Decipherment.

1851 H. TORRENS *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 42 This is due to the decypherage of the Behistun and other inscriptions.

Deciphera'tion. *nonce-wd.* = prec.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 235 Our strongest microscope and concentrated powers of decipheration.

Decipherer (dĭsəi fərəɹ). [f. DECIPHER *v.* + -ER: cf. F. *déchiffreur* (16th c. in Hatzf.).] One who deciphers; one who makes out the meaning of what is written in cipher, or in indistinct or unknown characters.

Formerly the title of a government official.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 9 Anatomists or Decipherers of nature; such as Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 6 Suppose that cyphars were well managed, there bee multitudes of them which exclude the discypherer. 1715 *Hist. Register, Chron. Diary* 63 John Keil, Esq.; appointed his Majesty's Decypherer. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. xvi. 100 The message came in an imperfect state. Part of it was..beyond all the power of the decipherer.

Deci'pheress. *rare*⁻¹. [See -ESS.] A female decipherer.

a 1763 BYROM *Astrologer* 6 And thou, O Astrology, Goddess divine, Celestial decypheress.

Deciphering (dĭsəi fərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING ¹.] The action of the verb DECIPHER in various senses.

1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 13 And bicause I perceyve this in siphering, I think other may perhaps light upon the same in dissiphring. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 439 He .. understood the Art of Decyphering tolerably well. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 629/3 Much of it is actually due to his own deciphering.

Decipherment (dĭsəi fəɹmĕnt). [DECIPHER *v.* + -MENT: a modern word, not in Craig 1847. Cf. F. *déchiffrement* (16th c. in Hatzf.).] The action of deciphering; *esp.* interpretation of hieroglyphics or of obscure inscriptions.

1846 in WORCESTER [who cites *For. Q. Rev.* and notes it as *rare*]. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 287 Inscriptions more elaborate and difficult of decipherment. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. v. 122 His later decipherments of the Cuneiform inscriptions. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* App. 392 The decipherment of the records of Assyria and Babylonia.

Decipium (dĭsi·pĭŏm). *Chem.* [mod. irreg. f. L. *dēcip-ĕre* to deceive, with ending of *sodium, potassium, cerium*, etc.] A supposed rare metallic element of the cerium earth group.

Its oxide, **Decipia**, was discovered by Delafontaine in 1878 in the samarskite of North Carolina, and the iodate, sulphate, and other salts have been prepared. On the supposition that decipia, of which the molecular weight is 390, is Dp_2O_3, it is inferred that decipium is a triad element of atomic weight 171. (See *Comptes Rendus* LXXXVII. 632 and XCIII. 63, and Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1881) VIII. 2156.)

Deciple, -pel, obs. forms of DISCIPLE.

† **Deci·rcinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēcircinā-re* to round off, f. DE- I. 2, 3 + *circin-us* circle.] To round off, form into a circle.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [but wrongly explained]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. v. 14 He [the Sun] imprinteth his Face on the Roscid Cloud, and decircinates the Iris with his Pencil. *Ibid.* II. xiii 337 If the ☽ decircinates the Circle. 1721 BAILEY, *Decircinate*, to bring into a compass or roundness: to draw a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

Hence † **Decircina·tion.**

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Deci·se,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēcīs-*, ppl. stem of *dēcīdĕre* to DECIDE: cf. *excise, incise.*] = DECIDE *v.*¹ Hence **Deci·sed, Deci·sing** *ppl. adjs.*

1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 210 Soch vertuouse men to despyse As the lawes of God to hys people doth decyse. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., In decising some controuersy of religion. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 148/11 To decise, *decidere, disuntere.* 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 360 To make that short, decised and nervous answer. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 325 A Judge finds not so much difficulty in decising the differences of a Province, as [etc.].

Deciser: see DECISOR.

Decision (dĭsi·ʒən). Also 5 **decysion, 6 -syon, decisioun, desision.** [a. F. *décision* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēcīsiōn-em* cutting down, decision, n. of action from *dēcīd-ĕre* to DECIDE.]

1. The action of deciding (a contest, controversy, question, etc.); settlement, determination.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 He hath not rendred the reason or made ony decysion. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 192 Thys causyth sutys to be long in decysyon. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 The decision of Controversies. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 9 In the decision of private causes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 73 For the decision of questions daily arising.

b. (with *a.* and *pl.*) The final and definite result of examining a question; a conclusion, judgement: *esp.* one formally pronounced in a court of law.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 The decisiouns and determinationis of general counsallis. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Then his word were an Oracle, his opinion a decision. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 311 To compell men to obey his Decisions. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 95, I have not been able to discover more than one dictum and one decision in favour of the distinction. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 35 The decisions of the clergy were more satisfactory to themselves than to the laity.

2. The making up of one's mind on any point or on a course of action; a resolution, determination.

1886 ST. GEORGE STOCK tr. *Aristotle's Ethics* III. i. 43 It is hard at times to decide what sort of thing one should choose..and still harder to abide by one's decisions. *Mod.* Let me know your decision. Decision for Christ.

3. As a quality: Determination, firmness, decidedness of character.

1781 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 438 We want courage and decision of mind. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* ii. (*title*), Decision of Character. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 On the English face are combined decision and nerve.

† **4.** Cutting off, separation. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. ii. 59 Without decision of seed. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lvi. (1612) 246 By.. decision of the Lymme whence all the bayne did floe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 827 (R.) From rocks and stones along the sea..there be decisions pass of some parcels and smal fragments. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 221 Human generation..is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the Parent.

Deci·sional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, or of the nature of, a decision.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 503/2 These opinions of the minority can have no decisional effect.

Decisive (dĭsi·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *dēcīsīv-us*, f. *dēcīs-*, ppl. stem of *dēcīdĕre*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *décisif, -ive* (1413 in Godef. *Suppl.*).]

1. Having the quality of deciding or determining (a question, contest, etc.); conclusive, determinative.

1611 COTGR., *Decisif*, decisiue, deciding, determining, fit or able to end a controuersie. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 147 That sure decisive dart. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 255 Notions .. unsupported by decisive experiments. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 260 Tisamenus was slain in the decisive battle. 1892 L. W. CAVE in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 199/2 The case .. is really decisive of the point raised.

2. Characterized by decision; unhesitating, resolute, determined; = DECIDED 2.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 355 To determine at once with a decisive air. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. iii. 68 The age..was not an age of decisive thought or decisive action. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* v. 20 The serjeant, a decisive man, ordered that the sound should not be answered.

3. That is beyond question or doubt, that cannot be mistaken; hence often = DECIDED 1.

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 160 Operate with a decisive influence to give them new force. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 38 A decisive leaning toward what is most simple and intelligible. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 71 The sustained vivacity and emphasis of the style give it [Pope's Iliad] a decisive superiority over its rivals.

¶ *elliptical* as *sb.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 64 (1740) 63 The Roman Catholic Peers were so many, as nearly if not wholly made a Decisive, for they went altogether as one Man.

Decisively (dĭsi·sivli), *adv.* [-LY ².] In a decisive manner.

1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 121 The Authority of Synods in matters of Faith is..declarative, and not decisively judiciall. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 491, I..cannot determine decisively about it, till the whole be cleared by digging. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 5 Seneca disposed rapidly and decisively of the objection.

2. With decision; unhesitatingly, resolutely.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 129 Major Cartwright has expressed himself as decisively, and with as much warmth, against [etc.]. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xii. 95 It was now time..to act decisively.

3. In a manner beyond question or doubt; unmistakeably, decidedly.

1792 YOUNG *Trav. France* 257 It is fine sun-shine weather, decisively warmer than ever felt in England at this season. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 126 Decisively Calvinistic. 1893 *British Weekly* 8 June 105/3 Poe is decisively the first of American poets.

Decisiveness (dĭsi·sivnĕs). [-NESS.] The quality of being decisive; conclusiveness; resoluteness, decision.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1797 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 45/2 They knew the decisiveness of his temper. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, The Mutineers pronounce themselves with a decisiveness, which to Bouillé seems insolence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 23 The King, with swift decisiveness, annihilated the incipient treason.

† **Deci·sor, -er.** *Obs.* [a. med.L. *dēcīsor*, agent-n. from *dēcīdĕre* to decide.] One who decides causes or controversies; a decider, arbiter.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 68 b, Thys King [Hen. II], to whom other Princes dyd so resort, as to their arbitrer and decider. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* I. 9 Two whome they called Tribuni plebis .. to be peculier deciders and determiners of their causes. 1888 B. PICK in *Libr. Mag.* Mar. 245 They were called *Saboraim*, 'Decisors', 'Opinionists'.

† **Deci·sory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. med.L. *dēcīsōri-us*, f. *dēcīsor*: see prec. and -ORY. In F. *décisoire* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*).] Decisive.

1611 COTGR., *Decisoire*, decisorie, deciding; fit, vsed, or able, to decide controuersies. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Decistere: see DECI-.

Decitizenize: see DE- II. 1.

Decivilize (dĭsi·viləiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1: in mod.F. *déciviliser* (Littré).] To divest of civilization, to degrade from a civilized condition. Hence **Deci·vilized** *ppl. a.*, **Deci·vilizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Decivilisa·tion,** the process or condition of losing civilization.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY has *decivilised* (F. Hall). 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 71 We have but to imagine ourselves de-civilized. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 246/1 He was barbarized, de-civilized, and enslaved. 1889 *Ch. Times* 15 Feb. 159/1 The decivilising effect of the wars. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 447 General harm, and decivilization, of the people. 1885 F. W. BENSON in *Law Times* LXXVIII. 338/1 If it might stem by even its own ruin the process of decivilisation.

Deck (dek), *sb.* Also 5 **dekke,** 6–7 **decke.** [In sense 1, app. of Flemish or LG. origin.

In sense 1, prob. a. MDu. *dec* (neuter) roof, covering, cloak, pretext (app. from *decke* :—OTeut. *pakjo*ᵐ, from same root as DECK *v.*): cf. Kilian '*decke* operimentum, lodix = *deckset* operimentum, opertorium, tegumen, tegumentum, tegmen, stragulum'; also mod.Du. *dek* bed-covering, horse-cloth. But in the nautical sense, 2, the word is not known in Du. before 1675–81, when *dek* (neuter) appears as a synonym of *verdek*, quoted in the nautical sense in 1640, but recorded by Kilian, 1599, only in the general sense 'tegumen, velamen'. Thus, *deck* in the nautical sense, appears to be known in Eng. 160 years earlier than in Dutch. It may be simply a specific application of the general sense 'covering', or it may come more immediately from the MDu. sense 'roof.']

1. † **1.** A covering. *Obs.*

In quot. 1466 app. some material used for covering; with 1712 cf. Du. *dek* 'horse-cloth'.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 348 My mastyr paid to John Felawe, for xij. yerdes of dekke for the spynas, iijs. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 38 Do on your Decke, Slut, ..I mean your Copyntanke. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4997/4 A red Saddle with 2 Ovals in the Skirt, and the under Decks edg'd with blue.

2. *Naut.* A platform extending from side to side of a ship or part of a ship, covering in the space below, and also itself serving as a floor; formed of planks, or (in iron ships) of iron plating usually covered with planks.

The primary notion was 'covering' or 'roof' rather than 'floor': see quots. 1550 and 1624, and cf. 1466 in sense 1, where the 'dekke for the spynas' or pinnace, may have been a covering of canvas, tarpaulin, or the like. In early craft there was a deck only at the stern, so that 16th c. writers sometimes use *deck* as equivalent to *poop*. In Elyot (1538), whence in Cooper, Huloet, and Baret, *deck* is erroneously made the equivalent of *prora*, instead of *puppis*.

1513 ECHYNGHAM *to Wolsey* 5 May (MS. Cott. Calig. D. vi. If. 110), And bycause I hade no Rayles upon my dek I coyled a cable rounde a [boute the] dek brest hye and likwise in the waste. 1532 C. MORRES *Inv. Great Bark* (Cott. MS. App. xxviii), In primis, the shype with oon overlop. Item, a somer castell & a cloos tymber deck made from the mast forward whyche was made of laet. Item aboue the somer castell A deck from the mayne mast aftward. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* (tr. Seyssel's Fr. version of Valla's Lat.) 191 They couered the former parte, and the mooste parte of their deckes [Fr. la plus part du couvert de leurs navires] wt copper [F. *cuir*, leather]. *c* 1585 † J. POLMON *Famous Battles* 192 (Seafight at Cape of Orso, 1528) Philippino..levelling the first shotte of his Basilisco, with piercing the *Emperiall Admirall*, passed from the stemme to the decke, slaying thirtie men. *Ibid.* 193 The *Moore* hitting the decke, strake off the rudder. *Ibid.* 320 (Battle of Lepanto) The decke of this galley..chequered and wroughte marvellous fayre with diuers colours and hystories..ingraued and wrought in golde. 1587 W. BOURNE *Arte of Shooting* 59 It is very evil for to have the Orlop or Deck too low under the port. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 197 Now on the Beake, Now in the Waste, the Decke, in euery Cabyn. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 63 In a broad Bay, out of danger of their shot..we vntyed our Targets that couered vs as a Deck. 1692 DELAVAL in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2769/3, 15 Capital Ships, 10 whereof are of 3 Decks. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 36 A boat with a deck and a sail. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. the Mast* XXXIII. 125 The captain walked the deck at a rapid stride.

b. With qualifying words.

The largest ships of the line had *main-deck*, *middle* and *lower* deck; also the *upper* or *spar-deck*, extending from stem to stern over the main-deck, and the *orlop deck* (which carried no guns) below the lower deck; they had also a *poop-deck*, or short deck in the after part of the ship above the spar-deck, and sometimes a *forecastle deck*, or similar short deck in the fore-part of the ship, sometimes retained in merchant ships and called the *top-gallant forecastle*. See also HALF-DECK, HURRICANE-DECK, QUARTER-DECK, etc.

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* To Reader 9, I was but one to sit at sterne, to pricke my carde, to watch vpon the vpper decke. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 12, I see a man that's in the lower deck. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 A Flush Decke is when from stem to sterne, it lies upon a right line fore and aft. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 45 She hath three flush Deckes, and a Fore-Castle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-house. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. 346/1 They make close the Forecastle and Half-Deck. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, Easthupp would constantly accost him familiarly on the forecastle and lower deck. *Ibid.* xiii, He then proceeded to the quarter-deck. *Ibid.* xxvi, To comply with the captain's orders on the main deck.

c. In phrases, as *above deck* (also *fig.*), BETWEEN-DECKS, *on deck*, *under deck(s*; *to clear*, *sweep the decks* (see CLEAR *v.*, SWEEP *v.*).

On deck fig. (U.S.): at hand; ready for action; in *Base-ball*, next at the bat, with the right or privilege of batting next.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 94 *F.* Ile be sure to keepe him aboue decke. *P.* So will I: if hee come vnder my hatches, Ile neuer to Sea againe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 297/2 Committed to prison on board the ships .. where they were kept under decks. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 419 Now hang the lighted Lanthorns betwixt decks and in the Hold. *a* 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxv. 3 Poor Christian, who thinkest that thou shalt never get above deck. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 194 The rest ran..down between decks. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* iv. 110 [He] left the banquet to be discussed by his officers and men, who..soon cleared the decks.

3. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 3) 31 *Deck*, the platform of a cage upon which the tubs stand when being drawn up or lowered down the pit.

4. In U. S. 'A passenger-car roof, particularly the clear-story roof' (*Standard Dict.*).

II. 5. 'A pack of cards piled regularly on each other' (J.); also the portion of the pack left, in some games, after the hands have been dealt. Since 17th c. *dial.* and in *U. S.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 44 But whiles he thought to steale the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1594 ?GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 251 If I chance but once to get the decke, To deale about and shuffle as I would. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Cont.* viii, Pride deales the Deck whilst Chance doth choose the Card. 1609 ARMIN *Two Maids Moreclacke* (N.), I'll deal the cards, and cut you from the deck. 16.. GREW (J.), The Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 449 In some parts of the North of England a pack of cards is called to this day .. a deck of cards. 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1882 BRET HARTE *Gentl. La Porte* in *Flip, etc.* 135, I reckon the other fifty-one of the deck er as pooty. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Deck o' cards*, a pack of cards. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 548/1 An old ratty deck of cards.

† 6. A pile of things laid flat upon each other.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* II. vi. § 5 Any whose Pedigree lyes so deepe in the decke, that few or none will labour to find it. 1631 *Celestina* xix. 185 Subtill words, whereof such as shee are never to seeke, but have them still ready in the deck. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 287 So long as these things should hang upon the file, or lie in the deck, he might perhaps be safe. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 394 A certain Declaration .. which you have kept in deck until this season.

† 7. Of a cannon: see quot. *Obs.*

1672 W. T. *Compleat Gunner* I. iv. 5 The Pumel or Button at her Coyl or Britch-end is called the Casacabel or Deck.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 2), as *deck-chair*, *-cleat*, *-flat*, *-officer*, *-passenger*, *-plank*, *-pump*, *-seat*, *-stool*, *-swabber*, *-transom*, *-watch*; also, **deck-beam**, one of the strong transverse beams supporting the deck of a ship; **deck-bridge**, (*a*) a narrow platform above and across the deck of a steamer amidships; = BRIDGE *sb.* 5; (*b*) a bridge in which the roadway is laid on the top of the truss (opp. to a *through bridge*); **deck-cargo** = *deck-load*; **deck-collar** (U.S.), the iron collar or ring through which the stove-pipe passes in the roof of a railway carriage; cf. *deck-plate*; **deck-flats** (see FLAT *sb.*); **deck-hand**, a 'hand' or workman employed on the deck of a vessel; **deck-head**, a name for the slipper limpet (*Crepidula*); **deck-hook**, 'the compass timber bolted horizontally athwart a ship's bow, connecting the stem, timber, and deck-planks of the fore-part; it is part and parcel of the *breast-hooks*' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **deck-house**, a 'house' or room erected on the deck of a ship; **deck-light**, a thick glass let into a deck to light a cabin below; **deck-load** *sb.*, hence **deck-load** *v.*, to load with a cargo upon the deck; also *fig.*; **deck-nail**, 'a kind of spike with a snug head, commonly made in a diamond form' (Smyth); **deck-pipe**, 'an iron pipe through which the chain cable is paid into the chain-locker' (Smyth); **deck-plate** (see quot.); **deck-sheet**, 'that sheet of a studding-sail which leads directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set' (Smyth); **deck-stopper**, 'a strong stopper used for securing the cable forward of the capstan or windlass while it is overhauled; also abaft the windlass or bitts to prevent more cable from running out' (Smyth); **deck-tackle**, a tackle led along the deck, for hauling in cable, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Deck-beams.* 1876 DAVIS *Pol. Exp.* i. 29 New deck-beams of increased size were put in. 1861 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cargo*, The term *deck-cargo is given to the commodities on the deck of a ship, which are not usually included in the policy of insurance. 1886 J. H. M'CARTHY *Doom* 9 The group comfortably arranged on *deck-chairs 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Deck-cleats*, pieces of wood temporarily nailed to the deck to secure objects in bad weather. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 60/1 Wood ships with wood beams have their *deck-flats formed by planking laid upon and fastened to the beams. 1885 GEN GRANT *Pers. Mem.* xxi. I. 288 From captain down to *deck-hand. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 656/1 Beds of jingles or amber-shells .. *deck-heads .. limpets, and other rock-loving mollusks. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 The breast-hooks that receive the ends of the deck-planks are also called *Deck-Hooks. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 106 Ohlsen and Petersen building our *deck-house. 1882 *Daily News* 24 May 1/1 Good accommodation is .. provided for second-class passengers in a commodious *deck-house. 1840 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) I. 357 Horrible negligence,—a *deck-load of cotton! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Deck-load*, timber, casks, or other cargo not liable to damage from wet, stowed on the deck of merchant vessels. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 We are determined .. not to *deck-load our Franchise Bill. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 126, 211 *Deck-nails..are proper for fastning of Decks in Ships. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 114 Among the *deck passengers there was a man and his wife with seven children. *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The hawse boxes, or *deck pipe. 1884 SIR E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 620 The steel decks . being .. covered with *deck-plank of teak or of pine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Deck-plate*, a plate around the chimney of a marine-engine furnace to keep the same from contact with the wood of the deck. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 56 A 'double wall' or *deck stopper-knot. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix, In ten minutes, the parade of *deck-swabbers had passed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Deck-transom*, a horizontal timber under a ship's counter. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 201 One of our *deck-watch, who had been cutting ice for the melter.

Deck (dek), *v.* Also 5–7 **decke**, 6 **dek**, **dekke**. [Not known before 16th c.: app. then of recent adoption from Flem. or Low Ger.; cf. Du. *dekken*, MDu. *deken*, *decken* to cover. The latter is = MLG., MHG. *decken*, OHG. *dachjan*, *decchan* :—OTeut. *þakjan* (whence ON. *þekja*, OFris. *thekka*, OE. *þeccan* to cover, roof over) a derivative verb from an ablaut-stem *þek-*, *þak-*, Indog. *teg-* to cover, whence ON. *þak*, OHG. *dah*, Ger. *dach* covering, roof, OE. *þæc*, THATCH. In branch II a derivative of DECK *sb.*: cf. to *roof*, *floor*, etc.]

I. †1. *trans.* To cover; *esp.* to cover with garments, clothe. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiii 106 Ene, That..hys sovir targe erekkit, And thar vndre hym haldis closly dekkyt. *Ibid.* xi. v. 92 Queyn Amatha .. Dekkis and defendis hym with wordis sle. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iij/1 This lusty Codrus was cloked for the rayne And doble decked with huddes one or twayne. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 759 Decke your hofte. 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* i. 6 Ye decke [1611 clothe] youre selues, but ye are not warme. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 91 No place is vnder sky so closely deckt, Which gold not opes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xviii. 461 Take away the barke..and after inuest and decke vp therewith some shoote that is of the like thickenes with the graft.

2. To clothe in rich or ornamental garments; to cover with what beautifies; to array, attire, adorn.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc.) lxvii, Then is he decked as poet laureate. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 30 She coloured hir face, and decked hir heade. — *Ps.* cxii. 2 Thou deckest thyself with light as it were with a garment. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 268, I thought thy Bride-bed to haue deckt (sweet Maid), And not t' haue strew'd thy Graue. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 35 Much lesse, may we Curle, Die, or ouer-curiously decke our Haire. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Jordan* i, Curling with metaphors a plain intention, Decking the sense. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxvii, The scallop shell his cap did deck. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 63 Daisies deck the green. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 July 4/7 The shipping ..was profusely decked with flags.

b. with *out*, †*up*.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 169 In decking up of the body. 1640 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 11–15 To serve for a jewel in the decking up of God's cabinet. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 34 Decked out with long wigs and swords. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xv. 64 Every vessel being gaily decked out with flags.

† 3. To array, fit out, equip. *Obs.*

?15.. *Agincourt* 90 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 97 The wastes decked with serpentynes stronge, Saynt Georges stremers sprede ouer hede. 1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 25 Hen. VIII (1809) 798 The kyng .. decked and vitailed dyuers shippes of warre and sent them to the North seas to defende his subiectes.

II. 4. *Naut.* To cover as with a deck; to furnish with a deck; *to deck in*, *over*, to cover in with the deck, in ship-building.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 175 At last it was concluded, to decke their long boat with their ship hatches. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* 6 Flat Boats..tho' small, yet so close Deck't, that in a rough Sea they will go quite under the waves and retain no water. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 256 The five-men-boat is decked at each end, but open in the middle. 1874 J. DEADY in *Law Times Rep.* XXXI. 231/2 The vessel .. was .. decked over, fore and aft. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 121 Your ship has been built and designed, closed and decked in.

5. *Mining.* To load or unload (the tubs upon the cage). (See DECK *sb.* 3.) Chiefly *U. S.*

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 76 *Decking*, the operation of changing the tubs on a cage at top and bottom of a shaft.

† De·ckage. *Obs. rare.* [f. DECK *v.* + -AGE.] Adornment, embellishment.

1642 LIGHTFOOT *Observ. Genesis* i. Wks. 1822 II. 333 The Earth..had not received as yet its perfection, beauty and deckage.

Decked (dekt), *ppl. a.* [f. DECK + -ED.]

1. Adorned, embellished, set out: see the verb.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 4 See that you fourth bringe In well decked order, that worthie storie Of Balaam and his asse. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* 16 The decked wode seak not whan thou violetz gather. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 307 The well-decked and well plenished dwellings.

b. *Her.* Applied to an eagle or other bird when the edges of the feathers are of a different tincture. In mod. Dicts.

2. Having a deck, or decks (as in *two-decked*).

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 78 By the passage packet, a decked vessel, to Honfleur. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* iii, On board of a two-decked ship. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 28 Such tackling as decked ships carry.

Decker [1] (de·kəɹ). [f. DECK *v.* + -ER [1].] One who decks or adorns.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii 167 The Yndians are .. greate deckers and trimmers of them selues. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Afeytador*, a barber, a trimmer, a decker. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 2 (1806) I. 53, I am but a sort of table-decker.

Decker [2] (de·kəɹ). [f. DECK *sb* + -ER [1] I.]

1. A vessel having (a specified number of) decks, as in *two-decker*, *three-decker*, etc., q.v. **b.** *transf.* Applied to a kind of oven: see quot. 1884.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4 Admiral Hotham's large ships, that is, the three deckers. 1805 in *Naval Chron.* XV. 204 The *Santissima Trinidada*, the Spanish four-decker. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* 120/2 Mason's Patent Hot-Air Continuous Baking Two Decker Oven. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* '*Extra*' 24 July 3/2 Patent continuous-baking 'decker' ovens—i.e., ovens piled upon each other, which are heated by one furnace.

2. A gun belonging to a particular deck of a ship of war; as in *lower-decker*, a gun belonging to the lower deck.

1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 287 Double breech'd the lower deckers. 1809 *Ibid.* XXII. 344 Having only fourteen of her main-deckers mounted.

3. a. A workman employed on the deck of a ship. **b.** A deck-passenger. *colloq.*

1800 COLQUHOUN *Com. Thames* iv. 180 The Deckers, or persons who hoist up the Cargo upon deck. 1866 *The Colonist* (Belize) 5 May 2/1 Passengers arrived. In the Packet —Mr. and Mrs. D. .. and 79 deckers.

Decking (de·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DECK *v.* and *sb* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb DECK; †*concr.* that with which something is decked (*obs*); adornment, embellishment, ornament.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. iii, Semblable deckynge oughte to be in the house of a nobleman or man of honour. 1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 38 Somtuouse and magnifique ornamentes and deckings. *c* 1580 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 157 Spending on decking many precious houres. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 1 P 26. 10 Their most exquisit deckings are but like the garlands on a beast design'd for sacrifice.

2. The work or material of the deck of a ship; planking or flooring forming a deck.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Le tillac d'vne navire*, the decking of a ship. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 81 Fashion a wide raft .. and lay deckings high thereupon. 1887 *Daily News* 26 June 6/2 The building is considered to be absolutely fireproof, the floors being all of steel 'decking' and solid breeze concrete.

Deckle (de·k'l). Also **deckel**. [a. Ger. *deckel* in same sense, prop. 'little cover, lid, tympan', and in other technical applications, dim. of *decke* cover.]

1. A contrivance in a paper-making machine to confine the pulp within the desired limits, and determine the size or width of the sheet: **a.** in hand paper-making, a thin rectangular frame of wood fitting close upon the mould on which the pulp is placed; **b.** in a paper-machine, a continuous band or strap on either side of the apron. Hence used as a measure of the width of paper, as '50-inch deckle paper,' and short for *deckle-edge*.

1810 (see *Deckle-strap* in 2). 1816 *Specif. Cameron's Patent* No. 4002. 2 The deckle being attached to the carriage, falls on the bottom of the mould. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Deckle* .. also the rough or raw edge of paper. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 227 It seems as if the deckle, fitting on the mould, should produce a sheet of paper with a smooth and even edge.

2. *Comb.* **deckle edge**, the rough uncut edge of a sheet of paper, formed by the deckle; also *attrib.* = **next**; **deckle-edged** *a.*, having a rough uncut edge, as **hand-made paper**; **deckle-strap**, see 1 b.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The uncut edge of paper is known as the *deckel edge. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1176/2

The deckle edges are left at the side and bottom, the top edge alone being cut. 1887 *Nimmo's Catal.* Oct., One Hundred Copies on fine deckle-edge royal 8vo paper. 1810 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXVIII. 193 The deckle-straps . . are made perfectly smooth and true. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 490 We have to notice the deckle or boundary straps . . which regulate the width of the paper.

Deckless (de·klĕs), *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Without a deck.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 328 In a deckless vessel. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/1 Deckless and cabinless.

Declaim (dĭklē·m), *v.* Also 5–7 **-clame**, 7 **-claime**, **-clayme**. [Formerly *declame*, ad. L. *dēclāmare*, f. DE- I. 3 + *clāmāre* to cry: subseq. assimilated to *claim*. Cf. F. *déclamer* (1549 in Hatz.).]

I. *intr.*

1. To speak aloud with studied rhetorical force and expression; to make a speech on a set subject or theme as an exercise in public oratory or disputation. b. To recite with elocutionary or rhetorical effect (chiefly U.S.).

1552 HULOET, Declame or exercise fayned argument in pleadynge, vsed among lawers called mooting. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 When you and I declamed together last. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 11, I offered at my first exercise in the Hall, and answered my opponent: and upon the 11th following, declaimed in the Chapel before the Master, Fellows and Scholars, according to the custom. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 11 A Weakness of Voice; which he cured by frequently declaiming on the Sea-Shore, amidst the Noise of the Waves. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 10 Wordsworth, standing apart, and reciting to me . . like a schoolboy declaiming.

2. *To declaim against*: to speak in an impassioned oratorical manner in reprobation or condemnation of; to inveigh against.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. ii, What are his mischiefs, consul? You declaim Against his manners, and corrupt your own. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 21 Thus is it the humour of many heads to extoll the dayes of their forefathers, and declaime against the wickednesse of times present. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ix. 219 They loudly declaimed against the King's insincerity. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 196 A generous patriot declaiming against the growth of luxury.

3. To speak aloud in an impassioned oratorical manner, with appeals to the emotions rather than the reason of the audience; to harangue.

1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-thinking Math.* § 33 Instead of giving a reason you declaim. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, Let him declaim as pompously as he chooses upon the subject. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 27 Tom Webster bustled and declaimed, while Sergeant Rayne quietly argued. 1884 R. GLOVER in *Christian World* 9 Oct. 766/3 To declaim is more easy than to convince.

b. quasi-*trans.* with extension.

1755 *Monitor* 16 Aug. P 2 Some late patriots . . declaimed themselves into power.

II. *trans.*

†4. To discuss aloud; to debate. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

(The early date of the quotation, so long before the verb is otherwise known in Eng. or French, as well as the sense, is notable.)

CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1198 As þey declamede [4 *MSS.* 1410–25; *Harl.* 3943 declarid] þis matere, Lo Troylus . . Come rydende.

5. To speak or utter aloud with studied rhetorical expression; to repeat or recite rhetorically.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 49 Weriyng you with the declaimyng of my poore skill in the tilling of the feelde. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. 82 (T.) Whoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, He then declaimed the following passage rather with too much than too little emphasis. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* 555 In declaiming a so-called iambic verse, it may so happen that we never utter one iambic foot.

†6. = *Declaim against*; to decry, denounce. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 42 This Banket then . . is at once declared and declaimed, spoken of and forbidden. 1623 COCKERAM, *Declaime*, to speake ill of.

Hence **Declai·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 [see 5]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 931 He used otherwhiles to goe downe to the water side . . for to exercise himselfe in declaming. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 95 Humane fallacies and declaymings. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1684 Yield much matter to declaiming flatterers. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-thinking Math* § 11 In the same manner as any declaiming bigot would defend transubstantiation.

Declai·mant. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ANT, after *claimant*, etc.] = DECLAIMER.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 28 The company was a little surprised at the sophistry of our declaimant.

Declaimer (dĭklē·mə). [f. DECLAIM + -ER 1.] One who declaims; one who speaks with rhetorical expression, or as an exercise in elocution; one who harangues, or speaks with impassioned force.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallo, a noble declamer. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Declamateur*, a Declaimer, a mooter. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii (R.), A certaine declaimor against sciences. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 P 4 The Declaimers in Coffee-houses. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 P 2 The pompous periods of declaimers, whose purpose is only to amuse with fallacies. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. § 2 Such . . is the labour of the musical performer, the actor, the public declaimer or reciter.

Declamation (deklămē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēclāmātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēclāmāre* to DECLAIM, or ad. F. *déclamation* (15th c. in Hatz.).]

1. The action or art of declaiming; the repeating or uttering of a speech, etc. with studied intonation and gesture.

1552 HULOET, Declamation often heard, and tedious to the hearers, *crambe repetita*. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 86 Your plainsong is as it were your theme, and your descant as it were your declamation. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 680 He publicly professed the arts of rhetoric and declamation. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) I. 294 That which gave most effect to his declamation was the air of sincerity, of vehement feeling, or moral elevation, which belonged to all that he said.

attrib. 1806 BYRON *Thoughts College Exam.* 25 The declamation prize.

b. *Music.* The proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music.

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT.

2. A public speech or address of rhetorical character; a set speech in rhetorical elocution.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (R.), Olde Quintillian with his declamations; Theocritus with his Bucolicall relacions. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 Theams more fit for schollars declamations. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 55 The Orations and declamations . . of these Sophisters, who make shew of their eloquence. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xiii. 381 Able to compose Essays, Declamations, and Verses, in Greek, in Latin, and in English. 1830 DRURY in Moore *Life Byron* (1866) 20/1 He suddenly diverged from the written composition . . I questioned him, why he had altered his declamation?

3. Declaiming or speaking in an impassioned oratorical manner; fervid denunciation with appeals to the audience.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 42 The more accurately the Scriptures describe sinnes, the more absolutely they forbid them: where wickednesse is the subject, all speech is declamation. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 P 3 [Not so universal] as some have asserted in the . . heat of declamation. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* i. § 1 But enough of metaphor and declamation. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog.* 90, I was conscious myself that my style, above prose and below poetry, degenerated into a verbose and turgid declamation. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 53 Exacerbated declamation in favor of ancient dogma against modern science.

4. A speech of a rhetorical kind expressing strong feeling and addressed to the passions of the hearers; a declamatory speech, a harangue.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. (1611) 98 The cause why such declamations preuaill so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselues to be deluded. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 23 But this was but one of Cæsars rodamantadoes, or thundring declamations. 1688 PENTON *Guardians Instr.* 47 The constant Declamations against us of those intruding members. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 216 It was only an insolent declamation . . full of fury and indecent invectives. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 4 On this, he [Coleridge] burst into a declamation on the folly and ignorance of Unitarianism.

†**De·clamator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *dēclāmātor*, n. of action from *dēclāmāre* to DECLAIM.] One who practises declamation; a declaimer.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallio was [the] best declamator of alle. 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, They whiche do onely teache rhetorike . . ought to be named rhetoriciens, declamatours, artificiall spekers . . or any other name than oratours. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 590 Sir Declamator, you vsurpe Radamanthus his office. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 7 Was ever any Declamator's Case so extravagantly put? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 P 1 Who could, I say, hear this generous Declamator without being fired by his noble Zeal?

Declamatory (dĭklæ·mătəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *dēclāmātōri-us*, f. *dēclāmātōr-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to rhetorical declaiming; of the nature of, or characterized by, declamation.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 57 To pronounce . . orations and other declamatory argumentes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii, To leaue all declamatory speeches in praise of divine Musick. *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.), This . . became a declamatory theme amongst the religious men of that age. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 5 That peculiar species of Music, which may be called declamatory. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 393 *note*, This pretended charter is very suspicious: its style is too declamatory. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 75 It is in the true declamatory passages that Pope is at his best.

†b. Characterized by declamation against something; denunciatory. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. 10 Least in this declamatorie vaine, I should condemne all and commend none.

†B. *sb.* A declamatory speech. *Obs.*

1688 L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* III. 12 Then's the Time for Declamatoryes, and Exaggerations.

Hence **Decla·matoriness**, the quality of being declamatory.

1844 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 351 The general characteristics of Linguet's oratory are declamatoriness and paradox.

†**Decla·rable**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēclārā-re* + -BLE; viewed also as f. DECLARE + -ABLE.] Capable of being declared, shown, or made known.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 This is declarable from the best and most professed Writers. *Ibid.* IV. xiii. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 23 Right Reason is of two sorts . . Of which the Divine is inexpressible, but the Humane declarable.

Declarant (dĭklē·rănt). [f. F. *déclarant* or L. *dēclārānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēclārāre* to DECLARE: see -ANT.] One who makes a declaration: *esp.* in *Law.*

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 296 Declares, that [etc.] . . and that this was after the Declarant's renouncing of her Baptism. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* June (1753) 285/2 The declarant was at Edinburgh. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, The declaration farther set forth that . . he, the said declarant, was informed that they were of the worst description. 1888 *Times* 29 Oct. 5/3 The object of requiring the signature of the declarant is to fix liability for false declarations.

Declaration (deklărē·ʃən). Also 4–5 **-acioun**, 4–6 **-acion**. [a. F. *déclaration* or ad. L. *dēclārātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēclārāre* to DECLARE.]

†1. The action of making clear or clearing up (anything obscure or not understood); elucidation, explanation, interpretation. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. (Camb. MS.) 71–2 Thyse geometryens whan they han shewyd hyr propositiouns ben wont to bryngen in thinges þat they clepyn porysmes or declaracioun of forseyde thinges. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 4 And for the more declaracioun, lo here the figure. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 For more declaration of the said Card [= map]. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 For the declaracion of the whiche ambyguitee and doubte. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 57 This Table is so plain, that it needs no declaration.

†2. The setting forth or expounding of a topic; exposition, description, relation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvii. 18 He shal discriue . . a declaracioun of this lawe [*deuteronomium legis hujus*] in a volym. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 17 The childirn of Noe . . of whos issew here schal be a declaration. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 95 A description or an evident declaration of a thyng as though we sawe it even now doen. 1619 *Mirr. Mag.* Title-p., With a Declaration of all the Warres, Battels and Sea-fights, during her Reigne. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 437. 189 Of Dower 'ad ostium ecclesiæ' a good declaration hath beene made by Master Littleton in his first book.

3. The action of stating, telling, setting forth, or announcing openly, explicitly or formally; positive statement or assertion; an assertion, announcement or proclamation in emphatic, solemn, or legal terms.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2606 Þan sal he deme ilka nacyon, And mak a fynal declaracyon Of alle þe domes byfor shewed. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 9 Apon þis declaracion made. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 161 Crosses to be sett vpon mens dores for the declaracion of the plage. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 5 His promises are nothing else but declarations what God will do for the good of men. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 114 If he dye . . without declaration of his Heyre. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 P 3 Declarations of fidelity. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 33 In spite of Marianne's declaration that the day would be lastingly fair. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 262 The pope made a public declaration with respect to the dispute. 1881 BAGEHOT *Biog Studies* 290 The first declaration of love was made by the lady.

4. a. *Declaration of war*: formal announcement or proclamation by a Power of the commencement of hostilities against another Power. Also *declaration of peace.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 When þe Romaynes wolde werry in eny lond, schulde oon goo . . and clereliche declare . . þe matire and cause of the werre, and þat declaracioun was i-cleped clarigatio. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 207 She was sent . . with a plain overture and declaracion of peace. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Feb. 99 The following is a Declaration of War by Spain against Great Britain dated the 16th of January. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 389 Declarations of war and peace, when presented by the executive to the legislative body, are to be adopted [etc.]. 1828 NAPIER *Hist. Penins. War* I. 137 The invasion of Napoleon produced a friendly alliance between those countries without a declaration of peace. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 728/1 The custom of making a declaration of war to the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities, is of great antiquity, and was practised even by the Romans . . Since, however, the peace of Versailles, in 1763, such declarations have been discontinued, and the present usage is, for the state with whom the war commences to publish a manifesto within its own territories.

b. *Declaration of the poll*: the public official announcement of the numbers polled for each candidate at an election. Hence *attrib.* in *declaration day.*

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 114 Upon the closing of the poll, the poll-books are sealed, and kept under seal until the declaration of the poll. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 On the morning of declaration day, there arrived reports about some districts in which the polling had been large.

5. The action of declaring *for* or *against* (see DECLARE *v.* 8).

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 53 The natural fear . . which restrains from such crimes, is a declaration of nature against them.

6. A proclamation or public statement as embodied in a document, instrument, or public act.

Declaration of Indulgence: see INDULGENCE.

Declaration of Rights: the Parliamentary declaration of 1689: see RIGHT.

Declaration of Independence: the public act by which the American Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the North American colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain; the document in which this is embodied.

Declaration of Paris: a diplomatic instrument signed by the representatives of the powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856, settling and defining important points of maritime law affecting belligerents and neutrals in time of war.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 208 A petition from some Lords in England, conformable in the main points to a

Declaration of the Scots, which they called the intention of their Army. 1660 Marvell *Corr.* vi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 25 To-morrow the Bill for enacting his Majestye's Declaration in religious matters is to haue its first reading. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 261 A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, July 4. 1780 *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 315 These Articles, as well as the Declaration of Independence, were published in all the Colonies. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxvii, The declaration of Indulgence issued by Charles II. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 209 The principal abuses that had characterized the government of the two preceding reigns, were also enumerated and digested into an instrument, called a Declaration and Claim of Rights, presented and assented to, by the new sovereigns.

7. *Law.* **a.** The plaintiff's statement of claim in an action; the writing or instrument in which this is made.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 6 § 1 The Plaintiff .. [shall] make Oath .. that the Contract .. comprised in the same Declaration [etc.]. 1579 W. Rastell *Termes of Law*, *Declaratyon* is a shewinge forth in writing of the griefe and complaynt of the demaundant or pleintife, against the tenant or defendant. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 151. 67 The declaration shall abate. 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* Ded., No man with papers in 's hand is more dreadful than a poet; no, not a lawyer with his declarations. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 203 As soon as this action is brought, and the complaint fully stated in the declaration. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 783 The first count in the declaration.

b. A simple affirmation allowed to be taken, in certain cases, instead of an oath or solemn affirmation.

1834 *Act* 5–6 *Will. IV*, c. 62. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* 164 By 5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths, any justice .. is empowered to take voluntary declarations in the form specified in the act. And any person wilfully making such declaration false, in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

c. In the Custom-house; see Declare *v.* 10 c.

1853 *Act* 16 & 17 *Vict.* c. 107 § 186 The master of the ship in which such goods shall be laden shall before clearance make and subscribe a declaration before the proper officer of customs. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 36 § 58.

d. The creation or acknowledgement of a *trust* or *use* in some form of writing; any writing whereby a trust or use is constituted or proved to exist.

a 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Comm. Law* xiv. (1636) 56 Declarations evermore are countermandable in their natures. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 449 The only point for which they contended was, that the articles .. under which they claimed, amounted to a good declaration of the uses of recovery. *Ibid.* 463 A declaration of trust requires no particular form, provided it be proved or manifested in writing. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 75 There being no declaration of the trust of the money beyond the life of the wife, it resulted to the heir.

e. *Scots Law.* 'In criminal proceedings the account which a prisoner, who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime, gives of himself on his examination, which is taken down in writing' (Bell *Dict.* s.v.).

Dying declaration: a declaration made by a person on his deathbed, which is admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide.

Judicial declaration: the statement, taken down in writing, of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts in a civil action.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii, It .. usually happens that these declarations become the means of condemning the accused, as it were, out of their own mouths. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 256 The magistrate's proper duty is distinctly to inform the prisoner not only that it is optional for him to make a declaration or not as he pleases, but also that what he says may afterwards be used against him on his trial.

8. In the game of bezique: see quot.

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 153 Declaration is the act of declaring a score by the process of placing certain cards upon the table. *Ibid.* 148 The last declaration must be made before the last two cards are drawn.

Declara·tionist. *nonce-wd.* One who joins in or signs a declaration.

1892 *Times* 7 Jan. 10/5 We are indebted to the declarationists for bringing this controversy again before the public.

Declarative (dĭklæ·rătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *déclaratif*, *-ive*, or ad. L. *dēclārātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēclārāre* to Declare: see -ive.] Characterized by declaring (in the various senses of the vb.).

†1. Making clear, manifest, or evident. *Obs.*

a 1536 Tindale *Wks.* 67 (R.) Notwithstanding ye sonne is the cause declaratiue wherby we know that the other is a father. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 1 All the declarative conceits of Gesture. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* iv. 337 These kind of promises .. are declarative, making manifest who be those true beleivers to whom the life promised .. doth belong. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 329 Holy and zealous impressions upon the hearts .. of men may be declarative of their being filled with the Spirit of God. 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 43 The declarative evidences .. whether or no he was among the trees of righteousness.

†b. That manifests itself or is capable of manifestation. *Obs.*

1642 T. Hodges *Glimpse* 36 Every thing whereby the declarative highnesse of this great God is advanced. *a* 1679 Gurnall in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. 16 His declarative glory then appears, when the glory of his mercy, truth and faithfulness break forth in his people's salvation.

2. Characterized by making declaration; of the nature of a declaration or formal assertion. *Declarative act, statute*, etc. = Declaratory *act*, etc.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 153 A declaratiue, or pronouncing sentence. 1646 S. Bolton *Arraignm. Err.* 136 Ministeriall, declaratiue, subordinate Judges. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iii. 31 Whether the Act or Statute .. were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting, or restoring old right. 1692 Bp. Patrick *Answ. Touchstone* 97 The only Question is, Whether their Absolution be only declarative, or also operative? 1755 Carte *Hist Eng.* IV. 335 It was a declarative law. 1884 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 270 The best method of discovering the proper case of the pronoun, in such phrases .. is, to turn them into declarative expressions.

b. Const. *of.*

1642 Chas. I *Answ. Declar. Both Houses* 1 July, According to the Common Law (of which the Statute is but declarative). 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 16 An inscription, declarative of his munificence towards the church. 1866 Grosart in *Lismore Papers* Introd. 12 Much of the record .. is declarative of a wish on the part of the Founder of the History to win the ear of posterity.

†3. Of a person: Declaring oneself, declaring or uttering one's opinion; communicative. *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 14 The times were too tender to endure them to be declarative on either part. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xli. 240 He was still more declarative afterwards.

B. *sb.* A declaratory statement or act.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. x. (1739) 57 Not as an Introduction of a new Law, but as a Declarative of the old. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. i. 201 As declaratives of natural consequence.

Decla·ratively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a declarative manner, by way of declaration or distinct assertion; † by way of manifestation.

1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 132 [They] doe discharge that part of their function which concerneth forgiveneese of sinnes, partly operatively, partly declaratively. 1652 *Englands Commonw.* 20 A man whom .. this State had declaratively disclaimed. 1671 Flavel *Fount. of Life* xii. 55 Not only declaratively or by way of manifestation. *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* iv. (1853) 175 Still more declaratively is the connexion told.

†De·clarator, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. L. *dēclārātor*, agent-n. from *dēclārāre* to Declare.] One who declares or makes manifest; an informer.

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 100 The other part to the Declarator, Detector or Informer.

Declarator (dĭklæ·rătəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [representing F. *déclaratoire* (*acte*, *sentence déclaratoire*), med.L. *dēclārātōrius*, *-a*, *-um*: see Declaratory.] A declaratory statement, 'a legal or authentic declaration' (Jam.). (*Action of*) *declarator* (Sc. Law): a form of action in the Court of Session, in which something is prayed to be declared judicially, the legal consequences being left to follow as a matter of course.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 28 (Jam.) Desyring our souerane lord, etc., to gif declaratour to the said William Dowglas .. that he has done his detfull diligence. 1599 Jas. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 17 Your pronouncing of sentences, or declaratour of your will in judgement. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 3 The citation in the general declarator of non-entry. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 June, The Scotch courts have a kind of action called a declarator of marriage, in which they affirm or negative the abstract proposition that two persons are married persons. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. i. 92 They raised a summons of declarator against the Council concluding that Elgin Academy was a public School. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 305 The present action was brought .. for declarator of his right to one-half of the heritable estate.

Declaratorily (dĭklæ·rătərĭli), *adv.* [f. Declaratory + -ly 2.] In a declaratory manner; in the form of a declaration.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 103 The resolution of Cyprianus Leouitius .. is declaratorily deliuered in the end of this Prognosticon. 1616 Jas. I *Sp. in Starre-Chamber* 20 June 10, I tooke this occasion .. here in this Seate of Iudgement, not judicially, but declaratorily and openly to giue those directions. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 376 [They] have both declaratorily confirmed the same.

Declaratory (dĭklæ·rătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type *dēclārātōri-us*, *-a*, *-um*, f. *dēclārātōr-em* a declarer: see -ory. Cf. F. *déclaratoire* (16th c.).] Having the function of declaring, setting forth, or explaining; having the nature or form of a declaration; affirmatory.

Declaratory act or *statute*: one which declares or explains what the existing law is. *Declaratory action* (Sc. Law) = Action of Declarator. *Declaratory judgement* or *decree*: one which simply declares the rights of the parties or the opinion of the court as to what the law is.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1362/2 The explication or meaning of the bull declaratorie made by Pius the fift against Elisabeth. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 67 Neither would this profit without the declaratory justification. 1648 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 679/2 A recital in a new law, which was not a declaratory law of what the law was formerly in being. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 276 The power of pardoning is only declaratory. 1787 J. Barlow *Oration 4 July* 7 That declaratory Act of Independence, which gave being to an empire. 1845 Polson in *Encycl. Metrop.* 852/1 Actions known to Scottish law .. *Declaratory* actions, wherein the right of the pursuer is craved to be declared, but nothing is claimed to be done by the defender. 1857 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. xliii. 74 The case is not one of divorce at all, but of a declaratory process where the marriage had been originally null. 1884 A. R. Pennington *Wiclif* viii. 257 With regard to Penance and Absolution, he holds the view of the Church of England, that the office of the priest is declaratory.

b. Const. *of.*

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 227 That the Statute .. should be but declaratory of the ancient and common Law of this Land. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 26 Resolutions declaratory of adherence to their former decrees. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. x. 431 The decision was declaratory of the boundary. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App Cases 95 The Hills of Exchange Act, 1882 .. is declaratory of the prior law.

†B. *sb.* A declaratory order; a declaration. *Obs.*

1571 *State Trials, Dk. of Norfolk* (R.), A summary cognition in the cases of controversy, with a small declaratory to have followed. 1691 *Agreement w. Denmark* (MS. Treaties 96), His Majesty .. has thought fitt to issue out a Declaratory or Ordonnance .. concerning the Shipping and the carrying on of their Commerce with France.

†Decla·rature. *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēclārāre* to Declare + -ure.] = Declaration.

1789 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 440 That deposition was not the fit state of the vote, but acquiesce and harmony if possible in the declarature.

Declare (dĭklē·ə), *v.* Also 4–5 **doclar**, 6 **declair**, **-ayre**. [a. F. *déclare-r*, ad. L. *dēclārā-re* to clear up, make clear or evident, f. De- I. 3 + *clār-us* clear, *clārāre* to make clear. OF. had *desclairier*, f. *des-*, *de-* (De- I. 6) + *clair* clear, which was gradually brought, through *declairir*, *declairer*, into conformity with the L. type.]

†1. *trans.* To make clear or plain (anything that is obscure or imperfectly understood); to clear up, explain, expound, interpret, elucidate.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1618 And þaȝ þe mater be merk .. He shal de-clar hit also, as hit on clay stande. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 72 Declarynge & openynge doutis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Yf I sholde reherse them .. excepte I sholde also declare them, they sholde not moche profyte. 1530 Palsgr. 508/2 It is no nede to declare it, the mater is playne ynoughe. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 12. 58 That those [things] which are obscure should remain obscure, untill he please to declare them. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.

†2. To manifest, show forth, make known; to unfold, set forth (facts, circumstances, etc.); to describe, state in detail; to recount, relate. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 23, I shalle telle and declare to the a litille of this more opynly. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 53 For to declare ȝou the othere weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531), The cause shall be more playnly declared in the seconde boke. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlii. 140 He declared to them the dethe of his brother. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xx. 27 For I haue not spared to declare vnto you al the counsel of God. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 76 He wrote .. somewhat of his owne life: which hee declared [L. *exposuit*] in thirty books. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 237, I will declare their Method of Working.

†3. *intr.* To make exposition or relation *of.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 128 Of other sterres how they fare, I thinke hereafter to declare. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvi. 72 Here haſe I talde ȝow and declared of þe Haly Land and of cuntreez þer aboute. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 528 He .. To thaim declarde off all this paynfull cas. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xvii. 2 And thre saboth dayes declared of the scriptures vnto them. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxxv. 452 The whiche he shewyd to syr Barnarde, and declaryd of the fountayne and gardayne.

4. *trans.* Of things: To manifest, show, demonstrate, prove.

In later quots. there is association with 5.

c 1386 Chaucer *Kn't.'s T.* 1498 The fires which that on myn auter brenne Shulle thee declaren .. Thyn auenture of loue. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 6 ȝif any degree in thi zodiak be dirk, his nadire shal declare him. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 57 b, Suche maner of vomite declareth corruption. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xviii. [xix] 1 The very heauens declare the glory off God. 1568 E. Tilney *Disc. Marriage* C iij, Much babling declareth a foolishe head. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 360 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* iv. ii. 338 Many Sceletons .. declare that the *Cartilago scutiformis* .. is changed into the hard substance of a Bone. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxv, Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there.

5. To make known or state publicly, formally, or in explicit terms; to assert, proclaim, announce or pronounce by formal statement or in solemn terms.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 314 Per foure at Rome ware, to areson þe pape, þe right for to declare. 1397 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 378/2 As it is more pleynleche declared in the same Commission. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2147 Qwen the kyng had his counsell declaret to the ende. 15.. ? Dunbar *Wks.* (1893) 264/3 His name of confort I will declair, Welcom, my awin Lord Thesaurair! 1648 Dk. Hamilton in *H. Papers* (Camden) 234 You shall declare in name of this kingdome that they nor their forces will not admitt .. the excepted persons. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 165 A testator, after declaring his intention to dispose of all his worldly estate. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 111 The parliament itself declared in formal language that they would resist any attempt.

b. with *compl.*: *a person*, etc. (to be) *something.*

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 124 To declayre penytent heartys .. to be absoluyd from the faute therof. 1640 *State Trials, Earl Strafford* (R.), No man hath ever been declared a traitor, either by king or parliament, except [etc.]. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 269 The Chancellor declared him Major, as being entred into the fourteenth yeare of his age. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 728 That thou in me well pleas'd declarst thy will Fulfill'd. 1765–9 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xvi. (1793) I. 578 When a woman .. declares herself with child. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 [He] declared himself a member of the Church of Rome. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 312 The end of all punishment he declares to be reformation.

c. *To declare war*: to make formal and public proclamation of hostilities *against* († *to*) another power.

1552 Huloet, Declare warres, *arma canere, bellum indicere*. 1681 Salgado *Symbiosis* 6 Of Angels..some declared war against God. 1761 Chesterf. *Lett.* IV. cccix. 178, I have now good reason to believe that Spain will declare war to us. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar 108 Before the war just now concluded was declared. 1827 *Examiner* 422/1 France.. has formally declared war against Algiers. 1831 *Ibid.* 321/1 The Duke .had declared war.

d. *To declare a dividend*: to announce officially a (specified) dividend as payable.

6. To state emphatically; to affirm, aver, assert.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 135 P 1 He declares, he would rather be in the Wrong with Plato, than in the Right with such Company. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 199 P 15 One young lady.. declared that she scorned to separate her wishes from her acts. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 136 Spenser..declared that the language of Chaucer was the purest English. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. x. 67 Who at first declared four guides to be necessary.

b. Used as a mere asseveration.

1811 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* i. 8, I declare to goodness. 1839 Cath. Sinclair *Holiday House* xv. 300, I declare poor Frisk is going to be sick! 1849 Longf. *Kavanagh* Prose Wks. 1886 II. xxix. 408 Well, I declare! If it is not Mr. Kavanagh! 1889 Earl of Desart *Lit. Chatelaine* II. xxiii. 107, I declare, I long to see your niece.

7. *To declare oneself*: a. to avow or proclaim one's opinions, leanings, or intentions; b. to make known or reveal one's true character, identity, or existence; also *fig.* of things.

c 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* 1. II. 5 So declaryng your syif therin that the world may perceive [etc.]. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), In Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not declare themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 237 As Thistles wear the softest Down, To hide their Prickles till they're grown; And then declare themselves and tear Whatever ventures to come near. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare ourselves. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 4/6 A politician who could hardly declare himself with frankness without..alienating one or other of the sections of which his Party was composed. 1884 *Weekly Times* 7 Nov. 2/4 Wherever a spark fell..a little fire promptly declared itself.

c. with *for* or *against*, etc. Cf. 8.

1631 Beaulieu *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 155 The circle of the Lower Saxony have now declared themselves for him. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. Introd. p. vi, I..now declared myself on the side of those that were Out-voted. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 303 Alexander..declared himself for Cassander. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* ix. 144 Protestant children were invited to declare themselves against the religion of their parents.

8. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *To declare for* (*in favour of*), or *against*: to make known or avow one's sympathy, opinion, or resolution to act, for or against.

16.. Jer. Taylor (J.), The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and declaring against them. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 216 Poyer, and Powell, formerly for the Parliament..declared against them. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 3 Apr., A Man .. for siding with both Parties.. and not declaring . for either. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 23 The adhering .to false and dangerous notions, only because one has declared for them. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Rel.*, He declareth against fish. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 642 Wexford had declared for King William. 1881 Henty *Cornet of Horse* xvii. 175 Rupert naturally declared at once for the journey to Paris.

† b. *To declare for*: to declare oneself a candidate for; to make a bid for. *Obs.*

1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) VI. 44 To discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be declared for. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 385 These Fancy's led one Severus..to declare for the Empire. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 456 Those who at first instigated him to declare for the throne.

9. *To declare off*: to state formally that one is 'off' with a bargain or undertaking; to break off an engagement, practice, etc.; to withdraw, back out. *colloq.* (Rarely *trans.*)

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. ix, Propose marriage..and she will declare off in a moment. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiii, No, I declare off; I'll fight no more. 1791 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 19, I contrived to get clear by declaring off from being a candidate. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 188 Many declared off their bets. 1876 G. Eliot *Dan. Der.* viii. lxiv. 573 When it came to the point, Mr. Haynes declared off, and there has been no one to take it since.

10. *Law.* a. *intr.* To make a declaration or statement of claim as plaintiff in an action. Also with *that*.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 2 If..eny of theym be nonsute in any of the said Appelis after they have appered and declared in the same. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1636) 20 Her demand is of a moity, and shee declares upon the custome of the Realme. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* II. § 151 If an action of debt be brought by administrators and they declare that [etc.]. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 113 The party applying for the prohibition is directed by the court to declare in prohibition.

b. *trans.* To make a formal statement constituting or acknowledging (a trust or use).

1677 *Act* 29 *Chas. II*, c. 3 § 7 That all declarations or creations of trusts or confidences .shall be..proved by some writing, signed by the party who is by law enabled to declare such trust. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 363 If these deeds are made previous to the fine or recovery, they are called deeds to lead the uses; if subsequent, deeds to declare them. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 392 Where the trusts and limitations were expressly declared.

c. To make a full and proper statement of or as to (goods liable to duty); to name (such and such dutiable goods) as being in one's possession. *trans.* and *intr.*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 158 Without declaring and reporting thereof, and paying the Duties and Customs which they are so subject to. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Feb. 99 All merchants who shall have in their possession any cod, or other fish..shall.. declare the same and deliver an account thereof. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* 279 'Perhaps we'd better declare some of these things'. 'I won't declare a thread!' *Mod.* (*Revenue Officer*) 'Have you anything to declare?'

11. In the game of bezique: To announce (a particular score) by laying down the cards which yield the score; to lay the cards face up on the table for this purpose. *trans.* or *absol.*

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 147 (*Besique*) The winner of the trick now declares, if he has anything to declare.

† 12. *trans.* To clear (a person) of a charge or imputation. *Obs.*

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 347 I. 508 [We were] mistrusted to our grete vilanye and rebuke, wheche muste be answerd the causes why, and we declared. 1463–4 *Plumpton Corr.* p. lxx, Our welbeloved William Plompton Kt. hath truly, sufficiently, & clearly declared himself of all manner matters that have been said or surmised against him, & so we hold him thereof for fully excused & declared.

Declared (dĭklēə·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Openly or formally made known by words or something equivalent; openly avowed, professed.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 Harme inflicted upon one that is a declared enemy. 1782 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 661, I was glad to observe a declared inclination to write the lives of our remarkably learned men. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 92 Declared and devout Pagans. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxv, A declared lover. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 8/1 The present condition of affairs is most trying, and a declared state of war would be preferable.

Declaredly (dĭklēə·rĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a declared manner; with formal declaration; professedly, avowedly, etc.

1644 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 44 Many by being declaredly ingag'd for such or such an opinion. 1664 More *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 42 They apertly and declaredly profess that there is only one true God. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 10 Had not her uncle brought him declaredly as a suitor to her? 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 130 The states..were not declaredly at war.

Declaredness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being declared.

1846 Worcester cites More.

† **Declarement.** *Obs.* [f. Declare *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *declarement* (*desclairiement, declairement*) 14–15th c.; but this was app. obs. when the Eng. word was formed.]

1. The act of showing or setting forth; exposition, explanation, manifestation, declaring.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. i, The frequent errors, we shall our selves commit, even in the expresse declarement hereof. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 78 For the Declarement of this, we are to observe [etc.].

2. Declaration, express or formal statement; the act of declaring *against* anything.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 When by our comfortable declarements, we have testified our assurance of blessedness. 1679 'Tom Tickletoot' *Trial Wakeman* 7 A declarement against shedding innocent blood.

Declarer (dĭklēə·rəɹ). [f. Declare *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who declares: † a. One who expounds, explains, or interprets. *Obs.*

1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 258 That I be the declarer or gloser of mine owne worke. 1530 Palsgr. 212/1 Declarer, expounder, *declarateur, exposeur*. *a* 1714 J. Sharp *Serm.* VII. iv. (R.), To be the infallible declarers and interpreters of the sense of Scripture to all the Christian world.

b. One who (or that which) exhibits, sets forth, or makes known; one who proclaims or publishes.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. (R.), He became ..an open declarer of Gods goodness. 1632 *State Trials, W. Prynne* (R.), He is not the declarer of his intentions. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 96 Such as are His peculiar servants, and declarers of His mind and doctrine. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* iii. (1887) 89 The declarer of some true facts or sincere passions.

2. One who makes or signs a declaration.

1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* II. 144 The Declarers play the Orators in behalfe of the felicity of Government. 1817 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 173 This is declaration for declaration..But, my worthy Declarers, I am not going to stop here.

3. One who declares at bezique.

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 153 (*Besique*) The declarer cannot declare Sequence and Royal Marriage at a blow.

Declaring (dĭklēə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Declare in its various senses; declaration.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III x. (Camb. MS.) 72 Clepe it as thow wolt, be it porisme..or declarynges. *c* 1386 — *Monk's T.* 94 Lo, this declaryng ought y-nough suffise. 1530 Palsgr. 212/2 Declaryng of armes, *blason*. 1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* vi. 17 And nowe will wee come to the declaring of the matter in few words. 1618 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xii. 108 For the better declaring of which point. 1667 J. Corbet *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 40 Their hazardous declaring against the designed Death of our late Soveraign.

Declaringly, *adv. rare.* In a manner that declares, manifests, or demonstrates.

1581 Nowell & Day in *Confer.* I. (1584) E iv, *Fides justificat apprehensiuè*, faith doth iustifie apprehendingly, *opera iustificant declaratiuè*, workes doe iustifie declaringly.

Declass (dĭklɑ·s), *v.* [a. mod.F. *déclasser*, f. *dé-, des-* (see De- I. 6) + *classe* class, *classer* to class.] *trans.* To remove or degrade from one's class. Hence **Decla·ssed** *ppl. a.* (= F. *déclassé*).

1888 *Pall Mall Budget* 5 July 30/2 Mrs. E, who declasses herself once for all by painting her face. 1891 *New Review* June 563 The declassed Judith Marsett.

Declassicize, declassify: see De- II. 1.

Declension (dĭklē·nʃən). [Represents L. *dēclīnātiōn-em* (n. of action f. *dēclināre* to Decline), F. *déclinaison* (13th c.). The form is irregular, and its history obscure: possibly it came from the F. word, by shifting of the stress as in *comparison, orison, benison*, and loss of *i*, as in *venison, ven'son*, giving *declin'son* (cf. 1565 in 4), with subsequent assimilative changes; the grammatical sense was the earliest, and the word had no doubt a long colloquial existence in the grammar schools before the English form appears in print. Cf. Conster.]

I. 1. The action or state of declining, or deviating from a vertical or horizontal position; slope, inclination; a declining or sinking into a lower position, as of the sun towards setting; the dip of the magnetic needle (= Declination 8 a). ? *Obs.*

1640–4 Ld. Finch in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 13 To make us steer between the Tropicks of Moderation, that there be no declension from the Pole of Security. *a* 1659 Osborn *Q. Eliz.* Epist. Dedic b, The ignorant Traveller may see by the Dial, the Time is in a declension. 1684–90 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* (J.), Allow as much for the declension of the land from that place to the sea. 1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* I. iii. *note*, The declension of the needle was discovered A.D. 1492 by Columbus. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russ. Emp.* I. 67 The northern part..has a sensible declension towards the White Sea. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 201 This elevated ridge extends, with gradual declensions.. towards the sea.

2. *fig.* Deviation or declining from a standard; falling away (from one's allegiance), apostasy.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 189 A Beautie-waining .. Widow .. Seduc'd the pitch, and height of his degree, To base declension, and loath'd Bigamie. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1843) 432/1 A declension from his own rules of life. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 336 All their prudent declensions saved not the lives of some nor the estates of others. 1814 Cary *Dante, Parad.* IV. 69 That ..is argument for faith, and not For heretic declension. 1881 W. R. Smith *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* xii. 344 The declensions of Israel had not checked the outward zeal with which Jehovah was worshipped.

3. The process or state of declining, or sinking into a lower or inferior condition; gradual diminution, deterioration, or decay; falling off, decline.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 149 He ..Fell into a Sadnesse.. thence into a Weaknesse, Thence to a Lightnesse, and by this declension Into the Madnesse whereon now he raues. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communn.* ii. § 1. 115 In the greatest declension of Religion. 1677 *Govt. Venice* Ep. Ded. 1 The State of Venice is at this day in its declension. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 1 The causes of their declension and fall. 1874 Maurice *Friendship Bks.* ii. 55 Symptoms of declension or decay.

b. Sunken or fallen condition.

1642 Jer. Taylor *Epise.* (1647) 214 It hath..come to so low a declension, as it can scarce stand alone. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 345 Till Sparta sunk to her last declension. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. I. 213 The declension of Spain is not, perhaps, so great as is commonly imagined.

II. 4. *Gram.* a. The variation of the form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun, constituting its different cases (see Case *sb.*[1] 9); case-inflexion. b. Each of the classes into which the nouns of any language are grouped according to their inflexions. c. The action of declining, *i.e.* setting forth in order the different cases of, a noun, adjective, or pronoun.

1565–78 Cooper *Thesaurus* Introd., Substantives may be perceyved by their gender and declenson. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 10 Rules of Declensions. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. i. 76 Show me now (William) some declensions of your Pronounes. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 58 The seueral terminations of euery case in euery Declension. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. i. (R.), Ancient languages were more full of declensions, cases, conjugations, tenses, and the like. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* 187/1 Those inflections, which grammarians call declensions and conjugations. 1871 Roby *Lat. Gram.* I. 113 § 334 The ordinary division of nouns substantive was into five declensions. *Ibid.* 116 § 344 Ordinary declension of *-o* stems.

† d. Formerly, in a wider sense: Change of the form or of the ending of a word, as in derivation. (Cf. note under Case *sb.*[1] 9.) *Obs. rare.* [So L. *declinatio* in early use.]

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 524 The God..was called not *Bellum* but *Bellona*..not *Cuna* but *Cunina*..At other times, this was done without any Declension of the Word at all.

III. 5. The action of declining; courteous refusal, declinature. *rare.*

1817 Byron *Let. to Murray* 21 Aug., You want a 'civil.. declension' for the..tragedy? 1886 *Echo* 13 Nov. 3/1 Prince Waldemar's declension.

Declensional (dĭkle·nʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to grammatical declension.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 461/2 The Albanian declensional inflections. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections.

Hence **Declen·sionally** *adv.*

1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lectures* 69 This *taran* does not correspond declensionally to Taranis.

Declericalize, declimatize: see DE- II. 1.

Declinable (dĭklai·năb'l), *a.* [a. F. *déclinable* (14th c.), ad. L. *dēclinābilis* (Priscian), f. *dēclinā-re* to DECLINE: see -BLE.] *Gram.* Capable of being declined; having case-inflexions.

1530 PALSGR. 135 Any word declynable in this tong. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 242 The latter with a Greek termination, declinable. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. § 795 Declinable adjectives of number.

Declinal (dĭklai·năl), *sb. rare*⁻¹. [f. DECLINE *v.* (sense 13): cf. *denial* and -AL.] The action of declining; courteous refusal, declinature.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 2 The declinals were grounded upon reasons neither unkind nor uncomplimentary.

†**Decli·nal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. DECLINE.] = DECLINABLE.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xxvii, A nowne substantyve ..wyth a gender is declynall [*rime* substancyall].

Declinant (de·klinănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *déclinant*, pr. pple. of *décliner* to DECLINE.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Her.* 'Applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downwards' (Robson, *Brit. Herald*, 1830).

2. Declining. *nonce-use.*

1893 *National Observer* 20 May 17/2 Auriga..drooped declinant, perilously near the horizon.

†B. *sb.* One who is declining (in fortunes, etc.).

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 64 The aspirant dealt with all imaginable kindness and candour to the declinant.

Declinate (de·klinĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *dēclināt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēclināre* to bend away or down.] Inclined downwards or leaning to one side.

1810 W. ROXBURGH in *Asiatic Res.* XI. 346 Zinziber Zerumbet..Stems declinate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 235 Stamens..erect or declinate.

†**De·clinated,** *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The Atropa comes in among those, that have declinated stamina.

Declination (deklinē·ʃən). [a. OF. *déclinacion*, ad. L. *dēclinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēclināre* to DECLINE. In some senses perh. a direct adaptation of the L. word.] The action of declining.

†1. A turning aside, swerving, deviation from a standard; turning aside (from rectitude, etc.); falling away; = DECLENSION 2. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1035/2 Declinacion into foule and filthy talking. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 128 The declinations from Religion. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ci. 3. 496 The least declination from the rules of justice. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 3. 24 The declinations to any vice are gradual. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x. *Poems* IX. 94 The slight bias of untoward chance Makes his best virtue from the even line, With fatal declination, swerve aside.

†2. An inclination or leaning (away *from* or *towards* anything); a mental bias. *Obs.*

a 1605 STOW *Q. Eliz.* an. 1581 (R.), Letters, signefying the queen's declination from marriage, and the people's unwillingness to match that way. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* (1624) 15 Saint Augustine himself had, at first, some declination towards that opinion.

3. A leaning, bending, or sloping downwards; slope, inclination from the vertical or horizontal position.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 16 Let it settle..then by declination poure away the cleerest. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Declination*, a bending downeward. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 16 For this purpose he invented a motion of declination.. he supposed..the descent not to be in a perpendicular right line, but to decline a little. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), This declination of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, A declination of the Antiquary's stiff backbone acknowledged the preference. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* x. 23 A small declination..would throw the line of direction out of the base.

†4. A sinking into a lower position; descent towards setting; = DECLINING *vbl. sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. 5 In Septembre in fallynge of the lefe Whan phebus made his declynacyon. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. III. 84/2 Being a man famous through Europe, Asia, Affricke, and America, from the Orientall exaltation of Titan, to his Occidental declination.

†5. The gradual falling off from a condition of prosperity or vigour; decline; decay. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apol.* xviii. Wks. 878/2 In this declinacion of the worlde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. vi. (Arb.) 27 Then aboutes began the declination of the Romain Empire. *a* 1638 MEDE *View Apoc.* Wks. (1672) v. 923 His Declination and Ruine we see is already begun. 1673 II. STUBBE *Vind. Dutch War* 82 The declination of antient Learning. 1799 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. (1893) XIV. 191 Although I have abundant cause to be thankful for..good health .. yet I am not insensible to my declination in other respects.

†6. The withholding of acceptance; non-acceptance, modest or courteous refusal; declinature. ? *Obs.*

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XII. v, A modest declination of that honour, which he saw must come. — *Contempl. N. T.* IV. x, A voluntary declination of their familiar conversation. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 5/1 [The author] must excuse our declination to accept as possible characters in any possible social system, people so unnatural.

7. *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body (north or south) from the celestial equator, measured on a meridian passing through the body: corresponding to terrestrial *latitude*. Formerly also the angular distance from the ecliptic.

(The earliest and now most usual sense.)

Circle or parallel of declination: see CIRCLE 2 a, PARALLEL.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 518 Phebus, That in his hoote declynacion Shoon as the burned gold with stremes brighte. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 17 In this heued of Cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the Sonne. *Ibid.* II. § 17 Al be it so þat fro the Equinoxial may the declinacion or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned. riht so may the latitude or the declinacion of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne, be rekned fro the Ecliptik lyne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 47 The mouyng, elcuatione, and declinatione of the sone, mune, and of the sternis. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 113 The greatest declination which is 23 degrees, 28'. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 390 In consequence of the different declinations of the sun and moon at different times. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 7 The arch of that circle intercepted between the star and the Equator is called the Declination of the star. 1872 PROCTOR *Exs. Astron.* i. 2 To Herschel astronomy was not a matter of right ascension and declination.

8. Of the magnetic needle: †a. Formerly, the DIP or deviation from the horizontal (*obs.*); b. the deviation from the true north and south line, *esp.* the angular measure of this deviation; also called VARIATION.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 66 The Declination is a magneticall motion, whereby the magneticall needle conuerts it selfe vnder the Horizontall plaine, towards the AXIS of the Earth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 The Inclination or Declination of the Loadstone; that is, the descent of the needle below the plaine of the Horizon. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 133 Magnetical observations, for ascertaining the dip and declination of the needle. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog.* i. 10 The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or by nautical men, its variation.

9. *Dialling.* Of a vertical plane (*e.g.* that of a wall): The angular measure of its deviation from the prime vertical (the vertical plane through the east and west points of the horizon), or from the meridian (that through the north and south points).

1593 [see DECLINE *v.* 9 b]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. vi 11 The Declination of a Plane is the Azimuthal Distance of his Poles from the meridian. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 314 If it do not point directly either East, West, North, or South, then so many degrees is the Declination of the Plane. 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Declination* of a plane, or wall, in dialling.

†10. *Gram.* = DECLENSION 4. *Obs.*

c 1440 CAIGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. i. 259 To teche hir of retoryk and gramer the scole.. The declynacions, þe personys, the modys, þe tens. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 29 Pronownes of the fyrst declynation. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 85 We did tosse our declinations, and conjugations to and fro. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xii. 105 A perfect *ignoramus*, who scarce knows the declination of *musa*.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *declination-circle, -needle.*

1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* ix. (ed. 4) 41 Declination-circles are those great circles which pass round the heavens from one pole to the other. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declinations are called declination needles or declinometers.

Declina·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to declination.

1881 J. G. BARNARD in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* No. 310. 15 Absence of right ascension and declinational motions of the attracting body.

Declinator[1] (de·klinēitəɹ). [agent-n. on L. type f. L. *dēclināre* to DECLINE. F. *déclinateur*.]

†1. One who declines or refuses; a dissentient; also = DECLINER 2. *Obs.*

1606 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) A iv a, Declinators from their lawful Princes tribunall. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 65 The votes of the declinators could not be heard for the noise.

2. *Dialling.* An instrument for determining the declination of planes.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Declinator* or *Declinatory*, an instrument in dialling, whereby the declination, inclination, and reclination, of planes is determined.

†**Declinator**[2] (dĭklai·nătəɹ), *a.* and *sb. Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 7 -our. [Sc. repr. of F. *déclinatoire*: see DECLINATORY.]

A. *adj.* In *exception declinatour* = B. B. *sb.* A written instrument declining the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 113 Exceptions declinatours against the Judge. 1639 (*title*), Declinator and Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Scotland. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1651/4 The same day were likewise past, An Act gainst Protections, An Act against Declinators. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 324 The Bishops Declinator being read, was unanimously rejected.

Declinatory (dĭklai·nătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *dēclinātōri-us* (f. ppl. stem *dēclināt-* of *dēclināre*: see -ORY), in the legal expression *exceptio dēclinātōria*, in F. *exception déclinatoire*. French has also the sb. use (1381 in Hatz.).]

A. *adj.* That declines (sense 13); expressing refusal. *Declinatory plea* (Law): a plea intended to show that the party was exempt from the jurisdiction of the court, or from the penalty of the law; abolished in 1826.

1673 MARVELL *Corr.* ccxi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 412 Return an answer, in a civill but declinatory way. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 327 Formerly .. the benefit of clergy used to be pleaded before trial or conviction, and was called a declinatory plea. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Declinatory plea*, a plea of sanctuary, also pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction.

B. *sb.* 1. *Law.* A declinatory plea.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXXIX 326 Declinatories [Fr. *declinatoires*], Anticipatories. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 342 They had a declinatory of course: viz.. 'That matters of Parliament were too high for them'.

†2. *Dialling.* = DECLINATOR[1] 2. *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 311 If the Situation of the Plane be not given, you must seek it .. the readiest and easiest [way] is by an Instrument called a Declinatory. 1727-51 [see DECLINATOR[1] 2].

Declinature (dĭklai·nătiŭ). [f. L. type *dēclinātūra*, f. ppl. stem *dēclināt-*: see -URE. In sense 1 perhaps a 'rectification' of DECLINATOR[2].]

1. *Sc. Law.* A formal plea declining to admit the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal; *spec.* 'the privilege which a party has in certain circumstances to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited' (Bell): = DECLINATOR[2], DECLINATORY *sb.* 1.

1637 50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 321 He had given in a declinature, containing reasons why he could not acknowledge that judicatorie to be lawfull. 1639 BAILLIE *Let. to W. Spang* 28 Sept., To passe from his declinature of the Generall Assemblie. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 19 The defender pleads a declinature, which is repelled. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 258/2 The relationship of the judge to one or both of the parties is a ground of declinature. 1883 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* I. 60 Black .. having once more declined its jurisdiction, a formal resolution was passed to the effect that .. the Court refused to admit the declinature.

2. *gen.* The action of declining or refusing; courteous refusal.

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1853) XIV. xcv. § 29. 104 This second declinature irritated the government in the highest degree. 1882 A. B. BRUCE *Parab. Teaching* (1889) 504 It was nothing more than a declinature to be burdened with their neighbours' affairs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 5/5 The reported declinature of office by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Decline (dĭklai·n), *sb.* Also 4 **deolyn,** 5 **declyne.** [a. F. *déclin*, f. *décliner* to DECLINE.]

1. The process of declining or sinking to a weaker or inferior condition; gradual loss of force, vigour, vitality, or excellence of quality; falling off, decay, diminution, deterioration. *On the decline*: in a declining state; declining, falling off.

a 1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 Al hit cometh in declyn this gigelotes gercn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* III. (R.), The high noblesse shall draw to decline Of Greekes blood. 1638 C. ALEYN *Hist. Hen. II*, 138 When Bodies cease to grow, 'tis the presage Of a decline to their decrepit Age. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 P 4 The Lady had actually lost one Eye, and the other was very much upon the Decline. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, The decline of my daughter's health. 1776 GIBBON (*title*), History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 436 The ascendancy, decline, and final overthrow of the Mahrattas. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 138/1 It is said that reading in barristers' chambers is on the decline.

b. Fallen or sunken condition. *rare.*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 108 In the lowest Decline of Oppression and Disgrace, he was in no degree less worthy of Veneration than when in his highest Glory.

c. A gradual failure of the physical powers, as in the later years of life.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 85/1 Numa .. wasted away insensibly with old age and a gentle decline. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 545 A gradual decline had apparently begun.

d. Any disease in which the bodily strength gradually fails; *esp.* tubercular phthisis, consumption.

1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 1066 [Died] at his brother's at Enfield, of a deep decline, by bursting a blood-vessel in coughing. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec., A general opinion that I was falling into a decline. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 285 He fell into a rapid decline, and died prematurely. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i, She said one of his sisters was like to die of decline. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decline*..applied to the later stages of phthisis pulmonalis. Also, a term for the condition formerly called *Tabes*.

e. *Comm.* A downward movement or gradual fall in price or value.

1885 *Manch. Guardian* 20 July 5/5 The decline in the value of labour has not hitherto kept pace with that of commodities and property. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 2/6, 560 bags Demerara syrups at 6d decline. 1893 *Ibid.* 25 Dec. 7/3 The market was weak, but declines were unimportant.

2. Of the sun or day: The action of sinking towards its setting or close.

14 . *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 103 Westryng or drawyng to declyne. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 111 Where Phœbus..kisses Thetis in the days decline. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 792 This Evening from the Sun's decline arriv'd. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, At dawn, at mid-day, and decline.

b. In *the decline of life* there is a mixture of senses 1 and 2.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P 5 A Gentleman who according to his Years should be in the Decline of his Life. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 269 The king and his heir were nearly of the same age. Both were approaching the decline of life.

3. A downward incline, a slope. *rare.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 46 Farington, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hille 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 197 The frightful precipitation of a railway train down a decline. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 237 It On the declines, more precipitous than Swiss terraces, manioc and cereals grow luxuriantly.

Decline (dĭklōin'), *v.* Also 4–6 **declyne.** [a. F. *décline-r* (Chans. Roland 11th c.), ad. L. *dēclināre* to turn or bend away or aside from the straight course, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *-clināre* (in comb.) to bend, cognate with Gr. κλίν-ειν to bend, and Teut. **hlinōjan*, OSax. *hlinōn* to lean. In the sense-development the prefix *de-* has also been taken in the sense 'down', of which there is little trace in L. *dēclināre*.]

I. Intransitive senses. * *To turn aside, deviate.*

†1. To turn or bend aside; to deviate (from the straight course); to turn away. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 333 Now rech I neuer for to declyne, Ne how fer of folde þat man me fleme. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Pundale's Vis.* 122 No thyng may be hyd from thy presence Ne from thyne eye declyne ne astart. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 65/4 Dauid said what haue I doo..and declyned fro hys brother to other of the peple. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 Colonus directynge his visage towarde the weste .. declining somwhat towarde the left hande, sayled on forwarde xxviii. dayes 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 291 Againe night we declined towards GAZA. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 62 A line..much declining from the Object. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 57 Here we began to decline from the Sea-Coast. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* (ed. 12) 55 Turn aside from the way; decline from the straight path. 1839 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) XI. 286 The few individuals who ventured abroad..when they met, declined on opposite sides, to avoid the contact of each other.

†b. To turn aside *from* (anything) so as to avoid it: cf. the trans. sense in 12. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, We can not beare yᵉ presence of our neyghbour..but declyne from his company. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 723 b, Naturally euery creature declineth gladly from that thyng which goth about to hurt it.

†2. a. *Astron.* and *Geog.* To deviate, diverge, or fall away from the equator (formerly also, from the ecliptic); to have DECLINATION (sense 7). *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I § 21 þat on half [of the Zodiac] declinith sowthward, & þat other northward. *Ibid.* II § 17 The Ecliptic lyne: fro which lyne alle Planetes som tyme declinen north or south. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 Java is an Ile..declining seven degrees from the Æquator towards the Antarctique Pole. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 331 At London the least Twilight is when the Sun declines from the Equator towards the South 6ᵈ 7′.

†b. *Dialling.* Of a vertical plane: To have an aspect oblique to the prime vertical or to the meridian; to have DECLINATION (sense 9). *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 The East and West are not said to decline, because the declination is accounted from the south and North to the direct East and West points. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. x. 15 AB is a Wall or Plane declining East..so much as the Wall bendeth from the East Azimuth, so much doth his Pole at P decline or bend from the Meridian. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 311 The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

†c. Of the magnetic needle: To deviate from the true north and south line; cf. DECLINATION 8.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 180 In that place the needle declin'd 22 degrees from the North, towards the West. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 215 The magnetick needle not onely declining in many places from the true points of N. and S. but..varying in tract of time its declination in the self-same place.

†3. *fig.* To turn aside in conduct; *esp.* to swerve or fall away (from rectitude, duty, allegiance, instructions, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vii. 145 Of hem þat eschewen and declinen fro vices and taken þe weye of vertue. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 24 Ner lete hem not liztly decline to outwarde consolacions 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 2 Persones..which shall hereafter declyne from..their seid alliegeaunce. ? 1507 *Commynye.* B iij, Alas why..so unkyndly from hym declyne That is our god so gracyous. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 Frome the highest to the lowest, all were declined frome the. *a* 1580 *Farrant's Anthem*, '*Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake*', Give us grace to amend our sinful lives, to decline from sin and incline to virtue. 1611 BIBLE *1's.* cxix. 157 Yet doe I not decline from thy testimonies. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* vi. 352 They declined from the worship of this Eternal Invisible God 1749 F. SMITH *Voy.* II. 201 He had formed a Design..of declining from his Instructions.

†b. To turn aside from the subject, in speaking or writing; to digress. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) N v b, Here I have declined by occasion, but now to our intent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xvii. 325 a, I have nothing lesse sought. than to digresse and decline [*declinarem*] more than was needfull, from the order and course of mine historie.

†c. Of things: To diverge, deviate (in character, excellence, etc.) *from. Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 There is a Bannia, which little declines from the state of a Temple. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 174 Nor doth thy last alleaged excuse..decline any whit from thy other reasons.

†4. *fig.* To incline or lean *to. Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It is set in the myddes of the brest, nat declynynge to one parte more than to another. 1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Med. agst. Venome* 127 The Bezaar stone is. full of spottes, declining to the colour of a sad blewe. — *Dial. Vron* 151 b, Yron..doth more decline to be hot than colde. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 44 Your weeping sister is no wife of mine..Farre more, farre more, to you doe I decline. *a* 1636 HOLLAND (Webster), That purple luster. declineth in the end to the color of wine. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Conq. China* xi. 230 It was quickly perceived to which side the victory declined.

¶ Not to consent or agree (*to do something*); to refuse. See sense 13.

** *To slope, incline, or bend downward.*

5. To deviate from the horizontal or vertical position; to have a downward inclination, to slant or slope downward.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 298 On south and este se that it [the land] faire enclyne..But from the colde Septemptrion declyne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 159 Some plain place..declining by the space of some four or five furlongs. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 152 The ground on each side declining gently. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 The way..having first mounted gently a pleasant slope declined again. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 5 Table land which..gradually declines in the higher latitudes of the north.

6. To bend down, bow down, droop.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2289 (Dubl. MS.) 'My louely Lord', quod he lede, and law he declynes. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 4 As a fruitfull tree the more it is fruitladen, the more it declineth. *a* 1618 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 190 Our heads decline after our death by the slackness of the sinews and muscles. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 49 The wearisome creatures of the world declining to their rest. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. viii, His eyes were eagerly fixed on Sophia, and hers declining towards the ground. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 10 Declining from his sitting position..[he] stretched himself..among the daisies.

†7. To come down, fall, descend, sink. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2714 (Ashm. MS.) He þat enhansis him to hege, þe heldire he declynes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 500 His Sword Which was declining on the Milkie head Of Reuerend Priam, seem'd i' the air to stick.

†b. To descend in lineage. *Obs. rare.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 98 Of th' one side Dukes most excellent decline, And from the other scepter, throne, and crowne.

8. Of the sun or other heavenly body: To descend in the sky after culmination; to sink towards setting.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xcii, Er that thy bemes go up to declyne, And er that thou now go fro us adoune. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiv. 194 Be this the son declynyt was almost. 1607 ROWLANDS *Fam. Hist.* 22 The Sun declines, day ancient grows. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXX. 209 As the Moon, having passed the meridian, declines. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. ii, The sun was beginning to decline.

b. *transf.* Said of the day (evening, etc.), also *fig.* of one's life: To draw towards its close. (Often with mixture of sense 10.)

1697 [see DECLINING *ppl. a.* 3]. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 108 When People decline in Years, there are some extraordinary Means requisite. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 146 The day declined. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 152/1 The summer was now declining. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 94 The day declines. Forth, fair bride.

9. *fig.* To fall morally or in dignity, to sink (to evil courses, etc., or to an unworthy object). (Now only *literary*, and after Shaks.)

[*c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 279 (Add. MS.) But that in no wise from hens forward he declyn to synne agayn. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 485 Many of the elect do decline to vices.] 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 50 Oh Hamlet, what a falling off was there, From me, whose loue was of that dignity..and to decline Vpon a wretch, whose Naturall gifts were poore To those of mine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 97 Yet somtimes Nations will decline so low From vertue. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xx. 30 The direful shameful state Adam declined into. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Church of Eng. Man*, He declines..from his office of presiding over the whole, to be the head of a party. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 43 Having known me—to decline On a range of lower feelings and a narrower heart than mine!

10. *fig.* To fall off or fail in force, vigour, or vitality; to decay, wane, diminish, decrease; to fall from prosperity or excellence, to deteriorate.

1530 PALSGR. 508/2 Whan thynges be at the highest, than they begyn to declyne. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 515 After the subuersion of Hierusalem the Romane Empire began to decline. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 Your health, which I feare is already declining. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 197 Who's like to rise, Who thriues, and who declines. 1687 WALLER (J.), That empire must decline, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 435 When Autumnal Warmth declines. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. 517 She grants, indeed, a lady may decline (All ladies but herself) at ninety-nine. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 675 The net territorial revenues..instead of increasing, had actually declined. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXVI, Eva after this declined rapidly: there was no more any doubt of the event. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* iv, Mr. Alldis had declined considerably in his estimation.

II. Transitive senses.

* *To cause to turn aside, to avert; to turn aside from, avoid, refuse.*

†11. To turn aside (*lit.* and *fig.*): a. To avert.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. iv. (1554) 151 a, For remedies..Was prouided theyr malice to declyne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 25 Counterfeiting a woman, thereby to decline suspicion. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v, Thanks to the juster Deities for declining From both the Danger, and from me the Sin. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 422 Here Johnson lies: could physic fence Death's dart, Sure death had been declined by his art. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 P 5 Subterfuges and evasions are sought to decline the pressure of resistless arguments.

†b. To turn (a person) aside *from* or *to* a course of conduct, from duty, etc.; to divert. *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 230 Of them which decline their ear from hearing the law of God. 1620 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 185 The immensnesse .. auerts me from beleeuing it to bee just, so doeth this also decline me that they will not bee brought to tell vs, etc. 1627 BEAUM. & FL. *Valent.* III. i, Nor any way decline you to discredit. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 175 When I wᵗ doe good I am in the meane while declined to evill. *c* 1634 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1890) 129 This alliance shall not decline me from those more sovereign duties I owe my master. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 207 Sundry disputes with sinewy Arguments to decline my opinion.

†c. In physical sense: To cause to deviate, deflect (from a straight course, etc.). *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 59 Contrary poles or faces attract each other, as the North the South, and the like decline each other, as the North the North. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 71 A Byas, that may decline it a little from a straight Line. *Ibid.* 137 How can he conceive, that any parcel of dead matter can spontaneously divert and decline it self from the line of its motion.

†d. *refl.* To withdraw oneself, turn away. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 Rawleigh. undertook a new peregrination, to leave..the Court..and, by declining himself, and by absence, to expell his, and the passion of his enemies.

†12. To turn aside from; to get or keep out of the way of; to avoid, shun. *Obs.* (or merged in 13.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4263 All þat ouire mesure is to mekill emell we declyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 What company to vse, & whome to declyne and eschewe. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 452 Except they meet them in some path way where the man cannot decline the Beast, nor the Beast the Man. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 13 Certain dangerous rocks..carefully to be declined. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 145 In Autumn, when the Sun declines us, and its Tendency is towards the Southern Hemisphere. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 49 Guilty sinners, self-condemn'd, Despairing to decline their Fate. 1761 *New Companion Fest. & Fasts* XX. § 2. 177 When the fire of persecution breaks out among us, we have our Lord's permission by all prudent and honourable methods to decline it.

13. To turn away from (anything suggested or presenting itself) as from a thing which one is unwilling to take up, undertake, or engage in; to withhold oneself from; not to consent to engage in, practise, or do. Now only with nouns of action: to decline a *discussion, contest, challenge*, etc.: cf. c.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 58 That Sᵗ Arthur Savage should humbly acknowledge that he had committed a great offence..Sᵗ Arthur declyned this acknowledgement. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 6, I have no Genius to disputes in Religion, and have often thought it wisedome to decline them. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 320 Declining all military means of settling and securing Ireland in peace and plenty. *c* 1750 JOHNSON, Melissa..gained the victory by declining the contest. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxviii. 206 What must the man have been that had declined his aid in a distress so alarming. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 187 Bristow, declining the violent attempt on the life of Almas Ali, deceitfully ordered by the said Warren Hastings. 1793 — *Conduct of Minority* ibid. I. 617 To throw an odium upon those who were obliged to decline the cause of justice from their impossibility of supporting a cause which they approve. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 11 The fisherman..at one moment was on the point of setting out for Brighton immediately, and the next declined it till the morning. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 407, I decline all newspaper controversy. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv, They far more readily forgive a commander who loses a battle than a commander who declines one.

b. Not to consent or agree to *doing*, or *to do* (something suggested, asked, etc.); hence, practically = REFUSE: but without the notion of active repulse or rejection conveyed by the latter word, and therefore a milder and more courteous expression. (Constr. *vbl. sb.*, *inf.*; also *absol.* or *intr.*)

a 1692 BOYLE (J.), That would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to decline rendering any. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 288, I cannot reasonably decline giving Credit to a Thing..so often confirm'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 P 14 Provided he declines to tread in their footsteps. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. XV. 314, I declined satisfying his curiosity. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 3/2 The Archbishop..declined to accept their apology. *Mod.* He was invited, but declined. Shall we accept or decline?

c. Not to accept (something offered); implying polite or courteous refusal.

c 1712 ADDISON (J.), She generously declined them [the glories of this world], because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (L.), The squire said they could not decently decline his visit. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 84 Being aware of this, Allen would have declined the gift. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 312 Ariæus declined the offer of the Greeks. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 18 Writing magazine articles..which were invariably declined with thanks.

†14. *Sc. Law.* To refuse, disown, or formally object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court). Cf. DECLINATOR 2, DECLINATURE 1. ? *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 49 Thairfoir as juge suspect, I yow declyne. 1638 *Short Relat. State Kirk Scotl.* 11 The Supplicants declined the Bishops from being their Iudges, as beeing now their parties. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 193 He would not appear, but declined the King and his council, who, he said, were not proper judges of matters of doctrine. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 18 A judge may be declined, i.e. his jurisdiction disowned judicially, *1. rationæ causæ*, from his incompetency to the special cause brought before him. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Declinature*, A judge who is a partner in a trading company may be declined in a question where the interest of that company is concerned.

†**15.** To abandon, forsake, give up (a practice).
1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* 368 As for the interest of these poorer Irish, it is manifestly to be transmuted into English.. so as to decline their language. **1679** Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 74 The Christians had declin'd the Simplicity of their own Religion and grew Curious and Wanton. **1699** Bentley *Phal.* 317 Herodotus, Dionysius Halic. etc. had great reason to decline the use of their vernacular Tongue, as improper for History. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* XIV. viii, Having acquired a very good fortune, he had lately declined his business.

** *To cause to bend down, descend, or slope.*

16. To bend down, bow down, lean.
a **1400–50** *Alexander* 5322 And hitterly on ilk side his heued he declines. *a* **1547** Surrey *Aeneid* IV. 239 Ne doth decline to the swete sleepe her eyes. **1583** Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 55 As they can verie hardly eyther stoupe downe, or decline them selues to the grounde. **1697** Potter *Antiq. Greece* IV. v. (1715) 202 Another Token of Dejection was, to decline their Heads upon their Hands. **1814** Southey *Roderick* xvii, He sate with folded arms and head declined Upon his breast. **1856** Bryant *Poems, Summer Wind* 11 The clover droops..and declines its blooms.

†**b.** To move or direct obliquely downwards.
15.. Spenser (J.), And now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste, His weary waggon to the western vale. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* IV. 145 His good old Sire with sorrow to the tomb Declines his trembling steps.

†**17.** To lower, bring down, depress, bring low, degrade, debase. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*
a **1400–50** *Alexander* 2334, I þar pompe and þaire pride to poudire declined. **1599** Daniel *Let. Octavia* Wks. 1717 I. 72 For I could never think the aspiring Mind Of worthy and victorious Anthony, Could be by such a Syren so declin'd. **1621** Fletcher *Isl. Princess* I. i, A dull labour that declines a gentleman. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 15 To decline the rank growth of these usurpers. **1659** D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 131 The more they run Northward, the more they.. raise the Septentrional Pole, and decline the Austral. *c* **1790** Imison *Sch. Art* I. 236 To elevate or decline the glass according to the sun's altitude.

18. To cause to slant or slope, incline downwards.
1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 30 Those partes beyng also flat..but somewhat inward declined with all. **1812** J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 149 Built on a plain pretty much declined towards the street. **1849** Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 23. 113 The uprightness of the form declined against the marble ledge.

†**19.** To undervalue, disparage, depreciate. *Obs.*
1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XL. ix, She can not declyne The noble science, whiche, after poverte, Maye bryng a man agayne to dignitie. **1626** Shirley *Brothers* I. i, Unless you disaffect His person, or decline his education. **1649** Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 143 What is here said is not with intencion to undervallue or decline ye Presbiterians.

*** *To inflect grammatically.*

20. *Gram.* To inflect (a noun, adjective, or pronoun) through its different cases; to go through or recite in order the cases of. (Cf. Declension 4.)
Also used more widely, or loosely, of verbs (for which the proper word is Conjugate).
1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 327 (Mätz.) 3if þou canst declyne þilke tweye names and speke Latyn. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xc. (1495) 839 Rinoceron is declined, hic Rinoceron, huius Rinoceronti. **1530** Palsgr. 65 Of whiche [IX partes of speche] v be declined, that is to say varie their last letters: article, nowne, pronowne, verbe and participle. **1612** Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* vi. (1627) 56 Of these eight parts, the foure first onely are such as may be declined. **1654** Trapp *Comm. Ps.* xvi. 4 It was the Serpents grammar that first taught man to decline God in the plurall number. *a* **1843** Southey *Doctor* (1862) 40 That verb is eternally being declined. **1871** Roby *Lat. Gram.* I. § 339 The substantive stems in *-a* (chiefly feminine), and the feminine form of those adjectives which have stems in *-o*, are declined alike.

†**b.** *transf.* To say or recite formally or in definite order. *Obs.*
1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 97 Decline all this, and see what now thou art. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 55 Ile declin the whole question. **1627** Drayton *Agincourt* 201 That you no harsh, nor shallow rimes decline, Vpon that day wherein you shall read mine.

Declined (dĭklai·nd, *poet.* dĭklai·nĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Decline *v.* + -ed 1.] Turned aside, deflected; sloped, oblique; brought low, debased, decayed; advanced towards its close: see the verb.
1591 *Declar. Gt. Troubles* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 210 Now in his declined yeeres. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 1705 My low declined Honor to aduance. **1667** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 10 Their declined Motions. **1792** Mrs. C. Smith *Desmond* I. 129 Ecclesiastics..whose declined authority.. you regret. **1798** Washington *Let. Writ.* (1893) XIV. 38 My earnest wish, that the choice had fallen on a man less declined in years.
Hence **Decli·nedness.**
1648 Bp. Hall *Select Thoughts* § 68 The common fault of age, loquacity, is a plain evidence of the world's declinedness.

†**Decli·nement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Decline *v.* + -ment.] = Declinature.
1680 *Privy Council Proc. Edin.* in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 30 The causes of his declinement are, because they have usurped the supremacy over the church..and have established idolatry, perjury, and other iniquities.

Decliner (dĭklai·nəɹ). [-er 1.] One who or that which declines.
†**1.** One who turns aside, deviates, or falls away (from his duty or allegiance, or from an approved standard of conduct or belief). *Obs.*
1602 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 259 Backsliders, Decliners, and cold Christians. **1652** Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 193 Censured as decliners or erroneous. **1684** Renwick *Serm.* iv. (1776) 44 All that join with decliners in an ill time.

2. One who refuses or waives; in *Sc. Law*, one who declines the jurisdiction of a judge or court.
1639 R. Baillie *Lett.* I. 161, A chief decliner of the Assemblie. **1641** Evelyn *Diary* (1871) 20 My Father.. (who was one of the greatest decliners of it). **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. liv. 301 Do not..be so very melancholy a decliner as to prefer a shroud, when the matter you wish for is in your power.

3. *Dialling.* A plane which (or a dial whose plane) 'declines' or deviates from the meridian or prime vertical, and therefore does not pass through any of the four cardinal points.
[**1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xvi. 25 For these East Recliners be in very deed South Decliners to those that live 90 deg. from us Northward or Southward.] **1684** *Ibid.* (ed. 3) VII. vi. 118 Direct Dials have their Poles in the Meridian or prime Vertical, Decliners have their Poles in some other Azimuth. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 311 Of Decliners there are infinite; and yet may be reduced into..1. The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West. 2. The North Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

Declining (dĭklai·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Decline, q.v. (Formerly frequent as a sb.; now usually gerundial.)
1. Turning aside, falling away; = Declension 2.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, Our general labour must stande in..declynynge from euyll, and in dylygent workynge of good. **1574** W. Travers (*title*), Full and plaine Declaration of Ecclesiasticall Discipline and off the Declininge off the Churche off Englande. **1646** P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* IV. 347 In times of general declining. **1650** R. Hollingworth *Every. Usurped Powers* 39 Partiall and temporary declinings in men from their said integritie.

2. Avoidance (*obs.*); non-acceptance; refusal.
1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 111 If any fall or sit down on the ground and cast away his weapon, they bite him not; taking that declining for submissive pacification. **1636** Massinger *Bashf. Lover* V. i, There is now No contradiction or declining left: I must and will go on. **1786** Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 7 Aug., To save myself from more open and awkward declinings.

3. Gradual sinking or descent; downward slope or declivity.
1601 Cornwallyes *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 7 Being once brought to that declining, they never leave rolling untill they come to the bottome of unhappinesse. **1602** Carew *Cornwall* 145 b, Upon the declyning of a hill the house is seated. **1612** Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 139 Pliny, in the derivation of water, requireth one cubit of declining in 240 foot of proceeding. *a* **1703** Pomfret *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 9 A short and dubious bliss On the declining of a precipice.

4. Of the sun, etc.: Descent towards setting; hence of the day, one's life, etc.: Drawing to its close; = Decline *sb.* 2.
1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* I viij, Ye hicht and declyning of ye sone. *a* **1610** Healey *Theophrastus* XXVII. (1636) 92 The going downe of our strength, and the declining of our age. *a* **1662** Heylin *Laud* I. 64 In the declining of the year 1616.

5. Falling off, decay, decreasing, waning, etc.; = Decline *sb.* 1.
1482 Caxton *Myrr.* III. i. 131 Yf the sonne and therthe were of one lyke gretenesse, this shadowe shold haue none ende, but shold be all egal without declynyng. **1581** Mulcaster *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 159 All that.. write of the declining and ruine of the Romain Empire. **1622** Drayton *Poly-olb.* XIX. (1748) 333 Rest content, nor our declining rue. **1645** Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 201 The next declining is, when law becomes now too straight for the secular manners, and those too loose for the cincture of law.

6. *Gram.* = Declension 4; formerly in wider sense: Inflexion, including conjugation.
1565 78 Cooper *Thesaurus* Introd., Nownes and verbes maye be knowne by their declining. **1599** Minsheu *Span. Gram.* 35 The verbes Irregular (in which is found hardnes and difficultie to the learner for their declining). **1612** Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 108 There are certain Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declinings..both in *us* and *is*. **1740** J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 82 The Article is of no Manner of Use for the Declining of Nouns.

Decli·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That declines: see the verb.
1. Having a downward inclination, sloping downwards; oblique.
1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 It standeth in a place somewhat declyning. **1571** Digges *Pantom.* III. Q b, This perpendicular.. in directe solides falleth within the body, and vppon the base, but in declyning solides, it falleth without the bodies and bases. **1655–60** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/2 The height of the great Pyramid..is by its perpendicular..499 Feet, by its declining ascent, 693 Feet. **1792** *Copper-plate Mag.* No. 1 The mansion..is approached by a circular sweep through a declining lawn. **1802–3** tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 61 The Volga, which flows..through a gradually-declining valley.

b. *Dialling.* Deviating from the prime vertical or meridian: see Declination 9.
1593 Fale *Dialling* 4 All such plats as behold not some principall part of the world directly, are called Declining. The quantity of their declination is found out thus. **1640** Wilkins *New Planet* ii. (1707) 165 In all declining Dials, the Elevation of whose Pole is less than the Sun's greatest Declination. **1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xvi. 25 All Declining Planes lie in some Azimuth, and cross one another in the Zenith and Nadir. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 311.

2. Bending or bowing down; drooping.
1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 119 With..tempting kisses, And with declining head. **1776** Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 603 Pedicles declining, Flower-scales cloven. **1816** Byron *Siege Cor.* XIX, Declining was his attitude.

3. Of the sun: Sinking towards setting; *transf.* of the day: Drawing to its close.
c **1620** T. Robinson *M. Magd.* 375 The Sun peep'd in with his declininge raye. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 273 Nor end their Work, but with declining Day. **1833** H. Martinkau *Vanderput & S.* ix. 133 The beams of the declining sun glistering on the heaving surface. **1834** S. Rogers *Poems* 126 Till declining day, Thro' the green trellis shoots a crimson ray.

4. Falling off from vigour, excellence, or prosperity; becoming weaker or worse; failing, waning, decaying (in health, fortunes, etc.); in a decline.
1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 240 In this declining Land. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* Introd., The long and still declining state of the Christian Commonweale. **1745** *De Foe's English Tradesman* (1841) I. vii 53, I speak it to every declining tradesman. **1776** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 401 The declining health of the emperor Constantius. **1876** J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 121 This desolation is no accident of a declining empire.

b. Of a person's age, life, years, etc. (Mixture of senses 3 and 4.)
1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 31 Towards their declining age. **1697** Dryden *Æneid* IX. 638 Thus looks the prop of my declining years! **1780** Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 18 Apr., Declining life is a very awful scene. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 Such a sadness was the natural effect of declining years and failing powers.

5. That declines (jurisdiction); that refuses to accept, etc.
1639 Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* I. 155 A present excommunicating of all the declyning Bishops.

Decli·nist. *nonce-wd.* [f. Decline *sb.* + -ist.] (See quot.)
1831 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 122 [Dr. Brewster] has now chosen to fancy that we are all banded together to oppose his favourite doctrine of the decline of science; though the only professor who has written at all on the subject is Babbage, the leader of the Declinists.

Declinograph (dĭklai·nograf). [irreg. f. L. *dēclināre* (as etymon of *declination*) + -graph, Gr. *-γραφος* writing.] An astronomical instrument or arrangement for automatically recording the declination of stars with a filar micrometer.
1883 D. Gill in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 256 It is found with this declinograph on the Berlin equatorial, that the observed declinations have only a probable error of ±0·9″.

Declinometer (deklĭno·mĭtəɹ). *Magn.* [irreg. f. as prec. + -meter, Gr. *μέτρον* measure.]
1. *Magn.* An instrument for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle.
1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* **1870** R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declination are called declination needles or declinometers. **1881** Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 112 The declinometer gives the declination at every instant.

2. *Astr.* An instrument for observing and registering declination.
1883 D. Gill in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 255 Bond's mica declinometer.

[**Declinous, Declivant:** see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Decli·vate, *a.* [irreg. f. L. *dēclīv-is*: see Decline.] 'Descending; declining; inclining downward' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

†**Declive** (dĭklai·v), *a. Obs.* [a. F. *déclive* (Paré 16th c. in Surg. sense), ad. L. *dēclīvis* sloping downward, f. De- I. 1 + *clīv-us* slope, hill.]
Sloping downwards.
1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 188 The waters coming down from the Caspian hills settling themselves in those decline and bottomie places where the said Sea is. **1644** Digby *Nat. Bodies* XX. (1658) 228 An easier and more decline bed. **1669** W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 284 Decline currents out of brooks.

†**Declived,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēclīvis* (see prec.) or ? error for *declined.*]
1575 Banister *Chyrurg.* II. (1585) 373 Open the skull in the most bending or declived place.

Declivitous (dĭklĭvĭtəs), *a.* [f. L. type **dēclīvitōs-us*, f. *dēclīvitās*: see Declivity and -ous: cf. Acclivitous.] Having a (considerable) declivity or slope; steep.
1799 R. Warner *Walk* (1800) 94 The approach to Culhone church is by a small foot-path, narrow, rugged, and declivitous. **1802** Bray *Jrnl.* in Mrs. Bray *Descr. Devon* (1835) I. 237 The declivitous sides of this tor. **1882** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 454 In descending the next declivitous hill.

Declivity (dĭkli·vĭti). [ad. L. *dēclīvitāt-em*, f. *dēclīv-is*: see Declive and -ity. Cf. F. *déclivité* (Dict. Acad. 1762).]
1. Downward slope or inclination (of a hill, etc.).
1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 147 It is the property of water ever to fall that way, where it findeth declivity. **1666** *Phil. Trans.* I. 361 With what declivity the Water runs out of the Euxine Sea into the Propontis. **1818** Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxvii, Upon a mild declivity of hill. **1860** Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 301 The declivity of most of the streets keeps them remarkably clean.

2. *concr.* A downward slope.
1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 280 They will not flow unless upon a Declivity. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I, A grove which stood on the brow of a gentle declivity. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. viii. 58, I could see the stones..jumping down the declivities.

Declivous (dĭklai·vɔs), *a.* [f. L. *dēcliv-us*, rare var. of *dēclīv-is* (see DECLIVE) + -OUS: cf. ACCLIVOUS.] Having a downward inclination; sloping, slanting. (Now *rare* exc. as in b.)

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 141 Pus .. may this way better run out, because of the more declivous site of the opening. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 173 On a ground declivous from the sun. 1786 GILPIN *Pict. Beauty Cumbrld.* (1808) I. xiv. 211 We left the Derwent in its declivous course between two mountains. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 251 This hurries along as the gap deepens, and becomes, at every step, more declivous.

b. *spec.* in *Zool.* Sloping downwards.

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 228 Rostrum long, tapered, porrect, declivous. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iv. 99 Frontal profile .strongly declivous.

† **Decli·vy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēclīvi-s*: cf. CLIVY.] Sloping downwards.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VII. xii. 143 There is a steepe declivy way lookes downe.

† **Declo·se**, *v. Obs. rare.* [See DE- I. 6.] = DISCLOSE.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 115 It maye not be perceyued þat she holdith þe sacramente in hir mouþe .. or swolowes or decloseþ hit in her mouþe.

† **Deco·ct**, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *dēcoct-um* sb., prop. neuter of pa. pple. *dēcoct-us*: see next.] A decoction.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) O ij a, To gyue the decoct or broth of it wyth wyne vnto nurses, when they want mylke.

† **Deco·ct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcoct-us*, pa. pple. of *dēcoqu-ĕre* to boil down or away. In earlier use, both as pple. and adj., than DECOCT *v.*, after the introduction of which this continued for some time as its pa. pple., till gradually superseded by the regular *decocted*.]

1. Decocted; subjected to heat; digested, etc.: see the verb.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 650 Puls decoct and colde. 1505 FISHER *Fenit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 177 The hete of thy charyte whereby we may be decocte and made harde as stones. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 9 a, Matter decocte or boyled in the stomacke. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. (1634) 122 Wine in which is decoct Motherwort. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 434 The root decoct in water purgeth Flegm and Choller.

2. Bankrupt. [*L. dēcoquĕre* to run through one's estate, become bankrupt.]

1529 WOLSEY *To Ambassadors at Rome* (*MS. Cott. Vit. B.* xi. f. 83), The banker of Venice, to whom ye wer assigned by Anthony Viualde for viij^{m} ducates is decoct.

Decoct (dĭkɒ·kt), *v.* [f. DECOCT *ppl. a.* or L. *dēcoct-*, ppl. stem of *dēcoqu-ĕre* to boil down or away, f. DE- I. 3 b + *coquĕre* to boil, cook.]

† 1. To boil down or away; to concentrate by boiling. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 111 The Wychmen use the Commodity of their Sault Springes in drawinge and decocting the Water of them onely by 6 Monthes in the Yeare. 1548 VICARY *Anglishm. Treas.* (1626) 177 Let all these be decocted to the forme of a Syrope. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 141 This being the third time diluted and decocted.

fig. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. ii. 7 A Proverb is much matter decocted into few words.

† 2. *fig.* To diminish, consume, waste. *Obs.* [So L. *dēcoquĕre*.]

1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* III. 54 To haue decocted his fortunes and an ancient family. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 130 Had he wasted and decocted his Treasure in luxury and riot. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 123 When the predominant vanities of the age are somewhat decocted.

† 3. To prepare as food by the agency of fire; to boil, cook. *Obs.*

c 1420 [see DECOCT *ppl. a.*]. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxxxv. 108 b, As the fyre doth decocte the meates and the broth in the pot, so doth the liuer vnder the stomake decoct the meat in mannes body. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 66 Flesh is decocted at the fire on a spit.

† b. *transf.* To warm up, as in cooking. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 20 Can sodden Water..Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?

† 4. To digest in the stomach. (Regarded as a kind of cooking; cf. CONCOCT *v.* 4.) Also *fig.*

1533 [see DECOCT *ppl. a.*]. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 A surfyt is whan..the lyuer, whiche is the fyre vnder the potte .. can not naturally nor truely decocte, defye, ne dygest, the superabundaunce of meate & drynke the whiche is in the potte or stomacke. 1547 [see prec.]. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XII. ii. (1714) 64 There she decocts, and doth the Food prepare. 1608 S. HIERON *2nd Pt. Def. Ministers' Reas. Refus. Subscription* 121 More gredily disposed to devoure and swallowe..then to decocte and reteine.

† 5. To prepare or mature (metals or mineral ores) by heat. (Pertaining to old notions of natural science: cf. CONCOCT *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

1505 [see DECOCT *ppl. a.*]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vi. (1660) 126 Metals are bodies imperfectly living, and are decocted in the veins of the Earth. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 231 The iron which is made of these stones decocted in furnaces, they divide into pieces.

† 6. *fig.* To prepare, devise, CONCOCT. *Obs. rare.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, What villanie are they decocting now? 1613 T. MILLES *Treas. Anunc. & Mod. Times* 718/1 A word to win Laughter must be quickly decocted, woorking upon some sudden and unexpected thing.

7. To boil so as to extract the soluble parts or principles; to prepare a decoction of.

1545 [see DECOCT *ppl. a.*]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 79/1 Decocte a vivificente Eele, in a pot of water, skimme therof the axungietye of the Eele, reserve the same, & let it stand a certayn time. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29 Young red Oaken leaves decocted in wine, make an excellent gargle for a sore mouth. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 101 The common Way of infusing and decocting Herbs a long Time, is injurious to Health.

Hence **Deco·cted** *ppl. a.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ignoto*, To do thee good, I'll freely spend my thrice-decocted blood [cf. CONCOCTION 1 b]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2770 Fine gellies of decocted sparrowes bones. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Some few tops of the decocted Leaves may be admitted.

Deco·ctible, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *dēcoct-* ppl. stem: see DECOCT and -BLE.] Capable of being decocted.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decoctible*, easie to be sodden or boyled. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

Decoction (dĭkɒ·kʃən). Also 4–5 **-cyon**, 5–6 **-cioun**, 6 **decokcion**. [a. OF. *decoction*, *-coccium* (13th c.), ad. L. *dēcoctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēcoquĕre* to DECOCT.]

1. The action of decocting; *esp.* boiling in water or other liquid so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of the substance.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 82 (Mätz.) The coke by mesour sesonyth his potages..By decoccioune to take theyr avauntages. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 165 Moysted w^{t} water of the decokcien of benes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vi. 24 The airey..parts..are separated by decoction. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 112 This Plant affords a very soft mucilaginous Substance in Decoction. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 357 Catechu..is a substance obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of mimosa which abounds in India.

† b. Digestion. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 8 b, By insufficient decoction in the second digestion. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. ix. 36 The stomack hath a decoction to digest the meats he feedeth on.

† 2. Maturing or perfecting by heat; *esp.* of metals or mineral ores. *Obs.*

(Pertaining to old notions as to the composition and formation of metals: cf. CONCOCTION 2.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii, To white he tourneth with his beames sheue Both sede and graine by decoction. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 By the helpe of fermentacion and decoction of the minerall heate. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* III. xi. 237 The substance of sulphur and quicksiluer being mixed in due proportion, after long and temperate decoction in the bowels of the earth .. becommeth gold. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 73 According to the variety of the degrees of decoction and alteration, into divers metallick forms.

† 3. Reduction by evaporation in boiling, boiling down; *fig.* reduction. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. II. viii. 174 The body of his men remaining was still too big, and must pass another decoction. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 34 Four and twenty prime persons were chosen..which soon after (to make them the more cordiall) passed a decoction, and were reduced to three.

4. A liquor in which a substance, usually animal or vegetable, has been boiled, and in which the principles thus extracted are dissolved; *spec.* as a medicinal agent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. ciii. (Tollem. MS.) þis ston [lapis lazuli] schal not be ȝeue with decoccyon. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 216 Waische þe place wiþ a decoccioun of camomille. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 8 Decoctions..be liquors and other thynges boyled together and then strayned. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 332 A 'decoction' is..the broath of certain hearbs or simples boyled together in water till the third part be consumed. 1741 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 266 The receipt of a decoction of briar-roots for the bloody flux. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling*, Lines..tinted by a decoction of oak bark.

Deco·ctive, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *dēcoct-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Pertaining to decoction; having the quality of decocting.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decoctive*, easily sodden. 1775 in ASH. 1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Deco·ctor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *dēcoctor*, agent-n. f. *dēcoquĕre* to DECOCT.] One who wastes or squanders; a ruined spendthrift.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 37 Wee..may worthily be accounted decoctors and prodigals, if we keepe not our Patrimony together. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 224 The Ciuilians..haue attributed vnto this kind of people, the name of Decoctor..otherwise called disturbers or consumers of other mens goods in the course of trafficke.

† **Deco·cture.** *Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *dēcoctūra*, f. *dēcoct-*: see DECOCT, and -URE.] = DECOCTION 4.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decocture*, a Decoction, a Broth or Liquor wherein things have been boiled. Hence in JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

† **De·cognize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- I. 6 + COGNIZE.] *trans.* To cease or fail to recognize.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 275 There was no recognition to King Charles, and no need of it .. I can decognize Charles Stuart and that family, but recognize I cannot.

Decoir, -ment, variants of DECORE, -MENT.

Decoit, Decoity: see DACOIT, -Y.

† **Deco·ll**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *décolle-r*, or ad. L. *dēcollā-re*.] *trans.* To behead; = DECOLLATE. Hence **Deco·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1648 *Parliamentary Hist.* (R.), By a speedy public dethroning and decolling of the King. 1649 PRYNNE *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 19 In the King's own case, whom they decolled. 1653 E. CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 462 The only decolling instrument of Principality and Temporal Power.

† **Decollate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *dēcollat-us*, pa. pple. of *dēcollāre*: see next.] Beheaded: in early use as *pa. pple.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXX. iii, He was heded with swerd and decollate. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 268 All five, to-day, have suffered death..he, Decollate by mere due of privilege, The rest hanged decently and in order.

Decollate (dĭkɒ·leĭt, de·kɒ́leĭt), *v.* [f. L. *dēcollāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcollā-re* to behead, f. DE- I. 6 + *collum* neck. As adaptation of L. *dēcollāt-us*, *decollate* as pa. pple. was in use before any other part of the verb: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To sever at the neck; to behead.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 30/2 With on blow beheaded, or decollated. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 474 A statue with three heads..two of them were quite beat off and the Third was much bruised but not decollated. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 257 Sir Walter Rawleigh decollated. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 720 The murderer .. is instantly decollated. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 223 Upon taking off the cloth he beheld a human head just decollated.

2. *Conch.* To break off the apex of (a shell).

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 96 The inner courses of this shell probably break away or are 'decollated' in the progress of its growth.

Decollated (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Severed at the neck; beheaded, decapitated.

1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 3 A Trophy with decollated Heads. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. 23 A fine piece of a decollated head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, Speaking of the decollated Martyr St. Dennis's walk with his head under his arm.

2. *Conch.* Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the apex.

This occurs normally in some univalve molluscs; in the course of growth, the animal ceases to occupy the apex, and throws a partition across, when the dead part breaks off.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 909 A shell thus deprived of its apex is said to be *decollated*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* IV. (1856) 45 The deserted apex is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle, it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated, or decollated.

Decollation (dĭkɒlē·ʃən). [a. F. *décollation* (13th c. in Hatzfeld), ad. L. *dēcollātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēcollāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of decollating or beheading; the fact of being beheaded; *spec.* in *Obstetric Surg.*, severance of the head from the body of a fœtus.

Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist: a festival in the Roman, Greek, and other Christian churches in commemoration of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, observed on the 29th of August.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 345 Oþer men telleþ þat it is nouȝt þe feste of þe decollacioun. *Ibid.* V. 49 (Mätz.) Of the decollacioun of Seint John. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 13 The lyf whiche she after hyr decollacion lyued by the space of 15 yere. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. 462 In this xxv. yere, aboute the feast of the Decollacion of Seynt John Baptyst. 1647 WHARTON *Ireland's War* Wks. (1683) 262 The Decollation of Mary Queen of Scots. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Fsv.* vii. 31 A fourth is added of King Charls decollation. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 91 The grand sacrifice was preceded by the decolation of a kid and a cock, the heads of which were thrown upon the altar. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 131 The decollation of St. Paul. 1884 SALA *Journey due South* I. i. (1887) 18 [He] strenuously denied the painlessness of decollation by the guillotine.

fig. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 7 He by a decollation of all hope annihilated his mercy.

2. *Conch.* The truncating or truncated condition of a spiral shell: see DECOLLATED 2.

1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 185 The decollation of the upper whorls of the shells.

Decollator (dī·kɒleĭtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *dēcollāre* to DECOLLATE.]

1. One who decollates; a decapitator.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 522 The Sans-culottes .. would have raised you by acclamation to the dignity of Decollator of the royal family.

2. *Surg.* An obstetric instrument for performing decollation of the fœtus; a decapitator.

1871 BARNES *Lect. Obst. Oper.* 217–8 If Braun's decollator be used the movement employed is rotatory from right to left.

‖ **Décolleté** (dekɔ·lte), *ppl. a.*; fem. **-ée**. [Fr., pa. pple. of *décolleter* to expose the neck, etc., f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *collet* collar of a dress.] a. Of a dress, etc.: Cut low round the neck; low-necked. b. Wearing a low-necked dress.

1831 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) II. xiii. 106 The Queen is a prude, and will not let the ladies come *décolletées* to her parties. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, A stout countess of sixty, décolletée. 1884 *Wrst. Daily Press* 16 Dec. 7/4 Englishwomen will imitate their French sisters in ..the excessively decolleté bodices..they patronise.

Decolorant (dĭkʌ·lərănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *décolorant*, pr. pple. of *décolorer*, repr. L. *dēcolōr-āre*: see DECOLOUR.]

A. *adj.* Decolorizing.

1886–8 in *Encycl. Dict.*

B. *sb.* A decolorizing agent.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Decolorate (dĭkʌ·lərĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēcolōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēcolōrāre*.] 'Having lost its colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Decolorate (dĭkʌ·lərēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēcolōrāre* to DECOLOUR.] †**a.** = DISCOLOUR (*obs.*). **b.** To deprive of colour, decolour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decolorate*, to staine. *a* 1846 *Phil. Mag.* (cited in WORCESTER). In mod. Dicts.

Decoloration (dĭkʌlərēi·ʃən). Also **-colour-**. [a. F. *décoloration*, ad. L. *dēcolōrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēcolōrāre* to DECOLOUR.] Deprivation or loss of colour; †discoloration.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decoloration*, a staining. 1640 E. CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melancholy* 121 (T.) We must not understand by this word *pale* a simple decoloration or whiteness of the skin. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decoloration*, a staining or marring the Colour. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 113 If we now add a fresh quantity of the reducing fluid until the second decolouration.

Decolorimeter (dĭkʌlərimĭ·tər). [f. L. *dēcolōr-em* deprived of colour + Gr. *μέτρον* measure: see **-METER**.] An instrument for measuring the power or effect of a decolorizing agent.

1863–72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 308.

Decolorize, -ourize (dĭkʌ·lərəiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + COLORIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of colour.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 503/2 Chlorine passed through a solution of hæmatosine decolorizes it. 1870 P. M. DUNCAN *Transform. Insects* (1882) 170 The leaves, and even the variegated flowers, are in this way often completely decolourised. *fig.* 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Med.* 78 Temperament plays a part, colouring or decolourizing present and future.

Hence **Decolorisa·tion, -izing**, the action of depriving of its colour; **Deco·lorizer**, an agent that decolorizes; **Deco·lorizing** *ppl. a.*

1871 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 251 The decolourization of flowers and leaves by electrical discharges. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 125/2 The charcoal is very valuable as a decoloriser and disinfectant. 1862 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 160 Its decolorizing properties.

Decolour, -or (dĭkʌ·lər), *v.* [a. F. *décolore-r*, or ad. L. *dēcolōrāre*, to deprive of its colour, discolour, f. DE- I. 6 + *colōrāre* to colour. Cf. DISCOLOUR.] †**1.** *trans.* To discolour; *fig.* to stain.

c 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* (1722) 210 That Herb, with which the Britanns are reported to have painted and decolour'd their Bodies. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 198, I remember with what character that proud Cardinall was decoloured.

2. To deprive of colour, decolorize. Hence **Deco·louring** *ppl. a.*

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 196 To which are added manganese and oxide of cobalt as decolouring substances. 1862 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 160 Animal charcoal is used for the purpose of decolouring various liquids.

†**Deco·loured**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [For *decollared.*] Cut low in the neck; low-necked.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113 To nekke and breste white a coote wel decoloured [*escollétees*] to be wel biholde.

Decomplex (dī·kɒmpleks), *a.* [f. DE- I. 5 + COMPLEX, after *decomposite*, *decompound.*] Repeatedly complex; compounded of parts which are themselves complex.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 77 The Varieties of the Associations hinder particular ones from being so close and permanent, between the complex Parts of decomplex Ideas, as between the simple Parts of complex ones. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* i. Wks. 1890 X. 150 This monster model of sentence, bloated with decomplex intercalations .. is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.

†**Decompo·ne**, *v. Sc. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. med.L. *dēcomponĕre*, back-formation from *dēcompositus*: see DECOMPOSITE.] = DECOMPOUND *v.* 1. Hence †**Decompo·nit** *ppl. a.* = DECOMPOUND *a.*

1522 VAUS *Rudiment.* Dd iiij b (Jam.), How mony figures is there in ane pronowne? Thre Quhilk thre? Ane simple, & ane componit, and ane decomponit. The simple as *is*, the componit as *idem*, the decomponit as *identidem.*

Decomponent (dĭkɒmpō·nĕnt). ? *Obs.* [Formed on a L. type *dē-compōnent-em*, f. *dē-compōnĕre*, not in ancient L., but inferred from *decompose*, *decomposition*: see DE- I. 6.] A decomposing agent.

1797 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 409 That the decomponent of the water .. is not a metallic body, will appear highly probable. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 189 The action of the electric fluid itself, as a decomponent.

Decompo·nible, *a. rare.* [f. assumed L. *dēcompōnĕre* (see prec.) + **-BLE.**] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its elements.

1859 H. COLERIDGE in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 19 The word is decomponible in that language into simpler elements.

Decomposability (dĭkɒmpōuzăbi·lĭti). Also **-ibility.** [f. next + **-ITY.**] The quality or property of being decomposable.

1802 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 64 A proof of the decomposability of the granite rock. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 397 This decomposibility of the terrestrial elements.

Decomposable (dĭkɒmpōu·zăb'l), *a.* Also **-ible.** [f. next + **-ABLE**; so F. *décomposable* (1790 in Hatzf.).] Capable of being decomposed, or separated into its constituent elements. (Usually in reference to chemical decomposition.)

1784 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 180 Plumbago cannot be supposed decomposable by red precipitate. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 419 Decomposible substances. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 This white light will possess the remarkable property of. being decomposable only by absorption. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 83 Animal matter of a highly decomposable character.

Decompose (dĭkɒmpōu·z), *v.* [a. F. *décompose-r* (16th c. in Littré), f. *dé-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *composer* to COMPOSE.]

1. *trans.* To separate or resolve into its constituent parts or elements. (Of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into its constituent colours; also of force or motion. Cf. DECOMPOSITION 2.)

a 1752 BOLINGBROKE *Ess i Hum. Knowl.* (R.) The chemist who has decomposed a thousand natural, and composed as many artificial bodies. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 272 Attempts to decompose water by the Galvanic pile. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. § 66. 72 We have therefore by absorption decomposed green light into yellow and blue. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* i 28, I can decompose this marble and change it.

b. To disintegrate; to rot.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 19 The seasons decompose its cliffs.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 61 Analytical legislators, and constitution-venders, are quite as busy in their trade of decomposing organization. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, Were I compelled to decompose the motives of my worthy friend. 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 7, I do not attempt to decompose the mental operations in question into their ultimate elements

†**d.** *Printing.* To distribute (type that has been set up or *composed*). *Obs.*

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 153 Go and take out the pieces from the press, and decompose them.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer decomposition or disintegration; to break up; to decay, rot.

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus, etc.* 215 The mucus, contained in great quantities in the lungs, and which is continually decomposing. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 269/1 These broken armies decompose into bands of roving marauders. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 156 Such compounds as abound in the mineral world, or immediately decompose into them. *Mod.* Soon after death the softer parts of organized bodies begin to decompose.

Decomposed (dĭkɒmpōu·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + **-ED**¹.] Subjected to organic decay, rotten.

1846 *Nonconf.* VI. 28 Why should decomposed potatoes be more objectionable than decomposed partridges?

Decompo·ser. [**-ER**¹.] Something that decomposes; a decomposing agent.

1821 *Examiner* 10/1 The turn for parody seems .. to be, in its very essence, a decomposer of greatness. 1850 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* 135 The soil is a slow decomposer of manure.

Decomposible, -ibility: see DECOMPOSABLE, -ABILITY.

Decompo·sing, *ppl. a.* [**-ING**².] That decomposes; usually *intr.* undergoing decomposition, in process of organic decay.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 546 The decomposing hand has grown tired of its work. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 263 Veins of soft clay and some of decomposing greenstone. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 153 These plants die, and form by their decomposing remains a rich and fertile mould.

Decomposite (dī·kɒmpŏzit), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *dēcompositus*, a Latin rendering of Gr. *παρασύνθετος* used by Priscian in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound word', by mediæval and modern L. writers as 'further or more deeply compounded'. Cf. DECOMPONE. Hence a series of senses, found also in *decompound*, *decomposition*, in which *de-* is used differently from the more ordinary sense in *decompose* and derivatives. See DE- I. 5.]

A. *adj.* Further compounded; formed by adding another element or constituent to something already composite.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* Epist., Simple, compound, or decomposite notions. 1869 LATHAM s.v., The decomposite character of such words is often concealed or disguised.

B. *sb.* A decomposite substance, word, etc.; a compound formed from something already composite.

1622 T. JACKSON *Judah* 48 That elegant metaphoricall decomposite of the Apostle unto Timothie [2 Tim. i. 6, *ἀναζωπυρεῖν* 'rekindle']. *a* 1626 BACON *Minerals* Wks. 1857 III. 807 The decomposites of three metals or more, are too long to enquire of. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Decomposite*, a term in Grammar, signifying a word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other words, as *In-dis-positio.* 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Decomposite* (in Grammar), a Word doubly compounded; as *In-dis-position*; also, a Term us'd by Apothecaries, when a Physical Composition is encreas'd. 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* § 299 Compounds wherein one element is Compound are called Decomposites. 1863 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Gr. Gram.*, Eng. Index, Decomposites, Augm[ent] in, § 239 [Some verbs, which are not merely compounded with prepositions, but derived from already compound nouns (Decomposita), have the Augment at the beginning].

Decomposition (dī·kɒmpŏzi·ʃən). [n. of action f. DECOMPOUND and DECOMPOSE, with the respective senses of the prefix in these words: cf. *decomposite.* Mod.F. has *décomposition* in sense 2, of date 1694 in Acad. Dict., whence perhaps the English uses.

For the adventitious association of *compose* and *composition*, see these words.]

I. Allied to DECOMPOSITE: with DE- I. 5.

†**1.** Further composition or compounding; compounding of things already composite. (Cf. DECOMPLEX, DECOMPOUND.) *Obs.*

1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 52 The English .. hath an elegant way of expressing them [Epithets], in a dexterous decomposition of two, or three words together. As: Tast-pleasing-fruits. 1674 BOYLE *Corpusc. Philos.* 11 The almost innumerable diversifications, that compositions and decompositions may make of a small number, not perhaps exceeding twenty, of distinct things. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. § 9 The many Decompositions that go to the making up the complex Ideas of those modes.

II. Allied to DECOMPOSE: with DE- I. 6.

2. The action or process of decomposing, separation or resolution (of anything) into its constituent elements. **a.** Used of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into the prismatic colours. *Decomposition of forces*, in Dynamics = RESOLUTION of forces.

1762 *Univ. Mag.* Jan. 12 If then the vinegar be used for precipitating it, there will be scarce any further decomposition of this magistery. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* IV. xli. 119 The decomposition of forces into parallelograms. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 53 Hydrogen gas .. is always produced in the greatest purity by the decomposition of water. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 142 Called the decomposition, or the resolution of forces. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* VII. 66 In the decomposition and recomposition of white light. 1860 THOMSON in Bowen *Logic* x. 348 Chemistry .. the science of the decomposition and combinations of the various substances that compose and surround the earth.

b. The natural dissolution of compound bodies; disintegration; the process or condition of organic decay; putrescence.

1777 PRIESTLEY *Mat. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 200 Death, with its .. dispersion of parts, is only a decomposition. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 77 This ancient rocky substance, and the sand produced by its decomposition. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1852) 164, I am inclined to consider that the phosphorescence is the result of the decomposition of the organic particles. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1869) 91 The bones were in such a state of decomposition, that the ribs and vertebræ crumbled into dust.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 81 Allegoric personages are a poor decomposition of human nature. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 509 In France .. in the decomposition of society. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 240 It is very possible that the Aryan roots are capable of still further decomposition

Hence **Decomposi·tionist,** an advocate or supporter of decomposition, *e.g.* that of an empire, confederation, etc.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 756 'But,' say the decompositionists, 'we seek not the destruction of this empire—we agitate not for its abolition.'

†**Decompo·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DECOMPOSE; see **-URE.**] Decomposition, resolution (of forces).

1740 STACK in *Phil Trans.* XLI. 420 There will be no Decomposure, and the Force IC will not change into a Force that has the Radius OC for its Direction.

Decompound (dī kɒmpau·nd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. DE- I. 5 + COMPOUND *a.*: after late and med.L. *dēcompositus* DECOMPOSITE in same sense.]

A. *adj.* Repeatedly compound; compounded of parts which are themselves compound; *spec.* in *Bot.* of compound leaves or inflorescences whose divisions are further divided (L. *decompositus*, Linnæus).

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, decompound bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* 4 v., Decompound leaf, *folium decompositum*, when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 360 *Decompound*, having various compound divisions or ramifications. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XV. (1866) I. 275 Erroneous to maintain .. that a reasoning or syllogism is a mere decompound whole, made up of concepts. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 145 The lobed leaf passes by various stages into the compound, decompound, and supra-decompound.

B. *sb.* A decompound thing, word, etc.; a compound further compounded, or of which one or more elements are themselves compound.

1614 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.* (1641) 472 *Super-exaltavit* is a de-compound. There is, *Ex* and *Super* (both) in it. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1627) 469 That the English language is a decompound of Dutch, French, and Latine, I hold. 17.. ARBUTHNOT, etc. (J.), No body should use any compound or decompound of the substantial verbs. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxi. (1859) II. 19 To use the word *to cognise* in connection with its noun *cognition*, as we use the decompound *to recognise* in connection with its noun *recognition*. 1881 CHANDLER *Gr. Accent.* § 429 Decompounds, or words consisting of more than two factors.

Decompound (dī·kɒmpau nd), *v.* [f. DE- I. 5, II. 1 + COMPOUND *v.*: cf. prec., and DECOMPOSE.]

I. Connected with DECOMPOUND *a.* and DECOMPOSITE.

†**1.** *trans.* To compound further; to form by combining compound constituents, or by adding another constituent to something already compound. *Obs.*

1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6110 The resulting White..was compounded of them all, and only de-compounded of those two. 16.. -- (*J.*), If the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompound a white. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. § 6 A very complex Idea that is compounded and decompounded. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv, The common Method of compounding and decompounding Medicines can never be reconciled to common sense.

II. Connected with DECOMPOSE.

2. To separate the constituent parts or elements of; to DECOMPOSE.

Johnson 1755 says—'This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.'

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess.* i. *Hum. Knowl.* (R.), If we consider that in learning..the signification of these names, we learn to decompound them. 1766 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 102 To decompound as much of the solution of chalk as contains 16½ grains of earth. 1793 J. BOWLES *Real Ground War w. France* (ed. 5) 25 Other States are to be broken up and decompounded. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. (1851) 92 The chemist in his analysis, who accounts every ingredient an element till it can be decompounded and resolved into others.

Hence **Decompou'ndable** *a.*, capable of being decomposed.

1797 *Brit. Crit.* Jan. IX. 58 Discoveries..which shew the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be decompoundable into fluidity.

Decompou'nded, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1]

I. 1. Further compounded; made up of compound constituents: *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Zool.* = DECOMPOUND.

1674 BOYLE *Corpusc. Philos.* 26 Amel is manifestly not only a compounded, but a decompounded body, consisting of salt and powder of pebbles or sand, and calcined tin. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix 268 The leaves being decompounded. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 205 The areolation is very deep and the areolets not decompounded.

II. 2. Separated into its constituent parts, decomposed.

1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 152 The oxygen and hydrogen gaz of the decompounded water. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 22 Composed of the decompounded shale 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. ix. 309 The very dust..may consist of decompounded human hearts.

† Deco'mpt. *Sc. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [Cf. F. '*descompt*, an account giuen for things receaued; a backe-reckoning' (Cotgr.).] Account, reckoning.

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 325 (Jam.) Thair obligationis and decompt respectiue, meid be thair commissaris deput be thame to that effect, particularly thairvpon will testifie.

Decon, obs. form of DEACON.

Deconcatenate, Deconcentrate, -ation, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

† Deconce'rt, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *déconcerter* (16th c.), f. *dé-, des-* (DE- I. 6) + *concerter*.] *trans.* To put out of concert or agreement, disarrange; = DISCONCERT 1.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 322 A more heterogene Metamorphosis, capable of deconcerting the closest Union and Interest.

† Deconco'ct, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- I. 3 or 5 + CONCOCT *v.*] According to earlier physiological notions: To reduce (imperfectly concocted humours or ill digested food) by further digestion: cf. CRUDITY 2. (In quot. *fig.*)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. 267, I doubt not but since these Benedictines have had their crudities deconcocted, and have been drawn out into more slender threds of subdivisions.

Deconsecrate (dĭkɒ·nsĭkreĭt), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CONSECRATE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the consecration of; to deprive of sacredness, secularize. Hence **Deco·nsecrated** *ppl. a.*; **Deconsecra·tion,** the action or ceremony of deconsecrating.

1867 *Ch. & St. Rev.* 16 Feb. 150 The last new..word 'deconsecration'..intended to convey to the public mind the fact, without the unpleasant associations, of what has hitherto been known under the..title of 'desecration'. 1876 *City Press* 21 Oct. 4/6 This Church was deconsecrated on Thursday. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 438 The bare deconsecrated Nature which our author offers us as the substitute for God.

Deconsi'der, *v. rare.* [a. mod.F. *déconsidérer*: see DE- II. 1 and CONSIDER.] *trans.* To treat with too little consideration. Hence **Deconsidera·tion.**

1881 *Med. Review* Apr., *Med. Profession & Morality*, In the Army and Navy, the surgeons, long unfairly deconsidered, now haughtily claim equally unreasonable precedence. 1882 MISS COBBE *Peak in Darien* 219 Women are..actually much deconsidered by men. *Ibid.*, Would not their deconsideration be reflected on Religion itself were they to become its authorized ministers?

Deconstru'ct, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CONSTRUCT, after F. *déconstruire*.] *trans.* To undo the construction of, to take to pieces. Hence **Deconstru·ction** [also in F.].

1882 MCCARTHY in *19th Cent.* 859 A reform the beginnings of which must be a work of deconstruction.

† Decontra·ct, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- I. 3 or 5 + CONTRACT *v.*] *trans.* To contract further.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worst T.* (1841) 93 This also seems too long: I decontract and abridge the abridgment of my prayers, yea..too often I shrink my prayers to a minute.

Deconventionalize, decopperize, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

† Deco·ped, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OF. *décopé*, mod.F. *découpé*, cut down, minutely cut, slashed.] Cut in figures; slashed; cf. COUP *v.*^{2} 1.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 843 And shode he was with grete maistrie, With shoon decoped.

‖ Decor (de·kōr). *Obs.* [a. L. *decor* (*decōr-*), seemliness, comeliness, grace, beauty. Earlier Eng. had *decur, decour, decore* app. through French: see DECORE *sb.*] Comeliness, beauty, ornament.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decor*, comeliness or beauty. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 117 For the apt Distribution, Decor and fitness. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 179 Riches are the Political glory and decor of any Kingdom.

Decorable (de·kŏrăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *decorā-re* to DECORATE + -BLE. So in mod.F. (Littré).] Capable of decoration.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 6/1 The 'decorable' parts of the church were still adorned with..evergreens.

Decorament (de·kŏrămĕnt). *rare.* [ad. L. *decorāment um* (Tertull.), f. *decorāre* to DECORATE: see -MENT.] Decoration, ornament.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decorament*, an Ornament, an adorning. 1730 6 — (folio). 1755–73 in JOHNSON. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Mar., It is foolish to encourage people to expect mottoes and such-like decoraments. [1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.* 189 'Thick there thing idn no decriment.']

Decorate (de·kŏrĕt), *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *decorāt-us* adorned, beautiful, pa. pple. of *decorāre*: see next. For some time after the adoption of the vb., *decorat, -ate* continued to serve as the pa. pple., until superseded by *decorated*, which has also taken its place in ordinary use as adjective.] Adorned, decorated; ornate.

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 Heyle flece of gedion, with vertu decorate! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 92 b/2 They sawe a chirche decorate and ornate aboue alle puyssaunce humayne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3248 The place was decornt with myracles many. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) § 203 Considre the magnifique and decorate churches (of London). 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 56 Rigg'd in gay colours, decorate with flowers. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 102 A fair hall and richly decorate.

Decorate (de·kŏrĕt), *v.* [f. L. *decorāt-*, ppl. stem of *decorāre* to adorn, beautify, f. *decus, decor-* grace, honour, embellishment. As in other verbs of similar formation, the L. pa. pple. was first adapted as a ppl. adj. (see prec.), and subsequently the same type was taken as the stem of a vb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, beautify, embellish; to grace, honour. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I decorate, I make fayre or gay, *je decore*. You have decorate our assemblye with your presence. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 37 The same .. with goodli and parkely parks..to beautifie adorne and decorite. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron., Malcolm* (R.), His familie . is decorated with the office of the marshalship of Scotland. 1642 W. BALL *Caveat for Subjects* 15 The name of the House of Austria decorates their dominions. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxviii. VI. 282 His mother has been decorated with the titles of Christian and princess. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 245 War and plunder were decorated by poetry as the honourable occupation of heroic natures.

2. To furnish or deck with ornamental accessories: **a.** said of the personal agent.

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Oct., I .. was then decorated a little, and came forth to tea. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 81 The head was decorated with a cocked hat. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. vi. 207 The custom of decorating churches with flowers at certain seasons is very ancient.

b. said of the things serving as ornaments.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 193 The old armour which decorated its walls. 1887 *Times* 7 Mar. 9/3 In ages ..more robustly conscious of the difference between evil and good their heads would have decorated the City gates.

3. To invest (a person) with a military or other decoration, as the badge of an order, medal of honour, or the like.

1816 [see DECORATED]. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIII. 7 Prince Charles of Roumania has decorated two printers in his dominions.

Hence **De·corating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 571/3 An apprenticeship to a decorating carver. *Mod.* In the decorating of the church.

Decorated (de·kŏrĕ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DECORATE *v.* + -ED.] Adorned, embellished; furnished with anything ornamental; invested with a decoration.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decorated*, beautified, adorned. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xlvii, Disturbances .. caused by decorated officers attempting to make the passers-by cry *Vive l'Empereur*. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. 76 The least decorated pieces of ancient Greek armour.

b. *Archit.* Applied to the second or Middle style of English Pointed architecture (which prevailed throughout the greater part of the 14th c.), wherein decoration was increasingly employed and became part of the construction.

'The most prominent characteristic of this style is to be found in the windows, the tracery of which is always either of geometrical figures, circles, quatrefoils, etc., as in the earlier instances [hence called *Geometrical Decorated*], or flowing in wavy lines, as in the later examples' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*).

1812 RICKMAN *Styles Goth. Archit.* (1817) 44 Decorated English, reaching to the end of the reign of Edward III in 1377. *Ibid.* 71 Of the Third, or Decorated English Style. 1847 *Hand-Bk. Eng. Ecclesiology* 3 Second, or Middle Pointed (which has been known by the name of *Decorated*). 1848 POOLE *Eccl. Archit.* 245 Geometrical or very early Decorated. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* II. ii. iii. 347 The exquisite Decorated church of Wymmington in Bedfordshire. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. v. 161 The change from the Early English to the Decorated style was .. very gradual.

Decoration (dekŏrĕ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *decorātiōn-em*, n. of action from *decorāre* to DECORATE: perh. a. F. *décoration* (1393 in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of decorating; embellishment, adornment, ornamentation.

Decoration day (U.S.): the day (now May 30th) kept in memory of those who fell in the civil war of 1861–65, on which their graves are decorated with flowers.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 65 It is also meit, for the better decoratioun of the verse to vse sumtyme the figure of Repetitioun. 1589 — in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. 29 Ornamentes requisit for decoration of our mariage. 1611 COTGR., *Decoration*, a decoration, beautifying, bedecking, adorning, garnishing, trimming, gracing. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* 189 P 12 She..applied all her care to the decoration of her person. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Eng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II 295 To facilitate the decoration of land and dwellings. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 475/1 On Decoration day he met them on their way to a neighbouring cemetery.

b. The fact or condition of being decorated.

c. † The quality of being decorated; ornateness.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 68 Amazement .. for the manner and decoration of one thing and another. *Ibid.* 43 The beauty and Decoration of the things we found in Hierusalem. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, The fashion of its ornament and decoration was foreign to that adopted by the Moors of Granada.

2. That which decorates or adorns; an ornament, embellishment; *esp.* an ornament temporarily put up on some special occasion; formerly used (after the French) of scenery on the stage.

a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* II. 208 (R.) Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Decoration*, an Ornament, Imbellishment, or Set-off; as The Decorations of the Stage. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., No [opera] house could hold such large decorations. 1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. 63 Mariposas or butterflies ..differing visibly in figure, colours, and decorations. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 199 A pretty decoration for a grand table. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Basilicas..more remarkable for the richness of their decorations than for beauty of architectural proportions. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 2 When its history is stripped of the remote antiquity and other fabulous decorations.

3. A star, cross, medal, or other badge conferred and worn as a mark of honour.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xiii, To sport the decoration of the Legion of Honour. *Ibid.* 294 All the young men who had not military decorations. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* 252 The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert .. The Decoration of the Order consists of an onyx cameo, bearing a profile likeness of the late Prince Consort.

Decora·tionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] A professional decorator.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 192 Which the more cunning Decorationist..may have selected. 1829 *Ibid.* I. 276 If the tailor and decorationist do their duty.

Decorative (de·kŏrĕ·tiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *decorāt-* (see DECORATE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. F. *décoratif, -ive* in Academy's Dict. of 1878, but also occurring in OF. in 15th c.] Having the function of decorating; tending to, pertaining to, or of the nature of decoration.

1791 SIR W. CHAMBERS *Civil Archit.* (ed. 3) 17 The orders ..may be considered as the basis of the whole decorative part of architecture. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 130 *note*, To have the piece elegantly printed in quarto with decorative engravings. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 237 A decorative arch is formed on the west wall. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 27 In the fancies of decorative art, nature has very little place.

Hence **De·coratively** *adv.*, in a decorative manner, in reference to decoration; **De·corative·ness,** the quality of being decorative.

1882 SALA *America Revis.* (1885) 55 A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers. 1847 CRAIG *Decorativeness.* 1890 *Times* 5 Feb. 9 Nowhere, in shape, decorativeness, and certainty of effects for eye, ear, and touch is there the least superfluity or deficiency.

Decorator (de·kŏrĕ·tə(r)). [agent-n. in L. form from *decorāre* to DECORATE: see -OR. In F. *décorateur* (*c*1600 in Hatzf.).] One who decorates; *spec.* one who professionally decorates houses, public buildings, etc., with ornamental painting, plaster-work, gilding, and the like.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 373 *note*, James and Kent were mere decorators. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 154/1 The ornamental painter and decorator's journeyman. 1885 *Law Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 600 They carried on .. the business of upholsterers, house painters, and decorators.

Decoratory (de·kŏrătəri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *decorāt-* ppl. stem (see DECORATE) + -ORY.] Pertaining to decoration; decorative.

1889 J. HIRST in *Archæol. Inst.* No. 181. 34 Creations of the decoratory and representative Arts.

† Deco·re, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **decur, decoure.** [app. a. AngloFr. **decour*, ad. L. *decor, decōrem*: see DECOR. Littré has mod.F. *décor*, in 16th c.

décore masc., as a deriv. of *décorer* to DECORATE.] Grace, honour, glory, beauty, adornment.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 337 With great worship, decoure and dignite..She was receyued. *Ibid.* II. 1925 In worship, praisyng, beaute and decur. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 49 Quhais decore cheiflie does consiste in Nobilitie of gentle men, etc. 1616 LANE *Sqr.'s T.* 43 He fraught theare minde with faire decore Of truith, iustice (twins), groundes of virtues lore.

† **Deco're,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **decoir.** [ad. L. *decōr-us* becoming, comely, f. *decor, -ōrem* becomingness, f. *decēre* to become.] Comely, beautiful.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Ballat of our Lady* 49 Hail, more decore, than of before, And swetar be sic sevyne. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. 300 Ane sweit nimphe maist faithfull and decoir.

† **Deco're,** *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* **decoir.** [a. F. *décore-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *decorā-re* to DECORATE.] To decorate, adorn, embellish.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. (1890) 24 The name thenne and Royalme of Fenyce hath be moche hiely decored by merueyllous artes and myryfyke. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 59 To decore and beautifye the House of God. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 64 The Women of Ailgna vse to colour their faces .. whereby they think their beautie is greatly decored. 1603 *Philotus* xlvii, Deck vp and do thyself decoir. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 129 Decored and trimmed as a bride. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 6 Which Church he decored with many Ornaments and Edifices. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, 'Without the saddle being decored wi' the broidered sumpter-cloth!'

Hence † **Deco'ring** *vbl. sb.*

1618 JAS. I *Decl. Lawful Sports* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 515 Leave to carry rushes to the church for the decoring of it.

† **Deco'rement.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* **decoir-, decor-.** [a. OF. *decorement* (15th c.), f. *décorer* to DECORATE: repr. L. *decorāmentum.*]

a. Decoration, ornamentation. *rare.* **b.** *concr.* An ornament, an embellishment.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 506 Very commodious and convenient for the decoirment of his realme. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 41 The decorements of their beautifull Palaces. 1635 HEYWOOD *Lond. Sinns Saluts* Wks. 1874 IV. 288 The Decorements that adorne the Structure, I omit. 1681 JAS. STEWART in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1870) 156 What brethren did cast upon him as a shame was his glory and decorement. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. I. (1738) 4 The Main, Tail, and Foretop .. of a Horse .. are a suitable Decorement to a creature of so much Fire and Mettle.

Deco'rist. *nonce-wd.* [f. DECOR-UM + -IST.] One attached to artistic proprieties.

1839 POE *Assignation* Wks. (1864) I. 381 Proprieties of place and especially of time are the bugbears which terrify mankind from the contemplation of the magnificent. Once I was myself a decorist.

Decorous (dĕkō'rəs, dekō'rəs), *a.* [In form ad. late L. *decorōs-us* elegant, beautiful (It. *decoroso* decorous, decent), f. *decus, decor-*: see DECORATE; but in sense corresp. to L. *decōr-us* becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, f. *decor, decōr-em* becomingness, f. *decēre* to become, befit. In harmony with this Johnson, Walker, and Smart 1849 pronounce *decō'rous.* Bailey 1730 and Perry 1805 have *de'cōrous*; Craig 1847 and later dictionaries record both. The word is not very frequent colloquially.]

† **1.** Seemly, suitable, appropriate. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 225 That decorous embellishment in the external Cortex of the Prophecy [is] punctually observed. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 75 So decorous is the representation. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 57 It is not so decorous with respect to God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without any inferiour or subordinate minister.

2. Characterized by decorum or outward conformity to the recognized standard of propriety and good taste in manners, behaviour, etc.

[1673 *Rules of Civility* 144 It is not decorous to look in the Glass, to comb, brush, or do any thing of that nature to ourselves, whilst the said person be in the Room.] 1792 V. KNOX *Serm.* ix. (R.), Individuals, who support a decorous character. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 291 Their language .. is cool, decorous, and conciliatory. 1821 BYRON *Vis. Judg.* xcv, Some grumbling voice, Which now and then will make a slight inroad Upon decorous silence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 293 Washington, the most decorous and respectable personage that ever went ceremoniously through the realities of life. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 40 In a great city everything has to be made outwardly decorous.

b. Of language: Exemplifying propriety of diction.

1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 224 A treatise of permanent value for philosophic statement and decorous English.

¶ Explained in the sense of L. *decorōsus.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decorous, Decord'se,* fair and lovely, beautiful, graceful, comely.

Decorously (see prec.), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decorous manner; with decorum.

1809 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. 189 (Jod.) Oh! if women in general knew .. with what a charm even the appearance of modesty invests its possessor, they would dress decorously. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 566 He endured decorously the hardships of his present situation.

Decorousness (see prec.). [-NESS.] The quality of being decorous; † seemliness, fitness (*obs.*); propriety of behaviour.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 874 The will of God is Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; or Decorousness, Fitness.

1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. iii. 72 The decorousness of the national character.

† **Deco'rporate,** *v. Obs.* [DE- II. 1 + L. *corpus, corpor-* body.] (See quot.) Hence **Decorpora'tion.**

1660 HEXHAM, *Ontlyven,* to Decorporate, Kill or make Bodylesse .. *een Ontlijvinge,* a Decorporation, or a making Bodylesse.

† **Decorre,** *v. Obs.* Also **decourre.** [?a. OF. *decourre, decorre* 'to runne downe, to haste or hy apace' (Cotgr.):— L. *dēcurrĕre* to run down.] *intr.* To run or flow away, pass or haste away.

(But the sense of the passage quoted is uncertain.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 193 Of pompe and of pruyde þe parchemyn [of þis patent] decorreth (*v. r.* decourreþ) And principalliche of alle peple, but þei be pore of herte.

Deco'rrugative, *a.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CORRUGATIVE.] Tending to remove wrinkles.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 175 Seeing that wrinkles are not unknown in these days, it might be worth inquiry whether bean-flower has any decorrugative effect.

Deco'rticate, *a.* [ad. L. *dēcorticāt-us,* pa. pple. of *dēcorticāre*: see next.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: *spec.* applied to those Lichens which have no cortical layer.

1872 LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora Gt. Brit.* p. xxiii.

Decorticate (dĭkō'rtiket), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēcorticāre* to deprive of its bark, f. DE- I. 6 + *cortex, cortic-em* bark.] *trans.* To remove the bark, rind, or husk from; to strip of its bark.

1611 COTGR. *Crudities* 472 Decorticating it [hemp] or as we call it in Somersetshire, scaling it with their fingers. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ¶. 90 Wheate decorticated, and boyled in milke, commonly called Frumentie. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 763 Black and white Pepper .. are the same, only the latter is decorticated. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cork,* The Manner of decorticating, or taking off the Bark of the Cork-tree. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit. Fungol.* 8 An oak-trunk..felled and decorticated.

b. *fig.* To divest of what conceals, to expose. **c.** To 'flay'.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 18 Arms ought to have analogie and proportion to the bearer, and in a great Measure to decorticate his nature, station, and course of life. 1862 *London Rev.* 16 Aug. 148 It is impossible to 'decorticate' people, as the writer now and then does, without inflicting pain.

d. *intr.* To peel or come *off* as a skin.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 496 The scabs will decorticate and peel off from the scalp.

Hence **Deco'rticated** *ppl. a.*

1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 12 Decorticated oats, cut groats, dried peas. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1872) 208 A cement .. with which he had covered decorticated trees. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 581 The decorticated seeds of the common barley, the pearl barley of commerce.

Decortication (dĭkō:rtikē'ʃən). [ad. L. *decorticātiōn-em,* n. of action from *decorticāre* (see prec.).] The action of decorticating.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decortication,* peeling. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 119 They do ill that extract oil out of almonds before decortication. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 482 The decortication of a tree, or the stripping it of its bark.

Decorticator (dĭkō:rtiketəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *dēcorticāre* to DECORTICATE: see -OR.] He who or that which decorticates; a machine, tool, or instrument for decortication.

1874 KNIGHT in *Dict. Mech.*

Decorum (dĭkō'rŏm). [a. L. *decōrum* that which is seemly, propriety; subst. use of neuter sing. of *decōr-us* adj. seemly, fitting, proper. So mod.F. *décorum* (since 16th c.).]

1. That which is proper, suitable, seemly, befitting, becoming; fitness, propriety, congruity.

† **a.** *esp.* in dramatic, literary, or artistic composition: That which is proper to a personage, place, time, or subject in question, or to the nature, unity, or harmony of the composition; fitness, congruity, keeping. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 139 Who soeuer hath bene diligent to read aduisedlie ouer, Terence, Seneca, Virgil, Horace. he shall easelie perceiue, what is fitte and *decorum* in euerie one. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* 990/1, I..lay all the wyte in maister More, the authour and contriuer of this Poeticall booke, for not kepyng *Decorum personæ,* as a perfect Poet should haue done. *Ibid.,* Some wyll thinke..maister More to haue missed some part of his *Decorum* in makyng the euill spirite. to be messenger betwene middle earth and Purgatory. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iv, If that Decorum of time and place..be observed. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 140 What the Laws are of a true Epic Poem, what of a Dramatic, what of a Lyric, what Decorum is, which is the grand master-piece to observe. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* ii. 67 Simon Sanese began to understand the Decorum of Composition. *Ibid.* iii. 119 The second part of Invention is Decorum; that is, that there be nothing Absurd nor Discordant in the Piece. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 132 Neither is a just Decorum always observ'd, for he sometimes makes Blockheads and Barbarians talk like Philosophers. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. i. 5 Complaints..[which] when uttered by the inhabitants of Greece, have a decorum and consistency, which they totally lose in the character of a British shepherd.

b. That which is proper to the character, position, rank, or dignity of a real person. *arch.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 303 Our soueraign Lady (keeping alwaies the decorum of a Princely person) at her first comming to the crowne, etc. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 87 The minde of man degenerating from the decorum of humanitie becomes monstrous. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 17 Maiesty to keepe *decorum,* must No lesse begge then a Kingdome. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 171 He was a Prince of a lofty Mind, careful to preserve the Decorum of State and Empire. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 130 He..did not always observe the decorum of his post. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 186 It was necessary to the decorum of her character that she should admonish her erring children

c. That which is proper to the circumstances or requirements of the case; seemliness, propriety, fitness; = DECENCY 1. *arch.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 171 A waie how to frame all things according to that which is decent or seemely, which the Latines call *decorum.* 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc* (1878) 147 She deemd it no decorum to blemish her yet-during pleasures with not auailing sorrow. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 19 Temperance formally consistes in giving al persons and things their just decorum and measure. 1809 MATHIAS in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 16 There was a peculiar propriety and decorum in his manner of reading. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 126 They argue that it is against the decorum of the Divine teaching, that, etc.

2. Qualities which result from sense 1: † **a.** Beauty arising from fitness, or from absence of the incongruous; comeliness; grace; gracefulness.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Decorum,* comelinesse. 1618 DEKKER *Owles Almanacke,* A coloured cloute will set the stampe of *decorum* on a rotten pattition. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 320 To shew the due decorum and comely beauty of the worlds brave structure. 1789 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* V. 334 The Decorum and Gracefulness of any Pile, the making the whole Aspect of a Fabric so correct

† **b.** Orderly condition, orderliness. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. XXV. 442 Whose wisedome reacheth from end to end, ordering all in a delicate *decorum. Ibid.* XXII. XXIV. 847 And brings the potentiall formes into such actuall *decorum.* 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 132 The first orders of things are more perfect and regular, and this decorum seems to be observ'd afterwards.

† **c.** Orderly and grave array. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 218 In this Decorum they march slowly, and with great silence [at a funeral].

3. Propriety of behaviour; what is fitting or proper in behaviour or demeanour, what is in accordance with the standard of good breeding, the avoidance of anything unseemly or offensive in manner.

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary* M iij a, To obserue decorum and comely conuenience in hir pairt. sche counterfeiteth a mourning. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 93 She resolved to keep within the Decorum of her sex. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Epil. 19 Where nothing must decorum shock. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 143, I can't see any breach of Decorum, if a Lady should ride on Horse-back. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* III, The lady-abbess was a woman of rigid decorum and severe devotion. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 442 A spirit of levity and wrangling, wholly inconsistent with the grave decorum due to the investigation and decision of a philosophical subject. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 81 My father would never wish his grown-up daughters to be acting plays. His sense of decorum is strict. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXVII. (1878) 475 If the mothers are shocked at the want of decorum in my friend Judy.

4. (with *a.* and *pl.*) † **a.** A fitting or appropriate act. *Obs.*

1601 A. C. *Answ. to Let. Jesuited Gent.* 114 (STANF.) It had bin a decorum in them, to haue shewd themselues thankful unto such kind office. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 372 The Laugh, the Speech, the Action, accompanied with Agreements and Decorums. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 532 The tragedy of Caligula, where, amongst other decorums, Harlequin .. was very familiar with the Emperor himself.

b. An act or requirement of polite behaviour; a decorous observance; chiefly in *pl.*, proprieties.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 245 The Spanish nation..using a certaine decorum (which they call an obeysance or..a compliment or ceremonious curtesie). 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i, Tell not me..of your Decorums, supercilious Forms, and slavish Ceremonies. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* I. i, My Lady Stately longs to see you, had paid you a Visit but for the Decorums. She expects the first from you. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXX, No decorums could restrain the impatience of his blushing mistress to be forgiven. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 202 The dignity of his military character was hedged round by formalities and decorums.

Decoun, obs. form of DEACON.

† **Decou'nt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- + COUNT *v.*: cf. *depict, describe.*] *trans.* To set down in a reckoning or account; to reckon.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 23 He was afterwards decounted a denizen, and the correspondent duties were required of him.

† **Decou'ple,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *découpler* to uncouple: see DE- I. 6.] To uncouple.

1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of hounds..had their couples cast off and we might heare the Huntsmen cry, horse, decouple, Auant.

‖ **Découplé.** *Her.* [F.: see prec.] (See quots.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Decouplé,* in heraldry, the same as uncoupled, i.e. parted, or severed. Thus, a chevron decouplé is a chevron wanting so much towards the point, that the two ends stand at a distance from each other. 1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald.*

Decoure, Decourre, var. DECORE, DECORRE.

‖ **Decours.** *Her.* [F.: see next] = DECREMENT 1 c.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, A *moon-decressant* or *en decours.*

† Decou'rse. *Obs.* [a. F. *décours* (12th c.) :— L. *décurs-um* a running down, f. *décurrĕre* to run down : cf. DECURSE and COURSE.] Downward course, descent. Also *fig.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* IV. xx, 134 b, The Euphrates in the channell and decourse whereof are founde many pretious stones. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 213 In the decourse of many generations.

† Decou'rt, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + COURT *sb.*] *trans.* To expel or banish from court.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 198 He was accused.. and..for a time decourted. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 If the king's favourite be forever decourted and banished. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 462 Middleton is thus decourted and all his places taken from him.

† Decou'vered, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + COVERED : cf. F. *découvert.*] Uncovered.

1658 J. WEBB tr. *Cleopatra* VIII. ii. 19 His face remained almost quite decovered.

† Decoy, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Derivation and history unknown.] A game of cards played in the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century.

c 1550 *Diceplay* C viij a, Primero now as it hath most use in courts, so is there most deceit in it... At trump, saint, & such other like, cutting at ye neck is a good vantage so is cutting by a bum card (finely) vnder & ouer..At decoy, they drawe easily xx handes together, and play all vpon assurance when to win or lose. 1592 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 4 He play at mumchance, or decoy, he shal shuffle the cards, and ile cut. 1608-9 DECKER *Belman Lond.* F ij (N.), Cardes are fetcht, and mumchance or decoy is the game.

Decoy (dĭkoi'), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **decoye, dequoy, de quoi, duckquoy,** 7–8 **duckoy, duck-coy, ducoey.** [*Decoy,* in all its senses (exc. 4 a) and combinations, was preceded by a simple form COY *sb.*[1] (known in 1621), a. Du. *kooi* of the same meaning. Thus senses 1 and 3 are identical with 1 and 3 of COY; sense 2 is a fig. use of 1; 4 b. and 5 are closely related to 3. The combinations *decoy-bird, -dog, -duck, -man,* etc., were preceded generally by the forms *coy-bird, -dog, -duck, -man,* etc. It is thus evident that *de-coy* is a derivative, compound, or extension, of COY *sb.*; but the origin of the *de-* is undetermined.

It has been variously conjectured to be the prefix DE-, the Dutch article in *de kooi* 'the coy' or 'decoy', the second half of Du. *eende* in *eende-kooi* 'duck-coy', and an obscuration of *duck* itself in *duck-coy,* which is indeed found in the 17th c., and (what is notable) not merely as the sb., but as the vb. (see below). Yet we do not find it as the earlier form, which suggests that it is really a later spelling of popular etymology. The likelihood that *decoy* is the Du. *de kooi* has been forcibly urged by C. Stoffel in *Englische Studien* X. (1887) 180. But direct evidence is wanting. And, since DECOY *sb.*[1] appears to be an entirely distinct word, being much older in the language than either this word or *coy* itself, and was probably still in use when *coy* was introduced from Dutch, it is possible that the latter was made into *de-coy* under the influence of that earlier word. It is to be noted also that the sense 'sharper', 4 a below, actually appears earlier than any other, literal or figurative, and may possibly not be a sense of this word at all, but an independent and earlier cant or slang term; if so, it may also have influenced the change of *coy* to *decoy.*]

1. A pond or pool out of which run narrow arms or 'pipes' covered with network or other contrivances into which wild ducks or other fowl may be allured and there caught.

1625 [see DECOY-DUCK 2] [1626-41 SPELMAN in Payne-Gallwey *Bk. Duck Decoys* (1886) 2 Sir W. Wodehouse (who lived in the reign of James I., 1603–25) made among us the first device for catching Ducks, known by the foreign name of a *koye.*] 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., We arrived at Dort, passing by the Decoys, where they catch innumerable quantities of fowle. 1665 — 29 Mar., His Majestie was now finishing the Decoy in the Parke. 1676 WORLIDGE *Bees* (1678) 23 Allured .. as Ducks by Dequoys. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* (1680) 286 Piscinas hasce cum allectaricibus et reliquo suo apparatu Decoys seu Duck-coys vocant, allectatrices coy-ducks. 1679 88 *Scr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 82 A kennell for the dogs, and a new ducquoy in the park. 1714 *Flying-Post* 4-7 Dec., Keeper of New Forest in Hampshire, and of the Duckoy there. 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 94 The duckoy close to the Fleet, where the swans..breed, as well as wildfowl. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 The decoy has superseded all those ancient methods of taking water fowl. 1846 M^c^CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 179 Decoys for the taking of wild ducks, teal, widgeons, etc. were..at one time, very common in the fens; but a few only exist at present. 1886 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Bk. Duck Decoys* 17 A Decoy is a cunning and clever combination of water, nets, and screens, by means of which wildfowl, such as Wigeon, Mallard, and Teal, are caught alive.

2. *fig.* A place into which persons are enticed to the profit of the keeper.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* IV. i. (R.), You who keep a general decoy here for fools and coxcombs [a brothel]. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 197 The place was cursed with an evil name, And that name was 'The Devil's Decoy!'

3. A bird (or other animal) trained to lure or entice others (usually of its species) into a trap.

1661 *Humane Industry* 170 Wilde Ducks, that are tamed and made Decoyes, to intice and betray their fellows. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 132 Man is to man .. a treacherous Decoy, and a rapacious Vulture. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. VII. XII. 235 A number of wild ducks made tame, which are called decoys. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. v. 366 A display of dry humour in the manner in which the decoys thus played with the fears of the wild herd [of elephants].

4. Applied to a person :

† a. A swindler, sharper; an impostor or 'shark' who lives by his wits at the expense of his dupes. *Obs.* (It is, from the early date and sense, very doubtful if this belongs to this word. In the 'character' by Brathwait (quot. 1631), there is no reference explicit or implicit to the action of a decoy-duck. It rather looks as if this were a slang term already in use when *coys* and *coy-ducks* were introduced into England, and as if *coy-duck* were changed into *decoy-duck* with allusion to this.)

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 30 Iaylors .. are .. indeed for the most part the very off-scum of the rascall multitude, as Cabbage-carriers, Decoyes, Bum bayliffes, disgraced Pursuants, Botchers..and a rabble of such stinkardly companions. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 71/1 To Sharkes, Stales, Nims, Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoyes. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Char. Decoy* 25 A Decoy Is a brave metall'd Blade, as apt to take as give. *Ibid.* 31 Which simplicitie of his our Decoy observes and workes upon it.

b. One who entices, allures, or inveigles another into some trap, deception, or evil situation; = DECOY-DUCK 2.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* v. i, I foster a decoy here [his niece, a strumpet]; And she trowls on her ragged customer, To cut my throat for pillage. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 186 These were the true de quois, or call-ducks, which ticed in the scum of the city. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xviii. P 5 To lead captive silly women, and make them the duck-coys to their whole family. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 108 Some tough dram-drinker, set up as the devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xli, I want you, besides, to act as a decoy in a case I have already told you of. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxxii, I have the pretty decoy [a girl] in my own hand, I can whistle either bird back to the lure.

5. Anything employed to allure and entice, especially into a trap; an enticement, bait, trap.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 24 Intending onely a short Essay, and to be (let me call it) an honest Decoy, by entering on this subject, to draw others into the compleating thereof. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 178 She that makes her Pretences to Religion a Decoy to catch the World. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 45 Antilopes, not to be taken but by a Decoy made of Green Boughs, wherein a Man hides himself. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* (1721) I 27 [By] the Duckoy of a Wedding .. trepan'd to Death and Murther'd. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 500 A decoy roughly representing the head and antlers of a reindeer has been put up. 1883 A. K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* xx, The note had been sent as a decoy by the detective.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *decoy-bird, -dog, -goose, -place;* **decoy-man, decoyman,** one whose business it is to attend to a decoy for wildfowl.

1643 *Soveraigne Salve* 39 Some dequoy indulgence may be used towards them to draw others, till all be in [their] power. 1711 KING tr. *Naude's Refined Pol.* v. 195 The Bird-catchers, to succeed in their sport, make use of decoy birds. 1775 *Epit.* in *Birm. Weekly Post* 17 Jan. (1891) 11/1 Andrew Williams .. lived under the Aston family as Decoyman 60 years. 1778 *Sportsman's Dict., Decoy-duck* .. by her allurement draws [wild ones] into the decoy-place. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russ. Emp.* III. 83 The Ostiaks .. placed at some distance several decoy-geese. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 Screens, formed of reeds, are set up..to prevent the possibility of the fowl seeing the decoy man. *Ibid.,* The decoy birds resort to..the mouth of the pipes, followed by the young wild fowl. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 164 The decoy-dog .. was a retriever of reddish colour. 1887 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 2/8 The prisoner had used his shop as a decoy place for poor little girls.

Decoy (dĭkoi'), *v.* [See prec.

The vb. is considerably later than the sb., and its earliest examples are spelt *duckoy*; it was evidently formed directly from the sb., of which it reflects the contemporary varieties of spelling.]

1. *trans.* To allure or entice (wildfowl or other animals) into a snare or place of capture: said usually when this is done by, or with the aid of, another animal trained to the work.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3093 The Wild Elephants are by the tame Females of the same kind as 'twere duckoy'd into a lodge with trap-doors. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 168 Their Hogs..at night come in..and are put up in their Crauls or Pens, and yet some turn wild, which nevertheless are often decoyed in by the other. 1735 *Sportsman's Dict.,* Decoy-birds .. are usually kept in a cage and from thence decoy birds into the nets. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* III. II. iv. 565 The arts they use..to decoy hawks and other enemies. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 170 A black horse on the Brasis..being decoyed under a tree by a tame mare. 1845 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* (ed. 2) III. 266 The outer side..is the one on which the person walks who is decoying the fowl.

2. To entice or allure (persons) by the use of cunning and deceitful attractions, *into* a place or situation, *away, out, from* a situation, *to do* something.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* Pref. (1661) A ij b, To allure and Duckoy the unwary world. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1888) § 195 Rolph answered, that the King might be decoyed from thence..and then he might easily be despatched. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 P 1 That they may not be decoyed in by the soft Allurement of a Fine Lady. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 261 Two of whom the mariners decoyed on ship-board. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. V. I. 365 [They] may sometimes decoy a weak customer to buy what he has no occasion for. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines* iv. 63 They would not be decoyed away by a false alarm. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* vi. 81 This wretched man had decoyed children into his shop.

Hence **Decoy'er, Decoy'ing** *vbl. sb.*

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 162 Decoying was the only item of the wild life still existing in the Broad district with which we had not made ourselves acquainted.

Decoy-duck (dĭkoi'dŭk). [f. DECOY *sb.* + DUCK. Cf. Du. *kooiend* in same sense.]

1. A duck trained to decoy its fellows.

1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* III 34 These..are rewarded like Decoy Duckes for their paines. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 167 These decoy ducks are kept in the decoy, and trained to come in for food whenever they..hear a low whistle from the decoy-man.

2. *fig.* A person who entices another into danger or mischief.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* IV. ii, You are worse than simple widgeons, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* Dram. Personæ, Shamwell .. being ruined by Cheatly, is made a decoy-duck for others. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July 3/1 At Monte Carlo..he was employed as a decoy duck.

Decra'ssify, *v. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *crassus* thick, gross + -FY.] *trans.* To divest of what is crass, gross, or material.

1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* Wks. IV. 267, I hear you recommend, I might at least Eliminate, decrassify my faith. 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* vi. 202 Our attempt to decrassify this symbol, to see in it the wonderful power of the creative human brain.

Decrease (dĭkrī's, dē'krīs), *sb.* Forms: 4 **decrees,** 4–7 **discrease,** 5 **decresse,** 6– **decrease.** [a. OF. *decreis, descreis* (later *des-, de-crois,* now *décroît*), verbal sb. f. stem of *de-, descreis-tre* (*de(s)creiss-ant*) to DECREASE.]

The process of growing less; lessening, diminution, falling off, abatement; the condition which results from this. (Opposed to INCREASE *sb.*)

1383 GOWER *Conf.* III. 154 That none honour fall in decrees [*v.r.* discrease]. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen VII,* c. 1 To decresse and destruccion of your lyvelode. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Nov., Soon as we know how the plague goes this week, which we hope will be a good decrease. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 24 Notes of Diminution or Decrease. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 717 While man is growing, life is in decrease. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 168 The steady decrease in the number of the greater nobles.

† b. *spec.* The wane of the moon. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 626 Such Fruits, you must gather ..when the Moon is under the Earth, and in decrease. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 29 The same taken in the decrease of the moon..helpeth the fits of quartans. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 266 The moon in her decrease prevents the dawn.

Decrease (dĭkrī's), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **discrese,** 5 **discrease, -creace, dyscres, -crece,** 6 **discresse, dyscrease;** *β.* 4–5 **decreesse,** 4–6 **decrese,** 5 **-crece, -creace,** 5–6 **-cresse,** 6 *Sc.* **dicres,** 6– **decrease.** [f. OF. *de-, descreiss-,* ppl. stem of *descreistre* (later *descroistre* (Cotgr. 1611), now *décroître*) = Pr. *descreisser,* Cat. *descrexer,* Sp. *descrecer,* It. *discrescere,* which took in Romanic the place of L. *dēcrēscĕre,* f. *dē-* down + *crēscĕre* to grow; see DE- I. 6. Under the influence of the L., *decreistre* was an occasional variant in OF., and under the same influence, *de-crese,* found beside *descrese* in ME., eventually superseded it. An AngloFr. *decresser,* influenced by Eng. *decrese* or L. *decrescere,* is found in the Statutes of Hen. VI.]

1. *intr.* To grow less (in amount, importance, influence, etc.); to lessen, diminish, fall off, shrink, abate. (Opposed to INCREASE *v.*)

α. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 Knowend how that the feith discreseth. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 224 Oure joy wylle sone dyscres. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 2 The mone . euer wauerynge, wexynge one season and waneth & dyscreaseth another season. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2545 Now ebbe, now flowe, nowe increase, nowe dyscrease. 1530 PALSGR. 518/2, I discresse, I growe lasse or dymynysshe.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 5 The watres 3eden and decreesseden [1388 decresiden] vnto the tenthe moneth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Pan begynnes Nilus to decreesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 To Decrese (A. Decresse), *decrescere.* 1530 PALSGR. 500/1, I decrease, I waxe lesse, or vanysshe awaye. 1534 TINDALE *John* iii. 30 He must increace: and I must decreace. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 85 Tyrants' fears Decrease not, but grow faster than the years. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* ii. (1838) I. 36 The number of citizens gradually decreased. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iv. 68 The temperature .. decreases as we rise in the atmosphere.

2. *trans.* To cause to grow less; to lessen, diminish.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XVI. vii, For couetyse his brother to discreace. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Cordila* xlv, He first decreast my wealth 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. 119 His Lands and goods, Which I haue bettered rather then decreast. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 80 Yet the Father knew very well that age decreaseth strength. *c* 1718 PRIOR *An Epitaph* 42 Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might decrease their present store. 1865 MILL in *Even. Star* 10 July, That did not decrease in the least the hundreds of miles which London was distant from Edinburgh.

Hence **Decrea'sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.,* **Decrea'singly** *adv.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ii. (1495) 298 In the whyche waters..it makyth encreasynge and decresynge. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Descrecimiento,* decreasing. 1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. l. 134 Which yet increases more with the decreasing day. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 277 [Quakers] hold that .. baptism with water belonged to an inferior and decreasing dispensation. 1828 *Examiner* 219/1

Glaring on its contiguous objects, and decreasingly gleaming to the foreground. *Mod.* Food was decreasingly scarce.

† Decreation (dĭkrĭ,ēĭ·ʃən). *Obs.* [f. DE- I. 6 + CREATION. (In sense of 'diminution' *décréation* is found in 14th c. F.)] The undoing of creation; depriving of existence; annihilation.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 As he is a creature, hee feares decreation. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 37. 45 More Reasonable..then the continual Decreation and Annihilation of the souls of Brutes.

† Decrea·tor. *Obs.* [f. DE- I. 6 + CREATOR, implying a vb. *decreate*: see prec.] One who uncreates or annihilates.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 25. 426 Not only the Creator of all the other gods, but also..the Decreator of them.

Decrece, obs. form of DECREASE.

Decree (dĭkrī'), *sb.* Also 4–6 **decre.** [a. OF. *decré*, var. of *decret* (in pl. *decrez*, *decres*) = Pr. *decret*, Sp., It. *decreto*, ad. L. *dēcrētum*, subst. use of neuter of *dēcrētus*, pa. pple. of *dēcernĕre* to decree: see DECERN.]

1. An ordinance or edict set forth by the civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1745 Þen watz demed a de-cre bi þe duk seluen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 At London þei wer atteynt, decre was mad for þate. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 A Decree, *decretum*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 102 There is no force in the decrees of Venice. 1637 (*title*), A Decree of the Starre-Chamber concerning Printing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 7 The dire Decrees Of hard Euristheus. 1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) III. 639 The Constituent Assembly..abolished, by it's decree of September 1791, the justice which it had done to persons of colour in the Antilles. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 140 This report was sanctioned by a decree of the assembly. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* ix, To take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet By shaping some august decree.

fig. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 20 The braine may deuise lawes for the blood, but a hot temper leapes ore a colde decree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 289 Whether by Nature's Curse, Or Fate's Decree.

2. *Eccl.* An edict or law of an ecclesiastical council, usually one settling some disputed or doubtful point of doctrine or discipline; in *pl.* the collection of such laws and decisions, forming part of the canon law. (Cf. DECRETAL.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4640 Hyt ys forbode hym, yn þe decre, Myracles for to make or se. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 373 Doctoures of decres and of diuinite Maistres. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 257 The pope hath made and yove the decre. 1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 95 Master Morgan Johns, bachelor of decrees. 1564 (*title*), A godly and necessarie Admonition of the Decrees and Canons of the Counsel of Trent. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 20 He was .. admitted to the extraordinary reading of any Book of the Decretals, that is to the degree of Bach. of Decrees, which some call the Canon Law. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* p. xxxvii, A Decree is an Ordinance which is enacted by the Pope himself, by and with the advice of his Cardinals in Council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 189/1 The king and the queen-mother promised..that they would accept the decrees of the Council [of Trent]. 1893 P. T. FORSYTH in *Faith & Criticism* 106 If that infallibility be carried beyond Himself .there is no logical halting-place till we arrive at the Vatican Decrees.

3. *Theol.* One of the eternal purposes of God whereby events are foreordained.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 1 All the Deuils deepe in hell, at his decrees doe quake. 1648 *Assembly's Larger Catech.* Q 12 God's Decrees are the wise, free, and holy acts of the counsel of his will, whereby from all eternity, he hath, for his own glory, unchangeably fore-ordained whatsoever comes to passe in time. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 108 Her Conscience tells her God's Decree Full option gave, and made her free. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 4 Philip stood enfeoffed, by divine decree, of .. possessions far and near.

4. *Law.* A judicial decision. In various specific uses: **a.** *Rom. Law.* A decision given by the emperor on a question brought before him judicially.

1776–81 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv, The rescripts of the emperor, his grants and decrees, his edicts and pragmatic sanctions, were subscribed in purple ink. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 5 An imperial constitution is what the emperor has established by decree, edict, or letter. It has never been disputed that such a constitution has the full force of a *lex*.

b. *Eng. Law.* The judgement of a court of equity, or of the Court of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce. But since the Judicature Act of 1873–5, the term 'judgement' is applied to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers.

Decree is still used in *Admiralty* cases. In *Divorce* cases, a *decree* is an order of the Court declaring the nullity or dissolution of marriage, or the judicial separation of the parties. *Decree nisi*: the order made by the court for divorce, which remains conditional for at least six months, after which, *unless* cause to the contrary is shown, it is made absolute. In *Ecclesiastical* cases, *decree* is a special form of citation of the party to the suit.

1628 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 231 A Decree is .. only a Sentence or Judgement in a Court of Justice, delivered or declared by the Judges there. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 30 But two Causes, and both by Consent, have been brought to a Decree. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 451 When all are heard, the court pronounces the *decree*, adjusting every point in debate according to equity and good conscience. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v., Courts of equity may adjust their decrees so as to meet different exigencies..whereas courts of common law are bound down to a fixed and invariable form of judgment. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 66 § 100 In the construction of this Act..the several words herein-after mentioned shall have, or include, the meanings following; (that is to say) .' Judgment ' shall include Decree. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* 1254 These decrees or citations are signed by the Registrar of the Court. 1892 GEARY *Law of Marriage* 354 A decree of judicial separation may be subsequently turned into a decree for dissolution. 1893 BARNES in *Law Rep.* Probate Div. 154 The decree I make will be: that the crew other than the captain shall receive salvage according to their ratings. *Mod. Newspr.*, A decree *nisi* was pronounced. The decree was made absolute.

c. *Sc. Law.* The final judgement or sentence of a civil court, whereby the question at issue between the parties is decided; strictly, a judgement which can be put in force by containing the executive words 'and decerns': cf. DECERNITURE.

Decrees are said to be *condemnator* or *absolvitor* according as the decision is in favour of the pursuer or the defender. A *decree in absence* is a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause = 'Judgement by Default' in English Common Law. *Decree of Registration* is a decree *fictione juris* of a court, interposed without the actual invervention of a judge, in virtue of the party's consent to a decree going out against him. *Decree arbitral*: an award by one or more arbiters: see ARBITRAL. *Decree dative*: see DATIVE. *Decree of Locality, Modification*, and *Valuation of Teinds*: various decisions of the Teind Court. (Bell, *Dict. Law Scotl* 1861.) Cf. earlier DECREET 1 b.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 484 Before horning could pass on the decree of an inferior judge, the decree was, by our former practice, to have been judicially produced before the Session, and their authority interposed to it by a new decree. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., The decree issued by the Court of Session in aid of the inferior court decree, was called a *decree conform*. 1877 MACKAY *Practice Crt. Session* I. 581 The term *decree* is now sometimes used interchangeably with *interlocutor*, though it might be convenient to apply the former to a final determination by which the whole or a substantive part of the cause is decided, and the latter to an order pronounced in its course.

Decree (dĭkrī'), *v.* Also 6 **decre, decrey.** [f. DECREE *sb.*: cf. F. *décréter*, f. *décret*.]

1. *trans.* To command (something) by decree; to order, appoint, or assign authoritatively, ordain.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 [Their] Commissaries.. declared and decreed, and adjugged yowe fore to be deposed and pryved..of the Astate of Kyng. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 20 No partycular mean by cyuyle ordynance decred. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 194/2 The stately triumph we decreed. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Q.* IV. ii, Upon the plain of Salisbury A peaceful meeting they decreen. 1637 *Decree Star Chamber* § 11 It is further Ordered and Decreed, that no Merchant, Bookseller, shall imprint, any English bookes [etc.]. *a* 1718 ROWE (J.), Their father..has decreed His sceptre to the younger. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 13 The English parliaments were..decreeing the dissolution of the smaller monasteries. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iii. i 309 The cities sent embassies to him, decreeing him public honours.

b. *fig.* To ordain as by Divine appointment, or by fate.

c 1580 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* (1823) CVIX. B. iii, What thou dost decree. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I ii. (1611) 4 Wherewith God hath eternally decreed when and how they should be. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 330 What is decreed, must be: and be this so. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 68 For Heaven all-just Hath seen our sufferings and decreed their end. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 111 Give me patience, O Allah, to bear what Thou decreest.

2. *Law.* † To pronounce judgement on (a cause), decide judicially (*obs.*); to order or determine by a judicial decision; to adjudge; *absol.* to give judgement in a cause.

1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I shall decree it or it be to morowe noone. 1570 LEVINS 46/39 To Decree, *decernere*. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 112 He decreed the cause not hearing any one wytnesse. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 469 It was decreed to be a resulting trust for the grantor. *Ibid.* VI. 489 Lord Bathurst decreed accordingly. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 43/1 The Court would not decree specific performance of a contract of service.

3. To decide or determine authoritatively; to pronounce by decree.

a 1572 JEWEL *Serm. Haggai* i. 4 Our fathers in the Councill holden at Constance .. have decreed .. that, to minister the Communion to a lay man under both kinds, is an open heresie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 116 Whatsoever that Assembly shall Decree. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, The Third Estate is decreeing that it is, was, and will be nothing but a National Assembly.

† **b.** *To decree (a person) for*: to put him down as, pronounce him to be. *Obs. rare.*

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* IV. i, Such a Coxcomb, such a whining Ass, as you decreed me for when I was last here.

† **4.** To determine, resolve, decide (*to do* something). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b, Decreyinge with them selfe to beare and suffre all thynges. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 35, I haue decreed not to sing in my cage. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 333 When thou hast decreed to seize their Stores. 1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* IV. viii, Here we decreed to rest and dine. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* viii. 17 Who decrees to live thine own?

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To decide, determine, ordain.

1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* vi. 12 So did the Gods by heavenly doome decree. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii 111 As the destinies decrees. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Laws, decreed of in the fields [of battle]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 172 As my Eternal purpose hath decreed.

Hence **Decree'd** *ppl. a*, **Decree'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil* ii (R.), Suche was the decreed wyll of the father. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 55 Bereft of both by Fates vnmust decreeing. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xxi. 242 Hee laboured by the law of Sulpitius to take from Sulla his decreed employment. 1878 SKEELY *Stein* II. 133 The decreeing and executing Power not being combined.

Decreeable (dĭkrī'ăb'l), *a. rare.* [-ABLE.] Capable of being decreed.

1846 WORCESTER cites VERNON.

† **Decree'ment.** *Obs.* [-MENT.] A decreeing, a decree.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 These expresse decrements of general councels. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defense* 197 The sole .. iudge of all writings and decreementes.

Decreement, obs. (erron.) f. DECREMENT.

Decreer (dĭkrī·əɹ). [-ER 1.] One who decrees.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. ii. 283 The word naturally signifies a Commander or Decreer. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* 285 A Decreer of Idolatrous practices. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* I. III. 103 (R.), The first decreer of it.

Decrees, decreesse, obs. forms of DECREASE.

Decreet (dĭkrī't), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4–5 **decret,** 5–7 **decreit, decrete,** 6– **decreet.** [a. F. *décret*, or ad. L. *dēcrēt-um*: see DECREE *sb.*]

† **1.** An earlier form of the word DECREE, entirely *Obs* in English, and in Sc. retained only as in b.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv 17 Þorus her decretz and hire iugementys. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII. v. 172 He gert þame þare decrete retrete, And all tyl wndo þaire sentens. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 Lyke as it is had in the decrete. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 The decreit maid in our provincial counsale. 1571 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 78 Againis thair Cannoun Law thay gaif decreit *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 10 Nane dou reduce the Destinies decreit.

b. *Sc. Law.* = DECREE 4 c. (The vernacular form in Sc.; now *arch.*)

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 30 Within twentie dais after the decreet of the deliuerance be given there vpon. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 139 All decreetes giuen be quhatsumeuer Judges. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 The effect of ane decreit given be Arbiters is, that it sall be obeyed, quhither it be just or nocht. 1752 in *Scots Mag* June (1753) 287/2 He had procured a sist, against the decreet. 1818 CHALMERS *Lett.* in *Life* (1851) I. 272 The only effect of this decreet of the Court of Teinds. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ii, It went .. just like a decreet in absence. 1833 *Act* 3 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 70 Such summary decreets and warrants.

† **2.** A decision, determination. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 Chaunge þi decret, & do not þis þat þu hast vowid unwarly. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 630 This decret thar wit amang thaim fand; Gyff Wallace wald apon him tak the croun, To gyff battaill thai suld be redy boun.

† **Decreet** (dĭkrī't), *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [a. F. *décréte-r*, f. *décret* DECREE. Only *Sc.* after 15th c.]

1. *trans.* To decree, order, ordain.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 72 He Decretyd hym þar Kyng to be. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 48/1 It is decretyt & ordaynyt þt wapinschawings be haldin be þe lords. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlix 97 a/1 It is decreted by sentence dyuyne. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 62 It is also..decreeted that all faithful men shall lay to their shoulders for expelling of thir common enemies. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 42/2 Quhat they sall decreit and determine.

2. To decide, determine, resolve (*to do* something).

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 138 He decrettit to pas hame, and to leaue the Regent's company.

3. *intr.* To pronounce a decision or judgement.

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 30 Paraduentuir he..hes brestit out erar of a manlie passioun, than decretit be heuinlie ressoun. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1324 Since ze yoursells submit To do as I decreit. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 Be consent of the parties, the Arbiters may decreit as they please. *Ibid.* 65 Arbiters..may not decreit vpon ane halie day.

Hence **Decree'ted** *ppl. a.*, decreed.

1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 558 A Decreeted Non-juror. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxx. 168 The more to pacify the king he showed to him. the decreted bull.

Decrement (de·krĭmĕnt). [ad. L. *dēcrēmentum*, f. *dēcrē-* stem of inceptive *dēcrē-sc-ĕre* to DECREASE: see -MENT.]

1. The process or fact of decreasing or growing gradually less, or (with *pl.*) an instance of this; decrease, diminution, lessening, waste, loss. (Opposed to *increment.*)

1621 MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 310 The decrements of the First-fruits. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 93 Hee would finde his decrements great, his increments small: his receits come farre short of his disbursements. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxi. 151 The greater decrement of the pressure of the Air 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 253 Rocks..suffer a continual Decrement, and grow lower and lower. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythology* I. 330 A society ..where there is a continual decrement. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 81 Signs of the decrement of vital energy.

† **b.** *spec.* Bodily decay, wasting away. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iv. 289 Our decrement accelerates, we set apace, and in our last dayes precipitate

into our graves. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 340 There is a Decrement or Decay both of Things and Men.

c. The wane (of the moon); *spec.* in *Heraldry.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1611) 91 Her divers denominations in Heraldrie, as her increment in her increase ..her decrement in her waning and her detriment in her change and eclipse. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 292 The Moon..defining the month through her increments, and afterwards by her equal decrements.

d. *Decrement of life*: in the doctrine of annuities and tables of mortality: The (annual) decrease of a given number of persons by death.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. liii. 335 The decrements of life may be esteemed nearly equal, after a certain age. 1755 BRAKENRIDGE *ibid.* XLIX. 180 It will be easy to form a table of the decrements of life. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II vi. 178 The decrement of life, or the law of mortality.

e. *Crystallography.* 'A successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced' (Webster).

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 146 The decrements on the edges concur with those in the angles to produce the same crystalline form. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 18 When the additions do not cover the whole surface of a primary form, but there are rows of molecules omitted on the edges, or angles of the superimposed plates, such omission is called a *decrement*. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. vii. 402 The secondary forms of all crystals are derived from their primary forms by a regular process of decrement.

2. The amount lost by diminution or waste; *spec.* in *Math.* a small quantity by which a variable diminishes (*e.g.* in a given small time).

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, [What] the obtained powder amounts to over and above the decrement of weight. 1758 J. LYONS *Fluxions* 90 Let Y be the decrement of *y*. 1822-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 227 The decrements of heat in each second. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 202 Admitting increase or diminution by infinitely small increments or decrements. 1883 *Economist* 15 Sept., If the unearned increment is to be appropriated by the State.. The undeserved decrement, as perhaps it may be called, would surely claim compensation.

†3. Applied to certain college expenses at Oxford: see quot. 1726. *Obs.*

[1483 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 271 Item in decrementis, iij. li. vij. s'. i. d'.] 1726 R. NEWTON in *Reminiscences* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements, each Scholar's proportion for Fuel, Candles, Salt, and other common necessaries: originally so call'd as so much did, on these accounts, *decrescere*, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

†**Decrepi·dity.** *rare*—¹. [f. *decrepid*, variant of DECREPIT, after *timidity*, etc.] = DECREPITUDE.

1760 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 190/2 Age pictured in the mind is decrepidity in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side.

Decrepit (dĭkre·pit), *a.* (*sb.* Also 6 **decrepute, decreaped,** 6-7 **decrepite, -et,** 7 **-ate,** 7-9 **decrepid,** 8 **decripid, -ed, decripped.** [a. F. *décrépit* (16th c.), in 15th c. *descrepy*, ad. L. *décrepitus* very old, decrepit, f. *dē-* down + *crepit-*, ppl. stem of *crepāre* to crack, creak, rattle. The final *-it* has had many forms assimilated to pa. pples., adjs. in *-id*, etc.]

1. Of living beings (and their attributes): Wasted or worn out with old age, decayed and enfeebled with infirmities; old and feeble.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Praise of Age* 2 Ane auld man, and decrepit, hard I sing. 1512-3 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Every man .. not lame decrepute or maymed. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 463 To sustayne theyr parents decrepet age. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. 361 A fourth farre older decrepate with age. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 I. 273 With common Diseases Strength grows decrepit. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* (1775) X. 4 Poor old decrepit people, who are incapable of getting a livelihood by work. 1878 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 283 Some poor old pensioner, decrepit and feeble-eyed.

β. *decrepid*, etc. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* I. i, Thou shalt not find I am decrepid. 1696 DRYDEN *Let. Mrs. Stewart* 1 Oct. Wks. 1800 I. ii. 66 How can you be so good to an old decrepid man? 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 317 Decripped old Sinners. 1880 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 216 A poor decrepid old woman. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 204 An old, decrepid..animal.

2. *fig.* of things.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 23 The decrepite Churches in contention beyond sea. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 264 Decrepite superstitions. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 261 The poor wasted decrepid revenue of the principality. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 124 The decrepid apple trees are rooted up. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 116 The military administrations of surrounding nations were singularly decrepit and corrupt.

B. *sb.* One who is decrepit. *Obs.* or *local.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25 In men full of dayes, and such decrepittes as old age hath long arrested. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Decrippit*, a cripple, lame person.

†**Decre·pit,** *v. Obs.*—¹ [f. prec.] To make decrepit (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 310/2 The Tying Neck and Heels, is a Punishment of decrepiting, that is benumming the Body, by drawing it all together, as it were into a round Ball.

†**Decrepitage, Decrepitancy.** *Obs.* Irregular formations = DECREPITUDE.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 176 Of his goodness and decrepitage [*bontà e decrepità*]. *Ibid.* III. II. 302 His age .. his infirmities, and decrepitancy.

Decrepitate (dĭkre·pitēit), *v.* [f. med. or mod.L. *decrepitāre*, f. *dē-* down, away + *-crepitāre* to crackle, freq. of *crepāre* to crack. Cf. F. *décrépiter* (1690 in Hatzf.).]

1. *trans.* To calcine or roast (a salt or mineral) until it no longer crackles in the fire.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 And so will it come to passe in a pot of salt, although decrepitated. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Intim. & Solut Bod.* viii. 125 A pound of Dantzick Vitriol and a pound of Sea Salt, after the former had been very lightly calcined, and the latter decrepitated. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 379 Decrepitate them, *i.e.* dry them till they crack, in a pan, crucible, or clean fire shovel. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 82 The salt purified and decrepitated,—that is, subjected to the action of heat until all crackling noise has ceased.

2. *intr.* Of salts and minerals: To make a crackling noise when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent disintegration of their particles.

This is owing to the sudden conversion into steam of the water enclosed within the substance, or, as in some natural minerals, to the unequal expansion of the laminæ which compose them. Watts *Dict. Chem.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 54 Put in the fire, it presently decrepitates with no less noise than salt itself. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 331 If transparent calcareous spar be exposed to a sudden heat, it decrepitates and loses its transparency. 1849 DANA *Geol.* v. (1850) 324 *note*, It decrepitates..but does not fuse.

Hence **Decre·pitated** *ppl. a.*, **Decre·pitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 101. 165 Let thy salt stand meanly red til it wil crack no more, and that is called decrepitating. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 84/2, I..take equal parts of decrepitated salt and nitre. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 53 Decrepitating salts with fury crack. 1874 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 304 A brilliant combustion, attended with a decrepitating noise.

Decrepitation (dĭkrepitē·ʃən). [n. of action f. DECREPITATE: see -ATION. Also mod.F. (1742 in Hatzf.), and prob. in 16-17th c. Latin.] The action of the verb DECREPITATE; a. The calcining of a salt or mineral until it ceases to crackle with the heat. b. The crackling and disintegration of a salt or mineral when exposed to sudden heat.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 142 Unless the hydropick moisture..be exhausted by flagration or decrepitation. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1061 In the decrepitation of common Salt. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* v. 160 Decrepitation is generally occasioned by the expansion of the outer portions before the interior has had time to heat. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 242 Said to contain nitre, a proof of which is shewn by their frequent decrepitation when thrown on the fire.

Decrepitly (dĭkre·pitlĭ), *adv.* [-LY².] In a decrepit manner.

1848 LOWELL *Sir Launfal* II. i, And she rose up decrepitly For a last dim look at earth and sea.

†**Decre·pitness.** *Obs.* Also 7-8 **decrepid-.** [-NESS.] = DECREPITUDE.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* x, Before decrepitness and death catch me. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i, Wou'dst thou make me the Staff of thy Age, the Crutch of thy Decrepidness? 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* viii. 49 The Decrepidness of extream Old Age.

Decrepitude (dĭkre·pitiud). [a. F. *décrépitude* (14th c.), prob. repr. a med.L. **décrepitūdo*, f. *décrepitus*, or on the model of similar formations: see -TUDE.] The state or condition of being decrepit; a state of feebleness and decay, *esp.* that due to old age. *lit.* and *fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 37 She .. dies in her decrepitude. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 P 1 The several stages by which animal life makes its progress from infancy to decrepitude. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 489 Praise from the rivel'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 161 Still when hoary decrepitude .. Nods a tremulous Yes to all. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxv. (1877) 627 Paganism thus stricken down in her decrepitude never rose again.

†**Decre·pity.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *décrépité* (15-17th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *décrepit-ās, -tātem* (Du Cange), f. L. *décrepitus*.] = DECREPITUDE.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* 30 a, The firste enterraunce and steppe into Olde Age, which is the nexte neighboure to decrepitie and dotage. 1598 FLORIO, *Decrepità*.. olde age, decrepitie. 1603 — *Montaigne* II. xxix. (1632) 394 Being demanded what his studies would stead him in his decrepity. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 160 A true Loadstone to draw on Decrepity.

Decrescence (dĭkre·sĕns). *rare.* [ad. L. *décrescentia* decreasing, waning, f. *décrēscĕre* to DECREASE: see -ENCE.] Waning state or condition.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 899 They have attained their maximum of development, and, by inevitable sequence, have begun their decrescence.

‖ **Decrescendo** (dēkreʃe·ndō). *Mus.* [It. = decreasing.] A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually lessened in force or loudness; = DIMINUENDO. As *sb.*: A gradual diminution of loudness of tone.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., A decrescendo of 48 bars from *fff*.

Decrescent (dĭkre·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **decressant.** [ad. L. *décrēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *décrēscĕre* to DECREASE: see -ENT. For the earlier spelling, cf. CRESCENT.]

A. *adj.* Decreasing, growing gradually less. Chiefly of the moon: Waning, in her decrement; in *Her.* represented with the horns towards the sinister side. In *Bot.* applied to organs which decrease gradually from the base upwards.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1660) 111 He beareth Azure, a Moon decressant Proper. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* 2. (1696) 30 Then draw the Decrescent Lunular, or Separatrix. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Decrement*, The moon looking to the left side of the escutcheon is always supposed to be decressant. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 167 A dozen specimens, which presented a decrescent progression, with regard to the size of the grain. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 518 Between the increscent and decrescent moon.

B. *sb.* The moon in her decrement or wane: used in *Her.* as a bearing. (Opposed to *increscent.*)

1616 BULLOKAR, *Decressant*, the Moone in the last quarter. ?1620 FELTHAM *Resolves* xxviii. (1st ed.) 88 Thus while he sinnes, he is a Decressant; when he repents, a Cressant. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2674/4 A Cross Moline between 2 Increscents and 2 Decrescents. 1851 J. B. HUME *Poems, Glenfinlas* 162 The wan decrescent's slanting beams.

Decrese, decresse, obs. forms of DECREASE.

Decresion, var. of DECRETION *Obs.*, decrease.

Decretal (dĭkrī·tăl), *a., sb.* Also 4-7 **-ale, -all(e,** (7 **decreetall**). [a. F. *décrétal, -ale* (13th c.), ad. L. *dēcrētālis* of or containing a decree, whence med.L. *dēcrētāles* (sc. *epistolæ*) papal letters containing decrees, *dēcrētāle* a decree, statute, constitution.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a decree or decrees. a. Pertaining to the papal decrees: see B. 1. †*Decretal right*: canon law.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. v. 175 After the decretall and cyuyll ryght. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. vii. 43 The decretall epistles heaped together by Gregorie the .ix. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 Decided by certeine new decretal or rather extradecretal and extravagant constitutions. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 18 The word inspired by the Holy Ghost; not apocryphal, not decretal, not traditional. 1688 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 165 That impudent Forgery of the Decretal Epistles. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 59 The canon laws, or decretal epistles of the popes, are .. rescripts in the strictest sense. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 193 Campeggio had read the decretal bull to him and his minister.

b. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a decree of Chancery or other civil court.

1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 253 Persuant to a Decretall order of ye Provinll. Judges. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5253/4 A Decretal Order made in the High Court of Chancery. 1819 SWANSTON *Reports* (Chancery) III. 438 The bill could not be dismissed by motion of course. That order was decretal, and necessarily retained the cause. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 20 Dec. 242/2 Such an order is decretal only and not a final foreclosure judgment.

†2. Having the force of a decree or absolute command, imperative. b. *transf.* of the person who commands. *Obs.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* lxxiv. (1636) 95 To observe all these as decretall lawes, never to bee violated. 1610 — *St. Aug. Citie of God* xxi. viii. (1620) 793 What more decretall law hath God laid vpon nature. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 192 When he [the Almighty] .. seems to have been most peremptory and decretal in his threatenings.

†3. Decisive, definitive. *Obs. rare.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 319 So heer's a most decreetall end of me. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 252 The decretal Battel at Pharsalia.

B. *sb.*

1. *Eccl.* A papal decree or decretal epistle; a document issued by a Pope, containing a decree or authoritative decision on some point of doctrine or ecclesiastical law. b. *pl.* The collection of such decrees, forming part of the canon law.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337, & if þe decretal ne were ordeynd for þis, þe clerkes ouer alle ne rouht to do amys. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 428 Ac in canoun ne in þe decretales I can nou3te rede a lyne. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 26 They .. goo lerne anon the lawes or decretals. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 191 That .. the Pope would sign a Decretall drawn out for his purpose. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 358 To uphold his opinion, by Canons, and Gregorian decretals. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 69 The Name of Decretals is particularly given to the Letters of the Popes which contain Constitutions and Regulations. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. vii. 524 Upon these spurious decretals was built the great fabric of papal supremacy over the different national churches. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 312 The first decretal, which was withheld by Campeggio, in which he had pronounced the marriage with Catherine invalid. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 304/2 The false decretals of Isidore.

¶ The *sing.* was occasionally used instead of the *pl.* in sense b above. *Obs.*

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xxvi. (1638) 110 They that be learned in the law .. hold the decretall bindeth not in this Realme. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 307 They brought forth a Decretal, a Book of the Bishop of Romes Law, to bind me to answer.

2. *transf.* A decree, ordinance.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 3 To phlebotomie, to fomentacions, and such medicinall decretals. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 171 Which are not the eternal dictates and decretals of the divine nature. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 86 A repeal of the decretals of Eternity.

†**Decretaliarch.** *Obs.* [F. *décrétaliarche*.] A word of Rabelais: the lord of decretals, the Pope.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgrave]. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. liv, The blessed Kingdom of Heaven, whose Keys are given to our good God and Decretaliarch.

†**Decre·taline,** *a. Obs.* [f. DECRETAL + -INE.] Of or belonging to the Decretals.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* II. iii. 59 They haue .. receiued a new decretaline law, wherein they walke more curiously, then in the law of God. *Ibid.* II. iv. 90 Their decretaline doctrine is neither sound, nor holy. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlix. (1737) 199 Our old Decretaline Scholiasts.

Decretalist (dĭkrī·tălĭst). [mod. f. DECRETAL (B. 1) + -IST: cf. F. *décrétaliste* (14th c.), and DECRETIST.] One versed in the Decretals. †b. One who holds the Calvinistic doctrine as to the decrees of God (cf. DECRETAL *a.* 2).

1710 D. WHITBY *Disc. Five Points* vi. i. (1817) 400 If these Decretalists may take sanctuary in the fore-knowledge God hath of things future, the Hobbists and the Fatalists may do the same. 1872 R. JENKINS in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 66 *note*, Apostacy according to the decretalists is a threefold crime

Decre·tally, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decretal way, by way of decree.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 215 Doctrinally, or rather decretally, its deliuered by Vrban. 1626 — *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally stablished for catholique doctrine? 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 43 The Supream Divinity of Jesus Christ, as decretally Pre-existing in the Hypostatick Union.

†**Decre·tary.** *Obs.* [f. L. *décrēt-um* DECREE + -ARY.] One versed in the Decretals.

1581 J. BELL *Haddan's Answ. Osor.* 358 b, For Euangelistes, cruell Canonistes, Copistes, Decretaries.

Decre·te. 1. = DECREE 4 a. [A special adaptation of L. *decrētum.*]

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxviii. 534 The most important .. of these special constitutions were those decretes and rescripts which were made by the Emperors .. a decrete being an order made on a regular appeal from the judgment of a lower tribunal.

2. Obs. var. of DECREET.

†**Decre·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 decresion. [n. of action from L. *dēcrēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcrēscĕre* to DECREASE; cf. *accretion, concretion.* (Not used in L., which had a different *dēcrētio* from *dēcernĕre* to decree.)] Decrease, diminution.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 68 The clouds .. by descending make no greater augmentation then the decresion was in their ascending. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 73 By which decretion we might guess at a former increase.

Decretist (dĭkrī·tist). [ad. med.L. *dēcrētista*, f. *dēcrētum* DECREE; see -IST. So OF. *décrétiste* (1499 in Godef.), earlier *décrétistre* (see next).] One versed in the Decretals; a decretalist.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 þe decretistis, þat are Israelitis .. as to þe part of sciens þat þey han tane of Godis lawe, & Egipcians, as to þe part þat þey haue of worldly wysdam. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decretist*, a Student, or one that studies the Decretals. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* xx, The Decretists had their Rise and Beginning, even under the Reign of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. 1871 VAUGHAN *Life St. Thomas* 352 To attend the lectures of the decretists.

†**Decreti·stre.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *décrétistre* (13th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *dēcrētista*; see -ISTRE; later *décrétiste* (see prec.).] = prec.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 85 This doctor and diuinour, and decretistre of canon, Hath no pite on vs poure.

Decretive (dĭkrī·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēcrēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcernĕre* to DECREE + -IVE.] Having the attribute of decreeing; = DECRETORY 1.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath* 170 Either discretiue .. or directiue .. and thirdly decretiue, which is in the Prince, either affirmatiuely to binde those within his compasse [etc.]. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 269 To distinguish between event and duty; the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 195 Both the choice of the former, and the decretive omission of the latter were owing .. to the sovereign will .. of God. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 206 They are .. too specific and too decretive in their essence.

Hence **Decre·tively** *adv.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 808 The thousand years are decretively meant of the deuills bondage onely.

†**Decreto·rial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēcrētōrius* DECRETORY + -AL.]

1. = DECRETORY 3.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 25 The great Climactericall, Hebdomaticall, Scalary, Decretoriall yeere. *Ibid.* 93 Is it therefore impossible .. that any of those should see as far into Decretoriall numbers? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 212 The medicall or Decretoriall month.

2. = DECRETORY 1.

1778 FARMER *Lett. to Worthington* i. (R.), That I .. overrule the Scripture itself, in a decretorial manner.

†**Decreto·rian,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] Decisive, critical; = DECRETORY 2, 3.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. ii. (1713) 289 There is no decretorian battle, nor is the business decided upon a push. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 54 The ancient Greek Physicians made .. Astrology or Astronomy, with their Critical and Decretorian Days, a considerable Part of their Medicinal Studies.

Decreto·rily, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a decretory manner; positively, decisively.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 33 All which speak .. decretorily and dogmatically and zealously. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Winl. Ev. Conf.* III. (T.), Deal concisely and decretorily, that I may be brought .. to the point you drive at.

Decretory (dĭkrī·tərl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcrētōri-us*, f. *dēcrēt-* ppl. stem of L. *dēcernĕre* to determine, DECREE: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, involving, or relating to, a decree, authoritative decision, or final judgement.

a 1632 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 83 We banish .. all imaginary fatality, and all decretory impossibility of concurrence and co-operation to our own salvation. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vii. 37 Those decretory and finall words of S. Paul: He that defiles a Temple, him will God destroy. 1673 BAXTER *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 82 You appropriate the Decretory Power to your Monarch; and communicate only the executive. 1737 J. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 128 Jesus, knowing they had passed a decretory sentence against Him. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. XVI. 77 The decretory sentence was passed.

†b. Of persons: Characterized by pronouncing a definite decision or judgement; positive, decided.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xi. 136 They that with .. a loose tongue are too decretory, and enunciative of speedy judgement 1655 — *Unum Necess.* VII § 1, I will not be decretory in it, because the Scripture hath said nothing of it. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 105 If I may seem decretory in resolving positively some things controverted among learned men.

†2. Such as to decide the question; decisive, determinative. *Obs.*

1674 EVELYN *Navig. & Comm.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 644 That decretory battle at Actium. 1692 M. MORGAN *Poem on Victory over Fr. Fleet* 7 In which was struck this decretory Blow. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* (1720) 172 They tried .. their Claims to Land, by Combat, or the Decretory Morsel. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* Diss. 105 There is one particular Observation .. that seems to me to be decretory.

†3. *Old Med.* and *Astrol.* Pertaining to or decisive of the final issue of a disease, etc.; also *fig.* of a course of life; = CRITICAL 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 78 b, The third of Maie (which is the laste decretorie daie of the Vine). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 500 The foure decretorie or criticall daies, that giue the doome of Oliue trees, either to good or bad. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 213 The medicall month; introduced by Galen .. for the better compute of Decretory or Criticall dayes. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iv. vii. (1852) 610 When the decretory hour of death overtakes you. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 104, I look intrepidly forward to yonder decretory hour [of death].

†**Decrew',** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *décreu*, now *décru*, pa. pple. of *décreistre, décroître* to DECREASE: cf. ACCRUE.] To decrease, wane.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 18 Sir Arthegall renewed His strength still more, but she still more decrewed.

Decrial (dĭkrəi·ăl), *rare.* [f. DECRY *v.* + -AL 5.] The act of decrying; open disparagement.

1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* Misc. v. i. (1737) III. 266 The Decrial of an Art, on which the Cause and Interest of Wit and Letters absolutely depend. *Ibid.* v. ii. (R.), A decrial or disparagement of those raw works.

Decried (dĭkrəi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. DECRY *v.* + -ED.] Cried down, disparaged openly, etc.: see the verb.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 36 Prayer was such A decryed course, sure it prevailed not much. 1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 6 A suspected and decried government. 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. 372 A decried effort since the edict of Dr. Johnson.

Decrier (dĭkrəi·ə1). One who decries.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* A iiij b, It is a Justice only intended my Country against its Decriers. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. ii. (R.), The late fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* v. 103 Dryden's principal decrier.

†**Decri·minate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *dēcrīmināre* (Du Cange), f. DE- I. 3 + *crīmināre* to accuse of crime.] To denounce as a criminal, to accuse. Hence **Decri·minating** *ppl. a.*

1670 *Tryal Rudyard, etc.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 398 A whole sea of their Decriminating and Obnoxious Terms.

†**Decro·tt,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [a. F. *décrotter*, in 12th c. *descroter*, f. *de-, des-* (DE- I. 6) + *crotte* dirt.] *trans.* To clean from dirt, remove dirt from.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xx, To decrott themselves in rubbing of the dirt of either their shoes or clothes.

Decrown (dĭkrau·n), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + CROWN *sb.* Cf. F. *déccouronner* 'to vncrowne' (Cotgr.), OF. *descoroner* (12th c.); also *dethrone.*] *trans.* To deprive of the crown, to discrown.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 153 Authoritie to de-Throan and de-Crowne Princes. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 56 Throning and dethroning, crowning and decrowning them. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 322 If the Pope had not arrogated a right to dethrone and decrown Kings. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, How art thou decrowned and spoiled by thy recreant and apostate children.

Hence **Decrow·ning** *vbl. sb.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 212 The decrowning of Kings.

Decrustation (dĭkrʌstē·ʃən). *rare* — °. [n. of action f. L. *dēcrust-āre* to peel off (an outer layer or crust), f. DE- I. 6 + *crusta* CRUST, *crustāre* to CRUST: see -ATION.] The removal of a crust or incrustation.

1611 COTGR., *Decrustation*, a decrustation, or vncrusting; a paring away of the vppermost part, or outmost rind. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Decry (dĭkrəi·), *v.* Also 6–7 decrie. Pa. t. and pple. decried. [a. F. *décrier*, in 14th c. *descrier*, f. *des-, de-* (see DE- I. 6) + *crier* to cry. In Eng. the prefix appears always to have been taken in sense 'down': see DE- I. 4.]

1. *trans.* To denounce, condemn, suppress, or depreciate by proclamation; = *cry down* (CRY *v.* 17 a); chiefly said of foreign or obsolete coins; also to bring down the value (of any article) by the utterance or circulation of statements.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. III. vi. 289 Having a singular Art to draw all forraine coynes when they want them, by raising the value, and in like sort to put them away, when they haue got abundance thereof, by decrying the value. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 267 The calling downe, and decrying of all other Moneys whatsoever. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* VI. 204 Many others [medals of Elagabalus] decried and called in for his infamous life. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 80 Next year .. the .. gold .. was left without refining, which utterly decried those Ducats. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 278 The king may .. decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. 1844 *Act* 7–8 Vict. c. 24 § 4 Spreading .. any false rumour, with intent to enhance or decry the price of any goods.

2. To cry out against; to disparage or condemn openly; to attack the credit or reputation of; = *Cry down* (CRY 17 b).

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I 75 We goe to law one with another (which S. Paul so decryed). 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 1 All men .. haue with one voice commended Virtue, and decried Vice. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Nov., The goldsmiths do decry the new Act. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., 'Who is this', says one, 'that is come to decry our waters?' 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 105 He does not so much decry Aristotle, as the idolatry of Aristotle. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 371 The zeal with which the Church decried the taking of interest or usury.

Hence **Decry·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1633 [see 1 above]. 1637 *State Trials, John Hampden* (R.), There hath been a decrying by the people and they have petitioned in parliament against it. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vi. 84 A general decrying of arms.

†**Decry',** *sb. Obs. rare* — 1. [f. prec. vb.] The decrying (of money); decrial.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* i. 9 The English were the Procurers of this Decry. For had that Money continu'd Currant, their Trade had been ruin'd.

Decrystallisation (dĭkri stăləizē·ʃən). [f. DE- II. 1.] Deprivation of crystalline structure.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 83/1 The decrystallization of ice by the solar rays. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 56 Developed by the breaking-down or decrystallisation of the ice.

†**Decuba·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *dēcubāre* to lie away (from one's own bed), taken in sense of L. *dēcumbĕre* to lie down.] The action of lying down.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 613 At this Decubation upon boughs the Satyrist seems to hint, when he introduces the gypsies (Juv. Sat. vi. 543–5)

Decubital (dĭkiū·bĭtăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or resulting from decubitus.

1876 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXIII. 4 Dr. Handfield Jones on decubital inflammation.

‖**Decubitus** (dĭkiū·bĭtŭs). *Med.* [mod.L. f. *dēcumbĕre* to lie down, after *accubitus* and other parallel forms. Used also in French from 1747.]

1. The manner or posture of lying in bed.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 190 The dorsal decubitus should not be constantly maintained; changes of position are important. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* XXX. (1889) 245 The decubitus is rarely on the healthy side.

2. 'Also, a synonym of *Bedsore*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); see BED *sb.* 19.

†**Decu·lcate,** *v. Obs.* — ° [f. late L. *dēculcāre* + -ATE 3: cf. *inculcate.*] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Deculcate*, to tread somthing vnder foot. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deculcate*, to tread or trample upon.

†**Decu·lt,** *v. Obs.* — ° [ad. L. *dēcultāre* (rare and doubtful) = *valde occultare.*] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Decult*, to hide priuily.

Decultivate: see DE- II. 1.

Decuman (de·kiwmăn), *a.* Also 7–8 -ane. [ad. L. *decumān-us*, var. of *decimānus* of or belonging to the tenth part, or the tenth cohort, f. *decim-us* tenth: see -AN; also, by metonymy, considerable, large, immense]

1. Very large, immense: usually of waves.

(As to the vulgar notion that the tenth or decuman wave, *fluctus decumanus*, is greater and more dangerous than any other; see Sir Thos. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 2, De Quincey *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII. 183.)

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 30 To be overwhelmed and quite sunk by such decumane billowes as those small vessels have no proportion to resist. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxiii. (1737) 97 That decumane Wave that took us fore and aft. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 122 The tenth, or decuman, is the last of the series of waves, and the most sweeping in its operation. 1870 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. (1871) 5 Confidence, that even amid the decuman billows of modern scepticism it [the Church] shall remain immovable.

absol. 1870 LOWELL *Poems, Cathedr.*, Shocks of surf that clomb and fell, Spume-sliding down the baffled decuman.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* Belonging to the tenth cohort: applied to the chief entrance to a camp, or that farthest from the enemy (*porta decumana*).

1852 WRIGHT *Celt, Roman, & Saxon* (1861) 148 The decuman gate.

†**Decumanal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 229 The decumanal wave of the oddest whimzy of all.

Decumbence (dĭkʌ·mbĕns). [f. DECUMBENT: see -ENCE.] Lying down; = next.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 If .. they lye not downe and enjoy no decumbence at all. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decumbence*, the state or attitude of lying down.

Decumbency (dĭkʌ·mbĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. Lying down, reclining; decumbent condition or posture.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* v. vi. 244 Theophylact .. not considering the ancient manner of decumbency, imputed this gesture of the beloved Disciple unto Rusticity. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 32 The mode of decumbency is generally on the back, with the head high.

2. Taking to one's bed; = Decumbiture 2. In quot. 1820 *humorously* for 'going to bed'.

1651 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* III. 52 One peece of cure .. must be Phlebotomy, but then you must begin before Decumbency. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 240 The hour of decumbency. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 117 Candid enquirers into one's decumbency.

Decumbent (dĭkʌ·mbĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *decumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēcumb-ĕre* to lie down, f. De- I. 1 + *-cumbĕre* to lie.]

1 Lying down, reclining. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Decumbent*, that lyes or sits down; or dyes. *a* 1692 Ashmole *Antiq. Berksh.* I. 2 (R.) The decumbent portraiture of a woman, resting on a death's head. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 46 The decumbent Posture which is common to Animals in Sleep. 1798 W. Yonge in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. Knowledge* (1799) 303 The advantage of a decumbent posture.

† b. Lying in bed through illness. *Obs.*

1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xv. 114 An elder Brother decumbent of a Continual Fever. *a* 1732 Atterbury (T.), To deal with .. decumbent dying sinners.

2. *spec.* a. *Bot.* Lying or trailing upon the ground, but with the extremity ascending: applied to stems, branches, etc.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 24 *note*, This species of Fern .. with a decumbent root. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 83 Herbaceous plants, native of sandy plains .. and usually decumbent. 1874 M. C. Cooke *Fungi* 249 The fertile flocci were decumbent, probably from the weight of the spores.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Of hairs or bristles: Lying flat on the surface, instead of growing out at right angles.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 398 The covering of hairs is silky and decumbent. *Ibid.* III. 645 Short decumbent hairs or bristles.

† B. as *sb.* One lying ill in bed: cf. 1 b. *Obs.*

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 138 When the Christian decumbent growes near to the grave. 1699 'Misaurus' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 10 He tells the Decumbent a long story of the .. Misery of Life

Hence **Decu·mbently** *adv.*, in a decumbent manner. In mod. Dicts.

Decumbiture (dĭkʌ·mbitiŭă). *? Obs.* [An irregular formation from L. *dēcumbĕre*; the etymological form being *decubiture*: see Decubitus.]

1. Lying down; *spec.* as an invalid in bed.

1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* viii. 94 As for the manner of decumbiture, the body must lie easie. 1681 Wharton *Crises Dis.* Wks. (1683) 115 The time when the Sick-party takes his Bed, is the beginning of his Decumbiture. 1741 Ettrick in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 565 The Band .. is to be kept on, the whole Time of Decumbiture.

2. The act or time of taking to one's bed in an illness. b. *Astrol.* A figure erected for the time at which this happens, and affording prognostics of recovery or death.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 255 At the hour of Birth, at time of Decumbiture of the sick. 1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Physic.* 23 The Moon being returned unto the place she was in at the decumbiture. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), The planetary hour must first be known, And lucky moment: if her eye but akes, Or itches, its decumbiture she takes. 1707 J. Frazer *Disc. Second Sight* 4 The boy died .. the eleventh night from his decumbiture. 1819 J. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.*, *Decumbiture*, a horary question or figure, erected for a sick person. It should be made to the time when the patient first perceives his disease.

† **Decupela·tion.** *Obs.*–° [cf. Cupel, Cupellation.] 'The same as Decantation.'

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey); hence 1721 in Bailey, etc.

† **De·cuplate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *decuplāt-us*, pa. pple.: see Decuple *v.*] Multiplied by ten.

1690 Leybourn *Cursus Math.* 339 There remains .. Root Decuplate, *b* = 20.

Decuplate (de·kiuplēt), *v.* [f. L. *dēcuplāre*: see Decuple *v.* and -ate³.] = Decuple *v.*

1690 Leybourn *Cursus Math.* 340 The first Root decuplated, *b* = 30 1887 *19th Cent.* Aug. 152 All this decuplating our production.

Hence † **Decupla·tion,** multiplication by ten, increase tenfold.

1690 Leybourn *Cursus Math.* 340 The Decuplation of the Roots.

Decuple (de·kiup'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *décuple* (1484 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decuplus* tenfold, f. *dec-em* ten + *-plus*, as in *du-plus*, *tri-plus*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Ten times as much; tenfold.

[1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall, Sesqui altera, and decupla resortis.] 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 87 Sometimes decuple or ten times as much againe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 192 Mán, whose length .. is sextuple unto his breadth .. and decuple unto his profundity. 1771 Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 534 Reckoning .. the value of gold decuple that of silver. 1827 Colebrooke *Algebra, etc.* 4 Increasing regularly in decuple proportion. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 461 Double, treble, and more than decuple the amount.

B. *sb.* A number or quantity ten times another; a tenfold amount.

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 20, 20 is þe decuple of 2, 10 is þe decuple of 1. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (R.), If the same proportion holds .. (that is, as I guess, near a decuple). 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* 623 During a period of years, which was to be a decuple of their own number. 1885 *Times* 12 Dec. 9/5 To abolish one or two of the doubles, trebles, and decuples which afflict postmen and cabmen [in street nomenclature].

Decuple (de·kiup'l), *v.* [ad. L. *dēcuplāre* (only in pa. pple. *decuplātus*), f. *decuplus* tenfold: see prec.: cf. F. *décupler* (18th c. in Hatzf.).]

trans. To increase or multiply tenfold.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 201 The Square of 1 decupled is 10. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith.* I. (1691) 9 If France hath scarce doubled its Wealth and Power, and that the other have decupled theirs. 1837 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 253 If the demand for muscle were decupled at every commercial and manufacturing station.

Hence **De·cupled** *ppl. a.*

1854 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* II. 5 To partake of the decupled (libation).

Decuplet (de·kiuplĕt). *Mus.* [f. L. *decuplus* Decuple + -et in *triplet*, etc.] 'A group of ten notes played in the time of eight or four' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

Decur, var. of Decore *Obs.*

Decure, obs. form of Decury.

† **Decu·riate,** *v. Obs.*–° [f. ppl. stem of L. *decuriāre* to divide into *decuriæ*: see Decury.] (See quot.) So † **Decuria·tion** [L. *decuriātio*].

1623 Cockeram, *Decuriate*, to diuide into bands, to separate. 1721 in Bailey. 1623 Cockeram, *Decuriation*, a making of Knights or Captaines.

Decurion (dĭkiŭ·riǫn). In 4–5 -ioun. [ad. L. *decurio*, *-ōnem*, f. *dec-em* ten, after *centurio* Centurion: see Decury.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A cavalry officer in command of a *decuria* or company of ten horse. Also *gen.* A commander or captain of ten men.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* iii. 55 Decurions, leders of ten. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. (1822) 361 Sixtus Tempanius, decurion of horsmen. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* I. 61 He shall charge euerie decurion or Captaine of ten men vpon their othes. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* v. 83 He had got away, if a Decurion had not fallen upon him. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. 75 The poorest citizens .. followed the army .. acting as orderlies to the centurions and decurions.

b. *transf.* An overseer of ten households, a tithing-man.

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 43 The constable hath certaine .. decurions under him, which haue the ouersight of ten households a peece. 1689-90 Temple *Ess. Heroic Virtue* § 3 Wks. 1731 I. 207 He [Mango Capac] instituted Decurions thro' both these Colonies, that is, one over every Ten Families.

2. *Roman Hist.* A member of the senate of a colony or municipal town; a town councillor.

In later times the capacity for the office became hereditary, and the decurions formed an order charged with heavy financial and other responsibilities to the imperial government.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* xv. 43 Ioseph of Armathie, the noble decuriour [Vulg. *decurio*, Gr. *βουλευτής*]. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 60 A new kind of Suffrages which the decurions or elders of Colonies gave every one in their owne Towneshippe. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 2 Ioseph of Arimathea, that noble Decurion. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 63 The laborious offices, which could be productive only of envy and reproach, of expence and danger, were imposed on the Decurions, who formed the corporations of the cities, and whom the severity of the Imperial laws had condemned to sustain the burthens of civil society. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 37 *note*, The Decurio, and filius Decurionis, the Plebeius, and the Servus of the law of Constantine, answer exactly to the Noble, Free, and Servile orders of the Germanic codes.

3. A member of the Great Council in modern Italian cities and towns.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No 97/1 The Colledge of the Jurists, the sixty Decurions [at Milan]. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4448/1 After these came eight Trumpeters .. preceding the 60 Decurions, the great Chancellor, the Privy-Council, and Senate. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 343 In Genoa, whose municipality was constituted by laws of 1814 and 1815, there is a Great Council of forty decurions (half nobles, half merchants and other citizens), who were named in the first instance by the crown, but have since filled up their own vacancies. 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 47 At one time a syndic, a decurion, profited by his post to persecute his private enemies.

4. *Astrol.* = Decan 2.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 87 Their houses .. thrones, decurions, faces, joys.

¶ Erron. for Decury, a company of ten.

1555 Eden *Decades* 23 A coompanye of armed men diuided into .xxv. decurions, that is, tenne in a company with theyr capitaynes.

Decurionate. [ad. L. *decuriōnāt-us*, f. *decuriōn-em*: see -ate¹.] The office of a decurion.

1840 Milman *Hist. Chr.* II. 382. 1863 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* ix. (1865) 209 Exempting the priesthood from burdensome offices such as the decurionate. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 95 *note*, Not only the magistracy but also the decurionate was a stepping-stone to citizenship.

Decu·rionship. [See -ship.] = prec.

1873 Wagner tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 340 Exemption .. from the decurionship and military service.

Decurrence (dĭkʌ·rĕns). [f. Decurrent: see -ence.]

† 1. The act or state of running down; downward flow or course; lapse (of time). *Obs.*

1659 Gauden *Tears of Church* 536 The errata's which, by long decurrence of time, through many mens hands have befain it, are easily corrected. 1677 P. A. *Pref. Poem* in *Cary's Chronol.*, The Course Of Humane Beeing even from the Source Of it's Decurrence.

2. *Bot.* The condition of being Decurrent (q.v.).

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 228 The decurrence of the fibres. 1883 G. Allen in *Nature* 29 Mar. 511 There will be a strong tendency towards the long pointed ribbon-like form, and also a marked inclination towards decurrence.

Decu·rrency. [f. as prec. + -ency.] = prec.

1651 J. Goodwin *Redemption Red.* ii. § 17 The flowing of Rivers from their Fountaines together with the decurrency of their Waters into the Sea. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decurrency*, the condition or appearance of a decurrent leaf.

Decurrent (dĭkʌ·rĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēcurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēcurrĕre* to run down, f. De- I. 1 + *currĕre* to run.]

† 1. Running or flowing down. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 An ymage of Venus .. whiche was made so subtily that a man myghte see in that ymage as bloode decurrente.

2. *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Extending down the stem or axis below the point of insertion or attachment.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, Decurrent leaf. *a* 1794 Sir W. Jones *Bot. Obs.* in *Asiat. Res.* (1795) IV. 259 [Leaves] downy on both sides, mostly decurrent on the long hoary petiols. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 260 Verbascum Thapsus .. leaves very decurrent .. anthers of long stamens slightly decurrent.

Hence **Decu·rrently** *adv.*

1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 178 [Pinnate] *decursivè*, decurrently, when the leaflets are decurrent.

Decu·rring, *ppl. a.* = Decurrent (in *Bot.*).

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Decu·rse.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcurs-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēcurr-ĕre*: cf. Decourse.] Downward course, lapse.

1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 237 By degrees, in decurse of time. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 225 Nor that the decurse of years would work some change in it.

† **Decursion** (dĭkʌ·shǫn). *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcursiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēcurr-ĕre* (ppl. stem *dēcurs-*) to run down.]

1. The action of running, flowing, or passing downwards; also *fig.* of time, etc.

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* VI. x. Wks. V. 77 The perpetual ascent of springing waters into the hills, their continual decursion from them into the sea. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 206 In the decursion of .. twelve or thirteen hundred years. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 24 The whole decursion and succession of the church to the end of the world.

2. *Antiq.* A military manœuvre, exercise or evolution, performed under arms; a solemn procession round a funeral pile.

[1623 Cockeram, *Decursion*, a running of souldiers on their enemies.] 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 68 His body .. was laid on the *Rogus*, or Pile .. and honored with the *περιδρομή*, decursion, or running round it by his Sons and Souldiers. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* IV. vi. (1715) 211 In this Decursion the Motion was towards the Left hand. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* i. 19 Charged .. with many Ancient Customs, as sacrifices .. allocutions, decursions, lectisterniums.

Decu·rsive, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *dēcursiv-us*, f. L. *dēcurs-*, ppl. stem of *dēcurr-ĕre* to run down: see -ive.] = Decurrent.

1828 in Webster.

Hence **Decu·rsively** *adv.*, as *decursively-pinnate* [mod.L., *decursivè pinnatus*: cf. Decurrently].

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Decursively-pinnate*, an epithet for a leaf having its leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Decu·rt,** *a. Obs.*–° [Cf. Curt and De- II. 3.]

1623 Cockeram, *Decurt*, short.

† **Decu·rt,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcurt-āre* to cut off, curtail, f. De- I. 2 + *curtāre* to shorten: see Curt *v.*] *trans.* To cut down, shorten, dock, curtail, abridge. Hence **Decu·rted** *ppl. a.*

1550 Bale *Apol.* 147 Your decurted or headlesse clause, *Angelorum enim, et cet.* 1631 J. Done *Polydoron* 88 [It is] plain Roguerie to Decurte or mispoint their Writings. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Julia's Churching* (1869) 307 To him bring Thy free, and not decurted offering.

Decu·rtate, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *dēcurtāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēcurtāre*: see prec.] Cut down, shortened, abridged, curtailed.

a 1638 Mede *Ep. to Hayn* Wks. (1672) IV. 755 The preposition בְּ being decurtate of בֵּין *inter*. 1849 F. Hall *Vâsavadattâ* Preface 8 Bâna .. lopped off his own hands and feet .. In this decurtate condition he dictated a poem of a hundred couplets.

† **Decu·rtate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēcurtāre*: see prec. and -ate³.] *trans.* = Decurt *v.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. A ij b, Hee sendes for his barber to depure, decurtate, and spunge him. 1623 Cockeram, *Decurtate*, to shorten. 1676 Cole in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 607 Those, which had been decurtated by the unequal cutting of the knife.

† **Decurta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcurtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēcurtāre*: see Decurt *v.* So in mod.F.] Shortening, abridging, or cutting down.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* To Rdr., Ambiguous equivocations, affected decurtations, sophisticated expressions. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 38 By the like decurtation we have turned Hispania into Spain. 1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 568 The Contraction .. is performed by the decurtation or shortening of the Fleshy Fibres.

Decurvation (dīkɒɹvēⁱ·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *dē-* down + ppl. stem of *curvāre* to bend, CURVE: see -ATION.] The action or process of decurving; the condition of being bent downwards.

1881 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 358/2 There are *Trochilidæ* which possess almost every gradation of decurvation of the bill.

Decurvature (dīkɒ̄·ɹvătiŭɹ). [f. as prec. + -URE: cf. *curvature.*] = prec.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* 376 Constant jarring..would tend to a decurvature of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls.

Decurve (dīkɒ̄·ɹv), *v. rare.* [f. L. *dē-* down + *curvāre* to CURVE.] To curve or bend down. Hence **Decu·rved** *ppl. a.*, curved downwards.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 274 An incipient decurved spire. 1892 *Athenæum* 18 June 795/2 The upper mandible [of a parakeet] was so abnormally decurved.

Decury (de·kiŭri). Also 6 **decure.** [a. OF. *decurie* or ad. L. *decuria* a division or company of ten, f. *dec-em* ten, after *centuria* CENTURY.]

Rom. Hist. and *Antiq.* A division consisting of ten men, a company or body of ten; applied also to larger classes or divisions (*e.g.* of the *judices, scribæ*, etc.).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 30 The faderis, quhilk war ane hundreth in nowmer, devidit thaimself in ten decuris, ilk decure contening ten men in nowmer. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The regent sal..assigne thayme place in hys classe diuidit in decuriis. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* I. 643 The Pretors..tooke a certain number of Iudges..who..were distributed by decuries or tens. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 340 In the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV 189, 5000 of these citizens were arranged in ten pannels or decuries of 500 each.

Decus (dī·kɒ̆s). *slang.* [From the Latin motto *decus et tutamen* on the rim.] A crown-piece.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. Wks. (1720) IV. 48 To equip you with some Meggs, Smelts, Decus's and Georges. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, 'You see', he said, pointing to the casket, 'that noble Master Grahame..has got the *decuses* and the *smelts*.'

Decuss (dīkɒ·s), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *decuss-āre* to divide crosswise, or in the form of an X, f. *decussis* the number ten (X), also a ten-as piece, and so supposed to be f. *dec(-em)assis.*] = DECUSSATE *v.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 25 A double row of ..fibres decussing one another.

† **Decu·ssant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *decussant-em*, pr. pple. of *decussāre*: see prec.] Decussating, intersecting.

1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 462 Placed on those produced decussant Lines.

Decussate (dīkɒ·sĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *decussāt-us*, pa. pple. of *decussāre*: see DECUSS.]

1. Having the form of an X.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1538 The letter X, styled a cross decussate. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 85 The decussate cross now known as the cross of St. Andrew.

2. *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Arranged on the stem in successive pairs, the directions of which cross each other at right angles, so that the alternate pairs are parallel.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 382 *Decussate*, arranged in pairs that alternately cross each other. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 259 The stem has four angles, and bears decussate pairs of opposite leaves.

Hence **Decu·ssately** *adv.*, in a decussate manner.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 329 Folia..transversely coalescent or intersecting one another (decussately aggregated).

Decussate (de·kɒ̆seⁱt, dīkɒ·seⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *decussāt-*, ppl. stem of *decuss-āre*: see DECUSS.]

1. *trans.* To cross, intersect, lie across, so as to form a figure like the letter X.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 53 The right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblick fibres. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 221 These Rainbows did not..decussate one another at right angles. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 58 The inner [fibres] always decussate or cross the outer. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 583/1 Their medullary fibres..converge and decussate each other.

2. *intr.* To cross or intersect each other; to form a figure like the letter X.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. vii. 153 The Fibres of the external and internal Intercostals decussate. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 251/1 Sometimes they [ligaments] cross or decussate with each other. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 198 Optic nerves, commissurally united, not decussating.

Decussated (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Formed with crossing lines like an X; crossed, intersected; having decussations or intersections.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 37 The decussated characters in many consulary coynes. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 430 A decussated cross. 1755 JOHNSON, *Network*, any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections. 1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 267 Shell..spirally ridged with fine decussated striæ in the interstices.

b. *Rhet.* Consisting of or characterized by two pairs of clauses or words, those in each pair corresponding to those in the other, but in reverse order; chiastic.

1828 WEBSTER s.v., In rhetoric, a decussated period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other.

Decussating, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] Crossing, intersecting.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 680/1 These decussating fibres. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 9 Arranged in decussating curves like the arches in Gothic architecture.

Decussation (dekɒsēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *decussātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *decussāre*: see DECUSS and -ATION.] Crossing (of lines, rays, fibres, etc.) so as to form a figure like the letter X; intersection.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 37 The Letter χ, that is the Emphatical decussation, or fundamental figure. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 90 Performed in single and masterly strokes, without decussations, and cross hatchings. 1672 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 344 By the iterated decussations of the rays, objects will be rendered less distinct. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. ii. 95 A Coalition or Decussation of the Optick Nerves. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 480/1 The point at which the decussation [of nerve-fibres in the brain] takes place is about ten lines below the margin of the pons Varolii.

b. *Rhet.* An arrangement of clauses, etc. in which corresponding terms occur in reverse order; chiasmus.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 561 They have..become weary of these pretty grammatico-metrical cuttings and decussations.

¶ Erroneous use, app. for DECUSSION, striking off.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 117 He yeilded his head to de-cussation, to the striking off.

† **Decu·ssative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *decussāt-*, ppl. stem of *decuss-āre* + -IVE.] Characterized by decussation; crossing. Hence **Decu·ssatively** *adv.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 56 By decussative diametrals, Quincunciall Lines and angles. *Ibid.* i. 38 The High-Priest was anointed decussatively or in the form of a X.

† **Decu·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēcussiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēcutĕre* to shake down, beat down, etc., f. DE- I. 1 + *quatĕre* to shake.] A shaking down or off.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) 94 Making a Quantity of Cider with Windfalls, which he let ripen in the Hoard, near a month interceding between the time of their Decussion, and that which Nature intended for their Maturity. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decussion*, a striking or shaking off; a beating down.

‖ **Decusso·rium.** *Surg.* [mod.L. f. *dēcuss-*, ppl. stem of *dēcutĕre*: see prec. and -ORIUM. In mod.F. *décussoire.*] 'An instrument for keeping down, or separating to a sufficient extent, the dura mater in the operation of trepanning, to protect it from injury, and to facilitate the discharge of matters from its surface' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

† **Decu·te,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *dēcutĕre* (see above).] 1623 COCKERAM, *Decute*, to cut off.

† **Decu·tient,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *dēcutient-em*, pr. pple. of *dēcutĕre* (see above).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decutient*, that shakes or beats down.

Decyl (de·sil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. δέκα ten + -YL.] The tenth member of the series of hydrocarbon radicals having the formula $C_n H_{2n+1}$; the monatomic alcohol radical $C_{10}H_{21}$; also called *Decatyl.* Used *attrib.* in *decyl series, compounds, chloride*, etc.

Hence derivatives as **De·cylene,** the olefine of the decyl series $C_{10} H_{20}$; **Decy·lic**, of or pertaining to decyl, as in *decylic alcohol, hydride*, etc. So **De·cine,** the liquid hydrocarbon $C_{10} H_{18}$, the ethine or acetylene member of the decyl series. Cf. DECANE, DECENE.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 1000 Decyl, Rutyl, Capryl, ..$C_{10} H_{21}$..Hydride of Decyl..Chloride of Decyl. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 542 *Decylic compounds*..derived from the fundamental hydrocarbon $C_{10} H_{22}$, decyl hydride..*Decylene*, $C_{10} H_{20}$. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 423 *Decene* and *Decine*.

Decypher, obs. form of DECIPHER.

Ded, obs. form of DEAD, DEATH, DEED, DID (see DO *v.*).

Dedain, early form of DISDAIN.

Dedal, Dedalian, etc.: see DÆDAL, etc.

Dedane, var. of DEDEIGN *v.*[2]

‖ **Dedans** (dədaṅ·). *Tennis.* [F. *dedans* gallery of a tennis court, special application of *dedans* inside, interior, subst. use of *dedans* adv. inside, f. *de* of, from, by, with, etc. + *dans* within:—OF. *denz*, itself f. *de* + *ens*:—L. *intus* inside, within.] The open gallery at the end of the service-side of a tennis-court.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 36 At Lord's..the net, instead of being equidistant from each end of the Court, is nearer to the dedans than to the other end by 1 ft. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 11/1 The forcing for the dedans and the stopping were magnificent. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 794/3 Let any young man..go into the 'dedans' of a tennis court while a good match is going on.

Dedayn, -e, early forms of DISDAIN.

Dedbote, var. of DEEDBOTE *Obs.*

Dedd(e, dede, obs. ff. DEAD, DEATH, DEED.

Dede, obs. pa. t. of DO.

† **Dede·corate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēdecorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēdecorāre* to disgrace; see next.] Disgraced, disgraceful.

15.. *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. cxvi, O poet ..Dedecorate and indecent, Insolent and insensate.

Dedecorate (dīde·kŏreⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *dēdecorāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēdecorāre* to disgrace, f. *dēdecus, dēdecor-* disgrace, f. DE- I. 6 + *decus, decor-*, grace, etc. In sense 2, f. DE- II. 1 + DECORATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To disgrace, dishonour. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* 13 (D.) Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head dedecorate With worthlesse briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes? 1623 COCKERAM, *Dedecorate*, to dishonor, or shame one.

2. To disfigure; to do the opposite of decorating.

1804 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* xi. (1850) 137 If a tradesman..were to slide down gently into the mud, and dedecorate a pea green coat. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 867/1 The vulgar and misleading caricatures which de-decorate these admirable chapters.

Dedecora·tion. *rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *dēdecorātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēdecorāre*: see prec.] 'A disgracing or dishonouring' (Phillips 1658); hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

† **Dede·corous,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *dēdecorōs-us*, later synonym of *dēdecōrus* disgraceful, f. DE- I. 6 + *decōrus*: see DECOROUS.] Disgraceful, unbecoming. So † **Dede·corose** *a.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dedecorose*, full of shame and dishonesty. *Dedecorous*, uncomely, unseemly, dishonest. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dedecorous*, disgraceful, reproachful, shameful. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Dedeign, -dein, -deyne,** *sb.* and *v.*[1] Early form of DISDAIN.

† **Dedei·gn,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **dedeynȝe, dedeinȝe,** 5 **dedyne,** 6 **dedeyne, dedenye, deden(e, dedane, deding.** [A derivative of DEIGN *v.*, in which the prefix *de-* appears to be taken in the sense 'down' (DE- I. 1), so as to strengthen the notion of condescension; or which may have arisen by confusion of *dedeign* (= *disdain*) with *deign*. It seems to be confined to Scotch, and to have no analogies in French or Latin.]

1. = DEIGN *v.* 1. (In first quot. *impers.*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 376 He wes in all his dedis lele; For him dedeynȝeit nocht to dele With trechery. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxviii, Madame. bot that ȝour grace dedyne, Off ȝour grete myght, my wittis to enspire. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 51 For Christ of the dedeynyt [*Ph. MS.* hath deyned] for to take Bothe flesche and blood. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 240 And in his body..The tronsione of o brokine sper that was, Quhich no man out dedenyt to aras. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 618 That wald deding with his auctoritie Ws to support in oure necessitie. 1513–53 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 53 (ed. 1553), I dedeinȝe [*v.r.* denȝe] not to ressaue Sic honour.

2. To lower.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 123 The Romanis wald nocht dedenye thair majeste, to satefy the desire of barbar pepill.

Dedely, obs. form of DEADLY.

Deden(e, var. of DEDEIGN *v.*[2]; obs. pa. t. pl. of DO.

Dedentition (dīdenti·ʃən). *Phys.* [f. DE- II. 1 + DENTITION.] The shedding of the teeth; *esp.* of the first set.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 216 In the first [Septenary] is Dedentition or falling of teeth. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* s.v. *Dentition*, Dedentition begins about the age of 6 or 7. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dedenye, dedeyn(e, etc., var. DEDEIGN *v.*[2], and early ff. DISDAIN.

Dedicant (de·dikănt). [ad. L. *dēdicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēdicāre* to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates.

1881 HÜBNER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 127 (*Rom. Inscriptions*), The proper form of the dedication ..also the name of the dedicants..and the formulæ of the offering.

† **De·dicate,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4–6 **dedicat.** [ad. L. *dēdicāt-us* consecrated, formally devoted, pa. pple. of *dēdicāre* (see next). Used both as pa. pple. and adj., but now only as an archaic synonym of *dedicated.*] Dedicated.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 890 In chirche, or in chirche-hawe, in chirche dedicate, or noon. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. ii. 9 An old Temple dedycat in the honoure of .. Diana. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliv. 29 Euery dedicate thinge in Israel shall be theirs. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 5 You have dedicate your book to the Queen's highness. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* vii. (1851) 35 Every true Christian .. is a person dedicate to joy and peace. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* III. 275 The dedicate things which should have been to the honouring of God. 1798 COLERIDGE *Nightingale*, Like a Lady vow'd and dedicate To something more than Nature in the grove. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x, I vow'd, A virgin dedicate, to pass my life Immured.

Dedicate (de·dikeⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *dēdicāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēdicāre* to declare, proclaim, devote (to a deity) in a set form of words, to consecrate, f. DE- + *dicāre* to say, proclaim, make over formally by words, a weak vb. from stem *dic-* of *dīcĕre* to say, tell; cf. the adj. formative *-dicus* -saying, -telling; also *abdicate*. For the pa. pple., *dedicate* (see prec.) has been used, and in 16th c. the same form was used for the pa. t., as if short for *dedicated.*]

1. *trans.* To devote (*to* the Deity or to a sacred person or purpose) with solemn rites; to surrender, set apart, and consecrate to sacred uses.

(The leading sense, which more or less colours the others.)

1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I dedycate a churche. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism*, Whosoeuer is here dedicated to thee by our office and ministerie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 73 To whom he buylded and dedicate a chapell and an altare 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxix. 247* Any Edifice dedicated by Christians to the worship of Christ. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 223 Many are the enemies of those persons who dedicate themselves unto his service. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. 337 (*Tancredus*), The 29th of September has been dedicated to St Michael and all Angels ever since the fifth century. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan 10/2 The precedent set by the Bishop of St Albans in dedicating a cemetery, in lieu of consecrating it in a strictly legal way.

b. *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Chor. 37 Nor doth he dedicate one iot of colour Vnto the wearie and all-watched Night. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 110 Well Vnckle, what folly I commit, I dedicate to you. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 578/1 A Pectoral Decoction .. is Dedicated to the Lungs.

2. *transf.* To give up earnestly, seriously, or wholly, *to* a particular person or specific purpose; to assign or appropriate; to devote.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 We must dedicate our myndes wholly to folowe the moste wise and learned menne. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 472 To her my thoughts I daily dedicate. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep Ded. 3 When you .. devest your self of your more serious business, and .. dedicate a day or two to this Recreation. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 818 It bid her .. dedicate her remnant life To the just duties of an humble wife. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 257 The remainder of the summer shall be dedicated to your amusement. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 504 The dukes of Savoy were .. completely dedicated to the French interests. 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 236 It assumed the title of the Via Triumphalis, from the processions to which it was dedicated.

3. To inscribe or address (a book, engraving, piece of music, etc.) *to* a patron or friend, as a compliment, mark of honour, regard, or affection.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 227 And where I haue dedycated this boke to your grace [etc.] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them only to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names. 1737 FIELDING *Hist Reg.* Ded., Asking leave to dedicate, therefore, is asking whether you will pay for your dedication, and in that sense I believe it is understood by both authors and patrons. 1832 W. L. GARRISON *Thoughts African Colon.* p. iii, I dedicate this work to my countrymen. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair*, To B. W. Procter this story is affectionately dedicated.

†b. To address (a letter or other communication) *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 236 That some things of that Nature had been proposed and Dedicated to ye proprietor, by himself .. to which he believed he should receive his Answer by ye first Shipping hether. 1776 BLACK *Lett. to Adam Smith* 26 Aug., I heard that he had dedicated a letter to you, desiring you not to come.

4. *Law.* To devote or throw open to the use of the public (a highway or other open space).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153/2 It is necessary that the party dedicating should have a sufficient interest in the land to warrant such dedication.

b. To open formally to the public; to inaugurate, make public.

1892 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 5/4 President Harrison cannot visit Chicago to dedicate the World's Fair.

Dedicated (de·dikĕ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Sacredly, solemnly, or formally devoted; wholly given up, etc.; inscribed (as a book).

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxii. 3 The dedicated words which writers use Of their fair subject, blessing every book. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xii. 4 All the money of the dedicated things. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Ep. Ded. (1675) 2 In the dedicated book. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. Wks. (1888) 261/2 That I should be .. A dedicated Spirit.

Dedicatee (de dikĕ·tī·). [A modern formation from DEDICATE *v.* + -EE, correlative to *dedicator*.] One to whom anything is dedicated.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. Introd. iv, The writer and his patron, the dedicator and the dedicatee. 1802 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* I. 22 The worthy dedicatees, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 108 Assiduous visits to patrons and dedicatees.

Dedicating (de·dikĕ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING ¹.] The action of the verb DEDICATE; dedication.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 3 The dedicatynge of ye ymage. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* vii. 11 The dedicating of the Altar.

De·dicating, *ppl. a.* [-ING ².] That dedicates.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Let. Thanks* 32 He is Mr. Stillingfleets dedicated and dedicating friend.

Dedication (dedikē·ʃən). [a. OF. *dédication, -cion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *dēdicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēdicāre* to DEDICATE.]

1. The action of dedicating, the fact of being dedicated; a setting apart and devoting to the Deity or to a sacred purpose with solemn rites.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* vii. 88 Thes thinges ben offrid in the dedicacioun of the auter, whanne it is anoynt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. 351 Kyng William .. commaundede nyh alle þe bisshoppes of Engelond þat þey schulde come to þat dedicacioun þe fiftenþe day of May. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 165 William .. aftir tyme that he had biggid the Cherch ageyn, desired that the Kyng schuld com to the dedicacion. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* viii. (1652) 292 Dedication is when I give a thing out of my own power, for a pious use, that I cannot make use of for any thing again. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 296 The Monks .. shave the upper part of their head by way of distinction from the Laity and for dedication. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 444 The founder prepared to celebrate the dedication of his city.

b. The form of words in which this act is expressed.

1580 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. 38/1 He ordeyned the dedycacyon of the chirche every yere sholde be sayd. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 264 Metellus the Macedonian raised two porches .. without inscription or dedication.

c. The commemoration of such an act; the day or feast of dedication (of a church).

Feast of the Dedication: the annual commemoration of the purification of the Second Temple by Judas Maccabæus.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 When grete festez commez .. as þe dedicacioun of þe kirk. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 Dedicacion, *dedicacio, encennia*. 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Dedication a feestfull day, *dedicace*. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 305 The dedication of churches should in all places be celebrated on the first Sunday of the month October.

2. *fig.* The giving up or devoting (of oneself, one's time, labour, etc.) to the service of a person or to the pursuit of a purpose.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 85 His life I gaue him, and did thereto adde My loue without retention or restraint, All his in dedication. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 577 A Course more promising, Then a wild dedication of your selues To vnpath'd Waters. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 177 We need change of objects. Dedication to one thought is quickly odious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 345 The dedication of himself to the improvement of his fellow-citizens.

3. The dedicating of a book, etc.; the form of words in which a writing, engraving, etc., is dedicated to some person.

1598 FLORIO *Dict* Ep. Ded. 1 This dedication .. may haply make your Honors muse. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 Neither is the modern dedication of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 136 P 6 Nothing has so much degraded literature from its natural rank, as the practice of indecent and promiscuous dedication. 1887 BOWEN *Virgil, Eclogue* vi. Argt., The Eclogue opens with a dedication to the Roman general Varus.

†4. Special appropriation. *Obs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 225 It should seeme by the dedication of the name [Sheppey], that this Ilande was long since greatly esteemed either for the number of the sheepe, or for the finenesse of the fleese.

5. *Law.* The action of dedicating (a highway, etc.) to the public use.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Highway*, A street built upon a person's own ground is a dedication of the Highway so far only as the publick has occasion for it, viz. for a right of passage. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153 The dedication of a way to the public may be by writing or by words. 1883 E. P. WOLSTENHOLME *Settled Land Act* 28 Dedication to the public is a term generally applied to the act of throwing roads open to the use of the public.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *d. feast, festival*; **dedication cross,** a cross painted or carved on a church or altar at its dedication; **dedication day,** the anniversary of the dedication of a church, observed as a festival.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 323 b, The feastes .. of the patrone of the church, dedication day, and Relicksonday. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 306 The primitive fair in Oxford was on the day of St. Frideswide, because it was the dedication day of the chief conventual church. *Ibid.* 308 The dedication feasts fell on those days. 1848 B. WEBB *Continent, Ecclesiol.* 57 Remains of .. a dedication-cross. 1882 BLOXAM *Gothic Arch.* II. 155 We sometimes meet with dedication or consecration crosses imbedded in the external walls of churches.

Dedica·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dedication.

1884 *Springfield Wheelmen's Gaz.* Nov. 103/2 The members .. met at the new rooms .. to witness the dedicational exercises.

Dedicative (de·dikĕ·tiv), *a.* [ad. L. *dēdicātīvus*, f. *dēdicāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēdicāre* to DEDICATE; see -IVE.] Having the attribute of dedicating.

1655 tr. *Francion* xi. 74 Which is .. not dedicative, but it is rather a negative Epistle. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 79 Here is a temple of Mars with a dedicative inscription. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 28 The religious nature and dedicative force of the marriage vow.

Dedicator (de·dikĕ·tǝr), [a. L. *dēdicātor*, agent-n. f. *dēdicāre* to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates; *esp.* one who inscribes a book to a friend or patron.

1596 W. BARLEY *New Bk. Tabliture* A ij b (Stanf.), The first of these causes doth shew a greedie minde in the Dedicator. 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Ded., The ill manners and indiscretion of ordinary Dedicators. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 593 Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful Satyrs, And flattery to fulsome Dedicators. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Montagu* clxxxi, It is usual to give dedicators something. 1855 LEWIS *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* I. ix. 312 Here they dedicate some brazen bowls .. with the names of the dedicators.

Dedicato·rial (de dikĕ·tō·riăl), *a.* [f. as DEDICATORY + -AL.] = DEDICATORY.

1844 J. W. DONALDSON *Varronianus* 131 Tuscan inscriptions .. of a sepulchral or dedicatorial character.

Dedicatorily (de·dikĕ·tərĭli), *adv.* [f. DEDICATORY *a.* + -LY ².] In a dedicatory manner.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 200 The Thomas Hope, who writes so dedicatorily to Louisa from Duchess Street.

Dedicatory (de·dikĕ·təri, -kĕ·tri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **dēdicātōri-us*, f. *dēdicātōr-em* DEDICATOR: see -ORY. Cf. mod.F. *dédicatoire*.]

A. *adj.* Relating to, or of the nature of, dedication; that has the attribute of dedicating, serving to dedicate. Used chiefly of literary dedication, as in *epistle dedicatory*.

1565 *Randolphes Phantasey* (in *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1890) i.), The Epistle dedicatorie .. to Mr. Thomas Randolphe. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 121 Whose face is as ciuill as the outside of a Dedicatory Booke. 1611 BIBLE, The Epistle Dedicatorie. To the Most High and Mightie Prince, Iames, etc. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 514 The epistle dedicatory is full of respect to the pope. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 108 We read of similar dedicatory offerings in the Bible.

†**B.** *sb.* A dedicatory inscription or address.

1598 YONG *Diana*, As Collin in his French dedicatorie to the Illustrous Prince Lewis of Lorraine at large setteth downe. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 259 Neere a kin to him who set forth a Passion Sermon with a formall Dedicatory in great letters to our Saviour. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) Ep. A v, Commended in the Dedicatory as being [etc.].

Dedicature (de·dikĕ·tiŭ). *rare.* [f. L. *dēdicāt-*, ppl. stem + -URE.] The act of dedication.

c 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sabbath Morning at Sea* viii, I would not praise the pageant high Yet miss the dedicature.

†**Dedie,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *dédie-r* (12th c. in Hatz.), ad. L. *dēdicāre* to DEDICATE.] To dedicate.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 12 Whan thou dediedest and halwedest and blissedest the place. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 16 Yf thou haddest dedyed hym to my goddes he were now alyue. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 7 The quhilk tracteit i hef dediet ande direckyt to 3our nobil grace.

†**De·dify, dedefy,** *v. Obs.* [app. a confused form from F. *dédier*, or L. *dēdicāre*, to DEDICATE, and *edify* (†*edefy*), F. *édifier*, L. *ædificāre*.] To dedicate (a building). Hence **De·difying** *vbl. sb.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 30 The awter that is dedifyed and halowd in the worschipe of seynte laurence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 194/2 Saynt remyge dyd halowe and dedefye hit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 Dedyfye, *dicare, dedicare, sanctificare*. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxxxii. 115 Any forther busynesse touchyng the dedyfying of ye sayd Churche.

†**Dedigna·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *dédignation* (Godef.), ad. L. *dēdignātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēdignāre, -ārī* to reject as unworthy, DISDAIN, f. DE- I. 6 + *dignārī* to think worthy, f. *dignus* worthy.]

1. Disdain, scorn, contempt.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 Manie men have dedignacioun for to worche wiþ her hondis. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III lxiii, Wo to hem þat haue dedignacion to meke hem self wilfully wiþ smale children. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Not only with a dedignation of good works, but also with an indignation against good workers. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 270 The Socinians reject the Imputation .. with the utmost Horror and Dedignation.

2. Displeasure, anger (= DISDAIN *sb.* 2); *pass.*, state of being under a person's displeasure, disfavour.

1538 LEI AND *Itin.* IV. 33 Wainflete was very great with Henry the vi, wherby he was in great Dedignation with Edward the iv.

†**De·digne,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *dēdignāre* (see prec.)]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dedigne*, to disdaine.

†**Dedi·gnify,** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + DIGNIFY *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of dignity or worthiness; to disparage, flout.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 151 What greater affront could he put upon himselfe, then to dedignifie his countenance, as not worthy to be look'd on by a Lady.

‖ **Dedimus** (de·dimŭs). *Law.* [From the words of the writ, *dedimus potestatem*, Lat. 'we have given the power'.] A writ empowering one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge.

1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* 92 Afore Easter, send upp your pardons, wrytes of *dedimus*. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. vii, He talks of nothing but .. Writs of Error, Actions of Trover and Conversion, Trespasses, *Precipes et Dedimus*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 26 June, He .. found means to obtain a *Dedimus* as an acting justice of peace. 1800 BENTHAM *Method of Census* Wks. (1843) X. 353/1 Acting justices .. who have taken out their respective *dedimuses*.

Deding, var. of DEDEIGN *v.*[2] *Sc.*

Dedir, obs. form of DIDDER *v.*, to tremble.

Dedist, obs. form of *didst*: see DO *v.*

Deditician (dediti·ʃăn), *sb.* and *a. Rom. Law.* Also -itian. [f. L. *dēdītīci-us*, orig. an alien enemy who had surrendered unconditionally, then a freedman of the class described below; f. *dēdit-*, ppl. stem of *dēdĕre* to surrender: see -ICIOUS and -AN.]

A freedman who, on account of some grave offence committed during his state of slavery, was not allowed the full rights of citizenship. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* i. § 12 Those freedmen are ranked as deditician who have been put in chains by their owners as a punishment, or branded, or put to the torture because of some offence and thereof found guilty, or given up to fight either with the sword or with wild beasts, or cast into a gladiatorial training-school or into prison, and have afterwards been manumitted, no matter how. *Ibid.* vii. § 4 A woman of deditician condition.

Hence **Deditʻciancy**, the condition or state of a deditician.

Dedition (dĭdiʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēditiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēdĕre* to lay down, give up, f. DE- I. 3 + *dăre* to give, to put.] Giving up, yielding, surrender.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 135 For dedicion of their places townes and strengthes to the Kinges subjection. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* CX. 7. 566 Eastern Princes .. in token of dedition exacted from subjugated provinces Earth and Water. 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* xiii. § 1. 334 [They] make an entire dedition of themselves, and submit to the severest and ignoblest vassalage. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 598 He disputes not the..Dedition made by his Faction. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 367 He insisted upon distinct and positive terms of dedition.

† **Deditʻtious**, *a. rare*–°. [f. L. *dēditīci-us*, *-ītius* (see above) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dedititious*, yielding, or delivering himself up into the power of another.

Dedly, obs. form of DEADLY.

† **Dedoctor.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [cf. DE- II. 3; agent-n. f. L. *dēdocēre* to cause to unlearn, to teach the contrary of, f. DE- I. 6 + *docēre* to teach : cf. DOCTOR.]

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* vi. *ad fin.*, Dedoctors of morality.

Dedoggerelize, dedogmatize: see DE- II. 1.

Dedolation (dīdolēʃən). *Med.* [n. of action from L. *dēdolāre* to hew away, f. DE- I. 2 + *dolāre* to chip, hew.] 'The shaving off of a portion of the skin or other part of small importance by an oblique cut' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s. v., It is commonly on the head that wounds by dedolation are observed.

† **Dedoʻleate**, *v. Obs.*–° [irreg. f. L. *dēdolēre*: see DEDOLENT.]

1623 COLKERAM, *Dedoleate*, to end ones sorrow or griefe.

† **Deʻdolence.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēdolēntia* abandonment of grief, ceasing to grieve, f. *dedolere* : see DEDOLENT.] Absence of grief or sorrow; insensibility, callousness.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 10 Our Heroik burials wherein the toutting of trumpets, trampling of steades, and trouping of men, may sufficiently testifie the dedolence of men. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 127 This chases away the cloudes of dedolence and impenitency. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 15 There is a dedolence, to be in pain and not to feel it.

† **Deʻdolency.** *Obs.* [f. L. *dēdolēntia*: see next and -ENCY.] = prec.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 100 That is a blockish head which can..goe on in a Stoicall dedolency. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. (1669) 33/2 Riches & treasures in their Coffers, numness and dedolency in their Consciences.

† **Deʻdolent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēdolēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēdolēre* to give over grieving, f. DE- I. 6 + *dolēre* to grieve.] That feels sorrow no more; feeling no compunction; insensible, callous.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 23 With an insensible, dedolent heart, with a dead benummed spirit. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 20 Men . accursed with indelible infamy and dedolent impenitency. 1698 R. FERGUSSON *View Eccles.* 46 His Forehead is Brass double gilt and his Understanding.. Callous and Dedolent.

Deducate (dĭdiukēit), *v.* (See quot.) So **Deʻducated, Deducaʻtion, Deʻducator.**

1867 FURNIVALL *Pref.* to *Hymns to Virgin* p. viii, Many educated (or deducated) persons. *Note*, We sadly want some word like this *deducate*, *deducation*, &c., to denote the wilful down-leading into prejudice and unreason .. Let any one think of the amount of deducation attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws, &c., and then see how hard the deducators still are at their work!

Deduce (dĭdiūs), *v.* Also 6–7 *erron.* **diduce.** [ad. L. *dēdūc-ĕre* to lead down, derive, in med.L. to infer logically, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *dūcĕre* to lead. Cf. DEDUCT. In 16–17th c. there was frequent confusion of the forms of *deduce* and DIDUCE, q. v.

(The sense-development had already taken place in Latin, and does not agree with the chronological data in English.)

1. *lit. trans.* **a.** To bring, convey; *spec.* (after Lat.), to lead forth or conduct (a colony). *arch.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 If any of the wayes deducyng choler, come vnto the bottome of the ventricle. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. of Drayton* § 17 (R.) Advising him he should hither deduce a colony. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 5 The Romans began to deduce Colonies, to settle Magistrates and Jurisdictions here. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 340 Sagacious nature may from thence deduce it [the blood] through all the members. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil's Georg.* 88 Still Ausonian colonists rehearse, Deduced from Troy, the incoherent verse.

† **b.** To bring or draw (water, etc.) *from*. *Obs.*

1608 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 54 By that meane he deduced water out of the earth. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 104 Conduits .. nourished with waters deduced from out of the fields.

† **c.** To bring or draw down. *Obs.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 244 Orions mother Mycale, eft-soone Could with her charmes deduce the strugling Moone.

† **2.** *fig.* **a.** To lead, bring. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A. iv, Christ himself doth.. deduce us unto the readinge of thys boke. 1588 J. HILTON in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 27 That..we be..made partakers of his Testament, and so deduced to the knowledge of his godly will. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 25 He continually deduces the conversation to this topick.

† **b.** *Law.* To bring before a tribunal.

1618 BACON *Ess. Judicature* (Arb.) 458 Many times, the thing deduced to Iudgement, may bee *meum et tuum* [etc.].

† **c.** To lead away, turn aside, divert.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 32 The vicar .. wolde deduce them from their said most accustomable parishe church of Whitegate, vnto his said church of Ouer. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxvii. 720 The force of a Direction may continue many yeers, untill the Significator is deduced to another Promittor.

† **d.** To bring down, convey by inheritance.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 483 If Abraham .. had this land given to him for his inheritance, how much more may wee, his seed, (to whom it is deduced) .. challenge a due interest in it. 1642 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 6 (1653) 32 How this should have beene deduced to us in an uninterrupted Line, wee know not.

3. To draw or obtain *from* some source; to derive. Now somewhat *rare*.

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd., Whether the word be a Primative or derivative deduced of some other. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 15 He, of Nothing, created Something .. whereout, Al other Creatures were to be diduced. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 232 A ceremony diduced from the Romans. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 181 Rivers that deduce their Springs near each other. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 108 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthron'd, and rulers of the earth. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i (1873) 20 The attempt to prove that all languages were deduced from the Hebrew.

b. *intr.* To be derived. *rare.* (Cf. *to derive*.)

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 240 The former notion of a bird..may deduce from the eastern word Gaph. 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* 20 The very first principles from which it deduces, are so little axiomatic that, etc.

4. *trans.* To trace the course of, trace out, go through in order (as in narrative or description); to bring down (a record) *from* or *to* a particular period. † Formerly, also, To conduct (a process), handle, treat, deal with (a matter).

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 115 Considering how the process might be after the best sort deduced and handled. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 61, I will deduce the business from the beginning 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 259 These things are largely deduced and handled in the same Prolegomena. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iii. 88 Having deduced the Succession of the British Churches down to..the first Council of Arles. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 577 Lend me your song, ye nightingales while I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* I. 296 The general design of this work will not permit us to deduce the various fortunes of his private life 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. (1840) I. 2 To deduce to the present times a history of..the British transactions, which have had an immediate relation to India. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 149 All the optical history..is elaborately deduced

5. To trace the derivation or descent of, to show or hold (a thing) to be derived *from*.

a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 21 (R.) Deducyng the loue to God out of fayth, and the loue of a man's neighbour out of the loue of God. 1579 W. FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 715 They could not deduce the beginning from ye Apostles. 1658 USSHER *Annals* 593 They deduced themselves from the Athenians. 1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 766 Those..who deduce the Scurvy from the use of Sugar. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 114 He cannot deduce his descent wholly by heirs male.

6. To derive or draw as a conclusion *from* something already known or assumed; to deriye by a process of reasoning or inference; to infer. (The chief current sense.)

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 215/2 Y^e^ case once graunted, ye deduce your conclusion very surelye. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 87 It must be [known] rationally by deducing it from some premises. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 184 The knowledge of Causes is deduc'd from their Effects. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 4. 83 Rules..deduced from the particular cases before determined. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* p. viii, It was deduced from an indirect experiment. 1849 MURCHISON *Silluria* i. (1867) 2 This inference has been deduced from positive observation. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 277 From this we deduce a method for the construction.

b. Less commonly with *obj. clause*.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 461/2 We deduce thereupon that he wil not suffer his church fal into ye erronious belief of anie damnable vntrouthe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 243 That the custome of feasting upon beds was in use among the Hebrewes, many diduce from the 23. of Ezekiel.

† **7.** To deduct, subtract. *Obs.*

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 14 The principal sal deduce xa mekle of hys gagis. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 514 The more we deduce, the fewer we leave. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, A matter of four hundred To be deduced upon the payment. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 3, 1117. which being deduced from 3940. the remainder is 2823.

† **8.** To reduce (to a different form). *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 10/1 By these meanes the whole land, which is now diuided into fiue prouinces or portions, maie be deduced and brought into one. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 36 After that my Morning Lecture was reduced, or deduced rather, to the ordinarie hour in most places. 1749 J. MILLAN (*title*), Coins, Weights, and Measures, Ancient and Modern, of all Nations, deduced into English on above 100 Tables.

Hence **Deduʻcing** *vbl. sb.*, deduction.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Deducyng, *discours.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 461/2 Termes..of drawyng oute & deducinges and depending vpon scrypture. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXV. 133 Consisting in a deducing of the benefit, or hurt that may arise, etc. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 258 The deducing of an inference from those facts.

Deduceable, obs. var. of DEDUCIBLE.

† **Deduʻcement.** *Obs.* Also 7 (*erron.*) **diducement.** [f. DEDUCE + -MENT.]

1. A deduction, inference, conclusion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 7. 104 If I woulde haue broken them and illustrated them by diducements and examples. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 114 All the Deducements and Inferences of the Schooles. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref (Globe ed.) 186 Those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of Revelation.

2. A tracing out (see DEDUCE 4). *rare.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 362 A regular deducement of the Batavian line through all the varieties of place and fortune

Deducible (dĭdiūsibʼl), *a.* Also 7 (*erron.*) **diducible**, 7–8 **deduceable.** [f. L. *dēdūcĕre* to DEDUCE + -BLE.]

1. That may be deduced or inferred.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. iii. 126 Nothing is deducible out of his doctrine, which fauours the Popedome. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* XII. § X. 451 There [is] not any difference or ground for it visible in the Text, or deduceable from it. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* i. 14 These are consequences justly deducible from our principles. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 62 Precept is not deducible from precept.

b. as *sb.* That which is deducible; an inference that may be drawn.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 511 Yet since it is from Truth, and her Secretaries (the Casuists), heare their deducibles. 1861 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. etc.* (1891) II. 435 As if they were deducibles from the primary spiritual truth. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 16 A large number of deducibles may be given in connexion with..Prop. xlvii

† **2.** That may be or is to be deducted. *Obs. rare*

1613 F. ROBARTS *Revenue of Gospel* 94 Before I come to define the charge diducible.

Hence **Deducibiʻlity, Deduʻcibleness**, the quality of being deducible.

1846 WORCESTER cites COLERIDGE for *deducibility*. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk N. T.* Introd. § 67 The easy deducibility, direct or indirect, of all their readings from a single text. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deducibleness*, capableness of being deduced.

Deduʻcive, *a. rare*–° [f. DEDUCE + -IVE. cf. *conducive*.] (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Deducive*, performing the act of deduction *Dict.*

† **Deduʻct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēduct-us*, pa pple. of *dēdūcĕre*; see next. After the formation of *deduct* vb., used as its pa. pple. till superseded by *deducted*.] Deducted.

1439 *Rolls of Parl.* 5 Aftur the summes in the seid Commissions to be deducte. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 61 § 1 Aftir all ordinary charges deducte. 1532 FRITH *Mirror or Glass* (1829) 273 The poor, which..are the owners, under God, of all together, the minister's living deduct.

Deduct (dĭdv·kt), *v.* [f. L. *dēduct-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēdūc-ĕre* to lead or bring down or away, lead off, withdraw, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *dūcĕre* to lead, draw. Cf. DEDUCE; the two verbs were formerly to a great extent synonymous, but are now differentiated in use, by the restriction of this to sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To take away or subtract from a sum or amount. (The current sense.)

Now said usually of amounts, portions, etc., while *subtract* is properly said only of numbers; but *deduct* was formerly used also of the arithmetical operation.

1524 *Ch. Accts. Kingston-on-Thames* in Lysons *Environs of London* I. 226 Rec^d^ at the Church Ale and Robyn-hode, all things deducted, 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* 1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I deducte, I abate partyculer sommes out of a great somme, *Je rabats*. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 107 Deducte the digit from the figure that is ouer him, and write the remayner. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* V. § 18 430 His Master might buy him bow, and arrowes, and deduct the price out of his wages. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. II. 182 Deducting the waight of that five pound. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 P 2 When we have deducted all that is absorbed in sleep. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 115 The royal fifth was first deducted, including the remittance already sent to Spain. 1874 MASSON *Milton* (Gold. Treas. ed.) I. p. xi, If we deduct the two Psalm Paraphrases.. Milton's literary life may be said to begin exactly with the reign of Charles I.

absol. 1824 *Examiner* 641/1 Every shilling squandered by Ministers..deducts from the value of their property

† **2.** To lead forth, conduct (a colony); = DEDUCE 1 a. *Obs.*,

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Phil.* Argt., A people deducted oute of the citie of Philippos. 1582 [see DEDUCTING.] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* Pref. 3 Venice was a Colonie deducted and drawne from thence. 1627 [see DEDUCTED].

† **3.** To draw or convey (a streamlet) aside (*from* the main stream). *Obs. rare.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 10 Which as a rillet is deducted from that maine channell of my other studies. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* II. II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 31 A rivolet but deducted From the mayne Channell.

† **4.** To derive; to trace the derivation or descent of; = DEDUCE 3, 5. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 17 All suche wordes as be deducted out of Latin wordes. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 94^v^ For more safety to deduct that succession from the See of Rome. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 9/1 Touching the name Ibernia, historiographers are not yet agreed from whence it is deducted. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 108 In deducting the Maccabees from Iudah. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XX. (1655) 174 From whence commonly in the Church of Rome the Texts and subjects of Sermons are deducted. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* ii. (1682) 10 All authority .. is derived and deducted from the King's Majesty.

†5. To trace out in order; to bring down *from* or *to* a particular period; = DEDUCE 4. *Obs. rare.*

1545 LELAND *New-year's Gift* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxviii. 330 The first boke, begynnyng at the Druides, is deducted vnto the tyme of the comyng of S. Augustyne. 1586 MARY Q. SCOTS *Let. to Babington* 12 July in Howell *St. Trials* (1809) I. 1177 For divers great and importunate considerations which were here too long to be deducted.

†6. To derive by reasoning, infer, deduce. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 850 b, This parte he deducted and proued by sundry examples, and similitudes. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Lett. to T. Higgins* 37 Which by Logicall consequence is not Necessarily deducted out of the Premisses. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. iii. 32 A conception deducted from sober influence of reason 1889 *Cape Law Jrnl.* 203 To take all the circumstances into consideration and to deduct therefrom..the act of desertion.

†7. To reduce. *Obs.* (Cf. DEDUCE 8.)

1599 16 . MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. i. *Clerk.* 'Tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many-. *Gnotho.* Do not deduct it to days, 'twill be the more tedious.

Hence **Dedu·cted** *ppl. a.*, **Dedu·cting** *vbl. sb.*

1582 *Divers Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc. 1850) 9 The deducting of some Colonies of our superfluous people into those temperate and fertile partes of America. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 106 Man. hauing yet in his deducted spright, Some sparks remaining of that heauenly fyre. 1598 YONG *Diana* Ded., It befell to my lot to performe the part of a French Oratour by a deducted speech in the same toong. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. 434 Though no deducted colony.

Deductible (dĭdʌ·ktĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *deduct-* (see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being deducted.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. (1888) 71 Not one found honestly deductible From any use that pleased him.

Dedu·ctile, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. type *dēductil-is*, f. *dēduct-* DEDUCT.]

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Deductile*, easy to be deducted.

Deduction (dĭdʌ·kʃən). Also 5 **deduxion**, 5–6 **deduccion**, 6 **deducoun**. [In some senses a. F. *déduction* (Oresme 14th c.), but in most ad. L. *dēductiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *dēdūcĕre*: see DEDUCT, DEDUCE.] The action of deducting.

1. The action of deducting or taking away from a sum or amount; subtraction, abatement.

1483 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 110 The sayde Ri. shall be chargeable for the hoole somme..wythout ony deduxion. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 4 Any deduccion or abatement befortyme allowed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 217 He dyed in the day of his nativity, and without deduction justly accomplished the year of eighty one. 1776 SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 68 His rent .. makes the first deduction from the produce of the labour which is employed upon land. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 55 The interest given to them was exclusive of, and with a deduction of, that sum. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 33 Charges of this kind must always be taken with certain deductions

b. That which is deducted or subtracted.

1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 197 Wyth the yerely Resolutes and deduccions goyng out of the same. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* X j, For subtraction your nombers are sette downe after the common maner, firste the totall, and then the deduction. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 55 In taking out the Deductions for the Doors and Windows.

2. A leading forth or away (*spec.* of a colony); conduct. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* VI. 455 Take such way, That you yourself may compass .Your quick deduction by my father's grace. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 228 Deductions of Colonies, and new Plantations. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 574 The solemn *deduction* (to use the technical term) of a legitimate Roman colony.

†b. *fig.* A leading up *to* something, introduction. *Obs. rare.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 61 (R.) He sodainly lefte the matter, with which he was in hand, and without any deduction thereunto..began to repete those wordes again.

†3. The action or result of tracing out or setting forth in order; a detailed narration or account. *Obs.* (Cf. DEDUCE 4, DEDUCT *v.* 5.)

a 1532 *Remedie of Love* (R.), Ordinately behoveth thee first to procede In deduction thereof [this werke]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 17 A long counterfet deduction of this storie 1670 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 222 A solemn deduction and true state of all affairs and particulars. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clix. 71 It..gives a clear deduction of the affairs of Europe from the treaty of Munster to this time. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* 34 We have thus brought down our historical deduction of the German Empire to the accession of the Emperor Charles.

†4. *Mus.* The succession of notes forming a HEXACHORD: the singing of these in order. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 7 Now for the last tryall of your singing in continuall deduction sing this perfectly. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 26 There are .. three Deductions of this kinde. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

†5. The process of deducing or deriving from some source; derivation. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. Notes 145 Affirming that our Britons from them..had deduction of this nationall title. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 12 The deduction of the Greek Leters from the Hebrew. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Grammar Eng. Tongue*, Etymology teaches the deduction of one word from another.

b. *concr.* That which is derived. *rare.*

a 1835 RICKMAN *Archit.* 30 There may be some doubt, whether the modern Ionic capital is not rather a deduction from the Composite than the contrary.

6. The process of deducing or drawing a conclusion from a principle already known or assumed; *spec.* in *Logic*, inference by reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to INDUCTION.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xiv. (1611) 42 And shew the deduction thereof out of Scripture to be necessarie. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 26 The deduction of these Lawes is so hard, that [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 308 A matter of deduction and inference. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. i. 4 It follows by easy and irrefragable deduction. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 113 Deduction the process of deriving facts from laws, and effects from their causes. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 291 By deduction we descend from the abstract to the concrete.

b. *transf.* That which is deduced; an inference, conclusion.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 461/2 Yet if he would . neither vse false deduccions of hys owne, nor refuse our deduccions yf we deduce them wel. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 9 From all this we shall only draw these Deductions 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 21 The whole evidence .. bears out the general deductions which I have made.

†7. Reduction. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DEDUCT 7.)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their Excrescencie.

Dedu·ctional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. +-AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deduction.

1683 E HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 44 As for Doctrines Traditional, Superstitional, and Deductional, these are (world !) without end.

Deductive (dĭdʌ·ktĭv), *a.* [ad. L. *dēductīv-us*, f. *dēduct-*, ppl. stem of *dēdūcĕre* to DEDUCE: see -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *déductif, -ive.*]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by the use of, deduction; *spec.* in *Logic*, reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to *inductive.*

1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* xxiii. § 1 All knowledge of causes is deductive. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* D, The rational or deductive Faculty. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. iv. § 4 Geometry is a Deductive Science. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 7 Women naturally prefer the deductive method to the inductive.

b. Of persons: Employing the method of deduction; reasoning deductively.

1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 378 Of all the divines of his time, none was more bold, or deductive. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 153 The mathematical cultivators of Physics and the deductive cultivators of Philosophy.

†2. Derivative.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 38 He labours to introduce a secondary and deductive Atheisme, that although they concede there is a God, yet should they deny his providence.

†B. *sb.* Deductive reasoning; a deduction.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., If there be any Errours .. in my Deductives, Inferences, or Applications.

Deductively (dĭdʌ·ktĭvlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deductive manner, by deduction, inferentially; †by derivation or descent.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 132 Holinesse deductively passed from himselfe to others, members and parts of his body mysticall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 39 Yet doth it diductively and upon inference include the same. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 114 Which trace deductively the results. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 73 The truth as arrived at deductively, cannot be inductively confirmed.

Deductory (dĭdʌ·ktərĭ), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *dēductōri-us*, f. *dēductor*, agent-n. from *dēdūcĕre* to DEDUCE: see -ORY.]

†1. *Law.* Having the effect of bringing a matter before a court (see DEDUCE 2 b). *Obs.*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 490 Being not diductory to bring any matter into plea or solemne action, but onely Commandatorie or Prohibitorie.

2. = DEDUCTIVE *a.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. viii. § 3 A consequential and deductory felonie. 1889 J. D. HUNTING in *National Rev.* XIV. 219 Ascertained by fair deductory evidence.

†**Deduit,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **dedut**, 4 **dedute**, **dedwt**, 4–5 **deduit(e**, 5 **deduyt(e**. See also DUTE. [a. F. *déduit* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *dēduct-um*, subst. use of pa. pple. of *dēdūcĕre* in sense of 'divert'. In Prov. *desduch*, *desdui*, from *desduire*, *desdure* = F. *déduire*, L. *dēdūcĕre.*] Diversion, enjoyment, pleasure.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 564 [Hy] were in hor dedut, iwend an hontinge. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4998 þan driue þei forþ þe day in dedut and in murþe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371 In which the yere hath his deduit Of grass, of lefe, of floure, of fruit. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 307 This Dionas loved moche the deduyt of the wode and the river. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xiii, I [Venus] am lady of all courtoysye and of al deduyt. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 119 b/1 All the delytes and deduytes of the world.

†**Deduit,** **-e,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *déduit, -ite*, pa. pple. of *déduire*:—L. *dēdūcĕre*: see DEDUCE.] Drawn out.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 He had the face deduyte in lengthe.

Deduplication (dēdiūplikē·ʃən). *Bot.* [a. F. *déduplication*, latinized deriv. of F. *dédoubler* (*desdoubler*, 1429 in Hatzf.) to separate what is double, divide into two halves, f. *des-*, *dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *doubler* to double.] Congenital division of one organ into two (or more); = CHORISIS.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 332, I thought I might extend the primitive meaning of the word *deduplication*, and consider it synonymous with separation, disjunction. *Ibid.* 333 The theory of deduplication has its supporters among French Botanists of eminence. 1850 GRAY *Lett.* I. 365. 1880 —*Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. 202 Chorisis or Deduplication ..the division of that which is morphologically one organ into two or more (a division which is of course congenital), so that two or more organs occupy the position of one

Dedur, obs. form of DIDDER *v.*

Dedut(e, deduyt(e, var. DEDUIT *Obs.*

Dedye, Dedyne, var. DEDIE *v.* and DEDEIGN *v.*²

Dedyn, obs. pl. of *did*, from Do *v.*

Dee (dī), *sb.* Name of the letter D; applied to a D-shaped iron or steel loop used for connecting parts of harness, or for fastening articles to the saddle: cf. D I. 2.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 145 The Collar-Dee, an iron ring in the form of a D, sewed in the front of the collar, for the pole-piece to loop through; there are various other dees used about some harness, but of a small size, and mostly plated. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 164 (*Bush Life Queensland*) The pommel was also furnished with strong iron dees driven firmly into the woodwork. 1884 W. WESTALL in *Contemp. Rev.* July 69 The cheeks are furnished with 'dees' for holding bridle and curb chain. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss., Dee*, an iron shaped like letter D. Such an iron is used in cart-harness to connect the leather of the breeching with the chains.

b. *Comb.* **dee-lock** (see quot.)

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss., Dee-lock*, a very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, etc. It is a simple piece of iron in the shape of letter D, having a joint at one angle and a screw working in a short pipe at the other.

Dee (dī), *v.* Pronunciation of d——, euphemistic for *damn* (see D I. 3); usually in pa. pple. *deed* (also *deedeed*) = d—— d, damned.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., The Poplar*, We'll be *Deed* if it isn't an O ! 1859 READE *Love me little* iii. 25 Your three graces are three deed fools. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 61 A satirist..whose works were long ago dead and (I fear) deedeed to boot.

Dee, d'ee, earlier way of writing *d'ye* = do ye? do you?

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 344 And how dee Sir? 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i, De'e forsooth? 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. ii, Dee hear?

Dee, var. of DEY; obs. or dial. f. DIE.

Dees-nettle: see DEA-NETTLE.

Deed (dīd). Forms: 1 *W.Sax.* **dǽd**, *Anglian* **dǽd**; 2–3 **dæd**, 2–5 **ded**, 2–6 **dede**, (3 **dead**, **dade**, 4–5 **dide**, 4–6 **deid(e**, 5 **deyd(e)**, 5–7 **deede**, (6 **deade**), 5– **deed**. [OE. *dǽd*, *dǽd* = OFris. *dēde*, OSax. *dād* (MDu. *daet* (*dāde*), Du. *daad*), OHG., MHG. *tât* (Ger. *that*, *tat*), ON. *dáð* (Sw. *dåd*, Da. *daad*), Goth. *dēds*:—OTeut. **dēdi-z*:—**dhēti-s*, f. verb root *dhē*: *dhō*, OTeut. *dǽ*: *dō*: see Do *v.* The second *d* from original *t*, is in accordance with Verner's Law: cf. DEAD.

The early ME. was *dede*, from the OE. acc. *dǽde*, *dēde*. The OE. pl. *dǽda*, *dēda*, regularly became *dede* in 12–13th c. But this was identical with the sing., whence, for distinction, new plurals came into use after other OE. types, viz. *deden* in the south, *dedes* in the midl. and north; the former was still used *c* 1320 (*Castel of Love*), but, as in other words, the *-s* form (found *c* 1200 in *Ormulum* and *Trin. Coll. Hom.*) eventually prevailed.]

1. That which is done, acted, or performed by an intelligent or responsible agent; an act.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* lxiii. 10 [lxiv. 9] And ondreord oghwelc mon, & secdun were godes, & dede his ongetun. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 We sceolon .. þæt ondzit mid gódum dædum gefyllan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 5 Þe land was al fordon mid suilce dædes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Hit is riht þat we forleten and forsaken nihtliche deden. *Ibid.* 15 To done þe six dede. *Ibid.* 131 Godes þaðes ben ure gode dedes. *c* 1205 LAY. 7024 His deden [*c* 1275 deades] weoren for-cuðe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2983 And quane ðe king wurð war ðis dead. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1085 (Cott.) Quen caym had don þat dreri d[e]ide [*v.r.* dede], Til his fader hamward he ȝeide. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 938 Bi-hold now..his deden hou heo beoþ diht. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2498 Our gud dedis þur gud er nogt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 278 He had done mony thankfull deid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dede, or werke, *factum.* 1498 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 4 The seid Warrant is not the dede of hym that is named to be the maker of the seid Warrant. 1570 *Sc. Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 5 O cursit hour ! O deid of fellonie ! 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 216 They that haue done this Deede, are honourable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 256 And one bad act with many deeds well done Mayst cover. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* ix. (1887) 37 What are noble deeds but noble truths realized? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 52 Their deeds did not agree with their words.

b. An act of bravery, skill, etc.; a feat; *esp.* in *deed of arms*, and the like.

Beowulf 5668 (Th.) Þeah ðe he dæda gehwæs dyrstig wære. 1340 *Ayenb.* 163 By playtinge me ne prouep naȝt þet he by guod knyȝt ac be moche dede of armes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 18 The dedys Of stalwart folk that lywyt ar. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 262 Desiryng nothing so much as to have deedes of Armes. 1570 *Sc. Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 60 ȝit we his hart with Martiall deidis dotit. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clxxvi, Thousands .. Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 46 And Arthur yet had done no deed of arms. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 357 Deeds of such high glory Scamander's river avoucheth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 609 Many great and wonderful deeds are recorded of your State.

†c. *Deeds of the Apostles*: the Acts of the Apostles. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 195 Peter saiþ in dedis of

apostlis.. þat to him neiþer was gold ne siluer. 1382 — *Acts* (*title*), Heere begynnen the Apostles Dedes. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 37 In ye xx c. of the dedis of the Apostlis.

2. (without *a* or *pl.*) Action generally; doing, performance. (Often contrasted with *word*.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xix. (Z.) 122 *Deponentia verba significant actum* þa alecgendlican word getacnjað dæde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Þe man þe nis stedefast ne on dadle ne on speche ne on þonke. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 501 Ower dede ne may be no wors, than ower word is. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3402 (Cott.) His suns dughti ware o dede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 282 Panne wol I sle him with my hond in dede of synne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 1 At the begynnyng of oure dede Make we heuen & erth. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 371 In som cas the good wylle of a man is accepted for the dede. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 549 To be both will and deed created free. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* I. ii. 5 The strength of Hercules is for deed not misdeed.

b. *collect.* Doings; ado, to-do. *dial.*

1788 W. Marshall *E. Yorks.* Gloss., *Deed*, doings; *wheant deed*, great to-do. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Deed*, doings. 'There's sad deed, I'll uphodto.' 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Here's bonny deed!' great to do.. 'Great deed about nought', large stir about trifles. 1867 Waugh *Home Life Factory Folk* xvi. 145 (*Lanc. Dial.*) 'Aw consider we'n had as hard deed as anybody livin.'

†**3.** Thing to be done, work (in contemplation); the task or duty of any time or person. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 354 On to þrenge þer-þurȝ [a city] watz þre dayes dede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 274 Sone he dressit to his dede & no dyn made, And made vp a mekyll ship. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 57 To dyke and delf, bere and draw, and to do all vnhonest deyde. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 812 You shall..set the poor distressed City of Syracusa again on foot, which is your deed.

4. *Law.* An instrument in writing (which for this purpose includes printing or other legible representation of words on parchment or paper), purporting to effect some legal disposition, and sealed and delivered by the disposing party or parties.

Signature to a deed is not generally required by English law, but is practically universal; and in most jurisdictions outside England where English law or legal forms prevail, signature has been substituted for or made equivalent to sealing. *Delivery* (q.v.) is now a moribund formality. Contracts of most kinds, as well as dispositions of property *inter vivos*, may be made by deed, and in common practice are often so made.

c 1300 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 69 Edward..suore..to me ..his heyre suld I be. Þerof he mad me skrite..& for to sikere his dede, set þer to his seale. *Ibid.* 259 Bituex him & þe was mad a priue dede.. Forto feffe him ageyn in þat tenement. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 81 In þe Date of þe deuel þe Deede was a-selet, Be siht of sir Symoni and Notaries signes. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 358 For ye exchaunge of Heyberd Stener be a ded undder ye seel of his armes. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* v. 35 And write a deed of gift with thine own blood. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. ii. 1 Enquire the Iewes house out, giue him this deed, And let him signe it. 1613 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 162 As I and the said Edmond longe agoe did give vnto her by a ioynte deede of guift. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 130. 58 A writing cannot be a deed if it be not sealed. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 295 A deed is a writing sealed and delivered by the parties..it is called a deed..because it is the most solemn and authentic act that a man can possibly perform, with relation to the disposal of his property. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 148 The sealing and delivery of a deed are termed the execution of it. 1893 Sir J. W. Chitty in *Law Times' Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 The statute..requires a deed in cases where formerly a mere writing would have sufficed.

5. Phrases. †**a.** *With the deed*: in the act. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 522 Of myrthe schalt thou not mys; Thou schalt take us wyth the dede. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xv. ii, And it be sothe as ye saye I wold he were taken with the dede. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* IV. xxxiii. 156 The Adulterer being found with the deed.

b. *In deed*: in action, in actual practice.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13830 (Trin.) Þe lif þat he ledeþ in dede Hit is aȝeyn oure lede. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2138 *Ariadne*, And every poynt was performed in dede. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.), I am redy to fulfille alle in dede þat þou wolt sey vnto me. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 29, I trust that not onely all men will commende justice in worde, but also will live justly in deede. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 202 Offering to beat one, though he doe not beat one in deed. 1868 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 130 Graven images..set up in deed or in word.

c. *In deed, in very deed,* †*of very deed* (Sc.): in fact, in reality, in truth: hence Indeed.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 659 But wel I woot he lyed right in dede. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* vi. 18 For thinkest thou that God in very dede dwelleth amonge men vpon earth? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 Thai ar my mortal enemes of verray deid. 1582 W. Fulke in *Confer.* III. (1584) 5 iij, They eate not the body of Christ in deede. 1615 Bedwell *Mohum. Imp.* III. § 97 They are in very deed holy bookes. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 458 Making all principles be treated in very deed as the counters wherewith the game of faction was to be played. 1868 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 273 The chiefs became the chiefs in deed as well as in name.

6. *Comb.*, as †*deed-doer*, †*-doing*; *deed-achieving*, *-worthy* adjs.; **deed-box**, a box, usually of tin-plate, for keeping deeds or other documents in; **deed-offering**, Coverdale's word in some instances for the 'peace-offering' of the 1611 version. Also Deed-bote, Deed poll.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 190 By *deed-atchieuing Honor newly nam'd. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxxi, Taking with him the tin-box (it was what they called a *deed-box). 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 85 It is advisable to keep your own securities in your own deed-box at home. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 20 b, Thei would be lokers on and no *dede doers. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 272 (Jam.) But the deed doer was fled. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 70 Þe *dede doynge is proff of loue, as gregory seiþ. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 430 One of his horse-keepers..taking him at the deed doing..bestowed so many blowes on him that he left him half dead. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* vi. 17 And Dauid offred burnt offerynges and *deed offerynges before ye Lorde. 1865 J. Grote *Treat. Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 103 *Deedworthy conduct, or the faciendum.

Deed (dīd), *v. U.S.* [f. Deed *sb.*] *trans.* To convey or transfer by deed. Also *fig.*

1816 J. Pickering *Vocabulary* 76 To *deed*..We sometimes hear this word used colloquially; but rarely, except by illiterate people.. None of our writers would employ it. 1828 Webster *Deed*, to convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America; as, he deeded all his estate to his eldest son. 1865 *Morn. Star* Sept., A. complete farm..in Connecticut has been deeded over to his wife. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 475/1 The act of 1864, deeding to that state the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove

Deed, *adv.* In 6 dede. Aphetic form of *i'deed*, Indeed; now chiefly Sc.

1547 Coverdale *Old Faith* Prol. A vij a, Let vs be true scolers of the same; and dede, let vs euen entre in to the nature and kynde therof. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxvi, 'Deed, sir, they hae various opinions.' 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* 235 'Deed and she will', said O'Dowd. 1868 Ramsay *Remin.* 183 'Deed', said the laird..'I wad ha' wondered if ye had.'

Deed, -e, obs. forms of Dead.

†**Dee'dbote.** *Obs.* Also **dædbote, dead-, dedbote.** [OE. *dǽd* deed + *bót*, Boot *sb.*[1] 10, amends, expiation.] Amends-deed, penance, repentance.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 2 Doð dæd bote. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Doð deadbote. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Mid sodðe dedbote his sunne bi reowsunnesse. *c* 1200 Ormin 9191 Sannt Johan..bigann to spellenn þa Wiþþ fulluht off dædbote. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Bireousunge and dedbote uor sunne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Amendinge and dedbote. 13.. *Verses Palm-Sunday* in *Rel. Antiq.* II. 243 Wyth sorwthe of herte and schryft of mouthe, Doth deedbote this tyme nouth.

†**Dee'ded,** *a. Obs.* [f. Deed *sb.* + -ed 2.] Characterized by deeds (of such a kind).

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* 377 Well educated of the king, and proving nobly deeded.

Deedeed: see Dee *v.*

Deedful (dī'dfŭl), *a.* [f. Deed *sb.* + -ful.] Full of deeds, active, effective.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 150 He is a trusty and deedful friend to that bold..insurgent. 1842 Tennyson *To* ,A deedful life. 1879 J. Todhunter *Alcestis* 3 That fair past, Bright with our deedful days, is all our own.

Hence **Dee'dfully** *adv.*, actively, effectively.

1615 T. Adams *Lycanthropy* 9 It is not yet enough to go speedfully and heedfully except also deedfully.

Deedily (dī'dili), *adv. dial.* [f. Deedy + -ly 2.] Actively, busily.

1813 Jane Austen *Lett.* II. 173 They are each [busy] about a rabbit net, and sit as deedily to it, side by side, as any two Uncle Franks could do. 1815 — *Emma* (1870) II. x. 204 Frank Churchill..most deedily occupied about her spectacles. 1859 Burton in *Trnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 241 They row in 'spirts', applying deedily to their paddling.

†**Dee'ding,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Deed *sb.* + -ing 1.] Actual doing, carrying out in deed.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ciii. 407 And in the Deeding none more tough.

†**Dee'dle.** *Obs.* or *dial.* An alteration of *devil.*

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xii, What a deedle [*que diantre*], you are it seems but bad horsemen.

Dee'dless, *a.* Without action or deeds.

1598 Rowlands *Betray. Christ* 28 Thy deedlesse words, words vnconfirmed by truth. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* IV. iii, Th' undaunted power of Princes should not be Confin'd in deedless cold calamity. 1890 Blackie *To Mr. Gladstone* in *Pall Mall G.* Mar., And to dull length of deedless days retire.

b. Of persons: Performing no deeds, doing nothing, inactive; also *dial.*, incapable, helpless.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 98 Firme of word, Speaking in deedes, and deedelesse in his tongue. 1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 140 The generous Horse..Grones at his manger, and there deedlesse dyes. 1718 Pope *Iliad* v. 796 What art thou, who, deedless, look'st around? 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Deedless*, helpless, indolent. 'A deedless sort of a body.' 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. II. 503 As deedless men they there must sit.

Deed poll, deed-poll. Also **6 poll deed.** [See Poll.] *Law.* A deed made and executed by one party only; so called because the paper or parchment is 'polled' or cut even, not indented.

[1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 20 Estates made of free lande by polle dede or dede indented.] 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* II. iii. 89 b, The nature of a deede indented and a deede polle. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 229 A Deed poll is that which is plaine without any indenting, so called, because it is cut euen, or polled. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 296. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 357 George Everinden by deed-poll..did give, grant, and confirm, to his two daughters, all the rents and profits of two tenements. 1847 C. G. Addison *Law of Contracts* I. I. § 1 (1883) 22 Deed poll.

Deeds, dial. form of *deads* (see Dead *a.* B. 4), waste material from an excavation.

1808 C. Finlater *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 131 (Jam.) What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) [to be] thrown behind this facing to support it. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Words*, *Deeds*, rubbish of quarries or drains.

Deed-sicke, -sleyer: see Dead *a.* D. 2.

De-educate: see De- II. 1.

Deedy (dī'di), *a. dial.* [f. Deed *sb.* + -y 1, found first in the combination Ill-deedy.]

1. Full of deeds or activity; active.

[*c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 320 Riche and ille-dedy, Gederand and gredy. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4028 Luke quhat it is to be evil-deidie.] 1615 T. Adams *Lycanthropy* 7 In a messenger..is required, that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and that he be deedy. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 72 The horse of that Country are more deedy, and full of metall. 1721 Cibber *Double Gallant* III. i, If she is not a Deedy Tit at the Bottom, I'm no Jockey. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Deedy*, industrious, notable. *Berksh.* 1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 135 A deedy conclave were we. 1883 G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* I. xvii. 263 Grizzie was live as the new day, hustling and deedy. [Also in Glossaries of *Mid-Yorks.*, *Whitby*, *Berks.*, *Hampshire*, etc.]

†**2.** Actual, real. *Obs. rare.*

1781 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 18 Mar., There are soldiers quartered at Newport and at Olney. These..performed all the manœuvres of a deedy battle, and the result was that this town was taken. 1788 — *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 27 June, Retirement indeed, or..what we call *deedy* retirement.

Deef(f, deefe, obs. forms of Deaf.

†**Deeful, defull,** var. of, or error for *delful*, Dolefful.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4208 'Alas!' said he..'þis is a deeful þyng!' *c* 1460 *Emare* 606 Sertes this ys a fowle case, And a defull dede.

Deeken, obs. form of Deacon.

Deel(e, obs. ff. Deal, Deil (Devil), Dole.

De-electrify, de-electricize: see De- II. 1.

Deem (dīm), *v.* Forms: 1 **dēman,** 1–2 **dēman,** 2–4 **demen,** 2–7 **deme,** (3–6 **deame,** 4–5 **dem, deyme,** 5 **dyme,** 6 *Sc.* **deim,** 7 **dim**), 4–7 **deeme,** 5– **deem.** *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **deemed**: 1 **dēmde, dēmed,** 3–7 **dempt.** [A Common Teut. derivative vb.; OE. *dēman, dēman* = OFris. *dēma*, OS. *a-dōmian* (Du. *doemen*), OHG. *tuomian, tuomen* (MHG. *tuemen*), ON. *dœma* (*dœma*), (Sw. *doma*, Da. *dømme*), Goth. *dōmjan*:—OTeut. **dōmjan*, f. *dōmo-z*, Goth. *dōm-s*, judgement, Doom. Cf. Deme *sb.*, Doom *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To give or pronounce judgement; to act as judge, sit in judgement; to give one's decision, sentence, or opinion; to arbitrate. *Obs.*

In OE. construed with a dative of the person, 'to pronounce judgement to, act as judge to', equivalent to the trans. sense in 2.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 10 Alle ða ðe doemað eorðan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 He cymeþ to demenne cwicum & deadum *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 2 Witodlice ðam ylcan dome þe ge demað, eow syð ȝedemed. — John viii. 15 Ge demað æfter flæsce, ic ne deme nanum men [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Ich ne deme nane men]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17415 (Cott.), If yee þan rightwisli wil deme, Yeild vs ioseph þat yee suld yeme. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 304 They..toke a juge therupon..And bede him demen in this cas. *c* 1440 Capgrave *St. Kath.* III. 1464 She.. Spak and commaunded, bothe deimpte and wrot. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 262 To arbytrate, deme, and judge betwixt the said Citie and.. John Wayte. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 137 Neuer dempt more right of beautye I weene The shepheard of Ida that iudged beauties Queene.

†**2.** *trans.* To judge, sit in judgement on (a person or cause). *Obs.*

The construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbrian and ME., the place of the OE. const. with dative in 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 2 In ðæm dome ȝie doemes ȝe biðon ȝedoemed [*Rushw. Gl.* ȝe beoþ doemde]. — John viii. 15 Ic ne doemo æniȝne monno *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Ure drihten cumeð al middeneard to demen. *Ibid.* 225 Þat sal deme þe quica and þe deade. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21965 (Cott.), In þe first he com dempt to be. 1382 Wyclif *John* xvi. 11 The prince of this world is now demyd. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Moyses satte & juged & demed the peple fro moryng vnto euenyng. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iii. 4 At th' one side sixe iudges were dispos'd, To view and deeme the deedes of armes that day. 1605 Heywood *1st Pt. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 203 Deeme her offences, if she haue offended, With all the lenity a sister can. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 111 Thou Judge be ware, for as ye deme, ze sall be demed.

†**b.** To rule (a people) as a judge. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7283 (Cott.), Fourti yeir dempt he israel. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 280 Edward now he wille, þat Scotlond be wele ȝemed, And streitly in skille þorgh wise men demed.

c. To administer (law). *arch.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 175 By leel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be demyd. 1718 Br. Wilson in Keble *Life* xii (1863) 397 That..the 24 Keys may be called, according to the statute and constant practice to deem the law truly. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* viii. 54 The Deemster was a hard judge, and deemed the laws in rigour.

†**d.** To decide (a quarrel). *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxxv. 105 To suffre his quarell to be demyd by dynt of swerde atwene them two.

†**3.** To sentence, doom, condemn (*to* some penalty, *to do* or *suffer* something). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 500 (Gr.) Swa he..to cwale monige Cristes folces demde, to deaþe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 He wurð idemed to þollen wawe mid dovelen in helle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 Þe sulle ben to deaðe idemd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15343 To-morn dai sal I be dempt On rode tre to hang. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 316 For which I deme the to deth certayn. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 12 Leve he is a lyere, his dedis thal done hym deme. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 243 For whiche rebellyon they were there demyd to dethe. 1608 in J. Mill *Diary* (1889) 180 John Sinclair.. is dempt to quyt his guddis.

(Tollem. MS.), þe depper [1495 deper] þe diche is withinne. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 To þe deppest place. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 278 Then went we downe to a depper vale. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. v. 760 Still waters are deepest. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xxxviii. 242 As well the Grave, as any other deeper place.

b. The superl. is used *absol.* = deepest part.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 712 Into þe dyppest of þe dyke bothum. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 115 They wente and dwelled in the deppeste of the foreste of Ardeyne. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C, From the depest of the earth unto the greatest height of the heaven. *a* 1861 Clough *Song of Lamech* 92 And in his slumber's deepest he beheld ..our father Cain.

IV. *Comb.* **a.** Attributive uses of phrases, as *deep-mouth* (= Deep-mouthed), *deep-water*, Deep-sea.

1795 J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* 324 A deep-water canal at this place would be essentially useful. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 192 A deep-mouth Norman hound. 1890 *Nature* 10 Apr. 541 There will be no deep-water channel into the river.

b. Parasynthetic derivatives, forming adjectives, as *deep-bellied* [*deep belly* + *-ed*], having a deep belly, *-brained*, *-browed*, *-chested*, *-coloured*, *-ditched*, *-eyed*, *-flewed*, *-nosed*, *-piled*, *-sighted*, *-thoughted*, *-throated*, *-toned*, *-vaulted*, *-voiced*, *-waisted*, etc.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1744/4 A dark brown Mare..fat, and *deep-bellied. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 209 *Deep-brained sonnets. *a* 1821 Keats *Sonn. Chapman's Homer*, *Deep-browed Homer. 1838 James *Robber* i, He was both broad and *deep-chested. 1770 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 22 *Deep-coloured flames burst forth. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 56 No stronger walled then *depe ditched. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* i. li, Sculptures like life and thought; immovable, *deep-eyed. 1735 Somerville *Chase* i. 286 The *deep-flew'd Hound Breed up with Care. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 219 All light sharp-nosed dogs will always be much more inclined to riot than deep-flewed dogs. 1859 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) II. 406 The *Deep-nosed Pipe-fish is immediately recognised by the compressed form of the face. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 67 A dark blue *deep-piled velvet. 1622 Massinger *Virg. Mart.* ii. i, Pimpled, *deep-scarleted, rubified, and carbuncled faces. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 128 A long, a large, and *deepe sided body. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. viii. 117 Wholesome and *deep-sighted advice. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 272/4 A *deep skirted Saddle of red Cloth. 1882 *Times* 27 June, English wools .. of the *deep-stapled class. 1839 J. R. Darley *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* (1839) I. 17 Jonson..repaid both with the following *deep-thoughted lines. 1844 Mrs. Browning *The Dead Pan* xxii, The hoarse *deep-throated ages Laugh your godships unto scorn. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 605 Strike on the *deep-toned chord the sum of all. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvi. 86 With deep-toned decision. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau.* 45 Fields..browsed by *deep-udder'd kine. 1671 Milton *P. R.* i. 113 Hell's *deep-vaulted den. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* ii. v. 247 The *deep-voiced..ocean. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Encastillé*, *deep-waisted, or frigate-built; as opposed to galley-built.

Deep (dīp), *sb.* Forms: 1 **dēop**, **dȳpe**, 4 **deope**, 4–6 **depe**, 4–7 **deepe**, 5–6 *Sc.* **deip(e**, (8 **dip** (sense 8)), 6– **deep**. [OE. *dēop*, neuter of *dēop* a., used subst.; also *dēpe*, *dȳpe*, in non-WSax. *dēope* depth, deepness = OS. *diupī*, *diopī*, OHG. *tiufī* (Ger. *tiefe*), ON. *dȳpi*, Goth. *diupei*:—OTeut. *deupīn-*, *diupīn-*, f. *deupo-z* Deep.]

†**1.** Depth, deepness. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 5 Hiȝ næfdon þære eorþan dypan [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* deopan]. 1624 Bacon *New Atlantis* Wks. (1676) 259 Caves of several deeps. 1635 L. Foxe *N.-W. Voy.* 128 Hee lessed his deepe 3 fathom.

2. The deep part of the sea, or of a lake or river (opposed to *shallow*); deep water; a deep place.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 281 (Gr.) Ic sloh garsecges deop. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxviii. 14–15 Ado me of deope deorces wæteres..Ne me huru forswelge sæ-grundes deop. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 58/2 And sancke doun in to the depe of the see. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 273 They had take the deep of the porte. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 325 The Frenchmen.. passed by and tooke the deepe of the Sea. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiii. § 1 Dib in the still deeps. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* 265 Till we were quite out of the deep, and in full sight of the Land. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. iv, Some silent, high-encircled mountain-pool, into whose black deeps you fear to gaze. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* v. ii. (1868) 155 They sailed on through the deeps of Sardinia. 1865 J. G. Bertram *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 108 The best places for this kind of fishing are the deeps at Kingston Bridge, Sunbury Lock. *Mod.* A ship crossing Boston deeps.

3. *The deep*: **a.** The deep sea, the ocean, the main. *poetic* and *rhetorical* (without pl.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke v. 4 Teoh hit [scip] on dypan [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* deopan]. *c* 1315 Shoreham 146 Fisches ine the depe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 357, I schal drenchen in þe deepe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 64 Dromonds dryfes ouer þe depe. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 161 They shall fetch thee Iewels from the deepe. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 442 The swelling waves of the Deepe. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Burial at Sea*, We therefore commit his body to the Deep. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 26. 171 Monsters of the Deep. 1801 Campbell *Mariners of Eng.* iv, Britannia needs no bulwark, No towers along the steep; Her march is o'er the mountain waves, Her home is on the deep. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. ii. 65 Barks To cross the dark blue deep.

†**b.** Formerly also in *pl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1598 Chapman *Iliad* i. 310 They .. cast The offal of all to the deeps. 1639 D. Pell *Improv. Sea* Ep. Ded. A iij b, Among the Lords wonders in the Deeps. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* ii. 372 The dangers of the deeps he tries. *Ibid.* iii. 410 The monstrous wonders of the deeps.

c. The abyss or depth of space. (Sometimes a fig. use of a.)

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iii. i. 52 *Glend.* I can call Spirits from the vastie Deepe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 168 Boundless the Deep, because I am who fill Infinitude, nor vacuous the space. 1794 Blake *Songs Exper.*, *Tiger* 5 In what distant deeps or skies Burnt the fire of thine eyes? 1820 Shelley *Skylark* 9 The blue deep thou wingest. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 114 And thunder through the sapphire deeps. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 192 That boundless deep of space.

4. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, valley; an abyss; a depression in a surface.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 200 They go by night unto the mine..A wilde fire into the depe Thei caste amonge the tymber-werke. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 719 A thousand in the myre, Off hors with men, was plungyt in the deipe. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 189 Newendene is such, as it may likely enough take the name. of the deepe and bottome. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatning to devour me opens wide. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 331 The madding prophetess .. Who in a deep of cliff the fates doth chant. 1891 Cotes *2 Girls on Barge* 161 Noting the deeps and curves of the curious pensive face.

b. *Cornish Mining.* 'The lower portion of a vein; used in the phrase *to the deep*, *i. e.* downward upon the vein' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

5. The remote central part, the 'depths'. *rare.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) vii. 79 He wan..all the othere kyngdoms unto the depe of Ethiope. 1879 Browning *Ivan Ivanovitch* 17 In the deep of our land 'tis said, a village from out the woods Emerged.

†**6.** The middle (of winter, of night) when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense; the 'depth'. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 543/1 In the depe of wynter, all flowers be faded quyte awaye. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 40 Many that do feare In deepe of night to walke by this Hernes Oake. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 13 An hour at the deep of winter, being but a twelfth part of their shortest day. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 80 The Captains also, in the deep of this Winter, did send. a summons to Mansoul.

7. *fig.* A deep (*i.e.* secret, mysterious, unfathomable, or vast) region of thought, feeling, or being; a 'depth', 'abyss'. *poet.* and *rhet.*

1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 631 Hee is happily waded out of those deepes of sorrowes, whereof our conceites can finde no bottome. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 485 Low plunge my hopes, in dark deepes of despaire. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 135 To dive into the secret deeps within. 1820 Shelley *Ode Liberty* ix, From the human spirit's deepest deep. 1832 Tennyson *Palace of Art* lvi, God, before whom ever lie bare The abysmal deeps of Personality.

8. *Naut.* A term used in estimating the fathoms intermediate to those indicated by marks on the 20-fathom sounding-line. Formerly also *dip.*

The marks are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20 fathoms; the 'deeps' or 'dips' are therefore 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) M m iv, As there is no mark at 4, 6, 8, &c., he estimates those numbers, and calls, 'By the dip four, &c.' *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 42 How many marks and deeps are there in a 20-fathom lead line? Nine marks and eleven deeps. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hand-line*, a line bent to the hand-lead, measured at certain intervals with what are called *marks* and *deeps* from 2 and 3 fathoms to 20. 1888 Narrs *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 17 If he judges that the depth corresponds with a deep, [the leadsman calls] 'by the deep 8 or 9, etc.'

9. *Comb.*, as *deep-commanding.*

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xi. 112 Hell trembled at my deep-commanding spells.

Deep (dīp), *adv.* Forms: 1 **dīope**, **dēope**, 3 **diep**, 3–6 **depe**, 4 **dep**, **dipe**, 5–7 **deepe**, 6– **deep**. *Comp.* **deeper**, *superl.* **deepest**; also 2 **deoppre**, 4 **deppere**, 4–5 **depper**, 5 **deppir**; 4 **deppest**, **depperst**. [OE. *dīope*, *dēope* = OS. *diopo*, *diapo*, OHG. *tiufo* (MHG. *tiefe*, Ger. *tief*).]

1. *lit.* Deeply; to, at, or with, a great, or specified depth; far down, in, etc.

a 1000 *Riddles* liv. 6 (Gr.) Deope gedolgod, dumb in bendum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Heo delueð deihwamliche heore put deoppre and deoppre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 494 (Cott.) Þan fell þai depe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Þes ben depperst dampned in helle. *c* 1489 Caxton *Aymon* iv. 116 They..wente in to the forest of Ardeyn, sore deepe in it. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 190 Waters do ebbe as deepe as they flow. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 201 That they may stumble on, and deeper fall. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* iii. i. 178 My sloop was so deep laden that she sailed very slow. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 33 His hands were stuck deep into the waistband of his breeches.

b. *transf.* in reference to time: Far on.

1822 Scott *Nigel* xviii, The Abbess .. died before her munificent patroness, who lived deep in Queen Elizabeth's time. 1871 Dixon *Tower* III. xx. 211 The three men sat up deep into the night. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Trag.* III. xxx. 137 The work ran us deep into the afternoon.

c. In *to lie deep* and the like, the adv. approaches the adj.

a 1704 Locke (J.), If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it. 1803 Wordsw. *Ode Intim. Immort.* xi, Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. 1812 Mrs. Hemans *Graves of Househ.* iv, The sea, the blue lone sea hath one, He lies where pearls lie deep. *Prov.* Still waters run deep.

2. *fig.* Deeply (in various figurative senses); profoundly, intensely, earnestly, heavily, etc.

As qualifying an adj. (cf. quots. 1600, 1602) *deep* is obs. exc. with words of colour, as '*deep-red* stain', where *deep* is historically an *adj.*: see Deep *a.* 13 b); qualifying a verb, it is generally superseded in prose use by *deeply*, although still used in particular cases; cf. quots. 1810–75.

a 1000 *Descr. Hell* 108 (Gr.) Nu ic þe halsie deope. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cvi. 26 Gedrefede ða deope syndan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8269 (Cott.) Ferr and depe he vmbi-thoght, Hu þat hus it suld be wroght. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1234 *Dido*, And swore so depe to hire to be trewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Anone they ouerthrowe hym as depe in aduersite. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 31 That Fooles should be so deepe contemplatiue. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 127, I am deepe sad. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 90 That for honour's sake Yelverton be fyned deepe. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 216 A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 436 The King was so afraid to engage himself too deep. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 53 To tie him up..from playing deep. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* i. iii, A hundred dogs bayed deep and strong. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Old Margate Hoy*, The reason..scarcely goes deep enough into the question. 1833 Thirlwall in *Philol. Mus.* II. 538 Moral inquiries..were those in which he engaged the deepest. 1866 Kingsley *Hereward* iii. 77 They drank deep of the French wine. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 417 The thoughts of Socrates ..have certainly sunk deep into the mind of the world.

3. *Comb.* Frequent in combination with pres. and pa. pples. (in which *deeply*, not hyphened, may usually be substituted); as *deep-going*, *-lying*, *-questioning*, *-reaching*, *-sinking*, *-thinking*, *-trenching*; *deep-cut*, *-felt*, *-grown*, *-sunk*; Deep-drawn, -laid, -set, etc. In poetical language, especially, these combinations are formed at will, and their number is unlimited, e. g. *deep-affected*, *-affrighted*, *-biting*, *-brooding*, *-buried*, *-crimsoned*, *-damasked*, *-discerning*, *-drawing*, *-drunk*, *-dyed*, *-engraven*, *-laden*, *-persuading*, *-searching*, *-sunken*, *-sworn*, *-throbbing*, *-worn*, *-wounded*; Deep-rooted, Deep-seated, etc. It is sometimes difficult to separate these from parasynthetic combinations of the adj. such as *deep-vaulted*: see Deep *a.* IV. b.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. i. *Imposture* 305 Sweet, courting, *deep-affected words. *Ibid.* ii. i. *Furies* 581 *Deep-affrighted Sadnesse. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* App. iii. ix, By Nemesis *deep-biting whips well urged. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 339 *Deep-brooding silence reign'd. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 142 Wealth .. broodeth over his *deep-buried gold. *a* 1826 Longf. *Autumn* 19 The .. woods of ash *deep-crimsoned. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. viii. 59 Streams .. rushing through *deep-cut channels. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xxiv, The tiger-moth's *deep-damask'd wings. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 51 Deep-eyed *deep-discerning Greece. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 12 The *deep-drawing barks do there disgorge. *1593 — *Lucr.* 1100 She, *deep-drenched in a sea of care. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* ii. i. 954 Mounting Spirits of the *deep-drunk Bowl. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. xxviii, Gently flows The *deep-dyed Brenta. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 47 *Deepe-ingrauen and indelible characters. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* i. 52 *Deep felt sorrows. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 178 A *deep-going error. 1883 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/3 *Deep-grown English wools are still out of fashion. 1845 Longf. *Belfry Bruges* xii, With *deep-laden argosies. 1864 Marsh *Man & Nature* 439 The *deep-lying veins. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xxviii. 215 The deep-lying though not obtrusive difference. 1594 Barnfield *Compl. Chastitie* vii, Gold is a *deepe-perswading Orator. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 213 Moods of egotistic introspection and *deep-questioning contemplation. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* ii. v. 196 For Flavus was a knaue, A damn'd *deep-reaching villain. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 362 The truth is really..more wide and *deep-reaching than the Aberglaube. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 125 *Deep-settled grief. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* i. vi, Under the *deep-sunk window. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* ii, Within thine owne *deepe-sunken eyes. 1845 Longf. *To a Child* ii, Far-down in the deep-sunken wells Of darksome mines. 1862 E. Arnold in *Fraser's Mag.* July 113 Unto us, thy *deep-sworn votaries. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 613 To deal with the sagacious and *deep-thinking, one must go to the bottom of things. 1845 G. Murray *Islaford* 126 When this *deep-throbbing heart shall be wed. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* iv. xx. (ed. 2) 475 The *deep-trenching plough .. turning up a thickness of a foot of subsoil. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.*, *Holy Innocents*, The *deep-worn trace of penitential tears. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. ii. 24 A virgin widow; whose *deepe-wounded mind With love long time did languish.

b. *Deep* was also formerly used with adjectives (see 2), and these were (or are by editors) sometimes hyphened (to make the grammatical construction clear), as *deep-naked*, *deep-sore*, *deep-sweet*: cf. *deep contemplative* in 2. So still sometimes with adjs. of colour, as '*deep-blue* sea', '*deep-green* grass': see Deep *a.* 13 b.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Adon.* 432 Ear's deep-sweet music, and heart's deep-sore wounding. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 377 Chaprones .. with broad deep-naked Brests.

c. with another *adv.*, as **deep-down** *adv.* and *adj.*

1832 Tennyson *Lotos-eaters* 35 His voice was thin..And deep-asleep he seem'd. 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 108 If he [iceberg] move, he dashes a foot against the deep down stones. 1876 Tennyson *Harold* ii. ii. (1877) 55 And deeper still the deep-down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smiling day. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/3 These deep-down curtseys are reported to be now coming into common use abroad.

d. with verbs (*rare*), as **deep-fish** [f. *deep fishing*, *fisheries*], to fish in the Deep sea (q.v.).

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xvi. (1855) 148 A fleet of boats had gone out to deep-fish.

Deep (dīp), *v. rare.* [OE. *dīepan*, *dȳpan* trans., OFris. *diupa* (Du. *diepen*), MHG. *tiefen*, Goth. *ga-diupjan*. The intr. would correspond to an OE. **dēopian*, Goth. **diupōn* to be deep, but is app. an analogical form of later age.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make deep, deepen. *Obs.*

c 930 *Laws of Æthelstan* iv. § 6 We cwædon be ðam blaserum, ðæt man dypte ðone ab be þryfealdum. c 1205 LAY. 15473 Þa þe dic wes idoluen & allunge ideoped. 1616 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For the deping of it, iiijd.

2. *intr.* To become deep, deepen. *rare.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 436 Vse your leade oftener .. noting diligently the order of your depth, and the deeping and sholding. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc., N. Devon* II. 254 Nature's own glazings, deeping every instant there behind us.

†**3.** To go deep, penetrate. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Þer waxeð wunde & deopeð into þe soule.

†**4.** *trans.* To plunge or immerse deeply (*lit.* and *fig.*); to drown. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 13 It is noo nede to depe us in þis story more þan þe gospel tellith. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 173 And deep thyself in travail more and more. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 444 A droopy night ever deepeth the minds of them.

Deep-drawn (dīˑpˌdrǭn), *ppl. a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Drawn deeply or from the depths (esp. of the breast).

1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 224 They can never suppress the deep-drawn sigh. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 107 The hollow cave resounded to the deep-drawn snore. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XVI. 114 With a sigh Deep-drawn.

Deepen (dīˑp'n), *v.* [Like most verbs in *-en*, a comparatively modern formation from DEEP *a.*, taking the place of the earlier DEEP *v.* See -EN [5].]

1. *trans.* To make deep or deeper (in various senses); to increase the depth of.

a 1605 STOW *Q. Eliz.* an. 1601 (R.) He .. heightened the ditches, deepened the trenches. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* xxiii. 80 You must deepen your colours so that the Orpiment may be the highest. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 75 Nor will the Blues be diluted or deepened after the manner I speak of. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 45 To widen and deepen the River Stort. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 226 The ship will have passed the shoal and deepened her water to 9 fathoms. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. (1875) 43 Means of deepening and confirming your convictions.

2. *intr.* To become deep or deeper.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy. New Holland* (R.), The water deepned and sholdned so very gently. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1776) II. 234 We shall find .. the shades gradually to deepen. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden*, The combat deepens. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 851 The colour gradually deepens by exposure to the air. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx, The evening had deepened into struggling starlight.

Deepened (dīˑp'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Made deep or deeper: see DEEPEN I.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 418 In the ocean's deepen'd breast. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* Pref. 4 Read with deepened interest.

Deepener (dīˑp'nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who or that which deepens.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 487 A deepener of her sorrows. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. ii. 168 The deepener of the curse.

Deepening (dīˑp'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb DEEPEN, q.v.

1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 45 The cleansing and deepening would be exactly the same .. expence. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 360 The draining off of the water, by the deepening of the outlet. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 558/1 The gradual deepening of the mystery.

attrib. 1767 *Specif. Downes' Patent* No. 872 A certain instrument or tool called a deepening tool.

†**2.** *Painting.* The process of intensifying colour or shadow; a shaded part of a picture. *Obs.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 114 White Lead for the heightning, and Smalt for your deepning, or darkest shadow. 1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Anc.* 275 To adde unto their workes some shadowes and deepnings. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* (1675) 84 The strong touches and deepnings.

3. A depression in a surface.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The bridge of the nose is .. not without a deepening in the interorbital portion. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* vii. 192 Dints, marks, spatial deepenings and elevations.

Deeˑpening, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That deepens; becoming deep or deeper: see DEEPEN 2.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. (R.), Ere yet the deepening incidents prevail. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, The deepening gloom. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* i. 5 Against the deepening crimson of the sky.

Hence **Deeˑpeningly** *adv.*

1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems*, Introd. 19/2 The same impression is inevitable in reading More .. and deepeningly as you ponder his Poetry.

Deep-fetched, †**-fet** (dīˑpˌfeˑtʃt, -fe t), *ppl. a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Fetched from deep in the bosom, or from far below the surface of things; far-fetched.

1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 130 O profound and deep-fetched reason. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 33 To see my teares, and heare my deepe-fet groanes. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 20 Vomiting out some two or three deepe-fetch Oaths. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 465 And sending forth a deep-fet sigh. 1647 H. MORE *Poems, Resolution* 109 By deep-fetchd sighs and pure devotion. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 10 With deep fetch'd Bellowings the noble Beast Exhales his Spirits.

Deeping (dīˑpiŋ). [f. DEEP *v.* + -ING [1].] Each of the sections (a fathom deep) of which a fishing-net is composed.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 629 Each net must be in depth seven deepings. Each deeping must be a fathom, that is two yards, deep. 1879 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 251/2 They [twine drift-nets] are .. netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called deepings, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth.

Deep-laid (dīˑpˌlēˑd), *ppl. a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Deeply laid; planned with profound cunning.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 104 Any deep-laid scheme or fine spun artifice. 1783 *Miss Baltimores* I. 74 He is a deep-laid villain after women. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xv. (1862) I. 241 The deep-laid designs of Zeus. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxiii. (1878) 130 He himself had had no very deep-laid scheme in his addresses to Colonel Osborne.

Deeply (dīˑpli), *adv.* Also **dep-, depe-, diepe-, -lie.** [OE. *díoplíce, déoplíce,* adv. f. *déoplíc* adj., deriv. of *déop*, DEEP: see -LY [2].]

1. To a great or considerable depth; far downwards, inwards, etc. (See 7.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1396 (Dubl. MS.) Þai .. Dryves dartez at owr dukez deply þaim wounden. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlviii. (1878) 104 Three poles to a hillock . set deeplie and strong. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. i. (1611) 2 Preiudices deepely rooted in the hearts of men. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xliv. (1633), They .. who have deepliest waded in this sea of simples. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. 725 All people there Are deeplyer wounded than our age can beare. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 96 The leaves were thinner, deeplier, and more regularly cut. a 1717 PARNELL *Gift of Poetry* (R.), I. sink in deep affliction, deeply down. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 3 It is a tendency deeply seated in the mind of our age. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 118 The glacier was deeply fissured.

b. In reference to drinking; also to sighing. (Here other notions than the literal enter in.)

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* viii. 12 Then he syghed diepely in his spirite. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 176 They deeply tasted of th' infected Bowl. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 610 When the Kids their Dams too deeply drain. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vi, Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed.

2. *fig.* With deep thought, insight, knowledge, etc.; profoundly, thoroughly.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Swa hwa swa wille dioplice spirigan æfter ryhte c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* (Wright's *Vocab.* 12), Þearle deoplice [þu] spricst. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 Isaac .. uorto þenchen deoplic[h]e souhte onlich stude. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 144 He preched & spak so depely of Dyvynyty. 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII* c. 5 Persons .. lerned, and depely studied in Phisicke. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 329 To search depelier of vnknowen things. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 30 Consider it not so deepely. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 35 He was deeply read in Beroalde. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 22, I should like to consider the matter a little more deeply.

b. With profound craft, subtlety, or cunning.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 42 Both dissemble deepely their affections. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* v. vi, Either you love too dearly, Or deeply you dissemble. *Mod.* The plot was deeply laid, but it has been discovered.

†**3.** With deep seriousness, solemnly. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1417 Deplike dede he him swere. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1186 Þat me was done many day depely to swere. ? 1503 *Plumpton Corr.* p. lxiv, And, yf nede be, depely depose afore the Kynge & hys counsell, that yt is matter of trawth. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2881 Charged full depely Theyr offyce to execute. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 22 And this I dare most deepely take mine oath on. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 234 'Tis deepely sworne. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Colloq.* 401 Even when he had deeply sworn to it.

4. Gravely, seriously, heavily; *esp.* in reference to being involved in guilt, liability, obligation, or the like.

1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* ix. 9 Thei synneden depely. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 343 F. G. who is so deepely in your bookes of accountes. 1586 *Let. Earl Leycester* 13 For which I count my selfe the deeplyest bounde to give him my humblest thankes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 Henry .. left the kingdome deepely indebted. 1621 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1632) 51 And stoutly maintaine Gods truth, when it is deepeliest slandered. 1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Voy.* 76 Now the other Buffel was deeply engaged too. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 658 Of all the enemies of the government he was .. the most deeply criminal. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. ix. 103 The archbishop had committed himself so deeply that he could not afford to wait.

†**b.** In reference to fines: Heavily. *Obs.*

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 36 If it had not been that this man hath suffered as he hath I should have sentenced him deepely. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 20 The Starr-Chamber deeply fined Sr. Richard Knightly .. for entertaining and receiving the Pross Gentelmen.

5. With deep feeling, emotion, etc.; in a high degree, profoundly, intensely, extremely.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1673 Sire, þis I depely disire, durst I it neuyn. *Ibid.* 1698 Summe .. depely þam playnt Quat .. euill þai suffird. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 111 With them the sayd Pope had bene so depely offended. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 14 He straight declin'd, droop'd, tooke it deeply. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 120 They curst him deeply. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 333 His soul abhors a mercenary thought, And him as deeply who abhors it not. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xv. (1872) 131 All this was deeply interesting to Penn. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiv. 850 Of these shortcomings I am deeply sensible.

6. Of physical states or qualities: **a.** Profoundly, soundly, with complete absorption of the faculties. **b.** With deep colour, intensely. **c.** With a deep, grave, or sonorous voice.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 122 Deeply plunged in a profound sleepe. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 706 Some deeply Red, and others faintly Blue. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 77 Smile not, my child, But sleep deeply and sweetly. a 1845 HOOD *Ruth* ii, On her cheek an autumn flush Deeply ripened. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 948/2 A pack of hounds came .. baying deeply.

7. *Comb. Deeply* (mostly in sense 1) qualifying a pple. is now usually hyphened when the pple. is used attributively, preceding its sb., but not when it follows; as 'the leaf is deeply serrated', 'a deeply-serrated leaf'.

1816 J. SCOTT *Visit Paris* Pref. 35 Deeply-bottomed bravery. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxvii. 424 Deeply rooted popular prejudices. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xix. 295 That deeply-serrated block of steel. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 166 Lofty and deeply-receding jambs.

Deeˑpmost, *a.* (*superl.*) *rare.* [f. DEEP *a.* + -MOST. Cf. *topmost, inmost*, etc.] Deepest.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xx, From her deepmost glen. 1841 LADY F. HASTINGS *Poems* 233 Shout, echo! from thy deepmost cell.

Deep-mouthed (dīˑpˌmauðd, -mauþt), *a.* [f. *deep mouth* + -ED [2].]

1. Having a deep or sonorous voice: *esp.* of dogs.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 173 And mocke the deepe mouth'd Thunder. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 11 Out-voyce the deep-mouth'd Sea. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, A Serenade of deep-mouth'd Currs. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3204/4 A Pack of deep mouth'd Hounds to be sold. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 504 Parnassus .. With deep-mouthed hounds the hunter troop invades. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxiii, 'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark Bay deep-mouth'd welcome. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii, The sound .. awoke the deep-mouthed dogs around the house.

2. *lit.* Having a deep or capacious mouth. *rare.*

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* ii, Some deep-mouthed Greek exemplar Would become your Cyprus wine.

Deepness (dīˑpnės). Now *rare*; displaced by DEPTH. Forms: see DEEP *a.*, and -NESS; in ME. 4–5 **depnes(se.** [OE. *díopnes, déopnes,* f. *déop* DEEP: see -NESS.]

1. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards; depth.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 5 For thei hadde nat depnesse of erthe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 89 Þouȝ þat þei acorden togidere in depnes & in streitnesse of þe mouþ. 1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Depnesse of any thyng, *profundité.* 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XLII. 169 A river .. which for the bredth and deepness of it is frequented with much shipping. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 121 Seeds, many of which, from their deepness in the earth, will not vegetate. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* iv, The deepness of his obeisance.

†**b.** Of ground or roads: cf. DEEP *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES (J.), By reason of the deepness of the way and heaviness of the great ordnance. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 292 The deepnesse of the Way. 1780 *Impart. Hist. War Amer.* 240 [The troops] had suffered excessively from the severity of the climate, the deepness of the roads.

2. Measurement or dimension downwards, inwards, or through; depth.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10, 312 Fyue fot hit hap of depnes. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1483) 107 Ther is no body parfit withouten thre dymensions that is breede lengthe and depnesse. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., As I take it here, the depenesse of his bodie is his thicknesse in the sides. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 252 The deepness of the Sea usually answers to the height of Mountains. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 138 In deepness they were four yards each.

3. *fig.* Of thought, knowledge, etc.: Depth; penetration; profundity.

a 1000 *Hymns* iii. 33 (Gr.) Swa þæt ænig ne wat eorðbuen dra ða deopnesse Drihtnes mihta. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 980 Þis is nu þe derfschipe of þi dusi onsware, and te deopnesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Þe dyepnesse of his zoþhede. c 1440 *Secrees* 127 Þe clernesse of ȝoure wyt & þe depnesse of ȝoure conynge passys all men. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* Ep. Ded. (1888) 7 We who .. practise in Surgerie, according to the deepnes of the Arte. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 25 Deepness of Meditation. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 271 Deepness of thought.

†**b.** In bad sense: Deep cunning or subtlety.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* ii. 24 Vnto you .. which have not knowen the depnes of Satan. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* xxvi. (T.), The greatest deepness of Satan.

4. Of moral qualities, feelings, etc.: Depth, intensity; gravity.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Þes put bitacneð deopnesse of sunne. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vi, The depenesse of good wylles ought to be wonne with the depnes of the hearte. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 114 In the deepnesse of sorrow.

5. Of physical qualities, etc.: **a.** Of sound: Sonorousness, or lowness of pitch. **b.** Of colour, etc.: Intensity.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 Heat also dilateth the Pipes, and Organs, which causeth the Deepnesse of the Voice. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 11 For Deepness of Cry, the largest Dogs having the greatest mouths. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 3 These [hounds] .. by the Deepness of their Mouths and the Variety of their Notes. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xx, Her glowing cheek .. in the deepness of its crimson.

†**6.** *concr.* A deep place or cavity, an abyss; a deep part of the sea, etc. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxviii. 3 (Bosw.) Ic com on deopnysse sæ. c 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* 24 (Bosw.) On ðære hellican deopnysse. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 16 Ne ouersweylhe me depenes. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlviii. 7 Dragonnes, and alle depnessis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Depenesse of watur, *gurges.* 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 203 In heuen & in erthe & in see and in all depnesses. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 10 The destruccyon and the fallynge into depnes of al the townes, castelles and cytees of ye world.

†**b.** *fig.* A depth of thought, feeling, or being.

1340 *Ayenb.* 211 Þe bene þet comþ of þe dyepnesse of þe herte. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor.* ii. 10 All thinges yee euen the depenesses of the Godhead. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 21 The iugement of gode .. is ane profound onknauen deipnes.

Deep-read (dī·pi,re·d), *ppl. a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Deeply read; skilled by profound reading.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* IV. i, A deep-read man. 1790 BURNS *The Whistle* vi, Gallant Sir Robert, deep-read in old wines. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 286 Great scholars, Deep-read—full to a plethora with knowledge.

Deep-rooted (dī·pi,rū·tĕd), *a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Deeply rooted or implanted; chiefly *fig.*, of feelings, opinions, prejudices, etc.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxiv. 228 Where Vertue is deep-rooted, occasions work little upon them. 1672 OTWAY *Titus & B.* I ii, So long establish'd and deep-rooted Love. 1834 PRINGLE *African Sk.* x. 314 The Governor's jealousy .. was too deep-rooted. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 70 A deep-rooted reverence for truth.

Hence **Deep-roo·tedness.**

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 90 The strength and deeprootedness of the soul in grace.

Deep sea, deep-sea. Also 7 **dipsie, dipsy.** The deeper part of the sea or ocean at a distance from the shore. Used *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Of or belonging to the deep sea.

Deep-sea lead, line, a lead and line used for soundings in deep water. *Deep-sea fisheries*, fisheries prosecuted at a distance from land, in which the fishermen are absent from home for a lengthened period.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 29 Heaue the lead, try the dipsie line. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 The Dipsie line .. is a small line some hundred and fifty fadome long, with a long plummet at the end .. which is first marked at twenty fadome, and after increased by tens to the end. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 13 Heaving our Dipsy-lead we were in soundings eighty Fathom depth. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sonder*, to sound: to heave the hand-lead, or deep-sea-lead. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iv. 55 We now sounded with the deepsea lead every two hours. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* ii. § 2 (1873) 48 Among deep-sea fishes. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. v. 128 The pioneer of deep-sea dredging, the late Edward Forbes. 1880 WYVILLE THOMSON in *Rep. Challenger Exp. Zool.* I. 50 Faunæ which have successively occupied the same deep-sea. 1887 E. J. MATHER (*title*), Nor'ard of the Dogger: the story of .. the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

Deep-searching (dī·pi,sə·ːtʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] That searches or penetrates deeply.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. i. 174 O for some deep-searching Corycean. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iii, He's noi'd about for a deep-searching head. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 19 The only sermons of a persuasive and deep-searching influence.

Deep-seated (dī·pi,sī·tĕd), *a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Having its seat far beneath the surface.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 5 The deep-seated kind of *Paronychia*. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 375 A deep-seated abscess. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 190 The conversion into steam of water which .. obtains access to the deep-seated molten rocks.

fig. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xliv. (1862) IV. 13 Causes, deep-seated as well as various. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 35 The deep-seated faith in charms and occult lore.

† **Dee·p-seen,** *a. Obs.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] That sees or has seen deeply into things.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 170 Some nose-wise pedant .. whose deepe-sene skil Hath three times construed either Flaccus ore.

Deep-set (dī·pi,sĕt), *ppl. a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Deeply set.

1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xiii, The deep-set windows, stain'd and traced. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 28 Deep-set keen grey eyes.

† **Dee·pship.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 3 **deopschipe.** [f. DEEP *a.* + -SHIP.] Depth, profound mystery.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1341 Ha [= she] Crist cleopede .. and schawde seoððen suteliche þe deopschipe and te derne run of his deað on rode.

Deepsome (dī·psŭm), *a. poetic. rare.* [f. DEEP *a.* or *sb.* + -SOME. Cf. *darksome, gladsome.*] Having deepness or depths; more or less deep.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 769 He dived the deepsome watery heaps. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 133 The hollow vales are filled And deepsome glades. *Ibid.* I. 218 He plunged him with a bound Into the deepsome sea.

Deer (diə1). Forms: 1 **díor, déor,** 2–3 **deor,** (2 **dær**), 2–4 **der,** (2–3 **dor,** 3 **dier,** 3–4 **duer,** 4 **dur,** 5 **dure, deure**), 4–6 **dere,** (4–7 **deere,** 5, 7 **diere,** 5– (*Sc.*) **deir,** 6–7 **deare**), 4– **deer,** (5 **theer**). *Pl.* 1–9 normally same as sing.; also 2 **deore, deoran,** 2–3 **-en**; 3–4 **deores, dueres,** 7–9 *occas.* **deers.** [A Comm. Teut. sb.: OE. *díor, déor* = OS. *dier*, OFris. *diar, dier* (MDu. and Du. and LG. *dier*), OHG. *tior* (MHG. *tier*, Ger. *tier, thier*) :–WG. *dior*, ON. **djúr* (Icel. *dýr*, Sw. *djur*, Da. *dyr*); Goth. *dius, diuz-* :–OTeut. *deuzo*^{m} :–pre-Teut. *dheuso·m.*

Generally referred to a root *dhus* to breathe (cf. *animal* from *anima*), and thought by some etymologists to be the neuter of an adj. used subst. Cf. DEAR *a.*[2]. (Not connected with Gr. θήρ wild beast.)]

†1. A beast: usually a quadruped, as distinguished from birds and fishes; but sometimes, like *beast*, applied to animals of lower orders. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 25 Se camal þæt micla dear. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvii. 24 Swa swa fuxl oððe dior. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/31 *Fera*, wild deor. *Bellua*, reðe deor.. *Unicornis*, anhyrne deor. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Pais he makede men & dær. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1176 Shep iss .. stille der. *Ibid.* 1312 Lamb iss soffte & stille deor. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1321 Al swo deth mani dor and man. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4025 Also leun is miztful der. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 18 The rybaud and the felle diere here I se hym comen.

β. plural.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 25 And he six ofer þa deor. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Innan þan ilke sea weren un-aneomned deor, summe feðerfotetd, summe al bute fet. *Ibid.* 115 þene bið his erd ihened .. on wilde deoran. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Oref, and deor, and fishshes, and fugeles. *Ibid.* 209 Hie habbeð geres after wilde deore. *Ibid.* 224 Of wilde diere. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4020 On ilc brend eft twin der. *Ibid.* 4032 Efte he sacrede deres mor. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 44 Deores with huere derne rounes. *Ibid.* xiv. 45 In dounes with this dueres plawes. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kt.* 1151 Der drof in þe dale .. bot heterly þay were Restayed with þe stablye.

2. The general name of a family (*Cervidæ*) of ruminant quadrupeds, distinguished by the possession of deciduous branching horns or antlers, and by the presence of spots on the young: the various genera and species being distinguished as *rein-deer, moose-deer, red deer, fallow deer*; the MUSK DEER belong to a different family, *Moschidæ*.

A specific application of the word, which occurs in OE. only contextually, but became distinct in the ME. period, and by its close remained as the usual sense.

[*c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. (Sw.) 18 He [Ohthere] hæfde þa gyt ða he þone cyninge sohte, tamra deora unbehoftra xyx hund. Þa deor hi hatað hranas.] *a* 1131 [see *der fald* in 4]. *c* 1205 LAY. 2586 To huntien after deoren [*c* 1275 after deores]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9047 He let [make] þe parc of Wodestoke, & der þer inne do. *c* 1325 *Song on Passion* 59 (*O. E. Misc.*) He was todrawe so dur islawe in chace. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 497 [He] went .. to purchase venysoun, For than the deir war in sesoun. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Camden) iv, Thay felle to the female dure, feyful thyk fold. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 195 A payr breganderys cueryd wyth whyte deris leder. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxi, He chaced at the reed dere. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 98 A dere louyth a lene barren .. ground. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 209 Like a Deere, strocken by many Princes. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 10 A goodly Parke .. wherein there is Deere. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 80 An hog, an ox, a goat, or a deer. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* III. 169 Where the red deer herd together.

b. occasional plural *deers*.

c 1275 [see 1205 in prec.]. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 58 The reasons why Harts and Deers do lose their Horns yearly. 1769 HOME *Fatal Discov.* III, Stretch'd on the skins of deers. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 89 The place of rendezvous, to which the deers were to be driven.

† **c.** *Deer of ten*: a stag of ten, i. e. one having ten points or tines on his horns; an adult stag of five years at least, and therefore 'warrantable' or fit to be hunted. *Obs.*

1631 MASSINGER *Emp. of East* IV. ii, He will make you royal sport, He is a deer Of ten, at the least.

3. *Small deer*: a phrase originally, and perhaps still by Shakspere, used in sense 1; but now humorously associated with sense 2.

14.. *Sir Beues* (1885) p. 74/2 (MS. C.) Ratons & myse and soche smale dere, That was hys mete that vii yere. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 144 But Mice, and Rats, and such small Deare, Haue bin Toms food, for seuen long yeare. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Calender* 14 Live mainly upon worms, slugs, and other hardy small deer.

transf. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* x. II. 17 The small deer that were herded together by Johnson as the most eminent of English poets.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *deer bed, herd, -hide, -keeper, kind, life, -sinew, -snaring*, etc.; *deer-like, deer-loved* adjs. [Several already in OE., as *déor-fald* an enclosure or cage for wild beasts in the amphitheatre, or for beasts of the chase, a deer-park, *déor-edisc* deer-park, *déor-net* net for wild animals, etc.]

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xi, The tall grass was pressed down into numerous "'deer beds', where those animals had couched. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 201 *Canea, domus in theatro*, *deorfald. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Se king rad in his der fald [æt Wudestoke]. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 123 Peaks .. where the scattered remnants of the great *deer herds can repose in security. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xix, Goat-skins or *deer-hides o'er them cast. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, I have got my *deer-keepers watching. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxix. 359 Animals of the *deer kind. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 122 The shepherds .. see a good deal of *deer life. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 127 The dark, *deer-like eyes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liv. 114 Deer-like shyness. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 23 The *deer-loved fern. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 167 *Cassis*, *deornet. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 79 To walk up Mary River Ravine until we reach the *deer-plains. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. vi. 178 Sea-bows of horn and *deer-sinew. 1862 S. ST. JOHN *Forests Far East* II. 34, I have been out *deer-snaring in this neighbourhood.

b. Special comb.: **deer-brush,** an American shrub in Arizona; **deer-cart,** the covered cart in which a tame stag to be hunted is carried to the meet; **deer-dog** = DEER-HOUND; **deer-drive,** a shooting expedition in which the deer are driven past the sportsman; so *deer-driving*; **deer-eyed** *a.*, having eyes like deer, having soft or languid eyes; **deer-fence,** a high railing such as deer cannot leap over; **deer-flesh,** venison; **deer-forest,** a 'forest' or extensive track of unenclosed wild land reserved for deer; † **deer-goat,** an old name for the capriform or caprine antelopes; **deer-grass,** species of Rhexia (N.O. *Melastomaceæ*); **deer-leap,** a lower place in a hedge or fence where deer may leap; **deer-meat** = *deer-flesh*; **deer-neck,** a thin neck (of a horse) resembling a deer's; **deer-park,** a park in which deer are kept; † **deer-reeve,** a township officer in New England in the colonial days, whose duty it was to execute the laws as to deer; **deer-plain,** a plain inhabited by deer; **deer-saddle,** a saddle on which a slain deer is carried away; **deer's eye** = BUCK-EYE (the tree); **deer's foot** (*grass*), the fine grass *Agrostis setacea*; **deer's hair** = DEER-HAIR; **deer's milk,** a local name of the wood spurge, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*; **deer's tongue, deer-tongue,** a N. American Cichoraceous plant, *Liatris odoratissima*; **deer-tiger,** the puma or cougar; **deer-yard,** an open spot where deer herd, and where the ground is trodden by them.

1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 502/2 The "'deer brush' resembles horns. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 186 The hearse, very like a *deer-cart. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxiii, Many a *deer-dog howl'd around. 1882 *Society* 21 Oct. 19/1 Setting out for a *deer-drive. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 143 Mr. Scrope .. was a great hand at *deer-driving. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 14 The gate of the *deer-fence. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3603 (Cott.) If þou me *dere flesse [*v.r.* venisun] ani gete. 1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict.* c. 91 § 42 Where such shootings or *deer forests are actually let. 1892 E. WESTON BELL *Scot. Deerhound* 80 Probably not more than twenty deer forests, recognized as such, were in existence prior to the beginning of the present century. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 93 Of the first kinde of Tragelaphys which may be called a *Deer-goat. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 30 The Deer-Goat .. being partly like a deer partly like a Goat. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 972/2 Low perennial often bristly herbs, commonly called *Deer-grass, or Meadow-beauty, [with] large showy cymose flowers. 1540–2 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 To make *dere leapes and breakes in the sayde hedges and fences. 1838 JAMES *Robber* i, In front appeared a *deer-park. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 172 It is no light business to get our big stag .. on the *deer saddle. 1762 J. CLAYTON *Flora Virginica* 57 *Æsculus floribus octandris* Linn. .. *Dear's Eye, and Bucks Eyes. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 383 Among the lily-pads, *deer-tongue, and other aquatic plants. 1880 *7th Rep. Surv. Adirondack Reg. N. Y.* 159 We reached an open forest plateau on the mountain, where we were surprised to find a "'deer-yard'. Here the deep snow was tramped down by deer into a broad central level area.

Deerberry (diə·ibe·ri). A name given to the berry or succulent fruit of several North American procumbent shrubs or herbs, esp. of *Gaultheria procumbens* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), commonly called Winter-green in U. S. Also of *Vaccinium stamineum*, also called Squaw Huckleberry, and *Mitchella repens* (N.O. *Cinchonaceæ*), a creeping herb, widely distributed in America. The name is also sometimes applied to the plants themselves.

1882 *Chambers' Encycl.* 649. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 522 The berries [of *Gaultheria*] are known by various names, as Partridge-berry, Chequer-berry, Deer-berry, Tea-berry, Box-berry, and afford winter food to partridges, deer, and other animals.

Dee·r-co·loured, *a.* Of the colour of a deer; tawny-red.

1611 COTGR., *Blond* .. bright tawnie, or deer-coloured. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2408/4 A brown Gelding [with] .. Deer-coloured Haunches. 1746–7 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 447 A flowered silk .. on a pale deer-coloured figured ground.

Deer(e, obs. f. DEAR, and DERE *v.*, to injure.

Dee·r-hair, deer's hair.

1. The hair of deer.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 Cushions, stuffed with Horse hair .. Deers-hair, and Goats-hair.

2. The common name in Scotland and north of England of a small moorland species of club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosus*.

1772–8 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) II. 1080 (App.) *Scirpus cæspitosus* Deer's Hair *Scotis australibus*. *a* 1802 LYDEN *Ld. Soulis* lxvi, And on the spot, where they boil'd the pot, The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, Moss, lichen, and deer-hair are fast covering those stones. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* 203 *Deer's Hair.* Abundantly on all our moors.

† **Dee·r-hay.** *Obs.* [f. DEER + HAY, a net set round an animal's haunt.] A net set for the capture of deer.

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 The greatest Destruction of Red Deer and Fallow .. is with Nets called Deer-hays and Buck-stalls. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xviii. § 9 (1615) 135. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 177 Taking a buck in a deer-hayes, or net, is not unfrequent in parks.

Dee·r-hound. A dog of a breed used for hunting red-deer, a stag-hound; particularly, one of a Scottish breed, a large variety of the rough greyhound, standing 28 inches or more.

[1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, Two grim and half-starved deer greyhounds.] 1818 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports* 384 Few Packs of Deer Hounds are now kept. 1838 W. SCROPE *Deerstalking* xii. 260 The deerhound is known under the names of Irish wolfhound, Irish greyhound, Highland deer-hound, and Scotch greyhound. 1858 JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* (Bohn) 121 The Highland greyhounds, or deerhounds as they are called in the Highlands, have a great antipathy to the sheep-dogs. 1892 E. WESTON BELL (*title*), The Ancient Scottish Deerhound.

Dee·ricide, *nonce-wd.* [f. DEER + -CIDE.] The killing or killer of a deer.

1832 J. R. Hope-Scott in R. Ornsby *Mem.* (1884) I. 41 The second [day] crowned with the above-mentioned deericide.

† Dee'r-kin. *Obs.* In 2–3 **-oyn, -oen.** [See Kin.] Beast-kind as distinct from man.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Niatenu and deor-cen and fuȝel-cyn. *Ibid.* 225 Of diercynne and of fugel cynne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 556 And ouer-flowȝed men & deres-kin.

Deerlet (dī'ə·lĕt). [See -let.] A little or tiny deer. In mod Dicts.

Dee'r-lick. A small spring or spot of damp ground, impregnated with salt, potash, alum, or the like, where deer come to lick.

1876 R. L. Price *Two Americas* (1877) 217 A deer-lick is a small spring of saline or sulphur-impregnated water, to which..all the deer in the country for miles and miles will come to 'liquor up'. 1890 Hallett 1000 *miles* 362 The place is a deer-lick, and the caravans of cattle which passed ..so enjoyed licking the puddles, that they could hardly be driven from the place.

Dee'r-mouse. The popular name of certain American mice; esp. the widely-distributed white-footed mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*) brown above and white beneath; also the common jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*), so called from its agility.

1884–90 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 111 The white-footed, or Deer Mouse..is perhaps the best known of all the species, and its varieties, or rather local permanent races, are distributed all over the continent of North America.

† De-e'rr, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *deerrāre* to wander off, f. De- I 2 + *errāre* to wander, stray.] *intr.* To go astray, diverge.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 108 That it may deerre into the breast.

Dee'rskin. The skin of a deer, especially as a material for clothing. Also *attrib.*

1396 *Will of Wodehous* (Commissary Crt.), Meam togam blod' cum furrure & vn deriskyn. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 187 P 3 [She] laid aside from that hour her white deer skins. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, In his home-spun doublet, blue cap, and deerskin trousers. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxiv. 362 Dressed..each in a large deerskin.

Dee'r-sta:lker. [See Stalk *v.*]

1. One who stalks deer; a sportsman who furtively approaches the deer, so as to get within shooting-distance without being discovered.

1875 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* I. vii. 189 Reached by Scottish deer-stalkers and hardy mountaineers. 1885 Black *White Heather* ii, The smartest deer-stalker and the best trainer of dogs in Sutherlandshire.

2. Name given to a low-crowned close-fitting hat fit to be worn by deer-stalkers.

1881 *Cheq. Career* 135 In the winter a 'billycock' or 'deer-stalker' is considered quite dressy enough.

So **Dee'r-sta:lking** *vbl. sb.*

1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ii, On his return from deer-stalking. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 20 There is no sport in the world about which more nonsense is talked than deer-stalking. 1885 Black *White Heather* i, Clad in a smart deer-stalking costume.

Dee'r-stea:ler. A poacher who kills and steals deer. So **Dee'r-stea:ling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1640 J. Smith *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 296 Old notorious deerestealers. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 75 To discover dear-stealers and trespassers within the said forest. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 172 He promises never to be a deer-stealer, upon condition that he shall have venison of his own. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4702/2 Leave..to bring in a Bill to prevent Dear-stealing. 1828 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, Among smugglers and deer-stealers.

Deerth, obs. form of Dearth.

Deese, *sb. dial.* A place where herrings are dried.

1688 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 67 That they be suddenly put into the Deese, and well or sufficiently Deesed. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Dees,* a place where herrings are dried, *East Sussex.* 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss., Deese,* a place where herrings are dried, now more generally called a herring-hang, from the fish being on sticks to dry.

Deese, *v. dial.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To dry (herrings). Hence **Dee'sing-room.**

1688 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 66 The worser sort .. are deesed over a Wood-fire, and are thereby dried and rendered ..Red-Herrings. *Ibid.* 124 Dried..on Racks in a Fire or Deesing-roome.

† De'ess, deesse. *Obs.* [a. F. *déesse* (12th c.), variant, influenced by L. *dea,* of *dieuesse,* fem. of *dieu* god. Cf. Pr. *deuessa, diuessa,* Sp. *diosa,* Pg. *deosa.* See -ess.] A goddess.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 11 Ane fayr ymage of the deesse iuno. 1685 Bp. H. Croft on *Burnet's Th. Earth* Pref. A vij (T.), He does so much magnifie Nature..that he hath made her a kind of joint deess with God. 1698 Vanbrugh *Æsop* I. 285 Wks. (1893) I. 169 The Déesse who from Atropos's breast preserves The names of heroes and their actions.

Dees(se, obs. forms of Dais, Dice.

Deet, Sc. f. *died*; see Die *v.*

Deeth, obs. form of Death.

De-e'thicize, *v.* [De- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its ethical character; to separate from ethics. Hence **De-e'thicized** *ppl. a.*, **De-e'thicizing** *vbl. sb.*, **De-ethiciza'tion.**

1887 Boyd Carpenter *Perm. Elem. Relig.* v. § 2 (1891) 188 Religionism is the shadow of religion .. its effect is to *de-ethicise* religion. 1890 W. S. Lilly *Right & Wrong,* The newspaper press..has done more than any thing else to de-ethicise public life. 1890 *Guardian* 30 Apr. 721/3 Suspicion of that demoralising (or de ethicising) tendency. 1893 Fairbairn *Christ in Mod. Theol.* 405 The invariable tendency in Metaphysics is to the de-ethicization of deity.

Deeve, obs. form of Deaf, Deave *v.*

Deevil, dial. var. of Devil.

Deewan: see Dewan. **Def,** obs. f. Deaf.

Deface (dĭfē's), *v.* Also 4 **defaas, 5 defface, defase, diffase, 6 dyffase.** [a. obs. F. *deface-r,* earlier *deffacer,* orig. *desfacier,* f. *des-, dé-* (De- 6) + *face* Face *sb.* Cf. It. *sfacciare.*]

1. *trans.* To mar the face, features, or appearance of; to spoil or ruin the figure, form, or beauty of; to disfigure.

To deface coin includes the stamping on a legally current coin of any name or words other than those impressed on it; made illegal by Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 915 And clepe A-yen þe beute of your face, That ye with salte Teeris so deface. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, But in her rage to the kinge she ran..So diffaced and rewefull of her sight That by her hewe knoweth her no wyht. 1555 Eden *Decades* 48 The hole woorke..defaced with blottes and interlynynge. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 39 One yron Mole, defaceth the whole peece of Lawne. ?1661 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 7 Lucas..cut downe all the trees about the Castle, which utterly defaced the seat. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let.* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 130 There are some few heads of ancient statues; but several of them are defaced by modern additions. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 497 A deed..is..cancelled, by tearing off the seals, or otherwise defacing it. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 160 Fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced.

b. *fig.* (of things immaterial).

c 1325 *Deo Gratias* 70 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 126 Þi vertues let no fulþe defaas. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* iii, Minerva, guide me with thy grace, That language rude my matter not deface. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 A noblenes of maners, withouten whiche the noblenes of bloode is moche defaced. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* (1841) 286 Those readers whose judgments are not defaced with the abuse of words. 1706 Addison *Poems, Rosamond* I. iv, How does my constant grief deface The pleasures of this happy place! 1878 P. Bayne *Purit. Rev.* I. 5 Every religion..will be more or less defaced by error.

† 2. To destroy, demolish, lay waste. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxxx. 178 The cytie of Maynchester, that sore was defaced with warre of the Danys. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 751 They woulde..race, and clerely deface the walles, toures, and portes of the Castell. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 148 Now cleane defaste the goodly buildings fayre. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 29 The Portugals erected a fortresse, which their king afterward commanded them to deface. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 47 Croatia..then by lawlesse, and turbulent souldiers, was miserably defaced. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxvi. 12 Hotly the King to deface outer Assyria sped.

3. To blot out, obliterate, efface (writing, marks).

1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Hi lokede..ine hare testament and hi yzez þe bousend pond defaced of hire write. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 When þis monee es waxen alde, and þe prynte þeroff defaced by cause of vsyng. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 333/2 The lyon..defaceth his traces and stappes with his taille whan he fleeth. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1372/1 To deface a letter, which he was then in writing .. in cipher. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv, To deface the print of a cauldron in the ashes. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* i. 4 In Characters that can never be defaced. 1839 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. vii. 100 The beginning of this letter is irreparably defaced.

b. *fig.* To blot out of existence, memory, thought, etc.; to extinguish.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 454 This wyl is in myn herte and ay shal be No lengthe of tyme or deeth may this deface. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 198 (Mätz.) Than comyth a storm and doth his lihte difface. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 160 Defacing with everlasting forgetfulness the memory of our sins. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II, For want of issue they [families] are defaced in an instant. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 23 By false learning is good sense defac'd. 1796 [see Defaced].

† 4. To destroy the reputation or credit of; to discredit, defame. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 109/1 To deface that holy worke, to the ende, that they might seme to haue some iust cause to burne it. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 11 To bryng hym out of credite, to deface hym. 1570 Levins 7/16 To Deface, *dehonestare.* 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 223 Reasons to deface the Dukes merits. 1642 Prynne *Antip.* p. x, Iohn White .. would have defaced Queene Elizabeth gladly, if hee durst, in his Funerall Sermon of Queene Mary, whom he immoderately extolled.

† 5. To put out of countenance; to outface, abash. *Obs.*

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 143 There stode ..Parret..and his face flatt ageynst for to deface me. *c* 1570 Lady Hungerford *to W. Darrell* in H. Hall *Elis. Soc.* (1887) 253 Seeke oute what possabell may be to deface and disprove those varlettes that soo vily hathe youred us.

† 6. To outshine by contrast, cast in the shade.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xvi. 48 So rich and fair a bud, whose brightness shall deface proud Phœbus flower. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* C ij, Women who .. put on many diamonds..make them contemplate their jewels .. The luster of the flash they give, defaceth that of their own hue. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 142 The Aurora Borealis ..not to be defaced even by the splendour of the full moon.

† Defa'ce, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] Defacement.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxi. 5 That trewth trewlie might appere without deface. 1563 Sackville *Compl. Dk. Buckhm.* xix. Wks. (1859) 130 Yet God..At last descries them to your sad deface, You see the examples set before your face. 1602 Chester *Love's Mart.* (1878) 61 His fathers Coate, his Mothers Countries grace, His honors Badge, his cruell foes deface. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VI. 298 He hath been born, and bred to the deface, By great Olympius, of Troy

Defaceable (dĭfē'săb'l), *a.* [-able.] Liable to or capable of defacement.

1889 *Bookseller* Feb. 146/2 A nickel coin..[is] not so easily defaceable as ordinary bullion.

Defaced (dĭfē'st), *ppl. a.* [-ed 1.] Disfigured, marred, destroyed, blotted out, etc.: see Deface.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I v. (1869) I. 43 One-and-twenty worn and defaced shillings. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I Wks. VIII. 83 With defaced manufactures, with a ruined commerce. 1845–6 Trench *Huls. Lect* Ser. I. iv. 57 The idea of a..defaced and yet not wholly effaced image of God in man. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ix. 61 Defaced statuary.

Hence **Defa'cedness.**

1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 109 To recover the defacedness of God: to be again made like him, as once I was.

Defa'cement. [f. Deface *v.* + -ment.] The action or process of defacing; the fact or state of being defaced; *concr.* a disfigurement.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xi. (1634) 38 It cannot be done without some defacement of his glory. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII,* 55 In defacement of his former benefits. 1630 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 64 Modesty in me forbids the defacements of Men departed. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 566 Such disorderly breaches are a great defacement of the lustre of the Protestant Reformation, which .. was the special work of God. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 310 Amidst the recent ruins and the new defacements of his plundered capital. 1878 P. Bayne *Pur. Rev.* I. 8 The removal of their excrescences and defacements. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/1 The defacement of French copper coins ..by having an advertisement stamped upon them.

Defacer (dĭfē'sər). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which defaces.

1534 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 320 The most cruellest capital heretic, defacer and treader under foot of Christ and his church. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX. ix. (1632) 625 Clippers and defacers of his Coyne. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII,* v. iii. 41 Nor is there liuing..A man that more detests..Defacers of a publique peace then I doe. 1876 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

Defacing (dĭfē'sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Deface; defacement.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 273/1 The defacing to you is verily imaginable. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII,* c. 10 For satisfaction of any suche breakyng and defacyng of the grounde. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 50 Proclamation ..against defacing of Monuments. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 686 To preserve them from the Defacings of Time. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxviii. 171 So your household names no rust nor seamy defacing Soil this day.

Defa'cing, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That defaces; disfiguring; † destroying, etc.

1583 M. Roydon *Commend Verses* in Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 35 Reproofe with his defacing crewe Treades vnderfoote that rightly should aspyre. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 176 The defacing mound [at Waterloo] was not then built. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/2 He asks for a removal of the defacing advertisements.

Hence **Defa'cingly** *adv.*, in a defacing manner.

1847 in Craig.

De facto: see De I. 3.

† Defa'de, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **diff-,** 5 **dyff-.** Pa. t. and pple. in *Sc.* **defaid, -fayd.** [prob. representing an OF. or AF. **defader,* f. *des-, de-* (De- I. 3, 6) + OF. *fader*: see Fade *v.*]

1. *intr.* To lose freshness or fairness; to fade away.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 8 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 Þei wene heore honoure and heore hele Schal euer last and neuer diffade. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3304 Now es my face defadide, and foule is me hapnede. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X lxxxvi, A Palomydes..why arte thow dyffaded thou that was wonte to be called one of the fayrest knyȝtes of the world. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. ii. 34 His schene cullour, and figur glaid Is nocht all went, nor his bewte defayd. 1570 Levins 9/1 To Defade, *deficere.*

2. *trans.* To cause to fade; to deprive of lustre, freshness, or vigour; cf. Fade *v.* 3.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxx, All thing..That may thy 3outh oppressen or defade. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xii, Beholde me not that I am swart for the sonne hath defaded me. 1461 *Liber Pluscard,* XI. viii (Hist. Scot. VII. 383).

Defæcate, -cation: see Defecate, -cation.

Defaict, obs. form of Defeat, Defect.

Defaik, obs. Sc. form of Defalk.

† Defai'l, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *défaill-ir* (Ch. de Roland, 11th c.) = Pr. *defalhir,* OCat. *defallir*: f. De- 3 + *fallire,* Rom. repr. of L. *fallĕre*: see Fail.]

1. *intr.* Used in various senses of Fail *v.* (the prefix adding little to the force of the word): **a.** To be or become absent or wanting (*to* a person, or with *dative*); **b.** To lose vigour, become weak, decay; **c.** *To defail of*: to lack, want.

13.. Shoreham *Ps.* xxii[i]. 1 in *Wyclif's Bible* I. Pref. 4 Nothyng shal defailen to me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Efterward comþ werihede þet makeþ þane man weri and worsi uram daye to daye al huet he is al recreyd and defayled. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxviii. 32 Thin eyen .. defaylynge at the siȝt of hem al day. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3525 Whether supposest thow bette that noblesse Begynne in me, or noblesse and honour Defaile in the? *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 146 If all othir for-sake þe I schall neuere fayntely defayle þe. 1482 Caxton *Myrr.* III. vi. 140 Whan the mone ..cometh right bytwene vs and the sonne, thenne .. the mone taketh and reteygneth the lyght of the sonne on hye, so that it semeth to vs that is defaylled. 1490 — *Eneydos* xiii. 48 Her speche deffaylleth alle sodeynly and

can not kepe purpos ne countenaunce. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* N iv, I forcede of love, defailinge of goode jugemente, discover myne illes to her.

2. *trans.* To cause to fail; to defeat.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* I. (1633) B iv, Which to withstand I boldly enter thus, And will defaile, or else prove recreant.

Hence † **Defai·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 331 The fourth lettynge is dyffaylynge of wytte humayne. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas., Defaillance & langueur*, defayling, languor.

† **Defai·lance, -faillance.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 -fail(l)iance. [a. F. *défaillance*, f. *défaill-ir* : see -ANCE.] Failing, failure.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. vi. (1632) 207 So great a..deffailance of senses [as in fits]. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 55 He had a fayre Title, by the defaillance of issue. *a* 1668 Sir W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 42 In the defaillance of all these transitory comforts. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 57 By transgression of his laws and defailance in duty. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 206 Those Eastern Desperadoes are very faithful where..Covenants are duly observed when made with them, but in Defailiance, they are revengeful and cruel.

† **Defai·llancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with suffix -ANCY.] Failure.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 71 Our life is full of defaillancies. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 144 Neither can the others defaillancy [*printed* defalliancy] be excused, in the bad managing of the tutorship.

† **Defai·lment.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *défaillement* (Cotgr.), f. *défaillir* : see -MENT.] Failure.

1618 *Proc. Virginia* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 89 All the world doe see a defailement. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 88 We .. sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defailments. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. (1674) A iij, After the defailment of his Projects.

† **Defai·lure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEFAIL *v.* after *failure* : see -URE.] Failure.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 272 Why may not the Successour of Peter, no less than the Heir of Adam, suffer a defaileur of Jurisdiction? 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accompl. Woman* II. 69 Who is there that thinks he shall die by defailure of strength?

Defaisance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

Defait(e, obs. forms of DEFEAT.

Defaite, defate, *ppl. a. Sc.* [Sc. form of *defeat* for *defeated*: cf. DEFEIT.] Defeated, vanquished.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1255 For he esteemit his faes defate, Quhen anes he fand them fald. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 96 (Jam.) A' defaite thegither.

† **Defa·lcable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med.L. *dēfalcāre* (see below) + -BLE.] Liable to be deducted.

1622 Sir R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 43 He had paid and disbursed for me defalcable on his accompt 714^{li} 17^{s} 6^{d}.

† **Defa·lcate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dēfalcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēfalcāre* : see next.] Curtailed, diminished.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. x, All thoughe philosophers in the description of vertues haue deuised to set them as it were in degrees .. yet be nat these in any parte defalcate of their condigne praises.

Defalcate (dĭfæ·lkeĭt), *v.* Also 6-7 **-at.** [f. *dēfalcāt-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *dēfalcāre* (see Du Cange), f. DE- I. 1, 2 + L. *falx, falc-em* sickle, reaping-hook, scythe. Cf. F. *défalquer* (14th c. in Littré), Sp. *defalcar*, It. *diffalcare*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To cut or lop off (a portion from a whole); to retrench, deduct, subtract, abate.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 25 He shall defalcate that thyng that semeth superfluouse. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 54 Rather..then to defalcate any jot of their couetous demaunds. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 496 To defalcate a substantiall part. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 10 Man is not .. to defalcate and cut off such a considerable part of duty at his own pleasure. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxiv. 450 Those that had accounts to make to the king .. used to defalcate a part and put it into their own pockets. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 439 Defalcating from the Money due to the English, the Sum which his Subjects demanded for their Indemnification. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 195 The least desire to see defalcated any the least particle of abuse from a system composed wholly of abuse. 1817 — *Plan of Parl. Reform* CCCXVI.

† **2.** To take or deduct a part from; to curtail, reduce. *Obs.*

a 1690 E. HOPKINS *Exp. Ten Commandm.* (R.), To .. defalcate, and as it were to decimate the laws of the great God. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 90 Such an one shall .. be defalcated all those Particulars in his Account, where the Fraud appears. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 66 P 2 If it [the mind] were defalcated and reduced. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch.-of-Englandism* (1818) 386 Let all pay..be defalcated, and applied to the real exigencies of the State.

b. To diminish or lessen in luminosity, heat, etc.

1808 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 156 Both phases appear to me sufficiently defalcated, to prove that the comet did not shine by light reflected from the sun only.

3. *intr.* To commit defalcations; to misappropriate property in one's charge.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1888 *Daily News* 23 July 5/1 Head clerks have defalcated. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 19/1 The secretary of the society having defalcated, and being threatened .. with criminal proceedings.

Defalcation (dĭfælkē·ĭ·ʃən), [ad. med.L.. *dēfalcātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēfalcāre* : see prec. So mod.F. *défalcation* (18th c. in Hatzf.).]

† **1.** Diminution or reduction by taking away a part; cutting down, abatement, curtailment. *Obs.*

1476 *Will of Sir J. Crosby*, An equall defalcacion or diminucion pounde poundelike penny pennylike and rate ratelike of all the legates aforesaide. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 139 To be corrected .. by the checking and defalcation of their wages. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 685 This treasonable defalcation and weakening of the royall meanes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 412 In such defalcation of measures by Cyrus allotted, he shewed little courtship to his master the Emperour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 488 P 2 The Tea Table shall be set forth every Morning with its Customary Bill of Fare, and without any manner of defalcation.

b. *spec.* Reduction of an account, claim, etc., by the amount of a counter-account or claim, allowed as a set-off.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 117 The Factor is to haue the benefit of the Salt in defalcation of the said fraight. 1830 C. HUSTON in *Houk v. Foley* 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.) 230 (Cent.) Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not defalcation: though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.

2. The action or fact of cutting or lopping off or taking away; deduction. *arch.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 471 The defalcation of one kind is against the integritie of the substance of the Eucharist. 1652 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 145 If we be still our old selves .. without defalcation of our corruptions, without addition of Grace. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 147 To allow twelve thousand Pds to ye Farmers, by way of defalcation, out of their Rents for ye Customs. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 285 If these deductions and defalcations be made. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 440 His Majesty .. will order the Defalcation of the Sum adjudged to his Subjects. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 69 The stock of knowledge .. from which, after a certain period [of life], large defalcations are every minute making by the scythe of Time.

b. A deduction; a diminution or abatement to which an amount (income, etc.) is liable, on account of debts or expenses. *arch.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 63 To defray this charge of wars, as also all other public defalcations, expenses, fees, pensions. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. iv. 55 After his debts and defaulcations are paid. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 20 This inward Recompense is received, not only without any Defalcations, but with great improvements. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 9 Repairs, risques, damages by fire and other defalcations. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* p. iii, A reprint..but with some defalcations, additions, and alterations.

3. Diminution suffered or sustained; falling off. *arch.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* XI. § 9 Nothing but a very great defalcation or ruin of a man's estate will..justify such a controversy. 1792 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 27 The brightness of the moon, notwithstanding the great defalcation of light occasioned by the eclipse. 1793 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 514 The duty, which last year produced 160,000*l*, is betted this year at under 50,000*l*; a terrible defalcation .. especially after the falling off of the last quarter. 1801 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 202 The causes of this increasing defalcation of revenue are manifest, and daily acquire new strength. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XIV. 122 Its tint varied with the angle of incidence, and had some relation to the defalcation of colour in the prismatic images. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 452 A serious defalcation of the public revenue was incurred.

4. Falling away, defection; shortcoming, failure, delinquency.

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 304 Its power would have been so much lessened by the defalcation of the vassal provinces. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1820) III. 38 Defalcation of principle 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in Vacation*, I.. could almost have wept the defalcation of Iscariot. 1822 ELIZA NATHAN *Langreath* I. 192 Tears of..regret streamed down her cheeks at the defalcation of her vows to Dalton. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV* IV. 158 The defalcation of one or two members from the league. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. i. 16 Pointing out Reginald's neglect, all his defalcations, the cruelty of his conduct to her.

5. A monetary deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters; also *concr.* (in *pl.*), the amount so misappropriated.

1846 WORCESTER, *Defalcation*, a breach of trust by one who has charge or management of money. [Not in CRAIG, 1847.] 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at Close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 130 Although they had clamoured loudly of his defalcations..at the termination of his connection with them, the balance .. was in his favour. 1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 6/4 The ground of the action taken being an alleged defalcation to the extent of 11,000*l*. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about £1,800.

Defalcator (dĭ·fælkē·tə1). [agent-n. on L. type from med.L. *dēfalcāre* : see DEFALCATE.] One guilty of defalcation; one who has misappropriated money or other property committed to his care.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/1 A..collector of the income tax in the parish of Christchurch Surry, has lately become a defalcator to the amount of £3,700. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. IV. iii. 290 Prevaricators, defalcators, imaginary workers, and slippery unjust persons. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 760/1 A defalcator convicted and sentenced.

† **Defa·lce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *dēfalcāre* : see next.] = DEFALK.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Berengarius* 5 When we read Baronius calling him *hominem mendacissimum*—we know how to defalce our credit accordingly.

Defalk (dĭfɔ·lk), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5–7 **-falke,** 6 **-falck,** -falk (*Sc.*), 6–7 **-faulk(e.** [a. F. *défalqu-er* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *dēfalcāre* : see DEFALCATE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To diminish by cutting off a part, to reduce by deductions. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 None of youre officers roialle..shalle darre doo the contrarie to take no bribe, rewarde, or defalke the kingis wagis. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 230 The Clerkes Comptrolers .. to defaulk [*printed* default] & check the wages of all [those]..absent without lycense. 1552 HULOET, Defalke or mynyshe, *defalcare*. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1543/1 Vpon euerie default their wages was totted and defalked. 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 158 In the second Statute .. hee defalked the Jurisdiction of Ecclesiasticall Judges. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 323 The monethly expence of the Court (being thirtie thousand Crownes) is in these times defalked unto five thousand. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Not thinking it lawful to defalk any of their dues.

2. To cut or lop off; to deduct, subtract, abate.

† **a.** *gen. Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 118 Thir novellis maid Cesius to defaik sum part of his curage *remiserit ardorem*]. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 2 Ireland is divided into foure regions .. and into a fift plot, defalked from everie fourth part. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* iii. 61 That the Jewes had defalk'd many sayings from the Books of the old Prophets. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* VIII. § 1. 441 These days have taught the vulgar to defalk much of that respect which former ages paid to superiors of all sorts. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 51 The..Noble Part of the Redemption of Christ were then Defaulked, If He did not save From the Filth of Sin.

b. a part or sum from an account, payment, etc. (Still locally in U.S. legal use.)

1524–5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Feb., Quilk sowme the said president .. grantis to be allowit and defalkit to the said fermoraris in thair latter quarter. 1530 PALSGR. 509/2, I wyll nat defalke you a peny of your hole somme .. This shall be defalked from your somme. 15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), The skiper aucht to defaik sa mekle of his fraucht as wald fuyr the merchandis gudis to .. Sanctandrois. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 To .. forfeit 1^{d} for euery houres absence, to be deducted and defaulked out of his wages. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 41 If any of his seruants breake but a pitcher .. he defalketh it out of their wages. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 486 He bids me defalk 25*l* for myself. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 401 Money .. payable out of the treasury of Ireland, and afterwards defalked out of the Duke's salary and entertainment. 1886 JUSTICE STERRETT in *Gunnis v. Cluff* (Cent.), The question is whether the damages sustained can be defalked against the demand in this action.

† **c.** *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

1604 *Househ. Ord.* 305 Our Officers..to whom it appertaineth to defaulk from their entertainement. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxv. 765 Why should I defalke from his generall propositions and..call his omnes (his all) a Few. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 194 He lyes to the holy Ghost, that defalkes from that which he engaged himselfe to bestow. 1757 WARBURTON in *Garrick's Corr.* I. 77 You see at last if I defalk from their human science, I repay them largely in divine.

† **3. a.** To allow (any one) a deduction. **b.** To deprive or mulct *of* (anything due). *Obs.*

1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 230 The Kings said lessees .. shall be defalked, abated, and allowed .. of and for such and so much yearely rent and ferme. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 206 That, for default of solemnity, we shall be defaulked of fruit of Sacraments.

Hence **Defa·lking** *vbl. sb.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 Bethout any defalking [or] abregging of here wagis. 1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 22 Without addition or defalking too or fro the worde of God. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

† **Defalla·tion.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. F. *défaillir*, OF. also *defallir* : see -ATION.] Failure, failing.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* ad fin., That God hath promysed trust it well without defallacyon.

Defalt, -ive, obs. forms of DEFAULT, -IVE.

Defa·mable, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. Also diff-. [See below and -ABLE.] Liable to be defamed.

1570 LEVINS 3/12 Defamable, *defamabilis*. 1721 BAILEY, *Diffamable*, that may be slandered.

Defamate, *v. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *diffāmāre* after following words.] To defame, slander. In mod. Dicts.

Defamation (dĭfămē·ʃən, def-). Forms: 4–6 **diff-, dyffamacion, -oun,** etc., 6–8 **diffamation,** 5– **defamation.** [ad. OF. *diffamation*, L. *diffāmātiōn-em*, n. of action from *diffāmāre*, with same change of prefix as in DEFAME.]

† **1.** The bringing of ill fame or dishonour upon any one; disgrace, shame. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7427 Pe dede ys confusyun, And more ys pe dyffamacyun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 Som tyme it were a greet diffamacioun for a man to vse more rynges þan oon. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 164 The Romanis has maid thair playis allanerlie this day to youre diffamacioun and schame. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* I. III. vi. (R.), Their ayme is onely men's defamation, not their reformation. 1711 STERLE *Spect.* No. 262 P 2 Any thing that may tend to the Defamation of particular Persons, Families, or Societies.

2. The action of defaming, or attacking any one's good fame; the fact of being defamed or slandered; also (with *pl.*), an act or instance of defaming.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frytar's T.* 6 In punysshynge..Of diffamacioun and auowtrye. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xii. 1322 Wylful Defamatyownys. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 127/1 The priest sued him before ye bishoppes offycialll for Dyffamatyon. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 113 Defamations breathed from the poyson of malice. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 530 It was necessarie to speak againe for a good cause, lest diffamation should prævayl against it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 103 P 4 The Father of Boniface brought

his Action of Defamation..and recovered Dammages. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 212 Diffamation, or Defamation .. is the uttering of reproachful Speeches, or contumelious Language of any one, with an Intent of raising an ill Fame of the Party thus reproached; and this extends to Writing .and to Deeds. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 595 An advocate is protected from an action for defamation only when the words he utters are spoken bonâ fide, and are relevant to the matters before the Court.

† Defa·mative, *a. Obs.* In 6 **dyff-.** [f. L. *diffāmāt-*, ppl. stem of *diffāmāre*, with change of prefix as in DEFAME: see -IVE.] Defamatory.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. 295 Yf he hath caused wrytynges dyffamatyues for to be founde in place openly. 1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1637) 91 Defamative reports.

† De·famator. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.: see -OR.] One who defames, a slanderer.

1704 *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 66 (D.) We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret our defamators, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin.

Defamatory (dĭfæ·mătəri), *a.* Also 6–7 **diff-.** [ad. med.L. *diffāmātōrius*, F. *diffamatoire* (14th c.), f. as prec.: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, defamation; having the property of defaming.

1592 SUTCLIFFE (*title*), Answere to a certaine libel, supplicatory, or rather Diffamatory. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass* 144 Though the poets let fly diffamatory verses. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 157 Defamatory writings. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 177 Who..condemn the whole in general defamatory terms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 482 James..had instituted a civil suit against Oates for defamatory words.

b. Const. *of, to.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 23 For dispersing of scandalous Pamphlets defamatory to the Queen and State. *Ibid.* X. i. § 26 Such papers defamatory of the present Government. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* vi. 523 A passage defamatory of ten Bishops. 1891 *Times* 14 Jan. 5/5 The Portuguese Government has protested..against the posting of bills and circulars defamatory to its credit.

2. Of persons: Employing or addicted to defamation.

1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. 13 All such defamatory writers. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 333 They have a good excuse for being defamatory.

Defame (dĭfē·m), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **diff-**, 4 5 **deff-**, 4–6 **dyff-**, 6 **diffame**, 4- **defame.** [ME. *diffame-n* and *defame-n*, a. OF. *diffame-r*, rarely *desfamer*, *deffamer*, *defamer* (mod.F. *diffamer*) = Pr. *diffamar*, It. *diffamare*, ad. L. *diffāmāre* to spread abroad by an ill report, f. *dif-* = DIS- + *fāma* rumour, report, fame. In this word and its derivatives, while French retains the prefix as *dis-*, *des-*, *dé-*, Eng. has the form *de-*, prob. after med.L. *dēfāmāre* (Du Cange); cf. post-cl. L. *dēfāmātus* dishonoured, infamous, *dēfāmis* shameful.

(Etymologically, perhaps, sense 1 belongs to *dēfāmāre*, senses 2–4 to *diffāmāre*.)]

1. *trans.* To bring ill fame, infamy, or dishonour upon, to dishonour or disgrace in fact; to render infamous. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6571 For to make hym be ashamede þat he shulde be so defamede. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 537 Me were leuere ded than hire defame. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVIII. 580 We ben dyffamed bi thys grete knave, that doth somoche labour. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* i. 19 Ioseph, loth to defame her. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 92 The hauen of Alexandria, newly defamed with a number of wracks. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. ix. (1699) 103 Crimes so Infamous, as they not only defame the Person who commits them, but [etc.]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 16 Lest..Dishonest wounds, or violence of soul, Defame the bridal feast. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXI. 23 The grand old name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan.

2. To attack the good fame or reputation of (a person); to dishonour by rumour or report.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11636, Y dar weyl seye þou hym dyffamest. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 321 Þe kyng did grete trespas, diffamed þe pape's se. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 39 It is a synne..To apeyren eny man or him defame [*v. r.* diffame]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. v, I am now in certayne she is vntruly defamed. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Love & Charity* (1859) 67 Speak well of them that diffame you. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 122, I have defam'd this ladie wrongfully. 1702 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 34 He never fails his Neighbour to defame. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 240 You would darkly slander him whom you cannot openly defame. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primâ facie a cause of action.

† 3. To raise an imputation *of* (some specific offence) against (any one); to accuse. Const. also with *with*, *by*, or clause. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8304 Ioye he hab hym self to dyffame Of alle hys synnes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. clix. (1495) 546 One Tenes..was deffamyd that he had lyen by his stepdame. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* V. (1885) 118 His creauncers shul..defame his highnes off mysgouernance. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* VII. iii, One bisshop that was sharply defamed by symonye. 1564 GRINDAL *Fun. Serm.* Wks. (1843) 20 As diffaming him, that for ambition' sake he would do a thing contrary to his conscience. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iv. (1673) 347 You defame us with Treason against the Emperour. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 213 Others are defamed for heresy; such who are spoken against by common report. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVIII, Rebecca..is, by many frequent and suspicious circumstances, defamed of sorcery.

† 4. To publish, spread abroad, proclaim. [Rendering *diffāmāre* in the Vulgate]. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 12 He .. defameth azen vs [Vulg. *diffamat in nos*] the synnes of oure disciplyne. — *Matt.* ix. 31 Thei goynge out defameden [1388 diffameden] hym thorwȝ al that lond. — 1 *Thess.* i. 8 Forsoth of ȝou the word of the Lord is defamyd, *or moche told.*

† Defame (dĭfē·m), *sb. Obs.* Forms: see the verb. [ME. *diffame* and *defame*, a. OF. *deffame* (usually *disfame*, *diffame*), f. *def-*, *diffamer*, to DEFAME. Cf. L. *diffāmia* (Augustine, 4th c.), f. **diffāmis* (cf. *dēfamis*, and *infāmis*, *infāmia*), f. *dis-* privative + *fāma* FAME.]

1. Ill fame, evil repute; dishonour, disgrace, infamy.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 12 Schyr Wilyame Off that purches had maist defame, For principale tharoff wes he. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. H iv, His vertue is torned to diffame. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 301 To the grete diffame and reproche of Romanis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 38 So ought all faytours..From all brave knights be banisht with defame. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 146 Now he lieth obscurely buried, shrouded in the sheet of defame. 1630 LORD *Perzes* 50 Such as are..of publique defame in the world for some evill. 1659 *Crown Garland of Roses* (1845) 60 Yet lives his famous name Without spot or defame.

2. Defamation, slander, calumny.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 2 Gret defames and sclaundres withoute cause. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 270 Those to whome he hath spoken the dyffame of his neyghbour. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 376 *Mrs. Gour.* She slandered my good name. *Fran.* But if she now deny it, 'tis no defame. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubs* 36 Fond men vniustly do abuse your names, With slaundrous speeches and most false defames. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 447 Nibles at the Fame Of's absent Friend; and seems t' assent By silence to 's Defames.

Defamed (dĭfē·md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. †a. Brought to disgrace, dishonoured, of ill fame (*obs.*). **b.** Attacked in reputation, slandered.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 4 The euyl lyf and diffamed of a kyng is the lyf of a cruel beste. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 176 Maist vile and diffamit creaturis. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 Souldyoures, a violent and a diffamed kynde of people. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 146 None were to be admitted if of a defamed life. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 74 The defamed dead recovereth never. 1891 SCRIVENER *Fields & Cities* 159 The defamed character of a fellow-workman.

2. *Her.* Said of a lion or other beast which is figured without a tail. [F. *diffamé*.]

1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Infamed* 570 *Defamed* is an epithet applied to a lion or other animal which has lost its tail, the loss being supposed to disgrace or defame it. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* vi. (ed. 3) 86.

Hence **Defa·medly** *adv.*

1567 in Tytler *Hist. Scott* (1864) III. 265 Let her [Queen Mary] know that the Earl of Moray never spoke defamedly of her for the death of her husband.

Defa·meless, *a. rare.* [f. DEFAME *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Free from discredit or reproach.

1888 RAMSAY *Scott. & Scotsmen 18th C.* II. ix. 151 Nothing could be more defameless than their manners.

Defamer (dĭfē·mər). Also 5 **deff-**, 5 6 **diff-**, **dyff-**. [f. DEFAME *v.* + -ER. Cf. OF. *diffameur*, *deffameur*.] One who defames.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 10 Bakbiters and defamers. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 A deffamer of wymmen. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* Pref. 3 (R.) Pryuye dyffamours of dylygent and vertuous laboure. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 460 Blushes for the Defamer, as well as Defamed. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, Impatient to avenge the insult upon the original defamer.

Defaming (dĭfē·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFAME.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxiv. 5 Þis is wickidnes and defamynge of God. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) H, Fearinge the diffaminge of youre poisenede tonges. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* XX. 10, I heard the defaming of many. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* III. ii, They draw a nourishment Out of defamings, grow upon disgraces.

Defa·ming, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defames. Hence **Defa·mingly** *adv.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 189 What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland.

† Defamous, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *deffamous*, OF. type **deffameux*, f. *diffame* sb., DEFAME: cf. *famous*, *infamous*. (The stress varies in the metrical examples.)] **a.** Infamous, disgraceful. **b.** Defamatory.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. liii. (1869) 32 No sinne so fowl, so defamowse. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. x. (1554) 84 a, A word defamous, most foule in al languages. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) lix. 10 With rycht defamowss speiche off lordis. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 61 b/2 To haue set on his graue so defamous a title. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. Kk j (N.), There was a knighte that spake defamous words of him.

Hence **† Defamously** (*diff-*) *adv.*, defamatorily.

1587 R. ALLERTON in S. R. Maitland *Ess. Reform.* 556 (D.) Whereupon should your lordship gather or say of me so diffamously?

† De·famy. *Obs.* Also **diff-**. [a. OF. *diffamie*, ad. L. *diffāmia*: see DEFAME *sb.* Cf. *infamy*: for prefix see DEFAME.] = DEFAMATION 1, 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVIII. 109 Wherof they of cartage shalle haue a blame that shalle torne vnto them to a grete diffamye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXIV. 87 By whose defamy and report, Sygebert was more kyndelyd to set vpon his brother. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXLII. 359 Yᵗ we be reputed for false and forsworne, and to ryn into suche blame and diffamy, as [etc.].

Defar, defarre, obs. forms of DEFER *v.*[1]

† Defa·rm, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *desfermer*, *défermer* to unshut, disclose, turn out from an enclosure, f. *des-*, *dé-*, DE- 1. 6 + *fermer* to shut, close.] *trans.* To shut out from, dispossess.

1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 237 Should they part with it [the Militia] they should not only..defarme themselves of safety but of their wealth and riches too.

Defase, obs. Sc. form of DEFEASE.

Defaste, obs. pa. pt. and pa. pple. of DEFACE.

Defate, obs. f. DEFEAT; var. of DEFAITE.

† Defa·tigable, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type *dēfatigābil-is* (found in negative *indēfatigābilis*), f. *fatigāre* to FATIGUE: see -BLE.]

1. Apt to be wearied; capable of being wearied.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Defatigable*, easily to be wearyed. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 244 That when this bird is defatigable, and wearied with flying, that hee will betake himself to any ship. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* (1682) 116 We were made on set purpose defatigable, that so all degrees of life might have their exercise.

2. Apt to weary or fatigue.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., My Imployments.. and defatigable diuturnal Labours.

Hence **Defa·tigableness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Defatigableness*, aptness to be tired.

† Defa·tigate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēfatigāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēfatīgāre* to weary out, exhaust with fatigue, f. DE- I. 3 + *fatīgāre* to weary, FATIGUE.] *trans.* To weary out, to exhaust with labour. Hence **Defa·tigated, Defa·tigating** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Defatigate, *defatigo*. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) I. To Rdr., Mindes defatigated either with painefull trauaile or with continuall care. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 190 Up which defatigating hill we crambled. *a* 1666 C. HOOLE *School Collog.* (1688) Ep. Ded., This defatigating task of a Schoolmaster.

† Defatiga·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēfatīgātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēfatīgāre* (see prec.).] The action of wearying out, or condition of being wearied out; fatigue.

1508 FISHER Wks. (1876) 196 Whereby we shall come into everlastynge defatygacyons and werynesse in hell. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. ii. (1639) 218 Sometime it is caused through wearinesse and vehement defatigation. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression.

Defaulcation, -faulk, obs. ff. DEFALCATION, -FALK.

Default (dĭfɔ̄·lt, *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **defaut, -e**, (4 **defauȝte**), 4–5 **def-**, **diffaute**, 5 **defawt(e**, (**deffawte, defauute**), 5–7 **defalt**, 5–6 **defalte, -faulte**, (5 **deffault(e**, 6 **difalt, deafaulte**), 6– **default.** [ME. a. OF. *defaute*, deriv. of *defaillir*, after *faute* and *faillir*: see FAULT. Nearly superseded in Fr. by a masc. variant *défaut* (in Froissart 14th c.), mod.F. *défaut*; in Eng., forms without final *-e* appear also in 14th c., but those with *-e* came down as late as the 16th.

The spellings *desalte*, *defaulte*, appear in Anglo-Fr. of 13–14th c.; and *defalt*, *default*, in English of 15th c., but the *l* was not generally pronounced until the 17th or 18th c.: cf. FAULT.]

I. Failure of something, want, defect.

† 1. Absence (*of* something wanted); want, lack, scarcity *of*; = FAULT *sb.* I. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1718 (Cott.) [That] þou haue defaut [*v. rr.* defaute, deffaute] of mete and drink. *Ibid.* 4601 (Gött.) Sulk diffaute sal be of bred, þe folk sal be for hunger dede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 569 Gret defaut off mete had thai. *Ibid.* XIV. 368 Defalt of mete. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 70 Certis defaute of bileve is cause of oure sleuthe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 Bi necligence & defaute of help manie men ben perischid. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* IV. (1530) 6 They had defawte of all things as be conveniyent. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Ignoraunce and defaulte of litterature. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 Through default of a well made penne he is forced to write with a sticke. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 19 And a great default there was..of sufficient pay, of holesome meat, and unanimity. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 94 Two kinds of deafness are those arising from an excess of wax in the ear, or its total default.

† b. *absol.* Lack of food or other necessaries; want, poverty. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 261/16 For non ne schulde for defaute bi-leue þe foule sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 4760 Þan iacob and his suns warn For defaut wel ner for-farn. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVIII. 67 He..fedde þat a-fyngred were and in defaute lyueden. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 166 b/1 They of the towne within had so grete defaulte that they ete theyr shoys and lachettis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CLXXXVI. 186 Many dyed for defaute.

c. *For default of* (obs.), *in default of*: through the failure or want of, in the absence of; **† *In default***: failing these (this, etc.).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 457 Vor defaute of wyt. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 5, I haue so many an idel þought Purli for defaute of slepe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 93 The fissh, if it be drie, Mote in defalte of water deie. 1464 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 For the defawte of eyr male. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 29 In defaut of it he teacheth to take halfe as much of Asarabacca. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625)

47 And for default of other matter forsooth, how they laught at me. 1650 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 2 It shall be lawful .. to make Probates of Wills, and default of a will to grant Letters of Administration in the Colony. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger, Wks.* (1716) II. 468 The Presbyters or (in default) any Church Member. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 104 In default of that perfection of wisdom and virtue. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 340 And for default of issue of the body of the said Thomas, to [etc.]. 1865 J. C. Wilcocks *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 27 Pilchards for bait may frequently be procured..in default of which Mussels can be obtained.

2. A failure in being perfect; an imperfection, defect, blemish, flaw; = Fault 3: **a.** in character or things immaterial. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 He shal be put out .. in-to tyme þt he haue hym amended of þe defautes to-fore said. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 She is with oute defauute. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aur. I.* (1546) N ij b, Al defautes in a gouernour may be borne saue ignoraunce. 1680–90 Temple *Fss. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 151 New [books] .. have many of them their Beauties as well as their Defaults. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* v. 80 Forcing into light my own excellencies and other men's defaults. 1880 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. vi. 143 Grave defaults all the while lay hidden under the surface.

†**b.** in appearance, structure, etc.: Physical defect or blemish. *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5016 And if any lym wanted .. or any war over smalle .. God þan wille Alle þe defautes of þe lyms fulfille. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þai .. fand þe same letters .. als fresch as þai ware on þe first day withouten eny defaute. 1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 82 For mending and stoppyng of the botrasses, and other defauts in the chirche walles. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 39 Lynt sede .. when it is raw it taketh away the defautes of the face and frekles. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xvi. (1678) 639 All such defaults must be taken away, and then an epulotick applied.

II. Failure in performance.

3. Failure to act; neglect; *spec.* in *Law*, failure to perform some legal requirement or obligation, *esp.* failure to attend in a court on the day assigned; often in the phrase *to make default*. *Judgement by default*: a judgement given for the plaintiff on the defendant's failing to plead or put in his answer within the proper time.

[1292 Britton I. ii § 8 Et si le pleyntif face defaute a nuli Counté.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 58 Defaute he mad þat day. Perfor was þe dome gyuen..To exile þe erle Godwyn 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 20 Takynge a distresse in defawte of payment. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 If any ..make defaute at the day and place. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Leg.* 53 b, If hee bee nonsuite in an action, or doe commit any such like default. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 208 The calling over the defaults of Members appearing in the House. 1736 Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 540 His Majesty persisting in his refusal to plead, the clerk was ordered to record the default. 1764 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v., Where a defendant makes default, judgment shall be had against him by default. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 155 The period of foreclosure is the date of the final order of the Court, following default of payment on the day appointed. 1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 21 He had allowed judgment to go by default.

attrib. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 8/3 John F. Delaney was arrested .. this morning on a default warrant issued by the Superior Court. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 7/8 A default summons in which the company sought to recover payment of an account.

†**4.** Failure in duty, care, etc., as the cause of some untoward event; culpable neglect of some duty or obligation; = Fault 7. *Obs.*

To be in default: to fail in one's duty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26241 (Cott.) If þi barne for þi defaut be for-farne. *c* 1400 *Lay Folk's Mass Bk.* App. iii. 126 He is continuelly in defaute agen þat myȝtteful lord. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Thurgh whilk ilk man es saued, bot if it be his awen defaute. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 60 Greatt defawte with hym youre fader fand. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccl.xxix. 634 The rebellion..hath coste ..many a mans lyfe in Gaunt, and parauenture many a one that were in no defaulte. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm.* (Arb.) 149 They shall aunswere for all the soules that peryshe throughe theyr defaute. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 473 Those calamities which happen by their owne default. 1671 Milton *Samson* 45 What if all foretold Had been fulfilled but through mine own default, Whom have I to complain of but myself? 1742 Pope *Dunciad* IV. 486 A God without a Thought, Regardless of our merit or default.

†**b.** *transf.* of things: Failure to act or perform its normal or required functions. *Default of the sun* (L. *defectus solis*): eclipse. *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5015 If any lym wanted Thurgh þe defaut here of kynd. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 19/1 Talus founde fyrste the defaute of the sonne and the moone. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 131 It is your Oxe that by default of your owne fence hath entred my ground. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. § 2 Faith, opinion..Ratiocination, are all accidentally depraved by the default of the imagination. 1736 Gray *Let. to West* in Mason *Life* (ed. 2) 14 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say.

†**5.** (with *a* and *pl.*) A failure in duty; a wrong act or deed; a fault, misdeed, offence; = Fault 5.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 Beon icnowen ofte to God of .. hire defautes touward him. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxl. 4 It is þe manere of vnqueynt men when þai ere takyn with a defaute to excuse þaim wiþ falshede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 102 Ye god amende defautes sire quod she. 1539 *Manual of Prayers, Lauds*, Grant us pardon of our defaults. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 74 To murder a gyltlesse personne is a defaulte full grevouse. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. iv. 139 Thine owne defaults did urge This twofold punishment. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 264 That no Timber be laid within the Tunnel of any Chimny, upon penalty to the Workman for every Default ten Shillings. 1719 Br. of London in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 201 It is..a grief to hear of any defaults and irregularities among you.

†**b.** A failure in what is attempted; an error, mistake; = Fault 5 b. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 962 With so glad chier his gestes sche receyveth, And so connyngly everich in his degre, That no defaute no man aparceyveth. 1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7 I. 25 Hem semyth .. by the defautes ye espied in the same .. that the processe .. is false and untrewe. 1590 Hutchinson in Greenwood *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* C b, Your vnsufficient Argument hath 2. defaults in it. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* IV. (1740) 192 One great Default..was, that they did not make a right use of their victories. 1822 Southey *Vis. Judgement* 111 There he .. accuses For his own defaults the men who too faithfully served him.

†**6.** Failure in any course; *spec.* in *Hunting*, failure to follow the scent; loss of the scent or track by the hounds; = Fault *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 22 Our stapes worþ isene þer-by þou myȝt wiþþoute defaute to paradys euene gon. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 384 The houndis hade ouershet hem al, And were on a defaute [*v.r.* defaulte] ifal. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b, And iff yowre houndis chase at hert or at haare and thay renne at defaute. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31 Thrive our hounds were at default. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 291 The Huntsman .. assisting them at every Default, when they have either lost the Slot, or follow not the right.

7. Failure to meet financial engagements; the action of defaulting in money matters.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Default*, a failure of payment of instalments, etc., agreed upon, or in the due execution of a contract. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 209 Convicted of fraud or default. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/4 Some defaults are expected at the Stock Exchange settlement next week.

Default (dĭfɔ̱·lt), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **defaut(e**, 5 **defawte**, 6–7 **defalt**, 6 **difalt**, 6– **default**. [ME. ad. OF. *defaillir* (in 3rd sing. pres. *defalt*, *defaut*, *default*) to fail, be wanting, make default, = Pr. *defalhir*, *defaylhir*, OCat. *defallir*, Romanic type *defallire*, f. De- + *fallire*, *faillre*, L. *fallĕre*: see Fail. Cf. It. *sfallire* (*disfallire*), Sp. *defallecer*, to fail. In English associated with Default *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To be wanting; to fail. *Obs.* (exc. as in quot. 1860, transf. from sense 3.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8572 (Fairf.) Riches sal þe defaute nane. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xi. 33 Sit flesh was in the teethe of hem, ne defautide siche a maner mete. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 121 The Court advised the Captain to account to his Owners for the money which was defaulting.

†**b.** To have want *of*, be deprived *of*. *rare*—¹.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 140 (Add. MS.), I leue to the my doughtir .. and I comaunde the, that she defaute of none thyng .. as longeth to a maiden for to haue.

†**2.** To fail in strength or vigour, faint; to suffer failure. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* viii. 5 And he seide .. ȝyueth looues to the puple, that is with me, for greetlich thei defauten [1388 for thei failiden greetli]. *Ibid.* 15 That we ȝeuen to the men, that ben wery and han defautid, looues. *a* 1440 [see Defaulting *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1592 Greene *James IV*, II. ii, And can your .. king Default, ye lords, except yourselves do fail? *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 34 No inferiour cause can default beside his intention.

3. To make default; to be guilty of default; to fail to fulfil an obligation, *esp.* one legally required, as to appear in court at the proper time.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iii. 21 He .. pardon crav'd for his so rash default That he gainst courtesie so fowly did default. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 479 This was .. punishable if defaulted in. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1828 [see Defaulting *ppl. a.*]. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 209 The Dissenters .. in the Weekly Schools .. are grievously defaulting. 1857 [see Defaulting *ppl. a.*]. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. VIII. iv. 318 There is one Rath..who has been found actually defaulting; peculating from that pious hoard. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 8/3 Delaney was arrested by officers..this morning .. He was arrested July 21 .. and defaulted.

b. To fail to meet financial engagements.

1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 256 The colony .. will cease to get fresh creditors, as assuredly as any defaulting foreign Government does. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 925/2 To insist upon Egypt paying her creditors, and to let Turkey default to hers is a palpable contradiction. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Jan. 5/1 Last year .. 44 companies, with 8,386 miles of main line, defaulted and passed into receiverships.

4. *trans.* To put in default; to make or adjudge a defaulter; in *Law*, to declare (a party) in default and enter judgement against him (see quot. 1828).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 182 Ihone the balleoll, that swa sone Was all defawtyt & wndone. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 a, No man of full age shalbe received in any ple by the law to difalt or disable his owne person. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Sok*, The court beand fensed, the Serjand thereof sall call the Soytes, and defalt the absentes. 1828 Webster, *Default*, to call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be defaulted .. [also] the cause was defaulted.

†**5.** To fail to perform; to omit, neglect. *Obs.*

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1649) 32 Wee shall not need dispute .. what they have defaulted towards him as no king. 1696 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 388 He that defalteth anything of that just honour.

6. To fail to pay.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 6/3 Mexico .. defaulted her interest after promising to pay 5 per cent.

Defau·ltant, *a.* [f. Default *v.* + -ant. Not repr. any Fr. form.] Defaulting, guilty of default.

1884 A. A. Putnam 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* v. 30 It did not transpire that the offending officials had been delinquent, defaultant, or otherwise derelict.

†**Defau·lted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Default *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Having defaults or defects; defective.

1580 E. Knight *Trial Truth* 63 (T.) The old defaulted building being rid out of the way.

Defaulter (dĭfɔ̱·ltəɹ). [f. Default *v.* + -er.] One who is guilty of default; *esp.* one who fails to perform some duty or obligation legally required of him; one who fails to appear when required.

1666–7 Marvell *Corr.* lxv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 206 On Friday the defaulters upon the call of the House are to be called over. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 436 The defaulters being many, and the amercements by the Officers perhaps not sometimes over reasonable. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Default*, Judgment may be given against the defaulter. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lvi, Master Osborne, you came a little late this morning, and have been a defaulter in this respect more than once. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xi. (1878) 85 There was no chance of a defaulter sneaking off in the night without paying his fourpence.

b. *Mil.* A soldier guilty of a military crime or offence. Also *attrib.*

1823 in Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 119 Confinement to the Defaulters' Room for any period not exceeding seven days..being drilled with the Defaulters during that time. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.*, *Defaulters' Book*, a regimental record of the crimes of the men. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/2, I attach a copy of Private O'Grady's defaulter-sheet.

c. One who fails properly to account for money or other property entrusted to his care, *esp.* through having misappropriated it to his own use.

1823 Crabb *Techn. Dict.*, *Defaulter* (Com.), one who is deficient in his accounts, or fails in making his accounts correct. 1856 E. A. Bond *Russia at Close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 81 He was soon .. denounced..as a defaulter in his accounts. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 298 The Receiver-General for Lower Canada became a defaulter to the extent of £96,000 of public money.

d. One who fails to meet his money engagements; one who becomes bankrupt.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Defaulter* .. a trader who fails in his payments, or is unable to meet his engagements 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 9/2 Mr. H—, has been officially declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange.

†**Defau·ltiness.** *Obs.*—° In 6 **defalt-**. [f. Defaulty *a.* + -ness.]

1530 Palsgr. 212/2 Defaltynesse, *faulte*.

Defaulting (dĭfɔ̱·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Default *v.* + -ing ¹.] Failing, failure (*obs.*); failing in an obligation.

1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xi. 5 The enemys .. suffreden peynes, fro the defauting of ther drinc. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 45 For defawtynge of his hert, the vtteryng of his voice beganne to breke. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bonn) III. 67 Shameful defaulting, bubble, and bankruptcy.

Defau·lting, *ppl. a.* [-ing ².] That defaults: see the vb. (*esp.* in sense 3).

1828 Webster, *Defaulting, ppr.* 1. Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent. 2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as, a defaulting creditor. *Walsh.* 1857 G. Wilson *Let.* in *Mem.* x. (1860) 444, I took a defaulting lecturer's place at the Philosophical Institution. 1889 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 115/2 A writ of sequestration..against a defaulting trustee.

†**Defau·ltive,** *a. Obs.* [f. Default *sb.* + -ive, after F. *fautif*, *-ive*: cf. Faultive.] Deficient, faulty, remiss.

a 1400 Wyclif *Exod.* vi. 12 (MS. B, etc.) Hou schal Farao here, moost sithen Y am vncircumcidid [*v. r.* that is, defautiyf] in lippis. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 149 Pilke ryngis whanne þei ben joyned wiþ merie þei ben defautif aȝens þe merie. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 274, I never was behinde, nor defaltive in any thing which might conduce unto, or advance your benefit.

†**Defau·ltless,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [-less] Faultless.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8699 Alle fayrnes of þis lyfe here..þat any man myght ordayne defautles War noght a poynt to þat fairnes.

Defau·ltress. *rare.* [f. Defaulter + -ess.] A female defaulter.

1736 Swift *New Prop. Quadrille*, The defaultress to be amerced as foresaid at the next meeting.

†**Defau·lture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Default *v.* + -ure: cf. *failure*.] The action of defaulting; failure to fulfil an engagement.

1632 *Indenture* in Arb. *Garner* I. 317 If any one of the aforesaid parties..should fail in the payment of such money ..then it should be lawful to and for the rest of the said parties..to supply the same, or to admit some other person or persons to have the share of such defaulture, paying the sum imposed on the said share.

†**Defau·lty,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **defawty**, 5–6 **-fauti**, **-fautie**, **-fauty**. [f. Default *sb.* + -y: cf. Defaultive, Faulty.] Faulty, defective, in fault.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Defawty, *defectivus*. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xiii. 72 Excusing what ellis in hem schulde be untrewe and defauti. 1460 Mard. Paston in *Lett.* No. 436 II. 84 He..swore sore he was nevyr defawty in that ye have thowte hym defawty in. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 214 In the whiche werkes who so be founde defauty,

it shall be layde to his charge. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Defaulty, in blame for a matter, *fautewx, fantense.*

Defayte, obs. form of DEFEAT.

Defe, obs. form of DEAF.

Defeasance (dĭfī·zăns). Forms: 5 **defesance,** *Sc.* **defasance,** 6 **depheasance,** *Sc.* **defaisance,** 6–7 **defeasans, defeysance,** 7 **defeisance,** 6–9 **defeasance,** 6– **defeasance.** [ME. a. AF. *defesaunce,* OF. *defesance* undoing, destruction, f. OF. *defesant, des-,* pr. pple. of *desfaire* (now *défaire*) to undo, destroy, f. *des-, dé-,* DE- I. 6 + *faire* to do. See -ANCE.]

1. Undoing, bringing to nought; ruin, defeat, overthrow. (Now always coloured by 2.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 12 Where that champion stout After his foes defeasaunce did remaine. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Larum-bell* 61 Notwithstanding the discouery and defeysance of their manifold mischieuous designments. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 35 He may suffer defeasance in the intentions hee purposeth. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. III. 21 It was always an oligarchy which arose on the defeasance of the heroic kingdom. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 235 The extinction or other defeasance of the old royal houses.

2. *Law.* The rendering null and void (of a former act, an existing condition, right, etc.).

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 15 The gentleman .. promised to acknowledge a statute staple to him, with letters of defeysance. 1608 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 68 As to conditions impossible in facte, such conditions if they go to the defeasans of an estate, the estate notwithstanding remaineth good. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 236 b, Indentures of Defeasance. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 211 It was not a defeazance of the right of succession. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 242 An executory devise, limited in defeazance of a preceding estate.

3. *Law.* A condition upon the performance of which a deed or other instrument is defeated or made void; a collateral deed or writing expressing such condition.

1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 9 An obligacyon..and a defeyance made yer apon yat ye sayd John Lyllyng fra yan furth suld be of gude governaunce. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 293 A sufficient defeazance for the firmest bond of good nature. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. iii, No indenture but has its counterpawn: no noverint but his condition or defeysance. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 103 A defeasance is usually a deed by it selfe concluded and agreed on betweene the parties, and having relation to another deed or grant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 327 A defeazance is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or totally undone. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 414 The warrant being accompanied by a defeazance declaring it to be merely a security for payment.

†4. *Sc.* Acquittance or discharge from an obligation or claim. *Obs.*

1478 [see DEFEASE *v.* 2]. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 9 The saidis letters of discharge to be na defaisance to them. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 10 It sal be leasum to the annuelleres, notwithstanding the defaisance maid presently, gif they please to bye in againe.. Defaisance of payment.

Hence **Defea·sanced** *pa. pple.* or *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Defeasanced* (*Law*), liable to be forfeited. *Burrows.*

Defease, *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **defese,** 6 *Sc.* **defase,** 7 **defeise.** [f. *defeas-ance, defeas-ible,* etc., and thus representing OF. *de(s)fes-,* stem of *desfaire* to undo; see DEFEASANCE.]

1. *trans.* To undo, bring to nought, destroy. *rare.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 76 What? could that Strumpets brat the form defeise Of poore Mæonian Saylers, drencht in Seas? 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ovid's Fasti* VI. 836 Now on the Ides all order is defeased.

†2. *Sc.* To discharge from an obligation, acquit. **b.** To discharge (a part), deduct. *Obs.*

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 92 (Jam.) Becauss the thane of Caldor allegis that he has charteris to defese him tharof [payment], the lordis assignis him..to schew tha charteris, and sufficiand defesance. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 10 The awner .. sall not bee halden to paye mair .. then cummis to the residue thereof, the saidis sext, fifth and fourth partes, *respectiue,* being defaised. 1664 NEWBYTH in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) I. 499 Notwithstanding of the twenty shillings Scots to be defeased to the defender upon the boll.

†Defease, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Discharge, acquittance; = DEFEASANCE 4.

1492 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 166 Chauncellare, we charge 3ow that..3e here the Thesaurariis compt and defeis, and allow as 3e think accordis to resone

Defeasible (dĭfī·zĭb'l), *a.* Also 6 **defeasable,** 9 **-ible,** 7 **defesible, -eable,** 7–9 **defeasable.** [a. AF. *defeasible* (Lyttelton):—OF. type **de(s)faisible, *de(s)fesible,* f. *de(s)faire, de(s)fes-,* to undo + -BLE. Cf. FEASIBLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, undone, 'defeated' or made void; subject to forfeiture.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 301 There be two or three rules to be obserued, otherwise the adoption is defeasible. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 81 He came to the Crowne of England by a defeasible title. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 393 In all these creatures, reclaimed from the wildness of their nature, the property is not absolute, but defeasible. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 105 A confirmation may make a voidable or defeasible estate good. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xv. 456 The unlettered savage..might deem the English tenure defeasible.

Hence **Defea·sibleness, Defeasibi·lity.**

1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 158 Much lesse .. were our Lawes subject to that frailty and Defeseablenesse. 1885 Sir F. NORTH in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 542 The defeasibility of the gift in favour of Mrs. White.

Defeat (dĭfī·t), *sb.* [Appears at end of 16th c.: f. DEFEAT *v.*, prob. after F. *défaite* sb. (1475 in Hatzf.): the latter was the ordinary fem. sb. from *défait, -e,* pa. pple. of *défaire* vb., = It. *disfatta* 'an vndoing, an vnmaking' (Florio), a defeat, a rout; Romanic type **disfacta*: see DEFEAT *v.*]

†1. Undoing; ruin; act of destruction. *To make defeat upon* (*of*): to bring about the ruin or destruction of. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 48 If you .. Haue vanquisht the resistance of her youth, And made defeat of her virginitie. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 598 A king, Vpon whose property, and most deere life, A damn'd defeate was made. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theo.* V. ii, After the damned defeat on you. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. Honour,* That he might meantime make a sure defeat On our good aged father's life. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* V. v, I cannot for my heart proceed to more Defeat upon thy liberty.

2. The action of bringing to nought (schemes, plans, hopes, expectations); frustration. (Now usually *fig.* of 3.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 213 So may a thousand actions once a foote .. be all well borne Without defeat. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 191 After I had sufficiently complained of my defeat of correspondence at Rome. 1667 LD. G. DIGBY *Elvira* I. ii, Th' ingenious defeats .. You are prepar'd to give to her suspicions. 1675 *Art Contentm.* ix. § 3. 224 With him .. whose perpetual toil makes him insensible what the defeat of sport signifies. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Notes (R.), The defeat of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 621, I must not dwell on that defeat of fame.

3. The act of overthrowing in a contest, the fact of being so overthrown or overcome; overthrow.

With objective genitive, or its equivalent, as 'after their defeat by the Romans', 'the defeat of Bonaparte at Waterloo'; phrases, *to inflict a defeat upon,* † *give a d. to,* to defeat; *to suffer, sustain,* † *receive a defeat,* to be defeated.

a. in a military contest or fight. (The usual term from *c* 1650.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 298 They had newes in Fraunce of the defeat of the armie. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Addit. Lives* 57 To revenge the Defeat which they received at Derbent. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 213 Prince Rupert..notwithstanding his late defeat at Marston Moore. *Ibid.* 298 They gave a totall defeat to the Turkish Fleet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 135 The dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heav'n. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 74 P 12 He received the News of the Defeat of his Troops. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 103 He at last suffered a total defeat, and lost all his acquisitions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 The defeat of the Armada.

b. in other contests or struggles, *e.g.* in parliament, the defeat of a ministry, of the supporters of a measure, of a measure itself.

1697 JER. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj., Confidence* (1698) 103 A Man of Confidence..is ready to rally after a Defeat; and grows more troublesome upon Denial. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 26 In that House of Commons..the Court had sustained a defeat on a vital question. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 The vote upon redistribution of power brought about the defeat of the first Reform Bill.

4. *Law.* The action of rendering null and void.

Defeat (dĭfī·t), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **deffete,** 4–7 **defete,** 5 **deffayt, dyffeat,** 5–7 **defait,** 6 **defayte, -fette, -feict, -faict, disfeat,** 6–7 **defeate,** 7 **defeit,** 6– **defeat.** [f. OF. *defeit, -fait,* orig. *desfait,* pa. pple. of *desfaire* = It. *disfare,* late L. *diffacĕre, disfactre,* to undo, unmake, mar, destroy (in *Salic Law* and *Capitula Car. Magn.*), f. L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *factre* to do, make. Apparently the OF. pa. pple. *defait, defeit* was first taken into Eng. as a pa. pple. (see DEFEIT, *defet*); this was soon extended to *defeted,* and *defete* taken as the stem of an Eng. verb: cf. the dates of these.

(The pa. pple., and even the pa. t., were sometimes *defeat* in 16–17th c.)]

†1. *trans.* To unmake, undo, do away with; to ruin, destroy. *Obs.*

1435 *Rolls Parl.* 490 Ye saide pouere Toune of Caleys, yat by ye continuance of ye saide Staple hath hiderto been gretly maintened..[is] like to bee defaited and lost. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. i. 7 God may make alle thyng & alle defete or vnmake. 1481 — *Godfrey* 21 Whan Titus..deffeted and destroyed al the cyte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. xii, Her lusty rethoryke My courage reformed..My sorowe defeted, and my mynde dyde modefy. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 To subverte and defaict all conclusions and agrementes, enacted and assented to, in the last Parliament. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 160 Vnkindnesse may do much; And his vnkindnesse may defeat my life. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 5 (1873) 207 Great and sudden fortune for the most part defeateth men. 1611 COTGR., *Desfaire,* to vndoe; ..defeat, discomfit, ouercome; ruine, destroy, ouerthrow. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 343 Thy wals defeat, were rear'd with fatall bones.

†2. To destroy the vigour or vitality of; to cause to waste or languish; *pa. pple.* wasted, withered.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 30 Pou languissed and art defeted for talent and desiir of þi raþer fortune. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 136/1 My body is defeted by the tormentis, that the woundes suffre nothyng to entre in to my thought.

†3. To destroy the beauty, form, or figure of; to disfigure, deface, spoil. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xli. 65 a/2 She was soo deffayted and dysfygured by the grete abstynences that she made. *Ibid* I. l. 101 b/2 His vysage..was also pale and dyffeated as of a deed man. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (ed. W. de W.) 83 Dryenesse..makyth the body euyll colouryd, and defacyth and defetyth [*corpus discolorat et deformat*; Harl. MS. 4787 (*c* 1410) euel y-hewed & defaced & defete; Addit. MS. 27944 (*c* 1425) euel I-hewed & defactif & defete; *orig. probably* euel yhewed & defaced & defet]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 346 Defeate thy fauour, with an vsurp'd Beard.

†4. *Hunting.* To cut up (an animal). *Obs.*

14.. *Le Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 153 And whan the hert is take..and shal be defeted. *Ibid.* 154 And whan the boor is i-take, he be deffetyd al velue.

5. To bring to nought, cause to fail, frustrate, nullify (a plan, purpose, scheme, etc.).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 65 Thynges and honoures shal ben defetid by sodeyn deth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, Whiche illusyon..as soone as it was detected .. anone it auoyded & was defeted 1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 118 Yf hyt were wel ordryd justyce schold not be so defettyd. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 40 My stronger guilt, defeats my strong intent. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 73 The most promising designs..are many times easily defeated. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 204 Almost sufficient to defeat the old adage, 'Rome was not built in a day'. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 38 To thwart its influence, and its end defeat. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 414 To defeat the ulterior objects of the articles. 1855 EMERSON *Misc.* 223 A man who commits a crime defeats the end of his existence.

6. *Law.* To render null and void, to annul.

1525 TUNSTAL, etc. *To Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C III. 189 b), In case ye wold have those points at this tyme be expresse convention defeatyd. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 62 Herbye defeating all former will and willes, by me att anye tyme made. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* IV. § 279 This exchange is good until it be defeated by the wife or her heire. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 142 The lessee's estate might also, by the antient law, be at any time defeated, by a common recovery suffered by the tenant of the freehold. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 49 A condition that defeats an estate. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Defeasance,* A Defeasance on a bond..defeats that in the same manner.

7. To do (a person) out *of* (something expected, or naturally coming to him); to disappoint, defraud, cheat.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 121 The credytorys holly are defayted of theyr dette. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII,* c. 20 § 1 Feined recoueries..to binde and defete their heires inheritable by the limitacion of suche giftes. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 14 a, That they might defeate him from the use and possession of his goods. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 382 That thou maist not be defeated of that glory which awaits for thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 254 Death Defeated of his seisure. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 475 A means of defeating their landlords of the security which the law has given them. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Oct., Having been defeated of my first design. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. XXVI. § 3 The assertion that a cause has been defeated of an effect that is connected with it by a completely ascertained law of causation.

†b. To deprive *of* (something one already possesses); to dispossess. *Obs.*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXVI. xlvii. (1634) 301 Rogero sunders them..Then of their daggers he them both defeateth. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* I. ii. (1881) 12 That whosoeuer..can defeate him of his daughters shall with theyr loues inioy his dukedome. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 29 They are never defeated of those marks of Honour, unless they have done something dishonourable.

8. To discomfit or overthrow in a contest; to vanquish, beat, gain the victory over: **a.** in battle.

The sense gradually passes from 'undo, annihilate, ruin, cut to pieces, destroy, rout', in the early quots, to that merely of 'beat, gain the victory over, put to the worse', in the modern ones. (Not in Shaks.)

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 6 The armie of Baiazith was defeicted, and he taken by Tamerlano. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June, Great armies were defaicted and put to flyght at the onely hearing of hys name. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 15 After this, he defeited Scipio and Iyba. *Ibid.* 47 When Lollius and Varrus were defaited. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 47 Then..he made an end of defeating them, the most of them being constrained to leap into the Sea. 1667 LD. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 213 Three English ships..fell on the Irish, killed some, and defeat the rest. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 64/2 Their army was defeated before the walls of Patna. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 437 An engagement followed, in which Therimachus was defeated and slain. 1861 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 497 But though defeated the Cotton States were not vanquished.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1782 COWPER *Retirement* 781 'Tis love like his that can alone defeat The foes of man. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. lii, But that she Who loved me did with absent looks defeat Despair. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 139 Isabell was not to be so easily defeated.

†Defea·tance. *Obs. rare.* [f. DEFEAT *v.* + -ANCE. (Not in Fr.)] Defeat.

a 1612 BROUGHTON *Wks.* (1662) III. 693 By 3000 well giuen to a courtier and a lady, procured grief to Q. Elizabeth and defeatance.

Defeated (dĭfī·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.] Undone, frustrated, vanquished, etc.; see the verb.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 10 As 'twere, with a defeated ioy. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 86 Daring to rally defeated courage. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 249 The malevolence of the defeated party soon revived in all its energy.

Defeater (dĭfī·tɔɹ). [-ER 1.] One who or that which defeats.

1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xiii, That inevitable defeator of all printed secrets—impatience. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct., The loss inflicted by the defeated on the defeater.

Defea·ting, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFEAT, q.v.

1592 *Good Newes fr. Fraunce* Title-p., Together with the defeating, drowning, and taking of much victuaille, corne and money, sent by the enemy. 1593 WATSON *Teares of Fancie* xxvi. Poems (Arb.) 191 So liue I now and looke for ioyes defeating. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 94 The defeating of some companies of Dragoons.

Defea·ting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defeats; see the verb.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. iii. 106 The defeating dispositions of his providence.

†**Defea·tment.** *Obs.* [f. DEFEAT *v.* + -MENT.] The action of defeating, defeat.

1. In battle or war; = DEFEAT *sb.* 3.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 98 The cause of many defeatments. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 19 Considering the defeatments of Blackwater. 1733 MILLNER *Compend. Jrnl.* 167 The Seat of the War was wholly in Flanders, removed thither by the French Defeatment.

2. Undoing, frustration, disappointment (of a purpose, design, etc.); = DEFEAT *sb.* 2.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. vi. (1854) 53 Had these letters been delivered to the King (as they might have been but for th' defeatment). 1674 OWEN *Wks.* (1851) VIII. 491 The defeatment of these advantages. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 261 In defeatment of his Power and Laws in the Church.

Defeature (dĭfī·tiŭɹ), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 **defaiture, defeiture, diffeature.** [a. OF. *deffaiture, desfaiture*, f. *desfaire* to undo, etc., after *faiture*:—L. *factura* making, doing. In Eng. conformed in spelling to *defeat*, and in sense 2 associated with *feature*.]

†1. Undoing, ruin; = DEFEAT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond*, The Day before the Night of my Defeature. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 17 For their first loves defeature. 1615 *Life Lady Jane Grey* B iij b, After her most vnfortunate marriage and the vtter defaiture almost of her name and honours. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 900 To make defeature Of his estate in blisse he doth intend.

2. Disfigurement, defacement; marring of features. *arch.* Cf. DEFEAT *v.* 3.

Now chiefly an echo of the Shaksperian use.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 299 Carefull houres with times deformed hand, Haue written strange defeatures in my face. *Ibid.* II. i. 98. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 736 To mingle beauty with infirmities, And pure perfection with impure defeature. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 312 All the defeatures of guilt..stood on the brow of the former. 1829 SOUTHEY *Colloq. Society* Ded. I. iv, Ere heart-hardening bigotry..With sour defeature marr'd his countenance. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 354 To see the veil uplifted from the deformities and defeatures of my fellow-creatures.

†3. Frustration; = DEFEAT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 14 The defeature and discouerie of those horrible Traitors. 1668 E. KEMP *Reasons for Use of Ch. Prayers* 10 Have they had no disappointments, no defeatures? 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 31 The Defeature of its Purposes.

†4. Defeat in battle or contest. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Soffratto*, a defeature or ouerthrow. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 481 After the defeiture of K. Perseus. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. i, Have you acquainted her with the defeature Of the Carthaginians. 1820 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. ii, Complaining of defeature twice sustain'd. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 417 This comfort we to our defeature lend.

Defea·ture, *v.* [f. prec. sb., sense 2. Cf. OF. *deffaiturer* (13th c. in Godef.), with which however the Eng. word is not historically connected.] *trans.* To disfigure, deface, mar the features of. Hence **Defea·tured** *ppl. a.*

1792 J. FRNNELL *Proc. at Paris* (L.), Events defeatured by exaggeration. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 493 A..face, defeatured horribly. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* II. 137 Ruined defeatured shapes of Beauty.

Defeazable, -ance, var. DEFEASABLE, -ANCE.

†**De·fecate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 **deficate,** 7 **defæcate.** [ad. L. *dēfæcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēfæcāre* (see next). In early times used as pa. pple. of DEFECATE *v.*]

1. Purified from dregs, clarified, clear and pure. a. as *pple.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 34 b, Ale or biere welle and perfytely brewed and clensed, and..settled and defecate. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 257 Joys..defecate from your dregs of guilt.

b. as *adj.*

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 143 This pure, cleare, defecate, lovely, and amiable juyce. 1621–51 *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i. 233 Many rivers..defecate and clear. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 235 The Air is generally defecate and serene. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 146 It renders the mass of bloud defæcate.

2. Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* (R.), Sith ye are all seven deficate Participant of diuine sapience. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. i, Calvinists, more defecate than the rest, yet..not free from superstition. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 23 A pure and defecate Æthereal Spirit. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1209 Minds elevate, and panting for unseen, And defecate from sense

Defecate (de·fĭkēt), *v.* Also 6 **deficate,** 7–9 **defæcate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēfæcāre* to cleanse from dregs, purify, f. DE- I. 6 + *fæx*, pl. *fæc-es* dregs. Cf. F. *défécquer* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To clear from dregs or impurities; to purify, clarify, refine.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 58 When..it iz defecated by al nights standing, the drink iz the better. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i, Some are of opinion that such fat standing waters make the best Beere, and that seething doth defecate it. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 20 The gum, which they defecate in water by boiling and purging. 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Asp.* (1757) I. xii. 457 Some like the Distillers Alembick sublimate; others like the Common sewers defæcate. 1881 H. NICHOLSON *From Sword to Share* xxxii. 255 The juice should be..defecated and concentrated on the most approved methods.

2. *fig.* To purify from pollution or extraneous admixture (of things immaterial).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii, Till Luther's time..who began upon a sudden to defecate, and as another sun to drive away those foggy mists of superstition. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1700) 58 To Defecate and Exalt our Conceptions. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* i. 17 If we defæcate the notion from materiality. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 4 To defecate and clear my mind by brisker motions. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd. Poems 1890 II. 162 A growing tendency to curtail language into a mere convenience, and to defecate it of all emotion. 1870 W. M. ROSSETTI *Life of Shelley* p. xx, To defecate life of its misery.

3. To remove (dregs or fæces) by a purifying process; to purge away; to void as excrement. Also *fig.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. 13 It [the air] soon began to defecate and to depose these particles upon the oily surface. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. vii. (1873) 311 To defecate the dregs of the mind. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 91 By the death of the body, sin is defecated

b. *absol.* To void the fæces.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 108 The patient should not be allowed to get up to defecate. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xiv. (ed. 4) 96.

Hence **De·fecating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 MAURICE *Let.* in *Life* (1884) II. vii. 277 Get it clear by any defæcating processes. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 2/2 The use of defecating powders.

Defecated (de·fĭkētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Cleared of dregs or impurities; clarified, clear.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. v. (1648) 185 Have the air ..so pure and defecated as is required. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* iii. § 6 A more defecated or better fined Juyce. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 5 Generous, defecated, spirituous Liquors. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 721/1 We have a right to ask..that our rivers should flow with water, and not with defecated sewage.

2. *fig.* Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 4 A great deale of cleare elocution, and defæcated conceit. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* 39 Consider the defecated nature of that pure and divine body. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 279 His judgment daily becomes more and more defecated.

3. *transf.* Of evil: Unmixed, unmitigated.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 57 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated, evil. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 92 The Penal Colonies..have been the seats of simple, defecated crime.

Defecation (defĭkē·ʃən). Also **defæcation.** [ad. L. *dēfæcātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēfæcāre* to DEFECATE. Also in mod.F.] The action or process of defecating.

1. The action of purifying from dregs or lees; cleansing from impurities; clarification.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Defecation*, a purging from dregs, a refining. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 218 Depuration and defæcation..of the blood and vital spirits. 1865 *Standard* 26 Jan., Unless some means are taken for the defecation of the sewage before it is discharged into the river.

2. Purification of the mind or soul from what is gross or low.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad § ix. 142 A defecation of his faculties and an opportunity of Prayer.

3. The discharging of the fæces.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 310 In coughing, sneezing, vomiting, defecation..a greater or less number of the muscles..act in unison. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/2 Cases of defecation of hair..are..to be received with distrust. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 153 When defæcation takes place.

Defecator (de·fĭkētɔɹ). [agent-n. f. DEFECATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which defecates or purifies; *spec.* in *Sugar-manufacture*: see quot. 1874.

1864 WEBSTER, *Defecator*, that which cleanses or purifies. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, *Defecator*, an apparatus for the removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and feculent matters which would impair the concentrated result.. Defecators for sorghum partake of the character of filters. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 944 (*Sugar*), This dissolving pan is sometimes..called a 'defecator'.

Defect (dĭfe·kt), *sb.* Also 5 **defaicte,** 5–6 **defecte.** [ad. L. *dēfect-us* defect, want, f. ppl. stem of *dēficĕre* to leave, desert, fail, etc.: see DEFECT *v.* In early use repr. OF. *defaicte* privation, or *defaict* evil, misfortune: see DEFEAT *v.*]

1. The fact of being wanting or falling short; lack or absence of something essential to completeness (opposed to *excess*); deficiency.

1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 To supplie all other inferiour foundations defects. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. v. 2 Which Ill being nought but a Defect of Good. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 112 Holding on a meane path betweene excesse and defect. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 43, I must supply a defect in my former relation. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 360 The excess of one check is balanced by the defect of some other. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 495 Having little money to give, the Estates supplied the defect by loyal protestations and barbarous statutes. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Condorcet* 66 The excess of scepticism and the defect of enthusiasm.

b. *In defect*: wanting, deficient, defective. *In* (†*for*) *defect of*: in default of, for want of.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 2 The latter being in defect. *Ibid.* i. 5 Our bodies are..prone to pine away for defect of daily food. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 3 In defect of a Furnace..we may use a Kettle. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1659) 174 That [quality]..in whose defect the Devils are unhappy. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 76 Besides the scutages they were liable to in defect of personal attendance. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 47 In other [animals] water was in excess, and fire in defect.

2. A shortcoming or failing; a fault, blemish, flaw, imperfection (in a person or thing).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 44 An hidde defaicte is sumtyme in nature Under covert. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 138 But having no defects, why dost abhor me? 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. i. (1611) 2 The manifold defects whereunto every kind of regiment is subiect. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 25/1 The very good general reputation he had, notwithstanding his defects, acquired. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* No. 56 Ill breeding..is not a single defect, it is the result of many. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. x. 18 Its incurable defect is an utter absence of imagination. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Vauvenargues* 14 Vauvenargues has the defects of his qualities..

b. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, Having delivered..an account of our defects, they were sent up to the Admiralty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Defects*, an official return of the state of a ship as to what is required for her hull and equipment, and what repairs she stands in need of. Upon this return a ship is ordered to sea, into harbour, into dock, or paid out of commission.

†3. The quality of being imperfect; defectiveness, faultiness. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 178 The defecte of nature ys with vs such. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlix. 11 When all my best doth worship thy defect. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 414 The merit or defect of performances.

4. The quantity or amount by which anything falls short: in *Math.* a part by which a figure or quantity is wanting or deficient.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI. xxvii, The greatest is that A D which is applied to the half being like to the defect K I. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 223 Supplying the defect of the Dividend with Cyphers. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 290 When a decrement by 1 row of molecules takes place on the edge of any parallelopiped, the ratio of the edges of the defect [etc.]. 1858 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 545 An allowance ..proportional to the excess or defect of Jupiter's distance from the earth above or below its average amount.

†5. Failure (of the heavenly bodies) to shine; eclipse; wane of the moon. *Obs.* [L. *dēfectus*.]

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 4 When the moon is in the wane, they [Apes] are heavie and sorrowful..for, as other beasts, so do these fear the defect of the stars and planets. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 259 Prodigious and lasting Defects of the Sun, such as happened when Cæsar the Dictator was slain.

†6. A falling away (*from*), defection. *Obs.*

1540 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xlix. 367 The king..made a defect from his purpose of reformation with great precipitancy. *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 308 When a priest apostatizes ..they seldom place his defect to the account of conscience.

†**Defe·ct,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēfectus*, pa. pple. of *dēficĕre*: see next.] Defective, deficient, wanting.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* Prol. i, This huge concauitie, defect of light. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), Their service was defect and lame. 1664 *Flodden F.* vi. 56 And sage advice was clean defect.

Defe·ct, *v.* [f. L. *dēfect-*, ppl. stem of *dēficĕre* to leave, desert, depart, cease, fail, f. DE- + *facĕre* to make, do.] I. *intr.*

†1. To fail, fall short, become deficient or wanting; to fall off *from* (a standard, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 143/2 After he perceiued that nature began to faile and defect, he yeelded himselfe to die. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* IV. (1603) 315 The vertue and goodnesse of men seemeth to defect from that of former ages. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Yet have the inquiries of most defected by the way. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 295 The Moon suddenly defected in an ecclipse. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 16 Not..to defect from the right..course thereto.

2. To fall away *from* (a person, party, or cause); to become a rebel or deserter. Now *Obs.* or *rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. liii. 241 Thay had defected frome the Christiane Religioune. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 15 The Duke was now secretly in his heart defected from the King, and become male-content. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 340 He defected, and fled to the contrary part. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xviii. 280 The native troops and gunners defected.

II. *trans.*

†3. To cause to desert or fall away. *Obs.*

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* Ded. (1661) 7 Defect me from (the Episcopal) throne, expell me the City. 1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 373 The means of defecting his garrison.

†4. To hurt, damage, make defective; to dishonour. *Obs.*

1579 *Remedie agst. Loue* C ij, To brydell all affectes, As

..Drunkennesse, Whordome, which our God defectes. 1639 *Troubles Q. Eliz.* (N.), Men may much suspect; But yet, my lord, none can my life defect.

Hence † **Defe·cted** *ppl. a.*, † **Defe·cting** *vbl. sb.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (R.), Defected honour neuer more is to be gut againe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 62 A certane gret schip, bot throuch aldnes defected. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 140 a, There dwelt another, so affected, or rather defected [being deaf and dumb]. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. Comm. 104, I finde myselfe much defected and disabled in my knowledge and understanding. 1686 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 262 The Archbishop of York now died..I look on this as a great stroke to the poor Church of England, now in this defecting period.

Defectant (dĭfe·ktănt). *rare.* [f. DEFECT *v.* + -ANT. (No corresp. L. or F.)] = DEFECTOR.

1883 *Field* 1 Dec. 759 Defectant after defectant causing.. the honorary secretary an immense amount of trouble.

Defectibility (dĭfe·ktĭbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] Liability to fail or become defective.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 108 This is..to detect..the defectibility..in his creature. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 4 Sin came first into the world from the Defectibilitie of our first Parents their Free-wil. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 13 A Defectibilty in these is Inconsistent with Infinite Wisdom. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 192 The certain defectibility of all institutions, which depend not upon the principle of self-government.

Defe·ctible, *a.* Also 7 **-able.** [f. L. *dēfect-*, ppl. stem of *dēficĕre* (see DEFECT *v.*) + -BLE: cf. *perfectible.*] Liable to fail or fall short.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 104 The sin of a creature defectable maybe ordained. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 12 The defectible nature of the will. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. (1874) I. 101 Such creatures.. would for ever remain defectible.

Defection (dĭfe·kʃən). In 6 defeccion. [ad. L. *defectiōn-em* desertion, revolt, failure, eclipse, deficiency, fainting, etc., n. of action from L. *dēficĕre*: see DEFECT *v.* Cf. F. *défection* (in OF. 13–15th c., and in mod.F. 18–19th c., but obs. in 16th c., when the Eng. word was adopted from L.).]

1. The action or fact of failing, falling short or becoming defective; failure (*of* anything).

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G vj b, Many times foloweth defeccion of the strength. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 You..suffer no defection of your renoune, nor eclipse of dignitie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 62 The stopping of the waters [of Jordan] above must necessarily command their defection beneath. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 29/2 As soon as he remembred these words, he fell into a great defection of Spirit. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxiv, I underwent..miserable defections of hope, intolerable encroachments of despair. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 129 All the cumbrous ceremonial might be strictly attended to without flaw or defection.

† **b,** *spec.* Failure of vitality; a fainting away or swooning. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 417 The vrine that hee auoyded in his defections or swounds. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 680 It may be sometimes good in sudden Defections of the Soul to sprinkle cold water on the Face.

† **c.** Imperfection, defectiveness; an instance of this, a defect. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 273 In whom, if there be any defection..it is to be referred to Nature. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 93 He himself in his anatomy of his affections and defections..acknowledges himself to be severe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Defection*..an infirmity. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 38 The Light of Nature shews us, that there is a great defection and disorder in our Natures.

2. The action of falling away from allegiance or adherence to a leader, party, or cause; desertion.

1552 HULOET, *Defection*, properly wheras an armye doth forsake their owne captayne. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 92 After the defection of Iudas the traitour. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxx. 284 Fearing lest the defection of his souldiers should daily more and more increase. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* Pref., When the United Netherlands made their defection from the Crown of Spain. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VI. 251 A spirit of defection had already begun to spread among those whom he trusted most. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 21 Feb. 186/3 The Liberal defection on Wednesday morning was..small.

3. A falling away from faith, religion, duty, or virtue; backsliding; apostasy.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (R.), Suche a defection from Christ as Saint Paul speketh of. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 132 Also the defection is come and swarminge from the fayth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 1 The Lord for this end permitteth many generall defections and corruptions. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 355 The defection and disobedience of the first Man, which brought Death into the World. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 287 Their frequent Defections into Idolatry. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 300 The times of defection and idolatry. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 436 For each such defection we must find forgiveness.

Hence **Defe·ctionist,** one who advocates defection. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Morn. Chron.*

† **Defe·ctious,** *a. Obs.* [f. DEFECTION: see -OUS. Cf. *infectious.*]

1. Having defects, defective.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 11 b, Without Conversation our life would bee defectious. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Perchance in some one defectious peece, we may find a blemish.

2. Of the nature of defection or desertion.

1630 LORD *Relig. Perseus* Ep. Ded., Relapse and defectious apostasie.

Defective (dĭfe·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **defectif, -yf, def(f)ectyff(e,** 5-6 **def(f)ectyve.** [a. F. *défectif, -ive* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *défectīv-us* (Tertull.), f. *défect-*, ppl. stem of *dēficĕre*: see DEFECT *v.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having a defect or defects; wanting some essential part or proper quality; faulty, imperfect, incomplete.

1472 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 25 The crosse in the markythe his defectyff & lyke to fall. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxiv. 148 And tho lete kyng edward amende the lawes of walys that were defectif. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Weightes and mesures so found defectif to be forfeit and brent. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* X iv b, Saffron comfortethe defectiue membres, and principallye the harte. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 153 For a Prince hee hath beene thought somwhat defective. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective? 1781 COWPER *Poems, Ep. to Lady Austen* 62 In aid of our defective sight. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 171 My defective French pronunciation. 1893 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVIII. 309/1 The defective condition of the drains.

b. *Defective fifth* (in *Music*): an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth. *Defective hyperbola* (in *Math.*): = DEFICIENT hyperbola.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Semi-Diapason*, a Term in Musick, signifying a defective or imperfect Octave. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Curve*, [Newton's] Enumeration of the Curves of the second kind..Six are defective parabolas, having no diameters..Seven are defective hyperbolas, having diameters. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Semidiapente*, a defective fifth, called a false fifth.

2. *Defective in* († *of*): wanting or deficient in.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 112 A soueraigne preservative, and defective of no vertue saue Iustice and Mercy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 233 All which the Moore is defectiue in. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 107 Why are we so defective in this duty? 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 305 Hence it is that we are in England so defective of good libraries. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 110 P 2 Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 The first portion of the dialogue is in no way defective in ease and grace.

† **3.** At fault; that has committed a fault or offence; guilty of error or wrongdoing. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 106 Thou puttist defaut to prestes, as erst thou didist to curates. I wot thai ben defectif, bot 3it stondith Cristis religion. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Yf suche a persone may be founde defectyf by xij. men lawfully sworen. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xv, If thou founde thy aungels defectyue & impure. 1518 *Act* 10 *Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 56 Persons..so founden defective or trespassing in any of the said statutes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 189 When any of them is defective, he is responsible to that terrible Court.

4. Wanting or lacking (to the completeness of anything).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 55 To supply that which was defective in some, or to correct what was amisse in others. 1712 STRYPE *Parker* IV. iii. (R.), To have written thereon what was defective. 1714 tr. *Rivella* 68 He..did not then dream there was any thing in her Person defective to his Happiness. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. XII. v. 162, I wish you had a Fortunatus hat; it is the only thing defective in your outfit.

5. *Gram.* Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension, conjugation, etc.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 30 Verbes parsonall be of thre sortes, parfyte, anomales, and defectyves. *Ibid.* 36 Some be yet more deffectyves. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 168 Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses, (*e.g.*) Can, could..Ought..quoth.

† **6.** *Defective cause*: see DEFICIENT *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1624 N. DE LAWNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 60 Under the Efficient cause we comprehend the cause which is called Defective. As the want of sight is the cause of going astray. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 195 Albeit Gods will be the effective and predeterminative cause of the substrate mater of sin, yet it is no way a defective or moral cause of sin.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A thing defective or wanting. *Obs.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A iij/2 No defectyue to their comforte.

† **2.** *gen.* One who is defective. *Obs.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 444, I cannot tell what to make of these defectives..they neither weep nor dance.. they weep almost, and dance almost.

b. *spec.* A person who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers. *U.S.*

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 267 She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many defectives, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed. 1892 J. B. WEBER in *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 425 Their paupers, criminals, or other defectives.

3. *Gram.* A defective part of speech. (Also *fig.*)

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 100 Rehearse the several sorts of Defectives..Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, [etc.]. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. 166 Certainly a Lyer, though never so plausible, is but a defective of the present tense. 1863 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Gr. Gram.* § 200 Observe further the Defectives: ὕστερος later, ὕστατος *ultimus*, [etc.].

Defectively (dĭfe·ktivli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a defective manner; imperfectly, faultily.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Proem, Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for defectiuely writing the Punicke warres. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* Pref. C ii, Because ..the Duties..[are] so Defectively performed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 274 To carry it into execution, though defectively made. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 84 It seemed to me that I had spoken defectively.

Defectiveness (dĭfe·ktivnĕs). [-NESS.] Defective quality or condition; the fact or state of being defective; faultiness.

1628 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 402 Let there be made a Notariall Instrument or Act concerning the defectiuenesse of the commodities. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. (1851) 92 The unfitnes and defectiveness of an unconjugall mind. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 118 The queen giving great allowance for my defectiveness in speaking. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* iii. 47 Owing to the defectiveness of his memory. 1884 *Law Times* 16 Feb. 275/2 The radical defectiveness of leasehold tenure as now applied to urban holdings.

Defectless (dĭfe·ktlĕs), *a.* [-LESS.] Without defect; flawless.

1883 S. L. CLEMENS [MARK TWAIN] *Life on Mississippi* 485 An absolutely defectless memory.

Defector (dĭfe·ktəɹ). [a. L. *dēfector* revolter, agent-n. f. *dēficĕre*: see DEFECT *v.*] One who falls away; a seceder or deserter.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 62 If the minister should lose part of the tythes of those whom he suffers to defect from the church, (the defector not saving, but the state wholly gaining them). 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 377 Independents and all other defectors from the party.

† **Defe·ctual,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēfectu-s* DEFECT + -AL: cf. *effectual.*] Defective.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xv. 2 *note*, Without which order ..the Church had been more defectuall and insufficient, then any Common wealth..in the world.

† **Defe·ctuose,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *dēfectuōs-us*: see -OSE.] = DEFECTUOUS.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 195 The same act which is defectuose and sinful in regard of the wil of man is most perfect and regular in regard to the wil of God.

† **Defectuo·sity.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dēfectuōsitās*, f. *dēfectuōs-us*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *défectuosité*, in 15th c. *deffectuesité* (Hatz.).] Defectiveness, faultiness.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 185 The Hare-shaw is a defectuositie of nature..in the Lip, Eare, or Nose. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 2 (R.), This mercifull indulgence given to our defectuosities.

† **Defe·ctuous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dēfectuōs-us*, f. *dēfectu-s* DEFECT: see -OUS. Cf. F. *défectueux* (1336 in Littré), Pr. *defectuos*, Sp *defectuoso*, It. *difettuoso.*] Having defects; defective, faulty; imperfect.

1553 CDL. POLE in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 177 The former Act of the ratifying of the matrimony seemed unto me much defectuous. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 272 The correspondence betwixt this Vial and this Trumpet is visibly lame and defectuous. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Ireland* 92 The Irish air is greatly defectuous in this part.

Hence † **Defe·ctuously** *adv.*, † **Defe·ctuousness.**

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 43 Relating their stories corruptly or defectuously of purpose. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 307 Which are more obscurely and defectuously here intimated. 1662 — *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 48 Touching the Defectuousness in my Enumeration of the Causes of Enthusiasm. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc* 39 This insinuates the defectuousness of the Sardian Church.

† **Defedate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *defædāre* to defile, f. DE- I. 3 + *fædāre* to make foul, defile, f. *fædus* foul.] *trans.* To defile, pollute.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 26 The same spurious acidity..defedates the blood.

† **Defedation** (dī,fĭdē·ʃən). *Obs.* Also **defœd-.** [ad. med.L. *dēfædātiōn-em*, in F. *défédation* (15-16th c.), n. of action from late L. *defædāre*: see prec.] The action of making impure; befoulment, pollution (*esp.* of the blood or skin; also *fig.*).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XX. vii. (1678) 461 A Morphew or defedation of all the skin. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 An extraordinary defedation of the blood. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* V. 153 A purge must not be given in any defœdation of the skin. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), The defœdation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 282 Successive crops Of defœdations oft will spot the skin. 1793 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1843) 134 All these changes are so many defœdations of the poem.

Defeict, obs. form of DEFEAT.

Defeisance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

† **Defei·t, defe·t,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 defect, **deffait.** [a. OF. *defeit, desfeit, -fait*, pa. pple. of *desfaire, défaire* to undo: see DEFEAT *v.*] Marred, disfigured.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 618 To ben defet [*v. r.* defect] and pale, and woxen lesse. *Ibid.* v. 1219 He so defet [*v.r.* disfigured] was, þat no maner man Vnneþe myght hym knowe þer he wente. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* xciii. 121 Hadde her uisage deffait in such wise that she was vnknowe to euery creature. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *The Elegie* 56 It weeping said:—'O deidly corps, defet!'

Defeit, Defeiture, obs. ff. DEFEAT, -URE.

† **Defe·ke,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *défiquer*, ad. L. *dēfæcāre* to DEFECATE.] = DEFECATE *v.* 3.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. i. 3 By the meanes whereof all impure and corrupt matter is defeked and separated.

Defence, defense (dĭfe·ns), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **defens,** 3- **defence, defense;** (5 **diffens, -ense, -ence, difence,** 5-6 **deffence,** 6 **deffens**). [Two forms: ME. *defens*, a. OF. *defens* (*deffans, deffenz, desfens, -fans*, etc.), Ph. de Thaun 1119, ad. L. *dēfensum* thing forbidden, defended, etc,

sb. use of pa. pple. of *dēfendĕre* (see DEFEND); also ME. *defense*, a. OF. *defense* defence, prohibition, ad. L. *dēfensa* (Tertullian = *defensio*), f. pa. pple. *dēfensus*, analogous to sbs. in *-āta*, *-ade*, *-de*. In Eng. where *e* became early mute, and grammatical gender was lost, the two forms naturally ran together; app. the spelling *defence* comes from the *defens* form; cf. *hennes*, *hens*, *hence*; *penis*, *pens*, *pence*; *ones*, *ons*, *once*; *sithens*, *sins*; *Duns*, *dunce*. The spelling *defense* is that now usual in the United States.

(The pop. Romanic forms were *de-*, *diffēso*, *-fesa*, cf. It. *difesa*, OF *des-*, *def-*, *defeis*, *defois*, Norman *défais*, and *defeise*, *defoise*.)]

The action of defending, in the various senses of the verb, q.v.

The order here followed is as in the verb, though this does not quite agree with the chronological data in hand.

I. The action of warding off, and of prohibiting. (*Obs.* or *arch.*)

†**1.** The action of keeping off, or resisting the attack *of* (an enemy). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4715 In defense of hor fos, þat on flete lay 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCIX. 206 For yᵉ defence of his enemyes. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 For the maintenaunce of his warres, inuasion and defence of his enemies. 1588 LD. BURGHLEY *Let. to Sir F. Walsyngham* 19 July, 5000 footmen and 1000 horsemen for defence of the enemy landing in Essex.

†**b.** Offence. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2692 What defense has þou done to our dere goddes?

†**2.** The action of forbidding; prohibition. *Obs.* (exc. as in b, c.)

a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 15 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Hou he ssold þe folke tech, and to ssow ham godis defens boþe to 3ung and to olde of þe .x. commandemens. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11098 þe sekesteyn, for alle þat defense, 3yt he 3aue þe body ensense. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 193 Adam afterward azeines his defence, Frette of þat fruit. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 Eve..bethought her not aright of the defence that God had made to her husbonde and her. 1526 J. HALKET *Let.* in MS. Cott. Galba IX. 35 The Gowernour wyll macke a partyculer deffens and comandment..for the anychyllment and destruccion of thys nywe bokes. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 94 The pope.. wrote unto him by an other briefe, with defence not to proceede in the cause. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.

b. *In defence*: (of fish, or waters) prohibited from being taken, or fished in. *Defence-month* = *Fence-month*. (Cf. FENCE *sb.* 7, 11.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Fencemoneth*, All waters where salmons be taken, shall be in defence..from the nativitie. 1736 W. NELSON *Laws conc. Game* 77 The Fence-Month, by the antient Foresters was called the Defence-Month, and is the Fawning Time. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 174 Salmon shall be in Defence, or not taken, from 8th September to St. Martin's Day. 1818 HASSELL *Rides & Walks* II. 63 During the defence months, which are March, April, and May, at which time the fish..are spawning. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 10/1 Streams which were 'put in defence in the reign of his late Majesty King Henry II., and have been so maintained thereafter'.

c. In the game of *Ombre*: see quot.

1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 32 If there be Defence, that is to say, if either of his adversaries undertake to forbid the Surrender.

II. The action of guarding or protecting from attack.

3. Guarding or protecting from attack; resistance against attack; warding off of injury; protection. (The chief current sense.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 197 Wanne hii forsoke ys, and for slewþed, and to non defence ne come. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2615 Alle that hadde power To beore weopene to defence. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 6840 Withe egyr knyghtes of defens. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1139 Ye archewyves, stondith at defens. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 214 With thritty thousand of defence. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9518 In deffence of þe folke. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 31 A Doubeled of defence couered with red Leþer. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 230 His defence coude not auayle hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 57 He would rather dye in the defence than frely yeld the castle. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 53 [He] drew his sword in the deffence of the inocentt. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 P 2 His Sword, not to be drawn but in his own Defence. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, What are your weapons of defence? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to take measures for the defence of the country.

†**b.** Faculty or capacity of defending. *Obs.*

[*c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 803 The defendouris was off so fell defens.] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1078 The walles were of that defence that ordinaunce did litle harme. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, V. i. 64 The Citie being but of small defence. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 5 A man of great defence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 Pikes and Targets of great length and defence. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed. Ambassy* (1772) I. 203 A castle..neither large nor beautifull, or of much defence.

c. In games: *e. g.* in *Cricket*, the guarding of the wicket by the batsman. Opposed to *attack*.

1863 *Baily's Mag. Sports & Past.* Sept. 44 The bowling..the wicket-keeping,..and the fine defence shown..was all cricket in perfection. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 43 Upon the introduction of the heavy mallet..it was found that the 'attack' was a great deal too strong for the 'defence'. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Peate [bowler] got past his defence.

d. *Line of defence* (*Mil.*): (*a*) a line or series of fortified points at which an enemy is resisted; (*b*) *Fortif.* a line drawn from the curtain to the salient angle of the bastion, representing the course of a ball fired from the curtain to defend the face of the bastion.

1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortif.* 18 And that shall cut off the flanke at F, and bring the line of defence in towards the middle of the Curtain. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 7 The reader will find a distinct view..of the gate and line of defence drawn from the side opposite to the Crimea. 1821 *Examiner* 216/1 Compelled to fall back to Capua, a strong point in the second line of defence. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Line of Defence*..is either *fichant* or *rasant*. The first is, when it is drawn from the angle; the last, when it is drawn from a point in the curtain, ranging the face of the bastion in fortification.

4. The practice, art, or 'science' of defending oneself (with weapons or the fists); self-defence; fencing or boxing.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 98 Hee..gaue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence; And for your Rapier most especially. 1639 tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 148 An excellent Master of defence, with whom no man will fight..for feare of his dexterity. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 56 The Noble Science of Defence. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4886/4 Has fought several Prizes, setting up for Master of Defence. 1818 SCOTT *Tales of Grandf.* Ser. II. I. ii. 63 Fencing with a man called Turner, a teacher of the science of defence.

5. Something that defends; a means of resisting or warding off attack; *spec.* (*pl.*) fortifications, fortified works.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 55 (MS. B), Leye a defens [*MS. A* defensif] aboute þe wounde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Whiche..is our sauegarde and defence. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 123 The duke strake the kyng on the brow right under the defence of yᵉ hedpece. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 316 The galleies..often discharged all their artillerie against the defences. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XCIV. 22 The Lord is my defence. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/2 Baskets filled with earth, are good defence in tymes of warr and hostility. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 62 Mountains are necessary..as a defence against the violence of heat, in the warm latitudes. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 208 The defences of the Austrians on the right bank were strengthened by numerous batteries.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Defences*, are the weapons of any beast; as, the horns of a stag, the tusks of a wild boar, etc.

6. The defending, supporting, or maintaining by argument; justification, vindication.

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 16 Witinge for I am putt in the defence of the gospel. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 69 Corroboring our iugement with sufficient defensis. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10, I never yit tooke vppon me the defenc of ani quæstion. 1653 GAUDEN (*title*), Defence of the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 333 In defense of this method of education. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 212 Nor is it possible to urge in defence of this act of James those pleas by which many arbitrary acts of the Stuarts have been vindicated or excused.

b. A speech or argument in self-vindication.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxii. 1 Ye men, brethren and fathers, heare my defence which I now make vnto you. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 33 And Alexander beckened with the hand, and would haue made his defence vnto the people. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 82 Mr. Bayes his Defence was but the blew-John of his Ecclesiastical Policy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 241 Socrates prefaces his defence by resuming the attack.

†**7.** *Without defence*: without remedy or help; unavoidably, inevitably. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 279 (Fairf. MS.), I hadde ben dede withouten any defence For drede of loves wordes. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 66 Glotenie coostiþ wiþouten diffence Boþe in diuerse drinkis and meete.

III. *Law.* [Originally allied to sense 1, but now influenced by senses 3, 6: see DEFEND *v.* 6.]

8. The opposing or denial by the accused party of the truth or validity of the complaint made against him; the defendant's (written) pleading in answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim; the proceedings taken by an accused party or his legal agents, for defending himself.

1595 *Termes of Lawes* 57 b, Defence is that which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration made, that is to say, that he defendeth all the wrong, force, and dammage, where and when he ought, and then to proceede farther to his plee, or to imparle. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 314 The defence is that the same was printed before he was borne, and he hath but renewed it, and is very sorry for it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. XX. III. 296-7 Defence, in it's true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now it's popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb *defender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. 1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 63 Brutus..demanded..if they could make any defence to the crimes with which they had been charged. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1001 *Malicious Prosecution.* The usual defence to this action is, that the defendant had reasonable or probable grounds of suspicion against the plaintiff. *Mod. Newspr.* The examination of the witnesses for the defence. The prisoner refused counsel, and conducted his own defence.

†**Defence, defense,** *v. Obs.* [f. DEFENCE *sb.*; perh. in part a. OF. *defenser*, *deffencer*, ad. L. *dēfensāre*, freq. of *dēfendĕre* to DEFEND.] *trans.* To provide with a defence or defences; to defend, protect, guard. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 þis defensiþ [*v.r.* defendiþ] a membre fro corrupcioun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Defensyn, *defenso*, *munio*. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 184 [How] this lond schulde be defensed ageyn the cruelte of Scottis. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 307 A bely of glasse diligently defenced with clay. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 155 For the defensing of this Realme against forreine invasion. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 260 Out he gate, defenst with darke of night. 1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* II. ii, Wert thou defenced with circular fire..yet I should Neglect the danger. 1637 HEYWOOD *Lond. Mirrour* Wks. 1874 IV. 313 This Fort..is stil'd Imperiall, defenc'd with men and officers. 1791 [see DEFENCED].

Defenceable, obs. form of DEFENSIBLE.

†**Defe·nced,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. DEFENCE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Provided with defences; fenced, protected, fortified.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXIV. 6 Stronge defensed cities of Iuda. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 161 The well fortified and stronglie defenced wealthe..of many Cities. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 2 Wee must dresse some well-defenced piece of ground or greene plot for fruits. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* V. i, Where She could be more defenc'd from all men's eyes. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* III. 309 Perello was formerly a defenced city.

Defe·nceful, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. DEFENCE *sb.* + -FUL: after *defenceless*.] Full of defences; well protected or fortified.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 478 A commanding and defenceful way.

Defenceless, defenseless (dĭfe·nslĕs), *a.*

1. Without defence; unguarded, unprotected.

c 1530 *Remedie of Love* (R.), O ther disceit vnware and defencelesse. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. XXVI. (R.), King Dermote..Was left defencelesse..And fled to England. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 815 That fear Comes thundring back with dreadful revolution On my defenseless head. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5149/3 It is a Place entirely Defenceless. 1740 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Jesus, *Lover of my soul*' ii, Cover my defenceless head With the shadow of Thy wing. 1755 *Monitor* No. 12 P 10 In the murder of the innocent and defenceless. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. xi. 50 To attack or even murder the unarmed and defenceless traveller.

†**2.** Affording no defence or protection. *rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 811 Defenceless was the Shelter of the Ground.

Hence **Defe·ncelessly** *adv.*, **Defe·ncelessness.**

a 1723 BP. FLEETWOOD [according to Todd uses] Defencelessness. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXVI. (R.), Defencelessness and devastation are repaired by fecundity. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 136 All liberty and love And peace is torn from its [the soul's] defencelessness. 1818 TODD, *Defencelessly.* 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 9 His unprotectedness, his utter defencelessness.

Defencer: see DEFENSOR.

Defencible, -ive, obs. ff. DEFENSIBLE, -IVE.

Defend (dĭfe·nd), *v.* Also 3-6 **defencle,** 4-6 **diffend(e, deffend(e,** 5-6 **dyffende**; 5 *pa. t.* and *pple.* **defend(e, deffende.** [ME. a. OF. *defend-re* (11th c.) = Pr. *defendre*, Sp. *defender*, It. *difendere* :—L. *dēfend-ĕre* to ward off, defend, protect, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *fendĕre* (obs. exc. in compounds).

The primary sense in Latin was (I.) to ward off (attack, danger, evil) from a person or thing. Hence, by exchange of objects, came (II.) To guard (the person or thing) from the attack or evil. (Cf. to keep harm off a person, and to keep a person from harm.) By a Romanic extension of I, the sense *ward off* passed into *prohibit*, *forbid* (I. 3). Branch I is obsolete in Eng. exc. as retained in legal phraseology (III); but the latter has also uses from II.]

I. To ward off, avert, repel, restrain, prevent; with its extension, To prohibit. (*Obs.* exc. as in III.)

†**1.** To ward off, keep off (an assailant, attack, etc.); to repel, avert (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3046 Ich the defende sikerly. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 101 If þat þou myʒtist nouʒt defende þe crampe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxi. 45, I ne had myght ne power hym to defende fro me. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) U iij b, Venim is defended by the horne of an vnicorne, by triacle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 17 To withstand and defend his enimyes. 1580 J. FRAMPTON *Monardes' Dial. Yron* 142 b, The houses are made of boordes, to defende the great colde. 1609 BLUNDEVIL *Dieting of Horses* 11 Horses..would be housed in Summer season with canuas to defend the flies. 1636 DRNHAM *Destr. Troy* 431 And, with their shields on their left arms, defend Arrows and darts. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 300 Men..with staves in their hands, who could..have defended it from the wall. 1808 JAMIESON, *Defend*, to ward off. [In north of Scotl.] they commonly speak of 'defending a stroke'.

†**2.** To keep (*from* doing something), to prevent, hinder. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 667 (W.) Themperour saide, 'God the defende Fram god dai and fram god ende!' *c* 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 No love to be defended from the will of loving. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 29 Let vs diffende the kynge, that he se hym not quyk. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1262/2 Which walles greatlie defended the fire from spreading further. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 196 Trees..planted to defend the force of the wind from hurting of the Church.

†**b.** with *negative clause.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 95 þis oynement is myche worþ for to defende þat þe malise of þe cancre schal not wexen. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* Ep. Ded., It keepeth the body from corruption and defendeth that natural moisture be not lightly dissolved and consumed.

†**c.** To restrain; *refl.* to keep oneself, refrain.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* XXXIX. [XL.] 12 Lord, y ne shal nouʒt defenden myn lippes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII. 101 Ffra all ill way i.defendid my fete. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5800 If they hem yeve to goodnesse, Defendyng hem from ydelnesse.

†**3.** To prohibit, forbid. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a. with simple obj. (with or without personal indirect (dative) obj.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21764 (Cott.) Þe tre þat was defend. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 27314 (Fairf.), I defende þe hit. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 19 Is noyther peter þe porter, ne poule with his fauchoune, þat wil defende me þe dore. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 532 Al þis þing is defended by god and holy chirche. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 17 Iiit was defended vpon payn of deth. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 140 The ciuil lauis deffendis and forbiddis al monopoles and conuentions of the comont pepil. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* I. iv, I doe defend 'hem any thing like action. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 368 No interdict Defends the touching of these viands pure. *a* 1698 Temple *Ess. Cure Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 146 The Use of it pure being so little practised, and in some Places defended by Customs or Laws.

†b. with infin. (usually preceded by personal obj.).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 303 Þe pape me defendes.. To renne on þo landes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 120 He defendeth no man to holde no law other þan him lyketh. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 14/2 He defended to paye the trewage. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xliii, It is defendit be our lawis, to sla ony salmond fra the viii day of September to the xv day of Novembre. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxvii. 409 It was defended vpon paine of death, not to marry againe together.

†c. with obj. clause (with or without personal obj.); usually with pleonastic negative.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12614 He comaundes þe, & defendes, þat þou of ffraunce nought entremet. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 He defended her in payne of her lyff she shulde no more come there. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 164 The other knightes wolde have fought with Arthur; but theyr mayster defended them the contrary. *Ibid.* 281. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 220 It was defended that none shoulde doe sacrifice in the temple of Minerua. 1660 Stillingfl. *Iren.* II. viii. § 2 Whether .. it be defended by Gods Law, that he and they should preche.

†d. *ellipt.* with personal obj. only; also *absol.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1477 Thus deffendes Modard the kyng. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xi. 28 My Lord, Moyses, defend hem. 1382 — *Judg.* xv. 1 And whanne he wold goo .. as he was wont, the fadir of hir defendide hym.

†e. a person *from* doing something.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* l. 167 Eue was dyffendyd fro yⁿ etinge of fruyte. 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* III. ii, To..put you to bed to Lucy and defend you from touching her. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 296/1 A few years ago I heard a governess [in Nottinghamshire] say to a round-backed pupil, 'I defend you from sitting in easy chairs'.

¶ In *God defend* = 'God forbid', the senses 'prohibit' (3) and 'avert' (1) seem to unite.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* 4 3if it be so þt eny debat chaunselich falle among eny of hem, þt god defende. 1425 *Paston Lett* No. 5 I. 19 God defende that any of my saide kyn shuld be of swyche governaunce. 1552 T. Barnabe in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 202 Yf so be yt that we shoulde warre with them, (as God defende). 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 98 God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 31 Oct., The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fears of it here, which God defend. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. i, Marry, Heaven defend!—I at midnight practices!

II. To guard from attack, etc.; to protect, vindicate.

4. *trans.* To ward off attack from; to fight for the safety of; to keep safe from assault or injury; to protect, guard.

c 1250 *Old Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Mirre .. is biter, and be þo biternesse defendet þet Cors þet is mide i-smered þet no werm nel comme i-hende. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 173 Fyȝteþ vor ȝure kunde, and defendeþ ȝoure ryȝte. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III 208 She, which wolde her lond defende. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 739 Smalle beestys that lacke sharpe teeth and clawes and hornes ben deffendyd wyth ablynesse of membres. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 33 Armour haſe þai nane to defend þam with. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2034 That he had ofte here landis deffende. 1549-62 Sternhold & H. *Ps., Prayer* 395 From Turke and Pope defend vs Lord. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 515 Trees.. defended and clad with thick leaued branches. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 108 One of the Buffels defended himself very well of the first Dog that came at him. *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 30 It [cricket] is performed by a person, who, with a clumsy wooden bat, defends a wicket. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 98 The citizens swore to defend the King with money and blood.

b. *absol.* (for *refl.*) To make defence.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlix. 164 Yf he come and assayle me I shall defende as well as I can. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 50 Some strake, some defended. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 657 Others from the Wall defend.

†c. To 'fence' a court: see Fence *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 115 Item, after the Court be affirmed, and defended, na man aught to speik .. bot they ilke parties, and their forespeakers, and their counsell.

5. To support or uphold by speech or argument, maintain, vindicate; to speak or write in favour of (a person or thing attacked).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5359 In nathyng may þai be excused þan;..þai may defende þam be na ways. 1395 W. Dynet *Oath of Recantn.* in *Academy* 17 Nov. (1883) 331/1 Þat I .. ne defende [no] conclusions ne techynges of the lollardes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 856 Þe bischop þe clerkes malyce kende, Bot nouthir party he defende. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Preamble, Erronyously defendyng & maynteynyng his seid obstynate opynyons. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 29 b, Whose lyfe and doctrine I did not undertake to defende. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi. (1743) 280 That he defend three questions in Natural Philosophy. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 235, I am far from pretending .. to defend this passage of Irenæus. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 2 Are we only to be permitted to defend general principles?

†b. with obj. clause: To maintain (a statement impugned); to contend. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 546 Here ben our gages, how that we will defende that our fader slew never foulques of morylion by treyson. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 357/2 Their Masse..whiche our Papistes so wickedly defende to bee a sacrifice. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 9 Others to the contrary defended it was not so. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 25 But that these [animals] can be properly called Asses, no man can defend. *c* 1680 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* 91 This [vowel] sum defend not to be idle.

III. *Law.* (Originally belonging to I, but also with uses from II.)

6. a. Of the defendant: To deny, repel, oppose (the plaintiff's plea, the action raised against him); *absol.* To enter or make defence. **b.** To vindicate (himself or his cause). **c.** Of a legal agent: To take legal measures to vindicate; to appear, address the court, etc. in defence of (the accused).

[*c* 1200 *Select Pleas of Crown* (1888), Petrus venit et totum defendit de verbo in verbum. *c* 1222 *Bracton's Note-bk.* I. 250 Et Alicia venit et defendit ius eorum.] 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 5 Seand þat he myght .. deny nor defend this mater na langer, he knawleged and graunted his trespas. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 3 After that the cause had be wel deffended and pleted by bothe partyes. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 742 The right use [of law is] both for the plaintife to sue, and for the defendant to defend. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 296/7. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* xxxvii. 306 A letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines v. Lancaster declined to defend. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 201/2 A solicitor to a trust has authority to defend legal proceedings, though not to initiate them. *Mod.* The prisoners were defended by Mr. L. On his trial he defended himself (or conducted his own defence) with great ability.

†Defe·nd, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. Defend *v.*] Defence.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 69 Sir .. made I not fair defend? *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 1154 Sum men tharfor agaynys makis defend.

Defendable (dɪfe·ndăb'l), *a. rare.* Also 8 **-ible.** [f. Defend *v.* + -able. Cf. F. *défendable* (from 13th c.).]

1. Capable of being defended or protected from assault or injury.

1621 Coton, *Defensable*, defendable .. which may be defended, guarded, or preserued. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* v. vi. (R.), [The skin] being easily defendible by the power of man's reason and art. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov., That they should establish a defendable frontier.

2. Capable of being maintained or vindicated; defensible.

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 90 The death of Arsenius, which they knew was not defendable at a fair Audit.

†Defe·ndance. *Obs.* Also 5 **-ens.** [a. OF. *defendance, deff-* (13th c. in Godefroy), defence, resistance, f. *defendre* to Defend.] Defence.

a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 389 Heelful defendens in alle dyuerse periles. 1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 550 Our challenges, and defendances for combats in the field.

Defendant (dɪfe·ndănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 **-aunt, 6 -ante, 7 -ent.** [a. F. *défendant* (OF. *deffendant*), pr. pple. of *défendre* to Defend; also used absol.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Used as *pres. pple.* Defending; *him self defendaunt* = in his own defence. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6890 3if ich þi sone owhar a-slouȝ, It was me defendant anouȝ. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 660 Men ne slouȝ he nouȝt, Boute hit were him self defendaunt!

2. Defending oneself, or an opinion, cause, etc., against attack; making one's defence; being defendant in a suit (see B. 3). ? *Obs.*

1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 658/2 The defendant part was driven for a while to keepe silence. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 240 (R.) Then commeth an officer and arresteth the party defendant. 1682 Dryden *Aing & Queen* Epil. 26 'Tis just like puss defendant in a gutter.

†**3.** Affording defence; defensive. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 8 With men of courage, and with meanes defendant.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A defender against hostile attack; opposed to *assailant. Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxiii. 398 The citye was so sore assayld on all partyes that the defendauntys wyste not where to make resystence. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 54 Neither the assailauntes nor defendantes loke for any refuge. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 To beat the defendants from the Wall. 1731 J. Gray *Gunnery* Pref. 21 The defendants..of the city..were sorely gauled with all sorts of missive weapons. *a* 1767 Bp. Lowth *Serm & Rem.* 289 Had a potent enemy invaded Sodom..nothing could have inspired the defendants with truer courage, than virtue and the fear of God.

†b. One who defends (an opinion, etc.). *Obs.*

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 100 Nor will it be enough for a Defendant of that Hypothesis to say, etc.

†**2.** The party who denies the charge and accepts the challenge of the *appellant* in wager of battle.

1580 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VII. 143/2 Gloucestre..was the appellaunt and Arthur was the defendaunt. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 49 Ready are the Appellant and Defendant. *a* 1645 Heywood *Fortune by Land* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 385 Neither challenger nor defendant are yet in field. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiii, The Knight of Kinfauns, the challenger, and..the young Earl of Crawford, as representing the defendant.

3. *Law.* A person sued in a court of law; the party in a suit who defends; opposed to *plaintiff.*

'A "defendant" is originally a *denier*, but the notion of his *protecting himself* comes in early and prevails.' Prof. F. W. Maitland.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 And þat commune law hym be y-entred, þe axere and þe defendaunt 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpe.* 923 Retained of playntyfe, or of defendaunt. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 47 The complainaunt commenseth his action, and the defendaunt thereupon answereth. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 361. 1859 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 123 The state cannot be made a defendant in a suit brought by an individual. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. xii, The counsel for the defendant threw up his brief.

†**4.** Phrase. *In my, his* (etc.) *defendant*: in one's defence. *Obs.*

[App. a corruption of *me, him, defendant* in A. 1.]

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 498 Whan o man sleeth another in his defendaunt. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. vii, Balyn that slewe this knyght in my defendaunt.

Defended (dɪfe·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Defend *v.*]

†**1.** Forbidden. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 258 Þe beaute of þe fruyt defendid. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* IV. ii, How justly am I punish'd .. For my defended wantonness! 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 86 To know both Good and Evil, since his taste Of that defended Fruit.

2. Guarded, protected, maintained against attack, etc.: see Defend *v.*

1615 Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 426 A Fidler is a defended night-walker: and under privilege of Musicke takes occasion to disquiet men. 1694 *Amadis of Greece* Title-p., His conquering of the defended mountain. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 6/1 The defended action of Duplany v. Duplany..was set down..for hearing on the following day.

Defendee*. *rare.*—° [f. as prec. + -ee.] One who is defended.

1864 in Webster. (Described as rare.)

Defendens, -ent: see Defendance, -ant.

Defender (dɪfe·ndəɹ). Forms: 3, 6 **defendor,** 4–7 **-our,** (4 **-owr,** 5 **deffendour**), 5– **defender.** [ME. and AFr. *defendour* = OF. *defendeor* (nom. *defendere*), mod.F. *défendeur*, f. *defend-re* to Defend. See -er 2 3.

The OF. oblique case *defendeor, -edor*, comes from a Romanic type *defenditōr-em*: cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *defendedor*, It. *difenditore*; the nom. *defendere, -ierre*, Pr. *defendaire*, was formed on the analogy of sbs. with *-eor, -edor*, in the oblique case from L. *-dtōr-em.*]

1. One who defends, or wards off an attack; *esp.* one who fights in defence of a fortress, city, etc.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 198 He may ys owe lese, 3yf þe defendor aþ þe myȝte. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. [xl] 24 Þou art myn helper and my defendour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 A defender, *defensor.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Our kynge and defender. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1611) 26 Men always knew that when force and iniury was offered, they might be defendours of themselues. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. iii. 128 The power..To banish your Defenders. *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 30 The oftener is the defender able to run between the wicket and the stand. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 474 After a severe struggle the defenders were driven out. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 128 All the inhabitants of the State are born defenders of it.

†b. The person who accepts the challenge to combat in wager of battle: = Defendant *sb.* 2.

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie*, If it be on the defendors side, he may refuse the combat offered.

†c. A dog kept for purposes of defence; a watch-dog. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 124 *margin*, The greater sociable Dogs or defenders. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II 184/1 The Defenders are Dogs that forsake not their Master in Life nor Death.

d. *Irish Hist.* (with capital.) Originally, one who defended his home against marauders; later, towards the end of the 18th c., the name assumed by a society of Roman Catholics formed to resist the Orangemen. (See Lecky, *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* VII.)

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 3/1 Defenders!!..a party of these miscreants attacked a small public-house..on the Trim road. 1798 *Ann. Reg.* 155 Irritated by this usage, the Catholics also associated for their defence, whence they were called Defenders. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 121 The Peep-of-day-boys originated in the north, about the year 1785, they were met by a counter association, 'the Defenders'. 1890 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 12 For six or eight months Defender outrages continued in this county almost uncontrolled.

2. One who defends, upholds, or maintains by argument; one who speaks or writes in defence of a person, cause, or opinion.

1544 (*title*), A Supplycacion to our most soveraigne Lorde Kynge Henry the Eyght, Kynge of England,. and moste ernest defender of Christes gospell. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iv. (1611) 134 Defenders of that which is Popish. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* i. 3 The Defenders of this Tradition. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 They are headstrong believers and defenders of their opinion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 377 The Sophists have found an enthusiastic defender in the distinguished historian of Greece.

b. *Defender of the faith*: a title borne by the sovereigns of England since Henry VIII, on whom it (i.e. *Fidei defensor*) was conferred by Pope Leo X in 1521 as a reward for writing against Luther. Cf. Defensor.

[1530 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII* (*title*), Anno regni inuictissimi principis Henrici octaui, Angliæ et Franciæ regis, fidei defensoris..vicesimi primi.] 1548 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 186 One is called Most Christian King; another, Defender of the faith. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, Henry the eight by the grace of God, King of England and of France, Defendor of faith. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I.

App. i 2 Elizabeth, by the grace of God defendour of the faith 1623 Ld. Herbert *to Jas. I* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 165 Your sacred Majestie beeinge Defender of our Faithe.

3. The party sued in an action at law; = Defendant *sb.* 3. (Now the term in *Sc. Law*; opposed to *pursuer*; also used in Roman Law treatises.)

c 1450 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 Als well þe playntyffe as þe defender in all maner of playnttes. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 146 All Prosecutors may compear with four, and the Defenders with six of their Friends. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Defender* is the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV § 102 In certain cases .. the defender in an action *in personam* must give security even when conducting his own defence.

4. In the game of *Ombre*: see Defence *sb.* 2 c.

1878 H. H Gibbs *Ombre* 33 The Defender has to fight out the game against the other two players.

Hence **Defe·nderism** (*Irish Hist.*), the principles or policy of the Defenders. (Sense 1 d above.)

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Sept. 1/4 He .. avowed the principles of Defenderism. 1796 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 330 It is now plain that Catholic *defenderism* is the only restraint upon Protestant ascendency. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 54 Defenderism finds fuel in Connaught, Leinster, and Munster. 1890 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 13.

Defenderesse, obs. form of Defendress.

Defendible: see Defendable.

Defending (dĭfe·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Defend: **a.** The warding off of attack, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 676 Now con Alisaundre, of sweordis turnyng, Apon stede, apon justyng, And 'saulyng, of defendyng. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* i. 7 In defendyng and confermyng of the gospel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 A Defendynge, *brachium, custodia, defensio.* 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 97 Power of defending of life. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 273 The storming or defending of towns.

† **b.** Forbidding, prohibition. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 Prohibicion, that is, defendyng.

Defe·nding, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That defends: see the verb.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/8 Some of those discrepancies which defending counsel delight in discovering.

† **Defe·ndless,** *a. Obs. rare.* [See -less.] Defenceless.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 42 Pointing a Musket to a defendless Man's Breast.

Defendor, -our, -owr, obs. ff. Defender.

Defendress (dĭfe·ndrĕs). Now *rare.* In 6–7 **-oresse, -resse.** [a. F. *défenderesse*, fem. of *défendeur*: see -ess.]

1. A female defender, protector, or maintainer.

1509 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 301 Good prestes and clerkes to whome she was a true defenderesse [ed. 1708 defendresse]. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* Ded., Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, defendresse of the faith, &c. 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxv. (1677) 115 Virtue is a Defendress, and valiants the heart of man. 1749 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. cxcix. 265 Gracious Anne .. would make an admirable defendress of the new faith.

† **2.** A female defendant in a suit. *Obs.*

1611 E. Grimstone *Hist. France* 1042 That which afflicts the Defendresse much more, is that the Complainants obiect against her, that she loued not her child.

† **Defe·ndrix.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Defender, after L. feminines in *-(t)rix*: the L. word was *defenstrix.*] = prec. 1.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 35 You fight .. for your Soveraigne Lady, defendrix vnder God of the same [gospell].

† **Defenera·tion.** *Obs. rare.*[-0] [n. of action from L. *dēfenerāre* to involve in debt, exhaust by usury, f. *fœnus, fēnus* interest, usury.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Defeneration*, a taking mony upon usury.

Defenestration (dĭfenéstrē·ʃən). [mod. f. L. De- I. 1, 2 + *fenestra* a window: so in mod.F.] The action of throwing out of a window.

Defenestration of Prague, the action of the Bohemian insurgents who, on the 21st of May 1618, broke up a meeting of Imperial commissioners and deputies of the States, held in the castle of the Hradshin, and threw two of the commissioners and their secretary out of the window; this formed the prelude to the Thirty Years' War.

1620 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 507 A man saued at the time of the defenestration. 1837 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 521, I much admire the manner in which the defenestration is shown [in a picture]. 1863 Neale *Ess. Liturgiol.* 238 Which commencing at the defenestration of Prague .. terminated in the peace of Westphalia.

Defens, obs. form of Defence.

Defensable, ME. form of Defensible, q.v.

† **Defensal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *dēfensāl-is*, f. *defens-um* Defence: see -al. (OF. had *deffensal* sb. defence.)] Pertaining to defence.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 800 Charge him compeir befoir my Majestie. .To heir him self accusit of crueltie .. With exceptionis, and causis defensall.

† **Defe·nsative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also **-itive.** [f. L., type **dēfensātīv-us* (prob. used in 15–16th c. Latin), f. *defensāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēfensāre* to ward off, defend, freq. of *dēfendĕre* to Defend: see -ive.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the property of defending; defensive, protective.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 19 As with a defensative band about it. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 41 Lay it within the defensitive plaister before rehearsed. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 240 The efficacy and defensative power of moral goodness.

b. = Defensible 1 b.

1591 F. Sparry *Geomancie* 85 The Citie .. is not defensatiue and [is] ill maintayned by men of force.

2. Made in defence or vindication of something.

a 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark ii. 22 Observe the defensative plea which our blessed Saviour makes.

B. *sb.* = Defensive *sb.* 1. (Very common in 17th c.)

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 7 b, Defensatives .. for expelling the Plague. 1583 H. Howarde (*title*), A Defensatiue against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 28 A good defensative against all venemous humours. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 126 Houseleek, which old superstition set on the tops of houses, as a defensative against lightening. *a* 1711 Ken *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 160 Abstinence, the best defensative a Christian can have. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 94 A Defensitive composed of Bole Armenia[c], The White of an Egg, and Vinegar. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A defensative against poison.

† **Defe·nsatrice.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēfensātrīc-em, -tricem*, fem. of *dēfensātor*, agent-n. from *dēfensare*: see prec.] Defendress.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3984 Virgine Marie .. is oure blissed deffensatrice.

Defense, -fenser, var. of Defence, Defensor.

Defensibility (dĭfensĭbĭlĭti). [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being defensible; capacity of being defended.

1846 Grote *Greece* II. ii. II. 344 The extreme defensibility of its frontier. 1859 J. White *Hist. France* (1860) 5 The perfect defencibility of the French territory.

Defensible (dĭfe·nsĭb'l), *a.* Forms: **α.** 3–6 **defensable,** (5 **-abill, -abylle, deffensable,** 6 *Sc.* **defensabil,** 6–7 **defenceable**); **β.** 5– **defensible,** (5 **diffensyble,** 5–6 **defensyble,** 7 **defencible**). [Etymologically there are here two distinct words: *a. defensable*, a. F. *défensable* (12th c. in Hatzf.):—L. *dēfensābil-em* (St. Ambrose, *c* 375), f. *dēfensāre* to ward off, freq. of *dēfendĕre* to defend. In the latter part of the 15th c. this began to be displaced by *β. defensible*, ad. L. *dēfensibil-em* (Cassiodorus, *c* 550), f. L. *dēfens-*, ppl. stem of *dēfendere*. This expelled the former before 1700. In French also *défensible* appears in 17–18th c., but both forms are there archaic, the ordinary word being *défendable.*]

† **1.** Affording, or capable of affording, defence; defensive. (Cf. Fencible A. 1–3.) **a.** Of men-at-arms: Fit or able to defend a fortress, etc. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 549 Hii hulde hom there defensables, to libbe other to deie. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* 306 Ther were therin turkes many, hardy and defensable. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 289 Wyth certayn nombre off defensible parsones. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 163 Sa mony of you that ar defensabil men. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 50 We no longer are defensible. 1636 Prynne *Humb. Remonstr.* 4 Great Navies of Ships and people defensible. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, Every defensible man of you .. keep his weapons in readiness.

† **b.** Of fortresses, fortified places, etc. *Obs.* (but often not distinguishable from sense 3).

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* vi. 2 Thei maden to hem .. moost defensable places to withstonden. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4168 A portecolys defensable. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 149 Barbacanes well defensable. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* I. xvi. 17 This Bourg is not defensible agaynst any great siege. 1627 Speed *England, Garnsey* § 2 A Pale of Rockes .. uery defensible vnto the Iland. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. viii. 161 What charges have been bestowed on it since to make it defenceable. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. lxiv. 609 He maintained the most useful and defensible posts. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 129 Notwithstanding the vast population and defensible strength of Constantinople.

† **c.** Of weapons, armour, or habiliments. *Obs.*

1418 Hen. V in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 664 In here best and most defensable harneys. 1480 *Plumpton Corr.* 40 In there most defensible arrey. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Any Armour or defenceable Geer of War. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 56 The citezens .. had provided for al thinges necessary and defensible.

† **d.** *gen.* Defensive, protective. *Obs.*

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* (1546) 156 Be thou unto me .. a defensible God. 1574 Hyll *Planting* 77 Covered with clay, or some other defensable playster.

† **2.** In a state of defence against attack or injury; safe. *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 276 b, That such as are buryed in the cowle and weede of a Franciscane Fryer, are forthwith defensible enough agaynst all the Devilles and furies of hell. *Ibid.* 487 b, Yᵗ her life might have eskaped safe, and defensible from those raging stormes. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 253 We could not leave the work in a more defensible state.

3. Capable of being defended against attack or injury.

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 207 The rocke with such unexpert soldiers was not defensible. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 304 Defensible by a very little Army against a numerous Enemy. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 259 His fortress was defensible against all the power of man. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scotl.* VI. lxxii. 256 Dumbarton was supposed to be more defensible.

4. *fig.* Capable of being defended (in argument), maintained, or vindicated; justifiable. (The chief current sense.)

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xvii. (1859) 18 My cause .. was nought defensable by ought that I couthe se. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 48 The marriage is defencable enough. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 153 This is scarce defensible. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 71 The .. resolution .. is defensible on general principles of reason. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. 387 A more defensible, or a juster claim. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ix. 154 In a true and defensible sense.

Hence **Defe·nsibleness.**

a 1689 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 14 The defensibleness of the Country by reason of its Situation on the Sea. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 229 The defensibleness of particular branches of a system.

Defensibly (dĭfe·nsĭbli), *adv.* Also 5–6 **-sably, 6 -cibly.** [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

† **1.** In a 'defensible' manner; so as to afford defence or protection: see prec. 1. *Obs.*

1464 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 524 Every Man .. be Well and Defensibly arrayed. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxliii. 530 Aboue .iii. M. horses defensably aparayly'd. 1599 R. Cromiton *Mansion of Magnan.* N iv b, The houses were all of stone, very strongly and defencibly builded.

2. In a manner defensible by argument; justifiably.

1880 *Variorum Teachers' Bible* Isa. vii. 14 The Hebrew prefixes the article, which A. V. defensibly regards as that of species.

Defension (dĭfe·nʃən). Also 6 **-syon, -cion.** [ad. L. *dēfensiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēfendĕre* to Defend. Cf. OF. *defension, -siun* (11–16th c. in Godef.).]

† **1.** = Defence; protection, vindication, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xlviii. 7 Domes of defensioun [1388 defence]. 14.. *Balade, IX Ladies Worthie* (Chaucer's Wks. 1561), Against the proud Grekes made defencion With her victorious hand. 1514 R. Pace in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 203 In the defension of your gracis causis. *a* 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 325 The just defension against his unjust accusation.

2. In R.C. Colleges: The formal defence of a thesis or proposition as an academic exercise.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 862 a, He withstandeth the Popes Supremacie .. in his disputations and defensions. 16.. W. Blundell in *Crossby Records* 175 My said brother did make his public defension of Philosophy in the Roman college. 1862 F. C. Husenbeth *Life J. Milner* 8 He never taught in the Schools, nor made any public defensions. 1886 J. Gillow *Lit. Hist. Eng. Catholics* II. 458 This defension took place in the palace of Cardinal Guise.

Hence † **Defe·nsional** *a.*, pertaining to defence.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 682 The arsenal, the defensional office [at Freiburg, Switzerland].

Defensitive: see Defensative.

Defensive (dĭfe·nsiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–5 **-sif,** 5 **-syue,** 6 **-sife, deffensive,** 7 **defencivo.** [a. F. *défensif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med.L. *dēfensīv-us*, f. *dēfens-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēfendĕre*: see -ive.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the quality of defending against attack or injury; serving for defence; protective.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 Aboute þe wounde leie a medicyn defensif. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 64 Preamb., Armours Defensives, as Jakkes, Salettis, Brigandynes. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 169 b, Any weapon, either invasive or defensive. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 48 As a Moate defensiue to a house. 1636 Sir H. Blount *Voy. Levant* (1637) 100 A boorded Arche .. defensive against sunne and raine. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 330 The Nut is cloathed with a defensive husk. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. II. § 21 IV. 357 A Castle (then much decayed, never much defensive for this City). 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 361 An hard, firm shell, which furnishes .. both offensive and defensive armour. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* II. 9 When they invaded Gaul, the Romans .. wore defensive armour formed of iron.

† **b.** Of fortified places: = Defensible 1 b. *Obs.*

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 259 To immure themselves in such defensive places. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 81 The Citie is .. made defensive by many helps of nature and industry.

† **c.** Of persons: Capable of making defence. *Obs. rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 393 The faint Satanic Host Defensive scarse, or, with pale fear surpris'd.

† **d.** With *of*: Serving to ward off, or to protect against. *Obs. rare.*

1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 196, I rais'd a nuptial bow'r And roof'd defensive of the storm and show'r.

2. Made, formed, or carried on for the purpose of defence: opposed to *offensive* (= aggressive).

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 455 The Athenians made league offensive and deffensive with them. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 60, 293 The bloud which in defensive warre is shed. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 44 A league offencive and defencive with Holland. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 353 Able to wage only a tedious defensive war. 1787 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Mar., I was obliged to resolve upon a defensive conduct in future. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 180 Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Sparta and Bœotia.

3. Of or belonging to defence.

1643 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 102 They .. lay at a defensive guarde. 1684 R. H. *School Recreation* 67 Having shewn you the Defensive part, I shall now proceed to the Offensive. 1739 J. Trapp *Right. overmuch* (1758) 16 Going to law is absolutely unlawful, even on the defensive side. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 175 Their position was entirely a defensive one.

4. Spoken or written in defence *of* something; of the nature of a defence or vindication.

1604 Broughton (*title*), Two little Workes defensive of our Redemption. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 100 His defensive allegation, to which he is entitled in his turn to the plaintiff's answer upon oath. 1893 *Bookman* June 85/2 An appreciative essay, partly defensive of his memory.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** Something that serves to defend or protect; *esp.* in *Med.* and *Surg.* a bandage, plaster, ointment, or medicine, serving to guard against injury, inflammation, corruption, infection, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 214 þou schalt algate aboute þe sijknes leie a defensif of bole & terra sigillata. 1544 Phaer *Pestilence* (1553) Piv b, Lay a defensiue about the sore. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 41 b, If it be layd vnto woundes, it is a good defensiue for them. 1610 Markham *Masterpiece* II. clxviii. 485 It is also an excellent defensiue against fluxes of blood. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), Wars preventive upon just fears, are defensives, as well as on actual invasions. 1665 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 150 Wear this defensive for my sake. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wounds*, If a Nerve happens to be cut, you must close it, and use a Defensive, to prevent a concourse of Humours.

2. A position or attitude of defence: usually in phr. *to stand* (*act*, etc.) *on the defensive*. [Absolute use of A. 3.]

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 178 Onely to stand upon the defensive. 1708 Swift *Predictions*, The French army acts now wholly on the defensive. 1797 Burke *Corr.* IV. 431 In debate, as in war, we confine ourselves to a poor, disgraceful, and ruinous defensive. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The two brethren .. striking both at once, compelled him to keep the defensive. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 152 The plan of the Duke was to stand wholly on the defensive.

†**3.** One who defends himself against attack: opposed to *assailant* or *aggressor*. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 79 They..retired home, leaving the Georgians Victors, though defensives.

Defensively (dĭfe·nsivli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a defensive manner; by way of defence.

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 59 Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather than defensively, was not fortifi'd. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 370 We shall, it's beleived, act only defensively. 1884 Mrs. Oliphant in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 5/2 Lady Mary put up her hand defensively.

Defe·nsiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being defensive.

1600 F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 131 a, They want no defensiuenes against the cold. 1828 *Examiner* 643/1 The position of defensiveness. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* I. xv. 323 Arousing her instincts of defensiveness.

Defensor (dĭfe·nsɔr, -ōr). Forms: 4-5 **defensour**, (4-6 **-oure**, 5 **-owre**), 6 **defencer**, 6- **defensor**. [ME. and AFr. *defensour* = OF. **defenseor*, in 13th c. *deffenceour*, mod.F. *défenseur* :— L. *dēfensātōr-em* (Jerome), agent-n. from *dēfensāre*, freq. of *dēfendĕre* to Defend. By later changes in Eng. the word is completely assimilated to L. *dēfensor*, agent-n. from *dēfendĕre*.]

†**1.** A defender. *Obs.*

Chief Defensor of the Christian Church, a title formerly bestowed by the Pope upon individual kings, as upon Henry VII of England.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 745 Sum of the defensouris war All dede, and othit woundit sare. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. xvi. (1554) 33 a, To holy churche he was chief defensour. 1509 Fabyan VII. (1533) 690. 1530 Palsgr. Introd. 10 Hemy by the grace of God, kynge of Englande and of France, defensor of the faythe. 1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 591/1 Any of their fautors, comforters, counsellers, or defensers. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx 72 Chiefe Defensor of Christs Church. 1670 *Famous Conclave Clement VIII* 29 The only defensor and supportor of the Catholick Religion.

2. *Rom. Hist.* 'In the later period of the empire (after 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor' (Lewis & Short).

c 1370 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 395 And saynte gregori wrote to þe defensoure of rome in þis maner. [1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 341 But the *Defensores* were also magistrates and preservers of order.] 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 112 The defensors differed in both respects. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. v. 45 What the defensor had been in the old municipal system.

3. *Roman Law.* One who took up the defence and assumed the liability of a defendant in an action.

1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 569 A defensor may prevent a forfeiture of the stipulation. *Ibid.*, A defensor (unauthorized representative) of the defendant gave security judicatum solvi.

Hence **Defe·nsorship**, the office of defensor.

1855 Milman *Latin Chr.* III. 292 The golden diadem, the insignia of the Patriciate and Defensorship of the city of Rome.

Defensory (dĭfe·nsŏri), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēfensōri-us*, f. *dēfensōr-em* : see Defensor and -ory.]

A. *adj.* That is intended, or serves, to defend; defensive.

1552 Huloet, Defensorye, *præsidiarius*. 1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 14 A Letter defensory answering by confutation all the objections. 1647 *Royall & Royallist's Plea* 13 The warre on the Kings side is vindicatory and defensorie. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 669 One of the defensory provisions which the Creator has assigned to some of His creatures.

†**B.** *sb.* Something defensive; a defence. *Obs.*

1588 Greene *Perimedes* 6 As a defensorie against ensuing griefes. 1592 (*title*), Martin Mar-Sixtus. A second Replie against the Defensory and Apology of Sixtus the fifth. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III 154 A Defensorie of the Scripture and Church.

Defenst, obs. f. *defenced*: see Defence *v.*

†**Defe·nsure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *dēfens-* ppl. stem of *dēfendĕre* + -URE.] Something that defends; = Defensive *sb.* 1.

1586 W. Bailey *Briefe Treat.* (1633) 21 Wee must defend the eye with some defensure to avoid the offence of a fluxe.

Defer (dĭfə·r), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-7 **differre**, 5-7 **deferre**, (4 **defere**, 5-6 **defar**, **-arre**, **dyfferre**, 7 **deferr**), 5-7 **differ**, 5-6 **differr**, 6 **differe**, **dyferre**, **dyffer**, **dyffer(r-)**, **diffar(r-)**, 6-7 **differ(r-**, 5- **defer(r-)**. Inflexions **deferred**, **deferring**. [ME. *differre-n*, a. OF. *differer* (*il differe*), 14th c. in Littré, ad. L. *differ-re* to carry apart, put off, postpone, delay, protract; also, *intr.*, to bear in different directions, have diverse bearings, differ. Orig. the same word as Differ *v.* (q.v. for the history of their differentiation), and often spelt *differ* in 16-17th c.; but forms in *de-*, *def-*, are found from the 15th, and have prevailed, against the etymology, mainly from the stress being on the final syllable; but partly, perhaps, by association with *delay*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put on one side; to set aside. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 262 At mannes sighte Envie for to be preferred Hath conscience so differred, That no man loketh to the vice Whiche is the moder of malice. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 96 The Syrcumstaunce me lyst nat to defer. — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 14 Grace withe her lycour cristallyne and pure Defferrithe vengeaunce off ffuriose woodnes.

†**b.** To set or put 'beside oneself'; to bereave of one's wits. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Matthæus* 84 Quhame þat þai [two sorcerers] had euir marryte Ine þare wittis or differryte.

†**c.** *refl.* To withdraw or remove oneself. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Martha* 171 Hely, defere þe nocht fra me, Bot in myn helpe nov haste þu þe!

2. *trans.* To put off (action, procedure) to some later time; to delay, postpone.

1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxx. 15 If the man .. into another day deferie the sentence. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 132 [She] differred þe questyone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99 To Differ, *differre, prolongare*. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. vii. 104 The Lacedemonyens with drewe them self and differde the bataylle. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxiv. 48 My master wyll differ his commynge. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 141 Soldiers, Deferre the spoile of the Citie vntill night. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 183 Sometimes a Civill warre, may be differred, by such wayes. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 92 P 2, I have deferred furnishing my Closet with Authors, 'till I receive your Advice. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IV. 499 O chosen by Heaven! defer one day thy march. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. iv, She deferred writing the irrevocable words of parting from all her little world.

b. Const. with *inf.* ? *Obs.*

1426 H. Beaufort in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 102 He hath long differred to parfourme them. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7218 To wende hame þai noȝt deferde. 1535 Coverdale *Josh.* x. 13 The Sonne .. dyffeired to go downe for the space of a whole daye after. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* lxxix. Comm., How long wilt thou differre to heare our prayer? *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 880 Neither did he long defer to put those Jews to death. *a* 1732 Atterbury (J.), The longer thou deferrest to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To delay, procrastinate: rarely with *off*.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* vii. 10 So that he scater hem, and ferther differre not [1388 differr [*v.r.* tarie] no lengere]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7523 He defard, and walde noȝt trus. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 180 Whyles he desired, they deferred. *a* 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glass* Wks. (Rtldg.) 129/1 Defer not off, to-morrow is too late. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 935 God differ's on purpose that our trials may be perfect. 1635 R. Bolton *Comf. Afft. Consc.* ix. 252 The longer thou putst off and defferest the more unfit shalt thou be to repent. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* i. 390 Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer. 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* I. 21, I have waited (demurred, my gentle reader, if you be a lawyer, deferred, if you be a divine) .. a full year.

3. *trans.* To put off (a person or matter) to a future occasion: †**a.** a person. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiv. 22 Sothli Felix deferride hem [1388 delayede, *MS. K.* ether differride; Tindale differde, 1539 *Great B.* deferede, 1557 *Genev.* differed, 1582 *Rhem.* differred, 1611 and 1881 deferred]. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 20 b, Men be differyd from tyme to tyme, yea from yere to yere. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 137 If it seem good to thy wisdome to deferre me. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxviii. 440 He was deferred until Monday.

b. a time, matter, question.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 49 Where they two borowed, they promise to pay three, Their day of payment longer to defarre. 1536 *Exhort. fr. North* 135 in Furniv. *Ballads* I 309 Differ not your matteres tyll a new 3ere. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 95 Which conserveth the good health of man's body, prolongeth a man's youth, differeth age. 1559 Willock *Lett. to Crosraguell* in Keith *Hist. Church Sc.* App. 198 (Jam.), I wold aske quhilk of us differreth the Caus. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xiii. 12 Hope deferred maketh the heart sicke.

c. To relegate to a later part of a treatise.

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 123 Let us not entur into thys dysputatyon now, but .. dyffer hyt to hys place. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 37 The admonition I differe to the end. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 480, I had differred it till the end of the sermon. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 41 Which I choose, rather than trouble the Reader with a Detail .. here, to defeir to their proper Place. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Divine Worship* 284 It has been found necessary to defer them to the Appendix.

†**4.** To put off (time), waste in delay. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xii. 22 Dais shulen be differrid, or drawen, in to loong [1388 differrid in to long tyme]. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 184 Not mynding to differre the time any farther. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 123 Idle to deferre ye time lyke Saint George, who is euer on horsebacke yet neuer rydeth. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 33 Deferre no tyme, delayes haue dangerous ends. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Deniall* vi, O cheer and tune my heartlesse breast, Deferre no time.

†**b.** To protract; also *intr.* to linger. *Obs.*

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xii. 24 a, The Wairs were longe differred. 1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* IV. ii, Why to this houre Have kind and fortune thus deferred my breath? 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 42 b, If the disease woulde differre, and the jaundis woulde not voyde

Defer (dĭfə·r), *v.*[2] Also 5 6 **differ**, 6-7 **deferre**, (8 **defere**). Inflexions **deferred**, **deferring**. [a. F. *différer* (*il différe*), 16th c. in Littré (*defferer* 14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), in same sense as Eng., ad. L. *dĭfer-re* to bring or carry away, convey down, to bring or carry with reference to destination, to confer, deliver, transfer, grant, give, to report, to refer (a matter) to any one; f. De- I. 1, 2 + *ferre* to bear, carry.]

†**1.** *trans.* To carry down or away; to convey (*to* some place); to bring away. *Obs. rare.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 254, I do not think that if a Sound should pass through divers mediums .. it would deliver the Sound in a differing place, from that unto which it is deferred. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 552 He was so much amazed at it, that he could not forbear to vomit or defer the forced burthen of his belly.

†**2.** To offer, proffer, tender; in *Law*, to offer for acceptance. Const. *to*, rarely *on*. *To defer an oath* = F. *déférer un serment*, L. *deferre jusjurandum*. *Obs.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 782 b, Vpon a corporall othe to them deferred by the iudges. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 379 That Godly worship which .. of the Diuines is called Latria, is deferred only to the Blessed Trinity. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx 177 To deferre to them any obedience, or honour. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 172 Apuleius .. does in vain defer or bestow this honor on those Demons. 1764 7 Ld. G. Lyttelton *Hist. Hen. II*, II. 95 (Seager) How very wonderful is it that all the princes when a king renowned for his valour..was actually at their head, should defer the command to a monk. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lii 894 Until he accept the inheritance, he has a right deferred or proffered by the law (*jus delatum*) but he has not a right fully acquired (*jus acquisitum*).

†**3.** To submit (a matter *to* a person, etc.) for determination or judgement; to refer. *Obs.*

1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 204 (Jam.) The lordis will differ the hale mater to the said Robert spoussis auht. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 345/1 This matter was deferred of both partes to the sentence of the kyng 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj* 160 We teach, that among Priests there be no strifes and wrangling, nor let them be deferred to the Secular power 1691 Blair in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 4 The council, he said, would defer it to the committee for plantations.

†**4.** *absol.* To refer for information *to*. *Obs.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 797 b, Concernynge the depositions of this Lorde Paget, here producted, we differ to the xx. act, where you shal fynde hym examined.

†**5.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To submit oneself *to*. *Sc. Obs.*

1479 *Acta Dom. Audit.* 90 (Jam.) Decretis .. that Johne Stewart .. sall .. pay to Archibald Forester of Corstorfin xx l. yerly of viii yeris bigain .. becauss the said Archibald differit to his aith, and he refusit to suere in presens of the lordis. 1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 194 (Jam.) The lordis aboue writtin wald nocht defer to the said excepcioun.

6. *intr.* To submit in opinion or judgement *to*; to pay deference *to*.

It is probably with reference to this that Evelyn, 1667 (*Mem.* III. 161 ed. 1857), says, We have hardly any words that do .. fully express the French *emotion*, *defer*, *effort*.

1686 F. Spence *House of Medici* 366 (L.) They not only deferred to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 8 How far we must defere to his Authority? 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 543 If you had not deferred to the judgment of others. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. ix. (1857) 165 Philip .. had the good sense to defer to the long experience and the wisdom of his father 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. I. 31 And let me warn my mother, Wise as she is, that she defer to Jove.

Deference (de·fĕrĕns). [a. F. *déférence* (16th c.), f. *déférer* to Defer *v.*[2]: see -ence.]

†**1.** The action of offering or proffering; tendering, bestowing, yielding. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. con. Relig.* I. iii. 35 Our deference of all honor and glory to that which we venerate.

2. Submission to the acknowledged superior claims, skill, judgement, or other qualities, of another. Often in phr. *to pay, show, yield deference*.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I (1843) 9/2 He was .. negligent .. to correspond with him with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* III. i, Now, Sir, you shall stay and see what a Deference they pay to my Skill and Authority. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 62 P 7 With all the Deference that is due to the Judgment of so great a Man. 1798 Ferriar

Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man 196 Much of this evil has certainly proceeded from undue deference to authorities. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vii. 148 Charles often yielded a strange deference to minds inferior to his own. 1836 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 6 That voice of authority to which he would have paid most willing deference.

3. Courteous regard such as is rendered to a superior, or to one to whom respect is due; the manifestation of a disposition to yield to the claims or wishes of another. Const. *to*, †*for*.

a 1660 Hammond *Wks.* II. i. 137 (R.) Why was not John who was a virgin chosen, or preferred before the rest?.. his answer is, because Peter was the Elder, the deference being given to his age. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 80 Nor have they any more complyance one for another, than they have deference for strangers: for instead of being civil one to another [etc.]. 1678 *Lively Orac.* v. § 15. 296, I shall consider to which God himself appears in Scripture to give the deference. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 497 ₱ 2 He was conducted from room to room, with great deference, to the minister. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 20 Their age and learning..entitle them to all deference. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii 411 That indescribable and instinctive deference to the feelings of others, which constitutes the gentlemanly spirit.

4. *In deference to*: in respectful acknowledgement of the authority of, out of practical respect or regard to.

1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. x. 249 The resignation of a Prime Minister in deference to the will of the House of Commons. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 195 In deference to public opinion, he granted some relief to the exiles from his privy purse. 1879 M. Arnold *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 101 It 's in deference to the opinion..of such a class that we shape our policy.

Deference, obs. form of Difference.

†**De'ferency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. with ending -ency, q.v.] = Deference.

1678 Owen *Mind of God* v. 132 A due reverence and deferency unto the Wisdom..of God.

Deferent (de'fĕrĕnt), *a.*¹ and *sb.* Also 5 7 **different**, 6 **defferent.** [a. F. *déférent* (Paré 16th c.), or immed. ad. L. *dēferent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēfer-re* to carry down or away.]

A. *adj.* Carrying or conveying down or to a particular destination.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* Argt. to § 221, etc., The Figures of Pipes, or Concaues, thorow which Sounds passe; or the other Bodies different; conduce to the Variety and Alteration of the Sounds. 1686 Snape *Anat. Horse* I. xxiii. 47 These deferent Vessels are two, one on each side. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 378 The..testes end in a pair of deferent ducts.

B. *sb.*

1. A carrying or conducting agent; *spec.* in *Phys.*, a canal or duct for conveying fluids.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 133 Though Aire be the most favourable Deferent of Sounds. *Ibid.* § 217 All of them are dull and unapt Deferents except the Air. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Deferents*, those vessels of the body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

2. In the Ptolemaic astronomical system: The circular orbit of the centre of the epicycle in which a planet was conceived to move: corresponding (roughly) to the actual orbit of the planet. Cf. Epicycle 1.

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. 70 Within eueryche of these seuen speres, there was a Cercle embelyfyng som what.. whiche Cercle clepeth the different. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. i. xv. (ed. 7) 306 The Circle that carrieth the Moon, called her Defferent. 1690 Leybourn *Cursus Math.* 757 The Semidiametre of the Deferent.. is equal to 56½ Semidiametres of the Earth. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s. v., The two points where the Epicicle intersects the Deferent are called the Points of the greatest Elongation. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 31/2 (Useful Knowl. Soc.), He [Ptolemy] himself considered his system of deferents and epicycles merely as a means of determining mathematically the positions of the heavenly bodies for any given time.

3. One who reports a matter; the communicator of a notice.

1670 Evelyn in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1056, I communicate to them, through your hands, not only the Instrument..but the Description of the Use and Benefit of it from such a Deferent, as I am sure they will very highly value. 1671 — *Mem.* (1857) III. 238 Unless you approve of what I write, and assist the deferrent, for I am no more.

Deferent (de'fĕrĕnt), *a.*² [f. Defer *v.*², and Deference: see -ent.] Showing deference, deferential.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 167 His opposition.. was always modest, deferent. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 413 Never in all his life had Guy been so deferent, so loving, to his father. 1886 Mallock *Old Order Changes* II. vii, Easiness and want of deferent distance in his manner.

Deferential (defĕre'nʃăl), *a.*¹ [f. Deference (or its L. type **déferentia*) + -al: cf. *essence, essential, prudence, prudential*, etc.] Characterized by deference; showing deference; respectful.

1822 Scott *Nigel* xxii, If you seek deferential observance and attendance, I tell you at once you will not find them here. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvii, She was marvellously deferential to Madame Mantalini. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxviii, The Duke..could be soft and deferential to women.

Hence **Deferentia'lity** *sb.*, deference; **Defere'ntially** *adv.*, in a deferential manner.

1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 183 His master he recognises as such with respectful deferentiality. *a* 1846 *Gentlem. Mag.* cited in Worcester for *deferentially*. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* vii. (1873) 61 These ladies were deferentially received .. and conducted to seats of honour. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Deferentially observant of his master's face.

Defere'ntial, *a.*² *Phys.* [a. F. *déférentiel* (e.g. *artère déférentielle*), f. *déférent*, Deferent *a.*¹: see -al.] Serving to convey or conduct; pertaining to the deferent duct.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 640 The deferential end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deferential artery*, a small branch supplied to the vas deferens by one of the branches of the superior vesical artery.

Deferment (dĭfə'ːmĕnt). [f. Defer *v.*¹ + -ment. Possibly from F.: Godefroy *Suppl.* cites an example of *déferrement* of 14th c.] A putting off; postponement, delay.

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 31 Mercers and Taylors may their customes hire, With long deferment of their tedious bils. 1832 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* III. 191 The cases which could bear no deferment of relief. 1884 M. Arnold in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6/2 The delays and the deferments which they are certain to lead to.

Deferred (dĭfə'ːd), *ppl. a.* [f. Defer *v.*¹ + -ed.] Postponed, put off for a time, delayed.

Deferred Annuity, an annuity that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the occurrence of a future event, as the decease of some person. *Deferred Bonds*: see quot. 1882. *Deferred Pay*, a part of the pay of a soldier, etc., which is held over to be paid at his discharge, or at death; in the British Army the amount of deferred pay for soldiers and non-commissioned officers is twopence a day; to men in the reserve force the amount is paid annually. *Deferred Shares, Stock*: see quot. 1882. *Deferred shoot*: see quot. 1883.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 198 An immediate, or a not long deferr'd event. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 215 That no surprise might be put upon ye Excellency by the defered hearing. 1804 J. Poole *Narr. Foreign Corps* 63 My first knowledge of the deferred list. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. ii. 23 'Tis my hate, and the deferred desire To wreak it, which extinguishes their [the cheeks'] blood. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 381 The effect.. of bitter regrets and of deferred hopes. 1882 Bithell *Counting-house Dict.* s. v., *Deferred Bonds* are bonds issued by a Government or by a company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest, till the interest amount to a certain specified rate, when they are classed as, or are converted into *Active Bonds*. *Deferred Shares* are shares issued by a Trading Company, but not entitling the holder to a full share of the profits of the company, and sometimes to none at all, until the expiration of a specified time, or the occurrence of some event. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deferred shoots*, the shoots produced from dormant buds in the axils of bud-scales. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 645 Deferred pay is an additional payment of £3 per annum made to all non-commissioned officers and soldiers on discharge who have fulfilled certain conditions.

Deferrer (dĭfə'ːrəɹ). [f. Defer *v.*¹ + -er ¹.] One who defers; a delayer, postponer.

1552 Huloet, Deferrer, *cunctator*. 1559 Willock *Let. to Crossraguel* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* App. 198 Quhilk of both is the Differrer of the Caus? *a* 1637 B. Jonson tr. *Horace's Art Poetry* 245 A great deferrer, long in hope, grown numb With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come. 1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* xiv. (1892) 200 One of those delicious girls in the New Comedy.. called The Postponer, The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To-Morrower.

Deferring (dĭfə'ːrĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Defer *v.*¹ + -ing ¹.] The action of the verb Defer ¹; delaying, postponement.

14.. Lydg *Temple of Glas* 1206 Abide awhile.. Let no sorow in þin herte bite For no differring. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 9 This deferring of iustice is as damnable before God. 1621 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 6 After all these friuolous deferrings, it [sinne] will returne vpon thee. 1633 Earl Manch. *At Mondo* (1636) 112 By deferring wee presume upon that we haue not, and neglect that we haue.

Deferring, *ppl. a.*¹ [f. Defer *v.*¹ + -ing ².] That defers; putting off, delaying.

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitsc.) *Chron. Scot* (1728) 105 Gave them a differring answer which was little to effect.

Defe'rring, *ppl. a.*² [f. Defer *v.*² + -ing ².] Manifesting deference; deferential.

1829 S. Turner *Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxvii. 198 The language of very deferring but of rather strong affection.

†**Defe'rve,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēfervēre* to boil down, boil thoroughly, f. De- I. 3 b + *fervēre* to boil.] To boil down.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 485 Defrut, carene.. Of must is made: Defrut of defervyng Til thicke.

Defervesce (dĭfəɹve's), *v.* [ad. L. *dēfervescĕre* to cease to boil, cool down, f. De- I. 6 + *fervēscĕre*, inceptive of *fervēre* to be hot.] *intr.* To cool down.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 735/2 The pamphlet.. has experienced the fate incidental to effervescent things—it has defervesced.

Defervescence (dĭfəɹve'sĕns). [f. L. *dēfervēscent-em* Defervescent: see -ence.]

1. Cooling down; abatement of heat.

1721 Bailey, *Defervescence*, a growing cool, an abating. 1775 in Ash. Hence in mod. Dicts.

2. *Path.* The decrease of bodily temperature which accompanies the abatement of fever or feverish symptoms; the period of this decrease. (Introduced in German (*defervescenz*) by Wunderlich.)

1866 Braithwaite *Retrospect of Med.* LIII. 14 The height of the fever was reached on December 31st..after this defervescence went on gradually. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 145 It is evident that..in some of these cases of Wunderlich's the drug was given about the time natural defervescence would be expected to occur. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 78 Occasionally defervescence is quite irregular in its progress.

†**Defervescency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ency.] = prec.; also *fig.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Great Exemp.* v. § 20. 155 After a long time..they are abated by a defervescency in holy actions. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 160 A Loosness, which follows in the defervescency of a Fever.

Defervescent (dĭfəɹve'sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *dēfervēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēfervēscĕre* to Defervesce.] 'That which can reduce fever and high temperature, as cold and bloodletting' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Defesance, Defese, etc., obs. ff. Defeasance, Defease, etc.

Defet, var. of Defeit *a. Obs.*, wasted.

Defete, -fette, obs. forms of Defeat *sb.* and *v.*

†**Defeu'd.** *nonce-wd.* [f. De- + Feud: on some mistaken analogy, such as *spite, despite*.] = Feud.

1648 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 22 If the commanders were all at defeud one amongst the other.

Defeudalise: see De- II. 1.

Defeysance, obs. form of Defeasance.

Deff(e, obs. forms of Deaf.

‖ **Deffait,** *a. Her. Obs.*⁻° [F. *défait*, in OF. *desfait, deffait*, undone, deprived, etc.]

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Deffait*, is used to signify the Head of a Beast cut off smooth, the same as *Decapité*. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Deffait* or *Decapité*, a term used by the French heralds.

Deffame, Deffawte, obs. ff. Defame, Default.

Deffayt, deffete, obs. forms of Defeat.

Deffe, var. of Daff *sb.*, fool, stupid fellow.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Yf any brother dys-pysse anoder callenge hym knaffe or horson, or deffe.

Deffence, Defform, etc.: see Defence, etc.

Deffer, var. of Dever *Obs.*, duty.

Defference, obs. form of Difference.

Deffly, erron. form of Deftly.

Defhod: see Deafhead.

Defiable (dĭfəi'ăb'l), *a.*¹ *rare.* [f. Defy *v.*¹ + -able.] Capable of being defied; †defiant.

1874 M. & F. Collins *Frances* I. 14 Oh! I think he's rather a defiable young gentleman.

†**Defi'able,** *a.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Defy *v.*² + -able.] Capable of being digested; digestible.

a 1450 *Fysshynge wyth an Angle* (1883) 2 And ete norysching metes & defyabul.

Defial (dĭfəi'ăl). *rare.* [In ME., a. OF. *defiaille* (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. *defier* to Defy: see -al 5. In modern use perh. directly from the Eng. verb: cf. *denial*.] = Defiance.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cliv. iv, He helde the felde and kyng Philyp warred, And letters sent hym, defyals and vmbrayde, Of hys suraunce and othe. 1793 W. Taylor tr. *Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* Note 119 This defial is not a Gothic and mis-plac'd idea. 1824 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 509 King Meliad, And Danayn.. took part In the defial. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 267 Abuse, which he met with lofty defial or silent contempt.

Defiance (dĭfəi'ăns). Forms: 4 **defye-**, 5 **defy-**, **diffi-**, **diffye-**, **dyffy-**, 5-6 **defi-**, **deffyaunce**, 6 **diffyans**, **diffi-**, **defyance**, 5- **defiance**. [a. OF. *defiance, deff-, desf-*, the action of defying = Pr. *desfiansa*, OSp. *desfianza*, It. *disfidanza*:—Romanic **disfidantia*, f. *disfidāre*, med.L. *diffidāre*: see Defy *v.*¹ and -ance. Mod.F. *défiance* in sense of 'distrust' appears to be influenced by L. *diffidentia* distrust: see Diffidence.]

†**1.** Renunciation of faith, allegiance, or amity; declaration of hostilities. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5545 Alisaunder the wryt behelde, And saugh therinne thretyng belde, And defyeaunce, the thrid day. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 92 (Mätz.) Arbachus.. sent to hym, for his mysgovernaunce, Of highe disdayne a ful playne defyaunce. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 350 They lete make a lettre of deffyaunce of whiche the tenour foloweth. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxxiv. 48 That who soeuer wolde any hurte to other, shuld make his defyance thre dayes before his dede. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 231 Spaine broke the peace with England..and that by ymbargo, which of all kindes of defiances is most reproved, and of least reputation.. the most honourable is with trumpet and herald to proclaime and denounce the warre by publicke defiance. 1649 Milton *Tenure of Kings* Wks. 238/2 The whole protestant league raised open war against Charles the Fifth.. sent him a defiance, renounced all faith and allegiance toward him.

†**b.** *At defiance*: at enmity or hostility. *Obs.*

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 574 Cleave unto God, and be at defiance with his enemies the Papists. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. vii. (1622) 74 The Prouinces at defiance with vs. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 28 The two kings.. live at defiance, and oft times the poore Savages pay deerely for eithers ambition. 1705 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 58, I have been ever since the sending of that letter.. at defiance with him.

2. The act of defying or challenging to fight; a challenge or summons to a combat or contest; a challenge to make good or maintain a cause, assertion, etc. *Cartel of defiance*: see Cartel and quots.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. Prol. (1554) 40 a, Vertue on fortune maketh a defiaunce. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Brennus* xxv, To sound defiaunce, fyre, and sword and fight. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 130 Shall we..send Defiance to the Traytor?

1639 tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 303 Saluted by a letter of defiance, which marked out the houre and the place where he should come with a second. 1738 JOHNSON, *Defiance* .. a challenge to make any impeachment good. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 64 He could not dispense with answering .. Sir Isaac Newton .. who had given him a defiance in express terms. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 372 To the king, the pope's conduct appeared a defiance; and as a defiance he accepted it.

3. The act of setting at nought; open or daring resistance offered to authority or any opposing force.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 P 3 Remarkable for that Piece of good Breeding peculiar to natural Britons, to wit Defiance. *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* VI. Dis. VIII. (R.), This open and scandalous violation and defiance of his most sacred fundamental laws. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. ix. 105 The open disobedience of the order .. could be construed only as defiance.

4. *Phr.* **a.** *To bid defiance to*: to defy, declare hostility to; to brave, set at nought; so *to set at defiance*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1676) 210 He set her [Fortune] at defiance ever after. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), The Novatian heresy .. bade such express defiance to apostacy. 1757 *Centinel* No. 34 The fire of youth .. when agitated by any violent passion .. sets everything at defiance. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, The Alps. See how scornfully they look down upon you, and bid defiance to the elements. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 144 They might have set the Tories at defiance.

b. *In defiance of*: with daring disregard of; setting at nought.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 P 15 He carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the table. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 15 Clung to .. in defiance of reason and sensation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 202 Gaveston .. was beheaded in defiance of the terms of his capitulation.

†**5.** Declaration of aversion or contempt; rejection. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 143 Such a warped slip of wildernesse Nere issu'd from his blood. Take my defiance, Die, perish.

†**6.** Distrust. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [=mod.F. *défiance*.]

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., Major Holmes .. I perceive, would fain get to be free and friends with my wife; but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath a defyance against him.

Defiant (dĭfəi·ănt), *a.* [a. F. *défiant*, OF. *des-, deff-, defiant*, pr. pple. of *desfier, défier*: see DEFY and -ANT. App. quite of modern use.]

1. Showing a disposition to defy; manifesting a spirit of defiance.

a 1837 BRYDGES cited in WORCESTER. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 289 The man's heart that dare rise defiant .. against Hell itself. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. xi. 510 The defiant attitude which she had assumed. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. viii, She had started up with defiant words ready to burst from her lips.

‖**2.** Feeling distrust. [=mod.F. *défiant*.]

1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* XV. (1875) 98 He was less defiant, or mistrustful.

Defiantly (dĭfəi·ăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly.

1859 HALLIWELL *Evid. Chr.* 150 The early Christians .. defiantly neglected the polytheistic worship. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 487 Buckingham .. stood defiantly at his master's side as he was denounced.

Defi·antness. *rare.* [-NESS.] The quality of being defiant.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxi, He answered .. speaking with quick defiantness.

†**Defi·atory,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. DEFY *v.*^{1}, after words like *commend-atory*.] Bearing or conveying defiance.

1635 SHELFORD *Learned Disc.* 276 (T.) The letters defiatory of Achmet to Sigismund the Third.

Defibrinate (dĭfəi·brinē^{1}t), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + FIBRIN + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To deprive of fibrin. Hence **Defi·brinated** *ppl. a.*; **Defibrina·tion,** the process of depriving of fibrin. So **Defi·brinize** *v.* [see -IZE] = DEFIBRINATE.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 249 Density of defibrinated blood. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 453 On diluting the fresh blood .. and exposing it after rapid defibrination. 1881 G. F. DOWDESWELL in *Trnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 160, I have not found it necessary to defibrinate the blood. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Defibrinize.* 1885 OGILVIE, *Defibrinize.*

†**Deficience** (dĭfi·sĕns). *Obs.* [ad. late L. *dēficientia*, f. *deficient-em* DEFICIENT; see -ENCE.] The fact of being deficient; failure, want, deficiency.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 4. 11 In these kindes of vnperfect Histories I doe assign no deficience. 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 20 The deficience of Parliament hath bin the *Causa Causarum* of all the Mischiefs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 416 Thou in thy self art perfect, and in thee Is no deficience found. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) V. 2 Want of colouring is the capital deficience of prints. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 10 Mar., Imputing every deficience to criminal negligence.

Deficiency (dĭfi·sĕnsi). [f. as prec.; see -ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being deficient or wanting; failure; want, lack, absence; insufficiency.

1634 E. KNOTT *Charity maintained* V. § 9 The Doctrine of the total deficiency of the visible Church, which .. is maintained by divers chief Protestants. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 Scaliger finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no lesse deficiency himselfe. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 246 Escheats .. arising merely upon the deficiency of the blood, whereby the descent is impeded. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 62 We may make up, by continued attention, for their deficiency of original acuteness. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* Pref., Patients often explain very imperfectly their feelings, partly from the natural deficiency of language. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 83 These particles might be in excess as well as in deficiency.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this condition; something wanting; a defect, an imperfection.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 116 That there is a deficiency in the Merits of Christ. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 53 They discover the flaws and deficiencies of the latter. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 92 Nature has endued us with a power of supplying those deficiencies, by acquired knowledge. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed 4) 184 The battle .. proved the existence of a deficiency in the latter quarter. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. vii. 168 This consciousness of his own deficiencies is an interesting trait in his character. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. I. iii. 127 Where art has to supply the deficiencies of nature.

c. *Math. Deficiency of a curve*: the number by which its double points fall short of the highest number possible in a curve of the same order.

1865 CAYLEY *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* I. No. iii, It will be convenient to introduce the term 'Deficiency', viz. a curve of the order n with $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)-D$ double points, is said to have a deficiency $=D$. 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 356 The deficiency of a curve is the same as the class of the Riemann surface associated with its equation.

d. The amount by which the revenue of a state, company, etc. falls short of the expenditure; a deficit; hence *deficiency act, bill, law* (i.e. one to meet such a deficiency); the amount by which the assets of a debtor fall short of his liabilities; hence *deficiency account, statement.*

2. *attrib.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 168 A considerable Sum of Money arising by the Deficiency Law. 1887 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 6/8 None of the debtors have as yet filed deficiency accounts. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 9/1 The bankrupt was then questioned upon his deficiency statement.

Deficient (dĭfi·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēficient-em*, pr. pple. of *dēficĕre* to fail, orig. to undo, do away, take oneself away, leave, forsake; f. DE- I. 6 + *facĕre* to make, do. Cf. mod.F. *déficient* (1754 in Hatzf.).] **A.** *adj.*

1. Wanting some part, element, constituent, or characteristic which is necessary to completeness, or having less than the proper amount of it; wanting or falling short *in* something; defective.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense. 1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* A iv, Howsoever the Gift, and the Giver be deficient. 1651 T. RUDD *Euclide* A iv, The [Manuscript] Copie, in many places, was deficient. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 32 Latine words (where our language is deficient) Englished. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* (1669) 74 In the point of murder .. we have little reason to think that our late Tyranny has been deficient to the examples .. set it in other Countreys. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 19. 121 We find our selves deficient in any thing else sooner than in our Understanding. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 72 P 1 Men complain .. of deficient memory. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 5 The best women are wofully deficient in knowledge about health. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter to the extent of about 33 per cent.

†**b.** *Gram.* = DEFECTIVE *a.* 5. *Obs.* **c.** *Arith. Deficient number*: a number the sum of whose factors is less than the number itself. **d.** *Geom. Deficient hyperbola*: a cubic curve having only one asymptote. †**e.** *Mus.* Applied to any interval diminished by a comma. *Obs.*

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Defective*, or *Deficient Nouns*, in grammar. *Ibid., Deficient Hyperbola. Ibid, Deficient numbers* .. Such, *e.gr.* is 8; whose quota parts are, 1, 2, and 4; which, together, only make 7. 1753 *Ibid., Supp.* s.v. *Interval*, Limma of the Greek Scale, or deficient Semi-tone Major.

2. Present in less than the proper quantity; not of sufficient force; wholly or partly wanting or lacking; insufficient, inadequate.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 14 Meere conjectures were deficient because the meanes (whereby to contures were deficient because the meanes (whereby to conjecture) were wanting. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* (1669) 70 If I should say, that personal kind of courage had been deficient in the man. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 333 Apprehensions that our stock of water might prove deficient. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 Hallam is uniformly polite, but with deficient sympathy. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 40 The quantity of fluid which would be required to saturate it is sometimes called the Deficient fluid.

†**3.** *Deficient cause*: that 'deficience', failure to act, or absence of anything, which becomes the cause or negative condition of some result. *Obs.*

The conception and the phrase (*causa deficiens*) appear first in St. Augustine, in his discussion of the origin of evil and of God's relation to it, and are connected with his doctrine that evil being nothing positive, but merely a *defect*, could have no *efficient*, but only a *deficient* cause. It was also used by Thomas Aquinas (who distinguished the physical sense of the phrase from the moral); in English it came into vogue during the Calvinistic-Arminian controversy in 16–17th c., in reference both to the origin of evil and to the reprobation of the wicked. Cf. DEFECTIVE *a.* 6.

[ST. AUGUST. *De Civ. Dei* XII. vii, Nemo igitur quærat efficientem causam malæ voluntatis, non enim est efficiens, sed deficiens; quia nec illa effectio est, sed defectio; deficere namque ab eo quod summum est, ad id quod minus est, hoc est incipere habere voluntatem malam.]

1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 204 And hereof commeth the destruction of the reprobates .. ye efficient cause wherof consisteth truely in every of their own corruption, but the cause deficient in the will of God. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 666 It [the cause of evil and sin] is no efficient but a deficient cause. 1658 WOMOCK *Exam. Tilenus* 40 There are sins of omission .. and if the deficient cause in things necessary be the efficient, you know to whom such sins are to be imputed. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. vi. § 3. 380 As for moral evil he [God] is not the author or cause thereof as it is evil; because moral evils as such have no efficient cause but only deficient. 1678 *Ibid.* IV. III. vi. 195 Gods concurse is neither the efficient nor deficient cause of sin.

†**4.** Failing, fainting; of or pertaining to swooning. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 23 Ile looke no more, Least my braine turne, and the deficient sight Topple downe headlong. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 438 A .. giddy headed Foole, (full of deficient Vapours).

†**B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. Something that is wanting, or absent where it should be present. **b.** The want or absence of something; a deficiency.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 23 To set down more than the naked Titles, or brief Arguments of Deficients. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 1 Lord Bacon .. reckons it among the Deficients of Natural History. 1686 WILDING in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 263 To ye mercer for deficients to my new suit.

2. *Gram.* A defective noun.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 Like the *Quæ Genus* in the Grammer, being Deficients, or Redundants, not to be brought under any Rule.

3. A person who fails to do what is required; a defaulter.

1697 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 521 Y^e Collectors had neither brought in the Monies they had Received, nor ye names of the deficients. 1719 *Ayr Presbyt. Rec.* in *Ch. Life Scott.* (1885) I. i. 22 *note*, The deficients have all engadged to do it.

Defi·ciently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deficient manner; defectively, insufficiently.

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 279 After she had sacrificed many of her gallants who were too deficiently serviceable to her. 1818 TODD, *Deficiently*, in a defective manner.

Deficile, obs. var. of DIFFICILE *a.*

†**Defi·cious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *dēficĕre* to fail; cf. DEFICIENT.] Deficient, lacking.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 6 Because they have been so deficiouse of knowlage.

Deficit (de·fisit, dĕ·fisit). [a. F. *déficit* (1690 in Hatzf.), a. L. *dēficit* 'it is wanting, there is wanting' (from *dēficĕre*: see DEFICIENT), formerly used in inventories, etc., to designate things wanting.]

A falling short, a deficiency; the amount by which a sum of money, or the like, falls short of what is due or required; the excess of expenditure or liabilities over income or assets.

1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 122/1 The deficit in the accounts of men entrusted with public employment. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 209 They see a great deficit in their revenues. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 75 In congress, where, in the very last year, there was a *surplus* .. instead of a *deficit*, as here. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 215 The hardier sex was compelled to make good the deficit arising from the withdrawal of female exertion. 1879 H. FAWCETT in *19th Cent.* Feb. 194 (Government of India) Deficits have been repeatedly recurring, and debt has been steadily and surely accumulated.

De fide: see DE I. 4.

Defie, obs. form of DEFY *v.* and *sb.*

Defied (dĭfəi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. DEFY *v.*^{1} + -ED.] Treated with defiance, challenged, braved.

1816 BYRON *Stanzas to Augusta* (I.) vi, There's more in one soft word of thine Than in the world's defied rebuke.

Defier (dĭfəi·əi). [f. DEFY *v.*^{1} + -ER 1.] One who defies, challenges, or braves.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* IV. xiii. 126 Zatasnicis, which signifieth .. defyers of men, for that every one of them are bounde to fight agaynst tenne. 1612 *Two Noble K.* V. i. 120, I am .. To those that boast, and have not, a defyer. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* V. i, This Defier of the Gods. 1886 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 372 The girls .. more sturdy defiers of heat, and cold, and wet, than boys themselves.

†**Defiguration** (dĭfigiŭrē^{1}·ʃən). *Obs.* [n. of action from med.L. *dēfigūrāre* to disfigure, f. DE- I. 6 + *figūrāre* to figure, *figūra* figure; cf. F. *défigurer*.] The action of disfiguring; marring the figure or appearance (of a thing); disfigurement.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* II. iii. 74 b, By such defiguration they do shew very horrible. 1628 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 30 These traditions are defigurations and deformations of Christ exhibited. 1830 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 263 A certain personal defiguration in the man-part of this extraordinary centaur.

†**Defi·gure,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.* [a. OF. *defigurer* (12th c.), var. of *des-, deffigurer*, mod.F. *défigurer*:—late L. and Rom. *disfigūrāre* to DISFIGURE.] An early synonym of DEFIGURE.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2340 Horribely defygurd thurgh syn. 14.. *Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 24 Thow art defygurt, thi eyne beth depe hollowed.

†**Defigure** (dĭfi·gĭŭr), *v.*^{2} *Obs.* [f. DE- I. 3 + FIGURE *v.* (cf. *depict, delineate*).]

1. *trans.* To represent by a figure or image; to figure, delineate.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 114/a To be .. defigured or portraitede in woode. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 844 Two stones as they are here defigured.

2. *fig.* To represent symbolically, symbolize.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 113 By this defigured they the perplexed life of man.

† **Defil,** *v. Obs. rare.* To be or become stupid; = dialectal *daffle*: see DAFF *v.*

1570 LEVINS 126/37 To dėfil, neutre, *stupēre.*

Defilade (defilē¹·d), *sb. Fortif.* [f. DEFILE *v.*³ + -ADE. *Défilade* in F. appears not to have this sense, but only to be related to DEFILE *v.*²] = DEFILEMENT ².

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 105 The object of defilade is so to regulate the relief of the parapets or covering masses, that the defenders may be perfectly screened by them from the view of the enemy. *Ibid.* 111 It often happens that a single plane of defilade would give too great a relief. 1855 PORTLOCK in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 801/2 It is preferable to excavate behind the parapet, whenever the defilade requires so great an increase of height. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 106 The various practical operations that are gone through to ascertain how much the parapets should be raised to obtain cover, are called *defilade.*

Defilade (defilē¹·d), *v. Fortif.* [f. DEFILADE *sb.*: answering to mod.F. *défiler*, DEFILE *v.*³] To arrange the plan and profile of fortifications, so that their lines shall be protected from enfilading fire, and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*). Hence **Defila·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 217 When a work is commanded by a height in front, the interior must be defiladed by elevating the parapet to such a height, that a line of fire from..the hill may be every where at least eight feet above the terre-plein of the work. *Ibid.* 218 When a work is commanded in reverse, the parapet or traverse must be high enough to defilade the defenders of the banquette opposite the height. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* s.v. *Defilement*, The operation..called Defilement, or Defilading, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 207 Proof that the defilading operations have been incorrectly executed.

Defile (dī·foil, dĭfəi·l), *sb.*¹ Formerly 7–9 **defilé**, 8 **defilee.** [a. F. *défilé* (17th c.), ppl. sb. from *défiler* to DEFILE *v.*²: the final *-é* was formerly often made *-ee* in Eng., but being generally written *-e* without accent, has come to be treated as *e* mute, the word being identified in form with DEFILE *v.*]

1. *Mil.* A narrow way or passage along which troops can march only by files or with a narrow front; *esp.* (and in ordinary use) a narrow pass or gorge between mountains.

a. defilé, defilee.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2064/2 They repassed the Defilés on the side of the Moras. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 62 They are surrounded with high Mountains; so that one cannot enter, or go out, but thro' a *Defilé* or narrow Passage. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/2 In a Defilee between a great Moras and the River Adige. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIV. 340 He was seized in the Defilees of those Mountains. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 259 The Regiment passes a defilé, and forms in line of divisions. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc., Defilé.*

β. defile.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2161/1 A Valley, to which there was no passage but by a very narrow Defile. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx. 353 A long narrow Defile or Lane, which we were to pass to get through the Wood. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiv. 437 Constantine had taken post in a defile about half a mile in breadth, between a steep hill and a deep morass. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxii, By Thrasimene's lake, in the defiles Fatal to Roman rashness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 139 [The glacier] squeezes itself through the narrow defile at the base of the Riffelhorn.

2. The act of defiling, a march by files. (Also as Fr., *défilé.*)

1835 in H. Greville *Diary* 65 (Stanf.) In the Place Vendôme, where the King placed himself for the *défilé* of the troops. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Church-build. Mid. Ages* III. 100 She watched the defile through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys.

Defi·le, *sb.*² *Fortif. rare.* [f. DEFILE *v.*³] The act of defilading a fortress.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Defile (dĭfəi·l), *v.*¹ Also 5–6 **defyle.** [An altered form of *defoul, defoil*, by association with FILE *v.* DEFOUL, orig. a. OF. *defouler* 'to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate', had, by the 14th c., come to be associated with the Eng. adj. *foul*, and, in accordance with this, to be used in the sense 'pollute'; in this sense Eng. had already the native verbs *befoul* and *befile*, also *foul* and *file* (the latter:—OE. *fýlan* umlaut deriv. of OE. *fúl*, foul); and the example of these synonymous pairs appears to have led to the similar use of *defile* beside *defoul.* What share, if any, the variant *defoil* had in the process does not appear.]

† **1.** *trans.* To bruise, maul: cf. DEFOUL *v. Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* (C) 7317 Men ne may..Tenren the wolfe out of his hide, Till he be slaine backe and side, Though men him beat and all defile [Fr. *Ja tant n' iert batus ne tonhiés. Rime* 'beguile'].

2. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, dirty; to destroy the purity, cleanness, or clearness of.

[1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 185 Letters wryten were founde vndefilede at the end of the yere.] 1530 PALSGR. 509/2, I defyle, I araye or soyle a thing. *Je salis.* This garment is sore defyled. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ix. 31 Yet shuldest thou dyppe me in yᵉ myre, & myne owne clothes shulde defyle me. 1594 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 165 An evyll birde that defiles hys own nest. 1626 J. PYER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 247 The French had so defiled that House, as a weeks worke would not make it cleane. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1682) 325 It is not the agitation of the waters, but the sediment at the bottom, which troubles and defiles them. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxx. 63 While I defile the dinner plate.

fig. 1885 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. iii. 182 The stain of heresy no longer defiled the hem of her garment.

3. To render morally foul or polluted; to destroy the ideal purity of; to corrupt, taint, sully.

c 1325 [see DEFILED]. c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 104 I am..defyled with syne. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 63 Domician ..was..in his last ȝeres al defiled witȝ vices. 1526–34 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 15 Thoo thinges which procede out of him are those which defyle the man. 1555 *Tract* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliv. 126 Oh! miserable England, defiled with bloud by the Pope's sword! 16.. STILLINGFLEET (J.), God requires rather that we should die than defile ourselves with impieties. 1747 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 302 Christianity, free from the superstitions with which it is defiled in other countries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 167 The best things in human life are liable to be defiled and perverted.

† **4.** To violate the chastity of, to deflower; to debauch. *Obs.* Cf. DEFOUL 4.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 She wold not be defylyde With spot or wem of man. 1530 PALSGR. 509/2, I defyle, I ravysshe a mayden of her maydenheed, *Je viole*..God defende that I sholde defyle her, and she a mayden. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) H j, She that..hathe lever to dey than to be defilede. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxiv. 2 Shechem the son of Hamor..tooke her, and lay with her, and defiled her. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 453 The husband murder'd, and the wife defil'd. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 208 It must..appear, that she was afterwards married, or defiled.

5. To violate the sacredness or sanctity of; to desecrate, profane.

[Cf. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 335 And þat þis haly place be fyled.] ? a 1500 *Wyclif's Wycket* (1828) 2 The armes of hyme shall stonde, and shall defyle the sanctuarye. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 14 [They] dyfyled the house of the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 29 They have defiled the priesthood. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 144 Those that defile the Marriage-Bed.

b. To render ceremonially unclean.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xi. 44 Ye shal not defyle youre selues on eny maner of crepynge beest. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxii. 8 That which dieth of it selfe..hee shall not eate to defile himselfe therewith. — *John* xviii. 28 They themselves went not into the Iudgement hall, lest they should be defiled. 1882 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* i, It is a criminal offence.. for a non-Hindu person to defile the food of even the lowest caste man.

† **6.** To sully the honour of, to dishonour. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 29 b, This foule mouthed Gentleman depraveth and defileth the death of that godly man. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 410 Come, recreant..He whip thee with a rod. He is defil'd That drawes a sword on thee. 1708 SWIFT *Let. Sacram. Test*, However his character may be defiled by such mean and dirty hands.

† **7.** *absol.* To cause defilement or filth; to drop excrement. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 4 Asses and moyles dyd defyle within the precynct of the churche. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 456 This Pitch (as ancient Writers doe report) doth defile; so doth the companie thou keepest.

† **8.** *intr.* To become foul or unclean. *Obs.*

1673 J. CARYL *Nat. & Princ. Love* 79 If you do not daily sweep your houses they will defile.

Defile (dĭfəi·l), *v.*² *Mil.* [a. F. *défiler* (1648 in Hatzf.), f. DE- I. 6 + *file* sb., FILE.]

1. *intr.* To march in a line or by files; to file off. Also *transf.*

1705 A. R. *Accompl. Officer* vii. 90 Lest the Army being too long Defiling should be defeated by degrees, before it can form its Lines. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 393 He began by making the troops defile. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The division..defiled on the right. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 111 That long procession of being which..is still defiling across the stage.

2. *trans.* To traverse by files. ? *Obs.*

1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 293 He briskly attacked them, as they were defiling a lane.

Defi·le, *v.*³ *Fortif. rare.* [a. F. *défiler* (14th c. *desfilher* to unthread, in Hatzf.), f. *dé-*, DE- I. 6 + radical part of *enfiler* (= *désenfiler*): see ENFILE, ENFILADE.] = DEFILADE *v.*

1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Defiled (dĭfəi·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. DEFILE *v.*¹ + -ED.] Polluted, sullied.

[c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 724 Bot he com þyder ryȝt as a chylde..Harmlez, trwe and vndefylde.] 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Defyled as a thynge that is soyled, *polu.* 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 6 Nor eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) p. iii, Men of defiled habits and unclean lips. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 154 To tear out the defiled page of the past.

Hence † **Defi·ledness.**

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 328 The corruption and defiledness of nature, which man brings with him into the world. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 541, I speake of a defilednesse of heart.

Defilee, obs. form of DEFILE *sb.*¹

Defilement ¹ (dĭfəi·lmĕnt). [f. DEFILE *v.*¹ + -MENT.] The act of defiling, the fact or state of being defiled.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 466 When lust..Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 1 The Chaste cannot rake into such Filth without Danger of Defilement. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* ii, Where..It might abide..From all defilement safe. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxii. 97 Those sources of ceremonial defilement.

b. An instance of this; *concr.* anything that defiles.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 16 Yᵉ holy land was at length purged from yᵉ defylements and filthines, wherewith it was berayed. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 16 Mariage lay in disgrace..as a work of the flesh, almost a defilement. 1699 W. SALMON *Ars Chirurgica* Title-p., Removal of Defilements. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 33 Purifying himself from the defilements of the counter. 1871 *Echo* 31 Jan., The defilements in water which are most fatal to man.

Defi·lement ². *Fortif.* [a. mod.F. *défilement* (1785 in Hatzf.), f. *défiler*: see DEFILE *v.*³] The act or operation of defilading.

1816 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 218 The banquettes and terre-pleins of ramparts that are commanded, should be formed in planes parallel to the plane of defilement of the crest of the parapet. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 51 The operation.. called Defilement, or Defilading, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction..Defilement in Altitude is performed by raising the parapet, sinking the terrepleine, or constructing Traverses.

Defiler (dĭfəi·ləɹ). [f. DEFILE *v.*¹ + -ER.] One who defiles; also *fig.* of things.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (R.), As a defyler of relygion and polluter of their holye ceremonyes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Corrompeur de femmes ou de filles*, a defiler of women, a deflourer of maydes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 383 Thou bright defiler Of Himens purest bed. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 9 The world, the flesh, and the devil, that trinity of defilers.

Defilia·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *fili-us* son, *fili-a* daughter + -ATION, after *affiliation.*] Deprivation of a son.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-Sw.*, The recovery of the young Montagu [may] be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless defiliations.

Defiling (dĭfəi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEFILE *v.*¹ + -ING ¹.] The action of DEFILE *v.*¹; defilement.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 67 We need not their aftercleansings, which in truth are defilings. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 140/2 Indignation for this defiling of his holie sanctuarie. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 38 Washed from the world and sin's defiling.

Defi·ling, *ppl. a.* [-ING ².] That defiles. Hence **Defi·lingly** *adv.*

1889 MONA CAIRD *Wing of Azrael* I. ix. 149 It clung to her defilingly, as some slimy sea-weed clings.

Definability (dĭfəi·năbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being definable.

1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 390 Many..profound theologians.. have impugned its definability. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* vii. (1870) 131 The legal definability of it.

Definable (dĭfəi·năb'l), *a.* [f. DEFINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being defined.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 291 (R.) Great variety..of.. opportunities, not defineable particularly. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 186 As if infinite were definable, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 227 Islam is definable as a confused form of Christianity. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxvii, Something apart from all the definable interests of her life. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* LVII. 45/2 The ordinary *predicate*, that briefly definable by 'affirm'.

Hence **Defi·nably** *adv.*

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 31 A state most definably corresponding to the subject of your attention.

Define (dĭfəi·n), *v.* Forms: 4 **deffine,** 4–6 **diff-, defyne,** 5 **deffyne,** 5–6 **diffine, dyffyne,** 5– **define.** [ME., a. Anglo-F. and OF. *define-r* to end, terminate, determine = Pr. *definar*; a Romanic parallel form to L. *dēfīnīre* to end, terminate, bound (f. DE- I. 3 + *fīnīre* to end, FINISH), whence It. *definire*, Sp. *definir*, Pr. and OF. *defenir, definir. Definer*, the common form in OF., is the only form given by Cotgr. 1611, and survives in Picard, but has been superseded in F. by *définir*, with adoption of the transferred senses of L. *dēfīnīre.* In mod. English also *define* is in sense the representative of L. *dēfīnīre.* A parallel form *diffīnīre*, with *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) is also found in Latin texts, and the forms *diffiner, desfinir, diffinir* (14–17th c.) in F.; thence the Eng. variants in *deff-, diff-, dyff-.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To bring to an end. Also *intr.* To come to an end. *Obs. rare.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 344 For though your loue laste a seson Wayte vpon the conclusyon, And eke how that ye determynen And for the more part diffynen. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 370 My mastyr gaff to Gorney the excheatour, to deffyne an offyse afftyr Water Gorges dethe, xx. s. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 5 The fourth [part] endyth than at Constantyne: The fyft at Cadwaladyr I haue also diffyned. 1562 *Pyramus & Th.*, (Alas my loue) and liue ye yet, did not your life define By Lyones rage?

† **b.** To bring to an end (a controversy, etc.); to determine, decide, settle. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 199 And as for al othir controversys, I wold they schuld be defynyd at home. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 3 These warlike Champions..Assembled were in field the chalenge to define. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* ii. (1614) 4/1 What could not there be defined, was referred to the whole Shire. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 148 A more ready way to define Controversies.

2. To determine the boundary or spatial extent of; to settle the limits of. Also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 Gowtes, Artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the end of my labour a3enst my wille. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 16 The limits already noticed as defining its permanent territory. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The duties of the guild towards the country and city..were strictly defined. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 164 His first step was to define the provinces of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

b. To make definite in outline or form. (See also DEFINED.)

1815 WORDSW. *Essay* Wks. (1888) 873/1 In nature everything is distinct, yet nothing defined into absolute independent singleness. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 174 For perfectly distinct vision it is necessary that the image on the retina should be perfectly defined.

†**3.** To set bounds to, to limit, restrict, confine.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ii. 30 Quhilkis na way diffynis The force nor strength of luif with his hard bandis! 1624 DE LAWNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 27 God is..so present in all places, as he is neither limited, nor defined by any place. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 27 Wee doe too narrowly define the power of God, restraining it to our capacities.

4. To determine, lay down definitely; to fix, decide; †to decide upon, fix upon.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 120 All the lordis for that samin thing, And commoun pepill..did defyne The kingis bruther, callit Constantyne. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 43/1 The first canon defined and determined such an unlimited power and prerogative to be in the king. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 510 The situation, the measure and the value of the estate cannot now be exactly defined. *a* 1794 *Ibid.* I. 158 Two or three years were loosely defined for the term of my absence. 1867 E. QUINCY *Life J. Quincy* 280 He 'defined his position', to use a later political formula, very clearly.

†**b.** *intr.* To determine, decide. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 362 Forthi I thus defyne:—Ne truste no wight to fynden in Fortune Aye properte; her yiftes ben commune. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 463 Than wol we thus concludeu and dyffyne: we yowcomaunde ..that, of thise false men our reble foon, ye do punyshment. 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 351 Authoritie to enquire, intreate, defyne and determine of all maner of causes, querels, debtes. 1582 MUNDAY *Disc. E. Campion* C b, Neither was that barre appointed to define on causes of conscience. 1618 BACON *Ess. Judicature* (Arb.) 450 The vniust Iudge..when hee defineth amisse of lands and property.

†**5.** To state precisely or determinately; to specify. (Const. with *obj. clause* or *simple obj.*) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 834 Wherfore I wol deffyne.. That trewely for ought I kan espie Ther is no verray wele in þis world here. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 166 b, The day of iudgement can no man diffine. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 46 Cardan plainly defineth, that Amber is a mineral. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exper.* I. (1682) 80 Even clouds..may reach much higher than Carden, Kepler, and others have defin'd.

†**b.** *intr.* or *absol.* To make precise statement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xciii. Sel. Wks. I. 330 Men shulden not here diffyne, but 3if God tolde it hem. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 17 a, Of her byrth fyrst he doth defyne. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 2 Persons being Bankrupt as is before defined. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 54 (R.) How then can such men define upon other regions..whether they were inhabited or not.

6. To state exactly what (a thing) is; to set forth or explain the essential nature of. (In early use: To state the nature or properties of, to describe.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 271 Swych a wo my wit kan not defyne. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. i. (1859) 72 The beaute of this mansion ne maye no man telle, ne diffyne the ioye, and the grete arraye. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 5 That thou mayst the better knowe now the courte I wyl descryue and dyffyne it to the. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, What it is, Saynt Bernarde declareth .. diffynynge or discribynge it in this wyse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Prof. (Arb.) 49 Cicero defineth trewe glory to bee a fame of many and greate desertes. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* IV. 292 He that perfectly comprehends and defines a thing gives limits and bounds to that thing in his intellect. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 P1 Hudibras has defined nonsense (as Cowley does wit) by negatives. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 257 Descartes defined the essence of the soul to consist in thinking. 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 1 To define, is to select from among all the properties of a thing, those which shall be understood to be designated and declared by its name. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 184 Genius has been defined as 'the power of taking pains'.

b. To set forth or explain what (a word or expression) means; to declare the signification of (a word). [Not recognized by J.]

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 608/2 All hys other sygnificacions I lette passe..except onely that which he hath also diffyned false. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 14 Therefore ye muste needes have these Predicamentes ready, when soever ye will define any worde, or give a naturall name unto it. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 2 In defining the name there is no need that we should be acquainted with the intimate nature or essence of the thing. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1887) I. 293 A lady once asked him how he came to define *Pastern* 'the *knee* of a horse'. 1885 DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 86 *Horse* cannot be otherwise defined in a dictionary than as a well-known quadruped, used as a beast of burden and in war.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To frame or give a precise description or definition.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 200 For that of love so derely he definde. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 168 Then only we know certainly, when we can define. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 97 When we define we seem in danger of circumscribing nature within the bounds of our own notions. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 81 Hang it, Arthur, why do you set me defining?

7. *transf.* Of properties: To make (a thing) what it is; to give a character to, characterize; to constitute the definition of.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Invitation* ii, Come ye hither all, whom wine Doth define, Naming you not to your good. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 55 Being lawfully depriv'd of all things that define a magistrate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* I. iii. 180 The *tout ensemble* of properties which define the character of the natural group, class, or order.

8. To separate by definition, to distinguish by special marks or characteristics (*from*). *rare.*

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xii. (1860) 280 By this is defin'd The fop from the man of refinement and mind. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 456 It is difficult to define the subsoil of Silurian rock from that of the Old Red Sandstone.

Defined (dĭfəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a definite outline or form; clearly marked. Also *fig.*

a 1727 NEWTON (J.), When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 436 The central matter is so vivid and so sharply defined that the nebula might be taken for a bright star. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 125 His [man's] animal nature is more defined than his intellectual.

Hence **Defi·nedly** *adv.*

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii, Definedly visible against the pure azure blue of the summer sky.

Definement (dĭfəi·nmĕnt). *rare.* [a. obs. F. *définement* (1611 in Cotgr.), in OF. *de-, def-, diffinement* (see Godef.) termination, end, f. OF. *definer*: see DEFINE *v.*]

1. Definition, description.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 117 Sir, his definement suffers no perdition in you. 1867 *Eng. Leader* 15 June 326 Definement is always by the contrary. Everything is defined by its contrary: night by day, dark by light.

†**2.** Limitation, restriction. *Obs.*

1643 HUNTON *Treat. Monarchy* I. ii. 16 This Legall Allay and definement of Power. 1644 — *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 27 A Civill and Legall definement of Authority.

Definer (dĭfəi·nəɹ). [f. DEFINE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which defines.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 *margin*, Orismus, or the Definer of difference. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 347 Yee see already what a faithfull definer wee have him. 1779 81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 137 To circumscribe poetry by a definition will only shew the narrowness of the definer. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 278 A definer and map-maker of the latitudes and longitudes of our condition.

Defining (dĭfəi·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFINE; definition.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xliii. 13 The diffynyng, *or certeyntee*, therof [*definitio ejus*] vn to the lippe .. therof in cumpas, o palme. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diffyning, *diffinissement, diffinition.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 Plato in his .. defining of naturall dignities. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ded. A ij, The business of Defining, being amongst all others the most nice and difficult. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 292 This defining is philosophy.

Defi·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defines.

1773 J. ROSS *Ivatricide* I. 17 (MS.) Defining ears, which idolize The dignifying climax of thy verse. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 Apr. 441/2 The various defining spheres.

†**Defi·nish,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 **diffinisse,-issh.** [ad. OF. *definiss-, diffiniss-*, lengthened stem of *definir*: see DEFINE.] *trans.* To define.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. 88 Pilke goode þat þou hast diffinissed a lytel her byforne.

Definite (de·finit), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **diffynite,** 7 **definit.** [ad. L. *dēfinīt-us* defined, bounded, limited, distinct, precise, pa. pple. of *dēfīnīre*: see DEFINE. Cf. obs. F. *définit, -ite* (1504 in Godef.).]

1. Having fixed or exact limits; clearly defined, determinate, fixed, certain; exact, precise. (Of material, or, more commonly, immaterial things.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 1 Either it is an Infinite question and without ende, or els it is definite and comprehended within some ende .. Those questions are called definite, which set forthe a matter, with the .. namyng of place, tyme, and persone. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J.), The goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 Either by the definite will of God so ruling, or the peculiar sway of nature, which also is God's working. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 122 The clear and definite understanding of the several parts of the Ship. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 50 In a charge of Adultery, the Accuser ought to set forth .. some certain and definite time. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, Those uneasy sensations .. worse to bear than any definite pains or aches. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 85, I must give some decided and definite answer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. xxiv. 174 A definite structure was in many places to be traced. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 238 Even this class [serfs] had now acquired definite rights.

b. *transf.* Said of persons, in reference to their actions (opinions, statements, etc.).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 43 Idiots in this case of fauour, would Be wisely definit. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 7 (1622) 277 As definite as hee was in appointing the set time of the dissolution of Babilon. *Mod.* Be more definite in your statements.

2. *Gram.* **a.** Applied, in German and Early English grammar, to those inflexions of the adjective which are used when preceded by the definite article or some equivalent. **b.** Of verbs: = Finite. *rare.* **c.** *Definite article*: a name for the demonstrative adjective *the*, and its equivalents in other languages, as indicating a defined or particularized individual of the species denoted by the noun. **d.** *Past* or *preterite definite*: the name in French Grammar of the tense which coincides historically with the Latin preterite or perfect, and corresponds in sense to the Greek aorist and English simple past: e.g. *il vint*, he came.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1765 W. WARD *Grammar* I. xxii. 103 'The' is called the definite article. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 158 The verb in this character [i.e. infinitive] may be . used as a nominative case, on which a definite verb depends. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 68 *The* is called the definite article; because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant: as, 'Give me *the* book'. 1855 FORBES *Hindústání Gram.* (1868) 18 Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article . of the language prefixed to them. 1874 R. MORRIS *Chaucer's Prol.*, etc. (Clar. Press Ser.) Introd. 33 Adjectives, like the modern German, have two forms—Definite and Indefinite. The definite form preceded by the definite article, a demonstrative adjective, or a possessive pronoun, terminates in *-e* in all cases of the singular.

3. *Bot.* **a.** Said of inflorescence having the central axis terminated in a flower-bud which opens first, those on the lateral branches following in succession: also called *centrifugal* or *determinate.* **b.** Of stamens or other parts of the flower: Of a constant number not exceeding twenty.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Stamens definite; that is to say, obviously corresponding in number with the sepals and petals. 1876 J. D. HOOKER *Bot. Primer* 45 Definite, because the axis is terminated by a flower and does not elongate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence .. are all reducible to two types Indefinite and Definite, or .. Indeterminate and Determinate.

B. *sb.* **1.** Something that is definite; *spec.* in *Gram.*: †**a.** A definite tense; **b.** A noun denoting a definite thing or object.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 31 The fyrst [conjugation] is chefly ruled by E, saufe that in his diffynites he torneth into A. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 144 Fancy has no other counters to play with, but fixities and definites. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 55 The Latin nouns in *io* [as *actio*] seem properly to have been definites; that is to say, that they originally signified only a certain number of acts, and not action in general.

†**2.** 'Thing explained or defined' (J.). *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 110 *Special* Bastardy is nothing else but the Definition of the *general*, and the *general* again, is nothing else but a *Definite* of the *Special.*

Definitely (de·finitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a definite manner; determinately, precisely.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 140 For the choice of wittes definitely. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. § 4 265 He must definitely acknowledge him. *a* 1800 H. BLAIR *Serm.* III. iv. (R.), [Middle age] cannot have its peculiar character so definitely marked and ascertained. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 187 The relations between Normandy and Brittany were now definitely settled.

Definiteness (de·finitnĕs). [-NESS.] The quality of being definite.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Definiteness*, certainty, limitedness. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ix. § 5 The definiteness of solution, which numerical problems admit and require. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 487 From this want of definiteness in their language they do a great deal of harm.

Definition (definĭ·ʃən). Forms: **a.** 4-6 **diffinicioun,** etc. (with usual interchange of *i* and *y*), 5-6 **-tion,** etc., 6 *Sc.* **-tioun**; **β.** 5-6 **defi-,** 6 **defynicion**(e, 6- **definition.** [a. OF. *de-, def-, diffinicion* (also *definison*), ad. L. *dēfinītiōn-em* (also in MSS. *diff-*), n. of action from *dēfinīre*: see DEFINE. Cf. Pr. *diff-, deffinicio*, Sp. *definicion*, It. *difinizione.*]

†**1.** The setting of bounds or limits; limitation, restriction. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 25 Yit herd I never tellen .. Uppon this noumbre diffinicioun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 403 b/2 Thenne said he ben they knowen which men shal suffre thyse passyons without dyffynycion.

2. The action of determining a controversy or question at issue; determination, decision; *spec.* a formal decision or pronouncement of an ecclesiastical authority. *Obs.* exc. in specific use.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xi. 36 Diffinicioun, *or dome* [1388 determynynge] is fully don. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 9 A finall decree, sentence, judgement, diffinicion, and determinacion. 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 41 The determinationis and diffinitiouns of general counsellis. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regiment* 13 This question .. whether a man should eate more at Dinner, or at Supper. For definition hereof, it is to be noted [etc.]. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* viii. 241 This challenge of infallibility diminisheth their [councils'] authority, discrediteth their definitions. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 392 Infallibility cannot act outside of a definite circle of thought, and it must in all its decisions, or definitions, as they are called, profess to be keeping within it.

3. *Logic*, etc. The action of defining, or stating exactly what a thing is, or what a word means.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 168 Definition is that which refines the pure essence of things from the circumstance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. § 10 Definition being nothing but making another understand by Words, what Idea the Term defin'd stands for. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Definition* (with *Logicians*), an unfolding the essence or being of a thing by its kind and difference. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 226 Definition is always an enclosure of the true by exclusion of the false. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 54. 82 Definition

expounds all the marks implied in the notion, and so represents to us the nature or specific character of it. — § 69. 111. **1885** W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 32 It is the object of Definition to determine the nature or meaning or signification of a thing; in other words, definition is the formal attempt to answer the question, 'What is it?'

4. A precise statement of the essential nature of a thing; a statement or form of words by which anything is defined.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXVI. (1495) 920 Some thynges haue but one dyffynycyon. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 2, I desire more to knowe compunccion þen his diffinycion. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* 14 A definition of the substaunce is a speach which sheweth the very nature of the thing. **1572** DIGGES *Pantom.* II. v. M ij b, Of quadrangles..there are fiue sortes, as appeereth in the Diffinitions. **1633** MASSINGER *Guardian* V. iv, His victories but royal robberies, And his true definition—A Thief. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 P 14 Propriety of Words and Thoughts, which is Mr. Dryden's Definition of Wit. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 P 4 It has been found hard to describe man by an adequate definition. **1842** GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 75 The old definition of force was, that which caused change in motion. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* 94 A Definition consists primarily of two parts, the Proximate Genus and the Specific Difference of the Concept defined.

b. A declaration or formal explanation of the signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized by Johnson.]

a **1500** *Wyclif's Wycket* Sub-Title, A verye brefe diffinition of these wordes, *Hoc est corpus meum*. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* 14 A definition of a word is any maner of declaration of a word. **1724** WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 2 A definition of the name being only a declaration in what sense the word is used, or what idea or object we mean by it. **1755** JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.*, As nothing can be proved but by supposing someth[ing] intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1887) I. 293 The definitions have always appeared to me such as indicate a genius of the highest rank. .. A few of his definitions must be admitted to be erroneous. **1885** W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 87 No [dictionary] definition of 'Gold' will be sufficient that does not contain a reference to its colour, which supplies us with the distinct meaning 'golden'.

5. The action of making definite; the condition of being made, or of being definite, in visual form or outline; distinctness; *spec.* the defining power of a lens or optical instrument, i.e. its capacity to render an object or image distinct to the eye.

1859 READE *Brittany* 137 We were content .. to sacrifice the artistic definition of the trees. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 125 The stratification..was shown with great beauty and definition. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 138 The definition of this telescope is very fine.

b. *gen.* Definiteness, precision, exactitude. *rare.*

1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* I. (ed. 4) 8 A fallacy is getting hold upon us from a want of definition in the use of terms.

6. *Comb.*

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 209 Alas, for our poor definition-cutter, with his logical scissors!

Defini·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a definition.

1869 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 329 The definitional rule judiciously laid down by Mr. Hazlitt, that a proverb should have a figurative sense, an inner sense or an approximate sense.

Definitive (dĭfi·nĭtiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **diffinityf, -inytif, -ynytif(e,** 5 **defynytyfe, defenytyffe,** 6 **dyffinatyue, definytiue,** 6–7 **diffinitive,** 7 **definative,** 6– **definitive.** [a. OF. *definitif, diffinitif, -ive* (12th c.), ad. L. *dē-, diffīnītīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēfīnīre*: see DEFINITE.]

A. *adj.* Having the function of defining, or of being definite.

1. Having the function of finally deciding or settling; decisive, determinative, conclusive, final: esp. in *definitive sentence*, and the like.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 172 The Iuge answerd of þis in his absence I may not 3iue diffinityf sentence. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. H v b, The theef was..taken..and by sentence diffynytif was hanged. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 35 It was the moneth of May folowyng, or [=ere] they had aunswere dyffinatyue. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 Maye they as Capytall Iudges, geue definytiue sentence of lyfe and death vpon malefactors. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 Upon hearing of both parties, judgment definative is given, and may not be repealed. **1688** *Answ. Talon's Plea* 3 Barely to say with a definitive Gravity, Here's a great abuse. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 11 Expecting a definitive answer. **1763** WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 84 The definitive treaty is now signed. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 527 A jury had pronounced: the verdict was definitive.

† **b.** *transf.* of persons. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 432 Neuer craue him, we are definitiue..Away with him to death. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1647) 176 Desiring rather to be sceptical then definitive in the causes of Gods judgements. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 104, I will make you .. my adviser in this matter, though not, perhaps, my definitive judge.

c. That settles or determines bounds or limits.

1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. xiii. 164 [This] point of view should lead to a just and definitive limitation of the boundaries.

2. Having the character of finality as a product; determinate, definite, fixed and final. In *Biol.* opposed to *formative* or *primitive*, as *definitive organs, definitive aorta.*

a **1639** WOTTON (J.), [It] being the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi, Other Authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth. **1821** J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 174 The temporary system established by the law of 1st August, 1793. The definitive system established by the law of 10th December, 1799. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 30 Oct. 4/4 Some days will probably elapse before we shall be able to announce a definitive result. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. v. 399 A definitive orbit of the comet. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms of Animal Life* 803 The primitive ovum divides; one of the cells thus produced grows into the definitive ovum.

† **3.** *Metaph.* Having a definite position, but not occupying space: opposed to *circumscriptive. Obs.*

[**1529, 1624** see DEFINITIVELY 2.] **1657** HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. VII. 385 Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions .. are but snares. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 73 Who is it that retains not a great part of the imposture, by allowing them a definitive *Ubi*, which is still but Imagination?

4. That makes or deals with definite statements.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 Plutarch is more definitiue, and punctuall, in this point. **1862** *Lit. Churchman* VIII 6/1 We should be glad to see more definitive teaching on the nature of Church Communion.

5. That serves to define or state exactly what a thing is; that specifies the individual referred to; *esp.* in *Gram.* (Formerly used of the DEFINITE article, and of the FINITE verb.)

1731 BAILEY vol. II, s.v. *Article, Definitive Article*, the article (*the*) so called, as fixing the sense of the word it is put before to one individual thing. **1765** W. WARD *Gram.* IV. iv. 164 Of the verb definitive. **1800** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 797 To preserve a name of sect, which ought to be simply definitive, from sliding into a term of reproach. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 231 When a noun of multitude is preceded by a definitive word, which clearly limits the sense to an aggregate with an idea of unity, it requires a verb .in the singular number: as, 'A company of troops *was* detached'. **1854** ELLICOTT *Galat.* 87 The .. definitive force of the article.

6. Concerned with the definition of form or outline. *rare.*

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 115 The lineless delicate contours of youth and bloom embarrass the definitive skill even of a Correggio.

B. *sb.* (the *adj.* used *elliptically*.)

† **1.** A definitive sentence, judgement, or pronouncement. *Obs.*

1595 HUDDOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 11 Is there no pardon from this general damnatorie sentence and cruell definitiue? **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 134 Judgment is the definitive of him who by right commands, permits, or forbids a thing. **1804** *Europ. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1805) VIII. 135 In spite of the Definitive, we shall have another battle of the books.

2. *Gram.* A definitive word.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 179 Definitives..are commonly called by grammarians, 'articles,' *articuli*, ἄρθρα. They are of two kinds, either those properly .. so called, or else the pronominal articles, such as *this, that, any*, &c. **1786–98** H. TOOKE *Purley* I. 20 About the time of Aristotle, when a fourth part of speech was added,—the definitive, or article. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 71 As articles are by their nature definitives .. they cannot be united with such words as are .. as definite as they may be; (the personal pronouns for instance).

Definitively (dĭfi·nĭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a definitive manner.

1. So as to decide or settle the matter; decisively, conclusively, finally, definitely.

1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 2 All causes testamentarie .. shall be .. finallye and diffinitiuely adiudged and determined within the Kynges iurisdiction. **1639** GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* XXXVI. (1676) 833 Contumacious Persons shall be banished, either definitively, or for a time. **1659** MILTON *Civil Power in Eccl. Causes* Wks. (1847) 415/1 No man, no synod, no session..can judge definitively the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlii. 198, I desired he would tell me definitively what number of men he would give me for a guard. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 132 Henry..definitively breaking the Spanish alliance, formed a league with Francis I. **1872** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 55 To settle definitively that much-vexed question.

† **2.** *Metaph.* So as to have a definite position, but not take up space: see prec. 3. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 188/1 Though thei be not cyrcumscribed in place..yet are thei and angels also diffinitively so placed where thei be for the time. **1624** DE LAWNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 27 The Philosophers..say that Bodies are in a place circumscriptively, and Soules definitively; because Soules are not limited or circumscribed by place, and yet a man may say .. that they are here, or there, and not els-where. **1711** tr. *Wercnfels' Disc. Logom.* 96.

Defi·nitiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being definitive; determinativeness, decisiveness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Definitiveness*, decisiveness, etc. **1841** *Blackw. Mag.* L. 160 Southey is .. thoroughly English, however, in the historical definitiveness and decision of his religious convictions. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 361 The earnestness and definitiveness of the resolution.

Defi·nitize, *v. rare.* [f. DEFINITE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make definite.

1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 The Church..definitized and generalized opinions. **1882** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 632 The 'his' then outstanding had to be definitised.

Definitor (defi·nĭtŏɹ). Also 7 **diffinitor** [a. L. *dēfīnītor*, agent-n. from *dēfīnīre* to DEFINE.]

1. An officer of the chapter in certain monastic orders, charged with the 'definition' or decision of points of discipline.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* iii. (1655) 7 When the Provinciall Chapter is kept, then .. is there one named by name of Procurator or Diffinitor, who is to goe in the name of the whole Province to the next election of the Generall. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 51/1 [St. Francis] having been Definitor of his Order. **1745** A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, Bonaventure* VII. 194 The saint held a general chapter at Narbonne, and in concert with the definitors gave a new form to the old Constitutions. **1867** R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 15 *note*, The order [Dominicans] is governed by a master-general with his council of definitors.

† **2.** A kind of surveying instrument: see quots.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 153 This whole Instrument .consisting of Horizon, Ruler, and Plummet we shall call our Definitor. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 The instrument will shew the situation, distance from the center, and depression of any given point..below the plane of the dial..which instrument he calls a Definitor.

Definitude (dĭfi·nĭtiud). [f. L. *dēfīnit-us*, DEFINITE, after *infinitude, multitude*: see -TUDE.] The quality of being definite; definiteness, precision.

1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Study Math.* Discuss. (1852) 275 Destitute of the light and definitude of mathematical representations. **1862** LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xiv. (ed. 2) 332 Results of remarkable precision and definitude. **1875** VITCH *Lucretius* 66 There would be no definitude of leaf or flower.

† **Defix** (dĭfi·ks), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēfix-*, ppl. stem of *dēfīgĕre* to fasten down, f. DE- I. 1 + *fīgĕre* to FIX, fasten. The early example of the pa. pple. appears to have been formed immed. after L. *defix-us*, with Eng. ppl. suffix.]

trans. To fasten down; to fix firmly, definitely, or earnestly (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 The spere of the messengere defixede in to the erthe schewede a prenosticacion and as a begynnenge of fighte. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. ii. 80 (R.) They were constrained to defixe their princely seate and habitation in that extreme prouince of the north. **1605** J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 16 The eyes of the people will be defixed vpon them. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 264 Those Ten Horns answerable to the Beast with ten Horns in Daniel..seem to defix and determinate the Prophecy to that sense. **1679** J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. i. (1713) 146 When a man .. defixes his thoughts, and suspends his determination till he see plain reason to incline him this way or that.

Hence † **Defi·xed, defixt** *ppl. a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 280 With defixed eyes and distracted countenance. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 116 In intent and defixed thoughts upon some..object.

† **Defixion** (dĭfi·kʃən). *Obs.* [ad. late L. *dēfixiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēfīgĕre* to fasten down, etc. (see prec.).] Fixing, fastening.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. ix. 29 By the defixion of our Phansy upon what is most gross and sensible.

Deflagrabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] Deflagrable quality, readiness to deflagrate.

a **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* I. 362 (R.) The opinion of the ready deflagrability (if I may so speak) of salt-petre.

Deflagrable (de·flăgrăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dēflagrā-re* to DEFLAGRATE + -BLE.]

a **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* I. 538 (R.) More inflammable and deflagrable.

Deflagrate (de·flăgrēlt), *v. Physics.* [f. L. *dēflagrāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēflagrāre* to burn away, burn up, consume, f. DE- I. 3 + *flagrāre* to burn.]

1. *trans.* To cause to burn away with sudden evolution of flame and rapid, sharp combustion (*e.g.* a mixture of charcoal and nitre thrown into a red-hot crucible).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deflagrate*, to Inkindle and burn off in a Crucible a Mixture of Salt or some mineral Body with a Sulphureous one. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 208 When coal is deflagrated with nitre. **1876** *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 1369 The spark from this battery deflagrates a platinum wire a foot long.

2. *intr.* To burst into flame and burn away rapidly.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 449 Neither these, nor those of Cheltenham, will deflagrate or flash in Touch-Paper, nor on burning Charcoal, as true Nitre will do. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 376 Such a degree of heat as would cause the nitre to deflagrate. **1803** *Edin. Rev.* III. 25 Let a drop of water be projected upon this liquor..it instantly deflagrates with a slight explosion. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 161 When thrown on the fire it deflagrates.

Hence **De·flagrated, De·flagrating** *ppl. adjs.*

1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 93 The deflagrating nitre consumes the sulphur of the antimony. **1788** KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 327 Giving a deflagrating quality to paper soaked in this liquor. **1818** FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 78 A black residuum is left..which..when heated..is found to be deflagrating. **1832** T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxii. 229 The deflagrated charcoal.

Deflagration (deflăgrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēflagrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēflagrāre* to DEFLAGRATE. Cf. mod.F. *déflagration.*]

† **1.** The rapid burning away of anything in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. *Obs.*

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 30 A type of the deflagration of Sodome and Gomorre. *a* **1633** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iv. VIII. § 1 (1670) 390 Witness that great deflagration.. in Constantinople. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 88 By supposing innumerable deluges and deflagrations. **1788** POTTER *Sophocles* Pref. to Œdipus (R.), Till the mountain..discharges its torrent fires, which .. carry with them deflagration, ruin, and horror. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 547 In Fifeshire .. a coal-mine has continued in a state of deflagration, at least since the time of Buchanan, 1560. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) II. xxxix. 381 We

see..the fall of a spark on gunpowder, for example, followed by the deflagration of the gunpowder.

† b. Of a volcano: A blazing out into flame.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. v. (1732) 259 The great Deflagrations or Eruptions of Vulcanos.

2. *Physics.* The action of deflagrating; rapid, sharp combustion with sudden evolution of flame; *esp.* the sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen (cf. quot. 1831); also, the sudden combustion and oxidation of a metal by the electric spark.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Nor were all its inflammable parts consum'd at one deflagration. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 102 The deflagration of Niter. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deflagration*.. In Chymistry, the inkindling and burning off in a Crucible a Mixture of a Salt or of some Mineral Body with a Sulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a *Regulus* of the Mineral; as in the preparing of *Sal Prunellæ* and *Regulus* of *Antimony*. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 679 A violent deflagration arose, and the platina was almost instantly dissolved. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 282 Galvanic batteries.. the larger the plates, the greater is their power of deflagration. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxii. 228 The metals are sometimes oxidized by what is called deflagration. That is, by mixing them with nitre, and projecting the mixture into a red hot crucible.

Deflagrator (de·flăgre·ɪtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form, from *dēflagrāre* to DEFLAGRATE.] An instrument or apparatus for producing deflagration, *esp.* a voltaic arrangement for the production of intense heat.

1824 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. v. 51 The galvanick heat produced by Professor Hare's deflagrator. 1827 WEEKES in *Mech. Mag.* VII. 425 The Safety gas deflagrator, an oxyhydrogen blowpipe on an entirely new principle. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 1256 Hare's Calorimotor, or Deflagrator.

Deflate (dĭflē·ɪt), *v.* [f. L. *dēflāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēflāre*, to blow away, f. DE- I. 2 + *flāre* to blow; but in mod. use the prefix is taken as DE- I. 1, down, or DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To release the air from (anything inflated). Hence **Defla·tion.**

1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 498/1 Spencer proceeds to deflate the balloon. 1892 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Aug. 229 In case of repairs the tyre is deflated. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 1/3 A new patent valve, possessing the long-desired means for deflation as well as inflation.

Deflect (dĭfle·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *dēflect-ĕre* to bend aside, or downwards; f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *flectĕre* to bend.]

I. *trans.*

1. To bend down. Cf. DEFLECTED 2.

1630 LORD *Bantams* 72 They pray with demissive eyelids.. and with their knees deflected under them.

2. To bend or turn to one side or from a straight line; to change the direction of; to cause to deviate from its course.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. v. Wks. III. 57 It would argue no error sometimes to deflect our course. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 491 The current seemed to be deflected upwards from the face of the cliff. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* xvii. 287 The French .. will do all in their power to deflect the stream of commerce to a more northerly channel. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 1 In 1820, Oersted discovered that an electric current would deflect a magnetic needle.

b. *Optics.* To bend (a ray of light) from the straight line; *esp.* to bend away from a body.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 264 The first knife deflected the images formed by the second, in precisely the same degree that it inflected those images which itself formed. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxxvii, When a ray of light moving in a straight line passes within a certain distance of a body parallel to its direction, it bends towards the body, or is *inflected*; but when the body parallel to its course is at a greater distance, the ray is bent from it, or *deflected*. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 36 If we look at an object through a prism, the rays of light coming from it are deflected.

3. *fig.* (in reference to a course of action, conduct, and the like).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 66 To averte and deflect him from this enterprise. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. ix. II. 118 Let me cleave to the Supporter from whom neither thy Importunity nor Threats.. could once deflect me. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. i. 7 The personal and family motives which deflect the state policy of a prince who is his own minister. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. ix. 540 The evil of all attempts to deflect the judgment by hope or fear.

4. To turn or convert (a thing) *to* something different from its natural quality or use.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. iii. (1614) 670 That Title of *Prestegian* (easily deflected and altered to *Priest John*). *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 109 How God's All-wise Superintending Will To greatest Good deflected greatest ill.

II. *intr.*

5. To turn to one side or from a straight line; to change its direction; to deviate from its course.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii, At some parts of the Azores it [the needle] deflecteth not, but lyeth in the true meridian. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 53 They seem to deflect from that great Circle in which they before were seen to move. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 155 The same part of the Moon is turned towards the Earth, or at least does not deflect much from it. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* II. 6 Then deflecting a little to their right, they got on a long ridge of grassy hill.

6. *fig.*

1618 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 59 Kings do deflect from the Catholike Religion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x, Many creatures exposed to the ayre, deflect in extremity from their naturall colours. 1753-4 WARBURTON *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* ii, The Mind .. can, every moment, deflect from the line of truth and reason. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 81 The points where this type deflects from the truly humane ideal.

Deflect (dĭfle·kt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. after ppl. forms in *-ct*, as *erect*.] Deflected, bent aside.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 105 So swept .. The marshalled thousands,—not an eye deflect To left or right.

Deflected (dĭfle·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEFLECT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Turned aside; bent to one side.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvi. 881 Monsoons are, for the most part, trade-winds deflected. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* vi. 121 Walking in subtle and deflected paths.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Bent or curved downwards; = DEFLEXED.

1828 WEBSTER, *Deflected*. In botany, bending downward archwise. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 165 Glandina.. eye-tentacles deflected at the tips, beyond the eyes. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 105 The wings..come up to an angle as it is termed, they are deflected.

3. *Philol.* Used to translate F. *fléchi*, a term proposed for the 'strong' grade in ablaut series.

1890 R. T. ELLIOTT tr. *V. Henry's Compar. Gram.* § 41. 47 We may distinguish three chief grades, the normal grade, the weak or reduced grade, and the deflected grade (*fléchi*). *Ibid.* 48 I.-E. types, **bhŭydh* (to trust), weak **bhidh*, deflected **bhoydh*.

Defle·cting, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFLECT.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deflectings*, turnings from good to bad.

Defle·cting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That deflects. *Deflecting magnet*: a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle, as in a galvanometer.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 229 The ray moves in an ellipse by the inflecting, and an hyperbola by the deflecting force. 1851-9 SABINE *Man. Sci. Enq.* 91 When the weather does not permit the manipulation of the weights, deflecting magnets are substituted. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 23 Gravity must act as a deflecting force.

Deflection: see DEFLEXION.

Deflective (dĭfle·ktiv), *a.* [f. DEFLECT *v.* + -IVE. (L. analogies would give *deflexive*.)] Having the quality of deflecting.

1813 P. BARLOW *Math. Dict., Deflective forces.* 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 411 In 1819..Oersted had discovered the deflective action of the current on the magnetic needle.

Deflectometer (dĭflektǫ·mĭtəɹ). [See -METER.] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Deflectometer*, an instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion.

Deflector (dĭfle·ktəɹ). [f. DEFLECT *v.* + *-or* for -ER: the corresponding form on L. analogies is *deflexor*.] An instrument or contrivance for deflecting; e. g. (*a*) a deflecting magnet; (*b*) a plate or diaphragm for deflecting a current of air, gas, etc.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 344 Dipping needle Deflector, for measuring the Variation and Dip of the Needle. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil* I. i. § 198 The 'Deflector', an adjustible magnet laid on the glass of the compass bowl and used..to discover the 'semicircular' error produced by the ship's iron. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 12/1 These sprinklers consist of a plate and a deflector .. The deflector is for the purpose of breaking the column of water into spray, which falls in a dense shower over the flames.

† **Defle·tion.** *Obs.*— [ad. L. *dēflētion-em*, n. of action from *dēflēre* to weep over, bewail, f. DE- I. 3 + *flēre* to weep.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Defletion*, a bewayling or bemoaning.

Deflex (dī·fleks), *a.* [ad. L. *dēflex-us*, pa. pple. of *dēflectĕre* to DEFLECT.] = DEFLEXED.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 420 In the common Bee Orchis it [the lip of the nectary] consists of five lobes, which are deflex or bent downwards.

Deflexed (dĭfle·kst), *ppl. a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent downwards; deflected.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 386 The organs of flight are deflexed and do not lap over each other. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 41 Stem rough with deflexed bristles. 1871 STAVELEY *Brit. Insects* 127 Such insects as have the wings, when at rest, deflexed—lying over the body like a shelving roof. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, Pedicels bearing fruit deflexed.

Deflexibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being deflected.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 263 The inflexibilities of the rays are directly as their deflexibilities. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 25 He attempts to demonstrate some connexion between the greater deflexibility and the less reflexibility of the red rays.

Deflexible (dĭfle·ksĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *dēflex-us* (see DEFLEX) + -BLE.] Capable of being deflected.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 234 It is evident that the most inflexible rays are also most deflexible.

Deflexion, deflection (dĭfle·kʃən). [ad. L. *dēflexiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēflectĕre* (ppl. stem *dēflex-*) to DEFLECT. Cf. mod.F. *déflexion* (Dict. Acad. 1762, occurring also in 16th c. as *déflection*). The non-etymological spelling *deflection*, now very common, is taken from the present-stem *deflect-*, associated with nouns of action from L. ppl. stem in *-ect-*, as *collection, dissection*, etc.]

1. The action of bending down; the condition of being bent or curved; also, a bend or curve (as a result).

In *Mech.* The bending of any body under a transverse strain; the amount of this. In *Anton.* The state of being bent downward, as the deflexion of the wings when folded; also, a deflected part or margin.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 296 The Mahometans signifie the same onely by a moderate deflexion of the head. 1821 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* (1824) 73 When the weights were removed, the piece retained a permanent deflexion. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 276/2 The deflection of a beam supporting a lateral weight.

2. The action of turning, or state of being turned, away from a straight line or regular path; the amount of such deviation; also, a turn or deviation (as an effect or result).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 Of which deflection he ventures to assign the cause. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xii. 292 In 1684. Newton discovered that the moon's deflexion in a minute was sixteen feet, the same as that of bodies at the earth's surface. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 267 Deflection from a straight line is only another word for *curvature* of path. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxi. 329 They .. possibly noted the great deflection of the coast southward from Cape Wrath.

b. Of things immaterial.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 3 Of the works of nature which have a digression and deflexion from the ordinary course of generations, productions, and motions. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. 112 (T.) King David found this deflection and indirectness in our minds. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 123 Deflexions in manners. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. X. 190 We shall point out the deflexion, the bias, which was impressed upon the Greek speculations in this particular. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xiv. (1872) 86 At this extreme point of spiritual deflexion and depression. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 84 The type of religion it has produced is a deflection from simplicity.

3. The turning of a word or phrase aside from its actual form, application, or grammatical use. *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1311 By a little deflexion of the name, that Canicular or Dogge starre is called *Κυων*. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 191 That censure of Catullus (with a little deflection) might very fitly bee applied vnto him. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 34 By a gentle deflexion of the same word, in changing the substantive with the adjective. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 119 *Grym* signifies strength; and hence, by a little deflexion, *Grym* came to signify any strength. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1890 IV. 131 *note*, A practice arose of giving to Greek names in *as* their real Greek termination, without any Roman deflexion.

4. *Electr.* and *Magn.* The turning of a magnetic needle away from its zero; the measured amount by which it is deflected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 The variation of the compasse is .. a deflexion and siding East and West from the true meridian. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 4 A moment's contact suffices to produce a prompt and energetic deflection of the needle. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 1/2 The curious electrical phenomenon known to electricians as 'deflection', has to-day been observed through the United Kingdom.

5. *Optics.* The bending of rays of light from the straight line. By Hooke applied specifically to the apparent bending or turning aside of the rays passing near the edge of an opaque body, called by Newton *inflexion*, and now explained as a phenomenon of DIFFRACTION.

(Brougham tried to differentiate *inflexion* and *deflexion*: see quot.)

1674-5 HOOKE *Lect. Light* Wks. (1705) 188 The Light from the Edge [of a card or razor] did strike downwards into the Shadow very near to a Quadrant, though still I found, that the greater the Deflection of this new Light was from the direct Radiations of the Cone, the more faint they were. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Deflection of the Rays of Light*, is a property which Dr. Hook observed 1673 .. He says, he found it different both from reflexion, and refraction .. This is the same property which Sir Isaac Newton calls *Inflection*. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 228 *Def.* 1. If a ray passes within a certain distance of any body, it is bent inwards; this we shall call Inflection. 2. If it passes at a still greater distance it is turned away; this may be termed Deflection. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 174 This deflection is supposed to proceed from the attraction of the denser medium. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* VIII. (1839) 99 In his paper of 1674..he [Hooke]..described the leading phenomena of the inflexion, or the deflexion of light, as he calls it.

6. *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deflection*.. In Navigation, the Tendency of a Ship from her true Course, by means of Currents, &c. which divert or turn her out of her right Way.

Deflexionize, -ed, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

† **Defle·xity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *dēflex-us* DEFLEX + -ITY.] The quality of being deflected (said of rays of light: see DEFLECT 2 b, DEFLEXION 5).

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 360 We may .. say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangity, reflexity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and deflexity..these terms .. allude to the degree of distance to which the rays are subject to the action of bodies.

Deflexure (dĭfle·ksiŭɹ, -fle·kʃŭɹ). *rare.* [f. L. *dēflex-*, ppl. stem of *dēflectĕre* to DEFLECT + -URE: cf. *flexure*.] Deflexion, deviation; the condition of being bent (down or away).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deflexure*, a bowing or bending. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 4 Deductions for the..smaller Deflexures of the Way. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 17 The lip..

instead of being saddle-shaped by the usual deflexure of the sides, is perfectly flat.

† Deflo·ccate, *v. Obs. rare* −⁰. [f. L. *dēflocc-āre, dēfloccāt-* to pluck off, pluck, f. DE- I. 6 + *flocc-us* lock, flock.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Deflocate*, to weare out a thing.

Deflorate (dĭflō·rĕt, de·florĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēflōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēflōrāre*: see next. Cf. L. *dēflorēre* to shed its bloom.]

1. *Bot.* Past the flowering state: applied to anthers that have shed their pollen, or to plants when their flowers have fallen.

1828 WEBSTER, *Deflorate*, in *botany*, having cast its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust. *Martyn.* 1858 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss., *Defl'orate*, past the flowering age.

2. = DEFLOWERED; having lost virginity.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Deflorate (de·florĕt), *v. rare.* In 5 **defflorate.** [f. ppl. stem of late L. *dēflōrāre* to deprive of its flowers, ravish, f. DE- I. 6 + *flōs, flōr-em* flower.]

† 1. *trans.* To deflower (a woman). *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CVII. vii, The women euer they duiuciate In euery place, and fouly defflorate.

2. To strip (a plant) of its flowers.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 165 They [the chaffinches] will deflorate too the spikes or whorls of the little red archangel.

Defloration (deflorē·ʃən). In 4–5 **-acioun,** 5–6 **-acion, -acyon,** 6 **-atioun, deflouration.** [a. OF. *defloracion* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēflōrātiōn-em* plucking of flowers, of virginity, n. of action from *dēflōrāre* to DEFLOWER.] The action of the verb DEFLOWER.

1. The action of deflowering a virgin.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 Þe defloracioun of maydens. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/2 Tellyng to hir the place & tyme of hir defloracion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 190 He..complaint hevily the defloration of his dochteris. 1763 CHESTER. *Lett.* IV ccclxxvi. 198. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 71 Opinions generally entertained on the subject of Defloration 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Defloration*, a term for sexual connexion for the first time without violence, in distinction from rape.

2. The culling or excerpting of the flowers or finest parts of a book; a selection of choice passages.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 271 Þe whiche book þis Robert defloured solempneliche,-and took out þe beste, so þat it semed þat þat defloracioun is now more worþy þan al þe grete volume. 1612 SELDEN in *Drayton's Poly-olb.* To Rdr. A iij, The common printed Chronicle, which is..but an Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine. 1696 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 203 Your History, were it reasonable for me to beg the defloration of it, would afford the greatest ornaments to it. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. Pref 8 The Historia Britonum out of which he says, he made those deflorations. 1890 R. ELLIS in *Hermathena* XVI. 184 The *deflorations* or MSS. containing excerpts.

De·florator. *rare.* [agent-n. f. L. *dēflōrāre*: see prec.] One who excerpts the finest parts of a book or author.

1647–8 G. LANGBAINE in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 524 This is the same Robert, the deflorator of Marianus mentioned by Malmesbury.

Deflore, deflour, obs. forms of DEFLOWER.

† Deflou·rish, *v. Obs.* In 5 **do-, difflorysshe,** 6 **doflorisch.** [ad. OF. *de(s)flouriss-*, lengthened stem of *de(s)flourir*, now *défleurir*, to DEFLOWER, f. DE- I. 6 + *florir, fleurir* to FLOURISH.]

1. *trans.* To deflower; also *fig.* to spoil, ravage.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 304 Yᵗ he shuld..also deflorysshe yᵉ emperours doughter. *Ibid.* VII. 410 The sayd bysshop.. had diffloryssched a mayden and doughter of the sayde sir Gautier. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 4 Montgomerike deflorisched by Owen Glindour.

2. *intr.* To lose its flowers, to cease to flourish.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Philip.* iv. 10 It had deflourished then for a season, and withered, as an oak in winter.

† **Deflou·rished** *ppl. a.*, having lost its flowers.

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* xlix, Deflourisht mead, where is your heavenly hue?

† Deflow·, *v. Obs. rare* −¹. [f. DE- I. 1 + FLOW, after L. *dēfluĕre* to flow down or away: see DEFLUENCE, etc.] *intr.* To flow down.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 114 A collection of some superfluous matter deflowing from the body.

Deflower (dĭflau·ĕr), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **deflore, defloure,** 5–7 **deflowre,** 4–9 **deflour,** 6– **deflower.** [a. OF. *desflorer, desflourer* (13th c. in Hatzf.), later *defflorer, défleurer* (Cotgr.), mod.F. *défleurer* = Pr. *deflorar*, Sp. *desflorar*, It. *deflorare*, repr. L. *dēflōrāre* to deprive of its flowers, to ravish, f. DE- I. 6 + *flōs, flōr-em* flower. With this prob. is blended OF. *desflorir, -flourir* (14th c.), in 16th c. *desflorir*, mod.F. *défleurir* in same sense, and *intrans.* The form is now assimilated to *flower.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a woman) of her virginity; to violate, ravish.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xx. 2 The lust of the gelding deflourede the 3unge womman. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade..Of that she hadde be defloured. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXVIII. 278 The whiche..he deflowred of hyr vyrgynytie. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 196 They have thys use that whan any manne marieth, he must commit his wife to the priest to be defloured. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xx. 4 As is the lust of an Eunuch to defloure a virgine. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 164 The French Indians are said not to have deflowered any of our young women they captivated.

2. *fig.* To violate, ravage, desecrate; to rob of its bloom, chief beauty, or excellence; to spoil.

1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 56 This citie..Was never deflorid be force ne violence. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 53 With blude and sweit was all deflorde His face. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Hon. Beautie* 39 That wondrous paterne ..layd up in secret store..that no man may it see With sinfull eyes, for feare it to deflore. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* A iv, I will not..deflower that worth of its greatest beauty. 1660 GAUDEN *Antisacrilegus* 7 It would never recover its beauty..of late so much deflored. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I. i. (R.), Actual discovery (as it were) rifles and deflowers the newness and freshness of the object. 1889 LOWELL *Walton* Lit. Ess. (1891) 60 [To] find a sanctuary which telegraph or telephone had not deflowered.

† 3. To cull or excerpt from (a book, etc.) its choice or most valuable parts. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 39 Þe whiche book Robert Bishop of Herforde deflorede. *Ibid.* VII. 271 [see DEFLORATION 2]. 1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 229 After they had in a manner deflowered the mine, and got as much ore as they could easily extract.

4. To deprive or strip of flowers.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 173 The freezing winds our gardens do defloure. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 6 (R.), An earthquake..rending the cedars, deflowering the gardens. 1800 CAMPBELL *Ode to Winter* 27 Deflow'ring nature's grassy robe. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 216 Garlands..From vales deflower'd, or forest trees branch-rent.

Deflowered (dĭflau·ĕrd), *ppl. a.* [-ED.] Deprived of virginity, violated; robbed of beauty or bloom; marred, disfigured.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL. xvi, Of Cerebus the deflowred pycture..Lyke an horrible gyaunt fyrce and wonderly. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 24 A deflowred maid. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Agst. Hope* ii, The Joys which we entire should wed, Come deflowr'd Virgins to our bed. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iii, She would not turn again to the little looking-glass..knowing what a deflowered visage would look back at her.

Deflowerer (dĭflau·ĕrəɹ). [-ER.] One who deflowers.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 53 Hir freindis..commandit hir to schaw the deflorar of hir chastite. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 289 The punishment of a deflowrer, and a defamer. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. xviii. 256 A deflowrer and defiler of his reputation. 1713 *Guardian* No. 123 These deflourers of innocence. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) II. 7 Our Italy would rise up in arms against the despoiler and deflowerer.

Deflowering (dĭflau·ĕrĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFLOWER; violation.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 286 Of old tyme, men hadden ben dede for deflouryngе of Maydenes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 138 b, Yᵉ rauishment and deflouring of his daughter. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 8 Villain..Before the Lord you die, For this deflowring of my wife. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 1 P 7. 59 Every indecent curiosity..is a deflowring of the mind.

Deflow·ering, *ppl. a.* That deflowers.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 273 If unchastity in a woman..be such a scandall and dishonour, then certainly in a man..it must, though commonly not so thought, be much more deflouring and dishonourable.

Defluction, bad form of DEFLUXION.

Defluence (de·flŭens). *rare.* [f. L. type **dēfluentia*, f. *dēfluent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēfluĕre*, f. DE- I. 1 + *fluĕre* to flow.] A flowing down or away.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 281 They suffer a continual Defluence of old, and Access of new Parts. 1803 *Methodist Mag.* XXVI. 36 There is a continual defluence and access of parts.

† De·fluency. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of flowing; fluidity.

1665 BOYLE *Hist. Cold* xxi. 630 The cold having taken away the defluency of the oyl.

Defluent (de·flŭent) *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *dēfluent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēfluĕre* to flow down.] **A.** *adj.* Flowing down, decurrent. **B.** *sb.* That which flows down (from a main body).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 87 Planets, in respect of motion, positure, aspect; sc. combust, peregrine..applicate, defluent. 1890 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 845/3 This ice..breaking off into icebergs when its defluents reach the sea in the fjords which intersect Greenland. *Ibid.* 846/1 The defluents of the inland ice.

† **Defluous** (de·flŭəs), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēfluus* (f. stem of *dēflu-ĕre* to flow down) + -OUS.] Flowing down; also, falling off, shedding.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Defluous*, flowing down, falling, shedding. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* XI. 261 Her most copious and long hairs..were softly defluous.

† **Deflux** (dē·flŭks), *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēflux-us* a flowing down, a running off, f. ppl. stem of *dēfluĕre*: see above.]

1. A flowing or running down; defluxion.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyet's Dry Din.* Aa iij b, Head o'reflowne with brinie deluge of defluxes hot. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 677 The Defluxe of Humors. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* XXVIII. 365 A great defluxe of penitent teares. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 172 A Frontal with Mastic..hinders the defluxe of Humours.

2. *transf.* A falling off or shedding. *rare.*

1688 NORRIS *Hierocles* 130 Having suffered a defluxe of her wings.

3. *concr.* An effluence, emanation; = DEFLUXION 3 b. *rare.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1336 But say there should happly be some defluxe or effluence that passeth from one world to another. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) Notes 3 The constant defluxe of divine Images which strike the Mind.

† **Deflu·x,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēflux-*, ppl. stem of *dēfluĕre.*] *intr.* a. To flow down. b. To fall off in influence. Hence **Deflu·xed** *ppl. a.*

1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Levelled* 9 If wee observe the middle time of this Eclipse or full Moone..shee defluxeth from the opposition of the Sunne, to the Conjunction of Saturne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 520 It cohibits all fluxions, and cocts the defluxed humours.

Defluxion (dĭflŭ·kʃən). Also 7–9 **defluction.** [a. F. *défluxion* (16th c., Calvin, Paré), or ad. L. *dēfluxiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *dēfluĕre* to flow down, also, to fall off (as hair).]

† 1. A flowing or running down. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 14 The defluxione of blude hed payntit ande cullourt all the feildis. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. ii. (1620) 38 The emptying of an Houre-glasse consisteth, not onely in the falling of the last graine of sand, but in the whole defluxion thereof from the beginning. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 370 By the defluxion of Waters. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 644 It would be a needless defluxion of time to relate what took place.

† b. A falling off (of hair). *Obs. rare.*

1658 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 945 They cure..defluxion of hair, and the thinnesse thereof however contracted.

2. *Path.* a. A supposed flow of 'humours' to a particular part of the body, in certain diseases. b. The flow or discharge accompanying a cold or inflammation; a running at the nose or eyes; catarrh. Now *rare, Obs.*, or *dial.*

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xx. 576 [It] stoppeth all defluxions and falling downe of humours. 1586 SIR A. PAULET in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. No. 220. 7 Whome we found in her bed troubled..with a defluxion which was fallen into the syde of her neck. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) 21 So doth Cold likewise cause Rheumes, and Defluxions from the Head. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 65/2 Monsieur Colbert is fallen very ill of a defluction upon his throat. 1744 FRANKLIN *Pennsylv. Fire-Places* Wks. (1887) I. 496 Women..get colds..and defluctions, which fall into their jaws and gums. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 517 A defluxion had fallen on his eyes. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 221 A scorbutic ulcer in the leg..attended with a great defluction on the part. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 455 Owing to a bad cold with a defluxion in the eyes, she was unable at once to read.

† b. *fig.* An effluence, emanation. [tr. Gr. ἀπορροή.] *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defluxion of Osiris, and the very apparent image of him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 15 According to Empedocles, Vision and other Sensations were made by ἀπορρόαι σχημάτων, the Defluxions of Figures, or Effluvia of Atoms.

† **Deflu·xive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *deflux-*, ppl. stem (DEFLUX *v.*) + -IVE.] That is characterized by flowing down. Hence **Deflu·xively** *adv.*

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 133 Aliment, distributed by the veines through the whole frame defluxively.

Defœdation: see DEFEDATION.

† **Defoi·l,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **deffoile, diff-.** [ad. F. *défeuille-r*, in 13th c. *des-, deffueiller*, f. *des-, dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *feuille* leaf. Cf. med.L. *dēfoliāre.*] *trans.* To strip of leaves; = DEFOLIATE *v.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxii, In disburgening and defoiling a vine. *Ibid.*, How much thereof must be diffoiled. *Ibid.*, It is not the manner to disburgen or deffoile altogether such trees.

Defoil, *v.*[2] To trample down, crush, oppress, violate, defile: see DEFOUL *v.*

Defoil *sb.*, var. form of DEFOUL *sb.*

Defoliate (dĭfō·lĭĕt), *a. rare.*—⁰ [ad. med.L. *dēfoliāt-us*: see next.] 'Having cast, or being deprived of, its leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Defoliate (dĭfō·lĭeĭt), *v.* [f. med.L. *dēfoliāre*, f. DE- I. 6 + *folium* leaf. Cf. DEFOIL.] *trans.* To strip of leaves; also *fig.*

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. No. 48. 213 To contemplate the decay of a great and ornamented mind..to see it defoliated and withered. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 173 One of these caterpillars..is often so numerous as to defoliate the apple trees by the road sides for miles. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 435 *Arbutus Unedo* was not only defoliated, but the stems..have been split.

Hence **Defo·liator,** that which defoliates; an insect that strips trees of their leaves.

Defoliation (dĭfōuliēi·ʃən). [ad. L. type **dēfoliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēfoliāre*: see prec. So in mod.Fr.] Loss or shedding of leaves.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 222 At the time of the defoliation, or fall of the leaf. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 18 *note*, The defoliation of deciduous trees is announced by the flowering of the Colchicum. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Defoliation*, the casting off of leaves. 1884 *Nature* 9 Oct. 558/2 The observation of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees.

Deforce (dĭfō·ɹs), *v.* Also 5–6 **deforse.** [a. AF. *deforcer* (11th c.) = OF. *deforcier* (*des-, def-*), f. *des-, de-* (DE- I. 6) + *forcier, forcer* to FORCE (or from the Romanic forms of these): in med.L. *dif-, dēforciare* (Du Cange). Cf. EFFORCE, ENFORCE.]

1. *Law.* (*trans.*) To keep (something) by force

or violence (*from* the person who has a right to it); to withhold wrongfully.

[1292 BRITTON I. xix. § 8 Nos eschetes defforcez (*transl.* Escheats deforced from us). *Ibid.* III. xxi. § 1 Tiel qi la.. rente deforce tient (*tr.* who holds the rent deforced).] *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxx. i, Arthure..emperour of Rome by title of right, [Whiche deforced] by Lucius Romain, Pretendyng hym for emperour of might. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 28 Command B. that..he..restore to M...her reasonabill dowrie...And inquire him, for quhat cause he deforces and deteins the samine fra her. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 23 Nov. 500 The cutter is said to have deforced Capt. Duncan's boat..off the island of May. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 6 It sometimes happens..that he who has no right deforces the wardship from him who has a better right [*deforce la garde a celi qi major dreit ad*].

† b. *gen.* To take or keep away by force. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv, For you my wyfe, for you myne owne Heleine, That be deforced fro me, welaway. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. 215 (R.) This Lowys..maryed the doughter of Guy..the which after, for nerynesse of kynne, was deforced from the sayd Lowys.

2. To eject (a person) by force *from* his property; to keep (him) forcibly out of the possession *of*; to deprive wrongfully.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxv. (1638) 109 Where a Parson of a Church is wrongfully deforced of his Dismes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Personnes .. dysseased, deforsed, wronged, or otherwyse .. put from their lawfull inheritance. 1586 FERNE *Lacies Nobilitie* 35 Stephen was a wrongfull possessour of the Crowne, for he deforced Mawd . of her right. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 57 A *Nuper obiit* ought to be brought by that Coparcener, who is deforced from the tenements, against all the other Coparceners which do deforce her. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 105 [He] enters on the whole Land on the Death of the Ancestor and deforces the other. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 257 Peter wrongfully deforces her of the third part of so much land.

3. *Sc. Law.* To prevent by force (an officer of the law) from executing his official duty.

1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* xi. xi. (1877) I. 399 Deforsand serrefis, masaris or sergeand. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 75 In case the officiar..beis violently deforced and stopped in execution of his office. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 75 He quha deforces the kings officiars, and stops the taking of poynds. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlii, If you interrupt me in my duty, I will .. declare myself deforced. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 4/7 Crofters charged with deforcing a sheriff's officer while attempting to serve summonses for arrears of rent.

† **4.** To commit rape upon, to force. *Sc. Obs.*

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 1098 Tak tent, how prydful Tarquyne tynt his croun, For the deforsyng of Lucres. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 173 Mogallus .. deforsit virginis and matronis.

† **Defo·rce,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. the vb.] = DEFORCEMENT.

1479 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 33 (Jam.) That Johne Lindissay .. sall restore to James lord Hammiltoune..a kow of a deforce, a salt mert, a mask fat. *Ibid.* 38 That he has made na deforss.

Deforcement (dĭfō·ɹsmĕnt). *Law.* [a. AF. and OF. *deforcement* (12th c.), f. *deforcer*; in med. L. (Scotch Stat.) *deforciamentum*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. 'The holding of any lands or tenements to which another person has a right' (Wharton, *Law Lex.*); the action of forcibly keeping a person out of possession of anything.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* cxxxv. 137 Gif any man complaines .. that he is vnjustlie deforced be sic ane man, of sic lands, or sic ane tenement..the maker of the deforcement sall be summoned incontinent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 172 The fifth and last species of injuries by ouster or privation of the freehold .. is that by deforcement. *Ibid.* 174 Another species of deforcement is, where two persons have the same title to land, and one of them enters and keeps possession against the other.

2. *Sc. Law.* The forcible preventing of an officer of the law from execution of his office; such obstruction or resistance as is construed to amount to this.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 117 In all actiones of deforcementes, and breaking of arreistmentes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 2 Ane deforcement done to the kings officiar. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 434 The resisting him [the messenger at arms] is a crime in the law of Scotland, called deforcement. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 22 *note*, The thieves were collecting..in order to come to Dumfries on the day of the execution, and make a deforcement as they were conducting Jock to the gallows. 1884 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 Aug. 4/3 Two aged women, tried at Stornoway for deforcement of a sheriff officer.

Deforcer (dĭfō·ɹsəɹ). Also 6–9 deforceor, 6 *Sc.* -forsare, 7 -forsour. [a. AF. *deforceour*, -*eor*, f. *deforcer* to DEFORCE.]

1. *Law.* One who wrongfully ejects or keeps another out of possession; = DEFORCIANT.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 331 b, The Deforceor holdeth it so fast, as the right owner is driuen to his reall Præcipe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Deforceor* is hee that overcommeth and casteth out with force, and he differeth from a disseisor, first in this, that a man may disseise another without force ..then because a man may deforce another that never was in possession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deforsour. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1106 The Deforceors withal to be amerced. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 25 Let the deforceor be punished according to the tenor of our statutes.

2. *Sc. Law.* One who deforces an officer of the law; see DEFORCE 3.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 84 All deforcers of Officiares, in execution of their Office. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 2 Gif the deforcer is convict..of the said deforcement.

† **3.** One who commits a rape: see DEFORCE 4.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 101 Gif me youre handis and faith that the adulterare and deforsare of me [Lucretia] sall nocht leif unpunist.

Deforciant (dĭfō·ɹsiănt). *Law.* Also 7 **deforceant.** [a. AF. *deforceant*, pr. pple. of *deforcer*. Cf. med. (Anglo) L. *dēforcians.*] A person who deforces another or keeps him wrongfully out of possession of an estate.

[1292 BRITTON III. xv. § 3 Si le deforceaunt ne puse averier la soute [unless the deforciant can aver payment].] 1585 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1886) 239 Edward Essex levyed a fyne of the premyses to Hughe Stukeley deforciant. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 279 A fine is the acknowledging of an hereditament .. to be his right that doth complaine. He that complaineth is called plaintife, and the other deforceant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 350 An acknowlegement from the deforciants (or those who keep the other out of possession). 1768 *Ibid.* III 174 In levying a fine of lands, the person, against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant, is called the *deforciant.* 1885 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 12-13 *Edw. III* Introd. 60 Actions..in which the deforciant could not know the nature of the claim *per verba brevis.*

† **Deforcia·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dēforciātiōn-em* (*Leg. Quat. Burg.*), *disforciation-em* (*Leg. Normann.*), n. of action f. *dē-, disforciāre* to DEFORCE.] = DEFORCEMENT.

[1695 KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq.* II. *Gloss.*, *Deforciatio*, a distraint or seizure of goods for satisfaction of a lawful debt.—Hence in Law Dictionaries, and under the anglicized form in BAILEY 1721 and modern Dicts. But the explanation is incorrect, the meaning in Kennett's Latin quot. being 'what is taken or held by force'.]

1864 WEBSTER, *Deforciation* (*Law*), a withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; deforcement.

† **Deforcia·tor.** *Obs.* [a. med.L. *dēforciātor* (Du Cange), agent-n. from *dēforciāre* to DEFORCE.] = DEFORCER 1.

1549 *Act* 3-4 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 1 Their Ingress and Egress were..letted by the same Deforciators.

Deforest (dĭfŏ·rĕst), *v.* [1. DE- II. 2 + FOREST: cf. the synonyms DEAFFOREST, DISAFFOREST, DISFOREST, OF. *desforester, deforester*, med.L. *deafforestare, disafforestare*: see DE- I. 6.]

1. *Law.* To reduce from the legal position of forest to that of ordinary land; to make no longer a forest; = DISAFFOREST 1, DISFOREST 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 115 John Harman..B. of Excester .. obteyned License to deforest the Chase there. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 105 One entire Forest, till deforested by the Kings.

2. *gen.* To clear or strip of forests or trees.

1880 [see DEFORESTING] 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 450 The region should be forest-clad; or even if now deforested, [etc.]. 1891 BRET HARTE *First Fam. Tasajara* x, [He] deforested the cañon.

Hence **Defo·rested** *ppl. a.*; **Defo·resting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deforesta·tion; Defo·rester.**

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 101 At the Deforestinge of the old Foreste of Kyngeswood. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 502 Most speculating deforesters go to the bad pecuniarily. 1880 *Standard* 10 Dec., By the deforesting of plains he has turned once fertile fields into arid deserts. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 25 Dec. 853 The native newspapers fear the deforestation of Japan. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 568 The deforested surface.

Defo·rm, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. DEFORM *v.*] The action of deforming, deformation: opp. to *reform.*

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 2 He..permitted the actual deform of his windows sooner than testify any sort of sympathy with the sham reform of parliament.

Deform (dĭfō·ɹm), *a. arch.* Forms: 4–6 **defourme,** 6-7 **deforme,** 7– **deform.** [a. obs. F. *deforme* (1604 in Godef.) = mod.F. *difforme*, or ad. L. *dēform-is* (in med.L. also *difformis*) deformed, misshapen, ugly, disgraceful, f. DE- 1. 6 + *forma* shape. Cf. also DIFFORM.] Deformed, misshapen, shapeless, distorted; ugly, hideous.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 19 Other seven oxen .. defourme and leene. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 98 With many .. spottes of synne we haue..made it defourme in the syght of god. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 3/2 A confus'd heap, a Chaos most deform. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 494 Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Dry-ey'd behold? *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. § 16. 133 The monstrous and deform Tales of Oates. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xliii, Every face, no matter how deform.

Deform (dĭfō·ɹm), *v.*[1] Also 5–7 **dif-,** 5 **dyf-.** [a. OF. *deformer*, also *desformer, deffformer*, and (15th c.) *difformer*, mod.F. *déformer.* The first is ad. L. *dēformāre*, f. DE- I. 6 + *forma* shape; the second represents the Rom. var. *disformare*, and the last its med.L. repr. *difformāre.* Thence the Eng. variants in *de-, dif-.* Cf. also Pr. *deformar*, It. *deformare*, Sp. *desformar.*]

1. *trans.* To mar the appearance, beauty, or excellence of; to make ugly or unsightly; to disfigure, deface. **a.** *lit.*

c 1450 [see DEFORMED 1]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 8 Thus by this deuising such counterfaited thinges, They diffourme that figure that God himselfe hath made. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* Prol., Some spot..wherby he is somwhat deformed. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 16 He .. wasted Tinedale and the marches, and deformed the country with ruine and spoile. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 80 Never did poore wretch shed more teares .. deforming her sweet face. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* V. i. 2012 To deform thy gentle Brow with Frowns. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 37 The square .had mean little huts, deforming its ample space. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxv. 208 The blackest pirate that ever deformed his face with beard.

b. *fig.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 308 This honest victorie ..was deformit be ane schamefull jugement gevin be Romane pepil. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., It is a vice that deforms human nature. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 535 The earlier part of his discourse was deformed by pedantic divisions and subdivisions.

† **c.** To put out of proper form, disarrange. *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV. 252 The fair ranks of battle to deform. 1783 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/2 Breaking the British line, and totally deforming their order of battle.

† **d.** *intr.* To become deformed or disfigured; to lose its beauty. *Obs. rare.*

1760 BEATTIE *Ode to Hope* II iii, To-morrow the gay scene deforms!

2. *trans.* To mar the form or shape of; to misshape. See also DEFORMED.

c 1400, 1483 [see DEFORMED 2]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 19 A crippill, or a creatour Deformit as ane oule be dame Natour. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 100 Darke working Sorcerers that change the mind Soule-killing Witches, that deforme the bodie. 1594 *Rich. III*, I. i. 20 Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature, Deform'd, vnfinish'd. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 94 Keep the Bitt straight to the hole you pierce, lest you deform the hole.

3. To alter the form of; in *Physics*, to change the normal shape of, put out of shape: cf. DEFORMATION 3.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 116 Nothing so deforms certain Courtiers, as the Presence of the Prince; it so alters their Air and debases their Looks that a Man can scarce know them. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 222 This completely alters and deforms the idea of the earth as a plane surface. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 405 The hard steel..breaks up or deforms the projectiles.

¶ **4.** Obs. var. of DIFFORM *v.*

† **Deform,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 4 **defourme, defforme.** [ad. L. *dēformāre* to form, fashion, describe, f. DE- I. 1, 3 + *formāre* to FORM.] *trans.* To form, fashion, delineate.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 7 The mynistracioun of deeth defformyd [*v.r.* defourmyde, Vulg. *deformata*] by lettris [1388 write bi lettris] in stoones.

Deformable (dĭfō·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. DEFORM *v.* or *a.* (or their L. originals) + -ABLE. Cf. CONFORMABLE.]

† **1.** Affected with, or of the nature of, a deformity; deformed; ugly. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4296 Thaire bodyes than shalle be more defourmable. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 99 The hyghe rednesse of the face being deformable. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 17 Splendor and Brightnesse is essential to Beautie..Shadows and Darknesses are deformed, and render althings deformable.

2. Capable of being deformed or put out of shape. Hence **Deformabi·lity.**

Deformalize: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deformate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēformātus*, pa. pple. of *dēformāre.*] Deformed, disfigured.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Compl. Cresseide* (R.), Whan she sawe her visage so deformate.

Deformation (dĭfōɹmē·ɪʃən). Also 5 **diff-,** 6 **dyff-.** [ad. L. *dēformātiōn-em* (in med.L. also *dif-*), n. of action from L. *dēformāre* to DEFORM. Cf. F. *déformation* (14th c. in Hatzf., and in Cotgr.); admitted into *Dict. Acad.* 1835.]

1. The action (or result) of deforming or marring the form or beauty of; disfigurement, defacement.

c 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 500 Differmacyons of Circes and meede. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deformation*, a spoiling. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 86 If by these means of deformation thy heart shall be set off from her. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 96 Which deformation is so pleasing to their Eyes, that men .. are commonly seen with their Eares so arrayed. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 85 Could you .. recover them from the deformations and disgraces of time. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 13 The deformations perpetrated by Wyatt [in a building].

2. Alteration of form for the worse; *esp.*, in controversial use, the opposite of *reformation.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 48 b, Johan Capgraue writeth yᵗ a great reformacyon (a dyfformacyon he shulde haue seyd) was than in the Scottish churche. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 81 To seeme young [they] conuert their silver haires into golden ones, this their transformation or rather deformation [etc.]. *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc.* xlii Wks. (1677) 236 These are the Serpents first-born .. begotten .. by spiritual deformation, as they are Devils. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxv. (1739) 159 The great work of Reformation, or rather Deformation in the Worship of God. 1774 A. GIB *Present Truth* II. 246 The grievous deformation which has been taking place in the Church state. 1832 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 153 A most extensive ecclesiastical reformation (or deformation, as it may turn out). 1891 W. LOCKHART *Chasuble* 7 Before the Protestant Deformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

b. An altered form of a word in which its proper form is for some purpose perverted;

e. g. the various deformations of the word *God*, as *'od, cod, dod, cot, cock, cop*, etc., formerly so common in asseverations, etc., to avoid overt profanity of language, and the breach of the Third Commandment, or of statutes such as that of 3 James I, c. 21 'For the preventing and avoiding of the great abuse of the holy name of God in stage-plays, interludes' [etc.].

3. *Physics.* Alteration of form or shape; relative displacement of the parts of a body or surface without breach of continuity; an altered form *of*.

1846 CAYLEY *Wks.* I. 234 Two skew surfaces are said to be deformations of each other, when for corresponding generating lines the torsion is always the same. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 54 The isogonal curves may be looked upon as deformations of the curve. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 81 The deformation of the solar disc by refraction. 1893 FORSYTH *Functions of a Complex Variable* 333 In the continuous Deformation of a surface there may be stretching and there may be bending; but there must be no joining.

Deformative (dĭfǭ·ɹmătiv), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dēformāt-*, ppl. stem + -IVE.] Having the property of deforming or altering for the worse.

1641 *Prelat. Episc.* 10 Whither their courts be reformative or deformative.

Deformed (dĭfǭ·ɹmd), *ppl. a.* Also 5 **dyffourmed, difformed.** [f. DEFORM *v.* + -ED [1].]

†**1.** Marred in appearance; disfigured, defaced.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4115 His face was deformed and bolnyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lii 13 Ye multitude shal wondre vpon him, because his face shalbe so deformed & not as a mans face. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 Theyr women are deformed by reason of theyr greate eyes, greate mouthes and greate nosethrilles. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 791 Beholding the deformed ruines, he could hardly refraine from teares. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 253 In all this deformed Countrey, wee saw neyther house, nor Village.

2. Marred in shape, misshapen, distorted; unshapely, of an ill form. Now chiefly of persons: Misshapen in body or limbs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 47 A monster is a þing difformed aȝen kynde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/2 The most dysfourmed and most myserable he sat nyghe hym. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 24 a, One that hath but one foote, or one hande, or is deformed. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxiii, The most sweet fauor, or deformedst creature. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 338 Many deformed Pagotha's are here worshipped. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* vi. 69 Lions have an inclination to their grim mistresses, and deformed bears a natural affection to their whelps. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ⁋ 7 Of his children, some may be deformed, and others vicious. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 247 A poor deformed fellow.

† **3.** Of irregular form; shapeless, formless. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Branches full of large and deformed leaves. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 7 Ane King at euin .. At morne bot ane deformit lumpe of clay. 1655 60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 186/1 Which .. he from a deformed confusion reduced to beautiful order. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 297 The great Moles Chaotica .. in its first deformed exhibition of its appearance .. had the shape of Water.

4. *fig.* Perverted, distorted; morally ugly, offensive, or hateful.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 The monstrous and deformed myndes of the people mysshapened with phantastical opinions. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. iii, Sure thou would'st make an excellent elder in a deformed Church. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 49 What a deformed thing is it for a man to doe any womanish thing! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 387 Deformed rout Enter'd, and foul disorder. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 182 Deformed as is all oppression, yet to oppress the poor, has an unnatural hideousness of its own.

Deformedly (dĭfǭ·ɹmėdli, dĭfǭ·ɹmdli), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a deformed or disfigured manner; misshapenly, ill-favouredly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 21 You .. cast them to the Foules of the ayre, to bee deformedly torne in peeces. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 588 His fingers deformedly growing together. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 349 A speckled Toad fish .. not unlike a Tench, but .. more .. deformedly painted. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. v. (1713) 411 He that keeps not to the right cloathing will be found most deformedly naked. 1685 – *Paralip. Prophet.* 412.

† **b.** *fig.* With moral deformity. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 858 Erring more deformedly .. against the expresse word of God.

† **Defo·rmedness.** *Obs. rare.* [-NESS.] The quality of being deformed; deformity, ugliness.

1588 W. AVERELL *Comb. Contrarieties* B ij b, Howe doth your gluttonie chaunge Natures comlines into foule deformednes?

Deformer (dĭfǭ·ɹmǝɹ). [f. DEFORM *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who or that which deforms; in controversial use, the opposite of *reformer*.

1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* in Wks. 1888 I. 26 The principall deformare of his allegeit reformatioun. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* F, A mightie deformer of men's manners and features is this vnnecessarie vice [drunkenness]. 1639 T. GOODWIN *On Revelation* Wks. II. II. 129 (R.) To reduce our worship, etc. now into the pattern of the first four or five hundred years (which is the plausible pretence of our new deformers) is to bring Popery again in. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 54 Deformers, not Reformers, still excite Informers, Non-conformers, to indite. 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 336 These literary deformers.

† **Defo·rmidable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? A mixture of *deformable* and *formidable*.] Tending to deformation.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* Ep. to Rdr. 1 Their brasen Inscriptions erazed, torne away, and pilfered, by which inhumane, deformidable act, the honourable memory of many .. persons deceased, is extinguished.

Deforming (dĭfǭ·ɹmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb DEFORM, q.v.

1552 HULOET, Deformynge, *vitiatio*.

Defo·rming, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That deforms: see the verb.

1870 *Daily News* 19 Dec., Incongruity is a deforming feature. 1892 LD. KELVIN in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6/3 He had now .. a .. demonstration of elastic yielding in the earth as a whole, under the influence of a deforming force.

Deformity (dĭfǭ·ɹmĭti). Also 5 **dif-**, 5–6 **dyff-**. [a. OF. *deformité* (*defformeteit, defformité, desformité*), ad. L. *dēformitās*, f. *dēformis*: see DEFORM *a.* and -ITY. In mod.F. *difformité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being marred or disfigured in appearance; disfigurement; unsightliness, ugliness.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* clxvii, For other have their ful shape and beaute, And we .. ben in deformite. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Wythout abhomynacion of dyfformyte ne of ordure or fylthe. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 25 No fautes with Moryans is blacke dyfformyte, Because all the sorte lyke of theyr favour be. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. viii. 2 [The linen cloths] had no such spottes or tokens of deformyte to the eye. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. (1736) 31 Christians have handsomely glossed the Deformity of Death by careful Consideration of the Body, and civil Rites. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 261 Lastly, they cleanse themselves with purer water, supposing contaminated deformitie washt off. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 181 Beautifull Gothic architecture was engrafted on Saxon deformity. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 107 To prevent the propagation of disease [small-pox], and its consequent effects, deformity.

2. The quality or condition of being deformed or misshapen; *esp.* bodily misshapenness or malformation; abnormal formation of the body or of some bodily member.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxviii. 396 (Add. MS.), A dwerfe of a litill stature, hauyng .. a bose in his back, ande crokide fete .. ande full of alle diformyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 330 Edmunde .. surnamed Crowke backe, was the .. eldest; albe it he was put by, by ye meane of his fadre, for his deformytye. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 138 But how can mater be without forme, seeing that euen deformitie it selfe is a kinde of forme? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine owne Deformity. *Ibid.* I. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lumpe of fowle Deformitie. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 16 The Chaos; wherin .. to speak strictly, there was no deformity, because no forme. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 16 Jan., Their fondness for these pieces of deformity [dwarfs]. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 41 In cases of deformity of the pelvis. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 22 Rightly clad, he is a lump of deformity waddling over the ice.

3. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of deformity; a disfigurement or malformation; now usually *spec.* a malformation of the body or of some bodily member or organ.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xlv. (1859) 52 The fowle spottys, and wonderful defourmytees, whiche he shold apperceyuen in his owne persone. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvii. 518 Sonne burning, and other suche deformities of the face. a 1662 HEYLYN *Laud* I. (1671) 204 Those deformities in it [St. Paul's] which by long time had been contracted. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 382 Others .. carry .. maladies and deformities about them, from the cradle to the grave. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 411 The tumour sometimes creates no particular inconvenience; and is merely a deformity.

b. *transf.* A deformed being or thing.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 44 Their Gods .. were cut in horrid Shapes .. to represent the Divinity .. yet I cannot imagine such Deformities could ever be invented for that end. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i, A bright deformity on high, The monster of the upper sky! 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, Children with the countenances of old men, deformities with irons upon their limbs.

4. *fig.* Moral disfigurement, ugliness, or crookedness.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxl. 141 Purged and clene of all vice and alkyn deformitee. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xv. (1634) 74 The corruption and deformitie of our nature. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 71 If the deformity of his neighbour's actions happen to represent that of his own. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 109 The deformity of Pompey's conduct. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. of Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 382 It held bad manners up, so that churls could see the deformity.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A moral disfigurement.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. v. (1633) 80 They declined now to such intollerable deformities of life and other superstitious errors. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 248, I supposed it a great deformitie, and disorder. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 22 Those Vicious Habits which are a Deformity to Christians. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 333 Cromwell had tried to correct the deformities of the representative system.

¶ **5.** Misused for DIFFORMITY, difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity or conformity.

1531–2 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1331/1 Better it were to haue a deformitie in preaching .. then to haue suche a vniformitie that the sely people shoulde .. continue still in .. ignoraunce. a 1623 PEMBLE *Grace & Faith* (1635) 49 The greatest deformity and disagreement .. betweene his knowledge .. and his application thereof to practice. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden of Cyrus* ii. 45 The Funeral bed of King Cheops .. which holds seven in length and four foot in bredth, had no great deformity from this measure. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 12 This Deformity to the Will and Nature of God, is that which we call Sin. 1788 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (ed. 7) II. 490 A remarkable uniformity among creatures of the same kind, and a deformity [*other edd.* diff-] no less remarkable among creatures of different kinds.

† **Defo·rmly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DEFORM *a.* + -LY [2].] In a 'deform' manner, with distortion, deformedly.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm. Habak.* iii. 17, 18 (R.) A limb out of joint, which .. moves both deformely and painfully. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) II. 335 [He] often laughed, but (as his visage was then distorted) most deformly.

Deforse, etc., obs. forms of DEFORCE, etc.

Defortify: see DE- II. 1.

Defossion (dĭfǫ·ʃǝn). [mod.L. *dēfossiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *dēfodĕre* to bury (in the earth).] (See quot.: but the etymological meaning of the word is simply 'burying, interment'.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Defossion, Defossio*, the punishment of burying alive, inflicted among the Romans, on vestal virgins guilty of incontinency. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Defou·l, defoi·l,** *v. Obs.* Forms: α. 3–5 **defoule-n**, 4–6 **defoul(e, defowl(e,** (5 **defoulle, devoul, def(f)ule, diffowl, dyffowl,** 5–6 **dif foule).** β. 4–6 **defoyle,** (5 **defuyl(e, diffoyle, defoylle),** 5–6 **defoil.** See also DEFILE. [ME. a. OF. *defoule-r* (*defoler, -fuler, -fuller*) to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate, deflower, f. DE- I. 1 + *fouler* (*foler, fuler*) 'to tread, stampe, or trample on, to bruise or crush by stamping' Cotgr. (= Pr. *folar*, Sp. *hollar*, It. *follare*):—late L. **fullāre* to stamp with the feet, to full (cloth), connected with L. *fullo, -ōnem* fuller, med.L. *fullātōrium* a fulling-mill, etc. Senses 1–5 existed already in OF.; the senses 'trample in the mud', and 'violate chastity', thus coming with the word into English, naturally suggested that it contained the native adjective FOUL, OE. *fūl*, and gave rise to senses 6–8, which derive from 'foul', as well as (apparently) to the collateral form DEFILE (q.v.), on the analogy of the equivalence of *befoul, befile*. The phonology of the variant *defuyle, defoyle* (found nearly as early as *defoule*), has not been satisfactorily made out: see FOIL *v.* It occurs in the earlier senses, and does not appear to have been specially connected with *defile*.]

1. *trans.* To trample under foot; tread down.

α. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 375/297 Defoulede huy [þe bones] weren so. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 536 Hii .. orne on him mid hor hors, & defoulede him vaste. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xc. 13 Þou sall defoul þe lyon & þe dragon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Mochel is defouled mid þe uet of uolleres þe robe of scarlet, erþan þet þe kuen his do an. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 6 Nethir sende ȝe ȝoure margaritis .. bifore swyne, lest peraventure thei defoulen hem with theire feet [Vulg. *conculcent*]. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 On þe morwe þei siȝen þe weye gretlich defowled with hors fete and oþir beestys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 181 b/1 Thenne the knyghtes .. bete & defowleden nazaryen under theyr feet. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 66 b, Wasting and defouling of their grasse.

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9297 Ther was defoiled King Rion Vnder stedes fet mani on. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv, That were fowle defoyled vnder horsfeet. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xv. 30 As they rode abrode, thay beate downe and defoyled their cornes .. and wolde nat kepe the highe wayes.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

β. a 1300 *K. Alis.* 2463 Me myghte y-seo ther knyghtis defoille, Heorten blede, braynes boyle, Hedes tomblen.

2. To bruise, break, crush (materially).

c 1300 *Beket* 1100 The bond is undo And al defouled, and we beoth delyvred so [cf. Psalm cxxiv. 7]. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlv[i]. 9 He shal de-foule bowe and breke armes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ⁋ 207 He was woundid for oure mysdede, and defouled by oure felonyes. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575/12 *Contero*, to breke or defoule. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxi. 433 The Gryffon so sore defowlyd and bet hym that he could not ryse vp.

3. To trample down or crush (figuratively); to oppress; to outrage, maltreat, abuse.

α. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 508 The develen .. nome thane wrecche faste, And defoulede him stronge y-nouȝ and amidde the fur him caste. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1129 If folk be defowled by vnfre chaunce. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 195 How ryght holy men lyueden, How thei defouleden here fleessh. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 46 To refuse it [ilke a bodily ymagynacyone] and to defule it, þat it may see the selfe swylke as it es. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 108 Thou hast gretely defouled me by oultrage. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 236 Oule, rere and ȝowle, I sall defowll thy pryde.

β. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4614 Alle ȝour fon þat with fors defoyled ȝou long. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 4 Of Danes, whiche both landes defoyled By their outrage. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 486 Perkyn .. so many times had been defoyled and vanquished.

4. To violate the chastity of, deflower, debauch. Often, esp. in later use, with the sense of *defile*.

α. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 181/24 Woldest þov defouli mi bodi? c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 317 Philip .. Defoules þer wyues, þer douhtres lay bi, Þer lordes slouh with knyues. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 After þe first nyght þat þase wymmen er so defouled. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 163 And for Child beryng neuere defowlid was, but Evere Clene virgine be Goddis gras. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C vj, Their suster that so had be depuceled or defowled. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxvii. 51 The Spanyerdes .. pilled the towne, and slewe dyuers, and defowled maydens. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 122 Gif quha defoulis a nothir manis wyfe.

β. 1430–40 *Chaucer's Frankl. T.* 668 (Camb. MS.) Now sythe that maydenys haddyn swich dispit To been defoyled [*other MSS.* defouled] with manys foule delyt. 1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 2 Women .. been .. married to such Mis-doers .. or defoiled, to the great Displeasure of God.

5. To violate (laws, holy places, etc.); to break the sanctity of, profane, pollute.

α. 13.. *Version of Ps.* lxxviii. 1 (in *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. 4 note), Thei defouledyn thin hooli temple. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 5 In sabothis prestis in the temple defoulen the sabothis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 137 The Jewes .. han

defouled the Lawe. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 42 He hath .. deffuled chyrches. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxv. 29a/1 The name of our blessyd sauyour..[was] horrybly dispysed & defouled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 69 The quhilk .. Defowlit his fadderis bed inestuusly. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* B ij b, It moued not the Tyrant to behold The Martirs goodly body so defowld.

β. 13.. *Prose Psalter* lxxviii. 1 Hij filden [*Dublin MS.* defoilyd] þyn holy temple. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7373 My kirke þou hase defuyled. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle on Friendsh.* C iij, That frendship were hurte or defoylled. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxix, Thy temple they defoile.

6. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, defile, dirty.

α. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 506 With wete and eke dung þey hym defoule. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 186 That bird .. ys dyshonest .. that vseth to defoule his ovne neste. 1530 RASTELL *Itk. Purgat.* III. viii, Yf ony of those table clothes or napkyns be defouled with dust fylth or other foule mater. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 An Hart defowlant the water.

β. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 151 b/1 Thy desyrous vysage . the Jewes with their spyttynges have defoylled. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 113 Henns and capons Defoylynge theym with their durt. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 191 Not stained or defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. lx, With dust and gore defoiled.

7. *fig.* a. To defile or pollute morally; to corrupt.

α. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 518 Defouland his elde in syn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 129 To kepe hym self unblekkid or defoulid fro þis world. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii, Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 45 Chyualrye .. is defouled by coward men and faynt of herte. 1540 TAVERNER *Postils, Exhort. bef. Commun.*, Man, which is so much defouled & corrupt in all kynde of unryghtuousnes. *a* 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 373 He defouleth the whole faith of his testimony, by the falsifying of one part.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 29 Angels . ben not defoyled wyth none affeccyon. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xliii, Yf thou be defoyled wyth vaynglory. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 98 Yt was defoyled and darkyd and mysshape by synne.

b. To render ceremonially or sentimentally unclean; to defile, sully.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 465 To ete with hondis not wayschen defoulith not a man. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 141 b/1 The mouth whyche god had kyssed ought not to be defouled in touchyng. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* VII. xlii. § 14. 352 Must I needs defoule my self, to be his only faire foule.

c. To sully (fame, reputation, or the like); to defame.

α. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2475 Your suster..þat our fame so defoules, & is in filth holdyn. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1038 Wes I neuer yit defoullit, nor fylit in fame.

β. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxii, I .. am defoiled with falshede and treason.

8. To make unsightly or ugly [cf. FOUL *a.*], to disfigure.

α. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 389 And þey be faire of schap, þey beeþ defouled and i-made vnsemelich i-now wiþ here owne clopinge. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The soyle defouled with ruyne Of walles olde.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lx. (1495) 276 Blaynes defoylle the skynne and maketh it vnsemely.

† **Defou'l, defoi'l,** *sb. Obs.* Also defoule, -fowle; defoile. [f. DEFOUL *v.*]

1. Trampling down; oppression, outrage.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7999 (Mätzn.) Ther was fighting, ther was toile, And vnder hors knightes defoile. *Ibid.* 9191 Ther was swiche cark and swiche defoil. 1400 EARL OF DUNBAR *Let.* in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* ix. (1860) 263 The wrongs & the defowle that ys done me. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 54 (Jam.) Lychtlynes and succwdry Drawys in defowle comownaly. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 460/1 If we take this defoule and this disease in patience.

2. Defilement, pollution.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 290 þer no de-foule of no fylþe watz fest hym abute. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 þat þe water..takeþ no defoul, but is clene i-now. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Picche defouleþ..and suche defoule [1535 defoylynge] is unneþe taken awey from clope.

† **Defou'led,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. DEFOUL *v.* + -ED.] Defiled, polluted, corrupt.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Defowlyd, *deturpatus .. fecculentus*, (P. *dehonestatus*). 1460 W. THORPE *Test.* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 114 Covetous simoners and defouled adulterers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 Defowled, *maculatus, pollutus*, etc.

† **Defou'ler.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who defouls.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 617/34, *Tritor*, a defoulere. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 62 þise dyffoulerys & depryueres of holy cherche.

† **Defou'ling, defoi'ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. DEFOUL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFOUL: a. Trampling down; b. Violation, deflowering; c. Defiling, pollution, defilement; d. Disfigurement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 200 No defoulynge þerof may askape unpeyned. 1382 — 2 *Sam.* xxii. 5 There han envyround me the defoulyngis of deeth. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxiii. (1495) 685 Defoyllyng of pytche is vneth taken awaye from clothe. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 158 Made dule for defoylinge of chirches. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 5 Yn dispusellyng and defowlyng of yong madyns. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 That defoulyng of her uisage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Defowlynge, *conculcacio, pollucio*, etc. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 124 For the defoulling of his dochter deir. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 247 b, The bytyng of her tethe..defoulynge of her tayle.

Defound, var. of DEFUND *v. Obs.*

Defourme, obs. form of DEFORM.

† **Defrau'd,** *sb. Obs.* [f. DEFRAUD *v.*, after FRAUD *sb.*] = DEFRAUDATION.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* iii. (E. E. T. S.) 21 þo arn acursyd, þat ..3yuen awey here good..in defraude of here wyves & chylderyn. 1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 85 For the defraud done to our Soveraine Lorde in his customes be strangers. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 Preamb., Their subtill ymagynacion in defraude of the seid estatutes. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 117 Anent .. Alienationes maid in defraud of Creditoures. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 216 Without..being liable to the..defrauds of the muller.

Defraud (dĭfrɔ̄·d), *v.* [a. OF. *defrauder* (*des-, def-, dif-*), 14th c. in Godef., ad. L. *dēfraudāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *fraudāre* to cheat, f. *fraus, fraud-em*, deceit, FRAUD.]

1. To deprive (a person) by fraud of what is his by right, either by fraudulently taking or by dishonestly withholding it from him; to cheat, cozen, beguile. Const. *of* (†*from*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 71 He þat beggeþ .. bote he habbe neode .. defraudeþ þe neodi. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 104 They..thanked God with all her hartis furst Whech hathe not defrawded hem of her lust. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 98 To defraude the begiler is no fraude. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 39 He had .. defrauded the kynge of his portion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 This poore Citie, was defrauded of her hopes. *Ibid.* 217, I will a little defraude the Reader from concluding with a few lines touching the first Discoverer. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 P 7 To defraud any man of his due praise is unworthy of a philosopher. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb., Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 198 Whenever the pulpit is usurped by a formalist, then is the worshipper defrauded. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 39 We who defraud four million citizens of their rights.

† b. with direct and indirect object. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 8 If I haue ony thing defraudid ony man I 3elde the fourefold. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xii. 148 Defrauding servants a portion of their daily food. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* VI. *Harold*, Harold .. defrauded his soldiers their due..share of the spoils.

c. *absol.* To act with or employ fraud.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vi. 8 3e don wrong and defrauden [1388 doen fraude] or bigilen and that to britheren. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* x. 19 Doe not beare false witnesse, Defraud not. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 102 If he is the trustee of an orphan, and has the power to defraud.

2. *fig.* To deprive or cheat (a thing) of what is due to it; to withhold fraudulently. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D j/3 They selle Cryst & defraudeth theyr relygyon. 1559 BP. COX in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 98 They defrauded the payment of tithes and firstfruits. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 26 Where a direct and immediate expression of love to God defrauds not any other Duty. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 277 Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer, To boast one splendid banquet once a year. *a* 1805 PALEY (in Webster 1828), By the duties deserted..by the claims defrauded.

Hence **Defrau'ding** *vbl. sb.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* vii. (R.), To denye this right yf eyther of bothe aske it, is a defraudyng. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 160 The robbing, or defrauding of a Private man. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

Defrauda'tion. [a. OF. *defraudation*, *-acion* (13–14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *dēfraudātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēfraudāre* to DEFRAUD.] The action (or an act) of defrauding; fraudulent deprivation of property or rights; cheating.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 286 The sayd cardynal..purchased hymself in gret deffraudacion of your Hyghnes, a charter of pardon. 1601–2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 23 b, Here is no defraudation of the LAW. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Deluding not onely unto pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 190 By such Defraudation we become Accessaries, etc. 1886 H. D. TRAILL *Shaftesbury* 19 This defraudation of personal and constitutional rights.

Defrau'der. [f. DEFRAUD *v.* + -ER 1: perh. a. OF. *defraudeor, -eur*, ad. L. *dēfraudātōr-em.*] One who defrauds, one who fraudulently withholds or takes what belongs to another.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Defraudaris of waigis fra servandis or labouraris. 1652 *Reliq. Wotton.* 257 (R.) Decrees against defrauders of the publick chests. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 67 Who would not rather be the sufferer than the defrauder? 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 287 A defrauder of the revenue.

† **Defrau'dful,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DEFRAUD + -FUL; cf. *assistful*, etc.] Full of fraud; cheating, cozening.

c 1585 *Faire Em* II. 402 That with thy cunning and defraudful tongue Seeks to delude the honest-meaning mind!

Defrau'dment. ? *Obs.* [f. DEFRAUD *v.* + -MENT: perh. a. OF. *defraudement*, 'a defrauding, deceiuing, beguiling' (Cotgr.).] The action of defrauding; deprivation by fraud.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 352 Perpetual defraudments of truest conjugal society. 1791 BENTHAM *Draught of Code* Wks. 1843 IV. 402 *note*, Offences..comprised under the name of *felonies*: theft, defraudment, robbery, homicide.

† **Defray',** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DEFRAY *v.*1: cf. OF. *desfroi, deffray, defrai*, f. *desfrayer*: see next.] Defrayal.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIV. 730 Thou..shalt not need, Or coat, or other thing .. for defray Of this night's need.

[**Defray,** error for *desray*, DERAY.]

Defray (dĭfrē·), *v.*1 Also 6 **defraie, deffray,** 7 **defraye.** [a. F. *défraye-r*, in 14th c. *deffroier*, 15th c. *deffroyer*, 16th c. *desfrayer*, f. *des-, de-* (DE- I. 3, 6 + OF. *fraier, freier, froyer* to spend, incur expense, f. *frai*, in 14th c. *frait*, pl. *fruis*, 13th c. *fres*, expenses, charges, cost.]

† **1.** To pay out, expend, spend, disburse (money).

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Inestimable summes of treasure, to be employed and defrayed about the same. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price, though there be no money presently defrayed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. v. 1026 The Senate permitted Fulvius to deffray *(impenderet)* what he would himselfe, so as hee exceeded not the summe of 80000 [Asses]. *a* 1610 HEALEY tr. *Epictetus' Man.* XXXII. (1636) 43 Nor hast thou defrayed the price that the banquet is sold for: namely praise, and flatterie. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Defraye*, lay out, pay, discharge.

2. To discharge (the expense or cost of anything) by payment; to pay, meet, settle.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 110 The King shall defray the wages 1587 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 130 The College cannot possibly defray its ordinary expenses without some other help, over and beyond the ordinary revenues 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xiii (1840) 202 Meladin..offered the Christians, a great sum of money to defray their charges. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 6 To draw Bills for defraying the Expence. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 208 The cost of the expedition to Naxos he pledged himself to defray. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) II. ix. 404 The payment was defrayed out of the spoils

b. *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 328 With the death of some one striving to defray every drop of his blood. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 42 Can Night defray The wrath of thundring Joue. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. v. 31 Nought but dire revenge his anger mote defray.

3. To meet the expense of; to bear the charge of; pay for. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 623 To bestowe the whole allowance upon the defraying of their common diet. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1371/2 The enterprise ..to be defraied by the pope and king of Spaine. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. xi, It serv'd to defray the expenceful Progress he made to Scotland the Summer following. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VII. 64 A poor exchequer for defraying a war upon Bentley. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* II. 51 The estate of the defunct member was not sufficient to defray his funeral.

† **4.** To pay the charges or expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain free of charge.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 5 Defraying the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them. 1607 SIR E. HOBY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 87 He..would not land at Dover till he had indented with Sir Thomas Waller that he should be defrayed during his aboad. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 7 The State will defray you all the time you stay 1686 H. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 44 The Pitti's were defray'd at Venice at the public cost. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1860) 80 A warrant to defray me, my horses and servants at the King's charge. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* I. IV. IV. 424 Such a man [Czar Peter] is to be royally defrayed while with us; yet one would wish it done cheap

Hence **Defray'ing** *vbl. sb.*

1587 R. HOVENDEN in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 195 The defraieinge of our .. expences. 1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 387 Disbursed for high-wayes, Lords pensions, and other defrayings. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 336 The defraying of all publique charges. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A defraying, *pecuniæ erogatio.*

† **Defray',** *v.*2 *Obs.* [app. a. OF. **des-, defraier*, f. *des-, de-* (DE- II. 3, 6) + *freier, froier, fraier* to rub, rub off, FRAY:—L. *fricāre* to rub] *trans.* ? To rub off or away.

1532 R. BOWYER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 135 He intendeth not to infringe, annul, derogate, defray or minish anything of the popes authority.

Defrayable (dĭfrē·ăb'l, *a.* [f. DEFRAY *v.*1 + -ABLE.] Liable to be defrayed, payable.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 5/2 Defrayable out of local contributions.

Defrayal (dĭfrē·ăl). [f. DEFRAY *v.*1 + -AL.] The action of defraying; defrayment.

1820 *Examiner* No. 648. 577/2 [He] expects nothing but the defrayal of his expenses. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* II. xiii. 3 Her share..was confined to the defrayal of its cost.

Defray'er. [f. DEFRAY *v.* + -ER 1: cf. obs. F. *défrayeur* in Cotgr. 1611.] One who defrays or discharges a monetary obligation; a payer of expenses.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 273 The Registers and Records kept of the defrayers of the charges of common Plays 1755 JOHNSON, *Defrayer*, one that discharges expences.

Defrayment (dĭfrē·mĕnt). [a. OF. *deffrayement* (*desfroiement*), f. *deffrayer* to DEFRAY: see -MENT.] The action or fact of defraying: † a. Expenditure. *Obs.* b. Payment of expenses or charges, discharge of pecuniary obligations.

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 135 Mmmli...towardes defrayment of the charges of his Majeste. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IX. (1599) 388 To pay within a certaine time for all defraiments, twentie thousand duckets. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Great Brit.* IX. xiii. § 85 [To pay ..] toward the defraiment of the Dukes huge charges. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. 7 (T.) Let the traitor pay, with his life's defrayment, that which he attempted with so lascivious a desire. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 354 If we were not fed by the free defrayment of our Cornucopia. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 541 Applied for the defrayment of the electoral council colleges. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Reports* 13 Q. Bench Div. 91 Part of the disbursements consisted in the defrayment of these expenses

† **Defrei·ght,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. De- II. 1 or 2 + Freight; cf. *disload, disburden.*] *trans.* To relieve of freight or cargo; to unload.

1555 Eden *Decades* 212 The port or hauen is so commodious to defraight or vnlade shyppes.

† **Defre·nate, defrænate,** *v. Obs. Surg.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēfrēnāre* to unbridle; f. De- I. 6 + *frēnum, frænum* bridle, curb, ligament.] To remove a frænum or restraining ligament.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 92 To defrænate the Aponeurosis. *Ibid.* 278, I had..defrænated the Sinus's and scarified the Sides of the Fistula.

Defrica·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *dēfrīcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *dēfrīcāre* to rub off, rub down.] Rubbing, rubbing off.

1727 in Bailey vol. II; and in some mod. Dicts.

Defrock (dĭfrǫ·k), *v.* [a. F. *défroquer*, in 15th c. *deffr* , f. *des-, dé-* (De- I. 6) + *froque* Frock. Cf. Disfrock.] *trans.* To deprive of the priestly garb; to unfrock. Hence **Defrocked** (dĭfrǫ·kt) *ppl. a.*

1581 J. Hamilton *Facile Traict.* (1600) 440 This defrokit fierie mariet a young las of xv zearis auld. 1891 *Tablet* 21 Feb 294 The eloquent defrocked have denounced .. the vows which they failed to keep.

† **Defroy·sse,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *defroissier* (*des-, def-*), f. *des-, dé-* (De- I. 6) + *froissier, froisser* to rub violently, bruise, crush:—L. type **frictiare*, deriv. of *frict-us* rubbed, pa. pple. of *fricāre.*] *trans.* To crush to pieces.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI. xix, The wawes defroyssed and al [to] brake the sterne and other garnysshyng.

† **Defrut.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *defrutum* must boiled down.] Must boiled down.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 484 Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere Of must is made.

Deft (deft), *a.* Also 3–5 **defte.** [app. a doublet of Daft, repr. OE. *gedǽfte*, for *gedęfte*, mild, gentle, meek, from stem *dab-* in Gothic *gadaban* to become, befit: cf. OE. *gedǽfen* becoming, fit, suitable.]

† **1.** Gentle, meek, humble; = Daft 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 36 Dat defte meiden, Marie bi name De him bar to manne frame.

2. Apt, skilful, dexterous, clever or neat in action.

c 1440 *York Myst* i. 92, I sall be lyke vnto hym þat es hyeste on heyhte; Owe! what I am derworth and defte. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* 57 Whether the Deft writer be as sure a workeman as the neat Taylor. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* I. 580 A laughter never left Shook all the blessed deities, to see the lame so deft At that cup service. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, Well said, my divine, deft Horace. 1607 *Lingua* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 394 Their knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed with the deft file of time. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Deft*, neat, clever. 'She is a deft hand with a needle.' 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. ix, Smitten and buffeted because he was not deft and active. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. xi. 254 A cunning little wretch, they say, and of deft tongue.

b. Of actions: Showing skill or dexterity in execution.

1647 H. More *Philos. Poems, Oracle* 90 Break off this musick, and deft seemly Round. 1714 Gay *Shiph. Week* i. 56 The wanton Calf may skip with many a Bound, And my Cur Tray play deftest Feats around. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* i, The creature .. made a deft attempt to fold the shawl. 1878 H. S. Wilson *Alp. Ascents* iii. 97 With deft blows of the untiring axe.

† **c.** *transf.* Of a metal: Apt for working, easily wrought. *Obs.*

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 193 How to make brittle gold deft and fit to be wrought.

3. Neat, tidy, trim, spruce; handsome, pretty. Still *dial.*

[The sense 'neat in action' (see 2) appears to have passed into 'neat in person'. Cf. similar developments, under *bu'rom, canny, clever, handsome, tidy*, and other adjectives expressing personal praise.]

1579, 1589 [see Deftly 2]. 1600 Heywood 1 *Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 83 By the messe, a deft lass! Christs benison light on her. 1600 Holland *Livy* IV. xliv. 168 In her raiment ..not so deft [*scite*] as devout..her garments rather saintly than sightly. 1611 Cotgr., *Greslet* .. little, prettie, deft, smallish. 1622 Rowlands *Good Newes* 20 Shee came to London very neat and deft, To seeke preferment. 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words* 20 *Deft*, little and pretty, or neat. A Deft man or thing. It is a word of general use all England over. 1781 J. Hutton *Four Caves* Gloss., *Deft*, pretty, agreeable. 1788 W. Marshall *E. Yorksh.* Gloss., *Deft*, neat, pretty, handsome. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss*, *Deft*, neat, pretty.

4. Quiet. Cf. Deftly 3. Still *dial.*

a 1763 Byrom *Careless Content* (R.), Or if ye ween, for worldly stirs, That man does right to mar his rest, Let me be deft, and debonair, I am content, I do not care. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* (Central), *Deft*, quiet, silent.

† **5.** Stupid; = Daft 2. *Obs.*⁻°

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Defte [*v. r.* deft] or dulle, *obtusus, agrestis.*

6. quasi *adv.* Deftly.

1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. xv, Merry elves their morrice pacing..Trip it deft and merrily.

7. *Comb.*, as *deft-fingered, -handed.*

1860 W. J. C. Muir *Pagan or Christian?* 36 Being deft-fingered .. they grew in good time to be tolerable adepts in their Art. 1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 3 Aug. 698/3 She did not show herself so deft-handed.

Deftly (de·ftli), *adv.* Also 6–8 **deffly**, 7 **defly, deaftly.** [f. Deft + -ly 2.] In a deft manner.

1. Aptly, skilfully, cleverly, dexterously, nimbly. The sense of the first quot. is doubtful.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 100 God looke over the raw, full defly ye stand. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 111 They dauncen deffly, and singen soote. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 68 Come high or low: Thy Selfe and Office, deaftly show. 1607 Dekker *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 71 You shall see swaynes deffly piping, and virgins chastly dancing. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 655 The mattocke would pull vp the seed, and therefore they must be vnderdigd very deftly. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* i. 29 How deffly to mine Oaten Reed so sweet Wont they upon the Green, to shift their Feet? 1808 Scott *Marm.* III. viii, The harp full deftly can he strike. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 97 The deftly-woven threadwork of the tissues.

2. Neatly, tidily, trimly; prettily, handsomely. Still *dial.*

1579 G. Gilpin tr. *Marnix's Beehive Rom. Ch.* 7 5 (N.) Deftly deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iij b, Verie deftlie set out, with Pompes, Pagents, Motions..Impreases. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) II. 4 Deftly arrayed in home-spun drapery. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. i. 6 The grass which deftly covers without hiding.

3. Softly, gently, quietly. *dial.*

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Deftly*, softly, leisurely. 1802 Wordsw. *Stanzas, 'Within our happy Castle'* 58 A pipe on which the wind would deftly play. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Deftly*, quietly, softly. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Deftly*, neatly, gently, softly, orderly: see Cannily.

Deftness (de·ftnes). [-ness.]

† **1.** Neatness, trimness. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii. 33 By her, two little Iles, her handmaids (which compar'd With those within the Poole for deftness not out-dar'd).

2. The quality of being deft, cleverness, dexterity, neatness of action.

1853 Miss E. S. Sheppard *C. Anchester* I. 316 He assisted me .. with that assiduous deftness which pre-eminently distinguishes the instrumental artist. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 777/1 They can neither tie a string nor fasten a button with ordinary deftness.

† **Defude,** *v. Obs rare.* [perh. misprint for *defūde* = *defunde*, f. L. *defundĕre.*] To pour off.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 29/2 Then defude the wyne from the Spices, and distille the same.

Defule, obs. var. of Defoul *v.*

Defull: see Deeful.

† **Defulmina·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. De- I. 1 + Fulmination.] The sending down of thunderbolts.

1615 T. Adams *Spir. Navig.* 21 He is not only as manacles to the hands of God to hold them from the defulmination of judgement.

Defunct (dĭfʌ·ŋkt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēfunctus* discharged, deceased, dead, pa. pple. of *dēfungī* to discharge, have done with, f. De- I. 6 + *fungī* to perform, discharge (duty). Perh. immed. a. F. *defunct* (Cotgr. 1611), now *défunt.*]

A. *adj.* Having ceased to live; deceased, dead.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. ii. (1495) 187 A deed body is callyd *Defunctus*, for he hath lefte the offyce of lyfe.] 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 21 The Organs, though defunct and dead before, Breake vp their drowsie Graue. 1603 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 65 To do that and all other honnor that we may unto the Queene defunct. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5. 42 The anatomy is of a defunct patient. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2981/3 Two defunct Knights of the Order. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XX, Now, Simon .. what was the purport of the defunct Oliver Proudfute's discourse with you? 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* XX. 341 The stock in trade of a defunct doctor.

b. *fig.* No longer in existence; having ceased its functions; dead, extinct.

1741 *Love of Fame* (ed. 4) 74 Defunct by Phœbus' laws, beyond redress. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 20 This ghost of a defunct absurdity. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 24 It appeared, some months ago, in a defunct periodical. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 115 Due to the crashing together of defunct suns.

B. *sb. The defunct*; the deceased; hence, with *pl.* (*rare*), one who is dead, a dead person.

1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 1 (R.) The corps of the said defunct [the late kyng] was brought .. into the great chamber. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 358 Nature doth abhorre to make his bed With the defunct, or sleepe upon the dead. 1663 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 479 The .. hors-litter.. where was the defunct, drawne by six horses. 1715 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* I. 143 Those two great Episcopal Defuncts. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 217 Knavish priests, who pretended that the devil could have no power over the defunct, if he was interred in holy ground. 1828 Landor *Imag. Convers.* III. 392 Indifferent whether the pace with which the defunct are carried to the grave be quick or slow. 1839-40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 251 Accosting a servant .. he demanded the name of the defunct. 1888 H. C. Lea *Hist. Inquisition* I. 391 A sentence condemning five defuncts.

Defunction (dĭfʌ·ŋkʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *dēfunctiōn-em* execution, discharge, death, n. of action from *dēfungī* (see prec.).] Dying, decease, death.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 58 Foure hundred one and twentie yeeres After defunction of King Pharamond. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 380 Applying it to the daily defunctions of our penitence. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* III. *Comment.* iii, The soul .. in cases of sudden defunction .. will be entirely .. dissipated before the body visibly decays. 1859 *Punch* 2 July 8/2 That obnoxious potentate's defunction.

Defu·nctionalize, *v.* [De- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of function or office.

1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* I. 12 Back upper premolar defunctionalized as a 'sectorial' tooth. *Ibid.* xi. 395 The sectorial teeth are defunctionalized as such.

† **Defu·nctive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *dēfunct-* ppl. stem (see Defunct) + -ive.] Of or pertaining to defunction or dying.

1602 Shaks. *Phœnix & Turtle* 14 Let the priest in surplice white, That defunctive music can, Be the death-divining swan.

Defu·nctness. [-ness.] The state of being defunct; extinctness.

1883 Wright *Dogmatic Scept.* 7 This gave scepticism its crowning emancipation, finally hurling the miraculous into everlasting defunctness.

† **Defu·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **defound.** [ad. L. *dēfundĕre* (or its OF. repr. *defondre, des-, def-*), f. De- I. 1 + *fundĕre* to pour. See also Difund.] *trans.* To pour down.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. viii. 4 The son scheyn Begouth defund [*v. r.* defound] hys bemys on the greyn. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 41 Fvrth..ischyt Phebus Defundand [*v. r.* defoundand] from hys sege etheriall Glaid influent aspectis celicall.

Defuse, -ed, -odly, Defusion, -ive, obs. ff. Diffuse, etc.

† **Defu·st,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻°. [ad. med.L. *dēfustāre* (Du Cange), f. De- + *fustis* cudgel.]

1623 Cockeram, *Defust*, to cudgle, or beat one. [1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 5 How ridiculous .. is the merchandise they seeke to sell for currant. Let me afford you a few examples .. Read and censure. *Adpugne, Algate, Daffe .. Defust, Depex .. Contrast, Catillate*, etc.]

† **Defy',** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *défi*, earlier *deffy* (15th c. in Littré), f. *deffi-er, défi-er* to Defy.] Declaration of defiance; challenge to fight.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 272 Hee .. because he found Amphialus was inflexible, wrote his defie vnto him in this maner. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VI. xx, Arme you, my Lord, he said, your bold defies By your braue foes accepted boldly beene. 1612 Bacon *Charge touching Duels*, When he had himself given the lie and defy to the Emperor. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) I. 279 There had been in the morning a tournament of severall young gentlemen on a formal defy. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* 1856 At this the challenger with fierce defie His trumpet sounds: the challeng'd makes reply. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 75 (1740) 69 What becomes of his Grace's improper Defy to them?

Defy (dĭfoi'), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **defye**, 4–7 **-fie**, 5– **defy**, (also 4 **defyghe**, 4–5 **deffie, -fye, dify, diffie, -fy(e, dyffy(e).** [ME. a. OF. *des-, def-, défier* (mod.F. *défier*) = Pr. *desfiar, desfizar*, It. *disfidare, diffidare*, med.L. *diffīdāre* (Du Cange):—Rom. **disfidāre*, f. Dis- privative + **fidāre* to trust, give faith to (f. L. *fīdus* faithful). The sense-development appears to have been 'to renounce faith, alliance, or amity with, declare hostility against, challenge to fight'; the later sense 'distrust' found in modern F., and occasionally in Eng., is, according to Darmesteter, perh. taken over from L. *diffīdĕre* to distrust, of which the OF. repr. was *difier*: see sense 7.]

† **1.** *trans.* To renounce faith, allegiance, or affiance to (any one); to declare hostilities or war against; to send a declaration of defiance to. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7201 Pors .. saide .. Yeldith him my feute I no kepe with him have no lewte. Syggith him Y him defyghe, With sweord and with chyvalrye! Of him more holde Y nulle. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 46 Edmunde bi messengers þe erle he diffies. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 70 He hym diffied at the ende of xl dayes, he seide he sholde hym diffende yef he myght. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 228 The King sent other Ambassadors .. to sommon him: and that if he would not be otherwise advised, then the king gave them full authoritie to defye him. 1885 C. Plummer *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 258 James Douglas .. defied the king [of Scotland], and offered his homage to the King of England.

† **b.** To repudiate, disavow. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's. T.* 746, I defye the seurete and the bond Which that thou seist þat I haue maad to thee.

2. To challenge to combat or battle. *arch.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 655 If þov art to fiȝte bold com on y þe diffye! 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIII. xv, Tho knyghtes in the Castel defyen yow. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 406 Defie each other, and pell-mell Make worke vpon our selues, for heauen or hell. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 49 Th' infernal Serpent .. Who durst defie th' Omnipotent to Arms. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. xxxix. 291 A man who defies his fellow-creature into the field, in a private quarrel, must first defy his God. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. III. 102 Go now, Defy him to the combat once again.

† **b.** *intr.* To utter defiance. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 449 Appon sir Rowlande he gan defy With a full hawtayne steven.

3. *trans.* To challenge to a contest or trial of skill; *esp.* to challenge to do (what the challenger is prepared to maintain cannot be done). Const. *to* and *inf.*

1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 366, I defie all the Roman Preachers to say anything to justifie what they do upon this account. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 773 The Groom his Fellow-Groom at Buts defies. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVII. 181, I defy the most subtile lawyer in this country to point out a single instance in which they have exceeded the truth. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1890) 211, I defy any one at first sight to be sure that it is not a fish leaping for sport. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* VI. 171 In wild folly defying the Ocean Gods to compete.

4. To challenge the power of; to set at defiance; to resist boldly or openly; to set at nought.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 65 Mylde men and holy .. Defyed [C. XXIII. 66 Defieden] al falsenesse and folke þat hit

vsed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 220 For hir lewednesse I hem diffye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 311 Ha, thou fortune, I the defie, Now hast thou do to me thy werst. 1530 PALSGR. 515/2, I diffye, I set at naught. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, From my walls I defie the Powr's of Spain. 1727 T. TUDWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 313 With a thousand other insolent speeches defying the Vice-Chancellor and Heads. 1837 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xiv. 224 The Apostles could not defy the witness of the conscience.

b. Said of things: To resist completely, be beyond the power of.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xix. 116 It [Naphtha]..defies to be quench'd by any Moisture whatever. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, Others seemed to defy all description. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 125 The fortress defied their attacks. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 242 Holiness, deepest of all the words that defy definition.

†**5.** To set at nought; to reject, renounce, despise, disdain, revolt at. *Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Med.* 743 Y haue be skurged, scorned dyffyed, Wounded, angred, and crucyfyed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dyffyyn, or vtterly dyspysyn, *vilipendo.* 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 9 Certes, brother, thou demandest that whyche thou oughtest to deffye. 1537 TURNER *Olde Learnyng* To Rdr., Some ther be that do defye All that is newe, and ever do crye The old is better, away with the newe. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 4, I defie all thinges in comparison of the gospel of Christ. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* Epil. 21 If I were a Woman, I would kisse as many of you as had..breaths that I defi'de not. 1602 *Downf. Earl Huntington* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 199 No, Iohn, I defy To stain my old hands in thy youthful blood. 1727–38 GAY *Fables* I. xxvi. 17 He next the mastiff's honour try'd, Whose honest jaws the bribe defy'd.

6. ? To reprobate; to curse. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 95 Hise deedli synnis he gan to defie. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 52 b, The faire damoselles defied that daie [at Agincourt] in the whiche thei had lost their paramors.

†**7.** *intr.* To have or manifest want of faith; to have distrust *of. Obs.* [OF. *difier de*, 12th c. in Hatzf.]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 479 He were a fool out of bileue þat diffiede heere of Cristis help. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 136 We sholde defye aboue all of our strength & our merytes. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Defie*, distrust.

†**Defy**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **defye**, 4–5 **defie, deffye**, 5 **dyffye, difye, defy, defyyn.**

[The word has all the appearance of being of F. origin, but no equivalent OF. *defier* has yet been recorded, nor is it clear what the etymology of such a form would be. Phonologically, it might answer to L. *dēfæcāre, dēfecāre* (see DEFECATE); but the sense offers difficulties. It has been suggested, however, that if 1 b were the starting-point, it might conceivably answer to a late L. *dēfæcāre stomachum* (cf. *dissolvere stomachum* Pliny). But the sense-development remains uncertain, and the order here followed is provisional. It may be that 'dissolve' was the primary sense.]

1. *trans.* To digest (food). Said of a person, of the stomach or other organ, of nature, a solvent, etc.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 108 Good wyn of Gaskoyne And wyn of Oseye, Of Ruyn and of Rochel þe Rost to defye. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XIII. 404 More mete ete and dronke þen kende miȝt defie. *Ibid.* B. XV. 63 Hony is yuel to defye. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XXV. 37 Whanne Naabal hadde defied the wyn [Vulg. *digessisset*]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25 My stomack may it nought defie. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 240 If..þe patient mai not wel defie his mete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Defyyn mete or drynke, *digero.* 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 The lyuer..can not truely decocte, defye ne dygest the superabundaunce of meate & drynke the whiche is in the stomacke.

b. *To defy the stomach, a person*; to *digest* the stomach: see DIGEST *v.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 41 Nero than..slough hem, for he wolde se The whose stomack was best defied. And whan he hath the sothe tried, He found that he, which goth the pas, Defied best of alle was. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 761 Ye shall have rumney and malmesyne..Rochell. The reed your stomake to defye.

2. *intr.* Of food: To undergo digestion, to digest.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 28 Ac [hyt]..defith nauȝt ase thy mete.. Nabyd hyȝt nauȝt ase other mete Hys tyme of defyynge. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 219 For hungur oþer for Furst I make myne A-vou, Schal neuer fysch on Fridai defyen in my mawe.

3. *trans.* To make ready by a process likened to digestion, to 'concoct'.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* XXXIII. Sel. Wks. I. 88 Water..is drawen in to þe vine tree and sip in to þe grapis, and by tyme defyed til þat it be wyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (Tollem. MS.), It is seyde þat yf blood is wel sode and defied, þerof men makeþ wel talow. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 222 If þou drawist out þe matere þat is neische þe matere þat is hard is yvel to defie.

b. To dissolve, waste by dissolution.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 Þilke ymage Thei drowen out and als so faste Fer into Tibre þei it caste, Wher þe riuere it haþ defied. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. XV. (1554) 162 b, The honde, the head..Were..Upon a stake set vp..There to abyde where it did shyne or reyne With wynde and wether til they wer defyed.

c. *intr.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1160 (Fitz. MS.) The mirtes baies rype..hit is to take And honge hem in thy wyn wessell ywrie All cloos & long in hit let hem defie.

4. *To defy out*: to eject as excrement; to void.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XXIII. 13 Whanne thow sittist, thow shalt delue bi enuyrown, and the defied out thow shalt couer with erthe, in the whych thow art releued.

Defyer, obs. form of DEFIER.

Defy·ing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. DEFY *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of DEFY *v.*[1]; a defiance, a challenge.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7289 Alisaunder..hath afonge thy deffying. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Defyynge, or dyspysynge, *vilipencio, floccipencio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 Defiynge, *despeccio, etc.*; *vbi* a dispysynge.

†**Defy·ing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. DEFY *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of digesting; digestion.

c 1315 [see DEFY *v.*[2] 2]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 162 þese arterys goiþ to..þe lyvere & geveþ him vertu ful myche & makiþ defiynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Defyynge of mete or drynke, *digestio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Defiynge, *digestio.*

Defy·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. DEFY *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] That defies; defiant.

1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 309/1 His impetuous, adventurous and defying character.

Hence **Defy·ingly** *adv.*, defiantly, with defiance.

1831 L. E. L. in *Examiner* 821/1 The petticoat is defyingly dragged through the mud. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 504, I looked into his face defyingly.

Defyne, Defynicion, etc., obs. ff. DEFINE, DEFINITION, etc.

Deg, *v.*[1] *dial.* [var. of DAG *v.*[4]] **a.** *trans.* To sprinkle with water; to damp. **b.** *intr.* To drizzle. Hence **Degging** *vbl. sb.*; in comb. *degging-can, -cart, -machine* (see quots.).

1674 in RAY *N. C. Words* 14. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 28 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) The word which a Lancashire man employs for sprinkling with water is 'to deg', and when he degs his garden he uses a deggin-can. 1865 MISS LAHEE *Carter's Struggles* vii. 53 (*ibid.*), Si' tho' what a deggin' hoo's gin me. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Degging-machine* (Cotton), One for damping the fabric in the process of calendering. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Aug. 2/6 It was usual for the degging cart to go three times over the ground ..as twice going over would not deg across the road. 1892 *Northumb. Wds., Deg*, to drizzle = *Dag.*

‖ **Dégagé** (degaʒe), *a.*; fem. **-ée.** [F. pa. pple. of *dégager* to disengage, put at ease.] Easy, unconstrained (in manner or address).

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. vi. 218, I do use to appear a little more dégagé. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 P 8 An Air altogether galant and dégagé. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXXIX, Mamma pretended to be as *dégagée* as I. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Household. ed.) 203/2 You ought to make yourself fit for it [Society] by being more dégagé and less preoccupied.

†**Degalant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- II. 3 + *galant*, GALLANT *a.*] Ungallant, wanting in gallantry.

1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* II. 6 The most insensible of lovers, the most degalant bridegroom.

†**Dega·mboy.** *Obs.* Short for *viol-de-gamboy* (Shaks.) = *viola-da-gamba*, a musical instrument: see GAMBA and VIOLA.

1618 FLETCHER *Chances* IV. ii, Presuming To medle with my degamboys.

Deganglionate, Degeneralize: see DE- II. 1.

Degarnish (dĭgā·nĭʃ), *v. rare.* By-form of DISGARNISH: see DE- I. 6.

†**Dega·st.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *degast* (14th c.), mod. F. *dégat*, f. OF. *degaster* to devastate, f. DE- I. 3 + *gaster* to waste.] Devastation, ruin, waste.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 116 Ech thing almost we turne vnto degaste. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* liv. 214 He lost in all these degasts eight Thousand of his men.

Degelation (dī dʒĭlē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. F. *dégeler* to thaw, f. *des-, dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *geler* to freeze.] Melting from the frozen state; thawing.

In mod. Dict.

†**Degen** (dē·gən). *Old Cant.* Also **degan, dagen.** [Ger.; = sword.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Degen*, a Sword. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg T.* 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* (1864) 325 (Farmer) Tip him the degen.

†**Dege·nder,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēgenerāre*, F. *dégénérer* (15th c.), after GENDER *v.*] *intr.* To degenerate.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 18 b, He forgatte all goodnes and degendred quyte & cleane from the renowmed & excellent vertues of hys father. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heav. Love* 94 So that next off-spring of the Makers love .. Degendering to hate, fell from above Through pride. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 83 If it [Furuncle]..much inflameth, oftentimes it degendereth into Anthrax.

Hence †**Dege·ndered** *ppl. a.*, degenerate.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. ii. (1634) 117 The perverted and degendred nature of man.

†**Dege·ner,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *dégénér-er*, ad. L. *dēgenerāre*: see DEGENERATE.] *intr.* = prec. Hence **Dege·nered** *ppl. a.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. G ij b, Yᵉ churche..degenered much from her first beutye. 1611 ed. *Spenser's F. Q.* v. Prol. ii, They into that ere long will be degenered [1596 degendered]. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomes-day, Fifth Hour* (R.), Of religion a degener'd seed.

Degeneracy (dĭdʒe·nĕrăsi). [f. DEGENERATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The condition or quality of being degenerate.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 206 This grand Degeneracy of the Church. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 65 P 9 It is Nature in its utmost Corruption and Degeneracy. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 117 A degeneracy from the scriptural theory of Public Worship. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. v. 336 The fall of a nobility may be a cause of degeneracy, or it may only be a symptom.

b. An instance of degeneracy; something that is degenerate. *rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 133 (R.) We incline..to account this form of atheism..to be but a certain degeneracy from the right Heraclitick and Zenonian cabala. 1862 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 345 The cathedral of Sens is a sad degeneracy from ours.

Degenerate (dĭdʒe·nĕrĕt), *a.* Also 5–6 **-at,** 6 *Sc.* **-it.** [ad. L. *dēgenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēgenerāre*: see next.]

A. as *pa. pple.* = Degenerated. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1494 [see B. 1]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 42 Sic brallaris and bosteris, degenerat fra thair naturis. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 19 How matrimonye was degenerat fra the first perfectioun. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. viii. 23 To what abuses the state of that lyff was degenerate. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Great Place* (Arb.) 284 Observe wherein and how they have degenerate. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 381 Degen'rate from their ancient brood.

B. as *adj.*

1. Having lost the qualities proper to the race or kind; having declined from a higher to a lower type; hence, declined in character or qualities; debased, degraded. **a.** of persons.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXV. 272 Thou art degenerat, & growen out of kynde. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 276 *Lear.* Degenerate Bastard, Ile not trouble thee; Yet haue I left a daughter. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 196 The Laplanders are only degenerate Tartars. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 139 Tyrconnel sprang..from one of those degenerate families of the pale which were popularly classed with the aboriginal population of Ireland. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 242 The degenerate representatives of a once noble institution.

b. of animals and plants: *spec.* in *Biol.* (cf. DEGENERATION 1 b).

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* ii. 21 How then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of a strange vine? 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. i. (1739) 4 (As a Plant transplanted into a savage soil) in degree and disposition wholly degenerate. 1665 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 12 Penguins..the wings or fins hanging down like sleeves, covered with down instead of Feathers..a degenerate Duck. 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Degeneration* 52 The Ascidian Phallusia shows itself to be a degenerate Vertebrate by beginning life as a tadpole. 1890 M. MARSHALL in *Nature* 11 Sept., Animals..which have lost organs or systems which their progenitors possessed, are commonly called degenerate.

c. *fig.* of things. (In *Geom.* applied to a locus of any order when reduced to the condition of an aggregate of loci of a lower order.)

1552 [see A]. 1669 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* I. I. vii. 36 The several names..were at but corrupt degenerate derivations from Iewish Traditions. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 193 The degenerate Arts sunk with the degenerate City. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 201 The cant and formalism of any other degenerate form of active faith.

2. *transf.* Characterized by degeneracy.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 8 In Tame Creatures, their Degenerate Life corrupteth them. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 540 Such men as live in these degenerate days. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 101 There has never been an age that was not degenerate in the eyes of its own fools.

Degenerate (dĭdʒe·nĕrēt), *v.* [f. *dēgenerāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēgenerāre* to depart from its race or kind, to fall from its ancestral quality, f. *dēgener* adj. that departs from its race, ignoble, f. DE- I. 1 + *gener-* (*genus*) race, kind. So F. *dégénérer* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. *intr.* To lose, or become deficient in, the qualities proper to the race or kind; to fall away from ancestral virtue or excellence; hence (more generally), to decline in character or qualities, become of a lower type. **a.** of persons.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 Degeneratinge from al kind of honestie and faithfulnes. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 12 When men degenerate, and by sinne put off the nature of man. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiii. 63 The manner of life, which men..degenerate into in a civill Warre. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., It is well if I do not degenerate into a downright storyteller. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v, In this respect Florentines have not degenerated from their ancestral customs.

b. of animals and plants.

1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* (1615) 193 They degenerate, and grow out of kind, and become evil plants. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 518 Plants for want of Culture, degenerate to be baser in the same kind; and sometimes so far, as to change into another kind. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Degeneration*, It is a great dispute among the naturalists, whether or no animals, plants, etc. be capable of degenerating into other species? 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 53 They have from neglect degenerated into ponies.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of things.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth of Mankynde* 40 When they be entered into the nauell, the ii. vaynes degenerat in one. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 2. 12 After that the state of Rome was not it selfe, but did degenerate. 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Liberty..is..liable..to degenerate insensibly into licentiousness. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 125 The Latin of the bar had degenerated into the most ludicrous barbarism.

d. *Geom.* Of a curve or other locus: To become reduced to a lower order, or altered into a locus of a different or less complex form.

1763 W. EMERSON *Meth. Increments* vii, If the parts of the abscissa be taken infinitely small, then these parallelograms degenerate into the curve.

†**2.** To show a falling-off or degeneration *from* an anterior type; to be degenerate. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b, Jhon Talbot erle of Shrewesbury, a valeant person, and not degenerating from his noble parent. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 48 Of such Ancestors are you descended. I speak not this, as though you degenerated from them. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* IV. 451 Such Tydeus was .. Gods! how the son degenerates from the sire. 1739 — in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 255 Dr. Arbuthnot's daughter does not degenerate in the humour and goodness of her father.

†3. To become or be altered in nature or character (without implying debasement); to change in kind; to show an alteration *from* a normal type.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b, The Scottes also not degenerating from their olde mutabilitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 149 It is now highe time for you to degenerate, and to be unlike your selfe [i.e. less martial]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xlii. 62 It is altered .. into Wheate it selfe, as degenerating from bad to better. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 186 Some .. followed Courses degenerating from the Voyage before pretended.

†4. To fall away, revolt. *Obs. rare.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 98 a, The Cornish men .. marched to Welles, where James Touchet, Lord Audely, degenerated to their party. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 431 His friends forsake him, his wife and children suffer with him, or leaue him, or rebell, or degenerate against him.

†5. *trans.* To cause to degenerate; to reduce to a lower or worse condition; to debase, degrade.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 192 It degenerates and disorders the best spirits. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* I. 172 The least dejection of spirit .. would degenerate you from your birth and education. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 2/1 They .. Degenerate themselves to Brutes. 1790–1811 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks in Eng.* (1817) IV. 16 Her theatric excellencies .. are impaired by physical defects, or degenerated by the adoption of bad habits.

†6. To generate (something of an inferior or lower type). *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V* xciv, A bastard flye, Corrupting where it breaths .. Degenerating Putrefaction. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxxii. 75 It is backwards more deep and broad, that the lower and afterend might degenerate as it were the Ditch or Trench.

Hence **Dege·nerating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xx. § 1. 105 Young Commodus, his soone degenerating Son. 1693 BRANCARD *Phys. Dict.* 140/1 *Metaptosis*, the degenerating of one Disease into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian. 1746 W. HORSLEY *The Fool* No. 5 P 6 A Degenerating from this Character is the Progress towards the Formation of a Beau.

Dege·nerated, *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.] Fallen from ancestral or original excellence; degenerate.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 84 Unknowen and degenerated posteritie. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 The Devil is .. a degenerated, fallen, and evil spirit. 1808 WILFORD *Sacr. Isles in Asiat. Res.* VIII. 302 In the present wicked age and degenerated times.

Degenerately (dĭdʒe·nĕrĕtli), *adv.* [f. DEGENERATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a degenerate manner.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 145 Nothing now adayes is more degenerately forgott'n, than the true dignity of man. *a* 1671 J. WORTHINGTON *Misc.* 29 (T.) A short view of Rome, Christian, though apostatized and degenerately Christian.

Dege·nerateness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Degenerate quality or condition; degeneracy.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 272 A Degenerateness and Poverty of Spirit. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 156 This degenerateness, which frequently happens to the bloud in Autumnal Fevers.

Degeneration (dĭdʒenĕrē·ɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *dégénération* (15th c. in Hatzf.), n. of action from L. *dēgenerāre* to DEGENERATE: see -ATION.]

1. The process of degenerating or becoming degenerate; the falling off from ancestral or earlier excellence; declining to a lower or worse stage of being; degradation of nature.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 460 That so he might learn the difference betwixt his generation, and his degeneration, and consider how great a loss unto him was his fall in Paradise. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. 3 Others conceived it most natural to end in fire .. whereby they also declined a visible degeneration into worms. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos.* Concl., Capable (as many good Institutions) .. of Degeneration into any thing harmful. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 598/1 It is possible in each case to trace the process of degeneration.

b. *Biol.* A change of structure by which an organism, or some particular organ, becomes less elaborately developed and assumes the form of a lower type.

[1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Others hold, that degeneration only obtains in vegetables; and define it the change of a plant of one kind, into that of another viler kind. Thus, say they, wheat degenerates into darnel .. But our .. best naturalists maintain the opinion of such a degeneration, or transmutation, to be erroneous.] 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 Such a degeneration may take place simply from want of use. 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Degeneration* (1880) 32 Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life. *Ibid.* 32 Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary accompaniment of Degeneration in all the others. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In many flowers .. the formation of a nectary results from the degeneration of the stamens.

c. *Path.* 'A morbid change in the structure of parts, consisting in a disintegration of tissue, or in a substitution of a lower for a higher form of structure' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1851–60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 54. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 193 The gangrenous degeneration rapidly extended. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Fatty degeneration..consists in the substitution of oil globules for the healthy protoplasm of cells, or other structures, by transformation .. of the protoplasmic compound.

2. The condition of being degenerate; degeneracy.

? 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flaminens* F j, Rather .. with degeneracion than nobleness. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 446 It speaks the degeneration of any soul .. that it should desire to incorporate itself with any .. sensual delights. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 368 When the popular notion of its degeneration was actually realized.

†3. Something that has degenerated; a degenerate form or product. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 475 What Languages .. are Dialects, Derivations, or Degenerations from their Originals. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 147 Cockle, Aracus, Ægilops, and other degenerations which come up in unexpected shapes. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 453 The Degenerations and Counterfeits of Benevolence.

Hence **Degenera·tionist** *nonce-wd.*, one who holds a theory of degeneration.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 48 The opinions of older writers .. whether progressionists or degenerationists.

Degenerative (dĭdʒe·nĕrĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēgenerāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēgenerāre* to DEGENERATE + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or tending to, degeneration.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.* 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 46 Degenerative evolution. 1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 149 Other degenerative changes, such as calcification of the costal cartilages.

Degeneratory (dĭdʒe·nĕrătəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to degeneration.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 28 Perhaps six years had exercised a degeneratory effect upon Roi Denis.

Degenered: see DEGENER.

Degenerescence (-e·sĕns). *Biol.* [a. F. *dégénérescence* (1799 in Hatzf.), f. *dégénérescent*, deriv. of *dégénérer* to degenerate, after L. inchoative vbs.: see -ESCENT.] Tendency to degenerate; the process of degeneration.

1882 G. ALLEN in *St. James's Gaz.* 30 May 3 They have all .. acquired the same parasitic habits, and .. exhibit different stages in the same process of degenerescence. 1884 H. MACMILLAN in *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Apr. 315 The *degenerescence* of Decandolle brings all the parts of the flower back to the leaf.

†**Dege·nerize,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [f. L. *dēgener* (see next) + -IZE.] *intr.* To become degenerate, to degenerate.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 104 Degeneriz'd, decaid, and withered quight.

†**Dege·nerous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēgener* degenerate, bastard, spurious (see DEGENERATE *v.*) + -OUS, after GENEROUS *a.*, of which it is, in some senses, treated as a derivative: cf. *ungenerous, degallant.*]

1. Fallen from ancestral virtue or excellence, unworthy of one's ancestry or kindred, degenerate.

a. of persons.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 74 Your Grace to do me honour Heapt on the head of this degenerous boy Desertless favours. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 35 Disclaiming them as degenerous Brats, and not their sonnes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 199 An upstart and degenerous race.

b. of personal qualities, feelings, actions, etc.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lii, The least felt touch of a degenerous feare. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 42 (1740) 338 That this Passive-Obedience or Non-Resistance of theirs is a slavish and degenerous Principle.

c. *transf.* Characterized by degeneration.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. (1632) 647 In our effeminate and degenerous age. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 39 Especially in such a Degenerous age.

d. Const. *from.* (*rare.*)

1657 BP. H. KING *Poems* III. ix. (1843) 91 He n'er had shew'd Himself So much degen'rous from renowned Vere. 1695 DODWELL *Def. Vind. Deprived Bps.* 36 The Ages he deals in were very degenerous from the Piety and Skill of their Primitive Ancestors.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* of things (*esp.* organisms or organic products).

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 4 A good tree hath some degenerous branches. 1748 *Univ. Mag.* Aug. 65 That .. a new born child should .. be corrupted by the degenerous and adventitious milk of another.

Hence †**Dege·nerously** *adv.*, †**Dege·nerousness.**

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* 94 No true Englishman will be .. so vnnaturally and degenerously impious. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 371 Naming him so degenerously as he did. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* (1681) 2 All the Rubbish of their Degenerousness ought to fall heavy on such dishonourable heads.

Degentilize, degermanize: see DE- II. 1.

Dege·omorphiza·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1, Gr. γῆ (comb. γεω-) earth + μορφή form.] The process of making unlike, or less like, the earth.

1894 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Jan. 6/2 [They insist] that religious progress tends towards the de-anthropomorphization of God. Does it not equally tend towards the de-geomorphization of heaven?

Dege·rm, *v.* [DE- II. 2.] *trans.* To remove the germ from (e. g. wheat).

Dege·rminator. [DE- II. 1 + L. *germen* germ.] A machine with iron discs for splitting the grains of wheat and removing the germ.

In mod. Dicts.

Degeroite (degĕrə·ɪt). *Min.* [Named 1850 f. *Degerö* in Finland.] A variety of Hisingerite.

1868 in DANA *Min.* 489.

Degest, obs. form of DIGEST.

Degging: see DEG *v.*1

Degh, obs. pres. t. of DOW *v.* to be of use.

Degise, obs. form of DISGUISE.

†**Degla·brate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēglabrāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēglabrāre* to smooth down, make smooth, f. DE- I. 3 + *glabr-* smooth, *glabrāre* to make smooth.] *trans.* To make quite smooth. Hence **Degla·brated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Deglabrate*, to pull off skin, hayre, or the like. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 466 An Eye-lid inverted .was amended by cutting the Circle of the Deglabrated Eye-lid.

Degladiation, obs. form of DIGLADIATION.

Deglaze *v.*: see DE- II. 2.

†**Deglo·ry,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- II. 2 + GLORY *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of its glory.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xvii, To crowne his head, That was before with thornes degloried. 1653 R. MASON in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.* Let. to Author, Neither his soule nor body (both being so degloried).

†**Deglu·bate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *dēglūbĕre* to peel, flay (f. DE- I. 3 + *glūbĕre* to peel, flay) + -ATE.] *trans.* To flay, excoriate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deglubate*, to fley a thing. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 297 To prevent the sharp Winds deglubating us, we housed our selves Cap-a-pee under Felts.

†**Deglu·bing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare* −1. [f. **deglube* vb., ad. L. *dēglūbĕre*: see prec.] Flaying.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Cl. Vind.* (1677) 96 Now enter his Taxing and deglubing Face, a squeezing Look like that of Vespasianus.

Deglu·tate, *v. rare* −1. [irreg. f. L. *dēglūtīre*: see next.] = DEGLUTE.

1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. II. 639 The chance of choking does not depend upon hair which is deglutated.

Deglute (dĭglū·t), *v. Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.* In 6 di-. [f. L. *dēglūtīre*, f. DE- I. 1 down + *glūtīre, glutīre* to swallow.] *trans.* To swallow, swallow down. Also *absol.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 101/2 Make little Pilles, contayne them in thy mouth, and by little and little diglute or swallowe them. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 64 (1822) II. 95 They champ, they grind, they deglute.

†**Deglu·tible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēglūti-re* (see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being swallowed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 515 Some are prescribed in a potable forme .. Others deglutible, as pills and powders.

Deglu·tinate, *v.* [f. L. *dēglūtināt-*, ppl. stem of *dēglūtināre* to unglue (Pliny), f. DE- I. 6 + *glūtināre* to glue.]

†1. *trans.* To unglue; to loosen or separate (things glued together). *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 16 (D.) The Hand of Outrage that deglutinates His Vesture, glu'd with goreblood to His backe. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deglutinated.*

2. To deprive of gluten, extract the gluten from.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Deglutina·tion.**

1623 in COCKERAM II. s. v. *Vngluing.* 1721 in BAILEY.

†**Deglu·tion.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *deglution* (Cotgr.).] = next.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 115 Compressed with the tongue or teeth before deglution.

Deglutition (dĭglutĭ·ʃən). *Phys.* [a. F. *déglutition* (Paré 16th c.), n. of action f. L. *dēglūtīre*: see DEGLUTE.] The action of swallowing.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 118 The action of the Gullet, that is Deglutition. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 135 The Nerves of the Fauces, and Muscles of Deglutition. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 195 In a city feast .. what deglutition, what anhelation! 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 199 The difficulty of deglutition arose from the unnatural state in which the muscles of the pharynx were placed. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 216 Persons who venture their lives in the deglutition of patent medicines.

b. In *fig.* senses of *swallow.*

1764 REID *Inquiry* VI. § 19 As the stomach receives its food, so the soul receives her images by a kind of nervous deglutition. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 241 Judgment untempered by feeling is too bitter and husky a morsel for human deglutition. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 187 Even such good Catholics as the Irish chiefs had commenced a similar process of deglutition, much to their comfort.

Deglutitious (dĭglutĭ·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -OUS.] Pertaining or tending to deglutition.

1822 HEBER in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1828) I. Introd. p. xci, With the poor book which is beslavered with such deglutitious phrases I have no acquaintance.

Deglutitive (dĭglū·titĭv), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IVE.] = next.

In some mod. Dicts.

Deglutitory (dĭglū·titəri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dēglūtit-*, ppl. stem of *dēglūtīre* to DEGLUTE + -ORY.] Pertaining to deglutition; having the function of swallowing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 59 The little invalid, whose masticatory and deglutitory powers were now feebler.

Deglycerin(e *v.*: see DE- II. 2.

De·go·rder. *Math.* [Made up of DEGREE + ORDER.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

1880 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Mathem.* III. When *n*=2 we know that the degorder is (4 ; 4).

† **Degorge** (dĭgǭ·ɹdʒ), *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *dégorger*, OF. *desgorger*: see DE- I. 6.] = DISGORGE.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 142 These people .. made dragons for to spytte & degorge flambes of fyre out of theyr mouthes. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 181 b, It beehoveth .. to chew it [a hastie sentence] well in our mindes before, least it be thought to be degorged .. raw and undigested. 1622 BOYS *Wks.* 2 We must degorge our malice before we pray. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 24 All other waters doe degorge themselves into her [the sea's] bosome. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 69 The Farrier's Dictionary .. 1726 .. says, that it proceeds from the *degorging*, tho' I suppose he means the *disgorging*, of the great Vein.

† **Degou·st, degout.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *des-*, *degoust*, in mod.F. *dégoût*.] = DISGUST.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 150 Brinish .. and of an Unsavoury Degout. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 154 From hence comes all that degoust and surfeit in Matters of Religion.

† **Degou·t,** *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *dégoutter*, OF. *deguter* (12th c.), = Pr. *degotar*:—Rom. type **dēguttāre*, f. L. DE- I. 1, down + *gutta* drop; cf. *guttātus* splashed, spotted.]

1. *trans.* To spot, besprinkle with drops or spots.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxi, A mantill .. That furrit was with ermyn full quhite, Degoutit with the self in spottis blake. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, Ye shall say she is Degouted to the vttermost brayle.

2. To shed in drops, distil.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 42 The chambre where she held her consystory The dewe aromatyke dyde oft degoute Of fragrant floures. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* 198 Her redolente wordes .. Degouted vapoure moost aromatyke.

Degradable (dĭgrēi·dăb'l), *a.* [f. DEGRADE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being degraded.

[1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S.* xxxvii. (1876) 255 The labourer .. is undegradable, being in a chronic state of bankruptcy.]

De·gradand. *rare.* [ad. L. *dēgradand-us* to be degraded, gerundive of *dēgradāre* to DEGRADE.] One who is to be degraded from his rank or order.

1891 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 494 The degradand is to be brought in his daily or ordinary dress.

Degradation[1] (degrădēi·ʃən). [a. F. *dégradation* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med.L. *dēgradātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēgradāre*, to DEGRADE: see -ATION.] The action of degrading.

1. Deposition from some rank, office, or position of honour as an act of punishment; *esp.* the depriving of an ecclesiastic of his orders, benefices, and privileges, of a knight, military officer, etc., of his rank, of a graduate of his academical degree.

In *Eccl. Law*, two kinds of degradation are recognized: see quot. 1885.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 624 (R.) Vpon .. hys degradacion, he kneled downe before the byshoppes chauncellour .. & humbli besought him of absolucion fro the sentence of excommunicacion. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrowe* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 35 Since his excommunication and degradation by the Romish church. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 22/2 He saw many removes and degradations in all the other offices of which he had been possessed. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 206 *Degradation* is commonly used to denote a Deprivation or Removing of a Man from his Office and Benefice. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Halifax*, An .. active statesman .. exposed to the vicissitudes of advancement and degradation. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 253/2 Degradation is of two kinds, verbal and real. By the first a criminous cleric is declared to be perpetually deposed from clerical orders, or from the execution thereof, so as to be deprived of all order and function .. and of any benefice which he might have previously enjoyed .. Real or actual degradation is that which, besides deposing a cleric from the exercise of his ministry, actually strips him of his orders, according to a prescribed ceremonial, and delivers him to the secular arm to be punished.

2. Lowering in honour, estimation, social position, etc.; the state or condition of being so lowered.

c 1752 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) IV. 382 *note*, A Table of the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians, distinguished by figures into six degrees of value, with notes, giving the reasons of preference or degradation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 152 This degradation of the female was carried to its greatest extreme. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 70 They would complain of the degradation of obtaining their food by rendering service. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 85 Enough ought to have been saved to avoid the need of charity or the degradation of the poor-house.

3. Lowering in character or quality; the state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually; moral debasement.

1697 LOCKE *2nd Vind. Christ.* (R.), The lowest degradation that human nature could sink to. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), So deplorable is the degradation of our nature. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 77 Nothing can tend more to every kind of .. degradation than the vice of gin-drinking. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 473 She would not submit to the degradation of marrying a man she did not love.

4. Reduction to an inferior type or stage of development. Also *attrib.*

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 169 The vocabulary would be for the most part retained, and the grammatical forms undergo degradation. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 34 The progression-theory recognizes degradation, and the degradation-theory recognizes progression, as powerful influences in the course of culture.

b. *spec.* *Biol.* Reduction of an organ or structure to a less perfect or more rudimentary condition; degeneration.

1849 BALFOUR *Manual of Bot.* § 649 There is thus traced a *degradation*, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 39 'Degradation' is a constant character of the last vertebræ in all classes of Vertebrates. *Ibid.* ii. 59 The maximum of degradation and abortion of the coccyx is in the Bats.

c. *Structural Bot.* A change in the substance of the organized structures of plants, resulting in the formation of products (*degradation-products*) which have no further use in the building up of new cell-walls or protoplasmic structures.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 628 The substances which cause lignification, suberisation, or cuticularisation are also probably the result of a partial degradation of the cellulose of the cell-walls. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Degradation products*, a term applied to such compounds as gum in plants. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 511 The transformation or degradation of the alburnum into duramen takes place in some [trees] gradually, in others suddenly.

d. *Physics.* The conversion of (energy) into a lower form, *i.e.* one which has a decreased capability of being transformed.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 384 When mechanical energy is transmuted into heat by friction or otherwise there is always a degradation in the form of energy. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 146 A certain amount of degradation (degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before).

5. A lowering or reducing in strength, amount, etc.

1769 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 55 This plant was in the first stage of putrefaction .. hence its degradation of colour. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 36 The degradation in the value of silver. *Ibid.* I. xi. I 243 This degradation, both in the real and nominal value of wool. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Senile degradation*, the gradual failure of the mental and bodily powers due to age. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. (ed. 4) 127 Producing as its only great indication, degradation of the general health, and a hydroperitoneal collection.

6. *Geol.* The disintegration and wearing down of the surface of rocks, cliffs, strata, etc., by atmospheric and aqueous action.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 327 Those of siliceous shistus are most subject to this degradation and decomposition. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 156 The great degradation of mountains, involved in this hypothesis. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 11 The chalk .. yields rather easily to degradation. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xvii. 268 Old sea-bottoms formed out of the accumulated material derived from the degradation of primeval land-surfaces.

b. *transf.* Wearing down of any surface.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 17. 179 The materials to be employed are liable to degradation, as brick, sandstone, or soft limestone. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 62 There is a constant degradation, as it is called, taking place from everything except polished or glazed articles.

Degradation[2] (dĭgrădēi·ʃən). [In sense 1, a. F. *dégradation* (Molière, 17th c.), ad. It. *digradazione*, f. *digradare* to come down by degrees. Sense 2 may also be from It.; but cf. GRADATION.]

1. *Painting.* The gradual lowering of colour or light in a painting; *esp.* that which gives the effect of distance; gradation of tint; gradual toning down or shading off. ? *Obs.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 33 Perspective .. regulates .. the degradation of colours in all places of the Picture. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 231 There is great truth and nature in his heads; but the carnations are too bricky, and want a degradation and variety of tints. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 212 Colours .. used as the means of that gentle degradation requisite in order to produce the effect of a whole. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 250 Vogel's observations show a much more rapid degradation of the light.

†**2.** Diminution (in size or thickness) by degrees or successive steps; the part so reduced. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The internal Degradation of the Wall. *Ibid.* 406 The Retiring of the Wall .. proceeds by a Degradation above that Stone .. and more largely in the Degradation of the second Story; so that the third is reduced to a small Thickness. *Ibid.* 407 There being no Marks of Vaults on the Degradation of the Wall.

Degradational (degrădēi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. DEGRADATION[1] + -AL.] Of or pertaining to (biological) degradation; manifesting structural degradation.

1863 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc. & Arts* 2nd Ser. XXXVI. 4 They [Entomostracans] are *degradational* forms as well as the Myriapods. *Ibid.* 5 The distinction of the Entomostracans .. consists rather in their degradational characters than in any peculiarities of the mouth.

De·grada:tor. *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form, from late L. *dēgradāre* to DEGRADE.] One who degrades or deprives of rank.

1891 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 494 From a degradand of archiepiscopal degree the degradator shall first remove the pall.

† **Degradatory,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. *dēgradāt-*, ppl. stem of late L. *dēgradāre* + -ORY.] Having the quality of degrading; tending to degrade.

1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 407 Other degradatory circumstances. 1786 *Francis the Philan.* III. 166 A species of imposition so degradatory to the republic of letters.

Degrade (dĭgrēi·d), *v.* Also 5 **degrate, -grayd,** 6 **-graid,** 7 **di-.** [ME. a. OF. *degrader* (12th c.), occasionally *desg-*, = Pr. *de-*, *desgrader*, Sp. *degradar*, It. *degradare*:—late eccl. L. *dēgradāre*, f. DE- I. 1, down, from + *gradus* degree.]

1. *trans.* To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, to depose *from* († *of*) a position of honour or estimation.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 11 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 Hou sone þat god hem may degrade. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 175 Schir Ihon the balleoll .. was king bot a litill quhile .. degradyt syne wes he Off honour and off dignite. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2670 Darye .. semblis his knyȝtis .. And gessis him wele .. to degrayd þe grekis maistir. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, Thou dost degrade thyself of all the honours Thy ancestors left thee. 1641 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 205 Neither you here, nor Mr. Speaker in the House can degrade any one of us from these Seats. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 2 They degraded him from the very title of a Philosopher. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3. 80 An affirmative may be degraded into a negative. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Mans.* xii. 56 Change That would degrade her to a thing Of homely use and household care. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. III. vii. 342 The man who made this boast was himself degraded from his high estate.

2. *spec.* To depose (a person) formally from his degree, rank, or position of honour as an act of punishment, as to degrade a knight, a military officer, a graduate of a university.

Cf. DISGRADE, which in 15–16th c. was the more usual word to express legal and formal degradation.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12576 The grekes .. Ordant hym Emperour by opon assent, And Agamynon degrated of his degre þan. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 397, I sall degraid the, graceles, of thy greis. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen VI*, IV. i. 43 He then .. Doth but vsurpe the Sacred name of Knight And should .. Be quite degraded, like a Hedge-borne Swaine. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 65 Whether Sr Fra. Michell shalbe degraded of his knighthood for parte of his punishment or noe? 1628 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 277 His censure was to be degraded both from her ministry and degrees taken in the University. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 206 The University of Dublin having expell'd and degraded Mr. Forbes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 351 The soldier who .. is guilty of any other act of cowardice, should be degraded into the rank of a husbandman or artisan.

b. To inflict ecclesiastical degradation upon; to deprive of his orders.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 37 He that blasfemith God in othere manere be deposid or degratid if he is a clerk. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlvii. 313 The first day of march after was sir william taillour preest degrated of his preesthode. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 268 To the Bisshoppe was giuen authoritie .. to put Priestes from the Priesthode: and to degrade theim, when thei deserue it. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 39 Magistrates might degrade ministers. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 268 A priest could not be degraded but by eight bishops. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 284 He was formally degraded from the priesthood.

3. To lower in estimation; to bring into dishonour or contempt.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 749 Hyme thoght that it his worschip wold degrade. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 470 Ladie Venus ȝe sall neuer degraid In word, nor deid, nor neuer do hir deir. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 285, I will not insult his misfortunes by a comparison that would degrade him. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 306 The aristocracy incorporated by law and education, degrades life for the unprivileged classes.

4. To lower in character or quality; to debase.

1650 FROYSELL *Gale of Opport.* (1652) Ep. Ded., At this news the Ruffler is sodainly dismounted, and his courage degraded. 1755 JOHNSON, *Degrade* .. to reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxviii, How low avarice can degrade human nature. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. viii. (1869) II. 235 English wool cannot be even so mixed with Spanish wool as to enter into the composition .. without spoiling and degrading in some degree the fabric of the cloth. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 432 So will an unhealthy craving degrade a man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 This custom has been the ruin of the poets, and has degraded the theatre.

b. To lower or reduce in price, strength, purity, etc.; to reduce or tone down in colour (cf. DEGRADATION[2]).

1844 COBDEN *Speeches* (1878) 73 He proposed to degrade prices instead of aiming to sustain them. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* ii. 72 How to degrade the tones with this single enamel colour. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* I. 320/1 To prevent its greenish tint degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites.

5. a. *Biol.* To reduce to a lower and less complex organic type. **b.** *Physics.* To reduce (energy) to a form less capable of transformation. **c.** *Optics.* To lower in position in the spectrum; to diminish the refrangibility of (a ray of light) as by the action of a fluorescent substance.

1862, 1876 [see DEGRADED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 139 Annelids degraded by the special habit of parasitism.

6. *Geol.* To wear down (rocks, strata, cliffs, etc. by surface abrasion or disintegration.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 101 These agents [water and air] gradually .. decompose and degrade the exterior of strata. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 6 The

quantity of material degraded and spread in the sea by these united means is immense.

7. *intr.* To descend to a lower grade or type; to exhibit a degradation of type or structure; to degenerate.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxxvii, No doubt vast eddies in the flood Of onward time shall yet be made, And throned races may degrade. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 77 If he says that things cannot degrade, that is change downwards into lower forms. *a* 1864 Webster (citing Dana) s.v., A family of plants or animals degrades through this or that genus or group of genera.

8. *Cambridge Univ.* To postpone entering the examination in honours for the degree of B.A. for one year beyond the statutory time.

1809 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* (1857) 24 That no person who has degraded be permitted, etc. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Nov., To grant permission to students who have degraded or who wish to degrade to become candidates for University scholarships or for any other academical honours during their undergraduateship. 1880 *Eagle Mag.* (St. John's Coll., Camb.) XI. 189 G. S., Scholar, has obtained permission to 'degrade' to the Tripos of 1881.

Degraded (dĭgrē·ded), *ppl. a.* [f. Degrade *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Lowered in rank, position, reputation, character, etc.; debased.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 Degradid, *degradatus.* 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 499 By long Swathes of their degraded Grasse, Will show the way their sweeping Scithes did pass. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 The restoring of this degraded law. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 235 The degraded emperor of the Romans. 1858 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. ii. 60 There is, perhaps, no race of men so low and degraded. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 253/2 The consecration of the Eucharist by a degraded priest is .. valid.

2. a. *Biol.* Showing structural or functional degradation. **b.** *Physics.* Of energy: Changed into a form less capable of transformation.

1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 271 The pollen grains .. in all other genera, excepting the degraded Cephalanthera. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi 146 Degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before. 1883 H Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* iii. (1884) 101 Degeneration..by which the organism .becomes more and more adapted to a degraded form of life.

3. *Geol.* Having suffered degradation, worn down.

1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 229 Old broken and degraded crateriform ridges.

4. Of colour: Reduced in brilliancy, toned down.

1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* i. 9 The outer robe, or gibbeh, is generally of some beautiful degraded colour, such as maize, mulberry, olive, peach.

Hence **Degra·dedly** *adv.*; **Degra·dedness.**

1791 Paine *Rights of Man* I. (ed. 2) 38 A vast mass of mankind are degradedly thrown into the back-ground. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) I. 185/2 A government more systematically and more degradedly tyrannical. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 2/2 He sees .. the misery and degradedness of the poor, the callousness of many rich.

Degra·ded, *a. Her.* [f. De- I + L. *grad-us* step + -ed.] Of a cross: Set on steps, or having step-like extensions at the ends connecting it with the sides of the shield.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 35 Hee beareth Geules, a Crosse nowye degraded fitche Argent. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A *Cross degraded* is a cross marked, or divided into steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend towards the middle, or centre; by the French called perronnée. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her.* 64 A Cross set on Steps (usually three) is *Degraded*, or *On Degrees*.

† Degra·dement. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *dégradement* (1611 in Cotgr.) = *degradation*: see -ment.] Degradation, abasement.

1641 Milton *Reform.* II. (1851) 61 So the words of Ridley at his degradment..expressly shew. 1648 — *Tenure Kings* 34 By their holding him in prison . which brought him to the lowest degradement.

Degrader (dĭgrē·dəɹ). [f. Degrade *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who or that which degrades or debases.

1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) No 51 P 3 The Degraders were left to laugh at each other in due Order. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* lxiii, What a degrader even of high spirits is vice. 1804-6 Syd. Smith *Sk. Mor. Phil.* xviii. (1850) 255 As the degraders of human nature have said.

2. *Cambridge Univ.* See Degrade *v.* 8.

1860 G. Ferguson in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 465 A statute was enacted in 1829, by which degraders are not allowed to present themselves for university scholarships, or any other academical honours, without special permission.

Degrading (dĭgrē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Degrade *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Degrade.

1646 Evance *Noble Ord.* 2 Elyes degrading, or Gods revoking of his promise. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxvii. (1879) 341 It was a carnal degrading of the Supreme One.

Degra·ding, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].]

1. That degrades or debases.

1684 Earl Roscom. *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1709) 43 Degrading Prose explains his meaning ill. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 15 A .. generous kind of anger .. has nothing in it sinful or degrading. 1814 Scott *Wav.* ix, Engaged in this laborious and .. degrading office. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 448 A superstition as stupid and degrading as the Egyptian worship of cats and onions. *Mod. Boarding School Prospectus.* There are no degrading punishments.

2. *Geol.* Wearing down a surface.

1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* x. (ed. 2) 228 The degrading process is the same as that to which sandstones .. are exposed during severe fronts. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* ii. 45 The absence of degrading forces at the sea bottom.

Hence **Degra·dingly** *adv.*; **Degra·dingness.**

1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 289 He that disparages, or speaks degradingly of himself, may possibly be much the prouder man of the two. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 253 Two men .. were insulted, imprisoned, degradingly used. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, We are degradingly poor. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 274 Degradingness: of..its inherency in the very essence of a Sinecure, mention has been already made

† Degra·duate, *v. Obs.* [f. De- II. 1 + Graduate *v.*] *trans.* To depose from rank or dignity; to degrade from an office or position.

1640 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 47 Since (after degraduating the Lord Mayor) they have voted five more of the principal aldermen out of the city government. 1814 G. Dyer *Hist. Univ. Cambridge* II. 414 By mistaking the character, and degraduating him, we lose sight of the dignity of the *poeta laureatus.*

† Degradua·tion[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ation.] Degradation, abasement from rank or dignity.

1581 Rich *Farewell* (1846) 85 Besides the degraduation of her honour, she thrusteth her self into the pitte of perpetualle infamie.

† De-gradua·tion[2]. *Paint. Obs.* [f. De- I. 1 + *graduation.*] Gradual diminution to give the effect of distance: cf. Degradation[2].

1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 194 Perspective imitations of the aerial as well as lineal de-graduations of the object. *Ibid.* 197 In the ancient bas-reliefs there certainly is not much attention paid to any de-graduation of objects and their effects.

† Degrandinate, *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *dēgrandināre*, f. De- I. 1 or 3 + *grandināre* to hail, f. *grando, grandin-em* hail.] (See quots.)

1623 Cockeram, *Degrandinate*, to haile downe right. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Degrandinate*, to hail much.

† De·gravate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēgravāre* to weigh down, f. De- I. 1 + *gravāre* to load, burden: see -ate[3].] *trans.* To weigh down, burden, load.

1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 54 They degravate the tongue and hinder the speech. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Degravate*, to make heavy, to burden.

† Degrava·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dēgravāre*: see prec.] The action of making heavy.

1755 in Johnson.

Degrease, *v.*: see De- II. 2.

Degree (dĭgrī·), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **dogre,** (3 **de-grece,** 4-5 **pegre,** 5 **decre, dygre**), 6 **degrie,** 4- **degree**; also *pl.* 5 **degrece, degreces.** See also Gree. [ME. *degre*, pl. *-ez*, a. OF. *degre*, earlier nom. *degrez*, obl. *degret* (*St. Alexis*, 11th c.) Pr. *degrat, degra*:—late pop. L. **dēgrad-us, -um*, f. De- I. 1 down + *grad-us* step.]

1. A step in an ascent or descent; one of a flight of steps; a step or rung of a ladder. *Obs.* (exc. in *Heraldry*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 482/44 Huy broughten him up-on an he de-grece þat muche folk him i-seiȝh. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1021 Þise twelue degres wern brode and stayre, Þe cyte stod abof. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 276 The Degrees to gon up to his Throne. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5636 And xij degreces all of gold for gate vp of lordis. 1483 Caxton *Cato* A v, He sawe a ladder whyche had ten degrees or stappes. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 69 There were certain degrees or staires to ascend vnto it. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 26 He then vnto the Ladder turnes his Backe..scorning the base degrees By which he did ascend. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* v. 385 Raised upon half a dozen steps or degrees. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 171 At the upper end there was an ascent of two degrees covered with carpets. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vi. 28 When placed upon steps..a Cross is said to be on Degrees.

b. *transf.* Something resembling a step; each of a series of things placed one above another like steps; row, tier, shelf, etc.

1611 Corvat *Crudities* 201 Goodly windowes, with three degrees of glasse in them, each containing sixe rowes. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 28 In chace we clime the high degrees Of euerie steepie mountaine. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 427 The Ship of excessive Magnitude with 20 Degrees of Oars built for King Hiero. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 37 b, If the Cupola have a cover on the outside made with degrees like steps. 1857 G. J. Wigley *Borromeo's Instr. Eccl. Building* xv. 46 On the wooden degree on the after part of the altar.

2. *fig.* A step or stage in a process, etc., *esp.* one in an ascending or descending scale.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Þu maht bi þe degrez of hare blisse icnawen hwuch and bi hu muchel þe an passed þe oðre. 1550 Pager in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) IV. 502 Which recognizance is the first degree to amendment. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 92 Can you nominate in order now the degrees of the lye? 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 246 The greatest in Spain aspire .. to be Viceroy of Naples, whereunto they labour to come by many degrees. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* IV. ii, To go unknown is the next degree to going invisible. 1713 Steele *Spect.* No. 422 P 1 To say a thing which .. brings blushes into his Face, is a degree of Murder.

b. *esp.* in phr. *By degrees*: by successive steps or stages, by little and little, gradually.

1563-7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 12 Thyr regentis sal pas be degreis the hail cours of dialectic, logic, etc. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 377 What wound did euer heale but by degrees? 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 31 Fill it by Degrees. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* 109 Several of our Company..dropt in by degrees. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 P 5 His Acquaintance with her by degrees grew into Love. *a* 1721 Prior *Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. 1814 Scott *Wav.* iii, The character of Colonel Talbot dawned upon Edward by degrees. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IV. iii, By degrees he began to resign her more and more to Jemima's care and tuition.

3. A 'step' in direct line of descent; in *pl.* the number of such steps, upward or downward, or both upward to a common ancestor and downward from him, determining the proximity of blood of collateral descendants.

Prohibited or *forbidden degrees*: the number of such steps within which marriage is prohibited; degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. In the Civil Law the degree of relationship between collaterals is counted by the number of steps up from one of them to the common ancestor and thence down to the other; according to the Canon Law by the number of steps from the common ancestor to the party more remote from him; uncle and niece are according to the former related in the third, according to the latter in the second degree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5603 (Gött.) A man was of his genealogy Fra him bot þo toþer degre. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 9260 (Fairf.) Quasim wil se fra adam þe alde How many degrees to criste is talde. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1044 Na nane of the nynt degre haue noy of my name. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamb., Beyng of kyn and alied unto the said John .. within the second and third degree. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 *title*, Concerning precontracts and degrees of Consanguinite. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* i. 17 Therfoor from David unto Abraham theer weer feorteen degrees. 1604 *Canons Ecclesiastical* (1852) 48 No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* 237 The reasons why the Projectors of the Canon law did forbid to the fourth or to the seventh degree. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Mar. 119 She was the daughter of Margaret, the eldest sister of Henry VIII .. and .. was one degree nearer the royal blood of England than Mary. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxi, I thought .. there should be no fighting, as there is no marriage, within the forbidden degrees. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* 406 Marriages between collaterals to the third degree inclusive, according to the mode of computation in the civil law, are prohibited. Cousins german or first cousins, being in the fourth degree of collaterals, may marry.

b. Used, by extension, of ethnological relationship through more or less remote common ancestry.

1799 W. Tooke *Russian Emp.* II. 104 The nations that .. stand in various degrees of affinity with the Samoyedes.

4. A stage or position in the scale of dignity or rank; relative social or official rank, grade, order, estate, or station.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Se þu herre stondest, beo sarre offearet to fallen for se herre degre. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 92 Ful manerly with marchal mad for to sitte, As he watz dere of de-gre, dressed his seete. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 744 Al haue I folk nat set in here degre. — *Clerk's T.* 369 He saugh that vnder low degre Was ofte vertu y-hid. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) l, Knyȝte, squiere, ȝoman and knaue, Iche mon in thayre degre. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1 It was a squyer of lowe degrè That loved the Kings doughter of Hungrè. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 11/2 Holding myself content with my bokes and rest, of a childe haue lerned to liue within my degree. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 186 Men of al ages & of al degrees to him dayly repaired. *a* 1645 Heywood *Fortune by Land* I. ii, Do you think I would marry under the degree of a Gentlewoman? 1746 W. Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 44 They marched out .. with great formality..every Lord walking according to his degree. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* 140 None of your damsels of high degree! 1864 Burton *Scot Abroad* I. iii. 125 Regulations .. for settling questions between persons of unequal degrees.

b. A rank or class of persons. ? *Obs.*

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 27715 (Cotton Galba) None .. may fle enuy, Bot pouer caitefs .. None has enuy till þat degre. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xxxv, Thenne alle the estates and degrees hyhe and lowe sayd of syr launcelot grete worship. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 105 So much practised now a dayes amongst all sorts and degrees. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 b, Without sparyng anye age or degree. 1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 249 The Bishop .. begins,.. all the degrees of Ecclesiasticks singing with him. *a* 1754 Fielding *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 27 This barbarous custom is peculiar to the English, and of them only to the lowest degree.

† c. of animals, things without life, etc. *Obs.*

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 370 Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every disshe in his degre, after order and course of servise as folowith. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 8 The Coney is first a Rabbet, and then an Old Coney. Thus much for their Names, Degrees, and Ages. To speak briefly of the proper Names, Degrees, Ages, and Seasons of the several Chases which we Hunt.

5. Relative condition or state of being; manner, way, wise; relation, respect.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 55 He stombled at a chance, & felle on his kne, þorgh þe toþer schank he ros, & serued in his degre. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1031 *Dido*, We .. Be now disclaundred, and in swiche degre, No lenger for to lyven I ne kepe. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 963 Bot sone afterward he felle into suche dygre, þat gret sekenesse come his body to *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 36 Coloure þat on with Saunderys, and þat oþer wyth Safroune, and þe brydde on a-nother degre, so þat þey ben dyuerse. *c* 1500 *Merchant & Son* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet.* 28 To see yow come in thys degre, nere-hande y lese my wytt. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 106, I say of our Secretorie, that as hee is in one degree in place of a Servant, so is he in another degree in place of a friend. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 258 Studious of Honey, each in his Degree, The youthful Swain, the grave experienc'd Bee. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guardian Angel* II. ii. 35 A simple evening party in the smallest village is just as admirable in its degree.

6. A step or stage in intensity or amount; the relative intensity, extent, measure, or amount of a quality, attribute, or action.

(Often closely related to sense 2.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 510 Cristene men .. shulde

have discerved most þank of God in degre possible to hem. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* i. 1 How I had synned, and what degre. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 45 By the reson wherof felycyte admyttyth .. degres; and some haue more wele, and som les. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 192 Iudge to what degree or stint he ought to delaie it [wine] with water. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 61 Misprision in the highest degree. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradi.*, Who knew themselves greater and more beautifull many degrees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 490 The latter most is ours, Differing but in degree, of kind the same. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. I. v. 323 When any two objects possess the same quality in common, the degrees, in which they possess it, form a fifth species of relation. 1824 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. v. 55, I have the faculty of abstraction to a wonderful degree.

b. *A degree*: a considerable measure or amount *of*. *To a degree* (colloq.): to an undefined, but considerable or serious, extent; extremely, seriously. *To the last degree*: to the utmost measure.

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 165 Whose fire was come to the last degree of it's violence. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* II. iv, Thou mak'st me jealous to the last degree. 1721 D'URFEY *New Opera's*, etc. 251 The Cadiz, raging to degree. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 249 Let any one walk in a cold Air, so that his Feet be cold to a Degree. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath to a degree. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVII. ii. 18 A Czarina obstinate to a degree; would not consent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 13 Few philosophers will deny that a degree of pleasure attends eating and drinking. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 878 His argument .. is far-fetched to the last degree.

† **c.** Applied in the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages to the successive stages of intensity of the elementary qualities of bodies (heat and cold, moisture and dryness): see quots. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 Pilke þing þat we seie is hoot in þe firste degree þat is I-heet of kyndely heete þat is in oure bodies. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxiii. 261 Rue is hoate and dry in the thirde degree. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The degrees usually allowed are four, answering to the number of the peripatetic elements. In the school philosophy, the same qualities are divided into eight .. Fire was held hot in the eighth degree, and dry in the fourth degree.

d. *Crim. Law.* Relative measure of criminality, as in *Principal in the first*, or *second, degree*: see quots. In *U. S. Law*, A distinctive grade of crime (with different maximum punishments), as 'murder in the first degree', or 'second degree'.

a 1676 HALE *Pleas of Crown* (1736) I. 613 Those, who did actually commit the very fact of treason, should be first tried before those, that are principals in the second degree. *Ibid.* 615 By what hath been formerly deliverd, principals are in two kinds, principals in the first degree, which actually commit the offense, principals in the second degree, which are present, aiding, and abetting of the fact to be done. 1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Accessary*, A man may be a principal in an offence in two degrees .. he must be certainly guilty, either as principal or accessary .. and if principal, then in the first degree, for there is no .. superior in the guilt, whom he could aid, abet, or assist. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autob.* Writings 1892 I. 65 They introduced [1796] the new terms of murder in the 1st and 2d degree. 1877 J. F. STEPHEN *Digest Crim. Law* art. 35 Whoever actually commits or takes part in the actual commission of a crime is a principal in the first degree, whether he is on the spot when the crime is committed or not.

II. Specific and technical senses.

7. A stage of proficiency in an art, craft, or course of study: **a.** *esp.* An academical rank or distinction conferred by a university or college as a mark of proficiency in scholarship; also (*honorary degree*) as a recognition of distinction, or a tribute of honour.

Originally used of the preliminary steps to the Mastership or Doctorate, i.e. the Bachelorship and License; afterwards of the Mastership also. (As to the origin, see quot. 1794.)

[1284 *Chart. Univ. Paris.* I. i. No. 515 Determinatio [i.e. the Disputation for B.A.] est unus honorabilis gradus attingendi magisterium.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 427 Degre takun in scole makiþ goddis word more acceptable, and þe puple trowiþ betere þerto whanne it is seyd of a maistir. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 26 Without hauyng the degree and name of maistre. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 42 That I shuld .. go well enough forward in lerninge but never take any high degree in schooles. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 104. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 772 You have twice kneeled to our Vice-Chauncellour, when you were admitted to your degree. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 June, This day Mr. Carter .. accumulated ye Degrees of Bach. and Doct. of Divinity. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog.* 29 The use of academical degrees, as old as the thirteenth century, is visibly borrowed from the mechanic corporations: in which an apprentice, after serving his time, obtains a testimonial of his skill, and a licence to practice his trade and mystery. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, A medal .. which intimated, in the name of some court or guild of minstrels, the degree she had taken in the Gay or Joyous Science. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 128 To pass through the whole of this course .. whose successive steps were called degrees (*gradus*), required at least twenty years.

Comb. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sketches fr. Academic Life* 51 It [an M.A. degree] had been obtained from one of these degree factories. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* III. VI. cii. 462 They complain of the multiplication of degree-giving bodies.

b. *Freemasonry.* Each of the steps of proficiency in the order, conferring successively higher rank on the initiated, as the first or 'entered apprentice degree', the second or 'fellow craft degree', the third or 'degree of master mason'.

There are 33 degrees recognized by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, besides many others considered more or less irregular. Some bodies recognize only three degrees.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 727 To the nexte degre loke wysly, To do hem reverans by and by. 1875 FORT *Early Hist. Freemasonry*, A society comprising three degrees of laborers,—masters, fellows, and apprentices. 1881 *Text-bk. Freemasonry* 27 There are several degrees in Freemasonry with peculiar secrets restricted to each.

8. *Gram.* Each of the three stages (POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE) in the comparison of an adjective or adverb.

[A technical application of sense 6.]

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 22 Þe feuere agu is þe positiue degree, and in þe superlatiue degree. 1530 PALSGR *Introd.* 28 Adjectyves have thre degrees of comparation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi § 3 If .. any were *mala, pejor, pessima*, bad in the superlative degree, 'tis a whore. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 145 He was the Superlative Degree of Avarice. 1855 FORBES *Hindústání Gram.* (1868) 34 The adjectives in Hindústání have no regular degrees of comparison. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 4/1 There are three degrees of comparison in Empire, as in grammar. The positive is the chartered company; the comparative is a protectorate; the superlative, annexation.

9. *Geom.* (*Astron., Geog.*, etc.) A unit of measurement of angles or circular arcs, being an angle equal to the 90th part of a right angle, or an arc equal to the 360th part of the circumference of a circle (which subtends this angle at the centre).

The sign for *degrees* is °, thus 45° = forty-five degrees.

This division of the circle is very ancient, and appears to have been originally applied to the circle of the Zodiac, a *degree* being the stage or distance travelled by the sun each day according to ancient Babylonian and Egyptian computation, just as a *sign* represented the space passed through in a month.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 378 The yonge sonne That in the Ram is foure degrees vp ronne. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 6 The entring of the first degree in which the sonne arisith. *Ibid.* II. § 22 I proue it thus by the latitude of Oxenford .. the heyhte of owre pool Artik fro owre north Orisonte is 51 degrees and 50 Minutes. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. i. (1859) 70 In the hole compas of the spyere ben of such degrees thre honderd and syxty. 1527 in Arber *1st 3 Eng. Bks. Amer.* Pref. p. xiv, We ranne in our course to the Northward, till we came into 53 degrees .. and then we cast about to the Southward, and .. came into 52 degrees. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 58 Cosmographers do place the first degre of Longitude in the West fortunate Ilandes. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (1868) 25 Being thus in the land of prester John, I trauelled within Eighteene degrees of ye Sun, euery degree being in distance three score miles. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lovc. Warres* 471 A Land full of grass .. pleasantly green, where the Pole is elevated eighty degrees. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 26 In the latitude of 27 degrees 5 minutes N. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 2 The angle at which they meet is said to measure 90, and is termed a right angle. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. I. 11 Transmitting a pencil of eighteen degrees.

b. *transf.* A position on the earth's surface or the celestial sphere, as measured by degrees (chiefly of latitude).

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Parting* iii, The men of Learning comfort me; And say I'm in a warm Degree. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 174 He knew the Seat of Paradise, Could tell in what Degree it lies. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 175 The next Day we discover'd the Magellan Clouds .. These Clouds are always seen in the same Degree, and the same orbicular Form.

10. *Thermometry.* **a.** A unit of temperature, varying according to the scale employed. **b.** Each of the marks denoting degrees of temperature on the scale of a thermometer, or the interval between two successive marks.

The interval between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided in Fahrenheit's scale into 180 degrees, in the Centigrade into 100, in Réaumur's into 80. The symbol ° is used in this sense as in prec.; thus 32° Fahr. means 'thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's scale'.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Thermometer*, Various methods have been proposed .. for finding a fixed point, or degree of heat and cold, from which to account the other degrees, and adjust the scale. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Thermometer*, The distance between these two points he divided into 600 equal parts or degrees; and by trials he found at the freezing point .. that the mercury stood at 32 of these divisions. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 70 Raised from the degree of freezing to that of boiling water. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 762 s.v. *Thermometer*, Thermometers intended to show the $\frac{1}{10}$ of a degree (Fahr.), should have degrees not less than $\frac{1}{10}$ inch in length. *Ibid.* 763 For meteorological use, the degrees should still be etched on the glass, but may be repeated on the metal scale.

11. *Mus.* **a.** The interval between any note of a scale (*esp.* the diatonic scale) and the next note. **b.** Each of the successive notes forming the scale. **c.** Each of the successive lines and spaces on the stave, which denote the position of the notes; the interval between two of these.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 12 Those which we now call Moodes, they tearmid degree of Musicke.] 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 40 The parts part asunder, the one by degree, the other by leap. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 115 The Five Lines and Spaces .. are useful, as Steps or Gradations whereon the Degrees of Sound are to be expressed. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The musical degrees are three; the greater tone, the lesser tone, and the semi-tone. *Ibid.*, *Conjoint degrees*, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale. 1880 STAINER *Composition* iii, All the degrees of a scale can be harmonized by chords formed by combining sounds of that scale. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on.

† **12.** *Arith.* A group of three figures taken together in numeration. *Obs.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 15 These places are distinguished into Degrees and Periods. Degrees are three; Once, Ten times, a Hundred times. *a* 1677 *Cocker's Arith.* (1688) I § 9 A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending Units, Tens, and Hundreds, so 365 is a degree [Hence in JOHNSON, etc.]

13. *Alg.* The rank of an equation or expression as determined by the highest power of the unknown or variable quantity, or the highest dimensions of the terms, which it contains.

Thus x^3+x^2, x^2y+xy, are both expressions of the third degree; the terms x^3 and x^2y being each of 3 dimensions. In algebraic geometry, the *degree* of a curve or surface is that of the equation expressing it. † *Parodic degree*: see quot. 1730.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Parodic Degree* (in Algebra) is the index or exponent of any power; so in numbers, 1. is the parodick degree, or exponent of the root or side; 2. of the square, 3. of the cube, etc. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., Equations .. are said to be of such a degree according to the highest power of the unknown quantity. 1820 FOULHUNTER *Algebra* ix. § 166 An equation of the first degree cannot have more than one root. 1872 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* XIV. § 204 When the lowest terms in the equation of a curve are of the second degree, the origin is a double point. *Ibid.* § 207 The curves considered in this Article are called parabolas of the third degree.

Degree (dĭgrī'), *v.* [f. DEGREE *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To advance by degrees; to lead or bring on step by step. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 168 Thus is the soules death degreed up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease .. from joint to joint. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. III. 4, I like that Love, which by a soft ascension, does degree itself in the soul. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* II. Wks. 1874 V. 27 Degree thy tortures, like an angry tempest, Rise calmely first, and keepe thy worst rage last. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 189 (D.), I will degree this noxious neutrality one peg higher.

† **b.** *absol. Obs. rare*

1638 HEYWOOD *London's Gate* Wks. 1874 V. 273 There 's not a stone that 's laid in such foundation But is a step degreeing to salvation.

2. To confer a degree upon. *nonce-use*

[1560: see DEGREED.] 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. (1879) 23 A divine .. degreed in due course as Doctor Divinitatis. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 208 The Demographers .. had the good fortune to be welcomed and degreed at Cambridge.

Degreed (dĭgrī'd, *a.* [f. DEGREE *sb.* (and *v.*).]

1. Having an academical degree.

1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 215 Such as be degreed in the Universities.

† **2.** Made or done by gradations, graduated.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xi (1887) 90 Musick standeth vpon an ordinate, and degreed motion of the voice.

† **3.** Having a (specified) degree or rank. *Obs.*

1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* II. iii, We, that are degreed above our people. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 43 Are they not both (though differently degree'd), servants to one and the same Lord?

† **4.** Marked out in successive divisions. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* 23 Her two horns are all joynted and degreed like the stops in the germination of some Plants.

5. *Her.* Of a cross: Placed upon 'degrees' or steps; = DEGRADED. In mod. Dicts.

† **Degree·ingly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [*i. degreeing*, pres. pple. of DEGREE *v.* + -LY².] By degrees, gradually, step by step.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xcvii. 151 Degreeingly to grow to greatness, is the course that he hath left for Man.

Degree·less, *a. rare.* [-LESS.]

1. Without degree or measurement; measureless.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time degreeless space.

2. Without an academical degree or degrees.

1885 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 414 Parliament could not well refuse a degreeless university to .. Londoners. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Jan. 21/4 The case of those who are left degreeless .. is the hardest of all.

† **Degre·ss**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *dēgress-*, ppl. stem of *dēgredī* to descend, dismount; f. DE- I + *gradī* to step, go.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Degresse*, to vnlight from a Horse.

† **Degre·ssion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēgressiōn-em* going down, n. of action from *dēgredī* (see prec.).] Stepping down, descent. Also a textual variant of DIGRESSION.

1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 For your blode this citie made never degression. 1618 LITHGOW *Pilgrim's Farewell*, Thy stiffeneckt crew, misregarding God, fall in degression.

Degres, obs. pl. of DEGREE *sb.*

‖ **Degu** (de·gu). *Zool.* [Native name in South America.] A South American genus *Octodon* of hystricomorphous or porcupine-like rodents; *esp.* the species *O. Cumingii*, abundant in Chili.

1843 *List Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 122 The cucurrito or the Degus, *Octodon Degus*. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 129 The Degu is a rat-like animal, rather smaller than the Water Vole, the head and body measuring from seven and a half to eight inches in length.

Deguise: see DISGUISE.

† **De·gulate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *dēgulare* to consume, devour, f. DE- I + *gula* gullet.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Degulate*, to consume in belly cheere.

Degum, *v.*: see DE- II. 2.

Degust (dĭgʌ·st), *v. rare* [ad. L. *dēgustāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *gustare* to taste. Cf. mod.F. *déguster.*] *trans.* To taste; *esp.* to taste attentively, so as to appreciate the savour. Also *absol.*

1643 COLKERAN, *Degust*, to taste. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* ii. (D.) A *soupe au vin*, madam, I will degust, and gratefully. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 17 Wine..a deity to be invoked by two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, degusting tenderly.

Degustate (dĭgʌ·stēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *dēgustāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēgustāre*: see prec.] = prec.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 85/2 When as we can not digustate ether Meate, or Drincke. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iv. (1887) 56 Which gave the divine an opportunity to degustate one or two side dishes.

Degustation (dĭgʌstē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēgustātiōn-em* tasting, making trial of, n. of action from *dēgustāre*: see DEGUST. Cf. F. *dégustation.*] The action of degusting or tasting.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Souls Farew.* Wks. 1837 VIII. 314 Carnal delights; the degustation whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct., The 'tasting bars' devoted to the 'degustation' of all kinds of alcoholic compounds.

Degustator (dĭgʌ·stātəɹ). *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form from L. *dēgustāre*: see prec. Cf. mod.F. *dégustateur.*] One who degusts, or tastes as a connoisseur.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 223 The numerous degustators of oysters with which our capital abounds.

Degustatory (dĭgʌ·stătəri), *a.* [f. L. *dēgustāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēgustāre*: see -ORY.] Pertaining to degustation; tasty.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 394 A constant ingurgitation of degustatory morsels.

Deguyse, degyse: see DISGUISE *v.*

Deh, obs. 3rd sing. pres. of DOW *v.*

‖ **Déhaché** (dehaˑʃe), *a. Her.* [obs. F. *déhaché* 'hacked, hewed, cut into small pieces' (Cotgr. 1611), f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *hacher* to cut.] See quots.)

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* v. (1777) 158 If a Lion, or any other Beast is represented with its limbs and body separated..it is then termed *Déhaché* or *Couped in all its parts. Ibid.* Gloss., *Déhaché*, this is an obsolete French word. the term *Couped* is now used in stead of it. 1880 G. T. CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 698/2 (*Heraldry*) In one or two well-known instances on the Continent he [the lion] is 'déhaché', that is, his head and paws and the tuft of his tail are cut off.

† **Dehau·st.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēhaust-um*, pa. pple. of *dēhaurīre* to draw or drain off, f. DE- I. 2 + *haurīre* to draw, drain.] Drain, exhaustion.

1654 CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Iustine* 536 He being the cause of the great Dehaust of moneys in the Exchequer.

Deheathenize, dehellenize, dehistoricize: see DE- II. 1.

Dehisce (dĭhi·s), *v.* [ad. L. *dēhisc-ĕre* to open in chinks, gape, yawn, f. DE- I. 2 + *hiscĕre*, inceptive of *hiāre* to stand open, gape.] *intr.* To gape; in *Bot.* to burst open, as the seed-vessels of plants.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 259 Dehiscing with frequent chinks. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 35 *Ovarium* consisting of 5 carpella..dehiscing in various ways. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 246/1 The organ..subsequently dehisces in four valves. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv* II. xliv. 241 The green carpels..dehisce, separating and bending backwards.

Hence **Dehi·scing** *ppl. a.*

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 33 Valves ventricose..scarcely dehiscing.

Dehiscence (dĭhi·sĕns). [ad. mod.L. *dehiscentia* 'quum fructus maturus semina dispergat' (Linnæus), f. L. *dēhiscent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēhiscĕre*: see -ENCE. So in mod.F.] Gaping, opening by divergence of parts, *esp.* as a natural process: **a.** *Bot.* The bursting open of capsules, fruits, anthers, etc. in order to discharge their mature contents.

1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 29 In Hamamelideæ dehiscence is effected by the falling off of the face of the anthers 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 243 The anthers..open and discharge the contained pollen; this act is called the dehiscence of the anther.

b. *Anim. Phys.* Applied to the bursting open of mucous follicles, and of the Graafian follicles, for the expulsion of their contents.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 56/1 The ova..drop by internal dehiscence into the cavity of the ovary. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 38 The ova are set free by dehiscence into the perivisceral cavity.

c. *fig.* and *gen.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 285 The dehiscence of such tensely-compressed floes, must be the cause of the loud explosions we have heard lately. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 139 A house is a large pod with a human germ or two in each of its cells or chambers; it opens by dehiscence of the front door.. and projects one of its germs to Kansas, another to San Francisco.

Dehiscent (dĭhi·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēhiscent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēhiscĕre* to DEHISCE. So in mod.F.] Gaping open; *spec.*, in *Bot.* opening as seed-vessels.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 107 The Mouth..is Dehiscent, yet scarce Dehiscent into a Casme. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 17 If..[the fruit] splits into pieces when ripe it is called *dehiscent.* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 145 The period when the dehiscent edges and mountain ravines..have been worn down into rounded hill and gentle valley. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. 162 The fruits of many plants are dehiscent..they open to scatter the seed.

b. Said of the elytra of insects when they do not meet at the apices; also of antennæ divergent at the tips. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Dehomina·tion.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [n. of action from med.L. *dēhominārе* to deprive of the status of a man (Du Cange), f. DE- I. 6 + *homo, homin-em* man.] Deprival of the character or attributes of humanity.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 51 He fears..as an Angell dehominations; as a Prince, dis-common-wealthings.

Deho·nestate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēhonestāre* to dishonour, disgrace (f. DE- I. 6 + *honestus* HONEST): see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To dishonour, disgrace, disparage.

1663 JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Serm. Abp. Bramhall* III. 224 (L.) The excellent..pains he took in this particular, no man can dehonestate or reproach. 1825 LAMB *Vision of Horns*, Knaves who dehonestate the intellects of married women.

Hence **Dehonesta·tion** [ad. L. *dēhonestātiōn-em*], dishonouring, dishonour.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 96 The dehonestation and dishonouring of the brother. 1633 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 482 The infinite shame, dehonestation, and infamy which they bring. 1661 — *Anti-Baal-B.* 464 (L.) Sacrilege..is the unjust violation, alienation or dehonestation of things truly sacred.

‖ **Dehors** (dəhōˑr), *prep.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *dehors*, prep., mod.F. *dehors* adv. and sb.; OF. also *defors*, Pr. *defors*, Cat. *defora*, Sp. *defuera*, a late L. or Romanic comb. of *de* prep. + L. *forās* out of doors, forth, also in sense of L. *forīs* out of doors, outside, without. Cf. It. *fuor, fuora, fuori.*]

A. *prep.* (*Law.*) Outside of; not within the scope of.

1702 *Law French Dict., Dehors*, out, without. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 196 The Judge..was of opinion that nothing *dehors* the will could be received to show the intention of the devisor. 1885 LD. ESHER in *Law Times* LXXIX. 445/1 The trustees were named in the deed, but who they were was a fact *dehors* the deed.

† **B.** *sb.* (*Fortif.*) See quot. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dehors*..in *Fortification*, all sorts of separate Out-works, as Crown-works, Horn-works, Half-moons, Ravelins, etc., made for the better security of the main place. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Dehort (dĭhɔˑɹt), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *dēhortā-rī* to dissuade, f. DE- I. 2 + *hortārī* to exhort.]

1. *trans.* To use exhortation to dissuade (a person) from a course or purpose; to advise or counsel against (an action, etc.). † **a.** with simple (or double) obj. Now *Obs.*

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* i. (R.), Jermye wel dehorted and disswaded the peple sayinge [etc.]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 29 Wherby we doe perswade..disswade..exhorte, or dehorte..any man. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* ix. 9 But they dehorted him, saying, Wee shall neuer be able. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* xcvii. Wks. VI. 416, I am far from dehorting those fixed Devotions. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* iv. (1658) 24 Exhorting them to observe the law of God..and dehorting them the breach of that law. 1688 BURTHOGGE *Argument* (1684) 121 He doth Dehort the Baptizing of Infants. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 218, I dehort him who adviseth with me, and suffer him not to proceed with what he is about.

b. Const. *from.*

a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Prol. Wks. (1829) 207 To dehort thee from the vain and childish fear which our forefathers have had. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xiii. 333 They dehorted him from going to Babylon. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 343 No person had taken so much pains as he to dehort all men from cruelty. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 462 Croker dehorts me from visiting Ireland. 1882 CHEYNE *Isaiah* xx. Introd., Isaiah had good reason..to dehort the Jews from an Egyptian alliance.

† **c.** *fig.* Said of circumstances, etc. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Grecce* II. xvii. (1715) 339 It was unlucky, and dehorted them from proceeding in what they had designed.

2. *absol.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* i. Wks. (1851) I. 156 Christ doth not here dehort from bearing rule..but from seeking rule. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. rule xx. § 19 S. Paul does..dehort from marriage not as from an evil but as from a burden. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Heb. xiii. 6 The words are a strong reason to dehort from covetousness, and to exhort to contentedness. 1801 F. BARRETT *The Magus* 19 The Creator..dehorting from the eating of the apple.

Hence **Deho·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 34 b, The places of exhortyng and dehortyng are the same whiche wee use in perswadyng and dissuadyng. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 82 After these Epistles Dehorting and Disswading. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 29 When God desists from his gracious and serious dehorting.

Dehortation (dĭhɔɹtē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēhortātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēhortārī* to DEHORT.]

1. The action of dehorting *from* a course; earnest dissuasion.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 273/2 Al the dehortacions and commynacions & threts in scripture. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiv. (1821) 164 His Country people vsed loud and rude dehortations to keepe him from Church. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* II. viii. § 11 Exhortations to virtue, and dehortations from wickedness. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 240 It is the voice of earnest, emphatic dehortation, not to do what would displease God.

† **2.** Power or faculty of dehorting. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 16 Oh that I had dehortation answerable to my detestation of it!

Dehortative (dĭhɔˑɹtătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēhortātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēhortārī*: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality or purpose of dehorting; dehortatory.

1620 WOODWARD in Gutch *Coll Cur.* I. 181 Wryting a dehortative letter against the match with Spayn. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* III. 301 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative.

B. *sb.* A dehortative address or argument.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 431 His words after the usual manner of dehortatives, do seem some what tending to the contrary extreme. 1824 Miss L. M. HAWKINS *Memoirs* II. 12 My father suggested that the horse-pond might be the best dehortative. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* v. (1860) 102 The doctor..warned me against the perils of authorship; adding, as a final dehortative, that 'the shelves were full'.

Dehortatory (dĭhɔˑɹtătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēhortātōri-us*, f. *dēhortārī*: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by dehortation; dissuasory.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. B, Those places which are vsed..in an epistle Exhortatorie and Dehortatorie. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 103 A dehortatory charge to avoid the offence of God. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 251, I wrote to him in rather a dehortatory strain.

† **B.** *sb.* A dehortatory address. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 581 That fair dehortatory from joyning with Malignants.

Dehorter (dĭhɔˑɹtəɹ). [f. DEHORT *v.* + -ER.] One who dehorts or advises against an action, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Desenhorteur*, a dehorter, dissuader. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dehorter*, a dissuader; an adviser to the contrary. 1866 LOWELL *Carlyle* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 91 So long as he was merely an exhorter or dehorter, we were thankful for such eloquence..as only he could give.

† **Deho·rtment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. DEHORT *v.* + -MENT.] Dehortation.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zarа* (1719) 118 Pantalone was too proud to hearken to dehortments.

Dehu·man, *a. nonce-wd.* [DE- II. 3.] Wanting the attributes of humanity.

1889 L. ABBOTT in *Chr. Union* (N.Y.) 31 Jan., The demoniacs were distinctively, if I may coin the word, dehuman.

Dehumanize (dĭhiūˑmănəiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1 + HUMAN, HUMANIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of human character or attributes.

1818 MOORE *Diary* 4 Dec., Turner's face was a good deal de-humanised. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 1/2 Our great towns de-humanize our children.

Hence **Dehu·manized** *ppl. a.*; **Dehu·manizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dehumanisa·tion.**

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 109 These almost de-humanized creatures. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* IV. ii. *note*, The mystics..representing regeneration almost as a process of dehumanization. 1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* 156 It would seem as though the world's method of Education were dehumanizing. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxii. (1891) 325 Centuries of de-humanizing celibacy. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 446 To rehumanise the dehumanised members of society. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* III. i. 19 The last step in that process of dehumanisation which threatens idealists of his type.

† **Dehu·sk,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- II. 2 + HUSK.] *trans.* To deprive of the husk.

1566 DRANT *Horace* A iij, An hundreth thousande mets of corne dehuskde. 1567 — *Epist.* vi. Dj, That thy neighbour should haue more Wheate..dehuskd vpon the flore.

Dehydrate (dĭ,həidrēˑt), *v. Chem.* [f. DE- II. 2 + Gr. *ὕδωρ*, in comb. *ὑδρ-* water + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of water, or of the elements which compose water in a chemical combination.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. v. (1879) 388 The sugar becoming..dehydrated into starch. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz's Atom Th.* 279 When phosphoric acid is dehydrated. 1886 *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VI. 350 These are then dehydrated in 90-96 per cent. alcohol.

2. *intr.* To lose water as a constituent.

1886 *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VI. 350 The celloidin layers are slow in dehydrating.

Hence **Dehy·drated** *ppl. a.*; **Dehy·drating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; also, **Dehy·drater,** an agent that dehydrates; **Dehydra·tion,** the removal of water, or of its constituents, in a chemical combination.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 453 The result of difference between hydration and dehydration. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 159 The same complete dehydration is effected more slowly by mere exposure to the air. 1884 MUIR & WILSON *Thermal Chem.* iv. § 175. 149 Those dehydrated salts which dissolve in water with evolution of heat. 1884 *Pharm. Soc. Prospectus* 6 Action of..dehydrating agents upon them.

Dehydrogenate (dĭ,həidrɒˑdʒĕnēt), *v. Chem.* [DE- II. 1.] = next. Hence **-ating** *ppl. a.*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed 2) 482 *note*, Through the dehydrogenating influence of chlorine or oxygen.

Dehydrogenize (dĭ,həidrɒˑdʒĕnəiz), *v. Chem.* [f. DE- II. 1 + HYDROGEN + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of its hydrogen; to remove hydrogen from (a compound). Hence **Dehy·drogenized** *ppl. a.*; **-izing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dehy·drogeniza·tion**; **Dehy·drogeniser,** a dehydrogenizing agent.

1878 URE *Dict. Arts* IV. 77 The oxidations and the dehydrogenisations play the most important part in the production of colour. *Ibid.* IV. 932 The action of dehydrogenisers upon naphthylamine.

Dehypnotize (dĭ,hipnŏtəiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] To awaken out of the hypnotic state.

Dei, obs. form of DAY, DIE *v.*

† **De·ical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *deic-us* (f. L. *de-us* God) + -AL.] Pertaining to God, divine.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perfection* 52 The Triune Totally perfect Divine or Deicall substance.

Deicidal (dī·isəi·dăl), *a.* [f. DEICIDE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to deicide; god-slaying.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 210 And thus the deicidal tribes made quit. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* June 762 A deicidal and theophagous Christianity.

Deicide [1] (dī·isəid). [ad. mod. or med.L. *deicīda* slayer of a god, f. *de-us* god + *-cīda*: see -CIDE 1. Cf. F. *déicide* (1681).] The killer of a god.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 139 Uncharitable destroyers of Christians, are rather Deicides, than Homicides. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* 72 Our Saviour..did very heartily pray, even for those very homicides, and parricides, and Deicides that kill'd him. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 109 The Deicide was immediately conveyed for Refuge to the French Factory, and the dead God privately buried. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 179 In the Middle Ages, the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of deicides.

Deicide [2] (dī·isəid). [ad. mod. or med.L. type **deicīdium*: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The killing of a god.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 59 In..killing a Prince, the Traytor is guiltie of Homicide, of Parricide, of Christicide, nay of Deicide. 1688 PRIOR *Exod.* iii. 14 viii, And Earth prophan'd yet bless'd with Deicide. 1828 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVI. 4 To slaughter a cow for food being in their eyes, an act of deicide. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 317 Their first destruction was the punishment of their Deicide, the crucifixion of Jesus, the Christ.

Deictic (dəi·ktik), *a.* Also **deiktic.** [ad. Gr. *δεικτικ-ός* able to show, showing directly, f. *δεικτός* vbl. adj. of *δείκ-νυ-ναι* to show.

The Greek word occurs in Latin medical and rhetorical writers as *dicticos*, which would give *dictic*; but the term is purely academic, and the form *deictic* or *deiktic* is preferred as more distinctly preserving both in spelling and pronunciation the Greek form. Cf. *apodictic*, *-deictic*.]

Directly pointing out, demonstrative; in *Logic*, applied, after Aristotle, to reasoning which proves directly, as opposed to the *elenctic*, which proves indirectly.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* I. ii. § 1 Thirdly into 'Direct' and 'Indirect' (or *reductio ad absurdum*)—the Deictic and Elenctic of Aristotle. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 31. 66 In meaning, the word originally covered all deiktic action irrespective of direction.

† **Dei·ctical,** *a. Obs.* Also **dict-.** [f. Gr. *δεικτικ-ός* (see prec.) + -AL.] = prec.

1638 FRATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* 1. 89 Those Arguments which the Logicians tearme Dicticall.

Hence † **Dei·ctically** *adv.*, with direct indication or pointing out.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxviii. 8 Annot. 333 It may also be set by it selfe, this is Sinai, to denote deictically, when that shaking of the earth..was heard. *a* 1660—*Wks.* I. 703 (R.) And he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it deictically, i. e. Judas, is that person.

Deid, Sc. and north. f. DEAD, DEATH, DEED.

† **Deid-doar.** *Sc. Obs.* [= *death-doer*, or *dead-doer.*] Slayer, murderer.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 502 Thir deid-doaris..War tane ilkone and hangit.

De-idealize, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

Deie, Deiect, obs. ff. DIE *v.*, DEJECT.

Deierie, obs. form of DAIRY.

Deif(f, obs. Sc. form of DEAF.

Deific (dī·ifik), *a.* [a. F. *déifique* (1372 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *deific-us* god-making, consecrated, sacred, in med.L. 'divine', f. *de-us* god + *-ficus* making: see -FIC.] Deifying, making divine; also (less properly), divine, godlike.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 The grete vysion deyfyque that he had seen. 1687–77 FEATHAM *Resolves* II. xxxii. 225 Our Saviour..putting all the world in the scale, doth find it far too light for mans Deific soul. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. i, That nectarian, delicious..and deific liquor. 1706 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. liii. (1737) 219 O Deific Books! 1816 T. TAYLOR *Ess.* VIII. 54 According to a deific energy. 1858 FABER *Foot of Cross* (1872) 145 What the hard style of mystical theology calls deific transformation. 1878 J. COOK *Lect. Orthodoxy* ii. 42 Our Lord displayed a degree of being that was deific.

† **Deifical** (dī·ifikăl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *deific-us* (see prec.) + -AL.] = prec.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers..were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them, 'the salve of immortality'..other, 'a deifical communion'. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) Acts viii. *Annot.*, That he might signe them .. with the diuine and deifical ointment. 1627 77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvii. 215 Those abilities..beget a kind of Deifical Reverence in their future Readers.

† **Dei·ficate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *deificāt-us*, pa. pple. of late L. *deificāre* to DEIFY.] Deified.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 48 In this figour has ws all translait, For euirmair to be deificat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 53 Scho is deificait. 1608 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 52 Of Man deificate, of God incarnate.

† **Dei·ficate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *deificāre* to DEIFY.] To deify, to make divine.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 119 Claudius..quhilk was laitly deceissit, and deificat be the Romanis. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 341 It is the Body it selfe of our Lord Deificated.

Deification (dī·ifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from L. *deificāre* to DEIFY: so in F. (1556 in Hatzf.).] The action of deifying; the condition of being deified or made a deity; a deified embodiment.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 158 Lo now, through what creacion He [Apollo] hath deificacion, And cleped is the god of wit. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 82 His deification after death. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables Pythag. Philos.* Argt. 1 The death and deification of Romulus. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 29 The Phœnician religion has been defined to be a deification of the powers of Nature.

b. The treating or regarding of anything as a god or as divine.

1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 227 The other part of that book. is the deification of K. Charles. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 P 7 He had the Audaciousness to throw himself at my Feet..and then ran into Deifications of my Person. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) II The deification of suffering. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iii. 88 The deification of the human reason as the sole rule of life.

c. The rendering of any one a partaker of the divine nature; absorption in the divine nature.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iv. ii. 93 All things have emanated from God, and the end of all is return to God. Such return—deification, he calls it is the consummation of the creature. 1857 KEBLE *Eucharist. Ador.* 19 An union of condescension and power for the deification (so termed by the fathers) of each one of us.

† **De·ifica·tory,** *a. Obs.* [f. *deificāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *deificāre* to DEIFY + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to deification; having the function of deifying.

1624 BOLTON *Nero* 249 Expressed by a deificatorie herse, or throne. 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 227 *margin*, The Funerall Pile, or Deificatory Throne.

Deified (dī·ifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. DEIFY *v.* + -ED.] Made into a deity, raised to the rank of a god; considered or treated as divine.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 296 That Eagle is represented carrying..up towards heaven, those Deified soules. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* ix. 157 Deified vices had their votaries. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 373 The statues of the deified kings. 1882 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 76 Thrice a day before the deified beast the incense was offered.

Deifier (dī·ifəiəɹ). [f. DEIFY *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which deifies.

1736 H. COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. iii. (R.), The first deifiers of men. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 325 His Human Nature, the Deifier of our nature.

Deiform (dī·ifɔɹm), *a.* [ad. med.L. *deiform-is* (Du Cange), f. *de-us* god: see -FORM.]

1. Having the form of a god; godlike in form.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xlvii, Onely souls Deiform intellective, Unto that height of happinesse can get. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* Suppl. (1678) 245 We can no otherwayes see God. but by becoming Deiform. 1885 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 280 Attempting to arrive at the deiform nature. 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* III. iv. (1886) 383 By these [gifts of glory] we..become..deiform, shining like the Divinity.

2. Conformable to the character or nature of God; godlike, divine, holy.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 68 Admirable and most ravishing Devotions, Deiform Intentions, Heroical acts of Vertu. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 261 To consider religion as a seed of a deiform nature. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 330 Hence these souls..exhibit a deiform power. 1874 PUSEY *Lenten Serm.* 20 Free-will..enfreed and Deiform through grace, or enslaved and imbruted by sin.

† **De·iformed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Formed in the image of God.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. Argt. 23 The deiform'd Soul deform'd by Sin, repents.

Deiformity (dī·ifɔ·ɹmĭti). [f. DEIFORM + -ITY.] The quality of being deiform; likeness to God; conformity to the divine nature or character.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xxvii, The souls numerous plurality I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God; But yet a decent Deiformity Have given her. *a* 1726 W. REEVES *Serm.* (1729) 370 This immediate influx of the Deity, which the Schoolmen call the Deiformity of the Soul. 1835 SIR A. DE VERE in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* II. 163 Deiformity is the Ideal of regenerate Humanity.

Deify (dī·ifəi), *v.* [a. F. *déifier* (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *deificāre* (Augustine and Cassiodorus), f. *de-us* god + *-ficāre*: see -FY.] *trans.* To make a god of; to exalt to the position of a deity; to enroll among the gods of the nation or tribe.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 165 Juno, Neptunus, Pluto, The which of nice fantasy The people wolde deify. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, [They] were both ystellyfyed In the heauen and there defyed. 1530 PALSGR. 510/1, I deifye, I make an erthly man a God, as the gentylles dyd. 1634 HARINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 123 The Superstition of those Times Which deified Kings to warrant their owne crimes. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 134 The first instances that I meet with in Greece of Deifying the dead. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 123 Leukotheë, once a mortal, now deified in the Sea-region.

b. To render godlike or divine in nature, character, or spirit.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxi. 1 Þe gaderynge of halymen deifide thorgh grace. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Deifie*, make like God. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 77 No vertue more deified a Prince then Clemencie. 1838 [see DEIFYING]. 1874 [see DEIFIER].

c. To treat as a god, in word or action; to regard or adore as a deity.

1590 SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 368 Now change the tenor of your joyous layes, With which ye use your loves to deifie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 381 Oades..and Elegies..all (forsooth) deifying the name of Rosalinde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 38 He did againe so extoll and deifie the Pope. 1649 BP. RAYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 49 Men of power are apt to deifie their own strength..men of wisdome, to deifie their owne reason. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxvi, The old man deifies prudence. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 46 It is possible to over-estimate success to the extent of almost deifying it.

Hence **De·ifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 223 (R.) The deifying of Hercules 1637 NABBES *Hannibal & Sc.* H ij (R.), A man that..merited A deifying by your gratitude. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 12 Bequeath'd among his deifying friends that stood about him. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* Life 21 The Deifying of his Father. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambr. Mass.* Wks (Bohn) II. 192 This sentiment [religious] is divine and deifying.

Deign (dēn), *v.* Forms: 3–7 **deine,** 4–5 **deyne, dayne,** 5–7 **daigne,** 6 **digne,** 6–7 **dain(e, deigne,** 7–8 **daign,** 6– **deign.** [a. OF. *degn-ier* (3 sing. *deigne*), later *deignier, deigner*, from 14th c. *daigner*, = Pr. *denhar, deinar*, It. *degnare*:—L. *dignāre*, by-form of *dignārī* to deem worthy, think fit, f. *dignus* worthy.]

1. *intr.* To think it worthy of oneself (*to do* something); to think fit, vouchsafe, condescend.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 3464 Helman That deined ſle for no man. 1340 *Ayenb.* 196 Uolk. þet onworþeþ þe poure, and ne dayneþ na3t to speke to ham. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3518 Oure lorde godde..to become man deynyd. *c* 1477 CANTON *Jason* 114 He daigneth not to come. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi, Would he daine to wed a Countrie Lasse? 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 39 And all those friends, that deine to follow mee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 221 Raphael, the sociable Spirit, that deign'd To travel with Tobias. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 349 Hardly daigning To be controll'd by his Imperious Mother. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Geo. Sand* Mixed Ess. 328 [The] very dog will hardly deign to bark at you.

† b. *impers. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 557 Him ne deinede no3t to ligge in þe castel by ni3te. 1340 *Ayenb.* 76 Ham ne dayneþ na3t to do zenne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 181 That on her wo ne deyneth him not to thinke. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 830 Ne here to dwell with þi doure deynes me na langer

† c. *refl. Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 36 Quhilk deinzeit him for our trespass to de. 1563 WINZET *Wks.* (1890) II. 42 He deinzeit Him aluterlie to do this in deid.

2. *trans.* with *simple obj.* a. To condescend to bestow or grant, to vouchsafe. (Now chiefly with *reply, answer*, in negative sentences.)

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 Rather..than haue deigned her eyes on the face..of so lowe a peasant. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 60 Nor would we deigne him buriall of his men. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* IV. ix. § 6, I will not here daigne a recapitulation of the same. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp., Ded. Note*, I am confident you will daigne it your protection. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* III. xviii, A willing ear she well might deign. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 71 The spirit stalks away, deigning no reply.

† b. To condescend or vouchsafe to accept; to take or accept graciously. (The opposite of *to disdain.*) *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 50 Those .. who did not receive and intertaine my father..nor yet digned other Gentlemen of much worthinesse. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 63 Shee deignes not my good will, but doth reproue. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 63 Thy pallat then did daine The roughest Berry, on the rudest Hedge. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 255 The Lord dained him. 1661 in Hickeringill *Jamaica* A ij, This Welcome-home..Thou wilt accept from me, And deign it to attend thy smoother Line.

† c. In same sense with *of.* (Cf. *to accept of.*) *Obs. rare.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Which if you shall vouch to deigne of, I shall be..glad of such accepted seruice.

† 3. To treat (a person) as worthy *of*, to dignify (him) *with.* [= L. *dignārī.*] *Obs.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. cxxxii. 341 a, [They] had lyen vnburied, had not their most deadly enimie dained them of a graue. 1591 in De Foe *Hist. Ch. Scot.* Add. D (1844) 57/2 Will ye not daigne his Majesty with an Answer? 1648 E. BOUGHEN *Gerve's Case of Conse.* 76 He daines them with this honour.

¶ 4. Short for *dedain*, DISDAIN: see DAIN *v.*

Deignfull, var. of DAINFUL, disdainful.

† **Dei·gnous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **deignouse,** 4–5 **deynous,** 5 **deinous,** 5–6 **daynous,** 6 **daynnous,** 5–7 **deignous.** [app. a shortened form of *dedeignous*, DISDAINOUS, F. *dédaigneux*, OF. *desdeignous* (12th c. in Hatzf.): cf. DAIN *v.*

(Earlier examples of *dedeignous, dedainous*, than of *deignous* are not yet known; but the history of DISDAIN shows that they may well have existed.)]

Disdainful, proud, haughty.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Deignouse pride & ille avisement. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 290 Her chere, Which sumdel deynous was. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xxiv. (1554) 138 a, Nothing..more deynous, nor more vntreatable Than whan a begger hath dominacion. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1122 A proude knyght and a daynous. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. i, One Harlotha, Concubine To deignous Wilhelme, hight the Conqueror.

Hence † **Dei·gnoushede (deyn-),** disdainfulness, haughtiness; † **Dei·gnously (deyn-, dayn-)** *adv.*, disdainfully.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 For deynoushede & pride. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3434 Many one That loked vpon hym full deynously. *a* 1589 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* Prol. 82 And gan on me to stare Ful daynously.

‖ **Dei gratia.** [L.] By the grace of God: see GRACE.

Deih, obs. sing. pres. of DOW *v.*

Deiktic, var. of DEICTIC.

Deil (dīl, dĭl). [Scotch vernacular form of the word DEVIL, corresponding to the ME. monosyllabic types *del, dele, devele, dule,* etc.]

1. The Devil: *esp.* according to the popular conception of his appearance and attributes.

(For the Biblical Satan, the usual form is *devil.*)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Turnament* 54 Off all his dennar .. His breist held deill a bitt. 1570 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 117 The meikle Deill. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. ii, Awa' awa! the deil's [*v. r.* deel's] ower grit wi' you. 1785 BURNS *Address to the Deil* ii, I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gie, Ev'n to a deil 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 78 That night a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXIII, Being atween the deil and the deep sea.

2. A mischievously wicked or troublesome fellow; one who embodies the spirit of wickedness or mischief.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 222 They're a' run deils or jads thegither. 1808 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee* ii, The Guid Toun is well quit of that deil of Dundee. *Mod. Sc.* He's an awfu' laddie, a perfit deil.

3. For *deil a bit,* and other phrases, see DEVIL.

Deill, Deim, obs. forms of DEAL, DEEM.

Dein, obs. form of DEIGN.

Dein, deen, Sc. dial. forms of DONE.

† De-incli·ne, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- I 2 + INCLINE *v.*] (See quot.) Hence **Deincli·ned, Deincli·ning,** *ppl. adjs.*; **Deincli·ner.**

1727-51 CHAMBERS (*cyc.* s. v. *Dial, Secondary Dials,* are all those drawn on the planes of other circles beside the horizon, prime vertical, equinoctial, and polar circles: of those, which either decline, incline, recline, or deincline *Declined Dials,* are such as both decline and incline, or recline. *Ibid., Declining* or *Declining Dials*.. Suppose.. a plane to cut the prime vertical circle at an angle of 30 degrees, and the horizontal plane under an angle of 24 degrees..a dial, drawn on this plane, is called a *declining*.

De-individualize, de-industrialize, etc. see DE- II. 1.

Deine, obs. form of DENE, sand-hill.

Deing, obs. form of DYING, DYEING.

† De·ingra·te, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- I. 3 + L. *ingratus* disagreeable: see INGRATE.] *trans.* To render unpopular, bring into disfavour.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 34 To deingrate the Prince Palatine, and to make him more odious.

Deinosaur, Deinothere, etc.: see DINO-.

Deinseyn, obs. form of DENIZEN.

De-insularize, -integrate, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

Deinte, -ee, -ie, -y, obs. forms of DAINTY.

Deintrelle, var. of DAINTREL *Obs.*, a dainty.

Deip(e, obs. Sc. form of DEEP.

‖ **Deipara** (dĭ'ĭ pără). [late L. (*Cod. Just.* i. 1, 6) = mother of God, f. *de-us* God + *-parus, -a,* bearing, *parĕre* to bear; a L. repr. of Gr. *θεοτόκος.*] A title of the Virgin Mary, 'Mother of God'.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Synopsis Proph.* 521 He .. would not allow the most holy Virgin, the Mother of Christ as to the flesh..to be called Deipara or the Mother of God. 1860 SOPHOCLES *Gloss. Later Greek* 334/1 Θεοτόκιον..a modulus addressed or relating to the Deipara.

Deiparous (dĭ'ĭ·pără·s), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Bearing or bringing forth a god.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Synopsis Proph.* 520 Nor confess that the holy..Mary is properly and according to truth Deiparous, that is to say, the mother of God. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Isaac Comnenus* III. iv, Deiparous Virgin! Holy Mary mother!

Deipno- (dəi'pno-), repr. Gr. *δειπνο-,* combining form of *δεῖπνον* dinner, used in nonce-words and combinations, as **deipno-diplomatic** of or pertaining to dining and diplomacy, **deipnophobia** dread of dinner-parties.

1827 *Brit. Critic* I. 475 An interchange of deipno-diplomatic correspondence. 1891 *Daily News* 23 June 4/8 People who heartily sympathise with the 'deipnophobia' of Gordon.

Deipnosophist (dəipno·'sŏfist,. [ad. Gr. *δειπνοσοφιστ-ής* 'one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen', f. *δεῖπνον* the chief meal, dinner + *σοφιστής* a master of his craft, clever or wise man, SOPHIST. The pl. *δειπνοσοφισταί* was the title of a celebrated work of the Greek Athenæus, written after A.D. 228.]

A master of the art of dining: taken from the title of the Greek work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as dining together and discussing subjects which range from the dishes before them to literary criticism and miscellaneous topics of every description.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Deipnosophists,* Athenæus his great learned books carry that title. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 229 (Jod.) To render credible the following assertion of a deipnosophist in Athenæus. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. i. 70 Spanish Cookery, a .. subject which is well worth the inquiry of any antiquarian deipnosophist. 1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 135 With about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the Deipnosophists.

Hence **Deipnosophi·stic** *a.*, **Deipno·sophism.**

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 23 Diverse other things ..belonging to cookery, are here omitted, as belonging to the dypnosophistick art. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 1 Let me..luxuriate in the..paradisaical department of deipnosophism. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 336 An elegy appended to that deipnosophistic dissertation.

Deir, obs. form of DEAR, DEER, DERE.

Deirie, obs. form of DAIRY.

Deis(e, deische, deiss, obs. forms of DAIS.

Deishal, -eal, deisul, var. of DEASIL.

Deism (dī'iz'm). [mod. f. L. *de-us* god + -ISM. Cf. F. *déisme* (in Pascal *a* 1660).] The distinctive doctrine or belief of a deist; usually, belief in the existence of a Supreme Being as the source of finite existence, with rejection of revelation and the supernatural doctrines of Christianity; 'natural religion'.

1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* Pref. (Globe) 186 That Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 306 Modern Deism being the very same with old Philosophical Paganism. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 63 There breathes in this inscription [*ens entium miserere mei*] the genuine spirit of deism. 1774 FLETCHER *Doctr. Grace* Wks. 1795 IV. 203 Deism is the error of those who..think that man..needs no Redeemer at all. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th c.* 260 That decorous and philanthropic deism which is a growing peril of the age. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 25 Deism should etymologically have the same sense with *Theism,* but it is commonly taken to carry with it the denial of what is called revealed religion. Theism conveys no such implication.

† 2. The condition of being a god or as God. *Obs.*

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* viii, He [the Devil] set her [Eve's] head a madding after deism, and to be made a goddess.

Deist (dī'ist). [a. F. *déiste,* f. L. *de-us* god: see -IST.] One who acknowledges the existence of a God upon the testimony of reason, but rejects revealed religion.

(The term was originally opposed to *atheist,* and was interchangeable with *theist* even in the end of the 17th c (Locke, *Second Vindication,* 1695, W. Nichols *Conference with a Theist,* 1696); but the negative aspect of deism, as opposed to Christianity, became the accepted one, and *deist* and *theist* were differentiated as in quots. 1878-80.)

1563 VIRET *Instruct. Chr.* II. Ep. Ded., J'ai entendu qu'il y en a de ceste bande, qui s'appellent Deistes, d'un mot tout nouveau, lequel ils veulent opposer a Atheiste.] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i, Cosen-germans to these men are many of our great Philosophers and Deists. 1670 R. TRAILL *Serm.* vi. Sel. Writ. (1845) 107 We have a generation among us..called Deists, which is nothing else but a new court word for Atheist 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 6 Some infidels..to avoid the odious name of atheists, would shelter and screen themselves under a new one of deists, which is not quite so obnoxious. 1711-37 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* II. 209 Averse as I am to the cause of *theism,* or name of *deist,* when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* II. iii. 347 Unless he be a sincere Deist at least, i. e. unless he believe in the Existence and Attributes of God. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 196 A Deist—I mean one who believes there is a God distinct from matter; but does not believe the Bible 1878 D. PATRICK in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 33 The later distinction between theist and deist, which stamped the latter word as excluding the belief in providence or the immanence of God, was apparently formulated in the end of the 18th century by those rationalists who were aggrieved at being identified with the naturalists. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 820 In speaking of a deist they fix their attention on the negative, in speaking of a theist on the positive aspect of his belief.

Deistic (dĭ'ĭ·stik), *a.* [f. DEIST + -IC.] Of the nature of or pertaining to deists or deism.

1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply Paine's Age of Reason* II. 57 From the mouth of Thomas Paine, the most tremendous of all possible deistic dunces! 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 163 Brought up as a Catholic, he had gradually swung into vague deistic belief. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 728 The deistic controversy .. beginning with Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1581-1648).

Deistical (dĭ'ĭ·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.; also, inclined or tending to deism.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 3 To support the deistical or anti-christian scheme of our days. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 314 The ingenious and eloquent, but deistical J. J. Rousseau. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 54 Concerning the right of punishing by law the authors of heretical or deistical writings. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ix. 168 My object was to show my deistical friends..that they were in no better condition than we were.

Hence **Dei·stically** *adv.*, in a deistical way.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1608 Nature .. may be conceived of deistically, as an accomplished fact .. utterly external to God.

Deit, Sc. f. *died,* pa. t. of DIE *v.*

De-italianize: see DE- II. 1.

† De·itate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [repr. an assumed L. **deitāt-us* (tr. Gr. *θεωθείς*), f. *deitās, deitāt-em* DEITY.] Made a deity, deified.

1552 CRANMER *Answ. Bp. Gardiner* II. Rem. (1833) III. 450 One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate and man Deitate, as Gregory Nazianzene saith.

Deith, obs. Sc. form of DEATH.

Deity (dī'ĭti). Also 4-6 **deite, deyte, 4 deitee,** 6-7 **deitie,** (5 **deyite, -yte, dietie,** 5-7 **diety,** 7 **dyety**). [a. F. *déité,* in 12th c. *deitet, deite* (= Pr. *deitat,* Sp. *deidad,* It. *deità*), ad. L. *deitās, deitāt-em,* f. *de-us* god (formed by Augustine, *De Civ. Dei* VII. 1., after L. *dīvinitās*): see -ITY.]

1. The estate or rank of a god; godhood; the personality of a god; godship; *esp.* with *poss. pron.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 968 But o þow Ioue..Is þis an honour to þi deite. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 319 Though Neptunus haue deitee in the See. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 764 Wiy shulde appollo bere ony deyte? 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, That ugly imp that shall.. wrong my deity with high disgrace. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* I. i. 76 Lord Hastings..Humbly complaining to her Deitie, Got my Lord Chamberlaine his libertie. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 26 The Goddes themselues (Humbling their Deities to loue). *a* 1618 RALEIGH (J.), By what reason could the same deity be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? 1619 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* (R.), Yet no disguise her deity could smother, So far in beauty she excelled other. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* XXVIII, All the false gods with a cry Rendered up their deity.

b. The divine quality, character, or nature of God; Godhood, divinity; the divine nature and attributes, the Godhead.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 43 Þus þei drauelen on heore deys þe Deite to knowe. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 825 Freres wyln for her pride Disputen of þis deyte as dotardes schulden. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 The lyghte of the heuenly dyuyne clarete, couerte, & closid in the deyte or in the godhede. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 213 Whose eternall dietie raigneth within the highest heauens. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 2 The fader the sone & the holy ghost, one essence of deite. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 17 To honour our Lorde, & pease his deyte. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. *Seneca,* The creator .. hath set such markes of his diety in his workes. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 57 In my .. infinite Deity I will be ever present with you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 65. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 47 The same man opposed the Deity of the Son of God. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 397/1 Mr. Gurney's work .. is chiefly confined to the Deity of Christ. There is something open and decided in saying *Deity,* rather than *Divinity.*

† c. The condition or state in which the Divine Being exists. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5656 And leven alle humanite, And purely lyve in deite. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1075, I ded natt ascend to my father In deyyte.

2. *concr.* A divinity, a divine being, a god; one of the gods worshipped by a people or tribe.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1515, I swere it yow, and ek on ech goddesse, On every nymphe, and deyte infernal. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 That I helde a superstitious opinion of loue, in honouring him for a Deitie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 91 A thing Made by some other Deity then Nature, That shapes man Better. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xi. (1648) 69 Temples or Tombes .. dedicated to some of their Deities. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 448 The chief deity, the sun. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradiso* VIII. 3 The fair Cyprian deity [Venus]. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. ii. 71 The Altar appears to be dedicated to one of these obscure local deities.

b. *fig.* An object of worship; a thing or person deified.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 74 This is the liuer veine, which makes flesh a deity. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 113/1 Tobacco (England's bainefull Diety).

3. (*with capital*) A supreme being as creator of the universe; *the Deity,* the Supreme Being, God. (Especially as a term of Natural Theology, and without explicit predication of personality.)

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Laws Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 10 They worship an invisible and an infinite Deity. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. (1695) 30 A rational Creature, who will but seriously reflect on them, cannot miss the discovery of a Deity. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 6 We see the greatness and wisdom of the Deity in all the seeming worlds that surround us. 1786 HAN. MORE *Let.* in *Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. x. 157 Polite ears are disgusted to hear their Maker called 'the Lord' in common talk, while serious ones think the fashionable appellation of 'the Deity' sounds extremely Pagan. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 527 Newton .. had recourse, for one of the forces, to the immediate action of the Deity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 193 Men spoke of 'the Deity', as a sort of first cause of all things, and .. had lost sight of the Personal God.

De·ityship. [f. prec. (sense 2) + -SHIP.] The status or personality of a deity; godship (= DEITY 1).

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 46 Why shou'dnt my deityship gi' me the same priviledge? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 503 With due regard to your deityship. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. xii, If his deityship were never better served, he would do well to give up the godly profession.

Deive, obs. form of DEAVE, to deafen.

† Deivirile, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *deīvirīl-is* (f. *de-us* god + *virīlis* manly), transl. Gr. *θεανδρικός* (f. *θε-ός* god + *ἀνδρικός* of a man, manly).] 'A term in the school theology signifying something divine and human at the same time' (Chambers, *Cycl.*).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Theandric,* Θεανδρικὴ ἐνεργεια, *theandric* or *dei-virile* operations, in the sense of Dionysius (Bp. of Athens) and Damascenus is thus exemplified by Athanasius .. In raising Lazarus, he called as man, but awaked him from the dead as God.

Dejanesize: see DE- II. 1.

Deje·ct, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **-geote.** [ad. L. *dēject-us,* pa. pple. of *dējicĕre* (*dēicĕre*) to throw down, f. DE- I. 1 + *jacĕre* to throw. (In OF. *des-, degiet, -get, -git.*)]

1. As *pa. pple.* Thrown down, cast down; † cast away, rejected: see DEJECT *v.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, Thorowen and deiect in a pyt horryble. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 37 b/1 Lucifer

whiche was dejecte and caste out of heven. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 510 He .. was deiect with schame fra all honour. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 513 Here on Patroclus' corse deject he lies.

2. As *ppl. a.* Downcast, dispirited, DEJECTED.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 43 They were so abasshed and deiecte That once to hisse they were nott able. 1555 J. PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 228 Dearling .. Be not of a deiect mind for these temptations. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 163 And I, of Ladies most deiect and wretched. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xi. 59 Be not deiect in Miserie. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 87 Deject and doubtful thus I forge quaint fears.

b. Cast down from one's position, lowered in fortunes; lowered in character, abject, abased.

1510-20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 101 Like traitors deject. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 234 Is't possible that Stukly, so deject In England, lives in Spain in such respect. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, What can be a more deject spirit in man, than to lay his hands under every one's horse's feet? 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 324 The beggar being, for the most part, a king deject.

† c. *Astrol.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xxxvi. (ed 7) 494 Such houses as have no familiarity with the Horoscope or Ascendent.. are said to be slow and deject.

Deject (dĭ|dʒe·kt), *v.* (In *Sc.*, 6 **deiekk**, 6–**dejeck**.) [f. L. *dēject-*, ppl. stem of *dējicĕre* to throw or cast down: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast down; to cause to fall down, overthrow. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 423 Take of the laures bayes.. in sething water hem dejecte. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 110 Scho hes dejeckit me at thy feit. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 125 Their people.. whiche were deiected and dryuen downe from the sayd rocke. 1627 SPEED *England* xli. § 7 This Citie .. by the furious outrages of the Scots and Picts was deiected. *a* 1638 MEDE *Paraphr. 2 Pet* iii. Wks. (1672) III. 615 To be exiled and dejected from those high mansions. 1881 [see DEJECTED 1].

b. To bend down.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxii. I. 531 What part soeuer of it [the vine] is dejected and driuen downward, or els bound and tied fast, the same ordinarily beareth fruit. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 206 It becomes not You being a Princess, to deiect your knee. 1625 *Modell of Wit* 62 b, Deiecting her head into her bosome. 1809 [see DEJECTED 1 b].

c. To cast down (the eyes).

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. (T.), One, having climb'd some roof.. From thence upon the earth dejects his humble eye. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1066 Princely wisdom then Dejects his watchful eye. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 264 Fixing his eyes on Clara, who modestly dejected her's.

† **2.** To cast away, dismiss, reject. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 510/1, I dejecte, I caste a waye, *je dejecte.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 17 Gyf sic vordis suld be disusit or deickkit. 1579 FENTON *Guiciard.* III. (1599) 118 These perswasions .. he vtterly deiected. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 544 Whether your humiliation may not yet .. cause him to deject and take off his judgements?

† **3.** *fig.* To cast down from high estate or dignity, depose; to lower in condition or character, to abase, humble. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C v/2 The coyne auaunceth, neede doth the name deject. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* II. 14 His delyght is in..suche as deiecte them selues. 1602 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 503 Being loath to deiect them whom he had once aduanced. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 165 Where the superior makes an Inferior officer, he may deject him at his pleasure. 1692 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 185 Faln Mans dejecting himself may be called Humiliation.

† **4.** To reduce the force or strength of, to weaken, lessen. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii, Though in strength exceedingly dejected. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 190 One disadvantage .. impeacheth and dejecteth all other their forces. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 22 It doth very greatly deiect their appetite. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 15 The Appetite .. is often dejected in Consumptive Persons.

5. To depress in spirits; to cast down, dispirit, dishearten. (The ordinary current sense.)

1582 [see DEJECTED 3]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 491 Good Authours deject me too-too much, and quaile my courage. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 204 The king was much dejected by a Lettre received from Denmark. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, To deject and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 8 Nothing dejects a trader like the interruption of his profits. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 68 The things which do not disturb her temper, may, perhaps, deject her spirits.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be dejected. *Obs. rare.*

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 226 Deject not, O my soul, nor let thy thoughts despair.

6. *intr.* To bend downwards. *nonce-use.*

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 323 It stands, or rather dejects, over..a pair of wooden gates.

Hence **Deje·cting** *ppl. a.*

1818 MRS. ILIFF *Poems* (ed. 2) 20 The mien assuming of dejecting care.

‖ **Dejecta** (dĭ|dʒe·ktă), *sb. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *dēject-us*: see DEJECT.] Castings, excrements.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* vii. 357 Fungi which grow on the *dejecta* of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, etc.

Dejectant (dĭ|dʒe·ktănt), *a. Her.* [f. DEJECT + -ANT 1.] Cast down, bending down.

1889 [see DEJECTED 1 d].

Dejected (dĭ|dʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEJECT *v.*]

1. *lit.* Thrown or cast down, overthrown. *arch.*

1688 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 427 Buried in the Rubbish of its dejected Roof and Walls. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* XXVI, Looking at her dejected pillar.

b. Allowed to hang down.

1809 HEBER *Passage of Red Sea* 12 The mute swain.. With arms enfolded, and dejected head.

c. Of the eyes: Downcast.

1600 [see 3 b]. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* ii, If with dejected Eye In standing Pools we seek the Sky. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* IX. 626 With humble mien and with dejected eyes Constant they follow where Injustice flies.

d. *Her.* Cast down, bent downwards; as *dejected embowed*, embowed with the head downwards.

1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Dejected*, cast down, as a garb dejected or dejectant.

† **2.** Lowered in estate, condition, or character; abased, humbled, lowly. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 3 The lowest and most deiected thing of Fortune. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 71 The basest, the I wermost, the most dejected .. downe-trodden Vassals of Perdition. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 14 Able to reach from the highest Arrogance to the meanest, and most dejected Submissions. 1721 [see DEJECTEDNESS].

3. Depressed in spirits, downcast, disheartened, low-spirited.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 115 So that he was deiected and compelled to weepe for very many, which had fallen. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 39, I marvell not that a wicked man is..so dejected, when hee feeles sicknes. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 369 Never were people so dejected as they are in the City. 1793 COWPER *Lett.* 8 Sept., I am cheerful on paper sometimes, when I am absolutely the most dejected of all creatures. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* X. viii, Thus are we fools of Fortune;—to-day glad—to-morrow dejected!

b. *transf.* (Of the visage, behaviour, etc.)

(Often combining 1 c and 3.)

1600 *Disc. Gowrie Conspir.*, With a very dejected countenaunce, his eies ever fixed upon the earth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 81 The deiected hauiour of the Visage. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 85 P 2 The Goddess .. is to sit in a dejected Posture. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. xi. 273 In a timid dejected silence. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, I could not but move with a drooping head, and dejected pace.

Dejectedly (dĭ|dʒe·ktĕdli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a dejected manner.

1611 COTGR., *Bassement*, basely, lowly, deiectedly. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 189 As he stood bound before the palace, leaning dejectedly upon a tree. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. Concl., Dejectedly and low he bowed. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 256 Those early comers who roam about empty halls dejectedly.

Dejectedness (dĭ|dʒe·ktĕdnĕs). [-NESS.]

† **1.** The state of being cast down or humbled (in fortunes, condition, etc.); abasement. *Obs.*

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 27 No Man sets so low a value of his worth as himselfe, not out of ignorance.. but of a voluntary and meeke deiectednesse. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 15 Lownes and dejectednes of estate. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis's Solil. Soul* iv. 139 Behold, O Lord, the Dejectedness of my State.

2. The state of being downcast or depressed in spirits.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 88 An heart full of dejectedness and dismay. *c* 1740 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1862) I. 13 The dejectedness of my mother's spirits. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/3 The same spirit of..dejectedness which marks the long-suffering Cockney.

Dejecter (dĭ|dʒe·ktəɹ). [f. DEJECT *v.* + -ER. Cf. DEJECTOR.] One who dejects.

1611 COTGR., *Abbaisseur*, an abaser, debaser, deiecter.

Dejectile (dĭ|dʒe·ktil). [f. L. type **dējectil-is*, f. ppl. stem of L. *dējicĕre* to DEJECT; cf. *projectile*, and L. *miss-ilis*, *plect-ilis*: see -ILE.] A body thrown or impelled down upon an enemy.

1886 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* III. x. 297 Harassing the foe by casting dejectiles into their works.

Dejection (dĭ|dʒe·kʃən). Also 5 **deieccion**. [a. OF. *dejection* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *dējectiōn-em*, n. of action from *dējicĕre* (*dējĕre*) to cast down: see DEJECT *ppl. a.*]

1. *lit.* The action of casting down; the fact of being cast down.

1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 13 (T.) Their [the angels'] dejection and detrusion into the caliginous regions. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xiv. § 10 A hole between each bracket for the convenient dejection of hot sand and lead.

† b. The throwing down or precipitation of a sediment. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 40 A means how to make deiection of the Lee or fæces of ye best sallet oyle.

† **2.** *fig.* A casting down, deposing or lowering (in fortunes, condition, quality, etc.); humiliation, abasement. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxii, Se þerfore, lorde, my deieccion and my frailte. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. (R.), This deiection and humiliacion might not the kynge knowe. 1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Prol., Such full-blown vanity he more doth loth Than base dejection. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 35 The Pope writ Letters to all Nobles..to assist Philip for the dejection of Iohn. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. (1845) 38 Adoration implies submission and dejection; so that, while we worship, we cast down ourselves.

† b. *Astrol.* (See quot. 1727.) *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, But in the Bull is thy kingdom lorne, For therein is thy deiection. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dejection*, in astrology, is applied to the planets, when in their detriment, *i. e.* when they have lost their force, or influence..by reason of their being in opposition to some others..Or, it is used when a planet is in a sign opposite to that wherein it has its greatest effect, or influence, which is called its exaltation. Thus, the sign *Aries* being the exaltation of the sun..*Libra* is its dejection.

3. Depression of spirits; downcast or dejected condition.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xi, If ihesu hide him ande a litel forsake hem, þei falle into a compleynyng or into ouer gret deieccion. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 120 To sink into a sordid melancholy, or irreligious dejection of spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 301 What besides Of sorrow and dejection and despair Our frailtie can sustain. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1831) I. 283 That miserable dejection of spirits to which he was constitutionally subject. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* vi. (1875) 72 A deep dejection fell upon them.

† **4.** Lowering of force or strength; diminution or weakening (of the bodily strength or appetite).

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 78 A manifest dejection of the appetite. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 15 Annot. 537 A suddain and almost incredible dejection of strength. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 294 Dejection of Appetite. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dejection*.. applied also to depression, exhaustion, or prostration.

5. *Med.* Evacuation of the bowels, fæcal discharge.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 82 Purgations which work by deiections, by vomit, by sweates, and by urines. 1692 RAY *Creation* (J.), Where there is good use for it [the cholei]. to provoke dejection. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 430 She .. had frequent vomitings and dejections.

6. *concr.* That which is dejected: a. Fæcal discharge, excrement.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Dejection* is also, and that more ordinarily, applied to the excrements themselves, thus evacuated. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 522 Fæcal dejections. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. 409 Dr. Hassall also found the Vibrios in the dejections of cholera.

b. *Geol.* Matter thrown out from a volcano.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxiii. 291 A greenish grey sandstone, evidently formed of volcanic submarine dejections. 1849 — *Siluria* iv. 77 By the action of submarine volcanoes, such igneous dejections are supposed to have accumulated.

† **Deje·ctive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēject-* ppl. stem (see DEJECT *ppl. a.*) + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by, or betokening, dejection, submission, or abasement.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 160 They yeld [the city] with a dejective flag of truce. 1611 SPEED *Hist. G. Brit.* IX. iv. § 18 Humbling himselfe in a more dejectiue manner, then either his birth, or owne nature could well brooke.

2. *Med.* Causing evacuation, purgative.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vi. 23 It will be made both deiective and vomitive. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 45 Two purging medicaments, one a vomiting or ejective, the other dejective.

† **Deje·ctly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DEJECT *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a 'deject' manner, dejectedly.

1611 COTGR., *Penesement*, deiectly, heartlesly. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 50 It doth not become a Prince of your birth..to entertaine dejectly these passages. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 237 (D.), I rose dejectly, curtsied, and withdrew without reply.

† **Deje·ctment.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *dejectement* 'a deiecting, bringing low, also contumelious repulse' (Cotgr.), in earlier F. *degiete-*, *deget(t)ement*, *dejet(t)ement*, f. *degieter*, *déjeter*, f. DE- I. 1 + *jeter* :—L. *jactāre* freq. of *jacĕre* to throw. Cf. med. or mod.L. *dējectāmentum.*] A bringing low, abasement, dejection.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 53 To Soto's extream dejectment..the Inchantress .. demanded of him [etc.]. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. vi. 229 He .. who in his dejectment could raise to life not only a faithless but senseless corps.

Dejector (dĭ|dʒe·ktəɹ). *Med. rare.* [agent-n. in L. form from L. *dējicĕre* to DEJECT.] A dejectory agent or medicine; an aperient.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 239 An emetocatharticus, an enema, or simple dejectors.

Dejectory (dĭ|dʒe·ktəri), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Capable of promoting evacuation of the bowels; aperient.

1640 E. CHILMEAD *Ferrand's Love Mel.* 346 (T.) Easily wrought upon and evacuated by the dejectory medicines.

Dejecture (dĭ|dʒe·ktiŭɹ). [f. L. type **dējectūra* (cf. *jactūra* a throwing away), f. *dējicĕre* to throw down: see -URE.] Matter discharged from the bowels; excrement.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (R.), Excess of animal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, liquid dejectures, &c.

† **Deje·rate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dējerāre* to take an oath, f. DE- I. 3 + *jūrāre* to swear.] *intr.* and *trans.* To swear solemnly. Hence † **Deje·rated** *ppl. a.* So † **Dejera·tion,** † **Deje·rator.**

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 32 Their vowed and dejerated secresie. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 302 Antipater..dejerated deeply, and called God to witnesse of his innocency. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XXII. viii, Doubtlesse with many vowes and teares, and dejerations, he labours to clear his intentions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deieration*, a solemn swearing. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deierator*, a great swearer.

Dejeune, dejune. *Obs.* or *arch.* [For earlier *desjeune*, DISJUNE, a. OF. *desjeun* (Froissart), mod. F. dial. *déjun*, f. *desjeuner*, mod. F. *déjeuner* to break fast, to breakfast, f. *des-*, *dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *jeun* :—

L. *jejūn-us* fasting. Superseded in mod.F. (hence also in Eng.) by *déjeuné, déjeuner*.] = next.

[1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 He had ended his desiune.] **1630** B. Jonson *New Inn* III. i, Take a dejeune of muskadel and eggs. **1788** *Disinterested Love* I. 39 He arrived yesterday about twelve, and, shameful to relate, the dejeune was not removed. **1810** *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 201 To treat them with an elegant dejune. **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* xviii, For two days after the dejeune at Mrs. Hunter's, the Pickwickians remained at Eatanswill.

‖ **Déjeuner,** †**déjeuné** (dejœne). [mod.F. *déjeuner*, formerly often *déjeuné* (cf. Couchee), pres. inf. = to breakfast, used subst. = breaking fast, breakfast.] The morning meal; breakfast.

In France, it often corresponds in time more to the English luncheon, for which *déjeuner* is consequently used as a synonym *Déjeuner à la fourchette* [lit. breakfast with the fork], a late *déjeuner* of a substantial character, with meat, wine, etc.; a luncheon.

1787 Maty tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* xxxi. II. 47 Every body now gives *dinés, soupés*, and *déjunés*. **1818** Moore *Lodge Fam. Paris* i. 8 This exceeding long letter You owe to a *déjeuner à la fourchette*. **1826** J. R. Best *Four Years in France* 289 We took our déjuné at which we had delicious grapes and execrable wine. **1849** Thackeray *Pendennis* vii, At her *déjeuner-dansant* after the Bohemian Ball. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 31 May, At the tables on which that description of banquet usually called a déjeûner is spread.

Dejudicate, variant of Dijudicate.

1623 Cockeram II, To *Censure* Determine, Deiudicate.

Dejunkerize: see De- II. 1.

De jure: see De- I. 5.

†**Dejury.** *Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *dējūri-um* an oath, f. *dējūrāre* (earlier *dējerāre*) to take an oath, make oath, f. De- I. 3 + *jūrāre* to swear.] A solemn oath.

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Fp. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 Common Oaths, cursed Dejuries, monstrous Perjuries.

Dekadarchy, -drachm, Dekarch, etc. : see Deca-.

Dekay, dekey, obs. forms of Decay.

Deken, -in, -on, -un, -yn(**e,** obs. ff. Deacon.

†**Deki·ng,** *v. Obs.* [f. De- II. 2 + King.] *trans.* To depose (a king); to dethrone.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 75 Edward being thus de-kinged, the Embassie rode joyfully backe to London.

Dekle, variant of Deckle.

Del, obs. f. Deal *sb.*[1], and of Dole, mourning.

†**Dela·be,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēlābī* to slip down, f. De- I. 1 + *lābī* to slide, fall.] *intr.* To glide down.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* Pref., There is no Jurgia Mentis to pertarr your Cogitations from delabing through the Golden Chanels of Experience.

Dela·bialize, *v.* [f. De- II. 1 + Labial *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To deprive of its labial character.

1875–6 Sweet in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 568 When the *o* of *hano* became delabialized into *a* in Frisian.

†**Dela·biate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Incorrectly f. L. *dēlābī* (see Delabe) + -ate 3.] = Delabe.

1632 W. Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 318 The abundant Snow .. dissolving in streames, to the Lake Zembria, it ingorgeth Nylus so long as the matter delabiates.

†**Dela·brate,** *v. rare.* [f. F. *délabrer* to shatter, dilapidate, *délabré* dilapidated, tattered; of unknown origin: see Littré and Hatzfeld.] To dilapidate, ruin. Hence **Dela·brated** *ppl. a.*

1813 Forsyth *Remarks Excurs. Italy* 292 You can distinguish at once the three delabrated craters upon which the city forms a loose amphitheatre.

†**Dela·ce,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [a. F. *délacer*, in OF. *des-* (De- I. 6) + *lacer* to Lace.] *trans.* To untie, undo.

1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 259 My onely ioy regarde you this my wofull case, Sith none but your disdaine, my sorrow can delace.

Delacerate, -ation, obs. ff. Dilacerate, etc.

†**Delacrimate,** *v. Obs.*−0 In 7 **delachry-**. [f. L. *dēlacrimāre* to shed tears, weep, f. De- I. 1, 3 + *lacrimāre* to weep, *lacrima* tear.] 'To weepe' (Cockeram 1623).

Delacrima·tion. Also 7 **delachry-**, 7–9 **delacry-**. [ad. L. *dēlacrimātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēlacrimāre* (see prec.).] Weeping or shedding of tears (*obs.*); a superabundant flow of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes; epiphora.

1623 Cockeram, *Delachrymation*, a weeping. **1640** Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 223 It procureth frequent and strong neesing, often times even unto delacrymation. **1727** Bailey vol. II, *Delacrymation*, the falling down of Humours, the Waterishness of the Eyes, or a weeping much. **1883** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Delacrymation*, a synonym of *Epiphora*.

Dela·crimative, *a.* Also **delacry-**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlacrimāre* (see prec.) + -ive.] (a.) 'Having power to stop the flow of tears; also, (b.) applied to substances which produce a great flow of tears' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[**1811** Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Delachrymativa*, medicines which dry the eyes, first purging them of tears.]

Delacta·tion. [f. De- I. 6 + Lactation.] **a.** The act of weaning; **b.** 'artificial arrest of the secretion of milk' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Delactation*, a weaning from the Breast. **1730–6** — (folio). Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.

Delai, -ance, -ment, etc.: see Delay, etc.

Delaine (dlē·n). [Short for *muslin delaine*, F. *mousseline de laine* lit. 'woollen muslin', so called as being a woollen tissue of great thinness or fineness.] Originally called in full *mousseline-* or *muslin-de-laine*: A kind of light textile fabric, chiefly used for women's dresses; originally made of wool, now more commonly of wool and cotton, and generally printed.

a. **1840** Thackeray *Shabby Genteel Story* iii. Dressed in a sweet yellow *mousseline de laine*. **1862** *Lond. Rev.* 26 July 87 These were muslin-de-laines .. made with a cotton weft and a woollen warp.

β. **1849** *Glasgow Exam.* 23 June 3/1 A lot of beautiful De Laine dresses. **1860** O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* (1887) 78 The poor old green de-laine. **1891** *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/2 Pretty gowns of black delaine figured with coloured flower sprays.

Delait(e, obs. ff. Delate, Dilate; obs. Sc. pa. pple. of Delete.

Delaminate (dlæ·mine̊t), *v. Biol.* [f. De- I. 1, 2 + L. *lāmina* thin plate, leaf, layer: see -ate 3. (Cf. L. *dēlāmināre*, to split in two.)] *trans.* and *intr.* To split into separate layers.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 157 *note*, In other species of Actinia and in Alcyonium, the planula seems to delaminate.

Delamination (dlæmine̊i·ʃən). *Biol.* [n. of action from prec.] The process of splitting into separate layers: *spec.* applied to the formation of the layers of the Blastoderm (q.v.).

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 115 *note*, The formation of the gastrula by delamination, or splitting of the walls of an oval shut planula-sac into two layers. **1886** H. Spencer in *19th Cent.* May 764 The next stage of development..is reached in two ways—by invagination and by delamination.

Delapidate, etc., obs. form of Dilapidate, etc.

Delapsation: a spurious word in Webster, copied in subsequent Dicts.: see Delassation.]

†**Dela·pse,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēlaps-us* downfall, descent, f. *dēlābī* (see next).] Falling down, downfall, descent.

c **1630** Jackson *Creed.* v. xi. Wks. IV. 85 By their delapse into these bodily sinks of corruption. **1657** Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 548 They [comfrey roots] .. cohibit the delapse of humours.

Delapse (dlæ·ps), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *dēlaps-*, ppl. stem of *dēlābī* to slip or fall down, f. De- I. 1 + *lābī* to slip, fall.] *intr.* To fall or slip down, descend, sink. *lit.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 203 The diuyne fatherly voyce delapsed & commynge downe from his magnifycent glory. **1651** Biggs *New Disp.* P 243 Nature is delapsed into that dotage and folly. **1848** Wornum in *Lect. Painting by R. A.'s* 79 *note*, Greece..delapsed into a Roman province.

Hence **Dela·psed** *ppl. a.*

1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxviii. (1748) 379 Which Anne deriv'd alone, the right, before all other, Of the delapsed crown, from Philip her fair mother. **1631** J. Done *Polydoron* 183 Those Delapsed Angells. **1730–6** Bailey (folio), *Delapsed* [with Physicians], a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, etc. [An error for Delapsion of ed. 1721; reproduced in Johnson and mod. Dicts.] **1819** H. Busk *Vestriad* III. 423 Am I debas'd, delaps'd, defunct, forsooth, My orb eclips'd, or day-star set, in truth?

†**Dela·psion.** *Obs.* [f. L. type *dēlapsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēlābī, dēlaps-*: see prec.] A falling down; in *Path.* = prolapsus.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 954 (R.) That the same rays being carried so great a way, should have their frictions, fluxions, and delapsions. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Delapsion*, a slipping, sliding or falling down: In the Art of Physick, a falling or bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, Guts, etc. **1721** in Bailey (cf. prec.).

†**Dela·sh,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *delacher* 'to discharge' (Cotgr.), in OF. *deslachier*, f. *des-*, *dé-* (De- I. 2, 6) + *lacher* :—L. *laxāre* to loosen.] *trans.* To discharge, let fly.

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 247 A number of English bowmen delashet some arrowes againes the Scotish company. **1590** R. Bruce *Serm. Sacrament* G iij b (Jam.), Against this ground they delash their artillerie siclike. **1606** Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1838) 11 To stand out against the thunder-bolts of death delashed by God.

†**Dela·ssable,** *a. Obs.*−0 *erron.* **-ible.** [ad. L. *dēlassābilis*.] Capable of being wearied out.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Delassible*, that may be tired. **1730–6** — (folio). Hence **1775** in Ash.

†**Delassa·tion.** *Obs. rare* −1. [n. of action f. L. *dēlassāre* to weary or tire out, f. *de-*, De- I. 3 + *lassāre* to weary.] Fatigue, weariness.

1692 Ray *Dissol. World* II. ii. (1732) 102 [The birds] are able to continue longer on the Wing without Delassation. **1727** Bailey vol. II, *Delassation*, a tiring or wearying.

Dela·ssitude, *v. nonce-wd.* [De- II. 2.] *trans.* To deliver or recover from lassitude.

1807 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1862) I. 163 The..method by which you delassitude yourself after the fatigues of an evening's campaign.

Delate (dlē·t), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **delait**, 6–7 **dilate**, 7 *Sc.* **deleat**. [f. L. *dēlāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēfer-re* to bear or bring away or down, convey, deliver, report, indict, accuse, etc.; with 4, cf. med.L. *dēlātāre* to bring before a judge, indict, accuse, freq. of *dēferre*: see Defer *v.*[2].

(The stem *lāt-* (**tlāt-*) belongs to a different root (**tlā-*, Gr. τλά-ειν to bear), used to supply defective parts of *ferre*.)]

†**1.** *trans.* To carry down or away, convey to a particular point; = Defer *v.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 15 The bone of the cheeke .. hath a round hole..through which is transmitted a portion of the thyrd coniugation of Sinewes, delated to the Muscles of the nose. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 209 To try exactly the time wherein Sound is Delated.

†**2.** To tender or offer for acceptance or adoption; = Defer *v.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

c **1555** Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 119 This good Bishop did.. refuse the oath delated to him for the confirmation of the said divorce. **1875** Poste *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 224 On the incapacitation of the first heres institutus the inheritance would be instantaneously delated (offered for acceptance) to the heres substitutus or to the successor ab intestato.

†**3.** To hand down or over, transfer; to refer (a matter *to* any one). *Obs.*

1651 Howell *Venice* 201 Which charge and singular trust was delated unto them for their extraordinary prudence. *a* **1659** Osborn *Characters, &c.* Wks. (1673) 617 The Abstract of all Delated Dignities. *a* **1734** North *Exam.* II. v. § 24 (1740) 330 In a Nation that hath Established Laws, all Questions of Right and Wrong are delated to executive Power. **1858** Masson *Milton* I. 342 The King delates them [Instructions] to the two Archbishops; each Archbishop is to see to their execution by the bishops of his own province.

4. To accuse, bring a charge against, impeach; to inform against; to denounce to a judicial tribunal, *esp.* that of the Scotch ecclesiastical courts.

1515 in *Douglas's Wks.* (1874) I. p. lxi, Comperit Master Gavin Douglas .. and schew how .. he was delatit to be ane evile man in diuers poyntis. **1536** Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 414 Ane wikit limmare..quhilk was oftimes dilatit of adultry. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj., Treat.* 132 Gif he quha is suspect, or delated to haue committed treason, is fugitiue. **1637–50** Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 53 He wes delated to the Presbyterie. **1776** Johnson in *Boswell, Case Jas. Thomson*, If a minister be thus left at liberty to delate sinners from the pulpit .. he may often blast the innocent **1834** H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 280 They deliberated together .. on delating her as a witch before the presbytery of Tain. **1863** Sala *Capt. Dangerous* II. iii. 119 He will delate me to the English Resident at Brussels for a Jacobite spy.

b. To report, inform of (an offence, crime, fault).

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 107 He imediatlie come to Edinburgh, and thair delaitit his turpitude to the judge criminall. **1605** G. Powel *Refut. Epist. Puritan-Papist* 28 To punish the crimes delated vnto him. **1605** B. Jonson *Volpone* II. vi, They may delate My slacknesse to my patron. **1848** J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* II. ix. 208 Facts like these were, in most cases, delated to the Head of the house to which a young man belonged.

5. To relate, report.

a **1639** Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 185 He .. delated the matter to the Queen. **1798** T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 246 This party division is necessary to induce each to watch and delate to the people the proceedings of the other. **1862** Sir H. Taylor *St. Clement's Eve* I. iii, Still of the art itself I spare to speak, Delating but, in quality of witness, The art's practitioners as I have known them.

Hence **Dela·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Dela·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1599 Jas. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 100 The nature and by-past life of the dilated person. **1708** J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iii. (1743) 366 When the delated father, i. e. the man whom the woman chargeth, appears, he is examined. **1820** *Ess. Witchcraft* 9 Their delating of one another, as it is called.

Delate, obs. form of Dilate, Delete.

Delatinize, -ed, -ation: see De- II. 1.

Delation (dlē·ʃən). Also 6–7 **dilation.** [ad. L. *dēlātiōn-em* information, accusation, denunciation, n. of action from *dēlāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēferre*: see Delate *v.*]

†**1.** Conveyance (to a place), transmission. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 33 Holes in these bones for the delation of nourishment. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 129 In Delation of Sounds, the Enclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Ibid.* § 149 A plain Dilation of the Sound, from the Teeth to the Instrument of hearing. *Ibid.* § 209 It is certain that the Delation of Light is in an Instant.

2. Handing down (to a new possessor), handing over, transference. *Obs.* (exc. in *Rom. Law*).

1682 Wharton *Epochæ & Æræ* Wks. (1683) 47 The sole delation of the Empire, on Augustus Cæsar, became of happy consequence to the Spaniards. **1875** Poste *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 190 The only title required .. was the overture or delation of the inheritance and vacancy of possession.

3. An accusing or bringing a charge against, *esp.* on the part of an informer; informing against; accusation, denouncement, criminal information.

1578 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 183 Priests, burne na ma, Of wrang delation ye may hyre .. And let abiuring go. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 123 Such things .. in a man that's iust, They're close dilations [so F. 1, Q. 2, 3; Q. 1 denotements] working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. **1681** *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 307 Three Gentlemen .. who receive all secret Delations on matter of practice against the Republick. *a* **1639** Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 103 Upon some envious delations the King became jealous of him. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 372 That court is to try criminals sent to it by the national assembly, or brought before it by other courses of delation. **1862** Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxii. 386 In criminal cases..the interference of a mere stranger was unauthorized delation. **1893** *Dublin Rev.* July 649 His [Abbé Dupin's] delation to the Archbishop of Paris by Bossuet.

Delation, obs. var. of Dilation, delay.

Delative, obs. form of Dilative.

Delator (dĭlē·tər). Also 6 **delatour**, 7 **-later**, **-laiter**; 6–7 **di-**. [a. L. *dēlātor* informer, accuser, denouncer, agent-n. of *dēferre* (ppl. stem *dēlāt-*): see DELATE *v.*] An informer, a secret or professional accuser.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 81 Whosoevir wald delaite any of heresye, he was heard: no respect nor consideratioun had what mynd the delatour bayre to the persone delated. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xliii. (1603) 472 In this Court he heard those that are delators or informers in popular and penal actions. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. vii. 134 Hence it is that Delators, and Informers, have in all happy and well-governed States, been ever held an infamous and odious kind of Cattell. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiv. 311 A formidable army of sycophants and delators. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. lx. 387 There might be secret delators in that very mob.

Delator, -our, obs. forms of DILATOR, a delay.

Delato·rian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. DELATOR after *prætorian*.] Of informers or spies.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* Pref., That Delatorian Cohort which Lord S—dm—th .. has organized.

† **Dela·tory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēlātōri-us*, f. *dēlātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of the nature of criminative information or accusation.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 83 (*Busie-Bodie*) There can no Act passe without his Comment, which is ever far-fetch't, rash, suspicious, delatorie. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 107 Which delight in such Calumniations, and vse those Delatory accusations.

Delatory, obs. form of DILATORY.

Delature, obs. var. of DILATURE, delay.

† **Dela·vy, des-, di-, dis-,** *a. Obs.* Also **-lavee, lavé.** [a. OF. *deslavé* washed away, overflowed, like a flood or inundation, f. *des-*:—L. *dis-* + *lavé* washed.

The OF. word had also the sense 'unwashed (DE. I. 6), befouled, dirty', retained in Swiss Romance; and perhaps this was present in some of the English examples under sense 2.]

1. Of floods: Overflowing, abundant.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1351 (MS. D.) Þar flowe owt of fresh wynne flodez enowe, So largly & so delavy [MS. A. delauyly]

2. Of speech or behaviour: Going beyond bounds, immoderate, unbridled, dissolute.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 306 Þise freris ben doumbe .. when þei shulde speke .. but þei ben dilauy in heere tungis, in gabbyngis & other iapis. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 388 [Freris] ben moste dislavy of hor veyn speche and worldly. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 555 As seith Salamon, The amyable tonge is the tree of lyf .. and soothly a deslauee [*v.r.* deslaue, dislave, disselaue; Vulg. *Prov.* xv. 4, *immoderata*] tonge sleeth the spirites of hym that repreueth and eek of hym that is repreued. *Ibid.* 760 Mesure also, that restreyneth by reson the deslauee [*v r.* dislave, delaue, delavy] appetit of etynge. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wyfe* 901 A shipman which was a foul lecchour .. to his contree Him shoop lede hire this man delauee.

Hence † **Dela·vily** *adv.* [see above, sense 1]; † **Dela·viness.**

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 298 Dilavynesse of tunge in spekinge wordis oþer þan Goddis is passynge fro good religioun. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 156 Mary Mawdelyn .. hir youthe in dislavynesse Of hir body so unshamefastly She dispendyd. *a* 1500 *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 168, I shent myselfe wiþ so grete delauynesse, turnynge to my-selfe after þe sermon.

Delay (dĭlē·), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **delaie**, 3–7 **delaye**, 4 **delai**, (4–6 **dilaye**, 5 **deley**, **delee**), 3– **delay.** [ME. a. F. *délai* (12th c. in Littré), also in OF. *delei*, *deloi*, Cotgr. (1611) *delay*, f. OF. *delaier*, in mod.F. *dilayer*: see DELAY *v.* (Not immediately cognate with It. *dilata*.)]

1. The action of delaying; the putting off or deferring of action, etc.; procrastination, loitering; waiting, lingering.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 421 Somme feynede a delay, & somme al out wyþ seyde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 305 Þei seken .. fals dilayes to lette knowyng of treuþe. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xviii. (1859) 18 Thou shalt nought with such delayes and excepcyons escape. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 241 b, Sent Ambassadors .. with faire woordes, and frivolous delaies. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 47 To do so great an enterprise, I make no delay. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 207 One inch of delay more, is a South-sea of discouerie; I pre'thee tell me, who is it quickely. 1602 — *Ham.* III. i. 72 For who would beare .. the Lawes delay, The insolence of Office. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 435 Delay in all things is dangerous, but procrastination in takeing the offer of Grace, is the most dangerous thing in the World. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 39 Come, come, delayes are dangerous. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 846 Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state.

comb. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 264 Observing the House of Lords to have .. become, in respect of its appellate jurisdiction, converted into a sort of delay-shop.

b. The fact of being delayed or kept waiting for a time; hindrance to progress.

1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 79 These Delays from the Wind .. were a great Check to [our] Hopes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 384 There will be a delay of a day.

2. *Phrases.* a. *Without delay*: without waiting, immediately, at once.

c 1275 LAY. 17480 Þat hii come to Ambres-buri wiþ houte delaie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 388 He thocht, but mar delay, In-to þe manland till arywe. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxv. 17 Withoute ony delay .. I .. comaundide the man for to be ladd to. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* (Camden) xxii, He wold pay my rawnnsone With-owtyn delees. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 214 Without delay they armed them selfe, and came to defende the gates. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxvi, Without Delay to apply to a Physician that fears God. *Mod.* I must return without delay.

† b. *To put* or *set in delay*: to delay, defer, put off. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 274 The sentence of that ilke day May none appele sette in delay. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 704 And thus thai put the battaill on delay. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXI. 77, I requyre only that he putte this thyng in delaye for a certayn space of tyme.

Delay (dĭlē·), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 **delaiȝen**, 3–6 **delaie**(n, (4 **deley**, **dylaye**), 4–6 **delaye**, 3– **delay.** [ME. a. OF. *delaier*, *delayer* (also *deleer*, *deleier*, *deloier*, *desl-*, *dell-*, *dil-*, *dal-*, *dol-*, to put off (an event, or person), to retard, to defer; in mod. F. *dilayer* (16th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), but *delayer* in Cotgr. 1611.

The derivation of the F. word is difficult. The sense is that of late L. *dīlātāre* (Du Cange), freq. of *differre* to defer, delay, put off; but this does not account for the actual form, since it could only give an OF. *dileer* or (with Rom. prefix) *desleer*.]

1. *trans.* To put off to a later time; to defer, postpone. † *To delay time*: to put off time.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 87/30 And bide þat he it delaie Ane þreo ȝer. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 513 Me nolde nouȝt, that is crouninge leng delaied were. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 290 For to make him afered, The kinge his time hath so delaied. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxii. 68 To delaye the bataylle vnto another day. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 181 b, Delaie the sentence no longer. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* Chancerie § 140 Who .. with faire promises delaied time, and kept the said C. D. in hope from yeare to yeare. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxiv. 48 My Lord delayeth his comming. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist* I. i. 41 Th' unprofitable moments .. That .. still delay Life's instant business to a future day 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 6 Freedom long desired And long delayed. 1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xl. (1862) III. 433 He delayed the attack for four days.

b. with *infin.* To defer, put off.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 3 How lange dylayes þou to gif grace. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XXXII 1 When the people saw that Moses delayed to come downe. 1799 COWPER *Castaway* v, Some succour .. [they] Delayed not to bestow. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 88 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

† c. With personal object: To put (any one) off, to keep him waiting. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 22 Felix delayede hem. 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c. 6 § 2 If. the same Collectours .. unreasonably delay or tary the said Marchauntes. 1530 PALSGR. 510/1, I delaye one, or deferre hym, or put hym backe of his purpose. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 88 It was not fit shee should delay him with faire wordes. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 109 Where judges of any court do delay the parties.

2. To impede the progress of, cause to linger or stand still; to retard, hinder.

1393 GOWER *Conf* III. 262 Her wo to telle thanne assaieth, But tendre shame her word delaieth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 494 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P 4 Joy and Grief can hasten and delay Time. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 197 The unwilling sojourner, whose steps Chance in that desert has delayed. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 161 To delay the animal until the hunters come up.

3. *intr.* To put off action; to linger, loiter, tarry.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lxix, A womans guyse is evermore to delaye. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 180 Aduantage feedes him fat, while men delay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 247 So spake th' Eternal Father .. nor delaid the winged Saint After his charge receivd 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii, O sweet new-year delaying long .. Delaying long, delay no more.

b. To tarry in a place. (Now only *poetic.*)

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 Paris being .. in his way to Spain, he delaid there one day. *a* 1878 BRYANT *Poems, October*, Wind of the sunny south! oh still delay, In the gay woods and in the golden air.

c. To be tardy in one's progress, to loiter.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 9 There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas .. beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten.

† **Delay**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: (6 **delaye**, **deley**), 6–7 **delaie**, **delay**, (**dilay**). [a. F. *délayer* (13th c. in Hatzf.), in Cotgr. *deslayer* 'to supple, soften, allay, soake, steepe', *delayer* 'to macerate, allay or soften by steeping, &c.; also to make thin', in OF. *desleier*, *desloier*, app. = Pr. *deslegar*, It. *dileguare*, Sp. *desleir*:—Rom. **dis-ligare*, to unbind, disunite, f. L. DIS- with separative force + *ligāre* to bind. Cf. ALLAY *v.*[1] III, and ALLAY *v.*[2].]

1. *trans.* To weaken by admixture (as wine with water); to dilute, temper, qualify; = ALLAY *v.*[1] 14, 15.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 35 b/1 His wyne must be claret delaied. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 24 b, The same water is wholsome to delaie wine. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 419 Dilay it with sufficient quantitie of Fountaine water. 1684 R. DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 114 She can drink a cup of wine not delayed with water.

fig. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 248 Allowing the words, he thought it best .. to delay, and qualify the same with some Construction.

b. To debase (coin) by admixture of alloy; = ALLAY *v.*[2] 1.

1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc. Truth* xlix. 239 They .. which clippe, waste and delaye coyne.

2. To mitigate, assuage, quench; = ALLAY *v.*[1] 8, 11.

1530 PALSGR. 510/2 This is a soverayne medycine for it hath delayed my payne in lesse than halfe an hour. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvii. 518 It delayeth the swelling of them that have the Dropsie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 42 Those dreadfull flames she also found delayd And quenched 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 19 The mingling of water with wine, delaieth and taketh away the hurtfull force thereof.

3. To soak, steep, macerate. *rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxx. 697 Of the same beries [of Buckthorn] .. soked or delayed in Allom water, they make a fayre yellowe colour. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Desléer*, and *destremper*, to soake, to deley.

Delay·able, *a. rare.* [f. DELAY *v.*[1] or *sb.* + -ABLE.] That may be delayed; subject to delay.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 118 Law thus divisible, debateable, and delayable.

Delay·al. *rare.* [f DELAY *v.*[1] + -AL: cf. *betrayal.*] The action of delaying; retardation.

1890 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* 228 The delayal of venous circulation.

† **Delay·ance.** *Obs.* Also 4 **delaiance**. [a. OF. *delaiance*, *delayance* (Godef.), f. *delayer* to DELAY: see -ANCE.] Delaying, delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26135 (Cott.) Him reu his sinnes sare, and for-think his lang delaiance. 1685 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* II. 134 How little delayance ought to be in such as would not have an enchantment to be hindered.

Delayed (dĭlē·d), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. DELAY *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Deferred, retarded, etc.: see the verb.

1552 HULOET, Delayed, *comperendinatus*, *procrastinatus*, *tardatus*. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 170 It was only a delayed, not a prevented growth. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 195 Nothing was said about the delayed visit.

† **Delay·ed,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. DELAY *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Diluted, weakened by admixture; also *transf.* of colours.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 29 Ye may gyve hym also delayed wine of small strength. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcvii. § 2. 155 A fine delaied purple colour. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 476 Somewhat yellowish like delayed gold. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 295 Of a delayed chestnut-colour.

Delayer (dĭlē·ər). Now *rare.* [f. DELAY *v.*[1] + -ER [1]. Cf. OF. *delayeur*, *dilayeur*.] One who (or that which) delays.

1. One who lingers or tarries; one who puts off doing something, a procrastinator.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiv, Called .. *Fabius Cunctator*, that is to saye the tariar or delayer. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III 81 Being no Souldier, a coward, and an extream delayer. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 92 To quicken the delayer in his resolutions. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 267 The dear delayers Whose part is over, but they do not go.

† b. with *inf.* One who delays *to do* something. *Obs. rare.*

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 93 Refuisers or delayers to mak peyment. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* xix. B ij b, Delayers or deniers to consent to the matter.

2. (With obj. genitive.) One who (or that which) retards or hinders; one who puts off or defers.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Cratchers of coyne, delayers of processe. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 26 The furtherer or delayer of his owne grace. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Char. Hen. II*, Wks. 1824 X. 391 A delayer of justice. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 6/1 He was a Yankee inventor. He had patented early-rising machines, burglar delayers.. and. other curious appliances.

† **Delay·ful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DELAY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or characterized by delay; dilatory.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII xxi. 644 By whose cold and delayfull proceedings .. Annibal now these ten yeares had remained in Italie. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV 1041 Now the .. queen Will surely satiate her delayful spleen.

Delaying (dĭlē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] The action of DELAY *v.*[1], q.v.; putting off, tarrying, etc.; delay.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 1 Haly men .. plenand þaim of delayynge. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II vii, And thenne .. wythoute ony delayenge he forgeuyth the synne. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 144 Goo we thenne .. without dylayeng. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 9 This deferring and delaieng of poore mens causes. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings. *Mod.* By delaying he has lost his chance.

† **Delay·ing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* Allaying, tempering; alloying: see DELAY *v.*[2]

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 4 The same ryolle was put viij. d of aley, and so weyed viij. d. more by delaynge. 1549 *Latimer's 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 86 *margin*, Scrupulous .. in delayinge of hys wyne wyth water.

Delay·ing, *ppl. a.* That delays: see DELAY *v.*[1]

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 74 Yet did his Majesty give it a fair and delaying answer, until the meeting of the Peers.

Hence **Delay·ingly** *adv.*

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 465 And yet she held him on delayingly With many a scarce-believable excuse.

† **Delay·ment.** *Obs.* Also 4 **delaiement**. [ME. a. OF. *delaie-*, *delayement* (also *delee-*, *delie-*, *deloie-*), f. *delayer* to DELAY *v.*[1] + -MENT.] The action of delaying; delay.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 9 He made non delaiement, But goth him home. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/2 He blamed hym greuously of his delayment and necligence.

† **Delay·ous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *delaieus*, f. *delai* sb., DELAY: see -OUS.] Given to, or characterized by, delay; dilatory.

1469 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* II. No. 619. 368 Ye delt wythe

ryght delayous peple. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. clii. 140 The parlyament of Fraunce .. is lyke vnto the Court of requestys. .in Englonde. How be it that is of moche gretter resorte of people, and therwith veray delayous.

‖ **Del credere** (del krē·dĕre), *attrib.* and *adv. phr. Comm.* [It. = 'of belief, of trust,' f. *del* of the, *credere* to believe, believing, belief, trust.] A phrase expressing the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or commission merchant, when he guarantees and becomes responsible for the solvency of the persons to whom he sells. Hence *del credere agent, account*, etc.

On del credere terms is a very common heading to invoices of goods sent to agents in foreign or colonial places. *Del credere commission*: see quot. 1849.

1797 *Jacob's Law Dict., Del Credere*, a commission *del credere* is an undertaking by an insurance-broker, for an additional premium, to insure his principal against the contingency of the failure of the under-writer. 1849 Freese *Comm. Class-bk.* 48 Under the item Charges, must be included a charge for guaranteeing the debt, called *Delcredere* or guarantee commission, when the consignee makes himself responsible for the prompt payment of the debt. 1891 *Law Times* XCI 224/1 Nor is there any general presumption of law which fixes the broker with liability as a *del credere* agent.

‖ **Dele** (dī·lī). [L. *dēlē*, 2nd sing. pres. imper. act. of *dēlere* to Delete; but peth. sometimes an abbreviation of *delatur*.] = Deleatur, or imperatively, 'Delete (the letter, etc. marked)'.

Commonly indicated by a *d* with a twisted and crossed head (ꝺ).

1841 in Savage *Dict. Printing*.

Dele, obs. form of Deal.

† **Delea·gue, dele·gue**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *délléguer* (3rd sing. pres. *délègue*), 15th c. in Hatzf., ad. L. *dēlēgāre* to Delegate.] = Delegate *v.*

1567 Throgmorton *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* (1759) II. App. 43 A number of persons deleagued, and authorized by her. 1623 Favine *Theat. Hon.* I. iv. 26 They delegued Great Pompey, to goe and make Warre. *Ibid.* III. vii. 394 The Gentlemen deleagued by the said Commissaries.

Deleat(e, obs. form of Delate *v.*, Delete *v.*

‖ **Deleatur** (dīlī,ē·tŭr). [L. = 'let it be deleted'; 3rd sing. pres. subj. passive of *dēlēre* to blot out, delete.] A written direction or mark on a printed proof-sheet directing something to be struck out or omitted; hence *fig.*

1602 Parsons *Warn-Word, &c.* II. ix. 70 b (Stanf.), We pervert. .the ancient Fathers with the censure of *deleatur* when any sentence lyketh us not. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. 7 The most learned labours of our .. Divines, must bee. .defaced with a *Deleatur*. 1696 Evelyn *Let. to W. Wotton* 28 Oct., *Deleatur*, therefore, wherever you meet it.

† **Delea·ve**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. De- II. 2 + Leaf, pl. *leaves*.] *trans.* To strip off (leaves); to defoliate.

1591 Harington *Orl Fur.* xxxvii. xxxi, Thrise haue the leaues with winter been deleaued.

Deleble, var. of Delible.

† **Dele·ct**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēlectāre* to Delight.] = Delight *v.* (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1530 R. Whytford *Werke for Householders* H ij, Yf you .. begyn somwhat to delecte in theyr maters, I advyse you dissymule. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 211 The thing in this lyf that delects indures bot a moment.

Delectability (dĭlektăbi·lĭti). [ad. OF. *delectableté*, f. *delectable*: see next and -ity. The earlier OF. was *delitableté*, whence Delitability.] The quality of being delectable; delectableness; *concr.* (in *pl.*) delectable things; delights.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 232 (Harl. MS.) þe worlde, that bihotithe to thé swetnesse & dilectabilites. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 336, I have heard of this court and its delectabilities. 1856 *Lamps of Temple* (ed. 3) 119 We will look .. at the delectabilities of these three volumes. 1886 Holman Hunt in *Contemp. Rev.* June 827 Looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded—for its delectability to the eye.

Delectable (dĭle·ktăb'l), *a.* [ME. a. OF. *delectable*, ad. L. *dēlectābilis*, f. *dēlectāre* to Delight: see -able. The earlier popular form in OF. was *delitable*, Delitable.

In Shaks. and P. Fletcher still stressed *delectable*.]

Affording delight; delightful, pleasant.

Now little used in ordinary speech, except ironically or humorously; used seriously in poetry and elevated prose.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 155 A gret contree and a fulle delectable. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1782 Musyk clere That full delectabull was to here. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1216/2 Delectable allectiues to moue a manne to synne. 1555 Eden *Decades* 75 Suche newes and presentes as they brought were delectable to the kinge. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lxxvi. 540 Woodrowe flowreth in May, and then is the smell most delectable. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii, Athenæus, a delectable Author. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 539 Trees of God, Delectable both to behold and taste. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 165 The Shepherds there, who welcomed them unto the delectable Mountains. 1759 Sterne *Trist. Shandy* I. xi, Of which original journey .. a most delectable narrative will be given in the progress of this work. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. v. II. 230 *note*, For the beautiful lines in the second eclogue of Virgil we have this delectable hexametric version. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 31 When the delectable hour those days did fully determine. 1880 H. James *Benvolio* III. 372 The old man had told him that he had a delectable voice. *Mod. Advt.* Delectable Lozenges, for clearing the throat.

Dele·ctableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being delectable; delightfulness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 280 b, The swetnes & delectablenes of this gyfte aboue all ye moost swete thynges. 1555 Eden *Decades* 132 Pleasauntnesse of hylles, and delectablenes of playnes. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 151/2 The delectableness of the Gardens adjoyning. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* I. xiii. 252 A terrible drawback on the delectableness of a kiss. 1879 J. Burroughs *Locusts & W. Honey* 16 Half the delectableness is in breaking down these frail walls yourself.

Delectably (dĭle·ktăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a delectable manner, delightfully.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 278 Bryddes þat songen full delectabely. 1550 Bale *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 388 Of myrrh, balm, and aloes, they delectably smell. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 51 A neat Town, and very delectably seated. 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) II. 157 No life could pass more delectably than his.

† **De·lectary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **dēlectāri-us*, whence also OF. *delitaire* delectable, f. *dēlectā-re* to delight: see -ary 1.] Delectable, pleasant.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 751 He hathe made me clene and delectary, the wyche was to synne a subiectary.

Delectate (dĭle·kte,ĭt, dī·lekte,ĭt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlectāre* to Delight: see -ate 3, 5.] *trans.* To delight. (Affected or humorous.)

1808 Lamb *Curious Fragm. fr. Burton*, The silly man .. thinketh only how best to delectate and refresh his mind. 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIII. 220, I also delectated myself greatly in the library. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 136 His art and favour delectate you [*rime* create you].

Delectation (dĭlekte·ĭ·ʃən). Also 4 -aciun, 4–5 -acioun, 5–6 -acion, -acyon(e, etc.; also **dilect-**. [a. OF. *delectation* (12th c. in Hatzf.), also *delitacion* (Godef.), ad. L. *dēlectātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēlectāre* to Delight.] The action of delighting; delight, enjoyment, great pleasure.

Formerly in general use, and denoting all kinds of pleasure from sensual to spiritual; now (since *c* 1700) rarer, more or less affected or humorous, and restricted to the lighter kinds of pleasure.

13.. *S. Augustin* 730 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* 74 þat luttel delectaciun þat he feled in his etyng. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* ii. 26 Sothely we curiden .. that it were delectacioun, or lykyng, of ynwitt to men willynge for to reede. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* v. 9 Wyckyd treuly þis warld lufe, settand þere-in þe lust of þere delectacyone. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* xii. 10 Therefore have I delectacion in infirmities. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 32 To the glory of God, and to our honest delectation in earth. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 75 It is pleasant to the pallat, and induceth .. a smoothing delectation to the gullet. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 96 Liking shoots up unheeded to Delight, And Delectations soon Consent excite. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Garth*, 'The Dispensary'. appears .. to want something of poetical ardour and something of general delectation. 1846 Dickens *Cricket on Hearth* i, Reproducing scraps of conversation for the delectation of the baby. 1892 *Times* 27 Dec. 7/1 A great many other entertainments were provided for the public delectation.

b. *transf.* Something that delights; a delight.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 249 That the citesynnes schulde dispute of the commune profette yn tylle none: and not attende to eny other delectacion. 1536 *Primer Hen. VIII*, 149 Of mind Thou art the delectation, Of pure love the insuation. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 63 If solitarinesse and living alone be your delectation.

Delectible, Delection, obs. var. Delectable, Dilection.

‖ **Delectus** (dĭle·ktŭs). [a. L. *dēlectus* selection, choice, f. *dēligĕre* to choose out, select; f. De- I. 2 + *legĕre* to gather, cull, choose.] A selection of passages from various authors, *esp.* Latin or Greek, for translation.

[1814 R. Valpy (*title*), Delectus Sententiarum Græcarum.] 1828 F. E. J. Valpy (*title*), Second Greek Delectus, or New Analecta Minora. 1836 — Second Latin Delectus, with English notes. 1865 Smiles *Life of Watt* 512 His first school-exercises, down to his college themes, his delectuses. 1888 Bernard *World to Cloister* v. 114 Such a caning as a small boy gets at school for not knowing his *Delectus*.

‖ **Delectus personæ.** *Law.* [Lat. = 'choice of a person'.] The choice or right of selection of a person to occupy any specific position or relation; e.g. of one to be admitted as partner in any firm, or as tenant in a lease; the right which each existing partner or party to a contract has of being satisfied with the person whom it is proposed subsequently to admit into the firm or lease.

1848 Wharton *Law Dict.* s.v., The *delectus personæ*, which is essential to the constitution of partnership. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*, Although the *delectus personæ* does not now exclude the tenant's heirs, yet without the landlord's consent, either express or implied. .a lease cannot be voluntarily assigned or sublet.

Delee, obs. form of Delay.

Delee·rit, *ppl. a. Sc.* [pa. pple. of *deleer* = Delire *v.*, F. *délirer*.] Crazed, out of one's wits.

1785 Burns *Hallowe'en* xiv, For monie a ane has gotten fright, An' liv'd an' di'd deleerit, On sic a night.

Deleet, obs. form of Delete.

Delegable (de·lĭgăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *dēlēgā-re* to Delegate + -ble.] Capable of being delegated.

1660 R. Sheringham *King's Supreme.* viii. (1682) 85 The Legislative power is delegable.

Delegacy (de·lĭgăsi). [f. Delegate *sb.*: see -acy.]

1. The action or system of delegating; appointment of a person as a delegate; commission or authority given to act as a delegate.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Great summes of money .. haue ben. .taken by the Pope. .for delegacies, & rescriptis in causes of contencions and appeles. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* v. ii. § 8 Understanding the majesty of Rome to be indeed wholly in the people and no otherwise in the senate than by way of delegacy or grand commission. 1626 *State Trials, Dk. Buckhm.* (R.), They are great judges, a court of the last resort .. and this not by delegacy and commission, but by birth and inheritance. 1888 Froulkes in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 204 So much for delegacies and appeals in the abstract. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiii. 459 He is. .forbidden to hope for a delegacy to a convention.

2. A body or committee of delegates; † formerly also, a meeting of such a body.

In the University of Oxford, a permanent committee, or board of delegates, entrusted with special business; as, the Delegacy of the Non-Collegiate Students: see Delegate 2 b.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1657) 64 The plaintiff shall have his complaint approved by a set delegacy to that purpose. 1631 Laud *Wks.* (1853) V. 49 Their professed aim was to dissolve the delegacy appointed for the ordering and settling of the statutes [of Oxford]. 1669 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 172 The Delegacy for printing of books met between 8 and 9 in the morn. 1671 *Ibid.* II. 216 A conference or delegacy held in the lodgings of Dr. Jo. Lamphire, principal of Hart hall. 1852 [see Delegate 2 b]. 1867 *Times* 13 Dec. 8/6 Youths residing entirely. out of College would require special attention, and therefore it was proposed to create a delegacy—that is, an Academic Board—for that purpose. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 90 The town-council of Montpellier proceeded to appoint a delegacy of eight persons to prepare a scheme for the college of Arts.

Delegant (de·lĭgănt). [ad. L. *dēlēgānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēlēgāre* to Delegate: so mod.F. *délégant*.] One who delegates; in *Civil Law*, one who, to discharge his debt to a creditor, assigns his own debtor to the latter, in his place.

1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 128 The Iurisdiction of the delegant and delegate is one. 1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* iv. 44 Samuel was onely the delegate, God was the principall and delegant. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 214 The most frequent case of delegation is that of a debtor of the delegant, who, for his own discharge of a debt due by him, delegates that debtor to his own creditor.

Delegate (de·lĭgĕt), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* **diligat**(e, 7 **delegat**. [a. OF. *delegat* (= mod.F. *délégué*, Sp. *delegado*, It. *delegato*), ad. L. *dēlēgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēlēgāre* to Delegate, used as sb. in Romanic, like L. *lēgātus*.]

1. A person sent or deputed to act for or represent another or others; one entrusted with authority or power to be exercised on behalf of those by whom he is appointed; a deputy, commissioner.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 124 Take we heede to þe popes & cardinals. .delegates & commyssaries. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii. (1877) I. 385 His [God's] diligatis dois na thyng heire in vayn. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 252 The delegats of Bishops in temporall iurisdiction .. were stil'd *Vicedomini*. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 47 Taught .. by the Holy Ghost speaking in his delegates, in his ministers. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 501 Elect by Jove his delegate of sway. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* vii. 324 He [the priest] claims simply to stand as delegate of heaven.

b. Now chiefly applied to one or more persons elected and sent by an association or body of men to act in their name, and in accordance with their instructions, at some conference or meeting at which the whole body cannot be present.

1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIII. XXIV. 838 There were appointed ten Committees or Delegates [*legati*]. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 71 The delegates of the several towns and parishes in Cornwal. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. viii. 107 Where there was a district of burghs, each Town Council elected a delegate, and the four or five delegates elected the member. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 78 Sometimes three or more delegates of the workmen meet an equal number of delegates from the masters.

c. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council (of which the clergy or ministers are *ex officio* members).

1888 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

2. *spec.* a. A commissioner appointed by the crown under the great seal to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. These commissioners constituted the *Court of Delegates*, or great court of appeal in ecclesiastical and Admiralty causes.

1554 *Act* 1–2 *Phil. & M.* c. 8 § 29 All judicial Process made before any Ordinaries. .or before any Delegates upon any Appeals. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* XIV. lxxiii, In courts of Delegates and of Requests. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 191 The Court of Delegates. .wherein all Causes of Appeal by way of Devolution from either of the Archbishops are decided. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 66 The great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes, *viz.* the court of *delegates, judices delegati*, appointed by the king's commission under his great seal, and issuing out of chancery, to represent his royal person.

b. In the University of Oxford: A member of a permanent committee entrusted with some special branch of University business; as, the Delegates of

Appeals in Congregation and in Convocation, of the University Press, of University Police, etc.

c 1604 Sir T. Bodley in *Relig. Bodl.* (1703) 196 As the Delegates have resolved, there shall be a Porter for the Library. 1660 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 316 In the same convocation, the Delegates' decree was confirmed by the regents and non-regents, scil. that the overplus of the money .. should be employed in printing Gregorius Abulpharagus. 1668 *Clarendon Press MSS.*, At a Meeting of the Delegats for Printing. 1671 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of ye Delegats for the Physick Garden. 1700 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of ye Delegates for Acct^s^ of ye University of Oxford. 1723 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of the Heads of Houses in ye Delegates Room of the Printing House. 1852 *Rep. Oxford Univ. Commission* 15 The Standing Delegacies or Committees, which are appointed for the purpose of managing various branches of University business..There are Delegates of Accounts, of Estates, of Privileges, of the Press, and of Appeals.

3. *U. S.* **a.** The representative of a Territory in Congress, having a seat and the right of speech in the House of Representatives, but no vote. Before 1789 it was the title of the representatives of the various States in the Congress of the Confederation.

1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 52, I was appointed by the legislature a delegate to Congress.

b. *House of Delegates*: (*a*) the lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland; (*b*) the lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 368/2 The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, which are together called the General Assembly of Virginia. *Ibid.*, All laws must originate in the House of Delegates.

Delegate (de·lĭgĕt), *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* **delegat.** [ad. L. *dēlēgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēlēgāre* to Delegate.]

†**1.** As *pa. pple.* Delegated, deputed, commissioned.

1530 Palsgr. 510/2 The bysshop hath delegate the deane in this mater. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 115, I vald god that fuluius flaccus var diligat iuge to puneis them. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 54 Supreme power is delegate from God to every Prince.

2. As *adj.* Delegated.

1613 Milles *Treas. Anne. & Mod. Times* 713/2 The King and the Queen with all their Servants and delegate Apostles. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor (J.), Princes in judgement, and their delegate judges. 1828 Gunning *Cerem Cambr.* 420 The Party Appellant..doth desire the Judges Delegate [*Judices Delegati*] that they would decree [etc.].

Delegate (de·lĭgēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlēgāre* to send, dispatch, assign, commit, f. De- I. 2 b + *lēgāre* to send with a commission, depute, commit, etc.]

1. *trans.* To send or commission (a person) as a deputy or representative, with power to transact business for another; to depute or appoint to act.

1623 Cockeram, *Delegate*, to assigne, to send in commission. 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II. ii. 71 Will any man.. think it reasonable my Lord Keeper should, *ad placitum*, delegate whom hee will to keep the Seale? 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 20 Every one from his nativity hath an Angell delegated for his keeper. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 10 Commissioners of the Abbot of Dunfermline who had been delegated judge by the pope.

2. To entrust, commit or deliver (authority, a function, etc.) to another as an agent or deputy.

1530 Palsgr. 510/2, I delegate myne auctorite, *je delegue.* 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II. ii. 72 Can any man think it fit, to *Delegate* the Tuition or Education of a tender Prince, committed to his Charge? 1774 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 138 Those bodies..to whom the people have delegated the powers of legislation. 1873 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* v. (1875) 117, I wish we could delegate to women some of this work. 1883 A. L. Smith in *Law Reports* 12 Q. Bench Div. 95 The defendant delegated to another to utter the slanderous words.

†**3.** In a looser sense: To assign, deliver. *Obs.*

1633 J. Donne *Hist. Septuagint* 74 For this was Published.. a Law, and the reason thereof delegated to the Judges.. that the Peasants should not sojourne [etc.]. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 310 A number of strange attributes, which by some of the poets were delegated to different personages.

4. *Civil Law.* To assign (one who is debtor to oneself) to a creditor as debtor in one's place.

1818 [see Delegant]. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* III. § 130 When, for example, I enter to your debit what is due me by Titius, provided always he has delegated you to me in his stead. 1887 Juta *Burge's Comm. Law of Holland* 246 It is necessary that there should be the concurrence of the person delegating, that is, the original debtor, and of the person delegated, or the person whom he appoints.

Delegated (de·lĭgētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. Appointed to act as a deputy or representative for another; deputed.

1647 Crashaw *Poems* 164 The delegated eye of day. 1792 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 109 The delegated throng O'er the wide plains delighted rush along. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 214 If nothing were due by the delegant, the delegated party need not perform that engagement. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1741 By having .. wrought too long with delegated hands, Not used mine own.

2. Entrusted or committed (to a deputy).

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 150 Neither..his Own, nor his delegated Authority to his Council. 1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 209 The Peers have an inherent, the Commons a delegated Right. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot., Delegated jurisdiction*, as contradistinguished from *proper* jurisdiction, is that which is communicated by a judge to another, who acts in his name, called a depute or deputy. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 247 An English Ealdorman ruled only with a delegated authority.

Delegatee'. [f. Delegate *v.* + -ee.] *Civil Law.* The party to whom a debtor is delegated by the delegant.

1875 Poste *Gaius* (ed. 2) 670 When the Delegator is indebted to the Delegatee.

De·legateship. [See -ship.] The office or position of a delegate.

1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 23 Mar., That federal office holders in the South are put forward for delegateships.

Delegation (delĭgē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēlēgātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēlēgāre* to Delegate. So F. *délégation* (13th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of delegating or fact of being delegated; appointment or commission of a person as a delegate or representative; the entrusting of authority to a delegate.

1612 Selden *Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. Notes 193 Government upon delegation from the King. 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II. ii. 72 To countenance such Delegation of an entrusted Office, to Deputies. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 33 The business of the Publick must be done by delegation. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 77 He is a sovereign, inasmuch as he does not rule by delegation from any personal superior.

b. The action of sending on a commission.

1642 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ* § 13. 130 If the greatest part of Titus his travels had beene before his delegation to Creet.

†**c.** The action of delivering or assigning a thing to a person or to a purpose. *Obs.*

1681 E. Sclater *Serm. Putney* 7 There are two parts of Moses his power intimated fairly enough in the delegation of these siluer trumpets.

2. A charge or commission given to a delegate.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii § 66 Lewis .. re-called his Vicar-ship or delegation, which hee had made to Edward. 1690 Locke *Civ. Gov.* II. xix. (R.), When .. others usurp the place, who have no such authority or delegation.

3. A delegated body; a number of persons sent or commissioned to act as representatives.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 261 The government of India..by a delegation of servants. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. i. 2 A delegation of some ten or fifteen noble and dignified-looking Indians .. suddenly arrived.

b. *U. S.* The body of delegates appointed to represent a State or district in a representative assembly.

1828 Webster s.v., Thus, the representatives of Massachusetts in Congress are called the *delegation*, or *whole delegation.* 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 43 The Jersey delegation..presented to congress a number of the counterfeits.

4. *Civil Law.* The assignment of a debtor by his creditor to a creditor of the delegant, to act as debtor in his place and discharge his debt.

1721 Bailey, *Delegation* [in Civil Law] is when a Debtor appoints one who is Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor, in his Place. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 208. 1860 J. Paterson *Compend. Eng. & Sc. Law* 514. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Digest 552 A transaction .. called delegation of his debtor by the creditor to the third party.

5. A letter or other instrument, unstamped and not negotiable, used by bankers and merchants in the place of a cheque, bill of exchange or other instrument, for the transfer of a debt or credit.

1888 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 92 Letters of Credit are mostly simple Delegations.

‖ **b.** A share-certificate: used *esp.* in reference to Suez Canal shares. [F. *délégation.*]

1888 *Daily Tel.* 10 Oct. (Cassell), The English government intended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal delegations.

†**De·legative,** *a. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlēgāre* to Delegate + -ive.] Having the attribute of delegating; of delegated nature.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* I. i. 3 Hither also wee may referre his power Juridicall or Legislative in Parliament .. And .. his power Delegative. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. xi. § 141 It [the Power of making Laws] being but a delegative Power from the People.

Delegator (de·lĭgĕtəɹ). [ad. L. *dēlēgātor*, agent-n. f. *dēlēgāre* to Delegate.] One who delegates, a delegant.

1875 [see Delegatee].

Delegatory (de·lĭgătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *dēlēgātōri-us*, f. *dēlēgātor*: see prec. and -ory.] Of or relating to delegation; of the nature of delegation or delegated power; †of a person, holding delegated authority.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808–13) VI. 170 (D.) Some politique delegatory Scipio .. whom they might depose when they list. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 42 No where doth he attribute any delegatory power of Sensation vnto it. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 547 This jurisdiction was conferred on him by the see of Utrecht, which the Emperor .. had invested with a delegatory authority. 1787 Ann Hilditch *Rosa de Mont.* I. 62 The decrees of an immutable providence, and its delegatory laws on earth.

Delegue, var. Deleague *v. Obs.*, to delegate.

Deleit, obs. Sc. form of Delete.

‖ **Delenda** (dĭle·ndă), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *dēlēndum* (a thing) to be blotted out, gerundive of *dēlēre* to Delete.] Things to be deleted.

(In early quot. with additional plural *-s.*)

1645 Mrq. Worcester in *Bibl. Regia* (1659) 71, I beseech your Majesty to consider the streiks that are drawn over the Divine writ as so many delendies [quoted in C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 6 (1651) as *delenda's*] by such bold hands as these.

Delendung, var. of Delundung.

†**Dele·niate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also erron. **delineate.** [irreg. f. L. *dēlēnīre* to soften or soothe down.] To soothe, mitigate.

1623 Cockeram, II, To Pacifie, *Deleniate.* 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 29 That is called Anodynum which delineates and mitigates any paine.

†**Deleni·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*–°. [f. L. *dēlēnific-us* soothing, f. *dēlēnīre* to soothe down + *-ficus* making.] Soothing, pacifying.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Delenifical*, that mitigates or makes gentle. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson ('having virtue to assuage or ease pain').

Delerious, erron. form of Delirious.

Delessite (dĭle·sait). *Min.* [Named 1850 after the French mineralogist Delesse: see -ite.] A dark-green mineral, allied to Chlorite, but containing much more iron.

1854 in Dana *Min.* 296. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xii. 219 Augite, which is often altered into pseudomorphs of chlorite or delessite.

Delete (dĭlī·t), *v.* Also 5–6 **delyte,** 6 7 *Sc.* **deleit, dilate,** 7 **deleet(e, deleate,** 7 *Sc. pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **deletted, delait:** see next. [f. L. *dēlēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēlēre* to blot out, efface.]

†**1.** *trans.* To destroy, annihilate, abolish, eradicate, do away with. *Obs.*

(The first quot. is on various grounds uncertain.)

1495 *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) IV. iii. 82 Drinesse dystroyeth bodyes that haue soules, so he dyssoluyth and delyteth the kynde naturall spyrytes that ben of mayst smoke. 1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 218 Stryke thaym .. till they be consumed, and ther generation clene radycat and delytit of this worlde. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen VIII*, c. 17 § 1 The Bishop of Rome .. minding .. to abolish, obscure and delete such Power. 1565 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* i. 344 Where no redresse in tyme cold dilate The extreme wrong that Rigor had tought. 1656 Prynne *Demurrer to Jews* 69 Confederating .. to murder and delete them. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 215 It doth perfectly deleate the ulcers which infest the throat. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 43 Though Carthage was deleted.

2. To strike or blot out, obliterate, erase, expunge (written or printed characters).

a 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* I. 6 Sic tytillis in your sanges deleit. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 522 His Majestie deletted that clause. *a* 1657 Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 76 Her proces [was] ordained to be delait out of the recordes. 1667 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 127 Here the corrector took out more than I deleted. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* II. VI. iii. 641 The peerage would be granted if the censure were deleted. 1875 F. Hall in *Nation* XXI. 360/2 Here, to make either sense or metre, the *and* must be deleted.

b. *fig.* To erase, expunge, 'wipe out'.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. x. 340 Studiously deleting the character of that Sacrament out of their bodies. 1785 Reid *Int. Powers* III. vii, So imprinted as not to be deleted by time. 1864 *Morn. Star* 12 Jan., Kagosima has been deleted from the list of cities, and there is an end of it.

Hence **Dele·ting** *vbl. sb.*, deletion.

1711 *Country-Man's Lett. to Curat* 6 They had the popish missal and breviary with some few Deletings.

†**Dele·te,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 7 **deleete, delate.** [ad. L. *dēlēt-us* blotted out, effaced, pa. pple. of *dēlēre* to Delete.] Deleted, abolished, destroyed.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 87 His brother's memory was delete and abolished among the Jews. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. to Gen. Ass. Ch. Scot.* 13 An Obligation that cannot be delete. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1682/1 His Arms to be delate out of the Books of Arms.

†**Delete·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -al.] = next.

1621 Venner *Via Recta, Treat. Tobacco* (1650) 397 It hath a deleteriall or venemous quality. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 701 In his Epistle concerning Paracelsus's Medicines and their deleterial vertues.

Deleterious (delĭtē·riəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *dēlēteri-us*, a. Gr. δηλητήρι-ος noxious, hurtful, f. δηλητήρ destroyer, f. δηλέ-εσθαι to hurt: see -ous.] Hurtful or injurious to life or health; noxious.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 10 They were not deleterious to others onely, but to themselves also. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 Deleterious it may bee at some distance and destructive without a corporall contaction. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xci, In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. lii, 'Tis pity wine should be so deleterious, For tea and coffee leave us much more serious. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 213 This gas was well known to be deleterious.

b. Mentally or morally injurious or harmful.

1823 Byron *Juan* XIII. i, A jest at vice by virtue's called a crime, And critically held as deleterious. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 335 Politics is a deleterious profession, like some poisonous handicrafts.

Hence **Delete·riously** *adv.*, **Delete·riousness.**

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 359/1 The solution should not be deleteriously affected. 1892 W. B. Scott *Autobiog.* I. i. 15 David was .. deleteriously influenced by studying these able but imperfect artists.

†**Deletery** (de·lĭtĕri), *a. Obs.* Also *erron.* **-ory, -ary.** [a. med.L. *dēlētēri-us* (Du Cange), a. Gr. δηλητήριος Deleterious. In F. *délétère* (*médicament délétère*, Joubert, 16th c.). In the 17th c. often erroneously viewed as a derivative of L. *dēlēre*, *dēlētum*, to blot out, efface, destroy, and consequently

both spelt *-ory*, and used in the sense 'effacing, blotting out': cf. DELETORY.

By Butler stressed *de'letery*, but generally perhaps *delē'tery*.]

A. *adj.* Deleterious, noxious, poisonous.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 101 [Venemous hearbes] which by reason of their deletory coldnesse bring destruction unto Creatures, as Henbane, Mandrake, *Napellus* 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xii. 89 The subjects wherein this deletery propertie is lodged. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 A certain deletary and poysonous quality. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 317 Though stor'd with Deletery Med'cines (Which whosoever took is Dead since). 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 196 A Patient .. died frantick, as if he had taken a deletery Medicine.

B. 1 A deleterious or noxious drug; a poison. Also *fig.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xii. 88 You may aske by what meanes these poisons and deleteries doe kill. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* (1703) 407 Health and pleasure, deletery and cordial. 1651–3 — *Serm. for Year* I. xvii. 223 [To] destroy Charity .. with the same general venom and deletery as apostacy destroyes faith

2. A drug that destroys or counteracts the effect of anything noxious, as a poison; an antidote. b. *fig.* Anything that destroys, or counteracts the poison *of*, sin or evil; an antidote *to* or *for* evil.

¶ In this sense evidently associated with L. *dēlēre*, *dēlētum*, and so used as = 'destroyer, effacer, wiper out' (of evil): cf. DELETORY *sb.*

1648 JER. TAYLOR *Epist.* (1647) 5 Episcopacy is the best deletery in the world for Schisme. 1649 — *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 34 Inserted as Antidotes, and deleteries to the worst of Heresies. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. xi. 1. § 9 A proper deletery of his disgrace, and purgative of the calumny. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* I. i. rule ii. § 23 Intended to be deleteries of the sin and instruments of repentance. — *Ibid.* I. iii, My thinking that mercury is not poison, nor hellebore purgative, cannot make an antidote or deletery against them.

Deletion (dĭlī·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēlētiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēlēre* to blot out, efface.]

1. The action of effacing or destroying; destruction, annihilation, abolition, extinction. Now *arch.*

1606 COKE in *Trne & Perf. Rel.* D iij b, Tending not onely to the hurt .. but euen the deletion of our whole name and Nation. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. v. 58 Unlesse this proceed so far as to a total deletion of the sin. 1677 HALE *Pomp. Attus* 36 The taking of Alexandria by Augustus, which was the fatal and funeral deletion of Antony. 1845 DAVISON *Disc. Prophecy* v. (1861) 162 Rome remains, though Carthage is gone: the similar fate of deletion has not come. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque, Ordered South* 162 The more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the deletion of his personality.

2. The action of striking out, erasing or obliterating written or printed matter; the fact of being deleted; a deleted passage, an erasure.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 271 Although the deletion were in the chiefe part of the testament. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 38 *note*, Some deletions, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the Article extended have been restored. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 31 *note*, With a dot—equivalent to deletion—over some if not all of the letters. 1884 KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 315/1 The deletion was initialed in the margin with the initials of the persons who signed the agreement.

Deleti·tious, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *dēlētīci-us*, *-ītius* characterized by blotting out or erasure + -OUS.] Characterized by erasure; said of paper from which writing has been, or may be, erased.

1823 CRABB, *Deletitious* (*Ant.*), an epithet for paper on which one may write things and blot them out again, to make room for new matter. Hence 1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Deletive (dĭlī·tiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dēlēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēlēre* to efface + -IVE.] Having the property of deleting, adapted for erasing.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 9 Save where the obtuser end [of the *stilus*] was made more deletive, apt to put out, and obliterate.

†**Deleto·rious**, *a. Obs. rare* ⁻⁰. = DELETORY.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deletorious* (*deletorius*), that blotteth or raceth out.

Deletory (dĭlī·təri), *a. sb.* [f. L. *dēlēt-* (see above) + -ORY.]

A. *adj.* That is used to delete or efface, effacing. Also used in 17th c. in sense of DELETERY *a.*; see that word and cf. quot. 1679 here.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* II. 41 That also must be thrust away with a deletorie sponge. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 202 The Penances in the Church of Rome, which .. are counted deletory of sin.

B. *sb.* That which destroys or effaces.

(Cf. DELETERY *sb.* 2 b, with which this ran together.)

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. (1686) 112 The severity of Confession, which .. was most certainly intended as a deletory of sin. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* VI. i. § 23 The Spirit of Sanctification .. the deletory of Concupiscence. 1699 'MISAURUS' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 35 It is a perfect Deletory of Folly.

Dele-wine: see DEAL *sb.*⁴

Deley, obs. form of DELAY.

Delf¹ (delf). Now only *local.* Forms: 5–7 **delfe**, 6 **delff**, 7–9 **delft**, 5– **delf**, 6– **delph**; *pl.* 4– **delves**, 6–7 **delfes**, 7– **delfs**, 8– **delphs**. [ME. *delf*, late OE. *dælf* for *delf*, trench, ditch, quarry, occurring in a 12th c. copy of a charter, inserted in the Peterborough OE. Chron. (Laud MS.) anno 963; app. aphetic f. OE. *gedelf* digging, a digging, ditch, trench, quarry, mine (*stāngedelf*, *lēadgedelf*), f. *delfan* to DELVE, dig.]

1. That which is delved or dug: **a.** A hole or cavity dug in the earth, e.g. for irrigation or drainage; a pit; a trench, ditch; *spec.* applied to the drainage canals in the fen districts of the eastern counties.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 40 In forowe, in delf, in pastyne. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 168 Make a delf ther aboute..til thou com to the gret rote. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 179 Daungerous delph, depe dungeon of disdaine. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xiii, Some lesser delfs [*later ed.* delfts] the fountains bottome sounding. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. vii. 78 Extracting him out of that Delf or Pit which Reuben put him in. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 3 In marshes and fenny Delves. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5143/4, 44 Acres of Pasture Ground in the Delphs in . Haddenham in the County of Cambridge. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 304 The fens are divided by embanked upland rivulets or 'delphs'. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Delf*, *Delft*, a drain that has been delved .. a pond, a clay-pit, a railway cutting, or any other large hole that has been delved out.

b. An excavation in or under the earth, where stone, coal, or other mineral is dug; a quarry; a mine. The ordinary name for a quarry in the northern counties.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 11 To bie stoonys hewid out of the delues, *ether quarreris*. 14.. *Vocab. Harl. MS.* 1002 in *Promp. Parv.* 118 *note* ², *Aurifedella*, a gold delfe. 1588–9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 4 Quarries or Delfes of Stone or Slate. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 242/1 Any Mine, Delph of Coale, Stone, Clay, Marle, Turfe, Iron, or any other Mine. 1692 RAY *Dissol World* 78 In Coal Delfs and other Mines .the Miners are many times drowned out. 1732 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 156 The quarry or delf att Brownlow Hill sho'd be cut thorow. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 390 Limestone . is dug from a quarry, or 'delph', some 30 to 50 ft. beneath the surface. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Delf*, a stone quarry. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Delphs*, terms used to denote the working places in Yorkshire ironstone quarries.

†**c.** A grave. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 39 The Grafe, quhare þis dede Pypyne lay, Dai rypyd Dat Delf þai stoppyd hastyly And away sped þame rycht spedyly. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 230 He rasyd Lazare out of his delfe. *a* 1548 *Thrie Priests Peblis* 37 (Jam.), The first freind, quhil he was laid in delf, He lufit ay far better than himself.

†**2.** A bed or stratum of any earth or mineral that is or may be dug into.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 409 Obserue the change of euery coat of the earth as they dig, to wit from the black delfe, vntil they meet the veins aforesaid. *Ibid.* II. 415 Under the delfe of sand they met with salt. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Delf of Coal*, Coal lying in Veins under ground, before it is digged up

3. *Sc.* A sod or cut turf.

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* App. 42 If a delph be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Delf*, a sod. In this sense the term *delf* is used, Lanarks. and Banffs.

†**b.** *Her.* A square bearing supposed to represent a square-cut sod of turf, used as an abatement. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Sc Poem Heraldry* 165 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 200 Sit in armes, pictes and delphes espy. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 73 He beareth Argent, a delff Geules. To him that revoketh his own challeng, as commonly we cal it eating his worde, this is giuen in token thereof. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1660) 43 A Delfe for revocation of Challenge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 343/2 Some term .. a Tile a Delfe because of its squareness, but in a Delfe there is nothing of a thickness.

†**4.** An act of delving; a thrust of the spade.

1616 SURFL & MARKH *Country Farme* 501 You must cut the vpper face and crust of the earth in Aprill, with a shallow delfe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Delfe, or Spadegraft..a digging into the earth as deep as a spade can go at once.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* X. 105 Making a delf-ditch, twelve feet wide. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 589/1 Certain land called delph land, beyond which were sand-hills, protecting the property from the sea.

Delf², **delft** (delf, delft). Also **delph**. [a. Du. *Delf*, now *Delft*, a town of Holland, named from the *delf*, *delve* 'ditch', by which name the chief canal of the town is still known: see prec. Since the paragogic *t* was added to the name of the town in mod. Du., it has been extended also to the English word, probably with the notion that *delf* was a corruption.]

1. A kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf or Delft in Holland; originally called *Delf ware.*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 121 Certain Goods, called Delph-Ware, and counterfeit China, coming from Holland and other Parts. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. Advt., Potters-Work or Delft-Ware. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 40 Large quantities of the commoner sort of ware were imported..from Delft in Holland, whence it was usually known by the name of Delft ware.

1723 SWIFT *Poems*, *Stella at Woodpark*, A supper worthy of herself, Five nothings in five plates of delf. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XV, A corner cupboard with their little stock of crockery and delf. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* XVI. 261 From tall standing clocks to the coarsest cracked blue delft.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1736 *Connoisseur* 103 P 6, I am never allowed to eat from any thing better than a Delft plate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 166 Glass works..delf houses and paper mills. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. iii. (1849) 161 A majestic delft tea-pot.

1824 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* iv. 33 Rows of blue china and coarser but valuable old delf pottery.

Delf, obs. form of DELVE *v.*, to dig.

Delfin, **-fyn**, var. of DELPHIN *Obs.*

Delful, **-fully**, obs. var. of DOLEFUL, -FULLY.

Delian (dī·liăn), *a.* [f. L. *Dēli-us* (Gr. Δήλι-ος) of or pertaining to Delos, Δῆλος) + -AN.] Of or belonging to Delos, an island in the Grecian archipelago, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana). **Delian problem**, the problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube (i. e. of finding the cube root of 2); so called from the answer of the oracle of Delos, that a plague raging at Athens should cease when Apollo's altar, which was cubical, should be doubled. Also †**Deliacal** *a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Delian twins*, the Sunne and Moone. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Duplication*, They applied themselves .. to seek the Duplicature of the cube, which henceforward was called the *Delian Problem*. *Ibid.*, *Deliacal Problem*, a famous problem among the antients concerning the duplication of the cube. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 679 'Tis our lot To pass more swiftly than the Delian God.

†**Deli·bate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlībā-re* to take a little of, taste, f. DE- I. 2 + *libāre* to take a little of, taste, etc.]

1. *trans.* To take a little of, taste, sip; also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Delibate*, to sippe, or kisse the cup. *a* 1639 MARMION *Antiq.* III. ii, When he has travell'd, and delibated the French and the Spanish.

2. To take away as a small part, to pluck, cull.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 104 The mind is induced into the soul from without by divine participation, delibated of the universall Divine mind.

Hence **Delibated** *ppl. a.*

1655 FULLER *Serm.*, *Gift for God* 13 A soule .. unacquainted with virgin, delibated, and clarified joy.

†**Deliba·tion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēlībātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēlībāre*: see prec.]

1. A 'taste' or slight knowledge *of* something.

a 1638 MEDE *Disc. Acts* xvii. 4 Wks. (1672) I. 19 Nor can it be understood without some delibation of Jewish Antiquity.

2. A portion taken away, culled, or extracted.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 216 Either . the substance of God Himself together with that of the Evil Demon, or else certain delibations from both .. blended and confounded together. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II xxi. 420 They considered the principle of motion and vegetation as delibations from the invisible fire of the universe.

†**Deli·ber**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **deliber**, 5 **delibere**, 5–6 **delyber**, 6 **delybre**: see also DELIVER *v.*² [ME. a. F. *délibérer* (15th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *dēlīberāre* to weigh well, consider maturely, take counsel, etc., f. DE- I. 3 + *lībrāre* to balance, weigh, f. *lībra* a balance, pair of scales. In 15–16th c. it varied with *deliver*: cf. the ordinary Romanic *v* from Latin *b*.]

1. **a.** *intr.* To deliberate, take counsel, consider.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 169 He gan deliberyn for the best. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* P 760 She . delibered and took auys in hir self. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 21 They deliberid emong them and concluded.

b. *trans.* To deliberate upon, consider.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* viii. (R.) In delibering, in decerning things delybred.

2. *trans.* To determine, resolve.

a. with *simple obj.* or *infin.*

1482 CAXTON *Polycron.* Prohemye A iij, I haue delybered too wryte twoo bookes notable. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. vi. 13 It is not to be delibered ne lightly to be concluded. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 204 But hee .. delibered to withstande the adventure. 1580 STOW *Hen. V* an. 1417 (R.) He delibered to goo vnto them in his owne person.

b. *refl.* (with *inf.*)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 378, I pray you that ye wyll delibere your self for to gyve vs a good answere. 15.. *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 25 On a day he delibered him for to go to hunt.

c. *pass.* To be determined or resolved.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. ii, I am delybered and fully concluded to goo. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bk. Three Fooles* I. 203 Joseph .. had vii brethren .. the which were delybered of a longe time to haue destroyed him.

Deliberalize: see DE- II. 1.

Deliberant (dĭlĭ·bĕrănt). *rare.* [a. F. *délibérant*, or ad. L. *dēlīberānt-em*, pr. pple. of F. *délibérer*, L. *dēlīberāre* to DELIBERATE.] One who deliberates.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 202 Experience, which the Deliberant is supposed not to have. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 395 Experience has proved the benefit of subjecting questions to two separate bodies of deliberants.

Deliberate (dĭlĭ·bĕrĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēlīberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēlīberāre*: see DELIBER.]

1. Well weighed or considered; carefully thought out; formed, carried out, etc. with careful consideration and full intention; done of set purpose; studied; not hasty or rash.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 182 After .. deliberate consultacion had among the peeres, prelates, and commons. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 9 This sodaine sending him away, must seeme Deliberate pause. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 554 Such as .. in stead of rage Deliberate valour breath'd. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 392 He seems not to have had any deliberate

plan in all these alterations. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. ii. § 4. 13 The act is deliberate, and determined on beforehand, in direct defiance of reason. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 244 An impatience of control, a deliberate preference for disorder.

b. Of persons: Characterized by deliberation; considering carefully; careful and slow in deciding; not hasty or rash.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 80 O these deliberate fooles when they doe choose, They haue the wisdome by their wit to loose. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 165 'I will tell you, sir', replied the deliberate, unfeeling magistrate; 'you are suspected of having', etc. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 450 Striving to be deliberate in speech.

2. Leisurely, slow, not hurried; of movement or moving agents.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), It is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and deliberate death. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 18 There are three messengers of death: Casualty, Sickness, Age..The two first are suddaine, the last leasurely and deliberate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 252 Eccho's are some more sudden..Others are more deliberate, that is, giue more Space betweene the Voice and the Eccho. 1790 J. BRUCE *Source of Nile* II. III. 232 Sertza Denghel..drew up his army in the same deliberate manner in which he had crossed the Mareb. *Mod.* He is very deliberate in his movements.

Deliberate (dĭlĭ bĕrēt), *v.* [f. L. *dēlīberāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēlīberāre*: see DELIBER and -ATE. The pa. pple. was in early times *deliberat*, *-ate*, from L.: cf. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To weigh in the mind; to consider carefully with a view to decision; to think over. *Obs.* (Now usually *to deliberate upon*: see 2.)

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Unseasonableness* (1636) 49 An unseasonable fellow..obtrudes his owne affaires to be deliberated and debated. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. i. Wks. 1878 I. 83 Leaue a little roome..For understanding to deliberate The cause or author of this accident. 1682 J. SALGADO *Symbiosis* 14 A thing not to be deliberated.

b. with *obj. clause.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 83 Deliberatinge therefore with my selfe, from whense these mountaynes..haue such great holowe caues or dennes. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 28 The stone doth not deliberate whether it shall descend. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. v. 371 She deliberated..how she might overcome the regent's scruples. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* I. x. 81 A council of war..where it was deliberated what was to be done with Alhama.

2. *intr.* To use consideration with a view to decision; to think carefully; to pause or take time for consideration. Const. †*of* (obs.), *on*, *upon*, etc.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table Scripture Quot., The heart of man doth deliberate of his way. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 73 Please you deliberate a day or two. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 153 Two daies the King deliberated vpon an answer. 1697 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* II. xi. (R.), If he had time to deliberate about it. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. i, In spight of all the virtue we can boast The woman that deliberates is lost. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, Vivaldi shut himself up in his apartment to deliberate. 1894 *Daily News* 4 May 4/7 They [women] deliberate a great deal, now-a-days; we draw no unfriendly conclusion.

b. Of a body of persons: To take counsel together, considering and examining the reasons for and against a proposal or course of action.

1552 HULOET, Deliberate or take aduice or counsayle, *consulto*. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 191 When therefore the Common-Council of any Town hath deliberated at home, concerning matters there proposed. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 11 To carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 145 The three crowned heads of the empire..deliberated with the other members on the respective merits of the pieces. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 28 The future relations of the two countries could now be deliberated on with a hope of settlement.

†3. To resolve, determine, conclude; *pass.* to be resolved or determined. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 187 (R.) They deliberated to constrayne theym to fighte by sea ymmediatly. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 260 He was deliberat to resigne his office. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. vi. 117, I am deliberated..to follow the most auncient, famous, and moderne Geographers. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 12, I have deliberated to frame unto you by Writing, a thing..well deserving to be knowne.

Hence **Deli·berating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. ix, The all-wise purpose of a deliberating God. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 572/3 The deliberating expression of the student's countenance.

Deli·berated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Carefully weighed in the mind: see the verb.

1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 311 A wise & deliberated speech. *a* 1644 LAUD *Serm.* 226 (T.) If you shall not be firm to deliberated counsels. 1704 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 191 After Deliberated and mature Debate thereon.

Deliberately (dĭlĭ·bĕrătli), *adv.* [f. DELIBERATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a deliberate manner.

1. With careful consideration; not hastily or rashly; of set purpose.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 575/2 He..dooeth deliberatelye with long deuice and studye bestowed about it, doe this geare willingly. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 243, I..deliberately compared one with the other. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. § 43. 188 To deceive the world knowingly and deliberately. 1892 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 232/1 Omitted..through inadvertence and not deliberately and on purpose.

2. Without haste, leisurely, slowly.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 P 2 Those that Read so fast..may learn to speak deliberately. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 169 They swim very deliberately with their two dorsal fins above water. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. IV. i. 228, I tread deliberately this summit's lonely edge.

Deli·berateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being deliberate, or of showing careful consideration; absence of haste in decision.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 100 Deliberatenes of vndertaking, & sufficiency of effecting. 1649 *Eikon Bas.* (1824) 21 The order, gravity, and deliberatenesse befitting a Parliament. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 142 The..chilling deliberateness of Shelvocke's manner and voice.

Deliberater, var. of DELIBERATOR.

Deliberation 1 (dĭlĭbĕrē·ʃən). Also 4–6 **deliberacioun**, **-acion**, etc. [a. F. *délibération*, in 13th c. *deliberacion*, ad. L. *dēlīberātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēlīberāre* to DELIBERATE.]

1. The action of deliberating, or weighing a thing in the mind; careful consideration with a view to decision.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 470 For he, with grete deliberacion Had every thing..Forcast, and put in execucion. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 133 A man ought to do his Werkis by deliberacion..and not sodaynly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 194 b, Without any farther deliberacion, he determined with himselfe. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. 198 Asking time for deliberation. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiii. § 16. 207 Deliberation is nothing else but a weighing, as it were in scales, the conveniencies, and inconveniencies of the fact we are attempting. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 P 4 To close tedious deliberations with hasty resolves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 Make up your mind then..for the time of deliberation is over.

2. The consideration and discussion of the reasons for and against a measure by a number of councillors (*e. g.* in a legislative assembly).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. x. 256 Grete bataylles are entreprysed by delyberacyon of a grete counseyl. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 57 After deliberation they iudged that *Nicuesa* could no more lacke [etc.]. 1688 in Somers *Tracts* II. 290 Their Lordships assembled together..and prepared, upon the most mature Deliberation, such Matters as they judged necessary. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 The resolutions..were made..after long deliberation upon a constitutional question. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 280 To protect the deliberations of the Royalist Convention. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 9 On their return to the vestry there was further deliberation. 1872 J. LEWIS *Digest of Census* 204 The legislative body [of Guernsey], called the 'States of Deliberation'.

†b. A consultation, conference. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 80 A long deliberation being ended, they restored backe againe my Pilgrimes clothes, and Letters. 1648 NETHERSOLE *Problems* II. *title*, Advice..very applyable to the present Deliberation.

†3. A resolution or determination. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 18 The timerous man carried by despaire into deliberations headlong and hurtfull. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 10 If the doubt of shewing himselfe too credulous..had not confirm'd him in his former deliberation. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxix. My deliberation is not to provoke, but to appease: not to assault but to defend.

†b. The written record of a resolution (of a deliberating body). *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 98 Places..where were reposited the deliberations and resolutions of the Senate.

4. As a quality: Deliberateness of action.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 376 Yow oghte purueyen and apparaillen yow..with greet diligence and greet deliberacioun. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1859) 62 Al that they sayde or dyde shold be of suche delyberacion, that it myght be taken for autoryte of lawe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, And this enuy is mortall synne, whan it is with delyberacyon of reason and wyll. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* 2 C iij b/2 Nowe we wyll dyspose vs with delyberacyon to speake of the curacyon of inueterate vlcers. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Alderman* (Arb.) 27 Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treds with great deliberation. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 47 You must enter upon it with deliberation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 166 The chiefs consulted with great deliberation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 Every whim..is put into stone and iron, into silver and gold, with costly deliberation and detail.

b. Absence of hurry; slowness in action or movement; leisureliness.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ix. 495 Psychical changes which..take place with some deliberation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 119 We saw it [an ice-berg] roll over with the utmost deliberation.

†**Deliber·ation** 2. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *dēlīberātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēlīberāre* to DELIVER.] Liberation, setting free.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 160 That we shulde treat with thy holynesse for his delyberacion.

Deliberative (dĭlĭ·bĕrătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēlīberātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēlīberāre*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *délibératif*, *-ive* (14th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Pertaining to deliberation; having the function of deliberating.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 29 An Oracion deliberative. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 88 In a deliberative sort we propound divers things, and refute them all one after another. 1641 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 393 We neither had a Decisive Voice to determine with them, nor a Deliberative Voice to Consult with them. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 143 All the Towns which have a deliberative Vote in the State. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 377 Erecting itself into a deliberative body. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 105 The growth of self-government, or government by deliberative bodies, representing opposed principles and conflicting interests.

2. Characterized by deliberation, or careful consideration in order to decision.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 361 A serious meditation, and deliberative ponderating upon the Power and terrible Majesty of God. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit* I. ii. 100 The slower operations of deliberative reason. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 326 Things to which, in his cooler and more deliberative moments, he would not on any account give expression.

†b. Habitually deliberate; not hasty. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 431 He was naturally very quick of apprehension but withal very deliberative.

†B. *sb.* A discussion of some question with a view to settlement; a deliberative discourse; a matter for deliberation. *Obs.*

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* (Arb.) 138 In deliberatiues the point is what is good and what is euill. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 77 A man so conceited of himselfe can bee no companion in deliberatiues. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 52 A person..should begin this section of his with a generall deliberative.

Deli·beratively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deliberative manner; with deliberation, deliberately (*obs.*); in the way of deliberation or discussion, as a deliberative body.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 208 An omission studiously and deliberatively resolved upon. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 347 Constituent parts of this assembly..whilst it acted deliberatively. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 548 Consulted of and deliberatively touched upon.

Deli·berativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being deliberative.

1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 376 Through the slowness, or rather deliberativeness, of the old chancellor. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 94 The prayerful deliberativeness with which New England made war.

Deliberator (dĭlĭ·bĕrē·tŏr). [ad. L. *dēlīberātor*, agent-n. from *dēlīberāre*: see -OR.] One who deliberates; one who takes part in a deliberation.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* 133 (R.) The dull and unfeeling deliberators of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 265 They pretend that this multiplicity of supervisors and conflicting deliberators is fatal to the common interest.

Delible (de·lĭb'l), *a.* Also 7–8 **deleble.** [ad. L. *dēlēbil-is* that may be blotted out, f. *dēlēre* (see DELETE and -BLE); cf. *indelible.*] Capable of being deleted or effaced (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Base lines..for Boundaries or deleble Plant-lines. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 215 An impression easily deleble. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 95 Distinguishing between a Delible and an Indelible character. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 357 The deleble stains of departed souls. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 235 To render the marks not easily delible.

†**De·librate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *dēlībrāre* to take off the bark, f. DE- I. 6 + *liber*, *libr-*, bark.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delibrate*, to pull off the rinde of a Tree.

Delicacy (de·lĭkăsi). Also 5 **-asie**, **-asye**, 5–6 **-acie**. [f. DELICATE *a.*: see -ACY, and cf. *obstinacy*, *secrecy.*] **I.** The quality of being DELICATE (in various senses of the adj.). **II.** A thing in which this quality is displayed or embodied.

I. †1. The quality of being addicted to pleasure or sensuous delights; voluptuousness, luxuriousness, daintiness. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 58 Vit was nat Iuppiter the lykerous þat fyrst was fadyr of delicasie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 21 Of the seconde glotony, Which cleped is delicacy. *Ibid.* III. 115 He shall be..lusty to delicacy In every thing which he shall do. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 5 Our dylycasye in requyrynge strangers wares 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 140 Thus much of delicacy in general; now more particularly of his first branch, gluttony. 1680 C. BLOUNT tr. *Philostratus* 229 (Trench) Cephisodorus, the disciple of Isocrates, charged him with delicacy, intemperance, and gluttony. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii. 503 In his [Cicero's] cloaths and dress, avoiding the extremes of a rustic negligence and foppish delicacy.

†2. Luxury; pampering indulgence. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 Delicacie his swete top Hab fostred so þat it fordop Of abstinence al þat þer is. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 554 The Cristene men..weren Alle ful Richely..Ifed with alle delicasy. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 The common sort preferreth shamefull and beastly delicasie, before honest and vertuous labour. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 127 The glory of a Souldier consists in labour, not in lazinesse or delicacie. 1665 G. HAVERS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 477 A life that was full of pomp, and pleasure, and delicacy. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 82 Venus in tender delicacy rears With honey, milk, and wine, their infant years.

†b. Gratification, pleasure, delectation. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 401 He Rome brende for his delicasie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 333 She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent What choice to chuse for delicacie best.

†3. The quality of being delightful to the palate; delicateness or daintiness (of food). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacie. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 1 Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the delicacy of thy sauces.

†4. The quality of being delightful, *esp.* to the intellectual senses; beauty, daintiness, pleasantness. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. XXII, O redolent well of famous poetry..Reflerynge out the dulcet delicacy Of iiii. ryvers in mervaylous wydenesse 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 48 Feeding on the delicacie of their features. 1612 DRAYTON

Poly-olb. i. 5 Euen in the agedst face, where beautie once did dwell .. something wil appeare To showe some little tract of delicacie there. *Ibid.* vii. 106 The aire with such delights and delicacie fils, As makes it loth to stirre, or thence those smels to beare 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 61 Some peculiar Houses .. may be competitors for delicacie with most in Europe.

5. Exquisite fineness of texture, substance, finish, etc.; graceful slightness, slenderness, or softness; soft or tender beauty.

a 1586 Sidney (J.), A man .. in whom strong making took not away delicacy, nor beauty fierceness. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* (1616) 730 Anaxagoras .. marking diligently .. the postures of the fingers .. and the soft delicacy thereof. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* III. ii. (1765) 217 No Woman ever equalled the Delicacy of the Medicean Venus. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xvi, An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 363 She [Elizabeth] would play with her rings that her courtiers might note the delicacy of her hands.

6. Tenderness or weakliness of constitution or health; want of strength or robustness; susceptibility to injury or disease.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 93 Cause to conjecture, that the delicacie of her sex kept disproportioned companie with her courage. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 3 P 3 Whether it was from the Delicacy of her Constitution, or that she was troubled with the Vapours. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 136 From the delicacy of his body, his life had been a continual scene of suffering to him. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 181 The silk-cultivation has been on the decline in this part of the world, from the extreme delicacy of the insect. 1872 B. Clayton *Dogs* 20 The great drawback [to the Italian Greyhound] is its delicacy; it requires the utmost care.

7. The quality or condition of requiring nice and skilful handling.

1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 318 That our concerns in India were matters of delicacy. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 679 The extreme difficulty and delicacy of drawing the line of limitation [in a list of eminent men]. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. Pref. 7, I was aware .. of the difficulty and delicacy of the office which I had undertaken. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Absorbed in negotiations of the utmost delicacy.

8. Exquisite fineness of feeling, observation, etc.; nicety of perception; sensitiveness of appreciation.

1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* Ded., Poetry..will still be the Entertainment of all wise Men, that have any Delicacy in their Knowledge. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 23 To make the delicacy of his sentiments perceived. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 60 His principles would be relaxed, and the delicacy of his sense of right and wrong impaired. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 29 Warming the water is said to increase the delicacy of taste. 1884 Church *Bacon* ix. 216 Their truth and piercingness and delicacy of observation.

b. *transf.* Of instruments, etc.: Responsiveness to the slightest influence or change; sensitiveness.

1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 29 Such an instrument will therefore indicate any difference of temperature with great delicacy.

9. Exquisite fineness or nicety of skill, expression, touch, etc.

1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 108 This double intelligence was managed with..slyness and delicacy. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 103 With modest Apologies and delicacy of expression. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Van Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl* I. i. 69 Henry VIII of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 66 Scotsmen .. wrote Latin verse with more than the delicacy of Vida. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

10. A refined sense of what is becoming, modest or proper; sensitiveness to the feelings of modesty, shame, etc.; delicate regard for the feelings of others.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 286 P 1 A false Delicacy is Affectation, not Politeness. 1732 Mallet in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 269, I am sure you will do it with all the delicacy natural to your own disposition. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. xiii, This .somewhat reconciled the delicacy of Sophia to the public entertainment, which.. she was obliged to go to. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. x, It would be a false delicacy in me to deny that I have observed it. 1843 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. x. 171 Nothing can exceed their cordiality and delicacy, so that their benefactions are given as a compliment.

†**11.** Fastidiousness; squeamishness. *Obs.*

1725 Pope *Odyss.* xix. 397 The delicacy of your courtly train To wash a wretched wand'rer wou'd disdain. 1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. *Viand's Shipwreck* 104 It was almost come to a state of putrefaction, but hunger has no delicacy; so having broiled it [etc.]. 1793 Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 118 The common old thin 4to. is not adapted to modern delicacy in books.

II. 12. A thing which gives delight; something delightful. *arch.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 24 [To] beleeve that .. our very senses are partakers of every delicacie in them contained. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 197 These delicacies and spirituall delights. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* li. 3 He wil make her desert as delicacies [Wyclif delices]. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (1727) 242 God .. encourages our duty with .. sensible pleasure and delicacies in prayer. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 526 These delicacies of Taste, Sight, Smell, Herbs, Fruits, & Flours, Walks, and the melodie of Birds. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 22 The President's company is a delicacy in itself.

b. *esp.* Something that gratifies the palate, a choice or dainty item of food; a dainty.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lv. 270 The peple .. weren Repleynsched .. with alle Maner Metes and delecasyes. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 118 Me with Ambrosiall Delicacies fed. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 172 P 10 Untasted delicacies solicit his appetite. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 194 A pig .. was .. the chief delicacy at Gentile banquets. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* III. 156 Oysters, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little delicacy of that sort.

†**c.** A luxury; a sensual pleasure. *Obs.*

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 19 These lurke loyteringlie plunged in delicacies .. as Swine in the mire. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 165 A people very strong and hardy, and the rather for not beeing weakned with delicacies.

13. A delicate trait, observance, or attention.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 491 P 2 The Decencies, Honours and Delicacies that attend the Passion towards them [women] in elegant Minds. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 98 P 5 Those little civilities and ceremonious delicacies. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* II. xciv. 418 A woman, and acquainted with all the weakness and delicacies of the sex.

14. A nicety, a refinement.

1789 Stokes *Lett.* in Pettigrew *Mem. Lettsom* (1817) III. 402 In these delicacies we wish to be confirmed or corrected by those who are real masters in the profession 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 524 To disregard the grammatical delicacies of the written language.

Delicate (de·lik'ĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **delicat, 5 -caat**, 5–6 **de-, dylycate, 6** *Sc.* **diligat**, 4– **delicate.** [ad. L. *dēlicāt-us, -a, -um* alluring, charming, voluptuous, soft, tender, dainty, effeminate, etc.; reinforced by later F. *délicat* (15th c. in Hatzfeld), 'daintie, pleasing, prettie, delicious, tender, nice, effeminate, of a weake complexion' (Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'of exquisite fineness' (Hatzf.): cf. Pr. and Cat. *delicat*, Sp. *delicado*, It. *delicato*. The native repr. of L. *dēlicātus* in OF. was *delié* 'fine, slender, delicate': see Delie.

(The etymology of L. *dēlicātus* appears to be quite uncertain: several distinct suggestions are current. Even the primary sense is doubtful; but, if not originally connected with *dēlicia* (Delice), it seems to have been subsequently associated therewith. The word had undergone considerable development of meaning already in ancient Latin; in Romanic it received further extension in the line of meaning 'dainty, tenderly fine, slender, slight, easily affected or hurt'; these Latin and Romanic senses have at various times been adopted in English, often as literal adaptations of the Latin word in the Vulgate, etc.; and the history of the word here is involved and difficult to trace. The following arrangement is more or less provisional.)]

I. Senses more or less = various uses of Dainty *a.*

1. Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. †**a.** *gen. Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lviii. 13 If thou..clepist a delicat sabot [1388 clepist the sabat delicat, Vulg. *vocaveris sabbatum delicatum*, 1611 call the sabbath a delight]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 39 Anoynted with delicat thinges of swete smelle. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* i. 2560 The Worde of god was moost delycate seruyse. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Delicate thinges..that may encrease the pleasures of this lyfe. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 175 A spacious Garden, which was curious to the eye and delicate to the smell. 1683 Thoresby *Diary* 4 Apr., To Bigglesworth where is nothing observable but a delicate new Inn. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. xvi 458 Which our Carpenters afterwards altered, and made a delicate Boat fit for any service. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 152 A ravishing Smell .. as strong as that of the Quince, but much more delicate. 1791 Cowper *Retired Cat* 60 Cried Puss '..Oh what a delicate retreat! I will resign myself to rest'.

b. Of food, etc.: Pleasing to the palate, dainty.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 13 Delicat metis and drynkis. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlvi, Then cometh dishes moste swete & delicate. 1535 Coverdale *Eccius.* xxix. 22 Better is it to haue a poore lyuynge in a mans owne house, then delicate fayre amonge the straunge. 1624 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 18 Let the drink be never so delicate and well-spiced. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 21 A very good Dinner of Meat .. and Cheese, and delicate Beer. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 79 Some of them [dishes] are so delicate, that foreigners are no less pleased with them, than the gentlemen of the country. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 Not to take delight in delicate meats. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. i. 40 Horseflesh was the most delicate of all the Tartar viands in the times we are now considering.

†**c.** Said of the air, climate, or natural features.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* Liv, The river Hydaspis which is counted to be a verye delicate water. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 26 A soile delicate .. for the aire, and pleasant for the situation. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vi. 10 Where they much breed, and haunt: I have obseru'd The ayre is delicate. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxi. (1748) 339 A purer stream, a delicater brook, Bright Phœbus in his course doth scarcely overlook. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 485 Tabago..still lies wast (though a delicate fruitful Island). 1700 Congreve in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 209 We had a long passage, but delicate weather. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* II. 141 There is a small arm of the sea, and another delicate country joining to it. 1789 G. White *Selborne* xxiii. (1853) 94 The sun broke out into a warm delicate day.

†**d.** Delightful from its beauty; dainty to behold; lovely, graceful, elegant. *Obs.*

1583 Sempill *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 1023 Ane diligat [*v. r.* deligat] gowne .. he send him. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 20 She's a most exquisite Lady.. Indeed she's a most fresh and delicate creature. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 282 Rare Alabaster Tombe .. inclosed within a delicate Chappell under the ground. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 28 Haerlem is a very delicate town, and hath one of the fairest churches of the Gothic design I had ever seen. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 367 Oxford .. is a most delicate and beautiful City.

†**2.** Characterized by pleasure or sensuous delight; luxurious, voluptuous, effeminate. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 402, I shal lede now so myrie a lyf So delicat with-outen wo and stryf That I shal haue myn heuene in erthe heere. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 279 Diues for hus delicat lyf to þe deuel wente. 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Sundrie persons .. consume the substance obteined by credite .. for their own pleasure and delicate liuinge. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 410 You have your sweete and delicate sleepes in your comfortable chambers. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 305 Come thronging soft and delicate desires, All prompting mee how faire yonge Hero is. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* xvii. xii. § 2 Softness of body..derived from his delicate and generous education.

†**b.** Of persons: Given to pleasure or luxury; luxurious; sumptuous. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 393 Moore delicaat, moore pompous of array, Moore proud was neuere Emperour than he. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 34 He was eke so delicate Of his clothing, that every day Of purpure and bisse he made him gay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delycate or lycorowse, *delicatus* (P. *lautus*). *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1538 Now glutterie is yᵗ vice yᵗ the feend first temptis man inne, ffor rathere a man delicat than abstynent fallis in synne. 1535 Coverdale *Amos* vi. (*heading*), He reproueth the welthy, ydyll and delicate people. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Delicate*, daintie, giuen to pleasure. 1640 Habington *Hist. Edw. IV* 196 (Trench) The most delicate and voluptuous princes have ever been the heaviest oppressors of the people.

†**3.** Self-indulgent, loving ease, indolent. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. vii. 149 O 3e slowe and delicat men, whi fley 3e aduersites and ne fyxten nat a3eins hem by vertue. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. ix. (1483) 56 Suche folke haue ben soo delycate and lothe to good werkes. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Pref. Wks. 931/1 Many men are now a dayes so delicate in reading, and so lothe to laboure. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 102/2 They which will be delicate, & persuade themselues yᵗ they shal not suffer much trouble in doing their dutie faithfully. 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* xii, He made choyse rather of a slow delicate people, then of spirits of more excellency.

†**4.** Tenderly or softly reared, not robust; dainty; effeminate. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxviii. 56 A tendre womman and a delicate, the which vpon the erthe myȝte not go, ne fitch the stap of the foot, for softnes and moost tendrenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 204 b, The delycate persone that can suffre no payne in body. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E viij, And well that [= *bien que*] the grete colde penetrethe youre delicat fleshes. [Of women]. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iv. 48 Witness this army..Led by a delicate and tender prince. 1611 Bible *Jer.* vi. 2, I haue likened the daughter of Zion to a comely and delicate [Coverd. fayre and tendre] woman. 1688 S. Penton *Guardian's Instr.* 56 This was the unhappiness of a delicate Youth, whose great misfortune it was to be worth Two Thousand a Year before he was One and Twenty.

†**5.** Fastidious, particular, nice, dainty. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 88 He was more delicate and deyntie than became a person being so homely appareled. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Serm. Hosea* Epist. 1, I speake with such plainess, as might commend the matter delivered rather to the Conscience of a Penitent, then to the fancy of a delicate hearer. 1673 *Rules of Civility* 109 Some people being so delicate, they will not eat after a man has eat with his Spoon and not wiped it. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 493 P 7 You, who are delicate in the choice of your friends and domestics. 1773 Johnson *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., The only things of which we, or travellers yet more delicate, could find any pretensions to complain. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II 561 They are delicate in no part of their dress but in their hair.

II. Fine: not coarse, not robust, not rough, not gross.

6. Exquisitely or beautifully fine in texture, make, or finish; exquisitely soft, slender, or slight.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 140 Champion Feeldes and Downes, are best for the delicatest and finest woolled Sheepe. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 237 Their women are white, having blacke haires and a most delicate skin. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 190 The people .. weare little clothing, save what is thin and delicate. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xvi, It is the delicate myrtle .. it is the vine, which we look on as vegetable beauties. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 188 A salt .. under the form of exceedingly delicate needles. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 175 The delicate gauze over her bosom shook. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 38 Delicatest sea-ferns.

b. Fine or exquisite in quality or nature.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M vij b, Such as are of a delicate bloudde, haue not soo much sollicitude as the rustical people. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 272 Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and abhord commands. *a* 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 47 Nor is it because the delicatest blood hath the best spirits. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 119 Like most of our delicate pleasures it is not to be enjoyed but in the cultivated state. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 9 All the dishes were very delicate. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. vi, The meats were likely to be delicate, the wines choice. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 186 My father liked delicate cookery, just because he was one of the smallest and rarest eaters.

c. Fine in workmanship; finely or exquisitely constructed.

1756 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vi. 301 My chief reason for quoting these delicate lines. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 91 We are delicate machines, and require nice treatment to get from us the maximum of power and pleasure.

d. Of colour: Of a shade which is not strong or glaring; soft, tender, or subdued.

1822 Praed *Poems, Lillian* I. 12 And wings of a warm and delicate hue, Like the glow of a deep carnation. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 83 The hole .. [in] the snow was filled with a delicate blue light.

7. So fine or slight as to be little noticeable or difficult to appreciate; subtle in its fineness.

1698 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 190 He leaves to be discerned a delicate inclination for the Conspirators. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 498 The French have a high value for them [turns of words] .. they are often what they call delicate, when they are introduc'd with judgment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 71 Catharine often told the king plainly what the Protestant lords of the council only dared to hint in the most delicate phrases. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 23 Discrimination of the most delicate differences is an indispensable qualification.

8. So fine or tender as to be easily damaged; tender, fragile; easily injured or spoiled.

1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* E ij b, A good name .. is so delicate a thing in a woman, that she must not onely be good, but likewise must apeere so. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 74 Thou hast .. Abus'd her delicate Youth, with Drugs or Minerals. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 The Nectarine and like delicate mural-Fruit. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 75 But they [trout] are so delicate that they will not keep, and must be eaten the day they are killed. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 104 It [cropping] is cruel .. in exposing one of the most delicate organs to the effects of cold, wet, sand, and dirt.

b. Tender or feeble in constitution; very susceptible to injury; liable to sickness or disease; weakly, not strong or robust.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 291 If he be a delicat man or a feble drie hem with fumygacioun maad of pulpa coloquintada. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 184 The old man is delicate and of small strength. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 The excess [in bathing] doubtless weakens the Body, by making it soft and delicate, and subject to colds. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 93 Robust persons are able to endure either cold or heat better than the delicate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 532 The Princess .. was then in very delicate health. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 73 Dogs of a delicate constitution and unused to rough it.

9. *fig.* Presenting points which require nice and skilful handling; critical; ticklish.

1742 HUME *Ess. Parties Gt. Brit.* init., The just balance between the republican and monarchical part of our constitution is really, in itself, so extremely delicate and uncertain, that [etc.]. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 215 These delicate points ought to be wholly left to the crown. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 215, I informed him it was a delicate affair, advising him to say nothing about it. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 8, I saw clearly that Amrut Rao's situation was delicate. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 443 His mission was a delicate one.

III. Endowed with fineness of appreciation or execution.

10. Exquisitely fine in power of perception, feeling, appreciation, etc.; finely sensitive.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E iij, He was but of tender age, and not of great delycate vnderstandynge. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 94 b, To their delicate eares to heare what men saie, they lacke [etc.]. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 338 Then our minds .. would be always kept in so fine, so delicate a temper. 1711 STERLE *Spect.* No. 2 P 2 A very delicate Observer of what occurs to him in the present World. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 5 A delicate ear rejoices in the slighter and more modulated passages of sound. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* l. 26 Let us learn then to have a delicate conscience.

b. Of instruments: So finely made or adjusted as to be responsive to very slight influences; finely sensitive.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 34 Very delicate balances are not only useful in nice experiments [etc.]. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvi. 386 A structure so delicate that it would have made the hundredth part of a degree evident. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 193 Our instruments are doubtless very delicate, but .. the most refined apparatus is far less sensitive for dark heat than the eye is for light.

11. Endowed with exquisitely fine powers of expression or execution; finely skilful.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace the most delicate of all the Romain Lyrickes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 199, I do but say what she is: so delicate with her needle: an admirable Musitian. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 I. 42 O thou'rt a most delicate, sweete, eloquent villaine. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 653 Pope .. (So nice his ear, so delicate his touch) Made poetry a mere mechanic art. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 52/1 The artist is at his best, at his delicatest and subtlest, in his water-colours.

†**b.** Characterized by skilful action; finely ingenious. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 76 An other more delicater way he speaketh of, which is .. laying the braunches in baskettes of earth .. obtaining Rootes betwixte the very fruite and the toppes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 188 It were a delicate stratagem to shoo A Troope of Horse with Felt. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* II The Budge it is a delicate trade.

12. Finely sensitive to what is becoming, proper, or modest, or to the feelings of others.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 103 Her .. admirable beautie, a delicate spirit, sweet behaviour and charitable acts surpassing child-hood. 1721 TICKELL *Life of Addison* in *Wks.*, Mr. Addison .. was .. too delicate to take any part of that [praise] which belonged to others. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 201 (*Case of Delicacy*) We were both too delicate to communicate what we felt to each other upon the occasion. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 260 Appearances of a just ground for the imputation are so unambiguous that it were treason to truth to be delicate.

b. Of actions, etc.: Showing or characterized by feelings of delicacy or modesty.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 242 All parties recommended a delicate and liberal treatment. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* viii. 102 It would not have been delicate, I warrant, Mr. Angus. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *P. Patoff* II. 83 It was evident from her few words and from the blush which accompanied them that this was a delicate subject.

IV. *Comb.*, as *delicate-footed, -handed, -looking* adjs.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. viii. 11 The snowy banded, dilettante Delicate-handed priest. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ix. 293 A delicate-footed dame.

B. *sb.*

†**1. a.** One addicted to a life of luxury. **b.** One who is dainty or fastidious in his tastes. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvii. 8 Now here thou these thingus, thou delicat, and dwellende trosteli. 1382 — *Baruch* iv. 26 My delicatis [Vulg. *delicati mei*] *or nurshid in delicis*, walkiden sharp weies. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 361 (R.) If Lucullus were not a waster and a delicate given to belly-cheare. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 P 4 The Rules among these false Delicates are to be as Contradictory as they can be to Nature.

2. A thing that gives pleasure (usually in *pl.*): †**a.** *gen.* A luxury, delight. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv, Than shal þe flesshe þat haþ ben in affliccion, ioy much more þan he þat haþ be norisshed in delicats. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xix. 211 For to knowe and acquyre connyng scolers haue lefte and layde asyde ryhesses, delicates and al eases of body. 1539 CRANMER in Strype *Life* II. (1694) 247 Such as .. repute for their chief delicates the disputation of high questions. 1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI*, II. v. 51. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* IV. (1603) 345 The pompe and delicates used by the great estates of other ages. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 247 There is no reason that His comforts be too cheap, seeing they are delicates. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 819 Her nectareous cup, Mixt up of delicates for ev'ry sense.

b. A choice viand; a dainty, delicacy.

c 1450 *Merlin* 6 Yef we hadde but a mossell brede, we haue more ioye and delyte than ye haue with alle the delicatys of the worlde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 b, To be admytted to the kynges owne table, and to taste of his deyntyue delycates. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 226 Hunger cooks all meats to delicates. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, Cheshire-cheese .. seems to be a great delicate to the palate of this animal. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 251 P 4 Reflections .. which add Delicates to the Feast of a good Conscience. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxxi, These delicates he heap'd with glowing hand On golden dishes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 204 And many such a delicate As goddesses in old time ate.

†**c.** Of a person: The delight, joy, darling. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiv, The Emperour Titus .. for his lernynge and vertue, was named the delicate of the worlde [*amor et deliciæ humani generis*].

†**De·licate,** *v. rare. Obs.* [f. DELICATE *a.*] To render delicate.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 69 They doe dillicate and mollifie the flesh.

Hence **De·licated** *ppl. a.*

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 125 These delicated muslins rather seem Than be, you think?

Delicately (de·likătli), *adv.* [f. DELICATE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a delicate manner.

†**1.** In a way that gratifies the senses, *esp.* the palate; sumptuously, luxuriously; daintily, fastidiously. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 184 Drynke nouȝte ouer delicatly ne to depe noyther. *Ibid.* B. xiv. 250 He .. doth hym nouȝte dyne delycatly ne drynke wyn oft. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 26 þat I wald not abyde bot wher I myght be delicately fed. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 117 Bores fleshe wherwith they fedde them selues dilycately. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 292 You have received mee honorably, sumptuously and delicatly. 1611 BIBLE I *Tim.* v. 6 She that liueth in pleasure [*margin*, delicately] is dead while she liueth. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 1. 57 Eat not delicately or nicely.

b. With enervating or weakening luxury or indulgence; effeminately, tenderly.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 21 Who delicatli [*delicate*] fro childhed nurshith his seruaunt, afterward shal feelen hym vnobeisaunt. 1552 HULOET, Delicately, *laute, molliter, muliebriter.* 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 The young coxcombs of the Life Guards delicately brought up. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 28 Not so liable to attacks of cold as the more delicately reared.

2. †**a.** In a way that gives pleasure or delight; delightfully, beautifully (*obs.*). **b.** 'With soft elegance' (J.); with exquisite or graceful fineness, softness, etc. Opposed to *coarsely*.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Ireland* an. 1535 (R.) He was .. delicatelie in each limb featured. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 199 The Moors build with Stone and Mortar .. making small shew without, but delicately contrived within. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 43 Ladies .. 'Tis to their Changes half their charms we owe; Fine by defect, and delicately weak. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The fox here is not much bigger than a large cat; but delicately shaped. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 61 Ye cowslips, delicately pale. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 407 The more delicately organised mind of Halifax. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der.* III. xxxv. 39 The delicately-wrought foliage of the capitals.

3. Softly, lightly; with light or delicate touch, gently; with delicacy of feeling. Opposed to *roughly*.

1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* xv. 32 And Agag came vnto him delicately [COVERD. tenderly, *Genev.* pleasantly]. 1677 S. LEE *Triumph of Mercy* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cv. 19–21 Joseph's feet were hurt in irons, to fit him to tread more delicately in the King's Palace. 1885 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 318 Death in his great mercy .. had breathed upon it very delicately. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 The thorny subject which they were delicately shunning in their conversation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 411 Blame which, though delicately expressed, was perfectly intelligible.

4. In a way that is sensitive or responsive to the slightest influences; sensitively; with nice exactness.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Whose mind was delicately sensible to the beauties of nature. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 195 The least degree of heat then produces the most violent effects upon the fibres thus delicately irritable 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xx. 179 A very delicately-balanced scale of etiquette. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 187 How delicately the adjustment of the pressure can be made with this apparatus.

Delicateness (de·likătnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being delicate, delicacy. The opposite of *roughness, coarseness, grossness*.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Delycatenesse, *friandise.* 1552 HULOET, Delicatenes, *mollicia, mollicies, muliebritas.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 49 They fynde the lyke softenes or delicatenes to bee in herbes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* x. (1603) 80 They which delight in delicatenesse may be satisfied with as delicate dishes there as may be found elsewhere. 1611 BIBLE *Deut* xxviii. 56 The tender and delicate woman .. which would not aduenture to set the sole of her foote vpon the ground, for delicatenesse and tendernesse. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 19 Any young traveller should leave behind him .. all delicateness and effeminateness. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 21 The delicateness of our Young Prince suffered him not to bear the Fatigue. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Epilepsy*, Young Children are more subject to the Falling-Sickness .. by Reason of the Delicateness of the Nerves. 1873 *Daily News* 21 Aug., To borrow the delicateness of [this] French idiom.

‖ **Delicatesse** (delikăte's). [mod. F. *délicatesse* (1564 in Hatzf.), f. *délicat* DELICATE: cf. It. *delicatezza*, and older pop. F. words like *justesse, vilesse*, etc.] Delicacy.

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. ii. 150 But I have too much *délicatesse* to make a practice on't. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii. 40 All which required abundance of *finesse* and *delicatesse* to manage with advantage. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Off.* Epil., The French found it a little too rough for their *délicatesse*. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxv. 186 Let delicatesse Weave his thin cuticle, and mesh him in.

†**De·licative,** *a. Obs.* In 5 **delycatyf.** [a. OF. *delicatif, -ive*, dainty, exquisite.] Of the nature of delicacies; dainty.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. iii. 337 b/2 Seche no metes ouer delycyous ne delycatyf.

†**De·licatude.** *Obs. rare.* = DELICATENESS.

1727 BAILEY II, *Delicatude*, deliciousness. 1775 in ASH.

†**Deli·ce.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–7 **delice,** 3–6 **-yce,** 4 **-ijss,** 5 **-is, -ys, -yse**; *pl.* 3–7 **delices,** 4–5 **-icis,** 4 **-icys,** 5 **-ycys,** 5–6 **-yces.** [a. OF. *delice* masc. :—L. *dēlicium*, and OF. *delices* fem. pl. :—L. *dēliciæ, -as*, delight, pleasure, charm; f. *dēlicĕre* to allure, entice, delight. (The L. words have the form of the neuter sing. and fem. pl. of an adj. **dēlicius* charming, alluring. L. had also the fem. sing. *dēlicia*, whence It. *delizia*, Sp., Pg. *delicia* delight.]

1. Delight, pleasure, joy, enjoyment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Vor his delices, he seiȝ, beoȝ forto wunien þer. 'Et delicie mee cum filiis hominum.' 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 8 The Lord God had plawntid paradise of delice fro bigynnyng. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii, Causinge the ayre enuyron be delyse To resemble a very paradyse. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 96 þe delis of endles lufe. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 174 In thy delyces holy mother of God. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 3 If she discouers the greene and gay flowers of delice. 1656 JER. TAYLOR in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 104 My delices were really in seeing you severe and unconcerned. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 47 The love of God and delices of Religion.

b. *spec.* Sensual or worldly pleasure; voluptuousness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Þet heo gleowede & gomede .. & liuede in delices? 1340 *Ayenb.* 24 þe guodes of hap byeþ heȝnesses, richesses, delices, and prosperites. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 133 For certis delices ben þe appetites of þy fyue wittes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 50 Take ȝe Cristes crosse, he saith, and counte we delices claye. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 535/2 Paule sayde of wanton wiedowes, that the wiedow which liueth in delyces, is dead euen whyle she liueth. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 106 No smooth and effeminate delices for itching ears.

2. Something that affords pleasure; a delight.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 248 To don hym sorwe was here delys [*rime* prys]. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII. 73 Hee was called the love and delices of mankynde. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 15 S. Germain's and Versailles, which were then the ordinary residence and delices of the King. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* XXXIV. (L.), Zehra, with all its delices, is erased from the face of the earth.

b. A dainty, delicacy.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 195 b/1 She had no thynge but barly brede and sometyme benes, the whiche .. she ete for alle delyces. 1599 BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A a viij, There with Cates, Delices, Tabacco, Mell. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 91 Whence many Fragrant Spices Are brought to us, as rare and choise Delices.

¶ Spenser stresses *de lices*, perhaps by confusion with DELICIES.

1590–6 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 28 And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd In daintie delices, and lavish joyes. *Ibid.* IV. x. 6 An island strong, Abounding all with delices most rare. *Ibid.* V. iii. 40.

†**Deli·ciate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Formed after OF. *délicier* (12–16th c.), *trans.* to rejoice, *refl.* to enjoy oneself, feast, med.L. *dēliciarī* to feast, f. L. *dēlicia, -æ*: see DELICE, and -ATE [3].]

1. *intr.* To take one's pleasure, enjoy oneself, revel, luxuriate.

1633 A. H. *Partheneia Sacra* 18 (R.) When Flora is dis-

posed to deliciate with her minions. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 811 These Evil Demons therefore did as it were Deliciate and Epicurize in them.

2. *trans.* To fill with delight, render delightful, delight.

1658 R. FRANCK *North Mem* (1821) 77, I perceive you disordered, but not much delicuated. *Ibid.* 122 Whilst the birds harmoniously deliciat the air.

† De·licies, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēliciæ, -as*: (cf. DELICE.] = DELICES, delights; joys; dainties.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. iii. iv. 1355 Inspire me streight with some rare delicies, Or He dismount thee from thy radiant coach. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 9 Charon and Atropos are com'd to call me away from my delicies.

† Delicio·sity. *Obs. rare.* In 5 **-iosite, -iousite, diliciousite.** [f. DELICIOUS or its L. or Fr. equivalent. A med.L. **dēliciōsitās* and OF. **deliciousetē* were prob. used, though not yet registered.] The quality of being delicious, or of affording delight; *concr.* something in which this quality is embodied; a delicacy, a luxury.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) To abide still with þe deliciousites. *Ibid.*, As ofte as the flessh is ouercome with diliciousites. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 255 To speke and write tho wordis in sum gaynes and bewte or in sum deliciosite.

Delicious (dĭlĭ·ʃəs), *a.* Also 4–6 **-yci-, -icy-, -ycy-, -ous, -owse, dilicious(e,** 5 **dylycy-,** 6 **delicius, di-,** 6–7 **delitious,** 7 **delishous.** [a. OF. and Anglo-Fr. *delicious* (later F. *delicieux, -eux*) = Pr. *delicios*, Sp. *delicioso*, It. *delizioso*, ad. late L. *dēliciōs-us* delicious, delicate (Augustine), f. L. *dēlicia, -æ*: see DELICE and -OUS.]

1. Highly pleasing or delightful; affording great pleasure or enjoyment.

In mod. use, usually less dignified than 'delightful', and expressing an intenser degree and lower quality of pleasure.

c 1300 *A. Alis.* 38 Theo wondres, of worm and best, Delicious hit is to lest. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 36 Pise ben faire þinges .. and only while þei ben herd. þei ben delicious. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 20 Plenti of delicius rivers, pleasaunthe wateringe there feldes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 222 A Delicious incircling Harbour, inclos'd within the middle of the Towne *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 283 [Guy's Cliff] a most delicious place, so that a man in many miles riding cannot meet so much variety, as there one furlong doth afford. 1742 COLLINS *Eclog.* i. 24 Each gentler ray, delicious to your eyes. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 611 A delicious array of Miltonic treasures. 1861 O'CURRY *MS. Materials Anc. Irish Hist.* 263 The delicious strains of the harp. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 349 A green delicious plain.

b. Intensely amusing or entertaining.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii. Wks. (1847) 92/1 Delicious! he had that whole Bevie at command whether in Morrice or at May-pole; whilst I .. left so impoverish'd of what to say, as to turn my Liturgy into my Lady's Psalter. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 362 The strut of the foremost cock, lifting one leg at right angles to the other, is delicious. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vi. (1879) 71 A delicious joke it would have been.

2. Highly pleasing or enjoyable to the bodily senses, *esp.* to the taste or smell; affording exquisite sensuous or bodily pleasure.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9287 Þat savour sal be ful plentenouse, And swa swete and swa delicious. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 71 Ane oþer maner of drinke gude and delicious. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 76 Itt is licoure full delicious. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 921 A quyete slepe is right necessary and delycious. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 230 b, In the same delicious climate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Bananas or Plantanes, the fruite..gives a most delicious taste and rellish. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 400 The soft delicious Air. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 We walked under the delicious shade of these trees. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 274 In Valencia the climate is delicious. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 31 There is something in the word *delicious* which may be said to comprize a reference to every species of pleasant taste.

†**3.** Characterized by or tending to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 6 Deliciouse affeccioun of flescly lust *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 The flesshe is tempted by delicious metes and drinkes, the whiche bene leteres and kindelers of the brondes of lecherye. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* I. (1859) 280 An abstinence..from all delicious pleasures and delectations worldly. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 22 Forsaking the delicious lives of the effeminate Affricans. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 339 The habitual Intemperance which is too commonly annexed to festival and delicious Tables.

†**b.** Of persons: Addicted to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious, dainty. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 33 If that thou understode, What is to ben delicious, Thou woldest nought ben curious. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 914 Of mete nor drinke was sho neure yhit diliciouse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 116/2 Thyse monckes ben ouer delycious. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Delycious, daynty mouthed or delycate. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. *Eden* (1641) 84/1 Idleness .. Defiles our body, Yea sobriest men it makes dilicious. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 71 The Gentry are..Costly in their Apparel, Delicious in their Diet. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 448 A delicious mouth or palate.

Deliciously (dĭlĭ·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delicious manner.

1. So as to afford intense pleasure; delightfully.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 71 Herknynge hise Mynstrals hir thynges pleye Beforn hym at the bord deliciously. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 19 He .. repayred the places ryght delycyously. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 577 No cost being spared either to purchase the greatest rarities, or to dress them deliciously. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 259 There was something so deliciously amiable in her character. 1863 E. C. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II. 322 Her voice was invariably pure, true, and deliciously sweet. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 106 The air was deliciously cool. 1883 *Manch. Exam* 19 Dec. 5/3 The explanation is deliciously grotesque.

b. With intense delight or enjoyment.

1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 290 Yet does He..importune us to sit and eat deliciously with him. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 239 He deliciously imbibes the Elogies that are given him. 1799 SOUTHEY *Love Elegies* iv, O'er the page of Love's despair, My Delia bent deliciously to grieve. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 294 Beneath its shade he oft would sit And dream deliciously.

†**2.** Luxuriously, voluptuously, sumptuously.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 207 l. 6617 Anoþer spyce ys yn glotonye, To ete ouer delycyusly. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* iii. 6 A ȝonge man..vn-chastely and delycyously lyfande and full of many synnys. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6729 If he have peraventure .. Lyved over deliciously. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 19 A certayne ryche man, which .. fared deliciously euery day 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 The King .. deliciously tooke his pleasure. 1690 J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I. 54 Did his Excellency lye upon Beds of Down, and fare Delishously every day? *a* 1800 COWPER *Iliad* (ed. 2) XXIV. 56 The lion .. Makes inroad on the flocks, that he may fare Deliciously at cost of mortal man.

†**3.** With fondness, fondly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275 b/2 She [Love] gan deliciously mee comfort with sugred words. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 61 His hors, that so deliciously he louyd, and so negligently hadde lost. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 143 b/1 An heremyte .. reteyned nothyng but a catte wyth whyche he playde ofte and helde it in his lappe delyciously.

Deliciousness (dĭlĭ·ʃəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being delicious, or highly pleasing (now *esp.* to the senses): see the adj.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XXIII. (1495) 213 Delycyousnes of all that is sette on the borde. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* Prol. (1560) 271 b/2 Many men there been, that with eeres openly sprad, so moch swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi 12 The sweetest honey Is loathsome in its owne deliciousnesse. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 12 There is an inward sweetness and deliciousness in divine truth, which no sensual mind can taste or relish. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 P 4 The deliciousness of ease commonly makes us unwilling to return to labour. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xxiv, There was a deliciousness in it that eluded analysis.

†**b.** (with *pl.*) A delight. *Obs.*

1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) I. 57 A Woman quite deserted, and the Vein of her Spiritual Deliciousnesses dried up in her Aridities.

†**2.** Voluptuousness, luxuriousness, luxury. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. XXVI. 101 (Harl. MS.) He folowithe deliciousnes of the fleshe. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 179 Philautus, hath giuen ouer himselfe to all deliciousnesse, desiring..to be dandled in the laps of Ladyes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 37 He thought .. to banish out of the City all insolency, envy, covetousness, and deliciousness. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 242 Do not seek for deliciousness and sensible consolations in the actions of religion.

†**3.** Fondness for what gives pleasure. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 25 So great was the deliciousnes of thy mouth.

† Deli·city. *Obs. rare.* In 5 **-ycyte.** [A non-etymological formation from DELICE: see -ITY.] Deliciousness, delightfulness.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 72 Martha, ful [of] bewte and of delycyte. *Ibid.* III. 2039 And have fed me with fode of most delycyte.

Delict (dĭlĭ·kt). [ad. L. *dēlict-um* fault, offence, crime, prop. subst. use of neuter sing. of pa. pple. of *dēlinquĕre* to fail, commit a fault: see DELINQUENT.] A violation of law or right; an offence, a delinquency.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 43 Their delicts and offenses. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Succes.* II. ix. 209 In al criminal affayres and punishing of delictes. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Delicte*, fault, small offence. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 117 When the Supreme Power either hath not power to punish the delinquent, or may misse to have notice of the delict. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 43 (1740) 340 Whereby the proper Officer may be brought to answer for the Delict. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. 44 Acts, forbearances and omissions which are violations of rights or duties are styled delicts, injuries or offences. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 157 The French code .. is no more explicit on the subject of delicts than Blackstone on the subject of civil injuries to which they correspond.

b. *In flagrant delict*: transl. Lat. *in flagrante delicto*, Fr. *en flagrant délit*, in the very act of committing the offence.

[1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1875) 327/1 A person..taken *in flagrante delicto*, with the stolen goods upon him, is not bailable.] 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVI, Taken in the flagrant delict by the avowal of a crime contrary to thine oath. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 121 Cases of flagrant delict .. required no other trial than the publicity .. of the fact. 1892 G. S. LAVARD *Life C. Keene* I. 4 [She] resorted to all the time-honoured means of catching scholars in flagrant delict.

Delictual (dĭlĭ·ktiŭăl), *a. rare.* [f. DELICT or L. *dēlictum*, after *effectual*, etc.] Of or belonging to a delict.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 3) 303 Both Mora .. and Mala fide possessio have a delictual character.

† Delie, delye, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *délié* (13th c. in Hatzf.), early ad. L. *dēlicāt-us*, on the analogy of popular formations like *plicātus, plié.* (As a living word *dēlicātus* passed through to *del'cato*, Sp. *delgado*, Cat. and Pr. *delgat*, OF. *delgié, delgié, deljé*, mod.F. dial. *dougé, dougé.* A third and still later adaptation is *délicat*: see DELICATE.)] Delicate, fine.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 Her clothes weren maked of ryȝt delye þredes. *c* 1425 *Govt. Lordschipes* 88 Ffor delye þinge ys more worth þan greet, and þynne more worth þan þycke. [1692 COLES, *Dely*, little. *Old word.*—Hence in Kersey, Bailey, Ash, etc.]

Deligated (de·ligĕ·tĕd), *ppl. a. Surg.* [f. L. *dēligāt-us* bound fast (see next) + -ED.] Tied with a ligature, as an artery.

1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) 204 The immediate effect of a tightly-drawn ligature is to divide the internal and middle coats at the deligated point. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 330/1 With deligated salivary ducts.

Deligation (dĭligē·ʃən). [ad. L. **dēligātiōnem*, n. of action from *dēligāre* to bind fast, bind up, f. DE- I. 3 + *ligāre* to bind. Cf. mod.F. *déligation* in Surgery. In sense 2, taken in sense of med.L. *disligare*, OF. *deslier*, mod.F. *délier* to untie: see DE- I. 6.]

I. 1. *Surg.* †**a.** Bandaging; a bandage. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 340 By reason of tumours or deligation. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), The third intention is deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 33 Useful for the temporary deligation of wounds. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 282 s. v. *Deligation*, The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of dressings, &c. . . Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word.

b. The tying of an artery, etc. with a ligature.

1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* II. (ed. 2) 477 For aneurism at the angle of the jaw, the point of deligation must in a great measure depend on the size of the tumour 1884 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXXVIII. 22 Deligation of large Arteries by application of two ligatures, and division of the Vessel between them.

II. †2. An unbinding, loosening. *Obs.*

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 73 In such a Dissolution and naturall Sublimation, there is made a deligation of the Elements.

† Deli·gature. *Obs.* [f. L. *dēligāre* (see prec.), after *ligature*: see -URE.] A bandage.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. lii. (1639) 183 He must use apt and convenient deligatures and trusses.

Deligent, obs. form of DILIGENT.

Delight (dĭlaĭt), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **delit,** (3 **delijt**), 4–6 **delyt(e, -lite,** (5 **delytte,** 6 **dellyte**), 6– **delight.** [ME. *delit*, a. OF. *delit* (*-eit*), (= Pr. *deliet*, Sp. *deleite*, It. *diletto*), f. stem of *deliter* vb. The etymological *delite* is found as late as 1590, but earlier in 16th c. it had generally been supplanted by *delight*, an erroneous spelling after *light, flight*, etc.]

1. The fact or condition of being delighted; pleasure, joy, or gratification felt in a high degree.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 So sone so me .. let þene lust gon inward & delit waxen. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Þe muchele delit of þine swetnesse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8164 (Fairf.) Þai hailsed him wiþ grete delite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 335 To lyuen in delit was cuere his wone, For he was Epicurus owene sone. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxxix, In study set his hole delite. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 145 Sounds, and sweet aires, that giue delight and hurt not. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 72 The gratification itself of every natural passion must be attended with delight. 1793 COLERIDGE *Poems, The Rose*, He gazed! he thrilled with deep delight! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38, I had read with delight Coleridge's poem.

b. Phr. *To take* or *have delight* (*in* a thing, *in doing, to do*).

† *To have delight* was formerly used as = to desire, Fr. *avoir envie* (see quots. 1470, 1477).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 And habbeð mare delit þerin þen anie oðre habbeð i likinge of þe worlde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23339 (Cott.) Bot suld þai haf a gret delite, To se þam setlid in þair site. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1626 The nobill king .. Had gret delyte this Wallace for to se. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1, I had delyte & axed to rede some good historye. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj, The delite that men take in the savour and etyng of them. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 49 When he hath a delite in that that he doeth. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXVII. 1 As a decrepit father takes delight To see his active child do deeds of youth. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 12 [He] took more delight in Arms than at his Book. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 Gardening was what I always took delight in. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 184 The branch of knowledge .. in which he takes the greatest delight.

† Hence *delight-taking.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 468 Pleasure or delight-taking in the partie loued.

2. Anything in which one takes delight, or which affords delight; an object of delight; a source of great pleasure or joy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Þes cos .. is a swetnesse & a delit of heorte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 269 Bot in his delytis settes his hert fast. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 66 It es a place of delytes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 158 Why, Sir Iohn, do you thinke .. that euer the deuill could haue made you our delight? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 65 Daphnis, the Fields Delight. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 124 Be Homer's works your study and delight. 1848 MACAULAY

Hist. Eng. I. 396 The poetry and eloquence of Greece had been the delight of Raleigh and Falkland.

3. The quality (in objects) which causes delight; quality or faculty of delighting; charm, delightfulness. Now only *poet.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1199 *Dido*, With sadyl red enbroudit with delyt. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 145 No flour is so perfyt, So full of vertew, plesans and delyt. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii. 12 Sweets grown common lose their dear delight. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 38 The Louver at Paris..with the delight of the annexed Tuilleries. 1804 WORDSW. *Poem*, She was a Phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon my sight.

Delight (dĭlə·it), *v.* Forms: 3–7 delite, 4–6 delyte, (4 delytte, 4–5 dilyte, 6 delyt), 6 delyght, 6– delight. [ME. *delite-n*, a. OF. *delitier* (*-leitier*, *-leter*, *-liter*) = Pr., Sp. *delectar*, Sp., Pg. *deleitar*, It. *delettare*, *dilettare*:–L. *dēlectāre* to allure, attract, delight, charm, please, freq. of *dēlicĕre* to entice away, allure: cf. DELICIOUS. The current erroneous spelling after *light*, etc. arose in the 16th c., and prevailed about 1575: the Bible of 1611 occasionally retained *delite*.]

1. *trans.* To give great pleasure or enjoyment to; to please highly. Frequently in *pass.* (const. *with*, *at*, † *in*, or with infin.). Also *absol.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5802 So hy ben delited in that art That wery ne ben hy neuere cert. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 266 But for I..was so besy you to delyte. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 366 The loue of this game deliteth him so muche. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 151, I am mervelously delighted with merrie conceites. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1676) 70 The stateliness of Houses..delighteth the eye. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 395 The Italians are greatly delighted in Pictures. 1704 POPE *Spring* 67 If Windsor-shades delight the matchless maid. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 496 Charles..was delighted with an adviser who had a hundred pleasant..things to say. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii. 371 If the money belonged to me, I should be delighted to keep it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 476, I was quite delighted at this notion.

b. *refl.* = 2.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3086 3yf þou delyte þe oftyn stoundes, Yn horsys, haukys, or yn houndes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1560 (Fairf.) A-mong caymys kyn, þat delitet ham al to syn. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 29 Lot..Dilytede him in drinke. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 A gentylman..whiche gretly delited hym in alle vertuouse..thynges. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 16, I will delight my selfe in thy statutes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 He has many Elephants with whose Majestie he greatly delights himselfe. 1742 COLLINS *Eclog.* iii. 36 Fair happy maid!..With love delight thee. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 95 A life of pleasure–to delight himself and to be the delight of others.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be highly pleased, take great pleasure, rejoice: **a.** *in* or *to do* (anything).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Eue..iseih hine ueir, & ueng to deliten i þe biholdunge. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* [ii]. 17 þou ne shalt nouȝt deliten in sacrifices. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 415 Yet hath he made lewde folke delyte To serue yow. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3717 Suche we haue delyted in. 1535 JOHN AP RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 He delited moche in playing at dice and cardes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 201 b, An Inne, wherein he delighted muche to be. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 55 The labour we delight in physicks paine. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxviii. 30 Scatter thou the people that delite in warre. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 16 They delight to dawbe and make their skin glister with grease. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 254 ¶ 1 There are no Books which I more delight in than Travels. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 145 The obsolete titles delighted in by the Latin writers. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 39 We know the kind of man whom this system delights to honour.

b. *absol.* (without *const.*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 243 And she..So ferforth made him to delite Through lust. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. ii, Divers persons in sundry wyse delyght.

c. *transf.* of things.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 33 b, The Beane delighteth in riche and wel dounged ground. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 34 The Manatee delights to live in brackish Water. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 116 The hop delights in woollen rags.

† **3.** *trans.* To enjoy greatly: = *to delight in.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 The whiche makithe hym to desire and delite foule plesaunce of the synne of lechery. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 34/2 Brave-minded Mars..Delighting nought but Battails, blood, and murder. 1602 BARSE *Eleg.* i. 3 Who lou'd no riot, tho delighted sport. 1618 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 285 Shee often went with her husband part of those hunting journeys, delighting her crosbowe.

Delightable (dĭlə·ităb'l), *a. rare.* [f. DELIGHT *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE: containing the same elements as the ME. DELITABLE.] Affording delight

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxiv. 10 Queen of mountainous heights, of all Forests leafy, delightable.

Delighted (dĭlə·itĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DELIGHT *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Filled with delight, highly pleased or gratified.

a 1687 WALLER *On His Majesty's Escape* (R.), About the keel delighted dolphins play. 1887 LOWELL *Above & Below* 1, What health there is In the frank Dawn's delighted eyes.

† **2.** Endowed or attended with delight; affording delight, delightful. *Obs.*

With the first quot. cf. DELIGHTFUL 2, quot. 1600.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 121 This sensible warme motion to become A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit To bath in fierie floods, or to recide In thrilling region of thicke-ribbed Ice. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 290 If Vertue no delighted Beautie lacke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 104 By supping a delighted cup of extreame poyson. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* Ded., Your quick and delighted equitable dispatch of such Differences as have come before you. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 30 But thou, O Hope..What was thy delighted measure?

Deli·ghtedly, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a delighted manner.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* II. iv, Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ix. 161 A man delightedly conscious of his wealth.

Delighter (dĭlə·itəɹ). [-ER.] One who delights; one who takes delight *in* (anything).

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xvii. 250 A delighter in telling bad stories. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5360/9 All Persons that are delighters in Plants and Flowers. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 366 To draw a greater Guilt, upon the Delighter in, than upon the Commiter of, them.

Delightful (dĭlə·itful), *a.* Also 6 delyte-, delite-. [f. DELIGHT (*delite*) *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Affording delight; delighting; highly pleasing, charming.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Delytefull, that moche delyteth, *delitеux.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 3 *marg.*, Oratours muste use delitefull wordes and saiges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 4 Goodly galleries..Full of faire windowes and delightful bowres. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr. A vij, What delightfuller thing canst thou read than a Theam or Subject of the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 467 Rimmon, whose delightful Seat Was fair Damascus. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 31 Oct., Was there ever anything so delightful as the music of the Paradise Lost? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxv, That delightfullest of cities, Paris. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 1 One of the most delightful books in my father's library.

† **2.** Full of or experiencing delight; delighting *in*, delighted *with*. *Obs.*

a 1569 [see DELIGHTFULLY 2]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 392 Shake off that delightfull desire whiche you have to be conversaunt in the Citie. 1600 C. SUTTON *Learn to Die* (1634) 16 Too chilling a doctrine for our delightfull dispositions. 1602 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* v. i, We are glad to see you thus Delightful. 1687 A. LOVELL *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 24 The Nymph Eccho is so delightful with their Airs.

Delightfully (dĭlə·itfuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a delightful manner; in a way that affords delight; charmingly.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (R.), The flock of unspeakable virtues, held up delightfully in that best builded fold. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 558 Those which Perfume the Aire most delightfully. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Jan., My dear father was delightfully well and gay. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi. (1873) 160 She sang delightfully: it was a treat to listen to her. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 281 The air to-day is delightfully fresh.

† **2.** With experience of delight, delightedly.

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 7 It must shutte up thine eyes from delightfully seeing sin. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* Ded. Aij, These things I have many times delightfully considered of. 1749 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Forth in Thy Name*', For Thee delightfully [to] employ Whate'er Thy bounteous grace hath given.

Delightfulness (dĭlə·itfulnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being delightful.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 49, I hope the delightfulnesse of the one wil attenuate the tediousnesse of the other. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 59 Which Musick, by its Variety and Delightfulness, allayeth the Passions. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* i. 163 The delightfulness of their climate. 1831 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) II. xv. 182, Admiration of the beauty and delightfulness of the place.

† **2.** Of persons: The state of being delighted or of feeling delight. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 148–9 But our desires' tyrannicall extortion Doth force vs there to set our chiefe delight fuinesse Where but a baiting-place is all our portion. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* IV. i, The Queen is all for revels; her high heart..Bestows itself upon delightfulness.

Delighting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That delights (in the different senses of the verb).

1563 *Form of Medit.* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 504 With wines, spices, silks, and other vain costly delighting things. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 20 Full of delighting change, and learning greate. 1814 *Forgery* LV. ii. Let me..praise Heaven for the delighting pledge.

Hence **Deli·ghtingly** *adv.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 132 b, A walk which..my selfe haue oftentimes delightingly seene. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. (R.), Though he did not consent clearly and delightingly to Seguiri's death. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 425 Readers who delightingly believe, that [etc.].

Delightless (dĭlə·itlĕs), *a.* [-LESS.] Void of delight; affording no delight. (The opposite of *delightful*.)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 287 Turning away her feeble sight, as from a delightlesse obiect. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 8 And we, delightless, left to wander home! 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 16 For this thou shalt keep watch On this delightless rock.

Delightsome (dĭlə·itsăm), *a.* Also 6 delyt-, delite-. [f. DELIGHT *sb.* + -SOME.] = DELIGHTFUL. (In 17th c. in frequent use: now only literary.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiv. 2 Delytsum lyllie of everie lustynes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 409 Up and about the pleasaunt and delightsome hilles. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E j b, Daie is delightsome in respect of night. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 12 Ye shall be a delightsome land. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 454 The whole Town was very clean and delightsome. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* x. (1773) 64 When he reflected upon this gay delightsome structure. 1844 MRS BROWNING *Vision of Poets*, A mild delightsome melancholy. 1878 SHAIRP in *Contemp. Rev.* 685 All who care to visit..that delightsome land [the Scottish Border]. 1892 *Field* 19 Nov. 770/1 This delightsome, if quick-fleeting, season.

Deli·ghtsomely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delightsome manner; delightfully, joyously.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 227 The grassehopper..was delightsomly disposed. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. lxi. 892 The misken..singeth sweetly and delightsomely *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 84 A man is willingly, desirously, and delightsomly holden vnder sinne. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan*, I have not lived my life delightsomely.

Deli·ghtsomeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = DELIGHTFULNESS.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 439 The delightsomnesse of his behaviours. 1679 T. SIDLN *Hist. Sevarites* II. 1, A little Town called by the Inhabitants *Cola*, from the delightsomness of the place. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* i. 72 To repent into delight and delightsomeness. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 334 Tell a stone-deaf man what music is; dwell on its delightsomeness.

† **De·ligible,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēlig-ĕre* to choose + -BLE.] Worthy to be chosen, desirable.

1680 HOLLINGWORTH *Penit. J. Marketman* 11 Those joys and pleasures which render humane life any ways deligible.

† **Deli·gnate,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *lign-um* wood.] *trans.* To deprive of wood.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 34 Dilapidating (or rather delignating his Bishoprick, cutting down the woods thereof).

† **Deli·mate,** *v. Obs.*—[f. stem of L. *dēlimātus* filed off, f. DE- I. 2 + *līmāre* to file.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delimate*, to file or shaue from off a thing. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Delimit (dĭli·mit), *v.* [a. F. *délimit-er* (1773 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēlimitare* to mark out as a boundary, f. DE- I. 3 + *limitāre* to bound, *limes*, *līmit-em* boundary, limit.] *trans.* To mark or determine the limits of; to define, as a limit or boundary.

1852 GLADSTONE *Glean* IV. v. 144 Other nations are to delimit for themselves the possessions and status of the clergy. 1885 *Times* 10 Apr. 9 The question of delimiting the Russo-Afghan frontier.

Delimitate (dĭli·mitĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlimitāre*: see prec.] = prec.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 5/5 The territory of the Association as delimitated on an appended map. 1891 *Times* 18 *May*, The Commission to delimitate the frontier between Burmah and Siam.

Delimitation (dĭlimitē·ʃən). [a. F. *délimitation* (1773 in Hatzf.), n. of action from *délimiter* to DELIMIT.] The action of delimiting; the fact of being delimited; determination of a limit or boundary; *esp.* of the frontier of a territory.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xvi 116 The delimitation of those bounds within which a statesman's dispensation should be confined. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iv. (1869) 110 They [territorial names] came to signify districts of fixed and known delimitation. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Mar., The delimitation of the frontier of Turkestan and Kashgar.

Delimitative (dĭli·mitĕtiv), *a.* [f. *dēlimitāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēlīmitāre* to DELIMIT + -IVE.] Having the function of delimitation.

1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1171 A Delimitative Commission is to mark out the frontier.

Delimitize: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deli·ne,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 delyne. [ad. L. *dēlīneā-re*: see DELINEATE. Cf. ALINE *v.*, and mod. F. *délinder* (Littré).] *trans.* To mark out by lines; to outline, sketch; = DELINEATE *v.* 1, 2.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 36 Procede as in the delyning of a bulwarke. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 523 A certain Plan had been delined out for a farther Proceeding.

Delineable (dĭli·ni,ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dēlīneā-re* to DELINEATE: see -BLE.] Capable of being delineated.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Lusoria, etc.* Lett. xvii. 85 In either Vision there is something not delineable.

† **Delineament** (dĭli·ni,ămĕnt). *Obs.* [f. L. *dēlīneā-re*: see -MENT; cf. *lineament.*] The action of delineating, or an instance of this; delineation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 The delineament of wretchednesse. 1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Poly-olb.* XI Notes 181 For similitude of delineaments and composture. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. (1712) 52 The more rude and careless strokes and delineaments of Divine Providence.

Deli·neate, *ppl. a. arch.* or *poetic.* [ad. L. *dēlīneāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *dēlīneāre*: see next.] Delineated; traced out, portrayed, described, etc. (Also used as a participle.)

1596 *Edw. III*, II. ii. 27 Still do I see in him delineate His mother's visage. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 247 Such an even and delineate proportion. 1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. late Comet* 11 That forme which..is delineate in the planispheare. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* v. 508 (MS.) But where's the Muse can give delineate life To heavenly Thyrsa. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* Proem (ed. 3) 7/1 And for the soul of man delineate here.

Delineate (dǐli·niˌeˈt), *v.* Also 6 **delineat**, 6–7 **deliniat(e**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlīneāre* to outline, sketch out, f. DE- I. 3 + *lineāre* to draw lines, *līnea* line: cf. *depict*, *describe*.]

1. *trans.* To trace out by lines, trace the outline of, as on a chart or map.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Geographie does deliniat, and set out the universal earth. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A b, The Map, lively delineating to thee every mountaine, forrest, river and valley. **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 127 When therefore I delineate a triangle on paper. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 409 Other currents .. delineated on [the] Plates. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 The exact position is delineated on the plan.

2. To trace in outline, sketch out (something to be constructed); to outline; 'to make the first draught of' (J.).

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Delineate*, to draw the proportion of any thing. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 103 God..never intended to leave the government thereof delineated here in such curious architecture to be patch't afterwards. **1670** MARVELL *Corr.* cliv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 338 Not willing nor prepared to deliniate his whole proposall. **1764** REID *Inquiry* vi. § 15 172, I have endeavoured to delineate such a process. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 394 Our laws and the whole constitution of our state having been thus delineated.

3. To represent by a drawing; to draw, portray.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 130 Plants..delineated with lims, sprigs, or branches. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xi 251 With the same reason they may delineate old Nestor like Adonis. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, They were accused of being Anthropomorphites; delineating t' Almighty as they did with hands, with eyes, and with feet. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. i. 17 If horses or lions could paint, they would delineate their gods in form like themselves.

4. *fig.* To portray in words; to describe.

a **1618** RALEIGH (J.), It followeth, to delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden **1680** J. CHAMBERLAYNE (*title*), Sacred Poem, Wherein the Birth, Miracles, &c. of the Most Holy Jesus are Delineated. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* Introd., When I delineate him without reserve. **1868** NETTLESHIP *Browning* Introd. 3 Great as is his power in delineating all human passion.

Hence **Deli·neating** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lx, The Land-skip, Mixture, and Delineatings. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 142 The Delineating Ink..for delineating upon stone.

Delineation (dǐliniˌēˈʃən). Also 6–7 **deliniation**. [ad. L. *dēlīneātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēlīneāre*, to DELINEATE. So in F. (Paré, 16th c.).] The action or product of delineating.

1. The action of tracing out something by lines; the drawing of a diagram, geometrical figure, etc.; *concr.* a drawing, diagram, or figure.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. ii. 11 Whereupon follow diuers delineations and constructions. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 159 *Declination, delineation, dimention*, are scholasticall termes in deede, and yet very proper. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI viii. 314 In the deliniations of many Maps of Africa, the River Niger exceedeth it about ten degrees in length. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 234 The delineations of the sphere have by the Greeks..been greatly abused. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 335 There are generally several colours together, and these are arranged in striped, dotted, and clouded delineations.

2. The action of tracing in outline something to be constructed; a sketch, outline, plan, rough draft. Usually *fig.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 939 Painters..when they intend to paint a King, first draw out the proportion upon a table..a man may by that deliniation..easely perceiue that the Image of a King is there painted. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 132 In the Seed is conteined the Whole Delineation of the Future man. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 6, I call it only a Delineation, or rude draught. **1853** MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 92 Cartwright's bold assertion, that the New Testament contains the exact delineation of a Christian church.

3. The action or manner of representing an object by a drawing or design; pictorial representation, portraiture; *concr.* a portrait, likeness, picture.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 If with a bad pensill he draw ill fauoured shapes, and of bad delineation. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 17 If Galen would not haue Plants and Hearbes painted..how would hee haue endured the delineation of the parts of our body? **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 12 This delineation .. taken from a manuscript and illuminated early in the fourteenth century. **1831** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 86 We shall have phantasms of the most perfect delineation.

4. The action of portraying in words.

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 19 In these Delineations of Men. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* v. 11 Let us begin then with the delineation of the first member of this hideous Mystery. **1781** COWPER *Lett.* 10 Oct., My delineations of the heart are from my own experience. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Bks.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 82 Xenophon's delineation of Athenian manners.

† **5.** Lineal descent or derivation. *Obs. rare.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 69 b From him, by order of delineation and rightfull succession, the kingdom discended to Arimba.

Delineative (dǐli·niˌǝtiv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlīneāre* to DELINEATE + -IVE.] Pertaining to delineation; tending to delineate.

1892 CLERKE *Fam. Studies Homer* x. 276 The delineative inlaying of the Shield of Achilles.

Delineator (dǐli·niˌeˈtǝɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *dēlīneāre* to DELINEATE.]

1. One who delineates, sketches, or depicts.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* 52 (R.) We are tempted to exclaim, with a modern delineator of characters, 'Alas, poor human nature'. **1815** W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 202 An unbiassed delineator of facts. **1865** WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* vi. (1875) 100 The mediæval artists in general were not very good delineators of form.

2. An instrument for tracing outlines.

1774 *Specif. W. Storer's Patent* No. 1183 An optical Instrument or accurate delineator. **1844** *Civ. Eng. & Archit. Jrnl.* VII. 237 A profile delineator .. Improvements in apparatus for obtaining the profile of various forms or figures.

Delineatory (dǐli·niˌătǝri), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Belonging to delineation; descriptive.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Ireland* 129, I have traced from the Irish..its delineatory name.

Delineatress (dǐli:niēˈtrĕs). *rare.* [f. DELINEATOR: see -ESS.] A female delineator.

1876 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3 Madame Materna, the delineatress of Brünnhilda.

† **Deli·neature.** *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlīneāre* + -URE.] Delineation; description.

1611 COTGR., *Delineature*, the same [as *Delineation*]; or, a delineature. **1635** BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 93 In the delineature of those features. **1659** A. LOVEDAY in *R. Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A vj a, Without any other additional delineature.

† **Deli·niment.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēlīnīment-um*, f. *dēlīn-*, *dēlēnīre*.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deliniment*, a mitigating or asswaging.

† **Delini·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *dēlinĕre* to besmear (ppl. stem *dēlit-*): see -TION.] The action of smearing.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 68 The Delinition also of the Infant's Ears and Nostrils with the Spittle of the Priest.

† **Deli·nque**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *dēlinqu-ĕre* to fail, be lacking, be at fault, offend, f. DE- I. 3 + *linquĕre* to leave: so F. *délinque-r* (15th c. in Littré).] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II., To Leaue, *delinque*.

† **Deli·nquence.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēlinquentia* (Tertullian), f. *dēlinquent-em*, DELINQUENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The fact of being a delinquent; culpable failure in duty.

1682 *Address fr. Hereford* in *Lond Gaz.* No. 1695/1 Prayers ..and..Vows of Allegiance..are the best Offerings we have to attone Heaven for our Delinquence. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 103 All his delinquences observed and aggravated. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 390 Rights .. are to be sacrificed without either proved delinquence or tendered compensation.

Delinquency (dǐli·ŋkwĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The condition or quality of being a delinquent; failure in or neglect of duty; more generally, violation of duty or right; the condition of being guilty, guilt.

1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II, In case of Refractories or Delinquency, [they] may distrain and imprison, and cause such Delinquents to be distrained and imprisoned. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 80 Such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our late civil wars. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. l. 112 They were old offenders in the same degree of delinquency. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxviii. 256, I know not any act of delinquency she has committed. **1892** SIR H. H. LOPES in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 142/1 There must be moral delinquency on the part of the person proceeded against.

b. (with *pl.*) An act of delinquency; a fault, sin of omission; an offence, misdeed.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* (J.), Can Thy years determine like the age of man That thou should'st my delinquencies exquire? **1651** G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 209 From these Delinquencies proceed greater crimes. **1854** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 205 The yawning delinquencies of practice. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II v. 175 If delinquencies be committed in the playground, they may be reported to the masters.

Delinquent (dǐli·ŋkwĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēlinquent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēlinquĕre*: see DELINQUE and -ENT. Caxton used a form in *-aunt*, a. F. *délinquant*, pr. pple. of *délinquer*.]

A. *adj.* Failing in, or neglectful of, a duty or obligation; defaulting; faulty; more generally, guilty of a misdeed or offence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 93 Having offended or being delinquent in any duetie. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 562 Whensoeuer one Prince is delinquent against another. *a* **1640** J. BALL *Answ. to Can* I. (1642) 26 The Ministerie may be lawfull, though in many particulars delinquent and deficient. **1709** SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 4 He stands delinquent. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 276 A delinquent school-boy. **1891** *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/4 What are 'delinquent parishes'?..parishes that have a provoking habit of neglecting to hand over the sums that are due from them on account of the relief of the poor.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a delinquent.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 129 A purchaser of this or any other delinquent lands. **1889** BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 218 Sold out by the public auctioneer for delinquent taxes.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who fails in duty or obligation, a defaulter; more generally, one guilty of an offence against the law, an offender.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 34 To punysshe the trespacers and delynquaunts. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 12 Did he not straight In pious rage, the two delinquents teare? **1638** BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. II. 61 When the Delinquent concurs in opinion with the judge. **1709** STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 74 ¶ 10 Where Crimes are enormous, the Delinquent deserves little Pity. **1836** H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 50 Severe prosecution of delinquents. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 410 This deliberation however gave the delinquents a chance of escape.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A name applied by the Parliamentary party to those who assisted Charles I or Charles II, by arms, money, or personal service, in levying war, 1642–1660.

The term was exhaustively defined by an Order of 27 March, 1643. As it practically included all Royalists, it became in common parlance almost synonymous with *Cavalier.*

1643 *Ordinance of Parlt.* April 1 Preamb., That the estates of such notorious Delinquents, as have been the causes or Instruments of the publick calamities..should be converted and applyed towards the supportation of the great charges of the Commonwealth. *c* **1643** *Ballad 'A Mad World'* in *The Rump* I. (1662) 48 A Monster now Delinquent term'd He is declared to be, And that his lands, as well as goods, Sequestered ought to be. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 212 Hereupon, they [the Commons] call'd whom they pleased, Delinquents. **1648** D JENKINS *Wks.* 7 A Delinquent is he who adhears to the Kings Enemies; *Com. Sur. Litil.* 261. This shewes who are delinquents. **1670** *Moral State Eng.* 21 The bleeding estates of unhappy delinquents. **1761–2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 169.

Deli·nquently, *adv. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a delinquent manner; so as to fail in duty.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Deli·nquish**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēlinquĕre* (see DELINQUE), after *relinquish*. (OF. had a rare *délinquir* = *délinquer*: so Pr. and Sp. *delinquir*.)] *intr.* To fail in duty or obligation; to be guilty of a delinquency.

1606 J. KING *4th Serm. Hampton Crt.* 13 Must all be remoued..because some had delinquished?

† **Deli·nquishment.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -MENT.]

1. Failure in duty; a fault, offence, delinquency.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 23 a, Thou shalt be my vninnocence, and whole summe of delinquishment. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 Suffering for our delinquishments.

2. = RELINQUISHMENT. (*bombastic nonce-use.*)

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Though to my disconsolation, I will oblivionize my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquishment.

† **De·liquate**, *v. Chem. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēliquā-re* trans. to clear off, clarify (a liquid), f. DE- I. 3 + *liquāre* to liquefy, melt, dissolve.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve (in a liquid), melt down.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 273 It seemed..to have a mixture of Sulphur and fixt salt deliquated in it.

2. *intr.* To deliquesce.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 37, I caused an unusual Brine to be made, by suffering Sea-salt to deliquate in the moist air. **1680** — *Exp. Chem. Princ.* I. 5 Salt of Tartar left in moist Cellars to deliquate. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 373 A salt crystallized in small needles, easily deliquating.

Hence **De·liquated** *ppl. a.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 9 Precipitated by deliquated Oil of Tartar. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 50 Oil of Vitriol and deliquated Salt of Tartar.

† **Deliqua·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The process of deliquating; deliquescence.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 264 Sometimes digestion needful is, and deliquation too. *Ibid.* 270 Deliquation is the liquation of a concrete (as salt, powder calcined, &c.) set in an humid and frigid place .. that it flow, having a watery form. **1657** in *Phys. Dict.*

† **Deli·que.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēliquium*: see below; cf. *relique*.] = DELIQUIUM ¹ 1; failure.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 71 It cometh from a delique in the affections .. that there is a swooning and delique of words.

Deliquesce (delikwe·s), *v.* [ad. L. *dēliquēsc-ĕre* to melt away, dissolve, disappear, f. DE- I. 3 + *liquēscĕre* to become liquid, melt, inceptive of *liquēre* to be liquid, clear, etc.] *intr.*

1. *Chem.* To melt or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 14 They attract the humidity of the air, and deliquesce, or run liquid. **1780** *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 349 This pot-ash .. deliquesces a little in moist air. **1876** PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 299 Pure chloride of sodium is not liable to deliquesce.

b. *Biol.* To liquefy or melt away, as some parts of fungi or other plants of low organization, in the process of growth or of decay.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 953 [The brain's] disposition to deliquesce when exposed..to the air. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 292 [Fungi] often deliquesce when mature. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 272 Zoogonidia which are set free by the wall of the mother-cell becoming gelatinous and deliquescing.

2. *gen.* To melt away (*lit.* and *fig.*). (Mostly *humorous* or *affected.*)

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. (1891) 256, I have known several very genteel idiots whose whole vocabulary had deliquesced into some half dozen expressions. **1860** — *Elsie V.* 107 Undue apprehensions .. of its tendency to deliquesce and resolve itself .. into puddles of creamy fluid. **1871** JOWETT *Plato* I. 436 If while the man is alive the body deliquesces and decays.

Hence **Delique·scing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 330 Some of the deliquescing part of the mass.

Deliquescence (delikwe·sĕns). [f. DELIQUESCENT: see -ENCE. (So mod.F. 1792 in Hatzf.)] The process of deliquescing or melting away; *esp.* the melting or liquefying of a salt by absorption of moisture from the air.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 118 This change is termed deliquescence. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 503/2 The nucleated cells .. gradually disappear by a kind of solution or deliquescence. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 259 The English .. hurry to the seaside with red, perspiring faces, in a state of combustion and deliquescence. *fig.* 1881 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 373 The deliquescence .. of beliefs.

b. *concr.* The liquid or solution resulting from this process.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 148 This deliquescence or solution always has an acrid taste. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, De Senty*, Drops of deliquescence glistened on his forehead.

Deliquescency (delikwe·sĕnsi). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being deliquescent; tendency to deliquesce.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 42 Some attribute this deliquescency of salt to the redundance of an alcali. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. vii. § 3. 53.

Deliquescent (delikwe·sĕnt), *a.* [mod. ad. L. *dēliquēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēliquēscĕre* to DELIQUESCE. So in mod.F. (1783 in Hatzf.).]

1. *Chem.* That deliquesces; having the property of melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the air.

1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 381 Mild fixed alkali is..considerably deliquescent. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 482 A salt is deliquescent, when it has a greater attraction for water than the air, as it will in that case take water from the air. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 66 Those salts answer best for preserving cheese which contain most of the deliquescent chlorides.

2. a. *Biol.* Melting away in the process of growth or of decay: see DELIQUESCE 1 b.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 28 It is very difficult to observe the structure of the hymenium, on account of its deliquescent nature.

b. *Bot.* Branching in such a way that the main stem or axis is, as it were, dissolved in ramifications.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Deliquescent* .. as the head of an oak tree. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 49 Thus the trunk is dissolved into branches, or is deliquescent, as in the White Elm.

3. *humorously.* Dissolving (in perspiration).

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 294/1 Striding over the stiles to Church, with a second-rate wife—dusty and deliquescent—and four parochial children, full of catechism and bread and butter. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 180 The dusty and deliquescent pedestrian.

†**Deli·quiate,** *v. Chem. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *dēliquāre* (DELIQUATE), or f. DELIQUIUM 2.] *intr.* = DELIQUATE 2, DELIQUESCE.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 323 No crystallization was formed: the dry salt..deliquiated in the air. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 397 Urea..deliquiates, when exposed to the air, into a thick brown liquid. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 14 Other salts .. become liquid, or *deliquiate.*

†**Deliquiation.** *Obs.* [n. of action from prec.] = DELIQUESCENCE.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 324 A salt..which ..would have crystallized long before the alkali became dry, or remained after its deliquiation.

†**Deli·quity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *dēliqu-us* lacking, wanting + -ITY: cf. *obliquity.*] Delinquency, guilt.

1692 *Christ Exalted* § 158 Christ..hath infinitely more Holiness than our sins have of Deliquity or Malignity in them.

Deliquium [1] (dĭli·kwiŏm). *arch.* [L. *dēliquium* failure, want, f. *dēlinquĕre* (*dēliqu-*); see DELINQUE, DELICT, and cf. DELIQUE.]

1. Failure of the vital powers; a swoon, fainting fit. Also *fig.*

[1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1864) 180 (Stanf.) His soul forsook him, as it were, and there was *deliquium animæ.*] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. ii, He..carries Bisket, Aquavitæ, or some strong waters about him, for fear of deliquiums. 1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 14 Strange things men report to have seen during those Deliquiums. 1748 *Brit. Mag.* 102 He..was seiz'd with a sudden Deliquium. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 10 Jeffrey..bewildered the poor jury into temporary deliquium or loss of wits.

†2. A failure of light, as in an eclipse. *Obs.*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 160 Forcing his sometimes eclipsed face to be A long deliquium to the light of thee. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 5 The strange deliquium of Light in the Sun about the death of Cæsar. 1671 SHADWELL *Humorists* III. 33, I have suffer'd a *Deliquium*, viz. an Eclipse.

3. Confused with DELIQUIUM [2], as if = melting away, or state of having melted away: usually *fig.*

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 281 Her Pow'rs in Liquefaction soft exhal'd, She into amorous Deliquium falls. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. VII. VIII. 212 The Assembly melts, under such pressure, into deliquium; or, as it is officially called, adjourns. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. IV. V. 312 Stalwart sentries were found melted into actual deliquium of swooning.

†**Deli·quium** [2]. *Obs.* [L. *dēliquium* flowing down, dropping down, f. *dēliquāre*: see DELIQUATE.] = DELIQUESCENCE.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Deliquium*, is the dissolving of a hard body into a liquor, as salt .. in a moist, cold place. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 407 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Salt of tartar, or any fixed alcali, set in a cellar..runs, into a kind of liquor, called by the chymists, oil of tartar *per deliquium.* 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 46 As much hot oil of tartar, per deliquium, as will saturate the acid.

Deliracy (dĭli·răsi). *rare.* [f. DELIRATE: cf. *accuracy, piracy*, and see -ACY.] Subjection to delirium: cf. DELIRANCY.

1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 543 By lunacy, deliracy, or apathy.

Delirament (dĭli·răměnt). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *dēlīrāment-um*, f. *dēlīrāre*: see DELIRE *v.*, and -MENT.] Raving, frenzy, insanity; a craze.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1421 That thei calle feith, we calle delirament. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 593 He was deiect be daft delyrament. 1605 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* Pref. 12 These and like popish deliraments. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* VIII. V. 229 Some of the fashionable deliraments of the day, such as clairvoyance and ..spirit-rapping.

†**Deli·rancy.** *Obs.* [f. DELIRANT or L. *dēlīrānt-em*, corresponding to L. type **dēlīrāntia*: see -ANCY.] Raving, frenzy, madness.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears* 208 A Manichean dotage and deliracy seiseth upon them. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 691 This attempt of his was no other than a plain Deliracy, or Atheistick Phrenzy in him. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 144 This was a sort of delirancy.

Delirant (dĭlai·rănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēlīrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēlīrāre* (see DELIRE *v.*), or a corresponding F. *délirant* (18th c. in Hatzf.), pr. pple. of *délirer.*]

† **A.** *adj.* Raving, mad, insane. *Obs.*

1600 LODGE in *Englands Helicon* D b, Age makes silly swaines delirant. 1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 66 What can be imagined more delirant and more remote from common sense? *Ibid.* 71 This Man .. is either delirant and crazed, or else plays Tricks.

B. *sb. Med.* = DELIRIFACIENT.

1872 *Tanner's Mem. Poison* Pref. (ed. 3) 8 Neurotics: subdivided into Narcotics, Anæsthetics, Inebriants, Delirants [etc.].

†**Deli·rate,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlīrāre*: see DELIRE *v.* and -ATE [3].] a. *trans.* = DELIRIATE. b. *intr.* = DELIRE 2. Hence **Deli·rating** *ppl. a.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* II. 393 (L.) They say it [ivy] hath an infatuating and delirating spirit in it. 1623 COCKERAM, *Delirate*, to dote.

Deliration (delirē·ı̆ən). [ad. L. *dēlīrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēlīrāre*: see DELIRE *v.*]

1. Delirium, aberration of mind; frenzy, madness.

1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* 9 Deliration is oftentimes a Symptome..of an feuer. *Ibid.* 10 Frensie being a far more violent infirmitie than deliration or dotage. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xiv. (1713) 132 As idely as those that pill Straws or tie knots on Rushes in a fit of Deliration or Lunacy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V. (1858) 323 An earnestness..which..drove him into the strangest incoherences, almost deliration. 1855 MISS A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-house* iii. 45 Her Deliration incessantly finding Vent in an incoherent Babble.

† b. A rendering delirious or temporarily insane.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 19 The Effect is the deliration of the party after he awakes, for he takes his Dreams for..real Transactions.

2. *fig.* Wildly absurd behaviour or speech, as if arising from aberration of mind.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 27 What a Deliration is this in our graue, learned and famous College of..Physicians! 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 848 The many atheistick hallucinations or delirations concerning it [cogitation]. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 123 The bombastic deliration of Lee's tragedy. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* 122 In creeds never was such levity: witness..the periodic 'revivals'..the deliration of rappings.

†**Deli·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēlīrāre* to be deranged, crazy, out of one's wits, orig. to go out of the furrow, to deviate from the straight, go off; f. DE- I. 2 + *līra* ridge, furrow, in ploughing; with sense 2 cf. F. *délirer* (in Rabelais, 16th c.) 'to doat, rave, do things against reason' (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To go astray, go wrong, err.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 204 God wyl be vengyd on man.. That wyl nevyr be schrevyn, but evyrmore doth delyre. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 339 Sa peirt for to delyre Fra Venus Court, or thairfra for to gyre? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 He repents not as man does, for he cannot delire and err as man does.

2. To go astray from reason; to wander in mind, be delirious or mad, to rave.

Hence **Deli·ring** *ppl. a.*

1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* 10 Franticke and deliring Fooles.. who .. swarue from all sense. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. xv, How fresh bloud dotes! O how green Youth delires! 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 196 He delires, and is out of his Wits, that would preferr it [moonlight] before the Sun by Day.

†**Deli·rement.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *délirement*, 'a raving or doating' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *dēlīrāmentum.*] = DELIRAMENT.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i, Thus—thou art here, and there,—With me, at home, and at one instant both! In vain are these delirements, and to me Most deeply incredible. 1637 — *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 179 With fond delirements let him others charme. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 This delirement never came into the holy apostles' minds.

Deliria, occas. pl. of DELIRIUM.

Deliriant (dĭli·rĭănt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. DELIRIUM: cf. next, and *anæsthesiant*, etc.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deliriant*, having power to produce delirium. Applied to such drugs as henbane, Indian hemp, and such like.

†**Deli·riate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēlīri-um* DELIRIUM + -ATE [3].] *trans.* To make delirious.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. iii, Now so generally and epidemically the kingdom was diseased, that deliriated and distracted, they let one another blood. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 478 Their Love mis-plac'd deliriates their Wit.

Delirifacient (dĭlirifē·ı̆ənt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. L. *dēlīrium*, DELIRIUM, *dēlīrāre* to be crazy + *facient-em* making.]

A. *adj.* Causing or producing delirium.

B. *sb.* An agent or substance that produces delirium.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 219 In some . morphia acts as a delirifacient.

Delirious (dĭli·rĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *dēlīri-um* + -OUS.]

1. Affected with delirium, *esp.* as a result or symptom of disease; wandering in mind, light-headed, temporarily insane.

1706 SWIFT *Death of Partridge*, The people..said, he had been for some time delirious; but when I saw him, he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 11 He caught a fever..of which he died delirious on the third day. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 175 He had gradually become delirious, and..could scarcely be kept in bed. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. xviii. 350 The patient, complaining probably of his head, becomes all at once and furiously delirious.

b. Belonging to or characteristic of delirium.

1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 188 In what he has wrote to-day one paragraph may appear almost delirious. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 435 March 25th..The whole of this day he has talked quite incoherently..March 26th The same delirious manner has continued all this day. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 7 (1879) 8 The delirious ravings of Intoxication or of Fever.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Characterized by wild excitement or symptoms resembling those of delirium; frantic, crazed, 'mad'.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XV. 156 Frantic, delirious! thou art lost for ever! 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 77 The delirious bigot who burns with ambition to render himself the enemy .. of the Church. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 76 Snatches of song that make the world delirious with delight.

b. Of things, actions, etc.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iii. 13 You..charge the High commission of Atheisme, for calling you to account for your delirious doctrine. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxx, How the giant element From rock to rock leaps with delirious bound. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. vi. 87 The delirious screech..of a railway train.

Deli·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a delirious manner; madly, frantically.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. i. 240 The plague Which sweeps the soul deliriously from life! 1863 E. C. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II. 380 They were deliriously dancing, shouting, singing..with the most hilarious gaiety.

Deli·riousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 86 Pope, at the intermission of his deliriousness, was always saying something kind..of his..friends. 1782 HEBERDEN *Comment.* xii, Giddiness, forgetfulness, slight deliriousness. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 268 What such intense deliriousness?

Delirium (dĭli·rĭŏm). Pl. **deliriums, -ia.** [a. L. *dēlīrium* (Celsus), madness, derangement, deriv. of *dēlīrāre* to be deranged: see DELIRE *v.*]

1. A disordered state of the mental faculties resulting from disturbance of the functions of the brain, and characterized by incoherent speech, hallucinations, restlessness, and frenzied or maniacal excitement.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 42 It is but the franticke *delirium* of one, whose pride hath made him φρενιτᾶν. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 143 The signs are a weak Pulse. *delirium.* 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 648 His Deliriums had far longer intervals than before. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 357 The Deliria and Melancholic Fevers are indicated by this Pulse. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 103 Opium is pleasing to Turks, on account of the agreeable delirium it produces. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, In a raging fever accompanied with delirium. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. xviii. 360 The delirium you will generally find to be not a fierce or mischievous delirium, but a busy delirium.

2. *fig.* Uncontrollable excitement or emotion, as of a delirious person; frenzied rapture; wildly absurd thought or speech.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 126 He had broken out into a thousand deliriums and fooleries. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 P 10 Any Free-thinker whom they shall find publishing his Deliriums. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 2/1 Testimonies of men of letters of the pleasurable delirium of their researches. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 225 He jumped up, shouted, clapped his hands, and danced in a delirium of joy, until he upset the canoe. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xiv. 254 The gorgeous delirium of gladiatorial shows.

Delirium tremens (dĭli·rĭŏm trī·menz). [mod. Medical Lat. = trembling or quaking delirium.] A species of delirium induced by excessive indulgence

in alcoholic liquors, and characterized by tremblings and various delusions of the senses.

'The term was introduced by Dr. Sutton, in 1813, for that form of delirium which is rendered worse by bleeding, but improved by opium. By Rayer and subsequent writers it has been almost exclusively applied to delirium resulting from the abuse of alcohol.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1813 T. Sutton (*title*), Tracts on Delirium Tremens, etc., etc. **1865** Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* i. 6 The fiends which torment the victim of delirium tremens.

fig. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 123/2 The delirium tremens of radicalism, in which the unhappy patient..imagines himself haunted by a thousand devils, who are not only men but Tories.

† **Deli·rous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēlīr-us* doting, crazy (f. De- I. 2 + *lira* ridge, furrow : cf. Delire) + -ous.] = Delirious; crazy, raving.

1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 33 The rampant and delirous Fancies of..Paracelsus. *a* **1687** *Ibid.* 54 They that deny this true Enthusiasm, do confirm those wild delirous Fanaticks in their false Enthusiasm. **1673** Ray *Journ. Low C.* 144 We observed in these Countries more Idiots and delirous persons than anywhere else. **1722** *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 25 He became delirous with Convulsions.

Hence † **Deli·rousness.**

a **1687** H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. Schol. (1712) 174 Many other circumstances have been told me by them .. without the least species or shadow of delirousness.

† **Deli·ry.** *Obs.* Pl. **-ies.** [ad. L. *dēliri-um* Delirium : cf. *ministry.*] = Delirium.

1669 Gale *Ct. Gentiles* I. II. ii. 18 The deliries, or dreams of the Mythologists, touching their Gods. **1677** *Ibid.* III. 137 The Deliries or sick Dreams of Origen.

Delisk, var. of Dulse, a sea-weed.

Delit, earlier form of Delight.

† **Delitabi·lity.** *Obs.* In 4 **delitabilite, dilat-, diletabilte.** [ME. a. OF. *delitableté,* f. *delitable* : see next.] Delightfulness, delight.

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* Prol., þe dilatabilte of þis gyft. *Ibid.* lxvii. 36 In diletabilte of luf. *c* **1340** — *Prose Tr.* 43 Gastely joye and delitabilite.

† **Delitable,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **delitabill, -byl(l, dilitable, diletabile,** 4–6 **delyt-, 5 delet-, delite-, deleitable, dylitabile.** [ME. a. OF. *delitable (deleit-, delet-, deliet-),* f. *delitier* to Delight : cf. Delectable, Delightable.] Affording delight ; delightful, pleasant, delectable.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 220/26 An ylo .. þat delitable was inou. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* Cant. 523 þe notis of luf er delitabylest in the melody þat sho shewys. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 32 Dreede dilitable drinke. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 6 Wher many a tour and toun thou maist byholde .. And many anothir delitable [*v. rr.* de-, dilectable] sight. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 51 Appels faire of coloure and delitable to behald. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 660 A delitable floure. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 1738 Thar giftis mot be fair and delitable. **1500–20** Dunbar *Goldyn Targe* 120 Ianus, god of entree delytable.

† **Delitably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a 'delitable' manner ; delightfully, pleasantly.

c **1340** Hampole *Prose Tr.* 18 þe name sowunes in his herte delitably as it were a saunge. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. i. 108 Whanne philosophie hadde songen softly and delitably þe forseide pinges. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. v. 56 He wes ..festyd oft delytably. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 210 He abydeth..delytablely with desyre.

† **Deli·te,** *sb. Obs.* [A derivative, or expansion, of Lite *sb.,* in same sense.] Delay.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5790 (Gött.) Þar-to sal be na lang dilite [*Cott.* lite, *Trin.* delay]. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 6679 (Fairf.) Dey þai salle wiþ-out delite [*Cott.* lite, *rime* quite, quitte].

† **Deli·te,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **delyte.** [a. OF. *delit* delicious.] Delightful.

c **1430** Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 3 This pascalle Lambe with-owte spott..þis lambe moste delyte.

Delite, the earlier form of Delight.

Delitescence (delite·sĕns). [f. Delitescent: see -ence. (In the medical sense used in F. by Paré in 16th c.)]

1. The condition of lying hid ; latent state, concealment, seclusion.

1776 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May, To sooth him into inactivity or delitescence. **1836–7** Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 213 The obscuration, the delitescence of mental activities.

2. *Med.* **a.** 'Term applied to the sudden disappearance of inflammation, or of its events, by resolution, no other part of the body being affected.' **b.** 'The period during which poisons, as those of rabies and smallpox, remain in the system before they produce visible symptoms' (= Incubation). *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 513/2 This speedy termination of the disease has been called by the French writers *delitescence.* **1877** Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 46 Resolution may take place very quickly, this being termed delitescence.

Delite·scency. [f. as prec. : see -ency.] **a.** The quality of being delitescent. **b.** = prec. 1.

1696 Aubrey *Misc.* Introd. (1857) p. xiii, From 1670 to this very day..I have enjoyed a happy delitescency. **1805** *Pref.* to *Brathwait's Drunken Barnaby* (ed. 5), Republishing this facetious little book after a delitescency of near a hundred years. **1821** J. L. Adolphus *Let. to Heber* 8 An extraordinary development of the passion for delitescency.

Delitescent (delite·sĕnt, dĕ-), *a.* [ad. L. *dēlītēscent-em,* pr. pple. of *dēlītēscĕre* to hide away, f. De- I. 2 + *latēscĕre,* inceptive of *latēre* to lie hid.] Lying hid, latent, concealed.

1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 212 The vertue of those means..may be long delitescent, and lye hid. **1836–7** Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 213 The immense proportion of our intellectual possessions consists of our delitescent cognitions.

† **Deli·tigate,** *v. Obs. rare* – 0. [f. L. *dēlītigāre* : see -ate 3.]

1623 Cockeram, *Delitigate,* to skold or chide vehemently.

Hence **Delitiga·tion.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Delitigation,* a striving, a chiding, a contending.

† **Delitous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **delytous.** [a. OF. *delitous* (Bozon), *-eus,* f. *delit* Delight : see -ous.] Delightful.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 90 In this seasoun delytous, Whan love affraieth al thing. *Ibid.* 489 Swich solace, swich ioie, and play..As was in that place delytous.

Deli·ver, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4–7 **delyuer(e, (4 delyure, 5 deliuuer, -liuere, -lyvyr, 6 -liure).** [a. OF. *delivre, deslivre* (cf. It. *dilibero*), vbl. adj. from *delivrer* to Deliver.]

† **1.** Free, at liberty. *Obs.*

c **1305** *Edmund Conf.* 290 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 78 He ne mizte him wawe fot ne hond : his poer him was binome ; Ac delyure he hadde al his þozt.

2. Free from all encumbrance or impediments ; active, nimble, agile, quick in action.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3596 Dou3thi man and deliuer in dedes of armes. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* III. 737 Bot the Kingis folk, that war Deliuer off fute. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 289 Delyvere men strong and swyber. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 70 b, Light and deliuer, voyde of al fatness. **1472** *Paston Lett.* No. 696 III. 47 He is one the lyghtest, delyverst, best spokyn, fayrest archer. **1530** Palsgr. 309/2 Delyver of ones lymmes as they that prove mastryes, *souple.* Delyver, redy, quicke to do any thyng, *agile, deliuré. a* **1562** G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1827) 141 A number of the most deliverest soldiers. **1580** Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 326 Pyrocles, of a more fine and deliuer strength. **1600** Holland *Livy* XXVIII. xx. 683 b, Being men light and deliver of bodie. [*arch.* **1814** Scott *Wav.* xlii, Mr. Waverley looks clean-made and deliver. **1887** *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 72 He is the most deliver at that exercise I have ever set eyes on.]

† **3.** Delivered (of a child). *Obs.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1084 Alle hende þat honestly mo3t an heir glade, Aboutte my lady watz lent, quen ho delyuer were. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 168 That this abbas suld paynes dreght, And be delyuer of hir chylde. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Mary was delyuer of hir childe vnder a palme tree. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst., Purif. Mary* 117 Fourty dayes syn that thou was Delyuer of thy son.

Deliver (dĭlĭ·vəɹ), *v.*[1] Also 3–5 **deliure,** 3–6 **delyuer(e, 4 deliuyr, delyuyr, dilyuer(e,** 4–5 **delyuir(e,** 4 6 **delyure, diliuer(e,** 6 *Sc.* **delywer.** [a. F. *délivrer,* in OF. also *deslivrer,* = Pr. *de-, deslivrar,* Cat. *desliurar,* OSp. *delibrar,* It. *dilibe·rare* :—late pop. L. *dēlīberāre,* in Romanic partly refashioned as **deslībrāre* (De- I. 6), used in sense of L. *līberāre* to set free, liberate (see Du Cange). (In cl. Lat. *dēlīberāre* had a different sense : see Deliberate.)]

I. 1. *trans.* To set free, liberate, release, rescue, save. Const. *from, out of,* † *of.* † **a.** To release *from* a place. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in b, and as a traditional phrase in reference to gaol-delivery).

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 1140 Whenne I am servyd off that fee, Thenne schal Richard delyveryd bee. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 45 Scho delyuerd þe lordes oute of þe toure. **1513** More in Grafton *Chron.* II. 798 The Lorde Stanley was delivered out of ward. **1725** De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 277 The way turned short east..and delivered us entirely from the mountains. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 134 That they could not upon an *habeas corpus* either bail or deliver a prisoner. **1863** H. Cox *Institl.* II. x. 534 A commission of general gaol delivery.

b. Now *esp.* To set free *from* restraint, imminent danger, annoyance, trouble, or evil generally.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 234 Nolde heo neuer enes bisechen ure Louerd þet he allunge deliurede hire þerof. *c* **1250** *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 þet he us deliuri of alle eueles. **1382** Wyclif *Matt.* vi. 13 And leede vs nat in to temptacioun, but delyuere vs fro yuel. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Moder of God* 34 Fro temptacioun deliure me. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany,* From al euill and mischiefe, from synne, from the craftes and assaultes of the deuyll ; from thy wrathe, and from euerlastyng damnacion : Good lorde deliuer us. **1611** Bible 1 *Sam.* xvii. 37 The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion..he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine. **1652** *Relig. Wotton.* 199, I fell into these thoughts, of which there were two wayes to be delivered. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 205 God..had..delivered me from bloodguiltiness. **1845** M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 Chilperic was delivered from the necessity of inventing any new expedient. **1872** R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 396 Stood in body before them, a fainting host to deliver.

† **c.** *spec.* To release or free (any one) from his vow, by putting him in a position to discharge it ; to accept combat offered by. [So in OF.] *Obs.*

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1688 3if thow hufe alle the daye, thou bees noghte delyuerede. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* VII. xiv, I care not..what knyghte soo euer he be, for I shal soone delyuer hym. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 77 For to take entreprises, to answere or deliver a gentilman that desire in worship to doo armes in liestis to the utteraunce, or to certein pointis. **1523** Ld. Bernrs *Froiss.* I. cccixxiii. 617 Then it was sayd to all the knightes there about, Sirs, is there any of you that will delyuer this knight ?..Sir Wylliam of Fermyton..sayd..if it pleases him a lytell to rest hym, he shall anone be delyuered, for I shall arme me agaynst hym.

† **2.** To free, rid, divest, clear (*a*) *of,* (*b*) *from.*

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3248 Deliuer þi lond..Of alle þine dedeliche fon. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* III. i. 64 Who so wil sowe a felde plentiuous lat hym first delyuer it of thornes. **1540–1** Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 32 At last god hath deliuered the..of him. **1562** *Homilies* II. *Good Friday* (1859) 411 It pleased him [Christ] to deliver himself of all His godly honour. **1868** Bushnell *Serm. on living Subj.* 21 The salutation will be quite delivered of its harshness by just observing that [etc.].

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 193 Anoynte þe pacient & þis wole delyvere him fro itching. **1627** Donne *Serm.* v. 50 Yet we doe not deliver Moses from all infirmity herein. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 323 A stone..which hath the vertue to deliuer a woman from her paine in child-birth. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., If the Expressions .. be .. delivered from Amphibologies.

† **b.** *refl.* To free oneself, get clear or rid *of. Obs.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1319 Anon they deliverid heom of Macedoyne. *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 208, I counseyll you that ye .. delyver yourselfe of Reynawde assone as ye maye. **1530** Palsgr. 511/1, I can nat delyver me of hym by no meanes. [**1709** Berkeley *Ess. Vision* § 51 [He] may be able to deliver himself from that prejudice.]

c. *To deliver a gaol* : to clear it of prisoners in order to bring them to trial at the assizes.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 34 To deliver any gayole wthin the towne. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII,* c. 24 § 16 All suche iustices .. shal haue auctoritee .. to deliuer the same gaoles from time to time. **1890** *Spectator* 26 Apr. 584/2 The gaol must be delivered before the Judge leaves the assize town.

† **d.** *transf.* To make riddance of, get rid of, dispel (pain, disease, etc.) ; to relieve. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 405 b/1 A lytel medecyne ofte delyvereth a grete languor and payne. **1576** Baker *Jewell of Health* 53 b, This water..delyvereth the griefe of the stone. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* iv. v. (1660) 282 That so his momentany passion .. might by some like intermission of time be delivered, and so vanish away.

3. To disburden (a woman) *of* the fœtus, to bring to childbirth ; in *passive,* to give birth to a child or offspring. Rarely said of beasts. (The active is late and chiefly in obstetrical use.)

c **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 63 For than com tim Mari mild Suld be deliuerd of hir child. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 5562 (Fairf.) Þer wimmen. ar deliuered be þaire awen sliȝt. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* lxxi. 53 Tyme come that she shold be delyuered and bere a child. **1484** — *Fables of Æsop* I. ix, A bytche which wold lyttre and be delyured of her lytyl dogges. **1568** Tilney *Disc. Mariage* C viij, To have thy wyfe with childe safely delyvered **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 25 She is, something before her time, deliuer'd. **1685** Cooke *Marrow of Chirurg.* III. I. i. (ed. 4) 168 The third time they sent and begged I would deliver her. **1754–64** Smellie *Midwif.* I. Introd. 70 A better method of delivering in laborious and preternatural cases. **1805** *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 521 By making an incision in the urethra..the patient might be delivered. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 448 The queen.. was in due time safely delivered of a prince.

fig. **1634** Heywood *Mayden-head well Lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 108 My brain's in labour, and must be deliuered Of some new mischeife. *a* **1640** Peacham (J.), Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verses. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 281, I have been delivered of an infinite variety of speeches about virtue before now, and to many persons.

† **b.** *pass.* Of the offspring : To be brought forth (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 12 All beastes so soone as they are delivered from their dam get upon their feete. *c* **1600** Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxvii. 11 Those children nursed, deliver'd from thy brain. **1604** — *Oth.* I. iii. 378 There are many Events in the Wombe of Time, which will be deliuered.

4. To disburden, unload. ? *Obs.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 289 The Weston was delivered of her cargo. **1805** in A. Duncan *Nelson* 231, 26th. Delivered the Spaniard, and sunk her. **1851** Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxxiv. 267 The brace of revellers went staggering over the azotea, delivering their stomachs.

5. *refl.* To disburden *oneself of* what is in one's mind ; to express one's opinion or thought ; to utter words or sounds ; to speak, discourse. (Cf. 10.)

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 20391 (Trin.), I delyuered me of my sermoun. **1654** tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 217 He delivered himself thus unto them, 'I hope by your valour to obtain the Empire of the world'. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 42, I now desire to know, whether it be proper now to deliver my self, before you proceed to the calling of Witnesses. **1713** Steele *Englishman* No. 3. 19 Some Merchants .. delivered themselves against the Bill before our Houses of Lords and Commons. **1752** Fielding *Amelia* VI. vii, Amelia delivered herself on the subject of second marriages with much eloquence. **1869** Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* x. 91 Delivering Himself .. in sentiments the very tones of which are unearthly.

II. † **6.** *trans.* To get rid of or dispose of quickly, to dispatch ; *refl.* to make haste, be quick.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1414 þe mete & þe masse watz metely delyuered. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 302 Deliuer the .. and mak na delay. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 510 The Romayns .. sayd, Harke, ye sir cardynalles, delyuer you atones, and make a pope ; Ye tary to longe. **1530** Palsgr. 510/2, I delyver, I rydde or dispatche thynges shortly out of handes, *Je despeche.*

† **b.** ? To dispatch, make away with. *Obs. rare.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 3930 þis breme best..Aȝt and tuenti men of armes onone scho delyuird. *c* **1450** *Guy Warw.* (C.) 10140 And wyth the grace of god almyght To delyuyr ther enmyes wyth ryght.

III. 7. To give up entirely, give over, surrender, yield ; formerly often *spec.* to give up to an evil fate, devote to destruction, ruin, or the like. Also with *over* (obs. or arch.), *up.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5012 (Cott.) Him sal deliuer your yongeist child. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 15879 (Fairf.) He deliuered his maister vp. *c* **1300** *Beket* 724 The Kynges baillyf delivri him to anhonge other to drawe. **1483** Caxton *G. de la Tour*

E vij b, The moders of them shall be delyuered to the dolorous deth of helle. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* II. 771 That the goods of a sanctuary man, shoulde be delivered in payment of his debtes. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. i. 89 See them deliuered ouer To execution, and the hand of death. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 321 The French came from the mountaine, and..delivered up their armes. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 90 Hee also assaults Tzinner, which tho a while well kept..is in the end delivered. 1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 97 To take our chance, and deliver ourselves over into the hands of Providence. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 133 'Count Egmont,' said Alva, 'deliver your sword; it is the will of the King that you give it up, and go to prison.' 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 When premiers deliver up their portfolios.

†b. *refl.* To give oneself up, surrender, devote oneself. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B vj, I delyuered myselfe with greatte desyre to knowe thynges.

8. To hand over, transfer, commit to another's possession or keeping; *spec.* to give or distribute to the proper person or quarter (letters or goods brought by post, carrier, or messenger); to present (an account, etc.). Const. *to*, or with simple dative.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 430 Alle þe byssopryches, þat delyuered were Of Normandye & Engelond, he 3ef al clene þere. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1011 In a castel heo was y-set, And was deliverid liversoon, Skarschliche and nought foisoun. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 He delyuers þis currour þe lettres. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1282 Delyuere my mayde to me this day. 1530 Palsgr. 510/2, I delyuer, I gyve a thyng in to ones handes to kepe. *Je liure.* 1535 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 28 Who had his pardon delyvered him on the Tower Hill. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 To joyn in a Petition to be delivered to a Iudge, etc. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 9 He delivered back the String of Wampum sent him. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 255 A message which he must deliver in person. 1881 Goldw. Smith *Lect. & Ess.* 260 The postmaster had written the letter as well as delivered it. 1892 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 52/2 No bill of costs was ever delivered. *Mod.* Get the address from the postman who delivers in that part of the town. How often are letters delivered here?

fig. 1526–34 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xi. 2 That ye..kepe the ordinaunces even as I delyvered them to you. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 37 The superstitious idle-headed-Eld Receiu'd and did deliuer to our age This tale of Herne the Hunter. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, Seven persons only were necessary to deliver the history of the creation and fall from Adam to Moses.

b. *Law.* To give or hand over formally (*esp.* a deed to the grantee, or to a third party): see Delivery 4 b (*b*). So 'to deliver' seisin of hereditaments, or a corporeal chattel.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 15 a, If a man make a deede of feoffemente unto another..and delyvereth to him the deed but no livery of seisin. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* v. 110 Speak, Faustus, do you deliver this as your deed? 1623 in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 W^ch^ said Indent^r^ was sealled and deliuered by all the parties thervnto. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 306 A seventh requisite to a good deed is that it be delivered, by the party himself or his certain attorney. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* vii. (1877) 148 The words 'I deliver this as my act and deed', which are spoken at the same time, are held to be equivalent to delivery, even if the party keep the deed himself.

†c. *poetic*, with weakened sense of 'To hand over, present'. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 43 O that I..might not be deliuered to the world Till I had made mine owne occasion mellow. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 39 The sorrow that deliuers vs thus chang'd Makes you think so.

IV. 9. To give forth, send forth, emit; to discharge, launch; to cast, throw, project: a. things material.

1597 T. J. *Serm. Paules C.* 37 The bow, being ready bent to deliuer the arrowe. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes..deliuer'd such a showre of Pibbles. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 71 [The pump] did deliuer water very sufficiently. 1708 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 207 The earl of Kent, as he was delivering his bowl upon the green at Tunbridge Wells last Wensday, fell down and immediately died. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 291 In delivering his harpoon he lost his balance. 1850 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* 39 Before a ball is delivered, the umpires station themselves at their respective wickets. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/2 The enemy..waited till Middleton's volunteers had approached very close before they delivered their fire.

b. a blow, assault, attack, etc. *To deliver battle*: to give battle, make or begin an attack.

1842 Alison *Hist. Europe* XI. lxxv. § 36. 349 The Emperor was..obliged to deliver a defensive battle. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Nov., The assaults were badly delivered. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 405 When Philip at last was forced to deliver his blow.

†c. To put forth freely (bodily action, etc.): cf. Delivery 6. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney (J.), Musidorus could not perform any action ..more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 530 He [a horse] must..be taught to raise his knee and deliver his leg with freedom.

†d. *fig.* To give out as produce, to produce, yield. *Obs.*

1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 51 The mynes..do deliuer gold, siluer, copper.

10. To give forth in words, utter, enunciate, pronounce openly or formally. (Cf. 5.)

Here the object is usually either something in the speaker's mind, as a judgement or opinion, or (now very commonly) the speech or utterance itself, with reference to its mode of delivery.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 56 To a question by him propounded, this answere was delivered. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. [xiv.] (Arb.) 134 The vowell is alwayes more easily deliuered then the consonant. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* v. xxxi. (1616) 341 Galen deliuering the precepts of health. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 435 He is..bold to deliver what he thinks on every occasion. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286, I am called upon to deliver my opinion. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 384 Dr. John Reid..intends to deliver..a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* 150 Like an orator who knows that he can deliver a passage, and compose at the same time the one which is to follow. 1882 *Times* 25 Nov. 4 The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said [etc.].

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To 'deliver oneself', discourse; to pronounce an opinion or verdict; to 'make deliverance'.

1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xxi. 525 They first delivered on civil affairs: afterwards the discourse turned on war. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 97 Poor jurymen..understanding a great deal more about the case on which they have to deliver at its commencement than at its termination.

†c. *absol.* or *intr.* To utter notes in singing.

1530 Palsgr. 510/2, I delyver quickly, as one dothe in syngynge..I never herde boye in my lyfe delyver more quyckely.

†**11.** *trans.* To declare, communicate, report, relate, narrate, tell, make known; to state, affirm, assert; to express in words, set forth, describe. *Obs.*

1537 *Order of Hospitalls* H vj, Goe to the Lord Maior, and deliuer unto him the disobedience of the said Constable. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 219 The Duke..himselfe unto the king, delivered what hee had seene. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 4, I..heard the old Shepheard deliuer the manner how he found it. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist Philos.* (1701) 114/1 The time of his birth is no where expresly delivered. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 80, I will here deliver one or two Optical Experiments. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 1 (*Fille de Chambre*) What the old French officer had delivered upon travelling. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 Particulars so plainly delivered..in the Acts of the Apostles. 1800 Vince *Hydrostat.* (1806) 5 Like his general principles of motion before delivered.

†b. with obj. clause. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 It was delivered hee hung himselfe for griefe. 1658 Browne *Hydriot.* i, That they held that Practice in Gallia, Cæsar expressly delivereth. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 161 Who founded these, their Annals nor their Sanscript deliver not

†c. with obj. and complement. *Obs.*

1636 Massinger *Gt. Dk. Florence* I ii, She is deliver'd..For a masterpiece in nature. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 11 History delivers him a deep dissembler. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 64 The Author..delivers the Proportion..to be as Thirty to Eighty two.

V. 12. *Pottery* and *Founding.* To set free from the mould; *refl.* and *intr.* To free itself from the mould; to leave the mould easily.

1782 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 310 To make the clay deliver easily, it will be necessary to oil the mould. 1832 Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 50 The ware..dries in a sufficient degree to deliver itself (according to the workman's phrase) easily from the mould. 1880 C. T. Newton *Ess. Art & Archæol.* vi. 272 That oil or grease had been applied ..to make the mould deliver.

†**Deli'ver,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [A variant of Deliber *v.*, with Romanic change of L. *b* to *v*, as in prec.] = Deliber, to deliberate, determine.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 13 Now thanne delyver, and see, what word I shal answere to hym. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* I. 966 Deliuer þis mater, so god 3our soulys saue. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 520 Oft in his mynd revoluand to and fro, Syne at the last deliuerit hes rycht sone, To tak his tyme sen it wes oportune.

Hence †**Deli'vered** *ppl. a.*, determined, resolved.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 259 With deliverit mind to assailye thame in the brek of the day. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 12 We consent nocht with ane deliverit mynd.

Deliverable (dĭlĭ·vərăb'l), *a.* [f. Deliver *v.*[1] + -able: cf. OF. *deliverable, delivrable* (15–17th c. in Godef.).] That can or may be delivered; to be delivered (according to agreement): cf. *payable.*

1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 401 Ten thousand Pounds of good and deliuerable Dutch made Starch. 1877 *Act* 40–1 *Vict.* c. 39 § 5 Where the document..makes the goods deliverable to the bearer. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 370/2 So wild and shrill a cry of human anguish, that the like of it I could never imagine deliverable by human lips.

Deliverance (dĭlĭ·vərăns). [a. OF. *delivrance, desl-* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *deliransa, desl-*, f. *délivrer, delivrar* to Deliver: see -ance.]

1. The action of delivering or setting free, or fact of being set free (†*of, from* confinement, danger, evil, etc.); liberation, release, rescue.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 197/118 A-serued heo hath to alle þe contreie deliueraunce of langour. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 121 William Marschalle..gaf for his delyuerance þe castelle of Schirburne. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3585 For þair deliverance fra payn. 13.. *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 226/200 Of alle þeos Meruelous chaunces Vr lord hab sent vs diliueraunces. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 247 It hath a round wyndowe abouen that..seruethe for delyuerance of smoke. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4074 Sho..lete hym out at a wyndowe so making his delyvrance. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 275/2 That he shold praye to god for the delyueraunce of his sekenesse. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 408 On the behalfe of king Richard for his delyveraunce out of prison. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 221 Our deliverance from the bondage of sin. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 139 The greatest deliverances I enjoyed, such as my escape from Sallee. 1872 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 144 At no moment..had hopes of deliverance been higher.

†b. 'Delivery' of a gaol: see Deliver *v.*[1] 2 c.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 745 þat þou graunte him me Til þe nexte sittyng of delyueraunce. 1484 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 377 Paied to the Justices of Deliuerance for the Gaole Delyuere. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 3 The next generall gaoles deliveraunce of eny suche gaole.

c. In the ritual observed at a criminal trial.

1565 Sir T. Smith *Commonw. Eng.* xxv. 99 No man that is once indicted can be deliuered without arraignment. *Ibid.* [Form of proclamation in court when no indictment is produced], A. B. prisoner standeth here at the barre, if any man can say any thing against him, let him now speake, for the prisoner standeth at his deliuerance: If no man do then come, he is deliuered without anie further processe or trouble. [In Budden's Latin transl. 1601: *nam vinctus liberationem expectat: si nemo eum cum inuaserit, in libertatem pristinam asseritur.*] *Ibid.* 102 [Form of procl. on trial by Jury] If any man can giue evidence, or can say any thing against the prisoner, let him come now, for he standeth vpon his deliuerance [Budden: *nam de captivi liberatione agitur*]. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 21, *Col. Harrison.* 'I do offer myself to be tried in your own way, by God and my Countrey.' *Clerk.* 'God send you a good deliverance.' *Ibid.* 35 For now the Prisoner [Col. Harrison] stands at the Bar upon his Deliverance. 1781 *Trial Ld. Geo. Gordon* 7 *Clerk.* 'How will you be tried?' *Gordon.* 'By God and my country.' *Clerk.* 'God send you a good deliverance.'

(It is possible that this has been in later times associated with the 'true deliverance' of the Jury: see 8 b.)

†**2.** The being delivered of offspring, the bringing forth of offspring; delivery. *Obs.*

c 1385 *Metr. Hom.* 72 This womane yode wit chylde full lange..myght scho haue na delyueraunce. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4080 Mi wif..Deied at þe deliueraunce of mi dere sone. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 13 Two women ffor to helpe hir at hir delyueraunce when tyme is. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women*, To geue you safe deliuerance. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 370 Nere Mother Reioyc'd deliuerance more. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 122 Within foure dayes after her deliuerance, they tooke the childe away from her.

fig. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 190 Sulphurious Meteors fir'd in the wombs of clouds, break forth in their deliverance with amazement to mortals.

†**3.** The action of giving up or yielding; surrender. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 158, I am not bonden to mak deliuerance. 1404 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 38 Awyn..is accordit with all the men that arne therinne save vij, for to have dilyverance of the Castell at a certayn day. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 19 b, The kyng openly saied that if they wolde not deliver them, he woulde take them without deliverance. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 227 To make deliverance of the towne of Barwike.

†**4.** The action of handing over, transferring, or delivering a thing to another; delivery. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5045 (Fairf.) He made del[i]ueraunce þer of corne. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 404 Eer than the receyuer make Execucioun or Delyueraunce of the thing or deede bi him 3ouun. 1528 Tyball in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xvii. 38 After the delyverance of the sayd New Testament to them. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 35 The Sheriffe did not make deliverance of 400 sheepe.

b. Law. *Writ of second deliverance*: a writ for re-delivery to the owner of goods distrained or unlawfully taken, after they have been returned to the distrainer in consequence of a judgement being given against the owner in an action of replevin.

a 1565 Rastell tr. *Fitzherbert's Nat. Brevium* (1652) 174 The plaintiff may sue a Writ of second Deliverance. 1618 Pulton *Stat.* (1632) 47 *marg.*, A Writ of Second deliuerance 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 508 b, Second Deliverance is a Writ made by the Filacer, to deliver Cattel distreined, after the Plaintiff is Non-suit in Replevin. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* (1874) III. v. xi. 616 The Statute of Westminster 2 (13 Edw. I c. 2)..allowed him a judicial writ issuing out of the original record (called a writ of second deliverance).

†**5.** Sending forth, emission, issue, discharge.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 9 This Motion worketh..by way of Proofe and Search, which way to deliuer itself; And then worketh in progresse, where it findeth the Deliuerance easiest.

†**6.** The action or manner of uttering words in speaking; utterance, enunciation, delivery. *Obs.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 222 Singyng plaine song, and counterfeictyng those that doe speake distinctly, helpe muche to have a good deliveraunce. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 97 At each words deliuerance. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. ix. 397 For his speech, readie he was ynough in quicke deliverance.

†**7.** The action of reporting or stating something; that which is stated; statement, narration, declaration; = Delivery 8. *Obs.*

1432 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 276 To make a trewe delyueraunce of swiche goodys as thei receyue. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 143 And to Venus he made deliveraunce Of his complaint. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 7 What confused deliverance is this? *Ibid.* II. 44 Doth not the very deliverance of your own fact condemne you? 1621 T. Adams *White Devill* (1635) III, If there wanted nothing in the deliverance.

b. An utterance; *esp.* of a formal character.

1859 Mill *Liberty* ii. (1865) 29 Things which are not provided for..in the recorded deliverances of the Founder of Christianity. 1879 M. Arnold *Fr. Critic on Milton* Mixed Ess. 241 Macaulay's writing..often..is really obscure, if one takes his deliverances seriously. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 29 Sept. 7/3 We can complain of no ambiguity in his present deliverance.

8. *Sc. Law.* Judgement delivered; a judicial or administrative order in an action or other proceeding.

In its most general sense applicable to any order pronounced by any body exercising quasi-judicial functions. In the *Bankruptcy Act* of 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 79 § 4) 'deliverance' is defined as including 'any order, warrant, judge-

ment, decision, interlocutor, or decree'. Hence the word has acquired a quasi-technical application to orders in bankruptcy proceedings.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi 90 Of þat [he] Stablysyd, and mad ordynance..and full delyverance. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 133 Of fals solisting ffor wrang deliuerance At Counsale, Sessioun, and at Parliament. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 562 In this mater .. Rycht sone I wald heir 3our deliuerance. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 14 (Jam.) Both parties were compromit by their oathis to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators chosen by them both. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 194 We hope your lordships will give us leave..to remember your lordships of your deliverance, June the first, 1642. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 The Deliverance on the Bill is, *Fiat ut petitur, to the — Day of — next to come.* 1833 *Act* 3 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 25 The said sheriff shall .. affix a deliverance thereon finding and declaring..that this Act has not been adopted. 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict.* c. 101 § 75 The judgment or deliverance so pronounced shall form a valid and sufficient warrant for the preparation in Chancery of the writ.

b. In the (English) Jurors' oath, in a trial for treason or felony, used app. in the sense: Determination of the question at issue, verdict.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 11 Oct. 32 His Oath was then read to him [Sir T. Allen, juror]: You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the prisoners at the Bar, whom you shall have in Charge, according to your Evidence. So help you God! 1892 S. F. HARRIS *Princ. Crim. Law* (ed. 6) xiv. 412. [The current formula: the same words with the last clause expanded to 'and a true verdict give, according to the evidence'.]

(The meaning here has been matter of discussion: cf. 1 c above, and TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Jury*.)

c. Formal judgement pronounced, expression of opinion, verdict.

[1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XII. 184 *Milton* v. *Southey & Landor*, Wordsworth never said the thing ascribed to him here as any formal judgment, or what the Scottish law would call *deliverance*.] 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 298 We cannot but attach great value to the deliberate deliverance of so impartial..a man. 1871 SARAH TYTLER *Sisters & Wives* 154 Dr. Harris's deliverance was..that Mr. Duke was not looking very well.

†d. Used (in *Sc.*) to render L. *senatus consultum*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 212 (Jam.) Thir novellis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay usit the samen deliverance that thay usit in extreme necessite.

†9. = DELIVERNESS; DELIVERY 6. *Obs.*

14.. CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 378 (Harl. 7334) Þe goodes of body ben hele of body, strengþe, deliuerance [*six texts* deliuerness], beaute [etc.]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schaip, lycht of deliuerance.

Deliverancy. *rare*⁻¹. [See prec. and -ANCY.] = DELIVERANCE 7 b.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 365 Being the accredited organ of the Government on Scotch topics, his deliverancy necessarily carries more weight than those of any ordinary member.

†**Deliveration.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *delivration* (in earlier and more popular form *delivraison, -oison, -ison*), ad. late pop. L. *dēlīberātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from *dēlīberāre* to liberate.] Deliverance, liberation, release.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 148 Who is fettered in chaynes He thinketh long after delyveracion Of his great wo.

Delivered (dĭlĭ·vəɹd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. DELIVER *v.*¹ + -ED ¹.] Set free; disburdened of offspring; handed over; surrendered; formally uttered or stated, etc.: see the verb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyueryd, *liberatus, erutus.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 142 Cornelia, the midwife, and my selfe, And none else but the deliuered Empresse. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 123 Prince of the delivered City. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/1 The additional cost..for delivered bread.

†**Delivered,** *ppl. a.*²: see DELIVER *v.*²

Deliveree (dĭlĭ·vərī·). [f. DELIVER *v.*¹ + -EE.] The person to whom something is delivered.

1887 V. SAMPSON in *Cape Law Jrnl.* 37 The putting of a deliveree in possession. *Ibid.* 43 The deliveror should point out the subject of delivery to the deliveree.

Deliveree, obs. form of DELIVERY.

Deliverer (dĭlĭ·vəɹəɹ). Also 4–6 dely-, 4 -ere, 6 -our; see also DELIVEROR. [a. OF. *delivrere* (12th c. in Hatzf.), in obl. case *delivreor, -our, -eur* :—late pop. L. *dēlīberātor, -ōrem*, agent-n. from *dēliberāre*, F. *délivrer* to DELIVER: see -ER ¹.] One who delivers.

1. One who sets free or releases; a liberator, rescuer, saviour.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxix. 7 My helpere & my delyuerere ert þou. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xviii[i]. 2 My refut, and my delyuerere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyuerer, *liberator.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Thou oughteste to .. bee thankefull to thy delyuerer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 149 Thy great deliverer, who shall bruise The Serpents head. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxv. 622 He stood forth as the deliverer of his country. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 404 Though he had been a deliverer by accident, he was a despot by nature.

2. One who hands over, commits, surrenders, etc.; *esp.* one who delivers letters or goods.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 The seller, exchaunger or deliuerer. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 8 By indenture to be made betwene the deliuerour..and the receiuour. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 104 The Stranger..would be a deliuerer heere of money at a high rate. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 295 There is..a deliverer of letters to the House of Commons, at 6*s.* 8*d.* per day. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/3 Each deliverer of milk will possess a share.

3. One who utters, enunciates, sets forth, etc. (*rare.*)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vi. § 12 Thereof God himself was..the deviser, the discusser, the deliverer. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 202 Among the Deliverers of this Art. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 195 The public deliverers of song at the Grecian festivals.

Deliveress (dĭlĭ·vərĕs). *rare.* [Short for *delivreress*, f. DELIVERER + -ESS, in F. *délivreresse*: see -ESS.] A female deliverer.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 72 At one side of the cross, kneels Charles VII armed, and at the other Joan d'Arc..as the deliveress of the town. 1839 *Q. Rev.* June 98 Nancy comes like the deliveress of the pious Æneas.

†**Deliverhede.** *Obs.* [f. DELIVER *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Nimbleness, agility.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. xiii. 148/2 They shal haue delyuerhede of body and lightnesse.

Delivering (dĭlĭ·vərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DELIVER *v.*¹ + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb DELIVER, q.v.; deliverance, delivery (in various senses).

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 1536 (W.) The maister..hadde mani a blessing, For his disciple deliuering. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5800 Of his delyueryng gled and blithe. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxv. 6 By thy wonderfull deliveringes, thy power may be shewed abrode. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epis.* § 36 (R.) Excommunications..were deliverings over to Satan. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* vi. (ed. 4) 26 Judgement of the method to be pursued in delivering.

attrib. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/5 A few heavy railway collecting or delivering vans.

Deliˈvering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That delivers: see the verb.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 11/1 There was no evidence that the delivering company..were not willing to supply the coal at 8*s.* a ton.

†**Deliˈverly,** *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* For forms see DELIVER *a.* [f. DELIVER *a.* + -LY ².]

1. Lightly, actively, nimbly, quickly.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 2009 Deliuerly he dressed vp, er þe day sprenged. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1088 He .. sette [his signet] Upon the wex deliverliche and rathe. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyuerly. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* R ij a, The nemblier and more deliverly to goe about theyr charge. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* x. 50 The claw-tailed Humble Bee .. flyes as deliverly when great with young as when she is barren.

2. Deftly, cleverly.

1530 PALSGR. 550, I fynger, I handell an instrument of musyke delyverly. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. v, Carry it sweetly and deliverly. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 93 We get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and deliverly.

¶ As *adj.* (erroneous archaism).

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, A deliverly fellow was Hughie—could read and write like a priest, and could wield brand and buckler with the best of the riders.

Deliˈverment. *rare.* [f. DELIVER *v.*¹ + -MENT. (Cf. OF. *delivrement* in Godef.)] = DELIVERANCE 7 b; open statement, pronouncement.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 13 May 640/1 Because the Emperor has heretofore spoken unadvisedly, it by no means follows that .. Tuesday's deliverment makes for complete ineptitude.

†**Deliˈverness.** *Obs.* [f. DELIVER *a.* + -NESS.] Lightness, activity, nimbleness, agility, quickness.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5900 Delyvernes and bewte of body. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 199 Grete thinges ben not ay accompliced by strengthe, ne by delyvernes of body. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xi. 30 To voyde the strokis by delyuernes of body. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 69 b, Fewe men surmounted hym in strength and delivernesse. *a* 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 700 Certainly this .. deserueth to be called properly by the Latin name, *Expedition*, for the deliuernes thereof.

Deliveror (dĭlĭ·vərəɹ). [f. DELIVER *v.*¹: see -OR.] A technical variant of DELIVERER, used as correlative to *deliveree*: one who makes a legal delivery of goods, etc.

1887 [see DELIVEREE].

Delivery (dĭlĭ·vərĭ). Forms: 5 **deliveree,** 5–6 **delyuery**(e, 6 **-ere,** 6–7 **deliverie,** 6– **-ery.** [a. Anglo-Fr. *delivrée*, fem. sb. f. pa. pple. of *délivrer* to DELIVER; cf. *livery*, and see -Y.]

†1. The action of setting free; release, rescue, deliverance. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxiii. 266 The quene made assyduat laboure for the delyuerye of the kynge her husbonde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 103 Thankes geuynge to almyghty god for his delyuery and preseruation from so many imminent perels. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 90 A servant of his..by force attempting his Lords delivery. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1505 Thy hopes are not ill founded, nor seem vain, Of his delivery. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXX, Here is the brave man to whom I owe my delivery. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 58 Some that called upon the Lord for delivery before there was need.

b. The action of delivering a gaol: see DELIVER *v.*¹ 2 c, and GAOL-DELIVERY.

2. The fact of being delivered of, or act of bringing forth, offspring; childbirth.

Usually of the mother; formerly sometimes of the child; cf. DELIVER *v.* 3.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 For this poore creature..is as much tormented in her deliverie, as a shrew. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXVI. 17 Like as a woman .. that draweth neere the time of her deliuerie. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* I. xii. § 1 (R.) As they are twins..their delivery is commonly after such a manner, as that of Pharez and Zara. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 My prayers shall attend your ladies good delivery of a brave boy. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 446/1 Midwife..a woman who assists in parturition or delivery.

attrib. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 562 That form of paralysis..in newly-born children..which we should call delivery-paralysis.

b. As the action of the accoucheur or midwife.

[1660 SHIRLEY *Andromana* III. i. 8, I am with child to hear the news: Pr'ythee Be quick in the delivery.] 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 323 Injury in a laborious, hasty or injudicious delivery. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 483, I therefore did not conceive myself justified..in proceeding to immediate delivery. 1889 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midwifery* II. IV. ii. 163 No other means of effecting artificial delivery was known.

c. *fig.*

a 1639 MARMION *Antiquary* III. ii, My head labours with the pangs of delivery. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlvi, Out started the dwarf..and the poor German, on seeing the portentous delivery of his fiddlecase, tumbled on the floor.

3. The act of giving up possession of; surrender.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 772 The whole counsaile had sente him to require of her the deliverie of him [her child]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b, The delivery of the Castell of Barwyke. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 181 The deliverie of the rocke of Saint Julian and of the fort. 1780 *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 147 Marching directly to Boston, there to demand a delivery of the powder and stores, and in case of refusal to attack the troops. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 158 The arrest of Trimbak, and his delivery to the British Government.

4. The action of handing over, or conveying into the hands of another; *esp.* the action of a carrier in delivering letters or goods entrusted to him for conveyance to a person at a distance.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 140 For the deliveree of the said stuff and bedding. 1556 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 113 Hauing receiued any priuie letters..you shal..let the deliuerie of them at your arriuing in Russia. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 124 He might forge other Letters..else why kept he them two dayes without delivery. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. i. (R.), The investitures of bishops and abbots..had been originally given by the delivery of the pastoral ring and staff. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 652 Extraordinary charges for the delivery of goods. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, It [a letter] will be here by the two o'clock delivery. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xiv. 139 The convenience of two or three deliveries of letters per day. 1879 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Post Haste* vii. (1880) 74 The delivery of a telegram.

fig. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 9 Another error is in the manner of the tradition and delivery of knowledge.

attrib. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 316 Our proper delivery port..was at Madagascar. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/2 Carmen's wages:—Delivery men: Driving, 18. per day and 7d. per ton.

b. *Law.* (*a*) The formal or legal handing over of anything to another; *esp.* the putting of property into the legal possession of another person.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 264 Goods are gotten..by deliuerie. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 87 Whereof we have already assurance, yea deliverie, and seisure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 47 Acts which have been held to be a part performance of an agreement..such as delivery of possession; and payment of the whole, or a considerable part of the consideration. 1887 V. SAMPSON in *Cape Law Jrnl.* 38 We now come to the several species of constructive delivery, of which delivery *brevis manus*, or short-hand is the first. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 473/1 After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action.

(*b*) The formal transfer of a deed by the grantor or his attorney to the grantee or to a third party, either by act or by word: formerly essential to the validity of the deed.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 25 Absolute estates of inheritance which..do not pass by livery and seisin, but by delivery of the deed or feoffment. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Deed*, If I have sealed my deed, and after I deliver it to him to whom it is made, or to some other by his appointment, and say nothing, this is a good delivery. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 261 Delivery is necessary to give effect to a bond.

5. The act of sending forth or delivering (a missile, a blow, etc.); emission, discharge; throwing or bowling of a ball (at cricket, base-ball, etc.).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 46 The delivery of your Water into a convenient Trough. 1787 *Specif. Bryant's Patent* No. 1631 Useful..by its much greater delivery of water. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 109 The peril..from the delivery of the spear. 1837 W. MARTIN *Bk. of Sports* 96 If the hand be above the shoulder in the delivery, the umpire must call 'no ball'. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 19 May (*Cricket*), Crossland at 68 came on with his fast deliveries.

b. *Founding.* See quot. (Cf. DELIVER *v.*¹ 12.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Delivery* (*Founding*), the draft or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from close lateral contact with the sand of the mold as it is lifted. Also called *draw-taper.*

†6. Free putting forth of bodily action, 'use of the limbs, activity' (J.); action, bearing, deportment. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Musidorus could not..deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 127 Men..for their severall callings questionlesse of very good delivery. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 223 Observing simplicitie in the Messingers delivery and lookes. *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.), The duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 319 There is a great deal in a *delivery*, as it is called, in a way, a manner, a deportment, to engage people's attention and liking. 1818 TODD, *Deliverness*, agility..What we now term *delivery.*

fig. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786)

II. 177 It has the greatest freedom of pencil, the happiest delivery of nature.

7. The utterance or enunciation (of words), the delivering (of a speech, etc.).

1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 58 All their force and vertue lyeth in the sweete deliverie of their wordes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 37 His skill and delivery of forraigne languages [was] so wonderfull. 1665 LLOYD *State Worthies* (1670) 22 One thing he advised young men to take care of in their publick deliveries. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 Four days were occupied in the delivery of the speech. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xix. 57 The speech occupied some five hours in delivery.

b. Manner of utterance or enunciation in public speaking or singing.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, Meriton.. hath a strange knack of a grave, serious delivery. 1769 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* an. 1781 (1848) 679/2 His delivery, though unconstrained, was not negligent. 1853 HOLYOAKE *Rudim. Public Speaking* 13 The power of distinct and forcible pronunciation is the basis of delivery. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 443/1 Few men of his generation had a greater fund of talk or a more telling delivery.

† **8.** The action of setting forth in words, or that which is set forth; communication, narration, statement; = DELIVERANCE 7. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 22 The order hereafter to be observed in delivery of examples. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 10, I make a broken deliuerie of the Businesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv, Which enigmatical deliveries comprehended usefull verities. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvii. 145, I will forbear the delivery of many matters, that possibly might bring much contentment.

Dell[1] (del). [ME. *delle*, corresp. to MDu. and MLG. *delle*, mod.Du. *del*, MHG. and mod.G. *telle* :—WGer. **daljâ-* or **daljôn-* fem., deriv. of **dalo-*, OLG. *dal*, DALE; root-meaning 'deep or low place.' Cf. also Goth. *ibdalja*, and OE. *æfdæl*, descent. (*Dell* bears nearly the same etymological relation to *dale*, that *den* does to *dean*.)]

† **1.** A deep hole, a pit. *Obs.*

1532 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ix, Curtius..enforsed his horse to lepe in to the dell or pitte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 51 Thilke same..Ewe..Fell headlong into a dell [*gloss*, a hole in the ground]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 889/1 He met with dells or other deep holes. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A dell, *fossa*.

2. A deep natural hollow or vale of no great extent, the sides usually clothed with trees or foliage.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 5 Bi wilc weie so he [ðe leun] wile To dele niðer wenden. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* i, On a day thay hom dyȝt into the depe dellus. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 17 The deip durandlie draif in mony deip dell. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* II. ii, Yon same dell, O'ertopp'd with mourning cypress and sad yew Shall be my cabin. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 312 Every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Disputing..on the situation of a dell where they meant to form an ambuscade. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fear in Solitude*, A green and silent spot, amid the hills, A small and silent dell! 1845 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. iii. 86 Miss Gurney's cottage is in a sheltered dell, with woods on each side.

transf. 1818 SOUTHEY in *Omniana* I. 54 Young ladies would do well to remember, that if laughter displays dimples, it creates dells.

Dell[2] (del). *Rogues' Cant. arch.* A young girl (of the vagrant class); a wench.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 75 A Dell is a yonge wenche, able for generation, and not yet knowen..by the vpright man. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/1 Sweet doxies and dells, My Roses and Nells, Scarce out of your shells. 1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 112/1 She's a Priests Lemman, and a Tinkers Pad, Or Dell, or Doxy, (though the names be bad). 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 *Dells*, trulls, dirty Drabs. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, 'Sharp as needles', said a dark-eyed dell.

Dell(e, obs. form of DEAL.

‖ **Della Crusca** (de·l,la krʊ·ska). [It. *Accademia della Crusca*, lit. Academy of the bran or chaff.] The name of an Academy established at Florence in 1582, mainly with the object of sifting and purifying the Italian language; whence its name, and its emblem, a sieve.

The first edition of its Dictionary, the *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*, appeared in 1612, and the fourth, 1729–38, has long been considered as the standard authority for the Italian language. A new edition on more historical lines was begun in 1881.

Hence **Della-Cru·scan** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or after the style of the Academy della Crusca, or its methods; also, applied to a school of English poetry, affecting an artificial style, started towards the end of the 18th c.; *sb.* a member of this Academy, or English school of poetry. Hence **Della-Cru·scanism.**

One of the noted writers of this school was Mr. Robert Merry, who (having been elected a member of the Florentine Academy) adopted the signature of *Della Crusca*, whence the name was extended to the school as a whole.

[1796 GIFFORD *Mæviad* Introd. 8–9 While the epidemic malady was spreading from fool to fool, Della Crusca [i. e. Merry] came over [from Italy], and immediately announced himself by a sonnet to Love..and from one end of the kingdom to the other, all was nonsense and Della Crusca.] 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 48 Mr. Pratt has certainly indulged too much in the flimsy Della Cruscan style. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 67 In such transalpine Tuscan As would have killed a Della-Cruscan. 1857 TRENCH *Defic. Eng. Dicts.* 7 It is for those who use a language to sift the bran from the flour, to reject that and retain this. They are to be the true *Della Cruscans*. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 230/1 The detestable Della Cruscanism which makes many new volumes of verse a positive offence.

Delly (de·li), *a. rare.* [f. DELL *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Abounding in dells.

1861 G. CALVERT *Univ. Restoration*, Delly woods remote.

Delocalize (dĭlō·kălaiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + LOCALIZE *v.*] *trans.* To detach or remove from its place or locality, or from local limitations.

1855 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 505 The *Morning Register* I could not use; you had better not delocalize it. 1867 LOWELL *Study Wind., Gt. Public Character*, We can have no St. Simons or Pepyses till we have a Paris or London to delocalize our gossip and give it historic breadth. 1870 R. B. D. MORIER *Rep. Land Tenure* (Parl. Papers) 208 It was necessary to find some means of effecting the transfers..without delocalizing the Land Register.

Hence **Delo·calized** *ppl. a.*, **Delocaliza·tion.**

1887 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/2 A reform in the direction of what may be called dockyard de-localisation.

‖ **Deloo** (dĭlū·). [Native name in Dor language (in Soudan) for the gazelle.] A species of antelope, *Cephalolophus grimmia*, found in northern Africa, akin to the duykerbok of South Africa.

1861 J. PETHERICK *Egypt, etc.* 482 (Vocab. Dor language) Gazelle = diloo. 1874 G. SCHWEINFURTH *Heart of Africa* I. 244 The Deloo has only one pair of these glands.

† **Deloy·alty.** *Obs. rare* −[1]. [ad. F. *déloyauté* formerly *desloyaulté*: see DE- I. 6.] = DISLOYALTY.

1571 *Admon. Regent* 112 in *Sempill Ballads* (1872) 132 Sum hes..Lyfes losit for thair deloyaltie.

Delph, var. of DELF.

Delphian (de·lfiăn). [f. *Delphi* place name + -AN.] Of or relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece on the slope of Mount Parnassus, and to the sanctuary and oracle of Apollo there; hence, of or relating to the Delphic Apollo; and *transf.* oracular, of the obscure and ambiguous nature of the responses of the Delphic oracle.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 25 [They] are nothing at all ashamed, by the vrine alone to deliuer their Delphian oracles concerning all diseases. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 48 This treasure..was a part of the Delphian riches. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 322 His eyes had an inward Delphian look. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 113 We send, perplexed, to the Delphian fane, Counsel to ask of the god.

So **De·lphic,** † **De·lphical** *a.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 169 Some of his new-minted Epithets (as Reall, Intrinsecate, Delphicke). *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 174 The mathematical table was by the ancients called the Delphick table. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 595 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell, Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 60 This delphic fury — this preternatural possession. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/5 This reads rather like a Delphic response. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 174 No riddles or Delphicall answers.

Delphin (de·lfin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **delfyn,** 5 **-fyne,** 5–6 **delphyn,** 6–7 **-phine,** 6– **delphin.** [a. L. *delphīn, delphīn-us*, a. Gr. δελφίν: cf. also It. *delfino*, Sp. *delfin*, Pg. *delfim*, Pr. *dalfin, dalphin*, OF. *dalphin, daulphin*, mod.F. *dauphin*, whence DOLPHIN, DAUPHIN.]

† **A.** *sb.* **1.** = DOLPHIN. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6576 A water..Tiger..Heo noriceth delfyns, and cokadrill. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Thar buth oft ytake delphyns, & se-calues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 54 Brunswyne or delfyne..*delphinus*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 131 Of a maruelous sence or memorie as are the elephant and the delphyn. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. xiii. 47 The lively Delphins dance, and brisly Seales give eare.

† **b.** A drinking vessel of the shape of a dolphin. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 162 Some artificiall drinking vessels made after the manner of a dolphin, were called delphines.

2. *Chem.* Short for *delphinin* (see -IN): A neutral fat found in the oil of several species of dolphin; called also *dolphin-fat* and *phocenin*.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 309 Delphin is an oil very mobile at 17° C.

B. *adj.*

1. [attrib. use of L. *delphīnī* in phrase *ad usum Delphini* 'for the use of the Dauphin'.] Of or pertaining to the Dauphin of France, and to the edition of Latin classics, prepared 'for the use of the dauphin', son of Louis XIV.

[1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 330. P 4 All the Boys in the School, but I, have the Classick Authors *in usum Delphini*, gilt and letter'd on the Back.] 1778 E. HARWOOD *Gr. & Rom. Classics* (1778) 222 Delphin Classics, quarto. 1802 DIBDIN *Introd. Classics* 10 *note*, One of the rarest of the Delphin editions. 1818 *Advt.* in *Valpy's Grk. Gram.* (ed. 6) 215 The best text will be used, and not the Delphin. 1877 *Globe Encycl.* II. 361 Valpy's Variorum Latin Classics..contain the Delphin notes and *Interpretatio*.

2. *Chem.* A bad form of DELPHINE, DELPHININE.

Delphina, Delphinate, *Chem.*: see DELPHININE, DELPHINIC.

† **De·lphinate,** obs. variant of DAUPHINATE.

1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 474 Some new stirs, raised by the Hugonots in the Delphinate.

De·lphine, *a.* and *sb.* [See DELPHIN.]

1. A variant of DELPHIN *a.* (Webster, 1828).

2. *Zool.* = DELPHININE *a.* (Webster, 1828).

3. *Chem.* = DELPHININE, *sb.*

Delphine-strian. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *delphīn-us* dolphin, after *equestrian*.] A rider on a dolphin.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 17 (1822) I. 134 To the great terror of the young delphinestrian.

Delphinic (delfi·nik), *a.* [f. L. *delphīn-us* dolphin: see DELPHIN 2.] In *delphinic acid*, an acid discovered by Chevreuil in dolphin-oil, and afterwards in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose; it is identical with inactive valeric acid. A salt of it is a **De·lphinate.**

Delphinine (de·lfinəin), *sb. Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Delphinium* the genus Larkspur.] A highly poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphesagria* or *Stavesacre*. Called also **Delphi·nia,** and formerly **De·lphia, Delphi·na, De·lphine.**

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 The chemical principle called Delphine. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 246 Delphina was discovered, in 1819, by MM. Lassaigne and Feneulle in the seeds of the..*staphisagre*. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 304 Of Delphia. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 310 Delphinine produces nausea when taken internally. It is said to act on the nervous system, and is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 769 The active properties are due to delphinia or delphinine.

De·lphinine, *a.* Of the nature of a dolphin: in *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Delphinīnæ* or sub-family of Cetacea, containing the Dolphins and Porpoises.

† **De·lphinite.** *Obs. Min.* [f. L. *Delphīnātus*, Dauphiné (f. *delphinus*, Dauphin), where found.] An obsolete name of yellowish green Epidote.

1804 *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 426 This is the .. delphinite of Saussure.

Delphi·nity. A humorous nonce-wd. after *humanity*: Dolphin-kind, the nature of dolphins.

1860 LEVER *Day's Ride* x, History has never told that the dolphins..charmed by Orpheus were peculiar dolphins ..they were..fish..taken 'ex medio acervo' of delphinity.

‖ **Delphinium** (delfi·niŏm). *Bot.* [Bot. Lat. *Delphinium*, a. Gr. δελφίνιον larkspur (Dioscorides), dim. of δελφίν dolphin (so named from the form of the nectary).] A genus of plants, N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*, with handsome flowers of irregular form, comprising the common Larkspur and many other species. The name is in ordinary horticultural use for the cultivated species and varieties.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers Annuals.. as double marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1888 *The Garden* 3 June 384/1 Another fine group is formed by a row of tall-growing Delphiniums .. in front of Clematises and Roses.

De·lphinoid, *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. Gr. δελφινοειδής like a dolphin, f. δελφίν dolphin.]

A. *adj.* Like or related to a dolphin; belonging to the *Delphinoidea*, a division of the Cetacea, which includes the dolphins and seals.

In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Delphinoidea*.

Delphinoidine (delfinoi·dəin). *Chem.* [f. as DELPHININE + -OID.] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the same source as delphinine.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Delphinus** (delfai·nŭs). The Latin word for 'dolphin': in *Zool.*, the name of the cetacean genus containing the Dolphin and its co-species; in *Astron.*, one of the ancient constellations of the northern hemisphere, figured as a dolphin.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. A j, Delphinus 1835–6 TODD *Cycl Anat.* I. 566/2 The Delphini..have also a narrow rostrum.

De·lphisine. *Chem.* [f. *delphine*, DELPHININE, by insertion of *-is-* repr. Gr. *ἴσ-ος* equal.] An alkaloid akin to delphinoidine, obtained from the same source, in warty crystals. Also called *Delphisia*.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Delta (de·ltă). [Gr. δέλτα (ad. Phœnician דלת *daleth*), name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; also the land at the mouth of the Nile (Herod.), the Indus (Strabo), etc.]

1. The name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, having the form of a triangle (Δ), and the power of D.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 20 ȝif ȝee wil wite of here A, B, C..thei clepen hem .α Alpha. δ Deltha..ω Omega. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 96 Many haue called Ægypt by the name of the Greeke letter Delta. 1860 T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nature* 118 In Botany the symbol of a perennial plant is a Delta.

2. *Hist.* (*The Delta.*) The tract of alluvial land enclosed and traversed by the diverging mouths of the Nile; so called from the triangular figure of the tract enclosed between the two main branches and the coast-line.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 250 The goulfe of Arabie..from whense they determyned to brynge a nauigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus, where as is the fyrst Delta. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 67 As in Ægypt Nilus maketh that which they call Delta. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 57, I enquired of the Delta, and the Niles seven streames. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 354 The most convenient port of the

Delta. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 529 At the head of the Egyptian Delta, where the river Nile divides.

b. *Geog.* The more or less triangular tract of alluvial land formed at the mouth of a river, and enclosed or traversed by its diverging branches.

1790 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 453 The triangular island or delta of Mesola, at the mouth of the Po. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 94 The earthy matter, borne down by the floods, is thrown back upon the shores, into bays and creeks, and into the mouths of rivers, where it forms deltas. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 13 Islands have become connected with the main land by the growth of deltas and new deposits. 1836 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxvi, The two rivers enclose a large delta of land. 1893 *Nation* 16 Feb. 125/1 The villages are situated on small deltas, built by torrential streams that descend from the neighboring hills.

3. Any triangular space or figure; †the constellation of the Triangle.

1638 C. Alleyn *Hist. Hen. VII*, 134 But if the nobler souls, as they maintein'd, Were fixed in the body of some starre, Then Edwards murder'd sonnes and Warwickes are In those call'd Delta, of Triangle fashion.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *delta-formation, -land*; **delta-metal**, an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron introduced about 1883, and named in allusion to its *three* constituents.

1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 225 The Carse..considered as the finest sort of alluvial or delta land. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* ix. 172 The process of delta-formation remains essentially the same, both in lakes and at the sea. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* II. 647 Stratification of delta deposits. 1883 *Engineer* 23 Feb. 140 Mr. Alexander Dick [has] succeede ! in producing an alloy which he calls 'Delta metal'. 1884 *Times* 14 June 8 'Delta metal'..is an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron..A steam launch..has..been built entirely of this metal (by Mr. A. Dick).

Deltafica·tion. [f. Delta + -fication.] The formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1864 in Webster.

Deltaic (deltē·ik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. δέλτα + -ic: cf. *algebraic.*] Of, pertaining to, or forming a delta; of the nature of a delta.

1846 Worcester cites *Edin. Rev.* 1878 C. J. Anderson in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 251/2 A deltaic tract of country traversed by a number of arms of the Cauvery. 1882 Sir R. Temple in *Standard* 26 Aug. 3/3 The deltaic population of the Lower Ganges.

†**Deltan,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Delta + -an: cf. *Roman.*] Of the Delta of Egypt.

1600 Tournrur *Trans. Metamorph.* lxv. Wks. 1878 II. 211 Throughout the Deltan soile.

Deltation (deltē·ʃən). [mod. f. Delta.] Formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1886 tr. *Pelleschi's Argentine Rep.* 185 Effects produced by the deltation or deposition..of sediment from the rivers of the Gran Chaco.

Deltic (de·ltik), *a. rare.* [f. Delta + -ic: cf. *Indic.*] = Deltaic.

1865 Page *Geol. Terms* 171 *Deltic*, of or belonging to a delta. 1876 — *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 240 Their plants seem to have grown in marshes and deltic jungles.

‖ **Deltidium** (delti·diŏm). *Conch.* [mod. L. dim. of Gr. δέλτα Delta, in reference to its shape. (Cf. Gr. κυνίδιον little dog, from κυν-.)] The triangular space, usually covered in by a horny shell or operculum, between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. (1855) 232 The form and structure of the area and deltidium afford good generic characters. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 693 The groove is usually converted into a foramen by a 'deltidium' which consists of two calcareous pieces.

Deltohedron (deltōhī·drŏn). *Crystall.* [f. δελτο-, taken as combining form of next + -hedron.] 1879 Rossiter *Dict. Sci. Terms, Deltohedron*, a solid figure the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids.

Deltoid (de·ltoid), *a.* (*sb.*) [mod. a. Gr. δελτοειδής delta-shaped, triangular: see -oid. So F. *deltoïde* (in Paré, 16th c.); mod.L. *deltoides* (Linnæus), and *deltoideus.*]

1. Resembling the Greek letter Δ in shape; triangular; *esp.* in *Bot.*, of a leaf; also triangular in section, as the leaf of *Mesembryanthemum deltoideum*; also in comb., as *deltoid-ovate*, of an ovate outline but somewhat deltoid; so *deltoid-hastate*, etc.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Deltoide Leaf. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.* s. v., A leaf of the common Black Poplar..is given as an instance of a deltoid leaf in Linnæus's specific characters. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 122 Leaves ovate, acute, somewhat deltoid. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 240 *Cicendia*.. calyx campanulate, teeth deltoid.

b. *Deltoid muscle* (Anat.): the large muscle of triangular shape which forms the prominence of the shoulder; it serves to raise the arm and draw it from the body. *Deltoid ligament*: see quot. 1835.

1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 237 Some Part of the deltoid Muscle. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 152 The *internal tibiotarsal ligament*, is also called the *internal lateral*, and by Weithecht, the *deltoid* ligament. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 92 The elevator of the upper arm, which on account of its triangular shape is called the deltoid muscle.

c. *Entom. Deltoid moth*: a moth which in repose spreads its wings over the back in a triangular form; also *absol.*

1859 H. T. Stainton *Manual Brit. Butterflies & Moths* II. 125 *Deltoides*, these insects form a sort of connecting group between the Noctuæ and the true Pyralidæ.. Any one who has seen that insect in repose will recognize the resemblance in the form of the wings to the Greek Delta, Δ, whence the name. 1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* Pref. 3 It was intended to include the Deltoids, Pyrales, Veneers, and Plumes.

2. Of the nature of the delta of a river.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 376/1 The whole of Holland is a formation of deltoid islands, created by the anastomosing branches of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt. The deltoid form of the mouths of the Petchora is no longer recognizable in the group of islands at its embouchure. 1861 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 364 The French superficial deposits are deltoid and semi-marine.

B. *sb.* 1. The deltoid muscle. Also in L. form *deltoïdes, deltoideus.*

[1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Deltoides, a muscle in the top of the arm, having the figure of a Delta, the Greek D.] 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 149 The Deltoid was elevated by it and much tumified. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* iii. (1891) 32 The deltoid, which caps the shoulder like an epaulette.

attrib. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 91 External to this is a slightly roughened and elevated tract called the deltoid ridge.

2. (See quot.)

1879 Rossiter *Dict. Sci. Terms, Deltoid*, a four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base.

3. A Deltoid moth: see A. 1 c.

Deltoidal (deltoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] a. Pertaining to the delta of a river. b. = Deltoid *a.* 1. c. Of the shape of a Deltoid (*sb.* 2).

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 375/2 The alluvial tract is frequently intersected by a great many deltoidal branches. 1873 W. K. Sullivan *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Introd. 505 Square, rectangular or deltoidal instruments of the harp kind.

Deltoideo-, combining form of mod.L. *deltoïdeus* adj., used to express 'with deltoid tendency', 'deltoid and —', as *deltoideo-lunate.*

1850 Dana *Geol.* App. i. 707 Aperture deltoideo-lunate, a little dilated either side.

‖ **Delubrum** (dĭlī·brŏm). [L., f. *dēlu-ĕre* to wash off, cleanse, with instrumental suffix -brum.]

1. A temple, shrine, or sanctuary.

2. *Eccl. Arch.* a. A church furnished with a font. b. A font.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 164 The Ethnique Romans..at the entrance into their Temples had tanks or like places to wash in; *Delubra* they called them. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 265 Attributing Divine Honour to the Fire, maintaining it always alive in the Delubriums, or Places set apart for their Worship.

†**Delu·ce, dely·s.** *Obs.* A shortening of *flower deluce*, a former anglicized form of F. *fleur de lis* (OF. *lys*), i.e. lily-flower, the ensign of the Bourbons. Also *deluce flower.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xliii. 253 Owt of the delys, A rose Owt sprang Of Riht gret pris. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 Kyngcuppe and Lillies..and the deluce flowre. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* iii. 44 The purple part of the leafe of the flower deluce.

Delucidate, -itate, obs. ff. Dilucidate.

Deludable (dĭlī·dăb'l), *a.* [f. Delude *v.* + -able.] Capable of being deluded.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii, He is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsifie unto him whose Cognition is no way deludable.

Delude (dĭlī·d), *v.* [ad. L. *dēlūd-ĕre* to play false, mock, deceive, f. De- I. 4 + *lūdere* to play. (Cf. rare obs. F. *deluder*, 1402 in Godef.)]

†1. *trans.* To play with (any one) to his injury or frustration, under pretence of acting seriously; to mock, *esp.* in hopes, expectations, or purposes; to cheat or disappoint the hopes of. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. ccxxxiv. 270 The Cristen prynces seinge that they were thus deluded. 1543 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 170 A man that..hadde deluded wyth delayes the..commissioners. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 35 There is no Husbandman but tills and sowes in hope of a good crop, though manie times he is deluded with a bad Haruest. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 138 Yet sure i'th end he 'll delude all my hopes. 1672 Milton *Samson* 396 Thrice I deluded her, and turned to sport Her importunity. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* vi. 30 For by the fraudful God deluded long, They now resolve to have their promis'd Song.

b. To disappoint or deprive *of* by fraud or deceit; to defraud *of.*

1493 *Petronilla* 99 Of his purpos Flaccus was deludyd. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* iii. 904 Whose ransom..I am deluded of by this escape. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 88 Yong men..cautelously..deluded of that, whereunto both their parents and birth do commend them. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 272/2 Thou for some petty gift hast let him go, And I am thus deluded of my boy.

†2. To deride, mock, laugh at. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 300 b, Thus beaten and deluded Annas sent the bounde to Cayphas. 1586 [cf. Deluder].

3. To befool the mind or judgement of, so as to cause what is false to be accepted as true; to bring by deceit into a false opinion or belief; to cheat, deceive, beguile; to impose upon with false impressions or notions.

c 1450 Henryson *Compl. Cresseide* (R.), The idol of a thing in case may be So depe emprinted in the fantasie That it deludeth the wittes outwardly. 1526 Tindale *Acts* viii. 11 With Sorcery he had deluded their wittes. 1532 Frith *Mirror* (1829) 272 God..cannot be deluded, although the world may be blinded. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 81 They are seven as arrant imposters as ever deluded the credulous world. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xxii. 211 The world are taken in, deluded, and imposed upon by outside and tinsel. 1853 Bright *Sp. India* 3 June, A system which obscured responsibility and deluded public opinion.

b. with extension (*on, to, into*).

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Lady-Errant* iv. i, Go, and delude them on. 1719 De For *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 259 The many stratagems he made use of, to delude mankind to their ruin. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 512 Let no one be deluded by poets..into a mistaken belief of such things.

†4. To frustrate the aim or purpose of; to elude, evade. *Obs.*

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Diuers..haue..practised to defraude and delude the sayd..statutes. 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* 58 Thus did he delude the last blow of this despiteful Foole. 1601 Holland *Pliny* x. I, There was a starting hole found to delude and escape the meaning thereof. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 11 The 7. of June she againe deluded us, after two houres chase. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 66 The entailing of Estates..was very ancient, although by corrupt custom it was deluded. 1680 Dryden *Ovid's Ep.* vii. (R.), Tyber now thou seek'st..Yet it deludes thy search.

†5. To beguile (time). *Obs.*

1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B ij b, I need not here delude The precious time. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* Pref. 1 In entertaining worldly pleasures, thereby to delude, and spend their time.

Deluded (dĭlī·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Deceived by mocking prospects, beguiled, misled: see the verb.

a 1628 Sir J. Beaumont *Transfig. Our Lord* in Farr *S. P. James I* (1848) 145 To weane deluded mindes From fond delight. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* iv. 153 With disappointment and a deluded expectation. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 237 Their deluded votaries.

Hence **Delu·dedly** *adv.*

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 364 So deludedly stupid as to believe himself Apollo.

Deluder (dĭlī·dəɹ). [f. Delude *v.* + -er.] One who deludes.

(In quot. 1586, one who mocks or derides.)

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 122 That he be no ordinary scoffer, or frivolous deluder of other mens speeches, gestures, reasons, or conditions. 1629 Prynne (*title*), God no Impostor nor Deluder. 1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* v, Thou soft deluder, Thou beauteous witch. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xii. 221 Thus the sweet deluders tune the song. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Look at Clock*, Gin's but a snare of Old Nick the deluder.

Deluding (dĭlī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Delude: cheating.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 184 No Covnant..intended to the good of both parties, can hold to the deluding or making miserable of them both. *a* 1650 Bp. Prideaux *Euch.* 228 (T.) Annanias and Sapphira's dainty deludings with a smooth lie.

Delu·ding, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That deludes.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 31 Thou false deluding slaue, That feed'st me with the ueric name of meate. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxviii, Not as a deluding ceremony, but as a real condition. 1727 Dyer *Grongar Hill* 120 Ey'd thro' hope's deluding glass.

Hence **Delu·dingly** *adv.*

1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* § 5. 63 To performe the contrary to what hee hath deludingly promised.

Deluge (de·liudʒ), *sb.* Also 4–5 (7) **diluge**, 6 **diludge**, (7 **dyluge**). [a. F. *déluge* (12th c. in Hatzf.), early ad. L. *dīluvium* (see Diluvium), modified after the example of words of popular formation (Hatzf.). OF. forms nearer to the L. were *deluve, delouve, diluve*: cf. Pr. *diluvi*, Sp. and It. *diluvio.* An earlier ME. form was Diluvy. In the 15th c. it rimed with *huge.*]

1. A great flood or overflowing of water, a destructive inundation. (Often used hyperbolically, e.g. of a heavy fall of rain.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. vi. 51 Ne no deluge ne dop so cruel harmes. *c* 1393 — *Scogan* 14 Thow cawsest this diluge [*v. r.* deluuye] of pestilence. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 39 There happen, together with earthquakes, deluges also, and inundations of the sea. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 54 A violent storme of raine..caused such a sudden Deluge..that a Carravan of two thousand camels perisht. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 139 When the bursting clouds a deluge pour. 1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 121 A Harbour..where they might go free from the Ice and the Spring Deluge, which sometimes happens..by the Suddenness of the Thaw. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 270 The memorable deluge of the thirteenth century out of which the Zuyder Zee was born. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 131 Where the rain comes down as a deluge.

2. *spec.* The great Flood in the time of Noah (also called *the general* or *universal deluge*).

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 765 God dreynte al the world at the diluge [*v. r.* diluve]. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D viij, The deluge or gaderyng of waters in the dayes of Noe. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 194 Jaffa, a port whiche was builded before the diludge. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. i. 8 In the generall deluge all mankinde suffered for their sinnes a plague of waters. 1725 De For *Voy. round World* (1840) 289 From the days of the general deluge. 1880 Ouida *Moths* I. 46 It must have been worn at the deluge.

3. *fig.* and *transf.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 251 (Mätz.) That worldly wawes with there mortal deluge Ne drowne me nat. 1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Drowned in the deluge of errours. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 446 The general deluge

of the Gothes, Hunnes and Vandales. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 68 A fiery Deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 252 The whole city and..country were often, as it were, buried under a deluge of ashes. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 359 When the waters of this deluge of rhetoric had abated.

†**4.** The inundation (*of*). Also *fig. Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 65 In the generall deluge of the countrey by raine they only remained aliue. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 768 Demolished long before the violent deluge of such buildings, which happened in the raigne of King Henry the eight.

Deluge (de·liudʒ), *v.* [f. the sb.: cf. *to flood.*]

1. *trans.* To flow or pour over (a surface) in a deluge; to flood, inundate; also *absol.*. (Often used hyperbolically.)

1649 MONTROSE *Epit. Chas. I* in *Bp. Guthrie's Mem.* (1702) 255, I 'de weep the World in such a Strain, As it should deluge once again. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* xxi. 383 At every step, before Achilles stood The crimson surge, and delug'd him with blood. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 104 Sufficient to deluge the World, and drown Mankind. 1787 *Generous Attachment* III. 82 The Heavens now deluged in good earnest. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., He left me neither more nor less than deluged in tears. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 48 Hot water from the mountain deluged the neighbourhood.

2. *fig.* and *transf.*

1654 E. COKE *Logick* (1657) A vij b, Truths that before deluged you, will take you now but up to the Ancles. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 137 At length Corruption, like a gen'ral flood .. Shall deluge all. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 2 The market was deluged with smuggled silks. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxi. 227 The kingdom was deluged with pamphlets.

Hence **De·luged** *ppl. a.*; **De·luger**, one who deluges (*nonce-wd.*); **De·luging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1718 BLACKMORE (J.), The delug'd earth. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 177 The sky promised a series of deluging showers. 1834 *Georgian Era* IV. 463/2 He vented his reproaches upon the deluger. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 625 The deluged threshold in gore Ran. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 183 These darkening, glimmering, green delugings.

†**Delu·mbate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlumbāre* to lame in the loin, f. DE- I. 6 + *lumbus* loin, flank.] *trans.* To lame, maim, emasculate.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 316 His cutting of Fathers when hee cites them for his aduantage; delumbating the positions of Protestants to make their doctrine odious. 1623 COCKERAM, *Delumbate*, to beate, weaken, to breake. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 18 Tertullian, Basil, Chrysostome .. we neither geld nor delumbate for speaking too plaine nor use them like you.

‖ **Delundung** (de·ləndʊŋ). Also **delendung**. [Native Javanese name.] The weasel-cat of Java and Malacca, belonging to the civet family.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 92 Delundung. A rare Javanese animal, of slender form, very handsomely streaked and spotted. Allied to the Genets.

†**Delu·sible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēlūs-*, ppl. stem of *dēlūdĕre* to DELUDE: see -BLE.] Capable of being deluded; deludable.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. viii. (1845) 93 After they have been admitted by the more delusible faculty we call Fancy, I make them pass the severer scrutiny of Reason.

Delusion (dĭlĭū·ʒən). Also 5 **delucion** [ad. L. *dēlūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēlūdĕre* to DELUDE: see -ION. (Cf. rare obs. F. *delusion*, 16th c. in Godef.)] The action of deluding; the condition of being deluded.

†**1.** The action of befooling, mocking, or cheating a person in his expectations; the fact of being so cheated or mocked. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 438 Whan kyng Charlys was assertaynyd of this delusyon, he was greuouslye dyscontentyd agayne the Gascoynes. 1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 197 We haue paciently suffred many delusions, and notably the laste yere, when we made preparation at Yorke for his repaire to vs. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 They saw all those promises were but delusions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Delusion*, a mocking, abusing or deceiving.

2. The action of befooling with false impressions or beliefs; the fact or condition of being cheated and led to believe what is false.

c 1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* I. (R.), But he her put in delusion As he had done it for the nones. 1526–34 TINDALE 2 *Thess.* ii. 11 God shall sende them stronge delusion, that they shuld beleve lyes. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 177/2 Thinges .. done by the deuill for our delusion. 1672 MILTON *P. R.* I. 443 God hath justly giv'n the nations up To thy delusions. 1762 FOOTE *Liar* III. Wks. 1799 I. 319, *Y. W.* By all that's sacred, Sir—. *O. W.* I am now deaf to your delusions. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, This concealment .. this delusion practised upon public opinion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 331 In all this there was something of the willing delusion of a people that takes its memories for hopes.

3. Anything that deceives the mind with a false impression; a deception; a fixed false opinion or belief with regard to objective things, *esp.* as a form of mental derangement.

1552 HULOET, Delusion wroughte by enchauntmente, *præstigium*. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 5 For that thereby men .. fell headlong into divers delusions and erronious conceiptes. 1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Anc.* 117 It shall resemble a juglers delusion. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 163 Some dark delusion swims before thy sight. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xvi. 275 The poor fellow was only labouring under a delusion.

†**4.** Elusion, evasion. (Cf. DELUDE *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 10 That none ever after should by such delusion of the law seeke evasion.

Delusional (dĭlĭū·ʒənăl), *a.* [-AL.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, delusion.

1871 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* (1878) II. 29 Delusional Insanity. 1884 *American* IX. 88 They regarded Taylor as a 'delusional monomaniac'. 1891 *Daily News* 7 July 7/1 She suffers from delusional insanity; that is, her actions depend upon false judgments of existing facts.

Delusionist (dĭlĭū·ʒənist). [-IST.] **a.** One who is addicted to deluding. **b.** One given up to delusions.

1841 A. W. FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 151 The great delusionist is to make believe that he is pledged to the one [etc.]. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 25 Day-dreaming Delusionists.

Delusive (dĭlĭū·siv), *a.* [f. *dēlūs-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēlūdĕre* to DELUDE: see -IVE.]

1. Having the attribute of deluding, characterized by delusion, tending to delude, deceptive.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, A fox Stretch'd on the earth, with fine delusive sleights, Mocking a gaping crow. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 110 In it [Arabia] was hatcht the delusive Alcaron. 1736 BUTLER *Anal. Relig.* I. i. 16 Imagination..that forward delusive Faculty. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xx, Appearances are delusive. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iv. iv. 440 Holding out delusive promises of succour. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 88 The lava had a delusive aspect of yielding to any impression.

2. Of the nature of a delusion.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 156 The breed of Centaures ..the fruits of a delusive mariage. 1833 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* xiii, Behold of what delusive worth The bubbles we pursue on earth.

Delusively (dĭlĭū·sivli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a delusive manner.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 46 God utterly deserting, the Devill delusively invading. 1648 A. BURRELL *Cord. Calenture* 5 The Officers of the Navie did delusively cause Seaven great Frigots to be built. 1818 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 Nov., How sweet to me were those words, which I thought —alas, how delusively!—would soothe and invigorate recovery. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 5/3 The senses act delusively and uncertainly.

Delusiveness (dĭlĭū·sivnĕs). [-NESS.] Delusive or deceptive quality.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 208 The wiser sort of the heathen have happily found out the lameness and delusiveness of it. 1812 LAMB *Trag. Shaks.*, This exposure of supernatural agents upon the stage is truly bringing in a candle to expose their own delusiveness. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 183 It is needful to show the line of growth of this Aberglaube, and its delusiveness.

†**Delusorious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med. or mod. L. *dēlūsōri-us* DELUSORY + -OUS.] = next.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. xliii, Delusorious imaginations of brotherly love's inherence in hearts wherein [etc.].

Delusory (dĭlĭū·sŏri), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *dēlūsōri-us*, f. ppl. stem *dēlūs-* (see DELUSIVE): cf. obs. F. *delusoire* (15th c.).] Having the character of deluding; of deluding quality; delusive.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 41 Practises deuised onely ..as delusorie experiments, and wilie sleights to make fooles. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 85 His errand was in shew glorious, but in truth both delusory and unprofitable. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 10 Are all Pretences to a Prescience..delusory and impossible? 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Aspasio* Ded. (1786) 4 Beguiled by delusory pleasures. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 430, I had some hope..but I had already given it up as delusory.

†**Delu·te**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *dēlutāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *lutāre* to daub with *lutum* moist clay.] = DILUTE.

1623 COCKERAM, *Delute*, to cover with clay.

Deluvian, -ate, Deluvy: see DI-.

†**Delvage** (de·lvedʒ). *Obs.* [f. DELVE *v.* + -AGE.] Delving; the digging, ploughing, or turning up of the soil in process of tillage.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Deluage is applyed about preparing, and putrifying of the Earth by stirring, tossing and turning of the same. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 Delvage..is..Vertillage.

Delve (delv), *sb.* [Partly a variant of DELF *sb.* (cf. *staff*, *stave*), partly n. of action from DELVE *v.*]

1. A cavity in or under the ground; excavation, pit, den; = DELF *sb.* 1. (The pl. *delves* is found with either sing.)

1590–6 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. Argt, Guyon findes Mammon in a delve Sunning his threasure hore. *Ibid.* IV. i. 20 It is a darksome delue farre vnder ground. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 303 The delve obscene, where no suspicion pries. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. 682 There left thro' delves and deserts dire to yell. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* IV. (1850) 226 The very tigers from their delves Look out. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xix, And fine dry logs and roots innumerous He gathered in a delve upon the ground.

2. A hollow or depression in a surface; a wrinkle.

1811 in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 1892, 3/1 If it be the same bottle I found under his bed, there is a 'delve' in it into which I can put my thumb. 1869 *Daily News* 8 July, The pursed up mouths, the artificial lines and delves, the half-closed eyes of those [marksman] to be seen sighting, and 'cocking', and aiming for the Queen's to-day.

3. An act of delving; the plunging (of a spade) into the ground.

1869 *Daily News* 1 Mar., He quickly learns that every delve of his spade in the earth means money.

†**4.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Delve*, as a *Delve of Coals*, i.e. a certain quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit. 1721 in BAILEY; hence in Johnson, etc.

Delve (delv), *v.* Forms: 1 **delf-an**, 2- **deluen**, (3 **dælfen**, *Orm.* **delfenn**), 3–7 **delue**, 4 **deluyn**, 5 **delvyn**, 4– **delve**, (5–6 *Sc.* **delf**, **delfe**). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 4– **delved**: earlier forms see below. [A Common WGer. vb. originally strong: OE. *delfan*; *dealf*, *dulfon*; *dolven*; corresp. to OFris. *delva*, OS. (*bi-*)*delban*, MDu. and Du. *delven*, LG. *dölben*, OHG. (*bi-*)*telban*, MHG. *telben*:—OTeut. ablaut series *delb-*, *dalb-*, *dulb-*: not known in Norse, nor in Gothic; but having cognates in Slavonic. The original strong inflexions were retained more or less throughout the ME. period, though with various levellings of the singular and plural forms, *dalf*, *dulven*, in the pa. t., and replacement of the plural form by that of the pa. pple. *dolven*; they are rare in the 16th c.; the weak inflexions are found already in the 14th c., and are now alone in use. The verb has itself been largely displaced by DIG, but is still in common use dialectally.]

A. Forms of past tense and pa. pple.

1. *Past tense. Strong*; **a.** *sing.* 1 **dealf**, 2–5 **dalf**, 4–5 **dalfe**, **dalue**; 4 **delf**, **delue**; 6 (9 *arch.*) **dolve**.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 30 Ic dealf þisne pytt. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2718 Stille he dalf him [in] ðe sond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21530 (Cott.) Lang he delf [*v. rr.* delue, dalue] but noght he fand. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 48/3 He dalfe a pit behynde the cyte. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. xvii. 50 He..dalue the erth. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 66 Wo worth the wight that first dolve the mould.

b. *pl. a.* 1 **dulfon**; 2–3 **dulfen**, 3 **duluen**; 3–4 **dolfen**, 3–5 **dolue(n**, **dolve(n**.

a 1000 *Martyrol.* 138 Þa dulfon hi in þære ylcan stowe. *c* 1205 LAY. 21998 Alfene hine dulfen [*c* 1275 dolue]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Heo duluen mine vet. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3189 Dor he doluen .. and hauen up-broȝt ðe bones. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 427/239 Huy doluen and beoten faste. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 107 They dolfen myn handes and my feet. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 57/1 Thegypcyens wente and doluen pittes for water. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 59 They dolve a grave beneath the arrow.

β. 4 **dalfe**, **dalue**, **dalf**, 5 **dalff**; 4 **delf**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7786 (Gött.) Þai dalf [*v. r.* dalue] it in a wodis side. *Ibid.* 21146 (Cott.) Þe cristen men þar delf [*v. r.* dalue, *Gött.* delued, *Trin.* buryed] him þan. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 153 They dalff the erthe.

Weak sing. and *pl.* 4–5 **delued** (*pl.* **-eden**), 4 **-id**, **delfd**, 5 **deluyde**, 4– **delved**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16877 (Cott.) Þai delued him..in a yerd be þe tun. *Ibid.* 18562 (Gött.) Þai him hanged..And deluid him. *Ibid.* 19256 (Cott.) Þai .. þat right nu delfd þi ded husband. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 30, I deluyde this pit. 1388 — *Ps.* lvi. 7 Thei delueden [1382 doluen] a diche bifore my face. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 15 For when old Adam delu'd, and Euah span, Where was my silken veluet Gentleman?

2. *Pa. pple. Strong.* 1–4 **dolfen**, 2–6 **doluen**, 3–4 **duluen**, **dolfe**, 3–6 **dolue**, 4 **dollin**, **-yn**, **delluin**, 4–6 **dolven**, (**-yn**), **dolve**, (5 **doluyn**, **-wyn**); 6 **delfe**. *Weak.* 6–7 **delued**, (6 *Sc.* **deluet**), 6– **delved**.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xciii. 12 Deop adolfen, deorc and ðystre. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1895 Starf ysaac..was doluen on ðat stede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5428 (Cott.), I be noght duluen in þis land. *Ibid.* 5494 (Gött.) Dede and doluie [*C.* duluen, *F.* dolue, *T.* doluen] þar war þai. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 3214 (Fairf.) In ebron dalue hir sir abraham, þer formast was dollyn alde adam. *c* 1325 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 113 Quen he riȝt depe had delluin[n] sare. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 77 He hat[h] opened the lake and dolfe hym. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ii. (1554) 102 a, She was ydolue lowe. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3604 Dolwyn dede. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 159 To seeke Death where it seemeth to be doluen most deepe. ?*a* 1600 *Merline* 733 in *Percy Folio* I. 445 Her one sister quick was delfe.

1582 [see B 1, quot. 1398]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 7 In sum places of Ingland..is deluet upe na small quantitie of Leid. 1756 [see B 7].

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To dig; to turn up with the spade; *esp.* to dig (ground) in preparation for a crop. Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*, where it is the regular word for 'digging' a garden. In Shropshire, according to Miss Jackson, *to delve* is *spec.* to dig two spades deep.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 6 Swelce hwa nu delfe eorþan & finde þær ðonne goldhord. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. i. (Tollem. MS.) Þe more londe is doluen [1582 delved] and erid and ouerturnid, þe virtu þat is þerin is þe more medlid with all þe parties þerof. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 74 Thi lande unclene alle doluen uppe mot be. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xlii, Vntyll this grounde be well ransaken & depe doluyn. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 58 To delue the ground for mines of glistering gold. 1577 95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 431 Thay use na pleuchis, but delvis thair corn land with spaiddis. *a* 1610 BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 269 We ouer and ouer plow our land, and delue our gardens. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 247 He directs the moss to be *delved* or dug up with spades, and the manure to be chiefly lime. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed 2) 37 Time was when our countrymen united every employment; they delved the soil, they wove the fleece.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 28 What's his name, and Birth?..I cannot delve him to the roote: His Father Was call'd Sicillius.

b. *transf.* of burrowing animals.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. v, Of a hylle whiche beganne to tremble and shake by cause of the molle whiche delued hit. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 687 Sometime he runs.. where earth-delving conies keep. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 49 The blind mole that delves the earth.

2. To make (a hole, pit, ditch, etc.) by digging; to excavate. *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 16 Seað ontynde & dalf. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* vi. 11 Wæterpyttas þa þe ge ne dulfon. *c* 1205 LAY. 16733 Þe king lette deluen ænne dich [*c* 1275 dealue one dich]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21063 (Cott.) First he did his graf to deluen. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 365 To delue and dike a deop diche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix. 68 Sum . Befor the portis delvis trynschis deip. 1549–62 STERNH. & H. *Ps.* vii. 13 He digs a ditch and delues it deepe. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 338 Sextons to delve the graves of the greatest part of his Army. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 477 Underneath the tree .. They delved the narrow house. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 65 Delving the ditch a livelihood to earn. 1872 AUSTIN DOBSON *Bookworm, Vignettes* (1873) 209 To delve, in folios' rust and must The tomb he lived in, dry as dust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lx, Time . delues the paralels in beauties brow. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 81 The moles have delved Their chambers. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem* xi. 169 Mrs. Vincy's face, in which forty-five years had delved neither angles nor parallels.

†**3.** To put or hide in the ground by digging; *esp.* to bury (a corpse). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6484 Þatt lic þatt smeredd iss þærwiþþ Biforr þatt mann itt dellfeþþ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 Ioseph dalf wiþ his fader moche tresour in þe erþe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4888 Bespitted, scourgid, and corovned, dede, dolven, and ascendid. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 36 My fader had founden kyng ermeryks tresour doluen in a pytte. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 159 Consider how often men go to seeke Death where it seemeth to be doluen most deepe, and yet finde it not. *transf.* 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 38 In the dry crumbling Bank Their Forms they delve, and cautiously avoid The dripping Covert.

4. To obtain by digging; to dig *up* or *out of* (the ground); to exhume. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 Þær ðeofas hit delfað & forstelaþ. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 51 He þat first dalf vp þe gobets or þe weyȝtys of gold, couered vndir erþe. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 630 Now can nought Canace bot herbes delve Out of the grounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Delvyn' vp owte of the erthe, *effodio.* 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 255 Do delve it up, and burne it here. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. (1887) 207 Delfeing vpe his fatheris reliques. 1777 *Barmby Inclos. Act* 26 To cut, dig, delve, gather and carry away any turves or sods. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 35 In the valleys where they delve it, how the gold is good indeed. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 226 Minerals, delved, doubtless, out of the hearts of the mountains.

†**5.** To pierce or penetrate as by digging. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Heo duluen mine vet & mine honden. He ne seide nout þet heo þurleden mine vet & mine honden, auh duluen. Vor efter þisse lettre .. þe neiles weren so dulte þet heo duluen his flesch. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 263 Yef þe uader of þe house wyste huyche time þe þyef were comynde, uor-zoþe he wolde waky and nolde nazt þolye þet me dolue his hous. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxi[i]. 17 Thei dolue [*v. r.* delueden] myn hondis and my feet. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 327 in *Babees Bk.* 308 Ne delf thou never nose thyrle With thombe ne fyngur.

6. To dint or indent. *dial.*

1788 W. MARSHALL *East Yorks.* Gloss., *Delve*, to dint or bruise, as a pewter or a tin vessel. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Delve*..to indent, as by a blow upon pewter; which is then said to be delved. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Delve*, to indent or bruise a table, or metal surface, by a blow.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To labour with a spade in husbandry, excavating, etc.; to dig. *arch.* or *poet.*, and *dial.* (In most dialect glossaries from Lincolnsh. and Shropsh. northward.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 3 Ne mæȝ ic delfan, me sceamað þæt ic wædlize. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 Ȝif eax ne kurue, ne þe spade ne dulue .. hwo kepte ham uorte holden? *c* 1340 HAMPOLE in *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 79 When Adam dalfe and Eue spane ..Whare was þan þe pride of man? *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. viii. (1869) 140 Folk howeweden and doluen aboute þe cherche. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 4 To digge and to delve..for erth, stones and turfes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 41 [He] saw ane ald man .. Delfand full fast with ane spaid in his hand. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 208, I will delve one yard below their mines. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 113 Men have..delved into the bowels of the earth. 1848 LONGF. *M. Standish* viii, When he delved in the soil of his garden.

b. *transf.* of animals.

1727–38 GAY *Fables* I. xlvii. 31 With delving snout he turns the soil. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xiii. 130 Crows and blackbirds ..jays and ravens..Delving deep with beak and talon For the body of Mondamin.

c. *To delve about*: to excavate round. (With *indirect passive.*)

1515 *Scot. Field* 19 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II., Yt was so deepe dolven with ditches aboute.

8. *fig.* To make laborious search for facts, information, etc., as one who digs deep for treasure.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II* ccxliv, Gloucester.. Delves for himselfe, pretending publick right. 1650 FEATLEY *Pref.* in *S. Newman's Concord.* 1 Why delve they continually in humane arts and secular sciences, full of dregs and drosse? 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, Poetry* IV. iv, Not in the cells where frigid learning delves In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 32 The Norman Antiquary delves for the records of his country anterior to the reign of Philip Augustus.

9. To work hard, slave, drudge. *dial.* or *slang.*

1869 MISS L. M. ALCOTT *Lit. Women* I. ii. 171 Delve like slaves. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'They're delving at it', going ahead with the work. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Delve*..to slave, to drudge. 1891 FARMER *Slang, Delve it* (tailors'), to hurry with one's work, head down and sewing fast.

†**10.** To dip with violence, plunge down into water. *Obs. rare* — [1].

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiii. 367 He was bound..on a Bambon .. which was 40 near the Water, that by the Vessels motion, it frequently delved under water, and the man along with it.

11. Of the slope of a hill, road, etc.: To make a sudden dip or deep descent.

1848 LYTTON *Arthur* VI. lxxxi, The bird beckoned down a delving lane. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 329 The combs delve down precipitously. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 115 The path was rugged .. sometimes skirting the very brink of perilous cliffs; sometimes delving down to the sea-shore.

Hence **Delved** *ppl. a.*, **Delving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 250 In dykynge or in deluynge. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us..fall to delving. *c* 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Inf.* v, Hid from the world in a low-delvèd tomb. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* Poems (1677) 98 One that hates the King because he is a Gentleman, transgressing the *Magna Charta* of Delving Adam. 1883 J. SHIELDS in *Trans. Highland Soc. Agric.* Ser. IV. XV. 38 The delved and ploughed portion, about 2½ acres. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 249/1 Weary delvings among a heterogeneous mass of documents.

Delver (de·lvəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who delves, as a tiller of the ground, or excavator.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 6 Ȝif se delfere ða corþan no ne dulfe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 102 Dykers, and Deluers þat don heore dedes ille. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXXVII. (1483) 84 More necessary to the land is a diker and a deluer than a goldsmyth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 15 Nay but heare you Goodman deluer. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Athcom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 338 The Delver bound and clogd in clowted buskin. 1787 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 90. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 774 As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

fig. 1849 HOLLAND *Gold. F.* V. 75 The delver in the stratified history of the race.

Dely-, obs. form of words in DELI-.

Delyte, obs. f. DELETE, DELIGHT; var. DELITE *a.*

Dem, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *-dęmman* in *fordęmman*: see DAM *sb.*[1]] *trans.* or *absol.* To dam, obstruct the course of water, etc.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm., Trin. MS.) lvii. 4 (Bosw.) Swa swa nædran deafe, and fordemmende earan heora.] *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 384 Vche a dale so depe þat demmed at þe brynkez. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 9 Riuerys..Brystand on skelleis our thir demmyt lynnis. *Mod. Sc.* (*Roxburghshire*) Trying to dem the stream.

Hence **De·mming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1908 (Cott.) [Noe] baid seuen dais in rest, for doute if ani demmyng brest. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 11934 (Fairf.) Iheau and othir childryn .. went hem by the rever to gamyn..And demmynges [*Cott.* lakes] vij made of clay.

Dem, *v.*[2]; formerly **demn**. Minced form of DAMN; so **demd** for *damned.*

†**1.** To damn, condemn. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 144 (MS. C.) Þise possessioneres preche and dempne freres. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. viii. (1662) 132 He is dead and demned in point of Law.

2. In profane use. (So **dem-me, demmy** = DAMME, damn me!; **dem**, for *demd* adv. = DAMNED 4 b.)

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. ii, Oh, demn you, toad! 1720 *Humourist* 50 A Beau cries Dem me. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 491/1, I now advanced to *By Jove, fore Ged, Geds curse it*, and *Demme*. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 374 Give me your person, dem your gold! 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 23 Swear in a commanding military *dem-me.* 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii, Two demd fine women: real Countesses. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, What a dem fine woman Mrs. Jones was. *Ibid.* liii, Miss Bell's a *little* countrified. But the smell of the hawthorn is pleasant, demmy.

Dem, obs. form of DEEM *v.*

Demagnetize (dīmæ·gnĕtəiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] **1.** *trans.* To deprive of magnetic quality.

1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1887) 56 We must magnetise and demagnetise in order to produce a continuous mechanical effect. 1887 *Times* 9 Sept. 14/5 Hot air traversing the discs and rolls demagnetizes the discs.

fig. 1875 SEARS *Serm. Chr. Life* 43 People whose wills have been demagnetized.

†**2.** To free from 'magnetic' or mesmeric influence; to demesmerize. *Obs.*

1850 W. GREGORY *Lett. Anim. Magnetism* 106 This she ascribed to her not having been demagnetised, and it continued next morning.

Hence **Dema·gnetizing** *vbl. sb.*; **Dema·gnetiza·tion**, the action or process of demagnetizing.

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 27 The de-magnetizings produced by operations which serve also to magnetize. 1864 WEBSTER, *Demagnetisation.* 1872 F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* ii. (1872) 23 The act of demagnetization requires time, but is effected more rapidly than magnetization.

Demagogic (de·măgɒ·gik, -gɒ·dʒik), *a.* Also **-goguic**. [mod. ad. Gr. *δημαγωγικός*, f. *δημαγωγός*, DEMAGOGUE. So mod.F. *démagogique* (in Dict. Acad. 1835).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a demagogue; characteristic of a demagogue.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 374 That Spirit which is as far superior to the democratic or demagoguic, as the heavens are to the earth. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 126 Thersites..is the Caliban of demagogic life. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 78 He [Solon] gained, without the need of demagogic arts, the affections of the people.

Demago·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 118 The principles of the former, being demagogical, could not allow much favour to one who rose a monarchist declared. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XI. ii. (D.), A set of demagogical fellows who keep calling out, 'Farmer this is an oppressor, and Squire that is a vampyre'. 1867 J. GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* Jan. (1884) 411/1 There seems to be as much of the demagogical spirit here as in our Congress.

Demagogism, -goguism (de·măgɒgiz'm). [f. DEMAGOGUE + -ISM.] The practice and principles of a demagogue.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 480 In a government depending on popular support, the vices of demagogism (let us take a Trans-Atlantic privilege of coining a word) will be found. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 478 His dissolute and detestable demagoguism. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 181 The demagogism which Aristophanes derided.

Demagogue (de·măgɒg), *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *δημαγωγ-ός* a popular leader, a leader of the mob, f. *δῆμος* people, populace, the commons + *ἀγωγός* leading, leader.

In French, *demagoge* was used by Oresme in 14th c.; but in the 17th Bossuet wished that it were permissible to employ the word. *Démagogue* was not admitted by the Academy till 1762.]

1. In ancient times, a leader of the people; a popular leader or orator who espoused the cause of the people against any other party in the state.

1652 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 6. 153 In a Democraty, look how many Demagoges (that is) how many powerfull Oratours there are with the people. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 99 Their warriours, and senators, and demagogues. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*, Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader (or as the Greeks called it, a demagogue) in a popular state, yet seem to differ. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* x. 224 He was descended from one of the demagogues who, in 1378, had undertaken the defence of the minor arts against the aristocracy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 520 He [Pym] proved himself..the grandest of demagogues.

2. In bad sense: A leader of a popular faction, or of the mob; a political agitator who appeals to the passions and prejudices of the mob in order to obtain power or further his own interests; an unprincipled or factious popular orator.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* iv, Who were the chief demagogues and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 365 Setting aside the affrightment of this Goblin word [*demagogue*]; for the King by his leave cannot coine English as he could mony, to be current .. those Demagogues..saving his Greek, were good patriots *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 333 (T.) A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and a dreadful weapon. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. viii, I do not play the part of a mere demagogue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 243 He despised the mean arts and unreasonable clamours of demagogues.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 349 The venom and virulence of the demagogue journalists. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) III. 61 He stooped to no demagogue art. 1887 *Brit. Mercantile Gaz.* 15 June 29/1 The overheated demagogue-fired imagination of the masses.

De·magogue, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To play the demagogue.

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 143 When that same ranting fellow Alcibiades fell a demagoging for the Sicilian War.

Demagoguery (de·măgɒgri, -gɒ·gĕri). Chiefly *U.S.* [f. DEMAGOGUE *sb.* + -RY, -ERY.] Demagogic practices and arts; demagogism.

1866 *N. Y. Nation* 4 Oct. 271/2 At this period the House wholly abandoned itself to 'demagoguery'. 1888 BELLAMY *Looking Backward* 84 The demagoguery and corruption of our public men.

De·magoguish, -gish, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Like or of the nature of a demagogue. Hence **De·mago·guishness.**

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 218 Its most prevalent feature is its unblushing demagogishness.

De·magoguize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DEMAGOGUE + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the demagogue.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* Dec. 696/1.

Demagogy (de·măgɒgi, -gɒdʒi). [mod. ad. Gr. *δημαγωγία* leadership of the people, abstr. sb. f. *δημαγωγός* DEMAGOGUE.]

1. The action or quality of a demagogue.

1655 M. CASAUBON *Enthus.* (1656) 197 A consideration of the efficacy of ancient Rhetorick, I will not insist upon Demagogie, so called anciently, though it be the chiefest. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 382 This insane demagogy. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. V. 488 The arts of demagogy were in fact much more cultivated by the oligarchical Kimon. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., The men least suspected of demagogy, the least revolutionary.

2. The rule of demagogues.

1860 HUXLEY in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 284 Despotism and demagogy are not the necessary alternatives of government.

3. A body of demagogues.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 156 The defeat .. of the greenback demagogy. 1883 *Century Mag.* 570 The economy of an ignorant demagogy.

†**Demaim**, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- I. 1, 3 + MAIM *v.*] *trans.* To maim, mutilate.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 20 His head to be stricken frae his shoulders, and his body demaimed and quartered, and set up on exemplary places of the town.

Demain, obs. form of DEMEAN *v.*[1]

Demain(e, an early form of DOMAIN, DEMESNE.

Demand (dĭmɑ·nd), *sb.*[1] Also 3-6 **demaunde**, 4-5 **demande**. [a. F. *demande* (12th c. in Littré), f. *demander* to DEMAND.]

1. An act of demanding or asking by virtue of right or authority; an authoritative or peremptory request or claim; also *transf.*, the substance or matter of the claim, that which is demanded.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 130/823 Alle þat heorden þeos demaunde In grete wonder stoden þere. 1390–1 in *Coldingham Corr.* (Surtees 1841) 67 The quylk bischop mad hym richt resonable demaundes as we thoucht. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 259 But he..Withstood the wrong of that demaunde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xiii, A fayrer demaunde or request than thyn is I shalle now make. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 229 Graunt to Gerard your brother his demaunde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 123 All the number of his faire demands Shall be accomplish'd without contradiction. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 41 A desire, that Whitelocke would putt down his demands in writing. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. IV. 377 Henry's extravagant demands had been received at Madrid with that neglect which they deserved. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vii. 81 The king's demand seemed just and moderate to all present.

b. *fig.*

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 71 Compassion is a call, a demand of nature, to relieve the unhappy. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 83 He made .A sort of fierce demand on your respect. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* viii. 228 The sense of responsibility is a rock which no demand for completeness in Science can crush.

2. The action of demanding; claiming; peremptory asking.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 178 He shall with speed to England For the demand of our neglected Tribute. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 17 What would'st thou of vs Troian? make demand? 1642–3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 134 So a Thief may term a true Man a Malignant, because he doth refuse to deliver his Purse upon demand. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 93 High in demand, though lowly in pretence. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 161 The accession of a new sovereign .. was at once followed by the demand of his homage.

b. *On* (†*at*) *demand*: (payable) on being requested, claimed, or presented: said of promissory notes, drafts, etc.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2636/4 A Note, signed Samuel Lock to Isaac Stackhouse on Demand, for 158*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5299/4 They may have their Mony..at Demand. 1880 J. W. SMITH *Manual Com. Law* III. vi. (ed. 9) 287 If a bill or note is payable on demand, the Statute of Limitations runs from the date of the instrument, without waiting for a demand. 1892 J. ADAM *Commercial Corr.* 24 A Bank Note is a Promissory Note payable to Bearer on Demand.

3. *Law.* The action or fact of demanding or claiming in legal form; a legal claim; *esp.* a claim made by legal process to real property.

[*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* 39 Si homme relessa a un auter toutz maners demandes.] 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 As if his ancestor had dyed seised of the said lands and tenements so in demand. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 351 Auctboritie to enquire, intreate, defyne and determine of all maner of causes, querels, debtes and demaundes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 291 b, There bee two kinde of demands or claimes, viz. a Demand or claime in Deed, and a Demand or claime in Law. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 564 In a demand of a heritage, security must be given.

4. 'The calling for a thing in order to purchase it' (J.); a call for a commodity on the part of consumers.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 3 The Demand for my Papers has increased every Month. 1780 *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 35 The English, finding a great demand for tobacco in Europe. 1882 *Times* 27 Nov. 11 The demand for tonnage at the Rice Ports has decidedly increased.

b. *Pol. Econ.* The manifestation of a desire on the part of consumers to purchase some commodity or service, combined with the power to purchase; called also *effectual demand* (cf. EFFECTUAL 1 c). Correlative to *supply*.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1868) I. 197 The average produce of every sort of industry is always suited, more or less exactly, to the average consumption; the average supply to the average demand. 1776–1868 [see EFFECTUAL 1 c]. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. § 2 Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 99 The Laws of Supply and Demand may be thus stated: a rise of price tends to produce a greater supply and a less demand; a fall of price tends to produce a less supply and a greater demand.

c. *In demand*: sought after, in request.

1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 178 Labourers would be in as great demand as before. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., We say, the company of a gentleman is in great demand; the lady is in great demand or request. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 2 It is necessary in order to give value to any object, that it should be, as is technically said, in demand.

5. An urgent or pressing claim or requirement; need actively expressing itself.

c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 259 We found the garrison had very urgent demands for provisions. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. 1. 3 He had sufficient fortune to meet the reasonable demands of himself and his family. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 184 The demands of a profession destroy the elasticity of the mind.

6. A request; a question. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 374 Men myghten asken why she was nat slayn .. I answere to that demande agayn Who saued danyel in the horrible Caue. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 62 b, I wolde fayn axe yow a demande if it were your playsir. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 1 Every question or demaunde in thynges is of two sortes. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 13 There follows an exhortation again, with other demands and answers. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXV, 'I ask pardon, sir..is not your name Ephraim Jenkinson?' At this demand he only sighed. *Ibid.* XXXI, 'Pray your honour..can the Squire have this lady's fortune if he be married to another?' 'How can you make such a simple demand?' replied the Baronet: 'undoubtedly he cannot.' 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 124 One more demand; and do thou answer me As my own soul would answer, did it know That which I ask.

7. *attrib.*, as *demand note*, a note payable on demand (2 b); also, a formal request for payment.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 129 On a 'demand' note the statute [of Limitation] would run from the date of the instrument. 1892 J. ADAM *Commerc. Corr.* 22 The most common form is the Demand Promissory Note. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/3 Demand money was valued at 10 to 25 per cent.

†**Dema·nd**, *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. **desmande* (not in Godef.), f. OF. *desmander*, mod.F. dial. *démander* to countermand, f. *des-*, *dé-* (DIS-) + *mander* :—L. *mandāre*, to order.] Countermand; opposition to a command, desire, or wish; demur.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 191, I that dar makine no demande To quhat I wot It lykith loue commande. *Ibid.* 3052, I fal at hir command Do at I may, withouten more demand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 598 In the passage with drawin sword in hand, Still thair he stude, and maid thame sic demand, Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by.

Demand (dĭmɑ·nd), *v.* Also 5-7 **demaund(e**. [a. F. *demander* (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *demandar*, It. *dimandare*):—L. *dēmandāre* to give in charge, entrust, commit (f. DE- I. 3 + *mandāre* to commission, order), in med.L. = *poscere* to demand, request (Du Cange).

The transition from the Latin sense 'give in charge, entrust, commit, commend' to the Romanic sense 'request, ask', was probably made through the notion of *entrusting* or *committing* to any one a duty to be performed, of *charging* a servant, or officer, with the performance of something, whence of *requiring* its performance of him, or *authoritatively requesting* him to do it. Hence the notion of *asking* in a way that commands obedience or compliance, which the word retains in English, and of simple asking, as in French. An indirect personal object (repr. the L. dative) would thus be a necessary part of the original construction, but it had ceased to be so before the word was adopted in England, where the earliest use, both in Anglo-Fr. and English, is to *demand a thing* simply. The verb probably passed into the vernacular from its legal use in Anglo-French.]

I. To ask (authoritatively or peremptorily) for: **a thing*.

1. *trans.* To ask for (a thing) with legal right or authority; to claim as something one is legally or rightfully entitled to.

[1292 BRITTON VI. iv. § 16 Si..le pleintif se profre et demaunde jugement de la defaute, le pleintif recovera seisine de sa demaunde, et le tenaunt remeindra en la merci.] 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xiv. 199 Hys heyre myght haue an actyon for to demande the hole payement of hys wages. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 114 He was compelled to demaund an ayde and taske of all England for the quieting of Irelande. 1594 R. CROMPTON *L'Authoritie des Courts* 8 The Serjeant of the Parliament should..demaund deliuery of the prisoner. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 127 a, He shall defend but the wrong and the force, & demand the iudgement if he shall be answered. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 And for every tun of fresh water, they demanded and was payed ..foure shillings and foure pence. 1670 *Tryal of Penn & Mead* in *Phenix* (1721) 321, I demand my Liberty, being freed by the Jury. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 463 The peace officer..demanding entrance, the door was opened a little way. 1894 MIVART in *Eclectic Mag.* Jan. 10 To all men a doctrine was preached, and assent to its teaching was categorically demanded.

b. with *inf. phrase* or *subord. clause*.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 143 He doth demand to haue repaid A hundred thousand Crownes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 9 The constable .. demanded to search the garrets. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 40 The diocese of Paris .. had the cruelty and injustice to demand that the bones..should be returned to their care.

2. *spec.* in *Law.* To make formal claim to (real property) as the rightful owner. Cf. DEMAND *sb.* 3 and DEMANDANT 1.

1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 That the demandant in euery such case haue his action against the Pernour or Pernours of the profits of the lands or tenements demanded. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* ix. 18 b, If the demandaunt or plaintyffe hangyng his writ wyll entre in to the thyng demaunded his wryt shal abate. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 127 b, Demandant, *peteur*, is hee which is actor in a reall action because he demandeth lands, etc. 1783 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 9) II. App. xviii, Francis Golding Clerk in his proper person demandeth against David Edwards, Esq., two messuages.

3. To ask for (a thing) peremptorily, imperiously, urgently, or in such a way as to command attention. † But formerly often weakened into a simple equivalent of 'to ask' (*esp.* in transl. from French, etc.). Const. *of* or *from* a person.

1484 CAXTON *Curialt* I b, But what demaundest thou? Thou sechest the way to lese thy self by thexample of me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 236 When Piers Cleret had paied the pencion to the lorde Hastynges, he gently demaunded of hym an acquitaunce, for his discharge. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 273 By his letter, hee had demaunded pardon of the Catholique King. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 108 He was to intreate his father to demand for him a wife. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 255 They demanded a King, after the manner of the nations. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* xi, The physician qualified the assent which his lordship's peremptory tone seemed to demand. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 71 Trojans eye me in wrath, and demand my life as a foe!

b. with object expressed by *inf. phrase* or *subord. clause*.

1534 LD. BERNERS tr. *Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) 56, I demaunded then to haue a compte of the people. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 242 They demaunded secretly..to borrow beds of silke, silver vessels, and other things fit for a kings service. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 304 Anselm .. demanded positively, that all the revenues of his see should be restored to him. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 39 Two ruffians..demanded to speak with the king. 1798 *Invasion* II. 232 He .. demanded to speak with Sherland.

c. *absol.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. xxii, Whan I had so obteyned the victory, Unto me than my verlet well sayd: You have demaunded well and worthely. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 149 Yet did I not, as some my equals did, Demand of him, nor being desired, yielded. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 21 Those girles of Italy, take heed of them, They say our French lacke language to deny If they demand.

†**4.** To make a demand for (a thing) *to* (a person). [= Fr. *demander à*.] *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj, Of whiche god shalle aske and demaunde to them acompte the day of his grete Jugement. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 134 The kinge receyued hym moche benyngly and demanded to hym som tydynges.

5. To ask for (a person) to come or be produced; to ask to see; to require to appear; to summon.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 257 And first in a fair way the offenders are demanded to justice. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxxiv, While the driver and Hannah brought in the boxes, they demanded St. John.

6. *fig.* Said of things: a. To call for of right or justice; to require.

[1292 BRITTON I. ix. § 1 Et poet estre treysoun graunt et petit; dunt acun demaund jugement de mort, et acun amissioun de membre [etc.].] 1703 POPE *Thebais* 3 Th' alternate reign destroy'd by impious arms Demands our song. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 2 Oct., Two pair of soles, with shrimps which arrived last night demand my acknowledgments. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 168 Holiness may demand, but not desire the punishment of transgressors. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 93 The piety of the Duke demanded that the ceremony should be no longer delayed.

b. To call for or require as necessary; to have need of.

1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 145 Keep the Water .. from going down faster, than the [Beaver] Dams which are below the House demand it. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 6 Sensibility everywhere demands a distribution of nerve fibres. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 199 Government .. more than anything else in this world demands skill, patience, energy, long and tenacious grip.

** *a person* for *or* to do *a thing*.

†**7.** To ask (a person) authoritatively, peremptorily, urgently, etc. *for* (a thing); to require (a person) *to do* a thing. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 482, I intreated Sir Richard Halkins to goe a shoare to the Governour, and demand him for my Gold. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 22 Hee demanded the Catalanes to receiv, and acknowledg him their King. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iii. 49 After they were read, I was demanded to swear to the performance of them. 1795 *Cicely* I. 37 He demanded the traitor to give up his lovely prize.

*** *intrans.*

†**8.** To make a demand; to ask *for* or *after*; to call urgently *for*. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 208 Huon approchyd to the shyppe and demaundyd for the patrone and for the mayster of them that were in the shyppe. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 65 Which euen but now, demanding after you, Deny'd me to come in. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* 200 To free himself of it, he demanded for a sword.

II. To ask (authoritatively) to know or be told: **a thing*.

9. To ask to know, authoritatively or formally; to request to be told.

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 9 Qe il verite dirrount de ceo qe hom les demaundera de par nous.] 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, Then the prieste shall demaunde the name of the childe. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* Argt., They .. finding Lucrece attired in mourning habit, demanded the cause of her sorrow. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 262 The Portugals demaunded the state of the realme. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 77 In bravery and shew of insolence, demanding her businesse. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. vii, Ere with rapid lips and gathered brow I could demand the cause. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 193 And Guinevere..desired his name and sent Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf.

b. with the object expressed by a clause.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xiv. 14 Yᵉ fader .. demaunded of Ragan, the seconde doughter, how wel she loued hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 200 b, Demaundyng & enquiryng, where is he yᵗ is borne the kyng of yᵉ iewes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 226 She demaunded howe her Uncle the French king did. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* 80 You should rather demand from him What likenesse there is between 34 and 42. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, The old gentleman. most respectfully demanded if I was in any way related to the great Primrose. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 All the members demanded with one voice who it was who was charged with the crime of theft.

†**10.** With cognate object: To ask (a question, etc.). *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 16 Which demaundeth a questyon. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 62 Saye on .. what you haue to demande, and I will answere you. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 50 Then I know your opinion as touching this question, now let me demaund another. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 15 It asketh some knowledge to demand a question, not impertinent.

** *a person* (as to *a thing*).

†**11.** To ask (a person) authoritatively or formally to inform one (*of*, *how*, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* (R.), And me demaunded how and in what wise I thither come, and what my errand was. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 18 She. demanded him how he felte him self and how he ferde. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 85 I demand thee not thereof. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. vi. 92 When we haue supp'd Wee'l mannerly demand thee of thy Story. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay?

b. without extension.

1490 Caxton *How to Die* 11 Yf there be none to demaunde hym, he oughte to demaunde hymselfe. 1555 Eden *Decades* 5 They declared the same to me when I demanded them.

c. in *passive*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 Demaunded by Pharao of what age he was, Jacob answered. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 277 They were demaunded why they departed. 1635 Sibbes *Soul's Conf.* Pref. (1638) 9 Philip. being a long time prisoner .. was demanded what upheld him all that time. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 91 Had our Ancestors..been demanded these few questions. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 11 Being demanded in the Court why he did not tell his name.

*** *intrans.* **12.** To ask, inquire, make inquiry.

a. *of*, †*at* the person asked; †b. *of* the object asked about.

1382 Wyclif *Bible, Prof. Ep.* iv. 65 The Saueour..askynge of questiouns of the lawe, more techeth, whil he prudentli demaundeth [1388 while he askith wisely questiouns]. 1526 Tindale *Luke* iii. 14 The soudyoures lyke wyse demaunded of hym sayinge: and what shall we do? 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 205 The king . helde her still by the right hande, demaundyng right gently of her estate and businesse. 1588 K[illegible] tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 208 Quhen God sal rise to iudge, and quhen he sal demand at me quhat sal I answer? 1611 Bible *Job* xlii. 4 Heare .. I will demand of thee, and declare thou vnto me. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 141 The immortal Hours, Of whom thou didst demand.

Hence **Dema·nded** *ppl. a.*

1552 in Huloet. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 143/2 The demanded qualification is a merciful soul, if we would experience mercy. 1815 Mary Pilkington *Celebrity* III. 152 The demanded drugs were sold without exciting the smallest suspicion.

Demandable (dĭmɑ·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] That may be demanded or claimed.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 62 We did no lesse..in the behalfe of our countrie, then of dutie was demaundable. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 43 Certaine ministeries or dutifull respectes were by reason of such Leagues due and demaundable. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 416, £2000..demaundable at two days' warning. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5894/3 The.. Interest..shall be demandable by the Bearers. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 328 Any writ by which lands are demandable. 1884 Sir R. Baggallay in *Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 472 A rate due and demandable at the time it was made.

Demandant (dĭmɑ·ndănt). [a. Anglo-Fr. (and Fr.) *demandant* (15th c.), sb. use of pr. pple. of *demander* to Demand.] One who demands.

1. *Law.* a. *spec.* The plaintiff in a real action; b. *gen.* a plaintiff or claimant in any civil action.

[1344 *Act* 18 *Edw. III*, c. 7 Pour quoi tieux dismes a les demandauntz ne doivent estre restitutes—*transl.* wherefore such dismes ought not to be restored to the said demandants.] 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 The Demaundants shuld not knowe ayenst whom they shall take their accion. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 24 § 1 The demaundaunt or playntif in the same Atteynt hath afore be nonsute. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 234 The Earle excepted also to the Jurisdiction..and the Demandants replie. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 107 b, Demaundant is he that sueth or complaineth in an action Reall for title of land, and he is called plaintife in an Assise, and in an action personal. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 271 In such cases a jury shall try the true right of the demandants or plaintiffs to the land. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 295 A sovereign government .. may appear in the character of defendant, or may appear in the character of demandant before a tribunal of its own appointment.

2. One who makes a demand or claim; a demander.

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 62 It is to bee presumed that the testator did answer, yea, rather to deliuer himselfe of the importunitie of the demaundant, then vpon deuotion or intente to make his will. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 204 To reproch the demandant, as though hee had little skill and discretion, to aske a thing of him who could not give the same. 1780 Burke *Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 234 Which will give preference to services, not according to the importunity of the demandant, but the rank and order of their utility or their justice. 1888 *Co-operative News* 26 May 486 Rights equitably claimed by the demandant for himself.

3. One who questions or interrogates.

1656 J. Bourne *Def. Scriptures* 52 Read Mr. John Deacon, a solid and sharp Questionist, Replyant and Demandant. 1826 Disraeli *Vin. Grey* VI. vi, It was evident the demandant had questioned rather from systems than by way of security. 1854 Syd. Dobell *Balder* Pref. 6 Perhaps it would be considered too general a reference if I were to remit my demandants to the whole history of intellect.

†**Dema·ndate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmandāre* to give in charge, entrust, commit: see Demand *v.* and -ate.] *trans.* To commit, delegate, entrust. Hence **Dema·ndated** *ppl. a.*

1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* xiv. 174 The Church, which did first demandate this Episcopall authority to one particular person. 1640 Bp. Hall *Epist.* II. i. 90 Out of his owne peculiarly demandated Authority.

Dema·ndative, *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmandāre* to Demand + -ative.] Of the nature of a demand or legal claim; made by or on behalf of the demandant.

1820–27 Bentham *Judicial Proc.* xiii. § 1 Wks. II. 74 Statements, demandative or defensive.

†**Dema·ndee',** **demandé.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See -ee.] One of whom a question is demanded.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 205 Allowing a competent space of time betweene the demand and the answere: during which silence, both the demander may have while to bethinke himselfe and adde somewhat thereto, if he list, and also the demandé time to think of an answere.

Demander (dĭmɑ·ndəɹ). [f. Demand *v.* + -er. Cf. F. *demandeur* (13th c.).] One who demands.

1. One who asks with authority, urgency, etc.; one who claims, requests, calls for.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij, The requeste was pitifull..and he to whom it was made, was the father, and the demaunder was the mother. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A ij, Unto none of the foresayde demaunders wold he never geve her in mariage. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 19. 201 He hath intreated his Demander to accept of thus much in part of paiment. 1754 Johnson *Life of Cave*, A tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right.

†**2.** One who asks or inquires; one who puts a question. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 146 The demaunder of the question. 1583 Hollybrand *Campo di Fior* 157 O what an importunate asker of questions is here.. O what a troublesome demander. 1692 Locke *Toleration* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 304 The Majority .. shall give any forward Demander Occasion to ask, What other Means is there left?

3. One from whom there is a demand for an article of commerce; a buyer, consumer.

a 1620 Carew (J.), And delivereth them to the demanders' ready use at all seasons. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vii. (1868) I. 58 Those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity..may be called the effectual demanders. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 96 Demanders and not suppliers. 1885 J. Bonar *Malthus* II. i. 233 The power of buying the food that feeds new demanders.

†**Dema·nderess.** *Obs.* [a. F. *demanderesse*, fem. of *demandeur*: see prec.] A female demandant.

1611 Cotgr., *Demanderesse*, a demaunderesse, a woman that is a Plaintife or Petitioner. 1828 Webster, *Demandress.*

Demanding (dĭmɑ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Demand.

1530 Palsgr. 212/2 Demaundyng of counsayle, *consultation.* 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C, Moderate demaundinges and accustomed requestes. 1642 *Protests of Lords* I. 13 The demanding by this House of some to be left to justice.

Dema·nding, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That demands. Hence **Dema·ndingly** *adv.*, in a demanding manner, as a demandant.

1873 L. Wallace *Fair God* v. v. 289 And what if the Fate had come demandingly?

Demane, obs. Sc. f. Demean *v.*[1], to treat, etc.

Demarcate (dĭ·mɑɹkēt), *v.* [Back-formation on Demarcation; see -ate 3; cf. Sp. and Pg. *demarcar.*] *trans.* To mark out or determine the boundary or limits of; to mark off, separate, or distinguish *from*; to mark or determine, as a boundary or limit; to define. a. *lit.* in reference to spatial limits, as of territory.

1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 214 The marine deposits .. appear to demarcate its extreme undulation here. 1882 *St. James's Gas.* Apr., The region thus demarcated is..the only part of Wales described..in Domesday. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 11/1 An Anglo-Russian Commission will proceed ..to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghanistan.

b. *fig.* in reference to other than spatial limits.

1858 Lewes *Sea-Side Stud.* 314 How shall we demarcate Reproduction from Growth? 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 79 Sharp distinctions of national flavour which demarcate one European literature from another.

Hence **De·marcated, De·marcating** *ppl. adjs.*

1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 34 For the preservation of the demarcating lines. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xxi. § 169 The demarcated grouping which we everywhere see.

Demarcation (dĭmɑɹkē·ʃən). Also **demarkation.** [ad. Sp. *demarcacion* (Pg. *demarcação*), n. of action from *demarcar* to lay down the limits of, mark out the bounds of, f. *de-* = De I. 3 + *marcar* to Mark. So F. *démarcation* (1752 in Hatzf.), from Spanish. First used of the *linea de demarcacion* (Pg. *linha de demarcação*) laid down by the Pope in dividing the New World between the Spanish and Portuguese.]

The action of marking the boundary or limits of something, or of marking it off from something else; delimitation; separation. Usually in phr. *line of demarcation.*

a. *lit.* (*a*) originally in reference to the meridian dividing the Spanish from the Portuguese Indies.

The bull of 4 May 1493 'sobre la particion del oceano' fixed the Line of Demarcation at 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Isles; the 'Capitulacion de la particion del Mar Oceano entre los Reyes Catolicos y Don Juan Rey de Portugal', of 7 June 1494, definitely established it at 370 leagues (17½ to an equatorial degree) west of these isles, or about 47° long. W. of Greenwich in the Atlantic, and at the anti-meridian of 133° E. long. in the East Indies. The word occurs in the latter document 'dentro de la dicha limitacion y demarcacion'. Navarrete *Viages* II. 121.)

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Line of Demarcation*, or Alexandrian Line. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 142 Eastward it extends to Brasil, being terminated by the meridian of demarcation. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. III. 206 The communication with the East Indies, by a course to the westward of the line of demarkation, drawn by the Pope. 1804 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* II. 6 Ruy Falero wanted to bring the Moluccas on the Spanish side of the line of demarcation. 1849 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 655 As early as the 4th of May (1493) the celebrated bull was signed by Pope Alexander VI, which established 'to all eternity' the line of demarcation between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions at a distance of one hundred leagues to the west of the Azores.

(*b*) of other lines dividing regions.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 As if the whole North of Germany, within the line of demarcation might very conveniently become a separate empire. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 25 Nothing but precise demarcation of limits, and the intention of cultivation, can establish the possession. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 267 So completely was the line of demarcation observed..between Phœnicia and Palestine, that their histories hardly touch.

b. *fig.*

1776 Bentham *Fragm. Govt.* iv. § 36 Wks. I. 290 These bounds the supreme body..has marked out to its authority: of such a demarcation, then, what is the effect? 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 43 The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is..not easily definable. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxvii. 327 Where the lines of demarcation between the species ought to be drawn. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 196/2 A strange demarkation between the sexes was enforced in these ceremonies.

Demarch (dī·mɑɹk). [ad. L. *dēmarchus*, a. Gr. *δήμαρχος* governor of the people, president of a deme, f. *δῆμος* district, deme, common people + *ἀρχός* leader, chief.] In ancient Greece: The president or chief magistrate of a deme. In modern Greece: The mayor of a town or commune.

1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 10 At Lacedemonia, the Ephors: at Athens, the Demarches. *c* 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 38 Demarchs, or popular Magistrates, to moderate their supposed Monarchy. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xi. 74 The newly incorporated townships, each of which was governed by its local magistrate, the *demarch*. 1884 J. T. Bent in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 These eparchs again look after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

‖ **Démarche** (dema·ɹʃ). (In mod. Dicts. **demarch.**) [a. F. *démarche* (15–16th c. in Hatzf.), vbl. sb. f. *démarcher* (12th c.) to march, f. *dé-* = L. De- I. 3 + *marcher* to March. In the 18th c. nearly anglicized; now treated as a French loan-word.] Walk, step; proceeding, manner of action.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* p. v, As much deceived as those are that..expect to learne Comportment from a Comedians Demarche. 1678 Temple *Let. Ld. Treas.* Wks. 1731 II. 479 By the French Demarches here and at Nimeguen.. I concluded all Confidence irreparably broken between Us and France. 1721 *Collect. Lett. in Lond. Jrnl.* x. (T.), Imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn demarches. 1885 L. Malet *Col. Enderby's Wife* III. viii. 139 (Stanf.) Tired out, past caring whether her *démarche* had been a wise or a foolish one.

Demarchy (dī·mɑɹki). [ad. L. *dēmarchia*, a. Gr. *δημαρχία* the office of a Demarch: see -y.] The office of a demarch; a popular government. The municipal body of a modern Greek commune.

1642 Bridge *Wounded Consc. Cured* § 1. 9 Such..were the Ephori that were set against the Kings of Lacedemonia..or the Demarchy against the Senate at Athens. *c* 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 38 If the people in Parliament may choose their Lawes, the Democracy will prove a Demarchy, and that spoiles and destroyes Monarchie.

†**Dema·rk, dema·rque,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *démarque-r* to deprive of its mark or marks, f. *dé-, des-* (De- I. 6) + *marquer* to mark. Cf. Dismark.] *trans.* To remove the marks of, obliterate, efface.

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 168 To form their deportment in so supple a posture, as might de-marque and deface all tokens of so horrid an imputation [as rebellion].

Demark (dĭmɑ·ɹk), *v.*[2] [Deduced from Demarcation after *mark* vb.: cf. Sp. and Pg. *demarcar* and Demarcate.] = Demarcate.

1834 H. O'Brien *Round Towers Ireland* 242 Nor are their [myriads of ages'] limits demarked by the vague and indefinite exordium of even the talented..legislator, Moses himself. 1883 F. Hall in (*N. Y.*) *Nation* XXXVII. 434/3 Distinguishing traits .. such as everywhere demark the denizens of a colony from those of its mother country.

Dema·rtialise, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. De- II. 1 + Martial *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To deprive of warlike character or organization.

1882 W. E. Baxter *Winter in India* xiv. 133 The whole population being disarmed and demartialized.

Dematerialise (dī·mătlē·riălaiz), *v.* [f. De- II. 1 + Matebial *a.* + -ize.] a. *trans.* To deprive of material character or qualities; to render immaterial. b. *intr.* To become dematerialized. Hence **Demate·rialised** *ppl. a.*, **-ising** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*, **Demate·rialisa·tion.**

1884 H. Spencer in *19th Cent.* Jan. 3 The gradual dematerialisation of the ghost and of the god. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct., The seeds of that spiritual development which was to culminate in the completely dematerialised God of Christianity. 1892 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 114/1 He has dematerialized everything into a memory. 1892 *Scot. Leader* 29 Jan. 4 She will gradually dematerialise, and fade away like a vapour before the eyes.

Demath, dial. var. of Day-math.

1559 *Lanc. Wills* III. 125 One demathe of hey. 1820 Wilbraham *Gloss. Dial. Chesh.*, *Demath*, generally used for a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre..the Demath bears [the proportion] of 32 to 30½ to the statute acre. 1887 Darlington *South*

Chesh. Gloss., s. v., We speak of a 'five-demath' or a 'seven-demath field'.

Demaund(e, obs. form of DEMAND.

Demay, obs. var. of DISMAY *v.*

†**Demay·n**, short for PAIN-DEMAINE (*panis dominicus*), bread of the finest quality: see DEMEINE.

Demayn(e, obs. f. DEMEAN *v.*[1], DEMESNE.

Demd, **-on**, obs. f. *deemed*, from DEEM *v.*

†**Deme**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 dǽma, 1–2 déma, 2–3 deme. [OE. *dǽma*, *déma* = OHG. *tuomo*, Gothic type *dômja*:—OTeut. *dômjon-*, f. *dôm-* judgement, doom.] A judge, arbiter, ruler.

*c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. [l.] 6 Forðon god doema is. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Þe helend is alles moncunnes dema. *c* 1205 LAY. 9634 Þorof he wes deme & duc feole 3ere. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1783 Wa schal unker speche rede And telle tovore unker deme?

Deme (dīm), *sb.*[2] [ad. Gr. *δῆμος* district, township.]

1. A township or division of ancient Attica. In modern Greece: A commune.

[1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 86 Acharnas, which is the greatest town in all Attica of those that are called *Demoi.*] 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 290 The procession .. is supposed to take place in the deme of Dicæopolis. 1838 — *Greece* II. 73 The ten tribes were subdivided into districts of various extent, called *demes*, each containing a town or village, as its chief place. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 383 He was made a citizen and enrolled in the respectable Acharnian deme. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 542 (*Greece & her Claims*) Elementary schools in most of the demes.

2. *Biol.* Any undifferentiated aggregate of cells, plastids, or monads. (Applied by Perrier to the tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides or permanent colonies of cells.)

1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843/1 The term colony, corm, or deme may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole, and do not reach the full individuality of the next higher order. *Ibid.* 843/2 Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or *monad*, and terming any undifferentiated aggregate a *deme*, we have a *monad-deme* integrating into a secondary unit or *dyad*, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a *triad*, these forming *triad-demes*, etc.

Deme, obs. form of DEEM *v.*, DIME.

†**Demea·n**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 demene, 6 demayne. [f. DEMEAN *v.*[1]]

1. Bearing, behaviour, demeanour.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 734 But somewhat strange and sad of her demene She is. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1292/2 For which demeane, besyde y^ sentence of deth condicionally pronounced .. god .. declared after certeyne other punishmentes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 40 Another Damsell .. That was right fayre and modest of demayne. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* III. iv, You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court, Sirnamed gentle for your fair demean. 1692 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 2 She was a Virgin of severe demean. *a* 1756 G. WEST *On Travelling* (R.), These she.. would shew, With grave demean and solemn vanity.

2. Treatment (of others).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vi. 18 All the vile demeane and usage bad, With which he had those two so ill bestad.

Demean (dĭmī·n), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 demeyn(e, demein(e, 4–6 demene, (5 demeene, dymene), 4–6 (chiefly *Sc.*) demane, 4–7 (chiefly *Sc.*) demayn(e, demain(e, 5 demesne, 5–7 demeane, 6 demean. [a. OF. *demene-r* (in Ch. de Roland 11th c.), also *deminer*, *-maner*, *-moner* (pres. t. *il demeine*, *demaine*) to lead, exercise, practise, employ, treat, direct, etc., *se demener* to carry or conduct oneself, = Pr. *demenar*, It. *dimenare*, a Romanic deriv. of DE- *pref.* + *menare*, F. *mener* to lead, conduct, etc.:—L. *minâre*, orig. (= *minārī*) to threaten, in post-cl. L. 'to drive or conduct' cattle, and, by transference, ships, men, etc. The *demaine*, *demane* forms, found chiefly in Sc., are perhaps derived from the OF. tonic form *demeine*, *demaine*. *Demesne* is taken over from the sb. so spelt.]

†**1.** *trans.* To conduct, carry on (a business, action, etc.); to manage, deal with, employ. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 167 Tha3 hy{t} be thor3 senne demeyned. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2196 Scheo .. well coupe demeyne richeyse. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 4 Alle his Empryses demenyd wern and lad By thavys..Of Arystotiles witt and providence. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vi. 312 Cristis .. abstenyng fro temporal vnmovable possessiouns lettith not preestis for to hem take .. and weel demene into gode vsis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 19 For to demeane this to effecte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxv. 219 So often they went bytwene the parties, and so sagely demeaned their busynesse. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1207/2 Euen for hys riches alone, though he demened it neuer so wel. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 81 These vses being turned into estates shall be demeaned in all respects as estates in possession. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 68 As our obdurat Clergy have with violence demean'd the matter.

†**b.** To lead (one's life, days).

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. ii. (1483) 59 How they demenen the dayes of theyr lyues.

†**c.** To express, exhibit (sorrow, joy, mirth, etc.). *Obs.* (= ME. *lead* in same sense.)

[Cf. Cotgr. *demener le dueil de*, to lament, or mourne for; *demener ioye*, to rejoyce, make merrie, be glad.]

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5238 For hert fulfilled of gentilnesse, Can yvel demene his distresse. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 They began to crye and demene the gretteste sorowe of the world. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* iv. 21 Suffryng theym to demayne theire rewthis and complayntes. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* III. 31 There was great myrth demeaned at Rome after theese newes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 195 Then all the hunters shouting out demeaned joie ynough. 1607 HEYWOOD *Woman Killed* v. iv, With what strange vertue he demeanes his greefe.

†**d.** To produce, or keep up (a sound). *Obs.* [So in OF.]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 407/2 The leuys of the trees demened a swete sounde whiche came by a wynde agreable.

†**2.** To handle, manipulate, manage (instruments, tools, weapons, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 663 The fyve him taught to skyrme and ride, And to demayne an horsis bride [= bridle]. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 456 What knyght .. coude best his crafte For to demene well his shafte. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 959 Lo, is it not a grete myschaunce To lat a fool han gouernaunce Of thing that he can not demeyne?

†**3.** To manage (a person, country, etc.); to direct, rule, govern, control. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 396 The kyng .. Wes enterit in the land of spanze, All haill the cuntre till [de]manze. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1988 The kynge .. Demenys the medylwarde menskfully hyme selfene. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4622, I am your child, demeane me as ye list. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXL. ii, [He gave] Ierusalem to Henry..With all Surry [= Syria], to haue and to demain. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 766 To the ende that themselves would alone demeane and governe the king at their pleasure.

†**4.** To deal with or treat (any one) in a specified way. **b.** *esp.* (chiefly in Sc. writers) To treat badly, illtreat, maltreat. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 196 And thought he wolde upon the night Demene her at his owne wille. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1582 Lord, demene me with mesuer! 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Merchauntz denyenyns .. [shall] be well and honestely intreated and demeaned. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 681 Cause have I none .. To quite them ill, that me demeand so well. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1682/1 The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary.. Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death, Demained as a Traitor, and to underly the pains of Treason. 1685 *Argyll's Declar.* in Crookshank *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1751) II. 316 (Jam.) Demeaning and executing them.. as the most desperate traitors.

b. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 609 Full dyspitfully Thair fais demanit thaim rycht stratly. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 238/2 In the fornais of fyre of fayth he was destrayned, smeton, demened and beten [L. *feriebatur* and *perducebatur*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 52 Sall I the se demanyt on sik wys? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 39 That mighty man did her demeane With all the evill termes, and cruell meane, That he could make. *a* 1652 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842–6) III. 69 Putt a barrell of powder under me, rather than I would be demained after this manner.

†**5.** To deal, distribute, hand over. *Obs.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 114 The thirde parte to be demenyd and yoven .. to pore peple. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 461 In lieu of Cyprus, to demeane unto him certain Cities with a yearly allowance of corn.

6. *refl.* [from 1] To behave, conduct or comport oneself (in a specified way). The only existing sense: cf. DEMEANOUR.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3651 So Beues demeinede him þat dai. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 557 Bot I lefit nocht þane myne syned, Bot me demaynyt as I dyd are. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xv. (1859) 12, I haue none experyence of wysedom, how my selue to demene. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 731 Demene you lich a maid With shamefast drede. 1530 PALSGR. 511/1, I demeane, or behave my selfe .. *Je me porte .. je me demayne.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 349 Your subjectes have lovyngly demeaned themselves unto you. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 83 Now out of doubt Antipholus is mad, Else would he neuer so demeane himselfe. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. i. 43 So well he demeaned himselfe in this businesse. 1688 NORRIS *Hierocles* 31 We should .. demean ourselves soberly and justly towards all. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. I. iii. 191 To demean himself like a Gentleman. 1881 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 305 No man who engaged in the rebellion demeaned himself throughout its course so honourably and so humanely. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 109 The Prince Borghese certainly demeans himself like a kind and liberal gentleman.

b. *fig.* of things.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 150 b *margin*, How will demeaneth itselfe passively and actively. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 To have a vigilant eye how Bookes demeane themselves as well as men. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 287 In many of its relations it [hydrogen] demeans itself so much like a metal, that [etc.].

†**c.** with an object equivalent to the refl. pronoun. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 81 Hou scho demanyt hir flesche, Til [= while] saule & body to-gydir ves. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3925 Troilus .. demenyt well his maners & be mesure wroght. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. ii, How doth the youthful general demean His actions in these fortunes? 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 12 That man demean and use his own body in that decorum which [etc.].

†**d.** *absol.* (Cf. BEHAVE 3.) *Obs.*

1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 206 How to demean towards them, least there should be any alterations in their tempers. 1703 *Rules of Civility* ix, How we are to demean at our Entrance into a Noblemans House.

†**7.** *pass.* To be behaved, to behave or conduct oneself: = prec. sense. *Obs.* Cf. DEMEANED.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 229, I wald ga se .. how my men demanit are. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 79 We pray yow to yeve us counseile .. how we myght beste be demened in this matere. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 60 It was affirmed (that being with loyalty demeaned) you should at length receive the reward of .. glory.

¶**8.** *app.* To bear or have in mind; to remember. *Obs.* (? Associated or confused with MEAN *v.*)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1163 [A marshall] Whensoeuer youre sovereyn a feest make shall, demeene what estates shalle sitte in the hall. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 625 But it is to demeane and presuppose that the entent of hym was nat good. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 386 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 81 Then giue good eare to heare some grace, to washe your selfe demeane.

Demean (dĭmī·n), *v.*[2] [f. DE- I. 1 + MEAN *a.*, prob. after *debase*: cf. also BEMEAN *v.*[3]

It has been suggested that this originated in a misconception of DEMEAN *v.*[1] in certain constructions, such as that of quot. 1596 in 4 b, and 1590 in sense 6 of that vb. (Johnson actually puts the latter quot. under the sense 'debase'.) It is rare before 1700, and the only 17th c. quots. (1601, 1659 below) are somewhat doubtful. Quot. 1751 in sense 2 shows how in certain contexts *demean* may be taken in either sense. See monograph on the word by Dr. Fitzedward Hall in (*New York*) *Nation*, May 7, 1891.]

1. *trans.* To lower in condition, status, reputation or character.

1601 R. ABBOT *Kingdom of Christ* 5 (L.) In his birth and life and death, far demeaned beneath all kingly state. 1715 JANE BARKER *Exilius* I. 59 By it [jealousy] we demean the Person we love, through unworthy Suspicion. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 140 The Author [is] demean'd, if not actively and passively ridicul'd. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. iii. 306 Without any way demeaning or aspersing poverty. 1862 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 106 There is an elbow-chair by the fireside which it would not demean his dignity to fill.

2. esp. *refl.* To lower or humble oneself.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 373, I incline rather to have Masters of Chancery attend you, and go on errands on both sides. It will cut off all debates about ceremonies, of your members going up and demeaning themselves, or of their demeaning themselves here. 1720 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl* (1722) I. 306 That Men of Honour and Estate should demean themselves by base condescension. *a* 1751 DODDRIDGE *Fam. Expos.* § 169 (T.) It is a thousand times fitter that I should wash thine [feet]; nor can I bear to see thee demean thyself thus. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xviii. 140 A woman is looked upon as demeaning herself, if she gains a maintenance by her needle. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* vi. (1856) 40 It was, of course, Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would demean himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* XXIX. 260 Could a girl so far demean herself as to ask for love?

b. Const. *to* or *to do* (what is beneath one).

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. ii, Have I, sirrah, demean'd myself to wed such a thing, such a reptile as thee! 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 427 This lesser philosophy engagingly demeans itself to all characters and situations. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 15 This woman's kin wouldn't like her to demean herself to a common carpenter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 551 They would not demean themselves to submit to this sort of paltry tutelage.

†**Demea·n**, *a. Obs.* [app. an extended form of *mean* adj.; perh. from confusion of *mesne*, *demesne*.] Of middle position, middle-class, middling.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 382 Y am her bote a demeyne knizt of þe realme of fraunce [*orig. draft* Y am her a meyne knyzt].

Demean, Demeane, earlier forms of DEMESNE.

†**Demea·nance.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 demenaunce. [f. DEMEAN *v.* + -ANCE. Prob. formed in Anglo-Fr.] Demeanour, behaviour.

1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 48 A graduate of the Universitie of Cambridge, with record under the seal of the same Universitie testifying his demenaunce there. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ballettes* Wks. I. 25 Demure demeanaunce, womanly of porte. 1532 W. WALTER *Guiscard & S.* (1597) B ij, Your vertuous talke and carefull demeanance. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxxvii, Fair replying with demeanance mild.

†**Demea·nant,** *a. Obs.* In 5 demenaunt. [ad. OF. *demenant*, pres. pple of *demener*: see DEMEAN *v.*[1] and -ANT[1]. Cf. F. *demener marchandise*, to trade or traffique. Cotgr.] Dealing, trading.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 404 None other citezen withyn the seid cite demenaunt. *Ibid.* 393 No citezen resident withyn the cite and demenaunt.

Demeaned (dĭmī·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEMEAN *v.*[1] + -ED.] Conducted, behaved, -mannered (in a specified way). Cf. DEMEAN *v.*[1] 7.

14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1051 For so demeyned she was in honeste, That vnavised nobing hir astert. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 106 Whan thei sawgh hym thus demened. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 142 Vilde, lewd, and ill demeaned. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, A very handsome fellow, And well demeaned!

Demeaning (dĭmī·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

†**1.** Managing, ordering, governing, directing, etc.

1429 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 426 In Demesnyng of the which Tretie. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 32 The reule, demesnyng, and governance .. of the Kinges persone. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2052 Thre thowsand knyghtes att his demening. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 177 They se clerely, after the demenyng of goddes sufferaunce, al thynghes that were to come.

2. Conduct, behaviour, demeanour. *Obs.* exc. in *demeaning of oneself*, comporting oneself.

14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 750 Hir sad demening, of wil not variable. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 405 II. 31 For cause of his lyght demeanyng towards them. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* To Rdr., The particular affairs of men .. and their demeaning of themselves when [etc.]. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 66 Other misgovernances, and unruly demeanings.

Demea·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. DEMEAN *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That demeans; lowering in character, repute, etc.

1880 *Dorothy* 70 That is uncommonly odd, very demeaning to *him!* 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 2/3 Where are the men to whose memory it would be demeaning to place their bones..beside those of Nelson and Collingwood?

Demeanour (dĭmī·nəɹ). Forms: 5–7 **demeanure**, 6 **-er**, (**-ewr**, 7 **-eure**), 6–9 **-our**, **-or**, (6 **oure**); also 6 **demen-**, **demeinour**, **demain-**, **demaner**, 6–7 **demanour**, (6 **demesner**, **demeasnure**, 7 **demesnour**). [A derivative of DEMEAN *v.*[1], app. of English or Anglo-Fr. formation: the corresponding OF. words are *demenement*, *demené*, *demenée*. It is not certain from the evidence whether the suffix was originally *-ure*, OF. *-eure*:—L. *-ātūra*, as in *armour*, or the Fr. *-er* of the infinitive, taken substantively, as in *demurrer*, *disclaimer*, *dinner*, *supper*, *user*, etc. In either case the ending is assimilated to the *-our* of Anglo-Fr. words like *honour*, *favour*, etc., and *-or* (favoured in U. S) a further alteration of this after *honor*, *favor*. Cf. BEHAVIOUR.]

1. Conduct, way of acting, mode of proceeding (in an affair); conduct of life, manner of living; practice, behaviour. Formerly often with *a* and *pl.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlviii. 32 The kynge disdeynynge this demeanure of Andragius. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 419 His shameful demainer. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Mayntenaunce, imbracery, sinister labour and corrupt demeanours. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 185 If you be found abhominable in thy behaviour towardes thy neighboure, what shalt thou be founde .. in thy demaners to God ward? 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 157 The Iunior Iudge told me of a very wise demeanour of the now mayor of Ross. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 59 Unlesse they would giue caution by oath for their good demesnour. 1677 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 40 A commission is appointed to examine Lord Shaftsb[ury's] demeanours. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 34 Rewards or punishments due to its [the soul's] demeanor on earth.

† **b.** Wrong conduct, misdemeanour. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 20 You cannot think we can give a priviledge to any Friend of yours to commit any Demeanor to offer Bribes to any person.

2. Manner of comporting oneself outwardly or towards others; bearing, (outward) behaviour. (The usual current sense.)

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 In fauour, in wordes, in gesture, in euery demeanour of herself so grete noblenes dyde appere. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1188/2 Nine Frenchmen apparelled like women .. and counterfeiting some like demeanor to the apparell wherein they were disguised. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 384 Pliant demeanure pacifies great offences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 59 With Goddess-like demeanour forth she went. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Gt. St. Bernard* 9 Two dogs of grave demeanour welcomed me. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 71 The Turks .. are .. remarkable for gravity and almost apathy of demeanour.

† **3.** Treatment of any one. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 200 b, Thei were sore beaten, wounded, and very evil intreated. Good men lamented this ungodly demeanure.

† **4.** Management, direction. *Obs.*

16.. MILTON (Webster), God commits the managing so great a trust .. to the demeanour of every grown man.

Demeasne, obs. form of DEMESNE.

Demegoric (dĭmĭgo·rik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δημηγορικ-ός*, f. *δημηγόρος* popular orator, f. *δῆμος* common people + *ἀγορεύειν* to harangue.] Of or pertaining to public speaking.

1892 J. B. BURY in *Fortn. Rev.* 651 The controversy .. is, like most other controversies of the day..carried on in such a demegoric atmosphere, that [etc.].

Demeigne, demeine, obs. ff. DEMESNE.

† **Demeine,** *Obs.* Also **demayn**, **-demaine.** [Short for PAIN-DEMAINE, AF. *pain demeine*, L. *panis dominicus*, i.e. 'Lord's bread'; see DEMESNE.] Bread of the finest quality.

1288 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 353 Panis dominicus qui dicitur demeine ponderabit wastellum quadrantis. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxvii, Thre soppus of demayn .. For to cumford his brayne. 1859 RILEY *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. p. lxvii, The very finest white bread, it would seem, was that known as *Demeine* or lords' bread.

Demein(e, obs. form of DEMEAN *v.*[1]

Demelaunce, obs. form of DEMI-LANCE.

‖ **Démêlé** (demē·le). [Fr.; = quarrel, contest, debate; cf. *démêler* to disembroil, disengage, f. *des-*, *dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *mesler*, *mêler* to mix.] Discussion between parties having opposite interests; debate, contention, quarrel.

1661 EVELYN *Land. Sword. Amb.* Diary (1892) II. 487 During this *demeslé*..a bold and dextrous fellow .. cut the ham-strings of 2 of them. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii, At the risk of a *démelé* with a cook. 1834 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1874) III. xxiii. 69 (Stanf.) There is a fresh *démêlé* with Russia.

† **Deme·lle,** *v. Obs.* [A derivative of MELL *v.*, or OF. *mesler*, *meller* to mix; OF. *desmeller*, *-meller* was to disperse, f. *des-*, *dé-* = L. *dis-* + *mesler*, *mêler* to mix.] *trans.* To mix, mingle.

1516 *Will of R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, A vestement .. with myn armes and my wyffes demellede togedder.

† **Deme·mber,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *démembrer* (OF. *desm-*), or med.L. *dēmembrāre*, var. of *dismembrāre* to DISMEMBER, f. L. *de-*, *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *membrum* limb.] By-form of DISMEMBER.

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV*, § 9 (1814) II. 225/1 He sall pass and persew the slaaris or Demembraris. 1566 ed. *Sc. Acts*, *Jas. IV*, c. 50. 91 b *heading*, Anent slauchter or demembring

Demembration (dīmembrē·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *dēmembrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēmembrāre* to DISMEMBER: see prec. Cf. OF. *demanbration* (Godef.).] The cutting off of a limb; mutilation; dismemberment. (Chiefly in *Sc. Law.*)

1597 ed. *Sc. Acts*, *Jas. IV*, § 28 *heading*, Anent man-slayers taken, or fugitive: and of Demembration. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Treat. 134 Mutilation and demembration is punished as slauchter. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, Any jurisdiction inferring the loss of life or demembration is abrogated. 1857 JEFFREYS *Roxburghshire* II. iv. 269 The slaughter and dememberation of a number of Turnbulls. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Demembration* .. is applied to the offence of maliciously cutting off, or otherwise separating any limb, or member, from the body of another.

fig. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 221 Demembration of the kingdom could not for a moment be entertained.

‖ **Demembré.** *Her.* [Fr.] = DISMEMBERED.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Demenaunt, obs. form of DEMEANANT.

† **De·mency.** *Obs.* Also **-oie**, **-sy.** [ad. L. *dēmentia* madness, f. *dēmens*, *-ment-em* out of one's mind, f. DE- I. 6 + *mens* mind. Cf. F. *démence* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Madness; infatuation.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 679 The kynge his clemency Despenseth with his demensy. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 71 That were a poynt of demency or madnes. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 225 Saint Paul .. imputes to them no lesse than franticke demency.

2. *Med.* = DEMENTIA. [tr. F. *démence* (Pinel).]

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Med.* II. 441 M. Pinel arranged mental diseases into 1st Mania .. 2d Melancholia .. 3d Dementy, or a particular debility of the operations of the understanding, and of the acts of the will.

† **De·mend.** *Obs.* [OE. *dēmend*, f. pr. pple. of *dēman* to DEEM.] A judge.

Beowulf 364 Metod hie ne cuþon, dæda demend. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 For þat hie shulen cnowen ure demendes wraððe.

Demene, obs. form of DEMEAN *v.*, DEMESNE.

Dement (dĭme·nt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *dément* adj. and sb., ad. L. *dēmens*, *dēment-em* out of one's mind, f. DE- I. 6 + *mens*, *mentem* mind.]

A. *adj.* Out of one's mind, insane, demented. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 290 With mind dement vneis scho micht sustene The words. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 248 Speak, man, speak! Are you dumb as well as dement?

B. *sb.* A person affected with dementia; one out of his mind.

1888 H. A. S[MITH] *Darwin* 43 A dement was known to the writer who could repeat the whole of the New Testament verbatim. 1890 MERCIER *Sanity & Ins.* xv. 379 An old dement begins to whimper because his posset is not ready.

Dement (dĭme·nt), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *dēmentāre* to deprive of mind, drive mad (cf. OF. *démenter*, Godef.), f. *dēmens*, *dēmentem*, DEMENT *a.*] *trans.* To put out of one's mind, drive mad, craze.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. (R.), He was thus demented and bewitched with these pestilent purswasions. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 80 Minysters of Sathan, whych thus seke to dement the symple hartes of the people. *a* 1662 BAILLIE *Lett.* II. 255 (Jam.) If the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* 50 The Heathens used to say, whom the gods would destroy these they demented. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Frag.* I. viii, It would not require more than two or three incidents of this sort to utterly dement him.

Hence **Deme·nting** *ppl. a.*

1877 Miss YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxxi. 315 The dementing demon of the Stewarts.

Deme·nt, *v.*[2] *rare* —[1]. [a. F. *démentir*, in OF. *desmentir*, f. *des-*, *dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *mentir*:—L. *mentīrī* to lie.] *trans.* To give the lie to; to assert or prove to be false.

1884 H. S. WILSON *Stud. Hist.* 330 With firmness, she dementd and disproved the lie.

† **Deme·ntate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmentāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēmentāre* to DEMENT.] Driven mad, crazed, demented.

1640 *Intentions of Armie Scotl.* 7 The plots of our dementat adversaries. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 1 Raving and dementate Persons.

Dementate (dĭme·ntēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmentāre* to DEMENT.] = DEMENT *v.*[1] ? *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 44/1 *Daphnis insana*, which had a secret quality to dementate. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 566 To .. inflame you, and dementate you to your own ruine. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 107, I speak not here of men dementated with wine. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 86 Those whom the Prince of this World..dementates.

Hence **Deme·ntated** *ppl. a.* = DEMENTATE *a.*, DEMENTED; **Deme·ntating** *ppl. a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 195 In the dementating furies of divination. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 38 Thinking the dementating Disaster of those young Ladies was caus'd .. by their being drunk. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 172 The blind dementated world. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 419 Some..seem to have been perfectly dementated.

Dementation (dī·mentē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *dēmentātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from *dēmentāre* to DEMENT.] The action of dementing; the fact or condition of being demented; madness, infatuation.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxviii. Wks. 1839. V. 469 And then lastly..they come to that infatuation, that Dementation, as that they lose [etc.]. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 35 Dementation goeth before Perdition. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 610 *note*, The 'strong delusion' of the English version is a happy expression; it is .. judicial infatuation, the dementation before doom. 1889 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 486 This policy may be called one of dementation.

† **Deme·ntative,** *a. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmentāre* + -IVE.] Characterized by madness.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 398 Their dementative Anger and Rage.

Demented (dĭme·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEMENT *v.* + -ED [1]; corresp. to L. *dēmentātus* DEMENTATE.] Out of one's mind, crazed, mad; infatuated.

1644 J. MAXWELL *Sacr. Regum Maj.* 105 Who can be so demented, as .. to .. runne the hazard of totall ruine. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 343 All their demented lunatic tricks. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, Is the man demented? 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 248 He threw himself out of the room like one demented.

b. Affected with dementia.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Med.* II. 462 Maniacs and monomaniacs are carried away .. by illusions and hallucinations .. the demented person neither imagines nor supposes anything. 1876 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* II. 33 There is a group of demented patients, in whom the mind is almost extinguished. 1883 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* s.v. *Dementia*, Fewer are left to reach the demented stage.

Hence **Deme·ntedly** *adv.*, **Deme·ntedness.**

1891 *Melbourne Punch* 4 June 365/4 Those behind .. hurled themselves dementedly against those in front. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* 228 A delusion amounting to dementedness.

Dementholize, -ed: see DE- II. 1.

‖ **Dementia** (dĭme·nʃiă). [L. n. of state from *dēmens*, *dēmentem*: see DEMENT *a.* First used to render the term *démence* of Pinel. Formerly Englished as DEMENCY.]

1. *Med.* A species of insanity characterized by failure or loss of the mental powers; usually consequent on other forms of insanity, mental shock, various diseases, etc.

1806 D. DAVIS tr. *Pinel's Treat. Insanity* 252 To cause periodical and curable mania to degenerate into dementia or idiotism. 1840 TWEEDIE *Syst. Pract. Med.* II. 107 A state .. which French writers after Pinel have denominated *démence*. English writers have translated this term into *dementia*. 1851 HOOPER *Vade Mecum* (1858) 131 The sudden attacks of dementia produce a state of mind nearly allied to idiocy. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 73 When his memory is impaired, his feelings quenched, his intelligence enfeebled or extinct, he is said to be suffering from dementia.

2. *gen.* Infatuation under the influence of which the judgement is as it were paralysed.

1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 130 Emissaries .. succeeded in persuading them—such the dementia of the night—that Robespierre was a Royalist agent.

† **Deme·ntie,** *sb. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *dementie* (1587 in Godef.) = mod.F. *démenti* giving of the lie, f. *démentir* = DEMENT *v.*[2]] The giving any one the lie. (Now only as French, *démenti* (demãnti').) Hence † **Deme·ntie** *v. trans.*, to give the lie to, belie; = DEMENT *v.*[2]

1594 SAVIOLO *Practice* II. V j a, To come to the ende of this Treatise of Dementies or giuing the lie. *Ibid.* V ij a, I come directly to bee dementied, and so consequentlye muste become Challenger. [1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. ii, The very looking-glass gives her the *dementi*. 1707 LD. RABY in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 42 As for his Person, he did not dementir [*sic*] y^e Description I had of him. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 8 May, I will run no risk of having a *dementi*. 1883 *Times* Dec. (Stanf.), That elaborate affectation of candour which distinguishes the official *dementi*.]

Deme·ntify, *v. rare.* [f. L. *dēment-em* DEMENT *a.* + -FY.] = DEMENT *v.*[1]

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 420 Dementifying bigotry or self-important humility.

Demension, -tion, obs. forms of DIMENSION.

Demeore, ME. form of DEMUR *vb.* and *sb.*

Demephitize, *v. rare* —[0]. [f. DE- II. 1 + MEPHIT-IC + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To purify from foul unwholesome air' (Webster 1828). Hence **Demephitiza·tion** (*Med. Repository*, cited *ibid.*).

Demer, obs. form of DEEMER, judge.

1510 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. E vj, A presumptuous .. demer of other men.

Demere, ME. form of DEMUR, delay.

† **Demerge** (dĭmə·ɹdʒ), *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmergĕre* to plunge down into, submerge, f. DE- I. 1 + *mergĕre* to plunge, dip. Cf. also OF. *de-*

mergier (14–15th c.).] *trans.* To plunge, immerse.

c 1610 DONNE *Wks.* 1839 VI. 347 Our Soules demerged into those bodies are allowed to partake Earthly pleasures. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New, Exp.* II. (1682) 23 Air breaking forth through the Water, in which it was demerged.

Demerit (dĭmē·rit), *sb.* [a. F. *démérite*, or ad. L. *dēmeritum*, f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmerērī* to merit, deserve, f. DE- I. 3 + *merērī* to deserve, *meritum* desert, merit. In Romanic the prefix appears to have been taken in a privative sense (DE- I. 6), hence med.L. *dēmeritum* fault, It. *demerito*, F. *démérite* (14th c. in Littré) 'desert, merite, deseruing; also (the contrarie) a disseruice, demerite, misdeed.. (in which sence it is most commonly used at this day)', Cotgr.]

†**1.** Merit, desert, deserving (in a good or indifferent sense). Freq. in *pl. Obs.*

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Your owne Wordes .. that ye were not worthy..ne able, for to governe for your owne Demerites. 1447 *Will of Hen. VI* in Carter *King's Coll. Chapel* i. 13 His most fereful and last dome when every man shal .. be examined and demed after his demeritees. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos*, xxiv. 91 A mercyfull god and pyteous wylle retrybue hym iustely alle after his demeryte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 b, For his demerites, called the good duke of Gloucester. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Paraphr. Luke* 3 a, Your demerites are so ferre aboue all prayses of man. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 233 Worldly happines beyond all reason and demerit. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 276 Opinion that so stickes on Marcius, shall Of his demerits 10b Cominius. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* Ep. Ded. A iij b, Considering your known noble demerits, and princely courtesie. 1732 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 665 Envy not the demerits of those who are most conspicuously distinguished.

†**b.** That by which one obtains merit; a meritorious or deserving act. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref, What thanks then.. for these his notable demerits ought our Protector to receive of his? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 456 It is reputed a singular demerit and gracious act, not to kill a citizen of Rome. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 8 The first atchiever in any Stock whatever, was a new man ennobled for some demerit.

2. Desert in a bad sense: quality deserving blame or punishment; ill-desert; censurable conduct: opposed to *merit*. In later use, sometimes, deficiency or want of merit.

1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folys* (1570) PP iij, To assemble these fooles in one bande, And their demerites worthily to note. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1656) I. § 53 The one being so far beyond our deserts, the other so infinitely below our demerits. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xiv. 193 The least sin is of infinite demerit; because it breaketh the union between God and the soul. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atal.* 327 Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 155 God teach me humility, and to know my own demerit! 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxxii. (1872) 308 It is no demerit in Penn that he did not see at once the evil. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 357 The rationalistic doctrine of personal merit and demerit.

†**b.** A blameworthy act, sin, offence. (Almost always in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 4 Priests .. culpable, or by their Demerits openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1494 FABYAN VII. 507 Some there were that for theyr demerytys were adiugyd to perpetuall prysone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 27 That samyn boreau is stikkit or hangit eftiruart for his cruel demeritis. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 226 Not for their owne demerits, but for mine Fell slaughter on their soules. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* lvi, There is no father that for one demerit, Or two, or three, a son will disinherit.

c. *transf.* As a quality of things: Fault, defect.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* vi. 62 The merits or demerits of hereditary royalty. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. Pref. 2 Which has, it may be, the demerit of being new.

†**3.** That which is merited (*esp.* for ill doing); desert; punishment deserved. *Obs.*

1621 CADE *Serm.* 12 But Ahab..had quickly his demerits, being destroyed, and al his seed. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 393 Many members of the Assembly thought deposition the demerit of what was already found.

Demerit (dĭmē·rit), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *dēmerit-*, ppl. stem of *dēmerērī* to deserve (see prec.); partly after F. *démériter* (16th c. in Hatzf.), to merit disapproval, fail to merit.]

†**1.** *trans.* To merit, deserve, be worthy of (good or evil; sometimes *spec.* the latter, and opposed to *merit*). *Obs.*

1538 J. HUSEE *Let. Visct. Lisle* 12 Jan. in *Lisle Papers* V. 19 The caitiff .. shall suffer such pains as he hath demerited. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 If I have demerited any love or thanke. 1628 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 Any matter or meanes demeriting the fauour of God. 1629 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 26 These are the subjects which demerit blame. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 570 Those that compose..Antidotaries..think they demerit much praise. 1721 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* ix. (1863) 283 Such sentence..as the nature of your crime shall demerit.

†**b.** To obtain by merit, to earn (favour, love, etc.). *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 25 They browght with them .. to demerite the fauour of owre men great plentie of vytuyles. 1622 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 110 His Princely desire to aduance their weale, and demerit their loue. 1623 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1674) 96 Noblemen .. sometimes, to demerit the Emperour his love endangered their lives in this fight.

†**c.** To earn favour of (a person). *Obs.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 389 A Priest of Baal will cut and launce his owne flesh to demerite his idoll. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 The likeliest things to demerit God: as workes of righteousnesse. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 37 To demerit by all courtesie the men of meaner Rank.

†**2.** To deprive of merit, to take away the merit of, disparage. *Obs.*

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* C iv. (L.), Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not demerit justice and righteousness. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* I. i, My lofty widdow, Who, if that I had dignity, hath promis'd T' accept my person, will be hence demerited.

3. To fail to merit; to deserve to lose or be without. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* III. 217 Wherein hath the unfortunate Doricia demerited thy affections? 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xxxii. 208 A blessing that once was designed for him, and which he is not accused of demeriting by misbehaviour. 1865 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* § 47 (1876) 163 It is unearned and unmerited, or indeed demerited, as the faithful man will most freely acknowledge.

†**4.** *intr.* To incur demerit or guilt; to merit disapproval or blame, deserve ill. *Obs.*

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 122 The soules in Purgatory may meritt and demeritt; nor are sure yet of their saluation. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii, I will be tender to his reputation, How euer he demerit. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. 478 For us, who deserved nothing from him, who had demerited so much against him. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 96 For he was .. the kings servant already, and had not demerited.

†**b.** *trans.* To earn or incur in the way of demerit.

1635 SHELFORD *Learned Disc.* 140 (T.) Adam demerited but one sin to his posterity, viz. original, which cannot be augmented.

Demeritorious (dĭme ritōˑrĭəs), *a.* [f. DEMERIT after *meritorious*: cf. F. *démératoire* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Bringing demerit, ill-deserving, blameworthy; opp. to *meritorious*.

1605 T. BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* 92 Good works are meritorious to such as be viatores and liue in this world; and likewise euill workes demeritorious. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 229 The ill use of it..in those that perish is demeritorious. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 46 The demeritorious kind is illustrated by a wilful breach of the law. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Science Ethics* 279, I deserve blame, and my conduct is de-meritorious.

†**2.** Failing to deserve, undeserving. *Obs. rare.*

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xli, Some kind of endeavours are ..as effectual, as others are idle and impertinent or demeritorious of God's grace to convert us.

Hence **Demeritoˑriously** *adv.*, according to ill-desert.

a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. viii. 6 The end and condition of all carnally-minded persons..is death: always demeritoriously, that which deserves death.

†**Demerlayk.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **dweomerlak, -lac**, 4 **demorlayk**, 4–5 **demerlayk(e.** [f. ME. *dweomer*:—OE. *dwimer* in *gedwimor, -er*, illusion, phantasm, *gedwimere* juggler, sorcerer + ME. *layk*, LAIK play, a. ON. *leikr* (=OE. *lâc*). Cf. DWEOMERCRÆFT.] Magic, practice of occult art, jugglery.

c 1205 LAY. 270 Þa sende Asscanius .. After heom ȝend þat lond, Þe cuþen dweomerlakes song. *Ibid.* 11326 Tuhten to dæðe mid drenche oðer mid dweomerlace oðer mid steles bite. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1578 Deuinores of demorlaykes þat dremes cowþe rede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 414 All þis demerlayke he did bot be þe deuyllis craftis.

†**Demerse** (dĭmə·ɹs), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēmers-*, ppl. stem of *dēmergĕre*: see DEMERGE.] *trans.* To plunge down, immerse, submerge.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol. to B. Tylcken* 73 When it demersed it self into the Center, to hide it self from the Light of God. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New. Exp.* II. (1682) 22 The Reciever was demersed under the water all this night. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behme's Theos. Philos.* 369 And demerse itself solely into the single Love of God.

†**Demeˑrse,** *a. Bot. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmersus*, pa. pple. of *dēmergĕre*.] =next.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Demersum folium*, a demerse leaf..frequent in aquatic plants.

Demersed (dĭmə·ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Plunged down, immersed. In *Bot.* (repr. L. *dēmersus*): Growing beneath the water, submerged.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Demersed*, buried beneath water.

Demersion (dĭmə·ɹʃən). *Obs.* or *rare.* [ad. L. *dēmersiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēmergĕre*: see DEMERGE. (Occurs also in 15–16th c. French.)] Plunging in, immersion; submergence, drowning.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 360 This Sinking and Demersion of buildings. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Demersion*, (with Chymists) the putting any Medicine into a dissolving Liquor. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xx. 93 Κατασυρισμὸς, demersion, or drowning in the sea. 1820 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 507 He was .. muddled with mathematics, to whom they were always a sentence of intellectual demersion.

Demeˑsmerise, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1. + MESMERIZE.] To bring out of the mesmeric state. Hence **Demeˑsmerising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Demesmeriszˑation.**

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 232 *note*, The eyelids .. required to be set at liberty by the demesmerizing process. 1866 *Guide Elgin Cathedral* ii. 158 The demesmerising reappearance of the sheriff released the party from their rigidity. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 508/1 He will find it very difficult to demesmerise his subjects.

Demesne (dĭmē·n, dĭmēn). Forms: 4–7 **demeyn, -e**, 4–8 **demayn, -e**, 5 **demene, -eigne**, 5–6 **demeine**, 6– **demain(e**, 6–8 **demean(e**, 7–8 **demeasne, demesn**, 7– **demesne.** [a. Anglo-F. *demeyne, -eine, -eigne, -ene*, later *demesne* = OF. *demeine, -aine, -oine*, originally a subst. use of the adj. *demenic, demeigne, demeine, -aine, -oine*, etc., belonging to a lord, seigneurial, domanial, of the nature of private property, own, proper:—L. *dominic-us, -um* of or belonging to a lord or master, f. *dominus* lord; see in Du Cange *dominicus* 'proprius', *dominicum* 'proprietas, domanium, quod ad dominum spectat'. *Demesne* is thus a differentiated spelling of the word DOMAIN, q.v. Though the correct Latin equivalent was *dominicum*, in med.L. it was often represented by *dominium*, or by *domanium*, a latinized form of the vernacular word.

The Anglo-French spelling *demesne* of the law-books, and 17th c. legal antiquaries, was partly merely graphic (the quiescence of original *s* before a consonant leading to the insertion of a non-etymological *s* to indicate a long vowel), as in *mesne* = OF. *meien, meen, mean*, mod.F. *moyen*; partly perhaps influenced by association with *mesne* itself, in 'mesne lord', or with *mesnie*:—*mansionāta* house, household establishment. Demesne land was app. viewed by some as *terra mansionatica*, land attached to the mansion or supporting the owner and his household. Perhaps also Bracton's words (see sense 3) gave the notion that the word had some connexion with *mensa*. The prevailing pronunciation in the dictionaries and in the modern poets is dĭmē·n; but dĭmēn is also in good legal and general use, and is historically preferable: cf. the variant form *domain*.]

I. Possession.

[In Germanic, including English, law, the primary idea in relation to property is *possession*, not *ownership* (=Roman *dominium*), as we now understand it. Hence, derivatives of L. *dominium* and *proprietas* became in mediæval law chiefly or even exclusively associated with possession. (SIR F. Pollock.)]

1. *Law.* Possession (of real estate) as one's own. Chiefly in the phrase *to hold in demesne* (*tenere in dominico*), i.e. in one's own hands as possessor by free tenure. (Formerly sometimes in *pl.* by confusion with senses in II.)

Applied either to the absolute ownership of the king, or to the tenure of the person who held land to his own use, mediately or immediately from the king. Opposed to 'to hold in service' (*tenere in servitio*): if A held lands, immediately or mediately of the king, part of which he retained in his own hands, and part of which were in turn held of him by B, he was said to hold the former 'in demesne', and the latter 'in service'. B, in his turn, might hold his portion wholly 'in demesne', or partly also 'in service' by admitting a tenant under him. In every case, the ultimate (free) holder, 'the person who stands at the bottom of the scale, who seems most like an owner of the land, and who has a general right of doing what he pleases with it, is said to hold the land in demesne'. Prof. F. W. Maitland.

[1292 BRITTON III. xv. § 1 Car en demeyne porrount estre tenuz terres et rentes, en fee, et a terme de vie. Mes demeyne proprement est tenement qe chescun tient severalment en fee..Et demeyne si est dit a la difference de ceo qe est tenu en seignurie ou en service, ou en commun ovekes autres. *transl.* For in demeyne may be held lands and rents, in fee and for term of life. But demeyne is properly a tenement which is held severally in fee. The word demeyne is also used in distinction from that which is holden in seignory or service, or in common with others.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE (*chron.* (1810) 7 Romeyns, That wan it [Britain] of Casbalan in to þer demeyns. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iii. 290 Tho whiche thei helden in her owne demenys. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 All other thynges comprised in this present article of Merle and of Calais we hold them in demayn. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 466 The Manor of Hethe .which the King now hath in demeane. 1612 DAVIS *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 120 When the Duke of Normandy had conquered England..he..gave not away whole shires and counties in demesne to any of his servitors. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. xiv § 32 Had not some Laws of Provision now been made, England had long since been turned part of St Peters Patrimony in demeans. 1672 LEYCESTER in Ormerod *Cheshire* (1880) I. 11 The names of such towns.. as Earl Hugh held in demaine at that time. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 8 A terrier of a gigantic manor, setting out the lands held in demesne by the lord.

b. *In his demesne as of fee* (*in dominico suo ut de feodo*): in possession as an estate of inheritance.

Not applied to things incapable of physical possession, such as an advowson, for which the phrase is *ut de feodo*, or *ut de feodo et jure*. (Elphinstone, etc. *Interpr. of Deeds*, 1885, 571-2.) The phrase is quite erroneously explained by Cowell, *Interp.* s.v. *Demaine*.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxi. § 4 Terres.. qe il ne avoint en lour demeyne cum de fee. *transl.* Which they held in their demesne as of fee.] 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 5 As gode .. as if the King were seised of the premises in his demesne as of fee. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Preamb., [They] enteryd into the sayd Maners .. & thereof wer seased in ther demean as of Fee in Cooparcenery. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 4 b, Suche one was seised in his demeane as of fee. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 a, In his demesne as of fee, *in dominico suo ut in feodo*. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* ix. § 612. 265 Hee .. died seised of the Land in his demeasne as of fee.

c. *In ancient demesne*: see 4.

†**2.** *transf.* and *fig.* Possession; dominion, power.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7561 That soffred theo duyk Hirkan To have yn demayn othir woman. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 675 Alisandre..That all the world weelded in his demeyne [*v.r.* demeigne, demeygne]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3310 To bidde me my thought refreyne, Which Love hath caught in his

demeyne. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 113 Sche that hath heven in hur demeyn. 1508 *Will of Payne* (Somerset Ho.) [Goods that Jesu] hath suffred me to haue in my demayn in this worlde. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 56 Since that thou hast My heart in thy demain, For service true. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 32 Such was the place the Druids chose for their habitation, and they seem to have enjoyed it in demesne.

II. A possession; an estate possessed.

8. An estate held in demesne: land possessed or occupied by the owner himself, and not held of him by any subordinate tenant. **a.** In the wider sense, applied to all land not held of the owner by freehold tenants, i.e. including lands held of him by villein or copyhold tenure. **b.** In a more restricted sense, excluding the land held by the villeins or copyholders, and applied only to that actually occupied or held 'in hand' by the owner. (Cf. Vinogradoff, *Villainage in Engl.* 223–4.) Hence, **c.** in modern use, The land immediately attached to a mansion, and held along with it for use or pleasure; the park, chase, home-farm, etc.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON IV. iii. ix. § 5 Est autem Dominicum, quod quis habet ad mensam suam & proprie, sicut sunt Bordlands Anglice. Item dicitur Dominicum Villenagium, quod traditur villanis, quod quis tempestivè & intempestivè sumere possit pro voluntate sua & revocare. 1292 BRITTON I. xix. § 1 Queus demeynes nous tenoms en nostre meyn en cel counté. *transl.* What demeynes in the same county we hold in our hands.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. l. (Tollem. MS.), 'Prædium' is a felde oþer demayn, þat an husbonde ordeyneþ for him selfe, and cheseþ tofore all oþer. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It is t be inquered how many feldes are of the demeyns and howe many acres are in euery felde. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 32 The tenauntes .vpon the demeanes of the saide late monasteri. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 21 § 1 Noblemen. have imparked, invironed and inclosed many Parcels of their said Demeans. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 145 Land in the Lords hands (whereof seuerall men hold by suite of Court) is termed a Mannor: the land considered apart from the seruice, is termed demesnes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 107 b, Demaines, or Demesnes, generally speaking according to the Law, be all the parts of any Manor which be not in the hands of freeholders of estate of inheritance, though they be occupied by Copiholders, Lessees for yeeres or for life, as well as tenant at will .. Yet in common speech that is ordinarily called Demesnes, which is neither free nor copy. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 47 Two material causes of a manor are demesnes and services.

b, c. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 71 Sokbourne where as the Eldest House is of the Coniers, with the Demains about of it, a Mile Cumpace of exceding plesaunt Ground. 1623 COCKERAM, *Demaynes*, the Lords Manor house. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iii. 128 This Castle with the demean and territory belonging to it. 1738 SWIFT *Proposal for Act of Parl.* Wks. 1841 II. 123 Applying 100 acres of .. land that lies nearest his palace as a demesne for the convenience of his family. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iv, A grassy demesne, which was called the Lower Park. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* viii, Except on the demesne immediately around the house, the timber had been mismanaged. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 194 Reserving to himself only the mansion and the demesne in its vicinity.

d. *Demesne of the Crown, Royal demesne*: the private property of the Crown, Crown-lands. *Demesne of the State, State demesne*: land held by the state or nation, and of which the revenues are appropriated to national purposes.

1292 [see 4]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x, The Kyng off Ffraunce myght not sumtyme dyspende off his demaynes, as in lordeshippes, and oþer patrimonie peculier, so mich as myght tho the Kynge off England. *a* 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 69 The revenues of the crowne, as well that which came of patrimonie, which we call the demeasnes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 684 Part also they [the Romans] reserved to their State as a demean. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II 57 Converting them into demeans of his Crown. 1698 SYDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 29 (1704) 360 According to the known maxim of the State, that the demeasnes of the Crown .. cannot be alienated. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. iii. 226 These were part of the royal desmesnes. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 40 The Alhambra continued a royal demesne, and was occasionally inhabited by the Castilian monarchs. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 271 The mass of the conquered territory was left as the demesne of the State. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 89 The bulk of the cities were situated in the royal demesne.

4. *Ancient demesne*: a demesne possessed from ancient times; *spec.* the ancient demesne of the crown, i.e. that property which belonged to the king at the Norman Conquest, as recorded in Domesday-book, called in 1 Edw. VI. c. 4 'his ancient possessions'. The tenants of such lands had various privileges, hence the phrase came to be applied elliptically to their tenure, as in *tenants in* or *by ancient demesne, to plead ancient demesne.*

[1292 BRITTON III. ii. § 12 Auncienes demeynes sount terres de nos veuz maners annex a nostre Coroune, en les queles demeynes demurent acunes gentz fraunchement par chartre feffez, et ceux sount nos fraunes tenauntz. *transl.* Ancient demeynes are lands which were part of the ancient manors annexed to our Crown, in which demeynes dwell some who have been freely enfeoffed by charter,—and these are free tenants.] 1522 *Act* 13 *Hen. VIII, Stat. Ireland* (1621) 73 Any person..seised of lands..in fee simple, fee taile, or for terme of life, copyholde, and auncient demeane. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 177 The sundry and ancient demaines of husbandmen were quite done away. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 94 The service of ancient Demesn is that which the tenants of the ancient Demesnes of the King performed. Now ancient Demesne is all that which was immediately held of the King St. Edward, or William the Conquerour. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 40 Ancient demesne or demayn is a certain Tenure whereby all Mannors belonging to the Crown in the days of William the Conqueror were held. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* App. 17 Places..priviledged, and free from Tax and Toll .. some by *ancient Demesne.* 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 693 Application was made for leave to plead ancient demesne. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 116 Tenants in ancient demesne could not sue or be sued for their lands in the King's courts.

fig. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 18 b, Custome encreaseth natures will, and maketh by auncient demeane thynges to bee justly observed whiche nature hath appoyncted.

5. By extension: **a.** The land or territory subject to a king or prince; the territory or dominion of a sovereign or state; a DOMAIN.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 201 A lond in þe myddel bitwene þe demeynnes of Rome and Apulia. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 The Low-countries, which had formerly been of the Demaynes of France. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. i. 3 Jane Albret Queen of Navarre, a great Fautress to those of the Reformed Religion..desirous to draw all places within her demean into the same perswasion. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1464 And I was son to thee, recipient due Of sceptre and demesne.

b. Landed property, an estate; usually *pl.* estates, lands.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 123 Borough townes with the Demeanes of the same. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 182 A Gentleman of Noble Parentage, Of faire demeanes. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 359 Whose house should contain no greater circuit than Cincinnatus' demaines. 1607 G. WILKINS *Mis. Enforced Marriage* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 473 Our demesnes lay neare together. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 104 By smiling Fortune blest With large Demesnes, hereditary Wealth. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. ii, The noble proprietor of this demesne had many of the virtues of his class. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 If he is rich, he buys a demesne, and builds a hall.

6. *fig.* A district, region, territory; DOMAIN.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 20 By her Fine foote, Straight leg, and Quiuering thigh, And the Demeanes, that there Adiacent lie. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxiii. 12 Annot. 416 These pastures and fat demeans of God. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sonn., Chapman's Homer*, One wide expanse .. That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne [*rime* serene]. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 99 Alas! that the demesne of knowledge is so uncleared.

† **7.** *pl.* Estate, means. [Probably associated with the latter word.] *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. liii. 84 In this fall of their melted demeans, they grow ashamed to be publicly seen come short of their wonted reuelling. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. i, You know How narrow our demeans are. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 323 Can he want demeanes that is such a Prince?

III. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

[The original OF. adjective use, = 'own', does not appear to have come into English; it was common in Anglo-Fr. (e.g. 1292 BRITTON III. xx. § 3 Ne tint mie les tenementz en soen noun demeyne—*transl.* Did not hold the holdings in his own name), and it persisted down to modern times, also, in a few technical phrases, e.g. *son assault demesne*, '[it was] his [the plaintiff's] own assault', the common plea in justification on the ground of self-defence to an action for battery.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* II. 3 H. b/1 s.v. *Pleading*, In an action of assault and battery [a man with leave of Court may plead] these three [pleas]: Not guilty, *Son assault demesne*, and the Statute of Limitations.]

8. Of or pertaining to a demesne (3); demesnial.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 634 We brynt theis townes..with many oder by steadinges, and demayn places. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 14 Excepting only the king's own desmean park. 1839 T. STAPLETON *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. xviii, Allowed to assart the demesne woods. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., Extensive demesne farms are occupied..by the larger proprietors.

b. *esp.* in *demesne lands*, lands of a demesne.

14.. *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 44 Corne is sowen upon your demayn londis. 1558–9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 19 § 2 Any the Demean Landes commonly used or occupyed with any suche Mansion or Dwelling House. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 49 King William..caused a Survey-Booke to be made of all the Demesne Lands in England. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 193 The Grant of Tithes was not only for the King's demain lands, but for all the lands of the whole Kingdom. 1846 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome* II. x. 275 The State never lost its right of re-entering into the possession of its demesne lands, if the tenants..ceased to occupy them. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., Most of the large farms, not demesne lands farmed by the proprietor, are under lease.

Demesnial (dĭmē·nĭăl, -mī·nĭăl), *a.* [f. DEMESNE, after *manorial*, etc.: see -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a demesne; domanial.

1857 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 442 Austrasia contained the chief demesnial towns and cities .. of the Carlovingian Sovereigns.

† **Deme·ss**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēmess-*, ppl. stem of *dēmetĕre* to mow down, reap.] To cut down (corn), to reap.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 315 Found in many fields when the segetives are demessed.

Demester, obs. f. DEEMSTER, DEMPSTER.

Demetallize, demetricize: see DE- II. 1.

Demeuer, -meure, -mewre, etc., obs. ff. DEMURE, etc.

Demeyn(e, obs. f. DEMEAN *v.*[1], DEMESNE.

Demi (de·mi), *sb., a., prefix.* Also 5–6 **dimi.** [F. *demi*:—L. *dīmidium* half: see DIMIDIATE. The Fr. word is a sb. and adj., and much used in combination. It began to be used in English in the 15th c. attrib. in *Heraldry*, and in the 16th c. in names of cannon, and soon passed to other uses. At first it was often written separately; hence it was also treated as a simple adj., and occasionally as a sb. (In certain uses the separate word survives as DEMY, q.v.) But *demi-* is now almost always hyphened to the word which it qualifies, and it has become to a large extent a living element, capable of being prefixed to almost any sb. (often also to adjs., and sometimes to verbs).]

A. As separate word. (Formerly also **demy.**)

I. *adj.* (or *adv.*) Half; half-sized, diminutive. Now *rare.*

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 36 Also a bed of red and grene dimi Selour. 1486 [see B. 1]. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii, Cannons, double and demie. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 202 Upon these few words, M. Harding is able to build up his Dimi Communion, his Priuate Masse. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 43 Ere that demi the way The course had ouerpast. *Ibid.* 48 Ere that The day was demi past. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 377 From hence spring demy and double tertians and quartanes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 688 The complaints of this barking demie man. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 218 This demy Quarantine. 1891 *Daily News* 29 June 2/7 For wools of the demi class there is a good demand .. In single demi wefts there is an average turnover.

† **II.** as *sb.* A half. Chiefly *ellipt. Obs.* See also DEMY.

1501 *Will of Stoyll* (Somerset Ho.), A girdell callid a Demye weying ij vnce large by Troye. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 90 Two whole Canons and three demies. 1761 *Bill of Fare* in Pennant *London* (1813) 562, 1 Grand Pyramid of Demies of Shell fish of various Sorts.

B. Demi- in combination.

Among the chief groups of compounds are the following:

1. In *Heraldry*, etc., indicating the half-length figure of a man or animal, or the half of a charge or bearing: e.g. *demi-angel, -figure, -forester, -horse, -lion, -man, -monk, -moor, -ram, -virgin, -wyvern*; *demi-belt*, † *-pheon, -ship*, etc.; **demi-vol**, a single wing of a bird used as a bearing.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v a, *Demy* is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde. 1888 *Academy* No. 513, 161 [Consecration] crosses .. consisting of *demi-angels holding shields. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXVIII. § 1 (ed. 3) 434 Two *demi-belts pale-wise. *Ibid.* x. 55 In the Arms of the See of Oxford are three *demi-figures. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 68 A pair of .. flower vases, with *demi-horses as handles, standing on square plinths. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 193 He beareth .. a *Demy Lyon Rampand. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/4 Crest a Demy-Lion Regardant. 1864 BOUTELL *Her.* xvii. § 2. 269 A *demi-monk grasping a scourge of knotted cords. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 344 With an iron hook or *demi-pheon ingrail'd within. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 299 A *Demi-ramme mounting Argent, armed Or. 1792 W. BOYS *Hist. Sandwich* 797 The old seal of mayoralty [of Dover] .. with four *demi-ships conjoined with four demi-lions. 1864 BOUTELL *Her.* xxi. § 11. 368 *demi virgin, couped below the shoulders. 1857 H. AINSWORTH *M. Clitheroe* II. 277 A *demi-wyvern carved in stone.

2. In *Costume*, indicating an article of half the full size or length; hence a definitely shorter or curtailed form of the article, as † *demi-cap*, † *-collar*, † *-coronal*, † *-gown, -robe*, † *-shirt, -train*; † **demi-crown**, a coronet. See also DEMI-CEINT, -GIRDLE.

1568 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* IV. (1679) 627/1 To see a foolish Courtier weare a *demy cappe, scant to cover the crowne of his head. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. (*Order of Coronation*). Marquesse Dorset..on his head, a *Demy Coronall of Gold. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 99 And if you doe nothing but change your cloath of gold for a russet coate; and your cut-work band for a *demy collar. 1641 *Hist. Rich. III* 219 Having on his head a *demy Crown appointed for the degree of a Prince. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124, Vj *demy gownes and a shorte loose gowne. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 7 Every of their footmen in demigowns, bare-headed. 1807 in *Pall Mall Budget* 7 Oct (1886) 30/1 A *demie robe of white Albany gauze. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Under this garment they weare a smocke .. in length agreeing to our *demi-shirts. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 36 Hessian robe of white satin, with *demi-train. 1891 *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Demi-trains are ordained by French couturiers to be worn in the street.

3. In *Arms* and *Armour*, indicating a piece of half the size of the full piece, or a reduced variety of the latter, forming a less complete covering; as **demi-brassard, -gardebras**, a piece of plate-armour for the upper arm at the back; **demi-chamfron**, a piece covering the face of the horse less completely than the chamfron; **demi-cuirass** (see quot.); **demi-jambe**, a piece covering the front of the leg; **demi-mentonniere**, a mentonniere or chin-piece for the tilt covering the left side only; **demi-pauldron**, the smaller and lighter form of pauldron or shoulder-plate used in the end of the 15th c.; **demi-pike** = HALF-PIKE; **demi-placard, -placate**, = *demi-cuirass*; **demi-suit**, the suit of light armour used in and after the 15th c.; **demi-vambrace**, a piece of plate-armour protecting the outside of the fore-arm. See also DEMI-LANCE, -PIQUE.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 A corslet of iron, formed of two pieces .. which enclosed and protected the body, front and back, above the waist, and as low down as

the hips; this may be called a **demi-cuirass.* 1883 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 849/1 The armor .. is a *demi-suit worn in the days of Henry VIII.

4. In *Artillery*, distinguishing a piece of definitely smaller size than the full-sized piece so named, as *demi-bombard*: see also DEMI-CANNON, -CULVERIN, -HAKE.

5. In *Fortification*, as *demi-caponier*, *-distance*, *-parallel*: see quots. Also DEMI-BASTION, -GORGE, -LUNE, -REVETMENT.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Demi-caponniere*, a construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Demi-distance* of Polygons .. is the distance between the outward Polygons and the Flank. 1852 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 233 When arrived at about 150 yards from the enemy's covered way, he forms other places of arms, called **demi-parallels*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Demi-parallel*, shorter entrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, for the protection of guards of the trenches.

6. In *Military tactics*, the *Manège*, etc., as † *demi-hearse*, *-pesade*, *-pommada*; **demi-brigade**, the name given, under the first French Republic, to a regiment of infantry and artillery (Littré); see also DEMI-BATEAU, -SAP, -VOLTE.

1799 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/1 The sons of the Mamalukes .. he brought into the *demi-brigades to supply the place of the French drummers. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* lxxvi. (1643) 210 The next firing in *Front* which I present unto you, is the *Demie-hearse. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* II. xvii. 154 The Greeks practised their horses in leaping, in the career .. and even in the *demi-pesade. 1768 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxix, Springing into the air, he turned him about like a wind-mill, and made above a hundred frisks, turns, and *demi-pommadas.

7. In *Weights, Measures, Coins*, etc., as † *demi-barrel*, † *-galonier*, † *-groat*, *-mark*, *-second*, † *-sextier*, † *-sovereign*; **demi-ame**, half an AAM; **demi-farthing**, a copper coin of Ceylon, of the value of half a farthing.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 No such Merchant .. should put any Herring to Sale by Barrel, *Demy-Barrel, or Firkin. *c* 1740 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 44 Ev'n for a *demi-groat, this open'd soul .. Revibrates quick. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Year-bks.* 30–1 *Edw. I*, Pref. 26 *note*, Mr. Booth's quære .. as to the reason for the tender of the *demy-mark in a writ of right. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 248 Mr. Delisle observed a fly .. which ran nearly three inches in a *demi-second, and in that space made 540 steps. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 142 Under the old-fashioned names of guineas and half-guineas, and not, as the newspapers told us .. under the name of sovereigns and *demi-sovereigns.

8. With names of fabrics, stuffs, etc., usually indicating that they are half of inferior material; as † *demi-buckram*, *-lustre*, † *-worsted*. Also DEMI-CASTOR.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 100 Clothe him selfe with nothing els, but a *demie bukram cassok. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 2/7 *Demi-lustres and Irish wools being relatively higher in price. 1536 A. BASSET in Mrs. Green *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* II. 295 Send me some *demi worsted for a robe and a collar.

9. *Music.* † **demi-cadence**, an imperfect cadence, a half-close; † **demi-crotchet**, a quaver; † **demi-ditone**, a minor third (see DITONE); † **demi-quaver**, a semi-quaver. (All *obs.* and *rare.*) See also DEMISEMIQUAVER, -SEMITONE, -TONE.

1828 BUSBY *Mus. Manual*, **Demi-Cadence*, an expression used in contradistinction to *Full-Cadence* .. so a demi-cadence is always on some other than the key-note. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 28 If you will you may put on *Demi Crochets, or Quavers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), **Demi-ditone* .. the same with Tierce Minor. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Demiditone*, in music, is used by some for a third minor. 1669 COKAINE *Death T. Pilkington* Poems 79 Whose Loss our trembling Heart such wise lament As they like Semi- and *Demi-quavers went. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Demi-quaver*, a Musical Note; see *Semi-quaver.*

10. With names of material or geometrical figures: Half, semi-; as *demi-canal*, *-column*, *-cylinder* (hence *demi-cylindrical* adj.), *demi-dome*, † *-hill*, *-metope*, *-orbit*, *-pillar*, *-plate*, *-tube*; † **demi-globe**, **-sphere** = hemisphere; **demi-octagonal**, **-octangular**, of the shape of half of an octagon. See also DEMI-CIRCLE.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 20 The place .. taken by the *demi-canal. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 38 An entire pillar of this form must have suggested the *demi-column. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) III. xl. 621 The altar .. was placed in the eastern recess, artificially built in the form of a *demicylinder. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 51 The most normal and readily invented vault is .. of the continuous barrel or *demi-cylindrical form. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 410 Beneath an apex or *demi-dome, stands the relic-shrine. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxii. App. 327 The flat side of this *demi-globe. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 131 A mighty Heap in Form of a *Demi-hill. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 362 The ruins of the chapter-house, with four *demi-octangular buttresses in front. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* App. 537 The *demi-orbit, or .. the 180° comprehended betwixt the two equinoxes. 1776 *Lond. & Westm. Guide* 13 Four Gothic *Demi Pillars painted with blue Veins, and gilt Capitals. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 284/1 A *demiplate .. is never the second plate [of the ambulacra]. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 571 A deep channel or *demitube.

11. With ordinary class-nouns, indicating a person or thing which has half the characteristics connoted by the name; or is half this and half not, half-and-half; hence sometimes with the sense 'of equivocal quality or character'; as *demi-atheist*, *-Atlas*, *-beast*, *-beau*, *-bisque* (BISK *sb.*), *-brute*, *-cæsura*, *-canon*, *-crack* (CRACK *sb.* 11–15), *-Christian*, *-critic*, *-dandiprat*, *-deity*, *-devil*, *-doctor*, *-gentleman*, *-king*, *-lawyer*, *-millionaire*, *-Mohammedan*, *-Moor*, *-owl*, *-pagan*, *-Pelagian* (so *-Pelagianism*), *-priest*, *-prophetess*, *-savage*, *-urchin*, *-votary*, *-wolf*; † **demi-damsel**, **-lady**, **-lass** (rendering Sp. *semidoncella*); † **demi-male**, a eunuch. See also DEMI-GOD, -ISLAND, -ISLE, -MONDE.

1846 BOKER *Calaynos* I. i, Why talk you thus, you *demi-atheist? 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 23 The *demy Atlas of this Earth. 1849 J. W. DONALDSON *Theatre Greeks* 252 The composition of demigods with *demibeasts formed a diverting contrast. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sub-beau*, or **Demibeau*, a wou'd-be-fine. 1799 W TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 606 Destitute of the finer feelings of our nature, and a *demi-brute. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 382 This semi-pause may be called a **demi-cæsura*. 1712 COOKE *Voy. to S. Sea* 396 To the Cathedral belong ten Canons..six *Demi-Canons, and six half Demi-Canons [etc.] 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, Herein thou shewed'st thyself a perfect *demi-Christian too. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* To Rdr. A vij b, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned *Demi-Criticks. 1756 *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* I. 167 We the .. Demi-critics of the City of London, in Coffee-houses assembled. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xvi. II. 201 To this Hole came the two *demi-Damsels. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, Adieu, *demi-dandiprat, adieu! 1640 T RAWLINS *Rebellion* in Hazl *Dodsley* XIV. 74 A religious sacrifice of praise Unto thy *demi-deity. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 390 The demy-deity Alcides. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. II. 301 Demand that *demy-Diuell, Why he hath thus ensnar'd my Soule and Body. 1823 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 399 What demi-devils we are to mar such scenes of quiet and loveliness with our passions! 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 90 *Demi-Doctors, who do more Mischief than all the right-knowing of the Profession do good. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* IX. vi. § 14 But a *Demi-King, depriued of all Soueraignty ouer one halfe-deale of his Kingdome. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. IV. XVI (D.), At this hole then this pair of *demilasses [rendered by MOLTEUX and OZELL, 1757, *demy-ladies] planted themselves. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 45 Chicaneries .. and delays of lawyers and *demi-lawyers. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 235 Being a *demi Mahumetan. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 294 He was always called Aga, as are generally those *Demi-Males: every Eunuch is an Aga. 1614 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Parl. Vertues Royall* 108 Those daring *Demi-Moores. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, As I am a *demi-pagan, I sold the victuals. 1626 tr. *Parallel* A iij, What kindred .. hath Arminius .. with the *Demipelagians? *Ibid.* D ij, *Demipelagianisme is Pelagianisme. 1590 L. LLOYD *Diall Daies* 18 So inspired by god Phœbus, that she was accompted and taken for a *demie Prophetesse. 1800 HELENA WELLS *C. Neville* III. 318 The little *demi-savage gained so many friends. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.* 173 Other like Beasts yet had the feete of Fowles, That *Demy-Vrchins weare, and Demy-Owles. 1663 COWLEY *Complaint* vii, My gross Mistake, My self a *demy-Votary to make. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. i. 94 As .. Mungrels, Spaniels, Curres .. and *Demy-Wolues are clipt All by the Name of Dogges.

12. With nouns of action, condition, state; as *demi-assignation*, *-atheism*, *-bob*, *-flexion*, *-incognito*, *-nudity*, *-premisses*, *-pronation*, *-relief*, *-result*, *-sacrilege*, *-translucence*; **demi-metamorphosis** (*Entom.*), partial metamorphosis, hemi-metabolism; **demi-toilet**, half evening (or dinner) dress, not full dress.

1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 61 Such words imply Little less than a *demi-assignation. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 155 Sunk into a sort of *Demy-atheism. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-fé*, Returning his bow with a slight *demi-bob. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 81 *Demi-flexion becomes at length as painful as the extension at full length. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 76/2 The fore-arm was in a state of demi-flexion. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 1/2 When a Royal personage comes to Paris in *demi-incognito. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 227 Loosely attired in the *demi-nudity of the Grecian costume. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxx. (1611) 400 They iudge conclusions by *demipremises and halfe principles. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 76/2 The fore-arm was in a state of *demi-pronation. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Demi-relief* .. half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1612 W. SCLATER *Ministers Portion* 29 Popish *Demi-sacrilege had made seisure of tithes. 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 17 May in *Lockhart*, I contrived to make a *demi toilette at Holland House. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxii, The sisters were in demi-toilet, which seemed artless, though in fact it was profoundly devised. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* V. 47 Dawn was just beginning to .. give a *demi-translucence to its opaque shadows.

13. With adjectives: as *demi-heavenly*, *-high*, *-human*, *-Norman*, *-official*, *-pagan*, *-pectinate*, *-savage*, *-simple*, *-unenfranchised*; **demi-equitant** (*Bot.*) = OBVOLUTE. (With most of these *semi-* is now the usual prefix.)

1616 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Tobacco Battered* 536 *Demi-heav'nly, and most free by Birth. 1872 *Figure Training* 120 We may go far before we meet with anything superior to the plain *demi-high button-boot now so much worn. 1822 O'CONNOR *Chron. Eri* I. p. lxvii, These wretched mortals .. considered but *demi-human, the link between man and monkey. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i, Our dear England Is *demi-Norman. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 275 These .. are surely inferior to the *demi-official letters of the second volume. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 201 The publications in the demi-official newspaper of this country. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. i. 104 The warfare of savage or *demisavage nations. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 168 The one is simple, the vther *demy simple. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/2 Extracting verdicts from semi-disfranchised and *demi-unenfranchised constituencies.

14. With verbs and verbal derivatives: as † *demi-corpsed*, † *-deify*, † *-digested*, † *-natured*, † *-turned*.

1628 J. WILSON in *Blacku. Mag.* XXIV. 286 He [the rider] becomes *demicorpsed with the noble animal. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 266 They *demi-deify and fume him so 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 229 In thy meer *demi-digested demications against them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 88 And to such wondrous doing brought his horse, As had he beene encorps'd and *demy-Natur'd With the braue Beast. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 74 Has the sphere of rectitude been *demi-turned, and what was yesterday uprightness, now antipodic?

Demi-Atlas: see DEMI- 11.

‖ **Demi-bain** (de·mibē·in). [Fr.; = half bath.] = DEMI-BATH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **De·mi-bar.** *Obs.* [BAR *sb.*[1] 21.] Name for a kind of false dice.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 337 Those are called high Fulloms, low Fulloms .. Those Demi-bars..bar Sizeaces.

Demi-bastion (de·mibæ·stiən). *Fortif.* [DEMI- 5.] A work of the form of half a bastion, having one face and one flank. Hence **De·mi-ba·stioned** *a.*, having demi-bastions.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3100/4 The Dutch were not able to maintain themselves in the Demi-Bastion. 1813 (*Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 198/2 Against the demy-bastion on the south-eastern angle and the termination of the curtain of the southern face. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 235 Their efforts had been misdirected against the face of a demibastion. 1852 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 22 Of Demi-bastioned Forts.

‖ **Demi-bateau** (de·mi,ba·to). [Fr.; = half boat: see BATEAU.] A half-bateau used in constructing pontoons.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 98 Those [pontoons] of greater breadth are formed by uniting two demi-bateaux at the broader ends so as to constitute an entire bateau.

Demi-bath (de·mibaþ). [transl. Fr. *demi-bain.*] A bath in which the body can be immersed only up to the loins. 1847 in CRAIG.

Demi-bombard, -brassard, -brigade: see DEMI- 4, 3, 6.

Demic (de·mik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. δῆμ-ος district, country, people + -IC.] Belonging to or characteristic of the people.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 263 Perhaps beauty is demic or epidemic here.

Demi-cadence: see DEMI- 9.

† **De·mi-ca·nnon.** *Obs.* Also **-canon.** [a. F. *demi-canon* (16th c. in Littré): see DEMI- 4.] A kind of large gun formerly used, of about 6½ inches bore; see CANNON *sb.*[1] 2.

1556 [see DEMI *a.*].

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1188/2 They were answered againe with foure or five canons, and demi canons. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 281 The names of our greatest ordinance..Demie Canon six thousand pounds, and six inches and an halfe within the mouth. Cannon, seauen thousand pounds, and eight inches within the mouth. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6040 In the Year 1672 July 9, there was cast a Demy-canon; weighing 34 hundreds of weight. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* III. ii, Her eyes..Are demi-canons to be sure; so I won't stand their battery. 1735–6 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 341 There were three demi-canon, two sakers, and one minion.

b. *attrib.*, as in *demi-cannon cut*, *drake.* (See CUT *sb.*[2] 30 a, DRAKE.)

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 165 She carries 16 pieces of ordinance..four whole culverin drakes, and four iron demi-cannon drakes. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. The Walls .. are singularly well fortified with Brass and Iron Guns, both Culverins and Demi-Cannon-Cuts.

Demi-caponier: see DEMI- 5.

† **De·mica·stor.** *Obs.* Also **-caster.** [a. F. *demi-castor* 'chapeau de poil de castor mélangé' (Racine 17th c.): see DEMI- 8, CASTOR[1].] a. An inferior quality of beaver's fur, or a mixture of beaver's and other fur: usually *attrib.*, as in *demi-castor hat.* b. A hat made of this.

1637 *Lanc. Wills* II. 142 To Wm Nickson one demicastor hatt. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. xi, In that more subtill air of yours tinsell sometimes passes for tissue, Venice Beads for Perl, and Demicastors for Bevers. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 236 Beaver, Demicastor, and Felt Hats, made in..Paris.

fig. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Sir I. Presbyter* 58 Pray for the Mitred Authors, and defie Those Demicastors of Divinity.

Demication: see DIMI-.

† **De·miceint.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **demycent, -sent, dymycent, -sent, dymisent, dymsen, -son.** [a. F. *demi-ceint, demi-ceinct*, 'a halfe-girdle; a woman's girdle, whose forepart is of gold or siluer, and hinder of silke, &c.' (Cotgr.); f. *demi-* half + OF. *ceint*:—L. *cinctum* girdle.] A girdle having ornamental work only in the front.

1483 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 116 A dymysen with a red crosse harnossid with siluer wrought with golde. 1503 *Will of Tymperley* (Somerset Ho.), A dymysent gyrdell of siluer & gilt. *Ibid.*, A dymycent withoute any corse of siluer & gilt. *c* 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Maryhill, London* (Nichols 1797) 128 A demysent with a cheyne and a pommander and a pendent. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 136 My best harnysid gyrdyll of gold callyd a dymysent. 1543 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 397 My dymyson gyrdylle and my coralle beydes.

Demi-chamfron: see DEMI- 3.

Demi-circle (de·mi,sō·ik'l). [DEMI- 10.]

1. A semicircle. Now *rare*.

1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 308 Mathematical and magical curiosities .. a balance on a demi-circle. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 2 How a Point, Line, Angle, Demi-circle .. must be made. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 185 The Hill being in the form of a Demi-Circle. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 11 370 A demi-circle of glory edged with clouds.

2. *Surveying.* An instrument of semicircular form used for measuring angles.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Demi-circle*.. a modest substitute for the theodolite.

Hence **Demi-ci·rcular** *a.*, semicircular.

1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* I. ix. 146 The party might consist of about twenty, who reclined along one demi-circular couch.

Demi-coronal: see DEMI- 2.

†**De·mi-cro·ss.** *Obs.* [DEMI- 1, 10.]

1. The title of one of the degrees among the Knights of Malta.

1788 *Pict. Tour thro' Part of Europe* 19 There are also some Demi crosses, who, by express permission, are authorized to wear the golden cross with three points.

2. An instrument for taking altitudes: see quot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Demi-cross*, an instrument used by the Dutch to take the sun's altitude, or that of a star at sea. The Demi-cross is of this figure: ⊥.

Demi-crotchet, -cuirass: see DEMI- 9, 3.

Demi-culverin (de·mi,kv·lvĕrin). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. F. *demi-coulevrine*: see DEMI- 4 and CULVERIN.] A kind of cannon formerly in use, of about 4½ inches bore.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 281 Demie Culuerijn weigheth three thousand pounds. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. M. in Hum.* III. i, They had planted mee three demi-culuerings, just in the mouth of the breach. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 104 One .. was exceeding great .. about sixteene foote long, made of brasse, a demy culverin. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 70. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 372 The feild train of artillery in the Tower for Flanders .. are to consist of 23 pounders, 10 sakers, and 8 domiculverins. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide, Demi-culverin.* It is a very good field piece. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 685 Demiculverins from a ship of war were ranged along the parapets.

attrib. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 165 She carries .. six iron demiculverin drakes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 219 Retiring about Demy Culvering shot behind a Stone Wall.

Demi-damsel, -deify, -devil: see DEMI- 11, 14.

Demidiate: see DIMI-.

Demi-distance, -ditone, -farthing, -galonier, -gardebras: see DEMI- 5, 9, 7, 3.

Demi-equitant: see DEMI- 13.

†**Demi-galliot, -galleyot.** [DEMI *a.*: cf. F. *demi-galère*, It. *mezza galea* (Jal).] A small-sized galliot or brigantine formerly used in the Mediterranean.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* B. v. 180 This Tartaneta, or Demi galleyot, belonged to the Ile of Stagiro, aunciently Thasia.

†**De·mi-gau·ntlet.** *Surg., Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS *Demi-gantlet*, a sort of Bandage us'd in the setting of disjoynted Fingers. 1823 in CRABBE *Techn. Dict.*

†**Demi-girdle.** *Obs.* = DEMICEINT, q.v.

1501 [see DEMI A. II.]. 1533 in WEAVER *Wells Wills* (1890) 155 A dymye gyrdell. 1535 *Ibid.* 170 A demye gyrdell.

Demigod (de·migɒd). [DEMI- 11: rendering L. *semideus*.] In ancient mythology, etc.: A being partly of divine nature, as one sprung from the intercourse of a deity and a mortal, or a man raised to divine rank; a minor or inferior deity.

1530 PALSGR. 366 What so ever goddes or demye goddes that they be. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 278 They did sacrifice unto the demy-gods, Androcrates, and Polyidus. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 115 What demie God Hath come so neere creation? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 796 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim .. A thousand Demy-Gods on golden seats, Frequent and full. 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 75 A thousand sylvans, demigods, and gods That haunt our mountains. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 307 The gods and demi-gods of pagan antiquity. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort. of Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 388 Arkwright and Whitney were the demi-gods of cotton.

De·migo·ddess. *rare.* [DEMI- 11 + *goddess*: rendering L. *semidea*.] A female demigod.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 498 The most antique demi-goddesses that ever were. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Hen. & Isab.* I. 74 Her whole appearance..reminded the beholder of a nymph or demy goddess. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* I. iv, Or am I to think that the musical maids Are certain divine demigoddesses?

Hence **Demigo·ddess-ship.**

1858 in *Grosart's Spenser* (1882) III. p. xciii, Upon Rosalinde .. an affection of the demigoddess-ship .. is .. charged.

Demi-gorge (de·mi,gɔ·ɪdʒ). *Fortif.* [DEMI- 5.] That part of the internal polygon from the angle of the curtain to the centre of the bastion (or point where the lines of the two adjacent curtains intersect); forming half of the gorge or entrance of the bastion.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1755 T. FORBES in C. Gist's *Jrnls.* (1893) 151 The length of the Curtains is about 30 feet, and the Demigorge of the Bastions about eighty. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 29 Vauban strengthened the continued line with redans placed 260 yards apart, having 30 yards of demigorge, and 44 yards of capital. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 267 Set off 40 yards on each side of the re-entering angle of the counterscarp for their demi-gorges.

†**Demigraine.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *demigraine* pomegranate: cf. F. *grenade* pomegranate, also name of a stuff.] Name of some textile fabric.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *302 To be ane cote to the Fwle, vi quarteris Deme-grane and vi quarteris Frenche 3allow.

†**Demigra·ne.** *Obs.* [a. F. *demigraine* (Cotgr.), var. of *migraine*, med.L. *demigrānia*, for L. *hēmicrānia*, a. Gr. ἡμικρᾶνιον pain on one side of the head.] = HEMICRANIA.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 301 And for demigrania þou schalt lete blood in þe templis of his heed .. I hadde a 3ong man .. þat hadde demigrayn of hoot cause.

†**De·migrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmigrāre* to migrate from, depart, f. DE- I. 2 + *migrāre* to MIGRATE.] *intr.* To remove to another place or dwelling; to migrate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Demigrate*, to change houses. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 288 Hath it demigrated to another place?

Hence †**Demigra·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Demigration*, a changing of places, or houses. 1628 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 22 Are wee so foolish that .. wee will needs bring upon our selues .. the curse of Cain .. that is, of demigration? 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, The reason .. of this sudden demigration.

Demi-groat: see DEMI- 7.

†**De·mi-ha·ke, -haque.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 9 **demy-hag.** [DEMI- 4.] A fire-arm used in the 16th c.; a smaller kind of HAQUE or HACKBUT. Also called *half-haque, half-hagg*.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 No person .. shall shote in anie crossebowe, handgunne, haghut or demy hake. [1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 41 Hagbutes of croche, half haggis, culverenis.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 477 If any person have .. used or kept .. any haghut or demyhake. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 52 In addition to the handguns, I meet with other instruments of like kind .. namely demy hags, or hag butts. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 373/1 The *demihaque* was a kind of long pistol, the butt-end of which was made to curve so as almost to become a semicircle.

Demi-hearse: see DEMI- 6.

De·mi-hu·nter. *Watchmaking.* [DEMI- 11.] 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 80 [A] Demi Hunter .. [is] a Watch case in which a glass of about half the diameter of the hunting cover is let into it.

†**Demi-island.** *Obs.* Also **-iland.** [DEMI- 11.] A peninsula.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. xxi. 822 Peloponnesus is a demie island [*peninsula*]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. vi. § 8. 245 He was kept vnder sure guard in a demie-Iland. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 2/2 It is a demy-Island, or Peninsula, environed on all sides with waters.

Hence †**Demi-i·slander,** an inhabitant of a peninsula.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 146 We can hardly repair unto you demi-islanders, without dancing and tossing on your arm of the sea.

†**Demi-isle.** *Obs.* = prec.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. viii. 200 That Biland, or demy Isle which the Sindi inhabit. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 189 From S. Michaels mount southward .. there is thrust forth a bi-land or demi-Isle. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoen's Lusiad* 284 Southward sea-girt she forms a demi-isle.

Demi-jambe: see DEMI- 3.

Demijohn (de·mi,dʒɒn). Forms: 8 **demijan,** 9 **demijean, demi-john, demijohn.** [In F. *dame-jeanne* (1694 Th. Corneille *dame-jane*, 1701 Furetière *Dame Jeanne*, lit. 'Dame Jane'); so Sp. *dama-juana* (as if *Dama Juana*); mod.Pr., in different dialects, *dama-jana, damajano, damojano, dame-jano, dabajano, debajano*; Cat. *damajana*; It. *damigiana*; mod. Arabic دامجانة, دمجانة *damajānaẗ, dāmajānaẗ*, etc. in 19th c. lexicons.

The current Eng. form is the result of popular perversion as in 'sparrow-grass'; the earlier *demijan, demijean*, approach more closely to the F. and Romanic, whence the word was adopted. The original nationality and etymology of the word are disputed: see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in *Academy* 14 Oct. 1893. Some have assumed the Arabic to be the source of the Romanic forms, and have sought to explain this as of Persian origin, and derived from the name of the town *Damghān* or *Damaghān*, دمغان, a commercial emporium S.E. of the Caspian. But this is not supported by any historical evidence; moreover, the word does not occur in Persian dictionaries, nor in Arabic lexicons before the 19th c., and the unfixedness of its form (*dāmijānaẗ, dāmajānaẗ, damajānaẗ, damanjānaẗ*) points, in the opinion of Arabic scholars, to its recent adoption from some foreign language, probably from Levantine use of It. *damigiana*. Assuming the word to be Romanic, some have taken the Provençal and Catalan forms as the starting-point, and conjectured for these either a L. type **dīmidiāna* from *dimidium* half (Alart in *Rev. Lang. Rom.* Jan. 1877), or the phrase *dē mediāna* of middle or mean (size) (in illustration of which Darmesteter cites from a 13th c. tariff of Narbonne the phrase 'ampolas de mieja megeira' = L. *ampullās dē mediā mensūrā*). But these suggestions fail to explain the initial *da-* prevalent in all the langs.; on account of which M. Paul Meyer (like Littré) thinks that all the Romanic forms are simply adaptations or transliterations of the French, this being simply *Dame Jeanne* 'Dame Jane', as a popular appellation (cf. *Bellarmine, greybeard*, etc.). This is also most in accordance with the historical evidence at present known, since the word occurs in French in the 17th c., while no trace of it equally early has been found elsewhere.]

A large bottle with bulging body and narrow neck, holding from 3 to 10 (or, in extreme cases, 2 to 15) gallons, and usually cased in wicker- or rush-work, with one or two handles of the same, for convenience of transport.

An ordinary size is 5 gallons. Demijohns of clear glass, of ovate-quadrilateral section in the body (14×16 inches diam.), are employed to export vinegar and spirits to the West Indies, and are in common household use in the islands. The name is sometimes also given to vessels of earthenware or stoneware similarly cased.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Dame-jeanne*, a demijan, or large bottle, containing about four or five gallons, covered with basket-work, and much used in merchant-ships. 1803 CAPT. FELLOWES in *Naval Chron.* X. 183, I perceived one of the seamen emptying a demijean .. containing five gallons. [Not in TODD 1818, nor in *Pantologia* 1819.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Demijohn*, a glass vessel or bottle enclosed in wicker-work. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 122/2 Two large stone jars in wicker cases, technically known as demijohns. 1859 *Leisure Hour* No. 406. 626 Archy paraded round the table with a huge demijohn made of unglazed brick-earth. 1880 *Times* 7 May 3 The price paid for them was said to be a 'demijohn' of rum. 1894 *Letter fr. Messrs. Scrutton, Sons, & Co.*, We have at present 500 demijohns filled with vinegar going by one of our steamers to the West Indies.

Comb. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 134 Cisterns..some of them demijohn-shaped.

Demi-lance (de·mi,lans). Forms: 5 **demye launce,** 6 **demy-, deme-, demi-, dimilaunce, dimilance,** 6-7 **demy-,** 6-8 **demilance,** 7 **demilaunce,** 6-9 **demi-lance.** [a. F. *demie lance* (15th c. in Littré): cf. DEMI- 3.]

1. A lance with short shaft, used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 487 Charlemagn .. helde a demye launce in hys hande. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 307/1 Who in the waie stroke the lord Gilbert Humsard such a blow with his demilance, that he feld both him and his horsse to the ground. 1598 DEKKER *Jacke Newb.* ii. 43 Fiftie tall men .. demilances in their hands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* VII. 1010 Light demi-lances from afar they throw, Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. xxx. 301 He struck him such a blow with his demi-lance as to unhorse him.

attrib. 1658 J. BURBURY *Hist. Christina Alessandra* 358 His Holinesse likewise ordered that five of his demy-lance men should every day wait by turns on her Majesty.

2. A light horseman armed with a demilance. In the literal sense, obs. by 1600, exc. as *historical*; in 17th c. often used humorously like 'cavalier'.

1544 CRANMER in M. Burrows *Worthies All Souls* v. (1874) 65 To send up one demy-launce well furnished. 1560 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 56 Vte fute men and xviij^e lycht horsemen and dimilances. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 48 Nineteene Knights, sixe hundred demi-Lances. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* III. ii, Be not angry, demi-lance. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 The forces under his command consisting of 600 demilances, 200 archers on horseback, 3000 on foot. 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* ix. 82 Kirkaldy with his troop of demi-lances accompanied this column of the army.

Hence **Demi-la·ncer** = DEMI-LANCE 2.

1552 HULOET, Dimilauncer or bearer of a dimilaunce, *lancearius*. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 40 The second Troope of Horse were called *Launciers* or *Demi-launciers*. 1767 ENTICK *London* I. 452 A large body of demi-lancers in bright armour.

Demi-lass: see DEMI- 11.

Demi·litarize, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + MILITARY + -IZE.] *trans.* To take away the military organization from. (In quot. referring to the organization of the Austrian 'military frontier'). Hence **Demi·litarisa·tion.**

1883 A. J. PATTERSON in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/2 Two out of the Croatian frontier regiments were demilitarized. But ..the Hungarians..delayed the process of demilitarization.

Demilune (de·mil·ūn), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. F. *demilune*, in 16-17th c. *demie lune* half moon: cf. DEMI- 10.]

†**1.** *gen.* A 'half-moon', a crescent. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1808) I. 228 (D.) An immense mass of stone of the shape of a demilune. *a* 1734 — *Exam.* III. vii. § 95 (1740) 578 These stately Figures were planted in a Demilune about an huge Fire.

2. *Fortif.* An outwork resembling a bastion with a crescent-shaped gorge, constructed to protect a bastion or curtain.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Demi-Lune, Half-Moon*, in fortification, an outwork .. consisting of two faces, and two little flanks. 1870 *Daily News* 26 Sept., Demi-lunes have been constructed before the gates of Paris.

3. *Physiol. Demilunes* (*crescents*) *of Giannuzzi* or *Heidenhain*: certain crescent-shaped protoplasmic bodies found in the salivary glands.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Demilune of Giannuzzi*, a granular mass of protoplasm, of semilunar form, which forms part of the cell-contents of the salivary cells.

B. *adj.* Crescent-shaped, semilunar.

1885 *Proc. R. Soc.* 19 Mar. 215 The demilune cells and the serous cells, which are present .. in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat.

Demi-lustre, -mentonnière, -metamorphosis, -metope: see DEMI- 8, 3, 12, 10.

Demi-man: see DEMI *a.*

‖**Demi-monde** (*dəmi,mõnd*, de·mi,mɒnd). [Fr.; lit. 'half-world', 'half-and-half society', a phrase invented by Dumas the younger. Cf. DEMI-REP.]

The class of women of doubtful reputation and social standing, upon the outskirts of 'society.' (Sometimes, though improperly, extended to include courtesans in general.)

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 579 His [Dumas'] *Demi-Monde* is the link between good and bad society..the world of compromised women, a social limbo, the inmates of which..are perpetually struggling to emerge into the paradise of honest and respectable ladies. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zero* xiv, The *demi-Monde* overflowed the Hôtel de Paris. 1893 *N. Y. Nation* 27 Apr. 320/1 His province is the *demi-monde*, the *Bohème* of the modern Mûrger, the Paris of Zola and the Naturalists.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1864 Sala *Quite Alone* I. i. 10 'Is she demi-monde?'..'Nobody knows'.

Demi-natured: see Demi- 14.

Deminish, etc.: see Diminish, etc.

† Demi-o·stade, -ostage. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **damyostage.** [a. OF. *demie ostade, hostade, estade*, f. *demi, -e* half + *ostade, hostade, austade*, 'the stuffe worsted or woosted' (Cotgr. 1611).] A stuff: apparently half-worsted half-linen, linsey-woolsey.

1537 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 290 Twa steikis of double Damyostage to hing about the Quein [at her funeral]. 1538 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.), A hogtone of demyostage begareit with veluot. [1593 tr. *Guicciardini's Descr. Low Countreys* 33 b, Sarges or Sayes, Wosteds, Demi-wosteds [It. *ostate, mezze ostate*] or Russels. 1764 Anderson *Orig. Commerce* (1787) II. 112 To England, Antwerp sent.. linen both fine and coarse, serges, demy ostades (quære if not worsteds?), tapestry. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework, Demyostage*, a description of Taminy, or woollen cloth, formerly used in Scotland.]

Demi-parallel: see Demi- 5.

† Demi-parcel. *Obs.* [Demi- 7.] The half.

a 1598 Greene *Alphonsus* (1861) 232 My tongue denies for to set forth The demi-parcel of your valiant deeds.

Demi-pauldron, -pectinate, -pesade, -pike: see Demi- 3, 13, 6.

Demi-pique (de·mi,pīk), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **-pick.** [Demi- 10.]

A. *adj.* Of a saddle: 'Half-peaked'; having a peak of about half the height of that of the older war-saddle.

B. as *sb.* A demi-pique saddle.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3104/4 He had on a Demy-Pick Crimson Velvet Saddle. 1761 Earl Pembroke *Milit. Equit.* (1778) 9 To be as firm, to work as well, and be quite as much at his ease [on the bare back] as on any demipique saddle. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 3 Send Williams thither, with my saddle-horse and the *demi pique*. 1819 Scott *Legend Montrose* ii, His rider occupied his demipique, or war-saddle, with an air that shewed it was his familiar seat. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1850) 450 Two stout ponies ..ready saddled with old fashioned demipiques and large holsters at each of the saddle bows.

De·mi-piqued (-pīkt), *a.* Also 8 **-peak'd.** [f. prec. + -ed.] = prec. A.

1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. x, He was master of a very handsome demi-peak'd saddle, quilted on the seat with green plush. 1761 Earl Pembroke *Milit. Equit.* (1778) 17 Nobody can be truly said to have a seat, who is not equally firm on flat, or demipiqued saddles.

Demi-placard, -placate, -pommada, -premisses: see Demi- 3, 6, 12.

† De·mi-pu·ppet. *Obs.* [Demi- 10.] A half-sized or dwarf puppet.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 36 You demy-Puppets, that By Moone-shine doe the greene sowre Ringlets make.

Demi-quaver, -relief: see Demi- 9, 12.

Demi-rep (de·mi,rep). Also **-rip.** [f. Demi- 11 + '*rep*, for *reputation*,' mentioned by Swift *Polite Conversation*, Introd. p. li, among 'some abbreviations exquisitely refined,' then in current use. Cf. also *reputable*, in common use in 18th c. in sense 'honourable, respectable, decent', and *disreputable*.] A woman whose character is only half reputable; a woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. ix, He had yet no knowledge of that character which is vulgarly called a demirep, that is to say, a woman that intrigues with every man she likes, under the name and appearance of virtue..in short, whom every body knows to be what no body calls her. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 4, An order of females lately sprung up.. usually distinguished by the denomination of Demi-Reps; a word not to be found in any of our dictionaries. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Poems, A Tale*, Venus..The greatest demirep above. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* 57 A coaxing note from some titled demirep affecting the De Stael. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 631 His heroine appears..more of the demirep than has been commonly known.

attrib. 1784 *New Spectator* XX. 4/1 Adepts in the demirip language. 1841 *Edin. Rev.* LXXIII. 382 Women of the demirep genus. *transf.* 1863 A. Gilchrist *Life W. Blake* I. 99 The now dingy demi-rep street.

Hence **Demire·pdom**, the domain or world of demi-reps; the demi-monde.

1839 Carlyle in Froude *Life in London* I. vi. 158, I do not see well what good I can get by meeting him much, or Lady B. and demirepdom.

De·mi-reve·tment. *Fortif.* [a. F. *demi-revêtement*: see Demi- 5.] A revetment or retaining wall for the face of a rampart, which is carried not to the top, but only as high as the cover in front of it, leaving the rest as an earthen rampart at the natural slope. So **Demi-reve·tted** *ppl. a.* (see quot.).

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 206 At Mesopila and Larissa, the walls were demi-revetted, or faced with stone only half way up; namely about 50 feet from the bottom of the ditch. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Demi-revetment.*

Demisable (dĭməi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. Demise *v.* + -able.] Capable of being demised.

1637 Sir H. Grimstone in Croke *Reports* I. 499 The land ..was..copyhold land, and demisable in fee. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 97 That they have been demised, or demisable, by copy of court roll immemorially. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 206 It was contended that the manor and fishery were not demisable under the power, as no rent was then paid for them.

† Demi·sal. *Obs.* [f. Demise *v.*] What is demised: = Demise 1 b.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 53 3/2 He only got a Broken Pate, Turn'd out to Grass from all Demisals. *Ibid.* No. 56 3/1 Or on the Sex spent your Demisals, And therefore seek to make Reprizals.

‖ **De·mi-sang.** *Law.* [Fr.] Half-blood.

[1575-1708 *Termes de la Ley* (as Anglo-French) Halfe bloode. Demy sancke ou sangue.] 1797-1820 Tomlins *Laws Dict. Demy-sangue*, half-blood [as in] brothers of the half-blood, because they had not both one father and mother. 1823 Crabbe *Techn. Dict.*

Demi-sap. *Fortif.* [Demi- 5.] A Sap, or trench of approach, with a single parapet.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4251/2 We began the Demi-Saps on the Right and Left. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4467/3 A Demy-Sap was begun from the Right of the Attack on the Right.

Demise (dĭməi·z), *sb.* [app. of Anglo-Fr. origin: *démise* or *desmise* is not recorded in OF., but is regularly formed as the fem. sb. from pa. pple. of *desmettre, démettre*, to send away, dismiss, *refl.* to resign, abdicate: cf. F. *mise, remise*. In English, the prefix being identical with L. *de-*, there is a manifest tendency to treat it as De- I. 1, as if to 'hand down' or 'lay down' were the notion.]

1. *Law.* Conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease.

1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 2 All Dymyses, Leses, releses..made..by her or to her. 1587 Lady Stafford in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 210 Nor [shall] any hinderaunce growe to theim by this demize. 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 94 In a demise a man parteth with more of his interest; he transmitteth together with the possession, the use also or fruit of the thing letten or demised. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1120 Plaintiff held by virtue of a demise. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* v. § 1. 206 The proper mode of granting an estate for years at common law is by words of demise followed by the entry of the lessee.

† **b.** The estate demised. *Obs. rare.*

a 1660 Hammond *Wks.* I. 725 (R.), I conceive it ridiculous to make the condition of an indenture something that is necessarily annext to the possession of the demise.

2. Transference or devolution of sovereignty, as by the death or deposition of the sovereign; usually in phr. *demise of the crown.*

[1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 7 Preamb., Which Actions..by the Death or Demise of the Kings of this Realm have been discontinued. 1660 Bond *Scut. Reg.* 58 The King hath a perpetual succession, and never dyeth; For in Law it is called the demise of the King, and there is no Inter-regnum.] 1689 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 299 That King James..had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. 1714 Swift *Present State of Affairs*, The regents appointed by parliament upon the demise of the crown. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 249 When Edward the Fourth..was driven from his throne for a few months..this temporary transfer of his dignity was denominated his demise. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 534 The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs. 1857 Sir J. F. W. Herschel *Essays* 615 Demise of the chair.

3. Transferred to the death or decease which occasions the demise of an estate, etc.; hence, popularly, = Decease, death.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. ii. 7 Her father's considerable estate, on his demise..went with the name. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 206 We lament the early demise of this favourite friend of science. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 417 To trace their lives from the moment of their birth, marking the exact period of the demise of each individual. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 43 The Odyssey does not bring us to the demise of Odusseus.

fig. 1839 *Times* 13 May, After the ostensible demise of the outward cabinet. 1860 T. L. Peacock *Wks.* (1875) III. 473 The demise of that periodical prevented the publication.

Demise (dĭməi·z), *v.* [f. Demise *sb.*]

1. *Law.* (*trans.*) To give, grant, convey, or transfer (an estate) by will or by lease.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 64 By oure chartre beryng the date of thees presentes have dimised, assigned, deliuered..to Henri Hardman clerk, William Duffeld..the forseid maner. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 61 § 1 To lette and demyse fermes ther for the terme of vij yere and undir. 1587 Lady Stafford in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 208 Woods..to be demized to a yong man. 1662 J. Stephens *Procurations* 38 Afterwards Q. Eliz. ..did demise the said Commandery and Rectory to Dr. Forth. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 7 For demising away the Impropriations annexed to Bishopricks and Colleges. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 445 This word *demise* operates as an absolute covenant for the quiet enjoyment of the lands by the lessee.

b. To convey or transfer (a title or dignity); *esp.* said of the transmission of sovereignty, as by the abdication or death of the sovereign.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. i. 37 His Majesty would have given them in Sovereignty, and have demis'd to him the Title of the Crown. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 249 When we say the demise of the crown, we mean only that..the kingdom is transferred or demised to his successor. 1892 G. B. Smith *Hist. Eng. Parlt.* II. ix. ii. 90 He therefore recommended the Convention to declare that James II had voluntarily demised the crown.

c. *intr.* To pass by bequest or inheritance.

1823 Greville *Mem.* (1874) I. 64 Now arose a difficulty—whether the property of the late King demised to the King or to the Crown.

† **2.** *gen.* To convey, transmit; to 'lease'. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 247 What Honour, Canst thou demise to any childe of mine? *a* 1660 Hammond *Wks.* IV. xiv. (R.), Upon which condition his reasonable soul is at his own conception demised to him.

† **3.** To let go; to dismiss. *Obs.*

a 1541 Wyatt *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxxiv, [What] the King and his Council thought in this matter when they demised Mason at his first examination, and for the small weight there was either against him or me. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 191 b, The Thebanes he demised and let go at their libertee. *c* 1610-15 *Lives Women Saints* 141 That wearie bones may be refreshed, And wasted mindes redressed, And griefe demisd that it oppressed.

4. *intr.* To resign the crown; to die, decease. *rare.*

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 103 When Shaw Abbas demised, his Son Shaw Tomas succeeded him 1783 Cowper *Lett.* 31 May, The Kings..must go on demising to the end of the chapter.

Hence **Demi·sed** *ppl. a.*, **Demi·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 131 The orderinge, bestowinge, sellinge, dymysyng .. of the late parishe churches. 1587 R. Hovenden in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 211 The demising of Alsolne Colledg Woodes. 1628 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 33 It is plainly implyed in the Demised and Confirmed things and customs. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* § 1. 380 To pay the rent or to repair the demised premises.

De·mi-sea·son, *a.* [ad. F. *demi-saison* (also in Eng. use), as in *robe de demi-saison*, a dress intermediate between a winter and a summer dress.] Of costume: Of a style intermediate between that of the past and that of the coming season.

[1769 in Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemps.* II. (1882) 380 (Stanf.), I..wish to know..if it is to be a *demi saison* or a winter velvet. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 2 (ibid.), The *demi-saison* costume.] 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/1 The demi-season cape that is most largely worn. 1892 *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 7/3 Bonnets..are still demi-season in style.

Demi-semi (de·mi,se·mi), *a.* [f. Demi- 13 + Semi- half: prob. taken from *demisemiquaver*: see next.] *lit.* Half-half, i.e. quarter; but usually a contemptuous diminutive.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 312 The demi-semi statesmen of the present age. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 409 Demi-semi-sacramentarianism. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 98 Half men, 'demi-semi' men, were..of no use.

Demisemiquaver (de·mi,se·mi,kwē·vəɹ). *Music.* [Demi- 9.] A note of half the value of a semiquaver; the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with three hooks instead of one. Also *attrib.*, as in *demisemiquaver rest.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Demi-semi-quaver*, the least Note in Musick. 1822 T. L. Peacock *Maid Marian* (1837) 176 The song of the choristers died away in a shake of demisemiquavers. 1848 Rimbault *First Bk. Piano* 55 The Demisemiquaver Rest has three crooks turning to the left.

Demi-se·mitone. *Music. rare.* [Demi- 9.] Half a semitone; a quarter-tone.

1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* ii. 27 Councillor Tilesius informs us that the natives of Nukahiva..distinctly intone demi-semitones (quarter-tones) in their vocal performances.

Demi-sheath (de·mi,ʃīþ). *Entom.* [Cf. Demi- 3.] A half-sheath; i.e. one of the two channelled organs of which the tubular sheaths, covering the ovipositors or stings of insects, are composed.

Demi-sphere, a hemisphere: see Demi- 10.

Demiss (dĭmi·s), *a.* [ad. L. *dēmiss-us* let down, lowered, sunken, downcast, lowly, pa. pple. of *dēmittĕre* to Demit. Cf. It. *demisso* 'demisse, base, submisse, faint' Florio, F. *démis* out of joint, OF. *desmis*, also 'submitted, humble, submissiue' (Cotgr.).]

† **1.** Submissive, humble, lowly; also in bad sense, Abject, base. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* II. 10 a, So demisse of nature. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I. lii. (1591) 30 Among the seuerer sort Vitellius was thought base and demisse. 1596 Spenser *Hymne Heavenly Love* 136 He downe descended, like a most demisse And abiect thrall. 1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 9 Spoken vnder correction of faith, and with demisse reuerence. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sec. xv. § 6 Sullen gestures or demiss behaviour. [1888 cf. Demissness.]

† **2.** *lit.* Hanging down. *Obs.*

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 237.

† **3.** Of the head or countenance: Hanging down, cast down, downcast. *Obs.*

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xx. 121 Countenance demisse, and hanging downe. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. vii. 23 Giving him a demisse and lowly countenance.

† **4.** Of sound: Subdued, low. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* 129 A demisse hollow muttering.

5. *Bot.* Depressed, flattened.

Demission [1] (dĭmi·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēmissiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēmittĕre*: see Demiss, Demit[1].]

1. Abasement, lowering, degradation. Now *rare.*

a 1638 Mede *Disc. Matt.* xi. 29 Wks. (1672) I. 158 Adored with the lowest demission of mind. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 171 This Demission of the Soul. [1883 *American* VI. 214 Their omission or their demission to a lower rank.]

† **2.** Dejection, depression, lowering of spirits or vitality. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Demission*, an abasement, faintness, abating. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 141 Heaviness and demission of Spirit. 1719 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 451 Temptations to demission.

†3. *lit.* Lowering, putting or bending down.
1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/1 A .. Demission of his Leg.
1741 'BETTERTON' *Eng. Stage* v. 65 The Demission or hanging down of the Head.

Demi·ssion [2]. [a. F. *démission*, in OF. *desmission*, 'a demission, deposition, resignation, dismission, forgoing' (Cotgr.), n. of action from OF. *desmetre*, answering to late L. **dismissio*, for *dīmissio*, whence the equivalents DIMISSION, DISMISSION. From the identity of the prefix with L. *de-*, there is a tendency in English to take the literal sense as 'laying down' (DE- 1).]

1. The action of putting away or letting go from oneself, giving up, or laying down (*esp.* a dignity or office); resignation, relinquishment, abdication.
1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 391/1 Concerning the queenes demission of hir crowne, and resignation thereof made to hir sonne king James the sixt. *Ibid.* III. 504/2, I shall neuer repugne to this resignation, demission or yeelding vp. 16.. R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche demission of sovereign authority. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 539 Apply to his Majesty for a demission of his charge. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) VI. xi. vi. 466 That the Cardinals were at liberty to receive that voluntary demission of the popedom.

†b. *fig.* Relinquishment of life; death. *Obs.*
1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 458 And on the bed of peace his ashes laid; A grace which I to his demission gave.

†2. *lit.* Letting down. *Obs.*
a 1664 F. HICKS in Jasper Mayne tr. *Lucan* II. 305 Being King of the Gods, and able, by the demission of a coard, to draw up earth, and sea.

3. Sending away, dismission. *rare.*
1811 *Cr'on.* in *Ann. Reg.* 428 No particular period is fixed for a demission. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Letters* (1894) I. 296 Chateaubriand's demission was .. sudden and unexpected.

†4. ? Order for release. *Obs.*
1554 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 166 The demyssyons of ye corte for ye men that where putt in there.

Demi·ssionary, *a.*[1] *rare*—°. [See DEMISSION [1] and -ARY.] 'Tending to lower, depress, or degrade' (Webster 1864).

Demi·ssionary, *a.*[2] *rare*—°. [See DEMISSION [2] and -ARY. Cf. F. *démissionnaire*.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate.
1864 in WEBSTER.

Demi·ssionize, *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its character as a mission.
1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3 To prevent them from falling into foreign hands and becoming de-missionized.

†**Demi·ssive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēmiss-*, ppl. stem of *dēmittĕre* (DEMIT *v.*[1]) + -IVE.] Downcast; humble, submissive; = DEMISS 1, 3. Hence **Demi·ssively** *adv.*
1622 *Relat. Mogul's Kingd.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 259 But Sir Thomas Roe..would not so much derogate from his place, to abase himself so demissively. 1630 LORD *Banians* 72 They pray with demissive eyelids. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Essays, A Vision*, Wks. 1764 II. 121 The subjects, very orderly, repentant, and demissive.

†**Demi·ssly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DEMISS *a.* + -LY [2].] Submissively, humbly; abjectly, basely.
1598 FLORIO, *Remissamente*, demislie, remislie, basely, cowardly. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 390 To thinke so demissely and vnworthily of it selfe. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 139 He most demisely beseecheth .. he might now haue experience of her merciful lenity.

†**Demi·ssness.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Dejectedness, submissiveness, humility, abased manner.
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 147 Cato .. blamed them for their demissnesse. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. v. 168 Exhibiting an humble reverence, with a sweet demisseness. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvii. 161 A kind of independence of manner .. very different from the demissness of the humbler classes of the Old World.

†**Demi·ssory,** *a. Obs.* Variant of DIMISSORY: cf. DEMIT *v.*[2]
a 1631 DONNE *Ignat. Concl.* (1635) 115 Accompany them with Certificates, and Demissory letters. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 143 He must have Letters Demissory from the Bishop.

Demi-suit: see DEMI- 3.

Demit (dĭmi·t), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *dēmittĕre* to send, put, or let down, to cast down, lower, sink, f. DE- I. 1 + *mittĕre* to send, etc. Cf. OF. *demetre* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To send, put, or let down; to cause to descend; to lower.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv, If they decline their necke to the ground, they presently demit and let fall the same [their train]. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 226 These soon demitted stay-sails next ascend. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 442 This bill seems not to have been demitted by the peers.

†2. *fig.* To bring down, lower; to let down, humble, abase. *Obs.*
1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 64 To whose capacitie though it haue pleased the Lord to demit himself [etc.]. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 18 The highest points, which I haue carefully indeauoured to stoop and demitte, euen to the capacitie of the very lowest. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 103 By taking on him the nature of man .. he demitted, or humbled himselfe. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* 173 When she, being Heaven-born, demits her noble self to such earthly drudgery.

†3. ? To lay down as a supposition; to suppose.
1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xlii. 29 Let vs here demit: one spider and ten flise All lyke honest: who seeing two sew at law, [etc.].

Demi·t, *v.*[2] [ad. F. *démett-re*, in OF. *desmet-re*, *desmett-re*, f. *des-*, *dé-* :—L. *dis-* + *mettre* to send, put, etc.: taking the place of L. *dimittĕre* to send away, dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, etc.; cf. DISMISS and DIMIT. Chiefly used by Scottish writers.]

1. *trans.* To let go, send away, dismiss. *arch.*
1529 FRITH *Ep. Chr. Kdr.* Wks. (1829) 473 That they..be compelled (as Pharaoh was) to demit thy chosen children. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 168 Thairefter he demittit thame frielie to pas quhair they list. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 11 Mr. John was demitted, and Balmirranoch sent Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London Derry* 47/1 Walker [WRS] demitted, and Hamil reduced. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 33 Poor Longchamp, demitted, or rather dismissed from Voltaire's service.

†b. *fig.* To send away, remit, refer. *Obs.*
1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 123 To the Scriptures doth God demit and send us for the tryall of opinions.

†2. To put away, part with, let go. *Obs.*
1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 109 He geuis ane expres command to the innocent woman demittand hir husband, to remain vnmariit or to be reconcilit to hir husband [*marg.* 1 Cor. 7]. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 10. 45 These, though they cease not to call upon God, do nevertheless demit the Spirit.

3. To let go, resign, give up, lay down (an office or dignity); to abdicate.
1567 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 6 We [Mary Stewart] .. haue renuncit and demittit .. the gyding and gouerning of this our realme of Scotland. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 185 The Queen's Majesty had demitted the Government. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 26 [He] willingly demits his charge of President of Castile. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 107 We will..not demit any part of her sovereignty. 1855 NEIL *Boyd's Zion's Flowers* Introd. 36 His cousin .had demitted the Principalship of the University. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* 361 An Office which he demitted in 1606.

b. *absol.* To give up office; to resign.
1719 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 451 Greatly tempted to demit. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, I advise him to get another clerk, that's all, for I shall certainly demit. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. ix 238 La Mettrie had to demit; to get out of France rather in a hurry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov., But the Ritualists will neither submit nor demit.

†4. To convey by lease, demise. *Obs.*
1774 *Petit.* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. iii. 304 In feu-farm let and demitted.

†5. To send out. *Obs.*
[Perhaps belongs to DEMIT *v.*[1], from DE- I. 2.]
1678 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. (ed. 6 161), This.. is rather generated in the head, and perhaps demitted and sent from thence by salival conducts and passages. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 191 The rib .. tapers from the base to the top .. demitting its connected ribs or foliage equally on both sides.

De·mi-tint. *Painting.* ? *Obs.* [DEMI- 11.] A half tint; a tint intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a painting; applied also to broken tints or tertiary colour-shades.
1753 *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 59 The Touch, which so skilfully blends different Colours..is called by the Painters the Demi-tint. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVI. 287 Those demi-tints which conduce so much to the brilliancy of a picture. *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 467 He does not sufficiently connect with breadth of demi-tint the two extremes of his masses. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 146 They have none of the demi-tints to study.
Hence **De·mi-tinted** *a.*
1828 *Examiner* 357/1 Cream-coloured and demi-tinted city and mid-distance.

Demi-toilet: see DEMI- 12.

De·mi-tone. ? *Obs.* [DEMI- 9, 11: cf. Fr. *demi-ton.*] a. *Painting.* = DEMI-TINT. b. *Music.* = SEMITONE.
1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 4 May 283/1 The yellowish grey demi-tone which covers the trees across the middle of the canvass. 1828 in WEBSTER.

†**De·mitune.** *Obs.* = DEMI-TONE b.
1598 FLORIO *Semitono*, a demitune, or halfe note in musicke.

Demiurge (de·miūɹdʒ, dī·mi-). [mod. ad. Gr. *δημιουργ-ός* (Latinized *dēmiūrgus*), *lit.* public or skilled worker, f. *δῆμος* of the people, public + *-εργος*, -working, worker: cf. F. *demiurge.* The Gr. and Lat. forms **demiurgos, -urgus** (dīmi-, demi|ūɹgŏs), were in earlier use. (So in 16th c. F. *demiourgon*, Rabelais.)]

1. A name for the Maker or Creator of the world, in the Platonic philosophy; in certain later systems, as the Gnostic, conceived as a being subordinate to the Supreme Being, and sometimes as the author of evil.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 259 Zeus .. in Plato .. sometimes .. is taken for the Demiurgus or Opificer of the World, as in Cratylus. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Introd. to Timæus* 402 By the demiurgus and father of the world we must understand Jupiter. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 400 'Better,' say you, 'merge At once all workmen in the demiurge.' 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 83 (*Plato*) Demiurgus, by model of the eternal ideas, has fashioned it [the world] in perfection. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 94 The Hindu supreme God is..separated by a whole series of demiurges from all care of the universe. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 356 The Manichees subsequently argued, that there were two Gods—one the supreme and illimitable Deity .. the other a limited and imperfect Demiurge.

2. *Gr. Hist.* The title of a magistrate in certain ancient Greek states, and in the Achæan League.
[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. 823 (Stanf.), He was a demiurgus.] 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 102 The number of the demiurges seems..to have been limited to ten.
transf. 1885 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* II. 39 Such pressures of official work .. had become frequent since the retirement of the Demiurge, James Stephen.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Demiu·rgeous** *a.*, of the nature of a demiurge; **Demiu·rgism,** the doctrine of a demiurge; **Demiu·rgus-ship.**
1882 STEVENSON *Familiar Studies* Pref. 15 Our demiurgeous Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims. 1880 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 695, I am amused at Professor . . .'s substitution of demiurgism for evolution. 1886 in *Century Mag.* XXXII. 116 The prowling theosophies and demiurgisms that swarm in from the limbo of unreason. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. viii. (1872) 253 Unheard-of Demiurgus-ships, Priesthoods, aristocracies.

Demiurgic (demi,ū·ɹdʒik, dī-), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δημιουργικ-ός*, f. *δημιουργός*: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Demiurge or his work; creative.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 306 Amelius .. supposeth these three Minds and Demiurgick Principles of his to be both the same with Plato's 'Three Kings' and with Orpheus his 'Trinity'. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Introd. to Timæus* 370 He places over the universe a demiurgic intellect and an intelligible cause. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 63 Adam will have been created in the course of the sixth demiurgic day 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 11 That the creation was the result of a fiat articulately spoken by the demiurgic voice. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 86 The scarabæus was the emblem of the demiurgic god Phtha.

†**Demiu·rgical,** *a. Obs.* = prec.
1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 92 The demiurgical or instrumentall meanes, the word of God read or preached. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 172 These two Principles .. the one Active or Demiurgical, the other Passive or Material. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 306 It is one and the same demiurgical Jupiter that is praised both by Orpheus and Plato. 1792 T. TAYLOR tr. *Comment. Proclus* I. 58 Demiurgical medicine.
Hence **Demiu·rgically** *adv.*
1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 67 He demiurgically renews the whole appearance of nature. 1851 — *Many Mansions* (1862) 102 God acted demiurgically through the intervention of a Material Body.

Demiurgos, -us: see DEMIURGE.

Demi-vambrace: see DEMI- 3.

Demi-vill. *Constit. Hist. rare.* [AF. *demie vile* half town or vill.] A half-vill or 'town'; the half of a vill (when this was divided between two lords) as a political unit.
The Anglo-French word occurs frequently in the Statute cited, but in the Record ed. is translated *half-town.*
c 1300 *Stat. Exeter* (? 14 Edw. I) Stat. I. 210 Les nuns de totes les viles, demie viles, e hamelez, ke sunt en son Wap', Hundred e Franchise [*transl.* The names of all the Towns, Half-towns, and Hamlets, within his Wapentake, etc.]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iv. 111 The statute of Exeter, which makes frequent mention of entire vills, demi-vills, and hamlets.

Demi-vol: see DEMI- 1.

Demi-volte (de·mi,vōult). *Manège.* [DEMI- 6.] One of the seven artificial motions of a horse: a half-turn made with the fore legs raised.
a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 74 Having a horse that was excellent in performing the demivolte. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xxx, And making demi-volte in air. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* II. xii. 121 The horse may be made to traverse in lines and demi-voltes to the left.

†**De·mi-vow·el.** *Obs. rare.* A semi-vowel.
1611 FLORIO, *Semivocale*, a demie vowell.

Demi-wolf: see DEMI- 11.

De·mi-wo·rld. *nonce-wd.* = DEMI-MONDE.
1862 *Times* 3 Sept. 5/5 The bye-world .. which the French call the *demi-monde*.. The demi-world or bye-world is an alluring theme.

Demi-wosted: see DEMI-OSTADE.

†**Demi·xture.** *Obs.* [f. DE- I. 5 + MIXTURE.] Mixture of things which are themselves formed by mixture: cf. DECOMPOSITION I, DECOMPOUND.
1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 337 The Intermediate Colours are made by the Mixture and Demixture of those Extreams.

Demme, obs. form of DIM *v.*

Dem-me, demmy, demn: see DEM *v.*[2]

Demmyt, obs. f. *dammed:* see DEM *v.*[1]

Demobilise (dīmō·biləiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To reduce from a mobilized condition; to disband (forces) so as to make them not liable to be moved in military service.
1882 *Standard* 23 Oct. 5/3 It has been decided to demobilise those Reserve men. 1892 *Times* 15 Aug. 6/1 The mobilized ships having first been inspected, will return to their respective ports and be demobilized forthwith.
Hence **Demobilisation,** the action of demobilizing, reduction of forces to a peace footing.
1866 *Spectator* 14 Apr. 397/2 Austria has demanded the demobilization of the Prussian army. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Aug. 5/4 An order .. for the demobilisation of the First-class Army Reserve.

Democracy (dĭmǫ·krăsi). Forms: 6–7 democraoie, 6–7 (9) **-cratie**, 7 (9) **-craty**, 7– **-cracy**. [a. F. *démocratie* (-si), (Oresme 14th c.), a. med. L. *dēmocratia* (in 13th c. L. transl. of Aristotle, attrib. to William of Moerbeke), a. Gr. δημοκρατία popular government, f. δῆμος the commons, the people + -κρατια in comb. = κράτος rule, sway, authority. The latinized form is frequent in early writers, and *democratie, -craty*, in 16–17th c.]

1. Government by the people; that form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole, and is exercised either directly by them (as in the small republics of antiquity) or by officers elected by them. In mod. use often more vaguely denoting a social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary differences of rank or privilege.

[1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. ii, An other publique weale was amonge the Atheniensis, where equalitie was of astate amonge the people.. This maner of gouernaunce was called in greke *Democratia*, in latine, *Popularis potentia*, in englisshe the rule of the comminaltie.] 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 198 Democracie, when the multitude have governement. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 549 Democratie, where free and poore men being the greater number, are lords of the estate. 1608 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 267 Were I in Switzerland I would maintaine Democrity. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 514 Presbytery verges nearer toward Popularcy or Democracy. 1821 Byron *Diary* May (*Ravenna*), What is.. democracy?—an aristocracy of blackguards. 1836 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 191 Democracy means the community's governing through its representatives for its own benefit. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 3/1 'Progress of all through all, under the leading of the best and wisest', was his [Mazzini's] definition of democracy.

b. A state or community in which the government is vested in the people as a whole.

1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* iii. Wks. (1851) I. 390 In respect that the people are not secluded, but have their interest in church-matters, it is a democraty, or a popular estate. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 Democraties do not nourish game and pleasures like unto Monarchies. 1614 Br. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 732 Nothing.. can bee more disorderlie, then the confusion of your Democracie, or popular state. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 269 Those ancient whose resistless eloquence Wielded at will that fierce democraty. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 342 In the ancient democracies the public business was transacted in the assemblies of the people. 1804 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* xvi. (1850) 237 In the fierce and eventful democraties of Greece and Rome. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 117 We are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few.

c. *fig.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 82 Tyrannizing as it were over the Democratie of base and vulgar actions. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* IX. xi. (1821) 410 In wicked men there is a democracy of wild lusts and passions. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. 27 All these εἴδη.. are not left side by side as a democracy of real being.

2. That class of the people which has no hereditary or special rank or privilege; the common people (in reference to their political power).

1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 453 The power of the democracy in that age resided chiefly in the corporations. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 151 The portion of the people whose injury is the most manifest, have got or taken the title of the 'democracy'. For nobody that has taken care of himself, is ever, in these days, of the democracy.. The political life of the English democracy, may be said to date from the 21st of January 1841. 1868 Mill in *Eng. & Ireland* Feb., When the democracy of one country will join hands with the democracy of another.

3. Democratism. *rare.*

1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* 244 It seems that democracy is rife in your neighbourhood.

4. *U. S. politics.* **a.** The principles of the Democratic party; **b.** The members of the Democratic party collectively.

1825 H. Clay *Priv. Corr.* 112, I am [alleged to be] a deserter from democracy. 1848 *N. Y. Herald* 13 June (Bartlett), The election of 1840..was carried by..false charges against the American democracy. 1868 in G. Rose *Gt. Country* 354 That resolution adopted by the Maine Democracy in State Convention at Augusta. 1891 *Lowell's Poems, Biglow P., Note* 301 One of the leaders of the Northern Democracy during the war, and the presidential nominee against Lincoln in 1864.

Democrasian, var. of Democratian *Obs.*

Democrat (de·mo,kræt). Also 8 **-crate**. [a. F. *démocrate* (1790 in Hatzf.), formed from *démocratie* Democracy, on the model of *aristocrate*.]

1. An adherent or advocate of democracy; *orig.* one of the republicans of the French Revolution of 1790 (opposed to *aristocrat*).

1790 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 119/2 The democrates had already stripped the nobility of all power. 1791 Gibbon *Misc. Works* (1814) I. 340 Even our democrats are more reasonable or more discreet. *a* 1794 — *Autobiog.* Wks. 1796 I. 181 The clamour of the triumphant *democrates*. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* vi, Napoleon, in his first period, was a true Democrat. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* ii. (1874) 15 Too affectionate a regard for the people to be a democrat.

2. *U. S. politics.* A member of the Democratic party: see Democratic 2.

1798 Washington *Let.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 105 You could as soon scrub the blackamore white as change the principle of a profest Democrat. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* III. lx. 5 A democrat is an anti-federalist. 1847 H. Clay *Priv. Corr.* 544 He must say whether he is Whig or Democrat. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. liii. 333 One of these two parties carried on, under the name of Democrats, the dogmas and traditions of the Jeffersonian Republicans.

3. *U. S.* A light four-wheeled cart with several seats one behind the other, and usually drawn by two horses. 'Originally called *democratic wagon* (Western and Middle U.S.)'. *Cent. Dict.*

1890 S. J. Duncan *Soc. Departure* 26 The vehicle was, in the language of the country, a 'democrat', a high four-wheeled cart, painted and varnished, with double seats, one behind the other. 1894 *Auctioneer's Catal.* (New York), Democrat Wagon in good order.

4. *attrib.* = Democratic. *rare.*

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 186 He.. talked of purpose in a democrat way in order to draw me out. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov. 676 Whether a little farmer..is going to rule the Democrat Party in America.

† Democra·tian, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **-sian**. [f. med.L. *democratia* Democracy + -an.]

A. *adj.* = Democratic.

1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 33 The Democratian commen wealth.. is the gouernment of the people; where all their counsell and aduise is had togethter in one. 1803 *Sussex Chron.* in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 248 Under the Democratian flag.

B. *sb.* = Democrat.

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 36 When Democrasians dagger the Crown.

Democratic (demo,kræ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *démocratique*, ad. med.L. *dēmocratic-us*, a. Gr. δημοκρατικ-ός, f. δημοκρατία Democracy: see -ic.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, democracy; advocating or upholding democracy.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 250 Aristocratick gouernment nor Democratick pleas'd. 1790 Mann in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 433 All is in a flame between the Aristocratic and Democratic parties [in France]. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 255 The most democratic of nations is religious at heart. 1874 Grkn *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 508 No Church constitution has proved in practice so democratic as that of Scotland.

2. *U. S. politics.* (With capital D.) Name of the political party originally called *Anti-Federal* and afterwards *Democratic-Republican*, which favours strict interpretation of the Constitution with regard to the powers of the general government and of individual States, and the least possible interference with local and individual liberty; in opposition to the party now (since 1854) called *Republican* (formerly called *Federals* and *Whigs*). **b.** Pertaining to the Democratic party, as 'a Democratic measure'.

c 1800 T. Twining *Trav. America* in 1796 (1894) 51 One of the principal members of the opposition, or of the anti-federal or democratic party. 1812 in *Niles' Register* 96 Harford, Baltimore, Washington and Queen-Anns have returned 4 Democratic members..Federal majority [in Maryland House] 32. 1839 W. L. Garrison in *Life* II. 312 Both the Whig and Democratic parties have consulted the wishes of abolitionists. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 507 What was Whig doctrine in 1830 may be Democratic doctrine in 1850. *Ibid.* 508 The three Democratic presidents, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. liii. 340 The autonomy of communities.. has been the watchword of the Democratic party.

† B. *sb.* = Democrat 1. *Obs.*

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 232 The democratics of our age went upon another principle. 1681 G. Vernon *Prcf. to Heylin's De Jure Paritatis Episc.*, This argument is known too well by our Anti-Episcopal Democraticks.

Democratical (demo,kræ·tikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -al.] = Democratic 1.

1589 *Hay any Work* 26 It is Monarchicall, in regarde of our head Christ, Aristocraticall in the Eldership, and Democraticall in the people. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 4 b, Ostracismes practiced in those Democraticall and Popular states of elder times. 1686 in Somers *Tracts* I. 111 The Democratical Man, that is never quiet under any Government. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 21 Mar. an. 1775 I abhor his Whiggish democratical notions and propensities. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxiv. (1862) V. 501 The levy was in fact as democratical and as equalising as..on that memorable occasion.

† B. *sb.* = Democrat 1. *Obs.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 Aristocraticalls and Democraticalls of old time in Greece. 1679 — *Behemoth* I. Wks. VI. 199 The thing which those democraticals chiefly then aimed at, was to force the King to call a parliament. 1714 E. Lewis *Letter to Swift* 6 July, He is in with the democraticals.

Democratically (demokræ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a democratic manner; according to the principles of democracy.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 647 They were not summoned aristocratically..but invited democratically and after a popular manner to Supper. 1791 R. Burke in *B.'s Corr.* (1844) III. 300 He is supposed to be very democratically inclined. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 149 He talked democratically with Lord Stanhope, conservatively with Mr. Pitt. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 36 Persons so democratically-minded as Madison and Edmund Randolph.

Democratifiable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. **democratify* (f. Democrat + -fy) + -able.] Capable of being converted into a democrat.

1812 Shelley *Let.* in Dowden *Life* I. 245, I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are democratifiable.

Democratism (dĭmǫ·krætizm). [f. Democrat + -ism.] Democracy as a principle or system.

1793 Burke *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 138 Between the rabble of systems, Fayetteism, Condorcetism, Monarchism, or Democratism or Federalism, on the one side, and the fundamental laws of France on the other. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 655 The red cap of democratism.

† Democratist. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] A partisan of democracy; = Democrat 1.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 83 You will smile here at the consistency of those democratists. 1791 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 213 By the arts of the democratists they were plunged into a civil war of the most horrid kind.

Democratization (dĭmǫ·krătəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of rendering, or process of becoming, democratic.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 10 The art has not improved under this democratization. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xxxviii. 53 It is a period of the democratization of all institutions, a democratization due.. to the influence. of French republican ideas.

Democratize (dĭmǫ·krătəiz), *v.* [a. F. *démocratiser*, f. *démocrate, -cratie*: see -ize.]

1. *trans.* To render democratic; to give a democratic character to.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 583 Not to democratize any one of the great continental powers. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 398 The tendency of the measure was to democratize..the constitution. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xl. 85 The State Government, which is nothing but the colonial government developed and somewhat democratized.

2. *intr.* To become democratic. (*rare.*)

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 506 The fact that we are democratising must be evident.

Hence **Democratized** *ppl. a.*; **Democratizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Democratizer**, one who democratizes.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 326/2 The democratizing of the House of Commons. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 3 A new and democratized Reform Club. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlii. 113 The democratizing constitution of 1846. 1893 *Nation* 21 Sept. 207/3 Nothing more democratic and democratizing.. has ever emanated even from the Tories in the days of their greatest distress.

Democraty, early variant of Democracy.

Democritean (dĭmǫ·kritī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Dēmocrītē-us* (or *-īus*, Gr. Δημοκρίτει-ος) of or pertaining to Democritus + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or after the style of Democritus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (known as 'the laughing philosopher'), or of his atomistic or other theories.

So **† Demo·crital** *a.*, **Democri·tic** *a* [L. *Dēmocritic-us*], **† Democritish** *a*, in same sense; **† Democri·tical** *a.*, after the style or theories of Democritus; *D. stories* (*fabulæ Democriticæ*), incredible stories of Natural History; **† Demo·critism**, the practice of Democritus in laughing at everything.

a 1617 Bayne *Diocesans Tryall* (1621) 80 As all but Morelius and such Democritall spirits doe affirme. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., To summon Democritical Atomes to conglobate into an intellectual Form. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Democritick*, mocking, jeering, laughing at every thing. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial* I. xxvi. (1713) 53 The Existence of the ancient Democritish Vacuum. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* xxiv. (1881) 143 His sober contempt of the world wrought no Democritism or Cynicism, no laughing or snarling at it. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref., The Democritick Fate, is nothing but The Material Necessity of all things without a God. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 394 (D.) Not to mention democritical stories, do we not find..that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive-tree? 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 627/1 The Democritic concourse of atoms. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii 137 The Democritean notions of actual images which..pass from the object to the sense. 1888 J. Martineau *Study Relig.* I. II. i. 214 A physiologist so Democritean as Haeckel.

Demo·ded, *ppl. a.* [f. F. *démodé*, pa. pple. of *démoder* to put out of fashion (f. De- I. 6 + *mode* fashion) + -ed.] That has gone out of fashion.

1887 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 436 Despite its demoded raging Romanticism. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 457/2 Anything so demoded as mustifying.

‖ Demodex (dī·mǫdeks). *Zool.* [mod.L.; f. Gr. δημός fat + δῆξ wood-worm.] A genus of parasitic mites, of which one species, *D. folliculorum*, infests the hair follicles and sebaceous follicles of man and domestic animals.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 134 The dog harbours a demodex which causes it to lose its hair. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 585.

Demoere, obs. form of Demur.

Demogorgon (dī mogē·rgən). *Myth.* [late L. *Dēmogorgŏn*, having the form of a derivative of Gr. δῆμος people + γοργός grim, terrible, whence γοργώ Gorgon; but of uncertain origin: see below.] Name of a mysterious and terrible infernal deity.

First mentioned (so far as known) by the Scholiast (Lactantius or Lutatius Placidus, ? *c* 450) on Statius *Theb.* IV. 516, as the name of the great nether deity invoked in magic rites. Mentioned also by a scholiast on Lucan *Pharsalia* VI. 742. Described in the *Repertorium* of Conrad de Mure (1273) as the primordial God of ancient mythology; so in the *Genealogia Deorum* of Boccaccio. The latter appears to be the source of the word in modern literature (Ariosto, Spenser, Milton, Shelley, etc.).

[By some supposed to be a corruption of δημιουργός Demiurgus; but this is very doubtful. The mediæval writers connect it with *dæmon* (Demon), and explain it as meaning either *dæmonibus terror* (terror to demons), or *terribilis dæmon* (terrible demon) From its connexion with magic, it may be a disguised form of some Oriental name.]

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 22 O thou [Night] most auncient Grandmother of all. Which wast begot in Dæmogorgon's hall. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II 965 And by them stood Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon. 1682 Dryden *Sp. Friar* v. 11 He's the first begotten of Beelzebub, with a face as terrible as Demogorgon. 1705 Purshall *Mech. Macrocosm* 85 The Saline, and Sulphurious Vapours, I take to be the True Demogorgon of the Philosophers, or Grandfather of all the Heathen Gods, i.e. Mettals. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 207 All the powers of nameless worlds .. And Demogorgon, a tremendous gloom. 1850 Keightley *Fairy Mythol.* 452 According to Ariosto, Demogorgon has a splendid temple palace in the Himalaya mountains, whither every fifth year the Fates are all summoned to appear before him, and give an account of their actions.

Demographer (dīmǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. Demography: see -grapher.] One versed in demography.

1881 P. Geddes in *Nature* No. 622. 524 The economic labours of the geographer, and the demographer.

Demographic (demǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. next: see -graphic.] Of or pertaining to demography.

1882 *Lond. Med. Record* No. 86. 311 This proportion..has no demographic interest. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 11 Aug. 4 In the demographic section there are to be investigated some social problems of more than usual intricacy.

Demography (dīmǫ·grăfi). [mod. f. Gr. δῆμος people + -γραφια writing, description (see -graphy): cf. F. *démographie, Journal des Économistes*, April 1878.] That branch of anthropology which deals with the life-conditions of communities of people, as shown by statistics of births, deaths, diseases, etc.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* V. 560 Two sections of general anthropology, viz.: 1, anthropology proper. 2, demography, which..treats of the statistics of health and disease. 1882 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 374/1 The fourth International Congress for Hygiene and Demography was held last week at Geneva.

Demoid (dī·moid), *a.* [ad. Gr. δημοειδής vulgar, f. δῆμος the commons, the people: see -oid.] Used of a type of animal or plant which by its commonness or abundance characterizes a geographical region or a period of time; especially of the characteristic fossil type of a geological formation.

1884 H. G. Seeley *Phillip's Man. of Geol.* I. 437 The abundant demoid types, which are termed characteristic fossils, for their abundance is such that strata are easily recognised by them. Every formation has its demoid types; which in the Primary rocks are generally brachiopods. 1885 W. H. Hudleston in *Geol. Mag.* 128 The relations of a thoroughly demoid type are pretty wide.

‖ **Demoise·lle.** [mod.F. (dəmwazɛ·l), from earlier *damoiselle*: see Damsel.]

1. A young lady, a maid, a girl.

Occurs in 16th c. for earlier *damoiselle, damisell* (see Damsel); in modern writers, in reference to France or other foreign country.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* I. 8 b/1 A gentyl demoysell [*ed.* 1480 damisell] that was wonder fayre. 1762 Sterne *Lett.* Wks. (1839) 750/2 (Stanf.), A month's play with a French Demoiselle. 1824 Byron *Juan* XV. xlii, A dashing demoiselle of good estate. 1884 Hunter & White *My Ducats* iii. (1885) 38 One student, skating along with his demoiselle, has cannoned against another.

2. *Zool.* a. The Numidian Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*); so called from its elegance of form.

1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 374 Six Demoiselles of Numidia, a Kind of Crane. 1766 *Ibid.* LVI. 210 The next I shall mention is the Grus Numidica, Numidian crane, or Demoiselle. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* 484 The Numidian demoiselle is remarkable..for elegance and symmetry of form, and grace of deportment.

b. A dragon-fly.

[1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 276 The name given to them in England, 'Dragon flies', seems much more applicable than 'Demoiselles' by which the French distinguish them.] 1844 Gosse in *Zoologist* II. 709 Thus I contracted an acquaintance with these *demoiselles*.

Demolater (dimǫ·lătəɹ). *nonce-wd.* [f. δῆμος people + -later: cf. *idolater*.] A worshipper of the common people. So **Demoma·niac**, one madly attached to the common people.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 704/2 Friendly portrait of a democracy by democrats, by demagogues, by demomaniacs even, and demolaters.

Demolish (dimǫ·liʃ), *v.* [a. F. *démoliss-*, lengthened stem of *démolir* (1383 in Littré), ad. L. *dēmōlīrī* to throw down, demolish, destroy, f. De- I. 6 + *mōlīrī* to build, construct, erect, f. *mōles* mass, massive structure.]

1. *trans.* To destroy (a building or other structure) by violent disintegration of its fabric; to pull or throw down, pull to pieces, reduce to ruin.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 The Chapell of Hakington..was quite and cleane demolished. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxv. (1612) 353 Both twaine made hauock of their foes, demolishing their Forts. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 181 Christ did..demolish and breake downe that partition wall. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 422 They completely demolished the remainder of the edifice. 1845 Macaulay *Milton* Ess. 1854 I. 11/1 The men who demolished the images in cathedrals have not always been able to demolish those which were enshrined in their mind..

† b. To break down or ruin partially. *Obs.*

1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 170 Behind this stands the great altar of Hercules, much demolished. 1656 *Ibid.* I. 331 A fair town, but now wretchedly demolished by the late siege.

† c. *intr.* with passive sense. *Obs. rare.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Joel* ii. 8 Through the windowes they shal fal and shal not demolish [Vulg. *et non demolientur*].

P Archaic const.: *demolishing = a-demolishing*, in demolition = being demolished: cf. *building* in Build *v.* 7.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2118/2 The House Gulicke lived in is demolishing. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4199/3 The Castle of Nice is demolishing.

2. *fig.* To destroy, make an end of.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 193 They lesse resist extrinsecall and intrinsecall causes that demolish their health. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 201 Demolishing the Church by division and contempt. 1735 Berkeley *Def. Free-think. Math.* § 32 It is directly demolishing the very doctrine you would defend. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 214. 211 To demolish any so-called scientific objection that might be raised. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 844 The author demolishes most of those fanciful etymologies.

b. *humorously.* To consume, finish up.

[1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* III. i, As tall a trencherman .. As e'er demolished pye-fortification.] 1756 Foote *Eng. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 106 They proceed to demolish the substantials. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* iii. 41 It is on record that he demolished the whole side of a young guanacho at one sitting.

Hence **Demo·lished** *ppl. a.*

1623 Donne *Encænia* 34 That demolished Temple. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vii. 833 Beneath the lumber of demolish'd worlds. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 347 On the site of the demolished theatre.

Demo·lishable, *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] That can be demolished.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 10 Only a glass house, frail, hollow, contemptible, demolishable.

Demolisher (dimǫ·liʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1: cf. F. *démolisseur* (1547 in Hatzf.).] One who demolishes.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 247 Melancholy that enemy of the light and demolisher of the principles of life it selfe. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 25 Whatever merit this writer may have as a demolisher, I always thought he had very little as a builder 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 354 The demolishers of the Bastille. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* Introd., Collot d'Herbois, the demolisher of Lyons.

Demolishing (dimǫ·liʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Demolish: demolition.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 260, I saw many ruinous lumpes of the Wals, and demolishings of the old Towne. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 159, I will therefore attempt .. the demolishing of Doubting Castle. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxi, The immediate demolishing of Nusances. *Ibid.* p. lxxxii, The demolishing some particular New Encroachments.

Demo·lishing, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That demolishes.

1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* 253 The same unrelenting, demolishing spirit reigns in all monkish societies.

Demo·lishment. Now *rare.* [f. Demolish *v.* + -ment: cf. F. *démolissement* (1373 *desm-* in Godef.).] The act of demolishing; the state or fact of being demolished.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 51 Waste may bee committed in the decay or demolishment of an house. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 465 The .. demolishment of fifty of their strongest cities. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1190 b/2 The author has succeeded in the complete demolishment of Messrs. Darwin, Huxley and Co.

† b. *pl.* Demolished parts or remains, ruins. *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. c. 155 If no man should repair the breaches, how soon would all lye flatted in demolishments? 1670 Clarendon *Contempl. Psalms* Tracts (1727) 372 To repair those breaches and demolishments.

Demolition (demǫli·ʃən, dī·). [a. F. *démolition* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *dēmōlītiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēmolīrī* to Demolish.]

1. The action of demolishing (buildings or other structures); the fact or state of being demolished.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 125 Before this demolition the people of Alba were all transported unto Rome. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 June, The outrages began by the demolition of the mass-house by Lincoln's Inn. 1852 Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. v. 136 Its demolition was completed by an earthquake.

b. *pl.* The remains of a demolished building; demolished portions, ruins. Also *fig.*

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) IV. 56 Out of their demolitions, Trophies might be erected. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 20 Being taken four or five days before, we had only a sight of the demolitions [of the castle]. 1668 Clarendon *Contempl. Psalms* Tracts (1727) 734 All the breaches and demolitions they had made in his Church.

2. *fig.* Destruction, overthrow.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 184 There querellis tendit to the demolitione of the antiant public veil. 1775 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 49 Such controversies frequently end in the demolition of those rights and privileges which they were instituted to defend. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 243 The demolition of that Infamous in belief and in practice.

Demolitionary (demǫli·ʃənări), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ary.] Of or pertaining to demolition; ruining.

1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 454 Too solid for the demolitionary process of hypercritical writers.

Demolitionist (demǫli·ʃənist). [See -ist.] One who aims at or advocates demolition.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. v, Lafayette..is marching homewards with some dozen of arrested demolitionists. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 28 The Ultra-democratic party (not yet Republicans, only Demolitionists).

Demomaniac: see Demolater.

Demon (dī·mən). Also 6–9 dæmon. [In form, and in sense 1, a. L. *dæmōn* (med.L. *dēmōn*) spirit, evil spirit, a. Gr. δαίμων divinity, genius, tutelary deity. But in senses 1 b and 2, put for L. *dæmonium*, Gr. δαιμόνιον, neuter of δαιμόνιος *adj.* '(thing) of divine or dæmonic nature or character', which is used by the LXX, N. Test., and Christian writers, for 'evil spirit'. Cf. F. *démon* (in Oresme 14th c. *démones*); also 13th c. *demoygne* = Pr. *demoni*, It., Sp. *demonio*, repr. L. *dæmonium*, Gr. δαιμόνιον.]

1. In ancient Greek mythology (= δαίμων): A supernatural being of a nature intermediate between that of gods and men; an inferior divinity, spirit, genius (including the souls or ghosts of deceased persons, *esp.* deified heroes). Often written *dæmon* for distinction from sense 2.

1569 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa *Van. Artes* 2 Grammarians ..doo expounde this woord Dæmon, that is a Spirite, as if it were *Sapiens*, that is, Wise. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xix. 303 And vnto Cratylus again [Plato] saith, when the good man departeth this world..hee becommeth a Dæmon. 1638 Mede *Gt. Apost.* iii. Wks. (1672) III. 627 et seq. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 252 Dæmons according to the Greek idiom, signify either Angels, or the Souls of men, any Spirits out of Terrestrial bodies, the Souls of Saints, and Spirits of Angels. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 52 Subordinate dæmons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. ii (1862) I. 58 In Homer, there is scarcely any distinction between gods and dæmons.

b. Sometimes, particularly, An attendant, ministering, or indwelling spirit; a genius.

(Chiefly in references to the so-called 'dæmon of Socrates'. Socrates himself claimed to be guided, not by a δαίμων or *dæmon*, but by a δαιμόνιον, *divinum quiddam* (Cicero), a certain divine principle or agency, an inward monitor or oracle. It was his accusers who represented this as a personal *dæmon*, and the same was done by the Christian Fathers (under the influence of sense 2), whence the English use of the word, as in the quotations. See tr. *Zeller's Socrates* iv. 73; Riddell, *Apology of Plato*, Appendix A.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* III. 279 We haveþ i-lerned of Socrates, þat was alway tendaunt to a spirit þat was i-cleped demon. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1222 The soule.. that obeieth not nor hearkeneth to her owne familiar and proper dæmon. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 19 O Anthony! ..Thy Dæmon, that thy spirit which keepes thee, is Noble, Couragious, high vnmatchable. 1758 Home *Agis* II, Inspiration, The guardian god, the demon of the mind, Thus often presses on the human breast. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 222 If the moral sense does not check, if the demon does not warn. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) I. 378 *note*, Minucius Felix thought the dæmon of Socrates was a devil.

2. An evil spirit.

a. (Representing δαιμόνιον of the LXX and N.T. (rarely δαίμων); in Vulgate *dæmonium, dæmon*). Applied to the idols or gods of the heathen, and to the 'evil' or 'unclean spirits' by which demoniacs were possessed or actuated.

A Jewish application of the Greek word, anterior to Christianity. Δαιμόνια is used several times by the LXX to render שֵׁדִים *shēdīm* 'lords, idols', and שְׂעִירִים *sēʿīrīm* 'hairy ones' (satyrs or he-goats), the latter also rendered μάταια 'vain things'. It is also frequent in the Apocrypha (esp. in Tobit), and in the N.T., where in one instance (Matt. viii. 31) δαίμονες occurs in same sense. In the Vulgate generally rendered *dæmonium*, pl. *-ia*, but once in O. T. (Lev. xvii. 7), and in 10 places in N.T. (8 in St. Matthew) *dæmon*, pl. *-es*. These words are indiscriminately translated *deofol* in the Ags. Gospels, *feend* or *deuil* in Wyclif, and in all the 16–17th c. versions *devil*; the Revisers of 1881–5 substitute *demons* in Deut. and Psalms, but in the N. T. retain *devil, -s*, in the text, with the literal translation *demon, -s*, in the margin. Quite distinct from this is the word properly translated 'Devil', διάβολος, which is not used in the plural. It is owing to this substitution of *devil* in the Bible versions, that *demon* is not found so early in this, as in the popular sense b, which arose out of this identification.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Demon* .. in Holy Scripture, the Word is always taken for the Devil or a Bad Genius. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Dæmoniac* is applied to a person possessed with a spirit or dæmon. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 16 A young woman..supposed to be possessed with dæmons. 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* 201 *note*, The relation in which these persons stood to dæmons and evil spirits. 1881 N.T. (R.V.) *John* x. 20 He hath a devil [*marg.* Gr. demon] and is mad; why hear ye him? 1885 O. T. (R.V.) *Deut.* xxxii. 17 They sacrificed unto demons, which were no God.—*Ps.* cvi. 37.

b. In general current use: An evil spirit; a malignant being of superhuman nature; a devil.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 For Demon is to vnderstonde knowynge And the deuyll hyghte soo for sharpnesse..of kyndely wytte.] *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 399 Blow flamys of fer to make hem to brenne, Mak redy ageyn we com to this demon. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 121 If that same Dæmon that hath gull'd thee thus, Should with his Lyon-gate walke the whole world. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. III. iv. 32 [They] fired their Guns to kill the old Dæmon that they say inhabits there to disturb poor Seamen. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 8 A malignant dæmon had brought [them] into his power. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. Concl. vii, But wouldst thou bid the demons fly Like mist before the dawning sky. 1865 Wright *Hist. Caricat.* iv. (1875) 69 The three special characteristics of mediæval demons were horns, hoofs..and tails.

c. Applied to a person (animal or agency personified), of malignant, cruel, terrible, or destructive nature, or of hideous appearance. (Cf. *devil.*)

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 322/2 'A caveat against cut-purses!'.. I' faith, I would fain see that demon, your cut-purse you talk of. 1821 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT in *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 127 The grim demon of a bull-dog who interrupts the cat. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, The Boatswain used to be staunch enough, and so is Goffe, though an incarnate demon. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 4 The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness.

d. *fig.* An evil passion or agency personified.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶ 11 Melancholy is a kind of Demon that haunts our Island. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 39 Beware..of Anger, that dæmon, that destroyer of our peace. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 86 The dæmon of anarchy has here raised a superb trophy on a monument of ruins. *Mod.* Led astray by the demon of intemperance.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive (= that is a demon), as *demon-companion*, *-god*, *-hag*, *-king*, *-lover*, *-mole*, *-snake*; *spec.* applied *colloq.* to one who seems more than human in the rapidity, certainty, destructiveness, etc. of his play or performance, as a *demon bowler* at cricket. **b.** simple attrib. and attrib. comb. (of, belonging, or relating to a demon or demons), as *demon altar*, *-doctrine*, *herd*, *-land*, *life*, *-trap*, *-ship*, *-worship*; **demon-bird** = DEVIL-BIRD; **demon-kind** [after *mankind*], the nature of demons; the race of demons; also **c.** *demon-like* adj.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iv. 57 The *demon altar of our land. 1840 J. FORBES II *Years in Ceylon* (1841) 353, I first heard the wild and wailing cry of the gaulawa, or *demon-bird. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 900/1 We do not want our boys..*demon bowlers. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* II. iv, Some Afrit sprite, Whose *demon death-blow left no hope for fight. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 177 Al those *demon-doctrines ..introduced by Antichrist and his Sectators. 1638 MEDE *Gt. Apost* vi. Wks. (1672) III. 635 A worshipper of *Dæmon-gods. 1814 *Prophetess* III. iv, Like the *demon-hags of Tartarus. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 141 Among all the *dæmon herd what one is there of a form .. so odious .. as Priapus. 1890 E. H. BARKER *Wayfaring in Fr.* 15 That small *demon-insect, the mosquito. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 378 The sentences, on all mankind and *demonkind. 1859 G. WILSON *Life E. Forbes* i. 29 Grim or gentle visitants from *Demonland or Fairyland. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp. Hunt.* xi. 82 They seem endowed with *demon life. 1822 E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 416 *Demon-like horrors. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 16 Woman wailing for her *demon-lover. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xlv, And let his spirit, like a *demon-mole, Work through the clayey soil and gravel hard. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 56 The *Demon-theology..was brought into the Christian Church first by the Gnostics *Ibid.*, By this their *demon-worship.

Demonachize (dĭmɒ·năkəiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *monach-us* monk + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of monks.

1820 D. TURNER *Tour in Normandy* II. 24 So thoroughly .. had the Normans demonachised Neustria.

Demona·gerie. *nonce-wd.* [f. DEMON, after *menagerie*.] An assemblage of demons.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 433 Slavery .. unless it had been now and then checked, would have transformed the earth ere now into a demonagerie.

† **Demo·nagogue.** *Obs.* [f. as next + ἀγωγός drawing forth.] A means of expelling a demon.

1786 FERRIAR in *Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manchester* (1790) III. 74 Dr. Thoner extols *mercurius vitæ*, as remarkably useful in expelling preternatural substances from the body..Almost every man had his favourite demonagogue

† **De·monarch.** *Obs.* [f. as next + Gr. ἀρχός chief.] A ruler of demons; a chief demon.

1778 H. FARMER *Lett. Worthington* ii. (R.), The false supposition, that the Jews held only one prince of demons; and that demonarch was a term never applied by them to any but to the Devil.

† **De·monarchy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. δαίμων, δαιμον- (see DEMON) + -αρχια, ἀρχή sovereignty, rule.] The rule or dominion of a demon.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 8, *Demonarchie*, or the Dominion of the Divell. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 231 Al that pretended Hierarchie or Demonarchie which the Emperor, as supreme Head in al maters Civil and Ecclesiastical, assumed.

Demoness (dī·mŏnĕs). [f. DEMON + -ESS.] A female demon; a she-devil.

a 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 31 The Sichemites .. had a Goddesse or Dæmonesse under the name of Jephta's daughter. 1886 *Titan Mag.* Aug. 190/2 That smiling demoness, his mother. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. II. iv. 117 A demoness who sometimes appears just before the floods.

Demonetization (dĭmɒ·nĭtəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of demonetizing, or condition of being demonetized.

1852 T. HANKEY (*title*), Faucher's Remarks .. on the Production of the Precious Metals, and on the Demonetization of Gold in several Countries in Europe. 1852 A. JOHNSON *Observ. Supplies of Gold* 3 The demonetization of the Dutch Gold coin was effected at that time. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. XV. (1876) 488 Partial demonetization of silver.

Demonetize (dĭmɒ·nĭtəiz), *v.* [ad. mod.F. *démonetise-r* (Dict. Acad. 1835), f. DE- I. 6 + L. *monēta* money: see -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of standard monetary value; to withdraw from use as money. Hence **Demo·netised** *ppl. a.*, **-ising** *vbl sb.*

1852 T. HANKEY tr. *Faucher's Product. Precious Metals* 31 On August 6, 1849, the Government laid before the Assembly the scheme of a law to 'demonitise' the pieces of five and ten florins. 1853 T. WILSON *Jottings on Money* 83 Merchants not understanding the demonetising of gold by the Dutch in 1850. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. XV. 487 Germany has, within the last few years, demonetised silver. 1879 *Daily News* 21 May 3/1 To keep up the price of the demonetised metal.

Demonette (dĭmŏne·t). *nonce-wd.* [dim. of DEMON: see -ETTE.] A little demon.

1854 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 298 Baby tortoises, most exquisite black demonettes, an inch and a half long, with long tails.

Demoniac (dĭmōu·niæk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **demoniak** (**-yak**), 5–7 **-acke**, 5–8 **-ack**, 6–7 **-ake**, 7 **-aque**, (dæ-), 7– **demoniac**. [ad. late L. *dæmoniac-us* (in Tertullian *c* 200), a. Gr. type **δαιμονιακ-ός*, f. *δαιμόνιον*: see DEMON.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp.* T. 532, I hold him certeinly demoniak. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C vij, The lady wente oute of her wytte and was al demonyak a long tyme. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 298 Lunatycke, or frantycke, or demonyacke. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 217 That the Kings of Spaine should dispossess Dæmoniaque persons. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxix, Magick can onely quell natures Dæmoniake. *c* 1812 FUSELI *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 471 The demoniac boy among the series of frescoes at Grotta Ferrata. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 165/1 This .. idea .. operated upon the demoniac spirit of the wretch.

b. Pertaining to demoniacal possession.

1674 MILTON *P. L.* (ed. 2) XI. 485 Demoniac phrenzy, moping melancholy, And moon-struck madness. *a* 1814 *Prophetess* II. vii, As with demoniac energy possess'd!

2. Of or pertaining to demons.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 275 This is the Demoniack legion indeed. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 628 Ho .. Shall chase thee .. From thy demoniack holds, possession foul. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. vi. 71 The mourning of the Demoniac Spirits, for the death of their great God Pan. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 266, I agree with those who see in this vision a purely demoniac host.

3. Characteristic of or befitting a demon; devilish.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 179 Wrought up to a pitch of demoniac scorn and phrensy. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, It was as the dæmoniac desire of some terrible wild beast for the food that is withheld from his ravening. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* i. 3 The spirit of life .. is rendered demoniac or angelic.

4. Of the nature of a dæmon or in-dwelling spirit; = DEMONIC 2.

1844 MASSON *Ess., Three Devils* (1856) 171 Goethe and Niebuhr generalised in the phrase 'the demoniac [ed. 1874 p. 288 demonic] element' that mystic something which they seemed to detect in all men of unusual potency among their fellows. *Ibid.*, The demoniac element in a man .. may in one case be the demoniac of the etherial and celestial, in another the demoniac of the Tartarean and infernal. 1856 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. viii. 306 Denying .. that demoniac element in man which is the very fire of God.

B. *sb.*

1. One possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 584 He nas no fool, ne no demoniak. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E viij b, And helyth the demonyackes or madde folke. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xviii. 33 a, To banish the Spirit out of ye Demoniake. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* IV. X (1845) 226 Possessed by it as Dæmoniacks are possessed by the Divel. 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 580 The demoniacs of S. Andrea della Valle. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* X. (1879) 221 They looked like so many demoniacs who had been fighting.

† **2.** *Eccl. Hist.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Dæmoniacs*, are also a party or branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet it is, that the devils shall be saved at the end of the world. 1847 in CRAIG, and later Dicts.

Demoniacal (dĭmŏnəi·ăkăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.] **a.** Of or pertaining to demons. **b.** = DEMONIAC 1, 1 b. **c.** Befitting or of the nature of a demon; devilish, fiendish.

Demoniacal possession: the possession of a man by an indwelling demon or evil spirit, formerly held to be the cause of some species of insanity, epilepsy, etc.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 883 In the Popish Churches .. their ridiculous, or demoniacall service, who can endure? 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. 35 Extaticall and dæmoniacall persons. *Ibid.* I. ii. II. vii, Imaginary dreams are of divers kinds, natural, divine, demoniacal, etc. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 78 (T.) A notable instance of demoniacal possession. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IX. Notes Wks. 1811 VI. 391 The Possessions recorded in the Gospel, called demoniacal. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I. XXVIII. 367 Menacing and demoniacal expressions. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* II. xi, His quarrels with a demoniacal usher. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xl. (1878) 323 The temper of the mistress of the house..of such a demoniacal complexion.

Hence **Demoni·acally** *adv.*

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 345 Demoniacally possessed. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1870) 102 She looked at me..demoniacally.

Demoniacism (dĭmŏnəi·ăsiz'm). *rare.*–° 'The state of being a demoniac; the practice of demoniacs' (Craig 1847).

1848 WEBSTER cites MILMAN.

† **Demoniacle,** *a. Obs.* Also **-yakyl.** [a. OF. *demoniacle*, the usual representative of L. *dæmoniac-us*: cf. OF. *triacle*, TREACLE, L. *thēriaca*.] = DEMONIAC.

c 1500 *Melusine* 314 Whiche, thrugh arte demonyacle, hath myserably suffred deth. 1503 *Kalender of Sheph., Of Yre*, The man yrews ys lyk to oon demonyakyl.

Demo·nial, *a. rare.* [a. OF. *demonial*, prob. med.L. **dæmoniāl-is*, f. *dæmonium*: see DEMON and -AL.] Of or relating to a demon or demons; also, of the nature of a demon, demoniacal.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 310 To hear Diotima describing the Demonial Nature. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 264 No one who acknowledges Demonial things, can deny Demons. 1849 *Sidonia* II. 287 Because of the spell which the demonial sorceress laid on them.

Demoniality (dĭmōu·nĭæ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The nature of demons; the realm of demons, demons collectively. (Cf. *spirituality*.)

1879 (*title*), Demoniality; or Incubi and Succubi .. by the Rev. Father Sinistrari, of Ameno .. now first translated into English. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May 543/2 The old wives' fables .. are those of demoniality, black masses, etc.

Demonian (dĭmōu·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *dæmoni-um* (see DEMON) + -AN.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a demon or demons.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 122 Princes, Heaven's ancient sons, ethereal thrones, Demonian spirits now. 1790 H. BOYD *Sheph. Lebanon* in *Poet Reg.* (1808) 146 Demonian visions. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol Museum* II. 582 So far as we can find our way in this truly dæmonian twilight. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 410 Against such dæmonian manifestations.

Hence † **Demo·nianism,** the doctrine of demoniacal possession.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IX. Wks. 1788 III. 775 An error, which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate, as Demonianism did, if it were an error. 1762 — *Doctrine of Grace* II. vii. (1763) II. 161 To ascribe both to Enthusiasm or Demonianism.

[Here some modern edd. have *Demoniasm*, which has thence passed into Latham and later Dicts.]

† **Demo·niast.** *Obs. rare*–¹. [f. after Gr. agent-nouns in *-αστης*, f. *-άειν*, *-άζειν*.] One who has dealings with demons, or with the devil.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. X. (1840) 339 His disciples and emissaries, as witches and wizards, demoniasts, and the like.

† **Demo·niat,** *a. Obs.* [corresp. to Pr. *demoniat*, OCat. *dimoniat*, from L. *dæmoniac-us*: see DEMONIAC.] Demoniacal, devilish.

1623 LITHGOW. *Trav.* X. 201 This grim demoniat spight.

Demonia·tic, *a. rare*–¹. = prec.

1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 10 Tragedies as cold-blooded and demoniatic as ever occurred.

Demonic (dĭmɒ·nik), *a.* Also **dæm-**. [ad. L. *dæmonic-us*, a. Gr. *δαιμονικ-ός* of or pertaining to a demon, possessed by a demon, f. *δαίμων*, *δαιμον-*: see DEMON and -IC.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a demon or evil spirit; demoniacal, devilish.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 68 Convulsive and even Demonic postures. 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* I. iv. 518 So many Demonick Delusions. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 197 '*Jötuns*,' Giants, huge shaggy beings of a demonic character. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 53 The traditional demonic proposal, 'I will be your servant here, and you shall be mine hereafter'.

2. Of, relating to, or of the nature of, supernatural power or genius = Ger. *dämonisch* (Göthe): cf. DEMON 1. (In this sense usually spelt *dæmonic* for distinction.)

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 491 In his immature youth he had detected within himself a something dæmonic. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge 30 Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 87 Shall I take Brahmin Alcott's favorite word, and call him a Dæmonic man? [1874 see DEMONIAC 4.] 1879 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 447 There is enough to show the Dæmonic Dickens: as pure an instance of Genius as ever lived. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* vii (1890) 258 If they have not the dæmonic virtue of a few great dramatic poets, they have . plentiful substitutes for it.

Demonical (dĭmɒ·nikăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. 1.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 79 Without any..mixture of demonicall, or supernaturall Magique. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1299 That Typhon was some fiend or dæmonicall power. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 127 Falsly imputing this demonical illusion to divine revelation. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 334 Examples of demonicall familiars. 1820 *Examiner* No. 621. 148/1 To attribute demonical properties to God. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) II. iii. 38 This divine inspiration was so far parallel to demonical possession

† **2.** = DEMONIAC 1. *Obs.*

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 43 The people . made no more account of her words than of a Demonical creature.

† **Demoni·craty.** *Obs. rare*–°

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Demonicratie*, the Government of divels.

Demo·niculture. *nonce-wd.* [See CULTURE.] Demon-worship, demonolatry.

1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. II. x. 239 Much .. is but elaborate demoniculture.

Demonifuge (dĭmɒ·nifiūdʒ). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dæmon* (DEMON) + -FUGE, L. *-fugus* chasing away.] Something used to drive away demons; a charm against demons.

1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 271 Isabella .. I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment, for few stood more in need of a dæmonifuge. 1848 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 771 Salt a demonifuge.

Demonish (dī·mənĭʃ), *a. rare.* [f. DEMON + -ISH.] Of the nature of a demon; demonic.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vii. (1865) 159 He evoked two visible demonish imps.

b. as *adv.* (*humorous.*) 'Devilish'.

1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* iv. (1891) 49 'It was a demonish hard case', he said.

Demonism (dī·mŏniz'm). Also **dæ-**. [f. DEMON + -ISM.] Belief in, or doctrine of, demons.

1699 SHAFTESB. *Enq. conc. Virtue* I. i. (1709) 2 Theism

but thre *il*, *le* and *on* or *len*. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. ii § 3. 305 As *this* or *that* man or book..in these cases the Pronouns are commonly called Demonstrative. 1835 Mrs. Marcet *Mary's Gram.* II. ix. 250 When we use the demonstrative pronoun, it seems as if we were pointing our finger to show the things we were speaking of. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 61 The demonstrative roots, a small class of independent radicals. 1892 Davidson *Heb. Gram.* (ed. 10) 81 The letter *n*, having demonstrative force, is often inserted.

4. That shows or makes manifest the truth or existence *of* anything; serving as conclusive evidence.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn T.* 564 Yeshul seen . By preeue which that is demonstratif, That equally the soun of it wol wende ..vn-to the spokes ende. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 The vertue of holy water (in putting the Divell to flight) was confirmed at Motindene by a demonstrative argument. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 5 The first of which is cried down by many demonstrative instances. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 18 A demonstrative proof ..of the fecundity of His wisdom and Power. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 117 These military works..are equally demonstrative of their skill, and creditable to their perseverance. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* ii. 43 Another point . demonstrative of God's providence.

5. That serves to demonstrate logically; belonging to logical demonstration.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 124 Galyen .. in hys youth he desired greetly to knowe the science demonstratiue. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 244 Logicke, for her demonstratiue part, plaieth the Grammer to the Mathematicalles. 1624 De Lawne tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 163 A demonstrative Syllogisme as that which prooveth that the attribute of the conclusion is truely attributed unto the subject. 1736 Butler *Anal.* Introd. Wks. (1874) I. 1 Probable evidence is essentially distinguished from demonstrative by this, that it admits of degrees. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ii. 34 Logic, as it proceeds from axiomatic principles, . is a purely demonstrative science.

6. Characterized or produced by demonstration; evident or provable by demonstration.

1618 T. Wilson *Chr. Dict.*, To bee infallibly assured of a thing, by demonstratiue certainety. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 188 'Tis demonstrative that salt waters have much more heat than fresh waters have. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) 295 It is a demonstrative truth. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iv. 106 We have passed into an age of practicality and demonstrative knowledge.

7. Given to, or characterized by, outward exhibition or expression (of the feelings, etc.).

1819 *Metropolis* III. 252 No fulsomeness of public and demonstrative tenderness, on his part, ever puts me to the blush. 1832 *Examiner* 241/2 The middle party in the House have been sufficiently demonstrative of their purposes. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* v. 124 The demonstrative gratitude of his heart. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xi. 265 Englishmen are much less demonstrative than the men of most other European nations.

8. That teaches a science by the exhibition and description of examples or experiments. *rare.* Cf. Demonstrator 2.

1814 *Philos. Mag.* XLIV. 305 (*title*) Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurrheim's Physiognomonical System.

B. *sb. Gram.* A demonstrative adjective or pronoun.

1530 Palsgr. 75 Demonstratives simple is only *ce*. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* B iv a, Of pronounes..some are called demonstratiues, because they shew a thing not spoken of before. 1833 M'Henry *Span. Gram.* 42 Possessives and demonstratives are used in Spanish both as adjectives and as pronouns. 1875 R. Morris *Eng. Gram.* (1877) 114 The Demonstratives are *the*, *that*, *this*, *such*, *so*, *same*, *yon*.

Demo·nstratively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a demonstrative manner.

†**1.** In a manner that points out, shows, or exhibits; so as to indicate clearly or plainly. *Obs.*

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lii. 9 The adverb behold is taken here demonstratively as if David shuld bring forth upon a stage the miserable end that remayneth for the proud despysers of God. 1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 52 The Letters .. are .. demonstratively laid down on the Plain. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man* II. iv. 152 The new discoveries of Stars and Asterisms .. by the help of the Telescope, demonstratively and to the sense.

2. In a way that makes manifest, establishes, or proves the truth or existence of anything; *spec.* by logical demonstration.

1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 63 What soeuer bee demonstratiuelie concluded out of the Scriptures. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 234 Able to discourse Demonstratively concerning the same. 1772 Swinton in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 214 As I have elsewhere demonstratively proved. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/4 The thing can be done .. as .. Pel has demonstratively shown.

†**3.** With clear or convincing evidence, conclusively. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 39 Plato and Aristotle .. demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the indivisible condition of the first causator. 1764 Warburton *Lett.* (1809) 353, I was as demonstratively certain of the Author, as if I had stood behind him.

4. With strong outward exhibition of feeling.

1871 Holme Lee *Miss Barrington* I. x. 149 Met them with a demonstratively agreeable air, and tried to engage them in talk.

Demo·nstrativeness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being demonstrative.

a 1660 Hammond *Wks.* II. iv. 178 (R.) [It] supersedes all demonstrativeness of proof from this text for the criminousness of will-worship. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this Reason be eluded. 1863 J. C. Morison *St. Bernard* II. i. 183 There was no..weak, undisciplined demonstrativeness in their joy.

Demonstrator (de·mɒnstrē·ɪtəɹ). [ad. L. *dēmonstrātor*, agent-n. from *dēmonstrāre* to Demonstrate; partly after F. *démonstrateur*, 14th c. in Hatzf. (So pronounced by Smart 1836; Walker gave *demo·nstrator* in the general sense, *demonstra·tor* in the technical.)]

1. One who or that which demonstrates, points out, or proves.

1611 Cotgr., *Demonstrateur*, a demonstrator; one that euidently shewes, plainely declares, perspicuously deliuers things. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 66 (T.) The instruments of them both are the best demonstrators of human strength. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 2 The demonstrator will find, after an operose deduction, that he has been trying to make that seen which can be only felt. 1825 Colerdge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 140 In all these demonstrations the demonstrators presuppose the idea or conception of a God.

2. One who exhibits and describes specimens, or performs experiments, as a method of teaching a science; an assistant to a professor of science, who does the practical work with the students.

1684 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 139 [A book] to facilitate the learning of plants, if need be, without a guide or demonstrator. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* Introd. (1771) 5 Six Demonstrators in Surgery, at the Amphitheatre of St. Cosme. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 137 Mr. Willemet, who is demonstrator of botany, shewed me the botanical garden. 1887 *Men of the Time* 234 He [Sir Andrew Clark] was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox.

3. One who takes part in a public demonstration.

1870 *Daily News* 9 Oct., Another demonstration took place to urge the Government not to make peace .. An evasive answer was given to these demonstrators. 1890 *Times* 13 Feb. 5/2 The demonstrators..assembled in front of the statue of Henry IV, in order to place a wreath on it.

4. 'The index-finger'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **De·monstra·torship,** the office or position of a scientific demonstrator.

1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 642 A Syndicate .. recommended the establishment of a Professorship and Demonstratorship of Experimental Physics.

Demo·nstratory, *a.* [ad. L. *dēmonstrātōrius* (Isidore), f. *dēmonstrātor*: see -ory.] That has the property of demonstrating.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Demonstratory*, belonging to demonstration. 1817 Colebrooke *Algebra* xxvi, The gloss of Ranganátha on the Vásaná, or demonstratory annotations of Bháscara. 1880 Muirhead *Gains* IV. § 60 The matter in dispute is first set forth in a demonstratory manner.

Demont, obs. form of Demount, q.v.

De·monurgist. *rare.* [f. Gr. type **δαιμονουργός* demon-working + -ist. Cf. *metallurgist*, etc.] One who practises magic by the help of demons. So **De·monurgy,** the practice of magic by the help of demons.

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 Agrippa and his friends had a taste for the occult sciences, for alchemy, divination, dæmonurgy, and astrology. 1798 *Ibid.* XXV. 502 Dæmonurgists and other professors of occult science.

Demonymic (dīmo,ni·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *δῆμος* people, Deme + *-ωνυμικός* adj. formative, f. *ὄνομα* name: cf. *patronymic.*] *adj.* Named from the deme. *sb.* The name (of an Athenian citizen) according to the deme to which he belonged.

1893 J. E. Sandys *Aristotle's 'Αθηναίων Πολιτεία* 110 The demonymic of the former would be *'Οαθεν*; of the latter *Οἰηθεν*.

Demoore, obs. form of Demur *v.*

Demophil (de·mofil). [mod. f. Gr. *δῆμ-os* people + *φίλος* friend.] A friend of the people.

1884 Hunter & Whyte *My Ducats* xxvii. (1885) 426 A man may be a democrat without being a demophile.

Hence **Demophilism.**

1871 Ld. Houghton in *Life* (1890) II. xvii. 253 A demon not of demagoguism, but of demophilism. 1893 P. Milyoukov in *Athenæum* 1 July 27/2 A vague interest in the lives and habits of the masses, a sort of archæological demophilism.

Demor(e, Demorage, etc., obs. ff. Demur, Demurrage, etc.

Demoralization (dĭmo·rălaizē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. next + -ation: so mod.F. *démoralisation*, admitted by the Acad. 1878.] The action of demoralizing; the state or fact of being demoralized.

1809 Southey in *Q. Rev.* II. 115 It would be easy to shew..that the religion of the Koran necessarily produces this demoralization. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/5 His army is in a state of utter demoralisation and disorganization.

Demoralize (dĭmo·răləiz), *v.* [a. F. *démoraliser* (f. De- II. 1 + Moral *a.* + -ize), a word of the French Revolution, condemned by Laharpe, admitted by the Acad. 1798.]

1. *trans.* To corrupt the morals or moral principles of; to deprave or pervert morally.

c 1793 Webster in Lyell *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 65 When .. Noah Webster .. was asked how many new words he had coined, he replied only 'to demoralize', and that not in his dictionary, but long before in a pamphlet published in the last century [about 1793]. 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 105 One of the worst principled men who ever lent his aid to debase, demoralize, and debilitate human nature. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 102 People .. demoralised by the habit of looking at society exclusively from the juridical point of view.

b. To deprive (a thing) of its moral influence or effectiveness.

1869 *Spectator* 24 July 863 In a case where this sort of protestation of innocence,—tending to demoralize the gallows,—appeals to the passions of the people.

2. To lower or destroy the power of bearing up against dangers, fatigue, or difficulties (F. *le moral*: see Morale): applied *esp.* to an army or a people under arms; also *transf.* to take from anything its firmness, staying power, etc.

1848 Gallenga *Italy* II. ii. 39 Foscolo was intended for a man of action and strife: ease and fortune unnerved and demoralised him. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 270 The long series of English victories had..demoralized the French soldiery. 1894 *Daily News* 2 June 3/7 The market became demoralized owing to foreign advices, heavy liquidations, foreign selling, and better crop news.

Hence **Demo·ralised, Demo·ralising** *ppl. adjs.*

1808 *Crit. Rev.* Aug. (T.), The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 401 The demoralized state of the public character. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 133 Miracles .. have necessarily a very demoralising effect.

Demoralizer (dĭmo·răləizəɹ). [f. prec. + -er.] A person or thing that demoralizes.

1881 *Voice* (N.Y.) 25 Aug. 1 It [rum traffic] is the general demoralizer. 1892 *Catholic News* 8 Oct. p. vi/6 Licenced demoralizers surrounded by admiring crowds.

Demorance, -aunce, Demore: see Demurrance, Demur.

Demorlayk: see Demerlayk *Obs.*, magic.

‖ **Demos** (dī·mɒs). Occas. **demus,** *pl.* -i. [a. Gr. *δῆμος* district, people.]

1. One of the divisions of ancient Attica; = Deme 2 1.

1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* 19 (Stanford) A demos or borough-town. *Ibid.* 36 Hipparchus erected them in the demi or borough-towns.

2. The people or commons of an ancient Greek state, *esp.* of a democratic state, such as Athens; hence, the populace, the common people: often personified.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 245 The aristocracy have had their long and disastrous day; it is now the time of the Demos. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxvi, The self-acting Dêmos assembled in the Pnyx. 1886 Tennyson *Locksley Hall Sixty Yrs. After* 90 Celtic Demos rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood.

Demosthenic (demɒsθe·nik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *Δημοσθενικ-ός.*] Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the great Athenian orator; resembling Demosthenes or his style of oratory. So also **Demosthene·an** [cf. Gr. *Δημοσθένειος*], **Demosthe·nian** *adjs.*

1846 Worcester cites *Blackw. Mag.* for *Demosthenic.* 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 343 The Demosthenic public. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* III. xlvi. 406 Some critics found fault with Lord Palmerston for having spoken of Cobden's as 'Demosthenic eloquence'. 1888 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 244/3 The reviewer considers that pamphlets such as the 'Drapier Letters' and the 'Conduct of the Allies' are 'Demosthenian in style and method'.

Demot (dī·mɒt). [a. Gr. *δημότ-ης* one of the (same) deme, f. *δῆμος* Deme 2, people, etc.] A member of a Greek deme.

1847 Grote *Hist. Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 180 The inscription of new citizens took place at the assembly of the demots.

Demotic (dĭmo·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δημοτικ-ός* popular, plebeian, common, democratic, f. *δημότης* one of the people (the deme).]

1. Of or belonging to the people: *spec.* the distinctive epithet of the popular form of the ancient Egyptian written character (as distinguished from the *hieratic*, of which it was a simplification): called also *enchorial.* Also *absol.* = The demotic character or script.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 189 To prove, that neither the hieratic or sacerdotal, nor the demotic or vulgar, writing is alphabetic. 1880 Sayce in *Nature* XXI. 380 The only change undergone by Egyptian writing was the invention of a running-hand, which in its earlier and simpler form is called hieratic, and in its later form demotic.

2. In general sense: Of, pertaining or proper to, the common people; popular, vulgar. Somewhat *rare.*

1831 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 220/1 Demotic habits will be more common in a country where the rich are forced to court the poor for political power. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii. (1885) 189 The one .. does what in demotic phrase is called the 'sarsing'. 1881 *Times* 26 Apr. 4/1 There is nothing in the position that the demotic mind can apprehend.

Demou·nt, *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **demont.** [ad. F. *démonter*: cf. Dismount.]

†**1.** *intr.* To dismount. *Obs.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* 361 (Jam.) All horsmen .. demont haistilie fra thare hors.

2. *nonce-wd.* [f. De- + Mount *v.*] To descend.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. II. vi, Beautiful invention; mounting heavenward, so beautifully .. Well if it do not, Pilâtre-like, explode; and demount all the more tragically!

Demour, -oyre, Demourage, -ance: see Demur, Demurrage, -ance.

[Demple: app. scribal error for *kemple* = Cample *v.* to wrangle, *sb.* wordy conflict, wrangling.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 196 (Petyt MS. lf. 153 b) Þe maister of þe Temple com procurand þe pes, No more of þis to demple, tak þat þat 3e first ches. *Lambeth MS.* 131 p. 130 No more of this comple, tak þat þat 3e first chees.]

Dempne, obs. form of Damn.

Dempster (de·mᵖstəɹ). Forms: 4 **demestere, demestre, -ter(e, demister(e, (demmepster, demaistre),** 4, 7 **demster,** 6 **demstar,** 4, 8–9 **dempster.** See also DEEMSTER. [ME. *dēmestre*, in form fem. of *dēmere*, DEEMER, judge: see -STER. The root-vowel was originally long; cf. the modern form DEEMSTER, used in the Isle of Man; but in general use it was shortened at an early date in consequence of the elision of the short vowel of the second syllable, and the collocation of consonants in *demstre*; whence the forms *demster, dempster*. *Dempster* is also a surname.]

†**1.** A judge. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5585 (Cott.) Prist and demmepster sai i [*v. rr.* demestre, demister, domesman]. *Ibid.* 7005 Aioth was þan þe dempster [*v. rr.* demester, demister]. *Ibid.* 22920 [He] sal cum befor þe demstere [*v. rr.* demestere, demistere, demester] ?*c* 1320 *Antichrist* 550 Ffor drednes o þat demster.

b. for DEEMSTER 2. (*I of Man.*)

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xv, One of the dempsters at the time.

†**2.** In Scotland, formerly: 'The officer of a court who pronounced doom or sentence definitively as directed by the clerk or judge' (Jamieson).

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 117 [They] creatit baillies, serjantis, clerkis, and demstaris. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 57 The sentence is read by the clerk to the Demster, and the Demster repeats the same to the pannel. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 283 The court proceeded to give judgment; which, being written down in the book, and signed by the whole judges, was read by the clerk, and, in the usual manner, repeated pronounced by the dempster to the pannel as follows. 1825 JAMIESON *Dict.* s.v., As the repetition of the sentence after the judge has been of late years discontinued, the office of Dempster in the Court [Edinburgh] is also laid aside.

Hence †**De·mpstery, demstary,** the office of dempster.

1551 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 21 (Jam.) The office of demstary.

Dempt, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of DEEM *v.*

†**De·mption.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *demptiōnem*, n. of action f. *dĕmĕre* to take away.] The action of taking away or suppressing.

1552 HULOET, Colysion, abiection, contraction, or demption of a vowel..*symphonesis.*

†**Demulce** (dǐmʊ·ls), *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmulcē-re* to stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f DE- I. 1 + *mulcēre* to soothe.] *trans.* To soothe or mollify (a person); to soften or make gentle. Formerly said also of soothing medicines: cf. DEMULCENT.

1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx. (*init.*), Wherwith Saturne was eftsones demulced and appaysed 1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor* 301 As Seneca saith to demulce the angry. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit* xix. 690 Nervine Medicines .. demulce the Part, and take away the preternatural acrimony. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* viii, Before I was demulced by the Muses, I was *ferocis ingenii puer.*

Hence **Demu·lcing** *ppl. a.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 22 His belly is a cistern of receit, A grand confounder of demulcing meate. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 70 The Earl's demulcing and well-languaged phrases.

†**Demu·lceate,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *dēmulcēre* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] = prec. So †**Demulcea·tion,** *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxvi. 321 Those soft and smooth demulceations that insensibly do stroke us in our gliding life. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 Gallantry . or the exalted science of demulceating the amiable reservedness . of the gentler sex.

Demulcent (dǐmʊ·lsĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Med.* [f. L. *dēmulcĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēmulcēre* to DEMULCE.]

A. *adj.* Soothing, lenitive, mollifying, allaying irritation.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 264 All insipid inodorous Vegetables are demulcent. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 302 The linseed and the mallows, both valuable for their demulcent properties.

B. *sb.* A demulcent medicine.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 418 Demulcents, or what abates Acrimony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 576.

†**Demu·lcetive,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. DEMULCE *v.*] = DEMULCENT.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 115 The oil is opening and demulcetive.

†**Demu·lsion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. **dēmuls-*, ppl. stem of *dēmulcēre*: see DEMULCE.] The action of soothing; a means of soothing.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvii. 276 Vice garlanded with all the soft demulsions of a present contentment.

Demur (dǐmʊ̄·ɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **demure,** 4 **demere, demoere,** 6 **demoure, demourre, demoyre, demor(e,** 6–7 **demurr(e,** 7– **demur.** [a. F. *demeure*, vbl. sb. from *demeurer*: see next.]

†**1.** Delay, lingering, waiting. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 591 Blauncheflur heo atwist þat he makede so longe demure [*v.r.* demoere: *rime* ifere]. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 125 Theder wardes he gan gon Withouten demere. 1529 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 97 His Highness had cause .. to marvel of your long demor, and lack of expedition. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 51 Timely alarum'd by Jacksons Demurres, at the Harbours mouth, for four days Space. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 311 Causing a most unnecessary demurre.

†**b.** Stay, abode, residence. *Obs.*

1444 in *Coll. Hist. Staff.* (1891) XII. 318 During the tyme of his demure in the presence of the seid Erle. 1524 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 159 In his demurre or passing from place to place. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Comynge into the Kynges realme..and not minded to make longe or continual demoyre in the same. 1673 RAY *Journ Low C.* 378 We saw this Town only in transitu, but it merited a little demurr.

†**c.** Continuance, duration. *Obs.*

1533 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xx. 148 Neither unjust matrymony shall have his unjust and incestuous demoure and continuance, as by delayes to Rome it is wont to have.

†**2.** Hesitation; pause; state of irresolution or doubt. *Obs.*

1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 234 No doubtfull drift whereon demurre dependes. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 49 They were upon some demurre, whether to march directly toward Ossapy. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 379 He did not expect any Demurr upon such an Offer. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, You were positively at a demur what you did or did not see.

3. The act of demurring; an objection raised or exception taken to a proposed course of action, etc.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* IV ii, Sister, 'tis so projected, therefore make No more demurs 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 154/2 Camillus .invented demurs and pretences of delay. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June, He then said it was necessary to drink the Queen's health The gentlemen here made no demur. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, After a little demur, he accepted the offer.

†**4.** *Law.* = DEMURRER 1. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 36 The adversaries made thereupon a special demurre. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1600) 51 If they cannot agree, then is the matter referred to a demurre in the Exchequer chamber. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm* A vj b, To procrastinate with Demurs, or Fines and Recoveries without end. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 120 But with rejoinders and replies . Demur, imparlance, and essoign, The parties ne'er could issue join.

Demur (dǐmʊ̄·ɹ), *v.* Forms: 3 **demeore,** 4 **demere,** 6 **demore, demoore, demour(e,** 6–7 **demurre,** 7–8 **demurr,** 7– **demur.** [a. F. *demeurer*, in OF. *demorer, -mourer* (= Pr. and Sp. *demorare*, It. *dimorare*):—pop. L. *dēmorāre* = cl.L. *dēmorārī* to tarry, delay, f. DE- I. 3 + *morārī* to delay. The OF. *demor-, demour-*, proper to the forms with atonic radical vowel, was at length assimilated to the tonic form *demeur-*; the latter gave the ME. forms *demeore, demere*: cf. PEOPLE, and the forms *meve, preve* (F. *meuve, preuve*) of MOVE, PROVE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To linger, tarry, wait; *fig.* to dwell *upon* something. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Auh ȝif ich hie swuðe uorðward, demeore ȝe þe lengre. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7295 He n'ul nought that ye demere [*rime* dere]. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 73 (R.) Yet durst they not demoure nor abyde vpon the campe. 1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) 39 b, Take hede ye demurre not vpon them. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 19 But ô, how long demurre I on his eyes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 213, I demurre too long in these speculative discourses. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. ii, If that our looks on it demurre.

†**b.** To stay, remain, abide. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 34 She cannot demore there without extreme daunjur and peril. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Any person..dwellyng, demurryng, inhabitinge or resiant within this realme. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 72 (R.) The sayde Peloponesyans demoured in the land.

†**c.** To last, endure, continue. *Obs.*

1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 21 This defence..shall demour for ever till this church be glorified.

†**2.** *trans.* To cause to tarry; to put off, delay.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xviii. 174 Whose judgement is demurred until the day of Reconciliation. 1635 QUARLES *Embl* IV. x. (1818) 239 The lawyer . then demurs me with a vain delay. 1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 69, I swear . Henceforth to take a rougher course, And, what you would demur to force.

†**3.** *intr.* To hesitate; to delav or suspend action; to pause in uncertainty. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii (1851) 135 This is all we get by demurring in Gods service. 1654 CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 418 He found the King to demur upon it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 40 King Edwine demurred to embrace Christianity. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 516 The Delphians demurring, whether they should accept it or no. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VIII. 261 You need not demur to challenge. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* li, You are the first lady who ever made me even demur upon this subject. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 534 All the Yorkists could thus co-operate, without demurring between their rightful sovereigns.

†**b.** To be of doubtful mind; to remain doubtful. *Obs. rare.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 And demurre with the Philistines, whether God or Fortune smite vs. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 237 To have demurred more seriously upon the sudden change in his Sonne.

†**c.** *trans.* To hesitate about. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 558 What may this mean? Language of Man pronounc't By Tongue of Brute, and human sense exprest? The first..I thought deni'd To Beasts .The latter I demurre, for in thir looks Much reason, and in thir actions oft appeers. *a* 1730 E. FENTON *Hom. Odyss.* XI. *Imit.* (Seager), Let none demur Obedience to her will.

4. *intr.* To make scruples or difficulties; to raise objection, take exception *to* (occas. *at, on*). (The current sense; often with allusion to the legal sense, 5.)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxvi. (1840) 98 The caliph demurred hereat, as counting such a gesture a diminution to his state. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 93, I .. gave my Directions .. which being in some Measure demurred to, the Matter was brought before the Board. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, My process was always very simple – in their younger days, 'twas 'Jack, do this'—if he demurred, I knocked him down. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Letters* III 29 They are so unreasonable as to demur at finding corn for them. 1855 BROWNING *Let. to Ruskin*, I cannot begin writing poetry till my imaginary reader has conceded licences to me which you demur at altogether. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 40 My host at first demurred .. but I insisted. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser II. ix. 150 We can afford to recognise the fact, though we demur to the inference.

b. *trans.* To object or take exception to. *rare.*

1827 H. H WILSON *Burmese War* (1852) 25 As the demand was unprecedented, the Mugs, who were British subjects, demurred payment 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 59, I demur the inference from these facts.

5. *Law.* (*intr.*) To put in a DEMURRER.

[*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 96 Et fuist demurre en iudgement en mesme le plee, le quel les xl. iours serront accomptés de le primer iour del muster de host le Roy] 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 60 It was demurred on in Law. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 70 a, And it was demured in iudgement in the same plea, whither the 40 dayes should bee accounted from the first day of the muster of the kings host. *Ibid.* 72 a, He that demurreth in Law confesseth all such matters of fact as are well and sufficiently pleaded. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 334 To which Plea Mr. Attorney-General demurred in Law, and the said Samuel Vassall joyned in Demurrer with him. 1660 *Trial of Regic.* 107, I must demur to your Jurisdiction. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 10 And if so be matter of Law arises upon any evidence that is given against you. you may demurr upon that Evidence, and pray Counsel of the Court to argue that demurrer. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 84 The plaintiff demurred, that is to say, admitted Sir Edward's plea to be true in fact, but denied that it was a sufficient answer.

Demurante, obs. form of DEMURRANT.

Demure (dǐmiūə·ɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 **dimuuir,** 5 **demeuer, -uere, -ewre,** 6 **-eure.** [A derived or extended form of *meure, mewre*, MURE *a.*, used in same sense, a. OF. *meur*, now *mûr*, 'ripe, mature, mellow; also, discreet, considerate, aduised, setled, stayed' (Cotgr. 1611). The nature and history of the prefixed *de-* are obscure.

(Palsgrave, 1530, has p. 841/1 'Sadly, wysly, *demeurement*', — p. 841/2 'Soberly, sadly, *meurement*'; but *demeurement* is not otherwise known as French)]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Calm, settled, still. *Obs.*

1377 *Death Edw. III* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 216 Thouȝ the see were rouȝ, or elles dimuuir, Gode havenes that schip wold geete.

2. Of persons (and their bearing, speech, etc.): Sober, grave, serious; reserved or composed in demeanour. (Cf. history of SAD.)

14 . *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 133 This Anna come demure and sad of chere. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII 1, The yonge squyer..semely and demure as a douue. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 902 Demure Diana, womanly and sad. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 238 A face demure and sage. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 53 If a yong ientleman be demeure and still of nature, they say, he is simple and lacketh witte. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 32 Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure, Sober, steadfast, and demure. 1653 H MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. i. (1712) 87 Notwithstanding he fared no worse than the most demure and innocent. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 485 Come with those downcast eyes, sedate and sweet, Those looks demure. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxiv, Her conduct was much more staid and demure. 1875 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 320 'Like an angel, but half-dressed', thought the demure dons.

3. Affectedly or constrainedly grave or decorous; serious, reserved, or coy in a way that is not natural to the person or to one of his years or condition.

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. i, This Gentleman, and his demure Psalm-singing Fellows. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 166 Can they pursue the demure and secret Sinners, through all the intricate mazes of their Hypocrisy. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 69 Hell's fiercest Fiend! of Saintly Brow demure. *a* 1771 GRAY *Death Favourite Cat* 4 Demurest of the tabby kind, The pensive Selima. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 417 The threadbare mantle of its demure hypocrisy. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xix. 176, 'I thought he was a friend of yours', she said, with demure sarcasm.

†**B.** As *sb.* Demure look or expression. *Obs. rare.*

1766 J. ADAMS *Diary* 4 Nov. Wks. 1850 II. 200 He has an hypocritical demure on his face.

†**Demu·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.]

1. *intr.* ? To look demurely, 'to look with an affected modesty' (J.). But cf. DEMUR *v.* 3 b.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 29 Your Wife Octauia, with her modest eyes..shall acquire no Honour Demuring vpon me.

2. *trans.* To make demure.

1651 HENSHAW *Daily Thoughts* 187 (L.) Zeal mad, and voice demur'd with godly paint.

Hence **Demu·red** *ppl. a.*

1613 *Uncasing of Machivils Instr.* 11 With demured looke wish them good speede.

Demure, obs. form of DEMUR.

Demurely (dǐmiūə·ɹli), *adv.* [f. DEMURE *a* + -LY 2.] In a demure manner; gravely, modestly, meekly, quietly: with a gravity, meekness, or modesty that is affected or unnatural.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4627 She, demurely sad of chere. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 18 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 27 Walke demurely bi streetis in þe toun. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xiii. 268 The prynce or his lieutenant oughte to aduyse demewrely herupon. *c* 1500 *Consecration of Nuns* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 314 The virgyns shall demeurely arryse and make

a reverence to the bisshop. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 201 If I doe not put on a sober habite Weare prayer bookes in my pocket, looke demurely. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 43 I'le looke as demurely as a Saint. 1607 SEDLEY *Bellamira* IV. i, He look'd so demurely, I thought butter would not haue melted in his mouth. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I xvi, And now his look was most demurely sad. 1848 C BRONTË *J. Eyre* xi, Folding her little hands demurely before her. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/3 They sat down demurely in opposite corners of the carriage and observed a dignified silence.

† b. Of things: In a subdued manner. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 30 Hearke the drummes demurely wake the sleepers

Demureness (dĭmiū·rnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being demure.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G iij, With all demurenes behaue thee in the same, As not led by malice but rather of good loue. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* ii. 9 In like maner women also in comely attire: with demurenesse and sobrietie adorning themselves. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 349 A most supercilious demurenesse and affected zelotry. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, The prim demureness of her looks.

Demu·rity. *rare.* In 5 demeurte. [Answers to OF. *meurté*, as DEMURE does to OF. *meur*: cf. quot. 1483.]

1. Demure quality, demureness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/1 Joyne . demeurte to thy gladnes, and humylyte to thy demeurte [Fr. *et meurte a lecessement et humilite a la meurte*]. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 182 (D.) They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. 1889 BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* III. 271 The demurity went out of her face.

2. An embodiment of demureness; a demure character or person. (Cf. *oddity*.)

18.. LAMB *Let. to Southey* (L.), She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities.

† **Demu·rmurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmurmurāre* to mutter over, f. DE- I. + *murmurāre* to MURMUR, mutter.] *trans.* To murmur, mutter.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 43 To demurmurate a number of words on the elements.

Hence † **Demu·rmuratory** *a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 417 The demurmuratorie words, which they vse in Poperie, and call Consecration.

Demurrable (dĭmə·răb'l), *a.* [f. DEMUR *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE. For form, cf. OF. *demorable* durable.] That may be demurred to; to which exception may be taken (*esp.* in an action at law).

1827 HALLAM *Constitutional Hist.* I. i. 54 *note*, It was demurrable for a bill to pray process against the defendant, to appear before the king and his privy council. 1885 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 219/2 The petition was demurrable, as it did not..allege that the petitioner had a complete title as executrix. 1893 J. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 439/1 The statement of claim would be demurrable.

Demurrage (dĭmə·rĕdʒ). Also 7 **demourage**, 7–8 **domorage**. [a. OF. *demorage, demourage*, f. *demorer, -mourer*: see DEMUR *v.*]

† 1. Stay; delay; hesitation; pause. *Obs.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 20 That long demourage of theirs in Kadesh. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II App. (1852) 171 Powerful enemies clogged his affairs with such demurrages and such disappointments as would have wholly discouraged his designs. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 P 3, I shall endeavour to shew the folly of Demurrage..I would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 231 A demurrage, for a second, succeeded the shock, and then on we went again.

† b. Constrained delay, detention. *Obs. rare.*

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 226 In the allowance to jurymen distinguish two parts: one for demurrage, viz. at the place of trial; the other for journeys, viz. thither and back. 1817 — *Plan Parl. Reform* Introd. cxlvii, The expense of journeys to and from, and demurrage at, the Election town.

2. *Comm.* a. Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time agreed upon; the payment made in compensation for such detention.

1641 *Rebels' Remonstr* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 389 A certain Summ, for the doing thereof within such a time; and if they stay'd longer, to have so much *per diem* for demurrage. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* July an. 1656, A considerable Sum of Money owing from certain Portugal Merchants..to several English Merchants, upon the account of Freightage and Demorage. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. 153 If I stay more, I must pay 3*l*...*per Diem* Demorage, nor can I stay upon Demorage above eight Days more. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 116 If the Delay was occasioned by the Merchant, he shall be obliged to pay for the Days of Demurrage, to the Captain. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii, There had already been considerable loss from demurrage. *Mod.* The Ship 'Flora' is on demurrage.

b. A charge for detention of railway trucks.

1858 REDFIELD *Law Railw.* (1869) II. 191 Demurrage is a claim by way of compensation for the detention of property which is subsequently restored. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Demurrage*, charges on overdue railway trucks.

c. A charge of 1½*d.* per ounce made by the Bank of England in exchanging gold or notes for bullion.

1875 JEVONS *Money* x. 116 Including the above charge of 1½*d.* per ounce for demurrage. 1888 BITHELL *Counting-House Dict.*, The metallic value of standard gold is £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz. At the Bank of England £3 17*s.* 9*d.* is given for it without any delay...The difference of 1½*d.* per. oz., by which this delay is avoided, is called *demurrage*.

3. The act of demurring, or raising objection to something. *rare.*

1822 COLTON *Lacon* II. 147 Without the slightest dissent or demurrage of the judgment.

Demurral (dĭmə·răl). *rare.* [f. DEMUR *v.* + -AL: cf. OF. *demorail, demoral*, retardation, delay.] The action of demurring; demur.

1810 SOUTHEY in *Edin. Ann. Reg.* I. i. 413 This was a needless demurral. 1814 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 370 Second thought in matters of feeling, usually brings with it hesitation, and demurral. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Mar., I crave a small portion of your space to express my demurral as well to the reasoning as to the accuracy of 'A Churchman', who writes to you.

† **Demu·rrance.** *Obs.* In 4 **demorrance**, 6 **demoraunce**, 7 **demourance**. [a. OF. *demorance* retardation, delay, f. *demorer, -mourer*: see DEMUR *v.* and -ANCE.] a. Delay, lingering. b. Abiding, abode, dwelling.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4123 He wolde wende, swithe snel..saun demorrance. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Folys* Wks. I. 201 The man is a very fole to make his demoraunce upon such an olde wyfe. 1625 *Modell Wit* 76 b, Here is my demourance, and from hence I purpose not to part.

Demurrant (dĭmə·rănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **demurante**, 9 (*erron.*) **demurrent**. [a. OF. *demourant*, pr. pple. of *demorer, -mourer*, now *demeurer*: see DEMUR *v.*] **A.** *adj.*

† 1. Abiding, staying, dwelling, resident. *Obs.*

1529 *Supplic. to King* 32 To compell the same [ministers] to be demurante, abydinge, and resydent vpon their cures. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 24/3 A friend of mine, being of late demurrant in London.

† 2. Delaying, putting off. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 12 God is no judge dormant, nor demurrant, nor rampant.

3. Demurring, hesitating. *rare.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Relig. Father Prout* (1859) 390 Why hangs he back demurrent To breast the Tiber's current?

B. *sb.* One who demurs, or puts in a demurrer, in an action at law.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Demurrer*, A demurrer is to be signed, and argued on both sides by counsel..The demurrant argues first. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Yearbks.* 12–13 *Edw. III*, Introd. 85 There was no complete demurrer unless the demurrant did abide judgment on the point of law.

Demurrer[1] (dĭmə·rəɹ). Also 6 (*erron.*) **demurrour**, 7 **demourer**. [a. Anglo-Fr. *demurrer* = OF. *demourer*, pres. inf. (see DEMUR *v.*) used as sb.: cf. *refresher, user*.]

1. *Law.* A pleading which, admitting for the moment the facts as stated in the opponent's pleading, denies that he is legally entitled to relief, and thus stops the action until this point be determined by the court.

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 7 § 1 The Process, Pleas, Demurrers and Continuances in every Action 1565 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 67 If the question be of the law, that is, if both the parties doe agree vpon the fact, and each doe claime that by law hee ought to haue it, then it was called a demurrer in law. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 107 If you demur to the Jurisdiction of this Court, I must let you know that the Court doth over-rule your demurrer. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 43 By affidavits, motions, pleas, demurrers, flaws, and appeals, to protract the question from term to term and from court to court. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., *Demurrers* are *general*, without shewing any particular causes; or *special*, where the causes of demurrer are particularly set down. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. x. 230 He pleaded Not Guilty to the first fourteen counts, and put in demurrers to the others. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 299 A Demurrer has been happily explained to be equivalent to the remark 'Well, what of that?'

b. *transf.* An objection raised or exception taken to anything; = DEMUR *sb.* 3.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 205 Slowe-pac't dilatory pleas, Demure demurrers, stil striving to appease Hote zealous loue. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ii. (ed. 6) 45 This reply is met by the demurrer that it is beside the question.

† 2. A pause, stand-still; a state of hesitation or irresolution; = DEMUR *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 945/1 The matter is at a demurrour in this poynt, and we at your iudgement. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 42 The greenness of the Disgrace kept him in a long demurrer. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 93 Not well discerning whether Griefe, Shame, or Anger, that demurrer caus'd.

† 3. = DEMURRAGE 2 a. *Obs. rare.*

1628 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 117 If the Master doe not stay out all his daies of demourer agreed vpon by the charterpartie of fraightment.

Demurrer[2] (dĭmə·rəɹ). [f. DEMUR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who demurs.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 P 1, I shall distinguish this Sect of Women by the Title of Demurrers. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1364 And is Lorenzo a demurrer still? 1818 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 565/1 It is..customary..to hear the demurrer's reasons.

Demurring (dĭmə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEMUR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEMUR, q.v.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 90 b, There is no demurring, or exceptioning against his testimony. 1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 110 Famous was he for Procuration, Demurrings, and Continuation. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 23 But, say I with discontented demurring, you have been away often before!

Demu·rring, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That demurs: see the verb.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 118 His demurring judgement. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 35 Are there demurring wits, who dare dispute This revolution in the world inspir'd?

Hence **Demu·rringly** *adv.*

1890 I. D. HARDY *New Othello* I. viii. 187 'But..' she observed demurringly.

Demy (dĭmə·ĭ), *sb.* (and *a.*) Pl. **demies**. Also 5–6 **demye**, 6 **demie**, **deamy**, **dymye**. [An early spelling of DEMI- half, retained when this is used as a separate word. The uses are all elliptical, and quite independent of each other.]

† 1. A gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th century: apparently, originally, the half-mark (*Demi-mark*: see DEMI- 7), but rising in value with the depreciation of the silver coin from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 12*s.* (Scotch). *Obs.*

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 9 That whoso myght slee or tak hyme..shuld have iii thousand demyes of gold, every pece worth half an Englissh Noble. 1451 *Sc. Acts* 8 *Jas. II*, § 33 (1597) The Demy that now runnis for nine shillenges. 1455 — 13 *Jas. II*, § 59 It is thocht expedient that the Demy be cryed to ten shillinges. 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.*, Item to Inglis pyparis that com to the Castel 3ct and playt to the King xij demyss. 1497 *Ibid.*, Giffen to the cartes [cards] agane xxxij Franch crovnis, x Scottes crovnis and demyis, thre [ridaris], tua vnicornis.

† 2. 'A short close vest' (Fairholt): cf. DEMI- 2. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 359 Of Kirkby Kendall was his shorte demye. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* I. 189 To my doughter Katheryn my best demye. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc* (1808–12) VI. 166 (D.) He..stript him out of his golden demy or mandillion, and flead him.

3. *Paper Manuf.* Name of a certain size of paper. (Properly *adj.*; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = demy paper.)

Demy printing paper measures 17½ × 22½ inches; demy writing paper is in Great Britain 15½ × 20, in United States 16 × 21.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. vi. 45 b, There be diuerse maner of papers, as paper royal, paper demy, blotting paper, marchauntes paper. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B, An hundred threescore and twelue sheets, of good Demie paper. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called..Demy fine, 4*s.* Demy second, 2*s.* 6*d.* Demy printing, 1*s.* 8*d.* 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Benev. Epist. Sylv. Urban* Wks. 1812 II. 251 His nice-discerning Knowledge none deny On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXV. 9 A demy 8vo. pamphlet of about a dozen pages.

4. A foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford.

So called because their allowance or 'commons' was originally half that of a Fellow: the Latin term is *semicommunarius*.

a 1486 *Stat. Magdalen Coll.* (MS.) 6 De electione scholarium voc' Dymyes. *Ibid.*, Pro communis cujuslibet triginta pauperum scholarium, qui Demyes vulgariter nuncupantur dimidium summae illius quam pro quolibet alio socio. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 12 Felawes, Scolers, Dymyes. 1615 HEYLIN *Memoranda* 22 July in *Mem. Waynflete* (1851), I was chosen Demie of Magdalen College. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 14 William Lilye was..elected one of the Demies or Semi-commoners of St. Mary Magd. Coll. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 246 Magdalen-College..has a President, 40 Fellows, a School-master, 30 Scholars called Demies. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. VIII. iii. 20 The expulsion of the Fellows was followed..by that of the Demies.

5. Short for DEMI-BAR, q.v.: A kind of false dice used in cheating.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 38 The name of their Cheates, Bard-dice, Flattes, Fargers, Langrets, Gourds, Demies, and many others. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 A bale of demies.

† 6. A half-grown lad, a youth. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii, Next but demies, nor boyes, nor men, our dangerous times succeede.

Demy-: see DEMI-.

Demycent, -sent: see DEMI-CEINT *Obs.*

Demyd, obs. pa. t. of DEEM *v.*, DIM *v.*

Demyse girdle: see DEMI-GIRDLE *Obs.*

Demyship (dĭmə·ĭʃip). Also 6 **dimi-**, 9 **demi-**. [f. DEMY 4 + -SHIP.] A scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Felowshippes, Scolershippes, Dimishippes. 1687 *Royal Mandate* 18 July in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 78 Any Fellowship, Demyship, or other place..in our said College. 1869 *Echo* 11 Oct., The demyships are worth £83 per annum, and are tenable for five years. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* 29 Dr. Lancaster..used his influence to obtain for him a demyship at Magdalen.

Demyt, obs. form of DIMITY.

Den (den), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 **denn**, 4–7 **denne**, (4–5 **deen**), 3– **den**. [OE. *denn* habitation of a wild beast:—OTeut. type **danjo*^{m}, corresp. in form to OHG. *tenni* neut., MHG. *tenne* neut. fem., Ger. *tenne* f. floor, thrashing-floor, OLG. **denni*, early mod.Du. *denne* 'floor, pavement, flooring of a ship, also cave, cavern, den' (Kilian): cf. also MDu. *dan*(*n* m. forest, abode of wild beasts, waste place, open country. The same root *dan-* appears in *dean*, OE. *denu* (:—*dani-*) vale: the root-meaning is uncertain.]

1. The lair or habitation of a wild beast.

Beowulf 5512 Geseah [he]..wundur on wealle, and þæs wyrmes denn. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 287/1 *Lustra*, wilddeora holl and denn. *c* 1200 *Bestiary* 13 De leun..driueð dun to his den ðar he him berȝen wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762 + 110 (Cott.) Þe fox has his den and ilk foghel is nest. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 15 And so dide..þe prophete danyel in þe deen of lyonys. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 582 The lady wente..To the tygre denne. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* B ij b, It is a signe of rayne..when the Ante bringeth out of her hole and denne al her egges. 1611

Bible *Job* xxxvii. 8 Then the beastes goe into dennes: and remaine in their places. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. xiv, And darest thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

2. A place hollowed out of the ground, a cavern († *occas.* a pit). *Obs.* or blended with 1 or 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4185 (Cott.) Tac we him out of yon den [Joseph in the pit]. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* xi. 38 Thei erringe in..dennys and cauys of the erthe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 Þe lond of Sicilia is holow and ful of dennes [L. *cavernosa*]. 1530 Palsgr. 212/2 Den, a hole in the grounde, *cauerne*. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 191 [They] lurked in dennes and wholes secretly. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 215 Aaron and thou looke downe into this den. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 1, I lighted on a certain place, Where was a Denn; And I laid me down in that place to sleep. 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* I. 101, I..had already search'd into several Denns and Caverns of the Mountains. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Saadi* Wks. (Bohn) I. 473 No churl, immured in cave or den.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of retreat or abode (likened to the lair of a beast); a secret lurking-place of thieves or the like (cf. Matt. xxi. 13).

c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 176 in *O.E. Misc.* 152 Vvrþer þer beoþ olde men þat among neddren habbeþ heore den. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14745 (Trin.) Ȝe hit make..A den to reset inne þeues. *c* 1430 *How wise Man taught Son* 132 in *Babees Bk.* 52 How litil her good dooþ hem availe Whanne þei be doluen in her den. 1588 Spenser *Virgil's Gnat* 96 No such sad cares Do ever creepe into the shepheards den. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 186 [They would have] made the island a den of thieves. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. iv, The Cavern, where, 'tis told, A giant made his den of old. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiii. 167 The very type of a robber den.

b. A small confined room or abode; *esp.* one unfit for human habitation.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, The musicians were securely confined in an elevated den. 1840 T. A. Trollope *Summ. Brittany* I. 315 The frightful dens of some of the Manchester operatives. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 100 The filthy den where her mother lived.

c. *colloq.* A small room or lodging in which a man can seclude himself for work or leisure; as, 'a bachelor's den'.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 5 June ℙ 3 So saying, he retreated into his den. 1816 Scott *Leit.* (1894) I. 372 A little boudoir .. a good eating-room, and a small den for me in particular. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 709 [He] went off in the direction of his own den, a little room in which he smoked and kept his treasures.

4. The name given in the Lowlands of Scotland, and north of England, to the conventional enclosure or place of safety in boys' out-of-door games, called elsewhere the *home*, *bay*, or *base*.

5. 'A deep hollow between hills; a dingle' (Jam.). *Sc. local.*

['Often applied to a wooded hollow' (Jam.), and then nearly synonymous with Dean[2]; but not the same word.]

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 23 In the vail or den quharin thow usit to commit ydolatrie. 1785 Burns *To W. Simpson* x, We'll sing auld Coila's..banks an' braes, her dens an' dells. *a* 1800 *Ballad*, 'The dowie dens of Yarrow.' 1806 Sir W. Forbes *Beattie* II. 51 (Jam.), I have made several visits of late to the Den of Rubislaw. *Note.* A *Den*, in the vernacular language of Scotland..is synonymous with what in England is called a *Dingle*.

(In many place names, as *Dura Den* near Cupar Fife, *The Den* near Kirkcaldy, *Hawthornden* in Mid Lothian; but as a termination often representing earlier *dene*, *dean*.)

† **6.** *Anat.* A cavity or hollow. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxii. (1495) 70 Oute of a denne of the lyfte syde of the herte comyth a veyne. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 609 The implanted Ayre concluded within the dennes or cauities of the Eares. 1683 Snape *Anat Horse* III. xiv. (1686) 140 The Caverns or Cavities, by some called Dens.

7. *Comb.*, as † *den-dreadful* adj. (= dreadful with dens of wild beasts).

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 6 Now past den-dreadfull Mænalus confines [*Mænala .. latebris horrenda ferarum*].

† **Den,** *sb.*[2] Also **dene, deyn.** Obs. Sc. variant of Dan[1], sir, master.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 1110 To 3our abbot, dene Iohne, say. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. x. 92 (Jam.) The Abbot of Abbyrbrothok than, Den Henry. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 199 Gret Ganeris..That war demyt, but dowt, denyss douchty. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4670-2 All Monkrye..Ar callit Denis, for dignite; Quhowbeit his mother mylk the kow, He man be callit Dene Androw.

Den[3], in the salutation *good den*: see Gooden.

Den (den), *v.*[1] [f. Den *sb.*[1]]

1. *refl.* (or *passive*). To ensconce or hide oneself in (or as in) a den.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 36 Wu he dennede him in ðat defte meiden, Marie bi name. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 129 If he be den'd, Il'e rouze the monstrous beast. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 315 A pit digged to hide the Gunner..the Gunner lay denned, and durst not stirre. 1823 Galt *Entail* II. xvii. 157 'Hae ye ony ark or amrie.. where a body might den himsel till they're out o' the gate and away?'

2. *intr.* To live or dwell in a den; to escape into, or hide oneself in, a den.

To den up: to retire into a den for the winter, as a hibernating animal. (*U.S. colloq.*)

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* xiv, The sluggish saluages, that den belowe. 1788 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 295 They generally den among the Rocks in great Numbers together. *c* 1860 Tom Taylor in Thornbury *Two Cent. of Song* (1867) 261 In a dingier set of chambers no man need wish to stow, Than those, old friend, wherein we denned, at Ten, Crown Office Row.

1894 *Home Miss.* (N.Y.) Jan. 463 Our people..are inclined to 'den up' in the hot weather, as certain animals..do in the cold season.

† **3.** *To den out*: to drive (a beast) out of its den; to unearth. *Obs.*

1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 203 [They] burned their Cabbans and Cottages, and such as dwelt in caves and rockes underground (as the manner is to denne out Foxes) they fired and smothered to death.

Hence **Denned** (dend) *ppl. a.*, **Denning** *vbl. sb.*

1622 S. Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 45 In such townes this Serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, or denning. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 165 Arousing a denned lion.

† **Den,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Etymol. doubtful: cf. Dem *v.*[1]] *trans.* To dam up.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIV. 354 This fals tratour his men had maid..The ysche of a louch to den [*prime* men].

Den, obs. form of Dean[1] (*decanus*), Dene[2].

Den and Strand: see Dene[2].

Denaer: see Dinar.

Denalagu (OE.): see Danelaw.

† **Dena·me,** *v. Obs.* [f. De- I. 3 + Name *v.*, after OF. *denomer*, *denommer*, L. *dēnōmināre*.] *trans.* To denominate.

1555 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxix. 365 These fiftene Psalmes next followyng Be songs denamd of steps or stayers. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* X. notes, Wks. IX. 268 The exorbitance of a diseased appetite in man is therefore denamed 'caninus appetitus'.

Denar, denare (dī·năr, dēnā·r, -ē·r). Forms: 6 **denaire**, 6-8 **denare**, 6– **denar.** [Modification of ME. *dener*, *denere* (from OF. *dener*), Denier, assimilated to L. *dēnārius*, It. *denaro*, *danaro*, and the adaptations of these in other languages.] A coin: the Roman Denarius; the Italian *denaro* or Spanish *dinero* of the 16–17th c.; the Persian and East Indian Dinar, q. v.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 179 In Italy..in bras they haue kateryns & byokes & denares. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 196 The villaine would not part with a denaire. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* xiv. 438 The Sicilian Talent was anciently Six, and afterwards Three Denares. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* Notes 154 Antony. promises 5000 Denares to every private Soldier. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 367 The solidi..were reckoned as equal to twelve silver denars. *Ibid.* 368 Smaller gold pieces were also coined.. under the name of gold pennies, gold denars or oboluses.

Denarcotize: see De- II. 1.

† **Dena·riate,** *sb. Obs.* or *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *dēnāriāt-us* (in *Laws of Edw. Confessor*, Du Cange), f. L. *dēnārius* penny: see below.] A portion of land worth a penny a year.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. vii. 58 There be also other quantities of Land taking their denominations from our vsual Coine; as Fardingdeales, Obolates, Denariates, Solidates, Librates. 1670 in Blount *Law Dict.* s.v. *Fardingdeal.*

† **Dena·riate,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēnāri-us* (see below), in med. sense 'money': see -ate[2].] Of or pertaining to money; monetary.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 441 The Host perceiving their denariat charge, he entered their chamber, when they were a sleepe.

Denarie, obs. form of Denary.

‖ **Denarius** (dĭnē·rĭəs). Pl. **denarii** (-ĭ,ŋəi). [L., for *dēnārius nūmus* denary coin, coin containing ten (asses), f. *dēni* every ten, ten by ten: see -ary[1].]

1. An ancient Roman silver coin, originally of the value of ten asses (about eightpence of modern English money).

1579 North *Plutarch* (1612) 862 (Stanf.) Eleuen Myriades of their Denarij. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* (1850) I. 182 (ibid.), Ten asses make the Roman denarius. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. (R.), In the early times of Rome, the price of a sheep was a denarius, or eight pence. 1840 Arnold *Hist. Rome* II. 534 The silver coinage [of Rome] was first introduced in the year 485; and the coins struck were denarii, quinarii, and sestertii. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* liv. (1879) 650 When they came..who were hired at the eleventh hour, they received each a denarius.

2. A gold coin (*denarius aureus*) of the ancient Roman empire, worth 25 silver denarii.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 8 The fourth part of a golden denarius. 1817 Colebrooke *Algebra* lxxxiv, We read in Roman authors of golden as well as silver denarii.

3. The weight of the silver denarius used as a measure of weight, nearly equivalent to the Greek *drachma*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 940 Scrupulus that is the eyghtenthe Huolus is callyd Denarius and is acountyd for ten pans. 1772 Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 492 The Romans did not use the Denarius for a weight ..till the Greek physicians..prescribed by it, as they had been accustomed to do by the Drachm in their own country.

¶ In English monetary reckoning used for 'penny', and abbreviated *d.*; see D III. 1.

† **Dena·rrable,** *a. Obs.*[−ᵒ] [f. L. *dēnarrā-re* to narrate + -ble.] 'Proper to be related, capable of being declared'.

1727 Bailey vol. II. 1730-6 — (folio).

So † **Denarra·tion,** 'a narration' (Bailey, 1727).

† **Denary, denarie,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēnārius*.] = Denarius, the Roman penny.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. iii. 140 Thei offriden to him a denarie. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 93 An hundreth denaries. 1550 Latimer *Serm. Stamford* Wks. I. 279 'Shew me..a penny of the tribute money'..and they brought him a denari. 1615 Brightman *Revelation* 213 Let thre such measures of barly bee sold for a denary. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 105 This is sometime called *Drachmal Denary* for distinction sake.

Denary (dī·nări), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *dēnāri-us* containing ten.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the number ten; having ten as the basis of reckoning; decimal.

1848 C. Wordsworth *Hulsean Lect. Apocalypse* 524 Being toes they must be ten..in other successive prophecies this denary number is retained. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 463 To convert 8735 of the denary into the duodenary scale. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 6/1 The ten denary symbols.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. The number ten; a group of ten, a decad.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 337 Three Denaries or Decades of weekes. *a* 1648 Sir K. Digby in *Suppl. to Cabala* 248 (T.) Centenaries, that are composed of denaries, and they of units. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 180 Suppose..Denary, is such a setled number and no other.

2. A tithing or tenth part.

1577 Harrison *England* II. iv (1877) I. 91 He diuided..lathes into hundreds, and hundreds into tithings, or denaries.

Denationalisation (dĭnæ·ʃənălaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation. Also in mod.F. (*-isation*), Littré.] The action of denationalizing, or condition of being denationalized.

1814 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* II. 363 Is not the advantage ..counterbalanced by the extinction of Poland and Italy, by the denationalisation of two such interesting portions of Europe? 1868 Dilke *Greater Brit.* I. i. iv. 45 Americans are never slow to ridicule the denationalization of New York.

Denationalize (dĭnæ·ʃənălaiz), *v.* [a. F. *dénationaliser* (a word of the French Revolution), f. De- II. 1 + *national, nationaliser*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of nationality; to take his proper nationality from (a person, a ship, etc.); to destroy the independent or distinct nationality of (a country).

1807 *Ann. Reg.* 779 By these acts the British government denationalizes ships of every country in Europe. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 773 To denationalize themselves, and to endeavour to forget that they have a country. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* III. 365 New steps were taken for denationalising the country and effecting its subjugation.

2. To make (an institution, etc.) no longer national; to divest of its character as belonging to the whole nation, or to a particular nation.

1839 *Times* 29 June in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 122 The attempt to denationalise the education of the infant poor. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 266 That this crime against humanity [slavery]..should be denationalized.

Hence **Dena·tionalized** *ppl. a.*, **Dena·tionalizer, Dena·tionalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1812 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 205 Those denationalised neutrals have no right to resist. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 826 A horrid system of denationalizing has roused in them terrible passions. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 471/2 The cosmopolitan and denationalizing character of the Church. 1882 J. H. Bluni *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 206 A long train of foreigners or denationalized Englishmen.

Denaturalisation (dĭnæ·tiŭrălaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation. So in mod.F.] The action of denaturalizing, or condition of being denaturalized.

1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 347 Every person, a subject of this kingdom, who leaves it without a passport, shall incur the punishment of denaturalisation. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 94 He must submit to letters of denaturalization, if he is to be passed.

b. = Denaturation.

1882 *Chemist & Druggist* XXIV. 51/2 A Commission in Germany has reported on the processes of denaturalisation of Alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

Denaturalize (dĭnæ·tiŭrălaiz), *v.* [f. De- II. 1 + *natural, naturalize*: so in mod.F. (Littré).]

1. *trans.* To deprive of its original nature; to alter or pervert the nature of; to make unnatural.

1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 34 All creatures are, more or less, denaturalized by confinement. 1853 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* 140 This 'spiritual' faculty..denaturalised and disabled. 1881 Palgrave *Visions Eng.* Pref. 13 The lyrical ballad ..like certain wild flowers, is almost always denaturalized by culture.

2. To deprive of the status and rights of a natural subject or citizen; the opposite of *naturalize*.

1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 119 The Duque d'Aveiro, having been degraded and denaturalized previous to condemnation. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is* (1846) I. Introd 30 They also claimed the privilege, when aggrieved, of denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their Sovereign.

Hence **Dena·turalised, -izing** *ppl. adjs.*

1800 Southey *Life* (1850) II. 45 By residing in that huge denaturalised city. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 375 Cast off without ceremony as denaturalized beings. 1820 *Lond. Mag.* May 549/2 The practice of such denaturalizing depravities. 1847 De Quincey *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. 1862 VII. 54 In their own denaturalised hearts they read only a degraded nature.

Denature (dĭnē·tiŭr), *v.* [a. F. *dénaturer*, OF. *desnaturer*, f. *des-*, *dé-* (De- I. 6) + *nature*; a doublet of Disnature.]

† **1.** *trans.* To render unnatural. *Obs.*

1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* III. 158 Fanatick people, who think to honour their nature by denaturing themselves.

2. To alter (anything) so as to change its nature; e.g. to render alcohol or tea unfit for consumption.

Hence **Dena·tured** *ppl. a.*; also **Denatura·tion.**

1878 J. Thomson *Plenip. Key* 7 If your liquor be..not of the denatured nature of London milk ..chicory coffee. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 385/1 A paper 'On the Denaturation of Alcohol by the Action of Wood-Spirit'. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 3 July 6/5 Regulations authorising the removal from bond of what was termed denatured tea

Denaur, var. of Dinar, an eastern coin.

Denay, obs. variant of Deny *v.* and *sb.*

Dendelion, obs. form of Dandelion.

Dendrachate, etc.: see under Dendro-.

De·ndral, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. δένδρ-ον tree + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree; arboreal.

1874 H. W. Beecher in *Christian Union* 28 Jan. 72 Such trees as that dendral child of God, the elm.

Dendranatomy, -anthropology: see under Dendro-.

† **De·ndrical**, *a. Obs* [f. as prec. + -ic + -al.] Of the nature of or resembling a tree; dendritic.

1758 Mendes da Costa in *Monthly Rev.* 454 The said author took a dendrites fresh dug .. scraped all the black or dendrical substance from it.

Dendriform (de·ndrifǭɹm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -form, L. *-form-is*; after *cruciform*, etc.] Of the form of a tree; branching, arborescent.

1847 in Craig. 1869 Nicholson *Zool.* 89 A dendriform mass. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 791 A sponge may be leaf or fan-like, branched or dendriform.

Dendrite (de·ndrəit). Also in Lat. form **dendrites** (dendrəi·tīz), pl. **dendritæ** (-tī). [ad. Gr. δενδρίτης of or pertaining to a tree, f. δένδρον tree: see -ite. In F. *dendrite* (1732 in Trévoux).]

1. A natural marking or figure of a branching form, like a tree or moss, found on or in some stones or minerals; a stone or mineral so marked.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In some dendrites, the figures, or signatures, penetrate quite through. 1774 Strange in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 35 It is also variegated by frequent dendrites. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 27 As dendrites derive the outlines..from the casual neighbourhood and pressure of the plants. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* vii. (ed. 3) 116 Those ramifying crystallizations called dendrites usually consisting of the mixed oxyds of iron and manganese, forming extremely delicate brownish sprigs, resembling the smaller kinds of sea-weeds.

Comb. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i (1858) 45 The older travellers ..all notice what they call Dendrite-stones,—i. e. stones with fossil trees marked upon them.

2. A crystalline growth of branching or arborescent form, as of some metals under electrolysis.

1882 A. S. Herschel in *Nature* No. 642. 363 After a few hours of charging, the rough dendrites of humus-coloured substance acquired frond-like form.

Hence **Dendri·tiform** *a.*, having the form or appearance of a dendrite.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Dendritic (dendri·tik), *a.* [mod. f. Dendrite (in F. *dendritique*): see -ic.] Resembling or of the nature of dendrite: said of various structures or formations, chiefly mineral and animal.

1. Of a branching form; arborescent, tree-like.

1816 P. Cleaveland *Mineral.* 445 This variety. is reniform, dendritic, in membranes, &c. 1841 Trimmer *Pract. Geol.* 74 Dendritic native silver and copper. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 102 This structure .. may be either dendritic or foliaceous.

2. Having arborescent markings.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 77 Steatite and dendritic calcedony. 1872 H. Macmillan *True Vine* iii. 110 Imitations of ferns and foliage..in moss-agates, or in what are called dendritic pebbles.

Dendritical (dendri·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1822 G. Young *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 183 The dendritical impressions..observed in the parting of sandstone 1823 Faraday *Exp. Res.* xviii. 82 The Hydrate is produced in a crust or in dendritical crystals.

Hence **Dendri·tically** *adv.*, like a dendrite.

1884 E. Klein *Micro-Organisms & Disease* xiii. 60 In some species [of Bacteria] the zooglæa is dendritically ramified.

Dendro-, before a vowel **dendr-**, combining form of Gr. δένδρον tree, as in **De·ndrachate** (-ăkē't) [see Achate *sb.*[1]], a variety of agate with tree-like markings. † **Dendrana·tomy**, the anatomy of trees (*obs.*). **Dendranthropo·logy** (*nonce-wd.*), 'study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees' (Davies). **Dendrocla·stic** *a.*, breaking or destroying trees, *sb.* a destroyer of trees. **Dendrode·ntine**, 'the form of branched dentine seen in compound teeth, produced by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); cf. Dendrodont below. **Dendro·graphy**, description of trees (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dendroheliopha·llic** *a.*, said of a symbolic figure combining a tree, a sun, and a phallus. **Dendro·latry**, worship of trees. **De·ndrolite**, a petrified or fossil tree or part of a tree. **Dendro·meter**, an instrument for measuring trees. **De·ndrophil**, a lover of trees. **Dendro·philous** *a.*, tree-loving; in *Bot.* growing on or twining round trees. **De·ndrostyle** (*Zool.*), one of the four pillars by which the syndendrium is suspended from the umbrella in the *Rhizostomidæ*.

[1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dendrachates* (Gr.), a kind of Agate-stone, the Veins and Spots of which resemble the Figures of Trees and Shrubs.] 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Dendrachate* .. moss-agate; agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 558 *Dendranatome* may, tho' more remotely, advance even the Practice of Physick, by the Discovery of the Oeconomy of Plants. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dendranatomy*, a term used by Malpighi and others to express the dissection of the ligneous parts of trees and shrubs, in order to the examining their structure and uses. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* ccxv. VII. 168 He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthropology. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 352 Are we not afflicted by dendroclastics? 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 96/2 We find not fewer than six leading modifications in fishes. 1. Hard or true dentine. 5. Dendrodentine 1891 T. J. Jeakes in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 395 The dendroheliophallic 'Tree of Life', probably. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sc. Relig* xii. 89 The impressions which have given rise to dendrolatry. 1828 Webster, *Dendrolite*, a petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.* 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Dendrolite*..a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree. 1768 *Gentl. Mag.* 552 An account of the new invented Dendrometer. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Dendrometer*, an instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees, to estimate the cubic feet of timber therein. It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/1 This is the statement of a wild dendrophil. 1886 Guillemard *Cruise 'Marchesa'* II. 188 Dendrophilous plants swarmed up the tree-trunks and shrouded them with their fleshy, fenestrated leaves. 1841-71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 88 The main trunks of the dependent polypiferous root or stem unite above into a thick quadrate disk (*syndendrium*), which is suspended by four stout pillars (*dendrostyles*), one springing from each angle.

Dendrobe (de·ndrōub). [ad. mod.L. *Dendrobium*, f. Gr. δένδρον tree + βίος life.] Anglicized form of *Dendrobium*, name of a genus of epiphytal orchids, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

1882 *The Garden* 7 Jan. 9/3 One word in praise of this old and dear Dendrobe. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/2 The discovery of what the Anglo-German importers call the 'Elephant Moth Dendrobe'..the *Dendrobium Phalænopsis Schröderianum*.

Dendroclastic: see under Dendro-.

Dendrocœl, -cœle (de·ndrosīl), *a. Zool.* [f. Dendro- + Gr. κοιλία the body-cavity, abdomen.] Having a branched or arborescent intestine; belonging to the division *Dendrocœla* of Turbellarian Worms. Also **Dendrocœ·lan, Dendrocœ·lous,** in same sense.

1869 Nicholson *Zool.* xxiv (1880) 242 The Nemerteans .. make a near approach to the dendrocœlous Planarians. 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv. Anim.* iv. 194 Sometimes a simple sac ..and occasionally branched, like that of the dendrocœle Turbellaria.

Dendrocolaptine (de:ndro,kolæ·ptəin, -in), *a. Ornith.* [f. Dendro- + κολάπτ-ειν to peck, etc.] Belonging or allied to the genus of birds *Dendrocolaptes*, or South American tree-creepers.

1892 W. H. Hudson *La Plata* 147 There is in La Plata a small very common Dendrocolaptine bird—*Anumbius acuticaudatus*.

Dendrodentine: see under Dendro-.

Dendrodic (dendrǫ·dik), *a.* [f. Gr. δενδρώδ-ης tree-like + -ic. Cf. also mod L. *Dendrodus*.] Having a branching or arborescent structure, as the teeth of the genus *Dendrodus* of fossil fishes: see next.

1854 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* v. (1874) 78 The dendrodic or tree-like tooth was, in at least the Old Red Sandstone, a characteristic of all the Celacanth family.

Dendrodont (de·ndrodǫnt), *sb.* and *a. Palæont.* and *Zool.* [f. Dendro- + Gr. ὀδοντ- tooth.]

A. *sb.* A fish of the extinct fossil genus *Dendrodus*, characterized by teeth of dendritic structure. (Cf. *dendrodentine* under Dendro-.)

1849-52 Owen in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 869 The seemingly simple conical teeth of the extinct family of fishes which I have called 'Dendrodonts'. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

B. *adj.* Having, or consisting of, teeth of dendritic internal structure.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 326 Dentition dendrodont. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 365 Dentition dendrodont.

Dendrography, etc.: see under Dendro-.

Dendroid (de·ndroid), *a.* [f. Gr. δένδρ-ον + -oid: cf. Gr. δενδρώδης, contr. from δενδροειδής.] Of the form of a tree; dendritic, arborescent.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 544 A dendroid specimen in the coral collections of Peale's Museum. 1869 Nicholson *Zool.* 105 Dendroid, or tree-like, corals.

Dendroi·dal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 372/2 (Corals) Polyparium dendroidal, dichotomous.

Dendrolatry, -lite: see under Dendro-.

Dendrology (dendrǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Dendro- + Gr. -λογια discourse, -logy.] The study of trees; the department of botany which treats of trees. So **Dendrolo·gic, Dendrolo·gical, Dendro·logous** *adjs.*, belonging to dendrology; **Dendro·logist**, one versed in dendrology, a professed student of trees.

1708 Kersey, *Dendrology*, a Treatise, or Discourse of Trees. 1825 P. W. Watson *Dendrol. Brit.* Introd. 1 That no person .. since the time of Evelyn .. should have taken up .. the Dendrologic Department of the science. *Ibid.* Introd. 10 This .. work .. includes about 100 Trees and Shrubs for the Dendrologist, indigenous to the British Isles. 1869 W. Robinson *Parks & Gardens Paris* (1878) 344 There is a school of Dendrology here. 1875 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 137 The sonnet is ..'susceptible of a high polish', as the dendrologists say of the woods of certain trees. 1884 *Science* 4 July 10 Dendrological science has met with a great .. loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée.

Dendrometer, -phil, -style: see Dendro-.

Dene (dīn), *sb.*[1] Another spelling of Dean *sb.*[2], a (wooded) vale.

Dene (dīn), *sb.*[2] Also **den, deine, deane.** [Of uncertain derivation.

The sense seems to make it distinct from *dene*, Dean [2], and suggests affinity to LG. *düne* (now also mod. Ger.), E.Fris. and N.Fris. *dûne*, *dün*, Du. *duin*, sand-hill on the coast: also F. *dune* in same sense. But its relationship to these words is phonetically uncertain, and rendered more so by the existence of the form *den*. Relationship to Ger. *tenne* floor, perh. orig. 'a flat', has also been suggested; but the history of the word does not go back far enough to admit of any certain conclusion.]

1. A bare sandy tract by the sea; a low sand-hill; as in the *Denes* north and south of Yarmouth, *Dene-side* there, the *Den* at Exmouth, Teignmouth, etc.

a. in form *den*.

1278 [see 2]. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 26 There being aboue fiue thousand pounds worth of them at a time upon her dens a sunning. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 563 On the sandy den at Teignmouth, plentiful. 1847 Halliwell, *Den*, a sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth, and other places.

β. in form *dene*.

1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 7 Quitting Calais for St. Omars,—the deines or sand-hills .. begin. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 424/2 A 'broad' . separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand-banks, and sandy downs or deanes as they are there termed. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xvi, Mrs. Leigh..watched the ship glide out between the yellow denes 1857 — *Two Y. Ago* 50 Great banks and denes of shifting sand.

† **2.** *Den and strand*:

'*Den* .. is The Liberty the Ports Fishermen shall have to beet or mend, and to dry their Nets at Great Yarmouth, upon Marsh Lands there, yet called The Dennes, during .. all the Herring Season. *Strond* .. the Liberty the Fishermen have to come to the Key at Great Yarmouth, and deliver their Herrings freely' (Jeake). *Obs.*

1278 *Charter Edw. I* in Jeake *Charters Cinque Ports* (1728) 12 Et quod habeant Den & Strond, apud magnam Jernemouth [*transl.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 117 And that they shall haue Denne and Strande at Great Yarmouth]. 1331 *Charter Edw. III*, ibid. 13 Nous .. voillouns qu'ils ayount lour eysementz en Strande & Den saunz appropriement del soil. 1706 in Phillips.

† **Dene**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* A fictitious sb. made by separating the adv. Bedene, *bydene* 'together, straight on, straightway' into *be dene, by dene*; whence, by varying the preposition, *with dene*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Vincentius* 328 As þai had sene It þat þar downe wes done with dene. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7804 Nine ȝere .. And twa moneths, all' be dene. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 272 Take thy leue of kinge and quene, And so to all the courte by dene.

† **Dene**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *dēn-ī.*] Ten.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 587 Whenne the moone is daies dene Of age is good, and til she be fiftene.

Dene, var. Dain *sb.*, Den *sb.*[2]; obs. f. Dean [1], and Din.

† **De·negate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēnegāre* to deny.] To deny.

1623 in Cockeram. 1652 F. Kirkman *Clerio & L.* 124, I cannot denegate any thing unto thee.

Denegation (den*ĭ*gēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *dénégation* (*desn-*), 14th c. in Hatzf., ad. L. *dēnegātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēnegāre* to deny.]

† **1.** Refusal to grant, denial of what is asked.

1489 *Will of J. Welbeke* (Somerset Ho.), Withouten any delay fraude denegacion or troble. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 849 Denegacion of Iustice. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ᴘ 273 A denegation of that, to which she hath had a strong optation.

2. Denial, contradiction.

1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 199 The base and beaten path of denegation. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* vi. 220, I thought to interrupt him with some not very truthful denegation.

Denegatory (d*ĭ*ne·gătəri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dēnegāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnegāre* to deny + -ory: cf. F. *dénégatoire* (1771 in Hatzf.).] Having the effect of denying; contradictory.

1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 255 Denied by the opposite denegatory assertion. *Ibid.* 259 A denegatory declaration—a declaration denying the fact charged in the accusation.

† **Deneger.** *Obs.* = Denier.

(App. an error for *deneyer*, but perh. intentionally f. **denege*, ad. L. *dēnegāre*.)

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 115 An infidell, and a deneger of the faith. 1592 — *Motive Good Wks.* (1593) 117 Heathen people and infidels, denegers of the faith.

Dene-hole, Dane-hole (dī·n-, dēⁱ·n,hōul). Also 9 **Danes' hole.** [app. from the national name *Dane, Danes*, ME. *Dene*, OE. *Dęne* + Hole.

There is no doubt that this is popularly and traditionally the local interpretation of the name: see the first quot. In various parts of the country, e g. the county of Durham, other ancient caves and excavations are attributed to the Danes, and called *Danes' holes* or *Dane-holes*. It is not quite certain that *dene-hole* is a genuine popular form any-

where; but if so, it may possibly represent a ME. *Dene-hol(e* :—OE. *Dena-hol*, Danes' hole (cf. OE. *Dena-lagu*, ME. *Dene-lawe*, mod. *Danes' law*, *Dane-law*), or it may be merely a local pronunciation. But it has suggested to recent writers connexion with Dene *sb.*[1], or with other of the sbs. so spelt, or with Den (which is phonetically impossible); and either on this account, or because it does not countenance any theory about the Danes, it has been generally adopted by the archæologists who have investigated these holes since *c* 1880. Some have very reprehensibly shortened the name *dene-hole* into *dene*, conformably to their erroneous conjectures as to its connexion with *dene* and *den*.]

The name applied to a class of ancient excavations, found chiefly in Essex and Kent in England, and in the Valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a narrow cylindrical shaft sunk through the superincumbent strata to the chalk, often at a depth of 60 or 80 feet, and there widening out horizontally into one or more chambers. Their age and purpose have been the theme of much discussion.

They are mentioned (but not named) by Lambarde 1570, by Camden 1605 as *putei*, in Plot's *Oxfordshire*, 1705, as 'the Gold-mine of Cunobeline, in Essex', and described in a letter from Derham to Ray 17 Feb. 1706. For later history see Mr. Spurrell's paper cited below, and *Trans. Essex Field Club*, 1883 III. 48, *Journal* xxviii, lvi.

1768 Morant *Hist. Essex* I. 228 [The Dane-holes at Grays] The Danes are vulgarly reported to have used them as receptacles or hiding-places for the plunder and booty which they took from the adjoining inhabitants during their frequent piracies and descents upon this island, and hence they have been styled *Dane* or *Dene* holes. 1818 *Cambrian Reg.* III. 31 The controversy relative to the original intention of the Deneholes. 1863 *Murray's Handbk. Kent & Sussex* (ed. 2) 16 They are here called 'Danc-holes' or 'Cunobeline's Gold Mines'. *Ibid.* 20 In a chalk-pit near the village of E. Tilbury are numerous excavations called Danes' Holes .. Similar excavations .. exist in the chalk and tufa on either bank of the Somme .. The tradition still asserts that these caverns were used for retreat and concealment in time of war, whence their ordinary name *Les souterrains des guerres*. 1872 R. Meeson in Palin *Stifford & its Neighbourhood* 41 The Dane-holes as they are called by the country people. 1881 F. C. J. Spurrell in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (*title*), On Deneholes and Artificial Caves with Vertical Entrances. 1883 *Trans. Essex Field Club* III. Jrnl. 17 June 1882, An account of the Club's first visit to the 'Denes' in Hangman's Wood. 1887 T. V. Holmes in *Essex Naturalist* I. 225 (*title*) Report on the Denehole Exploration at Hangman's Wood, Grays, 1884-1887. 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 5 Feb. 245 On the discovery of a dene-hole containing Roman remains at Plumstead.

Denelage, -lawe: see Dane-law.

Dener, -e, obs. form of Dinner, Denier.

‖ **De·nerel.** [OF. (13th c. in Godef.); in form dim. of *dener*, *denier*.] A measure of capacity in Guernsey: see quot.

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A (ed. 2) 567 In Guernsey the *denerel* or dundrel is the common small unit of dry measure. Three denerels .. make one cabot; two cabots or six denerels, one bushel.

† **Denerva·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. De- I. 1 + L. *nervus* string, etc., as if f. a verb **dēnervāre* to tie down with a string.] A marking or groove, such as is produced by a string tied round.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 469 Worms .. are like oblong fibres whose parts are not discriminated, save by some .. denervations.

Dengerous, obs. form of Dangerous.

Dengue (deŋ·gē). Also **dengue-fever, denga.** [Immediately, a. West Indian Spanish *dengue*; ultimately, according to Dr. Christie, in *Glasgow Med. Jrnl.* Sept. 1881, a Swahili word, the full name of the disease in Zanzibar being *ka dinga pepo* (*ka* partitive article, 'a, a kind of', *dinga*, *dyenga*, *denga*, 'sudden cramp-like seizure', *pepo* 'evil spirit, plague'). On its introduction to the West Indies from Africa in 1827, the name was, in Cuba, popularly identified with the Spanish word *dengue* 'fastidiousness, prudery'. In this form it was subsequently adopted in the United States, and eventually in general English use.

In the British West Indies, called by the Negroes *dandy*. Both names appear to be popular adaptations, of the 'sparrow-grass' type, of the Swahili name, with a mocking reference to the stiffness of the neck and shoulders, and dread of motion, exhibited by the patients; whence also another name of ridicule, the 'Giraffe'.—See Dandy [2].]

An infectious eruptive fever, commencing suddenly, and characterized by excruciating pains, especially in the joints, with great prostration and debility, but seldom proving fatal; it is epidemic and sporadic in East Africa and the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean, and (since 1827) in the West Indies and adjacent parts of America. Also called *Dandy*, and *Break-bone fever*.

(The name has apparently been sometimes given in error to other epidemic fevers.)

1847 in Craig. 1854-60 Maynr *Expos. Lex.*, *Dengue*, name for a fever which prevailed in Charleston, summer of 1850 .. Also called .. the Break-bone fever. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 37 Having had a severe attack of dengue or break-bone fever. 1881 Dr. Christie *Dengue Fever* in *Glasgow Med. Jrnl.* Sept. 165 Three epidemics of dengue are reported as having occurred within the eastern hemisphere, the first during the years 1779-84, the second from 1823 to 1829, and the third from 1870 to 1875. *Ibid.* 165 In 1870 the older inhabitants [of Zanzibar] recognized the disease as one which had been epidemic about 48 .. years before, and they gave to it the former designation *ka-dinga-pepo*, the name under which I described it in my first communication. *Ibid.* 169 Denga was prevalent in Zanzibar in 1823. 1885 *Times* 4 Dec. 13 What connexion there may be between the troncasa or dengue fever and the recent invasion of cholera [at Gibraltar].

Deniable (dĭnəi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. Deny *v.* + -able.] That can be denied.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 98 This is denyable. 1672 Penn *Spirit Truth Vind.* 27 The first Proposition is purely Scriptural, and therefore the consequent not deniable. 1760 Law *Spirit of Prayer* II. 49 A maxim that is not deniable. 1865 E. Lucas in Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* 354 It is not deniable that even the inferior officers in an army .. have certain rights.

Denial (dĭnəi·ăl). [f. Deny *v.* + -al II. 5.]

1. The act of saying 'no' to a request or to a person who makes a request; refusal of anything asked for or desired.

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 122 To colour the denial of the king's purpose. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xv. (R.), The woman was not weryed with so many repulses and denyals. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 281 Neuer make deniall; I must and will haue Katherine to my wife. 1632 Gouge *God's Arrows* iv. § 8. 385 Torture .. Deniall of buriall, and other externall crosses. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. 136 Resolution, and the denial of our passions. 1806-7 J. Berresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xl, Peremptory orders of denial to all comers whomsoever. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v. 324 To learn if Ida yet would cede our claim, Or by denial flush her babbling wells With her own peoples life.

b. = Self-denial.

1828 Webster s.v., A *denial of one's self*, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities. 1873 Miss J. E. A. Brown *Thoughts thro' Year* 78 The denials of obedience.

2. The asserting (of anything) to be untrue or untenable; contradiction of a statement or allegation as untrue or invalid; also, the denying of the existence or reality of a thing.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 107 Cicero laboureth in his owne purgation, and that any such thing was of him committed, maketh flat denyall. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 38 That this is a Mercy .. is plain, and frequently past denyall. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Persius* Sat. i. Prol. Wks. 1730 I. 51 Tis true, nor is it worth denial. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. xxi. 80 The denial of these difficulties, or the ignoring of them. 1845 Whately *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 197/1 The denial of the suppressed premiss .. will at once invalidate the argument. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 The denial of abstract ideas is the destruction of the mind.

3. Refusal to acknowledge a person or thing as having a certain character or certain claims; a disowning, disavowal.

1590 N.T. (L. Tomson) *Matt.* xxvi. *heading*, Peters deniall. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 All Crimes that contain not in them a denyall of the Soveraign Power. *a* 1716 South (J.), Those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him.

4. *Law.* †**a.** = Denier [2]: see quot.; **b.** The opposing by the defendant or accused party of a plea, claim, or charge advanced against him.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 161 b, Deniall is a disseisin of a Rent Charge, as well as of a Rent secke. 1728 Young *Love Fame* vii, Ev'n denials cost us dear at court. 1828 Scott *H. M. Perth* xx, Of course the charge will be rebutted by a denial. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Denial in law imports no more than *not confessing*. It does not amount to a positive assertion of the falsehood of that which is denied.

5. *dial.* A drawback, disadvantage, detriment, hindrance.

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms*, A *denial* to a farm; i. e. a prejudice, a drawback, hindrance, or detriment. 1876 *S. Warwicksh. Gloss.*, *Denial*, hindrance, drawback. 'It's a great denial to him to be shut up in the house so long.' 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Denial*, an encumbrance. 'His children be a great denial to 'un.' Also in Glossaries of *Worcestersh.*, *Gloucestersh.*, *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Leicester*, *Shropshire*, *Cheshire*.

† **Deni·ance.** *Obs.* [f. Deny *v.* + -ance: cf. OF. *denoiance*, f. *denoier*, var. of *denier* to Deny.] Denial.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 244 Either for the affirmaunce or deniance of the same. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 749.

Denied (dĭnəi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. Deny *v.* + -ed.] Said not to be true or not to exist; refused.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 281 Dying of that common, but denied disease, a broken heart.

Hence **Denie·dness**, the quality of being denied; † self-denial (*obs.*).

1672 *True Nonconf.* 357 Their deniedness unto all things, their absolute resignation unto .. God.

Denier [1] (dĭnəi·ər). [f. Deny *v.* + -er [1].] One who denies (in various senses of the verb).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 99 And 3et þey deny to men þe understonding of þe gospel .. þei wel bi deniers [*printed* deneris]. 1530 Palsgr. 212/2 Denyer of a thynge, *escondisseur*. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 46 Deniers of Christ Iesus. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule iii. § 12 He must be a despiser of the world, a great denier of himself. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. Ded. 23 The Deniers of a future State. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxvi. 33 One state disfranchised Jews .. another deniers of the Trinity.

† **Denier** [2]. *Law. Obs.* [a. F. *dénier* pres. inf., taken subst.: cf. *disclaimer*, and see -er [4].] The act of denying or refusing.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Any of the kynges subiectes, to whom any denyer of sale .. shall be made. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 153 b, Without a demand there be no denier of the rent in law. 1642 J. M. *Argt. conc. Militia* 24 This in effect was a denier of justice.

Denier [3] (dĭnəi·ər, ‖dənye·). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5-7 **denere**, 6 *Sc.* **deneir**, 6-7 **deneere**, 7 **deneer, -eare, -ire, -iere, dinneere**, 6- **denier.** See also Denar. [a. OF. *dener*, later *denier* (= Pr. *dener*, *denier*, *dinier*, Cat. *diner*, Sp. *dinero*, Pg. *dinheiro*, It. *denaro*, *danaro*) :—L. *dēnārium*: see Denarius. The form *deneer(e* (cf. *musketeer*, etc.) prevailed about 1600.]

1. A French coin, the twelfth of the sou; originally, like the Roman denarius and English penny, of silver; but from 16th c. a small copper coin. Hence (*esp.* in negative phrases) used as the type of a very small sum.

Originally, from reign of Charlemagne till 12th c., a silver coin of about 22 Troy grains or rather less than a pennyweight; from the 13th c. to the reign of Chas. IX (d. 1574), usually of billon or base silver (*denier tournois*), and weighing at different times from 10 to 14 gr.; under Henry III (1574-89) it became a copper coin of about 22 gr. (less than ½ of the current bronze farthing), and so continued till the death of Louis XIV. (B. V. Head.)

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. v. 60 To þe kyrk ilka yheire Of Rome he heycht a denere To pay (a penny þat is to say). 1580 H. Gifford *Gilloflowers* (1875) 132 And in his purse, to serue his neede, Not one deneere he had. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 252 My Dukedome to a Beggerly denier! I do mistake my person all this while. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 45 Then liue in wealth and giue not a dinneere. 1611 Cotgr., *Denier* a penny, a deneere; a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English penne; also, a pennie-weight, or 24 grains. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 104 The Lord Treasurer, I know well, had not drawn a denier out of the King's purse. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Denier*, a French Brass-Coin, worth three Tenths of an English Farthing, of which Twelve make a Sols. Also a Penny-weight in Silver; thus an Ounce of Silver is of 24 Deniers. 1873 Hale *In His Name* vi. 55 A slave whom I have bought with my deniers. 1876 Browning *Pacchiarotto* 79 Let the blind mole mine Digging out deniers!

† **2.** Used to translate Lat. *dēnārius*: see Denarius 1. *Obs.*

1598 Grenewry *Tacitus' Ann.* I. v (1622) 9 The Pretorian bands, which receiued two deniers a day. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 66 Gallus his scribe, had receiued 500 deniers.

† **3.** A pennyweight; = Denarius 3. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 79 Take of wild running Thyme the weight of two deniers .. Ervil floure twelue deniers or drams. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 229 Counting here, as his manner everywhere is, a deneere, for a drachma. 1706 [see 1].

Denigrate (de·nigrĕit), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēnigrāre* to blacken, f. De- I. 3 + *nigrāre* to blacken, f. *niger*, *nigr-*, black; cf. F. *dénigrer* (14th c. in Hatzf.). Apparently disused in 18th c., and revived in 19th c.]

1. *trans.* To blacken, make black or dark. *lit.*

1623 Cockeram, *Denigrate*, to make blacke. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI xii 336 The fuliginous and denigrating humor. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 191 This Lotion will denigrate the hairs of hoary heads. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 231 Drunkenness .. denigrates the Colour of the Body. 1849 Cdl. Wiseman *Ess.* (1853) III. 603 How the north wind should always drive a down-draught, with its denigrating consequences, into the drawing-room. 1857 J. Rainx *Mem. J. Hodgson* I. 89 *note*, The smoke of pits and manufactories, with .. a .. dash of denigrated fog from the river.

2. *fig.* To blacken, sully, or stain (character or reputation); to blacken the reputation of (a person, etc.); to defame.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 To mynysshe, denygrate, or derke his good name or fame. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Mark* i. 24 This he spake, not to honour Christ, but to denigrate him. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* III. v. (1845) 41 [They] do .. so denigrate the Reputation of them that oppose them. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 352 Napoleon paying writers for years to denigrate the memory of Voltaire, whose very name he abhorred. 1889 Plumptre in *Antiquary* Apr. 146/2 The character he is at such pains to denigrate

† **b.** To darken mentally, obscure. *Obs. rare.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 78 These. smells. do rather denigrate, darken, and obscure the spirit and sences.

Hence **De·nigrated** *ppl. a.*, **De·nigrating** *ppl. a.* 1646, 1849, 1857 [see 1].

Denigration (denigrē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *dēnigrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēnigrāre*: so in OF. (14-16th c.). As to use, see prec.]

1. The action of blackening, or process of becoming black (literally).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 These are the advenient and artificiall wayes of denigration. These are the waies wherby culinary and common fires doe operate. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* I. 714 (R.) In these several instances of denigration, the metals are worn off.

2. *fig.* Blackening of character, defamation.

1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii, I should not care so much about this denigration, if there were not always people ready to repeat to the person blackened all the dark and unpleasant things which others have said about him or her. 1884 C. E. Plumptre *G. Bruno* II. 135 The denigration of those rightfully held in esteem for their learning and virtue.

† **b.** A stain, a dark spot. *Obs. rare.*

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 149 Let [this] be the denigration, and such a spot in the .. Turkish religion, as no Fullers sope can wash out.

¶ In the following (with a hyphen) app. used for '*un*blackening, whitewashing'. [See De- II. 1.]

1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 290 A fallen angel whose de-nigration is beyond the power of an impartial historian.

Denigrator (de·nigre·tə(r). [agent-n. in L. form from *dēnigrāre* to DENIGRATE: see -OR.]

1. Something that blackens.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. (ed. 4) 413 Iron and Vitriol are the powerful Denigrators.

2. One who blackens another's character or reputation.

1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* xii. 156 The denigrator had in view the abundant malice and envy of mankind. 1882 *Remin. old Bohemian* (1884) 40 Most of his denigrators and assailers

Denigrature. *rare*−⁰. = DENIGRATION.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Denigrature*, a making black.

Denim (dĕ·nim, de·nim) [Shortened from *serge de Nim*, F. *serge de Nîmes* or *Nismes*, serge of Nismes (a manufacturing town of Southern France). See Savary des Bruslons, *Dict. gén. de Commerce* (Geneva 1742), 'serges et cadis de Nimes'. Cf. DELAINE.] A name originally given to a kind of serge; now in U.S. to a coloured twilled cotton material used largely for overalls, hangings, etc.

1695 E. Hatton *Merchant's Mag.* 150, 18 Serge Denims that cost 6*d.* each 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3885/4 A pair of Flower'd Serge de Nim Breeches. 1864 Webster, *Denim*, a coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, etc. 1868 *Mobile Daily Tribune* 4 Nov. 4/6 Dry Goods. Blue Denims.. Brown Denims. 1875 Miss Bird *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 79 She wears a scanty, loose frock of blue denim down to her knees.

Denitrate (dĭnəi·trē·t), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To free from nitric or nitrous acid.

1863 Richardson & Watts *Chem. Technol.* I. III. i. 94 A limited quantity of sulphurous acid passed upwards to denitrate the acid. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* XL. 797 Gun-cotton loses its solubility as it becomes denitrated.

Hence **Deni·trated** *ppl. a.*, **Deni·trating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; also, **Denitra·tion,** the process of denitrating; **Deni·trator,** an apparatus for denitration.

1863 Richardson & Watts *Chem. Technol* I. III. i. 89 A close reservoir..placed..above the denitrating column. *Ibid.* 93 The denitration was then attempted. 1873 *Chemical News* XXVII. 135 There are two methods..on the Tyne for the denitration of the nitro-sulphuric acid: the Glover towers and denitration by steam. 1880 Lomas *Alkali Trade* 73 The framework of the denitrator is formed of 10 in. square timber.

Denitrify (dĭnəi·trĭfəi), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of nitrous or hyponitric acid. Hence **Deni·trified** *ppl. a.*, **Deni·trifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Deni·trifier,** a denitrifying agent; **Denitrifica·tor,** an apparatus used in sulphuric acid works to remove the nitrous vapours (nitrous or hyponitric acids) from the sulphuric acid previously 'nitrated' in the Gay Lussac tower.

1891 G. Lunge *Manuf. Sulphuric Acid* I. 562 Another apparatus, constructed on the same principle..is the 'Denitrificateur' proposed by Gay-Lussac himself. 1892 W. Crookes *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 266 Gay-Lussac's denitrificator consists of a tower of sheet lead. *Ibid.* 272 The excess of sulphuric acid acts here at the wrong place as a denitrifier. *Ibid.* 266 [This] conveys it into the denitrifying apparatus.

Denitrize (dĭnəi·trəiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] = prec. Hence **Deni·trizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1892 W. Crookes *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 267 Passing out denitrised at the bottom of the tower. *Ibid.*, The denitrising apparatus devised by J. Glover of Wallsend..used under the name of the Glover tower

†**De·nizate,** *v. Law. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med. (Anglo-)L. *denizāre*: see DENIZE *v.*] *trans.* To constitute a denizen.

1604 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 485 His Majesties Prerogative Royal to denizate, enable and prefer to such offices. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 129 a, An alien that is enfranchised or denizated by letters patent.

Denization (denizē·ʃən). *Law.* [a. Anglo-F. *denization* (Littleton *Inst.*), n. of action from DENIZE *v.*: in 16-17th c. Anglo-L. *denizātio* (Du Cange).] The action of making a person a denizen, or condition of being made a denizen.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. iii, An Act for the Denization of William Myllet. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vi. 203 What famous Cities had Privilege of Roman denization. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 327 He..gave all the Scots in Ulster, born before the death of Q. Elizabeth, the privilege of denization. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. i 13 A merchant of Genoa, who had Letters Patent of denization from King Henry.

†**Denize,** *v. Obs.* [f. DENIZ-EN, by dropping the termination: probably representing an AFr. *denizer*; in med.(Anglo-)L. *denizāre.*]

1. *trans.* To make (a person) a denizen.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 240 Which things when this free denized Cubricus had gotten. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C j, If he be not denized, the laws can not abide him to be mayster of one foot of ground. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 65 a, Sundry of those now inhabiting are lately denized Cornish. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. v. (1743) 181 If a foreign Lady..marry an English man and she herself be not denized, she is barred all privileges and Titles due to her husband.

2. *fig.* To admit into recognized use (as a word, a custom, etc.); to naturalize.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* v. II. 10/2 The Irish language was free dennized in the English pale. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho., Diverse New Exper.* 6 This secrete is as yet merely French, but it had beene long since either denized or made English if, etc.

Denizen (de·nizĕn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 **deynseyn, -seen, deinseyn, deynesin,** 5–6 **denesyn, -sen, denysen, -zen,** 6 **denezan, denisine, denysyn, -cen,** 6–7 **denisen, -sin,** 6–8 **denison, -son,** 7 **-san,** 6– **denizen.** [a. AF. *deinzein, denzein, denszein* = OF. *deinzein*, f. AF. *deinz, denz, dens*, mod.F. *dans* (:—L. *dē intus*) within + *-ein*:—L. *-āneus*: cf. *foreign, forein*, L. *forāneus.*]

1. A person who dwells within a country, as opposed to *foreigners* who dwell outside its limits. (In this, the original sense, including and mainly consisting of *citizens.*) Now *rare* in *lit.* sense.

14.. *Chalmerlain Ayr* iii. (*Sc. Stat.* I), Alswel forreyns as deynseens [*tam inhabitantes quam forinseci*]. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Coin conveied into Flaundres, as well by merchauntes straungers as by deynesins. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 129 a, He that is born within the king's liegeance is called sometime a *denizen*, quasi deins nee, born within. ..But many times *denizen* is taken for an alien born that is infranchised or denizated by letters patent. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 53 The Charter of London..is the birth-right of its own Denisons, not Strangers. 1664 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 25 All people shall continue free denizens and enjoy their lands. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* I. x. 388 To be a natural denizen of Athens it was necessary to be born of a father and mother both free and Athenians. 1841 James *Brigand* i, The towns of that age and their laborious denizens. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* 374 The squalid, ill-favoured denizens, lounging before the doors.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An inhabitant, indweller, occupant (*of* a place, region, etc.). Used of persons, animals, and plants: chiefly *poetic* or *rhetorical.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. iii. C iij, We be not deynseyns in the world but straungers, nor we ben not born in the world for to dwelle and abyde alwey therin, but for to goo and passe thrugh hit. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 11 Bless'd Denizon of Light [an angel]. 1712 4 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 55 He summons strait his Denizens of air. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* viii, Winged denizens of the crag. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 806 As if the old denizens of the forest had been felled with an axe.

2. By restriction: One who lives habitually in a country but is not a native-born citizen; a foreigner admitted to residence and certain rights in a country; in the law of Great Britain, an alien admitted to citizenship by royal letters patent, but incapable of inheriting, or holding any public office.

[1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 391 Eny citizen or denysen. *Ibid.* 393 Yf eny citezen denesyn or foreyn departe out of the seid cite.] 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 151 Cæsar had made many that came from Gallia transalpina, free denizens in Rome. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 81 The King by his Prerogative hath Power to Enfranchise an Alien, and make him a Denison. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 135 In our Colonies..all Foreigners may be made Denizons for an inconsiderable Charge. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 374 A Denizen is an alien born, but who has obtained *ex donatione regis* letters patent to make him an English subject. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 94 Charles seemed ambitious of making English denizens of every man of genius in Europe. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. III. iii. 133 Carmeliano, who had become a denizen, was his Latin secretary.

b. *fig.* One admitted to, or made free of, the privileges of a particular society or fellowship; one who, though not a native, is at home in any region.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 36 For they be made denisens in heauen. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xi. 21 III. (1655) 88 Naturalized by Iacob, and made free Denisons of the Church. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xiv. 185 He was a denizen of ocean and of lake, of Alpine regions, and of Greek and Italian plains.

c. Used of things: e.g. of foreign words naturalized in a language, etc. In *Nat. Hist.*, A plant or animal believed to have been originally introduced by human agency into a country or district, but which now maintains itself there as if native, without the direct aid of man; cf. Colonist 2.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. lviii. 623 Tarragon..was allowed a Denizon in England long before the time of Ruelius writing. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* vi. (1661) 148 The word Hypocrite is neither English nor Latin, but as a Denison. 1878 Hooker *Stud. Flora* Pref. 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. *Mod. Melilotus officinalis* is widely diffused in Great Britain, but is probably only a denizen.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.*

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 9 § 1 All merchauntes of the nacion of Italie..not made deinseyn. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII* c. 20 § 1 Merchaundises of every merchaunt denyseyn and alien. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Hobeine*.. the right which the prince hath vpon the goods of a stranger, not Denizen. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 41 The wife is of the same condition with her husband. Franck if he be free, Denison if he be an Englishman, though she were a nief before, or an alien borne. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 377 This house was..accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when Richard II..made it denizen.

Denizen (de·nizĕn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen; to admit (an alien) to residence and rights of citizenship; to naturalize. Usually *fig.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* Ep. to Rdr. (1586) 3 They [trees, etc.] may in short time be so denisend and made acquainted with our soile, as they will prosper [etc.]. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xxxviii. 364 Can in an instant denizen and naturalize that Soule that was an alien to the Covenant. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* II. Wks. 1874 V. 21 To have you denison'd in Spaine. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 132 These rather might be found..Denizon'd in a Star good Days to see. 1832 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 298 The cholera is not a passing evil. It is denizened among us. 1868 Lowell *Dryden* Pr. Wks. (1890) III. 130 note, *So few* has long been denizened.

2. To furnish with denizens; to people with settlers from another country or district. *rare.*

Hence **De·nizened** *ppl. a.*

1556 Sir J. Cheke *Let. to T. Hoby* in *Ascham's Scholem.* Introd. (Arb.) 5 If the old denisoned wordes could content and ease this neede we wold not boldly venture of vnknown wordes. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 19 Some new denizond Lord.

De·nizenship. [f. DENIZEN *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or status of a denizen.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 564 An authenticke Bull, charter or patent of denizenship or borgeousship of Rome. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 568 The concession of denizenship. 1871 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 137 Denizenship is a mongrel state, not worth preserving when the process of obtaining naturalization is so simple.

Dennar, -er, obs. forms of DINNER.

Denne, obs. form of DIN *v.*

Dennet (de·nĕt). [Supposed to be from the Eng. surname *Dennet.*] A light open two-wheeled carriage akin to a gig; fashionable in England *c* 1818–1830.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 193 The Dandies of our days..Are wont to bask in fashion's blaze, In Tilbury or Dennet. 1826 *Hull Advertiser* 9 June 1/2 To be sold, a handsome light Dennet, calculated for a horse or poney. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xvi, A certain gig and horse, popularly known in this city as the discount dennet.

Denning: see DEN *v.*[1]

Denny (de·ni), *a. Obs.* or *rare.* [f. DEN *sb.*[1] + -Y.] a. Having or abounding in dens, cavities, or hollows. b. Of the nature of a den.

1398 Trevisa *Bartk. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 148 The herte is denny and holowe. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* P 164 Hiding themselves in denny places and holes, as wilde beasts.

Denominable (dĭnǫ·minăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *dēnōminā-re* to denominate + -BLE.] That may be denominated or named.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 4) IV. iii. 182 Inflammation..denominable from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 165 The 50 often mentioned, and no otherwise denominable, T. T. Walmsley, Sec.

Deno·minant, *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *dēnōmināntem*, pr. pple. of *dēnōmināre*: see next.] = DENOMINATOR 3. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Denominate (dĭnǫ·minĕ't), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēnōmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēnōmināre.*]

A. *pa. pple.* Named, called, denominated. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 By what name or names, title or titles..they..may be callid, termid..or denominate. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 43 Whether Gusurat..be denominate from Gezurat, which in the Arabick signifies an Isle. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 10 It is no great matter how it be denominate. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xviii, The walls of Salduba..by Rome Cæsarian and August denominate, Now Zaragoza.

†B. *adj. Arith.* Said of a number when used adjectivally with the name of the kind of unit treated of (= CONCRETE *a.* 4); opp. to *abstract.*

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 33 These kinds of concrete or Denominate numbers. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 207 Abstract and..denominate Numbers.

C. *sb.*

†1. That which something is called; a name, denomination, appellation. *Obs.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 343 After that it varied into other denominats, as Roderigo; Cygnæa; and now, by the Hollanders, Mauritius.

†2. *Gram.* A word derived from another word, *esp.* from a noun; a denominative. *Obs.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 142 Aristotle..thus..writeth; Those [words] are called denominates, which haue the appellation of a name from some other..as from Grammar, man is called a Grammarian. 1654 Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* ii. § 1. 34 The nature of the word being a denominate from a yong man, *νεωτερικὴ* from *νεώτερος.*

Denominate (dĭnǫ·minĕ't), *v.* [f. L. *dēnōmināt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnōmināre* to name, specify by name, f. DE- I. 3 + *nōmināre* to name (see NOMINATE).]

1. *trans.* To give a name or appellation to; to call by a name, to name (orig. *from* or *after* something). Now usually with complement: To give (a thing) the name of..; to call.

1552 Huloet, Denominate, *denomino.* 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 91 Quadrupla and Quintupla, they denominated after the number of blacke minimes set for a note of the plainsong. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 209 The Portugals, who (not unlike a second Adam, denominating all new places and things) gave it the name. *Ibid.* 223 Americus Vespucius..denominates that vast and spacious Continent from his owne name, America. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. ix. (1840) 60 From him [Guelpho] they of the papal faction were denominated Guelphes. 1774 Bryant *Mythol.* I. 89 *Phi* is also used for any opening..whence..the head of a fountain is often denominated from it. 1781 Cowper *Ep. Lady Hesketh* 18 This is what the world..Denominates an itch for writing. 1805 Foster *Ess.* III. iii. 51 Who have hardly words to denominate even their sensations. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.*

i. 16 They [the apostles] do not denominate him [the Christian minister] a priest.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To give oneself a name, take one's name (*from*). *Obs. rare.*

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 336 Thou that leavest the master, and denominatest from the servant.

†c. To express in some arithmetical denomination. *Obs. rare.*

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiv. 120 These methods of denominating time.

†2. Of things: To give a name to, as a quality or attribute; to give (a thing) its name or character, to characterize; to make what it is, constitute; (with complement) to constitute, give the right to be called. *Obs.*

1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627) 36 The same vertue denominated Iacob a Prince with God. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* xxiii. 225 The Divine, the Physitian, the Lawyer are not qualified nor Denominated by the same Kinde of Learning. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 The numerous Rabble . . have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Essences. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 74 This will denominate us of the number of Christ's true disciples. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Susanna Thrale* (1788) II. 290 Our general course of life must denominate us wise or foolish; happy or miserable. 1816-17 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. VIII. 19 That sort of acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics which denominates a man a good scholar.

†b. *absol.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 126 The Abstract tastes as if it were more honorable. For that quality denominats. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1676) 197/2 It is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintains it, gives *esse* to it ['gentry']. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xii. 51 The Form denominateth; and is Essential.

c. *Logic.* Of an attribute: To give a name to (a subject).

1599 [see DENOMINATOR 3]. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxiii. (1636) 84 One name and appellation doth denominate divers things. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 The attribute, or attributes, may therefore be said to denominate those objects, or to give them a common name.

†3. To point out, indicate, denote. *Obs.*

1710 in Somers *Tracts* III. 5 Our Credit in this Case . . is rightly called by some of our Writers, National Credit; the Word denominates its Original. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 88 The portion of salt which . . suffered the greatest change, denominates the most impure water. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 130 There is a difference sufficient to denominate the soil from the growth.

Hence **Deno·minated, Deno·minating** *ppl. adjs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 235 At this day . . in the denominating Countie the Earle hath but only his Name. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 469 They were forced to take Flemish florins at a denominated rate much higher than the intrinsick value. 1825 BENTHAM *Indic. Ld. Eldon* 83 The business of all denominated Offices.

Denomination (dĭnɒmĭnēi·ʃən). [a. OF. *denominacion* (13th c. in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. *dēnōmĭnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēnōmĭnāre* (in cl.Lat. in the sense of 'calling by another than the proper name, metonymy').]

1. The action of naming *from* or *after* something; giving a name to, calling by a name.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (R.), Of whiche worchings and possession of hours, ye daies of the week haue take her names, after denominacion in these seven planets. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. 18 To controul mine obseruations . . in regarde of the vncertaine distances, vntrue denominations of places . . which (I confesse) are faultes. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxv. (1636) 89 A farther sort of denomination is to name land by the attendancy they have to other lands more notorious. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. I. vii, The reference of the idea to an object being an extraneous denomination. 1860 ABP THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 48. 76 Denomination is the imposition of a name that shall serve to recall equally the Genus or Class, and the Common Nature.

†b. A mentioning or specifying by name. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iii. (1495) 30 By denomynacion of lymmes that ben seen, vnseen werkinges of heuenly inwyttes ben understonde. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 538 Vpon whose denomination I was apprehended for the same words here rehearsed.

2. A characteristic or qualifying name given to a thing or class of things; that which anything is called; an appellation, designation, title.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 Storyes expresse that Gallia or Fraunce hathe denominacion of the whitenesse of peple. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* I. (1859) 284 Works . . which . . are . . neither good nor evil, but take their denomination of the use or end whereunto they serve. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) I The first word Credo . . giveth a denomination to the whole confession of faith, from thence commonly called the Creed. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 217, I most heartily disclaim that, or any other, denomination, incompatible with such sentiments. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, The tribes of gypsies, jockies, or cairds—for by all these denominations such banditti were known. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 17 The virtuous man or vicious man of our own age or country, will no longer receive the same denominations if transferred to a remote climate or a different people.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1737 ABP. BOULTER *Lett.* II. 234 Five, six, or seven parishes (denominations we commonly call them) bestowed on one incumbent.

3. *Arith.* A class of one kind of unit in any system of numbers, measures, weights, money, etc., distinguished by a specific name.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S) 8 And so oft withdraw the digit multiplying, vnder the article of his denominacioun. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 52 Of the first ternarye, the denomination is vnities, and of the seconde ternarye, the denomination is thousandes. 1557 — *Whetst.* R j b, I will, for ease, turne the other into a fraction of the same denomination. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vi. (ed. 7) 19. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 9 The price by which 'twas bought, and likewise the rate at which 'twas sold must be reduced into one denomination. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Troy Weight*, a Weight in which the smallest Denomination is a Grain. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 47 When . . the paper money is of small denominations. *Mod.* Reduce the two quantities to the same denomination.

4. A class, sort, or kind (of things or persons) distinguished or distinguishable by a specific name.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 Civil dissention . . 'twixt men of the same denomination and principles. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxviii. 350 The Country . . produceth good Cotton Cloth of several Qualities and Denominations. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 154 A punishment equal to six years, with all denominations of malefactors, in the galleys.

5. A collection of individuals classed together under the same name; now almost always *spec.* a religious sect or body having a common faith and organization, and designated by a distinctive name.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), Philosophy . . has divided it into many sects and denominations; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 195 Who, when he had overcome the sharpness of death, opened the kingdom of heaven to all generations, and to every denomination of the faithful. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 206 The multitudes of all sects and denominations that attended his sermons. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. civ. 496 All denominations are more prone to emotionalism in religion . . than in England or Scotland.

Denominational (dĭnɒmĭnēi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Belonging to, or of the nature of, a denomination or ecclesiastical sect; sectarian, as *a denominational school* or *college*; hence *denominational system of education*, one providing or recognizing such schools, etc.

1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. w. Ch.* (1839) 274 We have no fear for the Church of England in her competition with the denominational bodies around her. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 71 Under the dominion of the new law denominational schools are the rule. 1888 *Standard* 10 Oct. 5/1 Denominational Colleges in Universities which are now undenominational need no apology or excuse.

2. Pertaining to a denomination or name. *rare.*

1892 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/4 Not counters, like our silver and bronze coins, but pieces intrinsically worth their denominational value.

Hence **Denomina·tionalism,** adherence to or advocacy of denominational principles or a denominational system (e.g. of education); **Denomina·tionalist,** an adherent or advocate of these; **Denominationa·lity,** the state or condition of being denominational; **Denomina·tionalize** *v.*, to make denominational; **Denomina·tionally** *adv.*, according to a denominational method.

1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pres.* iv. (1870) 129 We have 'inflexional', 'seasonal', 'denominational', and on this . . the monstrous birth, 'denominationalism'. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 431 This plan . . concedes the whole principle of Denominationalism. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., In the country districts the Denominationalists are evidently preparing to occupy the ground. 1892 E. L. STANLEY *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 5/6 Denominationality would not be believed suffer from a sudden exodus of the masses of their scholars to the Board Schools. 1869 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 Mar. 190 (Cent.) The religious sentiment somewhat . . denominationalized—to coin a new word. 1893 *Daily News* 22 June 4/7 To denationalise Trinity [College] would be, if possible, a greater calamity than to denominationalise it. 1845 *Eclectic Rev.* Dec. 622 Religious education is taken up denominationally.

Denominative (dĭnɒ·mĭnătĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēnōmĭnātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēnōmĭnāre*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *dénominatif* (Catholicon, 15th c.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the quality or function of naming; characterized by giving a name to something.

1614 T. JACKSON *Comment. Apost. Creede* III. 62 The same name [Cepha] giuen vnto Simon . . must imply no more then a denominatiue reference vnto the rocke. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 151 The petty stream that runs thereby was denominative of the place. 1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* xviii. (1884) 209 High-spiced wines, that the medical monk thus fenced with the denominative armour of physic.

b. Of a word or term: Having the function of naming, denominating, or describing, as an attribute; characterized by denomination.

a 1638 MEDE *Disc.* ii. Wks. (1672) I. 6 The first we may call his Personal, the other his Denominative or Participated Name. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 9 A Name . . not distinctive with respect unto His Personality, but denominative with respect unto His Work. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denote is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote.

†2. Having or called by a distinctive name; constituting a DENOMINATION (sense 3). *Obs. rare.*

a 1677 COCKER *Arith.* (1678) 29 The least denominative part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year.

3. *Gram.* Formed or derived from a noun.

[Cf. PRISCIAN *Inst.* IV. I. 'Denominativa sunt, id est, a nominibus derivantur'. The L. word was used by early translators of Aristotle to render Gr. παρώνυμος derivative.]

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Denominativus*, adj. Denominative, that is, derived of a noun, as from *dens* comes *dentatus*. 1839 tr. *Gesenius' Hebr. Gram.* § 85 *Denominative nouns.* 1. Such are all nouns which are formed immediately from another noun. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii 131 Such *denominative* verbs, as they are called, abound in every member of our family.

†b. Derivative. *Obs. rare.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 236 This holinesse being only relatiue, transitorie, and denominatiue, and not inherent or durable.

B. *sb.* †1. A 'denominative' or attributive term: see A. 1 b. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.), He that said thus of a faire Lady: 'O rare beautie, O grace, and curtesie!' Whereas if he had said thus, O gratious, courteous and beautifull woman . . . it had bene all to one effect, yet not with such force . . to speake by the denominatiue, as by the thing it selfe. 1599 [see DENOMINATOR 3].

2. *Gram.* A word formed or derived from a noun.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. ii. (R.), For sanctity and to sanctifie being conjugates or denominatives, as logicians call them: the one openeth the way to the knowledge of the other. 1839 tr. *Gesenius' Hebr. Gram.* 45 A peculiar kind of secondary verbs . . are those denominatives, one of whose consonants, originally a servile, has become a radical. 1885 tr. *Socin's Arabic Gram.* 26 Denominatives with a concealed transitive meaning.

Denominatively (dĭnɒ·mĭnătĭvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a denominative manner; by way of denomination; †attributively, derivatively.

1563 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1303/2 *Substantia* may be predicated denominatiuely, or in a figuratiue location. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 118 There is only an extrinsecall, and accidentall union betwixt a man and his garment: and the garment is predicated of the man, only denominatively. *Homo dicitur vestitus, non vestis.* 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* xx. (1831) 108 Whatsoever in holy writ is said to be the Lord's denominatively, of that Christ is the author and institutor, as, for instance, the Lord's Supper.

Denominator (dĭnɒ·mĭnēi·tǝr). [a. med.L. *dēnōmĭnātor*, agent-n. from *dēnōmĭnāre* to DENOMINATE. In F. *dénominateur* occurs 1484 (Hatzf.) in the arithmetical sense.]

1. One who or that which denominates or gives a name to something. Now *rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* IV. xiv (1878) II. 91 The Latins and Aegyptians accompted their daies after the seauen planets, choosing the same for the denominator of the daie, that [etc.]. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 332 In this part stands the City of Lincoln, the chief denominator of the County. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 352 That inconvertible paper may serve as an accurate denominator of values.

2. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The number written below the line in a vulgar fraction, which gives the denomination or value of the parts into which the integer is divided; the corresponding expression in an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor. (Correlative to *numerator.*)

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 322 The Denominator doth declare the number of partes into whiche the vnit is diuided. 1557 — *Whetst.* F iv b, Here haue I sette the lesser side as the numerator and the greatere side as the denominator. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 211 If the Numerator be given to find a Denominator. 1763 W. EMERSON *Meth. Increments* 29 Reducing them to a common denominator. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 406 The resulting fractions fall into a series, any one of which has for . its denominator the sum of the two preceding denominators.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II ix, The fraction of life can be increased in value not so much by increasing your Numerator as by lessening your Denominator. 1893 H. H. GIBBS *Colloq. Currency* 62 How is that capital . . measured? What is the Denominator of which price is the Numerator?

†3. An abstract noun denoting an attribute. *Obs.* (Cf. DENOMINATIVE A. 1 b, B. 1.)

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Logick* vii. 14 Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantnes is the Denominator, valiant the Denominatiue, Peter the Denominated; for Peter is the subject whereunto the Denominator doth cleaue.

Denotable (dĭnōu·tăb'l), *a.* [f. DENOTE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be denoted or marked.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 25 In hot Regions, and more spread and digested Flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, denotable from several humane expressions. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 327 His painter's habit of presenting every motive as translated into form denotable by lines and colours.

†Denotate (dī·notēit), *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēnōtāre* to DENOTE: cf. *connotate* vb.]

1. To note down, particularize, describe; to mark out, indicate; = DENOTE 1, 2.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* Contents, In the fifth . . Parte, are sett downe, and denotated vnto us certaine kindes of precious Medicamentes. 1627 SYBTHORPE *Apost. Obed.* 7 Those duties . . are . . denotated in this word, 'give', or 'render'. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 79 And Temeriske, to denotate himselfe a thankfull person, requites with many favours such Persians as accompanied him. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 214 More I have not to denotate, save that many severall conjectures . . have passed, whence the Magi or wise men came. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuasive Vind.* 11 If it fitly denotated their principal position.

2. Of things: To serve as a mark, sign, or indication of; to indicate, signify; = DENOTE 3, 4.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 179 Short notes and quicke motions, which denotate a kind of wantonnes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 The high timbring Oake . . denotates a rich and battle soile. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., The yeeres 'from Rome built'—which these letters, A.U.C., do denotate. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 96 All which denotate and set forth the Almighty power of God.

Denotation (dinoté ʃən) [ad L. *dēnōtātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēnotare* to DENOTE. Cf. F. *dénotation* (15th c in Hatzf.)]

1 The action of denoting, marking, noting; expression by marks, signs, or symbols; indication

c1532 DEWES *Introd Fr* in Palsgr 900 Dyuers wordes, whiche for denotation or signifycation of pluralite doth ende with *ns* 1623 COCKERAM, *Denotation*, a marking, a noting 1631 BP WEMSE *Quietn* (1657) 12 A short denotation of that method which we will observe in the unfolding 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 275 One who was called Πανοῦργος, because his name was used for the denotation of that year 1803 ED ELDON in *Ireson's Rep* VI 397 By that denotation of intention the Creditor has a double Fund 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl Antiq* (1843) I 111 The idea of Julius Cæsar's building round towers out of vanity in denotation of conquest certainly prevailed in the middle ages

2 with *a* and *pl*) A mark by which a thing is made known or indicated, a sign, indication

1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts*, *V T* 97, I had no knowledge of him by any outward denotations 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 47 The three tripartite hung about their neck as a mysterious denotation of the Trinity *a*1650 MAY *Satir Puppy* 1657) 33 After many denotations of a troubled spirit, he charmed attention with this speech 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 302 An assertion we are willing to credit as a denotation of effeminacy

3 A term employed to denote or describe a thing; a designation

1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mon* 505 The Germans called an Esquire knaue, a denotation of no ill qualitie in those dayes 1644 HAMMOND *Of Conscience* (T), Mind and conscience are distinguished that former being properly the denotation of the faculty merely speculative, or intellectual, this latter of the practical judgement 1659 — *On Ps* lxxxix 12 Annot 446 Being here a denotation of a particular quarter of the world 1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* I xi, To indicate our idea of a simple fellow we say he is easily to be seen through, nor do I believe it a more improper denotation of a simple book

4 The meaning or signification of a term

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 341 Time hath brought the word *knaue* to a denotation of ill qualities 1692 J EDWARDS *Further Enq Texts O & N T* 35 But after all that I have said concerning this so remarkable etymology and denotation of the word, I leave every one to his liberty 1888 *Pall Mall G* 21 June 2 Can we limit the denotation of the term coffee to the produce of a certain berry? 1893 F HALL in *Nation* LVII 450 1 The term *darya* may have a wider denotation than that which was long attached to it

5 *Logic* That which a word *denotes*, as distinguished from its *connotation*, the aggregate of objects of which a word may be predicated, extension Cf. DENOTE *v* 5, CONNOTATION 2 b

1843 MILL *Logic* I viii § 7 Stripping it of some part of its multifarious denotation, and confining it to objects possessed of some attributes in common, which it may be made to connote 1866 FOWLER *Deduct Logic* (1887) 22 The larger the denotation or extensive capacity, the smaller is the connotation or intensive capacity 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd 20 The quantitative relations which the corresponding divisions in almost any two of the animal sub-kingdoms hold to each other as wholes of 'extension or of 'denotation'.

Denotative (dĭnou tătiv), *a* [f. L *denōtat-*, ppl stem of *dēnōtare* + -IVE cf *connotative*] Having the quality of denoting; designative, indicative.

1611 COTGR, *Designatif*, designatiue, denotatiue 1751 *Lett Physiognomy* 121 (T), What are the effects of sickness? the alteration it produces is so denotative, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health 1862 F HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 225 Non difference from the subject of right notion is not here denotative of oneness with it 1871 NAIRNE *Prev & Cure Dis* II i 363 The half-opened eye during sleep is not necessarily denotative of any trouble

b. *Logic* Of a word. Having the quality of designating, as distinguished from *connotative*.

1864 LATHAM *Dict* s v *Denotation*, Proper names are preeminently denotative; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute 1869 J MARTINEAU *Lss* II 327 He must have resorted to names more purely denotative still

Hence **Denotatively** *adv*, in a denotative manner.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv 65 If used connotatively, it is called a Mark, if used denotatively, it is called a Concept 1881 VENN *Symbolic Logic* ii 36 The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented denotatively by literal symbols, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*

Denote (dĭnou t), *v* [a F *dénote-r* (Oresme, 14th c), ad L *dēnotare* to mark out, f DE- I 3 + *nōtāre* to mark, NOTE]

†**1.** *trans* To note down; to put into or state in writing; to describe. *Obs*

1612 W PARKES *Curtaine Dr* (1876) 40 A most copious Regester, wherein are denoted and set downe the liues and actions of all the inhabitants of the earth 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 255 Which particulars, by my owne experience, I could denote 1638 H RIDER *Horace, Odes* II vi, Who worthily can with his pen denote Mars? 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav* (1706) 32, I cannot find Words to denote to you the Horror of this Spectacle

2 To mark; to mark out (from among others); to distinguish by a mark or sign

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* IV vi 39 Her Mother hath intended (The better to denote her to the Doctor) That quaint in greene, she shall be loose en roab'd 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* V xviii, Sun Dialls, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours of the day 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 343 This line shall be the Equinoctial line, and serve to denote the Hour Distances, as the Contingent Lines does on other Dyals c1820 S ROGERS *Italy, Luigi* 40 The latin verse, Graven in the stone that yet denotes the door Of Ariosto 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict* c 15 Sched II 6 Such entry shall in the register be denoted by an asterisk

†**b.** To point out as by a mark, to indicate, to designate *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 435 The Priests as fearefull of the Ministers apprehending, or denoting them 1702 tr *Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* (1702) 131 [Athanasius] had been denoted several times by this Bishop for his Successor

3 To be the outward or visible mark or sign of, to indicate (a fact, state of things, etc).

1598 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III iii 110 Thy wild acts denote The vnreasonable furie of a beast 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Bionat's Lysimelia* 182 The appearances which denoted her greatnesse 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, We keep the sea, which denotes a victory 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* II. x. (1779) 90 What can a man of true fashion denote Like an ell of good ribbon tyd under the throat? 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIII, A messenger whose speed denoted well He came with urgent tidings 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls* (1872) I 22 Medals denoting Crimean service *Mod* A quick pulse denotes fever A falling barometer denotes an approaching storm

b To indicate, give to understand, make known.

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm* 13 In this 'tis Moneths, as the Letter M denotes *a*1677 BARROW *Wks* (1687) I 423 *He hath given to the poor* These words denote the freeness of his bounty 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 139 All which serve only to denote the resort which the Romans had to this place 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV viii, Thou hast enough Denoted thy concern 1818 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II 524 Horizontally [in a table] opposite the sulphuric acid is placed magnesia, to denote that it is presented to that acid

4 To signify, to stand for as a symbol or as a name or expression, also, **b** (of a person) to express by a symbol.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 405 The two strokes denoting an Hyphen 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 262 (R) Deus Ipse, God himself, denotes the Supreme God only 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) III 227 The Sun is sometimes put upon Coyns to denote Providence 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* II x 262 The word *clerk* came to denote an officer in the law *a*1804 W GILPIN *Serm* I xviii (R), The filthiness of flesh and spirit, is a general expression to denote wickedness of every kind 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 63 Then D V P (according to Boyle's law) will denote the mass. 1873 *Act* 36 7 *Vict* c 85 § 3 The number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam

b 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 24 Let us denote by unity the whole volume of [etc] 1888 MINCHIN *Unipl Kinemat* 92 Denote by (*X*) the area of the path of *P*.

5 *Logic.* To designate or be a name of, to be predicated of (Used by Mill, in distinction from *connote*)

1843 MILL *Logic* I ii § 5 The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc and connotes the attribute whiteness. *Ibid*, A connotative name ought to be considered a name of all the various individuals which it is predicable of, or in other words *denotes*, and not of what it connotes. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ* II ii § 42 We can do no more than ignore the connotation of the words, and attend only to the things they avowedly denote

Hence **Denoting** *ppl a*

1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan 157/3 The denoting difference between class 1 and class 3 is the same as the denoting difference between class 2 and class 4

Denotement (dĭnōu tmĕnt) [f DENOTE *v* + -MENT.] The fact of denoting or making known; indication; *concr.* a means or mode of denoting, a token, sign

1622 SHAKS *Oth* Qo 1 [see DELATION 3] 1653 F CHISEN HALE *Cath Hist* 128 To adde to their temporall styles, some denotement of their ecclesiasticall power 1829 *Blackw Mag* XXVI 192 These outward denotements of a perturbed spirit 1875 M A LOWER *Eng Surnames* (ed 4) I v 69 *note*, Bush was formerly the common denotement, and sometimes the sign, of an inn

Denotive (dĭnōu tiv), *a* [f DENOTE *v* + -IVE.] Having the quality of denoting; serving to denote; denotative; indicative.

1830 W PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* II 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Phil* II v 251) 140 [Names] denotive of species too definite to admit of mistake 1882 A M FAIRBAIRN in *Brit Q Rev* Oct 404 The term Church He uses once as denotive of a single assembly

‖ **Dénouement** (denū man) [F *dénouement*, *dénoûment*, formerly *desnouement*, f. *dénouer*, *desnouer*, in OF. *desnoer* to untie = Pr *denozar*, It *desnodare*, a Romanic formation from L. *dis-* + *nodāre* to knot, *nodus* knot]

Unravelling; *spec* the final unravelling of the complications of a plot in a drama, novel, etc.; the catastrophe; *transf* the final solution or issue of a complication, difficulty, or mystery.

1752 CHESTERF *Lett* cclxx (1792) III 237 Had the truth been extorted from Varon by the rack, it would have been a true tragical *dénouement* 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 169 The particulars of the 'denouement' you shall know in due season. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XXII. 163 Up to the present time we had all stood waiting the dénouement in silence 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 228 These lines suggest the moral *dénouement* of the plot.

Denoumbre: see DENUMBER.

Denounce (dĭnau ns), *v.* Also 4–5 **denounse**, 4–6 **denunce**, 5 **denouns**, *Sc.* **denwns**, 6 **denonce**. [a. OF. *denoncer*, *-noncer* (in 12th c *denuntier*) —L. *dēnuntiāre* (*ciāre*) to give official intimation (by a messenger, etc.), f. DE I 3 + *nuntiāre* (*nunciāre*) to make known, report]

1 To give formal, authoritative, or official information of; to proclaim, announce, declare; to publish, promulgate: †**a.** a matter of fact, tidings, information, etc *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Thess* III. 10 This thing we denounsiden to you [*Anhem* this we denounced to you, Vulg *hoc denuntiabamus vobis*] for if ony man wole not worche, nether ete he *c*1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xii 60 The Euangelie of God which to alle men ouȝte be denouncid *c*1500 *Melusine* 188 Anthony & Regnald came to theire fader & moder, and denounced to them these tydinges 1563 87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) I 488/2 The same reconcilement [was] publickly denounced in the Church of Westminster 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps* lxxxvii comm, When I shal be dead and buried, I can not denounce thy praises as now I can to mortal men. *a*1677 BARROW *Wks* (1686) II 62 By this man remission of sins is denounced unto you 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 70 All Beadles and Apparitors are forbidden to denounce or publish any such Sentence

b. an event about to take place. usually of a calamitous nature, as war or death, and thus passing into 3. *Obs* or *arch.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I 53 That the king sall nothir denonce weir, nor treit peace, but advise of the capitanis of tribis 1597 DANIEL *Civ Wars* (1609) IV lxxxiv, Whose Herald, Sickenes, being employd before With full commission to denounce his end 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps* cxviii comm, Geving thanks at the Cocke crowing, because at that time the coming of the day is denounced 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun Mon* 683 An Officer at Armes, whose function is to denounce warre, to proclaime peace *a*1665 DIGBY *Pers Mem* (1827) 199 To denounce them war 1718 *Freethinker* No 16 P 6 An approaching Comet, denounced through every Street, by the noisy Hawkers 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* (1864) II IV 1 197 Mohammed himself had not only vaguely denounced war against mankind in the Koran but contemplated unlimited conquests

†**c** Const with *subord clause* *Obs*

1388 WYCLIF *Num* xviii 26 Comaunde thou, and denounse to the dekenes, Whanne ȝe han take tithis of the sones of Israel offre ȝe the firste fruytis of tho to the Lord *c*1500 *Melusine* 19 A forester cam to denounce to the Erle Emery how there was within the florest of Coulombyers the moost meruayllous wildbore that euer was seen tyfore 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 111 First of all I suppose no man will deny, but that Paule doth denounce men to be Justified by fayth. 1611 BIBLE *Deut* xxx 18, I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig* III v 396 God denounced that he would cause the Deluge to come upon the Earth 1793 *Objections to War Examined* 27 Scarcely a sitting passes but some Department or Town is denounced to be in a state of insurrection 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II v vii 596 To denounce to him that a failure in this respect would be treated as equivalent to an absolute refusal.

†**2** *transf* Of things To make known or announce, *esp* in the manner of a sign or portent; to portend *Obs*

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 5 Then should your three Invectives have vomited lesse slaunders and reproches, and denounced you a more charitable man & farre deeper Divine 1595 SHAKS. *John* III iv 159 Meteors, prodigies, and signes, Abhortiues, presages and tongues of heauen, Plainly denouncing vengeance vpon Iohn 1667 MILTON *P L* II 106 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* III i, A yellow or dark Spot upon the middle Finger, with me denounces Trouble, and a white one promises Joy 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 155 P 6 They would readily catch the first alarm by which destruction or infamy is denounced

3 To announce or proclaim in the manner of a threat or warning (punishment, vengeance, a curse, etc)

1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 4 He delivered the horse into his charge, as a speciall steed of the Kings: denouncing him his Majesties indignation, if he permitted any one [etc] 1687 T BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I 73 There's nothing but fire and desolation denounc'd on both sides. 1721 BERKELEY *Present Ruin Gt Brit* Wks III 201 Isaiah denounced a severe judgment against the ladies of his time 1837 W IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III 121 Captain Wyeth had heard the Crows denounce vengeance on them, for having murdered two of their warriors 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* II xiv (1878) 158 The Curses were to be denounced from Mount Ebal

4. To proclaim, declare, or pronounce (a person) to be (something). **a** usually cursed, outlawed, or something bad. *To denounce to the horn* (Sc. Law) · publicly to proclaim a rebel with the ceremony of horning. *Obs* or *arch.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M* 29251 (Cott) Þe [man] þat brekes kirkes grith, and es denunced cursd þar-wit. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII ix 534 Schyr Willame Besat gert for-þi Hys chapelane . Denwns cursyd wyth Buk and Bell All þei, þat had part Of þat brynnyn, or ony art. *c*1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 182 She was denounced contumas, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1579 *Sc. Acts. Jas. VI* (1597) § 75 The disobedience of the processe of horning is sa great that the persones denunced rebelles takes na feare theirof. *Ibid*, The partie swa denunced to the Horne. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 He accurseth and denounceth himselfe for a damned creature. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv 281 He was solemnly denounced excommunicate by the President. 1801 ELIZA PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV 50 Her . dislike to the late Mrs. Clifford led her to denounce her a base, false woman. 1861 W BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 274/2 A messenger at-arms thereafter denounced the debtor rebel, and put him to the horn, as it is termed, by three blasts of a horn. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. vii. 76 A safer plan was to denounce him as a public enemy.

†**b.** To proclaim *king, emperor*, etc. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 159 The sayde pope..crownyd hym with yᵉ imperyall dyademe and denounced hym as emperoure. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 102 Constantine was denounced emperowre of the Romaine soldiars. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 85 (D.) His sonne Constans, whom..he had denounced Augustus or Emperor.

5. To declare or make known (an offender) to the authorities; to inform against, delate, accuse.

1485 *Bull Innoc. VIII* in *Camden Misc.* (1847) To denunce, and declare or cause to be denunced and declared alle suche contrary doers and rebelles. 1533 MORE *Apol.* Wks. 886/1 Those therfore that speake heresies, euery good man that hereth them is bounden to denounce or accuse them, and the bishoppes are bounden vpon theire wordes proued to putte them to penaunce and reforme theym. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 99 Archdeacons..shall..denounce such of them as are negligent .. to the Bishop. 1883 *Times* 3 Apr. 4 She had half a mind to denounce him that she might save the lives or the liberty of the tools who might be compromised. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 83 Palamedes..Falsely denounced, and to death unjust by the Danaans done.

6. To declare (a person or thing) publicly to be wicked or evil, usually implying the expression of righteous indignation; to bring a public accusation against; to inveigh against openly; to utter denunciations against.

1664, 1821 [see DENOUNCER c]. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 443 Humanity! I forswear it—I denounce it! what have I to do with humanity? 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 8 Savonarola..denounced with a rare boldness the worldliness and vicious habits of the clergy. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. (ed. 5) 280 Others scorned and denounced him as an upstart, a demagogue, and a rebel.

7. To give formal notice of the termination of (an armistice, treaty, etc.). [So F. *dénoncer.*]

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) XII. lxxx. § 7. 90 The armistice was denounced on the 11th, but, by its conditions, six days more were to elapse before hostilities could be resumed. 1879 *Times* 16 June, The French Government has 'denounced' the existing commercial treaties. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 Either party would be at liberty ..to denounce the arrangement upon giving a year's notice.

8. *Mining.* (In Mexico and Spanish America) To give formal notice to the authorities of the discovery of (a new mine) or of the abandonment or forfeiture of (an old one); hence, to claim the right to work (a mine) on the ground of such information or discovery. [=Sp. *denunciar.*]

1881 E. G. SQUIER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 132/1 (*Honduras*) Opals are frequent, principally in the vicinity of Erandique, where as many as sixteen mines have been 'denounced' in a single year. 1886 *Mining Circular*, One mining claim denounced and occupied in conformity with the mining laws of Mexico.

¶ **9.** ? To renounce. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 106 Certez þyse ilk renkez þat me renayed habbe & denounced..Schul neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele.

Hence **Denou'nced** *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Denounced, *denunciatus, indictus.* 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 143 The denunced persones landes, gudes or geir. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 38 He had also right..to the single escheat of all denounced persons residing within his jurisdiction. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 521 This poor denounced Virginia.

†**Denou'nce,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DENOUNCE *v.* Cf. obs. F. *dénonce* in Godef.] = DENOUNCEMENT.

1705 J. ROBINS *Hero of Age* I. vi. 7 But Haughty Louis hop'd the Fate to Mock, Seems to deride her brave Denounce of War.

Denou'nceable, *a. rare.* [f. DENOUNCE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being denounced.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. ii, It is embodied; made tangible, made denounceable.

Denouncement (dĭnau'nsmĕnt). [a. obs. F. *denoncement* 'a denouncing' (Cotgr.), f. *dénoncer*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of denouncing; denunciation; †declaration; †announcement (of evil); public accusation or expression of condemnation.

1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 272 At the laufull denouncement and request of our vniuersall clergye..we proceeded against him [Oldcastell]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. 51 This terrible denouncement. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 Upon the denouncement of his curse. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 94 Of the vengeance that overtook criminals of this sort, and of dreadful denouncements against their posterity. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. xii. 236 She sat listening to the curate's denouncement of hypocrisy.

2. The fact of denouncing a mine or land: cf. DENOUNCE *v.* 8. (Mexico and Spanish America.)

1864 MOWRY *Arizona* vi. 112 The title to these deposits is a 'denouncement' as discoverer, of four *pertenencias.* 1884 *American* VII. 296 Under the law of denouncement, a species of pre-emption by which unoccupied lands are acquired [in Mexico].

Denouncer (dĭnau'nsəɹ). [f. DENOUNCE *v.* + -ER 1; = OF. *denonceor, -eur.*] One who denounces, in various senses of the verb. **a.** One who announces, proclaims, declares, threatens.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 82 The owle is a byrde mortalle or otherwyse denouncer of mortalite. 1611 COTGR., *Prédicateur*..denouncer of things to come. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. Wks. (1883) VII. 466 Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xli. 164, I undertook to be the denouncer of her doom. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 39 Denouncer of just vengeance, recall the sentence!

b. One who informs against, accuses, delates.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1013/1 So dooeth euery denouncer, euerye accuser, and in a maner euerye witnesse too. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 576 These illiterate denouncers. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. 159 Detected fugitives were..condemned to the galleys, while their denouncers were..rewarded with half their goods.

c. One who publicly inveighs against, or expresses condemnation of (a person, practice, etc.).

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 568, I am no advocate for ironworks, but a Declared Denouncer. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 193/1 Not to be lost sight of, by the denouncers of corruption. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 185 The chief denouncer of phantasms and exploded formulas.

d. One who denounces a mine in order to obtain possession of it. (Mexico and Spanish America.)

Denounciation, obs. form of DENUNCIATION.

Denouncing (dĭnau'nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DENOUNCE in various senses.

1552 HULOET, Denouncyng, *denunciatio.* 1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 15 b, Without any other denouncing of warres..he presented his armie. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II vi. 100 When the first apparent denouncing of War began. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* XIII. i. (1873) V. 5 Oh the pamphleteerings, the denouncings, the complainings.

Denou'ncing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That denounces.

1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwel* Verses & Ess (1669) 60 Let some denouncing Jonas first be sent To try if England can repent. 1746 COLLINS *Odes, Passions* 43 The War-denouncing trumpet.

De novo: see DE I. 6.

†**De'nsate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *densāre* to make dense, thicken, f. *densus* DENSE.] *trans.* To thicken, condense.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Densated*, made thicke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 651 Oyl of Roses, densates, tempers the hot ventricle.

†**Densa'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *densātiōn-em*, n. of action from *densāre*: see prec.] Thickening, condensation.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 263 The Densation, Rarefaction, and Contraction of the matter of the parts. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 7/1 Densation, or rarefaction. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 261 This Densation, being a Privation of the natural property of Fire, which is Rarifaction.

‖ **Dens canis,** the DOG'S TOOTH VIOLET, q.v.

Dense (dens), *a.* [ad. L. *dens-us* thick, dense, crowded. Cf. F. *dense* (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. *dempse*), perh. the immediate source of the Eng.]

1. Having its constituent particles closely compacted together; thick, compact. **a.** Of close molecular structure. Opp. to *rare.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 56/1 When as the Cataracte is so dense and of such a crassitude that heerwith they will not be soackede. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 192 The Earth, being a dense body, retaines the Calorifique impressions. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 145 It pervades all bodies, dense as well as rare. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 Dense fog settled upon the cascade. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 227 The dense bones resist decay longer.

b. Having its (perceptibly separate) parts or constituents closely crowded together; in *Bot.* and *Zool.* closely set.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 366 Grows in dense tufts. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Dense panicle. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* i. 7 Marshes wide and woodlands dense. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxv, The crowd..was so dense that it was hardly possible to move. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 393 Their population, which in most instances is very dense, amounts to about 45,000.

c. Crowded, 'thick' (*with*). *rare.*

1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 196 All the decks were dense with stately forms.

2. *fig.* **a.** *gen.*

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 249 Sometimes the Author is not so properly concise, as dense, if I may use the Word. When the Subject is limpid of it self, he frequently inspissates it. 1760 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. (1887) III. 42 Six weeks of the densest happiness I have met with. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) II. 156 If his character were sufficiently sound and dense to be capable of steadfast principle.

b. *esp.* Of ignorance, stupidity, etc.: Profound, intense, impenetrable, crass.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* vii. (1878) 55 The dense ignorance in which they have been allowed to grow up.

c. *transf.* Of persons: Stupid, 'thick-headed'.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif. Comedy Last Cent.*, More virtuous than myself, or more dense. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 114 He will..put notions into her dense head.

3. *Photography.* Of a negative: Opaque in the developed film, so as to yield prints in which the lights and shades are well contrasted.

4. *Comb.*

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 298 Dense-headed Rush. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 383 Heads dense-flowered. 1874 LIBLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 123 How quicksighted do the most dense-minded men become when in love!

Hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Dense** *v.*, to make dense; **De'nsing** *vbl. sb.*

1888 F. H. STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct., It is the densing of the slight, the fleshing of the spiritual.

Densely (de'nsli), *adv.* [f. DENSE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a dense manner; thickly, closely, crowdedly.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 353 Countries that have long been densely peopled. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 184 Clouds..densely black. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 683 The citadel..was densely crowded with dwellings.

2. *fig.* Intensely, grossly.

1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 420/2 The people were densely ignorant.

De'nsen, *v. rare.* [f. DENSE *a.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make dense, or *intr.* To become dense. Hence **De'nsening** *vbl. sb.*, thickening, condensation.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 123/2 In 1800 there is some densening of population within the old lines.

Denseness (de'nsnĕs). [f. DENSE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dense; density

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 325 The denseness of some interposing globe *Mod.* The denseness of the fog. The fellow's denseness tries my patience sorely.

Denshire (de'nʃəɹ), *v.* Also 7 **devonshire, -sher, densher, densure,** 9 **denshare.** [A syncopated form of *Devonshire* used as a vb.; the method having been originally practised there.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 2 *Devonshire*; now, by a vulgar speech, *Denshire. Ibid.* § 96 (1810) 92 In our Denshire speech called *Fohill.* 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. x, Two Denshire Rivers neer contermining.]

trans. To clear or improve (land) by paring off turf, stubble, weeds, etc., burning them, and spreading the ashes on the land; = BURN-BEAT. Hence **De'nshiring** *vbl. sb.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 228 They call it in the West parts, Burning of beate, and in the South-East parts, Devonshiring. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 11 Which kind of beating and burning seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of *Denshering* in other countries. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 6 About three Acres, Denshired, or Burnt-beaten. 1671 *St. Foine Improved* 8 The good husbandry of Densuring or Devonshering of Land. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVII. 160 The land..was denshired, and one crop of oats taken from it. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 62 The system of densharing or devonshiring old and poor pasture had made considerable progress.

[By R. Child, 1651 in Hartlib *Legacy*, 1655, 37 erroneously guessed to be from *Denbighshire*: thence in some Dicts.]

Densify (de'nsifəi), *v. rare.* [f. L. *dens-us* DENSE + -FY.] *trans.* To make dense, condense.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 129 To densify the Lunar atmosphere. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 421 To 'densify' into substantial existence the misty conceptions.

Densimeter (densi'mĭtəɹ). Also **denso'meter.** [f. L. *dens-us* dense + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring the density or specific gravity of a solid or liquid.

1863 tr. *Ganot's Physics* (1886) 112 Rousseau's densimeter, is of great use in determining the specific gravity of a small quantity of a liquid. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 210 Ocean salinometer and optical densometer.

Density (de'nsĭti). [a. F. *densité* (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. *dempsité*), ad. L. *densitās, -tātem* thickness, f. *densus* DENSE.]

1. The quality or condition of being dense; thickness; closeness of texture or consistence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1187 The densitie and thicknesse of the aire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 592 As for the Leaves, their density appeareth in that, either they are smooth and shining, or in that they are hard and spiry. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 185 A Fogg of the greatest Density I ever remember to have seen. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 311 It was..necessary to supply the defect of density by more frequent inspirations. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. (1870) 361 The additional qualities of weight, attraction, impenetrability, elasticity, density.

2. *Physics.* The degree of consistence of a body or substance, measured by the ratio of the mass to the volume, or by the quantity of matter in a unit of bulk.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 There is in the Air such a variety ..both as to their density and rarity. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 221 More than four times the density of Water. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 147 The quantity of Matter is as the Magnitude and Density conjunctly. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 25 The bodies contained in these tables have all different densities. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 415 To determine the vapour densities and rates of diffusion of those which could be obtained in the gaseous state.

b. *Electr.* The quantity of electricity per unit of volume or area.

1873 CLERK MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) § 64 The electric density at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 139 A uniform ring of electricity of density -1.

3. Crowded state; degree of aggregation.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 154 Not to sound depths by ordinary rules founded on the numbers of the stars, but rather to unfold densities. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvi. 5 Not only these differences in size, but the differences in density of population.

b. *concr.* A dense mass or aggregation. *rare.*

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 144 Stems, supporting a cloud-like density of boughs.

4. *Photogr.* Opaqueness of the developed actinized film in a negative.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 143 (*Photogr.*) A rapid acquisition of density will be the result.

5. *fig.* Stupidity, crassitude.

1894 A. BIRRELL in *Westminst. Budget* 27 July 48/2 The density which is sometimes..attributed to your party.

Denso'meter, another form of DENSIMETER.

Densure, obs. form of DENSHIRE *v.*

Dent (dent), *sb.*[1] [A phonetic variant or collateral form of DINT, OE. *dynt*; in sense 4 app. influenced by *indent* and its family, and thus connected with DENT *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** A stroke or blow, *esp.* with a weapon or sharp instrument: usually a blow dealt in fighting (= DINT *sb.* 1). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 291 With a dente amyd the schelde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1215 Ac he wiþ douȝti dentes defended him long *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 915 Ther schalle no knyght come nere hond, Fore dred of denttes ylle. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 272 The dent of deth is hevyar than led. *c* 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 215 He shall die by dent of sword. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 15 Plates yrent, Shew'd all his bodie bare unto the cruell dent. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvii 95 And many a cruell Dent Bruised his Helmet.

†**b.** A 'stroke' or clap of thunder; a thunderbolt. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 147 The liȝting, That.. cometh after the dente. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2738 A made a cri and a wonder, Ase hit were a dent of ponder. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 621 As gret as it had ben a thundr dent. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. i. (1554) 177 b, By stroke of thundre dent And fyry lightning.

†**2.** Striking, dealing of blows; vigorous wielding of the sword or other weapon (= DINT *sb.* 2). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Octouian* 1555 Here son was doughty knyght of dente. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 41 b, With mortal warre and dent of swerde. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lix. 32 To subdew the flies by the swoords dent. *a* 1600 *Iourn. Tottenham* 48 For to wynne my doȝter wyth dughtynesse of dent.

†**b.** Striking distance, range or reach of stroke (= DINT *sb.* 2 d). *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 78 There is no birde that escapeth him that commeth in his dent, but she is his owne.

†**3.** = DINT. *Obs.*

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 3, I am sturred by dent of Christian dutie.

4. A hollow or impression in a surface, such as is made by a blow with a sharp or edged instrument; an indentation, DINT.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* Wks. (1611) 425 We haue thrust our fingers into the dents of his nailes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 16 Mark it with a dent with the nayle, or a pricke with a pen. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xix. II. 233 O the most noble and obedient Squire that ever had Sword at a Girdle..or Dent in a Nose. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. viii, Taking his Hammer, he again beat out the dent. 1722 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 98 The fat Particles had such a Pinch, or Dent, in them, as I have shewn, that there were in the Globules of Flower of Wheat. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1867) 51 The rocks .. were covered with the dents made by the spikes in the lumberers' boots. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cler. Life, Janet's Repent.* ii, Dents and disfigurements in an old family tankard.

Dent, *sb.*[2] [a. F. *dent* tooth; but sense 1 perh. originated as an extension of sense 4 of prec. sb., under the influence of the Fr. word, or of *indent* and its family.]

†**1.** An indentation in the edge of anything; in *pl.* applied both to the incisions and the projections or teeth between them. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Dentes about a leafe lyke a saw, *crenæ.* 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A a, *Denticuli*, a broad plinth in the cornish cut with dents. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 50 High was his comb, and coral-red withal, In dents embattl'd like a castle-wall.

2. A tooth, in various technical uses:

a. A burnishing tool used by gilders: sometimes an actual tooth. ? *Obs.* **b.** *Weaving.* One of the *splits* or parallel strips of metal, cane, etc. forming the reed of a loom. **c.** *Carding.* The wire staple that forms the tooth of a card. **d.** A tooth in a gear-wheel, or in the works of a lock.

1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 51 This is commonly practised upon Black and Coloured Wood, Polishing them with a Dent. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf* 221 This saves the labour of passing the new threads through the mails and dents of the reed. 1846 G. WHITE *Treat. Weaving* 53 The reed is made to contain a certain number of *dents* or *splits* in a given space. 1894 *Textile Manuf.* 15 May 196 The satin may be reeded four in a dent if desired.

Dent, *sb.*[3] *local.* A tough clay or soft claystone; *esp.* that found in the joints and fissures of sandstone or other strata.

1864 A. JEFFREY *Hist. Roxburghshire* IV. iii. 162 The walls of these houses .. were cemented with pounded dent.

Dent, *ppl. a.* [short for *dented.*]

†**1.** Embossed [see DENT *v.* 3]. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 66 The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent With the doughtyest in thair dais dyntis couth dele.

†**2.** *Her.* = INDENTED. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1660) 27 Wrapt with dent bordure silver shining.

3. *Dent corn*: a variety of Indian corn having a dent or depression in each kernel. *U.S.*

Dent, *v.* [A variant of DINT *v.*: see DENT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make a dent in, as with a blow upon a surface; to mark with a dent or dents; to indent.

1388, 1398 [see DENTING *vbl. sb.* 2, 1]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Dentyn or yndentyn, *indento.* 1530 PALSGR. 511/2, I dente, *Jenfondre* .. se howe it hath dented in his harnesse. 1559 SACKVILLE *Induct.* xii. 7 So dented were her cheekes with fall of teares. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. viii, With which blow it was not broken but dented. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 161 Jumping upon it with the Heals of ones Shooes will dent it. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 62 The fragments had been blown off with force sufficient to dent the wall. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 294 Armour that had been battered and dented at Cressy.

2. To imprint, impress, implant with a stroke or impact.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 824 Suppose his dyntis be deip dentit in your scheild. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 246 This yoik wes maid of thre speris, of quhilkis twa war dentit in the erde. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 407 The tracks of horses' hoofs deeply dented in the road.

†**3.** To emboss, set, inlay. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 326 The pyllers that stonde in the halle, Are dentyd wyth golde and clere crystalle. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 667 Dyamountes full dantely dentit betwene.

4. *intr.* **a.** To enter or sink *in*, so as to make a dent or indentation. **b.** To become indented, as a plastic surface when pressed with something pointed or edged.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 274 Yf thou thrystest thy fyngere vpon the postume it denteth in. *Ibid.* XII. lxxiv. 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it nesshe. 1612 STAFFORD *Niobe* 40 His cheekes, denting-in, as if he were still sucking at a bottle. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/1 You will see it dent, for it is elastic.

†**5.** To aim a penetrating blow (*at*). *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 373 So my heart..dented at with ye arrowes of thy burning affections.

Dental (de·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. or ? med. L. *dentāl-is*, f. *dens, dent-em* tooth; cf. F. *dental* (1611 in Cotgr.). Ancient L. had *dentāle* (in form the neuter of *dentālis*) = 'share-beam of a plough'.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the teeth; of the nature of a tooth.

Dental arch, the arched or curved line of the teeth in the mouth; *dental cavity*, the natural hollow of a tooth, which is filled by the *dental pulp*. *Dental formula*, a formula or concise tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth possessed by a mammal; the numbers in the upper and the lower row are written above and below a horizontal line, like the numerator and denominator of a fraction: see DENTITION 2.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 77/2 To vse this, and the other dentalle poulders. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* Pref., To sway It downwards, and the Dental root display. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 53 Dentall sockets 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* vi. 72 The cetaceans are either without a dental apparatus, or provided with teeth. 1894 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 133/4 Dental disease .. became reduced to a minimum.

b. Dealing with the teeth; of or pertaining to dentistry. *Dental apparatus, chisel, drill, file, forceps, hammer*, etc., apparatus and instruments used in dentistry.

1870 (*title*), Dental Diploma Question. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Dental chisel. drill. file* [etc.]. *Ibid., Dental pump*, an apparatus for withdrawing the saliva from the mouth during dental operations. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* p viii, Opening the doors of dental knowledge to the people. 1890 *Times* 20 Aug 11/2 A Dental School is attached to the Hospital.

2. *Phonology.* Pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the front upper teeth, as the consonants t, d, þ, ð, n.

In some languages, as in English, *t, d, n* are not strictly *dental*, but *alveolar*; i.e. the contact is with the gum close behind the teeth.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some gutturall, because they are pronounced more in the throat: others, dentall, because a man cannot wel pronounce them without the teeth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 198. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiat. Res.* (1799) I. 12 Each of the dental sounds is hard or soft, sharp or obtuse. 1855 FORBES *Hindústání Gram.* (1868) 5, ↄ is much softer and more dental than the English *d*. 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 31–2 This class is commonly called 'dental', but the point of the tongue is not necessarily brought against the teeth.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Phonology.* A dental consonant.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiat. Res.* (1799) I. 11 Next came different classes of dentals. 1884 *American* IX. 105 Such a phonetic law does not account for the word under discussion, no dental being present.

2. *humorously.* A tooth.

1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 344, I would not voluntarily be under his manifold rows of dentals.

3. *Arch.* = DENTIL.

1761 KIRBY *Perspect. Architect.* 39 From the dentals already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the denticles. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 195 The abacus red, the dentals yellow, with a red boss.

4. *Zool.* A mollusc of the genus *Dentalium* or family *Dentaliidæ*; a tooth-shell.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Dental*, a small Shelfish .. hollow like a little tube, and acuminated. *a* 1728 WOODWARD (J.), The shell of a dental.

5. A sea fish of the Mediterranean, belonging to the genus *Dentex*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dentale* is a name given by some to a fish caught in the Mediterranean, and common in the markets of Italy. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. *Months* Mar., Salmon, eel and trout, Dental and dolphin.

Dentalite (de·ntăləit). *Palæont.* [f. *Dentalium* (see prec. 4) + -ITE.] A fossil tooth-shell.

1828 In WEBSTER. 1847 CRAIG, *Dentalite, Dentalithe*, a fossil dentalium.

Dentality (dentæ·lĭti). [f. DENTAL + -ITY: cf. *nasality.*] Dental quality.

Mod. In Irish, the dentality of *t* and *d* is very marked.

Dentalize (de·ntăləiz), *v.* [f. DENTAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make dental, change into a dental sound. Hence **Dentaliza·tion.**

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 336 The element *ṛṛ* .. was probably lengthened and dentalized. 1875 — in *N. Y. Nation* XX. 116/2 The letters *d, n*, and *t*, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 55. 135 Cases of dentalization.

†**Dentar** (de·ntăr), *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. ad. F. *dentaire*, ad. L. *dentāri-us*: see DENTARY.] = DENTAL I.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 39 The superior and anterior dentar canal. *Ibid.* 461 The posterior and superior dentar branches.

†**Dentarie.** *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of Bot. L. *Dentaria* (Toothwort), a genus of cruciferous plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. v. 153 The other kind [of Dames Violets or Gilofloures] is known by the name of Dentarie, and is not otherwise known to us.

Dentary (de·ntări), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* and *Anat.* [ad. L. *dentāri-us* (4th c.), f. *dens, dent-em* tooth: see -ARY. (In F. *dentaire*, 1700 in Hatzf.)]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the teeth; dental. *Dentary bone*: = DENTARY *sb.*

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 136 As far as the dentary papilla or pulp. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 44 The dentary bone of the Crocodile.

B. *sb.* A bone forming part of the lower jaw in the classes of Vertebrates below *Mammalia*, and bearing the teeth when these are present.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 67/1 The anterior piece .. which supports the teeth, is called the 'dentary'. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 54 The largest piece is tooth-bearing, and hence termed dentary.

‖ **Dentata** (dentē·tă). *Anat.* [L. fem. of *dentātus* adj. 'toothed' (sc. *vertebra*).] The second cervical vertebra, also called *axis*: see AXIS[1] 2.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Vertebræ*, The vertebræ of the neck .. The second is called .. also *vertebra dentata*. 1811 HOOPER *Dict.* 852/1 The second vertebra is called *dentata*. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* ix. 211 The second bone of the neck is the dentata, having a process like a tooth, by which it forms a joint with the first bone. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 43.

Dentate (de·ntēt), *a.* [ad. L. *dentāt-us*, f. *dens, dent-em* tooth: see -ATE[2] 2.] Having 'teeth' or tooth-like projections along the edge; toothed. Chiefly in *Zool.* and *Bot.*; in *Bot. spec.* of leaves having sharp teeth directed outwards.

1810 W. ROXBURGH in *Asiat. Res.* XI. 350 With the margin elegantly laciniate-dentate. 1818 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 34 Shell gibbous .. outer lip generally dentate. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (*dentate*). 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 157 Lamellæ of the cells dentate or denticulate.

b. In comb., as *dentate-crenate*, etc.: see DENTATO-. Hence **De·ntately** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG.

Dentated (de·nteted), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Dentated Leaf. 1761 GAERTNER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 78 Nor has it a dentated margin. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 204 A beautifully dentated suture, resembling the dog's tooth of a Gothic arch. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 133 Saws .. with their edges somewhat rudely dentated.

Dentation (dentē·ʃən). [n. of condition, f. stem of L. *dentāt-us*: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. L. *tabulātio*, f. *tabulāt-us.*] The condition or fact of being dentate; toothing.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii, How in particular did it [the woodpecker's bill] get its barb, its dentation? 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 253 The same species varies much in the dentation of the arm. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 97 *Dentation* relates to mere marginal incision.

Denta·to-, combining adverbial form of L. *dentātus*, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'dentately —', 'dentate and —', as *dentato-angulate*, having dentate angles; *dentato-ciliate*, having the margin dentate with cilia; *dentato-costate*, having dentate or toothed ribs; *dentato-crenate*, crenate but approaching dentate; *dentato-serrate*, having serrations approaching the character of teeth; *dentato-setaceous*, having the margin dentate, with setæ or bristles; *dentato-sinuate*, 'having points like teeth on excavated borders' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

In these combinations *dentate-* is often used, as *dentate-crenate, -serrate, -sinuate*, etc.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dentato-sinuate.* 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 594 Margin .. with dentato-setaceous calicles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dentato-laciniate*, when toothings are irregularly extended into long points.

Dent de lion, dentdelyon: see DANDELION.

Dente, obs. form of DAINTY.

Dented (de·nted), *ppl. a.* [orig. f. DENT *v.* + -ED; but afterwards identified with, and assimilated in sense to, L. *dentātus*, F. *denté* toothed.]

†**1.** Bent inward; incurved, hollowed. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xcv. (1495) 842 The teeth [of a serpent] ben dentyd Inwarde and ben crokyd [*transfigit aculeo & dente flectitur in se*]. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 His shipe hee kenneld .. vnder an angle Of rock deepe dented [*sub rupe cavata*]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 340 This vulgar kinde of hyæna .. in the middle of his back..is a little crooked or dented.

†**2.** Hollow, sunken. *Obs.*

1540 SURREY *Poems, How no age is content* 16, I saw my withered skin How it doth shew my dented chews, the flesh was worn so thin.

3. Having dents or indentations, indented, toothed; †in *Her.* = INDENTED (*obs.*).

1552 HULOET, Dented, *crenatus.* 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 30 Ermyne on a chiefe dented, Gules. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vi. 153 His leaves be .. dented or tothed. 1692 BANISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 672 There is a small [shell] of the Land-kind, with a dented Aperture. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 371 Leaves .. slightly dented at the end. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 87 The ragged, and dented edges of the strata.

De·ntel. *Arch.* [ad. F. *dentelle* (formerly *-ele*), now used in sense of 16th c. *dentille.*] = DENTIL.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 189. 170 Blending of the Ionic dentels with the Doric triglyphs. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Dentils* or *Dentels*, the small square blocks or projections in the bed mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric orders.

Dentelated, dentellated (de·ntéle·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [Formed after F. *dentelé* 'toothed, toothie; full of iags resembling little teeth', Cotgr. (in Thierry 1564), f. OF. *dentele*, mod.F. *dentelle*, dim. of *dent* tooth.] Having small teeth, indentations, or notches; finely indented.

1797 W. TOOKE *Cath. II* (1798) III. xiv. 409 *note*, Ankarstroem was armed with a dentelated poignard. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (ed 2) II. xxi 398 The wall is high, with dentellated battlements and lofty towers 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 90 A very fine red band, irregularly dentelated, or as it were crevassed.

Dentelle (dente·l, Fr. dãtɛ̃l). [a. F. *dentelle*, orig. little tooth, hence lace, a triangular facet, etc., in OF. *dentele* (14th c.), dim. of *dent* tooth.]

‖**1.** Lace [Fr.].

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 40 That delicate border of dentelle.

2. *Bookbinding.* 'An ornamental tooling resembling notching or lace' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

3. *attrib.*

1892 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities of Mashonaland* iv. 116 Two feet below begins the dentelle pattern.

Dentelure (de·ntĕlĭūəɹ). *Zool. rare.* [a. F. *dentelure* denticulated border, toothing, f. *dentelé* denticulated: see -URE. In quot. app. associated with *chaussure, coiffure*, etc.] Set or provision of teeth.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* xi. 325 The whole dentelure is modified in adaptation to a piscivorous regimen.

Denter: see DENTURE.

Denteuous, var. of DAINTEOUS *a. Obs.*

Denti-, combining form of L. *dens, dent-em*, tooth, *dent-ēs* teeth. **De·ntifactor,** a machine for making artificial teeth. **Dentila·bial** *a.*, having relation to both teeth and lips. **Dentili·ngual** *a.*, of or formed by teeth and tongue; also used as sb. (*sc.* consonant, sound, etc.). †**Denti·loquent** *a.*, speaking through the teeth (Blount, 1656); so †**Denti·loquist**, 'one that speaks through the teeth'; †**Denti·loquy**, 'the act or habit of speaking through the teeth' (Ash). †**Dentimo·lary** *a.*, belonging to the molar teeth or grinders. **Denti·parous** *a.*, producing teeth. **De·ntiphone,** an instrument for conveying sound to the inner ear through the teeth, an AUDIPHONE.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 64 A dentilabial instead of a purely labial sound. *Ibid.* 65 Real dentilinguals produced between the tongue and teeth. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 284 Dentimolary operations. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 897/1 The vascular dentiparous membrane which lines the alveolar cavities.

†**Dentiate,** *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *dentīre.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dentiate*, to breed teeth.

†**De·ntical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *dens, dent-* tooth + -IC + -AL.] = DENTAL *a.* 1 b.

1776 'COURTNEY MELMOTH' *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 216 A Treatise on Toothpicking, wherein I show the precise method of holding, handling .. and replacing the dentical instruments.

De·nticate, *v. rare.* [f. late L. *denticāre* to move the teeth (Papias); cf. It. *denticāre* to pinch, to nible, or brouse with one's teeth.] To bite or crush with the teeth.

1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIII. 37 Masticate, denticate, chump, grind and swallow.

Denticete (de·ntisēt), *a.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + *cēt-us* whale.] Toothed (as a whale).

1885 WOOD *Whale* in *Longm. Mag.* V. 550 The two halves of the lower jaw, instead of being pressed closely against each other, as in the Denticete whale, are strongly bowed outwards, much in the form of a parenthesis ( ).

Denticle (de·ntik'l), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dent-em* tooth. Cf. DENTICULE.]

1. A small tooth or tooth-like projection. (In quot. 1391, a pointer on the 'rete' of the astrolabe.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 23 Thin Almury is cleped the denticle of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcix. 140 Leaves dented round aboute with small denticles. 1761 GAERTNER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 81, 5 small denticles, that surround a cavity placed in their middle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 237 Two powerful teeth .. besides minute accessory denticles. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 A sharp tooth, or denticle, at the inner side of the base of each claw.

2. *Arch.* = DENTIL.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denticle*..also that part of the Chapiter of a Pillar, which is cut and graven like teeth.

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 40 The distances of the Columns..are adjusted by a certain number of Denticles .. the first Denticle *A*, and the last *B*, being each cut .. by the .. Axes of the Columns. *Ibid.* 43 The Denticle is that large square Moulding underneath the Ovolo. 1761 KIRBY *Perspect. Architect.* 39 From the dentuls already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the denticles.

†**B.** *adj.* Toothed, denticulated. *Obs.*

1574 EDEN tr. *Taisner's de Natura Magnetis* Ded., Turned or moued with certayne litle denticle wheeles.

Denticular (denti·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *denticulus* (see prec.) + -AR. Cf. mod.F. *denticulaire.*]

1. Resembling, or of the nature of, a small tooth.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaner's Comp. Anat.* 160 Converted into a gizzard by the development of denticular processes.

2. *Arch.* Characterized by having dentils.

1842–76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* III. i. 817 The difference between the mutular and denticular Doric lies entirely in the entablature.

Denticulate (denti·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *denticulāt-us*, f. *denticul-us*: see DENTICLE and -ATE 2.]

1. Having small teeth or tooth-like projections; finely toothed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Of a denticulate asperity. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 41 The bill .. denticulate or toothed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 18 Sepals denticulate.

2. *Arch.* = DENTICULAR 2. **3.** In *comb.*

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 383 Bill subulate..with margins denticulate-serrate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 308 Leaves..denticulate-serrate.

Hence **Denti·culately** *adv.*, in a denticulate manner, with denticulation. 1847 in CRAIG.

Often in *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as *denticulately serrated, ciliated*, etc.

Denticulated (denti·kiŭlēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] **1.** = prec. 1.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* 48 Supposing both wheels to be denticulated, the little wheel will with its teeth describe lines. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxviii. 49 With a denticulated margin. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 244 The passage of the Sun's rays along the denticulated edge of the moon.

2. *Arch.* = prec. 2.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* 447 They are called Dentils; and the cornices are said to be denticulated.

Denticulation (denti·kiŭlē·ĭ·ʃən). [f. L. *denticul-us* (see DENTICLE) + -ATION: cf. *dentation.*] The condition of being denticulate or finely toothed; usually *concr.* an instance of this; a series of small teeth or tooth-like projections (mostly in *pl.*).

1681 GREW *Museum* (J.), The denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 609 Branches flat, linear, leafless. Denticulations flower bearing. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 477 The teeth have a smooth margin without denticulations. 1874 MOGGRIDGE *Ants & Spiders* Supp. 259 The denticulation of the tarsal claws..is similar.

Denticule (de·ntikiŭl). *Arch.* [a. F. *denticule* (1545 in transl. of Vitruvius), ad. L. *denticul-us* little tooth, dim. of *dens, dent-em* tooth: see -CULE. Also used in Latin form.] = DENTIL b.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, In Corona, ye shal make Denticulos. *Ibid.* C iv a, They haue added Echinus, and Denticuli. 1846 WORCESTER, *Denticule* (Arch.), the flat projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut. *Francis.*

Dentie, obs. form of DAINTY; *esp.* in phrase *By Gods dentie*, by God's dignity or honour.

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 62 *V.* Gods dentie, Jacke sauce, whence came you? *R.* How pretely you can call verlet and sweare by Gods dentie!

†**Dentient** (de·nʃĭĕnt), *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dentient-em* 'teething', pr. pple. of *dentīre* to cut the teeth.] Teething.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 248 An Infant of a year old, who is dentient and febrient.

Dentifactor: see under DENTI-.

Dentification (de·ntifikē·ĭ·ʃən). [f. L. *dens, dent-em* tooth + -FICATION. The cognate verb would be *dentify*. So in mod.F. (Littré.)] Conversion into the substance of a tooth, formation of dentine. (Cf. *ossification.*)

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 564 A change in form of the dental pulp prior to its dentification.

Dentiform (de·ntifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. type **denti-form-is* (used in mod.L.), f. *dent-em* tooth: see -FORM. So F. *dentiforme* (Littré).] Of the form of a tooth, tooth-shaped, odontoid.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi. (1737) 93 Their Dentiform Vertebra. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 213 Carbonate of lime .. in prismatic, rhomboidal, and dentiform crystals.

†**De·ntiformed,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The cause of the second Vertebres mouyng, and of the dentiformed Processe.

†**Denti·fric,** *a. Obs. rare.* = next.

1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 204 The Dentifrick Elaboratory of the celebrated Professor Webb.

†**Denti·frical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **dentifric-us* (cf. DENTIFRICE) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a dentifrice, teeth-cleansing.

1806 R. WINSTANLEY in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 389 As to its dentifrical properties.

†**Dentifricator** (de·ntifrikē·ĭ·təɹ). *Obs.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + *fricātor* one who rubs, after L. *dentifricium.*] A professional cleanser of teeth.

c 1700 D. G. *Harangues of Quack Doctors* 13 Doctor, Chymist, and Dentrificator. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 12 The Profession I have taken up. is that of a Dentifricator, or what the Vulgar call a Cleaner of Teeth.

Dentifrice (de·ntifris). [a. F. *dentifrice* (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dentifricium*, f. *dent-em* tooth + *fricāre* to rub.] A powder or other preparation for rubbing or cleansing the teeth; a tooth-powder or tooth-paste; also applied to liquid preparations.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* I. fol 53 a, Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth of great perfection, for to make them cleane. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Diuerse New Exper.* 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 591 The best dentifrices for to cleanse or whiten the teeth, be made of the pumish. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2985/4 An excellent Dentrifice, or Powder, for cleansing Teeth. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 92 Myrrh is also an excellent Dentrifice 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 323 Camphor enters into the composition of many dentifrices.

Dentigerous (denti·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* and *Anat.* [f. L. type **denti-ger* tooth-bearing + -OUS: in mod.F. *dentigère.*] Bearing teeth.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 979/2 The membrane lining the dentigerous cavity. 1847–9 *Ibid.* IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saurian..reptiles are..simple. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 The jaws are generally dentigerous.

Dentil (de·ntil). *Arch.* Also 7 **dentile.** [a. obs. F. *dentille* (16th c. in Littré); a fem. deriv. of *dent*; cf. Pr. *dentilh* masc.:—L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens, dent-em* tooth. See also DENTICULE, DENTEL.]

Each of the small rectangular blocks, resembling a row of teeth, under the bed-moulding of the cornice in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and sometimes Doric, orders.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 71 The Dentiles at three pence per foot. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Dentles [in architecture], *dentuli.* 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 113 The dentils introduced just under the cornice, are a great source of richness. 1865 C. T. NEWTON *Trav. Levant* XXVIII. 307 A stone forming the angle of a small pediment, with dentils coarsely executed.

†**b.** *transf.* That member of the entablature in which the dentils (when present) are cut. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 40 b, An upright cymatium; and over that a plain dentil. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 89 A reglet divided, its parts alternately omitted, is called a dentil.

c. *attrib.*

1754 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 38 That . a Parapet Wall be erected, adorned with a Dentil Cornice. 1812 6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 180 Under the modillions is placed an ovolo, and then a fillet and the dentil face, which is often left uncut in exterior work. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 474 The dentil-bands should remain uncut. 1865 J. G. NICHOLS in *Herald & Geneal.* July 254 The classical dentil moulding.

Dentilabial: see under DENTI-.

De·ntilated, *ppl. a.* [Variant of DENTELATED, after DENTIL.] 'Formed like teeth; having teeth.' So **Dentilation,** 'the formation of teeth, dentition' (Worcester, 1846); denticulation (of a margin), perforation of postage stamps.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 29 The regulation and perfection of the dentilation.

Dentile (de·ntil). *Conchol* [var. of DENTIL, obs. F. *dentille.*] (See quots.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Dentile* (Conch.), a small tooth like that of a saw. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dentile*, a term applied to a small sharp tooth-like projection on the border of a shell.

Dentilingual,-loquent, etc.: see under DENTI-.

Dentinal (de·ntinăl), *a.* [f. DENTINE + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dentine.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 382/2 The calcification of the dentinal pulp. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 45 The dentinal tissue is free from anchylosis with the alveolus.

Dentine, dentin (de·ntin). *Anat.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + -INE.] The hard tissue, resembling bone but usually denser, which forms the chief constituent of the teeth.

1840–5 OWEN *Odontography* I. Introd. 3, I propose to call the substance which forms the main part of all teeth 'dentine' .. 'Dentine' consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 565 Well-formed dentine is uniformly dense and ivory-like.

De·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. DENT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DENT, q.v.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxii. (1495) 709 After many manere castynge, hewynge, dentynge, and planynge. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abolladura*, denting in with blowes, beating in, *contusio.*

†**2.** The result of this action; an indentation.

1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXVI. 17 Twei dentyngis [1382 rabitis] schulen be in the sidis of a table, bi which a table schal be ioyned to another table.

†**3.** *Arch.* = DENTIL. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 367 The great Cornish, with Modilions and Dentings.

De·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dents; †that strikes a blow.

1575 *Appius & Virginia* Epil. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 155 But denting death will cause them all to grant this world as vain.

De·ntinoid, *a.* [f. DENTINE + -OID.] Like or of the character of dentine.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dentinoid tumour*, a *dental osteoma* arising from the crown of the tooth; so called from its structure being like dentine covered with enamel.

Dentiparous, -phone: see under DENTI-.

Dentiro·ster. *Ornith. rare.* [a. F. *dentirostre*, ad. mod.L. *dentirostr-is*, f. L. *denti-* tooth + *rostrum* beak, of which the pl. *Dentirostrēs* was introduced by Cuvier as the name of a family of birds.] A member of the *Dentirostres* or Passerine birds having a tooth or notch on each side of the upper mandible. By Cuvier applied to an immense assemblage of birds having no natural relations; by more recent naturalists restricted to the Turdoid or thrush-like *Passeres* or *Insessores*.

1839 JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 53 The first of the great tribes into which the insessorial birds are separated, the Dentirostres.] 1847 CRAIG, *Dentirostres*, *Dentirostres*.

Hence **Dentiro·stral, Dentiro·strate** *adjs.*, belonging to the *Dentirostres*; having a toothed beak.

1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 251 The Dentirostral tribe. 1847 CRAIG, *Dentirostrate*. 1876 *Amer. Cycl.* XV. 727 A very large family of dentirostral birds. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dentirostrate*, having the characters of the *Dentirostres*.

De·ntiscalp. [ad. L. *dentiscalpium* toothpick, f. DENTI- + *scalp-ĕre* to scrape, scratch.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dentiscalp*, an instrument to scrape the teeth, a tooth-picker. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* iii, Remarks from the ancients concerning dentiscalps, vulgarly called tooth-picks. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dentiscalp*, an instrument for scaling teeth.

[Dentise, -ize, *v.*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Dentist (de·ntist). [ad F. *dentiste*, f. L. *dent-em*, F. *dent*, tooth: see -IST.] One whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, extract them, insert artificial ones, etc.; a dental surgeon.

1759 *Edin. Chron.* 15 Sept. 4 *Dentist* figures it now in our newspapers, and may do well enough for a French puffer; but we fancy Rutter is content with being called a *tooth-drawer*. 1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 204 This distinguished Dentist and Dentologist. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 192 Mr. Moor, Surgeon Dentist to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 149 No! Pay the dentist when he leaves A fracture in your jaw.

Denti·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] = next.

In mod. Dicts.

Denti·stical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dentist.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xlvii 303 Little boxes of dentistical-looking instruments. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* (Rtldg.) 164 The crocodile .. opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful dentistical bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.

Dentistry (de·ntistri). [f. as prec. + -RY.] The profession or practice of a dentist.

1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 197 Dentistry, as we find it called, is growing into a profession. 1886 *Act* 49-50 *Vict* c. 48 § 26 Rights .. to practise dentistry or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

Dentition (denti·ʃən). [ad. L. *dentitiōn-em* teething, n. of action from *dentīre* to teeth. (So in mod.F. in *Dict. Trev.* 18th c.)]

1. The production or 'cutting' of the teeth; teething.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 960 Dentition or the breeding of the Teeth begins about the seauenth yeare, sometimes sooner. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 140 Dentition and Locution are for the most part Contemporaries. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 567 Latest Theories of difficult Dentition. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 365 With many constitutions it is as purely natural a crisis as dentition. *Mod.* The second dentition is to some children as critical a period as the first.

2. The arrangement of the teeth, with regard to kind, number, and order, proper to a particular animal, or to an animal at a particular age.

1849 *Sk Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 25 The dentition is as follow:—Incisors, ½; molars, ½-½. 1855 OWEN *Teeth* 285 The dentition of the genus *Elephas* includes two long tusks. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 273 Of all distinguishing characters, the dentition of an animal is one of the most important.

† **De·ntity.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dens*, *dent-em* tooth + -ITY.] The age of teething.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 43 Infancy, Dentity and another .. age, and then puberity itselfe.

Dento-, an incorrect combining form of L. *dent-em* tooth, as in **Dento-li·ngual,** etc.: see DENTI-. Also in **Dento·logist, Dento·logy.**

1760 [see DENTIST]. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 538 The purely ornamental branch of dentology.

De·ntoid, *a. rare.* [Bad formation, from L. *dent-em* tooth + Gr. *-οειδης*, -OID.] Tooth-like, dentiform, ODONTOID. 1828 WEBSTER cites BARTON.

Dentor, dentour: see DENTURE [1], indenture.

† **De·ntulated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = DENTICULATED.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxiv. 220 Its leaves .. dentulated with hard prickles.

† **De·nture** [1]. *Obs.* Also **dentor, dentour.** Aphetic form of INDENTURE.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2791 An entre [þat] as a dentour wriythe. 1482-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 348 As it perith be dentor .. lix. bales of Gene wode. 1541 *Schole-ho. Women* 837 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 137 Of you I haue no denture.

De·nture [2]. *rare.* Also 7 denter. [f. DENT *v.* + -URE.] Indentation, indent.

1685 *Act* 1 *Jas. II*, c. 22 (*Parish St. James's, Westm.*). Crossing from the south-west corner of the wall of the said house in the said Portugal Street to the middle denter thereof. Proceeding from the said middle denter westwards.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 532 Those clear atmospheres .. allow every denture of the chisel to be conspicuous.

Denture [3] (de·ntiŭr). [a. F. *denture* (14-15th c. *denteüre* in Hatzf.), f. *dent* tooth: see -URE.] A set of teeth; *esp.* of artificial teeth.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 685/2 An instrument for matching the dentures of upper and lower jaw. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 58 Specimens of dentures in wax, before vulcanizing. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 5/2 Method of preventing anterior and lateral movements in artificial dentures in edentulous cases.

Denty, obs. form of DAINTY.

Dentyuous, var. of DAINTEOUS *a. Obs.*

Denucleate, -ed: see DE- II. 1.

Denudate (dĭniū·dĕt, de·niudĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēnūdāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēnūdāre* to DENUDE.] Denuded; naked, bare.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Denudate*, when a surface which has once been hairy, downy, etc., becomes naked. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Denudate*, stripped; naked. Applied to plants whose flowers have no flower cup.

Denudate (de·niudĕt, dĭniū·dĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēnūdāre*, to DENUDE. All the dicts. down to Smart 1849, stress *denu·date*: see note to CONTEMPLATE.] *trans.* To strip naked or bare; = DENUDE.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xi. 182 Dionysia, a Noble Matron, was denudated and barbarously scourged. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 Painted .. as be their feet and legs, both which are denudated in their dances. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 261 The elder .. is last denudated of its leaves. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. § 2. 363 Till he have thus denudated himself of all these encumbrances. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 218 *note*, A perfect skeleton denudated of every fibril of muscle.

Hence **De·nudated** *ppl. a.*, **De·nudating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5032 In the denudated parts of the lobe. 1849 DANA *Geol.* vii. (1850) 355 The denudating agents that could scoop out valleys. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 661 Glacial scratches .. upon denudated surfaces.

Denudation (deniudē·ʃən). [a. F. *dénudation*, in 14th c. *-acion* (Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēnūdātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēnūdāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of making naked or bare; a stripping off of clothing or covering; denuded condition.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* xv. xxiv. 371 Denudation and unction with holie oil. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 59 To be modest, we ought .. to avoid all unfashionable denudations. 1816 KEATING *Trav.* (1817) I. 44 The inns .. in a state of denudation of furniture. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 Ireland, once a land of forests, has suffered enormously from the process of denudation.

† **b.** *fig.* The action of laying bare; exposure.

1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Confut.* 62 All this he barely repeates without any disprouement or denudation. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* cxviii. V. 74 The Denudation of your Souls and your Sins by a humble confession.

c. The action of divesting or depriving.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Such a destitution of succour, and denudation of all refuge. 1644 BP. HALL *Devout Soul* § 10 (T.) There must be a denudation of the mind from all those images of our phantasy .. that may carry our thoughts aside. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 579 The subjunctive is distinguished from the indicative merely by the denudation of flexion.

2. *Geol.* The laying bare of an underlying rock or formation through the wearing away or *erosion* of that which lies above it, by the action of water, ice, or other natural agency.

1821 FAREY in *Phil. Trans.* 242 (*title*), Account of the great Derbyshire Denudation. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 118 *note*, This gorge is simply a valley of denudation. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii (1852) 345 Considering the enormous power of denudation which the sea possesses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 149 At the present rate of denudation, it would require about 5½ million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea.

Denudative (dĭniū·dĕtiv), *a.* [f. *dēnūdāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēnūdāre* to DENUDE: see -IVE.] Having the quality of denuding; causing denudation (e.g. of strata).

Mod. The denudative action of water; denudative agencies.

Denu·datory, *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem *dēnūdāt-* of L. *dēnūdāre*: see -ORY.] = DENUDATIVE.

1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 293 This continuity .. violated by .. denudatory aqueous causes.

Denude (dĭniū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *dēnūdā-re* to make naked, lay bare, f. DE- I. 3 + *nūdāre* to make naked, *nūdus* naked. (Cf. mod.F. *dénuder* 1790 in Hatzf. The earlier F. verb is *dénuer*, OF. *denuer*, *desnuer*.)]

1. *trans.* To make naked or bare; to strip *of* clothing or covering; *spec.* in *Geol.* of natural agencies: To lay bare (a rock or formation) by the removal of that which lies above it.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 88 Some when they alter their cases, denude them of all the earth. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 120 If you denude a Vine-Branch of its Leaves. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1852) 12 That any power .. could have denuded the granite over so many thousand square leagues? 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. v. 124 The long slopes are nearly denuded of trees. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vii. 111 Rapidly denuded by rain and rivers.

2. *fig.* To strip, divest, deprive (*of* any possession, attribute, etc.).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. 65 Nor this burgh of sa mony citesanis Left desolat and denudit. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scott.* (1821) I. 95 To denude him of the Romane lady, and to adhere to his lauchfull wiffe. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 6 He denudes himselfe of all right and title, which .. he might claime vnto it. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 53. 492 Denuded of much of his wit and cleverness. 1874 J. STOUGHTON *Church of Revol.* xvii. 395 Denuding them of political rights, they denied them political duties.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To divest oneself.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 496 An heir .. fraudulently giving a secret promise to denude in favour of one to whom trust-gift was prohibited rendered himself liable to penalties. *Ibid.* 497 The heir denuding did not thereby cease to be heir.

† **3.** To lay bare to the mind, disclose, make clear. *Obs. rare.*

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 128 in *Anglia* VII, Then approbation the case dyd denude.

Hence **Denu·ded, Denu·ding** *ppl. adjs.*

1639 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquil* (1868) 85 Denuding motions wer not entertained. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 467 The denuded muscles were amazingly enlarged. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 125 From the denuded valley of Wigmore. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 131 Its power [tropical rain] as a denuding agent is almost incredible.

† **Denu·de,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [Short for *denuded*, *denudit*: cf. *devoid*.] Denuded, deprived, bereft, devoid (*of*).

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5430 Sonne and Mone ar, boith, denude Off lycht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 512 He .. was denude of his Kingdome. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVIII. 75 Gylouris of godlynes denude!

Denu·dement. *rare.* [-MENT.] = Denudation, denuded condition.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 424 He continued to live in privations and denudement.

† **Denu·ll,** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- I. 3 + L. *null-us* none, null: cf. DISNULL, DISANNUL.] *trans.* To reduce to nullity; to annul, make void.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 402 After the deth of Kynge Edwarde that banysshement was soone denulled. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 141, I denull, disalow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments.

† **Denu·mber,** *v. Obs.* In 4-5 **denoumbre.** [a. F. *dénombrer* (in Littré and Hatzf. only of 16th c.), f. DE- I. 3 + *nombrer* to number, after *dēnumerāre*, erroneous scribal variant of L. *dīnumerāre* to count out, enumerate, f. *dī-*, DIS- + *numerāre* to count.] *trans.* To number, count, reckon up.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxix. [xc.] 11 Who knewȝ the power of thi wrathe; and for thi drede thi wrathe denoumbren?

† **Denu·mberment.** *Obs.* [a. F. *dénombrement* (1376 in Hatzf.), f. *dénombrer* to DENUMBER: see -MENT.] The act of numbering or reckoning up; a reckoning, enumeration.

1455 *Paston Lett.* I. No. 263. 360 For the value and denombrement of iiij ml saluz of yerly rent. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 29 He commanded Demetrius..to deliver him the denomberment of the Hebrew Volumes. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Addit. Lives* (1676) 47 By the denumberment of the Roman Consuls, we find that he lived long before.

Denu·merant. *Math.* [a. L. *dēnumerānt-em* pr. pple.: see next.] The number expressing how many solutions a given system of equations admits of. Hence **Denumerantive,** *a.*

1859 SYLVESTER *Outl. Lect. on Partitions of Numbers* I. 2 Denumeration and Denumerant defined. *Ibid.* II. 4 To find the denumerant of $x+2y+4z=n$. *Ibid.* III. 4 Denumerantive function distinguished from denumerant.

† **Denu·merate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēnumerāre*: see DENUMBER.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denumerate*, to pay ready money, to pay money down.

Denumeration (dĭniū·mĕrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dē-*, *dīnumerātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dē-*, *dīnumerāre*: see prec.]

† **1.** A reckoning up, enumeration. *Obs.*

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* VI. ix. 152 As it is written in the denumeration of the Constables. 1651 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. 48 A place in their denumeration of Hereticks.

b. Reckoning by numbers, arithmetical calculation. *rare.*

1851 MANSEL *Prolegom. Logica* (1860) 115 *note*, Subtraction may be demonstrated from Addition .. though it is simpler to regard Subtraction as an independent process of denumeration.

c. *Math.* The determination of the denumerant of an equation. 1859 [see DENUMERANT.]

† **2.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Denumeration*, a present paying down of money. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

‖ **Denuncia** (denu·nθiă, -siă). [Sp.; = denunciation; f. *denunciar* to denounce.] In Mexico and Spanish America: The judicial proceedings by which a mine, lands, etc., are denounced, and the rights issuing from this action are secured; see DENOUNCE *v.* 8.

In mod. American Dicts.

Denu·nciable, *a.* [f. L. *dēnuntiāre* (see next) + -BLE.] That can be denounced, proper to be denounced: see DENOUNCE *v.* 8.

In mod. Dicts.

Denunciant (dĭnv·nsiănt, -ʃiănt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēnuntiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēnuntiāre* (see next) to DENOUNCE.] Denouncing.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. II. v. v. 66 Of all which things.. Patriot France is informed: by denunciant friend, by triumphant foe.

Denunciate (dǐnʊ·nsi,eˈt, -ʃieˈt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēnuntiāre, -nunciāre* to give official information, DENOUNCE, f. DE- I. 3 + *nuntiāre* (*nunciāre*) to make known, narrate, report.] *trans.* and *intr.* To denounce; to utter denunciation against.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 46 Should I not so haue pronounst and denunciated against thee, thy blood would haue bene required at my hands. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denunciate*, to denounce or give warning, to proclaim. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 189 An exigent interest, to denunciate this new work. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* No. 1987. 729/1 He only enunciated and denunciated. 1890 *Church Q. Rev.* XXX. 183 Some rabid Irish Protestant lecturer denunciating the Church of Rome.

Hence **Denu·nciating** *ppl. a.*

1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 161 An altar-denunciating priest [in Ireland]. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 15 Sept., Other denunciating expressions are employed against the special pension examiners.

Denunciation (dǐnʊ:nsi,ēˈ·ʃən). Also 6 denunti-, 8 denounci-. [ad. L. *dēnunti-, dēnunciātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēnuntiāre* to denounce, etc. Cf. F. *dénonciation* (13th c. in Littré), which may be the immediate source.]

†1. Official, formal, or public announcement; declaration, proclamation. *Obs.* (exc. in senses influenced by 2).

1548 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 13 Upon Denunciation and Publication thereof [sentence of excommunication] in the.. Parish where the Party so excommunicate is dwelling. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 37 Finding this kind of denunciation of War as a defiance. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 152 She is fast my wife, Saue that we doe the denunciation lacke Of outward Order. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. ix. (1654) 366 This publique and reiterated denunciation of Bannes before matrimony. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 258 Why.. a denunciation of war ought always to precede the actual commencement of hostilities. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* i. (1831) 8 Anxious to read in the countenance of my husband the denunciation of our fate 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 29/1 A denunciation of coming hostilities.

2. Announcement of evil, punishment, etc., in the manner of a warning or threat.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* (1859) 550 With denunciation of death if he did transgress and break the said law. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxix. (1627) 292 That severe denunciation of our Saviour for this undiscreet anger. may humble us continually. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* x. vii. § 4 The prophet.. by the denunciation of miseries, weakened the alacrity of the multitude 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ▸ 6 Full of malignity and denunciations against a man whose name they had never heard. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 379 But if he still delayed his marriage, it was probably neither because he was frightened by her denunciations nor from alarm at the usual occurrence of an equinoctial storm.

†3. *Sc. Law.* The action of denouncing (a person) as a rebel, or to the horn. See DENOUNCE *v.* 4 a.

1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 75 After their denuntiation of ony persones to the horne. 1592 *Ibid.* § 138 In case onie denunciationes of Horninges, sall happen to be made at the said mercat Croce of Edinburgh. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 141 That..ye. relax the said ——, —— and ——— from the Process of Denounciation led against them. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 274/2 The consequences of denunciation, whether on account of civil or criminal matters, were formerly highly penal.

4. Accusation before a public prosecutor; delation.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 53, I take a presentment to bee a meere denuntiation of the jurors themselves, or of some other officer without any other information. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 210 There are three ways of Proceeding in Criminal Causes, viz., by Accusation, Denunciation, and Inquisition.

5. The action or an act of denouncing as evil; public condemnation or inveighing against.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 6 Denunciation on denunciation has been fulminated from the press—and yet the companies have adhered .to their life-and-limb-destroying practices. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 395 A hot denunciation of the Scottish claim.

6. The action of denouncing (*v.* 7) a treaty, etc.

1885 *Act* 48-9 *Vict.* c. 49 Sched. Art. xvi, If one of the Signatory Powers denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall have effect only as regards that Power.

Denunciative (dǐnʊ·ns-, dǐnʊ·nʃi,ēˈtiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēnuntiāt-* (see DENUNCIATE) + -IVE.] Given to or characterized by denunciation; denunciatory. Hence **Denu·nciatively** *adv.*

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Three Sermons* (1629) 21 It's spoken.. Denunciatiuely. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 521/2 They must be of a denunciative turn of mind. 1860 FARRAR *Language* iv. (L.), The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly denunciative.

Denunciator (dǐnʊ·ns-, dǐnʊ·nʃi,eˈtəɹ). In 5 denonciatour, 6 denounciator. [a. F. *dénonciateur* (1408 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēnuntiātōr-em*, agent-n. from *dēnuntiāre* to denounce.] One who denounces or utters denunciations; a denouncer; in *Civ. Law*: One who lays an information against another.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. i. (1860) E iij b, His accusers or denonciatours. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 700 a, Concerning Wylliam Lattymer and John Hooper, the pretenced denounciators of this matter. 1694 HALLE *Jersey* iv. 104 Two Denunciators, or Under-Sheriffs. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 210 The Denunciator does not inscribe himself, nor make himself a Party in Judgment as the Accuser does. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 402 The denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy. 1885 *Spectator* 29 Aug. 1125/1 Mr. Parnell, the denunciator of evicting landlords.

Denunciatory (dǐnʊ·ns-, dǐnʊ·nʃiătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **dēnuntiātōri-us*, f. *dēnuntiātor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

†1. Of or pertaining to official announcement.

Letter denunciatory: a letter or mandate authorizing publication or announcement. *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 70 All Beadles and Apparitors.. are forbidden.. to denounce or publish any such sentence pronounced by Deans and Archdeacons, without the special Mandate or Letters Denunciatory of their Masters.

2. Of or pertaining to denunciation; characterized by denouncing, accusing, arraigning, condemning.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. viii, Breathless messengers, fugitive Swiss, denunciatory Patriots. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxii. 112 His talk had been pungent and denunciatory. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 81 Housekeepers are intolerant, virulently denunciatory concerning any departures from their particular domestic creed.

Denou·rishment. *rare.* [DE- II. 1.] = next.

1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 76 On this hypothesis coffee would not nourish, but it would prevent denourishment.

Denutrition (dǐniutri·ʃən). [See DE- I. 6, or II. 3.] The opposite to nutrition; reversal of the nutritive process; in *Med.* treatment by deprivation of nourishment. Also *attrib.*

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 31 From these data we are enabled to form an estimate of the amount and kind of food necessary to maintain life in those cases of disease in which it is desirable to apply the method of denutrition. *Ibid.* 45 The hunger or denutrition cure.

Deny (dǐnəi·), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **denye**, 6–7 **denie**, 4– **deny**; also 4–5 **denoy(e**, 4–7 **denay(e**. [a. F. *dénier* (OF. also *deneier, -noier, -neer*) = Pr. *deneyar, denegar*, Sp *denegar*, It. *dinegare*:—L. *dēnegāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *negāre* to say no, refuse, deny. In OF. the atonic stem-form was *denei-er, denoi-er* (:—*dēnegā·re*), the tonic *deni-e* (:—*denicie* :—*dēne gat*); by carrying each of these through, there arose two forms *denei·er* (*denoi·er*), *deni·er*, whence ME. *deney, denay* (*denoy*), and *deny*. By 16th c. writers, to whom *denay* was more or less of an archaism, it was apparently associated with *nay*: cf. the following:

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 279 Yᵉ state of cardynal, whiche was naied and denayed hym by yᵉ Kyng.]

I. To say 'no' to a statement, assertion, doctrine.

1. To contradict or gainsay (anything stated or alleged); to declare to be untrue or untenable, or not what it is stated to be.

a. Const. with *simple object* (formerly sometimes *a person*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3999 Antiochus saide.. Thow hast denied thyself here. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Þis was certified, & sikere on ilk side. It myght not be denied. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 81 (Camb MS.) That may nat be denoyed, quod I. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 40 He liȝþ, þat..denaiþ þat, & affermiþ þe contrari. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 27 And woorthy they were, what man can it denay? [*rime* betray]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. 2 b, Deniyng fiersly al the other new invencions alleged and proponed to his charge. *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* xlvi. 7 But the defendant doth that plea deny. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xi, Jones could not deny the charge. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 71 Hume does not absolutely deny the possibility of a miracle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 You may have to deny your words.

fig. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 63 The Duke was set at the very end crosse-legged like a Taylour, but his fierce aspect and bravery denied that title.

b. Const. with *that* and *clause*, or *obj.* and *infin.* (after Lat.); formerly also with *simple infin.* Formerly sometimes with *negative* or *but* in the clause.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3572 Men shuld not denye. Þat þe saules of þam þat er dede here Of payn may relesed be. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 49, I denye þat þilke þing be good þat anoyeþ hym þat haþ it. *Ibid.* III. x. 88 It may nat ben denoyed þat þilke goode ne is. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 44, I denoy me not to have seid þis. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 The chefare. noman may denyene, Is not made in Braban 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 772 No man denieth..but that your grace..were most necessary about your children. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apophth.* 157 b Denying the arte of geometrie.. to bee to veraye litle use or purpose. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 49, I denie not but that there have bene amongst us.. manie corrupt customes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 218 Then is a picture not denaid, To be a muet Poesie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 157 Taxing the poore king of treason, who denied to the death not to know of any such matter. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 310, I cannot deny but it [rice] is a solid grain. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, You can't deny that your father is cruel. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 414, I beg leave to deny this to be law. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* 14 It is hard to deny that St. Bernard was a good man.

c. *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 15 Sara denyede, seiynge, I lowȝ not. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Denyyn or naytyn, *nego, denego*. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5644 Ilk man for him self denyed. 15.. ? DUNBAR *Freiris of Berwik* 383 Scho saw it wes no bute for to deny.

2. *Logic.* The opposite of *affirm*; to assert the contradictory of (a proposition).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 68 And [I] grantis, he sayd, þe antecedens; Bot I deny þe consequens. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 84 *Sp.* Nay, that I can deny by a circumstance. *Pro.* It shall goe hard but ile proue it by another. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 544, I deny your Maior. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* II. i. Schol., Let +A be to be multiplied into B−C; then because +A is not affirmed of all B, but only of a part of it, whereby it exceeds C, therefore AC must remain denied. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 2 If the middle term be denied of either part of the conclusion, it may shew that the terms of the conclusion disagree, but it can never shew that they agree. 1866 T. FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1869) 110 If we affirm the antecedent, we must affirm the consequent, or, if we deny the consequent, we must deny the antecedent; but, if we deny the antecedent or affirm the consequent, no conclusion can be drawn.

3. To refuse to admit the truth of (a doctrine or tenet); to reject as untrue or unfounded; the opposite of *assert* or *maintain*.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 137 This were to deny either the vniuersality or the equality of originall corruption. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 20 That doctrine of Epicurus, that denied the Providence of God, was no Atheism..Those that heretofore denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 494 To deny the Resurrection of Christ. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision Vind.* § 6 They who deny the Freedom and Immortality of the soul in effect deny its being. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 58 Those who still denied the apparition of ghosts.

b. To refuse to admit the existence of; to reject as non-existent or unreal.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. § I. iii. (1676) 33/1 Many deny Witches at all, or [say] if there be any, they can do no harm. 1879 *Standard* 29 Nov. 5/4 The Albanian League, so often denied, has again been proved to have a real existence.

II. To say 'no' to the claims of.

4. To refuse to recognize or acknowledge (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; to disown, disavow, repudiate, renounce.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20871 (Trin.) Denyinge he [Petur] fel wepynge he ros. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii 9 Forsoth he that schal denye me bifor men, schal be denyed bifore the aungelis of God. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 45 Þare denyed Petre oure Lord. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 16 Thay that denisʒ thair dettis and wil noth pay thair crediturs. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46, I wyl not deny my Grecian ofspring. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill, as they doe? 1628 WITHER *St. Peter's Day*, For if thy great apostle said He would not thee denie, Whom he that very night denayd, On what shall we rely? 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 232 Some of his men happening to be taken separately, he denied them, and suffered eight of them to be hanged as pyrates. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 176 He could not deny his own hand and seal. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 289 Swegen, the godson of Cæsar, had denied his faith.

b. with complemental obj. or phrase. (Often blending with 1 b.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii 119 Thou for whom Ioue would sweare. And denie himselfe for Ioue 1595 — *John* I. ii. 251 Hast thou denied thy selfe a Faulconbridge? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 Letters of Credence signed by the King. who. denied them for true.

III To say 'no' to a request or proposal, or to him who makes it: to refuse.

5. To refuse or withhold (anything asked for, claimed or desired); to refuse to give or grant.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 1489 Deiphebus .Come hire to preye To holde hym on þe morwe companye At dyner, which she wolde not denye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. cc. (R.), He asked a great summe of money of Seynt Edmundes landes, whiche the rulers denayed. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (Rtldg.) 98/1 Not to deny The just requests of those that wish him well. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb* 268, I will denay No more obedience then by law I may. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 222 Trees their Forrest-fruit deny'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss* III. 331 The royal dame his lawless suit deny'd. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 161 Thou art very bold to take What we must still deny.

b. Const. (*a*) *To deny* a thing *to* a person, or (*b*) a person a thing. The latter connects this with sense 6; but the personal object was here originally dative, while there it appears to be accusative. In the passive either object may be made subject.

(*a*.) 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xii. (1495) 196 Auctoryte of techynge and soueraynte is graunted to men and denyed to wymmen. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 3 To vs may no hauen in Englonde be denayd. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 Mete and drynke was denyed to none of them. 1610 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 537 Giue to dogges What thou denyest to men. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 ▸ 2 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 Experience will not allow us to deny a place to art

(*b*.) *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1586 (Fairf.) He wende þat god of miȝt walde deny ham heyuen briȝt. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 95 To denay His own deare childe and sonne in lawe The thing that both did pray. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 107 Then let him be denay'd the Regent-ship. 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Considerat.* 36 No man that considers the premises will deny me this, That [etc.] 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 It is unjust to denie Merchants or Strangers the benefit of Port, Provisions, Commerce, and Navigation. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 424 All the consolations of fame were denied him during his life. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vii. 701 Parliament was denied its proper control over an important branch of public expenditure.

c. *fig.* (predicated of things.)

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 78 Finding no armour that..denied entrance to the fine edge of his damask blade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 137 A steep wilderness, whose hairie sides Access deni'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks 1874 I. 66 The known course of human things..denies to virtue its full scope. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii § 6 146 Their [the Friars'] vow of poverty..would have denied them the possession of books.

6. To say 'no' to, to refuse (a person who makes a request or demand); † to reject (a candidate).

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr Kn.* 1493 For þat durst I not do, lest I denayed were. *Ibid.* 1497 3if any were so vilanous þat yow denaye wolde *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7097 He denyet hym anon with a nait wille. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxv. 405 (Add. MS.), I may not denye you of that ye aske. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dream*, The poor were never at their need denaid *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 508 A number that will denie a poore body of a pennie. 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 338 Richard Healy .. stood for Bachelor of Arts and was denied. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* v. 141 In his Beauty's Pride; When Youth and Love are hard to be deny'd 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III, This is but a shallow pretence to deny me. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Village Church*, Firmly to deny The tempter, though his power is strong 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 256 Where everybody begs, everybody, as a general rule, must be denied.

7. *To deny oneself*: to withhold from oneself, or refrain from, the gratification of desire; to practise self-denial, self-renunciation, or self-abnegation.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvi. 24 3if eny man wole cume after me, denye he hym self, and take his crosse, and sue me. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvii. 107 Sonne, þou maist not haue parfit liberte, but þou denye þiself utterly. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Morning* xiv, Room to deny ourselves.

† **8.** To refuse *to do* (*be*, or *suffer*) anything. *Obs.* (Formerly sometimes with negative clause, and elliptically with pronominal substitute (*it*, *which*, etc.) for *infin.*).

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 140 3if þou þis neodes deny. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 80 Ne for us denyd noght for to rise. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 The king sent vnto her onis, tuyes, thries, and she denied not to come. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 101/1 They flatlie denied to doo anie of those things. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 180 If she denie .) wed. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 34 The King denied to give any other Answer. 1785 BUTLER *Serm.* vii. (1726) 125 He absolutely denyed to curse Israel. 1781 CRABBE *Poems, Library*, Why then denies the studious man to share Man's common good.

absol. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxix, And how she blushed, and how she sighed, And, half consenting, half denied, And said that she would die a maid.

† **9.** To refuse permission to, not to allow; to forbid (*to do* anything, *the doing* of it). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 264 [He] herde how Gerarde offred to goo..how he had denyed hym to go. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 174 One thing more, That womanhood denies my tongue to tell. 1593 — *Rich. II*, II. iii. 129, I am denyde to sue my Liuerie here. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 176 This place denieth dispute. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. Declar. Both Houses* 1 July 55 Inforced .to denied a good Law, for an ill Preamble. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* X (1691) 116 The Laws denying Strangers to Purchase. 1715 80 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 463 Patroclus shakes his lance, but fate denies. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xiv, You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following.

† **10.** To refuse to take or accept. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 57 What were those three, The which thy proffred curtesie denayd? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 204 If you..denie his offer'd homage. 1691 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 362 Dr. Beveridge did lately denie the bishoprick of Bath and Wells. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 78 Their false addresses gen'rous he deny'd.

11. † **a.** To refuse admittance to (a visitor); to be 'not at home' to. (Akin to 6.) *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 544 If you will deny the Sherife, so: if not, let him enter. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 P 9 When he is too well to deny Company, and too ill to receive them. 1736 SWIFT *Proposal, etc.* Wks. 1824 VII. 373 At doors where they expect to be denied.

b. To refuse access to (a person visited); to announce as 'not at home'. (Akin to 5.)

1665 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II 44, I was at Gasington to speake with Mrs. H... but she denied her selfe. 1689 *Ibid.* III. 317, I inquir'd after him; he denied himself. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 P 8 Denying my Lord to impertinent suitors and my Lady to unwelcome visitants. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, He is now in the house, though the servants are ordered to deny him. 1869 TROLLOPE *Ph. Finn* (Tauchn. ed.) III. 76, I had told the servant to deny me. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 614/2 When a debtor keeps house and denies himself to a creditor.

† **Deny**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also **denay**(e. [a. F. *déni*, OF. *desni*; also *denoi*, *desnoy*: from stem of *denier* to DENY, orig. *denei-er*, *denoi-er*.] Act of denying.

1. Denial, contradiction of a statement; negation.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 6 The Saduceis in denying the lyfe aftir this, denied by the same denye but only those two.

2. Refusal (of what is asked, offered, etc.).

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 6 Their chefe lordshippes & londes principall .. Unto the clergye they gaue .. Which to receiue without excepcion The courteous clergy made no denay. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. xxv. (R.), Of mild denaies, of tender scornes, of sweet Repulses. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 127 My loue can giue no place, bide no denay. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. Schisme (1641) 218/1 Yet use no Threats, nor give them flat Denies. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes* 35 The second widow gaue him the denie.

† **Deny, denye**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *deiené*, *deené*, *dené*, mod.F. *doyenné*, orig. OF. *deienet*:—L. *decānāt-us.*] = DEANERY.

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 6 Sicum dené ou thresorie ou chaunterie.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Dyngnetes of holi cherche, ase byeþ bissopriches, abbayes, oþer denyes [F. *deenes*].

Denying (dinəi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DENY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DENY; denial, refusal, abnegation.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ix, No better remedie þan pacience & denyeng of myself in þe wille of god. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 95 A Denynge, *abdicatio*..*abnegacio*..*negacio*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cci. [ccxvii.] 613 There demaundes and denyenges were longe a debatyng. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 90 He sent me the denaying. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I 184 There are falsehoods which are not lies.. as..a servant's denying his master. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 340 Not at all of universal denying, nor of universal doubting.

Deny·ing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That denies.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 117 He was accounted sparing, giving rather than denying. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 190 The controversial and denying humour.

Hence **Deny·ingly** *adv.*, in a way that denies or refuses.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 51 May shakes her graceful head denyingly. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 336 How hard you look and how denyingly!

† **Deny·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [app. associated with DENY, and NAYTE, NYIT, to deny.] = DENY *v.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) 56 Say we haue togethir bene, I hope fulle wele he haue me sene, He wille hitte neuyr denyte [*rimes* tite, quite].

Deobstru·ct, *v.* [f. ppl. stem *deobstruct-*, of mod.L. type **deobstruĕre*: see DEOBSTRUENT, OBSTRUCT. Cf. mod F. *désobstruer* (Tissot 1778).] *trans.* To clear of obstruction.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. (1712) 57 Hypericon..is a singular good Wound-herb, as useful also for de-obstructing the pores of the Body. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Disswas. Popery* Pref., To de-obstruct the passages of necessary truth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 274 Such as carry off the Fæces and Mucus, deobstruct the Mouths of the Lacteals.

Hence **Deobstru·cted, Deobstru·cting** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Deobstru·ction** *sb.* [F. *désobstruction*], the action of deobstructing; **Deobstru·ctive** *a.* [in F. *désobstructif*], having the quality of deobstructing; deobstruent.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 9 The de-obstruction of Encounters. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 432 For rendering it more de-obstructive. 1702 SIR J. FLOYER *ibid.* XXIII. 1169 Both in its discussing quality and deobstructing 1757 JOHNSTONE *ibid.* L. 548 From the de-obstructed duct. 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III. xlvii. 153 But, above all, the deobstructive beet.

Deobstruent (di¡ɒ bstruĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. mod.L. type *deobstruent-em* (pr. pple. of **deobstruĕre*), modern f. DE- I. 6 + *obstruĕre* to obstruct. Cf. mod.F. *désobstruant* (Tissot 1778).]

A. *adj.* That removes obstructions by opening the natural passages or pores of the body.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 81 A subtile detergent Oil, which makes them universally deobstruent and opening. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 65 Valuable on account of its aperient, deobstruent, and cooling properties.

B. *sb.* A deobstruent medicine or substance.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks* V. 118 (R.) A diaphoretic, a deobstruent, a diuretic. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 403 They gave her also Vomitives and Deobstruents. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 14 As an alterative and deobstruent..it [calomel] is employed..in indolent inflammation of the liver.

† **Deo·bturated,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [DE- I. 6.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deobturated*, shut or stopped from. Dr. Charl(eton] in his *Physiologia.*

† **Deo·ccate.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *deoccāre* to harrow in, f. DE- I. 1 + *occāre* to harrow.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Deoccate*, to harrow, or clod the Land.

† **Deo·cular,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *de-* privative (cf. DE- I. 6, II. 3) + *oculus* eye, *oculāris* of the eyes: cf. L. *déformis* shapeless, *dīpnandis* without dinner, fasting.] Not using the eyes; blind.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 22 It is a deocular error. *Ibid.* X. 506 Zetland, and the adjacent Iles there; have found such a sting of deoccular government within these few yeares.

Deo·culate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *oculus* eye + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To deprive of eyes, or of eyesight.

1816 LAMB *Let. to Wordsworth, Final Mem.* I. 188 Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have deoculated two of your dearest relations in life.

Deodand (dī·ədænd). [a. AFr. *deodande*, ad. med. Anglo-)L. *deōdandum*, i.e. *Deō dandum* that is to be given to God.] A thing forfeited or to be given to God; *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, a personal chattel which, having been the immediate occasion of the death of a human being, was given to God as an expiatory offering, i.e. forfeited to the Crown to be applied to pious uses, e.g. to be distributed in alms. (Abolished in 1846.)

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 14 Volums ausi qe le vessel et quant qe leynz serra trové soit prisé cum deodande et enroule par le Corouner.] 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 34 The .Chauncelor..shall have deodands. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 235/2 The kynges almoygners, to whome the goodes of such men as kyll themselfe be appointed by the lawe .. as deodandes to be geuen in almes. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 214 If a man being vpon a Cart carrying Faggots. fall downe by the mooving of one of the horses in the Cart, and die of it; both that and all the other horses in the Cart, and the Cart it selfe, are forfeit. And these are called Deodands. 1627 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 222 [A] boat .. being forfeicted to me for a deodant. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I (1721) 42 The Sinners did bequeath these Estates to Ecclesiastical Locusts and Caterpillars, calling them *Deodands*, or *given to God*, that's the Priest-craft Word. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 232 The inquest..brought in their verdict accidental death by an ox, and found the ox a deodand. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 302 If a man falls from a boat or ship in fresh water, and is drowned, it hath been said, that the vessel and cargo are in strictness of law a deodand. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 13 Apprehensive that the diamonds, if they entered the church, might be claimed as a deodand to the altar. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 551. 1882 *Times* 3 Aug. 7/4 Deodands are also things of the past.

b. *loosely.* The amount to be forfeited as the value of a deodand.

1832 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 58 The master without appealing to me, laid a deodand on the gun. 1838 *Mech. Mag.* XXIX. 368 The jury levy a deodand of £1500, upon the boiler or steam engine of the Victoria. 1842 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 6 Deodand after deodand has been imposed by honest and indignant juries.

‖ **Deodar** (dī·ədāɹ). Also in mod.L. form **deodara** (dī¡ədā·rā). [a. Hindī *dē'odār*, *dēwdār*:—Skr. *deva-dāra* divine tree, tree or timber of the gods. (The name occurs already in Avicenna *c* 1030 as دیودار *diūdār*. It is given in various parts of India to other trees besides this with which it has come into Europe.)]

A sub-species of cedar (*Cedrus Libani*, var. *Deodara*), a large tree closely allied to the cedar of Lebanon, found native in the Western Himālayas from Nepāl to Afghanistan, and now largely grown as an ornamental tree in England. The wood is of extreme durability.

[1804 GOTT in Roxb. *Flora Indica* III. 652 The only account I can give you of the Devdar pine is from..enquiries ..made of the natives. 1814 W. ROXBURGH *Hort. Bengal* 69 *Pinus Deodara* Hindoostani, *Deva-daroo*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 34/1 *Abies Deodara*, the Sacred Indian Fir. The Hindoos call it the *Devadara* or God-tree, and hold it in a sort of veneration.] 1842 P. J. SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 539 The timber of the deodar employed in buildings. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr. 53 A ton of deodar seeds was ordered from India, and twelve hundred pounds' worth of deodar plants stuck into a heathy bank. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 370, I afterwards planted a deodara on the lawn.

† **Deodate** (dī ode¹t), *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *deō datum* given to God: in sense 2, taken as = *ā deō datum* given by God.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A thing given to God.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxii. § 4 Their Corban .. wherein that blessed widows deodate was laid up.

2. A thing given by God, a gift from God.

a 1633 G. HERBERT in Walton *Life* (1670) 65 All my Tythes and Church-dues are a deodate from Thee, O my God.

B. *adj.* Given by God.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. 248, I gather'd up the Deodate good Gold.

Deodorant (dī¡ōu·dŏrănt), *sb.* [Formed as if from a L. **deodōrānt-em*, pr. pple. of **deodōrāre*, f. *odōr-em* smell, ODOUR, on analogy of *dēcolōrāre*: see DE- I. 6. (The long *ō* is taken over from *odour*: cf. next.)] A substance or preparation that destroys the odour of fetid effluvia, etc.; a deodorizer.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 106 Employed as a disinfectant and deodorant.

Deodorize (di¡ōu dŏrəiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *odor* ODOUR + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of odour, *esp.* of offensive or noisome odour; to take away the (bad) smell of. Also *fig.*

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 632/1 To defecate and deodorize the sewage of London. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., Liquid portions of the sewage..when deodorised being allowed to flow away. *fig.* 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 203 Sin and wickedness are carefully deodorised now-a-days before they can get into print.

Hence **Deo·dorised, Deo·dorising** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Deodorisa·tion,** removal of (bad) smell.

1856 *Engineer* II. 671/3 (Sewage of towns) The deodorising system has achieved a perfect success at Leicester. *Ibid.* 672/1 Deodorisation, in its practical sense, does not simply mean the removal of offensive smell, but the purification of the water by the abstraction of all extraneous matter. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc* I. 97/1 A bleaching and deodorising agent. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 226 The deodorized tincture of opium. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 179 The essential properties of chlorinated compounds are bleaching and deodorising.

Deo·doriser. [f. DEODORIZE + -ER.] Something that deodorizes; a deodorizing agent.

1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 265 Both as a fixer of ammonia, and as a deodoriser or remover of smells. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/1 The deodorizer is run through a six-inch pipe to the great sewer.

Deol, -ful, obs. forms of DOLE, DOLEFUL.

† **Deo·nerate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *deonerāre* to disburden, f. DE- I. 6 + *onerāre* to load, *onus*, *oneris* load.] *trans.* To disburden.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deonerate*, to unload. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 80 To deonerate and disburden the body of the excrementall part of meat and food.

Deontological (di¡ɒntolɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as DEONTOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or according to deontology.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* (1834) I. i. 20 Let the moralist regard the great Deontological Law, as steadily as the Turnsole looks upon the Sun. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 129 The special theory of ethical action was completely elaborated by the later Stoics, who were thus the founders of all deontological schemes.

Deontologist (di¡ɒntɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. DEONTOLOG-Y + -IST.] One who treats of deontology.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* (1834) I. ii. 27 [It] separates the dominions of the Legislator from those of the Deontologist.

Deontology (di¡ɒntɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *δέον*, *δεοντ-* that which is binding, duty (neuter of pr. pple. of *δεῖ* it is binding, it behoves) + *-λογια* discourse.]

The science of duty; that branch of knowledge which deals with moral obligations; ethics.

1826 BENTHAM in *West. Rev.* VI. 448 Ethics has received the more expressive name of *Deontology*. *a* 1832 — *Deontology* (1834) I. ii. 28 Deontology or Private Ethics, may be considered the science by which happiness is created out of motives extra-legislatorial. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 214 A system which may be called one of deontology, or that which ought to be, and to be done. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Medical deontology*, the duties and rights of medical practitioners.

Deoperculate (dī,opɔ̄·ɹkiŭlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. DE- I. 6 + L. *operculātus*, pa. pple. of *operculāre* to cover with a lid: see OPERCULATE.] Having lost the operculum: see also quots.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Deoperculate*, a term used in describing mosses, when the operculum will not separate spontaneously from the spore-cases. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deoperculate*.. Also, without an operculum.

Deope·rculate, *v. Bot.* [See prec. and -ATE 3.] *intr.* To shed the operculum.

Mod. Liverworts with deoperculating capsules.

† **Deoppilate** (dī,ǫ·pileˈt), *v. Med. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OPPILATE: in mod. medical L. *deoppilāre*, f. L. *oppilāre* to stop up.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; *absol.* to remove obstructions.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 134 It .. deoppilateth or vnstoppeth the veines. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 214 For Raisins of the Sun .. deoppilate more than Malaga. *Ibid.* 421 Aperitives ought to..deoppilate the Interstices.

So **Deo·ppilant** *a.*, that removes obstructions; **Deoppila·tion,** the removal of obstructions; **Deo·ppilative** *a.*, tending to remove obstructions, deobstruent; *sb.* a medicine or drug having this quality.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 31 Cordiall and deoppilatiue medicines. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. 165 It becomes effectuall in deopilations. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 313 An excellent deoppilative. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 162 It is an universal Digestive and Deoppilative. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 264 Aperient, deobstruent, deoppilant; applied to medicines. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 89 To produce that salutary deopilation of the spleen which the French hold to be so serviceable to the health of sedentary gentlemen.

Deor, obs. form of DEAR, DEER.

† **Deo·rdinate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *deordinātus*, f. DE- I. 6 + *ordinātus* ordered. A doublet of *disordinate*.] Perverted from the natural order; inordinate.

1623 T. AILESBURY *Serm.* (1624) 13 The Idolatry consisted ..in the deordinate intent of the Sacrificers. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiv. 641 The Principles of a Deordinate and Excessive Self-Love.

† **Deo·rdinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. verbal type **deordināre*: see prec. and -ATE 3 5.] *trans.* To pervert from the natural order.

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. ii. 107 A sensual pleasure deordinated from the end..for which it was designed.

Deordination (dī,ǭɹdinēˈ·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *deordinātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action f. verbal type **deordināre* (It. *disordinare*, OF. *desordener*) to disorder, f. DE- I. 6 + *ordināre* to order, *ordin-em* order. A doublet of *disordination*.]

1. Departure from or violation of order, *esp.* of moral order; disorder.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ix. 378 The guilte and the deordination. 1635 SIBBES *Soules Confl.* xii. § 3. 166 This sheweth us what a wonderfull deordination and disorder is brought upon mans nature. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. (1686) 99 She refuses to run into the same excess of riot and de-ordination. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. ii. 101 A deordination from the end of Nature. 1891 MANNING in *Dublin Rev.* July 157 It denotes an abuse, an excess, a de-ordination in human society.

2. Departure from ordinary or normal condition, as in physical deformity, decomposition, etc.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 472 A Token of the Dissolution, and as it were the Deordination of the Compound. *Ibid.* III. iv. 505 Under these years, the same Deordination is found in Animals, Lambs, Hares, Calves.

Deore, obs. form of DEAR *a.* and *adv.*

De-organize, de-orientalize: see DE- II. 1.

Deorling, deoreling, early ff. DARLING.

‖ **Deo·rsum,** *adv. nonce-use.* [L. = downwards.] Downward.

1770 J. CLUBBE *Physiognomy* 19 There is the same stupidity ..the same deorsum tendency in the one as in the other.

Deorwurðe, var. DEARWORTH *a. Obs.* precious.

† **Deo·sculate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *deosculārī* to kiss warmly or affectionately, f. DE- I. 3 + *osculārī* to kiss.] To kiss affectionately. Hence † **Deoscula·tion,** kissing.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deosculate*, to kiss sweetly. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Deosculation*, a kissing with eagernesse. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), Acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications, and deosculations. 1755 AMORY *Memoirs* 440 *note*. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Deosculation, *osculatio*.

De-ossify, -fication: see DE- II. 1.

Deoxidate (dī,ǫ·ksideˈt), *v. Chem.* Also 8–9 **deoxy-**. [f. DE- II. 1 + OXIDATE *v.*] *trans.* To reduce from the state of an oxide, to remove the oxygen from (an oxide or other compound); *intr.* to undergo deoxidation. Hence **Deo·xidated** *ppl. a.*; **Deo·xidating** *ppl. a.*, causing or suffering deoxidation.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 73 Phosoxygen is produced, and the metals deoxydated. 1808 — in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 90 Dark brown matter was separated at the deoxydating surface. 1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 66 The white oxide..may be deoxidated to a certain degree. 1837 R. BEDE *Pract. Chem.* 10 The latter [flame of a blow-pipe] is called oxidating, the former deoxidating.

Deoxidation (dī,ǫksidēˈ·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec. vb.] The removal of oxygen from an oxide or other compound.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 70 It is necessary that the temperature of deoxydation be greater than that of oxydation. 1801 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 430 The pile of Volta decomposes water, and produces other effects of oxidation and de-oxidation. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 8 Mar. 439 The function of a leaf is the absorption of carbonic acid from the air, and its deoxidation under the influence of sunlight.

Deo·xidator. [agent-n. f. DEOXIDATE *v.*: see -OR.] A deoxidating agent or apparatus.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 396/2 The charcoal is employed as a deoxidator.

Deoxidize (dī,ǫ·ksidəiz), *v. Chem.* Also 9 **deoxyd-**. [f. DE- II. 1 + OXIDIZE.] = DEOXIDATE.

1794 [see DEOXIDIZING below]. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 50 Its action is..exerted in de-oxidizing bodies. 1810 — *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 533 The silica, also .. is partly deoxidized. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 357 Whether disinfectants act by oxidising, or by deoxidising.

Hence **Deo·xidized** *ppl. a.*, **Deo·xidizing** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; also **Deoxidiza·tion, Deo·xidizement, Deo·xidizer.**

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 527 The deoxidizing power of the solar rays. 1805 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 282 The deoxidising property of light. 1847 CRAIG, *Deoxydization*, deoxydation. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* vi. 200 *note*, A colourless deoxidised indigo. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 70 Animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 279 Due to some deoxidizing process.

Deoxygenate (dī,ǫ·ksidʒĕneˈt), *v. Chem.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OXYGENATE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of (free) oxygen; also = DEOXIDATE, DEOXIDIZE.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 150 By deoxygenating the vitriolic contained in the Epsom salt. 1804 T. TROTTER *Drunkenness* iii. 58 Alkohol certainly deoxygenates the blood in some degree. 1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 336 Potassium may partially de-oxygenate the earths.

Hence **Deo·xygenated** *ppl. a.*, **Deo·xygenating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deoxygena·tion.**

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 86 A deoxygenated atmosphere. 1803 — in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 271 The deoxygenation of skin. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxiii. (ed. 3) 239 An oxygenating or a deoxygenating flame. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 224 The most refrangible extremity of the spectrum has an oxygenizing power and the other that of deoxygenating. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 210 The ordinary deoxygenation of the blood.

Deoxygenize (dī,ǫ·ksidʒĕnəiz), *v. Chem.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OXYGENIZE *v.*] = DEOXYGENATE.

1881 GUNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 687/1 Until the air is so much deoxygenized as to render a renewal of it necessary.

Deozonize, to deprive of ozone: see DE- II. 1.

Dep, obs. f. DEEP; (*dep.*) abbrev. of DEPUTY.

† **Depa·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpact-us*, pa. pple. of *dēpangĕre* to drive down, fix into the ground, etc.] Fixed down, fastened.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. xx. (1678) 293 If the Weapon be so depact and fastned in a Bone that you cannot drive it forth on the other side.

Depaganize, depantheonize: see DE- II. 1.

† **Depai·nt,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. DEPAINT *v.*] Painting, pictorial representation.

1594 *Zepheria* xvii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 73 How shall I deck my Love in love's habiliment And her embellish in a right depaint?

† **Depai·nt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **depeint,** 4–5 **-peynt,** 4–6 **-paynt,** 6 **depaint.** [ME. *depeint*, a. F. *depeint*, pa. pple. of *depeindre* (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēpingĕre* to depict, after F. *peindre* to paint. After the formation of the verb (see next) gradually superseded by the normal *depainted*.] Depicted, painted, delineated; ornamented; coloured: see the verb. Chiefly as *pa. pple.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 396 'In manibus meis descripsi te' [Isa. xlix. 16]. Ich habbe, he seið, depeint þe in mine honden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8739 Þey shul be leyde yn toumbe of stone And hys ymage ful feyre depeynte Ryȝt as he were a cors seynt. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1101, & coronde wern alle of þe same fasoun, Depaynt in perlez & wedez qwyte. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Vnder flowers depeynt of stablenesse. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1703 Bot cherice them with wordis fair depaynt. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 215 Her handes depaint with veines all blew and white.

† **Depaint** (dǐpēˈ·nt), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4–5 **depeint(e, -peynt(e, -paynt(e,** 6–7 **depaynt** (5 **depant,** 7–8 **depeint**), 6– **depaint.** [ME. *depeint-en*, f. *depeint* pa. pple.; taken as Eng. repr. of F. *depeindre* (3rd sing. pres. *il depeint*): see prec. *Depeint* was connected with DEPICT by the transitional forms DEPEINCT, *depinct*.]

1. *trans.* To represent or portray in colours, to paint; to depict; to delineate.

a 1225, 1303 [see DEPAINT *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2963 Off red sendel were her baneres, With three gryffouns depayntyd wel. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 649 Þe knyȝt comlyche hade In þe more half of his schelde hir ymage depaynted. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3573, & bereth in his blasoun of a brit hewe A wel huge werwolf wonderli depeinted. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 362 (Add. MS.) He did make a walle white, and with rede Coloure he depeynted the Image of the woman. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 10 With crosse depainted braue upon his backe and eke his brest. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 294 The Geographers. depaint in theyr Cardes..the Countries and Cities adioyning. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 77 Apelles could not depaint Motion. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 326 Those pleased the most, where, by a cunning hand, Depeinten [*pseudo-archaic pa. pple.*] was the patriarchal age.

fig. 1595 DANIEL *Sonnets* 4 No colours can depaint my sorrows. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 37 The anguish of the people who are here below, on my face depaints that pity, which thou takest for fear.

2. To depict or portray in words; to describe graphically, or by comparison.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible Pref. Ep.* iii. 63 A bishop, whom in short sermoun he depeynted. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxlii. 406 My troublouse state I did depaynt. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 167 There are no words sufficient to depaint so real an affection. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Prol. 61 Such Ladies fair wou'd I depaint In Roundelay or Sonnet quaint. 1771–2 *Batchelor* (1773) II. 13 Her lips you may in sort depaint By cherries ripe. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* II 129 Amid the scenes, depainted here, O' love, and war, and social cheer.

b. Const. *out, forth*.

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturg. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 513 Canst thou yet further depaint me out that congregation, which thou callest a kingdom or commonweal of Christians? 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 333 The state of the Church could not be more lively depainted forth. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. vi. 42 In their speeches depainting forth the ioyes of heaven. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuau's Theat. World* II. 147 Depainting them out in lively colours.

3. To set forth or represent, as a painting or picture does.

1598 YONG *Diana* 87 This sumptuous Palace .. that this table doth depaint vnto vs. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv. (1664) 152 This temperature must be depainted forth of us..according to a kind of exigency. *c* 1660 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 357 If then success be it which best depaints A glorious Cause, Turks are the only Saints.

4. To paint or decorate with colours or painted figures; sometimes, to paint, colour (a surface).

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 704 Þis Castel is siker and feir abouten, And is al depeynted wᵗ-outen Wiþ þreo heowes þᵗ wel beþ sene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 277 Faire chambres depeynted all with gold and azure. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 151 A cote..depeynted wiþ alle maner of vertues & floryshed wiþ alle the floures of goddes gardens. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1577 Clothes of golde and arras were hanged in the hall Depaynted with pyctures. 1530 PALSGR. 512/2, I depaynte, I coloure a thynge with colours .. This terme as yet is nat admytted in comen spetche. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 129 They were wont to depaint themselues with sundry colours. 1706 [see DEPAINTED].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To adorn as with painted figures.

c 1325 [see DEPAINT *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. i. 111 Þe cercle of þe sterres in alle þe places þere as þe shynyng nyȝt is depeynted. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 A stellioun, that is a werme depeyntid as with sterris. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* xv Depeinted wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose And white also. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 4 A medowe both gaye and glorious, Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour. 1598 YONG *Diana* 468 Let now each meade with flowers be depainted, Of sundrie colours sweetest odours glowing.

5. To stain, distain.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1611, I have eke seyn with teris al depeynted, Your lettre. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xliii 28 Few siluer drops her vermile cheekes depaint.

Hence **Depai·nted** *ppl. a.*, painted, depicted.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xlvi. (1859) 53 Al this erdely fyre is but thyng depeynted in regard of that other. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 18 By reason of their de-painted bodies.

† **Depai·nter.** *Obs.* [f. DEPAINT *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which depaints, or paints.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 261 Welcum depayntar of the blomyt medis.

† **Depai·r,** *v. Obs.* Also **depeyre, depeire.** [a. OF. *des-*, *depeire-r*, to despoil, f. *des-*, *dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *-peirer*:—L. *peiorāre*: cf. APPAIR, IMPAIR, and DISPAYRE *sb.*] *trans.* To impair, injure, dilapidate.

a 1460 LYDGATE *Lyfe of our Ladye* (Caxton) E. 5, c. 1 (R.) As the tryed syluer is depeired. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xxii, Na wretchis word may depair ȝour hie name. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 338 The corps hole and sounde was funde, verely..Nothyng depaired that ther coude be seen. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 63 Depaire no Church, nor auncient acte, in building be not sloe.

† **Depa·lmate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēpalmāre*, f. DE- + *palma* palm of the hand.] 'To giue one a box on the eare' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Depa·nce.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *dépens* (in 12th c. *despans*), ad. L. *dispens-um*, or F. *dépense* (in 13th c. *despanse*), ad. L. *dispensa*: see DISPENSE *sb.*] Payment, disbursement.

c 1450 *Paper Roll* in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Commiss.* 279/1 Which he complesshed withoute other payements of Fynaunce, raunceoun, or depance.

† **Deparay·ll,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *despareil* different, dissimilar, f. *des-* = L. DIS- + *pareil* like, of the same kind = Pr. *parelh*, Sp. *parejo*, It. *parecchio*:—Rom. **pariculo-* dim. of L. *par* equal.] Unlike, dissimilar, diverse.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. x. (1859) 7 There ben here many dyuerse pilgrymes deparayll of habyte.

† **Depardieu·,** *interj. Obs.* [a. OF. phrase *de par Dieu*, by the authority, or in the name, of God.] In God's name; by God: used as an asseveration.

c **1290** *Beket* 1352 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 145 Nov de pardeus [MS. Harl. 2277 deperdeus] quath þe pope, doth ase ȝe habbeth i þouȝt. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1058 Quod Troylus, depardeu, y assente. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1452 'Wel depardieux' quaþ þe kyng 'ne schal he noȝt gon al-one.' **1634** W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 240 [*arch.*] Depardieu, You sixth mine old years, sans fail, I wene you bin A jangler and a golierdis.

† **Depa·rdon,** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- + PARDON *v.*: perh. after *part*, *depart*.] *trans.* To excuse, forgive.

1501 *Bury Wills* (1850) 90, I will that my tenaynts.. be depardond of yᵉ half of all ther rents that xall be due on to me to the Mychelmesse next after my decesse.

Deparo·chialize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + PAROCHIALIZE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of parochial character. Hence **Deparo·chializing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deparochializa·tion.**

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 211/1 We must not think of turning an impassable ditch into a passable road, for fear England should thereby be 'deparochialized'. *Ibid.* 211/2 The new formula of deparochialization. *Ibid.*, The 'deparochializing' cry will ..do e..ually well for both

† **Deparo·chiate,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- I. 2 + L. *parochia* parish + -ATE³; after *depatriate*.] *intr.* To depart from one's own parish.

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 196 The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury, if such a number of peasants were to deparochiate.

Depart (dɪpā·ɹt), *v.* Also 3–6 **departe**, 5–6 **deperte**, 6–7 *Sc.* **depairt.** *Pa. pple.* 4–5 **depart(e**, 6 *Sc.* **depairt.** [a. OF. *depart-ir* (*depp-*, *desp-*, *dip-*) = Pr. *departir*, Sp., Pg. *departer*, *desparter*, It. *di-*, *dis partire*, *spartire*, Rom. compound of *de-* or *dis-* (*des-*) + *partire*, for L. *dispertīre* to divide, f. DIS- + *partīre* to part, divide. See DE- I. 6.]

I. To divide or part, with its derived senses.

† **1.** *trans.* To divide into parts, dispart. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 394 Hii departede vorst her ost as in foure partye. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27 Þis werke I departe and dele in seuene bookes. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Þe ȝerde of Moyses, with þe whilk he departid þe Reed See. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 219 Departe thy tyme prudently on thre. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) H iv a, Leues.. very deply indentyd, euen to the very synewes whiche depart the myde leues.

† **b.** *intr.* To divide, become divided. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 Þe Rede see [*i. e.* Arabian Sea] strecceþ forþ, and departeþ in tweie mouthes and sees. Þat oon is i-cleped Persicus.. þat oþer is i-cleped Arabicus. **1548**-**77** VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 37 [The sinews] depart agayne into two, and eche goeth into one eye.

† **c.** *Her.* See DEPARTED 2. *Obs.*

† **2.** *trans.* To divide or part among persons, etc.; to distribute, partition, deal out; to divide with others, or among themselves, to share; sometimes (with the notion of *division* more or less lost, as in DEAL *v.*) to bestow, impart. *Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 18 Þai departid to þaim my clathes. **1388** WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 24 Sum men departen her owne thingis, and ben maad richere. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. x. (1554) 21 a, This Kingdom.. Should haue be departed of right betwene us twein. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 76 b/2 Yf thou haue but lytyl, yet studye to gyue and to departe therof gladly. *c* **1530** H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 103 Be content to departe to a man wylling to learne suche thinges as thou knowest. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *John* xix. 24 They departed my rayment among them. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 55 a, He departed with him both money and other rewards. **1651** *Reliq. Wotton.* 22 He could depart his affection between two extremes.

† **b.** To deal (blows). *Obs. rare.*

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 16 b, Whan the kyng apperceyued that Jason departed suche strokes.

† **c.** *absol.* To share, partake (*with* a person *in* a thing). *Obs.*

c **1440** *Generydes* 3418, I shall.. in wurchippe the avaunce, And largely departe with the also. **1499** *Plumpton Corr.* 137, I am willing to depart with him in lands & in goods. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* viii. 14 Whyles eche of you departeth with other, so that neyther of you lacke anye thyng.

† **3.** *trans.* To put asunder, sunder, separate, part. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 466 King Lowis.. And Elianore is quene, vor kunrede departed were. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 129 That deth shuld us departe attwo. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 16 A gret Hille, that men clepen Olympus, that departeth Macedonye and Trachye. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 265 Departe liȝtli þe tooþ and þe fleisch of þe gomis. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D j, That god hath ioyned man may not departe. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 67 There began a great and a sore batayle betwene these two knightes.. And Arthur dyd his payne..to depart them. **1548**-**9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Till death vs departe [*altd.* **1662** *to* do part]. **1601** *Downf. Earl Huntington* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 134 The world shall nat depart us till we die. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 199 The closest union here cannot last longer than till death us depart.

† **b.** To sever or separate (a thing *from* another).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3710 Þai er.. Departed halely fra þe body of Criste. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 10 It is unpossible to departe þo qualitees from bodies. *Ibid.* 142 Whanne a membre is depertid from þe bodi. **1526** TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 39 To departe [so CRANMER and **1557** *Geneva*; *Rhem.* and **1611** separate] us from Goddes love. **1574** HYLL *Planting* 78 You must translate them, and depart them farther from other. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 14 Which Seuerne now from Logris doth depart.

† **c.** To separate in perception or thought; to discern apart, distinguish. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 340 As þes þree persones of God ben o God.. so alle dedes and werkes of þe Trinite mai not be departid from oþer. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 248 We.. had egally departed his good dedes and his euyl. *c* **1510** MORE *Picus* Wks. 2/2 Straunge tokens.. departing (as it wer) and ..seuering the cradles of such speciall chyldren fro the company of other of the common sorte.

† **d.** *intr.* To separate, make separation. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 2 Ȝoure wickednesses han departid bitwixe ȝou and ȝoure God. **1480** CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 8 The Seuarn departed somtyme bitwene Englond and Wales.

† **e.** *Old Chem.* To separate a metal from an alloy or a solution.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Depart farther, and get your Silver out of the Aqua Fortis. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The water of the first recipient serves for the first operation of departing, and the rest for the subsequent ones.

† **4.** *trans.* To sever, break off, dissolve (a connexion or the like). *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 804, I have wel lever ever to suffre woo, Than I departe the love bytwix yow tuo. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 70 Mariage mad in þrid & ferd degre.. is so confermid þat it mai not be departid. **1470**-**85** MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxviii, Ye departed the loue bitwene me and my wyf. **15..** HACKET *Treas. of Amadis* 274 So sweete and so faithfull a conjunction can not be departed without a great heart breaking. **1579** TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. lvii. 233 b, With staues to depart their nightly conflictes.

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of a connexion, etc.: To be severed, dissolved, or broken off. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 169 Thusgat maid thai thar aquentance That neuir syne. Departyt quhill thai lyffand war. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 138 Thanne cam coueityse.. For a mantel of menyuere, he made lele matrimonye Departen ar deth cam, and deuors shupte. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxi. 103 Than the bysshoppe sayd, Sirs, than our company shall depart.

II. To go apart or away, with its derived senses.

The perfect tenses (*intrans.*) were formerly formed with *be*; cf. *is gone*.

† **5.** *intr.* To go asunder; to part or separate from each other, to take leave of each other. *Obs.*

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 121/527 So departede þe court þo, and euerech to is In drouȝ. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 52 In luf þei departed, Hardknout home went. *c* **1500** *Nut-Brown Maid* 33, I here you saye farwel: nay, nay, we departe not soo sone. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 208 The putrifaction of the flesh ready to depart from the bone. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxix. 12 Adeu nou; be treu nou, Sen that we must depairt. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* xlii. 133 So loth wee were to depart asunder.

6. *intr.* To go away (*from* a person or place); to take one's leave. (The current sense, but chiefly in literary use; *to depart from* = to leave.)

a **1225** [see DEPARTING *vbl. sb.* 4]. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 11893 (Fairf.) Be þat we fra þe depart [*earlier texts* part]. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 8 Departis fra me all þat wirkes wickednes. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 68 He departed out of temple and also from Athenes. **1526** TINDALE *John* xvi. 7 Yf I departe, I will sende him vnto you. **1547**-**8** *Ordre of Communion* 16 Then shall the Prieste.. let the people depart. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 818 The Learned Leaches in Despair depart. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 113 She then said to him, Depart, and return not hither.

b. To set out (on a journey), set forth, start. Opp. to *arrive*. (Now commonly to *leave*.)

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 52 Whan the mornyng came, departed well erly from Parys the sayd Guenelon and his felawes. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 208 b, He entered the ship with the other, which were redy to depart. **1625**-**6** PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1081 The Negui was departed.. And every man hastened to follow after. **1792** MRS. C. SMITH *Desmond* III. 61 In case the Duke should be departed, he directs her instantly to set out for Paris. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 969 If the ship did not depart from Portsmouth with convoy. *Time-table.* The train departs at 6.30.

† **c.** To go away *to* or *into* (a place); to go forth, pass, proceed, make one's way. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 305 To defende þat mater schal not departe into al þe lyme. **1586** B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 227 He had a desire to depart home to his lodging. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* ii. 12 They departed into their owne countrey another way.

† **d.** *To depart one's way*: to go one's way. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* ix. 51 Departe youre waye then, & eate the best, & drynke the swetest.

7. *intr.* To leave this world, decease, die, pass away. (Now only *to depart from* (*this*) *life*.)

1501 *Bury Wills* (1850) 85 My body, if it happyt me to departe wᵗin vij. myle of gret Berkehamstede, to be buryed ther. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* ii. 29 Lorde, now lettest thou thy seruaunt departe in peace. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 576 Constantius departit in Eborac throw Infirmitie. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 39 That Marcellus a little before day, was departed. **1605** STOW *Annales* 39 He departed out of this life at Yorke. **1708** J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 94, I went to visit him the day before he departed. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 227 When a Scotch minister departed from this life.

8. *trans.* To go away from, leave, quit, forsake. Now *rare*, exc. in phr. *to depart this life* (= 7).

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 20266 (Br. Mus. MS.) Rewe on vs, departe vs nouȝt. **1536** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 138 Nicholas Hore paid for the wine and departed their company. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 114 All the Welshemen were commaunded.. to depart the toune. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. (1611) 186 The soules of men departing this life. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix (1739) 112 No Clergyman or other may depart the Realm, without the King's Licence. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 1 Sir Roger de Coverley is dead. He departed this life at his house in the country. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 126 Jugurtha was commanded to depart Italy. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 33 The clergy were ordered to depart the kingdom. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxiv, Mrs. J. Gargery had departed this life on Monday last.

† **9.** To send away, dismiss. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 73 Charite..departeth euery vyce. *c* **1500** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 28 The Kynge.. made them grete chere and so departyd them home agayne. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. 17 The abolished parts are departed by small degrees.

† **10.** *intr.* To start, spring, come forth, or issue *from*; to come *of*. *Obs.*

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 56 b, By theyr countenaunce and habylements.. they ben departed from noble and goode hous. *c* **1489** — *Blanchardyn* xliv. 173 Of churles, bothe man and wyff, can departe noo goode fruyte.

11. *intr.* (*transf.* and *fig.* from 6.) To withdraw, turn aside, diverge, deviate; to desist (*from* a course of action, etc.). *To depart from*: to leave, abandon; to cease to follow, observe or practise.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 103 The..Nile..Departeth fro his cours and falleth Into the see Alexandrine. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 7 Feare yᵉ Lorde and departe from euell. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 41 Shamefull lustes.. which depart From course of nature. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 255 It was not with a design to depart from the worship of God. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 24 They depart from received opinions. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 673 The fourth narrative departs in several important points from the Chronicles. **1893** *Law Times* XCV. 27/1 Disinclination..to depart from the long-established practice.

III. † **12. Depart with. a.** To take leave of; to go away from. (Cf. 5, 6.) *Obs. rare.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 22 Cursed & dampned spyrite, departe than forth with this creature. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* 763 b, And so departed I with them.

† **b.** To part with; to give up, surrender; to give away, bestow. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 102 O ye good fathyr of grete degre, thus to departe with your ryches. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 563 Iohn.. Hath willingly departed with a part. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 47. 21 Shee hath departed with her right by the feoffment. **1792** CHIPMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 41 The officer had a lien on the cattle. On receipt I do not consider that the officer wholly departs with that lien.

† **13.** So **Depart from,** in the same sense (12 b).

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 81 b, Neyther by threatnyng..cause him to depart from any portion of his goodes. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 5 With what difficultie depart they [stones] from their naturall roughnesse? **1681** BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 88 The inferior clergy departed from their right of being in the House of Commons.

† **Depart,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *départ* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *départir* to DEPART. Partly treated as directly from the English verb; cf. the sbs. *leave*, *return*, etc.]

1. The act of departing, departure. **a.** Parting, separation. **b.** Departure from this life, death.

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 4539 For depart of his felawes, And for her men that weren y-slawe. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 20 That lewd lover did the most lament For her depart. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 96 At my depart I gaue this [ring] vnto Iulia. **1593** — *3 Hen. VI*, II. i. 110 When your braue Father breath'd his latest gaspe, Tydings.. Were brought me of your Losse, and his Depart. **1642** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. II. xxxviii, The plantall lifes depart. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 99 For her depart my heart was sair. **1840** *Sportsman in Irel. & Scotl.* II. iv. 71, The salmon having long since made his depart.

2. *Old Chem.* The separation of one metal from another with which it is alloyed.

a **1626** BACON (J.), The chymists have a liquor called water of depart. **1686** W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 79 The Depart, or parting of Metals, is when a Dissolvent quits the Metal it had dissolved to betake itself unto another. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., A certain Operation in Chymistry is called *the Depart*, because the Particles of Silver are made by it to depart from Gold when they were before melted together. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Depart*, a method of refining, or separating gold from silver by means of aqua fortis.. if you again filtrate this water, and pour on it the liquor of fixed nitre, you will have another *depart*, the calamine precipitating to the bottom.

† **Depa·rtable, -ible,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *departable* (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. *depart-ir* vb.: see -BLE. The form in *-ible* follows L. analogy: cf. L. *partībilis* from *partīrī*.]

1. That may be parted or separated; separable.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 26 Þe Trinite, Thre persones in parcelles departable fro other, And alle þre but o god. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. ii. 282 Riȝt of vce is dyuers and departable fro the riȝt of lordschip. **1450**-**1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 104 Yf eny of them were departable from other.

2. That may be, or is to be, divided or distributed; divisible.

[**1292** BRITTON III. viii. § 4 Qe le heretage soit departable entre touz les enfauntz.] **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 96 Departiabylle, *diuisibilis*. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 35 Landes..to

be departed and departable amonges issues and heires males. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 139 b, The whiche tenementes be departable among the brethren. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* ii. 26 They had always been departible.

†**Depa·rtal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Depart *v.* + -al, after *arrival*.] Departure.

1823 Galt *Entail* I. xi. 82 When my father took his departal to a better world. 1836 — in *Tait's Mag.* III. 393 Speaking of my departal from Glasgow.

†**Depa·rtance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *departance*, f. *départ-ir*; see -ance.] Departure.

1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 15, I will, that after the departence of this mortal liff my bodie be buried. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 61, I license craue for this departaunce.

†**Depa·rte.** In phrase *lay a departe* (? error) for *lay aparte*, lay aside.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* iii. 17 All rewthis layde a departe, as well for his fader as for his modre.

Departed (dĭpā·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Depart *v.* + -ed 1.]

†1. Divided into parts, etc.: see Depart *v.* 1, 2.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 898 (H.) Eyther thay forletin her confessours al utterly, or ellis thay departen here schrifte in divers places; but sothely such departed schrifte hath no mercy of God. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 36, I beqwethe .. a doubyl ryng departyd of gold, with a ruby and a turkeys.

†2. Separated, parted; severed from the main body, schismatic, apostate; in *Her.* separated by a dividing line (cf. Party *a.*). *Obs.*

1439 C'tess Warwick in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 117 A Skochen of myn Armes departyd with my lordys. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/1 These ketteis..is departed of the holy Romes chyrche. 1633 Earl Manch. *At Mondo* (1636) 14 If wee consider Death aright, It is but a departed breath from dead earth.

3. That has departed or gone away; past, bygone.

1552 Huloet, Departed, *dissitus, præteritus*. 1845 J. Saunders *Cabinet Pictures* 20 Antiquity and departed greatness.

4. *spec.* That has departed this life; deceased.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 Ream, Lyfe [is] as uncertayne to such as suivyve as to them now departed. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, Shedding funeral teares over his departed dog. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 419 P 1 Magicians, Demons, and departed Spirits. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. ii. 311 The works of a departed artist.

b. In this sense often used absolutely, *the departed* (*sing.* and *pl.*): cf. *deceased*.

1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix 208 The seats and circumstances of the departed. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* ii, A prayer for the soul of the departed. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ix 249 The Catholic Church .. cherishes with loving memory all her departed. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* VI. 220 The departed is placed on the funeral bed.

Departer 1 (dĭpā·ɹtəɹ). [f. Depart *v.* + -er 1: probably a. OF. *departeur* (nom. case orig. *departère*, obj. *departeor*), f. *départir* to Depart.]

†1. A divider, distributor; discerner. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xii. 14 A! man, who ordeynede me domesman, ether departer, on 3ou? — *Hebr.* iv. 12 The word of God is..departer or demer of thouȝtis and intencioune of hertis. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 61 He is not ordeind juge ne departar vp on men.

†2. *Old Chem.* One who separates a metal from an alloy; a refiner of gold or silver. Cf. Parter.

1686 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Finour*, Finours of Gold and Silver .. A[ct] 4 H[en.] 7. ca. 2. They be also called *Parters* in the same place; sometimes *Departers*.

3. One who separates or secedes from a body or cause; a seceder. (Now merged in sense 4.)

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 311 A departer from his Captaynes Banner. 1820 *Examiner* No. 652. 644/1 Lady Charlotte Lindsay, another of the departers. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 61 They are all departers, i.e. .. before they were cast out visibly in the body, they departed in mind.

4. One who departs or goes away.

1673 O. Walker *Education* 223 The Patron leaveth the rest and accompanieth the departer. 1705 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 231 An Act about Departers out of this Province. 1747 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 13 The hurry and disorder of departers, carrying away their effects.

†**Depa·rter** 2. *Law. Obs.* [subst. use of AF. *departer* (Britton III. iv. 25) = OF. *departir* pres. inf. to depart, departing.] = Departure 6.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 139 a, A departer in despight of the Court .. when the Tenant or Defendant after appearance.. makes departure in despight of the Court .. It is called a *retraxit*. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Departure* or *Departer*, in law, a term properly applied to a person, who first pleading one thing in bar of an action, and that being replied to, he waves it, and insists on something different.

Departible, var. form of Departable *a. Obs.*

Depa·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Depart *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Depart, in various senses.

†1. Division (in various senses); distribution, sharing. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxv. 13 He departyd þe redd see in departynges. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 81 In departyng of meritis to whom þat hem likiþ. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* xii. 6 Departingis of worchingis. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xlvi. (1495) 504 Dalmacia is a prouynce of Grece by olde departynge of londe. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 407 In summe cuntreis the departing was mad other wise and into iij parties. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 236 Ech man toke at his wille of that hym liked, and made noon other departynge. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. Prol. 90 The sted of fell turmentis, With seir departingis. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 93 In departing of the bootie.

†2. Separation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 912 And makith mony departyng Bytweone knyght and his swetyng. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8695 (Fairf.) Fra þis day sal departynge be for-soþ betwix wommon and þe. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 72 Be ware of making of mariagis, & of diuorsis or departingis. 1530 Palsgr. 213/1 Departynge of man and wyfe, *repudiation, diuorse*. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 43 A deadly grone like life and deaths departing. 1852-5 M. Arnold *Poems, Faded Leaves*, At this bitter departing.

†b. *concr.* Place of separation; division, boundary. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 And þat eiþely watir wole first come out þat is in þe necke, and so til it be come out vnto þe departinge bitwixe it and þe quinte essence.

3. The action of leaving, taking one's leave or going away; departure. (In early use 'leaving each other, separation', as in 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*; replaced by Departure.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Þis was his driwerie þet he bileauede and 3ef ham in his departunge. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6113 Þe day of departyng fra God away. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 162 The day is come of hire departyng. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 186 At my Lordes departynge from London. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 73 Athis, my frende, the tyme is come now of oure departyng. 1644 Milton *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 335 Not .. the mis-beleeving of him who departs, but the departing of him who mis-beleeves.

†b. = Departure 2 b; decease, death. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The tyme of my departyng is ny3. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 486 How King Donald was crownit .. and of his worthie Deidis .. and his Departing. 1633 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows, Passing Bell* (1851) 87 It calls us .. to our preparation, for our own departing.

attrib. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) 114 If you were laid upon your departing bed.

†c. *fig.* Departure from a given state or course; falling away; secession, desertion, apostasy.

1526 Tindale 2 *Thess.* ii. 3 Except there come a departynge fyrst. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 563 The departing and declining of the soule.

†4. *Departing with*: parting with, giving up.

1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Sec. I. II. 11 Of the frankke departyng with of all that I had in thys world.

Depa·rting, *ppl. a.* [f. Depart *v.* + -ing 2.] That departs, goes away, or takes leave; parting; *fig.* vanishing (often with reference to sense b).

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 187 P 3 She stood awhile to gaze upon the departing vessel. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 57 The opposite streams of entering and departing courtiers. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 155 Reflecting the departing glory of Hellas. 18.. Thring *Hymn 'The Radiant morn'*, The shadows of departing day.

b. Dying.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 331 It is the only sacrifice that my old departing ghost desireth of thee. 1633 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows, Passing-bell* (1851) 87 It calls us .. to our prayers, for the departing soul. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 183 While the prayer for the departing was read at his bedside.

†**Depa·rtingly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a divided manner; separately.

1388 Wyclif *Num.* x. 7 Symple cry of trumpis schal be, and thei schulen not soune departyngli [1382 not stowndmeel; Vulg. *non concise ululabunt*].

†**Depa·rtising,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [? from a vb. *departise* (cf. OF. *departissement, departisseur*), or ? corruption of *departison*.] Partition.

1478 *Act. Audit.* 86 (Jam.) The said breve of depertising of the said half landis of Blith. 1480 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 66 (ibid.) The divisioune & departising made..the xx day of Julij.

†**Depa·rtison.** *Obs.* In 5 -ysoun, -own, -on, -isonne; also 5-6 **departson.** [a. OF. *departison*, f. *départer*, after *partison*:—L. *partition-em*, n. of action from *partire* to divide.] Earlier form of Departition.

1. Division into parts; distribution, partition.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Make a departysoun Of ther tresours to folk in indigence. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4176 And taken hire half his kyngdome be twypart departisonne.

2. Separation.

c 1440 Lydg. *Secrees* 29 Thou must first Conceyven .. unkouth divysion, Watir from Eyr by a dysseuerance, And ffyr from Eyr by a departyson.

3. Departure; *transf.* decease.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xliii. 423 Aftyr here deth and departysown. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 104 At ther departson had thay gret dolour.

†**Departition** (dĭpaɹtĭ·ʃən). *Obs.* Also 5 -yoyon, -isyon, 6 -ysion, -icion. [n. of action f. Depart *v.*, on L. analogies: cf. L. *partītio, dispertitio*, f. *partīre, dispertīre*. The earlier form, from OF., was Departison, of which this may be considered an adaptation to the Latin type.]

1. Distribution, partition; = prec. 1.

? *c* 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Peraventure thei seke departysion of ther heritage.

2. Separation; severance.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 294/1 The same law that joyneth by wedlocke .. yeveth libel of departicion bycause of devorse. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, Now hast thou made a departisyon Of vs that were by hole affection Yknyt in one. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIII. vii, Hit shall greue me ryghte sore the departycyon of this felaushyp.

3. Departure.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xxxvi, Ye putte vpon me that I shold ben cause of his departycyon.

Departitor (dĭpaɹtəi·tǝɹ). *rare.* [Agent-n. from Depart *v.* with L. suffix: cf. L. *partītor, dispertītor*.] One who divides or distributes.

1884 J. Payne *1001 Nights* IX. 138, I called in a departitor from the Cadi's Court and he divided amongst us the money.

Departisanize: see De- II. 1.

Department (dĭpā·ɹtmĕnt), *sb.* Also 5 **departement.** [ME. a. F. *département* (12th c. in Hatz.) = Pr. *departe-, departiment*, It. *dipartemento*, a Romanic deriv. of *departire*, F. *départir*: see Depart *v.* and -ment.

The senses in I from OF. were apparently obsolete before those in II were introduced from modern French.]

†**I.** The action of departing. *Obs.*

†1. = Departure, in various senses: a. separation; b. going away, leave taking, withdrawal; c. decease.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1890 Yt we come to thi joys with out departement. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 65 Alas Jason .. prolonge ye and tarye your departement. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 97 Thanne he toke leue of them and they were sorowfull of theire departement. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotland* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 250 Befoir her last department. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 87 By meanes whereof grew this .. unkinde department betweene us. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* (1672) 61 Our Sight is not well contented with those sudden departments from one extream to another. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) II. 382 The seperation, department and absence of the soul from the body.

†2. Division, partition, distribution. *Obs.*

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 18 Making the distributions and departments of his rayes.

II. 3. 'Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person' (J.; hence in wider application: A separate division or part of a complex whole or organized system, *esp.* of activities or studies; a branch, province.

[Johnson, 1755, calls it 'a French term'.]

a 1735 Arbuthnot (J.), The Roman fleets .. had their several stations and departments. 1764 Foote *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 349 The highest pitch of perfection in every department of writing but one—the dramatic. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 528 Among the professors .. Messrs. Gautier and Picot, whose departments are severally astronomy and history. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 173 Hitherto, little progress has been made in this department of knowledge. 1883 *Nature* 17 May 56 To judge whether the co-operation of scientific men would have rendered the English department more instructive than it is.

b. *spec.* One of the separate divisions or branches of state or municipal administration.

In the U.S. the word is used in the titles of the great branches of administration, of which there are eight, the *Departments* (*Depts*) *of State* (orig. *Foreign Affairs*), *War, Treasury, Navy, Post office, Justice, Interior*, and *Agriculture*. The *Dept. of Labour* is subordinate to that of the Interior.

In Great Britain, the great departments of State are not so named titularly, but the word is used in naming subdivisions or branches of these, e.g. the *Factory Dept.*, and *Prisons Dept.* of the Home Office, and for certain other branches of administration as the *Paymaster General's Dept.*, *Science and Art Dept.*, *Exchequer and Audit Dept.*, etc.; also in the *Gas, Water, Electric Lighting, Tramways*, and other *Departments* of a municipal Corporation.

1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 3 Only mark how the principal departments of the State are bestowed. 1791 Washington *Writ.* (1892) XII. 81 Statements from the proper department [of the United States] will .. apprize you of the exact result. 1863 H. Cox *Instit* Pref. 7 A general account of the British Government, of the powers and practice of its several departments. *Ibid.* III. vii. 696 The regulation of other departments subordinate to the Treasury. 1890 M. Townsend *U. S.* 274 The Department of State was established by Act of Congress July 27, 1789, which act denominated it as the Department of Foreign Affairs. 1892 A. B. Hart *Formt. of Union* 144 In establishing the Treasury Department a strong effort was made to create a Secretary of the Treasury as an agent of Congress.

4. One of the districts into which France is divided for administrative purposes, and which were substituted for the old provinces in 1790. Also applied to administrative divisions in some other countries.

1792 *Explan. New Terms* in *Ann. Reg.* p. xv, *Departments*, the general divisions of France. 1793 *Objections to War Examined* 15 Its States broken up and converted into French Departments. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 384 Corsica .. is still a province of that kingdom [France]. It forms a department, called by its own name. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xvi. 253 Situated on the confluence of the Ile and the Vilaine, from whence the modern department derives its name.

b. A part, portion, section, region. *rare.*

1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* i. 2 In the richest regions of this department of the globe.

Depa·rtment, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To divide into departments, or branches.

1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* III. 261 Everything was to be classified, departmented. Organisation was to be the leading note.

Departmental (dĭpaɹtmĕ·ntăl), *a.* [ad. mod. F. *départemental*: see prec. sb. and -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a French Department.

1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 111 The series of three elections was still preserved for the choice of Departmental Administrators. 1866 *Fraser's Mag.* July 128 The municipal and departmental archives and public libraries in France.

b. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a particular district or region.

1883 E. Clodd in *Knowledge* 15 June 352/2 Indra .. god of the bright sky .. a departmental or tribal deity.

7. To be in suspense or undetermined, be waiting for settlement (as an action at law, a bill in parliament, an appointment, etc.). (Usually in pres. pple. = pending: see also DEPENDING *ppl. a* 5.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* III. (R.), The fatall chance Of life and death dependeth in balance. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 8 Euery matter, cause, and contention nowe dependynge before any of the sayde archebishops. *c* 1575 *Lett. Bp. St. Androis* 131 (*Satir. Poems Reform.*) Becaus St. Androis then dependit, To heich promotione he pretendit. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 123 The same demurrer hath been on both sides often argued, and now depends readie for the Judgement of ye Court. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 185 Whilst these disputes..were depending, the Indians made attacks. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 480 Bills of supply were still depending. 1883 *Law Reports* 11 Q. Bench Div. 559 The resolution was filed in the court in which the bankruptcy was depending.

†8. To be ready or preparing to come on; to impend, to be imminent. *Obs.*

1712 SWIFT *City Shower* 3 While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er Her frolicks. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii. (1858) 184, I had not the least notion of any such thing depending, or the least supposition of it being possible

†9. To have a leaning. (Cf. *penchant*.) *Obs. rare.*

1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 15 It might then be suspected, in respect of the disposition of such as depend that way.

†**Depe·nd**, *v.*[2] *rare.* [ad. L. *dependĕre* to pay down or away, spend, expend, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *pendĕre* to weigh, pay. Cf. DISPEND.] *trans.* To expend, spend.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 12 To whom Dame Nature lent so rich a pott, That all her glory on her was depended.

Dependable (dĭpe·ndăb'l), *a.* Also **-ible.** [f. DEPEND *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be depended on; trustworthy, reliable.

1735 POPE *Let to Gay* xxi. Wks. (1737) VI. 186 That desire was, to fix and preserve a few lasting, dependable friendships. 1840 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 92 Calculations, with more dependable data. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 91 Le Quattro Nazioni, good and reasonable, and kept by very dependable people. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 642 Flambard was thoroughly dependable. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Permanent Elem. Relig.* Introd. 30 We have dependable material on which to base our study.

Hence **Depe·ndableness**; **Depe·ndably** *adv.*

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 554 Alexander saw and impressed upon his successors the dependibleness of the Jewish people. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 111 The accounts I get of Mr C. from himself, and (still more dependably) from my housemaid. 1874 MISS MULOCK *My Mother & I* xi, One of his characteristics was exceeding punctuality and dependableness.

Dependant, -dent (dĭpe·ndĕnt), *sb.* [a. F. *dépendant* adj. and sb., properly pr. pple. of *dépendre* to DEPEND. From the 18th c. often (like the adj.) spelt *dependent*, after L. (both forms being entered by Johnson); but the spelling *-ant* still predominates in the sb.: cf. *defendant, assistant.*

1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.*, Some words, such as *dependant, dependent*; *dependance, dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.]

†1. Something subordinately attached or belonging to something else; a subordinate part, appurtenance, dependency. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxvii. (R.), The Frenchemen . demaunded. to haue the sygnorie of Guysnes..and all the landes of Froyten, and the dependantes of Guysnes vnto the lymyttes of the water of Grauelyng. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 98 With all incidentes, circumstaunces, dependentes, or connexes. 1643 PRYNNE *Treachery of Papists* I. 32 (R.) The parliament..repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and dependents. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/9 The Lease for the Copper-Works, with its Dependants. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 32 Monsieur de Reaumur . discover'd certain Parts which might reasonably be esteem'd Dependants of Flowers. 1837 F. COOPER *Recoll. Europe* I. 174 [Versailles] was a mere dependant of the crown.

2. A person who depends on another for support, position, etc.; a retainer, attendant, subordinate, servant.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 134 The best ward of mine honours is rewarding my dependants. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/1 Almost all of his own numerous family and dependants. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 28 P 8 An error almost universal among those that converse much with dependents. 1752 *Ibid.* No. 190 P 7 Convinced that a dependant could not easily be made a friend. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 105 Her female dependants, friends, and servants. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 76 Such a personage as Laud is doomed to have dependents, and not friends. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 Other people could provide for their dependants. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 118 The gentry were surrounded by dependents. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 309 A poor dependant of the family.

Dependence (dĭpe·ndĕns). Forms: 6 **-aunce**, 6–9 **-ance**, 7– **-ence**. [a. F. *dépendance* (15th c. in Littré, in 14th c. *despendence*, Oresme), f. *dependant*: see prec. and -ANCE. Like DEPENDENT *a*, subseq. assimilated to the L. type, the form in *-ance* being rare after 1800.]

†1. The action of hanging down; *concr.* something that hangs down. *Obs. rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 806 Like a large Cluster of black Grapes they show, And make a large dependance from the Bough.

2. The relation of having existence hanging upon, or conditioned by, the existence of something else; the fact of depending *upon* something else.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 27 Words..that seeme to haue dependance on the Latin. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 5 Without beginning or dependence of any other cause. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 45 There was no naturall dependance of the event upon the signe. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 196, I dare not suppose there was any dependence between the medicin and disease. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iv. 23 The Dependence and Connection between Acts of Volition or Choice, and their Causes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 199 The chain of dependence which runs throughout creation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 348 That which comes next it in the order of dependence.

†b. Connexion of successively dependent parts; logical sequence. *Obs.* (or merged in prec.).

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 611 (R.) Hys woordes .be so dark and so intriked of purpose withoute any dependence or order. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 236 The Father next, and as they are in blood the other follow in a just dependance; the rest promiscuously. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 252 The Discourse..from Verse to Verse runs all along in a close and continued Dependance.

†c. In wider sense: Relation, connexion (cf. DEPEND 2 b). *Obs.*

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 226 As their [St. Philip and St Bartholomew] being of that Society of the Twelve hindred them not from being of the great Societie the Church; so their other Dependances, as being of the Church, or being of the seventy, or being married men..hindred them not from being of the Twelve.

3. The relation of anything subordinate to that from which it holds, or derives support, etc.; the condition of a dependant; subjection, subordination. (Opp. to *independence*.)

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 72 Those two great Cities, Athens and Sparta, upon which all the rest had most dependance. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 147 How far the Britanick Churches were from any dependence upon the Church of Rome. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 488 A dependance upon the most Brutal of Tyrants. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 P 4, I lived in all the luxury of affluence without expence or dependence. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. § 4. 101 Dependence being very little else, but an obligation to conform to the will or law of that superior person or state, upon which the inferior depends. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 469 To free the Crown from its dependence on the Parliament. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. 172 The other four were equally in the Duke's dependance.

†4. *concr.* That which is subordinate to, connected with, or belonging to, something else; an appurtenance, connexion, dependency. *Obs.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 To committe the state of his said mariage, with all the circumstances and dependaunce thereof vnto the prelates. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xiii. (1591) 122 As though eight Legions were to be the dependance of one nauy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 127 The great riuer Indus..issueth out of a part or dependance of the hill Caucasus. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 54 Coblentz, a dependence of the electorate of Mentz.

†b. A body of dependants or subordinates; a retinue. (Usually *-ance*.) *Obs.*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* 10 Deseruing to be beloued; of whome? Of popular opinion or vnstable vulgar dependances? 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 273 He feasted .two Kings, two Queenes, with their dependances, 700. messe of meate scarce seruing for the first dinner. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 19 A numerous Family, a great Retinue, and Dependance. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 33 Encumbred with Dependances, throng'd and surrounded with Petitioners.

5. The condition of resting in faith or expectation (upon something); reliance; assured confidence or trust.

1627 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1632) 530 Faithful dependance vpon the providence .. of God. 1754 *Hist. Yng. Lady Distinction* II. 10 Thoroughly sensible what little dependence I ought to make on my own strength. 1763 ELIZ. CARTER *Mem. etc.* (1816) I. 295 The waters, I shall continue drinking, without much dependance of getting better. 1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* II. 205 There was no dependance to be placed in the word of a woman who [etc.]. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 68 It is the only branch of divination worthy of dependance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 19 Living .. in dependence on the will of God.

b. *transf.* That on which one relies or may rely; object of reliance or trust; resource. ? *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. v. 44 Your honour, your piety, are my just dependence. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 784 The seamen from the East India fleet were the only or principal dependence for manning the navy. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. iv. 59 Take the Lord for your dependance.

†c. Reliableness, trustworthiness. *Obs. rare.*

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 22 So little dependance has this affair. 1790–1812 W. COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 44 The philosophy of poets .. is not of very sterling dependence

6. The condition of waiting for settlement; pending, suspense. (Now only in legal use.)

1605 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 4 Dec. (Jam. Suppl.), That anes the actioune may be put under dependance befoir onie parliament. 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, After a long dependance it might end as the former had done. 1816 SHELLEY *Let.* in Dowden *Life* II. 8 Engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Depending Action*, an action is held to be in dependence from the moment of the citation, until the final decision of the House of Lords. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 68 Nothing herein contained shall affect any action now in dependence.

†b. A quarrel or affair of honour 'depending' or awaiting settlement. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v, The bastinado! a most proper, and sufficient dependance, warranted by the great Caranza. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* IV. vii, H' is friend to him, with whom I ha' the dependance. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, Let us pause for the space of one venue, until I give you my opinion on this dependence. [Note. *Dependence*, a phrase among the brethren of the sword for an existing quarrel.]

Dependency (dĭpe·ndĕnsi). Also 6–7 **-encie**; 6 **-ancye**, 7 **-ancie**, 7–9 **-ancy**. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY, -ENCY.]

1. The condition of being dependent; the relation of a thing to that by which it is conditioned; contingent logical or causal connexion; = prec. 2.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 376 That dependencie and order, whereby the lower sustaining alwayes the more excellent [etc.]. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 62 Such a dependancy of thing, on thing, As ere I heard in madnesse. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 286 All threaded upon one string of dependency. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 336 The Dependency of Evidences makes the resulting Probability weak. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii 245 In this Unfigured Syllogism . the dependency of Extension and Intension does not subsist.

2. The relation of a thing (or person) to that by which it is supported · state of subjection or subordination; = prec. 3.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I x. (1611) 26 Hauing no such dependency upon any one. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 251, I have no servile dependancy upon their conceptions. 1784 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 64 Ready to shake off the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of England. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiv. (1873) 133 That you care whether or not a dependent is comfortable in his dependency. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 456 They found England in dependency upon a foreign power; they left it a free nation.

†3. Reliance; = prec. 5. *Obs. rare.*

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), Their dependancies on him were disowned in this conceit. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lx. 98 As if God..would lead us to a dependency on Him.

4. Something dependent or subordinate; a subordinate part; an appurtenance. a. *gen.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1632) 1004 Many dependancies of Story had their euents in the Acts of this man. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xii. § 4 Modes I call such complex ideas, which..are considered as dependancies on, or affections of substances. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 4 The Knowledge of human Nature and its Dependencies. 1852 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess. Various Subj.* 155 A thorough sifting of this subject, and its dependencies.

†b. A body of dependants; a household establishment. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 61 This mans Serraglio..answerable to his small dependancie. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 112 The Dependencies and Relations of the Popes and Cardinals, do not suffer the poor Prelats to act according to the Dictates of Equity. 1701 SWIFT *Contests of Nobles & Com.*, Men, who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependancies.

c. A dependent or subordinate place or territory; *esp.* a country or province subject to the control of another of which it does not form an integral part.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 49 The Kingdom of Poland and great Dutchy of Lyffland, together with all their Dependencies. 1684–90 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), This earth, and its dependencies. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 342 This is that Sheffield which now, with its dependencies, contains a hundred and twenty thousand souls. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Famn.* 464 There is a wide difference between a dependency and a colony. The one is held in trust, the other in absolute fee-simple.

d. An appurtenance (to a dwelling-house, etc.).

1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ii. 12 To visit the stables, dog-kennel and other dependencies.

†5. A quarrel 'depending' or awaiting settlement; = prec. 6 b. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* v. i, The masters of dependencies, That by compounding differences 'tween others, Supply their own necessities. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i, Your masters of dependencies to take up A drunken brawl.

†b. *gen.* An affair pending or awaiting settlement. *Obs. rare.*

1809 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 279 In consequence of disagreeable commercial dependencies, which I did not succeed in liquidating.

Dependent (dĭpe·ndĕnt), *a.* Also 5–6 **-aunt**, 6–9 **-ant.** [Originally *dependant*, a. F. *dépendant* (14th c. in Hatzf.), pr. pple. of *dépendre* to hang down, depend: from the 16th c. often assimilated to L. *dependĕnt-em*, and now usually so spelt, the form in *-ant* being almost obs. in the adj., though retained in the sb., q.v.]

1. Hanging down, pendent.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* III. 1060 So thai be wombed wel, dependannt, syde, That likely is for greet and mighty stoore. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii, With glistering eyes & side dependaunt beard. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* xxviii, Mourning locks dependant. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 378 A regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 128 [The leaves] partially assume their nocturnal dependent position.

2. That depends *on* something else; having its existence contingent on, or conditioned by, the existence of something else.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 20 On these two generall heads..all other specialties are dependent. 1623

Cockeram, *Dependant*, which hangeth vpon another thing. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 192 Effects dependent on the same..Causes. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* iii. 77 A creature is a dependent being, that is, it is essential to a creature to depend upon the author of its being. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* I. i. (1874) 11 Animal life, again, is dependent on vegetable life, and vegetable life is dependent on the soil and atmosphere. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 265 All things in nature are dependent on one another.

† **b.** Annexed, appertaining. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 62 b, The reversion that is dependaunt unto the same franketenement is severed from the ioinfure.

3. That depends or has to rely *on* something else for support, supply, or what is needed.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Commend. Verses* in *Fletcher's Wks.*, Whose wretched genius, and dependent fires But to their benefactors' dole aspires. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iii. 448 Life makes the soul dependent on the dust. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, She found herself wholly dependent upon strangers. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxvii. 332 It was her destiny to be dependent on charity. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 93 The vast estates..were granted out to new men dependent on royal favour.

4. Attached in a relation of subordination; subordinate, subject; opp. to *independent*.

1616 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 574 One Bishop instituted by Christ, and the others not to have any authority but dependant from him. 1624 Fisher in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 337 Mediators subordinate vnto, and dependent of Christ 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Polit.* 93 Soveraignes are not subordinate and dependant to them [the Lawes]. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 364 The Assembly meet here, which is in the nature of a dependant Parliament. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vii. 178 The temper of mind which is proper to a dependant and subordinate agent. 1863 Bright *Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar., They ceased to be dependent colonies of England.

b. Math. *Dependent variable*: one whose variation depends on that of another variable (the *independent variable*).

1852 Todhunter *Diff. Calc.* i, A *dependent* variable is a quantity the value of which is determined as soon as that of some independent variable is known.

† **5.** Impending. *Obs. rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 21 That me thinkes is the curse dependant on those that warre for a placket.

† **Dependential,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *dependentia* dependence + -AL: cf. *confidential*.] Relating to, or of the nature of, dependence.

1646 S. Bolton *Arraignm. Err.* 14 God doth it to exercise a dependentiall faith upon God.

Dependently (dĭpe·ndĕntli), *adv.* [f. Dependent *a.* + -ly 2.] In a dependent manner; in a way depending *on* something.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 178 These..act but dependantly on their formes. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 73 Whether there be an utter impossibility of any material Being to be either independently or dependently eternal. 1793 Beattie *Moral Sc.* I. i. § 3 (R) If we affirm ..relatively, conditionally, or dependently on something else, it is the subjunctive.

Depender (dĭpe·ndəɹ). Also 6–7 *Sc.* **-ar.** [f. Depend *v.*1 + -er 1.]

† **1.** A dependant. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 8 Through the vain flattery of his dependers. 1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* iii. App. 438 Ane dependar on the Clan Donald. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 186 Being all vassals and dependers of Huntley. 1734 Swift *Poems, A Riddle*, I'm but a meer Depender still: An humble Hanger-on at best. 1726–31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 78 He drew together a number of Lords of his Dependers.

2. One who depends or relies *on* something. *rare.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. v. 58 To be depender on a thing that leanes. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 306 Art thou a continuall depender vpon teaching? 1827 *Examiner* 470/2 A set of puny dependers upon a British soldiery.

Dependible, var. of Dependable.

Depe·nding, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. Depend *v.*1 + -ing 1. In sense 2, perh. a subst. use of the *ppl. a.*]

1. The action of the verb Depend; dependence; in quot. † waiting, suspense (see Depend *v.*1 6, 7).

1616 B. Jonson *Epigr., To William Roe*, Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst.

2. Something depending on or belonging to something else; an appurtenance; = Dependence 4, Dependency 4 a. *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 181 Conclusion of this dependinge of kepinge of the see. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 665 The said Commissions or Writs, with all their Dependings and Circumstances.

Depending (dĭpe·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* (*prep.*) [f. Depend *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

A. *adj.* That depends: see the verb.

1. Hanging or inclining downwards; pendent.

1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 441 To raise the slope Depending Road. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 52 To prevent the Pus from lodging in the most depending Part. 1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 39 Locked in the twilight of depending boughs. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 176 One or two depending vines.

2. That depends on something else; contingent, conditioned, etc.; dependent.

1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 446 A number of depending circumstances distinctly and advantageously arranged.

† **3.** Subordinate, dependent, subject. *Obs.*

1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 37 [Persons] of a mean depending Condition. 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 419 Either kingdom or republic, depending or independent, free or enslaved.

† **4.** Relying, trusting. ? *Obs.*

1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 113 A lesson of heaven-depending faith. 1829 E. Bather *Serm.* II. 372 A praying, waiting, depending frame of mind.

5. Awaiting settlement, pending.

1679 *Hist. Jetwr* 34 To hear and determine the depending cause. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 35 Letters of diligence..granted in a depending process.

B. *prep.* [Originally the pres. pple. agreeing with the sb. in absolute construction, as in L. *pendente lite*; cf. *during, notwithstanding*.] During the continuance or dependence of; pending.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 31 Preamb., Knyghthode .. receyved, eny tyme dependyng the seid accions or suetys, shall abate the writtes. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 61 The plaintife is put out of seruice depending the plea.

Depe·ndingly, *adv. rare.* [f. Depending *a.* + -ly 2.] In a depending or dependent manner; with dependence on some person or thing.

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* xi. § 5 (1669) 100/1 Walk dependingly on God. 1676–7 Hale *Contempl.* II. *On Lord's Prayer* (R.), I will use it thankfully, and nevertheless dependingly.

† **Depe·nsion.** *Obs. rare* – 0. [ad. L. *dēpensiōn-em* expenditure, f. *dēpendĕre* to spend, expend.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Depension* (*depensio*), a weighing, a paying of money.

Depeople (dĭpī·p'l), *v. arch.* [ad. F. *dépeuple-r* (1364 in Hatzf.), *despeupler* (1611 Cotgr.); after *people*. See De- I. 6, and cf. Dispeople, Depopulate.] *trans.* To deprive of people, destroy the people of, depopulate.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIX. 146 Achilles in first fight depeopling enemies. 1615 — *Odyss.* IX. 75, I depeopled it, Slew all the men, and did their wives remit. 1848 Lytton *Harold* (1862) 297 The town, awed and depeopled, submitted to flame and to sword.

† **Depe·rdit, -ite,** *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēperdit-us, -um*, corrupt, abandoned, pa. pple. of *dēperdĕre* to destroy, ruin, lose, f. De- I. 3 + *perdĕre* to destroy, lose.]

A. *adj.* Lost, abandoned, involved in ruin or perdition.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 198 Such miscreants, and deperdite wretches as they proved. 1642 — *Bk. Conscience* 7 Some notable deperdite wretch.

B. *sb.* Something lost or perished.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* v. § 4 (1819) 58 No reason..why, if these deperdits ever existed, they have now disappeared.

Hence **Depe·rditely** *adv.*

1608 J. King *Serm.* 5 Nov. 17 The most .. deperditely wicked of all others.

Deperdition (dĭpəɹdi·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *déperdition* (Paré 16th c.), n. of action from L. *dēperdĕre*: see prec.] Loss, waste, destruction by wasting away.

1607 J. King *Serm.* Nov. 31 Wherin was prodition, perdition, deperdition, al congested and heaped vp in on. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. i. xxxi, The old [flesh] by continual deperdition..evaporating still out of us. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 It may be unjust to deny all efficacie of gold, in the non-omission of weight, or deperdition of any ponderous particles. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragments* II. 63 At its horrid deperdition every citizen is alarmed. 1881 *Annihilation* 6 Alas! who will henceforth be afraid of sin, if it only..end in painless deperdition?

Deperition (dĭpĕri·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *dēperire* to perish, be lost utterly, f. De- I. 3 + *perire* to perish.] Perishing, total wasting away.

1793 Earl of Buchan *Anon. Ess.* (1812) 363 That all nature was in a constant state of deperition and renovation. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 76 Deperition of necessary evidence, deperition of the matter of wealth, in the hands of the adverse party..deperition viz. with reference to the party in the right—by dissipation, by concealment.

† **Depe·rpeyl,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *deparpeillier*, *desp-*, to disperse.] = Disparple, to scatter.

13.. Hampole *Psalter* [xliv. 11] xliii. 13 In genge þou scatird [MS. S. deperpeyld] vs.

Depe·rsonalize, *v.* [f. De- II. 1 + Personalize.] *trans.* To deprive of personality; to make, or regard as, no longer personal.

1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd., He would have enabled me..to depersonalize myself into a vicarious egotism. 1889 W. S. Lilly *Century of Revol.* 170 An artificial mechanism, which destroys individuality and depersonalises man.

† **Depe·rsonate,** *v. Obs.* [f. De- II. 1 + Person + -ate 3. Cf. med.L. *dēpersōnāre* = *dispersōnāre*.] *trans.* To deprive of the status of a person or of personal rights.

1676 R. Dixon *Two Test.* 336 A Bond-man, a Slave..being wholly decapitated and depersonated from the common condition of a humane person.

Depe·rsonize, *v.* [De- II. 1 + Person + -ize.] = Depersonalize.

1888 F. H. Stoddard in *Andover Rev.* Oct., The one aims to visualize the ideal, the other to depersonize the God conception itself.

Deperte, obs. form of Depart.

† **Depe·rtible,** *a. Obs.* [f. as if from L. vb. **dēpertīre* = *dispertīre* to divide, distribute + -ble. The prefix follows F. *départir*, Eng. Depart.] Capable of being divided into parts; divisible.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 857 Some Bodies have a .. more Depertible Nature than others; As we see it evident in Colouration; For a small Quantity of Saffron will Tinct more then a very great Quantity of Brasil or Wine.

Depesche, var. of Depeach, *Obs.*

† **Depe·ster,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *depestrer*, *despestrer* (13–14th c. in Hatzf.), mod. *dépêtrer*, in same sense, f. *dé-*, *dés-* (Dis-) + *-pestrer* in *empestrer*: see Empester, Pester.] *refl.* To disentangle or rid oneself (*from*).

1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* I. 449 One vice .. so deeply rooted in us, that I dare not determine whether any one ever clearly depestred himself from it or no.

Depeter (de·pĭtəɹ). *Building.* Also **depreter.** [Derivation obscure.

It looks like a formation of L. *de* and *petra* stone; possibly from a med.L. *dēpetrāre* to dress with stone. In that case *depreter* is an erroneous form.] (See quots.)

1852 Brees *Gloss., Depreter* or *Depeter*, plastering done to represent tooled stone. It is first pricked up and floated the same as for set or stucco, and small stones are then forced on dry from a board 1876 *Notes on Building Constr.* (Rivington) II. 409 Depeter consists of a pricked up coat [of plaster] with small stones pressed in while it is soft, so as to produce a rough surface. 1886 Seddon *Builder's Work* 248 *Depeter*, is somewhat similar to rough casting, except that small stones are pressed dry into the soft plaster by means of a board. *Ibid., Depreter*, is a term sometimes used to denote plaster finished in imitation of tooled stone.

† **Depe·x,** *v. Obs. rare* – 0. [f. L. *dēpex-*, ppl. stem of *dēpectĕre* to comb down.] To comb down.

1623 Cockeram, *Depex*, to kemb. [1644 Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglicus*: see quot. s. v. Depust.]

Depheazance, dephezaunce, obs. ff. Defeasance.

1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. v. 183 Withoute eny maner of vse, condicion or dephezaunce.

Dephilosophize: see De- II. 1.

† **Dephlegm** (dĭfle·m), *v. Old Chem.* [ad. mod.L. *dēphlegmāre*, f. *dēflegmer* (1698 in Hatzf.): see Dephlegmate.] = Dephlegmate.

1660 Boyle *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 191 We took also some Spirit of Urine, carelesly enough deflegmed. 1668 — *Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 48 We have sometimes taken of the better sort of Spirit of Salt, and having carefully dephlegm'd it [etc.]. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 298 Very strong Vinegar, dephlegm'd by freezing.

Hence **Dephle·gmed, dephlegm'd** *ppl. a.*; **Dephle·gmedness.**

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxx. (1682) 115 Well dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine is much lighter than Water. 1669 — *Hist. Firmness, Ess. & Tracts* 291 The proportion .. depends .. upon the strength of the former Liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter. 1676 — *New Exper.* I. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 777 We gently poured on it some highly dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine.

† **Dephlegmate** (dĭfle·gmĕt), *v. Old Chem.* [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod.L. *dēphlegmāre*, f. De- I. 6 + *phlegma*, a. Gr. φλέγμα (φλέγματ-) clammy humour: see Phlegm.] *trans.* To free (a spirit or acid) from 'phlegm' or watery matter; to rectify.

1668 Boyle *Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 63 We dephlegmated some (spirits) by more frequent, and indeed tedious Rectifications. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym* (ed. 2) 186 You may use either a little more, or a little less, according to the strength of the spirit, or according as it is more or less dephlegmated. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* I. xxiii. (1760) 95 This Ingredient cleanses and dephlegmates the Spirit considerably. 1789 J. Keir *Dict. Chem.* 96/2 The contained matter must be dephlegmated.

b. *fig.* To rid of admixture, purify, refine.

1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 56 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated evil.

Hence **Dephle·gmated** *ppl. a.*, **Dephle·gmating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 115 The pure dephlegmated Spirit. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 162 To know whether it is truely deflegmated, or Proof-Spirit. 1807 Opie *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 253 The ancients .. produced those concentrated, dephlegmated, and highly rectified personifications of strength, activity, beauty.

† **Dephlegmation** (dĭflegmē·ʃən). *Old Chem.* [n. of action from prec. vb.; in mod.F. *déflegmation* (Trevoux 1732).] The process of dephlegmating a spirit or acid.

1668 Boyle *Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 48 To separate the aqueous parts by Dephlegmation. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Dispens.* 40 The same thing is constantly observ'd in the Dephlegmation of acid Spirit. 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* Introd. 46 Retorts must be provided for the dephlegmation.

Dephlegmator (dĭflegmē·təɹ). [Agent n. in L. form f. mod.L. *dēphlegmāre* to Dephlegmate.] An apparatus for dephlegmation; a form of condensing apparatus in a still.

1828 S. F. Gray *Operative Chemist* 767 This dephlegmator is formed of two broad sheets of tinned copper, soldered together so as to leave only ¼th of an inch between them. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 4376.

† **Dephlogistic** (dĭflodʒi·stik), *a. Old Chem.* [f. De- I. 6 + Phlogist-on + -ic: cf. Phlogistic.] = Dephlogisticated.

1787 Darwin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 52 Combination of dephlogistic and inflammable gases.

Dephlogi·sticate, *v.* [f. De- II. 1 + Phlogisticate.]

† **1.** *trans. Old Chem.* To deprive of phlogiston (the supposed principle of inflammability in bodies).

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 441 The power of dephlogisticating common air. 1782 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXII. 212 The nitrous acid .. is well known to dephlogisticate metals as perfectly as possible. 1788 CAVENDISH *ibid.* LXXVIII. 270 We suppose that the air .. was intirely dephlogisticated.

2. To relieve of inflammation. (Cf. ANTIPHLOGISTIC 2.)

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 452 The sheriffs .. were fundamentally phlebotomised and dephlogisticated by the fragments of their own swords. 1875 GETKIE *Life Sir R. Murchison* I. 142 Given to water-drinking and dephlogisticating.

Hence **Dephlogi'sticated** *ppl. a.* (*esp.* in *dephlogisticated air*, the name given to oxygen by Priestley, who, on its first discovery, supposed it to be ordinary air deprived of phlogiston); **Dephlogisticating**, *ppl. a.*; **Dephlogistica'tion.**

1775 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 387 This species may not improperly be called, *dephlogisticated air*. This species of air I first produced from *mercurius calcinatus per se*. 1789 – *ibid.* LXXIX. 146 The dephlogisticating principle. 1784 CAVENDISH *ibid.* LXXIV. 141 There is the utmost reason to think, that dephlogisticated and phlogisticated air (as M. Lavoisier and Scheele suppose) are quite distinct substances, and not differing only in their degree of phlogistication; and that common air is a mixture of the two. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. i. 7 Oxygenated (dephlogisticated) muriatic acid. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 66 From the greater, or less dephlogistication of the ores, or the stones in which it is contained. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 459 Vegetables again in turn, and during the daytime, exhale and breathe forth that pure dephlogisticated air, so essential to the support of animal existence.

Dephosphorize (dĭfŏ'sfŏrəiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of or free from phosphorus.

1878 URE *Dict. Arts* IV. 451 Without attempting to dephosphorize the ore more completely. 1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/4 [This] so effectually dephosphorises the Cleveland ore as to allow it to be manufactured into steel.

Hence **Dephosphorized** *ppl. a.*, **Dephosphorizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Dephosphorisation**, the process of freeing from phosphorus.

1878 *Rep. Annual Meeting of Iron & Steel Inst.*, The dephosphorization of iron. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 253/1 The slag obtained in the basic dephosphorizing process. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr 819/1 The dephosphorization process, by which phosphoric pig-iron can be converted into steel.

Dephysicalize: see DE- II. 1.

†Depi'ct, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpict-us*, pa. pple. of *dēpingĕre*: see next.] Depicted.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 177, I fond a lyknesse depict upon a wal. 14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* 94 And letters new depicte in every payn. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xl. (1603) 416 Embrodered, or otherwise depict upon them.

Depict (dĭpi'kt), *v.* [f. L. *dēpict-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēpingĕre* to represent by painting, portray, depict, f. DE- I. 3 + *pingĕre* to paint: cf. DEPAINT and PREC.

(Godefroy has a single example of OF. *depicter* of 1426; but the word is not recorded later, and cannot be supposed to have influenced the formation of the Eng. vb.)]

1. *trans.* To draw, figure, or represent in colours; to paint; also, in wider sense, to portray, delineate, figure anyhow.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 136 This old Distich, sometimes depicted vpon the wall at the entrance into the said Abbey. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 10 Which Bird I have here simply depicted as you see [here is fig.]. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xii. (1840) 199 The history of the Bible as richly as curiously depicted in needle work. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), [They] depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. The solar progress is depicted by the Hindoos, by a circle of intertwining serpents. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 121 The accuracy with which the painter has, perhaps unconsciously, depicted the room. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 33 Victims of the slavedealer as depicted on the earliest Egyptian monuments.

b. *transf.* To image, figure, or represent as if by painting or drawing. Also *fig.*

1817 BP. R. WATSON *Anecd.* II. 401 (R.) Why the man has .. an idea of figure depicted on the choroïdes or retina of the eye. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xviii. (1849) 176 He .. saw .. a windmill, his own figure, and that of a friend, depicted .. on the sea. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 396 The membrane, on which the images of objects become depicted. *a* 1870 LONGFELLOW *Birds of Passage* 1., *Discov. North Cape* xxi, With doubt and strange surmise Depicted in their look.

2. To represent or portray in words; to describe graphically.

a 1740 FELTON (J.), When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted .. while you read, you seem indeed to see them. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 159 No language can depict the chaos at its base. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ix. 294 Sophocles aims at depicting the destinies, and Shakspere the characters of men.

3. To represent, as a painting or picture does.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* iv. 43 Cartoons .. in bold outline depicting the ever-varying and diversified features in church life and character. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 45 Their oldest monuments depict women spinning.

Hence **Depi'cted** *ppl. a.*, **Depi'cting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1762 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 93 A depicted table of Colonia. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 532/1 His .. gay and luminous coloration, and sparkling depicting of light are not obtainable with ink.

Depi'cter, -or. [f. DEPICT *v.* + -ER; the form in -OR is after Latin.] One who depicts, portrays, or sets forth in words.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott*, Depicter (F. Hull). 1865 *Daily Tel.* 10 Aug., The mournful depicters of Calcutta life. 1892 A. HAMLYN in *Atalanta* Dec. 165/1 So brilliant a depictor of animal life.

Depiction (dĭpi'kʃən). [ad. L. *dēpictiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēpingĕre*: see DEPICT *v.* (Cf. OF. *depiction*, 1426 in Godef., but not known later.)] The action of depicting; painted representation, picture; graphic description.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 176/2 The true shape and depiction of a Bishop in his Pontificals. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* v. 130 Dickens' comic genius was never so much at its ease .. as in the depiction of such groups as this. 1884 E. FOSTER in *Elocutionist* Dec. 7/2 Mr. Denbigh had hitherto restricted his art to depictions of the fleshly school.

Depictive (dĭpi'ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēpict-* ppl. stem (see DEPICT *v.*) + -IVE.] Having the function or quality of depicting.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 392 The depictive art and power with which it is written. 1892 WHITNEY *Max Müller* 40 The signs lost their pictorial or depictive character.

Depi'ctment. *rare.* [f. DEPICT *v.* + -MENT.] Pictorial representation; a painting, a picture.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 136 Hung with gay depictments, in glowing colouring .. of those who have suffered. *Ibid.* II. 76 Trajan's Pillar and various depictments give the representation

Depi'cture, *sb.* In 5 *Sc.* -our. [f. L. *dēpict-* ppl. stem of *dēpingĕre* (see DEPICT *v.*) + -URE.] = DEPICTION; depicting; painting.

1500-20 DUNBAR *To Queyne of Scottis* 14 Ma[i]stres of nurtur and of nobilnes, Of fresch depictour princes[s] and patroun. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 118 He is lost in amazement .. to see genius employed upon the depicture of such a *rascaille rabblement!* 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 534 The depicture of the .. revolution which Darwin has accomplished in the minds of men.

Depicture (dĭpi'ktiŭ), *v.* [f. DE- *prefix* + PICTURE *v.* (in use from 14th c.); formed under the influence of DEPICT *pa. pple.*, and of L. *dēpingĕre, dēpictum.*]

1. *trans.* To represent by a picture; to portray in colours, to paint; also, more widely, to draw, figure, or portray; = DEPICT *v.* 1.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 40 The starre .. underneth depictured. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 50 The glasse-windowes wherein the effigies of .. Saints was depictured. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. li. 183 A paradise or garden was depictured on the ground. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 9 A course of little lectures .. on the subjects depictured upon the tiles.

b. To image or figure as in a painting; = DEPICT *v.* 1 b.

1742 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* I. 106 The Images .. are depictured upon the Membrane of the Eye. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 219 The .. tableau depictured itself indelibly upon the mind.

2. To set forth or portray in words; = DEPICT *v.* 2.

1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* iii. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 268 It tends to make their language more picturesque; it depictures images better. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v, You have but described my feelings when you depictured your own. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* VIII. 752 Oh! language fails, Shrinks from depicturing his punishment.

3. To represent, as a picture, figure, image, or symbol does; = DEPICT *v.* 3.

1650 *Brief Disc. Fut. Hist. Europe* 30 The Iron Leggs and the Clay Toes depictured the Roman Empire. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 133 Features which but one image in the world can yet depicture and recall. 1852 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 151 The Outward expresses, depictures the Inward.

4. *fig.* To represent or picture to one's own mind or imagination; to imagine.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 209 They speedily dress a woman with the apparel of either the god, or goddess .. as they depicture them according to their own dispositions. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 213 Chowles was, in his eyes, a contemptible object; and, as such, he depictured him. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. i. 5 Any idea about the Greeks, whom they depictured to themselves vaguely and variously.

Hence **Depi'ctured** *ppl. a.*, **Depi'cturing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Depi'cturement.**

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim*, I have beheld the ruined things Only in depicturings Of angels sent on earthward mission. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* III. vii. I. 321 Terrifying the mind of the foolish with clamours and depicturements.

Depigmenta'tion. [f. DE- II. 1 + PIGMENTATION.] The condition of being deficient or wanting in pigment (in the tissues).

1889 I. TAYLOR *Origin of Aryans* 42 Here depigmentation or albinism is very prevalent.

Depilate (de'pilĕt), *v.* [f. L. *dēpilāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēpilāre* to pull out the hair, f. DE- I. 2 + *pilus* hair, *pilāre* to deprive of hair. Cf. F. *dépiler* (Paré, 16th c.). (Pa. t. in Sc. *depilat* for *depilatit.*)]

1. To remove the hair from; to make bare of hair.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 29 The hair .. Fra hir Father throw slicht scho depilat. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 205 Which places they much desire to depilate and glabrify. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 427, I am an old woman, but depillated with the lamp.

†2. To deprive of its skin, decorticate, peel. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare.*

1680 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 90 Made of Rice accurately depilated and boyled in milke.

Hence **De'pilated,** **De'pilating** *ppl. adjs.*

1876 DUHRING *Skin Diseases*, The extraction of the diseased hairs [in *tinea tycosis*], for which purpose a pair of depilating forceps should be used.

Depilation (depilē'ʃən). [ad. med. or mod. L. *dēpilātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēpilāre* to DEPILATE. So in F.; in 13th c. *depilacion* (Hatzf.).]

1. The action of depriving or stripping of hair; the condition of being void of hair.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cci. 69 b, Depilacion of a mannes heare. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* iv. 67 [They] pluck off all the haire of their Eye-brows, taking great pride .. in that unnaturall depilation. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. vii. 131 The practice of depilation prevailed generally among the Anglo-Saxon ladies. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 616 The depilation of the members is not always complete; younger specimens .. show .. hairy tail and feet.

†2. The action of spoiling or pillage. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. (1632) 661 Orders for brideling their excessive depilations [i.e. of the Pope and his agents]. 1687 T. K. *Veritas Evang.* 37 The Depilations of Promoters, and other Under Officers.

†Depilative (de'pilĕtiv), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēpilāt-* ppl. stem (see DEPILATE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *dépilatif, -ive* (1732 in Hatzf.).] = DEPILATORY.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 168 a, All herbes that are depilatiue or burners of hare. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 They say it is vsed to Oyntments depilatiue.

Depilator (de'pilētəɹ). [agent-n., on L. type, f. L. *dēpilāre* to DEPILATE.]

1. One who deprives of hair; a shaver.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lvi, The hungry depilator seized the razors.

2. An instrument for pulling out hairs.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Depilatory (dĭpi'lătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type *dēpilātōrius*, f. *dēpilāt-*: see DEPILATE *v.* and -ORY. In F. *dépilatoire* (Paré 16th c.).]

A. *adj.* Having the property of removing hair.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II, Bats bloud hath a depilatorie facultie to fetch off haire. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) IV. 59 (Jod.) Ælian says that they were depilatory, and .. would take away the beard. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 424 It emits a milky saliva, which is depilatory.

B. *sb.* A depilatory agent or substance; a preparation to remove (growing) hair.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 12 A Depilatorie, to keepe haire from growing. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 129 Who because he would never have a Beard, used depilatories. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 The juice of its leaves is a powerful depilatory; it destroys hair .. without pain.

†Depi'led, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Formed after L. *dēpilāt-us*, F. *depilé*: see DEPILATE *v.*] Depilated.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* II. 48 [Shaving is] uncomely, because allied unto depiled baldnesse.

Depilous (de'piləs), *a.* [f. assumed L. type **dēpilōs-us*: cf. L. *dēpilis* without hair, and *pilōsus* hairy.] Deprived or void of hair.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv, A quadruped corticated and depilous. *Ibid.* VI. x, How they [dogs] of some Countries became depilous and without any hair at all. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* VII. 156 Striking me with a very thick stick, he left me [the ass] entirely depilous.

Depinct *v. Obs.*: see DEPEINCT, DEPICT.

†Depinge (dĭpi'ndʒ), *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēpingĕre* to DEPICT.] *trans.* To depict, portray, represent by a picture or image.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 263 That same that Garcias depinges in other lineaments.

†Depi'nged, *ppl. a. Obs.* (app.) Stripped of wings and legs.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 112 To bait for trout .. I commend the canker .. or, if with a depinged locust, you will not lose your labour; nor will you starve your cause, if to strip off the legs of a grasshopper. — 307 Let the Angler then have recourse to .. the depinged grasshopper.

Depla'ce, *v. rare.* [a. mod.F. *déplacer*, in OF. *desp-*.] = DISPLACE *v.*

1639 J. ROGERS *Antipopof.* xii. § 5 Purgatory deplaces hell.

Deplanate (dĭ'plānĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *dēplānāt-us* levelled down, made plain.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Deplanate*, flattened, smoothened.

†Depla'ne, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. DE- I. 3 + L. *plān-us* plain: cf. *de-clare.*] To make plain, show plainly, declare (to).

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 136 The day is neir; as I dar weill deplane 30w.

†Deplant (dĭplɑ'nt), *v. Obs.* [a. F. *déplant-er* (16th c. in Littré) to transplant, L. *déplantāre* to take off a shoot, also to plant, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *plantāre* to plant, *planta* plant.] 'To transplant' Bailey 1721. (Thence in mod. Dicts.)

Hence **†Deplanta'tion.** [So in mod.F. (Littré).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deplantation*, a taking up Plants. (Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.).

Deplenish (dĭple'nĭʃ), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + PLENISH (*Sc.*) to furnish a house, to stock a farm; cf. DISPLENISH, REPLENISH.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a house) of furniture, or (a farm) of stock; to DISPLENISH.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 2/1 The tenants have sold their stock, deplenished their farms.

2. *gen.* To empty of its contents: the opposite of *replenish.*

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 144 Their own deplenished pockets.

Depletant (dǐplī·tǎnt), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [f. DEPLETE *v.*: see -ANT [1].]

A. *adj.* Having the property of depleting (see DEPLETE *v.* 2). **B.** *sb.* A drug which has this property.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 13 Tonics are often of more service [in inflammation] than depletants.

Deplete (dǐplī·t), *a.* [ad. L. *dēplēt-us* emptied out, exhausted, pa. pple. of *dēplēre*: see next.] Depleted, emptied out, exhausted.

1880 R. DOWLING *Sport of F.* III. 205 The brain was remarkably deplete of blood. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Let.* in *Life* (1891) II. xi. 277 Creating openings in the deplete organism for access of spirits.

Deplete (dǐplī·t), *v.* [f. L. *dēplēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēplēre* to bring down or undo the fullness of, empty out, let blood, f. DE- I. 6 + *-plēre* to fill.]

1. *trans.* To reduce the fullness of; to deprive of contents or supplies; to empty out, exhaust.

1859 SAXE *Poems, Progress* 36 Deplete your pocket and relieve your purse. 1880 *Times* 13 Oct. 5/5 The garrison is somewhat depleted of troops at the present time. 1884 *Ibid.* 8 July 11 The demand for coin..will..help to deplete the Bank's stock of gold.

2. *Med.* To empty or relieve the system or vessels when overcharged, as by blood-letting or purgatives.

1807 [see DEPLETING below]. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 105/2 To deplete the vascular system. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 465 Whenever, in inflammation, it is desired to deplete through the bowels.

Hence **Deple·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Deple·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 501 Depleting and antiphlogistic remedies were continued. 1870 *Daily News* 29 Nov., To fill her depleted magazines. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The overcrowded village might be even worse to live in than the depleted town.

Deplethoric (di₁ple·þǫrik, -plǐþǫ·rik), *a.* [f. DE- II. 3 + PLETHORIC.] Characterized by the absence of plethora.

1837 T. DOUBLEDAY in *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 365 In order to remedy this [plethoric state of plants], gardeners and florists are accustomed to produce the opposite, or 'deplethoric state', by artificial means. This they denominate 'giving a check'. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Nov. 39 Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that..the deplethoric state is favorable to fertility.

Depletion (dǐplī·ʃən). [ad. L. type **dēplētiōn-em* (perh. used in med. or mod.L.), n. of action from *dēplēre, dēplēt-* to DEPLETE. Cf. mod.F. *déplétion* (term of medicine) in Littré. (The cl.L. equivalent was *dēplētūra*.)]

1. The action of depleting, or condition of being depleted; emptying of contents or supplies; exhaustion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depletion*, an emptying. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* 214 With coffers in the last stages of depletion. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., The depletion of London to the benefit of other English cities.

2. *Med.* The emptying or relieving of overcharged vessels of the body; reduction of plethora or congestion by medicinal agency; bleeding.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 471 The mode of treatment..was depletion, followed by a mercurial salivation. 1874 *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 83 The acute symptoms..yield rapidly to local depletion and sedatives. 1890 *Times* 1 Sept. 7/2 Some blood letting was necessary and natural; but apparently it has gone on so long that a period of depletion has set in.

Hence **Deple·tionist**, an advocate of depletion.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 464 Two general views on that question [Scotch crofters]..may be summarized by the two words 'impletionist' and 'depletionist'.

Depletive (dǐplī·tiv), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [mod. f. L. *dēplēt-* ppl. stem of *dēplēre* to DEPLETE + -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *déplétif* (medical term) in Littré.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by depletion. **B.** *sb.* A drug having the property of producing depletion.

1835 WARDROP *Bleeding* (L.), Depletive treatment is contraindicated..She had been exhausted by depletives. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. Diseases* III. i. (ed. 4) 410 Active depletive measures are indicated.

Depletory (dǐplī·təri), *a.* *Med.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Producing depletion, depletive.

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 110 Leeching and severe depletory measures are decidedly wrong. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 In the one case depletory medicines are indicated, in the other case tonics are no less essential.

† **Deplica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. med.L. *dēplicāre* to unfold, f. DE- I. 6 + *plicāre* to fold.] Unfolding, display.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xv. § 3 (R.) An unfolding and deplication of the inside of this order. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deplication*, an unfolding.

Deplorability (dǐplō·rǎbi·lǐti). *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being deplorable; an instance of this, a deplorable matter.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 167 It does not prevent occasional obscurities and deplorabilities. 1896 *Times* 18 Jan. (L.), The deplorability of war in general.

Deplorable (dǐplō·rǎb'l), *a.* [mod. f. L. *dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE: see -BLE. Cf. F. *déplorable* (*c* 1600 in Hatzf., not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. To be deplored or lamented; lamentable, very sad, grievous, miserable, wretched. Now chiefly used of events, conditions, circumstances.

'It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity' (Johnson).

1612 E. GRIMSTONE (*title*), Mathieu's Heroyk Life and Deplorable Death of The most Christian King Henry the Fourth. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* IV. ii, The storie of Your most deplorable fortune. *a* 1687 COTTON *Pindar. Ode, Beauty* (R.), He..does betray A deplorable want of sense. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 The deplorable Ignorance that..hath reigned among our English Writers. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. IV. 330 The people beheld the deplorable situation of their sovereign with insensibility. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 160 If climbing without guides were to become habitual, deplorable consequences would. ensue.

† **b.** Formerly said of persons or things of which the state is lamentable or wretched. *Obs.*

1642 J. M. *Argt. conc. Militia* 13 Our deplorable brethren and neighbours. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI v. 291 A deplorable and comfortlesse Winter. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 112 Thou pretendest a right to the deplorable town of Mansoul.

† **2.** Given up as hopeless; = DEPLORATE. *rare.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 300 That not deplorable persons, but such as have strength, be tapped.

B. as *sb. pl.* Deplorable ills.

1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 157 An old fellow, mauled with rheumatism and other deplorables.

Deplo·rableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being deplorable; misery, wretchedness.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* x. Wks. 1684 IV. 536 The sadness and deplorableness of this estate. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. iv. (1713) 321 He..hath known by sad experience the deplorableness of that condition.

Deplo·rably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a deplorable manner, or to a deplorable degree; lamentably, miserably, wretchedly.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiv. (1712) 130 If he be not desperately wicked or deplorably miserable. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* 134 (R.) Editions of Greek and Latin classics. deplorably incorrect. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 452 The defences had been so deplorably neglected.

† **Deplo·rate,** *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēplōrāt-us* bewept, given up as hopeless, pa. pple. of *dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE.] Given up as hopeless; desperate.

1529 *Supplic. to King* 46 This deplorate & miserable sorte of blynde shepherdes 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 92 In a deplorate or desperate dropsie. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xiii. 54 Those that..are not deplorate in Diabolism. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 73 Many other Mysteries in Mathematicks, which were before held as deplorate.

Deploration (dīplo·rēi·ʃən). Now *rare.* In 5 -acyon, 6 -atioun. [Ultimately ad. L. *dēplōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE; but in Caxton and early Sc. perh. from French.]

1. The action of deploring; lamentation.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 3 The deploratioun of sic miseryis. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 151 The bitter deploration of mine offences. 1627 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* 507 The meditation and deploration of our owne danger and misery. 1831 *Examiner* 482/2 We cannot run over a tenth part of the deplorations that occur.

† **b.** Formerly, a title for elegiac poems or other compositions; a lament. [So in French.]

1537 LYNDESAY (*title*), The Deploratioun of the Deith of Quene Magdalene.

† **2.** Deplorable condition, misery. *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ii. 16 It sholde be an harde thynge ..to putte in forgetynge her swete firste lyf and now her deploracyon.

† **Deplo·rative,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. *dēplōrāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēplōrāre* to DEPLORE + -IVE.] Characterized by or expressing deploration.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VIII. xxvi (1620) 315 Hermes himself in his deploratiue passage..doth plainly auerre that the Egyptian gods were all dead men.

Deplore (dǐplō·ɹ), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* deploir. [Ultimately ad. L. *dēplōrāre* to weep bitterly, wail, bewail, deplore, give up as lost, f. DE- I. 3 + *plōrāre* to weep, bewail. Cf. F. *déplorer*, in OF. *desplorer*, *deplourer, depleurer*, It. *deplorare*, to deplore, bewail (Florio). The Eng. was possibly from F. or It.]

1. *trans.* To weep for, bewail, lament; to grieve over, regret deeply.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 75 Quhat duilfull mynde mycht dewlie this deploir? 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 658 He..left me here his losse for to deplore. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 77 He was killed by a Musket bullet. He..was much deplored, by the whole Party. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XI. 44 He..must aye deplore With unavailing penitence his crime. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. of Wellington* ii, Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?

† **b.** To tell with grief or lamentation. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 174 Neuer more Will I my Masters teares to you deplore.

† **c.** To shed like tears, 'weep'. *Obs. rare.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, *Dial.* lxv, The Turpentine that sweet iuyce doth deplore.

2. *intr.* To lament, mourn. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 485 My Muse left to mourne for my Liberty, deplored thus: [verses follow]. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 45 Bid him fulfill the ceremoniall law of deploring for ten dayes. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 262 Along the shore The Halcyons, mindful of their fate deplore.

† **3.** *trans.* To give up as hopeless, to despair of. *Obs. rare.*

1559 [see DEPLORED 2]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 7 The physicians..do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is deplored. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Poems, To Ld. Halifax* 29 A true Poetick State we had deplor'd.

Hence **Deplo·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deplo·ringly** *adv.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 85 To their Instruments Tune a deploring dumpe. 1847 CRAIG, *Deploringly.* 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, Mr. Fledgeby shook his head deploringly. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xix. (1892) 256 As little was he the vanished God whom his working people hailed deploringly.

Deplored (dǐplō·ɹd, -rėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1]; rendering L. *dēplōrāt-us* DEPLORATE.]

1. Lamented, mourned for.

† **2.** Given up as hopeless; desperate; = DEPLORATE. *Obs.*

1559 KENNEDY *Lett. to Willock* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 276 The maist deplorit heretykis quhilk euer wes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 12 Who with deplored diseases..resort to our Baths. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XIV. (1669) 300/1 His affairs were in such a desperate and deplored condition.

Hence **Deplo·redly** *adv.*, **Deplo·redness.**

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 72 To be deploredly old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a grosse deformity. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit.*, *Love of Christ* § 2 The deploredness of our condition did but heighten that holy flame. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 201.

† **Deplo·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEPLORE *v.* + -MENT.] The act of deploring; lamentation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 9 O that I did weepe in vaine, that your defilements & pollutions gaue mee no true cause of deplorement. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deplorement*, weeping, lamenting.

Deplorer (dǐplō·rəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who deplores.

1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 167 All the other spectators of her sufferings, were deplorers of them too.

Deploy·, *sb.* *Mil.* [f. DEPLOY *v.* Cf. OF. *desploi, -ploy*, DISPLAY.] The action or evolution of deploying.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 126 From this situation of the flank march, it is that every regiment is required to begin the deploy, when forming in line with others. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 245 When they began to talk of the distance of the deploys.

Deploy (dǐploi·), *v.* [a. F. *déployer*, in OF. *desployer*, orig. *despleier*:—L. *displicāre* (in late and med.L.) to unfold. In its AFr. form regularly adopted in ME. as *desplay*, DISPLAY. Caxton used the forms *deploye, dysploye* after Parisian Fr., but the actual adoption of *deploy* in a specific sense took place in the end of the 18th c.]

† **1.** (in Caxton) *trans.* To unfold, display. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 112 Anon they deployed their saylle. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 To sprede and dysploye the sayles.

2. *Mil.* **a.** *trans.* To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line of small depth.

1786 *Progress of War* in *Europ. Mag.* IX. 184 His columns ..are with ease and order soon deploy'd. 1818 TODD, *Deploy*, a military word of modern times, hardly wanted in our language; for it is, literally, to *display*. A column of troops is *deployed*, when the divisions spread wide, or open out. 1863 *Life in the South* II. i. 11 Other companies were deployed along the stream.

fig. *c* 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II 206/2 But now deploy your throats, and cry, rascals, cry 'Vive la Reine'. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 97 An English poet deploying all the forces of his genius.

b. *intr.* Of a body of troops: To open out so as to form a more extended front or line. Also *fig.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 117 Before the close column deploys, its head division must be on the line into which it is to extend. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp.* I. 22 The right wing, having deployed into line, began to advance. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lviii. 309 The main columns of the infantry began to deploy from the heights.

fig. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Mrs. Chick was constantly deploying into the centre aisle to send out messages by the pew-opener. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xix. 249 None of these [glaciers] ever got out from the mountain valleys to deploy upon the low-grounds.

Hence **Deploy·ed** *ppl. a.*, **Deploy·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxviii. 292 They behold the deploying of the line. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 216 Able to show a deployed front to the enemy.

Deploy·ment. *Mil.* [ad. F. *déploiement* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *déployer*: see DEPLOY *v.*, and -MENT.] The action of deploying; = DEPLOY *sb.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 117 The close column of the regiment forms in line, on its front, on its rear, or on any central division, by the deployment or flank march by three's, and by which it successively uncovers and extends its several divisions. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) III. i. 38 Those divisions were halted, and their deployment immediately began.

Deplumate (dǐplū·mět), *a.* [ad. med.L. *dēplūmāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēplūmāre* to DEPLUME.] Stripped of feathers, deplumed.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deplumate*, without, or having lost, its feathers.

Deplu·mated, *ppl. a.* [-ED [1].] = prec.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deplumated*, having the Feathers taken off. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) II. 424 Shut up in the prison of gross flesh, with deplumated wings and scanty opportunities..the soul is compelled to toil.

Deplumation (dīplᶦumēⁱ ʃən). [a. F. *déplumation* (Cotgr. 1611), n. of action from *déplumer* to DEPLUME.] The action of depluming, or condition of being deplumed: loss of feathers, plumes, or *fig.* of honours, etc.

(In quot. 1834 humorously for 'plucking' in examination.)

1611 COTGR., *Deplumation*, a deplumation, pluming, vnfeathering. **1662** R. W[ALDEN] (*title*), The Deplumation of Mrs. Anne Gibbs, of those furtivous perfections whereof she was supposed a Proprietary. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 15 (ed. 3) 512 Through the violence of her moulting or deplumation. **1827** G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) II. 34 Notwithstanding the downfall produced by this deplumation, it [the first Wild-Beast] afterward became erect upon its feet, like a man. **1834** *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 289 Lest ..we recall to painful remembrance the forgotten miseries of deplumation.

¶ *Path.* (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deplumation*.. in *Surgery*, a swelling of the Eyelids, accompany'd with the fall of the Hairs from the Eye-brows. **1883** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deplumation*, old term for a disease of the eyelids which causes the eyelashes to fall off (Gr. πτίλωσις).

Deplume (dīplᶦū·m), *v.* [ad. F. *déplumer* (in OF. *desplumer*), or med.L. *dēplūmāre*, f. DE- I. 6 + L. *plūma* feather.]

1. *trans.* To strip of feathers; to pluck the feathers off.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 698 Twies a yere deplumed may thai be. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 310 Ye must cast your hawke handsomly, and deplume hir head behinde.. and anoynt it with butter and swynes bloud. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxx. (1739) 141 Thus was the Roman Eagle deplumed, every Bird had its own Feather. **1651–3** JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xv. 188 Such a person is like Homers bird, deplumes himselfe to feather all the naked callows that he sees. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 237 From the circumstance of its depluming its breast. **1847** GOSSE *Birds of Jamaica* 293 [The pigeons] are..deplumed and drawn..before they are sent to market.

b. To strip off (feathers). *rare.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 28 There are that will .. deplume your borrowed feathers.

c. *transf.* To pluck or cut off hair from. *rare.*

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 6 Holding this Indian razor between their fore-finger and thumb, they deplume themselves, after the manner of the Jewish novitiate priests.

2. *fig.* To strip or deprive of honour, ornament, wealth, or the like.

[**1567** DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. ii. H ij, Thence lighted I in Thessalie of fethers then deplumde.] **1651** *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Andrewes* (1867) II. 174 [The bishopric] of Ely (before it was so much deplumed). *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 168 This Scotish Demster is an arrant rook, depluming England, Ireland and Wales, of famous Writers, meerly to feather his own Country therewith. **1779** GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 588 His favourite amusement of depluming me. **1883** L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. xi. 258 [They] kept gaming-tables..where the unwary were speedily deplumed.

Hence **Deplu·med** *ppl. a.*, **Deplu·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 219 The live taile of a deplum[e]d Henne. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 63 Thus on the depluming of the Pope every bird had his own feather. **1793** *Residence in France* (1797) I. 170 A fowl.. dressed without any other preparation than that of depluming. **1890** H. A. HAZEN in *Science* 23 May 313/2 The most singular fact is that the fowl lives under the depluming process [in a tornado].

Depnes, obs. form of DEEPNESS.

Depoeticize (dīpoᵢe·tisəiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of what is poetic; to render prosaic.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/1 Pope's villa.. still survives.. though much depoeticized with improvements. **1887** *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 73 Depressing and stale reflections upon the depoeticising influence of humanity.

Depoetize (dīpōᵘ·etəiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a poet; also, to deprive of poetic character; = prec.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 192. 4/2 The presence of cottages.. depoetizes the scene. **1886** *Athenæum* 24 July 117 Such writing is a relief after reading the men of the decadence, the pessimists who endeavour to depoetize life for us.

Depois, obs. Sc. form of DEPOSE.

Depolarize (dīpōᵘ·lărəiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of polarity; to reverse or destroy the effect of polarization.

a. *Optics.* To change the direction of polarization of (a polarized ray) so that it is no longer arrested by the analyzer in a polariscope.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 180 The light becomes depolarised. **1854** J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 76 The interposition of the mica must have depolarized the ray.

b. *Electr.* and *Magn.* To deprive of polarity. Also *fig.*

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, To depolarize every fixed religious idea in the mind by changing the word which stands for it. **1866** E. HOPKINS in *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 369/3 The iron is hard, and requires to be depolarized like a steel bar.

Hence **Depo·larized** *ppl. a.*, **Depo·larizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Depolariza·tion,** the action or process of depolarizing.

1815 BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* 29 (*title*) Experiments on the Depolarization of Light. **1818** WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 31 The neutral and depolarizing axes. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, Scepticism is afraid to trust its truths in depolarized words. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* § 193 Forbes was able to prove the circular polarization and depolarization of heat.

Depolarizer (dīpōᵘ·lărəizəɹ). [-ER[1].] That which depolarizes; an instrument or apparatus for producing depolarization.

1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xxiii. 336 In this case the thin film is called a depolarizer. **1894** *Daily News* 22 May 5/2 Voltaic combinations with a fused electrolyte and a gaseous depolariser.

Depolish (dīpǫ·liʃ), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + POLISH, after F. *dépolir*, *dépoliss-ant* (in Furetière, 1690).] *trans.* To remove the polish from, deprive of polish. Hence **Depo·lished** *ppl. a.*

1873 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. vii. *Niagara*, Glass may be depolished by the impact of fine shot. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 639 s.v. *Gilding*, The surface [prepared for gilding] should now appear somewhat depolished; for when it is very smooth, the gold does not adhere so well. **1884** *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 305/1 A depolished bowl with cut facets.

Depoliticalize: see DE- II. 1.

† **Depoli·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *dēpolītiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēpolīre* to polish off.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depolition*, a polishing, perfecting, or finishing.

Depone (dīpōᵘ·n), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [ad. L. *dēpōnĕre* to lay away or aside, to lay down, put down, depose, deposit; in med.L. to testify (Du Cange); f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *pōnĕre* to put, place; cf. DEPOSE *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To lay down (a burden, an office); to deposit. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 357 He had causit the maister of chevelry to depone his office. **1649–50** FOORD in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dec.* I. 394 (Jam.) Who had deponed his money in David his hand. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xli, The obedient element Sifts or depones its burthen.

† **2.** To remove from office; = DEPOSE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 106 Gif he .. had deponit ony of the kingis afore rehersit fra thair empire and kingdome.

3. To state or declare upon oath; to DEPOSE.

a. with *simple object*; also † *to depone an oath* (*serment*).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 136 Iunius brutus gart them depone ane serment that thai suld al concur. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 26 He himself hes confessed all that they deponed. **1834** H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1857) 312 Any thing they could have to depone anent the spulzie.

b. with *clause.*

1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 198 Andrew Hendersoun .. Depones, that the earle enquyred of him what he would be doing vppon the morrow. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 297 Andr. Martin Servitour to the Lord of Pollock .. Depones, that he was present in the house. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 265 Who deponed that he saw a cat jump into the accused person's cottage window. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Dead Drummer*, One Mr. Jones Comes forth and depones That fifteen years since he had heard certain groans.

4. *intr.* To declare upon oath; to testify, bear testimony. Also *fig.*

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 34 Two witnesses .. deponing before all England to King James. **1680** G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 26 Prosecuted for not deponeing in the matter of Field-Meetings. **1793** *Trial of Fyshe Palmer* 66 He was the more difficulted to depone to the letter, as, etc. **1835** ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) III. xiv. § 30. 164 He could not depone to one fact against the accused. *fig.* **1833** CHALMERS *Bridgewater Treat.* I. i. 61 This fact or phenomenon .. depones strongly both for a God and for the supreme righteousness of his nature. **1856** FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 414 We cannot be ignorant of what is deponed to in the opposites of the axiom.

Deponent (dīpōᵘ·nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēpōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēpōnĕre* (see prec.), spec. used by the late L. grammarians as in sense 1.]

A. *adj. Gram.* Of verbs: Passive or middle in form but active in meaning: originally a term of Latin Grammar.

Both form and meaning were originally reflexive (e.g. *utor* I serve myself, *fruor* I delight myself, *proficiscor* I put myself forward, etc.), as in the Middle Voice in Greek; as, however, in ordinary verbs the reflexive form had become a passive in Latin, these verbs were erroneously regarded as having *laid aside* or dropped a passive meaning, whence the name. In reality, what was laid aside, or lost sight of, was the reflexive sense.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* (1573) 130 [He] maketh a verbe passive of a verbe deponent. **1669** MILTON *Accedence* Wks. (1847) 467/1 Of verbs deponent come participles both of the active and passive form. **1859** DONALDSON *Grk. Gram.* § 433 A deponent verb is one which though exclusively passive or middle in its inflexions, has so entirely *deponed* or laid aside its original meaning, that it is used in all respects like a transitive or neuter verb of the active form. **1871** GOODWIN *Grk. Gram.* (1882) 80 Deponent verbs are those which have no active voice, but are used in the middle or passive forms with an active sense.

B. *sb.*

1. A deponent verb.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 34 All such verbes as be used in the latin tong, lyke neuters or deponentes. **1612** BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 36 Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passives? *c* **1790** COWPER *Comment. on P. L.* ii. 506 Wks. (1837) XV. 320 The verb *dissolve* in the common use of it is either active or passive, and we should say, either that the council *dissolved itself*, or that it was dissolved; but Milton here uses it as a deponent. **1871** GOODWIN *Grk. Gram.* (1892) 91 Deponents generally have the aorist and future of the middle form.

2. One who deposes or makes a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice or for other purpose.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII, an. 6 (R.), The sayde deponent sayeth, that on Saturdaye..he toke the charge of the pryson. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 141 The said Jarvis Unwoon told this deponent he would pull this deponent's flesh from his jawes if he wold not be conformable to theire wills. **1713** SWIFT *Poems, Cadenus & V.* 68 Witness ready to attest..That ev'ry article was true; Nor further those deponents knew. **1803** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 493 These depositions do not contain one word of truth, excepting that the deponents deserted from the service. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 165 Dean Jones himself was the deponent.

† **Depo·ner.** *Obs.* [f. DEPONE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who depones: in *Sc. Law* = DEPONENT *sb.* 2.

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 203 (Jam.) The Duik of Lennox ..deponis, that..this deponar for the tyme being in Falkland ..he saw maister Alexander Ruthven [etc.]. **1634** *State Trials, Ld. Balmerino* 7 June, Before he had ended it, he sayd to the deponer, Mr. John, I entreat you [etc.]. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 107 That the Pannel's Presence may over-awe the Deponer.

† **Depo·nible,** *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. type **dēpōnibilis*, f. *dēpōnĕre*: see DEPONE and -BLE.] Capable of being deposed (from office, etc.). Hence † **Depo:nibi·lity.** *Obs. rare.*

1635 T. PRESTON *Let.* in Foley *Eng. Province Soc. Jesus* I. i. 257 They intend at Rome .. that deponibility, which is the only chief thing denied in the oath, must not be meddled withal.

† **Deponi·tion.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* = DEPOSITION 5.

1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 284 (Jam.) The deponitiouns of the witnes now takin.

Depoost: see DEPOST.

† **Depo·pulacy.** *Obs.* [f. DEPOPULATE *ppl. a.* (see -ACY): cf. *degeneracy*.] Depopulated condition.

16.. CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 405 O Jove, neither She nor I.. can keep depopulacy From off the Frogs!

Depopularize (dīpǫ·piŭlărəiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + POPULARIZE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of popularity, render unpopular.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 227 Not to depopularize a new-born power endeavouring to strengthen itself. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 365 But Sparta had not yet become depopularized. **1883** *Daily News* 3 July 5/7 There is nothing that tends so much to depopularise a Minister.

Depo·pulate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dēpopulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēpopulāre* (-*ārī*), in its med.L. sense.] Laid waste; deprived (wholly or partly) of inhabitants. Used † **a.** as *pa. pple.* in which use it was at length superseded by *depopulated*; **b.** as *adj.* now *arch.* or *poet.*

a. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, The kynge of Mede had depopulate the countrey. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 377 By spoil of Wars depopulate, destroyed and disgrast.
b. **1622** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. iv. 94 [A] Country that is poore and wasted or barren or depopulate. **1737** N. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. (1740) 127 Locusts, which left the earth as naked and depopulate. **1818** SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 127 When the sea-mew Flies, as once before it flew, O'er thine isles depopulate. **1855** CHAMIER *My Trav.* III. ii. 51 The people.. are half starved, badly clothed, and depopulate.

Depopulate (dīpǫ·piŭleᵗt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēpopulāre* (usually deponent -*ārī*) to lay waste, ravage, pillage, spoil; f. DE- I. 3 + *populāre* (-*ārī*) to lay waste, ravage, spoil (f. *populus* people), *lit.* to spread or pour in a multitude over (a region); but in med.L. to spoil of people, depopulate, in sense associated with the Romanic parallel form **dispopulare*, whence It. *despopolare* (*dipopolare*), Sp. *despoblar*, Pr. *despovoar*, OF. *des-*, *de-peupler*, now *dépeupler*, English DISPEOPLE, DEPEOPLE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To ravage, plunder, lay waste. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 He set furth toward Caen..depopulatyng the countrey, & destroiyng the villages. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and depopulate. **1641** G. FITZGERALD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 246 The enemy..robbed..my servants and Depopulated my Lands. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. *Ethelred*, He .. enter'd into Mercia..depopulating all places in their way.

2. To deprive wholly or partially of inhabitants; to reduce the population of.

1594 *Privy Council* in Arb. *Garner* I. 301 Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are..wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully depopulated. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 264. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 A Village .. lately depopulated from her Inhabitants, by command from the Spanish King. **1690** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 50 The late Plague, which did much depopulate this Kingdom. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 271 Depopulating the maritime provinces by the expulsion of heretics. **1837** LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 339/1 The pestilence which depopulated the cities of Italy and ravaged the whole of Europe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 361 [Lions] excell .. in cruelty..depopulating the flocks and herds of cattel. **1686** F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 422 Whole forests and valleys were..depopulated of game. **1700** T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Comic* 96 The other Knaves will .. Depopulate your Mouths .. and take as much for drawing out an Old Tooth, as [etc.]. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rabbit*, Turn 'em [Does] loose, that you may not depopulate your Warrens. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 282 An enterprize that..had, in a great measure, depopulated Europe of its bravest forces.

† **3.** To reduce or lessen the number of (people, etc.); to thin. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (1547) 182 The Iewes were euer ouerrunne and depopulated of both yᵉ hostes. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 173 The soldier-loving Atreus' son .. Depopulating troops of men. **1798** R. P. *Tour in Wales* 24 (MS.)

The modern spirit of depopulating trees having here left a gloomy house on a shaven lawn.

4. *intr.* To become less populous.

In the first two quots. prob. for *was a-depopulating* = *was being depopulated*.

[1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 521 The kingdom was depopulating from the increase of enclosures. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* Ded., An inquiry whether the country be depopulating or not.] 1882 STEVENSON *Stud. Men & Bks.* 195 Our Henry Sixth made his Joyous Entry dismally enough into disaffected and depopulating Paris.

† **5.** *trans.* To destroy, cut off. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 215 With this licour may you depopulate or cut of any member. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 With Depilatories burn up and depopulate the Genital matter thereof.

Hence **Depo·pulated, Depo·pulating,** *ppl. adjs.*

1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 143 In these hard and depopulating times. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 450 In that narrow depopulated street. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 84 The Kings Popish depopulating Cavaleers. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 7 A depopulating Plague. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 419 A depopulated, neglected, mountainous country. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 206/2 A depopulating war was scattering its horrors throughout all Europe. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XII. iii. 448 The depopulated deserts of Breadalbane.

Depopulation (dǐpǫpiŭlēⁱ·ʃən). Also 5–6 **-acion.** [ad. L. *dēpopulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēpopulāre* (*-ārī*). In ancient L. used in sense 'devastation, pillaging'; so in French in 1500 (Hatzf.). The modern sense in Fr. and Eng. follows that of DEPOPULATE.] The action of depopulating; depopulated condition.

† **1.** Laying waste, devastation, ravaging, pillaging. Often including the destruction of *people*, and so gradually passing into 2.

1462 EDW. IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 127 Warre, depopulacion, robberye, and manslawghtar. 1543–4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The same Scottes.. make.. incurses, inuasions, spoyles, burnynges, murders, wastinges and depopulations in this his realme. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 237 The Jewish law provided against the depopulation of birds' nests. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 68 Committing Rapes, Murthers, and daily depopulations. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 188 The Danes.. infested those parts with wide depopulation. 1741 J. LAWRY in *Athenian Lett.* (1792) II. 44 Amidst tumults, depopulations, and the alarms of war. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xx, In vain years Of death, depopulation, bondage, fears, Have all been borne.

2. Reduction of population; depriving of inhabitants; unpeopling. In 17th c. *esp.* the clearance of the peasantry from their estates by the land-owners.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v, To the grete abatynge of his revenues and depopolacion of his reaume. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. liv. § 12. 189 For the depopulation of the Iland. 1619 JER. DYKE *Counterpoyson* (1620) 27 Extortion, inclosures, depopulations, sacriledge, impropriations. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 100 He detests and abhorres all inclosure with depopulation. 1765 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 402 Have we not seen ..Opulence, her grandeur to maintain, Lead stern Depopulation in her train. 1892 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 6/1 (*Paris*) The depopulation panic and the necessity of keeping up big armies. 1893 G. B. LONGSTAFF *Rural Depopulation* 1 'Depopulation' is often very vaguely employed, but here it will be used as denoting a diminution in the number of the inhabitants of a district, as compared with those enumerated at a preceding census.

b. The condition of being depopulated or deprived of inhabitants.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. 37 Eighteen other Colonies, pleading Poverty and Depopulation, refus'd to contribute Mony. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 188 There never was seen that ruin and depopulation .. which I have seen .. abroad. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 85 Castile and Arragon realize what strangers are told concerning Spain. Denudation, depopulation, and desiccation reign throughout them. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 339 The frightful silence of depopulation prevails.

Depo·pulative, *a.* [f. L. *dēpopulāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to depopulation.

1861 J. M. LUDLOW in *Macm. Mag.* June 170 The evidence ..goes to show that American slavery is essentially wasteful and depopulative.

Depopulator (dǐpǫ·piŭlēⁱtəɹ). [a. L. *dēpopulātor* spoiler, marauder, pillager, agent-n. from *dēpopulāre* (*-ārī*).]

† **1.** A waster, spoiler, devastator. *Obs.*

c 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 30 Callyd prodigus which is nat honourable, Depopulator A wastour nat tretable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Pref., *Bestia, i. à vastando*, for that they were wilde and depopulators of other their associates. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 427 Those wastfull depopulators did what they could..many a time to winne it by siege.

2. One who depopulates a district or country. In 17th c. *esp.* one who cleared off the rural population from his estates.

1623 T. SCOT *Highways of God & K.* 77 The Depopulator ..to inhanse his Rents, puls downe all the petty Tenements and Farmes, and will haue none dwell neere him. 1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 356 Covetous Landlords, Inclosers, Depopulators. 1642 FULLER *Holy State* 237 (T.) Our puny depopulators allege for their doings the king's and country's good. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* II. ii. (1806) I. 339 Wars, plagues or that greater depopulator than either, a tyrannical government. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Collot d'Herbois, the demolisher and depopulator of Lyons.

Depo·pulatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Characterized by or tending to depopulation.

1864 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., The Richmond *Sentinel* calls the depopulatory decree 'an event unparalleled in the American war'..'Sherman', it continues, 'has given the war a new feature'.

† **Depo·rt,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *deport*, *desport*, bodily manner of being, joyous manifestation, diversion, pleasure, in mod.F. *déport* action of deporting oneself; f. *deporter*, *desporter*, mod.F. *déporter* to DEPORT.]

1. Joy, pleasure; = DISPORT.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 33 b, Alas my dere lady all good and honour cometh of you, and ye be all my deport and fortune.

2. Behaviour, bearing, deportment.

(The Caxton quotation doubtfully belongs here.)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. B v b, Whan thys emperours sone had seen and advertysed her deportes, her countenaunce, her manere, and her beaulte, he was alle ravysshed and esprysed with her loue forthwyth. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 22 A Doctrine, which the deport of the Soul, while a prisoner to its own house, seems a little to encourage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 389 But Delia's self In gate [she] surpass'd and Goddess-like deport. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* IV. i, He seem'd, by his Deport, of France, or England. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 172 Her superior Mien, And Goddess-like Deport.

Deport (dǐpōᵊ·ɹt), *v.* [In branch I, a. OF. *deporter* (mod.F. *dé-*), f. *de-* (DE- I. 1 or 3) + *porter* to carry. In branch II = mod.F. *déporter* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. L. *dēportāre* to carry off, convey away, transport, banish, f. DE- I. 2 + *portāre* to carry. The two branches are treated by Darmesteter as historically distinct words in French.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To bear with, to be forbearing towards; to treat with consideration, to spare. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. D v, Saynt Austyn de ciuitate dei sayth thus; Thou emperour .. deporte and forbere thy subgettis. 1481 — *Godfrey* 18 That ye deporte and honoure my poure lygnage.

† **2.** *refl.* To abstain, refrain, forbear. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, I me deporte from hensforth for to speke ony more of this mater. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* N iij b, [I] myght wel haue deported my self of takyng of thoffyce. 1613 *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 698/1 To deport himselfe from any further mollestation of the Christians.

† **b.** *absol.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 67, I shall deporte and tarye for this present tyme to speke of the faytes of Jason. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. i 9 To deporte and forbere temprysse warre.

† **3.** *trans.* ? To raise, lift up. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 33/2 Synge ye to hym in deportyng your voys [*psallite ei in vociferatione*].

4. *refl.* To bear or conduct oneself (with reference to manner); to behave; = COMPORT *v.* 3.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 11 He shall deporte himselfe neither cruell nor couetous. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 239 He so prudently deported himself, that he soon gained the favour and esteem of the whole Court. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 62 How to deport myself with that modest Freedom and Ease. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 38 They always deported themselves like gentlemen. 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 83/2 Throughout his career he has deported himself as became The Macdermot.

† **b.** *absol.* To behave. *Obs. rare.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 113 Mercy abused and ingratefully deported to.

II. 5. *trans.* To carry away, carry off, remove, transport; *esp.* to remove into exile, to banish.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 331 Archelaus.. was..deposed and deported to Vienna. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 237 Tronçon Ducoudray.. was deported to Cayenne. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcv. XII. 377 To.. punish this sentiment by disfranchising or deporting two thirds of the citizens. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 Brushing the snow and slush into little mounds, from which it was easily collected into carts and deported to the Thames.

Hence **Depo·rted** *ppl. a.*, carried into exile.

a 1632 SIR D. CARLETON in *Cabbala* (R.), Better dealing then was used to the deported House of Saxe. 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Lond. Geog.* 88 A very small military force, chiefly of deported convicts.

† **De-po·rt,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 2 + PORT *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a port; to make no longer a port; to dis-port.

1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 5 Its Constantinoplitan port shall not be de-ported.

† **Depo·rtate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēportāre.*] *trans.* To carry or convey away; = DEPORT *v.* 5.

1599 tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 172/1 Akornes which the mise have deportatede into their domicilles.

† **Depo·rtates,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [cf. med.L. *deportus* in same sense (Du Cange), *déport des benefices* (Cotgr.). For the form cf. *annates.*] 'The first fruits, or one yeres reuenue of vacant benefices (due vnto the Prince, Patron, or Prelate)' (Cotgr.).

1532 *Address fr. Convoc.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* App. xli, Nothing at al .. should bee exacted in the Court of Rome, by the reason of letters, bulls, seals, annates..first fruits, or deportates, or by whatsoever other title..they be called.

Deportation (dīpoɹtēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēportātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēportāre* to carry off, convey away, transport: see DEPORT *v.* II. Cf. F. *déportation* (15–16th c. in Hatzf., not in Cotgr.), the modern common use of which has influenced that of the English word.]

1. The action of carrying away; forcible removal, *esp.* into exile; transportation.

1595 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* II. 21 Reservand the tua pairt to the present Viccare to his death or deportatione. 1605 G. POWEL *Refut. Epist. Puritan Papist* 112 Banishment .. among the Romanes was 3-fold, Interdiction, Relegation, and Deportation. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Ezek. i. 2 The first deportation into Babylon. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 An Abjuration, which is a Deportation for ever into a foreign Land, was antiently with us, a civil Death. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 510/2 Wholesale deportations to Cayenne. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 443 The mass of the Jewish residents .. had been more than once swept away by general edicts of exile or deportation. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxi. (1879) 364 After the deportation of the ten tribes to Assyria.

¶ **2.** Deportment. *pseudo-archaism.*

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr's T.* IX. 144 The vulgar admiration Stoode stupified att Horbills deportation.

† **Deporta·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [agent-n. in L. form from L. *dēportāre* to DEPORT.] One who deports or transports.

1629 T. ADAMS *Serm. Heb.* VI. 8 Wks. 1058 Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators.

Deportment (dǐpōᵊ·ɹtmĕnt). [a. OF. *deportement* (mod.F. *dé-*), f. OF. *deporter* to DEPORT.]

1. Manner of conducting oneself; conduct (*of* life); behaviour. *Obs.* or *arch.* in general sense.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 206 Heretickes will bee exceeding holy, both in the deportment of their life, and in [etc.]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1255 The honor and the shame that was to ensue unto them, by the different deportment of themselves in this action. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 385 This Antichristian deportment, How unlike it is to the Cariage of Christ's Apostles. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. i, She forgives my late deportment to her. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiii. (1847) 150 Landhard..whose saintly deportment reflected a lustre on the faith which he professed.

† **b.** *pl. Obs.* (Cf. *manners*, *ways*.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 499 By his deportments and carriage in all actions. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 26 The King..was slain for his evil deportments. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxiii, He humbled his deportments before her.

2. Referring to merely external manner: Carriage, bearing, demeanour, address.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 150 The bridge was full of women..many of them in faire deportment unmasqued their faces. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 360 Provided your deportment be gentile. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II, His air, his mien, his deportment charm'd me so. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Wks. 1767 I. 29 What's a fine person or a beauteous face, Unless deportment gives them decent grace? 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., In the character of .. a dancing-master, in which capacity he gives a comical lesson in deportment.

3. *fig.* The manner in which a substance acts under particular conditions; 'behaviour'.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 38 The identity of their deportment under similar circumstances. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. 146 This is illustrated by the deportment of both ice and bismuth on liquefying.

Hence **Depo·rtmented** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*), taught deportment.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* I. 209 Frenched, and musicked, and deportmented.

† **Deportract,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- (as in next) + *portract* var. of PORTRAIT *v.*] = next.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 26 Whose Image was erected in a stately seat, wherein before the Trinitee was deportracted.

† **Deportray·,** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- (as in *depaint*, *describe*) + PORTRAY *v.*] *trans.* To portray, depict.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 13. 42 The Picture of this British woman here last deportraied.

[**Deporture,** in Jodrell and mod. Dicts., error for *departure*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Deposable (dǐpōᵘ·zăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **-ible.** [f. DEPOSE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be deposed; liable to be deposed.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 117 Kings .. deposible at the peoples pleasures. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. IV. viii, Keepers of the Great Seal, which, for Title and Office, are deposable. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 338 One of themselves, elected by themselves, deposable by themselves.

Deposal (dǐpōᵘ·zăl). Also 5 **depoisale, deposayle, -ayll,** 6–7 **-all.** [prob. a. AFr. *deposaille*, f. *déposer* to DEPOSE: see -AL 5, and cf. *disposal.*] The act of deposing from office; deposition.

1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 379/1 It was communed and spoken in manere of deposal of my liege Loord. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLVII. iv, By depoisale and playne coronacion. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 405 (Rich. II) It was behovefull and necessary for the weale of the realme to proceede unto the sentence of his deposall. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 220 The places voyded by the deposall of inconformable Ministers. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. i. 7 All the acts of John XXIII till his deposal were the acts of the successor of St. Peter.

† **Depo·se,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **depos,** *Sc.* **depois.** [f. DEPOSE *v.*]

1. The state of being laid up or committed to some one for safe keeping; custody, keeping, charge; *concr.* that which is so laid up, a deposit.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 218 For God .. Hath set him but a litel while That he shall regne upon depose. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxii. (1554) 58 b, The sayd herd..[and] His wyfe ..This yong child toke in their depos. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 119 Depose, *depositum*. 1488 *Inv.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 390 The gold and silver .. jowellis and uther stuff .. that he had in depois the tyme of his deceis.

2. Deposition from office or authority.

1559 FERRERS in *Mirr. Mag., Rich. II* vii, To helpe the Percyes plying my depose.

Depose (dĭpōu·z), *v.* Also 6 *St.* **depois.** [a. F. *déposer* (12th c. in Littré), f. DE- I. 1 + *poser* to place, put down:—Rom *posāre*—late L. *pausāre* to cease, lie down, lay down, etc.: see POSE, REPOSE. Through form-association with inflexions of L. *pōnĕre, posui, positum*, and contact of sense, this *-poser* came to be treated as synonymous with OF. *-pondre* (:—L. *pōnĕre*) and took its place in the compounds, so that *déposer* is now used instead of OF. *depondre*, L. *dēpōnĕre* to depose, and associated in idea with *deposit, deposition, depositor*, etc., which had no original connexion with *depose.*]

1. *trans.* To lay down, put down (anything material); to DEPOSIT. *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 460 Take leves of Citur tree . And into must Depose, and close or faste it closed se. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, Saynt Peter & Saynt Paule..by martyrdome deposed there the tabernacles of theyr bodyes. 1621 B. JONSON *Gypsies Metamorph.*, Face of a rose, I pray thee depose Some small piece of silver. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 33 The ashes of Sacrifices .. were carefully carried out by the Priests, and deposed in a clean field. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 607 The youthful Band depose their glitt'ring Arms. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. VI. III. 419 A paper which he solemnly deposed on the high altar.

† b. To put, lay, or place (somewhere) for safe keeping; to place or put in some one's charge.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 18 We must depose and lay foorth ourselues, both bodie, and goods, life, and time, into the hands of the prince. *a* 1622 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 108 [Josephus] sayes, our Soule is, *particula Dei*, and deposed and committed in trust to us 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 643 [He] left them [writings] in the monastery where they had been deposed.

† c. Of fluids: To deposit (as a sediment). *Obs.*

1758 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* I. 524 The urine was..turbid, and..deposed a great deal of lateritious sediment. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 246 A blue precipitate will be deposed.

† 2. *fig.* To put away, lay aside (a feeling, quality, character, office, etc.). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 Depose or put from you the olde man and be ye renewed in the spiryte of your mynde. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII. 139 Being sodden .. they depose all their hurt. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* II. lxv, They deposed not their anger till they had fined him in a sum of money. 1677 *Gent. Venice* 50 The General .. can hardly bring himself to depose an Authority that he can so easily keep.

3. To put down from office or authority; *esp.* to put down from sovereignty, to dethrone. (The earliest and still the prevailing sense.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7822 Theo kyng dude him [a justise] anon depose. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCVI, The parliament then for his misgouernaunce Deposed him [Richard II]. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* V. 20 He was deposed from his kyngly trone, and his magesty was taken from him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 157 The Aldermen that before were deposed, were agayne restored to their wardes and offices. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XL 254 In deposing the High Priest .. they deposed that peculiar Government of God. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 10 Mar., The late emperor .. was deposed by his brother. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 23 Shortly after the battle of Hastings, Saxon prelates and abbots were violently deposed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II. 108 Sir Thomas More .. declared as his opinion that parliament had power to depose kings if it so pleased

b. *gen.* To put down, bring down, lower (from a position or estate). *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* from prec.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XV. 514 Rijt so 3e clerkes for 3owre coueityse, ar longe, Shal þei .. 3owre pryde depose. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 77/3, I that am an only sone to my fader and moder I shold depose theyr olde age with heuynes and sorow to helle. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 413 He before had sat Among the prime in splendour, now deposed, Ejected, emptied. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* XVIII. 281, I had never seen Mrs. Belden so thoroughly deposed from her self-possession.

† 4. a. To take away, deprive a person of (authority, etc.); also to remove (a burden or obligation; opp. to *impose*). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 In sory plite .. he lay, The corone on his hede deposed. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, IV. i. 192 You may my Glories and my state depose, But not my Griefes, still am I King of those. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. IV. III 195 Princes know well to impose exactions, and know not how to depose them.

† b. To divest, deprive, dispossess (a person *of* something that enhances). *Obs.*

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 29 If a king shulde depose himself of his diademe or crowne and royal estat. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 98 a, He was content to depose him[self] of such a trouble as to be a soueraigne. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 10 Depose your finger of that Ring, And Crowne mine with't awhile. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Redev.* 257 It would be very preposterous to believe, that the Peers would depose themselves of their Hereditary Rights.

5. To testify, bear witness; to testify to, attest; *esp.* to give evidence upon oath in a court of law, to make a deposition.

a. *techn.*

(*a*) *trans.* with *simple obj.* (usually pronominal).

?a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 219 And blynde was borne undowtedlye And that we will depose. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 43 And that we will depose vpon a book. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), To depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 340 Each much deposes; hear them in their turn. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1347 And what discretion proved, I find deposed At Vire, confirmed by his own words.

(*b*) with *obj. clause* (or *obj.* and *infin.*).

1562 *Child-Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 106 They cold not depose her to be of honest name. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 20 a, [He] offred to depose that he knew that one of the prisoners .was otherwhere then was sayd in his inditement. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II 396 The earls of Clare, Anglesey and some others . deposed what Lord Howard had said 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 236 The workman . deposed, that he carried the..Vase..to the furnace. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 231 It was deposed that La Barre and D'Etallonde had passed within thirty yards of the sacred procession without removing their hats.

(*c*) *intr.* (*for* or *against* a person, *to* († *for*) or *against* a thing or fact.)

c 1400 [see DEPOSING *vbl. sb.* 2]

1542 3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Other witnes..of as good . credence as those be whiche deposed against them. *a* 1569 KINGESMILL *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 74 Pilate could not but thus depose for his innocence, saying, I finde no faulte in hym. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 26 Then seeing 'twas he that made you to depose, Your Oath . is vaine. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 57 The honest Heathen or Turke, for whose truth the Christian dares depose. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 416 He dreaded lest the spectators of his dexterity should depose against his own witchcraft. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xix, The shot, the finding of the body, the subsequent discovery of the gun, were rapidly deposed to. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. x, He deposed to having fastened up the house at eleven o'clock.

b. *gen.* To testify, bear witness, affirm, assert.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 211/2 Than should either the newe proues depose the same that the other did before, or els thei shoulde depose the contrary. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett* Pref. A b, [I] have knowne the Author from both our infancies, and .. can depose in what fashion he effecteth his labours. 1668 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 11 We shall not with Epigenes in Pliny, depose that this Art had its being from Eternity *a* 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Parochl. Serm* Rom. iv. 23 When our memory deposes otherwise.

† c. To promise formally upon oath; to swear (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1620 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 122 You shall depose to be true liege man unto the Queene's Majestie.

† 6. *causally.* To examine on oath, to take the evidence or deposition of; to cite as a witness, call to give evidence. (Cf. *to swear a witness.*) *pass.* To give evidence, testify, bear witness. *Obs.*

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 5 No Person..so convicted..to be .. received as a Witness to be deposed and sworn in any Court. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 30. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* IV. i, Grant thou hadst a thousand witnesses To be deposed they heard it. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* XXXVI. (1647) 225 S. Cyprian is the man whom I would choose . to depose in this cause. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II ix. 69 The said bishop got leave for certain of the clergy to be deposed on his behalf.

† 7. To set, put, or lay down in writing. *Obs.*

1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* A iij, This little Tract .. where the requisites for Limning in Water-Colours are deposed .. the Colours particularly nominated [etc.]. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 287, I put here the Differences by me computed .. and deposed according to the Order of the Excesses.

Deposed (dĭpōu·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEPOSE *v.* + -ED 1.] Put down from office or authority.

1552 HULOET, Deposed, *abactus, depositus, depulsus.* 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 124 A deposed tyrant. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 100 The families who had lost their estates adhered to the old title with the mournful pride of deposed monarchs.

Deposer (dĭpōu·zəɹ). [f. DEPOSE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who deposes or puts down another from office or authority.

1639 R. BAILLIE *Let.* in Macdonald *Covenanters Moray & Ross* (1875) I. 23 A deposer of godly ministers. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 45 One of Phalaris's Deposers.

2. One who deposes or makes a statement on oath; a deponent.

1581 *State Trials, E. Campion* (R.), To be duly examined .. whether they be true and their deposers of credit.

Deposing (dĭpōu·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEPOSE; deposition.

1. Putting down from authority.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIII. (1482) 283 After the deposynge of kyng Rychard. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 15 When newes of kyng Richardes deposyng were reported. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 68 (1810) 65 The deposing of the lord mayor. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. XIV. 100 The deposing of kings was branded as the worst birth of popery and fanaticism.

attrib. 1682 *Jesuit's Reasons* (1675) 117 The Popes deposing power. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. III. 147 A few . disclaimed the deposing power of the Roman see.

2. Giving testimony on oath.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 60 Noyþer þe deposing of þe witnes, nor þe sentens 3euing of þe juge, be it self makiþ a þing riȝtful. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Deposition de tesmoings*, a deposing of witnesses.

Deposit (dĭpŏ·zit), *sb.* Also 7–9 **deposite.** [ad. L. *dēpositum*, that which is put down, anything deposited or committed for safe keeping, a deposit, sb. use of neuter of *dēpositus*, pa. pple. of *dēpōnĕre*: see DEPONE, DEPOSE.]

1. Something laid up in a place, or committed to the charge of a person, for safe keeping. Also *fig.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 1. 677 (R.) It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her deposit. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scott.* I. v. 332 To bring him this precious deposite [the casket containing Q. Mary's letters]. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 22 The .. barge contained the sacred deposit of the body. 1865 SKELEY *Ecce Homo* ii. (ed. 8) 12 He declines to use for his own convenience what he regards as a sacred deposit committed to him for the good of others.

b. *spec.* A sum of money deposited in a bank usually at interest.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. VII. 35 No coin or specie is paid out again, unless in cases of deposites. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 493 The bank of Saint George. had begun to receive deposits and to make loans before Columbus had crossed the Atlantic. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1177 The increase of 40 per cent. in Savings-Banks' deposits.

c. Something, usually a sum of money, committed to another person's charge as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a thing purchased, etc.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 151 What is not subject to Chance is foreign to a Lottery; it is a mere useless Deposite. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 262 The conditions of insurance are 2*s.* per cent. premium, and 10*s.* deposit on brick houses. 1771 CUMBERLAND *West Ind.* III. iii, Not .. necessary to place a deposit in my hands for so trifling a sum. 1818 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. Amer* 37 With this they may pay the first deposit on farms of eighty or a hundred acres. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 42 Where the deposit is considerable, and it is probable that the purchase may not be completed for a long time.

2. The state of being deposited or placed in safe keeping; in phr. *on, upon* († *in*) *deposit.*

1624 BACON *Consid. war with Spain*, They had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in deposite. 1701 C. LYTTELTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 220 The king's body is here at the English Benedictines in deposit, there to be kept .. till they can have an opportunity to send him to Westminster to be buried. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* I. 19 No interest being allowed by [the Bank of England] for money that is placed there upon deposit. 1883 *Times* 10 July 4 The sum to be paid into Court, and invested or placed on deposit for the benefit of the infant.

3. Something deposited, laid or thrown down; a mass or layer of matter that has subsided or been precipitated from a fluid medium, or has collected in one place by any natural process.

In *Geol.*, any mass of material deposited by aqueous agency, or precipitated from solution by chemical action. In *Mining*, an accumulation of ore, esp. of a somewhat casual character, as when occurring in 'pockets'. In *Electro-plating & Electro-typing*, the film of metal deposited by galvanic action upon the exposed ground or surface.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 249 The swell of pity .. throws the golden sands, A rich deposit, on the bordering lands. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 469 We now recur to the dried deposite. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* VI 80 Covered with recent deposites of sandstone, clay, and gypsum. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 32 A membrane laden with deposits of fat. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 39 The rich brown deposit of the Nile. *Mod.* Rich deposits of gold found in South Africa.

4. The act of depositing, laying down, placing in safe keeping, etc.: cf. prec. senses, and various senses of DEPOSIT *v.*

a 1773 CHESTERF. *Wks.* (1779) IV. App 50 My solemn deposit of the truth. 1794 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 273 For the deposit of all kinds of .. merchandise and effects. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 151 A deposit of white powder soon takes place. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xii. 89 This cemetery or place of deposite for the dead. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Deposit* .. a naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailor without recompence, and to be returned when the bailor shall require it. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Depositation* or *Deposit*; is a contract, by which a subject, belonging to one person, is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another, to be re-delivered on demand.

5. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depository, a depot. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii. (1840) I. 194 After I had thus secured one part of my little living stock, I went about .. searching for another private place, to make such another deposit. 1783 J. HUNTINGTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 27 A safe deposit where every military article may be kept in good order and repair. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 61 The advantages of Alexandria, as the principal deposit of the fur trade. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* x. 207 It is the great magazine or deposit for the goods which they bring from those parts. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 60 The Church of Santa Croce, the great monumental deposit of Florentine worthies.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *deposit account, -house, -money, -warrant* (see quots.); **deposit-receipt,** a receipt for anything deposited, *spec.* one given by a banker for money deposited with him at a specified rate of interest for a fixed time.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 216 The bodies soon after death are placed in a deposit-house. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 129 The losing party also being obliged, beside the payment of other charges, to restore the deposit-money to his adversary. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 77 Deposit accounts .. are sums placed at stated rates of interest with a bank, for which receipts are given, called deposit receipts. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-house Dict., Deposit Warrant*, an acknowledgement, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose. *Mod.* The deposit-receipt was returned for re-enfacement.

Deposit (dĭpŏ·zit), *v.* Also 7 **deposite.** [a. obs. F. *deposiier* 'to lay downe as a gage .. to commit vnto the keeping or trust of' (Cotgr.); ad. med.L. *dēpositāre* to deposit, freq. of L. *dēpōnĕre*, used in med.L. to represent OF. *deposer.*]

1. *trans.* To lay, put, or set down; to place in a more or less permanent position of rest.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. X, He deposited his reckoning .. mounted, and set forwards towards Coventry. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 196 We deposit our person in the stern of a little boat. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It.*

Jrnls. (1872) I. 2 At Folkestone we were deposited at a railway station. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 190/1 The defendants..damaged the plaintiff's land by depositing thereon dredgings from the river.

b. To lay (eggs).

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv, He..observed that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and deposit their eggs there. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 322 She flies to some neighbouring pool, where she deposites her eggs. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 268 The author could never find the egg of the Cuckoo deposited in any nest but in that of a Lark. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 334 These Insects .. deposit in the ground a great number of eggs.

c. Said of the laying down of substances held in solution, and of similar operations wrought by natural agencies: to form as a natural deposit.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 48 (1682) 10 The greater and grosser part of the Sap may be .. deposited into those [leaves]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 54 The vapours..depositing .. a slimy substance mixed with sulphur and salts. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 The evaporation of any dew that may have been deposited. *Ibid.* 143 [The water] deposits more or less of the matter which it holds in suspension. *fig.* 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. vii. 302 Society, as it refines, deposits this [grossness] among its other impurities. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 855 A myth [may be] deposited from a misunderstood text.

d. *intr.* To be laid down or precipitated, to settle. *rare.*

[In its origin app. like 'the house is building' (for *a-building*) = 'being built'.]

1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 155 Moisture might be depositing in a stratum of one density. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 109 When the great calcareous formation was depositing beneath the surrounding sea. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* I. 198/2 When no more silver deposits on the copper, the operation is completed.

†2. *fig.* (*trans.*) To lay aside, put away, give up; to lay down (one's life, etc.). *Obs.*

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 14 Animosities..seemed now to be quite deposited and buried in a firm conglutination of their affections. 1682 *Address from Barnstaple* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1712/4 We are so far from any thought of .. impairing .. the Grandeur of this .. Monarchy, that we will rather deposite our Lives in aggrandizing it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. x, Though .. his countenance, as well as his air and voice, had much of roughness in it, yet he could at any time deposite this, and appear all gentleness and good-humour. 1804 *Miniature* No. 21 P 3 When stripped of the buskin, he necessarily deposits his dignity.

3. To place in some repository, to commit to the charge of any one, for safe keeping; *spec.* to place (money) in a bank at interest.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 277 [He] had .. deposited his wife in the hands of that most vertuous Princesse, the Cardinall Infanta. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 44 The silver supposed to be deposited in the bank. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 365 Into this island, in times of danger, the inhabitants deposited their most valuable effects, to secure them from plunder. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 190 The Egyptian stone relic deposited in the British Museum. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxiii, Fred had taken the wise step of depositing the eighty pounds with his mother.

b. To place in the hands of another as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a purchase, etc.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. i, Let us to a notary, Draw the conditions, see the crowns deposited. 1687 in Scott *Peveril* xi. *note*, Euery person that puts in either horse, mair, or gelding, shall .. depositt the sume of fiue shill. apiece. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to W. Montagu* (1887) I. 89 The best way, to deposit a certain sum in some friend's hands, and buy some little Cornish borough. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 70 In making agreement for hire of cattle the money was required to be deposited.

c. *fig.*

1634 W. E. KNOTT' *Charity Maintained* ii. § 24 The Apostles have..deposited in her [the Church], as in a rich storehouse, all things belonging to truth. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 429 To violate the sacred trust of silence Deposited within thee. 1739 BUTLER *Serm.* Matt. xxiv. 14 Christianity is .. a trust, deposited with us in behalf of others..as well as for our own instruction. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. ix. 136 You will be depositing your good feelings into your heart, and they will spring up into fruit.

†d. To commit, entrust (*to* a person). *Obs. rare.*

1733 SWIFT *Advice Freemen Dublin*, Some employments are still deposited to persons born here.

4. *absol.* To make or pay a deposit. *rare.*

1799 *Piece of Fam. Biog.* III. 102 He bid, 'twas knock'd down to him, he deposited, and it was sent home.

Hence **Depo·sited** *ppl. a.*, **Depo·siting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. P 3 The greater difficulty will be, to perswade the depositing of those lusts. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 285 That deposited Box. 1843 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xiv. 301 The transporting and depositing agents. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 420 Based upon a deposited substratum of rock. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 215/2 The depositing vessels [in electro-plating] are made of various materials.

Deposit, obs. Sc. form of *deposed* (DEPOSE *v.*).

Depositable (dĭpɒ·zĭtăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. DEPOSIT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be deposited.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 196 Notes at hand at a long date, which, if not negotiable, are depositable.

Depositary (dĭpɒ·zĭtări), *sb.* [ad. L. *dēpositārius* one who receives or makes a deposit, F. *dépositaire* (14–15th c. in Hatzf.); f. L. *dēposit-* ppl. stem of *dēpōnere* (DEPONE, DEPOSE): see -ARY 1. Often confounded with DEPOSITORY, when that is used of a person, or this of a thing.]

1. A person with whom anything is lodged in trust; a trustee; one to whom anything (material or immaterial) is committed or confided. In *Law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 254, I gaue you all..Made you my Guardians, my Depositaries. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 495 P 10 They [Jews]..are the Depositaries of these Prophecies. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded., I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 17 The Evangelists and Apostles are still enthroned as the depositaries of truth. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xviii, I have never been the depositary of her plans and secrets. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* I. iv, Voisin was induced to deliver up the codicil to the king's will, of which he was the depositary.

2. A place or receptacle in which something is deposited; = DEPOSITORY 1.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. v. 31 Books are the depositary of every thing that is most honourable to man. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 466 The ocean then is the great depositary of everything that water can dissolve and carry down from the surface of the continents. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. x, Used..as a depositary for State records.

Depositary, *a. rare.* [f. DEPOSIT *sb.* + -ARY 1.] 1. *Geol.* Belonging to or of the nature of a deposit. [Cf. *sedimentary.*]

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xx. 259 Before the beds entirely recover their natural depositary characters. *Ibid.* I. xxxv. 468 The other trap rocks of this district, instead of having a depositary character, have all been intruded.

2. Receiving deposits: said of a bank.

1886 *Rept. Sec. of Treasury* 88 (Cent. Dict.) A number of failures have taken place among the depositary banks.

†**Depo·sitate,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dēpositāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēpositāre.*] Deposited.

1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 86 His corpse is depositate within. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 298 The skilling being first depositate in a neutrall person's hand.

†**Depositate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *dēpositāre* to DEPOSIT; or f. obs. F. *depositer*: see -ATE 3 7.] = DEPOSIT *v.*

1618 NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* 65 What teares and complaints he depositated in my bosome. 1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 102 All the furniture and goods that were there depositated. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 13 The Marrow is..depositated in these cells.

Depositation (dĭpɒzitē·ʃən). Chiefly *Sc.* [n. of action f. med.L. *dēpositāre* to DEPOSIT: see -ATION.] The action of depositing; a deposit.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 316 Forbidding any execution, depositation of moneys, or other courses of justice to be done thereupon. 1707 *Invent. R. Wardr.* (1815) 331 (Jam.) The delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their depositation in .. the castle of Edinburgh. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 288 Depositation is a contract, by which one who has the custody of a thing committed to him (the depositary), is obliged to restore it to the depositor. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 205 A spontaneous depositation of ochre. 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 82 To deposit the same with the procurator fiscal ..who shall..grant a certificate of such depositation. 1847 I.D. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 167 No such stream can pass through the soil of a good mind without enriching it by its depositations. 1861 [see DEPOSIT *sb.* 4].

Depositee (dĭpɒzitē·). [f. DEPOSIT *v.* + -EE: correlative to *depositor.*] A person with whom something is deposited or placed in charge.

1676–7 HALE *Contempl.* I. (1689) 165 Thou art but an accountant, a steward, the Depositee of what thou hast received. 1891 *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 The deposit of this lease gave the depositee a right to its possession.

Deposition (dĭpɒzi·ʃən, dep-). Also 5 -yeion, 5–7 -icion, 6 -icyon. [n. OF. *deposition*, also *desp-* (12th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēpositiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēpōnĕre*: see DEPOSE. Used as the noun of action from *depone*, *depose*, and *deposit.*]

I. The action of putting down or deposing.

1. The taking down of the body of Christ from the cross; a representation of this in art.

[Cf. L. *dēpōnere* in Vulgate, Mk. xv. 46, Luke xxiii. 53.]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 b, The maner of .. his deposicyon or takynge downe from the crosse. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 217 In the Descent or Deposition from the cross, and in the Entombment, Mary Magdalene is generally conspicuous. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 118 The figures..represent the Judgment of Pilate, the Bearing the Cross, the Deposition, the Entombment, the Resurrection.

†2. The action of laying down, laying aside, or putting away (e. g. a burden); usually *fig. Obs.*

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 116 The day of Christian mens death is the deposition of paine. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 653 As it were, the quitting himselfe of a burthen, by the deposition whereof the soule is after a sort eased and lightened. 1626 CHAPMAN *Hymne to Apollo* 43 Why sit ye here .. nor deposition make Of navall arms? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 402 The Soul is reduced to a state of Inactivity by the Deposition of the gross Body.

†3. *Surg.* 'Old term for the depressing of the lens in the operation of couching' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Obs.*

4. The action of deposing or putting down from a position of dignity or authority; degradation, dethronement.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 452/1 If [they] evere be adherauntes to Richard that was Kyng and is deposed, in counsel, helpe, or comfort agayns that deposition. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 283 After the deposicion of kynge Hildericus. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. 8 To resigne .. all the homages and fealties dewe to him as kyng .. But er this deposicion was executed [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 150 Henry the Fourth his unjust usurpation, and deposition of Richard the Second. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 206 The word Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a Man of his Clerical Orders by the way of a Sentence. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 287 Kings are said to find the step a short one from deposition to the scaffold.

5. The giving of testimony upon oath in a court of law, or the testimony so given; *spec.* a statement in answer to interrogatories, constituting evidence, taken down in writing to be read in court as a substitute for the production of the witness.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 334 Mychaell Tony, was, by deposycion of the aldermen, founde gylty in the sayde cryme of periury. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 6 If any Person..commit ..Perjury, by his..Deposition in any of the Courts. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 24 As well by deposition of witnesses as by all other kinde of proofes. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 149 A witness is obliged to swear pro formâ, otherwise his Deposition is not valid without an Oath. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s v., It is a .. rule at common law, that when the witness himself may be produced, his deposition cannot be read, for it is not the best evidence. 1863 H. COX *Institl.* II. x. 544 The statements of the witnesses are reduced to writing, and are then termed depositions.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Testimony, statement (*esp.* of formal character). c. Allegation (*of* something).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 9 Others whose depositions or rather oppositions against vs, I thinke men wil wonder at. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* IX. ii, The influence of Princes upon the disposition of their Courts, needs not the deposition of examples. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 13, I will give a clear and full Answer to every part of their Depositions. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 9 The depositions of consciousness on this matter.

II. The action of depositing.

6. The action of depositing, laying down, or placing in a more or less permanent or final position; *spec.* interment [med.L. *dēpositio* in liturgical language], or placing of a saint's body or relics in a new resting-place.

1659 *Vulgar Err. Censured* 78 True Christians..allow that which Christ hath redeemed a civill deposition, a decent Repose. Adam had a worthy Sepulchre. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 After being wrought, to be returned to its place of deposition. 1833 WHEWELL *Astron.* i. 27 The ripening of the seed, its proper deposition in order for the reproduction of a new plant. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 130 The deposition of the eggs by these insect cuckoos. [1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intr. xlv, The *depositio* or burial being in these cases commemorated rather than the *natalis* or birthday to the future life.]

7. The placing of something in a repository, or in charge of a person, for safe keeping; *concr.* a deposit.

1598 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.*, § 16 A, Deposition is a Contract reall in which a thing moueable is freelie giuen to be kept, that the selfe same thing be restored whensoeuer it shall please him that so leaueth it. 1652 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 140 The depositions committed to the Churches trust. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 279 Every fresh deposition [in a savings bank].

8. The process of depositing or fact of being deposited by natural agency; precipitation.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 11 The crystallization, precipitation, and deposition of these solids. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 162 A deposition of dew presently begins. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 214 The average rate of Deposition of the Sedimentary Rocks.

b. The result of this process; a deposit, precipitate, sediment.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 450, I have found [the pineal] gland without any deposition of earthy matter. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiii. 111 A common pane of crown glass that has on its surface a fine deposition of moisture. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 133 The symmetrical and figurate depositions of siliceous crystals.

Depositive (dĭpɒ·zĭtiv), *a.* [f. DEPOSIT *v.* (or its L. etymon) + -IVE. Cf. OF. *depositif* in similar sense.] Having the quality of depositing, tending to deposit. In *Path.* see quot.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 286 *Depositive*..an epithet used by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma.

Depositor (dĭpɒ·zĭtəɹ). [In form = L. *dēpositor*, agent-n. from L. *dēpōnĕre* (DEPONE, DEPOSE); but taken as agent-n. from DEPOSIT *v.*: so mod.F. *dépositeur*, connected in sense with *dépôt* deposit.]

I. One who deposes.

†1. One who makes a deposition, a deponent.

1565 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1623) 196 That all men may hear from the mouth of the depositors and witnesses what is said.

II. One who or that which deposits.

2. One who deposits or places something in charge of another; *spec.* one who deposits money in a bank.

1624 T. SCOTT *Votivæ Angliæ* 26 Bavaria is but Spaines Depositor, and the King of Spayne, Bavaria's Patrone and protector. 1782 SIR W. JONES *Law of Bailments* Wks. 1799 VI. 679 A depositor shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depositary. 1832 *Examiner* 551/2 All persons were entitled to become depositors of goods. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 385/2 Where a depositor has .. a drawing account, the balance is struck every six months. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius*

Digest 486 The deposit still left the legal possession in the depositor, the depositary being merely his agent in possessing.

3. a. An apparatus for depositing some substance. **b.** A workman who coats articles with silver in electro-plating.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 264 A 'depositor', which consists merely of an addition to the coulter of any common plough by wings fixed in the beam. *c* 1865 G. Gore in *Circ. Sc.* I. 216/1 The depositor should provide a large number of pieces of copper wire for suspending the articles to be coated.

III. †**4.** One in whose hand something is deposited, = Depositary *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 145 That the sayd goods be put into the hands of the depositor of the armie.

Depository (dĭpŏ·zĭtări). [f. (or on the same type as) med.L. *dēpositōrium*, f. ppl. stem *dēposit-* or agent-n. *dēpositōr-em*: see -ory.]

1. A place or receptacle in which things are deposited or placed for safe keeping; a storehouse, a repository.

1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 5 Alexandria .. the depository of all merchandizes from the East and West. 1840 H. Ainsworth *Tower of London* II. x, The Jewel Tower .. the depository of the Regalia. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 158 The Act..directs that convenient depositories shall be provided .. for all such wills.. as shall be deposited therein for safe custody.

fig. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III § 1. 2 [The Bible] is ..a Providential Depository of certain Revelations of truth and duty which have been made at sundry times.

2. A person or a body of persons, or a thing personified) to whom something is committed for safe keeping; usually *fig.* (with reference to immaterial things); = Depositary *sb.* 1.

1656 Hammond *Answ. to Schism disarmed* VII. ii. P 3 If we hold these doctrines deposited in the Church .. we must hold ..that the depository is so trusty, as it cannot deceive us. 1779 Johnson *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 8 Nov., I think well of her judgment in chusing you to be the depository of her troubles. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv 456 The pretensions advanced.. for the Roman Church.. to be the sole depository of all moral principles and practice. 1878 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* viii (ed. 3) 174 Even in those early days when one man, one family, one nation were successively chosen to be the depositories of Divine Truth.

‖ **Depositum** (dĭpŏ·zĭtŭm). *Obs.* Pl. **-a**, **-ums.** [L. *dēpositum*; sb. use of neuter pa. pple. of *dēpōnĕre* to lay down: see Depone, Deposit.]

1. Something placed in a person's charge or laid up in a place for safe keeping; = Deposit *sb.* 1.

a. *lit.*

1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 16 B, The thing left is called Receptum, Commendatum or depositum. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* 81 Two depositums of like nature. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. 272 She ..had foretold of a certain Depositum, that was to be reserved in that place; and the event following declared her meaning concerning her Body. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 1 P 2. 57 Testaments and other depositums of the greatest trust were usually committed to their custody. 1745 A. Butler *Lives of Saints* (1836) I. 527 She was to give to God an account of the least farthing of what was intrusted as a depositum in her hands.

b. *fig.* of immaterial things: *esp.* of the faith or doctrine committed to the keeping of the Church.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *1 Tim.* vi. 20 O Timothee, keepe the *depositum* [Vulg. *custodi depositum*]. 1583 Fulke *Defence* xxi. 569 Affected novelties of terms, such as neither English nor Christian ears ever heard in the English tongue: Scandal, prepuce, neophyte, depositum, gratis, paraseeve, paraclete. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr., Unto whose hands, the great depositum of Truth is put. 1656 Hammond *Answ. to Schism disarmed* VIII. ii. § 1 That depositum .. that the Apostles thus deposited in all Churches, the several articles of the Apostolick faith or Creed. *a* 1721 Ken *Dedicat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 7 And rather dye glad Martyrs at the Stake, Than the Depositum he left, forsake. 1732 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* (1767) III. v. iii. 348 His life was a sacred depositum of God's.

2. Something given as a pledge; = Deposit *sb.* 1 c.

1623 Cockeram, *Depositum*, a pledge. 1711 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 704 To pay down .. half of that as a depositum for the remaining parts.

3. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depot, depository, 'storehouse' (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Nov., Towards the lower end of the church .. is the depositum and statue of the Countess Matilda. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 78 It is a fit depositum of knowledge. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* II. 227 By means of these famous fairs, Leipsic is the depositum of a great part of the merchandize of Europe and the Indies. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. iv, The most complete depositum of facts relating to the history of America, to be found in the United States.

Depositure (dĭpŏ·zĭtiŭ). *rare.* [In form corresp. to a L. type **dēpositūra*, f. ppl. stem of *dēpōnĕre* (Depone, Depose); in sense associated with *deposit* vb.: see -ure.] The action of depositing or placing.

1635 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xxxiii. Wks. VIII. 179 The interring or depositure of his body in the .. sepulchre. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* Introd., By precious embalments, Depositure in dry Earths. 1884 Rogers *Soc. Life Scotl.* II. x. 10 The depositure of the national records in the Register House.

†**Depo·st, depoost.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *depost* (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), mod.F. *dépôt*, ad. L. Depositum: see above.] An earlier equivalent of Deposit *sb.* sense 1.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 Thou Tymothe kepe the depoost, or thing bitakun to thee. — 2 *Tim.* i. 12, I woot to whom I haue bileuyd, and I am certeyn for he is mygti for to kepe my depoost, or thing putt in keping. 1735 Dyche & Pardon, *Depost* or *Depositum* [ed. 3, *Deposit*].

†**Depo·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Depose *v.* + -ure; cf. *composure*, *exposure*.] The action of deposing from office; = Deposition 4.

c 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Mem. State* Wks. (1711) 130 After the depoſure of king Richard II. 1648 Fairfax, etc. *Remonstrance* 28 An utter rejection, expulsion, and depoſure of his whole race.

Depot (de·pou, dĭpō·u, dī·pou). Also **depôt, dépôt.** [a. F. *dépôt* (*depo*), in OF. *depost* (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), (= It., Sp. *deposito*), ad. L. *depositum*: see Deposit, Deposit, Depost, all forms of the same word.

As in the case of other words from modern French, the pronunciation varies widely. The French *dépo*, with short *e* and *o* and undefined stress, is foreign to English habits of utterance. The earlier English rendering, as shown by the dictionaries down to 1860-70, was, according to the French historical stress and quantity, or the English conception of it (cf. *bureau*, *chateau*, *Tussaud*), dĭpō·u, or, with a conscious effort to reproduce the first vowel in French, depō·u; these pronunciations are still heard, but the stress is now more usually on the first syllable, and the quantity of the *o* doubtful, giving de·po, dĭ·po, in England, dĭ·po, dē·po, in U. S. (where the word is much more in popular use, and dĭ·pŏt, dŏpŏ·t, are mentioned by Longfellow, Lowell, etc., as popular vulgarisms). The form de·po comes as near the French *depo* as English analogies admit. The earlier Eng. spelling omitted the accent-marks, and this is now usual; the spelling *depôt* belongs especially to the pronunciation dĭpō·u; the actual F. spelling *dépôt* goes together with the attempt to pronounce as in French.]

†**1.** The act of depositing; deposit, deposition. *Obs. rare.*

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 72 Some [mountains] have .. been formed by successive depôts in the sea. 1835 6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 515/2 Depots of matter take place in the disorganized tissue.

†**2.** A deposit or collection (of matter, supplies, etc.); = Deposit *sb.* 3, 1. *Obs.*

1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxxvii. 513 To fetch a third depot of fish. 1850 W. B. Clarke *Wreck Favorite* 133 The nellcys had discovered our depôt of blubber and had eaten a portion of it.

3. *Mil.* **a.** A place where military stores are deposited. **b.** The head-quarters of a regiment, where supplies are received and whence they are distributed. **c.** A station where recruits are assembled and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot join their regiments remain. **d.** *attrib.* Applied to a portion of a regiment which remains at home when the rest are on foreign service.

1798 Beresford in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 412 Large quantities of arms are in their possession. Dublin is the great depôt. 1812 W. C. in *Examiner* 25 May 334/2 Barracks and Military Depots are building. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 80 By the continual transit of Officers between the Service and Depôt Companies. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* s. v., Regiments embarking for India usually leave one company at home, for the purpose of recruiting, which is called the depôt company. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 85 When men leave a depôt battalion to join the service companies. 1861 Swinhoe *N. China Camp.* 7 The island [of Chusan] .. from its central position, would form a good depôt for troops.

e. A place of confinement for prisoners of war.

The name used both in France and England during the War with Napoleon.

1806 J. Forbes *Lett. fr. France* I. 231 Prisoners of war .. [at] Fontainbleau and Valenciennes, the two principal depots appointed for that purpose. 1814 D. H. O'Brien *Captiv. & Escape* 87 We were safely lodged in Sarre Louis jail. This is a dépôt for seamen, and one of punishment for officers who may transgress. 1839 36 *Years Sea-faring Life* 29 Fearing death almost as little as a life of misery in a French depot.

4. A place where goods are deposited or stored; e. g. a *coal depot*, *grain depot*, *furniture depot*; a store-house, depository, emporium.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 142 Lake Wimpic..seems calculated.. to become the grand depot of this traffic. 1804 H. T. Colebrooke *Husb. Bengal* (1806) 184 It is not practicable to render Great Britain the general dépôt of saltpetre. 1863 Sir G. G. Scott in *Archæol. Cant.* V. 7 *note*, The church was used as the coal depôt for the castle. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 154 Grain brought down to the maritime depots..in the Crimea.

5. *U.S.* A railway station.

(In Great Britain formerly, and still sometimes, a goods station at a terminus: cf. sense 4.)

[1830 Booth *L'pool & M'chester Railway* 46 This Railway will cost above £800,000 including the ..stations and depots at each end. 1837 F. Whishaw *Anal. Railways* 286 When there are warehouses attached to a station the whole is called a depôt.] 1842 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 415 To borrow the expression of a fellow-traveller, we were 'ticketed through to the depot' (pronouncing the last word so as to rhyme with *teapot*). 1861 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. Poems 1890 II. 232 With all ou' doors for deepot [*rime* teapot]. 1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 78 You cannot pass into the waiting-room of the depôt till you have secured your ticket. [1892 *Camden Town Directory*, 71 London and North-western Goods Depôt, Chalk Farm Road.]

6. *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1883 in Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* s.v., In fortification, the term is likewise used to denote a particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of a besieged place. It is here that besiegers generally assemble, when ordered to attack the outworks or support the troops in the trenches.

7. *attrib.* (See *spec.* use in 3 d.)

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The company is constructing a depot building .. at Leaf River. 1884 C. R. Markham in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/2 The party should never have been left without a depot ship wintering within accessible distance.

Depotentiate (dī·pote·nʃiĕlt), *v.* [f. De- II. 1 + L. *potentia* power: cf. *potentiate*.] *trans.* To deprive of power or potency. Hence **Depote·ntiated** *ppl. a.*, **Depotentia·tion.**

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 144 Productive powers, which unite together, combine not as dead materials by addition, but multiply into and potentiate one another, as in separating they do not merely subtract from each other, but utterly depotentiate. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 463 A temporary self-examination or depotentiation of the pre-existent Logos. 1886 A. B. Bruce *Miracl. Elem. in Gospels* VIII. 275 Christ's life on earth in reference to the divine aspect was a depotentiated life.

Depoulsour: see Depulsor.

†**Depo·verish,** *v. Obs.* [f. De- I. 1, 3 + radical of *impoverish*: cf. OF. *apovrir*, *apovriss-*, F. *appauvrir*, f. *povre*, *pauvre* poor; also Depauper, Depauperate.] *trans.* To make poor, impoverish.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 350 So is your power depoverished, and Lordes and great men brought to infelicitie.

Depper, -est, obs. comp. and sup. of Deep.

Depravable (dĭprē·văb'l), *a.* [f. Deprave *v.* + -able.] Liable to be depraved.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 631 Humane Nature is so mutable and depravable.

†**De·pravate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēprāvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēprāvāre* to Deprave.] Depraved, corrupted, demoralized.

152- Barclay *Sallust's Jugurth* 15 b, A great part of the Senatours were .. so depraued that they contemned and set at nought þe words of Adherball. 1538 Hen. VIII in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 137 Thynges .. which, nowe beinge deprauate, are lyke..to be the vtter ruine of Christen relygyon. *a* 1555 Bradford *Wks.* 166 Seeing my corruption and depravate nature. 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 15 Contributing to the generation of depravate bloud.

Hence †**De·pravately** *adv.*

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* ii. 15 A consumption of the parts of the body, weakly, or depravately, or not at all attracting nutriment.

†**Depravate** (de·prăvēt), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *dēprāvāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēprāvāre* to Deprave.] *trans.* = Deprave.

1548 Hooper *Declar.* 10 *Commandm* vii Wks. (Parker Soc.) 345 To depravate the use of the sacraments otherwise than they be taught in the scripture. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 625 The Pharesies & Saduces, which with their gloses deprauated the Scriptures. 1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* xxiii, The rest, in depth of scorne and hate, His Diuine Truth with taunts doe deprauate. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* i. (1861) 27 The belief that a child's nature is somehow depravated by descent from parents.

Depravation (dĭprăvē·ʃən, dep-). [ad. L. *dēprāvātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēprāvāre* to Deprave. Cf. F. *dépravation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action or fact of making or becoming depraved, bad, or corrupt; deterioration, degeneration, *esp.* moral deterioration; an instance of this.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. § 16 This malice which we assigne in his [the Devil's] nature, is not by creation but by depravation. *a* 1667 Cowley *Ess., Dangers in Much Company*, The total Loss of Reason is less deplorable than the total Depravation of it. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 48 We are as secure from intentional depravations of Government as human wisdom can make us. 1795 Burke *Tracts on Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 442 If this be improvement, truly I know not what can be called a depravation of society. 1850 H. Rogers *Ess.* II. iv. 204 Causes of depravation .. to which the language had in a measure adapted itself. 1862 Ellicott *Destiny of Creature* ii. (1865) 26 Depravations of instincts.

b. Deterioration or degeneration of an organ, secretion, tissue, etc.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 334 Trembling, which is a depravation of voluntary motion. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. xxviii. (1738) 101 The beginning of the Distemper did proceed from the Corruption or Depravation of the Blood. 1749 Br. Lavington *Enthus. Methodists* (1820) 225 Some depravation of the organs of the ear. 1851-60 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Depravation*, term for a deterioration, or change for the worse; applied to the secretions, or the functions of the body.

2. The condition or quality of being depraved; corruption. Formerly, in *Theol.*, = Depravity c.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 495 Originall sinne is the vice or depravation of the whole man. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvii. (1617) 305 Notwithstanding all this depravation, yet the soule liueth and abideth pure and cleane in God. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts, Rom.* vi. 6 That by .. his death the whole bulke of our maliciousness and depravation might be so far destroyed. 1785 R. Taylor *Disc. on the Fall* v. 122 A sense of the depravation of our nature, or of original sin which is in us. 1788 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv 73 Their Licentiousness and Depravation of Morals visibly increased. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 350 Contrasting the most exquisite charms of nature with the grossest depravation of humanity.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. i, Calling it [Melancholy] a depravation of the principall function. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. xii. 79 Those Leters, which the Jews now use .. being but depravations of the Syriac. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethicks* xxvii. 429 All the cross and disorderly things ..are meer corruptions and depravations of nature, which

free agents have let in upon themselves. 1846 Maurice *Relig. World* I. iii. (1861) 71 I would by no means support a paradox .. that Buddhism was the original doctrine of which Brahminism was a depravation.

†c. A depraving influence or cause. *Obs.*

1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 99 P 11 When the Dictates of Honour are contrary to those of Religion and Equity, they are the greatest Depravations of human nature.

†3. Perversion or corruption (of a text, writing, etc.). *Obs.*

1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Epist. ij, You note that for Vntruthe, yea and for a foule deprauation of holi scripture which is the very saying .. of S. Hilary. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 90 The next Division hee maketh entrance into with a grosse and shamelesse Depravation [substitution of '*any* thing' for '*no* thing']. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* xiii. 396 This is the common Reading .. but if we examine it, it will be found to be a manifest Depravation. 1768 Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 277 This great poet ..made no collection of his works, nor desired to rescue those that had been already published from the depravations that obscured them. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 157 To persuade us of the depravation of the original scriptures.

†4. Vilification, defamation, detraction, backbiting, calumny. *Obs.* [So It. *depravazione.*]

(Perhaps the earliest sense in Eng.: cf. also Deprave.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All yᵉ crymes of yᵉ tonge, as sclaunders, detracyons, depraucyons or dispraysynges. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 8. 10 A meere depraudation and calumny without all shadowe of truth. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 132 Stubborne Criticks, apt without a theame For depraudation.

†**Depra·vative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēprāvāt-* ppl. stem + -ive.] Tending to deprave.

1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 37 A debilitative, diminutive, or privative, not depravative deterioration.

†**De·pravator.** *Obs. rare* −¹. [Agent-n. in L. form from L. *dēprāvāre* to Deprave. Cf. F. *depravateur* (1551 in Hatzf.).] A depraver.

1629 T. Adams *Serm. Heb.* vi. 8 Wks. 1058 A great number of these Field-bryers..Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators.

†**Depra·ve,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Deprave *v.*] Detraction, slander.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey*, Author to Work 23 Whose iustly-honourd Names Shield from Depraue, Couch rabid Blatants, silence Sniquedry. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xxii. 585 That both on my head pour'd depraves unjust, And on my mother's, scandalling the court.

†**Depra·ve,** *a. Obs. rare.* [An extension of Prave = L. *prāvus*, after *deprave* vb. and its derivatives; cf. Depravity.] Depraved.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 96 Ah me, even from the Womb I came deprave.

Deprave (dĭprē·v), *v.* [ad. L. *dēprāvāre* to distort, pervert, corrupt (f. De- I. 3 + *prāvus* crooked, wrong, perverse: perh. immediately from F. *dépraver* (14th c. in Hatzf.). Sense 4 was perh. the earliest in Eng.: cf. also the derivatives.]

1. To make bad; to pervert in character or quality; to deteriorate, impair, spoil, vitiate. Now *rare*, exc. as in 2.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlvi, Olde folkes wyll depraue [*printed* deprynę, L. *depravabunt*] thy mynde with their couetousnes. 1552 Huloet, Depraue, peruert, or make yll, *deprauo.* 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 42 b, Sorowe, sadnesse, or melancholie corrupte the blonde .. and deprave and hurt nature. *c* 1630 Donne *Serm.* viii 83 A good worke not depraved with an ill Ende. 1685 Boyle *Salub. Air* 14 The air is depraved .. by being impregnated with Mineral Expirations. *a* 1784 Johnson in *Croker's Boswell* (1831) V. 419, I believe that the loss of teeth may deprave the voice of a singer. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XX. 222 It [sea-salt] rather depraves than improves the oils.

b. To corrupt (a text, word, etc.). *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Job* Prol., The thingis..bi the vice of writeris depraued. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* G ij, Whence in tract of time the name is depraved: and B put for C. 1663 Charleton *Chorea Gigant.* 25 He was forced to deprave the Text. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iv. 179 But the second Paragraph being so depraved by after Transcribers, as not to be made Sense of. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 Restoring the true reading where it had been depraved. 1859 F. Hall *Vásavadattá* Pref. 9 *note*, If his text has not been depraved at the hands of the scribes.

†c. To debase (coinage), falsify (measures, etc.). *Obs.*

1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 68 And if our treasure be farre spent and exhaust..I could wish that any other order were taken for the recouery of it, then the deprauing of our coines. *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I. i. xxxi. (1642) 140 Among earthly princes, it is accounted a crime..to counterfeit or deprave their seales. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 397 The Levites were esteemed the fittest keepers of measures..which willingly would not falsifie, or deprave the same. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 424 Some Ministers in our state .. endeavoured to make our money not worth taking, by depraving it.

†d. To desecrate. *Obs. rare* −¹.

a 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hauke* [42 He wrought amys To hawke in my church of Dis] 301 Dys church ye thus depravyd.

2. *spec.* To make morally bad; to pervert, debase, or corrupt morally. (The current sense.)

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 59, I neuyr .. hadde any suspycyon hethirto that the kynde of wemen hadde be depravyd and defoyled by suche a foule synne. 1594 Spenser *Amoretti* xxxi, A hart .. Whose pryde depraues each other better part. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 471 One Almightie is, from whom All things proceed, and up to him return, If not deprav'd from good. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 101 Vicious indulgence..depraves the inward constitution and character. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Mar., The belief that a witch was a person who leagued herself with the Devil to defy God and deprave man.

†3. To pervert the meaning or intention of, to pervert by misconstruing. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet.* iii. 16 Summe harde thinges in vnderstondinge, the whiche vnwijse..men deprauen..to her owne perdicioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 By depravynge and mysiudgyng his entent in thynges that be good. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 344 b, What can be spoken so sincerely, but by sinister construing may be depraued? 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xiii. Wks. 1738 I. 198 Our Saviour here confutes not Moses' Law, but the false Glosses that deprav'd the Law. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godliness* vi. xvii. 214, I must confess they have not depraved the meaning of the seventh verse. 1703 [see Depraving *vbl. sb.*].

†4. To represent as bad; to vilify, defame, decry, disparage. *Obs.* [So It. '*depravare* .. to backbite' (Florio).]

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 172, I com not to chyde, Ne to depraue þi persone with a proud herte. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* i. 29 Thei depraueden al myn amendyng [1382 backbiteden]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 The peple of Englonde depraueng theire owne thynges commende other straunge. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 1 b, How maliciously and wickedly England hath bene accused and depraved by her cursed enemy Osorius. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 97 Perhaps I shall heare the godly depraved, jeered at. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI 174 Unjustly thou depravˈst it with the name Of Servitude.

†b. *absol.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 95 Fashion-monging boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander. 1816 Byron *Monody on Sheridan* 73 Behold the host! delighting to deprave, Who track the steps of Glory to the grave Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of Calumny!

†5. *intr.* To grow or become bad or depraved; to suffer corruption. *Obs. rare.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 28 A Self-sufficiency, that soon improved into Plenty, that quickly depraved into Riot, and that at last occasioned their Ruin.

¶ Formerly often confused with, or erroneously used for, Deprive.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. 2 Sickneve .. depriveth, deminisheth or depraveth the partes accidentally of their operations. *c* 1614 Drayton *Legend of Duke Robert* (1748) 194 O that a tyrant then should me deprave Of that which else all living creatures have! 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. i. iv, Lunatick persons, that are depraved [*edd.* 1660 *and later* deprived] of their wits by the Moones motion. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 407 John the 17 who after he was depraved his Papacy, had his eyes pulled out. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 263 Oils entirely deprav'd of their Salts are not acrid.

Depraved (dĭprē·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed, repr. L. *dēprāvātus*, F. *dépravé.*]

1. Rendered bad or worse; perverted, vitiated, debased, corrupt. Now chiefly of taste, appetite, and the like.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III iv. (1660) 113 We take no notice of any other forme, but onely of this depraved shape. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 73 Convulsion is a depraved motion of the Muscles. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 363 She (corrected a depraved place in Cyprian. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 268 P 4 If they would but correct their depraved Taste. 1736 Bailey *Housch. Dict.* 34 A depraved Appetite, is when a person desires to eat and drink things that are unfit for food; as..earth, mortar, chalk, and such like things. 1807 Orie *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 321 A moderately lively red ..will appear brilliant, if surrounded by others of the same class but of a more depraved quality. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 37 Fruit ..every species here is dwindled in growth and depraved in flavour. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. (ed. 4) 119 The women are always in what may be vaguely called, depraved health.

2. *spec.* Rendered morally bad; corrupt, wicked.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 1 Presuming man to be, in regard of his depraued minde, little better than a wild beast. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 806 So all shall turn degenerate, all deprav'd. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 102 Depraved creatures want to be renewed. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* i. 11 The morals of the Court were most depraved. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 221 A place of resort for the worst and most depraved characters.

Depravedly (dĭprē·vĕdli, -ēvdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly ².] In a depraved manner; perversely, corruptly.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Rel. Med.* To Rdr., The writings .. depravedly, anticipatively counterfeitly imprinted. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 298 So depravedly reprobate. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 186 What moved .. him to be so .. depravedly bent against the good Fathers?

Depra·vedness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Depraved or corrupt quality or condition; depravity.

1612-15 Bp. Hall *Contempt., O. T.* xviii. iv, No place could be too private for an honest prophet, in so extreame depravednesse. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 The depravednesse and disorder of the appetite. 1715 *Hist Remark. Tryals* A, The Depravedness of Human Nature. 1885 L. Oliphant *Sympneumata* xv. 224 His unsoundness, and insaneness, and depravedness of outer structure.

Depravement (dĭprē·vmĕnt). *arch.* [f. Deprave *v.* + -ment.] Depravation, perversion, corruption; †misinterpretation.

1645 Milton *Tetrarch.* Pr. Wks. (1847) 212/2 That such an irreligious depravement..may be..solidly refuted, and in the room a better explanation given. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 That apparitions..are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy depravements of phancy. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 120 Our thoughts do not naturally delight in spiritual things, because of their depravement. 1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* xli. (R.) A period when all arts and sciences were fallen to the lowest ebb of depravement. 1839 J. R. Darley *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 35 Is the *graziose* of Correggio an improvement on the *grandiose* of Raffael, or a voluptuous depravement of it?

Depraver (dĭprē·vəɹ). Also 7 -our. [f. Deprave *v.* + -er ¹.] One who depraves.

1. One who corrupts, perverts, or debases; a corrupter, perverter.

1557 [see Depravedness]. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 192 The depravers of the veritie. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 The devil, that..depraver of all goodness. 1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 247 They that tear, or cut the books of the Old or New Testament ..or sell them to Depravers of books ..are excommunicated for a year. 1878 Dowden *Stud Lit.* 34 The great depravers of religion.

†2. One who vilifies or defames; a defamer, traducer. *Obs.*

1584 Whitgift *Let. to Burghley*, A defender, not a depraver, of the present state and government. *a* 1634 Chapman *Sonn.* xxi, So shall pale Envy famish with her food, And thou spread further by thy vain depravours [*prime* favours]. 1642 Chas. I *Sp.* 27 Sept. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 22 Brownists, Anabaptists, and publick Depravers of the Book of Common Prayer. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 71 Penalties appointed for depravers of the said book, and such as should speak in derogation of anything contained in it.

†**Depra·veress.** *Obs. nonce wd.* In 6 -ros. [f. prec. + -ess.] A female depraver.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 177 (*Unstedfast Woman*) O temerous tauntres that delightes in toyes .. Iangling iestres, depraueres [*ed.* 2 deprauers] of swete toyes.

Depra·ving, *vbl. sb.* [f. Deprave *v.* + -ing ¹.] The action of the verb Deprave in various senses.

a 1500 *Cuckow & Night.* xxxv, Thereof cometh .. anger and envie, Depraving, shame, untrust, and jelousie. 1548 *Act* 1 & 2 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 2 If any manner of person .. shall preache, declare or speake any thinge in the derogacion or depravinge of the saide Booke [of Common Prayer]. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 Telling and hearing the depravings of the wicked. 1703 J. Barrow *Analecta* 48 It would be a manifest depraving of that sacred Text.. to turn it thus.

Depra·ving, *ppl. a.* [-ing ².] That depraves; †defaming, traducing (*obs.*).

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 152 Some depraving backe-friendes of hers. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* vi. 29 A clear Soul, like a Castle, against all the Artillery of depraving Spirits, is impregnable. 1881 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 847/1 The story has not a depraving tendency.

Hence **Depra·vingly** *adv.*

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 71 His Words, as this Doctor..both melegantly and depravingly renders them.

Depravity (dĭpræ·vĭti) [An extension of Pravity (ad. L. *prāvitās*) previously used in same sense, after Deprave and its derivatives. (No corresponding form in Latin or French.)] The quality or condition of being depraved or corrupt.

†a. Perverted or corrupted quality. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Rel. Med.* II. § 7 An humorous depravity of mind. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 298 A depravity in the Fluids may have a great Share in producing these Symptoms.

b. Perversion of the moral faculties; corruption, viciousness, abandoned wickedness.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. i, By aberration of conceit they extenuate his depravitie, and ascribe some goodnesse unto him. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, Such depravity cannot surely exist in human nature. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 232 The winding approaches of temptation, the slippery path to depravity. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.*, *Origen* IV. iii. 300 The conscience of the ignorant masses, was rising in indignation against the depravity of the educated.

c. *Theol.* The innate corruption of human nature due to original sin. Often *total depravity.*

In common use from the time of Jonathan Edwards; the earlier terms were *pravity* and *depravation.*

[1735 J. Taylor *Doctr. Orig. Sin* III 184 Inquiring into the Corruption and Depravity of Mankind, of the Men and Women that lived in his Times.] 1757 Edwards *Doctr. Orig. Sin* i. § 1 By Original Sin, as the phrase has been most commonly used by divines, is meant the innate sinful depravity of the heart. But .. it is vulgarly understood in that latitude, which includes not only the depravity of nature, but the imputation of Adam's first sin. 1794 A. Fuller *Lett.* i. 3 July Wks. 302 On the total depravity of Human Nature. 1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* s.v. *Calvinists*, Both the elect and non-elect come into the world in a state of total depravity and alienation from God, and can, of themselves, do nothing but sin.

d. A depraved act or practice.

1642 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 4 Characterizing the Depravities of the Church. 1665 Glanvill *Seeps. Sci.* xiv. 90 As some Regions have their proper Vices..so they have their mental depravities, which are drawn in with the air of their Countrey. 1808 J. Malcolm *Anecd. London 18th C.* (Title-p.), Anecdotes of the Depravities, Dresses and Amusements of the Citizens of London.

†**De·precable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In form ad. L. *dēprecābilis* that may be entreated (Vulgate); but in sense from Deprecate *v.*] Capable of being, or to be, deprecated.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 19 A detestable sin, a deprecable punishment! 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 149, I look upon the Temporal Destruction of the greatest King as far less deprecable than the Eternal Damnation of the Meanest Subject.

†**De·precant,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēprecānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēprecārī* to Deprecate.] Deprecating.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 541 Meanes and causes impetrant, or deprecant, to appease Gods wrath *Ibid* 549 By Satisfaction he vnderstandeth deprecant Satisfaction, not compensant.

Deprecate (de·prĭkēt), *v.* [f. L. *dēprecāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēprecārī* to pray (a thing) away, to ward off by praying, pray against, f. DE- I. 2 + *precārī* to pray.]

1. *trans.* To pray against (evil); to pray for deliverance from; to seek to avert by prayer. *arch*

1628 Earle *Microcosm., Meddling Man* (Arb) 89 Wise men still deprecate these mens kindnesses. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* II § 3 115 The judgements which Salomon .. earnestly deprecateth and prayeth against. 1633 Bp. Hall *Medit* (1851) 153, I cannot deprecate thy rebuke, my sins call for correction but I deprecate thine anger 1778 Lowth *Transl Isaiah* xlvii. 11 Evil shall come upon thee, which thou shalt not know how to deprecate. 1833 Hy. Martineau *Three Ages* II 47 While the rest of the nation were at church, deprecating God's judgments.

†**2.** *intr.* To pray (*against*). *Obs. rare.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 47 Where we are to deprecate .. against dangers of waters, let us commemorate the saving of Noah in the flood.

3. *trans.* To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a proceeding); to express earnest disapproval of (a course, plan, purpose, etc.).

1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 133 Saint Paul undertaketh .. that he shall return and deprecate his fault. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 385 Other accounts whose verities not onely, but whose relations honest minds doe deprecate. 1659 Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* v. § 2 Cappellus .. no where that I know affirms this, but rather deprecates it as a calumny 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* IV. vi, I believe he'd behave so that nobody should deprecate what I had done. 1808 *Med. Jrnl* XIX 383, I cannot help deprecating the conduct of the other two anatomists. 1875 Ousley *Mus. Form* xiii. 60 Such a method of proceeding is greatly to be deprecated. 1882 *Times* 5 Dec. 7 To deprecate panic is an excellent counsel in itself.

†**4.** To make prayer or supplication to, to beseech (a person). *Obs*

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* Pref. to You haue libertie to deprecate his Gratious Maiestie to forget things past. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* IX. 246 Much he advised them all, Ulysses most, To deprecate the Chief, and save the host 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 11 P 7 To deprecate the clouds lest sorrow should overwhelm us, is the cowardice of idleness. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 75 But the most iniquitous woman, falling at his knees, deprecated him as follows. Why, O my sone I beseech you, do you give [etc.].

†**b.** *absol.* To make supplication. *Obs.*

1625 Donne *Serm* 24 Feb. (1626) 8 He falls vpon his face .. and laments, and deprecates on their behalfe.

†**5.** To call down by prayer, invoke (evil). *Obs.*

1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) I. No. 16. 114 Deprecating on unhappy Criminals, under Sentence of Death, all the Mischief they can think of. *a* 1790 Franklin *Autobiog* 442 Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they deprecated no vengeance

Hence **De·precated** *ppl. a.*, **De·precating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1768 C. Shaw *Monody* vii. 61 Why .. strike this deprecated blow? 1839 *Times* 11 July in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 158 To persist in such a deprecated and odious innovation.

Deprecatingly (de·prĭkētiŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. Deprecating *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In a deprecating manner.

1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* i. 10 'O Lord, sir! let me off this time, it's only a *soldier*', said S. deprecatingly. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xix, She put up one hand deprecatingly to arrest Romola's remonstrance.

Deprecation (deprĭkē·ʃən). [a. F. *déprécation* (12th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēprecātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēprecārī* to Deprecate.] The action of deprecating.

†**1.** Intercessory prayer. *Obs.* [So in L.]

1556 Lauder *Tractate* (1864) 198 The deprecatioun of the maker for all Catholyke kyngis and prencis and thare legis.

2. Prayer for the averting or removal *of* evil, disaster, etc.).

1596 J. Norden *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 12 Deprecation, or a Prayer to prevent evils, whereby we desire God to remove sin from us and whatsoever punishment we have in justice deserved. 1631 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 87 My Lord Keeper answered with a deprecation: God forbid that Norfolke should be divided in custome from all England. 1649 Rouleys *Clavis Bibl.* 342 His Deprecation of two things, viz Present evils, and Future feares. 1673 *True Worship God* 8 A Confession of sin, Deprecation of Gods displeasure, Imploring his Mercy. 1754-8 T. Newton *Prophecies, Daniel* xiv. 221 If there shall be need of greater intercession and deprecation 1856 J. H. Newman *Callista* xvi, No reversal or respite had followed their most assiduous acts of deprecation. 1892 W. B. Scott *Autob.* I. xxiv. 343 The processional deprecations of the Devil Worshippers.

†**b.** Formerly: Prayer for forgiveness. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Deprecation*, supplication, or requiring of pardon. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii 6 They may then run on their impious courses without any repentance or deprecation.

3. Entreaty or earnest desire that something may be averted or removed; earnest expression of feeling against (a proposal, practice, etc.).

1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xx. ix, Deprecacions of evil to a malicious man are no better than advices. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 208 P 7 The censures of criticism, which, however, I shall not endeavour to soften by a formal deprecation. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. i, [He] turned his .. glassy eye on the frank speaker with a look of deprecation. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* II, In a tone of gentle deprecation,

†**4.** Imprecation; curse. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 48 Her sister denied, and with this deprecation, wished if she had any bread, that it might be turned into a stone. *a* 1804 W. Gilpin *Serm.* III. xi. (R.), We may apply to him the scriptural deprecation, 'He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him'

Deprecative (de·prĭkētiv), *a.* [a. F. *déprécatif, -ive* (13th c. in Britton, 14th c. in Hatzf., ad. L. *dēprecātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēprecārī* to Deprecate: see -ive.] Having the quality of deprecating; of or pertaining to deprecation. †**a.** Intercessory, precative (*obs.*). **b.** Praying for deliverance from evil. **c.** Expressing earnest disapproval (of a proposal).

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* IX. 37 To the, thenne I addresse my thoughte deprecatyue that it maye playse the to entende to the correction of the maners .. of our matrones. *a* 1617 Bayne *Diocesans Tryall* (1621) 58 They imposed hands even on Deaconesses, where it could not be otherwise considered then a deprecative gesture. 1672-5 T. Comber *Comp. to Temple* I. 752 (R.) The form itself is very ancient, consisting .. of two parts, the first deprecative, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 588 It better pleased his deprecative soul to put them in an empty cigar-box.

Hence **De·precatively** *adv.*, in a deprecative manner; in the way of entreaty for deliverance.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 270 The form of absolution is expressed in the third person deprecatively. 1879 P. R. Drummond *Perthshire* I. xiv. 80 Looking up to him deprecatively, he said [etc.].

Deprecator (de·prĭkētɔr). [a. L. *dēprecātor*, agent-n. from L. *deprecari* to Deprecate.] One who deprecates; †a petitioner (*obs.*).

1656 Trapp *Comm. John* xiv. 16 And he shall give you another Comforter. Or, pleader, deprecator, advocate. 1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias* I. 220 That they should propitiate Jupiter, and employ Æacus .. as their deprecator.

Deprecatory (de·prĭkētɔri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *dēprecātōri-us*, f. *dēprecātor*: see prec. and -ory. Cf. F. *déprécatoire* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Serving to deprecate; that prays for deliverance from or aversion of evil.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 21 *Deprecatorie*, in praying for pardon of a thing committed. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 190 Bishop Fox .. sent many humble and deprecatorie letters to the Scottish King, to appease him. *c* 1630 Donne *Serm.* I. 504 All his Prayer .. is but Deprecatory, he does but pray that God will forbeare him. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. II. I. 89 Deprecatory Rites to avert Evil.

2. Expressing a wish or hope that something feared may be averted; deprecating anticipated disapproval.

1704 Swift *T. Tub* iii (T.), Before I had performed the due discourses, expostulatory, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the criticks. 1838 Lytton *Leila* I. v, The Israelite did .. seem to hear this deprecatory remonstrance. 1871 H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* I. viii, 'Your Grace is mistaken', observed Cromwell, in a deprecatory tone 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem* xvi, 'Oh', said Rosamond, with a slight deprecatory laugh, 'I was only going to say that we sometimes have dancing.'

†**B.** *sb.* A deprecatory word or expression. *Obs.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. i. 171 To convey his Consolatories, Suasories, Deprecatories. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 343 Now he is passive, full of Deprecatories and Apologetics.

Hence **De·precatorily** *adv.*, in a deprecatory manner, in a way that expresses a prayer or desire against something.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* 388, 'I do not know', said Sir William, deprecatorily, 'that it is necessary to go down so low as that.'

†**Depre·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [See note below.] *trans.* ? To set free from confinement or restraint; to release.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 1219 Bot wolde 3e, lady louely, þen leue me grante, & deprece your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse.

[Of uncertain etymology. *Deprece* occurs in the same poem as a spelling of Depress *v.*, but no sense of that word suits here. OF. had *despresser* to free from a press, free from pressure. OF. *desprisier* to let out of prison, release from confinement, app. agrees in sense, but not in form.]

Deprece, var. of Depress *v.*

Depreciant (dĭprī·ʃiănt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēpretiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēpretiāre*: see next.] Depreciating.

1885 F. Hall in *Nation* XL. 466/2 Who is so superfluously self-depreciant and lowly-minded.

Depreciate (dĭprī·ʃiēt), *v.* Also **depretiate.** [f. L. *depretiāt* (*-ciāt-*), ppl. stem of *dēpretiāre* (in med.L. commonly spelt *dēpreciāre*), f. De- I. 1 + *pretium* price. Cf. mod.F. *déprécier* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762).]

1. *trans.* To lower in value, lessen the value of.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 205 A method .. which much depreciates the esteeme and value of miracles. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 53 As these dioptrical Glasses, do heighten and illustrate the Works of Nature, so do they disparage and depretiate those of Art. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* v. 102 Booth thought it depreciated the Dignity of Tragedy to raise a Smile. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 631 Our architectural reputation, never high, is still more depreciated by the building at South Kensington.

b. *spec.* To lower the price or market value of; to reduce the purchasing power of (money).

1696 Blount *Glossogr., Depretiate*, to make the price less, to make cheaper. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 358 That we shall .. Depretiate our Silver Standard. 1782 Paine *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 25 Every man depreciated his own money by his own consent. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xiii, It is true that suspension of the obligation to pay in specie, did put it in the power of the Bank to depreciate the currency. 1893 Bithell *Counting-House Dict.* s.v. *Depreciation*, Bank Notes or State Notes are depreciated in value when issued against a small reserve of bullion.

2. To lower in estimation; to represent as of less value; to underrate, undervalue, belittle.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To Rdr., Where .. I do indefinitely depretiate Aristotle's Doctrine, I would be understood to speak of his Physicks. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 262 Alexander .. began to extoll his own Actions, and to depritiate those of his Father Philip. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. 13 His bounty .. this writer would in vain depreciate. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. ix, I don't like to hear you depreciate yourself. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 11 Pleasure [by Plato] is depreciated as relative, while good is exalted as absolute.

absol. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 93 P 13 The duty of criticism is neither to depreciate nor dignify by partial representations. 1804 *Man in Moon* No. 24. 189 He depreciates from the merits of the very man he had praised before. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* iii. 54 At the bottom lay a desire to depreciate.

3. *intr.* To fall in value, to become of less worth.

a 1790 Franklin *Autobiog.* (1889) 118 The wealthy inhabitants oppos'd .. all paper currency, from an apprehension that it would depreciate. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 This breed of horses has much depreciated of late. 1858 De Quincey *Wks.* (1862) V. 62 Actually to have depreciated as he grew older and better known to the world. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 Conditions which caused property to depreciate.

Depreciated (dĭprī·ʃiētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Lowered in value or estimation.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 345 Receiving in money and accounting in depreciated paper. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 Old specie debts were often paid in a depreciated currency. 1836 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 38 The depreciated value of estates and personal effects. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 33 Growing rich .. on his profits from paying the troops in depreciated coin.

Depre·ciating, *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of lowering in value, price, or estimation; depreciation.

1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 141 A wilful depretiating of one's own Worth. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 282 Whatever tends to the destruction, or depreciating the value, of the inheritance. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 403 Open depreciatings and ridicule can do no good.

Depre·ciating, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That depreciates: that lessens or seeks to lower the value of anything; that is declining in value.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 This depreciating paper currency was almost the only medium of trade. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. iii. 130 The depreciating manner in which he [Delambre] habitually speaks of astronomers. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. XII § 4, I never heard him say one depreciating word of living man.

Hence **Depre·ciatingly** *adv.*, in a depreciating manner; disparagingly.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 328 That gentleman spoke of the National Gallery very depreciatingly. 1859 F. Hall *Vásavadattá* Pref. 22 *note*, A poet self depreciatingly declares [etc.]. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* ii. 35 Literary men .. are apt to think depreciatingly of the clergy as a class.

Depreciation (dĭprī·ʃiē·ʃən) [n. of action from Depreciate *v.*: so mod.F. *dépréciation* (1784 in Hatzf.).] The action of depreciating.

1. Lowering of value; fall in the exchangeable value (of money).

1767 Franklin *Wks.* (1887) IV. 90 A depreciation of the currency. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 The depreciation continued .. until seventy, and even one hundred and fifty nominal paper dollars, were hardly an equivalent for one Spanish milled dollar. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 225 A great depreciation of the standard of morals among the people. 1879 H. Fawcett in *19th Cent.* Feb. 200 Within the last few years there has been a most serious depreciation in the value of silver when compared with gold.

2. Lowering in estimation; disparagement.

1790 Bp. T. Burgess *Serm. Divin. Christ*, Note iii, Dangerous .. to form comparisons .. where the preference of one tends to the depreciation of the other. 1831 Lamb *Elia, Ellistoniana*, Resentment of depreciations done to his more lofty intellectual pretensions. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxxvi, She never said a word in depreciation of Dorothea.

Depreciative (dĭprī·ʃiătiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēpretiāt-* (see Depreciate *v.*) + -ive.] Characterized by depreciating; given to depreciation; depreciatory.

1836 in Smart, and in mod. Dicts.

Depreciator (dĭprī·ʃiē·tɔr). [a. L. *dēpretiātor* (*dēprec-*) (Tertull.), agent-n. f. *dēpretiāre* to Depreciate.] One who depreciates.

1799 V. Knox *Consid Lord's Supper* (R.) The depreciators of the Eucharist. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. ix. 387 Depreciators of Harold. 1875 Jevons *Money* vii. 66 Kings have been the most notorious false coiners and depreciators of the currency.

Depreciatory (dĭprī·ʃiătɔri), *a.* [f. L. type **dēpretiātōri-us*, f. *dēpretiātor*: see prec. and -ory.] Tending to depreciate; of disparaging tendency.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 57 This account .. is too depretiatory. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 59, I have a word to say .. which may seem to be depreciatory of legislators.

† Depre·dable, *a. Obs.* [f. stem of L. *dēprædāre* or F. *dépréder* (see DEPREDATE) + -BLE] Liable to be preyed upon or consumed.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. 201 The juyce and succulencies of the body, are made less depredable, if either they be made more indurate, or more dewy, and oyly. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Depredable*, that may be robbed or spoiled.

† Depre·dar. *Sc. Obs.* [agent-n. f. a vb. **deprede*, a. F. *dépréder*, ad. L. *dēprædāre* to DEPREDATE; perh. directly repr. a F. **déprédeur*] = DEPREDATOR; ravager.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 304 Tua vncristin kingis .. Depredaris alss of halie kirk also.

Depredate (de·prĭdēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēprædāre* to pillage, ravage, f. DE- I. 3 + *prædāre* (*-ārī*) to make booty or prey of, f. *præda* booty, prey. Cf. F. *dépréder*.]

† 1. *trans.* To prey upon, to make a prey of; to plunder, pillage. *Obs.* (or *nonce-wd*)

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 30 That corrupt custom or practice of depredating those possessions given to a holy use. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 126 Such things as had been depredated and scrambled away from the Crown in his Fathers minority. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 369 Animals..which are more obnoxious to be preyed upon and depredated. [1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 4/1 These animals [tigers and leopards] are common in Corea, and depredate the inhabitants in winter.]

† b. *fig.* To consume by waste. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 209 It [Exercise] maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and Compact; and so less apt to be Consumed and Depredated by the Spirits. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 65 They do depredate, and dissolve, by way of colliquation, the flesh.

2. *intr.* To make depredations. (*affected.*)

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 250 If none are allowed to depredate on the fortunes of others. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. IV iii. 283 Ragnar Lodbrog depredated with success on various parts of Europe. 1888 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 20 Oct 2/4 Wolves .. invade farm yards and depredate upon chickens and calves.

Depredation (de·prĭdē·ʃən). [a. F. *déprédation*, in 15th c. *depredacion* (Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēprædātiōn-em* plundering, n. of action from *dēprædārī*: see prec.]

1. The action of making a prey of; plundering, pillaging, ravaging; also, † plundered or pillaged condition (*obs.*).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 343/2 Somme .. seyng his depredacion entryd in to his hows by nyght and robbed hym. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 354 By y^ depredacion & brennynge of our manours. 1618 JAS. I in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 58 Touching his [Raleigh's] actes of hostilitie, depredation, abuse .. of our Commission. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 July, Till the neighbourhood should have lost its habits of depredation. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 92 When he heard of the acts of malice and depredation.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.)

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 278 *Depredation* or *Hership*, is the offence of driving away numbers of cattle or other bestial, by the masterful force of armed persons. The punishment is capital.

c. An act of spoliation and robbery; *pl.* ravages.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 Preamb., Robberies, felonyes, depredacions, riottes and other greate trespaces. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxviii. (1614) 55/1 In the depredations of the Danes. 1688 in Somers *Tracts* II. 383 For redressing the depredations and robberies by the Highland Clans. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi 169 Sterne truly resembled Shakespeare's Biron, in the extent of his depredations from other writers. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 202 Subject .. to continual depredations at the hands of the Bedouins.

2. *fig.* † **a.** Consumption or destructive waste of the substance of anything. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 91 The Speedy Depredation of Air upon Watery Moisture, and Version of the same into Air, appeareth in .. the sudden dischaige .. of a little Cloud of Breath, or Vapour, from Glass. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* Pref. 3 The one touching the Consumption, or Depredation, of the Body of Man; The other, touching the Reparation, and Renovation of the same. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 124 The deprædation of the strength, and very substance of our bodies.

b. *pl.* Destructive operations, ravages (of disease, physical agents).

1663 COWLEY *Death Mrs. K. Philips* 4 Cruel Disease !..the fairest Sex .. thy Depredations most do vex. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 P 2 Peevishness .. may be considered as the canker of life, that creeps on with hourly depredations. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxvii. 51 [They] perished .. by the depredations of the lava.

Hence **Depreda·tionist,** one who practises or approves of depredations.

1828 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 581 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes; the depredationists ..and the oppressionists.

Depredator (de·prĭdēˌtəɹ). [a. L. *dēprædātor*, agent-n. from *dēprædārī* (see DEPREDATE); perh. immed. ad. F. *déprédateur* (14th c. in Hatzf., not in Cotgr. 1611, in Dict. Acad. 1798).] One who, or that which, preys upon or makes depredations; a ravager, plunderer, pillager.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 492 They be both great Depredatours of the Earth. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 143 Hawking .. is .. a generous exercise, as well for variety of deprædators as preys. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. i. 254 They had been but petty and partial depredators. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xv, The depredators were twelve Highlanders. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 100 If you should be annoyed by a small black insect .. use every means to encourage the plants .. by brushing the depredators from the points of the shoots.

Depredatory (dĭpre·dători, de·prĭdēˌtəri), *a.* [f. L. type **dēprædātori-us*, f. *dēprædātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Characterized by depredation; plundering, laying waste.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 38 That the Spirits and Aire in their actions may be the less depredatory. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 29 The irruption of the Cimbri was not merely depredatory. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. i. 149 More fortunate than their depredatory countrymen who had preceded them.

† Depre·dicate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- I. 3 + PREDICATE *v.*] To proclaim aloud; call out; celebrate.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 148 Do not nowe the enemyes of the truth .. as they are syttyng on theyr ale benches, depredycate and saye: Where is extortyon, bryberye and pyllynge nowe a dayes most used? 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Annot. 1 The Hebrew .. which in Piel signifies to praise, or celebrate, or depredicate. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 237, I wish .. that he had not depredicated the invincible constancy of Mr. Barret, as he doth.

† Deprehend (deprĭhe·nd), *v Obs.* [ad. L. *dēprehend-ĕre* to take or snatch away, seize, catch, detect, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *prehend-ĕre* to lay hold of, seize.]

1. *trans.* To seize, capture; to arrest, apprehend.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 758/1 He would .. cause them to be deprehended and taken. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 6 About the year of God 1431, was deprehended in the Universitie of Sanctandrose, one named Paull Craw, a Bohame .. accused of heresye. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 390 With him were deprehended divers missive Letters .. signed by the Earl. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. v. 11 Least they should be deprehended for theeves. 1834 HOGG *Mora Campbell* 638 Two wives at once to deprehend him.

2. To catch or detect (a person) in the commission of some evil or secret deed; to take by surprise.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* 1 Wks. 1148/1 [Achan] myghte wel see that he was deprehended and taken agaynst hys wyl. 1543 GRAFTON *Contin. Harding* 583 Yf he were deprehended in lyke cryme. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 272 Touching the woman deprehended in adultery. 1622 DONNE *Serm* i. 6 When Moses came down from God, and deprehended the people in that Idolatry to the Calfe. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. III. iii. 298 Being deprehended a Confederate with Sô, King of Ægypt .. this stirred up the King of Assyria against him.

b. To convict or prove guilty (*of*).

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. xi. (1622) 80 Noting the countenance, and the feare of euerie one of such, which should be deprehended of this shamefull lauishing.

3. To detect or discover (anything concealed or liable to escape notice).

1523 in Burnet *Hist Ref.* II. 105 The more the said Breve cometh unto light .. the more falsities may be deprehended therein. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 430 The fraud.. is easily deprehended, for both the odour and the colour are different from the true amber 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Motions of the Minute Parts of Bodies .. are Invisible, and incurre not to the Eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by Experience. *a* 1683 WHICHCOTE *Serm.* (1698) 22 If it [our Religion] had been a Cheat and an imposture it would have been deprehended in length of Time

b. With *subord. cl.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, In the bokes of Tulli, men may deprehende, that in hym lacked nat the knowlege of geometrye, ne musike, ne grammer. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vii. (1848) 89 We deprehended it to be a mere delusion. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 30 Easily deprehend if there be mixture of allay amongst it.

Hence **† Deprehe·nded** *ppl. a.*, caught in the act.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* ix. § 1 (R.) Of the thief on the cross and the deprehended adultress. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* III. i. rule 1 § 12.

† Deprehe·ndible, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēprehendĕre* + -BLE.] Capable of being detected.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* VII. ii. 288 The foolery of it [is] still more palpably deprehendible.

† Deprehe·nsible, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēprehens-*, ppl. stem of *dēprehend-ĕre* + -BLE.] = prec.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. (1712) 94 His presence was palpably deprehensible by many freaks and pranks that he played. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II. (1682) 61 Operations which are Regular and deprehensible by Reason.

Hence **† Deprehe·nsibleness; † Deprehe·nsibly** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. II. viii. P 13 Which if they doe very grossely and deprehensibly here. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deprehensibleness*, capableness of being caught or understood.

† Deprehe·nsion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēprehensiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēprehendĕre* to DEPREHEND.] The action of catching or taking in the act; detection; arrest.

1527 KNIGHT in J. S. Brewer *Reign Hen. VIII*, xxviii. (1884) II. 199 That it be not in any wise known that the said .. deprehension should come by the King. 1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* IV. xv, To be taken in the very act was no part of her sin .. yet her deprehension is made an aggravation of her shame. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 269 The next step is for deprehension, or conviction. 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xvi. P 9 We must conceal our actions from the surprises and deprehensions of Suspition.

† Depre·nsible, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *deprend-ĕre, dēprens-* shortened form of *dēprehendĕre*, etc.] = DEPREHENSIBLE; capable of being detected.

1648 SIR W. PETTY *Advice to Hartlib* 15 Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or deprensible by Certaine Experiments.

† Depre·nsion. *Obs.* [cf. prec.] = DEPREHENSION.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi.-vii. 214 Shame and deprension is a better friend.

Depress (dĭpre·s), *v.* Also 4 **depresse**, deprece, 5–7 **depresse**, (6 **dypresse**). [a. OF. *déppresser* (Godef.), ad. L. type **dēpressāre* (It. *depressare*), freq. of *dēprimĕre* to press down. (Cf. *pressāre* freq. of *premĕre* in L. use.) In Eng. taken as the repr. of L. *deprimĕre*, ppl. stem *dēpress-*.]

† 1. *trans.* To put down by force, or crush in a contest or struggle; to overcome, subjugate, vanquish. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 777 And þou con alle þo dere out-dryf, And fro þat maryag al oþer depres. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 6 Ennias þe aþel and his hyghe kinde, þat siþen depreced prouinces. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 The dogges..be so greete and feerse that thei depresse bulles and peresche lyones. 1529 FRITH *Pistle to Chr. Kdr.* (1829) 464 Her seed shall depress & also break thy head. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1698 So virtue Depressed and overthrown, as seem'd .. Revives, reflourishes. 1675 tr *Machiavelli's Prince* iii. (Rtldg. 1883) 20 The kingdom of the Macedonians was depress'd and Antiochus driven out.

† b. To press hard; to ply closely with questions, entreaties, etc. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1770 Þat prince [= princess] of pris depresed hym so þikke .. þat nede hym bi-houed Oþer lach þer hir luf, oþer to-day refuse

2. To press down (in space. Often more widely: To force, bring, move, or put into a lower position by any physical action; to lower.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, As the belowes, the more they depresse the flame, the more the fyre encreaseth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. II. 61 Needles which stood before, parallel unto the Horizon, being vigorously excited, incline and bend downeward, depressing the North extreame below the Horizon. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 17 The globular figure..will be deprest into the Elliptico-spherical. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iii. 92 A Gunner's Quadrant to level, elevate, or depress his Gun. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Depression of the Pole*, So many degrees as you .. travel from the pole towards the equator; so many you are said to depress the pole, because it becomes .. so much lower or nearer the horizon. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 321 The Palm was supposed to rise under a weight; and to thrive in proportion to its being depressed. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 184 Alternately raising and depressing the piston. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II. II. § 13 The sensation of a weight depressing the hand. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 41 The spines can be erected or depressed at the will of the fish.

3. *fig.* To lower in station, fortune, or influence; to put down, bring low, humble. Now *rare*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Now they lyfte up man to honours & dignitees, & anone they depresse hym as lowe in mysery. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 321 By depressing .. their King far below the rank of a Subject to the condition of a Captive. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* ii, Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VII. 280 A people depressed into the lowest state of subjection. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii 457 Each of these vast measures has depressed a powerful party.

† b. To keep down, repress, restrain from activity; to put down, suppress; to oppress. *Obs.*

a 1562 in G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1818) I. 543, I request his grace that he have a vigilant eye to depress this newe sorte of Lutherans, that it doe not encrease. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 182 The Conqueror .. had no reason by still depressing the English, to provoke them to breake all bounds of obedience. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* I. iii, Pray, Depress your spirit. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 52 Therefore depress Vice and cherish Virtue. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* IV. 544 (MS.) He..stands, Depressing the keen strugglings of his breast. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 263 The descendants of the earlier colonists, depressed and enslaved by their conquerors.

† 4. To bring down in estimation or credit; to depreciate, disparage. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 898 But other mens doynges they wyll euer dysprease, For other can do nought that may theyr mynde please 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. vii. § 1 They which disgrace or depresse the credit of others. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* II. xv, He .. seeks to depresse the worth of the book. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 423 Raise or depress the Character of a Man of Letters 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* 310 The frantic loyalty which depressed Paradise Lost.

† b. To lower in dignity, make undignified; to debase. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I vi. 21 If such abilities depresse not themselves by meane subjects, but keep up the gravity of their stiles. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 P 6, I prefer a noble Sentiment that is depressed with homely Language, infinitely before a vulgar one that is blown up with all the Sound and Energy of Expression.

5. To lower or bring down in force, vigour, activity, intensity, or amount; to render weaker or less; to render dull or languid.

Now usually in relation to trade, etc., in which use it is often associated with sense 6.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ix. 110 Which must needs depresse the strength of England, and keepe it from

so much greatnesse. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 241 P 1 Wine raises the Imagination, and depresses Judgment. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 78 That accumulation of faeces, which tends to depress and greatly impede the functions. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvii 243 It depresses the tints in the two quadrants which the axis of the plate crosses 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol Econ.* 122 When the trade is depressed, and when wages and interest are low.

b. To lower in pitch, to flatten (the voice, or a musical note).

1530 PALSGR 48 Whan the redar hath lyft up his voyce at the soundyng of the said vowel he shal, whan he commeth to the last sillable, depresse his voyce agayne. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let xi, He commenced his tale in a distinct . tone of voice, which he raised and depressed with considerable skill. 1878 W H STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 53 If then we make each of the four fifths one-fourth of a comma flat, the resulting third is depressed a whole comma.

6. To bring into low spirits, cast down mentally, dispirit, deject, sadden. (The chief current use.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II. III. III. (1676) 209/1 Hope refresheth as much as misery depresseth. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 39 Others .. depress their own minds, despond at the first difficulty 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 240 P 5 The Gloom which is apt to depress the Mind and damp our Spirits. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. fr. France* II 301 We came amidst rain and wind, and depressed by ill forebodings. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xi, 'This house depresses and chills one', said Kate.

† **7.** *Alg.* To reduce to a lower degree or power.

1673 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 561 The method of depressing biquadratic equations to quadratic 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 372 The Quotients being depressed by Reduction in Species, may be brought to. $\frac{a}{x}+\frac{b}{x}$. 1816 tr *Lacroix's Diff & Int Calculus* 193 This formula furnishes the means of depressing to unity the index of the denominator.

† **Depre·ss,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēpress-us*, pa. pple. of *dēprimĕre*: see prec.] = DEPRESSED.

c 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* I 259 (R) If the seal be depress or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it

Depressant (dĭpre·sănt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. DEPRESS *v.*: see -ANT 1.]

A. *adj* Having the quality of lowering the activity of the vital functions; sedative.

1887 *Athenæum* 13 Aug 217/1 The depressant and narcotic action. 1892 N. MOORE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 221/1 The depressant treatment of fever).

B. *sb* A medicine or agent having this quality; a sedative.

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 267 The heart's action is reduced with aconite and other depressants. 1890 *Standard* 19 Nov. 3/6 Malaria and heat are remarkable depressants.

Depressed (dĭpre·st, *poet.* dĭpre·sed), *ppl. a.* Also 7 9 **deprest.** [f. DEPRESS *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Pressed down; put or kept down by pressure or force.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. i, Close smothered lay the lowe depressed fire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I 191 The deeper any body sinks, the greater will be the resistance of the depressed fluid beneath.

b. *Her.* = DEBRUISED. (In mod. Dicts.)

2. Lowered, sunken, or low in position; lower than the general surface: opp. to *elevated.*

1658 WILKINS *Natures Secrets* 71 High exalted places, and low depressed dales. 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict., Depressed Gun*, any piece of ordnance having its mouth depressed below the horizontal line. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 13 In the centre of the old depressed crateral plain.

3. Having a flattened or hollowed form, such as would be produced by downward pressure; *spec.* said of convex things which are flattened vertically (opposed to COMPRESSED); e. g. a *depressed arch.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Depressed Leaf*, one which has the mark of an impression on one side. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 266 Chelidones. Bill very short, much depressed. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 56 Legumes snail shaped, depressed-cylindrical. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 17 The larva of Coccinella .. is somewhat depressed.

4. *fig.* Lowered in force, amount, or degree.

1838 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* 7 Alternately under the influence of a raised and a depressed temperature.

† **b.** *Astrol.* Opposed to *exalted. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* I. (1561) Venus directe, and contrarious and depressed in Mercurious hous.

† **c.** Low in moral quality, debased. *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xv. P 7 These Propositions [e. g. 'the Pope may Dispense with all oaths'] are so depiest. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 182 That doth much more argue a depressed soul than an elevated fancy.

5. Brought low, oppressed, dejected, downcast, etc.; *esp.* in low spirits.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II ii. VI ii, A good Orator alone can comfort such as are afflicted, erect such as are depressed *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 28 America .. stands ready to receive the persecuted and depressed of every country. 1792 COWPER *Let. to Bagot* 8 Nov., My spirits have been more depressed than is common, even with me. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxi, Mrs. Lennox .. seemed more than usually depressed. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 299 The fall of the Council of Regency, and the depressed state of the nobility in general. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxi, I thought he looked rather battered and depressed.

Depressedly (dĭpre·stlĭ, -pre·sedlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a depressed manner.

1842 SOWERBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. x. 33 Shell clypeiform or depressedly conical 1880 F. H. BURNETT *Louisiana* 9 'Yes', the girl replied depressedly.

Depressible (dĭpre·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *depress-*, ppl. stem of *dēprimĕre* (see DEPRESS *v.*) + -BLE.] Capable of being depressed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. 121 She is one of those young persons who are impressible and of necessity depressible when their nervous systems are overtasked. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 654/2 They [the hinged teeth of fishes] are, however, depressible in one direction only.

Depressing (dĭpre·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEPRESS *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEPRESS; depression.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. iv. (1648) 25 In the depressing, or elevating of any weight. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* IX. 69 Upon the quick depressing of the Sucker.

Depre·ssing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That depresses (see the verb); usually in *fig.* senses, *esp.* 6; causing depression or lowness of spirits.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 467 Excessive fear, grief, anger, religious melancholy, or any of the depressing passions. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, The whole scene was depressing 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 A lower studding-sail .. is a depressing sail.

Hence **Depre·ssingly** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 369 The lowering of the external temperature. acts very depressingly on the very young and old. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 137/2 An effect of profound isolation depressingly real, suddenly encompassed me.

Depression (dĭpre·shŏn). [ad. L. *dēpressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēprimĕre* to press down, depress: perh. immed. a. F. *dépression* (14th c. in Hatz.).] The action of depressing, or condition of being depressed; a depressed formation; that which is depressed: in various senses. (Opp. to *elevation.*)

1. *lit* The action of pressing down, or fact of being pressed down; usually more widely: The action of lowering, or process of sinking; the condition of being lowered in position.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Depression*, a pressing or weighing down. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III ix. (1715) 78 Flags, the Elevation whereof was a Signal to joyn Battle, the Depression to desist. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 245 With fracture, fissure, or depression of a portion of bone. 1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol* VI. (ed. 5) 72 Movements of upheaval or depression 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 825 The curve of growth follows all the elevations and depressions of the curve of temperature

2. *spec.* **a.** *Astron.*, etc. (*a*) The angular distance of a star, the pole, etc., below the horizon (opp. to *altitude*); the angular distance of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, the DIP of the horizon; in *Surveying*, etc., the angular distance of an object below the horizontal plane through the point of observation (opp. to *elevation*). (*b*) The lowest altitude of a circumpolar star (or of the sun seen from within the polar circle), when it is on the meridian beneath the pole (opp. to *culmination*). (*c*) The apparent sinking of the celestial pole towards the horizon as the observer travels towards the equator.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 25 And than is the depressioun of the pol antartik, that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik by-nethe the Orisonte the same quantite of space. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. XXXIII. (ed 7) 346 The depression or lowest Meridian Altitude of the starres. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. VI. § 10 (1873) 48 He takes knowledge of the depression of the southern pole. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 438 The degree of its [the Needle's] depression under the Horizon. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Depression of the pole Depression of the visible horizon.* 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 79 The sun's lower culmination, if such a term can be applied to his midnight depression.

b. *Gunnery.* The lowering of the muzzle of a gun below the horizontal line.

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl., Depression*, the pointing of any piece of ordnance, so that its shot may be projected under the point-blank line.

c. *Surg.* The operation of couching for cataract.

1851–60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Depression* a term for one of the operations for cataract.

3. *concr.* A depressed or sunken formation on a surface; a hollow, a low place or part.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 Of the Nature of the Ground, and of the several risings and depressions thereof 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 591 A dislocation of the humerus may be known by a depression or cavity on the top of the shoulder. 1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* XXIX. (ed. 5) 520 The Curral is one of three great valleys, a second depression called the Serra d'Agoa being almost as deep. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 53 The leaves of the above Crassulaceæ have round spots or depressions easily seen with the naked eye 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/3 The depressions, which are of course warmer .. than the plateaus.

4. *fig.* The action of putting down or bringing low, or the fact or condition of being brought low (in station, fortunes, etc.). Now *rare.*

a 1533 FRITH *Wks* 5 (R.) Aduersitie, tribulation, worldly depression. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. of East* Ded., When the iniquity of those times laboured the depression of approved goodness. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 368 The depression of the family, and the ruin of their fortunes. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 136 The depression of the barons, during the Wars of the Roses.

† **b.** Suppression. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 278 You .. profess mathematics, and theology, and practise the depression of the truth in both.

† **c.** Disparagement, depreciation. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxiii, Thus depressing others, it [pride] seeketh to raise it selfe, and by this depression angers them. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 286 Things which tend to the depression of the esteem of the Hebrew Text.

5. A lowering in quality, vigour, or amount; the state of being lowered or reduced in force, activity, intensity, etc.; in mod. use *esp.* of trade.

1793 VANSITTART *Rest. Peace* 57 The depression of the public funds began long before the war. 1826 *Ann. Reg.* 1 A continuance of that depression in manufactures and commerce. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 392 The consequence has been a general depression in price for all but the best work. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 64/1 There is not in actions, as there is in qualities, a simple scale of elevation and depression. 1886 (*title*), Third Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Depression of Trade and Industry.

b. Lowering in pitch, flattening (of the voice, or a musical note).

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 176/1 A slight degree of elevation or depression, of length or shortness, of weakness or force, serves to mark a very sensible difference in the emotion meant to be expressed. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 66 The present music should be carefully gone over .. and the modified notes marked .. with a mark of elevation or depression, according to their specific key relationship.

c. A lowering of the column of mercury in the barometer or of the atmospheric pressure which is thereby measured; *spec.* in *Meteorol.* a centre of minimum pressure, or the system of winds around it (= CYCLONE 1 c).

1881 R. H. SCOTT in *Gd. Words* July 454 Barometrical depressions or cyclones. *Mod. Weather Report*, A deep depression is forming over our western coasts. The depression of yesterday has passed over England to the German Ocean.

d. *Path.* Lowering of the vital functions or powers; a state of reduced vitality.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 116 Great depression .. has without doubt lately shewn itself in a very remarkable manner in the influenza. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* ii, I aroused myself from the depression of nearly thirty hours' sea-sickness. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 38 The inflammatory nature of the local affection was much more severe, and the constitutional depression more marked.

6. The condition of being depressed in spirits; dejection.

1665 *Baker's Chron.* an. 1660 (R.) Lambert, in great depression of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 204 P 7 He observed their depression and was offended. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II 326 Such horrible depression of spirits. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lvix, He found her in a state of deep depression, overmastered by those distasteful miserable memories.

† **7.** *Alg* Reduction to a lower degree or power.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Depression of equations.* 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Depression of an Equation* (*Algeb*), the reducing an equation to lower degrees, as a biquadratic to a cubic equation, or a cubic to a quadratic.

† **Depre·ssity.** *Obs. rare*—0.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Depressity*, a lowness.

Depressive (dĭpre·sĭv), *a.* [f. L. *dēpress-*, ppl. stem of *dēprimĕre* to press down, DEPRESS + -IVE.]

1. Tending to press or force down. *rare.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii 112 By reason of their compressiue and depressiue force, they protrude and driue downe the meats from the stomacke

2. *fig.* Tending to produce depression, *esp.* of the spirits; of depressing nature.

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 274 Even where the keen depressive North descends. 1787 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 157 A compliance, would lead her friends into some depressive sensations. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 114 In regions so depressive both to the bodily and intellectual powers. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 607 It is a kind of stimulation .. which is not followed by any unhealthy depressive reaction.

Hence **Depre·ssively** *adv.*, **Depre·ssiveness.**

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 424 If I had a thousand tongues and inventions, I should speak faintly and depressively of that supernal Palace. 1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 112 Ill-health, and its concomitant depressiveness.

Depressor (dĭpre·sə). Also 7 **-er, -our.** [a. L. *dēpressor*, agent-n. from *dēprimĕre, depress-* to press down, DEPRESS. In OF. *dépresseur.*]

1. One who or that which depresses (in various senses: see the verb).

1611 COTGR., *Abbaisseur*, an abaser .. depresser, humbler. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 112 That .. would haue raised it selfe against all depressors and detractors. *a* 1639 WOTTON in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 219 Those that rayse stand ever in .. hazard to be thought .. the fittest depressours. 1868 BAIN, The causes of pain and the depressors of vitality.

2. *Anat.* and *Phys.* **a.** A muscle which depresses or pulls down the part to which it is attached; also *attrib.* as *depressor muscle.* **b.** *Depressor nerve*: a branch of the vagus, the stimulation of which lowers the pressure of the blood.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 741 Euery leuator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 148 The Depressors of the lower Jaw. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 234 The lower [eye-] lid has no special depressor. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 132 The vagi and depressor nerves did not appear to be affected.

3. *Surg.* An instrument for pressing down some part or organ.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Depressor* (*Surgery*), an instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing

into place an obtruding part. Such are used in operations on the skull .. and in couching a cataract. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tongue depressor*, a flattened metallic plate for depressing the tongue, in order to see the throat.

†Depressure (dĭpre·ʃiúr). *Obs.* [f. L. ppl. stem *dēpress-* + -URE: cf. L. *pressūra* pressure, f. *premĕre*, *press-*.]

1. The action of pressing down; = DEPRESSION 1.

1699 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 432 That this depressure happened whilst the Bones were Cartilaginous

2. *concr.* A depressed or sunken part of a surface; = DEPRESSION 3.

1681 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 278 The purple blood from that depressure fled. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 38 To fill up the hollows and Depressures of the ground. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 106 Those uniform eminencies and depressures, those waved and transverse lineations.

3. *fig.* The action of putting down, bringing low, or humbling; debasement; = DEPRESSION 4, 5.

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 60 Earthly mindedness, though it doth not quite degrade the soule of its immortality yet it is a great depressure and embasement thereof. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) II. 137 To give them an eminence .. above others, which is as well answered by the depressure of everything else above them, as by their own advancement.

Depreter (*Building*): see DEPETER.

Depretiate, obs. form of DEPRECIATE.

†Depre·ve, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *des-*, *depreuve*, stressed stem-form of *desprover* to disprove: cf. DEPROVE.] By-form of DISPROVE.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 726 What they Cowden seyn to Cristen lawe, Owther it depreven In Ony Sawe. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 500 II. 196 Ye have up an enquest to depreve ther wytnesse.

Depreve, obs. form of DEPRIVE.

†De·priment, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēpriment-em*, pr. pple. of *dēprimĕre* to press down, DEPRESS, f. DE- I. 1 + *premĕre* to press.] Depressing; pressing or forcing down.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol* IV. ii. 99 The Attollent and Depriment Muscles. 1721 BAILEY, *Depriment* [in *Anatomy*] is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye

b. as *sb.* Something that depresses or lowers.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm. Job* xxix. 14 Praises they esteeme for bubbles, and applauses for babies .. robes of scarlet or purple for depriments and detriments.

Depriorize: see DE- II. 1.

†Depri·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dépriser* in OF. *despriser*, f. *dé-*, *des-*, L. *dis-* + *priser* to PRIZE. Cf. DISPRISE.] *trans.* To depreciate, undervalue.

c 1550 LYNDESAY *Satyre* in Pinkerton *Sc. Poems Repr.* (1792) II. 206 Now quhill the King misknawis the veritie Be scho ressavit, then we will be deprysit.

†Depri·sure. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -URE.] Lowering in value or esteem, depreciation.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUR *Devout Ess.* vi. § 2 (R.) A great abatement and deprisure of their souls in the account of God.

Deprivable (dĭprai·văb'l), *a.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be deprived; subject to deprivation.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* II. xii. 61 They [the Bishops] .. are .. depriuable. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxxi. § 10 The persons that enjoy them, possesse them wrongfully, and are depriuable at all howres. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* viii. (1682) 70 They may thereby make him deprivable at their pleasure. *Mod.* Advantages of which he is not deprivable.

†Depriva·do. *Obs. rare.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.*, or L. *dēprīvātus* deprived, after nouns in -ADO from Sp.] One deprived (of office, commission, licence, etc.).

1728 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 133, I .. being for many years an alien to the faculty, and at present a deprivado.

Deprival (dĭprai·văl). [f. DEPRIVE *v.*: see -AL 5.] The act of depriving; DEPRIVATION.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 86 For argues it not a deniall, or deprivall, of grace? *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc* 1 *Cor* x. 5 Wks. (1672) I. 258 A wofull sign of .. deprival of Eternal life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 Punishing the citizen who offends with temporary deprival of his rights. 1886 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 13–14 *Edw. III*, Introd. 66 The King .. had thus the power of institution .. and consequently the power of deprival.

†De·private, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *dēprīvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēprīvāre*.] Deprived.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 252 In verteous werk, scho beand depriuate .. quhill I may bruik my liue, Hir from my hart I will neuer depriue.

De·private, *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *dēprīvāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēprīvāre*: see DEPRIVE.] To deprive.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 257 Never .. has Man been .. deprivated of any faculty whatsoever that he in any era was possessed of.

Deprivation (deprivē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *dēprīvātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēprīvāre* to DEPRIVE.]

1. The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; the taking away *of* anything enjoyed; dispossession, loss.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 In ieopardie of loss and depriuacion of his crowne and dignitee roial. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 All her deprivations either of life or liberty, being legall, and necessitated. 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 2 Excommunication, Deprivation of Ecclesiastical Burial. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 250 [Of evils] there is none more justly dreaded .. than a deprivation of sight. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* III. vi. 79 He accounted these deprivations not among the least of the many he now endured. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 The loss of a son or brother, or the deprivation of fortune.

†b. Const. *from*. *Obs.*

1570–1 *Act of Assembly* in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 43 Also the suspension and deprivation of them therefra. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 317 She .. was punished with deprivation from both kindes [in the sacrament] 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 654 Danger of deprivation from all authorite by them.

2. *spec.* The action of depriving any one of an office, dignity, or benefice; dispossession, deposition; *esp.* the depriving an ecclesiastic of a benefice or preferment as an act of punishment or discipline.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. to Gardiner* 2 The occasion of your worthy depriuation and punishment. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1357/2 Sufficient force whereby the bull of hir maesties depriuation might be publikelie executed. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 110 b, *Deprivation* is when an Abbot, Bishop, Parson, Vicar, Prebend, &c. is deprived or deposed from his preferment for any matter in fact or in Law. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 192 Sheldon .seemed to apprehend that a very small number would fall under the deprivation, and that the gross of the party would conform. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 A sentence of deprivation .. was pronounced. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 49 Several months had been allowed him [Sherlock] before he incurred suspension, several months more before he incurred deprivation.

Deprivative (dĭpri·vătiv), *a.* [f. med.L. *deprivat-* ppl. stem + -IVE: see next.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by deprivation.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deprivative*, of Deprivation 1865 *Reader* 3 June 642/2 A man .. entirely lost his sight by the excessive use of tobacco. He was .. cured by adopting a mild antiphlogistic and deprivative treatment.

Deprive (dĭprai·v), *v.* Also 4–6 **-pryve**, 5 **-prevo**, **-priff**. [a. OF. *depriver* (Godef.), ad. late L. **dēprīvāre* (see *dēprivatio* in Du Cange), f. DE- I. 3 + *privare* to deprive.]

I. 1. *trans.* To divest, strip, bereave, dispossess *of* (formerly †*from*) a possession. *To deprive* (a person) *of* (a thing) = to take it away from him.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Depriued þei our Kyng of alle þe tenement of londes of Gascoyn. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1469 Þus was laudes of ioy and iolite depryued [*v. r.* depreuett]. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 24 These preletus of her prevelache thay deprevon. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (ed. Wayland) 68 b, He was assented to deprive Worthy Anchus from his estate royal. 1548 HALL *Chron.* I. 17 Kyng Roberte .. firste deprived the Erle George of all his dignitees and possessions. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 218 Henry the fift by force deprived his father from the empire. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 30 For his obstinate refusall of Conformitie justly deprived from his Benefice in this Diocesse. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Concl 395, I have for diverse Yeares been deprived of His Company 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 83 Arius was deprived of his office, and excommunicated. 1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* IV. 72 Your uncle .. being deprived from managing your business. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 283 To deprive life of ideals is to deprive it of all higher and comprehensive aims.

†b. with two objects, either of which might in the passive become the subject. *Obs.* Cf. sense 5, in which the personal object disappears.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlv, He is depryued very vertues. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 45, I wyl curse him and deprive hym his kyngedome. *a* 1562 in G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 240 All is depryved me. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 352 Why was sweet and dainty Philistella depriued mine eyes? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 857 Thee I have missed, and thought it long, depriv'd Thy presence. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* II. 240 To deprive themselves the pleasure of her company. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia* III. 141 My child! .. Even in thy early infancy Deprived my care.

2. To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon; *esp.* in reference to ecclesiastical offices.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1738 De-parted is þy pryncipalté, depryued þou worþes, þy tengne rafte is þe fro. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 20 The Emperour of Costantynoble maketh the Patriarks .. and depryueth hem, whan he fyndeth ony cause. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Edward revengyng his fathers death, deprived King Henry, and attayned the Crowne. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 561 He [an officer] is sometime deprived, and sometime strangled. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 15 Feb., The Bp. .. depriv'd him for three years. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 394 Archbishop Bancroft deprived a considerable number of puritan clergymen.

absol. c 1535 DR. LAYTON in *Lett. on Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 76 Ye shall not deprive or visite but upon substanciall grownde.

3. To keep (a person) out *of* (†*from*) what he would otherwise have; to debar *from*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 241 (269) Why wiltow me fro Ioye thus depryve? *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iii. 82 In being depriv'd of Everlasting bliss. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXVIII. 10, I am depriued of the residue of my yeeres. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* X. § 2 Subjects .. deprived from all possibility to acquire .. by their industry, necessaries to sustain the strength of their bodies and minds. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B iv a, A Monster, which deprived also me from a publick imployment, during the space of seaventeen years. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. 327 The mode of trial .. deprive[s] the subject of all the benefits of a trial by jury. 1884 LOWELL in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/7 Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it [the ballot] any longer?

†b. *absol. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 4 Should I .. permit The curiosity of Nations to deprive me.

†c. Const. with two objects. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, My soul doth weep to see Your sweet desires depriv'd my Company. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 23 Wherefore deprive All Earth her wonder at thy acts? 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Sept. 1657, That so signal a prowess and fortitude may never be deprived the fruit and due applause of all your pious undertakings.

†**4.** To remove (*from*) or cut off from access. *Obs.*

1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 Chambres the which be deprymed clene from the sonne and open ayre. 1594 CARLW *Tasso* (1881) 42 Emaus is a Citie, which small space Doth from toyfull Hierusalem deprive.

†**b.** To keep off, avert. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 166 Ale was his meate, his drinke, his cloth, Ale did his death deprive; And, could hee still have drunke his ale, He had beene still alive.

II. †5. To take away (a possession); to carry off, remove. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 185 For .. depryue dowrie of wydoer, Man may mysse þe myþe, þat much is to prayse *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 63 This blissid name That, first of alle, our thraldom can deprive. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E iij b, He sodenly stiketh with worde, or els knife, And .. depriveth name or life. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 1186 (Globe) 'Tis honour to deprive dishonour'd life. 1605 STOW *Annals* 1408 His head was severed from his body by the Axe at three stroakes, but the first deadly, and absolutely depriuing all sense and motion 1683 COCKERAM, *Deprive*, to take away. 1854 tr. *Sandrey's Curia Pol.* 96 An inheritance, which .. fortune or ill events have deprived from them.

Deprived (dĭpraivd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + -ED.] Dispossessed, divested; bereft; subjected to deprivation; *esp.* dispossessed of a benefice.

1552 HULOET, Deprived, *abactus, detectus de gradu, privatus* 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Mar., No Nonjuring or depriv'd Bp. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 168 Birds .. are deprived of this apparatus. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 39 The deprived Archbishop showed no disposition to move.

†Deprivement (dĭpraivmĕnt). *Obs.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; deprivation.

1630 *K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 561 Five have died naturall deaths after deprivement 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 3 The deprivement of that knowledge [is] in tolerable and not to be rested in. 1691 *8* NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 223 If .. by Deprivements or positive Inflictions he diminish our Happiness. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* 48 The Deprivement of Presbyterian Ministers has been double the time of theirs [the Episcopal Clergy].

Depriver (dĭprai·vəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which deprives, or takes away possessions, rights, etc.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* E. E. T. S.) 62 Pise dyffoulerys & depryueres of holy cherche *a* 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 11 Love slayeth mine heart, while Fortune is depriver Of all my comfort. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* 38 (T.) Depriver of those solid joys Which sack creates. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xii. 109 These deprivers were so quick, that they stayed not for the appearances of the priests to answer for themselves.

Depriving (dĭprai·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of DEPRIVE *v.*; deprivation.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 74 Upon the depryvyng or yelding up of that dukedom. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 65 b, This water .. prevayleth against the Apoplexie or depriving of senses. 1621 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Elisha's Lament* (1622) 16 Double our Lamentation for him at his depriving [= our d. of him]. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Aug., Against the Depriving of Bps. by the Civil Magistrate. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv, The depriving it of that power.

†**Deproelia·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *deproliārī* to war violently, to battle; f. DE- I. 3 + *proeliārī* to fight, *proelium* a fight, battle.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Deproeliation*, a battell.

Deprofessionalize: see DE- II. 1.

De profundis: see DE I. 7.

†Depro·me, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēprōmĕre* to draw out, fetch away, f. DE- I. 2 + *prōmĕre* to bring forth, produce.] *trans.* To draw out or forth; to produce.

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 297, I will only deprome, or take out a little stuffing first. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) A viij, From it, as from a spirituall Artillery, you may deprome all weapons of reason. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 333 Both [artichocks] indeed are depromed from that tribe

†Depro·mpt, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *dēprompt-*, ppl. stem of *dēprōmĕre*: see prec.] = prec.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 56 From a vayled and couered speech did deprompt the hidden secrets and witty sentences of philosophy.

†Depro·mption. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [n. of action f. L. *dēprōmĕre*: see prec.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depromption*, a drawing or bringing forth.

†Depro·perate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēproperāre* to make great haste, f. DE- I. 3 + *properāre* to make haste.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Deproperate*, to make too much speed. Hence †**Deproperation.**

1727 BAILEY, *Deproperation*, a making haste or speed

†Depro·strate, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. DE- I. 3 + PROSTRATE *a.*] Extremely prostrate; grovelling.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xliii, His unsmooth tongue, and his deprostrate stile.

Deprotestantize, deprovincialize: see DE- II. 1.

† **Depro·ve,** *v. Obs.* [Early var. of *desprove*, DISPROVE: cf. DEPREVE] *trans.* To disprove, refute, contradict, disapprove.

1450 1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 8 The more presumptuous wyll he be to fynde defaulte and to deproue tho thynges that he vnderstondyth not.

Deptford Pink: see PINK.

Depth (depp) [In Wyclif *depthe*; not found in OE. or earlier ME.: cf. ON. *dypt dýpð*), corresp. to Goth. *diupipa* depth, f. *diup-*, ON. *djúp-*, = OE. *dēop* DEEP. But the formation might be English after *length*, etc: cf. the similarly late *breadth*, and see -TH suffix.]

I. The quality of being deep.

1. Measurement or distance from the top downwards (or from the surface inwards); also *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Geometrie, through which a man hath the sleight Of length, of brede, of depth, of height. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv (1483) 107 Alle these thre dymensions .. that is to seye lengthe, brede and depthe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 98 Trenches of a cubite in depth and breath. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. 103 To find out the absolute depth of the Sea. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 235 Filling a Glass of some depth half full with it. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* v. (1813) 64 The proper depth at which seed is to be sown. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 98 It will be .. necessary to find the depths at given intervals .. from bank to bank. *Mod.* The arrow penetrated to a considerable depth.

b. Measurement from front to back or inward from the outer part; *spec.* (*Mil.*) the distance from front to rear of a body of soldiers as measured by the number of ranks.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Whatsoever Length his Green-house be, the Depth should not much exceed twelve or thirteen feet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 549 Serried Shields in thick array Of depth immeasurable. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 127 What width and depth soever you intend your Rooms shall have. 1760 72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 157 It is furbeloed with a richer stuff, near half a yard in depth. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 *Depth*, distance from front to rear.

2. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 5 Because it had no depth of erth [WYCLIF, CRANMER, depnesse] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 399 Requires a depth of Lodging in the Ground. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii, The frequency, strength, and depth of his potations. *Mod.* The depth of the snow prevented our passage. We could not reach it from its depth beneath the surface.

3. *fig.* Of subjects of thought: Profundity, abstruseness.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i, Settle thy studies, Faustus, and begin To sound the depth of that thou wilt profess. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II § 53 The humility of those great and profound wits, whom depth of knowledge hath not led to hypaths in judgement. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 57 A great part of the depth and learning of the Law. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 490 There is a great depth of meaning in the saying.

b. Of persons, or their mental faculties or actions: Profundity, penetration, sagacity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 (1873) 29 Life of invention, or depth of judgement. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 108 A Man of extraordinary Depth. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 392 He talks of light, and the prismatic hues, As men of depth in erudition use. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 86 If it is often necessary to condemn him for superficiality, this lack of depth seldom .. proceeds from painstaking.

4. Of feelings, moral qualities, or states: Intensity, profundity.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 141 To sound the depth of this knauerie. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xxiii. 23 The depth of Woe with words we hardly sound. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Lady's Priv.* IV. i, This cruelty exceeds The depth of tyranny. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. & Hymns* (1765) CXXXVII. The Depth of sympathetic Woe! 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 303 Tostig alone did not stick at this depth of treason.

5. Of physical qualities or conditions, as silence, darkness, colour: Intensity.

1624 DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* III, In depth of silence, you shall confess. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1830) 132 Cedar and cypress threw Singly their depth of shadow. 1873 TYNDALL *Lect. on Light* IV. 157 A splendid azure, which .. reaches a maximum of depth and purity, and then .. passes into whitish blue.

6. *Logic.* The sum of the attributes contained in a concept; = COMPREHENSION 4.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 67 This distinction of Quantity has been expressed by Logicians in various ways .. A Logical or Universal whole has Extension, Breadth, Sphere .. A Metaphysical or Formal whole has Intension, Depth, Comprehension.

II. Something that is deep.

7. A deep water; a deep part of the sea, or of any body of water. Usually in *pl.*; now only *poetic* and *rhetorical.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xv. 5 The depe watris couerden hem; thei descendiden into the depthe as a stoon. 1388 – *Ps.* cxlviii 7 Herie ȝe the Lord; dragouns, and alle depthis of watris [1382 depnessis]. *c* 1400 *Prymer* 67 Deppe clepiþ deppe, in þe vois of þi wyndowis. 1580 SIDNEY *Psalms* xviii. 5 Ev'n from the waters depth, my God preserv'd me soe. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xv. 5 The depths haue couered them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iv. 152 But I have gazed with adoration Upon its awful depths profoundly calm. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 24 In the depths of the purple sea.

† **b.** The great abyss of waters; the DEEP. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 10 Whether not thou driedist the se, water of the huge depthe. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* viii. 27 When he set a compasse vpon the face of the depth.

8. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, or valley (*obs.*; *pl.* the deep or lowest part of a pit, cavity, etc. (*rhet.*).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 20 Thus rode forthe all that daye, the yonge kyng of Inglande, by mountaignes and deptis. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 690 Ev'n from the depths of Hell the Damn'd advance. 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, Miss Ophelia, suddenly rising from the depths of the huge arm-chair. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 A demon from the depths of the pit.

9. A vast or unfathomable space, an abyss; the deep or remote part *of* space, the air, the sky, etc.). Usually in *pl.* (*poet.* and *rhet.*)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ii. 6 An Earth without forme, and void, a darkened depth and waters. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 678 The Depths of Heav'n above, and Earth below. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 P 3 Those unfathomable Depths of Æther. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* v. 32 Measureless depths of air around. 1883 PROCTOR *Myst. Time & Space* 57 With Briarean arms science thrust back the stars into the depths of space.

10. The inner part far from the surface or outside. Also in *pl.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 (MS. B) Brennynge of hote eyren to þe deppe of the woundeys most proffytable. *Ibid.* 91 If þat a festre perse .. into deppe it is an imperfiȝt cure. 1738 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 101 Some safer world, in depth of woods embrac'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 254 In the depth of those remote and solitary forests. 1820 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn to Merc.* XXXI, The sacred wood, Which from the inmost depths of its green glen Echoes the voice of Neptune. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 311 Compassed with trees of the forest and depths of shuddering shade.

11. The middle (of winter, of night), when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense.

1605 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II, You meet by stealth In depth of midnight. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 273 Though it were the depth of Winter. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poems, New-River Head*, Nor finish till the depth of night. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 19 In full leaf and beauty in the very depth of winter.

12. *fig.* A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, etc.) region of thought, feeling, or being; the inmost, remotest, or extreme part. Now often in *pl.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxxix. 1 Fro depthis I criede to thee, Lord. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* v. Wks. 1844 I. 409 God's word is even as a two-edged sword, and entereth though to the depth. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* I. viii, Having a smack in all, And yet didst never sound anything to the depth. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 104, I was come to the whole depth of my tale. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 96 Not a cloudy expression drops from them but it is christned a depth and a great mystery. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 187 From the depths of unrecorded time. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 54 Imagine that there were no such depths of degradation.

III. 13. Phr. *Beyond* or *out of one's depth*: *lit.* in water too deep for one to reach the bottom without sinking; *fig.* beyond one's understanding or capacities.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 361, I haue ventur'd Like little wanton Boyes that swim on bladders .. in a Sea of Glory, But farre beyond my depth. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 50 Launch not beyond your depth, but be discreet. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 P 7 Finding them going out of my Depth I passed forward. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4 3 He remained three hours in the water, afraid to move, lest he should get out of his depth.

IV. *Comb.* **depth-gauge**, a gauge used to measure the depth of holes; **depth-wise** *adv.*, in the way or direction of depth.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 214 A violation of unity of scene, not sidewards, but depthwise.

De·pthen, *v. rare.* [f. DEPTH: cf. *lengthen, strengthen, heighten*, etc.] *trans.* = DEEPEN.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1547/1 One pent of water had so scowred and depthened the same [haven's mouth]. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6148/1 An Act for depthning .. and improving the Haven and Piers of Great Yarmouth.

Hence **De·pthening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **depthening-tool** (see next).

De·pthing, *vbl. sb.* [f. assumed vb. *depth* = DEPTHEN + -ING 1.] In *depthing* or *depthening-tool*: **a.** a countersink for deepening a hole; **b.** a watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement plates.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 188 Description of the sector depthing tool [in Horology]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 325/2 Supposing we place a wheel and pinion into the depthing tool, with sixty four teeth and eight leaves respectively. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 81 Accuracy of construction is absolutely essential in the depthing tool.

Depthless (de·pplės), *a.* [-LESS.]

1. Of which the depth cannot be sounded; fathomless; abyssal.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies' Anat.* 22 A sabaritick sea, a depthlesse gulfe. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 13 Were .. My pen of pointed adamant .. Mine inke a depthlesse sea. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. wrkg. Provid.* 132 The depthlesse ditches that blind guides lead into. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 159 The salt flood's limitless—depthless waters.

2. Without depth actually; shallow, superficial.

1816 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit., etc.* (1882) 318 The depthless abstractions of fleeting phenomena, the shadows of sailing vapours. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1854) 122 The breadthless lines, depthless surfaces, and perfect circles of geometry.

† **Depu·cel, -elle,** *v.* Also 5 **des-, dispuselle.** [a. F. *dépuceler*, in OF. *desp-* (12th c. in Littré), f. *dé-, des-*:—L. DIS- + F. *pucelle* maiden: see PUCELLE.] *trans.* To deflower.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 5 Yn dispusellyng and defowlyng of yong madyns. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xv, How she was despucelled by a Gyante. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E vj a, Of the doughter of Iacob that was depuceled.

† **Depu·celate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **depusilate.** [f. F. *dépuceler*: see -ATE 3 7.] = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Dépuceler*, to depucelate, or deflower a virgine. 1635 BROME *Spar. Garden* IV. iv, She is depusilated by your sonne. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. vi. 58 The unmaidening or depucelating of a hundred Virgins.

† **Depu·dicate,** *v. Obs. rare* °. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēpudīcāre* to debauch, f. DE- I. 6 + *pudīc-us* chaste] *trans.* To violate the chastity of, deflower.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Depu·dorate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *pudor* shame, modesty.] *trans.* To deprive of shame, make shameless.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 193 Their Minds are.. Depudorated or become so void of Shame, as that [etc.].

Depullula·tion. *nonce-wd.* [noun of action f. L. DE- I. 2 + *pullulāre* to sprout out, f. *pullulus* chick, sprout.] Removal or plucking off of sprouts.

1839-40 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry* Wks. VIII. 252 It is . by the everlasting depullulation of fresh sprouts and shoots from old boughs, that this enormous accumulation takes place.

Depulper (dĭpʌ·lpəɹ). [f. **depulp* vb. (in med.L., *dēpulpāre*; '*depulpo* = *ἀποσαρκῶ*' in *L.-Gr. Gloss.*) + -ER 1.] An apparatus for removing pulp.

1882 SPON *Encycl. Manuf.* 1839 (*Beet-sugar*) The term 'depulpers' has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice. They are really nothing more than effective mechanical filters.

† **Depulsa·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [n. of action from L. *dēpulsāre* to thrust away: see DEPULSE.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Depulsation*, a thrusting or driving away or repelling.

† **Depu·lse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpulsāre* to thrust away, freq. of *dēpellĕre*, f. DE- I. 2 + *pellĕre, puls-*, to drive, push: see DEPEL.] *trans.* To drive or thrust away, thrust down.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 87 He that married his brother's wife. depulsed the shame and ignominy of barrenness. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 535/1 Which .not onlie thrust into heauen saintes of your owne making .. but also depulse downe from heauen. Gods welbeloued seruants. 1623 COCKERAM, *Depulse*, to driue away, to thrust one often away.

† **Depulsion** (dĭpʌ·lʃən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpulsiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēpellĕre* to drive away: see DEPULSE.] The action of driving or thrusting away; expulsion; repulsion.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 94 (After her Husbands depulsion from his regall Throne) her forces being vanquished at the battell of Tewkesbury. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 163 [They] cannot have any Power of Attraction or Depulsion in them.

† **Depu·lsive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēpuls-*, ppl. stem of *dēpellĕre*: see -IVE: cf. *impulsive.*] Having the quality of driving away; averting; prophylactic.

c 1615 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 326 The wholesome depulsive triacle against this..deadly infection.

† **Depu·lsor.** *Obs.* In 6 **depoulsour.** [a. L. *dēpulsor*, agent-n. from *dēpellĕre*: see DEPULSE. Cf. OF. *depulseur* (Godef.).] One who drives or thrusts away; a repeller.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 130 (D.) Hercules was in olde time worshipped vnder the name of *ἀλεξίκακος*, that is, the depoulsour and driuer awaye of all euills.

† **Depu·lsory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpulsōri-us*, f. *dēpulsor*: see prec. and -ORY.] = DEPULSIVE.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. ii. 263 Making supplication..unto the gods by the meanes of certaine depulsorie sacrifices.

† **Depu·lye,** *v. Sc. Obs.* In 6 **depulȝe, -uilȝie.** [ad. F. *dépouiller*, in OF. *desp-*.] = DESPOIL.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 80 Lyk emetis .. Quhen thai depulȝe the meikle bing of quheit.

Depurant (dĭpiū·rănt, de·piu-), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. med.L. *dēpūrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēpūrāre* (see below).]

A. *adj.* Purifying; *Med.* Having the quality of purifying the blood or other fluids of the body. **B.** *sb.* A medicine or substance which has this quality.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 588 Water acts not only as a diluent, but also as a depurant. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Depurant*, purifying; cleansing. Applied to medicines, or to any kind of diet, that purifies the fluids of the body.

† **Depu·rate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dēpūrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēpūrāre* (see next): in F. *dépuré.*] Purified, cleansed, refined, clarified.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxv, The said depurate juice. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. of Dogm.* xi. (R.), A material attribute, and incompatible with so depurate a nature. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 428 Sulfur refin'd and depurate.

Depurate (dĭpiū·rĕt, de·piurĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *dēpūrāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *pūrāre* to purify, *pūrus* pure. Cf. F. *dépurer* (13th c. in Hatzf.), Pr. and Sp. *depurar*, It. *depurare.*]

1. *trans.* To free from impurities, purify, cleanse.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd 8 It [water] is the better depurated with the morning Sunne, and pure orientall Windes. **1685** BOYLE *Effects Motion* Suppl. 156 Let the Gums be depurated with the Vinegar of Squills. **1751** BAYLY in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 29 Sufficient to depurate the blood. **1800** HOWARD *ibid.* XC. 218 It had been depurated from excess of alkali. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii 78 The luxuriant Flora of the Coal period—which served to depurate the atmosphere of its Carbonic Acid.

fig. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 148 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated and depurated from the filth of Corporeity. **1780** BURKE *Speech at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 263 It was long before the spirit of true piety could be depurated from the dregs and feculence of the contention **1832** *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 602 Will you not feel your being depurated of its accustomed weaknesses?

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become free from impurities.

1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 497 After it had stood for a month to depurate, it was again filtered.

Hence **Depurated** *ppl. a.*, **Depurating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 124 The depurated bloud from the *vena cava.* **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst Geog.* I. 179 Sulphur is also found .. but the melting and depurating of it is too chargeable. **1781** *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 41 The quantity of depurated salt they will afford. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre of Tapp*, They had come under the valet's depurating hand. **1844 57** G. BIRD *Urin Deposits* (ed. 5) 63 The depurating functions of [the] kidneys

Depuration (depiurēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *dépuration* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. med L. *dēpūrātiōn-em* (It. *depurazione*, Sp. *depuracion*, Pr. *depuracio*), n. of action from *dēpūrare* to DEPURATE.] The action or process of freeing from impurities; purification, refining; in *Med.* the removal of impurities from the humours or fluids of the body.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 603 (R) This manner of depuration and clarifying of it by a strainer **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 33 The depuration of Manna for this use. **1753** N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xii, This critical Depuration of the Blood by Eruptions on the Skin. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 195 The depuration of gold may be performed many ways. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii 81 The Upper Palæozoic age, in which the chief depuration of the atmosphere took place.

Depurative (dǐpiūᵊ·rătiv, de·piureⁱtiv), *a* and *sb.* [f. med. or mod.L. *dēpūrātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēpūrāre*: cf. F. *dépuratif* (1792 in Hatzf.)]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of cleansing from impurities. **B.** *sb.* A purifying agent or medicine.

Depurative disease, a name given by Dickinson to lardaceous disease.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 167 A depurative fermentation of the humours. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* 147 The depurative properties ascribed .. to Viola canina. **1861** *Technologist* II. 30 Sarsaparilla .. as a depurative and restorative in disorders of the blood.

Depurator (de·piureⁱtəɪ). [agent-n. f. DEPURATE *v.* on Latin analogies.] An agent or apparatus that purifies or cleanses; *spec.* see quot. 1874.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. 159 Similar to what devolves upon the larves of certain insects, with regard to stagnant waters, they may be depurators **1858** SIMMONDS, *Depurator*, a French machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Depurator*, an apparatus to assist the expulsion of morbid matter by means of the excretory ducts of the skin. The *depurator* is described in Nathan Smith's English patent, 1802. **1885** *Alien. & Neurol* Oct. 540 The remedies indicated .. are chiefly depurators and nutrients

Depuratory (dǐpiūᵊ·rătəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [mod. f. ppl. stem of *dēpūrāre*: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* = DEPURATIVE *a.*; formerly *spec.* 'applied to certain diseases which were supposed to carry off impurities from the system' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 569 The Continual Depuratory Feaver. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 3 (1734) 233 Nervous Fevers, as distinguished from Hot and Depuratory ones. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 256 A water-vascular or depuratory system.

B. *sb.* = DEPURATIVE *sb.*

† **Depu·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *dépurer* or med L. *dēpūrāre*: see DEPURATE.] *trans.* To free from impurity, cleanse, purify (*lit.* and *fig.*); = DEPURATE *v.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 2768 Send .. Sum pured pelloure depurid to put in oure wedis. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 246 My soule depuryd from vyce. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., He sends for the barber to depure, decurtate, and sponge him. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 156 Ingredients .. [which] depure the Blood.

Hence **Depu·red, Depu·ring** *ppl. adjs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 74 And lyke crystall depured was Euery wyndowe **1508** DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* i, With cleir depurit beims christalyne **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 133 Confycte them with claryfied and depuryd hunny. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* ii. i. 35 b, Lawes promulgate by God, confirmed after the moste depured and perfecte maner. **1873** W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxxii 417 Spirit of Night.. Already doth thy soft depuring light Mine eyes unfilm.

† **Depu·rgatory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēpurgāre* to clean out: see -ORY.] Having the quality of purging or cleansing.

1611 COTGR., *Depurgatoire*, depurgatorie; purging

† **Depu·rge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēpurgāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To purge or cleanse from impurity.

1657 in *Physical Dict.*

Depurit, Sc. f. DEPURED *ppl. a.*

Depurition, bad form for DEPURATION.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Depu·rse,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + PURSE: cf. *deburse*, *disburse*.] = DISBURSE.

a **1648** *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 479 (Jam), With power to borrow, vptak, and leavie moneyes .. and to give directiones for depurseing thairof. **1655** in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 29/1 Halfe of the expenses depursed in legall pursute. **1676** W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobio.* xii. (1848) 380 Which monies Mr Blair did most willingly depurse. **1733** P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot* 203 The Money depurst for their Expence and Provisions.

Hence **Depu·rsement** = DISBURSEMENT.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1802) I 158 Write up your depursements .. and keep the account of what ye give out **1643** *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) VI. 16 Necessarie depursements bestowed be him **1774** *Petit* in A. M Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 303 To.. expend the haill necessary depursement

Deputable (dǐpiū·tăb'l, de·piū-), *a.* [f. DEPUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or fit to be, deputed.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 220 A fifth or tenth of Time deputable to the seruice of God *Ibid.* 224 A sixth or eighth of time deputable to Gods seruice. **1841** CARLYLE *Baillie* Misc. (1888) VI 207 A man deputable to the London Parliament and elsewhither.

† **De·putary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DEPUTE *v.* + -ARY¹.] Acting as a deputy; deputed.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 b, His [the Pope's] Bulles of Pardons and his deputary Comissaryes.

† **De·putate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēputāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēputāre* to DEPUTE.] (*pple.* and *adj*) Deputed; appointed, assigned.

a **1440** *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 32 Holy place, whiche deputat ys only to dyuyne vse. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 181 Rhamnusia, quhilk [*mispr.* quhill] was Iuge deputate.

Deputation (depiutēⁱ·ʃən), *sb.* [f. L. type **dēputātiōn-em*, n of action from *dēputāre* to DEPUTE: cf. F. *députation* (16th c. in Littré), It. *deputazione* (*deputatione*, Florio 1598)] The action of deputing, or fact of being deputed.

† **1.** *gen.* Appointment, ordination, assignment (to an office, function, etc). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 He shall. Ordeigne his deputation Of suche juges, as ben lerned. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr* ii. xii. 220 The deputacioun and the assignyng bi which the visible eukarist is ordeyned and assigned for to represente the bodi of Crist. **1509–10** *Act 1 Hen VIII*, c 9 The Chaunceller . [shall] have the Deputacion and Assignement of . Persones . that they shall take and receyve the seid Toule and Custome **1640** BP. HALL *Episc* ii xxi. 207 One Bartolomæus the Bishop of the Hereticks .. taking upon him the Deputation of that Anti-pope, yeelded unto him a wicked and abhominable reverence. *a* **1647** FILMER *Patriarcha* (1887) 32 It seems they did not like a king by deputation but desired one by succession. **1650** R HOLLINGWORTH *Usurped Powers* 68 None can take it in hand but by deputation from him.

2 *spec.* Appointment to act on behalf of another; delegation.

[**1534** *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 4 Any person. to whome any deputacion shalbe made by commission.] **1552** HULOET, Deputation, *subsortitio, substitutio, surrogatio.* **1597** HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v lxxxi § 7 Vnto all these the law hath .. given leaue, while themselues bear waightier burthens, to supply inferiour by deputation. **1698** NORRIS *Treat. Sev. Subjects* 280 That we Feed them our selves, and not by Proxy or Deputation **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 44 The king .. grants this deputation to a person regularly bred to the law. **1863** A. J. HORWOOD *Year bks.* 30–1 *Edw. I*, Pref 29 An attorney might be appointed for a particular suit or generally for all suits, and the latter kind of deputation was common in Eyre.

† **b.** A document conveying such an appointment; a commission, warrant. *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 4 This same day I sealed to Sir Edward Stradling a deputation of being my Viceadmirall. **1691** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2698/4 A black Hair'd Man, who went about the Countries with a false Deputation. **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* I 162 James Digweed called to day, and I gave him his brother's deputation.

† **3.** An appointment by the lord of the manor to the office and rights of a gamekeeper; a document conveying such appointment under statutory authority. *Obs.*

(The deputation was necessary to constitute a gamekeeper; but it was also frequently used as a means of giving to friends the privilege of shooting game over an estate.)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv v, The squire declared . he would give the game-keeper his deputation the next morning. *c* **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* iii. (D), He .. had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the deputation, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed. **1869** *Daily News* 23 Apr, Formerly the Woods and Forests gave what were called 'deputations' to gentlemen to shoot over the Crown lands. **1880** S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. 63 Country gentlemen who were desirous of doing a neighbour a good turn were in the habit of giving him a 'deputation' as a gamekeeper.

4. A body of persons appointed to go on a mission on behalf of another or others. Often a small company (or a single person) deputed by a society to visit various places on behalf of the society. (The chief current use.)

1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 344 They propos'd to send a deputation of four senators. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 186 A deputation of the Houses waited on the King **1879** MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* II xxii. 146 The deputations represented certain metropolitan parishes, and were the exponents of markedly Radical opinions.

Hence **Deputa·tion, Deputa·tionise** *v.*, to visit with a deputation; **Deputa·tional** *a.*, of or belonging to a deputation; **Deputa·tionist,** one who belongs to or supports a deputation.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 5/3 The trustees are on the side of the deputationists. **1888** *Balance Sheet Manchester Ch. of E. Temp. Soc.*, Travelling and Deputational Expenses **1888** *Lanc. Evening Post* 3 Feb 2/4 The Prime Minister has been deputationised by some of the most expert among our sociologists. **1891** *Scott. Leader* 12 Jan 4 The Unionists last week 'deputationed' Mr Goschen

Deputative (de·piūteⁱtiv), *a.* [f L. *dēputāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēputāre* to DEPUTE + -IVE.] Characterized by deputation or by being deputed; of the nature of a deputy.

1625 8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. (1688) 362 A Parliament begun by a deputative Commission granted by the Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of Derby **1646** LILBURNE *Game Scotch & Eng.* 20 Wherein the joynt military interest of both Kingdomes is represented and both thereby incorporated into one deputative body. *a* **1653** GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 5 If authority be yielded un-to Angels, yet that authority is only deputative in reference to.. work which is injoyned by them.

Hence **De·putatively** *adv.*, by way of deputation.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 472 To pay Tithes to Christ .. by the hands of his Ministers, who are deputatively and ministerially himself. **1818** G. S. FABER *Hor. Mos.* II. 43 And who can have authority to send, unless God immediately, or certain of his previously appointed messengers deputatively?

Deputator (de·piūteⁱtəɪ) *rare.* [agent n from L. *dēputāre* to DEPUTE.]

1 One who deputes another to act for him.

1669 LOCKE *Laws of Carolina* § 56 All such deputations shall be revocable at the pleasure of the deputator **1884** *19th Cent.* Jan. 84 The deputy necessarily disappeared with the deputator.

2. A member of a deputation. (*nonce-use.*)

1894 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 181/1 The philanthropic projects of Professor Stuart, and other 'deputators'.

Depute (de·piut), *ppl. a.* and *sb* Now only *Sc.* Also 5–6 **deputte,** 6–7 **deput**; see also DEBITE. [Found as pa. pple. before the appearance of any other part of DEPUTE *v.*; app. repr. OF. *depute* (mod F. *député*) pa pple., the final *e* having become mute, as in *assign*, *avowe*, etc. After the verb came into use, *depute*, *deput*, continued to be used as its pa pple., and even as its pa. t. (*esp.* in Sc., where perhaps it was viewed as short for *deputit*, *deputed*). Only Sc. since the 17th c.]

† **A.** as *pa. pple.* Deputed; imputed, ascribed; appointed, assigned: see DEPUTE *v*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* Prol. 299 The apostil shewith .. al . to be depute to the grace of God. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) i xxii. (1859) 24 Grace, quene and heuenly pryncesse. As depute by the souerayne kyng eterne. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom* liv. 235 (Harl MS) Thei .. hadde I-putte sheldes in a certeyne place deputte þerefor. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. ix. 180 Quhat sort of pane is deput ay For ilk trespas. **1623** CAMDEN in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 126 Some such as were deput for mee in this yeeres Visitation.

B *sb.* One deputed; = DEPUTY. (Now only *Sc*)

1405, **1490** [see DEPUTY 1 b, 2] **1530** in W. H Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 72 The seyd Chaunseler, hys Deputt's, and Scolers. **1563–7** BUCHANAN *Reform St. Andros* Wks (1892) 15 The conservatour or hys deput being present *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 1 Melancholie, grit deput of Dispair. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg*, *Lord John* xxiv, 'Twas no depute's task your guest to ask **1868** *Act* 31–2 *Vict.* c. 101 § 36 Such decree shall be recorded by the director of Chancery, or his depute.

C. In *comb.* (*Sc.*)

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min Bk* (1855) 56 Ressavit by the Commissar depute, the rentalles of the pretendit bischopes' rentes **1681** *Act Secur. Peace of Kingd. (Scotl.)* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 To nominate Sheriff-Deputs, Justices of Peace, or other Commissioners. **1753** *Stewart's Trial* App. 4 Mr. Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, sheriff-depute of the shire of Argyll. **1869** *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 5 The Lord Advocate. the Solicitor-General Subordinate to these are four advocate-deputes.

Depute (dǐpiū·t), *v.* [a. F. *députer* (1328 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēputāre* to consider as, destine, allot, f. DE- I. 2 b + *putāre* to think, count, consider, etc.]

† **1.** *trans.* To appoint, assign, ordain (a person or thing) to or for a particular office, purpose, or function. *Obs.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 361 And als he depute hys Counsale The erle of Fyfe mast specyale. **1483** CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 89 b/1 Thys chylde was taken prysoner and deputed to serue the kynge. **1489** *Faytes of A.* iv xv. 274 The sygne of the Egle is deputed for the dygnyte Imperyal **1513** 4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Pream, The Kyng hath deputed and ordeyned in the seid Citie divers officers and ministres. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk M. Aurel* (1546) I ij, He deputed two howres for the matters of Asie **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii Ep Ded. 4 Faithful in deputing to the Lords service men fit for their function. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 120 Westminster was from its first foundation deputed for the burial of our Kings.

† **2.** To assign, impute, ascribe, attribute. *Obs.*

1382 [see DEPUTE *ppl a*]. **1485** CAXTON *St. Wenefr* 10 They myght depute it to the pryde of her. *a* **1592** H. SMITH *Serm. Phil.* i 23 The Apostle doth depute their strange diseases and sudden death to none other cause.

† **3.** To consign, deliver over. *Obs.*

a **1440** *Found St. Bartholomew's* 44 Lette nat me be deputid to euerlastyng flammys. **1480** CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix, But some.. seased tymbre & boordes which were broken of the shipp, whyche the flodes deputed at theyre playsire. **1483** — *Gold Leg.* 264/1 This blessid saint .. was deputed unto an hard and strayte pryson.

4. To assign (a charge); *now, spec.* to commit, give in charge (authority, etc.) to a deputy or substitute.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 15 Pream., The Kyngis Grace deputed to hym than and suthen offices of charge 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 128 b, Spirituall talentes, which he our lorde hath deputed to our credence. 1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* VI. (1840) 59 The Devil may depute such and such powers and privileges to his confederates. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I iv. 74 She could not depute it to anybody to judge when was the right time.

5. *spec.* To appoint (a person) as one's substitute, delegate, or agent; to ordain to act on one's behalf.

[1494 FABYAN *Chron* IV lxiii. 47 Caranctus was by the Senate of Rome deputed for a Substitute or a Ruler vnder the Romaynes.] 1530 PALSGR. 513/1, I muste nedes departe, but I wyll depute some bodye in my rowme. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 35 The Justice and Justices .. shall make assigne depute and appointe as many deputie or deputies .. as .. shalbe thought convenient.] 1552 HULOET, Depute .. *surrogo, delego*. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 226 To depute Cassio in Othellos place. 1687 in *Magd Coll & Jas II*, lxviii, The vice President and others Fellows .. being deputed by the rest of the Fellows of the said College, to answer. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 55 P 5 The Deputies of the Six Cantons who are deputed to determine the Affair of Tockenburg. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 54 Allen, Clack, and Gibson were deputed to wait on the masters. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* IV. § 2. 173 They were elected by a few of the principal burghers deputed for the purpose.

† **b.** *absol.* To send a deputation. *Obs. rare.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 94 Soon after, a borough deputed to him, with an entreaty to do it the honor of representing it.

† **6.** (See quot., and cf. DEPUTATION 3.) *Obs.*

1832 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. (1880) 3/2 There lies before me a copy of an old local newspaper of August, 1832, which contains numerous 'Notices to Sportsmen' that the game on such and such a manor is now reserved or 'deputed'.

Hence **Depu'ted** *ppl. a.*, **Depu'ting** *vbl. sb.*; also **Depu'ter**, one that deputes.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* I j, There is no sacrament which hath not .bothe hys deputed element, word, and commandement. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* II. ii. 60 Not the Kings Crowne; nor the deputed Sword, The Marshalls Truncheon, nor the Iudges Robe. *a* 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 369 No deputation depriveth the Deputer of his right. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst* 41 Wee have sometimes *Tutores Dativi*, or deputed Guardians amongst us. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 298 Already is begun the grand assize. Deputed conscience scales The dread tribunal. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 70 Suetonius Paulinus, the deputed Commander of Nero.

† **De'putery, deputrie.** *Obs. Sc.* [DEPUTE *sb.* + -RY.] The office of a depute, deputyship.

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 300 (Jam.) The office of deputrie and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie.

Deputize (de·piŭtəiz), *v.* [f. DEPUTY *sb.* or DEPUTY + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To appoint as a deputy. Chiefly *U.S.*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio) Dep., *Deputize*, to constitute or appoint one a Deputy. 1811 *Port Folio* Jan. (Bartlett), They seldom think it necessary to deputize more than one person to attend to their interests at the seat of government. 1828 WEBSTER *Deputize*, to appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. 1877 SPARROW *Serm* XIX. 248 Those who were deputized did their master's work faithfully.

2. *intr.* To act as a deputy; usually in reference to musical engagements. *colloq.*

1869 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 445/3 Mr. Perren deputized creditably for Mr. Sims Reeves. 1884 *Musical Times* 1 May 297/1 A London organist, who has relinquished regular work, will deputise upon nominal terms.

Deputrie, see DEPUTERY, *Obs.*

Deputy (de·piŭti), *sb.* Forms. 5 **deputo**, **deputee**, *Sc.* **depwte**, 6 **deputye**, 6–7 **deputie**, 7– **deputy**. [a. F. *député*, subst. use of pa. pple. of *députer* to DEPUTE. Originally spelt *depute*; in one form of which the final *e* became mute (though usually retained in writing); in another form it continued to be pronounced, and then as in CITY, etc., it passed through *-ee*, *-ie* to *-y*. (Cf. † *assigne*, *assign*, *assignee*.) The ME. examples of *depute* are placed here, but might as well stand under DEPUTE *sb.* See also the corrupted forms DEBITE, DERITY.]

1. A person appointed or nominated to act for another or others, *esp.* to hold office or exercise authority instead of another; a substitute, lieutenant, vicegerent.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. x. 381 And Deputis be-hynd hym he left To keipe Brettayne. 1511 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 170 That .. ye .. paye unto theim, or to their deputie in their names, the summes aforesaid. 1624 LD. KENSINGTON *ibid* Ser. I. III. 174 But the case is now different, sayd she, for there the Prince was in Person, heer is but his deputy. But a deputy, answerd I, that represents his person. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 361 For the Greek lecture, the reader therof..got a deputy to do it. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. 70 In the presence of a professor, or one of his deputies. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 283 They sent to the army two members of council, as field deputies, without whose concurrence no operations should be carried on. 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 338 The university of Padua..besides deputies and assistants, has 35 professors.

fig. 1717 I. HOWE *Desiderius* 58 Those two Deputies of Pride, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of the Eye. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Jan., I found her .. not merely free from pride, but free from affability—its most mortifying deputy.

b. *Law.* A person authorized to exercise on behalf of another the whole of his office (*general deputy*), or some special function of it (*special deputy*), but having no interest in the office.

1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/1 Our generalls and specialls Attornes and Deputes. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall.* 46 There is great difference betwixt a bailie, & a deputie. 1607–72 COWELL *Interp.* s. v., A Deputy hath not any interest in the Office, but is onely the shadow of the Officer, in whose Name he doth all things. 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk* I § 100 An assignee is such a person who doth occupie in his own right, and a deputie such a person who doth occupie in the right of another. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 42 § 20 The Sheriff of each County shall name.. a sufficient Deputy, who shall have an Office within One Mile of the Inner Temple Hall, for the Receipt of Writs [etc.].

c. A person delegated or sent (alone or as a member of a deputation) to act in the place of those who send him.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. i. 222 Charles artfully avoided admitting their deputies to audience. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 347 Three deputies were sent back with them to Smope, to fetch the vessels. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit Const.* vi. 87 The lesser barons were called to send deputies, instead of attending personally.

d. Phr. *By deputy*: by another person in one's stead, by proxy.

1625 BACON *Fac.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 11 Some Bookes also may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 180 He is suffered to do that by deputy. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 23 His wars were waged by deputy.

2. Special applications.

† **a.** One deputed to exercise authority on behalf of the sovereign or of the sovereign power; a proconsul, a viceroy, a Lord Lieutenant (of Ireland).

c 1490 in Gairdner *Lett. Rich. III & Hen VII* (Rolls) App. A, Our right gode lord Gerald erle of Kildare your deputie lieutenaunt of this your land of Irland. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 1 *Kings* xxii. 47 There was then no kyng in Edom, the deputie was king. – *Acts* xviii. 12 When Gallio was the deputie of Achaia. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, III. ii. 260 You sent me Deputie for Ireland. 1696 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3190/3 My Lord Capell, Lord Deputy of Ireland. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. (1863) I. 7 There was there a deputy, that is, a proconsul.

b. In the City of London, a member of the Common Council, who acts instead of an alderman in his absence; a deputy alderman.

1557 *Order of Hospitals* C vj b, The Alderman of the Warde or his Deputie. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 92, I was before Master Tisick the Deputie, the other day. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 507 P 2 The deputy of the ward sat in that pew. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 79/2 Mr. Alderman Peers, with Mr. Deputy Judd, presented a petition. 1837 *Munic. Corp. Inq. Commission*, Every alderman, except the alderman of Bridge Without, appoints a Deputy, who must be a Common Councilman of the Ward. 1894 *P. O. London Directory*, Common Council.—The first-named in each Ward is the Deputy.

c. An officer in a coal-mine. (See quots.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 22 *Deputies*, a set of men employed in setting timber for the safety of the workmen; also in putting in brattice and brattice stoppings. They also draw the props from places where they are not required for further use. 1893 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/1 The deputies test the beams and other protective appliances put up, examine the passage walls and roofs and the state of the atmosphere, and tell the 'detallers' what to do.

d. The manager of a common lodging-house.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 249 In some places knives and forks are not provided, unless a penny is left with the 'deputy', or manager, till they are returned. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 She acted as deputy to the house in question (a common lodging-house).

3. A person elected to represent a constituency; a member of a representative legislative assembly. (*Chamber of Deputies*: the second house in the national assembly of France, and some other countries.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 76 The three estates of the Realme, that is, the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and the Deputies of the Cities and townes at Lisbone. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 381 William meant .. to remove the assembly of the States (which was summoned to meet at Middleburgh) to a situation in which the deputies would not be so much influenced by the emissaries of Spain. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. II. 945 Three hundred and seventy-one deputies, assembled in one of the halls of the palace of the Thuilleries. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. v. 27 The deputies are now frequently denominated *representatives*. They were anciently called *committee-men*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. vi, Deputy Thuriot, he who was Advocate Thuriot. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 264 The Deputies are chosen by the people for three years.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Deputed; acting or appointed to act instead of..; vice-...

1548 HALL *Chron.* 211 b, Esther chief Capitain of Caleis or els deputie Capitain. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 243 The poor you shall alwayes have with you, as my deputy receivers; but me (in person) ye shall not have always. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 379 Christ's love to us was not deputy-love: he loved us not by a vicar. 1695 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3091/3 Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. 1805 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 659 To appoint Captain Bellingham to be Deputy Quarter Master general in Mysore. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Mad. D'Arblay*, Singing women escorted by deputy husbands. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 92 The deputy-speakers are usually the chief judges of the courts of Westminster. 1881 RT. HON. A. W. PEEL in *Times* 2 Feb. 6/4 That Standing Order is enabling only, and provides for the appointment and duties of the Deputy-Speaker during the unavoidable absence of the Speaker.

De'puty, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To appoint or send as deputy; to depute.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1126 Frail Aaron, Deputi'd During his [Moses'] absence, all the Flock to guide. 1867 *Quiver* 186 Thrush, linnet, blackbird .. deputied the lark with praise to heaven.

De'putyship. [f. DEPUTY *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office, term of office, or position of a deputy.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1079/2 Richard Beauchampe earle of Warwike, being..deputie for John duke of Bedford (being regent of France) did..obteine manie castels in his deputieship. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* v. 190 They would not be gouernesse when his Deputiship was expired. 1765 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 8 Nov., I heartily wish him joy of his deputyship. 1881 MRS. OLIPHANT *Harry Joscelyn* II. 281 The state into which his work must have got, but for the strenuous and anxious deputyship of his clerk.

† **Dequa'ntitate,** *v. Obs. rare*–1. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *quantitāt-em* quantity; see -ATE3 7.] *trans.* To diminish the quantity or amount of.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 This we affirme of pure gold, for that which is current .. by reason of its allay.. is actually dequantitated by fire. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Dequa'ss, dequa'ce,** *v. Obs. rare*–1. [a. OF. *dequasser, decasser* to break down, crush, f. DE- I. 1 + *quasser, casser* to break: see CASS, QUASH, DECASS.] *trans.* To break down, crush.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/1 Thus with sleight shalt thou surmount and dequace the yvell in their herts.

De quoi, dequoy, obs. forms of DECOY *sb.*2

Der, obs. form of DARE *v.*, DEAR, DEER.

Deracinate (dĭræ·sinēt), *v.* [f. F. *déracine-r* (in OF. *desr-*), f. *dé-*, *des-*, L. DIS- + *racine* root; see -ATE3 7.] *trans.* To pluck or tear up by the roots; to uproot, eradicate, exterminate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 47 The Culter rusts, That should deracinate such Sauagery. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 99. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 27 But neither Arms, nor Victories .. [were] able to deracinate or root out this Doctrine. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 477 To deracinate and annihilate the whole system of moral, historical and revealed asseverations. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 80 Disembowelling mountains and deracinating pines!

b. *transf.*

1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 167 Chill every river into stagnancy, Deracinate the fruitful earth of growth.

Hence **Deracina'tion,** eradication, extirpation.

c 1800 tr. *Sommi's Trav* I. 227 (L.) Nothing can resist an extreme desire to appear beautiful. The women submit to a painful operation—to a violent and total deracination.

† **Dera'de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dērādĕre* to scrape or shave off, f. DE- I. 2 + *rādĕre* to shave.] *trans.* To scrape off or away.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 378 Zopissa is Pitch deraded from off maritimous ships. *Ibid.* 658 Quinces must be..not brayed, but deraded.

† **Deradiate** (dĭrē·diēt), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- I. 2 + L. *radiāre, radiāt-* to emit rays, f. *radius* ray.] *intr.* To radiate forth.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 3 Those three Lines, perpetually deradiating from the Center of Truth.

Hence † **Deradia'tion,** radiation from a point.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 13 The Starres transmitting their Influence, by invisible Deradiations. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Actinobolism*, The Diffusion or Deradiation of Light or Sound.

Derai, obs. spelling of DERAY.

† **Derai'gn,** *sb. Obs.* In 4–5 **dereyne**, 5 **derenge**, **-rayn**, 6 **derene**. [a. OF. *des-*, *der-*, *derainе, -resne, -raigne, regne, -rene*, f. *desraisnier* to DERAIGN. In Laws of William I. latinized as *disraisnia*.] The action of vindicating or maintaining one's right, *esp.* by wager of battle; hence, a challenge to single combat; a combat; a duel.

[1292 BRITTON V. xii. § 2 Ces plays soint comensables et pledables sicum en le graunt bref de dreit overt, mes nient par disreyne (*transl.* These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not by dereyne).] *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7353 This dereyne, by the barouns Is y-mad, by alle bothe regiouns. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 324 On sarisenis thre derengeis did he; And [in-till] ilk derenge of thai He vencust sarisenis twa. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* IX. iv, Turnus then was slayn: Eneas did that dede and that derayn With mighty strokes. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2313 I have o frend haith o dereyne ydoo, And I can fynd none able knycht tharto. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vi. 15 Suffir me perform my derene by and by. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Derein.* signifieth the proof of an action which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adversary denies. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, ASH, etc.

Derai'gn, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3 **derenne**, 3–4 **dereyne**, 4 **derenge**, **-eine**, 4–6 **derayne**, **-aine**, 5 **derreyne**, **darreyn**, **darayne**, 5–6 **darreyne**, **-rayne**, 5–7 **darreine**, 6 **derene**, **darrein**, **-raine**, **-reigne**, 6–7 **dereigne**, **derraine**, **darraigne**, 7 **darrayne**, **deraigne**, 7–8 **darrain**, 7– **deraign**. [a. OF. *deraisnier*, *-resnier*, *-rainier*, *-reiner*, *-regner*, *desr-*, to render a reason or account of, explain, defend, etc., f. *de-*, *des-* (see DE- I. 6) + *raisnier* to speak, discourse, declare, plead, defend :—late L. type **rationāre*, f. *ratiōn-em* reckoning, account, rendering of reason. The compound may have itself been formed in late L.: cf. the med L.

forms *dē-*, *dī-*, *dirrationare* in Du Cange; *disraisnare*, *disrainniare*, were latinized from OF. Cf. also ARRAIGN (OF. *araisnier*).]

1. *trans. Law.* To prove, justify, vindicate; *esp.* to maintain or vindicate (a right, claim, etc.), by wager of battle; to dispute, contest (the claim, etc., of another, asserting an opposing claim).

1292 BRITTON I. xxiii. § 11 Si felonie, adunc doune le defendour gage a sey defendre, et le apelour gage pur la cause desreyner [*transl.* If felony, then let the defendant give security to defend himself, and the appellor security to prove the cause].] *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 7098 That hymself agayn fyve and twenty men, In wylde field wolde fyghte, To derayne Godes ryghte. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 124 To lache hym as Lorde þe lond for to haue, Or deraine it with dintes & deedes of armes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 746 In-to playn fichting, ȝhe suld press till dereneȝe ȝour richt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13084 There was no buerne with þat bold the batell to take, The right to derayne with the rank duke. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 2 Euery of the saide ioint tenantes .. maie haue aide of the other .. to the intent to dereigne the warrantie paramount. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 6 a. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 333 You bestow much Pains to prove .. that the King is not above the Law..And this you deraign, as you call it, so far, that at length you say, the King hath not, by Law, so much Power, as a Justice of Peace, to commit any Man to Prison. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 129 Who shall deraign that Warranty.

2. *trans.* To vindicate or maintain a claim to (a thing or person); to claim the possession of, *esp.* by wager of battle; to challenge.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 Ihesu swete ihesu..þu me derennedes wiȝ like, and makedes of me wrecche þi leofmon and spuse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 330 Ageyn Kyng Edward, Scotland to dereyne, With werre & batail hard. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 751 Thou art a worthy knycht And wilnest to darreyne [*v. r.* dereyne, darreyn, darreine, dereyne] hire by bataille. 1893 *J. C.* BLOMFIELD *Hist. Souldern* 12 Richard de Middelton came and deraigned that Manor in the King's Court.

3. To settle or decide (a claim or dispute) by judicial argument and decision, by wager of battle, etc.; to determine.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12629 ȝyf þou sette chalange þer-ynne..þorow bataille schal hit be dereynt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 241 Þe cause schulde be dereynede by dent of swerd. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. XXII. (1554) 59 b, God and trouth was atwene them tweine Egall iudge their quarel to darayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xi. 184 Lat me stand to my chance, I tak on hand For to derene the mater with this brand. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 89 (1876) 53 After thei have dereigned before the steward, thresorer, and the serjantes of thaccount what fee thei shal have for such a present. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 460 The jury of the Wapentake have deraigned them to the use of the King.

†4. *To deraign battle* (*combat*, etc.): **a.** To maintain (a wager of battle or single combat) in vindication of a claim, right, etc. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 265 ȝif he miȝte ffor þat batail to dereyne profry hym forþ to fiȝte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 773 Two harneys .. suffisaunt and mete to darreyne The bataille in the feeld bitwix hem tweyne. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 4 Henry of Lancastre Duke of Herfforde Appellante & Thomas Duke of Norfolke Defendante have .. been redy to darraine the batteill like two valiant Knyghtes & hardy champions. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 309 To vnderstand the order of the derayning, gaging and ioyning of those battailes, or single combates. 1600 TATE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 7 Combats personal that are derrained for causes capital.

†b. To engage in battle, do battle; whence (in Spenser, etc.) to set the battle in array. *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1844) 88 When Duke Richard had hearde the ambassadours..he was afeard to darraigne battaile. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 47 The Kyng of Englande .. chose a place mete and conveniente for twoo armies to darrayne battail. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 26 Three valiant knights to see .. to darraine A triple warre with triple enmitee. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 72 Darraigne your battell, for they are at hand. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 125 Then darrayning a kinde of battell (but without armes) the Cæsarians got the overhand. 1608 HEYWOOD *Sallust's Iugurth.* (1609) 20 This happened towards the evening, no fit time to darraigne a battaile. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* I. 54 The .. Kings .. darraind battle with 4 Forteners. *a* 1756 G. WEST *Abuse Trav.* XX. 8 [imitating Spenser] As if he meant fierce battle to darrain.

†c. To dispose (troops, etc.) in battle array; to array; to order. (Loose applications of the word by the Elizabethan archaists.) *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Vvry* 100 Every Chief, apart, Darrains his Troups with order, speed and art. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 4 He gan advise how best he mote darrayne That enterprize, for greatest glories gayne. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 50 The lesser pigmeis..thought it meete to .. elect a King amongst them that might deraine them to battaile. 1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 472 To serve Thee, as Hee [man] is sole ordain'd; So, to serve Him, Thou hast the rest [creatures] derrain'd. 1727 J. ASGILL *Metam. Man* 45 God admitted Man to insert this Seed-Royal into the Genealogy of the World, and to deraign his Pedigree in form amongst the Descendants of Adam.

†Derai·gn, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **derene, derain, darrayne**, 7 **dereign.** [a. OF. *desregner*, variant of *desrengier*, mod.F. *déranger* to put out of ranks, DERANGE.]

1. To put into disorder; to derange, disarrange.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Now Cumis Aige* 56 Befoir no wicht I did complene, So did her denger me derene. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I darrayne (Lydgat), I chaunge or alter a thing from one purpose to another. *Ye transmue.* This worde is nat yet admytted in our comen spetche. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deraigne*..to disorder or turn out of Course.

2. *passive.* To be discharged from (religious) orders: see DERAIGNMENT[2].

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 42 b, He that is professed monke etc. shalbe a monke, and as a monke shalbe taken for terme of his natural life, except he bee derained by the lawe of holye churche [Fr. *Sinon que il soit derrigne y la ley de saint eglise*]. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 11 If in auncient time a Monke, Fryer, or Cannon professed, which was no Soueraigne of an house, had graunted to one an annuitie, this was a voyd graunt, though he had beene after dereigned, or made Soueraigne of the same house, or some other. 1628 [see DERAIGNMENT[2]]. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 39 Those Religious persons being deraigned and dispersed, were not..subject to Visitation.

b. *transf.* 1778 *Love Feast* 26 Invested once, no Saint can be deraign'd.

Derai·gnment[1]. *Hist.* [a. OF. *desraisnement*, *derainement*, f. *desraisnier*: see DERAIGN *v.*[1] and -MENT.] The act of deraigning; = DERAIGN *sb.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deraignment*, a deraigning or proving. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 292 These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not so as to admit of deraignment [AFr. *disreyne*].

†Derai·gnment[2]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *desrenement*, f. *desregner*: see DERAIGN *v.*[2] and -MENT.] Discharge from a religious order.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The same religious persons, and euery of them shall be made able .. to sue, and be sued in all manner of actions .. after the time of their seuerall deraignements, or departinge out of their religion. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 136 b, *Deraignment*, a displacing, or turning out of his order. So when a Monke is derained, he is degraded and turned out of his order, and become a lay man. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgment* 4 Profession, Deraignment, and the several Appendixes relating thereto, made considerable Titles in the old Year Books.

Derail (dĭrē·l), *v.* [ad. mod.F. *dérailler* (in Bescherelle's *Fr. Dict.* 1845, adm. by Académie in 1878) 'to go off the rails', f. *dé-* (= DE- II. 2) + *rail* RAIL. Introduced from French about 1850, but app. received into general use first in U.S.]

1. *intr.* To run off or leave the rails.

1850 LARDNER *Railway Economy* 326 *foot-note*, Derailment—I have adopted this word from the French. the verb *to derail* or *to be derailed* may be used in a corresponding sense. 1864 WEBSTER, *Derail*, to run off from the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. *Lardner.* 1883 A. CRANE in *Leisure Hour* 284/2 It [the locomotive] had 'derailed'. 1883 in CASSELL [the only sense given: characterized as *American*].

2. *trans.* To cause (a train, etc.) to leave the rails; to throw off the rails.

1850 LARDNER *Railway Economy* 327 On the 16th September 1847, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, the last carriage of the express train, having two passengers in it, was derailed. *Ibid.*, The displacement only became great enough to derail the wheels on the arrival of the last coach at the point. 1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3416. 1 [They] stopped four cars forcibly, derailed them. 1881 M REYNOLDS *Engine-driving Life* 32 Having their engines de-railed. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/4 The faster a train ran, the more likely would it be to derail any impediment on the track.

Hence **Derai·led** *ppl. a.*, **Derai·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Nature* XXV. 246 A ballasted floor of sufficient strength to hold up a derailed locomotive. 1884 *Christian World* 5 June 419/5 The cause of the derailing of the carriages. 1891 *Times* 26 Sept. 5/1 The telegraph pole having been broken down..by the derailed carriages.

Derailment (dĭrē·lmĕnt). [ad. mod.F. *déraillement* (cited by Bescherelle 1845, from F. Tourneaux 1841), f. *dérailler*: see prec. Introduced from French *c* 1850: at first chiefly used in U. S.] Said of a railway train, etc.: The fact of leaving or being thrown off the rails.

1850 LARDNER *Railway Economy* 326 In most cases of derailment*, it is the engine which escapes from the rails. [*Foot-note*, I have adopted this word from the French: it expresses an effect .. for which we have not yet had any term in our railway nomenclature. By *déraillement* is meant the escape of the wheels of the engine or carriage from the rails.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Derailment*, the state of being off the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. *Lardner.* 1880 *Times* 20 Jan. (*Swiss Railways*), The number of accidents ..was 177, of which 55 are classed as derailments, 55 as collisions. 1880 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Aug. 12, I do not now refer to the influence of speed in producing a derailment.

†Derai·n, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- I. 1 + RAIN *v.*] *intr.* To rain down, fall as rain.

c 1563 CAVENDISH *Metr. Visions, Ld. Seymour*, in *Life Wolsey* (1825) II. 109 When I the teares shold se from hir face derayn.

Derain(e, variants of DERAIGN *v. Obs.*

Derange (dĭrē·ndʒ), *v.* [(18th c.) a. mod.F. *déranger*, in Cotgr. (1611) *desranger* 'to disranke, disarray, disorder', in OF. *desrengier*, f. *des-*, *dé-*, L. *dis-* + *renc*, *reng*, mod.F. *rang* RANK, order. Not in Johnson; considered by him as French:—'It is not easy to guess how Dr. Warburton missed this opportunity of inserting a *French* word, by reading,—and the wide arch Of *derang'd* empire fall!—*Ant. & Cl.* I. i, which, if *deranged* were an *English* word, would be preferable both to *ruined* and *ranged*'. *Shaks.* 1765 VII. 107.]

1. *trans.* To disturb or destroy the arrangement or order of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VI. 173 Lest the order of the procession should be deranged, he moved so slowly, that the Spaniards became impatient. 1793 CRAUFURD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 211 The approach of an army would..probably derange what has been decreed in regard to the Vendée. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. 31 A country recently deranged by volcanic action. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 531 This letter deranged all the projects of James. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., If a dancing-girl deranges her dress too much.

†b. 'To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer' (Webster 1828). *Obs.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 244 The officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of Congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

2. To disturb the normal state, working, or functions of; to put into a disordered condition; to cause to act abnormally.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. vii. (1868) II. 214 Both these kinds of monopolies derange more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society; but they do not always derange it in the same way. 1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 89 The hill Knock Renestle is a magnetic mass of rock, which considerably deranges the compass. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 130 His constitution was so deranged by the irritation of the sore. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II ii. 39 Habits .. which tend in any degree to derange the animal functions, should be scrupulously avoided.

3. To disorder the mind or brain of; to unsettle the reason of.

1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* IV. 60 The trouble which our youth was thought to bear With such indifference hath deranged his head. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 532 Minds deranged by sorrow.

4. To disturb, interrupt.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 273, I ventured to derange your leisure. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 251, I am sorry to have deranged you for so small a matter.

Hence **Dera·nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1795 *Jemina* II. 30 Her share in this deranging incident. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., All kinds of deranging influences are at work.

Derangeable (dĭrē·ndʒăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to derangement.

1843 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* (D.), The real impediment..is that derangeable health which belongs to old age.

Deranged (dĭrē·ndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. DERANGE *v.*]

1. Put out of order; disordered, disarranged.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 246 Measures..to recover them [commercial affairs] from their deranged situation. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 84 A deranged state of the digestive organs. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. I. vii. 125 The deranged and the horizontal formations.

2. Disordered in mind; insane.

c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 319 When I came to mention . they imagined I was still dera ged, as there was no such place, as I described. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* XII 140 The few persons whom he met..thought him furious or deranged. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 465 A man who is deranged and not right in his mind.

Derangement (dĭrē·ndʒmĕnt). [a mod.F. *dérangement* (1671 in Hatzf.), f. *déranger*: see DERANGE and -MENT.]

1. Disturbance of order or arrangement; disarrangement, displacement.

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 276 A strange derangement, indeed, our riders have got into, to be nine days coming from Hillsborough. 1854 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* 417 They could not be incorporated in their proper places without a very extensive reprint and a derangement of the entire work. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I. I. vii. 116 Time must multiply the derangement of strata, in the ratio of antiquity.

2. Disturbance of normal or regular order or working; the condition of being out of order; disorder; disorganization.

1737 BERKELEY *Querist* § 457 Whether this folly may not produce..an entire derangement of domestic life..a general corruption in both sexes? 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CCCXCVIII. (1792) IV. 231 It is a total dislocation and *dérangement*. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 502 Without any considerable derangement in the digestive organs. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 146 The derangement of the woollen trade..was causing distress all over the country.

3. Disturbance of the functions of the mind; mental disorder; insanity.

1800 *Act* 39–40 *Geo. III*, c. 94 § 3 (Jod.) Apprehended under circumstances, that denote a derangement of mind. 1812 G. D. COLLINSON *Law conc. Idiots* I. I. iv. (Jod.), Many actions bear too marked a character of illusion, of derangement, of alienation of mind, that a man in his senses could not by any possibility commit them. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* IV. 66 Mark of passion there was none; None of derangement. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* VII. 233 Supplying the interpretation of the previously obscure attacks of recurrent derangement.

†Dera·sion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action from L. *dērādĕre* to shave off.] A scraping or shaving off.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 79 The derasion made at the foresaid time is sufficient.

Deray (dĭrē·), *sb. arch.* Also 4 **derai**, 4–5 **derray**(e, **dray**, 5 **derei**; *β.* 4–5 **desray**(e. See also DISRAY. [a. OF. *desrei*, *desrai*, later *desroi*, *derei*, *derai*, *deroi*, f. tonic stem of *desreer*: see DERAY *v.*, also ARRAY *v.*, DISARRAY.]

†1. Disorder, disturbance, tumult, confusion. *To make deray*: to create a disturbance, act violently and noisily. *Obs.* (or *arch.*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1177 He tok Alisaundre this deray, For to amende gef he may. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3165 On canados sche gan crie And made gret deray. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xl, Querto draues thou so dreȝghe, and mace suche deray? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 239 The schirreff cryt: Quha makis that gret deray? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 77 Turnus was by, and amyd this deray, This hait fury of slauchtyr, and fell afray.

β. *a* 1330 *Fragm. Alexander*, in *Rouland & V.* (1836) p. xxiii, Ther men might reuthe y-sen Muchel desray, muchel gredeing. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 239 Wherof they maad grete noyse and desraye.

† b. Impetuosity; display of vigour or prowess. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7721 Sone he say A yong knyght, also of gret deray Ageyns him he gynneth to ride. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 502 The aventerous with gret deray So hard to our knyght he droff, Hys schelde in twoo peses roff.

c. Disarray, confusion. *modern archaism.* 1831 Hogg in *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 425 Whose beauty, form, and manners bland, Have wrought deray through all the land. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 196 Him struck dismay In wild deray. 1872 — *Lays Highl* 82 They rove the vest, and in deray They flung her on the floor.

† 2 Disorderly action towards any one; violence, injury, insolent ill-treatment. *To do or make deray to*: to do violence to; to disturb, molest. *Obs.* *a* 1300 (*cursor M.* 23346 (Cott.) If þai suld for þaa feluns þrai, It war gain godd and gret derai. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 15568 (Trin.) þou sal se hem 3itt to nyȝt do me greet deray. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xv. 438 Lordyngis, it war my will Till mak end of the gret deray That dowglass makis vs ilk day. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 121 Peter I have prayed for the So that thou schall nost drede his dray. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4336 Who hath done þe all þys deraye. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xii. xix, Achylles was full of desraye and inyquyte, and drewe the body of Hector by grete woodenes. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 536 In thy depairting se thow mak no deray Vnto no wicht, bot frely pass thy way.

3. Disorderly mirth and revelry as in a dance or similar festivity. Chiefly in the alliterative phrase *dancing and deray*, *arch.* 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxviii. 14 For din, nor danceing, nor deray, It will nocht walkin me no wise. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. xi. *heading*, Off the bancat, and of the greit deray, And how Cupide inflambes the lady gay. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* i. Wes nevir in Scotland hard nor sene Sic dansing nor deray. 1807 J. Stagg *Poems* 65 Wi' lowpin', dancin' and deray. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, There was .. dancing and deray within. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. II. I xii, So have we seen fond weddings .celebrated with an outburst of triumph and deray, at which the elderly shook their heads. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 The dancing and deray were so public that all classes had their share of the fun.

¶ 4. *erron.* for Array. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) To be in thair best deray ilk persone.

† **Deray** (dĭrē·), *v. Obs.* Also **dray**. [a. OF. *desrer*, *-reier*, *-rayer*, later *desroter*, *derroyer*, *derayer*, = Pr. *desreiar*, It. *disredare*:—Rom. type **des-rēdāre*, f. L. Dis- + *-rēdāre*, f. **rēdo* preparation, order: see Array. (The atonic stem in OF. was *desre-*, the tonic *desrei-*, *-rai-*, *-roi-*, which was afterwards extended to the inf. and other atonic forms.)] *refl.* and *intr.* To act or behave in a disorderly manner; to rage. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 883 Nectanabus .. graithes him sone Deraide as a dragoun dreedful in fight. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1210 Þus despitusly þe duk drayed him þanne. *Ibid.* 2061 He deraied him as a deuel.

¶ Used for Deraign *v.*[1] [Confusion of *derayne* with infin. *deraye*, *n.*]

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3915 Finde a Sarrazin oþer a knizt, & he schal anoþer finde, þat schal deray[ne] his rizt kinde. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5436 Wylt thou graunt with spere and scheeld Deraye the ryght in the feelde.

Derayn, -e, variants of Deraign *v. Obs.*

Derb, *a. rare.* ? *nonce-wd.* [a. Ger. *derb* compact, solid, rough.] Rough, uncrystallized, massive. 1825 Colebrook *Asiat. Resf.* 329 If. I oppose transparent chrystallized Alumen to opake derb (*unchrystallized*) Alumen.

Derby (dā·ɹbi, dē·ɹbi). The name of a town (in OE. named by the Northmen *Déorabý*, *Déorbý*) and shire of England, and of an earldom named from the shire or county. See also Darby. Hence

1. Proper name of the most noted annual horse-race in England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at the Epsom races, usually on the Wednesday before, or the second Wednesday after, Whitsunday (the actual day being fixed each year in connexion with those of the Newmarket and Ascot meetings, by the Jockey Club). 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scott.* xxxix (1855) 305 What care I about Oaks or Derbys? 1848 Disraeli in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. (1883) 340/2 'You do not know what the Derby is'. 'Yes I do. It is the Blue Ribbon of the Turf'. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vi. 161, I had been to the Derby.

b. Hence *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as **Derby day**, the day on which the 'Derby' is run; **Derby dog**, the proverbial dog on the race-course, after this has been otherwise cleared; hence *allusively*, something sure to turn up or come in the way. 1862 *Times* 6 June, It was a real Derby gathering, and, if possible, a Derby gathering exaggerated with all its queer *mélange* of high and low. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. vi. 190 On a Derby Day the hill at Epsom is thronged with them. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/2 The reputation which invariably attaches to a Derby winner.

c. *transf.* Of similar important races in other countries, as *The French Derby*. 1890 *Whitaker's Alm.* 584/1 The winner of the French Derby. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/3 The great 'Snowshoe Derby' took place on Sunday and yesterday at Holmenkollen near Christiania.

2. Short for *Derby hat*; a stiff felt hat with a rounded crown and narrow brim. *U.S.* 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 14/1 Girls or young ladies are seen with their hands thrust deep into the ulster pocket the derby tipped on one side. *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 11/1 Low felt hats— Derby hats, as they are generally called here [U. S.] —were universal.

3. *Plastering.* = Darby 5. 1823–42 [see Darby 5]. 1876 W. Papworth in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 504 He is furnished with .. a hand float, a quirk float, and a derby or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime and hair.

4. **Derby neck** = Derbyshire neck. 1769 T. Prosser (*title*), An Account of the Method of Cure of the Bronchocele, or Derby-neck. 1771 Barretti *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* II. 148 Gavàys mean a Derby-neck or a man that has a Derby-neck.

Derbyshire (dā·ɹbi-, dē·ɹbiʃəɹ). [In OE. *Déorbý-scír*, *Déorbi-scír*: see prec.] The shire or county of Derby in England. Hence

1. **Derbyshire neck**: a swelling of the thyroid gland; bronchocele, goitre; so called as being endemic in parts of that county. 1808 Beddoes *Hygëia* vi. 67 The water of melted snow has been held by many authors to be the cause of the bronchocele or Derbyshire neck. 1836 Sir G. Head *Home Tour* 117 The malady, called the 'Derbyshire neck'—an endemic protuberance in the throat, or goitre. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 191 Goitre, or Derbyshire neck, is very common.

2. **Derbyshire spar**, † **drop**: fluor-spar. 1772 Gilpin *Lakes Cumberland* (1788) II. 217 It is known in London by the name of the Derbyshire drop. But on the spot it is called Blue John. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* 26 Pieces of Derbyshire spar, through which the light of a candle formed many images. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 64 Derbyshire spar (fluoride of calcium).

Derche, obs. form of Dirge.

† **Der-do'ing**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. A pseudo-archaism of Spenser, app. from *dare-do* taken as a compound verb, with pple. in *-ing* (cf. Derring-do) taken in the sense 'Doing daring deeds'.

Dere-doing as a legitimate combination would mean 'harm-doing, mischief-working'.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 10 Me ill befits, that in derdoing armes And honours suit my vowed daies do spend, Unto thy bounteous baytes .. to attend.

† **Dere**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **dere**, 4–5 **der**, 5 (**darr**), **deire**, **derre**, **deerre**, 5–6 **deere**, 5 7 *Sc.* **deir**, 6 **deare**, 7 *dial.* **dare**. [f. Dere *v.*: perhaps a continuation of OE. *daru* (whence ME. *darr*) with the vowel assimilated to the vb.: cf. MDu. *dere*, in Kilian *dere*, *deyre* 'nocumentum, offensa, noxa'. See next.] Harm, hurt, injury, mischief, *esp.* in phr. *to do* (*a person*) *dere*. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3214 Pharaon bannede vt his here, Israel he ðhozte to don dere. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8904 Now may ȝe lyghtly bere þe stones to schip wybouten dere. 14.. *Grene Knt.* 401 in *Sir Gawayne* (Bannatyne Club) App. 237 If itt be poynt of any warr, There shall noe man doe you noe darr. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 149 Wylle ye do any dere to my chyld and me? *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 192, I shall the socor in euery dere. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 13 Many a vice. Which do, and have done this land mickle deere. 1603 *Philotus* lxxiii, ȝow mon first to me sweir, That ȝe to me sall do na deir. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 13 *Dare*, harm or pain. It does me no dare, i. e. no harm.

† **Dere**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **derian**, 2–4 **derie**(n, (4 **deri**, **derye**), 2–3 **deren**, 3–6 **dere**, 4–5 **der**, (4–7 **deere**, 5 **deire**, **dayre**, 5–6 **deyre**, 6 **dear**(e, *Sc.* **deir**, 6–7 **dare**). [OE. *derian*, *derigan* = OFris. *dera*, OS. *derian*, MDu. *dēren* (*daren*), Du. *deren*, OHG. *terjan*, *teren*, MHG. *tern*:—WGer. **darjan*, f. WGer. **dara* str. fem., OHG. *tara*, OE. *daru*, hurt, harm, injury, damage.]

1. *trans.* To hurt, harm, injure.

In OE. intrans. with dative, 'to do harm *to*'.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth* vii. § 3 Þat him ða stormas derian ne mahan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne þet eou scal derien nouðer here ne hunger. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Flesliche lustes þe derieð ure sowle. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 574 Leoun or wlf .. Or oþer best, þat wolde him dere. 1380 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 831 Fals wytnesse þow noon beere þy neyȝbore wyttyngly to dere. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 164 He gert him suer Fra that day furth he suld him neuir der. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iv, Who is without trespasse, what can him hurt or dere. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* ii. (1878) 8 Great charge so long did dare me. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xi. 406 The wound did dare him sore. 1613 T. Potts *Disc. Witches* (1845) K ij a, The stick nor the stake shall never deere thee.

b. *absol.* To do harm, 'hurt'. *a* 1100 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1032 Gehwær hit [þat wildefyr] derode eac on manegum stowum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10014 (Cott.) Þat nathing mai cum in þat ders. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's T.* 232 And of Achilles for his queinte spere, For he couþe wiþ it boþe hele and dere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1203 Ffor to dere for the dethe of his dere cosyn.

2. To trouble, grieve, vex, annoy, incommode. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7377 (Trin.) To be king not wol him dere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Stages .. ilk ane abouen oþer, to see þe rustyng, so þat nane schall dere oþer, ne lett oþer to see. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13550 Now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to thigge At doris vpon dayes, that dayres me full sore. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 106 That dered hym so moche that he wyste not what to saye .. he was so angry in his herte. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* x, When we [envoys] shewed wherein eche other dered, we sought out meanes al quarels to haue clered. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 64 *It dares me*, it pains or grieves me.

Hence **De'ring** *vbl. sb.*; **De'ring** (*derend*, *deriynde*) *ppl. a.*, doing harm, hurtful. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* liv [lv.] 3 Hij were derend to me in ire. 1340 *Ayenb.* 63 þer byeþ leazinges helpinde, and leazinges likynde, and leazinges deriynde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11003 Dyng hom to dethe for deyring of other. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Derynge or noyynge, *nocumentum*, *gravamen*.

Dere, obs. form of Dare *v.*[2], Dear, Deer.

Derect, obs. var. of Direct.

† **De'reful**, *a. Obs.* [? f. Dere *sb.* + -ful.] Full of grief, sorrowful. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4054 Thane drawes he to Dorsett .. Derefullo dredlesse with drowppande teris.

Dereign(e, dereine, var. Deraign *v. Obs.*

Derelict (de·rlikt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dērelict-us*, pa. pple. of *dērelinquĕre* to forsake wholly, abandon, f. De- I. 3 + *relinquĕre* to leave, forsake.]

A. *adj.*

1. Forsaken, abandoned, left by the possessor or guardian; *esp.* of a vessel abandoned at sea; *transf.* said of land left dry by the recession of the sea. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. i. P 10 The affections which these exposed and derelict children bear to their mothers. 1700 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 640 A tryal before the barons of the exchequer, about derelict lands left by the sea in Yorkshire. 1848 Hallam *Mid. Ages* i. Notes iii. (1855) I. 106 Gaul, like Britain .. had become almost a sort of derelict possession, to be seized by the occupant. 1888 *Times* 21 Aug. 9/3 Massowah, which, having been abandoned and left derelict by Egypt, was seized by Italy as a *res nullius*.

fig. 1774 Burke *Amer. Tax.* Wks. (1842) I. 171 They easily prevailed, so as to seize upon the vacant, unoccupied, and derelict minds of his friends.

2. Guilty of dereliction of duty; unfaithful, delinquent (*U.S.*). Hence **Derelictness**. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 Sept., Probably you will think that United States Commissioner Newton was very 'derelict' in his duty. 1888 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 4 Oct., The derelictness of many officials in Kansas.

B. *sb.*

1. A piece of property abandoned by the owner or guardian; *esp.* a vessel abandoned at sea. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 534/1 A small Virginia ship laden with Tobacco, which they seised as a Derelict, pretending the men had forsaken the ship. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Derelicts*, in the civil law, are such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. 1838 De Quincy *Mod. Greece* Wks. XIV. 320 Often .. plague .. would absolutely depopulate a region .. In such cases, mere strangers would oftentimes enter upon the lands as a derelict. 1877 W. Thomson *Cruise Challenger* iv. 61 On the morning of March 23rd we steamed in search of the derelict.

b. A person abandoned or forsaken. 1728 Savage *Bastard* Pref., I was a Derelict from my cradle. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 258 To try conclusions with my helplessness,—To pounce on, misuse me, your derelict, Helped by advantage that bereavement lends?

2. One guilty of dereliction of duty (*U.S.*). Cf. A. 2. 1888 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 3 Jan., The Republicans renominated and triumphantly re-elected the derelicts.

Derelict, *v. rare.* [f. L. *dērelict-*, ppl. stem of *dērelinquĕre*: see prec.]

† 1 *trans.* To abandon, forsake. *Obs.* 1622 Donne *Serm. John* xi. 35 Friends .. must not be derelicted, abandoned to themselves. 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* lxxiii, Grants .. of Lands derelicted.

2. *fig.* To fail to keep or observe; to fall short of. *nonce-use.* 1881 Macfarren *Counterp.* iv. 9 Exceptions can only be understood by students who are thoroughly conversant with the rules they [the exceptions] derelict.

Dereliction (derĭlĭkʃən). [ad. L. *dērelictiōn-em*, n. of action from *dērelinquĕre*: see Derelict. Cf. obs. F. (16th c.) *dereliction* (Godef.).]

1. The action of leaving or forsaking (with intention not to resume); abandonment. (Now *rare* exc. in legal use.) *a* 1622 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 123 The next species of Homicide is Permission, which when it is toward ourselves, is by the schoolemen usually called Desertion, or Dereliction. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. viii. P 5 Repentance and dereliction of sins. 1782 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1836) 586 This wise dereliction of obsolete, vexatious, and unprofitable claims. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 442 He recommended, if not a dereliction, at any rate a suspension of the design. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xi. (ed. 5) 176 Imposts .. by long dereliction apparently obsolete.

b. The condition of being forsaken or abandoned. Now *rare*. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xvii. § 2 Dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 98 That Jesus Christ did suffer dereliction of God really; that he was indeed deserted and forsaken of God. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. 330 The unhappy baronet has no friends .. you are not reduced to so deplorable a state of dereliction. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 85 These mansions .. whether their dereliction arises from the caprice or folly of their owners, etc.

c. *fig.* The 'abandonment' or leaving dry of land by the sea; *concr.* the land thus left dry. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 261 Lands newly created .. by the alluvion or dereliction of the sea. 1804 Colebrooke *Husb. Bengal* (1806) 8 Land which has been gained by the dereliction of water. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 106 Norfolk has gained largely on the eastern side by the dereliction of the sea.

2. In modern use implying a morally wrong or reprehensible abandonment or neglect; chiefly in the phr. *dereliction of duty*.

1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 217 A dereliction of every opinion and principle that I have held. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 90 He will not accept of compliments paid to his power at the expense of a dereliction of his royal claims. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* viii, They would be answerable with their lives for any further dereliction of duty. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* Mal. ii. 11, Idolatry, the central dereliction of God. 1892 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 211/2 The plaintiffs have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, but for which the sewage matter would not flow into the stream.

b. Hence *absol.* Failure in duty, delinquency.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 11 In this case it was moral dereliction which gave to ridicule a weight and power not necessarily .. belonging to it. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 236 The employments of commerce .. are .. vitiated by derelictions and abuses at which all connive. 1881 S. H. HODGSON *Outcast Ess.* 396 What! on thy guiltless children wilt thou call Lightly the curse of such a dereliction? 1888 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* I. 396 Each pupil felt .. that he owed her a personal apology for any dereliction or failure on his part.

† 3. Failure, cessation; *esp.* sudden failure of the bodily or mental powers, fainting. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. lxxix, Of brasen sleep and bodi's derelictions. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xl. 91 The word eclipse .. signifies dereliction, a fainting away, or swooning. 1797 E. M LOMAX *Philanthrope* 169 All at once, by some unfortunate dereliction of mind, he made a full stop.

† b. Failure, defect, shortcoming. *Obs.*

1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (Bohn 1848) 383 Michelangelo .. no doubt had his moments of dereliction. 1807 OPIE *ibid.* i. 265 Michelangelo had derelictions and deficiencies too great to be overlooked.

Derelictionize, -ing: see DE- II. 1.

Dereling, -yng, obs. forms of DARLING.

† Dereli·nque, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Derelinque*, to leaue.

† Derelinquish (dĕrĭ'lĭŋkwĭʃ), *v. Obs.* [f. RELINQUISH, after L. *dērelinquĕre*: see DERELICT. Cf. OF. *derelainquir* in same sense (Godef.).] *trans.* To relinquish utterly, forsake, abandon.

a 1618 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 106 That it were deadly sinne in him to de-relinquish the Church. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* Ded. B, That you will not .. both desert your Self, and de-relinquish the care of three Kingdoms. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 81 This vast continental depression, whose derelinquished space was occupied by water.

Derene, -renne, -reyne, variants of DERAIGN *v. Obs.*, to prove, etc.

† Dere're, *adv. Obs.* [a. OF. *deriere*, now *derrière*, behind = Pr. *dereire*, It. *dietro*, *drieto*:—late pop. L. *de-retro* 'from backwards'.] Behind.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 181 (Harl.) This seely clerkes ronnen vp and doun, Wib keep, keep, stand, stand, Iossa, ware derere, Ga wightly bou and I sal keep him heere.

† Derf, *sb. Obs.* [app. shortened from OE. *gedeorf* labour, trouble, tribulation, f. *deorfan* to labour: see DERVE.] Trouble, tribulation, hurt.

[*c* 1000 *Ælfric Colloquy* P 16 Hiz, hiz, micel gedeorf ys hit!] *c* 1205 LAY. 10943 Nas na man .. þæt dursten him derf makien. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Strong uorte drien derf ine Godes seruise. *Ibid.* 106 Heo wolde þet derf þuldeliche polien. *Ibid.* 180 Sicnesse, meseise .. and euerich licomliche derf þet eileþ þe vlesche. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Abeoie bliðeliche þe derf þat tu drehest.

† Derf, *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: 3 (*Orm*) **derrf, deorrf,** 3–4 **derue,** 3–6 **derf,** 4–5 **derff,** 4–6 **derfe,** 5–6 **derffe, darf**(e, 6 **dearfe.** [app. a. ON. *djarfr* (:—*derfa-z*) bold, daring, audacious, impudent: cf. OSw. *diarver*, *diærver*, Sw. *djerf*, Da. *diærv*; cognate with OS. *derbi*, OFris. *derfe*; not recorded in OE. where the forms would be *deorf*, *dierfe*; cf. *deorrflike* in Ormin.]

1. Bold, daring, courageous, brave.

c 1200 ORMIN 16780 He [Nicodemus] nass nohht derrf inoh all opennlið to sekenn þe Laferrd Crist. *Ibid.* 19598 Wiþþ derrf & openn spæche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 307 The frer..wes derrf, stout, and ek hardy. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12800 His derf knightes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 22 Turnus the prince, at was baith darf and bald.

b. In a bad sense: Bold, audacious, daringly wicked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12936 (Cott.) þat derf o ded, þat fals traitur. *Ibid.* 27749 (Cott.) Wreth .. wentes man fra goddis will and mas him derf to dedis ill. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3779 Thow salle be dede and undone for thy derfe dedys. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 305 Fulle darfe has been oure deede for-thi commen is our care. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 31 Darfe, stubborn, *pertinax*, *obduratus*.

2. Strong, sturdy, stout.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1233 þe dor drawen, & dit with a derf haspe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 312 No more dowte the dynte of theire derfe wapyns. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 78 His darf oxen I compt them not a flee.

b. Vigorous, forcible, violent.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 17 That drewe all tho domesmen derffe indignacioun. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 359 Delis thair full doughtely mony derf dynt. 16.. *Earl Westmorland* 291 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 311 Blowes that were both derfe and dire.

3. Painful, grievous; terrible, dreadful; cruel.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 565 Ich hire wule don to þe derueste dead. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 862 Dotz away your derf dyn & derez neuer my gestes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 217 Mony..Off Wallace part, thai putt to that derff deid.

b. Troublesome, hard, difficult.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 948 For nis him no derure for to adweschen feole þen fewe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 His leades.. derue beoð to fullen. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 294 The darfast way..Tha tuke the gait without rangat till go.

B. as *adv.* Grievously, terribly.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 23 Slic wordes said Crist of thir wers That folc in werd ful derf deres.

Derfde, pa. t. of DERVE *v. Obs.*

† De·rffful, *a. Obs.* In 4 **derful,** 6 **darffful.** [? f. DERF *sb.* + -FUL.] ? Troublous, hurtful; or = DERF *a.* Hence **De·rffully** *adv.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22544 (Edin.) Wod and wal al doun sal draw of demster þat derful aw. [*Other MSS.* dredful.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 2338 The dartis flew lyke fyre out of the flint Darffull and dour. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1090 Deien se derfliche [*one MS.* derffulliche].

† De·rfly, *a. Obs.* [? f. DERF *a.* + -LY¹; cf. ON. *djarfligr* bold, daring.] Grievous, terrible, dreadful; = DERF *a.* 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1143 (Cott.) þi derfli dede has liknes nan. *Ibid.* 7182 To derfly ded þai suld him bring.

† De·rfly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: see DERF *a.* [f. DERF *a.* + -LY².] Cf. ON. *djarfliga* boldly.]

1. Boldly; fiercely.

c 1200 ORMIN 16195 Þatt tuss derrfliche drifesst alle þis folle ut off þiss minstre. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 19712 (Edin.) Þai toke þair rede derueli [*v.r.* derfli] do him to þe dede. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1033 So darfely bothe thaire dynttis thay driste. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 41 Eolus .. In Yrland cost rycht darflie did thame dryve. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 542 To dreadfull dolour dearfly or ȝe dryue him.

b. Quickly, promptly.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1641 Derfly þenne Danyel deles þyse wordes. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3006 Derfly on þe tojir day a douth he assembles. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 798 To the Montane he maid him full boun..Derflie ouir Daillis.

3. Grievously, terribly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Þus was Iesu Crist..in alle his fif wittes derfliche ipined. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3278 And there-fore derflyche I am dampnede for ever!

† De·rfness. *Obs.* [f. DERF *a.* + -NESS. Sense 1 appears to be related to DERF *sb.*]

1. Trouble, hardship; = DERF *sb.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þes þu hefdest mare deruenesse on þisse liue of þine licome, þes þu scoldest hersumian þe bet þine leofe drihten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3996 (Cott.) Man þat þou will help in nede Thar him neuer na derfnes drede.

2. Boldness, audacity.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5110 He, þat warpes thies wordes in his wild foly, Shuld degh, for his derfenes.

† De·rfship. *Obs.* [f. DERF *a.* + -SHIP.] Audacity.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 978 Þis is nu þe derfschipe of þi dusi onsware and te deopnesse.

Dergie, obs. form of DIRGE.

Deric (de·rik), *a. Biol.* [mod. f. Gr. *dĕpos* skin + -IC.] Pertaining to, or constituting, the skin or outer integument of the body.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 36 The outer germinal layer (deric layer or ectoderm) forms the outer limiting layer of the body.

Derick, var. spelling of DERRICK.

Deridable (dĭrəi·dăb'l), *a.* [f. DERIDE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be derided or ridiculed.

1804 JEFFREY *Let.* in Ld. Cockburn *Life* II. xliv, You .. have yet to learn that everything has a respectable, and a deridable aspect.

Deride (dĭrəi·d), *v.* [ad. L. *dērīdē-re* to laugh to scorn, scoff at, f. DE- I. 4 + L. *rīdēre* to laugh. Cf. OF. *derire* and rare *derider* (Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To laugh at in contempt or scorn; to laugh to scorn: to make sport of, mock.

1530 [see DERIDING below]. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 44 In al tymes haue the tyrants derided the godly while they paciently waited for Gods helpe. 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 30 b, Mockers and flouters, who .. deride everie man. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* XXIII. 35 And the rulers also .. derided him. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. i. (1652) 633, I knowe not whether they are more to be pitied or derided. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 817 Of them derided, but of God observ'd The one just Man alive. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 75 A Bagpipe (an Instrument which an Englishman derides). 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. XXVIII. 99 He justly derides the absurd reverence for antiquity. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. vii. 272 Doctrines which, as an orator, he does not scruple to deride.

† 2. *intr.* To laugh contemptuously or scornfully.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 43 The hangman .. Began to scoffe, and thus deriding said. 1663 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 466 A club..where many pretended witts would meet and deride at others. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* App. 562 When they deride at our profession.

Hence **Deri·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Deri·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Deri·der,** one who derides, a mocker; **Deri·dingly** *adv.*, in a deriding way, with derision.

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Deridyng, laughyng to skorne, *derision*. 1543 *Necess. Doctr.* H iij, A dissembler or rather a deryder of penance. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 635 (R.) In the same epistle [he] deridingly commendeth them. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. i. § 1 Prophane and deriding adversaries. 1672 *Life & Death J. Alleine* vi (1837) 71 Deriding and menacing language. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 221 Their decayed and derided Idolatry. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 116 His indiscreet .. Derideing .. of his Father. 1792 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., 'What do you mean by going home?' cried she, somewhat deridingly. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV lxxiv. 8 He deridingly called the swan on his badge, 'a goose' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. III (1871) 63 [He] smote his young derider on the nose.

† Deri·dent, *a. nonce-wd. Obs.* [ad. L. *dērīdent-em*, pr. pple. of L. *dērīdēre* to DERIDE.] ? Deriding, or smiling.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 308 *Rosse.* Most sweete mistriss, most derydent starre. *Acut.* Then most rydent starre faire falle ye.

Derige, obs. form of DIRGE.

Dering: see under DERE *v.*

Derisible (dĭrəi·zĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. type **dērīsibilis*, f. *dērīs-*, ppl. stem of *dērīdēre*: see -BLE. Cf. It. *derisibile* 'that may be derided' (Florio 1611).] To be derided; worthy of derision.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 712 The Pharmacopolist that wants Sugar, is not so derisible, as he. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 45, I was his hopeless and derisible inferior.

Derision (dĭrĭ·ʒən). Also 5 **dyrision,** 6 **diresioun.** [a. F. *dérision* (13th c.), ad. L. *dērīsiōn-em*, n. of action from *dērīdēre* to DERIDE.]

1. The action of deriding or laughing to scorn; ridicule, mockery.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 191 Of thi wurdys I have skorne and derysone. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 646 It were but derysioun To croun him king but woice off the parlyment. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 That sholde be a reste lesynge and worthy of derysion. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 123 Scorne and derision neuer comes in teares. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath* II. 244 Scourg'd with the whip of sharpe derision. 1624 DE LAWNE *Du Moulin's Logick* 70 Sometimes names are given by contraries, and by way of derision. As, when a dwarfe is called a Goliah. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) III. XIX. 16 She had regarded it rather as an object of derision than alarm. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. iv. 118 The people of Antioch were notorious for inventing names of derision.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this, a deriding.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XX. 10 For why I herde so many derisions and blasphemies. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* XCI, Out of reach of her derisions.

c. Phrases. *In*, † *by*, † *for*, † *to derision.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 And thus saide to him by derision. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCVIII 205 In dyrision and despyte of the Danys 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 25 Than do they laughe us vnto deryskyon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 His tytle for derysyon wryten and set ouer his heed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XX. 169 He vald laucht and scorn vs be grit derisione. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 77/1 Scarce able to write, which when upon any occasion he did, it was to derision. 1747 WESLEY *Char. Methodist* 11 Those who are in Derision so called. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* VII. (1853) 14 In derision of the gay colours.

d. *To hold* or *have in derision*: to treat with scorn and mockery. *To be in derision*: to be subjected to mocking ridicule, to be a laughing-stock; so *to bring into derision.*

(With *hold*, *have* the action is prominent, with *be* the condition of the derided.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clviii. 147 Bernulphus .. hadde this Egbert in derysyon. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 258 Among wise men it should be had in derision. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXX 1 Now they that are .. yonger then I, haue me in derision. *a* 1571 THROGMORTON *Let. to Cecil* in Froude *Hist. Eng* (1881) VI. XXXIX 439 We begin to be in derision already for the bruit only. 1628 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 He was in daily derision, euery one mocked him. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* (R.), British policy is brought into derision.

2. *concr.* An object of ridicule; a laughing-stock.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* lxxix. 4 We are become .. a very scorne and derysyon to them that are rounde aboute vs. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 His word was a reproach and derision to the profane. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 270 The venerable patriarch is the derision of scoundrels.

† Deri·sionary, *a. Obs.* [See -ARY.] Of the nature of derision, expressing derision, derisory.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* Wks. 1759 II. 215, All hell applauds you mightily for. that derisionary festival, which you keep.

Derisive (dĭrəi·sĭv), *a.* [f. L. *dērīs-*, ppl. stem of *dērīdēre* to DERIDE + -IVE. Cf. OF. *derrisif*, *-ive.*] Characterized by derision; scoffing, mocking.

a 1668 GAUDEN *Sacrament* 98 (L.) His derisive purple stained .. with blood. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 364 Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest. 1871 H AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. ii, 'Soh! you are come'' he exclaimed, in a deep, derisive tone. *Mod. Newspr. Rept of Parlt.* The statement of the hon. member was received with derisive cheers [i. e. *Hear! hear!* uttered in derisive tones].

Hence **Deri·sively** *adv.*, in a mocking manner, with derision; **Deri·siveness.**

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 220 That hyperbole .. which derisively term[s] Cairo and Damascus villages. *Ibid.* 243 (R.) The Persians [were] thence called Magussæi derisively by other ethnicks. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xlv, 'Never you mind', retorted that gentleman, tapping his nose derisively. 1847 CRAIG, *Derisiveness*, the state of being derisive.

† Derisorious, *a.* [f. as next + -OUS.] = next.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* 73 A derisorious Allusion to the occasion of the name of that City. 1681 — *Postscr.* in Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 34 His unworthy Usage of the Holy Writ, and his derisorious Interpretations of it.

Derisory (dĭrəi·sŏri), *a.* [ad. L. *dērīsōri-us*, f. *dērīsor* derider, mocker, agent-n. from *dērīdēre*.] Characterized by derision; mocking, derisive.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 325 The garrulous grashopper .. Sits pouring out her derisory song. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cold Iron*, a Derisory Periphrasis for a Sword. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Pol. Nicknames*, The derisory nickname [Roundhead]. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiii. XI. 51 Occasions for derisory cheering. 1888 *Times* 6 Sept. 7/2 They prefer decorous obscurity to a derisory notoriety.

Derivabi·lity. *rare.* [f. DERIVABLE: see -ITY.] The quality of being derivable.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos* 353 The existence which each man predicates of himself is, according to Mr. Mill, derivability from that neutrum.

Derivable (dĭrəi·văb'l), *a.* [f. DERIVE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. mod.F. *dérivable*.] Capable of being derived: in various senses of the vb.

†**1.** Capable of being transmitted or passed on from one to another; transmissible. *Obs.*

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II vi. 118 Those works which are .. derivable to all successions, to the end of the world. 1649 — *Cases Conse.* (1650) 416 This incest .. was permanent, and derivable to her posterity. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), The eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me.

2. Capable of being drawn or obtained (*from* some source); obtainable.

a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 521 Fill'd with all Plenitude Divine, Derivable from Godhead Trine. 1799 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 158 The collateral benefits derivable by the Company. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 150 The singular product, derivable from some organic bodies, called petroleum. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 75/1 The income derivable from a capital sum of .. twenty-six millions.

3. Capable of being obtained or drawn as a conclusion, deduction, or inference; deducible *from*.

1653 WILKINS *On Prayer* iv. (T.), The second sort of arguments, from ourselves, are derivable from some of these heads. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 57 The right sense thereof seemeth best derivable from .. the nature of the subject he treateth on. 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse Heaven* 81 The main inference derivable from these hurricanes does not relate to their effects but to their cause.

4. Capable of being traced up to, or shown to proceed *from* (a source); traceable.

a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 137 Derivable from the common Tongue diffused through them all. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. 226 (T.) All these lamentable accidents were both subsequent upon, and derivable from a sin, which was fully pardoned. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 50 All other modes of consciousness are derivable from experiences of Force.

Hence **Derivably** *adv.*, in a derivative manner.

1847 in CRAIG.

†**Derivage.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. DERIVE + -AGE.] Derivation, tracing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iii. 69 Deriuage of Pedegrees from Auncestrie.

Derival (dĭrəi·văl). *rare.* [f. DERIVE *v.*: see -AL^2 5.] Derivation; c. g. of one word from another.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 533 Of the derival of a conjunction from a preposition, we have a ready instance in the old familiar '*but*'. 1878 *Ibid.* § 257 Postscr., Instances of Derival rather than of Combination.

Derivant (dĭrəi·vănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *dérivant*, pr. pple. of *dériver* to DERIVE: see -ANT.]

A. *adj. Med.* Drawing off or away (inflammation, fluid, etc.); = DERIVATIVE 1 b. **B.** *sb. Math.* A term applied to derived function of a special kind.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 546 His conviction that the chief utility of cupping and leeching consists not in the blood withdrawn, but in the derivant and counter-irritant effect which they produce.

Derivate (de·rivĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dērīvāt-us*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *dērīvāre* to DERIVE.]

A. as *pa. pple.* and *a.* Derived.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 293 Portgreuis, whiche worde is deriuat or made of .ii. Saxon wordis, as port and greue. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 900 *Tenir, uenir* with all them that be derivate of them as *contenir, prouenir*. 1679 KID in G. Hickes *Spir. Popery* 9 Supremacy, and every thing Originat upon and derivate from it. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lect.* 44 Correlative, derivate, and hereditary holiness. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I. vii. (D.), Him From whom the rights of kings are derivate.

B. *sb.* Anything derived; a derivative.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule iii. § 22 Those things that are derivates from heauen. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 550 We maintain that consciousness meets the given, the derivate in man, at every point. 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* 95 Which of them is the original, which the derivate? 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 7/3 The new Ammonia derivate Piperazine.

†**Derivate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dērīvāre* to DERIVE.] = DERIVE *v. trans.* and *intr.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Peraduenture it wold deryuate to other membres and do more harme than was before. 1552 in HULOET. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* i. 3 Thus Mortallity is derivated to all Adams posteritie.

†**Derivately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DERIVATE *a.* + -LY^2.] In a derived capacity or way.

1636 PRYNNE *Unlish. Tim.* 106 This power is secondarily and derivately in the whole Church.

Derivation^1 (derivē·ʃən). [a. F. *dérivation* (1377 in Lanfranc's *Chirurg.*, Littré), ad. L. *dērīvātiōnem*, n. of action from *dērīvāre* to DERIVE. (The more usual OF. word was *derivaison, -oison.*)]

†**1.** The action or process of leading or carrying a current of water, or the like, *from* a source, *to* another part; *concr.* a branch of a river, etc. by which such a drawing off is effected. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 525 They bite all the vessels reaching to the stomach, making a derivation of all those ill humors into the belly and other parts. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 139 Pliny in the derivation of water, requireth one cubit of declining, in 240 foot of proceeding. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 82 Plenty of Vessels for the derivation of Air to all their Parts. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I 93 This..will cause a greater Derivation .. of Blood to that Leg. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 693 The fleet passed from the Euphrates into an artificial derivation of that river. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytologia* 417 The necessary moisture .. which was formerly supplied by artificial derivations of water. 1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 80 The great national fountain shall not be a stagnant reservoir, but by an endless derivation, (to speak in a Roman metaphor!) applied to a system of national irrigation.

b. The action of conveying or leading away (in a current); diversion; an instance of this; in *Electr.* cf. *derived circuit* (DERIVED c).

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 The derivation of blood from the brain reduces the cerebral excitement. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Derivation wire*, the wire along which a derived electric current is drawn. 1885 CULLEY *Pract. Telegr.* 41 The new path opened to the current is called a *derived* circuit or *derivation*, or, properly, a *fault*.

c. *Med.* The withdrawal of inflammation or morbid humour from a diseased part of the body, by blistering, cupping or other means.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 165 To use revulsions and derivations to withdraw some of the fumes and vapours. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 85 By..derivations, as opening a vein and Ligatures to take away the flux. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 7 Derivation differs from Revulsion onely in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 185 These effects of topical blood-letting are expressed in some of the older medical writings by the terms Derivation and Revulsion.

†**2.** A passing or handing on; transmission (from a source); communication. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. (1611) 309 What communion Christ hath with his Church is in him by originall deriuation. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 387 He therefore plotted..a deriuation to himselfe of the Kingly Diademe. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 196 In human generation the son is begotten in the same nature with the father, which is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the parent. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ix. (1700) 108 There is both a derivation of Righteousness, and a Communication of Inward Holiness transferred to us through Christ.

3. The action of drawing, obtaining, or deducing from a source.

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 39 But suppose this proportion not known, but by derivation, to be collected from others. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. v. 14 Christ himself is the light of the world, by way of original: his ministers are lights by way of derivation, and participation from him. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 214 A continued derivation of doctrines from the Apostles. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 396 There was no real derivation of English law from Normandy.

4. Origination or coming forth from a source; extraction, origin, descent.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 141 As good a man as your selfe, both in the disciplines of Warre, and the deriuation of my Birth. 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 91 My derivation was from ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 14 That al Languages and Leters had their derivation from the Hebrew. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 186 Why hast thou asked My derivation? 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 123 If..we attend to its relation with the other crystals of the same mineral, and also to its derivation from these, it is described derivatively. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv (1872) 56 'The Son was—*of* God', showing his derivation.

5. A derived product; a derivate, a derivative.

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 17 The Father is the whole substance, but the Son a derivation, and portion of the whole. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. i. 6 Al human Arts and Sciences are but beams and derivations from the Fountain of Lights. *a* 1680 GLANVILL (J.) Most of them are the general derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 410 The Nicolaitans, who were a derivation from the Gnostics.

6. *Gram.* Formation of a word from a more primitive word or root in the same or another language; origination as a derivative.

1530 PALSGR. 68 Derivatyon or formation, that is to saye, substantyves somtyme be fourmed of other substantyves. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, As though our language were so barren, that it were not able of it selfe, or by derivation to affoord convenient words. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 147 Better qualified to discover and explain the derivation and meaning of Hearne's word. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 87 The relics of forgotten derivations..are scattered thickly through every part of our vocabulary.

b. The tracing of the origin of a word from its 'root' or radical elements; a statement or account (or, improperly, a conjecture) of the origin and formation of a word.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2, I knowe not whether the woordes be English or Irish..the Irishmen can make noe derivation nor analogye of them. 1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 99 His derivation of the English names doth not please me least. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 10 The learned Abbot .. will not allow these Derivations to be well grounded. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* App. i. *foot-note*, [*Stipula*, a straw] Perhaps a more feasible etymology of *stipulation* than the usual derivation from *stipes*. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* vii. (1869) 264 Other derivations proposed by him are far more absurd than this.

7. *Math.* The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may be considered or treated as its derivative; *spec.* the operation of finding the derivative or differential coefficient, differentiation.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 608 We have already determined the law of derivation in the most common functions.

8. *Biol.* The theory of evolution of organic forms: see EVOLUTION 6 c.

1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. II. ix. 442 According to the doctrine of derivation, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal.

Deriva·tion^2. *Gunnery.* [a. F. *dérivation*^{2} (Furetière, 1690), n. of action from *dériver* (*dériver*^{4} in Hatzf.) to drift, found in 16–17th c. as *driver*, and (according to Darmesteter *Dict. Gén.*) an adoption of the Eng. vb. DRIVE, in its nautical sense 'to drift with the stream or wind' (cf. Acts xxvii. 15), subseq. associated and identified in form with the pre-existing F. verb *dériver* to DERIVE. In F. applied both to the drift or driving of a ship, and (recently) to the drift or deviation of a projectile, and in the later use taken into mod.Eng.]

The deviation of a projectile from its normal course due to its form, motion, the resistance of the air, or wind; *spec.* the constant inclination of a projectile to the right due to the right-hand spin imparted by the rifling; drift.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 386 The bullet in its improved form .. has no tendency to the gyrations which appear to have so puzzled French artillerists, and for which they have invented the word 'derivation' and wasted much learned disquisition. 1882–3 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Derivation*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

Derivational (derivē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. DERIVATION^1 + -AL.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of derivation.

1843 CAYLEY *Theory of Determinants*, Derivational functions. 1873 S. B. JAMES in *Leisure Hour* 495 'Canting arms' are .. arms that..'chant'..I can think of no other derivational explanation. 1880 EARLE *Eng. Plants* Introd. 93 Weigand treats the termination -as derivational.

Hence **Deriva·tionally** *adv*, as regards derivation.

1883 E. C. CLARK *Pract. Jurispr.* 45 Derivationally, then, it [*θέμις*] means that which is appointed or ordained.

Derivationist (derivē·ʃənist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] **1.** *Biol.* One who holds the theory of derivation or evolution of organic types. **2.** One who occupies himself with the derivation of words.

1875 DAWSON *Nature & Bible* 134 The derivationist tries to break down the line between species and varieties. 1888 — *Geol. Hist. Plants* 266 Allied forms, some at least of which a derivationist might claim as modified descendants. 1892 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 242 The amateur derivationists of place names.

Derivatist (dĭri·vătist), *sb.* [f. DERIVATE *ppl. a.* + -IST.] = prec. 1. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vi. 215 The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters, derivatists. *Ibid.*, To accept the derivatist doctrine, and to reject the creational.

Derivative (dĭri·vătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *dérivatif*, *-ive* (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dērīvātīv-us* (Priscian), f. ppl. stem of *dērīvāre*: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Characterized by transmission, or passing from one to another. *Obs.*

1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 14 June Ded. A iv, What Honour can You hope for, either Present, or derivative to Posterity if you attend your Government no better? 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* XXX, A derivative and spreading injury .. dishonouring a man .. in the eyes of the world.

b. *Med.* Producing derivation; see DERIVATION^1 I c.

1851–60 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Derivative*, having power to turn aside, or convert, as it were, from one disease to another; applied to certain medicines which seem to act in this manner, as blisters, rubefacients, epispastics. 1881 W. B. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 544 (*Hydropathy*) It is stimulative, derivative, depurative, sudorific, and alterative. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Derivative bleeding*, a term applied to that method of treatment of a disease by bleeding when the blood is removed from a part of the body far away from the seat of the disease, as in bleeding from the toe in head affections.

2. Of derived character or nature; characterized by being derived, drawn, obtained, or deduced from another; coming or emanating from a source.

1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Deryvatyfe, *derivatif.* 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* in Rudd *Euclid* (1651) E ij b, The..use of Geometry: and of his second, depending, derivative commodities. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 133 It must be either an acquisite, a deriuatiue, or an infused quality. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 52 Not an original but a derivative Passion. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 P 7 They can only gain a secondary and derivative kind of Fame. 1827 BENTHAM

Parl. Ref. Catech. (1818) 18 The distinction between a self-formed and a derivative judgment. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 64 The secondary or derivative senses of the word have supplanted the primary signification. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Derivative circulation*, term applied to the direct communication which exists between arteries and veins in some parts of the body, so that all the blood does not necessarily pass through the capillaries of these parts.

b. Deriving authority, etc. from another.

1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 67 The courts of the archbishops and bishops and their derivative officers.

c. *Gram.* Formed from another word; not primitive.

1530 PALSGR. 79 The pronownes derivatyves have thre accidentes. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 55 A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in English of greater simplicity. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 18 To have a distinction in the primitive and not in the derivative word is always confusing.

d. *Law.* (See quots.)

1792 CHIPMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 21 The title of S. being void, the subsequent or derivative titles must likewise be void. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Derivative Conveyances*, secondary deeds which presuppose some other conveyance primary or precedent, and only serve to enlarge, confirm, alter, restrain, restore, or transfer the interest granted by such original conveyance. They are releases, confirmations, surrenders, assignments, and defeasanses. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 350 Derivative possession is the possession which one person has of the property of another. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 458/2 The plaintiff was a derivative mortgagee, being a mortgagee of one A. E. P——, who was a mortgagee of the defendant.

3. Of or pertaining to a theory of derivation; derivational.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iii. 97 Philosophers of the derivative school of morals formerly assumed that the foundation of morality lay in a form of selfishness; but more recently in the 'Greatest Happiness' principle.

B. *sb.*

1. A thing of derived character; a thing flowing, proceeding, or originating from another.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 81 b, The third deriuatiue of Delicacie, is sloth. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 45 Honor, 'Tis a deriuatiue from me to mine, And onely that I stand for. 1625 DARCIE *Annales* P v b, Vnskilfulnesse and her deriuatiues, Doubt and Falsity. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 103 The Arabick .. Howbeit, 'tis no original, but a derivative from the Hebrew. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 52 Subordinate dæmons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* v. 98 Testimony is thus reduced to a mere derivative of experience.

2. *Gram.* A word derived from another by some process of word-formation; any word which is not a primitive word or root.

1530 PALSGR. 74 Of pronownes some be primitives, some be derivatives. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxi. (1627) 247 Some marke would be given under every derivative in each roote. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 768/2 In derivatives, or compounds of the sharp *e* .. as *agreeing*, of *agree*. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.* § 20 The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 2 The use of a Greek derivative gives notice that you are scientific. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 55 When we turn from Argos to its derivative Argeioi we find [etc.].

3. *Math.* A function derived from another; *spec.* a differential coefficient.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 456 Derivatives of the third Sort .. are next to be exhibited. 1846 CAYLEY *Wks.* I. 95 The derivative of any number of the derivatives of one or more functions .. is itself a derivative of the original functions. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous.

4. *Mus.* a. A chord derived from a fundamental chord, *esp.* by inversion. b. 'The actual or supposed root or generator, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

1828 WEBSTER, *Derivative*..In music, a chord not fundamental. 1872 BANISTER *Music* xi. (1877) 45 These chords, with their mutations or inflexions, their inversions and their derivatives..are all the chords used in music.

5. *Chem.* A compound obtained from another, e.g. by partial replacement.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 46 Amic acids .. can decompose either as hydrates (derivatives of water), or as amides (derivatives of ammonia). 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* v. 152 Ferric oxide has been of late regarded as a derivative from ferric chloride. 1880 *Act.* 43–4 *Vict.* c. 24 § 130 The use of methylated spirits, or any derivative thereof, in the preparation of..chloroform.

6. *Med.* A method or agent that produces DERIVATION (q.v., I c).

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 78 He had .. found it useful as a derivative, removing, when worn on the head, obstinate chronic ophthalmia. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. II. 1170 External derivatives and exutories have been advised for phthisis.

Derivatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a derivative manner; by derivation.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 145 (1810) 163 Derivatively from him is this game. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 252 Fundamentals are of two sorts; those essentially such.. and those derivatively fundamentals. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 13 Thence it was acquired, either primarily or derivatively, by the Chinese.

Derivativeness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being derivative.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 4. 35 Transcendental Relations of Quality at large .. Derivativeness. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Derivator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [agent-n. from L. *dērīvāre* to DERIVE.] = DERIVER.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 14 It may sound and signifie well, or ill; as the derivator pleases to fancy, or labours to allude.

Derive (*dɪrəiv*), *v.* Forms: 5 dir-, di-, dyryve, 5–6 deryve, 6 -ryfe. [a. F. *dérive-r* (12th c. in Littré = Pr., Sp. *derivar*, It. *derivare*), ad. L. *dērīvāre* to lead or draw off (water or liquid), to divert, derive (words), f. DE- I. 2 + *rīvus* brook, stream of water.

There are 4 distinct verbs *dériver* in French. One of these, *dériver*^{2}, OF. *desriver*, to cause to overflow its banks, f. *rive*, L. *rīpa* river-bank, possibly sometimes influenced earlier Eng. use (cf. senses 1 b and c). *Dériver*^{3} to drift or drive, as a ship, with wind or current, to drift as a projectile (for earlier *driver*, from Eng. *drive*), has given DERIVATION^2, DERIVOMETER. *Dériver*^{4}, to *unrivet*, is not represented in English.)]

I. Transitive senses.

†1. To conduct (a stream of water or other fluid) *from* a source, reservoir, main stream, etc. *to* or *into* a channel, place, or destination; to lead, draw, convey down a course or through a channel. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 96 To deryue, *derivare*. 1530 PALSGR. 513/1, I deryve, or bringe one thynge out of another, as water is brought whan it is brought from the spring, *je derive*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 92 The Pittes be so set abowte with Canales that the Salte Water is facily derivid to every Mannes Howse. 1555 WATHERMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 From them [springes] thei deriued into cities and Tounes, the pure freshe waters a greate distaunce of. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii. F, Ye may conclude that this water may be deriued thither. 1606 N. BAXTER *Man Created* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 238 And so through conduits, secretly contriu'd, Is blood to euerie humane part deriu'd. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 24 Little trenches, whereby .. husbandmen used to derive water from some fountain or cistern to the several parts of their gardens. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* vii. (1697) 122 Water, derived by Pipes from the River into Cisterns. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 197 Mineral springs..Externally used, either by immersing the whole body, or by deriving a stream to some particular part.

†b. with various constructions, and adverbial extensions.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* L viij b, Thy fountaynes shall be deriued, & the ryuers shall runne into the streetes. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 334 Danuby is derived in two arms, which meet at length again in the same channel. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 411 Cyrus .. drained the channell of Euphrates and derived the streames the other way. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 48 The pillar conducting them such by-ways, in levels or declivity of vales .. where the water had a conveniency to be derived after them. *a* 1723 SIR C. WREN in L. Phillimore *Family & Times* (1881) App. iii. 343 They deriv'd the River when it rose, all over the Flat of the Delta. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytologia* 417 In some parts .. where rice is cultivated, they are said not to derive the water on it, till it is in flower.

†c. *refl.* To flow (*in*, *into*, *through* channels). (Chiefly *fig.*) *Obs.*

1624 DONNE *Serm.* cxiii. IV. 576 From all Eternity he derived himself into 3 Persons. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. iv. (1821) 430 When God made the world, he did not .. leave it alone to subsist by itself .. but he derived himself through the whole creation. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 120 The stream of her charity .. found other channels therein to derive itself.

†2. To cause (water, etc.) to flow away; to draw off, carry off, divert the course of; *spec.* in *Med.*, cf. DERIVATION I c. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 29 Intending to haue deriued the riuer of Thames..to haue flowed about it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 544 To water them, or to deriue & diuert water from them. *Ibid.* II. 469 To lade out the water that riseth vpon the workemen, for feare it choke vp the pits; for to preuent which inconuenience, they deriue it by other drains. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 17 The matter must be derived and voided from the head. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 37 Water the which to derive and rid away. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess. Med. Exper.* (1777) I. 220 They derive the febrile matter from the brain, and assist..the other discharges.

†3. To carry, lead, extend (a watercourse, canal, or channel of any kind). *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1844) II. 20 Afterward, deriving a trenche from fort to fort, he environed the towne, and .. beganne to annoy the same. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 113 So soone as the said water-conduct was derived unto the towne, he caused it to be divided, and sent into sundry places. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 16 Media, where the Channels begin, that are deriued out of the Riuer Tygris. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. 133 From this stream..an infinity of canals are derived.

†b. To extend by branches or ramifications; to divide by branching. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1597 HARINGTON in *Nugæ Antiq.* (1804) I. 188 It may be derived into three kyndes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* c. IV. 322 Rooted in some one beloved Sin but derived into infinite branches of temptation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. 174 At the other end, by two branches [it] deriveth it selfe into the Lunges. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 65 Other ramifications of this *nervus intercostalis* are derived into the Chest and *Diaphragma*. [Cf. 1760 in 4.]

†4. *transf.* and *fig.* To convey from one (treated as a source) to another, as by transmission, descent, etc.; to transmit, impart, communicate, pass on, hand on. Const. *to*, *into*, *unto*, rarely *upon* the recipient. *Obs.* or *arch.* (*rare* after 1750).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power, of byndyng & losynge of synne, is deriuyed from the apostles to ye mynystres of Christes chirche. 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 15 The sin of Adam .. was derived into all his posterity. 1564 *Brief Exam.* B iv, The maner of prophesying .. was deryued out of the Sinagoges, into our Churches. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 6 From him God lineally derived it unto Abraham. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 83, I will Deriue the Crowne vnto your Daughters head. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. (1702) I. 549 His Name would be derived to Posterity, as the Preserver of his Country. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* Ep. Ded., That this Book is derived upon your Lordship almost in the nature of a legacy from her. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 208 Parents .. rich enough to derive unto him the hereditary infirmity of the gout. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 124 Jesus .. when he ascended .. derived that divine Spirit upon his Apostles. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXXII. (1700) 356 The High-Priest .. was to marry, and he derived to his descendents that Sacred Office. 1760 LAW *Spir. Prayer* I. 38 The life of the vine must be really derived into the branches. 1835 PAUL *Antiq. Greece* I. II. XI. § 2 A festival first instituted at Athens, and from thence derived to the rest of the Ionians. 1848 HAMPDEN *Bampt. Lect.* (ed. 3) 184 The definition of Predestination, as given in the Scholastic writers, and from them derived to modern Theology.

†b. To hand *down* (*esp.* by descent). *Obs.*

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* 86 What their fathers .. Have with great fame derived down to them. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* (1650) 268 The Turkish Histories are not so completely derived down to us as to Describe the Territories by Longitude or Latitude. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 402 Another evident Instance of the Apostles deriving down their Apostolick Authority. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 208 The hatred of popery..which has .. been derived down from father to son.

†c. *refl.* To pass by descent or transmission.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 43 This Imperiall Crowne, Which (as immediate from thy Place and Blood) Deriues it selfe to me. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 126 Which Conditions did not (with his succession) derive themselves on me. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 35 The Womens discords derived themselves into their husbands hearts. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav., Persia* V. iv 206 The jealousie of the Kings of Persia .. derives itself to all his Subjects, who will not permit their women to be seen.

†5. *trans.* To cause to come; to draw, bring, turn, direct; to bring down. *Obs.*

a. Const. *to*, *unto*, *into*.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 102 Then Honorius, retayninge the Brittishe armie, did againe derive and traine the Ilande to the empire. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 265 Things which would deriue me ill will to speake of. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 32 What Friend of mine That had to him deriu'd your Anger, did I Continue in my Liking. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 270 Men .. looked upon him, as one, who could derive the King's Pleasure to them. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* vii. 75 The force of the Sun-beams is derived almost to a point by a Burning-glass. 1778 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 76 Those who derive putrefaction into their bones, for the momentary gratification of a shameful appetite. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 144 To undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from stopping all imports whatever from Great Britain.

b. Const. *on*, *upon*.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 852 Hereby he deriued vpon his enemy all the enuie of the people. 1671 J. DAVIES *Sibylls* II. ii. 87 The first Persecution was raised by Nero, to derive upon the innocent Christians the Indignation of the Romanes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 65 Such Apostacy derives a double Dishonour upon Religion. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. ix. 245 Such an example, as will derive upon you the ill-will and censure of other ladies. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 224 They would derive on themselves a solid glory.

6. To draw, fetch, get, gain, obtain (a thing *from* a source). Const. *from*, rarely † *out of*.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) E v b, Deriuing them [newe wordes] featly from the Latins, as ye Latins, in old time, deriued from the Grecians. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* Pref. (1586) A vij, If one chance to derive anie word from the Latine, which is insolent to their eares .. they forthwith make a jest at it, and terme it an Inkhorne terme. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 42 O that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriu'd corruptly. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. in Hum.* II. v, Honourable worship, let me deriue a small piece of siluer from you. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 140 The Romans .. led Horses in honour of the Sun, a custome derived from the Persians. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 837 Sciential sap, deriv'd From Nectar, drink of Gods. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 234 If all minds have them [their ideas] derived, they must be derived from something, which is itself not *mind*. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 32 The power of the præfect of Italy was not confined to the country from whence he derived his title. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Misc. Poems, Headland Bay Panama*, And Cheops hath derived eternal fame Because he made his tomb a place of pride. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 219 The archbishop .. derived no personal advantage from his courts. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 181 The solid matter derived from the waste of the land.

b. Const. with *from* and *to*. *rare.*

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 204 A king, from the weakness of whose title they might derive power to themselves. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 404 The chief advantage which can be derived to population from the interference of law. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 191 From his labours, the most valuable benefits were derived to his countrymen.

c. *To derive* (ancestry, origin, pedigree, etc.); also *refl.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* B viij, For Malum (an apple) deriveth his line of Ancestry from the Greeke Melon, of great antiquity. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi. Notes 183 Prester John, sometimes deriuing himselfe very neere from the loines of Salomon. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 10 The Mountaines of the Moone .. whence seven-mouthed Nyle, derives his Origen. 1668 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 11 Sculpture may derive its Pedegree from the infancy of the World.

d. *absol.* or *intr.*

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* Ded., That like the painful Bee, I may derive From sundry Flow'rs to store my slender Hive. 1649 in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 25 Erected by the city and those who derive from their title. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 39 The grantee whom he derives from.

e. *Chem.* To obtain (a compound) from another, as by partial replacement.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 554 This compound, derived from ethylsulphurous acid by substitution of Cl for HO.

7. To obtain by some process of reasoning, inference or deduction; to gather, deduce.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 75 Loke what ye saye; loke it be deryfyde Frome perfyt reason well exemplyfyde. 1684 N. DE LAWNE *Du Moulin's Logick* 89 Rules to live well, derived from nature. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 4 Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflections on the train of the ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 7 In age, we derive little from retrospect but hopeless sorrow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 426 It is difficult .. to derive any knowledge of Shakspere's inner history from the Sonnets. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 269 The higher truths of philosophy and religion .. are derived from experience.

8. *refl.* To arise, spring, come *from* something as its source; to take its origin *from*.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 9 Sem from whom he derived himself, was one of the persons who escaped it in the Ark. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 127 Sheraz then probably derives it self from Sherab, which in the Persian Tongue signifies a Grape. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 2 Experience; in that all our Knowledge is founded, and from that it ultimately derives itself. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 115 Hence comedy derives itself. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxi (1865) 404 If the abstinence from evil .. is to derive itself from no higher principle.

9. *passive.* To be drawn or descended; to take its origin or source; to spring, come *from* (rarely † *of*, † *out of*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2180 (Ellesm. & Camb. MSS.) Conuertynge al vn to his propre welle ffrom which it is dirryued sooth to telle. 1530 PALSGR. 513/1 His lynage is deryved out of the house of Melysyn. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 58 A Couple-close is a subordinate charge deriued from a cheuron. 1701 DE FOE *Free-born Eng.* II A Race uncertain and unev'n, Deriv'd from all the Nations under Heav'n. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XIII. xiii. § 5 They also reviled him, as derived from a captive. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 6 No European population now existing which is not derived from many races.

b. *spec.* Of a word: To arise or be formed by some process of word-formation *from* (some more primitive or earlier word).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 60 *Arundo*, sayth he, is deriued out of the Adiectiue *Aridum*, for that it so spedily drieth and withereth. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 639/1 Stirrops..being derived of the old English woord *sty*, which is, to get up. 1676 *Port Royal Art of Speaking* 11 From one single Word many others are derived, as is obvious in the Dictionaries of such Languages as we know. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 48 A Participle is an Adjective derived of a Verb. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 27/1 The word *Tontine* is only a cant word, derived from the name of an Italian projector. 1881 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* 150/2 From this O.F. *dars* is also derived the Breton *darz*, a dace.

10. *trans.* To trace or show the derivation, origin, or pedigree of; to show (a thing) to proceed, issue, or come *from*; to trace the origination of (anything) from its source; also, more loosely, to declare, assert, or state a thing to be derived *from*.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Some derive the originall of this Count Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from other places. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 4 Bastard ..Thou knowest I can deriue thee. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. ix. 321 The observations of Albuquerque..derive this rednesse from the colour of the sand and argillous earth at the bottome. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 13 Prometheus (from whom the Greeks derived themselves). 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 38 From whence Sir Edward Cook derives the Law of England at this day for burning those Women who kill their Husbands. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. vii, An action which malice itself could not have derived from an evil motive. 1874 DAWSON *Nature & Bible* 202 These men derive all religion from myths.

b. *spec.* To trace the origin of (a word) *from* († *to*) its etymological source; to establish or show the derivation of; also, less correctly, to offer a conjectural derivation for (a word).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 186 Africa..Festus saith it came of the qualitie of th' Aere .. deriving it of *φρίκη*, as who should say, 'Αφρική that is, without horrour of coldenes. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 207 This..way of deriving unknown words to their primitive Originals. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.* § 25 That etymologist..who can seriously derive dream from drama, because life is a drama, and a drama is a dream. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* vii. (ed. 13) 264 He derives the name of the peacock from the peak or tuft of pointed feathers on its head. 1884 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 207, I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the village of Allonby, in Cumberland.

II. Intransitive senses (arising out of reflexive uses in I.).

11. To flow, spring, issue, emanate, come, arise, originate, have its derivation *from*, rarely *out of* (a source).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2148 (Ellesm. MS.) Wel may men knowe but it be a fool That euery part dirryueth from his hool. 1634-5 BREERETON *Trav.* (1844) 65 A mighty revenue derives out of the excise paid for beer and wine. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 17 We all derive from him. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 3 To understand the Family he derives from. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* V. 11 The Right to rule derives from those that gave, And no Men can convey more Power than that they have. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 12 Happiness, which does not derive from any single source. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 54/2 In the third class, nobility derives from the person, and not from the estate. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* IV. 3. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II 74 There was an authority not deriving from the Queen or the Parliament.

12. To proceed, descend, pass on, come (*to* a receiver, receptacle, etc.).

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., The study of this Art..derived unto the Romains and Grekes somewhat late. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* XV. 212 If the Church meddles with them when they doe not derive into ill life. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. i. 1 Thales..Who first introduc'd Naturall and Mathematicall Learning into Greece, from whence it derived into us. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 130 All that is the most excellent, in our laws, derives to us from those very..savages. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 16 Puritanism..derives to this country directly from Geneva.

13. Of a word: To originate, come as a derivative (*from* its root or primitive).

1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 90 *Indignant* meantime derives from a higher stock. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 632 Upholsterer is declared against as a corruption. Whence does it derive? 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 154 The words *Comus* and *Encomium* derive thence.

Hence **Deri·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 420 Whosoeuer is a man by the propagation of Adams nature, the same is also a sinner by the deriuing ouer of his corruption. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 176 (R.) For our experiments are onely such as do ever ascend a degree to the deriving of causes and extracting of axiomes.

Derived (dĭrəi·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. DERIVE *v.* + -ED¹.] Drawn, obtained, descended, or deduced from a source: see the verb.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 90, I am my Lord, as well deriu'd as he, As well possest. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 313 A gentleman, and well deriv'd. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 157 Words and phrases, whose pithyness and copiousness, none in derived languages can match. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 353 Derived Adverbs are capable of Inflexion by degrees of Comparison. 1881 *Nature* No. 615, 352 The derived albumins noted as acid-albumins.

b. *Derived function* (*Math.*): a differential coefficient (see COEFFICIENT 2 c).

1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) i. § 6 *note*, The method of derived functions was introduced by Lagrange.

c. *Derived circuit, current* (*Electr.*): a circuit or current in part of which a second conductor is introduced so as to produce a derivation; a shunt; so *derived conductor*.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Current, Derived current*, the current obtained in a circuit made by the addition of a second conducting wire. 1893 *Munro & Jamieson's Pocket Bk. Electr. Form.* (ed. 9) (*Currents and Derived Circuits*) A current splits among derived circuits in proportion to their conductivities.

Derivedly (dĭrəi·vĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a derived way, by derivation.

1621 ARCHBOLD *Beauty Holiness* 8 Men are holy derivedly, and by participation from God. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 54 By nature, derivedly from Adam.

† **Deri·vement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DERIVE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact of deriving; derivation; *concr.* that which is derived.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* Pref. 6 Much lesse anie deriuement from them. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 4. 77, I offer these derivements from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.

Deriver (dĭrəi·vəɹ). [f. DERIVE *v.* + -ER¹.] One that derives.

1613 T. MILLES *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 21/2 The Children that came from Parents of such rich perfection..must needs resemble their first Derivers. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 197 Such a Conveyance will argue the Church only for the Deriver not the Originall Composer of the Creed. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. vi. (R.), Not only a partner of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole entire guilt of them to himself.

† **Derivo·meter.** *Obs.* [a. F. *dérivomètre*, f. *dériver* to drift (see DERIVATION ²) + -(O)METER.] An instrument invented to show a ship's lee-way.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 84 Another invention of M. Clement's, which he calls a Derivometer, is an instrument to ascertain a ship's leeway..When at anchor, the instrument will show clearly the direction of the currents.

Derk(e, -ly, etc., obs. ff. DARK, -LY, etc.

Derling, -lyng, obs. forms of DARLING.

Derm (dəɹm). *Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin: cf. F. *derme* (1611 Cotgr.), mod.L. *derma* (Paré *c* 1550).] The layer of tissue (chiefly connective tissue) lying beneath the epidermis, and forming the general integument of the organs; the true skin or corium.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 589/2 The derm or corium..which..protects all the other parts of the skin. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 317 The vesicle is beneath the derm or cutis. 1880 ORD & SKWEL in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* LXIII. 4 Projections of the derm into the epidermis, having the appearance of distorted papillæ.

b. Comb. *derm-skeleton*: see DERMOSKELETON.

‖ **Derma** (dəɹmă). *Anat.* [mod.L.: see prec.] = prec.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The derma consist of two parts; the corpus reticulare, and papillæ pyramidales. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 42 The word 'derma', a coat or covering. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137 A little slough or core of mortified cutaneous tissue, a portion of the substance of the derma.

Dermad (dəɹmăd), *adv.* [f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin + *-ad* suffix applied in the sense 'toward', '-ward'.] Toward the skin or outer integument.

1803 in DR. J. BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermad*..towards the skin. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dermad*, an adverbial term applied by Dr. Barclay to signify towards the *Dermal aspect*.

Dermahæmal, bad form of DERMO-.

Dermal (dəɹmăl), *a.* [f. DERM, DERMA + -AL. (Not on Gr. analogies: the Gr. adj. is *δερματικός*.)]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining to the skin or outer integument in general; cutaneous. Rarely in restricted sense, Pertaining to the derma or true skin, as opposed to *epidermal*.

Dermal muscle, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle, one attached to or acting upon the skin: *dermal skeleton* = DERMO-SKELETON.

1803 in DR. J. BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 1828 in WEBSTER. 1842 G. PILCHER in Dutton *Deafness* 31 The dermal membrane of the meatus auditorius. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 136 An inner or dermal layer in immediate contact with the muscular substance. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 95 Hairs, feathers, and other dermal appendages. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 164 Producing intense dermal irritation. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 493 The dermal muscles are of great functional importance in the Ophidii, as they produce a movement of the scales, which is of use in locomotion. *Ibid.*, The dermal musculature is more highly developed in the Mammalia.

2. *Bot.* Of or belonging to the epidermis, epidermal.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 19 The dermal membrane, or outer skin. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 135 Bodies of a nature similar to the secretions of the dermal glands..such as mucilage, and gum, resin, ethereal oils.

Derma·lgia. *Path.* = DERMATALGIA.

1842 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* V. 104 Dermalgia of the skin of the pelvis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 803 Neuralgia..limited to the skin..has been called dermalgia.

† **Derma·logy.** *Obs.* = DERMATOLOGY.

1819 in *Pantologia*.

Dermaneural, bad form of DERMO-.

‖ **Dermaptera** (dəɹmæ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin, hide, leather + *πτερόν* wing; in mod.F. *dermaptère*: cf. Gr. *δερμόπτερος* having membranous wings.]

An order of orthopterous insects, comprising the Earwigs. Hence **Derma·pteran** *a.*, belonging to the Dermaptera; *sb.* one of the Dermaptera; **Derma·pterous** *a.*, belonging to the Dermaptera.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 318 The Dermaptera (Earwigs) have two elytra and two wings of membrane folded longitudinally. 1839 WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* 406 Raised them to the rank of a distinct order to which the name of *Dermaptera* was misapplied.

De·rmat-, de·rmato-, combining stem of Gr. *δέρμα, δέρματ-* skin, hide, leather (e.g. Gr. *δερματοφόρος* clothed in skins) entering into numerous technical terms, as ‖ **Dermata·lgia** *Path.*, neuralgia or pain of the skin. **De·rmatin** *Min.*, a variety of hydrophite, forming an olive-green crust on serpentine (1832 Shepherd *Min.* 214). **Dermatine** (dəɹmătin), *a.* [Gr. *δερμάτινος* of skin, leathern], = DERMATIC (Craig 1847). **De·rmatine** *sb.*, name of an artificial substitute for leather, gutta-percha, etc. ‖ **Dermati·tis,** inflammation of the skin. **Dermatobra·nchia**: see DERMO-. **De·rmatogen** *Bot.* [-GEN¹], the primordial cellular layer in the embryo plant, from which the epidermis is developed. **Dermato·graphy** [-GRAPHY], description of the skin. **De·rmatol** *Chem.* (see quot.). **Dermato·logy** [-LOGY], the branch of science which treats of the skin, its nature, qualities, diseases, etc.; hence **Dermatolo·gical** *a.*, **Dermato·logist.** ‖ **Dermato·lysis** [*λύσις* loosening], a relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin in the face, abdomen, etc. ‖ **Dermatomyco·sis** [*μύκης* fungus + -OSIS], skin-disease caused by a vegetable parasite, such as ringworm. ‖ **Dermatono·sis** [*νόσος* disease], skin-disease. **De·rmatopatho·logy,** the pathology of the skin, the subject of skin-diseases. **Dermato·pathy** [*πάθος* suffering, affection], cutaneous or skin-disease (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **De·rmatophone** [*φωνή* voice], 'a kind of flexible stethoscope, the two extremities of which are covered by a tight membrane of thin india-rubber' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dermato·phony,** the use of the dermatophone applied to the surface of the living body; the observation of the sounds thus heard. **De·rmatophyte** = DERMO-(*phyte*). **De·rmatoplasty** [*πλαστός* moulded, formed], 'the remedying of skin defects by a plastic operation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dermato·ptera** = DERMAPTERA. **De·rmatopsy,** 'skin vision', sensitiveness of the animal skin to light. **Dermato·ptic** *a. Zool.* [*ὀπτικός*, of or for sight], having the skin sensitive to light, having 'skin vision'. ‖ **Dermatorrhœ·a** [*ῥοία* flow], a morbidly increased secretion from the skin. ‖ **Der-**

matosclero·sis [*σκλήρωσις* hardening], hardening or induration of the skin; sclerodermia. ‖ **Dermato·sis** [-ōsis], the formation of bony plates or scales in the skin; also a skin-disease (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dermato-ske·leton** = Dermo-(*skeleton*). **Dermato·tomy** = Dermo-(*tomy*). ‖ **Dermatozoa** [*ζῷον* animal], animal parasites of the skin; hence ‖ **Dermatozoōno·sis**, skin-disease caused by animal parasites.

1851-60 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermatalgia*..neuralgia of the skin; pain of the skin; dermatalgy. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 510 Dermatalgia is an affection characterized by pain having its seat solely in the skin .. unattended by structural change. *Ibid.* 60 Dermatitis, resulting from continued exposure to a high temperature. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 952 It is only in certain cases that the root-cap of Phanerogams is derived from the dermatogen. 1851-60 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermatography*, term for a description of the skin. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 703/2 Dermatol is a yellow powder, insoluble in water and odourless; chemically it is a subgallate of bismuth. *Ibid.*, Dermatol dusting powder, a preparation intended to serve as an appropriate application to moist or irritable conditions of the skin. 1891 *Times* 14 Jan. 14/1 Read at the Dermatological Society in Paris. 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 815 This eruption has .. been studied by a number of dermatologists. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Dermatology*, a treatise on the skin. 1847 in Craig. 1851-60 in Mayne. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 80 Dermatology, rightly viewed, is but a department of general medicine. *Ibid.* 371 Dermatolysis consists of a more or less circumscribed hypertrophy of the cutaneous structures..and a tendency to hang in folds. 1883 *Nature* 22 Feb. 399/2 Experiments with regard to the 'skin-vision' of animals .. of the earthworm, as representing the eyeless (or 'dermatoptic') lower animals, and the *Triton* as representative of the higher ('ophthalmoptic') eyed animals. 1866 Fagge tr. *Hebra's Dis. Skin* I. ii. 33 Dermatoses .. have long been divided, in reference to their etiology, into the symptomatic ..and into the idiopathic.

Dermatic (dəɹmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δερματικ-ός*, f. *δέρμα*(*τ-* skin : see -ic.] Of or pertaining to the skin; dermal, cutaneous.

1847 in Craig. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dermatoid (dō·ɹmătoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *δερματ-* skin : see -oid. Cf. Gr. *δερματώδης*, contr. for **δερματο-ειδής*.] Like or resembling skin, skin-like; = Dermoid.

1851-60 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 288 *Dermatoid* .. that which is similar to the skin.

‖ **Dermestes** (dɔ̄ɹmē·stiz). *Entom.* [irreg. f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin, leather + *ἐσθίειν* to eat.] A genus of beetles (the type of the family *Dermestidæ*), the larvæ of which are very destructive to leather and other animal substances. Hence **Derme·stid** *a.*, belonging to the family *Dermestidæ*; *sb.* a member of this family; **Derme·stoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Dermestes*; belonging to the *Dermestidæ*.

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 111 When touched, these insects counterfeit death; but they do not contract their legs, in the manner of the Dermestes, and some other Beetles.

Dermic (dō·ɹmik), *a.* [mod. f. Derm or Gr. *δέρμα* + -ic: cf. F. *dermique* (Littré).] Of or relating to the skin; dermatic, dermal.

1841-71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 388 The dermic system becomes fully developed in all its parts. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 288 *Dermic*..relating to the skin.

‖ **Dermis** (dō·ɹmis). *Anat.* [mod.L. deriv. of Gr. *δέρμα* skin, on analogy of *ἐπιδερμίς epidermis*.] The true skin; = Derm.

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 142 The *Dermis*, *Corium*, or *Cutis vera*, is a fibro-cellular membrane, which forms the deeper and principal lamina of the skin, and of itself constitutes almost its whole thickness. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 172 The subjacent dermis appears of a rose colour.

Dermi·tis = *dermatitis* : see Dermat-.

Dermo-, repr. Gr. *δερμο-*, shortened combining form of *δέρμα*, *δέρματ-*, skin, etc. (as in *δερμόπτερος* having membranous wings), used in numerous modern formations, as **Dermobranchia** (dɔ̄ɹmoˌ-bræ·ŋkiă), **-branchiate** *Zool.* [Branchia; in F., *dermobranches*], a group of molluscs, having external gills in the form of dorsal membranous tufts; hence **Dermobra·nchiate** *a.* **Dermoga·stric** *a.* [*γαστήρ* belly, stomach], pertaining to the skin and stomach, as in the *d. canals*, *pores*, which open both into the alimentary cavity and on the skin. **Dermo·graphy** = Dermatography. **Dermohæmal** (-hī·măl) *a.* [Hæmal], pertaining to the skin of the hæmal or ventral aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the ventral fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the hæmal arch. **Dermohæ·mia**, hyperæmia or congestion of the skin. **Dermohu·meral** *a.* [Humeral], pertaining to the skin and humerus, as in the *d. muscle* by which in some animals the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin. **Dermo·logy**, **Dermomyco·sis** : see Dermato-. **Dermomu·scular** *a.*, of skin and muscle. **Dermoneu·ral** *a.* [Neural], pertaining to the skin of the neural or dorsal aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the dorsal fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the neural arch. **Dermo-o·sseous** *a.* [Osseous], of the nature of bone developed in the skin or integument, pertaining to a dermo-skeleton, exoskeletal; so **Dermo-o·ssify** *v.*, to ossify dermally, form a dermo-skeleton; **Dermo-ossifica·tion**. **Dermopa·thic**, **-o·pathy** : see Dermato-. **De·rmophyte** (*φυτόν* plant), a parasitic vegetable growth in the skin; hence **Dermophy·tic** *a.* ‖ **Dermo·ptera** *pl. Zool.* [Gr. *δερμόπτερος*, f. *πτερόν* wing], a sub-order of Insectivora, containing the *Galeopithecus* or Flying Lemur of the Moluccas (from the extension of skin, which enables them to take flying leaps from tree to tree). **Dermo·pterous** *a.*, having membranous wings (or fins). **Dermoptery gian** *a.*, having membranous fins. **Dermorhy·nchous** *a.* [*ῥύγχος* snout, bill], having the bill covered by an epidermis, as in the duck. **Dermoscle·rite** [*σκληρός* hard], a mass of calcareous or siliceous spicules in the outer layer of the tissue of some Actinozoa. **Dermoske·leton**, **dermskeleton**, the external bony, shelly, crustaceous, or coriaceous integument of many invertebrates and some vertebrates (e.g. crabs, tortoises); the exoskeleton; hence **Dermoske·letal** *a.* **Dermote·nsor**, a tensor muscle of the skin. **Dermo·tomy** [*-τομια* cutting], the anatomy or dissection of the skin.

1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 In the Porifera..The number of these pore-canals (dermo-gastric pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. 1851-60 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* *Dermography*, *Dermology*, improperly used for *Dermatography*, *Dermatology*. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 171/2 Pores.. which traverse directly the dermo-muscular envelope. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 36 Where the cœlom is present, the integument, with the muscles, forms a dermo-muscular tube. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 183 Both dermoneural and dermohæmal spines may present two structures. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 880/1 The exterior of the body becomes hardened .. and forms .. the Dermo-skeleton. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 181 The bones of the dermoskeleton .. which constitute the complex skull of osseous fishes.

Dermoid (dō·ɹmoid), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin + -oid : in mod.F. *dermoïde*. (Not on Gr. analogies : see Dermatoid.)] Resembling or of the nature of skin. (Sometimes *loosely*, Of or belonging to the skin, dermal.)

Dermoid cyst, 'a sebaceous cyst having a wall with structure like that of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Cyst*).

1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 460 Those nations who have the dermoid system highly coloured. 1872 Peaslee *Ovar. Tumours* 35 In the case of dermoid cysts, the more common contents are produced by the true skin, which constitutes a part or the whole of their internal surface. 1877 Burnett *Ear* 43 The skin of the canal is extended over the drum-head, forming its dermoid or outer layer.

Dermoi·dal, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec.

1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 458 The instantaneous penetration of the dermoidal system by the blood.

† **Dern**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **derne**, WS. **dierne**, **dyrne**, 2 s.w. **dyrne**, 2-7 **derne**, 2-3, 7 **dearno**, 3 **deorne**, *Orm.* **dærne**, 3-4 **durne**, 4-9 **dern**, (*dial.* **darn**). [OE. *derne*, *dierne*, *dyrne* = OS. *derni*, OFris. *dern*, hidden, secret, obscure, OHG. *tarni* lying hid :—OTeut. **darnjo-*.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Of actions, etc.: Done or proceeding in secret or in the dark; kept concealed; hence, dark, of evil or deceitful nature. *Obs.*

Beowulf 4342 (Thorpe) Swa sceal mæg don, nealles inwitnet oðrum brezdan dyrnum cræfte. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xiii. 78 Dylæs ða smyltnesse ðes domes hine ȝewemme [oððe] se dyrna [*v. r.* dierna] æfst, oððe to hræd irre. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 90 Old in hise sinnes derne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1950 Vdax ðor quiles gaf hem red, ðat was fulfilt of derne sped. *c* 1300 *Beket* 23 The Princes douȝter..lovede him in durne love. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 14 This clerk..Of derne love he cowde and of solas. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 478 Dissyring full depely in her derne hert. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 310 Now bese unlokyn many dern dede. [*a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XII. 311 (*arch.*] Hent him, for dern love, hent him.]

† **b.** Of persons: Secret in purpose or action; reserved, close; hence, underhand, sly, crafty. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 490 (Gr.) Dyrne deofles boda wearp hine on wyrmes lic. *c* 1205 Lay. 13604 Uortigerne þe swike wes ful derne [1275 deorne]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7234 (Cott.) Traitur dern and priue theif. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 111 Ye moste been ful deerne as in this cas. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13625 Deruyst & derne, myn awne dere cosyn, I graunt þe þe gouernanse of þis grete yle.

† **2.** Not made known, kept unrevealed or private; not divulged. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 47 Ða þæt wif ȝeseah þæt hit him næs dyrne, heo com forht. *c* 1200 Ormin 9236 Forr Crist wass i þatt time ȝet All unncuþ & all dærne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 God his derne runes, & his heouenliche priuitez scheawede his leoue freond. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (BM. MS) 856 No man mai wite ne se What is þi derne priuete. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 353 Poule..herd derne wordes of God.

† **b.** Of a person: Treated as a confidant; entrusted with hidden matters; privy. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6509 (Cott.) Þis moyses was ful dern and dere To drighten..He taght him tabels of þe lai.

† **c.** Phr. *To hold, keep* (a thing) *dern*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxviii [cxix.] 19 Ne do þu me dyrne þine þa deoran bebodu. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wem.* 450 We dule for na euill deid, sa it be deirne haldin. *a* 1575 *How Merchande dyd Wife betray* 175 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 204, I pray the .. As thou art my trewe weddyd fere, In thy chaumber thou woldest kepe me dern.

3. Of places, etc.: Secret, not generally known, private. *arch.*

Beowulf 4629 (Thorpe) Se guð-sceaðu hord eft ȝesecan, dryht-sele dyrnne. *a* 1000 *Elene* 1081 (Gr.) Þæt ðu funde, þa ðe in foldan ȝen deope bedolfen dierne sindon. *c* 1205 Lay. 6750 Þe king hin lette don in to ane derne [*c* 1275 deorne] bure. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1289 On a dern stede he dede hem hide. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4045 Darke in dennes vndire dounes & in derne holis. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 305 (Jam.) Gun pulder .. placeit .. within the voltis, laiche and darne partes and placeis thairof. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 360 At the south-east corner is the darn, or private gate. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xii, That Davie Gellatly should meet them at the dern path. *Ibid.* xviii, There's not a dern nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with.

4. Of places: Serving well to conceal, as lying out of the way, dark, etc.; hence, dark, sombre, solitary, wild, drear. *arch.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 430 Fast on to Tay his buschement can he draw. In a dern woode thai stellit thaim full law. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wem.* 242 Thai drank, and did away dule, vnder derne bewis. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. Prol. 15 By many a dern and painful perch Of Pericles the careful search..Is made. 1612 Sir T. Overbury *Wife*, III. xii. I. 240 He searching Adventures blind Among these dearn Woods and Rocks. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. III III xli, Sing we to these wast hills, dern, deaf, forlorn. 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words*, *Dearfely*, lonely, solitary, far from neighbors. *Dearn*, signifies the same. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 96 Mid wastes that dern and dreary lie.

5. Dark, drear, dire. *arch.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 211/4 Dearne, *dirus*. 1613 W. Leigh *Drumme Devot.* 35 The light of Isrnel was put out for a time, Queene Elizabeth died, a dearne day to England, had it not beene presently repayred with as cleare a light from Scotland. *Ibid.* 39 Prognostications of our dearne light. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 46 These derne, dreery, direfull dayes condunghill'd and ughified me into a darke dense lumpe. 1845 T. Cooper *Purgat. Suicides* (1877) 16 It was a crude excess Of all things dern and doleful, dark and drear. 1856 Dobell *Eng. in Time War*, *Evening Dream*, The awful twilight dern and dun.

† **6.** Deep, profound, intense. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3060 Hir chyn full choise was the chekys benethe, With a dympull full derne, daynté to se. *c* 1500 *Spir. Remed.* in Hallw. *Nugæ Poet.* 64 My myddelle woundys they bene derne and depe, Ther ys no plaster that persyth aryght. 1594 *Warres of Cyrus* (N.), Who, wounded with report of beauties pride, Unable to restraine his derne desire.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A hidden thing; a secret. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Gnom. Ver.* 2 (Gr.) Nelle ic þe min dyrne ȝesecȝan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* I. 8 [li. 6] (Matz.) Derne of þi wisdam þou opened unto me. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliii. 23 God ..knawis all þe dern in oure hert.

† **2.** Secrecy, concealment, privacy. Chiefly *in dern*, in secret. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 608 Ich can nimen mus at berne, An ek at Chirche in þe derne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2935 (Cott.) Sister, to þe in dern i sai, Þou seis þe folk er all a-wai. *Ibid.* 21250 (Cott.) Marc, men sais, it wratte in dern. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lii, I am comun here loe In derne for to play. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wem.* 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis.

† **3.** A secret place; a place of concealment.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxx. 25 Þou sall hide þaim in dern of þi face. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 27 Unto ane derne for dread hee him addrest. *c* 1500 *Leaues true Love* (W. de W.), To a derne I me drought Her wyll to knowe.

† **4.** Darkness. *Obs.*

1500-20 Dunbar *Ballat our Lady* 3 Haile, sterne superne ..Lucerne in derne. 15.. *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 98 (Jam.) My dule in dern, bot gif thow dill, Doutless bot droid I dé.

Dern, a door-post; see Durn.

Dern, var. of Darn, vulgar perversion of Damn. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* I. 69 Ef it had been Noah I shouldn't have cared a dern.

† **Dern, darn**, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 2-3 **dærnen, deorne.** [OE. *diernan*, *dyrnan*, *dernan* = OS. *dernjan*, OHG. *tarnan*, *tarnen*, MHG. *ternen* to hide :—OTeut. **darnjan*, f. **darnjo-*, OE. *derne*, Dern *a.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To hide, conceal, keep secret. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. x, Þeh hie hit ær swiþe him betweonum diernden [*later MS.* dyrndon]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlv. 1 Ða ne mihte Ioseph hine leng dyrnan. 1205 Lay. 7694 Alle hine grætten & heore grame dærnden [1275 deorne]. *Ibid.* 18549 Næs þe king noht swa wis. þæt imong his duzeþe his þoht cuðe dernen. *c* 1315 Shoreham 79 And he ondede hym cristendom, No lenge he nolde hyt derny.

2. *refl.* To hide, conceal oneself. *dial.*

1604 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* II. 428 The said George darnit him selff and his servandis in ane out-hous. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 118 We dern oursel's down 'mang the fresh aiten strae. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1858) 211 He.. escaped them by derning himself in a fox-earth.

3. *intr.* To seek concealment; to hide. *dial.*

1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* (1611) 31 Their courage quailed and they began to dern. 1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 318 The enemies fled and darned. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 79 Ane nycht he darnit in Maisry's cot. 1847 J. Halliday *Rustic Bard* 261 We've..dern'd amang its green.

† **4.** *trans.* To cause to hide, to run to earth.

1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* 86 (Jam.) Holopherne, Who did a hundred famous princes derne. 1637 R. Monro *Exped. Mackay's Reg.* II. 112 (Jam.) The cunning hunter.. giving one sweat after another, till he kill or derne, in putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out.

Dern, obs. and dial. form of DARN *v.*

† **Derne,** *adv. Obs.* Also 1–3 **dierne,** 6 **dern,** 7 **darne.** [OE. *derne, dierne, dyrne* = OS. *darno*, adv. from *dern*, etc. adj.] 'Dernly', secretly.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 77 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 Ne bie hit no swo derne idon. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 697, I compast hem a kynde crafte & kende hit hem derne. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1958 They went forthe, so seyth the boke, Prevely and derne. 1631 A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 5, I drew me darne to the doore, some din to heare.

† **Derned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also **darned.** [f. DERN *v.*] Hidden, concealed; secret, privy.

1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 He privatly..took the fellow, and band him in a privie derned house, and, after lokking many durres vppon him, left him there. 1616 JAS. I, *Disc. Powder Treason* Wks. 242 That rightly-damned crew, now no more darned conspirators, but open and avowed rebels. 1631 A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 7 When at the colde Caue doore darned I stood. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, A little fae Lies darn'd within my breast this mony a day.

Dernel, -al, obs. forms of DARNEL.

† **De·rner.** *Obs.* Also **dirner.** [Etymology unknown: ? connected with *dern*, DURN, door-frame.] The lintel of a door.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6078 (Cott.) Þis lamb blod..Þar-wit yee mak þan takning, On aiþer post þer hus to smer, A takin o tav on þair derner [*v. r.* dernere]. *Ibid.* 6103 (Cott.) On þair post and on dirner.

† **De·rnful,** *a. Obs.* [f. DERN *sb.* + -FUL. A pseudo-archaism.] Mournful, dreary.

? 1591 L. BRYSKETT *Mourn. Muse Thest.* 90 in Spenser *Astroph.*, The birds..this lucklesse chance foretold, By dernfull noise.

† **De·rnhede.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. DERN *a.* + *-hede*: see -HEAD.] Secret matter; privity; a secret.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18454 (Cott.) Noght we dere O þaa dernhede tell you namar.

Dernier (dɔ̈·rniəɹ, ‖dęrnye), *a.* [a. F. *dernier*:— OF. *derrenier*, deriv. of *derrein*: see DARREIN. The suffix is as in *prem-ier*, L. *prīm-ārius*.]

Last; ultimate, final. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 45 The latter day..wherein we must take our dernier adewe. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances*, Sir, I am in the derniere confusion to avow, that [etc.]. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 109 While this dernier writ of error hung in the House of Lords undetermined. 1751 MRS. E. HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 149 Every thing but the dernier undoing deed. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 96 On how many chances did this dernier hope hang!

b. *Dernier resort* (now always in F. form *dernier ressort*): last resort; *orig.* (in reference to legal jurisdiction) the last tribunal or court to which appeal can be made, that which has the power of final decision; hence, a last or final resource or refuge.

1641 ABP. WILLIAMS *Sp.* in *Apol Bishops* (1661) 89 Here I have fixt my Areopagus, and dernier resort, being not like to make any further appeal. *a* 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 97 The High Court of Parliament is the dernier Resort. 1709 *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 3 The People..were the dernier Resort of Justice and Dominion. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 73 The Pretender is your *dernier Resort.* 1778 FOTHERGILL in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 2, I recommended, as a dernier resort, a trial of electricity. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 256 The dernier resort was to a court of appeals, consisting of the Governor and Council. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 111/1 The word *elementum*..hithertofore, as a *dernier ressort*, has been referred in some way to *alimentum.*

† **De·rnly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 2–3 **derneliche,** 3–6 **dernely,** *compar.* 3 **dern(e)luker.** [f. DERN *a.*: see -LY[2]. It is properly the adv. of an O.E. derived adj. **dernelic.*]

1. In a secret manner, with secrecy.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Nedre smuzeð derneliche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Vorte..don derneluker þerinne flesliche fulðen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2517 (Cott.) Dernlik he did þam bide. *c* 1300 *Beket* 27 This Maide longede sore And lovede him durneliche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 164 Menye of þo bryddes Hudden and heleden durneliche here egges, For no foul sholde hem fynde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13700 Þe schalke, that ..so dernely hym did dere & dispit.

2. So as to be concealed or hidden.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 283 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 Þe holi bodi: þat durneliche lai þere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 146 So dernly hyd none wyst quhair he was gone.

3. Dismally. [A Spenserian archaism.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 14 Their puissance, whylome full dernely tryde. *Ibid.* III. xii. 34 Had not the lady.. Dernly unto her called to abstaine. 1591 — *Daphn.* xxviii. Thus dearnely plained. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xx. 223 A Lion..roared so dernely, that all the women in Rome (foure hundred miles from thence) for very horror proued abortive.

† **De·rnship.** *Obs.* In 3 **darnscipe.** [f. DERN *a.* + -SHIP.] Secrecy; = DERNHEDE.

c 1205 LAY. 258 Mid darnscipe he heo luuede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 [Cott. MS.] Niht, ich cleopie dearneschipe [*other MSS.* priuite].

† **Dero·b,** *v. Obs.* Also **derobbe, -rube, -robe.** [a. F. *dérober* (OF. also *desrober*, 13th c. in Littré), f. *de-* (*des-*), L. *dis-* + OF. *rober* to rob, take by stealth or force: see ROB. (In the second quot. perh. associated with *robe*: cf. *divest* and *derobe*.)] *trans.* To rob, plunder.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 46 He wold preferre captaynes to Your Highnes service, but they wyl derobbe al. 1616 BUDDEN tr. *Aerodius' Parents' Hon.* Ep. Ded. 4 Methinks Lucius Brutus his seueritie well allated..that derobed himself of all respect of a Father.

Derobe (dɪrōu·b), *v. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1 + ROBE *v.*] *trans.* To disrobe; to doff.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 155 We quickly derobed our 'dusty apparelling'.

† **De·rogant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dērogānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dērogāre* to DEROGATE.] Derogating, derogatory.

c 1620 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861–2) I. 12 (D.) The other is both arrogant in man, and derogant to God.

De·rogate, *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *dērogāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dērogāre*: see next.]

† **1.** *pa. pple.* Annulled or abrogated in part; lessened in authority, force, estimation, etc. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, And leest through tongues to his hygh estate Through false reporte it were derogate. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authoritie of the substitute, was clerely derogate. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 311 The once made oblation of Christ is hereby derogate, when this Sacramental ..offering of thanksgiving is believed to be propitiatory.

2. *adj.* Deteriorated; debased.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 302 And from her derogate body neuer spring A babe to honor her! 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 533 They are (like all his poetry) made derogate by vile conceits.

Derogate (de·rŏgeɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dērogāre* to repeal in part, take away or detract from, diminish, disparage, f. DE- I. 2 + *rogāre* to ask, question, propose a law. Cf. prec., and see -ATE[3] 3–5.]

† **1.** *trans.* To repeal or abrogate in part (a law, sentence, etc.); to destroy or impair the force and effect of; to lessen the extent or authority of. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3199 There may be no counseyll..To derogate or chaunge deuyne sentence. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 717 The Englishe seruice and the communion boke was derogated and disanulled, and a generalle submission..made to the sea of Roome. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (J.), By severall contrary customs ..many of these civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated.

† **2.** To detract from; to lessen, abate, disparage, depreciate. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 217 He dothe..as moche as is in hym, to derogate and destroy the autoritie of holy scripture. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 19 b, There be some at this day, which doe playnly derogate the manhode of Christ. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Def. xii. 316 Which thing is not here spoken, any thing to derogate the author of the booke. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 260 To derogate the honour of the State.

† **3.** To curtail or deprive (a person) *of* any part of his rights. *Obs.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 24 Marcus Aurelius, whom no man can derogate of anie parte of honour and wisedome. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 30 Ye lordis wald not consent to put down yᵉ quene or derogat hir of hir authoritie in ony maner.

4. To take away (something *from* a thing) so as to lessen or impair it. *arch.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 105 Is that bicause their purpose is to derogate any thing from the law. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 134 To derogat things meerely preiudiciall to the kings roiall prerogative. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* I. vi. 26 [He] made Actes to derogate the free passage of the Gospell. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 141 Not to derogate credit from your owne word. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 119 Nor can the diminishing imagery of our notions derogate less from Him. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mod. Gallantry*, Just so much respect as a woman derogates from her own sex..she deserves to have diminished from herself.

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To take away a part *from*; to detract, to make an improper or injurious abatement *from.* Now chiefly from an excellency; also, from a right, privilege, or possession.

c 1560 *Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 206 Other Sacrifices for Sin are blasphemous and derogate from the Sufficiency hereof. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 59 It derogateth greatly from the glorie and maiestie of God, to saye, [etc.] 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* I. (1707) 155 Fear of Derogating from the Authority of the Ancients. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 124 This present Treaty shall in no way derogate from former Treaties. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xiv. 88 This award is not intended to derogate from the liberties of the realm.

b. *from* a person: i.e. in respect of his excellency, eminence, authority, rights, etc. Now *arch.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. (1612) 71 How captiously he derogates from me, and mine estate. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 78 This is a wicked Doctrin derogating from Christ. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶3 We can now allow Cæsar to be a great Man, without derogating from Pompey. 1870 ROSSETTI *Life of Shelley* p. xiv, This vile stuff capable only of derogating from the typical Shelley.

† **c.** with *to. Obs. rare.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 218 This fell into a harsh construction, derogating much to the Archbishop's credit.

6. *intr.* To do something derogatory to one's rank or position; to fall away in character or conduct *from*; to degenerate.

[Cf. F. *déroger, déroger à noblesse*, to do anything entailing loss of the privileges of nobility, e.g. to engage in a profession incompatible therewith.]

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 48 You cannot derogate, my Lord. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* II. i, The World grows extravagant and derogates..from the Parsimony of our Ancestors. *a* 1830 HAZLITT (O.), Would Charles X derogate from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 439, I'm well aware I do not derogate In loving Romney Leigh. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lvii. (ed. 4) 416 In these days, too, Snow père had derogated even from the position in which Graham had first known him. 1888 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 183 A nobleman derogates if he marries a lady who on her side has less than sixteen quarterings.

¶ Reproducing a barbarism of the Vulgate.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxv. 13 You..have derogated [1611 multiplied] your wordes against me. [*Vulg.* derogastis adversum me verba vestra.]

Hence **De·rogated** *ppl. a.*, **De·rogating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1629 LAYTON *Syon's Plea* (ed. 2) 17 Their derogating from the King, their injury to his Lawes. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 55 The most mischievous scandals and derogating Defamations. 1674 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 11 Whatsoever harsh or derogateing expression be found in any part of his booke.

† **De·rogately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DEROGATE *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] = DEROGATORILY.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 33 More laught at, that I should Once name you derogately.

Derogation (derŏgēɪ·ʃən). In 5 **-acion.** [a. F. *dérogation* (14th c. *-acion*, in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dērogātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dērogāre* to DEROGATE. In L. used only in the sense 'partial abrogation of a law': but in the mod. langs. in all the senses of the vb.]

1. The partial abrogation or repeal of a law, contract, treaty, legal right, etc.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. V*, An. 8. 72 b, Long sufferaunce is no acquittance, nor prolongyng of tyme derogacion to right. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 282 b, New and subtile inuentions in derogation of the Common Law. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. 22 In derogation to the precedent Rule. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 430 The Scripture that allows of the Will, is neither the Abrogation, nor Derogation, nor Dispensation, nor Relaxation of that Law. 1792 CHIPMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 13 A privilege in derogation of the common law right of the creditor. 1885 *Act* 48–49 *Vict.* c. 38 § 1 This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers..vested in the Committee of..Council on Education.

2. The taking away (in part) of the power or authority (*of* a person, etc.); lessening, weakening, curtailment, or impairment of authority; detraction *from.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiii, He þat doþe hindringe to eny of my seintes, doþe derogacion to me 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 304 One thynge he dyd to yᵉ derogacion of yᵉ munkys of Cantorbury. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 195 It maid plane derogacioun to the Faderis to creat ony tribunis in times cumming, be votis of thair assessouris or clientis. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* (1621 in Bolton *Stat Irel.* 118), Actsand Statutes made..in derogation, extirpation, and extinguishment of the Bishop of Rome. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 717 *marg.*, With derogation from Baptisme, force [is] given unto confirmation which doth not belong unto it. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 511 Papal usurpations, to the derogation of the Crown. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 269, I hope, too, that you will not think it any..derogation from the deference I ought to pay to your judgment.

3. Detraction from the honour, or reputation of; lowering or lessening in value or estimation, disparagement, depreciation.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. 31/2 Nero thought it sholde be great derogacion to his name and he were slayne of Karles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 5 As this nobil prelat hes dune.. vytht out dirrogatione of his speritual dignite. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 516/2 He is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speake to his derogation. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 37 Clogs, and indeed derogations, and debasements to their high calling. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Notes (1669) 10 He does it in derogation from his adversary Bacchilides. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 15 This is no Derogation to their Truth and Certainty. 1713 ADDISON *Ct. Tariff* ¶ 8 He had heard the Plaintiff speak in derogation of the Portuguese. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vii. 279, I am far from saying this in derogation.

4. Falling off in rank, character, or excellence; loss of rank; deterioration, debasement.

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. II. § 56. 155 He discusses also the derogation to nobility by plebeian occupation. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* (1848) 107 The sweets of the wild flowers, the industry of the bee, will continue without change or derogation. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 227 He might pretend surely to his kinswoman's hand without derogation. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 July, Men..who shudder at the derogation and degradation of the Northern American clergy.

Derogative (dɪrǫ·gătiv), *a.* [a. OF. *derogatif, -ive* (1403 in Godef.), f. L. type **dērogātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dērogāre*: see -ATIVE.] Characterized by derogating; tending to derogation.

1477 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 305 Prejudiciall or derogatyve to the lyberties..of the bisshop. 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 1 Actes and statutes..derogatiue vnto the most auncient..priuileges of your said countie Palatine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 47 A conceit derogative unto himselfe. 1888 *Cornhill Mag.* Jan. 73 Too derogative of the intelligence of Londoners.

Hence **Dero·gatively** *adv.* In mod. Dicts.

Derogator (de·rŏgeɪtəɹ). Also **-our, -er.** [a. L. *dērogātor*, agent-n. from *dērogāre* to DEROGATE.] One who derogates; one who diminishes or takes from the authority of anything.

1580 LUPTON *Siuqila* 120 The derogaters of Christes merits and passion. 1623 COCKERAM II, Which Diminisheth, *Derogatour.* 1684 *Vind. of Case of Indiff. Things* 9 It may be thought he is a Champion for the perfection and sufficiency of Scripture, and we the derogators from it.

Derogatorily (dĭrŏ·gătərili), *adv.* [f. DEROGATORY + -LY 2.] In a derogatory manner; with derogation or disparagement.

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xxii. 481 Without speaking vnreuerently or derogatorily of God. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 17 He writes..derogatorily of the Commons. 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 337 By speaking derogatorily and slightingly of some other power.

Dero·gatoriness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Derogatory quality.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.

†Derogato·rious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dērogātōrius* DEROGATORY + -OUS.] =next.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 234 His doings were derogatorious..to the supremacy of the Pope. 1602 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 186 Your speech is derogatorious to the efficacie..of Christ's death.

Derogatory (dĭrŏ·gători), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dērogātōri-us*, f. *dērogātor*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *dérogatoire* (1341 in Hatzf.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the character of derogating, of taking away or detracting from authority, rights, or standing, of impairing in force or effect. Const. *to, from* (†*of*).

1502-3 *Plumpton Corr.* 174 Not intending to have his grant derogatorie unto justice. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot* I. vi. § 4. 326 If you conceive such a prayer derogatory from the perfection of your faith. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 501 That none be chosen, or no course be taken derogatory thereto. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 12. 221 Provided there be nothing contain'd in the Law..derogatory from his supreme power. 1730 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* ii. *Rep. Comm. Whiteh.*, A just..exercise of your..royal prerogative, in no manner derogatory or invasive of any liberties. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* II. iv. x. 60 An opinion derogatory from the value of life. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xx, Incidents mortifying to his pride, and derogatory from his authority. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. vi. 34 This Act was annulled as derogatory to the King's just rights.

2. Having the effect of lowering in honour or estimation; depreciatory, disparaging, disrespectful, lowering.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1/2 The 2nd [was] derogatorie to kings and emperors. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 13 a, All holy Writ warrants that delight, so it be not derogatory to any part of Gods owne worship. 1776 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* vii. (1876) 48 Who probably would think it derogatory to their character, to be supposed to borrow. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. iii. § 34. 151 It would be..derogatory to a man of the slightest claim to polite letters, were he unacquainted with the essays of Bacon. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, I. 292 Conduct..derogatory to his rank. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* (C.D. ed.) 181 To have imposed any derogatory work upon him. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 40 What plans are consonant to, and what are derogatory of God's..Infinite Wisdom.

†3. *Derogatory clause*: a clause in a legal document, a will, deed, etc., by which the right of subsequently altering or cancelling it is abrogated, and the validity of a later document, doing this, is made dependent on the correct repetition of the clause and its formal revocation. *Obs.*

1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxx. 89 As doth appear by composition made..and also confirmed by Boniface the IV..with clauses derogatory. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 266 What maner of reuocation is to be made in the second testament, that it may suffice to reuoke the former testament, wherein is a clause derogatorie of the will of the testator. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xix. (1636) 70 A derogatory clause is good to disable any latter act, except you revoke the same clause before you proceed to establish any later disposition or declaration.

†B. *sb. Obs. rare* −°.

1611 Cotgr., *Derogatoire*, a derogatorie, or act of derogation.

†Dero·ge, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *déroge-r* (Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *dērogāre*.] =Derogate.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/2 It was nought youre entent in any wyse to deroge or do prejudice unto my Lord.

Derotremate (derotrī·mēt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *derotrēmat-us* (in neuter pl. *Derotrēmata* name of the group), f. Gr. *δέρη* neck + *τρῆμα* (τ-hole, boring.] Of or pertaining to the *Derotremata*, a group of urodele batrachians, having gill-slits or branchial apertures, instead of external gill-tufts. So **Derotre·matous** *a.*, **De·rotreme** *a.* and *sb.*

1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 828/2 [Supra-renal capsules] have not been found among the Derotremate..orders.

Derout (dĭraut), *sb.* [a. F. *déroute* 'a rout, a defeature, or flight of men' (Cotgr.), f. *dérouter*: see next.] An utter defeat, a Rout.

1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 188 We trust to heare shortly of their totall derout. *c* 1709 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 591 [Ramillies] was called a derout rather than a battle. 1803 E. Hay *Insurr. Wexf.* 150 This derout was..occasioned by the example of one of the divisional commanders.

Derout (dĭraut), *v.* [a. F. *déroute-r*, OF. *desrouter* (*-roter*, *-ruter*, *-roupter*):—late L. **disrumpt-āre*, f. *di(s)rupt-us*, pa. pple. of *dirumpĕre* to break in pieces: cf. Disrupt.] *trans.* To put completely to flight; to Rout. Hence **Derou·ted** *ppl. a.*

1627 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* Ord. C iij, Untill not only all their blowes be awarded, but themselves also all derouted. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* vi. 537 Till dark derouted foes should yield to flight. 1839 W. H. Maxwell *Wellington & Brit. Armies* (1877) 147 The Spanish being utterly derouted.

Derraine, -reyne, var. of Deraign *v. Obs.*

Derrar, -ere, obs. compar. of Dear *a.*

Derre, obs. f. Dear *a.*; obs. inflexional form of Dare *v.*

Derrick (de·rik), *sb.* Also 7-9 **derick.** [from the surname of a noted hangman at Tyburn *c* 1600. The name is orig. the Du. *Dirk*, *Dierryk*, *Diederik* =Ger. *Dietrich*, *Theoderic*.]

†1. A hangman; hanging; the gallows. (Cf. *Jack Ketch*.)

c 1600 *Ballad Death Earl Esse x* (N.), Derick, thou know'st at Coles I sav'd Thy life lost for a rape there done. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 17, I would there were a Derick to hang vp him too. 1607 W. S. *Puritan* IV. i, Would Derrick had been his fortune seven years ago. 1608 Dekker *Bellman of Lond.* (N.), He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Deric*..is with us abusively used for a Hang-man; because one of that name was not long since a famed executioner at Tiburn.

b. *attrib.* **derrick-jastro.**

†*a* 1610 Healey *Disc. New World* 174 (N.) This is inhabited only with serjeants, beadles, deputy-constables, and Derrick-jastroes.

2. A contrivance or machine for hoisting or moving heavy weights: †**a.** *orig.* A tackle used at the outer quarter of the mizen-mast. *Obs.* **b.** A spar or boom set up obliquely, with its head steadied by guys and its foot secured by lashings, or pivoted or socketed to the deck, floor, etc., and furnished with suitable tackle and purchases; orig. and chiefly used on board ship. **c.** A kind of crane (more fully *derrick-crane*) in which the jib is pivoted to the foot of the central post, so that it may take various angles with the perpendicular; a 'jib and tie' crane. Also often applied to any outstanding jib or arm with a pulley at the end, e. g. those outside the lofts of stables, warehouses, etc. **d.** *Floating derrick*: one erected on a kind of boat, with a horizontal boom supported by stays from the top of the central post. **e.** A tall structure used to support telegraph wires.

a. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* (Plate), Mizon Mast..Derrick and Spann. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 165 *Derrick*, a tackle used at the outer quarter of a mizen yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a fall.

b. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 429 Lightning..cut out a piece of what they call the Derrick, at least 18 inches diameter and 15 or 16 feet long. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 626 Get up and rig a Derick for the purpose of discharging the Cargo 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xxii. (1887) 161 They had jurymasts to serve as derricks on occasion.

c. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 Swinging a block of granite with an ordinary derrick. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Derrick*, the hoisting-tower over an artesian well-boring. 1885 Ducane *Punishm. & Prev. Crime* 179 The construction of the large cranes and derricks in the quarries.

d. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Bishop's floating-derrick..used in 1850..is capable of self-propulsion by means of paddle-wheels, and thus removes its suspended load to a position of safety for repair or other purpose.

e. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/6 They have..a very large derrick here holding up an immense number of wires and a good many cables.

3. *attrib.*, as *derrick-floor*, *-pole*, etc.; **derrick-car,** a railroad truck on which a small derrick is mounted, for use in clearing lines from any obstruction (*U.S.*); **derrick-crane**: see 2 c.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 9 About the same depth from their derrick floors. 1882 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 Unlike the derrick pole of an ordinary turret ship. 1883 Rosher *Treat. Rating* 42 To lay down moorings and moor a derrick hulk to them.

†De·rrick, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To hang.

1600 W. Kemp *Nine Days' W.* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 37 One that..would pol his father, derick his dad! do anything.

Derring do, derring-do. *pseudo-archaism.* In 4-5 **dorryng,** (**dorynge, durynge**) **don** (**do, to do**), 5 **doryng**(**e do, 6 derrynge do, derring doe,** 9 **derring-do.** The two words *durring*, *dorryng*, daring, vbl. sb. from *durran*, *dorren* to Dare, and *don*, *do*, prcs. inf. of Do *v.*, literally *daring to do*, which, by a chain of misunderstandings and errors, have come to be treated as a kind of substantive combination, taken to mean, Daring action or feats, 'desperate courage'.

The words come incidentally in their ordinary sense and construction followed by the object 'that' (=what, that which) in Chaucer's *Troylus*; whence, in an imitative passage by Lydgate, in an absolute construction more liable to misunderstanding; Lydgate's *dorryng do* was misprinted in the 16th c. editions (1513 and 1555) *derrynge do*, in which form it was picked up by Spenser and misconstrued as a subst. phrase, explained in the Glossary to the *Sheph. Cal.* as 'manhood and chevalrie'. Modern romantic writers, led by Sir W. Scott, have taken it from Spenser, printed it *derring-do*, and accentuated the erroneous use.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 837 Troylus was neuere vn-to no wight..in no degre secounde, In dorryng don [*v. rr.* durryng do, dorynge to do] þat longeth to a knyght..His herte ay wiþ þe firste and wiþ þe beste Stod paregal, to dorre don [*v. rr.* durre to do, dore don] that hym leste. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi. (MSS. Digby 232 ff. 56 a/2; 230 ff. 81 a/1), And parygal, of manhode and of dede, he [Troylus] was to any þat I can of rede, In dorryng [*v. rr.* doryng(e] do, this noble worþy wyght, Ffor to fulfille þat longeþ to a knyȝt, The secounde Ector..he called was. [*edd.* 1513, 1555 In derrynge do, this noble worthy wyght.] 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 65 For ever who in derring doe were dreade, The loftie verse of hem was loved aye. [*Gloss.*, *In derring doe*, in manhood and chevalrie.] *Ibid.* Dec. 43, I durst in derring do [*misprr.* to] compare With shepheards swayne. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. iv. 42 Drad for his derring doe and bloody deed. 1596 *Ibid.* VI. v. 37 A man of mickle name, Renowned much in armes and derring doe. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxix, Singular..if there be two who can do a deed of such derring-do. [Note. *Derring-do*, desperate courage.] 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. vi, Such wonders and derring-do are too solemn for laughter. 1866 G. W. Dasent *Gisli* 107 Such a deed of derring-do would long be borne in mind. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 433 Who is for duello, who is for derring-do, who is for knightly devoir?

So **†Derring doers,** daring doers; **†Derring-deed**; †Der-doing, q.v.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ii. 38 Dreadful derring doers. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl* VI. v. 66 That Mantuan swain, who chang'd his slender reed..From Corydon to Turnus derring-deed.

Derringer (de·rindʒəɹ). *U.S.* [from the surname of the inventor, a gunsmith in U.S.] A small pistol with large bore, very effective at short range. Also *attrib.*

1856 B. Harte *Poems*, *Dow's Flat*, With a shovel and pick on his shoulder, and a derringer hid in his breast. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* Prol., To have both bowie and Derringer ready to hand. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 435/1 A large derringer bullet had entered the back of the head [of Pres. Lincoln].

fig. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/2 Tiny tomes, literary derringers for the waistcoat pocket.

Derry (de·ri). A meaningless word in the refrains of popular songs; *hence*, a ballad or set of verses.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 36 With chip and cherie Heyh derie derie. 1860 Borrow *Sleeping Bard* 50 If one can patch together any nonsensical derry, he is styled a graduate bard.

Derth(e, obs. form of Dearth.

Derue: see Derf *a.*, Derve *v.*

†Deru·ncinate, *v. Obs. rare* −°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dērunc̄inare* to plane off.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Deruncinate*, to cut off or pill away that which is superfluous.

Hence **†Deruncination.**

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Deruncination* (in *Husbandry*), a cutting off Trees, Bushes, etc. or any thing that incumbers the Ground. Hence in Bailey, Ash, etc.

Deruralize: see De- II. 1.

Derure, compar. of Derf *a. Obs.*

†Derve, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **deorfan,** 2-4 **derue**(**n**; *pa. t.* 3 **derfde,** 4 **deruede**; *pa. pple.* 3 **idoruen, idorve, iderued,** 4 **deruet.** [ME. *derven* str. and weak; the str. vb. app. = OE. *deorfan* (pa. t. *dearf*, *durfon*, pa. pple *dorfen*) to labour: besides this there probably existed a causal weak vb. *dierfan* (*dierfde*) to cause to labour, afflict, grieve; confusion of this with the strong vb., as in Burn, etc. would account for the ME. forms and sense. OE. *deorfan* was app. cognate with the stem of OFris. *forderva*, and OLFrankish *fardurvon*, transl. 'perierunt' *Ps.* lxxii. 19.]

1. *intr.* To labour. (Only in OE.)

a 1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 516/26 (Bosw.) Ne wiðcweðe ic to deorfenne ȝyt, ȝif ic nydbehefe eom ȝyt ðinum folce.

2. *trans.* To trouble, grieve, hurt, afflict, molest.

c 1205 Lay. 8731 Hunger him derfde. *Ibid.* 18715 Swiðe he murnede, his mod wes iderued. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 He was idoruen in alle his oðre wittes. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Þinge þat me deruеð mest. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 676 None kunnes asaylyng Ne may him deruen. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 47 Beo þou no þing a-dred, for non schal þe derue.

absol. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie deruеð more þen deð a muchel iðe hele.

†De·rverye. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *derverie*, *desverie*, madness, f. *derver*, *desver*, to lose one's reason, go mad. (Cf. Kœrting, 2441.)] Madness.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, Withdrawe thyn herte fro such rage and derverye.

Dervish (dɔ̈·ɹviʃ). Forms: 6-9 **dervis,** 7-9 **dervise,** (7 **dervice, dervys, dervisse, -iche, dervize, derwis, darvish, derveesh**), 7- **dervish,** (8 **derwish,** 9 **dirvesh, darwesh, durwaysh, -weesh**). [a. Pers. درويش *darvēsh*, *darvīsh* poor, a religious mendicant, a friar, in Arab. *darwēsh*, *darwīsh*, Turkish *dervīsh*, the latter being the immediate source of the European forms: cf. It. *dervis*, F. *dervis*, *derviche* (in 1559 *derviss*), Sp. *derviche*, Ger. *derwisch*. Some of the variant spellings represent Arabic and Persian forms of the word. (The native Arabic equivalent is فقير *faqīr* poor, fakir.)]

A Mohammedan friar, who has taken vows of poverty and austere life. Of these there are various orders, some of whom are known from their fantastic practices as *dancing* or *whirling*, and as *howling dervishes*.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* III. xvii. 102 The thirde sect of the religious Turkes called Dervis. *Ibid.* 102 b, These devoute Dervis live of almes. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1611 An order of Derueeshes, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Seruice. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 316 Priests called Darvishes. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 100 A Dervice, or religious man of theirs. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 307 The Dervisse an order of begging Friar. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. vi 186 A wandering Derwish, a devout Moor. 1744 *Trav. C. Thompson* III. 267 They are not the dancing Dervises, of which Sort there are none in Egypt. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. III. iii. 510 A Dirvesh, or professor of piety. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. xxix, Like dervises, who turn as on a pivot. 1832 G. A. Herklots tr. *Customs Mooslmans* 206 The first class of Durwayshes is denominated *Salik*. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Saadi* Wks. (Bohn) I. 475 Barefooted Dervish is not poor, If fate unlock his bosom's door. 1852 E. B. Eastwick tr *Bágh o Bahár* 10 Adventures of the Four Darweshes. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 10 Whirling about all round you like dancing dervishes. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* ii. 37 And now, their guttural chorus audible long before they arrived in sight, came the howling dervishes.

attrib. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* vii. (1738) 125 Give themselves up to a Dervise sort of Life. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1810 This pantheistic dervish system.

Hence **Dervishhood**, the estate or condition of a dervish. **Dervishism**, the principles and practice of the Dervishes; the Dervish system. **Dervish-like** *a.*

1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 22 Asceticism .. strangely uncouth, and dervish-like. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 144/2 Dr. Vambery wandered, because he has the genuine wild spirit of Dervishism strong within him. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah* 9 Half-way on Dervishhood, not wholly there.

Derwenter (dɔ̈·ɪwĕntəɹ). *Australia.* [named from the river *Derwent* in Tasmania, on the banks of which was a convict settlement.] A released convict.

1884 Boldrewood *Melb. Mem.* xx. 140 An odd pair of Sawyers, generally 'Derwenters' as the Tasmanian expirees were called. 1892 in Lentzner *Australian Word-bk.* 20.

Dery, Deryge, obs. forms of Dairy, Dirge.

Derye, var. Dere *v. Obs.*, to hurt.

Des, obs. form of Dais, Dice.

Des- in obs. words: see Dec-, Desc-, Dess-, Dis-.

Des- *prefix* Regular Romanic form of L. *dis-*, in Olt., Sp., Pg., Pr., OFr.; in mod.Fr. retained (as *dés-*) before a vowel or silent *h* (*déshabillé*), otherwise reduced to *dé-* (OF. *descharge*, mod. *décharge*). In some cases apparently representing a late L. *de-ex-*, for L. *ex-*. Partly from the frequent substitution of *dis-*, *des-*, for L. *dē-* in late L. and Romanic (see De- prefix 6), partly through the phonetic reduction of *des-* to *dé-* in later French, the two prefixes have in that language largely fallen together under the mod.F. *dé-*. Early OF. words passed into English with the prefix in the form *des-* (*descharge*, ME. *descharge*); here it was sometimes, in conformity with later OF. pronunciation, reduced to *de-* (OF. *desmembre, demembre*, ME. *demembre*); but usually the *s* was retained, and the prefix at length changed back to the L. type *dis-* (*discharge, dismembre*, also spelt *dys-*) as was also done to some extent in French itself (*descorde*, now *discorde*).

In English, therefore, *des-* is merely the earlier form of Dis- in words from OF., e.g. *desarm, desblame, descharge, desclaundre, descolour, desdain, desembogue, desere* (=*desheir*), *deserite* (*disherit*), *desgyse, deshonour, desinteressed, desjoyne, desjune, desmail, desmay, desmesure, desordein, desordere, desparage, desparple, despend, despense, despeople, desplay, desport, despreve* (=*dispiove*), *despute, desray, destempre, desturb, destribute*, etc. All these have a later form in Dis-, under which they are treated in this Dictionary. Only a few words became obsolete before *dis-* forms appeared. The prefix is exceptionally retained in *descant*, and it is occasionally found for De- before a vowel, in chemical terms from modern French, as *desoxalic, desoxybenzoin*, † *desoxydate*. In *despatch*, modern var. of Dispatch, the spelling *des-* is not historical, but originated in an 18th c. etymological error.

There are many words beginning with *des-* in which the *s* belongs to the root-word, and the prefix is *de-*, as *descry, describe, descend, deserve, despair, despite, despoil, destroy*. From confusion of these with words in which *des-* is the prefix, they also were in late ME. often spelt with *dis-* (*discry, discribe*, etc.). And, on the other hand, words in *di-* followed by *s-* were sometimes confused with words in *dis-* prefix, and so also written *des-* (*destinct, destress*, etc.). Both these errors have been corrected in the later orthography.

† **Desacrate,** *v. Obs. rare* −°. [f. L. *dēsacrāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēsacrāre* to consecrate.]

1727 Bailey vol. II, *To Desacrate*, to consecrate or dedicate.

Desaife, Desait(e, obs. ff. Deceive, Deceit.

† **Desarcinate,** *v. Obs. rare* −°. [f. De- II. 1 + L. *sarcina* bundle, burden, **sarcināre* to burden (*sarcinātus* burdened).]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Desarcinate*, to unload, or unburthen, to unfraught.

Hence Desarcination.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Desarcination*, a taking of baggage, an unloading. Hence in Ash.

Desarde, obs. form of Dicer.

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1396 Counterfet desardes.

Desart, obs. form of Desert, Dessert.

Desaster, obs. form of Disaster.

Desate, Desave, obs. ff. Deceit, Deceive.

Desaxonize: see De- II. 1.

Desayue, Desayvabel, obs. forms of Deceive, -able.

Desblame, var. of Disblame *v. Obs.*

Desc-, obs. spelling of Dec-, Des-, Disc-, Diss-.

‖ **Descamisado** (deskamisā·do). [Sp.; = shirtless, f. *des-* = Dis- + *camisa* shirt + -ado. Cf. *sans-culotte*.] A nickname given to the ultra-liberals in the Spanish revolutionary war of 1820–23, and still sometimes used in an analogous sense.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 514 Men of liberal ideas, and .. members of the Descamisados. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 542 What is the folly of the descamisados but man's stripping himself of the fig-leaf. 1877 Wraxall *Hugo's Miserables* III. xxiii. 12 We are going to the abyss, and the descamisados have led us to it.

Descant (de·skănt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **deschaunt**, 5–6 **dyscant**, 6–9 **dis-**, 6– **descant**. [a. OF. *deschant* (13th c. and in Cotgr.), also ONF. *descaunt, descant*, rarely *dis-*, mod.F. *déchant*, = Pr. *deschans*, Sp. *discante*, Pg. *descante*, ad. med.L. *discant-us* part-song, refrain, descant, f. L. *dis-* asunder, apart + *cantus* singing, song. The form directly from OF. was used by Wyclif; a form in *dis-* immediately from L. occurs from the 15th c., and would be normal for English (see Dis-).]

I. *Music.* Now only *Hist.*, or *poet.*

1. A melodious accompaniment to a simple musical theme (the *plainsong*), sung or played, and often merely extemporized, above it, and thus forming an air to its bass: the earliest form of counterpoint.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 77 Grete crying of song as deschaunt, contre note and orgene. *?c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 790 Your quere nor organ songe shall wante, With countre note, and dyscant. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xliii, I play and sing, Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 94 You are too flat, And marre the concord, with too harsh a descant. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* v, The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft; The Thrush replyes; the Mavis descant playes. 1683 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 100 Sweet lays Wrought with such curious descant as would raise Attention in a stone. 1762 Churchill *Poems, Proph. Famine*, The youth .. skill'd in rustic lays, Fast by her side his am'rous descant plays. 1881 Macfarren *Counterp.* I. 1 Descant seems to have been the art of improvising a melodic accompaniment to a fixed song.

fig. 1641 Wither in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* xxvii. 28 To this Concert when we sing Whistling winds your descants bring. 1659 Rowhotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* Pref. (1664) E vij, The descant of meeter hath often corrupted the plain-song of truth. 1865 F. G. Lee *Direct. Angl.* § 116. 110 Canticles (a descant of praise on the Lessons).

† **b.** *Base descant, binding descant*: see quots. *Double descant*: double counterpoint. *Plain descant*: plain or simple counterpoint. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 76 Two plainesong notes for one in the descant .. is commonlie called binding descant. *Ibid.* 86 Base descant .. is that kinde of descanting, where your sight of taking and vsing your cordes must be vnder the plainsong. *Ibid.* 105 Double descant .. is verie neere the nature of a Canon .. which being sung after diuers sortes, by changing the partes, maketh diuers manners of harmonie.

2. The soprano or highest part of the score in part-singing.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 30 While the children braie the Discante. 1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 83 Discantus is the vppermost part of each Song. 1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* C iij, Children neigh forth the descant. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl* III. 2025 Composed for three voices—descant, tenor, and bass.

3. *gen.* A warbled song, a melodious strain.

1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* 6 To heare the descant of the Nightingale. 1625 Wither *Sheph Hunt.* i Juvenilia (1633) 393 The cage doth some birds good, And. Will teach them sweeter descants than the wood. 1748 Gray *Sonnet on Death of West* 3 The birds in vain their amorous descant join. 1877 Bryant *Poems, Waiting by Gate* ii, I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow descant more.

4. The art of singing or writing music in parts; musical composition, harmony; also, a harmonized composition.

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Asymphonia*, discord in descant. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 93 If thou haddest learned .. the first noat of Descant thou wouldest have kept thy Sol. Fa. to thyselfe. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., The word descant signifieth, in our toung the forme of setting together of sundry voices or concords for producing of harmony .. But in this signification it is seldome vsed. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. 42 The whole chorus joined in descant and sang a hymn. 1674 T. Campion (*title*), The Art of Descant, or composing Musick in Parts. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* ii. 100 A descant of thirtie-eight proportions of sondry kind. 1825 Southey *Tale of Paraguay* III. xxxix, Into a descant of her own Hath blended all their notes. 1871 *Q. Rev.* No. 261. 158 The notion of playing two different notes in successive harmony to one of longer duration, or the art of descant, had not yet occurred to any one. 1882 Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Music* III. 269 [Counterpoint] was .. evolved by slow degrees, from Diaphonia, Discant, and Organum.

5. An instrumental prelude, consisting of variations on a given theme.

1644 Milton *Educ., Exercise*, While the skilful Organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty Fugues. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 58 *foot-n.*, By Discant, the Musicians of Milton's time meant preluding on a given ground. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. xii, And then a low sad descant sung, As prelude to the lay he sung. 1882 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* II. 378 Mr. Inglesant being pressed to oblige the company, played a descant upon a ground bass in the Italian manner. *fig.* 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. 204 That peculiar species of prelusive flourish, or descant, with which Reviewers are accustomed to usher in the Performance under immediate examination.

II. Transferred uses: often with distinct reference to the *plainsong* or *ground*, and in the phrases *run* or *sing descant*.

† **6.** Variation from that which is typical or customary; an instance of this. *Shift of descant*: a change of 'tune', i.e. of argumentative position.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 621 Whereas you say, they eat it spiritually, that is but a blind shift of descant. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 119 Osorius lacketh not a shift of descante here, thinkyng thereby to craze the force of veritie. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VIII. xliv. 117 Runnes nimble descant on the plainest vices. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 184 Running, Leaping, and Dancing, the descants on the plain song of walking. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I. 224 Their [basket] making is daily improved with much descant of art. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 4 Providence has shewn .. Wisdom .. in the multiplicity of Descants which it has made on every Original Species.

7. Varied comment on a theme, amplification of a subject; a comment, criticism, observation, remark; † *occas.* censorious criticism, carping (*obs.*).

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 49 On that ground Ile make a holy Descant. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 36 The wantoner sort of them sing descant on their mistresse's glove. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 320 Let not calumny runne descant on your tongue. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xlvi. (1840) 114 Roger Hoveden's witty descant on the time. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 209 If thy Religion should cost thee some disgrace, scorne and descant. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 7 It doth. render King Charles obnoxious to untoward and sinister descants. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 29 Neither shall I make any descant or reflection thereon. 1710 *Moderation & Loyalty of the Dissenters Exemplify'd* 3 Rendering Things worse than they were by Partiallity and Discant. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 77 With merry descants on a nation's woes. 1820 Shelley *Let. to Maria Gisborne* Poet. Wks. (1891) 373/1 There are themes enough for many a bout Of thought-entangled descant.

b. A disquisition, dissertation, discourse.

1622 Donne *Serm.* xvi. 162 The fathers have infinitely delighted themselves in this Descant, the blessed effect of holy teares. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Loud.* 177 O remember the Prophetical descant of glorious King James. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 102 After this short descant on the uncertainty of our English weather. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 46, I have now to follow Mr. Burke through .. a sort of descant upon governments. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 196 He instructed the world by ethical descants.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **descant-clef**, the soprano or treble clef; **descant-viol**, the treble viol, or violin, which plays the air or soprano part.

1728 North *Mem. of Musick* (1846) 67 No wonder .. that organs .. with the descant manner, at last entered the churches.

Descant (dĕskæ·nt), *v.* Also 6–9 **dis-** (6–7 **dys-**). [a. OF. *deschanter, descanter*, = Pr. *deschantar*, Sp. *discantar*, Pg. *descantar*, in med.L. *discantāre* (*des-, dē-*), f. the sb.: see prec.]

1. *Music.* **a.** *intr.* To play or sing an air in harmony with a fixed theme; *gen.* to warble, sing harmoniously; also in phr. *to descant it.*

1538 [see Descanter]. 1597 Morley *Mus.* 76 In descanting you must .. secke true cordes. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 772 They will .. sing so sweetly, and withall descant it so finely and tunably. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Contre*, To .. sing the Plainesong whereon another descants. 1879 Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 670 This new mode of descanting. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Eclogue* VI 8, I with a meadow reed upon sylvan themes will descant.

† **b.** *trans.* To sing in 'descant' (words, etc.).

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 134 The wordys [of Church music] be so straunge and so dyuersely descantyd.

2. *intr.* To make remarks, comments, or observations; to comment (*on, upon*, † *of* a text, theme, etc.).

c 1520 More *Picus* Wks. 15/1 The company of the court .. descanted therof to his rebuke. 1572 Golding *Calvin on P's.* II 7 They have curiously descanted upon theis woords. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine own Deformity. 1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 160 Nor presumptuously descant of the vnknowen proceedings of the almighty. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 13 Many began strangely to discant of those crosse beginnings. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* B, To descant on the misfortunes of a Person fall'n from dignity is not commendable. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 23 To descant upon their very Hats and Habits. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 5 Aug. an. 1763, He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* VI, He ran on descanting coarsely on beauties.

b. To discourse at large, enlarge (*upon, on* a theme). Also with *indirect pass.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 68 The friar rather descanted than commented. *a* 1762 Kames in M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 73 The young champion .. discants upon his address in catching the animal. 1792 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 353 Abbé Syeyes .. descants with much self-sufficiency on government. 1836 *Johnsoniana*

362 Johnson never accustomed himself to descant on the ingratitude of mankind. **1878** Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 9 It was the bard's duty to descant upon the freshest and most interesting subjects.

† **3.** *trans.* To comment on, discourse about, discuss; *occas.* to criticize, carp at. *Obs.*

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 53 Where they might descant their griefs. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 376 Such secrets as these must be .. adored, not descanted. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 But who can descant right your grave aspects?

† **4.** *intr.* To work with intricate variation *on*; to fashion with artistic skill. *Obs. rare.*

a **1661** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 397 Lace, costing nothing save a little thread descanted on by art and industry. *Ibid.* III. 90 The God of nature is pleased to descant on a plain hollowness with such wonderful contrivances.

Descanter (deskæ·ntəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER [1].]

1. One who sings or plays the 'descant'. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 80 Curyouse descanterys and deuysarys of new songys. **1597** Morley *Introd. Mus* 70 A Descanter..[is] one that can extempore sing a part upon a playne song. **1879** Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 671 De Muris..speaks with great bitterness of extempore descanters.

2. One who holds forth or discourses.

1805 Foster *Ess.* IV. iv. 180 A descanter on the invisible world who makes you think of a popish cathedral.

Descanting (deskæ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. Descant: **a.** singing in 'descant'; **b.** commenting, disquisition.

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 137 Our Curyouse dyscantyng and conteryng [*printed* canteryng] in Churchys. **1561** Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 12 A wonderfull descantyng vpon letters. **1575** *Brieff Disc. Troubles Franckford* (1846) 206 The trollinge and descantinge off the Psalmes. **1680** Burnet *Rochester* (T.), The descantings of fanciful men upon them [the Scriptures]. **1851** Gladstone *Glean.* VI. xxi. 14, I waive descanting on personal qualities.

Desca·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] Commenting, criticizing: in quot. criticizing censoriously, carping.

1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 28 To shield me from the descanting verdites of such vnfriendly readers.

Descater, obs. form of Disscatter *v.*

Desceces, -ces(s, obs. forms of Decease.

Desceit, desceiue, obs. ff. Deceit, Deceive.

† **Desce·nce, desce·nse.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **dissence,** 5 **descens, dyscens,** 5–6 **descense,** 6 **discence,** 6–7 **descence.** [Two forms: ME. *descens*, a. OF. *descens* masc., ad. L. *dēscensus* descent, descending, f. *dēscendĕre*; also ME. *descense*, a. OF. *descense* fem., ad. late L. type *dēscensa* (*dēscēsa*), fem. sb. f. *dēscensus*, pa. pple. of *dēscendĕre*, analogous to sbs. in *-ata, -ada, -ée*: cf. It. *descesa*. The spelling *descence* app. represents the *descens* form: see Defence.]

1. A going or coming down; = Descent 1.

1543 *Necess. Doctr.* in *Formul. Faith* 234 Iesu Christ's life, death, burial, and descense to hell. **1582–8** *Hist. James VI* (1804) 278 In his discence .. he come fornent the Colledge of Justice. **1600** Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 219 We all do hold the article of Christ's descense into Hell.

b. Extension downwards: cf. Descend *v.* 2.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 8 The descense of yᵉ Sagittal Suture is not common either in man or woman.

2. *concr.* A downward slope; a way down; = Descent 2, 2 b.

a **1440** *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 40 From the highe descense of heuynnes .. hedir I descende. **1618** Bolton *Florus* II. vi. 108 The very jawes of the first descence from the Alps into Italy.

3. *fig.* **a.** ? Dejection, depression of spirits.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, In suche descense it [the mynde] is moost apte to distraccyons & wauerynge fantasyes.

b. Bringing down or lowering in estimation; depreciation.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 287 That hir honour distres thoill nor ruine: Nor suffer it in na way haif discence.

4. a. Genealogical extraction; = Descent 7.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxvi. 106 In lineale Descens fra Sanct Margret. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 281 Soe the linealle descense of the prosapy or kynrede of Feramundus faylede by men. **1513** Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1212 Son to duke Leoffwin by liniall discence. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* III. iii. 39 From that [illegible] prince..Is the descence of our genealogy.

b. Transmission by inheritance; = Descent 10.

c **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 402 Dissence of heritage.

Descend (dǐse·nd), *v.* Also 4 **dessende, disend, dyssente, decend,** 4–7 **discend(e,** 4–6 **descende,** (5–6 **dyscend(e,** (6 **desend**). *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **descended**; 4–5 **descend,** 5 **discent,** 6 **discend.** [a. F. *descend-re* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *deissendre*, It. *descendere*, Sp. *descender*:—L. *dēscendĕre*, f. De- I. 1 + *scandĕre* to climb. In early times often treated as if the prefix were Des- (q.v.) and the stem *-cend, -send, -end,* whence the variant spellings in *dis-, dys-, de-.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

* *To move down or into a lower position.*

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower position in space; to come or go down, fall, sink. (The general word, including all kinds of downward motion, vertical or oblique; the opposite of *ascend.*)

a **1325** *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 18 [xlix. 17] His glorie ne shal nou3t descenden wyþ hym. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 626 As sone as þay arn borne bylyue In þe water of baptem þay dyssente. *a* **1330** *Roland & V.* 131 Þan decended a li3tnesse, Doun ri3tes fram þe heuen blis. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 94 The moist droppes of the rein Descenden into middel erthe. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 143 Þat he may not discende downward. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 505 A man some tyme fro Jerusalem descendande. **1590** Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 35 b, Those furious Rebells .. descended downe their hil with such a furie. **1632** J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 193, I passed to the Nile descending on it at my leasure to the sea. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 The water rebounded up so high that when it came to descend again it fell as small as dew. *Ibid.* lxi. 251 The two Priests descended from their Pulpits. **1728** Pemberton *Newton's Philos* 194 The earth in moving round the sun is continually descending toward it. **1790** W. Wrighte *Grotesque Archit* 7 The two wings..are each descended to by a flight of four steps. **1823** F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 19 From the heights of the mountain .. immense avalanches often descend. **1875** Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 44 In the autumn of 799 Charles descended from the Alps once more.

b. *fig.* said of immaterial agents, influences, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10884 (Cott.) And godds might in þe [sal] descend. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Intill his awen heued his wikkidness schall descend. ? *a* **1500** *Wycket* (1828) p. xiv, Ye say that the manhoode of Christe descendeth into eche part of euery hoost. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* IV. 1012 And on the suitors let thy wrath descend. **1806** J. Forbes *Lett. fr. France* II. 400 The shades of evening began to descend. **1871** R. Ellis *Catullus* l. 10 Sleep nor quiet upon my eyes descended.

† **c.** To disembark, land from a vessel; to alight from a horse, carriage, etc. *Obs.* (as a specific sense).

c **1477** Caxton *Jason* 73 b, They ben in entencion for to descende in colchos. *c* **1489** [see Descending *vbl. sb.* 1]. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VIII. i. 22 To schaw..How Troianis war discend in Latium. **1548** Hall *Chron.* 176 b, They left their horses, & discended to fight on fote. **1600** E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 263 Having viewed the Iland fortified on all parts where he might descend.

d. *Astron.*, etc. Of a heavenly body: (*a*) To move towards the horizon, sink. (*b*) To move southwards; see also Descending *ppl. a.* 5.

c **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 12 Than fond I the [2] degree of libra .dessending on my west Orisonte. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 972 The sone discending closit in the vest. **1559** W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 23 The signes in equall tymes do ascend and descende. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IV. 541 The setting Sun Slowly descended. **1690** Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 832 Mars..from the Northern limit..to ♈..is North descending. **1830** Hogg *Flodden Field*, Sol with broadened orb descending Left fierce warriors still contending. **1882** Sharpless *Astron.* 21 If these northern or circumpolar stars be watched ..such as are to the west of the pole will descend.

† **e.** *To descend into* or *within oneself*: to betake oneself to deep meditation or consideration. *Obs.*

a **1572** Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 338 To move the hartis..of the trew servandis of God..to discend within thame selfis and deiplie to considder quhat shalbe the end of this pretended tyranny. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 11 Those Philosophers that..descended not into themselues, to know themselues and their nature. **1671** Milton *P. R.* II. 111 The while her Son..with holiest meditations fed, Into himself descended, and at once All his great work to come before him set.

2. *transf.* To have a downward extension, direction, or slope; to slope or extend downwards.

c **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 4 A lyne þat cometh dessendinge fro the ryng down to the nethereste bordure. *c* **1400** Maundev. (1839) xxv. 259 It strecchethe toward the West ..descendynge toward the litille Armenye. **1600** J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 236 Their streetes either descend or ascend, which is verie troublesome. **1684** R. H. *School Recreat.* 120 The dash Lines. are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. **1798** H. Skrine *Tours Wales* 155 With a gateway at each extremity, as the hill descends. **1894** *Christian World* 27 Sep. 712/1 To your right .. the fields descend from your feet to the Chesil Beach.

fig. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 445 See, how the order and chain of this government descends down by steps and degrees, from the Supreme God to the Earth and Men.

3. To come down with or as a hostile force; to make an incursion or attack; to fall violently *upon.* (Cf. Come *down* g.)

c **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 15 b, Zisara, which was discendid doun With a great hoost. **1548** Hall *Chron.* 227 b, The kyng of England your master, is neither descended in these partes of his owne fre mocion, nor yet of us requyred. **1600** E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 188 That the Turke woulde descend upon his realme of Naples. **1887** Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 527 Not upon Libya's hearths to descend with sword and with fire.

† **4.** *fig.* To submit, yield. *Obs. rare.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 134 In pes with 3ow to lyue, & at 3our conseil descend. *Ibid.* 270 To what manere of pes þe parties wille descend.

5. To proceed (in discourse or writing) to something subsequent in time or order, or (*esp.*) from generals to particulars.

1340 *Ayenb.* 123 Erþan ich decendi to þe uirtues þet byeþ contraries to þe zeue zennes. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III. 513 To discende doun in specialte, fful mane articlis..ben openly contrarie to þe apostlis reule. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 406 From thence hee descendeth to particular affayres. *a* **1617** Hieron *Wks.* II. 461 By these degrees did our Sauiour discend to this speech. **1630** Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 79 Descend we unto Edward the VI his pious Raigne. **1657** J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* A b, Whereby we having spoken of a thing in general, descend unto particulars. **1797** Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 380 But let us descend to particulars. **1827** Macaulay *Ess.*, *Machiavelli* (1854) 32/1 Historians rarely descend to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.

6. To come down ideally, mentally, or morally; to condescend, stoop (*to do* something); usually in bad sense, to stoop to something unworthy.

1554–9 T. Waterton in *Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary* (1860) 9 Hath made wronge ryght, and from the truth desendyd. **1608** Bp. Hall *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 54 If.. he descend to disports of chance, his games shall never make him..pale with feare. **1626** in Rushw *Hist. Coll* (1659) I. 225 He hath descended to make this Explanation. **1707** Norris *Treat. Humility* iii. 99 To see men..descend to the meanest and unworthiest compliances. **1752** Johnson *Rambler* No. 208 ⁋ 3, I have seldom descended to the arts by which favour is obtained. **1813** Byron *Giaour* xxxii, Not oft to smile descendeth he. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 599 Wordsworth..descends to such babyisms. **1853** Lynch *Self-Improv.* v. 129 A man should never descend to his company, but he should condescend to it.

7. To go or come down, fall, or sink, in any scale.

1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vowes* II. § 78 Winter comes on softly, first by colde dewes, then hoare frostes, untill at last it descende to the hardest weather of all. *a* **1625** Fletcher *False One* v, ii, Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point, And must descend.

b. *Music.* To proceed to a lower note; to go down the scale.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 81 It is vnpossible to ascende or descende in continuall deduction without a discord. **1674** Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 4 If the Notes descend a second. **1706** A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* ix. 176 A Tune, which consisted of only Three Notes in Compass, Rising gradually in the first Part, and descending ..in the Second. **1848** Rimbault *First Bk. Piano* 35 In the Major Scale the two semitones retain their situations, both ascending and descending.

c. *Math.* Of series: To proceed from higher to lower quantities or powers. See Descending *ppl. a.* 3.

1876 E. Brooks *Philos. Arith.* 347 The sum of the terms of an infinite series descending equals the first term divided by 1 minus the rate.

** *To come down by generation or inheritance.*

8. To be derived in the way of generation; to come *of*, spring *from* (an ancestor or ancestral stock). **a.** simply *to descend* (*from* or *of*). Now *rare* in active voice.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 61 Ony male That were in lyne ewyn descendand. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* I. xvii. 2 Fra Sem discendand lynealy. **1509** Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 They..which descended of noble lygnage. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 241 Thou should'st haue better pleas'd me with this deede, Hadst thou descended from another house. **1780** Johnson *L. P.*, *Congreve*, William Congreve descended from a family in Staffordshire. **1788** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1846) IV. xli. 36 Although Theodatus descended from a race of heroes.

b. Now nearly always in passive, *to be descended* (*from*, † *of*).

c **1386** Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 64. **1399** *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 423/1, I Henry of Lancastre .. am disendit by right lyne of the Blode comyng from the gude lord Kyng Henry therde. *c* **1470** Harding *Chron.* (Lansd. MS. 200 fol. 1) So lynyall of his generacioun, 3e bene discent. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* III. ii. 54 O 3e dour pepill discend from Dardanus. **1581** Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II (1586) 82 b, Sayd to bee descended of Gentlemen. **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 674 If a dog be not wel descended .. there can be little hope of his goodnesse. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 78 ⁋ 8 We are descended of ancient Families. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 357 Such other collateral relations as were descended from the person who first acquired it.

c. *fig.* To be derived, originate. (Const. as in a and b.)

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 21 Contumacy descendend of swilk crime. **1645** N. Stone *Enchir. Fortif.* 81 It would be vain to write the Etymologies of each word, much lesse those descended of the Greeke. *a* **1726** Collier *Agst. Despair* (J.), Despair descends from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.

† **d.** *trans.* To trace down (lineage). *Obs rare.*

1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath*, Whose Genealogie .. may lineally be descended to your Honour.

9. *intr.* Of property, privileges, etc.: To come down by way of inheritance; to pass to an heir.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* C viij b, Bot the possessionis & the patrimonyes descendid to other men. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 The premisses with ther appurtenaunces decended unto John last Duke of Norff. **1631** Gouge *God's Arrows* iii. § 93. 353 The Crowne and Kingdome by just and unquestionable title descended on her. **1667** Duchess of Newcastle *Life Dk. N.* (1886) 138 A good estate in the west, which afterwards descended upon my Lord. **1668** Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgem.* 7 Lands in Fee-simple discend to the Uncle and not immediately to the Father. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 445 The defendant . pleaded .. that the said reversion descended.

b. *transf.* Of personal qualities, etc.: To pass by heredity; to be transmitted to offspring.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 226 Of a certayne privie canker engendered in the hartes of their forefathers .. and after by lyneall succession descended into the stomackes of their nephewes. **1713** Steele *Englishman* No. 28. 182 The eternal Mark of having had a wicked Ancestor descends to his Posterity. **1843** Lever *J. Hinton* iv. (1878) 20 Our principles may come from our fathers; our prejudices certainly descend from the female branch.

II. Transitive senses. [Not in L.; both in Fr.]

† **10.** (*causal.*) To cause to descend; to bring or send down. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 21/1 Assoylle the synnars whan

thou descendest into helle them of thy partye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. xxi, I shew my power in every sundry wyse, Some to descende and on some to aryse. 1627 77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiii. 22 As steps that descend us towards our Graues. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. 267 The Seminal Tincture of the Herb .. being again descended by Dews or Rain upon the .. Earth.

fig. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 265 Christ .. descended himselfe of the greatest nobilitie that ever was in this world.

†b. *Old Chem.* To distil 'by descent'; see DESCENT 1 d. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 115 First Calcine, and after that Putrefye, Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme, Descende, and Fyxe.

11. To go or come down (a hill, wall, flight of steps, etc.); to pass downwards over, along, or through (a space).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 49 Descending the lists of a second combate. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 122 With a ladder of cords .. speedily descended the walls. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 606 They both descend the Hill 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 437 Laden on canoes and small boats, to descend the Mahánadí. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II 151 To find the space descended by a body in 7 seconds. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 221 The two women descended the steps.

†Desce·nd, *sb. Obs. rare.* In 6 **dyssende.** [f. prec. vb.] A descent; a downward slope.

1519 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 31 All wattersewers and the dyssendis þer off .. be dykid.

Descendable : var. of DESCENDIBLE.

Descendance, -ence (dĭse·ndăns). Now *rare.* [a. F. *descendance* (13th c. in Littré), f. *descend-re* to DESCEND + -ANCE, -ENCE, in earlier use often spelt *-ence* as in med.L. *dēscendentia*: see -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. The action or fact of descending or springing from a particular ancestor or origin; = DESCENT 7.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Gram.* 12 Etymologie .. this searching out of originall and descendence of words. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* Ep. Ded., Lineall descendence. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 238 With Mr. Darwin's Theory of Descendence. 1885 H. KENDALL in *19th Cent.*, The fact that Jesus Christ had descendance from King David. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* C L. 712/2 A descendance that is not lineal either of mind or spirit.

2. *concr.* Descendants. (App. a corruption: cf. DESCENDANT B. 1, quot. 1623, and ACCIDENCE.)

(Sir T. Elyot has *inhabitance- inhabitants.*)

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III (1662) 60 In some descendance from the Duke of Norfolk, in the Stanhops and the Arundels

†Desce·ndancy, -ency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY. Also spelt *-ency* after med.L. *descendentia.*] **a.** The condition or quality of being descended. **b.** A stage in lineal descent, a generation; = DESCENT 9. **c.** = DESCENDANCE.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 257 The unfortunate successes hapned in his proper descendencie. 1630 *Ibid.* 251 Placentia was not granted absolutely to the house of Farnesi but only to the fourth descendencie, after which it returnes againe to the King of Spaine. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 86 From Father to Son, in a continued descendency. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 6 To distinguish the degree of decendency. 1790 W. COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) I. 78 Their descendancy from the common mother, Eve.

Descendant, -ent (dĭse·ndănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **discendant.** [a. F. *descendant* (13th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *descendre* to DESCEND, used as adj. and sb. Also spelt *-ent* after L. *dēscendent-em*: see -ANT, -ENT.

Johnson gives *Descendant* sb., *Descendent* adj., and remarks 'It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin'. In the sb. sense 1, and the related sense 2 of the adj. *-ant* is now always used; in the other senses of both, *-ent* is perhaps preferable, but these are either obsolete or so rarely used as to make the distinction one of little practical moment.]

A. *adj.*

1 *lit.* Descending; coming or going down. *rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 99 The aire..maketh one descendent body together with the dish. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 59 The ascending water becoming more heavy then the descendant on the other side. 1691 RAY *Creation* (J.), This descendent juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 59/2 The descendent city of the skies.

†b. *Astron.* (Cf. DESCEND *v.* 1 d.) *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xi. (ed. 7) 296 The Descendent [Signs] are these, Cancer, Leo, [etc]. 1632 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 14 The Ascendant [node] is higher where ☾ .. doth come nearest unto us. The descendant, when the ☾ is removing from us. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 818 The Descendent Node of the Moon.

c. *Her.* Descending towards the base of the shield.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Their tayles..descendante, percussed, and contercoloured.

2. Descending or originating from an ancestor; also *fig.* (See DESCEND *v.* 8.)

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. viii. 184 Of the right discendant line of K. John. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 His Son .. descendent and extracted from his loines. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* II. 313 Were not wise sons descendent [*ed.* 1758 descendant] of the wise. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 112 The best and greatest of descendant souls.

B. *sb.*

1. One who 'descends' or is descended from an ancestor (see DESCEND *v.* 8); issue, offspring (in any degree near or remote): **a.** of persons.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 85 All the descendents of Beatrice. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 86 Their Servants, Children, and Descendens. *a* 1729 S. CLARKE *On the Evidences* Prop. 14 (R.) Abraham's descendents according to the flesh. 1794 SOUTHEY *Poems, Retrospect*, The last descendant of his race. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks. 1875 PONTE *Gaius* 265 From the rules of caducity ascendants and descendants of the testator to the third degree were excepted.

b. of animals and plants.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* Hist. Sk. 13 The existing forms of life are the descendants by true generation of pre-existing forms. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. vi. 431 The descendants of a wheat plant .. will have become numerous.

c. *fig.* and *transf.*

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 74 The Gothic language is absolutely dead it has left no direct descendants 1871 A. R WALLACE *Nat. Select.* viii. 295 Are not improved Steam Engines or Clocks the lineal descendants of some existing Steam Engine or Clock? 1894 *Chr. World* 23 Aug. 629/2 The descendants of the Puritans—the Nonconformists of to-day.

†2. *Astron.* The part of the heavens which at any moment is descending below the horizon (opposite to the ASCENDANT). *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 385 The Descendent, or Angle of the West, or the Cuspis of the Seventh House.

†3. *Typogr.* A letter that descends below the line; = DESCENDER[2] b. (Cf. ASCENDANT B. 7.)

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 Descendents are those that stand lower than the Foot line: such as are *g, p, q, y.*

Descended (dĭse·nded), *ppl. a.* [f. DESCEND *v.* + -ED[1].] Derived, sprung from a person or stock. Usually as *pa. pple.* (see DESCEND *v.* 8 b); used as *adj.* only in combination.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 46 Your Troy-discended Romanes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 2 A well descended Gentleman.

Descendental (dĭsende·ntăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dēscendent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēscendĕre* to DESCEND + -AL: after *transcendental.*] That descends to matter of fact; naturalistic, realistic.

1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 342 Square, lover of Plato and Molly Segrim, with his brain full of transcendental morality, and his heart full of descendental appetites. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 54 Since the days of Locke, the philosophy of England has been only descendental. 1863 *Reader* I. 376/3 Mr. Mill belongs to what has been variously named the Empirical .. Sensational, or Descendental School of Philosophy.

Hence **Descende·ntalism, -ist** (*nonce-wds.*).

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, With all this Descendentalism, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative. 1882 WHIPPLE in *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 579 He belonged to the respectable race of descendentalists, and was evidently puzzled to understand how a transcendentalist could acquire property.

†Desce·nder[1]. *Law. Obs.* Also 6 **decendre,** 6–7 **discender.** [a. F. *descendre*, pres. inf. used subst.: cf. *attainder, remainder*; cf. -ER 4.] Descent; title of descent.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 1 Subjects having cause of Action by Formedon in the descender, or else in the remainder. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 To sue his pleynt in ye nature of the kynges writ of formdowne in decendre at the commen lawe. [1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 94 If the issue do recover the same in formdon in the discent.] 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 250 Formedon in Discender lyeth where the Donee in Tail or free Marriage aliens that Land so given 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 192 The heir in tail shall have this writ of formedon in the descender, to recover these lands, so given in tail, against him who is then the actual tenant of the freehold.

Descender[2] (dĭse·ndəɹ). [f. DESCEND *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which descends.

1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. ix. 3 Horrors and Anguish of Descenders there, May teach thee how to paint Descenders here. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 507 An altar erected in honour of Demetrius Katabates or the Descender. 1863 MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xiii. 10 This river [Jordan] may well be called the Descender.

b. *Typogr.* A letter or character that descends below the line; cf. DESCENDING *ppl. a.* 2 b.

1883 *Are we to read backwards?* 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—[are] more legible than the 'old style' figures, with their many ascenders and descenders.

Descendibi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] The property of being descendible.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 200 He must necessarily take the crown .. with all it's inherent properties; the first and principal of which was it's descendibility.

Descendible, -able (dĭse·ndĭb'l, -ăb'l), *a.* [In 16th c. *descendable*, a. OF. *descendable*: subseq. conformed to L. analogies, as in *ascendibilis* from *ascendĕre.*]

1. That descends or may descend to an heir; capable of being transmitted by inheritance.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 49 The Lordshippes .. [shall be] descendable and discend to the heires att Commen Lawe. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 116 a, Wher tenements bee dyscendable to the yonger sonne after the custome of borough Englishe. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 191 If the son had attained this Freedom by the death of his father, as a thing descendible. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 404 Which title is .. usually descendible to the issue male. 1882 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 103, I make their whole property descendable only to the first-begotten son. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 521 The Derwentwater earldom was only descendible to heirs male.

†2. Having the property of descending or moving downwards. *Obs. rare.*

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 164 He may make a trench in his own grounds to let the water run downwards, and to descend upon his neighbour's grounds, for water is an element descendible *jure naturæ.*

3. Capable of being descended; down which one may go. *rare.*

1730 6 BAILEY (folio), *Descendable*, which may descend or be descended, or gone down. 1755 JOHNSON, *Descendible*, such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 418 Descendible by zigzag Indian paths, traversing the face of the rocky walls.

Descending (dĭse·ndĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESCEND *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb DESCEND (q.v.); descent, going down.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xviii. 56 At the descendyng of theyr enemyes to lande. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 2 Some with .. Descendings, Ascendings the partes wasted, etc. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 146 A precipice, downe which is no descending. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. (Rtldg.) 119 The descending and conveyance down of Adam's dominion to posterity. 1802 SOUTHEY *Poems, Ode Astron.*, All Ether laugh'd with thy descending.

†2. *concr.* A downward slope, declivity, descent.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lv. 152 Atte the descendynge of the hille. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* B iij, The first descending..is..croked and with many turninges.

†b. Extension downwards. *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 50 The height or eleuation..should answer the descending or depth.

Descending (dĭse·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. DESCEND *v.* + -ING[2].] That descends.

1. *lit.* Moving downwards, coming down.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), He cleft his head with one descending blow. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 423 The resin exudes from the descending sap. 1858 LARDNER *Hand bk. Nat. Phil.* 215 The descending column..falls..in a closed cistern.

2. *transf.* Directed or extending downwards; *esp.* in *Anat., Bot.*, etc., as *descending aorta, colon, axis, ovule*, etc. (opp. to ASCENDING *ppl. a.* 3).

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 92 The ascending or descending Trunk of the Aorta. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVI. viii, Descending steps, which in the living stone Were hewn. 1869 OLIVER *Indian Bot.* I. i. 15 The root being the *descending*, the stem the *ascending* portion of the axis.

b. *Typogr.* Applied to letters that have a tail or stem extending below the line. (Cf. ASCENDING *ppl. a.* 1 b.)

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1889 T. MACKELLAR *Amer. Printer* 61 There are .. descending letters in both Roman and Italic.

c. *Her.* = DESCENDANT *a.* 1 c; *esp.* having the head turned toward the base of the shield.

3. *fig.* Proceeding to what is lower in position or value, or later in order (cf. DESCEND *v.* 5); in *Math.* of series: Proceeding from higher to lower quantities or powers; thus 8, 4, 2, 1, ½, etc. is a descending series in geometrical progression.

1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 41 Schisms and Heresies .. should multiply in descending ages. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 234 If we wished to have a descending series with respect to *x*, we must give the proposed differential the form [etc.]. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 350 To stem the torrent of descending time. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 28 The establishment .. of an ascending and descending order among the facts.

4. Falling in pitch, stress, or other physical quality. *Descending rhythm*, a rhythm composed of feet in which the accented syllable is followed by the unaccented as in the trochee, dactyle, etc. *Descending diphthong* = falling DIPHTHONG q. v.

5. *Descending node* (Astron.): that node of a planet's orbit at which it passes from north to south of the ecliptic.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 188 Its descending Node was then also in..due Position. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Descending latitude*, is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* II. vii. 159 The Descending Node, marked thus ☋. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 170.

Hence **Desce·ndingly** *adv.*

1614 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 368 Two twinkling Sparks, Two sprightfull Jetty eyes .. 'Twixt these two Suns, down from this liberal front, Descendingly ascends a pretty Mount. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 24 Mar. 449 The Feast of Tabernacles was .. ruled by the passage of the sun over the equator descendingly.

Descens(e : see DESCENCE.

Descension (dĭse·nʃən). Now *rare.* Forms: 4–6 **descen-, discen-, dyscen-, -cio(u)n, -cyo(u)n, -sioun, -syon,** (6 **decension**), 6–7 **descention,** (7 **desention**), 6– **descension.** [a. OF. *descension* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *dēscensiōn-em* going down, n. of action from *dēscendĕre* to DESCEND.]

1. The action of descending; going or coming down, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*). Now *rare.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 31 For she knewe no lower descensioun, Save onely dethe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 The blessed descensyon of his soule to Limbo. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Iv. 10 The descencion is before, and the ascencion after. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 193 From a god to a bull? a heavy descension! It was

loves case. 1616 R. Carpenter *Past. Charge* 54 The descension of the holy Ghost vpon the Apostles. 1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 16 This Bishop maintained Christ's personal Descension into Hell. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 101 As a Tree increaseth by ascension of sap, so it would decrease by its descension. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Descension-theory*, the theory that the material in veins entered from above.

†b. *concr.* The alleged term for a flight of 'woodwales' (woodpeckers). *Obs.*

a 1479 in Caxton *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (1822) 30 A discencion of wodewalis.

†2. Descent from an ancestor; lineage. *Obs.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 45 For more cler undurstondynge Of this genealogyal descencyoun. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxiv. 86 *heading*, The duke dyed without heyre, wherby the dyscencion fell.

†3. A falling in dignity or importance; a coming down from dignity or high station; condescension.

1609 Middleton *Shirley Ambass.* Wks. 1886 VIII. 314 Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base descention, and sinks beneath hell. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 108 Wherefore is this descension from a Parliament to a People? 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus' Antiq.* viii. iii. (1733) 215 To treat them with Courtesy and Descension.

†4. *Old Chem.* = Descent 1 d. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 86 Forth with the congelation, Solucion, discention. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* Pref., The oyl Capnistrum..that is destilled by descention. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Descension is when the essential juyce dissolved from the matter to be distilled, is subducted and doth descend. 1657 in *Phys. Dict.*

†5. *Astron.* The setting, or descent below the horizon, of a celestial body. *Right descension*, *oblique descension* of a celestial body: the degree of the celestial equator, reckoned from the first point of Aries, which sets with it in a right, or oblique, sphere. *Obs.* (Cf. Ascension 3.)

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 209 In the Righte Sphere ..the descensions or settinges vnder the Horizont are equall with the Ascensions. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. i. xxix. (ed. 7) 337, I will proceed to the ascention and descention of the starres, both right, meane, and oblique. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* v, Our longest sun sets at right descensions. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 225 There will be no rising or setting at all by the diurnal Motion, and therefore no Ascension or Descension in this Sphere. 1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 912 Ascension, oblique .. the converse word is 'descension', but it is obsolete.

†6. *Astrol.* The part of the zodiac in which a planet was supposed to have least influence (opp. to *exaltation*). *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 4 That he [the lord of the ascendant] be nat in his descencioun, ne ioigned with no planete in his discencioun. 15.. *'Almanak for the Year* 1386', 2 On þe 7 syne fro þe exaltacion of euerilk a planyte, in like degre es made his descensyon.

Desce·nsional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to descension.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Descensional difference*, is the difference between the right and oblique descension of the same star, or point of the heavens, etc. 1840 Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 137 There must be constantly in action..a descensional force producing subaqueous currents. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 177 The ascensional and descensional movements of the atmosphere.

Descensive (dĭse·nsiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēscens-*, ppl. stem of *dēscendĕre*: see -ive.]

1. Having the quality of descending (*lit.* and *fig.*); characterized by downward movement or tendency; the opposite of *ascensive*.

1611 Cotgr., *Descensoire*, descensiue, descending. 1658 Manton *Exp. Jude* 3 There is in man a natural desire to do his posterity good; love is descensive. 1811 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 425 Either from ascensive or descensive opinion. 1882 Owen in *Longm. Mag.* I. 68 The mammals who follow next after *Bimana* in the descensive series of mammalian orders.

2. *Gram.* Diminishing the force; cf. Ascensive 2.

1854 Ellicott *Ep. Gal.* 39 Kai has also what may be termed a descensive force.

†**Desce·nsory,** *sb. Old Chem.* Also 6 desc-, disc-. [ad. OF. *descensoire*, *-oir*, med.L. type *dēscensōrium*, f. *dēscensōrius* adj.: see next.

(Cf. 'l'huyle du mesme bois destillé par ce que les alchemistes appellent descensoir' of 1555 in Godefroy.)]

A vessel or retort used for distillation 'by descent': see Descent 1 d.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 239 Sondry vessels maad of erþe and glas Oure vrinals and oure descensories. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* xiv. i. 295 Also their lamps their urinalles, discensories, sublimatories, alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits, stillatories, and their fornace of calcination. 1594 Plat *Chem. Conf.* 31 Some commend the distillation .. that is performed by a descensorie. 1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* II. i. iv. xii. 112 A chymical Descensory.

†**Desce·nsory,** *a. Old Chem.* [ad. L. *dēscensōri-us*, f. *dēscens-*, ppl. stem of *dēscendĕre* to Descend; see -ory.] Relating to, or of the nature of, distillation by descent.

1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* v. iv. 275 The Descensory Furnace is made as before described. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 146 The specifick properties of Liquors perish in descensory distillation.

Descent (dĭse·nt). Also 5 **dessente**, 5–6 **dissent**, 5–7 **discent**, 6 **discente**. [a. F. *descente* (1304 in Hatzf.), formed from *descendre* after *attente*, *vente*, etc. from *attendre*, *vendre*, etc., the etymological form being Descence, -ense.]

1. The action of descending; a going or coming down; downward motion (of any kind).

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 28 In their discents and fall. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 175 Not the dreadfull spout .Shall dizzie with more clamour Neptunes eare In his discent. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 319 It is to be observed, that the descent into hell was not in the ancient creeds or rules of faith 1698 Kyll *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 163 The great resistance they met with in their descent through the Air. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 125, I do not think the descent to Avernus is always easy.

b *fig.* (of an immaterial agent or influence).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 319 Lest fully the descente Of scorne falle on himself. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 159 The descent of a great storm may make the pilot helpless.

c. Corresp. to *trans.* sense of the verb (Descend v. 11).

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 80 The descent of the mountaine I found more wearysome then the ascent 1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 95 The Sides high Marble Clifts, not difficult of Descent. *Mod.* A new descent of the Schroffspitze has been effected.

†d. *Old Chem.* A method of distillation: see quot. 1727. *Obs.*

1655 Culpepper *Riverius* VI. i. 133 The Oyl is made of Box cut in smal pieces, and then Distilled by descent, in two Vessels. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Distillation*, Distillation by descent is where the fire is applied on the top, and all around the vessel, whose orifice is at the bottom; and, consequently, the vapour not being able to rise upwards, it is forced to precipitate, and distil down to the bottom.

e. Her. *In descent*: said of an animal represented as leaping or flying downwards.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* 1727 Bailey vol. II. s.v., A lion in descent.

f *Dynamics.* The downward motion of a body under the influence of terrestrial gravity.

1700 J. Craig in *Philos. Trans.* Abridg. IV. 542 (*title*), The Curve of Quickest Descent. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Descent of heavy Bodies* (in *Philos*) is the tendency of them to the Center of the Earth. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, s.v., Laws of the descent of bodies .. *Line of swiftest Descent*, is that which a body falling by the action of gravity, describes in the shortest time; which is proved by geometricians to be the cycloid.

2. *concr.* A downward slope, a declivity.

1591 Spenser *Virgil's Gnat* 77 Spread themselves farre abroad through each descent 1611 Bible *Luke* xix. 37 At the descent of the mount of Oliues 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 10/2 If it stands upon a Descent. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* VI. 182 Massive ash trees roll from the mountains down the descent.

b. A means of descending; a way, passage, or flight of steps leading downwards.

Descent into the Ditch (*Mil.*): see quot. 1803

1634 Massinger *Very Woman* IV. ii, Fitting his chamber With trapdoors and descents. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Descent into the Moat or Ditch. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. III 144 Descents by steps to the river. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. II. 73 There were about fourty three degrees of seats, and eleven descents down from the top .. those descents are made by dividing each seat into two steps. 1803 James *Milit. Dict.* (1810) s.v., Descents into the Ditch (*descentes dans le fossé*), cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the counterscarp beneath the covert way [i.e. to enable the besiegers to cross the ditch]. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 199 The rampart walk, unbroken except by descents and ascents at the gates.

†c. That to which one descends; the lowest part. *Obs.* (*nonce-use.*)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 137 From th' extremest vpward of thy head, To the discent and dust below thy foote.

3. A sudden hostile invasion or attack, *esp.* from the sea, or from high ground: cf. Descend *v.* 3.

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 194 Some small peeces of artillery, to hinder their descent. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 710 He hears, but hears from far, Of Tumults, and Descents, and distant War 1698 T. Froger *Voy.* 26 It was determin'd to make a Descent upon the Country, to take the King prisoner. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., Argyle was threatening a descent upon Scotland. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 A daring descent of the English forces upon Cadiz.

4. *fig.* A coming down to a lower state or condition; fall, decline, sinking; progress downwards to that which is lower or subordinate.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 163 Oh, foul descent! that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constraind Into a Beast, and mixt with bestial slime. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Observing such gradual and gentle descents downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 540 Since the descent to household suffrage.

b. A stage or step downward in any scale; a degree below. ? *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 Her birth was by manie degrees greater than mine, and my woorth by manie discents lesse than hers. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII 410 Infinite descents Beneath what other Creatures are to thee. 1728 Young *Love Fame* I. (1757) 84 With what a decent pride he throws his eyes Above the man by three descents less wise?

5. With reference to physical qualities: A fall, lowering (of the pitch of sound, temperature, etc.).

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* x. (1887) 58 Their perorations, and closinges, with a discent, and fall of the voice. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. 24 The proximity of a sand-bank is indicated by a rapid descent of the temperature of the sea at its surface. *Mod.* A sudden descent of an octave in the melody.

6. †a. The action of proceeding in sequence, discourse, or argument, to what is subsequent; subsequent part or course; succession. *Obs.* b. The action of descending from generals to particulars.

c. *Logic.* An inference from a proposition containing a higher to one containing a lower term.

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 35 What also the faith of Christendome was concerning the Minister of confirmation .. I shall make evident in the descent of this discourse 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos* (1701) 73/2 These five, Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, Archelaus, by continul Descent succeeding one another, compleat the Ionick Sect.

7. The fact of 'descending' or being descended from an ancestor or ancestral stock; lineage.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 249 Þis ilk þre barons, þorgh descent of blode, Haf right & resons to þe coroune. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 230 Which rightfull heire was by descent. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 9 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 15 Cryste whiche lynally doune came Be dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Frome the patryarke Abrahame. 1530 Palsgr. 213/1 Descent of lynage, *descente.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hall R. Tresilian* v, By dissent a gentleman. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 123, I would draw his descent from Hector, or Achilles. 1728 Young *Love Fame* III. (1757) 104 A Welch descent, which well-paid heralds damn; Or, longer still, a Dutchman's epigram. 1839 Yrowell *Anc. Brit. Ch* xiii (1847) 141 A chieftain of imperial descent. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II. 107 The descent in the female line was not formally denied.

b. *transf.* of animals and plants; in *Biol.* extended to origination of species (= Evolution 6 c).

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 192 Many Camells abound here .. The Dromodarie and it are of one descent, but varie according to the Countrie. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* (1871) 317 On the theory of descent with modification. 1871 — (*title*), The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 776 Descent determines the specific character of the growth. 1884 J. Fiske *Evolutionist* xiv. 366 The researches .. into the palæontology of the horse have established beyond question the descent of the genus *equus* from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.

attrib. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* xi 388 In accordance with the descent-theory, we may infer that [etc.]

c. *fig.* Derivation or origination from a particular source.

c 1530 *Remedie of Love* (R.), Ransake yet we would Of this worde the true orthographie, The verie discent of ethimologie. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* Pref. 4 Whenever I cannot fully discover the Rise and Descent of any Effect 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 108 Its visitation .. in the present year, is deducible from a similar descent.

†8. a. A line of descent, lineage, race, stock.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 206 Elizabeth þe gent, fair lady was sche, Two sons of þer descent, two doulters lades fre. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* III. (1628) 63 Of whose descents are since issued the greatest Princes at this present in Germanie. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod* I. 228 Then form'd our Father Jove a Third Descent, Whose Age was Brazen.

†b. A descendant (*lit.* and *fig.*); also, descendants collectively, offspring, issue. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 23 The noble actys of the seyd erles of Angew wyth her lynealle dessentys. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 67 Augusta of the Taurines, an ancient descent from the Ligurians. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VI. 22 She went Up to the chamber, where the fair descent Of great Alcinous slept. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X 979 Our descent .. Which must be born to certain woe, devourd By Death at last.

9. A stage in the line of descent; a generation.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 809 Which house ..enjoyed the same [crown] three discentes. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 7 Euen twelue descents after the flood. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 308 Such as can prove their Gentility for three or four Descents. 1765–9 Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 252 After a breach of the succession that continued for three descents. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 67 A lineal succession of four descents without the least opposition.

10. *Law.* The passing of property (in England only of real property) to the heir or heirs without disposition by will; transmission by inheritance

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 243 To haf þe scheld þorgh heritage descent *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix, The grete lordis of þe londe, by reason off nev Dissentes ffallyng vnto ham, by reason also off marriages, Purchasses, and oþer titles, schal often tymes growe to be gretter than thay be now. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* Prol., Than if the owner make a true pee degre or conueyaunce by discente or by purchace vnto the said landes. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 13 b, Discent signifieth when lands do by right of blood fall unto any after the death of his ancestors. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 303 That fines should be paid upon admittance, as well upon alienation as descent 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xxiii. 177 No real property can pass otherwise than by grant by deed .. or by descent or devise, whereas mere personal property will pass by delivery from hand to hand.

†b. *Descent cast*: transmission by inheritance actually effected (with special reference to its bearing on an outstanding adverse claim); cf. Cast *v.* 36. *Obs.*

[*a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* I (1636) 3 If I make a feoffment in fee, upon condition that the feoffee shall infeoffe over, and the feoffee be dissesed, and a discent [be] cast.] *a* 1845 Stephens *Comment. Laws Engl.* (1868) III. 518 An Act was passed in the year 1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27) containing the provisions..that no descent cast or discontinuance happening after 31st Dec. 1833, should toll or defeat any right of entry or action for the recovery of land.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Transmission of a title, dignity, personal quality, etc. to heirs or to offspring.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. vii. (Caxton 1483) 61 The synne of Adam hath atteyned to men by .. descent of kyndely heritage. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 156 His incorrupted sceptre .. his sceptre of descent. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its descent and conveyance.

†Descе·ntive, *a. Obs. rare* In 6 disc-. [f. prec. + -IVE.] Descending; = DESCENSIVE.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 7 The notable immunities, franchises, priuileges she is endowed with .. by the discentiue line of Kings from the Conquest.

Desceptation, obs. var. of DISCEPTATION.

†Descе·rcle, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *des-, descercler*, f. *des-, dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *cercle* circle, hoop. The mod. repr. would be *decircle.*] *trans.* To deprive of its circle or circles.

To *descercle* a helm: cf. CIRCLE *sb* 10 b

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 102 Rolland .. araught maradas vpon his helme, that he descerkled and departed it.

Descern, Desces, -ceise, Descharge, Descide, Descipher, Descition, obs. ff. DISCERN (DECERN), DECEASE, DISCHARGE, DECIDE, DECIPHER, DECISION.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 118 The supreame Councell of the Realme to whose descition it belongeth.

†Descі·de, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēscindĕre* or *dī-scindĕre* to divide, or *dis-cīdĕre* to cut in pieces.] To cut, indent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 324 Its leafs are variously descided and serrated in their circuit.

Descl- see DISCL-.

Descloizite (dĕkloi·zəit). *Min.* [named from Descloizeaux, a French mineralogist.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, an orthorhombic mineral, of olive-green colour, occurring in small crystals on a siliceous and ferruginous gangue from South America (Dana).

Desconfite, -ure, obs. ff. DISCOMFIT, -URE.

Descrial (dĭskrəi·ăl). [f. DESCRY *v.*[1] + -AL II 5.] Discovery of something obscure or distant

1605 *Answ. Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 1 The strange Descriall of this great Discouerer.

Describabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being described.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ii. (1870) 38 A definiteness or describability as to happiness.

Describable (dĭskrəi·băb'l), *a.* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of or admitting description.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (R.), Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and fourty-six muscles, dissectible and describable 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 269 Another shade, only describable by the term molten lava colour.

Descri·bble, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *scribble* after *describe.*] *trans.* To scribble an account of.

1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. 275, I can, as you find, describble Richard and Sarah Adams; but .. to describe would be absolute presumption.

Describe (dĭskrəi·b), *v.* Also 6 7 **descrybe, discrybe,** 8 **discribe.** [ad. L. *dēscrīb-ĕre* to copy off, transcribe, write down, write off, sketch off in writing or painting, mark off, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *scrībĕre* to write. Preceded in ME. use by *descrive* (through OF.), of which *describe* may be considered as an assimilation to the orig. L. form. The spelling *dis-* arose from confusion with words having the prefix *des-, dis-*: see DES-.]

†1. To write down, set forth in writing or in written words; to transcribe, copy out. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 So Peter Bercharius in his dictionary describeth it. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 625 Whose verses I will here describe [*verses follow*] 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 12 Christ our Lawgiver hath described all his Father's will in Sanctions and Signatures of laws.

†b. To write down in a register; to enrol. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* iv. 41 These that are now descrybed by name. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. v. § 6. 318 He was indeed gone into Ægypt .. describing a royall Army. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Works* (1835) I. 262 (Cent. Dict.) His name was described in the book of life.

†c. To write down as one's opinion; to declare, state. *Obs. rare.*

1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II 300 Is it modest to describe ecathedra, that the dead Ephesians . could not work for life?

2. To set forth in words, written or spoken, by reference to qualities, recognizable features, or characteristic marks; to give a detailed or graphic account of. (The ordinary current sense.)

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 203 As auncyent Cronycles descryben it full playne. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 144 Hys perfayt state .. of vs before describyd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 220 Describe we next the Nature of the Bees. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 173 Discribing the rest of his household-stuff. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, I am ill at describing female apparel. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 38 He was described for us .. by a master hand.

b. with *compliment.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. (1611) 7 The institution thereof is described as being established. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 314 That the Hand was no lesse fortified then had beene described unto them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 71 Glanville describes a fine to be an accommodation of a .. suit. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 23 Pleasures as well as opinions may be described as good or bad.

3. To set forth in delineation or pictorial representation; to represent, picture, portray; in quot. 1526 *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iii. 1 To whom Jesus Christ was described before the eyes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* iv. 1 Take a tyle .and describe vpon the cite off Ierusalem. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 149 Then describe they certaine signes upon the hands and forehead. 1680 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 352 A Gladiatore .. admirably described in Marble. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 362 Accept the preceeding Map. This describing India on the other side Ganges. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol* II 123 We find the Sun to be described under the appearance of a bright star.

†b. Of things: To represent or stand for pictorially. *Obs.*

1643 VICARS *Looking-glass Malign.* 13 The picture of a man in a tub, to describe a Roundhead. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 317 These twelve Divisions are to describe the twelve Hours of the Day. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 121 A second model .. to describe the external form.

4. To delineate, mark out the form or shape of, trace the outline of (a geometrical figure, etc.): **a.** said of personal agents.

1552 HULOET, Describe, *circumscribo.* 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 122 Describe the like arck from B to A. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i 8 A triangle .. set or described vpon a line. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV. i, With chalk I first describe a circle here 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 126 To measure and describe the Ground-plot. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. § 15 Describe arches of circles.

b. said of things

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 55 A lyne, moued .. can but describe a plat forme .. And a plat forme moued .. describeth a Body. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 239 It beginneth to diuide it selfe two waies, and to describe the Ile of Thanet. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i 7 Representing objects by lines which describe their contours or dimensions.

5. To form or trace by motion; to pass or travel over (a certain course or distance).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 34 The most northely circle which the Sonne describeth. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Probl.* Wks. 1845 VII 10 The arches are the spaces which these two motions describe. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 281 A body that describes a mile in an hour. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 252 They describe parabolic curves. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 29 The white-hot particles of carbon in a flame describe lines of light.

6. To mark off or distribute into parts; to map or parcel out. *rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xviii. 6 Describye ye the londe in seuen partes [so 1611 and R V.; WYCLIF, discryue].

†b. To apportion, assign under limits. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, I wyll therfore kepe my penne within the space that is diseribed to me.

¶ **7.** = DESCRY *v.*[1] Cf. DESCRIVE *v.*[4] and the converse confusion in DESCRY *v.*[2]

1574 RICH *Merc. & Soldier* H viij, Venus was first described, sittynge in her Waggon. 1592 GREENE *Fullies Love* (1609) G, As soone as she had discribed him, and for certainty knew that it was he, yonder quoth she comes that odde man of Rome. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxii. 185 Overnight we described this Wharf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 567, I describ'd his way Bent all on speed, and markt his Aerie Gate. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. (1792) VIII. 312 The smallest blemish has not been described by jealous eyes.

Hence **Descri·bed** *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Described, *circumscriptus.* 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 196 Their described width. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 64 In the described position of the three relations of speech.

Describee (dĭskrəi·bī·). [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -EE.] One to whom a thing is described.

1830 DISRAELI in *Home Letters* (1885) 50 Description is always a bore, both to the describer and to the describee. 1885 *Punch* 23 May 243/2 Describee is a happy specimen of a whole series of words much required in our language.

Descri·beless, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -LESS] Incapable of description, indescribable.

a 1850 W. THOM in *D. Jerrold's Shilling Mag.*, Come, though no verdure on your describeless and ruined limbs.

Describent (dĭskrəi·bĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēscribentem*, pr. pple. of *dēscrībĕre* to DESCRIBE.]

A. *adj.* 'Describing, marking out by its motion' (Ash 1775). B. *sb. Geom.* A point, line, or surface, producing by its motion a line, surface, or solid; a generatrix.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*

Describer (dĭskrəi·bəɹ). [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who describes, or gives a description.

1550 BALE *Apol* 18 (R.) The describers of y[e] primatiue church, Egesippus and Eusebius. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 2 Pomponius Mela the describer of the world. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 47 Our wise describers of the magic of the ancients. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* v. 160 The historical describer has always to regret that he must show events not .. simultaneously .. but in succession.

Describing (dĭskrəi·bing), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. DESCRIBE; description.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 120 By the makinge and describyng of this onely Mappe. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Their passionate describing of passions. 1817 CORBETT *Taking Leave* 9 Greater powers of describing.

Descri·bing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That describes; descriptive.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 The right describing note to know a Poet by. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 66 This describinge definitione.

Descrier (dĭskrəi·əɹ). Also 7 **descryer.** [f. DESCRY *v.*[1] + -ER.[1]] One who descries, or discovers.

1599-1623 MINSHEU *Span. Dict.* A Descrier, *Descubridor.* 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 58 Foxes .. if they bee seene stealing the Grapes, fall a biting their descryers by the shinnes. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 120 The glad descryer shall not miss To taste the nectar of a kiss From Venus' lips.

Descri·pt, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dēscript-us*, pa. pple. of *dēscrībĕre* to DESCRIBE.] Described. Also **†a.** Properly arranged (= L. *dēscriptus*) (but perh., in quot. 1665, for L. *discriptus* divided, apportioned). b. Inscribed, engraved, chased (not a L. sense). B. as *sb.* (see quot. 1731).

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 219 They commixt set Forms, and descript Orders in one and the same Temple. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Descripts* (with Botanic Writers), such plants as are described. 1775 ASH, *Descript*, described. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 260 Sectarians of every kind, descript and non descript. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 8 Two huge valves, embossed with graven gold, and descript with all Which earth and heaven. Foster in wave or field.

Description (dĭskri·pʃən). Also 4-6 **dedescryp-, descrip-, -cion, -cioun, -cyon, -cyoun, -tyon, -tyowne, -sion,** etc. [a. F. *description*, in OF. also *-cripcion, -crition, -cristion*, ad. L. *dēscriptiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēscrībĕre* (ppl. stem *dēscript-*) to DESCRIBE. (See there as to the spelling *dis-*.)] The action of describing; the result or product of this action.

†1. The action of writing down; inscription. *Obs. rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 231 Vnder the description and writing of the name of Englond and of Fraunce.

†b. Writing down in a register, enrolment.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 316 Syryne..bigan to make þis discripcion. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 9 Joab gave the number of the description of the people to the king.

2. The action of setting forth in words by mentioning recognizable features or characteristic marks; verbal representation or portraiture.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Chirche* 26 þis also [he] schewiþ openly bi discripcioun of tyme. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 29 (Matz.) With descripcioun of þe lasse world. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13 If the crafth of descrypcyoun I cowde as weel forge .. As cowde Boyce. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Geographie is the. discripcioun of the face, and picture of th' earth. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 203 For her owne person, It beggerd all discription. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 335 Description on your pencil waits. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Writers .. gifted with strong imaginations, are masters of description.

b. (with *pl.*) A statement which describes, sets forth, or portrays; a graphic or detailed account of a person, thing, scene, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 8875 Yhit wille I imagyn..Ffor to gyf it a descripcion. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1911 Thai send .. The discriptioune Off him tane thar 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 95 A description or an evident declaration of a thyng as though we sawe it even now doen. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122 Clusius .. had .. better descriptions of them [species of birds]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 186 Polybius .. takes notice of Vesuvius, in his description of Italy. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 108 An old man answering the description of Humphrey. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 198 The more correct description of what has happened.

c. *Logic.* (See quots.)

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 193 A description is a sentence which setteth out a thing, even by other arguments. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 P 3 Descriptions..are definitions of a more lax and fanciful kind. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. viii. § 5 The second kind of imperfect definition, in which the name of a class is defined by .. attributes which are not included in its connotation .. has been termed Description.

3. The combination of qualities or features that marks out or serves to describe a particular class. Hence, b. A sort, species, kind, or variety, capable of being so described.

[*c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Shapen in maner..of a lop webbe aftur the olde descripcioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliii. 11 The commynge in, the goinge out, all the maner and descripcion therof.] 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 303 Pay him sixe thousand..Before a friend of this description Shall lose a haire. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 306 The man must be a roue of the worst description.

b. 1782 T. GILBERT *Relief Poor* 6 That all Descriptions of poor Persons should be sent thither. 1785 PALEY *Pol. Philos.* (ed. 8.) I. 303 The invitation, or voluntary admission, of impure thoughts .. falls within the same description. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 278 The Volante is a description of vehicle, peculiar..to Cuba.

†4. Pictorial representation; a picture, painting. *Obs. rare.*

1680 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 366 The high Altar is set out by Michael Angeloes curious description of the day of Iudgement. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* 257 (T.) The description is..of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles.

5. *Geom.* a. The 'describing' of a geometrical figure: see DESCRIBE *v.* 4 ? *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/1 Whence may be deduced the description of a Rectangle Triangle in a Circle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Description*, in geometry.

b. Tracing out or passing over a certain course or distance.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 294 The Times.. of Description shall be as the Square Roots of the Altitudes of the Cones. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 91 The time taken up in the description of the arch EF. 1848 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 490 Equable description of areas is itself the essential criterion of a continual direction of the acting force towards the centre.

Hence **Descri·ptionate** *a.*, characterized by description, descriptive. **Descri·ptionist**, one who professes to give a description. **Descri·ptionless** *a.*, without or beyond description.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 164 Sutable descriptionate politures. 1807 *Examiner* 211/2 A mere connoisseur and descriptionist. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 31 These locomotive descriptionists .and thirty mile an hour travelling penmen. 1852 *Ibid.* XLVI. 454 That broiling and dusty, but beautiful and quite descriptionless road.

Descriptive (dĭskri·ptiv), *a.* [ad. (late) L. *dēscriptīv-us* containing a description, f. *dēscript-*, ppl. stem of *dēscrībĕre*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *descriptif*] Having the quality or function of describing; serving to describe; characterized by description.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 1 The sound of some emphatical and descriptive words. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 141 They are lyrical and descriptive poets of the first order. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* i. 18 A descriptive power that seemed to lose sight of nothing. *Mod.* A handbook of Descriptive Anatomy.

b. const. *of.*

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 176 Circumstances descriptive of similar connections. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 71 A name sufficiently descriptive of its construction.

Hence **Descri·ptively** *adv*, **Descri·ptiveness.**

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 183 The Allegany..has been descriptively called the back bone of the United States. 1834 *Q. Rev.* L. 296 Represented with. lively and attractive descriptiveness. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. i. 1 The term 'stood' descriptively represents their obstinacy.

† Descri·ptory, *a. Obs.* [f. *dēscript-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēscrībĕre*: see -ORY.] = prec.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 23 Epistles meerely Descriptorie. *Ibid.* 24 A letter Descriptorie, wherein is particularly described an ancient Citie.

† Descri·ve, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 3–9 **descrive**, 3–5 **discreve**, 4–5 **dyscreve**, 4 **descryfe**, 5–6 **dyscryve**, **discryve**, **-ive**, **descryve**. [a. OF. *descriv-re* (13th c.), later *descrire*, full stem *descriv-* (mod.F. *décrire*, *décriv-*) = Pr. *descriure*, Cat. *descriure*, It. *descrivere* :—L. *dēscrībĕre*. In the course of the 16th c. gradually superseded (exc. in Sc.) by the latinized form DESCRIBE.

Descrive was in ME. reduced to *descrie* (DESCRY *v.*2), and thus confused in form, and sometimes in sense with DESCRY *v.*1 Hence *descrive* also occurs as a form of the latter.]

1. To write down, inscribe; to write out, transcribe.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 16 Lo! in myn hondis I haue discriued thee. 14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* 90 Thys name which may not be dyscreved. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Compl. Loveres Life* xxviii, To discryve and write at the fulle The woful complexynt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 284/1 Mathewe and Luke descryue not the generacion of Marye but of Joseph.

b. To write down in a register, enrol; cf. *Vulg.* Luke ii. 1 *ut describeretur universus orbis.*

1297 [see DESCRIVING *vbl. sb.*] 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 26 There dwelten forsothe in the tentis two men..for and thei weren discryued [Vulg. *descripti fuerant*]; 1611 and they were of them that were written]. — *Luke* ii. 1 That al the world schulde be discryued. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. (1714) 120 Theyr secund Emperor, comaundyd al the World to be discrivyd [*v.r.* (1885) 149 discribed.]

2. = DESCRIBE *v.* 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Þus seint Iame descriueð religiun & ordre. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 318 Þei ben þes þat Ysay discryveþ þat þei seien good is yvel. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 865, I wot not what of hir nose I shal descryve; So faire hath no womman alyve. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 45 It is expedient to descrive quha is ane heretyk. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 134 Which we finde descrived in the Scriptures of the New Testament. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xvi, Let me fair Nature's face descrive. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *'Souter Johnny'* 15 Hamely chiels .. Wha Tammy's haunts can weel descrive.

absol. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 120 So as these olde wise men Descrive.

3. a. To represent pictorially or by delineation; also *absol.* b. To draw geometrically (figures, etc.). c. To trace out or pass over (a definite course). Cf. DESCRIBE *v.* 3–6.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 The plate vnder thi Riet is descriued with 3 [principal] cerclis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 214 Ho coupe kyndeliche with colour discriue, Yf alle þe worlde were whit. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xi. (1495) 317 Epiciclis is a lytyll cercle that a planete discryueth. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abacus*..a counting table such as..Astronomers descriue their figures in.

d. To map out, set forth the boundaries of.

(But also often including the general sense 2.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Þat in stories meteþ and discryueþ all þe worlde wyde. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 20 Kyng william conquerour made alle these..shires to be descreued and moten. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlvi, We will discrive the samin [the Ilis] in maner and forme as followis.

¶ 4. = DESCRY *v.*1 [Cf. etymol. note above.]

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6544 (Fairf.) For to discriue [*v.r.* to se] þaire cursed dede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 93 Penne mette þis man..ar heraudes of armes hadden descreued lordes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 84 (Harl. MS.) No man cowde discryve whether of hem shuld be Emperour. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 50 Also flyinge he shoulde be discriued by the roundyng of his heade.

Hence **Descri·ved** *ppl. a.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvii. 248 Bi the now discriued and tauȝt maner. *Ibid.* 408 The..bifore descryued tymes.

† Descri·ving, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] Describing; description.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 60 Þis August .let make a descriuyng, þat y mad nas neuer er. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 2 This firste discryuyng was maad of Cyryne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv a, The discreuyng of a Bucke. 1530 PALSGR. 165 *Blason*, a blasyng or discryvyng of ons armes. 1792 BURNS *Auld Rob Morris* v, How past descriving had then been my bliss.

Descry (dĭskrəi·), *v.*1 Forms: 4 **discryghe**, 4-6 **discrye**, 5 **dyscry(e**, 6 **descrye**, 6-7 **descrie**, **discrie**, 4- **descry**. [app. a. OF. *descrier* to cry, publish, decry, f. *des-*, *dé-*, L. DIS- + *crier* to cry.

The sense-development is not altogether clear; it was perhaps in some respect influenced by the reduction of DESCRIVE to *descry* (see next), and consequent confusion of the two words: cf. DESCRIVE *v.* 4, also DESCRIBE *v.* 7. In several instances it is difficult to say to which of the verbs the word belongs. thus

c 1300 *A. Alis.* 138 For astronomye and nygremauncye No couthe ther non so muche discryghe.]

I. To cry out, declare, make known, bewray.

† 1. *trans.* To cry out, proclaim, announce, as a herald. *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. quot. 1377 in DESCRIVE *v.* 4.] *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1178 Harowdes of armes than they wente, For to dyscrye thys turnayment In eche londys ȝende.

† 2. To announce, declare; to make known, disclose, reveal: a. of persons. b. of things. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 203 My name to you wille I descry. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps* xxv 3 Thy right waies unto me, Lord, descrye. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. i, At length Jupiter descried himself, and Hercules yielded. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 290/2 Diogenes, thou . Who to content the ready way To following Ages didst descry.

b. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 323 Hyt [the seventhe poynt] dyscryeth wel opunly, Thou schal not by thy maystres wyf ly. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I x. 34 Whose sober lookes her wisedome well descride. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 200 This light .doth not only descry itself, but all other things round about it. 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 231 A thoughtful Eye That more of Care than Passion did descry. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epistles* Wks. (1711) 140 His cheeks scarce with a small down descrying his sex.

† c. With a sense of injurious revelation: To disclose what is to be kept secret; to betray, bewray; to lead to the discovery of. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7136 (Trin.) Þat was a greet folye hir lordes [*i.e.* Samson's] counsel to discrye. *? c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 110 Thy counsayl shall i never dyscry 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 131 That he be not descride by his alleadging of Authors. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 90 Hee had like to have descried them [his parents] with his wrawling 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 509 In notorious burglaries, oftimes there is .. a weapon left behinde, which descrieth the authors. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II, His purple robe he [Alectus] had thrown aside lest it should descry him.

II. To cry out against, cry down, decry.

† 3. To shout a war-cry upon, challenge to fight; = ASCRY *v.* 1 b.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 273 No kyng in Cristyante Dare discrye hym ther with steven. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXCVII. 175 The gentil knyghtes fledden and the vileyns egrely hem dyscryed and grad an high 'yelde yow traytours!'

† 4. To denounce, disparage; = DECRY *v.* 2 *Obs.*

c 1400 *York Manual* (Surtees) p xvi, We curse and descry all thos that thys illys have done. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 407 They contemn and descry those, as ignorant of divine mysteries.

† 5. To cry down, depreciate (coin); = DECRY.

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 23 The descrying of the Coyne.

III. To get sight of, discover, examine.

6. To catch sight of, *esp.* from a distance, as the scout or watchman who is ready to announce the enemy's approach; to espy.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 81 Þe comlokest [lady] to discrye. *c* 1430 *Sir Tryam.* 1053, XII fosters dyscryed hym then, That were kepars of that fee. 1569 STOCKER tr *Diod. Sic.* III. viii. 114 He might descry a mightie and terrible Nauie sayling towards the citie. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 190 The English sentinels do keep good watch; If they descry us all our labour's lost. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 38 In some woodland height descrying A serpent huge. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 39 To meet Albert, whom I descried coming towards us. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXIII. (1878) 267 At intervals we descried a maple.

7. To discover by observation; to find out, detect; to perceive, observe, see.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 783 Hors and man felle downe..And sone he was dyscryed. 1582 J. BRIL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 491 b, There is no man .. that will not easily descry. want of Judgement. in you. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* XXXIV. Paraphr. 181 Being by them descryed to be David. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 290 To descry new Lands, Rivers or Mountains in her spotty Globe. 1797 SOUTHEY *Ballad K. Charlemain* 1 All but the Monarch could plainly descry From whence came her white and her red. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 582 He can descry That she is not afraid. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XVI. 249 The bounds which separated that school from Romanism were very difficult to descry.

absol. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 33, I could not see any sign of People..but still Hills and Vallies as far as we could descry.

† b. *intr.* To discern, discriminate. *Obs. rare.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. viii. 108 Pure Essence, who hast made a stone descrie 'Twixt natures hid.

† 8. *trans.* To investigate, spy out, explore. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 175 He had iudicially descryde The cause. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* I. 23 The house of Ioseph sent to descry Bethel. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 145 Right well she knew each temper to descry.

† Descry, *v.*2 *Obs.* [app. a variant of *descryve*, DESCRIVE *v.*, partly perh. originating in the later form of the Fr infinitive *descri-re*, and pres. t. *descri, -cris, -crit*; but mainly due to confusion in Eng. of *descrive* and *descry* vb.1] = DESCRIVE, DESCRIBE.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9747 Some of his þewes y wil descrye. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 41 In the thyrd parte ar discryed Cuthbert mirakyls. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 63 b, This Serpente I haue descried, as wringled into a wreathe. 1613 WITHER *Sat., Occasion*, He .. descries Blanch; full of subtile falacies.

absol. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6546 Cuthbert þai chese as bede descryse. 1571 *Damon & Pithias* Prol in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 12 A thing once done indeed, as histories do descry

† Descry, **discry**, *sb. Obs.* [f. DESCRY *v.*1] 1. Cry, war-cry; = ASCRY *sb.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1476 'Mount Joye' was thaire discrye.

2. Discovery of that which is distant or obscure; perception from a distance.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV vi 217 The mame descry Stands on the hourely thought. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* X. 1 (1632) 1253 Without danger of descry.

Descry·ing, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. DESCRY *v.*1] The action of the vb. DESCRY 1; perception from a distance, discovery; also *attrib.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* (R.), Vpon the first descrieng of the enimies approach *a* 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. cxiii (R.), Now we see through a glass darkly, as through a descrying glass.

† Descry·ing, *vbl. sb.*2 Description, enrolment, etc.: see DESCRY *v.*2

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 20 Þis descrying was first made vnder Cirinus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 119 Descryynge, *descriptio.*

Descure, var. *discure*, obs. f. DISCOVER *v.*

Desdaine, **-dayn**, **-deigne**, obs. ff. DISDAIN.

Dese, obs. form of DAIS.

Deseas(e, obs. form of DISEASE.

† De·secate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēsecāre* to cut off or away, f. DE- I. 2 + *secāre* to cut. (The regular form is DESECT; but in L. *dēsecātio* for *dēsectio* is in Cassiodorus.] *trans.* To cut off, cut away; to cut free from entanglement or obstruction. Hence **De·secated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Desecate*, to mow or cut off. 1651 *Relig. Wotton* 334 So as the Soul hath a freer and more desecated operation. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

So † **Deseca·tion**. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Desecation*, mowing or cutting off.

Desece, **-ese(e**, **-esse**, **-eyce**, obs. ff. DECEASE, DISEASE.

Desecrate (de·sĭkrēt), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + stem of *con-secrate*. In L. *dēsecrāre* or *dēsacrāre* meant to consecrate, dedicate. OF. had *des-sacrer* (*des-* = L. *dis-*) still in Cotgr. (1611) 'to profane, violate, unhallow', = It. *dissacrare* 'to unconsecrate, unhallow' (Florio); these may have suggested the formation of the English word.]

trans. To take away its consecrated or sacred character from (anything); to treat as not sacred or hallowed; to profane.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I xv 213 If we do venture to swear. upon any slight or vain occasion, we then desecrate Swearing, and are guilty of profaning a most sacred Ordinance. [Not in PHILLIPS, COCKER, KERSEY.] 1675 [see DISCREATING *ppl. a.*]. 1721 BAILEY, *Desecrate*, to defile or unhallow. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI. 416 What Licinia had dedicated .. could not be considered as sacred: so that the Senate injoined the Prætor to see it desecrated and to efface whatever had been inscribed upon it. 1776 HORNE *On Ps.* lxxiv. (R.) When the soul sinks under a temptation, the dwelling-place of God's name is desecrated to the ground. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxi. 333 More plausibly even might we desecrate Sunday 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 204 The. vessels of the Temple..were desecrated by being employed in idol-worship.

b. To divert from a sacred *to* a profane purpose; to dedicate or devote *to* something evil.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 156 With a libation of unmixed water..did he devote us to the infernal gods - or desecrate us to the Furies. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog* (1850) I. 312 Particular spots .. were desecrated to Satan 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 76 Desecrating to false worship the place which had been consecrated by the revelation of the true God.

c To dismiss or degrade from holy orders. *arch.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desecrate*, to discharge of his orders, to degrade. 1676 in COLES *c* 1800 W. TOOKE *Russia* (W.), The [Russian] clergy can not suffer corporal punishment without being previously desecrated.

De·secrate, *ppl. a. rare.* = DESECRATED.

1873 BROWNING *Red. Cott. Nt.-cap* 934 Than that her dignity be desecrate By neighbourhood of vulgar table.

Desecrated (de·sĭkrēted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Deprived of its sacred character; treated as unhallowed, profaned.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 68 Thou, O most holy, dost detest A desecrated Breast. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 48 The desecrated temple forms the stables and coach-houses.

Desecrater, var. of DESECRATOR.

De·secrating, *ppl. a.* [f. DESECRATE *v.* + -ING [2].] That desecrates or deprives of sacredness.

1675 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 190 (T.) The desecrating hands of the enemy. 1862 TRENCH *Poems, Visit to Tusculum* 100 The rude touch of desecrating time.

Desecration (desĭkrēⁱ·ʃən). [n. of action from DESECRATE: see -ATION.] The action of desecrating, deprivation of sacred or hallowed character, profanation; also, desecrated condition.

a 1717 T. PARNELL *Life Zoilus* (T.), They sentenced him [Zoilus] to suffer by fire, as the due reward of his desecrations. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desecration*, an unhallowing, a profaning. 1779 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 124 *note*, The oratory.. has been.. shut up to preserve it from future desecrations. a 1808 BP. PORTEUS *Profan. Lord's Day* (R.), Various profanations of the sabbath .. threaten a gradual desecration of that holy day. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 99 The desecration of the abbey chapels. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

Desecrative (de·sĭkrēⁱtiv), *a.* [f. DESECRATE + -IVE.] Calculated or tending to desecrate or deprive of sacred character.

a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. ii. 18 [Is] the union between tragedy and the gas-lights.. less desecrative of the Divine theory? 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. iv. 71 Merchants' Bills were a sacred thing, in spite of Bamberg and desecrative individualities.

Desecrator (de·sĭkrēⁱtəɹ). Also -er [agent-n. from DESECRATE: see -OR, -ER.] One who desecrates or profanes.

1879 MORLEY *Burke* vii. 131 The desecrators of the church and the monarchy of France. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 74 Man, the desecrater of the forest temples. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 27 Mar. 300/3 Desecrators of the Sabbath.

† **Dese·ct,** *v.* *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *dēsect-*, ppl. stem of *dēsecāre* to cut away or off, f. DE- I. 2 + *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut away, cut down.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Desect*, cut away from any thing.

† **Dese·ction.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *desection-em*, n. of action from *dēsecāre*: see prec.] The action of cutting off or cutting down.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desection*, a cutting down. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 102 *Desection*, a mowing or cutting off.

Desederabill, var. DESIDERABLE *Obs.*

Desegmentation (dīsegmĕntēⁱ·ʃən). *Biol.* [f. DE- II. 1 + SEGMENT.] The process of reducing the number of segments by the union or coalescence of several of these into one, as in the carapace of a lobster, cranium of a vertebrate, etc.; the fact or condition of being thus united.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 228 A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments.. This state of things results in a desegmentation of the body.

Dese·gmented, *ppl. a.* *Biol.* [f. as prec.] Having the number of segments reduced by coalescence; formed into one by coalescence of segments.

Deseite, Deseive, obs. ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

Desembogue, Deseminate, obs. ff. DISEMBOGUE, DISSEMINATE.

Desemiticise, Desentimentalize, -ed: see DE- II. 1.

Desend, desention, obs. ff. DESCEND, -CENSION.

Desere(n, Deserite, obs. ff. DISHEIR *v.*, DISHERIT.

Desert (dĭzɔ̄·ɹt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4- **desert,** 3 6 **deserte,** 4 **desserte,** 4–5 **decert(e, dissert,** 6 **dyserte,** 6–7 **desart.** [a. OF. *desert* masc., *deserte, desserte* fem., derivs. of *deservir, desservir* to DESERVE. The Fr. words are analogous to *descent, descente*, etc., and belong to an obs. pa. pple. *desert* of *deservir*, repr. late L. *-servīt-um* for *-servĭt-um*.]

1. Deserving; the becoming worthy of recompense, i. e. of reward or punishment, according to the good or ill of character or conduct; worthiness of recompense, merit or demerit.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 253 Vor þe soþuast God.. Deþe after oure deserte. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 594 Þou quytez vchon as hys desserte. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, God rewarded eche of them after their deserte and meryte. a 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks* (1861) 168 Such sauce as they have served To me without desart. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 75 Ægisthus past his fate, and had desert To warrant our infliction. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sighs & Grones* i, O do not use me After my sinnes! look not on my desert. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 1 Some will always mistake the degree of their own desert. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 66 What constitutes desert?.. a person is understood to deserve good if he does right, evil if he does wrong.

b. In a good sense: Meritoriousness, excellence, worth.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. vi. 78 It semeþ þat gentilesse be a maner preysynge þat comeþ of decert of auncestres. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 473 For þe childes hye desert, God shewed meruaile in apert. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, If you retain desert of holiness. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 3 The Crown.. due to him, no less by desert then descent. 1704 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign*, On the firm basis of desert they rise. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVI. 353, I visited him as a man of desert. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (1854) 538/1 Ordinary criminal justice knows nothing of set-off. The greatest desert cannot be pleaded in answer to a charge of the slightest transgression.

c. personified.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxvi, To behold desert a begger borne And needie Nothing trimd in iollitie. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 38 To hinder Desert from any place of eminencie. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 234 Desert may not touch His shoe-tie.

2. An action or quality that deserves its appropriate recompense; that in conduct or character which claims reward or deserves punishment. Usually in *pl.* (often = 1.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1218 (1267) If thi grace passe alle oure desertis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 154 He mote.. Se the desertes of his men. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* 51 As every mans descartes have been.. such shall his rewardes be. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* I. v. 56 Punisshing thoffendour vnder his desertes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 42 That neither himselfe nor the olde beaten soldiers might be rewarded according to their desarts. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 6 Mar., The characters of great men, which are always mysterious while they live.. sooner or later receive the wages of fame or infamy according to their true deserts. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 92 To do to each according to his deserts.

b. A good deed or quality; a worthy or meritorious action; a merit. ? *Obs.*

[c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 56 Or doon goode decertes to profit of þe comune.] 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* I. (1859) 472 Alwaies to render him thanks.. for his deserts unto us. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 143 It.. serves for Amplification, when, after a great crime, or desert, exclaimed upon or extolled, it gives a moral note.

3. That which is deserved; a due reward or recompense, whether good or evil. Often in phr. *to get, have, meet with one's deserts.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 293 Mede and mercede.. boþe men demen A desert for som doynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij, For god gyueth to euery one the deserte of his meryte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 204, I shall nother ete nor drynke tyll thou hast thy dysert. 1599 *Warning Faire Wom.* II. 1508 Upon a pillory.. that al the world may see, A just desert for such impiety. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 40 But give to each his due desart. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 10 This is the proper desert of Sin. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 18 Whether the greatest villain breathing shall meet his deserts. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xli. (1876) 474, I think I deserved strong reproof; but when have we our deserts? 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 41 'He has got his deserts', said Joconda.

Desert (de·zəɹt), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3- **desert**; also 3 **deserd, diserd,** 4 **dissert, desarte, dezert,** 4–5 **disert,** 5 **dysert,** 5–6 **deserte,** 5–9 **desart** (which was the regularly accepted spelling of the 18th century). [a. OF. *desert* (12th c. in Littré), ad. eccl. L. *dēsertum* (Vulgate, etc.), absol. use of neuter of *dēsertus* adj., abandoned, deserted, left waste: see DESERT *a.*]

1. An uninhabited and uncultivated tract of country; a wilderness: **a.** now conceived as a desolate, barren region, waterless and treeless, and with but scanty growth of herbage;—e. g. the *Desert of Sahara, Desert of the Wanderings*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 Iðe desert.. he lette ham þolien wo inouh. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2770 Moyses was.. In ðe deserd depe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5840 (Gott.) Lat mi folk a-parte Pass, to worschip me in desarte [*v. rr.* desert, dissert]. *Ibid.* 6533 (Gött.) Quen [moyses] was comen into dissert. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 2 He doubted to be robbed within the desertys of Arabe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 65 Barren Mountaynes, Sand and salty Desarts. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 94 More parched than the Desarts of Libya. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 117 [*tr.* Tacitus] Where they make a desart, they call it peace. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 Sept., She fluttered, and flattered, but all was preaching to the desert. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. Introd. 25 He could live in his desart and hunt his deer. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. viii. *note*, The 'ship of the desert' is the Oriental figure for the camel or dromedary. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 64 The Desert.. a wild waste of pebbly soil.

† **b.** formerly applied more widely to any wild, uninhabited region, including forest-land. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. li. (1495) 486 Places of wodes and mountayns that ben not sowen ben callyd desertes. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 In our lande is also a grete deserte or forest. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 110 In this desert inaccessible, Vnder the shade of melancholly boughes. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 186 Cities in desarts, Woods in Cities plants. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 69 Moors covered with whinberry bushes.. A more uninteresting desert cannot be conceived.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 748 To roam the howling desart of the Main. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 958 The leafless desert of the mind. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 752 What in monastic language is called a desert; by which term an establishment is designated where those brethren whose piety flies the highest pitch may at once enjoy the advantages of the eremite and the discipline of the coenobite life. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 243 The middle age between himself and the polytheism of the Empire was a parched desert to him.

† **3.** *abstractly.* Desert or deserted condition; desolation. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 59 He was in a waste contree full of diserte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxiv. 424 The distructyon and conquest of the cytie of Lymoges, and how it was left clene voyde as a towne of desert.

† **4.** An alleged name for a covey of lapwings.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Desserte of Lapwyngs. 1688 in R. HOLME *Armoury*.

5. *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *desert-air, -bird, -circle, -dweller, -pelican, -ranger, -troop*; **b.** locative and instrumental, as *desert-bred, -locked, -wearied* adjs.; **c.** similative, as *desert-world, desert-like, -looking* adjs.; also **desert-chough,** a bird of the genus *Podoces*, family *Corvidæ*, found in the desert regions of Central Asia; **desert-falcon,** a species of falcon inhabiting deserts and prairies, a member of the subgenus *Gennæa*, allied to the peregrines; **desert-rod,** a genus of labiate plants (*Eremostachys*) from the Caucasus (*Treas. Bot.*); **desert-ship,** 'ship of the desert', the camel or dromedary; **desert-snake,** a serpent of the family *Psammophidæ*, a sand-snake; and in various specific names of plants and animals, as *desert-lark, -mouse, -willow.*

1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiv, And waste its sweetness on the *desert air. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 950 The *desert-bird Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream To still her famish'd nestlings' scream. 1862 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* x. (1863) 88 It [is] hard for any who are not *desert-bred to find their way. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* vii. 193 The *desert-circle girded by the sky. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, The *desert-dweller met his path. 1883 MISS C. F. GORDON CUMMING in *19th Cent.* Aug. 302 *Desert-larks, wheat-ears, and other.. birds do their best to diminish the locusts. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 441 In the *Desart-like wildernes. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xxii. 384 These *desert-locked and remote countries. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Princess* II. 121 A sandy *desert-looking tract. 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 113 A *desert-pelican, whose heart's best blood Oozed in slow drops. 1822 J. MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, '*Hail to the Lord's Anointed*' iv, Arabia's *desert-ranger To Him shall bow the knee. 1824 BYRON *Def. Trans.* I. i. 116 The.. patient swiftness of the *desert-ship, The helmless dromedary! a 1845 HOOD *An Open Question* xiv, That desert-ship the camel of the East. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 352 The brackish cup Drained by a *desert-troop. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd Sund. after Easter, The *desert-wearied tribes. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* (1892) I. 182 Pilgrimage through this *desert-world.

Desert, obs. form of DESSERT *sb.*

Desert (de·zəɹt), *a.* Also 4–6 **deserte,** 6–8 **desart.** [ME *dese·rt* a. OF. *desert*, mod.F. *dé-* (11th c.) = Pr. and Cat. *desert*, Sp. *desierto*, It. *deserto*:—L. *dēsert-us* abandoned, forsaken, left or lying waste, pa. pple. of *dēserĕre* to sever connexion with, leave, forsake, abandon, etc.: in later use treated as an attributive use of DESERT *sb.*[2], and stressed *de·sert*; but the earlier stress is found archaically in 18–19th c. in sense 1.]

1. Deserted, forsaken, abandoned. *arch.*

Sometimes as pa. pple.: cf. DESERT *v.* 4.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 233 Wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) M vj, Noemy had beene a widow and desert in deede. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc., Elisa* II. iv, Her desert self and now cold Lord lamenting. 1774 S. WESLEY in *Westm. Mag.* II. 654 When.. lies desert the monumented clay. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 69 As through the gardens desert paths I rove. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 254 In that wan place desert of hope and fear.

2. Uninhabited, unpeopled, desolate, lonely.

(In mod. usage this sense and 3 are freq. combined.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 232 Þe decyples.. Byleuede in a wyldernesse.. Þat me clepuþ nou Glastynbury, þat desert was þo. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 514 He fand him in land deserte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. ii. 9 This Ile wᵗ Geaunts whylom inhabyt.. Nowe beynge deserte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 127 They seeke the secretest and desartest places that may be. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 94 When Deucalion hurl'd His Mother's Entrails on the desart World. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 85 ¶ 2 Fallen asleep in a desart wood. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, To a Waterfowl* iv, The desert and illimitable air.

3. Uncultivated and unproductive, barren, waste; of the nature of a desert.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 Prodegalite.. is the moder of pouerte, Wherof the londes ben deserte. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii, The contre.. was tho almost diserte ffor lakke off tillers. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 The Countrey.. is desart, sterile and full of loose sand. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 147 A thirsty Train That long have travell'd thro' a Desart Plain. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 17 Nov., The kingdom of Bohemia is the most desert of any I have seen in Germany. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. li. 243 A cross-road leading over a desert arid tract.

4. *fig.* Dry, uninteresting. *rare.*

a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Pref. (1851) 470 To save the Reader a far longer travail of wandring through so many desert Authors.

Desert (dĭzɔ̄·ɹt), *v.* [a. mod.F. *déserter* to abandon, in OF. to make desert, leave desert, = Pr. and Sp. *desertar*, It. *desertare* 'to make desart or desolate' (Florio), late L. *dēsertāre* (Du Cange), freq. of *dēserĕre* to abandon.]

1. *trans.* To abandon, forsake, relinquish, give up (a thing); to depart from (a place or position).

1603 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 365 He.. was resoluit to obey God calling him thairto, and to leave and desert the said school. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 He that deserteth the Means, deserteth the Ends. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 488 His slacken'd hand deserts the lance it bore. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 392 The languid eye, the cheek Deserted of its bloom. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 250 We resolved to run every risk rather than desert her [a ship]. 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 6 Here deserting its banks, we climbed the hills. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 8 Here.. Plato seems prepared to desert his

ancient ground. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 36 Such a plant would soon be deserted.

2. To forsake (a person, institution, cause, etc. having moral or legal claims upon one); *spec.* of a soldier or sailor: To quit without permission, run away from (the service, his colours, ship, post of duty, commander, or comrades).

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 44/1 His affection to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 182 Kiangus seeing himself deserted of the Tartars..returned to the City. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 277 The Dutch that sometimes desert us, and go over to the King of Candi. *c* 1790 Willock *Voy.* 175 The christian merchants .. totally deserted him. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* xii, The offence you have committed by deserting your post. 1891 Sir H. C. Lopes in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 603/1 A husband deserts his wife if he wilfully absents himself from her society, in spite of her wish.

b. To abandon or give up *to* something. *arch*

1658 J. Webb tr. *Cleopatra* VIII. ii. 53 The Princesse ..deserted her soul to the most violent effects of Passion. 1673 Milton *True Relig.* Wks. (1847) 563/2 It cannot be imagined that God would desert such painful and zealous labourers .. to damnable errours. 1812 Landor *Count Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 508 Gracious God! Desert me to my sufferings, but sustain My faith in Thee!

c. Of powers or faculties: To fail so as to disappoint the needs or expectations of.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 563 Wisdom..deserts thee not 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. (ed. 4) 322 The infallibility of the Holy Father had..deserted him. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 260 In the presence of Socrates, his thoughts seem to desert him.

†d. To fall short of (a standard). *Obs. rare.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 91 The Quicksilver..will not much desert nor surmount the determinate height..of 29 inches

3. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To forsake one's duty, one's post, or one's party; *esp.* of a soldier or sailor: To quit or run away from the service in violation of oath or allegiance.

1689 *Jrnl. Ho. Lords*, The Lords Spiritual who Deserted (not Protested) against the Vote in the House of Peers. 1693 W. Fekke *Art of War* v. 247 Hannibal finding his Souldiers desert. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 561 The fourth regiment .. deserted in a body with their Colonel at their head. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 299 The Kozaks deserted to the Turks. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lvii. 230 He deserted in the midst of the battle.

4. *Sc. Law.* **a.** *trans.* (with pa. pple. in **6 desert.**) To relinquish altogether, or to put off for the time (a suit or 'diet'); to prorogue (Parliament). **b.** *intr.* To cease to have legal force, become inoperative.

1539 *Sc. Acts Jas V* (1814) 353 (Jam.) That this present parliament proceide .. quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samin be desert. 1569 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 152 Thair foir that the saidis lettres sould desert in thameselff. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 251 For deserting a Diet, or assoilzieing a Pannel. 1773 Erskine *Inst.* IV. (Jam.), If any of the executions appear informal, the court deserts the diet. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Desertion*, To desert the diet *simpliciter* .. will .. put a stop to all further proceedings.

Hence **Dese·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1646 J. Whitaker *Uzziah* 23 His just deserting of them. 1700 Dryden *Palam. & Arc.* III. 411 Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 3/6 Colonel Rubalcaba..almost single-handed, had pursued his deserting regiment.

Deserted (dĭzə́·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Desert *v.* + -ed.] Forsaken, abandoned, left desolate.

1609 J. Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 413 The deserted Villages. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 922 Thy deserted host. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 107 ₱ 8 The hospital for the reception of deserted infants. 1769 Goldsmith (*title*) The Deserted Village: a Poem. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 212 The deserted hamlets were then set on fire.

Dese·rtedness. [f. prec. + -ness.] Deserted condition, forlorn desolation.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 219 The .. unexpected desertedness .. of this romantic city. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* II 37 True desertedness and its pangs.

Deserter (dĭzə́·ɹtəɹ). Also 7 desertor, -our. [f. Desert *v.* + -er¹; after F *déserteur*, L. *dēsertor* one who forsakes, abandons, or deserts, agent-noun from *dēserĕre* to leave, forsake.]

1. One who forsakes or abandons a person, place, or cause; usually with implied breach of duty or allegiance. Const. *of.*

1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 80 A base Desertour of my Mother Church. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 91 Streight to their ancient Cells .. The reconcil'd Deserters will repair. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 64 A submissive administration .. collected from the deserters of all parties. 1885 *Act* 48–9 *Vict.* c. 60 § 15 The extradition of offenders (including deserters of wives and children).

2. *esp.* A soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, in violation of oath or allegiance.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* iii. § 7. 219 We are the same desertors whether we stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 91 These we immediately hung up .. as it is the constant custom, which the Dutch observe whenever they catch any of their Deserters. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 165 Deserters of different ranks came in from Cábul.

attrib. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., The deserter officers.

Desertful (dĭzə́·ɹtfŭl), *a.*¹ ? *Obs.* [f. Desert *sb.*¹ + -ful.] Of great desert; meritorious, deserving. Const. *of.*

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxiv. 518 To shewe that God is beholden to vs, that our workes are desertfull. 1621 Fletcher *Wild-Goose Chase* v. vi, Till I be more desertful in your eye. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* iv. i, Therein He shews himself desertful of his happiness.

† Dese·rtful, *a.*² *Obs. rare.* [f. Desert *sb.*² + -ful.] Desert, desolate.

1601 Chester *Loues Mart.* 21 Enuie, go packe thee..To some desertfull plaine or Wildernesse.

Dese·rtfully, *adv.* [f. Desertful *a.*¹ + -ly.] By desert, deservingly, rightfully.

1598 Munday & Chettle *Downf. Earl Huntington* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 132 As Lacy lies, Desertfully, for pride and treason stabb'd. 1619 *Time's Storehouse* 58/2 (L.), Aristotle (and very desertfully) calleth the commonwealth of the Massilians oligarchia. 1625 *Modell Bk* 62 Wherefore desertfully, a fault of diuers conditions .. ought not to be censured with one and the same punishment.

Desertion (dĭzə́·ɹʃən). Also 7 **dissertion.** [a. F. *désertion* (1414 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēsertiōnem*, n. of action from *dēserĕre* to forsake, abandon, f. De- I. 2 + *serĕre* to join.]

1. The action of deserting, forsaking, or abandoning, *esp.* a person or thing that has moral or legal claims to the deserter's support; sometimes simply, abandonment of or departure from a place.

1591 W. Perkins (*title*), Spiritual Desertions, serving to Terrifie all Drowsie Protestants. 1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempt., N. T.* iv. vi, Season, and sea, and wind, and their Master's desertion, had agreed to render them perfectly miserable. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* II. iii. lvii, These scorn the Courts dissertion of their age. 1671 Milton *Samson* 632 Swoonings of despair, And sense of Heaven's desertion. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 178 After the Desertion of this Island by the Romans. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 170 ₱ 13 Mingled his assurances of protection .. with threats of total desertion. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 278 A desertion of the coast and a trial of the open water. 1875 Jowett *Plato* I. 341 He is certain that desertion of his duty is an evil.

2. *Law.* The wilful abandonment of an employment or of duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation; *esp.* such abandonment of the military or naval service. Also, wilful abandonment of the conjugal society, without reasonable cause, on the part of a husband or wife.

1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* Introd 18 In case of Death, Sickness or Desertion of any of the above Officers. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 292 They have nearly put a stop to desertion from the enemy's ranks. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lvii. 231 Ranks thinned by frequent desertions. 1891 Sir H. C. Lopes in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 603/1 To constitute desertion the parties must be living together as man and wife when the desertion takes place.

3. *Sc. Law. Desertion of the diet*: Abandonment of proceedings on the libel in virtue of which the panel has been brought into court; which may be *simpliciter*, altogether, or *pro loco et tempore*, temporarily. See Desert *v.* 4.

1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.* 281/1 The effect of such a [*simpliciter*] desertion of the diet is declared to be, that the panel shall be for ever free of all challenge or question touching that offence

4. Deserted condition; desertedness.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 174 ₱ 13, I was convinced, by a total desertion, of the impropriety of my conduct. 1821 Southey *Vis. Judgem.* iii, That long drear dream of desertion. 1876 Farrar *Marlb. Serm.* vi. 51 The College buildings will be almost melancholy in their desertion and silence.

† b. *Theol.* 'Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God' (Johnson). *Obs.*

a 1716 South (J.), The spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion.

† Desertive (dĭzə́·ɹtĭv), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Desert *sb.* + -ive.] Meritorious, worthy.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 124 Master Bodley, a Gentleman .. of singular desertiue reckoning and industrie.

Desertless (dĭzə́·ɹtlĕs), *a.*¹ [f. Desert *sb.*¹ + -less.]

1. Without desert or merit; undeserving.

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* II. li. (1631) 329 If desertlesse the begger and you differ but in the quantitie. 1631 Heywood *Maid of It est* II. i. Wks. 1874 II. 352 Prize me low And of desertlesse merit. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 108 He promis'd to reform the Militia, and afterwards admitted Persons wholly desertless. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 2/3 Constant to her desertless husband.

† 2. Unmerited, undeserved. *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xv. 47 This augmenteth my greefe, Thus to be chargde, with desertles repreefe. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 74 Your Grace .. Heapt on the head of this degenerous boy, Desertless favours. 1613–32 *Primer our Lady* 366 The mother wailing For her Sons desertlesse paine.

† 3. Involving no recompense or reward; thankless.

1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* III. vi, I am allotted To that desertlesse office, to present you With the yet bleeding head. 1615 T. Adams *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded. 1 It is no desertlesse office to discover that insatiate beast.

Hence **Dese·rtlessly** *adv.*, undeservedly.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & no King* III. ii, People will call you valiant; desertlessly I think.

Desertless (dĕ·zəɹtlĕs, *a.*² *rare.* [f. Desert *sb.*² + -less] Without or devoid of desert land.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 374 We recognize the lion as having some other relation to our desertless island.

Desertness (dĕ·zəɹtnĕs). [f. Desert *a.* + -ness.] Desert condition; barren desolation

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 203 In whylsum place of desertnes 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 64 The desertenesse of the countrey lying waste *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 773 The desertnesse of the Country did much afflict them. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint* V. IX. i. 201 True desertness is not in the want of leaves, but of life

† Dese·rtrice. *Obs. rare.* [f. Deserter: on the type of F. feminines, e.g. *acteur, actrice*: see -trice.] A female deserter.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 166 Cleave to a Wife, but let her bee a wife .. not an adversary, not a desertrice.

So also **Dese·rtress, Dese·rtrix.** [see -trix.] In mod. Dicts.

† Dese·rtuous, dessa·rtuous, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *dēsertum* Desert *sb.*² + -ous.] Of the nature of a desert; of or pertaining to a desert.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 253 In all this deformed Countrey, wee saw neyther house, nor Village, for it is altogether dessartuous. *Ibid* VII. 320 The Isthmus, and Confine of Dessartuous Arabia. *Ibid.* IX. 378 My Dessartuous wandring.

De·serty, *a.* [f. Desert *sb.*² + -y.] Having the quality of a desert

1891 W. S. Hawkes in *Chicago Advance* 29 Jan., The most deserty of deserts, where there is not a green thing.

† Dese·rvably, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. **deservable* f. Deserve *v.* + -able.] Deservedly, justly.

1593 Q. Eliz. *Boethius* IV. 86 Want of punishment, which deserueably thy self hast confest is the greatest yll Inquitie can haue.

Deserve (dĭzə́·ɹv), *v.* Forms: 4– **deserve**; also 4 **de-, des-, discerve, desserve,** 4–6 **disserve,** 6 **dyserve.** [a. OF. *deserv-ir*, now (for sake of pronunciation) *desservir*:—L. *dēservīre* to serve zealously, well, or meritoriously, f. De- I. 3 + *servīre* to serve: hence, in late pop. L., to merit by service.]

† 1. *trans.* To acquire or earn a rightful claim, by virtue of actions or qualities, to (something); to become entitled to or worthy of (reward or punishment, esteem or disesteem, position, designation, or any specified treatment). *Obs* or *arch.*

[1292 Britton v. x. § 5 Si ele ne puisse averrer . qe ele pout downaie aver deservi] *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 613 3yf euer þy mon vpon molde merit disserued. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10350 (Trin.) Childre þat ofte deseruen [*Land* decervyn] muchel mede *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3093, I diede youre wrath to disserve. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 4 Artificers . waste moch part of the day and deserve not their wagis. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxiii. 219 Honoure is dewe to them that dyseruieth it. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 124 When at your hands did I deserue this scorne? 1713 Addison *Cato* I. ii, 'Tis not in mortals to Command Success, But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll Deserve it.

† b. *Const.* with *inf. Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 502 That hast deseruyd sorere for to smerte. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) ix. 200 Men that han disserved to ben dede.

† c. with indirect obj and subord. clause. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 268/1 Nor neuer deserued we vnto him yᵗ he should so much doe for vs.

2 To have acquired, and thus to have, a rightful claim to; to be entitled to, in return for services or meritorious actions, or sometimes for ill deeds and qualities; to be worthy to have. (Now the ordinary sense, in which *to deserve* is the result of *having deserved* in sense 1.)

[*c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Prol. 1 He desserued neuer nane cuill; for he did neuer euill, ne thoght neuer euill.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Deservyn .. be worthy to havyn (K), *mereor*. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 46 Mercy or grace, A fore your face, He none deserueth in dede. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* G v, We have many other herbes which deserve that name. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 45 Doth not the Gentleman Deserue as full as fortunate a bed? 1632 Shirley *Love Tricks* v. ii, He gave me two or three kicks, which I deserved well enough. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 All Crimes doe equally deserve the name of Injustice. 1668 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 Mr Ho. ..deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side. 1676 Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I am well pleased your Catalogue of Plants is again to be printed: it certainly deserves it. 1716 Lady M.W. Montagu *Lett.* 10 Oct (1887) I. 128, I deserve not all the reproaches you make me. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* 546 Do you think that you deserve the favour? *Mod.* The subject deserves fuller treatment than can be given to it here.

fig. or *transf.* *a* 1631 Donne *Lett., To Mrs B. White* (1651) 6 Not to return till towards Christmas, except the business deserve him not so long.

b. *Const.* with *inf.*

1585 J. B. tr. *Vivet's Sch. Beastes* A iv b, Yf the beastes do better their office .. then men doe theirs, they deserve more to be called reasonable, then men. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xiii. 162(7) 174 Herein many a Master deserves rather to be beaten then the scholler. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 65 Only those books come down which deserve to last. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 90 The clergy had won the battle then because they deserved to win it.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* **† a.** To become entitled to the fitting recompense of action, character, or qualities. **b.** To be so entitled; to have just claims for reward or punishment; to merit, be worthy. Often in phr. *to deserve ill* or *well of.*

c 1300 *Treat. Pop. Science* 140 And went wheder heo hath deserued, to joye other to pyne. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvi. 1 Here me as my rightwisnes deserues. *c* 1400 *Destr.*

Troy 12029 Ryches..To be delt to þe dughti..As þai sothly desseruyt. **1535** COVERDALE *Eccl.* ix. 5 They yt be deed, knowe nothinge, nether deserue they eny more. *a* **1669** TRAPP in Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps. vii. 16 Executed at Tyburn, as he had well deserven. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 136 That he, who best deserves, alone may reign. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 234 He deserves well of the Publick **1811** GENL. FLOYD in Southey *Life Bell* (1844) II. 640 You would, indeed, to use the French phrase, 'Deserve well of the country.' **1840** THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk., Fr. Fashion. Novels,* Deputies who had deserved well of their country. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 348 Slaves ought to be punished as they deserve.

c in implied good sense.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* I. i, Find him so officious to deserve, So ready to supply! **1752** YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, While you deserved, my passion was sincere.

† **4.** *trans.* To secure by service or quality of action; to earn, win. **b.** Const. *to* (= for): To earn or win for (another). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 134 Selden deieth he out of dette þat dyneth ar he deserue it. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 299 He . which had his prise deserved . Was made begin a middel borde. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* x. 29 (Harl. MS.) Me most euery day nedis laboure, and deserue viij pense. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 1027 Tharfor y red hir thonk at þow disserue. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II,* IV. ii, But by the sword, my lord, 't must be deserv'd.

b. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xvii. (1495) 43 And in prayenge the angel desceruyth mede to vs. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. xix 266 A cros..was the instrument wher yn Crist ..deserued to us al oure good. **1628** GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 10 How..could the humane Nature of ours deserue that to vs which his own could not deserue vnto it selfe?

† **5.** To serve, do service to; to be serviceable or subservient to; to serve or treat well, to benefit. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 8405 (Trin.) Þat neuer did ne disserued [*Cott.* seruid] vileny. **1382** WYCLIF *Heb.* xiii. 16 By suche oostis God is disseruyd. **1501** DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 93 How lang sall I thus foruay Quhilk ȝow and Venus in this garth deseruis? **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, Of all the scum that grew rich by my riots, This .. and this .. have worst deserved me. **1634** — *Very Woman* II. iii, You in this Shall much deserve me.

† **b.** *intr.* with *to, for,* or *infinitive* in same sense. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 250 Loue techiþ to forȝeue hem and disserue to hem. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv, Thou knowist..hov muche tribulacion deseruiþ to purge þe rust of my vices. *c* **1460** *Bp. Grossetest's Househ Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 330 The vessels deseruyng for ale and wyne. **1526** *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 109 b, For these vertues .. deserueth to the gyfte of pite, and thexercyse of them disposeth..man to the perfeccyon of the same.

† **6.** *trans.* To give in return for service rendered; to pay back, requite. *Obs.*

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1624 *Medea,* My might, ne my labour, May nat disserve it in myn lyvys day. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III 156 But other, which have nought deserved Through vertue .. A king shall nought deserve grace. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* II. ix, I am moche beholdyng vnto hym, & I haue yll deserued it vnto hym for his kyndenes. **1523–5** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 638 (R.) Whereof we shall thanke you, and deserve it to you and yours.

Deserved (dɪzə̄·ɹvd, -ėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] **1.** Rightfully earned; merited.

1552 HULOET, Deserued, *meritus.* **1579** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 20 His deserued credite. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 140 Giue him deseru'd vexation. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ⁋ 1 The Old Batchelor, a Comedy of deserved Reputation. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, The day of thy deserved doom. **1859** F. HALL *Vâsavadattâ,* Pref. 46 Commentaries which are held in deserved esteem.

† **2.** That has deserved [L. *meritus*]; meritorious, worthy; = DESERVING *ppl. a. Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 292 Rome, whose Gratitude Towards her deserued Children, is enroll'd.

Deservedly (dɪzə̄·ɹvėdli), *adv.* [f. DESERVED + -LY [2]. Cf. L. *merito.*] According to desert or merit; rightfully, worthily.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram*, *Meritamente,* woorthely or deseruedly. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 415 It may deservedly challenge immortalitie. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* I. 407 Deservedly thou griev'st, composed of lies. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 122 ⁋ 1 A People of so much Virtue were deservedly placed at the Head of Mankind. **1872** JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 176 Some of the views are much and deservedly admired.

Dese·rvedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of having deserved; desert, worthiness; in good sense, excellence.

a **1628** F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 24 No exterior Signe of degree, or deservedness **1643** T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. Sin* 31 Daniel would convince Balshazzar of his deservednesse to lose his Kingdome. **1889** A P. FOSTER in *Chicago Advance* 28 Mar., The deservedness of his cause.

Dese·rveless, *a. rare.* [f. DESERVE *v.* + -LESS.] Undeserving.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To his Bk.* (1869) 79 Deserveless of the name of Paragon.

Hence **Dese·rvelessly** *adv.,* undeservedly, unjustifiably.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* IV. 77 Henry put to death deservelesly [*printed* deservdlesly], Two Noblemen.

Deserver (dɪzə̄·ɹvəɹ). In 6 -**our.** [f. DESERVE *v.* + -ER [1]. Cf. OF. *deserveor, -eur* (Godef.).] One who deserves or merits; *esp.* one who deserves well.

1549 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* vi. 2 More is to be done for ye deseruour than for the exactour, more for the louyng maister [etc.]. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 193 Whose Loue is neuer link'd to the deseruer, Till his deserts are past. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 139 Kinde remembrers of your well deseruers. **1631** LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 256 The man certainly is an ill deserver. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. Wks. 1760 I. 48 Other great deservers of mankind **1829** E. BATHER *Serm.* II. 364 Christ is the deserver of everything for sinners.

† **Dese·rveress.** *Obs.* [f prec. + -ESS.] A female deserver.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. I. i. 3 Make you Deserveress of the Deserts that your Greatness deserves. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 178 ⁋ 1.

† **Dese·rvice.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 -**yce.** [f. DESERVE *v.,* after *service.* (OF. had *deservice* - DISSERVICE)] = DESERT *sb.*[1]; deserving.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxviii. 64 He reproued..lyther tyrants and hem chastysed after hir deseruyse.

† **Dese·rvient,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēservient-em,* pr. pple. of *dēservīre* to serve zealously, etc.] Of service, helpful.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 Passages .. deseruient to the transmitting of Sinewes. **1661** *Sir H. Vane's Politicks* 12 More sutable to the Time, then deservient to Necessity

Deserving (dɪzə̄·ɹviŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESERVE *v.* + -ING [1].] Desert, merit; = DESERT *sb.*[1]

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* vii. 5 Falle Y, bi disseruyng. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 37 Aftyr ther olde merytys and deseruynges .. holpe or lettyd. *a* **1541** WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 185 Chastise me not for my deserving According to thy just conceived ire. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 94 Striving to make knowne his better deserving. **1721** CIBBER *Love in Riddle* II. i, My weak Praise would wrong his full Deservings. **1814** MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 181 Was he, indeed..ignorant of his own deserving? **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, Ah, that he would reward the proud according to their deservings.

Dese·rving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That deserves (good, ill, etc.); used contextually with either sense implied; but *esp.* in a good sense, meritorious, worthy.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 117 Your meritorious and wel deserving behaviour. *c* **1610** MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* I. i, To the deservingest of all her sex. **1676** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. i. p. 77 Cease to grieve And for a more deserving Husband live. *a* **1685** OTWAY (J.), Courts are the places Where the deserving ought to rise. **1828** G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 224 Severer punishment upon the deserving culprits. *Mod.* The problem of the relief of the deserving poor.

b. Const. *of* (rarely omitted).

1769 GOLDSMITH *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 259 He was highly deserving this distinction. **1813** J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 171 Observations the more deserving of your attention. **1854** J S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 206 They all appeared deserving his attention. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 405 Delinquents deserving of exemplary punishment.

Deservingly (dɪzə̄·ɹviŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a deserving manner; meritoriously.

1552 HULOET, Deseruingly, *merito.* *c* **1561** VERON *Free-will* 51 b, Iustlye and deseruinglye put from those thinges. **1650** R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VIII. 3 Had often (and deservingly) the experience of ill fortune. **1737** *Clorana* 125 Bellmont had placed his Friendship very deservingly.

Dese·rvingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Deserving quality, desert, merit; worthiness.

1631 *Celestina* XII. 145 Growne to . a better deservingnesse in your selves. **1865** J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 21 That virtue consisted in moral beauty, or in deservingness of human approbation.

Desese, obs. var. of DISEASE, DISSEIZE *v.*

† **Desespei·r,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **dess-, dis-, -peyr(e.** [a. OF. *desespeir* (mod.F. *désespoir*), vbl. sb. from *désespérer* to DESPAIR, q.v.] By-form of DESPAIR *sb.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 605 With desespeir [*v.rr.* dessespeir, disespeyr] so sorwfully me offendeth. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 125 In desespeire a man to falle.

† **Desespei·re,** *v. Obs.* Also **disespeyre.** [a. OF. *desespere-r.*] By-form of DESPAIR *v.*

c **1380** CHAUCER *Compl. to his Lady* 7 So desespaired I am from alle blisse. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 A verray preef of his mercy, that no man disespeyre. — *ibid.* 179 Disespeyred.

† **Dese·sperance, -aunce.** *Obs.* Also **dis-.** [a. OF. *désespérance* (12th c. in Hatzf.) = Pr. *desesperansa,* a Romanic compound of *des-,* L. *dis-* + *esperantia, -sa, -ce,* f. *esperare, esperer*:—L. *spērāre* to hope.] Despairing, despair.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1258 (1307) That lay. By-twixen hope and derk desesperaunce. *c* **1460** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 68 His suerte he putteth in disesperaunce.

† **Dese·sperat,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **dis-.** [ad. OF. *desesperé,* Pr. *desesperat,* = L. *dēspērāt-us* despaired, DESPERATE.] Desperate, hopeless.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 925 And wost thy selfen outtirly Disesperat of alle blys.

Deseue, -seuy, -seve, obs. ff. DECEIVE *v.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3307 A-drad to þe deth þei deseuy here wold.

Desever, obs. form of DISSEVER *v.*

Deseyt, -te, Deseyve, obs. forms of DECEIT, DECEIVE, etc.

Desgise, -guise, -gyse, obs. ff. DISGUISE.

Deshabille: see DISHABILLE.

Desherit, etc., obs. form of DISHERIT, etc.

Deshese, Deshight, obs. ff. DISEASE, DESIGHT.

Deshonour, obs. form of DISHONOUR.

Desi, obs. form of DIZZY *a.*

Desiatin, var. of DESSIATINE.

Desiccant (dɪsi·kănt, de·sikănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēsiccānt-em,* pr. pple. of *dēsiccāre*: see DESICCATE, and note there as to stress.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of drying; serving to dry; *esp.* of a medicinal agent.

1775 ASH, *Desiccant,* drying, drying up humours. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 39 Litharge .. used as a desiccant astringent powder for ulcers.

B. *sb.* A drying or desiccating agent; a medicine or remedy which dries up.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* VIII. v. (R.), We endeavour by moderate detergents and desiccants, to cleanse and dry the diseased parts. **1866** *Pall Mall G.* No. 492. 739/1 Dry air is the most effective desiccant.

De·siccate, *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *dēsiccāt-us* dried up, pa. pple. of *dēsiccāre*: see next.] Desiccated, dried.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 179 But daies thre this seede is goode bewette In mylk or meth, and after desiccate Sette hem; thai wol be swete. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 842 Bodies desiccate, by Heat, or Age. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* II. 313 Juicy in youth or desiccate with age.

Desiccate (dɪsi·keɪt, de·sikeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *dēsiccāt-,* ppl. stem of *dēsiccāre* to dry completely, dry up, f. DE- I. 3 + *siccāre* to dry, *siccus* dry.

(For changing stress see note to CONTEMPLATE: *desi·ccate* is the only pronunciation in Dicts. down to 1864, and in Ogilvie 1882, Cassell 1883.)]

1. *trans.* To make quite dry; to deprive thoroughly of moisture; to dry, dry up. Also *fig.*

In U.S. applied to the thorough drying of articles of food for preservation.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 261 They doe mollifie, and desiccate the wounde or disease. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 727 Wine helpeth to digest and desiccate the moisture. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 181 This .. will desiccate an ulcer **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 426 No .. courtly art [shall] Damp the bold thought or desiccate the heart. **1832** I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1834) 297 Atheism in all its forms desiccates the affections. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* Proem, Though we should by art Bring earth to gas and desiccate the sea. **1883** PROCTOR in *Knowl.* 3 Aug. 74/1 The shock was of sufficient intensity to .. partially desiccate the muscular tissues.

2. *intr.* To become dry. *rare.*

1679 RYCAUT *Grk. Church* 277 Bodies of such whom they have Canonized for Saints to continue unconsumed, and .. to dry and desiccate like the Mummies in Egypt.

Hence **Desiccating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 7 They speak much of the Elementary Quality of Siccity or Drienesse; and of things Desiccating. **1866** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 388 The very things which this desiccating rationalism flung off. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* § 63 The .. air was .. thoroughly dried by being passed through a desiccating apparatus. **1893** *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 402/2 That desiccating of the Anglo-Saxon in North America which Humboldt and others have commented upon.

Desiccated (dɪsi·keɪtėd, de·sikeɪtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. DESICCATE *v.* + -ED.] Deprived or freed of moisture; dried; (of food) dried for preservation.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II vii. 193 By elevation .. from the Sea or some desiccated places thereof. **1847–8** H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 330 The living souls..which had once animated these withered and desiccated bodies. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 9/1 Preserved Potato and Desiccated Soup. *Ibid.* 18 1 American Breakfast Cereals..hulled, crushed, steam-cooked, and desiccated.

Desiccation (desikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēsiccātiōn-em,* n. of action from *dēsiccāre*: see DESICCATE *v.*] The action of making quite dry; depriving or freeing of moisture; dried up condition.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 104 Another Fier is Fire of Disiccation. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formularye* T iv b, Composed woundes apostemate with venym requyreth stronge desiccacyon. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 26 A great drought and dessication of the earth. **1805** W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 352 To finish the desiccation of the residue over a water bath. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav* iii. 44 Mummies, reduced to an extraordinary degree of desiccation. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iv. 91 The general desiccation which Africa has undergone.

b. *attrib*, as *desiccation-crack,* in *Geol.,* a crack produced in a bed of clay in the process of drying, and subsequently filled by a new deposit of soft matter.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* 173 Appearances .. known as desiccation cracks..not to be confounded with 'joints', 'cleavage' and similar phenomena. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 85 Irregular desiccation marks, like the cracks at the bottom of a sun-dried muddy pool. **1882** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. I. 485 These desiccation-cracks or sun-cracks..prove that the surface of rock on which they lie was exposed to the air and dried before the next layer of water-borne sediment was deposited upon it.

Desiccative (dɪsi·kătiv, de·sikeɪtiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **desyccatif, dyssycatiue.** [ad. med.L. *dēsiccātīv-us,* f. L. *dēsiccāt-*: see above and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the tendency or quality of drying up.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv b, The faculte of medycyns ought to be desyccatyfe. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. x, Astringent it is, desiccative, binding, and knitting. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 Warm winds, as the Sirocco, Harmatan, etc., are more desiccative than cold winds. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 429 It is more desiccative than linseed oil.

B. *sb.* A desiccative agent: a desiccant. ? *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 A moist discracie. þou schalt help wiþ desiccativis. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formularye* R iij b, Medycyns that be colde, dyssycatyues, and infrigidatyues. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 Wheat is such a desiccatiue, that it wil draw and drie vp the wine or any

other liquor in a barrell which is buried within it. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72. 2/1 Coffe is a very great Desiccative. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 201 The Wound.. was dressed with .. Desiccatives, calcined Alum [etc.].

Desiccator (dĭsi·kĕtəɹ, desikeitəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *dēsiccāre* to DESICCATE.] One who or that which desiccates or dries; a name given to a chemical apparatus used to dry substances which are decomposed by heat or by exposure to the air (= EXSICCATOR); and, in later commercial use, to contrivances for the desiccation of fruit, milk, or other articles of food, also of tan-bark, etc.

1837 R. B. EDE *Pract. Chem.* 173 Occasionally evaporations are performed with much benefit by aid of desiccators. 1883 in *Encycl. Dict.* (Cassell).

Desiccatory (dĭsi·kătəri), *a.* [f. as DESICCATE *v.* + -ORY.] Desiccative.

c 1800 *Travels of Anacharsis* II. 467 (L.) Pork is desiccatory, but it strengthens and passes easily. 1892 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 145/2 Beneath the desiccatory influences to which Central Asia has been subject for centuries.

Deside, obs. form of DECIDE.

† Desiderabi·lity. *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being desirable; desirableness.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. Comm. 97 Amabilitie, Desiderabilitie..Pulchritude, Iucunditie.

† Desi·derable, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **deseder-, desyder-.** [ad. L. *dēsīderābil-is* desirable, f. *dēsīderāre* (see DESIDERATE): cf. rare OF. *desiderable*, and see DESIRABLE.] To be desired; desirable.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 11 Þe domes of God are desiderable abouen all riches. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 2 Sothely, Ihesu, desederabill es thi name. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. v, Verily þere is non oþer þinge here laudable ner desiderable. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 33 More then gold desiderable Or stones most precious to se. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 32 My selfe hauing had the happinesse to enjoy his desiderable commerce. 1675 *Art Contentm.* x. x. 233 'Tis sure no such desiderable guest that we should go out to meet it.

Hence **† Desi·derably** *adv. Obs.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. v. 263 O .. most holy fire! how sweetly doest thou burne!.. how desiderably doest thou inflame me!

Desiderant (dĭsi·dĕrănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *dēsīderānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēsīderāre* to DESIRE.]

A. *adj.* Desiring, desirous: (implied in next adv.).

B. *sb.* One who desires a thing.

1860 J. R. BALLANTYNE *Bible for the Pandits* 111 When one writes up 'The smallest donation thankfully received', it is tacitly implied that the donation shall not be what the desiderant does not care to have.

† Desi·derantly, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -LY ²: cf. L. *dēsīderānter*, and OF. *desiderantment*, similarly formed.] Desiringly, desirously.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liv, þat þei aske so desiderantly of god.

Desiderata, pl. of DESIDERATUM, q.v.

† Desi·derate, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēsīderāt-us* desired: see next.]

A. *adj.* Desired; desirable.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. 199 So these are the Parts which in the knowledge of Medicine, touching the cure of Diseases, are desiderate.

B. *sb.* A thing that is desired; a desideratum.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 23 Where we deliver up any thing as a Desiderate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 558 Those who shall once oblige our nation with a full and Absolutely Compleat Dictionary, as yet a Desiderate amongst us. 1670 — *Mem.* (1857) III. 223 When I shall have received those other desiderates, I may proceed to the compiling part.

Desiderate (dĭsi·dĕreit), *v.* [f. L. *dēsīderāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēsīderāre* to miss, long for, desire, f. *dē-* (DE- I. 1, 2) + a radical also found in *con-sīdere*, perhaps connected with *sīdus, sīder-* star, constellation; but the sense-history is unknown: cf. CONSIDER.]

trans. To desire with a sense of want or regret; to feel a desire or longing for; to feel the want of; to desire, want, miss.

1645 R. BAILLIE *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 29 In that pastorall freedome I desiderate these three things. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. A vj a, If any way..wee may obtaine a worke, so much desired, at least, desiderated of truth. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. xii. 453, I desiderated satisfying impressions. 1788 GIBBON *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 679 In an evening I desiderate the resources of a family or a club. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 123 The great step which is now desiderated in education. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 384 He evacuates the phænomenon of all that desiderates explanation. 1839 *John Bull* 11 Aug., We desiderate to know whether murder itself be considered one [an offence]. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvii. 321 Incapable of enjoying the kind of life which he desiderated.

Desiderated (dĭsi·dĕreitèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Desired, wanted, required.

a 1743 CHEYNE (J.), Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much desiderated problem. 1836 T. HOOK *Gurney Married* (1839) 306 Kitty returned .. bearing in her hand .. the desiderated (I like the word, it is so long and so new) basin of broth. 1864 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxv. (1857) 550 The desiderated want was to be supplied by its writer.

Desideration (dĭsidĕrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēsīderātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēsīderāre*: see DESIDERATE and -ATION.] **1.** The action of desiderating; desire, with feeling of want or regret.

?*c* 1525 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 386 Yif it like youre be nygnyte North to ben displesid wyth my desideracyon Me longith to youre presense now conjunct to the unyte. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Thus it [i. e. Amen] is a note of confirmation, as well as desideration. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* (1856) 293 Desire is aroused by hope, while desideration is inflicted by reminiscence. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* I. iv 53 He will assuredly so dispose of his influence as to suit the desiderations of his family.

† 2. Thing desired, desideratum. *Obs. rare.*

1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* lxxviii, Coriander-seed might correct it.. The very desideration!

Desiderative (dĭsi·dĕrătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēsīderātīv-us* (in late L. grammarians), f. *dēsīderāt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE. (In mod.F. *désidératif.*)]

A. *adj.*

1. Having, expressing, or denoting desire; pertaining to desire.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 207/1 That to every apprehensive faculty, there might be a desiderative; to embrace what it judgeth good, to refuse what it esteemeth evil. 1826 T. TAYLOR *Ess.* VIII. 50 The liver signifying that he lived solely according to the desiderative part of his nature.

2. *Gram.* Of a verb or verbal form: Formed from another verb to express a desire of doing the act thereby denoted; of or pertaining to such a verb.

1552 HULOET H v b/1 It is to be noted how all verbes endyng in *Turio* .. be verbes desideratyue, as desierynge or entendynge to perfourme the act of their significations. 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Disc. Logomachys* 226 Verbs .. frequentative, inchoative, imitative, and desiderative. 1857 M. WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram.* (1864) 202 Nouns and participles derived from the desiderative base are not uncommon. 1879 WHITNEY *Sansk. Gram.* § 1026 By the desiderative conjugation is signified a desire for the action or condition denoted by the simple root.

B. *sb. Gram.* A desiderative verb, verbal form, or conjugation: see prec.

1752 HARRIS *Hermes* I. vii. (1786) 127 A species of Verbs called .. in Latin *Desiderativa*, the Desideratives or Meditatives. 1855 FORBES *Hindústání Gram.* (1868) 65 Desideratives, as .. 'to wish, *or* to be about, *or* like to speak'. 1857 M. WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram.* (1864) 205 Desideratives may take a passive form by adding *ya* to the desiderative base after rejecting final *a*.

‖ **Desideratum** (dĭsi·dĕrēi·tŏm). Pl. **-ata.** [a. L. *dēsīderātum* thing desired, neuter of *dēsīderāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēsīderāre*: see DESIDERATE *v.* The subst. use belongs to med.L. Also used in the L. form in mod.F. and Sp.] Something for which a desire or longing is felt; something wanting and required or desired.

1652 N. CULVERWEL *Light of Nat.* 33 (Stanf.) All Desiderata shall be suppli'd. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 454 Here that Desideratum my Lord Bacon speaketh of .. is supplyed. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. to Rdr. 63 The various Desiderata, proposed by Learned men, or such things as were conceived yet wanting to the advancement of several parts of Learning. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* Introd. (ed. 3) 6 A .. technical dictionary .. is one of the *desiderata* in anatomy. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 338 The explanation of them was still a desideratum in geology. 1807 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) III. 105 One of the greatest desideratums in modern Oriental literature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 161 The fitness of the animal for food is the great desideratum. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 47 A great number of people in every age, do want morality without religion: it is a great desideratum.

‖ **Deside·rium.** [L.; = longing, sense of want, desire, f. stem of *dēsīderāre*: see DESIDERATE.] An ardent desire or wish; a longing, properly for a thing once possessed and now missed; a sense of loss.

1715 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 28 June, When I leave a country .. I think as seldom as I can of what I loved or esteemed in it, to avoid the *desiderium* which of all things makes life most uneasy. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxxiii. 249 This strange affection probably was occasioned by that desiderium. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 485/2 Many Liberals regard the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with a *desiderium* which has not been exhibited towards that of any English political leader within the memory of living man.

† Desi·dery. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desiderie* (11th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *dēsīderium* longing, desire: see prec.] Desire, wish.

c 1450 *Craft of Lovers* (R.), My name is True loue—of cardinal desidery .. the very exemplary. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1498 To brynge his doughter to the hous of Ely .. after her desydery *Ibid.* 2899 There to be tumylate after her desydery.

† Desidio·se, *a. Obs.* = next.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desidiose, desidious*, idle, slothful, lazy, sluggish. 1755 JOHNSON, *Desidiose*, idle, lazy, heavy. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 290 From the lower orders becoming desidiose. [Used jestingly.]

† Desi·dious, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **diss-.** [ad. L. *dēsidiōs-us* slothful, f. *dēsidia* sitting idle, indolence, slothfulness, f. *dēsidēre* to sit long, sit idle, f. DE- I. 3 + *sedēre* to sit.] Idle, indolent, slothful.

a 1540 [implied in next]. 1608 R. CRAKANTHORPE *Serm.* (1609) A iij a, Some..blamed both him and other Bishops, as being desidious. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* ii. 5 To be desidious and defectiue in pious workes. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 75 Yee fight the battells of the Lord, bee neither desidious nor perfidious. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† Desi·diousness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Idleness, indolence, slothfulness.

a 1540 LELAND *Let. to Cromwell* in Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 68 The Germanes perceiving our desidiousness and negligence do send daily young Scholars hither, that spoileth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country [etc.]. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 58 This dissidiousness of the greater sort made one step further to the full perfection of that manner of Trial. 1651 *Ibid.* II. vi. (1739) 33 He found the People .. vexed at his Grandfather's desidiousness.

Desie(n, obs. form of DIZZY.

Desight (dĭsəi·t). [f. DE- + SIGHT; prob. orig a variant of *dessight*, DISSIGHT, q v.] A thing unsightly, an ugly object to look at, an eyesore.

(But in the first quot. perhaps a misprint for *despight.*)

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 [If he] come sodainly to be pold or shauen, it will seeme onely to himselfe, a deshight and very vndecent.] 1834 G. COX *Oxford in* 1834, v. 63 A splendid error and a grand desight, Grotesquely Gothic, blunderingly bright. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. vi. 68 Three emeralds, three pearls, and one large rough pebble, which was such a desight to the others, that [etc.].

Desi·ghtment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement.

a 1864 *Times* (Webster), Substitute jury-masts at whatever desightment or damage in risk.

Design (dĭzəi·n), *sb.* Also 6 **de-, des-, disseigne, disseine,** 7 **desigine, (desseein, disseene,** 8 **deseign).** [In 16th c. *des(s)eigne*, a. 15–16th c. F. *desseing* (in 16th c. also *dessing, desing*) 'designe, purpose, proiect, priuat intention or determination' (Cotgr.), f. *desseigner* to DESIGN. In 16th c. It. *disegno* (also *dissegno, designo*) had the senses 'purpose, designe, draught; model, plot, picture, pourtrait' (Florio). Hence the artistic sense was taken into Fr., and gradually differentiated in spelling, so that in mod.F. *dessein* is 'purpose, plan', *dessin* 'design in art'. Eng. on the contrary uses *design*, conformed to the verb, in both senses.]

I. A mental plan.

1. A plan or scheme conceived in the mind and intended for subsequent execution; the preliminary conception of an idea that is to be carried into effect by action; a project.

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xv. § 4 (Spencer's ed 1611 p. 46) What the lawe of God hath, either for or against our disseignes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 25 By counterfet disguise To their deseigne to make the easier way. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1293 The Emperor vndertaketh no high design without his approvement. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* ii. 1 Why do the Jews and Gentiles join To execute a vain Design? *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xli, What inexhaustive springs of public wealth The vast design required. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 534 Grey .. had concurred in the design of insurrection.

b. 'A scheme formed to the detriment of another' (J.); a plan or purpose of attack *upon* or *on.*

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), A sedate, settled design upon another man's life. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* II. i, To be in love, now, is only to have a design upon a woman, a modish way of declaring war against her virtue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 598 It was thought necessary to relinquish the design on Bristol. 1858 LYTTON *What Will he do?* I. i, He had no design on your pocket.

2. In weaker sense: Purpose, aim, intention.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 88 [Armado writes] Thine in the dearest designe of industrie. *Ibid.* v. i. 105. 1594 — *Rich. III*, I. ii. 211 That it may please you leaue these sad designes To him that hath most cause to be a Mourner. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 108 They who ask relief, have one designe: and he who gives it, another. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 37 He .. demands On what design the Boys had bound his hands. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 344 With design to besiege it. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 50 The design of this chapter is to inquire, how far this is the case. 1792 *B. Munchhausen's Trav.* xxx. 135 They extended an elephant's hide, tanned and prepared for the design, across the summit of the tower. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. (1878) 564 My design had been to go at once to London.

b. = Intention to go. (Cf. DESIGN *v.* 13.)

1725 DE FOE *New Voy.* (1840) 57 My design was to the north part of the island.

c. phr. *By* (**† *out of, on, upon***) *design*: on purpose, purposely, intentionally.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 65 The man being upon design gone..into Sanctuary. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 261 On design to extirpate all the smiths in Israel. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 141 Either out of Design, or Simplicity. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 4, I have, on design, avoided all laboured periods. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 628 William, whether by accident or by design, was not admitted.

3. The thing aimed at; the end in view; the final purpose.

[1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. i. 55 Wither'd Murther..towards his designe Moues like a Ghost.] 1657 CROMWELL in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 86 We desire .. that the design be Dunkirk rather than Graueline. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 604 If Milk be thy Design; with plenteous Hand Bring Clover-grass. 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to W. Montagu* 24 Mar., Happiness is the natural design of all the world. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iv. 187 Virtue was the design of our Creation.

4. Contrivance in accordance with a preconceived plan; adaptation of means to ends; pre-arranged

purpose; *spec.* used in reference to the view that the universe manifests Divine forethought and testifies to an intelligent Creator (the *argument from design*).

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 141 Either out of Design, or Simplicity. 1736 [see DESIGNER 1]. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ii. § 3 The argument from design remains as it was. *Ibid.* ii § 4 The machine, which we are inspecting, demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* 1855) I. xvii. 359 The arrangements, therefore, upon which the stability of the system depends, must have been the result of design. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. ii. What a lovely shell .. With delicate spire and whorl, How exquisitely minute, A miracle of design! 1883 HICKS (*title*), Critique of Design-Arguments.

5. In a bad sense: Crafty contrivance, hypocritical scheming; an instance of this. Cf. DESIGNING *ppl. a.* 2. *arch.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 94 Honesty (they think) design, and design honesty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiv (1858) 219 A faithful..servant..without passions, sullenness, or designs. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Almighty Maker, God!* vi, Thy Glories I abate, Or praise Thee with Design. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 276 If this mistake proceeds from design you are still less fit. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 99 'Twas all deceit and lying, false design.

II. A plan in art.

6. A preliminary sketch for a picture or other work of art; the plan of a building or any part of it, or the outline of a piece of decorative work, after which the actual structure or texture is to be completed; a delineation, pattern.

1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancient* 270 What beauty and force there is .. a good and proportionable designe. 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortif.* 78 Profile, An Italian word for that designe that showes the side .. of any work. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 252 'Tis usual..for any person before he begins to Erect a Building, to have Designs or Draughts drawn upon Paper..in which Designs .each Floor or Story is delineated. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 278 The necessary designs for the iron rails of the balcony. 1821 W. M. CRAIG *Drawing, Painting, etc.* lect. 1 29 That these itinerant workmen had a certain set of designs, or rather patterns, handed down from generation to generation. *Mod.* The Committee appointed to report on the designs sent in for the new Corn Exchange.

7. The combination of artistic details or architectural features which go to make up a picture, statue, building, etc.; the artistic idea as executed; a piece of decorative work, an artistic device.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 73, I was particularly desirous of seeing this palace, from the extravagance of the design. 1670 SIR S. CROW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Their ordnary designes [in tapestry] .beeing deformed and mishapen. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* Prol. (1826) 3 Simplicity and grandeur of design. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. v. 133 A silver bracelet of rare and most artistic design. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II vii, To admire the designs on the enamelled silver centres. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 It is the design that sells the cloth.

b. *transf.* of literary work in this and prec. sense.

1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks (Bohn) III. 153 Great design belongs to a poem, and is better than any skill of execution,—but how rare! 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 262 His design is evidently greater than his power of execution.

8. The art of picturesque delineation and construction; original work in a graphic or plastic art.

Arts of design: those in which design plays a principal part, such as painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving. *School of design*: a school in which the arts of design are specially taught.

1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 271 [From] Designe and Proportion .we should proceed to Colour. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 68 The art of design, and its influence in most trades or manufactures. 1850 LEITCH *Muller's Anc. Art* § 25. 9 Design or the graphic art produces by means of light and shade the appearance of bodies on a surface. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* i. (1858) 44 Design, properly so called, is human invention, consulting human capacity.

Design (dĭzəi'n), *v.* Also 6 desyne, 6–7 designe, 7 disseigne, dissigne. [a. F. *désigner* (16th c. in Rabelais, in 14th c. *desinner* Godef. *Suppl.*) 'to denote, signifie, or shew by a marke or token, to designe, prescribe, appoint' (Cotgr.), ad L. *dēsignāre, dissignāre* to mark out, trace out, denote, DESIGNATE, appoint, contrive, etc., f. DE- I. 2 and DIS- + *signāre* to mark, *signum* mark, SIGN. Cf. Pr. *designar, desegnar*, Sp., Pg. *designar*, It. *disegnare* (in 16th c. also *dissegnare, designare*, Florio). In It. the vb. had in 16th c. the senses 'to designe, contriue, plot, purpose, intend; also to draw, paint, embroither, modle, pourtray' (Florio); thence obs. F *desseigner* 'to designe, purpose, project, lay a plot' (Cotgr.), and mod.F. *dessiner*, in 16th c. *designer*, 17th c *dessigner*, to design in the artistic sense. In Eng., *design* combines all these senses.]

I. [after L. *dēsignāre*, F. *désigner*] To mark out, nominate, appoint, DESIGNATE.

†**1.** *trans.* To point out by distinctive sign, mark, or token; to indicate. Also with *forth, out. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, i i 203 We shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chiualrie. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxiv, Most happy letters! With which that happy name was first desynd. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 313 The Sunne, which designes priesthod, is so much bigger then the Moon. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 117 The Forme .. being vsuall .. with such Substantiues to designe out the subiect denominated of the Adiectiue. 1641 T. WARMESTRY *Blind Guide Forsaken* 37 Designing forth unto us the place whither hee is ascended. 1668 SHADWELL *Mulb. Gard.* i. ii, Those Cravats that design the Right Honourable.

absol. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxviii. (1612) 360 Euen so As had their Oracles of them dissigned long ago.

2. To point out by name or by descriptive phrase; in *Law*, to specify (a person) by title, profession, trade, etc; to designate, name, style. Sometimes with *double obj.* (direct and complemental). *arch.*

1603–21 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1311 Willing the Turks to designe the partie which had thrown the stone. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. iii. § 1. 178 He left his Kingdom to the worthiest, as designing Perdiccas. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 303 Voltaire, in designing Geneva, called it la petite République voisine de ses terres. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii, The plains Burgensian .. ere long To be design'd Castille. 1874 *Act* 37–8 *Vict.* c. 94 § 38 The writer is not named or designed.

†**3.** Of names, signs, etc.: To signify, stand for. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) Bbb iij b, The numerall .. then designeth so many hundred thousand. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) IV. cvii. 466 A few lines of ciphers will design that number. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 138 Names which did designe temporary offices.

†**4.** To appoint to office, function, or position; to designate, nominate. Const. as in 2. *Obs.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. xii. 509 The priest was designed ouer the penitents in euerie church. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 1658) 127 A perpetuall and unquenchable fire, for the watching whereof, were Dogs designed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 862 Where Election designeth the Successor. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 113 The commission .. in which he is designed lieutenant. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i, When you design'd your man to court her in your shape. 1701 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* II. i. 555 Great, just and merciful, such as Mankind..would have design'd a King.

5. To appoint or assign (something *to* a person); to make over, bestow, grant, give. Const. *to* or *dative. Obs.* exc. in. *Sc. Law.*

1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 48 They haue appoynted, marked, and designed the said manse, with foure acres .. to the vse of the Minister .. that sall .. minister at the said kirk. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxiii. (R.), Three kinds of life to her designed be. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 8 Afterwardes when Michal was designed to him [David]. 1650–60 TATHAM *Wks.* (1879) 169 He is the challenged and justly may Design the way of fighting. 1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Musculus* 257 Designing unto Musculus one of the principallest Churches. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 296 The Spirit's name which he designed her was Locas. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 580 Nature .. when she form'd, designed them an abode. 1864 *Daily Review* 14 Nov., The minister of Dalgety in 1862 .. stating .. that in terms of the Act 1663, chapter 21, he was entitled to have grass designed to him for the support of a horse .. and praying the Presbytery to make the necessary designation accordingly.

6. Hence, with mixture of II, and ultimately fusing with 10: To set apart in thought for the use or advantage of some one; to intend to bestow or give. Const. *for,* †*to,* †*on.*

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded., This worthless Present was design'd you, long before it was a Play. 1666 — *Ann. Mirab.* lx, Their mounting shot is on our sails designed: Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 153 Trear. designes the place to Orrery, but I am confident it will never be. 1701 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 142, I fully design'd you a visit. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 245 What present I had designed for her. 1833 HY. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 22 Hearing what favours were designed for his boy. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 These fragments are designed for the German, rather than the English reader.

7. To appoint, destine, devote (a thing or person) to a fate or purpose. Now merged in 10.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 23 a, Because I am Christ the iust, therfore you will designe me to the Crosse vniustly. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. ii, This well-built city, not long since designed To spoil and rapine. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 15 The Duke .. designed in his Will ten Thousand Gilders .. to .. alter what he had Built amisse. 1692 RAY *Creation* (1714) 174 Neither yet need those who are designed to Divinity itself fear to look into these studies. [1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 139 The Goods design'd as a Present to the Indians.]

II. [allied to DESIGN *sb.* I, obs. F, *desseigner*] To plan, purpose, intend.

8. To form a plan or scheme of; to conceive and arrange in the mind; to originate mentally, plan out, contrive.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 215 When all thing was redy, according as he desyned. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 218 The matters which they disseigne and worke with much wisdome. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. (1702) I. 430 That he should begin his Journey..so unfit for Travel .. if his going away was design'd the day before. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 250 If the enemy .. should design and plot our ruin. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* I. 170 Eternal Wisdom deals Or peace to man, or misery, for his good Alike design'd. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* VII. 46 He can suspend the laws himself designed.

9. In weaker sense: To purpose, intend, mean. † Rarely, *to be designed* (obs.), like *to be purposed, resolved, determined, minded*, etc.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 5, I designe no more than to demonstrate that [etc.]. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 34 And yet he really designs no wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 82 [Charles] designed inviting great artists to England.

b. with inf. phr.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 106/2 Great Queens, if you are design'd to speak to Mortals, Make me acquainted with your rumbling voice. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III i 1386 How does the Devil know What 'twas that I design'd to do? 1784 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 162, I design to go with you. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 224 Those objects which we design to bequeath to posterity.

c. with subord. clause as obj.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Declam Praise Wealth* Argum., A proclamation, that she design'd her smiles should no more fall on the unworthy. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. vii (1841) I. 125, I did not design you should have heard.

10. With complement (**a.** *inf.* or *sb.*, **b.** *prep. phr.*): To purpose or intend (a thing) *to be* or *do* (something); to mean (a thing) to serve some purpose or fulfil some plan.

a. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 137 So far as you design the Balcony to project. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, Other creatures, Than what our nature and the Gods design'd us. 1733 LD. ORRERY in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) II. 35 The wood-walk, which I designed a labyrinth, is almost finished. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Sept., I have glazed the two frames, designed to receive my pine plants. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 116 With one .. kick, designed to express his contempt. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. i. 18 The emperors designed it to be a general council.

b. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), You are not for obscurity designed, But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 23 A pewter teapot, but I believe it was designed for silver. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1808 I. 67 Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed; and they will answer, that the laws were designed as a protection for the poor and weak. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, The morning I designed for our departure. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 21 The palace which Somerset designed for this splendid site.

11. *intr.* To have purposes or intentions (of a specified kind). *rare.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. vii, To persuade the mother .. that you designed honourably.

12. *trans.* To have in view, contemplate.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 18 Before he come to the Subject it self which he designes. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 11 So I, designing other themes, and call'd T' adorn the Sofa with eulogium. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Revelation* 87 Tell him that his natural Enemies are not designed in the promise.

13. *intr.* and quasi-*pass.* (usually with *for*): To intend to go or start; to be bound *for* (a place).

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 75 Within sight of Tours where we were designed for the rest of the time. 1684 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* I. xv. 42 The question..when I design for Stratton. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 141 They design to Bristol, but will take Exeter .. in the way. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 21 Ships designed on long Voyages. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 360 From Guam we design for Batavia. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Life Jas. V* 129 This convinced them all that the king designed for France. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* viii, On the succeeding day we were designed for Amboise. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 133 The new Lord Lieutenant had at first designed for Munster.

b. *transf.* To intend to start upon a certain course; to mean to enter upon a pursuit.

1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 225 And if he designs for Law, 'tis high time to begin.

III. [allied to DESIGN *sb.* II, It. *disegnare*, F. *dessiner*] To sketch, delineate, draw; to fashion artistically.

14. *trans.* † **a.** To make a sketch of (an object or scene); to sketch, draw. *Obs.* **b.** To trace the outline of, delineate.

(DESIGNMENT, implying the vb. in this sense, is quoted of 1570.)

1635 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 747 The Prophet Gad in learned Dust designs Th' immortal solid Rules of fancy'd Lines. 1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 290 A good invention well designed and seasonably coloured. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1872) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon. 1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 53 In the Flore..they have designed..an Universal Map. 1782 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 421 Designing, painting, and describing every Fish. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 211 The monstrous ribs and gullies of the mountain were faintly designed in the moonshine.

c. To make the preliminary sketch of (a work of art, a picture, statue, ornamental fabric, etc.); to make the plans and drawings necessary for the construction of (a building, ship, machine, etc.), which the workmen have to follow out.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 240 Mons. Morelli, who both Designets [? designes] and Ingraves the Medals. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The prince designs The new elected seat, and draws the lines. 1743 *Peterhouse College Order* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 37 In Consideration of his Designing..the new Building. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 89/1 To design and superintend the construction of the docks in question.

15. To plan and execute (a structure, work of art, etc.); to fashion with artistic skill or decorative device; to furnish or adorn with a design.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clii, The weaver, charmed with what his loom designed. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* v. 102 Behold, four hallow'd Altars we design. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* III. ii, However my Face is very prettily design'd today. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v, Did Christians .. design its statues and its frescoes? 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. i. iv. v. 346 The Roman bridges were designed on the same grand scale as their aqueducts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 6. 52 A lady summons him..to design a robe which she is embroidering.

16. *intr.* **a.** To trace the outline of a figure or form; to put a graphic representation on paper, canvas, etc.; to draw, sketch. **b.** To form or fashion a work of art; in a narrower sense, to form decorative figures, devise artistic patterns.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 128 Unless he that Copies, Design perfectly himself. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 149 One he knew could both design and copy well. 1854 Ruskin *Two Paths* i. (1858) 44 A painter designs when he chooses some things, refuses others, and arranges all. 1885 H. V. Barnett in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 454/1 She..began to design and to paint with delicacy, taste, and truth.

Designable, *a.* [f. L. *dēsignā-re* (see Designate *v.*) + -ble. In sense 2 f. Design *v.* + -able.]

†**1.** (de·signăb'l) That can be distinctly marked out; distinguishable. *Obs.*

1644 Digby *Two Treat.* I. 85 The mover..cannot passe over all these infinite designable degrees in an instant. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 3 Matter..must have Motion in some or all its designable Parts. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 Book-Ware-Houses, furnish'd with such an Ideal, optable or designable Arianizing Library.

2. (dĭzəi·năb'l) Capable of being designed.

Designate (de·signĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dēsignāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēsignāre* to Designate.] Marked out for office or position; appointed or nominated, but not yet installed, as in *bishop designate.*

1646 Buck *Rich. III*, I. 3 Richard Plantagenet..King of England, designate by King Henry the Sixth..This Duke of Yorke, and King designate. 1847 Sir W. Hamilton *Let.* 32 *Definite*, or, more precisely, *predefinite* is equivalent..to *designate* and *pre-designate* 1877 *World* VII. 11 The husband designate was present. 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/4 The Lord Bishop of Bedford Designate will preach.

Hence **De·signatehood,** the condition of being designate.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 705/1 The period of Designatehood.

Designate (de·s-, de·zignĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēsignare* to mark out, trace out, denote by some indication, contrive, devise, appoint to an office, f. *de-* (De- I. 3) + *signāre* to mark. Some of the senses of the L. verb, having come down through It. and Fr., are expressed by Design; *designate* is a modern formation taking up the other senses: cf. F. *désigner* as distinct from *dessiner* and obs. *desseigner.*]

1. *trans.* To point out, indicate; to particularize, specify.

1801 *Brit. Crit.* July (T.), Of these [faults] so few examples occur, that it would be invidious to designate them. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* VIII. 522 Its faults designate and its merits prize. 1828 Webster s.v., The limits are designated on the map. 1839 40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 107 He need only designate to me the way to his chamber 1846 Trench *Miracles* XXX. (1862) 430 The man..designates the channel in which he desires that this mercy may flow. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* I. xi. 170 It had four post horses..the number having been designated by Lord Mount-Severn.

2. Of things: To serve to point out; to be an indication of. With *compl.*: To point out, specify *as* being so and so.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* II. 251 A black Triton..meant..by his crown of feathers, to designate the native Indians. *c* 1829 Landor *Wks.* (1868) II. 93 Her lips [in a picture] were half-open; her hair flew loosely behind her, designating that she was in haste. *a* 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 65 Those interior effects of Divine grace, which designate their nature..to the..possessor. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 200 A man's dress designated his rank and calling. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* II. iv. 293 The only function of the mathematical symbol is to designate *p* and *q* as absolutely equal in rank.

3. To point out by a name or descriptive appellation; to name, denominate, entitle, style.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 693 The coalition..gave existence to the ministry which that circumstance has served to designate. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v. (1838) 161 The title Blumine, whereby she is here designated. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* i. (1879) 29 Clusters and nebulæ are designated by their number in the catalogues. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 79 Two very distinct conceptions..equally designated by the common name of civil liberty.

b. with *double obj.* or *compl.*: To name, describe, or characterize (*as*).

1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 397, I designate them [his ideas] as somewhat above mediocrity. 1854 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 228 He is designated, in Mr. Ivimey's History of the Baptists, as the depraved Bunyan, the wicked tinker of Elstow. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 360 Miriam is almost always designated as the 'prophetess'. 1879 M. Arnold *Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed Exs. 194, I wonder at his designating Milton our greatest poet.

4. Of things: To serve as a name for, stand for; to be descriptive of.

1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 45 The term continued to designate hired troops. 1842 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxix. § 29. 438 The celebrated saying..'If these books [etc.]'..designates the whole system of their..government.

5. To appoint, set apart, select, nominate for duty or office; to destine or devote to a purpose or fate. Const. *for, to.*

1792 J. Barlow *Adv. Priv. Orders* I. 27 A mere savage..would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, designating the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator. 1828 Webster s.v., This captain was designated to that station. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xxii. 378 Josiah..was designated to his task before his birth. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 202 Men..equally designated for perdition in this world and the next. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 394 A clause designating the successor by name.

Hence **De·signated** *ppl. a.*

1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) II. ix. 436 Harold was virtually..the designated successor to the crown.

Designation (des-, dezigne·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēsignātion-em*, n. of action from *dēsignāre* (see Designate). Cf. F. *désignation* (14th c. in Hatz.), and in mod F.; not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The action of marking or pointing out; indication of a particular person, place, or thing by gesture, words, or recognizable signs.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVI. (1495) 926 Alpha is wryte for desygnacion of letters, for amonge Grekys this letter tokenyth one. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxix. (1611) 374 Wherefore was it said vnto Moyses by particular designation, This very place..is holy ground. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 357 The designation of an end in working is the great perfection of an intelligent Agent 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Designation*..also the marking the abutments and boundings of an estate. 1784 Cowper *Task.* 630 With designation of the finger's end. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 224 The designation of the time would have been more determinate. 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xv 164 The intention with which he thus designated Jesus unto them..they understand it..not at the first designation.

b. *concr.* A distinctive mark or indication.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 224 Those stars were indeed but designations of such quarters and portions of the yeare, wherein the same were observed. 1831 J. Davis *Manual Mat. Med.* 26 The word *ana*..is placed before the designation of the quantity.

2. The action of appointing or nominating a person for a particular office or duty; the fact of being thus nominated; appointment, nomination.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II Ded. § 14 There hath not been..any public designation of writers or inquirers. 1640 Bp. Hall *Epist.* II. xvi 176 It was in the Bishops power to raise the Clergie from one degree to another, neither might they refuse his designations. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 83 His Designation of God unto his Kingdom. *c* 1689 in Somers *Tracts* I. 315 Till the King in Designation be actually invested with the Regal Office. 1791 Cowper *Iliad.* IV. 458 By designation of the Greeks was sent Ambassador. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 378 This *quasi* designation of Eadward to the crown.

†**b.** The appointment of a thing; the summoning of an assembly. *Obs.*

a 1638 Mede *Disc. Exek* XX 20 Wks. (1672) I. 56 The designation or pitching that Seventh upon the day we call Saturday. 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 9 By designation of Conventions for prayer 1697 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Ex.* xvi. 5 The Designation of this seventh Day was..from their wonderful Deliverance. 1777 Burke *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 218 At the first designation of these assemblies.

†**c.** The qualification of being marked out or fitted for an employment; vocation, bent (of mind), 'call'. *Obs.*

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 14 That man that has a designation to that work [preaching]. 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 12 These are the men to whom the part I mentioned is assigned. Their talents denote their general designation. 1779 81 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 6 That particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.

3. The action of devoting by appointment to a particular purpose or use; an act of this nature. *arch.*

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* III. i. 6 Designation or deputation is when a man appoints a thing for such an use. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 329 To make various designations of their profits. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xii. (1813) 136 The designation of trees to a wall necessarily occasions cutting.

b. *Sc. Law.* The setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands by the presbytery of the bounds.

1572 *St. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 48 Vpon the said marking and designation, the Arch-bishop..sal giue his testimonial, bearing how he [etc.]. 1861 in W Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v., After a designation by the presbytery. 1864 [see Design *v.* 5].

c. *U. S.* The authoritative allotment of ground for oyster-culture; *concr.* the ground thus allotted.

†**4.** Purpose, intention, design. *Obs.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.*, The end of his life in Hannahs designation. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. i. § 7 So far is there a constant Connection between the Sound and the Idea and a Designation that the one stand for the other. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* XVIII. vi. § 9 God proved opposite to his designation. 1763 Mrs. Brooke *Lady J. Mandeville* (1782) II. 2 This mutual passion is the designation of heaven to restore him.

†**5.** Sketching, delineation. *Obs. rare.*

1796 Jane West *Gossip's Story* I. 4 A mere novice in landscape designation, I confine myself to the delineation of human character.

6. A descriptive name, an appellation; *spec.* in *Law*, the statement of profession, trade, residence, etc., added for purposes of identification to a person's name.

1824 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 8 A designation which I have no right to. 1868 Gladstone *Inv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 43 The name Argeioi..as a designation of the army before Troy. 1876 E. Mellor *Priestb.* i. 15 The name 'priesthood'..became a designation of the whole Church of God.

Designative (de·s-, de·zignĕtiv), *a.* and *sb* [ad. med.L. *dēsignātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem *dēsignāt-*; see -ive. In mod.F. *désignatif.*]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of designating.

1611 Cotgr., *Designatif*, designatiue, denotatiue. 1812 J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 91 Merely designative of the raw soldier. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 35 Then are the words designative of the sort of act first mentioned. 1845 F. Barham *An Odd Medley* 8 The [Hebrew] designative preposition *ath.*

B *sb.* Anything used to designate.

1824 J. Gilchrist *Etym. Interpr.* 77 Perhaps the scientific purpose intended is as well accomplished by these as by any designatives that could be invented.

Designator (de·s-, de·zignĕtəɹ). [a. L. *dēsignātor*, agent-n. from *dēsignāre* to Designate.]

1. One who designates or points out.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1727 51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There were designators at funeral solemnities, and at the games, theatres, and shews.

De·signatory, *a.* [f. L. type **dēsignātōri-us*, f. *dēsignātor*: see prec. and -ory.] Of or pertaining to a designator or designation.

1885 Sir L. W. Cave in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 518/1 That the indefinite article has the same designatory force as the definite.

Designed (dĭzəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. Design *v.* + -ed.] †**a.** Marked out, appointed, Designate. **b.** Planned, purposed, intended. **c.** Drawn, outlined; formed, fashioned, or framed according to design.

a 1609 Bible (Douay) *Num.* viii Comm., Their designed offices. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, Wks. (1860) 331 His two designed generals. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* ii. 28 He was designed Consul for next Year. 1752 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Bishop*, Bishop designed, *episcopus designatus.*

b. 1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 180 b, Fortifying my designed purpose. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 3 A Size beyond the design'd Proportion. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* 1 Jan. (1887) I. 139 Making my designed return a mystery. 1865 Morley *Miscell.* VII. 291 *note*, That this failure..should be designed.

c. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 16 An oak-tree..being the form in nature best designed to resist a constant assailing force.

† *To be designed*, to be purposed or minded: see Design *v.* 9.

Designedly (dĭzəi·nĕdli, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] By design, on purpose, intentionally.

1658 9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 394 You need not be their enemies, directly or designedly 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 234 P 1 An Art of being often designedly dull. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 343 Designedly irritating the judges.

Desi·gnedness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being designed or purposed; intentional character.

1864 in Latham. *Mod.* The designedness of the 'coincidence' was obvious.

Designer (dĭzəi·nəɹ). Also 7 **designor.** [f. Design *v.* + -er 1.] One who designs.

1. One who originates a plan or plans.

1670 G. H *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 151 Thoughtful and cogitative, a great designor. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. Concl. Wks. 1874 I. 307 Ten thousand thousand instances of design cannot but prove a designer. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* i. 2 The Great Designer.

2. In bad sense: One who cherishes evil designs or is actuated by selfish purposes; a plotter, schemer, intriguer.

1649 Prynne *Demurrer* 81 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 84 The cunning designer gets into the princes favour. 1726 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 20 Where is one faithful friend to be chosen out among a thousand base designers?

3. One who makes an artistic design or plan of construction; a draughtsman; *spec.* one whose business is to invent or prepare designs or patterns for the manufacturer or constructor.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 147 Where the Workman is not an accomplished Designer. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 190 P 10 Sculptors, painters, and designers. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 21 May 5/1 The designers of these tank vessels. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. No. 9 *Designer*, the architect who designs the enrichment for the 'modeller' in the plastering trade. *Mod.* A designer in a textile factory.

Designful (dĭzəi·nful), *a.* [f. Design *sb.* + -ful.] Full of design; purposed, intentional.

a 1677 [see next]. 1867 J. H. Stirling *Crit. Ess.* (1868) 206 The ascription to Kant of designful reticence and intentional obscurity. 1890 — *Gifford Lect.* iv. 73 The..designful contrivance of the world.

Desi·gnfulness. [f. prec. + -ness.] Designful quality: **a.** craftiness, scheming; **b.** fullness of design, intentional or prearranged character.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 83 Drawn over with..features of base designfulness. 1890 J. H. Stirling *Gifford Lect.* v. 94 The designfulness is but contingent

Designing (dĭzəi·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Design *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of Design *v.*; marking out, nomination; planning, preliminary sketching, etc.

a 1618 Raleigh *Maxims St.* (1651) 77 Upon the designing of his successour. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* IV. 92 The

designing was by Michael Angelo. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 59/1 Both the Dublin cathedrals are of English designing.

b. Evil design, plotting, scheming.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 55 Petty designings. 1795 *Jemima* II. 18 Her suspicions were excited by his detected disguise, and probable deep designings.

c. *attrib.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 403 The designing Arts .. such as Architecture. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 June, It has a 'designing class' at South Kensington.

Designing (dĭzəi·nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That designs, plans, etc.; characterized by constructive forethought.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 13 (1712) 78 A knowing and designing Providence. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 ₱ 3 We are all Grave, Serious, Designing Men, in our Way. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III i. (1874) 299 The order and adaptation of nature suggest a designing mind.

2. That cherishes evil designs or is actuated by ulterior motives; scheming, crafty, artful.

a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 200 The sad consequences that crafty and designing men have brought to pass. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ₱ 6 The old Knight is impos'd upon by a designing Fellow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 196 Feigned tears and designing sorrow.

Desi·gningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Intentionally; with evil design or selfish purpose, craftily.

1684 H. MORE *Answ.* Bjb, Over prone cunningly and designingly to serve their turns. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 239 Trades'-unions are an excellent institution, if not ignorantly or designingly misdirected.

Designless (dĭzəi·nlĕs), *a.* [f. DESIGN *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of design or plan; purposeless.

1643 HAMMOND *Serm. at Ox.* Wks. 1683 IV. 513 That designless love of sinning. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xii. (1692) 65 These Wounds must have been made by some designless Agent. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* 59 The designless, formless chaos of chance-directed matter.

Desi·gnlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without design or plan; with no specific purpose.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 77 His [the Sun's] visits are made designlessly. *a* 1691 — *Wks.* VI. 80 (R.) Not rashly or designlessly shuffled by a blind hazard.

†Desi·gnment. *Obs.* [f. DESIGN *v.* + -MENT.] = DESIGNATION, DESIGN.

1. Indication by sign or token.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 156 No Scripture is so direct .. as this for the certaine designement of the time. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* ii. 14 The *them that are sent* .. is a very clear designment of the inferior governors of those times.

2. Appointment or nomination to office or function; consignment or destination to a fate.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* vi. 12 Annot., As a preparation to the designement of his Apostles. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Designements to offices and places. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 93 Paul & Barnabas .. went to the Gentiles, by..speciall designement made at Antioch. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xviii. (1713) 326 No designment of them to Sin and Damnation. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxii. (1761) 420 It is by the express designment of God, that some beings are Angels, and others are men.

3. Appointment, arrangement, or ordination of affairs; planning, designing; hence, that which is planned; an enterprise, undertaking, design.

1583 HARSNET *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 135 Had he had freedome to haue altered Gods Designment, Adams liberty had bene aboue the designment of God. 1594 *Ord. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 654 Cruel designments so closely plotted against her innocent life. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designment halts. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 205 A very disastrous accident .. frustrated his whole designement. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 139 Many hours .. intervening between the Designment and the Execution [of a Duel]. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 216 A strange Jumble as well as Iniquity in this Designment.

4. Artistic representation, delineation; an outline, sketch; an original draught or design.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref* in Billingsley *Euclide* A j, Of all these, liuely designementes .. to be in velame parchement described. 1658 DRYDEN *Death O. Cromwell* 96 For though some meaner artist's skill were shown .. Yet still the fair designment was his own. 1667 — *Ess. Dram. Poesie* (R.), Shall that excuse the ill painture or designment of them? 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 85 A neat and full Expression of the 1st Idea or Designment thereof.

Desilicate (dĭsi·lĭkēt), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of silica. Hence **Desi·licated** *ppl. a.* In mod. Dicts.

Desili·cify, Desi·licize, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To free from silex or silicon; = DESILICONIZE. Hence **Desilicifica·tion.** In mod. Dicts.

Desiliconize (dĭsi·lĭkŏnəi z), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of or free from silicon. Hence **Desi·liconized** *ppl. a.*; **-izing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Desiliconiza·tion.**

1881 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 333/1 (*Iron*) The decarbonizing and desiliconizing of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron and of making natural steel. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 14/6 They had suffered more from desiliconization than from desulphurization.

Desilver (dĭsi·lvəɹ), *v.* [f. DE- II. 2.] *trans.* To deprive of its silver, remove the silver from.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* I. ii. 9 The over-cleaned and desilvered plated pot.

Desilverize (dĭsi·lvərəiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To extract the silver from (lead or other metal).

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 450 Two systems .. desilverizing and refining two charges of [lead] in twenty-four hours. 1886 A. J. BALFOUR *Question* 1239 *Gold & Silver Comm.*, The cost of desilverising the copper.

Hence **Desi·lverized** *ppl. a.*, **Desi·lverizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Desilverisa·tion.**

1870 J. PERCY (*title*), The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverization and Cupellation. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 449 The desilverizing kettle holds 22,000 pounds of lead. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 49/2 In lead pipes the soft desilverised lead is considered best.

Desinence (de·sinĕns). [a. F. *désinence* (16th c. in Hatzfeld) = It. *desinenza* 'a desinence or termination' (Florio), ad. med.L. *dēsinentia*, f. *dēsinent-em*: see next.] Termination, ending, close; *Gram.* a termination, suffix, or ending of a word.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* Poster., Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bondes of like cadence or desinence of rime. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. i. 67 The Romaine desinence or ending. 1814 BERINGTON *Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages* V. (1846) 273 The ear was thus flattered by a certain musical desinence, nor could it a moment doubt where every verse closed. 1873 BARDSLEY *Surnames* i. (1875) 13 The Saxon added 'son', as a desinence, as 'Williamson'.

Desinent (de·sinĕnt), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēsinent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēsinĕre* to leave off, close, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *sinĕre* to leave.] Forming the end, terminal; ending, closing.

1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness*, Six tritons .their upper parts human..their desinent parts fish. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. III. iii. 227 The State was left in Confusion .. until the 38th desinent of Azariah. *Ibid.* 228 An. 39 of Uzziah desinent.

Desine·ntial, *a.* [f. med.L. *dēsinentia* (see DESINENT) + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a desinence or ending.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 322 The desinential characteristics of the Latin noun. 1869 F. HALL in *Lauder's Tractate* 24 The desinential *-it*, for *-ed* [in Scotch pa. ppples.]

Desiner, var. of DECENER, *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 14 Under the charge of a Desiner or chiefe of a chamber.

Desines, obs. form of DIZZINESS.

Desinteressed, var. of DISINTERESSED *a. Obs.*

†Desi·piate, *v. Obs.*-[0] [irreg. f. L. *dēsipĕre* (*dēsipio*) to be foolish, f. DE- I. 6 + *sapĕre* to be wise.] *intr.* To become foolish.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 102.

Desipience (dĭsi·piĕns). [ad. L. *dēsipientia*, f. *dēsipient-em* DESIPIENT: see -ENCE.] Folly; foolish trifling, silliness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desipience* is when the sick person speaks and doth idly; dotage. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* II. 24 Occasional desipience in the form of the wildest farce. 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1251 The maturity of sweet desipience.

Desi·piency. [see prec., and -ENCY.] = prec.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 22 Many are mad but in..one prevalent desipiency. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 496 If the *desipere* be but *in loco*, religion itself will not forbid the seasonable desipiency.

Desipient (dĭsi·piĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *dēsipient-em*, pr. pple. of *dēsipĕre* to be void of understanding, f. DE- I. 6 + *sapĕre* to know.] Foolish, silly; playing the fool, idly trifling.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1894 STEVENSON in *Times* 2 June 17/4 In his character of disinterested spectator, gracefully desipient.

Desirability (dĭzəi·răbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being desirable; desirableness; quasi-*concr.* (with *pl.*) a desirable condition or thing.

1824 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 189, I see possibilities and capabilities and desirabilities. 1859 FARRAR *Eric* 95 Of this school he often bragged as the acmé of desirability. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iii 68 Any decision upon the distinctive possibility or desirability of new cathedrals. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 87 The desirability of consorting with none but the best company.

Desirable (dĭzəi·răb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7-8 **desireable.** [a. F. *désirable* (12th c. in Hatzfeld), f. *désirer* to DESIRE, after L. *dēsīderābilis.*]

1. Worthy to be desired; to be wished for. In early use often standing for the qualities which cause a thing to be desired: Pleasant, delectable, choice, excellent, goodly.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi 20 Desyrable tresor and oile in the dwelling place of the rigtwis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 80 Blanchardyn .. as that thinge whiche most he desyred in this world, dyde accepte this gracyouse and desyrable answere. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 126 Greate varietye of desirable flowers. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxiii. 12 She doted vpon the Assyrians .. horsemen riding vpon horses, all of them desireable young men. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii § 7 No evil is in its self desirable, or to be chosen. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 169 It was surely desirable to put a period to these calamities. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 301 This exceedingly convenient and desirable machine. 1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 Some general modifications in the rules .. are now desirable.

†2. To be regretted or desiderated; regrettable.

1650 T. FROYSELL *Gale of Opportunity* (1652) 1 He lived amiable and dyed desirable.

†3. Characterized by or full of desire. *Obs.*

1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 23 With the desireable View of rendering her Smiles or Frowns of Consequence.

B. *sb.* That which is desirable; a desirable property or thing.

1645 E. WILLAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 11 All these desirables are encircled within the compass of the first remarkable. 1721 WATTS *Serm.* II Wks. 1812 I. 18 He.. despises fame .. pleasure and riches, and all mortal desirables. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 52 Besides the desirables it would purchase [etc.]. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 82 At that time, you see, he had not all the desirables.

Desi·rableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being desirable.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* I. (1843) 34/1 Discourses upon the thing itself, and the desirableness of it. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 125 Matters of lighter concernment or less desirableness. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. App. 229 The desirableness of a great and efficient population. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 384 To discuss .. the desirableness of fulfilling the engagement into which he had entered.

†2. In active sense: Desirousness. *Obs.*

1649 *St. Trials, Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne* (R.) To declare my desireableness to keep within the bounds of reason, moderation, and discretion.

Desirably (dĭzəi·răbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a desirable manner; according to what is desirable.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 70 The ground where you would most desirably dig a well.

†Desi·rant, *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. F. *désirant*, pr. pple. of *désirer* to desire; repr. L. *dēsīderānt-em.*] Desiring, desirous of.

c 1450 *Merlin* 73 That I sholde remembre the thinge that I beste loved .. and that I am moste desirauntе.

Desire (dĭzəi·əɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **desir, desyr,** (**desijr, dessire, dissire, -yre**), 4-6 **desyre, desier,** (5 **desyer, desere, 6 desyir**), 4- **desire.** [ME. a. OF. *desir* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *désir* = Pr. *dezir, desire*, It. *desio, desire*, deriv. f. the vb. *desirare*, F. *désirer* to DESIRE: see next.]

1. The fact or condition of desiring; that feeling or emotion which is directed to the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure or satisfaction is expected; longing, craving; a particular instance of this feeling, a wish.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3410 3yf þou haue grete desyre To be clepyd lorde or syre. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 147 Gret desir of heuenely þynges. 14.. *Why I can't be a nun* 303 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 146 Thy fyrst desyre and thyne entent Was to bene a nune professed. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 The execrable desyre of souereintie. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 92, I have a great desire to get a sight of him. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* 353 Seeing the cards thus shuffled to his own desire. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 15 (1712) 83 An unsatiable desire after that just and decorous temper of Mind. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ₱ 4 This conflict of desires. 1759 — *Rasselas* xxxvii, His predominant passion was desire of money. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 2 The elder King felt a strong desire to see his brother. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. i. 11 Objects of desire to the barbarian. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The new age has new desires. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 51 A man should pray to have right desires, before he prays that his desires may be fulfilled.

b. *personified.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Fr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, That wretch Desire Whom neither death could daunt [etc.]. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 734 As fleet As Desire's lightning feet. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxvii. 170 Desire has trimmed the sails, and Circumstance brings but the breeze to fill them.

2. *spec.* Physical or sensual appetite; lust.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu..dose away greuesnes of fleschely desyris. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xliv. (1495) 257 The appetyte of the stomak is callyd desyre. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4289 To blemysch oure blode with bodely dissires. *a* 1535 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 224 If thy desire haue ouer thee the power, Subiect then art thou and no gouernour. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 47 That satiate yet vnsatisfi'd desire. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 ₱ 2 A constant Pruriency of inordinate Desire. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. i, Which shows that beauty, and the passion caused by beauty, which I call love, is different from desire. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 166 The flesh of the crocodile is eaten greedily, being supposed to promote desire. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 91 Against enkindled desire Honour itself was feeble.

†3. Longing for something lost or missed; regret; DESIDERIUM. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 380 So unremoved stood these steeds, their heads to earth let fall, And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate desire Of their kind manager.

4. A wish as expressed or stated in words; a request, petition.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10513 (Trin.) Þy desire and þy preyere Is comen to goddes ere. 1404 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 549/1 The Kyng thanketh hem of here gode desire, willyng put it in execution als sone as he wel may. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxiii. 135 The erle sent thyder, at their desyers, John of Norwyche, to be their Captayne. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* clxxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 377 The House hath been in conference with the Lords upon their desire, about the Addresse .. concerning Popish Recusants. 1794 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 428 The Agents have written desires from me to land everything as fast as possible. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 83, I also send, at your desire, a general list of articles used in the woollen manufacture.

5. *transf.* An object of desire; that which one desires or longs for. (Originally only contextual).

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1047 Hee hoped to haue there of his hertes desyres. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* I. xxxix. (Caxton, repr. 1859) 43 He sawe that he ne myght nought acheuen hys desyre. 1538 Coverdale *Ps.* liii. [liv.] 7 So that myne eye seyth his desyre vpon myne enemies. 1611 Bible *Haggai* ii. 7 The desire of all nations shall come. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. i. We steered off to the North expecting a Sea-Breez at E.N.E. and the third day had our desire. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 139 ₱ 5 Farewel my Terentia, my Heart's Desire, farewel. 1732 Fielding *Mock Doctor* Ded., That politeness which..has made you the desire of the great, and the envy of the whole profession. 1863 Tennyson *Welcome Alex.*, Welcome her, welcome the land's desire.

Desire (dĭzəi·ə), *v.* Also 3–7 **desyre**, 4 **desirre**, 4–5 **disire**, **-yre**, 4–6 **desir**, 5 **dissire**, **-yre**, **desier**, **desyr**, **disere**, 5–6 **dessire**, **-yre**, **dyssire**, **-yre**, 6 **dissier**. [ME. a. OF. *desire-r* (earlier *desidrer*, *desirrer*) = Pr. *desirar*, It. *desiare*, *disirare*, Rom. type *desīrare*:—L. *dēsīderāre* to miss, long for, desire: see Desiderate *v.*]

1. *trans.* To have a strong wish for; to long for, covet, crave. **a.** with *simple obj.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Ant þenne wile .. þe king of alle kinges desire þe to leofmon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 244 Per is..al þet herte may wylnj, and of guod desiri. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 922 To þe kyng he kest slik a hate, þat he desiris his deth. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i 21 Of al thyng best and most to be desyryd. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 294 It is a miserable state of minde to have few thinges to desier, and manie thinges to feare. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 169 Offa..a comely Person..much desir'd of the people; and such his virtue .. as might have otherwise been worthy to have reigned. 1832 Tennyson '*Of old sat Freedom on the heights*,' Her open eyes desire the truth. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxii. 50 Many a wistful boy and maidens many desire it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 201 Do not all men desire happiness?

b. with *infin.*: To wish, long (*to be*, *have*, *do*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10486 (Cott.) Suilk a worthi sun..Als sco desird for to haf. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Desirand to see þare wifes and þare childer. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 29 Who so desires it to know. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xviii. vi, To speke wyth her gretly desyrynge. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 140 If you desire to know the certaintie. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* II. *init.*, Since .. Troy's disast'rous end [you] desire to know. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 30 They do not desire to bring down their theory to the level of their practice.

c. with *obj. clause.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1801 (Trin.) Þenne desired þo caitifs badde þat þei had ben by noe ladde. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxi. 3 Dost thou desire my slumbers should be broken? 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 811 To you .. Who wise yourselves, desire your sons should learn Your wisdom. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* li. 1 Do we indeed desire the dead Should still be near us? 1859 — *Lancelot & Elaine* 1089 You desire your child to live.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To have or feel a desire.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 5 For she, which loveth him to-fore, Desireth ever more and more. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xiii. 4 The soule of the sluggard desireth, and hath nothing. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. v, He that will not when he may, when he desireth shall have nay. *a* 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* I. 37 In moral matters, to desire, and possess, differ in degree, rather than reality. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 68 He who desires, desires that of which he is in want.

† **b.** Const. *after*, *to*, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Holy Rode* 347 in *Leg. Rood* 46 Þo desirede þe quene muche after þe nailes þre War-wiþ our lord was Inailed to þe tre. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xli[i]. 1 As þe hert de-siret to þe welles of waters, so de-sired my soule to þe, Lord. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 6 Every estate desireth after good. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxliii. 6 My soule desireth after thee.

† **3.** *trans.* Of things: To require, need, demand.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 It desyreth a moyst ground, riche and good. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxvi. 397 True beautie desireth no painting. 1591 Spenser *Tears of Muses* 541 A doleful case desires a dolefull song. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 292 There be many kindes of Mise, and every one of them desireth a particular tractate.

4. To long for (something lost); to feel the loss of, miss, regret, desiderate. (In quot. 1614, *pass.*, to be missed, to be wanting.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1557 North tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 232 b/2 On the death of thy child Verissimus, thy sonne so much desired. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxi. 20 He reigned in Ierusalem eight yeeres, and departed without being desired. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 142 Otherwise .. Pharaohs discretion would have been much desired. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., That the Reader..may not desire an Epistle, or complain that there is one wanting. 1869 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 897 And now his chair desires him here in vain.

5. To express a wish for (an object); to ask for, request.

Const. **a.** with *simple obj.*: to d. a thing; **b.** to d. a thing *of*, *from* († *at*) a person (*arch.*); **c.** with *inf. obj.*; to d. *to know*, *have*, etc., something; **d.** with *obj. cl.*, to d. *that* . . .

a. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 399 Erls, doukes of þe best..Me [Felice] haue desired aplist, þat neuer of me hadde sist. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4583, I desired þis damisele..To haue hire to þi broþer..Ac hire moder in no maner hire nold me graunte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 27 When thei wiste that Vortiger disered the pees, they were gladde. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 39, I move that his Highness's advice may be desired in it. 1784 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 21 If you are forced to desire farther information..do it with proper apologies. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 97, I had spared thee, but thou desiredst my death.

b. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7807 Þai..sent to þat souerain .. desirond full depely delyuerans of hir. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* ii. 16 Now desyre I one peticion of the. — *Job* xxxi. 16 When the poore desyred eny thinge at me, haue I denyed it them? 1651 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 282 What you desire from mee .. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 5 Dec., I gave him my song..which he has often desired of me.

c. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1022 To these kynges he come .. And to haue of hor helpe hertely dissyred 1450 W. Somner in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 The maister desyryd to wete yf the shepmen wolde holde with the duke. 1563 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 191, I..thereupon desired to have the Council's letters. 1785 *Mod. Times* I. 16 He desired never to hear any thing of me. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, He alighted at the Dominican Convent, and desired to see the Duke of Albany. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 458 Speech I crave of the seer, and desire his counsel to learn.

d. 1404 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 540/1 The Comunes desiren that the Kyng shulde leve upon his owne. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 80, I desire it may not die. 1689 *Treat. Bps.* 19 We desire it may be read in English for we don't understand Law-Latin. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 98 Run to my Lady M—; and desire she will remember to be here at Six. 1823 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* I. 176 He desired Velarde would write to the court.

6. To express a wish to (a person); to request, pray, entreat.

† **a.** with *simple object*: to make a request to (*obs.*); † **b.** to d. a person a thing, or *of* a thing (*obs.*); **c.** to d. a person *to do* something (the most freq. construction); **d.** to d. a person *that*, or *of* a person *that* . . .

† **a.** 1526–34 Tindale *John* xii. 21 Certayne Grekes..came to Philip .. and desired him, sayinge: Syr we wolde fayne se Iesus. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 32/2 John spake unto him, and desired him in like maner and contestation as before.

† **b.** *a* 1555 Hooper in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 127 Repente, and desyre god of forgeuenes. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105 If a Childe . desire his Father some fond or euill thing. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 402, I humbly doe desire your Grace of pardon.

c. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxi. 212, I desyre you to shew me where ye have ben. *c* 1563 Cavendish *Metr. Vis. in Life Wolsey* (1825) II. 124 Desyryng me vouchesalve for to consent To wright their myshappe. 1681 Temple *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 342 The Duke of Monmouth being Chancellor, I desir'd the King to speak to him. 1710 Swift *Lett.* 10 Oct. (1767) III. 21 He desires me to dine with him again on Sunday. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 138 Thomas McGee .. who was desir'd to do it. 1786 Sus. Haswell *Victoria* II. 97 Lady Wealthy..desired her to..desire the steward give her twelve guineas. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* ix, He desired us to 'toe a line,' which means to stand in a row.

d. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cviii 130, I desyre you that we may abyde in composicyon. 1539 Cranmer *Matt.* xvi. 1 The Pharises also with the Saduces .. desyred him that he wolde shewe them a sygne from heuen. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 27 The Bascha sent to desire the Ambassador that the next day he would come to his solemne dynner. 1611 Bible *Dan.* ii. 16 Then Daniel went in and desired of the King, that hee would giue him time. 1818 Shelley *Chas. I*, II. 456 Go desire Lady Jane She place my lute.

† **7.** To request to know or to be told; to ask.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 95 b, Iason..desired the waye. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 107 Mr. Watts came to me..and desir'd of me whether I were a Congregation Man.

† **8.** To request the presence or attendance of; to invite. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6871 Saye, that I hym desyre, And al his cursed cumpany in fere. 1530 Palsgr. 513/2, I desyre to dynner, or to a feest, or any repast, *je semons.* 1554 Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxi. 85, I was desyred by a neighbour ayenst this day to dyner. 1583 *Satir. Poem Reform.* xlv, *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 259 This bischop, beand present thair, Desyrit him hame. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 150, I would desire My famous Cousin to our Grecian Tents. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 88 b, Arsinoe..desired Phillip into her Citty Cassandria.

† **b.** To invite to a course of action, etc.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 634 Þow dost me litel worþschipe, When þou me desirest to schenschipe. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxv. 136 Ye haue desyred vs to a thynge that is great and weyghtie. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 145 But shall we dance, if they desire vs too 't? 1645 Cromwell *Lett.* 4 Aug., I sent one Mr. Lee to them, To certify the peaceableness of my intentions, and to desire them to peaceableness.

Desired (dĭzəi·əd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Wished for, longed for, etc.: see the vb.

1382 Wyclif *Haggai* ii. 8 The desirid to alle folkis shal cume. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 43 To 3eue the a 3eifte of desirid helth. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. v. 62 To her desir'd Posthumus. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cvii. 30 So he bringeth them vnto their desired hauen. 1655 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 21 At last, the long desired day appear'd. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 266 The long desired title of Elector of Hanover.

† **2.** Missed, regretted, desiderated. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dd j a, Of the death of suche an entierly desyred husbande.

† **3.** Affected with desire; longing, desirous. [← L. *cupidus.*] *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28505 (Cott.) Gerndand i haf oft ben desird o þire wymmen scen. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlii. 158 She .. was sore desired to know of hym som gode tydynges. 1598 Yong *Diana* 318 If thy sweete voice .. might sound in our desired eares with some happie song.

Hence **Desi·redly** *adv.*, in a desired manner; † according to one's own desire, *con amore* (*obs.*; cf. Desirously); **Desi·redness**, the condition of being desired.

1685 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 65 He being *Pater misericordiarum*, and wholly, freely, and desiredly, giving, occasioning, procuring, effecting our salvation. 1666 G. Alsop *Maryland* (1869) 46 Every man lives quietly, and follows his labor and imployment desiredly. 1888 P. H. Wicksteed *Alphabet Econ. Sc.* 8, I am not aware of any recognised word, however, which signifies the quality of being desired. 'Desirableness' conveys the idea that the thing not only is but deserves to be desired. 'Desiredness' is not English, but I shall nevertheless use it as occasion may require. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 198/1 His introduction into the English language of 'desiredness'.

Desi·reful, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Desire *sb.* + -ful.]

† **1.** Greatly to be desired, desirable. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Dan.* x. 3 Y eete not desireful breede. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 76 Delectabyl & desirefull it is in þi praysynge to be. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 15 More desirefull is it..to be condemned of the worlde, and exalted of God, then to be exalted of the world and condemned of god. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 434 Euery thing was either vehemently desirefull, or extreamely terrible. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 68 A brood of desireful maidens immortal.

2. Full of desire; desirous; wishful, eager.

1582 Barclay *Sallust's Jugurth* 55 a, To suche desyrefull myndes as they had, nothyng coude to fast be hasted. 1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* Pref. A ij b, Alway helpynge some, and stylle desyrefull to helpe mo 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. 68 So desireful of learning ye nature of things. 1898 C. E. Norton *Dante's Paradise* v. 29 Beatrice..all desireful turned herself again to that region.

Hence † **Desi·refulness**, *Obs.*, the state or quality of being desirous; eagerness.

1548 Udall etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref 8 He with greate desirefulnesse useth to reade *Ibid.* ix. 56 Toke out of their stomakes all desierfulnesse of doyng vengeaunce.

Desireless (dĭzəi·ərlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Devoid of desire or longing.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 758 Desireless it seeks these drinks and meats. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xl. 524 The Will is left Hopelesse, and therefore Desireless. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 254 Our spirit becomes desireless, as though there were nothing..of which we stood in need.

Desirer (dĭzəi·rəɹ). [f. Desire *v.* + -er [1].] One who desires.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvi, There are many desireres of contemplacion. 1548 R. Hutten *Sum of Diuinitie* A vj b, It is expedient that ther be many desirers of the office. 1579 Coverdale *Bk. Death* xiii. 58 Earnest desirers of innocency. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 108 A desirer of learning. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 105 Yet never ceased to admonish all desirers of novelty. *a* 1691 Baxter in Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* iii. (1861) 366 He was a great desirer of such abatements as might restore us all to serviceableness.

Desiring (dĭzəi·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Desire *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Desire; longing, desire. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as gerund.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 356 Þorw coueityse and vnkynde desyrynge. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 235 b/1 The desyrynges of the flesshe. 1593 T. Watson *Tears of Fancie* xx. Poems (Arb.) 188 If he at first had banisht loues desiring. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 63 By 'lust' I mean those general desirings of our minds after any unlawful object which are forbidden in the tenth commandment. *Mod.* One cannot gain honour merely by desiring it.

Desi·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. Desire *v.* + -ing [2].] That desires; longing, desirous.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ₱ 611 A man that is to desirynge for to gete riches. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 497 They were sore desyrynge for to see theyr wyves, theyr chyldren, and theyr londes. 1552 Huloet, Desirous or desiryng, *appetens, auidus.* 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 14 So many greedy lookes of yong and old, Through Casements darted their desiring eyes Vpon his visage. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) Jove beheld it with a desiring look.

Desi·ringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] With desire, desirously, longingly.

1552 Huloet, Desirously, or wyth desyre, or desiringly, *cupide.* 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., My Spirit..desiringly desiring thorowly to know the whole sacred Art. 1821 Coleridge *Lett., Convers. &c.* II. 35 The voice within, whenever the heart desiringly listens thereto.

Desirous (dĭzəi·rəs), *a.* Also 5 **desirouse**, **-rose**, **desyrows**, **dessyrous**, **-rus**, **dissyrus**, **dyssirus**, 5–6 **desyrous(e**, 6 **desyreous**, **-rus**, **-rowus**, **desierous**, **dissirous**, 7 **desireous**. [a. AFr. *desirous* = OF. *desireus* (earlier *desidros*, *de sirrus*, mod.F. *désireux*) = Pr. *deziros*, It. *desideroso*:—late L. or Rom. *dēsīderōs-us*, f. stem of *dēsīder-āre* to Desire: see -ous. Orig. with stress on third and first syllable.]

1. Having desire or longing; characterized by or full of desire; wishful; desiring.

a. with *of*; also † *to* (obs. rare).

c 1300 *A. Alis.* 416 Olimpias stont byfore Neptanabus, Of hire neowe love wel desirous. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8003 More dessyrous to the dede, þen I dem can. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. i. 169 A dyscyple desyrouse of lernynge. 1508 Dunbar *Goldyn Targe* 54 As falcounn swift desyrouse of hir pray. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 221 They that haue a desirous mind of amendment. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 4 The Grecians being desirous of learning. 1755 Young *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 125 Man is not only desirous, but ambitious too, of happiness. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 78/2 The lessor was desirous of pulling the house down and building a new one.

b. with *inf.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Former Age* 59 Ne nembrot desyrous To regne had nat maad his towres hye. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* vii. 29 Ryght desyrouse to here tydynges of her louer. 1555 Eden *Decades* 158 Owre men..were desyrous to see the towne. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 360 He is desirous to save himselfe from death. 1752 Johnson *Rambler*

No. 207 P 9 We never find ourselves so desirous to finish, as in the latter part of our work. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi 66 Being desirous to learn something of its [the glacier's] general features

c. with *obj. clause*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i 83 My Neece is desirous you should enter. 1625 BACON *Ess., Revenge* (Arb.) 503 Some.. are Desirous the party should know. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 18 That I, desirous we might recover againe our liberty 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, He averted his face, as if desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance.

d. *simply*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1110 To shew desyrows hartes I am full nere. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* XXIII. 15 Dauid was desyrous, and sayde: Wolde God yt some man wolde fetch me a dryncke of water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 631 From dance to sweet repast they turn Desirous.

†2. Of feelings, actions, etc.: Characterized by, of the nature of, or expressing, desire or longing; sometimes in bad sense, covetous. *Obs.*

a 1480 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1403 The desirous talent Ye han to goode. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 272/2 Thou hast brought me into a desyrous affection. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 178 Alas note well thy desirous vantie. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 166 With a desirous sigh. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* ii. 4 The word for *desire*.. implieth a *desirous affection.*

†3. Full of eagerness or spirit; eager, ardent (*esp.* in deeds of arms). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sq.'s T.* 15 Yong, fressh, strong, and in Armes desirous, As any Bacheler of al his hous 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 89 Of armes he was desirous, Chivalerous and amorous. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xii, Pat þou be not a louer of þiself, but a desirous folower of my wille *c* 1470 HENRY *Wall.* II. 2 In prys of armys desirous and sauage 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. iii, A good knyght and ful desyrous in armes. [*Modernized reprint* of 1634 desirous.]

†4. Longing for something lost; regretful. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DESIRE *sb.* 3, *v.* 4.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1077 My swete lorde of þe which desirose I am, and nedes must be.

†5. Exciting desire; desirable; pleasant, delectable. *Obs*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. viii, The lusty season freshe and desyrous. 1556 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lvi. 219 Whiche most desirous daye of thy comfortable commynge hasten, deare Lorde. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 96 They make the Woods, and Groves, and Solitary places, places desirous to be in. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. i, Wine inspires us, And fires us.. Women and Wine should Life employ Is there ought else on Earth desirous? [1796 cf. PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 434.]

Desirously (dɪzaɪ·ərəsli), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With desire or longing; wishfully, eagerly, longingly. (Frequent in 16–17th centuries.)

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 301/1 By which ye be draw desirously any thyng to wilne in coveitous manner. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. ii, I beseche the humbly & desirously .. that thou vouchesaue to speke to me thy selfe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxi. *title*, Desirously deuising: by what meane to get peace. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 62 Which courtesie the Countie desirously embraced. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 326 Do they hasten to their Devotions Or do they not rather come hither slowly, sit here uneasily and depart desirously? 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 37 It.. had been .. desirously contemplated by powerful associations and maternal governments.

†b. With earnest desire, earnestly. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. ix. 192 The confessour ought to be well aduysed and hym enfourme desyrously. *Ibid.* IV. xxii. 291 Righte desyrously euery relygyous ought for to kepe hym from the tellynge of lesynges. 1647 F. BLAND *Souldiers March* 44 One short Observation more would I desirously commend to your Christian piety.

†2. Of one's own desire or wish; willingly, readily *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. viii, Suche one as desirously will participate with his frende all his good fortune. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 233 The superfluities with the wine, shall be drawne off the stomack .. but nature doth not so desirously draw Ale 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) I. 399 If .. I could have avoided meddling with him, I should not desirously have begun with a Gentleman .. of so .. turbulent a Disposition.

Desi·rousness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being desirous; wishfulness, eagerness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* vii. 5 As though his desyrousnesse too reigne had moved hym too trayterous rebellion. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 366 My desirousness of piety in a Preacher. 1872 A. RALEIGH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 20 Dr. Chalmers .. summed up his own attainments in the word 'desirousness.'

Desist (dɪzi·st), *v.* Also 6 **-syste, -oist,** 7 **dissist.** [a. OF. *desister* (1358 in Littré; mod.F. *dé-*), ad. L. *dēsist-ĕre*, f. DE- 2 + *sistĕre* to stop, stand still.]

1. *intr.* To cease (*from* some action or procedure); to stop, leave off, give over, forbear.

1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I counsayle you desyst from this purpose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62, I pray the to decist fra that tideus melancolic orison. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 Notwithstanding [they] did not desist of their enterprise. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 100 At last, quite wearied with kissing and weeping, they were faine to desist. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 121 Men should therefore desist from this enormous crime. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 51 The Peers desisted from urging a request which seemed likely to be ungraciously refused. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, He shouted to the combatants to desist.

†b. Const. *in. Obs.*

a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic. Rom.* (1775) II. 176 Request that he would desist in his gallantries to me. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 140 He only begged me to desist .. in thinking of such an union. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. viii. 275, I desisted in the attempt; more properly to speak, I declined it

†c. Const. *inf.* with *to. Obs.*

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Diuers idell persons, haue not desisted to take egges of faucons .. out of the nestes. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 49 What do we then, but..at least, desist To builde at all? 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 19 Never desisted to persecute them. 1655 *60* STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 160/1 Gods always were, to be desisted never.

d. To cease to prefer a claim.

1673 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 32 We doe hereby dissist off the same land.

2. To come to an end, cease, terminate. *Obs. rare.*

a 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824) II. 254 The syring of the Perth articklls must cease and desist.

†3. *trans.* To leave off, discontinue. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 107 Thou foole desist thy wordes vayne 1599 in Beveridge *Hist. India* I. I. x. 225 They shuld be required to desist their viage 1679 OATES *Navr. Popish Plot* 53 He ordered the said Blundel, not to desist the business in hand. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 209 The uncle desisted further inquiry 1784 *New Spectator* xi. 6/1 Unless they desist then attacks on the fair milliner.

†4. To withstand (? error for *resist*). *Obs. rare*—1.

1548 BODRUGAN (Adams) *Expl. King's Title* II iv, Who of you by reason or otherwise is able to desist my persuasion of this vnion.

Hence **Desi·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 270 There was no desisting from former courses, no breaking off of olde sinnes. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Mar., Mr. Lhuyd..has carried his Point..owing to my desisting.

Desistance (dɪzi·stăns). Also **-ence.** [f. DESIST *v.*: cf. OF. *desistance, -ence* (1300 in Godef.): see -ANCE.] The action of desisting, leaving off, or forbearing to proceed; cessation, discontinuance of action.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 4, I partly forbeare..and reconciled times pleading desistance, moderate discretion inserteth silent patience. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 78 Men.. make it both the Motive and the Excuse of their Desistance from giving any more, That they have given already. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 48 It is an argument the more for your desistence. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.*, A word commanding cessation and desistance. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. § 33. 79 Life is maintained by persistence in acts which conduce to it, and desistance from acts which impede it. 1884 in *19th Cent.* Nov. 837, I must here close the discussion, so far as my own desistence enables me.

†**Desi·stency.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *dēsistent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēsistĕre*: see DESIST and -ENCY.] Cessation.

1615 *Marr. & Wiving* i in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 255 End of the world and desistency of all things.

Desi·stive, *a. rare.* [f. DESIST *v.* + -IVE.] Ending, concluding. 1836 in SMART.

Desition (dɪsi·ʃən). [f. L. type **dēsītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dēsīnĕre, dēsīt-* to leave off, cease: see DESINENT.] Termination or cessation of being; ceasing to be; ending.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 35 The consecrations, oblations, consumptions, desitions of Christ, which they make daily .. vpon their prophane altars. 1645 *Souls Immortality Defended* 27 (L.) The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or desition. 1867 BP. FORBES *Explan.* 39 *Art.* XXVIII. (1881) 550 The plain words of Scripture, in that they freely use the word 'bread' to describe the Blessed Sacrament after consecration, go against the desition of the *signum* therein. *Ibid.* 551 Such a change..as would involve a physical desition of what before existed. 1890 A. L. MOORE *Hist. Ref.* 139 *note*, Nor does the statement .. on the doctrine of the Sacrament expressly assert the desition of the natural substance of the elements.

†**Desitive** (de·sitiv), *a.* and *sb. rare. Obs.* [f. L. *desit-*, ppl. stem of *dēsinĕre* to cease + -IVE.]

A. *adj. Logic.* Of a proposition: Having reference to the end or conclusion of a matter.

1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Inceptive and desitive propositions; as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen.

B. *sb.* A desitive proposition.

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii § 6 Inceptives and desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of any thing; as the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten.

Desjune, var. of DISJUNE, *Obs.*, breakfast.

Desk (desk), *sb.* Also 5–6 **deske,** (5–7 **desque,** 6 **doxe, dext**), 6–8 *Sc.* **dask.** [ME. *deske*, app. immed. ad. med.L. *desca* 'cum descis et scamnis, et aliis ornamentis' (*c* 1250 in Du Cange). The latter is to be referred ultimately to L. *discus* (also used in med.L. in the sense 'table'), of which the regular Romanic form remains in It. *desco* 'a deske, a table, a boord, a counting boord; also a forme, a bench, a seat, or stoole' (Florio). Prob. from this It. *desco*, the med.L. *desca* fem. (like *mensa, tabula*) was formed.

Desk was in no way actually connected with *dish*, OF. *disc*, ME. *disch*, although OE. *disc*, WGer. *disk*, was itself an ancient adoption of L. *discus*. The OFr. repr. of L. *discus*, Rom. *desco*, Pr. *des*, was *deis*, Eng. DAIS. Thus *dais, desk, dish, disk*, all originate in the same word.]

1. An article of furniture for a library, study, church, school, or office, the essential feature of which is a table, board, or the like, intended to serve as a rest for a book, manuscript, writing-paper, etc., while reading or writing, for which purpose the surface usually presents a suitable slope.

The name is applied to articles differing greatly in details of construction and in accessories, according to their particular purpose, which is often indicated by a qualification, as *litany-, music-, prayer-, reading-, school, writing-desk*, etc.

It may be a simple table, board, or shelf fixed at a convenient height for resting a book, etc., while reading or writing, or fitted on a small frame so as to be placed on a table, or upon a taller frame, with legs, etc., so as itself to stand on the floor, or it may be more or less elaborately provided with shelves for books, and with drawers and receptacles for papers, documents, etc., such as are required for use in a library, study, school, or office.

a. As a requisite for reading or writing on, or studying at.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 400 At Orliens in studie a book he say Of Magyk natureel, which his felawe.. Hadde prively vpon his desk [*v.r.* deske] ylaft. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299 Leterone or lectorne, deske, *lectrinum*, etc. *a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 356 Lenynge hym vpon a deske. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 34 Incke and paper .. a deske and a dusthouse will set them both vp (i.e a scholar to learn to draw as well as to write). 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Diuerse Exper.* 39 You must haue a deske of the cleerest and evenest glasse that is to be bought. Upon this Deske you must fasten the patterne at the foure endes with a little wax. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 333 Lawyers Clarke.. Hee doth relye upon his maisters practise, large indentures, and a de ke to write upon. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 213, I observed the desk which he hath [made] to remove, and is fastened to one of the armes of his chayre. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 P 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing. 1773 JOHNSON 17 Aug. in *Boswell*, Composing a Dictionary requires books and a desk: you can make a poem walking in the fields, or lying in bed. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, Nickleby closed an account book which lay on his desk. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 43 Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk, Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool. 1847 — *Princ.* II. 90 To Lady Psyche's.. There sat along the forms .A patient range of pupils; she herself Erect behind a desk of satin-wood. 1850 — *In Mem.* CXXVIII, To cramp the student at his desk. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 111 He seems to have usually passed the whole day at his desk.

b. As a repository for writing materials, letters, etc., as well as for writing on. In modern use often a portable box or case opening so as to present a sloping surface.

1548 COOPER *Bibliotheca Eliotæ, Pluteus.* a littell holowe deske lyke a coffer, whereupon men do write 1590 SHAKS. *C. Err.* IV. i. 103 In the Deske That's couer'd o're with Turkish Tapistrie There is a purse of Duckets. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 658 Some..for Tables, Cupboards and Desks, as Walnuts 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref (1851) 13 Your Boxes and Desks stufft with nothing but Trifles. *a* 1744 POPE (J.), I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my desk the heads of two essays. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii 216 She got out her desk and prepared herself for her letter. *Mod.* The prisoner had forced the desk open and taken the money out of it.

†c. In early use, applied also to a shelf, case, or press, on or in which books stand in a library or study. *Obs.*

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Desk, *pluteum.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 97 A Deske; *pluteus* [a book-shelf, book-case, desk].] 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 At the Toppe of every Square was a Desk ledgid to set Bookes on Cofers withyn them. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* Gen. Prol. A iij, One that for his pastime is set round with deskes of bookes. 1669 HACKETT *Let.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 554 Expended .. upon the College Library, either for bookes, or desques. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 513 The books are all contained in desks or presses, whose backs stand to the wall. These desks are all low, of an equal height, so that the highest books are within reach without the least straining.

2. In a church or chapel: In the general sense of 1, a sloping board on which books used in the service are laid, as the book-board in a pulpit. Hence formerly (and still in U.S.) applied to the seat, stall, or pulpit of the minister, or, (as still in Scotland) to that of the clerk or precentor; in England, to the stalls or choir-seats, and to the reading-desk in the now obsolescent arrangement of pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, one above another; where this has been abolished, and a special stall is provided for the reading of the prayers, the latter is sometimes called the 'prayer-desk'.

1449 *Churchw. Acc. St. Georges, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 Making of pleyn desques and of a pleyne rodeloft. 1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 32 A old clothe of baulkyn for the dexe. 1565 HARDING in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxx. 72 Clappe me not they the bare Bible on the dext. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 140 For a desk to lay the byble on. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 18 How reverently should ye sit in your Pewes? how sacredly should we stand in our desks? 1653 G. FIRMIN *Sober Reply* 28 My friend when he had done preaching .. went downe out of the Deske. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 90 Their Singers stood in the Desks. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 94 Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk, The tedious rector drawling o'er his head. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. i. 4 The pulpit, or, as it is here [in Connecticut] called, the desk was filled by three, if not four clergymen; a number which, by its form and

dimensions, it was able to accommodate. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnet to J. M. K.*, The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone..while the worn-out clerk Brow-beats his desk below. 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 146 s. v. *Lectern*, At Debtling is one [a lectern] of Decorated date; it is made with a desk for a book on four sides. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The pulpit, litany desk, and stalls are oaken.

† **b.** A seat or pew in a church. Cf. DAIS 3 b. *Obs. Sc.*

1560 in Edgar *Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) I. 15 Neither the dasks, windocks nor duris be ony wise hurt. 1603 *Ibid.*, To big ane removabill dask for his wyff. 1678 in *Old Church Life Ballingry* (1890) II. 20 Fill up with deskes the emptie roomes of the Church 1701 in *Scott. N. & Q.* I. 12 [To farm] the haill dasks in both churches. 1885 EDGAR *Ch. Life Scotl.* I. 16 Down to about the middle of the 17th century there were very few desks or seats in Church.

3. *fig.* **a.** Used typically for the functions or office of the occupant of a desk, *esp.* in sense 2.

1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 108 b, Luther doth not take upon him the person of a schoolemaister, nor hath challenged to himselfe the dignitie of high deske, nor ever taught any Schooles of new factions. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav.* II. 277 He [Dr. Backus, a professor of divinity] educated between forty and fifty for the desk. 1836 W. ANDREW *Hist. Winterton, etc.*, 107 At a time when the pulpit and reading-desk were generally at variance. 1838 *Brit. Critic* XXIII. 294 Their tendency is, to exalt the Pulpit too far above the Desk; to make the performance of man the very life and soul of all public worship.

b. Work at the desk in an office, etc.; clerical or office work.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. (R.), Never can they who from the miserable servitude of the desk have been raised to empire, again submit to the bondage of a starving bureau. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 296 He who merely uses it [the land] as a support to his desk and ledger..values it less.

4. *transf.* A meeting of those who occupy the choir desks of a cathedral.

1691 in Macray *Catal. Ravl. MSS.* D iii. 26 The subchanter and vicars [of Lichfield] desire to know whether he wishes to renew the lease .. as the matter will be settled at the next meeting, or *deske* as they call it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *desk-board*, *-closet*, *-drudge*, *-fellow*, *-gong*, *-officer*; **desk-book**, a book for constant use at the desk, a handbook, vade-mecum; **desk-cloth**, a cloth to cover a reading-desk or lectern; **desk-knife**, a pen-knife with fixed handle, an eraser; **desk-man**, a minister, clergyman, or preacher; **desk-work**, work at a desk, as clerk, book-keeper, etc.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 110 Fastned with long nailes to the *deskboards. 1892 *Literary World* 22 Jan 82 3 This *desk-book may be highly recommended 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 62 In the little oak *desk-closet at the back of the shop, stood a young woman. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Clive* 92 *Desk-drudge, slaving at St. David's, one must game, or drink, or craze. 1825 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, To visit my old *desk-fellows. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 9 Pen-knives ..fastened into the hafts, in the manner of what are now called *desk-knives. 1893 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Ess.* 105 The *Desk-men have a temporary majority. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 38/2 A scientific and what is popularly known as a *desk officer. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 78 A dozen years Of dust and *deskwork.

† **Desk**, *v. Obs.* [f. DESK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fit up or furnish with desks.

a 1509 HEN. VII. *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 498 That the said Chapell be desked.

2. To place in or as in a desk.

1615 *Albumazar* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 311 A leaf of that small Iliad That in a walnut-shell was desk'd. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 2 Then are you entertaind, and deskt up by Our Ladies Psalter and the Rosary. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 164, I..saw many curious relicks desked up in the side of the wall.

3. *To desk it*: to work at a desk, do clerical work. *nonce-use.*

1846 J. MACKINTOSH *Let.* in *Mem.* (1854) 109, I have been busy, sometimes desking it 13 to 15 hours per diem.

Deskater, obs. form of DISSCATTER *v.*

Deskeletonize: see DE- II. 1.

Deskever, obs. form of DISCOVER *v.*

Deskful (de·skful). [f. DESK *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a desk will contain.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* ix. 67 The..letters.. There was not a word of love in a deskful of them. 1894 H. TAYLOR in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 117 The teacher finds he can get along better without a deskful of switches.

Deslavee, -avé, var. forms of DELAVY *a.*

† **Deslay**, obs. form of DELAY *v.* [So OF. *desleer* for *deleer*.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 60 For I may say..That idel man have I be nought, For how as ever that I be deslaied, Yet evermore I have assaied. *Ibid.* 115 Every joy him is deslaied.

Desma (de·smă). *Biol.* Pl. **desmata, desmas.** [a. Gr. *δέσμα* (pl. *-ατα*) bond, fetter, head-band, f. *δέ-ειν* to bind.]

1. A bandage; a ligament.

1847 in DUNGLISON. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. A kind of spicule which unites with others to form the skeletal network in a particular group of sponges.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 (Sponges) In the Lithistid sponges a skeleton is produced by the articulation of desmas into a network.

Desmachyme (de·smăkəim). *Biol.* [f. DESMA + CHYME (Gr. *χυμός* animal or vegetable juice, *χύμα*(τ- liquid).] A suggested name (now abandoned) for the connective tissue of sponges, formed of desmacytes. Hence **Desmachymatous** (-kĭ·mătəs) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of desmachyme.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/1 A layer of thickly felted desmachyme. *Ibid.* 420/2 A desmachymatous sheath surrounds the whole.

Desmacyte (de·smăsəit). *Biol.* [f. DESMA + -CYTE cell.] A name suggested for one of the fusiform cells of connective tissue in sponges. Now called INO-CYTE.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 Connective-tissue cells or *desmacytes* are present on most sponges; they are usually long fusiform bodies consisting of a clear colourless..sheath, surrounding a highly refringent axial fibre.

‖ **Desman** (de·smăn). *Zool.* [In Fr. and Ger. *desman*, from Sw. *desman-råtta* musk-rat, f. *desman* (Da. *desmer*, Icel. *des-*) musk.] An aquatic insectivorous mammal, of the genus *Myogale*, nearly allied to the shrew-mouse, but larger; esp. *M. moschata*, the musk-shrew or musk-rat, which inhabits the rivers of Russia, chiefly the Volga and Don, and secretes a sort of musk. Another species (*M. pyrenaica*) is found in parts of the Pyrenees.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. i. 454 The Desman .. has a long extended snout, like the shrew-mouse. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 110 The tail of the Desman of Muscovy, or Musk Rat of Russia, is sought for as a perfume. It owes its odour to a substance which is secreted by two small follicular glands placed at its base.

Desmid (de·smid). *Bot.* [ad. Bot. L. *Desmidium* (generic name), f. Gr. type **δεσμίδιον*, dim. of *δεσμός* band, chain.] A plant of the genus *Desmidium*, or order *Desmidiaceæ* of microscopic unicellular algæ; so called because sometimes found united in chains.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 271 Desmids..are microscopic plants, consisting of one or a few cells. 1867 E. NARES (*title*), Handy Book to the Collection and Preparation of Freshwater and Marine Algæ, Desmids, etc 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 34 Look through the microscope: at some desmid gleaming like an animated opal with living iridescence.

Hence **Desmidia·ceous** *a.*, of the N.O. *Desmidiaceæ*, containing the desmids; **Desmi·dian** *a.*, of the desmids; *sb.* a desmid; **Desmidio·logy**, the scientific study of desmids; **Desmidio·logist**, one who pursues this study.

Desmine (de·smin). *Min.* Also **desmin.** [f. Gr. *δεσμή* bundle + -INE.] A synonym of STILBITE, a zeolitic mineral occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 14 A substance in silky tufts, which he calls desmine. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 16. 1844 DANA *Min.* 328.

Desmo- (de·smo), combining form of Gr. *δεσμός* bond, fastening, chain, ligature, an element in scientific words of Greek derivation. **Desmo·brya** *pl.* [Gr. *βρυον*; see BRYOLOGY], name for a group of ferns; hence **Desmo·bryoid** *a.*, belonging to or resembling the *Desmobrya*. **De·smodont** *a.* and *sb.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth], belonging to, or one of, the *Desmodonta*, a group of bivalve molluscs. **Desmo·gnathous** *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the type of palatal structure shown in the *Desmognathæ*, a group of birds in Huxley's classification, in which the maxillopalatine bones are united across the median line; so **Desmo·gnathism**, this type of palatal structure. **Desmo·graphy** *Anat.*, 'a description of the ligaments of the body' (Craig 1847). **Desmo·logy**, 'the anatomy of the ligaments of the body; also, a treatise on bandages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Desmonoso·logy** [Gr. *νόσος* disease], 'the description of the diseases of the ligaments'. **Desmopatho·logy**, 'the doctrine of diseases of ligaments'. **Desmo·pathy**, 'disease of the ligaments' (Dunglison 1857). **Desmope·lmous** *a.* [Gr. *πέλμα* sole of the foot], *Ornith.* having the plantar tendons connected, as some birds, so that the hind toe cannot be moved independently of the front toes. **Desmo·stichous** (-kəs), *a.* [Gr. *στίχος* row, line], belonging to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*, a group of echinoids or sea-urchins having the ambulacra equal and band-like. **Desmo·tomy** [Gr. *-τομα* cutting], the dissection of ligaments (Dunglison 1857).

1854-67 HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Desmology*, a treatise on the ligaments. 1875 PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 711/2 (Birds) The desmognathous type of skull. *Ibid.* 712/1 It is possible to make several important divisions in the kind and degree of desmognathism.

Desmoid (de·smoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *δεσμός* band, ligament, etc. and *δεσμή* bundle + -OID.] Resembling a bundle. **a.** *Path.* Applied to the tissue of certain tumours which contain numerous fibres closely interwoven or arranged in bundles. **b.** *Zool.* and *Anat.* Ligamentous; tendinous.

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 719 Desmoid, sarcomatous, steatomatous, chondroid and fibroid swellings, have been classed together as fibrous tumours. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 271 The fibrin-like appearance of this desmoid tissue.

De·smous, *a. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Ligamentous. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Deso·bligeant.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *désobligeante* in same sense, fem. (sc. *voiture* carriage) of *désobligeant* disobliging.] 'A chaise so called in France from its holding but one person.' (*Note* to Sterne, in ed. 1794.) Cf *sulky*.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 20 (*Desobligeant*) An old Desobligeant hit my fancy at first sight, so I instantly got into it 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* 12 July Wks. 1850 II. 246 Got into my désobligeant to go home.

Desocialize, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

‖ **Désœuvré** (dezœ·vre), *a* [Fr.] Out of work, unemployed, unoccupied; languidly idle. So **Désœuvrement**, lack of occupation.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 11 Jan. (1774) I. clxxxi. 541 If.. some charitable people .. being *désœuvré* themselves, came and spoke to me. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. 258 In a tone perfectly *désœuvré* calling her a fine old quiz. 1839 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 348 Drowsy, dull, *désœuvré*, not having a book in press.

1828 *Eng. in France* II. 41 (Stanf.) The Baronne looked for a friend, for *désœuvrement*, for amusement, not excitement. 1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 154, I have nothing to write you, and write from mere *désœuvrement*.

Desolate (de·sŏlĕt), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) Also 4 **desolaat, 4–5 disolat, dissolate, 4–6 desolat.** [ad. L. *dēsōlāt-us* left alone, forsaken, deserted, pa pple of *dēsōlāre* to leave alone, desert, f. DE- I 3 + *sōlāre* to make lonely, *sōlus* alone, lonely. The earliest uses were more or less participial.]

† **A.** as *pa. pple.* Brought to desolation, laid waste; see DESOLATE *v.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 17 Euery rewme departide agens it silf, schal be desolat [*desolabitur*]. — *Wisd.* iv. 19 Vnto the hejest thei shul ben desolat [*desolabuntur*].

B. *adj.* **1.** Left alone, without companion, solitary, lonely.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 77 He which hath no wif lyveth helples, and is al desolate. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 596 Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden dysolat. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 202 b, Leavyng the erle of Pembroke almoste desolate in the toune. 1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* v. iv, I should live a desolater life Than e'er the strictest anchorite hath done. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 85 A position more desolate than his had been can hardly be imagined 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xii, No soul is desolate as long as there is a human being for whom it can feel trust and reverence.

† **2.** Destitute or deprived *of*, lacking. Rarely with *inf.*: Without means, quite unable *to*. *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 838 So yong, and of armure so desolate. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* XI. i (1554) 144 b, John Bochas. dissolate To determine such heauenly-hid secrees. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* i. 5 The woman remayned desolate of both hir sonnes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Q iij b, The tender babes are oftentymes affected, and desolate of remedy. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 500 By dissolute courses..leave themselves deservingly desolate, of Lands, Meanes, and Honesty. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 135 The place..was desolate of inhabitants.

† **3.** Left without a king; kingless. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 40 The land vj yer. Lay desolat eftyr hys day. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 248 The lordes..wolden save The regne, which was desolate.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited, unpeopled, deserted.

(This sense and 5 are often combined in actual use.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 62 So desolate stode Thebes and so bare. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Compl. Loveres Lyfe* 167 He thus lay on the grounde in place desolate. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 42 Many Ilandes very fruitefull yet lefte desolate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 138 He allured out of Babilon sixe hundred thousand soules, so that the late triumphant Citie became halfe desolate. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 418 Roads untrodden, fields untilled, houses desolate. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 588 Desolate shores and abandoned ports.

5. Having the characteristics of a place deserted or uninhabited: **a.** in ruinous state or neglected condition, laid waste; **b.** without sign of life, bare of trees or herbage, barren; **c.** dreary, dismal, cheerless.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* III. i. (Caxton 1483) 49 A derker place, the moost wretchyd and desolate that euer men come ynne. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 195 Ninivie, a great Citie, but nowe desolate. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 99 Will thy secret key Open my desolate rooms. 1779 NEWTON in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 86 This land through which His pilgrims go Is desolate and dry. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, No man thinks of walking in this desolate place. 1847 JAMES *Convict* ii, There was a cheerless, desolate sound about it.

† **d.** Of the head: Bare of hair, bald. *Obs*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 366 It semyth that of al his hed ye hore Of falluth and mald desolat.

6. Destitute of joy or comfort, like one bereft of friends or relatives; forlorn, disconsolate; overwhelmed with grief and misery, wretched.

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 96 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140 For now I am alle desolate, And of gode cownesayle destitute *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, Gyue confort to a desolate hert. 1598 YONG *Diana* 73 Yet did Arsenius..leade the most sorrowfull and desolate life. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's*

Trav. xii. 36 Having heard what this desolate Queen said openly unto him. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. & Hymns* cxxxvii. 5 O England's desolate Church. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 67, I must feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and comfort the desolate 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xiii. 129 That desolate craving after the departed

†**7.** Destitute of good quality, evil, abandoned. (Sometimes app. confounded with *dissolute*.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 270 A comun hasardour. ever the neyer he is of astaat The more is he holden desolaat. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 82/2 Nor glutton, nor thefe, nor man of wicked and desolate life. 1782 ? VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies* I. 153 Unhappy men of desolate and abandoned principles

8. *Comb.*, as *desolate-looking* adj.

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 78 The lonely and desolate-looking wanderer. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 154 The barren and desolate-looking valley in front.

B. *absol.* or *sb.* A desolate place or person.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4354 Duells here in disolatis, in dennes & in cauys. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (R.) A poor desolate, That now had measured many a weary mile 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 433 Travelling the trackless desolate.

Desolate (de·sŏlĕt), *v.* [f. prec., after L. *dēsōlāre*, F. *désoler* in same sense.

Wyclif has only the pa. pple. *desolat* (see prec.), and *desolatid*, immediately f. L. *dēsōlāt-us*; by the help of these a passive voice was formed; the active *to desolate* (though implied in the pa. pple. *desolated*) does not occur till much later; even in Palsgrave 1530, it is only a dictionary equivalent of F. *désoler*, without example.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, depopulate. (This sense and 2 are often combined in use.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 19 That the loond be desolatid [*desoletur*] fro his multitude. 1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I desolate .. I make a countrey unhabyted, *Je desole*. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 114 [Tarentum] is now by their civill dissentions almost desolated. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 582 And desolate at once your populous Troy. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxix. 140 As if the city had been desolated by the plague.

2. To devastate, lay waste; to make bare, barren, or unfit for habitation.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii 25 Eche kingdom departid agens it silf, schal be desolatid [*desolabitur*]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 b, His countrie being desolated. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 104 a, All his fortunes being desolated and as it were melted from him. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. (1840) 106 Would quite desolate the island, and starve them. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 441 The revolutions of Nature which had desolated France. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 299 To desolate the houses..of the monks and nuns by such plunder.

absol. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 177 Thy bitter foes Rush o'er the land, and desolate, and kill.

3. To leave alone, forsake, abandon; to make desolate, deprive of companions or friends.

1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I desolate, I forsake one and leave hym comfortlesse.. *Je desole*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 17 (1873) 231 He did desolate him, and won from him his dependances [*i. e.* adherents]. 1809 [see DESOLATED *ppl. a.*].

†**4.** To turn *out of*, so as to leave without habitation. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 A Tabernacle. which he shall not be vndermined and desolated out of.

5. To make joyless and comfortless; to overwhelm with grief; to render wretched.

1530 [see 3]. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ix. 18 Beholde how we be desolated. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxii. 292 Altogether desolated as he was in this last affliction. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept 1176 Buoyed up by constantly renewed hope or desolated by continuous despair.

Desolated (de·sŏlĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made or left desolate; see prec.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. xii, Save .. My desolated life from dogged might. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Metam.* I. (R.), Tell how we may people desolated earth. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Mem. W. Hastings* 41, I am a stranger to the private manners of this desolated gentleman. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. France* II. 64 The entangled walks of the desolated gardens. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I. xvii, In vain the desolated panther flies. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xxi, Bare and desolated bosoms.

Desolately (de·sŏlătlĭ), *adv.* [f. DESOLATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a desolate manner; solitarily, by oneself (*obs.*); drearily, dismally, cheerlessly.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 218 b, That kyng Henry her husband, was desolately left post a lone. *a* 1699 BATES *Wks.* IV. Serm. iv. (R.), Nehemiah..all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was desolately miserable. 1831 *Q. Rev.* Jan. in *Byron's Wks* (1846) 470/2 *note*, There is .. nothing more mournfully and desolately beautiful. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Des. Churchyard* vii, The wind amid the hemlock-stalks Would desolately sing.

†**b.** Abandonedly, dissolutely. *Obs.*

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 17 The most abominably, desolately, deperditely wicked of all others.

Desolateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being desolate; desertedness, dismal barrenness; cheerlessness, dreary misery.

a 1626 BACON *Wks.* VI. 38 (L.) In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my desolateness. 1639 BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. 5 A comfort to the desolateness of my heart. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xv. (1713) 135 The forlornness and desolateness of that forsaken Habitacle, the Body of a natural Fool. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xxviii, The swift fall Of one so great and terrible of yore, To desolateness. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxx, He had so weary a sense of his desolateness. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 249 To face the desolateness of Wales.

Desolater: see DESOLATOR.

Desolating (de·sŏlĕtĭn), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESOLATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DESOLATE.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Ermadura*, wasting, desolating. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg. 1884) 29 A mere desolating of some of the Streets

De·solating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That desolates (in various senses; see the verb).

1625 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 361 The desolating Abomination. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 429 Desolating tyranny. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xvii, Whose desolating tale Would make thy waning cheek more pale. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 124 The desolating curse of Mohammedan domination.

Desolation (desolē·ʃən). [a. F *désolation* (12th c. in Hatzf.), or ad. L. *dēsōlātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēsōlāre* to DESOLATE.] The action of desolating; the condition of being left desolate.

1. The action of laying waste a land, etc., destroying its people, crops, and buildings, and making it unfit for habitation; utter devastation; an act or occasion of this kind. Also *personified*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 21 Alle the dayes of desolacioun he dide saboth. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt* 58 What more abhominacoun of desolacoun in holi place þan þat a swyn do vpon þe holy vestiment. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 13 When ye se the abominacion that betokeneth desolacion [WYCLIF of discomfort]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III iii. 18 All feil feats, Enlynckt to wast and desolation. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix 201 Wars and all those barbarous desolations which we read of. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl in* 1772, 58 The general desolation of the place by the Danes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. x, And Desolation reap'd the famish'd land. 1821 — *Two Foscari* I. i, I have follow'd long Thy path of desolation.

fig. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 30 Nov., The financial panic .. the desolations of which are by no means yet overpast

2. The condition of a place which by hostile ravaging or by natural character is unfit for habitation; waste or ruined state; dreary barrenness.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 144 (Mätz) In a dirk prisoun of desolacioun 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. 14 Now was that pyetous cyte alle brent and putte in desolacyon suffretous. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII 318 Least he impede the course of Nylus .. and so bring Egypt to desolation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 181 Yon dreary Plain, forlorn and wilde, The seat of desolation. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Such elegance .. contrasted with the desolation of the house. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* i. 16 The general character .. of the mountains of Sinai, is entire desolation If the mountains are naked Alps, the valleys are dry rivers.

b. A thing or place in this condition; a desolate place; a dreary waste or ruin.

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxii. 5 This house shall become a desolation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 Many of the halls .. are beautiful desolations.

3. Deprivation of companionship; the condition or sense of being forsaken; solitariness, loneliness.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 357 You haue liu'd in desolation heere, Vnseene, vnuisited. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 1046 Loathsome desolation, In stead of company. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xliii, As near one lover's tomb Two gentle sisters mourn their desolation. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 57 Sand-engirded, alone, then first she knew desolation.

4. Deprivation of comfort or joy; dreary sorrow; grief.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii 19 Thei schulen drynke her watir in desolacioun. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 22 b, I am cause of alle the desolation of Oliferne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a carelesse desolation. 1752 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 118 Poor Foster..is overwhelmed with desolation for the loss of his master. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. VI. 480 Desolation and astonishment appeared in every part of the Scottish Church. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 274 The hopeless inner desolation which is the unbroken lot of myriads.

5. That which makes desolate. *rare.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ix, Ruinous man! The desolation of his house.

†**De·solative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēsōlāt-*, ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Having the quality or tendency of desolating.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 The full blast of this desolatiue-trumpet of Ierusalem.

Desolator, -er (de·sŏlĕtəɹ). [a. L. *dēsōlātor*, agent-n. from *dēsōlāre* to DESOLATE: see -ER 1. Cf. F. *désolateur* (1516 in Hatzf.).] One who or that which makes desolate.

a 1638 MEDE *On Daniel* 44 (T.) A desolater, or maker of desolations. 1786 *Hist Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/2 The plunderers of mankind, the desolators of provinces. 1814 BYRON *Ode to Napoleon* v, The Desolator desolate! The Victor overthrown! 1894 EDNA LYALL *To Right the Wrong* I. 43 War is the desolater.

†**De·solatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēsōlātōri-us* that makes lonely or desolate, f. *dēsōlātor*: see -ORY.] Characterized by causing desolation; = DESOLATIVE.

1606 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* 5 Nov., 96 Serm. (1629) 894 This so abominable and desolatorie a plott. 1641 BP. HALL *Rem.* 55 These desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of his mercy. *a* 1656 — *Revel. Unrev.* (R.) This desolatory abomination.

Desolute, Desolve: see DISS-.

De·sophi·sticate, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1.] *trans* To free from sophistication, clear from sophism. Hence **Desophi·sticating** *ppl. a.*, **Desophistica·tion.**

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 143 Selden .. in sound, sterling, desophisticating sense was far superior to him (Hobbes). 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The mass of the French nation has .. achieved desophistication of manners.

Desordeine, -ordeynee, var. DISORDEINE *a.*

Desoxalic (desŏksæ·lĭk), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *désoxalique*: see DES- and OXALIC.] Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid. *Desoxalic acid*, a synonym of racemo-carbonic acid, $C_8H_6O_8$. Hence **Deso·xalate**, a salt of this acid, a racemo-carbonate.

a 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 40 Probably formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid, whence the name *desoxalic acid*.

Desoxy-. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + OXY- combining form of *oxygen*.] Without oxygen, deoxidated; as in **Desoxy-a·nisoin, Desoxy-be·nzoin, Desoxy-gluta·ric acid**, etc.

1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 818/2 The desoxybenzoin of phenanthrene.

†**Desoxyda·tion.** *Obs.* [Fr.: see DES-.] = DEOXIDATION.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 200 Pelletier .. passed over the desoxydation of that metal by tin.

Despair (despēə·ɹ), *sb.* Forms: see the verb. [ME. *des-, dis-peir, -pair*, a. OF. **despeir, despoir*, vbl. sb. from *desperer* (tonic stem *despeir-, despoir-*). Cf. also F. *désespoir* (12th c.) whence DESESPEIR.]

1. The action or condition of despairing or losing hope; a state of mind in which there is entire want of hope; hopelessness.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 170 No man in dyspayr thar [= need] be. If they wyll call on oure Lauedy. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2557 *Phyllis*, She for dispeyr [*v. rr.* dis-, dyspayre] fordede hyre self, allas! *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 619 Now cometh wanhope þat is despair [*v. rr.* dis-, despeire, dispeyr] of þe mercy of god. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 370 He sayth it like a man that is in dyspeyre. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 28 Pream., The seid sueters .. were in dispayre of expedicion of ther suetes 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I xix 23 Seeing theyre matters too be in despaire of succour, and not able to holde out any longer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 191 What reinforcement we may gain from Hope, If not what resolution from despare. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xx. (1695) 122 Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any Good 1736 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 256 This .. drove me almost to Despair, and I lost all Hopes of ever procuring my Liberty. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii 48, I give up the cause in despair. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. viii. (1864) 400 Some .. gathering strength from despair, maintained a desperate fight. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 444 It becomes no man to nurse despair. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 298 Wails of despair broke over the town.

b. Rarely in *plural*.

1560 A. I. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm.* ii, Our spirit is wrapped in many dispaires. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 29 Feares, and despaires, and all these for his Marriage. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX vi. § 40 Their hopes were .. turned into despairs.

c. *personified*.

a 1600 *Mirr. Mag.* 66 (R.), I am (quoth she) thy friend Despaire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 489 Despair Tended the sick busiest from Couch to Couch. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 58 Hollow-eyed Abstinence, and lean Despair 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I 576 Till Despair smothers The struggling world, which slaves and tyrants win.

2. *transf.* That which causes despair, or about which there is no hope.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 152 Strangely-visited people, All swolne and Vlcerous .. The meere despaire of Surgery, he cures. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pref., Those faultless productions, whose very fragments are the despair of modern art. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* VIII. 390 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

¶ **3.** Used by Wyclif app. for: False or mistaken hope. (Cf. DESPAIR *v.* 4.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 42 Eche man shal hope for to come to blisse; and if he lyve febly and make þis hope fals, himsilf is cause whi his hope is suche. Ffor þis fals hope, þat sum men do clepen dispeir, shulde have anoþir qualite.

†**4.** *Without any dispayre*: a metrical tag, meaning apparently 'without doubt, without fail, certainly, iwis': perhaps an alteration of '*without diswere, disware*', of earlier use.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXX. i, Whiche Henry was erle notified Of Huntyngdon without any dispayre. *Ibid.* CXXXIV. iv, Isabell the fayre His doughter was without any dispayre.

Despair (despēə·ɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **des-, dis-, dys-, -peir(e, -peyr(e, -payr(e, dispar(e, -paire, 5 dispare, -paire, dyspere, despeyer, 5–7 despere, -pare, -paire, -payr, 5–8 dispair, 6 dyspayer, 4– despair.** [ME. *des-, dis-peiren, -payren*, a. OF. *despeir-*, stressed stem-form of *desperer*:—L. *dēspērāre* to despair, f. DE- I. 6 + *spērāre* to hope. (Displaced in F. by *dés-espérer*, a Romanic compound of *espérer* to hope: so Pr. and Sp. *desesperar*.)]

1. *intr.* To lose or give up hope; to be without hope. Const. *of* (with indirect passive *to be despaired of*); rarely † *in* (*obs.*), *to* with *inf*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 156 Of synful men perysas nane thare [= need] dispayre. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ii. 7 Lest peraventure he that is such maner man .. dispeire. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 90 þat he despering in þe mercy of God, trust in þe clopis of men. 1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I despayre, I am in wan hope, *Je despere*. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. in Lincoln* v 103 Phisicions had dispeired of that woman, it passed theyr cunning to helpe her. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech., Confess.* 3 To dispaire in Gode his mercy. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perfect Relat.* Hh iv b, He

dispayred in Gods protection. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 255 Despairing of the justice of the sons of Samuel, they would have a King. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 13 He almost dispaired to recover it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 159 P 6 As long as you hope, I will not despair. 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) I. 241 His life was despaired of. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 117/1 Tarquin, despairing to reascend the throne by stratagem, applied [etc.]. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 81 He did not despair of being able to find excuses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 When Cobden had begun to despair, it announced his triumph.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 425 Dispaire yow nought. — *Pars. T.* P 624 He that despeireth hym, is lyke the coward campioun recreant. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F vj b, Thou oughtest not to dyspeyre the. 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) II. 242 b/2 He wolde dyspere hymselfe. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. x. 116 Suche lecherous people dyspeyre them whan y^ houre cometh of theyr departynge.

† c. *To be despaired*, in same sense: see DESPAIRED *ppl. a.* 1. *Obs.*

† 2. *trans.* To deprive of hope, cast into despair. *Obs. rare.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x 38 That no deuel shal 3ow dere ne despeir in 3oure deyinge. *a* 1595 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Actions Low C.* 30 (L.) Having no hope to despair the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Dialogue*, To despaire all his faithfull subjects.

† 3. *trans.* To cease to hope for, to be without hope of; = *despair of* in 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 467 Thei that despeyer mercy haue grett conpunccion. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 597 Rotten members, whose cure is despaired. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 13, *Macbeth*. I beare a charmed Life. *Macduff*. Dispaire thy Charme 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 660 Peace is despaird, For who can think Submission? 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* III. 269 How are his curtains drawn For a long evening that despairs the dawn! 1732 LD. LANSDOWNE *Ess. Unnat. Flights* (T.), Love, despairing in her heart a place, Would needs take up his lodging in her face. 1773 *Hist. Ld. Ainsworth* I. 31, I had almost begun to despair ever meeting her again.

¶ 4. Used by Wyclif app. in sense: To hope amiss, to indulge false or mistaken hope. (Cf. prec. sb. 3.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 339 He .. is folily disceyued in hise bileue and in hope, and þus he dispeyreþ.

† **Despai·rable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēspērābilis* to be despaired of, desperate, OF. *desperable*; assimilated to DESPAIR *v.*] To be despaired of; desperate.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XV. 18 Whi mad is my sorewe perpetuel, and my wounde despeirable [1388 dispeirid] forsoc to be cured? 1611 COTGR., *Desesperable*, despaireable, vnhopefull. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 10 Pieces of Ice .. put vs into despayrable distresse.

Despaired (dĭspē·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. DESPAIR *v.*, corresp. in use to OF. *desperé, desesperé*, L. *dēspērātus*: see DESPERATE.]

† 1. In despair, despairing, desperate. *To be despaired*, to be desperate or in despair, to be without hope, to despair. (Frequent 14–16th c.). *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 169 þenne bi-speke þe spakest dispayred wel nere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 215 He was despeyred, no thyng dorste he seye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/1 The gloryouse vyrgyne Marye whyche is confoorte to dysconforted and hope to dispayred. *Ibid.* 425 b/2 To thende that for their synnes .. they shold not be despeyred. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xvi. 16 She beynge dyspayred of the recouery of her astate. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxliii. [cxxxix.] 397 They shulde haue been so sore dyspayred and dyscoraged. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I 19 He dyed .. in a phrenesye, and as one dispared. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 27 O in hou many things haw I offended .. but 3it I am nocht despered.

† 2. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: Characterized by absence of hope; hopeless, desperate.

1382 WYCLIF *Micah* i. 9 For plage, or wounde, therof is dispeirid. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 376 All though the weder be despeired. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 104 b/1 He toke it as all dyspayred and wold haue slayn hym self. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 9 Men in despaired states are restored to good hope. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 488 Relieving the dispeired cause of his distressed Church.

† b. Of persons: Desperate, reckless. *Obs. rare.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXV. 29 These despaired [*v. r.* dispard] birdis of Beliall.

† 3. Despaired of; no longer hoped for; cf. DESPAIR *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 284 Two singular and almost despaired deliuerances. 1647 CRASHAW *Sosp. d'Hero* liv, Of th' Hebrew's royal stem, That old dry stock—a despair'd branch is sprung. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* 293 Sometimes..more certain is a dispaired then a presumed Victory.

4. *Despaired of*: see DESPAIR *v.* 1.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) 129 The fruit whereof she reaped in her dispair'd of Fertility. 1884 J. H. STIRLING in *Mind* Oct. 531 Heretofore despaired-of philosophy.

Despairer (dĭspē·rəɹ). [f. DESPAIR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who despairs or is without hope.

1600 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. II. 28 These great despairers. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxlii, He cheers the fearful .. And makes despairers hope for good success. *c* 1807 H. C. ROBINSON *Lett.* 7 June in *Diary, etc.* (1869) I. xi. 236 A man of talent, but a political despairer, an ex-jacobin. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Thyrsis* vii, Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou go?

Despairful (dĭspē·ɹfŭl), *a.* [f. DESPAIR *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of despair; hopeless, desperate.

Marked by Johnson as 'Obsolete'; revived in 19th c.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 72 That sweet, but sowre despairefull care. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 285 That despairefull worke, of joining it [Tyre] to the Continent. 1632 *Celestina* VI. 67 Peace, thou despairefull fellow, lest Calisto kill thee. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Royal Minstrel* III. 343 Thus to raise Expectancy in my despairful breast. 1891 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* IX. 177 His short, passionate, almost despairful cry.

Hence **Despairfully** *adv.*, **Despairfulness.**

1604 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Exod.* xvi. Wks. (1622) 258 To haue men depend vpon his prouidence. and not wretchedly and despairefully to mucker vp what shall neuer doe them good. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. iii. 32 Thinking despairfully of the lonely hours. 1888 VEITCH in J. C. Knight *Principal Shairp & Friends* 203 His despairfulness regarding human reason in the theological sphere.

Despairing (dĭspē·ɹrĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESPAIR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb; = DESPAIR *sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 194 Throw mekill disconforting Men fallis off in-to disparyng. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* III xv. 17 My wants..me in despairing drown. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings.

Despai·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That despairs, or ceases to hope; hopeless, desperate. (Of persons, or of actions, conditions, etc.)

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 247 Hope is a louers staffe, walke hence with that, And manage it against despairing thoughts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII 1 The mournful Muse of two despairing Swains. 1728 *Freethinker* No. 88. 229 This Despairing Lover stood on the Bank. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xlii, I will pour For the despairing . reason's mighty lore. 1884 J. M. GRANVILLE in *Times* 17 Apr., The physician .. gives a despairing opinion.

Despai·ringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a despairing manner; hopelessly.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 167 Rather prophetically than despairingly he [St. Thomas] desired to see them [Christ's wounds]. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVI. xvi, Yielding, with an inward groan, to fate, Despairingly. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 5 'How can I convince you?'..she asked despairingly.

† 2. Hopelessly, desperately. *Obs. rare.*

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 414 The shopman was discovered.. despairingly drunk.

Despai·ringness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Despairing condition; hopelessness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Despairingness*, a being without Hope. *a* 1729 S. CLARKE is cited by OGILVIE.

Desparity, obs. form of DISPARITY.

Desparple, var. DISPARPLE *v. Obs.*, to scatter.

Despatch, variant spelling of DISPATCH: so **Despatchful,** etc.

† **Despe·che,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **dyspesche.** [A variant of *depeche, depeach*, after 16th c. F. *despecher*, in OF. *despeechier*: see DEPEACH.] *trans.* To send away, get rid of, dispatch.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ii, The capitaynes..despeched the multitude from them. *Ibid.* III. x, Despechynge of sondry great affayres. *Ibid.* III. xxvii, Sufficient to despeche matters of weyghtye importaunce. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 218 b, To have thesame Mithridates by the backe, and to despeche hym out of the waye. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 223 (R.), They dyspesched a brigantyne [Fr. despescherent ung brigantin] by the which they aduertysed the Athenyans of that same victorie.

De·specify, *v. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its specific character. Hence **De·specifica·tion.**

1872 J. GROTE in *Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 63 Despecification (i. e. the word's becoming less specific and significant) which we might express by various metaphors, as degradation, detrition..is simply the want of point, sharpness, and definite significance which results from common..use of the word. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Engl.* 305 *Inaptitude* and *ineptitude* have been usefully despecificated; and only the latter now imports 'folly'. 1874 — in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 327 With exceedingly few exceptions, our so-called synonyms .. are distinctly despecificated.

† **Despect** (dĭspe·kt), *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **dis-.** [ad. L. *dēspectus* a looking down upon, f. ppl. stem of *dēspicĕre*: see next. Cf. OF. *despecte* contempt:—L. type **dēspecta*; also Rouchi dialect *despect* contempt, want of respect.]

1. A looking down upon; contempt.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 383 The high conceit you haue of your Roman Seruice, and the partiall respect, or rather despect, you carrie against ours. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 126 Its no dispect or discredit to any to suffer a Bill to be protested for Non acceptance. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 357 A jeweller may devote his whole time to jewels unblamed; but the mere amateur, who grounds his task on no chemical or geological idea, cannot claim the same exemption from despect.

2. *nonce-use.* Downward view.

1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 362 A larger prospect and vertiginous despect of the lower grounds.

† **Despect** (dĭspe·kt), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēspectus*, pa. pple. of *dēspicĕre* to look down upon, f. DE- I. 1 + **specĕre* to look.] Looked down upon; despised.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi, Vile & despecte to hymself. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 280 Þe more despect thyng were..And þe more contemtyble.

Despe·ctant, *ppl. a. Her.* [ad. L. *despectant-em*, pr. pple. of *dēspectāre* to look down upon, freq. of *dēspicĕre*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 144/1 A Beast Despectant, Dejectant, looking downwards.

† **Despe·ction.** *Obs.* Also **-eccyon, -exion.** [ad. L. *dēspectiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēspicĕre* to look down upon, DESPISE. Cf. OF. *despection* 14th c.] A looking down upon; despising.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 62 Who euer wolde haue wende that the worschyppe and fauour sculde be turned to seche confusyon and despexion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 b, Suffrynge many wronges and despeccyons. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. ix. § 1 (R.) Christian humilitie is a clear inspection into, and a full despection of ourselves. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despexion*, a looking downwards.

† **Despe·ctuous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *despectueux*, f. L. *dēspectu-s* (*u*-stem), looking down upon, despising: see -OUS.] To be despised; contemptible.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 243/1 Hee may recken that S. Peter and S. Paule were starke fooles & ryght mad men that liued so despectuous a lyfe.

Hence † **Despe·ctuousness.** *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 297 If ony lyf of more despecteuousnessé She coude han fondyn..She hyt wold han chosyn.

† **Despee·d,** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- I. 2 + SPEED *v.* Perh. influenced in formation by *expede*, or *despeche*.] *trans.* To send with speed or haste; to dispatch.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 548 He forthwith despeeded into England..three of the choisest men of the State. *Ibid.* IX. viii. § 31 (R.) Out of hand they despeeded certaine of their crue, to craue pardon. *Ibid.* § 51 King John. despeeding his charters and safe conducts to the Archbishop and his fellow exiles, hee as speedily arriued.

Despence, -pend, -pense: see DISP-.

Despeple, obs. form of DISPEOPLE *v.*

† **De·speracy.** *Obs.* [f. DESPERATE: see -ACY.] Desperateness, desperation.

1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 11 Downe to the nethermost depth beyond recouerie: Let vs there take our portion of desperacie. 1798 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 155 Such deeds of desperacy and revenge. 1800 W. E. *J. Obi* 231 Deeds of desperacy and cruelty.

Desperado (despĕrē·dō). Also 7 (*erron.*) **desparado.** [In form, identical with OSp *desperado* out of hope, desperate (:—L. *dēspērātus*), pa. pple. of *desperar* to despair:—L. *dēspērāre*. (In mod.Sp. *desesperado* from *desesperar*.) The word does not appear to have been used substantively in Spanish, and in English use it is perhaps merely a sonorous refashioning, after Sp. words in -ADO, of DESPERATE *sb.*, used in same sense.]

† 1. A person in despair, or in a desperate condition; = DESPERATE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxix, The holy Desperado wip't her swollen eyes. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 507 Grief, Lunacy, and the Melancholly desperado are carryed forth on the same Weekly Sheet to be buryed. 1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campbell* viii. (1841) 164 Poor and miserable desperado.

2. A desperate or reckless man; one ready for any deed of lawlessness or violence; = DESPERATE *sb.* 2.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 69 Peevish Gallthropes and rascall desparadoes which the Prince of Iyes imployes. 1651 *Animadv. Macdonnel's Answ. Eng. Ambass.* 56 Our English Fugitives and Desperado's. *c* 1700 WILLOCK *Voy.* 95 These desperadoes had taken some rich Portuguese vessels from the Brazils, which they had plundered and sunk. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 97 He found himself left with about thirty desperadoes only. 1818 Jas. MILL *Brit. India* I III. iv. 606 He had associated with himself .another desperado..in a conspiracy..to assassinate the Ameer 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXII. (1878) 255 One of the wild desperadoes of Colorado *attrib.* 1805 HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 39 The desperado bully.

Hence **Despera·doism** *nonce-wd.*

1874 *Nation* (N.Y.) XIX. 207/2 The sort of sneaking desperadoism of the disguised bands of thieves infesting the rural neighborhood.

† **Desperance.** *Obs.* Also **dis-, -aunce.** [a. OF. *desperance*, f. *desperer* to DESPAIR: see -ANCE, and cf. the by-form DESESPERANCE.] Despair.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 3e muhten sone uallen in desperaunce, þet is, in unhope & in unbileaue forte beon iboruwen. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* (B) 1872 So nigh I drow to desperaunce, I rought of dethe, ne of lyf. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 268 They had longe don alle theyr power And the weike was not moche amended, but were falle in a desperaunce 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 183 His Name hecht Disperance. *Ibid.* I. 790 3one waryit wicht Hecht Desperance.

Desperancy, erroneous f. DESPERACY.

Desperate (de·spĕrĕt), *a., sb.,* and *adv.* Also 5 **dysperate,** 6–7 **desperat,** 6 **despert,** 7 **disperate,** (*erron.*) **desparate,** 9 *dial.* **des-, dispert.** [ad. L. *dēspērāt-us*, given up, despaired of, desperate, pa. pple. of *dēspērāre* to DESPAIR. Cf. parallel use of OF. *desperé, desesperé*, It. *disperato*, Sp., Pg. *desesperado*, and of DESPAIRED *ppl. a.*]

A. *adj.*

I. †1. Of a person: Having lost or abandoned hope; in despair, despairing, hopeless. (Const. *of.*) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* I vij, Thenne the good man woofull and as desperate wente toward his thyrdde frende. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. xviii. 55 Men thus desperate of mercy and pytie 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 266/1 The deuil is desperate and hath not nor cannot haue faith and trust in gods promises. 1548 HALL *Chron* 91 b, The citezens, desperate of all aide and succor. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 5, I am desperate of obtaining her. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III IV II v. 781 Bede saith, Pilate died desperate eight years after Christ. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* II, Marry'd like some vulgar creature, which Snatches at the first offer, as if she Were desperate of having any other. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XV. xiv. 109 Brühl still refuses to be desperate of his bad game.

†b. Of actions, etc.: Expressing or indicating despair, despairing. ? *Obs.*

1555 TRAVES in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiii. 87 Without desperate voices, thoughts, gronyngs or woes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1038 She starteth To find some desperate instrument of death *a* 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 18 If St. Paul, in this place, meant the sin against the Holy Ghost, then this were the only desperate text in the whole Bible. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xi, He was answered only with desperate sobs.

2. Of conditions, etc.: That leaves little or no room for hope; such as to be despaired of; extremely dangerous or serious.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref (Arb.) 57 Th[e] expert phisitian vseth vehement remedies for desperate diseases. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v 127 My suite then is desperate; You'll vndertake her no more? 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 211 The affaires of the North growing more desperate. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 31 A Man in a desperate Sickness 1720 SWIFT *To Yng Clergyman*, Younger brothers of obscure families, and others of desperate fortunes. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 807 This has cured in a most desperate Case. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* I, Agony and grief and desperate woe. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 Their case seemed desperate, for there was no one to help them

†**3.** Of things (and persons): Despaired of, given up as hopeless; whose recovery is past hope; incurable, irretrievable, irreclaimable. *Desperate debt*, a 'bad' debt; so *desperate debtor*. *Obs.* (exc. as associated with 7.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 126 The Physician deliuereth the desperate sicke bodie to the Diuines care. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 223, I haue bene the meanes to saue your desperate liues. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I xi 48 The estate of a desperate debtor 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 125 So as to loose all hope of recovery .. When they perceived him to be desperate [etc.]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 819/2 Receiving debts which they had given up as desperate. 1819 J. GRIG *Rep Affairs Edin.* 17 After deduction of desperate arrears. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi. 84 Those desperate scraps of meat which are found impracticable even by the sausage-makers.

b. Of an undertaking, etc.: That is, or may be, despaired of; which there is no hope of carrying out or accomplishing.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 126 If he throws up his desperate game, he may happily winne the next. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* V (1702) I. 93 He saw his Journey into Ireland desperate. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth Fragm* v. (1876) 133 Aristotle regarded the successful prosecution of ethical enquiries as all but desperate.

II. 4. Of persons: Driven to desperation, reckless or infuriated from despair. Hence, Having the character of one in this condition; extremely reckless or violent, ready to run any risk or go any length.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 245 Reynawde setted noughte by his lyffe .for he was as a man dysperate. *c* 1535 DR LAYTON in *Lett. on Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 76 Thabbot is a daingerouse desperate knave and a hardy. 1563 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 914 Two or three desperate Villains knocked at the door 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 He used me so cruelly, that becoming even desperate I was upon the point to have poysoned my self. 1728 *Freethinker* No. 42 P 5 Want makes Men desperate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 Plotters, many of whom were ruined and desperate men.

†b. Reckless, utterly careless (*of*). *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS *Twel N.* v. i. 66 Heere in the streets, desperate of shame and state, In priuate brabble did we apprehend him. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii, Be'st thou desperate Of thine own life? Yet, dearest, pity mine!

5. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by the recklessness or resolution of despair; applied *esp.* to actions done or means resorted to in the last extremity, when all else fails, and the great risk of failure is accepted for the sake of the small but only chance of success; hence often connoting extreme violence of action such as is exercised in such conditions.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 64 In battayles there ought to be a doubtfull fight, and a desperat ende. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* (1659) I. 120 According to the usual Proverb, A desperate Disease must have a desperate remedy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 107 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. *a* 1800 COWPER *Needl.s Alarm* 132 Beware of desperate steps. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ix. 134 This desperate pursuit of money. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 233 Alcetas made a desperate attempt to dislodge the enemy..but was repulsed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 225 A desperate conflict against overwhelming odds.

†b. Involving serious risk; very dangerous to undertake or enter upon. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv 32 This Boy, hath bin tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies, by his vnckle, Whom he reports to be a great Magitian. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 69 Marriage is a desperate thing: the Frogs in Æsop..would not leap into the Well, because they could not get out again.

†**6.** Of a quality denoting recklessness; outrageous, extravagant. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 If som Smithfeild Ruffian take vp..som fresh new othe . som new disguised garment, or desperate hat, fond in facion, or gaurish in colour. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 48 Catachresis..is an improper kinde of speech, somewhat more desperate than a Metaphor. 1661 SANDERSON *Ussher's Power Princes* Pref. (1683) 19 The desparate Principles and Resolutions of Quakers .. who utterly refuse to take the Oath of Supremacy.

7. Of such a quality as to be despaired of; hopelessly or extremely bad; extreme, excessive, 'awful': cf. A 3, C, and DESPERATELY 5.

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II. i. 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designement halts. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 18 But among all base writers of this time, I cannot reckon up more desperate rime. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 271 Concluding all were desp'rate sots and fools, Who durst depart from Aristotle's rules. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 113 P 4 She is such a desperate Scholar, that no Country Gentleman can approach her without being a Jest. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 156 It rained—blew—thundered—and lightened, I never recollect a more desperate night.

†**B.** *sb. Obs.*

†**1. a.** A person in despair. **b.** One in a desperate condition, a wretch.

1563 FOXE *A. & M* 477 Laborious and painful to ye desperats, a precher to the prisoners and comfortles. *a* 1598 BURLEIGH in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II 278 It sufficeth to weaken the discontented, but there is no way but to kill desperates. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* III. iii, Miserable tatterdemallions, ragamuffins, and lousy desperates. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 173 [He] who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact.

†**2.** One habituated to or ready for desperate deeds; = DESPERADO 2

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 159 The deadliest desperate Of all about him. 1633 J. DONNE *Hist Septuagint* 204 Theeves, and Adulterous desperates, shaken off and damned by the Word of God. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 9 This young Desperate confessed, that he heard them say, That it was lawful to kill the King. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 32 P 3 The Zeal of these frantick Desperates.

†**b.** In good sense: One who engages in a desperate or extremely perilous undertaking.

c 1585? J. POLMON *Famous Battles* 17 Three hundred .. young men who for commendation gotten by extreame perill are called the Desperates, the Forlorne hopen.

C. *adv.* Desperately, hopelessly; usually (*colloq.* and *dial.*) as an intensive: Excessively, extremely, 'awfully' (cf. A. 7).

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 109, I noted them so desperate malicious towards one another. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 59/2, I shewed them how desperate ill I was 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III ii. (1849) 86 The road .. was desperate bad 1852 DICKENS *Bleak. Ho.* II xxvi. 341 It's a desperate sharp night for a young lady to be out in. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'I'm desperate glad to see you.'

Desperate (de·spĕrēt), *v. rare.* [f. DESPERATE *a.*] *trans.* To render or drive desperate.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 376 My ideas of perfection desperate attempt. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 159 Desperated by the notion of confessing myself ill.

Desperate, var. of DISPARATE *a.*

Desperately (de·spĕrătli), *adv.* [f. DESPERATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a desperate manner. (See the adj.)

†**1.** In despair, despairingly. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Desperately, *desperanter, insolabiliter.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They had desperatly consecrated them selues to death. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 292 Your eldest Daughters haue fore-done themselues, And desperately are dead. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 45 Taken at length by Tamberlaine hee desperately brained himselfe. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 133 All these died desperately.

†**2.** In a desperate condition, wretchedly. *rare.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 233 The descendants of them, that have beene condemned by the Inquisition. live in Spaine most desperately.

3. Hopelessly, irretrievably, incurably.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 171 A young Child .. lay desperately sicke in a cradle. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 9 The heart is deceitfull aboue all things, and desperately wicked [R V. desperately sick] 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 187 The excluding of Men that are desperately wicked from joining in their Worship 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I wounded one who first assaulted me, and I fear desperately. *a* 1808 HURD *Wks.* VI. xvi. (R.) No man becomes at once desperately and irretrievably wicked.

4. Recklessly; with utter disregard of risks or consequences, or of how far one goes; with extreme energy or violence: cf. DESPERATE *a.* 4, 5.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. (R.), Whom when I saw So desperately the battail to desire. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 130 Foure French Runnagats .. hearing these words, fell desperatly upon me. *Ibid.* v. 188, 20 gallies .. desperatly adventured to tow her away against the wind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 179 The foot on both sides were desperately engaged. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 23 June 2/2 The seats for which they have fought so desperately.

5. To a desperate degree; extremely, excessively. (Cf. DESPERATE *a.* 7.) Chiefly *colloq.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxviii. 277 She was desperately in love with him. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 136 He looks so desperately Pale and Thin. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 183 They were desperately afraid the people should have too much knowledge. 1843 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 463 How desperately rapid the flight of time. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 418 She pretends to be desperately concerned about the horses.

Desperateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being desperate.

†**1.** The state of being in despair. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 149 They will .. be to rough .. to their children [which] driveth them to desperatenesse. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 21 Caine was possessed with a mixture of desperatenesse and murmuring.

2. The state or quality of being beyond hope (or of having extremely small chance) of recovery or improvement; hopelessness, irremediableness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 4 When a man refuseth vnderstanding, it is a signe of desperatenesse. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 571 You bewray the desperatenesse of your cause. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxviii. 4 Paraphr. 435 The deplorablenesse and desperatenesse of my condition. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S.* V. xxi. 575 He awoke to the desperateness of his situation.

b. The state or quality of being beyond hope of attainment or accomplishment.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 5 Hope being equally outdated by the desperateness or unnecessariness of an undertaking. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 54 The desperateness of the attempt.

3. The rashness or fury of despair; recklessness = DESPERATION 2.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (R.), If for desperatenesse ye care not for yourselues, yet remember your wiues, your children, your countrie. 1600 DEKKER, etc., *Lust's Dominion* II. iv, You are too rash, you are too hot, Wild desperateness doth valour blot. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II xvii. (1840) 72 Loath to anger their enemies' valour into desperateness 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 448 It is rashness or desperateness, and not true courage.

Desperation (despĕrē·ʃən). Also 4-6 **disperacion.** [a. OF. *desperation, -acion* (Godef.), or ad L. *dēspērātiōn-em*, n. of action and condition from *dēspērāre* to DESPAIR.]

1. The action of despairing or losing all hope (*of* anything); the condition of having utterly lost hope; despair, hopelessness. Now *rare.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 20 A greevous accioun Of verrey riht and desperacioun. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (Kath.) 226 Þe deuel..Þat he ne sal neuer haue Þe blis of heuen, Bot Þat he sal be in

able and vile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 340 All th' Earth he gave thee to possess and rule, No despicable gift. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. viii 162 Their insolent masters the Portuguese: than whom there are not a more despicable people now in all the Eastern Nations. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July, There is hardly a character in the world more despicable, or more liable to universal ridicule, than that of a learned woman. 1782 ?VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies* II. 103 A little despicable looking house honoured with the name of an inn. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 The most despicable of fanatics. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii § 2. 473 The immorality of James's Court was hardly more despicable than the imbecility of his government.

†**b.** Miserable, wretched. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 217 These poore despicable wretches have hardly sustenance to keepe life and soule together. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 13 The people are poor and despicable, their persons ill clothed. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Despicable in circumstance.

†**2.** Exhibiting or expressing contempt; contemptuous. *Obs.*

(Qualifying *opinion*, *appellation*, and the like: cf. CONTEMPTIBLE 2.)

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 5, I have a very despicable opinion of the present age. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* Wks. 1775 I. 34 To persuade us into so despicable an opinion of your reason. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II viii, The comparison gave me so despicable a conceit of myself. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v, Though we caress dogs, we borrow from them an appellation of the most despicable kind. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 7 Distinguished ..by the despicable appellative, Tied Arse.

De·spicableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being despicable; contemptibleness, vileness, worthlessness.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 1 Apt to despise excellent things, because of the despicableness of the instrument. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 13 (R.) The maker's art shines through the despicableness of the matter. 1727–1800 BAILEY, *Despicableness*, contemptibleness.

De·spicably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].]

1. In a despicable manner; contemptibly, meanly.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 68 (R.) He..may, with due diligence and industry, not despicably improve his anatomical knowledge. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Nor vainly rich, nor despicably poor. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 228 To-day crawling out of the earth; and to-morrow more despicably still, crawling into corruption.

†**2.** With contempt; contemptuously. *Obs.*

1637 P. HEYLIN *Antidot. Lincoln.* I. 40 Since you speake so despicably of his Majesties chappell. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Feb., To see how despicably they speak of us. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 243, I should think as despicably of his sense.

†**Despica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēspicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēspicārī*: see DESPICABLE.] Despising, contempt.

1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 268 Senecca, who died for philosophy, and despication of Nero.

†**Despi·ciency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēspicientia* despising, contempt, f. *dēspicient-em*, pr. pple. of *dēspicĕre* to look down: see DESPISE, and -ENCY.] Looking down upon or despising; contempt.

1623 COCKERAM, *Despitiencie*, despite, hatred. *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc. Mark* xi. 17 Wks. (1672) I. 45 To show their despiciency of the poor Gentiles. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 67 A gallant despiciency .. of all human affairs. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 103 His answer is marvellous lofty and full of despiciency towards his Antagonist.

Despicion, var. DISPICION, *Obs.*, discussion.

†**Despie·ce,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *despiecer*, earlier *despecier*, mod.F. *dépecer*, *dépiécer*, f. *des-*, (L. *dis-*) + *pièce* PIECE.] To cut in pieces.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxiv. 114 a/2 Many marters had ben despieced in to pyeces

Despight, etc.: see DESPITE, etc.

Despiritualize (dɪ̆spi·ritiuălaiz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of spiritual character; to render material.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 609 Virtually de-spiritualizing that which it is the very business of literature to clearly re-involve in the spiritual. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 1. 298 A way has been made by the perversity of man for despiritualizing Christianity.

Hence **Despi·ritualized, Despi·ritualizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Despi:ritualiza·tion.**

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 27 Sensuality of this de-spiritualizing description. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1 150 A melancholy despiritualization of Christianity.

Despisable (dɪ̆spai·zăb'l), *a.* [In ME. *despisa·ble*, a. OF. *despiç-*, *despisable*, f. stem *despis-* of *despire* to DESPISE.]

1. To be despised or treated with contempt; contemptible, despicable. Now *rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 19 Þat is a despisabile shrift þat ese makis. *Ibid.* ciii. 24 Despisabiler fendes. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* i. 28 God chees the vnnoble thingis and dispisable thingis of the world. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 357/1 He was of vyle habyte and despysable of chere. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 293 Rather despiseable then commendable. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2582/3 Ill Armed, and in a very despisable Condition. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. 269 Business is no such despiseable thing 1873 J. M. BAILEY *Life in Danbury* 6 Brought up .. to look upon a liar as the most despisable of earth's creatures.

†**2.** Contemptuous. = DESPICABLE 2. *Obs.*

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 208, I..am now rejected by the despiseable name of a widow.

†**Despi·sableness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] **a.** Despicable condition. **b.** Contemptuousness.

1613 SHIRLEY *Trav. Persia* 99 A direct despisablenesse of his Person and Authority. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* xxx. 91 The outward Meanness and Despiseableness of His Condition.

Despisal (dɪ̆spai·zăl). [f. DESPISE *v.* + -AL 5: cf. *revisal.*] The act of despising; contempt.

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 199 Their very looks.. sufficiently witnesse their despisal. *a* 1707 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Prov.* xi 12 (L.) No man is so mean, but he is sensible of despisal 1887 B. FARJEON *Golden Sleep* 59 D. would look down upon him in scorn and despisal.

†**Despi·sant,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *despisant* despising, contemptuous, pr. pple. of *despire*, used as adj.] Despising, showing contempt. Hence †**Despi·santly** *adv.*, despisingly, insolently.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* 80 If any broþer or sistere..dispisantliche he on his broþer or on his sister.

Despise (dɪ̆spai·z), *v.* Also 4–5 **dispice**, 4–6 **des-**, **dispyse**, 4–7 **dispise**, 5 **dess-**, **disspice**, 5–6 **dyspyse**. [f. stem *despis-* of OF. *despire* (*despis-ant*, *qu'il despise*, etc.), also *despiss-*, *despisc-*, *despiç-*:—L. *dēspicĕre* to look down (upon), f. DE- I. 1 + *specĕre* to look. (There was also a later OF. *despicer*, *despiser*, after the L. verb.) The *s* was originally spirant in F. and Eng., whence the spelling *-ice.*]

1. *trans.* To look down upon; to view with contempt; to think scornfully or slightingly of.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 31 Þou ne louest me noȝt. Ac despisest me in myn olde liue. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 84 To be prynces of prude and pouerte to dispice. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Crist seiþ . he þat dispiciþ ȝow dispisiþ Me. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 To Disspice · *contempnere.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 235 This you should pitie, rather then despise. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.*, *Sir J. Oldcastle* F iij b, Thus fooles admire what wisest men despiseth. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 3 He is despised and reiected of men, a man of sorrowes, and acquainted with griefe. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I 178 These are the Heroes that despise the Dutch. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 43 This was not an enemy to be despised. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 153 The foremost men of the eighteenth century despised Joan of Arc. for the same reason which made them despise Gothic architecture. *Mod.* A salary not to be despised, as things go.

†**b.** with *inf.* or *clause.* To scorn or disdain *to do, that. Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 231/2 They dyspyseden to make sacrefyse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 285 b, You denyed and despysed to come. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1864) 32 Despisand to do as the servand of God Samuel commandit him. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 2 Men have despised to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 164 Thus the strange Princesse departed. dispising any passion but loue should dare to thinke of ruling in her.

†**2.** *intr.* To look down (*on*, *upon*; *up*, *above*).

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* liii[1] 7 Myn eȝe despised vp myn enemys [*Vulg.* = super inimicos meos despexit]. 1388 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Myn iȝe dispiside on myn enemyes. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 30 A bouen myn enemyes despisede myn eye.

†**3.** *trans.* To exhibit contempt for; to treat with contempt in word or action. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 54 Aȝein such salomon speketh and dispiseth her wittes. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 135 (Fairfax MS.) To singe of him, and in hir song dispyse The foule cherl. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 127/2 The poure man .. began to chyde and dyspyse hym in his vysage by cause he had no more almesse. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *Luke* xxiii. 11 And Herode. with his men of warre, despised him, and mocked hym. [So WYCLIF, TINDALE, etc.; *Rhem.* and 1611, set him at naught.]

†**b.** *fig.* Of things: To set at nought, disregard.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. viii. (1495) 557 Though the adamas..dyspyse fyre and yren; yet it is broke wyth newe hote blode. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 170 In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes Dispiseth alle the labour and expence. 1666 STILLINGFL. *Serm. Fire Lond.* Wks. 1710 I. 6 [The fire]..despised all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings.

[' To look upon; contemplate'. An error of mod. Dicts. See *List of Spurious Words.*]

†**Despi·se,** *sb. Obs.* [prob. a. OF. *despiz*, *despis*, nom. of *despit*, DESPITE, but taking the form of an Engl. deriv. of DESPISE *v.*] = DESPITE; contempt, despising.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Despyse [MSS. K. H. P. despyte], *contemptus*, *despeccio.* ? 1507 *Communyc.* A iij, Man what doost thou with all thyse Whiche is to me a great despyse. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 226 b, Occasion of despise and laughter.

Despised (dɪ̆spai·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. DESPISE *v.* + -ED.] Looked down upon, contemned, scorned.

[*c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 750 Hated and despysyd was he.] 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii 77 Dispised substance of Diuinest show. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 602 Would render them yet more despis'd. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 34 A vulgar and despised Crowd. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 68 There was the impress of the despised race on her face.

†**Despi·sedness** (-ėdnės). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Despised condition.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxi. (1617) 541 Jesus could not haue shewed his .. glory [better] than in despisednesse. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. i. (1851) 151 Therefore he sent .. Despisednes to vanquish Pride.

†**Despi·sement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *despisement* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *despire*, *despis-*: see -MENT.] The action of despising; contempt, scorn.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 155 Contempt and despisement of worldly wealth.

Despiser (dɪ̆spai·zəɹ). [f. DESPISE *v.* + -ER [1]. Cf. OF. *despiseor*, nom. *despisière*, *-sère.*] One who despises; a contemner, scorner.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. Cant. 500 Yᵉ scorners & despisers of pore men. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 41 Se ȝe, dispiseris, and wondre ȝe, and be ȝe scaterid abrood. [TINDALE, Beholde ye despisers and wonder and perisshe ye.] 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 20 A despysar of my wordes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xiii. 15 Harde is the way of the despysers. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252 A Despiser of modern Commentators. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), Atheists, libertines, and despisers of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 A despiser of physical force.

Despi·seress. *rare*—[0] [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female despiser.

1611 COTGR., *Despriseresse*, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, or dispraiseresse of.

Despising (dɪ̆spai·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESPISE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. DESPISE; contempt, scorn.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxxii[i] 3 Myche wee be fulfild with dispising. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* iv 4 Yᵗ thou mayest geue them ouer in to despisinge in the londe of their captiuite. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 33 Flatteries and Despisings being the two contrary elements, whereof he, whom they call a Fine Gentleman, is to be compounded. 1681 6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 391 The despising of him was a despising of God, by whom he was sent

Despisingly (dɪ̆spai·ziŋli), *adv.* [f. *despising* pr. pple. + -LY [2].] With contempt; scornfully, contemptuously.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Menospreciando*, despisingly. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 251 Still speak despisingly of them. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 441 That son of Sparks's, as you so despisingly call him.

†**Despi·singness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Contemptuousness.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* I. vi. § 8 Riches rightly vsed, rather with a despisingnesse then a desire.

Despite (dɪ̆spai·t), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **despit**, (3–4 **-yt**, 4 **despitt(e**, **-iit**, **-yt**, **-ijt**, **-iȝt**, **-ithe**), 4–6 **despyte**, (5– **-spyȝte**), 6–8 **despight**, 4– **despite**; also 3–7 **dis-**, 3–6 **dys-** with same variants, 6 *Sc.* **dispyit.** [ME. *despit*, a. OF. *despit* (:—**despiett*), mod.F. *dépit*, = OCat. *despeit*, Sp. *despecho*, It. *dispetto*:—L. *dēspectu-m* (*u*-stem) a looking down on, f. ppl. stem of *dēspicĕre* to look down on, DESPISE. Down to 17th c. often spelt *dis-*, *dys-*, by confusion with words in the prefix *des-*, DIS-. The 16th c. *dis-*, *despight* (cf. *spight*, SPITE) was under the influence of *sight*, *right*, etc.]

1. The feeling or mental attitude of looking down upon or despising anything; the display of this feeling; contempt, scorn, disdain. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2037 (Cott.) If o þi fader þou haue despite [*v. rr.* -it, -ithe, -yte]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Þe oþer boȝ þet comþ out of þe stocke of prede zuo is onworþnesse (despit). 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v 46 Persey..Wes in the castell Fulfillit of dispit and pride 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ix 21 Power . to make sothli o vessel in to honour, anothir forsothe in to dispyt. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 72 Þe firste fote is dyspyȝte; þat is, in doyng no worschype to gode men dewly, but in dyspysing hem. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 A Dispite, or a disspisynge, *despeccio*, *contemptus.* 1565 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* x. 5 He puffeth with despight. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 245 Liberality. consists in the despite and neglect of money. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi 377 Any Attribute, that is given in despight. *a* 1845 LONGF. *King Christian* iv, Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight, Goes to meet danger with despite.

†**b.** *To hold or have in* († *to*) *despite*: to hold in contempt; to have or show contempt or scorn for.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 (Cott.) Yone lasce als in despit sco haldes me. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 452 Peraueunture Crist hath thee in despit. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 Scho. haþ me to despit. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 He had in despyte fader and moder. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 b, The good man sholde haue them in despyte .in comparyson of the thynges to come.

†**c.** The object of contempt or scorn. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18232 (Cott.) Skorning þou art o god angel, Despit [*v. r.* dis]of al rightwis and lel. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 22 Now til proude men and enuyouse i am despite and hethynge.

2. Action that shows contemptuous disregard; contemptuous treatment or behaviour; insulting action; outrage, injury, contumely. *To do despite to*: to treat with injury and contumely; to outrage.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 464 Alle þulke, þat clerkes such despyt dude & wo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7825 (Cott.) For to do him despitte or schame. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 6785 (Fairf.) To childer do ȝe na dispite. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1822 *Lucretia*, Whi hast thou don despit to Chivalrye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13700 Þe schalke, that .. so dernely hym did dere & dispit. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 47 Feare and snare is come vpon vs, yee despite and destruccion. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 24 Loath he was that his dead bodie should either suffer despight, or receive fauour from his enemies. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I 325 There is not one Person of the Trinity that he hath not done despight to. 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* I. xviii, To work against themselves such fell despite. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 319 The despite done by him to the holy relics.

b. Disregard of opposition, defiance. *Obs.*

1380–1601 [see 5 c]. **1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 Chardges so furiously and so close, that in despight he mounts the wall. **1706** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II vii, That all who see..may triumph, in Despite to Rome **1719** YOUNG *Revenge* iv. i. Wks 1757 II. 170 What think you 'twas..But doing right in stern despite to nature?

3. (with *pl.*) An act that shows contempt, hatred, malice, or spite; an outrage, a shameful injury.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 547 The Londreis ther biuore a gret despit wroȝte To the quene. **1382** WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 24 That thei punysche with wrongis or dispitis [Vulg. *contumeliis*] her bodies. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 230 Herynge hys frende greued wyth repreues and dyspites. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 230 Many harmes shames and despytes they dyden vnto the Quene. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 174 They of Calays hathe done hym suche contraryes and dispyghtes. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 336, I think I could not do him a greater Despite, than to bestow a woman on him. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xii. 76 My declared aversion, and the unfeigned despights I took all opportunities to do him. **1820** WORDSW. *Sheep-washing*, The turmoil that unites Clamour of boys with innocent despites Of barking dogs. **1870** LONGF. tr. *Dante's Inf.* xiv. 71 His own despites Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.

4. Indignation, anger, evil feeling, especially such as arises from offended pride, vexation, or annoyance. In later use, *esp.* The entertaining of a grudge, evil feeling with a desire to harm or vex; ill-will, aversion; settled malice or hatred; SPITE.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 50 What dowes me þe dedayn, oþer dispit make? **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 455 And for dispyte bad draw and hing All the prisoneris. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 667 Sith that maydens hadde such despit To ben defouled with mannes foul delit. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10684 [He] put hym of horse, With a spar of a speire in dispit felle. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 98 A Despite, *aversio.* **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxv. 30 The kyng had great dispyte, that the duke shuld so dele with hym. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 202 b, After many greate woordes and crakes..the Lorde Stafford..in greate dispite departed with his whole compaignie. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 52/2 For they are at despite & fret, bicause they see God so against them. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 50 He thought have slaine her in his fierce despight. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 64 A man full of all malice and despight. **1603–21** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1231 Two Monkes, whom the souldiors in despight cut into many pieces. **1697** *Ctess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 27 Don Lewis had a secret Despight, in comprehending the Marquess so well satisfied. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 418 Formed by the gods merely from despight to Prometheus. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, He died soon after..of pure despite and vexation. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1862) 326 Wounded pride, disappointed malice, rancorous despite.

5. *Phrase.* **In despite of.** †**a.** In contempt or scorn of; in contemptuous defiance of. *Obs.* *Departure in despite of the Court*: see DEPARTURE 6.

[**1292** BRITTON I. v. § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple.] *c* **1290** *Beket* 1903 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 161 Þeos þreo bischopus..to þe kinge heo come..And tolden ..hov in despit of him, he dude swuch luþer dede. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 5807–9 He..haþ now in dispyt of me My bysshop y-bete sore: And afterward, in þe dyspyt of cryst, Spet on þe fant. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* cxcviii. 205 In dyrision and despyte of the Danys. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 183 b, And sent all their heddes..to be set upon poles, over the gate of the citie of Yorke in despite of them, and their lignage. *c* **1592** MARLOWE *Massacr. Paris* I. vii, In despite of thy religion, The Duke of Guise stamps on thy lifeless bulk! **1628–1641** [see DEPARTER[2]; DEPARTURE 5 b]. *a* **1735** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 140 Let it never be said, that the famous John Bull has departed in despite of court.

†**b.** In anger or indignation at; in punishment of. *Obs. rare.*

[**1292** BRITTON II. xv. § 2 En despit de lour defaute. *transl.* By way of punishment for the default of the parties.] **1528** LYNDESAY *Dreme* 1100 In dispyit of his Lycherous leuyng, The Romanis wald be subiect to no kyng.

†**c.** In open defiance of, in overt opposition to. Cf. 2 b. *Obs.*

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2192 Now haþ he my dore y-broke; ous alle in dispyte. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xii. 67 A gret ost..in þe north of Ingland past In dyspyt of þat Tyrand. **1601** BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 40 To see Gods word alleadged in despight of Gods ordinance.

d. Notwithstanding the opposition or adverse efforts of (a person). Now rare except with reflexive pronouns (*in despite of himself*, etc.).

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 121 They [the Danes] landed in despight of the people. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1159 Collonitz in despight of the enemie, in safetie brought backe his souldiors. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* v. xii. (1647) 250 At last this warre ended it self in despite of the Pope. **1820** SHELLEY *To Mar. Gisborne* 318 We..in despite of God and of the devil Will make our friendly philosophic revel Outlast the leafless time. **1876** OUIDA *Winter City* vii 198 The lottery tries to allure in very despite of themselves the much wider multitude.

e. Notwithstanding, in spite of (opposition, some opposing force).

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 175 In dyspyte of his teth I wyll se my nece. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 132 A receiu'd beleefe, in despight of the teeth of all rime and reason, that they were Fairies. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 132 To assaile the entrie of the mouth of Lisbone, in despite of all the fortresses that were there. *a* **1631** DONNE *Poems* (1650) 17 Love which in dispight of darkness brought us hither, Should in dispight of light keep us together. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 23 Some force whole Regions in despight O' Geography to change their site. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. Pref. 6 Learning..cultivated by private persons in despight of all difficulties. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 116 Seized my hand in despite of my efforts to the contrary. **1868** MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. i. 2 In despite of its solemn tranquility, this Villebrumeuse is not a dreary dwelling-place.

f *archaic const.* *In his, her, their, others', one's own despite*: in the various preceding senses.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 361 What would you bury him in my despight. **1591** SPENSER *Daphn.* 442 Why doo I longer live in lifes despight. ? *a* **1600** *Beggars D. of Bednall Green* xxxiii, Thus was faire Bessey matched to the knight And then made a lady in others despite. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 539 Born to be sav'd, even in their own despight. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* IX 250 Some rustic wretch, who lived in heaven's despight, Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* III. 272 Much evil perpetrate in thy despight. **1794** BLAKE *Songs Exper.*, *Clod & Pebble*, Love seeketh only self to please..And builds a hell in heaven's despite. **1849** SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* Pref (1850) 5, I am thus an author in my own despite. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 127 Bearding two of the thirty tyrants, and pursuing quietly his labours of love in their despite.

6. In later use often **despite of** (senses 5 d, e); whence by further shortening DESPITE *prep.*, rarely *in despite* (without *of*).

c **1590** MARLOWE *Faust* Wks. (Rtldg.) 123/2 If this Bruno ..sit in Peters chair, despite of chance. **1655** *Theophania* 181 Having, despight of all opposition..forced their way through. **1820** KEATS *Hyperion* I. 226 His Voice leapt out, despite of godlike curb. **1847** MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 420 Despite of her favouring his opponents, the guard of honour had been taken from her also. **1868** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II 92 Flushed and joyful in despite her fear.

Despite (dɪ̆spəi·t), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OF. *despite-r* (13th c.), mod F. *dépiter*, app. f. *despit*, *dépit* DESPITE sb. Cf. Cat. *despitar*, Pr. *despeytar*, *-pechar*, Sp. *despechar*, It. *dispettare*, which may directly represent L. *despectare*, freq. of *despicĕre* to look down on, DESPISE.]

1. *trans.* To express or show contempt for, treat with contempt, set at nought; to do despite to.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 596 Ynglis men, That dyspitit, atour all thing, Robert the bruce. **1481** CAXTON *Godfrey* clui. 227 They blamed and Iniured our barons, And despyted them and alle thoost. **1594** DRAYTON *Idea* 527 Reason Despiteth love, and laugheth at her Folly. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 181 And despiteth, which is more than despiseth the spirit of grace. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. IV. § 1 (1622) 20 Who..both despise the Temples, and despite the gods. **1652** COTTERELL *Cassandra* VI (1676) 555 Have you let 'scape an enemy who despites you? **1828** LANDOR *Wks* (1868) I. 353/2 The great founder of Rome.. slew his brother for despiting the weakness of his walls. **1869** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps iv. 4 One reason why men are so mad as to despite Christ.

†**b.** with *inf.* *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* III. xxvii, A certane noble man dispytes to hear that edicte.

†**2.** To vex or provoke to anger; to spite. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 520/2, I dispyte a person, I set hym at naught, or provoke hym to anger, *Je despite*..It dispyteth me to se his facyons. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 670 Whose sonne he had murdered, and abused his wife to despite him therewith. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 49 It is not the shew you beare, but the pride wherewith you are carried that despiteth me. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 31 Onely to despight them, I will endeauour any thing. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi § 43 A vexatious deed, meerly to despight them. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* ii. § 13 We bring..a train of his enemies to provoke and despite him.

†**3.** *intr.* To show despite, contempt, or ill-will. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 520/2 You neuer sawe man dispyte agaynst an other on that facyon. **1627** *Lisander & Cal.* IX. 185 Lisander despiting at Lidian's long resistance, gave him so violent a thrust. **1736** FRANKLIN *Poor Richard's Alm.* Wks. (1887) I. 461 *note*, These ill-willers of mine, despited at the great reputation I gained.

Despite (dɪ̆spəi·t), *prep.* [Shortened from *despite of*, orig. *in despite of*: see DESPITE *sb.* 6.] In spite of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 179 Or thou, or I Somerset will be Protectors, Despite Duke Humfrey, or the Cardinall. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. Wks. 1856 I. 130 Man will breake out, despight philosophie. **1613** HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* III Wks. 1874 III. 159 Il'e..Ransacke the pallace where grim Pluto reignes..Despight his blacke guard. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, I love him still, despite my wrongs. **1876** MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 25 The attraction that draws me to her despite myself.

Despiteful (dɪ̆spəi·tfŭl), *a.* [f. DESPITE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in despite.

†**1.** Contemptuous; insulting, opprobrious. *Obs.*

c **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 185 Ha, dispitful Creature ..Vnhappy aȝens al good aventure. **1533** MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks 1038/2 Whoso dishonor god in one place with occasion of a false fayth..all honoure that he dooeth hym anye where beside, is odious and dispightefull, and reiected of god. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* iv. 14 In the myddes of your dispightfull handlinge, the glorious spirite of god is kyndled againe in you. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxix. (1632) 125 They slew them, and left their bodies to despightfull ignominy. **1676** BP GUTHRIE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 90 *note*, Having prefaced awhile with despightful exclamations, 'a pape! a pape! Antichrist! pull hid down!' threw the stools they sat on at the preachers.

2. Cruel, fierce; cherishing ill-will; malignant, malicious; spiteful.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* I. 207 The constable a felloun man of wer..Selbye he hecht, dispitfull and owtrage. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 45 And be no wayis dispytfull to the peure. **1558** KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 9, I shalbe called foolishe, curious, despitefull, and a sower of sedition. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 187 Dispiteful, *inuidiosus.* **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 86 It is my studie To seeme despightfull and vngentle to you. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 662 This.. Inflamed him with despightful Ire. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* x. 1 The hainous and despightfull act Of Satan done in Paradise. **1748** THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lxxviii, The other was a fell despightful fiend. **1852** KINGSLEY *Poems, Andromeda* 125 False and devouring thou art, and the great world dark and despiteful.

Despi·tefully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a despiteful manner.

1. Contemptuously, opprobriously, insolently, shamefully. *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvi. 10 They haue..smytten me vpon the cheke despitefully. **1552** HULOET, Despitefully, *contemptim, opprobriose.* **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* v. 44 Pray for them which despitefully vse you, and persecute you. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 335 The bodies of Saul and his sonnes: which hung despightfully over the Walls of Bethsan. **1694** F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* v. 197 Using those spiritual persons contumeliously and despitefully. **1872** YEATS *Growth. Comm.* 260 Members of the reformed faith, to use whom despitefully was thought to be doing God a service.

2. Angrily, maliciously, cruelly; with malicious cruelty or ill-will; spitefully.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 193 My faithfull fadyr dispitfully thai slew. **1487** *Barbour's Bruce* XI. 608 (Camb. MS.) Full dyspitfully [Edinb. MS. dispitously] Thair fais demanit thaim rycht stratly. **1678** WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 68. 471/2 His beautiful Empress, whom a young Burgundian had most despitefully mangled, cutting off both her Nose and Ears.

Despi·tefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being despiteful; contemptuousness, malicious feeling or action, cruelty.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxii[i]. 4 Oure soule is fylled..with the despitefulnesse of the proud. — *Esther* i. 18 Thus shall there aryse despytefulnes and wrath ynough. **1611** BIBLE *Wisd.* ii. 19 Let vs examine him with despitefulnesse and torture. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xxii, The Jews accuse me with despitefulnesse.

Despi·tely, *adv.* In 7 **despightly.** [f. *despite adj. (= OF. *despit* angry, despiteful) + -LY [2].] Despitefully.

1619 DENISON *Heavenly Banq.* i. 6 When the Lord of glory..was despightly apprehended.

Despiteous (despi·tĭəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **dispitious, -pyteous,** 5–6 **despituous,** 5–7 **dispiteous,** 6 **dispit-, -pytuous, -pighteous, despyteous,** 6– **despiteous.** [Late ME. variant of DESPITOUS, from its spelling specially associated with *piteous* (†*pituous*), and so giving rise to a differentiated form, DISPITEOUS.]

1. *orig.* = DESPITOUS: full of despite, contempt, or ill-will; contemptuous, opprobrious. *arch.*

14.. *Chaucer's Knt.'s T.* 919 (*Harl.* MS. *a* 1425) A proud dispitious man [6 *texts* des-, dispitous.] **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 14/1 Derysions despituous. **1495** *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xi. (W. de W.) 196 Prowde and stoute and dyspiteous. **1529** MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 289/1 Despyteous and despiteful persone. **1529** — *Dyaloge* IV. ibid. 258/1 Now is it to pyghteouse a sight to se the dispytuous dispyghtes done there..to god and al good men. **1532** — *Confut. Tindale* ibid. 354/2 Tindalles develishe prowde dispituouse hearte. **1548** UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 11 With much despiteous language. **1621** BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 412 A rayling and despighteous speech of Scaliger. **1888** MORRIS *Dream of John Ball* iv. 30 The proud, despiteous rich man.

b. (*erroneous.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Despituous*, contemptible, vile.

2. Spiteful, malevolent, cruel; passing gradually into the sense: Pitiless, merciless, DISPITEOUS.

c **1510** MORE *Picus* Wks. 25 To thy moste vtter dispiteous enemies. **1513** — in Grafton *Chron.* II. 758 He was close and secret..despiteous & cruell. **1520** *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v. 47 b/2 They shall..put them to dyspyteous dethe [**1480** dyspitous deth]. **1549** CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* Pij b, Warre is so cruell and despiteous a thyng. *a* **1557** MRS. M. BASSET *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1372/2 The dyspighteous and horrible ende of Judas. **1568** C. WATSON *Polyb.* 92 b, The Carthaginenses having knowledge of the Crueltie shewed to their citizens..bewailed the despituous death and cruel torments they susteined. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 34 Turning dispitious torture out of doore? **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 15 Spurring so hote with rage dispiteous. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xx. 683 b, For very despiteous anger and deepe hatred. [19th c. see DISPITEOUS.]

Despi·teously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a despiteous manner, with despite: **a.** Contemptuously; insultingly. **b.** With bitter ill-will or enmity; spitefully, cruelly, pitilessly, mercilessly.

[*c* **1400** (MS. *p.* 1450) *Destr. Troy* 4744 The grekes..With speris full dispitiously spurnit at the yates.] *c* **1450** *Merlin* 257 Eche of hem hurte and wounded other dispiteously. **1500–20** DUNBAR '*Amang ther freiris*' 29 Thai..Disputuouslie syne did him smyt. **1529** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1164/2 That so dispiteously put hym to hys payne. **1563** SACKVILLE *Compl. Dk. Buckhm.* xxvi, Howe Lord Hastings..Dispiteously was murdered and opprest. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 561 Whom..he had caused to bee dispiteously dragged at horse-heeles. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 The Devill, out of malice and envie, had despiteously empoysoned all mankind. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. xxi, Lord Marmion said despiteously. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 87 We should be sorry to be thought to write despiteously of Sir Philip Perring.

†**Despi·ter.** *Obs.* [f. DESPITE *v.* + -ER [1]: cf. OF. *despiteur.*] One who treats with contempt or contemptuously defies.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 8 Pneumatomachus is as much to say, as a despiter of spirits. **1640**

A. HARSNET *God's Summ.* 198 Despisers and Despighters of the Spirit of Grace.

Despitesoun, -usioun, var. of DISPUTISOUN, *Obs.*, disputation.

Despitiency, var. of DESPICIENCY.

Despi·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. DESPITE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. DESPITE; a doing despite to; entertaining a grudge.

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* III. 114 Your dyrty endytyng, And your spyghtfull despyghtyng. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 198/1 It is not of worshipping, but dispityng and disworshipping of saintes. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 199 The despiting and discrediting of truth.

† **Despitous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **despitous**; 4–5 **des-, dis-, dys-pitous, -pytous, -pitus, -petous, -pytws, -pytuws.** [ME. a. AF. *despitous* = OF. *despitos, despiteus* (mod F. *dépiteux*), f. *despit* DESPITE sb.: see -OUS. After 1400 associated with *piteous*, † *pituous*, and spelt *-uous*, *-ious, -eous*: see DESPITEOUS. Originally stressed on last or first syllable; subsequently on second.]

1. *orig.* Full of despite; exhibiting contempt or haughtiness; hence, insulting, vexing.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. Cant. 517 Þai þat ere proude and despitus. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 196 Sa hawtane and dispitous. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 516 (Harl.) He was to senful man nought dispitous [6 *texts* He was nat to synful men despitous] Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne. — *Pars. T.* ▶ 321 Despitous is he þat haþ desdayn of his neighebour. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 241 Meny dispitous worde [*multæ contumeliæ*]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 410 The prouocacyon & dispytous wordes of yᵉ Frenshmen.

2. Cruel; exhibiting ill-will, or bitter enmity, malevolent.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23235 Mony harde & dispitous dynt shul þe wrecches þere hynt. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1409 (1458) Dispitous day þyn be þe pyne of helle! *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2212 Keye was Of word dispitous and cruelle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6494 Two speirus full dispitus he sparet to cast. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Compl. Virgin* 131 His despitous deeth with me compleyne. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 68 Then with dispitous nayles I rent my face. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 120 Except that one despitous murther at Tartaine. 1578 T. PROCTOR in *Heliconia* I. 99, I sterve through thy dispitous fault.

b. *transf.* Violent.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 356 Vndir wheche ȝate ran there Ryht a wondir dyspetous ryvere.

† **Despitously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a 'despitous' manner, with despite.

1. Contemptuously, scornfully, despitefully; hence, shamefully, ignominiously.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 615 Some dispoyle hym oute dyspetusly. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16951 (Trin.) He. Dispitusly [*earlier texts* vili, vilelik] for vs was lad buffeted & beten sare. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 173 Myn enymys Despyseþ me her dispytously. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3889 Ector. spake neuer dispituosly, ne spiset no man. 1523 Q. MARG. in M. A. E Wood *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* I. 285 They speak right plainly & dyspytwsly.

2. Angrily, sharply; cruelly, maliciously; violently.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5082 (Trin.) Þe coupe in to ȝoure secke put I And pursewed ȝou dispitously [*Gött.* And presumed ȝou ful spitusly]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1137 [He] him told how despitously þe duk of þat dede him warned. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 137 He that him in ȝhemsell had, Than warnyt hym dispitously. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1806 (1818) Dispitously hym slough the fiers Achille. *c* 1386 — *Reeve's T.* 354 By the throte-bolle he caught Aleyn, And he hent him dispitously ageyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XIII. viii. (Tollem. MS.), Þe ryuer aros with so gret strengþe and violence, þat he all to-brake dispitously þe brigge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 2 He spak unto hem of theyr wykkednesse and despitously hem reproued. *a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 338 Takynge me despiteslye & byndynge cruelye.

Despituous, obs. form of DESPITEOUS.

Desplay, obs. form of DISPLAY.

Desplesance, var. of DISPLEASANCE, *Obs.*

Despoil (dǐspoi·l), *sb.* [ME. a. OF. *despoille, -pueille* (= Pr. *despuelha*), verbal sb. from *despoillier*: see next.]

1. The action of despoiling; plundering, robbery. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24 b/2 Stronge in his despoylle .. wel armed in the batayll. *a* 1530 WOLSEY *to Hen. VIII* (in *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 1840), My houses be, — by the oversight, dispoil, and euill behaviour of such as I did trust,— in ruyn and decaye. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 57 Thou hast had my despoyle. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 18 'Tis done;—despoil and desolation O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown.

† **2.** *concr.* Plunder, booty, SPOIL. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. C vij, So shold the dispoyle and botye be comune vnto them. 1481 — *Godfrey* 296 Euery man laden and charged with despoylles. 1552 HULOET, Despoyle, *spolium, tropheum.* 1619 *Time's Storehouse* 55 (L.) Hercules..covered with the despoyle of a lyon.

3. (See quot.)

1552 HULOET, Despoyle, or place where mischiefe or robberye is done, *dispoliabulum.*

Despoil (dǐspoi·l), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **despuile(n,** 3–7 **despoile, -oyle,** 6–7 **despoyl,** 6– **despoil**; also 4 **des-, dispoyly, dispuile, -uyle,** 4–5 **dyspoyle,** 4–7 **dispoile, -oyle,** 5 **des-, dis-, dyspoille, -oylle, dispole, disspoylle,** 6–7 **dispoil**; *Sc.* 4–5 **dispulȝe, -puilȝe.** [ME. *despuilen*, *-spoile-n*, a. OF. *despuillier, -oillier, -oiller* (mod. F. *dépouiller*) = Pr. *despolhar*, Cat. *despullar*, Sp. *despojar*, It. *dispogliare*:—L. *dēspoliāre* to plunder, rob, despoil, f. DE- I. 3 + *spoliāre* to strip of clothing, rob, spoil. Formerly spelt *dis-* by confusion with words in *des-* from DIS- prefix.]

1. *trans.* To strip of possessions by violence; to plunder, rob, SPOIL: **a.** a person.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 212 Þe oþere after vaste, And slowe & despoylede, and to grounde hem caste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Þe uerste [zenne] is couaytise uor to wynne and uor to dispoyly his uelaȝe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 58 Robbours and reuers þat riche men dispoilen. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. iv, The euylle hongry peple which.. robben and despoillen the poure folke. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 153/2 The Ebrues well dispoile the Egypceyens. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 176 We are not yet So utterly despoil'd but we can spread The friendly board. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. XVII. 36 To despoil those whom the Conqueror himself had spared.

b. a place; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 502 Qwhen the feld.. Wes dispulȝeit, and left all bair. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371 Despuiled is the somer fare. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) X. 114 Oure Lord descended to Helle & despoyled it. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* F ij, Enuie.. Despoil's his name and robs him of his merits. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, The coach .. despoiled by highway-men. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 219 Though guilty in general of waste, if he despoils the freehold. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XXII. viii. 215 Wolsey had set the fashion of despoiling and suppressing convents.

2. To strip or deprive (a person, etc.) violently *of* (some possession); to rob: **a.** *of* arms, clothes, or something material; also *transf.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4028 That he a knyght of Grece slowgh, And dispoyled him of his armes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ▶ 591 He was despoyled of al that he hadde in this lyf, and that nas but his clothis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1396 Bot than he was dispuilȝeit off his weid. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. l. 244 An others hands Of these her plants the wood dispoilen shall. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 309 Theeues..dispoiling him of his apparell. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 450 Athalia being thus dispoyled of her Son. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 172 The Swedes, being.. despoiled of the Isle of Usedon. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* V. (1723) 257 These formed Stones being by this Means despoil'd of their Shells. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 May, You talked of despoiling his book of the fine print. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii 440 The cities of Greece and Asia were despoiled of their most valuable ornaments. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 132 He could not despoil The slain man of his armor.

b. *of* things immaterial; also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 We bene in peess, of þe whilk þou will now dispoile vs. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 212 b, We do not despoyle will of her libertye. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 10 Despoyled of your Honor. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 411 Despoild of Innocence, of Faith, of Bliss. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iii. 30 They..despoiled thy head Of separate honor.

† **3.** *spec.* To strip of clothes, to disrobe: **a.** *orig.* as an act of violence, spoliation, or robbery. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Vor steorc naked he was despuiled ode rode. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3031 To Gy tok he þat cors. 'Dispoille þis body', þan gan he saye; '& arme þe on ys wede'. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 88 Take these frensshe men and despoyle them.

† **b.** without the notion of spoliation: To undress; to strip *of* armour, vestments, etc. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 860 Þer he watz dispoyled, wyth spechez of myerþe, Þe burn of his bruny, & of his bryȝt wedez. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 318 He bad That wommen schuld despoilen hir right there. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 463 Thei made dispoile the quene to go to hir bedde. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxlv. [ccxli.] 753 Before the aulter ther he was dispoyled out of all his vestures of estate. 1540 SURREY *Poems, Prisoner in Windsor* 13 Despoiled for the game. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* IV. ii. (1847) 142 We..Dispoyled streight his brest, and all we might, Wyped in vaine, with napkyns next at hande. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* III. 725 The surgeons soon despoiled them of their arms, And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.

† **c.** *refl.* To disrobe or undress *oneself*, put off one's clothes. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xviii. 4 Jonathas dispuylide him silf fro the coote. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xii, Pryuely she dispoylled her & leid her doune by hym. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 106 Dispoylle you and entre in to this bathe. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 85 b/1 He dyspoylled and unclad hym and gaf hys clothys unto the bochyers.

† **d.** To take *off* (clothes). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 62 b/1 Moyses toke Aaron upon the hylle & despoylled of his vesture. — *Esope* 2 b, The lord commaunded to despoylle and take of his clothes.

† **e.** with double obj.: To strip (a person) of (clothes). *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Vnhappy Prosp.* 1 When the play is ended .. they are dispoyled the gawdy garments of the personage represented.

† **4.** To strip of worth, value, or use; to render useless, mar, destroy; to SPOIL. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4127 Paynymes .. With speres disspetousely disspoylles our knyghttes. *c* 1539 *Plumpton Corr.* 235 A action of trespus against .. Robart Oliver for dispoyling my gras. 1685 [see DESPOILED].

† **5.** To make a spoil of (goods, etc.); to carry off by violence, rob, plunder. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij, To dyspoyle and rauisshe hys neyghbours goodes. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Dispoyle*, take away by violence.

† **b.** To remove forcibly, take away. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K ij, It is necessary to dispoyle the opilacions and leattes of the stomake.

Hence **Despoi·led, Despoi·ling** *ppl. adjs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 146 A poore, private, and despoiled person. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 43 The besieged..again put in order the late dispoiled Battery. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 130 Despoiled proprietors. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Princ.* i. 17 The despoiling hands of the first reformers.

Despoiler (dǐspoi·ləɹ). [f. DESPOIL *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. OF. *despoilleur*.] One who despoils; a plunderer, spoiler.

1467 *E. E. Gilds* 389 Pillours, Robbers, dispoylers. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 151 Dispoiler of my worldly pleasaunce. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ii. § 57, I .. forbid that the Body of my dispoiler, be covered in my Earth. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvi, They may lay your proud despoilers low. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 186 The despoilers and the despoiled had for the most part been rebels alike. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 418 A less merciful despoiler of floral beauties.

Despoiling (dǐspoi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb DESPOIL; robbing.

1552 HULOET, Despoylinge, *despoliatio, spoliatio.* 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 The despoiling a minister of religion.

† **2.** Spoil, plunder; esp., the arms or clothes of an enemy, the skin of a beast.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. vii. 147 He rafte þe despoylynge fro þe cruel lyoun, þat is to seyne he slouȝ þe lyoun and rafte hym hys skyn.

Despoilment (dǐspoi·lmĕnt). [f. DESPOIL *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *despoillement*, mod. F. *dépouillement*.] The action of despoiling or fact of being despoiled; spoliation.

1822 MOIR *Stanzas on Infant* i, As yet by Earth's despoilment undefaced. 1859 LD. BROUGHTON *Italy* II. xii. 4 The first despoilment is .. to be attributed to the piety or rapacity of Stilicho. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. xiv. 541 The city, beautiful in its despoilment.

† **Despo·liate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēspoliāre* to DESPOIL.] = DESPOIL *v.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 40 It doth .. enfeeble and dispoliate [the liver] of it's sanguifying facultie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despoliate*, to spoil, rob, or pil.

Despoliation (dǐspōᵘliēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēspoliātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēspoliāre* to DESPOIL.] The action of despoiling; despoilment.

1657 PHILLIPS, *Despoliation*, a robbing or spoiling. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 136 The Wallace Oak seems destined..to share their fate of despoliation. 1894 J. BATTEN *Hist. Coll. S. Somerset* 110 The despoliation of alien priories in the time of Henry V.

Despond (dǐspǫ·nd), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *dēspondē-re* to give up, yield, resign, *dēspondēre animum*, later simply *dēspondēre* to lose heart, despond; f. DE- I. 2 b + *spondēre* to promise. The form follows *respond* which came through French.]

intr. To lose heart or resolution; to become depressed or dejected in mind by loss of confidence or hope. (Distinguished from *despair* as not expressing entire hopelessness.) Sometimes with *of* (cf. *to despair of*).

1655 CROMWELL *Speech to Parlt.* 22 Jan., I did not at all despond but the stop put upon you .. would have made way for a blessing from God. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despond* .. also to fail in courage or despair .. *Lord Protectors Speech.* 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxxvi. 6 Though he despond that sows the grain. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 819 The Learned Leaches..shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 79, I thought it right not to let my young lady despond. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 686 The friends of the government desponded, and the chiefs of the opposition were sanguine. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 222/1 Are we, then, to despond of the victory?

† **Despo·nd,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *dēspondēre* (see prec.) in sense 'to promise in marriage, betroth, engage'.] (See quot. Perh. never used in Eng.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despond*, to betroth or promise in marriage. *Ibid.*, *Despondency*, a promise in marriage.

Despond (dǐspǫ·nd), *sb. arch.* Also 7 **dis-.** [f. DESPOND *v.*[1]] The act of desponding; despondency.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 12 This Miry slough .. called the Slough of Dispond [*called* p. 10 Slough of Dispondency]. 1684 *Ibid.* II. 21 But when Christiana came up to the Slow of Despond, she began to be at a stand. *Ibid.* II. 200 Our Disponds, and slavish Fears.

Despondence (dǐspǫ·ndĕns). [f. L. *dēspondēre*, pr. pple. *dēspondĕnt-em*: see -ENCE.] The action of desponding; also (less correctly) = DESPONDENCY.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. *Of Afflictions* (R.), Bear up thyself..from fainting and despondence. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 76. 1/1 Affront him not.. by a Despondence of his Mercy. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 269 My fits of despondence. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. i, Feelings which forbid despondence. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxvi. 34 Instead of indulging in despondence .. he employed his time with well-directed industry.

Despondency [1] (dǐspǫ·ndĕnsi). Also 7 **dis-.** [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The state or condition of being despondent; depression or dejection of spirits through loss of resolution or hope.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 161 Anger, Zeal,

Indignation .. Despondency, Triumph or Gloriation. **1656** *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 76 Religion is no friend..to supine and sottish despondencies of mind **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 161 They fell to demolishing Doubting Castle .. and in it .. they found one Mr Dispondencie, and one Much-afraid his Daughter. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 16 The peevishness and despondency which contrary winds, and a lingering voyage create. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 326 The despondency with which the Greeks viewed the situation. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. iv. 94 In a tone of despondency.

Despo·ndency 2. *Obs.* = See DESPOND *v.*2

Despondent (dĭspǫ·ndĕnt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *despondēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēspondēre* to DESPOND: see -ENT.]

1. Characterized by loss of heart or resolution; labouring under mental depression; desponding.

a **1699** W. BATES *Fear of God* xv. (R.), For a despondent sinner to think..that God will triumph in the mere torments of his creatures .. is a sin equal to atheism. **1730–46** THOMSON *Autumn* 980 Congregated thrushes now shivering sit On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock. **1800** MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 272 She sat despondent, lamenting her own extravagance. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. xlii. V. 215 Many .. chiefs were not merely apathetic but despondent in the cause.

2. Of or belonging to despondency.

1844 DICKENS *Chimes* ii, He then made a despondent gesture with both hands. **1888** MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, He sat in a despondent attitude.

B. *sb.* One who desponds.

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 347 A war which..the despondents have pronounced hopeless. *a* **1845** MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xxxi. (1884) 242, I am no despondent.

Despo·ndently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a despondent manner or state.

a **1677** BARROW *Serm.* I. ix. 112 (R. Supp.) St Chrysostom .. thus despondently concludes. **1795** LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 281, I was thought .. to have talked too despondently. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 117 Edgar consented to be led despondently back to the house.

Desponder (dĭspǫ·ndəɹ). *rare.* [f. DESPOND *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who desponds.

1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 288 More could scarce be said to encourage desponders. **1737** SWIFT *Prop. Badges Beggs.* Wks. 1761 III. 344, I am a desponder in my nature.

Despo·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DESPOND, q.v.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 1 The gloomy despondings, which deform and darken the native majesty of Byron.

Despo·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That desponds; losing or having lost heart or resolution.

1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediv.* 258 Desponding Peter sinking in the waves. *a* **1690** E. HOPKINS *Expos. Lord's Prayer* (R.), With no tormenting, carking, and desponding thoughts. **1746–7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 195 Why should desponding fears oppress your souls? **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The Glover seemed particularly desponding. **1843** J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 63 The desponding are generally the indolent and useless. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* 348 The weak and desponding defence of a lost cause.

b. Causing despondency, dispiriting. *rare.*

1800 *Invisible Man* I. 113 Accounts the more desponding to me, as he informs me he shall be here to-morrow.

Comb. **1803** BEDDOES *Hygeia* x. 5 His desponding-mad Ophelia, his raving-mad Lear, his jealous-mad Othello.

Despo·ndingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despondingly*, desperately, out of hope. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4226/1 We begin to talk very despondingly of its Success. **1840** MARRYATT *Olla Podr., S.W. and by W. & W.*, 'I sha'n't get any', replied Jack, despondingly. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 7/1 A friend, who despondingly expressed his fears that the huge ship would never reach the water.

[Desponsage, in recent Dicts., error for *despousage*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†Despo·nsate, *a. Obs.* Also **dys-.** [ad. L. *dēsponsāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēsponsāre* to betroth, freq. of *dēspondēre*: see DESPOND *v.*2]

1. Contracted or given in marriage, betrothed, espoused.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 285 b/2 He shold be the man that shold be desponsate and maryed to the Vyrgyne Mary.

2. *fig.* (*Alch.*) Chemically combined.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Yet must theyr Elements .wyth Elements of perfyt Bodys be dysponsate. *Ibid.* VI. 167 Make them then together to be Dysponsat.

†Despo·nsated, *ppl. a.* = prec.

1623 COCKERAM, *Desponsated*, betrothed.

†Desponsa·tion. *Obs.* Also **dis-, dys-.** [ad. L. *dēsponsātiōn-em* (also in OF. *desponsation*) betrothal, n. of action from *dēsponsāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of contracting in marriage; betrothal.

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* ix. (Shaks. Soc.) 89 Now xal we procede to here dysponsacion. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* i. § 5 For all this desponsation of her she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desponsation*, an affiance or betrothing.

2. *fig.* (*Alch.*) Chemical combination.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 187 The lesse of the Spryts there be in thys dysponsation The rather thy Calcynatyon shall thou make.

†Despo·nsion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēsponsiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēspondēre* to DESPOND, despair.] Desponding, despondency.

1640 BURGES *Serm.* (1641) 2 To cure them..of this desperate desponsion of mind.

†Despo·nsories, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 7 **desponsorios, desposories.** [ad. Sp. *desposorios* espousal, betrothal, f. *desposar* to affiance:—L. *dēsponsāre* (after which the word is modified in English). Chiefly used in relation to the proposed Spanish marriage of Charles I.]

1. Betrothal, or a ceremony in celebration of it.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxii, The eighth of September is appointed to be the day of Desponsories, the day of affiance, or the betrothing day. **1659** RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 105 The delay of the Desponsorio's will grieve the Princess.

2. A document formally declaring a betrothal.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 253 The Prince .. left the powers of the Desponsories with the Earl of Bristol, to be delivered upon the return of the Dispensation from Rome, which the King of Spain insisted upon. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 30 The Prince having left the Desponsorios in the hands of the Earl of Bristol. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 155 Mr. Edward Clerke, who was sent..to the Earl of Bristol, to stop the powers he had for the dispatch of the expected desposories.

Desport, obs. form of DISPORT *sb.* and *v.*

†Despo·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desposer*, occas. var. of *déposer*, from the F. confusion of *des-*, *de-*: see DE- 6.] *trans.* To depose, put down, lay down.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 255 What would he thinke but that he were desposed from the Throne? **1598** E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 43 And now their box complexions are despos'd **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 536 Into whose hands I might despose, and resigne the managing of my goods.

Despose, obs. form of DISPOSE *v.*

Despot (de·spŏt). Also 6 **dispotto,** 7 **despote.** [a. OF. *despot* (14th c.), mod.F. *despote*, ad. Gr. δεσπότης (med.L. *despota*, *-tus*) master, lord, despot. In sense 1 partly after It. *di spoto*, in Florio *despo'ta*, 'a lord, a lordlike governour'.]

1. *Hist.* A word which, in its Greek form, meant 'master' or 'lord' (e.g. of a household, of slaves), and was applied to a deity, and to the absolute ruler of a non-free people; in Byzantine times it was used of the Emperor, and, as representing Lat. *magister*, in various official titles, also as a form of address (= *domine* my lord) to the emperor, to bishops, and especially to patriarchs; from the time of Alexius Comnenus it was the formal title of princes of the imperial house; in the sense 'lord' or 'prince', it was borne, after the Turkish conquest, by the petty Christian rulers of dependent or tributary provinces, as the despots of the Morea or of Servia (= Servian *hospodar*). It was in this later application that the word was first known in the Western languages.

(In modern Greek, δεσπότης is the ordinary appellation of a bishop.)

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambini's Turk. Wars* (tr. from Italian) 20 Thomas Paleologo..abstained from that title and contented himselfe with the only title of the Dispotto of Morea. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 b, Taken awaye from his father John Castriot Despot of Servia. **1588** GREENE *Perimedes* 11 The Despot of Decapolis and his wife..lost their way **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 112 He was both by the Patriarch and the yong Emperor honored with the title of the *Despot*, another step vnto the Empire. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 122 The *Despot* was the heire or successor apparant of the Constantinopolitan Empire (vnderstand, of the times since Alexius Comnenus, though before him it were a generall name, as *My Lord*). **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Among the ancient Greeks, he that was next to the Emperor, was, by a general name, called Despotes. **1755** JOHNSON, *Despot*, an absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as the *despot* of Servia. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 485 To their favourite sons or brothers, they imparted the more lofty appellation of Lord or Despot, which was illustrated with new ornaments and prerogatives, and placed immediately after the person of the emperor himself. **1819** T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) II. x. 203 (Stanf.), I am bearer of letters to the despots [bishops of the Greek Church] and proëstis of our different islands.

2. After ancient Greek use: An absolute ruler of a country; hence, by extension, any ruler who governs absolutely or tyrannically; any person who exercises tyrannical authority; a tyrant, an oppressor.

(The modern use, which is usually hostile, according to Mason, quoted by Todd, came into prominence at the period of the French Revolution: 'the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title'.)

[**1611** COTGR., *Despote*, a Despote; the chiefe or soueraigne Lord of a Countrey. **1755** (see sense 1).] **1781** COWPER *Expost.* 370 Hast thou .. returned .. A despot big with power obtained by wealth? **1784** — *Task* V. 311 But is it fit .. that a man .. Should be a despot absolute, and boast Himself the only freeman of his land? **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 444 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. **1795–6** BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 104 The friends of Jacobins are no longer despots; the betrayers of the common cause are no longer traitors! **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 181 Which coincided in date with several other plots against Italian despots. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 159 The intercourse between those princes was highly characteristic of Asiatic despots. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 43 Under the primeval despots of Egypt. **1848** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ii. Note vii (1855) I. 305 Every Frank of wealth and courage was a despot within his sphere. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 12 Which divides boys into despots and slaves. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 Voltaire .. never rose above the simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage vizier.

3. *Comb.*

1846 C. G. PROWETT *Prometh. Bound* 34 Is not our despot-lord In all things framed to violence?

Despotat (de·spŏtæt). Also **-ate.** [a. F. *despotat*, ad. med.L. type **despotātus*: see DESPOT and -ATE.] The dominion of a Greek despot under the Turks; a principality.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iii. 312 There was the despotat of Epirus. **1883** *Trans. Hellenic Stud.* Oct. 2 A semi-independent despotat of Epirus continued to exist for more than a hundred years after that time.

†Despotee'. *Obs.* [cf. OF. *despotee* court of a despot, *despotie* lordship, despotat; cf. Gr. δεσποτεία lordship, despotism.] = prec.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 361 In the Grecian Empire, whose division into several despotees..did..throw open the gates to me.

Despotic (despǫ·tik), *a.* Also 7 **despotique,** 8 **despotick.** [a. F. *despotique* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. Gr. δεσποτικός, f. δεσπότης DESPOT: see -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the natue of a despot, or despotism; arbitrary, tyrannical.

1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 58 From whence proceedeth Dominion, Paternall, and Despotique. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 31 Where guardian laws despotic power restrain. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ₱ 10 Bluster has therefore a despotick authority in many families. **1825** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Convalescent*, He lay and acted his despotic fancies. **1844** EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 298 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic. **1856** GROTE *Greece* II. xciv. (1869) XII. 10 *marg.*, He becomes Asiatized and despotic. *a* **1863** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (ed. 4) I. 283 The epithet *free* importing praise, and the epithet *despotic* importing blame, they who distinguish governments into free and despotic suppose that the first are better than the second.

Hence **Despo·ticly** *adv.* = DESPOTICALLY.

169. *Ad Populum Phaleræ* I. 13 That Noah's Heirs despoticly might rule.

†Despo·tical, *a. Obs.* Also 8 **-all.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DESPOTIC.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 68 Free'd themselves whollie from that Despotical kind of government. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 53 Under the despoticall rule of the Monarch. **1690** LOCKE *Govt.* II. xv. § 172 Despotical Power is an absolute, arbitrary Power one Man has over another. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 326 Of the most free as well as of the most despotical [governments]. **1839** J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* IV. iii. 183 Despotical speaking and acting of the clergy.

Despotically (despǫ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a despotic manner; with absolute power.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 53 Despotically to command, or compel, is not of the nature of True Christian..Religion. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 234 A monarchy absolutely and despotically regal. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xix, The great man of his neighbourhood .. ruling despotically over a small clan. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* IX. 137/2 In despotically governed monarchies.

†Despo·ticalness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being despotic; despotic mode of action; despotism.

1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 36 The eleven Judges, who gratified him with a Despoticalness over the former. **1695** *Parl. Dissolved Death Princess of Orange* 48 A Despoticalness becoming the Grand Seigniors of the Republick. **1698** R. FERGUSSON *View Eccles.* 106 Tools of Despoticalness or Democratical Demagogues in Politicks.

Despotism (de·spŏtiz'm). [a. F. *despotisme* (*Dict. Acad.* 1740): see DESPOT and -ISM.]

1. The rule of a despot; despotic government; the exercise of absolute authority.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Despotism*, despotic government. **1756** BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 36 The simplest form of government is despotism, where all the inferior orbs of power are moved merely by the will of the Supreme. **1817** BENTHAM *Swear not at all* Wks. 1843 V. 222 Next to the evils of anarchy, are the evils of despotism. **1857** TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 364 The worst form of despotism is the silent enslaving of a nation by Functionarism and Bureaucracy. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. iv. 192 These very circumstances, which guarded the people against political despotism exposed them all the more to ecclesiastical despotism. **1869** RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Hist.* 22 Despotism is the simplest, coarsest, and rudest of all the forms of civil government. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 29 In France the first effective enemy of the principles of despotism was Voltaire.

2. A political system under the control of a despot; a despotic state; an arbitrary government.

1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 205 It is..dangerous suddenly to change a despotism for a free constitution. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 297 A free country has greater difficulty than a despotism in the mere setting about of a war. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 347 They saw that a civil war could end only in a despotism. **1881** JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 190 Your empire is a despotism exercised over unwilling subjects.

3. *fig.* Absolute power or control; rigid restraint.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vii. 60 All education is despotism. **1807** W. IRVING *Salmag.* xi. (1860) 243 With what .. despotism do empty names and ideal phantoms exercise their dominion over the human mind! **1836** EMERSON *Nat., Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 The first effort of thought tends to relax this despotism of the senses. **1859** MILL *Liberty* ii. 63 An old mental despotism had been thrown off.

De·spotist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of despotism.

1857 KINGSLEY *Life & Lett.* (1879) II. 66 And I must become as thorough a despotist and imperialist as Strafford himself. 1863 E. WARD *Captiv. Poland* I. 129 Mr. Carlyle ..a philosophical despotist.

Despotize (de·spǫtəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE; in mod.F. *despotiser* (Littré).] *intr.* To act the part of a despot; to rule as a despot.

1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 288 Despotizing over those nations which will not submit. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 215 He despotized in all the pomp of patriotism. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 16 Kings and Emperors..anxious to despotise over their brethren.

Despoto·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [-CRACY.] Government by a despot; the rule of a despot.

a 1860 T. PARKER *Wks.* V. 262 (D.) Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages .. came over the water.

† **Despotomaniac.** *nonce-wd.* [See -MANIA.] One who has a mania in favour of despots; *attrib.* having such a mania.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 690 We value liberty too highly to cram it like a nauseous potion down the throat of any Despoto-maniac patient.

† **Despou·sage.** *Obs.* [f. DESPOUSE *v.* + -AGE: cf. *espousage, spousage.*] Betrothal; espousal.

a 1587 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 103/2 Ethelbert King of the Eastangles..went..to King Offa for despousage of Athilrid his daughter.

† **Despou·se,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēsponsāre* to betroth (see DESPONSATE), on the model of *spouse* :—OF. *esposer* :—L. *sponsāre.*] *trans.* To promise in marriage, to betroth; to give or take in marriage, to marry; = ESPOUSE *v.* 1. 2. Also *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 203 Ly wib me, for to day þow despousedest and weddest me. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1028 She desireth þat I ou shalt nowe wyth a ryng Despouse hir to thi-self for euere-more. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187, I haue despoused you to a noble man. 1543 *Necess. Doctr.* in *Formul. Faith* B iij, A virgin, which was despoused or ensured to a man, whose name was Joseph 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* x. 56 Meete me at Ptolemais, that..I may despouse her to thee.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Whan he despoused theyr soules in fayth & ledde them in hope out of Egypt.

Hence **Despou·sed** *ppl. a.*, **Despou·sing** *vbl. sb*; also **Despou·ser,** one who gives in marriage.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Song. Sol.* iii. 11 In the day of his despousing. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 308 Chastitie the Contract, Vertue the Despouser.

Despoyl(e, -poyly, -puile, obs. ff. DESPOIL.

Despraise, Despread, Desprise: see DIS-.

Despu·mate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dēspūmāt-us* pa. pple. of *dēspūmāre*: see next.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Despumate*, freed from froth and impurities; clarified; purified.

Despumate (dĭspiū·meit, de·spiumeit), *v.* [f. L. *dēspūmāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēspūmāre* to skim, f. DE- I. 2 + *spūma* foam, froth, scum, *spūmāre* to froth.]

1. *trans.* To skim; to free (a liquid) of the scum, froth, or other impure part; to clarify by removing the scum.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 95 Take of Honey well despumated as much as you please. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 34 The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or despumated. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 112 Used among the French to despumate and granulate their sugars. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 128 When it was despumated, a new cremor always succeeded.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw off its froth or scum; to become clarified by this process.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* 304 (L.) That discharge..will help it the sooner and faster to despumate and purify. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *trans.* To throw off as froth.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* 360 (L.) They were thrown off and despumated upon the larger emunctory and open glands.

Hence **Despumated** *ppl. a.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 83 The sanies of it rosted, with despumated Honey, helps the Glaucoma. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Despumated honey.*

Despuma·tion. [ad. L. *dēspūmātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēspūmāre*: see prec. In F. *despumation* (1616 in Hatzf.).]

1. The removal of froth or scum from a liquid; the condition of being freed from scum; clarification.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Despumation is when spume or froth floating on the top, is taken away with a spoon, feather, or by colation. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 215 Honey..boil'd to a perfect Despumation. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The expulsion of impure matter from the fluids of the body; the matter thus despumated.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 164 By .. Despumation I would have nothing else understood, than the Expulsion or Separation of the febrile matter now brought under and as it were conquered. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 8 (1734) 164 The..Glands become loaded with the Despumation of the whole Habit. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXVI, The fluids of the body appear to possess a power of separating and expelling any noxious substance which may have mixed itself with them. This they do, in eruptive fevers, by a kind of despumation, as Sydenham calls it. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* viii. 158.

3. *pl.* Skimmings, scum, froth, foam.

1669 *Addr. Ymg Gentry Eng.* 51 Here you see another Cytherea born out of the despumations of our seas of wine

† **Despume** (dĭspiū·m), *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēspūmāre* (see DESPUMATE), or a. F. *despumer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To skim; to clear of froth or scum.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 Of hony despumed [*v. r.* dispumed] oz. iiij. *c* 1553 in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 232 Take your Alewort..and into it put of good Honey despumed a pound and a half. 1623 COCKERAM, *Despume*, to take vp the scum of a thing. 1655 in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 36 Let the tryall be made with about a gallon of Honey, despume it. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 146 Salting the Water, and despuming as fast as it appears.

2. *intr.* Of a liquid: To cast up a scum or froth.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Despume*, fome, or cast vp a scumme.

Hence **Despumed** *ppl. a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. XXIV, Made .. of despumed and clarified hony.

Despute, obs. var. of DISPUTE.

Despyne in *porke despyne*: see PORCUPINE.

Desquamate (de·skwămeit), *v.* [f. L. *dēsquāmāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēsquāmāre* (trans.) to remove the scales from, to scale, f. DE- I. 2 + *squāma* scale (of a fish, reptile, etc.).]

† 1. *trans.* To take the scales off, clear from scales, peelings, or loose cuticle; to scale, peel.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON *Desquamate*, to scrape off the fins from fish; and in *Surgery*, to scale off the corrupt or shattered part of bones.

2. *intr.* To come off in the form of scales; to scale off, exfoliate, 'peel'.

1828 COMBE *Const. Man* iii. (1835) 99 As anatomists call it, desquamating; by which they mean, that the cuticle comes off in squamæ or scales. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 53 The cuticle always desquamates.

Hence **De·squamated** *ppl. a*, scaled off; freed from scales or cuticle, peeled.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desquamated*, scaled, having the Scales taken off 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 107 Piutti removed all the desquamated cuticle. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 556 They traverse and support each desquamated zone surrounding the periphery of the stem.

Desquamation (deskwămē·ʃən). [nonn of action from prec.: see -ATION. (In French, in Dict. Trévoux, 1752).]

1. The removal of scales or of any scaly crust.

1721 BAILEY, *Desquamation* (in *Surgery*) is a scaling of foul bones. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Desquamation*, the act of slaking or scaling carious Bones. 1755 in JOHNSON.

2. A coming off in scales or scaly patches; *esp.* that of the epidermis, as the result of certain diseases; exfoliation, 'peeling'.

1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 389 The Desquammation was very slow, the black Crusts adhering several Days. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 105 Obstinate cases of dry desquamations. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 147 Exfoliation or desquamation of the internal membrane. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. XXXIX. 540 Granite is so prone to desquamation, that nearly all granitic chains are topped with rounded masses, which, though really in situ, have often the appearance of being bowlders. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 28 The desquamation and falling off of a good deal of epithelium. 1888 *Times* 14 Apr. 11 Another child..was in the stage of desquamation.

attrib. 1883 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* s.v. *Scarlet Fever*, The desquamation-period .. is also spoken of as occupying the second week.

3. That which is cast off in scales.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Aposirmata* Phisitions call *Desquamations*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Rust*, the red desquamation of old iron.

Desqua·mative (dĭskwæ·mătiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēsquāmāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Tending to or characterized by desquamation, as in *desquamative nephritis, pneumonia*, etc.

1847 DR. G. JOHNSON in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXX. 170 To the form of renal disease here described as occurring in connection with scarlatina I propose to give the name of *acute desquamative nephritis.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 285 Cheesy pneumonia..proceeds .. from true desquamative pneumonia.

Desqua·matory, *a.* & *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to desquamation.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* X. v. (1678) 231 This shall be done with a scaling or Desquamatory Trepan. 1837 PLUMBE *Dis. Skin* (L.), The desquamatory stage now begins.

B. *sb.* A desquamatory trepan.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers, Crane-bills, Catheters, Desquamatories. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Desquamatory*, an old form of trephine for removing exfoliations from bones.

† **Desqua·me,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *dēsquāmā-re* (see DESQUAMATE).] *trans.* = DESQUAMATE 1.

1623 COCKERAM, *Desquame*, to scale a fish. 1731 BAILEY, *Desquame*, to take off, or scrape off Scales.

Dessay, obs. form of DERAY.

† **Dess,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also **desse.** [a. OF. *deis, dais*, DAIS.] 1. Obs. form of DAIS.

2. A desk.

1552 HULOET, Desse or lecturne to lay a boke on, *ambonus.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 50 A bevie of fayre damzels ..Wayting when as the Antheme should be sung on hye. The first of them did seeme of ryper yeares .. And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare, Ne ever once did looke up from her desse.

Dess (des), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **dass.** [Of doubtful origin: cf. Icel. *des* in *hey-des* hayrick; but the sense 'layer' suggests that the word is identical with prec. (OF. *deis, dais* raised platform or floor.)]

1. A stratum, a layer.

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 139 First they take the mine picked from the Desse or Rock. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Stirlings.* XV. 327 (Jam.) Then 15 strata of muirstone rise above each other to the summit of the Fells .. in the face of the braes, they go by the name of *dasses* or *gerrocks.* 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* II. 61 (Jam.) They soon reached a little dass in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dess*, a layer of piled substances; a course in a building. 'Laid up in desses', laid tier upon tier. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* 55 He'd getten a haill dess o' shaffs .. and was rife for another dess.

2. (See quots.)

1788 MARSHALL *Provincialisms of E. Yorksh.* in *Rural Economy* (E. D. S.), *Dess*, a cut of hay. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Dess* (Fylde distr.), a pile, applied to straw. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dess*, a pile, a heap; a truss of hay.

Dess, *v. north. dial.* [f. DESS *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To arrange in a layer or layers; to pile up in layers.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 139 The usuall way for dessinge of strawe. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 20 *Desse*, to lay close together: to desse Wool, Straw, &c. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss*, *Desse*, ..in Cumb, to put in order. 1788 MARSHALL *Provincialisms of E. Yorksh.*, *Dess up*, to pile up neatly. 1851 *Cumbrld Gloss.*, *Dess*, to lay carefully together. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dess'd up*, piled up.

2. To cut (a section of hay) from a stack.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss* 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

3. *intr* To work in a stratum or strata; to hew out particular strata or layers from the face of a cliff.

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'They're dessing for jet', i. e. hacking it out of the layers or desses, when it occurs on the face of the cliff. 1882 *Good Cheer* 61 You knew he was getting jet, dessing in Helabeck Bight yonder

De·ssably, *adv. north. dial.* [Cf. DESSANTLY.]

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Dessably*, constantly. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dessably*, orderly in point of arrangement.

Dessait, -ate, -ayte, obs. ff. DECEIT.

† **De·ssantly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [Etymol. uncertain; cf. DESS *v.*, DESSELY.] Continuously.

c 1400 *Beryn* 790 In whose tyme sikirlich, þe vii. sagis were In Rome dwelling dessantly. *Ibid.* 1563 Flor thre dayis dessantly þe derknes a-mong hem was

Dessaue, -ayfe, -ayue, obs. ff. DECEIVE.

Dessayse, -seize, obs. ff. DISEASE, DISSEIZE.

Desse, var. of DESS *sb.*[1]

Dessece, -eit, obs. ff. DECEASE, DECEIT.

† **Dessely,** *adv. Obs.* Also **-lie, -li.** [Cf. DESS *v.*, DESSABLY.] Continuously.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11406 (Cott.) Did þam in a montain dern Desselie to wait þe stern *Ibid.* 17719 (Cott.) Desseli to god praiand, Wit sacrifijs and wit offrand. *Ibid.* 19033 (Cott.) Þai .. desseli bath late and are War tentand to þe apostels late. *Ibid.* 26881 (Cott.) Als if he desseli did ill.

Dessende, -ente, obs. ff. DESCEND, DESCENT.

Dessert (dezə·t). Also 7-8 **desert,** 8 **des-, disart.** [a. F. *dessert* (Estienne 1539) 'removal of the dishes, dessert', f. *desservir* to remove what has been served, to clear (the table), f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *servir* to serve.]

1. A course of fruit, sweetmeats, etc. served after a dinner or supper; 'the last course at an entertainment' (J.).

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) II. ix. 54 Such eating, which the French call desert, is unnaturall. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July, The dessert coming, with roses upon it, the Duchesse bid him try. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 261 'Tis the dessert that graces all the feast. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 96 If the Guests may pocket the Desart. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. iii, The dessert or last course was already on the table. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 69 The Medlar..when in a state of incipient decay is employed for the dessert. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 Pleasant kinds of dessert, with which we amuse ourselves after dinner.

b. 'In the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1848-60 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* (Farmer), The pastry-cook [in Paris] is very useful. He supplies..such dessert (I use the word in the American sense) as an ordinary cook could not be expected to make.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Dessert-knife, -plate, -spoon,** etc., those used for the dessert; a *dessert-spoon* is intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon; **dessert-service,** the dishes, plates, and other requisites used in serving dessert.

1773 DOUGLASS in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 294 It is a common desert wine. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 40. 564 An eye as large as a dessert-plate. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 144 Dessert apples and kitchen apples can hardly be distinguished. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* VI. (ed. 18) 203 The servant..put down ..a dessert-spoon. 1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 30/2 Take ..one dessertspoonful of allspice.

Desseyse, -eyt, -eyue, obs. ff. DECEASE, DECEIT, DECEIVE.

‖ **Dessiatine, desyatin** (de·syăt/n). Also **dessatine, dessaetine, dessjaetine.** [ad. Russ. десятина *desyatína* lit. 'tenth, tithe'.] A Russian superficial measure of 2400 sq. sazhens.

1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* II. 345 A dessaetine and a half of land was bought, with the boors upon it. 1814 W. Brown *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 542 A dessatine contains 117,600 English sq feet 1889 tr. *Tolstoi's Anna Karénina* 166 Instead of sowing down twenty four desyatins, they had only planted six. 1892 *Times* 3 Mar. 3/3 Some 15,761 dessiatines of grain-growing land, or over 40,000 acres. (A 'dessiatine' being about 2¾ acres.)

Destai·n, *v.* Archaic variant of DISTAIN.

Destance, obs. f. DISTANCE, variance, disagreement.

Destane, -anye, -ayne, obs ff. DESTINE, DESTINY.

† **Desta·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + STATE *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of state or grandeur.

16.. T. Adams *Wks.* (1861) I. 430 (D.) The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye destating himself .. was cast down for us that we might rise up by him.

Deste, obs. pa. t. of DASH *v.*

c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 2396 Ouer þe bregge he deste.

Destemper, obs. form of DISTEMPER.

Desten(e, -nie, obs. ff. DESTINE, DESTINY.

† **De·ster.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *destre* right hand :—L. *dextra*] The right hand.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 35 (Matz.) Thi proude palefreys and thi stedes that thou3 haddest in dester [OF. *en destre*] leddes.

† **Desternute,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *dē,* DE- 3 + *sternūtre, sternūt-,* or *sternūtāre,* to sneeze.] So **Desternu·tament.**

1623 Cockeram II, To sneeze, *Desternute.* A sneezing, *Desternutament.*

† **Deste·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [cf. L. *dēstertĕre* to cease snoring.]

1623 Cockeram, *Desterting,* snorting.

Destestable, obs. var. of DETESTABLE.

Desteyne, -nye, obs. ff. DISTAIN, DESTINE, DESTINY.

† **De·sticate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēstŭcāre* to squeak as a shrew-mouse.]

1623 Cockeram, *Desticate.* to cry like a rat.

Hence **Destica·tion,** (*rare*) squeaking.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 119 It was the destication of a mouse, who.. had got himself an unwelcome visitor in the cage of my favourite magpye.

Destill, -ation, obs. ff. DISTIL, DISTILLATION.

† **De·stin, destine,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *destin* masc. = It., Sp., Pg. *destino,* or OF. *destine* fem. destiny, f. *destiner* to DESTINE] = DESTINY *sb.*

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 211 Makes an ende, as destine hath assignde. 1590 T. Watson *Death Sir F. Walsingham,* Poems (Arb.) 151 By Destins fatall knife Sweet Meliboeus is depriu'd of life. 1599 Marston *Sco. Vill.* II. viii. 211 The Destin's adamantine band. 1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Song* Poems 14 This hold to brave the skies the Destines framed. — *Statue of Adonis,* She sighed, and said: 'What power breaks Destine's law?'

† **De·stinable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *destinable* fatal, f. *destiner* to DESTINE: see -ABLE.

(Occurs once in MSS. of Chaucer's *Boethius,* but in 16th c. edd. is substituted five times for DESTINAL of the MS.)] Of, pertaining to, or fixed by destiny; fated, fatal. Hence **De·stinably** *adv.* (in printed edd. of Chaucer).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr vi. (Skeat) I. 251 He chaseth out al yvel fro the boundes of his communalitee by the order of necessitee destinable. 1530 Palsgr. 310/1 Destynable, apoynted to be ones destenye, *destinable.* 1550-61 *Chaucer's Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 219 b/2 (Sk. l. 70) The destinable [MS. destinal] ordinaunce is wouen and accomplished. *Ibid.* (Sk. l. 56) The order destinably [MS. destinal] proceedeth of the simplicitie of purveighaunce.

† **De·stinacy.** *Obs.* [f. L. *dēstināt-us, dēstināt-iō* : see -ACY.] Destination, appointment.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xix. 70 The successyon is unto hym due of ryghte heredytalle and by veraye destynacy after my deth.

† **De·stinal,** *a. Obs.* [f. Destin *sb.* or F. *destin* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or according to destiny or fate.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) l. 80 They surmounten the ordre of destinal moevableteе. *Ibid.* v. pr. ii. 4 Elles I wolde witen yif that the destinal cheyne constreineth the movinges of the corages of men? [And three other examples.]

(In the 16th c. printed edd. altered to DESTINABLE.)

Destina·rian, *nonce-wd.* [f. DESTINE *v.*, after *predestinarian.*] A believer in destiny.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 52 They seem to be destinarians—to have a dull apprehension that everything moves on in its preordained course.

† **De·stinate,** *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *dēstināt-us,* pa. pple. of *dēstināre* to DESTINE.]

1. Fated, ordained; = DESTINED 1. **a.** as *pple.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 692 So was me destinate [*Ashm. MS.* destaned] to dy. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii, That northeren winde that is ever ready and destynat to all evel. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 315 They are destinate to destruction. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 468 The Gods have destinate That wretched mortals must live sad. 1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 107 A small flye By a fooles finger destinate to dye.

b. as *adj.*

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i, That a bad conscience may bring him to his destinate repentance. *a* 1659 Br. Morton *Episc. Asserted* 99 (T.) Walo Messalinus, a destinate adversary to episcopacy.

2. Set apart for a particular purpose; ordained; intended; = DESTINED 2. **a.** as *pa. pple.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. xi. 38 Dry stony layers are destinate to white Saxifrage, Bugle, Lauender. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 199 Admitted into an Inns of Court, heretofore only destinate and appropriate to the sons of Nobility.

b. as *adj.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 63 See that you doe folow youre moothers destinat order. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. Pref (1622) 8 The destinate end, and scope of this worke. 1660 Gauden *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 35 Wilful murther and destinate villany.

B. *sb.* That which is destined; a fated or appointed event, etc.

1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 153 Destinates are said to be in vain, if either they are insufficiently, or not at all, referred to their Ends.

Destinate (de·stine·t), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *dēstināt-,* ppl. stem of *dēstināre* : see DESTINE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To ordain, appoint: = DESTINE *v.* 1.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiii. 47 To doo sacrefyces destynated vnto the noble goddesse Ceres. 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 94 Vsurping that facultye and vocation at the first destinated as peculiar to gentlemen. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. (1654) 7 You are destinated to fill the place of that Cardinal. 1712 Ld. King *Primitive Church* II. 5 He that read the Scriptures, was particularly destinated to this office. *c* 1870 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Lev.* I. 4 Laying the hand on is the solemn act of designating or destinating to a certain purpose.

† **b.** To doom, sentence (to a punishment); to ordain or appoint (a punishment) to be inflicted.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* V. (1618) 211 Destinated to a more slow, but to a greater punishment. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. i. (1632) 393 Whom the Priest by casting of lots had destinated to death. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 269 [She] Still Queen-like, destinates his punishment. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 24 To preserve their Bishop Eusebius from banishment, to which Valens their Emperour had destinated him.

2. To appoint or predetermine in the way of fate or of a divine decree; *pass.* to be divinely appointed or fated; = DESTINE *v.* 2.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. (R.) That name that God .did destinate and appoynt vnto hym, before the creation of the worlde. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Ephes.* (1658) 156 Christ is a head of those only whom God hath destinated to convert. 1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. i. 260 The man to whom soveraignty was destinated in Sibylls verses. 1651 Wittie *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. viii. 105 The Turks .. doe not regard the Pestilence, because they thinke that God hath destinated to every one his manner of death.

b. To determine the destiny of.

1839 Bailey *Festus* viii. (1848) 91 It is love which mostly destinates our life.

3. To devote in intention to a particular purpose or use; to intend, design, allot; = DESTINE *v.* 3.

1555 Eden *Decades* 157 Suche as they destinate to eate they geld. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 83 Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree destinated to the dead. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv, We that are bred up in learning, and destinated by our parents to this end. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. xviii, Having plowed up the place we have destinated for a meadow. 1826 Southey *Vind. Ecol. Angl.* 303 If they were not destinated to their profession from childhood.

† **b.** *pass.* To be designed by nature. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 108 Nature .. prouided for the safe conduict of this Nerue, since to the midreif it was destinated. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* iii. § 3 (1643) 53 The night .. is destinated or appointed for quiet and sleep. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. vi. 91 The action of seeing, to which the eye is destinated. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 262 Birds..being destinated to fly among the branches of trees. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 8, Our Mother Earth .. is destinated to the Service of Man in the Production of Vegetation.

Hence **De·stinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1633 Prynne *Histrio-Mastix* I. ii. (R.), The destinating, and denoting of vnprofitable .. and vnnecessary inventions. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 130 To depend upon the destinating stars.

Destinated (de·stine·ted), *ppl. a. arch.* or *Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Appointed, predetermined; destined, fated: see prec. vb.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Destinated,* appointed. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 216 The destinated corruption of the matter. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. III,* Wks (1711) 59 The rendevouz and destinated place of meeting. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* IV. 214 That this .. is the particular destinated use of such a thing.

Destination (destine·ʃən). [ad. L. *dēstinātiōn-em,* n. of action from *dēstināre* to DESTINE: cf. F. *destination* (12–13th c.) perh. the immediate source, It. *destinazione.*]

1. The action of destining, appointing, foreordaining, or setting apart to a particular use, purpose, or end; the fact of being destined. (In mod. use influenced by sense 2.)

1598 Florio, *Destinatione,* destination. 1623 Cockeram, *Destination,* an appointment. 1628 Spencer *Logick* 208 The flesh of man and beasts doe differ in their proper being, and Gods destination. 1755 Young *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 114 It is said, there must be heresies..And why? There is..no fatal necessity for them, from God's destination. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* (1763) I. ii. 246 No other branch of the human constitution shows more visibly our destination for society..than appetite for fame. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* V. 120 That the destination given to these endowments by their founders was wise and politic,

b. *transf.* The end or purpose for which a person or thing is destined; in quot. 1749, the profession or business for which a person is destined.

a 1656 Bp. J. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 258 Relative, I say, not inherent in themselves but in reference to their use, and destination. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. ccvii. 293 In your destination you will have frequent occasions to speak in public. 1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 160 There is not a fly, but has had infinite wisdom concern'd not only in its structure, but in its destination. 1795 Christian in *Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) IV 82 Sending intelligence to the enemy of the destinations and designs of this kingdom, in order to assist them in their operations against us .. is high treason. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xiii. 235 A destination above the objects, the employments, and the abilities of this world.

2. *spec.* The fact of being destined or bound for a particular place; hence, short for *place of destination,* the place for which a person or thing is destined; the intended end of a journey or course. (Now the usual sense.)

1787 Canning *Microcosm.* No. 32 P 2 That traveller will arrive sooner at his place of destination. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vi, Anxiety as to the place of her destination. *a* 1813 Southey *Nelson* I. 199 (L.) 'It [the fleet] has as many destinations' he [Nelson] said 'as there were countries'. 1828 Webster, s.v., The ship left her destination; but it is more usual to say, the place of her destination. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* iii. 45 She..held by his arm till they arrived at their destination. 1885 *Act* 48-49 *Vict.* c. 60 § 20 Ships..whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession. 1892 *Leeds Mercury* 27 May 5/1 [He] has at length arrived at his destination.

3. *Sc. Law.* **a.** The nomination, by the will of the proprietor, of successors to heritable or movable property in a certain order. **b.** The series of heirs succeeding to such property, whether by will or by the course of law.

1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 130 Subjects originally moveable become heritable: 1. By the proprietor's destination. Thus, a jewel, or any other moveable subject, may be provided to the heir. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., A destination 'to A. and his heirs of line', carries the property to the heir in heritage, exclusive of the heir of conquest..A destination to heirs-male excludes females. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 325 Destinations in favour of such third persons..are presumed to be testamentary and revocable.

Destinator (de·stine·tə1). *rare.* [a. L. *dēstinātor,* agent-n. from *dēstināre* to DESTINE.] One who destines; one who fixes or pronounces a destiny; a dealer in destinies.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soul* I. xli. 94 Detestable Southsayers, and dissembling destinators. 1610 Br. Webbe *Posie Spir. Flowers,* Time's Creator and destinator.

Destine (de·stin), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **destayn(e,** 4–6 **-ten,** 5 **-tan(e, -teyne,** 5–6 **-tyne,** 6 **-tyng,** 6– **destine.** [a. F. *destiner* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dēstināre* to make fast or firm, establish, destine, f. Dē- I. 3 + **stanāre,* causal deriv. of *stāre* to stand.]

† **1.** *trans.* To ordain, appoint (formally or definitely). *Obs.* (or merged in 3.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2673 It was desteynid by dome, & for due holdyn .. Thay affermyt hit fully. 1613 J. Salkeld *Treat Angels* 80 [Angels] destined for the perpetuall motion of the heavens. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. x. 105 His appanage, which the late king had destined him. 1881 Duffield *Don Quix.* I. xxv. 344 This is the place, O ye heavens! which I destine and select for bewailing the misfortune.

2. As the act of the Deity, Fate, or a supernatural power: To appoint or fix beforehand, to predetermine by an unalterable decree or ordinance. Now chiefly in *pass.*: To be divinely appointed or fated; often in weakened sense, expressing little more than the actual issue of events as ascertained by subsequent experience, without any definite reference to their predetermination. (Usually with *inf.*)

c 1300 [see Destining below]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxviii. 33 Þe boke of life is þe knawynge of god, in þe whilke he has destaynd all goed men to be safe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 518 A barne .. þat dri3tyn after þi day has destaned to regne. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 176 Yf god destyneth hym, he shall wynne the pryse. 1583 G. Bucke *Commend. verses, Watson's Centurie of Love,* The starr's, which did at Petrarch's byrthday raigne, Were fixt againe at thy natiuity, Destening thee the Thuscan's poesie. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 13 Since the World .. prevents Our best and worst Experiments; (As if th' were destin'd to miscarry). 1719 Young *Revenge* IV. i, Lovers destin'd for each other. 1816 Wilson *City of Plague* II. ii. 95 Two such souls Are not by God destined to live apart. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 134 Their [the English] speech seems destined to be the universal language of men. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 213 He was, however, not destined to escape so easily. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 343 One who was destined to eclipse even the fame of Colet as a popular preacher.

b. quasi-*impers.* (*passive* or *active*) with indirect obj. and infin. (subject).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 664 If me be destaynede to dye at Dryghtyns wylle. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 692 So was me destaned to dye. *Ibid.* 4115 Þat oþer dai be desert þam destaned to ride.

3. To fix or set apart in intention for a particular purpose, use, end, course of action, etc.; to design, intend, devote, allot. (Most commonly in *pass.*)

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 408 Kyng Godyfer dyd destyng hym selfe to come on Gouernar as fast as he might; but Hector met him fyrst, and..ouerthrew him. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 H ij b, Hunny must be medled in all medicamentes destined & ordeyned to the vlcere of the Thorax. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 227 Some of these beds you must destine to be eaten young and green. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The little Hole..towards the..Extremity of the Bean, is destin'd for the Entrance of..aqueous Parts. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Bristol* 10 Apr., The apartment destined for Audiences. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 The time which was destined for re-assembling the parliament. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxiii, With how little security man can reckon upon the days which he destines to happiness. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 302 The ship destined to transport the missionaries.

4. *pass. To be destined*: to be bound (*for* a particular place); see Destined *ppl. a.* 2 b.

Hence † **De·stining** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6867 Of God hit was thy destenyng. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* 270 Dede be my destenyng.

Destine, obs. f. Destin, Destiny.

Destined (de·stind), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ed 1.]

1. Appointed or fixed by fate, or by a divine decree or purpose; foreordained, predetermined, fated. (Now often in weakened sense = 'that is (or was) to be'; cf. prec. 2.)

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 156 But ah, who ever shunn'd by precedent The destined ill she must herself assay? 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 20 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destined urn. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Æneid* I, Before he won the Latian realm, and built the destin'd town. *c* 1703 Prior *Ode Col. C. Villiers* 92 The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r, From the dark urn shall throw thy destin'd hour. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxiv, A destined errant knight I come, Announced by prophet sooth and old. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III 145 When this burden of woe to its destined end will be brought.

† **b.** 'Devoted', doomed. *Obs.*

a 1721 Prior (J.), May Heav'n around this destin'd head The choicest of its curses shed.

2. Fixed in human intention; intended, designed: cf. prec. 3.

1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iv. 87 Their long destined project. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 58 P 1 To restore her to her destined Husband. 1754 Dodsley *Agric.* III. (R.), To reach the destin'd goal.

b. *spec.* Fixed or appointed to go to a particular destination; = Bound *ppl. a.*1 2.

c 1790 Willock *Voy.* 20 [They] proceed to whatever ship they are destined. 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 239 The troops destined for Britain, usually marched through Gaul. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 1 1/2 There were some railway phrases then [1838–9] introduced..You were asked the place to which you were 'destined', the place itself being your 'destination'.

Destinee (de·stinī·). *nonce-wd.* [see -ee.] The person for whom something (as a message, etc.) is destined.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 472 'Meet me at half-past seven' often reaches the destinee as 'Meet me at half-past eleven'.

Destinee, destinie, obs. forms of Destiny.

Destinezite (destinē·zəit). *Min.* [Named 1881 after M. Destinez: see -ite.] A phosphate of iron, a variety of diadochite, from Visé in Belgium.

1882 Dana *Min.* App. iii. 36.

Destinist (de·stinist). *rare.* [f. Destiny + -ist.] A believer in destiny, a fatalist. So **De·stinism,** belief in destiny, fatalism. (In mod. Dicts.)

1846 Worcester, *Destinist*, a believer in destiny; fatalist. *Phren. Jour.*

† **Destinour.** *Obs.* [a. AFr. *destinour*, OF. *destineor*, ad. L. *dēstinātōr* Destinator.] He who destines; the Author of destiny.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E.E.T.S.) *Govt. Lordsch.* 65 Men oghte wyth byse prayers bysek þe heghe destynour..þat he wille oþerwyse ordeyne.

Destiny (de·stIni), *sb.* Forms: 4 **destine, -ene(ẽ),** -ane(e, 4–5 **destyne, -ynie, -any**(e, 4–6 **destenie, -enye,** 4–7 **-eny,** 5 **-inee, -ynee, -eyne, -enye, -ayne, disteyne, -yne,** 5–6 **destyny, -onie, -onye,** 6–7 **destinie,** 6– **destiny.** [ME., a. OF. *destinée* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *destinada*, It. *destinata*, fem. sb. from L. pa. pple. *dēstinātus, -a*: see -ade suffix.]

I. As a fact or condition.

1. That which is destined or fated to happen; predetermined events collectively; = Fate *sb.* 3 a.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1026 Hee shall bee doluen and ded as destenie falles. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. xiii. 134 And sua ware brokyn Destyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Desteyne, or happe..*fatum*. 1717 tr. *Leibnitz* in Clarke & Leibnitz *Collect. Papers* v. 165 There is *Fatum Christianum*, A certain destiny of every thing, regulated by the foreknowledge and providence of God. 1849 Whittier *Voices of Freedom, Crisis* x, This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin.

† **b.** A declaration or prognostication of what is fated to happen. *Obs. rare.*

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 40 Æneas commeth into Italie to maintaine warre by destinies, and oracles.

2. That which is destined to happen to a particular person, country, institution, etc.; (one's) appointed lot or fortune; what one is destined to do or suffer; = Fate *sb.* 3 b.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 49 3if me be dyȝt a destyne due to haue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's T.* 250 If so be my destynee be shapen By eterne word to dyen in prisoun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 582 On monday by goode distyne we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 91 The common people lamented their miserable destiny. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 63 Oh, I was borne to it, it was my destonie. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 83 The ancient saying..Hanging and wiuing goes by destinie. 1605 — *Macb.* III. v. 17 Thither he Will come, to know his Destinie. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 63 The reward and destiny due to Traytors overtakes them. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 586 Sublimely reconciled To meet and bear her destiny. 1841 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 117 All literary people die overwrought; it is the destiny of the class.

3. In weakened sense (cf. Destine *v.* 2): What in the course of events will become or has become of a person or thing; ultimate condition; = Fate *sb.* 4. (Also in *pl.*; cf. *fortunes*.)

1555 Eden *Decades* 58 The vnfortunate destenie of Petrus de Vmbria. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 272 Jacob was murdered..and Issuff died of an Imposthume. Their Children also had little better destiny. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady X*— 1 Oct., They seem worthy of another destiny. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 120 That battle which settled the destiny of Saxon independence. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 53 Troy's strength broken, her destinies waning.

II. As an agency or agent.

4. The power or agency by which, according to various systems of philosophy and popular belief, all events, or certain particular events, are unalterably predetermined; supernatural or divine pre-ordination; overruling or invincible necessity; = Fate *sb.* 1. (Often personified; see also 5.)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1752 How þat destine schulde þat day [dyȝt] his wyrde. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 952 *Dido*, He..sayleth forth..Towarde Ytayle, as wolde destanee. *c* 1530 Mork *Answ. Frith* Wks. 839/2 Some ascribing all thyng to destyny without any power of mannes free wyll at all. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 19 It seemed that some furious destinie lead him headlong to his end. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 53 Three men of sinne, whom destiny That hath to instrument this lower world..the..Sea Hath caus'd to belch vp. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 58 Had his powerful Destiny ordaind Me some inferiour Angel. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVIII. 678 The force Of ruthless Destiny. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* I. (1878) 1 That destiny which took form to the old pagans as a gray mist high above the heads of their gods. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Eclogue* IV. 46 'Ages blest, roll onward!' the Sisters of Destiny cried.

† **b.** With possessive pronoun: The power or agency held to predetermine a particular person's life or lot. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 757 My dere destyne Me ches to hys make al-þa3 vnmete. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 339 Thus holdithe me my destenye a wrecheche. *a* 1668 Denham (J.), Had thy great destiny but given thee skill To know, as well as pow'r to act her will.

5. *Mythol.* The goddess of destiny; *pl.* the three goddesses held, in Greek and Roman mythology, to determine the course of human life; the Fates: see Fate *sb.* 2.

14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573/35 *Cloto*, on of thre shapsisterys *vel* shappystrys [*vel* destynyes]. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 15 Seuen faire branches..Some..dride by natures course, Some by the destinies cut. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 27 So charge the Destinies their spindle runne. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 523 P 7, I shall not allow the Destinies to have had an hand in the deaths of the several thousands who have been slain in the late war. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XXI. 345 We, poor slaves..must drag The Car of Destiny, where'er she drives Inexorable and blind. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 125 The adamantine distaff which Destiny holds.

III. *attrib.*

1552 Huloet, Desteny readers or tellers, *Fatidici*.

† **De·stiny,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *to fate.*] *trans.* To destine, foreordain, predetermine.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 298/1 If in that manner bee said, God toforne have destenied both badde and her bad werkes. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* II. 10 b/1 That lande is destenyed and ordeyned for you and for your people. 1592 Chettle *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 58 Hidden treasure is by spirits possest, and they keepe it onely for them to whome it is destinied. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 63 The high Providence of Heaven..destinying me to misfortune.

b. To devote to some fate by imprecation.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 108 It is gret perille for fader and moder to curse her children ne forto destenie hem vnto any wicked thinge.

c. To divine or prognosticate (what is destined to happen). (Cf. prec. 1 b.)

1548 Hooper *Declar. Ten Commandm.* iv, Such as give faith unto..such as destinieth what shall happen..committeth idolatry.

† **Destiny,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **destyne,** 6 **destany.** [a. F. *destiné*, pa. pple. of *destiner* to Destine.] Destined.

c 1474 Caxton *Troye* 198 (Sommer 397) Shewyng hym by certayne signes that hit was destyne that another shold make the Cyte. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iii. 36 All haill, thou ground and land, quod he in hy, By the fatis vnto me destany

† **De·stitue,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. destitut. [a. F. *destituer* to deprive (of something sustaining), ad. L. *dēstituĕre*: see next and cf. Constitue.] *trans.* To deprive. (In quot. *refl.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 728 Soche a maiden to mai þat þe most louet..And dawly hir distitut [*printed* -ur] of hir dere fader.

† **Destituent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēstituent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēstituĕre* (see next).] Wanting, lacking.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule xi. § 15 When any condition..is destituent or wanting, the duty it self falls

Destitute (de·stitiut), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 5 **destitut, -tuyt, -tud, distytute,** 6 **destytude, distitute.** [ad. L. *dēstitūt-us* abandoned, forsaken, pa. pple. of *dēstituĕre* to forsake, abandon, desert, f. De- I. 1, 2 + *statuĕre* to set up, place.]

† **1.** Abandoned, forsaken, deserted. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecc.* xviii. 17 For in oon hour so many richessis ben destitute [*Vulg.* destitutæ sunt]. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI. 233 Long large and wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* (1878) 350 Great houses long since built Lye destitute and wast, because inhabited by Nobody. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 441 Left their round turrets destitute and pale.

b. Of persons: Forsaken, left friendless or helpless, forlorn. (Blending at length with sense 3.)

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 If devision, and dissencion of their friendes, had not unarmed them, and left them destitute. 1530 Palsgr. 310/1 Destytut forsaken, *destitue*. 1632 Sherwood, To leaue destitute, *destituer, abandonner en detresse*. 1704 Cocker, *Destitute*, left forsaken. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Destitute*, deprived, bereaved, forsaken, forlorn. 1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Destitute*, helpless, forlorn, forsaken; in want and misery. 1755 Johnson, *Destitute*..2. Abject, friendless.

2. † **a.** Deprived or bereft *of* (something formerly possessed). *Obs.* **b.** Devoid *of*, wanting or entirely lacking *in* (something desirable).

a. 1413 *Pylg. Soule* IV. xx. (Caxton, 1483) 67 Thou art of comforte destytuyt I see And so am I O careful now ben we. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 97 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140, I am alle desolate, And of gode cownesayle destitute. 1455 Dk. of York in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 125 Ye stande destitut and unpourveyed of a Marshall within the town of Calyis. 1491–8 *Plumpton Corr.* 102, I am distytute of money.

b. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1178 Shortly to conclud, Our folk of help had ben al destitud. 1526 34 Tindale *Jas* ii. 15 If a brother or a sister be naked or destitute of dayly food. *c* 1540 Borde *The boke for to Lerne* A ij b, Not destytude of such commodyties. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Pref., To further the studies of them who..are destitute of sufficient masters. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* V. i. 57 That..we may provision have Wherein we are not destitute for want, But weary for the staleness. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (Cassell) 208 If you were not destitute of an honest heart you could not do as you have done. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 27 P 2 The Age we live in is not wholly destitute of Manly refined Spirits. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 20 A species of fashionable dialect, devoid of sense, and destitute of..wit. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 518 A barren waste destitute of trees and verdure.

† **c.** Bereft of power *to do* something. *Obs. rare.*

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* 60 If any therefore demand which is now most perfection..I am not destitute to say, which is most perfection.

3. Bereft of resources, resourceless, 'in want and misery'; now, without the very necessaries of life or means of bare subsistence, in absolute want.

The 16th c. quotations from the Bible have perhaps properly the sense 'forlorn' (1 b); but they appear to have led the way to the modern sense, which is not recognized by Johnson, and is only approached in other 18th c. Dictionaries.

[1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cii. 17 He turneth him vnto the prayer of the poore destitute [1611 He will regard the prayer of the destitute]. 1539 Bible (Great) *Heb.* xi. 17 Other..walked vp and downe in shepes skynnes, and goates skynnes, beyng destitute [*so* 1611, *other versions* in need], troubled, and vexed.] 1740 Dyche & Pardon [see 1 b]. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 455 Did pity of their sufferings ..tempt him into sin For their support, so destitute. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* III. 35 The deep curses which the destitute Mutter in secret. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* viii. 101 He had left his companions in a destitute state. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 6, I was then so poor and destitute. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 101 There is one class which has enormous wealth, the other is entirely destitute. *Mod.* Help for the destitute poor.

transf. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* ii. § 6. 109 These ideas look pitifully naked and destitute.

† **4.** *Civil Law.* Of a will: Rendered of no effect by reason of the refusal or incapacity of the heirs therein instituted to take up the inheritance (*testamentum destitutum*); abandoned. *Obs.*

1774 Bp. Hallifax *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 58 If a Testator..had given freedom to slaves, and the Testament afterwards became destitute, the slaves lost their freedom.

B. as *sb.* One who is destitute, without friends, resources, or the means of subsistence.

1737 P. St. John *Serm.* 224 (R.) O, my friends, have pity on this poor destitute, for the hand of God hath touched her. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 12 Considering them as two poor destitutes. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 7 Ask the thousands of ragged destitutes.

Destitute (de·stitiut), *v.* Now *rare. Pa. t.* **-ed**; in 6 sometimes **destitute.** [Partly f. Destitute *a.*, partly taken as Eng. repr. of L. *destitutĕre* (ppl. stem *dēstitūt-*) to put away from oneself, forsake, abandon: see prec. adj. Cf. F. *destituer*, ad. L. *dēstituĕre*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To forsake, desert, abandon, leave to neglect. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 514/1, I destytute, I forsake or leave a thyng or persone, *je destitue*. 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* 362

Oppressed on the one side and destituted on the other. 1627 BACON *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 534 It is the sinfullest Thing in the world, to forsake or destitute a Plantation, once in Forwardnesse. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 1 P 16. 62 God, who permits not even the brutes to destitute their young ones.

2. To deprive, bereave, divest *of* (anything possessed); to render destitute, reduce to destitution.

c 1540 BORDE *The boke to Lerne* A ij b, Yf he be destytuted of any of the pryncipalles. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. (R.), So that the churches and ciuile ministracion be not destituted lerned men at any tyme. c 1561 VERON *Free-will* 44 b, The mercye of God whereof they be altogether destituted. 1605 HIERON *Short Dial.* 61 That which destit[t]uteth so great a number of whole families. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 11 Let it take any one part, and destitute it of heate and vitall spirits. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Godwin* 7 Aug., I have given you the amount of a considerable fortune, and have destituted myself of nearly four times the amount.

3. *spec.* To deprive of dignity or office; to depose. [mod.F. *destituer.*]

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 70 Where are the Cardinals and Bishops communicating with one excommunicated, instituted by one destituted? 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 131 Let not the Patriarch think to destitute or depose me. 1889 B. M. GARDINER in *Academy* 16 Nov. 314/3 He was destituted by the General Council of the Commune.

4. To leave destitute or waste, to lay waste.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 By none shall the Sanctuary be defended, but those that wold haue none destitute or deflowre it but themselues. 1890 A. RIMMER *Summ. Rambles Manchester* p. v, He would have thought that his country had been overrun by foreign foes and destituted.

†**5.** To make void, frustrate, defeat, disappoint.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 100 Examples we have in Brute, In Catilyne, in Cassius, and fayer Absolon, Whome of their purpose God alwayes destytute. 1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Confut.* 42 If you haue anie new infringement to destitute the inditement of forgerie that I bring against you. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ii. § 1 (1622) 8 Lest.. he be needlesly offended, when his expectation is destituted.

Hence **De·stituted** *ppl. a.*, **De·stituting** *vbl. sb.*

1550 VERON *Godly Saiyngs* (1846) 139 He that seeth his brother or his syster naked or destituted of daylye fode. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Destitution & delaissement*, Destituting or disappointing. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1027/2 This monasterie for sundrie yeares was left destituted. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 95 He was a destituted young lad, out of all conversation.

De·stitutely, *adv.* [f. DESTITUTE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a destitute condition.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* v. (R.), She beyng destitutely lefte withoute comforte of husbande, of children.. of all the worldes solace.

De·stituteness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being destitute.

1657 GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* 70 The destituteness and desperateness of the Disease. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. vi. (1713) 107 The weakness and destituteness of the Infant. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 19 Its utter destituteness of all warrant from Scripture. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* II. 293 The child, in the literal sense of the word, is the emblem of weakness, destituteness, ignorance, imperfection.

Destitution (destitiū·ʃən). [a. F. *destitution* (1316 in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dēstitūtiōn-em* forsaking, abandoning, n. of action from *dēstituĕre* (see above); in Romanic usually a noun of condition.]

†**1.** The action of deserting or forsaking. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Destitution*, a leaving or forsaking. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Destitution*, an utter forsaking or deserting. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destitution*, a leaving, or forsaking, an utter abandoning; also, a being left, forsaken, etc.

2. Deprivation of office; discharge; dismissal.

1554 *Act 1–2 Phil. & M.* c. 8 § 33 The Institutions and Destitutions of and in Benefices and Promotions Ecclesiastical. 1644 H. LESLIE *Blessing of Judah* 27 In Law, Institution and Destitution belong both to one. 1683 FITZWILLIAM in *Lady Russell's Lett.* vii. (1773) 8 Want of leisure occasioned by the destitution of a Curate by illness. 1864 TRENCH *Parables* 408 The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempting a defence, his destitution [ed. 1886 dismissal] follows.

3. a. The condition of being abandoned or left helpless, of being deprived or bereft (of anything). **b.** The condition of wanting or being lacking (*of* or † *in* anything); want.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 59 A certeyne woman.. was smyte with a Palsy.. And yn that destitucyoun of her lymmys duryd nat a litill tyme. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 25 Destitution in these [food and clothing] is such an impediment. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 12 Theire destitucion of zeale to Gods glorie. 1684 FITZWILLIAM in *Lady Russell's Lett.* xii. (1773) 19 The destitution of his real self, will.. cause a stronger sense of your loss. 1727 BAILEY vol. II [see 1]. a 1768 STERNE *Lett.* xci. (R.), Thy mother and thyself at a distance from me..what can compensate for such a destitution? 1790–1810 COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) IV. 242 A destitution of all principle, honour, sentiment, and feeling. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vii. 336 This..does not necessarily imply any destitution of just moral perceptions. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 116 That.. destitution of points of comparison, which make[s] the pyramids so deceptive.

4. *spec.* The condition of being destitute of resources; want of the necessaries of life.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), They..are not left in so great destitution, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxv. 17 Paraphr. 142 My anxieties and destitutions daily increase. 1775 ASH, *Destitution*, want, poverty. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 33 Left in a state of destitution. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 108 The Christian inhabitants of Thessaly would be reduced to destitution. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 62 He put an end to his life as the only means of escaping destitution.

Destonie, -nye, obs. forms of DESTINY.

Destorb, destourb, obs. forms of DISTURB.

‖ **Destour, dastur** (dĕstūə·ɹ). Also 7 **distore(e, distoore, destoor, dustoor.** [Pers. دستور *dastūr*, prime minister, vizier:—Pahlavi دستوبار *dastōbār*, prime minister, councillor of state, high priest of the Parsees.] A chief priest of the Parsees.

1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* viii. (Yule), Their Distoree or high priest. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 55 The Distoore or Pope.. has thirteen [precepts]. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 376 (Yule) The highest Priest of the Persies is called Destoor, their ordinary Priests *Daroos* or *Hurboods*. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1836) VIII. 81 If the destour be satisfied, your soul will escape hell. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East. Nations* 10 The wretched rhymes of a modern Parsi Destour. 1809 M. GRAHAM *Jrnl.* (1812) (Yule), The Dustoor is the chief priest of his sect in Bombay. 1862 M. HAUG *Ess. Sacr. Lang. Parsees* 52 The Dustoors, as the spiritual guides of the Parsee community, should take a chief part in it. 1878 — *Relig. of Parsees* (ed. 2) 17 He bribed one of the most learned Dasturs, Dastur Dârâb, at Surat to procure him manuscripts and to instruct him in the Avesta and Pahlavi languages.

Destourn, obs. form of DISTURN *v.*

Destrain, -ayn, -ein, etc., obs. ff. DISTRAIN *v.*

Destraught, obs. f. DISTRAUGHT *pa. pple.*, distracted.

†**Destray·t.** *Obs.* Also **-te, -tte.** [a. OF. *destreit* (*-ait*, *-oit*), mod.F. *détroit* 'a strait, a narrow place or passage, a defile, a confined place' :—late pop. L. *district-um*, from *districtus* tight, strict, severe, pa. pple. of *distringĕre* to DISTRAIN: cf. DISTRICT.] A narrow pass or defile.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxv. 244 The day after passed they by a moche sharp & aspre way, & after descended by a destrayt in to a playne. c 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 336 On the morne he passed the destraytte & mounted the mountaynes.

†**Destre·che,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. irreg. f. DE- *pref.* + STRETCH *v.*: perh. after *stroy*, *destroy*, *strain*, *destrain*, etc.] *intr.* To stretch out, extend.

c 1475 *How wyse man taught Sone* 30 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 53 Als ferre as mesure wyll destreche.

De·strer, de·strier (de·strəɹ, -iəɹ, destrīə·ɹ). *arch.* Also 4–5 **destrere,** 5 **deistrere, dextrer(e,** (9 **dexter,** 9 **dextrier, destrière**). [ME. *destrer*, a. AF. *destrer* = OF. *destrier* = Pr. *destrier*, It. *destriere*, *-ero*:—late L. *dextrāri-us*, in full *equus dextrārius*, f. *dextra* right hand: so called from being led by the squire with his right hand.]

A war-horse, a charger.

a. *in contemporary use.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 801 The Knighttes hunteth after dere, On fote and on destrere. *Ibid.* 4924 The quene may lede Twenty thousande maidens upon destrers. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2356 Sir Gii him smot to Gaier, And feld him doun of his destrer. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 To ded þan gon he falle doun of his destrere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 202 By hym baiteth his dextrer [*v. r.* destrer, dester, deistrere, dextrere]. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 87 Faste preking vppon a destrere. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 9 b, Two right fayr and excellent destriers or horses. c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 82 Then descended Raymondin fro the destrer.

β. *historical or archaistic.* (Chiefly in Fr. spelling.)

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. II. ii. 354/1 So far into the Thames, as a horseman at low water, riding upon his Destrier into the river could dart his lance from him. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 287 Dexters seem to have been what we should call Chargers. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, Some palfrey whose pace may be softer than that of my destrier. 1845 T. B. SHAW in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 146 The Prince pricks along on his faithful destrere. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 76 The war horses were led by the squires, who always keeping them in their right hand, they were called dextriers. 1858 MORRIS *Sir Galahad* Poems 51 Needs must roll The proudest destrier sometimes in the dust. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 175 The knight on his destrier. 1894 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* June 214 The Maiden called for her great destrier, But he lashed like a fiend when the Maid drew near.

Destreyn(e, obs. forms of DISTRAIN.

Destribute, obs. var. of DISTRIBUTE *v.*

†**Destri·ction.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [app. f. DE- I. 1 + L. *strictio* binding, STRICTION.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destriction*, a binding.

Destrie, obs. form of DESTROY *v.*

†**Destri·gment.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *dēstringĕre* to strip off, *strigmentum* that which is scraped or scratched off.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destrigment*, that which is scraped or pulled of any thing.

†**Destri·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [? a. OF. *destruision* destruction, f. *destruire* to DESTROY (cf. *destrie*).] Ravaging, ruin.

14.. *Childe of Bristowe* 328 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 123 Where his fader dud destrition to man or womman in any toun..he shal make aseth therfore, and his good ayen restore.

Destroer, obs. form of DESTROYER.

†**Destrou·ble,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *destroubler*, *detroubler* (Godef.), f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *troubler* to TROUBLE. Cf. DISTURBLE.] *trans.* To trouble; to make it troublesome for.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 43 Ye haue destroubled the parisshenes to here masse. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 94 Auarice destroubleth fayth.

Destroy (dɪstroi·), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **destrui-e(n,** 3–5 **-struy-e(n, -stru-e(n,** (**-stru, -striu**), 4–5 **-stry(e,** 4–6 **-stroye,** (5 **-stroȝe,** 6 **-strowe**), 6–7 **-stroie,** 5– **destroy**; also 4 **disstrie, dysstrye,** 4–5 **distruy(e, -truie, -truyȝe, -troȝe, -trou,** 4–6 **distroy(e,** 4–7 **distroie,** 5 **distrie, distroi,** 5–6 **dystroy(e, dis-, dystrow(e, -true, distrye.** [ME. *destruy-en*, etc., a. OF. *destrui-re* (mod.F. *détruire* = Pr. and Sp. *destruir*, It. *distruggere*):—late pop. L. **dēstrūgĕre*, ppl. stem *dēstrūct-*, for cl. L. *dēstruĕre*, f. DE- I. 6 + *struĕre* to pile up, construct.]

1. *trans.* To pull down or undo (that which has been built); to demolish, raze to the ground.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 242 Edwyne.. destrude wyde aboute.. Alle ys stedes, ver and ner, and to grounde caste. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 85 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 He wolde destru temple an chirche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22348 (Cott.) Bath destrui þam tun and tur. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 Þi wallis al distried. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 Þare was.. a faire citee of Cristen men, but Sarzenes hase destruyd it. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 157 The cite of rome shulde haue be dystroyed. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 694 This kyng entended by mortall enuy The cite of Chestre to spoyle and distrye. 1526 34 TINDALE *John* ii. 19 Iesus answered and sayd vnto them, destroye this temple, and in thre dayes I will reare it vp agayne. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 78 To undergoe the brunt of destroying Epicamido's whole campe. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* ed. 3) II. 82 Another earthquake happened, by which several houses were destroyed. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 237 The English destroyed [the monastery] and half a century afterwards rebuilt it.

b. Said of the action of water in dissolving and demolishing or washing away.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 317 For the nature of violent streames [is to] destroy all that they debord upon. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 67 Like a Torrent, which carries away, and destroies all. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 201 The rain utterly destroys all the trenches. 1835 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 4) I. III. ii. § 24 If the banks of a river are destroyed by a sudden flood it is not waste.

†**2.** To lay waste, ravage, make desolate. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 A lefdi.. mid hire uoan biset al abuten, and hire lond al destrued. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2442 And al þe contre, saun doute, Þai distruede hit al aboute. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Destroyyn a cuntre (or feeldis P.), *depopulor, depredo, devasto.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 202/1 That same tyme attila destroyed Italye. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 11 Destroied the province of Chester. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxx. 11 The terrible of the nations shall be brought to destroy the land.

†**b.** To ruin (men), to undo in worldly estate.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 He destrude þat pouere volc, & nom of hem hys preye. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 9 (an. 25 Hen. VI) The Irish enemies..destroy the common people by lodging upon them in the nights.

3. To undo, break into useless pieces, or reduce into a useless form, consume, or dissolve (any material structure or object). (Now the leading sense.)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1120 Mi bodi destrud and leyd on bere. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 20 An vnprudent man schal distrie it. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 212 For meny mannys malt we mys wolde distrye. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 245 That day we destroy'd about 1100 of their Skiffs, little and great. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 154 Plundering and destroying whatever they can lay hands on. 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 155 A fire, by which most of the old houses were destroyed. 1828 AMBLER *Reports* (ed. 2) I. 147 A deed which was charged in his bill to have been destroyed and lost by Roger. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* ii. (ed. 3) 25 All the ancient Egyptian works on alchemy..were ruthlessly destroyed by the Roman Emperor Diocletian. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 700 The vessels of Troy..are saved from flames that destroy.

b. To render useless, to injure or spoil utterly.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 260 God may sende a man good meate, but the deuyll may sende an euyll coke to dystrue it. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 Locustes whiche destrowe the fieldes of corne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 468 With Blites destroy my Corn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 8 Shells assume every colour but blue; and that, sea-water..would be apt to destroy. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. France* II. 60 The long drought and extreme heat have destroyed their vegetables.

4. To put out of existence (living beings); to deprive of life; to slay, kill.

(Now chiefly said of war, pestilence, intemperance, etc., which destroy multitudes, also of the destruction of noxious animals, and of suicide (self-destruction).)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22133 (Cott.) First he sal do alle destru [*MS. Edin.* destriu, *Gött.* distrou] Þat halud was of ur lauerd iesu. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* li[i]. 5 Þer-for shal God destruen þe on ende. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 40 When antecrist is distroid all goed sall regne. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1318 *Dido*, These lordis.. Wele me distroyen only for ȝoure sake. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 20 The Bastarde.. hade purposed to have distruyt Kynge Edwarde. 1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dr.* 26, I shal destroye this dragon without swearde or staff. a 1547 in *Laneham's Lett.* (Pref. 1871) 130 Haue youe drunkune any contagius drynke to dystrowe your chyld. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 291 Rat-Catchers.. destroy the Rats and Mice as much as any Cats would. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 368 Of whose destroying himself I have made mention. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 131, I was.. going to destroy myself.. in the height of my Despair. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 252 A deluge in Friezeland covered the whole coasts, and destroyed the greatest part of the inhabitants. 1839 T. BEALE *Hist. Sperm Whale* 160 Those young bulls.. are perhaps the

most difficult to destroy. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 1 It had pleased the Immortals .. to destroy Priam's innocent people.

5. To bring to nought, put an end to; to do away with, annihilate (any institution, condition, state, quality, or thing immaterial).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25239 (Cott.) Destru [*v. rr.* destruy, destroy] þou lauerd! wit pouste þin þe mightes o þis wiþerwin. 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 4453 Þan sal he destroye cristen lawe. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxi. 22 [They] destroyide [1388 distriede] the strengthe of the trost of it. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13240 All hir note of Nigromansy naitly distroyet 1535 Coverdale *Job* xiv. 18 So destroyest thou the hope of man. 1612 Webster *Duchesse of Malfi* IV. ii, So pity would destroy pity. 1714 Mrs. Centlivre *Wonder* IV. i, One tender word destroys a lover's rage. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 9 Every other enjoyment malice may destroy. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 17 To wait .. would destroy the little chance we appeared to have. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) I. 143 Silence is a solvent that destroys personality. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 603/2 He had been heard to express a determination to destroy his life.

† **b.** *Math.* To cancel, eliminate, cause to disappear. *Obs.*

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 130 After the same manner any other Term in this Equation may be destroyed. 1763 W. Emerson *Meth. Increments* 123, 2 series, where all the terms destroy one another except the first.

c. *Law.* To nullify, invalidate, do away with.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 353 A person who has only a trust estate, cannot .. destroy a contingent remainder expectant on his estate. *Ibid.* V. 217 A power collateral to the land .. cannot be barred or destroyed by a fine levied [etc.]. 1892 Goodeve *Pers. Property* (ed. 2) 361 The statutes above cited do not destroy the right.

6. To counteract or neutralize the effect of; to render of no avail.

1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 110 These contrary passions .. do not necessarily destroy each other. 1759 W. Hillary *Diseases Barbados* 181 If they are of opposite and contrary Natures, they must at best only destroy each other. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 61 The medicine has destroyed the malignity of the poison. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. vi. 253 A red glass .. is red because .. it destroys the shorter waves which produce the other colours.

† **7.** *To destroy into* or *to* (reproducing *perdere in gehennam* of *Vulgate*): to consign or give over to perdition in. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 265 It is giett meruaile þat god .. distroieþ not alle þis cursed peple to helle. 1526 34 Tindale *Matt.* x. 28 Which is able to destroye both soule and body into hell. [So Coverd., Cranm., *Rhemish*; Wyclif lese in to; *Geneva* & 1611 in.]

Hence **Destroyed** (dɪstroɪ·d) *ppl. a.*, despoiled; ravaged; slain; ruined; reduced to a useless condition.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123 Destroyyde, *destructus, dissipatus.* 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 76 Being a Lady of faithfull memory to her destroyed husband. 1640 (*title*), England's Petition to their King; an Humble Petition of the distressed and almost destroyed subjects of England. 1801 G. S. Faber *Horæ Mos.* (1818) I. 82 The destroyed book of the Sibyl. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 494 One cry from the destroy'd and the destroyer Rose.

† **Destroy**, *sb. Obs. rare* −1. In 7 **distroie.** [f. Destroy *v.*] Destruction.

1616 Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 476 The sweete boy, wailinge most rufullie his frendes distroie.

Destroyable (dɪstroɪ·äb'l), *a.* [f. Destroy *v.* + -able.] Capable of being destroyed.

1552 Huloet, Destroyable, or able to be destroyed, *destructilis.* 1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 41 Foundations of Religion destroyed (so farre-forth as they are destroyable). 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § ix. 70 The Accidents themselves .. are all makeable and destroyable. 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I iv. § 9 Destroyable only by the same .. process of association by which it was created.

Destroyer (dɪstroɪ·ɔɹ). Also 4–5 **destrier, distriere,** 5 **distruyere, destroer.** [f. Destroy *v.* + -er; prob. orig. a. OF. *destruiere, -eor, -eour*, f. *destrui-re* to Destroy.] A person or thing that destroys.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* ix. 11 Appolion, and by Latyn hauynge the name Destrier [1388 a distriere]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 Also the fende hyghte Appolyon in Grewe, a destroyer. *c* 1410 *Hymn Virg.* v. in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* x, Heyl distruyere of everi strisse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98/1 A Destroer, *vbi* a waster. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 30 Covetyse is distroyer of hym selfe. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxi. 15 The Lorde .. sayde vnto the angell ye destroyer: It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 They are .. great Destroyers of Barbels, and other Kind of Fish. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 697 Great Conquerors .. Destroyers rightlier call'd and Plagues of men. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* X. 54 Were it a crime if thy more mighty force Destroy'd the fell destroyer? 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 102 A neutralizer or destroyer of contagion. 1894 *Daily News* 11 June 6/5 The torpedo-boat destroyer built by the same firm last year for the Admiralty .. This type of boiler .. is being put into most of the 'destroyers' which are being built for the Government.

† **Destroy·eress.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ess.] A female destroyer.

1662 J. Sparrow tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Catal. Extant Works* No. 4 The Turba or Destroyeresse of the Image.

Destroying (dɪstroɪ·ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Destroy *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Destroy; Destruction; now chiefly gerundial.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2888 Never siththe that destroying N'as in Thebes wonying. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 322 To telle hasty destriyng of hem. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69 Forsoþ if he lay doun þe suerd .. he opunip þe distroyingis. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 138 They .. consented to the destroying down of the fair Gardens about the Town, to begin the Fortifications. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 129 For onely in destroying I find ease To my relentless thoughts. 1805 Ld. Collingwood in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 271, I determined no longer to delay the destroying them.

Destroy·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That destroys, destructive.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* XXI. 8 The destroyenge staff of my sonne, shal bringe downe all wodde. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 21 Novelty and Singleness were as destroying .. to Art, as. Barbarism. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 92 To oppose the inroad of this destroying host. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XXV, Replete with power he is, and terrible, Like some destroying Angel! 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life of Marlborough* II. xci. 437 Soul-and-body-destroying debauchery.

Destroy·ingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] As a destroyer, destructively.

1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 781 Tho' Ruin now Love's shadow be, Following him destroyingly. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Jan., Dire forms of disease which occasionally sweep destroyingly over our towns.

† **Destru·ct,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [f. L. *dēstruct-* ppl. stem of *dēstruĕre* to Destroy; cf. *construct*] = Destroy.

a 1638 Mede *Paraphr. 2 Pet.* iii. (1642) 12 Either wholly destructed, or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. [*So ed. 2*; *ed. 3* (1653) destroyed.]

Destru·ctant, *sb. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *dēstruct-* (see prec.) + -ant.] A destroyer, a destroying agent.

1889 T. D. Talmage in *The Voice* (N. Y.) 25 July, There is such a thing as pretending to be *en rapport* with others, when we are their dire destructants.

† **Destru·ctful,** *a.* [f. L. *dēstruct-* (see prec.) + -ful.] = Destructive.

1659 Sprat *Plague of Athens* (1667) 2 We fear A dangerous and destructful War. *Ibid.* 10 The circulation from the heart, Was most destructful now.

Destructibi·lity. [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being destructible; capability of being destroyed.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Destructibility*, a capableness of being destroyed. 1805 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XCV 309 The varieties of tannin do not accord in the degree of destructibility. 1841 Trimmer *Pract. Geol.* 257 The greater destructibility of the absent tribes by long immersion in water.

Destructible (dɪstrʊ·ktɪb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *dēstructibilis*, f. *dēstruct-* ppl. stem of *dēstruĕre* to Destroy: see -ble.] Capable of being destroyed; liable to be destroyed.

1755 Johnson, *Destructible* liable to destruction. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 667 Simple substances, not consisting of parts, nor destructible by all the powers of nature. 1783 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII 412 Wood, or charcoal, is even perfectly destructible, that is, resolvable into inflammable air. 1872 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 483 Forces are convertible but not destructible. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 107 Destructible things, like eggs, skins, etc., are always rising or falling in value.

Hence **Destru·ctibleness,** destructibility.

1846 in Worcester.

† **Destru·ctify,** *v. rare.* [f. L. *dēstruct-us* destroyed + -fy.] *trans.* To reduce to destruction.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 289 Enough to contaminate, poison, degrade, and destructify the whole race.

† **Destru·ctile,** *a. rare* −0. [ad. L. *dēstructilis*, f. *dēstruct-* ppl. stem: see -ile.] = Destructible.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Destructile*, that which may be destroy'd.

Destruction (dɪstrʊ·kʃən). Also 4–5 **destruccioun,** (5 **-uxion, -tyoun**; 4–6 **dis-,** 5 **dys-.** [a. OF. *destructiun* (12th c.), *-cion, -tion* (mod.F. *dé-*) = Pr. *destruccio*, Sp. *destruccion*, It. *distruzione*, ad. L. *dēstructiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēstruĕre* to Destroy.] The action of destroying; the fact or condition of being destroyed: the opposite of *construction.*

1. The action of demolishing a building or structure of any kind, of pulling to pieces, reducing to fragments, undoing, wasting, rendering useless, putting an end to, or doing away with anything material or immaterial; demolition.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4049 Aftir þe destruccion sal be Of þe empyre of Rome. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 138 In destruccioun of mawmetrye And in encresse of Cristes lawe deere, They ben acordid. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 He asked þe destruccioun and þe vndoyng of his order. 1482 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xi. 158 That after the first destruxion of the world ther shold be other peple. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 19/2 He prophecyed the dystrucyon of Jerusalem. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 *marg.*, The destruction of the citie of Aden. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 177 If she confesse that she was halfe the wooer, Destruction on my head, if my bad blame Light on the man. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 233 There should be no more an universall destruction of the world by Water. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 28 There is no presumption .. that the dissolution of the body is the destruction of our present reflecting powers. 1813 T. Forster *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 3 Theory of the formation and destruction of clouds. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I. iv. 24 The work of repairing so great a destruction of muscle.

b. The action of ravaging or laying waste; havoc, ruin. *Obs.* (as distinct from the main sense.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 202 Destruction he makes of rentes and feez. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 416 He .. said, i had, ogayne resowne, Done him grete destrucciowne. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* CXXXIV. 114 He did grete destruction to holy chirche. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1283 Of his realme the opin distrucciowne.

c. The action of putting to death, slaughter; now chiefly said of multitudes of men or animals, and of noxious creatures.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 The destruccyon of Pharao & all his hoost. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* IX, I looked round for the instrument of destruction. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* II, Snodgrass bore under his [cloak] the instruments of destruction. *Mod.* Rewards for the destruction of beasts of prey.

d. *personified.*

1535 Coverdale *Job* XXVIII. 22 Destruccion [Wyclif perdicion] & death saie, we haue herde tell of her with oure eares. 1595 Shaks *John* V. vii. 77 To push destruction and perpetuall shame, Out of the weake door of our fainting Land. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

2. The fact, condition, or state of being destroyed; ruin.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6077 Wende we wille to þe douk Otoun, And bring him to destruccioun. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 204 To put hym to destructione. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 6 She thanked God humbly that had kepte her from shame and distruccion. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* X. 14 V^e^ mouth of ye foolish is nye destruccion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 137 All this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 When the Prince heard their words, he felt assured of destruction.

3. A cause or means of destruction.

1526 Dr. Magnus *Lett.* to Jas. V., 13 Feb. The Armestrongges .. had avaunted thaymselves to be the destruction of twoe & fifty parisshe churches. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 99 b, Not forseyng before, that this preferment should be his destruccion. 1611 Bible *Prov.* X. 15 The destruction of the poore is their pouertie. 1798 Canning, etc. *Loves of Triangles* in *Anti-Jacobin* 7 May (1852) 126 Watch the bright destruction as it flies. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* IV. 58 The deplorable mistake which was likely to prove the destruction of the whole family.

† **4.** *pl.* = Ruins. *Obs. rare.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XXI. 26 b, Neere that are the destructions of a high tower, which in times past was .. the great temple.

† **Destru·ctionable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -able in active sense.] Addicted to destruction, destructive.

c 1575 tr. *H. Nicholas' First Exhort.* (1656) 228 Possest of the seven horriblest and destructionablest devils. 1660 H. More *Mystery of Godliness* 269 Intimating that the rest of the Vices are Devils also, but not so destructionable.

† **Destru·ctioner.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -er1.] One that causes destruction or ruin; a destroyer.

1621 Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 10 (*an. 25 Hen VI*) Destructioners of the King our Souveraigne Lords liege people.

Destructionist (dɪstrʊ·kʃənɪst). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. An advocate or partisan of a policy of destruction, *esp.* that of an existing political system or constitution. (Chiefly dyslogistic.)

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 407 The intestine warfare between the Destructionist and the Conservative. 1845 T. W. Coit *Puritanism* 64 Church-breakers: ecclesiastical destructionists of the straitest sect. 1888 R Dowling *Miracle Gold* II. XIX. 107 A regular out and-out Fire-eater, Iconoclast, Destructionist.

2. *Theol.* One who believes in the final destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Letters* II. 28 Universalists, Calvanists, Materialists, Destructionists, Brownists [etc.].

Destructive (dɪstrʊ·ktɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *destructif, -ive* (1372 in Hatzf.); = Pr *destructiu*, Sp *destructivo*, It. *distruttivo*, ad. L. *dēstructīv-us*, f. *dēstruct-* ppl. stem of *dēstruĕre* to Destroy: see -ive.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy, put an end to, or completely spoil; pernicious, deadly, annihilative. Const. *to, of.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* VI. 22 In all destructyue of theyr persons, honoures, goodes, and chyuauntches. 1555 Eden *Decades* 265 One of these two .. shulde be destructiue to lyuynge creatures. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 28/2 Unpolitic, and even destructive to the services intended. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 64 A man is forbidden to do, that, which is destructive of his life. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 318 The Apostle's sence is not the same with yours (but destructive to it). 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 7 Vice is in itself destructive of Pleasure. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 2 Destructive to happiness. 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* I, These destructive tyrants Shall shrink before your vengeance. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, First Visit to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. I The conditions of literary success are almost destructive of the best social power. 1875 Kinglake *Crimea* (ed. 6) V. i. 252 A rapid advance .. under destructive fire. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, Palmer's bowling proved extremely destructive, and he took no less than eight wickets.

b. In political and philosophical use, opposed to *constructive* and *conservative.*

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 108 The two distinct lines of conservative and destructive policy. 1841–44 Emerson *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 241 The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive and aimless. 1861 F. Hall in *Journal Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 148 After so much destructive criticism, to have little of instantly helpful truth to substitute in the room of what has been swept away. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 36 His position, therefore, is simply

destructive. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 198 Most of us would probably find the importance of this epoch in its destructive contribution.

c. *Chem.* *Destructive distillation*: see quots.

1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 284 Distillation may involve the decomposition of the substance heated, and the condensation of the products of decomposition, when it is termed *destructive* distillation.

d. *Logic.* Applied to conjunctive (or, as they are sometimes called, conditional) syllogisms and dilemmas, in which the conclusion negatives a hypothesis in one of the premisses.

Thus: If A is B, C is D; C is not D, ∴ A is not B. If A is B, C is D, and if E is F, G is H; but either C is not D or G is not H, ∴ either A is not B, or E is not F.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. iv. § 7 (L.) In a destructive sorites, you go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H; therefore A is not B.'

B. *sb.*

1. A destructive agent, instrument, or force; a destructive proposition or syllogism.

1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* Ep. Ded., Poysons .. as destructives of Nature .. are utterly to be abhord. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ded. 3 It hath been a preparatorie destructive to Royaltie. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 299 Their confession of Faith. is more in Negatives and Destructives, than Affirmatives and Positives. 1674 PENN *Just Rebuke* 9 Giving, for Antidotes, Destructives to the Souls of Men. 1827 WHATELEY *Logic* II. iv. (1836) 118 Which is evidently a simple Destructive. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 56 The grand destructives of nature are the winds and the waves.

2. A person whose theory or practice tends to overthrow existing institutions or systems. (Chiefly dyslogistic.)

1832 *Examiner* 786/1 The Radicals (or Destructives, as you are pleased to describe them). 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive.

Destru·ctively, *a.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a destructive manner.

1661 *Grand Debate* 122 Which lookt upon our hopes of Reformation, almost as destructively as the Papists Doctrine of Infallibility doth. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 255 The French Wars raged destructively, both at Sea and Land. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks* (1835) I. 37 Nothing really and destructively evil. *Mod.* Fluoric acid acts destructively upon glass

Destru·ctiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy.

1647 SALTMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 195 Far from bearing witness to any destructiveness or persecution of them. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 35 The Destructiveness of Atheism to Society. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 179 A weapon for its sure destructiveness Abominated once. 1869 *Echo* 30 Oct., An epidemic fever unparalleled for destructiveness. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 335 The .. rashness, or rather self-destructiveness of the charge

b. *Phrenol.* The name of a faculty or propensity having a bump or 'organ' allotted to it.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 235 To the Order of Feelings .. belong the following species. 6. Destructiveness. 1828 COMBE *Constit. Man* ii. § 5 Destructiveness serves also to give weight to indignation. *a* 1875 KINGSLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 568 These same organs of destructiveness and combativeness.

Destru·ctless, *a. rare.* [f. L. *destruct-* ppl. stem (see above) + -LESS.] Indestructible.

1845 T. B. SHAW in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 32 The bond .. is fair and true! Destructless as the soul, and as eternal.

Destructor (dĭstrʊ·ktəɹ). [a. L. *dēstructor* destroyer, agent-noun from *dēstruĕre* to DESTROY. In F. *destructeur* (1420 in Hatzf.).]

1. A destroyer; one who destroys.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 527 (R.) Helmont does somewhere wittily call the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things. 1882 3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1212 A decree ordered. all destroyed [temples] to be rebuilt at the cost of the destructors.

2. A furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse. Also *attrib.*

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 799 To dispose of the refuse in a quick and cleanly manner, a small cremator, or destructor, has been introduced. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/8 The abattoir will be a greater nuisance in Greenlane than the refuse destructor. 1891 *Daily News* 16 July 4/4 Responsible for the working of the dust destructors. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 2/1 One hundred tons are extracted per week and burned in a destructor furnace.

† **Destru·ctory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. type *dēstructōri-us, f. *dēstructor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a destroyer; = DESTRUCTIVE.

1614 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* on Prov. xxiv. 21–23 IV. (1853) 312 It is destructory, a destroying sin. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* 13 So destructory of that most precious, and peerelesse ransome. 16.. SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 228 Which impediment .. is not only prohibitory, but destructory.

B. *sb.* = DESTRUCTIVE *sb.*

a 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 99 Subtilties of School-men, sentences and conceits of Postilers, rosaries, destructories, Anthologies. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 94 You have point blanke the contrary, a virtuall destructory of this imagined and conceited right.

Destru·cturalize, *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To undo the structural character of; to disorganize. Hence **Destructuralization.**

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 494 A literal destruction (i. e. de-structuralization), an utter and final disorganization.

Destrust, -turb, -turble, obs. ff. DISTRUST, etc.

† **Destuted,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [perh. a corrupt form of *destituted*, f. L. *destituĕre*, which had the sense 'to neglect, omit'. But the verb DESTITUTE is not known till much later.] Omitted, left out.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2199 This batail destuted is, In the French, wel y-wis, Therfor I have, hit to colour, Borowed of the Latyn autour How hent the gentil knyghtis.

Destyne, var. of DESTINY *ppl a. Obs.*

Destyne, -nie, -ny, obs. ff. DESTINE, DESTINY.

Desubstantiate (dī,sʊbstæ·nʃi,e'ɪt), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *substāntia* SUBSTANCE + -ATE: after *substantiate.*] *trans.* To deprive of substance.

1884 MRS. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* (1891) 255 The mind is not only unclothed but stripped of itself and so to speak de-substantiated.

† **Desu·bulate,** *v. Obs. rare* [−0]. [f. L. *dēsūbulāre* to bore in deeply, f. DE- I. 3 + *sūbula* an awl.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Desubulate*, to pierce with a nale.

Desudation (dīsiudē'ɪ·ʃən). *Med.* [ad. L. *dēsūdātiōn-em* violent sweating, n. of action from *dēsūdāre* to sweat greatly, f. DE- 3 + *sūdāre* to sweat. So in mod.F. (Littré).]

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lexicon* 289 Desudation means a profuse and inordinate sweating, a muck sweat.

† **Desu·datory.** *Obs. rare* [−0]. [f. L. type *dēsūdātōrium, f. *dēsūdāre*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desudatory*, an hot House or Bagnio

† **Desue·te,** *a. Obs. rare* [−0]. [ad. L. *dēsuēt-us* pa. pple.: see next.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desuete*, out of use.

Desuetude (de·swītiud). [a. F. *désuétude* (1596 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēsuētūdo* disuse, f. *dēsuēt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēsuēscĕre* to disuse, become unaccustomed, f. DE- 6 + *suēscĕre* to be accustomed, to be wont.]

†**1.** A discontinuance of the use or practice (*of* anything); disuse; † protracted cessation *from*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Desuetude*, lacke of vse. 1629 tr *Herodian* (1635) 131 A generall lazinesse and desuetude of Martiall Exercises. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.*, To Rdr., My desuetude from those younger studies. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 139 By a desuetude and neglect of it. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv 160 Desuetude from their former Civility and Knowledge. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Account of Chapter* (1853) Pref. xv, By a desuetude of acting, expire, and be buried in oblivion.

b. The passing into a state of disuse.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, The gradual desuetude of old observances.

2. The condition or state into which anything falls when one ceases to use or practise it; the state of disuse.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 14 To revive acts buried and brought in [= into] desuetude by Prelats. 1678 R BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 22. 315 The weighty Truths of God were neglected, and, as it were, went into Desuetude. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/4 Reviving such [Laws] as are in desuetude. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i, The same mode of cultivation is not yet entirely in desuetude in some distant parts of North Britain. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 6 This beautiful work .. fell (as the Scots lawyers express it) into desuetude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 168 The exercise of rights which had practically passed into desuetude.

Desulphur (disʊ·lfəɹ), *v.* [f. DE- II. 2 + SULPHUR. So mod.F. *désulfurer.*] *trans.* To free from sulphur; to desulphurize.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-printing* 85 Wool deprived of naturally adhering grease, and heated to 160°, assumes a yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been de-sulphured.

Desulphurate (disʊ·lfiŭre'ɪt), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + SULPHURATE *v.*] = prec. Hence **Desu·lphurated** *ppl. a.*, **Desulphur·ating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Desulphura·tion.**

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 109 To which the pyrites-iron must, by the desulphuration, be reduced. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 361 The difference of the times required for desulphurating the antimony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 619 Not really a desulphurating compound.

Desulphuret (disʊ·lfiŭret), *v.* [f. DE- II. 2 + SULPHURET.] *trans.* To deprive of sulphurets or sulphides. Hence **Desu·lphuretted** *ppl. a.*

1878 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 847 Soda which contains sulphides is preferred for making the mottled..soap, whereas the desulphuretted soda makes the best white-curd soap.

Desulphurize (disʊ·lfiŭrəiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + SULPHURIZE *v.*] *trans.* To free from sulphur.

1864 WEBSTER, *Desulphurize.* 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 7/3 To induce them to desulphurize all their waste.

Hence **Desu·lphurized** *ppl. a.*; **Desu·lphurizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Desulphuriza·tion, Desu·lphurizer.**

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 106 In this sense the production of coke may also be called the desulphurization. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/1 It is also a flux and a desulphuriser. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 59/2 Desulphurised silicates. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 A very powerful desulphurising agent. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 6/3 The desulphurisation of Cleveland ironstone so as to convert it straightway into steel will be an accomplished fact.

Desult (dĭsʊ·lt), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *dēsultāre* to leap down, f. DE- I + *saltāre* to leap.] *intr.* To proceed in a desultory manner.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I vi. 95, I digress, I desult. 1873 — *Miranda* II. 143 Having heretofore been accused of desulting and digressing. 1876 MABEL COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar* I. 201 We must not desult.

Desultor (dĭsʊ·ltǫɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *dēsultor* leaper down, vaulter, agent-noun from *dēsilīre*, *dēsult-* to leap down.] A circus horse-leaper.

[1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desultores, desultorii*, Persons of agility of body, who used to leap from one horse to another, at the Horse Races in the Circensian Games.] 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 183 Clowns and desultors in ragged jackets were hanging about.

Desultorily (de·sǒltərili), *adv.* [f. DESULTORY + -LY [2].] In a desultory or random manner; unmethodically.

1664 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 146 Or else he had not passed so desultorily our Universities and the Navy. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 306 The late influenza .. proceeded desultorily in some cases, in others it was more regularly progressive. 1812 SHELLEY *Let.* in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. v 140 Have I written desultorily? 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. vi, They had spent some time wandering desultorily. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 324 Birds hopping slowly and desultorily about.

De·sultoriness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being desultory; scrappy discursiveness; disconnectedness; lack of method.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref. (1675) 10 The Seeming Desultorinesse of my Method. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desultoriness*, the Skipping from one Thing to another. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* II. iii. 538 There is a desultoriness of thought in man. 1816 BUCHAN in Singer *Hist. Cards* 360 Excuse the desultoriness of these observations. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 12 Accidental defects of desultoriness and sketchiness.

Desultorious (desʊltō·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *dēsultōri-us* DESULTORY + -OUS.] = DESULTORY *a.* 1.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ix. 52 O desultorious Declamation! O roving Rethorike! *a* 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apoc.* Wks. (1672) III. 582 Our desultorious and shifting Interpreters. 1703 BP. PATRICK *Comm.* 2 *Sam.* vi. 10 David danced with composed and decent, not desultorious and light motions, such as vain fellows are wont to use. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* 459 Fixing the Sense of Scripture, and preventing its being ill-used by desultorious Wits. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 525 Tripping with loose and desultorious toe.

Desultory (de·sǒltəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *dēsultōri-us* of or belonging to a vaulter, superficial, desultory, f. *dēsultor*: see DESULTOR.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Skipping about, jumping or flitting from one thing to another; irregularly shifting, devious; wavering, unsteady. *lit.* and *fig.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 220 Not resting vpon any one thing, but desultorie ouer all. 1594 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 68 'Winter brooks' as Job termeth flitting desultory Christians. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 31 The Crown, since the Conquest, never observed a regular, but an uncertain and desultory motion. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 86 Persons of a light and desultory temper, that skip about, and are blown with every wind, as Grasshoppers are. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xx. (1700) 195 All men ought to avoid the Imputations of a desultory Levity. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 19 To cure an uneven, desultory Voice .. do not begin your Periods .. in too high or too low a Key. 1754 EELES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 132 That desultory motion, by which it flies off from an electrified body. 1784 H. ELLIOTT in *Dk of Leeds's Pol. Mem.* (1884) 259 There is also a peculiar desultory motion in His Royal Highnesses eye. 1789 G WHITE *Selborne* xv. (1853) 63, I shot at it but it was so desultory that I missed my aim. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* Proem., Ceasing here from desultory flight.

2. Pursuing a disconnected and irregular course of action; unmethodical.

1740 WARBURTON *Let.* 2 Feb. (R.), This makes my reading wild and desultory. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 427 Writing .. not in a desultory and occasional manner, but systematically. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 June, She is a very desultory reader. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 146 Desultory reading is indeed very mischievous, by fostering habits of loose, discontinuous thought. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. i. 3 A desultory and intermitting warfare. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxix. (1873) 104 Guests whose desultory vivacity makes their presence a fatigue. 1876 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* ii. 41 The temptation to desultory research must in every case be very great, and desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.

b. Of a single thing: Coming disconnectedly; random.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'Tis not for a desultory thought to attone for a lewd course of life. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 131 He no sooner meditates some desultory project, than [etc.].

c. Irregular and disconnected in form or appearance; motley. *rare.*

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) XIII. lxxxviii. § 42. 148 They .. shuddered when they gazed on the long and desultory array of Cossacks .. sweeping by. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* ii. 19 A beggar in picturesque and desultory costume.

B. *sb.* A horse trained for the 'desultor' in a circus. *Obs. rare* [−1].

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, These horses were called desultories.

† Desu·lture. *Obs. rare* −°. [ad. L. *dēsultūra*, leaping down, vaulting.]
1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desulture*, a vaulting from one horse to another.

† Desu·me, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēsūm-ĕre* to take from a mass, pick out, cull, f. DE- 2 + *sūmĕre* to take.] *trans.* To take or obtain (*from* some source); to derive, borrow, deduce.
1564 HAWARD *Entropius* To Rdr. 7 A language more rife and familiare than those from whence he [Tully] desumed them. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* Ep. to Rdr. A ij, Some things desumed from mine owne experimentall knowledge. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 Nor is this Salamanders wooll desumed from any Animal, but a Minerall substance. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 304 From this Species, those, whose profession it was to interpret Dreams, have desumed their Names.

† Desu·mption. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *dēsūmĕre*, ppl. stem *desumpt-*.] Taking (from some source).
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desumption*, a chusing, or taking out. 1775 ASH, *Desumption*, the act of taking from others.

Desupernaturalize: see DE- II. 1.

† Desvoy', *v. Obs. rare* −¹. [a. OF. *desvoy-er*, var. of *desvier*:—late L. type **disviāre* for L. *dēviāre*: see DE- I. 6.] *intr.* To go out of the way, to deviate.
1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiv. 166 By which they desuoy and goo out of the waye.

Deswade, obs. form of DISSUADE *v.*

† Deswarré, *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. AFr. **desward*, OF. **desguard*, **desgardé* = OF. *esguard*, *esward*, *esgardé*, mod.F. *égaré*.] Gone out of the way; that has lost his way, gone astray, stray. Another form of the word is in the title *Sir Dégaré* = *knight deswarré*, in the quotation.
c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6003 A knizt icham deswarre, þat in [*v. r.* herborough] y bid par charite.

Desy, obs. var. of DIZZY.

Desynonymization (dĭˌsinǫniməizēˈʃən). [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] The process by which words originally synonymous come to be differentiated in use.
1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 153 It has been remarked .. that with the advance of language, words which were originally alike in their meanings acquire unlike meanings—a change which he [Coleridge] expresses by the formidable word, 'desynonymization'. *Ibid.*, The desynonymization of words is the ultimate effect.

Desynonymize (dĭˌsinǫniməiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + SYNONYM + -IZE.]
1. *trans.* To differentiate in meaning words previously synonymous.
1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* iv. (1870) 42 In all languages there exists an instinct of growth .. working unconsciously to desynonymize those words originally of the same meaning. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 220 His [Coleridge's] word to *desynonymise* .. is a truly valuable one, as designating a process very common in the history of language. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. ix. 205 There had been a rapid tendency to desynonymize the words 'bishop' and 'presbyter'.
b. To free from synonyms.
1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 169 To form an idea of the extent to which our language has been desynonymized.
2. *intr.* To cease to be synonymous.
a 1882 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 547 Remarks on the tendency of words to desynonymize.
Hence **Desyno·nymized** *ppl. a.*, **-izing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1833 J. C. HARE in *Philolog. Museum* II. 224 From the desynonymizing tendency before spoken of. 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* vi. (1869) 225 The process of 'desynonymizing'. 1884 FARRAR *Luke* 359 Ἀνάθεμα is only a desynonymised form of the same word [ἀνάθημα].

† Desyte, *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. L. *dēsīt-*, ppl. stem of *dēsīnĕre* to cease: cf. DESITION.] ? To leave off.
a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 8 Eythyr for to endyte or else for to desyte.

Det, earlier spelling of DEBT *sb.* and *a.*

Detach (dĭtæˑtʃ), *v.* In 5 distache. [a. F. *détache-r*, earlier *destacher*, *destachier* (12th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp. *destacar*, It. *distaccare*, f. Rom. *des-*, L. *dis-* (DIS-) + Rom. *tacca*, F. *tache* nail, tack, fixed point, spot. Cf. ATTACH. Used by Caxton in form *distache* from OF. *des-* (see DES-); but the existing word appears to have been adopted from modern F. late in the 17th c.]
1. *trans.* To unfasten and separate; to disconnect, disengage, disunite. *lit.* and *fig.*
[*c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b, He distached and ripte it of.] 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 75 Coglione detach'd himself out, for the viewing him the better. 1692–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 219 We must now Detache and disingage our Hearts from the Creatures. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 333 The testimony of S. Paul is to be considered as detached from that of the rest of the Apostles. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 6 The flints .. I can readily conceive to have been detached from mountains very distant from them. 1797 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 446 The French have long sought to detach Austria from England. 1798 LAMB *Rosamund Gray* xi, [It] only tends to soften and tranquillise my mind, to detach me from the restlessness of human pursuits. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 335 The caloric endeavours to detach carbonic acid from the lime. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 258 Nor could Kara George venture to detach himself from the Russians. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 575 Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire were afterwards again detached from Northumberland. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 314 A failure to detach both hooks simultaneously may lead to the swamping of the boat.
2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* To separate and send off (a part from a main body) for a special purpose; to draw off (a regiment, a ship, or the like) for some special mission. Also *transf.*
1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 145 A Body of Foot and Dragoons was Detached to Attacque their Cannon. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 181 The Chivalry shall be detacht out of the most puissant and wealthy Athenians. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To detach* (Fr. in the Art of War), to make a Detachment, to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition. 1727 H. BLAND *Milit. Disc.* xix. 287 When Battalions are Detach'd for the covering of the General's Quarters, it only goes for a Tour of Fatigue. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1845) 148 She was immediately detached to look out for a convenient place. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 257 During this the front line detaches skirmishers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 678 Several regiments detached from the army which had lately besieged Limerick.
absol. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 400 If they should venture to detach, they will lose both kingdoms.
3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disengage and separate oneself, to become disconnected.
1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* iii, Detaching, fold by fold, From those still heights, and slowly drawing near.
Hence **Deta·ching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) VI. xv. xi 62 Stronger than they by their detachings. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Boat-detaching Hook*, one adapted to be suddenly cast loose when a boat lowered from the davits touches the water. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 11/1 The detaching shaft springs back. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/3 That detaching and absorbing interest which from time to time is necessary to physical and mental well-being.

Detachabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being detached.
1885 COLERIDGE *Aids Reft.* (1861) 255 Its singleness, its detachability for the imagination. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 434/1 We only realize the detachability of things when we see a baby at work.

Detachable (dĭtæˑtʃăbˈl), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being detached or separated.
1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 406 This detachable mass of pay. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 700 Poetry yet intrudes in separate and detached or detachable passages. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 22 The chart frame is also detachable from its place. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 241 Many good things in particular passages of her writings are detachable. 1883 *Standard* 6 Apr. 5/2 The detachable spear point of the Fraser River savage.

Deta·chableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Capability of being detached.
1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 564 The detachableness which distinguishes ideas that are fully developed.

Detached (dĭtæˑtʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. DETACH *v.* + -ED.] Disconnected, disengaged, separated; separate, unattached, standing apart, isolated.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Bastion detached or cut off*, that which is separated from the Body of the Works. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 29 The House stands detached. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In painting, the figures are said to be well detached, or loosened, when they stand free, and disengaged from each other. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., Innumerable detached particulars. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 77 Ore found in large detached masses. 1801 MRS. CH. SMITH *Solitary Wanderer* II. 38, I took a small, but elegant, detached house. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 47 In the centre . stands a detached column of granite. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) II. ix. 409 A few detached events must be mentioned. 1879 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 149 Attached and detached shafts may be used alternately. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 27/2 The villa stands alone, or as it is termed 'detached'.

Deta·chedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a detached manner; disconnectedly; apart from others of the same kind, or from context, etc.
1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 252 The tree, the rock, or the meadow, considered detachedly from one another. 1824 Sir E. BRYDGES *Lett. on Byron*, Some of the sentiments [in 'Cain'], taken detachedly .. are .. dangerous. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 122 We are at liberty .. to consider them detachedly.

Detachedness (dĭtæˑtʃtnés, -ĕdnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detached or of standing apart; separation; isolation.
1768 *Wom. of Honor* III. 214 So complete had his detachedness been from his family. 1892 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 392/2 It may be that this 'detachedness'—unkind persons call it selfishness .. is an element of a noble strain.

Detacher (dĭtæˑtʃəɹ). [f. DETACH *v.* + -ER 1.] A person or thing that detaches; an apparatus or instrument for detaching.
1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 After being carried through certain apparatus called detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

Detachment (dĭtæˑtʃmĕnt). [a. F. *détachement* (1642 in Hatzf.), f. *détacher*: see -MENT.]
1. The action of detaching; unfastening, disconnecting, separation.
1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 35 A perfect Detachment, and clearing of our affections from the friendships of the creature. 1699 J. WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 208 So continual an Emission and Detachment of Water, in so great Plenty from the Parts of Plants. 1763 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 17 A detachment of fibres from the *fascia lata* of the thigh. 1876 W. H. POLLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 55 The growth of the drama has .. gone hand in hand with its detachment from the service of its parent. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 619 Bergs which show least signs of change since their first detachment from the parent mass.
2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* The separating and dispatching of part of a body of troops, etc., on special service.
1678 PHILLIPS, *Detachment*, a word now very much brought into use, in relations of the affairs of the French Army, and signifies a drawing off of a party from one place for the relief or assistance of some party, upon occasion, in another place. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 116 They confirm the detachment of the dauphine with 25,000 men to the Rhine. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 107 The army, after so many detachments, was not above nineteen thousand men. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clx. 75 Which would have .. caused a great detachment from their army in Flanders. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 143 [They] had become tenants on condition of service instead of mere officers on detachment.
3. *concr.* A portion of an army or navy taken from the main body and employed on some separate service or expedition; any party similarly separated from a main body.
1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 35 Haunted with detachments, sent From Marshal Legion's regiment. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 89 He has sent out a detachment of six witnesses, to confound Fitzharris's discovery. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 68 Detachments were made out of every regiment to search among the dead. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* x. 273 A Detachment of Actors from Drury-Lane. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 256 A detachment of cavalry intercepted his march. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 291 He sent a detachment of his fleet to seize the island of Cythera. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 112 A gun detachment consists of one non-commissioned officer and nine gunners.
attrib. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 3 The smartest officers are usually selected for detachment duty. 1881 MRS. ALEXANDER *Freres* iii, He was almost immediately told off for detachment duty.
4. A standing apart or aloof from objects or circumstances; a state of separation or withdrawal from connexion or association with surrounding things.
1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. iii. § 36. 88 This detachment from Italian feelings might have led one to expect [etc.]. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 126 The mountain sprang forth with astonishing solidity and detachment from the surrounding air. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 115 Oxford, 'the sweet city with her dreaming spires', where there has ever been so much detachment from the world. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 392 An apartness or detachment from self. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. liii. 335 The detachment of the United States from the affairs of the Old World.
b. A condition of spiritual separation from the world. (Cf. 1669 in 1.)
1798 LAMB *Rosamund Gray* xi, The stronger I feel this detachment, the more I find myself drawn heavenward. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power of Pope* I. 91 To inspire all the faithful with the spirit of detachment. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 199 A most heroic faith, and the detachment of a saint. 1865 T. F. KNOX *Life Henry Suso* 152 Let all who suffer with detachment rejoice. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 There is no such excellent cure for 'detachment' as an attachment.

¶ Erroneously for ATTACHMENT 1–2.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v. *Detachiare*, To seize or take into custody another man's goods or person by writ of Detachment or other course of law. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detachment*, in Law, a sort of Writ.

Detail (dĭtēˑl, dĭˑtel), *sb.* [a. F. *détail* (12th c. in Hatzf.) the action of detailing, the result of this action, retail, f. stem of *détailler*: see next. App. first adopted in the phrase *in detail*, F. *en détail*, opposed to *en gros* in the gross, wholesale. Sense 5 represents the F. *détail du service*, *distribuer l'ordre en détail*, Feuquieres, *a.* 1711.]
1. The dealing with matters item by item; detailed treatment; attention to particulars. Esp. in phrase *in* († *the*) *detail*, item by item; part by part; minutely; circumstantially. So *to go into detail*, i. e. to deal with or treat a thing in its individual particulars.
1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 306 (R.) As if a man would say, that necessary it is for him to offer wrong in detaile, who mindeth to do right in the gross. 1706 PHILLIPS *Detail* (Fr.), the particular Circumstances of an Affair; as These advantages need not be offered in Detail to your View. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man*, Introd., I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 320 They .. perhaps condemned them in the gross for defects, which they thought it not worth while to mention in the detail. 1785 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 163 The consequences need not, to use the fashionable phrase, be given in detail. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 69 The fear of punishment in the gross or in the detail. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 110 Relieved from the drudgery of detail. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 558 The tale, which is told in great detail, is doubtless mythical in its details. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 773/2 We had to go into detail, so as to make the case clear.
b. *Mil. In detail*: by the engagement of small portions of an army or force one after another. *War of detail*, a war carried on after this fashion, instead of by general engagements. (Often *fig.*)
1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 1 Their war has been one of detail, not of principle. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 85 Pursuing a war of detail instead of acting on some uniform scheme. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 2 Being without union

[it] is also without strength and has been beaten in detail. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii 116 Without concert .. without a leader they would be destroyed in detail. 1886 STOKES *Celtic Ch.* 293 He [Brian Boru] defeated his enemies in detail.

2. A minute or circumstantial account; a detailed narrative or description of particulars.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 238 But I must be forced wholey to wave and supersede the Detail of these. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* Pref A iv, The following Sheets are a detail of Fortunes I have run through. 1810 (*title*), A Chronological detail of events in which Oliver Cromwell was engaged, from 1642 to 1658. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phænom.* p. ix, Aristotle appears to have given a more minute detail of the various appearances of clouds .. and other phænomena. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 9 But my detail must be rather of thought than of action.

3. An item, a particular (of an account, a process, etc.); a minute or subordinate portion of any (*esp* a large or complex) whole. (See also 4 a.)

'But that is a detail!' is a current phrase humorously making light of what is perhaps really an important element in the matter in question.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 560 It has given me details .. which are very entertaining. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* II. 16 The details of the management of a plantation. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 267 Hedges .. skirted by details of ground that may render them obstacles. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. i iv. 194 In the details of dress, carriage, and general manners, the Turks are very different from Europeans. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* 17, I shall furnish you with no details. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 393 Be particular in the minutest detail.

b. *collective sing.* The particulars or items of any whole considered collectively.

1861 MILL *Utilit.* v 72 Nobody desires that laws should interfere with the whole detail of private life. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 193/2 Legal questions .. full of dry and uninteresting detail.

4. *Fine Arts.* **a.** A minute or subordinate part of a building, sculpture, or painting, as distinct from the larger portions or the general conception. **b.** *collective sing.* Such minute parts collectively, or the manner of treatment of them. (Also *transf.* in reference to natural objects.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 309 The detail of both sculpture and masonry on the building. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. II. v § 15 The detail of a single weedy bank laughs the carving of ages to scorn. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf* 85 There are no architectural details of interest. 1888 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* iv. 29 The most careful study of antiquarian detail is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. I. III. ii. 232 The Assyrian honeysuckle .. forms as elegant an architectural detail as is anywhere to be found

c. *Arch.* Short for *detail drawing(s*, working drawings.

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict* I. 383 *Detail*, the delineation of all the parts of an edifice, so as to be sufficiently intelligible for the execution of the work The detail is otherwise denominated *the working drawings*. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Details*, a term usually applied to the drawings on a large scale for the use of builders, and generally called *working drawings*. 1892 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* VIII. s.v. *Working Drawings*, Working drawings consist of plans, elevations, sections, details of construction .. many being to the full size.

5. *Mil.* **a.** The distribution in detail, to the different officers concerned, of the Daily Orders first given in general, with apportionment to each division and subdivision of the force (and finally to individual officers and men) of the share of duty falling upon them in their order; hence, the list or table showing the general distribution of duty for the whole force (*general* or †*grand detail*), or the particular distribution of that falling upon any division or subdivision of it (*particular detail*).

Office of Detail (in U.S. Navy Dept.), the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders as to duty are issued.

1703-8 *Order Dk. Marlborough* in Kane *Camp. Disc.* (1757) 4 The Adjutant General is to keep all the Details and an account of all things that happen in the Army. 1708 — *Order* ibid. 4 Of Details, Whereas great Inconveniences have happened in changing the Details after made, it is agreed .. by all the Generals of the Army, that all Details made at orderly Time should stand, though several other Details came afterwards; and that they should march accordingly, though the others made before did not march. *a* 1711 *Ibid.* 3 The Brigadier of the Day is to distribute the Orders he received immediately to the Majors of Brigade; and see that all the Details are made upon the Spot. 1727 H. BLAND *Milit. Discip.* 281 (ch. xix, *Title*) Of the Method in Flanders for the Receiving and Distributing of the Daily Orders; General Detail of the Army (by which is meant the General Duty to be perform'd by the Officers and Soldiers) with the Form of a Roster, or Table, by which the Duty of Entire Battalions, and the Officers, is regulated. *Ibid.* in Simes *Milit. Medley* (1768) 69 Our late Monarch, the glorious King William .. was perfectly knowing in the small as well as the grand detail of an army. *c* 1745 KANE *Camp. Disc.* (1757) 16 Whenever the Quarter-master General demands a Detachment, to go along with him to reconnoitre, they are to be furnished immediately from the nearest Troops, and it will be allowed them in the next Detail. 1778 *Orderly book, Maryland Loyalists*, 28 Aug., Detale for outline pickett this evening. 1779 *U. S. Army Regulation*, [The adjutant] must assemble the first serjeants of the companies, make them copy the orders, and give them their details for the next day. 1779 CAPT. G. SMITH *Univ. Milit. Dict.* s.v., *Detail of Duty* is a roster or table for the regular .. performance of duty, either in the field, garrison, or cantonments. The general detail of duty is the proper care of the majors of brigade, who are guided by the roster for the officers, and by the tables for the men to be occasionally furnished. The adjutant of a regiment keeps the detail of duty for the officers of his regiment 1781 T. SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed 3) 9 The Major of Brigade is charged with the particular detail in his own brigade in much the same way as the Adjutant-general is charged with the general detail of the army. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit Encycl.* s.v. *Detail of Duty.* 1894 *Brigade Orders, Aldershot* (MS.) 1. *Detail*, 14.10.94. Brigade Captain, Adjutant and Picquet: 2nd Worc. R Special Picquet Hospital Hill. 2nd Lein. R. Brigade Quartermaster: 2nd Ches. R. Drums: 2 Lein. R. Company for Fire Screen Drill: none. Duties No. 1 Canteen: 2nd Ches. R Duties No. 2 Canteen: 2nd Lein. R. Visitor to Bde, Schools (a Captn.): 2nd Ches. R.

b. The detailing or telling off a small party for a special duty. **c.** *concr.* A small body detached for a particular service or duty; a small detachment. Originally military, but extended to the police, etc.

[1708 see under **a** above.]

1780 GEN. WASHINGTON *Order* 14 Mar., The fatigue party for finishing the new orderly room is to be furnished by detail from the line of the army 1828 WEBSTER, *Detail* 2, A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. vii. 458 A small body of cavalry, and a detail of European artillery. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Mar., The ground was explored .. by the Mounted Infantry and by details from the regular Cavalry. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* I. xx 278 Details that had gone to the front after the wounded. 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 6 Feb., An extra detail of police is always made .. and the crowd is not allowed to block the exit.

Detail (dɪˈtēl), *v.* [a. F. *détailler* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), to cut in pieces, retail, deal with or relate circumstantially, f. DE- I. 3 + *tailler* to cut in pieces. Adopted in English only in the transferred uses.]

1. *trans.* To deal with, give, relate, or describe minutely or circumstantially; to give particulars of; to enumerate, mention, or relate in detail.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xliii, The proceedings .. are too long to be here detailed 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 3 When I delivered my opinion, or detailed my knowledge. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. 1 He was too modest to .. detail news and scandal from house to house. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol* II. II. xxvii. 62 From the whole of the facts above detailed, it appears [etc.] 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 10 Certain peculiarities to be detailed hereafter. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/1 We have now detailed all the various coverings ordinarily put upon books. *absol.* 1842 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* II. 7 There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they detail like a witness in court.

2. *Mil.* To appoint or tell off for a particular duty. (See DETAIL *sb.* 5.)

1793 *Laws of Mass.* c. 1 § 32 Whenever a detachment is made, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, being able of body, shall be detailed from the rosters or rolls for the purpose. 1810 *Ibid.* c. 107 § 31 The officers, ordered to be detailed to serve on courts martial shall be detailed in the following manner. 1828 WEBSTER, *Detail*, to select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp* 329 The First Division, under General Michel, was detailed for this work of destruction. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 14 May 10/3 His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts, stockings and jackets. 1868 SIR R. NAPIER in *Morn. Star* 30 June, I trust she is now recovering under the care of the medical officer .. who has been detailed by me to provide for her comfort 1885 GEN GRANT *Pers. Mem.* I. xxi. 293 Soldiers who had been detailed to act with the navy. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/6 The field officers of the Royal Horse Guards detailed for the escort of Her Majesty.

b. *transf.*

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 248 We propose detailing you to Italy to purchase some originals for our gallery. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Sept., The dry dock .. will start on its .. voyage across the Atlantic, being towed by five vessels to be detailed for the purpose. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmiger.* III. xviii. 269 A trim little waiting-maid .. whom I detailed to wait upon Grace.

3. *Arch. To detail on the plane*: to be exhibited in profile by abutting against the plane; said of a moulding. (Ogilvie.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 403/2 At the base they detail on the pavement or floor of the stylobate. *Ibid.* 404/1 The glyphs detail on the tænia of the architrave, but are variously finished above.

¶ **4.** ? Confused with ENTAIL *v.*² (sense 4).

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 289 Who had .. sworn to detail upon me misery without end.

Hence **Detailing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1810 *Laws of Mass.* c. 107 § 31 In case of inability .. of any officer .. to serve .. the detailing officer shall certify such circumstance to the officer who ordered the court martial. 1866 CARLYLE *Edw. Irving* 94 Considerable gossiping and quizzical detailing. 1883 CLODD in *Knowl.* 7 Sept. 147/2 [These] need no detailing here.

Detailed (dɪˈtēld), *ppl. a.* [f. DETAIL *v.* + -ED 1.] Related, stated, or described circumstantially; abounding in details; minute, particular, circumstantial.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV 83 *note* (R.) In a professed and detailed poem on the subject. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 419 No detailed report of the evidence has come down to us. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 6, I will not lose time in any detailed defence. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 254 In my more detailed narrative of English affairs.

b. *Fine Arts.* Executed in detail; furnished with all its details.

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* viii. 283 A fully detailed cornice of the order.

c. *transf.* Of a writer: Given to detail, circumstantial.

1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 153 Described by the most detailed historian of this campaign.

Hence **Detailedly** *adv.*, **Detailedness.**

1806 J. PYCHES in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 210 He regrets that I have not gone more detailedly into my design. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 439 Its positiveness, shrewdness, detailedness, incongruity. 1887 BENSON *Land* 104 The extent and detailedness of the criticism.

Detailer (dɪˈtēlə(r)). [f. DETAIL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who details or relates circumstantially.

1794 *Crit. Rev.* Jan., The detailers of anecdotes. *a* 1809 SEWARD *Lett.* VI. 135 (T.) Individuality was sunk in the number of detailers.

Detailism. *nonce-wd.* [f. DETAIL *sb.* + -ISM.] A system of attention to details.

1865 LEWES in *Fortn. Rev* I 588 There has been a reaction against conventionalism which called itself Idealism, in favour of detailism which calls itself Realism.

Detain (dɪˈtēn), *v.* Forms: 5-7 **deteyn**(e, 6-7 **detein**(e, **deteign**(e, **detayn**(e, **detaine**, (7 **deten**), 7- **detain.** [Late ME. *deteine, deteyne*, a. OF. *detenir* (12th c. in Littré), *detener* (Britton) = Pr. and Sp. *detener*, Cat. *detenir*, It. *ditenere*:—Rom. type **dē-tenēre* for L. *dētinēre*, to hold off, keep back, detain, f. DE- I. 2 + *tenēre* to hold. For the root-vowel cf *contain, maintain, sustain, retain.*]

1. *trans.* To keep in confinement or under restraint; to keep prisoner.

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 3 Ou si maliciousement le fet detener.] 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 145 The peres of fraunce beyng thus assyeged and deteyned. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 10 A traytor .. whiche is apprehended and deteigned in prisone for his offence. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 16 When King Richard first was detemed prisoner. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lix. 279 He was detained in strict confinement 1884 MISS BRADDON *Flower & Weed* 139 'Beg your pardon, sir,' said the constable .. 'I shall be obliged to detain you till this business is settled'

†**b.** *pass.* To be 'holden' or possessed *with* (infirmity, disease, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 18 With this so grete A sykenes was he deteynyd. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* T iij b, To be deteigned with suche a spece of madnesse. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* C b, A Maide of the City Corinthia detained with sicknesse, dyed.

2. To keep back, withhold; *esp.* to keep back what is due or claimed. ? *Obs.*

c 1535 in Froude *Short Stud.* (1876) I. 422 The said abbot hath detained and yet doth detain servants wages. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Elder Bro.* v. i, My sword forced from me too, and still detained. 1670 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 153 To call to account such persons as detained money in their hands given charitably. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 221 These Tithes .. have been granted by the King but afterwards by the instinct of the Devil many have detained them 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 172 No longer then .. Detain the relics of great Hector dead .. restore the slain. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 855 The form of the writ .. is sometimes in the *debet* and *detinet*, and sometimes in the *detinet* only: that is, the writ states .. that the defendant *owes* and unjustly *detains* the debt or thing in question, or only that he unjustly *detains* it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I 288 The interest of the sum fraudulently detained in the Exchequer by the Cabal.

†**b.** To keep (a person) *from* his right. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 80 Hereby the poore pastors are deteined from their right, and almost beggered.

†**3.** To keep, retain (in a place or position, in a state or condition, or in one's possession). *Obs.* (exc. as associated with 4.)

1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxv, That in all accusations the defendant might detain unto him counsel. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 66 Some [glandules] are strewed as beddes vnto Veynes, and Arteries, to deteine them from hurt. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xix. (Jam. Suppl.), To dedicate the same thing a Kirk, and yet deteene it a buriall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 195 Rivers mentioned in the Scriptures, which to this day detayne their names. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 41 The inhabitants of Spaine are detained in superstition, by the vigilancy of the Inquisition. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 159 When we fix and detain them [our eyes] too long upon the same object.

†**b.** To hold, hold down: transl. *dētinēre* of the Vulgate. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* i. 18 Those men that deteine the veritie of God in iniustice [1611 hold: WYCL., TIND., CRANM., *Geneva*, withhold: *Rev. V.* hold down: Gr. κατεχόντων]. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 100 That .. they might learne not to detaine the trueth of God in unrighteousnes. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) VII. 1846 Men have a natural knowledge of God; if they contradict it by their life and practice, they are guilty of 'detaining the truth of God in unrighteousness'.

†**c.** To hold or occupy with an armed force. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 103 A large and strong Fortresse .. now detained by a Garison of Turkes. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 56 Thus the Lord hath preserved an unwalled Towne from being destroyed or detained by a great Armie.

†**d.** To hold, engage, keep the attention of. *Obs.* (or merged in 4.)

c 1585 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxxiii. 7 No good on earth doth my desires detaine. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. iii. 301, I am mightily detained and allured with that grace and comeliness. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 429 It

wants those striking revolutions, those unexpected discoveries, so essential to engage and to detain a spectator.

†**e.** To constipate, 'bind'; also *absol.* to cause constipation. *Obs.*

1580 Frampton *Dial. Yron & Steele* 158 The water that cooleth the yron, doeth detayne the bellie. *Ibid.* 158 b, It is byndyng, and therefore it doeth deteyne.

4. To keep from proceeding or going on; to keep waiting; to stop. (The ordinary current sense.)

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 577 For pity now she can no more detain him. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/2, I shall detain you no longer in the demonstration of what we should not do. *a* 1665 Sir K. Digby *Private Mem.* (1827) 89 Here Theagenes resolved to detain him self some time. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 12 The business which then detained him. 1805 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 424, I was detained .. partly by the rain, and partly by company that I liked very much. 1861 Dutton Cook *P. Foster's D.* i, Don't let me detain you. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 113 We will not detain our readers. 1892 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct. 2/4 The vessel .. is detained in quarantine.

†**5.** To keep back or restrain from action; to hinder; to delay. *Obs.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 54 But he resolved not any thing, deteined by his blinde commission, and the advise of some other Capteines. 1621–51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. (1676) 326/1 Modesty would detain them from doing amiss. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 244 How long wilt thou the general joy detain: Starve, and defraud the People of thy Reign?

†**Detai'n,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Detain *v.*] The action of detaining, or fact of being detained; detention.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. vi. 15 And gan enquire of him with mylder mood The certaine cause of Artegals detaine.

Detainable (dɪtē'năb'l), *a.* [f. Detain *v.* + -able.] Capable of being detained.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 581 It seems .. detainable, like water, by an attraction of cohesion, on the surface of certain bodies.

Detai'nal. *rare.* [f. Detain *v.* + -al 5.] The act of detaining; detention.

1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 116 The injustice of the detainal is a disgrace to Bonaparte.

†**Detaindor.** *Obs.* Also deteinder, detaindor. Variant of Detainer 2, perhaps influenced by *attainder, remainder.*

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 35 Y^e deteinder of moneys by ye Farmers upon pretence of defalcations. 1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 32 There is also .. in it the Detaindor of a Disease, a *Catochus*, and a *Catoche*, a Dead Sleep, or Insensibility with Pungency, or Vexation.

Detainer 1 (dɪtē'nəɹ). Also 6 deteiner, -our, deteynour, 7 detayner. [f. Detain *v.* + -er 1; perh. orig. a. AF. **detenour* = OF. *detenceor, -eur.*] One who or that which detains; see the verb.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 3 To punissh the dettours and deteiners of the same by fines. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 2 To punish .. the deteinour. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 51/1 The deteiners of the kingdome of England against the lawfull heire. 1647 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1842) III. 14 It pleased God to make his detainers let him goe. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 120 He .. is .. an unjust detainer which takes another Mans goods against the Owners will. 1850 Chubb *Locks & Keys* 10 This lock .. contains .. several independent moveable detainers of the motion of the bolt, any one of which would alone prevent that motion; the key was adapted to move and arrange all those detainers simultaneously.

Detai'ner 2. *Law.* Forms: 7 deteiner, deteigner, deteyner, 7– detainer; *erron.* 7 -or, 8 -our. [a. Anglo-Fr. *detener* inf. used subst. Cf. *cesser, disclaimer, retainer*: see -er 4.]

The action of detaining, withholding, or keeping in one's possession; *spec.* **a.** The (wrongful) detaining of, or refusal to restore, goods taken from the owner for distraint, etc.

1619 Dalton *Countr. Just.* vii. (1630) 27 By distress or deteyner of the defendant's goods. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 150 Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust detainer of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1123 If the tenant, before distress, tender .. the arrears of rent, the taking of the distress becomes wrongful .. but if the distress has been made, and before impounding the arrears are tendered, then the *detainer* only is unlawful. 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 249 In like manner shall widows recover damages for the wrongful detainer of dower.

b. *Forcible detainer*: see quot. 1769.

1619 Dalton *Countr. Just.* xxii. (1630) 61 One Justice of Peace may proceed in .. cases of forcible entry or Deteiner. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 147 An eighth offence against the public peace is that of a forcible entry or detainer; which is committed by violently taking or keeping possession, with menaces, force, and arms, of lands and tenements, without the authority of law. 1800 Addison *Amer. Law Rep.* 41 Indicted for a forcible entry and detainer.

c. The detaining of a person; *esp.* in custody or confinement.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 20 That the Cause of their Detainer may be certified. *a* 1719 Bp. Smalridge (J.), St. Paul sends him back again, that Philemon might have no reason to be angry at his longer detainour. 1795 Christian in *Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) I. 425 Lord Mansfield granted a habeas corpus, ordering the captain of the ship to bring up the body of James Somersett, with the cause of his detainer. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Aug. 759/2 There was no evidence .. of the detainer of the child either by force or fraud.

d. A process authorizing the sheriff to detain a person already in his custody; *spec.* a writ whereby a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor might be detained at the suit of another.

1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 274/1 Unless the gen'lm'n means to go upafore the court, it's hardly worth while waiting for detainers, you know. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* s.v., A process lodged with the sheriff against a person in his custody is called a detainer. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 248 The detainers against him were trifling.

Detai'ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. Detain *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Detain; detention, withholding, †seizure, etc. (Now usually gerundial.)

a 1535 More *Wks.* 386 (R.) That their paine in the fire wer but a detaining therin by some strenger power then themselfe. 1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 50 Taking and deteining of prisoners, ransounes, buitinges. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 125 He then conceived the cause of his detaining. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 97 Catalepsis is a sudden detaining both of soule and body. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. ix. (R.), To shew the cause of his detaining in prison. 1795 *Jemima* I. 165 He scorned your detainings.

Detai'ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That detains; see the verb.

1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* VI. 121 The detaining earth. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. (1868) 25 The detaining power of a dogmatizing effort.

Hence **Detai'ningly** *adv.*

1856 *Titan Mag.* Aug. 119/2 He gazed at her entreatingly and detainingly. 1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 388 Laying her hand detainingly upon his arm.

Detainment (dɪtē'nmĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. Detain *v.* + -ment: cf. OF. *detenement.*] The fact of detaining, or of being detained; detention.

1586 *Death Earl Northumberl.* in Somers *Tracts* (1751) IV. III. 422 As well of the Cause of the Earl's Detainment, as of the Manner of his Death. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law Merch.* 159 The danger of generall or particular Embargos of Ships, the likelihood of detainements of Kings and Princes. 1641 *Jrnls. Ho. Com.* II. 151 His Detainment close Prisoner. 1735 Magens *Insurances* I. 456 The unjust. Detainment of their Ships. 1883 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Reports* 8 App. Cases 398 Arrests, restraints and detainments of princes .. involve such a taking of the subject insured out of the control of the owners.

Detainor, -our, erron. ff. Detainer 2.

†**Detainure** (dɪtē'nĭuəɹ). *Obs.* [f. Detain *v.* + -ure: cf. OF. *deteneure.*] = Detainer 2 (of which it may be a refashioning).

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 340 Unlawful Seisure and Detainure. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* v. 315 A Sacrilegious detainure of that which is .due unto God.

Detane, -nie, -ny, obs. ff. Dittany.

Detant (dɪtæ'nt). [A variant of Detent, affected by the pronunciation of mod.F. *détente* (detãt) trigger; established in this sense in gunsmiths' use.] In the mechanism of a gun-lock, an oscillating tongue pivoted over the half-cock notch in the tumbler, to prevent the sear from catching therein when the cock falls.

1884 T. Sedgwick *Sport* v. 60 Rifles which are generally made with a very light pull not exceeding two or three pounds, and on the tumbler of which a detant is attached, in order to carry the scear over the half-cock. 1894 W. A. Greener (*in letter*), *Detant* not *Detent* is the usual spelling .. the German technical word for the gun-lock *detant* is *Schlender.*

†**Deta'rd,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *detarder*, also *des-*, to retard, delay, f. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *tarder* to delay: — L. *tardāre*, f. *tardus* slow.] *trans.* To retard, delay.

1675 Tronge *Diary* (1825) 46 Leave to com on shoare .. was detarded. 1693 W. Frepe *Art of War* ix. 264 Let them detard their pursuers, and save their lives by scattering their Treasures.

†**Detaste,** *v. Obs. rare.* [var. of Distaste: see De- I. 6.] = Distaste; to dislike, loathe.

1614 Earl Stirling *Doomes-day* VII. ciii, Who now in darkness do detaste the day.

†**Det-bound,** var. of Debt-bound, *ppl. a. Obs.* Mortgaged, pledged.

1542–3 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Jan. (Jam. Suppl.), The hous .. wes detbound to the said Jhone.

Dete, obs. form of Debt, Ditty.

Detect (dɪte'kt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dētect-us*, pa. pple. of *dētegĕre* to Detect. After the formation of Detect *v.*, used for some time as its pa. pple.] Detected; disclosed; discovered; open, exposed.

†**a.** as *pa. pple. Obs.* **b.** as *adj. arch.*

a. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 243 Thei were detecte by the olde moneye y-schewede. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 134 He was that same day detect that a strumpet was in his chaumbir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 273 b, [I] haue detecte & declared the errours. 1555 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxix. 346 Detect I haue my wayes to thee.

b. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their gills are detect. 1854 Syd. Dobell *Balder* xix. 81 Detect, disowned, detested, and despised, There is no power to which ye can be true.

Detect (dɪte'kt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem *dētect-* of L. *dētegĕre* to uncover, discover, detect, f. De- I. 6 + *tegĕre* to cover. The earlier ppl. adj. Detect (see prec.) was retained as pa. pple. of the verb, till gradually displaced by *detected.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To uncover, lay bare, expose, display (something covered up or hidden). *Obs.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 7, I preye .. that ye detecte It in no wyse wher that vylany It myht haue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, What he illusyon .. as soone as it was detected & brought to lyght .. anone it auoyded. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 73/2 Secret Confession, wherein Men do detect their sins in the Priests ear. 1594 *Ord. of Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 664 Detect and reveal still the foundations and buildings of all treasons and conspiracies. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat.* I. iii. 5 On one side the Fat besprinkled with its Vessels, and on the other side certain Muscles Detected. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* Pref. A ij, The badness of his cause was sufficiently detected by the weakness of his defence. 1739 Lamplye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 41, I cannot Answer this Objection, without detecting a gross Ignorance in those that proposed it.

†**2.** To expose (a person) by divulging his secrets or making known his guilt or crime; to inform against, accuse. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 88, I detecte here no man in special. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 41/1 Whose last words .. detected him of manifest ambition. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* (1676) 342 The Gentlewoman goeth forward, and detecteth herself of a crime. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii 129, I neuer heard the absent Duke much detected for Women. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Detect*, bewray, disclose, accuse. 1645 Paget *Heresiogr.* (1646) 9 And he also cut a young wenches throat, lest she should detect him.

†**b.** To divulge, reveal, give information of (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1465 *Hist. Doc. Roch* (E. E. T. S.) 7 But if it shall hap so to know any such [heresies], I shall detecte them to myn ordinarie. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 314 One of the lieutenants discovered and detected this villanous contrivance.

3. To find out, discover (a person) in the secret possession of some quality, or performance of some act; to find out the real character of.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 28 b, In processe of time she was detected to be one of a naughtie slanderous tongue. 1721 *Medley* No. 39 If he is detected of the grossest Calumnies, he goes on to repeat them again, as if nothing had happen'd. 1774 Goldsm. *Grecian Hist.* I. 99 Cleomenes .. being detected of having suborned the priestess, slew himself. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 24 You have detected a baker in selling short weight, you prosecute him for the cheat. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 214 Like a schoolboy detected in robbing an orchard. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 209 Your dishonesty shall do you no good, for I shall detect you.

4. To discover, find out, ascertain the presence, existence, or fact of (something apt to elude observation).

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 263 The former obstacles must be abolished as soon as detected. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. vi. 43 We detect all the shades of meaning. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 25 It is a capital good test for detecting arsenic in any liquid whatever. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* ii, What use were punishment, unless some sin Be first detected? 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 373 Napoleon examined the bills of the creditors himself, detected overcharges and errors. 1849 Murchison *Silveria* iii. 45 Sandstone in which no other remains but fucoids have been detected. 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xvi. 120 He was a man .. with an eye that detected a false note in an article.

Hence **Dete'cted** *ppl. a.*, **Dete'cting** *vbl. sb.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 95 Well my Lord. If he steale ought the whil'st this Play is Playing, And scape detecting, I will pay the Theft. 1654 Codrington tr. *Hist. Instine* 518 To collect the detected Oar [=ore]. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* (1851) 449 The detected Falshood and Ambition of som. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Aug 1656 The vilest and most openly detected Assassinates. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr Atonem.* ii. (1852) 52 Who would not .. frown it away as a detected cheat?

Detectabi'lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ity.] 1805 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 219 With far feebler detectability.

Detectable (dɪte'ktăb'l), *a.* Also -ible. [f. Detect *v.* + -able. The spelling *-ible* is according to L. analogies, but L. *-tectibilis* does not occur.] Capable of being detected.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VII. ii. 419 More were concealed by parties not detectable. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 122 No heel-tap was detectable. 1845–6 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 151 The amount of phosphates .. is extremely minute, and no longer detectible by the ordinary tests. 1872 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 340 The real link not being detectable without a special and individual insight. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. 124 Where illegitimate expenditure is more frequent and less detectible.

Hence **Dete'ctably** *adv.*

1887 *Standard* 1 June 5/3 The result is a 'detectably' different liquid.

Detection (dɪte'kʃən). [ad. L. *dētectiōn-em* (Tertullian), n. of action from *dētegĕre* to Detect.] The action of detecting.

†**1.** Exposure, revelation of what is concealed; criminal information, accusation. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Rec. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 189 That Oylysh substance .. Raymond Lully dyd call Hys Basylyske, of whyche he made never so playne deteccyon. 1529 More *Dyalogue* III. iv. Wks. 211/1 Wherfore it were not reason in a detection of heresy, to suffer, .. the crime wel proued, any new witnesses to be receyued. 1541 Paynel *Catiline* XXXVI. 54 b, The Senate decreed Tarquinius detection to be false. 1547 A. Gilby (*title*), An answer to the devillish detection of Stephane Gardiner, Bishoppe of Wynchester. 1564 *Brief Exam.* A ij b, The detection and detestation of the whole Antichrist of Rome. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 209, I will not sticke to bestow a few wordes for the detection thereof. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 30 But this fallacy .. must not escape without a detection. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 4 When by a publick Detection they fall under the Infamy they feared. 1807

CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 710 In all detections Richard first confessed.

2. Discovery (of what is unknown or hidden); finding out. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detection*, a discouerie. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. i. 3 Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who in the year 1497, made a further Detection of the more Southern Regions in this Continent.

b *spec.* The finding out of what tends to elude notice, whether on account of the particular form or condition in which it is naturally present, or because it is artfully concealed; as crime, tricks, errors, slight symptoms of disease, traces of a substance, hidden causes, etc.

1619 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 105 Whether .. safe for him to attend him selfe in person, without danger of detection. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 183 ℙ 7 It is easy for the author of a lie, however malignant, to escape detection. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, She wondered to what part of the abbey these chambers belonged, and that they had so long escaped detection. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi 175 One of the most curious detections of his imitations. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 278 The utmost stars of our present faint detection. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 29 The detection of corresponding customs, opinions, laws, beliefs, among different communities. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 2 Adulteration, now perfected almost beyond the possibility of detection.

Detective (dǐte·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *dētect-* ppl. stem: see DETECT *v.* and -IVE. (The sb. has been adopted in mod.F. from English.)]

A. *adj.* Having the character or function of detecting; serving to detect; employed for the purpose of detection.

1843 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 54 Intelligent men have been recently selected to form a body called the 'detective police' .. at times the detective policeman attires himself in the dress of ordinary individuals. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* vii. 303 Every author now looks after his mind, as if he were a member of the detective police. 1882 E. P. HOOD in *Leisure Hour* Apr. 227 Instances of the detective power of ridicule. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxii. 1 [It] is detective as to our character. 1893 T. BENT *Ethiopia* 62 Regardless of .. strangers, and my wife's detective camera.

B. *sb.* One whose occupation it is to discover matters artfully concealed; particularly (and in the original application as short for *detective policeman*, or the like) a member of the police force employed to investigate specific cases, or to watch particular suspected individuals or classes of offenders. *Private detective*, one not belonging to the police force, who in his private capacity, or as attached to a Detective Agency or Bureau, undertakes similar services for persons employing him.

1856 *Ann. Reg.* 185 Some London detectives were despatched, to give their keen wits to the search. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Pref. 12 There are critical detectives on the track of every author. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 39 The criminal turned detective is wonderfully suspicious and cautious. 1876 D. R. FEARON *School Inspection* § 59. 90 If the inspector is to be anything more than a mere detective of faults. *attrib.* 1883 ANNA K. GREEN (*title*) X Y S, a Detective Story.

Hence **Dete·ctiveship**, the office or function of a detective; **Dete·ctivist**, *nonce-wd.*, one who professedly treats of detectives.

1877 J. HAWTHORNE *Garth* III ix. lxxv. 184 In my amateur detectiveship. 1892 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 24 Sept. 261/1 It may be hoped that Dick Donovan is the last of the detectivists in fiction.

Detector (dǐte·ktəɹ). Also -er. [a. L. *dētector* (Tertull.), agent-n. from L. *dētegĕre* to DETECT.] He who or that which detects.

†**1.** A person or thing that discloses, brings to light, or reveals; one who informs against or accuses; a revealer; an informer, an accuser. *Obs.*

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xxxiv. 52 The detectour is false and corrupted with mede. 1611 COTGR., *Encuseur*, a detecter, discloser, appeacher, accuser. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 18 (R.) As a reward unto the detectors of lands concealed. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* iv. 3 Those should be punished, that were detectors and manifesters of them. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 30 This is to comply with the World, that taketh the detecter only for the sinner. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 641 A deathbed's a detector of the heart. Here tir'd dissimulation drops her masque.

2. One who finds out that which is artfully concealed, or which tends to elude observation.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. v. 14 O Heauens! that this Treason were not; or not I the detector! 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Jan., Dr. Joyliffe..first detector of the lymphatic veins. 1755 JOHNSON, *Detecter*, a discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) I. 407 Rev. Dr. Douglas, now Bishop of Salisbury, the great detector of impostures. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Bentham* (1859) I. 352 The keenest detector of the errors of his predecessors.

3. An instrument or device for detecting the presence of anything liable to escape observation, for indicating any deviation from normal conditions, or the like.

a. An arrangement in a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is indicated and frustrated. **b.** A low-water indicator for a boiler. **c** A small portable galvanometer, which indicates the flow and direction of a current of electricity, used for testing purposes. **d.** An apparatus for detecting the presence of torpedoes under water, a torpedo-detector. **e.** *attrib.* in various senses, as *detector-bar*, *galvanometer*, *-lock*, *-spring*, etc.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 275 His success in this attempt was not better than before, for he overlifted the detector of each lock. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 13 *F* is the detector-spring. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Chubb had a detector in his lock of 1818. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 75 'Detector Bars' are employed on parts of the line which cannot be seen by the signalman, to prevent the signals being lowered when the line is occupied by a train. *Ibid.*, 'Detector Locks' are applied to facing points, and are worked by the wire that works the signals. 1893 MUNRO etc. *Pocket Book of Electrical Rules* (ed. 9) 395 Cells should be tested on the thick wire of a detector. *Ibid.* 396 For fault inspection, a detector or galvanometer, a battery, knife, etc. 1894 *Catalogue*, Galvanometers and Measuring Instruments: Detector Galvanometer, wound for intensity, resistance up to 500 Ohms.

Deteig(g)n(e, etc., obs. forms of DETAIN, etc.

†**Dete·nebrate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *tenebræ* darkness, *tenebrāre* to darken.] *trans.* To free from darkness or obscurity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 296 To detenebrate and cleare this truth. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Detenebrate*, to dispel or drive away darkness, to bring light.

Detenewe, obs. form of DETINUE.

Detent (dǐte·nt), *sb.*[1] (Also 7 **detton.**) [a. F. *détente*, OF. *destente* (Froissart, 14th c.), deriv. of *détendre* 'to slacken, unstretch, undo', in OF. *destendre*, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* privative (cf. DE- 6) + *tendre* to stretch. (In L. *distendĕre* the prefix had a different force: see DISTEND.)

The earliest application of the word in French was to the *destente* of the arbalest or cross-bow, whereby the strained string was released and the bolt discharged; hence it was transferred to the analogous part in fire-arms. In English, the word seems to have been viewed as connected with L. *dētinēre*, *dētent-*, and so with *detain*, *detention*, and to have been modified in meaning accordingly. The fact that the same part which allows of the escape of that which is detained or held tense, is also often the means of detention, favoured this misconception of the word.]

1. *gen.* A stop or catch in a machine which checks or prevents motion, and the removal of which brings some motor at once into action.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 283, When a spring was touched, so as to release a detent, the figure immediately began to draw. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 50 Leaves a small dot of ink on the dial-plate whenever a certain stop or detent is pushed in. 1860 *Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc.* VII. 339 A detent shoots the slate back and a new record begins. 1869 *Daily News* 16 Mar., The handle, on being pulled, releases a detent in the guard's van, which allows a weighted lever to drop and pull up the slack of a chain which communicates with the engine whistle. 1869 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 874 A Christmas recollection..more than fifty years old.. These boxes.. had each a little slit, into which, a halfpenny being dropped, a detent was let go, the box would open, and the pipe might be filled. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 488 An engineer ..loosing a detent, can liberate an amount of mechanical motion [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. vii. 97 When these crystals are warmed, the detent is lifted, and an outflow of light immediately begins.

2. *spec.* **a.** In a gun-lock: see DETANT.

b. In clocks and watches: The catch which regulates the striking.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 374/1 In the Clock the two Dettons with their Notches, that strike into two Wheel Detton Latches. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Detents*, in a Clock, are those stops, which by being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock and unlock the Clock in striking. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 509 When the oil thickens, the spring of the pivot-detents become so affected by it, as to prevent the detent from falling into the wheel quick enough, which causes irregular time, and ultimately a stoppage of the watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 85 The detent of a chronometer escapement is the piece of steel carrying the stone which detains or locks the escape wheel.

c. In locks.

1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 28 If any one of the tumblers was lifted too high, it overset the detector detent, which by a spring action fastened the bolt.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *detent-wheel*, *-catch*, *-work*; **detent-joint**, the 'trigger-joint' by which the pectoral spine of a siluroid fish is kept erect.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, s.v. *Watch-work*, The Detent-wheel moves round every Stroke the Clock striketh or sometimes but once in two Strokes. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 93 Regard need only be had to the count-wheel, striking-wheel, and detent-wheel. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 690/2 A detent-catch falls into the striking-wheel of a clock, and stops it from striking more than the right number of times. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 244 The furniture filer also fits the detent work for the hair-triggers.

†**Detent**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [?f. L. *dētent-* ppl. stem of *dētinēre* to DETAIN.] ? Restraint.

c1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 10 Gabull of the chancery begynyth 'heu mihi' that is his preve bande, and detent of treson.

†**Dete·nt**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dētent-us*, pa. pple. of *dētinēre* to DETAIN.] DETAINED; kept back; 'holden' (with infirmity, etc.).

(In quot. 1494 perhaps past tense.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 361 After that thei be detente with longe infirmite thei be brouȝhte to another yle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 591 And yet for that his mynde nothynge detent All goostly helthe for his soule to prouyde.

Detention (dǐte·nʃən). [?a. F. *détention* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*, = Pr. *detention*, Sp. *detencion*, It. *detenzione*), ad. L. *dētentiōn-em*, n. of action from *dētinēre* to DETAIN. The word is late in Eng. and may have been taken immed. from L.] The action of detaining, or condition of being detained.

1. Keeping in custody or confinement; arrest.

House of detention, a place where arrested persons are kept in custody, before being committed to prison; a lock up.

?1570 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 247 Her [Q. Mary's] detention under safe custody. 1793 VANSITTART *Refl. Peace* 37 The state of detention in which the King and Royal Family of France were. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 12 Offering twenty guineas reward for his detention. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 204 The detention of a French citizen by a Prussian agent in a free town of the Empire was a distinct .. illegality.

†**b.** Bodily restraint by infirmity, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 86 Darkness for three days, not ..from the suspension of the sun-beams, or detention of the Egyptians eyes.

2. The keeping back or withholding of what is due or claimed.

1552 HULOET, Detencion or witholdinge, *detentio.* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 39 The detention of long since due debts. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 21 Such monie .. shall be frie of any common burden by detentione of any pairt of the annual rent. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Detention* .. is chiefly used in an ill sense, for an unjust withholding, etc. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 238 We can hardly suppose that his opponents really believed him guilty of the.. detention of the corn.

3 Keeping in a place; holding in one's possession or control; retention. ? *Obs.* exc. in *Law.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 343 In Bodies that need Detention of Spirits, the Exclusion of the Air doth good. 1788 PASQUIN *Childr. Thespis* II. (1792) 139 With ditties and puns he holds thought in detention. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 173 Had the First Consul acquiesced in our detention of Malta. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 365 Possession sometimes means the physical control simply, the proper word for which is detention. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 643 The depositary has mere detention, the depositor has possession.

4. A keeping from going on or proceeding; hindrance to progress; compulsory delay.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 150 (R.) Minding to proceede further south without long detention in those partes. 1793 R. HALL *Apol. Freedom Press* Pref. 1 The accidental detention of the following pamphlet in the press longer than was expected. 1818 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. Amer.* 83 Benighted, in consequence of accidental detention, at the foot of one of these rugged hills. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vi. 81 In spite of all the detention we had suffered.

Dete·ntive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *dētent-*, ppl. stem of *dētinēre* to DETAIN: see -IVE.] Having the quality or function of detaining.

1881 PATRICK GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 139/1 The detentive surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion.

‖ **Détenu** (detənü). [Fr.; subst. use of *détenu* detained, pa. pple. of *détenir* to detain. (The Fr. fem. is *détenue.*)] A person detained in custody.

Applied especially to the English subjects detained as prisoners in France, and the French subjects detained in England during the Wars 1793-1815.

1803-1810 JAMES *Military Dict.* s.v., That these *detenus* (we are borne out by the public prints for using the term) would remain as hostages to secure to men in open rebellion all the rights and privileges of fair warriors. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 84 He was a *detenu* for eleven years at Verdun. 1819 B. E. O'MEARA *Exp. Trans. St. Helena* 139 The inhabitants..are in general greatly benefitted by the arrival of the *detenus*. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 July 65/3 Down to the release of the *détenus* at Verdun.

Deter (dǐtə·ɹ), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *dēterrēre* to frighten from or away, f. DE- I. 2 + *terrēre* to frighten. (Cf. rare OF. *deterrer*, in Godef., which does not appear to have influenced the Eng. word.)]

1. *trans.* To discourage and turn aside or restrain by fear; to frighten from anything; to restrain or keep back from acting or proceeding by any consideration of danger or trouble.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. (1686) 2 He..had thereby Example and Punishment to deterr him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 405 They [sailors] were rather animated than deterred by the flames and falling buildings amongst which they wrought. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xxviii. (1793) 101 That degree of severity which is sufficient to deter others. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ix. 113 The farmer..was not deterred by the dreary weather. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 141 *note*, Maurice ..had been deterred by the alarming prophecy of a monk. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 308 To deter instead of to invite communicants.

b. Const. *from* a place, purpose, action, doing anything; †formerly, *to do.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 28 Punishments which may more deterre from euill, than any sweetnesse thereto allureth. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 9 Whereby other may be deterred to doe the like, and vertuous men encouraged to proceed in honest attempts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 449 If aught propos'd And judg'd of public moment, in the shape Of difficulty or danger, could deterre Me from attempting. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxiii. (1697) 437 The Judges were not to be deterred..to pronounce a false judgment. 1709 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 55 When my own Face deters me from my Glass. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* 34 Do not seek to deter me from my purpose. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 9 This undutiful behaviour did not deter the emperor from resolving to resign to his son all the rest of his dominions. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 411 Superstition had become powerless to deter from violence.

2. † To terrify, alarm.

1604 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. cvi, Who, to deter The state the more, named himself Mortimer. 1634 WITHER *Emblems* Ep. Ded., The storms which late these Realmes deterred.

† **Dete·r** [2], **dete·rre,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *déterrer*, OF. *desterrer* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dé-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *terre* earth: cf. INTER *v.*] *trans.* To disinter.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 407 To deterre his dead body.

Deterge (dĭtɔ̄·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *dētergē-re* to wipe off or away, f. DE- I. 2 + *tergēre* to wipe: perhaps after F. *déterger* (Paré 16th c., not in Cotgr.; in Dict. Acad. from 1740).]

trans. To wipe away; to wash off or out, cleanse; chiefly, in Medical use, to clear away foul or offensive matter from the body, from an ulcer, etc.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deterge*, to rub out. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xiv. (1678) 638 Detersive is defined to be that which doth deterge or cleanse an ulcer. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 268 They further the working of the purge, and deterge and cleanse the stomach from humours. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. U ij, If externally used, it [Balm of Gilead] gently deterges and incarnates. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 133 (1740) 104 To deterge some of the frothy foul slaver he has spit at it. 1787 J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II. 364 The fauces were deterged with gargles. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 289 Medicines which possess the power to deterge or cleanse parts.

Hence **Dete·rging** *ppl. a.*; also **Dete·rger** = DETERGENT *sb.*

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. v. 20 A Surgeon, who in an Ulcer..did daily apply a strong deterger, viz., Verdigrease. *Ibid.*, A deterging Medicine. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 250 Barley is deterging, tho' viscous in a small degree.

Dete·rgency. [f. next: see -ENCY.] Detergent quality; cleansing power.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 3 Ale, by reason of its ..Detergency ..is not adviseable. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 290 (D.) Bath water..possesses that milkiness, detergency, and middling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions.

***Detergent** (dĭtɔ̄·ɹdʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dētergĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dētergēre*: see DETERGE. Cf. mod.F. *détergent* (1611 in Cotgr., in Dict. Acad. from 1835).]

A. *adj.* Cleansing, purging.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 581 By vertue and force of a detergent facultie, wherewith barley is greatly furnished. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 80 Sage is undoubtedly a very good Cephalick, of the detergent kind. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 434 Sufficient to give it a very soft soapy feel, and to render it more detergent than common water. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 648 A detergent antiseptic in various ulcerated..conditions of the mouth.

B. *sb.* A cleansing agent; anything that cleanses.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* II. vi. (R.), If too mild detergents caused the flesh to grow lax and spongy, then more powerful driers are required. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 127 Detergents differ only in Degree of Efficacy from the former Class. 1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* v. 274 He believes in a possible Divine detergent.

Deterior (dĭtīə·riəɹ), *a. rare.* [a. L. *dēterior* worse, meaner, poorer, compar. of an obs. adj. **dēter*, f. *dē* down.] Inferior in quality, worse.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 64/2 Some of downward and deterior lot.

† **Dete·rior,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *détériorer* (1411 in Hatz.-Darm.), L. *dēteriōrāre* to make worse, f. *dēterior*: see prec.] *trans.* To make worse, deteriorate.

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 270 He will.. deterior his condition.

† **Dete·riorate, -at,** *pa. pple. Sc.* [ad. L. *dēteriōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēteriōrāre* (see prec.).] Made worse, deteriorated.

1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 76 (Jam.) That all houses, &c., rewinit, cassin doun, distroyit, or deteriorat, within.. the said burghe—sall be reparit. 1598 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 190 If he hes meliorat or deteriorat his benefice any way to the prejudice of his successor.

Deteriorate (dĭtīə·riŏrēⁱt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēteriōrāre* to make worse: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make worse or of inferior quality; to lower in character or excellence; to worsen.

1572–98 [See prec.]. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 10 How much more they deteriorate and depresse Kings. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 46 Not onely not bettered, but much deteriorated. 1784 COWPER *Let.* 10 Feb., A long line of grandsires, who from generation to generation have been employed in deteriorating the breed. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 380 Maintained by means .. which will deteriorate the discipline of the troops. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. § 2 (1883) 603 To deteriorate the value of the property. 1879 M. ARNOLD *George Sand* Mixed Ess. 343 Equality, as its reign proceeded, had not deteriorated but improved them.

2. *intr.* To grow worse in character; to become lowered or impaired in quality or value; to degenerate.

1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.), Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 269 Elyot had a notion that, for the last thousand years, the world had deteriorated. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 22 The condition of the labourer was at this period deteriorating rapidly. 1892 KATH. TYNAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 The roses .. will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness.

Hence **Dete·riorated** *ppl. a.*, **Dete·riorating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deteriorated*, made worse, impaired; spoiled. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* IV. 367 (R.) Which we concluded to have proceeded from the deteriorated metal. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 170 Classical story has imperceptibly lent its deteriorating influence. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 292/2 Judging, that the Church is a very altered and deteriorated profession. 1883 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXVII. 434/3 The deteriorating, if not debasing, mode of existence.

Deterioration (dĭtīə·riŏrēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *détérioration* (15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), n. of action f. *détériorer*, L. *dēteriōrāre* to DETERIORATE.]

The action or process of deteriorating, a growing or making worse; a deteriorated condition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Deterioration*, a making worse. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., When the deterioration of a commodity, seized by an officer, arises from the fault of the keeper, he is answerable for the same. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 28 To preserve the article from deterioration. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 24 In our floating notions of Italian character, we grievously exaggerate the extent of its deterioration 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. i. 7 (Except in penitents) the whole life of a man from birth to death is a deterioration. He is ever becoming worse. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 The process of deterioration may be carried on for many generations [of MSS.].

Hence **Deteriora·tionist**, one who holds that deterioration, not progress, is the order of things.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i, Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist. 1861 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 591 In the true tone of the deteriorationist who amused everyone so much thirty years since. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 740 Mr Foster ..the perfectibilist, and Mr. Escot. the deteriorationist, take sides so opposite on the subject of human life.

Deteriorative (dĭtīə·riŏrĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēteriōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēteriōrāre* (see above) + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deterioration.

1800 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) X 346 The deteriorative expedient of removal of moisture by heat. 1808 G EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* ii. 13 Pretended plans of improvement .which are actually ruinous, or deteriorative. 1879 RICHARDSON in *Nature* 23 Oct. 618/2 The whole course of life had undergone a deteriorative change.

Deteriorator (dĭtīə·riŏrēⁱtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form, from *dēteriōrāre* to DETERIORATE.] One who or that which deteriorates.

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vi. 234 It is man..that is the deteriorator of man. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 25 Apr. 3 Cities are great deteriorators of physical strength.

Dete·riorism. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dēterior* (see above) + -ISM.] The doctrine that the tendency of things is to grow worse.

1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268. 212 Meliorism and the opposite theory, which we suppose must be called deteriorism.

Deterio·rity. *rare.* [f. L. *dēterior* + -ITY: cf. *superiority.*] The being of worse or inferior quality; poorer or lower quality; worseness.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 43 Their holding out for some Generations against the inconveniencies of the Air, or deteriority of Diet. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 358 The Exchange to all the Parts of the World would alter in proportion to the Deteriority of our Standard.

† **Dete·rm,** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- prefix + TERM, after L. *dētermināre*: cf. also OF. *termer* to end, fix, determine.] By-form of DETERMINE *v.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xiii, Determyt furth therewith in myn entent..I tuke conclusion Sum new thing to write. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 62 Bot Turnus hes determit, as certane thing, Gret garnysonys to send betwix thame sone. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 418 The Faderis..determit to abide on the returning of thare legatis fra the tempil of Delphos. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ix. 24 LXX wekes are determed ouer thy people and ouer thy holy cite. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) D vj b, I dare not plainly determe, that it was the right clematitis. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. Kk iv b, Therwith I am determd. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. lix, For to determ The hid conditions of vitalitie.

Hence **Dete·rming** *vbl. sb.*

1535 COVERDALE I *Esdras* ix. 17 And so the matter was a determynge..vntill the new moone.

Determent (dĭtɔ̄·ɹmĕnt). [f. DETER *v.*[1] + -MENT.] The action or fact of deterring; *transf.* a means of deterring, a deterring circumstance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 319 Nor will the ill successe of some be made a sufficient determent unto others. 1653 HAMMOND *On 1 Cor.* i. 23. 542 A mighty deterrement and discouragement. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref., But these, Sir, are not all the Deterrments that Oppos'd my Obeying You. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 111 That also shall be so far from being to my Determent. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 24 Rather a determent than an effectual means. 1876 J. GRANT *Hist. India* I. lvi. 284/1 Cornwallis executed nine for the determent of others.

Determinabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being determinable.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 195 The power of proposing an ultimate end, the determinability of the will by ideas. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 624 Beyond this mere formal principle of determinability, there is a transcendental principle of complete determination.

Determinable (dĭtɔ̄·ɹminăb'l), *a.* [In ME., a. OF. *determinable* fixed, determinate, ad. L. *dēterminābilis* (Tertull.) that has an end, finite. In later use, following the ordinary analogy of adjs. in *-able*, in which sense it has also been revived in mod.F. (Not in Cotgr.; 1878 in Dict. Acad.)]

† **1.** Fixed, definite, determined. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 593 In sauter is said a verce ouverte þat spekez a poynt determynable. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A v a, Ther be ix. vices contrary to gentilmen of the wiche v. ben indetermynable and iiij. determynable. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxii. [ccxviii.] 686 The kynge hath commaunded me to gyue you a determynable answere to your requestes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 280 Yet were there no small difficulty to set downe a determinable Chronology.

2. Capable of being determined; proper to be determined. **a.** Capable of being, or proper to be, legally or authoritatively decided or settled.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 7 The same Rescous and Disobeysance shall be Felony, enquirable and determinable as is aforesaid. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 165 Certaine principall points concerning the Port townes, be determinable at Shipwey onely. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. (1632) 110 Affairs..which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. IV. xvi. 39 A Forest hath her Court..where matters are as pleadable and determinable, as at Westminster-Hall. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 248 All Causes not Determinable by yᵉ Respective County Courts. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 307 To prepare all matters determinable in parliament. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xix. 281 Matters determinable by your common law.

b. Capable of being definitely limited, fixed, assigned, or laid down.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 261 The Elementarie time, determinable not by yeares, but by sufficiencie. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* I. iii. 15 Every intention..is determinable by the act it selfe to be good or bad. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 96 Standards of space and velocity are also determinable.

c. Capable of being definitely ascertained (*a*) as to fact or identity, (*b*) as to meaning or character.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. II. 522 What is the most lasting herb or seed, seems not easily determinable. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. III. 274 These words being determinable only by means of the known words to which they are joined. *Ibid.* 348 Relations..not determinable with Certainty and Precision. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 29 One remarkable little spot is also determinable with certainty. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. (1862) II. 447 Whether Sidon or Tyre was the most ancient, seems not determinable. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 314 Some of the earliest determinable fish remains.

3. Liable to be terminated or to come to an end; terminable (*esp.* in *Law*).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VIII. iii. 130 The divels death, whose life he held to be determinable and mortall. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 376 It presents all our enjoyments as determined or determinable in a short time. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4382/4 In Lease for 99 Years, determinable on one, two and three Lives. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 260 A truce determinable on the first act of impressment. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Determinable Freeholds*, estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. 229 *note*, Here the estate would be an estate determinable upon the specified event.

Hence **Dete·rminableness.** *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Determinableness*, capableness of being determined or decided. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Determinably (dĭtɔ̄·ɹminăbli), *adv.* [f prec. + -LY [2].] In a determinable manner. † **a.** Definitely, precisely. **b.** In a way or to a degree that can be determined; ascertainably.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 677 It wes vounderfull, perfay, How ony man throu steris may Knaw the thingis that ar to cum Determinabilly. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. Higgons* 60 Augustine..doth plainly and determinablie conclude that they are not *Diuini Canonis.* *Mod.* A substance of which the granules are determinably smaller.

Dete·rminacy. *rare.* [f. DETERMINATE *a*: see -ACY.] The quality of being determinate; determinateness, definiteness.

1873 ATKINSON tr. *Helmholtz's Pop. Sci. Lect.* 80 Yet the ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and determinacy.

Determinant (dĭtɔ̄·ɹminănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēterminānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dētermināre* to DETERMINE: cf. F. *déterminant* (Trevoux 1752).]

A. *adj.* Determining; that determines; determinative.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. v. 84 Determinant Valuation concludes and determines the Right and Interest of the Possident by Alienation of the Fee or Possession. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 152 The Sun and Moon alone ..cannot be the Causes preparatory or determinant of a Showre. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 280 Some other Principle which has been made determinant of his Will. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. iv. § 8 His usual drawings from nature .. being both commemorative and determinant .. determinant, in that they record an impression received from the place there and then, together with the principal arrangement of the composition in which it was afterwards to be recorded. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study of Relig.* I. II. i. 211 He rightly appropriates the word Cause to the determinant act. 1892 *Current Hist* (Detroit, Mich.) II. 73 A new determinant factor of unknown power.

B. *sb.* One who or that which determines.

1. In *University Hist.* (repr. med.L. *dēterminans*). A determining Bachelor: see DETERMINE *v.* 13, DETERMINATION 4.

[1449 (2 Jan.) in *Registr. Univ. Oxf.* (O. H. S.) I. 2 Magistri determinantium. 15.. *Ibid.* II. I. 52 (*Title of Official List*) Nomina determinantium.] 1864 D LAING in *Pref.* to *Lauder's Dewtie of Kyngis* 6 Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the Determinants in that College; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree. 1887 A. CLARK *Reg. Univ. Oxf.* II. I. 53, 12 Mar. 1586 this Committee decided that..Whereas in times past collectors had exacted unfairly large sums from the determinants, they should in future exact only 12*d.* from each determinant.

2. A determining factor or agent; a ruling antecedent, a conditioning element; a defining word or element.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 150 Not because they have no determinant, but because 'tis unknown. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 173 We should .. make Malta the direct object and final determinant of the war. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* 67 His own will is the only and sufficient determinant of all he is, and all he does. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* xxxiii. (1859) II. 266 Considering the Representative Faculty in Subordination to its two determinants, the faculty of Reproduction, and the faculty of Comparison or Elaboration. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. 89 In Aryan the determinant precedes the thing determined. 1882 PALGRAVE in *Grosart Spenser's Wks.* IV. p. cvii, Points..taken as determinants of date. 1887 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLIV. 97/3 Good usage—the sole determinant, in general, of what is acceptable in language. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 180 Amphimixis alone could never produce a multiplication of the determinants.

3. *Math.* The sum of the products of a square block or 'matrix' of quantities, each product containing one factor from each row and column, and having the plus or minus sign according to the arrangement of its factors in the block.

A determinant is commonly denoted by writing the matrix with a vertical line on each side, thus $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

Originally applied (in Latin form), in 1801, by Gauss (*Disquis. Arithmet.* 180 § v § 154) to a special class of these functions on the nature of which the properties of certain quadratic forms depend; thence adopted in French by Cauchy.

1843 CAYLEY (*title*), On the Theory of Determinants. 1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 543–4 *Determinant.* This word is used throughout in the single sense, after which it denotes the alternate or hemihedral function the vanishing of which is the condition of the possibility of the coexistence of a certain number of homogeneous linear equations of as many variables. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 338 Cauchy introduced the name 'determinants', already applied by Gauss to the functions considered by him, and called by him 'determinants of quadratic forms'.

Determina·ntal, *a. Math.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to determinants: see DETERMINANT B. 3.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 337 Roots .. of a determinantal equation. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 3/5 Essay on 'Determinantal Theorems'.

Determinate (dɪtɜ·mɪnɪt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dēterminātus*, pa. pple. of *dēterminare* to DETERMINE.] That has been or is determined: in the chief senses of the verb.

A. as *pa. pple.* = DETERMINED. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Sterres fixes with hir longitudes & latitudes determynat. *Ibid.* II. § 18 *heading*, To knowe the degrees of the longitudes of fixe sterres after that they ben determinat in thin astrolabie. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 111 By Raymond and others determynate. 1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 216 So that their causes be determinate within three weeks. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvii, My bonds in thee are all determinate. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* II. iii. 8/2 The seasons, lady, Of divination are determinate By stars and special omens.

B. *adj.*

1. Definitely bounded or limited, in time, space, extent, position, character, or nature; definite, fixed; clearly defined or individualized; distinct, as opposed to *vague, undefined*, or *indefinite*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 161 Han ye figure thanne determinat In helle ther ye been in youre estat? 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. i (Tollem. MS), Water hab no determinate qualite, noper coloure, noper sauoure. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 A determinate place in the ryuer that is abowte Lincoln. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 721/2 The saluacion of any determinate persone yet liuying. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b, Taken and concluded for a determinate season. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 22 They seeme to define some determinate number of Angels. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 602 Plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate Bodies are not. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 16 A certain and determinate distance. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 443 The clear and determinate meaning of my words. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 140 The possession of lands or tenements, for some determinate period. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. i. 11 [It] must be..round, or square, or of some other determinate form. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. vii. 522 Consecrated bishop without any determinate see. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852 — *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 201 In time, my doubts, as usual, assumed a determinate shape. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 112 Determinate vapour pressure corresponds to determinate temperature. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 351 The sovereign is a determinate human superior.

b. Limited, restricted, finite: opposed to *infinite, unbounded*.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 33 The determinate glory of an earthly prince. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. i. 50 Our soule being of a determinate power and activitie cannot attend exactly to twoo vehement and intensive operations together. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 6 A superiority .. over limited and determinate chardges.

c. *Math.* Having a fixed value or magnitude. (Opp. to *indeterminate*); *determinate number, problem*: see quots.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 13 As determinate and immutable as any ratio's are in mathematics. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Determinate problem*, is that which has but one, or at least but a certain number of solutions, in contradistinction to an indeterminate problem, which admits of infinite solutions. *Ibid.* s. v. *Number*, A *determinate Number* is that referred to some given unit; as a ternary, or three; which is what we properly call a *number*. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 327 This problem is essentially determinate, but generally has multiple solutions. 1885 WATSON & BURB. *Electr. & Magn.* 59 There exists one determinate function u which has the given value at each point of S.

d. *Bot.* Of inflorescence: In which the terminal flower bud opens first, followed by those on the lateral branches; definite, centrifugal.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence are all reducible to two types..Indeterminate and Determinate.

2. Settled, fixed, so as not to vary.

1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 23 The determinat counsell and foreknoweledge of God. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 9 The which order..shall stande..for a full determinate order. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 10 A determinate fourme of praiyng. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 21 There can be no certaine and determinate science, from particular to particular. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xvii. 120 To what end is the freedome of man, if he cannot avoid the determinate order of the starres? 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii, Virtue and religion ..require. that every action be directed by some determinate rule. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 22 (Tennyson) Smitten with a determinate aversion to popularity. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* i. 4 There should be a determinate order of precedence among them.

3. Finally determined upon or decided; expressing a final decision; definitive; conclusive, final.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The determinate and plaine iudgementes of the said sondrie vniuersitees. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 25 Not onely myne opinion herein, but also my determynate sentence. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 29 To consulte vppon some determinate aunswere. 1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* Pref. (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputatiue plea to diuines than set it downe as a determinate position. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xv. Comm., He confirmeth the same determinate sentence of their punishment. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. v. iii. 303 The Reasonableness of a proportionate Taste, and determinate Choice. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 151 *note*, No determinate reply could be given to the letter.

4. Determined upon, intended.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 235 To drive him from his determinat purpose. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. i. 11 My determinate voyage is meere extrauagancie.

5. Fixed in mind or purpose, determined, resolved, resolute.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. *Hist. Scot.* 316/1 That thing the heart thought and was determinat to do. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 8 Men .. of determinate minds and courage. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 309 The most active and determinate adventurer of his age. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 46 Nor am I perfectly determinate what species of animals to assign him to. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 143 A Tory so ardent and determinate that he did not willingly consort with men of different opinions. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 58 Men of cool judgment, and determinate energetic character.

†**Deto·rminate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēterminare*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To determine in time, space, or compass; to terminate, end, bound, limit.

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we .. limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdum of God be our phantasie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 150 The slye slow [Fol. 2, flye slow] houres shall not determinate The datelesse limit of thy deere exile. *a* 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apoc.* Wks. (1672) III. 602 Who would have them [prophetic months] taken for bare days, and determinated in the persecution of Antiochus. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* Ep. Ded., I have nothing to determinate my sight, but a bright and serene sky.

2. To determine or decide (a controversy or issue).

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iv. vii, But let more hardy wits that truth determinate. 1653 — *Antid. Ath.* I. ix. § 4. 27 They do plainly determinate the controversy. 1715 MRS. J. BARKER *Exilius* I. 83 Sent for..to give my determinating Voice before the Senate.

b. *intr.* To decide, come to a decision.

1639 MRQ. OF HAMILTON *Explan. Oath & Covenant* 15 To treat, consult, or determinate in any matter of state. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 6 The absolute authority of determinating residing in the chief magistracies of every City.

3. *trans.* To ordain, appoint.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 83 The free government propounds honours and rewards upon some worthy and determinated occasions. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 151 Although nature and every naturall agent be.. determinated to one effect.

4. To direct to some end; to determine the course of; to guide authoritatively or decisively.

1626 FENNER *Hidden Manna* (in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxv), A determinating of the very will. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1662) 35 To determinate the course of the Spirits into this or that part of the Body. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 43 If we should apprehend more Gods than one, I know not what could determinate us in any instant to the actual adoration of any one. *a* 1683 WHICHCOTE *Disc.* (1703) III. 36 'Tis no disparagement to the Highest and wisest to be ruled and determinated by the reason of things. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 61 This Aspect, apt to cause Winds, is apt also to determinate them to the West and to the South.

5. To fix upon definitely, define, individualize, identify.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iv. Notes 123 The person is determinated in Artaxerxes. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 237 Though the Sir-name of the party be wanting, yet he is determinated so by other circumstances.

6. To render determinate or definite.

1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 236 The most ready general method..for determinating all equations.

7. To ascertain definitely.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 297 The more precise determinating of the Difference of Meridians. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 96 As nearly .. as their coarse observations would enable them to determinate.

Hence **Deto·rminated** *ppl. a.*, **Deto·rminating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1626 [See sense 4]. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 137 A prefixed and determinated time of monthes or yeeres. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xliii. 353 His final judging and determinating of Suits of Law, by the meer Chance .. of the Dice. 1725 [See sense 2].

Deto·rminately, *adv.* [f. DETERMINATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a determinate manner.

1. By way of final decision; conclusively, finally.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 293 She sholde the morowe after make answer of her mynde determynatly. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxv. (1671) 260, I did never determinately conclude. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 24 Conscience .. pronounces determinately some actions to be in themselves just, right, good. 1736 — *Anal.* II. vii. 270 Those Persons .. insist upon it as determinately conclusive. 1792 R. BURKE in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 489 The ministers had made up their minds determinately to a strict neutrality.

2. Definitely, distinctly, exactly, precisely.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1225/2 Yet can not the vse of them lightly stand indifferent, but determinately must either be good or bad. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b, Wordes, whiche .. determinatly doe betoken some one certaine thyng. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 8, 1. Indefinitely, time after time. 2. Determinatly, to the end of the world. 1759 WARNER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 307 A discovery of the fact, could it be determinately made, would prove of very little consequence. 1830 GLEIG *Country Curate* I. xiv. 274, I cannot pronounce the night..the most determinately miserable which it has been my lot to spend.

b. With a definite purpose, purposely.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 203 All these parts seemed determinately contrived that the plant should never be fertilised.

3. With settled purpose; resolutely, determinedly; with determination.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiv. 69 When he sawe .. The spider, thus bent determinately, He thought it foly him to contrary. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 140 Observed to fight determinately over such and such a City. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution*, Determinately bent to take revenge upon him. 1755 Fox in H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. App. 386 The Duke of Devonshire is .. determinately against it. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 69 A servant determinately idle. 1881 E. COXON *Basil Pl.* II. 176 For all her weakness, she spoke determinately.

Deto·rminateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being determinate.

1. Definiteness, distinctness, preciseness.

1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 14 No way evacuating either the efficacy or determinateness of God's Election. 1846 POE *N. P. Willis* Wks. 1864 III. 30 The word fancy is used with very little determinateness of meaning. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 31 Each of their marks..has been limited to a completely individual determinateness.

2. Decidedness of judgement or choice; resoluteness; determination.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 22 He reprooves .. their .. peremptory determinatenes, 'Ye say, it will be to day'. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 83 His determinateness and his power seemed to make allies unneccessary.

Determination (dɪtɜ·mɪnēi·ʃən). [a. F. *détermination* (Oresme 14th c.), or ad. L. *dēterminātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēterminare* to DETERMINE.] The action of determining, the condition of being determined.

1. A bringing to an end; a coming to an end; ending; termination. *arch.* (exc. as in b).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 A Determynacion, *determinacio, diffinicio.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 93 b, A conclusyon or a full determinacyon of the mater. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. xv. 123 The determination and ceasing of oracles. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 63 By reason of the over-hasty determination of his life. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 153 After the determination of the thirteen years. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 324 After the end or other determination of this Parliament. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. i. 336 All other Bones save the Teeth have a certain determination of their growth: but the Teeth grow continually. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 151 A date subsequent to the determination of Pilate's government. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 465 The war continued ..seeming year by year further removed from a determination.

b. *Law.* (esp. in *Conveyancing*) The cessation of an estate or interest of any kind.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 54 § 4 After the..determynacions of the states..by deth without heires male or eny other wise. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 18 Such landes as come to our handes .. by determination, and ending of such termes of yeares. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 465 To take effect on the determination of the estate tail. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 321 A devise of real estate to the heirs of a person living at the determination of the prior estates. 1875 *Act* 38–9 *Vict.* c. 92 § 4 Determination of tenancy means the cesser of a contract of tenancy by reason of effluxion of time or from any other cause. 1892 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 79/1 Immediately after the determination of defendant's tenancy.

2. The ending of a controversy or suit by the decision of a judge or arbitrator; judicial or authoritative decision or settlement (*of* a matter at issue).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 396 To abyde all suche determynacion and iudgement. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6 The Judges before whom he knoweth the determinacion of his

cause resteth. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 22 The Nations to whose determination the matter was committed. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 187 Upon the final Determination of our Disputes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 In the determination of this question the identity of virtue and knowledge is found to be involved. 1892 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 609/1 The general question of the right of the licensee was not essential to the determination of that case.

b. The decision arrived at or promulgated; a determinate sentence, conclusion, or opinion.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 73 That ech determinacioun of the chirche of Rome is trewe on ech side. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 306 The determinacion of the Cherch and the Doctouris .. ar pleynly ageyn Holy Scripture. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 The decisiouns and determinatiouns of general counsallis. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 59 The cleer and positive determination of all who have writt'n on this argument. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 122 ₱ 5 They were neither of them dissatisfied with the Knight's Determination. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 75 To listen to our Saviour's determination, .. 'He that is without sin'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 180 We must run a risk..in coming to any determination about education.

† **3.** The settlement of a question by reasoning or argumentation; discussion. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (R.), These clerkes sain, and in determinacion shewen, that three things hauen the names of Goddes been cleaped. 1593 BP. ANDREWES (*title*), A Determination concerning Oaths.

† **4.** The resolving of a question or maintaining of a thesis in a scholastic disputation; *spec.* in University history, the name of certain disputations which followed admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and completed the taking of that degree, qualifying the student for proceeding to the residence and exercises required for the Master's degree. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Determination took place regularly in the Lent following presentation for the B.A., and consisted originally in the determining by disputation of questions in grammar and logic. 'It was originally, it would appear, a voluntary disputation got up by the Bachelors themselves in imitation of the magisterial INCEPTION, but it was early recognized and enforced by the Universities' (Rev. H. Rashdall.)

[1408 in *Munim. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) I 241 Quia per solemnes determinationes Bachillariorum in facultate artium nostra mater Oxoniæ universitas multipliciter honoratur. 1517 *Statutes of Corpus Chr. Coll., Oxon.*, c. xxiv, Baccalaurei artium, completo prius post gradum baccalaureatus et determinationes triennio .. ad gradum magistratus .. promoveantur.] 1665 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B 79 The Vice-Chancellor dismisseth the Answerer ..then he beginneth his Determination 1693-4 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 219 There is a Statute . which upon extraordinary occasions allows twice Austins instead of Determinations. 1786 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. 223 The manner of this determination is as follows. All persons, that have taken their bachelor of arts degree since the Lent preceding, are obliged to dispute twice in one of the public schools . and go to prayers at St. Mary's Church every Saturday morning. 1822 in Fowler *Hist. Corpus Chr. Coll.* 302 The whole business and ceremony of Determination having been now by competent authority abolished in the University. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 121 The Determination Feast, that is the festival following the assumption of the Bachelor's Degree, generally took place on Shrove Tuesday. 1868 H. ANSTEY *Munim. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) Introd. 82 It was undoubtedly from the superior importance attached to logical studies that the name 'determination' took its rise, the examination for the bachelor's degree consisting mainly of questions to be determined by the candidate. 1887 A. CLARK *Regr. Univ. Oxf.* (O.H.S.) II. i. 63 All traces of determination have now disappeared from the procedure of the University. The last relic of it was abolished in 1855... To such a base end had 'determining' come.

5. The determining of bounds or fixing of limits; delimitation; definition; a fixing of the extent, position, or identity (*of* anything).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 28 The particular determination of the reward or punishment. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 170 To make vp a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 373 The Circumscription of a thing, is..the Determination, or Defining of its Place. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 54 A determination of Light and shadow. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* i. (1765) 27 Is our Account still too loose and in need of stricter Determination? 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 283 The determination made by Congress of the boundary lines. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* iv. 112 Under such determinations as the conditions of my sensibility require. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xii. Introd., The determination of the parties who are admissible. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 165 The determinations of space are not consequences, but reasons, of the positions of different parts of matter in relation to each other.

b. *Logic.* (*a*) The rendering of a notion more determinate or definite by the addition of characters or determining attributes. (*b*) A determining attribute.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 87 To be a Quality is nothing else but to be the determination or modification of the thing whose quality it is. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 194 Every series of concepts which has been obtained by abstraction, may be reproduced in an inverted order, when..we, step by step, add on the several characters from which we had abstracted in our ascent. This process ..is called Determination. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* vi. 209 Determination .. consists in the reunion of attributes previously separated by definition. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 107 Unless one is regarded as an attribute or determination of the other. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 595 The finite and infinite of Philolaus have become logical determinations in the Philebus. *Ibid.* IV. 266 A multitude of abstractions are created..which become logical determinations.

6. The action of definitely ascertaining the position, nature, amount, etc. (*of* anything).

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iii. 263 The determination of Insects in their several Species. 1727 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. (1738) 48 The Determination of the *Vis Elastica* was the Thought of the learned John Bernoulli. 1793 ENGLEFIELD (*title*), On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem* II. 181 The quantitative determination of earthy-phosphate sediments. 1882 L. B. CARLL *Treat. Calculus Variation* 61 The determination of these constants is not..difficult.

b. The result ascertained by this action; that which has been determined by investigation or calculation; a conclusion, a solution.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 9 The determination, which is the declaration of the thing required. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 That persons drowned arise and float the ninth day .. is a questionable determination. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 162 The differences between their determinations were too great. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 25 As philosophers have determined the index of refraction for a great variety of bodies, we are able, from those determinations, to ascertain the direction of any ray. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 105 Generally founded on astronomical determinations.

7. Fixed direction towards some terminal point; decisive or determining bias. *lit.* and *fig.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 35 Others, whose motion has an opposite determination. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 78 When a Body moves any particular way, the Disposition that it has to move that way, rather than any other, is what we call its Determination. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 100 ₱ 7 The whole tribe of oglers gave their eyes a new determination 1727 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Heavy bodies have a determination towards the centre of the earth. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. ii. 5 When we speak of the Determination of motion, we mean causing the Motion of the Body to be such a Way, or in such a Direction, rather than another. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. iii. x. 253 The real price of corn varies during periods sufficiently long to affect the determination of capital. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 336 The determination given to the Church of Scotland..was not one of erudition. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/3 An increasing determination of historic and genre painters towards landscape.

b. *spec.* A tendency or flow of the bodily fluids, now *esp.* of the blood, to a particular part.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 203 The Distempers which proceed from an irregular and disorderly Determination of the animal Spirits 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 242 On account of the property of this natural water .. and from its rapid determination to the kidnies. 1831 SCOTT *Let. to A. Dyce* 31 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Threatened with a determination of blood to the head. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Determination*, the active direction to a part; as of blood to a special organ with increased vascular action.

† **8.** The final condition to which anything has a tendency. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 The determination of quick-silver is properly fixation, that of milke coagulation, and that of oyle and unctious bodies onely incrassation. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 340 Each Corpuscle of Salt returns into the primitive Determination which it holds from Nature.

9. *Metaph.* The definite direction of the mind or will toward an object or end, by some motive, regarded as an external force.

c 1685 SOUTH *Serm., Will for Deed* (1715) 389 Homage which Nature commands all Understandings to pay to it, by necessary Determination. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. 50 The determination of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide: and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is a free agent; such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Determinations, again, are either moral or physical: a moral determination is that proceeding from a cause which operates morally. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* III. II. vi. 571 Dr. Hutcheson, considering all the principles of action as so many determinations or motions of the will.

10. The mental action of coming to a decision; the fixing or settling of a purpose; the result of this; a fixed purpose or intention.

1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 8 Edw. IV. 203 Havyng a sure determinacion, fixed in their myndes. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 237 King Alfred was in Kent when he made determination of this journey. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 Cato would have a man long in determination to builde, but to plant and sowe out of hand. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 107 The English had no determination to leave them. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, Agitated with doubts and fears and contrary determinations. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* xvii. 416 Lord Lyndhurst left office with the determination never again to return to it. *Mod.* From this determination no reasoning could move her.

11. The quality of being determined or resolute; determinedness, resoluteness.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, Elizabeth possessed a sternness of masculine sense and determination which rendered even her weaknesses..respectable. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. xi, If I had less determination in my heart, I could not love you so well. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 145 Never was .. operation executed with greater intelligence and determination. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 32 There was an expression of acuteness and determination about him. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 345/2 In the same spirit of determination.

Determinative (dɪtɜ·mɪnətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *déterminatif, -ive* (15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), f. ppl. stem of L. *dēterminārе* to DETERMINE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Characterized by determining, deciding, or fixing; serving or tending to determine or decide.

1655 BRAMHALL *Agt. Hobbes* (J.), That individual action cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 23 This efficacious concurse, as it determines and applies the second cause to act, is .. termed determinative. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 505 The day appointed for pronouncing the determinative sentence in the cause. 1785 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. III. vi. 120 The determinative Voice of the Head of the Church. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* v. 183 Determinative of the character of life. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 360 The underlying conception, the determinative principle or idea.

† **b.** Characterized by being determined or fixed. *a* 1677 HALE *Contempl., Christ Crucif.* (R.), Our Lord Christ's body could not be longer detained under the power of death, then the determinative time of three days.

2. Serving to limit or fix the extent, or the specific kind or character of anything: said of attributes or marks added with this purpose. Cf. B. 2.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 310 The one..is Common or Determinable properly by the other, and the other is Particular or Determinative of it. 1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. VI. vi. 385 If..we wou'd needs add some exteriour marks, more declaratory and determinative of..Virtue and Pleasure. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. ₱ 5 The term..is determinative and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 99 The Egyptians do not seem to have got rid of their determinative pictures 1881 — *Anthropol.* vii. 171 These examples ..give some idea of the principles of its [Chinese writing] sound-characters and keys or determinative signs.

B. *sb.*

1. A determinative agent; that which determines, decides, or impels in a given direction.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxvii. 521 A right of action is not merely considered as an instrument or means of redress but as a restraint or determinative from wrong.

2. That which serves to determine or define the character or quality of something else. **a.** In *hieroglyphic writing*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word phonetically represented, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus in the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics there were *generic determinatives* which indicated the class of notions to which the word belonged, *determinatives of number*, etc. **b.** In *Science of Language*, a spoken syllable having an analogous function in some languages; also, a determinative or demonstrative word.

1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iv. 67 Very many of the native Mono-syllables are mere Determinatives. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon* I. iv. 81 The 'determinative' of a god the sign, that is, which marks that the name of a god is about to follow 1875 RENOUF *Egyptian Gram.* 11 Plural nouns and adjectives usually .. take the sign ⁞ or ⁞⁞⁞ after them as a determinative of plurality. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* vii. 173 Even where they spelt words by their sounds, they had a remarkable way of adding what are called determinatives, which are pictures to confirm or explain the spelt word. 1883 SAYCE *Fresh Light Anc. Mon.* i. 18 Determinatives .. characters which have no phonetic value, but which determine the class to which the word they accompany belongs

Determinatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

a. In a determinative manner; so as to determine.

† **b** = DETERMINATELY.

1641 *Argument Law* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 63 Such things as are intended immediately, directly, and determinatively against the life and person of the King. 1643 MARSHALL *Let.* 14 To judge every person .in the Nation determinatively and conclusively, so as from that judgement there is no appealing. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 124 For the symmetrically conducting of his hatches, determinatively, and with certitude.

Determinativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

a. The quality of being determinative. **b** = DETERMINATENESS 2; determination.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 76 A due proportion of the organ of determinativeness in our peasantry and mechanics might make our subjugation a matter of absolute impossibility. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 121 [Wesley] whose letters are eminent samples of succinct determinativeness.

Determinator (dɪtɜ·mɪneɪtəɹ). [a. L. *dēterminātor*, agent-noun from L. *dēterminārе* to DETERMINE: with quot. 1556 cf. obs. F. *déterminateur*.] He who or that which determines (in various senses of the verb); a determiner.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1680) D v, Of that they ware the juges, and determinateurs. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xiv. 44 The proper determinators of this point. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v. 115 Three determinators of truth, Authority, Sense and Reason. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* 146 If a man set forth Moral pleasure as the determinator of his Will. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* 18 To make the ratio with production, and not the ratio with capital, the determinator of wages.

Determine (dɪtɜ·mɪn), *v.* [a. OF. *determine-r* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr., Sp., It. *determinar*, ad. L. *dēterminārе* to bound, limit, determine, fix, f. L. DE- I. 3 + *terminārе* to set bounds to.]

I. To put an end or limit to; to come to an end.

1. *trans.* To put an end to (in time); to bring to an end; to end, conclude, terminate. (Now chiefly in *Law.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 To Determyn, *determinare, diffinire, distinguere, finire.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 5 At the Conquest I haue eke determyned The vi. part *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 9/1 Death determineth the manifolde incommodities .. of this life. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 199 It behoueth vs shortely to determyne oure besynes. 1651 SMITH in

Fuller's Abel Rediv., Willet 573 Here also God determined his travails. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 ¶ 5 Her Husband's Death .. would certainly have determined her Life. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos* (1818) I. 326 To determine a connexion which is become odious to both. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 444 A warranty .. may be defeated, determined, or avoided, in all or in part. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Engl.* (ed. 6) I. 298 The lessee .. hath determined his estate by his own default. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xvi. 441 The death of Edward III determined the crisis.

† b. To cause to end *in* (some conclusion). *Obs.*

a 1668 DENHAM *Poems* 98 The people join'd In glad consent, and all their common fear Determine in my fate. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 25 Albert bent the whole Force of the War upon France, till he determined it in a Peace with that Crown.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To come to an end; to cease to exist or be in force; to expire, to die. (Now chiefly in *Law*.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 330 (379) That rather dye I wold, and determyne, As thinkith me, stokkid in prisoun. 1571 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 147 His interest in the said pewe to determyne 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 43 Must all determine heere? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 His life was to determine with his fathers. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. i. v. 104 The Year .. was that in which the 4th of the 6th Olympiad did Determine. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 422/2 The changes we have to experience only determine with our lives. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 289 The custom ceased and determined at Sir Matthew Mite's election. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 56 In fact the estate of Martin did not determine by his death, surrender, or forfeiture, but by the death of King Charles II. 1883 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 19 July, The privileges .. do not determine with the life of M. de Lesseps.

b. To end *in* (a termination, conclusion, or result); 'to end consequentially' (J.). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 143/4 As long as issue male continued, which determined in John Moubray Duke of Norfolke. *a* 1631 DONNE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps lxvi. 3 As long as their rage determined in his person, he opened not his mouth. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxi. 13 Their merry dance determineth in a miserable downfall. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. vii. (1699) 71 The Misery wherein all the Felicity of this World is to determin. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 78 But that which begins in vanity, must needs determine in vexation of spirit. 1767 *Byron's Voy. r. World* 114 The head is small .. and determines in a snout. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 4 The crisis .. is to determine in that struggle between the crown and the commons which the last two centuries have decided.

† 3. *trans.* To set bounds to; to bound, limit.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. i. (1495) 861 Colour is the vttermest party .. that is determyned fro the vtter party of a bodyly thynge. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I. Elem. Bij, A Circle is a plaine figure, determined with one line, which is called a Circumference. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 128 Many of the Geographers set not downe Indus the riuer, for to determine the marches of the Indians Westward. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan. (Carlyle), It determines his power. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 311 The Two Countyes shall have the Moors of the sayd Countyes otherwise determined. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), That hill which thus determines their view at a distance.

b. *Logic.* To limit by adding differences; to limit in scope.

[1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 141 Determininge the Tradicions of Moyses, by certein ordenaunces and decrees, whiche thei them selues [Phariseis] sette vp.] 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 194 When we determine any notion by adding on a subordinate concept, we divide it. 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* lxxxvii. (1860) 158 Some mark may be added .. which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite—better determined.

† c. To limit *to*, restrict *to*. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 101 Soche a fredome as is determyned to nothynge in certeyne, but yt may be applyed generally. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xix. 11 Annot. 115 The context seems rather to determine it to the first .. sense. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. § 17 No one has Authority to determine the signification of the word Gold .. more to one Collection of Ideas .. than to another. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 380 Not .. necessarily determined to one manner of Respiration.

II. To bring to an end a dispute, controversy, or doubtful matter; to conclude, settle, decide, fix.

4. *trans.* To settle or decide (a dispute, question, matter in debate), as a judge or arbiter.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Pat 3if þe pope determine ou3t, þanne it is soiþ & to bileue. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1695 To determyne [*MS.* -mytte] this mater, Generydes was brought owt. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 39 Itt may be determined in a lawfull congregacion. 1530 PALSGR. 514/2, I determyne, I make a conclusion in a mater. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 246 Sitting in his long gowne, or riche robe, is occupied in suche matters as are of him to be determined. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 407 Let the lawes of Rome determine all. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 9 Authorized by the King's Majestie to heare, and determine, all Treasons, Felonies, and other Offences. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 260 Matters of Life and death are not here tryed or determined. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 133 The Dean presided in all causes brought before the Chapter, and determined them. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 114 This ambiguity should be determined in one direction or in the other.

b. with an object expressing the sentence, conclusion, or issue.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 61 He would undertake .. that his presence would in a moment determine the restitution of the palatinate to his brother and sister. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 181 ¶ 3 The time at which every man's fate was to be determined. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 108 The laws will .. determine the punishment of the criminal. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* v. 67 The circumstances which determine the recompense of each. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 86 It was an era which determined the history of the world. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 The law will determine all our various duties towards relatives.

c. with subordinate clause, expressing the matter at issue.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 385 And whedir the grounde of 3iste were good other ille, trouthe hathe determyned 1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 192 Lucius the third. determineth playnly, that heretickes are stricken with an euerlastyng curse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 227 To determine what was meetest to be done in this matter. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 As senseles, as they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger .. be a Saint or a Diuell. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 1 When it was determined [*earlier vv.* demed, concluded, decreed] that we should saile into Italy. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 105 It might now be determin'd whether the Council's Speech to the Assembly shou'd be Printed. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxv. (1862) 137 Far happier are they who always know what they are to do, than they who have to determine what they will do. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 179, I determined that the Alps were, on the whole, best seen from below.

5. *intr.* To come to a judicial decision; to give a decision; to decide. † Const. *of* (*on*).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 343 Way te vpon the conclusyon, And eke how that ye determynen, And for the more part diffynen. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 Smale thinges of which they shall haue the knowlecbe for to determine. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 41/2 Suche men .. although they affirme, yet can they certeinely determine of nothing. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 68 Neither .. to speake of any affaires, after they haue beene determined of by the Emperour. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 214 You shall to th' Tower, till you know How he determines further. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 244 Who have reason enough to doubt, but not science sufficiently to determine rightly. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxix. 447 Cox, Bishop of Ely, determined on both questions. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 4 The general inability of man to determine rightly concerning his own. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 268 The representatives of the people have an undoubted right to judge and determine of the sum to be raised. 1767 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 166 What .. remains, but to leave it to the people to determine for themselves?.. They alone ought to determine.

† b. To decide *for*. *Obs.*

1624-25 BP. MOUNTAGU *Corr. J. Cosin* (1869) I. 42, I determine next weke for Pettworth. 1750 BP. HURD in *Warburton's Lett.* (1809) 52 He has determined for the Law.

c. To decide or fix *upon*, *on*. (Blending with 18 c, q. v.)

† 6. To lay down decisively or authoritatively; to pronounce, declare, state. (Const. as in 4, 5.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Of theorique principall The philosophre in speciall The propretes hath determined. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4885 Of ech synne it is the rote .. As Tulius can determyne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A ja, Here in thys booke folowyng is determyned the lynage of Coote armuris.

† b. To decide or declare to be; to term. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 161 This he determines primogenious moisture.

† 7. *trans.* To settle or fix beforehand; to ordain, decree; to ordain what is to be done. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 26 Determynynge tymes ordeyned, and termes of habitacioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* x. 23 V° Lorde .. shal perfectly fulfil the thinge, that he hath determyned. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 121 His houre was come, so was it determined, which way could he shun it? 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxv. 17 For evil is determined against our master. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iii. 263 Some superintendent Intellectual Nature, that by certain election and choice determined things. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiv. 408 God .. determined holiness to be the way to everlasting happiness.

8. *trans.* To fix or decide causally; to condition as a cause or antecedent.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 42 As in other things .. not the seller, but the buyer determines the Price. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 2 The whole tenor of his life has been determined by some accident of no apparent moment. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 505 These divergences have .. been determined by the eruptive forces which evolved the trap rocks. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 The wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 73 Dante has determined classical Italian. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 213 His religion .. determines for him the colour and cut of his coat.

9. To decide upon (one of several); to fix (which or what it is to be).

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1662) 195 The assertion of the wombe determineth the first-born. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. x. 155 To rob his Enemy of the cruel Pleasure of determining the kind of .. Death. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 37 Let us then determine the first passengers by lot. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 269 It is the will which determines what is to be preferred or rejected. 1886 SIR J. STIRLING in *Law Times' Rep.* LV. 283/2 Determining what particulars of objections ought to be allowed.

b. *with alternative clause.*

1778 *Hist. Rochester* 33 Whether in this tower .. I cannot determine. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 325 To determine whether he should or should not consider it as his own.

† 10. To conclude from reasoning, investigation, etc. (a thing *to be*, or *that* it is). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxv. 53 Whiche length of tyme is of some Auctour determyned to be longe and of some but shorte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Rosell, Angelus, & other doctours determyneth & concludeth that [etc.]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 26 Stadium .. which length Plinie determineth to be 125 paces. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1676) 162/2 Thus Clavius and Maginus, etc., with their followers, vary and determine of these celestial orbs and bodies. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 139 Bishop Fleetwood has determined .. that five pounds in this reign was equivalent to twenty eight, or thirty, now. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 218 Hereford determined him to be an audacious knave.

11. *trans.* To ascertain definitely by observation, examination, calculation, etc. (a point previously unknown or uncertain); to fix as known.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 18 It is hard to determin their exact habitation. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II (1722) 121 The entire Circle may still be describ'd, and its Original Situation determin'd. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 24 We shall in the third Book determine the .. Bigness .. and Situation of those Cavities. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus's Hist.* Pref. § 10 The measures of those edifices all accurately determined. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 367 Having given the Area .. of a Rectangle, inscribed in a given Triangle; to determine the Sides of the Rectangle. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 357 A rock very difficult to determine. 1824 DE QUINCEY *Pol. Econ. Dial.* v. (1860) 553 As when I say that the thermometer determines the heat, viz., that it determines or ascertains it to my knowledge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 We also determined both the velocity and the width of the Glacier. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 147 He has determined him to A. D. 490. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 201 Some difficulty in determining the route by which he approached it.

12. *Geom.* (*trans.*) To fix or define the position of.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xiii. 159 To determine a similar system of points. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 175 Two projective ranges of points determine an involution; for they determine the straight line *s*, which determines the involution.

b. *intr.* To be defined as to position.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 285 All straight lines passing through *U* determine on the circumference.

13. To discuss and resolve a disputed question (*determinare quæstionem*), or maintain a thesis against an opponent in a scholastic disputation, especially in a disputation by which a student entered upon the degree of B.A.; hence, *absolutely*, To perform the exercises of DETERMINATION (sense 4) which completed the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and enabled the student to proceed to qualify himself for the Master's degree. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1267 in *Munim. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) I. 34 Ut certa forma provideretur sub qua Bachillarii artium determinaturi ad determinandum forent admittendi.] 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 193 That a young Novesse should thus boldly determine at their disputations. 1649 *Order* 26 Jan. in Wood *Life* (Oxf. H. S.) I. 149 That all Bachelaurs of this University who have not determined the last yeare do determine this Lent. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 413 After he had taken the degree of Bach. of Arts and determined. *a* 1695 — *Life* II. 517 Every bachelor was to determine twice between the 17 Feb. to 7 March. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. (1743) 281 He is obliged .. to propose a question in the publick Schools within a Year after he hath taken the said Degree [D D], and to determine upon the same. 1878 A. CLARK *Reg. Univ. Oxf.* (O.H.S.) II. i. 50 In some cases the University bound over the 'admissi' to determine next Lent under a money penalty. *Ibid.*, On 17 Feb. 1599 a committee was appointed to provide a scheme by which bachelors presented might be compelled to determine.

III. To direct to some end or conclusion; to come to some conclusion.

14. *trans.* To give a terminus or aim to; to give tendency or direction to; to direct; to decide the course of; to impel *to* (some destination).

a 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxii. (1554) 211 b, He .. Gan his complaint to Bochas determine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 1 Such an Operation as determines all the Portions of Matter to their proper Centres. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ¶ 4 Accidental impulses determine us to different paths. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 71 Determining the morbific Matter from the internal to the .. external Parts. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. III. x. 252 Thus determining a greater quantity of capital to this particular employment. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 80 A power .. of determining the oxygen of the liquid to its surface.

b. *fig.* To direct, impel, give a direction or definite bias to.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 164/2 Ye shoulde not haue wyste on which parte to determine your byleue. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 221 Are by reason of the same beatitude so prevented and determined to all good .. that in no wise they can sinne. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 7 If this power of determining its self either way must be taken away. *a* 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 189 It is no imperfection in God to be determined to Good. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 50 We are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire, and keep it from determining the will, and engaging us in action. 1772 W. CULLEN *Inst. Med.* IV. § 202 Animals are determined to take in aliment by the appetites of hunger and thirst. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. ii. 23 Speculative truth is valuable only as it determines a greater quantity of higher power into activity. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 86 It only determines or facilitates the action of chemical force.

15. *intr.* To take its course, go, tend *to* (a particular terminus or destination). *arch.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 61 Until it might be discerned whether the malady would determine to life, or death. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 542 They all determine and concentre there. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 293 A dose of this water .. will generally determine pretty powerfully to the kidnies. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. (1848) 272 To these they all determine. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iv. 290 When the separating judgment shall come on, and each [human being] determines to the place he loves.

† b. *intr.* To be directed *upon* (anything) as a goal or final object. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 94 The hopes of a Christian ought not to determine upon any thing lesse than heaven. *Ibid.* iv. § 18 To suffer corporal austerities

with thoughts determining upon the external action or imaginations of sanctity inherent in the action.

16. *trans.* To decide the course of (a person); to bring to the determination, decision, or resolution (*to do* something).

1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 29 He. shall not be able to determine himself to the belief or practice of any thing. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 P 2 A distressed Damsel, who intends to be determined by your Judgment. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. IX. 56 All these informations determined him at last not to venture to the Senate. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 520 Determining the fishermen to carry on their trade from their own homes. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* vi. (1865) 97 These reflections determined me and I resolved to remain silent. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XX, A step to which Janet by farther objections only determined her the more obstinately. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. i. 7. [She] took credit to herself for having determined Shelley to travel abroad.

†**17.** *refl.* To bring oneself to a decision; to come to the resolve (*to do* something). [=F. *se déterminer*.] *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 267 They upon this medicine Appointen hem and determine That..They wolde [etc.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1, I determyned me to take that voyage. 1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 Preamb., The King ..hath determined himself to pass over the Sea. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 57 Tis the part of a Witty Man, to Determine himself speedily upon all sorts of Questions.

18. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To come to the decision, resolve definitely (*to do* something). † In early use often *to determine with oneself*.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 226 The moste meke wylle of the Vyrgyn vtterly determyned to serue god. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. vi, I have determyned in my judgement, For La Bell Pucell..To passe the waye of so greate jeopardy. 1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* XX. 16 Paul had determined [WYCLIF, *Rhem.*, purposed] to leave Ephesus as they sailed. 1530 PALSGR. 514/2 Whan I determyne with myselfe to doo a thyng. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 187 b, He in the meane season determined to make hys abode in Scotland. *Ibid.* 194 b, He determined with him selfe clerely to marye with her. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II ii, Determines straight To bid us battle for our dearest lives. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. IV. 375 He determined to set the highest price upon Francis's freedom. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 437 The obstinacy..of the fever made me determine..to administer some remedy. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 310 Narcissa determined to go at once.

b. with subordinate clause or equivalent.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD, tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. 3 Taking order and determining with Pedro.., that at a time appointed they shuld meet. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. i, That have I not determin'd with myself. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 24 A man determines, that he will look at such an object.

c. To resolve *upon*, *on*, †*of* (some course of action). With indirect passive, *To be determined on* or *upon*.

This appears to combine senses 5 and 18, and to pass imperceptibly from the sense *decide* to that of *resolve*.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 35 Determine on some course. 1636 tr. *Ariana* 307, I could not as yet determine of what I was to doe. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I 19 [This] seduced him to determine on the Life of a Gentleman, when his Uncle should die. 1801 MRS. CH. SMITH *Solitary Wand.* I. 33 Unable to determine on what answer they were to give. 1883 FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV, I. vi. 69 The bishops..determined on a further appeal to the pope. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/4 Not at present definitely determined on.

d. *impersonal passive.*

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXIX, It was determined to sell the place.

19. *To be determined*, to have come to a decision or definite resolve (*to do* something); to be finally and firmly resolved. (Cf. DETERMINED *ppl. a.*)

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 771 If she finally were determined to kepe him. 1529 — *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 161/2 One, whom she is determined neuer to mary. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 30 Therefore, since I cannot proue a Louer.. I am determined to proue a Villaine. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. i. 100 What are you then determined to do? 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 19 If I had been otherwise determined. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 208 Being now determined as to the composition of the mortar for the Edystone. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 17 No; I'm determined not to sleep up-stairs.

†b. To be bound *for*. *Obs.*

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 222 Sir George is determined for Switzerland in a few days.

Determined (dɪtɜ·rmind), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Terminated, ended.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 444 Albeit the thing itselfe..be past, and ye tyme thereof determined.

2. Limited, restricted: a. as to extent; b. as to freedom of action or choice; conditioned.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 70 Perpetual durance, a restraint..To a determin'd scope. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* I. 641 'Tis a theme Single and of determined bounds. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 53 Fails to render such a fact as free-will in the offspring of absolutely determined natures even conceivable.

3. Decided, settled, fixed; decided or resolved upon.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 113 Let vs hold for determined, that the life of man is instructed in the law. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 193 He mangled him selfe to cloake his determined mischiefe. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 21 a, So farre as my determined breuity wil permit. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 197 [I] fall into my determyned matter to speake of Pembrokshire. 1690 J. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iii. § 4 (1727) 173 It is a determined rule in divinity. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 261 Some determined bias must have existed.

4. Appointed, ordained; fixed beforehand.

?*a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 3 The chosen..shalbe made whyte tyll a tyme determined. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25 Not any determined, or appointed measure, as a yarde, a furlong. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 284 Caused al the company to breake off their determined pastimes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 9 To my determin'd time thou gau'st new date. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 They are so by the determined counsell of God.

5. Defined, definite, exact; distinctly marked or laid down; fixed.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 If a Poynt moue from a determined situation. 1582 BATMAN *Trevisa's Barth. de P. R.* III. XX. 21 If it had a determined savour it might not take the savour of another thing. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. V. § 14 Names..when they have any determin'd Signification. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 55 a, Others set apart a certain determined place of burial. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 375 Oaths ought to be explicit, and the words as clear and determined as possible. 1789 GILPIN *Wye* 10 A body of water..wearing any determined form. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 77 The determined line on which the pivots of the column are to stand. 1892 ROSEBERY *Pitt* xi. 194 Some cynical offer..of his interest for a determined price.

6. Definitely ascertained or identified.

1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 21 A round ball of a determined magnitude. 1882 *Entomol. Mag.* Mar. 235 Specimens..either determined or undetermined.

7. a. Of persons: Characterized by determination or final and fixed resolve; resolute; not to be moved from one's purpose.

1778 *Ann. Reg.* 26/2 Because they were determined deists. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 46 The King..is a determined Antigallican. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 391, I meet the eyes of the most determined of men. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. ii. 24 Intimating that the king would find him a most determined antagonist. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. 4 Science and Religion seem very often to be the most determined foes to each other. 1887 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 Two determined looking men, were charged with being suspected persons.

b. Of personal properties, actions, etc.: Showing determination, unflinching, unwavering.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 227 Cassio following him with determin'd Sword To execute vpon him. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. ix, With as determined a pencil as if I had her in the wettest drapery. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xvii. 277 There was a determined resolution..against any vigorous exertion of the national power. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. ii, Gave a determined ring at the bell. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 Courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined.

c. (For the predicative use in *to be determined*, see DETERMINE *v.* 19.)

Determinedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a determined, decided, or resolute manner.

c 1540 *Deposit.* in *Old Ways* (1892) 100 Her mynde was determynedly fyxitt that she wolde not marrye with hym. 1790 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 20/1 The..club, so determinedly inimical to monarchy. 1811 *Chron.* ibid. 7 After fighting 25 minutes most determinedly. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 6. 141 In every style that is determinedly progressive. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. xiii. 268 She tied on her bonnet grimly and determinedly.

Determinedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being determined or resolute.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iii. 12 So much determinedness; such a noble firmness in my sister. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 25 With a determinedness, in his looks, that made me tremble. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 15 Mar., A persistent determinedness that has known no discouragement.

Determiner 1 (dɪtɜ·rmɪnəɹ). [f. DETERMINE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. He who or that which determines, in various senses. a. He who or that which decides.

1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Determyner, *determineur*. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 59 Anie other determinors of the issue. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 167 The Sword, as it is the best determiner, so it is the most honourable Treater. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 547 No Man or body of Men in these times can be the infallible Judges or Determiners in matters of Religion. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvi. 125 Miss Grandison must be the sole determiner on this occasion. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 122 The determiner of the future policy of the Church.

b. That which decides the course of action, or determines the result.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. ii. (1762) 5 If the Will be determined, there is a Determiner. This must be supposed to be intended even by them that say the Will determines itself. *Ibid.* II. vii. 90 The opportunity that is left for the Will itself to be the determiner of the act.

c. One who ascertains definitely.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. II. 18 The original determiner of this epoch.

†**2.** A determining bachelor of arts; = DETERMINANT B 1. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*)

1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 6 [The bell shall] be tolled in every Colledge, Howse, Hall or Hostell where eny Determiners be. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. 224 The collectors..draw a scheme..in which the names of all determiners are placed in several columns, and over against them, in other columns, the days when, and the schools where, they are to respond.

†**Determiner** 2. *Law.* [subst. use of F. *déterminer* pres. inf.] The final determining of a judge or court of justice: in *oyer and determiner*, a variant of *oyer and terminer*. (*Obs.* exc. *Hist.*)

1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 103 I. 138 That ye hadde sued hym for an especiall assise, and an oier and determiner. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 169 b, A commission of oyer and determiner, for the punishement of this outragious offence & sedicious crime. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 Iustices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 16 Of Oyer, Determiner, and Goale deliverie. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Oyer and Terminer.. sometimes written *determiner*.

Determining (dɪtɜ·rmɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DETERMINE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DETERMINE; determination. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Determyning, *terminance, determination*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Determinance* the determining or ending of a thing. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 117 The determining of all cases and questions in religion 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 The inconsiderate determining of youths to the profession of learning. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I 9 a, We must have regard to the Use of every Edifice in the determining of its Situation [1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 4 Their spans are still necessary for determining their figure.]

b. In academic use = DETERMINATION 4.

1675 (25 Feb) in A. Wood *Life & L.* (O. H. S.) II. 309 Officers that have fees for determining. 1887 [see DETERMINATION 4].

Determining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That determines; *esp.* that decides, or leads to a decision; that fixes the course or issue.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 P 3 A certain positive and determining manner in which you talk 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 45 The force of heat seems more a determining than a producing influence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 110 The determining principle of their action. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 241/1 What was the determining motive?

b. Terminating, ending.

1893 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 7/8 What is called the determining school year (that is the school year ended last before the 1st Jan. 1891).

†**2.** Performing the academic exercise of DETERMINATION: *determining bachelor*, a bachelor of arts who had to determine in the Lenten disputations of the year. *Obs.* exc. in *University Hist.*

1649 *Order* 26 Jan., in Wood *Life & L.* (O. H. S.) I. 149 That all determining Bachelaurs do meet at St. Marie's at 12 of the clock, and be conducted to the Schooles by the bedells. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 P 8 Not a Senior Fellow [will] make a Pun, nor a determining Batchelor drink a Bumper. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 42 (1726) 232 The collectors..are chosen out of the determining batchelors by the two proctors. 1887 A. CLARK *Registr. Univ. Oxf.* II. i. 52 To arrange the determining bachelors into groups, so that each determining bachelor might dispute twice at least.

Hence **Determiningly** *adv.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 489 We dare not determiningly resolve, wee ought not boysterously to rush upon it.

Determinism (dɪtɜ·rmɪnɪz'm). [f. DETERMINE *v.* + -ISM.]

1. The philosophical doctrine that human action is not free but necessarily determined by motives, which are regarded as external forces acting upon the will.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 87 *note*, There are two schemes of Necessity—the Necessitation by efficient—the Necessitation by final causes. The former is brute or blind Fate; the latter rational Determinism. 1855 W. THOMSON in *Oxford Essays* 181 The theory of Determinism, in which the will is regarded as determined or swayed to a particular course by external inducements and formed habits, so that the consciousness of freedom rests chiefly upon an oblivion of the antecedents to our choice. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* App. Note D. 334 The latter hypothesis is Determinism, a necessity no less rigid than Fatalism. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 465 He arrived at a system of absolute determinism, which entirely takes away man's free will, and with it his responsibility. 1880 W. L. COURTNEY in Abbot *Hellenica* (1880) 257 Epicurus..was an opponent of Fatalism, not of Determinism.

2. *gen.* The doctrine that everything that happens is determined by a necessary chain of causation.

1876 MARTINEAU *Materialism* 71 If man is only a sample of the universal determinism.

Determinist, *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

A. *sb.* One who holds the doctrine of determinism.

1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 784 The objections of our modern Determinists. 1881 *Spectator* 30 Apr. 574 He is an Agnostic and a Determinist, with no reserves. 1887 J. C. MORRISON *Service of Man* ix. 298 The determinist is not less but more resolute in teaching morality than his free-will opponent.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the theory of determinism.

1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* App. Note E. 348, I believe the scheme of liberty is inconceivable only if the determinist argument is unanswerable. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* v. 55 A Determinist scheme of morality. 1885 R. H. HUTTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 388 The necessarian or determinist theory of human action. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. ix. 308 The theory of Hobbes [on Volition] may most appropriately be called Determinist. The actions of men, he holds, are, like all other events, determined, and determined wholly, by antecedent circumstances..The will is 'the last desire in deliberation', and our desires are the necessary result of their various antecedents.

Deterministic (dɪtɜ·rmɪnɪ·stɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to determinism or determinists.

1874 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. vi. 248 That which

motives—to use deterministic language affect is most evidently the will's spontaneous inclination 1880 W. G. Ward in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 300 Mr. Hodgson maintains that the Deterministic theory is by no means inconsistent with 'the existence of guilt and sin'.

† Determission. *Obs.* ? Corrupted form of *determinacion* or OF. *determineson*; see DETERMINATION.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II (1561) 291 b/1 This dualitie, after Clerkes determission, is founden in every creature.

† Deterra·tion. *Obs.* [f. L. *dē* down + *terra* earth + -ATION. (Not connected with modF. *déterrer*, OF. *desterrer* to disinter.)] The carrying down or descent of the surface of the earth from hills and higher grounds into the valleys, by the action of rain, landslips, or other physical process: a frequent term of physiographers about 1700; cf. DEGRADATION ¹ 6.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 113 By the deterration or sinking of a hill between the Church and place of view. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 210 A Marish.. being buried in Earth, by those frequent Deterrations from the adjoyning Hills. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 57 *Deterrations*, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills and higher Grounds 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Deterration* is a Removal of the Earth, Sand, &c., from the Mountains and higher Grounds down into the Valleys and Lower Parts: This is occasioned by Rains.

Deterred, pa. t. and pa. pple. of DETER *v.*

Determent, obs. form of DETERMENT.

Deterrence (dĭte·rĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] Deterring or preventing by fear.

1861 T. B. L. Baker in *War with Crime* (1889) 124 That punishment is to be preferred which combines the greatest deterrence with the least pain. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. Intr. (ed. 2) 8 The deterrence of future wrongdoers by punishment of a past offender. 1884 F. Peek in *Contemp. Rev.* July 77 The main objects of imprisonment should be.. deterrence from crime and the reformation of offenders.

Deterrent (dĭte·rĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēterrēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēterrēre* to DETER: see -ENT.]

A. *adj.* Deterring; that deters, or has the power or tendency to deter.

1809 *Bentham's Ration. Punishments* (L.), The deterrent effect of such penalties. 1861 W. L. Clay *Mem. J. Clay* 210 The influence of a deterrent policy is the greatest on professional criminals. 1884 *Times* 16 Oct. 10 The influence of favourable or deterrent weather.

B. *sb.* Something that deters; a deterring agent.

1809 *Bentham's Ration. Punishments* (L.), No deterrent is more effective than a punishment which.. is sure, speedy, and severe. 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 196 Operating as a provocative to many—as a deterrent, perhaps, to none. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* I. II. ix. (1872) 281 Feelings that serve as incentives and deterrents. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 277/1 The death penalty is no deterrent of adventure, nor even of pastime.

Deterring (dĭtə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DETER *v.*¹ + -ING ¹.] The action of hindering through fear.

1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1843) 161/2 The deterring of others from discharging their duties. 1648 W. Montague *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 1 (R.) The deterrings and disabuses appeare together with the delectations.

Deterring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That deters; that keeps off through fear.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 A new deterring name, of Kill abundance. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii 10 The internal parts of the country are still more desolate and deterring. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxiii. 188 Their highest qualities can only cast a deterring shadow over the objects.

† Deterse, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēters-*, ppl. stem of *dētergēre*] By-form of DETERGE.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 84 The matter being thus incided, detersed and attenuated.. may more easily be carried off.

Detersion (dĭtə·ɹʃən). [a. F. *détersion* (Paré 16th c.) or ad. L. *dētersiōn-em*, n. of action from *dētergēre* to DETERGE.] The action of cleansing (a sore or the like).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 The substance of it is fitter for detersion then nutriment. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 13 A Gargarism of Hydromel used often is good for Detersion. 1775 Sir E. Barry *Observ. Wines* 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, detersions, etc.

Detersive (dĭtə·sĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *détersif*, *-ive* (1545 in Hatzf.), ad. medical L. *dēters-īvus*, f. *dēters-*, ppl. stem of *dētergēre*: see prec. and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the quality of cleansing or scouring; tending to cleanse.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 37 The same pouder is detersiue and scouring, and therefore put into sope and washing-balls. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 226 The foliage of the tree is of a very detersive character, and frequently used to scour and whiten the floors. 1835 F. Mahoney *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 509 The recording angel.. no doubt dropped a detersive tear on an oath the decided offspring of monomania. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3/2 Without experience of the detersive influences of common soap.

2. *Med.* and *Surg.* Having power to cleanse or purge the body, or to remove corrupt matter from a sore; detergent.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xli. 276 No detersive medicine is able to pare and wipe away the blemish. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, Detersive Medicines, are such as are used to cleanse the Body from sluggish, viscous, and glutinous Humours. 1782 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. 734 Laying open the wound, and applying a detersive plaister. 1818 Cooper & Travers *Surg. Ess.* I. (ed. 3) 167 Stimulant detersive applications which have been made to the part

B. *sb.* A cleansing agent: in the general and medical senses.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xiv. (1678) 638 Neither..with a painful and drie ulcer doth any other than a liquid detersive agree. 1665 G. Harvey *Adv. agst Plague* 26 A Dysentery is stopt by a Detersive mixt with a Narcotick. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 199 The pulp is a warm pungent detersive. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 228 Serving as detersives of the grosser humours of commercial life. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 114 *note*, Bristol was celebrated for its soap.. Richard of Devizes refers in his history to its manufacture of this famous detersive.

Hence **Dete·rsively** *adv.*, **Dete·rsiveness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Detersiveness*, cleansing Quality. [Also 1775 in Ash] 1742 Bailey, *Detersively*, cleansingly. [Also 1864 in Webster, etc.]

† Dete·rsory, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēters-*: see prec. + -ORY.] = DETERSIVE *a.* and *sb.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 97 From the commistion of these two will proceed one moderate detersory.

Detest (dĭte·st), *v.* [a. F. *déteste·r* (Villon, 15th c.), ad. L. *dētestārī* (*-ārī*) to execrate while calling God to witness, to denounce, abhor, renounce, f. DE- I. 1, down + *testārī* to bear witness, call to witness.]

† 1. *trans.* To curse, calling God to witness; to express abhorrence of, denounce, execrate. *Obs.*

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The saide mariage..was prohibited and detested by the lawes of almighty god. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 62 He..began, be lang orisone, to detest the insolence, avarice and unnatural hatrent of the kingis sonnis. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 733/2 All that were about him being amazed, utterly detested the fact. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* II. vii. § 5 The fearefull inhabitants of Putyole flying through the dark . crying out and detesting their Calamities. 1632 Le Grys tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 254 All posteritie shall..with execrations detest thy fact. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXVII. 147 We did not a little detest amongst ourselves both the Fonsecas and the Madureyras, but much more the Devil, that wrought us this mischief. *a* 1745 Swift *Hen. I* Wks. 1768 IV. 275 With bitter words, detesting the pride and insolence of Henry.

2. To feel abhorrence of; to hate or dislike intensely; to abhor, abominate.

a 1535 More *Wks.* 422 (R.), I finde in Erasmus my derlyng yᵗ he detesteth and abhorreth the errours and heresies that Tyndall plainly teacheth. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 528 To caus all man for to detaist sic thing. 1580 Crowley *Last Trumpe.* 1292 A vile slaue that doth all honestie deteste. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Learn..of Diogenes to detest women, be they neuer so comely. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 220 A colour she abhorres, and..a fashion shee detests. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 His owne pallat detested them. 1790 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 391 My party principles.. must lead me to detest the French revolution, in the act, in the spirit, in the consequences, and most of all, in the example. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Tyne* vii. 130, I detest the very name. *Mod.* To marry a man whom she detests!

b. with *infin.* or *clause. rare.*

a 1553 Philpot *Wks.* (1842) 410 Why dost thou so much detest to grant that we obtain the divine justice through faith. 1647 G. Palmer *Sectaries Unm.* 52, I detest to think of it. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 51 The Justice of the Land detesteth that the Judge should himself be an Accuser.

† 3. To renounce solemnly or under oath; to abjure. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 23 They openly detested their faults either by themselves or by their Ambassadours.

¶ Misused for *attest, protest, testify.*

1562 Phaer *Æneid.* VIII. Y iij b, He shewd also the sacrid grone of Argilethus heath, Detesting in that place where Greekish gest was done to death. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 160 But (I detest) an honest maid as euer broke bread. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 17, I detest, Sir Cutt, I did not thinke he had bin halfe the..scholler he is.

Hence **Dete·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Abominacion*, detesting. *a* 1620 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* lxix. 25 Powre out upon them thy detesting ire. 1685 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 57 In their Abhorring and Detesting of it. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. VI. iii. 366 Virtue wou'd..be seen with this Hand, turn'd..downwards..as in a detesting manner, and with abhorrence.

† Dete·st, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Detestation, hearty hatred.

1638 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 74 With the increase of detest of the authors. 1672 *True Nonconf.* 33 One cause, sufficient to produce a just detest.

Detestabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY. In med. L. *dētestābilitās* (Du Cange).] The quality of being detestable; detestableness.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iv, As young ladies are to mankind precisely the most delightful in those years..so young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of detestability. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1943 There let.. Both teach, both learn detestability!

Detestable (dĭte·stăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *détestable* (1380 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dētestābilis*, f. *dētestārī*: see -BLE. Originally *detesta·ble*; in Spenser and Shaks. *de·testable.*]

1. To be detested; intensely hateful or odious; execrable, abominable.

1462 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii. (1877) I. 387 To mak ws till oure Makare detestabile. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 75 The terrible dragon cast upon me a gobet of the most detestable infeccion that euer was. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 331 What saist thou, fole destestable? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 Theyr presumpcion is to god moost detestable & hatefull. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Litany, The bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* V. i. 94 Oh detestable villaine! Call'st thou that Trimming? 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 26 That detestable sight. 1702 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 132 Busy at that detestable work, privateering. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 That detestable transaction..ended in the death of Mr. Yorke. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 396 The detestable ornamentation of the Alhambra. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xii. 89 Along edges of detestable granular ice.

2. quasi-*adv.* Detestably.

1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 108 O detestable good!

Dete·stableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness or odiousness.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 Oh these sinnes cannot be brooked for the foulenesse and detestablenesse of them. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 80 To instruct the people touching the Solidity of our Reformed Religion and of the Detestableness of Popery. *a* 1729 Clarke *Serm.* I. xl. (R.), The unfitness and abominableness, and detestableness and profaneness of any uncleanness or impurity appearing in the Temple of God. 1883 H. Kennedy tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 280 Now the theme is the baseness, the detestableness, of this earthly world.

Dete·stably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY ².] In a detestable manner; execrably, abominably.

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Periurie is.. detestably vsed to the disheritaunce and great damage of many. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 14 It would sauour so detestably in Gods nostrils, hee were neuer able to endure it. *a* 1716 South (J.), A temper of mind rendering men so detestably bad, that [etc.]. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. 61 God grant you are mad! else you are detestably wicked!

† Dete·stant, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Detest *v.* after F. *détestant*, L. *dētestānt-em* pr. pple.: see -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Detesting, full of detestation.

1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 16 He that is detestant of the corruption.

B. *sb.* One who detests; a detester.

1648 T. Hill *Truth & Love* Ep. Ded., He is a Detestant of divers Opinions of Rome. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 121 (D.) Detestants of the Romish idolatry.

† Dete·state, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dētestāt-*, ppl. stem of *dētestāre* (*-ārī*) to Detest: see -ATE ³ 5.] By-form of Detest *v.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 6 a, This worlde, whiche as a mortall enemy the doctrine of the Ghospel dooeth detestate and abhorre. 1649 *State Trials, Col. J. Lilburne* (R.), Well therefore might the lord president.. detestate star-chamber examinations.

Detestation (dĭtestē·ʃən). [a. F. *détestation* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dētestātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dētestārī* to Detest.]

† 1. Public or formal execration (of a thing); formal testifying against anything. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 285 For the detestacion of that dede, the Frenche men made a statute that noo woman after here scholde reioyce the realme of Fraunce. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 274 In these cases the testament is void, in detestation of such odious shiftes and practises. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 216 St. Paul rent his Garments in detestation of it. 1658 T. Wall *Charac. Enemies Ch.* (1659) 50 The unreasonable creature.. in detestation of the sinner whom it serves, is made obnoxious to temporal punishment. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 108 [Galgacus] by his rough Oratory in detestation of Servitude and the Roman Yoke, having [etc.].

2. The feeling or mental state of detesting; intense dislike or hatred; abhorrence, loathing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 To the great detestacyon & uttermost despysyng of all the transitory goodes..of this worlde. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 40 Induce theim to the feare of God, and utter detestation of al synne. 1600 R. Cokr *Justice Vind* Pref. 15, I did in detestation of the thing..set myself to make these observations upon it. 1688 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 436 Something..which he had..sometime call'd a Dislike, sometime an Abhorrence, sometime a Detestation of the Pr. of Orange's proceedings. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P.*, *Rowe* Wks. III. 30 The fashion..of the time was, to accumulate upon Lewis all that can raise horrour and detestation. 1834 Macaulay *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1854) 296 The object of the Duchess of Marlborough's fiercest detestation. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 189 His detestation of priests and lawyers.

b. *To hold* or *have in detestation*: to regard with hatred or abhorrence, to abominate. *To be in detestation*: to be held in abhorrence, to be detested.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 65, I have the state of these times in great detestation. *Ibid.* 155 Such as told you truth..were in contempt, disdain, hate, and detestation. 1607 Rowlands *Famous Hist.* 46 Let God and man hold me in detestation. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. I. 6 They held all sea-faring persons in detestation. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xii, One who is joined to a party which I hold in detestation.

3. *concr.* That which is detested; the object of intense dislike.

1708 Swift *Mullinix & Timothy*, Thou art grown the detestation of all thy party. 1792 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 343 This..business is becoming more and more the public detestation. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* I. 10 As if he were the darling of the neighbourhood..being, as he is, its detestation.

Dete·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. Detest *v.* + -ED.] Intensely disliked or hated; abominated; held in abhorrence; odious.

1592 Hulot, Detested, *abominatus.* 1598 Shaks. *L. L. L.*

IV. I. 31 Guiltie of detested crimes. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 73 With such heathenish and detested Oratory. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* VI. 438 Both Paris and my most detested self. **1803** Southey *Madoc in Azt.* XX, Let a curse .. For ever follow the detested name.

Hence **Dete·stedly** *adv.*, with detestation.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* XXXIII, Who viewed the West India station..detestedly.

Dete·ster. [f. as prec. + -ER1.] One who detests; a cordial hater; an abhorrer, abominator.

1611 Cotgr., *Abhorrant*, an abhorrer, detester, loather. **1651** Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 99 A detester of controversies. **1779** Sheridan *Critic* I. ii, A detester of visible brickwork. **1863** Sala *Capt. Dingeross* I. ix. 254 Known as stanch detesters of the House of Hanover.

Dete·stful, *a. rare.* [f. Detest *v.* (or ? *sb.*) + -ful.] Hateful, odious.

1634 Cokaine *Dianea* II. 116 Thou hast tormented them with a Ghost, with a Phantasme so noyous, so detestfull.

† **Detestine,** † **Detestiue,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [irreg. f. Detest *v.*] Detestable.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 975 But bad me sone pas hine Vnto the nine nobillis of excellence, Quhair I gat not be ansueir detestine. *Ibid.* III. 369 The law positiue It did suspend, and haldis as detestiue.

† **Dete·xt,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—0 [In form, ad. L. *dētextus*, pa. pple. of *dētexĕre* to weave off, finish weaving; but with the prefix taken as De- I. 6.]

1623 Cockeram, *Detext*, vnwouen.

Deteyn(e, -nour, obs. ff. Detain, Detainer.

Detful(l, obs. form of Debtful.

Deth(e, obs. form of Death *sb.*; also of Death *a.* and *v.* = deaf.

Detheorize: see De- II. 1.

Dethronable (dĭprō·năb'l), *a.* [f. next + -able.] Liable to be dethroned.

1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Introd. 3, Kings are .. censurable, punishable, and dethronable. *Ibid.* i. 11 They are deposable and dethronable by the people.

Dethrone (dĭprō·n), *v.* [f. De- II. 2 + Throne: cf. F. *détrôner*, in 16th c. *detroner* (Littré), Cotgr. *desthroner* 'to disthronize'; cf. also Disthrone, Disthronize.]

trans. To remove from the throne; to deprive of royal or sovereign authority and dignity; to depose (a ruling prince).

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 153 Authoritie to de-Throan and de-Crowne Princes. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems.* Wks. (1711) 15 Then let them do their worst, since thou art gone! Raise whom they list to thrones, enthron'd dethrone. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* 43 The question of dethroning, or, if these gentlemen like the phrase better, 'cashiering', kings. **1839** Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 121 That Artaxerxes whom Cyrus attempted to dethrone.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42 Love, by dethroning Reason .. doth kill the Man. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 319 The republicans being dethroned by Cromwell. **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 604 Dethrone the sin that would rule over your frail nature.

Hence **Dethro·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Dethro·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1648 Prynne *Speech in Parlt.* 4 Dec. (1649) 75 By a speedy publique dethroning and decolling of the King .. as the Army-Remonstrants advise. **1705** J. Phillips *Blenheim* (R.), His dethron'd compeers. **1809–10** Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 136 Compensations for dethroned princes. **1898** *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 299/1 The story .. is that Nero's wife Poppæa .. is the head of a plot for her husband's dethroning and slaughter.

Dethronement (dĭprō·nmĕnt). [f. prec. vb. + -ment: cf. mod.F. *détrônement.*] The action of dethroning, or fact of being dethroned; deposition from kingly authority.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4365/1 The News..of the Dethronement of the Grand Signior. **1820** Keats *Hyperion* II. 315 In midst of this dethronement horrible. **1849** H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) III. 179 The boasted prerogative of Reason is also that of a limited monarch; and its attempt to make itself absolute can only end in its own dethronement. **1852** Grote *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 66 The frequent dethronements and assassinations of Kings.

Dethroner (dĭprō·nəɹ). [f. Dethrone + -er1.] One who dethrones (a king, etc.).

1649 Arnway *Tablet* (1661) 176 (T) The hand of our dethroners..hath prevailed. **1817** Southey *Fun. Song Princess Charlotte*, Passive as that humble spirit, Lies his bold dethroner too. **1833** Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 186 The name of his dethroner who shall come.

† **Dethroni·ze,** *v. Obs. rare.* [See Dethrone and -ize, and cf. Disthronize.] = Dethrone. Hence † **Dethroniza·tion** = Dethronement.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. (1632) 682 The Queene ..aduertised of her husbands dethronization. **1656** S. Holland *Zaras* (1719) 66 We are in daily danger of dethronizing by the malevolent combinations of Cursed spirits. **1691** Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), To persuade the king..to consent to the 4 votes of dethronizing him.

Detie, obs. form of Ditty.

Detinue (de·tinĭū). *Law.* Also 5 **detenewe, detunue, -now, detynu(e,** 7 **detinu** (**detiny**). [a. OF. *detenue* (1313, Godef.) detention, (:— Rom. type **dētenūta*) f. pa. pple. of *detenir* to detain.]

The act of detaining or withholding what is due (see Detain *v.* 2); *spec.* unlawful detention of a personal chattel belonging to another. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1363–87 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 348/1 Philip de Valous ..

we haue gently requested you .. to that intent you should haue rendered unto us our lawfull right and inheritance to the Crowne of Fraunce, which from us you haue by great wrong and force detained .. we well perceiue you meane to perseuere in the same your purpose and iniurious detinue. **1598** Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 148 Detinue of Goods may be sued. **16..** T. Adams *Wks.* (1861–2) I. 145 (D.) There are that will restore some, but not all let the creditors be content with one of four. But this little detiny is great iniquity. **1643** Prynne *Sov. Power Parl* III. 46 [citing *Act* 11 *Rich. II* c. i] Taking, leading away, or detinue of any horses or of any other beasts. **1727–51** Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The damages sustained by the detinue.

b. *Action of detinue*: an action at law to recover a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained by the defendant. So *writ of detinue.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 376 Accions of dette, trespass and detenewe. **1524** Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* (1538) 123 Every man maye sue for the same by accion of detinue. **1602** Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 20 One of the parties may haue an action of dette for the money, and the other a writte of Detinue for the wares. **1677** Wycherley *Plain Dealer* III. (Routl.) 123/2 I'll bring my action of detinue or trover. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 151 If I lend a man a horse, and he afterwards refuses to restore it..the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of *detinue.* **1845** Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxviii. 143 The remedy was at law by an action of trover or detinue.

c. Also *detinue* = action or writ of detinue.

a **1626** Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1636) 20 In a detinue brought by a feme against the executors of her husband. **1803** J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* I. (1839) 21 The judgment in detinue is for the thing itself or its value. **1875** Poste *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 650 Trover and Detinue, which were brought to recover movable property .. were kinds of Trespass, that is of action on delict.

† **Deti·thonize,** *v. Obs.* [f. De- II. 1 + Tithon-ic (f. Gr. Τιθωνός, the spouse of Eos or Aurora) + -ize] *trans.* To deprive (light) of actinic or chemical power.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 170 As if the light, being detithonized in passing through the larger mass, lost its energy in producing chemical action.

† **Deto·mb,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. De- II. 2 b + Tomb *sb.*] *trans.* To deliver from the tomb.

1607 Sir R. Ayton *Pref. Verses* in *Earl of Stirling's Monarch. Trag.*, Crownes, throwne from Thrones to Tombes, detomb'd arise To match thy Muse with a Monarchicke theame.

Detonable (de·tŏnăb'l, *a.* [f. L. *dētonāre* (see next) + -ble.] Capable of detonation.

1884 Eissler *Mod. High Explosives* iii. 68 These grades of dynamite are only rendered detonable by the admixture of explosive salts.

Detonate (de·tŏnēt, dĭ-), *v.* [f. L. *dētonāt-*, ppl. stem of *dētonāre* to thunder down or forth (f. De- I. 1, 2 + *tonāre* to thunder), after F. *détoner* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.) in the modern sense.]

1. *intr.* To produce a loud noise by the sudden liberation of gas in connexion with chemical decomposition or combination; to explode with sudden loud report (as when heated or struck).

1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* II. 89 Saltpeter..detonates, or makes a Noise in the Fire. **1807** T. Thomson *Chem* (ed. 3) II. 140 Hydrogen gas and nitrous oxide gas detonate violently..when a strong red heat is applied, or when the electric spark is made to pass through the mixture. **1859** R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 78 Metals are ever rusty;.. percussion caps .will not detonate; gunpowder. refuses to ignite. **1864** H. Spencer *Biol.* I. 8 Iodide of nitrogen detonates on the slightest touch.

b. *fig.* To give vent to sudden anger or other violent feeling; to 'explode'. (Also *trans.*).

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 He, is notoriously choleric, and detonates upon the object nearest to him like one of his own chlorides. **1859** *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 258 It seemed to me that it would be quite a natural conclusion.. that Blodger should detonate: 'Committed as a rogue'.

c. To make a thundering noise, to 'thunder'. *rare.*

1853 Miss E. S. Sheppard *Ch. Anchester* III. 190 The drum detonated and was still.

2. *trans.* To cause to explode with sudden loud report, in the act of chemical decomposition or combination.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 378 By detonating sulphuret of antimony and nitrate of potash, in a crucible, he obtained a mass, which [etc.]. **1808** Henry *ibid.* XCVIII. 290 Detonate the mixture, and observe the amount of the diminution after the explosion. **1880** *Daily News* 27 Mar. 5 4 The destruction of the reef known as Hell Gate, in East River, New York, when something like 40,915 lb [of dynamite] was detonated at once. **1890** Noble in *Nature* 18 Sept., One .. cause which has made gunpowder so successful an agent for the purposes of the artillerist is that it is a mixture, not a definite chemical combination; that it is not possible to detonate it.

† 3. To convert (a flint gun) into a 'detonator'. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1824 Col. P. Hawker *Instr. & Sportsm.* 69, I have since had a double gun *detonated* to my order.

Detonating (de·tŏnētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing2.] That detonates. a. That explodes with sudden loud report, explosive, as *detonating gas*; b. That causes, or is used in producing, detonation, as *detonating primer, tube*; c. *esp.* That explodes by a blow, or is used in explosion by percussion, as *detonating hammer, powder.*

Detonating ball, a toy ball filled with a fulminating powder, exploding on percussion; *detonating bulb*, the small glass bulb also called *Prince Rupert's drop*, which flies to pieces on a slight scratch; *detonating gun*, a fire arm which is fired by means of a detonating agent (as a percussion-cap) instead of by the application of a match or spark.

1808 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 131 By fitting it in a detonating tube over mercury. *Ibid.* 224 A new detonating compound of silver. **1814** *Ann. Reg.* 324 These detonating balls were calculated to effect abundant mischief. **1817** *Sporting Mag.* I. 257, I got from Joseph Manton a detonating gun. **1824** Col. P. Hawker *Instr. Y. Sportsm.* 67 To fire with detonating powder, the gun requires to be much stronger than that used for a flint. **1840** Blaine *Encycl. Sports* (1870) 752 The Percussion or Detonating System of Gun Firing. **1856** *Engineer* 428/2 (*heading*) Detonating Arms. *Ibid.*, A cap containing detonating powder, covered by a preparation of shellac. **1869** *Echo* 9 Oct., 'It is dangerous to play with edged', and still more with detonating 'tools'. **1879** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii. 118 At times meteors. are heard to explode with great noise; these are called detonating meteors.

Detonation (dĕtŏnē·ʃən, dĭ-). [a. F. *détonation*, noise of explosion, n. of action from *détoner* to Detonate.] The action of detonating.

1. *Chem.* 'The noise accompanying the sudden decomposition or combination of substances, and due to the concussion of the air resulting from the sudden production of a large quantity of gas' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*); hence, explosion accompanied with a sudden loud report.

1677–86 W. Harris *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 41 Detonation is a noise that is made when the Volatile parts of any mixture do rush forth with impetuosity: it is also called Fulmination. **1686** Plot *Staffordsh.* 55 Common Niter in its detonation or alcalisation with coales, acquires a green colour. **1704** J. Harris *Lex Techn.*, Detonation is a Chymical word expressing the Thundring Noise that is often made by a mixture being enkindled in the containing Vessel. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 107 This experiment is dangerous, as it is often accompanied with violent detonations. **1864** Spencer *Biol.* I. 8 Percussion produces detonation in sulphide of nitrogen.

2. *gen.* A loud noise as of thunder; a violent explosive report, e.g. in a volcanic eruption.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxvi. 28 The great Crater .. testified by its loud detonations [etc.]. **1834** Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 283 The detonations [from the eruption in Sumbawa 1815] were heard in Sumatra. **1869** Phillips *Vesuv.* IV. 119 After each detonation globes of white vapour were formed. **1875** *Wonders Phys. World* II. ii. 201 They attribute the movements and detonations to the expansion of the ice.

b. The action of causing a substance to detonate.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Detonation* denotes the operation, of expelling the impure, volatile, and sulphureous part, out of antimony. **1758** *Elaboratory laid Open* Introd. 58 The chemists have called the operation, detonation, or deflagration. **1827** Faraday *Chem. Manip.* XVII. 433 A tube for detonation.

3. *fig.* A sudden utterance or expression of anger or other violent feeling; an 'explosion'.

1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 79 As Rousseau, then eloquent, as Byron prime in poet's power,—Detonations, fulgurations, smiles. **1882** Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 296 Detonations of temper were not unfrequent. **1892** Rosebery *Pitt* xi. 179 It was impossible for Pitt after his detonations and activity of the autumn to prevent the agitation of the Catholic Question.

Detonative (de·tŏnĕ·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *dētonāt-*, ppl. stem of *dētonāre* to Detonate + -ive.] Having the property of detonating; of the nature of a detonation.

1875 C. F. Chandler in Eissler *Mod. High Explosives* (1884) iii. 69 When the gunpowder is exploded by nitroglycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes detonative; it occurs at a much higher temperature. **1888** *Evening Standard* 11 Feb. 4/4 The water which runs through the factory is highly detonative.

Detonator (de·tŏnē·təɹ). [Agent-noun, in L. form, f. *dētonāre* to Detonate: see -or] Something that detonates; a contrivance for producing detonation, as a percussion-cap; a railway fog-signal. † *spec.* A detonating gun (*obs.*): see Detonating.

1822 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 156 Somewhat of a contrast this, to our expensive detonators. **1825** Col. P. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 283 An old flint gun which put me out, after the detonators. **1845** Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 104 Bringing his own double barrel detonator with a good supply of caps and cut wadding. **1871** Tyndall *Fragm Sc.* (1879) I. x. 319 By the ignition of a fuse associated with a detonator, the gun-cotton should be fired. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan 6/1 When the signal is placed on the railway plate the ends of the band are drawn out and bent under the surface of the rail, upon which the detonator (as the fog signal is also called) then rests securely.

† **Deto·nd,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *dētonde·re*, f. De- I. 2 + *tondēre* to clip.] *trans.* To shave, poll.

1623 Cockeram, *Detonded*, poled.

† **Deto·nize,** *v. Obs.* [f. F. *détoner* to detonate + -ize.] = Detonate (*trans.* and *intr.*). Hence † **Detonization** = Detonation.

1731 S. Hale *Stat. Ess.* I. 277 The fumes of detonized nitre. **1804** tr. *Fourcroy* (Webster 1828) This precipitate.. detonizes with a considerable noise. **1828** Webster, *Detonization*, the act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

Deto·nsure, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dētons-*, ppl. stem of *dētondēre*: see Detond and -ure.] Shaving, polling. (*affected* or *humorous.*)

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 639 That able-bodied barber .. insisting upon the immediate detonsure of you.

Detorsion, var. of Detortion.

†**Detort** (dĭtǭ·ɹt), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dētort-*, ppl. stem of *dētorquēre* to twist or turn aside, twist or turn out of shape, distort, f. De- I. 2 + *torquēre* to twist. Cf. F. *détordre*.]

1. *trans.* To turn aside from the purpose; to twist, wrest, pervert (*esp.* words or sayings). (Common in 17th c.)

c1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 54 How miserably doth Tertullian wrest and wring the Levitt: to detort it to the confirmation of his heresy. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 41 Schoolemen blasphemously detorting Scriptures. 1620 Brinsley *Virgil* 39 Detorting to that purpose those things which Sibyl had prophecied. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* i. 1 And Lorets Chappell .. On Angells backes, from Nazareth detorted. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 187 The Fanatics .. have detorted those texts of Scripture. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* I. 87 In these days good words are so detorted from their original and genuine meaning.

b. To extract (by perversion of the sense).

a1631 Donne *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 185 The Donatists..racked and detorted thus much from this place, That [etc.]. 1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 355 Conclusions as uncharitable as ever were detorted from Scripture.

2. To derive by perversion of form; *pa. pple.* perverted, corrupted (of words).

1605 Camden *Rem.* 54 Garret, for Gerard, and Gerald: see Everard, for from thence they are detorted, if we beleeve Gesnerus. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 705 Ἀγριππον is wilde succe, whence its nomenclature is detorted.

Hence **Deto·rted** *ppl. a.*, **Deto·rting** *vbl. sb.*

1550 Bale *Apol.* 129 Nowe wyll I shewe some of hys detorted scriptures. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 306 By miserable detorting of a worde or two. 1692 Wagstaffe *Vind. Carol.* Introd. 2 Under the false detorted Names of Law, Justice, and Honour of the Nation.

Detortion, -sion (dĭtǭ·ɹʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dētorquēre*, ppl. stem *dētort-* and *dētors-*: see Detort. Cf. OF. *detorsion*.]

†1. The action of 'detorting'; twisting, wresting, perversion of meaning. *Obs.*

1598 *Ord. for Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 681 By a blasphemous application or rather detortion of that excellent Scripture *Unum necessarium*, One thing is necessary. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 69 A depraving adulteration, a sacrilegious detorsion. 1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 135 A rash and bold Detorsion of the sacred Scriptures.

2. In physical sense: Distortion. *rare.*

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) 512 Refracted detortion very great.

Detour, ‖ détour (dĭtūə·ɹ, ‖ detūr), *sb.* [a. mod.F. *détour* turning off, change of direction, in OF. *destor, -tour*, orig. **destorn*; f. *destorner* now *détourner* turn away, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *tourner* to turn.] A turning or deviation from the direct road; a roundabout or circuitous way, course, or proceeding. In 18th c. mostly *fig.*, now usually *lit.*

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 63 After many *Detours*, Mr. Bayle is at length brought to own [etc.]. 1780 H. Walpole *Let. to W. Mason* 1 Nov., We are above *détours*. 1794 R. H. Lee in *Washington's Writ.* (1891) XII. 417 *note*, Upon our guard against all the arts and *détours* of the subtlest policy. 1807 Sir R. C. Hoare *Tour in Ireland* 237, I was amply recompensed for this *detour*. 1809 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 14 June (1894) I. 137, I ought in conscience to have made ten thousand pretty détours about all this. 1825 *Ibid.* 22 Jan. II. 230 Perhaps they may make a détour in their journey to see you. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1871) 242 Rhyming [words] .. sometimes .. have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *détour*. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xliv. (1878) 357 To avoid these ruts we made long detours.

Hence **Detour** *v. intr.*, to make a detour; to turn aside from the direct way; to go round about.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 481 This has been a busy week; rambling and climbing, touring and detouring. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 192 We.. detoured again to the right.

Deto·xicate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. De- II. 1 + L. *toxic-um* poison, after *intoxicate*.] *trans.* To deprive of poisonous qualities.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 729 2043/2 Defecated, detoxicated, and deodorized.

†**Detra·ct**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dētractus* a taking away, f. *dētrahĕre*: see Detract *v.*] Protraction, delay: cf. Detract *v.* 6.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 353/1 Without delay and other detract of time.

†**Detra·ct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dētract-us*, pa. pple. of *dētrahĕre* to draw off or away: see next.] Extracted, taken out.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 171 The bonys Detracte of Duracyne.

Detract (dĭtræ·kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **detrack**. [f. L. *dētract-* ppl. stem of *dētrahĕre* to draw off or away, take away, pull down, disparage, etc., f. De- I. 2 + *trahĕre* to draw. Cf. F. *détracter* (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.). In some senses app. directly representing L. *dētractāre* or *dētrectāre*, to decline, refuse, pull down violently, depreciate, freq. of *dētrahĕre*.

(The chronological order of the senses in English is not that of their original development; sense 3 being the earliest.)]

I. To take away, take from, take reputation from.

1. *trans.* To take away, withdraw, subtract, deduct, abate: **a.** some part *from* (rarely †*to*) a whole. (Now usually with a quantitative object, as *much, something*, etc.)

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 17 Some time addynge, somtyme detractinge and takinge away such thinges as semeth me necessary and superflue. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* ii. xxiii. P ij b, Then 36 detracted from 48 leueth 12. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 142 Shall I .. Detract so much from that prerogatiue, As to be call'd but Viceroy? 1622 S. Ward *Christ is All in All* (1627) 25 All defects detract nothing to the happiness of him that [etc.]. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 326 To which there can be nothing added, nor detracted, without a blemish. a1696 E. Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 207 Let the magnitude AB be equimultiple of CD, as the part detracted AE is of the part detracted CF. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxix, That first great grief which .. detracts something from the buoyancy of the youngest life.

†b. something *from* a possessor, etc. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii 97 They vilifie it and detract much authoritie from it. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 13 ⁋ 1 A Lady takes all you detract from the rest of her Sex to be a Gift to her. 1720 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* i. 17 We rob him, whenever we detract from his Ministers any part of that Maintenance.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To take away a portion. Usually *to detract from*: to take away from, diminish, lessen (a quality, value, authority, etc.).

a1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 65 To the testament of him that is dead, no man addeth or detracteth. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* vi. (1700) 89 This may be urged to detract from its Authority. 1799 Colebrooke in *Life* (1873) 446 The sight .. detracted from the pleasure with which the landscape might be viewed. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 101 These circumstances detract from the weight of the decision. 1863 D. G. Mitchell *My Farm of Edgewood* 47 This alteration was of so old a date as not to detract from the venerable air of the house.

b. Connoting depreciation: cf. 3 c.

1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iii. viii. (1611) 100 To detract from the dignity thereof, were to iniury euen God himselfe. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 212 Our late Historiographers .. detracting from his worthy praises. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 5 Without detracting .. from the real merit which abounds in the imperial law, I hope I may have leave to assert [etc.]. 1882 B. D. W. Ramsay *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. viii. 172 There were always some ready to detract from his fair fame.

†c. quasi-*trans.* (in loose const.). *Obs. rare.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 452 In Revenge he would have Detracted, and lessen'd his Territories. 1785 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 417 To detract, add to, or alter them as you please.

3. *trans.* To take away from the reputation or estimation of, to disparage, depreciate, belittle, traduce, speak evil of. Now *rare.*

c1449 Pecock *Repr.* iv. i. 417 Thei bacbiten and detracten the clergie. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 91 Lat wsz forgiff thayme quhilk detrackis and spekis euil of wsz. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* i. i, To .. detract His greatest actions. 1618 Bolton *Florus* iv. ii 265 Cato .. detracted Pompey, and found fault with his actions. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* i. ii, Such as may Detract my actions and life hereafter. 1890 [see Detracted below]. 1891 Smiles *Jasmin* vii. 93 Jasmin, like every person envied or perhaps detracted, had his hours of depression.

†b. *absol.* To speak disparagingly; to use or practise detraction. *Obs.*

1605 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* i. § 7 So would there not be so many open mouthes to detract and slaunder. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* ii. ii. 96 To vtter foule speeches, and to detract. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* Portrait, Adepts..who rail by precept, and detract by rule.

†c. *intr.* with *from* (†*of*).

c1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vii. 66 Dar'st thou detract and derogate from him? 1609 Bible (Douay) *Num.* xiii. 33 They detracted from the Land, which they had viewed. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 106 They detract generally of all Mankind.

†II. To draw away, off, out.

†4. *trans.* To draw away or aside, withdraw, divert (*from* an action or undertaking); *refl.* and *intr.* To withdraw, refrain. *Obs.*

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 110 My Lord Marshal .. whom no danger detracted from doing his enterprise. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. C, There are too many Professours who detract themselves from undergoing lesser hazards for the Churches liberty. 1643 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 104 Long experience hath taught their General wisely to detract from fighting. 1802 *Hatred* I. 211 [To] detract their attention from every thing foreign.

†5. To draw or pull off. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 486 The skins of sheep ..when the wool is detracted and pulled off from them.

†6. To draw out, lengthen in duration, protract, delay; usually in phr. *to detract time. Obs.*

1569 Sir J. Hawkins in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 73 To detract further time. 1579 Churchyard in Arb. *Garner* IV. 206 The French Horsemen .. offered a skirmish, to detract time. 1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 59 To linger and detract the war. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 188 Some let or other to detract our haste. 1642 *Life Wolsey* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 132, I would not have you to detract the time, for he is very sick.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To delay. *Obs.*

1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 333 Willing the Prince to come thither, and doo him homage, which when the Prince detracted to doo, the king gathered an army to compell him thereto. a1592 Greene *James IV* i. i, My zeal and ruth ..Make me lament I did detract so long.

III. = Detrect.

†7. *trans.* To draw back from, decline, refuse, shun; to give up, relinquish, abandon. *Obs.*

1572 [see Detracting *vbl. sb.*] 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. B b vij (N.), The English men .. minding not to detract the battel, sharply encounter their enimies. 1595 *Locrine* iii. iv, And if Thrasimachus detract the fight .. Let him not boast that Brutus was his eam. 1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 634 Ionas detracting his Masters businesse. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 135 The winde comming faire, the captaine and the master would by no means detract the purpose of our discovery. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 25 Neither held he off, and detracted fight.

Hence **Detra·cted** *ppl. a.* (see the various senses above); also as *sb.* a calumniated person.

1552 Huloet, Detracted, *detractus, rosus, suggillatus.* 1890 T. J. Duncan *Social Departure* 289 The detracted's enemies follow him.

†**Detracta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Detract *v.* + -ation: perhaps ad. L. *dētractātio* or *dētrectātio*, from *dētractāre, -trectāre* to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of *dētrahĕre*.] = Detraction 2.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 283/1, I cannot speake unto you, but to your detractation. 1646 J. Maine *Serm.* (1647) 8 So much Libell, or holy Detractation.

Detra·ctatory, *a. rare.* [f. Detract *v.*, or L. *dētractāre*: see prec. and -ory.] Of detracting or disparaging nature or tendency.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 251 It is harsh and detractatory towards the author's equals and superiors.

Detracter, var. of Detractor.

Detracting (dĭtræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Detract *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Detract, q.v.; †protraction (*obs.*); †shunning, avoiding (*obs.*); disparagement, detraction.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* ii. 83 b, Fabius .. so tempered Prudence with .. prowesse, that by detracting of battayle, and trayning Anniball from place to place, and .. skirmishing with hym, he minished hys puissaunce. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* i. i. (1591) 1 Detracting and envyous carping. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* ii. 164 The detracting of time shall enforce vs to take counsaile when it is to late. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 135 The detracting of the time of our setting out. 1613 Jackson *Creed* i. 331 The Iewes detractings of our Sauiour.

Detracting (dĭtræ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That detracts; given to detraction; disparaging, depreciative.

1530 Palsgr. 310/1 Detractyng, belongyng to detractyon, *detractoire.* 1599 Marston *Sc. Villanie* ii. vi. 201 Hence ye big-buzzing, little-bodied Gnats .. With your malignant, weake, detracting vaine. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* v. 14 They are .. of a censorious and detracting humor. 1718 Prideaux *Connection* ii. ii. 78 He had criticised in a very biting and detracting style. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 398 A man who is of a detracting spirit, will misconstrue the most innocent words.

Hence **Detra·ctingly** *adv.*

1598 Florio, *Prauamente*, wickedly .. detractingly. 1761 Murphy *All in Wrong* v. i, I am not fond of speaking detractingly of a young lady. 1818 Coleridge *Treat. Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.*, *Mental Philos.* (1847) 16 Why Bacon should have spoken detractingly of such a man.

Detraction (dĭtræ·kʃən). [a. F. *détraction*, in 12th c. *detractiun* (Ph. de Thaun), ad. L. *dētractiōn-em*, n. of action from *dētrahĕre*: see Detract *v.*] The action of detracting.

†1. A taking away, subtraction, deduction, withdrawal. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as in b. (Cf. Detract *v.* 1, 2.)

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 130 Wherein .. we saw the additions, detractions, and corrections. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 G iv, The detraction of blode..ought to be doone in the partye..moste dystaunt, & then in the vlcerate parties. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xx. (1700) 127 With less detraction from their true Magnitude. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 243, I approve..rather of Incision, than of Detraction of the Callus. 1817 Scoresby in *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 555 A detraction of vapour from the circumpolar regions.

b. A detracting, or part to be detracted *from* (merit, reputation, or the like); cf. sense 2.

1633 Milton *Arcades* 11 Fame. We may justly now accuse Of detraction from her praise: Less than half we find expressed. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 263 There is one heavy detraction .. from the excellence of the Avignonese climate. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* v, Let it be no detraction from the merits of Miss Tox.

2. The action of detracting from a person's merit or reputation; the utterance of what is depreciatory or injurious to his reputation; depreciation, disparagement, defamation, calumny, slander. (The earliest and the prevalent sense: cf. Detract *v.* 3.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Þo þet misziggeþ guode men behinde ham ..þet me clepeþ þe zenne of detraccion. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5531 With tonge woundyng .. Thurgh venemous detraccioun. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 Lesynges, & bacbitinges, and detracciouns. c1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G j, Be no tale bearer, vse not detraction. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* 165 Enuies abhorred childe, Detraction. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 53 By occasion of petty envies, and shamefull detractions. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 102 ⁋ 5 Females addicted to Censoriousness and Detraction. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. ii. (1873) 527 Flattery and detraction or evil-speaking are, as the phrase is, the Scylla and Charybdis of the tongue. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* v. 139 To listen to detraction is as much an act of detraction as to speak it.

†3. Protraction (*of time*); delay. *Obs.* (Cf. Detract *v.* 6.)

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* iii. (1599) 141 Mens .. mindes [began] to grow cold for the detraction and negligence which

the king used. 1588 HOWARD *Let. to Walsyngham* 14 June, The Commissioners cannot perceive whether they..use the same to detract a time for a further device; and if our Commissioners do discover any detraction in them [etc.]. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 138 Lest through detraction of time, those sugred baits..ingage too far.

†**4.** Withdrawal, declinature, relinquishment. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DETRACT *v.* 7.)

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 630/2 For want of this renouncing or detraction.

†**Detractious** (dĭtræ·kʃəs), *a. Obs.* [f. DETRACTION: see -TIOUS.] Given to detraction; disparaging, calumnious.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 202 Giue detractious tongues leaue .. to li[c]ke up dust. 1755 JOHNSON, *Derogatory*, detractious.

Detractive (dĭtræ·ktiv), *a.* [a. OF. *detractif, -ive*, f. L. type **dētractīv-us*, f. *dētract-*: see DETRACT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Conveying, of the nature of, or given to, detraction; disparaging, depreciative, defamatory, calumnious.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 To saye wordes detractiues. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod, Bk. of Days* 40 Whispering out detractive obloquies. 1633 T. MORTON *Discharge* 276 (T.) An envious and detractive adversary. 1767 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 342 Envious and detractive. 1822 *Examiner* 154/1 Walpole shines more in the detractive and satirical, than in the candid and urbane.

2. Tending to detract *from*: see DETRACT *v.* 2.

1634 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* II. iii. § 2 (R.) Admitting the being of evil not at all detractive from God. 1830 *Examiner* 5/2 Looked upon as detractive from the merits of a production.

†**3.** 'Having the power to take or draw away' (T.). *Obs.*

1580 E. KNIGHT *Triall of Truth* 28 (T.) [The surgeon] straightway will apply a detractive plaister.

Hence **Detractively** *adv.*, **Detra·ctiveness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detractiveness*, detracting Quality or Humour. *Mod.* A review detractively written.

Detractor (dĭtræ·ktəɹ). Also 4-7 **-tour**, 5 **-towre**, 6-8 **-tor**, 6 *Sc.* **detrakker.** [a. AFr. *detractour* = OF. *detracteur*, ad. L. *dētractor*, agent-noun from *dētrahĕre* (see DETRACT *v.*): see -OR.]

1. One who detracts from another's merit or reputation by uttering things to his prejudice; a person given to detraction; a defamer, traducer, calumniator, slanderer.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 30 Detractouris, or opyn bachyteris. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. D viij b, They ben..right mordent and bytyng detractours. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* in *Formul. Faith* M iv, The detractour is not glad to tell, but to hym, that is glad to here. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 9 To confound ignorant detrakkers. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 108/1 A malicious detractor of Gregorie. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* IV. (1603) 287 Instead of fauourers he shall haue detracters. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 147 You will not suffer your selfe to be perswaded by the reports of detractors. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxi. 577 That which a Friend would excuse.. or Wink at .. the Detractor publishes without sparing or Reserve. 1755 JOHNSON, *Detracter.* 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 51 Every fashion has its detractors. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 281 The detractor preys on his brother's flesh.

† **b.** Const. *from*. *Obs.* (Cf. DETRACT *v.* 3 c.)

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* IV. 151 Vaine enuious detractor from the good. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) Life, Lucian ..a perpetual detractor from all the Philosophers. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 141 If Sabinianus were so malitious a detractor from the works of St. Gregory. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 160/2 It exhibits him as a detractor from Shakspeare.

‖ **2.** *Anat.* A DEPRESSOR muscle. [prop. mod.L.] ? *Obs.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s. v. 1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict., Detractor*..a muscle whose office it is to draw down the part to which it is attached. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Detractor* .. old name for a muscle whose office is to draw the part to which it is attached away from some other part.

Detractory (dĭtræ·ktəri), *a.* [ad. L. *dētractōri-us* disparaging, slanderous, f. *dētractor*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. OF. *detractoire* 15th c. in Godef.] Tending to detract; depreciatory, disparaging, defamatory; = DETRACTIVE 1.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 157 An excuse most dishonourable and detractorie to the force of Christe hys grace. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 This is not only derogatory unto the wisdome of God..but also detractory unto the intellect. 1712 SWIFT *Art Political Lying*, The detractory, or defamatory, is a lie which takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. 1805 *Miniature* No. 26 P 3 Others..have divided them [lies] into the Additory, Detractory, and Translatory.

b. Const. *from*: cf. DETRACT *v.* 2, 3c, DETRACTIVE 2.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* XX. (1700) 126, I use the expressions I find less detractory from a Theme, as much above our Praises, as the Heav'n..is above our Heads.

Detractress (dĭtræ·ktrĕs). [f. DETRACTOR: see -ESS.] A female detractor.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 23 The said detractress shall be..ordered to the lowest place of the room. 1788 PASQUIN *Childr. Thespis* II. (1792) 141 With a terrific tongue to assist a detractress.

†**Detrai·n,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 6 **detrayne.** [Cf. OF. *detrainer* to drag away, draw.] *trans.* To draw.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 112 If that thou list ..with pensell to detrayne A picture that all other shews of pictures aye should stayne.

Detrain (dĭtrē·n), *v.*[2] [f. DE- II. 2 b + TRAIN *sb.*, after *debark*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To discharge from a railway train: the converse of *entrain*. (Orig. a military term.)

1881 *Globe* 9 July 5 The corps travelling by the Great Northern and Great Eastern railways.. are 'detrained' at Ascot. 1882 *Times* 20 Nov. 7 The horses were rapidly and safely detrained. 1892 *Whitby Gaz.* 26 Aug. 4 A grand total of 4794 persons were detrained at the Town Station.

2. *intr.* To alight from a railway train.

1881 *Graphic* 3 Sept. 1 The Regiment detraining. 1882 *W. Chester* (Pa.) *Republican* V. No. 142 The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars 'detrain'. 1888 *Times* 31 Mar., These Easter manœuvres give great practice to the Volunteers in entraining and detraining. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 18 July, The train..was blocked [by a flood] and the passengers had to detrain.

Hence **Detrai·ning** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1885 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* XVII. 635 Their trained labourers are deftly building detraining platforms. 1887 *Times* 8 Apr. 4/3 Strict silence is to be maintained during entraining and detraining.

†**Detray,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *detrai-re* (*detray-ant*) = Pr. *detraire*, Pg. *detrahir*, It. *detrarre* :—L. *dētrahĕre* to draw off or away, DETRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To take away, subtract, remove; = DETRACT *v.* 1, 2.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 56 The walles .dyd expres, With golde depaynted, every perfyte nombre, To adde, detraye, and to devyde asondet. *Ibid.* XXX. xx, That she your sorow may detray or slake. *c* 1520 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 90, Ye be put at liberty to add, detray .. chuse or mend, as ye shall think good.

2. To disparage, calumniate; = DETRACT *v.* 3.

c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 205 (1868) 8 Prayyng..Of this labour that no wihte me detray.

3. To withdraw; = DETRACT *v.* 4.

1517 H. WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* A ij, And you be of the nombre of the fooles moundaynes that ye may lerne somwhat for to detraye you out of the shyp stultyfere.

†**Detre·ct,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dētrectā-re* (also *-tractāre*) to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of *dētrahĕre*: see DETRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To draw back from, decline, refuse; = DETRACT *v.* 7. (With *simple obj.* or *inf.*)

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* D ij b, They detrected the doing of theyr duetie. 1543 BECON *Policy of War* Early Wks (1843) 235 Whosoever detrecteth and refuseth to do for his country whatsoever lieth in his power. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 194 Hee detrected his going into Egypt, vpon a pretence, that he was not eloquent. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 75 We detrect not to hold communion with her. 1661 G. RUST *Origen* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 85 A Testimony of that great Power your Commands have over me, which you see I have not detrected.

absol. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. vi, Doe not detrect. you know th' authority Is mine.

2. To disparage, depreciate, speak evil of, blame; = DETRACT *v.* 3.

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 64 Wks. 1888 I. 116 Quhy detrect 3e and rebukis ws Catholikis for the obseruatioun thairof.

Detractation (dĭtrektē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *dētrectātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dētrectāre*: see prec.] A drawing back, refusal, declinature.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detrectation*, a refusing to doe a thing. *a* 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 308 The more hateful is the detrectation of our observance. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* XVI. § 27 (1879) 237 If he was [in possession], it may be termed *wrongful abduction* of trust; if not, *wrongful detrectation* or *non-assumption*.

†**Detre·nch,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *detrenchier, -cher* (also *-tranchier*) to cut, cut away, cut off, f. DE- I. 2 + *trencher, trancher* to cut.]

1. *trans.* To cut asunder or through.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lx. (1495) 176 A synewe whyche is kytte asondre and detrenchyd growyth neuer after. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. XXXVI. 39 a/1 Wyth his teeth he detrenched and bote his tonge. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXII. 146 He detrenched & cutte the two maister vaynes of his nek.

2. To cut up, cut or hew in pieces; to inflict severe slaughter upon, 'cut to pieces' in battle.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* V. vi, Sir Launcelot with suche knyghtes as he hadde .. slewe and detrenchid many of the Romayns. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 111 We shall rendre to the thy sone slayn and detrenched by pieces. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* XX. 63 He detrenched and kutte bothe horses and knyghtes, he cloue and rent helmes and sheldes.

3. To cut off, sever by cutting.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 38 b, If your hande were detrenched, or youre bodie maimed with some soubdaine stroake.

4. *fig.* To cut away, cut down, retrench, curtail.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 183 Had the king yeelded to a detrenching some luxuriances of his Prerogative. *Ibid.* 216 Many would detrench from them their secular power.

†**Detre·ssed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. F. *détressé*, OF. *destrecié* (13th c.), f. *de-, des-* (DE- I. 6) + *tressé* arranged in a tress or tresses, f. *tresse* TRESS] Of hair: Out of 'tress' or plait; hanging loose.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 43 Syne come thair four and twentie madinis ying .With hair detressit, as threidis of gold did hing. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 22 With their haires detressed and hanging downe loose.

Detriment (de·trimĕnt), *sb.* Also 5-6 **detryment.** [a. F. *détriment* (1236 in Hatzf.-Darm.), ad. L. *dētrīmentum* loss, damage, detriment, f. *dēterĕre* (*dētrīvi, dētrīt-*) to wear away, impair.]

1. Loss or damage done or caused to, or sustained by, any person or thing.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 24 Dumme he was know. berynge heuyly the detrimente of his tonge 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 16. § 11 To the great Detriment of our own natural Subjects. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. iii (1539) 17 a, Nature shulde susteyne treble detriment 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* vii. (1870) 243 Yf he lese hym selfe, and bryng hym selfe to a detryment. 1548 STAUNFORD *King's Prerog.* v. (1567) 25 b, Note that sometymes the king is to take a detriment by the liuere with ye particion. 1616 R. C *Times' Whistle* iii 1032 Thinkst thou Peeters chaire. Can free thee from eternall detriment? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 929 Sole author of all Detriment He and his Fiddle underwent 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 419 Lest any detriment might accrue to the heirs. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii (1865) 40/1 The luxury of doing as they like without detriment to their estimation. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii xl. 393 [Seeds] may be carried without detriment through climates where the plants themselves would instantly perish.

b. That which causes or embodies a loss; something detrimental.

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. iv, Those thynges that be the hurt of theyr owne soules & the detriment of theyr neyghboure. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* B vj b, This forein helpe is your confusion, that succour is your detriment. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 Some of them must of Necessity be neglected..which is the greatest Detriment to this Mystery 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 400 Then advocacy of Woman's cause becomes mere detriment

2. *Astrol.* The position or condition of a planet when in the sign opposite its house; a condition of weakness or distress.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities, in his detriment and fall, combust. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* VII. xv. 342 Saturn, Jupiter and Mars from their conjunction to their opposition with the Sun are Oriental, and gain two fortitudes; but from their Opposition to their Conjunction are Occidental, and incur two detriments

3. *Her.* Eclipse (of sun or moon); also, the invisible phase of the moon at her change.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1660) 110 [see DECREMENT 1 c] *Ibid.* 112 He beareth, Argent, a Moon in her detriment or Eclipse, Sable. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 22/1 This is a Moon in her detriment or Eclipse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1872) 121 Nor moon's dim detriment.

4. *pl.* The name of certain small charges made by colleges and similar societies upon their members.

The 'detriments' at Cambridge corresponded to the 'decrements' at Oxford, and appear to have been originally deductions from the stipends of foundation members on account of small extras for the table, etc., not included in their statutory or customary commons; the charge was afterwards extended to all members and students of the colleges. See Fowler *Hist. C.C.C.* (O.H.S.) 354.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 20 A solemn admission, and a formal paying of Colledge-Detriments. 1686 *Kennon MSS.* in 14th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 185 His bill of June 24 [1686] £11:09:11. His detriments, &c. to June 24 [1686] £02:17:03½. 1705 *Order-book of Christ's Coll. Camb.* (MS.) 6 Nov., The Schollars to be eased in their detriments from 1 June to 1 November. We'll think of a Method in the meantime.

5. *pl.* Ruins (of buildings).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 200 The stony heapes of Jericho, the detriments of Thebes, the relicts of Tyrus. *Ibid.* IX. 402 We came .. to the detriments of Messina.

De·triment, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause loss or damage to; to damage, injure, hurt.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 226 His losse of reserued time, already so detrimented in his hallowed substance. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 7 That others might be detrimented thereby. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 35 Upon the Ballance of the French Trade, this Nation was detrimented yearly qqqqqol. or a Million. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 112 This ill forceable usage clogs and detriments the fine penetrating Particles. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 122 The disuse of the French would detriment their intercourse abroad.

Detrimental (detrime·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. DETRIMENT *sb.* + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Causing loss or damage; harmful, injurious, hurtful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Detrimental*, hurtful, dangerous, full of loss. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 281 A gift indeed..loaded with no detrimental conditions 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 84 That the Trade. is most detrimental to the Nation. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 1 Particularly detrimental to the constitution. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 271 Their admission was detrimental to French industry. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 53 Paradoxes .. which [are] .. detrimental to the true course of thought.

B. *sb.* A person or thing that is prejudicial; in *Society slang*, a younger brother of the heir of an estate; a ineligible suitor.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 424 The eldest son is pursued by ..damsels, while the younger are termed 'detrimentals'.. and avoided by 'mothers and daughters' as more dangerous company than the plague. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* XXV, These *detrimentals* (as they have named themselves) may be provided for. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. II. iii. 188 There were also plenty of detrimentals, such as younger brothers, unpaid red tapeists, heiress-seekers, and political connection-hunters. 1870 C. F. GORDON-CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 137/1 The sisters of the wife being considered detrimentals, are placed in Buddhist convents. 1886 *Househ. Words* 13 Mar. 400 (Farmer) A detrimental, in genteel slang, is a lover, who, owing to his poverty is ineligible as a husband; or one who professes to pay attentions to a lady without serious intention of marriage, and thereby discourages the intentions of others. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 80 Mrs. Valliant..thought that the detrimentals kept off desirable suitors.

Hence **Detrimenta·lity, Detrime·ntalness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Detrimentalness*, prejudicialness. 1873 *Daily News* 5 Aug., When you are hinting to your fair daughter the detrimentality of Charlie Fraser.., who has his subaltern's pay and about 50*l.* a year thrown in

Detrimentally (detrime·ntăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner causing detriment or harm; hurtfully.

1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* iv § 22. 60 The loss of character detrimentally affects his business. 1886 *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 674/1 The exercise of the franchise by its servants cannot prejudicially or detrimentally affect the Crown

Detrime·ntary, *a. rare.* [f. Detriment *sb.* + -ary. Cf. Elementary.] = Detrimental *a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 27 An internal commotion .. detrimentary to the high trust he held.

† **Detrime·ntous,** *a Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = Detrimental *a.*

1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 24 It .. would be detrimentous and destructive to it *Ibid.* 40 Counsels .. detrimentous and destructive to the generall interest.

Detrital (dĭtrəi·tăl), *a. Physiogr.* [f. Detritus + -al.] Of or pertaining to detritus; consisting of particles worn away from some solid body.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 249 The detrital deposits of the country. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 455 The valleys were studded with .. rocks, and a detrital paste resembling till. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* vii. 173 Where atmospheric vicissitudes have produced detrital slopes. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 132 The detrital matter which is worn away from the land and carried along by rivers.

† **Detri·te,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *dētrītus*, pa. pple. of *dēterĕre* to wear away.] Worn down, worn away.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Detrite*, worn out, bruised, or consumed.

Detrited dĭtrəi·tĕd, *ppl. a* [as prec. + -ED.] 1. Worn down.

1697 Evelyn *Numism* iv. 10 Some of our worn out and detrited Harry Groats. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. 3 Sept. 194/2 A halfpenny detrited.

2. *Geol.* Disintegrated; formed as detritus.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 448 A long earthen stain, garnished probably with detrited rubbish, extended down like the lines of a moraine. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 157 Impregnated throughout with detrited matter.

Detri·tic, *a. rare.* [f. Detrit-us + -ic.] = Detrital.

1843 Portlock *Geol* 514 The stream..runs through a deep detritic ravine.

Detrition (dĭtri·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *dēterĕre*, ppl. stem *dētrīt-*, to wear away, rub away. Cf. mod.F. *détrition* (in Cuvier).] The action of wearing away by rubbing.

1674 Petty *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 125 Gross tangible Bodies being very mutable by the various Additions and Detritions that befal them. 1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 55 The Uses of Cartilages .. are, to allow. Bones .. to slide easily without Detrition. 1890 *Nature* 27 Nov. 90 Detrition has made it as smooth as the shingle pebbles on our shores. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 733 What remains after centuries of detrition and denudation.

Detritus (dĭtrei·tŭs). *Physiogr.* [a. L. *dētrītus* (*u*-stem) rubbing away.

The proper meaning of the L. word appears in sense 1. The etymologically improper sense 2 may have been taken from French, in which *détritus* is cited of date 1780 by Hatz.-Darm. Earlier in the century, according to the *Dict. de Trévoux*, the more correct *détritum* was used in F.]

† 1. Wearing away or down by detrition, disintegration, decomposition. *Obs.*

1795 Hutton *Theory of Earth* (1797) I. 115 Such materials as might come from the *detritus* of granite. *Ibid.* 206, I have nowhere said that *all* the soil of this earth is made from the decomposition or detritus of these stony substances. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* Wks. 1822 I. 63 The effects of waste and *detritus*. *Ibid.* 113 Proofs of a *detritus* which nothing can resist. *Ibid.* 123 The waste and *detritus* to which all things are subject.

2. Matter produced by the detrition or wearing away of exposed surfaces, especially the gravel, sand, clay, or other material eroded and washed away by aqueous agency; a mass or formation of this nature.

1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* Wks. 1822 I. 409 The quantity of detritus brought down by the rivers. *Ibid.* 425 The distance to which the *detritus* from the land is confessedly carried. 1802 — in *Edin. Rev.* I. 207 When the detritus of the land is delivered by the rivers into the sea. 1823 W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 26 Deposits of diluvial detritus, like the surface gravel beds of England. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 210 The whole is evidently a detritus of the Alpine rocks, and in it organic remains are by no means common. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xli, We entered the cañon, and galloped over the detritus. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 643 The fine earthy material deposited by streams or their sediment, is called *silt* or *detritus*. 1876 Page *Adv Text-bk. Geol.* xix 389 That broad valley .. covered to an immense depth with an angular detritus.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Waste or disintegrated material of any kind; debris.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 189 The walls of this abscess had .. no surface, the pus being observed gradually to pass into a purulent detritus, and this into a firmer tissue. 1849 H. Rogers *Ess.* II. vi. 306 The loose detritus of thought, washed down to us through long ages. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 701 The detritus of languages covering the Northern Gauls. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 192 The red blood-corpuscles and fibrinous detritus..are reabsorbed.

b. An accumulation of debris of any sort.

1851 Layard *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* vii. 134 We found ourselves at the foot of an almost perpendicular detritus of loose stones. 1866 R. Chambers *Ess.* Ser. I. 185 There is a detritus of ruin in every corner, composed of broken toys, sofa-pillows, foot stools.

De trop: see De II.

Detrude (dĭtrū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *dētrūdĕre* to thrust away or down, f. De- I. 1, 2 + *trūdĕre* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, push, or force down. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, an. 3 (R.) And theim to cast and detrude sodaynly into continual captiuitie and bondage. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 216 His wife Semiramys detruded him into prison. 1644 H. Parker *Jus Pop.* 51 This want detrudes them into a condition below beasts 1728 46 Thomson *Spring* 567 The torpid sap, detruded to the root By wintry winds. 1885 W. Roberts *Treat. Urinary Dis.* III. xiv. (ed. 4) 673 The right kidney..could be detruded downwards.

2. To thrust out or away; to expel or repel forcibly. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1555 Abp. Parker *Ps* xxxviii. 109 Detrude me not. *a* 1575 *Diurn Occurrents* (1833) 152 [They] detrudit the ministarie of Goddis word. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II lvi. 274 To be detruded Heaven for his meerly pride and malice. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 138 The included Ayr .. striving to dilate itself, detrudes the Quicksilver. 1751 Harris *Hermes* II. iii. (1786) 266 Not a word .. is detruded from its proper place. 1847 Todd *Cyl. Anat.* IV. 83/2 Tartar. sometimes detrudes this [tooth] from its socket.

Detruncate (dĭtrʊ ŋkĕ·t), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dētruncāre* to lop off, f. De- I. 2 + *truncāre* to cut off, maim.] *trans.* To shorten by lopping off a portion (*lit.* and *fig.*); to cut short, 'cut down'. Hence **Detru·ncated** *ppl. a.* = Truncated.

1623 Cockeram, *Detruncate*, to cut or lop boughs. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Detruncated*, cut or chopped off; beheaded. 1846 Landor *Wks.* (1868) I. 537/2 Which..would detruncate our rank expenditure. 1877 Burnett *Kar* 46 In the wide end of a detruncated cone. 1885 H. Conway *Family Affair* VI, He had not yet detruncated a [china] Chelsea figure.

Detruncation (dĭtrʊŋkĕ·ʃən). [ad. L. *dētruncātiōn-em* a lopping off, n. of action f. *dētruncāre*: see prec. Cf. mod F. *détroncation*.] The action of cutting off or cutting short; the fact or condition of being cut short. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1623 Cockeram, *Detruncation*, a lopping or cutting. 1652 Biggs *New Disp.* P 287 Detruncation or diminution of their strength. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 88 P 11 This detruncation of our syllables. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 523 Not a perilous gash, but a detruncation fatal to the living frame. 1877 Burnett *Kar* 43 Two detruncated cones placed together at their points of detruncation.

b. *Obstetric Surg.* (See quot.)

1847 Craig, *Detruncation*, The separation of the trunk of the fœtus from the head, the latter remaining *in utero*. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Detru·nk,** *v. Obs* [ad. L. *dētruncāre* to lop off; after Trunk.] *trans.* To cut off, lop off.

1566 Drant *Horace' Sat.* iii. G vj b, When she of dolefull chylde The head detruncte dyd beare about. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 80 This Petition they thought would detrunck too much, and some thought strike at the very root of that Prerogative.

† **Detru·se,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *dētrūs-* ppl. stem of *dētrūdĕre*.] By-form of Detrude.

1572 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 126 Gif ye neglect, than God .. Will from yat rowme thoill you to be detrusit.

Detrusion (dĭtrū·ʒən). [ad. late L. *dētrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dētrūdĕre*, ppl. stem *dētrūs-*, to thrust down or away.] The action of thrusting down or away (*lit.* and *fig.*); cf. Detrude.

Force of detrusion in *Mech.* = downward thrust.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergie* III. § 6 Insolent detrusion of imperiall authority. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 180 By..violent detrusion from the cloud wherein it was enclosed. 1707 Norris *Humility* vii. 306 A detrusion into the bottomless pit. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 51 The detrusion from its autocratic throne.

Detrusor (dĭtrū·sɔə). Also 6 *Sc.* -ar. [agent-noun from L. *dētrūdĕre*, *dētrūs-* to Detrude.]

† 1. One who thrusts away or rejects. *Obs.*

1572 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 121 Detrusaris, refuisaris Of hir authoritie.

2. *Anat.* [mod.L.; in full *detrusor urinæ*.] Name for the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contraction of which the urine is expelled.

[1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Detrusor Urinæ*.] 1766 Parsons in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 215 The detrusor muscle of the..urinary bladder. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 55 The internal fibres of the detrusor muscle.

† **Detruss** (dĭtrʊ s), *v. Obs.* Also 5 **destruss.** [a. OF. *destrousser, detroucer*, mod.F. *détr-*, to despoil one of his *trousses*, i.e. baggage, to rob, pillage, f. *dé-, des-*, L. *dis-* + *trousse* bundle, pl. baggage.] *trans.* To spoil, plunder (of baggage).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 65 Wyth grete aventur he scapyth..but he levyth hys felyshyp destrussed. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 100 That the enemy detrusse him not thereof [munition]. *Ibid.* V. II. 142 To detrusse the enemies conuoy.

Dette, detter, -our, etc., obs. ff. Debt, Debtor.

Detton, obs. var. of Detent *sb.*

† **De·tty,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *detté, detté*, f. *dete*: L. type **dēbitātus*, f. *dēbita* debt.]

1. Owed, due.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 7 To ȝelde nouȝt what is detty [*quod debetur*]. *Ibid.* VI. 225 Þe detty travaylle of service and of psalmes [*debitum psalmodiæ pensum.*] 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 392 b/2 Detty trauayle of seruise.

2. Indebted.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lvii. (1495) 509 She shewyth herselfe detty to wise men and vnwise.

† **Detu·mefy,** *v. Obs.* [De- II. 1] *intr.* To lose swollen condition, subside from being swollen.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 485 If it be fomented with very cold Water, it will detumefie.

Detumescence (dĭtiume·sĕns). [f. L. *dētumēscĕre* to cease or subside from swelling (f. De- I. 6 + *tumēscĕre* to begin to swell): see -ence. So in mod.F. (1792 in Hatzf.-Darm.)] Subsidence from swelling, or (*fig.*) from tumult.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 581 The Wider the Circulating Wave grows, still hath it the more Subsidence and Detumescence. 1704 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1584 Unfitness for its retraction till there is a detumescence of its Glans. 1883 Farrar & Poole *Gen Aims Teacher* 10 The School was in the detumescence of a most ruinous rebellion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Detumescence*, the subsidence of a swelling, or the absorption of a tumour.

Detunow, -nue, obs. ff. Detinue.

Detur (dī·tŭr). [L. *dētur* let there be given (*dare* to give).] A prize of books given annually at Harvard College, U.S., to meritorious students: so called from the first word of the accompanying Latin inscription.

(The prizes are provided from the bequest of the Hon. Edward Hopkins who died in 1657.)

1836 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 10 The 'deturs' have been given out, and I have got Akenside's Poems. 1883 *Harvard Univ. Catal.* 110 A distribution of books called Deturs is made..near the beginning of the Academic Year, to meritorious students of one year's standing. Deturs are also given to members of the Junior Class who have made decided improvement in scholarship. Last year twenty-nine Deturs were given in the Sophomore Class and five in the Junior Class.

† **Detu·rb,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēturb-āre* to thrust down, f. De- I. 1 + *turbāre* to disturb, disorder.] *trans.* To drive or beat down; to thrust out.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ Nameless Cath.* 243 That thou be .. deturbed or tumbled out of the possession of thy Kingdome. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 24 They deturbe the meats from the stomacke. 1636 Brathwait *Lives Rom. Emp.* 303 Hee deturbed the aforesaid Pope from the seate. 1652 Bp. Hall *Invisible World* IV. (L.) As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne deturbed, as he can be foiled that is defenced within thy power. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 640 These Trochisks potently deturb such humours.

† **Detu·rbate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *dēturbāt-* ppl. stem of *dēturbāre*: see prec.] = prec.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 662/1 This your rejecting, expelling..deturbating and thrusting out of Anatholius. So † **Deturba·tion** *Obs. rare*—[0].

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Deturbation*, a casting or throwing down from on high; also a troubling or disturbing.

† **Deturn** (dĭtɔ·ɹn), *v. Obs.* [a. F. *détourne-r* (in OF. *desturner*, whence Disturn), f. *dé-, des-*:—L. *dis-* (Dis- 1) + *tourner* to Turn.] *trans.* To turn away or aside; to divert, cause to deviate.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* ci. 134 To deturne hym from eueri euelle dede. 1607 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 388 (Jam.) To alter and deturne a litill the said way to the .. better travelling for the lieges. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1658) 117 The force that can deturn a feather from its course downwards, is not able to deturn a stone. 1745 Chesterf. *Lett.* I. cii, Let nothing deturn you from the thing you are about.

† **Detu·rpate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In 6 **-at.** [ad. L. *dēturpāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēturpāre*.] Defiled.

c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1046 The sayd glasse is nat deturpat nor made foule.

† **Deturpate** (dĭtɔ·ɹpĕt), *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēturpāre* to disfigure, f. De- I. 3 + *turpāre* to make unsightly, pollute, deform, disgrace, f. *turpis* foul, disgraceful.]

1. *trans.* To defile, pollute; to debase.

1623 Cockeram, *Deturpate*, to defile. 1628 Prynne *Lovelockes* 52 These Vnchristian cultures, which Defile, Pollute, Deturpate and deforme our Soules. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* i. (1686) 99 The heresies and impieties which had deturpated the face of the Church. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.*, Nigritude deturpates them [the Teeth].

2. *intr.* To become vile or base.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 484 He did nothing but deturpate, and so continued worse and worse till his death. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 635 He afterwards deturpated, and became idle, dissipated, and reckless.

† **Deturpa·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ation.] Defilement, debasement.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 Alle the deturpacyons and the hardenesse of olde age. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 29 The corrections and deturpations and mistakes of transcribers.

Detynue, obs. form of Detinue.

Deu, obs. form of Dew, Due.

Deubash, obs. form of Dubash.

† **Deu·bert.** *Obs.* [? f. Dew.] One of the old appellations given to the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The scot, the deubert, The gras-bitere, the goibert.

Deuce[1] (diŭs). Forms: 5–6 **deux,** 6 **dewse, deuis,** 6–7 **dewce, deuse,** 7 **dews, deus,** 7–9 **duce,** 6– **deuce.** [a. F. *deux*, OF. *deus* two. The *-ce* regularly represents earlier *-s*, as in *peace, pence, defence*, etc.]

1. The *two* at dice or cards. **a.** *Dice.* That side of the die that is marked with two pips or spots; a throw which turns up this side.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 280 b, Deuce and synke were nat in the olde dyce. 1598 FLORIO, *Duini*, two dewses at dice. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 148 Two in a garret casting dews at dice. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 81 Or settling it in Trust to Uses, Out of his Pow'r, on Trays and Deuses. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 301 Tray, ace, or two deuces.

b. *Cards.* That card of any suit which is marked with two spots.

1680 COTTON *Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 343 They.. carry about..treys, deuces, aces, &c. in their pockets. 1775 GOUGH in *Archæologia* (1787) VIII. 154 On the duce of acorns besides the card-maker's arms is [etc.]. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii, My partner has turned up a deuce—deuce of hearts.

2. *Tennis.* [= It. *a due*, F. *à deux de jeu.*] A term denoting that the two sides have each gained three points (called 40) in a game (or five games in a set), in which case *two* successive points (or games) must be gained in order to win the game (or set). (See ADVANTAGE *sb.* 2.) Also *attrib.*

1598 FLORIO, *Adua*..a dewce, at tennice play. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* XXII. 221 Instead of calling it 40 at all, it is called *deuce*. 1878 JUL. MARSHALL *Annals of Tennis* 134 Scaino [in 1555] then tells his readers that [the scoring is] 'at two (*a due*)' as it is called when the game is reduced or 'set' to two strokes to be gained, in order to win it. The term..*a due* is still preserved in the French form *à deux*, corrupted in English into *deuce*. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 2 The game ran to 30 all, and then deuce was called twice. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 11/1 The concluding game was so close that deuce and advantage were repeatedly called, and the set more than once hung on a single difficult stroke.

†**3.** *Mus.* The interval of a second. *Obs. rare.*

1829 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 237, I also can acknowledge a discord in a deuce and a seventh.

4. *slang.* Twopence.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Duce*, two Pence. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 256 Give him a 'deuce' and 'stall him off'.

5. *Comb.* **deuce-ace**, two and one (i.e. a throw that turns up deuce with one die and ace with the other); hence, a poor throw, bad luck, mean estate, the lower class (cf. Ger. *daus es*, s.v. *Daus* in Grimm); **deuce-point**, the second point from either end of the board at backgammon.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 47 He was a pylgrym of deux aas [Fl. *een pellegrym van doys aes*]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii 49 You know how much the groase summe of deus-ace amounts to..Which the base vulgar call three. 1596 GOSSON in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 254 Deuse-ace fals still to be their chance. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* IV. i in Bullen *O. Pl* IV, Twere better, by thrice deuce-ace, in a weeke [etc.]. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 75 Deuce Ace cannot pay scot and lot, and Sice Sink will not pay: Be it known to all, what payments fall must light on Cater Tray [i.e. the middle classes]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, I threw deuce-ace five times running. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 179 Suppose, that 14 of his Men are placed upon his Adversary's Ace Point, and one Man upon his Adversary's Deuce Point. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 336 That which is likened to deuce ace Hath in esteem the lowest place.

Deuce[2] (diūs). *colloq.* or *slang.* Also 7 **dewce**, 7–8 **deuse**, 7–9 **duce**, 8 **dewse**, 9 *dial.* **doose**. [Prob. from LG. in 17th c.: cf. Ger. *daus*, LG. *duus*, used in precisely the same way, in the exclamatory *der daus! was der daus . . .!* LG. *de duus! wat de duus!*

The derivation of German *daus* is disputed: but there is reason to think that it is the same word as *das daus* = the DEUCE[1] at dice (where 'two' is the lowest and most unlucky throw), the gender being changed when the gambler's exclamation of vexation 'the deuce!' was metamorphosed into a personal expletive. A parallel development is known in Danish where the plural sb. *pokker* 'pocks, pox', has come to be felt as a singular, and to be taken for 'the devil', from its use in imprecations such as *Gid pokker havde det!* Would that a pox had that!, *Pokker staa i det!* A pox on that! *Hvad pokker er det?* What the pox (devil) is that? (See Pox.) (On other conjectural identifications see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in *Academy* 30 Jan. 1892, p. 111.)]

a. Bad luck, plague, mischief; in imprecations and exclamations, as *a deuce on him! a deuce of his cane!* **b.** The personification or spirit of mischief, the devil. Originally, in exclamatory and interjectional phrases; often as a mere expression of impatience or emphasis: as, *what the* (†*what a*) *deuce?*, so, *who, how, where, when the deuce? (the) deuce take it!, the deuce is in it!* Later, in other phrases parallel to those under DEVIL: *to play the deuce (with), the deuce and all, the deuce to pay, a deuce of a mess*, etc.

In the quotations under **a** (to which the earliest instances belong), 'plague' or 'mischief' is evidently the sense: cf. the parallel and earlier 'A mischief (a pox, or a plague) on him!' 'Mischief (or plague) take you!' 'What a mischief (pox, plague)!' This meaning is also possible in those under **b**[1]: cf. the parallel 'What the mischief (or the plague)!' But *mischief* was personified already before 1700, and 'the Mischief' was in the 18th c. a frequent euphemism for 'the devil'; that *deuce* was already taken in this sense in 1708 is evident from Motteux's use of it as = F. *diantre*, in **b**[1]. In the other quotations in the same group, 'deuce' plainly takes the place of 'devil' in well-known phrases; but such clearly personified uses as 'the deuce knows', 'to go to the deuce', appear late.

a. 1632 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* I. i, But a deuce on him, it does not seem so. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* III. i, A dewce on't. *a* 1679 LD. ORRERY *Guzman* II, Who, a duce, are those two fellows? 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* (1732) 41 A Duce of his Cane! 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 66 A-duce take their chat! *a* 1721 PRIOR *Poems, Thief & Cordelier*, What a duce dost thou ail? 1796 BURNS *Let. to Cunningham* 7 July, The deuce of the matter is this; when an exciseman is off duty, his salary is reduced.

b[1]. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. i, The deuse take me, if there were three good things said. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, Duce is in you, Mr. Dean. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. viii, What the deuce are you afraid of? 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* II. 34 How the duce came she to marry? 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* V. xii, What the deuce is the matter with the man? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii. (1884) 28 How the deuce did you get by the lodge, Joe? **b**[2]. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xix, The Dewse take 'em [F. *Mais quoy diantre!*]; (they flatter the Devil here, and smoothifie his Name, quoth Panurge). 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxviii, There has been the deuce and all to do. 1763 COLMAN *Deuce is in Him* Prol., If our author don't produce Some character that plays the deuce; If there's no frolick, sense, or whim, Retort! and play the dev'l with him! 1793 COWPER *Let.* Wks. 1837 XV. 250 If the critics still grumble, I shall say the very deuce is in them. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lvii, He had that kind of fame Which sometimes plays the deuce with womankind. 1830 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 9 Nov. (1894) II. 65 An unpopular one .would have been the deuce to pay. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* II, Love is a bodily infirmity..which breaks out the deuce knows how or why. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, The child is ..Going to the Deuce. 1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 19 Tearing away at a deuce of a pace. *a* 1860 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (ed. 15) 251 Here'll be the deuce to pay! 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* iii. A gipsy, rollicking, deuce-may-care sort of bird. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. 196 To lead him yet farther on the road to the deuce.

c. As an expression of incredulous surprise; also, as an emphatic negative, as in (*the*) *deuce a bit!*, etc. (Cf. *plague, sorrow, devil, fiend.*)

1710-12 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 89 We were to dine at Mr. Harley's alone, about some business of importance but the deuce a bit, the company staid, and more came. 1712 — *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Mar., The deuce he is! married to that vengeance! 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 26 *Man.* He has carried his Election. *L. Town.* The Duce! what! for—for—. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 171 Me? ha, ha, ha! the deuce a bit. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 26 At Florence and Milan, the deuce a Neapolitan could he find. 1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 56 The old lady glanced at her.. but deuce a bit did she desire her to sit down. 1832 *Examiner* 354/1 'Lord Eldon was not one of those'. The deuce he's not!

Deuced (diūst, diūsed), *a. colloq.* or *slang.* Also 8 **duced**, 9 (*humorously*) **doosed**, **doosid**. [f. DEUCE[2] + -ED[2]; app. after ppl. adjs. like *confounded, cursed, damned*, etc.] Plaguy, confounded; 'devilish'; expressing impatient dislike, or as a mere emphatic expletive.

1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *G. Bateman* II. 215 Wife puts me into stitch a duced passion sometimes. *Ibid.* III. 21 What a duced pother thee art in, Captain! 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June, If it was not for that deuced tailor, I would not stir. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxvii, When we call our old debts in At sixty years..And find a deuced balance with the devil. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. ii. 18 She's a deuced deal cleverer than lots of men. 1887 *Poor Nellie* 57 That's why I came off in such a deuced hurry.

b. Often adverbially: = next.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 Oct., A clever fellow got a deuced good understanding. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Row Consp* i, She's a deuced fine woman! 1866 A TROLLOPE *Clavering* xi, 'Upon my word she's a doosed good-looking little thing', said Archie. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 245 She's so deuced obstinate.

Deucedly (diūsedli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a deuced manner; plaguily, confoundedly; excessively.

1819 *The Provincials* I. 17 Deucedly lucky. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Travels* i, Why people should get up so deucedly early. 1884 E. I. BYNNER in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 467/1 Bile does upset a man deucedly.

†**Deu·ding.** *Obs.* One of the appellations anciently given to the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 On oreisoun In the worshipe of the hare..The deudinge, the deu-hoppere.

Deue, obs. form of DEAF (pl.), DEAVE.

Deuedep, var. of DIVEDAP, *Obs.*

Deuel, obs. form of DEVIL.

Deuel, deul, -e, obs. var. (assimilated to later Fr.) of *dule*, DOLE, DOOL, grief, mourning.

Deuers, obs. form of DIVERS, DIVERSE.

Deuice, deuis(e, obs. ff. DEVICE, DEVISE.

Deuin(e, obs. form of DIVINE.

Deuis, obs. form of DEUCE[1].

†**Deuit**, *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [f. *deu*, DUE + *-it*, -ED.] Owed, due.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. Hist. Scot. 296/2 For deuit & postponit justice to our lieges.

Deuitie, Deulie, obs. forms of DUTY, DULY.

Deure, obs. form of DEAR *a.*[1], DEER.

†**Deus.** *Obs.* Also 5 **dewes.** [OF. *deus*, nom. of *deu* God, in common use as an exclamation: cf. *Chanson de Roland* XXV, 'Dient Franceis: Deus! que pourrat-ce estre?' (Littré); *Horne* and *Rimenh.* 2848 'Ohi! deus'.]

The French interjectional *deus!, ohi! deus*, God!, ah God! occasionally retained in translation, or ascribed to foreigners, fiends, etc., but not apparently in native English use.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1930, and 2096 'Deus!' quoth uble, 'hwat may þis be'' *Ibid.* 1312, 1650, 2114. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 Philip seysed Burdews, þorgh Sir Edward scrite, þe toþer, as so say deus! 3ald þam also tite. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* I. 92 Owe! dewes! all goes downe!

Deus(e, obs. forms of DEUCE.

†**Deusan, deusan.** *Obs.* Also **dewsant, dewzin, deux ans.** [for F. *deux ans* two years] A kind of apple said to keep two years; = APPLE-JOHN.

1570 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 8 For xx Dewsants vijd For xij Pippines, xijd. 1609 N. F. *Fruiterers' Sect.* 24 Especially Pippins, John Apples, or as some call them Dewzins. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 109 Such are our Queene-apples..and next our Rosiars, Pear maines and Pippins, Deusans, &c. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ii, 'Tis not the lasting deuzan I require, Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 377 Apples [June], Oaken Pin, Deux Ans or John Apple.

Deusing: see DOUSING, diving.

Deuteragonist (diūtĕrăgŏnist). [ad. Gr. *δευτεραγωνιστής* one who plays the second part in a drama, f. *δεύτερος* DEUTERO- second + *ἀγωνιστής* combatant, actor] The second actor or person in a drama: distinguished from the *protagonist.*

1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. III. viii. 290 In the first scene [of the *Prometheus*] the protagonist would take Power and the deuteragonist Vulcan 1893 ZIMMERN *Home Life Anc. Greeks* xii. 422 The next [part] in importance—viz the one which was brought into the closest connection with the chief person, fell to the deuteragonist

†**Deu·teral,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *δεύτερος* second + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the second; second-class.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deuteral*, pertaining to a weak or second sort of Wine, or to the second of any kind. *Dr. Bi*

Deu·tero-, before a vowel **deuter-**, **a.** Gr. *δεύτερο-* combining form of *δεύτερος* second, as in *δευτερ-αγωνιστής* one who plays second, *δευτερο-νόμιον* second law. Hence in Eng. in DEUTERAGONIST, DEUTERONOMY, and several words of modern formation, as DEUTEROCANONICAL, etc. Also **Deu·terocol** *nonce-wd.* [after *protocol*], a second dispatch. **Deu·terodome** (*Crystallogr.*), a secondary dome. **Deuterogenic** *a.* [Gr. *γένος* race], of secondary origin: in *Geol.* applied to the rocks of secondary formation derived from the primary or protogenic rocks. **Deutero-Isaiah**, a second or later Isaiah; a later writer to whom c. xl-lxvi of the book of Isaiah are by some critics attributed. **Deuteromesal** *a Entom.* [Gr *μέσος* middle], applied to certain cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, now usually called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells. **Deutero-Nicene** *a.*, belonging to the second Nicene council. **Deutero-Pauline**, of or pertaining to a second or later Paul, or later writer assuming the character of St. Paul. **Deutero·stoma** *Biol.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], a secondary blastopore; hence **Deutero·sto·matous** *a.*, characterized by having a secondary instead of a primary blastopore. **Deuterosystema·tic** *a.*, belonging to a secondary system. **Deuteroso·oid** (*Biol.*), a secondary zooid, produced by gemmation from a zooid.

1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 477 Diplomatic notes without stint; protocols, deuterocols, and chiliostocols 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 52 The latter [dome is] known as the deuterodome. 1844 MOSES STUART *O. T. Canon* IV. (1849) 102 Did we know that such a person lived and wrote, we might call him Deutero-Isaiah. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 210 There are features in which it is in advance not merely of Isaiah, but even of Deutero-Isaiah. 1859 *Lit. Churchman* 43/1 The Deutero-Nicene defence of images. 1885 tr. *Pfleiderer's Influence Paul Chr.* vi. 256 The authors of the Deutero-Pauline and the Ignatian Epistles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 684 The resulting organism would be a deuterostomatous gastrula 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd 126 A sexual protozooid has been observed to give origin by gemmation to a sexual deuterozooid.

Deuterocanonical (diūtĕro,kănǫ·nikăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *deutero-canonicus* (used by Sixtus Senensis 1566: see quot.); see DEUTERO- and CANON, CANONICAL.]

Of, pertaining to, or constituting a second or secondary canon: opposed to *protocanonical.*

Applied historically to those books of the Scripture Canon as defined by the Council of Trent which are regarded by Roman Catholic divines as constituting a second Canon, accepted later than the first, but now of equal authority.

In the Old Testament they include Esther and most of the 'Apocrypha' of English Bibles; in the New Testament the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James, and of Peter, 2nd and 3rd of John, Jude, and the Revelation, and certain verses of Mark, Luke, and John.

[1566 A. F. SIXTUS SENENSIS *Bibl. Sancta* I. § 1 (1575) 14 Canonici secundi ordinis (qui olim Ecclesiastici vocabantur, nunc a nobis Deutero-canonici dicuntur) illi sunt, de quibus, quia non statim sub ipsis Apostolorum temporibus, sed longe post ad notitiam totius Ecclesiæ pervenerunt, inter Catholicos fuit aliquando sententia anceps.] 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* App. 263 In the other Classis he places those which he calls Deutero Canonical, or Canonical of the second Order. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., The deuterocanonical books are, with them [Roman Catholics] as canonical as the proto-canonical.

1859 F. Hall *Vâsavadattâ* 11 Among orthodox records, the deutero-canonical *Kramadhâtmya* .. consents to this aberration. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* vi. 295 This describes a portion of the deutero-canonical books of the Old Testament; books held in estimation among the Jews as well as by Christians, but not received by the Jews into their Canon. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 99 The Catholic Epistles .. regarded..as being at best deutero-canonical—authentic (if at all) in a lower sense, and endowed with inferior authority. 1893 F. X. Reichart *Convert's Catech.* iii. 12 This list includes the so-called deutero-canonical books of both Testaments . *Deutero-canonical* does not mean *Apocryphal* but simply 'later added to the Canon'.

Deuterogamist (diŭtĕrǫ·gămist). [f. next + -IST.] One who marries a second time, or who upholds second marriages.

1766 Goldsm *Vic. W.* xviii, He had published for me against the Deuterogamists of the age.

Deuterogamy (diŭtĕrǫ·gămi). [ad. Gr. *δευτερογαμία* second marriage, n of state f. *δευτερόγαμος* marrying a second time, f. Deutero- + *γάμος* marriage.] Marriage a second time; marriage after the death of a first husband or wife.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Deuterogamy*, second marriage, or a repetition of it. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiv, That unfortunate divine who has so long .. fought against the deuterogamy of the age. 1869 *Echo* 7 Sept. 6/1 We do not allow deuterogamy until the primal spouse is disposed of by death or divorce.

Deuteronomic (diŭtĕrǫnǫ·mik), *a.* [f. Deuteronomy (or its Gr. elements) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or possessing the literary or theological character of, the book of Deuteronomy.

1857 J. W. Donaldson *Chr. Orthodoxy* 202 The Deuteronomic view of the matter was the only tradition . at that time, recognised as Mosaic and divine. 1867 Martineau tr. *Ewald's Israel* I. 162 Sins against Jahveh, repentance, and amendment, are the three pivots on which the Deuteronomic scheme turns. 1882 Seeley *Nat Relig.* 133 We have even framed for ourselves a sort of Deuteronomic religion which is a great comfort to us 1891 Driver *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 180 Deuteronomic phraseology.

Deuterono·mical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1533 More *Let. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1425/1 Concerning the woordes in the law leuitycall and the lawe deutronomicall. 1682 H. More in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* I. Poster. (1726) 20 This Deuteronomical List of abominable Names. 1887 Mivart in *19th Cent.* July 39 This is the second code, and is called the Deuteronomical Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy.

Deutero·nomist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] The writer of the book of Deuteronomy, or of the parts of that book which do not consist of earlier documents.

1862 S. Davidson *Introd. to O. Test.* I. 370 The Deuteronomist's style is diffuse, and his language unlike that of the other writings traditionally ascribed to the same individual. 1867 Martineau tr. *Ewald's Israel* I. 117 The work of an author whom we may briefly call 'the Deuteronomist'. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1792 The final compiler is not to be identified with the Deuteronomist. 1888 Cheyne *Jeremiah* 70 The Deuteronomist (if we may so for convenience term the author, or joint-authors, of the original Deuteronomy).

Hence **Deuteronomi·stic** *a.*, of the nature or style of the writer of Deuteronomy.

1862 S. Davidson *Introd. to O. Test.* I. 363 Let us now compare the Deuteronomistic with the Jehovistic legislation. 1881 Robertson Smith *O. T. in Jewish Ch.* (1892) 425 Judges, Samuel, and Kings, in the Deuteronomistic redaction. 1888 Cheyne *Jeremiah* 71 A Deuteronomistic writer composed Deut. i–iv. 40 as a link between his own and the earlier work.

Deuteronomy (diŭtĕrǫ·nŏmi, diŭ·tĕrǫnǫmi). Also 4–5 **Deutronomye**, **-ie**, 6 **Deutronome**. [ad. eccl. L. *Deuteronomium*, a. Gr. *Δευτερονόμιον*, f. *δεύτερος* second + *νόμος* law, etc.: in 13th c. OF. *deutronome*, F. *deutéronome*.

The name is taken from the words of the LXX in Deut. xvii. 18 *τὸ δευτερονόμιον τοῦτο*, a mistranslation of the Heb. מִשְׁנֵה הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת *mishnêh hattôrâh hazzôth* 'a copy or duplicate of this law', for which the Vulgate has *Deuteronomium legis hujus*.]

The name or title of the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains a repetition, with parenetic comments, of the Decalogue, and most of the laws contained in Exodus xxi–xxiii, and xxxiv.

1388 Wyclif *Prol. to Deut.*, In this book of Deutronomye ben contened the wordis which Moises spak to al Israel. *Rubric.* Here begynneth the bok of Deutronomie. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1872) 24 It is vrityne in the xxviii. of deutronome, thir vordis. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Deut.* xvii. 18 He shal copie to him selfe the Deuteronomie of this Law in a volume. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 63 *Deuteronomie* .. Thus denominated by the Greek, because this book containeth a Repetition of Gods Law given by Moses to Israel. *c* 1878 *Helps to Study of Bible* 17 Deuteronomy consists mainly of three addresses by Moses to the people who had been born in the wilderness, and had not heard the original promulgation of the Law. 1891 Driver *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 85 Deuteronomy may be described as the prophetic re-formulation, and adaptation to new needs, of an older legislation.

b. *transf.*

1827 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 306 A fourth volume, containing her latter writings and certain new developements .. being the papers which M. Genet speaks of as a kind of Deuteronomy.

Deuteropathy (diŭtĕrǫ·păpi). [f. Deutero- + Gr. *-πάθεια* suffering: cf. -PATHY.]

†**1.** *gen.* A being affected at second hand. *Obs.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 161/1 Deuteropathie, *Δευτεροπαθεια*, is a being affected at second rebound, as I may so say. We see the sunne not so properly by sympathie as deuteropathie. *Ibid.* 163/2 If the air be struck aloof of, I am sensible also of that but by circulation or propagation of that impression into my eare; and this is Deuteropathy. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 60 The body also cannot but submit to compassion and deuteropathy.

2. *Med.* A secondary affection, sympathetic with or consequent upon another, that is, 'where the second part suffers from the influence of the part originally affected'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1652 Biggs *New Disp.* P 248 Whether or no there be a Deuteropathy or consent of the head with the part wounded. [1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 128 The Gout properly .. is an Arthritical pain affecting the joynts immediately, and some nerves sometimes by a Deuteropatheia.] 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 88 Either by a deuteropathy .or by an idiopathy.

Hence **Deuteropa·thic** *a.*, of or pertaining to deuteropathy.

Deuteroscopy (diŭtĕrǫ·skǫpi). [f. Deutero- + Gr. *-σκοπία, σκοπιά* look-out, watch, view.]

†**1.** The second view; that which is seen upon a second view; an ulterior meaning. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuteroscopy and second intention of the words. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 49 Truth itself interprets this text literally, and without enfolding any mystery or deuteroscopy. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Deuteroscopy*, the second end, aim, or intention, a second consideration or thought.

2. 'Second sight'; clairvoyance. *rare.*

1822 Scott *Nigel* Introd. Ep., The Highland seers, whom their gift of deuteroscopy compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eye.

Hence **Deuteroscoʻpic** *a.*, of or pertaining to second sight.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 270 The deuteroscopic, or thanatomantic faculty.

†**Deuterosy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *δευτέρωσις* repetition, iteration, a name of the Jewish traditions. The Gr. form also occurs.] A 'tradition of the elders' among the Jews.

a 1642 Br. R. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 477 Those Deuterosies, those Traditions of the Elders, and Additions to the Law. 1650 J. Trapp *Clavis Bibl* iii. 83 The Jews have added their Deuteroseis.

Deutery, obs. var. of Dewtry Datura.

Deuto-, before a vowel **deut-**, a shortened form of Deutero-, used

1. In Chemistry to distinguish the second in order of the terms of any series. Thus **Deutoxide**, the second of the series of oxides of a metal, etc., that which comes next to the *protoxide*, containing the next smallest quantity of oxygen. So *deut-iodide*, *deuto-bromide*, *deuto-carbonate*, *deuto-chloride*, *deuto-sulphide*, etc. The prefix has sometimes been improperly used to indicate the *constitution* of a compound, as compared with that of the *proto-* or *mono-* compound of the same series; but it is now obsolescent, being usually replaced by such prefixes as *sesqui-*, *di-*, *tri-*, etc., which properly indicate the constitution.

1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 263 Deutoxide or Peroxide of Hydrogen. *Ibid.* 310 This gas .. examined by Dr. Priestly, and called by him *nitrous air*, a term afterwards changed to *nitrous gas*, then to *nitric oxide*, and more lately to *deutoxide of azote*, or *deutoxide of nitrogen*, which last appears to be its most appropriate title. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The smallest quantity of oxygen forms the protoxide of the metal, the second quantity of oxygen makes the deutoxide. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 489 *Binoxide*, sometimes called *deutoxide* of copper (Cu O_2). 1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwif.* 137 Precipitated by the deuto-chloride of mercury. 1864 H. Spencer *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 40 Later in the Earth's history, are the deutoxides, tritoxides, etc. 1864 — *Biol.* I. 6 Deutoxide of nitrogen is a gas hitherto uncondensed.

2. In many terms of *Biology*; as **Deutencephalon** [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain], the second of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. Hence **Deutencephalʻic** *a.* ‖ **Deutomaʻla** [L. *mâla* jaw], the second pair of jaws of the Myriapoda; hence **Deutomaʻlar** *a.* **Deutoʻmerite** [Gr. *μέρος* part], the second or posterior cell of a dicystid gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior cell or *protomerite*. **Deutoplasm** [Gr. *πλάσμα* anything formed], term applied by Reichert to the food-yolk of the mero-blastic egg, e.g. the yellow yolk of a bird's egg; also, the special form of protoplasm which composes the granules seen in the centre of the protamœba (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Deutoplaʻsmic**, **-plaʻstic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deutoplasm; **Deutoplasmiʻgenous** *a.*, producing deutoplasm; **Deutoplaʻsmogen**, that which forms or is converted into deutoplasm. **Deutosclerous** *a.* [*σκληρός* hard], in *deutosclerous tissue*, Laurent's term for osseous tissue. **Deutoscoʻlex** [*σκώληξ* worm], a secondary scolex, or daughter-cyst of a scolex or cystic worm; the cysticercus of the *Taenia*. **Deutotoʻrgite** [L. *tergum* back], the second dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects. **Deutoʻvum** [L. *ovum* egg] *pl.* **-ova**, a secondary egg-cell, as contrasted with the protovum or normal and usual egg-cell; also called *metovum*, and after-egg.

1881 Mivart *Cat* 358 The fore-brain, called also the deutencephalon. 1884 Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 111 The contents of every egg consist..(1) Of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the deutoplasm or food yolk. 1886 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc* Apr. 224 In the young unfertilized ova a small 'protoplasmic' and larger 'deutoplasmic' portion are readily distinguished. 1881 *Smithsonian Report* 425 The development alike of excretory and deutoplasmigenous functions, at certain times of the year, of the genital glands. 1878 E. R. Lankester *Adv. Science* (1890) 265 The others disappear as deutoplasmogen or vitellogenous cells. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 383 The proper vitelline membrane bursts into two halves..and the deutovum emerges. 1881 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 904/2 The occurrence of a deutovum stage in the egg is recorded.

3. In some other words; as **Deutosystemaʻtic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a secondary system; Deutosystematic.

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 72 The deutosystematic planes which bisect the angles between the [protosystematic].

Deutoxide: see Deuto- 1.

Deutro, deutroa: see Dewtry.

‖ **Deutzia** (diŭ·tsiă, doi·tsiă). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L.; named in 1781 after J. Deutz of Amsterdam.] A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*), natives of China and Japan, cultivated for the beauty of their white flowers. *D. gracilis* is a well-known spring flowerer.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 444/2 Deutzia .. inhabiting the north of India, China, and Japan. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 5 Deutzias with their graceful flowers. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 104/2 Where Deutzias are forced there will be a fine crop of young shoots.

Deux, deux ans: see Deuce ¹, Deusan.

‖ **Deux-temps** (dö·tăñ). [F.; in full, *valse à deux temps* lit. 'two-time waltz'.] A kind of waltz, more rapid than the ordinary or trois-temps waltz, the step consisting of two movements, a *glissade* and a *chassé*.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 568 O golden-haired, but yet hungry heroine of a thousand deux-temps! 1862 Calverley *Verses & Tr.* 17 But oh! in the deuxtemps peerless, Fleet of foot, and soft of eye!

Deuyce, deuys(e, obs. ff Device, Devise.

Deuzan, var. Deusan, *Obs.*, a kind of apple.

Dev, variant of Div, a demon or evil spirit in Persian mythology.

‖ **Deva** (dē·vă). [Skr. *dêva* a god, *orig.* 'a bright or shining one' from **div-* to shine.] A god, a divinity; one of the good spirits of Hindu mythology.

1819 T. Hope *Anast.* (1820) III. x. 251 (Stanf.) A palace, a mosque, and a bath, whose architecture, achieved as if by magic, seemed worthy of the Devas. 1834 *Baboo* II. viii. 157 (*ibid.*) By the Deva, who is enshrined in this temple! 1878 Max Müller *Orig. Relig.* (1891) 280 When the poets of the Veda address the mountains to protect them, when they implore the rivers to yield them water, they may speak of rivers and mountains as *devas*, but even then, though *deva* would be more than bright, it would as yet be very far from anything we mean by divine. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* I. 2 The Devas knew the signs, and said, 'Buddha will go again to help the World'. 1888 Geldner in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 821 In the older *Rig-Veda*..a god is spoken of as *deva*, but not every *deva* is an *asura*... *Asura* is ethically the higher conception, *deva* the lower: *deva* is the vulgar notion of God, *asura* is theosophic.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1878 Haug *Religion of Parsis* (ed. 2) 287 A vital struggle between the professors of the Deva and those of the Ahura religion. *Ibid.*, The Deva-worshippers combated by the Zoroastrians.

Devalgate (dĭvæ·lgĕt), *a. rare* — °. [ad. mod. L. *dēvalgātus*, f. *valgus* bow-legged.]

1851–60 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Devalgatus*, having bowed legs; bandy-legged; devalgate. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Devall (dĭvǫ·l), *v.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 5–6 **deuale**, 6 **deuaill**, **dewall**, 7–9 **devall**, 9 **deval**, **devaul**, **devawl**. [a. F. *dévaler*, OF. *devaler* to descend = Pr. *devalar*, *davalar*, It. *divallare*:—Rom. **devallare*, f. L. De- I. 1 down + *vallis* valley; cf. Avale *v.*] Hence **Devalling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

†**1.** *intr.* To move downwards, sink, fall, descend, set (as the sun). *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 25 b, The sonne began to deuale in to the Weste. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. ix. 88 He..deualeth down into the water. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. vi, Thy transitorie plesance quhat auaillis? Now thair, now heir, now hie, and now deuaillis. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 83, I saw an river rin..Dewalling and falling Into that pit profound. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 392 *marg.*, The combustious devalling of Ætnæs fire. *Ibid.* X. 506 Devalling floods.

†**b.** To lower the body, stoop. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. vii. 58 As onwar he stowpyt, and devalyt.

†**c.** To slope downwards: as a line or surface.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* V. 210 This Petrean Countrey..devalling even downe to the limits of Jacob's bridge. *Ibid.* VIII. 365 The..devalling faces of two hills. 1645 *Siege of Newcastle* (1820) 14 A number of narrow devalling lanes.

†**2.** *trans.* To lower. *Obs.*

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. liii, And euerie wicht .. Thankand greit God, their heidis law deuaill.

3. *intr.* To cease, stop, leave off. *mod. Sc.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 99 (Jam.) Devall then, Sirs, and never send For daintiths to regale a friend. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* II. x. 92 She ne'er devauls jeering me. 1827 SCOTT *Let.* 26 Apr. in *Lockhart*, I have not till to-day *devauled* from my task. 1891 H. HALLIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 20 Sair dings the rain upon the road, It dings,—an nae devallin' o't.

Hence **Devall** *sb. Sc.*, 'a stop, cessation, intermission' (Jamieson).

1808 SIBBALD *Gloss., Without devald*, without ceasing.

‖ **Devanagari** (dēvănā·gārī), *a.* and *sb.* [Skr., Hindī, Marāthī *dēvanāgarī* (in Bengālī *devanāgar*), a compound app. of Skr. *dēva* god + *Nāgarī* an earlier or a more generic appellation of the same alphabet; lit. 'Nāgarī (? town-script) of the gods'. *Nāgarī* is app. the fem. adj. meaning 'of the city or town, urban, urbane, refined' (sc. *lipi* writing, script), f. Skr. *nagara* city. Its application to a particular written character can be traced back to the 11th c., when Albirūnī mentions an alphabet called *Nāgara*, and of a derivative from it called *Ardha-nāgarī*, i. e. 'half-Nāgarī'. The actual origin and history of the compound *Dēva-nāgarī* has not been ascertained, any more than that of *Nandināgarī*, applied to the South-Indian form of the Nāgarī. It has been noted that the terms *dēva-lipi* 'writing of the gods', and *nāga-lipi* 'writing of the serpents', occur side by side in a list of 64 kinds of writing enumerated in the Buddhistic *Lalitavistara* of the 7th c.; but whether these terms have any connexion with *dēva-nāgarī* is unknown. The 18th c. European scholars who adopted the word, have variant forms from Bengālī or other Indian vernaculars.]

The distinctive name of the formal alphabet in which, throughout northern, western and central India, Cashmere, and Nepāl, the Sanskrit has, for some centuries, been written, as are also the vernacular languages of those regions. Also called simply *Nagari*, though the latter is often used in a wider sense, to embrace various local forms taken by the same original alphabet. Used both as *adj.* and absolutely as *sb.*

1781 SIR C. WILKINS in *Asiatic Res.* (1799) I. 294 It differs but little from the Dewnagur. 1784 W. CHAMBERS *Ibid.* I. 152 It resembles neither the *Devya-ndgre* nor any of the various characters connected with it. 1785 SIR C. WILKINS *Ibid.* I. 279 In the modern Dēwnāgār character. 1786 SIR W. JONES *Ibid.* I. 423 The polished and elegant Dévanágarí. 1789 *Ibid.* I. 13 We may apply our present alphabet so .. as to equal the Dévanágarí itself in precision and clearness. 1801 COLEBROOKE *Ibid.* (1803) VII. 224 *foot-note*, Prácrit and Hindí books are commonly written in the Dévanágarí. 1820 W. YATES *Gram. Skr. Lang.* vii, The character in which Sunscrit works are usually printed is called Daivŭ-nāgŭree. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 55 The translation to be written .. both in Persian and Deva Nagree. 1876 *Times* 15 May (Stanf.), His alphabet was founded on the Devanagari, which he accommodated to the needs of the Tibetan tongue. 1879 BURNELL *S. Indian Palæog.* (ed 2) 52 The South-Indian form of the Nāgarī character .. the Nandinagarī is directly derived from the N. Indian Devanāgarī of about the eleventh century. 1886 EGGELING in *Encyc. Brit.* XXI. 272/2 The character .. is the so-called *Devanāgarī*, or *nāgarī* ('town-script') of the gods.

Devance (dĭvɑ·ns), *v.* [a. F. *devancer* to arrive before, precede, outstrip, f. *devant* before, on the model of *avancer* (ADVANCE). Became obs. early in 17th c., but has been again used by some in the 19th c.] *trans.* To anticipate. forestall; to get ahead of; to outstrip.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* viii. 72 Olyuer whyche sawe the stroke comyng deuaunced hym in such wyse that he gaf two euyl strokes to Fyerabras. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* v. (1603) 489 In his owne conceit he lacketh so much as he seeth himselfe devaunced by another that hath more. 1615 *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 293 Our neighbours [the Dutch]..have devanced us so far in shipping. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 72 So far from 'caving in', he devanced me on one occasion. 1864 — *Dahome* Pref. 9 Commodore Wilmot, R.N...accompanied by Capt. Luce..devanced me. 1880 *Ginevra* 86 My wish devanced the hour.

¶ Catachrestic uses.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 123 Tis hard to keepe these two equally ballanc't, especially those that devance. 1653 — *Paradoxes* 108 Some Crazy Phylosophers. have endeavoured to devance them [women] from the same Species, with men.

† **Deva·nt, devau·nt,** *adv.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *devant* prep. and adv., before, in front, = Pr. *davan, devant*, Cat. *devant, davant*, It. *davanti*, f. L. *dē* prep., from, of + late L. *abante* before: see AVAUNT *adv.*]

A. *adv.* Before, in front.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. vi. 270 His beard.. was shagged and rough, with a sharpe peake devant.

B. *sb.* Front; e. g. of the body or dress.

1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 A boorde cloþe with .ij. towelles of deuaunt of oo suite. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Come, sir, perfume my devant.

Devant, *v. Obs.*: see DEVAUNT.

† **Deva·porate,** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *vapōrem* vapour, after EVAPORATE.] **a.** *trans.* To bring out of the state of vapour; to condense. **b.** *intr.* To become condensed, or deprived of vapour. Hence † **Devapora·tion.**

1787 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 49 The privation of heat may be esteemed the principal cause of devaporation. *Ibid.* 50 The deduction of a small quantity of heat from a cloud or province of vapour .. will devaporate the whole. *Ibid.* 52 The air..by its expansion produces cold and devaporates. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 127 The vapour..is brought to the summit of mountains by the atmosphere, and being there devaporated slides down between the strata.

Deva·st, *v.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *dévaster* (1499 in Hatzf.-Darm.), ad. L. *dēvastāre* to lay waste, f. DE- I. 1, 3 + *vastāre* to lay waste, *vastus* waste. Frequent in 17th c.; not recognized by Johnson, and said by Todd to be 'not now in use'; but occurring in end of 19th c.] *trans.* To lay waste, DEVASTATE.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 553 The yere soo ferre spent, and the countrey soo devasted. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i, An uncouth, savage boar Devasts the fertile plains of Thessaly. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Study of Hist.* vi, The thirty years war that devasted Germany. 1887 *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Jan. 5 A statute..which, in prohibiting an injurious business, devasts property previously existing. 1890 W. F. RAE *Maygrove* III. vii. 254 The mountain slopes have been devasted by lava.

absol. 1632 GAULE *Magastrom* 6 To devast according to the prædictions of vain humane art.

† **b.** To waste (time, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 44 After my returne from Padua to Venice and 24 days attendance devasted there for passage.

Hence **Deva·sted, Deva·sting** *ppl. adjs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 214 Time..running all things to devasted desolation. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 39 Love prudent Laws; devasting Arms neglect. 1789 [see DEVASTER].

Devastate (de·văste't), *v.* [f. L. *dēvastāt-* ppl. stem of *dēvastāre* (see DEVAST). Used by Sir T. Herbert and in Bailey 1727, but not recognized by Johnson 1755, and app. not in common use till the 19th c.] *trans.* To lay waste, ravage, waste, render desolate.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 77 Jangheer..subjects Berar, and devastates the Decan Empire unto Kerky. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *To Devastate*, to lay waste, to spoil. [Omitted in ed. 2, 1731, and not in *Folio* 1730.] 1818 TODD s.v. *Devast*, Not now in use. But *devastate* supplies its place. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* Ess. (1854) 683/2 A succession of cruel wars had devastated Europe. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Blight* Wks. (Bohn) I. 483 We invade them impiously for gain; We devastate them unreligiously. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 241 [Black Death] devastating Europe from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Baltic. *fig.* 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 298 Kant completely devastates the cobwebs and sophistries. 1864 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 31 Went to town, which devastated the day.

Hence **De·vastated, De·vastating** *ppl. adjs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 81 Those devastating and mercilesse Infidels. 1813 SHELLEY *Queen Mab* IV. 112 The bloodiest scourge Of devastated earth. 1815 — *Alastor* 613 Thou, colossal Skeleton, that .. In thy devastating omnipotence Art king of this frail world. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 105 An exhausting and devastating struggle of nine years.

Devastation (devăste'ı̄·ʃən). [prob. a. F. *dévastation*, n. of action f. *dévaster*, and L. *dēvastāre*, used in 1502, but not in Cotgr. 1611; Florio, 1599 and 1611, has It. *devastatione*, 'a wasting, spoiling, desolation, or destruction'.] The action of devastating, or condition of being devastated; laying waste; wide-spread destruction; ravages.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The ruine and devastation [*sic*] of so many .. great cities. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 213 The great Devastations made by the Plague..in Forein Parts. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 395 E'en now the devastation is begun And half the business of destruction done. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, Over the beautiful plains of this country the devastations of war were frequently visible. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 72 Devastation is incomparably an easier work than production. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 188 The terrible devastation wrought by the great tidal wave which followed the earthquake at Lima.

b. *Law.* (See quot. 1848.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Devastaverunt*, The orderly payment of Debts and Legacies by Executors, so as to escape a *Devastation*, or charging their own Goods. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Devastavit*, a devastation or waste of the property of a deceased person by an executor or administrator being extravagant or misapplying the assets.

Devastative (de·văste'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēvastāt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Having the quality of devastating; wasting, ravaging.

1808 *Triads of Bardism* in Southey *Madoc* I. § 2 (note) To collect power towards subduing the adverse, and the devastative. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* V. (1858) 24 Devastative, like the whirlwind. 1884 J. G. PYLE in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 619/2 The devastative power of floods.

Devastator (de·văste'tə1). [a. late L. *dēvastātor* (Cassiodorus), agent-n. from *dēvastāre* to devastate.] He who or that which devastates; a waster, ravager.

1818 E. BLAQUIERE tr. *Pananti's Algiers* VI. 136 All is to no purpose with these devastators. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 6/1 This devastator of vines and olives. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 437 He marched against the devastators of the Palatinate.

‖ **Devastavit** (dĭvăste'ı̄·vit). *Law.* [L. *dēvastāvit* he has wasted, 3rd sing. perf. of *dēvastāre*: see DEVASTATE.] A writ that lies against an executor or administrator for waste or misapplication of the testator's estate.

[1579 RASTELL *Exp. termes lawes, Deuastauerunt bona testatoris*, is when Executours wyl deliuer the legacyes that their Testatour hath geeuen, or make restytutyon for wronges done by him, or pay hys det due vpon contracts or other detes vpon specialties, whose dayes of paymentes are not yet come, etc.] 1681 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 176 The Sheriffe shall be solizited for a Devastavit. 1729 GILES JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., His Executor or Administrator is made liable to a *devastavit*, by Stat. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 24. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 743 A writ of *fi. fa.* having been sued out on the judgment, to which the sheriff had returned a devastavit.

b. The offence of such waste or misapplication.

1729 GILES JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., Where an executor, &c. payeth legacies before debts, and hath not sufficient to pay both, 'tis a *devastavit*. Also where an Executor sells the Testator's Goods at an Undervalue, it is a *Devastavit*. 1893 ROMER in *Law Times* XCV. 54/2 The rule that an executor who pays a statute-barred debt is not thereby committing a devastavit.

Deva·ster. *rare.* [f. DEVAST *v.* + -ER 1.] = DEVASTATOR.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 127 In eight hours no trace was left either of the devasters or devasted.

[Devastion, Devastitation, Devastor, errors for DEVASTATION, DEVASTATOR, in some editions and Dicts.]

† **Devau·nt,** *v. Obs.* [app. a. OF. *desvanter* to vaunt excessively, make one's boast, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *vanter* to vaunt, boast.] To vaunt, boast.

c 1540 *Surv. Northampton Priory* in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 To the most notable slaunder of Christs Holy Evangely, which..wee did ostentate and openly devant to keepe most exactly. [1655 quoted by FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 320 with spelling *devaunt*, mod. ed. *advaunte*.]

Deve, obs. f. DEAVE *v.* to deafen and of DIVE *v.*

† **Deve·ction.** *Obs. rare* ⁰. [n. of action from L. *dēvehĕre* to carry down.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Devection*, a carrying away or down.

Deveer, obs. form of DEVOIR, duty.

Deve·hent, *a.* [ad. L. *dēvehent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēvehĕre* to carry down.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Devehent*, carrying away, efferent.

Devel (de·v'l), *sb. Sc.* Also **devvel, devle.** [Derivation unknown.] A severe or stunning blow. Hence **De·vel** *v.*, to strike or knock down with a stunning blow; **De·veller**, a boxer; also 'a dextrous young fellow' (Jamieson).

1786 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* iii, Death's gien the Lodge an unco devel, Tam Samson's dead. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 116 (Jam.) Guile soud be devel'd i' the dirt. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXV, Ae gude downright devvel will split it.

† **De·veling,** *adv. Obs.* Also 3 **duvelunge.** [f. *duve, deve*, DIVE *v.* + -LING.] Headlong, as with a dive.

a 1225 *Juliana* 77 Ha beide hire & heah duuelunge adun. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Ant te meiden duuelunge feol dun to þe eorðe. *c* 1330 *Sir Beues* 648 Into his chaumber he gan gon, and leide him deueling on þe grounde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7762 (Mätz.) Mani threwe doun deueling riht.

Develop (dĭve·lŏp), *v.* Also 7 **devellop,** 7- **develope.** [a. F. *développe-r*, OF. (12–13th c.) *desvoleper, -volosper, -voloper*, 14th c. *desvelopper* (whence an earlier Eng. form DISVELOP), = Pr. *desvolopar, -volupar*, It. *sviluppare* 'to unwrap, to disentangle, to rid free' (Florio), f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + the Rom. verb which appears in mod.It. as *viluppare* 'to enwrap, to bundle, to folde, to roll up, to entangle, to trusse up, to heape up', *viluppo* 'an enwrapping, a bundle, a fardle, a trusse, an enfolding' (Florio).

The oldest form of the radical appears to have been *volupare, volopare*; its derivation is uncertain: see also ENVELOP.]

† **1.** *trans.* To unfold, unroll (anything folded or rolled up); to unfurl (a banner); to open out of its enfolding cover. *Obs.* (in general use.)

1502–1611 [see DISVELOP]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Developed* (Fr. *desvelopé*), unwrapped, unfolded, undone, displaied, opened. Ed. 1670 [adds] It is the proper term for spreading or displaying an Ensign in war. 1692 COLES, *Developed*, unfolded. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Developed*, unwrapped, unfolded, opened. 1775 ASH, *Developed*, disentangled, disengaged, cleared from its covering. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* I. 32, I must suppose he returned to the contents of the packet in the same hurry of spirits with which he first developed them. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 94 The red rose banner was developed in front of the Lancasterian army. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* xx. 265 So depicted on the Standard as to appear correct when it was developed by the wind.

b. *Geom.* To flatten out (a curved surface, e.g. that of a cylinder or cone) as it were by unrolling it; also, in wider sense, to change the form of (a surface) by bending. See DEVELOPABLE b.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. § 139 The process of changing the form of a surface by bending is called 'developing'. But the term 'Developable Surface' is commonly restricted to such inextensible surfaces as can be developed into a plane, or, in common language, 'smoothed flat'.

† **2.** To lay open by removal of that which enfolds (in a fig. sense), to unveil; to unfold (a tale, the meaning of a thing); to disclose, reveal. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 3.)

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 269 Then take him to devellop, if you can, And hew the Block off, and get out the Man. 1756 *Monitor* No. 35 Flattering his sagacity in developing the concealed meaning. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 554 To appeal to the nation, and to develop to it the ruin of

their finances. 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 156 The steam would search for a vent through the crevices of the door.. and develop our measures. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xvii, Nathaniel Pipkin determined that, come what might, he would develope the state of his feelings.

† b. To unveil or lay bare to oneself, to discover, detect, find out. *Obs.*

1770 C. Jenner *Placid Man* I. 53 This circumstance was of singular use to me in helping me to develope her real character. 1785 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) I. 172 No great penetration was required to develope the writer of this friendly billet. 1787 Ann Hilditch *Rosa de Montmorien* I. 74 His principles were unimpeached, because none could ever develope their real tendency. 1796 J. Moser *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 27 'Here,' said Ismael, 'is a recess which I hope is impossible to be develop'd.' 1802 tr. *A. La Fontaine's Reprobate* I 153 To live amidst men whose real characters you will find it difficult, sometimes impossible, to develop. 1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* I. 202 He did not possess the tact of developing in an instant the weakness of the human heart.

† c. To unroll or open up that which enfolds, covers, or conceals. *Obs.*

1779 *Sylph* I. 192 Nor will the signature contribute to develop the cloud behind which I chuse to conceal myself. *Ibid.* II. 41 If he should have . developed the thin veil I spread over the feelings I have laboured .. to overcome 1785 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) III. 41 Nor is it necessary they should have the trouble of developing the obscurity of my character.

3. To unfold more fully, bring out all that is potentially contained in.

1750 Warburton *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. xxviii, To instruct us in the history of the human mind, and to assist us in developing its faculties. 1790 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xv, To develope the latent excellencies..of our art 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 285 One may develope an idea .. But one cannot add to it, least of all in another age. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ix. 268 To ascertain, develop, and illustrate his meaning. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* v. (1876) 129 Learned religion elucidates and developes the relation of the Son to the Father 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 The trade might be developed to almost any extent. 1890 Sir R. Romer in *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 685/2 For working and developing the property to the best advantage.

b. *Mil.* To open gradually (an attack).

1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* iv. xxi, The attack would be developed from the north.

c. *Mus.* See Development 10.

1880 Stainer *Composition* ix. § 161 A melody is rarely developed without frequent changes of key, or of harmony. *Ibid.* § 162 A fragment of melody is said to be developed when its outline is altered and expanded so as to create new interest. *Ibid.*, Exercises. Develope by various methods the following subjects, as if portions of a Pianoforte Sonata.

4. *Math.* To change a mathematical function or expression into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; *esp.* to expand into the form of a series.

1871 E. Olney *Infinit. Calc.* 67 It is proposed to discover the law of development, when the function can be developed in the form $y = f(x) = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + Ex^4 + \text{etc.}$

5. To bring forth from a latent or elementary condition (a physical agent or condition of matter); to make manifest what already existed under some other form or condition.

1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 66 Acids are generally developed. 1831 Brewster *Optics* vii. 73 Such a white light I have succeeded in developing. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. (1849) 350 The same mechanical means which develope magnetism will also destroy it. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* 279 This mode of developing electricity was discovered..by Prof. Seebeck. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 59 Heat is developed in some proportion to the disappearance of light. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xx. 144 We thus develop both attraction and repulsion.

b. *Photogr.* To bring out and render visible (the latent image produced by actinic action upon the sensitive surface); to apply to (the plate or film) the chemical treatment by which this is effected. Also *absol.*

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203/1 It is evident then, that all bodies are capable of photographic disturbance, and might be used for the production of pictures– did we know of easy methods by which the pictures might be developed. *Ibid.* 14 June 593/1 The paper used by Mr. Fox Talbot is the iodide of silver, and the picture is developed by the action of gallic acid. 1859 Jephson & Renye *Brittany* 48 He went to and fro to develope the plates and prepare new ones. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 160/2 The plate can be developed for hours or days. 1863 7th Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 693 In order to develop the latent image, the [Daguerreotype] plate was exposed to the action of the vapour of mercury. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xi. 203 All our photographs..have failed, from an accident before they were developed. 1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 710, I prefer to develope with an iron solution. 1893 Abney *Photogr* i. (ed. 8) 3.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 160/1 A plate well washed developes cleaner than one washed insufficiently.

6. *trans.* To cause to grow (what exists in the germ). a. Said of an organ or organism.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 40 In the Banyan tree adventitious roots are frequently developed on the outstretched woody branches. 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* 65 In the floor of which a notochord is developed. 1866 Argyll *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 106 They grow, or, in modern phraseology they are developed. *a* 1871 Grote *Pth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 15 Ethical sentiment tends to develop the benevolent impulses. 1878 Browning, *Poets Croisic* 19 We need .. benevolence Of nature's sunshine to develop seed So well.

b. Said of a series of organisms showing progression from a simpler or lower to a higher or more complex type; to evolve.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 281 He [Lamarck] supposed that all organized beings, from the lowest to the highest forms, were progressively developed from similar living microscopic particles. This may be called the theory of metamorphosis. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* v. 200 The Lamarckian affirms that all our recent species of plants and animals were developed out of previously existing plants and animals of species entirely different. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi. 273 Forces have been at work, developing in each great continent animal forms peculiar to itself.

7. *trans.* To evolve (as a product) from pre-existing materials; to cause to grow or come into active existence or operation.

1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* xxxvi, In its growth It seemed to have developed no defect Of either sex 1834 H. Martineau *Moral* I. 5 Fresh powers . which .. develop further resources. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 Wild liberty developes iron conscience. Want of liberty..stupefies conscience. 1847 — *Repr. Men, Napoleon* ibid. I. 369 The times .. and his early circumstances combined to develop this pattern democrat. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 602 In the hope that a new set of customers might be developed. 1868 Bain *Ment & Mor. Sc.* Ethics (1875) 630 The situations of different ages and countries develop characteristic qualities.

b. To exhibit or display in a well-formed condition or in active operation.

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 180 His organ of veneration was strongly developed. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* iv. 63 It is astonishing what ambulatory powers he can develop. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 169 The hardest rocks of Britain are developed in the western and northern parts of the island. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/3 Indignant jurymen have recently developed a quite unusual tendency to write letters to the newspapers.

8. *refl.* To unfold itself, come gradually into existence or operation.

1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 67. 36 This prominent part of their character began to develope itself. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. ii. 16 The faculties of Charles developed themselves. 1841 Trench *Parables, Tares* 96 We learn that evil .. is ever to develop itself more fully. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 132 New beauties successively developed themselves. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. iii. § 8. 130 The quiet, thoroughly defined, infinitely divided and modelled pyramid [of cloud] never develops itself. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 276 A serious fault had developed itself 1879 M'Carthy *Own Times* II. xxii. 122 Our constitutional system grows and developes itself year after year.

9. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unfold itself, grow from a germ or rudimentary condition; to grow into a fuller, higher, or maturer condition.

a 1843 Southey *Inscriptions* xxxv, How differently Did the two spirits..Develope in that awful element. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* I. i. (1846) 37 An idea..cannot develope at all except either by destroying, or modifying and incorporating with itself, existing modes of thinking and acting. 1859 Kingsley *Misc., Swift & Pope* (1860) I. 285 The man. goes on .developing almost unconsciously. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 387 London developed into the general mart of Europe. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* IV. liv. 179 It seems certainly destined to develope rather than fade. 1884 L. Malet *Mrs. Lorimer* II Such women do not develop very early either spiritually or mentally.

b. Of diseases: To advance from the latent stage which follows the introduction of the germs, to that in which the morbid action manifests itself.

1891 *Law Times* XCII. 131/2 The time swine fever takes to develop.

Hence **Developed** *ppl. a.*, **Developing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Developed* [see 1 above]. 1775 Ash, *Developing*, disentangling, disengaging, uncovering. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iii. (1865) 37/2 To show, that these developed human beings are of some use to the undeveloped. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 160/1 Take a sufficient quantity of the..developing solution. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 148/2 The result of developing depends..on the strength of the silver solution. 1879 *Athenæum* 83/2 Developing animals may at any stage in embryonic history become more or less profoundly modified. 1880 A. Wilson in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 45 It..might be ranked as a developing snail. 1882 Tyndall in *Longm. Mag.* I. 32 The photographer..illuminates his developing room with light transmitted through red or yellow glass.

Developable (dĭve·lŏpăb'l), *a* and *sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -able: in mod.F. *développable.*]

A. *adj.* Capable of being developed or of developing.

1835 R. F. Wilson in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 139 Principles .. only developable under one form. 1865 Wilkins *Pers. Names Bible* 360 It is the nature of symbolical names used sacramentally to possess a developable significance. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xiv. 292 Instinctive gesture, developable into a complete system of expression. 1879 Jevons in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 537 It now becomes a moving and developable moral sense.

b. *Math.* (*a*) Of a function or expression: Capable of being expanded. (*b*) Of a curved surface: Capable of being unfolded or flattened out: (see Develop *v.* 1 b).

1816 tr. *Lacroix' Diff. & Int. Calc.* 479 If $f(\Delta)$ be a function of Δ developable in a series of powers of Δ..then (etc.). 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 247 Two developable surfaces will intersect in a right line, if the right lines, by the motion of which they are generated, coincide in any one position. 1865 Aldis *Solid Geom.* ix. § 146 Ruled surfaces in which consecutive generating lines lie in one plane are called *developable surfaces*, while all other ruled surfaces are called *skew surfaces*. 1866 Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 16 *note*, In reality .. even such narrow strips of a globe are not developable, and the chord and arc of five degrees are not equal, as they are assumed to be.

B. *sb.* (*Math.*) A developable surface; a ruled surface in which consecutive generators intersect.

1874 Salmon *Geom. three Dimens.* § 305 The locus of points where two consecutive generators of a developable intersect is a curve..which is called the cuspidal edge of that developable.

Developer (dĭve·lŏpəɹ), *v.* [f. as prec. + -er.] He who or that which develops.

1833 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 164 That you should think I have done any injustice to the mathematical developers. 1846 G. S. Faber *Lett. Dactar. Secess.* 98 A developer of the Adoration of the Host from the unestablished doctrine of Transubstantiation. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 85 Developers of a certain set of theories about gods, men, and nature 1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Jan., The home is the great developer of individuality and character.

b. *Photogr.* A chemical agent by which photographs are developed.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, an over-exposed and under-exposed plate can be made to work equally well. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 323/2 The iron developer and the pyrogallic acid solution for intensifying 1890 Abney *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 20 The chemical agents which are utilized in order to allow the development of the latent image to take place .. are technically called developers, a term which, critically speaking, is a misnomer, as in the majority of cases the part they play is a secondary one.

Developist. *nonce-word.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] An evolutionist.

1854 H. Strickland *Travel Thoughts* 12 You are a Vestiges of Creation developist, and think that a Frenchman may, by cultivation, be developed into an Englishman.

Development (dĭve·lŏpmĕnt). Also 8-9 **develope-**. [f. Develop *v.* + -ment, after F. *développement*, in 15th c. *desv-*.] The process or fact of developing; the concrete result of this process.

1. A gradual unfolding, a bringing into fuller view; a fuller disclosure or working out of the details of anything, as a plan, a scheme, the plot of a novel. Also quasi-*concr.* that in which the fuller unfolding is embodied or realized.

[1752 Chesterf. *Lett.* cclxxvi. (1792) III. 263 A *développement* that must prove fatal to Regal and Papal pretensions.] 1756 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* I. 49 (T.) These observations on Thomson . might still be augmented by an examination and developement of the beauties in the loves of the birds, in Spring; a view of the torrid zone in Summer; [etc.]. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xiii. (R.) A map . with many other pieces and developements of this work will be added to the end of the twentieth volume. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 155 Congratulations . on the developement, so much to his honour, of this intricate and confused affair. 1851 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. v. 5 Essential to the entire development of my case.

2. Evolution or bringing out from a latent or elementary condition; the production of a natural force, energy, or new form of matter.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 176 How slow is the developement of heat. 1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 214 The development discernible in nature, is only the bringing to light a new manifestation of forces already existing, with the same characters, under some other manifestation. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* i. § 6. (1870) 5 Experiments which illustrate the development of heat by mechanical means.

3. The growth and unfolding of what is in the germ; the condition of that which is developed: a. of organs and organisms.

1796 Jefferson in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 92 The developement and formation of great germs. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 213 The various stages of the development and decay of their organs. 1835 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* Let. iii, The transformations of insects..strictly, they ought rather to be termed a series of developments. 1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 686 The latter also differ in their modes of developement. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 5 Watching the development of buds and flowers. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 327 As the development progresses the cells .. become differentiated. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 111 The development of the sponges has been carefully investigated. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* i. 16 Some are now in their infancy; others in the full vigour of their development.

b. Of races of plants and animals: The same as Evolution; the evolutionary process and its result. *Development theory* or *hypothesis* (*Biol.*): the doctrine of Evolution; applied especially to that form of the doctrine taught by Lamarck (died 1829).

1844 R. Chambers *Vestiges of Creation* 191 (*title*), Hypothesis of the Development of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. *Ibid.* 202 The whole train of animated beings ..are then to be regarded as a series of *advances of the principle of development*, which have depended upon external physical circumstances to which the resulting animals are appropriate. 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 243 The development visions of the Lamarckian. 1851 G. F. Richardson *Introd. Geol.* 306 The theory of progressive development receives no support from the facts unfolded by the history of fossil reptiles. 1866 Argyll *Reign Law* i. (ed. 4) 32 All theories of Development have been simply attempts to suggest .. the physical process by means of which, this ideal continuity of type and pattern has been preserved. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 1 Its various grades may be regarded as stages of development or evolution, each the outcome of previous history. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 151. 156 Creation belongs to eternity and development to time.

c. The bringing out of the latent capabilities (of anything); the fuller expansion (of any principle or activity).

1865 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temp.* xii. (1877) 131 A promise the final developement and fulness of which we are still waiting for. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 2. 225 A yet larger development of their powers was offered to the Commons by Edward himself. *Ibid.* ix. 697 A mightier and more rapid development of national energy. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 50 The real development of Scotch industry dates from the Union of 1707. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 85 Natural science, as a study is perhaps the first in development of our powers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 34/2 This extraordinary development of the iron manufacture.

4. Gradual advancement through progressive stages, growth from within.

1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 104 Only where those means exist..is there a development of holy character. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* I. i. (1846) 37 The development of an idea, being the germination, growth, and perfection of some living..truth. 1861 Garbett *Boyle Lect.* 46 This scheme..exhibits a progressive development, in which there is not a missing link. 1868 S. Lucas *Secularia* 6 Nations proceed in a course of Development, their later manifestations being potentially present in the earliest elements. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 251 Gradual developement without any sudden change.

5. A developed or well-grown condition; a state in which anything is in vigorous life or action.

1851 G. F. Richardson *Introd. Geol.* 258 The genus Serpula..attained its greatest development in the oolitic seas. 1851 Mansel *Prolog. Log.* (1860) 18 His disciple..has carried the doctrine to its fullest development. 1870 Rollston *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The great development of the sternum whence the muscles of flight take origin. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* xii. (1876) 366 The highest development of their genius. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 76 The Laches has more play and development of character.

6. The developed result or product; a developed form of some earlier and more rudimentary organism, structure, or system.

1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* I. iii. (1846) 58 The butterfly is the development..of the grub. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 2 The last orders of Gothic architecture were the development of the first. 1871 R. W. Dale *Commandm.* Introd. 4 The Christian Faith may be spoken of as, in some sense, the development of Judaism. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. (1876) 22 Attacking Romish developments from the Bible, which..were evidently..false developments. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* I. 5 Natural to man only as a development, not as an original element in his nature.

II. Technical uses.

7. a. *Geom.* The action of unrolling a cylindrical or conical surface, the unbending of any curved surface into a plane, or of a non-plane curve into a plane curve. †b. Applied to the unrolling of a papyrus or other roll which has become rigid (*obs.*).

1800 J. Hayter *Herculanean & Pompeian MSS.* 12 About thirty years ago, His Sicilian Majesty ordered the Developement, the Transcription, and the printing of the Volumes [rolls]..to be undertaken. 1817 (*title*), Herculaneum Rolls. —Correspondence Relative to a Proposition made by Dr. Sickler, of Hildburghausen, upon the Subject of their Development. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xix. 333 Let the outline of the country be projected on this cone: then on unfolding the paper, it may be spread out on a flat surface: hence the method is known as that of conical development. *Ibid.* 336 The polar regions are not brought within Mercator's projection, for the poles are supposed, by the cylindrical development to be indefinitely distant.

c. See quots.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Development*, The process of drawing the figures which given lines on a curved surface would assume, if that surface were a flexible sheet and were spread out flat upon a plane without alteration of area and without distortion. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 195/1 To draw the various forms required in 'development'—that is the covering of surfaces.

8. *Math.* The process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form; the expanded form itself.

1816 tr. *Lacroix' Diff. & Int. Calc.* 148 This developement has been obtained by first putting $x+h$ instead of x. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 445/1 The mathematical use of an expression is frequently facilitated by employing its development. — *Ibid.*, The usual form of development is into infinite series.

9. The action of developing a photograph; the process whereby the latent image on the exposed film is rendered visible by the chemical precipitation of new material on the surface.

1845 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 312/3 If an impressed Daguerreotype plate..be exposed to the vapour of chlorine, iodine, or bromine..the nascent picture is obliterated, so as to be no longer capable of developement by the vapour of mercury. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 160/2 Add more silver, till the development is complete. 1881 *Eng. Mech.* No. 874. 382/1 The exposed plates, after development and before fixing, should be put [etc.].

10. *Mus.* The unfolding of the qualities or capacities of a musical phrase or subject by modifications of melody, harmony, tonality, rhythm, etc., esp. in a composition of elaborate form, as a sonata; the part of a movement in which this takes place. Also *attrib.*

1880 Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The most perfect types of development are to be found in Beethoven's works, with whom not seldom the greater part of a movement is the constant unfolding and opening out of all the latent possibilities of some simple rhythmic figure. 1880 Stainer *Composition* ix. § 156 This splendid musical form [sonata-form] differs..chiefly in having a Development-portion. *Ibid.* § 166 A figure, or rhythmic motive, or melodic phrase from any part preceding the double bar (of a movement in sonata-form) may be chosen for development. 1889 H. A. Harding *Analysis of Form* 5 The Coda begins with a development of the figure taken from the 1st subject. *Ibid.*, The development commences in C major.

11. *attrib.* See also 3 b.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 5/2 No development work has been done whatever, not a shaft has been sunk.

Hence **Developmenta·rian, Deve·lopmentist,** *nonce-wds.*, one who holds a theory of development or evolution in biology, theology, etc.; an evolutionist.

1865 *Morn. Star* 2 Sept., The most curious part of the business is that some polygenists are also developmentarians. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* XXIX. 807 If Mr. Proctor were a developmentist, and boldly laid it down that out of elementary substances of proved identity with those of our earth..life..must of necessity be engendered in forms much the same as those we know. 1888 *Indian Churchman* 26 May 144 No loophole of escape is here left for the 'developmentarians'.

Developmental (dĭve·lŏpme·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining, or incidental to development; evolutionary.

Developmental disease, a disease which is associated with a stage or process in the development of the body.

1849 Owen *Parthenogenesis* 8 So much of the primary developmental processes. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Species* xiv. (1873) 390 Sometimes it is only the earlier developmental stages which fail. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 July, Deaths by convulsions rose from 38 to 71..by developmental diseases of children from 24 to 42. 1883 *Birm. Weekly Post* 11 Aug. 3/6 One of the diseases, so called, of the developmental class—viz., senile decay. 1884 *Knowledge* No. 160. 421 They are interesting from a developmental point of view. 1890 Humphry *Old Age* 5 A developmental or physiological death terminates the developmental or physiological decay.

Hence **Developme·ntalist,** *nonce-wd.*, an evolutionist.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 215 According to the developmentalists..the various races of men..gradually developed themselves in the progress of ages, from lower forms of animal life.

Developme·ntally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In relation or reference to development.

1849–52 Owen in Todd *Cycl. Anat* IV. 873/1 The investigation..of this vast subject zootomically, developmentally, and microscopically. 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* iii. 148 The base of the skull may be demonstrated developmentally to be its relatively fixed part. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* II. xv. (1879) 571 The retina may be developmentally regarded as a kind of off-shoot from the optic ganglion.

† **Deve·nerate,** *v. Obs.* — °. [ad. L. *dēvenerārī* to reverence, f. De- 3 + *venerārī* to worship.]

1623 Cockeram, *Devenerate*, to worship.

† **Devenu·state,** *v. Obs. rare* — ¹. [f. late L. *dēvenustāre* (Gellius) to disfigure, deform, f. De- 6 + *venustāre* to beautify, *venustus* beautiful: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To deprive of beauty or comeliness; to disfigure, deform.

1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learning* 245 (L.) To see what yet remains of beauty and order devenustated, and exposed to shame and dishonour.

† **Dever,** *sb. Obs.*, ME. form of Devoir, duty.

† **Deve·rgence.** *Obs. rare* — °. [ad. late L. *dēvergentia* (Gellius) an inclining downward, a sloping, f. *dēvergĕre*, f. De- 1 + *vergĕre* to incline, turn.] Downward slope, declivity.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Devergence*, a devexity or declivity, by which any thing tends or declines downward. 1755 Johnson, *Devergence*, declivity, declination. (*Dict.*) 1847 Craig, *Devergence*, *Devergency*, declivity; declination. *Obs.* [1864 Webster, *Devergence*, *Devergency*, the same as *Divergence*.]

Devers, deversion, -itie: see Divers-.

† **Deve·rsary.** *Obs. rare.* [? ad. L. *dēversōrium* lodging-house, inn.] ? A lodging-house, inn, tavern: see Diversory.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 754, I was drynchyn In synne deversarye.

Devest (dĭve·st), *v. arch.* [a. OF. *devester* (13th c.), also *desvestir* (12th c. in Hatz.), f. *des-*, *dé-* = L. *dis-* (see De- 6, Dis-) + *vestir*, mod.F. *vêtir*:—L. *vestīre* to clothe. The Latin dictionaries cite a single instance of *dēvestīre* to undress, from Appuleius; but in Romanic, the prefix is *dis-*, *des-*: cf. Pr. *desvestir*, *devestir*, It. *divestire*, med.L. *dis-*, *dī-*, *dē-vestire*, from OFr. In later English the prefix is conformed to classical L. analogies as Divest, q.v., and *devest* now survives only in sense 5 (in which *divest* also occurs).]

† 1. *trans.* To unclothe, undress, disrobe (a person); *refl.* to undress oneself. *Obs.*

1598 Yong *Diana* 13 If that she was alone, deuesting her. 1599 Shaks *Hen. V*, II. iv. 78 That you deuest your selfe, and lay apart The borrowed Glories. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 181 Like Bride and Groome Deuesting them for Bed. 1623 Cockeram, *Deuest*, to vncloath one. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* I. ii, Leave it Maria: Devest you with obedient hands; to bed! 1649 *Aleyran* 417 Whose filthy nakedness must appear When he is devested.

† b. *fig.* To dismantle, reduce to a defenceless state.

1628 Gaule *Magastrom.* 335 The City of Rome being mightily devested by the Gaules, the Senators began to deliberate, whether they should repaire their ruined walls, or flee to Vejus.

† 2. To strip (a person) *of* clothes, armour, etc.; to strip or deprive of anything that clothes or covers, or is *fig.* considered to do so. *Obs.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 Troilus hee mangled running, deuested of armour. 1683 Gadbury in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., Left naked, and devested of every thing. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* I. 187 And Aaron of his Ephod to devest. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 122 Thoughts in their naked state, devested of all words. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. xlvii. 148 One crab devested of its shell.

† 3. *fig.* To strip (a person or thing) *of* (*from*) possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, dispossess, deprive; rarely in good sense, to free, rid.

1563 Sackville in *Mirr. Mag., Buckingham* xxix, The royall babes deuested from theyr trone. 1640 Sanderson *Serm.* II 155 We will speak of things..considered in themselves, and as they stand devested of all circumstances. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 With much more reason..ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and disintal'd of all jurisdiction. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 15 What a Cruelty it is to devest Children of that onely externall priviledge! 1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. § 11 How to devest it from its evil appendages. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. i, To say that God had devested them of their rights. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 268 To devest Preaching of this Authority. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 117 The Aspects are not wholly devested of Influence when under the Horizon.

† 4. a. To take or pluck off (the clothing of any one). b. To put off (clothing, anything worn, borne, possessed, or held); to throw off, give up, lay aside, abandon. *Obs.*

1566 Drant *Horace* To Rdr. 2 Few or none doo attempt to deuest or pluck of her vaile of hypocrisie. 1625 Donne *Serm.* lxvi. 667 As those Angels doe not devest Heaven by coming, so there, Soules invest Heaven in their going. 1626 *Ibid.* iv. 33 No man that hath taken Orders can..devest his orders when he will. *a* 1632 *Ibid.* I. (1634) 5 The highest cannot devest mortality. — *Poems* (1650) 252 Who..made whole townes devest Their walls and bulwarks. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 5 Perswading them that we have devested our own enmity. 1675 *Art Contentm.* ix. § 4. 224 That ugly form..by use devests its terror. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 370 This natural allegiance..cannot be devested without [etc.].

† c. refl. *To devest oneself of*: to strip or dispossess oneself of; to put or throw off, lay down, lay aside. *Obs.*

1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 2 His Father..devested himselfe of all Authority. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II. xxvi. 147 To be able..to devest himselfe of all fear. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 239 The same day that they took up Divinity, they devested themselves of humanity. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 330 Salt..cannot devest it self of the Impression it had received from Nature. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1783 (1816) IV. 273 The Reverend Mr. Shaw, a native of the Hebrides..devested himself of national bigotry.

5. *Law.* a. To take away (a possession, right, or interest vested in any one), to alienate; to annul (any vested right), to convey away. *To devest out of*: the opposite of to 'vest in'.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 32 a, They cannot devest that thing in fee which hath beene vested in theire house. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 43 If a woman hauing chattels personall take a husband, the Law deuesteth the property out of her, and vesteth it in her husband onely. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 184 The interest, which the survivor originally had, is clearly not devested by the death of his companion. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 364 Where..the freehold is not conveyed away or devested. 1840 S. Warren *10,000 a Year* ix. in *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 92 The estate had once been vested, and could not subsequently be de-vested by an alteration or blemish in the instrument. 1842 Stephen *Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 687 The title of any person instituted..to any benefice with cure of souls will be afterwards devested unless he shall publicly read..the 39 articles. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. iii. 104 A mere pledge of the property, as a collateral security, does not devest all his insurable interest out of the property originally insured.

† b. To dispossess (a person) of any right, authority, etc., with which he is invested. *Obs.*

1644 H. Parker *Jus Pop.* 17 It invests the grantee without devesting the grantor. 1661 Cressy *Refl. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.*, He [Hen. VIII] devested the Pope, and assumed to himself the power of Excommunication. 1672 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 268 Persons which beare..offices..and are not legally devested. 1810 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 133 The same power may devest any other individual of his lands.

Hence **Deve·sted** *ppl. a.*, **Deve·sting** *vbl. sb.*; also **Deve·stment.**

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1303 The devesting of trees, which..begin to shed and lose their leaves. 1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* Introd. 6 By the Generall devestment of the creature of all its native graces and blessings. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 164 They..lay aside the disguise of Air, and resume the devested form of Liquors. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* 42 The people of Ireland are all in Factions..called English and Irish, Protestants and Papists: Though indeed the real distinction is vested and devested of the Land belonging to Papists, ann. 1641.

Devestiture, obs. var. of Divestiture.

Deve·sture. *rare.* [a. OF. *des-*, *devesture*, *-cure* (14th c. in Godef.):—Rom. type **desvestitūra*, f. *desvestire*: see Devest and -ure; cf. Divesture.] The action of devesting: putting off (as clothes); dispossession (of property).

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 3 (R.) The

very disadvantage we have. in the devesture of self-respects. 1798 COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) III. 52 Devesture of property happens three ways; by degradation, by abdication or renunciation, and by natural death.

† **Deve·x,** *a* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēvex-us* inclined or sloping downwards, pa. pple. of *dēvehĕre*, f. DE- I. 1 + *vehĕre* to carry, convey.]

A. *adj.* Bent or bending down, inclined or sloping downward.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* III. 940 Thai love lande devexe and inclinate. 1669 BADDILY & NAYLOR *Life T. Morton* To Rdr, In his devex old age. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devex*, hollow like a valley; bowed down, bending. 1775 in ASH.

B. *sb.* Downward slope, declivity; DEVEXITY.

1627 MAY *Lucan* v. 47 Vpon the Westerne lands (Following the worlds deuexe) he meant to tread.

Hence † **Deve·xness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devexness*, devexity, bendingness downwards.

† **Deve·xed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent or bowed down.

1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 205 Yf he shalbe by aidg or other wyse devexed or blynd.

† **Deve·xion.** [irreg. f. L. *dēvex-us*: see DEVEX.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devexion*, devexity, bendingness or shelvingness. 1775 in ASH.

† **Deve·xity.** *Obs.* Also 7 di-. [ad. L. *dēvexitās*, f. *dēvexus*: see DEVEX and -ITY.] Downward slope or incline; concavity: see quots.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 32 No man doubteth that the water of the sea came euer in any shore so far as the deuexitie would have suffered. *Ibid.* 34 So far as the other deuexitie or fall of the earth. 1611 COTGR., *Devexité*, deuexitie; a hollownesse, bowing, bending, hanging double. *a* 1618 DAVIES *Witte's Pilgrimage* (1876) 30 (D) His haire..Doth glorifie that Heau'n's Divexity, His head. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Devexity*, the hollowness of a valley, a bending down. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1775 in ASH.

† **Devey·n.** *Obs. rare.* In phrase *in deveyn(e*, in vain.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS B) 17 þat he traveylle noȝt in deveyne [MS. A, in veyn]. *Ibid.* (MS. A) 120 þei speken in devyn [MS. B, deveyn].

† **De·viant,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēviānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēviare*: see next and -ANT.]

1. Deviating; divergent.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4789 From youre scole so devynunt I am. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deviant*, farre out of the way.

2. That diverts or causes to turn aside.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 O deviaunt fro danger, O drawer

† **De·viate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēviāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēviāre* to turn out of the way: see next.] Turned out of the way; remote.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* i. 208 Thow art fal deuiat For to conforme thy lufe to sic estat. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 196 In the way no doubt, or not farre deviat to Rages.

Deviate (dī·vi,ēit), *v.* [f. L. *dēviāt-* ppl. stem of *dēviāre* (Augustine and Vulgate), to turn out of the way, f. DE- I. 2 + *via* way. Cf. F. *dévier* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. *intr.* To turn aside from the course or track; to turn out of the way; to swerve.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. iii. (1718) 199 Neither stand still, nor go back, nor deviate. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref., Some have deviated more than a whole Degree. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 348 Nor did they deviate in the least from their course. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xi, Our travellers deviated into a much less frequented track. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii 127 We hewed our steps..but were soon glad to deviate from the ice.

2. *fig.* To turn aside *from* a course, method, or mode of action, a rule, standard, etc.; to take a different course, diverge.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 8 We had not onely deviated, and like Sheepe gone astray, but were become Enemies. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 28 They had deviated from their duty. 1683 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 20 The rest to some faint meaning make pretence, But Shadwell never deviates into sense. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 165 Those who deviated, or whom he suspected of deviating, from the Catholic faith. 1824 MACAULAY *Ess., Mitford's Greece* Wks. 1866 VII. 684 By resolutely deviating from his predecessors he is often in the right. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 108 Why I deviated from my original intention.

b. To digress from the subject in discourse or writing.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 241, I have deviated, this was discourse at dinner, not yet ended. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xli, I am apt to grow too metaphysical.. And deviate into matters rather dry.

c. To diverge or depart in opinion or practice.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 3 It seem'd not worth my while to deviate from him. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Countess & Gertr.* II. 79, I say nothing of sectaries: as they profess to deviate from us, they do not belong to us.

d. Of things (usually abstract): To take a different course, or have a different tendency; to diverge or differ (*from* a standard, etc.).

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 149 If ever Dead Matter should deviate from this Motion. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. 181 As far as the fact deviates from the principle, so far the practice is vicious and corrupt. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 33 Particulars..deviating from the present methods of taking fish. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 301 Sanskrit and Greek have deviated from each other.

3. *trans.* To turn (any one) out of the way, turn aside, divert, deflect, change the direction of. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A viij b, None shall be.. deviated with doubtfull directions. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* XXXV. (D.), To let them deviate him from the right path. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 63 The eye lens.. receives the pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June, If the angle of vision in one eye be deviated even to a slight degree..we see two images.

† 4. *trans.* To depart from. *Obs. rare.*

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 222 This primitive reason is the great criterion, which may be deviated, according as reason or conscience instructs the.. mind.

Hence **De·viating** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/2 Ten batteries, ten deviating points, and ten induction coils have about six times the power of one battery.

Deviation (dīvi,ēi·ʃən). [n. of action from L. *dēviāre* to DEVIATE; cf. med.L. *dēviātio*, F. *déviation* (1461 in Godef. *Suppl.*; not in Cotgr.; in *Acad. Dict.* only from 1762).]

1. The action of deviating; turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deflexion.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iv. 288 The dayes encrease or decrease according to the declination of the Sun; that is, its deviation Northward or Southward from the Æquator. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 287 According as the Ship deviated from its direct course..such deviation is expressed by N. or S. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 113 They manifest their whole life through The needle's deviations too. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 29 The angle..representing its angular change of direction, or the *angle of deviation*, as it is called.

† b. *Astron.* The deflexion of a planet's orbit from the plane of the ecliptic: attributed in the Ptolemaic astronomy to an oscillatory motion of the deferent. *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deviation*, in the old astronomy, a motion of the deferent, or eccentric, whereby it advances to, or recedes from, the ecliptic. The greatest deviation of Mercury is sixteen minutes; that of Venus is only ten.

c. *Comm.* Voluntary departure from the intended course of a vessel without sufficient reason.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 *Deviation*, a departure from the regular course of a voyage without cause, which renders the assurance irrecoverable if the ship is lost.

2. Divergence from the straight line, from the mean, or standard position; variation, deflexion; the amount of this; † the declination or variation of the magnetic needle (*obs.*).

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 3 Measuring even the smallest Deviations of the Way. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 607 This Deviation of the Needle is called by the Mariners, the North-Easting or North-Westing of the Needle. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 375 The mean deviation on the target from the centre of the group of 10 hits being only '85 of a foot at 500 yards' range.

b. *spec.* The deflexion of the needle of a ship's compass, owing to the magnetism of the iron in the ship or other local cause.

1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Voy. Disc.* 3 An experiment..for.. ascertaining the effect of local attraction on the compasses; or, to use the term that has been lately adopted, to determine the deviation of the compass, or magnetic needle, with the ship's head brought to the different points of the compass. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Navigation* III. lxiii. 30 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The deviation of the compass was first observed by Mr. Wales, the astronomer of Capt. Cook.

c. *Path.* Divergence of one or both of the optic axes from the normal position. *Conjugate deviation*: see CONJUGATE *a.* 5.

3. *fig.* Divergence *from* any course, method, rule, standard, etc.; with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The obscuration or ecclipse of the sunne, the defect of the moone..be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 151 All manner of deviation from the Law. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 236 To walk in ways of righteousness..without any scandalous or self-allowed deviation. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 3. 18 His Ministers are responsible for all his Deviations from Justice. 1793 *Trial of Fyshe Palmer* 14 This trifling deviation in the spelling could not possibly be of any consequence. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 27 A deviation from the plain accepted meaning of words. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 129 There was no deviation from the six-leaved type. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* v. 1 Iniquity, that is deviation from equity. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 7 Inherited deviations from the original.

† b. Formerly sometimes *absol.* = Deviation from rectitude, moral declension, or going astray.

1625 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnls. Parl.* (1783) 32 He [Jas. I] had his vices and deviations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), Worthy persons..inadvertently drawn into a deviation. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem* (1844) I. 79 A feeling..which years of subsequent deviation did not wholly destroy.

† c. A turning aside from the subject, a digression. *Obs. rare.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 159 Fearing I have made too large a deviation. *a* 1723 SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* i. Wks. 1749 III. 10 To vary.. from my propos'd Subject, and make what Deviations or Excursions I shall think fit.

Deviative (dī·vi,ēitiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēviāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deviation or deflexion.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 400 A crown-glass prism is cemented on a flint one of sufficient angle that their deviative powers reverse each other.

Deviator (dī·vi,ēitəɹ). [a. late L. *dēviātor* (Augustine), agent-n. f. *dēviāre* to DEVIATE.]

1. One who deviates, goes astray, digresses, etc.; see the verb.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 220 Though Latimer was in his needlesse youth A deviator. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 48 Here we are obliged to be, in some measure, deviators. 1851 P. FAIRBAIRN tr. *Hengstenberg's Revel. S. John* i. 7 The deviators are quite at variance among themselves.

2. An appliance for altering the course of a balloon.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 8/2 Their deviator had ceased to act.

Deviatory (dī·viătəri), *a.* [f. L. type *dēviātōri-us* from *dēviātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Characterized by deviation.

1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero De Finibus* 20 The Deviatory Motion of the Atoms.

Device (dīvəi·s). Forms: 3–5 **deuis,** 4 *Sc.* **deuiss,** 4–5 **deuys,** *Sc.* **dewis(e, -ys(s, -ice, -yce,** 4–6 **deuyse, diuis(e, dyuys(e,** 4–7 **deuise, devise,** 5–6 **deuyce,** 6 *Sc.* **devyiss,** 6–7 **divice,** 5– **device.** [Here two original OF. and ME. words *devis* and *devise* have run together. The actual form *device* represents phonetically ME. *devīs, devȝs,* n. OF. *devis* masc., 'division, partition, separation, difference, disposition, wish, desire, will' (Godefroy); 'speech, talke, discourse, a conference, or communication; deuising, conferring, or talking together; also, a deuice, inuention; disposition or appointment of' (Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'action of discoursing, conversation, talk, specification (of work to be done)'. But the form *devise* (when not a mere variant spelling of *device*: see below) represents OF. *devise* fem. 'division, separation, difference, heraldic device, will, testament, plan, design, wish, desire, liking, opinion, conversation, conference, manner, quality, kind' (Godefroy); 'a deuice, posie, emblеme, conceit, coat or cognizance borne; an inuention; a diuision; bound, meere, or marke diuiding land' (Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'action of dividing, that which divides or distinguishes, the motto of a shield, seal, etc., an adage'. The two French words correspond to Pr. *devis, devisa,* It. *diviso, divisa,* Romanic derivs. of *dīvīs-* ppl. stem of *dīvidĕre* to divide: see DEVISE *v.*

The older word in ME. appears to have been *devis, devys,* but *devise* also appears from Caxton onward, and prob. earlier, at least in the phrase, *to devise* = F. *à devise* (sense 12). It is however very difficult to distinguish the two words, since *devise, devyse* occurs not only as the proper spelling of the repr. of OF. *devise,* but also, in northern and late ME., and in the 16th c., as a frequent spelling of ME. *devis,* mod. *device.* In rimes it is generally possible to separate *devise* = *devis, device,* from *devise* proper, but in other positions it is often impossible; nor does the sense give much help, because in OF. *devis* and *devise* partly coincided in meaning, while the English distinctions do not always agree with the French. In later times *device* gradually became the accepted form in all senses, except in that of 'testamentary bequest', which still remains DEVISE, q. v. There is also some reason to think that in the 17th c. *devises* (-əiźz) was, in the south of England, used in the plural, when *device* (-əis) was written or at least pronounced in the singular: cf. *house* sing., *houses* (-źz) pl. The sense-development had to a great extent taken place before the words were adopted in English, so that here the historical and logical orders do not agree.]

1. The action of devising, contriving, or planning; the faculty of devising, inventive faculty; invention, ingenuity. Now *arch.* and *rare.* (orig. *devis*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1413, I ne can the nombre telle Of stremes smale, that by devys Mirthe had don come through condys. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 58 The deuise of some conuenient pretext. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, A pillour of their owne deuise. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Acts* xvii. 29 Golde, siluer, or stone grauen by art and mans deuice. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* XXX, That fire, which all thing melts, should harden yse; And yse, which is congeald with sencelesse cold, Should kindle fyre by wonderful devyse! 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 174 Hee's gentle..full of noble deuise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 459 As touching the deuise and inuention of mony. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* ix. 10 There is no worke, nor deuice, nor knowledge, nor wisedome in the graue whither thou goest. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 By device, tis so made to open, that [etc.]. 1858 T. PARKER *Historic Americans* (1871) 15 Much of our social machinery ..is of his [Franklin's] device.

b. The manner in which a thing is devised or framed; design. *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1576 The sydes..of sotell deuyse. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 189 'Tis Plate of rare deuice. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvi, It was a lodge of ample size, But strange of structure and device. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 136 Who knew to shape all works of rare device. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *Rose Mary*, A chiming shower of strange device.

† c. A contrived shape or figure. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 359 Þis grete god..In a dredfull deuys, a dragons forme.

† 2. Purpose, intention. *Obs.* (orig. *devis*).

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1887 To sire Beues a smot therwith A sterne strok..Ac a failede of his diuis And in the heued smot Trenchefis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Devyce, purpose,

seria. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 75 b, When he had thus ordered his affaires accordyng to his device and ordre.

3. Will, pleasure, inclination, fancy, desire. In earlier use chiefly in phr. *at one's (own) device* [OF. *à mon, ton,* etc. *devis*]; later only in pl.; now only in phr. *left to one's own devices,* etc., where it is associated with sense 6. (orig. *devis*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11576 (Cott.) Þat he ne suld rise, Al at his aun deuise. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11786 Hyt ys sloghenes and feyntes To take penaunce at þy dyuys. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* xii, No sapphire of Inde, no ruby rich of price There lacked than..ne thing to my devise. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcviii. 691 They..toke a place of grounde at their deuyse, abyding their enemyes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf., We haue folowed to much the deuyses [*ed.* 1607 devices] and desyres of our owne heartes. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 38 Loosing and knitting marriages, by devise at pleasure. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xviii. 12 We will walk after our own deuices. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxi. 52 Their own conceits they follow'd still, Their own devises blind. 1870 MRS. H. WOOD *G. Canterbury's Will* xv, What would you do, if left to your own devices?

† **b.** Will or desire as expressed or conveyed to another; command, order, direction, appointment. Chiefly in phr. *at* (some one's) *device. Obs.* (Cf. DEVISE *v.* 3.) (ME. *devis*; OF. *devise.*)

1307 *Elegy Edw. I* iv, That hit he write at mi devys [*rime* pris]. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1439 Lokes that ye doo be my devys. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 716 Full feyre he dyd his servyse, And servyd the quene at hyr devyse. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1150 Scho graithit hir apon a gudlye wis, With gold and ger and folk at hir dewis. *Ibid.* x. 473 The Bruce askyt; 'Will thow do my dewyss?' 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlv. 173, I am natte determyneddе to folowe his deuyse and ease [*faire à sa devise ne à son aise*]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 396 God..At his devyiss all thing in erth is done. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iv. 24 It is the very deuyce of him yᵗ is hyest of all.

† **4.** Opinion, notion; what one thinks about something. Sometimes it may mean 'opinion offered, advice, counsel'. *Obs.* (In 15th c. *devis* and *devise.* OF. *devise,* opinion, sentiment.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 199 Bounden bene Wyth þe myryeste margarys at my deuyse þat euer I se3 3et with myn y3en. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 278 As thou shalt here my devise, Thou might thy self the better avise. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 651 For certes at my devys Ther is no place in Paradys So good. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxix, Thenne iche mon sayd thayre deuise. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 86 Pees to profyr, as to my Devyce, Makythe no delaye. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 779 Now wolle ye telle me your devyce, That how I may govern me? *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2698 As a woman war vnwyse þus sho spird him hir deuyse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 395 When the Duke of Norffolk had heard fully his device, he tooke it not in good parte. 1594 *2nd Pt. Contention* (1843) 125, I prethe Dicke let me heare thy deuise.

† **5.** Familiar conversation, talk, chat. *Obs.* [OF. and mod.F. *devise.*]

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli. 153 Blanchardyn..talked wyth the kynge..his fader And as they were thus in deuyses [etc.]. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lix. 348 After many playsaunt deuyses and joyfull wordes, they wesshed theire handes and sette them at dyner. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 127 To entertaine them with familiar device, as the fashion in Fraunce and other places is. 1600–10 in *Shaks. C. Praise* 40 What for your businesse, news, device, foolerie and libertie, I never dealt better since I was a man.

6. Something devised or contrived for bringing about some end or result; an arrangement, plan, scheme, project, contrivance; an ingenious or clever expedient; often one of an underhand or evil character; a plot, stratagem, trick.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 381/156 'Sire,' he seide, 'mi deuis þou schalt here i-seo: þe halle ichulle furst arere.' 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 358 All was done according to theyr former deuyse. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxi. 11 They..ymagined soch deuyces, as they were not able to perfourme. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 This devise so much pleased the seditious congregation. *Ibid.* 48 b, This device of fortifying an armye was at this tyme fyrst invented. *Ibid.* 158 b, To set open the fludde gates of these devises. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 7 His pollicies and wittie devises in behove of the publique weal. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Cor.* ii. 11 We are not ignorant of his deuises [1611 deuices]. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 176 Excellent, I smell a deuice. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 140 The Captaine..declared to him his whole deuise. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 104 By this happy device..[they] screen themselves. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome* Pref. (1864) 25 The device by which Elfleda was substituted for her young mistress.

7. *concr.* The result of contriving; something devised or framed by art or inventive power; an invention, contrivance; *esp.* a mechanical contrivance (usually of a simple character) for some particular purpose.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 139, I hoped þe water were a deuyse Bytwene myrþez by merez made. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 He alone, with his deuises and engynes..spoyled and discomfited the whole Army. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 41 b, The devise was, a lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheeles, and the Front armed with sharpe Syckles, which forced by the beast through the Corne, did cut downe al before it. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 To remedy which they have devices like Turrets upon the tops of their Chimneys to suck in the air for refreshment. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 218/1 The devices for baling cut hay. 1884 [See DEVIL *sb.* 8].

b. Used of things non-material.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 326/2 This exposicion is neither our deuise nor ani new founden fantasy, but a very trueth well perceiued. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 5 It is not a deuise of man as other Religions are. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* Ep. Ded. A iij, It was a mad conceit..That an huge Giant beares up the earth..If by this devise he had meant onely an Embleme of Kings.

8. Something artistically devised or framed; a fancifully conceived design or figure.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 178 In quentise of clothinge ffor to queme sir pride..and icke day a newe deuyse, it dulleth my wittis. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 490 My master bout of Arnold goldsmythe a dyvyse of goold for mastres Margret. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 Curiously buylded with many pleasaunt diuises. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 119 The glass..curiously painted with such knots and devices as the Jews usually make for ornament. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 21 A practice of painting, in curious devices and figures, the coffins destined for the dead. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 1 The most modern [coins] present complicated and intricate devices.

9. *spec.* An emblematic figure or design, *esp.* one borne or adopted by a particular person, family, etc., as a heraldic bearing, a cognizance, etc.: usually accompanied by a motto.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3222 þat i haue a god schel[d] & wel & faire wiþ-inne a werwolf depeynted..þe quen þan dede comaunde to crafti men i-nowe, þat deuis him were dist er þat day eue. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1272 *Dido,* And berin in hise devysis for hire sake, N'ot I nat what. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 276 They take armes att theyre owne wylle and suche a deuyse as them plaiseth, wherof som grownde..the same upon theyre name. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 108 b, A Carcanet of golde..whereon is bravelie set forth the devise or armes of the Academie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 55, I did send for you to drawe me a devise, an Imprezza, by Sinecdoche a Mott. I wold haue you paint me for my device a good fat legge of ewe mutton. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 19 The deuice he beares vpon his shield Is a blacke Ethyope, reaching at the sunne. The word, *Luv tua vita mihi* 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 45 Shields painted with such Devises as they pleased. 1790 PENNANT *London* 116 (R.) With the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of Richard II. 1882 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 63 The devices or trade emblems of special favourites among the old printers.

b. A motto or legend borne with or in place of such a design.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vi, I observed the device upon his coach to be *Libertas et natale solum.* 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. (an. 1587), Repeating..sentences which she borrowed from some of the devices then in vogue: *aut fer, aut feri* [etc.]. 1851 LONGF. *'Excelsior'*, A banner with the strange device, 'Excelsior!'

10. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty writing or expression, a 'conceit'. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Notes making of verse* § 1 in *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 31 By this *aliquid salis,* I meane some good and fine deuise, shewing the quicke capacitie of a writer. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 342 In versifying..his devises are not darkened with mystie cloudes..the conveiaunce of his matter is manifest. 1645 *Kingdom's Weekly Post* 16 Dec. 76 This is the man who would have his device alwayes in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. lii, Ballad, jest, and riddle's quaint device. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 193 Some droll and merry device.

11. Something devised or fancifully invented for dramatic representation; 'a mask played by private persons,' or the like. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 669 But I will forward with my deuice. 1590 — *Mids. N.* v. i. 50 The riot of the tipsie Bachanals..That is an old deuice, and it was plaid When I from Thebes came last. 1607 — *Timon* I. ii. 155 You haue..entertain'd me with mine owne deuice. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* (T.) Masques and devices, welcome! 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. iv. 273 Baltazar de Beaujoyeux..having published an account of his devises in a book. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxvii, Devices quaint, and frolics ever new.

† **12.** Phrases. *At device, to device* [OF. *à devis, à devise*]: at or to one's liking or wish; perfectly, completely, entirely, certainly. *At all device,* in all respects, completely, entirely (cf. *point-device*) *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 264 For mynerfe ay wes wont to serfe Hym fullely at all deuiss. *Ibid.* XI 348 The king..wes vicht and viss And richt vorthy at all deuiss. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens* 628 Clement..empleysit wele in godis serwice In althinge, at al dewise. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1206 *Dido* (Tanner), Up on a courser..Sit Eneas lik phebus to deuyse So was he freish arayed in his wise. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 404 He is a noble prechour at device. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4141 With thire Armures this knyght faght so wele at devis. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 479 A litel his colour cam, vnto deuise. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 126 He is moche fayre & wel shapen of membres, & hath a face to deuyse, except that one of his eyen is hyer sette than the other is 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. ix. 85 The Troiane prynce..with his brand hym brytnys at devys, In maner of ane offerand sacrysys.

Device, obs. form of DEVISE *v.* and *sb.*

Devi·ceful, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Full of, or characterized by, device, ingenuity or invention; ingenious, 'cunning', 'curious'.

1590 SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 385 The devicefull matter of my song. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. iii. 3 To tell the glorie of the feast..The goodly service, the devicefull sights..Were worke fit for an herauld. 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* III. i, Oh quick, deviceful, strong-brain'd Dulcimel, Thou art too full of wit to be a wife. 1625 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 206 A carpet, rich and of deviceful thread. 1632 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1636) 24 The quaint Impresas their deviceful shows. 1681 H. MORE in Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. Postcr. (1726) 18 In his deviceful imagination.

Hence **Devi·cefully** († **devisefully**) *adv.*, ingeniously, 'cunningly'; **Devicefulness.**

a 1632 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 77 The Alphabet Of flowers, how they devisefully being set And bound up, might..Deliver errands mutely, and mutually. 1894 *Liberal* 17 Nov. 3/2 It was from the Germans that the Japs derived all their discipline and devicefulness.

Devi·celess, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a device (in various senses: see the sb.).

1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* Pref. 27 To teach that there is no device in the grave may..make the deviceless person more contented in his dulness. 1884 TRAILL *New Lucian* 130 That coin of language which..has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless.

† **Devi·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēvict-us,* pa. pple. of *dēvincĕre* to subdue, f. DE- I. 3 + *vincĕre* to conquer.] Subdued, overcome.

1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 205 A region..where the Wandalynges were devicte. 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Early Wks. (1843) 46 Ready to be devict and overcome. *c* 1550 *Knighthood & Battle* (MS. Cott. Titus, A. xxiii. 1) 6 For mightily what man may renne and lepe, May well devicte and saf his party kepe. [But here perhaps a verb].

Devide, devident, etc., obs. fl. DIVIDE, etc.

Devil (dev'l, devil), *sb.* Forms: 1 **diobul, díofol, déofol,** 1–2 **déofol,** 2–3 **deofel,** 2–5 **deouel,** 3–5 **deuel,** 4 7 **deuil, devel,** 6–7 **divel,** 6– **devil.** Also 1 **díofol, déofol,** *north.* **diowul, diowl, dioul, diwl, deuil**), 3 **diefel,** *Orm.* **de(o)fell,** 3–4 **dioul,** 4 **dyevel,** 5 **dewill, -ille, dyuell,** 5–6 **devell, devyl, -yll(e, deuyl**(l, 5–7 **deuill,** 6 **diuill,** 6–7 **diuel**(l, **divel**(l, 8 9 *dial.* **divul,** *Sc.* **dēvil**; *monosyllabic* 4–5 **deul, dele, del,** 5 **dewle, dwill, dwylle, delve,** 5–6 **dule,** 7 **de'el,** 8 9 *Sc.* **deil,** *Exmoor* **doul,** *Lancash.* **dule.** *Plural* 1 **déoflu,** 2 **deofle, deoflen, deflen,** 2–3 **deulen,** 5 **develyn**; 1 *north.* **diules,** 2 **deofles, deoules, deuules, deules, doules,** 3 *Orm.* **de(o)ffless,** 4 **devles, devels,** etc.; *gen. pl.* 1–3 **déofla,** 3–4 **devele**; *dat. pl.* 1 **déoflum,** 2 **deoflan, -en.** [OE. *déofol,* etc., corresponding to OFris. *diowel,* OS. *diubul, -bal, diobol, diabol, diuvul* (MDu. *duvel, dievel,* Du. *duivel,* MLG., LG. *duvel*), OHG. *tiuval, tioval, tiufal* (Notker), *diuval, diufal* (Tatian, Otfrid), MHG. *tiuvel, tievel, tiufel, tiefel,* Ger. *teufel*; ON., Icel. *djofull* (Sw. *djefvul,* Da. *djævel*); Goth. *diabaulus, diabulus,* immediately a. Gr. διάβολος, in Jewish and Christian use 'the Devil, Satan', a specific application of διάβολος 'accuser, calumniator, slanderer, traducer', f. διαβάλλειν to slander, traduce, *lit.* to throw across, f. διά through, across + βάλλειν to cast. The Gr. word was adopted in L. as *diabolus,* whence in the mod. Romanic langs., It. *diavolo,* Sp. *diablo,* Pg. *diabo,* Pr. *diablo, diable,* F. *diable*; also in Slavonic, OSlav. *diyavolŭ, dĭyavolŭ,* etc. In Gothic the word was masc., as in Greek and Latin; the plural does not occur; in OHG. it was masc. in the sing., occasionally neuter in the plural; in OE. usually masculine, but sometimes neuter in the sing., regularly neuter in the plural *deofol, deoflu*; but the Northumbrian Gospel glosses have masculine forms of the plural.

The Gothic word was directly from Greek; the forms in the other Teutonic langs. were partly at least from Latin, and prob. adopted more or less independently of each other. Thus ON. *djöfull* regularly represents an original *diabŭlus.* OE. *díobul, déofol, déofel* can also be referred to an earlier *diabul, diavol* (cf. It. *diavolo*), *to* coming, through *fo,* from earlier *ta.* The OE. *déo* would normally give modern *dē-,* exemplified in 15th c., and in mod. Sc. and some Eng. dialects, but generally shortened at an earlier or later date to *dev-* or *div-.* In some, especially northern, dialects, the *v* was early vocalized or lost, leaving various monosyllabic forms, of which mod Sc. *deil,* and Lancashire *dule* are types.

The original Greek διάβολος was the word used by the LXX to render the Heb. שָׂטָן *sātān* of the O.T.; in the Old Latin version it was regularly retained as *diabolus*; but Jerome substituted *Satan,* which is thus the reading of the Vulgate everywhere in the Canonical books, except in Ps. cviii. (cix.) 6 (the Psalter in the Vulgate being the Gallican version from the LXX). Wyclif translating the Vulgate, has in this place 'the deuel', but elsewhere in O.T. 'Sathan'; the 16–17th c. Eng. versions have 'Satan' throughout after the Hebrew.]

1. *The Devil* [repr. Gr. ὁ διάβολος of the LXX and New Test.]: In Jewish and Christian theology, the proper appellation of the supreme spirit of evil, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, the foe of God and holiness, otherwise called Satan.

He is represented as a person, subordinate to the Creator, but possessing superhuman powers of access to and influence over men. He is the leader or prince of wicked apostate angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (Matt. xxv. 41).

Besides the name *Satan,* he is also called *Beelzebub, Lucifer, Apollyon, the Prince of darkness, the Evil One, the Enemy of God and Man, the Arch-enemy, Arch-fiend, the Old Serpent, the Dragon*; and in popular or rustic speech by many familiar terms as *Old Nick, Old Simmie, Old Clootie, Old Teaser, the Old One, the Old lad,* etc.

(In this the original sense the word has no plural.)

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1457 (O. E. T.) *Orcus,* hel diobul. *c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xiii. 4 Done diofol biswac. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 460 (Gr.) Hyre þæt deofol oncwæð. *a* 1000 *Solomon & Sat.* 122 (Gr.) Him bið þæt deofol lað. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John viii. 44 Ge synd deofles bearn. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. iv. 5 Da ȝebrohte se deofel hine on þa halȝan ceastre. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Al folc ȝede in to þes diefles muðe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 To luste þe defles lore. *Ibid.,* Þa

wurhliche weden þe þe dieuel binom ure forme fader adam. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 98 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 28 Dieð com in þis middenerd þurh þe ealde deofles onde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 62/294 þat was þe Deuel of helle. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Ichot the cherl is def, the Del hym todrawe! *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 442 þen God and þe devell were weddid togedre. 1382 — *Ps.* cviii. [cix.] 6 Sett vp on hym a synere; and the deuell stonde at his riȝt side [1535 Coverdale, Let Satan stonde at his right hande; 1611 Satan, *marg.* or, an aduersary; 1885 (R.V.) adversary, *marg.* Or *Satan*, or *an accuser*]. — *Matt.* xxv. 41 Euerlastynge fijr, the which is maad redy to the deuyl and his angelis. — *Rev.* xii. 9 And the like dragoun is cast doun, the greet olde serpent, that is clepid the Deuel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4392 þe folke .. vnder daunger of þe dule droupet full longe. *c* 1450 Myrc 364 Hyt ys a sleghþe of the del. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7170 Oft to gydir þai did euill, And gaf occasion to þe deuill. *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 402 To forsake the diuel and all his works. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* iv (1633) 13 So wee say..*dile* for *divill*. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 277 As mad as the divel of hell. 1577 B. Goodge *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 46 b, Where a man must deale with the Devil. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. 1604 Jas. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill as they doe. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 302 The Samoreen .. black as the devill, and as treacherous. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exch.* ii. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 490 He looks So damnably as if the Divel were at my elbow. 1738 Swift *Polite Convers.* 97 That would have been a Match of the Devils making. 1817 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 150, I defy the Attorney General, and even the Devil himself, to produce from my writings any one essay, which is not written in the spirit of peace. 1828 Carlyle *Misc., Burns* (1857) I. 212 The very Devil he cannot hate with right orthodoxy. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* v. (1862) 159 All gathers up in a person, in the devil, who has a kingdom, as God has a kingdom.

b. According to mediæval notions: cf. 3.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 245/165 In fourme of a fair womman þe deuel cam heom to. *Ibid.* 372/174 And þe Aungel heom schewede al a-brod þene deuel ase huy stude, þe fourme of a grislich man þat al for-broide were And swarttore þane eueri ani blou3man.. Fuyrie speldene al stinkende out of is mouth he blaste And fuyr of brumston at his nose. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 10 b, There was newes come to London, that the Devill..was seene flying over the Thames. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 16 Let's write good Angell on the Deuills horne 'Tis not the Deuills Crest. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II. iii, The Devil . appeared to her in the shape of a handsome man, and after of a black dog. *Ibid.* xxviii, Declares that the Devil in the shape of a black man lay with her in the Bed .. that his feet were cloven. 1805 Nicholls *Lett.* in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 45 He thought that Milton had improved on Tasso's devil by giving him neither horns nor a tail. *c* 1850 J. W. Croker in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvii. 215 By his bad character and ill-looking appearance, like the devil with his tail cut off. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* iv. 1296 The devil appears himself, Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tail!

c. In plural applied to 'the Devil and his angels', the host of fallen and evil spirits for whom hell was prepared: see 3.

2. From the identification of the *demons*, δαιμόνια, δαίμονες, of the Septuagint and New Testament with Satan and his emissaries, the word has been used from the earliest times in English, as equivalent to or including Demon (sense 2), applied **a.** (in Scripture translations and references) to the false gods or idols of the heathen; **b.** (in Apocrypha and N. Test.) to the evil or unclean spirits by which demoniacs were possessed; **c.** in O. Test. translating Heb. שְׂעִירִים hairy ones, 'satyrs'.

In the Vulgate, as in Gr., *diabolus* and *dæmon* are quite distinct; but the Gothic of Ulfilas already uses *unhulþa* (Ger. *unhold*) to render both words, and in all the modern languages, *devil*, or its cognate, is used for *dæmon* as well as for *diabolus*; see Demon.

a. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcv[i]. 5 Forðon alle godas ðioda ðioful, dryhten soðlice heofenas dyde. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 An meȝie cynn þe nefer ne abeah to nane deofol ȝyld. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11759 (Trin.) Alle þo deueles [*Cott.* idels; *Fairf.* mawmettes] in a stounde Grouelynge fel to þe grounde. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cvi. 37 Thei offriden ther sones and ther doȝtris to deuelis. [1611 deuils, 1885 (R.V.) demons. So *Deut* xxxii. 17]. — *Acts* xvii. 18 A tellere of newe deuelis [1388 of newe fendis; 1526 Tindale, a tyddynges brynger off new devyls; 1557 *Geneva* of newe Gods; 1611 of strange gods; 1881 (R.V.) strange gods (Gr. demons)]. — *Rev.* ix. 20 Thei worschipeden not deuels, and simulacres golden, treenen, the which he nether mowen see, nether heere, nether wandre. 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. x. 210 He..abolished all worshippe of deuilles. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 335 This Devill (or Molech) is of concave copper .. double guilded. *Ibid.*, 70 Temples, wherein they number 3333..little guilded Devils. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 373 Devils to adore for deities. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) 1 *Cor.* x. 20 The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils [*marg.* Gr. *demons*], and not to God.

b. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 34 In aldormenn diowbla [he] fordrifes diowlas. *c* 975 *Ruskw. G.* ibid., In aldre deofla he ut-weorpeð deofol. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., On deofla ealdre he drifð ut deoflu. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules togedere ut of a man .. and þe swin urnen alse deulen hem driuen. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* ix. 34 In the prince of deuelis he castith out deuilis. — *John* x. 20 He hath a deuel, and maddith, or wexith wood. — 1 *Tim.* iv. 1 3yuynge tent to spiritis of errour, and to techingis of deuels. — *Rev.* xvi. 14 Thre vncleene spirites .. sotheli thei ben spirites of deuelis, makinge signes. 1548 Udall etc., *Erasm. Par. John* 73 b, He hathe the Deuell (say they) and is madde. 1604 *Canons Ecclesiastical* lxxii. Neither shal any Minister not licensed .. attempt .. to cast out any deuill or deuils. 1611 Bible *John* x. 20 He hath a deuill and is mad. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 28 The ejection of Divells by fasting and prayer. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Matt.* ix. 34 By the prince of the devils casteth he out devils [*marg.* Gr. *demons*].

c. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxiv. 14 And aȝen come shul deueles [1388 fendis], the beste party an asse, and a party a man. — *Rev.* xviii. 2 Greet Babilon fel doun fel doun, and is maad the habitacioun of deuelis [1611 deuils]. (Cf. Isa. xiii. 2.) [1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 11 The Satyre, a most rare and seldome seene Beast, hath occasioned others to thinke it was a Deuill .. and it may be that Deuils haue at some time appeared to men in this likenes.]

d. *fig.* A baleful demon haunting or possessing the spirit; a spirit of melancholy; an apparition seen in *delirium tremens*: see Blue Devil.

3. Hence, generically, A malignant being of angelic or superhuman nature and powers; one of the host of Satan, as 'prince of the devils', supposed to have their proper abode in hell, and thence to issue forth to tempt and injure mankind; a fiend, a demon. Also, applied to the malignant or evil deities feared and worshipped by various heathen people (cf. 2 a).

In mediæval conception, devils (including Satan himself) were clothed with various hideous and grotesque forms; their usual appearance, however (still more or less retained in art), was derived from the satyrs of Roman mythology, or from the figure attributed to Pan, being a human form furnished with the horns, tail, and cloven foot of a goat.

Beowulf 757 Wolde on heolster fleon, secan deofla gedræg. *Ibid.* 1680 Hit on æht ȝehwearf æfter deofla hryre, Denizea frean. *a* 1000 *Crist* 1531 (*Cod. Exon.* 30 b) On þæt deope dael deofol ȝefeallað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Ure ifan þet beoð þa deofles beoð bisencte in to helle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Witeð ȝe..in þat eche fur þat is ȝarked to deuules and here fereden. *Ibid.* 173 Hie iseð bineðen hem deflen þe hem gredeliche kepeð. *c* 1200 Ormin 1403 Alle þa þatt fellenn swa þe33 simmdenn labe deofless. *Ibid.* 10565 Deofle flocc. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37/104 Þere nis no deuel þat dorre noupe nei3 þe come, for drede. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 450 A veyn blast of a fool, and, in cas, of a devyl. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 21 For alle deorke deoueles dreden hit to huyre. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 121 Develyn schall com oute off helle. 1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Divell she, *diablesse*. *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 428 Thou shalt pay thine owne debtes amongest the diuils in hell. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 70 Wks. 1888 I. 118 Ane terribill cumpany of dewlis hastalie apperand to him. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 330 The haire of the faire queene of devills. 1605 Z. Jones tr. *De Loyer's Specters* title-p., The Nature of Spirites, Angels, and Divels. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 404 The Italians swore, I was a Divell and not a man. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Posthuma* (1649) 96 This Lilith was..a kinde of shee-divel which killed children. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* iv. v. 180 The visible appearance of a Devil or Dæmon which they say is common among them. 1842 Tennyson *St. Simeon Stylites* 4 Scarce meet For troops of devils. 1879 M. D. Conway *Demonol.* I. i. iv. 36 A devil..a being actuated by simple malevolence.

4. *transf.* Applied to human beings. **a.** A human being of diabolical character or qualities; a malignantly wicked or cruel man; a 'fiend in human form'; in ME. sometimes a man of gigantic stature or strength, a giant.

c 960 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 70 Ic iuih tuelfo ȝeceas & of iuh an diul [*Ruskw.* diowul] is. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an 1137 þa fylden hi mid deoules & yuele men. *c* 1205 Lay. 17669 He ..wende anan rihte in to Winchæstre swulc hit weore an hali mon, þe hædene deouel. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4288 An olde vecke .. The which devel, in hir enfaunce Hadde lerned of Loves arte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 407 At thus with wrang, thir dewillis suld bruk our land. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 256 Ayeynst this strong dyuell I ne may withstand. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 136 Some develles wyll theyr husbandes bete. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 132 Thou do'st bely her, and thou art a diuell. 1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* I. § 6 That olde slaunder of early holiness: A young Saint, an olde Devill: sometimes young Devils have prooved olde Saints: never the contrary. 1611 Bible *John* vi. 70 Haue not I chosen you twelue, and one of you is a deuill? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 426 Devils in flesh antedate hell in inventing torments. 1786 *Adv. Capt. F. Boyle* 82 Thou Devil! said he to Susan, and hast thou betray'd me. 1867 Parkman *Jesuits N. America* xxii. 319 He was a savage still, but not so often a devil.

b. In later use, sometimes, merely a term of reprobation or aversion; also playfully connoting the qualities of mischievous energy, ability, cleverness, knavery, roguery, recklessness, etc., attributed to Satan.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 226 Thou most excellent diuell of wit. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 29 An Angel in his behaviour, and a Devil .. in the Mathematicks. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 57 So provoking a devil was Dick. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* III. iv, An ill-tempered little devil! She'll be in a passion all her life. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lvi, A man of great talents, who knew a good deal.., and was a devil to play. 1854 Warter *Last of Old Squires* xvi. 151 In our forefathers' days the term *devil* (for instance, 'queer devil', 'rum devil') had a modified signification, intimating more of the knave than of the fool, but not without a strong dash of the humourist.

c. Applied in contempt or pity (chiefly with *poor*): A poor wretched fellow, one in a sorry plight, a luckless wight. [So in It., Fr., etc.]

1698 T. Frogr *Voy.* 160 The poor Devil was condemned to have his head chopped off. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 36 (*Montriul*), I am apt to be taken .. when a poor devil comes to offer his service to so poor a devil as myself. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxi, 'What can we do for that puir doited deevil of a knight-baronet?' 1890 Ld. Beaconsfield *Let.* 16 Nov. in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 250 Riding the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Puseyites the scapegoats. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* I. xiii. 167 Why should he do anything .. for a poor devil like me?

d. Applied also to a vicious, evil-tempered, or mischievous beast.

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 44 He was the fastest trotter in the cantonment, but a restive devil. 1884 *Bath Jrnl.* 26 July 6/5 That tusker there (pointing to the large elephant)..is a devil. He has killed three keepers already.

5. *spec.* **a.** *Printer's devil*: the errand-boy in a printing office. Sometimes the youngest apprentice is thus called. (In quot. 1781 a girl or young woman.)

1683 Moxon *Mechanic Exercises* II, The Press-man sometimes has a Week-Boy to Take Sheets, as they are Printed off the Tympan: These Boys do in a Printing-House, commonly black and Dawb themselves: whence the Workmen do Jocosely call them Devils; and sometimes Spirits, and sometimes Flies. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 31 P 13 Mr. Bickerstaff's Messenger, or (as the Printers call him) Devil, going to the Press. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Dialogue* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 4 And in the morning when I stir, Pop comes a Devil 'Copy Sir'. 1781 Johnson 20 Apr. in *Boswell*, He had married a printer's devil. .. I thought a printer's devil was a creature with a black face and in rags. .. Yes, sir: but I suppose he had her face washed and put clean clothes on her. 1836 Smart s. v. *Sematology*, Mr. Woodfall's men, from the devil up to the reader. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* I. p. xxviii, As neither space, time, nor printers devils are under control, I must therefore content myself with the above brief..review.

b. A junior legal counsel who does professional work for his leader, usually without fee. *Attorney-General's Devil*, a familiar name of the Junior Counsel to the Treasury.

1849 I. D. Campbell *Lives Chief Justices* II. xxxiv. 437 He [Lord Mansfield] had signed and forgotten both opinions, —which were, perhaps, written by devils or deputies. 1872 *Echo* 14 Nov. (Farmer), Sir James Hannen, we are told, was a Devil once. 1884 *Bath Jrnl.* 12 July 8/1 Mr. Clarke was offered the post of 'devil' to the Attorney General, and his declining may be said to have been without precedent. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 3/1 It is by no means an uncommon thing for an Attorney-General's 'devil', or point and case hunter, to be offered a judgeship.

c. One employed by an author or writer to do subordinate parts of his literary work under his direction; a literary 'hack'; and generally one who does work for which another receives the credit or remuneration or both.

1888 *Star* 8 Aug., Certain societies, the Early English Text, Chaucer, Shakspere, etc., though large employers of 'devils', pay the highest wages. 1891 [see Devil *v.* 3 c].

6. *fig.* Applied to qualities. **a.** The personification of evil and undesirable qualities by which a human being may be possessed or actuated. (Usually with some fig. reference to sense 2.)

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 297 It hath pleas'd the diuell drunkennesse, to giue place to the diuell wrath. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 23, I haue said my prayers and diuell, enuie, say Amen. *Ibid.* v. ii. 55 How the diuell Luxury .. tickles these together. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 104 Ingratitude, a Devil of Black Renown. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. i. 45 The devil was rebuked that lives in him. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxx, The devil of sophistry, with which thou art possessed. 1842 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 13 Vex'd with a morbid devil in his blood. 1855 — *Sailor Boy* 24 A devil rises in my heart, Far worse than any death to me. 1884 H. Broadhurst in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 347 The devil of short-sighted greed is powerful enough if left alone.

b. *colloq.* Temper, spirit, or energy that can be roused; fighting spirit; perplexing or baffling strategy of attack (as in cricket).

1823 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 434/2 They must have *Devil* enough .. to do gallant things. 1847 Ld. G. Bentinck in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 156 That any nation was so without 'devil' in it as to have laid down and died as tamely as the Irish have. 1884 Hon. I. Bligh in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 5 Evans bowled steadily, but without much 'devil'.

7. Used (generally with qualifications) as the name of various animals, on account of their characteristics, e. g. *Tasmanian devil*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania (*Sarcophilus ursinus*); *Sea Devil*, the Devil-fish: cf. also Sea-.

1686 Ray *Willoughby's Hist. Piscium* III. iii. i. 85 heading, *Rana piscatrix*, the Toad-fish or Frog-fish or Sea-Divel. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 286 There is a sort of Creature here .. called .. by the Dutch, The Devil of Negombo .. because of its qualities .. It hath a sharp Snout, and very sharp Teeth. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 67 The Lophius .. or Sea Devil, is a genus of the branchiostegious order. 1832 Bischoff *Van Dieman's Land* ii. 29 The devil, or as naturalists term it 'dasyurus ursinus' is very properly named. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 381 'Devil [that is, Indian Devil, or cougar] lodges about here—very bad animal.' 1862 Jobson *Australia* vii. 186 Colonists in Tasmania .. called it the 'devil' from the havoc it made among their sheep and poultry.

b. A local name of the Swift (*Cypselus apus*); formerly also of the Coot.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Foulque*, a bird called a Coute, & because of the blackenesse, is called a Diuell. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 95 From its impetuous flight, and its dark colour, it is called *Devil* (Berks).. *Swing Devil* (Northumb.), *Skeer Devil* (Devon, Somerset), *Devil's screecher* (Devon), *Devil shrieker* (Craven).

c. A collector's name of a tropical shell, *Cynodonta turbinellus*. *Obs.*

1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* 291 (Plate V, fig. 5), A Murex, *The Devil*.

8. A name of various instruments or mechanical contrivances, *esp.* such as work with sharp teeth or spikes, or do destructive work, but also applied,

with more or less obvious allusion, to others. Among these are

a. A machine used for tearing open and cleaning wool, cotton, flax, and other fibres, preparatory to spinning; also called *willow, willower, willy*. b. A machine used to tear up old cloth and reduce it to 'shoddy', to be worked up again into cloth; also one used to tear up linen and cotton rags, etc., for manufacture into paper. c. An instrument used for feloniously cutting and destroying the nets of fishermen at sea. d. An instrument of iron wire used by goldsmiths for holding gold to be melted in a blow-pipe flame. e. An iron grate used for fire in the open air.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal*, Certain implements acting with a boss and a slit block of iron, called a devil. 1836 Sir G. Head *Home Tour* 144 The town of Dewsbury ..celebrated for..grinding old garments into new; literally tearing in pieces fusty old rags .. by a machine called a 'devil', till a substance very like the original is reproduced. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 30 'Shoddy'.. consists of the second-hand wool manufactured by the tearing up, or rather grinding, of woollen rags by means of coarse willows, called devils. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 160 Where the 'devil' first beats the cotton from the bale. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* xxv. (1891) 304 To the paper factory, where they have a horrid machine they call the devil, that tears everything to bits. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 610/1 The machine .. is called a willow, or willey, vulgarly a devil; it is used principally for opening raw cotton. 1872 *Manch. Guardian* 24 Sept. (Farmer), Mr. Powell's Bill contains abundant powers for suppressing the vile nuisance known as the American Devil [steam whistle or hooter]. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Devil*, a machine for making wood screws. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 340/2 [He] dives into the recesses of his skin for the 'devil' which is a bunch of matted iron wire. 1880 *Times* 13 Dec., An instrument called 'the Devil' used by foreign fishermen for destroying the fishing nets of English boats on the East coast. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., Dried by means of sundry coke fires kept burning in iron grates called 'devils', similar to those used by the Gas Company's men in our streets. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 61/1 'Devils'.. are used to catch sea-trout in America, but Mr. Fitch justly regards 'devils' as an unsportsmanlike device, 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 10/1 There were exhibited in the court room three Belgian 'devils' and three Belgian grapnels which had been captured by Lowestoft fishermen. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 119/1 The devil, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed. 1893 *Star* 15 July 3/2 The machine for unloading grain .. not inaptly named a 'devil', will .. do the work of four gangs of dock laborers of 12 men each. 1895 *Daily Chronicle* 7 Jan. 8/3 The match was only brought off at Cardiff by the extraordinary precautions for warming the ground by means of 'devils'.

9. A name for various highly-seasoned broiled or fried dishes; also for hot ingredients.

1766 Craig *Lounger* No. 86 Make punch, brew negus, and season a *devil*. 1788 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Peter to Tom* Wks. 1812 I. 530 By Devil .. I mean a Turkey's Gizzard So christen'd for its quality, by man Because so oft 'tis loaded with Kian. 1880 W. Irving *Sketch-bk., L'Envoy* (1865) 458 Another holds a curry or a devil in utter abomination. 1828 Smeaton *Doings in London* (Farmer), The extract of Capsicums or extract of Grains of Paradise is known in the gin-selling trade by the appellation of the Devil. 1830 G. Griffin *Collegians* xiii, The drumstick of a goose or turkey, grilled and highly spiced, was called a devil. *c* 1844 Thackeray *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, The devilled fowl had .. no devil in it. 1848 *Paddiana* (ed. 2) I. 50 Devils were his forte: he imparted a pungent relish to a gizzard or a drumstick that set the assuaging power of drink at defiance. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 327 Let's .. have a devil and a glass of champagne.

10. The name of various forms of fireworks; also 'a sort of priming made by damping and bruising gunpowder' (Smyth *Sailors' Word-bk.*).

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. vii, The captain .. pinned a cracker or devil to the cassock. 1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 135 Like a nest of squibs and devils in a firework. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 203 Rockets, infernals, fire-devils. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* vii, Four devils or wild-fires, such as we were in the habit of making at school.

11. The name given to sand-spouts or moving columns of sand in India and Eastern countries.

1835 Burnes *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 40 Whirlwinds, that raised the dust to a great height, and moved over the plain like water-spouts at sea. In India these phenomena are familiarly known by the name of *devils*. 1886 Burton *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 *note*, Devils, or pillars of sand, vertical and inclined, measuring a thousand feet high, rush over the plain. 1889 *Daily News* 8 July (Farmer), Clouds of dust.. went whirling across the common in spiral cones like desert Devils. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 269 The amount of devils we saw was surprising. (*Note*) Common in the plains of India, where they are called by the natives Bagoola. English people in India call them 'devils'.

12. Short for *devil-bolt*: see 24.

1873 Plimsoll *Our Seamen, an Appeal* 37 'Oh, devils are sham bolts, you know; that is, when they ought to be copper, the head and about an inch of the shaft are of copper, and the rest is iron'.. Seventy-three devils were found in one ship by one of the surveyors of Lloyd's.

13. *Naut.* 'The seam which margins the waterways on a ship's hull' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); 'a seam between the garboard-strake and the keel' (Funk and Wagnall).

Hence various writers derive the phrase 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'; but this is prob. only a secondary and humorous application of 'the devil to pay': cf. 22 j.

14. *A devil of a . . .*: a diabolical example or specimen of a . .., one (of the things in question) of a diabolical, detestable, or violently irritating kind; passing into a mere intensive, = a deuced, confounded, very violent. [So F. *diable de.*]

[1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xii. vii, You don't know what a devil of a fellow he is.] 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav* I. 345 Running downhill at the devil of a rate. 1794 Scott *Let. to Miss Rutherford* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart*, Both within and without doors, it was a devil of a day. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. xi, A devil of a sea rolls in that bay. 1822 Shelley in *T. L. Peacock's Wks.* (1875) III. 477 A devil of a nut it is to crack. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 180 What an outlandish toozy-headed wee sunbrunt deevil o' a lassie that. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liv. 313 We had a devil of a run—I don't know how many miles. 1869 Trollope *He Knew, etc.* liv. (1878) 299 Lead him the very devil of a life. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* v. 53 There will be a devil of a fight when the time comes.

15. *predicatively*: Something as bad as the devil, as bad as can be conceived, the worst that can happen or be met with. [F. *c'est bien le diable, le diable est que . .*]

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III No. 60. 2/2 To quit a Yielding Mistress is the Devil. *a* 1735 Granville (J.), A war of profit mitigates the evil; But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the devil. 1798 Southey *Ballad of Cross Roads* 7 In such a sweltering day as this A knapsack is the devil. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 28 June, To be cross-examined by those who have seen the true thing is the devil. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 734/2 These Southern girls are the very devil.

16. *Like the devil, like devils* [F. *comme le diable, comme tous les diables*], beside the more literal sense, sometimes means: With the violence, desperation, cleverness, or other quality attributed to the devil; extremely, excessively: cf. Diabolically. So in similes, e.g. *as drunk as the d.*, diabolically drunk.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 162 They will eate like Wolues, and fight like Deuils 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 345 The distressed Protestants .. over whom they domineered like Divells. 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 My horse .. pulls like the devil. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 39 A man is said to be .. when he is very impudent, as drunk as the devil. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 378 He disputed like a devil on these two points.

II. In imprecations, exclamations, proverbs, and phrases.

17. In imprecations, wishes of evil, and the like, as *The devil take him*, etc. (Cf. similar uses with *deuce, mischief, pest, plague, pox*, etc.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 1188 Godrich hem hatede, be deuel him hawe! *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 515 The styward seyd the dewle hym Born [= burn] on a lowe! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 175 The dwille he hang you highe to dry! *c* 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* lxxvii. in Child *Ballads* III. v. cxxi. 113/2 The deyell spede hem, bothe bodey and bon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. *Prol.* 260 A twenty devill mot fall his werk at anis. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 14 b, Saiyng, the devill take Henry of Lancastre and the together. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 225 Nay, but the diuell take mocking speake sadde brow, and true maid. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exch.* II. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 485 Now the Dee'l brast crag of him. 1738 Swift *Polite Conv.* 129 Here take it, and the D—l do you good with it. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xii, The devil take my father for sending me thither. 1833 Tennyson *The Goose*, 'The Devil take the goose, And God forget the stranger!'

18. *To go to the devil*: to go to ruin or perdition. In the imperative, expressing angry impatience, and desire to be rid of the person addressed. So *to wish* any one *at the devil*, etc. [F. *aller, envoyer, donner, être au diable.*]

[*c* 1394 J. Malverne *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 33 Excanduit rex [Rich. II] et. dixit ei [comiti Arundel], 'Quod si tu mihi imponas .. vadas ad diabolum'.] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 10 Go to the deville, and say I bad. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 102 Lete theym go to a hundred thousand devils! 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 178 All his Superstition and Hypocrisie, either is or should be gone to the devill. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 367 They cursed them betwene their teeth, saiyng: Get ye into England, or to the devill. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 102 Ere they could strangle him, he sent three of them to the Devill. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t., Disagreeable People* (1852) 121 Whether they are demons or angels in themselves, you wish them .. at the devil. 1823 Byron *Juan* X. lxvi, When a man's country's going to the devil. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xxxii, Tom .. having told her .. to go to the devil. 1881 W. H. Mallock *Rom. 19th Cent.* I. 219, I wish .. the little animal was at the devil.

†19. *A devil way* (*adv.*): originally an impatient strengthening of Away (*a* being the prep., varying with *on, in*, and *devele* the genitive pl., OE. *deofla*); further intensified as *a twenty devil way, on aller* or *alther* (corrupted to *all the*) *devil way, on aller twenty devil way. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 203/124 Þov worst lif and soule a deuele wei al clene i-nome. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2298 And bad hire go, that ilche dai, On alder twenti deuel wai! *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2177 *Ariadne*, A twenty develewey the wynd hym dryue. *c* 1386 — *Reeve's T.* 337 And forth he goth a [3 *MSS.* on, *Harl.* in] twenty deuel way. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 130 Go hens, harlottes, in twenty dewille way, Fast and belyfe! *Ibid.* 176.

† b. In later times it appears to have been taken more vaguely, as an expression of impatience, and sometimes = 'in the devil's name.' *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's Prol.* 26 Tel on, a deueleway [*var.* a delewey]. — *Somps. T.* 534 Lat hym go honge hymself a [*Harl.* on] deuel way. — *Miller's T.* 527. — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 229. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 776 Go and glad thi gest, In alther [*printed* all the] devyl way! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 10 Sit downe in the dewille way, With thi vayn carpyng. *Ibid.* 18 Com downe in twenty deville way. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Deluge* 219 Come in, wife, in 20 devills waye, or els stand there without. *a* 1529 Skelton *Wks.* I. 336 That all the worlde may say, Come downe, in the devyll way. 1530 Palsgr. 838 In the twenty devyll way, *an nom du grant diable.*

20. As an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay, or vexation. a. After an interrogative word, as *who, what, how, where, when.*

[App. taken directly from Fr.; cf. 12th c. OF. *comment diables! dist li vois au vis fier*; *diables* being in the nominative (= vocative case); mod.F. *que diable faire!*; in Mk., also *what devil*, about 1600 often *what a devil.* Also in Ger., Du., Da. and other langs.]

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2694 *Hypermestre*, What devel have I with the knyfe to doo? *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 237 What the deuyll and his dame schall y now doo? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surteen) 114 What the deville is this? he has a long snowte. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xlviii, What deuylle doo ye in this Countrey? *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 408 How the devyll dare ye thus speke? 1529 More *Dyalogue* III. v. Wks. 214 Why, quod he, what deuill rigour could thei more haue shewed? 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 183 When the diuell will ye come in? 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 355 Who the devill hath sente for them? 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 What a diuell tellest thou to me of iustice? 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii 6 What a diuell hast thou to do with the time of the day? 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 40 How a Devil will the Pope observe the Decrees of a Council? 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 184 What the Devil is it to you? 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. v, Why, who the devil are you? 1803 tr. *Lebrun's Mons. Botte* I. 155 What the devil business had she in the store-room? 1819 Byron *Juan* I. c, And wonders why the devil he got heirs. *a* 1845 Hood *Lullaby* ii, What the devil makes him cry?

b. Used interjectionally, or prefixed to a predication.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 67 Dwylle! what may this be? Out, harow, fulle wo is me!.. A, fy, and dewyls! whens cam he That thus shuld reyse me my pawste. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, She is dead: the diuell shee is. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 130 Will you be bound for nothing, be mad good Master, cry the diuell. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 107 P 13 The Devil! He cried out, Who can bear it? 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 63/1 'The Pacha has put twelve ambassadors to death already.' 'The devil he has! and I'm sent here to make up the baker's dozen!' 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 209 'That is W,' said the teacher. 'The Devil!' exclaimed the boy, 'is that W?'

21. Expressing strong negation: prefixed to a substantive, as *the devil a bit, the devil a penny.*

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 441 The deuill a gude thou hais! 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 132 The Deuill of the one chare of good werke they doen. 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 697 'Godly images leade vs to spirituall deuotion.' The Diuel they doe. But if they did, yet not more then the ceremonies of the olde law. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg) 90/1 The devil a penny they have left me, but a bare pension. 1601 Shaks. *Twel N.* II. iii. 159 The diu'll a Puritane that hee is, or any thing constantly. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1811) I. 386 We have an English expression, 'The Devil he doth it, the Devil he hath it'; where the addition of Devil amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to, 'He doth it not, he hath it not.' 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 221 The Devil a-Bit he'll see the better. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 78. 3/1 The D—l was Sick, the D—l a Monk would be, The D—l was Well, the D—l a Monk was he. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxvii, The deil a man dares stir you within his bounds. 1832 *Examiner* 349/1 Devil another word would she speak.

22. In proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. *The devil and all*: Everything right or wrong (especially the wrong); the whole confounded lot; all or everything bad: cf. also g. below. (But sometimes a strengthened form of sense 15.)

1543 Bale *Yet a Course*, Baptyzed bells, bedes, organs.. the deuyll and all of soche idolatrouse beggery 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* A iij, Masse thats true they say the Lawyers haue the deuill and al. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ciii, Be Lawyers, get the Diuell and all. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger* Wks. 1716 II 507 He may get the Devil and all of Money, and a Purse as large as his Conscience. 1703 Mrs. Centlivre *Love's Contriv.* v, If she cou'd steal a husband, she'd have stole the Devil and all of Gallants. 1811 Earl Gower 18 Dec. in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) I. 508, I begin to fear that the rheumatism has taken possession of your right arm .. which would be the devil and all, as the vulgar would say. 1838 Dickens *O Twist* xx, I needn't take this devil and-all trouble to explain matters to you.

b. *Between the d. and the deep* (formerly also *Dead*) *sea.*

1637 Monro *Exped.* II. 55 (Jam.), I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as betwixt the devill and the deep sea. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 394 Between the devil and the dead sea. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 58 (Jam.) *Between the Deel and the deep sea*; that is between two difficulties equally dangerous. 1816 [see Deil 1]. 1894 H. H. Gibbs *Colloquy on Currency* 199 You must remember that he was between the devil and the deep sea.

c. *Black as the d., to paint the d. blacker than he is*, and kindred expressions. *Give the devil his due*: see Due.

1596 Lodge *Margarite Amer.* 84 Divels are not so blacke as they be painted .. nor women so wayward as they seeme. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 65 For the Devill is not so black as he is painted, no more are these Noble Nations and Townes as they are tainted. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 271 They use their Adversary according to the Proverb, painting the Devill blacker then he is. 1837 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* I. 226 That the Devil of Charles X could be painted blacker than his complexion would prove.

d. *When the d. is blind*: at a date infinitely remote, at the Greek calends, or 'latter Lammas'.

1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) I. 9 But when this comes to passe, say the Devil is blind. *c* 1702 *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 74 For we will be Married, When the Devil is Blind. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 216 (D.) They will bring it when the devil is blind [*id fiet ad Calendas Græcas*]. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers* i (D.), *Acv.* I'll make you a fine present one of these days. *Miss.* Ay, when the Devil is blind, and his eyes are not sore yet.

e. The devil's hostility to the *Cross*; sometimes with a play upon 'cross' as a coin.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 305 The deuyll myghte daunce therin for any crowche. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. I. vi. 41 It is a common saying—'The Devil lurks behind the Cross' 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 82 Ill's the precession (and foretims much losse,) Wherein men say, the Deuill beares the Crosse 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* III. i, The devil sleeps in my pocket: I have no cross To drive him from it. 1726 *Adv Capt K. Bayle* 209 Leaving Room in all our Pockets for the Devil to Dance a Saraband, for we had not one Cross to keep him out.

†**f.** *The date of the devil* is opposed to the date of our Lord; but *in the devil's date* is also = 'in the devil's name'. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 81 In þe Date of þe deuel þe Deede was a selet. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 954 What needed that, in the devyls date? *a* 1529 — *Sp. Parrot* 439 Yet the date of owre Lord And the date of the Devyll dothe shrewdlye accord. - *Bowge of Courte* 375 In the devils date, What arte thou?

g. *The d. (and all) to do*: much ado, a world of trouble or turmoil.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iii, There was the Devil and all to do 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Nov, This being queen Elisabeth's birthday, we have the d—— and all to do among us 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, Then there was the devil and all to do: spoons, plates, and dishes flew about the room like mad. 1716 SWIFT *Phillis* 39 See here again the devil to do. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 42 Here had been the devil and all to do.

h. The devil's aversion to *holy water*.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 The olde Proverbe how well the Divell loveth holy water. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 149, I love Mr. N—, as the Devil loves Holy Water. *Mod.* To hate ——, as the devil hates holy water.

i. *As the devil looked over Lincoln.*

(Popularly referred to a grotesque sculpture on the exterior of Lincoln Cathedral)

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 75 Than wold ye looke ouer me, with stomake swolne, Like as the diuel lookt ouer Lincolne *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* Oxf. & Linc. Prov. (D.). 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist* II. ii. 245 Yet these are wights who fondly call their own Half that the Devil o'erlooks from Lincoln town. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 86 She looked at me, as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.

j. *The devil to pay.*

Supposed to refer to the alleged bargains made by wizards, etc, with Satan, and the inevitable payment to be made to him in the end. It has also been attributed to the difficulty of 'paying' or caulking the seam called the 'devil', near a ship's keel, whence the expanded form 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot' But there is no evidence that this is the original sense, and it has never affected the general use of the proverb.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Sept. (Farmer), And then there will be the devil and all to pay. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v i. 93 In comes my Lady Townly here .. who has had the Devil to pay yonder. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 179, I must be with my Wife on Tuesday, or there will be the Devil and all to pay. 1820 BYRON in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1833) III. 63 There will be the devil to pay, and there is no saying who will or who will not be set down in his bill. 1837 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 72 Had he been laid up at present, there would have been the very devil to pay. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* XII. 272 Then, indeed—to use a colloquial expression—there would be the devil to pay.

k. *To play the devil (the very d., the d. and all)*: to act diabolically, do mischief, make havoc or ruin.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 The malt worme playeth the deuyll so fast in the heade *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* I, Burning towns, and sacking cities fair, Doth play the deuil wheresome'er he comes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 338 Seeme a Saint, when most I play the deuill. 1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol Div.* 119 The word was incarnate, and shall we play the incarnate Divels? 1811 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 35, I should have played the devil with his pheasants. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl* 15 Apr., A bad report from that quarter would play the devil. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXVIII. Salt water plays the devil with a uniform. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Your firm and determined intention .. to play the very devil with everything and everybody.

l. *Speak* or *talk of the d., and he will appear.*

1672 *Cataplus, a mock Poem* 72 (in Hazlitt *Prov.*) Talk of the Devil, and see his horns. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 71 Forthwith the Devil did appear, For name him and he's always near. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* I He's just coming towards us. Talk of the Devil! 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* vi, To talk as little about the devil .. as they can; lest he appear. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 10 'Talk of the devil! —Here comes Thiselton!'

m. *The d. among the tailors*: a row going on (see Farmer *Slang Dict.* s. v.); also a game.

1834 LD. LONDONDERRY *Let.* 27 May in *Court Will. IV & Victoria* (1861) II. iv 98 Reports are various as to the state of the enemy's camp, but all agree that there is the devil among the tailors. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 17 A game known as the 'Devil among the tailors'.. a top was set spinning on a long board, and the result depended upon the number of men, or 'tailors', knocked down by the 'devil' (top) of each player.

n. In other expressions (mostly self-explanatory).

To pull the devil by the tail (F. tirer le diable par la queue): to be in difficulties or straits. *To whip the devil round the stump* (U.S.): 'to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation' (*Cent. Dict.*)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 26 Every man for himselfe, and the Devill for us all, catche that catche maie. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 10 It is also a true common proverb, that it is even sin to lie upon the devil. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 60, I will not beare the diuels sacke, by saint Audry. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II (1586) 79 The Proverbe, That the divell is full of knowledge, because he is olde. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* 74 Like will to like, quoth the Devell to the Collier. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 35/2 Let us not give the divell his dinner. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Retirer*, To giue a thing and take a thing; to weare the diuells gold-ring. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xvi, They will finde that they haue but the Deuill by the foote. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, Ay there you've nicked it—there's the devil upon devil. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 49 What is got over the devil's back is spent under his belly. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks* (1760) II. 194 (D.) We became as great friends as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. — *Ibid.* III. 245 (D.) The devil and nine-pence go with her, that's money and company, according to the.. adage. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 182 Well, since he's gone, the Devil go with him and Sixpence, and there's Money and Company too. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XXXIII. (1737) 138 There will be the Devil upon Dun. This is a worse Business than that t'other Day. *c* 1708 W. KING *Art of Love* III. 82 She'd run, As would the Devil upon Dun 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No 56. 3/2 At Play 'tis often said, When Luck returns— *The Devil's dead* 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 8 He that is shipped with the devil must sail with the devil. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers* 13 It rain'd, and the Sun shone at the same time .. Why, then the Devil was beating his Wife behind the Door, with a Shoulder of Mutton. *Ibid.* 159, I beg your Pardon: but they say, the Devil made Askers. *Ibid.* 200 As great as Cup and Can .. Ay, Miss; as great as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. 1822 BYRON *Werner* V. i 427 Father, do not raise The devil you cannot lay between us. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 25 So fond of spending his money on antiquities, that he was always pulling the devil by the tail. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Dunstan'*, The Devil, they say, 'Tis easier at all times to raise than to lay. 1846 WHATELY *Rhetoric* (ed 7) Additions 14 Various evasions and equivocations, such as are vulgarly called 'cheating the Devil'. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. XIX, I will bury myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own. 1857 *N. Y. Evening Post* (Bartlett), There, you are now whipping the devil around the stump! 1892 HON E. BLAKE in *Daily News* 5 Aug. 3/4 Time enough to bid the Devil good morning when you meet him.

o. Other phrases see under leading words, as *to hold a* CANDLE *to the d., the d. and his* DAM, *the d. in the* HOROLOGE, etc.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

23. General combinations. **a.** 'devil' *in apposition*, as *devil-god, -jailor, -monk, -porter*, etc. Hence as vb. *to devil-porter it*, to be devil-porter.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii 19 He Deuill-Porter it no further. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. xvi, Such a rable of divill-gods. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II i. 21 That Diuell Monke, Hopkins. 1625–6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* V iii, My eldest devil-sister! 1629 — *Wedding* III. i, Thy devil jailor May trust thee without a waiter. 1892 B. F. C. COSTELLOE *Church Catholic* 13 A Devil giant coercing hapless lives.

b. *attrib.* and *objective genitive*, as *devil-hive, -master, -work*; *devil-conjurer, -drawer, -driver, -extractor.*

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 27 The sorcerer, the charmer nor the deuell coniurer. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Wks. 1716 II. 42 The Pope would be a Devil-driver too. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Devil-drawer*, a sorry Painter. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 51 Any sorcery or devil work. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 319 These men, who are called enchanters, devil-drivers, and prophesiers. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 321 Fear of the more skilful devil-master. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 400 They struggled till fire issued from eyes, nostrils, and mouth of the poor devil-hive. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 6/2 A refusal to pay the fee charged by a 'devil extractor' for the cure of a mental disease.

c. *instrumental* and *paʃsynthetic*, as *devil-born, -haired, -inspired, -ridden*, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 17 The Asse .. is .. phrased with many epithets .. as slow .. idle, devil-haired. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 108 Men become priest-ridden or devil ridden. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCVI, You tell me, doubt is devil-born. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. v, Scorn and hate .. are devil born things. 1888 *Catholic Press* 16 June 125/1 A devil-inspired cult.

d. *objective*, as *devil-driving*, etc.

1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 327 There is a Devil forking Priest.

24. Special combinations. **Devil-bolt**, a sham bolt (see 12); 'a bolt with false clenches, often introduced into contract-built ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*); **devil-carriage, -cart**, a carriage for moving heavy ordnance; †**devil-cleper** (*obs.*), one who invokes the devil, an enchanter; **devil-dancer**, an Indian votary, akin to the Dancing Dervishes; so **devil-dancing**; **devil-dare** *a.* = DARE-DEVIL; **devil-dealer**, one who has dealings with the devil, a sorcerer; **devil-in-a-bush**, a garden flower, *Nigella damascena*, so called 'from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre' (Prior); **devil-monger** = *devil-dealer*; **devil-on-both-sides**, a local name of the corn crowfoot (*Ranunculus arvensis*), in allusion to its prickly horned capsules; **devil on two sticks**, a wooden toy in the form of an hour-glass or double cone, which is made to spin in the air by means of a string attached to two sticks held in the hands; **devil-shrieker, -skriker**, local name of the Swift: see DEVIL 7 b; **devil-tree**, an apocynaceous tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of India, Africa, and Australia, having a powerfully bitter bark and milky juice; **devil-ward** *a.* and *adv.*, towards or in the direction of the devil; **devil-wise** *adv.*, after the manner of a devil; **devil-wood**, *Osmanthus americanus*, N.O. *Oleaceæ*, a small N. American tree with wood of extraordinary toughness and heaviness; **devil-worship**, the worship or cult of the devil, or of a demon or malignant deity; so **devil-worshipper, -worshipping**; **devil-wort**, a plant. Also DEVIL-BIRD, -DODGER, -FISH, etc.

1894 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 7/5 The '*devil-bolt' swindle must have been the death of many a brave crew. 1888 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 50 *Devil Carriages, large, limber, small. *Ibid.* 426 Devil carriage, 7 ft; Sling cart, 5 ft. 6 in. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* VII. p. cxxxix, I want .. two or three artillerymen to fix the fusees, and a *devil-cart. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvii. 9 The huge hardnesse of thi *deuel-cleperes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 14/1 They were followed by the *devil-dancers, who were terribly affected. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* (1872) 214 Connected with this is what is called *devil-dancing, in which the demoniacal possession is sought. 1857 tr. *Dumas' Three Musketeers* ii. 14/2 His soldiers formed a *devil-dare legion. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I i. (1840) 32 The magicians were not all sorcerers and *devil-dealers. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* Index, *Devil-in-a-bush. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 95 A plant very common about Peshawer, which much resembles that .. called Devil in the bush. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vii, Those *devil-mongers can bake ye a dozen such every moment. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n* 148 *Devil on both sides or Devil o' both sides, *Ranunculus arvensis* L. *Bucks., Durh., Warw.* 1864 ATKINSON *Provv. Names Birds*, *Devil-skriker (Yorks.). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 45 *Alstonia scholaris*, called *Devil-tree or Pali-mara about Bombay. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. II. I. IV. 250 And tended either godward or else *devilward. 1631 CORNWALYES *Ess* II. xlix. 308 And *devill-wise labour for nothing but to make all soules levell with theirs. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi 138 Idolatry and *devil-worship. 1727 — *Syst Magic* I iii. 69 To introduce Devil-worship in the world 1879 M. CONWAY *Demonology & Devil-lore* I. 137 The *devil-worshippers of Travancore to this day declare that the evil power approaches them in the form of a Dog. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. xi. 353 Wormwood, storax, *devil-wort, mandrake, nightshade.

25. The possessive, **devil's**, has somewhat specialized uses as expressing things supposed to belong to or be in the power of the devil; hence it is used in opposition to *God's*, as *devil's martyr*, MATINS, PATERNOSTERS; and sometimes, like DEVILISH, as an intensive qualification of that which is evil, violent, or excessive. [Cf. F. *un froid de diable, un vent de tous les diables.*]

It is also used of natural or prehistoric works attributed to Satanic agency, as *Devil's bridge, dike, punch-bowl*, etc.

?12 .. *Charter* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 231 Purgh ðes defles lore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 475 Foure of the deueles limes, [h]is knistes hurde this. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Divelles worke, *diableric*. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 592 Balaam .. who was the devil's hackney. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XX, What devil's matins are you after at this hour? 1827 — *Jrnl.* 16 Mar., I had the devil's work finding them. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* XV. (Farmer), His wives .. jawin', and cryin', and kickin' up the devil's delight. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* V, We had better be as comfortable as we can this devil's night. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 278 (Farmer) What business have you in the Captain's cabin, kicking up the devil's delight? 1884 E. M. BRAL in *Gd. Words* May 323/1 The newly discovered 'devil's liquor', starch.

b. Special phrases. **Devil's advocate** (L. *advocatus diaboli*), one who urges the devil's plea against the canonization of a saint, or in opposition to the honouring of any one; hence, one who advocates the contrary or wrong side, or injures a cause by his advocacy; so **devil's advocacy**; **devil's bedpost** (see quots.); **devil's bones**, an appellation of dice; **devil's cow**, a black beetle; **devil's darning-needle** (*U.S.*) = *devil's needle* (see also c); **devil's dirt, devil's dung**, asafœtida; **devil's dozen**: see DOZEN; **devil's finger**, a belemnite; **devil's fingers**, the star-fish; **devil's mint**, a succession of things hurtful or offensive, as if the devil himself were at work coining them (Forby); **devil's needle**, provincial name of the dragon-fly; **'Devil's Own'**, a pet name of the 88th Foot (*the Devil's own Connaught boys*); also of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps of Volunteers; **devil's sheaf**: see quot.; **devil's tattoo**: see TATTOO; **devil's toe-nail**, a belemnite. Also DEVIL'S-BIRD, CLAW, etc.

1760 *Impostors Detected* II. 128 By .. playing the true part of the *Devil's advocate. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* I. i. 7 The father made it a point of honour to defend the *Enquirer*; the son played devil's advocate. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* II, Even the Socialist party regarded him as a devil's advocate, and washed their hands of him. 1854 MAURICE *Philos. First Six Cent.* (ed. 2) V. 119 The claims of Proclus to canonisation in spite of our *devil-advocacy. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* IV. 108 There is just enough of .. truth in it, to make it one of the most powerful bits of devil's advocacy ever penned. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, **Devil's bed-posts*, the four of clubs. 1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 473,

I have always heard the four of clubs called the devil's bed-post, and also that it is the worst turn-up one could have. 1664 Etherege *Comical Revenge* II. iii (Farmer), I do not understand dice .. hang the *devil's bones. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxiii, A gamester, one who deals with the devil's bones. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 213/1 Blind Beetles .. are generally known to us by the name of .. *Devils cows. 1854 *Putnam's Monthly* June (Bartlett), Now and then .. a *devil's-darning-needle would pertinaciously hover about our heads. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. cxii. 304 Called .. in Englishe also *Assa fetida*; in high Douche Teufels dreck, that is to say 'Deuilles durt. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 40 The *Divels dung in thy teeth! 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 237 Asafœtida is sometimes called by the name of devil's dung. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 316 On Moosehead I had seen a large *devil's-needle half a mile from the shore. 1871 Staveley *Brit. Insects* 128 The swift approach of one of these glittering 'devil's needles'. 1864 Mark Lemon *Jest Bk.* 211 (Farmer) At a review of the volunteers .. the *devil's own walked straight through. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/3 'What! what!' exclaimed his Majesty [George III. in 1803], 'all lawyers! all lawyers! Call them the Devil's Own—call them the Devil's Own' .. the fighting gentlemen of the long robe have been the 'Devil's Own' ever since. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. Introd. 25/1 Make ye the poore men your frendes of the *deuyllesheyf eyther richesses of wyckednesse. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* ix. 190 The Belemnite has .. various local names (such as thunderbolt, *devil's toe-nail).

c. *esp.* in popular names of plants; **devil's apple**, the thorn apple (*Datura Stramonium*); **devil's apron**, a popular name in the United States of species of *Laminaria* and other olive-brown sea-weeds with a large dilated lamina; **devil's brushes**, a general name for ferns in the 'Black Country' (Britt. & Holl.); **devil's candlestick**, the fungus *Phallus impudicus*; the ground-ivy (Midland Counties); **devil's club**, a prickly araliaceous plant, *Fatua horrida*, found in the north-western U.S.; **devil's coach-wheel, d. curry-comb**, corn crowfoot (Hants); **devil's cotton**, an East Indian tree, *Abroma*, the fibres of which are made into cordage; **devil's darning-needle**, *Scandix Pecten Veneris*; **devil's ear** (*U.S.*), a species of wake-robin (*Arum*); **devil's fig**, the prickly pear: **devil's garter**, the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; **devil's horn**, *Phallus impudicus*; **devil's leaf**, a very virulent species of stinging nettle, *Urtica urentissima*, found in Timor; **devil's oatmeal, d. parsley**, wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; **devil's posy**, ramsons, *Allium ursinum*; **devil's snuff-box**, the puff-ball; **devil's stink-pot**, *Phallus impudicus*. Also Devil's-bit, claws, milk.

1846 Sowerby *Brit. Bot.* VI. 104 *Devil's Apple. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1883) 142 Washed up on one of the beaches in company with *devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes. 1891 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* Feb. 78 That unpleasant plant, growing to the height of a man's chest, known as the *devil's club, and covered with fine loose barbed prickles. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* (ed. 2) II. v. 66 There are berries in the woods, the scarlet *devil's ear and blue dracira. 1795 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 38, I saw the prickly pear, or as it is called here the *devil's fig. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 94 A nettle called *daoun setan*, or *devil's leaf, in Timor; the effects of which are said .. to last for a year, and even to cause death. 1883 R. Turner in *Gd. Words* Sept. 589/2 The puff-balls are known in Scotland as 'de'il's sneeshin' mills' (*devil's snuff-boxes). 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Devil's snuff-box*, puff-ball.

Devil (de·v'l), *v.* [f. Devil *sb.*]

† **1.** *To devil it*: to play the devil, to act like the devil. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 158 In the euillest of euill functions, which is, in diuelling it simply.

† **b.** *trans.* To play the devil with, to ruin. *Obs.*

1632 Benlowes *Theoph.* II. xv, The Serpent devil'd Eve.

c. *allusive nonce-wd.*

1698 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* IV. iv. 89 *Lady B.* The devil's hands! Let me go! *Sir J.* I'll devil you, you jade you!

2. *trans.* To grill with hot condiments.

1800 [see Devilled 2]. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* xxiii, If the carp be not caught, let me be devilled like a biscuit after the second bottle. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. 291 Come Louis, devil us a biscuit. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale of Temper* vi, He..felt in his very gizzard he was devill'd! 1870 Ramsay *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 83 One of the legs should be *deviled*.

3. *intr.* To act as 'devil' to a lawyer or literary man; to do professional work for another without fee, or without recognition.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1921. 232/2 He devils for the counsel on both sides. 1880 *Social Notes* 20 Nov. 243/2 This unjust system is termed 'devilling', and those who appear in cases for which others are retained, at the sole request of the latter, are called 'devils', whilst the original holders of transferred briefs may be styled 'devilees'..As long as briefless barristers consent to 'devil', so long will the abuse flourish, to the disadvantage of the public and the Bar. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Feb. 159/2 He must have chambers and a clerk, or a share of both. He must be ready and willing to 'devil'.

b. *trans.* To do (work) as a 'devil'.

1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 62 Allowing me to devil his work for him for ten years.

c. To entrust to a 'devil' or private deputy.

1891 Leach *Southwell Minster* (Camden) 22 *note*, Of course he 'devilled' his duties, and equally of course the 'devil' neglected them.

4. *trans.* To tear to pieces (rags, old cloth, etc.) with a machine called a devil. See Devilling 2.

† **Devila·de.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* after *masquerade*.

1775 Garrick *Bon Ton* 4 Coteries, Masquerades, and all the Devilades in this town.

De·vil-bird. A name popularly given to various birds, from their appearance, flight, cry, etc.; especially **a.** A local English name of the Swift; = Devil 7 b.

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 95 It is called .. Devil bird (West Riding).

b. The Brown Owl of Ceylon (*Syrnium Indrani*).

1849 Pridham *Ceylon* 737 (Y.) Devil's Bird. The wild and wailing cry of this bird is considered a sure presage of death and misfortune, unless [etc.]. 1860 in Tennent *Ceylon* I. 167 *Note*, The brown owl, which, from its hideous yell, has acquired the name of the '*Devil-Bird*'. 1876 *Ceylon* II. 145 The 'oolanna', or devil bird of the Sinhalese, whose horrid shriek at night terrifies the natives. some think it is not an owl, but a black night-raven.

c. A name of the East Indian drongo-shrikes, family *Dicruridæ*.

De·vil-dodger. *humorous.* [See Dodge *v.*] One who tries to dodge the devil (see quot. 1893); also, a nickname for ranting preachers, or preachers generally. So **De·vil-dodging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1791 Lackington *Mem* vi (D.), These devil dodgers happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy). 1861 *Under the Spell* III. 111 So you have taken to 'devil-dodging', sermonizing, or whatever you call it. 1886 G. Allen *Maimie's Sake* i, He has a rabid objection to the clergy—the black brigade and the devil-dodgers, he calls them. *Ibid.* v, A pack of trumpery superstitious devil-dodging nonsense. 1893 M. West *Born Player* 202 Unbiassed people who went to church in the morning and to chapel in the evening—*devil-dodgers* as they were coarsely called, who were determined to be right one way or another.

Devildom (de·v'ldǝm). [f. Devil + -dom.]

1. The dominion, rule, or sway of the (or a) devil; exercise of diabolic power.

1694 S. Johnson *Notes Past Lett. Bp. Burnet* 1 5 The true Art of spelling all the Oppressions and Devildoms in the World out of the pregnant word King. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* II. Poems 1890 VI. 73 A commination, or, at best, An exorcism against the devildom Which plainly held me. 1893 R. Kipling *Many Invent.* 207 It was witchcraft,—witchcraft and devildom.

2. The domain of the devil; the realm or estate of devils; the condition of devils.

1825 Coleridge in *Pall Mall G.* 27 May (1887) 5/2 Depressed by day and wandering all night thro' the Swedenborgian Devildom. 1828 Fr. A. Kemble *Let.* in *Record of Girlhood* (1878) I. viii. 226, I have been revelling in that divine devildom, 'Faust'. 1847 O. Brownson *Two Brothers* Wks. VI. 268 All motleydom and all devildom had broken loose. 1892 T. Wright *Blue Firedrake* 197 Never surely were more repulsive hags in all devildom.

Devilee. *nonce-wd.* See Devil *v.* 3 quot. 1880.

Deviless (de·v'lǝs). [f. Devil + -ess: cf. F. *diablesse*.] A she-devil.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* IV. xxvii. 226 There was not Angel, Man, Devil, nor Deviless, upon the place, who would not [etc.]. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. xx. 118 Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils or devilesses. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 July 45/3 But a commonplace woman, with little of either the saint or the 'deviless' in her composition.

Devilet (de·v'lǝt). [f. Devil + -et.]

1. A little devil, in various senses.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 135 To meet the Printer's devilet face to face. 1841 De Quincey *Homer* Wks. 1862 V. 297 To the derision of all critics, compositors, pressmen, devils, and devilets. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Ireland*, And pray now what were these devilets call'd? These three little fiends so gay! *c* 1876 Sir R. Burton in Lady Burton *Life* (1893) I. 21 We boys became perfect devilets.

2. The Swift; = Deviling 2.

1828 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV 277 The long-winged legless black devilet, that, if it falls to the ground, cannot rise again. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 238 The merry Dominican .. continued to eat devilets on fast days.

De·vil-fish. A name popularly given to various large and formidable fishes or other marine animals; especially **a.** In Great Britain, a large pediculate fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) also called Angler (q.v.), frog-fish, sea-devil, toad-fish. **b.** In U.S., a gigantic species of eagle-ray, *Ceratoptera vampyrus*, having expanded sides gradually passing into flappers or pectoral fins, the expanse of which is sometimes 20 feet. Less commonly, **c.** The Californian grey whale. **d.** The piranha of Uruguay. **e.** The octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 94 That species, called by Dr. Goldsmith the Devil Fish. 1839 T. Beale *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 351 Enormous sting-rays, or 'devil fish'.. from five to six feet across. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 They ['California Grey' Whale] have a variety of names among whalemen, as .. 'Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 214 The Piranha or Devil-fish discovered by M. de Castelnau in Uruguay. When any object is thrown into the water inhabited by the Piranhas, these fish immediately attack it. 1863 Russell *Diary North & South* I. 208, I heard much of the mighty devil-fish .. The fish .. possesses formidable antennæ-like horns, and a pair of huge fins, or flappers, one of which rises above the water as the creature moves below the surface. 1867 *Chronicle* 5 Oct. 669 The Devil Fish..This giant of the Cephaloptera is simply a monstrous Ray; and though Sea-Devil and Vampire are assigned to it as trivial names, it..is in no way formidable save from its enormous strength and bulk. 1883 G. L. Fabre *Fisheries Adriatic* 185 *Mylioballs aquila* L..Devil fish, Sea-Devil, Toad-fish. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 162 [The squid] was found to fully justify its popular name of devil fish. 1889 *Catholic News* 13 June 5/5 The octopus, popularly known as 'the devil fish'.

De·vilhead. [see -head] = Devilhood.

a 1350 *Life of Jesus* (ed. Horstm.) 499 (Matz) No deuel hede I ne habbe in me. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 300 A swallowing dread, A curse made manifest in devil-head.

Devilhood (de·v'lhud). [f. Devil + -hood] The condition and estate of a devil.

1618 Withie *Motto, Nec Habeo* Wks. (1633) 521 Except the Deuill, and that cursed brood Which haue dependance on his Deuilhood. 1880 Swinburne *Study Shaks.* 171 Her imperious and dauntless devilhood. 1894 J. Brand in *Chicago Advance* 24 May, A downward development toward devilhood.

† **De·vilified,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [see -fy.] Made into or of the nature of a devil.

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* Ep. Ded., Unpure Familists, who blasphemously pretend to be godified like God, whereas indeed they are devilified like their Father the Devil. 1647 J. Heydon *Discov. Fairfax* 2 Devils and devilified men would be glad to have any thing against him.

So **De·vilifier.**

1793 *Regal Rambler* 37 The emendator, corrector, and Devilifier ,of my bank.

Deviling (de·v'liŋ). [f. Devil *sb.* + -ling or -ing; the suffixes being here confounded.]

1. A young devil; an imp or mischievous little creature.

[1575 G. Harvey *Letter bk* (Camden) 98 Close to the britche like a Divelinge.] *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. of Malta* V. ii, And engender young devillings. 1672 R. Wild *Declar. Lib Consc.* 9 His Divelings, the Officers and Clarks of that wondrous Kitchin. 1806 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 540 He received the little deviling in a basket. 1849 Sir J. Stephen *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 310 The deviling .. was about twelve years old and looked exactly like any other boy.

2. A local name of the Swift; also of the Pied Wagtail. (See quots.)

a 1825 Forby *East Ang. Voc., Devilin*, the species of swallow, commonly called the swift. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 312 The bird called a Swift .., more commonly a Devilin. 1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 614 Black Marten, Swift, Deveiing. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 45 *Pied Wagtail*. Devil's bird or deviling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail. *Ibid* 95 *Swift*..It is called Deviling (E. Angl., Lanc., Westm.).

3. The third or lowest vat used in the manufacture of indigo; called in French *diablotin*.

1731-7 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Anil*, The second is call'd the Battery ..And the third, which is much less than the second, is call'd the Deviling. As for the Name.., I do not see how it agrees with it; unless it be because this Vat is deeper colour'd than the others.

Devilish (de·v'liʃ), *a.* [f. Devil + -ish.]

1. Of persons: Having the nature or character of the devil; like a devil in character or actions.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxv. 44 By stryngeof disclaunderous and deuylysshe persones. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm.* (1845) 301 What marvel is it, if they call you devilish persons and heretics? 1587 Turberv. *Trag. J.* (1837) 151 The divilish Queenes devise. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 249 A dutchish knaue' 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 8 A Monster not a little esteemed of amongst these Devillish Savages. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 113 Who..censed those two divelish Monsters. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 247 We pronounce Count Guido devilish and damnable.

2. Of things, actions, or qualities: Characteristic of the devil; worthy of or befitting the devil; diabolical; execrable.

c 1496 *Serm. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) Biij, Euyll fasshened garmentes, & deuyllysshe shoon & slyppers of frensmen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Whiche is moost deuyllysshe synne. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 18 They make certayne deuylishe gestures lyke vnto madde men. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iii. § 94. 360 The matchlesse, mercilesse, devilish, and damnable gun-powder-treason. 1663 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behav.* 87 'Tis of humane frailty to erre, but 'tis devillish to persevere in it. 1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 127 By some devilish cantrip slight. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* IX. 266 Indistinct and devilish whisperings.

b. Expressing the speaker's strong detestation.

1604 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxxxii. (ed. 6) 345 The Devilish People would keep such a Sneering and Pointing at me. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II. 101 Hold your devilish tongue.

3. Of or belonging to the devil.

1526-34 Tindale 1 *Tim.* iv. 1 Geue hede vnto spretes of erroure and dyuelysshe doctrine. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 135 b, Therto by deuilishe instigacion incensed and procured. 1562 Bulleyn *Bk. Sickc Men* 75 b, Ingratitude [is] sprong of a deuelishe pedigree. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 287 So skilled in devilish arts of magic.

4. *loosely.* Violent, virulent, terrible; extremely bad; enormous, excessive.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 241 It is a divellish, deadly, coarse medicine. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 198/2 [Lice] are devilish Biters, especially the little ones. 1738 Swift *Polite Convers.* 187 Mr. N— got the devilishest Fall in the Park To-day. 1831 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 93 The Six Acts, hurried, with such devilish speed, through Parliament. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xl, She has a devilish deal more than ten thousand pound.

5. *Comb.*

1705 Hickeringill *Priest-Cr.* Wks. 1716 III. 110 Such a Devilish-like Black-guard.

B. *adv.* = Devilishly 2; excessively, exceed-

ingly, enormously: originally of things bad, but in later use a mere coarse intensive.

1612 Rowlands *Knaue of Harts* 14 Because we finde . Mony makes fooles most diuellish proud in mind. 1631 Massinger *Believe as you list* IV iii, The cur is divelishe hungrie. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. 353 Taking devilish long strides. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 They are *devilish* rich, *devilish* poor, *devilish* ugly, *devilish* handsome. 1807 Byron *Let. to Miss Pigot* 11 Aug, I should be devilish glad to see him. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* viii, Devilish pretty girl, that she is. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* ii, I have seen devilish little of the man

†**De·vilished,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED; or (?) with the suffix *-ish* = *-ise, -ize,* as in *anentish,* Anientise: cf. also *publish.*] Demonized, possessed with a demon or 'devil'.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ to Darel* 13 *Dæmonizomenos*..one Diuellished, or one afflicted, tormented, or vext with a Diuell. *Ibid.* 20 A man, hauing the spirit of an vnleane diuell. a diuelished vnleane spirit. 1601 — *Spirits & Divels* 39 Demoniakes, or diuellished persons.

Devilishly (de·v'lɪʃlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a devilish manner, diabolically.

1531 Tindale *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 18 We synne not diuellishlye agaynst the holy goost. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 405 None but devils and men devilishly minded. 1830 Arnold *Let. to Hare* 24 Dec. in Stanley *Life* I. vi. 236 A devil's doctrine, certainly, and devilishly applied. 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 47 The declaration ..has a touch of the devilishly humorous about it.

2. Excessively, exceedingly: originally of things bad, but becoming at length a strong intensive.

1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* IV, How devillishly impertinent is this. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 13 The Poet lyes Divellishly if he tells you [etc.] 1782 Mrs. E. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 140 She's devilishly pretty. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 360, I think it devilishly well done.

Devilishness (de·v'lɪʃnes). [f. Devilish + -ness.] The state or quality of being devilish; diabolical or infernal character.

1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Divellyshnesse, *diablerie.* 1549 Allen *Jude's Par. Rev.* 13 Very wicked and abhominable superstitions and diuillyshnes. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 80 The diuellishnesse of your Diuination. 1733 Lord M. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 185, I have betrayed to you the devilishness of my temper 1844 Masson *Ess., The Three Devils* iii. (1856) 74 Mephistophiles's nature .. complete, confirmed, irrevocable devilishness.

Devilism (de·v'lɪz'm). [f. Devil *sb.* + -ism.]

1. A system of action or conduct proper to a devil; devilish quality.

1652 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks* II. (1660) 150 Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresie, but meer Divilisme. 1692 S Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 173 To the highest pitch of Impiety, to the very ridge of Devilism. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1822) 203 Such a perfection of devilism as that of the Inquisition. 1820 *Examiner* No. 619 114/1 The deliberate devilism of the tortures. 1892 Peyton *Memorab. Jesus* xvi. 451 The devilism in human nature is that which wants bread by which to live in the body, and seeks not the interests of the soul.

2. A system or cult, the object of which is the Devil; devil-worship.

1773 E. Ives *Voy. Eng. to India* 317 The Sanjacks..once professed Christianity, then Mahometanism, and last of all Devilism.

†**Devi·lity.** *Obs.* In 6 7 divil(l)itie. [f. Devil *sb.* + -ity: formed with mocking reference to *civility* and *divinity.*] Devilism, devilry.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Fuj, Whom the D. of diuillitie.. affi meth to haue beene Arch. of Creet 1598 R. Barckley *Felic. Man* IV. (1603) 317 A formal kind of strangers civilitie which..may rather bee called Divillitie. 1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ. to Darel* 113 These are but quick sands wherewith you doe grauell your deepe skill of Diuillitie. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 39 [He] must also bee his Diuilitie Reader or Schoole-man.

Devilize (de·v'lɔiz), *v.* [f. Devil *sb.* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make a devil of; to render devilish in character. (Cf. *canonize.*)

1624 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 13 He that should deify a Saint should wrong him as much as he that should Divellize him. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 12 Apr. 232 The native heathenism of the Dark Continent devilized by rum from the lands of Christendom.

†2. *intr.* To play the devil; to act as a devil.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 48 The worst they [Englishmen] doe, is to keep their Kings from Divelizing, and themselves from Assing. 1720 T. Gordon *Cordial for Low Spirits* 69 Let loose his inclinations, and devilized with all his might.

Hence **De·vilized** *ppl. a.*, converted into a devil, rendered devilish.

1701 Flavel *Husb. Spirit.* (1770) 282 How full of devils and devilized men is this lower world. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1822) 208 To consider human nature devilized. 1890 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* I. 238 The highest and most reputable members of society..have come through a devilized line of ancestry.

Devilkin (de·v'lkin). [f. Devil *sb.* + -kin.] A little devil; an imp. Also *fig.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 14 That a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend his call. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* iii, Attendant devilkins of an inferior class, with hoofs, horns, talons and tails. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* xxii, Now shout, ye imps! Scream, ye devilkins .. for it is done! 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 118 Black itching marks, left by the stings of these imperceptible little devilkins.

¶ The following is an example of Devil 20 a, with *what-kins* of what kind, what kind of.

c 1310 *Robin Hood* 290 in Arb. *Garner* VI. 430 What devilkyns draper, sayd litell Much, Thynkyst thou to be.

Devilled (de·v'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Devil + -ed.]

1. Possessed or afflicted with a devil: see Devil *sb.* 2 b.

c 1550 Cheke *Matt.* viii. 16 In ye evening yei brought him mani y^t was develled. *Ibid.* viii. 28 Yeer mett him ij develds ..veri fiers men. *Ibid.* xv. 22 Mi doughter is veri evel develled. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 47 *Kakos daimonizetai,* she is exceedingly devilled.

2. Grilled with hot condiments.

1800 *Oracle* in *Spir. Publ. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 253 At half past two [I] ate a devil'd kidney. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* IV. x, His table cleared, a devilled biscuit placed before him, a cool bottle and a fresh glass. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S* xlii, The devilled chicken tasted like saw-dust. 1881 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. xviii. 276 An aroma of coffee and devilled bones.

3. Prepared by a devil, or unrecognized professional helper: see Devil *sb.* 5 b, c.

1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 182/1 We imagine that Mr. Robinson got his authors 'devilled' for him, for hardly any single brain could have extracted all this material.

Deviller (de·v'lɪəɹ). [f. Devil + -er 1.] **a.** The workman who attends to the machine called a 'devil' in a cotton or other factory. **b.** The name of a machine used for the shaking of rags. **c.** A 'devil' or literary hack.

1874 *Manch. Guardian* 3 Aug 6 The term is applied to those persons who tend hard-waste breakers in cotton manufactories. The machines are termed devils, and in this district the person who tends them a deviller. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 23 June 3 A rag-shaking machine called a 'deviller'. 1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 182/1 Sometimes the delver, or 'deviller', nods.

De·vil-like, *a.* and *adv.* [See Like: cf. Devilly.]

A. *adj.* Like a devil; diabolical.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 805 His dewyllyk deid he did in to Scotland. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. xxxii, Deuil-like Princes perswaded their people to their owne vaine inventions. 1788 Mrs. E. Haywood *Brit. Recluse* 73 With more than Devil-like cruelty. 1869 W. P. Mackay *Grace & Truth* (1875) 225 What a devil-like intention!

B. *adv.* Like, or after the manner of a devil; diabolically.

1688 Bunyan *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1886) 129 Who has thus horribly and devil-like contemned and trampled upon Him. 1717 L. Howel *Desiderius* 104 Themselves, Devil-like, are never the better for doing us this Mischief.

Devilling (de·v'lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Devil *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. Working as a devil or hack: see Devil *sb.* 5 b, c; *v.* 3.

1880 Besant & Rice *Seamy Side* xiv. 114 The young barrister was engaged in some devilling. 1888 *Star* 8 Aug., Devilling is the term used in the literary trade for sweating. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8/1 After all, devilling at the Bar has the same consolation as fagging at school. First, you fag for others; but in the end you have other devils to fag for you.

2. Tearing to pieces by the machine called a devil.

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Devilling,* the same process as willeying.

†**De·villy, devily,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *dēofollīc,* f. *dēofol* devil + *-līc* (-ly 1), contr. *dēoflīc,* whence in ME. *deoflich,* later *devily*: rarely in ME. with second *l, develly.* Cf. OHG. *tiufallīh,* MHG. *tiuvellich,* ON. *djofulligr.*] = Devilish.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 102 (Bosw.) Mid deofellicum wixlungum. *Ibid.* I. 62 Undergeat se apostol ðas deoflican facn. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þenne maȝe we fordon swa þa deofliche ȝitsunge. 1482 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 73 Alway to mysdo and trespace..that is euyl, and a deuely lyf [*Flem.* een duuelic leven]. 1483 — *Cato* H iv b, Certaynly suche thought is wycked and deuylly. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. ii. *heading,* Entreth lucyfere in a deuely a-ray. *a* 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* x. (1652) 131 The devily characters of so tyrannical a deity.

†**De·villy, devily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] Devilishly, diabolically, excessively (in a bad sense).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14392 (Cott.) Ful deueli [*v. r.* deuelly] war þal Iuus thra, þair blisced lauerd for to sla. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 265 The Dikes were so develye depe..Ouer cowde thai nother goo nor crepe. *Ibid.* 2193 Ther to he was devely stronge, His skynne was blake and harde.

Devil-may-care, *a.* Also erroneously **devil-me-care.** [The exclamation *devil may care!* used as an attribute.] Wildly reckless; careless and rollicking.

[1793 *Regal Rambler* 95 Deel care, said Dr. Leveller, loud enough to be heard.] 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlix, He was a mighty free and easy, roving, devil-may-care sort of person. [1858 M. Portfolio *Souter Johnny* 8 But deil-ma-care! my facts are clear.] 1858 Lytton *What will he do* II. ii, He..looked altogether as devil-me-care, rakehelly, handsome, good-for-nought as ever swore at a drawer. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi (1889) 103 A face radiant with devil-may-care delight. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as a Rose* i. 3 The salt of a racy, devil-me-care wit. 1887 W. M. Rossetti *Life of Keats* vi, Without any aggressive or 'devil-may-care' addenda.

Hence **Devil-may-ca·reness** (*erron.* **-ca·relessness**); **Devil-may-ca·rish** *a.*, **-ca·rishness, -ca·rism,** *nonce-wds.*

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 693 Similar attempts at a jaunty devil-me-carishness. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 221 From them he dates that devil-may-carism, that recklessness of the world and the world's law. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* IV. v, A devil-me-carish air. 1890 McCarthy *Fr. Rev.* I. 22 The wantonness, the licence, the devil-may-careness of the Regency. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 510/1 There was more of Hibernian devil-may-care-lessness than of Saxon foresight.

Devilment (de·v'lmĕnt). [f. Devil *v.* + -ment.] Action befitting a devil, or of devilish character; mischief: also humorously like Devilry 4 b.

1772 *Contemplative Man* I. 130, I thought some Devilment or other would befal us. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk-bk.* (1869) 64 So little sign of devilment in the accomplishment of his wishes 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xxxi, Courtship, fun, frolic, and devilment. 1886–7 *Proc. Amer. Convent. on Instruct. Deaf* 220 A certain amount of superfluous animal spirits—devilment I have heard it called.

2. *concr.* **a.** A devilled dish. **b.** A devilish device or invention.

1775 Garrick in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 309 Hot cakes and devilments at breakfast. 1871 *Standard* 20 Jan., Greek fire and fifty other molten devilments may be coruscating among her chimney pots.

†**De·vilness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Devil *sb.* + -ness.] A thing diabolical or of demonic character, a demon: = Devilry 1.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcv. 5 For alle goddes of genge develnesses ere þa. *a* 1448 *Note* in *R. Glouc. Chron.* (MS. Coll. Arms) (1724) 415 The monekes toke holywater, and drof a way the maner deuelnesse.

Devilry (de·v'lri). Also 4 **dewilry,** 7 **deuillary.** [f. Devil *sb.* + -ry.]

†1. A demon; a demoniacal possession. (Cf. F. *diablerie.*) *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Last Age of Chirche* p. xxiv, Chaffare walkynge in derkenessis and myddais deuylrye þat is to seye antecrist. 14.. *Prose Legends* in Anglia VIII. 143 Temptyd of þe deuelry þat walkes in derknesse. *Ibid.* 144 Þis maner of deuilry myghte not anoon be casten oute. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2023 Fforto cast out Dyvelleres he gaf the auctoritee 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 A Devylry..*demonium.*

2. Magical operation performed by the supposed help of Satan; dealing with the Devil; diabolical art.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 690 Throu thair gret clergy, Or ellis throu thair deuilry. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxiv. 48 Be Wichcraft or Devilry. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 5 Art magike, witchcraft, and all kind of diuelrie. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 287 The king throuch the arte of Magik, Witchcraft, and deuilrie was consumet. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 556 Witch though she be, methinks Her devilry could neither blunt the edge Of thy good sword, or mine. 1867 Miss Braddon *Rupert Godwin* III. iii. 44 By what devilry did he stumble upon the truth.

3. Works or operation of the devil.

1533 Tindale *Supper of Lord* Wks. (1573) 463 They be proued starke lyes and very deuelry. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 316 Double sonnis of Deuilrie! *a* 1876 G. Dawson *Biog. Lect.* 38 He fought for light against darkness, for God's truth against Devilry.

4. Devilish action or conduct; extreme wickedness, cruelty, or perversity; wicked mischief.

1637 Bastwick *Litany* 1. 19 Greater cruelty..(to say nothing of deuillary, atheisme and popery) I know no where. 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res.* II. viii, What devilry soever Kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper! 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* x. (1874) 180 Finding that such is the devilry of circumstances. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. xiv, I took to all sorts of devilries out of despair and fury. 1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept, A sight of misery, chaos, disorganisation, and general devilry.

b. *humorously.* Reckless indulgence in mischief, hilarity, or daring.

1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxvii, A fellow..who has the daring and devilry in him of twenty fellows. 1842 S C. Hall *Ireland* II. 340 The reckless 'devilry' of a former time, and the decent hilarity of the present. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. i, Too sober and studious for such men-at-arms' devilry. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* lx, What devilry has brought you here, in that get-up.

5. A system of devils; demonology.

1844 Masson *Ess., The Three Devils* iii. (1856) 80 The second part of Faust is devilry all through, a tissue of bewilderments and devilries. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 230 The evil demon Aeshma Daeva..becoming the Asmodeus of the book of Tobit, afterwards to find a place in the devilry of the middle ages.

6. Devils collectively, a company of devils. (Cf. *cavalry, yeomanry.*)

1832 *Examiner* 453/2 The carrying off of Don Juan was managed by the same identical red-and-yellow gauze winged devilry. 1846 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* VIII. lx, The swarming devilry that everywhere attends him.

De·vil's-bird. A name popularly given to various birds. (See also Devil-bird.)

†1. The Stormy Petrel. [app. transl. Fr. *oiseau du diable.*] *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 18 Upon view of this Bird (which Sea-men improperly call Devils Bird) an infallible tempest and storme in lesse then two dayes, assailes the ship. 1832 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* II. 383 They have been called Witches, Stormy Petrels, the Devil's Birds, Mother Carey's Chickens.

2. The Yellow Hammer.

1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 445 Yellow-Hammer..Skite, Devil's-Bird.

3. The Pied Wagtail.

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 44 Pied Wagtail ..Devil's bird or Devilling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail.

Devil's-bit. *Herb.* [A transl. of med.L. *morsus diaboli*, devil's bite, in Ger. *Teufels-abbiss.*]

1. A species of Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), a common meadow plant with blue flowers, having a thickish premorse root; also *Devil's-bit Scabious.*

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 121 Morsus diaboli..ang. *deuelis bite.* 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 43 The devils bite is called in common Latine *Morsus diaboli* & *succisa.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxiv. 110 Deuels bit groweth in dry medowes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 203 Diuels-bit (so called, because it sheweth as though the middle, or the heart of the root, were gnawed or bitten by some Diuell..as though the Diuell did enuie the good which it bringeth vnto men by the incredible vertues that are therein). 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. i. (1682) 61 That Plant superstitiously called *Devils-bit*: because the end of it (i. e. the Root) seems to be bitten off. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 78 Half a Pint of strong Decoction of Devil's bit. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 247 The root which seems to be 'bitten' off is the natural appearance..and.. has given rise to the appellation 'devil's bit scabious'.

2. *Yellow Devil's-bit*, a composite plant, *Apargia autumnalis*, also called *Autumnal Hawk-bit*, frequent in meadows in autumn.

1758 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 514 Hawkweed with bitten roots, or Yellow Devil's-bit. 1779 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* (1789) I. 433.

3. Transferred in U.S. to several American plants, having roots of similar shape, as *Chamælirium luteum*, the Blazing Star, N.O. *Liliaceæ*; *Liatris spicata*, the Button Snakeroot, N.O. *Compositæ*. **Swamp D.**, *Ptelea trifoliata*, a shrub or small tree, so called from its bitterness.

Devil's books. An appellation of Playing Cards (also called by Swift *Pluto's Books*).

1729 SWIFT *Intelligencer* No. 4 (ed. 2) 43 (Farmer) Cards are the devil's own invention, for which reason, time out of mind, they are and have been called the devil's books. [1730 — *Death & Daphne* 80 For cards, we know, are Pluto's books.] 1738 — *Polite Convers.* iii. 194 Damn your Cards, said he, they are the Devils Books. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 226 They..wi' crabbit leuks Pore ower the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 144 They all voluntarily declared they would never more touch the *Devil's Books* on the *Lord's Day.* 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1876) 119 What hours, what nights, what health did he waste over the devil's books!

Devil's claw.

1. *Naut.* a. 'A very strong kind of split hook made to grasp a link of a chain cable, and used as a stopper' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*). b. A grapnel.

2. *Conchol.* A species of Scorpion shell (*Pteroceras Scorpio*) from the Indian Ocean.

3. **Devil's claws**, *Herb.* a. The Corn Crowfoot; b. The Bird's-foot Trefoil.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 148 *Devil's Claws*, (1) *Ranunculus arvensis*, so called from the dislike which farmers have for one of the worst of weeds and from the hooks which terminate each seed. *Wight.* (2) *Lotus corniculatus. Somerset.*

Devil's coach-horse. A popular name of the large rove-beetle (*Goerius olens*), from the rearing and defiant attitude which it assumes when disturbed. The name is sometimes extended to other cock-tail beetles.

1840 WESTWOOD in *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 506 Well known under the name of the Devil's coach-horse. 1850 KAVANAGH *Jrnl.* in *Biog.* (1891) 86 Lots of scorpions, devil's coach-horses, and large spiders. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 25 This atrocious tale of lies turned up joint by joint before her like a devil's coach-horse. 1881 W. E. NORRIS *Matrim.* III. iii. 51 One of those little beetles known to children as the devil's coach-horses.

Devil's dust. 1. The flock to which old cloth is reduced by the machine called a devil; shoddy. (Originally the dust made in this process.)

1840 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 239 (D.) Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of devil's dust instead of true wool? 1851 GLADSTONE *Let. Ld. Aberdeen* 7 Apr., Very like the cloth made in this country from what is called devil's dust. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 30 The operation .. sends forth choking clouds of dry pungent dirt and floating fibres —the real and original 'devil's dust'. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1925. 364/3 Made up of as much devil's dust as flax.

2. Applied rhetorically to dust or powder of devilish invention or use.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 42 [They] were to take care .. that cloth put up for sale was true cloth, of true texture and weight..wine pure..flour unmixed with devil's dust. 1883 H. SMART *Hard Lines* i. (Farmer) The snow-white walls .. what a mess the devil's dust, as used by modern artillery, would make of them in these days.

† Devil's gold ring. *Obs.* Popular name of a destructive caterpillar.

1552 HULOET, Canker worme which creapeth .. on coleworles. Some do call them the deuyls goldrynge, & some the colewort worme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 547 *margin.* 1611 COTGR., *Vrbec*, the Vine-Fretter, or Devill's Gold-ring; a worm. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Devils Gold Ring*, in French, *Lisette*, a sort of a Worm or Cater-pillar infesting the young shoots of Vines. 1763 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Devil*, The devil's gold ring (a caterpillar).

Devil's-guts. *Herb.* A popular name of the Dodder (*Cuscuta*), from its pale slender stems which wind round and strangle other plants.

1670 RAY *Catalog. Pl. Angl.* 88 In Sussexia rustici et agricolæ eam execrantur, odiosis nominibus *Hellweed* et *Devils guts* appellantes. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.* 149 Devil's Guts, *Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. europæa.*

b. Transferred to the Bindweeds, *Convolvulus arvensis* and *sepium*, and the creeping Crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens.*

1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropshire Wordbk.*

† Devilshine. *Obs.* [In Ormin *deofellshine*, repr. OE. *déofolscín*, f. *déofol* devil + *scíne* a phantom, in comp. magic art, illusion.] A demon; demonic power or skill; = DEVILRY 1, 2.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* vii. (1889) 35 Deofulscinnu [*demonia*] þurh ʒebed beoð ofercwybede. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8110 And ʒet he dide mare inoh off deofellshine o life. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 294/13 All false godes so beoth deuelschine, i-wis.

Devilship (dev'lʃip). [f. DEVIL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office, condition, or quality of a devil.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* C ij b, It were a devilship of mind to forge such report. 1671 H. MARSHALL *For very Life* I. v, Cleverness is an attribute of devilship as well as of Godhood.

b. *humorously.* As a title: cf. *lordship.*

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 63 His Deuil-ship raues and struggles. 1668 DRYDEN *Evenings Love* v. i, Bless his devilship, as I may say. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 52 If her devilship of a wife of his was in such a hurry. 1885 J. HAWTHORNE *Miss Cadogna* iv. 45 His delectable little devilship, Señor Asmodeus.

Devil's milk. *Herb.* [tr. by Lyte of Ger. *Teufelsmilch*, Du. *Duyvels melck.*] A name given to plants with acrid milky juice. a. The Sun-Spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*) and Petty Spurge (*E. Peplus*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxii. 363 We may cal it after the Greke Peplos, or following the Douche, Dyuels milke. 1611 FLORIO, *Pepilio*, Wilde-purcelaine, some take it for Diuels-milke or Pety-spurge. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Devil's milk (herb), *Tithymallus.* 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, Devil's milk..*Euphorbia Helioscopia.* Middlesex.

b. The Celandine, *Chelidonium majus.*

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* (Yorkshire.)

Deviltry (dev'ltri). [Corruption of DEVILRY: perh. after such words as *harlotry, gallantry*, etc.] = DEVILRY. (Dial. Eng. and U.S.)

a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 257 All sorts of bloated she things attracted by the sharp odour of his deviltry. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. i. 3 The imps will lie for hours .. brooding their deviltries. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* lii, Dr. Sampson rushed in furious. 'There is some deviltry afloat.' 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 324 What deviltry there is in it, I don't know. 1893 *Cath. News* 5 Aug. 4/6 Imposture combined with a good deal of deviltry.

Devily, var. of DEVILLY *a.* and *adv. Obs.*

Devin(e, -al, -or, etc., obs. ff. DIVINE, etc.

† Devi'nct, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēvinctus* obliged, devoted, greatly attached, pa. pple. of *dēvincīre* to bind fast, lay under obligations, f. *dē* (DE- I. 3) + *vincīre* to bind.] Bound, bounden.

1573 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 81 (Jam.) The said lady being .. obleist and devint to be cairfull of his hienes preservatioun. 1614 R. WILKINSON *Paire Serm.* Ep. Ded. A iij b, His majesties euer deuoted, and now of late more deuinct and obliged Chaplaine. 1643 SIR J. SPEMAN *Case of Affairs* 21 Devinct and obliged to the person of the King.

Devious (dī'vĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *dēvi-us* out of the way (f. *dē* = DE- I. 2 + *via* way) + -OUS.]

1. Lying out of the way; off the high or main road; remote, distant, retired, sequestered.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I vij, They [wild swine] pigge, in desart, streyte, craggie and devious places. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 489 A violent cross wind .. Blows them transverse ten thousand Leagues awry Into the devious Air. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 256 Where I thought .. to provide myself .. better than in so devious and desolate a place as St. Marks. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xi, Showing .. upon how many devious coasts human nature may make shipwreck. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 250 These devious and untrodden ice-fields.

2. Departing from the direct way; pursuing a winding or straying course; circuitous.

1628 MAY in Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 181 The foes disranked fled Through deuious paths. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 61 Neither had they, so devious a Journey, nor so long a time, to travell in. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 80 The wildly-devious morning-walk. 1817 COLERIDGE *Poems*, '*The Picture*', Alone, I rise and trace its devious course. 1874 L. MORRIS *To an Unknown Poet* i, Along thy devious Usk's untroubled flow. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xx. 42 The river of your life I trace Up the sun-chequered, devious bed To the far-distant fountain-head.

b. Of persons or moving bodies: Following a winding or erratic course; rambling, roving.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 344 But whither roves my devious Muse? 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 197 The long career Of devious comets. 1868 LOWELL *Willows* v, A shoal Of devious minnows wheel from where a pike Lurks balanced.

3. *fig.* Deviating or swerving from the straight way; erring, straying.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* I. vi. xii. (R.), Whose heart is so estranged from reason, so devious from the truth through perverse error. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* iv, Yet still this devious Error draws me backward. 1650 *Causs in's Ang. Peace* 53 Those men .. precipitate themselves into devious enormities. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iii. 143 Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and devious spirit.

4. quasi-*adv.* With wandering or straying course.

1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 60 Seek to .. lead him devious from the path of truth. 1784 — *Tiroc.* 309 To pitch the ball into the grounded hat, Or drive it devious with a dext'rous pat. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxvii, I sought the Continent, and went devious through all its lands.

Hence **Deviously** *adv.*, in a devious manner or course, with deviation; **Deviousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deviousness*, swervingness, or going out of the way. 1748 WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess. Man* Wks. 1811 XI. 34 God .. deviously turns the natural bias of its malignity to the advancement of human happiness. 1791 J. WHITAKER *Gibbon's Decl. & F.* 252 (R.) No words can fully expose the astonishing deviousness of such a digression as this. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 288 Money that comes deviously into a man's pocket goes crookedly out of it. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Good word for Winter* (1871) 40 A nuthatch scaling deviously the trunk of some hard-wood tree.

Devire, obs. form of DEVOIR.

† Devi'rginate, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēvirgināt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēvirginārе*: see next.] Deprived of virginity, deflowered.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXIII. xx, And for they would not be deuirgynate, They slewe theim all. 1600 CHAPMAN *Musæus* III. Argt., Fair Hero, left devirginate, Weighs, and with fury wails her state.

† Devi'rginate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dēvirgināt-* ppl. stem of *dēvirginārе* to deprive of virginity, deflower, f. DE- I. 6 + *virgin-em* virgin, maid.] *trans.* To deprive of virginity; to deflower, violate. Also *fig.* Hence **Devi'rginated** *ppl. a.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 145 To deverginat Mayds, to deflour honest Wyues. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* II. 19 That Virgin Soule devirginated in the blood of Adam but restored in the blood of the Lamb. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1640) 157 Though Shechem had done the Maiden this wrong to devirginate her. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 120 Her devirginated Daughter. *a* 1680 R. ALLESTREE *Serm.* (1684) II. 96 (L.) To make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not devirginate us.

Devirgina'tion. [ad. L. *dēvirginātiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *dēvirginārе*: see prec.] The action of devirginating; deflowering of a virgin.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 192 Maidens, when they bee forced and suffer devirgination. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 226. 1704 D'URFEY *Nt. Advent.* 187 A devirgination Was justice upon this occasion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Devirgination*, the loss of the signs of virginity from sexual connection.

Devi'rginator. *rare.* [a. L. agent-n. from *dēvirginārе* to DEVIRGINATE.] A deflowerer, ravisher. In quot *fig.*

1889 R. ELLIS *Comment. on Catull.* lxii. 32 An attack on *Night*, the Devirginator, the foe of sun and daylight.

Devisable (dĭvəi'zăb'l), *a.* Also 6 **devysable, diuisable,** 6–9 **deviseable.** [a. OF. *devisable*, that can be divided; in AF. that can be assigned by will; f. *deviser* to DEVISE.]

1. *Law.* That can be devised or bequeathed, as real property: see DEVISE *v.* 4.

[1292 BRITTON III. xx. § 7 Si..le tenement soit devisable par usage et custume del lu, sicum est de burgages.] 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 1 By the common Lawes .. landes, tenementes and hereditamentes, be not diuisable by testamente. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 91 Whether corne growing on lande morgaged, bee deuiseable. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 322 Tenements deuisable to another for life, or for yeares. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 369 The Shares in the capital Stock shall be transferrable and devisable. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 405 Uses were devisable, although at that time lands were not. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 192 Genius and talent are not devisable possessions. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm (ed. 2) 422 Land held in emphyteusis was alienable, devisable, descendible by intestacy.

2. That can be devised or contrived; contrivable.

1649 SADLER *Rights of Kingdom* 189 (T.) If there be no records, there is scarce devisable a legal traverse or a trial. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 36 Exceptions or cavils devisable by curious or captious wits. 1795 *Jemima* II. 39 Every devisable method for obtaining her. 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* II. ix, Any folly devisable by man.

† 3. Of deceitful contrivance, of feigned nature.

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1848 II. 547 The more they will .find how false and deviseable that common saying is, which is so much relied upon.

Devisal (dĭvəi'zăl). *rare.* [f. DEVISE *v.* + -AL. Cf. OF. *devisaille* device.] The act of devising; contrivance, invention.

1854–6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. VI. (1879) 201 If aught of your devisal prove Too hard or high to do or be. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 309 Each word .. has its own place, mode, and circumstances of devisal.

Deviscerate (dĭvi'sĕrĕt), *v. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *viscera* entrails + -ATE³.] To disembowel, eviscerate. Hence **Devi'scerated** *ppl. a.*, **Deviscera'tion,** 'the removal of the abdominal viscera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deviscerated*, imbowelled.

Devise (dĭvəi'z), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **deuise-n,** 5– **devise**; also 4 **deuis, -iss,** 4–5 **dyuyse,** 4–6 **douyse, diuise, -yse, deuice,** 5 **dyuise,** *Sc.* **dewice, dyuys,** 5–6 **deuys, dewyss(e,** *Sc.* **dewyse,** 6 **devize,** *Sc.* **dewyiss, diwyse.** [a. OF. *devise-r* to divide, etc. = Pr. and OSp. *devisar*, It. *divisare* :—late pop.L. **dīvīsāre*, freq. of *dīvidĕre* to DIVIDE, which by dissimilation became *devisare* in Romanic. The sense-development was far advanced before the word was taken into English; OF. had the senses, 'to divide, distribute, dispose in portions, arrange, array, dispose of, digest, order, form a plan or

design, invent, contrive, express or make known one's plan or will', whence in later use, 'to confer, discourse, commune, talk, chat', the last the chief sense in modern French. It. *divisare* has in Florio, 1611, the senses 'to deuise, to invent; also, to deuide or part a sunder; to discource, to talke or confer together; to blazon armes; also, to surmise, to thinke, to seeme vnto'.]

†**1.** *trans.* To divide; to separate, part; to distribute. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 187 In þre parties to fight his oste he did deuise. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 349 þis buk .. In seven partes divised es. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1189 The knyghte one þe coursere he clevede in sondyre, Clenlyche fro þe croune his corse he dyvysyde. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Inde es diuised in three partys. 1483 Caxton *Cato* E v, A waye whyche is deuysed in thre wayes.

†**b.** To separate mentally, distinguish. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22949 (Fairf.) Wele can he deuise þe tane fra þe toþer. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 237/2 Thou hast thought in thy corage .. how thou myghtest deuyse the reliques of eche.

†**2.** To arrange, set in battle array. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3028 Kyng Richard..devysyd hys hoost in the feeld. (Cf. quot. 1330 in sense 1.)

†**3.** To assign, appoint, order, direct. (*absol.* or *trans.* with simple obj. or obj. clause.) *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9510 But he were .. In fonte stone and watyr baptysede As Iesu cryst haþ dyuysede. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 238 Þer pryuely in paradys his place watz deuised. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 265 As scho deuisit, thai haue done. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 21 Chiches sowe afore ne I devysed. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 58 What wilt thow that I do, for I will do euen as thow wilte devise. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 374 He him baptysyd, And to him his name dyuysid. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 11 For .. this enterprise he devised a solempne justes to be .. at Oxforde. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 927 Cum on..And do as we deuyse. 1606 G. W[oodcock] tr. *Hist. Justine* 26 b, They were forced to deuise and let out their Citty vnto strangers.

4. *Law.* To assign or give by will. Now technically used only of realty, but formerly of all kinds of property that could be disposed of by will, = bequeath.

[In medL. *dividĕre* = testamento disponere: see Du Cange. The primary sense was literally 'to divide or distribute one's possessions', but the word had apparently passed into that of 'assign or ordain by will' before its adoption in English. Cf. quot. 1375 in sense 5 b.]

[1347 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 44 (Will of Earl Warenne) Jeo devys a Isabelle de Holland ma compaigne mon anel dor.] 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4, I deuyse to Thomas my sone, a bed of tapicers werk. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* (1892) 219 Y to thee dyuyse Iewelles .iij^o. a ryng brooch & a clooth. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 35 b, A man may devise by his testament hys lands and tenementes. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 126 Richard the first devised the Crown to King John. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xix. 136 Giving up to my fathers controul the estate devised me. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 17 Persons under the age of twenty-one years are incapable of devising their lands. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 12 Lands or goods cannot be devised to superstitious uses, within stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 10, by any means whatsoever 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 26 § 33 Any person..to whom any real or personal estate shall be devised or bequeathed. *a* 1845 Stephen *Laws Engl.* (ed. 6) I. 620 Where a man devises lands to his heir at law. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* I. (ed. 4) 2 This codicil .. devised a sum of two thousand pounds to a certain Miriam Elsbech. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 336 The modern convention which sets apart 'devise' for 'realty' and 'bequeath' for 'personalty'.

5. To order, appoint, or arrange the plan or design of; to plan, contrive, think out, frame, invent; **a.** something material, as a work of art or a mechanical contrivance. (Formerly including the notion 'to construct, frame, fashion'; now expressing only the mental process of inventing or contriving.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9960 (Cott.) Suilk a hald .. neuer bes wroght wijt mans wijt, For godd him-self deuised it. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 8311 (Fairf.) þis werk .. þou salle deuise hit in þi þoght And þorou salamon hit sal be wroght. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 331 Grace deuysede A cart .. to carien home peers sheues. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 923 In his honde holdyng Turke bowes two, fulle wel devysed had he. 1486 *Henry VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 A convenient thing divisid wherby..schall rayne rose water. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, The moost .. delicate dysshes, that can or may be deuysed for a kynge. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 131 b, To tel..what engynes were devised, what harneis was provided. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 b, This Court I thus devised mee selfe. *Ibid.* IV. 173 Ponds for Oysters, were first devised by Sergius Orata. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 187 More ingenious than his father in deuising warlike engines. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 211 The artist whose ingenious thought Devised the Weatherhouse, that useful toy! 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxx. 404 [An] instrument .. exceeding in accuracy any hitherto devised. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. iii, Marble inlaying and statued niches, which Giotto had devised a hundred and fifty years before. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/2 The ingenuity with which he devised tools for .. lock-making.

b. something immaterial or abstract, or a product of the mind. (The chief current sense.)

a 1300 *K. Horn* 930 A writ he dude deuise, Abulf hit dude write. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XX. 309 His testament deuisit he, And ordanit how his land suld be Gouernit. 14.. Lydg. *Temple of Glas* 927 þi woordis so deuyse, That she on þe haue compassioun. 1530 Palsgr. 523/2, I can devyse a thing wel, but I can nat penne it. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 12 Meruelus gud lawys..deuysyd by man. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 49 The mynde of man..taketh pleasure in diuisynge or excogitatynge sume honest thynge. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 246 Speake all good you can deuise of Cæsar. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iv. 63 Then Pope Paschalis the second had devised a new Oath for Arch-Bishops. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XIV. 600 So I..the remedy at once Devised. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* v. 115 Whatever occupation might have been devised for their leisure evening hours. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 105 It is impossible to devise any sanitary measures which would do all that is required. 1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civilis.* iv. (1875) 167 Having devised words for father and mother.

c. *absol.* or with clause: To contrive, plan (*that . . ., how . . .*, etc., or *to do* something).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1100 Wel clanner þen any crafte cowþe deuyse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7362 At the last they devysed, That they wolde gone in tapinage. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 784 Dyversed wittes dyversely devyse. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 313 He. devysed to set great taxes and impositions upon the people. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 27 Deuise but how you'l vse him when he comes, And let vs two deuise to bring him thether. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 207 How suttly to detaine thee I devise. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 377 Thus..I thought, devis'd, and Pallas heard my prayer. 1832 Tennyson '*Love thou thy land*' x, For Nature also, cold and warm..devising long..Matures the individual form.

†**d.** To design, draw, represent by art. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 280 In þis oþir draȝt ware deuysid a dusan of bestis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1678 Twenty pase vp pight all of pure cristall, þat were shynyng full shene shalkes to deuyse. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 31 That deare Crosse uppon your shield devizd.

†**6. a.** *refl.* To plan, determine, resolve. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 248 He all hole the cite lad Right as he wolde him self devise. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6742 þe seruand sees many penys Lig on the toumbe, he him deuys To stele of þaim belyue.

†**b.** *intr.* To resolve or decide *upon*. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18 Lyke a man that had deuised upon it afore. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 161 Devising upon a man that might see this treason punished.

†**c.** with *inf.* To design. *Obs.*

1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* v. 19 Of Patient Grissel I devise to sing.

7. *trans.* In a bad sense: **a.** To plot, scheme, lay plans to bring about (evil). *arch.* (Const. with simple obj. or infin.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9478 To deire hym with dethe he duly deuyset, With an arow. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* II. 788 Under pretext of her dutie to Godward, she divised to disturbe this mariage. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxv. 223 These .ii. traytours deuysyd and concludyd the deth of Huon. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Sacrifice* v, For thirtie pence he did my death devise. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VIII. 533 Devising calamity to Troy. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 783 And knew not what they did, but sat Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death!

b. To contrive or make up deceitfully or falsely; to feign, forge, invent. *arch.*

1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 56 Much mater was ther.. deuised to the slaunder of ye lord Chamberlain. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 166, I cannot tell what to do. I'll devise some 'scuse. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 109. P 2 The Eldest .. devised a monstrous Calumny to ruin his Brother. 1820 Southey *Ode St. George's Day* I The tales which fabling monks of old Devised. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* IV. 51 Devise fair pleas for delay.

†**c.** with *obj. cl.*, or *absol.* To feign, pretend.

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 208 Incouraging them, sometimes devising that the French succours were on the way, sometimes shewing the..forces to bee greater then they were. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. iv. 386 If thou shouldest devise [*finxeris*] and say, That wilfully thou hadst murthered thine owne mother. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 8 He .. deviseth first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome.

†**8.** *trans.* (or *absol.*) To 'contrive' successfully; to achieve, accomplish, 'manage'. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 670 Hercules..Diuisede here..a dosain of wondrus. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 511 Thee hie as faste as þat thou canst dyuyse. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 214 [He] could not devise the makyng of some Letters, in his Crosse rowe..whereas before..he wrote both fast and faire. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Mass. Paris* I. viii, Could we devise To get those pedants from the King Navarre, That are tutors to him.

†**9.** To prepare with skill, make ready, provide, purvey. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1453 *Hypsipyle*, Anoon Argus his shippes gan devyse. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 87 It sufficiþ þat a man divise þe medicyn after þe complexioun mai bee. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 182 The kynge was the best diuiser that any man coude fynde: he deuised not as a pore caitif, but as a kynge.

†**10.** *trans.* (or *absol.*) To conceive, imagine; to conjecture, guess. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1046 Also red & so ripe & rychely hwed, As any dom myȝt deuice of dayntyez oute. 1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Ine helle þou sselt yzi mo zorȝes þanne me moȝe deuisy. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2985 Makende þe most ioye þat man miȝt deuise. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 94 Full riche, I wot, were hyr seruice, For better myght no man devyse. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 72, I do protest I neuer iniur'd thee, But lou'd thee better then thou can'st deuise: Till thou shalt know the reason of my loue. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II. v. 53 If Liberty don't consist in this, what else can be devised that it should consist in. 1814 Mad. D'Arblay *Wanderer* V. 358 Little enough devizing I should ever meet with [etc.].

†**11.** *intr.* (or *trans.* with *obj. cl.*) To think, meditate, consider, deliberate. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4938 Ses now your seluyn..And deuys of þis dede as you dere think. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4411 He deuysed what he suld do. *c* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* CXXII. 435 Thus as ye haue harde Huon deuysyd by hymselfe at the fountayne. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 105 Vieuyng the cite and deviuyng in what place it was best assautable. 1598–9 E. Forde *Parismus* I. (1661) 34 Thus by devising what should be become of him she could enjoy no quiet nor content.

†**12.** *trans.* To consider, scan, survey, examine, look at attentively. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3872 þe castel ase he ȝede aboute, For to diuise þe toures stoute. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 273 He shulde ar he did any dede deuyse wel þe ende. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5099 Sone as þis princes of pris þis pistyll had deuysid. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 102 The worthi Scottis ..Dewsyt the place. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 9 Beholde vnto your prince: Consider his sadnes, his honestie deuise.

†**b.** To perceive, discern, observe. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9895 (Gött.) Baylis has þis castel thre, wid wallis thrinne, semly to se, As ȝe sal siþen here diuyse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3053 Sone as ser Dary it deuysid, and seȝis his foke faile. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1148 That no man youre counsel devise. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. vii. II. 88 We Phœbus may devise Shine thro' the rosal Gates of th' Orient bright.

†**13.** To set forth in detail, recount, describe.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8979 (Cott.) Salamon þe wys, His dedes coth naman deuis. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7377 N'is no nede heore armes to devyse. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 206 And tho began he to devise, How he the childis moder fonde. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. iv. 16 We shal deuise to yow herafter the fourme of the world and the facyon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. ix. 110 Lang war to devys Thair hasty fair, thair revellyng and deray. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 18 And foorth they went, as I shall you devise.

†**b.** *intr.* or *absol.* To give an account. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 888 His beaute gretly was to preyse: But of his robe to devise I drede encombred for to be. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. c. (1869) 54 Ryght as grace dieu spak and diuised of these belles. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 194 Hitherto have we devised of Siam and Pegu (as they stood) before the comming of the Portugals into India. *Ibid.* (1603) 207 Of whose originall and fortunes..it shall not bee amisse to devise.

†**14.** To confer, commune, discourse, converse, talk. *Obs.* [So in mod.F.] **a.** *refl.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 34 b, And we shall deuise us to geder of oure auentures. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* XVI. 52 The proude pucelle..talked and deuysed her self sore harde and angerly wyth her maystres.

†**b.** *intr.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 51 b, Knowyng that he was moche pensif..he deuised to him of many thinges and meruailes. 1530 Palsgr. 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* XX. 54 After they had dynyd and deuysed too gether a grete space. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* 2 Let us..a little devise of those evils, by which that country is held in this wretched case. 1600 Holland *Livy* XIV. xii. 1208 He answered that he would devise with.. his friends and consider what was best to be don. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* V. iii. § 1 His father, and other friends, had long time deuised of this businesse.

†**c.** *trans.* with cognate obj.

1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 25, I schal now at thys leser.. some thyng wyth you, Master Lvpset, deuyse, touchyng the ordur of our cuntrey and commyn wel.

Devise (dĭvəi·z), *sb.* *Law.* Also 6–7 **device.** [a. OF. *devise*, *devis* (in same sense):—Romanic *devīso*, *devīsa*, for L. *dīvīsus*, and (late) *dīvīsa*, from ppl. stem of *dīvidĕre* to divide, distribute, apportion, also, in med.L., = *disponere testamento*, to dispose by will. In med.L., *dīvīsa* was in common use = *dīvīsio*, originally 'division of goods by testament', 'whence also the testament itself is called *divīsa* [and *dīvīsio*]' (Du Cange). The same word as Device *sb.*, and formerly also sometimes spelt *device*; the eventual victory of the form *devise* may be partly due to the influence of the med.L. *dīvīsa* in wills, but is prob. more owing to the influence of the verb, and the close association of the sb. with it in this special sense.]

The act of devising, apportioning, or assigning, by will; a testamentary disposition of real property; the clause in a will conveying this.

'A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as *real property*, is called a *devise*. A gift by will of *personal property* is called a *bequest*.' (Sir F. Pollock, *Land Laws* (1887) v. 126) But this distinction is modern: cf. quot. 1641, and Devise v. 4.

[1188 Henry II *Will* in Gervase of Cant., Notum facio quod apud Waltham..feci Divisam meam de quadam parte pecuniæ meæ.]

1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5. § 9 Any suche person, that shall make any..deuise by his last will in writing. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 35 b, He to whom such devise ys made after the death of the devisour, may enter in the tenementes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 114 Devise is where a man in his testament giveth or bequeatheth his goods or his lands to another after his decease. 1709 *Case of Heirs at Law to G. Monke* 12 The Devise in that Will, by Christopher to his Dutchess. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. II. vii. 84 It does not extend to devises by will. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 813 The devisor wrote upon a sheet of paper a devise of land, and subscribed the paper, but did not seal it. 1841 Stephen *Laws Engl.* (ed. 6) I. 609 The law of testamentary disposition .. as it affects estates of freehold duration and tenure; or as it is commonly expressed, the law of *devises*. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XX. 151 A general devise or bequest .. will pass any real or personal estate which you have power to

appoint in any manner you think proper. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 329 For the first time in our story, a devise of the Crown made before the actual vacancy took effect. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 332 In the year 1182 .. the king made, not indeed his testament, but his division or devise (*divisam suam*) of a certain portion of his fortune.

β. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 No man can say its his by heritage, Nor by Legacie, or Testatours deuice. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xx. 157 The people.. entring upon the whole estate, retained it .. by vertue of his device, and Testament. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xiv. (1636) 58 If I devise the mannour of D .. of which at that time I am not seised.. this device is void.

Devised (dĭvəi·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEVISE *v.* + -ED 1.] Planned, contrived, invented, feigned, etc.: see the verb.

1552 HULOET, Deuised, *cogitatus* .. Deuised in thought, or purposed precisely, *meditatus*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 179 Allegories, and darke devised sentences. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* i. 16 Wee have not followed cunningly deuised fables. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 82 Worthily speaketh M. Perkins .. when men set up a devised worship, they set up also a devised God. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 26 What is it but a cunningly devised scheme, to replenish the treasury of some of the states.

Devisee (dĭvəi·zī·). *Law.* [f. DEVISE *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom property is devised by will: see DEVISE *v.* 4. (Correlative to *devisor*.)

1542–3 *Act* 34·5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 17 The right and title of the donees, feoffes, lessees, and deuisees therof. 1608 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 33 The deuisee cannot take the goodes without the deliuerie of the executor. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 108 If the devise be to a man and his assigns, without annexing words of perpetuity, there the devisee shall take only an estate for life. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 95/2 The nephew was to be heir or devisee and legatee of .. the uncle's property. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 227 In the language of English jurisprudence, Heir denotes a successor to real estate by descent, Devisee denotes a successor to real estate under a will.

Devisely, obs. var. DIVISELY *adv.*

Devi·sement. *rare.* [a. OF. *devisement*, f. *deviser* to DEVISE: see -MENT.]

1. Description. (Cf. DEVISE *v.* 13.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1019, I knew hit by his deuysement, In þe apocalyppez þe apostel Iohan. As Iohan deuysed 3et sa3 I þare.

2. The act of devising or contriving; a device.

1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxvi, For the inventing, for the setting forth, for the indictment, for devisement of the dilating of the matters. 1879 [S. MOSES] *Spirit-Identity* 97 App. II. § 5 Cunning devisements of curious brains.

Deviser (dĭvəi·zəɹ). Also 4 *Sc.* **dewisowr,** 4-6 **deuysour,** 4–7 **diviser,** 6 **deuisour, deuysar, -er,** 6–7 (9) **devisor.** [ME. *devysour*, a. AF. *devisour* = OF. *deviseor, -eur*, f. *deviser* to DEVISE. In mod.Eng. (exc. in a special sense: see DEVISOR) the suffix is changed into the common agent-ending -ER.]

One who devises; a contriver, inventor, framer, forger, plotter, schemer, etc.: cf. the verb.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxi. 316 The prince of Wales was a mean bytwene them, and chefe deuysour therof. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 80 Curyouse descanterys and deuysarys of new songys. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 16 Deuisers of mischeefe perish through their own devises. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 116 Who was the firste deuisour of dyce playing? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 24 The deviser of the mischiefe against Cyrus. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 They are daily mocked into errour by subtler devisors. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbes's State Nat.* (1705) 11 As very a deviser, as if you had found out gun-powder or printing. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 398 And thou, deviser of all evil wiles! 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 629 The first deviser of the scheme.

† **b.** One who makes ready, plans, or arranges (a feast, etc.): cf. DEVISE *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 72 Devysouris of that fest till be. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 182 The kynge was the best diuiser that any man coude fynde.

† **c.** One who prepares the plans of a building, etc.; an architect. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 76 Sir Richard Lee Knight, Devisor of the fortifications to be made. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 242 What should .. maryners, deuisours, architectes..do with latin. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 23 Devisor of the Buildings.

Devising (dĭvəi·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEVISE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEVISE; contriving, planning, invention, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS B) 106 Aftere þe devysinge of my symple wytt. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Devisyng, *deuis.* 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. viii, That in them God hath .. left his intent to be accomplished by our diuisinges. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Newes forging* (1636) 32 A devising of deeds and words at the fancy or pleasure of the Inventor. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxiii. 190 He sometimes rode in a curious little cab of his own devising. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* I. i. 2/2 The curse of life is of our own devising, Born of man's ignorance and selfishness.

† **b.** Conversation, talking (DEVISE *v.* 14). *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 178 He thought .. such a companie .. would have passed the time in some manner of devising, and discourses, but now perceaved himselfe to be rather in a .. silent place.

c. *Law.* The bequeathing of real property (DEVISE *v.* 4).

1888 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 228 That which relates to the letting, devising, and settlement of land.

Devision, obs. form of DIVISION.

Devisor (dĭvəi·zə̆ɹ). *Law.* Also 6-7 **-our.** [a. AF. *devisour*, = OF. *deviseor, -eur*, f. *deviser* to DEVISE. Formerly used in all senses of the vb., for which DEVISER is now the general form.] One who devises (real property) by will; one who makes a devise. (Correlative to *devisee*.)

1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c 5 § 11 After the death of any such owner or deuisour which shall make any such . deuice by his last will in writing. 1574 [see DEVISE *sb.*]. 1657 SIR H. GRIMSTONE in *Croke's Rep.* I. 476 The intent of the devisor. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 379 No after-purchased lands will pass under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor re-publishes his will. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* viii. 351 No liability attached to the lands in the hands of the devisee for the debts of the devisor.

Devisor, -our, obs. forms of DEVISER.

† **Devitable,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *dēvītāre* DEVITE *v.* + -BLE.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devitable*, easy to be shunned or avoided.

Devitalize (dĭvəi·tăləiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + VITALIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of vitality or vital qualities; to render lifeless or effete.

1849 I. TAYLOR *Loyola & Jes.* (1857) 359 The philosophy which is propounded to youth must be devitalized. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat.* 223 Those [persons].. being devitalized by other noxious influences, such as vitiated air, defective sewerage, bad water, or an inadequate supply of food. 1869 [see DEVIVE]. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 729 This one incontestable fact of itself overthrows or devitalizes the entire doctrine. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 86 The biologist cannot devitalise a plant or an animal and revivify it again.

Hence **Devi·talized, Devi·talizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Devi·taliza·tion,** the action of devitalizing.

1866 *Reader* 1 Sept. 270 Fungi .. flourish on .. surfaces.. which belong to devitalized beings. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Apr. 398/2 New preparations of concentrated food .. to meet the 'devitalization' which seems increasing in what we suppose to be the well-nourished class of families. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 349 The poison exerts no destructive chemical or devitalizing influence upon the tissues. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 385 Devitalized air finds its entrance into human habitations.

† **Devita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēvītātiōnem*, n. of action f. *dēvītāre*: see next.] Shunning, avoiding; exhortation to shun: the opposite of *invitation*.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 45 If there be any here that .. will venture himselfe a guest at the Deuils Banket, maugre all devitation, let him stay and heare the Reckoning. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deuitation*, an eschuing.

† **Devi·te,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *dēvītāre* to shun, avoid, f. DE- I. 3 + *vītāre* to shun. Cf. INVITE.] *trans.* To shun.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* R iij a, I exhorte you .. to devite or shonne the company of heretikes.

¶ *nonce-use.* To ask not (*to do*): the opposite of *invite*.

1832 LAMB *Let. to Cary* in *Life & Lett.* Wks. (1865) 174 I am de-vited to come on Wednesdays.

Devitrification (dĭvi·trifikē·ʃən). [a. mod. F. *dévitrification* (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dévitrifier*: see next.] The action or process of devitrifying; deprivation of vitreous character; *esp.* change (of rocks) from a glassy to a crystalline condition.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* xvi. 317 *heading*, On the Devitrification of Glass. *Ibid.* 326 The devitrification was by no means perfect. 1865 *Ecclesiologist* XXVI. 269 The process of de-vitrification in ancient painted glass. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 163 The development of microliths is one of the causes of devitrification in glassy rocks and in artificial glass. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* ix. 258 These glassy rocks easily undergo 'devitrification'.

Devitrify (dĭvi·trifəi), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + VITRIFY; app. after F. *dévitrifier* (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To deprive of vitreous qualities or properties; to cause (glass or a vitreous substance) to become opaque, hard, and crystalline in structure. Hence **Devi·trified** *ppl. a.*

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 325 Experiments made to devitrify stained glass taken from church windows. *Ibid.* 326 Glass, when devitrified, becomes a much more perfect conductor of heat and electricity. *Ibid.* xvi. *heading*, Power of devitrified glass to bear sudden changes of temperature. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 170 In most instances this impure or devitrified matter is opaque.

Devi·ve, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1, after *revive*.] *trans.* To render lifeless, devitalize.

1869 OWEN in *Microsc. Jrnl.* May 294 Organisms which we can devitalise and revitalise—devive and revive—many times.

Devize, obs. form of DEVISE.

Devocalize (dĭvō·kăləiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + VOCALIZE.] *trans.* To make (a vowel or voice consonant) voiceless or non-sonant.

1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 142 [*W*] often becomes (*hk*) and even (*ç*), which, when a voiceless consonant follows, is devocalised (to *ʃ*). 1888 — *Eng. Sounds* 18 The more primitive Sanskrit usage..devocalizes finally only before a pause or a breath consonant.

Hence **Devocaliza·tion.**

1879 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 484 Before voiceless stops there is always devocalization.

† **Devocate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēvocāt-* ppl. stem of *dēvocāre* to call off, away, or down, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *vocāre* to call.]

trans. To call down.

(In quot. 1570 perhaps 'to make calls or demands', if not a misprint for *derogate*.)

c 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 188 The Commons of you do complain, From them you devocate. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 52 Superstitious worshippers thinke by their prayers, as charmes, to devocat and draw God out of heaven.

† **Devoca·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dēvocāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] A calling down or away.

1623 COCKERAM II, A *Calling* downe, deuocation. 1661 RUST *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I 33 All corporeal Pleasure having something of Confusion and Disturbance in it, together with a strong magical Devocation of the Animadversion of the sense of it. 1680 HALYWELL *Melampr.* 97 (T.) To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering devocations.

Devoid (dĭvoi·d), *a.* Also 5 6 **devoide, -voyde,** 5 **-vode,** 6 **-voyd.** [Originally pa. pple. of DEVOID *v.*, short for (or collateral variant of) *devoided*: see next.]

With *of*: Empty, void, destitute (*of* some attribute); entirely without or wanting. (Originally participial, like *bereft*, and, like the latter, only used predicatively, or following its substantive.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3723 Devoid of pride certaine she was. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I v, So is my meaning cleane devoyde of syn. *c* 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 Devoide of vices. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 147 Go lytell treatyse deuoyde of eloquence. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Devoyde, without or delyvered of a thyng, *vuyde*. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 101 He lay speechlesse, deuoid of sence and motion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. (1682) 126 Though it be not quite devoy'd of all body whatsoever. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 181 A wretch deform'd, devoid of ev'ry grace. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 410 A very simple style of dress, devoid of ornament or pretension.

b. without *of*: Void, empty. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 15 When I awoke, and found her place devoyd, And nought but pressed gras where she had lyen, I sorrowed all so much as earst I joyd

† **Devoid,** *v. Obs.* or *rare.* Forms: 4–7 **devoyde,** 4–6 **-vode,** 5–6 **-voyd, -vyde,** 5–7 **-void(e,** (4–5 **dewoyde,** 5 **-voyede,** 6 **-wod, -woyd, -wid**). [a. OF. *de-, desvoidier, -vuidier, -voyder*, in mod. F. *dévider*, f. *de-, des-* (L. *dis-*) + *vuide*, mod. *vide*, empty. Cf. med L. *disvacuāre*, in same sense.]

(In 15-16th c. sometimes confused in form with DIVIDE.)

† **1.** *trans.* To cast out, get rid of, do away with, remove, expel; to void. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 15 Wyschande þat wele þat wont wat3 whyle deuoyde my wrange. *Ibid.* B. 544 De-voydynge þe vylanye þat venkquyst his þewez. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2929 Right so is al his woo fulle soone Devoided clene. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4327 Auyrice & erroganunce & all we devoide. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Devoyde þo wormeetone alle bydene. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 787 We xal gete yow leches, 3ower peynes to devyde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 166, I sall the venome devoid with a vent laige, And me assuage of the swalme, that suellit wes gret. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 45, 61, 63, 64.

† **b.** To destroy, annihilate. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 908 For we schal tyne þis toun & traypely disstrye, Wyth alle þise wy3ez so wykke wy3tly deuoyde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4327 To be deuowtid & devoidid and vencuste for euire.

† **c.** To empty out, pour out, discharge. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 718 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 323 For a pype þer is insyde so clene, þat water deuoydes, of seluer is hene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. i. 10 The Latyn pepyll..gan devoid [*v. r.* devode], and hostit owt full cleyr Deip from thar brestis the hard sorow smart.

† **2.** To vacate; to leave. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1228 He took hys doughter by the hand, And bad her swythe devoyde hys land. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1167 There-fore devoyede my companye. 1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (Jam) He is ordanit to dewid the tovnn within xxiiij houris.

† **b.** *refl.* To withdraw (oneself). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 243, I am with 3ow at alle tymes whan 3e to councel me calle, But for a short tyme myself I devoyde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 123 Or tha culd diuyde thame of that land, Tha war baith tane and fast bund fit and hand.

† **c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To go away, withdraw.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 380 Here lucyfere devoydeth, and commyth in ageyne as a goodly galaunt. 1497 in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 421 That they devoyd and pass with thame.

† **3.** *trans.* To avoid, shun; to get out of the way of. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. xviii, I ful swyftly dyd geve back ful oft, For to devoyde his great strokes unsoft. 1530 PALSGR. 515/1 It shalbe harde to devoyde this mater: *ce seroyt forte chose de euiter ceste matiere.*

† **4.** To empty; to make void or empty. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2038 Alexander..clekis vp þe coupe & putis in his bosom. Anoþire boll was him broȝt & bathe he deuoydid. *c* 1430 LYDG. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 The canell scoured was so clene, And deuoyded into secrete wyse.

† **b.** To empty, clear, rid, free (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 519, I sal devoid the of det, Or de in the place. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1022 Now help thi-self at neid, And the dewod of euery point of dred. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 163 To devoid Scotland Of Inglismen. 1548 GRAT *Pr. Masse* 80 Howe coulde the bread and wyne serve to hys

purpose, yf they were utterly divoided of theyr accostumed nature?

†**5.** To render void or of none effect. *rare*⁻¹.

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 225 Least..the Apostles labour, by their carelesse leuitie, or carnall securitie, should bee deuoyded and abased.

6. To make devoid; to divest. *rare. nonce-wd.*

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 372 In any minds, so devoided of their religious sentiments.

† Hence **Devoi·ded** *ppl. a.*, divested, made void.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* i. ii. (1544) 4 b, As a prince devoyded of all grace Against God he gan for to compasse. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* i. iii. 10 Those things which are made by arte..are deuoided of all sense and motion.

† **Devoi·der.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Devoid *v.* + -er = OF. type *desvuideor*, of which the fem. *desvuideresse, devoyderesse*, is recorded by Godefroy.] An expeller, a driver out.

14.. Lydg. *Temple of Glass* 329 O blisful sterre..deuoider of derknes.

Devoir (see below), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–6 **dever**, (4 **deverre**), 4–5 **devere**, (5 **deveer, -yr, -ire, -yer, deyver, deffere**, 6 **debuer**). β. 4–6 **devor**, 4–7 **devour**, 5 **divour**, 5–6 **devoure**, 5–7 *Sc.* **devore**, 6–7 **deavour**. γ. 5– **devoir**, 5–7 **devoire, devoyr(e, devoyer**, 6–7 **devoier**. [ME. *dever*, a. OF. *deveir* (= Pr. *dever*, Sp. *deber*, It. *devere, dovere*), substantive use of pres. inf. of verb:—L. *dēbēre* to owe. In Eng. the stress was shifted from (dĕvē·r) to (de·vĕr, dĕ·vĕr), and this subsequently often spelt *devour, devor, deavour*: cf. Endeavour. In the 15th c., and *esp.* by Caxton, the spelling was often conformed to Parisian Fr. *devoir*, though, even thus, the stress was still often on the first syllable, *de·voir* being treated merely as a variant spelling of *de·vor, de·vour*. *De·ver* occurs as late as the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins; but the English tradition of the word died out before 1600, leaving *devoir*, in 16–17th c. often anglicized as *devoyer*, but now commonly treated as if adopted from modern French, and pronounced (dəvwā·r, dĕvwǭ·ɪ, de·vwǭɪ); though it would be more correct, historically, to pronounce it (de·vəɪ) as in *endeavour*.]

1. That which one ought to do, or has to do; (one's) duty, business, appointed task. (Chiefly in phr. *to do one's devoir*). *arch.*

α. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21901 (Cott.) All liueand thing on sere maners dos þair deuer [*v. r.* deuerre]. c 1315 Shoreham 54 And ȝyf hy [clerkes] douth wel hare dever Ine thysse heritage. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 71 Als knyght did his deuere [*rime* austere]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 234 Do þi deuer duly as a duke nobill. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xli. (1869) 25 To do alwey my deueer. 1462 Daubenev in *Paston Lett.* No. 452 II. 103 The Lords..thynk they do ryght well her devyer, and be worthey moche thanke of the Kyng.

β. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 136 Til he haue done his deuor and his dayes iourne. a 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* iv. (1530) 5 Doyng the devoure of myne offyce. 1489 (MS.) Barbour *Bruce* xi. 430 Thai stalwardly sall stand, And do thair deuour as thai aw. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 35 Do your devore and dewtie. a 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting* 443 Whan thae dames deuoutly had done their devore..Of that matter to make remained no more. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 56 In the Cirque he brought forth to doe their devour Charioteers, Runners and Killers of savage beasts.

γ. a 1430 (MS.) Chaucer *Man of Law's T.*, Head-link 38 (Ellesm.) Thanne haue ye do your deuoir atte leeste [so Hengwrt, *devoire* Petw., *deuer* Corp. & Lansd., *deuyr* Camb., *deuour* Harl.]. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 29 He faylled not to doo gretely hys deuoyr. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 236 And Drurie deulie did his ful deuoir. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathsman to doo his devoyre. 1608 L. Machin *Dumbe Knight* i, What devoyre Drawes you within these lists? 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* ii. 16 The Rhine shall first his streams mix with the Loire, E're I forget the sence of my Devoire. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 28 Exactly perform to one another the Devoirs of Citizens. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, I think the Knight of Kinfauns will do his devoir by the burgh in peace or war. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 37 Did my worthy brother do his devoir as a gallant knight should?

†**2.** That which one can do, (one's) utmost or best; endeavour, effort. Chiefly in phr. *to do one's devoir, to put oneself in devoir* = to do what one can, to endeavour (*to do* something). *Obs.*

α. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xii. 2, I have do my deuer þe dowel to teche. c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 659 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 162 Þus y shalle do my devere To enforme yow. 1482–8 *Plumpton Corr.* 59, I shall put me in dever to fullfill your intent. 1537 T. Cumptun in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 91, I have..don my debuer accordyng to the teneur of hit. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xxii. 26 And those that doe their deuer To know the Lord shall prayse his name.

β. c 1400 *Song Roland* 498 Trist us neuer If we in this mater do not our deuour. 1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 114 I. 154, I..wol put me in devour for to execute your comaundements. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 240 Lerne of me and do thy besy deuor From my folke al rauen to dissevor. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 66/2 He woold doe his vttermost deuor to set the realm in good state. 1533 — *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* ibid. 1072/2 Wening that his owne deuour wer in vaine. 1664 *Flodden F.* iii. 22 Your deavours here are all in vain.

γ. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vii. xxiii, I am moche beholdynge vnto that knyght, that hath put hym his body in deuoyre to worshippe me and my courte. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 251 Doynge his deuoyr for the same ay to prouyde. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1844) 15 The Duke of Bedford exhorted them to defend with all their devoire the dignitie and high reputation of King Henry. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Prol., May we be happie in our weake devoyer. 1671 Mrs. Behn *Forc'd Marriage* i. iv, No, my Erminia, quit this vain devoir, And follow Love that may preserve us all.

†**3.** Service due or rendered to any one. *Obs.*

c 1386 (MSS. after 1400) Chaucer *Pars. T.* ᴘ 690 (Ellesm.) As Reson is and skile it is that men do hir deuoir ther as it is due [*v. rr.* deuoire, devoyre, deuere, deuyr]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. v. 98 Yf..she yeldeth the deuoure of maryage ayenst her wyll. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. i, To do your highness service and devoir..Berkeley would die. 1642 Chas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 633 [They] shall in no wise be excused of their Service and Devoiers due of their said Lands and Possessions. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 46 It may be wondred why the French did not assist us..the reality is, they offered their Devoirs, but we must equip their Ships. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 292 Monarchs, and ministers, are aweful names; Whoever wear them, challenge our devoir.

4. A dutiful act of civility or respect; usually in *pl.*, dutiful respects, courteous attentions, addresses; chiefly in phr. *to do* or *pay one's devoir(s* (*to* some one). (The current sense.)

α, β. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 107 That he hym selffe [Herod] wold after goo Vnto the chyld and hys deyver doo. a 1845 Hood *Faithless Nelly Gray* iv, He went to pay her his devours, When he'd devoured his pay!

γ. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* i. 655 This royall maryage was solempnysed..Theyr frendes, cosyns redy on euery syde To do theyr deuoyre. 1669 Dryden *Wild Gallant* iv. i, I beseech your ladyship instruct me where I may tender my devoirs. 1673 — *Marr. à la Mode* ii. i, O, my dear, I was just going to pay my devoirs to you. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* i. i, He's come to pay his devoir to you. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* Let. 14 Oct., I am come down to pay my devoirs to Miss Byron. I hope for acceptance. 1782 *European Mag.* I. 248 She..resisted the devoirs of the tender and pious Lord George Gordon. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* 37 In the inn-yards of our great North-road, when the passing coachmen pay their devoirs to the expectant chambermaids. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 141 When he paid devoir To Louis Quatorze as he dined in state. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* lxiv, Prince Florestan paid his grave devoirs, with a gaze which seemed to search into Lady Roehampton's inmost heart.

†**5.** *pl.* Moneys due; dues; duties. *Obs.*

[1360 *Act 34 Edw. III*, c. 18 Paiant lour custumes & autres devoirs au Roi. 1378 *Act 2 Rich. II*, Stat. 1 c. 3 Custumes, subsides et autres devoirs de Calays.] 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 125 The said William Herris sued a plee from the courte Xpian too the court of Rome in a cause of deuors hanging bewixt oon Alis Doughtirlawe of R. S. and the said William. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 1 The Kinges ductie called the devours or Custume of Calays. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 116 b, [tr. quot. 1378] Customes and subsidies, and other devoires of Caleis.

† **Devoir,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 **dever, devoyre.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* and *refl.* = Endeavour *v.*

1530 Palsgr. 514/2 I dever, I applye my mynde to do a thing..I shall devoyre my selfe to the best that I maye.

Devoit, obs. Sc. form of Devout.

Devo·ke, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *dēvocāre* (see Devocate): after *convoke, invoke*, which go back to French originals.]

1623 Cockeram, *Deuoke*, to call downe.

Devolatilize: see De- II. 1.

† **Devo·lt, -vou·lt,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. Anglo-Fr. *devolt* = F. *dévolu*, repr. L. *dēvolūtus*, pa. pple. of *dēvolvĕre*.] = Devolved.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xxxvi. (1638) 124 If he..present not, then the presentment is devolt [*ed.* 1721 devoulte] to the Patriark.

† **De·volute,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēvolūt-us* pa. pple. of *dēvolvĕre*: see Devolve.] Devolved, transmitted down.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 53 Alisaundre rejoysed the kyngdam of Babilon, that was thanne..devolute to the kyngdam of Perse. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 63 Yᵉ right and title of [the crown of England]..is..deuolute & comen vnto yᵉ most excellent prince yᵉ lord protector. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* xxxi. (1638) 54 If a Title..be once devolute to the heire in the taile. 1621 R. Johnson *Way to Glory* 41 The monarchie of the Romans..became devolute to Julian the apostate. [1721 *St. German's Doct. & Stud.* 261 Specially if the collation be devolute to the Pope.]

Devolute (de·vŏl'ūt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *dēvolūt-* ppl. stem of *dēvolvĕre*: see Devolve.]

1. *trans.* To pass or transfer by devolution; to Devolve.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 127 At the lengthe the monarchie was devoluted to one onlie. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 182 The saied Crowne..should immediatly bee divoluted to the Duke of Yorke. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 229 The right of the Advowson was devoluted unto him. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 31 The coat deuoluted to the bearer from his auncestours. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/2 The House will devise means of devoluting some of its work to more leisured bodies.

2. *intr.* To lapse.

1893 A. Kenealy *Molly & Man* 24 Some dusky potentate, whose entity and powers had devoluted through the ages.

Devolution (devoliū·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *dēvolūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *dēvolvĕre* to roll down: see Devolve and -ion.]

I. From the intrans. senses of the verb.

1. *lit.* Rolling down; descending or falling with rolling motion. *arch.*

1623 Cockeram *Deuolution*, a rolling downe. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 57 Deterrations, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills. *Ibid.* (1723) 257 This Deterration..or Devolution of Earth and Sand from the Mountains.

2. *fig.* The rolling or passing on of time; descent or passing on through a series of revolutions or stages, in time, order, etc.

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* vi. xviii, The possible devolutions or alternations of the reasonable creatures from his antecedent will to his consequent. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 157 After a long devolution of years fulfilled. 1826 C. Butler *Life Grotius* i. 3 *heading*, Boundaries and Devolution of the Empire of Germany during the Carlovingian Dynasty. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 400 Everybody's price of corn must depend on this descent, or devolution as we call it, through ranges of different machinery. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 541 The 'devolution' of foreign agriculture upon lower qualities of land and consequently its permanent exaltation in price.

3. Descent by natural or due succession from one to another, of property, or *fig.* of qualities, etc.

1545 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 11 By a moste just and right deuolucion, and dyscent of inheritaunce of the crounes of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 291 The legacie is lost without hope of deuolution thereof to the executors or administrators. a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 130 Now for the riches themselves..he may have them by devolution from his parents. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* ix. 194 If Kings by Jus Divinum wear the Crown, By nat'ral Devolution handed down. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 95 The party of lord Danby..asserted a devolution of the crown on the princess of Orange. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 10 A force cannot originate otherwise than by devolution from some pre-existing force or forces.

4. The passing of any unexercised right to the one upon whom it devolves if allowed to lapse.

1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 349 To loose their right..by devolution, when they neglected their time aboue sixe monethes. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Devolution*..a falling into lapse. 1661 Bramhall *Just. Vind.* vi. 129 A thousand other artifices to get money..As provisions, Collations, Exemptions, Canonisations, Divolutions, Revocations. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 337 An Empty Fellow..whom the Archbp. of Cant. Dr. Tennison, put into the Society upon the Devolution to him of that Power. 1712 *Ibid.* III. 331 If it [election of Warden of New Coll.] be not determin'd within 12 Days there will be a Devolution. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 62 Vacating the place or office, and a devolution of the right of election for that turn to the crown. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 212 The popes soon assumed not only a right of decision, but of devolution; that is, of supplying the want of election..by a nomination of their own. 1872 Jervis *Gallican Ch.* I. Introd. 23 *note*, 'Devolution' signifies the lapse of a benefice to the Pope, by reason of failure on the part of the patron to present a clerk duly qualified.

†**b.** The passing of jurisdiction upon appeal. *Obs.*

1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 11 All matters without exception pertaine to Christ's tribunal originally, and not by way of devolution. a 1676 Hale (J.), The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last devolution is to the king by way of appeal. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xx. 363 Nor shall any Devolution or Appeal be lodged with the Apostolical See. 1726 [see Devolve 3 b].

c. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.)

1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Devolution* is a term sometimes applied to the reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion, to an oversman or umpire, to determine the difference. To confer this power on arbiters, an express clause in the submission is necessary. The term is also applied to the devolution of a purchase made under articles of roup upon the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest offerer to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.

5. The passing of the power or authority of one person or body to another.

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 162 This devolution of power, to the people at large, includes in it a dissolution of the whole form of government established by that people. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv. (ed. 5) 236 The complete exclusion..of any notion of a devolution of authority from the sovereign people.

6. *Biol.* (opposed to Evolution): Degeneration.

1882 H. S. Carpenter in *Homilet. Monthly* Sept. 688 If there be e-volution, there surely is de-volution, a degradation of the species. 1892 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLI. 709 Psychical disease, the progress of which in contrast with evolution is called devolution.

II. From the transitive senses of the vb.

†**7.** The action of throwing down. *Obs.*

1663 Bp. Patrick *Paral. Pilgr.* 303 In those submissions and devolutions of ourselues before our Lord.

8. *fig.* The causing of anything to descend or fall *upon* (any one); the handing (of anything) on to a successor.

1621 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 169, 2. The suspension of his Judgment for his time; 3. And the devolution of it upon Jehoram. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 255 A devolution of certain burdens on the heads of such as were treated with it. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 489 A devolution of sovereignty either partial or total, by aged men upon their heirs.

9. The causing of authority, duties, or the like to fall upon a substitute or substitutes; *esp.* the delegation or leaving of portions or details of duties to subordinate officers or committees.

1780 T. Jefferson *Lett.* Writ. (1893) II. 305 Disappointments which flowed from the devolution of his duties on Deputies acting without a head. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 189 To lighten the cares of the central Legislature by judicious devolution. 1880 Gladstone *Sp. in Parlt.* 28 Feb., The day when there may be wisely devised, and successfully carried through the House an important and effectual measure for the devolution of such portions of its powers as may be safely devolved, with the view of

lightening its duties! 1888 — in *Daily News* 6 Nov. 6/2 They were passed by the Grand Committees—passed by the method of what is called devolution. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 15 The management of this great service is nothing more than a carefully arranged system of devolution combined with watchful supervision.

†**10.** *Math.* = EVOLUTION 4 b. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 343 Eduction of the Lesser Root by Devolution.

Devolutive, *a.* [f. L. *dēvolūt-* (see DEVOLUTE) + -IVE.] Of, pertaining, or tending to devolution.

1872 JERVIS *Gallican Ch.* I. Introd. 76 Whether the *appel comme d'abus* had a 'suspensive', or only a 'devolutive' effect.

Devolve (dĭvɒ·lv), *v.* [ad. L. *dēvolv-ĕre* to roll down, f. DE- I. 1 + *volvĕre* to roll.]

I. *trans.*

1. To roll down; to cause to descend with rolling motion; also to unroll (something rolled up), to unfurl (a sail). *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 497 Thenne hem to the presses they devolve. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deuolue*, to role downe. 1642 MERVIN in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 217 These like Straws and Chips play'd in the Streams, until they are devolved in the Ocean of their deserved Ruine. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 283 His Thames, With gentle course devolving fruitful Streams. 1758 MURPHY *Orphan of China* II. ii. 18 Where the Tanais Devolves his icy tribute to the sea. 1765 BEATTIE *Judgm. of Paris* lix, Who..All to the storm the unfetter'd sail devolve. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 171 Where little England..now devolves so quietly to the sea her sweet pastoral rivulets.

fig. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* Pref. (1639) 2 Whose names are devolved and brought unto us by the succession of ages. 1830 TENNYSON *Character*, He spake of virtue .. And with..a lack-lustre dead-blue eye, Devolved his rounded periods.

†**b.** To roll over so as to cause to fall; to overturn, overthrow. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVIII. iv, All his nacyon Deuolued were, and from theyr ryght expelled. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* v. iv, They behind him will devolve the bridge. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 215 That pious Arch whereon the building stood, Which broke, the whole's devolv'd into a Flood.

†**c.** To roll away (*from* a person). *Obs.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 10 He was solicitous to devolv and depel from himself..the note of avarice.

†**d.** To roll (to and fro). *Obs. rare.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 35 Ulysses so, from side to side devolv'd, In self-debate the Suitors doom resolv'd.

2. *fig.* To cause to pass down by the revolution of time (*into* some state or condition).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 145 All the soumes, quhilkis war afore devolvit in dett, war commandit to be restorit to thair creditouris. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.) Thus was the worlde 47 yeris before Crystis birthe deuolued into the fourth monarchie called the Romane and last empyre. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* viii. 57 That State was then devolved into a Monarchy by Conquest.

3. *fig.* To cause to pass *to* or fall *upon* (a person). **a.** To cause to pass down by inheritance or legal succession (*to* another).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 31 The Dykes Landes by Heyres generalles is devolvid now to Mr. Goring and to Mr. Deringe. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 291 The legacie is not devolved to his executors. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 569 The inheritance diuolued by marriage vnto the Maynards. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 20 They grew to be devolved under the House of Burgundy. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 121 P 5 Students..can seldom add more than some small particle of knowledge, to the hereditary stock devolved to them from ancient times.

†**b.** To cause to pass (*to* or *into* the hands of another); especially through the failure or forfeiture of the previous holders. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 6 They were diuolued to the sea Apostolike by the disposing of the lawes. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 32 The State being now..deuolued to the dregges of the people. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1239 Pronouncing their lives, their goods .. to be confiscate and devolved unto the Emperour his cofers. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* clv. VI. 212 By their connivence that power was devolved into a foreign prelate's hand. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. viii. (Rtldg.) 108 War..naturally devolves the command into the king's..authority. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 74 The Appeal operates the Effect of a Devolution; because it devolves the cause to a Superiour Judge.

†**c.** To cause to fall or alight (*on* or *upon* an object). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 460 The denomination of these criminall Iudges .. being thus deuolued vpon them, there continued. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 30 The King envying to see the peoples love devolv'd on another object. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 135 Least on my head both sin and punishment..be all Devolv'd. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 172 The last excuse devolveth the errour..upon Crœsus. 1703 DE FOE *Shortest Way w. Dissenters* Misc. 429 When our Government shall be devolv'd upon Foreigners.

d. To cause (a charge, duty, or responsibility) to fall *upon* (any one); *esp.* to throw upon or delegate to deputies duties for which the responsibility belongs to the principal. (Now a chief sense.)

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 316 All affaires..of the King's household..shall be devolved upon his fidelity. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* x. (1653) 42 He gives this charge not to his Chancellor or Commissary, or any other man upon whom hee had devolved his power. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xiv. 352 He was obliged to devolve on others the weight of government. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 183 The Spanish court..was extremely willing to devolve the burden of discovery upon its subjects. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 354 The master..becomes too weak to resume the power which he has imprudently devolved. 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* I. i. § 2 (1883) 114 A mere honorary churchwarden who .. devolves all the duties of this office upon a paid colleague. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* 2 Feb. 540 Those who, because they are too busy or too ignorant to discharge the higher duties of self-government, have been glad to devolve them upon their representatives.

†**4.** To throw (a person) *upon* (some resource).

1636 WILSON alias KNOTT *Direction to be observed by N. N.* ii. 17 If the true Church may erre .. we are still deuolued either vpon the private Spirit .. or else vpon naturall wit and iudgement. *a* 1672 WREN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 252, I am now devolved upon that unparalleled villainy. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 166 He..then intirely devolves himself on Jesus Christ for it.

II. *intrans.*

5. To roll or flow down *from* (a source). *arch.*

1630 LORD *Banians* 18 (L.) Streams that had in rolling currents, from the tops of the mountains, devolved into the rivers below. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 34 Two youths whose semblant features prove Their blood devolving from the source of Jove. 1771 SMOLLETT *Ode to Leven-Water* 17 Devolving from thy parent lake, A charming maze thy waters make. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 140 The quantities of snow which devolve from the superior parts of the mountain have sometimes proved fatal to travellers. 1847 R. CHAMBERS *Traditions Edin.* 188 It was a goodly sight to see the long procession devolve from the close.

6. *fig.* To roll or flow on *to* or *into* (some condition).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* V. (1618) 197 That the matters .. would with speed diuolue to their perfection. *Ibid.* (1618) 299 The affaires of the Pisans .. did daily diuolue into greater straits. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 300 To raise, betwixt the King and his people, a rational jealousy of Popery and French government, till he should insensibly devolve into them. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Theban Sphinx* Wks. X. 238 Four separate movements through which this impassioned tale devolves.

7. To pass to the next in natural or conventional order. **a.** To pass or fall *to* another, *esp.* through the failure or forfeiture of the earlier holder.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 184 That it should not devolve from himself and his colleague to the court of Rome. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 66 Yet does not the Supremacy devolve to the multitude, who never yet had right to Rule, or choose their Rulers. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 322 To him the benefit of all forfeiture devolved. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 22 Being then entirely abandoned by the clergy..the study and practice of it [civil law] devolved ..into the hands of laymen. 1786 BURKE *Warren Hastings* Wks. (1842) II. 145 By the death of Colonel Monson, the whole power of the government of Fort William devolved to the governour and one member of the council.

b. To pass down, descend, or fall in course of succession *to* (*on*, *upon*) anyone.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* VI. xliv. 150 The Empire thus deuolued to Diocletian. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 38/2 He had a Brother, who dying without Issue, his Estate devolved to Pittacus. 1689 in Somers *Tracts* II. 341 If a King dies, he hath a Successor, and the Right devolves upon him. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 3 This Friendship devolving from the Parents to the Children. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 P 13 He died without a will, and the estate devolved to the legal heir. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 25 A considerable estate in the Cape of Good Hope, which had devolved to us through a relation of my wife's mother. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy.

c. To fall as a duty or responsibility *on* or *upon* anyone.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. IV. 418 After Bourbon's death, the command .. devolved on Philibert de Chalons. 1792 COWPER *Odyss.* II. 440 To us should double toil ensue, on whom the charge To parcel out his wealth would then devolve. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 208 By the revolution, the duties..of government devolved upon the people of New Hampshire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XVI. 107, I knew that upon him would devolve the chief labour. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 5/2 They recognise the obligation which devolves upon them.

8. Of persons: **a.** To have recourse *to* (for support); come *upon* as a charge. **b.** To fall or sink gradually, to degenerate. ? *Obs.*

1748 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Savage* Wks. III. 348 His conduct had .. wearied some..but he might..still have devolved to others whom he might have entertained with equal success. 1751 — *Rambler* No. 149 P 9 Multitudes are suffered by relations equally near to devolve upon the parish. 1830 J. BEE *Ess. on Foote* Foote's Wks. p. ii, A gentleman and scholar devolving into the buffoon .. is an unseemly sight.

Hence **Devo·lving** *vbl. sb.*

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXVII. 427 Tidings of his father's death, and the devolving of his crown and throne on himself.

Devolvement (dĭvɒ·lvmĕnt). [f. DEVOLVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of devolving; devolution.

1847 in CRAIG. 1892 MISS BROUGHTON *Mrs. Bligh* XV. 336 Arrangements for the temporary devolvement of her philanthropical labours upon a fellow-worker.

Devonian (dĭvō·nĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. *Devonia*, latinized form of *Devon*, OE. *Defena-*, *Defna-scīr* Devonshire.]

1. Of or belonging to Devonshire.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 284 Easely ambling downe through the Deuonian dales. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* II, A younger branch of a good old Devonian family tree. 1887 — *Like & Unlike* XI, The hedgerows were budding in the soft Devonian air.

b. as *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Devonshire.

1882 C. E. MATHEWS in *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 848/1 A treasure not only to Devonians, but to book lovers generally.

2. *Geol.* Name given to a geological formation or 'system' of rocks lying below the Carboniferous and above the Silurian formations; hence, of or pertaining to this formation and the geological period during which it was deposited.

The name was given in reference to the great development of these rocks as a marine formation in Devonshire. The rocks called 'Old Red Sandstone' in Scotland, West of England, and South Wales, are held to be lacustrine deposits of contemporary age, and included in the Devonian System; and the term is applied all over the world to a system of rocks having the same stratigraphical position, and containing organic remains similar to those of the Devonshire strata.

1837 SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. II. V. 701 We purpose therefore for the future to designate these groups [the Cornish *Killas* and the Devonian slates] collectively by the name *Devonian system*, as involving no hypothesis and being agreeable to analogy. 1846 *Expos. Outline of Vestiges Nat. Hist. Creation* 24 The Old Red Sandstone or Devonian System comes next. 1871 LYELL *Stud. Elem. Geol.* 421 The name Devonian was given by Sir R. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick to marine fossiliferous strata which, in the South of England, occupy a similar position between the overlying coal and the underlying Silurian formation. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* V 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the vast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1885 *Lyell's Stud. Elem. Geol.* 418 The number of American Devonian plants has now been raised..to 160. *Ibid.* 419 There were no .. Reptilia during the Devonian age.

Devonic (dĭvɒ·nik), *a. Geol. rare.* [f. as DEVONIAN + -IC.] = DEVONIAN 2.

1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* XV. 339 The slaty overhanging layers of Devonic limestone.

Devonite (de·vŏnəit). *Min.* [f. *Devon* + -ITE.] A synonym of WAVELLITE, from its having been first discovered near Barnstaple in Devonshire.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 214.

Devonport: see DAVENPORT.

Devonshire, *v.*: see DENSHIRE.

Devor, obs. form of DEVOIR.

†**Devora·tion.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *devoration*, *-acion*, ad. L. *dēvorātiōn-em* (in Vulgate), n. of action from *dēvorāre* to DEVOUR.] The action of devouring or consuming.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 94 [Poverty]..is the goulfe of devoracion And fountayne of desolacion. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 72 The decoration of the body is the deuoration of the Substance.

†**Devoratory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēvorātōri-us* (Tertull.), f. *dēvorātor* DEVOURER; see -ORY.] Of devouring or consuming quality.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* VI. 13 Deliver us from those devoratory evils. 1650 — *Comm. Pentat.* III. 112 These devoratory evills, as Tertullian calleth them.

Devorce, -vors(e, obs. ff. DIVORCE.

Devore, obs. ff. DEVOIR, DEVOUR.

Devoste, Devot, obs. ff. DEVOUT.

Devot, obs. var. of DIVOT, a sod.

‖ **Dévot, dévote**: see DEVOTE *sb. B.*

‖ **Devo·ta.** *Obs.* [It. and Sp., fem. of DEVOTO, q.v.] A female devotee, a *dévote*.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1879) I. 134 The church of St. Prudentia in which is a well .visited by many devotas. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 63 This Act of those Devotas.

†**Devo·tary.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dēvōtārius*, *-āria* (Du Cange), f. *dēvōt-* ppl. stem: see DEVOTE *v.*, and cf. VOTARY.] A votary; a devotee.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 50 Diana .. to whose shrine there went up a more famous..pilgrimage of devotaries. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 149 Religious honour is done unto them by some superstitious devotaries.

Devote (dĭvō·t), *a.* and *sb.*[1] *arch.* [ad. L. *dēvōt-us* devoted, consecrated or dedicated by vow, pa. pple. of *dēvovēre* to DEVOTE. In Eng. it appears partly as a continuation of ME. *devot*, *-te*, variant of DEVOUT, OF. *devot*, *devote*. As a sb. it was generally superseded 1675–1725 by DEVOTEE, and when retained later is usually identified with mod.F. *dévote* fem., and applied only to a female devotee, the corresponding F. *dévot* masc., being occasionally used of the male.]

A. *ppl. a.* = DEVOTED. **a.** with *to*.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I i. 32 So deuote to Aristotle's Ethickes [*printed* checkes] 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 209 The places where Idols have beene worshipped are ..deuote to vtter destruction. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 4 The glory of God, to which his excellent religious mind was evermore devote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 208 To destruction sacred and devote. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 105 Where is thy native simple heart Devote to Virtue, Fancy, Art? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 107, I am devote to study.

b. without *to*.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 148 We .. as your perpetual and deuote friends. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 750, I will be to you a husband so devote. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. II. i. (1651) 417 He is thy slave, thy vassall, most devote, affectioned, and bound in all duty.

B. *adj.* = DEVOUT.

[1225–1552: see DEVOUT *a.*] *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 124 By meditation and deuote prayer. 1651 *Serm. Coron. Chas. II*, in *Phenix* I. 244 Trajan the Emperor was, I. Devote at home. II. Courageous in war. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 550 The deep drawn sigh—the devote interjection.

C. *sb.* A devotee. † *a.* in form *devote. Obs.*

1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* IV. Wks. 1872 I. 252 Two faces more allied In all devotes of view I have not seen. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 8 Sectaries, who through a Fanatique zeal were become Devotes to this great Idol. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 71 He is a devote of the house of Austria. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 18 Those who from great voluptuaries have turned devotes. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Ctess Mar* 18 Apr., The difference between an old devote and a young beauty. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. v. 255 He who seeks to do his Own Will, has no Claim..to the Peace or Merit of a Devote.

β. in mod.F. form *dévot*, fem *dévote*.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xl. 156, I..saw a great many of those *Devots* pass along the Streets. 1746 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 24 Nov., I know not how to acknowledge enough my obligations to the countess; and I reckon it a great one from her who is a *dévote*, that she never brought any priest to me. 1779 J. ADAMS *Diary* 14 Dec. Wks. 1851 III. 232 Numbers of *dévots* upon their knees. 1808 SCOTT *Lett* 22 Jan. (1894) I. 92 In her own character as a sort of *dévote*. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxxi. (1874) 395 Maria, poor thing, had no hand in it; she is not a *dévote*.

† **Devote,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. DEVOTE *v.*] Act of devoting, devotion.

1659 R. ERDES *Christ's Exalt.* Ep. Ded., Some manifestation of a reciprocation in this devote.

Devote (dĭvō·ut), *v.* [f. L. *dēvōt-*, ppl. stem of *dēvovēre* to vow, dedicate by a vow, devote, f. DE- I. 2 + *vovēre* to vow, dedicate: cf. also the L. frequentative *dēvōtāre*, in med.L. much used for *dēvovēre*.]

1. *trans.* To appropriate by, or as if by, a vow; to set apart or dedicate solemnly or formally; to consecrate (*to*).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 16 Yours devoted till death. 1599 H. BUTLER *Dyets drie Dinner* A iv, Love and friendship..urgeth mee particularly to devote my selfe unto you. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 28 No deuoted thing that a man shall deuote vnto the Lord. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 262 A chalice of gold also he devoted. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 48 All Christians are by their Baptism devoted to God. 1802 LD. ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VII. 73 The Will..devoting the property to charity was producible. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 53 Each of the thirty-six chapels was devoted to the worship of a separate sect.

2. To give up, addict, apply zealously or exclusively (*to* a pursuit, occupation, etc., or *to* a particular purpose); *esp.* refl. *to devote oneself.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 321 He hath deuoted, and giuen vp himselfe to the Contemplation .of her parts and Graces. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I, Devote this day to mirth. 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 72 Having devoted some days to the objects in the neighbourhood of Swansea, we left that place. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 3 Had these endowments..been devoted to national education. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 672 [He] who devotes himself to some intellectual pursuit. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 66 Hill sides now devoted to pasturage.

3. To give over or consign to the powers of evil or to destruction; to doom; to invoke or pronounce a curse upon.

1647 *Power of Keys* vi. 133 The Senate..did devote or Anathematize even a whole Country or Region at once. *a* 1718 ROWE (J.), Let her..Devote the hour when such a wretch was born. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. ix. 181 The hostile army was devoted with dire execrations to the gods of war and of thunder. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. ix. 267 May Jove devote me, if I had [etc.]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxiii. 206 A witches' guild. They scatter, devote, and doom!

† b. To invoke or pronounce (a curse). *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. i, A hearty curse hath been devoted on the head of that author.

Hence **Devoting** *vbl. sb.*

1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christ's Counsell* 222 What was our baptisme but a devoting..of our selves to be faithfull to Christ? 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 434 'Sons of Belial', a name very significant, shewing..their devoting of themselves to the devil's service.

† **Devoté.** *Obs.* [An erroneous form of DEVOTE *sb.*[1], or of DEVOTEE, with pseudo-French spelling.]

1729 FIELDING *Love Sev. Masques* III. vi, We must all be proud of so elegant a devoté! 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 231 My father was a devoté of Titian.

Devoted (dĭvō·ŭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEVOTE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Vowed; appropriated or set apart by a vow or formally; under a vow; dedicated, consecrated.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 35 To stop deuoted charitable deeds. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 27 All deuoted To abandon men, and chuse virginity. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deuoted*, vowed. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 113 A Societie of devoted persons, who continued in meditation so many houres a day. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 381 The Ethnick Temples and devoted places at Rome. 1809 N. WORCESTER *Atoning Sacr.* iv. (1830) 16 Laying the hands on the head of the devoted sacrifice.

2. Characterized by devotion; zealously attached or addicted to a person or cause; enthusiastically loyal or faithful. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 261 Being a devoted servant to the Prior. 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* III. i, When you vow a most devoted love to one, you swear not to tender a most devoted love to another. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Sir, your very devoted. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcvi. 348 These democratic institutions have cost the life work of thousands of devoted men.

b. with *to*.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* Ded. A ij, A Gentleman most sincerely devoted to your Honor. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 13 A Gentleman of this Land wholly devoted to Puritanisme. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Her heart was devoted to La Motte. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 Devoted as Queensberry had always been to the cause of prerogative.

3. Formally or surely consigned to evil or destruction; doomed.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xiii. 17 There shall cleave nought of the cursed [*marg.* deuoted] thing to thine hand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 890 These wicked Tents devoted. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 124 He cheered the dogs to follow her who fled, And vowed revenge on her devoted head. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 543 Round our devoted heads the billows beat. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VI. (ed. 3) 59 He leaves him.. a devoted victim to Milo. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* 183 All your violent declamation falls upon my devoted head. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. i 16 Another storm burst on the devoted land. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii, Though the heaven should fall on her devoted head.

Devotedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a devoted manner; zealously, enthusiastically.

1812 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. 137 Believe how devotedly and sincerely I must now remain yours. 1820 SOUTHEY *Ode Portrait Bp. Heber* 4 For this great end devotedly he went, Forsaking friends and kin. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. vii. 109 Mary Duff, one of the Maries to whom Lord Byron was so devotedly attached. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47 He is a lover, and very devotedly in love.

Devotedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being devoted or zealously addicted.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xii. (1713) 23, I have very much wondred at the devotedness of some Mens Spirits to the pretence of pure Mechanism in the solving of the Phænomena of the Universe. *a* 1714 M. HENRY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxv. 5 To live a life of devotedness to God. 1827 HOOD *Nat. Tales, Fall of Leaf*, [She] cherished him with all a woman's devotedness. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 19 This idea of religion as personal devotedness to God.

Devotee (devotī·). [An Eng. formation, from DEVOTE *v.* or *a.* + -EE, after words like *assignee, refugee*, etc., in which this suffix came historically from Fr. *-é* of the pa. pple. *Devotee* may be looked upon as a re-fashioning of the sb. DEVOTE, which was formerly used in the same sense: *devote* and *devotee* were used indifferently from *c* 1675 to 1725. (Cf. *assign* and *assignee*.) In early instances, writers or printers sometimes made *devotée*, as if a French feminine: cf. DEVOTÉ.]

1. *gen.* A person zealously devoted to a particular party, cause, pursuit, etc.; a votary.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 22 Our atheistical devotees to Dame Nature. 1669 HACKET *Let.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 553, I was once an vnworthy member of your Bodie, and will be euer a most affectionat deuotee vnto it. *a* 1670 — *Abp. Williams* II. § 212 (1693) 230 A great Devotee to publick and private Prayer. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. ii, Come, my witty Devottees of Venus. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.) He [Edward Dyer] was esteemed by some a Rosie-crucian, and a great devotee to Dr. Job Dee. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 98 A devotee of Aristotle. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 284 As fanatical a devotee of vegetarianism. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 377 He was a devotee to his duty.

2. *spec.* One zealously devoted to religion, or to some form of worship or religious observance; one characterized by religious devotion, *esp.* of an extreme or superstitious kind.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 208 As much trudging up and downe of devotees. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 220 Those Vessels set out to carry Devotees to Mahomet's Tomb. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 354 P1 You have described most sorts of Women..but I think you have never yet said anything of a *Devotée*. A *Devotée* is one of those who disparage Religion by their indiscreet and unseasonable introduction of the Mention of Virtue on all Occasions. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXV. (1812) I. 171 A set of devotees in some parts of the East Indies who never taste flesh. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 503 He grew older, became.. from a profligate a devotee. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 202 The highest form of religion was considered to be that exhibited by the devotee who sat in a tree until the birds had built their nests in his hair.

Hence **Devotee·ism,** the principles or practice of a devotee.

1808 J. HUNTER in C. More *Life Sir T. More* Pref. 56 The spirit of religious devoteeism which appears in his work. 1852 STONE *A. Ballou's Spirit Manif.* vii. 93 Victims of these popular devoteeisms.

† **Devo·teless,** *a. Obs.* [f. DEVOTE *v.* (? or *sb.*) + -LESS.] Without devotion; undevout.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 169 He shall do God and thee good service in these devote-lesse times. 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. 216 To..bend thy knees twice in thy Prayer, with a hundred devoteless wandring Thoughts.

Devotely, obs. form of DEVOUTLY.

Devotement (dĭvō·ŭtmĕnt). [f. DEVOTE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of devoting, or fact of being devoted; devotion, dedication.

[1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 322 He hath deuoted, and giuen vp himselfe to the Contemplation, marke, and deuotement of her parts and Graces. (So Fol. 1; Qq. and Fol. 2 denotement.)] 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xxvii. 29 A devotement was more than a simple vow, whereof there might be redemption, but things devoted had no redemption. *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 217 A devotement and a dedication of themselves..to God is then made. 1749 HURD *Notes on Hor. Art. of Poetry* (T.), Her [Iphigenia's] devotement was the demand of Apollo. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 223 The self-denial and the self-devotement of apostles. 1827 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Life* I. 272 A moderate devotement of time. 1852 WAYLAND *Mem. Judson* (1853) I. i. 29 His own personal devotement to the missionary cause.

† **2.** *concr.* Something devoted; a votive offering. *Obs. rare.*

1799 E. KING *Munimenta Antiq.* I. Pref. 19 'Αναθήματα, consecrated devotements..inscribed with Greek Letters.

† **Devo·teness.** *Obs.* [f. DEVOTE *a.* + -NESS.] Devoutness, devotedness.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* Gg j a, There are two things which are desired of excellent Princes, Deuotenesse at home, valor in Warre.

Devoter (dĭvō·tə1). [f. DEVOTE *v.* + -ER[1].]

† **1.** A votary, a devotee. (Cf. DEVOTRESS.) *Obs. rare.*

[1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 4 Where one doth professe himselfe a *Devoto* or peculiar servant of our Lord; whole Townes..are the *Devoti* of our Ladie] *Quoted* 1634 by SIR M. SANDYS *Ess.* 196 Where one doth professe himselfe a Devoter, or peculiar Servant of our Lord, whole Towns..are Devoters of our Lady.

2. One who devotes.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Devoterer, corrupted form of *advoterer*, ADULTERER. (Cf. DEVOUTOUR.)

1550 BECON *Gov. Virtue* Early Wks. (1843) 450 The man that breaketh wedlock with another man's wife, let him be slain, both the devoterer [ed. 1566 advoterer] and the advouteress.

† **Devote·sse.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEVOTE *sb.*[1] + -ESS: cf. DEVOTA, DÉVOTE.] A female devotee.

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* viii. 193 Are not Governants, and Devotesses, besides ordinary maidservants, women?.. Let themselves be Judges whether a Woman a wife, or a Woman a Governant or a Devotesse, be more properly to be ranged under the name.

Devotion (dĭvō·ŭʃən), *sb.* Also 3–6 **-cion, -oun, -un, -oyon,** etc., 5–6 **-tioun(e,** 6 **-syon.** [a. OF. *devocion, -ciun, -tiun* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *dévotion* = Pr. *devotio*, Cat. *devoció*, Sp. *devocion*, It. *devozione*, all early ad. L. *dēvōtiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēvovēre* to devote.

The order of development of the senses in L. was (1) the action of devoting or consecrating (to good or evil) by vow, (2) the condition of being devoted (to something good), devotedness, loyalty, fealty, allegiance, (3) (in Christian use) devotion to God and his service, piety, religious zeal. Only the Christian use passed from ecclesiastical L. into the Romanic langs. in the Middle Ages, and appears (with various extensions) in ME. from OF. After the Renascence, the etymological sense 'action of devoting' appeared in It., Fr., and Eng., at first only in reference to religious matters; in the 16th c. the word was extended to secular persons and things; this is specially noticed as a novelty in French in 1578 by H. Estienne (see Hatz.-Darm.). As all the senses are now in Eng., a logical arrangement without regard to history would follow the order, 8 (including 4); 5 (with 6); 1 (with 2, 3); 7.]

I. In religious use: appearing in ME. from ecclesiastical L., through OF.

1. The fact or quality of being devoted to religious observances and duties; religious devotedness or earnestness; reverence, devoutness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Þet oðer þing is heorte þeauwes, deuociun, reoufulnesse, merci .. and oðre swuche uertuz. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10123 *heading* (Gött.) Listens now wid gode deuocion. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3459 When þou says praier or orison With over litel devocion. *a* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 Þai syng þaire messez with grete deuocioun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5147 But unto Love I was so thralle..So that no devocioun Ne hadde I in the sermoun Of dame Resoun. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 195 The Sepulcher of Mahomet, which the Turkes go to visite wyth great devotion. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 47 With Deuotions visage, And pious Action, we do sugar o're The diuell himselfe. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 171 Ethelwulf took a journey of Devotion to Rome. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 199 The austere devotion which.. gave to his court the aspect of a monastery. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xxii. (1872) 421 In theology, 'devotion' means a particular propension of the soul to God, whereby it devotes itself to the worship and service of God.

b. Constr. *to, toward* a deity, etc.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 158 In somme recompensacion Of labour and devocion That thou hast had .. To Cupido. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H vj, This good lady had grete deuocion toward this hooly man and prophete. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 244 Extravagant Devotion towards the Martyrs and their Reliques. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 241 Nothing could be warmer than Catholic England's devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

† **c.** A feeling of devout reverence or awe. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Amidde þe redunge .. þeonne cumeð up a deuociun & tet is wurð monie bonen. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 All is still and silent, like the fearfull horror in desert wildernesse: and us men come neerer and neerer vnto it, a secret deuotion ariseth in their hearts.

† **d.** A devout impulse or desire. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 156 Charlemagne was at Parys, and cam to hym a devocyon for to goo in pilgrymage to saynt James in Gales. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXVII. 419 A deuosyon toke me to go a pylgremage to the holy sepulture.

2. Religious worship or observance; prayer and praise; divine worship. **b.** *spec.* (*R. C. Ch.*) Worship directed to a special object, e.g. the

Sacred Heart, Precious Blood, etc. **c.** An act of worship; now only in *pl.*, worship, 'prayers'. **d.** A form of prayer or worship, intended for private or family use.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7252 For na devocyone Of prayer, ne almusdede, ne messe, May þam help. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1017 *Dido*, Ther Dido was in hire devocyoun. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 137 Her saulter or other bokes of deuocion. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 127 Quhen sadly thai had said thar deuotioune. 1493 [See DEVOTIONER]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 126 The churches were seldome used for devocion. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 41 God sheild: I should disturbe Deuotion. 1624 DONNE (*title*) Devotions upon Evangelical Occasions. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 143 At their devotion, they will not tollerate any women. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 The Queen .. goeing to Somersett House to her devotions. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4671/1 To assist at an established Devotion. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 8 If they..read over so many Prayers in six or seven Books of Devotion. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 211 Church Music in Italy..is considered more as a Matter of Amusement than Devotion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 8 We saw several persons kneeling at their devotions. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 456 He sent him a splendid book of devotions. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* I. iv. 70 Devotion, by which we mean the soul's communion with God. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana Brit.* II. 156 The Bead-Psalter..was the popular devotion to our Ladye. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 393/1 The special and formal devotion to the Heart of Jesus..owes its origin to a French Visitation nun.

† d. An object of religious worship. *Obs.*

(But this sense is not very certain, the meaning of the quots. being in every case doubtful.)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 277 Dametas began to speake his loud voice, to looke big, to march vp and downe..swearing by no meane deuotions, that the walles should not keepe the coward from him. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 23 As I passed by and beheld your deuotions [*margin* Or, gods that you worship; Gr. σεβάσματα, *Vulg.* simulachra, WYCLIF symulacris, maumetis, *Rhem.* Idols]. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Double Marriage* IV. iv, Churches and altars, priests, and all devotions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos.

† 3. An offering made as an act of worship, an oblation; a gift given in charity, alms. *Obs.*

[*c* 1400 *Beryn* 134 To make hir offryngis Rizte as hir devocioune was of sylvir broch and rynges.] 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. (1877) 325 To contribute..towardes a sacrifice.. other folkes geuing their deuocion towardes it. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Then shal the Churche wardens .. gather the deuocion of the people. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 43 There commeth on a time .. to crave his devotion, a poore old man. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Reg.* 68 In the lid there is a hole, for people to put their Deuotion in. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, The alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people.

4. The action of devoting or setting apart to a sacred use or purpose; solemn dedication, consecration.

[A Renascence sense, but connecting itself with the earlier religious uses.]

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. vi. 408 Deuocyon is as moche to say as dedycacyon, or to be ordeyned to serue god and hym prayse. 1657–61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. 55 He built two Altars, the one .. by the Lord's appointment, the other .. of his own devotion. 1879 LOFTIE *Ride in Egypt* 145 Sometimes the inscription records the devotion of some town or place to a divinity.

II. In non-religious use; introduced in 16th c. from ancient L. through It. and Fr.

5. The quality of being devoted to a person, cause, pursuit, etc., with an attachment akin to religious devotion; earnest addiction or application; enthusiastic attachment or loyalty.

a 1530 WOLSEY in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 990/2 For the singular deuotion, whych you beare towardes the kynge and hys affaires. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 117 But vnto this also I haue no great deuotion. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 31 In the deuotion of a subiects loue. 1604 — *Oth.* V. i. 8, I haue no great deuotion to the deed. 1607 — *Cor.* II. ii. 21 Hee seekes their hate with greater deuotion, then they can render it him. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit., Life* 5 Lewis .. had a very great devotion for the Annuntiata of Florence [a church]. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 100 This fervid devotion to art in Charles. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* I. 9 To attach themselves with slavish devotion to some brutal master.

† 6. Devoted or attached service; command, disposal. *To be at the devotion of, at* a person's *devotion*, etc. [F. *être à la dévotion de quelqu'un*, 16th c. in Littré], to be entirely devoted to him or her. *Obs.*

1528 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. iv. 5 Men known to be sure at the queen's devotion. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1300 Considering the multitude of them which is come to his majesties devotion. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xix. (1887) 80 When they had their whirling gigges under the devotion of their scourges. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 92 He drew all he coulde to the Catholique Kings devotion. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 94 Shipping is readie now, and at your deuotion. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* i. 139 He stood now before them in bonds, at their mercy and devotion as they say. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68 ¶ 5 A little of which [wax] he puts upon his Fore-finger, and that holds the Die in the Box at his Devotion. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. i. 64 The eight ecclesiastics .. were entirely at the king's devotion. 1794 BURKE *Pref. to Brissot's Address* Wks. VII. 315 The *sans culottes*, or rabble..were wholly at the devotion of those incendiaries, and received their daily pay. 1839 *Times* 13 May in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 337 Such channels as were at the devotion of the minister.

† b. quasi-*concr.* *Obs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent.* (1826) 215 Such as were of the devotion of the Earle.

† 7. That to which a person's action, or a thing, is devoted; object, purpose, intent. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 9 Whither away? *Anne.* No farther then the Tower, and as I guesse, Vpon the like deuotion as your selues. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 The devotion of the Reverse [of the Coyne] is to celebrate the..victory of Augustus over all Ægypt.

8. The action of devoting or applying to a particular use or purpose.

1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 The devotion of a few pages to it. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 5/1 The devotion of half a million to the carrying out of railway construction.

† Devotionair. *Obs. rare.* A variant of DEVOTIONARY with Fr. ending *-aire*.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 195 Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both devotionair and moralist.

Devotional (dĭvō·ʃənăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. DEVOTION *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, religious devotion, or the exercise of worship (see DEVOTION 1, 2).

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 117 Apt for that Devotional compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy Offices. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 That high act of Religion and devotional Love which is due to him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 364 There is another Devotional Passage, cited out of Euripides, which conteins a clear acknowledgment of One Self-existent Being. 1769 J. GILLIES (*title*) Devotional Exercises on the New Testament. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 247 The devotional spirit of the older masters. 1859 (*title*) Devotional Helps for the Seasons of the Christian Year. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 244 Contrasting the vexations of the world with the charms of devotional retirement.

2. Belonging to, or arising from, devotion or enthusiastic attachment to a person, etc. *rare.*

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 168 Men are apt to subscribe to anything he shall say, from a blind devotional admiration of the parts wherewith he is endowed.

† B. *sb.* A devotional composition; a form of prayer or worship. *Obs. rare.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 87 In their disputings against the Devotionals of the Church of England.

Hence **Devo·tionalism,** devotional character; **Devo·tionalist,** one given to (religious) devotion, a devotee; **Devotiona·lity, Devo·tionalness,** the quality of being devotional.

1673 H. MORE *App. Antid.* 25 This Image was the Object of the kissing, with all the exteriour devotionalness used therein. 1736 H. COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* CONV. I. (T.) The complete image of a French devotionalist. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 600 Lord Pitsligo was of the first class of devotionalists. *c* 1849 CLOUGH *Poems & Prose Rem.* (1869) I. 299 To believe that religion is, or in any way requires, devotionality, is, if not the most noxious, at least the most obstinate form of irreligion. 1850 ROBERTSON *Life & Lett.* I. 327, I should not say that devotionality was the characteristic of Channing's mind. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 31/2 Mr. Gladstone's particular variety of sentimental devotionalism. 1883 J. HAITON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 833/1 To take in the eclecticism of Greek art, the devotionalism of the Mediæval.

Devotionally (dĭvō·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. DEVOTIONAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a devotional manner; in the way of (religious) devotion.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xiv. (1713) 131 By studiously and devotionally quitting..his own animal desire thro' an intire purification of his Spirit. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 135 Read, not only for Instruction, but Devotionally, as Hymns to God. 1891 T. MOZLEY *The Son* XXXII. 206 If people would..read portions of Scripture carefully, thoughtfully, and devotionally, every day of the year.

† Devo·tionary, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. DEVOTION *sb.* + -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to (religious) devotion; devotional.

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* App. 108 Such priuate deuotionary prayers. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 219 The first Popish..Confessor..that liv'd in Private Families, and regulated their Devotionary Conduct. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* I. 264 This was a fashionable devotionary receipt.

B. *sb.* A person characterized by religious devotion; = DEVOTEE 2.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 116 [They] haue rifled Academies, and disbanded Convents of Devotionaries. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 52 A crew of bawds and gamesters might have set up a standing with less prejudice than these devotionaries.

b. *gen.* One devoted or addicted to something; = DEVOTEE 1.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 26 The great Devotionaries of ease.

Devo·tionate, *a. rare.* [f. DEVOTION, after *affectionate, compassionate*, etc.: see -ATE 2.] Full of devotion, devout.

1864 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* (1865) II. XIII. LXX, To God raised up devotionate appeal.

Devo·tioner. *rare.* [f. DEVOTION + -ER 2: cf. *missioner.*] A member of a guild of devotion; a devotionary.

1883 *Ch. Times* 21 Sept. 655/4 The wives of the devotioners [Brethren of 'the devocyon of the Masse of Ihu.', at Reading, 1493] were honoured with the highest seats or pews next to the mayor's wife's seat.

Devo·tionist. [f. DEVOTION + -IST.] One who formally professes or practises devotion.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloq.* 73 (T.) There are certain zealous devotionists, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* To Rdr. 12 Whining Devotionists, floating in their blind and zealous Formalities. 1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 193 Those doating devotionists of Christendom.

Devo·tionize, *v. nonce-wd.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To convert to devotional use.

1894 *Scott. Leader* 1 Mar. 3 Another great fault is the author's tendency to devotionize everything.

† Devo·tious, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dévotieux*, in 15th c. *devocieus, -eux*, f. *dévotion*: see -OUS.] Full of devotion, devoted. Hence **† Devo·tiously** *adv.*, **† Devo·tiousness.**

1583 in Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 303 By secret and mutual Conference of devotious and discreet Instruments. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 124 Our affectionate seruices .. shall euer .. bee most deuotiously obseruing to your commands. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 234 (R.) By which 'tis clear what notion they had of εὐσεβοφρησύνη, to wit, that of devotiousness, piety.

† Devo·tist. *Obs.* [f. DEVOTE *a.* + -IST: cf. *devotee.*] A devotee.

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 85 All such Devotists we enlist in the Hall of Musicke. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 52 Shaftsbury..here King Edward 2d .. was Interr'd .. his Shrine afterwards was so visited by Devotists that the Town for a time bore his Name.

† Devo·tive, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēvōt-* ppl. stem: see DEVOTE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by devotion; ready to devote (himself).

1608 W. WILKES *2nd Memento Mag.* 9 A King so respective of publike good, and deuotiue to the seruice of God.

B. *sb.* A person who devotes himself, a DEVOTEE.

1608 W. WILKES *2nd Memento Mag.* 11 The holy consort of Gods deuotiues.

† Devoto (dĭvō·tō), *sb. Obs.* Pl. **-oes, -o's, -os**; also (as in It.) **-i.** [a. It. or Sp. *devoto*, devoted, devout:—L. *dēvōtus*; cogn. with OF. *devot*, F. *dévot*, and thus with DEVOUT and DEVOTE *a.* and *sb.* The corresp. feminine is DEVOTA.]

A person zealously devoted to religion or religious observances, or to the service of a cause, person, etc.; a devotee.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) A iv, Where one professeth himself a *devoto* or peculiar seruant to [*ed.* 1632, of] our Lord, whole towns sometimes . are the *Devots* of our Ladie. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XV. (1669) 163/1 As doubtfully..as the Devil did [speak] in his Oracles to his Devoto's. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 138 Such Devotees to the heavenly bodies as look upon all other stars as petty deities, but the Sun as the supreme Deity. *a* 1694 J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 375 The Devotos of all religions. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. ii, Which gave rise to two great parties among the wives -the Devotees..and the Hitts.

† Devo·tor. [Cf. DEVOTER.] = prec. (for which it may be a misprint).

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IX. 123 This done · His sacred Hand He lifted up, And round about on his Devotor's dealt His bounteous blessing. [Quoted by R. as *devoto's*.]

† Devo·tory, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **dēvōtōrĭus*, f. *dēvotor* he who devotes: see DEVOTE *v.* and -ORY.] Having the function of devoting: see DEVOTE *v.* 3.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 279 Thereupon the Chaldæans set up an imprecatory and devotory libell.

Devotour, corrupt f. ADULTER: see DEVOUTOUR.

† Devo·tress. *Obs.* [f. DEVOTER: see -ESS.] A female devotee; a votaress.

1624 *Gag for Pope* 68 Nuns and other deuotresses. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 20 Aristotle mentions Daphne a certain Devotresse of Apollo. 1689 J. CARTLISLE *Fortune Hunters* 35 Cruel Devotress, will you rob the World Of the but one sweet Angel they have left To add to those vast Millions are above?

† Devouation. *Obs.* In 5 -acioun. [app. f. F. *dévouer* to devote by a vow: see -ATION.] The act of vowing, a vow.

1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 81 Y woll thet myne Executours.. parfourme forth my deuouacioune forth as I was wonte.

† Devouement. *Obs.* [a. F. *dévouement* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dévouer*: see DEVOW.] The act of devoting; devotion.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XII. 108 The worthy devouement of some Calisian Townesmen to that certaine perill.

Devour (dĭvau·əɹ), *v.* Also **4 devoure, 5 -vowre, -vowryn, -vouir, -wore, 6 devore, -vower, -voir(e.** [a. OF. *devorer* (stressed stem *devur-, devour-*) = Pr. and Sp. *devorar*, It. *divorare*, ad. L. *dēvŏrāre* to swallow down, f. DE- I. 1 + *vorāre* to swallow, gulp.] (Formerly often with *up*.)

I. properly.

1. To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a beast of prey; to make a prey of, to prey upon.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 29 He soffreth noȝt to be to-trede, And of bestes devoured. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 55 Of Babiloyne sall a nedder comme, þat sall deuoure all þe werld. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Byc.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* XII. 334 Wherfor Bycorn this cruel beste will us devouren at the lest. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 12 He..was of wylde bestes or Woluys slayne or deuouryd. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., J. Cade* xxi, Set aloft for vermine to deuower. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Prayers 36 The dragon with his mouthe oppin reddy to deuoire ws. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* I. 70 Like enough to devour up both men and beasts. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 120 Turned as a wolf to

devour the lambs. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 27 And ever and anon the wolf would steal The children and devour.

absol. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 84 Brauely the figure of this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell): a grace it had, deuouring.

2. Of human beings: **a.** To eat greedily, eat up, consume or make away with, as food. **b.** *spec.* To eat like a beast, to eat ravenously or barbarously.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* x. 9 He seide to me, Take the book, and deuoure it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXIX. 265 Than they wente vnto the dukes place of lancastre. that was callyd the sauoy, and ther they deuoured and destroyed al the goodes. 1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 187 On Shroftuesdaie night I deuoured so much, that ye next daie I had no stomacke to eate anie thing at all. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 110 To devour their meals hastily, as if their time were not their own. 1842 A COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 240 *We* never eat more than enough. *We* never devour lobsters, or oysters, or salmon.

b. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 442 A grent feeder, so that he seemed rather to devour his meat than to eat it. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* XXXI. 16 Eate as it becommeth a man..and deuoure not, lest thou be hated. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. 28 The poor creatures rather devoured than ate it.

II. *transf.* With *consume* as the main notion.

3. Of a person or personal agent: To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; to make away with, waste, destroy (substance, property, or *fig.* its owners). *Obs.* exc. in bibl. language.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 511 Him þat deuours þe pore in hidil. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXXIV. 25 Ne sei thei, wee shal devouren hym. 1382 — *Luke* XV. 30 This thi sone, which deuouride his substaunce with hooris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 66 He wolde his joly blood honoure, Though that he schulde holy chirche deuoure. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 280 Lightliche þat þei leue losles hit deuouren. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 115 The reaume of Englonde..wolde be than a pray to all oþer nacions þat wolde conqwer, robbe, and deuouir it. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 23/1 If any one maintain not his Parents, let him be infamous, as likewise he that devours his patrimony. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 19 So we say of some Guardians, They have devoured the Orphans, intimating the Orphans' patrimony.

b. with the sense *swallow up* more or less present: cf. 5.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* XII. 40 Scribis .. whiche deuouren the housis of widewis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Ye..rape and deuour the almes and sustenaunce of the poore seruauntes of god. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 She..Inticeth princes to devour heaven, Swallow omnipotence, out-stare dread fate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 6 Thou, Varlet, dost thy Master's gains devour. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 144 Wherever Religion has been the mother of wealth the daughter has invariably devoured the parent.

†c. To make a prey of, treat with rapine. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 515/1 He hath devoured twenty maydens and wyves agaynst their wylles in his dayes. *c* 1540 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 73 Seikand Christes peple to devoir. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Teisio morwyn*, devoure a mayden.

†d. To despoil (a person) *of* (substance) by consuming it. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iv. (1874) 17 Let them make good defence, that their poore neyhbors..be not deuouryd of their corne and grasse.

4. Of inanimate agencies: To consume, destroy. Said esp. of fire, sword, pestilence, or other agencies which claim numerous victims.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 14 This old story..That eild .. hath nigh devoured oute of my memory. 1382 WYCLIF *Joel* ii. 3 Before the face of hym fijr deuourynge, and after hym brenyng flawme. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 339 So that no life shall be socoured, But with the dedely swerd devoured. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 46 Etyn away, dayly deuouryd and consumyd by commyn syknes and dysease. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Stir Iupiter to anger to send vs a Stroke that shal deuoure vs. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 266 The Earth did not bring forth its Fruits..but devoured very many people by famine. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 210 But the Monument..is not now to be seen, for Time has devoured it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 183 Haile mixt with fire must rend th' Egyptian Skie And wheel on th' Earth, devouring where it rouls. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 300 Their Beings no Corruption can devour, Annihilable by sole boundless Power. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 69 The flames devouring the light growth. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 61 Whom the sword spared famine and pestilence devoured.

III. With *swallow* as the main notion.

5. Of water, the earth, etc.: To swallow up, engulf.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 He had seene many Culchas deuoured of whirlepoles. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 148 The iawes of darknesse do deuoure it vp. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 128 The very ouze, The quicksand that devours all miserie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. IV. i. § 4. 135 Those that tooke the Sea, were therein deuoured ere they recouered them. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. Wks. 1834 II. 79 The ocean roar Whose greedy waves devour the lessening shore.

6. Of persons: **a.** To take in greedily and with eagerness the sense of (a book, discourse, or the like).

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 63 They have devoured all sortes of bookes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 150 She'ld come againe, and with a greedie eare Deuoure vp my discourse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 530 Ministers must so devour and digest the holy Scriptures, that [etc.]. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Journ.* No. 40 P 2 Miss Vainlove devoured up these Expressions of Admiration with a greedy Ear. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., He devoured the story of the work with which he was engaged. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. I. 15 Devouring some favourite author. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* I. (1876) 11 Missionary tracts..how I devoured them. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ii. 19 He learned Spanish and devoured Cervantes.

b. To take in eagerly with the eyes; to look upon with avidity.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. (1676) 312/1 Drink to him with her eyes, nay drink him up, devour him, swallow him as Martial's Mammurra is remembered to have done. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes devouring..The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 381 With an unguarded look she now devour'd My nearer face. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II III 57 His eyes devoured her loveliness. 1891 I. ZANGWILL *Bachelors Club* 186 The Doctor devoured her with his eyes.

c. To absorb greedily or selfishly.

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 11 The House of Guise in a manner devoured all the Chief Employments of the State.

d. To swallow or suppress within one's own breast (chagrin, grief, etc.).

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* I. 262 To persevere in prayer, and to devour all discouragements. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXVIII, Catherine Seyton devoured in secret her own grief. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 182 Devouring his chagrin as he best could.

7. Of things: **a.** To occupy (a person) so as to engross the attention; to absorb.

(Sometimes including the notion of consuming (4) or of swallowing up (5).)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 81 Devorit with dreme, devysing in my slummer. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. iv. 25 Pericles, in sorrow all devour'd, With sighs shot through, and biggest tears o'ershower'd, Leaves Tarsus and again embarks. 1715–20 POPE *Ep. Addison* 41 Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd, Can taste no pleasure since his Shield was scour'd. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sal. Ch.* XXI. 25 She walked home with Beecher, devoured by feverish hopes and fears. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 79 Not to hold ideas of this kind a little more easily, to be so devoured by them, to suffer them to become crotchets.

b. To absorb so as to do away with.

1625 E. TILMAN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 244 The joy of the people devoured their mourning. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Pract. Wisd.* 5 The large hands and feet of a dwarf seem to have devoured his stature.

8. Phrases. **†a.** *To devour difficulties* [F. *dévorer les difficultés*]: to tackle and overcome difficulties with spirit. *Obs.* **b.** *To devour the way, course,* etc. [F. *dévorer l'espace*]; to get over the ground with great rapidity.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 47 He seem'd in running, to deuoure the way, Staying no longer question. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 128 She will hold close to her own tacklings and devour a great deale of difficulty. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm Ad Aulam* XVI. § 25 (1674) 230 He that setteth forth for the goal, if he will obtain, must resolve to devour all difficulties, and to run it out. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 190 Wat Tyler was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight.. for devouring his distance, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 102 None..swifter in the race devour the way. 1772 PEGGE tr. *Fitzstephen's Descr. London* 38 The signal once given, they [the horses] strike, devour the course [*cursum rapiunt*], hurrying along with unremitting velocity. 1883 HOLME LEE *Loving & Serving* II. xiii. 271 The strong black horse was very fresh, and devoured the road before him.

Devourable, *a.* [f. DEVOUR *v.* + -ABLE: cf. 16th c. F. *devor-, devourable*, L. *dēvorābilis.*] Capable of being devoured; consumable.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* II. 116 (L.) A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders every thing sweet and delightful to a sound body, and devourable. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 602 Fier burnes vp..such as is deuourable by it. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 2 Any papers or other goods devourable by them are put up in chests of this wood. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 335 The editors..seized on the devourable parts, and gave both islands a feast.

Devourer (dĭvau·rəɹ). Also 5 -our, -ar. [ME. *devourour*, a. AF. *devorour* = OF. *devoreor, devorecur* (12th c. in Godef.) :—*dēvorātōr-em*, agent-n. from *dēvorāre* to DEVOUR.]

1. One who devours; one who eats greedily or voraciously.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XI. 19 A man deuourer, or glotoun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxvi. (1495) 822 The lyon is a deuourer of meete wythout chewynge. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 371 Deuourours of vetaile. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 48 Men which are deuourers of mans flesshe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Earwigs..are cursed Devourers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 They..move slowly, but reluctantly, towards the yawning jaws of their devourers. 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ of Westmorland* vi. 26 It is a devourer of the spawn of salmon.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which consumes, destroys, swallows up, or absorbs.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1369 *Hypsip.*, Duk Iason Thou sly [*v. r.* sleer] deuourere..Of tendere wemen. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 492 Thou renygat deuorar off thi blud. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 624 An vnsatiable reader: a deuourer of bookes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 622 Achilles offering great injuries to Agamemnon..called him Devourer of the people. 1699 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 82 Gaming, like a Quick Sand, swallows up a Man in a moment .. Hawks, and Hounds and Horses, &c. are somewhat slower devourers. 1698 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* III. xliv. § 30. 228/1 The Eye that is the devourer of such beautiful Objects. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 799 The shallowest novel-devourer will find in it excitement enough.

†Devouress. *Obs.* [short for *devouneresse*, a. OF. *devoureresse, -voreresse*, fem. of *devorere, devoreor* DEVOURER.] A female devourer.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXXVI. 13 Thou art a deuouresse of men. 1598 YONG *Diana* 428 The fierce deuouresse of my life approoued..As fell in hart, as she is faire in face. 1611 FLORIO, *Dinoratrice*, a deuouresse.

Devouring, *vbl. sb.* [f. DEVOUR *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DEVOUR.

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* XII. 3 Me myself fro the deuouring of the fish he delyuerede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXVI. (1495) 457 They byte other wyth vnresonable swalowynge and deuourynge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 187 b, Many times, they [bees] die of a disease that they call the great devouring. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 70 The more ravenous devourings of the Vulture.

Devouring, *ppl. a.* [f. DEVOUR *v.* + -ING [2].] That devours, in various senses of the word.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXIX. 6 Gret vois of whirlewind, and of tempest, and of flaume of fijr deuourende [1388 fier deuowrynge]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VII. 48 His biting Sword, and his devouring Speare. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 140 Where the two famous Rivers Tygris..and Euphrates.. become one with the same devouring Gulph. 1784 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 63 For fear some devouring Creature should come and seize me. 1752 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. i. 21 Avoid the devouring deep. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* I. XIV, Devouring flames have swallow'd all. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. XIX, Ye are the spoil Which Time thus marks for the devouring tomb.

Hence **Devouringly** *adv.*; **Devouringness.**

1552 HULOET, Deuouryngly, *voraciter*. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 23 a, It was a thing of admiration, to see how deuouringly he eat and drank. 1611 FLORIO, *Dinoracità*, deuouringnesse, greedinesse. 1837 CAMPBELL in *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 173/3 My Mauritanian beauties are devouringly fond of puppies. They gobble them up by litters in their couscousou. 1887 MRS. C. PRAED *Bond of Wedlock* I. vii. 184 His eyes fixed devouringly upon her.

Devourment (dĭvau·rmĕnt). [f. DEVOUR *v.* + -MENT.] The action of devouring or consuming.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 601 His faculties of devourment were next to boundless. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 77 Supper announced to be ready for their 'devourment'. 1891 *Fun* 3 June 233/2 We approached the devourment of this book with the keenest relish.

Devout (dĭvau·t), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 (6 *Sc.*) **devot**, 3–7 (9 *arch.*) **devote**, (4 **devoste**), 6 *Sc.* **devoit, divoit, divot.** *β.* 3– **devout**, 4–5 **devowt(e**, 4–6 **devoute.** [ME. *devot, devout*, a. OF. *devot, devote* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *devot*, Sp. *devoto*, It. *divoto*, ad. L. *dēvōt-us* devoted, given up by vow, pa. pple. of *dēvovēre* to DEVOTE. The close OF. *ō* became the vowel *ou* (*ü*) in ME., whence the modern diphthong *ou*; but a form in *ŏ*, Sc. *oi*, was also in use: see DEVOTE *a.*]

1. Devoted to divine worship or service; solemn and reverential in religious exercises; pious, religious.

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 Þuruh aromaz, þet beoð swote, is understonden swotnesse of deuot heorte. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 406 Be dep deuote in hul mekenesse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) viii. 30 Þai er deuote men and ledez pure lyf. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 567 Diuoit he wes with mony almous deid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 4 The deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius. 1652 [see DEVOTE *a.*].

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 369 In chyrche he was deuout ynou. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXXV. 29 Alle men and wymmen with a deuowt mynde offerden 3iftis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Devowte, *devotus*. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 A shorte orison, saide with good devouute herte. *c* 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 These people be very deuoute. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Devoute, holy disposed to praye, *deuot.* 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 87 All the devouter sort (which are not many) goe to Church, and say their prayers. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* I. (ed. 2) 1 He..is the devout Man who lives no longer to his own will..but to the sole will of God. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 398 The devoutest of your fellow Christians. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. ii. 185 Keble was a representative of the devout mind of England.

†b. *gen.* Devoted, religiously or reverently attached (*to* a person or cause). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 113 God wolle have oure herte devoute to him wiþouten ende. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6953 To saint cuthbert he was deuoute. 1609 BIBLE (DOUAY) *Comm.* 201 Isaac was..devout to God. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 205 Sir Thomas Wentworth ..became the most devout friend of the Church.

2. Of actions and things: Showing or expressing devotion; reverential, religious, devotional.

α. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, Cant. 502 Þe deuot 3ernyngis of his halighis. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet.* 3 He wold syng Foure devoite masses at my biryng. *a* 1541 BARNES *Wks.* 318 (R.), To help mee wyth his deuote prayer. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 8 Faithful and devoit prayar. 1625– [see DEVOTE *a.*].

β. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Deuoute prayers, feruent desires, and gostely meditacions. 1526 (*title*), The Pylgrymage of Perfeccyon, a devoute Treatyse in Englysshe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 78 The devout warre, taken in hand for the reliefe of the poore Christians in Syria. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 863 With uplifted hands, and eyes devout. 1763 JOHN BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* XII. 214 Our parochial Music..is solemn and devout. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 347 In his writings, he affects the devout style usual to all Mussulmans.

3. Earnest, sincere, hearty.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, You have my devout wishes for your safety. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* I. v, The sanctity of caste, in which she..was so devout a believer.

B. as *sb.* **†1.** A devotee. *Obs.*

[*c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 419 (Add. MS.) This knyght had a good woman to wife, and a deuoute to oure ladie.] **1616** R. SHELDON *Miracles Antichrist* 247 (T.) Not .. the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but .. his special devouts. **1675** tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xv. (Rtldg. 1883) 98 One a devout, another an atheist.

2. That which is devout; the devotional part.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. (1851) 344 This is the substance of his first Section, till we come to the devout of it, model'd into the form of a privat Psalter.

† Devou't, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Variant of DEVOTE *v.*

1605 STOW *Chron.* an. 1603 (R.) Hee shewed himselfe a well deuouted Christian. **1639** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Libraries* Wks. (1711) 223 How much is Florence adebted .. to Bessarion..who at his death devouted to it a library. **1652** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 15 A Man peaceable, Contemplative and much devouted to Religion.

‖ Devou'tement, *adv. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *devotement* (in AF. *devou-*).] Devoutly.

a **1400** *Octouian* 63 The holy pope Seynt Clement..prayede God deuoutement .. That [etc.].

† Devou'tful, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. DEVOUT *a.* + -FUL: (a suffix properly added to a sb.).] Full of devoutness; devout, pious.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xiv, Richard .. who .. all his fathers mighty treasure spent, In that devoutfull Action of the East. **1598** TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 28 As painfull Pilgrim in deuoutfull wise. **1604** MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* I. i, To make her his by most devoutful rites.

† Devou'tless, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [irreg. f. as prec. + -LESS; cf. DEVOTELESS.] Without devoutness, undevout. Hence **† Devou'tlessness.**

1576 R. CURTIS *Two Serm.* C vj b (T.), The darts of devoutlessnes, unmercifulness, and epicurisme..fly abrocle.

Devoutly (dĭvau'tli), *adv.* Also 4–6 **deuote-**: see DEVOUT *a.* [f. DEVOUT *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In a devout manner; reverently, piously, religiously.

α. c **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 160 And ilke day deuotely, Herd scho messe of our Lefdye. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 319 To preye deuoteliche. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 69 3e serue 3our Godd wele and deuotely. *?c* **1500** *How Plowman lerned Pater Noster* 42 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 211 Late me here The saye devotely thy pater noster. **1588** A. KING, tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 34 Prayers .. quhan thay in ye name off Iesus Christ, ar humblie and deuotlie desyrit, helpis mony.

β. c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 814 His two dere dozterez deuoutly hem haylsed. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 He serued Godd full deuoutely. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxvii. 137 They sholde deuoutly do baptyse hem self. **1568** *Knt. of Curtesy* 451 She confessed her devoutly tho, And shortely receyved the Sacrament. *c* **1611** DONNE *Poems* (1633) 275 Who dream'd devoutlier then most use to pray. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 137 Julian most devoutly ascribes his miraculous deliverance to the protection of the Gods. **1849** JAMES *Woodman* iv, She crossed herself devoutly.

2. Earnestly, sincerely, fervently.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 64 'Tis a consummation Deuoutly to be wish'd. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 349 His devote minde to his Lady hee devoutly, though not religiously shewed. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 219 Childhood .. Listening with eager eyes and open lips Devoutly in attention. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* lxvii, Let us devoutly hope, that .. we shall never see the scenes .. that were general in Britain Sixty Years since. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 113 Men were then devoutly persuaded that their eternal salvation depended on their having true beliefs.

Devoutness (dĭvau'tnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being devout; reverential spirit or character; religiousness, piety.

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 217 Nou is deuoutnes out icast. **1530** PALSGR. 213/2 Devoutnesse, *devotion.* *a* **1680** GLANVILL *Serm.* 52 (T.) There are some who have a sort of devoutness and religion in their particular complexion. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 221 What devoutness and noblemindedness had dwelt in these rustic thoughtful peoples. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 113 Religiosity or devoutness of spirit.

Devoutour, -trour, corrupted forms of *advoutour, advoutrer,* ADULTER, -ERER. (Cf. DEVOTERER.) So **devoutrie** for *advoutrie,* ADULTERY.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 175 Owre synne to suffre, As deuoutrie [*other MSS.* aduoutrie] and deuo[r]ses and derne vsurye. **1393** *Ibid.* C. III. 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felowe Wollen ryden vp-on rectours and riche men deuoutours [*v. rr.* deuotours, deuoutrours].

† Devo've, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēvovēre* to vow or devote, f. DE- I. 2 + *vovēre* to vow.] *trans.* To devote. Hence **† Devo'ved** *ppl. a.*, devoted.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist., Julius Florus* C vj, I haue againste your home comminge A long deuoued cowe Which graseth here .. And fattes her selfe for you. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* I. xiii. (1636) 37 Such of the Senatours, as had borne highest offices .. devove themselves, for their Country's safty, to the gods infernall. **1656** COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 1063 'Twas his own Son .. that he devov'd. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 852 Receive, dread Powers (since I can slay no more), My last glad victim, this devoved gore.

Devovement: see DEVOUEMENT.

† Devow', *v. Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *devouer* to dedicate or consecrate by a vow, f. DE- I. 2, 3 + *vouer* to vow, after L. *dēvovēre, dēvotāre*: see DEVOTE.]

1. *trans.* To dedicate or give up by a vow.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E iij b, A deuowed enemy to our Queene. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. ix. 287 Come and say afore me that forme of words, wherby I may devow and betake myselfe for the legions. **1601** — *Pliny* XXII. v, P. Decius, .. devowed and yeelded himselfe to all the divels of hell for the safety of his armie. **1609** — *Amm. Marcell.* 226, I have devowed my selfe to the Roman Empire.

2. To devote, give up.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1626) 317 By Step-dames fraud, and fathers credulous Beliefe deuow'd to death. **1632** B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, To the inquiry And search of which, your mathematical head Hath so devow'd itself.

3. To disavow, give up, renounce. *rare.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. James I* (1848) 54 There too the armies angelique devow'd Their former rage, and all to Mercy bow'd.

Hence **Devow'ed** *ppl. a.*: see I.

Devowt(e, obs form of DEVOUT.

Devoyer, devoyr(e, obs. forms of DEVOIR.

Devu'lgarize, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + VULGARIZE.] *trans.* To free from vulgarity. Hence **Devu'lgarizing** *ppl. a.*

1868 ABBOTT in *Macm. Mag.* May 38/2 Shakespeare, and Plutarch's 'Lives', are very devulgarizing books.

Devulgate, -vulge, obs. ff. DIVULGATE, -VULGE.

Devyde, obs. form of DIVIDE.

Devyer, devyr, obs. forms of DEVOIR.

Devyn(e, -al, -or, -our, etc., obs. ff. DIVINE, -AL, -ER, etc.

Dew (diu), *sb.* Forms: 1 **déaw,** 2 **dáw,** 2–4 **deu, deuȝ,** 3 **dæw** (*Orm.*), 4 **deew, dewȝ, deau,** 4–6 **dewe, deaw(e,** 6 **deow(e, due,** 3–**dew.** [Common Teut.: OE. *déaw,* OFris. *dau,* OS. *dau,* MLG. *dau,* Du. *dauw,* OHG., MHG. *tou* (*touwes*), Ger. *thau, tau,* ON. *dogg,* gen. *doggvar,* Sw. *dagg,* Da. *dug,* Goth. **daggwa-*:—OTeut. **dauwo-,* Aryan **dhdwo-*: cf. Skr. *dhāw* to flow, run.]

1. The moisture deposited in minute drops upon any cool surface by the condensation of the vapour in the atmosphere; formed after a hot day during or towards night, and plentiful in the early morning.

Formerly supposed to fall or descend softly from the heavens, whence numerous current phrases, figures, and modes of speech: cf. DEWFALL.

a **800** *Corpus Gloss.* 1752 *Rosido,* deawe. *c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* (LXXXIII[i]. 3 Swe swe deaw se astigeð in munt. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 13 On morgen wæs þ deaw abutan þa fyrdwic. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 233 His sonne, mone, sterren, rien, daw, wind. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Þe sunne drach up þene deu. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 256 On þe liste þe heouene deuȝ. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3325 Knewen he noȝt his dewes cost. **1340** *Ayenb.* 91 Bote a drope of deau..þe drope of þe deawe. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 27 Weetynge of hevenly deew. **1382** — *Daniel* iv 30 With dewe of heuen his body was enfourmed. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) 326 The more clere that the mone is in the Somer tyme the more plente of dewe is seen vpon the grasse and herbes. *a* **1400** *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 618 Softur þen watur or eny licour, Or dewȝ þat lip on þe lilie flour. Was cristes bodi. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 120 Dewe, *ros.* **1508** DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 10 The dew donkit the daill, and dynarit the foulis. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The deu.. is ane humid vapour, generit in the sycond regione of the ayr. **1596** SPENSER *Astroph.* 191 All the day it standeth full of deow. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 64 Our day is gone, Clowds, Dewes, and Dangers come. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. vi. 238 These pearles, within strong and bright shels of the sea-fishes, conceived..by a commixtion of deaw. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 372 Pearls.. generated..of the morning dew of Heaven, which in serenes falls into the gaping Shell-fish. **1784** CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 129 Almost all the inflammable air, and near one-fifth of the common air, lose their elasticity, and are condensed into dew. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 9 As the dews of night Descended. **1800** WORDSW. *Pet-lamb* I The dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, She walked out into the churchyard, brushing the dew from the long grass with her feet. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* I. i, Arch and blooming faces bowed down to bathe in the May dew. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 51 Moisture which is thus deposited upon any cold surface, without production of mist, is termed *dew.* **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* v. 77 While bee sucks from the thyme, and cicalas drink of the dew.

† b. *pl.* ? Damp places. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 289 And also Marie Magdeleyne by mores lyued and dewes.

2. *fig.* Something likened to dew in its operation or effect: **a.** as coming with refreshing power or with gentle fall; **b.** as characteristic of the morning of life, of early years, like the 'early dew'.

a. *c* **1200** ORMIN 9883 All wiþþutenn dæw Off Haliz Gastess frofre. **1508** FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 176 Make them moyst with the due of thy grace. **1559** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning Prayer,* The continuall deawe of thy blessinge. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 23 He watered his new plants with dewes of Flattery. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 614 The timely dew of sleep..inclines Our eye-lids. **1738** POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 69 The gracious Dew of Pulpit Eloquence. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 178 Sleep, that healing dew of heaven. **1821** — *Ginevra* 115 The dew of music more divine Tempers the deep emotions. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* vi. (1847) 52 Hearts baptized with the heavenly dews of the Gospel.

b. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cix. [cx.] 3 Y^e^ dewe of thy birth is of ye wombe of the mornynge. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. iii. (1866) 53 Dried up the dew of fresh morning feeling. **1858** LONGF. *M. Standish* I. 18 Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty thereof.

3. *transf.* Applied to moisture generally, especially that which appears in minute drops on any surface or exudes from any body.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 17682 (Cott.) Wit a deu mi face he wette. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 139 Whom furres must fence..and dew of nappie Ale cherish. **1607** TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 316 Pare his [the horse's] hinder-feet thin, untill the dew come out. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. c. 382 Raze both the quarters of the hoofe with a drawing-knife .. so deepe that you may see the dew come foorth. **1631** WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 56 Dew is a humor contained in the hollownesse of the members, and joyned to their substance. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 126 That cold and dew and clamminess, that goes to the hatching of a snails [eggs]. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 210 Ballani do not feed on the gross parts of the sea-water, but as it were on the subtile dew that penetrates through the stone. **1822** SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 66 The fountains, whose melodious dew Out of their mossy cells for ever burst.

b. Moisture glistening in the eyes; tears. Hence *funeral dew.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 29 The night of dew that on my cheekes downe flowes. **1612–5** BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* xx. iii, These expostulations might have fetched some dewes of pitie from the eyes. **1649** DAVENANT *Love & Honour* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 134 Sure I could weep, but that my eyes Have not enough of funeral dew to melt Away .. Spent too much of that precious dew. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xvi, Those poor eyes that stream'd with dew. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 120 The dew Dwelt in her eyes, and softer all her shape And rounder seem'd.

c. Perspiration, sweat.

1674 S. VINCENT *Pug. Gallant's Acad.* 33 Thou feelest the fat Dew of thy body .. run trickling down thy sides. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 211 The dews of death Stood on his livid cheek. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xxvi, Cold on his brow breaks terror's dew. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 568 The dew of their great labour .. flowing, drained their force.

d. With qualifying words, as *Bacchus' dew,* the juice of the grape, wine, or other fermented or distilled drink; *Mountain-dew,* a fanciful term for whisky illicitly distilled on the mountains; *dew of Glenlivat,* Glenlivat whisky; **† *dew of vitriol*** (*ros vitrioli*).

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* iii, Sowse in Bacchus dewe. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Dew of Vitriol,* a Name given by some Chymists to a kind of Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt, by Distillation in Balneo Mariæ, or with a gentle Heat. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 84 There remains a whitish-grey mass, which formerly was called *Vitriol Calcined to Whiteness.* If you distil it in a retort, and collect the product, you will have first, a water slightly acid, called *Dew of Vitriol.* **1822** SHELLEY *Zuleika* ix, Full as a cup with the vine's burning dew. **1826** P. P. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 610 Whiskey, or mountain dew. **1836** E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXXV, Then came the whiskey—the real dew. **1840** *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 94 The discomfited gaugers fled .. leaving the victorious chief in undisturbed possession of the much coveted mountain-dew. **1884** *Daily News* 23 May 5/7 They] cannot compete with the dew of Glenlivat.

4. Applied with qualification to surface deposits formed on plants, etc. (as by exudation, insects, parasitic vegetation), formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew: see HONEY-DEW, MILDEW.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 53 b, There is another kind of sweet dewes, that falleth in England, called the Meldewes, which is as sweet as honey .. There is also a bitter kind of dew, that falleth upon herbs, and lyeth on them like brame or meale. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* Introd. 10 It will not be impossible to find honey or wholesome dewes upon all this variety of plants. **1821** T. DWIGHT *Trav.* II. 341 When it first exudes, it is very sweet to the taste; and has hence been commonly supposed to be the residuum of a particular kind of dew, called by the farmers honey dew.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Especially frequent in poetical use.) **a.** attrib., 'of dew,' as *dew-bead, -blob, -damp, -gem, -globe, -mist, -star, -water, -web*; 'characterized by' or 'characterizing dew', as *dew-locks, -prime, -silence, -wind.* **b.** locative and originative, as *dew-bow, -dance, -light.* **c.** similative, 'like' or 'as dew', as *dew-burning, -cold* adjs. **d.** objective and obj. genitive, as *dew-brusher, -dropping* adj. **e.** instrumental, as *dew-bedabbled, -bediamonded, -bespangled, -besprent, -bright, -clad, -dabbled, -drenched, -gemmed, -laden, -pearled, -sprent, -sprinkled, -wet* adjs. **f.** parasynthetic, as *dew-lipped* adj.

1832 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 85 In every *dew-bead glistening sheen. **1868** GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. (Cent. Dict.), The dew-bead, Gem of earth and sky begotten. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods,* Every fairy wheel and thread Of cobweb *dew-bediamonded. *a* **1748** THOMSON *Hymn to Solitude* 26 Just as the *dew-bent rose is born. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 540 The savoury herb Of knot-grass *dew-besprent. **1727–38** GAY *Fables* I. 14 (Jod.) As forth she went at early dawn To taste the *dew-besprinkled lawn. **1873** R. JOHNSON in Tristram *Moab* 387 A lunar rainbow on the ground, or to speak more correctly a lunar *dew-bow. **1727–46** THOMSON *Summer* 86 Aslant the *dew-bright earth and coloured air. **1854** J. WARTER *Last of Old Squires* v. 51 He was what the Persians call a *dew-brusher. Ten to one but the labourer met him as he was going to his work. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 35 His bright *deaw-burning blade. **1847** *Mischief of Muses* 35 The moisture of the *dew-clad grass. **1817** MOORE *Lalla R., Fire Worshippers* (1854) 235 She who leans..pale, sunk, aghast, With brow against the *dew-cold mast. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* I. 683 The poppies hung *Dew-dabbled on their stalks. **1798** COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* Poems (1864) 265 She the *dew-damp wiped From off her brow. **1812** G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* II. xxiii, *Dew-dript evening. **1598** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 103 The *dew-dropping South. **1893** LE GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 2/3 See how yonder goes, *Dew-drunk .. Yon Shelley-lark. **1832** TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 75 Sun-steep'd at noon, and in the moon Nightly *dew-fed. **1823** JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 228 *Dew-gemm'd in the morning ray **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 432 As the dissolving warmth of dawn may fold A half unfrozen *dew-globe, green and gold, And crystalline. **1603** DRAYTON *Sonnets* liii, (T.) Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing Amongst the dainty

*dew-impearled flowers. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* ii, The dew-impearled winds of dawn. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 41 The *dew-laden grass. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb., Star Song*, Spangled with *deaw-light. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Ages* v, When the *dew-lipped spring comes on. 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* 47 Those *dew-lit eyes of thine. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 92, *Corinna's Maying*, The light Hangs on the *dew-locks of the night. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III iii, The *dew mists of my sunless sleep. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* I (1889) 24 The hill-side's *dew-pearled; The lark's on the wing. 1872 — *Fifine* xxxiii, Though *dew-prime flee. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 165 Descend with sweet *dew silence on my mountains. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 23 My *dew-sprent dreamless couch 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 263 Abroad in dew-sprent meadows. 1733 SHENSTONE *Past. Ballad* IV. 33 The sweets of a *dew-sprinkled rose. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II i. 168 As *dew-stars glisten, Then fade away. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 De teares ben cleped rein water oðer *deu water. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* ii. Wks. (1876) 22 And *dew-webs round the helmets weave.

6. Special combs.: **dew-beam** (*poetic*), a ray of light reflected from a dewdrop; **dew-bit** (*dial.*), a small meal or portion of food taken in the early morning, before the regular breakfast; **dew-board**, a board used as a cover to keep off the dew; **dew-cap** (see quot.); **dew-drink** (see quot., and cf. *dew-bit*); †**dew-hopper**, a name for the hare (see DEUDING); † **dew-pear**, name of a delicate kind of pear (*obs.*); † **dew-piece** *Sc.* = *dew-bit*; **dew-plant**, (*a*) a name for the ice-plant (*Mesembryanthemum*), and for the sundew (*Drosera*); (*b*) a plant nourished with dew (*nonce-use*); **dew-ripen** *v.* = DEW-RET; **dew-shoe**, translation of ON. *dögg, skor* (see quot.); **dew-stone**, 'a species of limestone, found in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface' (O.).

1824 SHELLEY *Witch* xvi, Woven from *dew-beams while the moon yet slept. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, **Dew-bit*, the first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast. Also in *Berksh.*, *Hampsh.*, *W. Somerset Gloss.* 1800 R. WARNER *Walk West. Count.* 64 [We] were obliged to sleep for several weeks in the shell of the tenement, with no other covering (for it was not roofed) than a *dew-board. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* xvi. 364 A cylinder of tin or card, called a *dew-cap, is made to project beyond the glass [of the telescope], and thus to act as a screen, and prevent radiation. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Dew-drink*, the first allowance of beer to harvest men, before they begin their day's work. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 417 Tender or delicate peare .. such as *dew peare. 1685 SINCLAIR *Satan's Invis. World* (1769) 48 When I was eating my *due piece this morning. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 81 You are to divide the whole family of the herbs of the field into three great groups—Drosidæ, Carices, Gramineæ: *dew-plants, sedges, and grasses. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Dew-plant, *Mesembryanthemum glabrum*. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 218 What is called *dew ripen or ret the produce. 1880 STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* I. 387 When the godlike Sigurðr strode through the . corn, the *dew-shoe of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears. *Note. Döggskór*, Sw. *doppsko*, the heel of the sword's sheath, which usually brushes the dew.

Dew (diū), *v.* Forms: 3 **dæwwenn**, 4–5 **dewen**, (4 **dewey**), 5–7 **dewe**, (6–7 **deaw**), 6– **dew**. [ME. *dewen*, in Ormin *dæwwenn*, implying an OE. **dēawian* (entered by Somner) = OFris. *dawia* (WFris. *dauwjen*), OS. **dauwjan* (MDu. *dauwen*, LG. *dauen*), OHG. *towôn, towên* (MHG. *touwen*, Ger. *thauen, tauen*), ON. *doggva* (Sw. *dagga*):—OTeut. **dauwōjan*, f. *dauw-* DEW.]

†**1.** *intr.* To give or produce dew; *impers.* to fall as dew (cf. *it rains, snows*, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 [implied in DEWING *vbl. sb.*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 8 Deweth 3ee heuenus fro aboue [1388 Sende 3e out dew]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Dewyn or yeve dewe, *roro*. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 148 *Rorate*, dew heuens from aboue. 1552 HULOET, Dew or droppe lyke dewe, *roro*. 1663 in T. Birch *Hist. R. Society* I. 246 It did not dew upon those parts where trees lay buried under ground. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 93 It deweth exceedingly in the hot and dry countries.

†**b.** To distil or exude as dew. *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Epistle, When This Manna dew'd from your inspired pen. *Ibid.* iv. xxv, Meat came from the Eater, from the strong did dew Sweetnesse.

2. *trans.* To wet with or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten.

c 1200 ORMIN 13848 To wattrenn & to dæwwenn swa þurrh beȝȝske & sallte tæress þatt herrte. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* vi. 6 Ich shal dewey my couertour wyth min teres. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) F iij, Take a sponnefull of hote ashes, dewe them wyth good wyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 48 Overflowed all the fertile plaine, As it had deawed bene with timely raine. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 340 Giue me thy hand, That I may dew it with my mournfull teares. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 821 To water or dew some partes that stoode need of moysture. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II iv. 598 Cold sweat Dew'd all my face. 1821 W. C. WELLS *Ess. Dew* (1866) 7 Grass after having been dewed in the evening, is never found dry until after sunrise. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1838) 162 The cooling..of the body dewed. *a* 1851 MOIR *Castle of Time* xxi, Moloch's monstrous shrines are dew'd with human blood.

b. *fig.* (Cf. 'bedew', 'steep' in fig. use.)

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A iij, As fruitfull nutriment To dewe them in vertue, as plantes to augment. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xxv, While deaw'd in heavie sleepe, dead Peter lies. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cv. IV. 413 But infected and dewed with these frivolous, nay pernicious apparitions and revelations. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxi, Fairy strains of music fall, Every sense in slumber dewing. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. 233 Mercy.. dewing it thus with her tender mitigations.

†**3.** To cause to descend or drop as dew; to distil, instil. *Obs.*

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* in *Anglia* VII. 92 The devill in the harte of the busshoppe did dewe His divillishe stirringis. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 89 The heauens dewing fauours on my head. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 1 O dew thy spirit plentiful into my inke.

†**4.** *intr.* To become moist, to exude moisture.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. viii. 34 Wounds that are thus compelled to dew, will hardly come to healing.

Hence **Dewed**, **Dew'ing** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Dewed or wete wyth dewe, *roratus*. 1593 SOUTHWELL *Peter's Compl.* 33 Dew'd eyes, and prostrate prayers. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 101 Which can have no existence or being, but in a dewing or distilling cloud. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1838) 163 The cooling of the dewed surface by radiation.

Dew, obs. or dial. pa. t. of DAW *v.*[1]

Dew, Dewfull, obs. ff. DUE, DUEFUL.

‖ **Dewan** (diwä'n). Also **duan, diwan, deewaun, dewaun, dēwān.** [Arab. and Pers. دیوان *dīwān, dīvān*, Pers. formerly *dēvān*, the same word as DIVAN, of which an early sense was 'register'. Through the application to a register of accounts, and the financial department of a state, the word has in India been individualized and applied to the minister or officer over this department.]

In India: **a.** The head financial minister or treasurer of a state under former Mohammedan governments. **b.** The prime minister of a native state. **c.** The chief native officer of certain Government establishments, such as the Mint. **d.** In Bengal, a native servant in charge of the affairs of a house of business or a large domestic establishment, a steward. (Yule and Burnell.)

1690 J. CHARNOCK, etc. *MS. Lett. to Mr. Ch. Eyre at Ballasore* (Y.), Fearing miscarriage of y Originall ffarcuttee we have herewth Sent you a Coppy Attested by Hugly Cazee, hoping yr Duan may be Sattisfied therewth. 1766 HOLWELL *Hist. Events* I. 74 (Y.) A Gentoo named Allum Chund, who had been many years Dewan to Soujah Khan. 1772 in Gleig *Mem. W. Hastings* (1841) I. 221 (Y.) Divesting him of the rank and influence he holds as Naib Duan of the Kingdom of Bengal. 1786 BLANE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 297 Making the enquiries I wished .. from his Dewan or Minister. 1804 in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 632 The English Company .. has forfeited its rights as dewan and treasurer of the Empire. 1806 WELLINGTON *Ibid.* p. cii, Scindiah's minister..was the Peshwah's dewan. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. v. (1848) IV. 226 He sent on a commission to Calcutta his dewan or treasurer. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 235 The Hindoo Dewans of Sinde now transact the entire pecuniary concerns of the state. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. i. vi. 142 Subordinate to the subahdar..was an officer, with the title of dewan or diwan, who had the superintendence of all matters of revenue and finance. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 22 Colonel Munro .. acted for about three years in the capacity of Dewan, or Prime Minister.

Hence **Dewa'nship** = next.

1789 *Seir Mutaqherin* II. 384 (Y.) [Lord Clive] visited the Vezir .. and asked that the Company should be invested with the Divanship of the three provinces. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* V iv. (1848) IV. 149 Procuring for the donor the dewanship of the Zamindari.

‖ **Dewani, dewanny, dewaunee** (diwä'ni). Also **dûanny, dewauny, dīwānī.** [a. Pers. *diwānī, divānī*, the office or function of *dīwān*: see prec.] The office of dewan; *esp.* 'the right of receiving as *dewān*, or finance minister, the revenue of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, conferred upon the E. I. Company by the Great Mogul Shāh 'Alam in 1765. Also used sometimes for the territory which was the subject of that grant' (Yule and Burnell).

1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 141 The acquisition of the Dûanny opened a wide field for all projects of this nature. *Ibid.* 196 Under the Jurisdiction of the Dewanny Courts. 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 178 *note*, The officers of the dewanny, the revenue department. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. xii. 671 An offer of the dewaunee had .. been made to Clive. 1876 GRANT *Hist. India* I. xx. 106/2 The Mogul ceded the dewaunee, or collection of the revenues in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

Dew'-beater. [f. DEW *sb.* + BEATER.]

1. One who beats or shakes off the dew in front of others in the same path; an early pioneer.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 57 The dew-beaters have trod the way for those that come after them. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Deaw-bitter*, a dew-beater, one who has large feet, or who turns his toes out so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking.

2. *pl.* The feet. *slang.*

1811 in *Lexicon Balatron.* 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxvi, First hold out your dew-beaters till I take off the darbies.

3. (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dew-beaters*, coarse and thick shoes which resist the dew. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.

Dew-berry (diū'beri). [f. DEW *sb.* + BERRY. Cf. mod.Ger. *thau-beere* dew-berry, Oberdeutsch *taub-ber, tauben-ber*, i.e. dove-berry. The origin of the first element is thus doubtful, but it is, in English use, associated with DEW *sb.*]

A species of blackberry or bramble-berry, the name being applied both to the fruit and the shrub: in Great Britain *Rubus cæsius*, a low-growing procumbent species, the black fruit of which has a bluish bloom; in N. America *R. canadensis*, resembling the British plant in its low growth and trailing habit, but differing in the fruit. In some earlier English writers, and mod. dialects, the name is applied to the Gooseberry (DAYBERRY).

Shakspere's dew-berry, which is mentioned among delicate cultivated fruits, is supposed by some to have meant the gooseberry; Hanmer conjectured the raspberry. In some books dewberry is erroneously given as the cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. iv. 661 The fruite is called a Dewberie, or blackberie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 304 When Mulberries cannot be gotten, Blackberries or Dewberries may supply their room. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 141 Some Dew-berries, or the Norway Berry, whose species is the same that grows on Brambles. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 77 (E. D. S.) *Dewberry-brier*. 1829 JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 116 The root of an ancient beech, its base overgrown with the dewberry. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 106 Dewberry, or Grey Bramble..The fruit .. is generally less than that of a full-sized Blackberry; but the grains of which it is composed are usually much larger, and..covered with fine bloom. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 642 Overrun with dewberry-briars.

b. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 169 Feede him with Apricocks and Dewberries With purple Grapes, greene Figs, and Mulberries. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 117 Gooseberry Bush, called in Sussex Dewberry Bush, and in some Countries Wine-berries. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxxiv. 271 In some Countries of England it is called the Feaberry in others Dewberry .. but most commonly the Gooseberry.

Dew-blown, -bole: see next.

† **Dew-bolne**, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **-bole**, 7–9 **-blown**(e, 8 **-born.** [f. DEW *sb.* + BOLNE *ppl. a.* The second element became corrupted into *-bole, -born, -blown*, and the last survives in dialects, associated with BLOWN puffed up.] Of cattle: Swollen with eating too freely of fresh moist grass or clover. Sometimes used subst. as the name of the affection.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 60 Dewbolne..commeth whan a hungry beaste is put in a good pasture full of ranke grasse, he wyll eate soo moche that his sydes wyll stande as hygh as his backebone. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 33 The Dew-bole in Oxe, or Cow, or other beast..is gotten by eating of the trifoyle grasse in a deawy morning. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. i, If kine or oxen were dew-blowne or otherwise puffed up. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 98 Some of our English writers are opinioned, this Dewbolne or generall Gargill is a poysonous and violent swelling. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Dew-born*, a distemper in cattle. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Dewblown*, said of cows which are swelled from eating green clover.

Dewce, obs. form of DEUCE.

Dew-clap, obs. erron. form of DEWLAP.

Dew-claw (diū'klǭ). [App. f. DEW *sb.* + CLAW *sb.*

(Perhaps referring to the fact that while the other claws come in contact with the soil, or press the grass to the ground, this only brushes the dewy surface.)]

1. The rudimentary inner toe or hallux (answering to the great toe in man) sometimes present in dogs.

In Newfoundland dogs, and St. Bernards, it is sometimes abnormally double.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 23 Some other haue taken marke by the hynder legges by the dewclawes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Herigote*, dew clawes. 1611 COTGR., *Controngle*, the Deaw-claw, or water-claw of dogs. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2548/4 Lost .. a little white Spaniel Dog .. with dew Claws upon the hind Feet. *c* 1785 G. WHITE *Let. to D. Barrington* in *Selborne*, The bitch has a dew claw on each hind leg. The dog has none. 1854 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* (1862) 248 The dew-claws, as they are termed, grow high upon the inner side of the leg, nearer to the foot than the elbow. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 626 The monks liked their dogs [St. Bernards] to have these double dew-claws, because they offered more resistance in soft, newly-fallen snow. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl Brit.* XV. 438/1 *note*, In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the 'dew-claw.'

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates, consisting of two rudimentary toes.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 97 The shinne bones large, the dew clawes close in port..An hart to hunt, as any man can seake. 1611 COTGR., *Les gardes d'un sanglier*, the dewclawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Bore. 1630 [see ABATURE]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Dew-claw*, among Hunters the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer.

Hence **Dew'-clawed**, † **dew'-cleyd** *a.*, having dew-claws. (Formerly applied sometimes to the feet of bees.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 8 Those whiche are well ioynted and dewclawed are best to make bloudhoundes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1634) 8 Her rough and dew-claw'd feet, apt to take hold at the first touch, are in number six. 1611 COTGR., *Ergoté*..hauing spurres; deaw-clawed. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 679 Round feete, strong cleys, high dewcleyd. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 11 *note*, By Brownists I mean not Independents, but dew clawd Seperatists. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. iii. 7 Her feet are six, dew-clawed..full of joynts. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 685 Sorrel untorn by the dew-claw'd stag.

Dew'-cup. [f. DEW *sb.* + CUP.]

1. The early morning allowance of beer to harvest-men.

1847–78 HALLIWELL s. v. *Dew-drink*, Called the dew-cup in Hants. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

2. The plant called Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*).

1799 *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 389 (Jam.) Giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* ii. Wks. (1876) 21 He thought..of sleeping in the dew-cups eye. 1818 — *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 183 They [fairies] 'll hae to .. gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups..till the gloaming come on again.

Dewdrop (diū drɒp). [f. Dew *sb.* + -Drop. Cf. Ger. *thau-tropfen*, Du. *dauw-droppel*.] One of the rounded 'drops' or globules in which dew collects on surfaces on which it is deposited.

[*a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xli. 114 Ase fele sythe ant oft as dewes dropes beth weete.] 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 14, I must go seeke some dew drops heere, And hang a pearle in euery cowslips eare. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 746 Starrs of Morning, Dew-drops, which the Sun Impearls on every leaf, and every flouer. 1768 Cowper *Stanzas for Year* 31 Dew-drops may deck the turf that hides the bones. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. ii, The lawn Begemmed with dew-drops. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VII. 53 When two dewdrops on the petal shake To the same sweet air. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 342 The little pearly globe which we call a dew-drop.

transf. & fig. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 144 The shivering urchin, bending as he goes, With slip-shod heels, and dew-drop at his nose. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 161 And feel the dew-drop in my eye. 1826 Hood *Wee Man* xiv, On every brow a dew-drop stood. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vi, The heart..unvisited by any heavenly dew-drop.

Hence **Dew-dropped** *a.*, covered or bespangled with dew-drops.

1756 W. Tolderv *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 201 The dew-dropp'd rose. 1762 J. Warton *Enthusiast* Poems 82 Bladed grass perfumed with dewdropped flowers. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 161 How bright it's dewdropp'd tint appears!

Dewe, obs. form of Due *a.* and *sb.*

Dewe(n, obs. f. Deave *v.*, to become deaf.

Dewes: see Deus.

† **Dewess.** *rare.* [a. OF. **deuesse, dieuesse*, f. *deu, dieu* god: see -ess. Cf. Deess.] A goddess.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3555 All dri3tens and dewessis ere dute of my name.

Dewey, dewy, ME. pres. inf. of Dew *v.*

Deweylite (diū·iləit). *Min.* [Named 1826 after Prof. Dewey, U S. see -lite.] An amorphous resinous-looking mineral of yellowish colour, consisting of a hydrated silicate of magnesium.

1826 Emmons *Min.* 133. 1868 Dana *Min.* 470.

Dew-fall (diū·fɔl). [f. Dew + Fall *sb.*: cf. Dan. *dugfald*.] The formation or deposition of dew; the time when this begins, in the evening.

1622 R Tisdale *Lawyer Philos.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 316 Shake off the dewfalls of the night. 1798 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* Poems (1864) 115 The gentle dewfall. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atlas* xxix, She past at dewfall to a space extended. 1828 Moore *Before the Battle* i, 'Midst the dew-fall of a nation's tears. *c* 1850 Whittier *Call of Christian* vii, Noiseless as dew-fall. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 65 The temperature after dewfall 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 8/4 The rainfall is..supplemented by..excessive dewfalls.

So **Dew-falling.**

1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xix. 109 The time of the dew-falling.

Dewgard, -gar, Sc. forms of Dieugard. *Obs.*

† **Dew-grass** (diū·gras). *Obs.* [f. Dew *sb.* + Grass, suggested by L. G. *Himmeldau*, med. L. *ros cæli*, 'dew of heaven', manna.] A name given by Gerarde and other early herbalists to an esculent grass of Central Europe, the cultivated form of *Panicum sanguinale*, Manna-grass.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xx. 25 The Germanes call it Himeldau, that is to say *Cæli ros*, whereupon it was called *Gramen Mannæ*.. Lobel calleth it *gramen mannæ esculentum*, for that in Germany and other parts, as Bohemia, and Italy, they use to eat the same as a kind of bread corne, and also make potage therewith as we do with oatmeale .. In English it may be called *manna grasse* or *Dew grasse*; but more fitly *rice-grasse*. 1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Panick, Amilcorne, Spelt-corn, Garences, Dewgrasse, Jobs teares. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 1180 The Dew grasse is said to discusse the hardnesse of womens breasts, the seede is food for small birds, and Pidgeons and Hens and for men also.

[Erroneously taken by Prior, *Plant Names*, for the Cock's-foot grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; whence in later Dictionaries and lists].

Dewice, dewis(e, obs. Sc. ff. Device, Devise.

Dewid, obs. form of Divide.

Dewille, obs. form of Devil.

Dewily (diū·ili), *adv.* [f. Dewy + -ly 2.] After the manner of dew.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 32 The song Dropp'd dewily from that sweet tongue. 1872 S. Mostyn *Perplexity* III. viii. 212, I will make my love fall dewily on your heart. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* IV. 699 So upon saffron wings came Iris, dewily bright.

Dewiness (diū·inés). [f. Dewy + -ness.] The quality of being dewy; *fig.* freshness, vigour.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (R.), A dewinesse dispersed, or..radicall in the very substance of the body. 1817 Keats *'I Stood Tiptoe'* iv, Ye ardent marigolds!..again your dewiness he kisses. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* v. § 186 (1870) 150 [This] caused a dewiness on the external surface. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* IX. 242 Farewell to dewiness and prime of life!

Dewing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Dew *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. Deposition of dew.

13.. *K. Alis.* 914 Theo sunne ariseth, and fallith the dewyng; Theo nessche clay hit makith clyng. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* XI. v. (Tollem. MS.), Perof comeþ a litel dewynge. *Ibid.* XVI. lxii. (Tollem MS.), Þe more dewynge is founde, þe more and þe gretter þe margarite is gendrid of þe dewe. 1838 Jeffrey in Ld Cockburn *Life* II. Let. cxl, After the dewing of yesterday, everything is so fresh and fragrant.

2. A wetting with or as with dew; a gentle sprinkling; moistening, bedewing.

14.. Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 158 They by taast of swich dewynge, Hem oghte clothe ageyn. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iii. 143 With clene watter .. Strinkland a litle dewing With the branche of ane happy olyve thrise. 1565 73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Aspergo*, a sprinckling or dewing 1646 Rutherford *Lett.* II. xlvii (1881) 455 A night's dewing of grace and sweetness. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 65/3 An occasional dewing over with the syringe.

Dewing, *ppl. a.*: see Dew *v.*

† **Dewish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Dew *sb.* + -ish.] Of the nature of or akin to dew; moist, damp.

1589 Fleming *Georg. Virg.* III. 48 And dewish moone doth new refresh the woods. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 117 A more moist place, which euer is vomiting wet and dewish humours. 1696 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 141 The dew or dewish moisture.

Dewite, obs form of Duty.

† **Dewitt, De-Witt** (dĭ·wit), *v. Obs.* [From the surname of the two brothers John and Cornelius De Witt, Dutch statesmen, opponents of William III as Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who were murdered by a mob in 1672.] *trans.* To kill by mob violence; to lynch.

1689 *Modest Enquiry into Present Disasters* (1690) 32 It's a wonder the English Nation have not in their fury *De-Witted* some of those men. 1690 Abp. Sancroft *Protestation*, Such a fury, as may end in *Dewitting* us (a bloody Word, but too well understood). 1695 (*title*), Gallienus Redivivus; or, Murther Will Out, &c, being a true account of the De-Witting of Glencoe, Gaffney, &c. 1711 *Vind. of Sacheverell* 69 King William deserved to be De-Witted. 1724 in *Lockhart Papers* II. 162 Had Mr. Campbell himself been in town, they had certainly De-witted him 1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch* (1841) 544. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 660. 1888 Plumptre *Life Ken* II. xviii. 1 Men. were stirring up the people to that form of 'lynching' which was then known as 'De Witting.'

Dewlap (diū·læp). Also 6 **dew lop,** *erron.* **dew-clap.** [The second element Lap is OE. *læppa*, pendulous piece, skirt, lappet, lobe; the first is uncertain: the equivalent Da. *doglæb*, Norw. *doglæp*, Sw. *dröglapp*, in which the first element is not the word for 'dew', suggest that the original form has been altered under the influence of popular etymology.

The English form may be explained as the 'lap' or pendulous piece which touches the dewy surface; but that is not likely to have been the original notion.]

1. The fold of loose skin which hangs from the throat of cattle.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xiii. (*MS. Bodl.* 3738) In Siria beþ oxen þat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes vnder þrote [*palearia sub gutture*]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 711 The kyen .Wel hered eres, and dewlappes syde [= hanging low] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Dew lappe, syde skyn' vndur a bestys throte, *peleare*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 59 To cutte the dewlappe before. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VII. 155 Their dangling dew-claps with his hand he coid unfearefullie. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 74 His deuelap as lythe as Lasse of Kent. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 74 White .. as the dangling deawlap of the silver Bull. 1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 43 His broad-spred brest, long dangling dew-laps deck. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat* 237 Folds of skin hang freely in some animals, as the dewlap of cattle.

b. Transferred to similar parts in other animals, as the loose skin under the throat of dogs, etc., the pendulous fleshy lobe or wattle of the turkey and other fowls, and humorously to pendulous folds of flesh about the human throat.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 50 When she drinkes, against her lips I bob, And on her wither'd dewlop poure the Ale. 1654 Gayton *Pleasant Notes* II. iii. 42 The dulapes and the jawy part of the face. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 161 Described to have a dew-lap under the throat. Senembi, Iguana. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 222 Dew-laps hang down from his chaps. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* (1862) I. i. iii. 267 The skin hangs loose..in a kind of dewlap. 1859 J. Brown *Rab. & F.* (1862) 9 He [mastiff] .. has the Shaksperian dewlaps shaking as he goes. 1863 Whyte Melville *Gladiators* I. 3 Gelert is down, torn and mangled from flank to dewlap.

2. 'A brand used in marking cattle, being a cut in the lower part of the neck' (Farmer, *Americanisms*, 1889).

Hence **Dew-lapped,** having a dew-lap.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 679 [699] Compact, a runcle necke, dewlapped syde Unto the kne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 127 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde . Crooke-kneed, and dew-lapt, like Thessalian Bulls. *a* 1732 Gay (J.), The dewlapt bull now chafes along the plain. 1806 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 355 He is a fat, dew-lapped, velvet-voiced man. 1887 Ruskin *Hortus Inclusus* 11 Dew-lapped cattle..feeding on the hillside above.

Dewle, obs. f. *dule*, Dole, Dool, grief, mourning.

Dewless (diū·lés), *a.* [f. Dew + -less.] Devoid of or without dew.

a 1618 Sylvester *Maiden's Blush* 1322 Both solstices like deawless and adust. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* I, When the sea-wind wafts the dewless day. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* 246 On the chalk-hill the bearded grass is dry and dewless. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk to Land's End* 36 What a dewless Sahara would be the walk of life without the companionship of children!

Dew-point (diū·point). That point of atmospheric temperature at which dew begins to be deposited.

1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 47 The degree of heat at which the dew begins to appear is called the *dew point*, being an important particular in the meteorological report of the day. 1843 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 249 Professor Bache described a dew-point hygrometer. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 14 This indicated a dew-point of 11½°. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 52 When the temperature is sufficiently lowered, the dew-point is reached.

Dew-rake (diū·rēk). [f. Dew *sb.* + Rake *sb.*] A rake for the surface of grass or stubble.

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch* 381 Like dew-rakes and harrowes, armed with so many teeth. 1806–7 A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 108, 4 dew rakes, 20*s.* each. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 7/2 Where stubble is much infested it should be brushed off with poles .. and collected as closely as possible for burning by means of 'dew rakes'.

Hence **Dew'rake** *v.*

1797 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 55 The stubbles are dew-raked, by men drawing a long iron toothed rake.

Dewranco, obs. form of Durance.

Dewre, var. of Dure *v. Obs.*

Dew-ret (diū·ret), *v.* Also **-rot, -rate.** [f. Dew *sb.* + Ret *v.*] *trans.* To ret or macerate (flax, hemp, etc.) so as to detach the fibre from the woody stem, by exposure to the dew and atmospheric influence instead of by steeping in water. Hence **Dew'-retting** *vbl. sb.*

1710 Hilman *Tusser Redivivus*, There is a Water-retting and a Dew-retting, which last is done on a good Rawing, or aftermath of a Meadow Water. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 208 The flax is always dew-rotted *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Dew-retting*, which is spreading the crop on the grass, and turning it now and then to receive the dew. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed 4) I. 274 In Dorsetshire and the neighbourhood the flax growers have generally adopted the practice of dew retting. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 180 It takes perhaps six weeks to dew-ret hemp. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Dew-rated*, said of flax, which is retted on the ground, not by steeping in water.

Dewry, obs. form of Dowry.

Dews, -e, obs. form of Deuce.

Dewsant, var. Deusan *Obs.*, a kind of apple.

Dew-snail (diū· snēl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Dew *sb.* + Snail.] A slug. (So called from appearing while the dew is on the herbage.)

1548 Thomas *Ital. Gram., Lumaca*, the dewe snayle that hath no house 1611 Cotgr., *Limace*, (properly) the dew Snaile, or Snaile without a shell. 1699 Roberts *Voy. Levant* 15 All the sustenance we had there was three Dew snails, and some Roots 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Diseases of Trees*, Those Animals call'd Earwigs and Dew-snails, eat the finest Fruits on the Trees. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict* (Morell) II, *Limax*, A snail, a dew-snail, or slug 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s. v., As slippery as a dew-snail. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Dew-snail*, the large black slug.

† **Dewtry.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **deutroa,** 7 **deutro, doutro, doutry, dutry, dutra, deutery,** 7–8 **dewtry.** [From Western Indian vernacular forms of Skr. *dhattūra*, Datura: e.g. Marathi *dhutrā, dhotrā*, dialectally *dhutrō*.] The Thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*, and other Indian species of the genus; a drug or drink prepared from this, employed to produce stupefaction.

1598 W. Phillips tr. *Linschoten* 60 (Y.) An hearbe called *Deutroa*, which beareth a seede, whereof bruising out the sap, they .. give it to their husbands, eyther in meate or drinke, and presently therewith the Man is as though hee were halfe out of his wits. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 104 A drug which..stupefies his senses..The Indians call this herb *Doutro, Doutry*, or *Daturá*. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III i. 321 Make lechers and their punks, with dewtry, Commit phantastical advowtry. 1691 Shadwell *Scowrers* v, Some rogue that had a mind to marry me gave me deutery last night. 1696 Ovington *Voy. Surat* 235 (Y.) Mixing Dutra and Water together to drink .which will intoxicate almost to Madness. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 31 They give her Dutry; when half mad she throws herself into the Fire, and they ready with great Logs keep her in his Funeral Pile. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 192 As Indian Dames, their Consorts to abuse, Dewtry by Stealth into their Cups infuse.

Dew-worm (diū·wɔm). [f. Dew *sb.* + Worm. OE. *deaw-wyrm*, Du. *dauwworm*, are known only in the sense 'ring-worm'; E.Fris. *dauwurm* is 'earth-worm' and 'ring-worm'; Da. *dugorm* 'a dew-snail'.] The common earth-worm; in OE. a name of the disease ring-worm.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 Wiþ. deaw wyrmum genim doccan oðde elatan. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 206 Cling'd so close, like deaw-worms in the morne. 1653 Walton *Angler* 92 The Dew-worm which some call the Lob-worm. 1675 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 83 Earth..like that which dew-wormes throe up. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 222 The small dew-worm is an excellent bait. 1875 M. G. Pearse *Daniel Quorm* 27 Like to a dew-worm that hears you a comin' an' starts back into his hole in a minute. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports.* I. v. § 3. 312 The dew-worm, or large garden-worm..six to twelve inches in length.

Dewy (diū·i), *a.* [OE. *dēawig*, f. *dēaw* Dew: see -y. Not recorded in ME.; prob. formed anew in Mod. Eng. (Cf. MHG. *touwec*, Ger. *thauig*, Sw. *daggig*).]

1. Characterized by the presence of dew, abounding with dew; covered or wet with dew.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 344 (Gr.) Guþcyste onþrang deawig sceaftum. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Sij b, After the night cometh the dewy mornyng. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 316 The deawie night now doth nye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1699 POMFRET *Past. Ess. Death Q. Mary* 4 He found Cosmelia weeping on the dewy ground. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 267 Decking with countless gems the dewy lawn. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iv. 48 However dewy the evening, she must stand in the grass. 1893 *Westm. Gaz* 15 July 2/1 Water-hens were hurriedly gathering dewy slugs.

b. Affected by the influence of dew.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 688 The sun obliquely sho. his dewy ray. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 215 Twilights dewy tints deceived his eye. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 133 O'er the landscape spread The dewy light 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* iii. 42 The dewy radiance of a morning in paradise.

2. *transf.* Wet or moistened, as with dew. In *Bot.* Appearing as if covered with dew.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 44 b, Newe grounde for Meddowe..take such as is ritche, dewye, levell, or a little hanging. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 34 And her faire deawy eies with kisses deare Shee ofte did bathe. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* ii. 40 His eye..will be clear and calm, and sometimes dewy. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xxiv. (1879) 250 Pulling off the spectacles that had become very dewy.

3. Of the nature or quality of dew, dew-like, moist.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 258 Þara breosta biþ deawig wætung swa swa sie gespat. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 36 b, Already resolved into dewy drops of rayne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 283, I would these dewy teares were from the ground. 1598 FLORIO, *Nebbiarella*, a deawie exhalation, thinner then a cloud. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 197 Sea-water, when it is boyled, doth evaporate a dewie or waterie humour. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 124 What is my deawy sweat to Thy bloody agony. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, The vales below were still wrapped in dewy mist.

4. Of dew, made or consisting of dew. *poetic.*

1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiv, Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1821 SHELLEY *Music* 15 When the hot noon has drained its dewy cup. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxxix, The buds were hung with dewy beads.

5. *fig.* Likened in some quality to dew, dew-like; falling gently, vanishing, as the dew. *poetic.*

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 188 Those ἐφήμεροι, diary dewy Christians, whose goodnesse is dissipate as soone as euer the Sunne beholds it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1044 Till dewie sleep Oppress'd them. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 144 Some of their Ministers that were softened with the dewy drops of his tongue. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 41 Awaking from thy dewy slumbers. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* i, Strengthen me, enlighten me!..Thou dewy dawn of memory.

6. *Comb.* (poetic). **a.** *adverbial*, as *dewy-bright, -dark, -fresh, -warm*, etc. **b.** *parasynthetic*, as *dewy-eyed, -feathered, -pinioned, -swarded*, etc. OE. had *déawig-feðere* = dewy-pinioned.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1984 (Gr.) Sang se wanna fugel, deawig-feðera. — *Exod.* 163. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 146 Entice the dewy-feathered sleep 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 961 The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun. 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 36 Dewy-pinioned twilight's shadowy reign. 1796 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* 69 Some dewy-feather'd herald send. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxxvii, Its eyes..all dewy bright with love. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 47 Aloft the mountain lawn was dewy-dark, And dewy-dark aloft the mountain pine. 1833 — *Poems* 40 Upon the dewy-swarded slope. 1842 — *Gardener's Dau.* 45 The fields between Are dewy-fresh. 1847 — *Princ.* I. 93 Green gleam of dewy-tassell'd trees. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 611 November dawns and dewy-glooming downs.

Dewy, ME. inf. of DEW *v.*

Dewyce, -ys, -yss(e, obs. ff. DEVICE, DEVISE.

Dewzin, var. DEUSAN *Obs*, a kind of apple.

Dexe, dext, obs. forms of DESK.

Dexiocardia (deksiǫkā·ɹdiă). *Path.* [a. Gr. δεξιό-ς on the right side + καρδία heart.] An anomaly of development in man in which the heart is on the right side; sometimes applied to cases in which the heart is displaced to the right side in consequence of disease.

1866 T. B. PEACOCK *Malformations of Heart* 1 *Transposition, Dexiocardia*..when the heart is placed in a position on the right side corresponding to that which it should occupy on the left. 1875 HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 105 Hope has also noted, in a case of dexiocardia, the existence of systolic murmur, which ceased on the return of the heart to its normal position. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dexiotrope (de·ksiǫtrǭᵘp), *a.* [f. Gr. δεξιό-ς on or to the right + -τροπος turning.] = next.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dexiotrope*, a term signifying turning or turned to the right, as the spire of some shells.

Dexiotropic (deksiǫtrǫ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Gr. τροπικός having a turning, inclined.] Turning or turned to the right: said *spec.* of those 'reversed' Gastropod Molluscs in which the spire turns to the right; opposed to *leiotropic*.

The terms *leiotropic* and *dexiotropic* as used by Ray Lankester refer to the left and right sides *of the animal*, not *of the spectator* as is the case with *dextral* and *sinistral*. Hence *dexiotropic* is the opposite of *dextral*.

1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 661 (*Mollusca*) In Planorbis, which is dexiotropic (as are a few other genera or exceptional varieties of Anisopleurous Gastropods) instead of being leiotropic, the osphradium is on the left side ..the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed. This is..what is found to be the case in all 'reversed' Gastropods.

† **De·xter**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [app.:—OE. **deagestre, degestre, degstre*, f. *deagian* to DYE: cf. DYESTER.] A dyer.

14.. *Pueritia vel Infancia Christi* 569 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 119/2 A dyer yn hys dore he stode. Þe dexter on Jhesu dede calle: Knowst þou owte of mystere? *Ibid.* 613 Þe dexter toke vp a fyre-brond.

Dexter (de·kstəɹ), *a.* (*sb.* and *adv.*) [a. L. *dexter* on the right hand or right side, right, a comparative form from root *dex-* cognate with Gr. δεξιός, and Goth. *taihswa*, Skr. *daksha, daksh-ina*, from a primitive form **dekswo-*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to or situated on the right side of a person, animal, or object worn on the body; right; *esp.* in *Her.* the opposite of SINISTER.

The dexter side of a person, animal, shield, etc, is to the *left* of the spectator facing it, which is important in Heraldry: see quot. 882.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 64 b, Seing you call this a Bende Sinister, wherfore did you not call the other dexter bend? Because it is knowne to all..if it bee named a bend and no more to be a bende dexter. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 33 b, At the Dexter angle of the shielde. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 There was loste in the retreyte of the dexter winge of the forlorne hope, capten Boswell. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4110/4 A Dexter Hand holding a Branch of Acorns. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 766 The imperial trident graced her dexter hand. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxv, [He] pressed to heart His dexter hand. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 45 The right-hand side..[of the shield] would be towards the left of a spectator; and in a representation of a coat of arms, that part of the shield which appears on the *left* side is called the Dexter, and that on the *right*, the Sinister.

fig. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 270 Aristotle in Politices, admonisheth that men which haue learned to do sinister things, ought not be compelled to doe thinges dextere.

† **b.** Situated on the side which is to the right of the spectator. *Obs.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 210 The dexter Figure of the Quotient shall be Primes.

† **c.** Of omens: Seen or heard on the right side; hence, auspicious, favourable, propitious. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 Sinister and dexter respects. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 203 This said, an eagle dexter presently Flew over them. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 1039 On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew.

d. Belonging to the right hand; right; straightforward, fair. *rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 53 (1740) 542 The managers of these Petitions used all Manner of Arts, *dexter* and *sinister*, to gain People's Hands or Marks.

† **2.** = DEXTEROUS. *Obs.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 320 A man of great learning and experience, most fortunate and dexter in this operation. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. i. § 6. 43 He is..more swift, more dexter, and more seruiceable. 1659 TORRIANO, *Fiero*, nimble, lively, dexter either of body or mind.

B. *sb.* The right (hand or side).

1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XV. 18 The horn That on the dexter of the cross extends.

C. *adv.* On the right side, to the right.

1715-20 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 184 The bird majestic flew Full dexter to the car. *Ibid.* 573 Yon bird that dexter cuts the aerial road, Rose ominous.

D. *Comb.* **Dexterways, -wise**, on the right side, to the right.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1611) 224 Foure speares in bend garnished with Penoncels dexterwaies.

† **Dexte·rical**, *a.* [irreg. f. L. *dexter* (see prec.) + -IC + -AL.] Dexterous, adroit, skilful.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* (N.), Those have most dexterical wits. *Ibid.* 27 It is called..the right hand of the minde, because it makes any conceit dexterical. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 10 A smirke, quick and dextericall wit.

† **Dexte·rious**, *a. Obs.* A 17th c. variant of DEXTEROUS.

1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. iv. 15 His dexterious histrionicall acting of his part. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 134 Which if it once grow dexterious by habituall theeving. *Ibid.* 179 To scrape and get by such dexterious endeavours. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 248 By his dexterious valour.

† **Dexte·riously**, *adv. Obs.* [see prec.] A 17th c. variant of DEXTEROUSLY.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 66 *Ol.* Can you do it? *Clo.* Dexteriously, good Madona. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 15 [The Sophist] he calleth Left-handed, because with all his rules..he cannot form a man so Dexteriously.. as loue can do. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 To play his part well, and dexteriously. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youths' Behav.* 102 Dexteriously, quickly.

Dexterity (dekste·rĭti). [ad. L. *dexteritās*, f. *dexter*: see above and -ITY. Cf. F. *dextérité* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

1. Manual or manipulative skill, adroitness, neat-handedness; hence, address in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. (R.), A prince..of inuincible fortitude, of notable actiuitee, of dexteritee woonderfull. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 279 They have great dexteritie and skill in swimming. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 2 Able to handle his Peece with due dexteritie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 107 A Chirurgian when he maketh incision..had need to use great dexteritie. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 214 Some Turners to shew their Dexterity in Turning..Turn long and slender Sprigs of Ivory, as small as an Hay-stalk. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i. (1838) I. 12 To dispute with them the prize of superior strength or dexterity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 382 His dexterity at sword and pistol made him a terror to all men.

2. Mental adroitness or skill; 'readiness of expedient, quickness of contrivance, skill of management' (J.); cleverness, address, ready tact. Sometimes in a bad sense: cleverness in taking an advantage, sharpness.

1527 *Chron. Calais* (Camden 1846) 114 (Stanf) Expedyente that she by her greate wisdom and dexteryte do cause the kyng her sonne to write to such cardynelles as be at lyberte. *c* 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 8 Aftyr your accustomable wysdom and dexteryte. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 4 Comparit to the deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius..for his prudens ande dixtirite. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 120 My admirable dexteritie of wit. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1703) II. 467 The dexterity that is universally practiced in those parts. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 177 Persons of great maturity of judgement, of known dexterity in the Cannon Laws. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 99 Al manner of Calliditie or dexteritie to cheat and deceive. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 15, I admire his address and dexterity in argument. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. (1859) II. 161/1 It is not..that the dexterity of honest Englishmen will ever equal the dexterity of French knaves. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 404 Elizabeth trusted to her dexterity to keep out of the storm.

† **b.** *with pl.* A dexterous or clever act; in bad sense, a piece of 'sharp practice'. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1104/2 Being acquainted with the citizens, knowing the corruptions and dexterities of them in such cases. 1621 G. HELLIER in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 29 By dextereaties I yett retayne them. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* iv. 176 In pressing the law, besides other dexterities. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. 92 All these accommodating dexterities of reason.

† **3.** Handiness, conveniency, suitableness. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Oration 5 He. trauelleth..for the commodity of his studies, and the dexterity of his life. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 18 A full belly is not of such dexteritie for the Deuils imployment, as a full braine.

4. *lit.* Right-handedness; the using of the right hand in preference to the left. *rare* and *late.*

a 1882 *Lancet* (O.), Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately. 1885 *Science* V. June 460 In the drawings of the cave-men of France..the proportion of left-hand drawings is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal dexterity of the whole historic period. 1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 39 To determine the preference for one hand over the other, and so to originate the prevalent law of dexterity.

Dexterous, dextrous (de·kstĕrəs, de·kstrəs), *a.* Also 7 DEXTERIOUS. [f. L. *dexter, dextr-* right, handy, dexterous, *dextra* the right hand + -OUS. If an analogous word had been formed in L., it would have been *dextrōsus*; hence *dextrous* (cf. *sinistrous*) is the more regular form; but *dexterous* appears to prevail in 19th c. prose.]

† **1.** Situated on the right side or right-hand; right, as opposed to *left*; = DEXTER 1, DEXTRAL.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 190 The dextrous and sinistrous parts of the body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 221 The Contrarieties and Conjugations of things, such as.. Dextrous and Sinistrous, Eaven and Odd, and the like.

† **2.** Handy, convenient, suitable, fitting. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 2 The Art..is barren, that is, not dexterous to be applyed to the serious vse of businesse and occasions.

3. Deft or nimble of hand, neat-handed; hence skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 353 So swift, so strong, so dextrous none beside. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 423 Though skilfull in the Mathematicall..so dexterous in the manual part. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 570 The dext'rous Huntsman wounds not these afar. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 483 He was a dextrous archer. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, With dexterous fingers. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 13 The flagellants in India are said to be so dextrous, as to kill a man with a few strokes of the chawbuck.

4. Having mental adroitness or skill; skilful or expert in contrivance or management; clever.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* II. * * iv a, As dextrous in Letters as disciplin'd in Armes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ix. 281 Generally the most dexterous in spirituall matters are left-handed in temporall businesse. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 194 A dexterous Scholastical Disputant. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 25 To which, that dextrous Minister replied something haughtily. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 433 A dexterous politician of Lysander's school. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxiv. (1862) 457 She was devout in religion, decorous in conduct..dextrous in business. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 333 Dexterous in the management of temporal affairs.

† **b.** In a bad sense: 'Clever', crafty, cunning.

1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 154 Eusebius.. was a dextrous Person which made no scruple to subscribe to Terms which he did not like. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 332 Ward..was a very dexterous man if not too dexterous; for his sincerity was much questioned.

5. Of things: Done with or characterized by dexterity; skilful, clever.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Brother* IV. ii, He..cuts through the elements for us..In a fine dextrous line. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxviii. 136 A dexterous Art shows cunning and industry; rather than judgment and ingenuity. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 287 Trained to the dexterous use of their fire-arms. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 115/1 An uninterrupted series of dexterous conduct.

6. Using the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed. In mod. Dicts.

De·xterously, de·xtrously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY². (See also DEXTERIOUSLY.)] **1.** In a dexterous manner, with dexterity; adroitly, cleverly. **a.** With manual dexterity.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 Many women, and some men, who though they accustome themselves unto either hand, do dexterously make use of neither. 1699 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 139 And so neatly, and dexterously retorted the ball. 1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* ix. 109 A glass being dextrously inverted and shaken. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxvii, Observing the manner in which I had disposed my books..he very dextrously displaced one of them. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 163 So dexterously has this thrust to be made.

b. With mental dexterity.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 2 The good parts he hath he will..use..dexterously. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42 The Condition of Lovers .. so dexterously and delightfully described. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 287 He explains very dextrously..the expression of Phalaris. 1798 Ferriar *Illust. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 248 The small chasms of private history are so dextrously supplied. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 24 Dexterously accommodating his speech to the temper of his audience. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 6. 23 Scepticism dextrously fights one department against the other.

2. With the right hand. *rare.*

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 888 We often stand .. dexterously, and sinistrously fingering the string.

De·xterousness, de·xtrousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dexterous or adroit in mind or body; dexterity.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alfar.* II. "va, The modesty and dextrousnes of his style. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvi. 124 Olaus Magnus..wonderfully extols their dextrousness herein. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 66 The subtlety and dexterousness of these Natives. 1866 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* ix. (1873) 153 With dextrousness and pains and sacrifice.

Dextrad (de·kstræd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. L. *dextra* right hand + *-ad* suffix proposed by Barclay in sense *toward.*] To or toward the right side of the body; dextrally.

1803 J. Barclay *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 165–6 The new terms by a change of termination, may be used adverbially..*Dextrad* will signify towards the dextral aspect. 1888 Wilder & Gage *Anatom. Technol.* 27 Barclay proposed that the various adjective forms should be converted into adverbs by substituting for the ending *-al* the letters *-ad*, the Latin equivalent of the English *-ward.* Thus *dorsal, ventral, dextral, sinistral,* and *lateral* become *dorsad, ventrad, dextrad, sinistrad,* and *laterad.* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Dextrad aspect.*

Dextral (de·kstrăl), *a.* [f. L. *dextra* right hand + -AL. Late L. has *dextrālis, dextrāle* as sbs.] **1.** Situated on the right side of the body; right, as opposed to *left.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 Which should hinder the Liver from enabling the dextrall parts. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* iv. 452 Throw wide that portal; let no Roman wait, But march with Priestly through the dextral gate.

†**b.** Of omens: Auspicious, favourable. *Obs.*

1774 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 203 No eastern meteor glar'd beneath the sky, No dextral omen.

2. *Conchol.* Of a gastropod shell: Having the spire or whorl ascending from left to right (i.e. of the external spectator), which is the prevalent form.

1847 Craig, s. v., A dextral shell, as in mostly all univalves, has its turns or convolutions from left to right when placed in a perpendicular position. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 241 In the first instance the shell is termed *dextral*; in the latter it is called *sinistral* or *reversed.* 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 46 Left-handed, or reversed, varieties of spiral shells have been met with in some of the very common species, like the whelk and garden snail. *Bulimus citrinus* is as often sinistral as dextral. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 When the aperture of the shell is on the right-hand side it is said to be dextral.

Dextrality (dekstræ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] **1.** The condition of having the right side differing from the left.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right .. wee might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by dextrality. *Ibid.* 191 This doth but peti[ti]onarily inferre a dextrality in the heavens.

2. The use by preference of the right hand, and the limbs of the right side generally; right-handedness.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 Did not institution, but Nature determine dextrality, there would be many more Scevolaes then are delivered in story. 1881 Le Conte *Monoc. Vision* 94 There is no doubt that dextrality affects the whole side of the body.

†**De·xtralize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dextral *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a 'right' hand or 'right' side of; hence to use in preference to the other.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 196 Dextralize and preferre it before their laxatives.

Dextrally (de·kstrăli), *adv.* [f. Dextral *a.* + -LY².] In a dextral way or direction; to the right, as opposed to the left.

1881 Le Conte *Monoc. Vision* 19 To rotate it on its axis outward, i.e. dextrally—or like the hands of a watch. 1883 *Journ. Bot. Brit. & For.* 237 The spathes..are rolled up indifferently either way—either dextrally or sinistrally—in about equal numbers.

Dextrane (de·kstrēⁱn). *Chem.* [f. L. *dextra* right hand + -ANE.] An amorphous dextro-rotatory gummy substance $C_6H_{10}O_5$ found in unripe beet-root, and formed in the lactic fermentation of sugar.

Dextrer(e, dextrier: see Destrer, a war-horse.

Dextrin (de·kstrin). *Chem.* Also (*less correctly*) **-ine.** [a. F. *dextrine,* f. L. *dextra* right-hand: see -IN. Named by Biot and Persoz in 1833, from the optical property mentioned below.

1833 Biot & Persoz in *Ann. de Chimie et de Physique* [2] lii. 72 Nous la nommons dextrine, pour la designer par le caractère spécial que lui donne le sens et l'energie de son pouvoir rotatoire.]

A soluble gummy substance into which starch is converted when subjected to a high temperature, or to the action of dilute alkalis or acids, or of diastase. Called also *British gum,* and *Leiocome.*

It has the same chemical composition as starch, but is not coloured blue by iodine, and has the property of turning the plane of polarization 138·68° to the right; whence its name.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 653 Amidin..caused a deviation of the rays to the right, about three times as great as common sugar—a deviation which is sensibly the same with that of his [M. Biot's] *dextrine.* 1838 *Ann. Reg.* 374 List of patents, For improvements in the manufacture of dextrine. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 313 Dextrin is an uncrystallizable, solid, translucent substance having the aspect of gum arabic..It is employed..for the adhesive layer at the back of postage-stamps. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 29 If starch be exposed to heat for a prolonged period it is converted into a solid gummy substance, called dextrin or British gum.

Dextro-, combining form of L. *dexter, dextra,* used in the sense '(turning or turned) to the right', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Among these are:

a. Dextrogyre (de·kstrŏdʒəiəɹ) *a.* [L. *gȳrus,* Gr. *γῦρος* circuit], gyrating or circling to the right. **Dextrogy·rate** *a.* [L. *gyrāt-us,* pa. pple. of *gȳrāre* to wheel round], characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the right, as a *dextrogyrate crystal.* **Dextrogy·rous** *a.* = Dextrogyre. **Dextro-rota·tion,** rotation to the right. **Dextro-ro·tatory** *a.,* having or producing rotation to the right; dextrogyrous.

b. Dextro-co·mpound, a chemical compound which causes dextro-rotation. **Dextro-glu·cose,** the ordinary variety of Glucose or grape-sugar, Dextrose. **Dextro-race·mic, Dextro-tarta·ric acid,** the modifications of racemic and tartaric acid which cause dextro-rotation. Hence **Dextro-racemate, -tartrate,** the salts of these.

a. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 366 Called mycose, because it is rather less dextrogyre than cane sugar. 1878 Foster *Phys.* II. i. 197 The solutions of both acids have a dextro-rotatory action on polarized light. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones lævo-rotation. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 871/1 The dextrorotatory and optically inactive gums. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 751 The dextro-rotatory tartaric acid.

b. 1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 111 Pasteur discovered that racemic acid is a compound of two acids, one of which turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right, and the other to the left; he therefore called them *Dextro-racemic-acid* and *Lævo-racemic-acid. Ibid.* 112 A solution of dextro-racemate of soda and ammonia. *Ibid.* 377 The dextro-tartrate crystallizes out. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 855 Dextro-glucose occurs abundantly in sweet fruits, frequently together with cane sugar. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 731 Dextrotartaric Acid is the acid of fruits.

Dextro·rsal, *a. rare.* [f. L. *dextrorsum* (see next) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1828 Webster, *Dextrorsal,* rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

Dextrorse (dekstrō·ɹs), *a.* [ad. L. *dextrorsum, -sus,* for *dextrovorsum, -versum,* turned to the right.] Turned towards the right hand.

Used by botanists in two opposite senses. The earlier authors, Linnæus, the De Candolles, etc., used it as='to the right-hand of the observer'; modern botanists generally use it as='to the right hand of the plant, or of a person round whom the plant might be twining', which is to the left of the external observer.)

1864 in Webster. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 140 Direction of Overlapping. It may be to the right (*dextrorse*).

Dextrose (de·kstrōus). *Chem.* [f. L. *dexter, dextra* (see above), with the ending of *glucose*: see -OSE².] The form of Glucose which is dextro-rotatory to polarized light; dextro-glucose; ordinary glucose or grape-sugar.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 396 Dextrose, or right-handed glucose. 1872 Thudichum *Chem. Phys.* 7 It polarises to the right four times more intensely than dextrose sugar. 1878 M. Foster *Phys.* (1879) App. 673 Dextrose is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in æther.

Dextrous: see Dexterous.

Dey[1] (dēⁱ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 dæge, 3 daie, 4, 8 deie, 4–5 deye, 5–9 dey, 9 dai, dei (*dial.*). [OE. *dæge,* corresp. to ON. *deigja,* maid, female servant, house-keeper (whence Sw. *deja* dairy-maid):—OTeut. **daigjōn,* from ablaut-stem of the vb. (in Gothic) *deigan, daig, dig-un, digan-,* to knead; whence Goth. *daigs,* OE. *dāg, dāh,* dough.

The primitive meaning 'kneader', 'maker of bread', appears in OE. in the first quotation; in ON. and in early ME. we find the wider sense of 'female servant', 'woman employed in a house or farm'. Cf. also ON. *bú-deigja* (*bú,* house, household) and mod. Norw. *bu deia, sæter-deia, sætar-deia.* The same word, or a cognate derivative of the same root, is understood to form the second element in OE. *hlǽfdīge, hlǽfdīge* now Lady. See also Dairy.]

1. A woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it; in early use, also, with the more general sense, female servant, maid-servant. Still in living use in parts of Scotland.

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 277/8 *Pristris* [for *pistris*] dæge. *a* 1087 *Record of Contract* in Earle *Land-Charters* 268 Her swutelað. þ Godwig se bucca hæfð xeboht Leofgife þa dæigean æt norðstoke .. mid healfan punde æt Ælsige abbod to ecan freote. [1086 *Domesday Bk.* lf. 180 b, [In Biseley, Worcestershire] Ibi viij inter servos & ancillas & vaccarius & daia.] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 He awlenes his daie mid cloðes more þan him schuen. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 81 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 And leveth thare behinde..A serjaunt and a deie that leden a sory lif. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 26 She was as it were a maner deye. 14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/42 *Anadrogia,* a deye. *Ibid.* 564/6 *Androchia,* a deye. 1483 in *Cath. Angl.* 16.. in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) II. 262 An old dey or dairy maid at Douglas Castle. 1721 Ramsay *To Gay* xvii, Dance with kiltit dees, O'er mossy plains. *c* 1880 *Lizie Lindsay* in Child *Ballads* VIII. (1892) 524/1 My father he is an old shepherd, My mither she is an old dey. *Ibid.* To the house o' his father's milk-dey. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Dey* (Perthsh.) a dairymaid. [1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 14 This part of the medieval farm was under the management of a deye, or dairy-woman.]

2. Extended to a man having similar duties.

[1351 *Act* 25 *Edw. III* (*Stat. Labourers*) Stat. II. c. 1 Chescun charetter, Caruer, Chaceour des carues, Bercher, Porcher, Deye, et touz autres servantz. 1363 *Act* 37 *Edw. III,* c. 14 Bovers, vachers, berchers .. Deyes, et touz autres gardeinz des bestes.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Deye (Dere, deine A.); Androchius, Androchea, genatarius, genethatia. 1492 *Will of Hadley* (Somerset Ho), William Bayly my dey. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 9 [citing 25 Ed. III] Shepherds, swineherds, deies and all other servants. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 262 Thus would the careful dai be able on all occasions to observe the particular quality of each individual cow's milk. (*Note. Dai* or *dei,* in Aberdeenshire, denotes the person who has the superintendence of a dairy, whether that person be male or female.)

3. *Comb.* **Dey-girl, dey-maid,** a dairy-maid. Also Day-house, -wife, -woman.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxii, This happened so soon as the dey-girl..was about to return.

‖ **Dey**[2] (dēⁱ). Forms: 7 dye, dij, dei, 7 9 dey, [a. F. *dey,* Turkish دای *dāī* 'maternal uncle'. also 'a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, *esp.* among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers appropriated at length to the commanding officer of that corps'.]

The titular appellation of the commanding officer of the Janissaries of Algiers, who, after having for some time shared the supreme power with the pasha or Turkish civil governor, in 1710 deposed the latter, and became sole ruler. There were also deys at Tunis in the 17th c., and the title is found applied to the governor or pasha of Tripoli.

The title of dey was not lately used at Algiers: the sovereign was styled *pacha* and *effendi*; the Moors called him Baba "Father" (*Penny Cycl.* 1833).

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 294 General Blake .. set sayl for Tunnis, where he fired a castle, and nine Turkish ships in Portferino, upon the disdainful refusal of the Dye of that place, to give satisfaction. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1102/1 The late Dey of Tripoli being fled, those People have made choice of Mustaphe Grande to succeed him. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* I. i, By corrupting an Eunuch, [he] was brought into the Seraglio privately, to see the Dye's Mistress. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 91 Sent, the one to the Alcade of Alcazar, the other to the Dij of Algiers. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2313/1 The Dey of Tunis sent his Grace the usual Present. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 329/2 An insult offered by Hassein Pacha, the last dey, to the French consul in April 1827, induced the French government to send an expedition..to take possession of Algiers..in June 1830. 1843 *Ibid.* XXV. 366/2 Of twenty-three deys who reigned [in Tunis], all were strangled or otherwise assassinated, with the exception of five. During these tumultuous times, the beys, who were the second officers of that state, gained the influence, and eventually the succession. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 104 Of all the Janissaries..none were more opposed to the Sultan than those at Belgrade..Already did their commanders designate themselves Dahis, after the example of the Deys of Barbary.

Dey, obs. f. Die *sb.* and *v.*

†**Dey·ar.** *Obs.* [A transl. of AF. *deye* in Acts of Edward III: see Dey[1] 2.] A dairy man.

15.. transl. 37 *Edw. III,* c. 14 Oxherds, Cowherds, Shepherds, Deyars, and all other Keepers of Beasts. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 19 (citing the same act).

Deyde, obs. form of Dead, Died.

Deye, -en, ME. form of Die *v.,* Dye *v.*

Deye-nettle: see Dea-nettle.

Deyer, obs. form of Dyer.

Deyery, obs. form of Dairy.

Deyf(fe, obs. form of Deaf.

Dey-house (dēⁱ·haus). Now *local.* Forms: 4 deyhus, 6 dayhowse, deahouse, deyhowse. [f. Dey[1] + House.] A dairy or dairy-house.

1342–74 *Roll* in *Scriptores tres* (Surtees) App. cxli, Item unam stabulam et unum deyhus de Petynton. *a* 1547 *Surv. Tykford Priory* in *Monast. Anglic.* V. 206 On the northside the gate is a howse called the dayhowse. 1563–73 Cooper

Thesaurus, Cascaria taberna A dayhouse where cheese is made. 1578 *Lanc. Wills* III. 101 Item belongyng to ye deahouse xij brasse pannes vij skelletes two ladles and a scomer. 1825 Britton *Beauties of Wiltsh.* (E. D. S. 1879), *Deyhouse, Da'us, Dayns*, a dairy, or room in which the cheese is made. 1883 Cory *Hampsh. Gloss., Dey-hus.* 1890 *Glouc. Gl., Dey-house* (pronounced dey'us), the dairy.

Deyite, obs. form of Deity.

Deyl, -lle, obs. ff. Dole, Dool, grief, mourning.

Deyle, deyll, obs. form of Deal, part.

Deyme, obs. form of Deem *v.*

Deyn, obs. Sc. variant of Dan[1]: see Den *sb.*

Deyn, for *deyen*, obs. inf. of Die *v.*, Dye *v.*

Deyn, deyne, obs. ff. Dean *sb.*[1] and [2].

Deyne, obs. f. Deign *v.*, var. of Dain *sb*, *a.*, *v.*, Digne, *a.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* (1893) xlii. 28 To luke on me he thocht greit deyne.

Deynous, obs. form of Deignous *a.*

Deynt, Deynte, -tie, Deynteous, Deynteth, etc.: see Daint-.

Deype, obs. form of Deep.

Deyr, deyre, obs. ff. Dear, Dere, hurt.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 561 Wallace persauit his men tuk mekill deyr.

Deyrie, -ry, obs. ff. Dairy.

Deys, obs. f. Dice: see Die *sb.*[1]

Deys, -e, Deysie, -sy, obs. ff. Dais, Daisy.

Deyship (dēˑ ʃip). [f. Dey[2] + -ship.] The state or dignity of a Dey (of Algiers, etc.).

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* viii. (1738) 174 Succeeded him in the Deyship. 1863 Challice *Heroes*, etc. *Louis XVI*, II. 20 He would have sent you Deyship a he-goat.

Deystor, obs. var. of Dyester, dyer.

Deyte, deyyte, obs. ff. Deity.

Deythe, Deyver, obs. ff. Death, Devoir.

Deytron, obs. pl. Daughter.

† **Dey'-wife.** *Obs.* [f. Dey[1].] A dairy woman.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxiv. (1495) 904 Chese . slydeth oute bytwene the fyngres of the Deye wyfe. 1530 Palsgr. 212/2 Dey wyfe, *meterie*. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Hanodwraic*, deywyfe.

† **Dey'-woman.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Dey[1] + Woman.] A dairy woman.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 136 For this Damsell I must keepe her at the Parke, shee is alowd for the Day-woman. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxii, The dey or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family. *Ibid*, The warder .. averred he saw the dey-woman depart. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Day-woman*, Dairymaid.

Dezincation (dĭˑzĭŋkēˑʃən). [f. De- II. 1 + Zinc.] The removal or abstraction of zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. So **Dezi'nk** *v.*, **De-zi'nked** *ppl. a.*, **De-zi'nking** *vbl. sb.*

1891 Eissler *Metall. Argentiferous Lead* 277 Abstrich from dezincation of poor lead. 1892 W. Crookes *Wagner's Chem. Technol* 183 4 Zinkiferous poor lead for de-zinking. .. The de-zinking can at once begin. .. The total de-zinking process, from running the poor lead into the refining process to letting off the de-zinked lead, requires .. nine hours.

Dezincify, dezinkify (dĭˑzĭŋkĭfəi), *v.* [f. De- II 1 + Zincify.] *trans.* To separate zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. Chiefly used in connexion with Parkes' process for desilverizing lead by means of zinc. Hence **Dezi'nkified** *ppl. a.*; also **Dezincifica'tion.**

1874 J. A. Phillips *Elem. Metallurgy* 586 The dezincification of the de-silverised lead is effected by the aid of chloride of lead. 1891 Eissler *Metall. Argentiferous Lead* 304 As only minute quantities of antimony are contained in the lead, dezincification is sufficient. 1892 W. Crookes *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 181 The pan for the de-zinkified poor lead.

Dezymotize (dĭˑzəi mŏtəiz), *v.* [f. De- II. 1 + Zymot-ic + -ize.] *trans.* To free from disease-germs.

1884 *Chr. World* 31 July 578/3 Each [traveller] .. is to 'disinfect and dezymotise his own drinking water'.

Dgiahour, obs. form of Giaour.

Dh- is not an English combination, but, in the English spelling of East Indian words, is used to represent the Indian dental sonant-aspirate, in the Devanāgarī alphabet द्ध *dha*, also the lingual or cerebral sonant-aspirate ढ, more exactly written *ɖha*. In earlier spelling by Europeans these sounds were commonly represented by simple *d*, and in the general rectification of this to *dh*, the latter has been erroneously extended to several words having simple द *da* dental or ड *ɖa* lingual, or to words not really Indian, apparently under the notion that an oriental appearance is given to a word by spelling it with *dh*. Words thus erroneously spelt with *dh* are *dhooly, dhow, dholl, dhoney, dh(o)urra, dhurrie.*

‖ **Dhak** (dhāk). Also **dhawk.** *E. Ind.* [Hindī *dhāk.*] An East Indian tree *Butea frondosa*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*, growing in the jungles in many parts of India, and noted for its brilliant flowers.

[1799 Colebrooke in *Life* (1873) 407 *Note, Butea frondosa*, named Palūs, or Dhāc.] 1825 Heber *Jrnl.* (1828) II. 487 The most common tree, or rather bush, in these forests, is the dhāk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 183 Dr. Hooker states that when in full flower the Dhak tree is a gorgeous sight, the masses of flowers resembling sheets of flame, their 'bright orange-red petals contrasting brilliantly against the jet-black velvety calyx.' The Dhak tree supplies the natives of India with several articles of a useful nature.

‖ **Dhal,** var. of Dal Indian pulse.

‖ **Dharna, dhurna** (dhŭrna). *E. Ind.* Also **dherna.** [Hindī *dharnā* placing, act of sitting in restraint, f Skr. *dhṛ* to place.] A mode of extorting payment or compliance with a demand, effected by the complainant or creditor sitting at the debtor's door, and there remaining without tasting food till his demand shall be complied with; this action is called 'sitting in dharnā' or 'sitting dharnā', and the person on whom it is practised is said to be 'put in dharnā'.

c 1793 Sir J. Shore in *Asiat. Res.* (1799) IV. 332 The practice called Dherna [which] may be translated Caption, or Arrest. 1824 Heber *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 433 To sit 'dhurna' .. till the person against whom it is employed consents to the request offered. 1837 *Indian Penal Code* Act xlv (1860) c. 22 § 508 (Y.) A. sits dhurna at Z.'s door with the intention [etc.]. 1842 W. Miles tr. *Hist. Hydur Naik* 41 (Y.) His troops, for want of their pay, placed him in Dhurna. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 175 Detaining their commanders in the sort of arrest termed dharna. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* 40 (Y.) The institution is, identical with one widely diffused throughout the East, which is called by the Hindoos 'Sitting dharna'.

Dhatura, dhutoora, E. Indian forms of Datura, Dewtry.

1848 G. Wyatt *Revelations of Orderly* (1849) 16 A gang of poisoners .. rifling some travellers to whom they had administered dhutoora. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 5/3 A professional dhatura poisoner.

‖ **Dhobi** (dhōˑbi). *E. Ind.* Also **dhobie, dhoby.** [Hindī *dhobī*, f. *dhōb* washing, Skr. *dhāv-* to wash.] A native washerman in India. Also **dhobi-man.**

1860 W. H. Russell *Diary in India* I. 110 The 'dhoby-man' was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance—a black washerman, dressed in cotton. 1886 Yule *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 242/2 A common Hind. proverb runs .. Like a dhoby's dog belonging neither to the house nor to the riverside. 1891 R. Kipling *Plain Tales fr. Hills* 183 Adored by every one from the dhoby to the dog-boy

‖ **Dhole** (dhōul). *Zool.* [Origin unknown.

Given by Hamilton Smith in 1827, as the name 'in various parts of the East'; but not included among the native Indian names by Blanford (*Fauna of British Ind.* (1888), *Mammals* 143), and unknown to Indian Scholars. (In Canarese, *tōla* is the wolf: can this be, through some confusion, the source of *dhole*?)]

The wild dog of the Deccan in India.

1827 Col. C. H. Smith in E. Griffith *Cuvier's An. Kingd* II. 326 The Dhole, or Wild Dog of the East Indies, is made like the Dingo, but the hairs of the tail are not bushy. It is of a uniform bright red colour, and is found in South Africa, and in various parts of the East, where it is named Dhole. 1837 T. Bell *Brit. Quadrup* in *Penny Cycl.* IX. 58/1 Of dogs in such a state of wildness .. two very remarkable ones are the Dhole of India and the Dingo of Australia. 1866 Wood *Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 89 The Kholsun, or Dhole as it is often called, of British India. *Ibid.* 90 The sanguinary contests between the Dholes and their prey.

‖ **Dholl,** = Dal, the Cajan pea, Indian pulse.

1878 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* I. vi. (ed. 5) 253 Mr. Cornish mentions that in the Sepoy Corps, the men are much subject to diarrhœa from the too great use of the 'dholl' (*Cajanus indicus*).

‖ **Dhoney, doney** (dōuˑni). Also 6–7 **doni, tonee, tony.** [ad. Tamil, *thōṇi* (pronounced *dōṇi*): perh. a foreign word; cf. Pers. دونی *dōnī* a yacht.

(Spelt *donny* by the French writer Pyrard de la Val *c* 1610.] A small native sailing vessel of Southern India.

1582 N. Lichfield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* lxi. 125 a, Cochim, from whence they were minded to send the Tone which carried the pepper, laden with merchandise. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 70 Near to Zeilan, where they use flat-bottome boats, called Tune, because they have little bottome. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. 103 (Y.) Amongst the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arabs, the patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel. 1880 *Standard* 15 May 5/3 His Wardian cases will cumber the decks of Arab dhows, Coromandel dhoneys. 1894 *Monthly Circ. Lloyd's Reg.*, Abbreviations .. Dhy. Dhoney.

Dhooley, -lie, -ly, erron. ff. Doolie, a litter.

Dhoop, erron. f. Doob an Indian grass.

‖ **Dhoti, dhootie** (dhōuˑti, dhūˑti). Also 7 **duttee,** 9 **dote, dhotee, -ty, dhootie, dhooty.** [Hindī *dhōtī.*] The loin cloth worn by Hindus; a long narrow cloth which is wound round the body, passed between the thighs, and tucked in under the waist-band behind.

1628 in W. N. Samsbury *Cal. State Papers E. Ind.* (1878) III. 24 (Y.) Price of calicoes, duttees fixed. 1810 T. Williamson *Vade Mecum* I. 247 (Y.) A dotee or waist-cloth. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 277 He must .. leave the house with nothing on but his gombong and dhootie. 1881 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Jan., Shirtings, dhooties, mulls and jacconets are all very firm. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* x 203 Clad simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 3/1, I never remember seeing him in anything but a delicate pink silk dhotee. 1894 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 213 Ordinary coolies dressed only in their 'dhotis' or loin-cloths.

Dhourra, dhurra, = Durra, Indian millet.

‖ **Dhow, dow** (dau). Also **daou, daw.** [Original language unknown; now in use all round the coast of the Arabian Sea from Western India to E. Africa, also on Lake Nyanza. The Marāthī form is *ḍāw*, and the word exists in mod. Arabic as داو *dāw* (Johnson 1852). See Dh-.

If the word *tava* occurring of date 1470 in Athanasius Nikitin (India in 15th c., Hakl. Soc. 1858) be, as it appears to be, the same word, it would tend to localize the word at Ormus or Hormuz in the Persian Gulf.]

A native vessel used on the Arabian Sea, generally with a single mast, and of 150 to 200 tons burden; but the name is somewhat widely applied to all Arab vessels, and has become especially well known in connexion with the slave trade on the East coast of Africa.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 255 A fleet of piratical Dows. 1803 *Ibid.* IX. 216 The navigation of the Red Sea is confined to vessels which they call *daous*. .They carry a single square sail. 1809 *Q. Rev.* Aug. 108 At Mocha they hired a dow. 1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* I. 178 On board a small and very singular craft, called a dow. 1860 Krapf *Travels E. Africa* 117, I left .. Takaungu in a small boat, called a 'Daw' by the Suahilis .. the smallest sea-going vessel. 1862 *Illustr. Melbourne Post* 26 July, The boats .. captured a large number of slave dhows off the eastern coast. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* Pref. 9 The general effect is to drive the independent native chiefs to the Arab dhow slave trade. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 The Slave Dhows on the East Coast of Africa are specially rigged for running with the Monsoons. 1883 *Bombay Gazetteer* XIII. 717–8 (Y.) Dhau is a large vessel which is falling into disuse .. Their origin is in the Red Sea. The word is used vaguely, and is applied to baghlas. 1886 Yule *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 243/1 *Dhow, Dow* .. used on the E. African coast for craft in general; but in the mouths of Englishmen on the western seas of India it is applied specially to the old-fashioned vessel of Arab build, with a long 'grab' stem, *i. e.* rising at a long slope from the water, and about as long as the keel, usually with one mast and lateen-rig.

Dhurrie, durrie (dŭˑri). [Hindī *darī.* See Dh-.] A kind of cotton carpet of Indian manufacture, usually made in rectangular pieces with fringes at the ends, and used for sofa-covers, curtains, and similar purposes.

1880 Eliot James *Indian Industries* iv. 19 Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable. 1891 Cotes *Two Girls on a Barge* 21 Curtains to hang .. and dhurries to be draped over the fresh-scented pine of the little cabins. *Ibid.* 22 The dhurries to be arranged æsthetically on either crosswise beam.

Di- (di, dəi) *pref.*[1], repr. L. *dī-*, reduced form of *dis-*, used in L. before the consonants *b, d, g* (usually), *l, m, n, r, s* + cons., *v*, and sometimes before *j*, as in *dī-būcināre, dī-dūcĕre, dī-gestio, dī-gressio, dī-jūdicāre, dī-jungĕre* and *dis-jungĕre, dī-lātāre, dī-minuĕre, dī-missio, dī-numerāre, dī-rectus, dī-ruptio, dī-spersus, di-stinguĕre, dī-strictus, dī-vertĕre.* Often changed back in late L. and Romanic popular words to the full form *dis-*, whence *dismiss, disrupt*; but in mod. Eng. generally *di-*. In OF. and ME. often varying with *de-*, whence *defer, demission* sb.[2], *devise*, from L. *differre, dimissio, dīvīsa.* This took place especially before a radical beginning with *s* + cons., where *di-* was phonetically identified with *dis-*, and shared in the alternation of *dis-*:—*des-* (De- 6, Des-, Dis-). Thus in ME. *desperse, destinct, destill, destrain, destress* for *dis-*; and per contra *dispair, dispise, dispite, dispoil, distroy* for *de-*. For its force in composition, see Dis-: it is not, like the latter, a living prefix. The historical pronunciation in an unstressed syllable is (di-); cf. *divide, diversion, diminish*; but in cases where there is a parallel word in *de-*, as *delate, dilate*, it is usually pronounced (dəi-) for the sake of distinction, and the present tendency is to extend (dəi-) to other words, as *digest, dilute, diluvium, diradiation, direct, diverge, diverse, divest.* This seems due partly to analysis of the compound, partly to the influence of stressed forms as *di'gest* sb. *divers*, in which the *i* is long and diphthongal.

Di- (dəi, dī), *pref.*[2], repr. Gr. δι- for δίς twice, as in δίγαμος twice married, δίγλωττος double-tongued, bilingual, δίδραχμος worth two drachmas, δίπτυχος double-folded. Hence, **1.** Entering into numerous Eng. words, mostly technical, as *dichromic, dicotyledon, digamma, digamy, diglot, digraph, dilemma, diphthong, diptych, distich, disyllable*; also in the nomenclature of Natural History as *Diadelphia, Diandria, Didelphia, Diptera*: which see in their alphabetical places. So in Crystallography, as in *di-tetrahedron* a crystal having twice four sides or planes; so *di-hexahedron*, etc.

2. As a living prefix, used in *Chemistry*, with the names of compounds and derivatives, in the general sense 'twice, double', but with various special applications.

a. With the names of classes of compounds, as *bromide, oxide, sulphide, cyanide, acetate, chlorate, nitrate, sulphate, amide, amine*, etc., expressing the presence of two atoms or combining equivalents of the element or radical, as *carbon dioxide* CO_2, *manganese dichloride* $MnCl_2$.

† In the earlier part of the 19th c. the use was different: the Latin prefix *bi-* was then used, where *di-* is now, to express two proportions of the chlorous constituent, as in *bi-chloride of mercury* = corrosive sublimate; while the Greek *di-* was used to express two proportions of the basic constituent; thus calomel, when supposed to contain two of mercury to one of chlorine, was called a *di-chloride*.

b. With the names of specific compounds (chiefly organic), indicating a body having twice the formula of a given compound; used chiefly with the names of hypothetical radicals, to indicate the free state of these (supposed to be that of a double molecule), as in *di-allyl, dibenzyl, dicyanogen*.

In *diphenol*, the use is less exact, since this substance has not exactly the constitution of two molecules of phenol.

c. With the name (or combining form of the name) of an element or radical, expressing the presence of two atoms or molecules of that body, as in *di-hydr(o)-, di-oxy-, di-carbon-, di- carb(o)-, di-nitr(o)-, di-az(o)-, di-chlor(o)-, di-brom(o)-, di-iod(o)-, di-sulph(o)-, di-phosph(o)-, di-bor(o)-, di-arsen(o)-, di-ammoni(o)-, di-amm(o)-, di-amid(o)-, di-cyan(o)-, di-methyl-, di-ethyl-, di-propyl-, di-amyl-, di-allyl-*. Used especially in organic chemistry, to indicate that two atoms or molecules of the body take the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as in *dibromomethane, dichlorobenzene*.

d. These formations (c) are sometimes used attributively or adjectively as separate words, as *di-azo* compounds, *di-carbon* series, *di-phenyl* group. So with other adjectives, as *diacid, dihydric, diphenic*.

e. On the preceding classes of words derivatives are formed, as *diazotize, diazotype, dichromated*.

Di-, *pref.*[3], the form of DIA- used before a vowel, as in *di-acoustic, di-æresis, di-esis, di-ocese, di-optric, di-orama*.

Dia-, *pref.*[1], before a vowel **di-**, repr. Gr. διᾰ-, δι-, the prep. διά through, during, across, by. [orig. *δϝια, from root of *δϝο, δύο two, and so related to δίς, *δϝίς twice (DI-[2]) and L. *dis-* a-two, asunder (DIS-, DI-[1]).] Much used in Greek in composition, in the senses 'through, thorough, thoroughly, apart', as in διάδρομος running through, διάλεκτος discourse, διάμετρος measure through or crosswise, diameter, διατριβή wearing through or away, pastime, δίοπτρον a thing for looking through, a spy-glass. Hence in English, in a few old words through Latin and French, or Latin only, and in many modern scientific and technical words formed directly from Greek, or on Greek analogies.

Dia-, *pref.*[2], in medical terms. In Greek such phrases as διὰ καρύων, διὰ κωδειῶν, διὰ μίσυος, διὰ μόρων, διὰ τριῶν πεπερίων, διὰ τεσσάρων, διὰ πέντε, meaning 'made or consisting of nuts, of poppy-heads, of vitriol, of mulberries, of three peppers, of four or of five (ingredients)', etc., were applied to medicaments of which these ingredients were the chief constituents, the full form implied being τὸ διὰ τριῶν πεπερίων φάρμακον medicament made up of three peppers, etc. By the Latin physicians these phrases were treated as words, thus *diachȳlōn, diacissōn, diacŏdīōn, diaglaucīōn, diagrydiōn, dialibanōn, diamelilōtōn, diamelitōn, diamisyos, diamorōn, diapente, diatessarōn*; and their number was increased by many later formations of the same kind. Their grammatical character tended to be forgotten, final *-ōn* (Gr. *-ων*) being taken for *-on* (Gr. *-ον*), and then latinized as *-um*, e.g. *diachȳlum, diaglaucium, dialibanum, dihæmatum* (δι' αἱμάτων); or a nominative was otherwise formed, as *diapentes*. The *New Sydenham Society's Lexicon* gives about eighty of these in mediæval and early modern Latin.

Several of these are given in French form by Cotgrave; many were formerly in English use, either in their mediæval-Latin form or partly anglicized. Phillips 1678-1706 has '*Dia*, a Greek Preposition .. set before the names of many medicinal compositions, to which that of the principal Ingredient is usually joined, by Physicians and Apothecaries, as *Diaprunum, Diascordium, Diasenna*, etc.' Only a few, e.g. DIACHYLUM, survive in modern use: see also, in their alphabetical places, DIACATHOLICON, DIACODIUM, DIAGRYDIUM, DIAMBER, DIAMORON, DIAPALMA, DIAPRUNE, DIASCORD, DIASENNA, DIATESSARON. Among others, are the obsolete **Disca'rthami (-amy)** [F. *diacartami* Cotgr.], a preparation of carthamus or bastard saffron; **Diaca'ssia**, of cassia or bastard cinnamon; **Diaci'ssum** [Gr. κισσῶν], of ivy leaves; **Diacora'llion**, composed of red coral; **Diacymi'non, diacimi'non** [F. *diaciminon* Cotgr.; Gr. κυμῖνον], composed of cumin; **Diagala'nga** [F. *diagalange*], made of galanga or galingale; **Diamargari'ton** [also in OF.; Gr. μαργαρίτων of pearls]; † **Diapeni'dion** *Obs.* [med. L. *pēnidion, -um* (F. *penide* 'a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold') = Gr. *πηνίδιον, dim. of πήνη thread. (See Skeat *Notes to P. Pl.*, E.E.T.S. 110.).] **Diaphœ'nic(-on)** [F. *diaphenicum* Cotgr.; Gr. φοινίκων of dates]; **Dia'rrhodon** [F. *diarrodon* Cotgr.; Gr. ῥόδων of roses, διάρροδον (*sc.* κολλύριον a salve) compound of roses]; **Diarhu'barb**, a preparation of rhubarb; **Diatra'gacanth** [OF. *diadragant*, etc. Godef.], preparation of tragacanth; **Diatriopiperon, -santalon**, a preparation consisting of three kinds of pepper, or of sanders or sandal-wood; **Diazi'ngiber, -zi'nziber**, a confection of ginger.

The 17-18th c. English Dictionaries, Phillips, Bailey, Chambers, Ash, etc., give also *diabo'tanum*, a plaster made of herbs, *diacalami nthe, diaca'pparis* (of capers), *diacaryon* (of walnuts), *diacasto'reum, diachalci'tis, diacinnamo'mum, diacito'nium, diacoprægia* (of goats' dung), *diacorum* (of acorus or calamus), *diaco'stum* (of costmary), *diacro'mmyon* (of onions), *diacydo'nium* (conserve of quinces, marmalade), *diadamasce'num* (of damsons), *diaglauci'on* (of glaucium), *diahe'xapla* (a drink for horses of six ingredients), *diahy'ssopum, diala'cca* (of gum lac), *dialthæ'a* (of marsh mallow), *diame'rdes* (of ordure), *diamo'schum* (of musk), *diani'sum* (of anise), *dianu'cum* (of walnuts), *diaolsba'num, diapapa'ver* (of poppies), *diapompholy'gos* (of pompholyx), *diasaty'rion, diasebe'sten, diatri'bus* (of three sorts of sanders), *diaxyla'loes* (of wood of aloes), etc. Cf. also 1681 BURTON *Anat. Melanch.* II. iv. I. v.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 113 Use *Diacameron. 1544 PHAER. *Regim. Life* (1553) A vij a, A potion .. made of halfe an ounce of *diacartamy dissolved in iij ounces of betome. 1565 73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cnicos*, an herbe called Carthamus, wherof is made an notable confection named Diacarthami to purge fleume. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxii. 762 First sufficiently cleanse with *Diacassia with Turpentine. 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 224 Duas pixides de conserves vocatis *'dinciirin'. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 53 Take .. 'Diacorallion a Dram and a half. 1362 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* A. v. 101 May no Sugei so swete aswagen hit vnnebe, No no Diopendion [*v. rr.* dya-pendyon, diapenydion, B. diapenidion] dryve it from myn herte. 1615 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 127 A certaine portion of the Electuarie *Diaphœnicon*, mingled with . powder of *Diagridium*. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 133 Diaphœnicon a purging electuary .. which receiveth that name from Dates. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Diaphœnic* .. a soft purgative electuary. 1789 *Archæol.* IX. 233 Diarhodon ad servorum seems a salve or water of roses for inflammations in the eyes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 229 Trociscus de turbit maad wip *diarubarbe. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Diatraganth*, a confection .. good against hot diseases of the breast. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 238 Ȝeve him *diatrion piperion or anoþer hoot electuarie. *Ibid.*, He schal take *diazinziberum of oure makinge 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Directs. Health* (1602) 63 If you be troubled with rheumes..vse diatrion piperion.

† **Dia, dya**, *sb. Obs.* The pharmaceutical prefix *Dia-*[2], used as a separate word: A medical preparation or compound.

Goats' milk dia, a specific preparation of which goats' milk was the chief ingredient: see DIA-[2].

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 173 And dryuen awey deth with dyas and dragges [*v. rr.* dias, drogges]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 40 Drugge nor dya was none in Bury towne. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness* I. *Bk. Simples* 22 b, Eaten, either in Goates milk Dia, or Syruppe.

Diabantite (dəiăbæ'ntəit). *Min.* [irregularly f. DIABASE (as if the latter represented Gr. διάβας, διαβαντ- having crossed over) + -ITE. Substituted by Hawes 1875 for the Ger. name *diabantachromyn.*] A chlorite-like mineral occurring in diabase and giving to this rock its green colour.

1875 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. IX. 454 On Diabantite.

Diabase (dəi'ăbēs). *Min.* [a. F. *diabase*, erroneously formed, since (according to Littré) it was meant to signify 'rock with two bases' (for which *dibase* would have been a proper form), and subsequently abandoned by its author, Brongniart, for Haüy's name *diorite*; but in 1842 re-introduced by Hausmann, perhaps with an intended affiliation to Gr. διάβασις a crossing over, transition.]

The name originally given by A. Brongniart to the rock afterwards called DIORITE; now applied to a fine-grained, compact, crystalline granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, with chloritic matter in varying amount; a variety of the class of rocks called greenstone and trap, being an altered form of basalt.

[1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 609 *Greenstone* (note), *Diabase* of some French mineralogists.] 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 166 They observed two large veins of gneiss in the slate, containing balls of granular diabase or greenstone. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* ix. 79 *Diabase*, a massive hornblende rock .. It is like diorite in composition, except that the feldspar is less abundant, and is either labradorite or oligoclase. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 145 The main difference between diabase and basalt appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the 'viridite' so characteristic of them.

b. *attrib.*, as in **diabase-aphanite**, a very fine-grained variety of quartz-diabase in which the separate constituents are not distinguishable by the naked eye; **diabase-porphyrite, -porphyry**, the dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact diabase-like mass; **diabase-schist**, a schistose form of diabase-aphanite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 343 If the diabase contains distinct crystals of porphyry, it is a diabase porphyry, the green porphyry or oriental verd-antique of Greece .. being of this nature. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* 247 Diabase aphanite.. Diabase schist.

Diabasic (dəiăbē'sik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diabase.

1884 *Science* 20 June 763/1 Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by diabasic eruptives.

‖ **Dia'basis.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Gr. διάβασις, from διαβαίνειν to pass over.] A passing over.

1678 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 234 This Diabasis or passing of the Worship to the Prototype.

Diabaterial (dəi ăbătī'riăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. διαβατήρια (*sc.* ἱερά) offerings before crossing the border, or a river (f. διαβατός to be crossed, διαβαίνειν to go through, cross) + -AL.] Pertaining to the crossing of a frontier or river.

1784-90 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* XVII. iv. (1829) III. 112 There, according to the constant practice of the Greeks .. the diabaterial or border-passing sacrifice was performed.

† **Di'abete.** *Med. Obs.* [a. F. *diabète* (1611 in Cotgr., but prob. earlier in medical use), ad. L. *diabētes*, a. Gr. διαβήτης: see next.] = next.

1541 COPLAND tr. *Guydon's Chirurg.* V iij b, Aucyen graunteth in diabete the water of the clere mylke of a shepe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* (1608) 279 As opposite the Diabete. Distills vs still. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 23 *Diabete* or *Potdropsy*, an extraordinarie fluxe of the vrine. 1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 19 Ever sick of a Diabete.

Diabetes (dəiăbī'tiz). *Med.* [a. L. *diabētēs*, a. Gr. διαβήτης, *lit.* 'a passer through; a siphon', also, in Aretæus as the name of the disease, f. διαβαίνειν to pass through.]

† **1.** A siphon. *Obs.*

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 107 If a Glass *Diabetes* or Syringe be made of a sufficient length.

2. *Med.* A disease characterized by the immoderate discharge of urine containing glucose, and accompanied by thirst and emaciation.

Sometimes called *Diabetes mellitus*, to distinguish it from *Diabetes insipidus* which is characterized by an absence of saccharine matter. (In 18th c. usually with *the* or *a*.)

1562 TURNER *Baths* 7 a, It is good for the flixe to the chamber pot called of the beste Physicianes Diabetes, that is when a man maketh water oft and much. 1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* 70 [It] helps the Diabetes, or continual passing. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 106 The earl of Gainsborough died lately of a diabetes. 1769 ALEXANDER tr. *Morgagni's Seats and Causes of Diseases* II. III. 465 A certain Count, who had laboured under a diabetes. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 327 Rollo was..the first who proved the presence of sugar in the blood during diabetes. 1875 T. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 7) I 28 A temporary diabetes can occasionally be produced by the excessive consumption of sugar or starch. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 59 In diabetes the skin is dry and harsh.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II viii. 273 What is the reason of this Diabetes Celestial, when the Clouds are so often dropping, and can't hold? 1839 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 375/2 Knowing your diabetes of mind.

Diabetic (dəiăbē'tik), *a.* [a. F. *diabétique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diabētic-us*, f. *diabetes*: see prec. and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to diabetes or its treatment.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 88 Dr. Lubbock began to suspect it was connected with the diabetic diathesis. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 308 The sugar of diabetic urine. 1845 tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 66 Diabetic sugar .. is identical in its chemical composition with sugar of grapes.

2. Affected with diabetes.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 209 The body of my diabetic patient. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 579 This .. explains the remarkable vulnerability of the tissues of diabetic persons. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 107 Some..diseased states of the body, the diabetic for instance.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, Society, long pining, diabetic, consumptive, can be regarded as defunct.

B. *sb.* One who suffers from diabetes.

1840 A. TWEEDIE *Libr. Med.* IV. 259 Exaggerated notions ..of the quantity of food which diabetics consume. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 74 Many a diabetic can consume one pound..of rump steak at a sitting.

Diabetical (dəiăbē'tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DIABETIC 1.

1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 458 He was affected with the Diabeticall passion. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. ii. 58 The Diabeticall disease, called by some a *Pot-dropsie*.

Diablerie (dĭ,ă'blĕri). Also **-ery.** [a. F. *diablerie* (dyablərĭ), in 13th c. *deablerie*, f. *diable* devil + *-erie*: see -ERY.]

1. Business belonging to or connected with the devil, or in which the devil is employed or has a hand; dealings with the devil; sorcery or conjuring in which the devil is supposed to assist; wild recklessness, devilry.

1751 WARBURTON in Pope's Wks. (1757) IV. 235 *note*, The

diablerie of witchcraft and purgatory. **1809** *Q. Rev.* May 347 We are no defenders of ghost seeing and diablerie. **1812** SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 270 The night mare has been a fruitful source of miracles and diablery in the Romish mythology. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 211 Miss Eva .. appeared to be fascinated by her wild diablerie, as a dove is sometimes charmed by a glittering serpent. **1868** GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. 59 Diablerie that pales the girls and puzzles all the boys.

2. That part of mythology which has to do with the devil or devils; devil-lore; the description or representation of devils.

1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* viii, The devil, in the old stories of *diablerie*, was always sure to start up at the elbow of any one who nursed diabolical purposes. **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* ix, Erskine showed Lewis Scott's version of 'Lenore' and the 'Wild Huntsman'; and mentioned that his friend had other specimens of the German Diablerie in his portfolio. **1882** T. MOZLEY *Remin.* I. x. 76 An extraordinary figure that might have stepped out of a scene of German *diablerie*.

3. The realm, world, or assemblage of devils.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 205 She might have fancied that she had got hold of some sooty gnome from the land of Diablerie. **1880** W. LEIGHTON *Shaks. Dream* 50 Out of sin's diablery We arise, the fateful three.

Dia·blerist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] A painter or drawer of pictures in which devils are represented (called in Fr. *diableries*).

1859 *Eminent Men & Pop. Bk.* 72 Caricature after the manner of Gilray or the French Diablerists.

‖**Diablotin** (di̇ablotæ̃n). [F. *diablotin*, dim. of *diable* devil.] A little devil; an imp.

1812 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 1 Jan. (1894) I. viii. 237 A whole hive of these little diablotins. **1821** — *Kenilw.* xxiv, The little diablotin again thrust in his oar. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 746 The mischievous diablotin who had cut so principal a figure among his tormentors.

Diabolarch (dəi͵æ·bǒlaɹk), *sb.* [f. Gr. διάβολος devil + -ἀρχός ruler.] The ruler or prince of the devils, the arch-fiend.

1845 J. OXLEE *Three Lett. Archbp. Canterb. & Confut. Diabolarchy* I. 27 The universal belief not only in the existence, but in the pluripresence and prepotency of a Diabolarch, commonly called, The Devil. *Ibid.* 32 Such an antagonist of the Almighty as a Diabolarch or the Devil.

Diabolarchy (dəi͵æ·bǒlaɹki). [f. as prec. + Gr. -αρχία, f. ἀρχή rule.] The position of a diabolarch; the rule of the devil (as 'prince of the powers of the air').

1845 J. OXLEE *Three Lett. Archbp. Canterb. & Confut. Diabolarchy* I. 29, I must distinguish between *a* devil and *the* devil .. as the whole error of the Diabolarchy. *Ibid* 35 The dogma of a Diabolarchy could have been first revealed to the world neither by Moses nor by Christ. **1879** M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. IV. xix. 212 A great deal might be plausibly said for this atmospheric diabolarchy.

Dia·bolepsy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. διάβολος devil, after *catalepsy*, *epilepsy*, from Gr. -ληψία = -ληψις taking, seizure.] Diabolical seizure or possession. So **Diabole·ptic**, one possessed with a devil.

1886 H. MAUDSLEY *Nat. Causes* 315 Neither theolepsy nor diabolepsy nor any other lepsy in the sense of possession of the individual by an external power.

Diabo·liad. [f. Gr. διάβολος, L. *diabolus* devil + -AD 1 c, after *Iliad*, and the like.] An epic of the devil; a tale of the devil's doings.

1777 W. COMBE (*title*), The Diaboliad, a poem. **1838** G. S. FABER *Inquiry* III. v. 339 To believe all the Manichean Diaboliads ascribed to the old Paulicians and the later Albigenses.

Diabolic (dəiăbǫ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *diabolique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diabolicus* (in Vulgate), a. Gr. διαβολικός, f. διάβολος devil.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the devil; belonging to, having to do with, or under the influence of the devil.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 199 Alle deabolik doeris dispise hem ichone. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 292 a/1 To knowe by what moyen his doughter myght ben preserued from this vexacyon dyabolyke. **1533-4** *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To vse the said Elizabeth, as a diabolike instrument, to stirre, moue, and prouoke the people of this realme. *a* **1555** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 290 But not the church which you call catholic, which sooner might be termed diabolic. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 95 Doubt .. of Diabolic pow'r, Active within beyond the sense of brute. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 13 Suitable to many Ecstatic Diabolic Enthusiasts. **1822** BYRON *Vis. Judgment* xxxvii, Satan .. merely bent his diabolic brow An instant. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii. A Hell .. without Life, though only diabolic Life, were more frightful. *c* **1850** NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 118 Diabolic legions press thee. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ii. 48 Theories .. about lunacy and diabolic possession.

b. Pertaining to witchcraft or magic as attributed to Satanic influence.

1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* vi. (1840) 59, I have already entered my protest against all those arts called magical and diabolic. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I, His belief in some diabolic fortune favouring Tito.

c. Like or resembling the devil.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iii. (1845) 71 A .. more or less Diabolic-looking man. **1862** H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* I. iii, Some I daily met Of aspect diabolic.

2. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish, fiendish; inhumanly wicked.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B. ij, Lesyng is a synne dyabolyque. **1546** BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 10 (R.) Of these most hellish and diabolick frutes, holy S. Paule admonished the Romains, in the first chaptre of his Epistle. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii. (1851) 306 He does not play the Soothsayer but the diabolick slanderer of prayers. **1871** MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 193 A diabolic drama of selfishness and violence. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlviii. 363 No diabolic delight.

†**B.** as *sb.* An agent of the devil. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xv. 214 Of inuocacyons of the deuyll or of paccyons with hym & with his dyabolykes. **1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 215 Witches ..Hydro and Pyro-mantiques and other Diaboliques.

Diabolical (dəiăbǫ·likăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the devil; actuated by or proceeding from the devil; of the nature of the devil.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 59 Be neuer taken in dyabolycall engyne. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 114 b, [They] adiudged the same Jone [of Arc] a sorceresse, and a diabolical blasphemeresse of God. **1603** *Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 400 He began to suspect the same apparition to be diabolical or merely fantastical. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xii. § 10. 175 The most ancient of all diabolicall tentations.. Yee shall be as Gods, knowing good and evill. **1651** — *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 370 Hee was commonly thought a Magician, and his Art Diabolicall. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 409 If a God .. governs Nature, diabolical spirits direct and confound at least the affairs of the children of men. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 6 (1875) 21 That Religion is divine and Science diabolical, is a proposition .. implied in many a clerical declamation.

b. Resembling a devil in outward appearance.

1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 9 Daubing diabolical angels for ale-houses. **1839** W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 34/1 An old fantastical-looking dwelling. literally covered with diabolical figures.

2. Characteristic of or befitting the devil; devilish, fiendish, atrociously wicked or malevolent.

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. vii. 141 b, Of al these supersticiouse sectes afore rehersed there is not one so diabolical as the sect of Mahometaines. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 This Mystery .. that is so horrid, and Diabolical, and so Antipodal to both the Person and Spirit of Christ. **1709** STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68. P 1 This Malevolence does not proceed from a real Dislike of Virtue, but a diabolical Prejudice against it. **1789** GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 321 To collect the various papers found in the Bastile, and then .. to write the annals of that diabolical castle. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, I shall never forget the diabolical sneer which writhed Rashleigh's wayward features. **1882** B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. vii. 134 Such diabolical vengeance, uprooting my home and estranging my wife. **1884** A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* vi. 193 Their so-called poverty is nothing else but a diabolical lie.

†**B.** *sb.* A person possessed by a devil; one of diabolical character. *Obs.*

1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 As your naturals and diabolicals would have you to do. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 127 That devilish [doctrine] concerning infants, which so many divines (more fitly they might be called diabolicals!) have repeated after St. Augustine.

Hence **Diabolica·lity**, diabolicalness.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* Introd. 16 Then we should see .. diabolicality .. overwhelm everything good.

Diabolically (dəiăbǫ·likăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a diabolical manner; devilishly, very wickedly or badly, atrociously.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 164 If onlie these odious terms maliciouslie, traiterouslie, diabollicallie were put out of the inditement. **1633** PRYNNE *Histriom.* I. II. Chorus (R.), So diabolically absurd, so audaciously impious, so desperately prophane. **1681** N. N. *Rome's Follies* 37 By'r Lady the Woman grows Diabollically Impudent. **1756** FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 113 You look divinely, child. But .. they have dressed you most diabolically. **1853** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 81 A place as diabolically wicked as it was wealthy.

Diabo·licalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diabolicalness*, devilish Nature. *a* **1800** J. WARTON *Sat. Ranelagh House*, I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive diabolicalness.

Di:aboli·city. *nonce-wd.* Diabolic quality.

1865 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 294 If the Apostolicity become Diabolicity.

†**Diabo·licly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [-LY [2].] = DIABOLICALLY.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 21 Sin is..autoritativly, exemplarily and Diabolicly, in public, countenanced.

Dia·bolifuge. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *diabolus* devil + -FUGE, L. *fugium*, after *febrifuge*.] Something that drives away the devil.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xi. (1885) 279 Odor as potent as that of the angel's diabolifuge.

Diabolify (dəiăbǫ·lifəi), *v.* [f. L. *diabolus* devil + -FY.] *trans.* To make a devil of; to figure as a devil.

1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* 59 (L.) The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and diabolifies him. **1813** J. FORSYTH *Excurs. Italy* 222 Dante's devils, his Minos and his Charon diabolified.

Hence **Diabolifica·tion.**

1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 346/1 Apotheosis is still with us, and diabolification (if I may coin such a word).

Dia·bolish, *adv. nonce-wd.* Humorous substitute for 'Devilish'.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* v. (1891) 121 The Professor said it was a diabolish good word. **1860** — *Prof. Breakf.-t.* xi. 251 This was a diabolish snobby question.

Diabolism (dəi͵æ·bǒliz'm). [f. Gr. διάβολ-ος devil + -ISM: cf. DIABOLIZE.]

1. Action in which the devil has, or is supposed to have, a share; dealing with the devil; sorcery, witchcraft.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxx. Wks. II. 559 Diabolism or symbolizing with infernal spirits. **1762** WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* II. xii, The Farce of Diabolisms and Exorcisms. **1855** SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 82 Any compact savouring of diabolism. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 466 Ephesus was the head-quarters of diabolism and sorcery.

2. Action or conduct worthy of the devil; diabolical or devilish conduct, devilry.

1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* Introd. C iij, If you had rather, call it Church-Tyranny, Cruelty, or Diabolism. **1683** E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 18 Speculativ Infidelitie, practicous Atheism, horrid Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism. **1777** T. CAMPBELL *Surv. S. Ireland* (1778) 298 A degree of diabolism, not to be found in the human heart. **1826** *Gent. Mag.* I. 636/1 The mob are stimulated by harangues to new acts of diabolism. **1884** J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 75 To put an end to their censure, their malice, their diabolism of spirit.

†**b.** A doctrine of devils; a devilish system of belief. *Obs.*

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 66 [He] taught .. [that] there was an equalitie of al men, and communion of al things, which is pure Anabaptisme, or Diabolisme rather.

3. Doctrine or system of opinions as to devils; belief in or worship of the devil.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 557 Delusion, Fanaticism, Enthusiasm, Quakerism, Diabolism. **1822** LAMB *Lett.* xii. *To B. Barton* 114, I do not know whether diabolism is part of your creed. **1874** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 4 Putting aside the terrors of diabolism, which are engrained in the native African mind.

4. The character or nature of a devil.

1754 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. i, Only enough [goodness] to make him partaker of the imperfection of humanity, instead of the perfection of diabolism. **1778** T. HARTLEY *Pref. Swedenborg's Heav. & H.* (1851) 48 Now the very idea of diabolism carries in it a repugnance and hatred to God and goodness. **1838** *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 770 The brutal vulgar ruffian, who makes as close an approach to pure diabolism as the imperfect faculties of human nature will permit.

Diabolist (dəi͵æ·bǒlist). [mod. f. as prec. + -IST.] A professor or teacher of diabolism; a writer who deals with diablerie.

1895 *Westmin. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 2/1 These..are written under the inspiration of the French school of Diabolists. That school is possessed with ideas of black magic, spirits of evil, devils become incarnate, and numerous other nightmares of corruption.

Diabolize (dəi͵æ·bǒləiz), *v.* [f. Gr. διάβολος devil + -IZE. (Du Cange has *diabolizāre* = *dæmonizāre* for Gr. δαιμονίζεσθαι to be possessed by a demon or 'devil'.)]

1. *trans.* To make a devil of, turn into a devil; to make like the devil; to render diabolical.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 216 The mixt Paganry and Popery which hitherto diabolized them. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 296 The jealous Fears which Tyrants seize Diabolize them by degrees. **1889** *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 268 The devil, only less than archangel ruined, retaining much of his former beauty, and almost all his former power, though now diabolised. **1890** *Chicago Advance* 24 July, Manufacturing rum to .. debauch and diabolize the .. natives of Africa.

2. To represent or figure as diabolical.

a **1883** O. W. HOLMES *Jonathan Edwards* in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* 400 It is a less violence to our nature to deify protoplasm than it is to diabolize the Deity.

3. To subject to diabolical influence.

1823 [see DIABOLIZED below]. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii. 170 There were two things .. that diabolized my imagination,—I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape.

Hence **Dia·bolized** *ppl. a.*; **Diaboliza·tion**, the action of diabolizing, or representing as a devil.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 319 A man in his sound senses counterfeiting a diabolized man or a madman. **1879** M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. IV. xi. 120 The diabolisation of Asteria (the fallen star) was through her daughter Hecate.

Diabolo·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [see -CRACY.] Government by the devil.

1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 195 Bruce has marked out a certain part of Africa as the dominion of the Devil, believing that the people there are actually under a species of diabolocracy, as much as the Jews were under a divine government.

†**Dia·bologue.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* A discussion or dialogue of devils.

a **1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1885) 260 These dialogues, shall I call them, or rather diabologues.

Diabology (dəiăbǫ·lŏdʒi). [euphonic abbreviation of *diabolology*: see next.] The doctrine of the devil; devil-lore. Hence **Diabolo·gical** *a.*

a **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 191 To speak in the true Diabological Sense. *Ibid.* 192 According to the Doctrine of the said Diabology [*some edd.* diabolology]. **1869** O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* (1891) 355 Remember the theology and the diabology of the time.

Diabolology (dəi:ăbǫlǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. διάβολος devil + -LOGY, Gr. -λογία speech. See also prec.] The doctrine of the devil as a branch of science or study; devil-lore.

1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) VI. vi. 67 What, in diabolology, has often been called a snare.

Diabolonian (dəi ăbɒlō·nĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *diabolus*, in imitation of such forms as *Babylonian, Thessalonian.*] Bunyan's name in the *Holy War* for: One of the host of Diabolus (the Devil) in his assault upon Mansoul; also, as *adj.* Of the party of Diabolus or the Devil.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Ded., When the Diabolonians were caught. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. 9 Till .. every corner of the town of Mansoul is clean rid of the Diabolonians who lurk therein. 1894 EGGLESTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 469/1 Vile diabolonians all of them.

‖ **Diabro·sis.** *Med. Obs.* [a. Gr. *διάβρωσις*, f. *διά* through + *βρῶσις* eating, f. *βιβρώσκειν* to eat.] Corrosion, ulceration.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Diabro·tic, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *διαβρωτικός* able to eat through, corrosive; f. as prec.]

A. *adj.* Corrosive. **B.** *sb.* A corrosive agent.

1775 in ASH.

Diacalorimeter (dəiăkælŏri·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *διά* through + CALORIMETER.] An instrument to measure the resistance which liquids offer to the passage of heat.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 151.

Diacanthous (dəiăkæ·nθəs), *a. Bot.* [f. DI-[2] + Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn.] Having two spines.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacanthous* in Botany, having two spines under each leaf.

† Di·acatho·licon. *Obs.* [So in OF. (Cotgr.) and med.L., repr. Gr. *διὰ καθολικῶν* composed of general or universal (ingredients).] Old term for a laxative electuary; so called from its manifold composition, or, according to some, from its general usefulness; hence, a universal remedy or appliance.

As prescribed by Nicolaus, it was made of senna leaves, pulp of cassia and tamarinds, roots of male fern, rhubarb, and liquorice, aniseed, sweet fennel, and sugar. (Quincy)

1562 in BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (Blount). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv II. iii. (1676) 237/2 Solid purgers are .. Diacatholicon, Weckers Electuarie de Epithymo..of which divers receipts are daily made. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diacatholicon*..so called because it serves as a gentle purge for all humours. 1657 in *Physical Dict.* 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 226 Certainly nature and art .. could not produce such another diacatholicon that shall equally serve to all purposes, –roast, bake, boil.

‖ **Diacausis** (dəiăkɔ̄·sis). *Med.* [Gr. *διάκαυσις* burning heat: cf. next.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacausis* .. excessive, intense heat of body.

Diacaustic (dəiăkɔ̄·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *διά* through, across + *καυστικός* burning, f. *καίειν* to burn. Cf. F. *diacaustique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. *Math.* Of a surface or curve: Formed by the intersection of refracted rays of light. (Opp. to *catacaustic*: see CAUSTIC *a.* 3.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* Pref. A iij, The Nature and Properties of Catacaustick and Diacaustick Figures. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diacaustic Curve*, or *Caustic by refraction* .. the curve line, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic*. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 693/1 When the caustic curve is .. formed by refraction, it is called the Diacaustic Curve.

† 2. *Med.* 'Formerly applied to a double convex lens or burning glass, such having been used to cauterize parts' (Mayne, *Exp. Lex.* 1851-60). *Obs.*

B. *sb.* **1.** *Math.* A diacaustic curve or surface; a caustic by refraction.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Caustics*, Caustics are divided into catacaustics, and diacaustics. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 356 The caustics formed by the continued intersections of refracted rays emanating from a luminous point, are called diacaustics. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 166 Spherical lenses have their caustic curves and surfaces (diacaustics) formed by the intersection of the refracted rays.

† 2. *Med.* A double convex lens used to cauterize. *Obs.*

Diacenous (dəi ,æ·sĭnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *διάκεν-ος* quite empty or hollow (DIA-[1]) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacenous*..porous, like a sponge or pumice stone.

Di-a·cetamide. *Chem.* See DI-[2] 2 and ACETAMIDE.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 373.

Dia·cetate. *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] 2 + ACETATE.] A salt with two equivalents of acetic acid (or its radical acetyl, C_2H_3O), as *diacetate of ethylene* $(C_2H_4)''.Ac_2.O_2$. So **Diace·tic** *a.*

1845 THOMSON *First Princ. Chem.* II. 373 Diacetate of lead. 1846 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 A diacetate or compound of 2 atoms of base with 1 atom of acid. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 24 The diacetates are produced by the action of acetate of silver on the chlorides, bromides, or iodides of the several diatomic alcohol-radicles. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 133 Acetate and diacetate of lead.

Diacetin (dəi ,æ·sĭtin). *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] 2.] Diacetic glycerin; a liquid with a biting taste, formed by the action of acetic acid upon glycerin, so that two of the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by acetyl. See ACETIN.

1855 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Chem* IX. 426. 1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 362 Acetic salts of a triacid alcohol:—Monacetin, Diacetin, Triacetin.

Also Di-a·cetonami ne *Chem.* See DI-[2] and ACETONAMINE. **Diaceto·nic** *a. Chem.* See DI-[2] + ACETONIC. In *diacetonic alcohol*, a syrupy liquid $2(CH_3)C(OH)\cdot CH_2\cdot CO\cdot CH_3$, obtained by the action of potassium nitrite on diacetonamine.

Dia·cetyl. *Chem.* See DI-[2] 2, and ACETYL.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 30 [He] has obtained a colourless pungent liquid, which is probably free acetyl or diacetyl $(C_2H_3O)_2$. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacetyl carbamide* $CO(NH.C_2H_3O)_2$, a product of the action of carbonyl-chloride on urea at 50° C; it crystallises from hot alcohol in rhombic needles.

‖ **Diachænium** (dəiăkī·nĭŏm). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. DI-[2] + L. *achænium* ACHENE.] A 'fruit' or seed-vessel consisting of two mericarps resembling achenes; = CREMOCARP.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 313 Each portion of the fruit resembles the achænium, except in being inferior, hence the name diachænium has been given to this fruit.

‖ **Diacha·lasis.** *Surg. Obs.* [a. Gr. *διαχάλασις*, f. *διαχαλάειν* to cause to open or gape.] (See quots.) Hence **† Diachala·stic** *a. Obs.*

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Diachalasis*, in the medicinal works of the antients, a term used to express a solution of continuity in the bones of the cranium at the sutures. 1852–60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Diachalasis* .. a former term for the separation or opening of the cranial sutures. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diachalastic*, relating to a Diachalasis.

‖ **Diachore·sis.** *Med. Obs.* [Gr. *διαχώρησις* excretion.] (See quot.) Hence **Diachore·tic** *a.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diachoresis*, the act or faculty of voiding excrements. 1721 in BAILEY. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diachoretic* .. promoting the excretion of fæces; laxative.

Diachronic (dəiăkrɒ·nik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *διά* throughout, during + *χρόν-ος* time + -IC.] Lasting through time, or during the existing period.

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 87 The two creations—the extinct and the extant—or rather the prochronic and the diachronic—here unite.

Diachylon, -lum (dəi ,æ·kĭlɒn, -lŏm), **diaculum** (dəi ,æ·kĭ·ŭlŏm). Forms: α. 4–6 **diaquilon**, 7– **diachylon**, 8–**diachylum** (9 **diaclum**); β. 4–9 **diaculon**, 6 **dyaculome**, 6 - **diaculum**. [a. med.L. *diachylum*, *diaculon*, and OF. *diaculon* (14th c.), *diaquilon*, *dyachilon*, *diachilon* (Paré, 16th c.), L. *diachȳlōn* (Celsius), repr. Gr. *διὰ χῡλῶν* (a medicament) composed of juices; cf. also Gr. *διάχῡλος* very juicy, succulent. The pronunciation with shortened penult comes through Fr. and med.L.]

Originally, the name of a kind of ointment composed of vegetable juices; now a common name for lead-plaster, *emplastrum plumbi*, an adhesive plaster made by boiling together litharge (lead oxide), olive oil, and water; prepared on sheets of linen as a sticking-plaster which adheres when heated.

α. 1313 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 20/15 Diaquilon 1 lb. 10*d.* *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 238 Diaquilon maad of litarge and oile and juys of mustard seed. 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* S j b, Diaquilon of Rasis. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 8 The Common Plaister call'd Diachylon. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plaister*, Let the Grease be first well melted, add the Diachylum and Wax to it. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 156 I took some diachylum which had been bought at Apothecaries Hall 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 272 Half a yard square of balmy diplomatick diachylon. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* I. 4 Did a bull gore a man, Mr. Cophagus appeared with his diachylon and lint. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iv, Your sympathy is better than diachylon to my wounds.

β. 1322 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 23/20 Dyaculon 4*d.* per lb. 1530 PALSGR. 729 Splette this dyaculome upon a lynen clothe. 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Formul* Y ij b, Emplayster the place with diaculum. 1672 SHADWELL *Humourist* I, To set up with Sixpenny-worth of Diaculum. 1821 PRAED *Goy* Poems (1866) I. 92 Diaculum, my story says, Was not invented in those days *a* 1839 *Ibid.* (1864) I. 35 The skin was rubbed from off her thumb, And she had no Diaculum 1836 GEN. P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) IV. 92 Will .. your druggists sell more rhubarb and diaculon?

b. *Comb.*, as *diachylum-plaster.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 249/2 Applye as then theron a Diaquilon playster. 1676 I. CONIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 718 The ends .. I closed up with Diachylon Plaster. *a* 1698 MOUNTFORD *Faustus* I. ad fin., I .. devour'd Three Yards of Diaculum Plaister instead of Pancake. 1794 SCOTT *Let. to Miss C. Rutherford* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart*, To hint the convenience of a roll of diaculum plaister.

† Dia·chyma. *Bot. Obs.* [f. Gr. *διά-* through + *χύμα* that which is poured out, liquid: cf. *διαχέ-ειν* to diffuse, etc.] 'A synonym of PARENCHYMA, especially such as occupies the space between two surfaces, as in a leaf'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 397 *Diachyma*, the green cellular matter of leaves.

Diacid (dəi ,æ·sid), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] 2 + ACID, on the analogy of DIBASIC.] Capable of combining with two acid radicals.

Diacid alcohol, a diatomic alcohol containing two hydroxyl groups both replaceable by an acid radical. Thus ethene alcohol or glycol $C_2H_4(OH)_2$ is *diacid*, and when acted on by acetic acid may form either a mono-acetate or a di-acetate.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 244 The monad radicals give monacid alcohols, the dyad radicals diacid alcohols. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 166 In the diacid glycol ethers, the two radicles by which the hydrogen is replaced may belong either to the same or to different acids. 1883 C. L. BLOXAM *Chem.* ed. 5) 546 The diamines ..are capable of combining with 2 molecules of hydrochloric or any similar acid, which is implied by stating that they are diacid

‖ **Dia·clasis.** [a. Gr. *διάκλασις* f. *διακλάειν* to break in twain.] (See quots.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Diaclasis*, a fracture. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaclasis*, refraction of light rays.

Hence **Diacla·stic** *a.*

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaclastic* relating to *Diaclasis* [a method of amputation], or to *Diaclasis.*

Diaclasite (dəi ,æ klāsəit). *Min.* [f. Ger. *diaklas* (Breithaupt, 1823), f. Gr. *διακλάειν* to break through or asunder; on account of its easy cleavage.] A bisilicate of iron and magnesium; a brassy yellow or greenish grey mineral of the pyroxene group, orthorhombic in crystallization.

1850 DANA *Min.* 268.

† Di·acle. *Sc. Obs.* [? related to DIAL; the *-cle* appears to be as in *receptacle*, *spiracle*, and other reprs. of L. instrumental *-culum*, as in *gubernāculum* rudder.] A small portable dial or compass; a pocket-dial.

1488 *Id. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 83 A fare diacle. 1612 *Rates & Customs Scot.* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (Scot. Rec. Ser. 1867) 297 Diacles of wode, the dozen, xij*s*; of bone, the dozen, xlviij*s*. 1794 *Scot. Agric. Surv., Shetland* 87 (Jam.), Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a diacle

‖ **Diacodium** (dəiăkō·dĭŏm). *Obs.* Also 6 **diacodion**, 8–9 **diacode**. [med. and mod.L. *diacōdion*, *-cōdium*, in ancient L. *diacōdīōn*, from Gr. *διὰ κωδείων* (a preparation) made from poppy-heads, see DIA-[2]. Cf. also French *diacodion* (16th c.), *diacodium* (17–18th c.), *diacode* (adm. by Academy 1762); the last is of rare use in English. So It. *diacodione* (Florio 1599), now *diacodio.*]

A syrup prepared from poppy-heads, used chiefly as an opiate.

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 51 Drinke your Diacodion at night to reconcile slepe again 1683 tr *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Diacodium*, a syrup to procure sleep, made off the tops of poppy. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. xiii, You had best take a little Diacodion and Cowslip-Water. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 313 His favourite medicine was a diacodium, consisting of opium administered in honey 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII 328 [It] puts one to sleep more effectually than a double dose of diacodium 1829 J TOD tr. *Edwards' & Vavasseur's Mater. Med.* 323 Calming Mixture. Diacode Syrup.

Hence **† Diaco·diate** *sb.*: cf. *opiate. Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 488 We may some times use Diacodiates if the Patients strength hold out

‖ **Diacoelosis** (dəi ăsĭlō·sis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *δια* (DIA-[1]) + *κοίλωσις* hollow, belly.] The separation of the cœlome or body-cavity into several sinuses in some Vermes, as leeches.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 579. *Ibid* 630 The coelome is much restricted by a growth of connective tissue, which splits it up into sinuses and channels, a process termed *diacoelosis.*

Diacon, -e, obs forms of DEACON.

Diaconal (dəi ,æ·kŏnăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *diāconāl-is*, f. *diāconus* DEACON: cf. F. *diaconal* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] Of or belonging to a deacon (in various senses of the word).

1611 COTGR., *Diaconal*, Diaconall; of, or belonging to a deacon. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 176 The Matter of the Diaconal Ordination 1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhoods in Ch. Words* 494 A large development of what I may call the natural diaconal functions of women. 1866 F. G LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 3 Being about to execute a diaconal function.

Diaconate (dəi ,æ·kŏnĕt), *sb.* [ad. late L. *diāconāt-us*, f. *diāconus* DEACON; see -ATE[1]. Cf. F. *diaconat.*]

1. The office or rank of deacon.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deaconry*, *Diaconate*, the order or ministry of a deacon or deaconess. [Not in Johnson, Todd, Richardson, Webster 1828, Craig 1847.] *a* 1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1849 (*title*) The Diaconate and the Poor. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I xiii. 408 If..we explain these intimations by what we know of the Diaconate in the succeeding century. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Keuss's Hist. Canon* iii 34 A vocation quite as special as that of the apostleship or the diaconate.

2. The time during which any one is a deacon.

1880 *Sunday School Times* 3 Apr. 212 During his diaconate the Rev. Thos. Gaulandet was assistant to Dr Pierce 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* v 59 The English divines ..were accustomed to stupendous efforts of endurance from their very diaconate.

3. A body of deacons.

1891 STOUGHTON in *West Meth. Mag.* May 347 A deputation from our diaconate called upon him

† Dia·conate, *a. Obs. nonce wd.* [f. L. *diāconus* DEACON + -ATE[2].] Having, or managed by, deacons.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV iv. 189 (R.), This one great diaconate church (as we may, in a parallel allusion, to that other name of presbyterial, call it).

Diaconess, -isse, obs. forms of DEACONESS.

‖ **Diaco·nicon.** Also in Lat. form **diaconicum.** [Gr. *διακονικόν*, neut. adj. pertaining to a deacon, f. *διάκονος* a servant, a DEACON.] *Eccl. Antiq.* and *Mod. Gk. Ch.* A building or room adjoining the church, where vestments, ornaments,

and other things used in the church service are kept; a sacristy, a vestry.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Diaconicon, Sacristy*, a place adjoining to the antient churches, where the sacred vestments, with the vessels, and other ornaments of the altar, were preserved. 1794 *Archæol.* XI. 331 Thus, among the Greeks, is always placed the sacristy, or *diaconicon*. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. i. ii 191 On the opposite side of the bema was the diaconicon or sacristy. 1876 in GWILT *Encycl. Archit* Gloss. s. v.

†**Dia·conize,** *v. Obs.* [f. Gr. διάκονος, L. *diāconus* DEACON + -IZE. Cf. F. *diaconiser* 'conférer le diaconat.'] *intr.* To act as deacon; to minister.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 130 The Left Hand in the more accomplish'd and plenary exhibition of this sacred rite [benediction] hath oft Diaconiz'd unto the Right.

†**Dia·cony.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *diāconia*, a. Gr. διακονία office, etc. of a deacon. Cf. F. *diaconie* 'a deaconrie, the place of a deacon' (Cotgr.).] The place or office of a deacon.

1636 ARP. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 79 The very Altar it self.. hath been termed, in the ancient Councells, The Diaconie, as a place belonging (next after the Bishop) to the care and custodie of the Deacon only.

‖**Diacope** (dəi|æ·kopi). [a. Gr. διακοπή cleft, gash, f. διακόπτ-ειν to cut through.]

†**1.** *Gram.* and *Rhet.* 'A figure by which two words that naturally stand together, especially two parts of a compound word, are separated by the intervention of another word; tmesis' (Webster 1864). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Tmesis* or *Diacope*, a division of a word compound into two parts, as, What might he so ever .for, whatsoever might be, &c. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Diastole*, this figure is otherwise called *Diacope*, and by Ruffinianus by a Latin term *Separatio*.

2. *Surg.* (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diacope*, a Cutting or dividing asunder, a deep Wound, especially one made in the Scull by a sharp Instrument. 1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacope*, a cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. It generally signifies an oblique incision made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed.

Diacoustic (dəiăkau·stik), *a.* [f. DI-3 + ACOUSTIC *a.*] Pertaining to diacoustics.

1775 in ASH: and in mod. Dicts.

Diacoustics (dəiăkau·stiks). [mod. f. DI-3 + ACOUSTICS: in F. *diacoustique*. Cf. DIOPTRICS.] A name for the science of refracted sounds. Also termed *diaphonics*.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Hearing may be divided into direct, refracted and reflex'd . which are yet nameless unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks and Catacousticks. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Diacousticks* or *Diaphonicks* is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums. 1803 CAVALLO *Nat. Philos.* II. 309 *Diacoustics*, viz. of refracted sound.

Diacranteric, *a. Anat.* [f. Gr διά through, apart + κραντῆρες the wisdom teeth + -IC.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacranterii*, a term applied to describe the dentition of those snakes in which the posterior teeth are separated by longer intervals than the anterior.

So **Diacrante·rian** *a.*, in same sense.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖**Dia·crea.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **dyacre.** [a. F. *diacre* for OF. *diacne*, ad. L. *diāconus*.] A deacon.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlii. 779 There came .. a byshop, a dyacre, and two knightes.

‖**Dia·crisis.** *Med.* [mod.L. *diacrisis*, a. Gr. διάκρισις, f. διακρίνειν to separate; *spec.* to mark a crisis in a fever. Cf. F. *diacrise*.] a. 'A term for the act of separation or secretion.' b. 'A critical evacuation.' c. = DIAGNOSIS. Hence **Diacrisiography,** 'a description of the organs of secretion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 200 The Fermentation causes such a diacrisis..in the mass of bloud. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diacrisis*, a separating, severing or dividing; the Faculty of discerning, Judgment. In the Art of *Physick*, a judging of and distinguishing Diseases with their respective Symptoms. 1721 in BAILEY. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Diacrisis*.. synonymous with *Diagnosis*, which is the term generally used.

Diacritic (dəiăkri·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. διακριτικός, that separates or distinguishes, f. διακρίνειν to separate. In mod.F. *diacritique*.]

A. *adj.* Serving to distinguish, distinctive; *spec.* in *Gram.* applied to signs or marks used to distinguish different sounds or values of the same letter or character; e.g. è, é, ê, ë, ē, ĕ, ę, etc.

[1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 87 Plato in his Repub. 9. makes a Philosopher to be ὄργανον διακριτικόν, a diacritic or very critic instrument.] 1699 WALLIS *to Bp. Lloyd* in *Nicolson's Epist. Corr.* I. 123 (T), The Arabick *ha* or *cha*—distinguished only by the diacritick points. 1875 T. HILL *True Ord. Studies* 106 Printed with diacritic signs. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 July 49/2 Printing 'hĭ snōs'..'brōt,' 'twilĭt,' 'earlier,' and other diacritic novelties.

B. *sb. Gram.* A diacritic sign or mark.

1866 A. J. ELLIS *On Palæotype* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1867 App. I. 6 Lepsius's *Standard Alphabet* in which..as many as two or three diacritics are applied to a single body. 1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 174 Even letters with accents and diacritics .being only cast for a few founts, act practically as new letters. *Ibid.* 175 We may consider the *h* in *sh* and *th* simply as a diacritic written for convenience on a line with the letter it modifies. 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 287/1 A system which requires several new types and makes constant use of diacritics.

Diacritical (dəiăkri·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Gram.* = DIACRITIC *a.*

1749 B. MARTIN (*title*), Lingua Britannica Reformata; or a universal English Dictionary..Universal, Etymological, Orthographical, Orthoepical, Diacritical. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Gram. Eng. Tongue, From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point. 1840 MALCOM *Transac.* 42 1 [In Siamese] there are thirty-four consonants .. and twelve vowels, with several diacritical marks. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronun.* I. i. 21 In quite recent days, the innovation of diacritical signs arose as in French and German.

b. *gen.* Distinguishing, distinctive.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 343 The diacritical marks of this ware are a paste of red coralline colour, [etc.]

c. *Electr.* (See quot.)

1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* (1888) 307 This number of ampère-turns he named the diacritical number; and the current producing half-saturation he called the diacritical current.

2. Capable, or showing a capacity, of distinguishing or discerning.

1856 ALEXANDER *Life Dr. Wardlaw* xix. 477 His intellect was eminently dialectic and diacritical. 1865 *Athenæum* 24 June 837/2 Where is his diacritical power?

Hence **Diacri·tically** *adv.*

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 198 Masoretically print it, diacritically compose it.

Diactinic (dəi|æktī·nik), *a. Optics.* [f. DI-3 = DIA-1 + Gr. ἀκτίν- a ray + -IC.] Having the property of transmitting the actinic rays of light.

1867 W. A. MILLER *Elemen. Chem.* I. (ed. 4) 230 Rock-salt, fluor-spar, water..are almost as diactinic..as quartz. 1880 *19th Cent.* Mar. 529 Substances which are chemically transparent are said to be *diactinic*. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 781/3 Experiments which prove the diactinic character of substances constructed on an open chain of carbon compounds.

So **Dia·otinism,** 'the condition of transparency for chemical or actinic rays' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Diaculum, a popular variant of DIACHYLUM.

Diad, obs. form of DYAD.

Diadelph (dəi·ădelf). *Bot. rare*—°. [f. next; cf. *didynam*] A plant of the class *Diadelphia*.

1828 in WEBSTER; whence in later Dicts.

‖**Diadelphia** (dəiădel·fiă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735) f. Gr. δι-, DI-2 + ἀδελφός brother + -IA.] The seventeenth class in the Linnæan Sexual system, including plants with stamens normally united in two bundles. Hence **Diadel·phian** *a.*

1762 HUDSON *Flora Anglica*, Diadelphia. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 93 In the seventeenth class diadelphia, the filaments are united at bottom. 1828 WEBSTER, *Diadelphian*. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* ii. § 385 The Class Diadelphia includes a large number of Papilionaceous genera.

Diadelphic (dəiădel·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] **a.** *Bot.* = DIADELPHOUS. **b.** *Chem.* Of a compound: Having the elements combined in two groups.

1847 CRAIG, *Diadelphic*, pertaining to the class Diadelphia. 1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 201 Non-nitrogenous organic compounds .. 1. The monadelphic, or marsh-gas type 2. The diadelphic, or methyl type.

Diadelphous (dəiădel·fəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of stamens: United by the filaments so as to form two bundles. Of plants: Having the stamens so united.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 442 The plants of this section are really not diadelphous but monadelphous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (1882) 248 When the filaments unite so as to form two bundles, the stamens are termed diadelphous, as in the Pea, Milkwort and Fumitory.

Diadem (dəi·ădem), *sb.* [a. F. *dyademe* (13th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *diadème*, ad. L. *diadēma*, Gr. διάδημα band or fillet, *esp.* the regal fillet of Persian kings, adopted by Alexander of Macedon and his successors; f. διαδέειν to bind round, f. δια- across, through + δέειν to bind.]

1. A crown; an ornamental cincture or covering for the head, worn as a symbol of honour, *esp.* of royal dignity. (In quot. 1290, applied to the aureola or crown of a martyr. Now chiefly *poetic* and *rhetorical*.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167/2125 Al round it orn a-boute is heued, ase it were a dyademe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecc.* xii. 3 And lo! a greet reed dragoun, hauynge seuene heedes .. and in the heedis of him seuen diademes. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 232 O Constantyn..O cristen Emperour..Wel was byset on thee thy diademe! 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 807 In habite royall with Scepter in hande and Diademe on his head. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 100 A vice of kings .. That from a shelfe, the precious Diadem stole, And put it in his Pocket. 1785 WILKINS *Bhagvat* 69, I wish to behold thee with the diadem on thy head. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 433 Many a gem Fit for a Sultan's diadem.

b. *spec.* A band or fillet of cloth, plain or adorned with jewels, worn round the head, originally by Oriental monarchs, as a badge of royalty. (The original sense of the word in Gr. and L.)

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 518 He had sent her his Diademe or royall band and called her by the name and title of Queene. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes, Praise of Pindar* ii. *Notes*, Diadems (which were used by the ancient Kings.. for the mark of Royalty)..were Bindings of white Ribband about the Head, set and adorn'd with precious stones. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 388 Diocletian .. ventured to assume the diadem .. It was no more than a broad white fillet set with pearls, which encircled the emperor's head. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 226 *note*, A diadem .. this badge of Oriental autocracy—a purple silken fillet embroidered with pearls.

c. A wreath of leaves or flowers worn round the head.

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diademe of laurell, *laurreole*. 1883 *Myra's Jrnl.* Aug., Diadems of orange-flowers have been more worn lately.

d. *Her.* (See quots.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Diadem*, in heraldry, is applied to certain circles, or rims, serving to bind or inclose the crowns of sovereign princes; and to bear the globe, and cross, or the flower-de-luces, for their crest. 1787 PORNY *Elem. Heraldry* Gloss., *Diadem* .. is now frequently used to signify the Circles, which close on the top of the Crowns of Sovereigns, and support the Mound.

2. *fig.* The authority or dignity symbolized by a diadem; royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty; = CROWN *sb.* 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22357 (Cott.) Þan sal he fare to iursalem .. and yeild up þare his diademe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3240 Don a3ayne þe dignite, þe diademe of Pers, And all þe riȝtis of þi rewme resayue as before. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 224 That the Erle of Richemond, should once attein to the Crowne and diademe of the realme. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 10 Such things can not be severed from the princely Diadem. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xviii. 348 A diadem could not .. raise the personal character of the Protector. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 173 Old Dandolo Refused the diadem of all the Cæsars.

3. *fig.* A distinction or adornment conferring glory or dignity, figured as a crown.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, They shall receyue of the hande of god the crowne of glory and diademe of honour. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 One of the fairest .. Plumes in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire. 1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 370 The name of Yankee was a reproach here; it was a diadem there.

4. *transf.* Something that surmounts and adorns like a crown; a crowning ornament.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 82 The crescent moon, the diadem of night, Stars countless, each in his appointed place, Fast anchored. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 64 Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains; They crown'd him long ago On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds, With a diadem of snow. 1845-75 MACKAY *Seven Angels of Lyre* iii, A rainbow is her diadem.

5. Short for *diadem-monkey*.

6. *Surg.* In Lat. form *diadema*: A bandage for the head. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *diadem-shaped* adj.; **diadem-lemur,** a species of *Indris*; **diadem-monkey,** *Cercopithecus diadematus*; **diadem-spider,** the garden spider, *Epeira diadema*.

1851 D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann.* (1863) II. III. v. 143 Diadem, and coronet shaped ornaments. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 67 The large diadem spider, which spins so strong a web.

Di·adem, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To place a diadem upon; to adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*: cf. next.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 268 Dauid schal ben dyademed and daunten hem alle. 1738 POPE *Epil. to Sat.* II. 232 When diadem'd with rays divine .. Her Priestless Muse forbids the Good to die. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Turkish Ode* Poems 91 And every stalk is diadem'd with flowers. 1826 H. H. WILSON tr. *Uttara Rāma Cheritra* 46 Hills, whose towering peaks Are diademed with clouds. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 13 The Judge that comes in mercy..To diadem the right.

Hence **Diademed** (dəi·ădemd) *ppl. a.*, wearing or adorned with a diadem; crowned.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 9 Where Despots diadem'd and toga'd stride. 1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 556 One of the three diademed princes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1891) 79 Is he not obeyed, worshipped after his sort, as all the Tiaraed and Diademed of the world .. could not be? 1892 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 380/1 Draped diademed bust of the empress.

Diademated (dəi·ădēmē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *diadēmāt-us* (f. Gr. διάδημα DIADEM) + -ED.] Wearing a diadem; diademed.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diadēmated*, wearing a Diadem, Crown or Turbant. 1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 99 The first of these medals presents to our view a diademated head. 1770 *Ibid.* LX. 84 *note*, Coins..with diademated heads upon them.

‖**Diade·xis.** *Med. Obs.*—°. [a. Gr. διάδεξις, n of action f. διαδέχεσθαι to relieve one another, succeed.] A transposition of humours in the body from one place to another.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG.

‖**Diadoche** (dəi|æ·dŏki). [a. Gr. διαδοχή succession, f. διαδέχεσθαι: see prec.] Succession; *spec.* in *Med.* (see quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diadoche*, in the Art of Physick, the succeeding or progress of a Disease, to its change call'd Crisis. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diadoche*, the exchange of one disease into another of different form or character and in a different situation. 1884 *Church Q. Rev.* XVIII. 258 The diadoche of early Greek scholars .. was but a broken and fitful succession.

Diadochian (dəiădō·kiăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *διάδοχ-ος* succeeding, successor (see prec.) + -IAN.] Belonging to the *Diadochi* or Macedonian generals among whom the empire of Alexander the Great was divided after his death, or to their time.

[1845 GROTE *Greece* XII. 362 The interests of these Diadochi—Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus.] 1881 J. T. CLARKE *Rep. Invest. Assos* in *Papers Archæol Inst. Amer.* Class. Ser. I. 40 A monument of small dimensions and lavish Diadochian ornamentation.

Diadochite (dəi,æ·dŏkəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *διάδοχος* (see prec.) + -ITE.] Named by Breithaupt in 1837, from his belief that phosphorus had succeeded arsenic in its composition.] Hydrous phosphate and sulphate of iron, of brown or yellowish colour and resinous appearance.

1850 DANA *Min.* 454. 1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Chem.* V. 246 Diadochite.. Resembles iron-cinder in.. appearance.

‖ **Diadosis** (dəi,æ·dŏsis). *Med.* [a. Gr. *διάδοσις*, f. *διαδίδόναι* to hand over, distribute.] **a.** Distribution of nutritive material to the body. **b.** Remission or decline of a disease.

1721 in BAILEY. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

† **Di·adrom, -ome.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *διαδρομή* a running through or across, f. *διά* + *δρομ-* ablaut stem of *δραμεῖν* to run.] A vibration of a pendulum.

1662 BOYLE *Examen* v. (1682) 55 In Water the Diadromes are so much more slow [than in air]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. § 10. 293 A Pendulum, whose Diadroms .. are each equal to one Second of Time.

Diæresis (dəi,e·rĭsis, -i·rĭsis). Also **dieresis.** [a. L. *diæresis*, a. Gr. *διαίρεσις*, n. of action f. *διαιρέ-ειν* to divide, separate.]

1. The division of one syllable into two, *esp.* by the separation of a diphthong into two simple vowels.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Dieretic*, The figure Diæresis, whereby one syllable is divided into two parts, as *Evoluisse* for *Evolvisse*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Diæresis*, the separation or disjunction of syllables; as *aër*. 1887 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 478 *Diæresis*, 'separation' of one vowel sound into two; e. g. *Orphĕüs* for *Orphĕus* also the treatment of a usually consonantal *v* as a vowel; e. g. *silŭae* for *silvae*.

b. The sign ["] marking such a division, or, more usually, placed over the second of two vowels which otherwise make a diphthong or single sound, to indicate that they are to be pronounced separately.

1611 COTGR. Nnnn, Diæresis is when two points ouer a vowell diuide it from another vowell, as *boué, queuë*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Diæresis*, An ë, ï or ü Diæresis, to show that such a vowel is sounded by it self and not joyn'd with any other, so as to make a Diphthongue. 1767 G. SHARPE *Grk. Tongue* 16 (R.) If any two vowels are to be read as two distinct syllables, the latter is marked with a diæresis, or two dots over it; *παῖς*, boy, and *ἄϋπνος*, sleepless. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xi. 284 The diæresis ["] separates two vowels, that they may not be taken for a diphthong.

2. *Prosody.* The division made in a line or a verse when the end of a foot coincides with the end of a word.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 39 From the coincidence and disagreement of verse-series and word-series springs the idea of the diæresis and cæsura (*διαίρεσις* and *τομή*), abscission and incision.

3. *Surg.* Separation of parts normally united, as by a wound or burn, the lancing of an abscess, etc.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Diæresis*, There are five manners of performing the diæresis viz. by cutting, pricking, tearing, drawing and burning. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diæresis*, a division of parts from a wound, or burn; a solution of continuity, produced by mechanical means.

4. *gen.* (*nonce-use.*) Division, separation.

1856 ALEXANDER *Life Wardlaw* xiii. 331 This diæresis of opinion has separated ethical writers into two sections.

Diæretic (dəi,ĕre·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also **dieretic.** [ad. Gr. *διαιρετικός* divisible, of or by division, f. *διαιρετός*, vbl. adj. f. *διαιρεῖν*: see prec.; cf. F. *diérétique* (Littré).]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or by means of diæresis or division.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. ii. 231 The others [methods], as the analytic, systatic, diæretic, etc. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dieretick*, pertaining to a division, or the figure Diæresis. 1851–60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 269/1 Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic, corrosive, dieretic. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Dieretic.*

B. *sb. Med.* A caustic or corrosive agent. *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Diæretics*, medicines which corrode and eat. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diæretic*, an old term for a caustic.

Diafragma, -fragme, obs. ff. DIAPHRAGM.

Diagenesis (dəiă,dʒe·nésis). [mod. f. Gr. *διά* across + *γένεσις* generation, origination: GENESIS.] Transformation by dissolution and recombination of elements. Hence **Diagene·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to diagenesis.

1886 T. S. HUNT *Mineral Physiol. & Physiogr.* 173 The reactions..resulting not only in the conversion of amorphous into crystalline bodies, but in the breaking up of old combinations, as well as in the union of unlike matters mechanically mingled to form new crystalline species, are instructive examples of what Gümbel has termed *diagenesis*. *Ibid.*, An instructive phase in this diagenetic process is that of the gradual conversion of smaller crystalline grains or crystals into larger ones.

Diageotropic (dəiă,dʒī,ŏtrə·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *διά* across + *γῆ*, *γεο-* the earth + *τροπικός* belonging to turning.] Characterized by diageotropism.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 189 The rhizomes of Sparganium ramosum grow out horizontally in the soil to a considerable length, or are diageotropic. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* XXV. 600 A diageotropic organ is one which possesses the power of growing at right angles to the line of gravitation.

Diageotropism (dəi ă,dʒi,ŏtrə·pizm). *Bot.* [f. prec.: see -ISM.] The tendency in parts of plants to grow transversely to the earth's radius.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 Diageotropism, a position more or less transverse to the radius of the earth

Diaglyph (dəi·ăglif). *rare.* [f. stem of Gr. *διαγλύφειν* to carve through, carve in intaglio, f. *διά-* through + *γλύφειν* to carve: in mod.F. *diaglyphe* (Hatz.-Darm.).] A sculpture or engraving in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio. Hence **Diagly·phic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, such sculpture.

Evelyn's name for the art is after Gr. *γλυφική* (*sc. τέχνη*).

[1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16 *Diaglyphice*, when hollow, as in seals and intaglias. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 9 The *Diaglyphice* where the strokes [of the figures] are indented.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Diaglyphic.* 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Diaglyph.*

Diagnosable (dəiăgnō·zăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being diagnosed.

1891 *Scot. Leader* 24 Sept. 6 Before it [tubercular disease] became in the individual diagnoseable.

Diagnose (dəiăgnō·z), *v. Med.* [f. next; cf. *anastomose*, *metamorphose* (immediately after F. verbs in *-oser* from a sb. in *-ose*).] *trans.* To make a diagnosis of (a disease), to distinguish and determine its nature from its symptoms; to recognize and identify by careful observation.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 339, I was enabled to diagnose the complaint at once. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 231 Articular rheumatism has also to be diagnosed from the other forms. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 497, I diagnosed chronic jaundice.

fig. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err* ii. 11 Her heart had diagnosed the symptoms. 1885 *Times* 13 Aug. 4/1 It is not difficult for me to diagnose the name of the 'former house-surgeon' who wrote to you.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1888 ATTFIELD in *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/2 The pharmacist .. attempting to diagnose while knowing nothing about the human frame.

Diagnosis (dəiăgnō·sis). Pl. **-oses.** [a. L. *diagnōsis*, Gr. *διάγνωσις*, n. of action f. *διαγιγνώσκειν* to distinguish, discern, f. *δια-* through, thoroughly, asunder + *γιγνώσκειν* to learn to know, perceive. In F. *diagnose* in Molière: cf. prec.]

1. *Med.* Determination of the nature of a diseased condition; identification of a disease by careful investigation of its symptoms and history; also, the opinion (formally stated) resulting from such investigation.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Diagnosis*, dilucidation, or knowledg. 1791 P. P. PRICE (*title*) A Treatise on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Disease. 1834 J. FORBES *Laënnec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 199 It is in the diagnosis ..of pneumonia .. that the greatest practical benefit of auscultation will be found. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 274 The diagnosis was made out, They tapped the patient; so he died. 1878 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* i. 8 The crows can form a pretty correct diagnosis upon the case of a sick camel. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iv. 132 Then came the diagnosis—to wit a severe contusion and strain of right knee.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1872) II. VI. xviii. 253 Perception is essentially a diagnosis. 1868 T. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 113 Our diagnosis of the character of a person. 1892 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 438/1 [Swindlers] seem to possess, in an extraordinarily high degree, the power of moral diagnosis,—of telling what are the weak spots in the mind of the ordinary man.

2. *Biol.* etc. Distinctive characterization in precise terms, (*of* a genus, species, etc.).

1853 J. LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 371 *Tiliaceæ*, Linden-blooms. Diagnosis.—Malval Exogens, with free stamens on the outside of a disk, albuminous seeds, and straight embryo. 1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 235 Specimens .. in a fit condition for diagnosis. 1858 WHEWELL *Nov. Org. Renov.* 23 The Diagnosis, or Scheme of the Characters, comes, in the order of philosophy, after the Classification. 1874 JEVONS *Prin. Science* (1877) 708 This operation of discovering to which class of a system a certain specimen or case belongs, is generally called Diagnosis. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 10 The 'Genera Piscium' contains well-defined diagnoses of 45 genera.

Diagnost (dəi ăgnɒst). *rare* — °. [ad. Gr. *διαγνώστης* one who examines and decides, agent-n. from *διαγιγνώσκειν*: see DIAGNOSIS.] = DIAGNOSTICIAN.

Diagnostic (dəiăgnɒ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *διαγνωστικός* able to distinguish, *ἡ διαγνωστική* (*sc. τέχνη*) the art of distinguishing diseases, f. *διαγιγνώσκειν*: see DIAGNOSIS. Cf. F. *diagnostique* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to diagnosis.

1685 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 13 Physicke diagnosticke or semioticke..teacheth vs to know the nature..of the disease by the signes. of the same. 1854 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 46 The Diagnostick and disease-discovering Part. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 394 The diagnostic knowledge.. of these symptoms. 1884 E. SHEPPARD in *Law Times* 4 Oct 373/2 The judgment and diagnostic skill of the .. medical practitioner.

2. Of value for purposes of diagnosis, discrimination, or identification; specifically characteristic, distinctive: **a.** in *Med.*; **b.** in *Biol.*; **c.** *gen.*

a. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 4 As to the signes Diagnostick, a vitious figure of the head is known by sight. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 306 The Diagnostick Signs of a Dog truly mad. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 562 The most important diagnostic signs of pleural effusion.

b. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Life & Organisation* 79 The teeth so important a diagnostic mark. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 124 The brief characters which .. distinguish these species from each other are said to be diagnostic. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 244 Much has been said as to the tail being a diagnostic mark between the wild and tame cat.

c. 1669 *Address Yng. Gentry Eng.* 17 Necessary aphorisms to regulate their own lives by, and be diagnostic of all others. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 256 *note*, The *self-renouncing* philosophy would have been a term more diagnostic. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Apr. 11/2 The *Times* cannot regard the Mid Lanark election as possessing any particular diagnostic value.

B. *sb.*; sometimes in *collect. pl.* **diagnostics.**

1. = DIAGNOSIS 1.

1685 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 13 Diagnosticke whose most common scope is to discerne the sick and infirme from the whole. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 94, I fear the Doctor mistakes in his diagnosticks. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 10 From this Appearance of the Blood, no Diagnostic can be formed of the Disease. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 126 The disease, the diagnostic of which he found difficult to determine. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 530 Radcliffe..had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in diagnostics.

fig. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 89 The false diagnostick of our state physician. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. ix. 335 May be described as a system of religious diagnostics.

2. A distinctive symptom or characteristic, a specific trait: **a.** in *Med.* **b.** *Biol.* and *gen.*

a. 1652 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 225 That Physitian having fully found out the diagnosticks, and prognosticks of a disease. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lvii. 158 From these diagnostics [the physician] declared that the *liquidum nervosum* was intimately affected. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI. § 23 194 An unusual appearance in the colour of familiar objects may be the diagnostic of a disease in the spectator. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 15 You have the maladies of idle minds, love, perhaps, among the rest; you blush, a diagnostic of that disorder.

b. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 144 What are the Diagnosticks or marks whereby we may..discern of errour from truth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lix. 53 Oaths, and curses, the diagnostics of the rakish spirit. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 404 The diagnostics (if so technical a term may be allowed) of his conduct, deportment, and conversation. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 405 We cannot point out any certain diagnostic.

Diagno·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] By means of diagnosis, with reference to diagnosis.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 51 By Rules set down to finde out the disease Diagnostically. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 5/2 Diagnostically and therapeutically it was only the amount of the dose which determined the effect.

Diagnosticate (dəiăgnɒ·stiket), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3: cf. F. *diagnostiquer.*] = DIAGNOSE *v.*

1846 T. CALLAWAY *Dislocations* (1849) Could it [a complication] be clearly diagnosticated. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 44 It assumes to diagnosticate in cases that have baffled the Fergusons. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 47 From thrombosis cerebral congestion is diagnosticated by the circumstances that, [etc.].

So **Diagnostication** = DIAGNOSIS.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diagnostician (dəi ăgnɒsti·ăn). [f. as prec. + -IAN.] One who is skilled in diagnosis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 108 The mental qualifications of the skilful diagnostician. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 478 By the skilled teacher I now mean the one who is an expert diagnostician of powers.

Diago·meter. *Electr.* [ad. F. *diagomètre*, f. Gr. *διάγειν* to carry across, conduct + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument designed to measure the electro-conductive power of various substances.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 314 *Diagometer*, an electrical apparatus, intended for the detection of adulterations in olive oil, this oil being said to have less electric conducting power than other fixed oils. 1886 WORMELL tr. *Von Urbanitzky's Electr. in Serv. Man* (1890) 109 In the construction of his diagometer, an instrument which makes use of the different conducting powers of substances for the determination of their chemical combination.

† **Di·agon,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *diagōnus*, ad. Gr. *διαγώνιος*: see DIAGONAL.] = DIAGONAL *sb.* 1. [1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Diva, A strike ouerthwarte the greate square from corner to corner, that line is named Diagonus.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diagon* or *Diagonal.*

† **Di·agon,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; cf. *paragon* vb.] *trans.* ? To join by a diagonal line.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 To Rectifie the Plot: diagone alternate angles.

Diagonal (dəi,æ·gŏnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *diagōnālis* (Vitruvius), f. Gr. *διαγών-ιος* from angle to angle, f. *διά* across + *γωνία* angle: see -AL 1. 2. Cf. F. *diagonal* (13th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.*

1. *Geom.* Extending, as a line, from any angular

point of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure to an opposite or non-adjacent angular point. (Also applied to a plane extending from one edge of a solid figure to the opposite edge.) Hence *gen.* Extending from one corner of anything to the opposite corner.

1541 [implied in DIAGONALLY]. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iv a, The diagonall line marked B. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. xxxix 354 Diagonall lines drawen from the opposite angles. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A b, The square crossed with two Diagonall lines. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 12 The diagonal plane of a solid .. is an imaginary plane passing through the diagonal lines of two exterior parallel planes. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 156 From east to west the diagonal breadth of Mgunda Mk'hali is 140 miles.

2. More loosely: Having an oblique direction like the diagonal of a square or other parallelogram; lying or passing athwart; inclined at an angle other than a right angle (usually about 45°).

1665 [see 4]. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 57 By the diagonal march of divisions either to front or rear. 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* VI. 350 A supposed diagonal line from the outer corner of each eye. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* iv. 257 Every change in the position of the surface of the mercury will be three times as great in the diagonal barometer as it would be in the vertical one. 1851 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Obs.* 612 Diagonal arrangements of the minor parts, are very common in many sandstones. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Diagonal* braces, knees, planks, etc. are such as cross a vessel's timbers obliquely. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* i. 7 On some English coins of last century the milling is diagonal to the edge.

3. Marked with diagonal or oblique lines, or having some part placed diagonally or obliquely.

Diagonal bellows: a bellows (in an organ) having its sides inclined at an angle. *Diagonal cloth*: a twilled fabric having the ridges diagonal, i.e. running obliquely to the lists. *Diagonal couching* (in needlework): couching in which the stitches form a zig-zag pattern. *Diagonal scale*: a scale marked with equidistant parallel lines crossed at right angles by others at smaller intervals (e.g. ⅛ of the larger), and having one of the larger divisions additionally crossed by parallels obliquely placed; used for measurement of small fractions (e.g. hundredths) of the unit of length.

a 1679 Sir J. MOORE *Math.* (1681) 224 Then taking 1 or 10 from any line of equal parts or Diagonal Scale, prick it on AD six times. 1824 *Gill's Techn. Repos.* VI. 199 The proposed Diagonal Pavement in the streets of London. 1876 HULME *Catech. Organ.* viii. (1878) 52 Afterwards diagonal or wedge-shaped bellows came into use. 1879 MOSELEY *Naturalist on Challenger* 473 A wide patch of diagonal ornamentation upon the abdomen. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 152 Diagonal couching .. is chiefly employed in Church Work. 1883 A. E. SEATON *Mar. Engineering* 55 Any engine whose cylinders are not perfectly horizontal may .. be called Diagonal.

4. *Comb.*, as **diagonal-built** *a.*, (a boat or ship) having the outer skin consisting of two layers of planking making angles of about 45° with the keel in opposite directions; **diagonal-planed** *a.* (see quot. 1805–17); **diagonal-wise** *adv.* = DIAGONALLY.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 They may make up a Cylinder cut Diagonal wise. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min* (ed. 3) 212 A crystal is said to be diagonal planed, when it has facets .. situated obliquely. 1869 R. W. MEADE *Naval Archit.* 416 In diagonal-built boats the skin consists of two layers of planking.

B. *sb.*

1. *Geom.* A diagonal line; a straight line joining any two opposite or non-adjacent angles of a rectilineal figure (or of a solid contained by planes).

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C ij b, A lyne ouerthwart from the one corner to the other, which line is called *Dyagonalis*.] 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. v. V iv, Wherby the diagonal exceedeth the side pentagonal. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 62 You pitched upon half the diagonal for your foundation. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 322 The rectangle of the two diagonals of any quadrangle inscribed in a circle. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii. 33 A square Blanket, twelve feet in diagonal. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 27 Betwixt them both, to please them both, And yet to give the story as it rose, I moved as in a strange diagonal, And maybe neither pleased myself nor them. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 115 The short diagonal of the large Nicol [prism] was in the first instance vertical.

b. A diagonal 'line' or row of things arranged in a square or other parallelogram (e.g. of squares on a chess-board).

c. A part of any structure, as a beam, plank, etc., placed diagonally.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 112 The light stopped by the diagonals of the engiscope. 1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 330 The diagonals *b c*, *b' c'*, having the quality of ties. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 691 *Diagonal*, a timber brace, knee, plank, truss, etc., crossing a vessel's timbers obliquely.

2. = *diagonal cloth* (see A. 3): a. a soft material used for embroidery; b. a black coating for men's wear.

1861 URE *Cotton Manuf.* (ed. 2) II. 259 A fustian, with a small cord running in an oblique direction .. is called diagonal. 1878 A. BARLOW *Hist. Weaving* Gloss., *Diagonals*, fancy lozenge pattern cloths. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/6 Thin meltons, diagonals, and serges. 1890 R. BEAUMONT *Colour in Woven Design* 268 Diagonals are but plainly coloured.

Diagona·lity. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being diagonal or having an oblique position.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 290 The Katonga river .is supposed to fall into the Nyanza .. This diagonality may result from the compound incline produced by the northern counterslope of the mountains .. and the south-eastward depression.

Dia·gonalize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To move in a diagonal.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, His Holiness, pushed one way by the Empire and another by England, if he move at all, Heaven stay him, is fain to diagonalise. *Herbert.* Diagonalise! thou art a word-monger! Our Thomas never will diagonalise. [Cf. DIAGONAL B. 1 quot. 1847.]

Diagonally (dəiæ·gŏnăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a diagonal direction; so as to extend from one angle or corner to the opposite. Also: In a slanting direction or position, obliquely.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Two longe wayes that descende fro the kydnees that entre by the sydes of the bladder dyagonelly. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii. (1694) I. 29 Six hundred Ells .. of blew Velvet .. diagonally purled. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 23 The upper part being set diagonally within the lower. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 121 A coarse piece of canvas, with the fibres running diagonally. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. v. ii. 518 The diagonally opposite angle.

† **Diago·nial,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Gr. *διαγώνιος* DIAGONAL + -AL.] = DIAGONAL; also diagonally opposite; *fig.* diametrically opposed. Hence † **Diago·nially** *adv.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit* (1672) 41 The Diagonial or overthwart Line, from Angle to Angle, of the said Square. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii (1851) 64 Both diagonial contraries. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* III. v. 115 The shortnesse being affixed unto the legs of one side, which might have been more tolerably placed upon the thwart or Diagoniall movers. *Ibid.* 190 Which .. stands a thwart or diagonially unto the other. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xx. (1713) 44 A Quadrate whose Diagonial is commensurate to one of the Sides is a plain Contradiction. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 728 The diameter or diagonial of a square.

Diagonic (dəiăgɒ·nik), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *diagōnicus* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. *διαγωνικός*: see DIAGONAL and -IC.] = DIAGONAL.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 7 Meeting together over the Diagonike line. 1881 J. MILNE in *Nature* 8 Dec. 126 This particular earthquake .. might therefore be called a transverse or diagonic shock.

† **Dia·gonite.** *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt in 1832 from its oblique crystallization.] An obsolete synonym of BREWSTERITE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 325.

† **Dia·gony.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *diagōnius*, Gr. *διαγώνιος* DIAGONAL.] = DIAGONAL *sb.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 325 [The Proportion] of the Hexaedron's .Side to its Basial Diagony. *Ibid.* 326 Their Axes or Diagonies.

† **Dia·gorize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *διά* through + *ἀγορά* public assembly, forum, market-place + -IZE.] *trans.* To proclaim in the market-place.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2nd Peter* iii. 4. 1174 Let their pains .. be employed in weeding up those Diagoriz'd opinions.

Diagram (dəi·ăgræm), *sb.* [a. F. *diagramme*, or ad. L. *diagramma*, Gr. *διάγραμμα* that which is marked out by lines, a geometrical figure, written list, register, the gamut or scale in music, f. *διαγράφειν* to mark out by lines, draw, draw out, write in a register, f. *διά-* through + *γράφειν* to write.]

1. *Geom.* A figure composed of lines, serving to illustrate a definition or statement, or to aid in the proof of a proposition.

Polar diagram: a spherical polygon, *i.e.* one traced on the surface of a sphere, whose sides are arcs joining the poles of the sides of a given spherical polygon.

1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 68 The Diagram on the Table directs for the making of it thus. *Ibid.* 74 Diagram, a word used by the Mathematicks for any thing that is demonstrated by lines. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 50 The diagrams in a geometrical demonstration. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 134 Another closed or open polygon, constituting what is called the polar diagram to the given polygon.

2. An illustrative figure which, without representing the exact appearance of an object, gives an outline or general scheme of it, so as to exhibit the shape and relations of its various parts.

Hence applied to such different designs as a map of the heavens, a delineation of a crystal, a representation of microscopic forms, etc. *Floral diagram* (Bot.): a linear drawing showing the position and number of the parts of a flower as seen on a transverse section.

1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 16, I must entreat you to examine this following diagram. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 111 To set downe in a Diagram both the number and order of all the heauenly Orbs. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Building*, If the Workman be well skill'd in perspective more than one face may be represented in one Diagram, scenographically. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxii. 394 A scroll, on which is drawn a remarkable diagram relative to the solar system. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xvii, 165 Illustrated by diagrams the interview which he had with that professor. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* 175, I have shown in this diagram .. the rays of a candle. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 524 Diagram of the flower of Liliaceæ.

transf. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 420 We learn geology the morning after the earthquake on ghastly diagrams of cloven mountains. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlii. 226 Turning himself into a sort of diagram instead of a growth.

3. A set of lines, marks, or tracings which represent symbolically the course or results of any action or process, or the variations which characterize it; e. g. the intensity of action or quality, the rise and fall of temperature or pressure, of the death-rate, rate of emigration, rate of exchange, the derivation and mutual relation of languages, etc. b. A delineation used to symbolize related abstract propositions or mental processes.

Often with defining word prefixed, as *indicator-diagram* (in the steam-engine), *acceleration-*, *force-*, *velocity-diagram*.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 157 The diagram points out that the steam port was now closed. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 Five successive shots .. within a few feet of each other .. In small-arm parlance, the gun has made a wonderfully 'good diagram'. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 242 We may represent the thermoelectric powers of different metals at different temperatures by a diagram. 1893 MINTO *Logic* I. i. ii. 64 The relations between the terms in the four forms are represented by simple diagrams known as Euler's circles.

† **4.** After Greek usage: A list, register, or enumeration; a detailed inscription; also, 'the title of a booke' (Cockeram 1623). *Obs.*

1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 8 An Epitaph is..an astrict pithie Diagram, writ .. vpon the tombe .. declaring .. the name, the age..and time of the death of the person therein interred. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 9 In only one Family .. he makes a Diagramme consisting of almost an innumerable company of men.

† **5.** *Mus.* A musical scale, a gamut. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diagram*..in Musick is called a proportion of measures distinguished by certain notes. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Guido Aretine improved this scale, or diagram, very greatly.

Di·agram, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To represent by a diagram, make a diagram of. Hence **Di·agramed** *ppl. a.*, **Di·agraming** *vbl. sb.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 23 They are matters which refuse to be theoremed and diagramed. 1880 *New Eng. Jrnl. Edu.* 20 May 327/3 The specimens of diagraming sent us. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 144/1 Diagrammed results of experiments. 1884 F. V. IRISH *Gram. or Anal. by Diagram* Pref. 3 To diagram a few easy sentences.

Diagramic (dəiăgræ·mik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. sb. + -IC.] Of the nature of a diagram; diagrammatic. Hence **Diagra·mically** *adv.*, in the manner of a diagram.

1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 701 Referring our readers now to the diagramic wood-cuts. 1885 *Philad. Times* 18 Apr. (Cent. Dict.), The folds of her skirts hanging diagramically and stiffly.

Diagrammatic (dəiăgrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *διαγραμματ-* stem of *διάγραμμα* DIAGRAM + -IC, after Gr. *γραμματικός*.] Having the form or nature of a diagram; of or pertaining to diagrams.

1853 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (ed. 2) App. ii. 667 Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain diagrammatic contrast of the figures. *Ibid.* 671 *note*, The several diagrammatic figures are also each in a different position. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 305 The appended diagrammatic scheme. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 87 (1875) 268 Diagrammatic representations of births, marriages, and deaths. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xviii. 242 Diagrammatic view of drift deposits of the basin of the Forth. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 522 This arrangement appears with quite diagrammatic regularity in .. bast.

Diagramma·tical, *a.* [See -AL.] = prec.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 637 In a diagrammatical form.

Diagramma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the form of a diagram; with diagrammatic representation.

1853 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (ed. 2) App. ii. 671 *note*, For the first syllogistic figure, the terms, without authority from Aristotle, are diagrammatically placed upon a level. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xix. 313 The variations of eccentricity .. are represented to the eye diagrammatically in Plate iv. 1881 F. O. BOWER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 15 Jan., The tissues of the root cap are more diagrammatically arranged.

Diagrammatize (dəiăgræ·mătəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *διαγραμματ-* stem of *διάγραμμα* DIAGRAM + -IZE; cf. Gr. *διαγραμμίζειν*.] *trans.* To put into the form of a diagram; to exhibit in a diagram.

1884 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 18 It can be diagrammatised as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. 1893 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 773/3 There is not a single *picture* of a section; they have all been diagrammatized.

Diagrammeter (dəiăgræ·mĭtəɹ). [f. DIAGRAM *sb.* + -METER.] (See quot.)

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 270 Holt's Diagrammeter. This instrument is specially made for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams .. and is used much after the manner of a parallel rule.

Diagraph (dəi·ăgrɑf), *sb.*¹ [f. Gr. *διαγραφή* diagram, description, etc. f. *διά-* through + *γραφή* writing: cf. med.L. *diagraphum* 'descriptio census' (Du Cange).]

† **1.** A description. *Obs.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. = DIAGRAM 3 b. *rare.*

1853 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* App. ii. (ed. 2) 671 *note*, What is indeed noticed and acknowledged .. as a variation from 'Aristotle's diagraph'.. the Major Term is not, in any way, placed 'nearer to' and 'further from the Middle,' for the Second and Third Figures.

Diagraph (dəi·ăgrɑf), *sb.*² [a. F. *diagraphe*, f. stem of Gr. *διαγράφ-ειν* to mark out by lines, draw; cf. DIAGRAM.]

1. An instrument used for drawing mechanically projections of objects, enlarged copies of maps, etc.; it consists of a pencil governed by cords and pulleys, and guided by the application of a pointer to the object to be copied.

1847 Craig, *Diagraph*, a certain instrument used in perspective drawing, invented by M. Gavard, Paris. 1851 *Exhib. Catal.* III. 1187 Diagraphs and pantographs, for copying maps. 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 269 The diagraph of Gavard. *Note*. Instrument by the help of which drawings [of the skull] by projection are obtained.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting.

Di·agraph, *v. rare.* [f. Gr. διαγράφειν: see next.] *trans.* To represent diagrammatically; = Diagram *v.*

1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 54 A set of formulas supposed to describe or diagraph the dramatic practice of Shakspere.

Diagraphic (dəiăgræ·fik), *a.* [f. Gr. διαγράφ-ειν to mark out by lines, διαγραφή marking out by lines, geometrical figure, diagram + -ic, after Gr. γραφικός.] Of or pertaining to drawing or graphic representation. Hence also **Diagra·phical** *a. Obs.*, in same sense. **Diagra·phics,** the art of drawing.

[1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 537 The art Diagraphice, that is to say, the skill to draw and paint in box-tables.] 1623 Cockeram, *Diagraffical art*, the art of painting, or caruing. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diagraphick Art*, the art of painting or graving. 1801 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 353 The diagraphic process .. is the very same with the linear one we have described.

‖ **Diagry·dium.** *Pharm.* Also 5 **-gredie,** 7 **-gredium.** [L. *diagrydium* (Cælius Aurelianus ? 5th c.), according to Littré a corruption, through association with names of drugs in *dia-*, of Gr. διακρυδιον 'a kind of scammony', dim. of διάκρυ tear, drop. In F. *diagrède.*] An old name for a preparation of scammony, used in pharmacy.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, correcte, diagredie. *a* 1600 *Customs Duties* (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. No. 25697), Digredum, the pounde. vis. viij*d*. 1685 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 127 Mingled with .. powder of Diagridium. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 106 They hide *Scammony* under the name of *diagredium*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 66 Take .. Diagridium and Tartar-Vitriolate a Dram. 1825 Brande *Man. Pharmacy* 157 In some old Pharmacopœiæ .. methods of correcting the acrimony of scammony are described, and to such preparations they gave the name of diagridia.

Hence **Diagry·diate** *a.*, made with diagrydium. Also as *sb.*: see quots.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Diagridiates*, medicines that have scammony or diagridium in their composition. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 99 With diagrydiate Purges. *a* 1734 Flover (J.), All choleric humours ought to be evacuated by diagrydiates. 1755 Johnson, *Diagrydiates*, strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

Diaheliotropic (dəiă,hīliǫ·trǫ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. διά across + ἥλιος sun + τροπικός pertaining to turning.] Growing or moving transversely to the direction of incident light; of or pertaining to diaheliotropism.

1880 F. Darwin in *Nature* No. 582. 179 A diaheliotropic organ has an inherent tendency to place itself at right angles to the direction of the light. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 441 Diaheliotropic movements.

Diaheliotropism (dəiă,hīliǫ·trǫ·piz'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec.: see -ism.] A tendency in leaves and organs of plants to grow transversely to the direction of incident light.

1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 5 Diaheliotropism may express a position more or less transverse to the light and induced by it. 1881 F. Darwin in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 The power..called *Transversal Heliotropismus* by A. B. Frank, we have called diaheliotropism.

Diahy·dric, *a.* [f. Dia-[1] + Gr. ὕδωρ water + -ic.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diahydric*, through water; a term applied by C. J. Williams to the percussion note obtained from an organ separated from the parietes by a layer of fluid.

Dial (dəi·ăl), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **dyale, dyel,** 5–7 **dyal(l, diall.** [Presumably a derivative of L. *dies* a day, through a med.L. adj. *diāl-is* daily (repr. in Du Cange by *diāle = diurnāle* 'as much land as could be ploughed in a day', and *diāliter* adv. daily.) Outside Eng., however, *dial* is known only from a single OF. instance in Froissart, in which the *dyal* in clockwork is said to be 'the daily wheel (*roe journal*) which makes a revolution once in a day, even as the sun makes a single turn round the earth in a natural day'. This would answer to a med.L. *rota diālis*: the transition from 'diurnal wheel' to 'diurnal circle' is easy. But more evidence is wanted.]

1. An instrument serving to tell the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow upon a graduated surface; a Sun-dial.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, For by the dyal the hour they gan to marke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Dyale, or dyel or an horlege (dial or dihoff of an horlage). 1530 Palsgr. 213/2 Diall to knowe the houres by the course of the sonne, *quadrant.* 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xx. 11 The shadowe wente backe ten degrees in Achas Dyall. 1552 Huloet, Diall set vpon a chymney or wall to knowe what is a clocke by the sunne, *sciotericon.* 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 24 To carue out Dialls queintly, point by point, Thereby to see the Minutes how they runne. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 39 Where clocks will stand, and Dials have no light. 1719 Young *Busiris* v. i, How, like the dial's tardy-moving shade, Day after day slides from us unperceiv'd. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 151 Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day. 1799 Vince *Astron.* iv. (1810) 56 A clock or watch may..be regulated by a good dial. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. vi. 50 The Hour shall miss its place, And the shadow recede on the dial's face.

b. *fig.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 347 Venerable Chaucer..Hevinlie trumpat, horleige and reguleir, condit, and diall. 1854 J. Forbes *Tour Mt. Blanc* Introd. 11 The stately march of the glacier is yet a stage more slow, months and even years are but the units of division of its dial.

2. With qualifying words descriptive of the various forms of the sun-dial: e.g. *declining, horizontal, primary, reflecting, universal, vertical* (etc.) *dial.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 373/1 Pendant Dials which are hung by the hand .. commonly called Equinoctial or Universal Dials, are most used by Sea-Men and Travellers that oft shift Latitudes. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Erect declining Dials*, Dials whose Planes are not directly opposite to any of the Four Cardinal Points, but decline from the Meridian or prime Vertical Circle. 1782 *Archæologia* VI. 143 Vitruvius says they had horizontal, vertical, and declining dials. 1819 P. Nicholson *Architect. Dict.* I. 332 Declinking Dials, such as both decline and incline, or recline.

b. With various qualifying words, as *night-* or *nocturnal dial* (= Moon-dial), King-dial, Sun-dial.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 165 Which bare a Sunne-diall and the Sun setting. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 435 A large Ring-Dial.. having a Box with a Compass or Needle. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Moon-Dial* or Lunar Dial, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon. *Ibid.*, *Nocturnal* or *Night-Dial*, is that which shews the hours of the night. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch bk.* I. 66 The neighbours could tell the hour by his movements as accurately as by a sun dial.

†3. A timepiece or chronometer of any kind; a clock or watch. *Obs.* Also with qualifying words as Water-dial, etc.

1552 Huloet, Diall, *clepsydra, horologium.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* D 651 A diall measuring houres by running of the water ..*clepsydra.* 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xvii. 19 b, The Ambassadour sent his presents .. one small clocke or dyall. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 20 And then he drew a diall from his poake, And..Sayes, very wisely, it is ten a clocke. 1611 Cotgr., *Horloge d'eau*, a Clepsydra, or water Dyall. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xli. 329 One of those accurate Dyals that go with a Pendulum. 1662 Gerbier *Princ* 40 Motions..no more to be discovered, than that of the Hand of a Diall. 1676 *North's Plutarch* 765 *note*, Like a water Diall or Clepsydra.

b. *fig.* 1556 J. Jonks (*title*), The Dial of Agues. 1557 North (*title*), Gueuara's Diall of Princes. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B j b, A delectable diall for to direct you to true deuotion. *c* 1600 in C. B. Markham *Fighting Veres* (1888) 345 He was the very dial of the army, by which we knew when we should fight.

4. The face of a clock or watch; the surface which bears the graduations and figures marking the hours, etc. Cf. Dial-plate.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 54 Too Dyallz ny vnto the battilments ar set aloft vpon too of the sidez of Cezarz toour .. to sheaw the oourz too the tooun and cuntree. 1632 Sherwood s. v. *Dial*, The hand of a clock-dyall, *la monstre d'un Horloge.* 1747 *Gent. Mag.* 224 Varnished, and silvered in all respects as a clock-dial. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 42 P 8, I walk in the great hall and watch the minute hand upon the dial. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 569 The part where the dials of the clock are placed is of an octagonal form. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 85 Sir Edmund Beckett advocates a concave form for the dials of public clocks.

b. *fig.* *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 214 The Face is the Dial of the Mind.

†5. A mariner's compass. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xx. 38 It is necessarie that he haue a Dyall with hym for els .. he shall nat haue perfyte knowlege whiche is East West Northe and Southe. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 85 Whan the nedle standeth stedfastlye in the right Line wythin the Diall, it dothe as it were poynte directlye North and South. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 986 For first inuenting of the Sea-man's Diall. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 34 Cabo das Agulhas, or the cape of Needles, because there the needles of dialles touched with the loadstone, stand directly North. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 830 The needle of the Diall set just on the North point .. shakes not.

b. *Mining.* A miner's compass for underground surveying.

1669 E. Montagu tr. *Barba's Metals, etc.* (1740) 286 Having provided yourself of a Dial in a square Box. 1778 W. Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 207 Apply the side of the dial to the string, and take the degree the needle stands on. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 18 The compass used in underground surveying is called a miner's dial, and is essentially the same instrument as the circumferentor used by the land-surveyor.

6. An external plate or face on which revolutions, pressure, etc. are indicated by an index-finger or otherwise, as in a gas-meter, telegraphic instrument, steam or water-gauge, etc.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 223 Move one tooth every revolution of the wheel, thereby discovering the true distance of places by the index on the dial. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 154/1 For communication .. this object may be effected by a mechanical connection, by chains or wires, between two dials with revolving indexes or pointers. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 233 Let us now turn to the face of the instrument. Here we have a dial and an index, which is on the same axis as the magnetised needle.

b. With qualifying words, as *tide-, wind-dial.*

1792 *Archæologia* X. 174 This machine of Varro's may be considered as the first wind-dial at Rome.

c. *slang.* The human face.

1811 in *Lexicon Balatronicum.* 1889 *Bird o' Freedom* 7 Aug. 3 (Farmer) An absinthe tumbler which caught him a nasty crack across the dial.

7. A lapidary's instrument for holding a gem while exposed to the wheel.

It has markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 42 An important instrument called a dial, which serves to hold the stone during the cutting and polishing.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General, as *dial-foot, -hand, -motto, -stone, -telegraph, dial-maker, -work.*

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 87 In common watches pins falling out of the *dial feet is a fruitful source of trouble. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* civ, Yet doth beauty, like a *dial-hand, Steal from his figure and no pace perceived. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Relogero*..a *diall-maker. 1875 Lanier *Poems*, *Symphony* 157 Each *dial-marked leaf and flower-bell. 1822 Lamb *Elia*, *Decay of Beggars*, The standing *dial-mottos. 1886 Wormell tr. *Von Urbanitsky's Electr. in Serv. Man* (1890) 804 Of *A B C* systems where a battery is employed to furnish the current, Bréguet's *Dial Telegraph is a good example. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Dial-work* (Horology), the motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch.

b. Special comb., as **dial-less** *a.*, without a dial, having no dial; **dial-like** *a.*, like a dial; **dial-lock,** a lock furnished with dials, having hands or pointers, which must be set in a determinate way before the bolt will move; **dial-moth,** *Tortrix gnomana* (Samouelle, *Entomol. Compend.* 1819); **dial-piece** = Dial-plate; **dial-plane,** the flat surface of a sun-dial; **dial-ring,** a finger-ring in the form of a ring-dial; **dial-wheel** (in a watch), one of the wheels placed between the dial and pillar-plate; **dial-writer,** a type-writer with a dial. Also Dial-plate.

1865 *Athenæum* 8 July 49 The tower remained *dial-less as before. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp-Hunt.* i. 10 Where the helianthus turns her *dial-like face to the sun. 1659 D. Pell *Improv. Sea* To Rdr., Upon a *Dial-peece of a Clock in the Colledge Church of Glocester. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 699 The number of *Dial Plains are 25. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 310 A Dyal Plane is that Flat whereon a Dyal is intended to be projected. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 531/1 A dial consists of two parts—the stile or gnomon..and the dial-plane. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 453 A *dial-ring consisting of two concentric rings moving one within the other. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Watch-work*, The *dial-wheel..serves to carry the hand. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 6/2 The last thing in type-writers, called a *'dial writer'.

Di·al, *sb.*[2] A name given in commerce to a superior kind of Kauri gum of a clear pale colour.

1893 *Times* 14 July 4/4 Gums, Kowrie .. Dial—pale yellowish, £11.

Dial (dəi·ăl), *v.* [f. Dial *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans. fig.* To measure as with a dial; to indicate the degree of.

1821 Campbell in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 10 Experienced sensibility is like the gnomon. It measures the altitude and dials the light of inspiration. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1852) 201 To teach us how to dial bliss. *a* 1854 Talfourd (Webster), Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven.

2. To survey or lay out with the aid of a dial or miner's or surveyor's compass.

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 164 To make inquiry, and to view the Rake, To plum and dyal. 1747 Hodson *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Boring*, Having exactly dialed it, to the place where you would have your Shaft to come through, and laid it out at the Day upon the Surface. 1778 W. Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 203 Most of our Mines and Adits were dialled for in this manner. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 153 To cut the gutters with the plough used by him after being dialled out.

3. To mark as the plate of a dial.

1817 [see Dialled *ppl. a.*].

Dialatik, obs. f. Dialectic *sb.*[1]

Dial-bird. [ad. Hindī *dahiyāl* or *dahēl*, the native name in Upper India.] An Indian bird (*Copsichus saularis*), also called Magpie-robin; hence sometimes extended to the genus *Copsichus.*

1738 E. Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 17 These Birds were brought from Bengall in the year 1734, and are called by the Natives the Dial-Bird. 1812 Shellie & Wood *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XI. 261 The East India bird which the English that visit the coasts of Bengal term the Dial-bird. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. vii. vii. 254 The songster that first pours forth his salutation to the morning is the dial-bird.

Dialdane (dəi,ældēn). *Chem.* [f. Di-[2] + Ald(ol + -ane.] 'A compound, $C_8H_{14}O_2$, formed by the condensation of two molecules of aldol, with elimination of one molecule of water'. Hence **Dialda·nic** *a.* in *dialdanic acid.*

1879 Watts *Dict. Chem. 3rd Suppl.* 631.

Dialect (dəi·ălekt). [a. F. *dialecte* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *dialectus*, Gr. διάλεκτος discourse, conversation, way of speaking, language of a country or district, f. διαλέγεσθαι to discourse, converse, f. *dia-* through, across + λέγειν to speak.]

1. Manner of speaking, language, speech; *esp.* a manner of speech peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular person or class; phraseology, idiom.

1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, Neither..must.. the common Dialect and manner of speaking [be] so corrupted

thereby, that [etc.]. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1599) 41 By corruption of speech they false dialect and misse sound it. 1638 *Penit. Conf* vii (1657) 191 Such a dialect which neither Men nor Angels understand. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i 93 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 172 The Lawyer's Dialect would be too hard for him. 1805 Foster *Ess.* IV. iv. 163 Naturalized into the theological dialect by time and use. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. vii. (1858) 155 Knowest thou no Prophet, even in the vesture, environment, and dialect of this age? 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Poets* iii. 87 They lay aside the learned dialect and reveal the unknown powers of common speech.

fig. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 188 In her youth There is a prone and speechlesse dialect, Such as moue men 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 384 The ocular dialect needs no dictionary.

2. One of the subordinate forms or varieties of a language arising from local peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation, and idiom. (In relation to modern languages usually *spec.* A variety of speech differing from the standard or literary 'language'; a provincial method of speech, as in 'speakers of dialect'.) Also in a wider sense applied to a particular language in its relation to the family of languages to which it belongs.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* 70 Certaine Hebrue dialectes. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* II. 496 The like changes are very familiar in the Aeolic Dialect. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 73 The Slavon tongue is of great extent: of it there be many Dialects, as the Russe, the Polish, the Bohemick, the Illyrian..and others. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5497/1 He made a Speech .. which was answered by the Doge in the Genoese Dialect. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 200 A language may be separated into several dialects in a few generations. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. iv. 203 Páli, or the local dialect of Maghada, one of the ancient kingdoms on the Ganges. 1847 Halliwell *Dict. Eng. Dialects* (1878) 17 The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland. 1873 Hale *In His Name* viii. 71 That dialect of rustic Latin which was already passing into Italian.

b. *attrib.*, as *dialect speech, speaker, poems, specimens.*

†**3.** = Dialectic *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 2 b, Logike otherwise called Dialecte (for thei are bothe one) is an Arte to trie the corne from the chaffe. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 223 We may draw forth the force of this Platonic Argument, in Plato's own dialect thus. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 395 He had a Tutor to teach him Grammar, and another Dialect. 1698 J. Fryer *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 362 [They] teach Aristotle's Dialect, and the Four Figures of Syllogism.

attrib. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. 35 The learned .. busy in pumping her [Truth] up thro' the conduits of dialect induction.

[**Dialect**, *v.* : see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Dialectal (dəiălĕ·ktăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al: cf. mod.F. *dialectal.*] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VII. 380 We cannot consider them mere dialectal variations. 1834 H. O'Brien *Round Towers Irel.* 121 It was a mere dialectal distinction, appertaining to the court-language..of the times. 1873 A. J. Ellis *President's Address* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 208 Their historical relations [are] considered, and their dialectal differences explained. 1880 J. E. C. Welldon in *Academy* 24 July 58 Dialectal peculiarities might still creep into the Homeric text. 1885 *Ibid.* 29 Aug. 134/2 August Corrodi's dialectal poetry is remarkable for its humour and naturalness.

Hence **Dialectality**, dialectal quality.

1864 Furnivall in *Reader* 22 Oct. 514/2 The dialectality or provinciality of the prefixed *h*.

Dialectally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] **a.** In a dialectal manner; in dialect. **b.** = Dialectically 1.

1840 G. S. Faber *Regeneration* 391 The two have no dialectally necessary connection. 1890 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) L. 316/3 An archaism still existent dialectally.

Di·alected, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ed[2].] (In *comb.*) Having or speaking a (specified) dialect.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* lv, The .. cockney-dialected Josh.

Dialectic (dəiăle·ktik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **dialatik**, 5 **(dialitious)**, **dialetike**, **-yk**, **dyaletyque**, 6 **dialectik(e**, 6 7 **-ique**, 7–9 **-ick**, 7– **-ic**. [a. OF. *dialectique*, *-etique* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dialectica* fem. sing., ad. Gr. ἡ διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη) the dialectic art, the art of discussion or debate, fem. sing. of διαλεκτικός adj.: see next. The L. *dialectica* was also treated as a neuter pl., whence the later Eng. *dialectics.*]

1. The art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; the investigation of truth by discussion: in earlier English use, a synonym of Logic as applied to formal rhetorical reasoning; logical argumentation or disputation.

Originally, the art of reasoning or disputation by question and answer, 'invented', according to Aristotle, by Zeno of Elea, and scientifically developed by Plato, by whom the term διαλεκτική was used in two senses, (*a*) the art of definition or discrimination of 'ideas', (*b*) the science which views the inter-relation of the ideas in the light of a single principle 'the good'; corresponding broadly to logic and metaphysic. By Aristotle the term was confined to the method of probable reasoning, as opposed to the demonstrative method of science With the Stoics, rhetoric and dialectic formed the two branches of λογική, logic, in their application of the term; and down through the Middle Ages *dialectica* was the regular name of what is now called 'logic', in which sense accordingly *dialectic* and *dialectics* were first used in English.

1382 Wyclif *Bible* Pref. Ep. Jerome 68 Job..determyneth alle the lawes of dialatik, in proposicoun, assumpcoun, etc. [*a* 1400 *Alexander* 1583 (Ashm. MS.) Prestis of þe lawe, Of dialiticus [*v.r.* dialeticus], and decre, doctours of aythir.] *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* I. 372 Sche lerned þan þe liberall artes seuen..The thyrde sciens call þei dialetyk.. Þe trewth fro þe falshed þat techeth for to know. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. viii. 34 The seconde science is logyke whiche is called dyaletyque. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 72 Dialectike or Logike, which is to learn the truth of al things by disputation. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 174/2 Dialectick is the Art of Discourse, whereby we confirm or confute any thing by Questions and Answers of the Disputants. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. ii. 96 Zeno stands announced as the inventor of dialectic .. the art of cross-examination and refutation. 1874 W. Wallace *Logic of Hegel* vi. 127 The Platonic philosophy first gave the free scientific, and thus at the same time the objective, form to Dialectic. 1888 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 22 He has nothing of the Pauline method of dialectic. 1889 Courtney *Mill* 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic..the giving and receiving of reasons.

b. Also in pl. form **Dialectics** (cf. *mathematics*).

1641 Milton *Animadv.* i. (1851) 192 Bishop Downam in his Dialecticks will tell you [etc.]. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 263 The human faculties are fortified by the art and practice of dialectics. 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* 224 You will pardon my unskilfulness in dialectics. 1853 Marsh *Early Purit.* 336 The dialectics of those times afford no specimens of reasoning more acute than the examinations of the martyrs. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* III. xiv. viii. 112 If Henry wearied of dialectics.

2. In modern Philosophy: Specifically applied by Kant to the criticism which shows the mutually contradictory character of the principles of science, when they are employed to determine objects beyond the limits of experience (i.e. the soul, the world, God); by Hegel (who denies that such contradictions are ultimately irreconcilable) the term is applied (a.) to the process of thought by which such contradictions are seen to merge themselves in a higher truth that comprehends them; and (b.) to the world-process, which, being in his view but the thought-process on its objective side, develops similarly by a continuous unification of opposites.

1798 Willich *Elem. Critical Philos.* 65, 3. Of the division of general Logic, into Analysis and Dialectic. 4. Of the division of transcendental Logic, into transcendental Analysis and Dialectic. 1819 J. Richardson tr. *Kant's Logic* 17 It would become a dialectic, a logic of appearance .. which arises from a mere abuse of the analytic. 1838 [F. Haywood] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 267 There is therefore a natural and unavoidable dialectick of pure reason .. which irresistibly adheres to human reason, and even when we have discovered its delusion, still will not cease to play tricks upon reason, and to push it continually into momentary errors. 1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* IV. xvi. 134 This reduction..could not have been effected upon any principle of psychological strategy. It is a manœuvre competent only to the dialectic of necessary truth. 1874 W. Wallace *Logic of Hegel* i. 14 That dialectic is the very nature of thought..forms one of the main lessons of logic. *Ibid.* vi. 126 By Dialectic is meant an indwelling tendency outwards and beyond..Dialectic is ..the life and soul of scientific progress, the dynamic which alone gives an immanent connexion and necessity to the subject-matter of Science. 1880 J. Caird *Philos. Relig.* viii. 229 An idea which expresses the inner dialectic, the movement or process towards unity, which exists in and constitutes the being of the objects themselves. 1888 Watson *Philos. Kant* 137 Transcendental Dialectic must.. be satisfied with bringing to light the illusion in transcendent judgments, and guarding us against its deceptive influence.

Dialectic (dəiăle·ktik), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *dialectic-us*, a. Gr. διαλεκτικός of or pertaining to discourse or discussion, f. διάλεκτος: see Dialect. Cf. mod.F. *dialectique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical disputation; argumentative, logical.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 35 If I should read this Dialectique straine to my Mare. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 14 Their several Modes of Philosophizing, both Symbolic, and Dialectic. 1843 Gladstone *Gleanings* V. lxxix. 68 A more artful and constant resort to dialectic subtleties. 1846 tr. *F. Von Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* 89 This question cannot be settled .. by mere dialectic strife.

2. Addicted to or practising logical disputation.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v. (1858) 87 Of which dialectic marauder .. the discomfiture was visibly felt as a benefit. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xii. 138 A metrical vehicle did not so well suit Zeno's dialectic genius. 1844 *Ibid.* VIII. 95 Engaged in a learned conversation with the dialectic philosopher Aristoteles.

3. [f. Dialect + -ic.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect; = Dialectal.

1813 W. Taylor *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 51 Is it [*prodessa*] a mere dialectic variation of *prudensa*? 1828 Whately *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 303/1 An indistinct, hesitating, dialectic, or otherwise faulty, delivery. 1830 H. Torrens in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 13 Another alphabet, dialectic of the Hebrew. 1852 D. Wilson *Prehist. Ann.* II. iv. i. 185 The close dialectic affinities between Celtic Scotland and Ireland.

B. *sb.*[2] [The adj. used absolutely.]

A dialectic philosopher, one who pursues the dialectic method; a critical inquirer after truth; a logical disputant.

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 25 As for Induction, the Dialectiques seem scarce ever to have taken it into any serious consideration. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 91 Thou callest a Dialectic one who considers the reason of every Being: for he that accurately discerneth things is a Dialectic. 1801 Moore *Nature's Labels* 20 As learned dialectics say, The argument most apt and ample For common use, is the example.

Dialectical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. = Dialectic *a.* 1.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 116 Theyr argumentation is nothing dialectical. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 164 Speech ..Dialectical, used by such as discourse in short questions and answers. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 39 Instructed in the Rhetorical, Dialectical, and Astrological Arts. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 460 Dialectical skill in no small degree is indispensable. 1876 A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 The dialectical pot in which ecclesiastical dogma had been cooked.

b. Belonging to, or of the nature of, dialectic in its later philosophical developments of meaning.

1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* V. § 1. 106 When the premises are not certain but probable only, such syllogisms are called dialectical. 1838 [F. Haywood] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 64 Universal Logic, *considered as Organon*, is always a Logic of Appearance, that is, is dialectical. 1874 W. Wallace *Logic Hegel* vi. 128 The physical elements prove to be Dialectical. The process of meteorological action is the appearance of their Dialectic. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 633 The Cosmological argument is a nest of dialectical assumptions. 1888 Watson *Philos. Kant* 289 Pure reason is always dialectical.

2. = Dialectic *a.* 2.

1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 356, I entertained pleasant recollections from certain experiences at the Dialectical Society.

3. = Dialectal.

1750 Hodges *Job* Prel. Disc. (T.) At that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small dialectical variation only. 1847 Halliwell *Dict.* Pref. (1878) 7 Separating mere dialectical forms. 1861 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* V. 199 A language, not yet Sanskrit or Greek or German, but containing the dialectical germs of all.

B. *sb.* = Dialectic *sb.*[1] 1.

a 1529 Skelton *Replye.* 96 In your dialecticall And principles sillogisticall If ye to remembrance call.

Dialectically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].]

1. By means of dialectic; in dialectic fashion; argumentatively, logically.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 458 You may argue..dialectically or with probability. 1692 South *Serm.* (1718) IV. 51 He discoursed, or reasoned dialectically. 1847 Grote *Greece* I. xxxvii. (1862) III. 331 Discussed dialectically, or by reasonings expressed in general language. 1878 Huxley in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 48 The most reverend prelate might dialectically hew M. Comte in pieces.

2. As regards dialect; = Dialectally.

1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 86 A rune may dialectically .. vary in power, according to locality. 1884 R. S. Poole in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 641/1 Two coins, differing dialectically in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris.

Dialectician (dəi·ălĕktĭ·shăn). [a. F. *dialecticien* (Rabelais, 16th c.), f. L. *dialectic-us* Dialectic *a.*: see -ician.]

1. One who is skilled in dialectic; a master of argument or disputation; a logician.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xix. 155 According to the Dialecticians. *a* 1752 Bolingbroke *Author. in Relig.* xli. (R.), An art that..might help the subtile dialectician to oppose even the man he could not refute. 1791 S. Parr *Sequ. to Print. Paper* (R.), The great poetical dialectician [Dryden]. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 218 The terseness or lucidity which long habits of literary warfare ..have given to some expert dialecticians. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* VI. 73 For none but a clever dialectician Can hope to become a great physician. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 287 They were acute dialecticians, and rarely blundered in what is termed the formal part of logic.

2. A professed student of dialects.

1848 Clough *Bothie*, Lindsay the ready of speech, the Piper, the Dialectician..Who in three weeks had created a dialect new for the party. 1888 Miss Powley in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* VI. 272 However well established [his] opinion among dialecticians may be.

Dialecticism (dəiăle·ktĭsiz'm). [f. Dialectic + -ism.] The characteristic tendency or influence of dialect.

1888 *Academy* 14 Jan. 27 Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis.

Dialectics, *sb. pl.*: see Dialectic *sb.* 1 b.

Di·alecti·ze, *v. rare.* [f. Dialect + -ize.] *trans.* To make into a dialect, or make dialectal.

1883 G. Stephens *S. Bugge's Stud. N. Mythol.* 23 It has even had time to become dialectized.

Dialectology (dəiălektǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. διάλεκτος Dialect + -logy.] The study of dialects; that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

1879 *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 32 Materials for the dialectology of a single province. 1888 Sweet *Eng. Sounds* Pref. 12 The obscure and tortuous paths of Old English dialectology.

Hence **Dialecto·loger**, **Dialecto·logist**, one versed in dialectology; **Dialectolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to dialectology.

1879 *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 32 A dialectological introduction. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 534/3 The county [Cornwall] presents to the dialectologer two varieties of an English dialect. 1883 A. M. Elliott in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 490 The dialectologist must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material.

Di·alector. *rare* —°. [f. DIALECT + -OR]
1847 CRAIG, *Dialector*, one learned in dialects. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Dialectual, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. DIALECT; cf. *effect, effectual.*] = DIALECTAL.
1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 256 Dialectual varieties increase as we go westwards. 1856 KITTO & ALEXANDER *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1863) 188/2 Dialectual varieties of pronunciation.

Dialer, Dialing: see DIALLER, DIALLING.

Dialetike, -yk, obs. forms of DIALECTIC.

Dialist (dəi·ălist). [f. DIAL *sb.*[1] + -IST.] A maker of dials; one skilled in dialling.
1652 T. STIRRUP (*title*), Horometria; or the Complete Diallist. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 346 Helps to a young Dyalist for his more orderly and quick making of Dyals. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. Introd., The architect, the navigator, the dialist.

Di-a·lkalamide. *Chem.* See DI-[2] and ALKALAMIDE.
1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 375 Secondary and tertiary monalkalamides, dialkalamides, and trialkalamides, are known.

‖ **Diallage**[1] (dəi|æ·lădʒē), a. Gr. διαλλαγή interchange, f. διαλλαγ- aorist stem of διαλλάσσειν to interchange, f. διά through, across + ἀλλάσσειν to change, make other than it is, f. ἄλλος other.]
A figure of speech by which arguments, after having been considered from various points of view, are all brought to bear upon one point.
1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1831 *Crayons from Commons* 44 And when a whole diallage was rear'd, Chagrined he found that no one member cheer'd.

Diallage[2] (dəi·ălălʒ). *Min.* [a. F. *diallage*, f. Gr. διαλλαγή (see prec.), named by Haüy 1801, from its dissimilar cleavages.] A grass-green variety of pyroxene, of lamellar or foliated structure: formerly applied more widely to similar minerals, such as hypersthene, bronzite, etc.
1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 605 Smaragdite, Saussure .. Diallage, Hauy. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 353 Metallic diallage, from Saxony. 1865 L'ESTRANGE *Yachting round W. Eng.* 222 Some Serpentine is permeated by veins of golden diallage. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 121 Some of the so-called diallages belong rather to enstatite than to pyroxene, since the crystallisation is rhombic.
attrib. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 211 Hypersthene .. passes into a greyish-green diallage, and, with a greenish felspar, forms the very beautiful diallage rock of those localities [Athenry]. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* xi. 237 The boulders here seemed to be gabbro or diallage rock.

Hence **Diallagic** (dəiălæ·dʒik), *a.* [F. *diallagique*], **Diallagoid** (dəi|æ·lăgoid), *a.*, containing or resembling diallage.
1847 CRAIG, *Diallagic.* 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 125 The diallagic augite sections are broad. *Ibid.* x. 132 The diallagoid augite of Boricky.

Dialled (dəi·ăld), *ppl. a.* [f. DIAL *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ED.] Measured or marked by a dial.
1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* III. 50 The careless hours .. Still trace upon the dialled brass The shade of their unvarying way. 1891 W. TUCKWELL *Tongues in Trees* 145 Six hours to toil, the rest to leisure give, In them—so say the dialled hours—live.

† **Di·allel.** *Obs.*—°. [ad. Gr. διάλληλος through one another.] (See quot.)
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., As parallels are lines running one by the other without meeting: so *Diallels* are lines which run one through the other, that is, do cross, intersecate, or cut. [Hence in BAILEY, ASH, etc.].

‖ **Diallelon** (dəiălī·lŏun). *Logic.* [mod.L. f. Gr. δι' ἀλλήλων through or by means of one another: see prec.] Definition in a circle, i.e. definition by means of a term which is itself defined by the defined word.
1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1860) II. 17 The ancients called the circular definition by the name of *Diallelon*, as in this case we declare the *definitum* and the *definiens* reciprocally by each other (δι' ἀλλήλων).

‖ **Diallelus** (dəiălī·lŏs). *Logic.* [mod.L. f. Gr. (τρόπος) διάλληλος reasoning in a circle: see prec. (In mod.F. *diallèle.*)] Reasoning in a circle; i.e. endeavouring to establish a conclusion by means of a proposition which is itself dependent on the said conclusion.
1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1860) II. 51 The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the *Orbis vel circulus in demonstrando,—diallelus.*
Hence **Dialle·lous** *a.*, involving reasoning or defining in a circle. In mod. Dicts.

Dialler, dialer (dəi·ălə1). [f. DIAL *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who makes a survey of mines by the aid of a 'dial' or compass.
1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R iij, This Roofing .. if done by a skillful Dialer, and by a Dial that he is acquainted with .. is certain enough. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 204 In the same manner the Dialler takes his second measurement.

Dial-less, Dial-like: see DIAL *sb.*[1] 8 b.

Dialling, dialing (dəi·ăliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIAL *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ING[1].]
1. The art of constructing dials. † **b.** The measurement of time by a dial (*obs.*).
1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 37 Horometrie .. in Englishe, may be termed Dialling. 1593 FALE (*title*), The Art of Dialling; teaching an easie and perfect way to make all kinde of Dialls vpon any plaine platte, howsoeuer placed. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 307 These Rules of adjusting the Motion of the Shadow to the Motion of the Sun, may be called Scientifick Dyalling. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Dialling*, the art of drawing sun, moon, and star-dials, on any given plane, or on the surface of any given body. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 122 Another result of the doctrine of the sphere was Gnomonick or Dialling.
2. The use of a 'dial' or compass in underground surveying.
1670 SIR J. PETTUS *Fodinæ Regalis* 2 He is directed toward the Shaft by a Needle touch'd with a Loadstone, the using whereof is called Dialling. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 202 Dialling is requisite in almost every shaft.
† **3.** *concr.* Apparatus of the nature of dials. *rare.*
1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 258 A handsome garden, in which there is a variety of dialling
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **dialling-globe** (see quot.); **dialling-scale**, graduated lines on rulers, the edge of quadrants, etc., to facilitate the construction of dials; **dialling-sphere**, a variety of *dialling-globe.*
1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 A dialling scheme of Mr. Foster's. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dialling-Globe*, an Instrument made of Brass or Wood, with a Plane fitted to the Horizon, and an Index particularly contrived to draw all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear demonstration of that Art. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 389 A new Method of constructing Sun-Dials .. without the Assistance of Dialing Scales.

Diallogite: see DIALOGITE.

Di-a·llyl. *Chem.* [DI-[2].] **a.** *sb.* The organic radical allyl in the free state, $C_6H_{10} = C_3H_5 \cdot C_3H_5$: see ALLYL. **b.** *attrib.* and *Comb.* Containing two equivalents of allyl.
1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 389. 1880 E. CLEMINSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atomic Th.* 265 Free allyl or diallyl, has doubled its molecule.

Dialogic (dəiălo·dʒik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *dialogic-us*, a. Gr. διαλογικός, f. διάλογος DIALOGUE; see -IC. In mod.F. *dialogique* (18th c.)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dialogue; sharing in dialogue.
1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 560 The dialogic form had not then become so indispensable with Plato. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I Pref. 44 The iambic or dialogic part of ancient tragedy. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 642 Several dialogic personages.

Dialogical (dəiălo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.
1601 DEACON & WALKER (*title*), Dialogicall Discourses of Spirits and Divels. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 258 That dialogicall disputation with Zacharias the Christian. 1880 E. OPPERT *Forbid. L.* Pref. 9 For the sake of a more vivid description, especially in the dialogical parts.
Hence **Dialo·gically**, *adv.*
1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii, If you are for a cool argument .. are you for managing it analogically or dialogically?

Dialogism (dəi|æ·lŏdʒiz'm). [ad. L. *dialogismus* the rhetorical figure (see sense 1), a. Gr. διαλογισμός balancing of accounts, reasoning, conversation, debate, f. διαλογίζεσθαι to DIALOGIZE: see -ISM. In F. *dialogisme* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.).]
1. *Rhet.* The discussion of a subject under the form of a dialogue, to the personages of which the author imputes ideas and sentiments.
1580 FULKE *Retentive* 306 (T.) His foolish dialogism is a fighting with his own shadow. [1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 243 This manner of speech is by the figure *Dialogismus*, or the right reasoner.] 1609 R. BERNARD *Faithfull Shepheard* 67 Dialogisme .. is, when a question is made, and forthwith readily answered, as if two were talking together. 1659 D. STOKES *Twelve Minor Proph.* Pref. (L.), Enlarging what they would say..by their dialogisms and colloquies.
2. A conversational phrase or speech; a DIALOGUE, spoken or written.
1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, A Talking together .. Dialogisme. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxv. 37–9 Not that there shall be then any such dialogism (say divines) at the last day. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 74 Such Dialogisms as these past betwixt them. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 444 Byron will never write a tragedy, though he sent ten dialogisms to the Albemarle-street Press.
3. *Logic.* A term introduced for a form of argument having a single premiss and a disjunctive conclusion.
The kind of argument is as follows: 'A B is an unimaginative man; therefore either he is not a true poet, or true poets may be men without imagination.' The name implies a parallelism to the syllogism.
1880 C. S. PEIRCE *Algebra of Logic* in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* III. 20 In this way any argument may be resolved into arguments, each of which has one premiss and two alternative conclusions. Such an argument, when completed, may be called a Dialogism.

Dialogist (dəi|æ·lŏdʒist). [ad. L. *dialogista*, ad. Gr. διαλογιστής, f. διάλογος; see DIALOGUE and -IST: in F. *dialogiste* (17th c.). See also DIALOGUIST.]
1. One who takes part in a dialogue; one of the personages in an imaginary dialogue.
a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 114 The like doth Cicero [assert]..in the person of his Dialogists. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxvii, The dialogist affirmeth, That a long nose is not without its domestic conveniences also. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton v. Southey* Wks. XII. 176 The two dialogists are introduced walking out after breakfast.
2. A writer of dialogues.
a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 232 (R.) If we will believe the dialogist's reasonings. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. v. ii. 292 The Characters, or Personages, employ'd by our new orthodox Dialogists. 1839 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 271 The doctor had never read the Greek dialogist.

Dialogistic (dəiălodʒi·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. διαλογιστικός of or for discourse: see prec. and -IC.] Having the nature or form of dialogue; taking part in dialogue; argumentative.
1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 92 In their disputes or Dialogistic ratiocinations. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1390 The form of the book [Malachi] is dialogistic,—an assertion of the prophet followed by an excuse of the people, which in turn is refuted.

Dialogi·stical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.
1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 Two dialogistical conjurers, with their dramatick enchantments, change the scene.

Dialogi·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In dialogistic fashion; in manner of a dialogue.
a 1654 J. RICHARDSON *On Old Test.* 449 (T.) In his prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogistically.

Dialogite (dəi|æ·lŏdʒait). *Min.* Erron. **diall-**. [Named by Jasche about 1817 from Gr. διαλογή 'doubt, selection': see -ITE.] A rose-red carbonate of manganese; a synonym of *rhodochrosite.*
1826 EMMONS *Min.* 215 Dialogite. 1835 SHEPARD *Min* 134 Diallogite.

Dialogize (dəi|æ·lŏdʒəlz), *v.* See also DIALOGUIZE. [mod. ad. Gr. διαλογίζεσθαι to converse, debate, f. διάλογος DIALOGUE; in F. *dialogiser*, 16–17th c.: see -IZE.] *intr.* To converse, discuss, or carry on a dialogue (*with*). Hence **Dia·logizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1601 DRACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* To Rdr. 12 This dialogizing manner of dealing. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 402 Plato .. brings in Socrates dialogising with young Alcibiades. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 254 He did not think it was their work to dialogize with any man without dores. 1854 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 211 In them also there are dialogizing and monologizing thoughts, but not flesh and blood enough.

Dialogous (dəi|æ·lŏgəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dialog-us*, Gr. διάλογ-ος DIALOGUE + -OUS.] Of or belonging to dialogue; in quot. = dialogue-writing.
1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* Ded., The iniquitous surmises of a certain anonymous dialogous author.

Dialogue (dəi·ălŏg), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **dialoge**, (4 **dialoke, -logg, -log**), 5–6 **dyalogue**, 6– **dialogue.** [a. F. *dialoge* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *dialogue*, ad. L. *dialogus*, Gr. διάλογος conversation, dialogue, f. διαλέγεσθαι to speak alternately, converse: see DIALECT.]
1. A conversation carried on between two or more persons; a colloquy, talk together.
(The tendency is to confine it to two persons, perhaps through associating *dia-* with *di-*: cf. *monologue.*)
1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 To make with the a dialogge, I holde it bot wast. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 289 A dyalogue, that is to saye a comynycacyon betwyxt .. Martha, and our sauyour Jhesu. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 31 Feare you not my part of the Dialogue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. XVI. ii, A short dialogue..then passed between them. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, Bella had closely attended to this short dialogue.
b. (without *pl.*) Verbal interchange of thought between two or more persons, conversation.
c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* (in Palsgr. 1052) By way of dyalogue betwene the lady Mary & her servant Gyles. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 201 In Dialogue of Complement. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXV. 133 To enter into Dispute, and Dialogue with him. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 532 So passed in pleasing dialogue away The night. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 87 That is the great advantage of dialogue on horseback; it can be merged any minute into a trot or canter.
2. A literary work in the form of a conversation between two or more persons.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 Þis beoð sein Gregories wordes, in his dialoge. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1157 Danyel in his dialokez devysed sum tyme. 1493 *Dives & Paup.*, Here endith a .. dyalogue of Diues & pauper. *a* 1532 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 35 A Dyalog betwixt the gentylman and the plowman 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 895 Wil you heare the Dialogue that the two Learned men haue compiled, in praise of the Owle and the Cuckow? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 P 7 Tragedy was a Monody improved afterwards into a dialogue by the addition of another speaker. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 275 Plato, in one of his dialogues, introduces Anytus as vehemently offended with Socrates. 1882 *Temperance Mirr.* Mar. 63 Uncle Job's Theory, A Dialogue [between 5 persons].
b. (without *pl.*) Literary composition of this nature; the conversation written for and spoken by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style of dramatic conversation or writing.
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 41 Others who ..by maner of Dialogue, vttered the priuate and familiar talke of..shepheards, heywards and such like. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 174/2 The Writings of Plato are by way of Dialogue. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Smith* Wks. II. 468 The diction..is too luxuriant and splendid for dialogue. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 98 Your book is very clever, but it wants dialogue. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 283 The plots are generally interesting; the dialogue lively. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 531/1 [In *Opéra comique*] the dénouement is happy, and the Dialogue spoken.

†**3.** Such a composition set to music for two or more voices. *Obs.*

1653 J. PLAYFORD (*title*), Select Musical Ayres and Dialogues. 1657 J. GAMBLE (*title*), Ayres and Dialogues to be sung to the Theorbo-Lute or Bass Viol. 1659 — (*title*) (in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 580) Ayres and Dialogues for One, Two, and Three Voices.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dialogue-author*, *-novel*, *-piece*, *-writer*; **dialogue-wise** *adv.*, in the form of a dialogue.

1561 VERON (*title*), The Hvntynge of Purgatorye to Death, made Dialogewyse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 19* Explained Dialogue wise, betwixt the Authour and a Military Surgeon. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 317 The form or manner of our dialogue-author. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* Prolegom., A Tragedy is a thing of five acts, written dialoguewise. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 280 A kind of circulating library, for the vending of dialogue novels. 1783 *Hist. Miss Baltimores* I. 211, I will write it dialogue fashion. 1861 J. M. NEALE in *Lit. Churchman* VII. 375/1 It is a poem written dialoguewise.

Dialogue (dəiˈălɒg), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *dialoguer* (1717 in Hatz.-Darm)] Hence also **Diˈalogued** *ppl. a.*, **Diˈaloguing** *vbl. sb.*

1. *intr.* To hold a dialogue or conversation.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 52 *Var.* How dost Foole? *Ape.* Dost Dialogue with thy shadow? 1685 *Trial of H. Cornish, etc.* 28 You must not stand to Dialogue between one another. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 45 Thus foolishly dialogued I with my Heart. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 286 Those puppet-heroines for whom the showman contrives to dialogue without any skill in ventriloquism. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. IV. v. 426 Much semi-articulate questioning and dialoguing with Dame de Roucoulles.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Tobacco-seller* (Arb.) 59 Where men dialogue with their noses, and their communication is smoak. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 709/2 With oboe obbligato dialoguing now with sopranos, now with tenors.

†**2.** *trans.* To converse with. *Obs.*

1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exposed* 9 To dialogue the Bishops, and call them Monsters. *Ibid.* 27 The Quakers dialogu'd the Bishops.

3. To express in the form of a dialogue; to furnish with dialogue.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 132 And dialogu'd for him what he would say. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Our conference grew very grave .. I have not time to dialogue it. 1885 *Academy* 16 May 356 A tale full of human interest, brightly dialogued. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 717 The prodigious skill of his dialogued argumentation.

Dialoguer (dəiˈălɒgəɹ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who takes part in a dialogue; = DIALOGIST 1.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xvii. 314 A polished whisperer, a lively dialoguer, one for witty bouts.

Dialoguist (dəiˈălɒgist). [f. DIALOGUE *sb.* + -IST.] A writer of dialogue; = DIALOGIST 2.

1739 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Philos.* (1742) II. 60 The Æolian Dialoguists. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 11/1 The whimsical dialoguist of the Happy Islands.

Diˈaloguiːze, *v.* ? *Obs.*: see DIALOGIZE. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To take part in dialogue; to converse. Hence **Diˈaloguiˑzing** *vbl. sb.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 42 Euripides and Menander, Socrates and Epicurus dialoguising and conferring together. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 166 Upon questioning and Dialoguizing with the Devil. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 3 (1622) 126 These interlocutorie and dialoguising dreames.

Diˈal-plate. [f. DIAL *sb.*[1] + PLATE.] The face-plate of a dial; *spec.* (in *Clock-making*) the sheet of metal, glass, etc. on the face of which the hours, etc. are marked; = DIAL *sb.*[1] 4.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2603/4 A little Gold Watch with a white Enamell Dial-Plate, made in France. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 380 The circle formed .. Like figures drawn upon a dial-plate. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 63 Niches .. in which different .. names might be slid .. in the same way as the ever-changing days of the month are slid into the dial-plates of our clocks. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 263 His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal.

fig. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 59 Every stroke upon the dial-plate of wit was true to the genius of the hour. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 153 The visible world .. is the dial plate of the invisible.

b. A gradnated plate used with a lapidary's dial.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 42 A needle .. marks by its points the divisions on the dial-plate.

Dialuˈric, *a.* *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + AL(LOXAN) + URIC.] In *dialuric acid*, $C_4N_2H_4O_4$, an acid obtained by hydrogenizing alloxan, which crystallizes in needles, and forms, with metals, salts called **Dialuˈrates.** Hence **Dialuˈramide**, the primary amide in which the replacing radical is that of dialuric acid.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 60 On treating alloxan with sulphuretted hydrogen, we obtain .. dialuric acid. 1856 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Chem.* X. 158 Dialurate of Potash. Deposited on mixing a potash-salt with aqueous dialuric acid. 1868–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 958 Dialuric and uric acids may be regarded as tartron-ureide and tartron-diureide respectively.

Dialy- (dəi ăli), ad. Gr. διαλυ-, stem (but not regular combining form) of διαλύ-ειν to part asunder, separate, used as the first element in many botanical terms, with the sense of 'separated', or 'non-united'. Synonymous terms are usually found in APO- and POLY-. Thus **Dialycarpel** (-kāˑɹpĕl) [see CARPEL], 'an ovary or fruit with ununited carpels' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Dialycarpous** (-kāˑɹpəs), *a.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having the carpels distinct. **Dialypetalous** (-peˈtăləs) *a.*, having the petals distinct. **Dialyphyllous** (-fiˈləs) *a.* [Gr. φύλλον a leaf], having the leaves distinct. So **Dialyseˈpalous**, **Dialystaˈminous** *adjs.*, having the sepals, the stamens, distinct.

1849 HENFREY *Rudim. Bot.* (1858) 100 More correctly called dialypetalous, with the petals distinct. 1859 C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 346 It is said to be apocarpous .. or dialycarpous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dialyphyllous*, the same as Polysepalous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 244 Dialypetalous (used by Endlicher) has the same meaning, polypetalous. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dialyphyllous*, having separate leaves. *Ibid.*, *Dialysepalous*, having the sepals distinct; same as *Polysepalous*. *Ibid.*, *Dialystaminous*, having separate, distinct stamens.

Diˈalyːsable, -zable, *a.* [f. DIALYSE *v.* + -ABLE. So F. *dialysable.*] Capable of separation by dialysis. In mod. Dicts.

Dialysate (dəiˌæˈlizěɪt). *Chem.* [f. DIALYSE + -ATE[1].] That portion of a mixture that remains after dialysis.

1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

Diaˈlysaːtor. *Chem. rare.* [f. DIALYSE, with L. agent-suffix *-ator.*] = DIALYSER.

1891 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 2/3 It does not belong to the group of so-called toxalbumins, as it can withstand high temperatures, and in the dialysator passes quickly and easily through the membrane.

Dialyse, -ze (dəiˈăləiz), *v.* *Chem.* [f. DIALYSIS, after *analyse.*] *trans.* To separate the crystalloid part of a mixture from the colloid, in the process of chemical dialysis.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The mixed fluid to be dialysed is poured into the hoop upon the surface of the parchment-paper. *Ibid.* 205 The solution is the more durable the longer it has been dialysed. 1885 A. W. BLYTH in *Leisure Hour* Jan. 23/1 Salt dialysed through the walls into the distilled water.

Hence **Diˈalysed** *ppl. a.*, that has undergone the process of dialysis; *dialysed iron*, a soluble ferric hydroxide, prepared by dialysis, used in medicine. **Diˈalysing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1867 [see DIALYTIC 1]. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 96 Dialyzed Iron .. is a clear, neutral, nearly tasteless, dark-red liquid, prepared by dialyzing a solution of the chloride of iron. 1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 771 Membranes possessing dialyzing power.

Dialyser, -zer (dəiˈăləizəɹ). *Chem.* [f. DIALYSE + -ER[1].] An apparatus for effecting dialysis; a vessel formed of parchment or animal membrane floated on water into which the crystalloids pass through the membrane, leaving the colloids behind.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The vessel described (dialyser) is then floated in a basin containing a considerable quantity of water. 1861 *N. & Q.* 7 Dec., The Dialyser, invented by Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S., Master of the Mint, is an Apparatus for effecting Chemical Analysis by means of Liquid Diffusion. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 316 A sheet of this parchment stretched on a hoop of thin wood or gutta percha forms a very convenient dialyser. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 20 Combined substances between which the affinity is feeble, will separate on the dialyzer.

Dialysis (dəiˌæˈlisis). Pl. **dialyses.** [a. Gr. διάλυσις separation, dissolution; f. διαλύειν to part asunder, f. δια- through, asunder + λύειν to loose.]

†**1.** *Rhet.* **a.** A statement of disjunctive propositions. **b.** = ASYNDETON. *Obs.*

1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 98 *Dialisis*, a separation of one thing from another, both being absolved by a severall reason, in the nature of a Dilemma, as thus .. If you remember it, I have said enough, if not, my words will not provoke you. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 230 A maner of speach [Dialisis, or the Dismembrer] not so figuratiue as fit for argumentation, and worketh not vnlike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dialysis*, (Rhet.) .. i.e. asyndeton, a figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected together by a conjunction, as *veni, vidi, vici*.

†**2.** *Gram.* = DIÆRESIS 1. *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dialysis*, in grammar, a character, consisting of two points ¨ placed over two vowels of a word, which would otherwise make a diphthong; but are hereby parted into two syllables. As in Mosaïc. 1818 E. V. BLOMFIELD tr. *Matthiæ's Gram.* (1829) p. xlviii, 'Εέλπετο is not a dialysis of ἤλπετο but comes from ἐέλπομαι.

†**3.** *Med.* Dissolution of strength. *Obs.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dialysis*. a dissolution of the strength, or a weakness of the limbs. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dialysis*, an old term for weakness of the muscles of the limbs.

4. *Path.* Solution of continuity.

1811 HOOPER *Dict.*, *Dialysis*, a solution of continuity, or a destruction of parts.

5. *Chem.* A name given by Graham to a process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid by filtration through a parchment membrane floating in water.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 It may perhaps be allowed me to apply the convenient term *dialysis* to the method of separating by diffusion through a septum of gelatinous matter. 1864 *Reader* 22 Oct. 516 (*heading*), On the Detection of Poisons by Dialysis. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 194 By dialysis it may be still further purified.

comb. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 197 Place the filtered brine in a bladder or vessel of the prepared dialysis-parchment.

Dialytic (dəiăliˈtik), *a.* [ad. Gr. διαλυτικός able to dissolve, f. διάλυτος separated, dissolved, f. διαλύειν: see DIALYSIS.]

1. *Chem.* Of the nature of or pertaining to chemical dialysis.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The most suitable of all substances for the dialytic septum appears to be the commercial material known as vegetable parchment or parchment paper. 1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 813 Dialysed iron or dialytic iron. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus.* § 2546 Experiments on absorption and dialytic separation of gases by colloid septa.

†**2.** *Med.* 'Relating or pertaining to dialysis (sense 3); relaxing.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883. *Obs.*

3. *Geol.* and *Min.* (See quot.)

1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 1. 93 Those derivative rocks, which have been formed not by the mechanical wear and tear of pre-existing rocks, but by the chemical decomposition of their constituents, are sometimes called Dialytic.

4. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the differentiation of equations by the process of dissolution described in the quotation.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 544 *Dialytic.* If there be a system of functions containing in each term different combinations of the powers of the variables in number equal to the number of the functions, a resultant may be formed from these functions, by, as it were, dissolving the relations which connect together the different combinations of the powers of the variables, and treating them as simple independent quantities linearly involved in the functions. The resultant so formed is called the Dialytic Resultant of the functions supposed; and any method by which the elimination between two or more equations can be made to depend on the formation of such a resultant is called a dialytic method of elimination.

5. *Dialytic telescope*: a telescope in which achromatism is effected by means of two lenses separated and placed at some distance from each other.

1846 E. WEST tr. *Peschel's Elem. Physics* II. 136 Prof. Littrow of Vienna in 1827 .. proposed that the telescope should be fitted up with its proper object glass of crown glass; and that a flint glass lens, of much smaller diameter, should be placed at a proper distance behind the former, to counteract the prismatic dispersion of the rays. The name of dialytic telescopes was given to these instruments.

Dialyˈtically, *adv.* [f. DIALYTIC + -AL + -LY.[2]] By way of dialysis; by the dialytic method of elimination in mathematics.

1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 29 The actual elimination of λ is easily performed dialytically.

†**Diaˈlyton.** *Rhet. Obs.* [L., a. Gr. τὸ διάλυτον, subst. use of διάλυτος: see DIALYTIC.] = DIALYSIS 1 b.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 182 Dialyton .. is all one with Asyndeton. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dialyton*, a Rhetorical Figure, when several Words are put together without any Conjunction Copulative. 1721 in BAILEY.

Diamagnet (dəiːămæˈgnĕt). [f. DIA- *pref.*[1] + MAGNET; cf. next.] = DIAMAGNETIC *sb.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 380 Each man walking over the earth's surface is a true diamagnet.

Diamagnetic (dəi ămægneˈtik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. δια- DIA- *pref.*[1] through, across + MAGNETIC.

Introduced by Faraday in 1846, first as sb., and then as adj.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a body or substance: Exhibiting the phenomena of DIAMAGNETISM; the opposite of *magnetic* or *paramagnetic*.

A *diamagnetic* substance in the form of a bar or the like, when suspended freely and exposed to magnetic force, takes an *equatorial* position, i. e. at right angles to the lines of the force; a *paramagnetic* (or *magnetic*) substance takes an *axial* position, i. e. in the direction of those lines.

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. in Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 § 2348 The metals which are magnetic retain a portion of their power after the great change has been effected, or in what might be called their diamagnetic state. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxiii. 369 Substances affected after the manner of bismuth [when suspended between the poles of an electro-magnet] are said to be diamagnetic. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 777 The same body may appear magnetic or diamagnetic, according to the medium in which it is placed. 1892 *Supplt. to Lightning* 7 Jan. 9 Diamagnetic substances are those through which magnetic effects are transmitted less readily than through air.

2. Belonging or relating to diamagnetic bodies, or to diamagnetism.

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 26 § 2270, As I have called air, glass, water, etc. diamagnetics (2149), so I will distinguish these lines by the term *diamagnetic curves*, both in relation to and contradistinction from the lines called magnetic curves. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 190 Od-force, which its discoverer now holds to be the same with the diamagnetic influence. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. iv. 69 Altering the direction of diamagnetic polarity in metals.

B. *sb.* A body or substance exhibiting the phenomena of DIAMAGNETISM.

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 2 § 2149 By a *diamagnetic*, I mean a body through which lines of magnetic force are passing, and which by their action does not assume the usual magnetic state of iron or loadstone. *Ibid.* 3 § 2152 A piece of this glass, about two inches square and 0·5 of an inch thick, having flat and

polished edges, was placed as a *diamagnetic* between the poles. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 375 The body used to excite this diamagnetic.

Diamagne·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] In the manner of a diamagnetic body, or of diamagnetism. Also *fig.*

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 88 Their optic axis points diamagnetically or transversely to the lines of magnetic force. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 388 The influence of the divine Sun..still subsists as a mechanical force, acting diamagnetically to adjust the axis of the church and turn the body of the worshipper.

Diamagnetism (dəiămæ·gnĕtiz'm). [f. DIA-1 + MAGNETISM, after *diamagnetic.*] **a.** The phenomena exhibited by a class of bodies, which, when freely suspended and acted on by magnetism, take up a position transverse to that of the magnetic axis, i.e. lie (approximately) east and west; the force to which these phenomena are attributed; the quality of being diamagnetic. **b.** That branch of the science of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic bodies and phenomena.

1850 W. GREGORY *Lett. Anim. Magnetism* p. xv, He does indeed propose to include under the general term Magnetism two forms of it; viz. Paramagnetism .. and Diamagnetism. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 273 The beginning of the science of dia-magnetism. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 88 Diamagnetism must be regarded as a force distinct from magnetism. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol.* (1879) 184 Apparent diamagnetism of cleaved slates under certain conditions.

Diamagnetize (dəi ămæ·gnĕtəiz), *v.* [f. DIA-1 + MAGNETIZE, after *diamagnetic.*] *trans.* To render diamagnetic; to cause to exhibit diamagnetism.

1877 MILLER & MCLEOD *Elem. Chem.* I. (ed. 6) 677 The bismuth bars .. will become diamagnetized.

Hence **Diama·gnetiza·tion**, the action of diamagnetizing, or condition of being diamagnetized. In mod. Dicts.

Diama·gneto·meter. [f. DIAMAGNET(ISM) + Gr. *μέτρον*, after *magnetometer.*] An instrument for measuring diamagnetic force.

1886 WORMELL tr. *Von Urbanitzky's Elect. in Serv. Man* (1890) 180 Weber constructed an instrument, the diamagnetometer, by means of which he measured the magnetic moment of bismuth.

Diamand(e, -mant, -maund(e, etc., obs. ff. DIAMOND.

Diamantiferous (dəi ămĕnti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. after mod.F. *diamantifère*, f. F. *diamant* DIAMOND: see -FEROUS.] Diamond-producing.

1878 in *Academy* 14 Sept., The diamantiferous sands of the valleys. 1880 CIERKE in *Fraser's Mag.* 822 The diamantiferous districts of Brazil.

Diamantine (dəiămæ·ntin), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *diamantin* (16th c. in Littré), f. *diamant* DIAMOND: see -INE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, diamond; containing or producing diamonds.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xii. 49 That he might reduce the more pure and ethereall mercury .. into a christalline and dyamantine substance. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 755 Iron-hooks, with which they fetch out the Diamantin-oar. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* IX. 149 Day after day he pierced the dark abyss..Till he had reach'd its diamantine floor.

†**2.** Hard as diamond, adamantine. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 35/2 Destinies hard Diamantine Rock. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 29 Doors of eternity, With diamantine barrs.

B. *sb.*

1. A preparation of adamantine or crystallized boron, used as a polishing powder for steel work.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 86 A name may be removed from an enamel dial by gently rubbing it with a little fine diamantine on the point of the finger. 1889 *Ibid., Diamantine*, a preparation of crystallized boron much esteemed as a polishing powder for steel work.

2. ? A fabric with diamond-shaped pattern.

1832 *East Anglian* 21 Feb (in *Queen* 19 May 1883), Corderetts, diamantines, chiveretts.

†**Dia·mber.** *Pharm. Obs.* Also **diambre, diambar.** [a. F. *diambre*, in med.L. *diambra*: see DIA-2 and AMBER.] An old stomachic and cordial containing ambergris, musk, and other aromatics.

1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 10 a, He made her also eate the confection of Diambre. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III. ii, Mixed in a stone or glass mortar with the spirit of diamber.

Diamesogamous (dəi·ămĕsɒ·gămǝs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *διάμεσον* the intervening part (f. *διά* through + *μέσο-s* middle) + *γάμ-os* marriage + -OUS.] Of flowers: Fertilized by the intervention of some external agency, as that of insects or the wind.

[1883 D'ARCY THOMPSON tr. *Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 14 Plants which require external aid to bring their reproductive elements together are termed 'Diamesogamæ'.]

Diametarily, erroneous f. DIAMETRALLY.

Diameter (dəi·æ·mtəɹ). Also 4–6 **diametre.** [a. OF. *dia-, dyametre* (13th c. in Littré; mod.F. *diamètre*), ad. L. *diametrus, -os*, a. Gr. *διάμετρος* (*sc. γραμμή* line) diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle, f. *διά* through, across + *μέτρον* measure.]

1. *Geom.* A straight line passing through the centre of a circle (or sphere), and terminated at each end by its circumference (or surface). Hence extended to a chord of any conic (or of a quadric surface) passing through the centre; and further, to a line passing through the middle points of a system of parallel chords (or through the centres of mean distances of their points of intersection with the curve), in a curve of any order. **b.** The DIAGONAL of a parallelogram. (*obs.*) **c.** *gen.* A line passing from side to side of any body through the centre.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 71 Þe dyameter [of] a figure [is] þe lengest even lyne þat is devyssed þerynne, take who þat may. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., And all the lines that bee drawen crosse the circle, and goe by the centre, are named diameters. 1551 — *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 18 Euery right lyne that passeth from side to syde in a globe, and toucheth the centre, is aptely called a diameter 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 110 All the Diameters of the world concurre, and cut one the other in the Center. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. XXXVI, In a parallelogram, when a diameter . [is] drawn. 1726 7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 129, I paced the diameter and circumference several times. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., *Diameter, of any Curve*, is a right line which divides two other parallel right lines, in such manner that, in each of them, all the segments or ordinates on one side, between the diameter and different points of the curve, are equal to all those on the other side. This is Newton's sense of a Diameter. But, according to some, a diameter is that line, whether right or curved, which bisects all the parallels drawn from one point to another of a curve. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 35 The Thorax is measured by means of certain ideal lines, named its diameters, which pass from the sternum to the vertebral column, or from one side to the other All the diameters are greater below than above. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom* 217 If any number of parallel chords of a conic be drawn, the locus of their middle points is a straight line This straight line is termed the diameter of the chords which it bisects.

†**d.** *fig.* ? Central line, axis. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Balade our Ladie* (R.), O stedfast diametre of duracion That fewe feres any time might thou finde For none to him was founden halfe so kinde.

2. The transverse measurement of any geometrical figure or body; the length of a straight line drawn from side to side through the centre, *esp.* of a circle or body of circular, spherical, or cylindrical form; width; thickness.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 38 Let this pyn be no lengere than a quarter of the diametre of thi compas. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* IV. b, A Gonne of sixe inches diameter in the mouthe *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* 192 The just proportion. Of the diameter and circumference 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 273 A Chimny, whose Diameter between the Jambs is eight feet. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 106 [A wasp] boring a hole..not much wider than the diameter of its own body 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 312 The power and the weight will balance each other, when the power bears the same proportion to the weight that the diameter of the axis bears to the diameter of the wheel. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii. (1879) 39 The diameter of the Sun is 853,380 miles.

†**b** *ellipt.* with numeral expressions: = *of* (such a) *diameter*, or = *in diameter* (4 a). *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 69 Balls twelve inches Diameter. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Ctess Bristol* 10 Apr., The dome .. is said to be one hundred and thirteen feet diameter 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 191 Some .. were not more than 3¼ inches diameter.

c. *Geom.* The length of the diagonal of a parallelogram. (*obs.*) †**d.** *Arith.* A number that is the square root of the sum of the squares of the two factors of a DIAMETRAL number (and hence may be represented by the diagonal of a rectangle whose sides are proportional to these factors, the rectangle itself representing the 'diametral number'). *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Dj, 17 is the diameter to that diametralle number 120 [= 8×15]. *Ibid.*, 5 is the diameter of that platte forme.

e. *Arch.* The transverse measurement of a column at its base, taken as a unit of measurement for the proportions of an order.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 629 Of Columnes the Diameters doth tell. 1727 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Diameter of a Column*, is its thickness just above the base. From this the module is taken, which measures all the other parts of the column. *Diameter of the Diminution*, is that taken from the top of the shaft. *Diameter of the Swelling*, is that taken at the height of one-third from the base. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* III. i. § 2556 Vitruvius in this order [the Tuscan] forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 54 The columns in the temple of Ephesus were eight diameters high.

f. As a unit of linear measurement of the magnifying power of a lens or microscope. (Cf. also quot. 1665 in 4 a.)

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 3 His microscopes, magnifying two thousand diameters.

g. Whole extent from side to side or from end to end.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 41 [Slander], whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. XXXVIII. 261, I have traversed the Diameter of France more than once.

†**3.** The diametrical or direct opposite; contrariety, contradiction. Also *ellipt.* = *in diameter* 4 b. *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* A v, What a diameter of religion were it for vs dwelling among Christians, to admit from ouer sea, the sons of men in mariage? 1661 GLANVILL *Vanity of Dogmatising* 76, I shall not undertake to maintain the Paradox, that stands diameter to this almost Catholic opinion.

4. Phrases. *In diameter.* **a.** *lit.* in sense 2 (with numerals, etc.): In measurement across through the centre; in width or thickness. (Formerly also *in the diameter.*)

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 356 A trunk of fire, which seemeth to be 4 foot over in the Diameter 1665 *Phil. Trans* I. 60 It would magnifie but 600 times in Diameter. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Italy* (T.), The bay of Naples..lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter 1858 HOOD *Poet. Kingd.* 110 The fruit hangs from the tree [baobab] by a stalk two feet long and an inch in diameter.

†**b.** Diametrically, directly (with words denoting opposition or contrariety); in direct opposition. [After Gr. *ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖσθαι* to lie diametrically opposite.] (Usually *fig.*) Also (in lit. sense) *by a diameter. Obs.* (Cf. DIAMETRICAL 2, 2 b.)

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VI. i 181 By flebothomie on the contrary syde by a diameter. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* IV. vii, To come to a publike schoole .. it was opposite (in diameter) to my humour. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. XXI (1851) 122 To hinder . those deep and serious regresses of nature .. is in diameter against both nature and institution. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 1 To stand in diameter and swords point with them. *Ibid.* I. § 51 It is not worthy to stand in diameter with Heaven.

†**c.** *In a diameter*: in a direct line, directly. *Obs.* (Cf. DIAMETRICALLY 3.)

a 1681 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* I. Dram. Wks. (1875) 228 Deriving our pedigree in a diameter from the best blood of Europe.

Hence **Dia·metered** *a*, of a (specified) diameter.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 57 A two or three inch long diameter'd broad woody pedestal. *Ibid.* 63 A foot diameter'd, large, broad, roundish root.

†**Dia·meterly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 560 Libertie and idlenesse .. are qualities diameterly contrary to that mysterie 1633 AMES *Agst. Ceremon.* II. 518 So diameterly contrary to it.

†**Dia·meter-wise**, *adv. Obs.* = prec.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 113 Being diameter-wise repugnant to our Makers commandment.

Diametral (dəi·æ·mtrăl), *a* and *sb.* [a. OF. *dyametral* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*; mod.F. *diamétral*), ad. med.L. *diametrālis*, f. *diametrus* DIAMETER: see -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or relating to a diameter; of the nature of or constituting a diameter.

Diametral plane: (*a*) *Geom.* a plane passing through the centre of a sphere or other solid; (*b*) *Cryst.* a plane passing through two of the axes of a crystal (see DIAMETRIC 1).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 6 An other Ilande whose *Diametral* syde extendynge frome the Easte to the weste, they iudged to bee a hundreth and fyftie myle 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 90 The Diametral wideness of the lower Belly. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 46 Through this Circle draw a .. Diametral line. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 151 In the orthographic projection, every point of the hemisphere is referred to its diametral plane or base. 1865 W. S. ALDIS *Elem Solid Geom.* vi. (1886) 85 The locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a surface is called the diametral surface of the system. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim* iii. 162 The diametral folds of the oral aperture. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn* I. 12 A diameter of an ellipsoid and its conjugate diametral plane.

†**b.** Forming, or situated in, a straight line. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xv. (ed. 7) 307 When the Sunne, the Earth, and the Moone be met in one selle diametrall line 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xlvii. The Sunne and Moon combine, Then they're at ods in site Diametrall.

†**2.** *Arith. Diametral number*: one that is the product of two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. (Cf. DIAMETER 2 d.) *Obs.*

Thus $3^2+4^2=5^2$; then $3\times4=12$ is a diametral number

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C iv b. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 179 Diametral numbers .. are produced as Oblongs, by multiplying their proper parts together. *Ibid.* 181 All Diametral Numbers do set forth a Plain Rectangled Triangle, having all 3 Sides known.

†**3.** = DIAMETRICAL 2. *Obs.*

1628 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. 726 There is not so direct and Diametrall a contrariety between the Nature of any Sinne and God, as betweene him and Pride. 1642 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 11, I see the best Lawyers in diametrall opposition. 1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 22 Your own Oppositions direct and Diametral to God. 1768 *Life Sir Barth. Sapskull* I. 56 The genius of pleasure is a diametral contradiction to the spirit of trade and commerce.

†**B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. A diametral line, diameter.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 56 The incession or locall motion of animals is made by decussative diametrals, Quincuncialll Lines and angles. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 47 Through the Diametral *c*, *d*, draw another Diametral line

2. A diametral number: see A. 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 184 If 540, or 432, etc. be Diametrals, then 54,000 and 43,200 be the like

Dia·metrally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the way of a diameter; in a line passing through the centre.

[1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* F iv b, The lawiste parte extendys to the lawist parte of the shelde dyametralit[er] 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 111 Ouerthwart and dyametrally from one side of the circle to the other. *a* 1638 MEDE *View Apoc.* Wks. v 917 Which Beasts are here said to be 'in the midst of the Throne' and 'round about the

Throne', that is, diametrally placed round about the Throne. 1882 PROCTOR in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 193 Meteoric streamers extending apparently diametrally from the sun.

† **2.** Directly, in a straight line. *Obs.* (Cf. DIAMETRAL 1 b.)

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. 6 When as the roundnesse of the earth opposeth itselfe diametrally betwixt her [the moon] and the sunne 1616 MARLOWE *Faust.* iv. 73 Let thy left eye be diametrally [Q. 1604 diametarily] fixed on my right heele.

† **3.** a. *lit.* DIAMETRICALLY 2 a. *Obs.*

1563 FOLKE *Meteors* (1640) 176 The center of the Rayne-bow is Diametrally opposite to the center [of the Sun]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xv (ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is] said to be diametrally opposite to the Sunne When a right line drawne from the Center of the Sunne, to the Center of the Moon, passeth thorow the Center of the earth 1652 GAULE *Magastr.* 44 There are yet in Heaven two Stars Diametrally opposite one to the other.

† b. *fig.* = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1077 Coldenes and drinesse ben diametrally opposite and contrary to hete and moisture. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 2 Diametrally repugnant to the anciently established Doctrine 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm. on 1 S. John* ii 74 One that should encourage that . which is diametrally opposite to God's . . Being.

Diametric (dəiămĕ·trik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *διαμετρικός*, f. *διάμετρος* DIAMETER: see -IC.]

1. Relating to or of the nature of a diameter; diametral.

1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. (1880) 20 By a diametric plane or section . is meant a plane passing through any two of the crystallographic axes.

2. Of opposition or the like: = DIAMETRICAL 2.

1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV. 51 She is the diametric reverse of her sister Lady Clavington. 1886 J. A. ALDIS in *Academy* 3 July 2/2 The diametric, the irreconcilable, discord between James Hinton and 'Church teaching'.

Diametrical (dəiămĕ·trikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diameter; passing through or along a diameter; diametral.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ep. to Rdr (Arb.) 10 They were . . antipodes, walking feete to feete one agaynste the other, almost as directly as a diametrical lyne. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes, Angling* iii. (1635) 16 He should have knowledge in proportions of all sorts, whether Circular, square, or Diametricall. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 291 The diametrical Passage following cross-ways. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 282 A current proceeding in a diametrical direction from the equator to the centre.

2. Of opposition or the like: Direct, entire, complete (like that of two points on a circle at opposite ends of a diameter: cf. DIAMETER 4 b). Usually *fig.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 221 The Diametricall opposition betwixt the spirit of God and the Spirit of the Papacie. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 207 The East and West Indies, whose names speak them at diametricall opposition. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 29/1 Advice improperly administered generally acts in diametrical opposition to the purpose for which it is supposed to be given. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. § 1. 247 The diametrical difference between the Talmud and Christianity.

† b. Directly or completely opposed, either in nature or result. *Obs.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 117 When Christians are under several forms and administrations, and these diametrical, or opposite to each other. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 55 The two profest diametrical Enemies of those virtues. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 11 (1740) 46 The Revolution was very quick and diametrical.

† c. quasi-*adv.* = DIAMETRICALLY 2. *Obs.*

1653 J. CHETWIND *Dead Speaking* 16 Such diametrical opposite effects . . from the same cause.

Diametrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the manner or direction of a diameter; along the diameter; straight through.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 137 The Vapour . cannot penetrate the Stratum diametricaly. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 95 Its breadth, measured diametrically, may be conjectured to be about four cubits. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* i. 53 This true course cannot always be followed out straight and diametrically. 1889 *Nature* 7 Nov. 13 The molecules, which he represents diametrically.

2. In the way of direct or complete opposition. Usually with *opposite, opposed, contrary*: Directly, exactly, entirely, completely. (Cf. prec. 2.) a. *lit.* of physical opposition.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. I. xxvii. 44 Two white keen-pointed rocks, that lie under water diametrically opposed. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I 13 This Planet will not always attend the Sun, but sometimes be diametrically opposite to it. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 32 These points are not diametrically opposite each other.

b. *fig.* (The usual sense.)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 Vice cannot consist with virtue, because it is diametrically opposite. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 241 That men of equal learning . integrity and . . piety, should differ so diametrically from each other. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 397 It is diametrically contrary to the genius of the British constitution. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 118 That the positions of England and Spain toward the papacy would be diametrically changed. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. i. 51 Two kinds of emotion . . diametrically antagonistic.

† **3.** Directly, in an exact line (*with*); in the way of complete agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 6 My Judgement runs diametrically with his.

† **Diamictonic** (dəi·ămiktɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb. Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. **διαμικτός*, vbl. adj. from *διαμιγνύναι* to mix up (cf. *μικτός*, f. *μιγνύναι*); after *plutonic*, etc.] Applied by Pinkerton to a 'domain' or division of minerals consisting of various substances intimately combined. b. as *sb.* A mineral belonging to this 'domain'.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I Introd., The remaining six domains, derived from circumstances or accidences, are.. 8. The Diamictonic, or rocks in which the substances are so completely mingled, that it is difficult. to pronounce which preponderates. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 73 The gross error which led to the foundation of the eighth Domain, or the Diamictonic as it is entitled. *Ibid.* 74 Forming an essential character in a system of Diamictonics.

Diamide (dəi·ăməid). *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + AMIDE.] An amide formed on the type of two molecules of Ammonia, the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more acid radicals.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 374 The diamides may be regarded as derived from two molecules of ammonia.

Diami·do-. *Chem.* [DI-[2] + AMIDO-.] Having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by two of the radical Amidogen NH_2, as *Diamido-benzene* $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$.

1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. of Arts* 446 We have thus produced diamidobenzene.

Diami·dogen. *Chem.* See DI-[2] and AMIDOGEN.

1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 57/2 The preparation of a new compound of nitrogen and hydrogen .. He [Curtius] terms it hydrazine or diamidogen. It has the composition expressed by the formula N_2H_4.

Diamine (dəi·ămoin). *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + AMINE.] An amine, or compound derived from two molecules of ammonia the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more basic radicals, as *Ethene-diamine* $\left.\begin{matrix}NH_2\\NH_2\end{matrix}\right\}C_2H_4$.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 367 The diamines are formed by the coupling together two atoms of nitrogen in two molecules of ammonia. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 362 Ethylene diamines are volatile bases obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide.

Diammo-, Diammonio-. *Chem.* See DI-[2] 2, AMMO-, AMMONIO-.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 424 The Diammonio-platinous and Tetrammonio-platinic Compounds. *Ibid.*, These tetrammonio-platinous compounds may also be regarded as salts of diammoplatoso-diammonium.

Diamond (dəi·ămənd, dəi·mənd), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **dia-, dyamawnte,** 4–6 **-maunt,** 5–6 **dyamant,** 5–7 **diamant**; *β.* 4–5 **dia-, dya-, -maund(e, -mawnde, -mounde, -mownde,** 4–6 **-mand(e,** 5 **dyamonde, -mount, -monthe, deamond(e,** 5–6 **dyamont(e, diamonde,** 5–7 **dyamond,** 6 **diamont, -munde,** 6– **diamond**; *γ.* 7 **dimond,** 8 **di'mond.** [ME. *diamant, -aunt,* a. OF. *diamant* (= Pr. *diaman*, Cat. *diamant*, It. *diamanto*, OHG. *demant*), ad. late L. *diamas, diamant-em* (med.Gr. *διαμάντε*), an alteration of L. *adamas, -antem*, or perh. of its popular variant *adimant-em* (whence Pr. *adiman, aziman, ayman*, OFr. *aïmant*), app. under the influence of the numerous technical words beginning with the prefix DIA-, Gr. *δια-*.

The differentiation of form in late L. was probably connected with the double signification acquired by *adamas*, of 'diamond' and 'loadstone' (see ADAMANT); for, in all the languages, *diamant* with its cognates was at length restricted to the gem, as *aimant* was in F. to the loadstone. In English the *dyamaund* and *adamaund* are distinguished from and opposed to each other *c* 1400 in Maundevile, ed. 1839, xiv. 161, ed. Roxb. Soc. xvii. 80; but *adamant* long retained the double sense of late L. *adamas*: thus Sherwood, 1623, has 'An Adamant stone, (F.) *aimant, diamant, calamite, pierre manière*' See ADAMANT.

The *a* of the middle syllable has tended to disappear since the 16th c., as shown by the spelling *di'mond, dimond*. Sheridan and other early orthoepists recognize the dissyllabic pronunciation, but most recent authorities reckon three syllables. In Shakspere the word is more frequently a trisyllable; but it is very generally dissyllabic in Pope, Thomson, Young, Cowper, Keats, and Tennyson.]

I. 1. A very hard and brilliant precious stone, consisting of pure carbon crystallized in regular octahedrons and allied forms (in the native state usually with convex surfaces), and either colourless or variously tinted. It is the most brilliant and valuable of precious stones, and the hardest substance known.

Diamonds are commonly cut in three forms, called TABLE, ROSE, and BRILLIANT: see these words. *Plate diamond, point diamond, scratch diamond*: see quots. 1854, 1880, 1883.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 A burde in a bour ase beryl so bryht, Ase diamaunde the dere in day when he is dyht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1289 Of fyne Rubyes and of dyamauntz [*v.r.* dyamauntis, diamantz]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Men fynder dyamaundes gude and hard apon þe roche of þe adamaund in þe see. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 844 in Ritson *Romances* III. 180 Wyth dyamondes set and rubyes bryght. 1501 *Burg Wills* (Camden) 87 A ryng wt a dyamond therin. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Table (Arb.) 12 Of the Adamant stone, otherwise called the Diamant. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 63 My Crowne is in my heart, not on my head: Not deck'd with Diamonds, and Indian stones. 1607 — *Timon* III. vi. 131 One day he giues vs Diamonds, next day stones. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 127 Diamants and other pretious Stones. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 142 The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 10 Deep with di'monds in the flaming mine. 1750 D. JEFFRIES *Diamonds & Pearls* 58 The manufacture of Table and Rose Diamonds. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. I. 189 Diamond has nearly the greatest light-bending power of any known substances, and hence comes in part its brilliancy as a jewel. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 9 The operation of scratching on glass may be conducted . with a variety of diamond, known as the *scratch diamond*, sold by this name on purpose. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 71 The diamond . . has the peculiarity of becoming phosphorescent in the dark after long exposure to the rays of the sun. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Indian Arts* II. 30 When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished . . jewellers call [it] a point diamond. 1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 381/2 The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called plate diamonds.

† b. As a substance of extreme hardness; = ADAMANT. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4385 Herte as hard as dyamaunt, Stedefast, and nought pliaunt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 4 As rock of Diamond stedfast evermore. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* ii, Zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete diamond, ascends his fiery chariot. 1656 HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 304 Laid down upon the hardest body that could be, supposing it an anvil of diamant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 364 On each wing Uriel and Raphael his vaunting foe, Though huge, and in a Rock of Diamond Armd, Vanquish'd.

c. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the tincture *sable* or black.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55 b, The field is parted per pale Nebule, Carboncle and Diamonde. 1766–87 PORNY *Her.* 19.

2. *transf.* Applied (usually with distinguishing epithet) to other crystalline minerals, resembling the diamond in brilliancy; as *Bristol diamond, Cornish diamond* (see BRISTOL, CORNISH), *Matura diamond, Quebec diamond* (see quots.).

1591 NASHE in Arber's *Garner* I. 501 If one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 239 St. Vincent's rock so full of Diamants that a man may fill whole strikes or bushels of them. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 79 *Stiriæ* of Crystal, or like the small Diamants I observ'd in certain Flints. 1802 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Piseck . . Bohemian diamonds are found here. 1886 S. M. BURNHAM *Precious Stones* 319 The variety [of zircon] obtained from Matura, Ceylon, where it is called 'Matura diamond,' is often sold in the bazaars of India for the genuine diamond. *Ibid.* 350 Rock Crystal . . is recognized by various names, as Bristol, Welsh, Irish, Cornish, and California diamonds. 1890 G. F. KUNZ *Gems N. Amer.* 262 Small, doubly terminated crystals [of rock-crystal] found in the Limestone of the Levis and Hudson River formations, and locally called Quebec diamonds.

3. *fig.* Something very precious; a thing or person of great worth, or (in mod. use) a person of very brilliant attainments. (Cf. 7.)

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXV. 518 Hayll! Dyamaunde with drewry dight. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 The diamonde moost precyous to mankynde, thy swete sone Jesus. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 1043, I will bestowe upon them the precious stons of my witt, a diamonde of invention. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 20 His second son, Walter Devereux . . was indeed a dyamond of the time, and both of an hardy and delicate temper and mixture. 1888 FROUDE *Eng. in W. Ind.* 112 There are many diamonds, and diamonds of the first water, among the Americans as among ourselves.

b. Something that shines like a diamond; a glittering particle or point.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xiii, Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd O'er the calm deep. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* i. 75 The grass is . . covered with minute diamonds of white frost, which sparkle keenly in the winter light.

4. A tool consisting of a small diamond set in a handle, used for cutting glass; called distinctively *glazier's diamond* or *cutting diamond*.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3331/4 [He] took with him a valuable Glasier's Diamond 1816 *Phil. Trans.* 266 Having procured a common glazier's diamond. 1831 J. MURRAY *Diamond* 37 Points are those minute fragments which are set in what are called glazier's cutting diamonds. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 28 The irregular octahedrons with round facets are those proper for glaziers' diamonds.

5. A diamond-shaped figure, i.e. a plane figure of the form of a section of an octahedral diamond; a rhomb (or a square) placed with its diagonals vertical and horizontal; a lozenge. (In early use, a solid body of octahedral or rhombohedral form.)

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 293 Item for a waw of irne, to be dyamondis for guncast, xxv. s. *Ibid.* 310 Item, giffin to Johne Smyth, for hedis to xij speris, and dyamandis to xxiiij justing speris xvj s. 1651 T. RUDD *Euclid* 11 Rombus, or a Diamond, is a figure having four equal sides, but is not right angled. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 289 The rows were placed so that the flowers formed what are called diamonds. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 462 'The Diamond', a term frequently used in the Northern Counties, to indicate an assemblage of buildings which, taken together, are diamond-shaped. 1889 KENNAN in *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 167/2 Convicts in long gray overcoats with yellow diamonds on their backs. *Mod.* (*Mercantile*

Letter) 'We send you Bill of Lading of 2 bales Wool, mark L in a diamond.'

b. *spec.* A figure of this form printed upon a playing-card; a card of the suit marked with such figures.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. iv, My bed-fellow .. dreamt that night that the king of diamonds was sick. **1598** FLORIO *Quadri*, squares, those that we call diamonds or picts upon playing cards. **1680** COTTON *Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 340 The ace of diamonds. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 71. 2/2 The Nine of Diamonds is .. call'd the Curse of Scotland. **1712–14** POPE *Rape Lock* III. 75 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen. **1820** PRAED *To Julia* 78 As if eternity were laid Upon a diamond, or a spade. **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 150 Single Besique is composed of a Knave of Diamonds and a Queen of Spades laid upon the table .. together. This scores 40.

c. A kind of stitch in fancy needlework.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 152 *Diamond*, a stitch used in Macramé lace to vary the design .. There are three ways of making Diamonds; The Single .. The Double .. and the Treble.

d. The square figure formed by the four bases in the game of base-ball; also, by extension, applied to the whole field. (*U.S.*)

1894 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 3/7 Rulers of the Diamond. The National Base Ball League.

6. *Printing.* The second smallest standard size of roman or italic type, a size smaller than 'pearl', but larger than 'brilliant'. Also *attrib.* [ad. Du. *diamant*: so named by its introducer Voskens.]

This line is a specimen of the type called Diamond.

1778 MORES *Dissert. Eng. Typog. Founders* 26 Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, Ruby and Diamond, so named from their smallness and fancied prettiness. **1808** C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 43 Diamond is only pearl face upon a smaller body, and seldom used. **1824** J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. v. 83. **1829** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 6 The very diamond edition of which might fill whole libraries. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 455/2 Diamond .. is the smallest type used in this country. *Ibid.* 456 The Dutch were the first in Europe to cut Diamond type. **1856** *Book and its Story* (ed. 9), 206 The value of the type for a Diamond Bible .. is several thousand pounds. **1889** H. FROWDE in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 2/3 We specially cast the type for the book [the 'Finger Prayer-Book'], which is printed, you will see, in 'diamond' and 'brilliant'.

II. 7. Phrases. **a.** *Black diamond*: (*a*) a diamond of a black or dark brown colour, *esp.* a rough diamond as used by lapidaries, etc.; (*b*) *pl.* a name playfully given to coal, as consisting, like the diamond, of carbon. **b.** *Rough diamond*: a diamond in its natural state, before it is cut and polished; hence *fig.* a person of high intrinsic worth, but rude and unpolished in manners. **c.** *Diamond cut diamond*: an equal match in sharpness (of wit, cunning, etc.).

a. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Philos.-Techn.* 321 A black diamond cut and set in a ring. **1849** T. MILLER in *Gabarni in London* 43 (Farmer) Were he even trusted with the favourite horse and gig to fetch a sack of black diamonds from the wharf. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* (1861) 53 Coal .. We may well call it black diamonds. Every basket is power and civilization. **1867** *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XV. 349 The boring machine .. is composed of a steel ring set with black diamonds.

b. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* IV. ii, She is very honest, And will be hard to cut as a rough diamond. **1685** BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 148 Having at the Diamond-Mine purchased .. a rough Diamond. **1700** DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 503 Chaucer, I confess, is a rough diamond. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 24 The value of a cut diamond is esteemed equal to that of a similar rough diamond of double weight. **1890** T. KEYWORTH in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 49 He was a rough-looking man, and somebody called him a rough diamond.

c. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. iii, We're caught in our own toils. Diamonds cut diamonds. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xi. 293 Then Gods diamonds often cut one another. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Diamond cut Diamond*, bite the Biter. **1863** READE *Hard Cash* xxv, He felt .. sure his employer would outwit him if he could; and resolved it should be diamond cut diamond. **1891** J. WINSOR *Columbus* xi. 256 In the game of diamond-cut diamond, it is not always just to single out a single victim for condemnation.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. *attrib.* Made or consisting of diamond, as *diamond lens*, *diamond stone* (= sense 1).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 *marg.* The diamonde stone. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor in Ling.*, A Diamond or Picke at Cards, because he is picked and sharpe pointed as the Diamond stone. **1771** ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lady Barton* III. 270 The diamond eyes of the Indian idol. **1827** GORING in *Q. Jrnl. Sc. & Arts* XXII. 280 *note*, Diamond lenses I conceive to constitute the ultimatum of the perfection of single microscopes. **1830** *Optics* 39 (Libr. Useful Knowl.) Mr. Pritchard finished the first diamond microscope in 1826. **1831** J. MURRAY *Diamond* 39 If the power of the glass lens be 24, that of the diamond would be 64. **1841** LONGF. *Elected Knight* v, A lance that was .. sharper than diamond-stone.

† b. Hard or indestructible as diamond, adamantine. (Cf. 1 b.) *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 800 Those strong diamond chains with which Dionysius the elder made his boast that he left his tyranny chained to his son. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 224 Making men hir slaves, and chaining them .. with diamond chains. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. x, With such a diamond knot he often souls can binde. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 101 To trye if luck would turn, and whether Fortune would be alwayes fixed with a Diamant-Nayle.

† c. ? Brilliant, shining. *Obs.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 81 Delicate pictures .. of most beautifull and diamond wenches. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 63 To heare their dirtie dregs ript vp and cast in their diamond faces.

9. *attrib.* Set or furnished with a diamond or diamonds, as *diamond button*, *clasp*, *ring*, *signet*.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xvii. 213 Some hold it unhappy to be married with a diamond ring. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess. of Mar* 1 Apr., This smock .. is closed at the neck with a diamond button. **1827** E. TURRELL in *Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 195 Diamond turning-tools. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. viii, Consider that unutterable business of the Diamond Necklace .. Astonished Europe rings with the mystery for ten months. **1880** CLERKE in *Fraser's Mag.* 819 The diamond clasp which fastened the imperial mantle of Charlemagne. **1891** *Law Times* XC. 283/1 Two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.

10. *attrib.* or *adj.* **a.** Of the shape of a diamond (see 5); lozenge-shaped, rhombic; forming a design consisting of figures of this shape, as *diamond couching*, *fret*, *netting*, *pattern*, *work*: having a head or end of this shape, as *diamond dibber*, *nail*.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 77 The nearest .. vnto the square of men, is the Diamant battell. **1663** WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 481 A larg diomond hatchment with Canterbury and Juxon impaled. **1667** PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 160 A Diamond Figure, whose sides are parallel, but not at right Angles. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 215 s.v. *Planting*, The *diamond-dibber*, a pointed plate of steel with a short iron handle. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Its windows were old diamond-pane lattices. **1858** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Diamond fret*, a species of checker work in which .. a diamond .. is interlaced by the prolongations of the diameters of the square. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Diamond-nail*, a nail having a rhombal head. *Ibid.*, *Diamond-work* (*Masonry*), reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry. **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 152 Diamond couching [is] one of the Flat Couchings used in Church Work. *Ibid.* 359 Fancy Diamond Netting is worked in three different ways.

b. Having a surface hewn or cut into facets, formed by low square-based pyramids placed close together.

1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 27 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 551 Church of the Carmelites .. in the front a little diamond work. **1870** A. BEAZELEY *Specif. Flamboro' Lightho.*, The Gallery-course is to be .. cast with a neat diamond pattern as shewn, to give a safe foot-hold.

11. General combs. **a.** attributive. Of or relating to diamonds, as *diamond-bort* (see BORT), *-broker*, *-carat*, *-factory*, *-merchant*, *-trade*; containing or producing diamonds, as *diamond-bed*, *-conglomerate*, *-deposit*, *-gravel*, *-mine*. **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *diamond-bearing* adj., *-digging*, *-polisher*, *-producing* adj., *-seeker*, *-setter*, *-splitter*. **c.** instrumental, as *diamond-paved*, *-pointed*, *-tipped* adjs. **d.** similative, as *diamond-bright*, *-distinct* adjs.; also *diamond-like* adj. **e.** parasynthetic, as *diamond-headed*, *-paned*, *-shaped*, *-tiled* adjs.

a **1618** SYLVESTER *Woodman's Bear* lxxiii, Diamond headed darts. **1628** in *Archæologia* (1883) XLVII. 392 Dyamond boart and divers other materialls for the Cutting and finishing of our Armes in a Dyamond. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 85 The goodliest plot, the Diamond sparke, and the Honny spot of all Candy. **1685** Diamond mine [see 7 b]. **1704** *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1548 Such a Diamond-like Sand. **1820** KEATS *Hyperion* I. 220 Diamond-paved lustrous long arcades. **1835** WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xiv. 108 The diamond-shaped stones of the roof. **1842** TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* ii, Till the fountain spouted, showering wide Sleet of diamond-drift and pearly hail. **1863** I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. vii. (1874) 79 Writ .. With a diamond-pointed pen, On a plate of adamant. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. x. 300 Casements diamond-paned. **1876** J. B. CURREY in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXIV. 375 The diamond-bearing soil. *Ibid.* 377 Keen-faced diamond brokers. **1880** CLERKE in *Fraser's Mag.* 818 It is said there were diamond-polishers at Nuremberg in 1373. *Ibid.* 821 The conditions of diamond digging. **1883** *Archæologia* XLVII. 396 Tavernier, a diamond merchant and jeweller, who visited Persia in .. 1664.

12. Special combs.: **diamond-bird**, an Australian shrike of the genus *Pardalotus*, esp. *P. punctatus*, so called from the spots on its plumage; **diamond-borer, d. boring machine** = *diamond-drill* (b); **diamond boron**, an impure form of boron obtained in octahedral crystals nearly as hard and brilliant as the diamond; **diamond-breaker** = *diamond-mortar*; **diamond-broaching**, broached hewn-work done with a diamond-hammer; **diamond cement**, cement used in setting diamonds; **diamond-crossing**, a crossing on a railway where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating (see DIAMOND-POINT 2); **diamond-drill**, (*a*) a drill armed with one or more diamonds used for boring hard substances; (*b*) a drill for boring rocks, having a head set with rough diamonds, a diamond-borer; **diamond-dust** = *diamond-powder*; **diamond-ficoides**, the ice-plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*; **diamond-field** [cf. *coal-field*], a tract of country yielding diamonds from its surface strata; **diamond file, fish** (see quots.); **diamond-hammer**, a mason's hammer having one face furnished with pyramidal pick points for fine-dressing a surface on stone; **diamond hitch**, a method of fastening ropes in packing heavy loads; **diamond-knot** (*Naut.*), a kind of ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope; **diamond-mill** (see quot.); **diamond-mortar**, a steel mortar used for crushing diamonds for the purposes of the lapidary; **diamond-plaice**, a local name (in Sussex) for the common plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), from its lozenge-shaped spots; **diamond-plough**, (*a*) a diamond-pointed instrument for engraving upon glass; (*b*) a small plough having a mould-board and share of a diamond or rhomboidal shape (Knight); **diamond-powder**, the powder produced by grinding or crushing diamonds; **diamond rattlesnake**, a rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*) having diamond-shaped markings; **diamond-spot**, collector's name for a moth (*Botys tetragonalis*); **diamond-tool**, a metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets; **diamond wedding** [after *silver w.*, *golden w.*], a fanciful name for the celebration of the 60th (or according to some, the 75th) anniversary of the wedding-day; **diamond-weevil** = DIAMOND-BEETLE; **diamond-wheel**, a metal wheel used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds or other hard gems. See also DIAMOND-BACK, etc.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 199/2 s.v. *Pipriinæ*, *Pardalotus punctatus* .. Mr. Caley states that this species is called *Diamond Bird by the settlers, from the spots on its body. **1865** GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* I. 157 No species .. is more widely and generally distributed than the spotted Diamond-bird. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 445 In soft strata it is somewhat difficult to obtain a core by the *diamond borer. **1867** *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XV. 349 *Diamond boring machine. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 442 *The Diamond Boring Machine* .. The boring bit is a steel thimble, about 4 inches in length, having two rows of Brazilian black diamonds .. in their natural rough state firmly imbedded therein. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 628 *Adamantine* or **Diamond Boron* .. extremely hard, always sufficiently so to scratch corundum with facility, and some crystals are nearly as hard as diamond itself. **1880** J. C. BRUCE in *Archæologia* XLVI. 165, I have most frequently found the *diamond broaching in camps which have been repaired by Severus. **1884** G. W. Cox *Cycl. Com. Things* 117 A *Diamond cement .. used by Armenian Jewellers in setting diamonds, is composed of gum mastic and isinglass dissolved in spirits of wine. **1881** E. MATHESON *Aid Bk. Engineer. Enterp.* 252 Where a siding crosses a main road without connecting it, what is known as a *diamond crossing is used. **1891** *Morning Post* 20 Feb. 3/4 Major Marindin strongly recommends .. that there should be no diamond crossing worse than one to eight. **1827** E. TURRELL in *Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 129 Pierced by very fine *diamond drills. **1881** E. MATHESON *Aid Bk. Engineer. Enterprise* 391 Diamond drills .. will pierce the hardest known rocks. **1844–57** G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 221 A white powder .. of a glistening appearance, like *diamond-dust. **1767** 'MAWE' [J. ABERCROMBIE] *Ev. Man own Gardener* Feb. 50 *Diamond ficoides, or ice plant. **1811** MRS. M. STARKE *Beauties of C. M. Maggi* 48 The Ice-plant, properly called, the Diamond-Ficoides. **1876** J. B. CURREY in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXIV. 379 The discovery of the *diamond-fields. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 A *Diamond file is formed of a strip of copper with diamond powder hammered into it. **1854** ADAMS, BAIKIE & BARRON *Nat. Hist* 93 Family .. *Diamond Fishes (also called Bony-Pikes) *Lepisosteidæ*. **1858** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, **Diamond hammer*, a tool used by masons in the Isle of Man and in parts of Scotland for 'fine pick dressing' limestone and granite. **1883** *Specif. N. East. Railw.*, *Alnwick & Cornhill Br.* Contr. No. 2. 5 The face is to be either tooled, or broached with a diamond hammer. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Knot*, There are several sorts, which differ in .. form and size: the principal of these are the *diamond-knot, the rose-knot, the wall-knot. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Diamond-knot*, an ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope, sometimes used for bucket-strops, on the foot-ropes of jib-booms, man-ropes, etc. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 87 [In a] *Diamond Mill .. for cutting and polishing ruby pallets and other hard stones, discs charged with diamond powder and rotated at a high speed are used. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 237 The flounder, the brill, the *diamond and Dutch plaice. **1827** J. LUKENS in *Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 76 On an improved *Diamond Plough .. for cutting Circular Lines upon Glass. — E. TURRELL *ibid.* 195 On Diamond ploughs for Engravers. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Diamond Powder is of great use for grinding hard substances. **1802** T. THOMSON *Chem.* I. 47 Diamond powder can only be obtained by grinding one diamond against another. **1883** *Times* 26 Mar. 7/6 Of all the snake varieties .. the *diamond rattlesnake .. seems to be the most deadly. **1819** G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 436 The *diamond spot. **1872** *Punch* 23 Nov. 210/2 *Diamond Wedding. **1892** HAYDN *Dict. Dates* 1058 Diamond weddings after a union of 60 years, some apply it to 75 years.

Di·amond, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or bedeck with diamonds.

1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1891) II. 241 He plays, dresses, diamonds himself, even to distinct shoe buckles for a frock.

2. *fig.* To adorn as with diamonds. (Cf *impearl.*)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 211 Wreathed round with flowers and diamonded with dew. **1845** JAMES *A. Neil* III. xvi, The tears rolled over the long lashes, and diamonded her cheek. **1878** LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 216 Just as we got there, it cleared, and all the thickets .. were rainbowed and diamonded by the sun.

b. To make glittering like a diamond.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiii. (1852) 157 The first ray Perched on his [a bard's] pen, and diamonded its way.

3. *nonce-use.* To call or name (diamonds).

1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Elaine* 503 'Advance and take your prize The diamond'; but he answer'd, 'diamond me No diamonds! for God's love, a little air'.

Hence **Di·amonding** *vbl. sb.*, adornment with or as with diamonds; brilliant ornamentation.

c 1818 KEATS *Notes on Milton* in Ld. Houghton *Life* (1848) I. 277 The light and shade, the sort of black brightness, the ebon diamonding of the following lines. a 1821 — *Castle Builder*, Their glassy diamonding on Turkish floor.

Di·amond-back, *a.* and *sb.* [Short for next.]

A. *adj.* = Diamond-backed, having the back marked with one or more lozenge-shaped figures.

B. *sb.* **a.** The Diamond-back Moth (see quots.). **b.** The Diamond-backed Turtle.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 436 The testaceous Diamond-back, *Tortrix trapezana.* 1891 MISS E. A. ORMEROD in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 30 Sept. 599 The pale patterns along these edges form diamond-shaped marks, whence the English name 'diamond-back moth'. *Ibid.* 611 These showed unmistakable signs of diamond-back caterpillar ravage. 1895 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan., The diamond-back [turtle] is undeniably and unspeakably ugly.

Di·amond-backed, *a.* [f. DIAMOND *sb.* + BACKED 1.] Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.

Diamond-backed turtle or *terrapin*, the fresh-water tortoise of the Atlantic coast of N. America, *Malaclemmys palustris.*

1895 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/3 Diamond-backed terrapin are the newest pets of fashionable folk in the States. They are chiefly adopted by artists at present, but are to be found in some boudoirs as well as studios.

Diamond-beetle. A South American beetle *Curculio* (*Entimus*) *imperialis*, of which the elytra are studded with brilliant sparkling points; also applied to other species of Curculio, and (with qualifications) to other beetles with splendid markings.

1806 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VI. I. 65 The most brilliant and beautiful is the Curculio imperialis.. commonly known by the name of the Diamond Beetle. 1839 J. O. WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* I. 340 The various species of diamond beetles surpassing (in their colours) the majority of Coleopterous insects. 1860 W. S. DALLAS *Anim. Kingd.* 219 Few insects can boast of greater magnificence than the well-known Diamond-beetle of Brazil. 1860 G. BENNETT *Nat. in Austral.* 273 The Diamond beetle of Australia of green and gold tints (*Chrysolophus spectabilis*).

Di·amond-cut, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* **1.** Cut into the shape of a diamond or rhomb.

1637 *Bursar's Bk. Gonville & Caius Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 194 Paveing the chappell with stones diamond cut. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 238 Ye windows..are all diamond Cut round the Edges.

2. Cut with facets like a diamond; cut in relief in the form of a low square-based pyramid, pointed or truncated.

Diamond-cut glass, thick glass cut into grooves or channels of V-shaped section crossing one another obliquely so as to leave pyramid-shaped projections; a common style of ornamentation in cut glass.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3973/4 A Diamond cut Steel-headed Cane. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 541 Well-built streets, all hewn stone, diamond-cut, rustic.

†**B.** *sb.* *Obs.*

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 27 A magnificent Structure, all of hewn Stone of a Diamond-Cut. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 If it be very fair and cut Diamond-Cut..The second sort of Ruby is White..which also is of good esteem, if cut of a Diamond-Cut.

Di·amond-cutter. A lapidary who cuts and polishes diamonds. So **Di·amond-cutting** *sb.*, the art of the diamond-cutter.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6100/4 Moses Langley .. Diamond-Cutter. 1827 *Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 4 The diamond-cutter seats himself in front of his work-board. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 213 The art of diamond-cutting introduced by Jews driven from Lisbon to Amsterdam.

Di·amonded, *a.* [f. DIAMOND *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Adorned with or wearing diamonds.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* (1861) 111 As when, in Paris, the chief of the police enters a ballroom, so many diamonded pretenders shrink, and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can. 1885 A. J. C. HARE *Russia* iii. 143 Diamonded saddle-cloths and trappings.

b. *fig.* Adorned as with diamonds.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 144 The diamonded night. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* I. 26 Dew-diamonded daisies. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* I. iv. § 6 The scarp'd ravaged mountains ..Were alive with the diamonded shy salamander.

2. Marked or furnished with lozenge-shaped figures or parts; having the figure of a diamond.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vi. 382 Break a stone .. or lop a bough .. and one shall behold the grain thereof .. diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxiv, A casement high and triple-arch'd.. And diamonded with panes of quaint device. 1880 *Dorothy* 25 Came through the diamonded panes.

†**3.** *fig.* ? Endowed with the characteristics of the diamond; brilliant and keen. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 138 These pointed and diamonded speeches, which doe indeed leave a sting .. in the mind of the pious Auditor.

Diamondi·ferous, *a.* [f. DIAMOND + -(I)FEROUS, in imitation of *diamantiferous*, F. *diamantifère*, from med. L. *diamant-em.*] Diamond-producing.

1870 *Echo* 14 Oct., Those who have rushed to the diamondiferous region [of S. Africa]. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Dec., A new diamondiferous track had been discovered. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. vi. 116 Sufficient diamondiferous country is already known to provide many years' employment for a large population. 1885 *Times* 20 Apr. 4/4 Filled.. with a blue diamondiferous mud.

Di·amondize, *v.* [f. DIAMOND *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To bedeck with, or as with, diamonds.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iv, Modellizing, or enamelling, or rather diamondizing of your subject. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 52 Diamondized old ladies.

2. To convert into diamond.

1893 E. L. REXFORD in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* I. 516 The diamondizing of soot.

Diamond-point. [f. DIAMOND *sb.* + POINT *sb.*]

1. A stylus tipped with a fragment of diamond, used in engraving, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 698/1 Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engraver's ruling-machines. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 569 The diamond point .. is used for roughing very small and delicate work that will not bear the gouge.

2. *Railways.* Usually in *pl.* The set of points at a diamond crossing, where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating, forming a diamond or rhombic figure; in *sing.* one of the acute angles formed by two rails at such a crossing.

1881 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/2 It [a train] had to pass over a diamond point. 1890 *Morning Post* 24 Oct. 6/7 A North British mineral train, while crossing a set of diamond points, ran off the line. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 5/2 On reaching the diamond point the guard's van next the engine jumped the metals.

3. *attrib.*, as *diamond-point chisel*, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Chisel.*

Diamond-snake. A name given to various snakes or serpents having diamond-shaped markings, *esp.* **a.** a large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*; **b.** a venomous Tasmanian serpent, *Hoplocephalus superbus.*

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 93 A snake of the diamond species was lately killed at St. George's River, New South Wales. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* iii. 78 Charley killed a diamond snake, larger than any he had ever seen before. 1850 J. B. CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* iii. 43 The diamond snake is that most dreaded by the natives. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 117 It is called the Diamond snake on account of the pattern of its colours .. arranged so as to produce a series of diamonds along its back. 1882 MISS C. C. HOPLEY *Snakes* 423 The Diamond snake..on the mainland is the harmless *Python molurus*, and in Tasmania the venomous *Hoplocephalus superbus*, with very broad scales.

Diamond-spar. *Min.* [ad. Ger. *demantspath* (Klaproth 1786), so called from its extreme hardness.] (See quot.).

1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 93. 1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* III. 593 The Diamond spar, which has been distinguished from corundum, appears to be a variety of it.

Di·amond-wise, *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner or form of a diamond or lozenge.

1530 PALSGR. 799 Dyamant wyse, lyke or in maner of a dyamant. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxvi. 154 b, Of sundrye coulours, the which was wrought Diamond wise. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/1 Diamond wise .. is .. anything set or hung having one corner of the square set upwards, the other downwards. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 158 His Effigies..upon it Escutcheon, or Diamond-wise.

Diamond-work: see DIAMOND 10.

†**Dia·moron.** *Pharm.* Also 5 **diameron.** [L. *diamorōn*, a. Gr. διὰ μόρων 'made from black mulberries.'] A preparation of syrup and mulberry juice, used as a gargle for a sore throat.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 218 Þan make him a gargarisme wiþ a decoccioun .. wiþ þe which be distemperid þerwiþ diameron. *Ibid.* 262 Þan þou muste make consumynge þingis as diameron & sappa michum. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 10 [It] will be found a farre better *Diamoron* for the Gargarismes this Age wants.

‖**Diamorphosis** (dəiămp͞ɪfōʊsis, -mpɪfōu·sis). *Biol.* [mod. L., a. Gr. διαμόρφωσις, n. of action f. διαμορφό-ειν to form, shape, f. δια- through, thoroughly, asunder (see DIA-[1]) + μορφή form.]

1. 'The building up of a body to its proper form' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

¶ **2.** *erroneously* for DIMORPHISM.

1861 H. C. WOOD in *Quart. Jrnl. of Micr. Sc.* I. No. 3, 157 (title) On the Diamorphosis of Lyngbya, Schizogonium, and Prasiola.

Dia·myl. *Chem.* [DI-[2].] **A.** *sb.* The organic radical AMYL in the free state, $C_{10}H_{22} = C_5H_{11}.C_5H_{11}$. **B.** *attrib.* and *Comb.* Containing two equivalents of amyl, as *diamylaniline.*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 241 Diamylaniline, where 2 atoms [of hydrogen] are replaced by amyle and 1 by aniline. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 333 Diamyl..is obtained by acting on amyl iodide with sodium.

Dia·mylene. *Chem.* See DI-[2] and AMYLENE.

†**Di·an.** *Obs.* Also 6 **diana.** [a. F. *diane* (16th c. in Littré), Sp. *diana*, a beating of the drum at day-break, It. *diana* 'a kind of march sounded by trumpetters in a morning to their generall and captaine' (Florio 1598), f. *dia* day. Cf. L. *quoti-diānus*, etc.] A trumpet call or drum-roll at early morn. Also *attrib.*, as *dian-sounding.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 29 Even until the Diana be sounded through all the Campe. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 180, I warn them with the first sound of the trumpet .. but if, after this Diansounding [etc.]. a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton House* 292 Poems 208 The bee through these known allies hums Beating the dian with its drums.

Diana (dəiˌæ·nă, dəiˌē·nă), anglicized 4– **Dian** (dəi·ăn). Also 3–6 **Diane,** 6 **Dyane, Dean.** [a. L. *Diāna* in F. *diane*, whence Eng. *Diane, Dian*, retained as a poetic form.]

1. An ancient Italian female divinity, the moon-goddess, patroness of virginity and of hunting; subsequently regarded as identical with the Greek Artemis, and so with Oriental deities, which were identified with the latter, e.g. the Artemis or Diana of the Ephesians.

c 1205 LAY. 1145 A wifmonnes liche, Diana [c 1275 Diane] wes ihaten. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 24 Makinge siluerene housis to Dian. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2299 To Dyanaas temple. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 76 Dyane the goddesse chaste of woddis grene. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 89 Or on Dianaes Altar to protest For aie, austerity, and single life. *Ibid.* IV. i. 78 Dians bud or [=o'er] Cupids flower, Hath such force and blessed power. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 153 Dian, goddess of the golden bow.

b. *poet.* The moon personified as a goddess.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) 328 The mone is callyd Dyana, goddes of wodes and of groues. 1660 SHIRLEY *Andromana* II. v, Pale-fac'd Dian maketh haste to hide Her borrow'd glory in some neighb'ring cloud. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xxvii, Meek Dian's crest Floats through the azure air.

†**c.** Alluding to *Acts* xix. 24: Source of gain.

1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 237 So loth were they to forgo their Diana. 1681 J. HOUGHTON *Coll. Husb. & Trade* 28 April, No. 353 They..are prohibiting our wollen manufactures which is our *Diana.*

d. *attrib.* or *adj.* Virgin, unsullied.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* ix. (1876) 144 Snow of Dian purity.

2. In early Chemistry a name for silver.

(By the astro-alchemists also called *Luna*, from the 'silver' light of the moon: cf. the other planetary names of the metals *Sol, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, i.e. gold, quicksilver, copper, iron, tin, and lead.)

Hence **Tree of Diana,** *Arbor Dianæ*: the dendritic amalgam precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diana's Tree .. whereby a Mixture of Silver, Quick-silver and Spirit of Nitre may be Crystallized in shape of a Tree, with little Balls at the end of its Branches representing Fruit. 1798 G. GREGORY *Œcon. Nature* (1804) II. 247 *note*, Diana's tree, from the whim of the alchemists .. who appropriated silver to the Moon, or Diana. 1849 J. R. JACKSON *Minerals* 287 A pretty metallic vegetation in glass jars:..called the Tree of Diana.

3. Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus Diana*, a large African monkey, so named from a crescent-shaped white marking on its forehead.

1812 SMELLIE & WOOD *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* X. 190 This monkey..is the same animal that Linnæus has called Diana. 1860 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 49 The most conspicuous feature in the Diana Monkey is the long and sharply pointed beard.

[**Dianatic,** misprint in Phillips (ed. Kersey) 1706 for DIANOETIC. See *List of Spurious Words.*]

†**Dia·nder.** *Bot. Obs.* [ad. F. *diandre*, ad. mod.L. *diandrus*, f. as next.] A plant bearing flowers with two stamens.

1828 in WEBSTER.

‖**Diandria** (dəiˌæ·ndriă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. type *δίανδρος, mod.L. *diandrus* δι- twice, + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνήρ, man, male: see MONANDRIA, POLYANDRIA.] The second class in the sexual system of Linnæus, comprising all plants having two stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Diandria..of this class of plants are the jessamine, phillerea, olive, rosemary, etc.

Hence **Dia·ndrian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the class *Diandria.* 1828 in WEBSTER.

Diandrous (dəiˌæ·ndrəs), *a.* Also 8 **-ious.** [f. mod.L. *diandrus* (see prec. and MONANDROUS).]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to the class Diandria; two-stamened.

1770 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 383 Sage-tea .. is a polydynamious plant, take my word; though your Linnaeus would persuade us it is merely diandrious. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 38 Bromus .. flor. lanceolate, nerved, furrowed, diandrous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 229 Irregular diandrous or didynamous stamens.

2. *Zool.* Having two male mates.

1885 C. TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 He also records a polyandrous, or rather diandrous, species among the birds.

†**Dianeme·tic,** *a.* *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. διανεμητικός distributive, f. διανέμειν to distribute.] = DISTRIBUTIVE.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 72 In Distributive (or as Aristotle calls it, Dianemetic) Justice.

Dianite (dəi·ănəit). *Min.* Name given by Von Kobel in 1860 to a variety of COLUMBITE, supposed to contain a new metal called by him *Dianium.*

1861 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXXI. 360.

Di·anize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIANA + -IZE.] *intr.* To 'moon' (with an allusion to the myth of Endymion).

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 49 If our Endymion had been Dianizing, I should not have been surprised.

Dianodal (dəiănōʊ·dăl), *a.* *Math.* [f. DIA-[1] + NODE + -AL.] Passing through nodes. *Dianodal*

curve or *surface*: one passing through the nodes of a given curve or surface.

1870 CAYLEY in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* III. 199 The ninth node of the Sextic may be any point whatever on the dianodal curve.

Dianoetic (dəiănoi,e'tik), *a.* and *sb. Metaph.* [ad. Gr. *διανοητικός* of or pertaining to thinking, f. *διανοητός*, vbl. adj. from *διανοέ-εσθαι* to think, subst. the process of thought, f. *διᾰ-* through, thoroughly + *νοέ-ειν* to think, suppose.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to thought; employing thought and reasoning; intellectual.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 92 Dianoetic Philosophie, which is the assent to conclusions by discourse from first principes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 34 A Dianoetic Academy, or seminary for free-thinkers. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 4 The dianoetic or discursive faculty .. the faculty of relations or comparison. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. II. iii. § 1. 318 The theories of the dianoetic moralists.

B. *sb. Metaph.* (See quot.)

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. XXXVIII. 350, I would employ the word *noetic* .to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself, *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the Discursive, Elaborative, or Comparative Faculty.

†Dianoe'tical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 The Mercurial fruite of Dianoeticall discourse. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. IX. 97 The disposition dianoeticall is when one axiome by reason is inferred of another. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 253 As if the one were Noematical, the other Dianoetical.

Dianoe'tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dianoetic manner; by or with the reasoning faculty; intellectually.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 365 The Demiurgus .. is said to energize dianoëtically, and to reason.

Dianoialogy (dəi ănoi,æ'lŏdʒi). *Metaph.* [f. Gr. *διάνοια* intelligence, understanding, thinking + -LOGY. The analogically regular form would be *dianæology.*] Term proposed by Sir W. Hamilton for: That portion of logic which deals with dianoetic or demonstrative propositions. So also **Di:anoialo'gical** *a.*

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 770.

Dianome (dəi'ănoum). *Math.* [f. Gr. *διανομή* distribution: so called as having nodes of determinate distribution.] A surface, generally a quartic surface, having all its nodes, if in excess of the number which can be arbitrarily assumed, situated on a surface, called dianodal, which is determined by the arbitrary points.

1874 SALMON *Analyt. Geom. of three Dimens.* (ed. 3) 507.

‖ Dianthus (dəi,æ'nθŏs). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *Διός* of Jupiter + *ἄνθος* flower (Linnæus).] A genus of caryophyllaceous flowering plants, which includes the pinks and carnations; a flower of this kind. Hence **Dia'nthine,** name of an aniline dye.

1849 *Florist* 289 The three florists' species of Dianthus, the Carnation, Picotee, and Pink. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 84 Later in the year, the dianthus .. seems to scatter, in multitudinous families, its crimson stars far and wide. 1880 *Sunday Times* 5 Aug. 7/1 Another new colour .. called Dianthine .. extracted from gas tar. The shades range from a deep purple to a brilliant rose.

†Dia'ntre, -ter, *int. Obs.* [a. F. *diantre* (16th c. in Littré), euphemism for *diable.*] Devil!

1751 *Female Foundling* I. 151 Dianter! what Strength you have, when you please! *Ibid.* I. 181 Diantre, you have been prudent.

‖ Diapa'lma. *Pharm.* [med. or mod.L. f. DIA- 2 + L. *palma* palm: in F. *diapalme.*] A desiccating or detersive plaster composed originally of palm oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, now of white wax, emplastrum simplex, and sulphate of zinc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. IV. 186 We as highly conceive of the practice in Diapalma, that is in the making of that plaister, to stirre it with the stick of a Palme. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXII. 176 We stopt the mouth of the Glass with a flat piece of Diapalma, provided for the purpose. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. I. 30 Take of Diapalma melted down very thin, with Oil of Chamomile 1 Ounce. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Di'apase. Anglicized form of DIAPASON, used by the poets.

1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 549 Melodious measures, With which I .. make a tunefull Diapase of pleasures. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. XV, From this same universall Diapase Each harmony is fram'd. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. LXV, On the trembling cords his swift hand strayes, And clos'd all with full Diapaze. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* XXIV. 255 The ceaseless soft crush of the waterfall kept up its gentle diapase.

Diapasm (dəi'ăpæz'm). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *diapasma*, a. Gr. *διάπασμα*, f. *διαπάσσ-ειν* to sprinkle over. In mod. F. *diapasme.*] A scented powder for sprinkling over the person.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, There's an excellent diapasm in a chain, too, if you like. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 121 Chymistry is larger then to be totally comprehended by the Art of Medicine, for by it are prepared Diapasmes. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapasma*, a Pomander or Perfume.] 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. I. 21 She had an exquisitely neat and quick hand for.. confecting of diapasms, pomanders, and other sweet essences.

Diapason (dəiăpē'zən), *sb.* Also 4-5 **dyapason**)e, 6 **dio-, dyopason,** 7 **diapason.** [a. L., *diapāsōn*, a. Gr. *διαπᾶσῶν*, or divisim *διὰ πασῶν* (sc. *χορδῶν*), more fully *ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the concord through, or at the interval of, all the notes of the scale, f. *διά* through + *πασῶν*, genit. pl. fem. of *πᾶς* all. Cf. *ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων* the interval of a fourth, *ἡ διὰ πέντε* of a fifth, etc. Cf. also F. *diapason* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), whence, in 16–17th c., accented by poets *diapason*, but already before 1600 with stress on penult.]

†1. The interval of an octave; the consonance of the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale.

Spoken of by early musicians as 'a Consonance of eight sounds and seuen Interuals' (Dowland) in reference to the intermediate notes of the diatonic scale: cf. sense 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVI. (1495) 926 Musyk hath names of nombres as it faryth in Dyatesseron Dyapente and in Dyapasone and in other Consonanciis and accordes. 1413 [see DIAPENTE 1]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. ii, The lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient, Accordyng well unto dyopason, Dyapenthe, and eke dyetesseron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 183 It discovereth the true Coincidence of Tones into Diapasons, which is the return of the same Sound. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 376 *note*, Answering to the unison, the diapente, the diatessaron, and the diapason, the sweetest concords in musick.

†b. In ancient music, in names of compound intervals, as *diapason-diapente*, an octave and a fifth, a twelfth: so *diapason-diatessaron, diapason-ditone*, etc.; cf. Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–51) s.v.

[1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* V. (1731) 84 These are the mean Rations comprehended in the Ration of 6 to 2, by which *Diapason cum Diapente*, or a 12th, is divided into the aforesaid Intervals.] 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *diapason-diapente* is a symphony made when the voice proceeds from the 1st to the 12th tone The word is properly a term in the Greek music: we should now call it a *twelfth.* [1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diapason cum diapente*, the interval of a 12th. *Diapason cum diatessaron*, the interval of an 11th.]

†c. A part in music that produces such a consonance; an air or bass sounding in exact concord, i.e in octaves. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1132 So I at each sad strain will strain a tear, And with deep groans the diapason bear. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 355 While winds and tempests sweep his various lyre How sweet thy diapason. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. I, The diapason of the Deep. 1844 LONGF. *Arsenal at Springfield* VII, I hear. in tones of thunder the diapason of the cannonade.

†2. *fig.* Complete concord, harmony, or agreement. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* XXIII, Her sorrows and her tears did well accord; Their diapason was in self-same cord. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III I. II. III, A true correspondence, perfect amity, a diapason of vows and wishes.. as between David and Jonathan. ?1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 23 Their great Lord, whose love their motion swayed In perfect diapason. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. LVI, In her there 's tun'd a just Diapason. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 343 Contentment .. tunes the Diapason of our souls.

3. More or less vaguely extended, with the idea of 'all the tones or notes', to: **a.** The combination of parts or notes in a harmonious whole, properly in concord. **b.** A melodious succession of notes, a melody, a strain; now *esp.* a swelling sound, as of a grand burst of harmony: perhaps in this sense also associated with the organ-stop (sense 7). **c.** The whole range of tones or notes in the scale; the compass of a voice or instrument.

a. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. XLI, Fresche ladyis sang .. Concordis sweit, divers entoned reportis .. Diapason of many sindrie sortis. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 387 In Musicke there are many discords, before there can be framed a Diapason. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 14 Thus are composed seuen tunes; which harmonie they call Diapason, that is to say, the Generalitie, or whole state of consent and concord, which is perfect musicke. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Diapason*, a Concord in Musicke of all parts. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. VII. 197 A deep and melodious diapason of musical voices chanting the farewell song

b. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. XI. 228 When some pleasing Diapason flies From out the belly of a sweete touched Lute. 1646 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 92 A full-mouth'd diapason swallows all. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. I. X. 148 When all the stops are drawn, and the registers open .. we hear that full and complete harmony .. which .. is what the ancient writers mean to express by the term Diapason. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 66 The organ .. swells into a diapason full. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Into the Silent Land* 139 Tune the lyre To diapasons worthy of the theme. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 263 His voice, is rising in its wonderful diapason clearer and clearer.

c. 1687 DRYDEN *St. Cecilia's Day* 15 From Harmony to Harmony Through all the compass of the Notes it ran, The Diapason closing full in Man. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. XLI, Who up the lofty diapason [of an Aeolian harp] roll Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine? *c* 1800 K. WHITE *To my Lyre* III, No hand, thy diapason o'er, Well skilled, I throw with sweep sublime. 1806 MOORE *Vis. Philos.* 27 To him who traced upon his typic lyre The diapason of man's mingled frame.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A rich, full, deep outburst of sound.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 The Diapason of thy threates. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 Hy your leaue they said vnto him (in a thundring yeoman vshers diapason). 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Nicholas*, Full many an Aldermanic nose Rolled its loud diapason after dinner.

b. Entire compass, range, reach, scope.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* VIII. (1874) 141 In marriage the whole diapason of joy and sorrow is sounded. 1888 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/4 Those who run up to the topmost note of the diapason of dress. 1893 *Ibid.* 9 June 5/8 Not. above the diapason of this Protectionist Chamber of Deputies.

5. A rule or scale employed by makers of musical instruments in tuning.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diapason*, among musical instrument-makers, is a kind of rule, or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes.. There is a particular kind of diapason for trumpets .. there is another for sackbuts and serpents. The bell-founders have likewise a diapason, or scale. 1828 in WEBSTER.

6. A fixed standard of musical pitch; as in Fr. *diapason normal.* Also *fig.*

1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X. V. 392 Tuning his whole mind to the given diapason, as a tuner tunes a piano. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Theory Sound* IV. 70 An international commission fixed as the normal pitch (usually called the *diapason normal*) a tuning fork giving 435 vibrations per second.

7. The name of the two principal foundation-stops in an organ, the *Open Diapason*, and the *Closed* or *Stopped Diapason*, so called because they extend through the whole compass of the instrument; also the name of other stops, e.g. *Violin Diapason.*

1519 *Organ Specif. Barking* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 588/1 *Diapason*, containing length of x foot or more. 1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, 2 open diapasons of mettall CC fa ut, a pipe of 10 foot long. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 12 When the vast Organ's breathing frame Echoes the voice of loud acclaim, And the deep diapason's sound Thunders the vaulted iles around. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* IX. (1878) 67 *Violin Diapason*, a .. manual stop, with a crisp, pungent tone, very like that of the Gamba. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 597/1 The second Open Diapason had .. stopped pipes and 'helpers'.

8. *attrib.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. 37 In accordis of mesure of diapason prolations. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. IV, And lastly, throwes His Period in a Diapazon Close. 1851 A. A. WAITS *Evening* ii, The echoes of its convent bell .. With soft and diapason swell. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 594/2 The larger open diapason pipes.

†Diapa'son, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To resound sonorously. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* I. I, What diapasons more in Tarquins name Than in a subjects? 1611 — *Golden Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 48 Th' amazed sounds Of martiall thunder (Diapason'd deep).

2. *intr.* To maintain accord *with.*

1617 WITHER *Fidelia* Juvenilia (1633) 479 In their chime, Their motions Diapason with the time.

Diaped (dəi'ăped). *Geom.* [as if ad. Gr. **διάπεδον*, f. *διά* through + *πεδ-* in *πέδον* ground, *πεδίον* plain, *ἐπίπεδος* plane.] The line in which any two non-contiguous planes of a polyhedron intersect.

In mod. Dicts.

‖ Diapedesis (dəi,ăpidī'sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *διαπήδησις*, f. *διαπηδά-ειν* to ooze through, f. *διᾰ-* through + *πηδά-ειν* to leap, throb. In mod.F. *diapédèse* (Paré 16th c.)] The oozing of blood through the unruptured walls of the blood-vessels.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. IV. 68 Such an excretion of bloud .. is .. called *Diapedesis*: that is, as much as a streining through. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. I. (1678) 216 That solution of Continuity .. which is generated by sweating out and transcolation, [is termed] Diapedesis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 27 When the red blood corpuscles are pressed through the unruptured vascular wall, it is denominated hemorrhage by diapedesis. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 589 It is possible.. that the mercury gains access to the circulation by a sort of diapedesis.

So **Diapede'tic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis. In mod. Dicts.

†Diapente (dəiăpe'ntē). *Obs.* [= OF. *diapenté* (Godef.), a. L. *diapente*, Gr. *διὰ πέντε*, in sense 1 short for *ἡ διὰ πέντε χορδῶν συμφωνία* the harmony through five strings or notes; in sense 2 for *τὸ διὰ πέντε φάρμακον* the medicament composed of five (ingredients): see DIA- 2.]

1. In ancient and mediæval *Music*: The consonance or interval of a fifth.

1398 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) V. I. (1859) 72 The fayre dyapente, the swete Dyapason. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. XCVII. 290 a, By what tunes of numbers Diapente, or Diapason consisteth . a deafe man may vnderstande. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 18 *Diapente*, is a Consonance of fiue Voyces, and 4 Interuals .. Or it is the leaping of one Voyce to another by a fift, consisting of three Tones, and a semitone. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason. 1787 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* IX. (1878) 69.

2. In old *Pharmacy*: A medicine composed of five ingredients.

Originally, an electuary formed by adding ivory shavings to the Diatessaron.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. XCVII. 192 This word Diapente is as much as to say, a composition of fiue simples. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* I. I (1668) 7 Give him..2 spoonfuls of Diapente .. which is called Horse-Mitridate. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Diapente*, also a Composition consisting of five ingredients, viz. Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory and Bay-berries .. it is given by Farriers to Horses that want purging. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

b. *transf.* A beverage composed of five ingredients; punch.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 That enervating Liquor called *Paunch* (which is Indostan for Five) from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition *Diapente*.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapente*, also, a kind of strong Water, made of five several Simples. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1741 LINING in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 497 The Punch, or Diapente .. is made thus: Take Water 2 Pounds, Sugar 1½ Ounce, recent Juice of Limes 2½ Ounces, Rum 3½ Ounces.

Diaper (dai·ăpəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **diapre**, **dyapre**, 5 **dyapere**, 6 **dyoper**, **dieper**, **dyeper**, 6 7 **dyaper**, (7 **dipar**, **dibar**), 6– **diaper**. [ME. a. OF. *dyapre*, *diapre*, orig. *diaspre* (Godef.), Pr. *diaspre*, *diaspe*, in med.L. *diasprus* adj., *diaspra*, *diasprum* (*c* 1023), sb. (Du Cange); in Byzantine Gr. διάσπρος adj., f. δια- (DIA-[1]) + ἄσπρος white.

Early French references mention *diaspre* 'que fu fais en Costantinople and 'dyaspre d'Antioch', and associate it with other fabrics of Byzantine or Levantine origin. Thus, the *Roman de la Rose* l. 21193 (Meon III. 294) has 'Cendaux, molequins arrabis, Indes, vermaux, jaunes et bis, Samis, diapres, camelos'. The word occurs in mediæval Greek, *c* 959, in Constantine Porphyrogenitus *De Ceremoniis Aulæ Byzant.* (Bonn 1829–40, p. 528) where the ἱμάτιον or robe used in the investment of a Rector is described as διασπρον. On the analogy of διάλευκος, διασπρος may mean 'white at intervals, white interspersed with other colour'; though the sense might also be 'thoroughly' or 'pure white.' In OF., *diaspre* is often described as *blanc*. (The It., Sp., and Pg. *diaspro* 'jasper' appears to be unconnected with F. and Prov. *diaspre* 'diaper'. Du Cange has mixed up the two. A gratuitous guess that the name was perhaps derived from Ypres in Flanders has no etymological or historical basis.)]

I. 1. The name of a textile fabric; now, and since the 15th c., applied to a linen fabric (or an inferior fabric of 'union' or cotton) woven with a small and simple pattern, formed by the different directions of the thread, with the different reflexions of light from its surface, and consisting of lines crossing diamond-wise, with the spaces variously filled up by parallel lines, a central leaf or dot, etc.

In earlier times, esp. in OFr. and med.L., the name was applied to a richer and more costly fabric, apparently of silk, woven or flowered over the surface with gold thread. See Francisque Michel, *Recherches sur les Etoffes de Soie, d'Or et d'Argent* (Paris 1852) I. 236–244.

a 1350 *Syr Degarre* 802 In a diapre clothed she was. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlvi. 200 Til a Nonnerie þei came; But I knowe not þe name: þer was mony a derworþe dame In Dyapre deie. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 364 Paid for xj Flemyshe stykes of fyne dyapere .. xxvij. vj.*d.* 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 244 A borde cloth of dyaper, a towell of dyaper. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 268 Couer thy cupborde and thyn ewery with the towell of dyaper. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1667 The tables were couered with clothes of Dyaper Rychely enlarged with syluer and with golde. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staff.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 50 One vestement of red sylke, one vestement of lynen dyoper. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 364 Nor anie weauer, which his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. 1623 COCKERAM, *Diaper*, a fine kinde of Linnin, not wouen after the common fashion, but in certaine workes. 1624 *Will* in *Kipon Ch. Acts* 364 One suite of damaske and another of diaper for his table. 1662 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 198 For Dyaper for a Communion table cloth and napkin, *12s. 6d.* 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6020/4 Diapers, Damasks, Huckabacks. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jackd. Rheims*, A napkin..Of the best white diaper fringed with pink. 1888 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* (ed. 3) 101 [This] makes by far the best bird-eye Diaper.

2. A towel, napkin, or cloth of this material; a baby's napkin or 'clout'.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. i. 57 Let one attend him with a siluer Bason Full of Rose-water, and bestrew'd with Flowers, Another beare the Ewer: the third a Diaper. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 245 Table and bed-linen, diapers, blankets. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* ix. (ed. 4) 54.

II. 3. The geometrical or conventional pattern or design forming the ground of this fabric.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* VI. 686 A design of that intermediate kind of ornamental work which is called diaper. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 97 Some of the diapers are very curious. One of them consists of a series of castles; in each are two men holding hawks; the size of each diaper being about six inches, and the date the fourteenth century.

4. A pattern or design of the same kind, or more florid, in colour, gilding, or low relief, used to decorate a flat surface, as a panel, wall, etc.

1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 305 There are still some remains of good distemper diaper on the walls. 1863 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Westm. Abbey* (ed. 2) 61 The glass .. is decorated on its face with gold diaper. 1866 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 645/2 The diaper, composed of a raised pattern, decorating the background. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 The ground is most beautifully carved in a minute hexagonal diaper.

b. *Heraldry.* A similar style of ornamentation, in painting or low relief, used to cover the surface of a shield and form the ground on which the bearing is charged. See DIAPRÉ.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 159 Some charge their Scotcheons .. with diaper as the French. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* v. 81 To represent the Diaper by a slightly darker tint of the same tincture as that on which it is laid.

c. *fig.* Applied to the floral variegation of the surface of the ground.

1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 118 This grassie bed, With summers gawdie dyaper bespred.

III. 5. *attrib.* a. Of or made of diaper (see 1). (In quot. 1497 perh. for F. *diapré*, diapered.)

1497 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, Itm a table cloth diapre. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 134 A dyeper towell of vij yarde longe. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 250 Halfe a dosen of diaper napkins .. one diaper table cloathe. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 140 A poulpit clothe of silke, one owld dipar tablecloth. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1124/4 One Damask and two Diaper Table Cloaths, three dozen of Diaper Napkins. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 130 Diaper Tabling, of the manufacture of the kingdom of the United Netherlands. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. ii. 30 Her brown-stuff frock and scanty diaper pinafore.

b. Having a pattern of this kind, diapered; as *diaper-work*, *-pattern*, *-couching*.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Table clothes off dyaper werk ij. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 103 Two moor stones .. somewhat curiously hewed, with diaper work. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 392 Both of them were curiously wrought by Diaper-work Carvings. 1838 *Archæol.* XXVII. 421 What the older Diaper-work was—a small regular pattern—we may gather from its appearance as borrowed in Heraldry. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. ii. 29 The spandrel of the arch is carved with a sort of diaper pattern. 1874 PARKER *Illustr. Goth. Archit.* I. v. 175 The surface of the wall is often covered with flat foliage, arranged in small squares called diaper-work. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 1231 *Diaper Work*, the face of stone worked into squares or lozenges, with a leaf therein; as over arches and between bands. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 153 *Diaper couching*, a variety of couching used in Church Work. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 335 The diaper pattern of the red and white marbles.

Diaper (dəi·ăpəɹ), *v.* [prob. a. F. *diaprer*, OF. *diasprer*, f. *diaspre*, *diaspre*: see prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To diversify the surface or ground of (anything) with a small uniform pattern; now *spec.* with one consisting of or based upon a diamond-shaped reticulation.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 711 And cled hyr wele .. In cloth, dyopret of gold fyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 1300 Couered in clooth of gold dyapered weel. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 934 And it [the bow] was peynted wel and thwiten, And over-al diapred and writen With ladies and with bacheleres. *?c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 744 With damaske white, and asure blewe, Wel dyapred with lyllyes newe. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 150 Excellent Artists in Diapring Linnen-Cloaths. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 302 The practice of diapering the walls, whereof an instance occurs in Westminster Abbey.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To adorn with diversely coloured details; to variegate.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier*, Fragrante flowres that diapred this valley. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii (1632) 300 The wheelings .. of the celestiall bodies diapred in colours. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, The rayes Wherewith the sunne doth diaper the seas. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 380 Such flowers as Nature usually diapers the Earth with. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. ix. 209 Tall chimneys, from whose tops smoke curled and diapered the woodland distance. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xv. v. 97 Six coffee-cups, very pretty, well diapered, and tricked-out with all the little embellishments which increase their value.

3. *intr.* To do diaper-work; to flourish.

1573 *Art of Limming* 8 How to florishe or diaper with a pensel over silver or goulde. *Ibid.* (1588) 8 If thou wilt diaper upon silver, take Cerius with a pensill and draw or florish what thou wilt over thy silver. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xiv. 46 If you Diaper upon folds, let your woike be broken.

Diapered (dəi·ăpəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED: = F. *diapré*, OF. *diaspré*.]

1. Having the surface or ground diversified and adorned with a diaper or fret-work pattern.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3252 A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xxii 233 All clothed in clothes dyapred of red selk all wrought with gold. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diaperd* or *Diapred*, diversified with flourishes or sundry figures, whence we call Cloth that is so diversified, Diaper. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 50 The backside of a .. sweet Brier Leaf, looks diaper'd most excellently with silver. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 211 Bind ye in precious diapered stuffs. 1873 FERGUSON in Tristram *Moab* 371 The same diapered brick-wall that is now seen. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 798 A blue, green, or scarlet ground with a fleur-de-lys, or cross, or small diapered pattern.

b. *Heraldry*: see DIAPER *sb.* 4 b.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1660) 31 That Field or bordure is properly said to be diapered, which being fretted all over, hath something quick or dead, appearing within the Frets. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 303 The seal of Jaspar Tudor also has the field of the seal itself diapered with the *Planta Genista*.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 51 And let the ground .. Be strewd with fragrant flowers all along, And diapred lyke the discolored mead. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* III. 305, I like this grassie diapred greene earth. 1650 R. MASON in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.* Let. to Author, Any vegitable on the diaper'd earth. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 426 Our diapered canopy, the deep of the sky.

Di·apering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The production of a diaper pattern; the covering of a surface with such a pattern.

1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 34 Diapering..is..a light tracing or running over with your pen your other work when you have quite done (I mean folds shadowing and all); it chiefly serveth to counterfeit cloth of Gold, Silver, Damask-brancht, Velvet, Chamlet, &c., with what branch you list. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 97 The application of diapering to linen cannot definitely be traced. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 78 Diapering was a device much practised by the Mediæval armorists .. This was usually effected by covering the shield with a number of small squares, or lozenges, and filling them with a variety of simple figures.

2. A diaper pattern; diaper-work collectively.

1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 72 Covered with the most elegant arabesque diapering of foliage and flowers intertwined. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 81 Diapering being merely a fanciful embellishment, does not .. enter into the Blazon of a Coat of Arms.

† Di·apery, di·apry, *sb. Obs.* [f. DIAPER, after collective nouns in -ERY; in sense 1 perh. ad. OF. *diaspré*, *diapré* 'diapered (stuff)'.]

1. = DIAPER *sb.* 1.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 193 Cover þy cuppeborde of thy ewery with the towelle of diapery.

2. Diaper-work; *fig.* variegated face (of the earth).

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 119 The little Bee, so soone as flowers spring, goes abroad, views the gay Diapery.

† Di·apery, di·apry, *a. Obs.* [f. DIAPER *sb.* + -Y[1]: cf. *papery*, *wintry*.] Of the nature of diaper or diaper-work; chequered with various colouring.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Handie-crafts* 654 The diapry mansions where man-kinde doth trade Were built in six dayes. *Ibid.* II. ii. *Colonies* 428 They lie neerer the diapry verges Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surges.

† Dia·phanal, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. mod.L. and Romanic stem *diaphan-* (see DIAPHANE) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* = DIAPHANOUS.

1607 B. JONSON *Entertainment to K. & Q. at Theobalds* (22 May), Divers diaphanal glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like .. stones of orient and transparent hues. *a* 1645 W. BROWNE *Love Poems* Wks. (1869) II. 276 By thy chaster fire will all Be so wrought diaphanall.

B. *sb.* A diaphanous or transparent body.

1653 SHIRLEY *Court Secret* I. i, If you find Within that great diaphanal [the Soul] an atom Look black as guilty.

Diaphane (dəi·ăfēn), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *diaphane* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); cf. Pr. *diafan*, It., Sp., Pg. *diafano*, med. and mod.L. *diaphan-us*; f. Gr. διαφανής transparent, f. δια- through + -φανης showing, appearing, from φαίνειν to show, cause to appear.]

† **A.** *adj.* = DIAPHANOUS, transparent. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte of Navig.* I. i, Diaphane or transparent bodyes. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 77 Some haue colours, and some are diaphane and transparent. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 270[x] A new manufacture of stuffs, with transparent figures, which he calls Diaphane Stuffs.

B. *sb.* **1.** A transparent body or substance; a transparency.

[1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 296 Frequently both in the Language of the Holy Scripture, and of divers of the ancient Heathen Authors, the whole *Diaphanum* of the Air and *Æther* is in one common appellation called Heaven; which is the denomination here given to this *Expansum*.] 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems (1889) I. 100 Through the crystal diaphane.

2. A silk stuff: see quot.

1824 [see A.] 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 153 *Diaphane*, a woven silk stuff, having transparent coloured figures.

† **Di·aphaned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [repr. F. *diaphané*, pa. pple. of *diaphaner* to make transparent (Cotgr.).] Made diaphanous; transparent.

1626 tr. *Boccalini* 53 (T.) Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies diaphaned or transparent.

Diaphaneity (dəi,æfănī·iti). Also 7 **-iety**. [mod. f. Gr. διαφανής, stem διαφανε-, transparent, or διαφάνεια transparency: see -ITY. Perhaps originating in a med. or mod.L. **diaphaneitās*. Occurring in F. (*diaphanéité*) in 14th c. (Hatz.-Darm.); in Eng. late in 17th c., an earlier synonym being DIAPHANITY. The corresponding form of the adj. is *diaphaneous*.] The quality of being freely pervious to light; transparency.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 311 The Diaphaneity of the Air. 1661 — *Examen* vii. (1682) 83 The difficulty of explaining the Diaphaneity of glass or crystal. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxvi, Until the Sea-green lose it's transparencie and diaphanietie. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3046 The different Diaphaneities of the Humors of the Eye. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ix. 121 The Causes of Diaphaniety and Refraction. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 206 The diaphaneity of the material. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 399 The diaphaneity of bodies is very distinct from their power of transmitting heat.

Diaphaneous, obs. var. DIAPHANOUS.

† **Diapha·nic**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. διαφανής, or f. Romanic stem *diaphan-* (see DIAPHANE) + -IC.] = DIAPHANOUS.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. i. § 6 Vast, open, subtile, diaphanicke, or transparent body.

‖ **Diaphanie** (dəa·fani). [mod.F. *diaphanie*, f. *diaphane*: see DIAPHANE.] The name given to a process for the imitation of painted or stained glass.

1859 *Ecclesiol.* XX. 122 A French invention called Diaphanie—a transparent coloured paper .. intended to be applied to plain glass. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 289/1, I have ..decorated a window in diaphanie. 1874 (*title*), Designs for Windows to be executed in Diaphanie.

† **Diapha·nity.** *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *diaphanité* (Palissy, 16th c.) = Sp. *diafanidad*, It. *diafanità*, f. F. *diaphane*, It. *diafan-o*, med.L. *diaphan-us*: see DIAPHANE and -ITY.] = DIAPHANEITY.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 42 A goodly stone glittering with perspecuitie, Being of wonderfull and excellent Diaphanitie. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 9 The

Stone was of his natural Diaphanitie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 If it be made hot in a crusible..it will grow dim, and abate its diaphanity. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 55 It was like a thin horn something diaphanous.. which diaphanity might perchance hinder the appearance both of its cavity and angularity.

Diaphano·meter. [f. Gr. διαφανής transparent, or rather its med.L. and Romanic adaptation *diaphano-* + -METER, Gr. μέτρον measure.] A measurer of transparency; *spec.* an instrument for measuring the transparency of the atmosphere.

1789 *Tilloch's Philos. Mag.* III. 377 (*Article*) Description of M. de Saussure's Diaphanometer..The diaphanometer is .. designed to show the greatness of the evaporation existing in any limited part of the atmosphere which surrounds us. The measure of transparency .. is founded on the proportion of the distances at which determined objects cease to be visible. 1807 T. Young *Lect. Nat. Phil. & Mech. Arts* II. 74. 1857 J. P. Nichol *Cycl. Phys. Sc.*

Diaphanoscope (dəi,æ·fănǫ,skōup). [f. as prec. + Gr. -σκοπ-ος observing.]

†1. A contrivance for viewing transparent positive photographs. *Obs.*

1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 538/1 *Diaphanoscope*, a dark box constructed for exhibiting transparent photographs.

2. An instrument used in obstetrical surgery for the examination of internal organs through the translucent walls of the abdomen when internally illuminated by electricity. Hence **Diaphano·scopy**, the clinical use of the diaphanoscope.

1883 *Q. Rev.* July 82 The long promised but never perfected diaphanoscope. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaphanoscopy*, a term applied by Lazarewitch to the exploration of the genital organs by means of an electric light introduced into the vagina in a glass tube.

Diaphanous (dəi,æ·fănəs), *a.* Also 7 **diaphaneous.** [f. med.L. *diaphan-us* (see DIAPHANE) + -OUS. The form *diaphaneous* more closely represented the Gr.: cf. DIAPHANEITY.] Permitting the free passage of light and vision; perfectly transparent; pellucid.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. i. § 7 Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleauing to a Diaphanous body. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 In hell there shall be nothing diaphanous, perspicuous, clear. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. i. xxix, To transmute Dust and Sand to such a diaphanous pellucid dainty body as you see a Crystal-Glasse is. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 10 The diaphaneous texture of the particles in the vitrioline solution. 1680 Boyle *Scept. Chem.* v. 326 The one substance is Opacous, and the other somewhat Diaphanous. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 500 The fructifications are in a diaphanous membrane. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 450/2 The crystals of the amethyst vary from diaphanous to translucent. 1868 Duncan *Insect World* ii 59 The wings are whitish, not diaphanous. 1895 *The Lady* 31 Jan. 133 With this was worn a diaphanous white picture hat caught up with ..white ribbons.

Hence **Dia·phanously** *adv.*, in a diaphanous manner, transparently; **Dia·phanousness**, diaphanous quality, transparency.

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Epist. Pordage's Mystic Div.*, Most Diaphanously, perspicuously, no less clearly..than the Sun Beams upon a Wall of Crystall. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 220 As here order'd 'twill be diaphanously clear. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Diaphaneity*, *Diaphanousness*, the property of a diaphanous Body.

Diaphemetric (dəi,æ·fimē·trik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. δια- apart (DIA-[1]) + ἀφή touch + -METRIC.] Relating to the measurement of the comparative tactile sensibility of parts.

Diaphemetric compasses, 'an instrument, consisting of a pair of compasses with a graduated scale, used for the same purpose as the Æsthesiometer.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

18.. in Dunglison.

Diaphonic (dəiă·fǫ·nik), *a.* [f. as DIAPHON-Y + -IC.] Also **Diaphonical.**

1. Of or pertaining to diaphony: see DIAPHONY 2.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 201 To give a concert with a full orchestra upon the diaphonic principle.

2. = DIACOUSTIC.

1775 Ash, *Diaphonic*. 1846 Worcester, *Diaphonic*, *Diaphonical*.

Diaphonics. ? *Obs.* [f. as pl. of prec.: see -ICS.] = DIACOUSTICS.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acousticks; which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks, or (in another sense, but to as good purpose) Phonicks, Diaphonicks, and Cataphonicks. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Diacousticks*, or *Diaphonicks*, is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums.

†**Dia·phonist.** *Obs. rare* −°. [f. next + -IST.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diaphonist*, he that makes divers sounds.

Diaphony (dəi,æ·fǫni). *Mus.* [ad. late L. *diaphōnia* dissonance, discord, a. Gr. διαφωνία discord, f. διάφωνος dissonant, f. δια- apart + φωνεῖν to sound. Cf. F. *diaphonie*, 18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

†1. In etymol. sense: Discord. *Obs.*−°

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diaphony*, a divers sound, a discord.

2. In mediæval music (as usually understood): The most primitive form of harmony, in which the parts proceeded by parallel motion in fourths, fifths, and octaves: the same as Organum.

But some suppose it to have meant a system in which the parts were sung *responsively* at these intervals.

1834 A. Merrick *Albrechtsberger's Theoret. Wks.* 154 *note.* 1871 *Q. Rev.* No. 261. 158 We might add no harmony, for the diaphony employed..is to our ears most terrible discord. 1880 C. H. H. Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 391 The supposed first form of harmony, which was called Diaphony, or Organum. 1882 Macfarren *Counterp.* i. 1 Diaphony.. may have meant alternation or response .. the parts .. were sung in succession and not together.

‖ **Diaphoresis** (dəi ăfor·sis). *Med.* [L. *diaphorēsis*, a. Gr. διαφόρησις a sweat, perspiration, f. διαφορεῖν to carry off, *spec.* to throw off by perspiration, f. δια- through + φορεῖν to carry.] Perspiration; especially, that produced by artificial means.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Diaphoresis*, evaporation, as by sweating. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 101 This sort of Cure by a Diaphoresis is not always certain. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 93 In the Height of Fevers..it is very effectual..to forward a Diaphoresis. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 53 When active diaphoresis is the object to be accomplished, the patient must be well enveloped in blankets.

Diaphoretic (dəi ăfore·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. L. *diaphorēticus*, a. Gr. διαφορητικός promoting perspiration, f. διαφόρησις: see prec. So F. *diaphorétique*, in 14th c. *diaforetique* in Hatz.-Darm.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of inducing or promoting perspiration; sudorific.

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* I. iv. 3 The simples Diaphoretik are these. 1632 H. Shirley *Mart. Souldier* III. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 219 Diophoratick Medicines to expell Ill vapours from the noble parts by sweate. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 253 Baths and Hot Springs that are very Diaphoretick. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Antimony*, To prepare Diaphoretick Antimony. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 44/1 It is diuretic but not diaphoretic.

B. *sb.* A medicinal agent having this property.

1696 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 19 Then diaphoreticks at first, and colder diureticks. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4029 He commends Spirit of Hartshorn, as an excellent Diaphoretick. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 273 Diaphoreticks or Promoters of Perspiration. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 35 The only diaphoretic that is of much practical value is some form of bath which promotes perspiration.

†**Diaphore·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DIAPHORETIC *a.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 341 The ashes of a goats horn incorporat into an vnguent with oile of myrtles, keeps those from diaphoretical sweats who are anointed therwith. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. vii. 141 Why it should be diaphoretical, that is to say, apt to prouoke sweates. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* 329 By its dryness and diaphoretical quality.

Diaphoric (dəiăfǫ·rik), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. διάφορος different + -IC.] Of or pertaining to difference; in *diaphoric function*, a function of the differences of variables.

1883 Cayley in *Camb. Phil. Trans.* XIII. 12 The function ..is a function of the differences of the variables. Any such function is said to be 'diaphoric': and it is easy to see that taking for the variables any inverts whatever, a diaphoric function is always curtate. 1893 Lloyd Tanner in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XXIV. 264.

Diaphorite (dəi,æ·fǫrəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. διάφορος different, διαφορά difference, distinction + -ITE.] †**a.** A name formerly used for an altered rhodonite related to allagite. **b.** A name given by Zepharovich to the orthorhombic form of Freieslebenite.

1868 Dana *Min.* Index, Diaphorite, *v.* Allagite. 1871 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc* Ser. III. I. 381 He retains the original name for the monoclinic species, and gives the name *diaphorite* to the orthorhombic.

Diaphragm (dəi·ăfrăm), *sb.* Also 7– **agme.** [ad. L. *diaphragma*, a. Gr. διάφραγμα, the midriff, primarily 'partition-wall, barrier', f. δια- through, apart + φράγμα fence, f. φράσσειν to fence in, hedge round. Long used in L. form. Cf. F. *diaphragme*, in 13–14th c. *diaffragme* (Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. 1. *Anat.* The septum or partition, partly muscular, partly tendinous, which in mammals divides the thoracic from the abdominal cavity; the midriff.

Its action is important in respiration, and it is also concerned in laughter, sneezing, and hiccough; hence *to move the diaphragm*, to excite laughter.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv (1495) 269 Diafragma is a skynne that departyth and is sette bitwene the bowels and the spirytuall membres. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Þis diafragma departiþ þe spirituals from þe guttis. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 220 There is a partition called diaphragma by the Græcians, which separateth the instruments of the vital parts, from the nourishing parts. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 697 It is true that they [*Insecta*] have (some of them) Diaphragm and an Intestine. 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 293 It still moues my Diaphragme, what once mou'd the Spleene of Cyrus. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* 326 Divers of the Solid Parts, as the Heart and Lungs, the Diaphragma. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 369 The Diaphragm is a muscle of the greatest importance in respiration. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* viii. 202 The sound of laughter is produced by a deep inspiration, followed by short, interrupted spasmodic contractions of the chest, and especially of the diaphragm. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 1 Inspiration is performed chiefly by the aid of the diaphragm.

II. Transferred uses.

2. *generally.* Applied to anything natural or artificial which in its nature or function resembles the diaphragm of the animal body, or similarly serves as a partition.

1660 Boyle *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 192 Certain Diaphragmes, consisting of the coats of the bubbles. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 27 That this fiery bottom was only a roof or diaphragm, of no great thickness, the upper and solidified portion of the incandescent matter of the volcano. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 6/2 A real advance in cartography was made when Dicæarch of Messena (300–290 B.C.) introduced the parallel of Rhodes. This 'diaphragm' was intersected at right angles by parallel lines representing meridians.

3. **a.** *Zool.* A septum or partition separating the successive chambers of certain shells. Also applied to the operculum of a gastropod.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 111 These shells which are thus spirallied and separated with Diaphragmes, were some kind of Nautili. 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (J.), Parted into numerous cells by means of diaphragms. 1858 Gerkie *Hist. Boulder* v. 68 The same thin diaphragms..marked the successive stages of the animal's growth. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* v. 76 Some .. which close the mouth of the shell with a diaphragm of secreted mucus.

b. *Bot.* A septum or partition consisting of one or more layers of cells, occurring in the tissues of plants; a transverse partition in a stem or leaf.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 115 Not to consist of abundance of long pores separated with Diaphragms, as Cork does. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 35 The mouth being for some time closed by a veil, or diaphragm, which ultimately disappears. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 217 The air-passages in the internodes, petioles, and leaves of most Monocotyledons..the internodes and petioles or conical leaves of the Marsileaceæ, the leaves of the Isoeteæ, etc., are partitioned by diaphragms. *Ibid.* 219 The one-layered diaphragms in the leaf of Pistia.

4. *Mech.* A thin lamina or plate serving as a partition, or for some specific purpose; sometimes transferred to other appliances by which such purpose is effected: e.g.

a. A thin plate or disk used as a partition, especially in a tube or pipe; in optical instruments, an opaque plate or disk pierced with a circular hole to cut off marginal beams of light.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* Pref., The Ray .. passes also perpendicularly through the Glass diaphragme. 1669 Boyle *Contin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 19 A Diaphragma or Midriff of Tin whose edges are so polished on both sides that [etc.]. 1688 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 250 Two tin pipes, with a diaphragm pierced in the middle, and stopped with a sucker. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 203 Several diaphragms of pasteboard .to be applied to the object-glass externally. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 557 A diaphragm, whose aperture was ⅛ an inch, was then put over the object-glass of the transit telescope. 1850 Chubb *Locks & Keys* 35 In a line with the plane of the plate, or diaphragm of the lock. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* ix 229 To have what is termed a diaphragm (that is an opaque plate with a hole in the centre) in the path of the rays.

transf. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 207 The clouds..had, during the night, thrown vast diaphragms across the sky. 1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 161 The lips which form a variable diaphragm. 1878 Foster *Phys.* III. ii. 397 The iris serving as a diaphragm.

b. The porous cup of a voltaic cell.

1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 136 Taking 1d. for diaphragm or porous cell. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 234 The hydrogen H_2 does not as in that case remain free. It passes through the diaphragm and displaces an equivalent of copper in the sulphate of copper.

c. A membrane stretched in or on a frame; a vibrating membrane or disk in an acoustic instrument; the vibrating disk of a telephone.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 483 The kayack itself is a mere diaphragm of skin, stretched on a wooden frame. 1866 *Reader* 15 Sept. 296 An ear-trumpet, across the mouth of which was stretched a diaphragm of Indian rubber. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* p. iii, In 1861 Reiss discovered that a vibrating diaphragm could be actuated by the human voice. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 155/1 When the sound vibrations impinge upon the mica diaphragm the needle-point will indent the tinfoil.

d. The assemblage of lines of reference in the focus of a telescope, whether ruled upon glass, or formed of spider webs stretched in a frame.

1829 W. Pearson *Pract. Astron.* II. 133 The first reticulated diaphragm that was used in making astronomical observations was by the Parisian astronomer Cassini. 1844 Smyth *Cycle Celest. Objects* (1860) 215 Reticulated diaphragms..useful in mapping stars, and differentiating them. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 76 Fine spider lines tightly stretched across a metal plate or diaphragm.

5. *attrib.*, as *diaphragm current*, *eyepiece*, *nerve*, *plate*, etc.

1667 R. Lower in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 A dog, whose Diaphragme-nerves are cut. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (1862) 89 One inch in length for diaphragm shells. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaphragm currents*, electric currents caused by forcing a liquid through a porous diaphragm.

Hence ‖ **Diaphragma·lgia, Diaphragmata·lgia** [Gr. ἄλγος, -αλγια pain], pain in the diaphragm; ‖ **Diaphragmati·tis, -mi·tis,** inflammation of the diaphragm; **Diaphra·gmatocele,** hernia of the diaphragm (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1835–6 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* II. 6/2 The diaphragm is subject to attacks of inflammation, termed diaphragmitis. 1854–67 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, Diaphragmalgia, Diaphragmatocele. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 293 Diaphragmatalgia, Diaphragmalgia. *Ibid.*, The essential symptoms of diaphragmitis.

Di·aphragm, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To fit or act upon with a diaphragm. *To diaphragm down*, in *Optics*: to reduce the field of vision of (a lens, etc.) by means of an opaque diaphragm with a central aperture (see prec. *sb.* 4 a).

1879 H. Grubb in *Proc. R. Dubl. Soc.* 181 Even after shutting one eye and diaphragming the other down. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 1 If both [lenses] are diaphragmed down to the same aperture.

Diaphra·gmal, *a.* [f. DIAPHRAGM + -AL.] Of the nature of a diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

1890 *Darwin's Expr. Emotions* (ed. 2) iii. 85 *note*, The diaphragmal respiration.

Diaphragmatic (dəi·ăfrăgmæ·tik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *διαφραγματ-*, stem of *διάφραγμα* DIAPHRAGM: see -IC. Cf. F. *diaphragmatique* (Paré 16th c.)] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; of the nature of a diaphragm.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, s. v. *Vein*, *Diaphragmatick veins*, the midriff veins. 1755 SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 478 The diaphragmatic upper mouth of the stomach. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX 167 The diaphragmatic convulsion, which, in the expressive language of our nation, is called a guffaw. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. II. § 1 259 That movement in the lower part of the chest and abdomen so characteristic of male breathing, which is called diaphragmatic. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 462 A complete diaphragmatic partition.

Diaphragma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL¹ + -LY².] In a diaphragmatic manner; by means of the diaphragm.

1888 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not clavicularly.

Di·aphragmed, *ppl. a.* [f. DIAPHRAGM *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with a diaphragm or diaphragms.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 114 The pores . were they diaphragm'd, like those of Cork, would afford us . ten times as many little cells.

Diaphysis (dəi·æfisis). [ad. Gr. *διάφυσις* a growing through, also a point of separation, f. *δια-* through, apart + *φύειν* to produce, bring forth.]

1. *Anat.* 'The shaft of a long bone, as distinct from the extremities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 11 Their extremities are enlarged, and their middle part, which is named body or diaphysis, is contracted. 1890 W. J. WALSHAM *Surgery* (ed. 3) III. 184 Twenty-one years of age, the period at which nearly all the epiphyses have united with their diaphyses. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 768 When amputation is done in the diaphysis the bone keeps on growing from its upper epiphysis.

2. *Bot.* 'A preternatural extension of the centre of the flower, or of an inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Hence **Diaphy·sial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the diaphysis. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Diaplasis** (dəi·æplāsis). *Surg.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *διάπλασις* a putting into shape, setting of a limb, f. *διαπλάσσειν* to form, mould.] (See quots.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.*, *Diaplasis*, is the setting of a Limb which was out of joynt. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 232 In French surgery Diaplasis and Anaplasis mean also, restoration to the original form—as in fractures, etc 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Diapla·stic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. same etymon as prec.: see PLASTIC.]

1721 BAILEY, *Diaplastick*s (in *Pharmacy*), medicines which are good for a Limb out of joint. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Dia·pnoe.** *Med. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *διαπνοή* in Galen, perspiration.] An insensible perspiration, or gentle moisture on the skin.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks* Vocab., *Diapnoe*, a breathing forth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Diaphoresis* or *Diapnoe*.

Hence **Diapno genous, Diapno ic** *adjs.*, producing a moderate perspiration.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 609 The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate glandular apparatus termed by Breschet, *diapnogenous*.

Diapophysis (dəiăpo·fisis). *Anat.* Pl. **-physes.** [f. Gr. *δια* through, apart + *ἀπόφυσις* offshoot, APOPHYSIS.] A term applied by Owen to a pair of exogenous segments of the typical vertebra, forming lateral processes of the neural arch.

In the cervical vertebræ of man and other mammals it is represented by the posterior part of the ring enclosing the vertebral artery; in the dorsal vertebræ by the transverse process; in the lumbar and sacral vertebræ by short processes of the centrum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 OWEN *Skeleton* in *Circ. Sc.* Organ. Nat. I. 168 The neural arch also sometimes includes a pair of bones, called 'diapophyses'. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vi. (1873) 220 We may thus distinguish two series of paraxial parts on each side, one made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, and the other made up of capitular processes (or parapophyses) and ribs.

Hence **Diapophy·sial** *a*, of or belonging to a diapophysis.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* Organ. Nat. I. 206 The bones .. manifest more of their diapophysial character than their homotypes do in the occipital segment.

‖ **Diaporesis** (dəi·ăpori·sis). *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *διαπόρησις* a being at a loss, doubting.] A rhetorical figure, in which the speaker professes to be at a loss, which of two or more courses, statements, etc., to adopt.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Diaporesis*, a doubting, a Rhetorical figure, in which there seems to be a doubt proposed to the audience before whom the Oration is made. [So in later Dicts.] 1844 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 215 *Aporia*..called also *diaporesis*. The Latin term is *addubitatio*.

† **Dia·porous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *δια-* through + *-πορος* passing through, f. *πόρος* passage, pore: cf. *εὔπορος* easy to pass through.] Having the quality of penetrating or passing through.

1680 EVELYN *Mem* 24 Mar., A discourse of..the difficulty of finding any red colour effectual to penetrate glass .. that the most diaporous, as blue, yellow, &c., did not enter into the substance of what was ordinarily painted, more than very shallow .. other reds and whites not at all beyond the superfices.

Dipositive (dəiăpo·zitiv). *Photogr.* [f. Gr. *δια-* through + POSITIVE.] A transparent positive photographic picture, such as those used as lantern slides.

1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 30 Nov., An ordinary negative..is first made, then placed in contact with another sensitive (dry) plate and a dipositive made from it.

† **Di·apre,** *a. Her. Obs.* [a. F. *diapré* diapered.] = DIAPERED 1 b.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 93 The field Geules, a Frette engrailed Ermine. If this Fret be of mo peeces then ye here see, then altereth it from the same name, & is blazed dyapre 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* I. 190 A coat-armour Diapre may be charged with any thing, either quick or dead; but plants, fruits, leaues, or flowres, be aptest to occupy such coates. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diapre* or *Diapered*, in heraldry, a dividing of a field into planes, or compartments, in the manner of fret-work; and filling the same with variety of figures.

† **Di·aprize,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *diapr-er* to DIAPER + -IZE.] = DIAPER *v.*

1626 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 116 The diaprized ridges [*marges diaprez*] And faire endented banks of Tegil bursting bridges. [Cf. DIAPERY *a*, second quot.]

† **Diapru·ne.** *Obs.* Also **diaprunum.** [ad. med.L. *diaprūnum*, f. DIA-² + L. *prūnum* plum. In F. *diaprun* (1700 in Hatz.-Darm.) formerly *diaprunum*.] 'An electuary made of damask prunes and divers other simples, good to cool the body in hot burning feavers' (*Physical Dict.* 1657).

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. i 55 They had purged him .. with Diaprunum. 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic* I. 23 Mixe with it two drammes of diaprunes.

Diapry, *sb* and *a.*: see DIAPERY.

† **Di·apsalm.** *Obs.* In 4 **diasalm,** 8 **diapsalma.** [a. L. *diapsalma* (Jerome), a. Gr. *διάψαλμα*, used by the LXX in the Psalms for the Heb *Selah*.] (See quots.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* Prol iii, The deuyseoun of salmys that ben clepid diasalmys ben in noumbre of seuenti and fiue. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapsalma*, a Pause or change of Note in Singing. [1877 JENNINGS & LOWE *Ps.* Introd. 28 *Διάψαλμα* then means probably a musical interlude, perhaps of a *forte* character.]

‖ **Diapye·sis.** *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *διαπύησις*, f. *διαπυεῖν* to suppurate.] Suppuration. Hence **Diapye·tic** *a.* and *sb.*, **Diapye·tical** *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 699 Both of them [greater and lesser Basilicum] are Diapyetical. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapyeticks*, Medicines that cause Swellings to suppurate or run with Matter, or that ripen and break Sores. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Diapyesis.

Diaquilon, obs. form of DIACHYLON.

Diarch (dəi·aɪk), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *δι-* twice + *ἀρχή* beginning, origin.] Proceeding from two distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 362 Its xylem is in the great majority of cases .. diametrally diarch. *Ibid.* 363 Triarch and tetrarch bundles sometimes occur in thick roots of species, which are usually diarch. 1887 HILLHOUSE *Strasburger's Pract. Bot.* 188 The roots of .. ferns are generally diarch.

Diarchy (dəi·aɪki). [f. Gr. *δι-* twice + *-αρχία* rule: cf. *μοναρχία* rule of one; f. *ἀρχός* chief.] A government by two rulers.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 318 A *diarchy*, though less usual than a monarchy, was not a very rare form of government.

Diaria, obs. form of DIARRHŒA.

Diarial (dəi,ē·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *diāri-um* DIARY *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a diary.

1845 W. I. ALEXANDER *Mem. J. Watson* Pref. 6 A series of detached notes and diarial jottings. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. 2 The diarial record. 1888 A. G. DRAPER in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 124 Letters and diarial extracts.

Diarian (dəi,ē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to a diary or journal; † journalistic (*obs.*).

1774 (*title*) The Diarian Repository or Mathematical Register, containing a complete collection of all the Mathematical Questions, published in the Ladies' Diary, from 1704 to 1760. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 137 Diarian sages greet their brother sage. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 392 His strength in fields diarian dares he try?

B. *sb.* The author or writer of a diary; † a journalist. *rare.*

1800 *Morn. Her* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 148 A Diarian [an article is so signed].

Di·arianess. *nonce-wd.* [f. DIARY *sb.* + -NESS.] The quality characteristic of a diary.

1891 *Murray's Mag.* Sept. 464 The 'diariness' of his writing makes us regret that .. he should have sought publication.

Diarist (dəi·ărist). [f. DIARY *sb.* + -IST.] One who keeps a diary; the author of a diary.

1818 in TODD. 1826 SCOTT *Rev. Pepys' Mem.* (1849) 107 The characters of the two diarists were essentially different. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 121 The English language..can show but one sincere diarist, Pepys.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 36/2 In these volumes, he [T. Moore] is only a remarkably dull diarist.

Diaristic (dəiări·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the style of a diarist; of the nature of a diary.

1884 *Manch. Even. News* 2 Apr., Lady Brassey's diaristic account of her visit to Egypt after the war. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 616 His letters and diaristic fragments.

Diarize (dəi·ărəiz), *v.* [f. DIARY *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To write a record of events in a diary. Hence **Di·arizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1827 MOORE *Diary* 6-31 Mar. V. 161 [I] have not had time to diarize, so must record by wholesale what I remember 1853 LOCKHART in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 205, I had to spare Tories about as often as Whigs the castigation of diarizing Malagrowther. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 443 Where is the man who, when he diarizes frankly and fairly, does not write himself vain?

Diarrhœa (dəiărī·ă). Also 4–5 **diaria,** 6– **diarrhea.** [a. L. *diarrhœa*, a. Gr. *διάρροια* a flowing through, diarrhœa, f. *διαρρεῖν* to flow through.]

1. A disorder consisting in the too frequent evacuation of too fluid fæces, sometimes attended with griping pains.

In 17th c. usually with *the*, in 18th with *a*, now (in literary and educated use) without article.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. li. (1495) 265 Diaria is a symple flyxe of the wombe. 1544 PHAYR *Regim. Lyfe* (1545) H viij b, The sayde fluxe is named diarrhea. 1564 SIR W. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 291 The Quenes Majesty fell perillously sick on Saturday last, the accident cam to that which they call diarrhœa. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV i. 12 To remedie the diseases called Dissinteria and Diarrhea. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i. *Furies*, The diarrhœa and the burning-fever In Sommer-season doo their fell endeavour. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1104 They stay also the Dyarrhœa .. kill and drive out all Belly-worms. *c* 1723 POPE *Let. to Gay* (1735) I. 323 To wait for the next cold Day to throw her into a Diarrhœa. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 A cholera Morbus, or incurable Diarrhœas. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhœa. 1821 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 240 Celebrated in Ireland as a remedy in diarrhœa. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 525 The term diarrhœa is used to denote morbid frequency of intestinal dejections which are, also, liquid or morbidly soft, and often otherwise altered in character.

attrib. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* xii, The diarrhœa death-rate .. Density of buildings upon an area increases the tendency to diarrhœa mortality.

2. *transf.* An excessive flow (of words, etc.).

1698 F. H. *Modest Censure* 15 This sort of Medicaments hath cured his Pen of the Diarrhœa. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo III.* (1845) II. ii. 47 He .. was troubled with a diarrhœa of words. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 937 We allude .. to the diarrhœa of emendations.

Diarrhœal (dəiărī·ăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to diarrhœa.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 248 The diarrheall porraceous flux. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug., Diarrhœal infection. 1883 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* xviii. (ed. 6) 479 Diarrhœal and dysenteric evacuations. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene* xii. 303 High temperature of the air has long been observed to be associated with high diarrhœal mortality.

Diarrhœic (dəiărī·ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhœa.

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 86. 1894 *Daily News* 25 July 5/4 It is in diarrhœic complaints that the increase was most marked.

Diarrhœtic, -rhetic (dəiăre·tik, -rī·tik), *a.* [f. DIARRHŒA, in loose imitation of Gr. verbal adjectives in *-τικός*. (The actual verbal adj. from *διαρρεῖν* is *διάρρυτ-ος*, which would have given *diarrhytic*.)] = DIARRHŒIC.

Also confused with *diuretic*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diarrhoetick*, that hath a Lask or loosness in the belly without inflammation. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Millet is diarrhœtick, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diarrhetic*, *Diarrhœtic*, same as *Diarrhœic*.

Diarthrodial (dəi,aɪpro·diăl), *a. Anat.* [f. DI- *pref.*³ (Gr. *δια-*) + ARTHRODIAL.] Pertaining to or characterized by diarthrosis.

'*Diarthrodial cartilages*: the cartilages which cover the joint-ends of bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 285 The diarthrodial cartilages .. have disappeared. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 88 The bones entering into the composition of diarthrodial joints. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 132 Certain forms of diarthrodial joint have received special names.

Diarthrosis (dəi,aɪpro·sis). *Anat.* [f. DI- *pref.*³ (Gr. *δια-*) + *ἄρθρωσις* ARTHROSIS, articulation.] The general term for all forms of articulation which admit of the motion of one bone upon another; free arthrosis.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 3 b, Not vnder the kynde of Diarthrosis, but Synarthrosis: for asmuch as the mouyng of these bones is most obscure. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XVI. XXXV. (1678) 365 The wrist .. consisting of a composure of eight bones knit to the whole cubit by Diarthrosis. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 59 The Diarthrosis or motive Articulation. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 283 The rotatory diarthrosis .. is that which allows only motions of rotation. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 92 Diarthrosis is the movable articulation which constitutes by far the greater number of the joints of the body.

Diary (dəi·ări), *sb.* [ad. L. *diāri-um* daily allowance, also (later) a journal, diary, f. *die-s* day: in form, a subst. use of the neuter of *diārius* adj. (see next), which, however, is not recorded in ancient L. See -ARIUM, -ARY¹ B. 2.]

1. A daily record of events or transactions, a journal; specifically, a daily record of matters affecting the writer personally, or which come under his personal observation.

1581 WM. FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 288 Thus most humbly I send unto yor good Lo. this last weeks Diarye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 11. 14 It is .. an vse well received in enterprises memorable .. to keepe Dyaries of that which passeth continually. 1642 *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 14 A diary .. of the Parliament held 1 Hen. 4. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 17/2 A Diary or Journal, as the name imports, containing the Actions of each day. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 228 Diaries of wind and weather, and of the various qualifications of the air. 1684 PETER (*title*), A Relation or Diary of the Siege of Vienna. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 213 Goffe kept a journal or diary. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Diaries*, We converse with the absent by letters, and with ourselves by diaries. 1803 *Med. Jrnl* X. 305 As I kept no diary during the prevalence of the influenza, I send what I can recollect. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 130 In the thirteenth century men never kept diaries or journals . but monasteries did. *Mod.* The entries of a private diary.

attrib. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 2/3 The plaintiff gave peculiar diary accounts of about fifty meetings with the defendant.

2. A book prepared for keeping a daily record, or having spaces with printed dates for daily memoranda and jottings; also, applied to calendars containing daily memoranda on matters of importance to people generally, or to members of a particular profession, occupation, or pursuit.

A *diary* in this sense may vary in size from a folio volume, large enough to hold a detailed daily record in sense 1, to a small pocket-book with daily spaces only for the briefest notes, or merely with printed memoranda for daily reference.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, This is my diary, Wherin I note my actions of the day. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 20 He must alwayes have a Diary about him .. to set down what..his Eyes meetes with most remarquable. 1662 J. NEWTON (*title*), A Perpetual Diary; or, Almanac. 1800 W. ROBSON (*title*), The Persian Diary; or, Reflection's Oriental Gift of Daily Counsel. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 7 The left hand pages form a perpetual poetical diary. *Ibid.* XXIX. 6 The diary before us..is a stout quarto. 1883 *Whitaker's Alm.* 456 The English Citizen's Diary .. showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire and must be renewed.

† **3.** Short for *diary fever*: see DIARY *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxiv. § 310 A diary is of one daies continuance, and runs not beyond that time. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 164 The disease at the first taking in hand was but a plain Diary. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 155 Hippocrates..thought that all Fevers, Diaries excepted, have their rise from choler.

Diary (dəi·ări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *diāri-us* daily, f. *dies* day: cf. F. *diaire* ('fievre ephemere ou diaire') 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Lasting for one day; ephemeral.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. ii. (1639) 218 All Diarie feavers be ingendred of an outward Cause. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 188 Those ἐφήμεροι, diary dewy Christians, whose goodnesse is dissipate as soone as euer the Sunne beholds it. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 948 These diary creatures break forth out of certain husks of putrefied grapes. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 660 A Diary Period .. may be hence expected. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 122 Obstructions produce a diary Fever if small, but if great a continent Fever. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 596 There are few persons who have not felt this species of diary fever at times. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diary-fever*, a fever lasting one day; also called *Ephemera*.

† **2.** Daily. *Obs.*

1598 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 322, I doe kepe a diary memoreall of all the places of our marchinge and incampinge. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* v. 147 Almanack-writers foretelling the diarie state of the weather. 1623 COCKERAM, *Diarie*, daily.

Diasceuast, var. of DIASKEUAST.

‖ **Diaschisma** (dəiă̆ski·zmă). *Mus.* Also in 8 in anglicized form **diaschism**. [a. Gr. διάσχισμα, f. διασχίζ-ειν to cleave asunder, split.]

a. In ancient Greek music, a small interval equal to about half a DIESIS. **b.** In modern music, an interval equal to the difference of the common comma (80 : 81) and the enharmonic diesis (125 : 128), or to 10 schismas.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The octave contains 61 Diaschisms nearly. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diaschisma* (Gk.), an approximate half of a limma.

† **Di·ascord.** *Pharm. Obs.* Usually in L. form **diasco·rdium.** [medical L. *diascordium* (also mod.F.), for *diascordiōn*, from Gr. διὰ σκορδίων (a preparation) of σκόρδιον scordium, a strong-smelling plant mentioned by Dioscorides, 'perhaps water-germander *Teucrium Scordium*': see DIA-².] A medicine made of the dried leaves of *Teucrium Scordium*, and many other herbs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 8 (1873) 140 Except it be treacle .. diascordium .. and a few more. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 What think you Sir of your what-sha' come Water and Diascord, sure it could not be amisse. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disorders Horned Cattle* 50 The diascordium has its share in accomplishing the cure. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, With their sirups, and their julaps, and diascordium, and mithridate, and my Lady What-shall-call'um's powder.

† **Diase·nna.** *Pharm. Obs.* Also 6–7 **diasene.** [medical L., f. DIA-² + SENNA. Also a. F. *diasène*, *diasenne* (Paré, 16th c.).] A purgative electuary of which senna formed the base; the confection of senna.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 10 Let the patient be purged with electuarye lenitiuo or diasene. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. iv. (1651) 388 Polypody, Sene, Diasene, Hamech, Cassia. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Diasena*, a purging electuary, good against quartan agues.

Diaskeuast (dəiăskiu·ă̆st). Also **diasceuast**, **-scevast.** [ad. Gr. διασκευαστής reviser of a poem, interpolator, f. διασκευάζειν, f. διά through + σκευάζειν to make ready.] A reviser; used *esp.* in reference to old recensions of Greek writings.

1822 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 195 They gave the world materials which were capable of being moulded by future diascevasts into grand and interesting poems. 1871 tr. *Lange's Comm. Jer.* 244 The oversight of a diaskeuast who added this verse of the prophecy against Elam as a postscript. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 162/3 He has taken upon himself the part of a diasceuast, stringing together a number of 'older lays'.

So ‖ **Diaskeu·asis** [Gr. διασκεύασις], revision (of a literary work), recension.

1886 EGGELING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 281 The authorship of this work [Mahâbhârata] is aptly attributed to Vyâsa, 'the arranger', the personification of Indian diaskeuasis.

† **Dia·sper.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **diasprie.** [ad. med. L. *diasprum*, It., Sp., Pg. *diaspro* jasper.] = JASPER.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. lxv. 78 The other stone was of Diasper, but bright and through shinyng with certaine white vaines. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 53 b, Not of Marble, but of rare and hard Diasper of the East. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 108 Agats, Cornelians, Diaspries, Calcedons.

‖ **Diaspora** (dəi,æ·spŏră). [a. Gr. διασπορά dispersion, f. διασπείρ-ειν to disperse, f. διά through + σπείρειν to sow, scatter.]

The Dispersion; i.e. (among the Hellenistic Jews) the whole body of Jews living dispersed among the Gentiles after the Captivity (John vii. 35); (among the early Jewish Christians) the body of Jewish Christians outside of Palestine (Jas. i. 1, 1 Pet. i. 1). Hence *transf.*: see quots.

(Originating in Deut. xxviii. 25 (Septuagint), ἔσῃ διασπορὰ ἐν πάσαις βασιλείαις τῆς γῆς, thou shalt be a diaspora (or dispersion) in all kingdoms of the earth.)

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 153 [The Moravian body's] extensive *diaspora* work (as it is termed) of evangelizing among the National Protestant Churches on the continent. 1881 tr. *Wellhausen* in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 420/1 s. v. *Israel*, As a consequence of the revolutionary changes which had taken place in the conditions of the whole East, the Jewish dispersion (diaspora) began vigorously to spread. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 760 s. v. *Philo*, The development of Judaism in the diaspora differed in important points from that in Palestine. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345. 66 The mental horizon of the Jews of the Diaspora was being enlarged.

Diaspore (dəi·ăspō^ə^ɹ). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. διασπορά scattering, dispersion: see prec. So called by Haüy, 1801, from its strong decrepitation when heated.] Native hydrate of aluminium, an orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stalactitic mineral, varying in colour from white to violet, commonly associated with corundum in crystalline rocks.

1805 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 161 The diaspore .. is supposed to be a compound of alumine and water. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 371 The monohydrate is found native, as diaspore.

Diasporometer (dəi,æ:sporǫ·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. Gr. διασπορά dispersion (see above) + -(O)METER.] An instrument for measuring the dispersion of rays of light.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Phil.* II. 282 His [Rochon's] diasporometer is a compound prism.

Diasprie, var. DIASPER, *Obs.*, jasper.

Diastaltic (dəiăstæ·ltik), *a.* [f. Gr. διασταλτικός serving to distinguish, in Music 'able to expand or exalt the mind', f. διαστέλλειν to separate, put asunder, f. διά apart + στέλλειν to set, place, dispatch, send. Cf. F. *diastaltique*.]

1. In ancient Greek music: **a.** Dilated, extended: applied to certain intervals. **b.** Applied to a style of melody fitted to expand or exalt the mind.

1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. v. 61 Melopœia was divided into three kinds .. the second, Diastaltic or that which was capable of exhilarating.

2. *Phys.* 'A term applied by Marshall Hall to the actions termed reflex, inasmuch as they take place through the spinal cord' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Diastaltic nervous system, term for the spinal nervous system.

[*Diastaltic* appears to be here taken as = *transmissive*.]

1852 M. HALL (*title*), Synopsis of the Diastaltic Nervous System. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 238 A reduction and final abolition of the diastaltic function of the spinal cord. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 700 Is there anything in your essay about our diastaltic nerves?

Diastase (dəi·ăstē^i^s). *Chem.* [a. mod.F. *diastase*, ad. Gr. διάστασις separation: see next.

1833 PAYEN ET PERSOZ *Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LIII. 76 Cette singulière propriété de séparation nous a determinés à donner à la substance qui la possède le nom de *diastase* qui exprime précisément ce fait.]

A nitrogenous ferment formed in a seed or bud (e.g. in barley and potatoes) during germination, and having the property of converting starch into sugar.

It is obtained as a white amorphous substance, of unknown analysis (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). It is found throughout the vegetable kingdom, in the infusoria, and in various secretions, etc., in the higher animals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 666 Diastase..is a name given by MM. Payen and Persoz, to a substance which they extracted from malted barley. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 19 During the germination, some of the elements . in the grain form a fresh compound, which acts as a ferment. This compound is called .. diastase, the effect of which is .. to turn all the starch .. first, into gum, and then into sugar. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 319 Neither potatoes nor cereals contain diastase before germination. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1045 An extremely active poison, delicate, resembling the diastases or venoms.

Hence **Diasta·sic**, *a.* = DIASTATIC.

1886 W. JAGO *Chem. Wheat* 128 The bacteria cause more or less change in albuminoids, but exert no diastasic action

‖ **Diastasis** (dəi,æ·stăsis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. διάστασις separation, f. διά apart + στάσις placing, setting, f. root στα- stand.] Separation of bones without fracture, slight dislocation; also, separation of the fractured ends of a bone.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 39 A Diastasis, or other violent Separation of such disjoined Pieces of a Bone 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diastatic (dəiăstæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. διαστατικός separative, f. διά apart + στατικός causing to stand, f. root στα- stand.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diastase.

1881 ATKINSON in *Nature* No. 622. 510 The opinion that the diastatic property is connected with the degree of solubility of the albuminoid matter. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 606/3 Lacquer contains .. a peculiar diastatic body containing nitrogen

Hence **Diasta·tically** *adv.*, after the manner of diastase.

1882 tr. *Thausing's Beer* 291 (Cent. Dict.) The diastatically acting albuminous substances.

† **Diasta·tical**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Characterized by transplantation.

1656 S. BOULTON (*title*), Medicina Magica, tamen Physica: Magical, but Natural Physick; or, a Methodical Tractate of Diastatical Physick; containing the general Cures of all Infirmities, by way of Transplantation.

Diastatite (dəi,æ·stătəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. διάστατ-ος divided, separated + -ITE.] A black variety of Hornblende, so called (by Breithaupt 1832) as differing in the form of its crystals.

1850 DANA *Min.* 273.

Diastem (dəi·ăstem). [ad. Gr. διάστημα: see next. Cf. F. *diastème* (1732 Trévoux).] In ancient Greek music, an interval; *esp.* an interval forming a single degree of the scale.

1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* vi. 110 *Diastem* signifies an Interval or Space; *System*, a Conjunction or Composition of Intervals. So that, generally speaking, an Octave, or any other System, might be truly call'd a Diastem..Tho' .. strictly, by a Diastem they understood only an Incomposit Degree. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diastem*, *Diastema*, in music, a name the antients gave to a simple interval; in contradistinction to a compound interval, which they called a *system*.

‖ **Diastema** (dəiăstī·mă). Pl. **diastemata.** [L. *diastēma*, a. Gr. διάστημα space between, interval.]

1. *Mus.* = prec.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxxi. (1495) 941 Dyastema is couenable space of two voyces other of moo accordynge. 1727–51 [see prec.]

2. *Zool.* and *Anat.* An interval or space between two consecutive teeth, or two kinds of teeth, occurring in most mammals except man.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Organ. Nat. I. 235 A long diastema is not .. peculiar to the horse. *Ibid.* 298 In all the apes and monkeys of the Old World..the same number and kinds of teeth are present as in man; the first deviation being the disproportionate size of the canines and the concomitant break or 'diastema' in the dental series for the reception of their crowns when the mouth is shut. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 324 Canine teeth which project above the others, with traces of a diastema or open space for the reception of the opposite canines.

Diastematic (dəi·ăstĭmæ·tik), *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. διαστηματικ-ός separated by intervals: see prec. and -IC.] Characterized by intervals.

1798 HORSLEY in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 288 Ask Aristoxenus [etc.] in what the difference consists between speaking and singing; they tell you. 'That the one is a continuous motion; the other diastematic. That the continuous is the motion of the voice in discourse; the diastematic, in singing'.

Diaster (dəi,æ·stəɹ). *Biol.* Also **dy-.** [mod. f. Gr. δι-, DI-² twice + ἀστήρ star.] The double star of chromatin filaments which forms the penultimate stage in the division of a single cell-nucleus into two.

1882 J. T. CUNNINGHAM in *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* Jan. 43 The threads travel towards the poles, forming a dyaster (*note*, This term I take from Klein in his *Atlas of Histology*, 1880). 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 833 A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the diaster.

Hence **Dia·stral** *a.*

1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 719/3 As to the spindle fibres .. during the diastral stage of the division they [etc.].

Diasti·meter. [irreg. f. Gr. διάστασις interval, distance + -METER.] An instrument for measuring distances.

1851 *Official Catal. Exhib.* III. 1115 Improved diastimeter for the use of the army.

‖ **Diastole** (dəi|æ·stŏlē). [med.L., a. Gr. διαστολή a putting asunder, separation, expansion, dilatation, f. διαστέλλειν, f. διά asunder (DIA- [1]) + στέλλειν to put, place, send, etc. Cf. F. *diastole* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Phys.* The dilatation or relaxation of the heart or an artery (or other pulsating organ in some lower animals), rhythmically alternating with the *systole* or contraction, the two together constituting the *pulse*. (Formerly sometimes applied also to the dilatation of the lungs in inspiration.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 93 Diastole [is] when the hart in his dilatation receiueth in of spirit. 1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Poet. Wks. (1717) 187 The Systole and Dyastole of your Pulse Do shew your Passions most hysterical. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 350 The Systole and Diastole of the Heart and Lungs, being very far from Synchronical. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 79 His Heart a sudden gentle opning feels; It seem'd no more by Systole compress'd, But in a fix Diastole at rest. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 174 Nutrition seems carried on by a kind of systole and diastole, the sea water being alternately absorbed and rejected by the tubes composing the substance of the sponge. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 74 When the systole is over the diastole follows.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, As in longdrawn Systole and longdrawn Diastole, must the period of Faith alternate with the period of Denial 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail-coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 298 The great respirations, ebb and flood, systole and diastole, of the national intercourse. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxiii, There must be a systole and diastole in all inquiry.

2. *Gr.* and *Lat. Prosody.* The lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

1580 SPENSER *To Master G. H.* Wks. (Globe) App. ii. 709/1 *Heaven* being used shorte as one sillable, when it is in verse stretched out with a Diastole, is like a lame dogge that holdes up one legge. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 177. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Diastole* .. 'Tis also the making long a Syllable which is naturally short.

3. *Gr. Gram.* A mark (originally semicircular) used to indicate separation of words; still occasionally used, in the form of a comma, to distinguish ὅ,τι, ὅ,τε, neut. of ὅστις, ὅστε, from ὅτι (that), ὅτε (when).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttman's Grk. Gram.* 45 From the comma must be distinguished the Diastole or Hypodiastole which serves more clearly to separate some short words connected with enclitics, in order that they may not be confounded with other similar words.

Diastolic (dəiăstŏ·lik), *a. Phys.* and *Med.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to diastole.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iv, By its [the heart's] agitation of Diastolick and Systolick motions. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 365 A second or diastolic sound, synchronous with the diastole of the heart. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 77 This systolic and diastolic movement usually occurs at a fixed point in the protoplasm.

Diastral: see DIASTER.

Diastrophism (dəi|æ·strŏfizm). *Geol.* [f. Gr. διαστροφή distortion, dislocation, διάστροφος twisted, distorted, f. διαστρέφειν to turn different ways, twist about, f. διά (DIA- [1]) + στρέφειν to turn: see -ISM, and cf. *catastrophism*.]

A general term for the action of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and produced the greater inequalities of its surface. Hence **Diastrophic** (dəiăstrŏ·fik), of or pertaining to diastrophism. (Also, otherwise employed in quot. 1881.)

1881 J. MILNE in *Nature* XXV. 126 Other [earthquake shocks] again are compounded of direct and transverse motions, and might therefore be called diastrophic. 1890 G. K. GILBERT *Lake Bonneville* i. 3 *note* (Funk) It is convenient also to divide diastrophism into orogeny.. and epeirogeny. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Processes*, in *Nat. Geogr. Monogr.* I. i. 23 Regions sink and regions rise and the upheaval and subsidence may be called *diastrophism*, and we have *diastrophic* processes.

Diastyle (dəi·ăstəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* Also 6–8 in L. and Gr. form **diastylos**. [mod. ad. L. *diastȳlos*, Gr. διάστῡλος 'having a space between the columns'; also ad. Gr. διαστύλιον the intercolumnar space; f. διά through + στῦλος pillar.]

A. *adj.* Of a colonnade or building: Having the intervals between the columns each of three (or four) diameters (in the Doric order, of $2\frac{1}{4}$). **B.** *sb.* Such a colonnade or building, or such an interval between columns.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F j a, Diastylos, whose .. distaunce betwene the 2. pillers ought to be 3. Diameters or 4. at y^e furdest. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Diastyle*, is a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at such a distance one from another, that three Diameters of their thickness are allow'd for Intercolumniation. 1725 HENLEY tr *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 18 The ancient Colonnade .. is a Diastylos of sixteen fluted Columns. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2605 The ancient names .. of the different intercolumniations .. are – the *pycnostyle*..the *systyle*..the *eustyle*..the *diastyle*..and the *aræostyle*. 1856 M. LAFEVER *Archit. Instructor* 358 A colonnade..is designated..as..pycnostyle when the space between the columns is a diameter and a half of the column, systyle when it is two diameters .. diastyle when three.

Diasyrm (dəi·ăsɔ̄ım). *Rhet.* [ad. Gr. διασυρμός, Latinized *diasyrmus*, disparagement, ridicule, the rhetorical figure expressing this, f. διασύρειν to disparage, ridicule, f. διά through, apart + σύρειν to drag.] A figure of rhetoric expressing disparagement or ridicule.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Diasyrmus* (Grk.), a figure in Rhetorick, in which we elevate any person or thing by way of derision. 1757 W. DODD *Beauties Shaks.* I. 97 (Jod.) We have a beautiful passage in Richard the Third (act 1, sc. i) on this topick in that fine diasyrm he speaks on himself.

Diat(e, obs. form of DIET.

† **Diata·ctic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. διαταικτικός distinguishing, distinctive, f. διατάσσειν to dispose severally, appoint, ordain, f. διά apart + τάσσειν to set in order.] Of or pertaining to order or arrangement, *spec.* as exercised by the Church; ordaining. Also † **Diata·ctical** *a.* in same sense.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 284 The Diatactick power. *Ibid.*, The severall branches laid down by Holy and learned men, viz. Dogmaticall, Diatacticall and Critical. The first hath relation to Doctrine; the second to Order; the third to Censure. 1673 T. FORRESTER in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. II. ix. 253 All power or jurisdiction in its assemblies either diatactic, critic, or dogmatic. 1688 RENWICK *Serm., etc.* (1776) 538 The diatactick power, whereby the courts of Christ are to discern the circumstances of the worship of God as to time, place, etc.

‖ **Diatessaron** (dəiăte·sărŏn). Also 5–6 **dya-**, 5–7 **diatesseron**, 6 **diathesaron**. [a. OF. *diatessaron* (Godfr.), a. L. *diatessarōn*, Gr. διὰ τεσσάρων through or composed of four.]

† **1.** In Greek and mediæval music: The interval of a fourth. (Cf. DIAPASON, DIAPENTE.) *Obs.*

1398 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 Ofte amonges other, the lusty Dyatesseron felle in they songes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Mony smal birdis.. singand..in accordis of mesure of diapason prolations, tripla ande dyatesseron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 107 The Concords in Musick..the Fourth which they call Diatesseron. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 27. 183 The circle the diatessaron in music, and the like are certain stable forms.

† **2.** In old *Pharmacy*, a medicine composed of four ingredients: see quot. 1883. *Obs.* [DIA- [2].]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 264 He shal holde in his mouþ tiriacum diatesseron. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* (1580) 119 a (Stanf.) The triacle Diathesaron. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 That enervating Liquor called *Paunch*.. from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition *Diapente*; or from Four things, *Diatesseron*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Diatessaron*, old name for a medicine of gentian and *Aristolochia rotunda* roots, laurel berries, and myrrh, made into a confection with honey and extract of juniper; anciently used as alexipharmic.

3. A harmony of the four Gospels.

From the title of the earliest work of the kind, the 2nd century Εὐαγγέλιον διὰ τεσσάρων, i. e. 'gospel made up of four', of Tatian.

1803 T. THIRLWALL (*title*), Diatessaron; or the History of our Lord Jesus 1805 R. WARNER (*title*), The English Diatessaron; or the History of Christ, from the compounded Texts of the Four Evangelists. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Boswell's Johnson* (1854) 174/2 Who would lose, in the confusion of a Diatessaron, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? 1887 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. s. v. *Tatianus*, Tatian's Diatessaron found acceptance in the West as well as in the East.

Hence † **Diatessa·rial** *a. Obs.*, belonging to a diatessaron (sense 1).

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Proportionis fine with sound celestiall, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall.

Diather·macy. [ad. F. *diathermasie* (Melloni, 1841), ad. Gr. διαθερμασία a warming through, f. διά through + θερμασία heat. This Eng. form, which would regularly have been *diathermasy*, is conformed to words in -ACY.] The quality of being diathermic; = DIATHERMANCY 2.

1867 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* I. (ed. 4) 296 Scarcely superior to pure water in diathermacy. 1870 MATT WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* § 113 Any degree of diathermacy permitting radiation to take place .. across the flame. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 61 [see DIATHERMIC].

† **Diathermal** (dəiăþɔ̄·ımăl), *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. διά through (DIA- [1]) + THERMAL (Gr. θερμ-ός warm, θέρμ-η, θερμ-όν heat): rendering F. *diathermane*; see next.] = DIATHERMIC, DIATHERMANOUS.

1835 FARADAY tr. Melloni in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* VII. 475 (*title*), On the Immediate transmission of Calorific Rays through Diathermal Bodies.

Diathermancy (dəiăþɔ̄·ımănsi). *Physics.* [ad. F. *diathermansie*, formed by Melloni, 1833, from Gr. διά through + θέρμανσις heating, f. θερμαίνειν to heat. The French ending follows the analogy of *paralysie* for Gr. παράλυσις. The Eng. ending simulates the *-ncy* of *transparency, buoyancy*.

Melloni's original term was *diathermanéité*, from *diathermane* adj. (*Ann. Chim. et Phys.* 1833, LIII. 59, LV. 396, *Phil. Mag.* 1835 VII. 476); the latter was, according to him, 'f. διά + θερμαίνω, in imitation of *diaphane*, f. διά + φαίνω to show.' But the analogy was not exact: *diaphane* is not derived from διά and φαίνω, only from the same root; and in θερμαίνω, -αίνω does not belong to the root, but is a verbal suffix, the stem being θερμ-. *Diathermane* was first rendered in Eng. *diathermal*, but after 1837 generally *diathermanous*. To express the notion of 'coloration ou teinte calorifique', Melloni introduced *diathermansie*, f. Gr. διά + θέρμανσις heating (*Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LV. 377). But the distinction between *diathermanéité* and *diathermansie* appears not to have been generally appreciated; in the Eng. translation of Melloni's paper in Taylor's *Scientific Memoirs*, 1837, I. 72, *diathermancy* is used for both F. words, and English writers generally have used it in the sense of Melloni's *diathermanéité*. For these and other reasons, Melloni afterwards (*Comptes Rendus*, 1841, XIII. 815) abandoned his original terms, and gave a new nomenclature: viz. *diathermique* adj., instead of *diathermane*; *diathermasie* (ad. Gr. διαθερμασία) in place of *diathermanéité*; and *thermochrose* for *diathermansie* 'colouring or tint of heat', with corresponding adj. *thermochroïque*. But, though some English writers have thence used *diathermic* and *diathermacy*, most have continued to employ *diathermanous* and *diathermancy*, the latter in the sense not of Melloni's *diathermansie*, but of his *diathermanéité* or *diathermasie*.]

† **1.** *orig.* The property, possessed by radiant heat, of being composed of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances; THERMOCHROSY; also called *heat-colour*. *Obs.*

[1833 MELLONI in *Ann. Chim. et Phys.* I.V. 377 Les rayons calorifiques .. possèdent, pour ainsi dire, la *diathermansie* propre à chaque substance qu'ils ont traversée. (Note) Je prends *diathermansie* comme l'équivalent de *coloration* ou *teinte calorifique*.] 1837 transl. in Taylor's *Scientific Mem.* I. 61 The calorific rays .. possess (if we may use the term) the *diathermancy* peculiar to each of the substances through which they have passed. (Note) I employ the word *diathermancy* as the equivalent of *calorific coloration* or *calorific tint*. — *Ibid.* 69 They diminish the quantity of heat transmitted by the glass without altering its diathermancy [*diathermansie*].

2. Now: The property of being diathermic or diathermanous; perviousness to radiant heat; = DIATHERMANEITY.

[1833 MELLONI in *Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LV. 396 Les couleurs introduites dans un milieu diaphane diminuent toujours plus ou moins sa diathermanéité.] 1837 transl. in Taylor's *Scientific Mem.* I. 72 The colours introduced into a diaphanous medium always diminish its diathermancy in a greater or less degree. 1843 A. SMEE *Sources Phys. Sc.* 194 The extent to which interposed bodies allow radiation is called the extent of diathermancy. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) II. 399 Their power of transmitting heat, which has been called diathermancy. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. 296 Diathermancy bears the same relation to radiant heat that transparency does to light. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 684/1 Perhaps the diathermancy is the most striking feature of mountain climates, as it affords an explanation of the great solar temperatures which prevail during the day..and of the great nocturnal radiation.

Diathermane·ity. *rare.* [ad. F. *diathermanéité*, f. *diathermane*, with the ending of *diaphanéité* DIAPHANEITY.] The quality of being diathermanous; = prec. 2, and DIATHERMACY.

1835 FARADAY tr. Melloni in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* VII. 476 According to the diathermaneity [*diathermanéité*] of the substance of which the plate consists. 1837 tr. Melloni in Taylor's *Scient. Mem.* 69 Variations produced in the diathermaneity [*diathermanéité*] of white glass. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 276 The transmissibility of heat (diathermaneity) of various laminæ. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 61 [see DIATHERMIC].

† **Diather·manism.** *Obs.* [a. F. *diathermanisme* (Larousse), f. *diathermane*.] = DIATHERMANCY.

1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 372 (*Title of section*).

Diathermanous (dəiăþɔ̄·ımănəs), *a.* [f. F. *diathermane* (Melloni 1833) + -OUS. For history of the Fr. word see DIATHERMANCY.]

Having the property of freely transmitting radiant heat; pervious to heat-rays; = DIATHERMIC. (Corresp. to *transparent* or *diaphanous* in relation to light.)

1834 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 107 Melloni has..introduced a distinct name *diathermanous*, to denote free permeability to heat. 1844 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 103 We have transcalent and non-transcalent substances—otherwise called diathermanous and a-diathermanous. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Hydrost., etc.* 371 The only substance found to be perfectly diathermanous was rock salt. Plates of this crystal transmit nearly all the heat which enters them .. Certain media which are nearly opaque are highly diathermanous, while others which are highly transparent are nearly athermanous. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* vi. 75 The great diathermanous power of dry air. 1881 O. J. LODGE in *Nature* XXIII. 265 The ice, being less diathermanous than the vapour, will get heated first.

† **Diather·mant,** *a. Obs.* [f. DIATHERMANCY, after *transparent, buoyant*, etc.] = prec.

1871 J. C. WARD *Nat. Phil.* 179 Rock-salt..may be said to be transparent to heat, or as it is called diathermant.

Diathermic (dəiăþɔ̄·ımik), *a.* [ad. F. *diathermique* (f. Gr. διά through + θέρμ-η, θερμ-όν heat: see -IC), substituted by Melloni for his earlier term *diathermane*: see DIATHERMANCY.] = DIATHERMANOUS.

1840 T. THOMSON *Heat & Electr.* (ed. 2) 132 To bodies which transmit heat well, Melloni has given the name of diathermic or transcaloric bodies. 1867 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 4) I. 296 A solution of alum is equally diathermic with a solution of rock salt. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. I. ii. 37 Bi-sulphide of carbon .. of all liquids is the most diathermic. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 61 Bodies which .. afford a more or less free passage to rays of heat, are called by Melloni *diathermic*; while those which .. entirely obstruct the passage of radiant heat, are called *adiathermic*; the corresponding properties .. being called *diathermacy* and *adiathermacy*, sometimes also *diathermaneity* and *adiathermaneity*.

Diathermo·meter. [f. Gr. διά through + θερμ-όν heat + μέτρον measure.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diathermometer*, an instrument designed to measure the thermal resistance of a body by registering the amount of transmitted heat.

Diather·mous, *a.* [f. Gr. διά through + stem of θερμός hot + -OUS.] = DIATHERMIC.

1843 A. SHEE *Sources Phys. Sc.* 194 As a specimen of a diathermous body, air is a capital example. 1885 M'GEE in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* 3rd Ser. XXIX. 390 The solar accession of the east half of the assumed ice-stream will be freely dissipated through the diathermous forenoon atmosphere.

Diathe·sic, *a. rare.* [f. DIATHES-IS + -IC.] = DIATHETIC.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884 L. BRACHET *Aix-les-bains* 1. 69 Their retrograde action on diathesic affections.

‖ **Diathesis** (dəi|æ·þĭsis). Pl. **diatheses** (-īz). [mod. L., a. Gr. διάθεσις disposition, state, condition, f. διατιθέναι to arrange, dispose.]

Med. A permanent (hereditary or acquired) condition of the body which renders it liable to certain special diseases or affections; a constitutional predisposition or tendency.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Diathesis*, the affection or disposition. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diathesis*, a term used by some writers in the same sense with constitution. 1769 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 349 The .. barytes is .. calculated to correct the scrophulous diathesis. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 490 The epileptic diathesis which was the qualification of the Pythonesses of Delphi. 1885 F. WARNER *Phys. Expression* xvi. 275 The tendencies in the development of a child or adult may be studied by determining the diathesis, as it is called.

b. *fig.*

1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 236 An exotick Diathesis of corruption. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ix. (1876) 340 Enormous influence on the intellectual diathesis of the modern world. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 90 Practically, there is no surer test of a man's moral diathesis than the capacity of prayer. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adj. in -able* 173 Helpless slaves of what a metaphysician might call the sequacious diathesis.

Hence **Dia·thesisa·tion**, 'the rendering general or systemic of an originally local disease; as the development into pyæmia of a simple abscess'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

Diathetic (dəiăþe·tik), *a.* [f. DIATHESIS, on Greek analogies; cf. *antithesis*, *antithetic*; see -THETIC.] Of, pertaining to, or arising from diathesis; constitutional.

1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 92 Diseases .. involving a constitutional predisposition, or diathesis, are sometimes distinguished as diathetic diseases. 1880 J. EDMUNDS in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 184 Diathetic conditions need .. appropriate medical treatment.

Hence **Diathetically** *adv.*, in a diathetic manner, constitutionally.

1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 346 They are related to each other nutritionally and diathetically.

Diatom (dəi·ătŏm). [ad. mod.L. *Diatoma*, f. Gr. διάτομ-ος cut through, cut in half, f. διατέμνειν to cut through.] A member of the genus *Diatoma*, or, in a wider sense, of the *Diatomaceæ*, an order of microscopic unicellular Algæ, with silicified cell-walls, and the power of locomotion, on which account they were formerly placed by many naturalists in the Animal kingdom. They exist in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea, as well as in fresh water; and their siliceous remains form extensive fossil deposits in many localities.

The genus *Diatoma* is distinguished by having the frustules, or individual cells, connected by their alternate angles so as to form a kind of zig-zag chain: hence the name.

1845 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 332 Then the low, minute forms and Confervæ come .. ending with diatoms, transitions to corallines through sponge, etc. 1853 W. SMITH *British Diatomaceæ* 25 During the healthy life of the Diatom the process of self-division is being continually repeated. 1858 C. P. SMYTH *Astron. Exper. Teneriffe* 6 The countless millions of diatomes that go to make a feast for the medusæ. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 74 Microscopic siliceous shields of the infusoria called diatoms, which are now regarded as plants. [1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 158 The name Diatoma .. has reference to the readiness with which the strings or chains in which most of the forms are aggregated may be separated.] 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 260 The movements of Diatoms are not altogether dissimilar to those of Desmids, and even the silicification of the cell-wall .. is found, though to a smaller extent, in *Closterium* and other Desmids.

attrib. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 605 Their exquisitely sculptured cases, accumulating on the bottom, form a siliceous 'Diatom-ooze', which takes the place in higher latitudes of the white calcareous mud resulting from the disintegration of foraminiferal shells. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR *Hairy Ainu* 74 Beds of lignite, coal of inferior quality, and diatom earth.

Diatomaceous (dəi·ătŏmē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Diatomāceæ* (f. *Diatoma*) + -OUS: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] **a.** Of or pertaining to the order *Diatomaceæ*, containing the Diatoms and their allies. **b.** *Geol.* Consisting or formed of the fossil remains of diatoms, as in *diatomaceous earth*, *deposits*, etc.

1847 J. D. HOOKER in *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* II. 63 (*Paper*) On the Diatomaceous Vegetation of the Antarctic Ocean. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 455 Filled with slimy diatomaceous life. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 292 In diatomaceous deposits the individual diatoms run into a sort of opal. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 507/1 The best diatomaceous earth is the 'Kieselguhr' of Hanover, which serves for the preparation of dynamite.

So **Diatoma·ceæn**, a member of the *Diatomaceæ*; = next. In mod. Dicts.

Diato·mean. [f. mod.L. *Diatome-æ* (f. *Diatoma*) + -AN.] A diatomaceous plant, a diatom.

1853 HENFREY *Ray Society's Bot. & Physiol. Mem.* 360 Every Diatomean is formed by a siliceous shield and a soft substance therein contained.

Diatomic (dəiătǫ·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] twice + ἄτομ-ος ATOM + -IC.] Consisting of, or having, two atoms; specifically applied to compounds containing two replaceable atoms of hydrogen; sometimes used as = divalent.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. *heading*, Diatomic acids, resulting from the oxidation of the glycols. *Ibid.* 417 It .. is monobasic but diatomic. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 198/3 Elements .. classified as .. diatomic or bivalent, having two attractions, as sulphur. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 119 *note*, The term diatomic molecules clearly and correctly expresses molecules formed of two atoms.

Di·atomi·ferous, *a.* [f. mod.L. *Diatoma* DIATOM + -FEROUS.] Producing or yielding diatoms. In mod. Dicts.

Diatomin (dəi|æ·tŏmin). [f. as prec. + -IN.] The yellowish-brown or buff-coloured pigment, which colours diatoms and the brown algæ.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 260 [In Diatoms] the green colouring matter is concealed, as in the chlorophyll-granules of the Fucaceæ, by a buff-coloured substance, Diatomin or Phycoxanthin.

Diatomist (dəi|æ·tŏmist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies diatoms.

1881 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* No. 46. 191, I should like the attention of Diatomists to be drawn, towards the elucidation of the true sexual generation in these plants.

Diatomite (dəi|æ·tŏməit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] Diatomaceous or infusorial earth.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Mar. 161/1 The fossil meal, diatomite, or infusorial earth of the English.

Diatomous (dəi|æ·tŏməs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. διάτομ-ος cut through (see DIATOM) + -OUS.] 'Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage'.

1847 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Diatonic (dəiătǫ·nik), *a.* [a. F. *diatonique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diatonic-us*, a. Gr. διατονικός, f. διάτονος, f. διά through, at the interval of + τόνος tone.]

1. The name of that genus or scale of ancient Greek music (the others being CHROMATIC and ENHARMONIC) in which the interval of a tone was used, the tetrachord being divided into two whole tones and a semitone (as in each half of the modern diatonic scale).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Before his time, al Musicke was either Diatonique or Chromatique. 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harm.* (1731) 102 The Diatonick had two Colours; it was Molle and Syntonum. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 64 In the ancient Diatonic Scale .. one Semitone and two whole Tones are ordained to succeed each other invariably.

2. In modern music, denoting the scale which in any key proceeds by the notes proper to that key without chromatic alteration; hence, applied to melodies and harmonies constructed from such a scale.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., *Diatonicum* is that which is now in vse.] 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harm.* (1731) 114 In Diatonic Music there is but one sort of Hemitone .. whose Ration is 16 to 15. 1726 SWIFT *It cannot rain but it pours*, He sings .. with equal facility in the chromatick, inharmonick, and diatonick stile. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 23 In modern music the Genera are but two: Diatonic and Chromatic. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 91 *Diatonic*, the natural scale; ascending by notes, containing five tones and two semitones. 1856 COMSTOCK & HOBLYN *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 6) 234 What is called the gamut, or diatonic scale. 1876 MACFARREN *Harmony* (ed. 2) ii. 39 The word *Diatonic*,—rendered *through the tones* by etymologists—must have been intended to signify *through the uninflected notes*. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxi. (1889) 198 Crossjay's voice ran up and down a diatonic scale.

b. *fig.* Of a normal or natural sort; free from fancies or crotchets.

1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 649 The healthy diatonic nature of Mr. Hutton's chief preferences in literature.

Hence †**Diato·nical** *a. Obs.* = DIATONIC; **Diato·nically** *adv.*, in a diatonic manner.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., This diuision is false in the diatonicall kind of musicke. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Diapente*, The diapente is a simple concord; yet, if considered diatonically, it contains four terms. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. iv. 57 Taking .. two or more perfect chords of the same kind diatonically.

Diatory, obs. form of DIETARY.

Diatribe (dəi·ătrəib), *sb.* Formerly also in L. form **diatriba**. [a. F. *diatribe* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diatriba* a learned discussion, a school, a. Gr. διατριβή a wearing away (of time), employment, study, and (in Plato) discourse, f. διατρίβ-ειν to rub through or away. The senses in F. and Eng. exactly correspond.]

1. A discourse, disquisition, critical dissertation. *arch.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 246 b, I heare the sounde of an Argument from the Popish Diatriba. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 65 Some parergetick Diatribes of that matter. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* Gen. Pref. A, That excellent Diatriba upon S. Mark i. 15. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1820/4 The constant Communicant; a Diatribe, proving that Constancy in receiving the Lords Supper is the indispensable Duty of every Christian. 1703 J. QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* Lett., Possibly this poor Diatribe may contribute something thereunto. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiv. 397, I shall conclude this diatribe upon the noises of insects. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 273 A diatribe on the subject of descriptive poetry

2. In modern use: A dissertation or discourse directed against some person or work; a bitter and violent criticism; an invective.

1804 SCOTT *Let. Ellis* in Lockhart *Life* xiii, One must always regret so very serious a consequence of a diatribe 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 132 On the appearance of this bitter diatribe in 1797. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxviii, A rambling, bitter diatribe on the wrongs and sufferings of the labourers. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 294 Breaking out into fierce diatribes. 1877 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. (1878) 201 The famous diatribe against Jesuitism in the Latter-Day Pamphlets.

Hence **Di·atribe** *v. intr.*, to utter a diatribe; to inveigh bitterly.

1893 *National Observer* 6 May 630/1 Why diatribe against the tradesmen of Liskeard?

Di·atribist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who writes or utters a diatribe; † the writer of a critical dissertation.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. iv. 134 (R.) The same I desire may introduce my address to this diatribist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 190 Against a modern Diatribist.

Diatrion: see DIA-[2].

‖ **Diatypo·sis.** *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. διατύπωσις vivid description, f. διατυπό-ειν to form or represent perfectly.] (See quot.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 251 *Diatyposis*. . A figure when a thing is so described by mere words, that it may seem to be set .. before our eyes. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Diaulic (dəi|ɔ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. δίαυλος (see next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the diaulos or double course.

1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 225 Come they thus arm'd to the diaulic course.

‖ **Diaulos** (dəi|ɔ·lŏs). *Grec. Antiq.* [Gr. δίαυλος double pipe, channel, or course, f. δι- (DI-[2]) + αὐλός pipe.]

1. A double course, in which the racers turned round a goal and returned to the starting point.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diaulon*, a kind of Race among the Ancients, two furlongs in length, at the end of which they return'd back along the same Course. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Post. Wks.* (1891) I. 165 Eight days for the *diaulos* of the journey. 1884 R. C. JEBB in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 766 (*Olympia*) Beside the foot-race in which the course was traversed once only, there were now the diaulos or double course and the long foot-race.

2. An ancient Greek musical instrument; the double flute.

Dia·xial, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. δι- (DI-[2]) twice + AXIAL.] Having two (optic) axes; = BIAXIAL.

1843 J. PEREIRA *Lect. Polarized Light* 69 Another kind .. is called by mineralogists prismatic, or diaxial mica.

‖ **Diaxon** (dəi|æ·ksŏn), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. δι- (DI-[2]) + ἄξων axis.] Of sponge spicules: Having two axes.

1886 VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1886) 560 When one of the rays of this tri-act spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxonia* can theoretically be produced. It is, however, advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the *Triaxonia*.

Diazeuctic (dəiăziū·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. διαζευκτικός disjunctive, f. διαζευγνύναι to disjoin, f. διά apart + ζευγνύναι (stem ζευγ-) to join.] Disjunctive; applied, in ancient Greek Music, to the interval of a tone separating disjunct tetrachords; also to the tetrachords (= DISJUNCT). So ‖ **Diazeu·xis** [Gr. διάζευξις], the separation of two tetrachords by a tone.

1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 250 The Difference of which, is *La mi*. Which is, what the Greeks call, the *Diazeuctick Tone*; which doth Dis-join two Fourths .. and, being added to either of them, doth make a Fifth. 1760 *Ibid.* LI. 709 The position of the diazeuctic tone. 1874 CHAPPELL *Hist. Music* I. 129 At the base of each Octave was a 'Diazeuctic', or Major tone. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diazeuxis*.

Diazingiber, -zinziber: see DIA-[2].

Diazo- (dəi|æ·zo). *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + AZO-.] A formative of the names of compounds derived from the aromatic hydrocarbons, which contain two atoms of nitrogen combined in a peculiar way with phenyl (C_6H_5), as *diazo-benzene*, *diazo-naphthaline*, *diazo-amido-benzene*, etc. Also used *attributively*, as in *diazo compounds*, *derivatives*, *reaction*.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 797 Whereby they were converted into diazotoluenes. 1878 *Law Reports* 29 Ch. Div. 367 Naphthylamine is converted into its diazo compound by the action of nitrous acid. 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* 446 The diazobenzene formed at once attacks the free aniline salt. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 645/2 Action of Diazonaphthalin on Salicylic Acid. 1890 *Lancet* 23 Aug. 413/1 The so-called diazo reaction of urine .. A bright or carmine red colouration denotes the diazo action.

Hence **Dia·zotype.**

1891 *Art Jrnl.* Feb. 54 The Diazotype process, a method of photographic dyeing and printing.

‖ **Diazoma** (dəiăzō·mă). [L. *diazōma* space between the seats in a theatre, a. Gr. διάζωμα girdle, partition, or diaphragm, lobby in a theatre, f. διά

through, over + ζῶμα that which is girded, f. ζωννύναι to gird round.]

1. In the ancient Greek theatre: A semicircular passage through the auditorium, parallel to its outer border, and cutting the radial flights of steps at right angles at a point about half way up.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diazoma*, a Girdle or Waste-belt; also a broad Footstep on the Stairs of an Amphi-theater 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. xi. 335 (Stanf.) It is of small dimensions, containing only one diazoma or corridor.

† **2.** *Anat.* The diaphragm or midriff. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diazoma* .. in Anatomy the same with the Diaphragm or Midriff. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diazoma*, an old name .. for the diaphragm.

‖ **Diazo·ster.** [a. Gr. διαζωστήρ the twelfth vertebra in the back, f. διά through, over + ζωστήρ girdle, belt, f. ζωννύναι to gird.] (See quots.)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Diazoster*, a name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diazoster*, old name for the twelfth vertebra of the spinal column; because a belt girding the body is usually placed over it (Gorræus).

Diazotize (dəiæ·zǫtəiz), *v. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + AZOTE + -IZE; cf. *azotize*.] *trans.* To convert into a diazo compound. Hence **Dia·zotized** *ppl. a.*

1889 M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Org. Chem.* 361 The conversion of amido- into diazo-compounds is termed diazotizing. 1892 *Nature* 28 July, The number of amidogen groups which have been diazotized can be determined. 1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 247 *Flavophenin* .. prepared by the action of diazotised benzidine (one molecule) on two molecules of salicylic acid in alkaline solution.

Dib, *sb.*[1] *dial.* [A variant of DIP *sb.*: cf. DIB *v.*[1]] A dip; a small hollow in the ground.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dib*, a valley. *North.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dib*, a dip. 1876 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dib*, a slight concavity on the ground's surface.

2. *Comb.* **Dibboard,** the dip or inclination of a seam of coal. *Northumbld. Gloss.* 1892.

Dib, *sb.*[2] Generally in *pl.* **dibs.** [*Dibs*, found in the 18th c., was prob. a familiar shortening of *dibstones*, mentioned by Locke. Prob. a deriv. of DIB *v.*[2]: cf. the names DABBERS, and (*dial.*) *dabs*, applied to a similar game, f. DAB *v.*] **1.** *pl.* A game played by children with pebbles or the knuckle-bones of sheep; also the name of the pebbles or bones so used; see ASTRAGAL, CHECKSTONES, COCKAL.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dibbs*, a play among children. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* I. 177 This game is called 'Dibbs' by the English. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S.* xiii, His dibbs and agate taws. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dibs*, a game played with the small knuckle bones taken from legs of mutton; these bones are themselves called dibs. 1890 J. D. ROBERTSON *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Dibs*, pebbles.

2. A counter used in playing at cards, etc. as a substitute for money.

3. *pl.* A slang term for money.

1818 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *G. Barnwell*, Make nunky surrender his dibs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dibbs*, a galley term for ready money. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. ix, 'You are the individual what comes down with the dibbs.' 1883 BESANT *Garden Fair* II. iii, To make other beggars do the work and to pocket the dibs yourself.

4. = DIBBLE. (In various Eng. dialects.)

1891 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dib*, *Dibber or Dibble*, a pointed instrument often made of a broken spade-handle, for making holes for seeds.

Dib, *sb.*[3] A local Sc. var. of DUB, a puddle.

1821 GALT *Ann. of Parish* 312 (Jam.) The dibs were full, the roads foul. 1821 — *Ayrsh. Legatees* 100 (Jam.) He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle dib.

Dib, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [App. an onomatopœic modification of DIP *v.*, expressing the duller sound caused by broader contact. Cf. DIB *sb.*[1]] *trans.* = DIP *v.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 121 Jesus .. bad thaim dib thair cuppes alle, And ber tille bern best in halle. *c* 1570 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 100 Dib the shirt in the water, and so hang it upon a hedge all that night. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 653 To Dibbe or dippe. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, To Dibbe, *vt.* to Dippe. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*, *Dib*, To dip.

Dib, *v.*[2] [A derivative form from DAB *v.*[1], expressing an action of the same kind but weaker or lighter: cf. the forms *sip*, *snip*, *tip*, and the reduplicating element in *bibble-babble*, *tittle-tattle*, *pit-pat*, *zig-zag*, which expresses a weakened phase of the notion expressed by the radical.

Sense 3 is also expressed by DAP, another derived form from *dab*, in which the consonant is lightened; also by DOT. Here there may also be association with DIP.]

1. *trans.* To dab lightly or finely: cf. DAB *v.*[1] 2.

1609 *Ev, Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Mistris that face wants a fresh Glosse. Prethee, dib it in well, Bos.

2. *intr.* To tap or pat lightly: cf. DAB *v.*[1] 1 d.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, It is a fine sight to behold.. the way that they dib with their bills.

3. *intr.* To fish by letting the bait (usually a natural insect) dip and bob lightly on the water; = DAP *v.* 1, DIBBLE *v.*[2] 2.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 8 (1689) 37 Put one on the point of a Dub-fly Hook, and dib with it, or dib with the Ash-fly. 1827 *Mirror* II. 118/1 It is customary to dib for them, or to use a fly. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 House-crickets are also good, to dib with, for chub. *Ibid.* 277 The hawthorn-fly..is used to dib in a river for Trout.

4. To dibble.

Known in actual use only in mod. dial., but implied in DIBBER, DIBBING-STICK: see also DIBBLE.

1891 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dib* and *Dibble* vb., to use a 'dibble'. Dibble is the commonest form, both of the *sb* and *v.*

Hence **Di·bbing** *vbl. sb.*; **Di·bbing-stick,** a dibble.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiii. § 1 (1689) 174 Angling with a natural Fly (called dibbing, dapeing or dibbling). *Ibid.* § 2. 174 Dibbing is always performed on the very surface..or permitting the Bait to sink for 2 inches. 1833 BOWLKER *Angling* 27 The natural flies best adapted for dibbing or bobbing at the bush. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler Nat.* 154 A natural caterpillar, cockchafer, or grass-hopper, used with a short line by dibbing over the bushes. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Dibbin-stick*, a stick used for planting cabbages, etc. or making holes for sowing seed.

Dibar, obs. form of DIAPER.

Dibasic (dəibē·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + BASE *sb.*[1] + -IC.] Having two bases, or two atoms of a base. *Dibasic acid*: one which contains two atoms of displaceable hydrogen. See BIBASIC.

1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 462/2 When an acid admits of the displacement of two atoms of hydrogen, it is termed dibasic. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 365 The acids .. of the second series are *dibasic*. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 204 Oxygen and sulphur, the 'dibasic' character of which was demonstrated by Kekulé.

Hence **Dibasi·city,** dibasic quality.

1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 179 The dibasicity of tartaric acid.

Dibb, var. of DIB.

Dibber (di·bəɹ). [f. DIB *v.*[2] (sense 4) + -ER[1].]

1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibble; especially, an implement having a series of dibbles or teeth for making a number of holes at once.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms*, *Dibble*, I think they call it *dibber* in Kent. 1783 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 112, I .. ploughed the land very deep, dressed the ground down, and planted with hand-dibbers. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 48 A man..with a dibber of iron, the handle about three feet long, in each hand, strikes two rows of holes. 1847 RAVENHILL in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 215 By using a drop-drill, or a larger dibber for making the holes. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. ii. 548 Five cut sets [of hops] should be planted to make a hill, which should be put in with a dibber around the stick.

2. *Mining.* The pointed end of an iron bar used for making holes. *U.S.*

1871 W. MORGANS *Man. Mining Tools* 158 The pointed ends of bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end is called a 'dibber', for making holes.

Dibbin, dibben. *Obs.* or *dial.*

† **1.** In the leather trade: Part of a hide; perh. the shank. *Obs.*

1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas I*, c. 22 § 35 The Neckes, Wombes, and Dibbins, or other peeces of Offall cut of from the saide Backes or Buts of Leather.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dibben*, a fillet of veal. *Devon.*

Dibble (di·b'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 **debylle,** 6 **dybbil,** 6-7 **dible,** 6- **dibble.** [In form belonging app. to DIB *v.*[2] (sense 4), -LE being instrumental as in *beetle*, or diminutive: cf. *dibber*, *dibbing-stick* in same sense. *Dibble* is however evidenced much earlier than DIB *v.*[2], which leaves the nature of their relation doubtful.]

An instrument used to make holes in the ground for seeds, bulbs, or young plants. In its simplest form, a stout pointed cylindrical stick with or without a handle; but it may also have a cross bar or projection for the foot (*foot-dibble*), or be forked at the point, or furnished with several points to make a number of holes at once.

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 713 *Hoc subterrarium*, a debylle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 A Debylle, *pastinacum*, *subterratorium*. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* 128 With your forked dibble, put vnder the head, loose it so in the earth, that [etc.]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 124/42 A dybbil. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade, By line and by leauell, trim garden is made. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 100 He not put The Dible in earth, to set one slip of them. 1674 RAY *S. & E.C. Words* 64 A *Dibble*, an instrument to make holes in the ground with for setting beans, pease or the like. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dibble*, There is a Dibble of a modern Invention with several Teeth, the Body of it is made of a light Wood, and the Teeth of a Wood that is somewhat harder. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 153 In sowing-time ne'er would I dibble take, Or drop a seed. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 397 The people use a msaha or dibble, a chisel-shaped bit of iron, with a socket to receive a wooden handle. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 48 To plant them with the trowel or dibble.

† **b,** ? A moustache. *Obs. slang.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. iii, Neuer tuske, nor twirle your dibble, good Iordane.

Dibble (di·b'l), *v.*[1] [f. DIBBLE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a hole in (the soil) with or as with a dibble; to sow or plant by this means. *To dibble in* (*into*): to put in or plant by dibbling.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 110 So far is yt crampernd with roote deepe dibled at helgats. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 26 A skipping deer, With pointed hoof dibbling the glebe. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 47 One farmer near Dunwich .. dibbled 258 acres. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 392 A woman employed..dibbling beans. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ix. (1857) 145 The clayey soil around it was dibbled thick .. by the tiny hoofs of sheep. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* III. 312 The soft strewn snow Under the trees is dibbled thick with holes. 1878 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. 54 The seeds of the dhurra are dibbled in about three feet apart.

transf. 1883 SIR E. BECKETT in *Knowl.* 31 Aug. 140/2 The printer's passion for dibbling in a comma between every two adjectives.

2. *intr.* To use or work with a dibble; to bore holes in the soil.

Mod. He was dibbling in his garden.

Hence **Di·bbled** *ppl. a.*; **Di·bbling** *vbl. sb.*; also in *Comb.*, as *dibbling-machine*.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 3/3 If Dibbling, instead of Broadcast, was wholly practised, it would produce a saving. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 38 Depositing the seed in holes .. at regular intervals .. is called drilling, or dibbling. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 210 It appears..that drilling with the hoe is much preferable to dibbling. *Ibid.* There was .. one quarter more of produce from the drilled crop than from the dibbled. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dibbling-machine*, one used for making holes in rows for potato sets, for beans, or other things which are planted isolated in rows.

Dibble (di·b'l), *v.*[2] [Perhaps a derived form from DABBLE with lighter vowel: but cf. DIB *v.*[2] 3.]

1. *intr.* = DABBLE *v.* 2.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. (1748) 366 And near to them you see the lesser dibbling teale.

2. = DIB *v.*[2] 3, DAP *v.* 1.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 60 Dibble lightly on the surface of the water. 1676 COTTON *Angler* (T.) This stone-fly..we dape or dibble with, as with the drake. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. § 2 (1688) 75 When you angle at ground in a clear Water, or dibble with natural Flies. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 54 He .. bobs and dibbles till he hooks his prey.

Hence **Di·bbling** *vbl. sb.*

1676 COTTON *Angler* II. v. 295 This way of fishing we call *Daping* or *Dabbing*, or *Dibling* wherein you are always to have your Line flying before you up or down the River as the Wind serves. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 569/2 Dibbling for trout he considers a high achievement.

Di·bble-da·bble. *colloq.* or *dial.* [Reduplication of DABBLE, the form expressing repetition with alternation of intensity, as in *bibble-babble*, *tittle-tattle*, *zig-zag*, etc.] *lit.* An irregular course of dabbling or splashing; *fig.* rubbish; also, uproar with violence.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 7 They are but dyble dable I marvell ye can abyd such byble bable. 1767 CTENS. COWPER in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 99 It turned out such a dibble-dabble. ..We have had March weather before March came. 1825 JAMIESON, *Dibble-dabble*, uproar, accompanied with violence. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dibble-dabble*, rubbish. *North.*

Dibbler (di·blǝɹ). [f. DIBBLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who dibbles.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 356 One dibbler generally undertakes the business of one gang. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 49 *note*, A one-horse roll to level the flag, or furrow, for the dibblers.

2. An agricultural implement used in dibbling; a machine dibble.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 58/1 For the best horse seed-dibbler, £15. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 699/1 Dibblers (figured). 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 736/2 Drills, seed planters and dibblers.

3. A species of opossum: see quot.

1850 A. WHITE *Pop. Hist. Mammalia* 166 The *Antechinus apicalis* of Mr. Gray, which is called the 'Dibbler' at King George's Sound.

Dibbler, dial. f. DOUBLER, large plate.

Dibchick: see DABCHICK *β*.

Dibe·nzo-. *Chem.* See DI-[2] and BENZO-.

Dibe·nzoyl. *Chem.* A synonym of BENZILE $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$, as having the formula of two molecules of the radical BENZOYL. Also in *Comb.*

Dibe·nzyl. *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + BENZYL.] An aromatic hydrocarbon crystallizing in large colourless prisms, having the formula of two molecules of the radical benzyl. Also in *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *dibenzyl-methane*, *dibenzyl ketone*.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 763.

Dib-hole. *Mining.* [app. f. *dib*, variant of DUB + HOLE.] The hole at the bottom of the shaft, which receives the drainage of a mine, in order to its being pumped to the surface; also called SUMP.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 8/2 As the cage was being brought up the rope broke..The cage was precipitated into the dib-hole and the scaffolding smashed. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/6 Examining the dib hole at the bottom of the pit shaft.

Diblastula (dəiblæ·stiŭlă). *Embryol.* [f. DI-[2] + mod.L. *blastula* BLASTULE.] That stage of the embryo of multicellular animals at which it consists of a vesicle inclosed by a double layer of cells; = GASTRULA.

1890 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* 348 The term 'diblastula' has more recently been adopted in England for the 'gastrula' of Haeckel.

Dibrach (dəi·brǽk). *rare.* [ad. L. *dibrachys*, ad. Gr. δίβραχυς of two short syllables, f. δι- two + βραχύς short.] In Gr. and L. prosody: A foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

In mod. Dicts.

Dibranch (dəi·brænk). *Zool.* [ad. F. *dibranche(s*, f. Gr. δι- (DI-[2]) + βράγχια gills of fishes.] A dibranchiate cephalopod; see next.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 305 If we divide all known Cephalopods into Dibranchs (two-gilled) and Tetrabranchs (four-gilled)..The naked or Dibranchs are decidedly higher in organization.

Dibranchiate (dəibræ·ŋkiĕt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *dibranchiāta*, f. as prec.: see -ATE[2].]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Dibranchiata*, an order of cephalopods having two branchiæ or gills. B. *sb.* A cephalopod belonging to this order.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 520/1 The Dibranchiate Order of Cephalopods. *Ibid.* 528/2 The..suckers with which the ..arms of the Dibranchiates are provided. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 244 In the dibranchiate Cephalopods, the animal is swimming.

So **Dibra·nchious** *a.*, 'having two branchiæ or gills.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

Dibromide (dəibrō·məid, -mid). *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + BROMIDE.] A compound of two atoms of bromine with a dyad element or a radical, as *ethine dibromide* $C_2H_2Br_2$.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 362 Ethylene diamines ..obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 560 Ethine unites with bromine, forming a dibromide.

Dibromo-, before a vowel **dibrom-**. *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + BROMO-.] A combining element, expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of bromine, which have replaced two of hydrogen, as *dibromaldehyde* $CH\,Br_2 \cdot CHO$.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 680 Dibromacetic Acid is obtained by the further action of bromine upon bromacetic acid. *Ibid.* 759 Dibromobenzene exhibits two modifications. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 285 Dibromopropyl alcohol ..which is the result of the direct action of bromine upon allyl alcohol.

Dibs (plural): see DIB *sb.*[2]

Di·bstones, *sb. pl.* [See DIB *sb.*[2]] The names of a children's game: the same as *dibs* or *dabstones*.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 152, I have seen little Girls exercise whole Hours together and take abundance of Pains to be expert at Dibstones as they call it. 1775 ASH, *Dibstone*, a play among children, a little stone to be thrown at another stone. *Addison.*

Dibutyl, Dibutyro-. *Chem.* See DI-[2] and BUTYL.

† **Dica·cious**, *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *dicāx*, *dicācitalking sharply* + -OUS.] Pert of speech, saucy.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl., Dicacious*, talkative, pert. Hence † **Dica·ciousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dicaciousness*, talkativeness.

Dicacity (dikæ·sĭti). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *dicāx*, *dicāc-em*, sarcastic (f. *dīc-* stem of *dīcĕre* to say, speak) + -ITY.] A jesting or mocking habit of speech; raillery, banter; pertness. (Sometimes after L. *dīcĕre*: Talkativeness, babbling.)

1592 BACON *Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 8 Vespasian, a man exceedinglie giuen to the humor of dicacitie and iesting. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 185 His quicke dicacitie Would evermore be taunting my voracitie. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 133 Lucilius, a centurion, in Tacitus Annal. lib. 1, had a scornful name given him by the military dicacity of his own company. 1751 BYROM *Enthusiasm* Poems 1773 II. 23 To remit the freedom of inquiry..for their dicacity. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 55 Between human eloquence, and the dicacity of the parrot ..there is all the difference in the world.

† **Dicæarch.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. In 7 dice-. [f. Gr. δίκαι-ος just + -αρχος ruler.] (See quot.) So also † **Dicæarchy.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dicearchy* (*dicæarchia*), just government. *Dicearch* (*dicæarchus*), a just Prince. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dicearch.*

Dicæology (dəisi,ɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 7 dice-. [ad. L. *dicæologia*, a. Gr. δικαιολογία a plea in defence, f. δίκαιο-ς righteous, just + λογία account, speech.]

† **1.** A description or account of jurisdiction. *Obs.*

1664 J. EXTON (*title*), The Maritime Dicæologie, or Sea-jurisdiction of England.

2. *Rhet.* Justification.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 237 *Dichologia*, or the Figure of excuse.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dicæology*. justification by, or in talk. [1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl., Dicæology*, self-vindication.]

Dicage, Dicar: see DIKAGE, DICKER.

Dicalcic (dəikæ·lsik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] 2 + CALCIC.] Containing two equivalents of calcium.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 719 Dicalcic phosphide. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Science Agric.*

Dicarbo-, before a vowel **dicarb-**. *Chem.* [See DI-[2] and CARBO-.] In composition: Containing two atoms or equivalents of carbon.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 243 The acid..was probably identical with dicarbopyridenic acid.

Dicarbon (dəikā·ɹbɒn), *a. Chem.* [DI-[2].] Containing or derived from two atoms of carbon, as the *dicarbon* series of hydrocarbons.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XXX, Dicarbon or Ethyl series. The starting point of this important series is common alcohol or spirits of wine C_2H_6O.

Dicarbonate (dəikā·ɹbŏnĕt). *Chem.* See DI-[2] and CARBONATE.

Dicarpellary, *a. Bot.* [f. DI-[2] + CARPELLARY.] Having or consisting of two carpels.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 501 Distinguished by a dicarpellary fruit.

Dicast (di·kæst). *Gr. Antiq.* Also **dikast.** [ad. Gr. δικαστής judge, juryman, agent-noun f. δικάζ-ειν to judge, pass judgement on, f. δίκη right, justice, judgement, trial.] One of the 6000 citizens chosen annually in ancient Athens to try cases in the several law-courts, where their functions combined those of the modern judge and jury.

[1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xl. (1737) 46 The Statues of their *Dicastes*.] 1818 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cxlv, Nearly one-third of the population of Athens were, in part, supported by their attendance upon the courts of law in the quality of dicasts, an office something between the judge and juryman of modern times. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* Ser. 1. i. (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as dikasts and ecclesiasts, were interested in Rhetoric. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vii. 215 The contemptible old dicast in the *Wasps*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 215 This art acts upon dicasts and ecclesiasts and bodies of men.

Dicastery (dikæ·stĕri). Also **dikastery.** [ad. Gr. δικαστήριον a court of justice.]

One of the courts of justice in which the dicasts sat; the court or body of dicasts.

[1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 147 (Jod.) The dicasterion .. in Athens .. the comitia of that commonwealth. 1818 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 179 The very essence of the Athenian democracy .. was centered in its Dicasteria, or courts of justice.] 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xii. I. 304 It was unlawful to put to death any person, even under formal sentence by the dicastery. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. vi. 99 The people in the country..were as likely to be drawn into the senate and dicasteries, as the people..of the town.

Dicastic (dikæ·stik), *a.* Also **dikastic.** [ad. Gr. δικαστικ-ός of or for law or trials: see DICAST.] Of or belonging to a dicast or dicasts.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. V. 484 The archon .. retained only the power of .. presiding over the dikastic assembly by whom peremptory verdict was pronounced. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vi. 176 The wrangling and dicastic habit of his countrymen. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 348 Citizens each furnished with his dicastic badge and staff.

Dicatalectic (dəi kætăle·ktik), *a. Pros.* [ad. Gr. δικαταλητικ-ός: see DI-[2] and CATALECTIC.] Of a verse: Doubly catalectic; wanting a syllable both in the middle and at the end, as e.g. the dactylic pentameter. In mod. Dicts.

† **Dica·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *dicātiōn-em* formal declaration, n. of action f. *dicāre* to proclaim.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dication*, a vowing, submitting, promising, or dedicating.

Dicayue, obs. form of DECEIVE.

Dice (dəis), *sb.*, plural of DIE *sb.*, q.v.

In reference to gaming, *dice* is of much more frequent occurrence than the singular *die*; it also enters largely into combination: as

Dice-cogging, *-gospeller*, *-maker*; **dice-board**, a board upon which dice are thrown; **dice-coal** (see quot.); **dice-headed** *a.*, having a cubical boss or stud (of nails used for strengthening doors, etc.); **dice holes** (see quot.); **dice-man**, a sharper who cheats with dice; **dice-shot** = *die-shot* (see DIE); **dice-top**, a top of polygonal form with numbers marked on its faces, a teetotum. Also DICE-BOX, -PLAY, etc.

1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 453 Mummius..had as little eye for them as any of his men, who made *dice-boards of the finest master-pieces of painting. 1842 BRANDE, *Dice-coal*, a species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, I played a *dice-cogging scoundrel in Alsatia for his ears. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. at Stamford* Wks. I. 269 Among so great a number of gospellers, some are card-gospellers, some are *dice-gospellers, some are pot-gospellers; all are not good. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 357 Vs 3et nalis *dis hedit to Dunbar. 1593 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 74, 100 dicheaded nailes pro ostio. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 153 *Dice Holes .. a stitch .. used in Honiton .. lace. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 *Dice maker, *dessier*. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 81 Card and dice-makers..are the immediate ministers to a legion of vices. 1871 *Echo* 14 Mar., *Dicemen and thimble-rigs were scattered here and there, making a fine harvest. 1588 LUCAR *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App. 57 Chaine shot ..*dice shot. 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 124 Square pieces of iron, called dice-shot. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 257 That well-known device, the '*dice-top' or 'teetotum'.

Dice (dəis), *v.* [f. DICE *sb. pl.*]

1. *intr.* To play or gamble with dice.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dycyn, or pley wythe dycys, *aleo*. 1519 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 32 Latt no manservauntes dysse nor carde in ther howsses. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 Thei hauke, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 18, I was .. vertuous enough, swore little, dic'd not above seuen times a weeke. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 253 If th' old man dice, th' heire in long coats will doe The like. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 97 The Dick Talbot who had diced and revelled with Grammont.

b. *trans.* To lose or throw *away* by dicing; to gamble away. Also *fig.*

1549 [see DICING-HOUSE]. 1618 N. FIELD *Amends for Ladies* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 94 Have I to dice my patrimony away? 1871 TOM TAYLOR *Jeanne Darc* II. i, How cheerily a king and kingdom May be diced, danced, and fiddled to the dogs! 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* i. 79 The conscript boy, torn from his father .. to dice away his sweet young life in a cause with which he has no concern.

c. *trans.* To bring by dice-play (*into*, *out of*, etc.).

1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Addison* (1889) 721 When he diced himself into a spunging house.

2. To cut into dice or cubes: *esp.* in cookery.

? *c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* in *Warner's Culin. Antiq.* 5 Take Funges [mushrooms], and pare hem clene, and dyce hem. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dycyn, as men do brede, or other lyke, *quadro*. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 95 Make a ragoo of oysters and sweetbreads diced.

3. To mark or ornament with a pattern of cubes or squares; to chequer; *spec.* **a.** *Needlework.* (See quot. 1808-80.) **b.** *Bookbinding.* To ornament (leather) with a pattern consisting of squares or diamonds: see DICED *ppl. a.* 2.

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 126 The young Ones [snakes] have no Rattles .. but they may be known .. being very regularly diced or checker'd, black and gray on the backs. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Dice*, v. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment ? To weave in figures resembling dice.

† **4.** To mark with spots or pips, like dice. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The Butter Fly. The eye is large and globular, diced or bespeck'd here and there with black spots.

Dice, obs. Sc. f. DAIS, pew or seat in a church.

Dice, *adv. Naut.*: see DYCE.

Dice-box. The box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually of the form of a double truncated cone.

1552 HULOET, Dice boxe, *fimum*, *fritillum*. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Dice box a saucer, porringer, or some other such like dish, out of which they cast the dice. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 120 P 1 Thumping the table with a dice-box 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 221 What was an hourglass once, Becomes a dicebox. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 47 Charles and the Duke of Ormond were rattling the dice-box. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 Welcome at the palace when the bottle or the dicebox was going round.

b. Used typically for dice-play, dicing, gaming.

1857 MAURICE *Fp. St. John* xi. 179 The only resources left for either are the dice-box and the bottle. 1859 MACAULAY *Life Pitt*, Fox, a man of pleasure, ruined by the dice-box and the turf.

c. *attrib.* Of the form of a dice-box. *Dice-box insulator*, a hollow porcelain insulator of this shape for supporting a telegraph wire, which passes through the axis.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 296 A smaller lake .. backed by a range of rocks and a rude dice-box tower. 1895 W. PREECE (*in letter*), The 'dice-box' insulator was invented by the late Mr. C. F. Walker; it was used on the South-Eastern Railway.

Diced (dəist), *ppl. a.* [f. DICE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Formed or cut into dice or cubes; see DICE *v.* 2.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvii. 246, I have by me very many sorts of these squared or diced golden Marchasites. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. (ed. 3) 147 Make Sauce with some of the Liquor, Mushrooms, diced Lemon, etc.

2. Marked or ornamented with figures of cubes or squares; chequered; see DICE *v.* 3.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl Sheph.* I. ii, He kaims his hair .. And spreads his garters diced beneath his knee. 1880 W. SMITH *Catal.* No. 6, 4 vols, royal 8vo, diced calf. 1893 W. F. CLAY *Catal.* 16, 4to, diced russia, neatly rebacked.

Dicellate (dəise·lĕt), *a.* [f. Gr. δίκελλα, a two-pronged hoe + -ATE[2].] Two-pronged: said *spec.* of sponge-spicules.

‖ **Dicentra** (dəise·ntră). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. δίκεντρος, f. δι- two + κέντρον sharp point, spur.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Fumariaceæ*) having drooping heart-shaped flowers; the species are natives of North America and Eastern and Central Asia, and several are in cultivation in the flower-garden, esp. *D. spectabilis* (also called *Dielytra*).

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 726/2 The beautifully divided leaves of the dicentra. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* May 932/1 Clumps of bloodroot, hepaticas, dicentras, dog-tooth violets, and lilies-of-the-valley.

Dicephalous (dəise·fălŏs), *a.* [f. Gr. δικέφαλ-ος (f. δι-, DI-[2] + κεφαλή head) + -OUS. In mod.F. *dicéphale*.] Having two heads, two-headed.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 487 A dicephalous monster.

Dice-play. [f. DICE *sb. pl.*] The action or practice of playing with dice; the game of dice.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Dyce play, *aleatura*. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 84 Dice-playe, and suche other folishe and pernicious games they know not. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* Introd. 2 If a man can dice-play 1580 LUPTON *Siuqila* 94 To get greedie gain by diuellish and detestable Diceplaye. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 60 For giving himselfe much to dice play.

† **b.** *fig.* Trickery, deceit, sleight. *Obs.*

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 159 Not easily carried away by each Doctrine and dice-play of men [cf. *Eph.* iv. 14 ἐν τῇ κυβείᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων].

So **Dice-playing.**

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* (MS. K.) 120 Dicepleyinge, *aleatura*. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 19 The Poete likeneth .. the life of man to a diceplaiyng or a game at the tables. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 70 The rumour that ran of his dice-playing.

Dice-player. [See prec.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a dicer.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 73 Iakke þe iogeloure .. And danyel þe dys-playere. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 183 We doe vtterly forbid all bishops .. to keepe companie

with dice players. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II 471 (L.) A common gamester or dice-player may call himself Christian, but indeed he is not.

Dicer (dəi·səɹ). Forms: 5–6 **dyser, dysar,** 6 **dysour, disar, dycer, dicear, desard,** 6– **dicer.** [f. DICE *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ER¹. The suffix was sometimes changed to AFr. -OUR, and -AR.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a person addicted to dicing.

1428 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 62 Rogerus Mokyngton est communis hospitator, contra Assisam, scilicet, [hospitat] dysers. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 242 Thise dysars and thise hullars, Thise cokkers and thise bollars. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 71 Ane dysour said. The Devill mot stik him with a knyfe, Bot he kest vp fair syisis thre. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi, Suche a reproche, to be sayde that they had made aliaunce with disars. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 45 Such an Act, That..Makes marriage vowes As false as Dicers Oathes. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 3 The better Dicer, the wors man. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. 1862 IV 130 Upon the hazard of a dicer's throw. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xix, A deep drinker, and a dicer.

Dicerate (dəi·sĕrĕt), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίκερας, δικέρατ-* double horn.] 'Having two horns'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

Dicerous (dəi·sĕrəs), *a. Entom. rare.* [irreg. (for *dicerote*) f. Gr. *δίκερως* two-horned, f. *δι-* two + *κέρας* horn.] Having two 'horns', antennæ, or tentacles.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introd. Entom.* IV. 316 *Dicerous*, insects that have two antennæ.

Dicese, dicesse, obs. forms of DECEASE.

Dicetyl (dəisĭ·til). *Chem.* [See DI- 2.] The free form of the hydrocarbon radical CETYL, q.v.

†Dich. *Obs. rare.* A corrupt or erroneous word, having apparently the sense *do it*:

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 73 Much good dich thy good heart. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 87 So much God dich you with your sustenancelesse sauce. [Cf. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 112 Biddyng much good do it him.]

Dich, obs. form of DITCH.

Dichasial (dəikēi·ziăl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dichasium.

1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 124/1 In the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, the dichasial cymose form of inflorescence is very general.

‖ **Dichasium** (dəikēi·ziŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *δίχασις* division.] A form of cymose inflorescence, apparently but not really dichotomous, in which the main axis produces a pair of lateral axes, each of which similarly produces a pair, and so on; a biparous cyme.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 158 False dichotomies of this kind, which occur abundantly in the inflorescences of Phanerogams, are termed by Schimper Dichasia. *Ibid.* 321 The dichasium easily passes, in the first or a succeeding order of lateral axes, into a sympodial mode of development. 1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 124/1 In some members of the tribe *Caryophyllaceæ* the inflorescence has the form of a contracted dichasium.

‖ **Dichastasis** (dəikæ·stăsis). [mod. f. Gr. *δίχα* asunder, apart + *στάσις* standing.] 'Spontaneous subdivision' (Webster 1864).

a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dichastic (dəikæ·stik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. **διχάστος* divided, f. *διχάζ-ειν* to divide; see -IC.] 'Capable of subdividing spontaneously' (Webster 1864).

a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dichastic*, capable of undergoing dichastasis.

Diche(n, obs. forms of DITCH.

Dichlamydeous (dəiklămi·diəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot.L. *dichlamydeæ*, f. Gr. *δι-* two + *χλαμύς, χλαμυδ-* cloak: see -EOUS.] Having both the floral envelopes (calyx and corolla); having a double perianth. Also said of a plant bearing such flowers.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 26 If the corolla is present, a plant is said to be dichlamydeous. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Our English species have no true petals; but some exotic forms are truly dichlamydeous.

Dichlor-, dichloro-. *Chem.* [f. DI- 2 + CHLOR(O)-.] A formative element in names of compounds formed by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine for hydrogen atoms, as *dichloracetic acid, dichlorhydrin*: see CHLOR- and CHLORO-.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 627 Dichlorhydrin is treated with potash, it gives up a molecule of hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.* 679 Dichloracetic acid is produced by the action of chlorine and iodine on boiling acetic acid. *Ibid.* 759 Of dichlorobenzene, two modifications are known. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 346 Allyl-chloroform is unstable, and breaks up into hydrochloric acid and dichlorallylene.

Dichloride (dəiklō·rəid, -rid). *Chem.* [f. DI- 2 + CHLORIDE.] A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as mercury dichloride $HgCl_2$.

† Formerly, a compound of chlorine with two atoms of another body: see DI- 2 a P.

1825 T. THOMSON *First Princ Chem.* II. 44 Dichloride of antimony. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 75. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 508 Dichloride of gold remains. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 120/1 A solution of dichloride of copper. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 437 The dichloride is produced, together with the trichloride.

Dicho-, a. Gr. *διχο-*, combining form of adv. *δίχα* in two, asunder, apart, as in *διχοτομία* cutting in two. A first element in several scientific words, with the meaning, 'asunder, separately, in two parts or halves'.

(The *i* is short in Greek, so that the usual English pronunciation is not etymological.)

Dichoga·mic, *a. Bot.* = DICHOGAMOUS.

In mod. Dicts.

Dichogamous (dəikŏ·găməs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. type **διχόγαμος* (f. *διχο-*, DICHO-, asunder, separately + *-γαμος* wedded, married, *γάμ-ος* wedding) + -OUS.] Said of those hermaphrodite plants in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) become mature at different times, so that self-fertilization is impossible.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 78 These so-named dichogamous plants have in fact separated sexes, and must habitually be crossed. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 906 Insects are the main agents in the conveyance of the pollen to the stigma of other flowers of dichogamous Phanerogams. Whether the Algæ named above and some Muscineæ are dichogamous is doubtful. 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* vi. 303 The subtle alliance with Space in Dioecious flowers; with Time in Dichogamous species.

Dichogamy (dəikŏ·gămi). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. type **διχογαμία*, n. of state from **διχόγαμος*: see prec. and -Y: in mod. Ger. and F. *dichogamie*.] The condition of being dichogamous, i. e. in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) of a hermaphrodite plant mature at different times.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 303 What old C. K. Sprengel called dichogamy and which is so frequent in truly hermaphrodite groups. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 906 One of the simplest and commonest means for ensuring cross-fertilisation is *Dichogamy*, i.e. the arrangement by which the two kinds of reproductive organs, when..contiguous, are mature at different times.

Dicho·pterous, *a. Entom.* [f. DICHO- + Gr. *πτερ-όν* wing + -OUS.] 'Having cut or emarginate wings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Dichord (dəi·kōɹd). [ad. Gr. *δίχορδος* two-stringed, f. *δι-* two + *χορδή* string (of a lyre), chord.] a. An instrument having two strings. b. An instrument having two strings to each note. (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*)

1819 *Pantologia*, *Dichord*, in music, the name given to the two-stringed lyre, said to have been invented by the Egyptian Mercury.

Dichoree (dəi·kŏrē·). *Pros.* [a. F. *dichorée* (1736 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dichorē-us*, a. Gr. *διχόρει-ος*, f. *δι-*, DI- 2 + *χορεῖος*: see CHOREE.] A metrical foot consisting of two chorees or trochees.

1801 D. IRVING *Elem. Composition* x. (1828) 109 Its music consisted in the dichoree with which it is terminated. 1885 R. C. JEBB *Œdipus Tyrannus* p. lxxxi, When the ionic – – ⏑ ⏑ .. is interchanged with the dichoree – ⏑ – ⏑.

Dichostasy (dikŏ·stăsi). *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. *διχοστασία* a standing apart, dissension, f. *διχο-*, DICHO- + *στάσ-ις* standing.] A standing separate.

c 1859 BP. SHORT *Sp.* in *Academy* 30 July (1892) 86 His orders are irregular..and his Church system—he would not say schism—but dichostasy.

Dicho·tomal, *a.* [f. as DICHOTOMOUS + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dichotomy.

In mod. Dicts.

Dichotomic (dəikŏtŏ·mik), *a.* [mod. f. as DICHOTOM-OUS + -IC: in F. *dichotomique*.] Relating to or involving dichotomy; dichotomous.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan. 301 The Scriptural representation is as often dichotomic as it is trichotomic..The dichotomic must be radically and essentially wrong. 1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux, Treat. Therapeutics* I. 278 The followers of Brown and Broussais, after a long struggle with the arguments which were ruining their dichotomic doctrine, were at last forced to recognise special diseases. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2231 A decidedly dichotomic expression, as 1 Pet. ii. 11, where the soul is regarded simply according to her spiritual determination as the bearer of the divine life-principle.

Dichoto·mically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] = DICHOTOMOUSLY.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 40 Branched rays are dichotomically split.

Dichotomist (dəikŏ·tŏmist). [f. DICHOTOM-Y + -IST.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by dichotomy.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. viii, He that will be a flat dichotomist..Is in your judgment thought a learned man. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref, The booke, although .. not such as may in euery point satisfie the curiositie of Dichotomistes. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. i, Curious dichotomists never allotting more than two branches to one stock. 1882 W. OGLE tr. *Aristotle's Parts Anim.* 13 Privative terms .. which are not available to the dichotomist.

Hence **Dicho tomi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to a dichotomist, or to dichotomy.

1847 BUCK tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 248 Most writers adopted the dichotomistic principle, according to which man consists of body and soul.

Dichotomization (dəikŏtŏməizē·ʃən). [f. DICHOTOMIZE + -ATION.] The action of dichotomizing, or condition of being dichotomized: in quot. of the moon (see DICHOTOMIZED 2).

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. v. 68 A discrepancy .. between the first, or last, appearance of the dichotomisation.

Dichotomize (dəikŏ·tŏməiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *διχότομ-ος* (see DICHOTOMOUS) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To divide into two parts or sections; *esp.* in reference to classification: cf. DICHOTOMY 1 a.

1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. v, That great citie might well be dichotomized into cloysters and hospitals. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. i. (1647) 166 Not a city of note .. which was not dichotomized into the sect of the Guelfes .. and Gibellines. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 139 The Four forementioned Forms of Atheism may be again Dichotomized into such as [etc.]. 1866 *St. James's Mag.* Oct. 367 So far as they were concerned the University was dichotomized in 'Christ Church men' and 'squibs'.

†b. *loosely.* To divide (into several parts). *Obs.* (In first quot. humorously as a blunder.)

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 144 Then dicotomize the whole portion of his wife into several shares. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 56 They againe dichotomize..the influxive spirit into the naturall, vitall, and animall. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. P 10 When they came to be dichotomiz'd, and canton'd out into curious aerial notions.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To divide or become divided into two continuously; *spec.* used of the branching of a stem, root, leaf-vein, etc.: see DICHOTOMOUS 2, DICHOTOMY 3.

1835 [see DICHOTOMIZING below]. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 652 Stem dichotomising and bearing .. nearly simple erect branchlets. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. iv. 406 The roots of Lycopodiaceæ are .. the only ones known to dichotomise. 1884 M. BOOLE in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 342 Elements which .. tend to dichotomize into pairs of evils.

Hence **Dicho·tomizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dicho·tomizer,** one who dichotomizes.

1606 BRYTON *Sidney's Ourania*, He has no fine Dichotomizing Wit. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribae* 393 These two great Dichotomisers, being at odds with all others, and with themselues. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xv. (1647) 255 The Turks, who in the dichotomizing of the world fall under the Northern part. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 11 Surrounded by dichotomizing articulated organs. 1881 G. BUSK in *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* Jan. 5 Numerous, long, sparsely dichotomising, biserial branches.

Dicho·tomized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Divided into two branches: see prec.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 61 Stellate hairs .. with 3–4 rays once or twice dichotomised. 1892 CLERKE *Stud. Homer* iv. 87 Beyond the rising-places of the sun, where one branch of his dichotomised Ethiopians dwelt.

2. *Astron.* Said of the moon in the phase at which exactly half her disk appears illuminated (the 'half-moon').

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dichotomy*, She appears dichotomized at least for the space of a whole hour: in which time any moment may be taken for the true point of the dichotomy, as well as any other. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 24/1 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The difficulty of determining exactly the instant at which the moon is dichotomized. 1866 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* v. (1868) 167 Observation of the place of the moon when it is 'dichotomized'.

Dichotomous (dəikŏ·tŏməs), *a.* [f. L. *dichotomos, -mus*, a. Gr. *διχότομος* cut in half, equally divided: see DICHO- and -OUS. Cf. F. *dichotome* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Divided or dividing into two; characterized by dichotomy.

†1. *Astron.* = DICHOTOMIZED 2; of the form of a half-moon. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 448 Mercury.. in its greatest digression from the Sun .. appears Dichotomous.

2. *Bot.*, etc. Dividing into two equal branches; *esp.* so branched that each successive axis divides into two; relating to, or of the nature of, such branching.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 23 (Jod.) The short, dichotomous, horned monoculus. 1753 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 116 These stretch out into many regular dichotomous branches. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 226 The Lesser Centaury..is distinguished by its dichotomous stalk. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 262 The division of arteries is usually dichotomous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 185 Common Mistletoe..a dichotomous parasitical shrub, with opposite leathery leaves. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 170 Dichotomous branching is very common among Thallophytes, especially Algæ and the lower Hepaticæ.

3. *Logic*, etc. Of classification: Involving division (of a class or group) into two (lower groups); proceeding by dichotomy; dichotomic.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXV. (1866) II. 30 The division may be not only dichotomous but polytomous, as for example,—angles are right, or acute, or obtuse. 1864 *Reader* 3 Sept. 304/2 The unities or molecules .. are either isovoluminous or in what I have called dichotomous ratio.

Dicho·tomously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dichotomous manner; by division into twos or pairs: see prec.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 102 Stem herbaceous, dichotomously panicled. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 530 Branches .. dichotomously subdivided. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 160 A bronchus, after it enters a lobule .. divides dichotomously once or twice and terminates in the alveolar passages. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 143 The dichotomously-veined leaves, representing the cryptogamia.

Dichotomy (dəikŏ·tŏmi). [ad. Gr. *διχοτομία* a cutting in two, f. *διχότομ-ος* (see DICHOTOMOUS): cf. F. *dichotomie* (1754 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Division of a whole into two parts. **a.** *spec.* in *Logic*, etc.: Division of a class or genus into two lower mutually exclusive classes or genera; binary classification.

1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 303 This Trichotomy .. doth not contradict the other Dichotomy that includeth all in action and contemplation. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 8 Some .. have disturbed the Order of Nature .. by an Affectation of Dichotomies, Trichotomies, Sevens, Twelves, &c. Let the Nature of the Subject, considered together with the Design which you have in view, always determine the Number of Parts into which you divide it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 97 Convenience often requires what Logicians call division by dichotomy, in which a Genus is divided into two Species having Contradictory Marks. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 302 The whole sphere of reality may be divided in relation to any predicate .. in what is called dichotomy by contradiction, e.g. that 'everything must either be red or not red'.

b. *gen.* Division into two.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxi 277 Whose day after a ramisticall dichotomy being divided into forenoone and afternoone. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vii. § 3. 190 The way of Dichotomy or Bipartition being the most natural and easie kind of Division. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 598 Popular theology is rather founded on the dichotomy of man into body and soul, than on the Christian trichotomy of body, soul, and spirit.

2. *Astron.* That phase of the moon (or of an inferior planet) at which exactly half the disk appears illuminated; the 'half-moon'.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 81 This Quadrate or Quartile in its Dichotomy, as the Greeks call it. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 419/1 Aristarchus .. gave a method of determining the distance of the sun by the moon's dichotomy. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 551 *Dichotomy*, the aspect of a planet when half illuminated.

3. *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. A form of branching in which each successive axis divides into two; repeated bifurcation: see DICHOTOMOUS 2.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 264 From the middle of the leaves rise one or two stalks .. always divided into two, or observing a Dichotomy. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 13 The last [Encrinus] seems to differ .. in the dichotomies and length of the arms. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 47 *note*, *Dichotomy* or *forking*, the division of an apex into two. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 169 Dichotomy .. never produces structures .. dissimilar to the producing structure; the divisions of a root produced by dichotomy are both roots, those of a leaf-bearing shoot both leaf-bearing shoots .. dichotomy hence always falls under the conception of branching in the .. narrower sense. *Ibid.* 464.

Dichotriæne (di kǫ͵trai͵īn). *Zool.* [f. DICHO- + Gr. τρίαινα trident: see TRIÆNE.] A dichotomous triæne; a three-forked sponge spicule, having each fork dividing into two.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 The arms of a triæne may bifurcate (*dichotriæne*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.

Dichro-. [f. Gr. δίχρο-ος: see next.] In combination = DICHROIC.

1889 I. REMSEN *Inorg. Chem.* 709 $Co(NH_3)_3Cl_3+H_2O$ which is known as dichro-cobaltic chloride.

Dichroic (dəikrōu·ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. δίχροος, -ως two-coloured (f. δι- two + χρώς colour, complexion) + -IC.] Having or showing two colours; *spec.* applied to doubly-refracting crystals that exhibit different colours when viewed in different directions; or to solutions that show essentially different colours in different degrees of concentration.

a 1864 DANA cited in WEBSTER. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 112 Tourmaline is strongly dichroic. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 67 This mineral .. being dichroic.

Dichroiscope: see DICHROSCOPE.

Dichroism (dəi·krǫ͵iz'm). [mod. f. Gr. δίχροος, -ως two-coloured (see DICHROIC) + -ISM. In F. *dichroisme.*] The quality of being dichroic; *spec.* as exhibited by certain crystals and solutions: see prec.

1819 BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* 17 This dichroism, as it may be called .. so far as I know, has never been observed in any other minerals than iolite and mica. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 14 The dichroism of a solution of stramonium in æther. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 731/2 This stone [sapphire] possesses the singular property known as dichroism—that is, it shines with two colours, blue and red.

Hence **Dichroi·stic**, *a.* = DICHROITIC.

In mod. Dicts.

Dichroite (dəi·krǫ͵əit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. δίχροος (see DICHROIC) + -ITE. In F. *dichroïte* (1809 Cordier).] A synonym of IOLITE, from its often exhibiting dichroism.

1810 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXVII. 231 Description of the Dichroit, a new Species of Mineral. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxx. § 148. 249 M. Cordier observed the same change of colour in a mineral called iolite, to which Haüy gave the name of *dichroite.* 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 518/1 The great ball of dichroite which seems crystal white when looked at from one point of view, rich blue from another, and straw-colour from another, is perhaps the most entertaining object.

b. *Comb.*

1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 145 The gneiss .. is chiefly grey and very silicious, containing dichroite, and .. known as dichroite-gneiss.

Dichroitic (dəikrǫ͵i·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, or of the nature of dichroite; characterized by dichroism; dichroic.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. viii. 190 The relation of the colours of dichroitic crystals to their axes of double refraction. 1843 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* xi. 248 By transmitted light it is dichroitic—brown orange in one direction and bright green in another. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating-Matter of Air* 95 The dichroitic action which produces the colours of the sky.

Dichromate (dəikrōu·me̊t). *Chem.* [f. DI-[2].] A double CHROMATE (q.v.), as *potassium dichromate* $K_2 \cdot CrO_4 \cdot CrO_3$. (Also *bichromate.*)

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 71 Potassic dichromate. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 538/1 [He] recommends potassium dichromate as an exceedingly useful disinfecting agent.

Hence **Dichro·mated** *ppl. a.*, treated with a dichromate.

1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 178 The insolubility of dichromated gelatine.

Dichromatic (dəikrǫmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. δι- two + χρωματικός of or relating to colour, f. χρῶμα colour.] Having or showing two colours; *spec.* of animals: Presenting, in different individuals, two different colours or systems of coloration.

1847 CRAIG, *Dicromatic.* 1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 COUES *Key to N. A. Birds* (ed. 2) 504 Plumage dichromatic in some cases; i.e. some individuals of the same species normally mottled gray, while others are reddish. 1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* xi. 340 Why in the case of the partially colour-blind the absence of the perception of two complementary hues should leave the individual only a dichromatic spectrum.

So **Dichro·matism**, the quality or fact of being dichromatic.

1884 COUES *Key to N. A. Birds* (ed. 2) 656 Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting dichromatism, or permanent normal difference in color.

Dichromic (dəikrōu·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. δίχρωμ-ος two-coloured (see DICHROMATIC) + -IC.]

1. Relating to or including (only) two colours; applied, in connexion with the theory of three primary colour-sensations, to the vision of colour-blind persons including only two of these.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 559 Such Dichromic visionaries must lose a great deal. The harmonies of colour cannot touch them. 1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 63 Herschel regarded normal vision as trichromic, but the vision of Dalton as dichromic, the red being wanting.

2. Exhibiting in different positions or circumstances two different colours; DICHROIC.

1877 MILLER & McLEOD *Elem. Chem.* I. (ed. 6) 179 In dichromic media, or solutions which, under certain circumstances, appear to the unaided eye to transmit light of one tint, and, under certain other circumstances, to transmit light of a different tint.

Dichronous (dəi·krǒnəs), *a.* [f. late L. *dichron-us*, a. Gr. δίχρον-ος of two prosodic quantities, either long or short (f. δι-, DI-[2] + χρόνος time) + -OUS.]

1. *Gr.* and *Lat. Prosody.* Having two times or quantities; sometimes short and sometimes long.

In mod. Dicts.

2. *Bot.* 'Having two periods of growth in the year'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

Dichroous (dəi·krǫ͵əs), *a.* [f. Gr. δίχρο-ος two-coloured + -OUS.] Of two colours; dichromatic; dichroic.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Dichroscope (dəi·krǫ͵skōup). Also **dichroiscope, dichroöscope.** [f. Gr. δίχρο-ος two-coloured + -σκοπ-ος observing. (The etymologically regular form is *dichroöscope*, but *dichroscope* is more convenient.)] An instrument for observing or testing the dichroism of crystals, etc. Hence **Dichrosco·pic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a dichroscope.

1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sc.* (1860) 582 Dichroscopic lens, or dichroscope. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* § 3469 Dichroiscope. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* x. 137 A .. piece of apparatus contrived by Dove, for mixing the coloured light furnished by stained glass, and called by him a dichroöscope. 1888 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* May 273 The ruby .. when examined by the dichroscope, exhibited two tints. 1890 M. D. ROTHSCHILD *Handbk. Prec. Stones* 15 When a stone is examined by means of the dichroiscope, it will show two images of the same hue, or of different hues.

Dichrotal, -tism, erron. ff. DICROTAL, -TISM.

Dicht, etc., Sc. forms of DIGHT, etc.

† **Di·cible**, *sb. Philos. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dīcibilis* (Du Cange), f. *dīcĕre* to say: see -BLE.] That which is capable of being said; a notion or idea expressible in words.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. xviii. 40 *Dicible* is that which consisteth according to rationall phantasy. *Ibid.*, Dicibles are notions, that is, νοήματα, but not meerly and simply notions .. being ready for expression, they are called dicibles, and pertain to the enunciative faculty of the soule.

Dicing (dəi·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DICE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action or practice of playing or gambling with dice; dice-play.

1456 *How wise man taught Son* 60 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 171 Dysyng I the forbede. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 Any open .. place for common bowling, dising, carding, closhe, tenys, or other unlawfull games. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 669 Diceynge hath brought many wealthye menne to care. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 79 The exercises I wholly condemn, are dicing and carding. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II. i, These young fellows think old men get estates for nothing but them to squander away in dicing. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Severer penalties awaited drunkenness, dissipation, or dicing.

2. *Book-binding.* A method of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds: see DICE *v.* 3 b.

Done originally by ruling with a blunt awl or edging-tool; the effect is imitated by pressure or stamping with a block.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *dicing-board*, *-box*, *-chamber*, *-money*, *-table.*

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 366 A round dysenge table. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 128 [Thou] dost set downe as it were on a dicing boord in the hazard of one houre, both thy kingdome and life. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 44 It was in an Inne .. in a dicing Chamber. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Gl.* I. iv, A niggard churl Hoarding up dicing-moneys for his son. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 90 A most dexterous Dicing Box .. that with a knock .. the four good Dice are fastened, and it looseneth four false Dice.

Di·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Playing with dice.

1884 H. D. TRAILL *Coleridge* iii. 54 The skeleton ship, with the dicing demons on its deck [*Anc. Mar.* III. xii.]

† **Dicing-house.** *Obs.* [f. DICING *vbl. sb.*] A house for dice-play; a gambling-house.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 161 Dysynge howses also .. where yong Gentlemenne dyse away their thrifte. 1555 *Act 2–3 Phil. & M.* c. 9 Every Licence .. for the having .. of any Bowling-Allies, Dicing-houses, or other unlawful Games. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iii. (1851) 357 The spawn and shipwrack of Taverns and Dicing Houses. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. 470 (L.) The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing-houses are permitted.

Dicion, var. DITION, *Obs.*, dominion.

Dick (dik), *sb.*[1] [A playful alteration of *Ric-*, contraction of Norman Fr. and Anglo-Norman *Ricard*, L. *Ricardus* = *Richard.*]

1. A familiar pet-form of the common Christian name *Richard.* Hence generically (like *Jack*) = fellow, lad, man, especially with alliterating adjectives, as *desperate*, *dainty*, *dapper*, *dirty.*

Tom, Dick, and Harry: any three (or more) representatives of the populace taken at random.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 Desperate Dickes borowe now and then against the owners will all that ever he hath. 1581 STUDLEY *Agamemnon* I, Whom with the dint of glittering sword Achilles durst not harme, Although his rash and desperat dickes the froward Knight did arme. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 464 Some Dick That smiles his cheeke in yeares, and knowes the trick To make my Lady laugh. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* E, The desperat Dicks, which you .. affirm to be good bishops. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 227 A braue dapper Dicke, quaintly attired in veluet and sattin. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* II. viii 75 He's a gone dick, a dead man. 1864 *Standard* 13 Dec. *Review Slang Dict.* (Farmer), [He] replied, 'Oh yes, in the reign of queen dick', which, on inquiry we found to be synonymous with 'Never', or 'Tib's eve'. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 2/4 The only bears still extant are the Tom, Dick, and Harry of the Bourses.

b. Rarely applied to a female.

1814 *Watch-house* II. i, It's all over wi' you, madam; ye're a gone dick: ye hear he's confessing.

2. *dial.* or *local.* (See quots.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dick*, a kind of hard cheese. *Suffolk.* 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dick*, plain pudding. If with treacle sauce, *treacle dick.* *Mod.* '*Spotted dick*', currant or raisin pudding.

3. *slang.* A riding whip.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Dick*, a riding whip; gold-headed dick, one so ornamented. 1891 FARMER *Slang*, *Dick*, *s.* (coachman's) a riding whip.

4. *Phr.* and *Comb.* (dial. or local.) *Dick-a-dilver*, the periwinkle. *Dick-a-Tuesday*, a will-o'-the-wisp. *Dick-ass*, a jack-ass. *Dick-dunnock*, a local name of the hedge-sparrow. *Long-tailed Dick*, the long-tailed titmouse.

1636 SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* (N.), Ghosts, hobgoblins, Will-with-wispe, or Dick-a-Tuesday. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dick-a-dilver*, the herb periwinkle...It is so called from its rooting (*delving*) at every joint, and spreading itself far and wide. 1832 COL. P. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 47 Found in the garden the nest of a 'long-tailed Dick', with 3 eggs. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dickass*, a jack-ass, *North.* *Ibid.*, *Dick-a-tuesday*, the ignis fatuus.

Dick, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Perh., like prec., merely an arbitrary application of the proper name *Dick*; but a possible connexion with Du. *dek* 'covering, cover, horse-cloth' has been suggested. Cf. DICKY *sb.* III.] A leather apron.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dick*, a leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dick*, a kind of apron such as worn by shoemakers, especially a leather one, which was called a 'leather dick'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dick*, a leather apron for children.

Dick, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Cf. DIKE and DITCH.] **a.** A ditch. **b.** The bank of a ditch; a dike.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms*, *Dick*, a ditch. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk*, Gloss., *Dick*, the mound or bank of a ditch. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Dick*, a ditch. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 295/1 Most fences should be on banks with 'dicks' where the ground requires them.

Dick, *sb.*[4] *slang.* Abbreviation of *dictionary*; hence, 'Fine language, long words' (*Slang Dict.*).

1860 HALIBURTON (Sam Slick) *Season Ticket* xii. (Farmer), Ah, now you are talking 'DIC.', exclaimed Peabody, and I can't follow you. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., A man who uses fine words without much judgment is said to have 'swallowed the dick'.

Dick, *sb.*[5] *slang.* [Short for *declaration*: cf. DAVY for *affidavit.*] In phr. *To take one's dick* = to take one's declaration.

1861 D. COOK *P. Foster's Dau.* xxvi. (Farmer), I'd take my dying dick he hasn't got a writ in his pocket. 1878

YATES *Wrecked in Port* I. 1 I'll take my dick I heard old Osborne say so!

¶ To this (in the commercial sense of 'declaration' as to the value of goods) is perhaps to be referred the vulgar phrase *Up to dick*: as *adj.* up to the proper standard, excellent, 'proper'; as *adv.* properly, suitably, fittingly.

(It has however been referred by some to DICK *sb.*4)

1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept., The capital of the West is up to dick in the matter of lunches. 1877 J. GREENWOOD *Blue Blanket* (Farmer), 'Ain't that up to dick, my biffin?' 1877 *Punch* 10 Sept. 111/1.

† **Dicken.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Some water-bird.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xiv. 26 Snipe, Godwipe, Dicken, Poppel, Bitter, Hearon white and gray.

Dickens (di·kenz). *slang* or *colloq.* Also 7–8 **dickins**, 8–9 **dickons**, 9 **dickings**.

[App. substituted for 'devil', as having the same initial sound. It has been suggested to be worn down from *devilkin* or *deilkin*, but no evidence of this has been found. *Dickin* or *Dickon*, dim. of *Dick* (cf. *Wilkin*, *Watkin*, *Jankin* or *Jenkin*, *Simkin*) was in use long before the earliest known instance of this, and *Dickens* as a surname was probably also already in existence.]

The deuce, the devil. **a.** *The dickens!* (formerly also *a dickens!*) an interjectional exclamation expressing astonishment, impatience, irritation, etc.; usually with interrogative words, as *what*, *where*, *how*, *why*, etc. (Cf. DEUCE, DEVIL.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 19, I cannot tell what (the dickens) his name is. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, III. Wks. 1874 I. 40 What the dickens? is it loue that makes ye prate to me so fondly? 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i, Oh have I found you at last? I wonder where the Dickins you ramble! 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. i, What, a dickens, does he mean by a trivial sum? 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i. 72 The dickens! has the Rogue of a Count play'd us another Trick then? 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 308 Then what a dickens can I do or say? 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 402 Why the dickons don't you let us serve them all out at once?

b. in imprecations, as *the dickens take you!*; also in phr. *to go to the dickens*, to go to ruin or perdition; *to play the dickens*, to cause mischief or havoc.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. Prol., Hearken joltheads .. or dickens take ye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dickins*, a corruption of Devilkins, i. little Devils; as tis usually said, the Dickens take you. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 June P 4 He [the lion] would roar, and tear, and play the dickens. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 822 Like those Goths who played the dickens With Rome and all her sacred chickens. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xiii. 199 They played the very dickens with Doctor Pantologos. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii. (1878) 336 Business went to the dickens.

c. as a strong negative (= DEVIL 21).

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiii, The dickings a mind he minded the market. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 19/3 'The dickens you are', thought Fred.

Dickensian (dike·nziăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English novelist Charles Dickens (died 1870), or his style. So **Dickense·sque** (**Dickensesque**), **Di·ckensish**, **Di·ckensy** (**Dickeny**), *adjs.* (All more or less nonce-wds.)

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 196/1 A Dickenesque description of an execution. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 399/2 The Dickenesque portion .. is poor beside its prototype. 1881 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 390/3 He [Bret Harte] has a touch of Dickens in his style.. he observes with a Dickensian eye. 1885 *Ibid.* 17 Oct 503 His is a Dickensesque manner, but he has not the local knowledge nor humour of his master. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 937 My ideas of London were preeminently Dickeny. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug. 281 Disraeli never descended even into Dickensish depths of human nature. 1892 *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 93/2 The quiet old city has, of course, personal as well as literary Dickensian associations. 1892 KATE D. WIGGIN in *Atlantic Monthly* May 616 It would be so delightful and Dickensy to talk .. with a licensed victualer by the name of Martha Huggins.

Dicker (di·kəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: **α.** 4–5 **dyker**, 5–6 **dycker**, 6 **deker**, **diker**, **-ar**, **dickar**, **dikkar**, 7 **dicar**, 6– **dicker**. **β.** 6– **dacre**, **daker**, (6 **daiker**, **dakir**, 8 **dakker**). [The form *dicker*, ME. *dyker*, etc., with the latinized forms *dicora*, *dikera*, *dicra*, point to an OE. **dicor*, corresponding to MLG. *dêker*, MHG. *decher*, *techer*, mod.G. *decher*, LG. *diekr* (Westphal.), *dêkr* (Pomerania), Icel. *dekr*, Da. *deger*, Sw. *dacker*; all evidently from a WGer. **decura*, **decora*, ad. L. *decuria*, a company or parcel of ten: cf. OE. *sicor* for L. *securis*. This WGer. form must be the source of the med.L. *decora*, *decara*, *dicara*, *dacora* (Du Cange), and of the OF. *dacre*, *dakere*, and corresp. med.L. *dacra*, *dacrum*, whence the Sc. and northern forms in *β*.

The word has been used from ancient times in the reckoning of skins or hides; a letter of the Roman Emperor Valerian (A. D. 253–260) preserved by Trebellius Pollio, directs Zozimion, procurator of Syria, to furnish to Claudius, among other supplies, 'pellium tentoriarum decurias triginta', i. e. 30 dickers of skins for tents. Kluge points out that the early adoption of the Latin word by the Germans is explained by the tribute of skins which the latter had to pay to the Romans (Tacitus *Ann.* iv. 72), as well as by the fact that skins formed a leading item in the frontier trade between the Romans and the northern barbarians, as they have in the traffic between white men and the Indians in North America in modern times (see DICKER *v.*).]

The number of ten; half a score; being the customary unit of exchange in dealing in certain articles, *esp.* hides or skins; hence a package or lot of (ten) hides.

Its use in the skin trade appears to be the only one in continental languages; in English it has been extended to some other goods; the dicker (*dicra* or *dacra*) of iron in Domesday is generally held to have been ten rods, each sufficient to make two horse-shoes.

α. [1086 *Domesday* I. lf. 162 a, T. R. E. reddebat civitas de Glowecestre .. xxxvi. d icras ferri. 1275 *Placita in Curia Magnat. Anglie*, Per iij diker' de coriis bovinis.] 1366 1307 *Assisa de Pond. et Mensur.* (Stat. Realm I. 205), Item Last Coriorum ex xx Dykeres, et quodlibet Dacre constat ex x coreiis. Item Dacre Cirotecarum ex x paribus. Dacre vero ferrorum equorum [viginti] ferris. *Transl.* ex *Lib. Horm. Lond.* lf. 123 A Last of Leather doth consist of Twenty Diker, and every Diker consisteth of Ten Skins. And a Diker of Gloves consisteth of Ten Pair of Gloves. Item a Diker of Horse-shoes doth consist of [Ten *v. r.* twenty] Shoes. 1428 *Will of Tanner* (Somerset Ho.) j dyker de Rigges et neckes. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 384 Payinge for the custome of euery dyker j d. 1526 *Tolls* in Dillon *Calais & Pole* (1892) 81 A dycker of hydes tanned, ten hydes a dyker. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 1 Two persons .. nombre all suche lether by the hide, accomptinge ten hides to the deker. 1553–54 *Trinity Coll. Accts.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 610 It' to John Barbour for a dikkar of knives. 1579 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 247 Fower diker of Rawe leather. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 33 A Dicar of Iron contained ten Barrs. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2661/4 Also 16 Dickers of Butts in the Fatts near Tanned. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 146 The sealer of leather's fee shall be 6*d.* per dicker. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 51 Bracelets, or necklaces, of Glass. The Gross to contain 12 Bundles or Dickers, and each Bundle or Dicker being 10 Necklaces. 1835 P. KELLY *Universal Cambist* II. Index, Dicker, or dacre of leather, 10 hides; of necklaces, 10 bundles, each bundle ten necklaces.

β. [1286 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 458/3 (Iron & Steel). *c* 1300 *Fleta* II. xii. § 4 (Jam.) Item lastus coriorum consistit ex decim dakris, & quodlibet dacrum ex decim coriis .. Dacrum vero ferrorum equorum ex viginti ferris.] 1531 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* XIII. 248 The dakir of hidis. 1548 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 130, ij daker off lether off daker wayre iijl. vjs. viij d. 1588 *Will of Willison* (Somerset Ho.), Dacre of leather. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Stat. of Gild 147 In halfe ane daker of hydes. 1732 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 206 For each dakker of leather freemen shall pay 3*s.* 4*d.* 1835 (see **a.**) Dacre.

† **b.** *transf.* A considerable number; a 'lot', a 'heap'. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 393 Behold, said Pas, a whole dicker of wit. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 2 Such a huge dicker of Dickes in a heape altogether. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 686 On my love kisses I heape a dicker. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Engl. Intelligencer* 1, Newes, Althea, I have a whole dicker of newes for thee. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 33 But if the Dean foresee that 'tis a very vendible Book, he .. sends up for a whole Dicker of 'em to retaile.

Dicker (di·kəɹ), *sb.*2 *U.S.* [f. DICKER *v.*] The action or practice of dickering; barter; petty bargaining.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xiv. (1869) 61/1 You have sold your betterments. Was it cash or dicker? 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 270 Selfish thrift and party held the scales For peddling dicker, not for honest sales. 1868 *N. Y. Weekly Times* 28 Mar. (Farmer *Amer.*), Considering the advisability of making a dicker with his old political opponents.

Dicker, *v. U.S.* [? f. DICKER *sb.*1

Quotation 1848 refers to the barter traffic on the Indian frontier in N. America. As skins have always formed a chief item in that trade, it has been suggested with much probability that the verb arose, in the sense 'to deal by the dicker, to deal in skins', among the traders with the Indians, and has thence extended in U. S. to trade by barter generally. If this be the fact, it is interesting that a word which passed from Latin into Germanic in special connexion with dealing in skins, and which has ever since in Europe been associated with this trade (see DICKER *sb.*1), should, in America, through similar dealings between a civilized and uncivilized race, have received another development of use.]

intr. To trade by barter or exchange; to truck; to bargain in a petty way, to haggle. **b.** *trans.* To barter, exchange. Hence **Di·ckering** *vbl. sb.*; also **Di·ckerer**, one who dickers.

1845 J. T. HEADLEY *Lett. fr. Italy* XX. 99, I had acquired quite a reputation in dickering with the thieving Italian landlords and vetturini. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Oak Openings* (Bartlett), The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to dicker and to swap. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 7 July, The required needle was dickered for the egg, and the Yankee was going away. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiii. 457 By a process of dickering (i. e. bargaining by way of barter)..a list is settled on which the high contracting parties agree. 1891 GOLDW. SMITH *Canadian Question*, Government, in the persons of the Parliamentary heads of departments, is on the stump, or dickering for votes. 1891 *Columbus* (*Ohio*) *Dispatch* 2 Apr., Bargains that would do credit to London East End dickerers.

Dickinsonite (di·kinsənəit). *Min.* [Named 1878 after the Rev. J. Dickinson: see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, usually micaceous in structure and green in colour.

1878 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XVI. 115 Distinct crystals of dickinsonite are not often found.

Dicky, dickey (di·ki), *sb. colloq.*, *slang*, and *dial.* Also **dickie**. [The senses here included may belong to two or more words of distinct origin. Some of them are evidently applications of *Dicky*, dim. of *Dick* (cf. Tommy, Willy, Bobby, etc.); another group is probably closely related to DICK *sb.*2; of others the relationship is obscure.

Many other applications of 'dicky' may be found in the dialect and slang dictionaries.]

I. As applied to persons.

1. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dickey*, an officer acting in commission.

II. As a name applied to animals.

2. A donkey; properly, a he-ass.

First noted in East Anglia and Essex, now widely known.

1793 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1083 A Donky, or a Dicky. An ass. Essex and Suffolk. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* II. 25 When gravely sitting Upon my dickey. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dicky-ass*, a male ass; the female being usually called a Jenny ass, or a Betty ass. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 388 About Sancho's stolen Dicky.

attrib. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.*, *Richard & Kate* (1802) 8 Time to begin the Dicky Races, More fam'd for laughter than for speed. 1883 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Oct. 602 Ridin' in a dickey cart's enow for him and me.

3. A small bird (also DICKY-BIRD). **a.** A tame (caged) bird. **b.** *dial.* The hedge-sparrow.

1851 *Florist* Nov., There was .. dicky's cage on its old nail. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, We should not like to trust a canary bird near the picture. Mr. Radford's monk would surely spring from the canvas .. and crunch the dickey to splinters. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Dickey*, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. 1881 BLACK *Beautiful Wretch* xviii. (Farmer), 'The dicky-laggers are after them too.' 'The what?' 'The bird-catchers, Miss.' 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 29 Hedge Sparrow .. Dickie (Lancashire)..Blue dickie (Renfrew). 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dicky-hedge-poker*, a hedge-sparrow. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dicky-dunnock*, the hedge-sparrow.

III. As a name of articles of clothing: cf. DICK *sb.*2

† **4.** An under petticoat. *Obs.*

1753 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 231 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod [? cabob], On slippers of velvet, set gold a-la daube. 1787 *Minor* I. 99 Of all her splendid apparel not a wreck remained..save her flannel dicky. 1800 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Auckland's Tri.* Wks. 1812 IV. 311 The hips ashamed forsooth to wear a dicky. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dicky*, a woman's under-petticoat.

† **5.** A worn-out shirt. (*Obs. slang.*)

1781 G. PARKER *View of Society* I. 82 *note* (Farmer), Dickey, cant for a worn-out shirt.

6. A detached shirt-front.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Dickey*, a sham shirt. 1843 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 29 If not a shirt-collar at least a false collar, or by possibility a dicky. 1848 — *Bk. Snobs* XXVII, Wretched Beaux .. who sport a lace dickey. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. vi 87 Paper collars, cuffs, and dickies. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* iii, 'Come awa doon .. an' put on a clean dickey.'

7. A shirt collar. (*New England.*)

1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 36 A beautiful cravat, sustaining a faultless dicky. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283. 1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vi. (1894) 130 Cockles ..looking..like a flaring dickey made of sand-paper. 1887 M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance*, *etc.* (1891) 50 David Emmens, arrayed in his best clothes, with his stiff white dickey.

8. A covering worn to protect the dress or upper part of it during work, etc.; variously applied (according to time and place) to **a.** A leather apron or pinafore. **b.** A child's bib. **c.** A 'slop' or loose over-jacket of coarse linen coming down to the waist, worn by workmen in the north. **d.** An oil-skin suit.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dicky*..a common leather apron 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Dicky*, a short upper garment of coarse linen till lately worn by working men. 1883 MRS C. GARNETT in *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 751/2 To the office .. we walked to be arrayed in our dickies.

IV. In other applications.

9. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits. (Also **dicky-box.**) **b.** A seat at the back of a carriage for servants, etc., or of a mail-coach for the guard.

1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* IV. 260 The farmer..came down upon the dicky in front of the chaise, to save a horse. 1803 *Times* 17 Jan., Hammer-cloths, except on state occasions, are quite out of date, and the dickey-box is following their example. 1803 *Lit. Jrnl.* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 5 The style which has changed a tub into a chariot, and a coach-box into a dicky. 1806 SURR *Wint. in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 210 She .. ventured to introduce a plain black leather chair for the driver, which was called a dicky. 1818 *Ann. Reg.* 131 The guard travelled by the side of the coachman on the box, and on returning to the dickey he discovered the robbery. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xlvii, The valet mounts the dickey. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlvi, A hackney cabriolet ..three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat..in his own particular little dickey at the side. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. iv. 72 He had seen him .. in the dickey of a phaeton. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 185 We carried our courier behind us in the dickey with Anne.

10. *Comb.*: **dicky-box** (see 9 a); **dicky-daisy** (*local*), a nursery name for the common daisy (*Bellis perennis*), also applied to other wild flowers; **dicky dilver**, a local name of the periwinkle (Britten & Holl.) = *dick-a-dilver* (DICK *sb.*1); **Dicky Sam** [understood to be a corruption of *Dick o'Sam's*, an example of the Lancashire form of patronymic], a nickname for a Liverpool man.

1870 *Athenæum* 10 Sept., We cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a Dickey Sam. 1884 *Book Lore* Dec. 27 (Farmer), The natives of Liverpool call themselves, or are called by others, Dicky Sams.

Di·cky, dickey, *a. slang* or *colloq.* [Etymol. not ascertained.] Of inferior quality, sorry, poor; in bad condition, unsound, shaky, 'queer'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dicky*..very bad or paltry; any thing of an inferior quality, is said to be a dicky concern. *a* 1845 HOOD *Conveyancing* iv, At last to find Your

dinner is all dickey. 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan. 2/4 Without doubt Iroquois has been very 'dickey' on his pins. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 24 The very honestest tradesman .. must run the risk of meeting very dicky people now and then. 1894 SIR J. D. ASTLEY *My Life* I. 312 Poor 'Curly' was uncommon dicky for several days from concussion of the brain.

b. *All dicky with*: 'all up' or 'all over' with.

1810 *Morning Post* 26 June in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1811) XIV. 278 At one time he thought it was all dicky with Sir Francis. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Bros. Birchington* xl, 'Tis all dickey with poor Father Dick—he's no more! 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxvi. 490 'Ah, poor old Zebedee! .. 'tis all dickey with he.'

c. *Comb.*, as *dicky-legged*.

1894 SIR J. D. ASTLEY *My Life* II. 2 The trainer of some dicky-legged racer.

Di·cky-bird, dickey-bird. *colloq.* [DICKY 3.] In nursery and familiar speech: A little bird, such as a sparrow, robin, or canary-bird.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Knight & Lady*, On tree-top and spray The dear little dickey-birds carol away. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxv, Others take guns and pop at all the little dickey-birds that come in their way. *a* 1869 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1879) II. 41 Gladly would I throw up history, to think of nothing but dicky-birds. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 121 We do not sigh over dead dicky-birds with the bailiffs in the house.

b. Applied *dial.* to particular birds: see quots., and cf. DICKY *sb.* 3.

1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Dicky-bird*, a general name for a canary. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 188 Oyster Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostrilegus*). Dickie bird (Norfolk).

‖**Diclesium** (dəiklī·ziə̆m). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. δι- twice (DI-²) + κλῆσις a shutting up, closing.] A dry indehiscent fruit consisting of an achene enclosed within the indurated base of the adherent perianth.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 1. ii. 140 The Diclesium only differs from the utriculus in having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell (*Mirabilis, Salsola*).

Diclinic (dəikli·nik), *a. Cryst.* [f. Gr. δι- two + κλίν-ειν to incline + -IC.] Having the lateral axes at right angles to each other, but both oblique to the vertical axis: applied to a hypothetical system of crystals. Also **Di·clinate** *a.*

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Diclinism (dəi·kliniz'm). *Bot.* [mod. f. as next + -ISM: in F. *diclinisme.*] The condition of being DICLINOUS.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 920 The arrangements .. manifested in polygamy, diclinism, dichogamy, dimorphism .. are different means for promoting the cross-fertilisation of individuals belonging to the same species.

Diclinous (dəi·klinəs), *a. Bot.* [f. F. *dicline* (1793 in Hatz.-Darm.) or Bot.L. *Diclines* pl. (Jussieu 1779), f. Gr. δι- twice, double (DI-²) + κλίνη bed, couch: see -OUS.

(A. L. de Jussieu gave the name *Diclines irregulares* to the 15th class of his arrangement of the Natural Orders.)]

Having the stamens and pistils on separate flowers, either on the same plant (*monœcious*), or on separate plants (*diœcious*). Also said of the flowers (= unisexual).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 27 Even Ranunculaceæ contain hermaphrodite and diclinous genera. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* x. 409 All plants which have not since been greatly modified, would tend still to be both diclinous and anemophilous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 7. 270 The flowers in all Gymnosperms are diclinous, either diœcious or monœcious.

Dicoccous (dəikǫ·kəs), *a. Bot.* [f. DI-² + Gr. κόκκ-ος grain + -OUS.] 'Splitting into two cocci' (*Treas. Bot.*): see COCCUS 2.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Dicoccous, or two-grained capsule. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) 298 The fruit is described as dicoccous. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 266 Bruniaceæ differ in their dicoccous fruit.

Dicœlious (dəisī·liəs), *a.* [f. DI-² + Gr. κοιλί-α a hollow + -OUS.] Having two cavities.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 631/2 The dicœlious heart of Hunter .. exists at a very early period of the developement of the Mammiferous embryo.

Dicœlous (dəisī·ləs), *a.* [f. DI-² + Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow, κοίλη a hollow + -OUS.] = prec.; *spec.* Of a vertebra: Cupped or hollowed at each end.

1864 WEBSTER cites OWEN.

Dicolic (dəikō·lik), *a. Gr. Rhet.* and *Pros.* [f. Gr. δίκωλος (f. δι- twice + κῶλον limb, clause) + -IC.] Consisting of two cola: see COLON² 1.

1885 T. D. GOODELL in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.* XVI. 85 The first two lines .. resemble the two cola of a Greek dicolic line.

Dicondylian (dəikǫndi·liăn), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. δικόνδυλ-ος double-knuckled (cf. CONDYLE) + -IAN.] Of a skull: Having two occipital condyles.

1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 370/2 The *Amphibia* are the only air-breathing *Vertebrata* which, like mammals, have a dicondylian skull.

Dicotyledon (dəi·kǫtilī·dən). *Bot.* [f. mod. Bot.L. *dicotylēdones* (plural), f. Gr. δι- twice + κοτυληδών cup-shaped hollow or cavity: see COTYLEDON.

(The term *Dicotyledones* was employed by Ray, but its practical introduction into botanical classification dates from Jussieu 1779.)]

A flowering plant having two cotyledons or seed-lobes: the Dicotyledons (in Bot.Lat. *Dicotyledones*) constitute one of the great classes of flowering plants, characterized by an exogenous mode of growth (hence also called EXOGENS), and usually by having the parts of the flower in fives or fours, and the veins of the leaves reticulated.

[1703 RAY *Methodus Plant.* (ed. 2) 1 Floriferas dividemus in *Dicotyledones*, quarum semina sata binis foliis anomalis, *Seminalibus* dictis, quæ *Cotyledonum* usum præstant, è terra exeunt.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dicotyledon* (with Botanists), a Term used of Plants, which spring with two Seed Leaves opposite to each other, as the generality of Plants have. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 15 Two great divisions .. Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 157 In his 'Genera Plantarum' Jussieu divided the vegetable kingdom into classes, subclasses, orders, and genera .. hence his classes *Acotyledons, Monocotyledons,* and *Dicotyledons.* 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 564 In the great majority of Dicotyledons the parts of the flower are arranged in whorls .. the whorls are usually pentamerous, less often tetramerous.

Dicotyledonary (dəi kǫtilī·dǒnări), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ARY².] = next.

1870 in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 629/2 The seeds have .. four or more cotyledons instead of the usual dicotyledonary structure.

Dicotyledonous (dəi kǫtilī·dǒnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having two cotyledons; belonging to the class of Dicotyledons.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 131 The body of the seed does not split into two lobes, but continues entire. Such plants are called *monocotyledonous*, the others *dicotyledonous.* 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1858) i. 19 If the embryo has two cotyledons it is called *dicotyledonous*, as in the Bean. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 13 Dicotyledonous plants have a distinct deposition of pith, cellular tissue, spiral vessels, wood, and bark. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 87 Its dicotyledonous seed expands in germinating into two lobes. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 1. iv. 46 The Buttercup is dicotyledonous .. the character expressed by this term (the possession of a pair of cotyledons, or, more strictly, the simple fact that the first leaves of the plant are opposite).

b. Of or belonging to a dicotyledonous plant.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 39 In the inner bark or liber of Dicotyledonous stems. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 185 The reticulated venation of a dicotyledonous leaf.

Dicres, obs. Sc. form of DECREASE.

Dicrotal (dəikrō·tăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Phys.* II. 237 A subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named dichrotism or the dichrotal pulse.

Dicrotic (dəikrǫ·tik), *a. Phys.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. δίκροτ-ος double-beating (f. δι- twice + κρότ-ος rattling noise, beat) + -IC: in mod F. *dicrote*, med. or mod.L. *dicrotus.*]

Of the pulse (or a sphygmographic tracing of its motion): Exhibiting a double beat or wave for each beat of the heart; applied *esp.* to a pathological pulse in which the secondary wave which follows the primary is more marked than usual.

(Etymologically 'dicrotic' might be applied to any double-beating pulse, whether the secondary wave occurs in the rise or in the fall of the main wave; it is, in use, restricted to the latter case, the former being called ANACROTIC.)

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dicrotus*, a Pulse that beats twice. (So in BAILEY; in ASH *dicrotos*). 1741 JAS. NIHELL *Crises of the Pulse* 1 The *Pulsus Dicrotus* of the Ancients, which in English may be properly called the Rebounding Pulse.] 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Dicrotic*, a term given to a pulse in which the artery rebounds after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. 1822 GOOD *Stud. Med.* II. 26 When .. we come to a distinction between the free and dilated pulse .. the quick and the frequent .. the dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous .. proposed by Solano, as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 772 *Pulse, dicrotic* .. that in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation, once lightly, the other time more strongly. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 11 On the other hand, increase in the heart's force .. makes the pulse dicrotic. 1875 H. C WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 140 Some of his sphygmographic tracings are markedly dicrotic.

b. Of or pertaining to a dicrotic pulse or tracing, as a *dicrotic notch*, or *wave*.

1869 *New Syd Soc. Retrospect Med* 149 The correspondence between the depth of the dicrotic notch and the severity of the pyrexia. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* 1. iv. § 3. 137 The dicrotic wave occurring towards the end of the descent. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dicrotic wave*, a secondary wave which follows more or less quickly the primary wave of the pulse in sphygmographic tracings.

Dicrotism (dəi·krǒtiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The condition of being dicrotic.

1864 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 121 Duchek .. contends that dicrotism of the pulse is in no way dependent on the heart or great vessels. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Phys.* II. 236 When the pulse is very accurately examined, a subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named *dichrotism*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 139 Decided therapeutic doses of digitalis .. produce great reduction and sometimes dicrotism of the pulse.

Dicrotous (dəi·krǒtəs), *a.* [f. F. *dicrote*, Gr. δίκροτ-ος (see DICROTIC) + -OUS.] = DICROTIC.

1867 *New Syd. Soc. Retrospect Med.* 165 At the one extreme .. lies the paralytic pulse, at the other the fully developed dicrotous pulse. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 21 The aortic wave prominent, the pulse is called dicrotous.

Dict (dikt), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *dictum*, a saying, a word, f. *dīcĕre* to say: cf. also OF. *dict*, var. spelling of *dit*. (OE. had *diht* from same source.)] A saying or maxim.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* x. 34 Grostede declarith wel this in his dicte. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 153 Robert Grostede .. mad eke a noble book thei clepe his Dictes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 The saynges or dictis of the philosophers. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 112/1 He had in his dictes grete obscurete and profoundnes. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 53 According to their dicts rehearsed. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvi, The old dict was true after all.

Dict, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *dictāre* to DICTATE.] *trans.* To put into words; to dictate.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 4 The concordance between the lawes penn'd, and as it were dicted verbatim. 1642 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* 706, I have dicted already my primiel lesson .. I hope to dict before June a little compend of the chief controversies. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxii, Dict to me just what you would say to him.

Dicta, pl. of DICTUM.

Dictam, -amen, -amne, obs. ff. DITTANY.

Dicta·men. ? *Obs.* [a. late and med.L. *dictāmen*, pl. *dictāmina*, saying, precept, decree, f. *dictāre* to prescribe, dictate.] Dictate, pronouncement.

1626 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 131 The true dictamen of his conscience. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* 1. Answ. Pref. § 27 All Protestants according to the *Dictamen* of their Religion should doe so. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 276 He will regulate his conscience by the .. true dictamen of reason. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 67 All the world knows that the Essay of Man was composed from the dictamen of Lord Bolingbroke. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 223 The business of the echo .. to repeat the dictamina of his master.

† **Dictament.** *Obs.* [ad. assumed L. **dictāmentum*, f. *dictāre* to pronounce, DICTATE: see prec. and -MENT.] **a.** Diction. **b.** A dictate.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 8 We translait according to the barbarousnes of thair Latine and dictament. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xviii. (1645) 198 Sense is not easily quieted with such Metaphysicall contemplations, that seem to repugne against her dictaments. 1652 tr. *Cassandra* II. 95 To follow the Dictaments of an Inclination that already began to be powerfull.

Dictate (di·ktĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *dictāt-um* 'thing dictated', subst. use of neuter pa. pple. of *dictāre* to dictate (see next); in Lat. usually in pl. *dictāta* things dictated, lessons, rules, precepts, dictates.]

† **1.** That which is orally expressed or uttered in order to be written down; a dictated utterance.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor in Ling.*, Dictates or lessons which the master enditeth for his schollers to write. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 12 Six or seven Amanuenses to write out his dictats. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 21 They are not made to Write, that is, to take Dictates. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 74 Skill and power to send, The heart's warm dictates to the distant friend. 1826 (*title*), Dictates, or Selections in Prose and Verse for dictating as exercises in Orthography.

† **b.** The action of dictating; DICTATION. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episcopacie* xxiii. 132 Many were actually there long after S. Pauls dictate of the Epistle. 1678 *Lively Orac.* ii. § 41 Said to have wrote by dictat from him, as Mark did from Saint Peter.

† **2.** An authoritative utterance or pronouncement; a DICTUM. *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* 1. xxii. 41 It was the Philosophers dictate. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 164 According to the late Roman dictates. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 19 This gives a beginning to Oracles in Greece: and by their dictates the Worship of the Dead is every where introduced.

† **b.** A saying commonly received; a current saying, a maxim. *Obs.*

1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 37 This Rule is very well known and expressed in this Old Dictate, *Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris.* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 11 If, according to old dictates, no man can be said to be happy before death [etc.].

3. An authoritative direction delivered in words; an order given by one in authority.

1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxiii. V. 387 A faithful executing of his commission and speaking according to his Dictate. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 3 By Gods immediate dictates, I indite. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 42 Themselves give us but their Magisteriall Dictates. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 ¶ 9. I could not receive such dictates without horror. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 12 They speak at the dictate of a higher power, whose word is law.

b. Often applied to the authoritative words or monitions of a written law, of scripture or revelation, and to those attributed to or derived from inspiration, conscience, reason, nature, experience, self-interest, and other ruling or actuating principles.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I. vii. (1597) 60 The lawes of well doing are the dictates of right reason. 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 137 He might have followed the dictate of his owne Genius. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 56 Contrary to the dictate of his conscience. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* Serm. ix. 315 He should constantly adhere to the dictates of Reason and Nature. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xliv. 659 Every man will obey the dictates of his interest. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 19 Pursuing the dictate of nature in an early attachment to one woman. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. vi. § 1 (1879) 238 He seems to have followed the dictates of his artistic feelings.

Dictate (diktē·t, di·ktē·t), *v.* [f. L. *dictāt-* ppl. stem of *dictāre* to say often, pronounce, prescribe, dictate, freq. of *dīcĕre* to say, tell.

The pronunciation *dicta·te* is now usual in England, though unrecognized by the dictionaries, with the exception of

Cassell's *Encyclopædic*, 1884. The poets from G. Herbert to Byron and Shelley have only *dictate*.]

1. *trans.* To put into words which are to be written down; to utter, pronounce, or read aloud *to* a person (something which he is to write).

1618 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 151 You are to dictate, or deliuer vnto them word by word, the English of the sentence. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind* vi. 130 A book .. not penned, but dictated by such as know right well the most secret Cabales, and Intriques of the Conclave. *a* 1783 Mrs. Williams in *Boswell's Johnson* (1831) I. 240 He dictated them while Bathurst wrote. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. v. 262 He [Cicero] used to dictate his thoughts to his scribes. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 126 During his last illness . he dictated an account of some scientific observations.

b. *absol.* (the object being left out) To practise or use dictation.

1592 Dee *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 7, I did also dictate upon every proposition beside the first exposition. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Posie* ii, Whether I sing, Or say, or dictate, this is my delight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 23 My Celestial Patroness who . dictates to me slumbering. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 91 My custom is .. to dictate to a prentice, who can write in a feigned hand. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 78 Yet in thy writing as unwearied be, As did the Holy Ghost dictate to thee.

2. *trans.* To prescribe (a course or object of action); to lay down authoritatively; to order, or command in express terms: **a.** of persons.

Not now used of prescribing medicine, as in quot. 1637.

1637 Shirley *Gamester* iii. i, Your learned physician dictates ambergreace. 1699 C. Hopkins *Crt. Prosp.* i. 14 He meditates, and dictates Europe's Fate. 1725 Watts *Logic* ii. v. § 6 God . an dictate nothing but what is worthy of himself. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 196 ₱ 6 He will .. dictate axioms to posterity. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiv. 264 They dictated the conditions of peace. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. xliv. 355 Thus both were decreed .. on the terms dictated by Philip. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The Socialist no longer thinks of dictating to society what it ought to be.

b. of things that have acknowledged authority, or that determine action.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. ii. (1676) 394/1 Our own conscience doth dictate so much unto us. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 185 The same Law, that dictateth to men .. what they ought to do. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxi, I find his present prosecution dictated by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 513 Of all that Wisdom dictates, this the drift. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 304 Wisdom and religion dictate that we should follow events. 1795 S. Rogers *Words by Mrs. Siddons* 47 Her prudence dictates what her pride disdained. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. ii. 96 Which your suspicions dictate to this slave. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* Pref., It appeared to me to be plainly dictated by common sense.

3. *intr.* To use or practise dictation; to lay down the law, give orders.

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 8. 125 We have seen how Subjects, nature dictating, have oblig'd themselves to obey the Supreme Power. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* ii. 377 To cavil, censure, dictate, right or wrong. 1755 Young *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 176 Did this poor, pallid, scarce-animated mass dictate in the cabinet of pleasure? 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 55 He is the oracle of the family, dictates to his sisters on every occasion. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* ix, A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterwards.

†**4.** *trans.* To express, indicate. *Obs. rare.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 95 A letter .. dictating nothing save hypocrisie and submission. *Ibid* 182 Left them with a frowne, dictating their base carriage and my impatience.

Hence **Dictated** *ppl. a.*, **Dictating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 Cotgr., *Dicté*, dictated, indicted. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 5 Sr Arthur denyed the dictating of the letter. 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No. 71 ₱ 9 You rival your Correspondent Lewis le Grand, and his dictating Academy. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, He'll write to my dictating three nights in the week without sleep. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 3 Under the controlling and dictating power of truth and nature. 1874 Tyrwhitt *Sketching Club* 47, I have worked very hard, and by strict dictated method.

Dictation (diktē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *dictātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dictāre* to Dictate.] The action of dictating.

1. The pronouncing of words in order to their being written down.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Dictation*, a pronouncing or dictating of any Thing to another Man to be written by him. 1784 Johnson Dec. in *Boswell*, Dictation . would be performed as speedily as an amanuensis could write. 1842 H. Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 8 Sketches, either actually written by himself or at his dictation. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 272 Some evident slip of dictation or copying. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 12, I will write out the charm from your dictation.

attrib. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iv, My style became traceable in the dictation-exercises of Miss Brobity's pupils. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 23 Feb. 6/3 A dictation cylinder will contain from 1,000 to 1,200 words.

2. Authoritative utterance or prescription.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem* 148 (T.) Heresies .. maintained to the death under the pretence of the dictation and warrant of God's spirit! *a* 1805 Paley (Webster, 1828), It affords security against the dictation of laws. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* II. i, The terms were at his own dictation.

b. Arbitrary command: the exercise of dictatorship.

1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 188 It would have probably been unsafe for the crown to attempt dictation or repression. 1858 *Ibid.* III. xiii. 88 The proud English nobles had now for the first time to .. submit to the dictation of a lay peer. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. x. 220 No sooner has the dictation of any journal .. become too pronounced, than [etc.].

3. Something dictated.

1842 Myers *Cath. Th.* iii. § 32. 116 Had they been the very dictations of the Almighty.

Dictational, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or belonging to dictation.

1885 G. W. Cable in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 409 The popular mind .. has retreated from its uncomfortable dictational attitude.

Dictative (diktā·tiv, di·ktătiv), *a.* [f. Dictate *v.* + -ive.] Of the nature of dictation; characterized by dictating or saying what must be done.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 684 Not striving to force attention with a dictative authority. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneer* xxiii, Such other dictative mandates as were necessary.

Dictator (diktē·tər). [a. L. *dictātor*, agent-n. from *dictāre* to Dictate. Cf. F. *dictateur*.]

1. A ruler or governor whose word is law an absolute ruler of a state. **a.** *orig.* The appellation of a chief magistrate invested with absolute authority, elected in seasons of emergency by the Romans, and by other Italian states.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 273 After consuls, tribunes plebis and dictatores rulede the comounte. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. i, The Emperour Lucyus whiche was called at that tyme Dictatour or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier*, Was he not called to be dictator from the plough? 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 93 Our then Dictator . saw him fight. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. iv, As in old Rome, when the Dictator was created, all inferiour magistracies ceased. 1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 164 A Dictator was a Tyrant for six Months. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 11 Our people . have long ago superseded the barbarous device of dictator and Cæsar by the manly arts of self-government.

b. A person exercising similar authority in a mediæval or modern state; *esp.* one who attains to such a position in a republic. Also *transf.*

c 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* II. vi, Guise, wear our crown .. And, as dictator, make or war or peace. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 113 To him their great Dictator, whose attempt At first against mankind so well had thriv'd. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 227 After some changes in the government, Doctor Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia became dictator [of Paraguay]. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 235 Numbers in France .. would have been heartily glad to see the Republic crushed by some able dictator.

2. A person exercising absolute authority of any kind or in any sphere; one who authoritatively prescribes a course of action or dictates what is to be done.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 The overmuch credit that hath been given unto authors in sciences, in making them dictators. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* III. ii, Say that you were the emperor of pleasures, The great dictator of fashions, for all Europe. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 4 He .. was usually stiled the great dictator of learning of the English nation. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 893 Arbitrators, who are sometimes called *Assessors*, sometimes *Dictators* of *Amends*. 1720 Swift *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 34 The dictators of behaviour, dress, and politeness. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 525 The medieval church of England stood before the self-willed dictator [Henry VIII]. 1892 F. Lawley *Pref. to Racing Life Ld. G. C. Bentinck* 7, I inquired who was now the Dictator of the Turf.

3. One who dictates to a writer.

1617 Minsheu, *Ductor in Ling.*, A Dictator, or inditer. 1721 Bailey, *Dictator*, he that tells another what to write. 1873 J. Raine *Lett. fr. N. Registers* Pref. 18 Marks of interest which delineate to a certain extent both the dictator and his amanuensis. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 759/1 Reminiscences .. dictated to a scribe and checked here and there by reference to documents in the dictator's possession.

4. *attrib.*

1885 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 22 Certainly these are not dictator times.

Dictatorate. [f. Dictator + -ate 1.] The office of a dictator.

1866 Carlyle *Inaug. Addr.* 179 Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate, or Dictatorate if you will let me name it so. 1868 Goldw. Smith in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 531/1 Cicero accepted and .. served under the dictatorate of Cæsar.

Dictatorial (diktătō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *dictātōri-us* of or belonging to a dictator + -al. So mod.F. *dictatorial* (adm. by Academy 1835).]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to a dictator.

1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* vii. 118 The whole Dictatorial Power within the City. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. vii. 119 He [Cæsar] was created Dictator .. and by his Dictatorial power declared himself Consul. 1795 *Ann. Reg.* Pref., The late metmorphosis of the [French] Republic into a dictatorial or military government. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxiv, Thou didst lay down With an atoning smile .. The dictatorial wreath. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 542 A captain who has been entrusted with dictatorial power.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; inclined to dictate or prescribe the actions of others; imperious; overbearing in to[illegible]

a 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 53 A dictatorial youth does envy draw. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 26 By violent measures, and a dictatorial behaviour. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1818 Miss Mitford in I. Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 36 He is .. very learned, very dictatorial, very knock-me-down. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 389 The dictatorial enunciation of his opinions.

Dictato·rialism. [f. prec. + -ism.] A dictatorial practice, mode of action, or system.

1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* I. v. 99 Under the sheltering dictatorialism of a paternal government. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* ii. 60 The ostentatious moralising and sententious dictatorialism of Jaques.

Dictato·rially, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a dictatorial manner; imperiously; with the tone or manner of authority.

a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 277 Lord Hardwicke still took the lead very dictatorially. 1832 *Examiner* 538/1 Why should the state dictatorially step in and forbid the transaction? 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy. & V.* I. 13 'You will come to-morrow', repeats Netta dictatorially.

Dictato·rialness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Dictatorial quality or manner; imperiousness.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Let.* 29 Oct. in Cross *Life* III. 294 A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness is observable. 1880 Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh *A. Dering* I. i. 18 'You never spoke to any one else!' .. adds Mary, with sisterly dictatorialness. 1888 *Times* 25 Dec. 3/2 The Cabinet crisis in Bulgaria has been brought about through the dictatorialness of M. Stambouloff.

†**Dictato·rian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dictātōri-us* of or belonging to a dictator + -an.] Of, proper to, or characteristic of, a dictator.

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 19 A kind of a dictatorian power is to be allowed to her. 1659 J. Harrington *Lawgiving* II. iii. (1700) 415 Samuel, distinguishing to perfection between Dictatorian and Royal Power. 1709 L. Milbourne *Melius Inq.* 6 Took all the power into his own hand, govern'd in the dictatorian way. 1711 Dennis *Reflect. on 'Ess. Criticism'* 2 While this little Author struts and affects the Dictatorian Air.

Dictatorily (di·ktătərili), *adv.* [f. Dictatory *a.* + -ly 2.] = Dictatorially.

1788 Burns *Let. to Clarinda* Sunday Noon (Globe) c. 383 They must also be so very dictatorily wise. 1867 *Hare's Guesses* 226 An academy will lay down laws dictatorily. 1890 J. C. Jeffery *J. Vraille* II. viii. 203 Ordering his 'daddee' about so dictatorily.

†**Dictatoring,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Dictator + -ing 1; cf. *tailoring, soldiering*.] Acting as dictator.

1644 J. Goodwin *Danger Fighting agst. God* 48 Diametrally bent against all dictatoring, and law-giving by men.

Dicta·tor-like, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Like or befitting a dictator.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc* 34 If they only took a Dictatorlike power. 1644 J. Goodwin *Danger Fighting agst. God* 47 Any ambitious or Dictator-like designe. 1680 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) I. 261 A Style and Language more Magisterical, Dictator-like.

B. *adv.* Like or after the manner of a dictator.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xlv. (1887) 293, I do not herein take vpon me dictatorlike to pronounce peremptorily. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. A v j a, Nor have wee Dictator-like obtruded our conceptions.

Dictatorship (diktē·tərʃip). [See -ship.]

1. The office or dignity of a dictator.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 176 Bicause he would not have the dictatorship, and the other the consulship. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 129 If any one were made Dictatour, he got most honour by it, that layd downe his Dictatourship soonest. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 167 They advised him [Leicester] also to a too hasty .. hope of the Dictatorship, after the Example of the Prince of Aurange. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 331 Attilius-Regulus, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship. 1835 Alison *Hist. Europe* III. xv. § 59. 323 A dictatorship is the last step in the despair of nations. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. 446 A dictatorship is the most natural government for seasons of extraordinary peril, when there appears a man fit to wield it.

2. Absolute authority in any sphere.

16.. Dryden (J.), This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 9 Where an author .. assumes an air of sovereignty and dictatorship. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Dec., The whole movement was an attempt to set up an illegal dictatorship in the Church. 1892 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 100 His [Dryden's] literary dictatorship .. remained unshaken.

attrib. 1839 *Times* 4 July, The House .. rejected the first, or dictatorship clause of the bill.

†**Dicta·tory,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 6 **-oury.** [a. OF. *dictatorie, -urie* (Bersuire's transl. of Livy, 14th c. in Godef.), f. L. *dictātor*.] Dictatorship.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. (1822) 151 The Faderis .. thocht expedient to gif the empire and dictatoury to ane man of mair soft ingine.

Dictatory (di·ktătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *dictātōri-us*, f. *dictātōr-em* Dictator. Cf. OF. *dictatoire*, Sp. *dictatorio*.] = Dictatorial.

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Our English .. will not easily finde servile letters anow to spell such a dictatorie presumption. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 52/2 The three dictatory nations, to whom Europe must bow. 1863 M. Lemon *Wait for End* xviii. (1866) 223 A solemn dictatory letter. 1872 De Morgan *Budget of Paradoxes* 378 When he obtrudes his office in a dictatory manner.

Dictatress (diktē·trés). [f. Dictator + -ess. Cf. next.] A female dictator. *lit.* and *fig.*

1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 1 Vanity was the universal dictatress. 1809 Byron *Bards & Rev.* li, Earth's chief dictatress, ocean's lovely queen. 1817 Scott *Napoleon* lxxvi, Paris .. the dictatress .. of taste .. to .. Europe. 1894 Helps *Ivan De Biron* v. vi. 290 She was a dictatress in all matters that related to the dress, scenery, and general arrangements.

Dictatrix (diktē·triks). [a. L. *dictātrix*, fem. of *dictātor*: see -TRIX. In F. *dictatrice*.] A female dictator: = prec.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dictatrix*, a woman commanding things to be don. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 42 The Church of Rome which is the great dictatrix of dogmaticall resolutions. 1789 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 206 A Dictatrix on the seas. 1848 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. II. ix, Mrs. Primmins .. housekeeper, and tyrannical dictatrix of the whole establishment.

Dictature (diktē·tiŭr). [ad. L. *dictātūra* the office of a DICTATOR: see -URE. Cf. F. *dictature* (15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*).]

1. = DICTATORSHIP.

1543 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 84 The other who in the dictature had been secretarie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 29. 40 What strange resolution it was in Lucius Scylla, to resign his Dictature. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 10 Autors, who have usurp't a kind of Dictature in Sciences. *c* 1810 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* II. 152, I can't see .. why love should await dear good Harriet's dictature! 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 413 A temporal dictature took the place of the former .. combination of the spiritual and temporal powers. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 101 Choosing the rule of few, but wise and good, Rather than mob-dictature.

2. A collective body of dictators.

1759 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg* 203/2 An imperial decree of commission was carried to the dictature against that resolution. 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 435 Nine individuals were chosen out of it to form a Dictature.

† Dic·tory. *Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *dictōrium* a witty saying, bon-mot, in sense associated with L. *dictum*, but in form like Gr. *δεικτήριον* a place for showing, a pulpit.] A witty saying.

1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. v. v. 589 In a publike auditory .. I did heap up all the dicteries I could against women, but now recant.

Dictical, var. form of DEICTICAL, *Obs.*

Diction (dik·ʃən). [a. F. *diction* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *dictiōn-em* saying, diction, mode of expression; in late L., a word; n. of action from *dīcĕre* to say.

Apparently not in English Dictionaries before Johnson.]

† 1. A word. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* I. (1877) 136 Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called *Synalephe*, it seemeth in maner no more but one diction. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 17 The quhilkis culd nocht be translatit in oure Scottis langage, as .. pretours, tribuns, and mony vthir romane dictions. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* Liv a, Dictions, syllables, letters, numbers. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* I. xxv. 99 In Dictions are first to be consider'd their Etymology and Conjugation, and then their Synonymy and Homonymy, and Acception Words.

† 2. A phrase, locution, mode of speech. *Obs.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 425 (R.) We are not wont to require the dictions of the New Testament .. to be tryed by Attical heathen Greek writers. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 P 7 An easy Flow of Words, without being distracted (as we often are who read much) in the choice of Dictions and Phrases.

† 3. Expression of ideas in words; speech; verbal description. *Obs.*

(In Shakspere in an intentionally Euphuistic passage.)

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 Now, for the out-side of it .. which is words, or .. Diction. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 123 To make true diction of him, his semblable is his mirror.

4. The manner in which anything is expressed in words; choice or selection of words and phrases; wording; verbal style: **a.** of writings.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 496 The first beauty of an Epick poem consists in diction, that is, in the choice of words and harmony of numbers. 1709 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 7 May, It would be very kind in you to observe any deficiencies in the diction or numbers [of my translation]. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 201 Sir Thomas Brown .. was remarkably fond of Anglo-Latin diction. 1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 368 Almost all fancy the diction makes the poet. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 195 A grace and accuracy of diction worthy of the scholarship for which the exiled chief .. was renowned. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 69 It is, I think, impossible to maintain that the diction of poetry should be simply that of common life.

b. of speech or oratory.

1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 5 Elocution: By which they always meant, what we call, Diction; which consists in suiting our Words to our Ideas, and the Stile to the Subject. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 P 8 The celebrated orator renowned equally for the .. elegance of his diction, and the acuteness of his wit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 134 Tyrconnel .. with his usual energy of diction, invoked on himself all the vengeance of heaven if the report was not a cursed, a blasted, a confounded lie. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 208 My mother .. resolved that I should learn absolute accuracy of diction and precision of accent in prose.

Dictionarial, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *dictiōnārium* DICTIONARY + -AL I. 3.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dictionary; lexicographical.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) p. viii, As every subject is placed by itself the chain of reading is not broke through, as it is in the dictionarial and some other methods.

† Dictionarian. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] The maker of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

1846 WORCESTER cites DR. DAWSON.

† Dictionarist. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -IST.] The maker of a dictionary.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. 238 One of the Dictionarists aforenamed [viz. Budæus, Crispinus] quotes the place.

Dictionary (di·kʃənări). [ad. med.L. *dictiōnārium* or *dictiōnārius* (sc. *liber*) lit. 'a repertory of *dictiōnēs*, phrases or words' (see DICTION) in F. *dictionnaire* (R. Estienne 1539), It. *dizionario*, Sp. *diccionario*.]

1. A book dealing with the individual words of a language (or certain specified classes of them), so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification, and use, their synonyms, derivation, and history, or at least some of these facts: for convenience of reference, the words are arranged in some stated order, now, in most languages, alphabetical; and in larger dictionaries the information given is illustrated by quotations from literature; a word-book, vocabulary, or lexicon.

Dictionaries proper are of two kinds: those in which the meanings of the words of one language or dialect are given in another (or, in a polyglot dictionary, in two or more languages), and those in which the words of a language are treated and illustrated in this language itself. The former were the earlier.

Dictionarius was used *c* 1225 by Joannes de Garlandia, a native of England, as the title of a collection of Latin vocables, arranged according to their subjects, in sentences, for the use of learners; e.g.

'In horto magistri Johannis sunt herbe scilicet iste: salvia, petroselinum, dictamnus, ysopus, celidonia, feniculus, piret[r]um, columbina, rosa, lilium, et viola; et a latere crescit urtica, carduus, et saliunca.'

In the following century Peter Berchorius (died Paris, 1362) wrote a *Dictionarium morale utriusque Testamenti*, consisting of moralizations on the chief words of the Vulgate for the use of students in theology. In 1538 Sir Thomas Elyot published his Latin-English 'Dictionary'; and in 1556 J. Withals published 'A shorte dictionarie for yonge beginners' in English and Latin, in which the words were arranged not alphabetically, but under subject-headings, e.g. 'the names of Byrdes, Byrdes of the Water, Byrdes about the house, as cockes, hennes, etc., of Bees, Flies, and others,' etc. In 1539 R. Estienne published his *Dictionaire Francois-latin*. Dictionaries (so entitled) of English and various modern languages appeared in England from 1547 onward; in the 17th c. the name was gradually extended to works explaining English words, only 'hard words' being admitted into the earliest English Dictionaries.

Vocabulary is now generally limited to a smaller and less comprehensive collection of words, or to a word-book of technical, or specific terms. *Lexicon* is the name usually given to dictionaries of Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic, and some other literary languages.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 And so Peter Bercharius in his dictionary describeth it. 1538 (*title*), The Dictionary of syr Thomas Eliot knyght. — *Preface* A ij *bk.*, About a yere passed I beganne a Dictionarie, declaryng latine by englishe. 1547 SALESBURY (*title*), A Dictionarie in Englyshe and Welshe, moche necessary to all such Welshemen as will spedly lerne the Englyshe tongue. 1556 WITHALS *Shorte Dictionarie* (1568) *Colophon*: ¶ Thus endeth this Dictionarie, very necessary for children: compiled by J. Withals. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 27 As the Grammer booke be euer in the Scholers hand, and also vsed of him, as a Dictionarie, for euerie present vse. 1580 J. BARET (*title*), An Alvearie or Quadruple Dictionarie, containing foure sundrie tongues: namelie English, Latine, Greeke, and French. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 42 His Lordship of Winchester is a great Clarke, for he hath translated his Dictionarie, called Co[o]pers Dictionarie verbatim out of Robert Stephanus his Thesaurus, and ilfauored to, they say. 1598 FLORIO (*title*), A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious, and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English, collected by Iohn Florio. *c* 1616 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii, A..disease..they call lycanthropia. *Pes.* What's that? I need a dictionary to't. 1623 H. COCKERAM (*title*), The English Dictionarie: or an Interpreter of hard English Words. 1656 T. BLOUNT (*title*), Glossographia or a Dictionary Interpreting all such Hard Words .. as are now used in our refined English Tongue. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. vii. (1845) 322 A man must have .. learn'd an Hebrew Grammar, and turn'd over Buxtorf's, Schindler's, and other Dictionaries. 1721 N. BAILEY (*title*), An Universal Etymological English Dictionary. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 129 All the major's words are not to be found in a dictionary. 1755 JOHNSON *Dictionary* Preface P 3, I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the English language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected. 1849 *Lond. Jrnl.* 12 May 149 Morrison mentions a dictionary in the Chinese language of 40,000 hieroglyphical characters, as having been compiled 1100 years before Christ. 1857 TRENCH *On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries* 4 A Dictionary, according to that idea of it which seems to be alone capable of being logically maintained, is an inventory of the language. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Books* Wks. (Bohn) III. 87 Neither is a dictionary a bad book to read .. it is full of suggestion,—the raw material of possible poems and histories. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 181 A dictionary is not merely a home for living words; it is a hospital for the sick; it is a cemetery for the dead.

† b. *fig.* The vocabulary or whole list of words used or admitted by any one. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 58 If I may vse that tearme vnder correction of M. Heskins dictionarie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 41 Not only in the dictionary of man, but the subtiler vocabulary of Satan. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. Wks. 1883 XI. 197, I much enlarged my dictionary; and when I went next to court, was able to understand many things the king spoke.

2. By extension: A book of information or reference on any subject or branch of knowledge, the items of which are arranged in alphabetical order; an alphabetical encyclopædia: as a Dictionary of *Architecture, Biography, Geography,* of *the Bible,* of *Christian Antiquities,* of *Dates,* etc.

(Here the essential sense 'word-book' is supplanted by the accidental one of 'reference book in alphabetical order' arising out of the alphabetical arrangement used in modern word-books.)

1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* I. ii, I have composed a dictionary, in which He is instructed how, when, and to whom, To be proud or humble. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 P 2 The story .. which I have since found related in my historical dictionary. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 299 Minutiæ ought to be collected by annalists, or in some kind of dictionaries where one might find them at need.

b. *fig.* A person or thing regarded as a repository of knowledge, convenient for consultation.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. Pref 7 A system may be considered as a dictionary in the study of nature. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 181 Life is our dictionary. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 180 Burnet was eminently qualified to be of use as a living dictionary of British affairs. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 359 Mr. Edwards is a perfect walking dictionary concerning all matters connected with sport and travel in the interior of South Africa.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dictionary English, order, phraseology, word; dictionary-maker, -making, -writer, -writing; dictionary-tutored,* adj.; **dictionary-monger,** one who deals much with dictionaries; **dictionary-proof** *a.*, proof against the informing influence of a dictionary.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* A iv, I would not .. be taken (or rather mistaken) for a Dictionary-tutred Linguist. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ded. A iij, This Work of Dictionary-making, for the polishing of their Language. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xii. Wks. 1883 XI. 355 Writers of travels, like dictionary-makers, are sunk into oblivion by the weight and bulk of those who come last, and therefore lie uppermost. 1742 ARBUTHNOT & POPE, etc., *Note on Dunciad* IV. 231 The first [Suidas] a dictionary-writer, a collector of impertinent facts and barbarous words. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* ii, Dictionary writing was at that time much in fashion. 1806 *Oracle* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1807) X. 43 The dictionary-monger in the *Blind Bargain.* 1818 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 27 After the fashion of certain dictionary-mongers who ring the changes upon two words. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 122 Grose .. was even dictionary-proof. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VII. iii. (1849) 318 Miss Beeny was an endless woman with her dictionary phraseology. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, He .. calls many things by their mere dictionary names. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* I. 1 His fine dictionary words and laboured expletives. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 100 Trying to speak dictionary English. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 97 Did anybody, even a dictionary-maker, really fancy that the last three letters of 'neighbour' had anything in common with the last three letters of 'honour'?

Hence **Dictionaryless** *a.*, without a dictionary.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 317 Battling, grammarless and dictionaryless, with a work in a strange idiom.

Dictionee·r. *nonce-wd.* [f. DICTION + -EER; cf. *auctioneer.*] One who makes it his business to criticize diction or style in language. (*contemptuous.*)

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 557 Taking a high tone against the decision of the 'dictioneers' generally.

† Dic·titate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dictitāre* to say often or emphatically, freq. of *dictāre*: see DICTATE.] *trans.* To declare.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Doggr* 44 No doubt the old man did dictitate thinges, the knowledge wherof would haue beautified all happy wits.

† Dic·tour. *Obs. rare* −1. [a. Anglo-Fr. **dictour* = OF. *dicteor, diteor*, author, dictator, arbiter:—L. *dictātōr-em*: see DICTATOR.] (?) A spokesman.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 712 Syr Mordrede .. Salle be thy dictour, my dere, to doo whatte the lykes.

‖ Dictum (di·ktŭm). Pl. **dicta, dictums.** [L. *dictum* thing said, saying, word, f. *dict-us*, pa. pple. of *dīcĕre* to say.] A saying or utterance: sometimes used with emphasis upon the fact that it is a mere saying; but oftener with the implication of a formal pronouncement claiming or carrying some authority. (In the latter case probably transferred from the legal use in b.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dictum* (Lat.) a Word, a Saying, a Proverb; an Order or Command. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 542 This dictum carries the more weight with it, as it comes from a man whose sentiments, respecting sectaries, may be inferred from the following passage. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 947/1 The above quoted sentence is a dictum of Johnson's after reading these several opinions. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 452 He concludes his remarks, or rather *dicta* upon this topic, with the following passage. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 365 We will not take for our guide the dictum of any professor in the art. 1828 COMBE *Const. Man* ii. (1835) 66 The collective dicta of the highest minds illuminated by the greatest knowledge. 1861 *Court Life at Naples* II. 148 His dictums were not regarded with the same awe to which he had been used. 1874 HELPS *Social Press.* viii. 104, I will .. allow Milverton's dicta to pass unquestioned.

b. In *Law*, An expression of opinion by a judge on matter of law, which is not the formal resolution or determination of a court.

1776 BURROW *Reports* IV. 2294 He intimated that long contrary Usage ought to go a great way towards overturning any old *Dictum.* 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 62 Against these authorities may be adduced the solitary dictum of Lord Rosslyn, who, in *Walker* v. *Denne* doubted whether there was any equity between the real and personal representatives. *Ibid.* 299 The doctrine appears to rest solely on the *dicta* of the Lords Commissioners. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 215 The dicta of judges concerning privilege of Parliament have been very conflicting. 1892 *Law Jrnl.* Notes of Cases XXVII 4/2 The

statement in Maure v. Harrison that he is so entitled is a *dictum* only, and cannot be supported.

c. A thing that is generally said; a current saying; a maxim or saw.

1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1852) II. 110/2 Of all false and foolish *dicta*, the most trite and the most absurd is that which asserts that the Judge is counsel for the prisoner. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* v. xi. § 5 The popular dictum, that people understand their own interests better..than government does, or can be expected to do. 1859 — *Liberty* ii. 52 The *dictum* that truth always triumphs. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 36 The famous dictum that 'the natural state of man is a war of all men against all men.'

†d. In old Logic, the statement in a modal proposition.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* I. xxviii. 113 Modal Enunciation consists of a Dictum and Mood: The Dictum of which is as it were the Subject, and the Mood the Predicate. 'It is necessary that God be good' that is, *Deum esse bonum*; the Dictum is, *that God be good* the Mode, *Necessary*.

e. In some historical and other phrases:

Dictum of Kenilworth, an award made in 1266 between King Henry III and the barons who had taken arms against him. *Dictum of Aristotle, dictum de omni et (de) nullo* i.e. 'concerning every and none', the name given by the Schoolmen to the canon of direct syllogism, given by Aristotle (*λέγομεν δὲ τὸ κατὰ παντὸς κατηγορεῖσθαι..καὶ τὸ κατὰ μηδενὸς, An. Pr.* I. i.): see quots. *Obiter dictum*: see Obiter.

1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., *Dictum de Kenelworth* was an Edict or Award between Henry III and all those Barons ..who had been in Armes against him. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* II. viii. 32 If the Dictum of All and None be Paraphrastically propounded. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1763) I. 233 Knights and esquires, says the dictum of Kenelworth, who were robbers, if they have no land, shall pay the half of their goods. 1827 Whately *Logic* 38 The object of Aristotle's dictum is precisely analogous. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. v. § 3 These views..are the basis of the celebrated *dictum de omni et nullo*. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 187 The famous Dictum of Aristotle, usually called the *Dictum de omni et nullo*, that whatever is predicated (affirmed or denied) universally of any Class (i.e. of any whole), may be also predicated of any part of that Class.

Dictyogen (di·ktiǫdʒen, diktəi·ǫdʒen). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *δίκτυο-ν* net + *-γενης* born, produced: see -gen[1]. Formed to match *Endogen*, *Exogen*, and other terms of the same classification.]

The name applied by Lindley to those plants which have a monocotyledonous embryo, and reticulated leaf-veins (in the latter respect resembling the Dicotyledons).

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingdom* 4 The separation by me of Endogens into 1. Endogens proper, and 2. Dictyogens. 1855 — in *Circ. Sc., Botany* 184 Dictyogens are Endogens, but with the peculiarity that the root is exactly like Exogens without concentric circles, and the leaves fall off the stem by a clean fracture, just as in that class. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 39. 52 Dictyogens are supposed to approach Exogens in their leaves and in the arrangement of their tissues, but their embryo and the development of their wood are distinctly monocotyledonous. 1860 J. Darby *Bot. Southern States* 600 Dictyogens, monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, as smilax and trillium.

Hence **Dictyo·genous** *a.*, belonging to this group of plants.

Dicy·an-, dicy·ano-. *Chem.* [f. Di-[2] + Cyan(o-.] Combined with two equivalents of the radical cyanogen, CN, replacing two of hydrogen, chlorine, etc. (See Cyan- 2.)

Dicyanide (dəisəi·ənəid). *Chem.* [f. Di-[2] + Cyanide.] A compound containing two equivalents of cyanogen (CN) united to an element or dyad radical, as *mercuric dicyanide* $Hg(CN)_2$.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 221 Dicyanide and tricyanide of iron have not yet been obtained in very definite form.

Dicya·nogen. *Chem.* See Di-[2] and Cyanogen. Cyanogen in the free form.

Dicycle (dəi·sik'l). [f. Di-[2] + Gr. *κύκλος* wheel, Cycle. (A more regularly formed word than the hybrid *bicycle*.)] The name given to a form of velocipede in which the two wheels are parallel to each other, instead of being in the same line as in a bicycle.

[1870 *Belgravia* Feb. 441 *Bi*cycle should be either *di*cycle ..or *bi*rota.] 1887 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Jan. 14/1 They will exhibit..a new tricycle, a new bicycle, and a dicycle on the lines of the 'Otto.' 1892 *Cycl. Tour. Club Handbk.* 49 'Otto' and other Dicycles, same rate as Tricycles.

Hence **Di·cyclist**, one who rides a dicycle.

1887 *Bicycling News* 11 June 145/1.

Dicynodont (dəisi·nǒdǫnt), *sb.* and *a. Palæont.* [*mod.* f. Gr. δι- two + *κυν-* dog + *ὀδοντ-* tooth.] A fossil reptile characterized by the absence of all teeth except two long canines in the upper jaw. b. *adj.* Having this character.

The typical genus is *Dicynodon*, order *Dicynodontia*.

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 97/2, I have called them 'Dicynodonts', from their dentition being reduced to one long and large canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvi 292 The Dicynodont reptiles from the red sandstones of South Africa.

Hence **Dicynodo·ntian** *a.*

1873 Huxley *Critiques & Addresses* ix. 213 The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, Dicynodontian, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 162 The evidences of this most singular dicynodontian family of reptiles have hitherto been found only in South Africa.

Did, past tense of Do *v.*, q.v.

‖ **Didache** (di dăkī). English form of Gr. *διδαχή* teaching, first word of the title *Διδαχὴ τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων* Teaching of the twelve apostles, the name of a Christian treatise of the beginning of the second century. Hence **Di·dachist, Didacho·grapher,** the writer or compiler of the *Didache*.

1885 Schaff in *Jrnl. Soc. Bibl. Lit.* June & Dec. 3 The great interest and significance of the Didache consists in filling the gap between the Apostolic age and the Church of the second century. *Ibid.* 6 The Didachographer seems also to have some slight acquaintance with Luke and Acts and some epistles of Paul. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 141 This would give about A.D. 120, as the latest date at which the Didache could have been published. 1891 F. H. Chase *Lord's Prayer in Early Church*, Against this correction either of the text of the Didaché or of the Didachist's report of his original.

Didactic (didæ·ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *διδακτικ-ός* apt at teaching, f. *διδάσκειν* to teach. Cf. F. *didactique* (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. *adj.* Having the character or manner of a teacher or instructor; characterized by giving instruction; having the giving of instruction as its aim or object; instructive, preceptive.

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 54 Must I be didactick to initiate this art? 1661 Worthington *To Hartlib* xvi. (T), Finding in himself a great promptness in such didactic work. 1756 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iii. 101 A poem of that species, for which our author's genius was particularly turned, the didactic and the moral. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 682 The dullest of all possible didactic and moral poetry. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 A permanent foundation of his [Hobbes'] fame remains in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 130 Polybius..is too didactic—seldom adorning a tale but always ready to point a moral. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* viii. (ed. 2) 226, I do not mean that sermons addressed to Christian people should be simply didactic.

absol. 1754 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 90 ₱6 Both [Eloquence and Poetry]..have occasionally strengthened themselves with Insertions of the Didactic.

B. *sb.* †1. A didactic author or treatise. *Obs.*

1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 To search what many modern Januas and Didactics..have projected, my inclination leads me not. 1835 Southey *Doctor* III. 162 Acknowledged in the oldest didactics upon this subject.

2. *pl.* **Didactics** [see -ics]: The science or art of teaching.

1846 Worcester cites *Biblical Repos.* 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I Poems 1890 VI. 38 Didactics, driven Against the heels of what the master said. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 412 Life is rather a subject of wonder, than of didactics. 1881 J. G. Fitch *Lect. Teach* ii. 36 The art of teaching, or Didactics as we may for convenience call it, falls under two heads.

Dida·ctical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of instructive natnre or tendency; = Didactic.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Didacticall*, full of doctrine or instruction. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 382 Amongst the Didacticall or Doctrinall Books. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 255 Never any man labour'd more at the didactical Art, or the Art of teaching than he did.

Hence **Didactica·lity,** didactic quality.

1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) I. 230 For a like reason of didacticality..Wieland could affect me nothing.

Didactically (didæ·ktikăli), *adv.* [f. Didactical + -ly[2].] In a didactic manner; in the form or with the purpose of giving instruction.

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Answ. Cdl. Perron* 50 (L.) Books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or didactically. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess* (1862) 226, I will give it not didactically but wrapped up. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* xi. (1870) 436 He might have done this didactically, or by way of narrative.

Didactician (didæktiʃăn). [f. Didactic + -ian: cf. *tactician*, etc.] One who follows a didactic method, a didactic writer; one who writes with the aim of instructing.

1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* (1887) 100 He [M. Arnold] thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere didactician ever could be.

Didacticism (didæ·ktisiz'm). [f. Didactic *a.* + -ism.] The practice or quality of being didactic or aiming at the conveyance of instruction.

1841 Carlyle in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I. viii. 223 Harriet Martineau full of didacticism. *a* 1849 Poe *Longfellow Wks.* 1864 III. 365 Didacticism is the prevalent tone of his song. 1888 *Spectator* 28 July 1036/1 The hardly veiled didacticism of novels like those of Miss Edgeworth.

Didacticity (didæktisĭti). *rare*[−1]. [f. Didactic *a.* + -ity.] Didactic quality.

1827–48 Hare *Guesses* Ser II. (1874) 362 The German professors, of whose uninterrupted didacticity their literature bears too many marks.

Didactive (didæ·ktiv), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *διδακτ-ός* taught, or that can be taught + -ive: after words from L. like *act-ive*.] = Didactic.

1721 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 258 The way of form and method, the didactive or preceptive manner. 1768 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 168/2 Either drily didactive..or triflingly volatile. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 330 So enchanted was the didactive muse with the verses. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schm.*, He is under the restraint of a formal or didactive hypocrisy in company, as a clergyman is under a moral one.

Didactyl, -yle (dəidæ·ktil), *a. Zool.* [f. Di-[2] + Gr. *δάκτυλ-ος* finger: cf. Gr. *διδάκτυλ-ος* of two fingers.] Having two fingers, toes, or claws.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 157 Didactyle claws. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 676 The generality of insects have a didactyle or tridactyle hand or foot. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 600 This last pair [of legs] being didactyle. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 74/2 The toes in the didactyle ostrich have respectively four and five phalanges. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks in Geol. Field* 256 The bovine foot..its didactyl structure.

Didactylous (dəidæ·ktiləs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = prec.

1828 in Webster. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 51 The foot is reduced to the didactylous condition. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 297 The palps are large, terminated by a didactylous hand, or chela.

Didal(l, obs. ff. Didle.

Didapper (dəi·dæ pəɹ). Forms: 5 **dydoppar,** 6–7 **dydopper,** 7 **didopper, dydapper, dy-dapper,** 6–9 **diedapper,** 6– **didapper.** [A reduced form of Dive-dapper, in same sense.]

1. A small diving water-fowl; = Dabchick.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/1 Dydoppar, watyr byrde. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Collimbris*, the birde called a Douker, or Didapper. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Somorgujo*, ducking, diuing, a diedapper. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 775 The nimble Teal, the Mallard strong in flight, The Di-dapper, the Plover and the Snight. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. (1651) 67 All fenny Fowl..as Ducks..Didappers, Waterhens. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 11 One while up, and another while down, like a Didapper. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 142 Daws, chickens, coots, wrens, ducks and didappers. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 216 From its diving propensities this bird [little grebe] is called Diver (Renfrew); Diedapper (Dorset, Hants, Norfolk); Divedapper, or Divedop (Lincolnshire); Divy duck (Norfolk); Dive an' dop (Norfolk).

2. Applied ludicrously to a person.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 3 Such dydoppers must be taken vp, els theile not stick to check the king. 1612 R. Carpenter *Soules Sent.* 20 Thou art a Didapper peering vp and downe in a moment. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art Sinking* 83 The didappers are authors, that keep themselves long out of sight, under water, and come up now and then, where you least expected them. 1852 Colton *Lacon* I. 163 Wilkes was one of those didappers, whom, if you had stripped naked, and thrown over Westminster bridge, you might have met on the very next day, with..a laced coat upon his back, and money in his pocket.

Didascalic (didăskæ·lik), *a.* [ad. L. *didascalic-us*, a. Gr. *διδασκαλικός* fit for teaching, instructive, f. *διδάσκαλος* teacher, f. *διδάσκειν* to teach.] Of the nature of a teacher or of instruction; didactic; pertaining to a teacher. Hence **Didasca·lics** *sb. pl.*: = Didactics.

1609 R. Barnerd *Faithf. Sheph.* 42 This of some is called the Didascalike or Doctrinall part of a Sermon. 1638 A. Symson in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxii. II. 94 This is a Didascalic Psalm, wherein David teacheth sinners to repent by his doctrine. 1718 Prior *Solomon* Pref., Under what species it may be comprehended, whether didascalic or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. 1813 T. Busby (*title*), Lucretius' Nature of Things, a Didascalic Poem. 1833 Lytton *England & Eng.* IV. iv, They have no toleration for the didascalic affectations in which academicians delight. 1866 *Elgin & Cathedral Guide* I. 110 The didascalic power of the drama.

So **Dida·scalar** *a.*, of or pertaining to a teacher, didactic; *nonce-wd.*

a 1846 Worcester cites Bulwer for *Didascalar.* *a* 1873 Lytton *Ken. Chillingly* ix, Give off chaffing..said Bob, lowering the didascular intonations of his voice.

Dida·scaly. *Gr. Antiq.* [mod. ad. Gr. *διδασκαλία* instruction, teaching; in pl. as in quot. So mod.F. *didascalie.*] In *pl.* The Catalogues of the ancient Greek Dramas, with their writers, dates, etc., such as were compiled by Aristotle and others.

1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* vi. (1887) 79 Did not they give to melopoeia, choregraphy, and the sundry forms of didascalies [*printed* -ics], the precedence of all other matters, civil and military? 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. (1862) VI. 26 The first, second and third [tetralogies] are specified in the Didaskalies or Theatrical Records.

Didder (di·dəɹ), *v.* Now only *dial.* Forms: 4 **diddir,** 5 **didir, dyder, dedir, -ur,** 6 **dydder,** 7– **didder.** See also Dither. [Found in the 14th c. related to Daider and Dodder; the form in all being frequentative as in *totter, flutter*, etc.

It is not certain whether they belong to an ablaut stem *did, dad, dod* (*dud*), or whether they are entirely onomatopœic, *didder* e.g. being a natural imitation of tremulous motion, and *dadder, dudder, dodder*, variations expressing clumsier or heavier forms of it. *Didder* is chiefly northern; Dither, which appears later, is also midl. and southern, the *ther* arising out of *-der* as in *father, mother, hither*, etc.]

intr. To tremble, quake, shake, shiver.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 264 Cald [*frigus*] .. þat makis wrechis ful chel to diddir. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxv, Dyntus gerut him to dedur. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 2 My flesshe dyderis & daris for doute of my dede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that tayle. *c* 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttil Hous* 118 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles, and luskysh strong knaues, Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their staues. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xx. 167 Diddering and shivering his Chaps, as Apes use to do. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, To didder (shiver with cold), *algeo.* 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 34, I quite didderd for fear. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Didder*, to shiver, to tremble.

Hence **Di·ddering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/1 Dyderynge for colde, *frigitus.* 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 18 By his extraordinary chattering and diddering, one half of his Teeth dropt out. 1785 Hutton *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 347 Her knocking knees, and diddering teeth melted my heart. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Didderin'-girse*, quaking grass.

Diddest, rare f. *didst*, 2nd sing. pa. t. of Do *v.*

Diddle (di·d'l), *v.*[1] *colloq.* or *dial.* [app. a parallel form to DIDDER, the formative suffixes -LE and -ER being somewhat akin in their force, though the former is more strictly diminutival. Cf. DADDLE, DAIDLE; there are evident analogies both of form and sense between *didder, dadder, diddle, daddle.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To walk unsteadily, as a child; to toddle; = DADDLE. *Obs.*

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. iv. (1660) 3 And when his forward strength began to bloom, To see him diddle up and down the Room!

2. *intr.* To move from side to side by jerks; to shake, quiver.

1786 BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan* iii, Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle; Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 60 You .. wi' your clarion, flute, an' fiddle, Will gar their southern heart-strings diddle. 1835 D. WEBSTER in *Harp Renfrewsh.* Ser. II. (1873) 154 Wi fiddling and diddling and dancing The house was in perfect uproar.

3. *trans.* To jerk from side to side.

1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 173 A fiddler diddling his elbock at the chimney side.

Di·ddle, *v.*[2] [app. onomatopœic, representing the effect of singing, without uttering connected words. Dialectally *deedle* and *doodle* are used in a similar sense.] *trans.* To sing without distinct utterance of words.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. vi. 3 So all sung diff'rent Tunes and Graces, Such as they us'd to lull and diddle To froward Infants in the Cradle.

Diddle (di·d'l), *v.*[3] *colloq.* [A recent word, of obscure origin.

It is possible that sense 1 was transferred from DIDDLE *v.*[1], and was the source of the name DIDDLER, and that sense 2 was a back-formation from that word. Sense 2 might however, as far as form and meaning go, be related to OE. *dīdrian, dydrian* to deceive, delude (cf. what is said of the suffixes *-er* and *-le*, under DIDDLE *v.*[1]); but there is an interval of eight or nine centuries between the known occurrences of the words. It is worthy of note also that *doodle* occurs in the sense 'to befool', and that *doodle* sb. 'simpleton, noodle' goes back to *c* 1600.]

1. 'To waste time in the merest trifling' (Forby *a* 1825). Hence *To diddle away*: to trifle away (time), to waste in a trifling manner.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 250 A day diddled away, and nothing to show for it! 1829 *Ibid.* 17 Feb., I was at the Court, where there was little to do, but it diddled away my time till two.

2. *trans.* a. To cheat or swindle; to victimize; to 'do'. b. To do for, undo, ruin; to kill.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 127 That flashy captain .. may lay all London under contribution..but he can't diddle me. 1809 *European Mag.* LX. 19 We shall soon find ourselves completely diddled and undone. 1810 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* iv. (1822) 22 O Fusbos, Fusbos, I am diddled quite [*He dies*]. 1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Letters* (1894) I. 111 He..exclaimed, 'Then you are diddled!' Think of the effect of this slang upon incroyable ears! 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xvii, Poor Tom was .. Full flash, all fancy, until fairly diddled. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvii, I suppose we diddled at least a hundred men. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 145 The labourer .. invariably finds himself at the end of the week victimised, or, to use a more expressive, though not so genteel a term, diddled, to a heart-rending extent. 1879 *Public Opinion* 12 July 42 He may diddle his tradesmen.

b. *To diddle out of*: to do out of, swindle out of.

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Mar., I am diddled out of a day all the same. 1833 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 285 What a cheap book is the last Hogarth you sent me! I am pleased now that Hunt diddled me out of the old one. 1886 A. GRIFFITHS *Pauper Peer* i, You were robbed, euchred, diddled out of fifty thousand pounds.

Hence **Di·ddling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1849 POE *Diddling* Wks. 1864 IV. 268 Diddling, rightly considered, is a compound, of which the ingredients are minuteness, interest, perseverance, ingenuity, audacity, nonchalance, originality, impertinence and grin. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/3 No Interference with the Diddling of the Public.

Di·ddle, *sb. slang* and *vulgar.* [Three different words: cf. prec. vbs.]

1. The sound of the fiddle; cf. next.

1806 J. TRAIN *Poet. Reveries* (Jam.), In their ears it is a diddle Like the sounding of a fiddle.

2. A swindle, a deception.

1885 *Punch* 5 Sept. 110 (Farmer) And something whispered me—in diction chaste—It's all a diddle!

3. A slang name for gin, and in U.S. for liquor generally. Hence **diddle-cove** (*slang*), a keeper of a gin or spirit shop.

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd, Diddle*, Geneva. 1725 *New Cant Dict., Diddle*, the Cant Word for *Geneva*. 1858 MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* III. i. 252 (Farmer) And there's a first-rate 'diddle-cove' keeps a gin-shop there.

Diddle- in comb. [Connected with DIDDLE *v.*[1], *v.*[3]] **Diddle-daddle,** 'stuff and nonsense', 'fiddle-faddle': cf. *tittle-tattle.* **Diddle-dee,** a name for the shrub *Empetrum rubrum* in the Falkland Islands. **Diddle-diddle,** used to denote the sound of a fiddle, or the action of playing it. **Diddledum** (in 6 -dome), used contemptuously for, or in reference to, something trifling.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 741 What blunderar is yonder, that playth didil diddil He fyndith fals mesuris out of his fonde fiddill. 1599 BRETON *Dreame Strange Effects* 17 When thou findest a foole for thy diet, feede him with a Dish of Diddledomes, for I have done with thee. *c* 1670 (*title of song*), 'Diddle-diddle, or the kind country lovers' 1778 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., *Mrs. Thrale.* Come, let us have done now with all this diddle-daddle. 1797 CANNING, etc. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 5. 19 Reason, philosophy, 'fiddle-dum diddledum'. 18.. *Nursery Rime*, Hey! diddle diddle! The cat and the fiddle. 1847 SIR J. C. ROSS *Voy. S. Seas* II. 249 A roaring fire of 'diddle-dee' ready to cook our supper. 1893 *Times* 27 May 14/1 The open country [Falkland Islands] is clothed with short scrub called diddle-dee (*Empetrum rubrum*).

Diddler (di·dlər). [Of obscure origin.

Found first in the name of 'Jeremy Diddler', the chief character in Kenney's farce, 'Raising the Wind', brought out in 1803. The name was of course intended to be contemptuous and ludicrous, and it seems probable that it was formed on DIDDLE *v.*[3] sense 1, or on the first element of the earlier *diddle-daddle, diddle-dum* (see DIDDLE-); it is also probable that Jeremy Diddler's characteristic methods of 'raising the wind', by continually borrowing small sums which he does not pay back, and otherwise sponging upon people, gave rise to the current sense of the verb (DIDDLE *v.*[3] sense 2), of which 'diddler' is now naturally viewed as the agent-noun.]

A mean swindler or cheat; one who diddles people out of what belongs to them.

1803 J. KENNEY *Raising Wind* I. i, in Inchbald's *Coll. Farces* (1815) I. 113 Oh, it's Mr. Diddler trying to joke himself into credit at the bar. *Ibid.* 114. I wasn't born two hundred miles north of Lunnun, to be done by Mr. Diddler, I know. *Ibid.* 116 [Diddler *loquitur*] This it is to carry on trade without a capital. Once I paid my way .. but thou art now, Jerry Diddler, little better than a vagabond. *a* 1849 POE *Diddling* Wks. 1864 IV. 268 Your diddler is guided by self-interest. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Jonesa* iii. 48, I think you are a diddler and a make-believe.

Dide, obs. f. DEED, *died* (see DIE *v.*), *did* (see DO *v.*).

†**Di-decahe·dral,** *a. Crystal. Obs.* [f. F. *didécaèdre* (Haüy) + -AL: see DI- *pref.*[2] 1.] Having the form of a ten-sided prism with five-sided bases, making twenty faces in all.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-decahedral felspar.

Didelphian (dəidĕ·lfiăn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Didelphia* (F. *Didelphes*, Cuvier 1795), f. Gr. δι-, DI-[2] twice + δελφύς womb: see -AN.] Belonging to the subclass *Didelphia* of the class *Mammalia*, characterized by a double uterus and vagina, and comprising the single order of Marsupials. So **Dide·lphic, Dide·lphine, Dide·lphous** *adjs.*, in same sense; **Didelph, Dide·lphid,** an animal of the subclass *Didelphia*, or of the family *Didelphidæ* (opossums); **Dide·lphoid** *a.*, double, as the uterus in the *Didelphia*.

1847 ANSTED *Am. World* ix. 197 Insectivorous didelphine animals like the opossum. 1847 CRAIG, *Didelphoid.* [1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 314 The didelphia have special bones, called Marsupial, for supporting the pouch.] 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 17 Didelphous mammals.

Didimist: see DIDYMIST.

Didine (dəi·dəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *didus* the dodo + -INE.] Belonging to the family *Dididæ* of birds, akin to the dodo.

1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 158 On the island of Rodriguez lived a didine bird, the *Pezophaps solitarius* of Leguat.

Di-diu·rnal, *a.* [f. DI-[2] twice + DIURNAL.] Occurring twice a day.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 32 Some water-breathers require only .. a di-diurnal visit from the tide.

Didle (dəi·d'l), *sb. local.* Also 5–8 **didal**(l, 9 **dydle.** [Derivation unascertained: see the vb.] A sharp triangular spade, used for clearing out ditches and water-courses; also a metal scoop or dredge fixed to the end of a long pole, used for a similar purpose. Hence **Didle-man,** a didler.

1490 *Chamberl. Acc.* in Kirkpatrick *Relig. Orders Norwich* (1845) 316 Paid to the didalmen and other labourers, for carrying the muck out of the said ditch [of Norwich Castle] 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 78 A didall and crome for draining of ditches. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 244/1 A Didall and Crome to drain Ditches. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Redivivus, Didal*, a triangular spade, as sharp as a knife, excellent to bank ditches, where the earth is light and pestered with a sedgy weed. 1787 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xx. (1884) 148 We have ice 'dydles'. They are large nets made of wire, at the end of a pole, with which we can scoop the broken pieces of ice up.

Didle (dəi·d'l), *v. local.* Also **dydle.** [Cf. prec. A suggestion is that *didle* is worn down from *dike-delve.*]

a. *trans.* To clean out the bed of (a river or ditch). b. *intr.* To work with a didle or didling scoop. Hence **Di·dling** *vbl. sb.*, **Di·dler.**

1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 471 The older theology of the reformers is so gone by.. that I should despair of the patience to didle in their mud for pearl-muscles. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Didle*, to clean the bottom of a river. 1835 *Municip. Corp. 1st Rept.* App. IV. 2465 The Surveyor of Didlers [of Norwich] superintends the persons employed in cleansing the river. 1842 *Ann. Reg.* 195 Messrs. Culley and Cossey lately built a didling boat. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Didle* (Norf., Suff.), to clean the bottom of a river with a didling scoop. 1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* I. 81, I..saw only a man who appeared to be hoeing the river bottom. He..was the dydler. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xv. (1884) 112 The dykes are kept clear, and the channel of the river deepened, by 'dydling'. .. At the end of a long pole is a metal scoop, in the shape of a ring, with a network .. attached. This is plunged into the river, and scraped along the bottom to the side, where it is lifted out and the semi-liquid mud poured on to the road. *Ibid.* xvii. 124 The reach had been dydled out.

†**Di·do**[1]. *Obs.* [Skeat suggests 'a tale of Dido', an old story.] ? An old story, a thrice-told tale.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 172 'It is but a dido', quod his doctour, 'a dysoures tale'. [C. has the *v.rr.* a dydo, a dico, a dede, abido.]

Dido[2] (dəi·dō). *U.S. slang.* [Origin uncertain] A prank, a caper; a disturbance, 'row', 'shindy'; *esp.* in phr. *to cut* (*up*) *didoes.*

1843-4 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng.* (Bartlett) Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber .. and cuttin' didoes at a private concert. 1852 *New York Tribune* 10 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), We should have had just the same didoes cut up by the chivalry. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* 106 They will be a consultin' together, and cuttin' up didos. 1893 Q [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 271 What a dido he do kick up, to be sure.

†**Di-do·decahe·dral,** *a. Crystal. Obs.* [f. F. *didodécaèdre* (Haüy) + -AL: see DI- *pref.*[2] 1.] Having the form of a twelve-sided prism, with six planes in each base, or twenty-four faces in all.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-dodecahedral asparagus-stone .. is a six-sided prism, truncated on the lateral edges, and acuminated on the extremities with six planes.

Didonia (dəidō·niă). *Math.* [From the story of Dido, who bargained for as much land as could be covered with a hide, and cut the hide into a long narrow strip so as to inclose a large space.] (See quot.) Hence **Didonian** *a.*

1873 TAIT *Quaternions* (ed. 2) 191 If we give the name of 'Didonia' to the curve .which, on a given surface and with a given perimeter, contains the greatest area, then for such a Didonian curve [etc.].

Didopper, obs. form of DIDAPPER, dabchick.

Didrachm (dəi·dræm). Also 6 **didragme, didramme,** 6–7 **didrachme, didram.** [ad. L. *didrachma* or *didrachmon*, Gr. δίδραχμον a double drachma; f. δι-, DI-[2] + δραχμή DRACHMA. Cf. mod.F. *didrachme.*] An ancient Greek silver coin, of the value of two drachmæ: see DRACHMA.

1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvii. 24 Doth your master (quoth they) pay a Didram for trybute? 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xvii. 24 Your maister doth he not pay the didrachmes? 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 45 A Sicle or didrachme the fourth part of an ounce of Silver. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Didram*, an ancient coyn, of our money, it values 15*d.* 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 550, 2 drachmæ or didrachm = 12. 3½*d.* 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 8 A didrachm of Velia in Lucania presents on the reverse a lion destroying a stag.

Didrachmal (dəidræ·kmăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the weight of two drachmæ: applied to the stater, a gold coin.

1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 466 The didrachmal gold of Philip and Alexander is about 4 grains heavier than our guinea.

Didst, 2nd sing. pa. t. of Do *v.*

†**Didu·ce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dīdūcĕre* to pull asunder or apart, pull in two, f. DI-[1], DIS- + *dūcĕre* to lead, draw. Used in 16–17th c., and sometimes confused in form with DEDUCE.]

1. *trans.* To pull or draw away or apart.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 By this ye arme is distaunt, and deduced from the ribbes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 118 It is moved and diduced outward and foreward. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 8 The extreams of any crooked line may .. be further and further diduced, till the crooked line be stretched to a strait line.

2. To dilate, expand, enlarge.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXV. § 11. 124 The exposition is diduced into large comentaries. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 307 Its seed brayed and drunk in passum .. diduces its passages.

Diduce, -ment, obs. (erron.) ff. DEDUCE, -MENT.

†**Didu·ct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dīduct-* ppl. stem of *dīdūcĕre*: see prec.] = DIDUCE 1.

1676 GREW *Anat. Leaves* I. iv. (1682) 155 The lesser Threds, being so far diducted, as sometimes to stand at Right-Angles with the greater.

†**Didu·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dīductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīdūcĕre*: see DIDUCE and -TION.]

1. Drawing or pulling apart, separation.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. v, By whose diduction or rent a place was opened for this future edifice to be erected in Him. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 107 This Diduction of the Lips. 1662 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. iv. (1682) 70 The strings .. must draw as forcibly as those within the bladder so as to hinder the diduction of the sides.

2. Dilatation, expansion.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. XXV, By a gentle diduction or dilatation, of that sense which was included in the Apostles' Creed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 214 The 1260 days being but the Diduction of those larger measures of three times and a half or of forty two months in more numerous parts.

Diductively, obs. (erron.) f. DEDUCTIVELY.

Didymate (di·dimĕt), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *didym-us*, a. Gr. δίδυμ-ος twin + -ATE.] Paired, twinned; = DIDYMOUS. So **Di·dymated** *a.*

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 70 Near the apex is a faint didymated brown spot. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 365 The stems are sometimes 1 inch in length, and the spherical heads ⅛ inch in diameter and didymate.

‖ **Di·dymis.** *Anat. Obs.* Pl. **-es.** [f. Gr. δίδυμοι testicles, orig. 'twins'.] = EPIDIDYMIS.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 169 Þorus þis dindimi goiþ arterijs and veynes to þe ballokis.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 10 The didymes ben thin skynnes, which compasse the stones, and holde them hangyng. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxxii. 104 Of this Siphac the two dydymes be ingendred the which doth discend to the Stones. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Didymis*, a synonym of *Epididymis*.

† **Di·dymist.** *Obs.* In 7 **Didimist.** [f. *Didym-us*, Gr. Δίδυμος twin, surname of the apostle Thomas, + -IST: cf. John xx. 24–27.] A doubter, sceptic.

1607 R. C tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded., Those Didymists, who will beleeue nothing except their senses say Amen 1632 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 3. 87 If any bee a doubtfull Didimist in this poinct, or a disputefull Scepticke. *Ibid.* xii. § 4. 134 Didimists, Sceptecks, or Athists.

Didymite[1] (di·dimәit). = prec.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 465 His Lordship is a Dydimite in politics and religion .. he must put forth his finger to touch, ere he be convinced.

Di·dymite[2]. *Min.* Also erron. **didrimite.** [Named 1843 from Gr. δίδυμ-ος twin, being thought to be one of two minerals containing calcium carbonate in combination with silica.] A micaceous schist found in the Tyrol, nearly allied to Muscovite.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 321 *Didrimite* or *Didymite*. 1868 DANA *Min.* 311.

Didymium (didi·miәm). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. δίδυμ-ος twin. with ending -IUM used with new metals. The name referred to its close association ('twin-brotherhood') with *lanthanium* previously discovered, both metals being found associated with cerium.] A rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841; found only in association with cerium and lanthanium. Symbol Di.

1842 *Chemical Gaz.* I. 4 Mosander, the discoverer of lanthanium, has found that these metals are always mixed with a third new element (didymium), from which at present it is impossible to separate them. 1867 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* I. (ed. 4) 166 Small quantities of didymium in solutions of lanthanium and cerium. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Feb 3/6 A method of separating cerium from didymium.

Didymous (di·dimәs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *didym-us*, a. Gr. δίδυμ-ος twin + -OUS. In mod.F. *didyme*.] Growing in pairs, paired, twin.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 483 The outer ones [nectaries] being..didymous or twinned. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 171 Araliaceæ .. anthers didymous.

‖ **Didynamia** (didine·miă) *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1735) f. Gr. δι-, DI-[2] twice, two + δύναμις power, strength; fancifully referring to the superior length of two of the stamens.] The fourteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System of plants, containing those with four stamens in pairs of unequal length, and comprehending the Natural Orders *Labiatæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, and other smaller groups.

Hence **Di·dynam**, a plant of this class; **Didyna·mian** *a.*, **Didyna·mic** *a*, of or pertaining to the class Didynamia; didynamous.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Didynamia..of this class of plants are thyme, lavender, basil, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 91 The fourteenth class, didynamia, signifying that two of the stamens are stronger than the others. 1828 WEBSTER, *Didynam .. Didynamian.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Didynamic.*

Didynamous (dәidi·nămәs, did-), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of stamens: Arranged in two pairs of unequal length. Also of a flower or plant: Having four stamens thus arranged; belonging to the Linnæan class *Didynamia*.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 314 The corolla .. personate with four didynamous stamens. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 202 *Globularineæ*, stamens 4 .. somewhat didynamous. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 355 *Orobanchaceæ* .. Flowers monopetalous, didynamous. *Ibid.* 357 A general resemblance exists between the..other didynamous monopetalous Orders.

Didynamy (dәidi·nămi, did-). *Bot.* [f. prec. + -Y: cf. *autonomous*, *autonomy*.] Didynamous condition or structure.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 234 The didynamy of Acanthaceæ is frequently different from that of Scrophularineæ in the posterior pair of stamens being the longest.

Die (dәi), *sb.*[1] Pl. **dice** (dәis), **dies** (dәiz). Forms: 4–5 **dee**, 6–8 **dye, dy**, 6– **die**. *Plur.* 4 **des**, 4–5 **dees, deys, dys**, 4–6 **dyse, dyce**, 5–6 **dis(e, (dysse**, 6 **dyyss**), 5– **dice**; also 5–6 **dyes**, 5– **dies**. Also *Sing.* 4–5 **dyse**, 5–6 **dyce**, 5–7 **dice**; *Plur.* 4–5 **dyces**, 5 **disez, dices, dycys**. [Early ME. *dē*, *dee*, pl. *dēs*, *dees*, a. OF. *de* (nom. sing. and obl. pl. 12–14th c. *des*), mod.F. *dé*, pl. *dés* = Pr. *dat*, *datz*, Cat. *dau*, Sp., It. *dado*; in form :—L. *datum*, subst. use of *datus*, *-um* 'given', pa. pple. of *dare* to give. It is inferred that, in late pop. L., *datum* was taken in the sense 'that which is given or decreed (sc. by lot or fortune)', and was so applied to the dice by which this was determined. Latinized mediæval forms from It. and Fr. were *dadus*, *decius*.

In late OF. the form *dey* occurs in 14th c.; and *des* was sometimes used in sing. down to 17th c.: cf. the 14–17th c. Eng. use of *dice* as sing. The remarkable point in the history of the Eng. word is the change of *dē*, *dēs*, to *dȳ*, *dȳs* (*dyse, dyce, dice*), in the ME. period. The oldest Chaucer MSS., Harl., Ellesm., Hengwrt, have *dees*, which also survived as late as 1484 in Caxton, but *dys* occurs in the other Chaucer MSS., and in rime in the Bodleian MS. of *Kyng Alisaunder*, part of which is in the Auchinleck MS., attributed to the middle of the 14th c. Before 1500, *dȳ*, *dȳs* seem to have completely passed from the *ē* into the *ī* class, the fortunes of which they have since shared. As in *pence*, the plural *s* retains its original breath sound, probably because these words were not felt as ordinary plurals, but as collective words; cf. the orig. plural *truce*, where the collective sense has now passed into a singular. This pronunciation is indicated in later spelling by *-ce*: cf. the umlaut plurals *lice*, *mice*, the inflexional forms *hence, once, twice, since*, and the words *ice, nice, advice, device, defence*, in all which *-ce* represents a phonetic and original *-s*. In the newer senses where the plural is not collective, a form (dәiz) of the ordinary type has arisen; cf. the non-collective later plural *pennies*.]

I. With plural *dice*.

1. A small cube of ivory, bone, or other material, having its faces marked with spots numbering from one to six, used in games of chance by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the number on the face of the die that turns uppermost. **b.** *pl.* The game played with these; *esp.* in phr. *at (the) dice.*

a. singular. **dee, dye, dy, die.**

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 209 The chaunce is cast upon a dee, But yet full oft a man may see [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cv. (1869) 56 Nouht so gret as a as in a dee. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 96/41 A dye, *alea*. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 23 Hee'le cogge the die. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, You shall no more deale with the hollow die, Or the fraile card. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. 85 So to cast the dy that it may chance right. 1680 COTTON *Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 336 He puts one dye into the box. 1705 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. i, To teach you the management of the die. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Butler* Wks. II. 191 To throw a dye, or play at cards. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. vii. 156 Dependent on the turn of a die, on the tossing up of a halfpenny. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 74 The real probability that 6000 throws with a die shall give exactly 1000 aces. 1872 F. HALL *Exempl. False Philol.* 68 The cast of a die is absolutely impossible of prediction.

β. plural. **des, dees, deys, dys, dyse, dyce, dise, dice.**

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11392 Somme pleide wyþ des and tables. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Þe gemenes of des, and of tables. 13.. *A. Alis.* (MS. Laud Misc. 622) 3297 Þe rybaude pleieþ at þe dys [*ed. Weber*, deys] Swiþe selde þe fole is wys. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 5 They daunce and pleyen at dees [so *Harl., Heng.*; *Camb.* deis, *Petw.* dys, *Corp.* dyse, *Lansd.* dise] bothe day and nyght. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 75 Pleyenge wiþ dees of gold. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1622 (MS. *a* 1500) The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer dregh gaumes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 127 In his lift hand thre dyse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 109 His maistre pleyed gladly atte dise. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 422 The towne clerke to fynde theym Dice. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 327 For a bale of dysse. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* (1889) 21 Whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Sume at cardes and sume at dyyss. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Wych playd wyth kynge Henry the viii^th^ at dysse. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 340 In casting a paire of dyce. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 656 The life of a man is like a game at the dice. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 57 Playing at dice with cokall bones. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 452 From Dice and Wine the Youth retir'd to Rest. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 54 Lord Winterbottom is ruined by the dice. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii, They Have won with false dice. 1872 T. TAYLOR *Jeanne Darc* III. i, Rough soldiers left their oaths, and dice, and lewdness.

γ. singular *dice*, plural *dices*: cf. obs. F. sing. *dez*.

1388 *Act* 12 *Rich. II*, c. 6 § 1 Les .. jeues appellez coytes dyces, gettre de pere. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666 *Hic talus*, dyse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/1 Dycyn, or pley wythe dycys, *aleo*. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 228 in *Babees Bk.* 306 Ne at the dyces with him to play. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 132 He caste thre dyse and on eche dyse was a sise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99/1 A Dice, *tarillus, alea*. 1552 HULOET, Dice or die, *alea, talus, thessera*. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 100 Amongst the Grecians *ευβεια* signifies a Dice .. the cast of a Dice was most casual and incertain. 1751 Mrs. E. HEYWOOD *Hist. Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 202 Protesting never to touch a card or throw a dice again.

2. In figurative and allusive use; thus sometimes = Hazard, chance, luck.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 56 b, When kyng Henry perceived that the dice ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assaulte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 36 His harder fortune was to fall Under my speare; such is the dye of warre. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 10, I haue set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* IV. i, The uncertain Dice of Fate thus far runs well. 1693 DENNIS *Imp. Crit.* ii. 8 If that was his design, the Author has turn'd the Dice upon him, I gad. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 37 When .. th' important dye Of life and death spun doubtful, ere it fell, And turn'd up life. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. vi, The immensity of the stake which he was hazarding on a most uncertain die. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 169 France and Austria were both playing with cogged dice.

b. Phrases. † (*a*) *To make dice of* (a person's) *bones*: see quot. 1646. † (*b*) *To set* (*put*) *the dice upon* (any one): see quot. 1598. (*c*) *The die is cast*: the decisive step is taken; the course of action is irrevocably decided. (*d*) *Upon a* or *the die*: depending upon a chance or contingency, in a critical position, at stake; so *to set upon the die*. (*e*) *In the dice*: liable to turn up, as a contingent possibility (cf. *on the cards*, CARD *sb.*[2] 2 e). (*f*) In comparisons: *as smooth, true, straight as a die.*

a. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. James* 103 They wil make dice of their bones, but they will haue the extremitie of them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. III. iii. (1676) 268/1 We will not relent..till we have confounded him and his, made dice of his bones, as they say, see him rot in prison. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 22 We say proverbially 'make dice of his bones', the meaning whereof is, that if a prisoner die in execution, after the Crowner has viewed his body, the creditor hath dice delivered him at the Crowne Office as having all that he is likely to have.

b. 1598 FLORIO, *Stancheggiare*..to set the dice vpon one, to tyrannize ouer one. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xii. § 6 94 Thou .. takest this opportunity to set the dice upon him. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 2 He will put the Dice upon his Readers, as often as he can.

c. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* A iij b, Is the die cast, must At this one throw all thou hast gaind be lost? 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIII. 287 Cæsar .. throws himself into the River .. saying .. It is done: The Die is thrown. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxvii. (1889) 262 The die is cast—I cannot go back.

d. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 230 To recover her young when they are upon a dye. *Ibid.* 393 Ah poor soul..It will not now bee granted thee, when thou art upon thy dye. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 139 But here is more upon the die—a kingdom. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 859 When Rochejaquelein..set life and fortune thus upon the die.

e. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Greece under Rom.* Wks. VIII. 317 It is hardly 'in the dice' that any downright novelty of fact should remain in reversion for this nineteenth century.

f. 1530 PALSGR. 629 Make this borde as smothe as a dyce, *comme vng dez*. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 256 Goodly fields..as plaine and smoothe as any die. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 151 Y^e^ tide was out all upon the sands at least a mile, wch was as smooth as a Die. *a* 1732 GAY *Songs & Ball., New Song on New Similies*, You'll know me truer than a die. 1877 SPRY *Cruise Challenger* xiii. (ed. 7) 226 Arums climbing fifty feet up large trees as straight as a die.

3. A small cubical segment formed by cutting anything down. † Also, a small cubical bullet (cf. *die-shot*).

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 6 Take the noumbles of a calf, swyne, or of shepe, parboile hem, and skerne [?kerue] hem to dyce. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 295 For cutting of viij^xx^ and ix dis of irne to the pellokis. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 350 Dyce of yron, ijm^l^; shott of stone, vc. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 139 Wounded .. with a square die out of a field-piece. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. House-kpr.* (1778) 141 Dish them up .. with turnips and carrots cut in dice. 1889 B. WHITBY *Awakening M. Fenwick* II. 166 She hacked her buttered toast into dice.

γ. with *dice* in singular.

14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 466 Take fresshe braune of a bore sothen, and cut hit in grete dices. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Square as dises þou shalt hit make. 1537 RECORDE *Whetst.* R ij, I haue a dice of Brasse of .64. vnces of Troye weighte.

† **b.** With negative: *never a dyse* = not a bit, not in the least. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 808 þai .. shall .. neuer dere hym a dyse.

II. with plural *dies.*

4. A cubical block; in *Arch.* a cubical or square block of stone forming part of a building; *spec.* the cubical portion of a pedestal, between the base and cornice; = DADO 1. † **b.** A square tablet.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 123 The Italians call it the Zoccolo, Pillow or Die (because of its Cubique and solid figure). 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 13/1 A kind of little Wall, which we shall call the Plinth, others perhaps may call it the Dye. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 240 Some Plinths, or rather Dyes, seen upon the second Cornish. *Ibid.* 265 Marble, cut thin in small square Dyes. *a* 1748 WATTS (J.), Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 109 These figures stand..upon little square plinths or dies. 1854 E. DE WARREN tr. *De Saulcy's Dead Sea* II. 224 The coping..is composed, first, of a cube, or die, measuring nearly six yards on each side.

5. An engraved stamp used for impressing a design or figure upon some softer material, as in coining money, striking a medal, embossing paper, etc.

Often used in pairs, which may be dissimilar, for impressing unlike designs on opposite sides of the thing stamped (as in coining), or corresponding, one in relief and one countersunk (as in an embossing stamp).

1699 in M. Smith *Mem. Secret Service* App. 19 To bring or send to him some Deys .. to coin some Mill'd Money. *c* 1724 SWIFT *Consid. Wood's Coinage* Wks. 1761 III. 164 There have been such variety of dyes made use of by Mr. Wood in stamping his money. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 123 The workman .. brought me .. the medal in gold, twenty-three in copper, and the dye. 1880 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 16 Making sail and packing needles .. by means of dies fixed in a stamp, after the manner of making buttons. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 1 The portrait is reduced..to the size it is to occupy on the die. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/1 The die .. is a block of steel welded in a larger block of iron, the impression of the intended work cut in its face.

6. The name of various mechanical appliances:

spec. **a.** One of two or more pieces (fitted in a *stock*) to form a segment of a hollow screw for cutting the thread of a screw or bolt. **b.** The bed-piece serving as a support for metal from which a piece is to be punched, and having an opening through which the piece is driven. **c.** *Forging.*

A device consisting of two parts which act together to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form. **d.** *Brick-making.* A mouth-piece or opening through which the clay is forced, serving to mould it into the required form. **e.** A part of the apparatus used in crushing ore: see quot. 1881. **f.** *Shoe-making*, etc. A shaped knife for cutting out blanks of any required shape and size: cf. DIE *v.*[3]

1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 39 The best outside screws are .. cut with what are called stocks or dies. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 197 The interstices are then filled by the insertion of the hardened steel dies. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 406 (*Brick-making*) The mouthpiece or die is about half-an-inch deeper and half an inch broader than the stream of clay after it passes through the moulding rollers to the cutting apparatus. *a* 1875 CHAMBERLAIN in Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 529 As soon as it has .. forced the clay of one box through the die .. the plunger returns and empties [the other] box of clay through a die on the opposite side. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Die*, a piece of hard iron, placed in a mortar to receive the blow of a stamp, or in a pan to receive the friction of the muller. Between the die and the stamp or muller the ore is crushed. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 282 By means of 'dies', or sole-shaped knives, in a die-machine, required shapes, sizes, and widths are cut out. Before the use of dies, soles were 'rounded out' by hand..Steam-power and revolving die-block [were] applied in 1857.

7. *Sc.* 'A toy, a gewgaw' (Jamieson).

(Also in nursery language *die-die.* Identity with this word is doubtful.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Die*, a toy, a gewgaw, *Loth.* 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, 'The bits o' weans wad up .. and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-Gown that mends a' their bonny dies.' 1816 — *Old Mort.* x, 'Ye hae seen the last o' me, and o' this bonny die too', said Jenny, holding between her finger and thumb a splendid silver dollar.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *die-like, -shaped* adjs.; *die-block, -machine* (see 6 f); †**die-bone**, the cuboid bone of the tarsus; †**die-shot**, shot of cubical form, dice-shot; **die-sinker**, an engraver of dies for stamping (see 5); so **die-sinking**; **die-stake**: see quot. 1874; **die-stock**, the stock or handle for holding the dies used in cutting screws (see 6 a); **die-wise** *a.* and *adv.*, in the manner of a die, in a cubical form. See also the compounds of DICE.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 234 It is knit by Synarthrosis to the *Die-bone. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 29 This must .. be left to the experience of the *die-forger. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 378/1 A .. *Die-like figure four square every way; a square solid. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 29 The very cross-grained, or highly crystalline steel..acquires fissures under the *die-press. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 148 A huge *die-shaped mass of stone. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 143 Such as haue *die shot .. contrarie to the Cannons & lawes of the field. 1825 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 317/2 Employed by .. *die sinkers and ornamental engravers. 1893 *Daily News* 3 July 2/7 Medallists and die-sinkers have been very busy..in view of the Royal wedding. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 592 s. v. *Coining-press*, The lower die is on what is termed the *die-stake, and gives the reverse impression. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biogr.* 238 He.. seems to have directed his attention to screw-making..and [made] a pair of very satisfactory *die-stocks. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 In *die wise or cubically. 1702 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1864 The heads not Die-wise, as the large Nails now are, but perfectly flat.

Die, *sb.*[2] *slang.* [f. DIE *v.*[1]] Only in phr. *To make a die* (*of it*) = to die.

1611 COTGR., *Fourir aux taupes*, to turne vp the heeles; goe feed wormes, make a dy. *Ibid.*, *Tirer les chausses*, to kicke vp the heeles; to make a dye. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 58 I thought he was going to make a die of it! Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 238/2, 'I believe you're trying to make a die of it', said the doctor.

Die (dəi), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **died** (dəid); pr. pple. **dying** (dəi·iŋ). Forms· *α.* 2-4 **deȝ-en, dei-e(n,** 3 **deiȝ-en, deaiȝ-e,** 4 **day-e,** 4-5 **deghe,** 4-6 **dei(e, dey(e,** (5 **deyn),** 4-6 (*north.*) **de,** 4-**dee.** *β.* 4-5 **diȝ-en, dyȝ-en, digh-e, dygh-e, dy-en, di-en,** 4-7 **diy,** (5 **dyi),** 4-8 **dye,** 4- **die.** Pa. t. *α.* 3 **deiȝede, dæide, deaide,** 3-5 **deid(e,** 4 **daide, dayed, deȝed, deied(e**; *north.* **deyt, ded,** 4-5 **deyd(e, deyed,** 5 **deghit, -et,** -**t,** 5-*north.* **deed, deit, deet.** *β.* 4 **dyede,** 4-5 **dyde,** 4-6 **dide,** (5 **dyet),** 4-8 **dyed,** 4- **died.** [Early ME. *dēȝen, dēghen*, corresp. to ON. *deyja* (orig. *dǫyja*, OSw. and ODa. *döia*, Da. *döe*, Sw. *dö*), OFris. *deia, deja*, OS. *dōian*, OHG. *touwan*, MHG. *töuwen*; these represent an OTeut. strong verb of the 6th ablaut class **daw-j-an*, pa. t. *dōw*, pa. pple. *dawan-*, the strong inflexions being retained in ON. (*dó-*:—**dōw, dáinn*:—**dawans*). In the other langs. and in Eng. a regular weak verb. No instance of the word is known in OE. literature (its sense being expressed by *steorfan, sweltan*, or the periphrastic *wesan dēad*, pa. t. *wæs dēad*: see DEAD 1 d) hence it is generally held to have been early lost in OE. (as in Gothic, and as subsequently in all the continental WGer. langs.), and re-adopted in late OE. or early ME. from Norse; but some think that the facts point rather to the preservation of an OE. *dīegan, dēgan*, in some dialect; the word appears to have been in general use from the 12th c., even in the s.w. dialects (see Napier in *Hist. Holy Rood*, E.E.T.S., 1894). The ME. *dēȝen, dēghen* came regularly down to 1500 as *deye*, which was retained in the North as *dey, dē, dee* (still current from Lancashire to Scotland); but in standard English *dēghe* was in 14th c. (in conformity with the common phonetic history of OE. *eh, eah, eoh*, as in *dye, eye, fly, high, lie, nigh, thigh*, etc.) narrowed to *dīȝe, dighe*, whence the later *dye, die.*

The oldest text of Cursor M. (Cotton) has only *dey*; in the later texts this is frequently altered to *dighe, dye*, when not in rime, in the late Trinity MS. sometimes even in rime, with change of text. Chaucer used both *dey* and *dye*, the C. T. (Ellesm. MS.) contains in the rimes 22 examples of *deye* and 50 of *dye.* Both forms are also used in the Wyclifite version, and both occur in Caxton's works.

The stem *dau-* appears also in Gothic in the ppl. a. *daups*, OE. *dēad* (=*daud-oz*) DEAD, and the sb. *dauþus*, OE. *dēaþ*, DEATH; also in *afdōþjan* (:-*afdōwjan*), pa. pple. *afdauþ-* (:-*afdōwid-*) vexed, worried. (The relationship of Gothic *diwans, undiwanei*, etc. is uncertain.) The simple verb has shown a notable tendency to die out, and leave its place to be taken by derivatives: thus in Gothic *dauþnan* to die.]

I. Of man and sentient beings. * *literally.*

1. *intr.* To lose life, cease to live, suffer death; to expire.

The proper word for this, and more especially for the cessation of life by disease or natural decay (to which it is often restricted dialectally), but also used of all modes of death, as 'to die in battle', 'at the stake', 'at the hands of justice'.

α. Forms **deȝ-e(n, dey-e(n, deiȝ-e(n, dei-e(n, day, de, dee.** (After 1500, north. Eng. and Sc.)

c 1125 *Holy Rood* (1894) 14 Forþan ðe ic nu deȝen sceal. *c* 1205 LAY. 28893 Þe alde king deȝede. *Ibid.* 31796 Al folc gon to deȝen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Me schal er deien. *Ibid.* 110 He þolede sundri pine, & deiȝede. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 62/311 Heo deide þane þridde day. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24139 (Edin.) Latte vs deien samin [*Cott.* dei, *Fairf.* deye]. 13 . *Ibid.* 16762+119 (Cott.) Him was not geue..plas, War-on he miȝt dee fayre..but deed heȝe in þe air. 13 .. *Ibid.* 11323 (Gött.) Þat he o dede suld neuer dei, Til he suld se crist self wit ei [*Trin. MS.* deȝe, eȝe]. 13 .. *Sir Beues* 3135 Þat emperur neȝ daide, His wif comforted him & saide. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 430 Hys fadyr.. deyt tharfor in my presoun. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5738 Ech man schal rysen on such aray As he dayeþ ynne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 296 Crist deyede to bestrie þis heresye & alle his martyrs aftir deyeden. 1382 — *Rom.* XIV. 8 Where we deien, we deien to the Lord. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 82 And eek hire for to preye To been oure help and socour when we deye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 921 All dropet the dule as he degh wold. *Ibid.* 9551 The buerne deghet. *a* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxxii, Thenne sone aftur the kinge deet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Deyyn, *morior.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 40 It gars me quake for ferd to dee. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 127 Than wist he nocht of no help, bot to de. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 142/2 Hys fader and moder deyden. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 Noble knyghtes deyeng full myserably vpon the erthe. *a* 1500 *Nuthrown Maid* xxiv. in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 202, I [shal] dey sone after ye be gone. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6114 Neuer to de agane. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lix. 5 To see Sa many lovers, but redemption, dee. *a* 1800 W. DOUGLAS *Song*, For bonnie Annie Lawrie, I'd lay me down and dee. 1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's Tale* 11 Yo desarven a comfortable sattlement i'th top shop when yo dee'n.

β. Forms **diȝ-e(n, dy-e(n, di-e(n, dye, dy, die.**

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14306 He was so wounded, he most dye. 13 .. *Cursor M.* 7959-60 (Gött.) For þu sal witt þat i sal noght lye Þe son of barsabe he sal die [*Cott.* lei, dei, *Fairf.* legh, degh, *Trin.* lyȝe, diȝe]. 13 .. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 630 Felice said to Gij, þou dost folie þatow wilt for mi loue dye. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 306 þaȝ fortune dyd your flesch to dyȝe. 13 .. *Song of Yesterday* 87 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 A mon þat nou parteþ and dis [*rime* wys]. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiv. 13 Blessid the deede men, that dien in the Lord. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 627 And for the smert he wende for to dye, As he were wood for wo he gan to crye. *a* 1500-50 *Alexander* 1260 (Ashm. MS.) To do as driȝten wald deme & dyi [*MS.* D. dye] all togedire. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 806 III. 207 Yf I dyghe ny the Cyte of London. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99 To Die, *mori.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXV. 485 To dye in prison. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 19 b, Undoubtedly, the lawier neuer dieth a begger. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 3 Thys yere this kynge Henry the thirde dyde. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 142 He that will live when he dyes, must dye while hee lives. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 147 Her armes express the Crosse whereon He dide. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IX. xix. 99 Not onely Monarchs, but also whole Assemblies dy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 544 In the day thou eat'st, thou di'st. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 28 The Shell-fish .. live and dye there. 1728 POPE *Spect.* No. 48 P 6 Little Spirits that are born and die with us. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* I. xxvii. 50 So groaned and dy'd. 1788 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 37 Some of these Archons might dye before the end of the ten years. 1769 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1847) 211 It matters not how a man dies, but how he lives. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 315 At length, thus faintly, faintly tied To earth, she was set free, and died. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI Song 4 She must weep or she will die.

b. Const. To die *of* a malady, hunger, old age, or the like; *by* violence, the sword, his own hand; *from* a wound, inattention, etc.; *through* neglect; *on* or *upon* the cross, the scaffold, *at* the stake, *in* battle; *for* a cause, object, reason, or purpose, *for* the sake of one; formerly also *with* a disease, the sword, etc.; *on* his enemies (i.e. falling dead above them). In earlier use the prepositions were employed less strictly.

c 1200 ORMIN 8656 Sibbenn shule witt anan Off hunngerr deȝenn baþe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 850 Of his burþe his moder deide. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 887 (B. M. Add. MS.) No womman..dien ne schal of hure childe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6528 All þat met hym..dyet of his dynttes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D v, Yf they ete of that fruyte they shold deye of it. 1580 HABET *Alv.* D 643 To die of the plague. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 130 She being mortall, of that boy did die. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV* Epil. 31 Falstaffe shall dye of a Sweat. 1598-9 E. BODVILE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 17 Like to diy of the small pox. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* v. i, The wound of which he dy'd. 1796 BURNS *Lett. Mr. Cunningham* 7 July, If I die not of disease, I must perish with hunger. 1890 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* 247 I thought I must die of sheer grief.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* v. 12 The thridde part of thee shal die bi pestilence. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 10 We can dye by it, if not live by love. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 315 Disdains to dye By common hands. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I 95 A Calfe that Dyed, as they thought by Witchcraft.

. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 26847 (Fairf.) Oft man deys þorou [*Cott.* of] an wounde. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xvi. 29 If thurȝ vsid deeth of men thei dien. *Ibid.* xxiii. 10 Dye my soule thurȝ the deeth of riȝtwise men. *Mod.* If the child had died through neglect.

13 . *Cursor M.* 17153 (Cott.), I haf .. ded on þis rode tre. *Ibid.* 9039 (Gött.) God þat dide apon þe rode. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 427 Whan Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 90 He that died on the cross was long a dying. 1800 T. KELLY *Hymn*, We sing the praise..Of him who died upon the cross.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762+89 (Cott.) When þou deed for drede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 840, I wene that we deye mone For hunger. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 8 Redy to dye for cristin mennus soulis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 27 *heading*, The whiche deyde for sorowe. 1552 HULOET, Dye for the loue of a womanne, *Perire feminam.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 177, I can not chappe these textes in Scripture, if I should die for it. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 643 Willing to die for ones safetie. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 129, I should die for verie shame. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 73 Shortly after they all die for hunger and cold. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 108 Men haue died from time to time, and wormes haue eaten them, but not for loue. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 Though he dye for it, he cannot think of it. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. Ded. (1858) 15 My God! thou that didst dye for me. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 P 7 But child .. can you see your mother die for hunger. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* 21 They say he's dying all for love. *Mod.* To die for one's opinions.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvi. 4 With dethes of sikenyngus thei shul die. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 721 The place in which he schulde dye With boydekyns. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 827 Thow dowtles shall dye with dynt of my hond. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 52 Annibal .. dyed with poyson which he alwaies carryed in a ring. *a* 1678 WOOD *Life* (1848) 8 His grandmother Penelopie died with grief. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xvi, To dye with Thirst and Hunger.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II iv 114 He die on him that saies so but your selfe. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 78 Nor fear'd the Chief th' unequal fight to try, Who sought no more than on his foe to die.

c. To die *in* a state or condition.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25850 (Cott.) Qua þat dees in dedli sin sal duell in bale. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxi. 30 Eche in his wickednesse shal die. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 25 Cleopatra vas lyike to dee in melancolie. 1552 HULOET, Dye in great debte, *Relinquere debitum.* 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Lett. ii. 3 To dye in the Romish Communion. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 150 Would die at last in comfort, peace, and joy. *Mod.* He died in poverty and neglect.

d. To die *poor, a beggar, a martyr, a millionaire*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Heo ouh for to deien martir in hire mescise. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 55 Lo, thus she deiede a wofull maide. 1552 [see 1 β]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III 422 But so dy'd Impenitent. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 17 They dye (as it were) laughing. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 14 Having lived a trifler, died a man. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* IV. 144 Yet we will not die forlorn. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 765/1 Her old friend had died a bankrupt. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 246 He was every inch a sailor, and died an Admiral.

2. *To die a* (specified) *death*: to die by or suffer a particular death.

Death prob. represents the OE. *dēaþe* instrumental, in *dēaþe sweltan*, L. *morte mori*: it was in ME also preceded by various prepositions, *on, in, a, o, of, by, with*; but is now generally treated as a cognate object. In *die a death, a* was prob. originally the preposition = *on, o* (see quots. *c* 1200, *c* 1386) but came to be treated as the indefinite article.

a. with instrumental case, or equivalent preposition.

[*c* 900 *Ælfred's Laws* 14. 15 in Thorpe I. 48 (Bosw.) He sceal deaþe sweltan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þu scealt deaðe sweltan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Þu shalt a deðe swelte.] 13 .. *Cursor M.* 660 (Cott.) O [*Fairf.* Wit, *Gött.* Of, *Trin.* On] duble ded þan sal 3ee dei. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 17 In what euer day sotheli thow etist there of, with deth thow shalt die [1388 Thou schalt die by deeth [Vulg. *morte morieris*]. — *Judg.* xiii. 22 Bi deeth die we [Vulg. *morte moriemur*], for we han seen the Lord. — *Ezek.* xxviii. 10 In deeth of vncircumcydid men, thou shalt die. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 606 Bettre it is to dye of [10 5 *MSS.*; *Harl.* on, *Petw.* a] bitter deeth. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 52, I knowe not what deth this fole shall on dye. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42 If I dye not of bodily deth I shal dye of spirituel deth. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* G v, Your sone deyd this nyght of a good dethe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 247 To deye of an euyl deth. 1685 6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1041 He died of his naturall death.

b. without preposition.

13 . *Sir Beues* 341, I ne reche, what deþ he dige, Sibbe he be cold. 13 .. *Cursor M.* 952 (Gött.) And siben dobil dede to dei [*Cott., Fairf.* wit, *Trin.* on doubel deþ]. *Ibid.* 10917 (Gött.) He þat first na dede miht die [*Cott.* na ded moght drei]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 6 Thou shalle dye a dulfulle dede. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXV. 453 He wolde cause the emperour to dye an yll dethe. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxiii. 10 My soule die yᵉ death of yᵉ righteous, and my ende be as the ende of these. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 158 He shall dye a Fleas death. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. (1612) 212 But twentie two a naturall death did

die. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 72, I would faine dye a dry death 1611 Bible *John* xviii. 32 Signifying what death he should die. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 85 I 'le die a thousand deaths before I' le do so or so. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xii, Love dispell'd the fear That I should die an early death.

c. *To die the death*: to suffer death, to be put to death.

Dr. Johnson (*Shaks.* (1765) I 311) says '"die the death" seems to be a solemn phrase for death inflicted by law.'

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* xiii. 22 We must dye the death, because we haue sene God [Wyclif Bi deeth die we]. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 269 If one do burne a dwelling house maliciously, he shall die the death for it. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i 65 Either to dye the death, or to abiure For euer the society of men. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 97 Dye the death: When I haue slaine thee with my proper hand, Ile follow those that euen now fled hence. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. xxxix, And in that wild and desperate agony Sure Maimuna had died the utter death. 1859 Tennyson *Lancelot & Elaine* 866 [He] had died the death In any knightly fashion for her sake.

3. In various phrases, describing the manner or condition of death. (Sometimes *fig.*: cf. 10.)

To die game, to maintain a bold and defiant bearing to the last, i. e. like a gamecock; whence by contrast *to die dunghill*; *to die hard*, i. e with difficulty, reluctantly, not without a struggle; *to die in one's bed*, i. e. of illness or other natural cause, the opposite of which is *to die in one's shoes*; *to die in harness*, i. e. in full work; *to die in the last ditch*, i. e. in defending the last ditch of an entrenchment, to fight to the last extremity; and in other similar phrases.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxxxiv. 107 We shall not forsake you to dye in the quarrell. *Ibid.* I. ccvi. 243 Tyll he had made an ende of his warr .. or els to dye in the payne. 1631 Rutherford *Lett.* II. ix. (1881) 384 It cannot stand with his ho[n]our to die in the burrows. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* Pref. (1672) 3 He had the fortune to dye in his bed. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Die like a Dog*, to be hang'd. *Die on a Fish-day*, or *in his shoes*, the same. *Die like a Rat*, to be poysoned. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 341 He dy'd in his Shoes; his Domesticks say of an Apoplexie. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 457 There was a sure way never to see it lost, and that was to die in the last ditch. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* 370 Declaring, in cant terms, that they would 'die game'. 1811 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 203 Nothing dies so hard .. as intolerance. 1825 *On Bull-baiting* II. *Houlston Tracts* I. xxviii. 5), I don't intend to die dunghill. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. xi. (1876) 294 Reform is slow, and abuses die hard. 1867 *Homeward Mail* 16 Nov. 951/2 Mr. P. A. Dyke has died in harness at his post as Government agent. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 129 Learning in Oxford died hard and yielded up its breath not without many a struggle. 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. x. 15 Very few great persecutors have ever died in their beds. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 42 Men who .. had actually died in arms against him. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 544 Like most medieval workers they all died in harness.

b. *Never say die*: never consent or resign oneself to death; never give in.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, Never say die—down upon your luck. 1880 Payn *Confid. Agent* III. 161 Never say die while there 's a shot in the locker.

4. To suffer the pains or dangers of death; to face death.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xv. 31 Ech day I deie for 3oure glorie, britheren. 1526 34 Tindale *ibid.*, By oure reioysinge which I have in Christ Iesu oure Lorde, I dye dayly. 1633 [see 1*β*].

** *transf.* and *fig.*

5. *Theol.* To suffer spiritual death; 'To perish everlastingly' (J.): cf. Death 5.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8159 Þai salle ay deghand lyf, and lyfand dyghe, And ever mare payns of ded þus dryghe. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xviii. 4 The soule that shal synne, the ilk shal die. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Burial of Dead, And whosoever liveth, and believeth in him, shall not die eternally. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 512 So long as God shall liue, so long shall the damned die.

6. *To die unto*: to cease to be under the power or influence of; to become dead unto: cf. Rom. vi. 2.

1648 *Westm. Assembly's Shorter Catech.* Q. 35 Sanctification..whereby we..are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

7. To suffer pains identified with those of death; (often hyperbolical) to languish, pine away with passion; to be consumed with longing desire; *to die for*, to desire keenly or excessively.

1591 Lyly *Endym.* I. iv, The lady that he delights in, and dotes on every day, and dies for ten thousand times a day. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 33 a, He saw him swallow downe a bitte that he dyde for. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. ii 69 And in despight of all, dies for him. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 79 And much lesse take What I shall die to want. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 14 Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 86 P 2 Nothing is more common than for lovers to .. languish, despair, and dye in dumb show. 1832 Tennyson *Eleänore* 141–8, I die with my delight .. I would be dying evermore, So dying ever, Eleänore. *Mod. colloq.* I am dying for a drink.

b. *To be dying to do* (something): to long greatly.

1709 Prior *Celia to Damon* 8 That durst not tell me, what I dy'd to hear. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 254 P 3 She dies to see what demure and serious Airs Wedlock has given you. 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* May, Mrs. Bowdler has long been dying to come to the point. 1786 *Ibid.* 17 July, Miss P—, who was..dying with impatience to know..everything about me. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 83 The secret was dying to escape him. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 20 The pretty American 's dying to see you.

c. *To die with* or *of laughing*: to be exhausted by laughing.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 243 Went they not quickly, I should die with laughing. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 176 At this sport Sir Valour dies; cries . . giue me ribs of Steele, I shall split all In pleasure of my Spleene. 1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 23 Aug., An account he gave us .. would have made you die with laughing. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 194, I was ready to die of laughter.

II. Of non-sentient objects, substances, qualities, actions.

8. Of plants, flowers, or organized matter: To lose vegetative life; to cease to be subject to vital forces; to pass into a state of mortification or decomposition.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xv. 36 That thing that thou sowist, is not quykenyd, no but it deie first. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 642 Thai wol multiplie There as all other treen and herbes deye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. vii. 149 Lyke as the purpour flour .. Dwynis away, as it doith faid or de. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 85 Good quickset hie, Old gatherd will die. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 42 Her Vine .. Vnpruned, dyes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 477 The same part of his tail which is beneath the knot will die after such binding, and never have any sense in it again. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 62 The Plant, grown dry and withered..must dy. *c* 1820 Shelley *Autumn* 2 The pale flowers are dying 1855 Tennyson *Maud* VI. i. 6 The shining daffodils die. 1869 Huxley *Phys.* I. (ed. 3) 22 Individual cells of the epidermis and of the epithelium are incessantly dying and being cast off.

b. Said of the heart: To cease to beat; to sink as in swooning.

1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xxv. 37 His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 June P 18 My heart seemed to die within me. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 290 It might be seen..by the deadly paleness which ensued, How her heart died within her.

9. *fig.* Of substances: To lose force, strength, or active qualities, to become 'dead', flat, vapid, or inactive.

1612 Webster *White Devil* IV. i, Best wine, Dying, makes strongest vinegar. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 390 Plaster is said to die when it loses its strength.

10. Of actions, institutions, states, or qualities: To come to an end, pass out of existence; to go out, as a candle or fire; to pass out of memory, to be utterly forgotten.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Þine pinen buruwen me ..from þene deað ðet neuer ne deieð. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 (Matz) Dedes þat wolde deie, storye kepeþ hem euermore. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 600 As cornes that wol under growe her eye, That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 240 In whose person died the very surname of Plantagenet. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 The coles that are made of the Pine tree .. die not so fast as the other. 1580 Baret *Alv.* D 643 Loue vtterly dieth, or decaieth. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 1 Heere burnes my Candle out; I, heere it dies. 1599 — *Much Ado* V. i. 301 So dies my reuenge. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* v. 237 But he dying the same year he published them [Laws], they also dyed with him. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 26 P 5 When I look upon the Tombs of the great, every Emotion of Envy dies in me. 1820 Shelley *Ode Liberty* ix. 13 Art, which cannot die. 1847 Tennyson *Prin.* III 189 Speak, and let the topic die. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 7 A fragile and secondary good which the world is very willing to let die. 1892 Du Maurier *Peter Ibbetson* 247 It is good that my secret must die with me.

b. Sometimes more directly fig. from 1.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. (1611) 50 All these controuersies might haue dyed, the very day they were first brought foorth. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 74 What euer Harry Percie then had said..May reasonably dye, and neuer rise To do him wrong. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. i. 3 The appetite may sicken, and so dye. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 216 Thou let'st thy fortune sleepe: die rather.

11. To pass gradually away (*esp.* out of hearing or sight) by becoming fainter and fainter; to fade away.

[1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 58 b, The fault of some, who suffer the last letters to die betweene their teeth.] 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 266, I hear sweet music die along the grove. 1715–20 — *Iliad* II. 126 Fainter murmurs dy'd upon the ear. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. xii, The words died on Vivian's lips. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's D.* 74, I watch'd the little circles die. 1859 — *Elaine* 323 The living smile Died from his lips.

12. To pass by dying (*into* something else); to change (*into* something) at death or termination.

1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 27 The brightest dayes dye into dark nights, but rise againe a mornings. 1645 Bp. Hall *Remedy Discontents* 20 The day dyes into night. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 697 The world of matter, with its various forms, All dies into new life. 1755 — *Centaur* ii. 87 He that lives in the kingdom of Sense shall die into the kingdom of Sorrow. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 96 The rivers die into offensive pools. 1842 Tennyson *Day-Dream* 188 The twilight died into the dark.

b. *Archit.* To merge *into*, lose itself by passing *into*; to terminate gradually *in* or *against*. Cf. 13 c.

1665 J. Webb *Stone Heng* (1725) 88 A Parapet..is let into, or made to die against the Columns. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xviii. 291 The mouldings of the arches die into the pillars. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 116 There is a staircase turret which dies into the tower.

III. With adverbs, forming compound verbs.

13. **Die away.** a. To pass away from life gradually; to faint or swoon away.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 62 We see several Plants grow dry, and dy away. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 3 P 7 She fainted and died away at the sight. 1713 — *Cato* IV. i, I die away with horror at the thought. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 401 Oh! had he .. in his friend's embraces dy'd away! 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 21 Droops dying away On its mate's music-panting bosom. 1853 R. W. Browne *Grk. Classical Lit.* (1857) 138 My feeble pulse forgot to play, I fainted, sank, and died away.

b. To diminish gradually in force or activity and so come to an end; to fade away, cease or disappear gradually.

1680 Hacke *Collect. Voy.* (1699) II. 15 The wind in the mean time dying away, I was becalmed. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* ix. 272 The Voices..seem to die away. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 427 P 2 Thus groundless Stories die away. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* II. 91 At his feet the thunder dies away. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* III. vii, The day died away, and still he was wanting. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv. 81 The breeze died away at night. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiv. 175 The direct shock of each avalanche had died away.

c. *Archit.* and *Carpentry.* To pass or merge gradually into the adjacent structure. Cf. 12 b.

1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Ship-build.* v. 76 To be 2 feet deep amidships and to extend across until they die away with rise of floor. 1873 Ferguson in Tristram *Land of Moab* 373 The arch must have died away against the towers.

†d. *trans.* To cause to die or come to an end. *rare*—1.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 33 By little and little, in such a gradual sensible death .. God dies away in us, as I may say, all human satisfaction, in order to subdue his poor creatures to himself.

14. **Die back.** Said of the recent shoot of a plant: To die from the apex back to the woody or perennial part.

Cf. *die down*; herbaceous plants die down to the ground, tender shoots die back to the old wood.

1850 *Beck's Florist* Nov. 265 The shrub..will in a manner prune itself, or at least those shoots that require removing will die back, and there will be only the dead wood to cut away.

15. **Die down.** a. To subside gradually into a dead or inactive state; to die away.

1834 Keble in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 58 The deep knell dying down. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 179 Laughter dying down as the great knight Approach'd them. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 The war died down into mere massacre and brigandage. 1894 *Antiquary* May 222 The tin trade of Cornwall died down. *Mod.* The fire was left to die down of itself.

b. Of plants: To die down to the ground, while the underground stem and roots survive.

1895 *Home Garden* 40 To secure perfect blooms [of Crocus], the foliage must be left to die down of its own accord. *Mod.* This Polygonum attains a height of ten feet, and yet dies down entirely in the winter.

16. **Die off.** a. To go off, be removed or carried off, one after another, by death.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 113 It is usual with sick men coming from the Sea Air to dye off as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1742) III. 292 A Gentleman's Friends may die off. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* III. 100 The Russian soldiers .. sickened and died off like rotten sheep. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* vii, Accustomed to wish with great emphasis that the whole race of women could but die off. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. xi. 649 That generation having died off. *Mod.* If the cattle and other stock are not sold off, they will die off. The cuttings in the frames damped off, the plants in the greenhouse died off.

b. *transf.* Of sounds, etc.: To die away, to pass away.

1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 10 This Rumour died off again. 1805 Flinders in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 245 On the wind dying off .. it descended quickly to 30 inches 1876 Browning *La Saisiaz* 45 If the harsh throes of the prelude die not off into the swell. 1886 Sir F. H. Doyle *Reminiscences* 175 So the debate died off.

17. **Die out.** a. Of a family or race (of animals or plants): To be (gradually) extinguished by death; to become extinct.

1865 Seeley *Ecce Homo* iv. (1866) 38 His house soon dies out. 1866 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 306 So sad that one's family should die out. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 Barbarous nations when they are introduced by Europeans to vice die out. 1887 F. B. Zincke *Hist. Wherstead* 173 They never bore any more fruit, and gradually died out.

b. To go out, or come to an end (gradually); to pass away or become extinct by degrees.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 219 The lard-lamp died out in the course of the night. 1872 Freeman *Gen. Sketch* xii. § 21. 232 In England villainage was on the whole dying out. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 936/2 Public interest had flagged and gradually died out. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 603/3 To tell how the religions of Greece and Rome died out. 1892 Du Maurier *Peter Ibbetson* 43 The last red streak dies out of the wet west.

†18. **Die up.** To die off entirely, to perish. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4703 (Cott.) Þan deid þe bestes vp biden, Thoru þe hunger þat was sa kene. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 4831 (Trin.) Þe folke deieþ vp al by dene. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 42 His peple died up by gret mortalite of pestilence. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 761/1 Most part of the husbandmen .. died up with the famine and pestilence.

Die, *v.*[2] [f. Die *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish with a die; to mould or shape with a die.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 213 The Sheathing-nail ought not to go through the Plank..and the Head must be well clasped, or died, so as it may sink into the Wood. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 282 Every machine-made shoe also has an 'inner sole' died out or moulded, to correspond in shape with the 'outer sole'.

Die, obs. form of Dye *v.* and *sb.*

Die-away, *a.* [from the verbal phr. *to die away*: see Die *v.*[1] 13.] That dies away or has the air of dying away; languishing.

1802 Marian Moore *Lascelles* II. 196 If I thought you liked that die-away Miss. 1832 *Examiner* 209/1 He sang a die-away love-ditty. 1840–2 S. Warren *10,000 a Year* I. 124 The die-away manner in which she moved her head.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxv. (1889) 227 The Margravine groaned impatiently at talk of such a die-away sort.

‖ **Dieb** (dīb). *Zool.* [a. Arab. ذِيب *dīb*, 'wolf', also in some districts 'jackal', = Heb. זְאֵב *zᵉ'ēb* wolf.] A species of Wild Dog or Jackal (*Canis anthus*) found in Northern Africa.

1829 FISCHER *Synopsis Mammal.* 181 'Dieb' of the Arabs. 1869 GRAY *Cat. Carnivora in Brit. Mus.* 189.

Die'-back, *sb.* [from the phrase *to die back*: see DIE *v.*[1] 14.] The fact of dying back; the term for a disease affecting orange-trees in Florida, etc., i. which the tree dies from the top downward.

1886 in S. FALLOWS *Suppl. Dict.*

Diecious, etc., var. DIŒCIOUS, etc.

‖ **Diectasis** (dəi,e·ktăsis). *Pros.* [a. Gr. *διέκτασις* a stretching: see DI-[3] and ECTASIS.] Lengthening by the interpolation of a syllable.

1894 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 884/1 From the scientific point of view there is .. not a word to be said in favour of such grammatical monsters as *ἔης* and *ἐράασθε*. But it is perfectly easy to see how they arose from a misunderstanding of the 'Epic diectasis.'

Diedapper, obs. f. DIDAPPER, dabchick.

Diedral, var. DIHEDRAL.

† **Diegema·tical**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *διηγηματικ-ός* descriptive + -AL.] Of the nature of a narrative or description; descriptive.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Invocation Saints* 184 That which he [Nazianzen] hath is diegematicall, not by way of conclusion, or of approbation.

‖ **Diegesis** (dəi,ǰi·sis). [a. Gr. *διήγησις* narration, narrative; in a speech, the statement of the case, f. *διηγέομαι* to describe, narrate.] A narrative or a statement of the case.

1829 R. TAYLOR (*title*), The Diegesis, being a Discovery of the Origin, Evidences, and Early History of Christianity.

† **Diego** (dyē·go). *Obs.* [Sp. *Diego*, the Christian name James, being that of the patron saint of Spain see also *Don Diego* s. v. DON.]

1. A name for a Spaniard: cf. DAGO. (Also *attrib.*)

c 1611 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be Fat*, Wks. (1630) 72/1 Next followes one, whose lines aloft doe raise Don Coriat, chiefe Diego of our daies. To praise thy booke, or thee, he knowes not whether, It makes him study to praise both, or neither. 1659 DAVENANT *Play-House to Let* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 55 The Diegos we'll board to rummage their hold. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* II. ii. This hungry Diego rogue. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* (N.), That were as Diego said of the poor of his parish, All the parish.

2. A Spanish sword, or one of the same sort.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ₱ 40 Insulted by a Bully with a long Diego. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Diego*, a very strong and heavy sword.

3. Name of a variety of pear.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 21 Pears .. Bing's Pear, Bishop's Pear (baking), Diego [etc.].

Die'-hard, *sb.* and *a.* [from the phrase *to die hard*: see DIE *v.*[1] 3.]

A. *adj.* That dies hard, resisting to the last. **B.** *sb.* One that dies hard; *spec.* an appellation of the 57th Regiment of Foot in the British Army.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott* x. (1855) 100 The Die-hards (57th regiment). 1856 J. W. COLE *Brit. Gen. Penins. War* I. v. 200 *note*. 1871 *Standard* 28 Jan., Ducrot, who is a good die-hard general of brigade. 1871 *Daily News* 1 Feb., Some 20,000 die-hards are determined to get up into that keep and hold out for a spell longer. 1891 W. R. LLUELLYN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 8/1 At Albuera the 57th occupied a position as important as it was deadly. 'Die hard! 57th', said Inglis, 'die hard!' They obeyed, and the regiment is known as the 'Die-hards' to this day.

Dieidism (dəi,əi·diz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *δι-* two + *εἶδ-ος* form + -ISM.] The condition of having two different forms at different stages of life.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 80 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dieidism or polyeidism.

Dielectric (dəi,ĭle·ktrik), *sb.* and *a.* [f. DI-*pref.*[3] = Gr. *δι-*, *διᾰ-* through + ELECTRIC.]

A. *sb.* A substance or medium through or across which electric force acts without conduction; a non-conductor; an insulating medium.

1837 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1838) I. 25 The particular action described occurs in the shell-lac .. as well as in the *dielectric* used within the apparatus. 1838 — *Exp. Res.* (1839) 364 My view that electric induction is an action of the contiguous particles of the insulating medium or dielectric. *Note.* I use the word dielectric to express that substance through or across which the electric forces are acting. (Dec. 1838.) 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 462 The resistance of the greater number of dielectrics diminishes as the temperature rises. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 184 The dielectric, in Faraday's language, has *inductive capacity*. It is less for air and the permanent gases than for any solid dielectrics, and rather less for vacuum than for air.

B. *adj.*

1. Having the property of transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting.

1871 *Athenæum* 10 June 723 He supposes .. that the sheaths of the muscular fibres are dielectric. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 77 Such a medium, considered as transmitting these electrical effects without conduction, is called a *Dielectric* medium, and the action which takes place through it is called .. *Induction*.

2. Relating to a dielectric medium, or to the transmission of electricity without conduction.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* (1886) 685 The action is .. analogous to that of the pole of a magnet on a piece of soft iron; and Faraday called it *dielectric polarisation*. 1881 MACFARLANE in *Nature* No. 620. 465 By the dielectric strength of a substance I mean the ratio of the difference of potential required to pass a spark through air under the same conditions. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 203/2 [A paper on] 'Dielectric Capacity of Liquids', by Dr. Hopkinson.

Diele·ctrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY[2].] In a dielectric manner; by dielectric action.

1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 520/3 On the Internal Forces of Magnetized and Dielectrically Polarized Bodies.

Diem [L. = day], in phr. *per diem*: see PER.

‖ **Diencephalon** (dəi,ensĕ·fălŏn). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *δι-*, *διᾰ-* through (DI-[3]) + *ἐγκέφαλον* brain: see ENCEPHALON. Representing Ger. *zwischenhirn*.] The middle brain; that division of the brain between the mesencephalon and prosencephalon; also called *Deutencephalon* or *Thalamencephalon*. Hence **Dienceplia·lic** *a.*, pertaining to the diencephalon.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diencephalon*.

Dieng, obs. form of *dying*: see DIE *v.*

† **Diennial**, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. = BIENNIAL.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diennial*, of or pertaining to two years.

Dier, obs. form of DEAR, DEER, DYER.

Dieresis, dieretic, var. DIÆRESIS, -ETIC.

‖ **Dies** (dəi·ĭz). The Latin word for 'day'; used in certain phrases.

a. **Dies iræ**, 'day of wrath', the first words, and hence the name, of a Latin hymn on the Last Judgement ascribed to Thomas of Celano (*c* 1250).

b. **Dies non** (short for *dies non juridicus*), in *Law*, a day on which no legal business is transacted, or which is not reckoned in counting days for some particular purpose. Also in other legal phrases: see quot. 1848.

1607 7*s* COWELL *Interpr.*, *Dies*. A legal day, and that is of two sorts, 1. *Dies Juridicus*, and 2. *Dies non Juridicus*. *Dies Juridici* are all dayes .. given in Term to the Parties in Court. *Dies non Juridici* are all Sundayes in the year, besides, in the several Terms particular dayes. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. XXX, And far the echoing aisles prolong The awful burthen of the song,—Dies iræ, dies illa, Solvet sæclum in favilla. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I. 156 A Sunday .. is a *dies non*, or no day in law. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Dies amoris* (the day of love), the appearance day of the Term on the fourth day, or *quarto die post*. It was the day given by the favour and indulgence of the court to the defendant for his appearance, when all parties appeared in court, and had their appearance recorded by the proper officer. *Dies datus*, the day of respite given to a defendant. .. *Dies juridicus*, a court day. .. *Dies non juridicus*, not a court day. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* (1863) 196 The idea (*dies iræ!*) of discovery must haunt many a man. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 213 Men have been curiously judging themselves by always calling the day they expected, 'Dies Iræ', instead of 'Dies Amoris'.

‖ **Diesis** (dəi·ĕsis). Pl. **dieses** (-ĭz). [a. L. *diesis*, Gr. *δίεσις* a quarter-tone, lit. a sending through or apart, f. *διέναι* to send through, f. *διά* through + *ἑναι* to send.]

1. *Mus.* **a.** In ancient Greek music, a name given to several different intervals smaller than a tone; *esp.* the Pythagorean semitone, equal to the difference between two major tones and a perfect fourth (ratio 243 : 256). **b.** In modern music, the interval equal to the difference between three major thirds and an octave, or between the chromatic and diatonic semitones (ratio 125 : 128); usually called *enharmonic diesis*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 941 Diesis is the space and doynge of melodye and chaungynge out of one sowne in to a nother. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Diesis is the halfe of the lesse halfe note. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 121 The Ditone, made by these two Degrees, is too much by a Diesis (128 to 125). *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 210 He makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i 8 The effect of the Enharmonic diesis is employed by no means rarely in .. musical performances.

2. *Printing.* The sign ‡, usually called 'double dagger'.

[Formerly used to denote a diesis in Music: cf. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., 'The chromatic, or double diesis, denoted by a double cross.' In French, the sign of the 'sharp' ♯ is called *dièse*.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diesis* .. among Printers it is taken for a Mark, otherwise call'd a *Double-dagger* ‡. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 701/1 *Diesis* (*Printing*), the double dagger (‡), a reference-mark.

Diet (dəi·ĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **diete**, (5 **diat**, **dyette**, 5–6 **dyete**, **diette**), 5–8 **dyet**, (6 **diot**, **dyot**, **dyat**, **dieat**, **dyeat**), 5– **diet**. [a. OF. *diete* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Sp., Pg., and It. *dieta*, ad. L. *diæta* (in med.L. *dīēta*), a. Gr. *δίαιτα* 'mode of life'. (Supposed to be connected with *ζάειν* to live: see Meyer *Gr. Gram.* § 261.)]

† 1. Course of life; way of living or thinking.

Of the same diet, of a different diet, both of a diet, i.e. sort or kind.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1431 Ech day our diete Shall be mery & solase, & this shall be for-3ete. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 31 Behold howe a he can please some folkes diet! 1618–5 BP. HALL *Contempt.*, *O. T.* x. ii, Either this was the Sonne himselfe, or else one .. of the same diet. *Ibid.* XIV. vi, Worldly mindes think no man can bee of any other then their owne dyet. 1618 — *Serm.* v. 104 Francis of Assise and he were both of a diet. *a* 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 255 The minds of men may be of a different diet.

2. *esp.* Customary course of living as to food: way of feeding.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 188 He wolde been the moore mesurable Of his diete sittynge at his table. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 333 Off dyet fayr Wallace tuk neuer kepe; Bot as it come, welcum was meit and sleip. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, He wyll .. enquire what skyll he hath in feedyng, called diete, and kepyng of his hauke from all sickenes. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. XV. 259 Scarcity inuites the mountaine dwellers to a more sparing and wholesome diet. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 261 He brought mankind from their foul and savage way of feeding to a more mild and rational diet. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. v. 360 He maintained the same abstemious diet amidst all the luxuries of his table. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnl.* 23 Dec. (1873) I. vii. 162 A meat diet is far from satisfying.

3. Prescribed course of food, restricted in kind or limited in quantity, *esp.* for medical or penal reasons; regimen. Hence *to put to a diet* (F. mettre à la diète), *to keep* or *take diet* (F. observer une diète).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T* 18 No deyntee morsel passed thurgh hir throte. Attempree diete was al hir phisik. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 72 Þe firste tretis is of gouernaunce & diete of men þat ben woundid. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XIX. 314 (Add. MS.), There was a man-sleer taken, and put into prison, and put to his diete. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 1 He to be sette in Stokkis by the space of vj daies with like diete as is before rehersed. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M vij b, The ydeotte kepeth diete from bookes and resteth on his meate. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 25 To fast, like one that takes diet. 1603 — *Meas for M.* II. i. 116 Past cure of the thing you wot of, vnlesse they kept very good diet. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 68, I define Diet .. to be an orderly and due Course observed in the Use of bodily Nourishments. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 166 He .. by Diet, Purging, Vomiting, and Bleeding, tried to bring them to equal Bulk. 1741 JOHNSON *L. P., Morin*, To preach diet and abstinence to his patients. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 455 They rely most on diet and regimen, and next, on external applications.

4. Food; the provisions or victuals in daily use, viewed as a collective whole, especially in relation to their quality and effects.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Vnderstondeð, hwuc was his diete þet ðæi, iðen ilke blodletunge! So baluhful & so bitter! 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 268 In chyldern the vryne is thycke by cause of gleymy diete. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XV, With alle dayntethis on dese, thi dietis are dijte. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 202 Kept in prison with coarse and thin diet. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 129 That the babe be .. not fedde with counterfaite dyet. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 17 The Athletick Diet was of Pulse. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* (1887) I. 241 Herbs or roots (without oil) and plain dry bread. That is their lenten diet. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 144 The dogs were too much distended by their abundant diet to move. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 128 Nay, even a change of diet confronts us .. the ox ceases to be used as food.

b. *fig.* 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 41 Yet are they [plays] not fit for euery mans dyet. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Some Sonnets of Sydney*, A thin diet of dainty words.

† 5. An allowance or provision of food. *Obs.*

1533 *Ord. Hen. VIII* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 30 We .. commaunde you to alloue dailly from hensforth unto .. the Lady Lucye .. the dyat and fare herafter ensuyng. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* lii. 34 And for his diet, there was a continuall diet [COVERD. lyuynge] giuen him .. euery day a portion [COV. a certayne thinge alowed him]. 1663 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Aug., It was said it should be the last of the public diets or tables at Court. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 370 The young Lords or Nobility had a constant Table or dyet in the Court.

† b. Board. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* 293 The said Prince shall sojorne and be at diettez with the Kyng. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 84 You owe Money here besides, Sir John, for your Dyet. 1602 — *Ham.* I. i. 99 Young Fortinbras .. Hath .. Shark'd vp a List of Lawlesse Resolutes, For Foode and Diet. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. XV, He shall have .. ten pound per annum, and his diet. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 204 Here many of the merchants .. have their lodging and diet as in a College. 1792 CHIPMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 27 The bond was taken for the prisoner's .. diet and to secure the gaoler's fees. 1876 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 74 The king .. gave him 3,000 ducats more, besides the daily expenses of his lodging and diet.

† 6. Allowance for the expenses of living. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 24 This must cause her comyn diette to be the more for the high estate of her proper person. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 Suche like diettes, rewardes, profites and commodities .. for their attendance vpon the saide Chauncellour. *c* 1540 BP. BONNER in *Wyatt's Poems* Pref. (1854) 41 If he were a good husband, the diets of iiij marks would find his house .. after a far other sort than it is kept. 1551 SIR R. MORYSON *Lett. to Cecil* Jan. 20 (Recd. Off.) Is my land so increast sins my cummyng out .. that men do thynke I may serue the Kyng without my dyettes? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXIV. 236 Common-

wealths can endure no diet, seeing their expense is not limited by their own appetite, but by external accidents. [1885 R. W. Dixon *Hist Ch Eng.* (1893) III. xix. 338 The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his diets, were ever unpaid.]

7. *Comb.*, as *diet-bag*, *-list*, *-money*; also **diet-bread**, special bread prepared for invalids or persons under dietetic regimen; **diet-kitchen** (see quot.); † **diet-pot**, a pot by which to measure diet-drink; † **diet-wood** (see quot.). Also DIET-BOOK, -DRINK.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 162 Heaps of plants by some physicians are ordered to stuff 'diet-bags withal. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 357 To feede them with such dirt for 'diet-bread. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 223 Drinking her green tea, eating her diet-bread, begging her gowns. 1880 Webster *Suppl.*, 'Diet-kitchen, a charitable establishment which provides proper food for the helpless poor. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. i 19 A very moderate supply of liquors made up the 'diet list. 1519 Sir T. Bolyn in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 161 Send me such 'dyett-money as shall best please your Grace. 1551 Sir R. Morysson *Lett. to Cecil* Jan. 7, I mervayl my dieat mony cummith not. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 74 Allow them as much Diet money as their own Soldiers receive. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 23 The 'Dyet Pot is not alone to be used in cases of dyet drink. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 34 Guiacum. Some call it the 'Diet woode because they that kepe a diet for the French poxe. most commonly drinke the broth of this woode.

Diet (dəi ĕt), *sb.*[2] [ad. med.L. *dīēta* in same senses, or a. F. *diète* in sense 5 (Cotgr. 1611): cf. also It. *dieta* a parliament or generall assembly of estates' (Florio, 1598), Sp. *dieta* the (Germanic) diet.

Med L. *dīēta* had the various senses 'day's journey', 'day's work', 'day's wage', 'space of a day', as well as that of 'assembly, meeting of councillors, diet of the empire'. The same senses, more or less, are (or have been) expressed by Ger. *tag*, and F. *journée* day. *Dīēta* has therefore been viewed as a simple derivative of L. *dies* day, distinct from *diæta*, Gr διαιτα, Diet *sb.*[1] But it seems more likely that one or other of the senses developed from *dieta* was associated with *dies*, and led to the application of the word to other uses arising directly from *dies*. One of the senses given by Du Cange is 'the ordinary course of the church': this seems naturally transferred from διαιτα, *diæta*, in the sense 'ordinary or prescribed course of life', which might be understood to mean 'daily office', and so lead to the use of *dīēta* for other daily courses, duties, or occasions.]

† **1.** A day's journey; 'an excursion, a journey' (Jamieson'). *Obs.* chiefly *Sc.* (So F. *journée*.)

[*c* 1290 *Fleta* IV. xxviii. § 13 (Du Cange) Omnis rationabilis dieta constat ex 20 miliaribus.] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix 67 (Harl. MS.) Also how many daies iourneys. . . This terme or this dyet, is not ellis but the terme of thi lyfe. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 212 (Jam.) Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis dyett, followed fast to Leith eftir him. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 143 Twa or thrie guide men of the Gilde sall travell with him for twa dyets. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 248 (Jam.) The king. prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming. for his diet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for.

† **2.** A day's work. *Sc. Obs.* (So F. *journée*.)

1494 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* I. 246 Item, to Thome Red and Jhone of Schipe, for vj diet at the wod, vj s.

3. *Sc.* A day fixed for a particular meeting or assembly; an appointed date or time. b. *spec.* The day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court. More fully *Diet of appearance, compearance.* (So OF. *journée*.)

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 80 Gif he cumis nocht thair, I wald we tuke, To keip oure dyet, Maister Dauid Makgill. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 93 To compeir befoire the said Committie of Estaites . . and that to ane day or diet the said Commissares or Collectores shall pleis to charge thame to. 1693 Will. III. *Instr. to Sir T. Livingston* 16 Jan. (*Highland Pa.*, Maitl. Cl. 1845) Those who have not taken the benefit of our indemnity within the diet prefixt by our proclamation. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. vi. (1743) 391 Having obtained a Dyet, i.e. a set day for his publick trial. 1752 Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 9 All the Diets of Court are peremptory. 1810 *Act* 50 *Geo. III*, c. 112 § 27 In actions at present requiring two diets of appearance against persons within Scotland, there shall be only one diet of twenty-seven days. 1823 Symson *Descr. Galloway* 26 (Jam.) A market for good fat kine [is] kept on the Friday . . this market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton.

† **c.** Date, day of date. *Obs.*

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 9 To raise [= erase] the diett off an instrumente.

4. *Sc.* A session or sitting of a court or other body on an appointed day; a single session of any assembly occupying a day or part of one.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1599) § 82 Called . . before the justice or his deputes at iustice aires, or particular diettes. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 13 At the diets of weekly and ordinary preaching. 1643 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxi, I attendit many dayes and dyetts, and in end . . a decreit was gifine thereupon. 1854 *Phemie Millar* II. 21 He's put on his Sabbath day claes and sat out the haill diet. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 48, I began to dole out to them by the hour and the diet, long extempore biographies. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. iv. 147 In the week preceding, the classes shall be tried at two different diets by examiners appointed by the town Council. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 25 Who met statedly for their diets of worship at Springholm.

b. *To call the diet*: to call the parties to an action in court on the appointed day. *To desert the diet*: see Desert *v.* 4.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 469/1 The diet was deserted as to Cameron. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 217 Herald, proclaim the diet, and command The people to attention. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 Outlawry is a sentence pronounced in the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland in the absence of the accused at the calling of the diet, that is, the day on which he is summoned to appear and stand his trial.

5. A meeting by formal appointment for conference or transaction of national or international business; a conference, congress, convention. (In later use generally influenced by b.) (So OF. *journée*.)

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 280 Thai counsall the Pape to writ in this wyss To the Athile Empriour . . To adress to that dyet, to deme his awyss. 1471 in Rymer *State Papers* 717 It is Appointed . . that the Twenty fourth Day of September next comeyng, at the Towne of Alnewyke, shall be kept a Dyet, by the grete Commissioners of both Landes, for Reforming of the said Wrongs and Injuries. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 453 A daye of dyet was atwene the two kynges [of England and France] appoyntyd. *Ibid.* 611 After Easter was a daye of diot holden bytwene Grauenynge and Calays, for the matyers touchynge the kynge and the duke of Burgoyne. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 156 There was demaunded in the first dyet or conuention holden at Dordract, a recompense at the handes of the sayd English ambassadors. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXV. XXV. 902 The Achæans . published a Diet and generall Counsell at Sicyone. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* XIV. 209 A diet of chiefs was held under Cæsar's presidency.

b. *spec.* Applied to the regular meeting of the estates of a realm or confederation; hence also collectively to the estates or representatives so meeting (cf. Congress). The English name (from end of the 16th c.) of the former *Reichstag* of the (German) Roman Empire, and of the federal or national assemblies of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, etc.; later of the *Bundestag* of the Germanic Confederation (1815–66); applied also to the existing *Reichstag* or Imperial Parliament of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, and the *Landtag* or local parliament of their constituent states, and sometimes to the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern Europe, of Japan, etc.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 140 a, They haue had diets and assemblies in Germany by the force and procurement of the Catholike Emperours. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 632 In Switzerland . . if any greate matter fall out, that is common to all the leagues, they hold their generall councell, called a Journey, or a Diet. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 48 At an assembly or dyet, where the greatest Princes and States of the Empire were in person. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diet* (dieta) in Germany it is the same thing as a Parliament in England, a great Assembly or Council of the States and Princes of the Empire. 1687 Dryden *Hind & Panther* II. 407 Thus would your Polish Diet disagree, And end, as it began, in anarchy. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3377/2 Several Deputies from the Palatinates in Lithuania . . seem very desirous of a Dyet on Horseback. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 21 P 19 To assist at the Diet of the States of Hungary. 1756-7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 422 Possibly a few of the most powerful princes might find their account in the dissolution of the diet. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 66 The Poles assembled at the diet held in 1573 for the election of a new sovereign. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192/2 The three colleges formed the diet of the empire, whose ordinary meetings were formerly summoned by the emperors twice a year. *Ibid.* 191/1 The central point and organ of the present Germanic Confederation is the Federative Diet, which sits at Frankfort on the Main. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 446 The Diet meets to deliberate . . in the building, formerly the palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 201 The meeting at Oxford resembled rather that of a Polish diet than that of an English parliament. 1871 *Outl. Mod. Geog.* 68 Frankfürt-on-the-Main, formerly a free city and seat of the Germanic Diet. 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 29 Mar. 1/4 The Japanese Diet was closed on Wednesday. *Ibid.* 2/4 The Lower House of the Prussian Diet . authorized its President to convey its congratulations to Prince Bismarck. *Ibid.* There is . . no intention of dissolving the Imperial Diet.

6. The metal scraped or cut from gold and silver plate assayed day by day at the Mint, and retained for the purpose of trial.

1700-1 *Act* 12-13 *Will. III*, c. 4 § 4 It shall . . be lawfull to detain Eight Grains only from every Pound Troy of Silver he shall assay, Four Grains whereof shall be put into the Box of Dyett. *Ibid.* § 5 That the Box or Boxes wherein the Diet of all such Plate as shall be tryed by the Assayers aforesaid shall be locked up with Three different Locks . . And the said Diet therein contained shall be tryed as the Pix of the Coin of this Kingdom is tryed. 1772-3 *Act* 13 *Geo. III*, c. 52 § 6. 1883 Roberts & Hill in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 401/2 Another operation . . performed in the mint is the assay of the 'diet' or metal scraped from the gold and silver plate manufactured at Sheffield and Birmingham. 1889 *19th Rep. Deputy-Master of Mint* 53 These diets, consisting of scrapings from gold and silver wares which have been hall-marked at the Assay offices.

b. *attrib.* as *diet-box*.

1835 P. Kelly *Univ. Cambist* I (ed. 2) 219 The cuttings and scrapings of the articles assayed . are kept in what is called the Diet-box, in order to be melted into a mass and proved like the Pix, before the proper officers.

Diet, *v.* Forms: 4 dijete, 5 diete, dyatt, 5–7 dyet, 6 diato, 7 dyat, dietl, diot, 5– diet. [a. OF. *diete-r* to feed, order the diet of (Godef.), f. *diete* Diet *sb.*[1]: cf. med.L. *dietāre* to live according to a certain plan (*a* 1087 in Du Cange), f. *dieta*.]

I. *trans.*

1. To feed, *esp.* in a particular way, or with specified kinds of food; to put (a person) to a specified diet.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 255 And 3if þou dijete þe þus I dar legge boþe myn Eres, þat Fisyk schal his Forred hod, for his foode sulle. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 98 Voide him a litil and diete him with colde metis and stiptik. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99 To Diet, *dietare*. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* XXXVII. 34 He that dyeteth him self temperatly prolongeth his life. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III (Arb.) 91 My self I dieted with slops. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 69 He that taught Abel how to diet Sheep. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 803 Dieted by thee I grow mature In knowledge as the Gods who all things know. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. xvii, He diets them with all the dainty food of holiness. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 425 It makes no difference, in looking back five years, how you have been dieted and dressed.

† **b.** (predicated of the food). *Obs.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 17 Dead Whales, Seales, Pengwins, grease or raw Puddings diet them.

c. *fig.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 375 Only his golden thoughts would not be worser Dioted than with a Diademe. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 183 Thou art all the comfort The Gods will diet me with. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 6 You diet him with nothing but with rules and exceptions. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 327 That vast company . . whose heads and hearts are dieted at the two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating libraries, and the periodical press.

2. To fix, prescribe, or regulate the food of (a person, etc.) in nature or quantity, for a purpose. a. *spec.* as a regimen of health.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 213, I dietide him as a man þat hadde a fever agu. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* V. (1822) 400 Eftir that the sick man has sufferit himself to be diet fra metis and drinkis. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* V. i. 99, I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sickenesse. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 188 You are not dieted, nor your loynes girt for spirituall valour. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power . . to pill . . diet . . and poultice all persons. 1849 R. A. Vaughan in *Brit. Q. Rev.* May 312 Goethe . . having dieted himself for hard work, was busy at Weimar with his 'Faust'.

fig. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 188 These must be purged by dieting the State. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 44 The Archbishopric of York and . . the Bishopric of Ely (being both of them thought needlessly gross) . . were dieted, some say, pinch'd and impaired too much.

b. as a punishment, etc.

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 348 After they had dieted and tormented him. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 440 P 6 The President immediately ordered him to be dieted with Water-gruel, till such time as he should be sufficiently weakened for Conversation. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 12 The simple privilege of locking him up, dieting him [etc.].

† **3.** *fig.* To order, regulate. *Obs. rare.*

1576 Woolton *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 125 In dieting all our words and works to his honour and glory.

4. To provide with daily meals; to board.

1635 J. Sadler in *Verney Papers* (1853) 160 His men maye . be taken of his hande and dyated for theyre worke for the first yeare. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 362 Tower prisoners were not dieted on their own, but on the king's charges. *a* 1723 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 235, I . was dieted in the House of a Friendly Man. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 111 We have 20 men and women . . lodg'd and dieted here. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Thingdon*, A charity-school for 20 girls, who are cloathed, lodged, and dieted.

II. *intr.*

5. To take one's ordinary food, or meals; to feed (*on*).

1566 Drant *Horace Sat* iii. Div, Haste thou a frende that dyets hardeſ 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 23 Where the Canons live togither, they go each man to diet at his owne house. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 118 At what ordinary, or rather extraordinary do they diet? *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. 192 He kept no house in town, but ordinarily dieted in the Temple. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XXIV. 522 Neither worm, which diets on the brave In battle fall'n, hath eaten him, or taint Invaded. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. XV. (1845) 150 Those four-and-twenty young bloods dieted all that day with the Lord Abbot.

b. To board (*with* a person, *at*, *in* a house, etc.).

1581 L. Aldersey in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 181 There we lay and dieted of free cost 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. III. i. 205 They were to diet at the Carriers charge. 1656 J. Hammond *Leah & R.* (1844) 13 To dyet and quarter in another mans house. 1703 Thoresby *Diary* I. 411 We lodged and dieted with him at Mr. Lamplugh's. 1802 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 370/2 A young man . . who dieted and lodged in the house, has been apprehended on suspicion.

6. To regulate oneself as to diet; to eat according to prescribed rules, i.e. as to the kind of food, the quantity and time of eating, and the like.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 348/2 He first taught Wrestlers to diet with flesh. 1749 Wesley *Acct. School* 5 They diet thus: Breakfast, Milk-porridge and Water-gruel, by Turns. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 215/1 She dieted as carefully as if she had been a dyspeptic in ruins.

Hence **Di·eted** *ppl. a.*, subjected to a regimen of diet.

1603 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 There will bee seldome vse of .. Phisicke in a sound or well dieted bodie. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 75 Idle Heads have made these addle Proverbs; I. Dieted Bodies are but Bridges to Physicians Minds.

Dietal (dəi,ī·tăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *dīēta* Diet *sb.*[2] + -al.] Of or belonging to a diet.

1885 Lowe *Bismarck* II. App. B. 568 Until the putting in execution of the consequent Dietal decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both Powers.

Dietarian (dəiˌĕtē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* *rare*—°. [f. as next + -AN.] (See quot.)

1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Dietarian*, one who lives in accordance with prescribed rules for diet; dieter.

Dietary (dəiˈĕtări), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 **diatorie.** [ad. L. *diætāri-us*, in med L. *diētāri-us* adj. and sb., also *diētārium* sb., in various applications, f. L. *diæta*, *dīēta*: see DIET *sb.*[1] and [2], and -ARY.]

A. *sb.*

1. A course of diet prescribed or marked out; a book or treatise prescribing such a course.

c 1430 *A Diatorie* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 54 To be rulid bi þis diatorie do þi diligence, For it techiþ good diete & good gouernaunce. 1542 BOORDE (*title*), A Compendyous Regyment or a Dyetary of Helth. — (1870) 231 Here foloweth the dyetary or the regyment of helth. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104/1 A Dietarie, *dietarium*. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 52 Careful observation of the sick is the only clue to the best dietary.

fig. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* iv. (1889) 26 Patience .. is a composing but a lean Dietary.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, as for the inmates of a hospital, workhouse, or prison.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii, Do I understand that he asked for more, after he had eaten the supper allotted by the dietary? 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 202 It is clear, then, that the prevalent sea-dietary is a degrading dietary; it is deficient in the albumen, the soluble phosphates .. necessary to sustain vigorous life. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/3 The introduction of fish dinners into the workhouse dietaries appears .. to have been eminently successful.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to diet, of the nature of a diet. b. Of or belonging to a dietary.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 19 There are dietary times and hours. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 71 Albeit there lived no dietary Physicians before the Flood. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii, Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, dietary tables. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 208 The ancient fishing-ponds .. of vast dietary importance to the family. 1889 J. BARR in *Times* 9 Mar. 16/1 Dietary punishment .. inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

Di·et-book. [f. DIET *sb.*[1] and [2].]

†1. A journal or diary. *Obs.*

1624 *Epistle Christian Brother* 25 (Jam.) It is a diet-booke, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.

2. A book in which a course of diet is laid down.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. 139 Lessius..in his Eloquent Diet-booke, hath so endeavoured to mete out every mans course of Diet, that he would have twelve ounces to be a sufficient quantitie of meat for any man.

Di·et-drink. [f. DIET *sb.*[1] + DRINK.] A drink prescribed and prepared for medicinal purposes.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vi. 76 We gaue the Brewers Diet-drinke a wipe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 317 As for the diet drink made of cow milk .. I have written already in my treatise of herbs. 1693 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 909 A pleasant .. soft Water .. which the Country People use in Fevers as their ordinary Diet-drink. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 9 The leaves and tender tops of pine and fir are .. used for diet drinks. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 455 The host of apozems, diuretic decoctions, and diet-drinks, in which renal stimulants abound. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 214 *Diet Drink*, a decoction of sarsaparilla and mezereon. The Lisbon diet drink, or compound decoction of sarsaparilla, which it resembles, is the most celebrated.

Di·eter. [f. DIET *v.* + -ER[1].] *now rare.* a. One who regulates the diet of himself or others. †b. A feeder. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 122 The best dyeter of horses, that ever I knewe in England. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertue's Commw.* (1878) 147 He that feedeth but of one dish, liueth longer .. then those accidentall dieters .. that glutte themselues with euerie kinde artificially compounded. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 51 As Iuno had bin sicke, And he her Dieter. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 25 In his daies of rest .. let him be his own dieter.

Dietetic (dəiˌĕtĕ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **dia-**, 7-8 **die-**. [ad. L. *diætētic-us*, a. Gr. διαιτητικός of or for diet, f. διαιτα DIET *sb.*[1]; in F. *diététique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to diet, or to the regulation of the kind and quantity of food to be eaten, especially as a branch of medical science.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxiii. 64 Tutors ought to haue the knowledge of the Diatetike part of Phisicke. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 562 A diætetick regiment extends to divers things. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 282 Not so salutary and dietetic is the command which enjoins abstinence from all manner of food. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 180 The dietetic treatment of disease is destined to be the great work of the future. 1874 MCCARTHY *Linley Rockford* ix. (1878) 90, I think .. I would rather dine with a gourmand than with a dietetic reformer.

B. *sb.* [In sense 1, repr. L. *diætēticus*, the adj. used abs.; in 2 repr. Gr. ἡ διαιτητική (sc. τέχνη) the dietetic art, in mod.L. *diætētica*, F. *diététique* (Paré 16th c.): see -ICS.]

1. One who studies dietetics.

1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Linnæus on Travelling* Misc. Tracts (1762) 23 The curious diætetic, whose business it is to inquire into the various ways of living.

2. **Dietetics**, less usually **dietetic**: The part of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne (y^e^ is to wyt dyetityke, pharmaceutyke, and cyrurgery) .. can not be seperated one fro the other. 1780 POPE *Iliad* III. 208 Celsus says expressly that the diætetic was long after invented. 1799 *European Mag.* 247 Dietetics..comprise the doctrine of health. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 283 He must go through a course of dietetics. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLIX. 23 The former is a question of dietetics, the latter of therapeutics.

†**Dietetical,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dietetics; = DIETETIC *a.*

1600 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 295 Divers necessary Dieteticall observations. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 41 Caracalla .. received no other counsell then to refraine cold drinke, which was but a dietetical caution. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygëia* I. 48 Many generally received maxims, medical and diætetical. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Chimney-Sweepers*, Palates..not uninstructed in dietetical elegancies.

Dietetically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY-.] In the way of diet or dietetics.

a 1846 *N. Amer. Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 96 Fish were formerly much used in medicine as well as dietetically.

Dietetics, *sb. pl.*: see DIETETIC *sb.*

Dietetist. *rare*—°. [f. DIETET-IC + -IST.] 'A term applied to one who treats disease by a systematic course of diet.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

a 1846 in DUNGLISON (Worc.).

Diethene- (dəiˌeˈþīn). *Chem.* [See DI-[2].] Combined with two equivalents of Ethene (C_2H_4), as *diethene-diamine*. Hence **Diethe·nic** *a*, as in *diethenic alcohol* ($(C_2H_4)_2H_2O_3$.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 621 The first products of this reaction are diethenic alcohol .. and water. 1877 WATTS *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 172, 224.

Diethyl (dəiˌeˈþil). *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + ETHYL.] 1. as *sb.* A name for the group C_4H_{10} (*butyl hydride* or *butane*), considered as a double molecule of the radical ethyl.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 47 Normal Butane, Diethyl, or Methyl-propyl, occurs in natural petroleum, and in the distillation-products of Cannel and Boghead coal.

2. in *Comb.* Denoting two equivalents of the monad radical ethyl (C_2H_5), replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound, as *diethylamine* $NH(C_2H_5)_2$, *diethyl carbinol* $COH \cdot H \cdot (C_2H_5)_2$.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 241 Diethylamine, in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 of ethyle. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 330 A hydrocarbon called diethyl or butyl hydride. *Ibid.* 350 Acetal is isomeric with diethyl glycol. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 918 Diethylamine behaves with cyanic acid like ammonia and ethylamine, giving rise to diethyl-urea, $CH_2(C_2H_5)_2N_2O$. 1880 *Boston Jrnl. Chem.* Dec. 137/2 The monethyl and diethyl phosphines have been prepared.

Dietic (dəiˌeˈtik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. DIET *sb.*[1] + -IC: cf. med.L. *diēticus* keeping a daily course.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to diet; = DIETETIC *a.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 39 Whence came the Dietick and Gymnastick Physick. *Ibid.* 52 This regular Diætick Branch of the most natural kind of Physick. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 356 The best dietic rules for preserving health. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dietic diseases*, diseases caused by inattention to wholesome rules of diet.

†B. *sb.* A dietetic article or application. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* 397 If it be not drawn away by .. gentle dieticks or healing applications. — *Slight Healers of Public Hurts* (1660) 28.

Dietical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. = DIETETIC, DIETETICAL. *Obs.*

1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* Pref. 3 Some violent Disease, which they might happily have prevented by Dieticall Observations. 1640 FERRAND *Love Melancholy* 237 (T.) The three fountains of physick, namely, dietical, chirurgical, and pharmaceutical. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., I .. oppose your Diaeticall prescriptions.

†2. [after med.L.: see DIETIC.] *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dietical* (*dieticus*), keeping from day to day, regular.

3. [f. DIET *sb.*[2]] Pertaining to the Germanic Diet.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 451 The Lichtenstein, sovereign and subject at once; octopartite possessor of a vote dietical.

Dietie, obs. form of DEITY.

Dietine (dəiˈĕtīn). [a. F. *diétine* lit. 'little diet', spec. the Polish provincial diet, f. *diète* DIET *sb.*[2]: see -INE.] A subordinate diet; in Polish Hist., a provincial diet which elected deputies for the national diet; called in Polish *sejmik*.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 412/1 The King has given Power to the Dietine [*printed* -ive] of Cracovie to Assemble themselves within 4 Leagues of this place. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 3/1 The nuncios of a general diet of Poland were chosen in August last, when disputes ran very high in some dietines. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 245 The dietine of Lenczy was still more unruly, for there more than thirty of the Members were cut to pieces. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 This order is governed by a descending oligarchy, the over-ruling synod or diet deputing assessors to the subordinate synods or dietines. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* V. xx. 545 All the Dietines ratified the new Constitution.

Dieting (dəiˈĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIET *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DIET: a. Subjection to a diet or regimen. b. Taking of daily food, feeding (*rare*). †c. *concr.* Food (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 61 Norissche hym with dyetynge þat fattyth hym. *Ibid.* 72 Of dietynge of men þat ben wounded. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 74 The dieting of these my spinning bands. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. i, Those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours. *c* 1819 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* II. 256 How delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day.

Dietist (dəiˈĕtist). [f. DIET *sb.*[1] + -IST.] One who professes or practises dietetics or some theory of diet.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 16 Reasonable appetite, the *Cynosura* of the wiser dietist. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 227 Not lately devised by our Country Pudding-wrights, or curious Sauce-makers, as .. foolish Dietists have imagined. 1842 F. PAGET *Milf. Mail* 181 Mr. Clemmative .. an inexorable dietist on the water-gruel system at the Union work-house.

Dietitian. *rare.* [prop. *dietician*, f. DIET *sb.*[1], after *physician*, *politician*, etc.] = prec.

1846 WORCESTER, *Dietitian*, one skilled in diet; a dietist. *Qu. Rev.*

Dietrichite (dĭˈtrikəit). *Min.* [Named 1878 after Dietrich, a German chemist.] A fibrous alum containing zinc and other bases.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 38.

Diety, obs. form of DEITY.

†**Dieugard(e.** *Obs.* Also 5 **dugarde,** 5-6 *Sc.* **dewgar,d,** 7 **due gard.** [French in full *Dieu vous garde*, in OF. *dieu vous gard*, 'God keep (you)!'] The salutation 'God preserve you!'; a polite or formal salutation; a spoken salutation or word of recognition, as contrasted with a mere 'beck' or nod.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 149 Ne wiþ beckus ne wiþ dugardes as ypocritis usen. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 132 He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn; 'Dewgar, gud day, bone Senzhour, and gud morn!' 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol* (1611) 172 In the end you conclude, A becke is as good as a Dieugard. 1568 H. CHARTERIS *Pref. to Lyndesay's Warkis* ✠ ij b, He cummis to the King, and efter greit dewgard & salutationis, he makis him as thocht he war [etc.]. 1598 FLORIO *Epist. Ded.*, So in your studies to attend, as your least becke may be his dieugarde. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 303 The cheiff commanders mak sic dewgard and curtessie. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 108 Their winckes, their beckes, due gard, their treads a' the toe. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Works* IX. 278 (D.) His master Harding could not produce .. any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or Dieu-gard.

Dieve, obs. (? dial.) form of DIVE *v.*

Dieve, erron. form of DEAVE *v.* to deafen.

Diew, obs. form of DUE.

Die-wise, -work: see DIE *sb.*[1]

Dif-, prefix of L. origin, being the assimilated form of *dis-* before *f*, as in *dif-ferre*, *dif-fusio*. In Romanic it became *def-*, which in OF. was subsequently reduced to *de-*; this occasionally appears in Eng., as *defer* from L. *differre*, OF. *defferer*, mod.F. *différer*, *defy* from L. type *diffidare*, It. *diffidare*, *disfidare*, OF. *desf-*, *deff-*, *defier*, mod.F. *défier*. Usually, however, the Latin form of the prefix is used in Eng.: cf. *differ*, *difficult*, *diffidence*, *diffuse*. For its force, see DIS-: it is not, like the latter, a living suffix.

Difalt, Difame, Difence: see DEF-.

Diffame, -famation, etc., etymol. form of DEFAME, -FAMATION, etc., generally obsolete, but still occasionally used.

1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* IV. 1263 Diffame my own daughter.

Diffarreation (dĭfæriˌēˈʃən). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *diffarreātiōn-em*, f. DIF- + *farreum* a spelt-cake: see CONFARREATION.] An ancient Roman mode of dissolution of marriage, the undoing of the ceremony of confarreation.

1823 COCKERAM, *Diffarreation*, a sacrifice done betwixt a man and his wife at a diuorcement. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Diffarreation was properly the dissolving of marriages contracted by confarreation, which were those of the pontifices. Festus says it was performed with a wheaten cake.

Diffaute, Diffeature, Diffence, -ens(e, diffend(e, etc.: see DEF-.

Differ (di fəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **dyffer** (**defer**), 6-7 **differre.** [a. F. *différer* (in Froissart 14th c.), ad. L. *differ-re* to carry or bear apart, spread abroad, distract, protract, delay, defer; also *intr.* to tend apart or diversely in nature or character, to differ. The verb was used with both senses in F. in 14th c., and has continued to be so used till the present day. In English, it was taken first in the transitive sense, with stress *differ* (cf. *confer*, *refer*, *prefer*), which led at length to the transitive senses being written *defer*: see DEFER *v.*[1]; the intrans. use, being closely related in sense to *different*, *difference*, apparently followed these words in stressing the first syllable. (*Offer*, *suffer*, which have the same stress, have a distinct form in French and Romanic.) And one transitive use, closely associated with the intrans., and with *different*, *difference*, has gone with these. In this way L. *differre*, F. *différer*, ME. *differre*, has been split into the two verbs *defer* to put off, and *differ* to make or be unlike. The pr. pple. *differing* occurs in Chaucer's *Boethius*; but instances of the verb in the form *differ* are rare before 1500.]

†1. The earlier form of DEFER *v.*[1] in all senses.]

2. *trans.* To put apart or separate from each other in qualities; to make unlike, dissimilar,

different, or distinct; to cause to vary; to distinguish, differentiate. Now *unusual*.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 4223 ȝour manars fra all othire mens so mekill ere deffirrid. **1562** Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 32 b, This is not vnlike the other Crosse. The pyke which it hath to pitch into the ground, onely differeth it. **1603** Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* v. 138 Homo, and Brutum ..differ the whole kind. **1633** Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 120 Why is the winter harder to the Grashopper than to the Ant? Prudencie in one, and imprudencie in the other differs them. **1656** R. Robinson *Christ all* 44 Garments .. differ one sex from another. **1713** J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans* XXVIII. 213 Its glaucous Leaves and pale Flowers, differ it from the yellow Split. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) IV. 510 That differed it from the cases wherein the Court had gone some lengths. **1867** Bushnell *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 36 All which differs the landscape in beauty from mere wild forest.

†**b.** *Her.* To distinguish by the addition of a Difference. *Obs.*

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 98 Til then it was permissiue for eche brother to differ his coat after his fancye.

3. *intr.* To have contrary or diverse bearings, tendencies, or qualities: to be not the same; to be unlike, distinct, or various, in nature, form, or qualities, or in some specified respect: two (or more) things are said to differ (absolutely, or *from each other*), one thing differs *from* another.

1374 [see Differing *ppl. a.* 1] *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4617 Bot we þat. has a fre will Differris as in oure fraunches fere fra ȝoure kynde. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 This differeth from that other, as. the rose differeth from the budde. **1526–34** Tindale 1 *Cor.* xv. 41 One starre differth from another in glory. *a* **1568** Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 139 These differre one from an other. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 77/29 To Defer, *differre, discrepare*. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 10 Call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an Oxe? **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 The same man, in divers times, differs from himselfe. **1689–90** Temple *Misc.*, *Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1720 I. 270 'Tis hard to find any point wherein they differ. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 324 It [the fox] ..differs still more from the dog in its strong offensive smell. **1823** H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 98 Which individual forms .. will be found to differ from each other in the measurement of some of their angles. **1847** Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 28 Even the leaves of the same tree are said to differ, each one from all the rest. **1859–74** Tennyson *Merlin & Vivien* 812 Men at most differ as Heaven and earth, But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 32 Man is not man in that he resembles [brutes], but in that he differs from them.

4. *intr.* To be at variance; to hold different opinions concerning any matter; to disagree. Const. *with*; also *from* (esp. when followed by *in*, as in quot. 1843).

1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 135 Sen ȝe .. differris fra ws .. tweching the said day of the moneth. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 79/1 A latitude that honest and wise men may safely and profitably differ [in]. **1653** Walton *Angler* ii. 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks, and they seem to differ about it. **1716** Addison *Freeholder* (J.), To irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments. **1735–8** Bolingbroke *On Parties* 81 To think They [the Tories] .. had only differ'd with the Whigs about the Degree of Oppression .. in order to sanctify Resistance. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* III. v, Many people differed from Square and Thwackum, in judging [etc.]. **1791** Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 351, I can never for a moment differ from you and your brother in sentiment. **1809** W. Gifford in Smiles *Mem. John Murray* I. 158, I differ with him totally. **1833** J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 466 To unite with those who differ with us. **1843** *Ibid.* II. 430 She may .. differ from me in opinion. **1869** Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem. Keble* (ed. 2) 186, I differed with him in the conclusion he drew. **1885** *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 379 The appellant and respondents differ as to when the gate was erected.

†**b.** To express or give vent to disagreement or difference of opinion; to dispute; to have a difference, to quarrel (*with*). *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess.*, *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 429 A man ..shall sometimes heare Ignorant Men differ, and know well..that those which so differ, meane one thing. **1709** Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 245 As they went out of Town they happen'd to differ. *a* **1718** Rowe (J.), Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit; We'll never differ with a crowded pit. **1737** Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 118 As to his Size, I would have him full Fifteen Hands, nay, I would not differ for his being Sixteen, provided he was strong in proportion.

c. *trans.* To cause disagreement between; to set at variance. *Sc.*

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 79 (Jam.) If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to differ them.

Di·ffer, *sb. Sc.* and *dial.* [f. Differ *v.*] = Difference *sb.*

1627 P. Forbes *Eubulus* 94 (Jam.) No such material points are in differ betwixt vs. **1639** *Declar. Tumults Sc.* 340 The generall assembly .. would remove any doubt and differ which might arise. **1786** Burns *Addr. to Unco Guid* iii, Cast a moment's fair regard, What maks the mighty differ. **1842** S. Lover *Handy Andy* ix, But I'll pay you the differ out of my wage. **1873** Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 94 So far as I understood your 'differ' with your electors I thought you were right. **1893** Stevenson *Catriona* 94 Either come to an agreement, or come to a differ.

Differ, obs. form of Defer *v.*[1] and [2].

Difference (di·fĕrĕns), *sb.* Also 4 **differense, 4–6 differens, defference, 5 deference, 5–6 dyfference, -ens, 6 differance, diffrence, diference.** [a. F. *différence*, OF. also *-ance* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *differentia*, abstr. sb. f. *different-em*: see Different and -ence.]

1. The condition, quality, or fact of being different, or not the same in quality or in essence; dissimilarity, distinction, diversity; the relation of non-agreement or non-identity *between* two or more things, disagreement.

1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Zuyche difference is betu[e]ne þe rearde of þe bene and þe deuocioun of þe herte. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* IV. 7 The changing courss quhilk makis gret deference. **1535** Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xiv. 11 Lorde, it is no difference with ye, to helpe by fewe or by many. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. i. 4 You shall see. great difference betwixt our Bohemia, and your Sicilia. **1699** Burnet 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 266 In all this Diversity there is no real difference. **1734** Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 56 All nature's diff'rence keeps all nature's peace. **1739** Hume *Human Nat.* I. v. (1874) I. 323 Difference is of two kinds as oppos'd either to identity or resemblance. **1824** Macaulay *Athenian Orators* Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 135 If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too low. **1844** Emerson *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 298 Difference of opinion is the one crime which kings never forgive. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* VII. 162 Not like to like, but like in difference. **1851** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. to ed. 2. 15 Not so much by the resemblance of his works to what has been done before, as by their difference from it.

† *Various obs. and archaic constructions.*

1526 Tindale *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 389 Note the difference of the law and of the gospel. **1557** North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 150 a/2 There is a greate difference to teache the chyldren of Prynces, and to teache the chyldren of the people. *Ibid.* 210 b/1 There is great difference from the cares and sorowes of women, to that of men. **1671** H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasmus* 354 There is also another difference of divine and humane laws. **1778** Miss Burney *Evelina* lii, Let me observe the difference of his behaviour .. to that of Sir Clement Willoughby. **1792** *Elvina* I. 6 The difference with us is most striking. **1820** Whewell in *Life* (1881) 61 Some idea of the difference of French and English manners.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A particular instance of unlikeness; a point in which things differ.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 20 There is non evidence, Wherof to knowe a difference Betwene the drunken and the wode. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Min. Poems* 23 (Mätz.) A difference betwix day and night. **1513** More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 787 There is not betwene a Marchant and his mayde so great a difference as betwene a king and his subject. **1688** *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Witticism, a distinction without a difference. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* v. 173 You clash them all in one, That have as many differences as we. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 15 While the differences of social degree were enormous, the differences in habits of life were comparatively slight. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 243 There is a great difference between reasoning and disputation.

2. *Math.* The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder left after subtracting one quantity from another. **b.** *spec.* The increment produced in a function of a variable by increasing the variable by unity.

Ascensional, Descensional *difference*: see these words.

c **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 43 The diff[e]rense be-twen 1 and 2 . is 1. **1559** W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 103 Subtract the lesser time, from oute of the greater, and the difference turn into degrees, and mi. of the Equinoctial. **1593** Fale *Dialling* 19 Which you shall find least subtract that from the greater, and that which remaineth keep, (for it shall be called the difference kept). **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* I. xvi. (1858) 204 The difference of that price was by no means worth saving. **1774** M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* iii. 13 The greater the Difference of Latitude of the two Places is. **1807** J. Brinkley (*title*), An Investigation of the General Term of an important Series in the Inverse Method of Finite Differences. **1821** J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 115 The difference between them was but of about half an ounce. **1827** Hutton *Course Math.* I. 12 *note*, If the difference of two numbers be added to the less, it must manifestly make up a sum equal to the greater. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 487 s. v. *Difference*, It is a very wide branch of pure mathematics which must be considered under this term, namely, the method or calculus of differences. *Ibid.* 488 The symbol [$\Delta^n a$] is called the nth difference of *a*.

c. *spec.* The amount of increase or decrease in the price of stocks or shares between certain dates; in phrase *to pay* (etc.) *the difference*.

1717 Mrs. Centlivre *Bold Stroke for Wife* IV. i, Hark ye, Gabriel, you'll pay the difference of that stock we transacted for t'other day. **1814** *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 11 Every man must either take, deliver, or pay his difference. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 8/2 He had paid all his 'differences' previous to his departure. **1887** *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/2 The differences to be met and liquidated are enormous..

d. phr. *To split the difference*: to divide the difference equally between the two parties so that they meet half-way; to come to a compromise by equal mutual concession.

a **1778** Pitt *Sp.* (1806) I. 85 The common course, when parties disagreed, was what the vulgar phrase called 'to split the difference'. **1787** *Generous Attachment* I. 213 My Aunt, coming in, began to split the difference, by seriously advising me to think of neither. **1846** Whately *Rhet.* Addit. (ed. 7) 23 The result will usually be, after much debate, something of what is popularly called 'splitting the difference'. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 3/1 A Cabinet of Compromise is of necessity a Cabinet of Split the Difference.

3. A diversity or disagreement of opinion, sentiment or purpose; hence, a dispute or quarrel caused by such disagreement: used in various shades of intensity from a simple estrangement or dispute to open hostility. †*In difference*, in dispute (*obs.*).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 423 (Mätz.) Touching þe cause þerof is no differens bytwene us. **1484** Caxton *Æsop* II. xviii, The ape..made theyr dyfference to be acorded. **1556** *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A v, We cast lottes betwene us, by the which our difference shall finishe. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 171 Are you acquainted with the difference That holds this present question in the Court? **1606** G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 40 b, They encountred in battell, in which difference..they were ouercome. **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 41 Who was the chiefe..remaines in some difference. **1652** Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 1 In the year 1508, there began certain slight differences, which concluded in a notable ..war. **1774** Goldsm. *Grecian Hist.* I. 253 With full power to concert all matters in difference. **1791** Boswell *Johnson* (1831) IV. 229 In the course of this year there was a difference between him and his friend Mr Strahan. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 143 He had never, he said, in his life, had any difference with Tyrconnel, and he trusted that no difference would now arise. **1893** *Leeds Mercury* 17 May 5/1 The speedy..settlement of trade differences.

†**b.** phr. *To be* (etc.) *at difference*: to have a controversy, be at variance; to quarrel.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) II. 349 The duke of Bretayne was in great difference with the realme of Fraunce. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 201 Thou hast set thy mercy, & thy Honor At difference. **1641** J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 170 We. are at such deadly differences amongst our selves. **1654** Whitlock *Zootomia* 391 He is doubtlesse his own best Friend, that is oft at difference with himselfe, for his miscarriages. **1677** Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 53, I fear their neighbouring Gentlemen will fall at Difference. **1737** Whiston *Josephus' Hist.* I. xi. § 1 The great men were mightily at difference one with another.

4. A mark, device, or characteristic feature, which distinguishes one thing or set of things from another. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xiii. 94 Pictagoras .. by his grete entendement fonde the poyntes and the difference of musyque. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* x. vii. 81 Markyt ȝou swa with sic rude differens, That by hys keyll ȝe may be knaw fra thens. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 112 An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences. **1631** Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 149 The foure Deacons, for a difference from the Priests, carried a round wreath of white cloth. **1842** Tennyson *Two Voices* 41 Will one beam be less intense, When thy peculiar difference Is cancell'd in the world of sense?

b. *Her.* An alteration of or addition to a coat of arms, to distinguish a junior member or branch of a family from the chief line.

c **1450** Holland *Howlat* 600 He bure the said Dowglass armis with a differens. **1489** Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 275 The hed of the lordship bereth the playne armes without difference and thoo that are of his linage they putte therunto dyuerse dyfferences. **1564–78** Bullеyn *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 96 My name is Mendax, a yonger brother linially descended of an auncient house .. We giue three Whetstones in Gules with no difference. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 183 Ther's Rew for you, and heere's some for me .. Oh you must weare your Rew with a difference. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* I. vi. (1611) 22 The sonne of an Emperour cannot beare a difference of higher esteeme during the life of his father. **1864** Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 137 When the Heir succeeds, he inherits the Arms of his Father without any Difference. **1882** Cussans *Handbk. Heraldry* x. (ed. 3) 150 Devices called Marks of Difference .. In the early days of Heraldry, Differences were effected by a variety of arbitrary arrangements—such as changing the tinctures of the Coat.

c. *Logic.* A quality, mark, or characteristic, that distinguishes a thing from all others in the same class; the attribute by which a species is distinguished from other species of the same genus; more fully *specific difference*: = Differentia.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 39 a, When the propertie or difference is graunted, then the kinde straight foloweth. **1656** Hobbes *Lib. Necess.* Wks. 1841 V. 371 He requires in a definition so exactly the genus and the difference. **1697** J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 387 Not by the old beaten way of Genus and Difference. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., The difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Spirit is Cogitation or Thought. **1837** Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 208 The Predicables are the five steps which the gradations of generality and particularity introduce;—genus, species, difference, individual, accident. **1860** Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 69. 112 The difference, or that mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus.

†**d.** *transf.* A division, class, or kind. *Obs.*

c **1532** Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 920 There ben two dyfference of perspectyves. **1541** R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv, The flowyng of humours is dyuyded in two dyfferences. **1610** Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 34 (D.) There bee of times three differences: the first from the creation of man to the Floud or Deluge .. the second from the Floud to the first Olympias. **1668** Wilkins *Real Char.* 441 The several Species are to be learned, belonging to each Difference. *a* **1682** Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 36 The Sycamore..is properly but one kind or difference of Acer.

5. A discrimination or distinction viewed as conceived by the subject rather than as existing in the objects. Now only in phr. *to make a difference*: to distinguish, discriminate, act or treat differently.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Esdras* iv. 39 To taken persones and differences is not anent it [truth]. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 10 In making of comparison There may no difference be Betwen a drunken man and me. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 He vysyted the seek folke without dyfference. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 57 I shall thinke the worse of fat men, as long as I haue an eye to make difference of mens liking. **1611** Bible *Lev.* xi. 47 To make a difference betweene the vncleane and the cleane. **1662** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 2 To make them more capable of putting a difference between truth and falshood. **1716** Addison *Freeholder* (J.), Our constitution does not only

make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 82 No difference has been made by God or man .. 'Twixt good or evil, as regarded me.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **difference-engine**, a machine for calculating arithmetical differences; **difference-equation**, one expressing a relation between functions and their differences (sense 2 b); **difference-tone**, see TONE *sb.*

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 23 The mode in which the Difference Engine calculates tables is, by the continual repetition of the simultaneous addition of several columns of figures to other columns, in the manner more particularly described below, and printing the result.

Di·fference, *v.* [f. DIFFERENCE *sb.*: cf. F. *différencier*, in Cotgr. 1611.]

†1. *intr.* To be different, to differ. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3026 So differences fire werldly fro thilk purgatoriale. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 72 The ryght lawe of nature defferenceth ofte tymes fro custom. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 347 b/2 They difference as moche as is bitwene not to synne and to do well.

†2. *trans.* To make (something) different from what it was (or from what it is in another case); to change, alter, vary. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxi. 111 In the londe of Samarye is a wel that chaungeth and differenceth his colour four tymes in the yere. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 8, I wil not here speake how well thys Lyon is differenced. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 72 b, God shall reply .. Thou hast so differenced and diuorced thy selfe from thy creation, that I know thee not for my creature. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 11 How far Principles might be .. differenced by Alteration and Condensation.

b. *Her.* To make an alteration in or addition to (a coat of arms) for the purpose of distinguishing members or branches of the same family.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II v (1743) 379 The king at arms .. has power to give and difference arms. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 96 Like Mullets that they have in an Escheuteon to difference the third son from the first and second in a family. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Heraldry* x. (ed. 3) 152 The third son differences his paternal coat with a Mullet .. The Arms of the sixth son are differenced by a Fleur-de-lys. *Ibid.* 153 All the members of the Royal Family—the Sovereign excepted—difference their Arms with a silver Label of three points, charged with some distinguishing mark, specially assigned to them by the crown.

3. To make different, cause or constitute a difference in, differentiate, distinguish (*from* something else). Usually predicated of a quality or attribute: frequently in *passive*.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 124 The artillery is deuided and differenced into greatnesse or Sizes royall, and into lesser sizes. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxv. 45 This differenceth a wise man and a fool. 1628 PRYNNE *Lovelockes* 17 A desire of singularitie, or differencing our selues from others. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 31 Every individual has something that differences it from another. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 223 They have Little or noe wood and noe Coale wch differences it from Darbyshire. 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* vi. (1869) 221 Synonyms .. differenced not by etymology .. but only by usage. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 300 That theologic change which differences the Jew of the Rabbinical books from the Jew of the Pentateuch. 1888 M. BURROWS *Cinque Ports* vi. 162 The .. corporation .. was differenced off from all others by its military service, its special functions, etc.

4. To perceive or mark the difference in or between; to make a distinction between, discriminate, distinguish (in the mind, or in speech). Const. *from.* (Now *rare.*)

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 131 One called it Dorobrina, differencing it from Canterbury (which he termeth Doroborni). *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 130 From thy knowing mind .. I have remov'd those erring mists .. That thou may'st difference Gods from men. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 291 Thus these two kinds of repentance may be differenced and distinguished. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* viii, He is known and differenced from never-so-many, who presume, without Title, to be of equal Birth with him. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 149 The Nestor of the Odyssey is carefully differenced from the Nestor of the Iliad, yet in just proportion to the altered circumstances.

†b. *intr.* or *absol.* To perceive or mark the difference, distinguish (*between*). *Obs.*

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 166 You cannot difference between false and true. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* XIX. 20 Aristotle .. differencing between age and youth, makes it a property of young men to think they know all things. 1685 *Case of Doubting Conscience* 65 St. Paul saith, that he that doubteth or differenceth, is damned or condemned, if he eat.

5. *Math.* a. To take or calculate the difference of. †b. To take the differential of; = DIFFERENTIATE *v.* 4 (*obs.*).

1670 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 307 I thank you for your intimation about the limits of equations and differencing their homogeneal terms. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Differential calculus* .. is a method of differencing quantities; that is, of finding a *differential*, or infinitely small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity. 1788 HOWARD *Cycl.* I. 424 To difference quantities that mutually divide each other.

Hence **Di·fferenced** *ppl. a.*; †**Di·fferencer**, one who or that which differences or distinguishes.

1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* II. 252 Shall looke at Glorie .. with a differenced Light To those, who liveing saw that flame more bright. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 81 Circumcision .. to be the Differencer of all other Nations from the Jewes.

†**Difference,** *a. Obs.*, representing L. *diferens*: see DEFERENT B. 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xi. (1495) 317 The cercle that hyghte *Difference* is the cercle of a planete and highte *Difference* .. for it beryth the cercle Epicicli.

Differencing (di·fĕrĕnsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DIFFERENCE (in various senses).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. (1660) 4 Names were instituted for differencing of each person from other severally. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 617 Writers of civil dissentions are sometimes necessitated, for differencing of parties, to use those terms they do not approve. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 340 The mechanism of the understanding, the whole functions of which consist in individualization, in outlines and differencings by quantity, quality, and relation. 1865 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 339 Differencing is a far more important part of Scottish than of English heraldry.

Di·fferencing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That differences or makes a difference; distinguishing, differentiating; discriminating: see the verb.

1652 J. PAWSON *Vind. Free Grace* 24 Differencing grace. 1657 BAXTER *Acc. Pres Th.* 5 Augustine who rose up against Pelagius .. in defence of differencing free grace. 1660 W. SPECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 16 Differencing mercy calls for differencing duty. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 499 There is in each [Chinese] character a distinctive or differencing *Pou.* 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 398 The differencing conditions which qualify the rule.

Hence **Di·fferencingly** *adv.*

a 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 28 To preach differencingly, to distinguish between the precious and the vile.

†**Di·fferency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *differentia* DIFFERENCE: see -ENCY.] = DIFFERENCE *sb.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 11 There is differency between a Grub & a Butterfly; yet your Butterfly was a Grub. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Proper Sacrifice* (1644) 21 The differencie of Editions. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4333/1 All Jealousies and Differencies being removed. 1812 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 3 Many differencies of style corrected.

Different (di·fĕrĕnt), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) [a. F. *différent* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *different-em* differing, different, pr. pple. of *differ-re* trans. to bear or carry asunder, etc, *intr.* to tend asunder, have opposite bearings, DIFFER.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having characters or qualities which diverge from one another; having unlike or distinguishing attributes; not of the same kind; not alike; of other nature, form, or quality.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 To heele bobe þe ulcus and þe festre wiþ medicyns different þat longen to þem bobe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Largely and in many diffirent maners. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Her.* 43 in *Q. Eliz. Acad., etc.* 95 The fader the hole, the eldest son deffer[e]nt, quhiche a labelle; a cressent the secound. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 21 b, Persons different in state and condition. 1607 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 37 Mate and mate could not beget Such different issues. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 Appetite, and Aversions .. in different tempers .. are different. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 ¶ 4 Their Manners are very widely different. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 50 With what different eyes different people behold the same objects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 154 Different positions of the limb require different molecular arrangements. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 29 Principles as widely different as benevolence and self-love. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 248 We both enjoyed the same scenes, though in different ways.

b. Const. *from*; also *to, than* (†*against*, †*with*). The usual construction is now with *from*; that with *to* (after *unlike, dissimilar to*) is found in writers of all ages, and is frequent colloquially, but is by many considered incorrect. The construction with *than* (after *other than*), is found in Fuller, Addison, Steele, De Foe, Richardson, Goldsmith, Miss Burney, Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey, Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, Trench, and Dasent, among others: see F. Hall *Mod. English* iii. 82.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 b, His lyght is moche different and vnlyke to the lyght of the holy goost. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 257 If .. they could write any other language that were different vnto theirs. [*Ibid.* 271, 291.] 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 46 This weeke he hath beene .. much different from the man he was. 1603 DEKKER, &c. *Grissil* (1841) 72 Oh, my dear Grissil, how much different Art thou to this curs'd spirit here! 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 15 Humane wisdome, different against the divine will, is vaine and contemptible. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 45 We make use of them in a quite different manner then we did in the beginning. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Passions* (1671) 245 She [hatred] hath this of different with love, that she is much more sensible. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 2 Tunes .. different from anything I had ever heard. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* II. Wks. (1882) X. 218 It's quite a different thing within to what it is without. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 105 The consuls .. had been elected for very different merits than those of skill in war. 1790 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 38 The different prosperity of the country which they conquered .. with that of the countries under English rule. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 306 It has possessed me in a different way than ever before. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ii. (1869) 169 The party of prisoners lived .. with comforts very different to those which were awarded to the poor wretches there. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 Warehouses and wharves no way different from those on either side of them.

2. In a weaker sense, used as a synonym for *other*, as denying identity, but without any implication of dissimilarity; not the same, not identical, distinct.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 Civill, and Naturall Law are not different kinds, but different parts of Law.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 ¶ 3 At different times he appears as serious as a Judge, and as jocular as a Merry Andrew. 1808 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 2 (1819) 52 To different persons, and in different stages of science. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 3 Some .. may be split with different facility in different directions. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App 727 Eadwig King of the Churls is quite a different person from Eadwig the Ætheling. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. (1879) 145 The daily motion of the Earth is very different in different parts. *Mod.* I suspect this is a different coin from the other, though, being both new sovereigns of this year, they are quite indistinguishable.

3. *Comb.*, as *different-minded, -coloured.*

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 13 If this .. will not reconcile the different-minded to our judgement. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) II. 455 We may have different heights .. or wear different-coloured clothes. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 91 The different-coloured spaces of the spectrum

B. *sb.*

†1. A disagreement, dispute; = DIFFERENCE *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare.* [OF. *different*, written by the Academy *différend.*]

1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iij b, The whych deuyll myght not fynde the manere for to .. bryngе them to dyscencion and dyfferente 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* IV. vi, Whan a lygnage or kyndred is in dyfferent or in dyuysyon. *Ibid.* V. x, We praye the that thow vouchesauf to accorde our dyferent so that pees be made betwene vs. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Justine* Lij a, Whereupon arose cruell differents betweene the Genooise and the Venetians.

2. That which is different; a contrary or opposite. *rare.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* IV. Epil. (1602) 589 To shew things by their contraries and differents. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iii. 49 The fairest harmony results from differents.

C. as *adv.* = DIFFERENTLY. Now only in uneducated use.

1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* I. 253, I spent my Infancy .. very different from what most Children do. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 131 He pronounces English quite different from other foreigners. 1803 tr. *Lebrun's Mons. Botte* III. 9 They had acted perfectly different from those parties who [etc.]. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* viii. 374 'Oh dear, if I was but a little chap in Vendale again, how different I would go on!'

Different, obs. form of DEFERENT.

‖ **Differentia** (difére·nʃiă). Pl. -iæ (-iĭ). *Logic.* [L. = difference, diversity; a species.] The attribute by which a species is distinguished from all other species of the same genus; a distinguishing mark or characteristic; = DIFFERENCE *sb.* 4 c.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* ii. I. § 4 (ed. 2) 62 Either the material part [of their essence] which is called the Genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called Differentia, or in common discourse, characteristic. 1850 KINGSLEY *Tennyson* Misc I. 218 This deep, simple faith in the divineness of Nature .. which, in our eyes, is Mr. Tennyson's differentia 1852 MANSEL *Prolog. Logica* i. (1860) 54 The concept whiteness, as a species of colour, is capable of definition by its optical differentia. 1889 A. LANG *Introd. Romilly's Verandah N. G.* 17 To be inconsistent and incoherent and self-contradictory is the very differentia and characteristic of myth. 1889 R. L. OTTLEY in *Lux Mundi* (1890) xii. 476 To arrive at the true differentiæ of Christian morals.

Differentiable (difére·nʃiáb'l), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *differentiā-re* differentiate: see -BLE.] Capable of being differentiated.

1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 219 So as to produce a new differentiable material from the crash of ancient integrations. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. vii. § 296. 309 Undeniable proof that they [the tissues] are easily differentiable. *Mod.* (*Math.*) All functions of a variable are differentiable, but not all are integrable.

Differential (difére·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *differentiāl-is*, f. *differentia* DIFFERENCE: see -AL. Cf. mod.F. *différentiel* (Dict. Trev. 1732).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or relating to difference or diversity; exhibiting or depending on a difference or distinction; *esp.* in *Comm.* used of duties or charges which differ according to circumstances.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xii, This he understood Of differentiall profunditie. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xxiv. 90 This testimony does not decide .. the differential amount of sacredness between Substantial Divinity and Literal Infallibility. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 222 To reduce the present differential or prohibitory duties on the sugar of foreign countries. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 5 Differential duties in favour of colonial timber. 1894 JESSOPP *Rand. Roam.* ii. 60 They compounded for murder according to a differential tariff.

2. Constituting a specific difference or *differentia*; distinguishing, distinctive, special.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 77 Any quality of sympathy or antipathy (which doe follow naturally the specifick or differentiall forms). 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 1 (1734) 227 The great differential Marks of the Distemper will appear. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Carlisle on Pope* Wks. XIII. 24 Every case in the law courts .. presents some one differential feature peculiar to itself. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVII. 449/3 One of the differential peculiarities of a highly important division of the Hindus of olden times.

b. Relating to specific differences. *Differential diagnosis*: the distinguishing between two similar species of disease, or of animals or plants.

1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 29 Any system of specific treatment governed by differential diagnosis. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 19 In others the diagnosis has to be more or less differential. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Math.* Relating to infinitesimal differences (see B. 1).

Differential calculus: a method of calculation invented by Leibnitz in 1677, which treats of the infinitesimal differences between consecutive values of continuously varying quantities, and of their rates of change as measured by such differences. (Newton's method of Fluxions was another way of treating the same subject.) *Differential coefficient*: a function expressing the rate of change, or the relation between consecutive values, of a varying quantity: see Coefficient B. 2 c. *Differential equation* an equation involving differentials (see B. 1).

1702 Raphson *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Fluxions*, A different way . passes . . in France under the Name of Leibnitz's Differential Calculus, or Calculus of Differences. 1706 H. Ditton *Instit. Fluxions* 17 The Fundamental Principles [of Fluxions] . appear to be more accurate, clear, and convincing than those of the Differential Calculus. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Mr. Leibnitz . . calls it *differential calculus*, as considering the infinitely small quantities . . as the differences of the quantities; and, accordingly, expressing them by the letter *d* prefixed as the *differential* of *x* by *dx*. 1763 W. Emerson *Meth. Increments* 75 A differential equation. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 456 The general methods of integrating the differential equations above mentioned. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 4 The limit of the ratio of the increments, or the differential coefficient, will be obtained. 1819 G. Peacock (*title*), Comparative view of the fluxional and differential Calculus. 1835 Macaulay *Ess., Mackintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1854) 321/1 We submit that a wooden spoon of our day would not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads, because they never heard of the differential calculus.

4. *Physics* and *Mech.* Relating to, depending on, or exhibiting the difference of two (or more) motions, pressures, temperatures, or other measurable physical qualities: a. of physical actions or effects. *Differential tone* (in *Acoustics*) = *difference-tone*: see Tone *sb.*

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1852) I. 406 Weight is made by the differential, not the absolute pressure of ether. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* 318 As the Sun's distance is so great compared with the diameter of the Earth, the differential effect of the Sun's action is small. 1873 B. Stewart *Conserv. Energy* iv. § 136. 97 Wherever in the universe there is a differential motion, that is to say, a motion of one part of it towards or from another. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol* 1. (1879) 55 The centre of the glacier moved faster than the margins. This differential motion is the capital discovery in relation to the motion of glaciers. 1880 E. J. Payne in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 726 Two notes . . sounded together generate a third tone, whose vibrational number equals the difference of their several vibrational numbers . These tones Helmholtz calls differential tones.

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances: e.g.

Differential gear, gearing: a combination of toothed wheels communicating a motion depending on the difference of their diameters or of the number of their teeth. *Differential pulley* a pulley having a block with two rigidly connected wheels or sheaves of different diameters, the chain or rope unwinding from one as it winds on the other. *Differential screw*: a screw having two threads of different pitch, one of which unwinds as the other winds. *Differential thermometer* a thermometer consisting of two air-bulbs connected by a bent tube partly filled with a liquid, the position of the column of liquid indicating the difference of temperature between the two bulbs. *Differential winding*: the method of winding two insulated wires side by side in an electric coil, through which currents pass in opposite directions.

1804 J. Leslie *Heat* 9 The instrument most essential in this research . was the differential thermometer. 1834 *Mech. Mag.* XXI. 3 Saxton's differential pulley. *Ibid.* 6 The 'locomotive differential pulley' can never be made to answer the expectations of the inventor. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 433 The differential galvanometer, an instrument in which there are two coils, the currents in which are independent of each other. 1884 Minchin *Statics* (ed. 3) I. 188 A Differential Wheel and Axle is sometimes employed. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 559 In 1877 Mr. James Starley, it is believed without any knowledge of the gear used by Fowler for traction engines, re-invented the same differential gear for tricycles.

B. *sb.*

1. *Math.* a. (In the differential and integral calculus) The infinitesimal difference between consecutive values of a continuously varying quantity (corresponding to a Moment or Fluxion in Newton's method); either of the two quantities (usually considered to be infinitesimal) whose ratio constitutes a differential coefficient.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Fluxion*, This Method is much . shorter than . the French one with the Differential *d* multiplied into the Flowing Quantity, to denote the Fluxion. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Differential* of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity. 1788 Howard *Cycl* I 424 Multiply the differential of [each] factor into the other factor, the sum of the two [products] is the differential sought. 1819 G. Peacock *View Fluxional & Diff. Calc.* 25 The Differential is but the measure of the rate of increase. 1880 Buckingham *Chem. Diff. & Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) 42 The function which Leibnitz terms 'differential' and which Newton designates as a 'fluxion' is the concrete symbol which represents the rate of change in the variable.

† b. A logarithmic tangent. *Obs.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Differential*, in the doctrine of logarithms. Kepler calls the logarithms of tangents, *differentialia*; which we usually call artificial tangents. 1845 Cayley *Wks.* I. 145 Logarithmic differential.

2. *Biol.* A distinction or distinctive characteristic of structure: opp. to *equivalent*.

1883 A. Hyatt in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* XXXII. 358 During their subsequent history, characteristics are divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological differentials.

3. *Comm.* A differential charge: see A. 1.

1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 383 The morality of American Railway Companies as regards . . differentials and commissions.

Differentialize, *v.* [f. prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To make differential; to differentiate.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 601/1 Words . more or less modified or, as some philosophers would say, differentialized in meaning.

Differentially (difĕre·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a differential manner.

1. Distinctively, specially, by way of difference: see Differential A. 2.

1644 J. Strickland in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlvi. 7 God is said to be in heaven differentially, so as he is not anywhere else. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xxviii. (R.) When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture they are not differentially set down from such as mischief by stings. 1846 De Quincey *Antigone of Sophocles* Wks. XIV. 207 These persons will . . wish to know . . what there is differentially interesting in a Grecian tragedy, as contrasted with one of Shakspeare's or of Schiller's. 1880 Stubbs *Med. & Mod. Hist.* iv. (1886) 210, I will . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider, mark differentially the three periods at which I have been looking.

2. In relation to the difference of two measurable quantities; in two different directions: see Differential A. 4.

1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* x (L.), Whether . everything is explicable on the hypothesis of universal pressure, whence what we call tension results differentially from inequalities of pressure in opposite directions. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 275 The magnets being in both these patterns of lamp wound differentially. 1892 *Glossy Electrical Terms in Lightning* 7 Jan. (Suppl.), Differentially-wound dynamo machine, a compound-wound machine in which currents flow in opposite directions in the coils on the field magnets.

Differentiant (difĕre·nʃiănt). *Math.* Also **differenciant**. [f. pr. ppl. stem of med.L. *differentiā-re* or F. *différentier*: see next and -ant 1.] A rational integral function of elements *a*, *b*, *c*, . . , which elements multiplied by binomial coefficients are the coefficients in a binary quantic, which remains unchanged when for them are substituted the elements of the new quantic obtained by putting $x + hy$ for x in the original quantic (Sylvester).

1878 Sylvester in *Phil. Mag.* March, I propose to give a systematic developement of the Calculus of Invariants, taking a differentiant as the primordial germ or unit.

Differentiate (difĕre·nʃiēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *differentiāre*, f. *differentia* Difference: cf. F. *différentier*, *-encier*.]

1. *trans.* To make or render different; to constitute the difference in or between; to distinguish.

1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 199 *note*, Genius differentiates a man from all other men. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 22 The use of fire . . constitutes one of the great distinctions by which man is differentiated from the lower animals. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Libr.* (1892) II. iii. 48 His language . is sufficiently differentiated from prose by the mould into which it is run.

2. *Biol.*, etc. To make different in the process of growth or development; to make unlike by modification, *esp.* for a special function or purpose; to specialize. (Chiefly used in *passive*.)

1858 Huxley *Oceanic Hydrozoa* (Ray Soc.) 22 The substance of the spermarium . . becomes differentiated into minute, clear, spherical vesicles. 1869 Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* i. 15 We have heard . . of the power which all organisms possess of differentiating special organs to meet special needs. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xx. 365 The power of sexual selection in differentiating the tribes. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 127 The office of priest . . is ultimately differentiated from that of the prophet and the prince. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 43 'Protoplasm' or living jelly, which is not yet differentiated into 'organs'. 1885 J. Ball in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 26 A very long period of . . isolation during which a large number of separate species, and not a few genera, have been differentiated. 1893 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LVII. 229/2 As being distinctly differentiated from *practiser*, it [*practitioner*] has . . unquestionable utility.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become differentiated or specialized.

1874 Lewes in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 692 Nebulæ which differentiate into a solar system. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 155 Their walls become thickened as they differentiate from the meristem.

3. *trans.* To observe, note, or ascertain the difference in or between; to discriminate between, distinguish.

1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 915 *Differentiate*, to fix the position of one celestial object by comparing it with another. 1878 Miss Braddon *Open Verd.* xxxv. 239 Typhus and typhoid, which two fatal diseases . . Jenner was just then seeking to differentiate. 1880 R. C. Drysdale in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 3, I have known some difficulty in differentiating such attacks from those of epilepsy.

b. *intr.* To recognize the difference.

1891 J. Jastrow in *Educat. Rev.* I. 258 One important use of child study is to differentiate between functions that in the adult have become merged.

4. *Math.* To obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 18 The differential coefficient being a new function . . may itself be differentiated. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 229 Differentiate this equation first with respect to ξ and then with respect to η.

Hence **Differe·ntiated** *ppl. a.*, **Differe·ntiating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Differe·ntiator**, he who or that which differentiates.

1861 H. Macmillan *Footn. Page Nat.* 203 In the fungi, however, there is little or nothing of this specializing or differentiating process. Their entire structure is uniform. 1864 H. Spencer *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 3 Each of these differentiated divisions . . begins itself to exhibit some contrast of parts. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 490 The differentiating influence of 'environment' on two minds of similar natural cast. 1888 R. F. Littledale in *Academy* 7 July 6/1 No impression of conscious imitation . . but only that of differentiated heredity. *Mod.* (*Math.*) The result can be obtained by differentiating.

Differentiation (difĕrenʃiē·ʃən). [n. of action f. Differentiate: so in mod.F.]

1. The action of differentiating, or condition of being differentiated (see prec. 1, 2); any change by which like things become unlike, or something homogeneous becomes heterogeneous; *spec.* in *Biol.*, etc., the process, or the result of the process, by which in the course of growth or development a part, organ, etc. is modified into a special form, or for a special function; specialization; also the gradual production of differences between the descendants of the same ancestral types.

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. i. iii. 49 In the rudimentary nervous system, there is no such structural differentiation. 1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 217 The differentiation of a diffused material substance into the opposite forms of suns and planets. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 213 The lower the rank of an organism . . the less of differentiation we find, the less of specialty in the assignment of function to organ. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. ii. 61 He [the naturalist] justly considers the differentiation and specialisation of organs as the test of perfection. 1874 Sweet *Eng. Sounds* 23 The Roman alphabet has been further enriched by the differentiation of various forms of the same letter, of which the present distinction between *u* and *v*, *i* and *j*, are instances. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xliii. 480 We cannot so easily account for the differentiation of the Papuan and the Malay races. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 278 Long continued isolation would often lead to the differentiation of species.

2. The action of noting or ascertaining a difference (see prec. 3); discrimination, distinction.

a 1866 Whewell in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 142 Men rush . . to differentiation on the slightest provocation. 1875 G. H. Lewes *Prob. of Life & Mind* Ser. I. II. vi. iv. 504 The logical distinctions represent real differentiations, but not distinct existents. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 114 A careful differentiation of the causes.

3. *Math.* The operation of obtaining a differential or differential coefficient.

1802 Woodhouse in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 123 *note*, Processes of evolution, differentiation, integration, &c. are much more easily performed with the former expression. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 21 The principles of differentiation having been deduced. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 31 Performing the differentiations and substituting, we get [etc.]

† **Differentio-differential**, *a. Math. Obs.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Differentio-differential Calculus* is a method of differencing differential quantities . . the same, in effect, with the *differential*.

Differently (di·fĕrĕntli), *adv.* [f. Different *a.* + -ly 2.] In a different manner, or to a different degree; diversely.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. (1495) 35 Not alle lyke but defferentely. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 124 Wounded in þe heed differentliche. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 292 To the sonne ys sayde, Christeleyson dyfferentely from them, for he ys not only god wyth them, but also man. 1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. viii. 305 And now his Navie wafted up and down . . O how differently from his Father! hee rooted out the Cilicians, but this man stirred Pyrats to take his part. *a* 1622 R. Hawkins *Hawkins' Voyages* (1878) 124 Those . . have recounted this mysterie differently to that which is written. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 17 When we conceive the same things differently, we can hardly avoyd different naming of them. 1665 J. Sergeant *Sure-footing* 182 Reason acts much differently now then formerly. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 70 P 5 Philosophers judge of most things very differently from the vulgar. 1770 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 10 Jan. (1889) I. 64 How very differently do I begin this year to what I did the last! 1844 C. C. Southey *Andrew Bell* III. 135 He seems to have spent his time somewhat differently than was usual with him. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi. 45 Two surfaces, differently illuminated. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* 23 He will think differently from you in many respects.

Di·fferentness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being different; difference.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Differentness*, difference. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 95 In the twenty-four qualities, they include differentness, contact, separation, remoteness.

Differing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Differ *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Differ, q.v.; difference.

1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* I. 151 You must excuse so material a differing in our opinions.

† 2. *Her.* = Difference *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 7 Another matter . . to be reformed, is the maner of differings.

† 3. A disagreement; = Difference *sb.* 3.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 266 [To] decide our differings in Church and State. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo Lat.* 220 Hence grow great differings (*magnæ discordiæ*). 1709 Chandler *Eff. agst. Bigotry* 16 Their little Differings should not occasion the abating of their mutual Love.

Di·ffering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That differs: see the verb.

1. In gen. sense: = DIFFERENT *a.* Very common in 17th and early 18th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. Pr. v. 131 Dyuerse and differyng substaunces. 1398 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* x. § 7 (1615) 79/1 An especiall manner of proceeding..which is differing from the proceeding [etc.]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 (1873) 28 Whose writings were in a differing style and form. *c* 1645 J. HOWELL *Lett.* II. xii, Which makes me to be of a differing opinion to that Gentleman. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Very differing from that pure whitenesse to be observ'd in the neighbouring Snow lately fallen. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 43 Turtles and doves of diff'ring hues unite. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii. (1858) 547 A differing name from that which our Portuguese pilot gave it. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caissa* Poems (1777) 128 A polish'd board, with differing colours grac'd. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II. 126, I was so changed by dress..as to appear..essentially differing to what I had ever been.

2. Disagreeing in opinion or statement; discrepant, discordant.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Hauing much a-doe to accord differing Writers. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 68 There are differing accounts about the manner of his taking and by whom. 1858 MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 280 The differing voices of the intellect and the soul.

†**3.** At variance, disputing, quarrelling. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 543 Then sent they the chief priests of Gods with offer'd gifts t' atone His differing fury. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* Ded. to Duchess Ormond 152 O daughter of the Rose, whose cheeks unite The differing titles of the Red and White.

†**Di·fferingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a differing manner, differently.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 364 More diffringly and doubtingly than of the other sixe. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 27 Each organ of Sense..may be it selfe differingly affected by external Objects. 1688 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 58 Organs of sight that are very differingly framed and placed. *a* 1691 — *Hist. Air* xix. (1692) 163 These differingly colour'd sorts of Vitriol.

†**Diffe·rrence.** *Obs.* [f. *differ*, obs. form of DEFER *v.*[1] + -ENCE.] The action of deferring or putting off, delay.

1559 CROSRAGUELL *Let. Willock* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scott.* App. 198 The hail warld may se that it is bot differrence that ye desyre, and not to haif the mater at ane perfyte tryall.

Diffet, obs. var. DIVOT, a sod.

†**Diffi·bulate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *diffibulāre*, f. *dif-*, DIS- + *fibula* clasp, buckle, FIBULA.] To unclasp, unbuckle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diffibulate*, to unbutton, open or ungird.

†**Difficacity.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. med.L. *difficācitās*, f. *difficāx* difficult (*Catholicon*).] Difficulty.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Difficacity*, hardness or difficulty.

‖**Difficile, -il** (di·fisil, di·fisil), *a. Obs.* (exc. as Fr.) [a. late OF. *difficile* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *difficil-is*, f. *dif-*, DIS- + *facilis* able to be done, easy. Cf. Pr. *difficil*, Sp. *dificil*, It. *difficile*.] The opposite of *facile*.

†**1.** Not easy, hard to do or accomplish, troublesome; = DIFFICULT *a.* 1 a, b (q.v. for constructions). *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 143 It is a difficile thing to a man to be long in helth. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. x. 29 Al thinges seme dyfficyle to the dysciple. 1500-25 *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 309 Thocht luve be grene in gud curage, And be difficill till asswage. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 205 The Romanis..finalie wan the difficillest and maist strate parte of the said montane. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 45 b, To adventure anye hard and difficile exploit. 1573 *New Custom* II. ii. in Harl. *Dodsley* III. 30 No matter so difficile for man to find out. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. ii. 302 They..make it most dangerous and difficill to be cured. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 53 That Latine was no more difficile Than to a Blackbird 'tis to whistle. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 88 Hope oft fancies that to be facile in the attainment, which reason in the event shews difficile.

†**2.** Hard to understand; = DIFFICULT *a.* 1 c.

c 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) p. xv, Isai prophecied of Christ that..he shoulde not be darke and dyffycyle or harde in his doctrine. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 Ane exposition of difficil & obscuire placis. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 196 If the matter be doubtfull and difficille.

‖**3.** Of persons: Hard to persuade or satisfy; unaccommodating, making difficulties; awkward, troublesome to deal with; = DIFFICULT *a.* 3.

In modern use as nonce-wd. from French (*difisil*).

1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxvi. 183 The Kings highnes..wold not shew himself very difficile. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (Bohn) 448 This cardinal..finding the pope difficile in granting thereof. 1633 J. DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* 146 Some race of Women are deficile and troublesome. 1845 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 302 The most difficile and bizarre body in Christendom. 1881 MALLOCK *Romance 19th Cent.* I. 248 No jealousy..made her in the least cold or *difficile*.

†**Difficilely, -illy,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DIFFICIL(E + -LY 2.] In a difficult manner; with difficulty.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 99 Princes difficilly speak of peace while they feele themselues able to make warres.

Difficileness (difisi·lnés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'difficile'; see above. (In modern use from DIFFICILE 3.)

1607-12 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 204 A Crosnes, or frowardnes, or aptnes to oppose, or difficilenes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 373 Doubting of his passage, and the difficilnesse of the Countrey. 1886 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* III. iii. 58 In love..with her person, her pleasantness, her fortune..and last, though not least, her difficileness.

Difficilitate, *v. rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *difficil-is* difficult: cf. DIFFICULTATE.] *trans.* To render difficult: the opposite of *facilitate*.

1611 COTGR., *Difficulter*, to difficultate, or difficilitate; to make difficult. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* I. lxxviii. The boldnesse of their resolution will disadvantage the assaylants, and difficilitate their design. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xv. § 4 (R.) The mordinateness of our love difficilitateth this duty.

†**Difficul,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **deffykel,** 6 **difficull.** [? a. OldLat. *difficul* (cited by Nonius from Varro): the Eng. word may however have been deduced from *difficul-ty*, or pronounced after the latter, instead of with sibilant *c* as in *difficile*] = next. Hence †**Difficully** *adv. Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Olde woundys which þat beþ deffykel to be consowdyde. 1552 HULOET, Difficull reason, *obscuratio, obscurum argumentum.* Diffuse or difficull, *obscurus. Ibid.*, Difficullye, *difficile. c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 112 Certain..words..accounted the difficulst in all the whole Castilian language.

Difficult (di·fikŭlt), *a.* Also 5 **dyfficulte,** 5 6 **difficulte.** Comp. **difficulter,** sup. **difficultest** (now *rare*). [An English formation, of which the ending *-cult* is not etymologically regular: cf. L. *difficil-is*, F. *difficile*. It has been regarded as deduced from the sb. *difficult-y*; and it may have arisen under the joint influence of *difficul* (see prec.) and *difficulty*. It appeared earlier than the adoption of *difficile* from French, which it has also outlived.]

1. Not easy; requiring effort or labour; occasioning or attended with trouble; troublesome, hard. **a.** of actions, etc.: Hard to do, perform, carry out, or practise. Often with *inf.* subject

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I (1594) 42 Good beginnings in all great matters are alwaies the difficultest part of them. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 212 (R.) Things difficulte [they] haue made facile. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 149 Necromancers..their arte is exceeding difficult. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 19 b, How difficult a thing it is, to love, and to be wise, and both at once. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The greatest and difficultest Changes. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* cclxxv. (1872-5) II. 504 It is much difficulter for you to have obtained an injunction, than to retain it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 P 14 Virtue is sufficiently difficult with any circumstances. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 10 [Their] difficult solubility in water. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 1 It is difficult to imagine a more universal disaster. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* IX. (1877) 195 Generosity to an equal is more difficult than generosity to an inferior.

b. of the object of an action. Const. *inf.* (now usually *act.*, less freq. *pass.*), or with *of* or *in* before a noun expressing the action; also with the action contextually implied (= hard to pass, reach, produce, construct, or otherwise deal with.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 To consowde olde woundes whiche þat ben difficult [*MS.* B. deffykel] to be consowded. *Ibid.* 105 Þe cheke be constreyned and difficulte of meynge. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x iv, If appearaunce Of the cause..Be hard and difficulte in the utterance. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 233 The thing..is strange, and the naturall cause difficult to imagine. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. vii. 203 A river very difficult, as well in regard to its banks as to the marshes on the sides of it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vi, The real sentiments of ladies were very difficult to be understood. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Ded. 4 A plain and simple building, that has nevertheless been acknowledged to be, in itself, curious, difficult, and useful. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* V. 492 Knowledge..is difficult to gain. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 29 This is a difficult question to answer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii 58 In some places I found the crevasses difficult. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 89 Markets are so difficult of access.

c. Hard to understand; perplexing, puzzling, obscure.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vj, If youre difficulte speakinge overcome me. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 46 The difficultest things in their Authours. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1668) 53 Leaving out all such difficulter matters. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. v. 217 Butler, one of the most difficult of our poets. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Jer.* XXXIII. 3 Great things, and difficult, which thou knowest not.

2. Of persons. *arch.* **a.** Hard to please or satisfy; not easy to get on with; unaccommodating, exacting, fastidious.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 44 To make him ambitious of honour, iealous and difficult in his worships. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 7 Being in his own nature of a difficult disposition..and one that would have due distances observed towards him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 32 Children were early accustomed not to be nice or difficult in their eating. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, I'll..look out for some less difficult admirer. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 87 My temper is difficult. 1889 LOWELL *Walton* Lit. Ess. (1891) 81 He [Cotton] also wrote verses which the difficult Wordsworth could praise.

b. Hard to induce or persuade; unwilling, reluctant, obstinate, stubborn.

a 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 81 That such persones which were difficulte [*printed* difficultie] ageynst the sayd ordre be callid afore my Lorde Mayr and Aldirmen to be reformed bi their wise exortacions. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. 8, I attended him also with the Note of your Extraordinaries, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 50 In particular I am difficult to believe, that [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. ii. Lady Bellaston will be as difficult to believe any thing against one who [etc.]. 1891 L. KEITH *The Halletts* I. xiii. 248 Sir Robert had been rather a difficult husband—that is to say, he had occasionally taken his own way.

†**Difficult,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DIFFICULT *a.*] Difficulty.

1709 tr. *Sir J. Spelman's Alfred Gt.* 95 What Difficult Affried had to recover the Land. *Ibid.* 118 *bis*, 120.

Di·fficult, *v.* Now *local.* [a. obs. F. *difficulter* to make difficult, f. med.L. *difficultāre*, f. *difficultās* difficulty: see DIFFICULTATE, DIFFICILITATE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To render difficult, impede (an action, etc.). The opposite of *to facilitate*. *Obs.*

a 1608 [see DIFFICULTING below]. 1678 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 506 Those which intended to difficult or delay the Ratification with France. *a* 1698 *Ibid.* II. 484 (L.), Having desisted from their pretensions, which had difficulted the peace. 1818 TODD s.v. *Difficultate*, The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verb *difficult*; as, he difficulted the matter, but he was pronounced unjustifiable in this usage.

2. To put in a difficulty, bring into difficulties, perplex, embarrass (a person). Usually *pass.* (*Sc.* and *U.S.*)

1686 [see DIFFICULTING below]. 1753 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 464, I would be difficulted to read the King of France 'the most Christian king' to my people. 1758 *Ibid.* II. 410 How far the alterations..may straiten and difficult some ministers who have formerly sworn the oath. 1782 J. BROWN *Address to Students* (1858-62) If you be difficulted how to act. 1813 J. BALLANTYNE in Lockhart *Ballantyne-humbug Handled* (1839) 29 This business has always been difficulted by all its capital being lent the printing-office. 1845 BUSH *Resurrection* 51 (Bartlett) We are not difficulted at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old. 1861 W. E. AYTOUN *N. Sinclair* I. 155 The poor lads might be difficulted to find meal for their potridge.

Hence **Di·fficulting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 119 Lest..[this] might give the enemy an alarm, to the difficulting of the enterprise. 1686 RENWICK *Serm.* xviii. (1776) 212 There is not a case that can put Him to a non-plus or difficulting extremity.

†**Di·fficultate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *difficultāt-āre* to render difficult, f. *difficultās* difficulty.] *trans.* To make difficult: = prec. 1.

1611 COTGR., *Difficulter*, to difficultate or difficilitate. 1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) IV. 161 The circumstances which facilitated or difficultated of I may make such a word for the nonce) the introduction of Christianity.

Difficultly (di·fikŭltli), *adv.* [f. DIFFICULT *a.* + -LY 2. Formerly very frequent in literary use; now rather avoided, and in speech rarely used; in sense 1, 'with difficulty' is usually substituted.]

1. In a difficult manner, not easily, hardly; with difficulty.

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 4 Ireland..will be very difficultly stayed in their obedience. 1624 SCOTT *Vox Coeli* 6 Our posterity will difficultly beleeue it. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Errr.* 47 Castles, and forts, and strong holds, they are hardly conquered, difficultly overcome. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 1 He was none of the gracefullest of Orators, for his words came difficultly from him. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 5 A possession of trifles..difficultly acquired and easily lost. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vi. 66 The Mountain Carpathus said to be much more steep and difficultly accessible than any of the Alps. 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. T.* II. iv. 210 Gorgias difficultly escaping fled to Marisa. 1784 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 97 The vapours..are very elastic, and difficultly condensable. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXXI. (1862) 594 Diseases..difficultly distinguishable by their symptoms. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* V. 47 No. 50 The difficultly reconcileable merits of old times and new things. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 87 Labradorite fuses readily..anorthite is more difficultly fusible.

b. In a way hard to understand; obscurely.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 62 It is a thing as blame worthie to speake dissolutelie, as to speake difficultlie. 1875 A. J. SWINBURNE *Picture Lego* ix. 58 Things seem to me to be put so difficultly in books.

c. To a difficult degree; so as to be difficult of access, passage, etc.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* iv. 88 We found the ice-angle difficultly steep; but made our way successfully along its edge.

d. In a difficult position; in a condition of embarrassment. (Cf. DIFFICULTY 2 c.)

1886 P. O. HUTCHINSON *Diary T. Hutchinson* II. 430 These unfortunate people were very difficultly placed.

†**2.** Unwillingly, reluctantly. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 99, I knowe howe difficultlie and hardelye I meselfe would haue beleued. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 2 Hath either..denied, or promised but difficultly..with strained and reproachful words. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, How easily a miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a groat.

†**Di·fficultness.** *Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being difficult; difficulty.

1560 P. WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 70 b Such difficultnesse is necessarie. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 170 It toke away the difficultnesse of the swallowing downe. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treatises* (1645) II. 77 The difficultnesse of this subject..would not allow us that liberty.

Difficulty (di·fikŭlti). Also 4-6 **dyff-, -te,** 5-6 **-toe, -tye,** 6-7 **-tie.** [ad. L. *difficultās, -tātem* (f. *dif-*, DIS- + *facultas* FACULTY), perh. immed. through OF. or AF. *difficulté*.

In OF. the word is as yet recorded only of 15th c.; it may have been in earlier use in Anglo-Fr.; but the English word, which was common before 1400, may have been formed directly from L., on the type of the many existing words in *-té* corresponding to L. words in *-tas*, e.g. *povreté, pureté*.]

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being difficult; the character of an action that requires labour or effort; hardness to be accomplished; the opposite of *ease* or *facility*.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xx. 19 No difficulte shal be in the pris. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. ii. (1495) 409 Yf .. the Egle hath thre byrdes, she throwyth oute one of her neste for dyffyculte of fedyng. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7969 His sonn with grete difficulte Gart his fader monke to be. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 786 He speedily without any difficultie .. brought the matter to a good conclusion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 449 If aught .. in the shape Of difficulty or danger could deterre Me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. viii. 139, I had no great difficulty to cut it down. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 134 Nor was this reconcilement a matter of difficulty. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 208, I have been deterred by the difficulty of the task. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. She walked with difficulty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 283 The difficulty of thus directing a chain over crevasses and ridges. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 261 Socrates has no difficulty in showing that virtue is a good.

b. Said of the object of an action (the nature of which is contextually implied: cf. DIFFICULT *a.* 1 b).

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 103 The Length and Difficulty of the Bay. *Mod.* The steepness and difficulty of the direct path. A route of considerable difficulty.

c. The quality of being hard to understand; perplexing character, obscurity.

1529 MORE *Applic. Soulys* Wks. 321/1 Because that of the difficultie of his [St. Paul's] writing thei catch sometime some matter of contencion. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 If the language be difficult, it is not a difficulty above their years. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 21 The difficulty and obscurity of the phrase

2. with *a* and *pl.* A particular instance of this quality; that which is difficult. **a.** A thing hard to do or overcome; a hindrance to action.

a 1619 DANIEL *Funeral Poem* (R.), Nor how by mastering difficulties so .. He bravely came to disappoint his foe. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), They mistake difficulties for impossibilities. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 53, I see, indeed, many, many difficulties in the way. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 130 As difficulties gathered round him, he encountered them with the increasing magnificence of his schemes. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 232 A difficulty may sometimes be felt in understanding how [etc.]. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 1/2 To parade difficulties is the delight of the pedant; to grapple with them is the task of the statesman. *Mod.* The children, I admit, are a difficulty.

b. Something hard to understand; a perplexing or obscure point or question.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* Prol. 8 Ye han her touchid .. In scole matier gret difficulte. *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1892) 118 Discussing this difficulty. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 29 There is no cause for anye man by reason of a few difficulties, to dispaire to attaine to the true vnderstandinge of the Scriptures. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* No. 494 (1708) I. 540 When People have been Beating their Brains about a Difficulty, and find they can make Nothing on't. 1770 BEATTIE *Ess. Truth* II. i. § 1 (R.), Let us see, then, whether .. we can make any discovery preparatory to the solution of this difficulty. *a* 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm., Chr. Myst.* (1868) I. 211 Difficulties in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith

c. An embarrassment of affairs; a condition in which action, co-operation, or progress is difficult; a trouble; often *spec.* a pecuniary embarrassment. (Usually in *pl.*)

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), They lie under some difficulties, by reason of the emperour's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Times* I. 346 The king was under no difficulties by anything they had done. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 68 Mr Brunton..is in 'difficulties' (civilized plural for debts). 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 142 A serious difficulty occurred between him and his wife on this very point, which ended in a separation. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 173/2 In Dec. 1867 the company fell into difficulties. 1886 *Tip Cat* xix. 254 Come to me if you .. are in any difficulty or trouble.

3. Reluctance, unwillingness (see DIFFICULT *a.* 2 b); demur, objection. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *to make a difficulty* or *difficulties*, now associated with 2 a; formerly † *to make difficulty*, i.e. to show reluctance.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 795 The Protector made great difficultie to come to them. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 70 b, To obeye us without opposicion, contradiccion or difficultee. *a* 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 119 Her Majesty .. with some difficulty (as her manner was) granted the men to be levied. 1687 T. SMITH in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 18 Hee making severall difficultyes. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* II. 1[illegible]5 This she granted with some difficulty. 1769 GOLDSMITH *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 355 Apollonius..made no difficulty of coming from Greece to Rome. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 239 They .. never made any difficulties or demands.

Diffidation (difidē·ɪ ʃən). *Hist. Instit.* [ad. med.L. *diffīdātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from med.L. *diffīdāre* to distrust, f. *dif-*, DIS- + **-fīdāre* to trust, keep faith: see DEFY *v.*[1]] The undoing of relations of faith, allegiance, or amity; declaration of hostilities; = DEFIANCE 1.

1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 24 Diffidation declares Heretick to be enemies of their Country and the Empire..When any one is declared an Heretick by the Sentence of the Judge, any Man .. may seize, plunder, and kill him. 1807 COXE *Hist. Ho. Austria* (Bohn) I. xxx. 454 They sent a .. letter of diffidation, in which they renounced their allegiance. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 58 The ceremony of diffidation, or solemn defiance of an enemy. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 81, The evils attendant on the right of diffidation or private warfare (*Fehderecht*). 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. i. 27 According to modern principles, the Subject's allegiance is indefeasible but the primeval legislation of the Teutons permitted to the vassal .. the right of diffidation—he might undo his faith.

Diffide (difəɪd), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *diffidĕre* to distrust, be distrustful, f. *dif-*, DIS- + *fidĕre* to trust. Cf. DEFY *v.*[1] sense 7.] *intr.* To want faith or confidence; to have or feel distrust; *to diffide in* († *of*), to distrust. (The opposite of *confide*.)

1532 BONNER *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 180, I diffided in the justness of the matter. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 55 Never diffiding of good fortune. 1606 J. HYND *Eliosto Libidinoso* 30, I wish thee not to diffide ..of your Maiesties iudgement. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 636 If in your arms thus early you diffide. *a* 1806 C. J. FOX *Reign James II.* (1808) 32 With regard to facts remote .. wise men generally diffide in their own judgment. 1829 J. DONOVAN *Catech. Council of Trent* (1855) 517 And diffiding entirely in ourselves, we shall seek refuge .. in the mercy of God. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* i. 7 We speak not now of certain affirmed calculations. We diffide in them

† **b.** with *clause*. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lxxvii, To..diffide Whether our reasons eye be clear enough. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1885) 257 Which of us can now diffide That God will us defend?

† **c.** *trans.* To distrust, doubt. *Obs.*

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 14. 62 So would I not have any reject or diffide the Certainty of that Unerring Spirit. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 779 Alwaies fluctuating about them [Incorporeals] and diffiding them. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xxii. 658 How basely hast thou diffided thus providence!

Hence **Diffi·ding** *vbl. sb.*, distrusting.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 149 It is a great diffiding in God's mercy

† **Diffide·lity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *dif-*, DIS- + FIDELITY, after *infidelity*.] Disbelief, unbelief.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* 1. 61 Parcel-Diffidelity in matters of such nature, I am sure is no sin.

Diffidence (di·fidĕns). [ad. L. *diffīdentia* want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, f. *diffīdent-em*, pr. pple. of *diffīdĕre* to distrust: see DIFFIDE and -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *diffidence*, *-ance*, 16–17th c. in Godef.] (The opposite of CONFIDENCE.)

1. Want of confidence or faith; mistrust, distrust, misgiving, doubt. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 Bycause we put diffedence or mistrust in God. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 208 b, King Edward beyng..in diffidence of reysyng any army .. departed. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 65 Thou dost shame thy mother, And wound her honor with this diffidence. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 684 Away with these weake diffidences. 1614 T. JACKSON *Comment. Creede* II. 251 Distrust or diffidence to Gods promises. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 33 Diffidence in the promise of God. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. (1851) 436 Hee had brought the Parlament into so just a diffidence of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes at his disposal. 1712 POPE *Let. to Steele* 15 July, Sickness .. teaches us a diffidence in our earthly state. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 271 Since that Time, I have always had some Diffidences about her. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 549 A diffidence..of his judgment or his virtue. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 65 His former refusal .. proceeded .. from diffidence in the sincerity of his ally. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 206 The diffidence of mankind in the soul has crept over the American mind.

2. Distrust of oneself; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; modesty, shyness of disposition.

[1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 25 Constant Despayre, Diffidence of our selves. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* in § 40 (1704) 394 Every one ought to enter into a just diffidence of himself.] 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 567 Speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 12 The diffidence of Erasmus prevented him from assuming that title. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1854) 646/1 With great diffidence, we give it as our opinion. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxxii. (ed. 4) 229 She had aid aside whatever diffidence may have afflicted her earlier years, and now was able to speak out her mind.

† **Diffidency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = DIFFIDENCE; distrust, mistrust.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 6 So doth diffidencie wait vpon indirect and perfidious designements. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i, He has the courage of men in despair, yet the diffidency and caution of Cowards. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 450 He .. prays with great diffidency, and distrust of prevailing. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. i. 3 All diffidencies, like night-fogs before the sun, disperse at her approach.

Diffident (di·fidĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *diffīdent-em*, pr. pple. of *diffīdĕre* to mistrust; see DIFFIDE, and -ENT. (The opposite of CONFIDENT.)]

1. Wanting confidence or trust (*in*); distrustful, mistrustful (*of*).

1598 FLORIO, *Diffidente*, mistrustful, diffident. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 207 In the constancie of his people he was somewhat diffident. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 114 A fainting and a diffident Spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 562 Be not diffident Of Wisdom, she deserts thee not, if thou Dismiss her not, when most thou needst her nigh. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 159, I am somewhat diffident of the truth of those Stories. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jwv.* (1789) 131 A feeble man and diffident had need to pray daily, Lord, lead us not into temptation. 1808 H. MARTIN *Helen of Gleuross* III. 330 Had I been more diffident in its effects, I had not trusted to it. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 141 The English are not musicians, and are diffident in general of the artist class.

2. Wanting in self-confidence; distrustful of oneself; not confident in disposition; timid, shy, modest, bashful. (The usual current sense.)

[1648 *Eikon Bas.* xi. (1824) 88, I am not so diffident of My selfe, as brutishly to submit to any men's dictates.] 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i, Let us appear nor rash nor diffident. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 3 Jan., He [Dr. Johnson] never attacked the unassuming, nor meant to terrify the diffident. 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* Crayon Misc. (1863) 362 She was shy and diffident. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. ii. 42 She little knew that the apparently diffident young man was the life and soul of his mess.

Diffidently (di·fidĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diffident manner, with distrust or self-distrust.

(?) 1613 *State Trials, C'tess of Essex* (1816) II. 831 He found it to be uncertainly and diffidently set down. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Diffidently*, distrustfully, suspiciously. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) III. 169, I looked, I suppose, a little diffidently. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Don't creep about diffidently; make up your mind.

† **Di·ffidentness.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = DIFFIDENCE.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Diffie, obs. form of DEFY.

† **Diffi·nd,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *diffind ĕre* to cleave asunder, f. *dif-*, DIS- + *findĕre* to cleave.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, To *Diffind*, to cut or cleave asunder. 1775 in ASH.

Diffine, -ition, etc., obs. ff. DEFINE, etc.

† **Diffinish, -isse,** *v. Obs.*: see DEFINISH.

† **Diffi·ssion.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *diffissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *diffindĕre* to cleave asunder.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffission*, a cleaving asunder.

† **Diffi·xed,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. *dif-*, DIS- + L. *fixus*, FIXED.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffixed*, loosened, unfastened.

† **Diffla·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *diffflāt-* ppl. stem of *diffflāre* to blow apart, disperse by blowing, f. *dif-*, DIS- + *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To blow apart or away.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 311 Thereby, vaporous and rheumatick superfluities are discussed and diffiated.

† **Diffla·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *diffflāre, diffflāt-*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *diffflation* Cotgr.] Blowing asunder, or dispersing by blowing.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 18 Purgation is perfitit .. be .. fasting, and diffliatioun. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 76 Convenient refrigeration and diffliation of vapoures. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 301 Hindering the diffliation and dissipation of vaporous fumes

b. In early Chemistry: see quot. 1706.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 247 A substance scarce capable of diffliation or blowing away. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Diffliation* .. a Term us'd by some Chymists, when Spirits raised by heat, are blown with a kind of Bellows, into the opposite Camera or Arch of the Furnace, and there found congealed. 1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Phil. Techn.* 211 Diffliation of the antimonial metal.

Diffloryssh, var. of DEFLOURISH *v. Obs.*

Diffluan (di·flŭăn). Also **difluan.** *Chem.* [mod.f.L. *diffluĕre* to flow away, dissolve + -AN I. 2.] A chemical compound, obtained, as a loose white very soluble powder of bitter saline taste, by the action of heat on a solution of alloxanic acid.

1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 787 *Diffluan*, this compound is found in the liquid which has deposited the leucoturic acid. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 138 s. v. *Alloxanic Acid*, An aqueous solution of alloxanic acid is decomposed by boiling, carbonic anhydride being abundantly evolved, and two new bodies formed, one of which.. difluan, remains in solution, but may be precipitated by alcohol. *Ibid.* II. 322 Difluan.

Diffluence (di·flŭĕns). [f. DIFFLUENT, or its L. source: see -ENCE. Cf. mod.F. *diffluence*.]

1. The action or fact of flowing apart or abroad; dispersion by flowing. Also *fig.*

1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. xvi, Their violence 'Fore danger spent with lavish diffluence, Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Diffluence*, a looseness, a flowing forth or abroad. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 292 Such a confluence and diffluence make, he supposes, the four heads mentioned by Moses. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* x. 128 The loose, lawless diffluence of motion that goes by that name [dancing].

2. Dissolution into a liquid state; deliquescence; *spec.* in *Biol.* the peculiar mode of dissolution or disintegration of Infusoria, called by Dujardin 'molecular effusion'.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 712/1 Softening may vary from simple flabbiness to a state approaching diffluence. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 52 Such amœboid particles occasionally become detached by the method denominated 'diffluence'.

† **Di·ffluency.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Diffluent condition; quality of flowing out in all directions, fluidity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Ice is only water congealed by the frigidity of the ayre, whereby it acquireth no new forme, but rather a consistence, or determination of its diffluency.

Diffluent (di·fluĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *diffluent-em*, pr. pple. of *difflu-ĕre* to flow apart or away, f. *dif-*, DIS- 1 + *fluĕre* to flow. Cf. mod.F. *diffluent*.] Characterized by flowing apart or abroad; fluid; deliquescent. Also *fig.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 626 Yet over-moist [Brain], againe Makes it [Memory] so laxe, so diffluent and thin, That nothing can be firmly fixt there-in. 1642 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1678) 33 What's diffluent I do consolidate. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xvii. 8 A loose, discinct, and diffluent mind is unfit to serve God. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 228 Speech is confluent, rather than diffluent. 1851–9 OWEN in *Man. Sc. Enq.* 365 Their soft organic substance is commonly diffluent. 1880 GRAY in *Nat. Sc. & Relig.* 14 A formless, apparently diffluent and structureless mass.

† **Di·ffluous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *difflu-us* flowing asunder, overflowing (f. *difflu·ĕre*: see DIFFLUENT) + -OUS.] = DIFFLUENT.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffluous*, flowing forth, abroad or several Ways.

† **Difflu·xive,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *difflux-* ppl. stem of *diffluĕre* (see DIFFLUENT) + -IVE.] That flows in different or all directions.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III ix. (1712) 166 What the Wind, join'd with no statick power but loose and diffluxive, can do in shaking houses.

† **Diffo·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *diffod-ĕre* (Joannes de Janua *Cathol.*) to dig out, f. L. *dif-*, DIS- 1 + *fodĕre* to dig. (Thence OF. *desfouir, défouir* to dig out.)] *trans.* To dig out, excavate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 91 When a ditch is diffoded in the earth. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Diffoded*, digged, as a hole or ditch is digged in the earth.

† **Difform** (dif̄ǭ·ɹm), *a. Obs.* Also 6 **dyfforme.** [ad. med. or mod.L. *difform-is* dissimilar in form, f. *dif-*, DIS- 4) + *forma* shape.]

1. Of diverse forms; differing in form.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 14 b, The dyfforme facyon of the urinall. 1548 — *Urin. Physick* ix. (1651) 68 Other difform contents there be also. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 300 The dif-form consistence .. of the Air at several distances from us. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5087 A confused Mixture of difform qualities. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 38 The pleasures of the multitude are difforme and repugnant to each other.

2. Without symmetry or regularity of parts; not uniform; of irregular form.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xvii. (1658) 193 What a difform net with a strange variety of mashes wou'd this be? 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 929 A difform or Papilionaceous Flower. 1707 S. CLARKE *3rd & 4th Defence* (1712) 7 If the Parts be dissimilar, then the Substance is difform or Heterogeneous. 1845 *Whitehall* iv. 19 A huge difform mass of steel and adamant.

† **Difform,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **defourme.** [a. OF. *difformer* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *difformāre*, f. med.L. *difformis*: see prec.] *trans.* To bring out of conformity or agreement: the opposite of CONFORM *v.* 2.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 150 Hereinne shulde ech man sue Crist. .and ȝif he be contrarie herto, he synneþ, difformed [*v.r.* defourmyd] fro Cristis wille.

Difform(**e, -ourme,** etc., obs. ff. DEFORM, etc.

† **Diffo·rmed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as DIFFORM *a.* + -ED.] Diversely or irregularly shaped.

1665 WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 145 Tumuli were. .set about ..with petty and difformed Blocks of broken Craggs.

† **Difformity** (dif̄ǭ·ɹmĭti). *Obs.* [a. F. *difformité* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *difformitās*, f. *difformis* differing in form: see DIFFORM *a.*]

1. Difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity between things.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 18 To avoyde all maner difformyte. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Absurdité*, difformitie, vnlikenesse. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. v. Wks. III. 273 This difformity was most apparent in their works .. for destitute of all good works most of them were not, but only of uniformity in working. 1646 JER. TAYLOR *Extemp. Prayer* (T.), There must [thus] needs be infinite difformity in the publick worship. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 17 The Difformity of Texture. 1857 WEBB *Intellectualism Locke* vii. 126 Locke .. resolves all knowledge into a perception of the 'conformity' or 'difformity' of Ideas.

2. Divergence in form *from*, want of conformity *with* or *to* (a standard).

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 138 b (T.), In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, as of difformity. 1640 P. DU MOULIN *Lett. Fr. Prot. to Scotchm. Covt.* 4 Among all the reformed Churches .. there is neither deformity nor difformity in that point. 1642 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 7 To judge of their conformity or difformity thereunto. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 48 They. .doe tacitely desire in them a difformitie from the primitive rule. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 45 In their conformitie to .. or difformitie from. .the perfect measure of morals.

† **Diffo·rmness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DIFFORM *a.* + -NESS.] = prec.

1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* xi. 70/1 The differmenes [ed. 1651 differments] and disagreing of the partes of it together.

Difforse, obs. f. DEFORCE *v.* (sense 4).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodera* 569 Theodorus .. Our childe difforsit & it [þe barne] gat.

Diffoule, diffowl, var. DEFOUL *Obs.*

Diffound, obs. form of DIFFUND.

Diffra·ct, *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *diffract-us* broken in pieces: see next.] Of lichens: 'Broken into *areolæ* with distinct interspaces.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

Diffract (difræ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *diffract-*, ppl. stem of *diffring-ĕre* to break in pieces, shatter, f. *dif-*, DIS- 1 + *frangĕre* to break.] *trans.* To break in pieces, break up; in *Optics*, To deflect and break up (a beam of light) at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit; to affect with DIFFRACTION. Also *fig.*

1803 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 2 These fringes were the joint effects of the portions of light passing on each side of the slip of card, and inflected, or rather diffracted, into the shadow. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. (1858) 7 It is .. for some obscure distorted image of right that he contends; an obscure image diffracted, exaggerated, in the wonderfullest way.

Hence **Diffra·cted, Diffra·cting** *ppl. adjs.*

1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 222 The diffracted appearance of various parts. 1873 TYNDALL *Lect. Light* ii. 92 The diffracting particles were becoming smaller. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1877) 292 The devout [mind] ascends beyond all diffracted or intercepted rays to the primal light that flings them.

Diffraction (difræ·kʃən). [ad. mod.L. *diffractiōn-em* (Grimaldi 1665), n. of action from *diffringĕre*: see prec. So F. *diffraction* 1666 in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. *Optics.* The breaking up of a beam of light (in the case of monochromatic light) into a series of light and dark spaces or bands, or (in that of white or other composite light) of coloured spectra, due to interference of the rays when deflected from their straight course at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit.

(These phenomena were formerly denoted by the name INFLEXION; cf. also DEFLEXION 5.)

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3068 Light is propagated .. also by diffraction. .when the parts of Light, separated by a manifold dissection, do in the same medium proceed in different ways. 1803 YOUNG *Ibid.* XCIV. 13 The observations on the effects of diffraction and interference. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. ii. (1838) 252 The diffraction or inflection of light, discovered by Grimaldi, a Jesuit of Bologna. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psych.* (1872) II. VI. xi. 138 Only on the theory of undulations can .. diffraction be accounted for. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 154 All the hues produced by diffraction were exhibited in the utmost splendour. 1878 J. D. STEELE *Physics* 126 If we hold a small needle close to one eye and look toward the sun we see several needles. This is caused by diffraction.

b. *Acoustics.* An analogous phenomenon occurring in the case of sound-waves passing round the corner of a large body, as a house.

2. In etymol. sense: Breaking in pieces, breakage. *nonce-use.*

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 286 There being. .no facts in proof of the contrary, that would not prove equally well the cessation of the eye on the removal or diffraction of the eye-glass.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1), as *diffraction band, fringe, spectrum*, etc.; **diffraction grating**, a plate of glass or polished metal ruled with very close equidistant parallel lines, producing a spectrum by diffraction of the transmitted or reflected light.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 608 Barton's buttons, which are metallic buttons having very fine lines engraved on their surfaces .. exhibit magnificent diffraction spectra. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* x. iii. (1877) 847 A diffraction grating. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 496 Observing the image of a large star out of focus. If. .the diffraction rings are not circular, the screws of the cell should be carefully loosened [etc.] 1873 TYNDALL *Lect. Light* ii. 91 The street-lamps .. looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show diffraction phenomena. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 193 The essential part of the apparatus [spectroscope] is either a prism or train of prisms, or else a diffraction 'grating'.

Diffractive (difræ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *diffract-* ppl. stem (see DIFFRACT *v.*) + -IVE. In mod.F. *diffractif, -ive.*] Tending to diffract.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Voltaire* (1872) II. 120 Through whatever dim, besmoked and strangely diffractive media it may shine.

Hence **Diffra·ctively** *adv.*, in a diffractive manner; by diffraction.

1883 W. B. CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 268/2 s.v. *Microscope*, A marked distinction between .. objectives of low or moderate power .. worked dioptrically, and those of high power. .worked diffractively.

[**Diffranchise, -ment,** erron. f. DISFRANCHISE, -MENT. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

Diffrangible (difræ·ndʒĭb'l), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *diffring-ĕre*, changed to *diffrang-ĕre* + -BLE.] Capable of being diffracted. Hence **Diffrangibi·lity**, capacity of being diffracted.

1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* iii. 98 The refrangibility of a ray and its diffrangibility, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface.

† **Diffu·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *diffundĕre* (perf. *diffūdi*) to pour forth: see DIFFUSE.]

1. *trans.* To pour away.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/2 Diffude .. that wyne & take other.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* = DIFFUSE *v.* 1.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 125 The clouds .. sometimes breake, and. .diffude to some purpose. *Ibid.* 343 The benevolent heaven daily diffudes a gentle shower.

3. *trans.* To dissolve, liquefy.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 74 Fatness, marrow. .which with little heat [are] diffuded.

Diffugient (difiū·dʒiĕnt), *ppl. a. rare*—1. [ad. L. *diffugient-em*, pr. pple. of *diffugĕre* to flee in different directions, disperse, f. *dif-*, DIS- 1 + *fugĕre* to flee.] Fleeing away, dispersing.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* (1861) 102 To-morrow the diffugient snows will give place to Spring.

† **Di·ffugous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *dif-, dis-* + *-fug-us* fleeing (in *refugus*, etc.): cf. prec.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffugous*, that flieth divers Ways.

† **Diffu·nd,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **diffound(e.** [a. OF. *diffond-re, -fundre* (15th c. in Godef.) to shed, pour out, diffuse, ad. L. *diffundĕre*, f. *dif-*, DIS- 1 + *fundĕre* to pour.] *trans.* To pour out or abroad, to diffuse.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 257 For the kynde of lyht ys .. That .. It dyffoundyth the self wyth owte inquynacyoun. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 156 It diffoundis the blude be quhilk we lief .. throw all the vanis. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 8 It is the mouinge of the harte diffunded or spreade by the arteries.

Diffusable: see DIFFUSIBLE.

Diffusate (difiū·zĕt). *Chem.* [f. DIFFUSE *v.* + -ATE 1.] The amount of salt diffused in a solution; the crystalloid portion of a mixure which passes through the membrane in the process of chemical dialysis.

1850 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CXL. 806 The diffusate or quantity of acid diffused was determined by precipitating the liquid. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem* III. 706 The amount of salt diffused, called the diffusion-product, or diffusate, is ascertained [etc.]. 1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

Diffuse (difiū·s), *a.* Also 5–6 **dyf-**, 5–7 **de-**. [ad. L. *diffūs-us*, pa. pple. of *diffundĕre*: see DIFFUND. Cf. F. *diffus, -use* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) perh. the immediate source; also It. *diffuso*.]

I. †**1.** Confused, distracted, perplexed; indistinct, vague, obscure, doubtful, uncertain. *Obs.*

[This sense (as if 'poured forth in divers contrary directions'), is not recorded in ancient L., but is found in all the Romanic langs.: thus, It. *diffuso*, defused, confused, scattred (Florio), Sp. *difuso*, defused, out of order (Minsheu), obs. F. *diffuse*, dyffuse, harde to be understande (Palsgr.), *diffusément*, disorderedly (Cotgr.).]

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 93 This matere is dyffuse and obscure. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 82 I haue nat translated worde for word. .because of some thynges that were diffuse and in some place ouer derk. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 213 Whan he had longe whyle lyen at the siege of a castel .. and sawe it was defuse to wynne by strength. *Ibid.* VII. ccxxviii. 257 The pope gaue such a defuse sentence in this mater yt he lyfte yᵉ stryfe vndetermyned. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 806 It is dyffuse to fynde The sentence of his mynde. *c* 1560 *Dial. Secretary & Jealousy* iii. (Collier), A mater to me doubtfull and diffuse. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55 The hounde. . hath mind of diffuse and longe waies: so that if they loose their masters, they goe by furre space of Lands .. to theire maisters houses againe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xlii. 393 Their strange names, their diffuse phrases. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 159 Men . of . .feeble memory. .retaine a certaine diffuse notice of things. 1602 — *Cornwall* 74 b, The hurling to the Countrey, is more diffuse and confuse, as bound to few of these orders.

II. 2. Spread out in space; spread through or over a wide area; widespread, scattered, dispersed: the reverse of *confined* or *concentrated*.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 Our Empire o're the Universe diffuse. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Hist.* III. x. § 7 [The water is] cooler than one would expect in so diffuse a place as this. 1759 JOHNSON in *Boswell's Life* note, The pomp of wide margin and diffuse typography. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 119 Diffuse masses of nebulous light. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 131 Floating matter. .invisible in diffuse daylight. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 188 They are not only diffuse, but they are subjective sensations.

†**b.** *fig.* Having a wide range, extensive. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl. Eng., Men .. of eminent spirit and breeding, joined with a diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things.

c. *Bot.* 'Applied to panicles and stems which spread and branch indeterminately, but chiefly horizontally' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1775 H. ROSE *Elem. Bot.* 71 A panicle is said to be diffuse when the partial footstalks diverge. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 132 Diffuse Toad-flax. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 18 Fumaria officinalis. .diffuse.

d. *Path.* Applied to diseases which widely affect the body or organ, in contradistinction to those which are circumscribed.

1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 57 To some cases .. the name of diffuse inflammation in the cellular membrane has been lately applied. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 120 Diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 14 Tendency to erysipelas, pyæmia, and low and diffuse inflammations generally.

e. *Embryol.* Applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the villi are scattered.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 367 The non-deciduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered .. or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches.

3. Of a style of writing or speech: Using many words to convey the sense; extended, wordy, verbose: the opposite of *concise* or *condensed*.

1742 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 146 [This] is no commendation of the English tongue, which is too diffuse, and daily grows more and more enervate. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 194 Some parts of them will appear prolix and diffuse. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. vii, Too strong and concise, not diffuse enough for a woman. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 47 His style is always full..and in many places even diffuse. 1868 *Pref.* to *Digby's Voy. Medit.* 22 Digby, who as a writer is always diffuse, dwells upon the wonder.

Diffuse (difiū·z), *v.* Also 6–7 **defuse**. [f. L. *diffus-*, ppl. stem of *diffundĕre* to pour out or away: see DIFFUND. Cf. F. *diffuser* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To pour out as a fluid with wide dispersion of its molecules; to shed. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Diffondere*, to defuse, to shed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 79 Who, with thy saffron wings, vpon my flowres Diffusest hony drops, refreshing showres. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 400 A place whereon Heaven defuseth all its Graces. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 4 [This] diffuses great light over the history of those nations.

2. To pour or send forth as from a centre of dispersion; to spread abroad over a surface, or through a space or region; to spread widely, shed abroad, disperse, disseminate. **a.** (material things, or physical forces or qualities).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 4 The ..veneme..Their blood .. infected hath, Being diffused through the senceless tronck. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 312 The vitall vertue in them ..is .. spred and defused throughout the whole body. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. (1st 1) 606 Those trees no shadow can diffuse. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 95 The Head diffuseth nerves to the several members. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. v. 27 The Phenicians .. began to diffuse themselves throughout the whole of the Midland Sea. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 308 From pole to pole the winds diffuse the sound. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 P 6 Diffuse thy riches among thy friends. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iii. ii. 142 Hot water in which cow's dung has been diffused. 1815 SHELLEY *Demon World* 227 Ten thousand spheres diffuse their lustre through its adamantine gates. 1860 TYNDALL. *Glac.* II. vii. 260 The colours of the sky are due to minute particles diffused through the atmosphere.

b. (immaterial or abstract things).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 The charite of God is diffused & spred in our hertes. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* vi. 279 The true Catholick Church, diffused over the World. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II, His fame is diffus'd throughout the town. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 363 Diffusing a more general taste for the science of botany. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 114 A general rumour began to diffuse itself through the court. 1852 MASSON *Ess.* i. (1856) 32 A heartless man does not diffuse geniality and kindness around him, as Goethe did.

c. *fig.* The reverse of *collect* or *concentrate*: to dissipate.

1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 79 The one gathers the powers of the soule together..the other diffuses them. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 P 9 Determined to avoid a close union..and to diffuse himself in a larger circle. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 274 He diffused himself in serene scholarship till too late.

3. To extend or spread out (the body or limbs) freely; in *pa. pple.*, Extended or spread out. *arch.* and *poetic.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 118 See how he lies at random, carelessly diffused. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* (1779) 284 Beneath your sacred shade diffused we lay. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxiii, After having..diffused yourself on the sopha. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 636 His limbs did rest, Diffused and motionless, on the smooth brink Of that obscurest chasm.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be or become diffused, to spread abroad (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1653 [see DIFFUSING below]. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 51 It [the Chimist's Fire] does not merely sustain it self, but propagates too, and diffuses upon the ruins of its neighbours. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 12 Love .. Will all diffuse in Extacy. 1785 *Eugenius* II, 192 In several other parts .. the same benevolent spirit and moral improvement are diffusing. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI, The silver cloud diffusing slowly past.

5. *Physics.* **a.** *trans.* To cause (gases or liquids) to intermingle by diffusion; to disperse by diffusion. **b.** *intr.* Said of fluids: To intermingle or interpenetrate each other by diffusion; to pass by diffusion. See DIFFUSION 5.

a. 1808 DALTON *New Syst. Chem. Philos.* I. 150 Gases always intermingle and diffuse themselves amongst each other, if exposed ever so carefully. *Ibid.* 191 When two equal measures of different gases are thus diffused. 1831 T. GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 179 The ascent of the water in the tube, when hydrogen is diffused, forms a striking experiment. 1849 — in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 5 The phial was filled up with the solution to be diffused.

b. 1831 GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 189 The air does not diffuse out against so strong a pressure. 1849 — in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 4 The carbonic acid found in the upper bottle, and which had diffused into it from the lower. 1854 *Ibid.* 178 Water appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 4) 127 Every gas diffuses at a certain rate.

II. †**6.** *trans.* To distract, perplex, disorder, render confused or indistinct. *Obs.* (Cf. DIFFUSE *a.* 1; and see also DIFFUSED 1.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 2 If but as well [1st *Folio* will] I other accents borrow, That can my speech defuse.

Hence **Diffu·sing** *ppl. a.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 9 The Spirit is as Oyl, of a diffusing nature. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 286 She had told her, with diffusing circles of surprise.

Diffused (difiū·zd, *poet.* -ĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 **defused**. [f. DIFFUSE *v.* + -ED 1.]

I. †**1.** Confused, distracted, disordered, obscure. [Cf. DIFFUSE *a.* 1, DIFFUSUS *v.* 6.]

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 19 So diffused a language, that it maye not be vnderstonde. 1591 GREENE *Farew. Folly* C iij b, I have seene an English gentleman so defused in his sutes, his doublet being for the weare of Castile, his hose for Venice, his hat for France. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 78 Defus'd infection of man. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. ii. 61 Sterne Lookes, defus'd Attyre, And euery thing that seemes vnnaturall. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 6 The whole lumpe of this defused chaios. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 845 There is no divine word (as Tertullian speaketh ..) so dissolute and defused, that onely the words may be defended, and not the true meaning of the wordes set downe.

II. 2. Spread abroad, widespread; dispersed over a large area; †covering a wide range of subjects (*obs.*).

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XVI. ii. (1620) 541 Christ .. in whose houses, that is, in whose Churches, the diffused Nations shall inhabite. For Iaphet is *diffused*. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) II. 123 Able to exempt themselves from defused powers. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 15 Galen, with all his vast and diffused Learning. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 81 He had a most diffused love to all mankind. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 413 The diffused light of myriads of stars. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 748 Within two hours in direct sunlight, within six hours in diffused daylight.

†**3.** = DIFFUSE *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 64 In pleadinge [there ought to be]..a difficulte enteraunce, and a defused [1636 diffused] determination.

Diffusedly (difiū·zĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diffused manner.

I. †**1.** Confusedly, obscurely; disorderly. *Obs.* [See DIFFUSE *a.* 1.]

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 In this stone is .. seene .. the verie forme of a Tode, with bespotted and coloured feete, but those vglye and defusedly. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 395 Whose memorie doth remain vnto this day amongst the..people, although diffusedly. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. iii, Goe not so diffusedly.

II. 2. With diffusion or spreading abroad; dispersedly; with interpenetration.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Difusamente*, diffusedly. 1611 COTGR., *Çà & là*, diffusedly, scatteringly. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 303 Till from thy powerful Word to rude dull Mass, Life energetick should diffus'dly pass. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* IV. 101 Each, widely scattered, and diffusedly, flies. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/1 The heavy metals..are present, though far more diffusedly.

†**b.** In the wider or extended sense. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 100 Taking Iudah either restrainedly, for the Tribe .. or diffusedly, for the nation.

†**3.** Diffusely; with much fullness or prolixity of language; at large. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* Cont. (ed. 7) A iv, As Monte Regio wrote diffusedly, and at large, so Copernicus wrote of the same briefly. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. iv. 218 Of this more diffusedly in my third booke. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 193 Those who have diffusedly wrote on Amphitheatres. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* 1054 [They] have also diffusedly written on Brasil. 1817 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 38 Many..will descant most ably, diffusedly, and elegantly, upon the superstructure.

Diffu·sedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being diffused.

†**1.** Confusedness, perplexity, obscurity. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Obscurité*, obscuritie..diffusednesse.

2. The quality of being widely dispersed.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 378 Willing to reduce the diffusedness of our repentance at large to the certainty of some one set time. 1681–2 BOYLE *New Exp. Icy Noctiluca* 46 A conjecture I had made about the great diffusedness of the Noctilucal Matter. 1747 EDWARDS *Canons Crit.* xxii. (1765) 211 It is the diffusedness, or extent of her infection which is here described.

Diffusely (difiū·sli), *adv.* [f. DIFFUSE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a diffuse manner.

†**1.** Confusedly, obscurely. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* II. (1570) B iv b, Diffusely thou speakest to vnderstande.

2. In a diffused or widespread manner; with wide dispersion.

1552 HULOET, Diffuselye, *diffuse*. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* VI. 936 (Seager), Pleas'd that her magic fame diffusely flies. *c* 1839 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 464 The sun colours the sky most deeply and most diffusely when he hath sunk below the horizon. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 189 Centaurea calcitrapa..diffusely branched. 1874 *Lommel's Light* 12 The light is diffusely reflected from their surface.

3. In many words, verbosely, copiously; fully, at large: the opposite of *concisely*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* CXVII. Sel. Wks. I. 391 It sufficide to Mathew to telle .. biginnynge at Abraham. But Luk .. tellip more diffuseli how man stiep up to God, from Adam to þe Trinite. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xi. (R.), These places have been more diffusely urged in a late discourse to this purpose. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* xviii. (R.), A sentiment, which, expressed diffusely, will barely be admitted to be just, expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. III. § 106 That great branch of ethics..has been so diffusely handled by the casuists..that Grotius deserves .. credit for the brevity with which he has laid down the simple principles.

Diffuseness (difiū·snĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being diffuse; *esp.* in speech or literary style, the opposite of *conciseness*.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 46 He .. spreads out his conceptions with tedious diffuseness. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 283 People dreaded their violence and their diffuseness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 23 The apology for delay and diffuseness which occurs not unfrequently in the Republic. 1890 *Speaker* 22 Oct. 505/2 Notes..written with intolerable diffuseness, dullness, and obscurity.

Diffuser (difiū·zəɹ). [f. DIFFUSE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which diffuses or spreads abroad.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. I. 19 (R.) The Holy Ghost..being the author and diffuser of them into our hearts. 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc. conc. Truth* 32 (T.) Diffusers of secular learning. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXII. 545 The diffusers, not the inventors, of their unprincipled principles. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 96 Women..become the most useful diffusers of their own faith. 1893 *Arena* (Boston) Nov. 707 Promoter of purity, diffuser of sweetness and light.

2. *spec.* A contrivance for diffusing air, light, heat, etc.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 114/1 Patent Inlets and Air Diffusers for Buildings. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1242/1 The burners were shaded with the new bead ray diffusers. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* July 216/2 Patents have been granted for 'diffusers', whereby the lightning is to be distributed over a larger area than, presumably, it could find unassisted.

Diffusibility (difiūzibi·liti). [f. DIFFUSIBLE + -ITY.] Capacity of being diffused; *esp.* in *Physics*, as a measurable quality of gases or fluids.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 489 On account of their greater diffusibility in the atmosphere. 1849 [see DIFFUSIMETER]. 1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 183 Low diffusibility is not the only property which the bodies .. possess in common. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 598 Influenza .. is remarkable for its amazing diffusibility.

Diffusible (difiū·zĭb'l), *a.* Also **-able**. [f. L. *diffūs-* ppl. stem of *diffundĕre* to pour out, DIFFUSE + -IBLE: so in mod.F.] Capable of being diffused; *spec.* in *Physics*, having the capacity, as a fluid, of spreading itself between the molecules of a contiguous fluid.

1782 CLARK in *Med. Commun.* I. 64 *note*, The infection..being of an exceedingly diffusable nature. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 151 The moveable or diffusible heat in bodies, by which we are made to feel. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 425 It is not diffusible in cold water. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 65 The volatile oil of Cajeputi is..a highly diffusable stimulant. 1849 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) I A diffusibility like that of gases, if it exists in liquids, should afford means for the separation and decomposition even of unequally diffusible substances. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 19 Hydrochloric acid is seven times as diffusible as sulphate of magnesia.

Hence **Diffu·sibleness** = DIFFUSIBILITY.

1847 CRAIG, *Diffusibleness*, diffusibility.

†**Diffu·sile**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *diffūsil-is* diffusive, f. *diffūs-* ppl. stem of *diffundĕre* to DIFFUSE.] = DIFFUSIBLE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffusile*, spreading.

Diffusi·meter = next.

Diffusio·meter. [f. L. *diffūsio* diffusion + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of diffusion of gases.

1866 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 399 The diffusiometer, consisting of a plain glass tube..closed at the upper end by a thin plate of stucco, and open below. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 191 The diffusiometer which I have constructed.

Diffusion (difiū·ʒən). Also 6 **defusion**. [ad. L. *diffūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *diffundĕre* to pour out: see DIFFUND. Also in mod.F. (1610 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

†**1.** The action of pouring or shedding forth; outpouring, effusion. *Obs.*

c 1374 [see 4]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 268 The Diffusion of Species Visible. *a* 1632 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 49 Diffusion of ye Holy Ghost.

2. The action of spreading abroad; the condition of being widely spread; dispersion through a space or over a surface; wide and general distribution.

1591 DRAYTON *Harmonie of Church, Song of Faithfull*, He stood aloft and compassed the land, and of the nations doth defusion make. [Cf. Habakkuk iii. 6.] 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 The bloud gathering up by an unequall diffusion into the upper parts. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 50 A Medium..much less disposed to assist the diffusion of Cold. 1797–1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 166 A stream spread into listless diffusion. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 168 To the painter..the diffusion of light..is of high importance. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 261 The propagation and diffusion of that breed of sheep.

b. The condition of branching out on all sides.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 34 This diffusion and spreading of its Branches. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 P 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs.

c. quasi-*concr.* That which is extended, a diffused extension or extent. *rare.*

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 2 Space is an Infinite, and Unmoveable Diffusion every way. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 P 11 The Sea is..an immense diffusion of waters.

†**d.** *In diffusion*: in distribution among the members of a body generally; = DIFFUSIVELY b; cf. DIFFUSIVE 3. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (R.), And therefore the determination of councils pertains to all, and is handled by all, not in diffusion but in representation.

3. *fig.* Spreading abroad, dispersion, dissemination (of abstract things, as knowledge).

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 P 2 The writer..receives little advantage from the diffusion of his name. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 224 The universal diffusion of learning among a people. 1834 J. BOWRING *Minor Morals, Story Perseverance* 146 This diffusion of enjoyment. 1868 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 14 The effect which the general diffusion of knowledge produces on society. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 462 The rapid diffusion of the new doctrines in France. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xlv. 133 There is a wider diffusion of taste among the many.

4. Of speech or writing: Diffuseness; prolixity, copiousness of language.

In quot. 1374 (which stands quite alone in point of date) the sense is rather 'use of diffuseness, copious outpouring' of speech.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 247 (296) Nere it that I wilne as now tabregge Diffusioun of speche, I coude almost A thousand olde stories thee alegge. 1779 *Sir* JOHNSON *L. P., Akenside*, The reader wanders through the gay diffusion, sometimes amazed, and sometimes delighted. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xliv. 244 Attributing to the former [Demosthenes] conciseness, and to the latter [Tully] diffusion. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1772 (1816) II. 184, I love his knowledge, his genius, his diffusion, and affluence of conversation. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 278 The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of narration.

5. *Physics.* The permeation of a gas or liquid between the molecules of another fluid placed in contact with it; the spontaneous molecular mixing or interpenetration of two fluids without chemical combination.

1808 DALTON *New Syst. Chem. Philos.* I. 191 The diffusion of gases through each other is effected by means of the repulsion belonging to the homogeneous particles. 1831 T. GRAHAM *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 175 (On the Law of the Diffusion of Gases.) The diffusion or spontaneous intermixture of two gases in contact is effected by an interchange in position of indefinitely minute volumes of the gases.. These replacing volumes of the gases may be named *equivalent volumes of diffusion.* 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 323 *Diffusion*..takes place both when the fluids are in immediate contact, and when they are separated by porous membranes or other partitions. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* i. 11 A portion of the carbonic acid is dissipated by diffusion. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 718 The sugar is the migratory product which takes part in the diffusion; the starch-grains are the temporarily stationary product.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 5), as *diffusion-apparatus, -bulb, -cell, -circle, -coefficient, -instrument, -phial, -tube, -volume.*

1831 GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 178 A simple instrument which I shall call a Diffusion-tube was constructed. *Ibid.* 179 When such a diffusion-tube..was filled with hydrogen over mercury, the diffusion or exchange of air for hydrogen instantly commenced, through the minute pores of the stucco. *Ibid.* 186 The first time a diffusion-bulb is tried, it generally gives the diffusion volume of hydrogen below the truth. 1849— in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 5 The saline solution in the diffusion cell or phial thus communicated freely with about 5 times its volume of pure water. 1858 — *Elem. Chem.* II. 612 Another method of determining the diffusion-coefficient of a salt has been devised by Jolly. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Diffusion-apparatus*, a mode of extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 399 If the object be..removed farther away from the lens, the rays.. will be brought to a focus in front of the screen, and, subsequently diverging, will fall upon the screen as a circular patch composed of a series of circles, the so-called diffusion circles. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Diffusion apparatus*, a cell divided into two parts by a porous septum or diaphragm.

Diffu·sionist. [f. DIFFUSION + -IST.] One who adheres to a theory of diffusion; also *attrib.*

1893 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 736/3 The most strenuous advocate of the diffusionist theory [of folk-tales].

Diffusive (difiū·siv), *a.* Also 7 **defusive.** [f. L *diffūs-* ppl. stem of *diffundĕre* to DIFFUSE + -IVE. Cf. F. *diffusif, -ive*, found 15–16th c., but app. unused in 17–18th c. (Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Having the quality of diffusing (*trans.*); dispensing or shedding widely or bountifully.

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxiii. 2 Christ's grace is so diffusive of itself, that it conveys holiness to us. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 104 So diffusive of knowledge and charity. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 77 It is his [the sun's] Nature to be diffusive of his Light. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., Diffusive of the goods which they enjoy'd. 1714 BERKELEY *Serm. 1 Tim.* i. 2 Wks. 1871 IV. 613 The most ardent and diffusive charity. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 611 The big-swoln inundation, Of mischief more diffusive. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 149 *note*, Matters diffusive of such an extent of moral good.

2. Having the quality of diffusing itself or of being diffused; tending to be widely dispersed or distributed; characterized by diffusion. **a.** *lit.* of material things, or physical qualities, etc.; *spec.* in *Physics* (cf. DIFFUSION 5).

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 89 So are these spices, and incense, and spikenard, of a diffusive and spreading nature, and breathe even over the walls of the garden. *a* 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 187 Leaven hath..a diffusive faculty. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/5 Cherished..by the diffusive beams of the Sun. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 26 All liquid bodies are diffusive. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 411 P 1 Our Sight..may be considered as a more delicate and diffusive kind of Touch. 1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 144 Far as the sun rolls the diffusive day. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 197 His less'ning flock In snowy groups diffusive scud the vale. 1851 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 483 The diffusive relation of the two bases. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 31 This important property is called the diffusive power of gases.

b. *fig.* of immaterial or abstract things.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 100 A common courtier.. hath his love so diffusive among the beauties, that man is not considerable. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 190 Democratie hath a diffusive facultie, as it takes in the concernes and interests of each individual. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 43 The diffusive circle of his benevolence was circumscribed only by the limits of the human race. 1832 TENNYSON *'You ask me why'* iv, The strength of some diffusive thought Hath time and space to work and spread. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 71 The good character is diffusive in its influence.

† **3.** Of a body of people: As consisting of members in their individual capacity. The 'diffusive body' is contrasted, by the notion of individually diffused or distributed action, with the 'collective body', and, by that of universal participation, with a 'representative body'. The action of the 'diffusive body' is that in which every member of the body shares directly. (Common in 17th c.) *Obs.*

1642 *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 11 The election of the diffusive, not of any representative body. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ix. 161 The incompetency of the Church in its diffusive Capacity to be Judge of Controversies. 1647 DIGGS *Unlawf. Taking Arms* iii. 66 If actions of this nature were unwarrantable in the diffusive body, they are so in the representative. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* i. (1841) 259 The diffusive nation was never more careful in their elections. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxii, His Majesty and all his People, both representative and diffusive. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) I. 259 They are not agreed..where this infallibility is seated; whether in the pope..or a council..or in the diffusive body of Christians. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. x. 212 That the Supreme Power was Fundamentally in the whole Body Diffusive of the People.

4. Prolix in diction or speech; = DIFFUSE *a.* 3. (Sometimes in good sense: Copious, full.)

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* Pref. (1700) 2 The heaviness..of Stile, and the diffusive length of them, disgusted me. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xviii. viii. 57 Polybius generally is diffusive enough. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 257, I have.. been unavoidably, and I am afraid tiresomely, diffusive. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) I. i. 34 He is less diffusive and more pointed than usual.

† **5.** *Bot.* = DIFFUSE *a.* 2 c. *Obs.*

1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 815 The rigid leaved Bell-flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers.

† **6.** Difficult to understand, obscure; = DIFFUSE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 266 Whereas Turcopolier was so diffusive a name as not worthy the pains of pronouncing.

Diffusively (difiū·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diffusive manner or condition; see the adj.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 54 It is diffusiuely good, in as much as it is fit..to bestow good vpon others. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 198 Whether the primitive .. Animals .. were diffusively created over the habitable or dry Ground as Vegetables were. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 67 May the Influence of good Examples .. be .. diffusively prevailing. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxford* 18 So diffusively hath this doctrine descended to posterity. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 129 Rhapsodically and diffusively eloquent. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 543 It branches more diffusively. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. (1869) 75 Probably Thracians existed diffusively, like Pelasgians, among the Greeks. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 110 The particles of the crystals unite diffusively with the water.

† **b.** In, or with respect to, the individual members; individually, severally; cf. DIFFUSIVE 3. *Obs.*

1644 *Narr. Beginnings & Causes War* 19 The Subjects of the Kingdome of England diffusively considered cannot take up Armes against the King, and how then can their Representatives assembled in Parliament? 1644 Br. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ii. 25 The people all and every one, diffusively, collectively, representatively. 1710 BENTLEY *Phil. Lips.* § 35 (T.), Ἐκκλησία .. means diffusively the whole community of the Christian name.

Diffusiveness (difiū·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being diffusive.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. 726 The extent and Diffusivenesse of this Sinne. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iii. (1700) 19 Those..Excellences, which the Diffusiveness of his Goodness, makes him pleased to communicate. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. 154 The first fault..that I shall find with a modern legend, is its diffusiveness. 1831 GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 356 A certain proportion of each of the mixed gases .. corresponding to its individual diffusiveness. 1848 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. *note* xi, An Essay .. written with remarkable perspicuity and freedom from diffusiveness. 1884 W. H. RIDEING in *Harper's Mag.* June 68/1 The natural buoyancy and diffusiveness of smoke.

Diffusivity (difiūsi·vĭti). *Physics.* [f. DIFFUSIVE + -ITY. Cf. *activity, conductivity.*] Diffusive quality; capacity of diffusion (as a measurable quality of liquids, gases, heat, etc.); = DIFFUSIBILITY.

1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xi. 280 We may speak of the diffusivity of one substance in solution in another. 1881 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* xxxv. 413 'Diffusivity' (to use the name recently coined by Sir Wm. Thomson) measures the tendency to equalization of temperature. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 567 'Diffusivity', that is .. conductivity divided by thermal capacity of unit volume.

Diffusor, VAR. of DIFFUSER.

Difluan: see DIFFLUAN.

Difoil (dəi·foil), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. DI- 2, after *trefoil*, etc.] (See quot.)

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. iii. 20 The elementary structure of all important trees may, I think .. be resolved into three principal forms: three-leaved, four-leaved and five-leaved..Or, in well-known terms, trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil..The simplest arrangement .. in which the buds are nearly opposite in position..cannot, I believe, constitute a separate class..If it did, it might be called difoil.

Dify (ə, obs. form of DEFY.

Dig (dig), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **dygge**(n, 4–7 **digge**, (5 **degge**), 6– **dig.** Pa. t. and pple. **digged** (4–ide, 5 **dygged, deggyd, doghit**); also **dug** (pa. t. 8–, pa. pple. 6–; in 7 **dugg**). [Found since 14th c.; prob. a. F. *diguer*, according to Darmesteter properly 'creuser la terre', to dig or hollow out the ground, by extension = 'piquer' to prick or prod, as now used in Normandy; also, in the Manège, *diguer un cheval* to dig the spur into a horse; related to F. *digue* dike, also to F. *digon, digot*, iron prongs for catching fish and shell-fish, *digonner* 'to dig, or pricke (Norm.)' Cotgr. Cf. also Da. *dige* dike, ditch, trench, *vb.* to raise a dike.

Dig cannot be derived from, or in any way directly related to, OE *dīc* dike, ditch, and *dīcian* to dike, embank, from which it differs both in vowel and final consonant; but if the French derivation be correct, it goes back through F. to the same Teutonic root. It is properly a weak verb, pa. t. and pple. *digged*, but in 16th c. received a strong p.t. pple. *dug*, analogous to *stuck*, which since 18th c. has also been used as pa. t.]

I. *intr.*

1. 'To work in making holes or turning the ground' (J.); to make an excavation; to work with a spade or other tool similarly employed.

Locally the word was, and in some cases still is, the technical term for working with a mattock as distinguished from a spade, the latter being 'graving' or 'delving'. Cf. quots. 1530, 1691; also 1611, 1888 in sense 4.

c 1320 *Orfeo* 239 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 258 Now he most bothe digge and wrote, Er he have his fille of rote. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 Digge about þe vyne rotis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 159 (Mätz.) Þey founde a mannis hede in þat place while þey digged. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 267 Thei schullen dyggen and mynen so stongly. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/1 *Dyggyn*, supra in delvyn. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iii. 7 (Harl. MS.) He toke a shoville, and dyggyd in the erthe. *c* 1500 *Ballad on Money* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 48 The plowman hymselfe dothe dyge and delve In storme, snowe, frost and rayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 120 b, They that dygge for water. 1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I dygge in the grounde with a mattocke. 1607 DEKKER *Wk. of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 197 When mines are to be blowne vp men dig low. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* vii 24 The Egyptians digged round about the riuer. 1691 BROKESBY in Ray *N.C. Words*, s.v. *Dig*, In Yorkshire, they distinguish between digging and graving; to dig is with a Mattock; to grave, with a Spade. *c* 1755 JOHNSON *Review Blackwell's Mem. Crt. Augustus* Wks. X. 185 Mr. Blackwell has neither digged in the ruins of any demolished city, nor [etc.]. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 168 If labourers are digging in the field hard by. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 35 He went so far as to recommend the unemployed miners of Cornwall to come out here and dig for it [gold].

b. Said of animals: to excavate the ground with snout or claws.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There an irchoun hadde dichis ..and diggide aboute [1382 dalf, deluede]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, There shall the hedghogge buylde, digge. and bringe forth his yonge ones. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 122 They [ants] dug deeper and deeper to deposite their eggs.

c. *fig.* with allusion to the general sense; also *spec.* to study hard and closely at a subject (*U.S.*).

1789 *Trifler* No. 43. 549 Youths who never digged for the rich ore of knowledge thro' the pages of the Rambler. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xv, 'I is a well of living waters, Whose inexhaustible bounties all might drink, But few dig deep enough. 1887–8 *Harvard Reg.* 303 Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who dug sixteen hours per diem. 1869 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* II. xii. 165 Laurie 'dug' to some purpose that year.

2. With various prepositional constructions: To penetrate or make one's way *into* or *through* something by digging; to make an excavation or loosen the soil *under* anything.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* viii. 8 Thou sonne off man, dygge thorow the wall. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D. 697 To digge vnder an hill, *suffodere montem.* 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxiv. 16 In the darke they digge through houses. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 76 They united themselves by digging through the common walls between house and house. 1705 ADDISON *Trav.* (J.), The Italians have often dug into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success. 1832 *Examiner* 709/2 He seemed to dig into his subject. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 The little boat ploughed and dug through the green and foaming waves. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dig into*, to set about a job of work in earnest and with energy.

II. *trans.*

3. To penetrate and excavate or turn up (the ground, or any surface) with a spade or similar tool.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6747 (Trin.) Þeof hous breking or diggyng ground If mon him smyte [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* viii. 8 Sone of man, dig the wal; and whanne Y hadde thurȝ diggide the wal, o dore aperide. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 5 Who digs hills because they do aspire. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. (R.), A rav'nous vulture .. still for the growing liver digg'd his breast.

b. Said of an animal penetrating and turning up (the ground) with its snout, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cii. (1495) 847 The molle hathe a snowte .. and dyggeth therwyth the erthe and castyth vpp that he dyggyth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.*

II. 398 The bristled Boar .. New grinds his arming Tusks, and digs the Ground.

4. *spec.* To break up and turn over (the soil) with a mattock, spade, or the like, as an operation of tillage. (See sense 1 as to technical use in quot. 1888.)

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 6 It [a vineyard] schal not be kit, and it schal not be diggid, and breris and thornes schulen growe vp on it. 1552 [see DIGGING *vbl. sb* 1]. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 697 That the ground should be dug three foote deepe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 25 And on all hilles that shalbe digged with the mattocke. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Improv.* 114 Suppos'd to have been digg'd four Inches deep. 1888 EYWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Dig*, v. t, to work ground with a mattock. Ground is never said to be *dug* with a spade. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 200 The first moon is spent in digging the ground.

† **b.** To till (a plant) by this operation. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 We..sholde not onely dykge our vyne wele by compunccyon. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 83 The plants of a yeere .. must bee discretely digged and dounged. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 622 The Vines .. are .. so much digged and dressed, that their Sap spendeth into the Grapes.

† **c.** with *together*. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XIII. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), On his rigge pouder and erbe is gaderid, and so digged to gederes, þat herbes and smale tren and busches groweþ beron, so þat þe gret fische semeþ an ylonde.

5. To make (a hole, hollow place, mine, etc.) by the use of a mattock, spade, or the like; to form by digging; to hollow out; to excavate.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 (Mätz.) Some diggeþ caues and dennes. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xxi. 18 The pit which the princes diggiden [1382 delueden, doluen]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11363 Þai droppe in the dike þai deghit have for vs. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 113 (Matz.) To here hys dyrge do, and se hys pet deggyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxi. 30, I haue dygged this well. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lucullus* 569 (Wright *Bible Word-bk.*) So did Xerxes..cause..a channell to be digged there to passe his shippes through. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 111 Then get thee gone, and digge my graue thy selfe. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 7 To digge a certain mine under the sayd House of Parliament. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. ix. 49 Anciently there was no passage through, but in time a way was dig'd through it. 1697 W. DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 85 In working their Canoas hollow, they cannot dig them so neat and thin [with stone hatchets]. - *Ibid.* 215 Making a Canoa. Then again they turn her, and dig the inside. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 2 The child, who, with a shell, had dug a hole in the sand, to hold the water of the Ocean. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 17 Torrents .. dig for themselves beds approaching to that form. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* I. iv. (1881) 91 He..is ever digging mines under our feet.

6. To obtain or extract by excavation; to exhume, unearth; = *dig out* or *up* (13, 14). Const. *from, out of.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2243 þat werkmen forto worche ne wonne þidere sone, Stiffly wiþ strong tol ston stifly to digge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 (Mätz.) In Gallia beþ many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Argilletum* .. a place where clay is digged. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xvii. (Wright *Bible Word-bk.*), This same toad must be digged out of the ground againe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 172, I with my long nayles will digge thee pig-nuts. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (R.), Metalls elsewhere are digged .. out of the bowells of the land. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* D iv a, Chalk .. is daily digged here at home. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 681 To declare out of what Quarry the Stones were dugg. 1682 R. BURTON *Curios.* (1684) 30 Rocks out of which the Tinn is digged. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31 We are .. not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 221 The Indians .. come to it in the summer time to dig the camash root. *Mod.* The cottagers were busy digging their potatoes.

b. *To dig a badger.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Dig a Badger* (in the Hunter's Language) is to raise or dislodge him. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Dig*, to start a badger.

† **7.** To put and cover up (in the ground, etc.) by digging or delving; to bury. Cf. *dig in*, 11 b.

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I wyll dygge this dogge in to the grounde somwhere for feare of stynkyng. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 797 All the Winter time they dig themselves into the earth. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 15 Such idle servants as .. dig their talents into the earth.

8. To thrust, plunge, or force (something) *in* or *into.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 As though a sworde were ofte digged and thrust twise or thrise in one place of the bodie. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 258 Delighting, as he went over the noble Lord, to dig his knuckles in his back. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 77 We .. dug our feet firmly into the snow. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* i, He dug his hands into his pockets, and lounged off. 1893 SKLOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 37, I dug my spurs into my horse's ribs.

9. To spur (a horse) vigorously [= F. *diguer un cheval*]; to thrust, stab, prod; to give (any one) a sharp thrust or nudge (in the ribs, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I dygge my horse in the sydes with my spores. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 102 You shoulde haue sene children..digge and pushe theire mothers under the sides. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. iii, Gamble thyself at once out of my sight, Or I will dig thee with my dagger. 1881 MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* 68, I dug him with my spur, and sent him at it. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, To dig a man in the ribs*, is to give him a thrust or blow in the side.

III. In comb. with adverbs.

10. Dig down. **a.** *trans.* To bring down or cause to fall by digging.

1526–34 TINDALE *Rom.* xi 3 Lorde, they haue .. dygged doune [so 1611 and 1881 R.V.] thyn alters. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D. 688 To digge downe, *defodio*. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 4 (1622) 268 Wicked Citizens .. doe overthrow their owne Cities, and digge downe their Walls.

b. To lower or remove by digging or excavating.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 46 Mount Athos .. was digged downe. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* (ed. 12) Notes 313 She ordered the precipices to be digged down.

11. Dig in. † **a.** *trans.* To pierce, stab, penetrate. *Obs.* (Cf. 9.) **b.** To put in and cover up by digging. (Cf. *dig into* in 7.)

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, He hath dygged hym in nat withstandyng his almayne ryvettes. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 402/2 The dung .. may be dug in without fermentation for most kitchen-garden crops.

c. To cause to penetrate, to drive in deeply. (Cf. 8.)

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 765/2 [Dæmons] .. laughing with glee if the..rider cursed or dug in the spurs.

12. Dig off. *trans.* To cut off by digging. *rare.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 46/1 He attempted to dig the Isthmus off from the Continent.

13. Dig out. **a.** *trans.* To take out, thrust out, extract or remove by excavation. (Cf. 6.)

1388 WYCLIF *Job* iii. 21 As men diggynge .. out [1382 deluende out] tresour. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 15 Ye wolde have digged [1534 plucked] out youre awne eyes, and haue geven them to me. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 697 To digge out ones eies, *elidere alicui oculos*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 690 Soon had his .. crew Op'nd into the Hill a spacious wound And dig'd out ribs of Gold. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 94 The sand having been previously digged out for that purpose. 1847–78 HALLIWELL., *Dig out*, to unearth the badger.

fig. 1864 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he successful?* II xi. 259 It was their habit to go over their lessons together, after Chellis had 'dug out' his.

b. To excavate, to form by excavation. Cf. DUG-OUT (canoe).

1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* Pref. 9 These usually were Caves, or Hollows dug-out in the Mountains.

c. *intr.* To depart, elope. (*U. S. colloq.*).

1884 S. L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain) *Adv. Hucklebury Finn* (Farmer *Amer.*), Then I jumped in a canoe, and dug out for our place..as hard as I could go. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 21 July (Farmer *Amer.*), She dug out last night with a teamster.

14. Dig up. **a.** *trans.* To take or get out of the ground, etc., by digging or excavating; to exhume, disinter, unearth. *To dig up the hatchet*, to renew strife: see HATCHET. (Cf. 6.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 107 He [John the Baptist] was .. buryed at Samarie. And there let Julianus Apostata dyggen him vp. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1126, I se a gras of grete solas, Were hyt dyggyd uppe by the rote, Of many thyngs hit myght be bote. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* iii. 21 Those that dygge vp treasure. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 135 Oft haue I dig'd vp dead men from their graues. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 81 There are dig'd up Trees .. in some Northern Islands, in which there are at this Day growing no Trees at all. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. 160 Huge bones and skulls, casually dug up in several parts of the kingdom. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 267/1 *Jerusalem Artichokes*, Dig them up if it be not done already. 1889 FARMER *Amer., To dig up the hatchet*, a phrase decidedly Indian in origin .. This [the hatchet] was buried to signify the putting away of strife; and digging up the hatchet, meant a renewal of warfare.

fig. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvi. 27 An vngodly man diggeth vp euill: and in his lips there is a burning fire. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 19 Mar., A Committee to dig up all the particulars of our supposed perils.

b. To excavate, break up or open by digging.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 73 Kyng Utopus ..caused .xv. myles space of vplandyshe grounde .. to be cut and dygged vp and so brought the sea rounde aboute the land. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 27 If I digg'd vp thy forefathers Graues, And hung their rotten Coffins vp in Chaynes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 132 The English government would be unable to equip a fleet without digging up the cellars of London in order to collect the nitrous particles from the walls.

c. To break up and loosen the soil of, by digging: said esp. of a place not previously or recently dug.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 109 Dikeres & deluores digged vp þe balkes. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), You cannot dig up your garden too often. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 247 He directs the moss to be delved or dug up with spades. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 He dug up a little garden in front.

Hence **Digged** (digd), **Di·gging** *ppl. adjs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 504 þat was þe dygginge devel þat drecche þ men ofte. 1552 HULOET, Dygged, *fossitius*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 302 In a well husbanded and digd ground. 1617 *Fanua Ling.* 170 Souldiers..lie in digged trenches.

Dig, *sb.*[1] Also 9 (*Sc.*) **deg.** [f. prec. vb.]

1. An act of digging; the plunging or thrusting (of a spade, or the like) into the ground.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 11/1 The price which is obtained for the excavated sand .. just meets the expense of the dig out. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 66 At each 'dig' four sets of forks are thrust into the ground.

2. A definite depth or quantity to be dug out.

1890 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/4 For every 'dig' 30*s.* is to be paid to the gang. The 'dig' is to be 9 ft. measured from where the crane plumbs in the hatchway.

3. A tool for digging; a mattock, pick-axe, etc.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Dig*, a Mattock. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Dig*, a mattock; a navvy's pick. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dig*, an instrument used for stubbing up roots, more commonly called a *stub-dig*. 'As straight as a dig' is a common proverbial expression.

4. A thrust, a sharp poke, as with the elbow, fist, or other part of the body.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 51 While *ribbers* rung from each resounding frame, And divers *digs*, and many a ponderous *pelt*. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. 127 (Jam.) Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a deg with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet. 1843 J. T. HEWLETT *College Life* xxxi. (Stratm.) Brunt gave him a hard dig in the ribs. 1855 BROWNING *Holy-Cross Day* v, Somebody deal him a dig in the paunch. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 117 A vigorous dig of leg and hatchet into the snow was sufficient to check the motion.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *hit* sb.)

1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball* iii, Thus Tories like to worry the Whigs .. Giving them lashes, thrashes and digs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 1/2 The Opposition .. caring absolutely for nothing except how to get a dig at the fellows who are in. 1887 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* ix, This, of course, was a sly dig at Frank.

5. A diligent or plodding student. (*U.S. Students' slang.*)

1849 *Let. to Yng. Man* 14 The treadmill..might be a useful appendage to a college, not as a punishment, but as a recreation for digs. 1851 *N. Y. Lit. World* 11 Oct. (Bartlett) There goes the dig .. How like a parson he eyes his book! 1894 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* 12 Dec. 2/2 The student who earnestly pursues his scholastic studies is held to be a scrub, or grind, or dig.

Dig, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A duck.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Pandon for wylde digges, swannus, and piggus. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Deluge* 189 Heare are doves, diggs, drakes, Redshankes, runninge through the lakes. 1611 COTGR., *Anette*, a Ducke, or Dig. 1616 *Inventory* in Earwaker *Powltrey, &c., Sandbach* (1890) 135 Three Digs and a Drake. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Dig*, a duck.

b. *Comb.*, as **dig-bird**, *Lancash.*, a young duck (Halliwell); **dig-meat**, duckweed (*Chesh. Gloss.*).

Digallic (dəigæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + GALLIC.] In *Digallic acid*, which has the composition of two molecules of gallic acid, minus one equivalent of water.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 547 Gallotannic Acid, Digallic Acid or Tannin, occurs in large quantity in nut-galls..and many other plants.

Digamist (di·gămist). [f. as DIGAMY + -IST.] A man or woman who has married a second time.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Digamist*, .. one that marries after his first wives death. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 597 (R.) The digamist, or he that hath had two wives successively, one after another. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Nov., I can say no more of this Bp. than y^t^ in complyance wth y^e^ Fashion of y^e^ Age he is a *digamist*. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. 327 'Digamists', according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.

† **b.** = BIGAMIST. *Obs.* (So F. *digame*, Cotgr.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Digamist*, one that hath had two Wives together.

† **Di·gamite.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 238 Persons marrying after such divorcements, were reputed digamites, that is, to have two husbands or two wives. 1674–82 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Digamist* or *Digamite*.

Digamma (dəigæ·mă). [a. L. *digamma*, Gr. *δίγαμμα* the digamma, f. *δι-* twice + *γάμμα* the letter gamma: so called by the grammarians of the first century, from its shape *ϝ* or **F**, resembling two gammas (Γ) set one above the other.]

The sixth letter of the original Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Semitic *waw* or *vau*, which was afterwards disused, the sound expressed by it having been gradually lost from the literary language.

It was a consonant, probably equivalent to English *w*; in the Italian alphabets derived from Greek, it appears to have passed through the power of consonantal *v*, to that of *f*, its value in the Roman alphabet: see F. It was lost in Ionic and Attic before the date of the earliest known monuments, but it occurs in inscriptions in all the other dialects down to late times, and it was also retained in the literary remains of Æolic, whence the appellation *Æolic digamma* or *letter*. Though not written in classical Greek, it can be restored on linguistic and metrical grounds in the Homeric and other ancient forms of Greek words, as *ϝέργον*, work, *Διϝί* dative of *Ζεύς*, etc.

[1552 HULOET, F letter among the latines is called *Digamma*. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Digamma*, the letter F. Cicero useth it for his maner of Formium beginning with F.] 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 50 (Stanford) His new invented Letter the Digamma, which he instituted or borrowed from the Eolique to express V Consonant. 1787–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., This letter *F* is derived to us from the Romans, who borrowed it from the Æolians; among whom it is called digamma, or double gamma, as resembling two F's, one over the other. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 218 Tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul, Stands our Digamma, and o'ertops them all. 1814 JAMIESON *Hermes Scyth.* I. iv. 41 It has been thought that the Aeolic digamma approached nearly to the sound of W. 1845 STODDARD in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 94/1 The Æolic digamma is described by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in the 1st book of his Antiquities. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 17 The use of the digamma..is continued on Doric vases both of this [the second year of the 94th Olympiad] and even of a later age.

Digammate (dəigæ·mĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *digammāt-us*, f. *digamma*: see -ATE[2].] = next.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Digammated (dəigæ·mĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3] + -ED.]

1. Spelt with or having the digamma.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* July 315 The conjunction ἰδέ, *and*,..is a digammated word. 1805 VALPY *Grk. Gram.* (1818) 151 A

short Syllable is often made long when the next word begins with a digammated vowel. 1863 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) iv. 56 It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous digammated Iliad. 1881 R. C. JEBB *Life Bentley* 152 The number of digammated roots in Homer is between thirty and forty.

2. Formed with a figure like the digamma, as the digammated cross, a phallic symbol.

† Diga·mmic, *a. Obs.* [f. DIGAMMA + -IC.] Of or belonging to a digamma.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dis.* (1845) I. 134 The Anakim or (with the digammic prefix) Fanakim.

Digamous (di·gămǝs), *a.* [f. L. *digami-us*, a. Gr. *δίγαμος* that has been married twice (f. *δι-*, DI-[2] twice + *γάμος* marriage) + -OUS.]

1. Married a second time; that contracts a second marriage after the death of the first spouse; of the nature of digamy.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 302 A digamous Bishop could hardly be more odious to Elizabeth.

2. *Bot.* = ANDROGYNOUS.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digamous*, having both sexes on the same flower-cluster.

Digamy (di·gămi). [ad. L. *digamia*, a. Gr. *διγαμία* a marrying twice, f. *δίγαμ-ος*: see DIGAMOUS and -Y.]

1. Digamous condition or state; second marriage; re-marriage after the death of the first spouse.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* App. 17 The ordinary Priests marry once, Digamy is forbidden them. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. v. (1673) 83 Three sorts of Digamy or Second Marriages. 1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 220 Digamy, as well as Marrying after a Divorce while the former Wife lives, are forbid under the Gospel. 1755 JOHNSON, *Digamy*, second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as *bigamy*, having two wives at once. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. v. 346 Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanagoras as 'a decent adultery'.

† 2. = BIGAMY 1; having two wives at the same time. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 39 The Antick Romans, who .. so hated Digamy (both in enjoying two wives at one time, and being twice married). 1762–66 BAILEY, *Digamy*, a being married to two Wives at the same Time.

Digastric (dəigæ·strik), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *digastric-us*, f. Gr. *δι-*, DI-[2] + *γαστήρ*, *γαστρ-* belly: cf. GASTRIC. In F. *digastrique* 'hauing two bellies' Cotgr. 1611.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having two parts swelling like bellies; *spec.* applied to muscles having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as that of the lower jaw; see B.

1721 BAILEY, *Digastric*, that has a double belly. 1732 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 102 Where the digastric Muscle of the lower Jaw has its Origin. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 175 There are muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle. Such muscles are called digastric or two-bellied.

2. Of or pertaining to the digastric muscle of the lower jaw: see B.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 53 On the inside of, and behind, the mastoid process, is a longitudinal depression named the Digastric Groove, on account of its giving attachment to the muscle of that name. 1840 J. ELLIS *Anat.* 82 The digastric nerve, the largest of the three branches of the portio dura .. is distributed by many filaments to the under surface of the posterior belly of the digastric. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 49 Upon the inner side of the root of the mastoid process is the digastric fossa.

B. *sb.* (Also in L. form *digastricus*.) A muscle of the lower jaw, thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle.

It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. Its action is to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the hyoid bone and carry it backwards or forwards as in deglutition. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Digastric*, a double-bellied Muscle, which .. ending in .. the Chin, draws it downward. 1746 J. PARSONS *Hum. Physiognomy* i. 30 It serves .. to assist the Digastric in opening the Jaws. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 286 The digastric is a muscle with two fleshy bellies, with a median tendon. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 496/1 On the Tendinous Intersection of the Digastric.

Digeneous (dəi,dʒī·nĭǝs), *a.* [f. Gr. *διγενής* of double or doubtful sex (f. *δι-*, DI-[2] + *γένος*, *γενε-* kind, race, sex) + -OUS.]

1. Of two sexes, bisexual. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Digenea*, a division of the trematode worms or flukes.

Digenesis (dəi,dʒe·nĕsis). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *δι-*, DI-[2] + *γένεσις* generation.] Successive generation by two different processes, as sexual and asexual.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 102 This phenomenon has been known by the name of alternate generation; we have called it digenesis. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Digenetic (dəi,dʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γενετικός*, f. *γένεσις*.] Relating to or characterized by digenesis.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digenetic worms*, parasitic worms which at different periods of life have different forms. 1890 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* 265 Whether the female .. belonged to a parthenogenetic or digenetic brood. *Ibid.* 266 In Artemia salina parthenogenetic alternate with digenetic broods.

Digenite (dī·dʒĭnəit). *Min.* [mod.f. Gr. *δι-γενής* of doubtful sex or kind + -ITE.] A variety of CHALCOCITE or copper-glance.

1850 DANA *Min.* 509. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 323.

Digenous (di·dʒĭnǝs), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *δι-* two + *γένος* kind, race + -OUS.] Of two sexes, bisexual.

1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 97 The digenous or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism.

Hence **Di·geny,** digenous reproduction.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Dige·r, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *digér-er* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *díger-ĕre* to DIGEST.] *trans.* = DIGEST *v.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, A pyt wherin the nouryssyhynge blode commynge fro the lyuer is dygered. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 103 Such things as have the virtue to discusse, diger, and dry lightly, and not humect.

† Di·gerate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To digest. Hence **Di·gerating** *ppl. a.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XVIII. xvii. (1678) 426 They must be strengthened with hot and digerating things.

† Di·gerent, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dīgerent-em*, pres. ppl. of *dīger-ĕre* to DIGEST.]

A. *adj.* Digesting.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestiue [*printed* -ure] for our intent, Is virtuall heate of the matter digerent. 1755 JOHNSON, *Digerent*, adj., that which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion.

B. *sb.* A medicine or agent that promotes digestion or suppuration.

1731 BAILEY, *Digerents* (with Physicians) Medicines which digest or ripen. 1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 215 *Digerents* .. medicines which promote the secretion of proper pus in wounds and ulcers.

Digest (dəi·dʒest), *sb.* Also 5 **dy-**, 7 **dis-**. [ad. L. *digesta* 'matters digested', a name given to various collections of writings arranged and distributed under heads; n. pl. of *digest-us*, pa. ppl. of *díger-ĕre*: see DIGEST *v.* The appearance of the senses in English, does not correspond in order to the original development.]

1. A digested collection of statements or information; a methodically arranged compendium or summary of literary, historical, legal, scientific, or other written matter.

1555 BRAHAM *Address to Reader* in *Lydgate's Chron. Troy*, The verye trouthe therof is not to be had in theyr dygestes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 1. 58 The Disposition .. of that Knowledge .. consisteth in a good Digest of Common Places. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 14 This is a very elegant digest of whatever is known of the Greeks. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1854) I. 2/1 His digest of scriptural texts. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 313 Those popular digests of geological science which are now so common.

2. *Law.* An abstract, or collection in condensed form, of same body of law, systematically arranged.

a 1626 BACON (*title*) An Offer to King James, of a Digest to be made of the Laws of England. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 38 The Digests of the Jewish Law. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 471 Digests, gathered out of the 37 civilians. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 14 A Digest or System of Laws for the Government of the Church. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 66 Out of these three laws .. king Edward the confessor extracted one uniform law or digest of laws. 1792 J. WILSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 388 A digest of the laws of the United States. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 126 Lord Chief Baron Comyn, in his Digest, states the case in Dyer as having decided that [etc.]. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 357 The code of the Twelve Tables..was a most valuable digest of the early Roman law.

b. *spec.* The body of Roman laws compiled from the earlier jurists by order of the Emperor Justinian. (The earliest use in English.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 Iustinianus .. made and restored þe lawes of digest. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Digest, a boke in lawe, *digeste*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 427 The lawes and constitutions of princes..founde either in the Code, in the booke of Digestes, or Pandectes. 1660 BURNEY *Κάρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 115 All they read in the Pandects, Digests and Codes in the Statute and common Law-books. 1845 GRAVES *Roman Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 762/1 Notes on the laws of the Twelve Tables according to the order of the Institutes and the first part of the Digest. 1888 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* xiii. (1886) 306 If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages..you will find that its citations from the Code and Digest are at least as numerous as from the Decretum.

† 3. = DIGESTION. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (*MS. Bodl.* 3738) Yf a plante shall be durable: it nedyth that it haue humour w[t] good dygest and fatty. So plantes y[t] haue humour w[t]yth[ou]t good digestion wydre sone in grete colde. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 29 b, Some giue meate, but leaue it no disgest, Some tickle him, but are from pleasing farre.

† Dige·st, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **de-**. [ad. L. *dīgest-us*, pa. ppl. of *dīgerĕre* to DIGEST.]

1. as *pa. pple.* and *adj.* Digested.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxiv. (1495) 648 Grene frute and rawe and not dygest greue bodies and make them swell. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 195 (Mätz.) Whan Phebus entrith in the Ariete, Digest humoures upward doon hem dresse. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 6 Take þe beste horse dounge þat may be had þat is weel digest.

2. *adj.* Composed, settled, grave. *Sc.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 30 Sing In haly kirk, with mynd degest. *Ibid.* xxiv. 3 Quhair no thing ferme is nor degest.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 45 Kyng Latyn tho with sad and degest mynd To hym answeris. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 67 With gracis graue, and gesture maist digest. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 91 Sa grave, sa gracious, and digest.

Digest (dĭdʒe·st, dəi-), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5–6 **de-gest(e**, 5– **digest**, (6 **dejest**, **dygest**, *Sc.* **degeist**). *β.* 5 **desgest(e**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **disgest**, 7 **disjest**. [f. L. *digest-*, ppl. stem of *dīger-ĕre* to carry asunder, separate, divide, distribute, dissolve, digest, f. *dī-* = *dis-* (DI-[1]) apart, asunder + *gerĕre* to carry. Cf. OF. *digester* (15th c. in Godef.). A parallel form with the prefix as *dis-* was frequent in the 16th and 17th c. (and is still dial.); in earlier times, the French modifications *des-*, *de-*, are found.]

† 1. *trans.* To divide and dispose, to distribute.

a. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 Two Nerues .. are digested into the bottome of the ventricle. 1610 *Merr. Mag.* 763 (T.), I did digest my bands in battell-ray. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 187 All these digested thus In fit place by the mighty son of royal Peleus. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xi. 341 That Jerusalem was digested and methodized into severall streets is most certain. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (Rtldg. 1883) 84 They changed their militia into horse, which, being digested into troops [etc.].

β. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 116 Afore this naule could be disgested into order and point.

† b. To disperse, dissipate. *Obs.*

a. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1264 Some of his louers .. Gaue hym theyr counseyll..unto melody all thoughtes to degest. *a* 1547 HENRY VIII in *Lancham's Let.* Pref. (1871) 149 Company me thynkes then best, All thoughtes & fancys to deiest. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 9 The quhilkis humours nocht beand degeistit, mycht be occasione to dul their spreit. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bath*, It does by insensible transpiration digest and dissipate superfluous humours.

β. 1563 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 25 Some meane that may thie greves disgest. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. ii. 160 Musicke .. [to] rectifie the blood and spirits, and consequently disgest melancholy.

2. To dispose methodically or according to a system; to reduce into a systematic form, usually with condensation; to classify.

a. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 He told thees thynges the whiche here after be digestyd and wreten. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 The Substance of .. the said Laws .. shall be digested and reduceed into one sole Law and Statute. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 8 The Civil Law is digested into general Heads. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 275, I have had no manner of Time to digest it into Order, or correct the Stile. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738, The debates in Parliament, which were brought home and digested by Guthrie. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1. 301 Every government is bound to digest the whole law into a code. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiii. (1876) 152 To digest these testimonies into definite forms.

β. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 A strange deuise, and sure my Lord wil laugh To see it so desgested in degrees. 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 358 Purposely to disgest some notes for the press.

3. To settle and arrange methodically in the mind; to consider, think or ponder over.

a. c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* (R.), Than thus proceeded Saturne & the Mone Whan they the mater ripely did degest. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1430 Wer or pes, quhat so yow likis best, Lat your hye witt and gud consaill degest. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 20 When the kyng had long digested and studied on this matter. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 934 When he had somwhat digested his thoughts, and considered. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 130 I digested a plan for the keeping our accounts and correspondence. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xi. 261 The regent was busy in digesting the plan of compromise.

β. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccvii. 221 Whanne kynge Henry had well desgested in his mynde the wrongful trouble that he..hadde put the duke vnto. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 11 Come to horse, And, as we ride, our farther plots disgest.

4. To prepare (food) in the stomach and intestines for assimilation by the system; see DIGESTION 1.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99/2 To Digeste, *digerere*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192, XII baskettes of breedes that they coude not eate and digest. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 468, I digested the Pill which had almost choakt me. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The skinne .. even of rosted pigge .. can hardly be well digested of a strong stomach. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 7 The cattle .. cannot digest tobacco. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 363 To diminish the food to such a quantity as the system requires and the stomach can digest.

β. a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 234 (R.) That thy stomacke shall digeste the meate that thou puttest into it. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 108, It is..a hard matter to digest salt meates at Sea. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vi. 75 Blowne drinke is odious, what man can disiest it? 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen* (1693) 482 To digest or digest what one eats. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Digest*, to digest. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Digest*.

b. *absol.*

1530 PALSGR. 516/1 He maye boldely eate well, for he dygesteth well. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1054 A body..may nat degeste without holdyng that mete. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 412 Every lower facultie .. whereby they hear, see, smell..digest, assimilate. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 85 Fishes and Birds want a Diaphragm, and yet Digest well. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 39 Each has to eat for himself, digest for himself.

c. Applied to the action of insectivorous plants.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 321 Mrs. Treat .. informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to digest the third fly. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 100 The power ..

of digesting animal substance and absorbing it as nourishment..known in the case of the peculiarly-formed leaves of Droseraceæ.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of the food: To undergo digestion.

1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* iv, Weathers over olde are to be refused in eating in that they . smally nourish and hardly disgest. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv, Fall to, and never may your meat digest. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 30 My Blood circulates, my Meat digests without any intention of mind to assist their actings. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in H.* I. ix. Prol. iii, The best [fare], Wanting this natural condiment will not digest.

e. *trans.* To cause or promote the digestion of (food).

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. iii, It comes like cheese after a great feast, to digest the rest. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II 76 French wines may be said but to pickle meat in the stomach; but this is the wine that digests. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 409 Drain this goblet, potent to digest.

†**f.** *To digest the stomach*: to promote the action of the stomach in digestion. Cf. DEFY *v.*[2] 1 b.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 947 Youre souerayne after mete his stomak to digest yef he wille take a slepe hym self here for to rest. 1566 SIR J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 91 Drynckinge wynes dyvers tymes to disgest and comforte my stomacke.

5. *fig.* and *transf.* (from the digestion of food).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 341 He maketh suche to love learning .. as before coulde by no meanes digest it. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 305 This Rudenesse is a Sawce to his good Wit Which giues men stomacke to digest his words. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat* 994 The fire digests the rawnesse of the night. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 61 This Opinion, I say, I can hardly digest. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 221 The Church .had made great progress in digesting those ar gant principles. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 621/2 The Hapsburgs..have not digested Bosnia completely yet.

intr. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 440 Passions must have leasure to digest.

6. To bear without resistance; to brook, endure, put up with; to 'swallow, stomach'.

α. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 175 Beeyng greeved with a matter, we saie commonly we cannot digest it. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 289 It can neuer be, They will digest this harsh indignitie. *a* 1625 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 33 Can you so ill digest to heare your crimes? 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxix. (1739) 173 The publick danger was such, as might well have digested an extraordinary undertaking. 1798 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* in *Lett.* (1857) I. ix. p. cxl, He .. could not digest total dependence on a capricious .. grandmother 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* v. v. (1849) 283 This wanton attack is too much even for me to digest! [1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. VI. (1848) 119 The forty thousand ..have to. digest their spleen, or reabsorb it into the blood.]

β. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 48 Too great abusage, which he not disgested. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 247 Mahomet could not wel disgest the losse he had so lately receiued. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 179 His quick and strong Appetite, could disgest any thing but an Injury.

b. To get over the effects of. *arch.*

1576 M. HANMER tr. *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1585) 156 Of the phisicians, some not able to digest that wonderfull noysome stinch were slaine. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 251 In this sort they refreshed themselves 3 or 4 daies, vntil they had digested ye seas, and recovered again their healths. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 377 When hee hath disgested so many evills, and come to bee seven yeeres old. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 317 He had not yet disgested his late deposal from the Lieutenancy of Ireland. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 12 Jan., I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works.

7. To comprehend and assimilate mentally; to obtain mental nourishment from.

α. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 2nd. Sund. Advent, Read, marke, learne, and inwardly digeste them. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 81 Record when you are gone, and you shall see the great power of God, what he is able to do for you by one sentence of this book, if ye digest it well. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 147 Memory to retain, digest and apply. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 14 This new philosophy seems difficult to digest. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 265 Having had as many pictures as I could digest. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 149 He likes to digest what he reads. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 94 It might be that they would digest their lesson after all.

β. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* vi. 33 Mee thinkes this is harde, and as for that, I cannot disgest it 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 43 Hartlie wishinge maryed folkes no less to mark and disgest, then to reade the words of the Apostle. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* § I. 8 By these generalls throughly disgested, and rightly applied, we shall be able to rule particular decisions.

†**8.** To mature, or bring to a state of perfection, especially by the action of heat. Also *fig. Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 176 There wanteth the heate of the Nurse that doth digest and concockt the milke to make it sweet. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 They are ever Temperate Heats that Digest and Mature. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. 11 An inward beauty .which cannot be known but only then when it is digested into life and practice. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 360 They [muskmelons] are better digested there by the heat of the Sun, than these with us. 1700 H. WANLEY in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 233 A love and respect for his person which time .. does digest into a habit. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 52 God .having digested the Conditions to be performed by us, into Promises to be fulfilled by Himself.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31 We are .. not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn, and leave it to digest all Winter.

†**9.** *trans.* To mature (a tumour), to cause to suppurate; also *absol.* to promote healthy suppuration. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) B vij a, Marrysh mallowe soden in wyne..maketh rype or digesteth. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 43 It doeth digest ano maturate tumours. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 498 The garden rue disgesteth, and mightily comforteth all inflammations. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 366 The which Medicine doth speedily digest and suppurate a Bubo. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 159 The contused parts in a wound must separate and be digested off.

†**b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suppurate. *Obs.*

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* IV. i. (1726) 292, I..tied the artery alone..and it digested off in a week's time. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 185 Try such Things as will bring the Matter to suppurate or digest. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 295 The swelling subsided, the lacerated parts digested.

10. *trans.* To prepare by boiling or application of heat; to dissolve by the aid of heat and moisture.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 334 After it hath beene the second time digged and dunged, or marled, you must let it rest and digest his dung and marle. 1727 *Pope's Art of Sinking* 80 Th' almighty chemist.. Digests his lightening, and distils his rain. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. II. i 48 Powdered indigo digested in alcohol gave a yellow tincture. 1805 C. HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 218 Some deal saw dust was digested with the nitric acid until it was completely dissolved. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 94 Digest the bark in alcohol, evaporate the alcoholic solution to dryness.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To dissolve in gentle heat.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lvi. 397 Putting the Scammonie to boyle, or digest in a Quince. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 206/1 Put then this oyle in a glasse .. Close the glasse verye well, and let it ther digeste, as long as pleaseth you. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Phys.* (1809) 382 Let them stand to digest twelve or fourteen days. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 133 Afterwards set it in bal. mariæ to digest for a fortnight. 1895 *Manchester Weekly Times* 26 April *Suppl.* 7/4 Put your orange extract .. in some equally warm place, and let it 'digest' for at least six months.

Digestant (dĭ,dʒe·stănt). [f. DIGEST *v.* + -ANT [1].] A thing taken to promote digestion.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 607 *Digestants.* In this class are put a few remedies which are used to aid the stomach in dissolving the various articles of food. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Digestants*..such are pepsin, hydrochloric acid, and lactic acid.

†**Digesta·tion.** *rare*−°. [f. DIGEST *v.*: see -ATION.] = DIGESTION.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Digestation*, a digesting, ordering or disposing.

†**Dige·stative,** *a. rare.* [f. DIGEST: see -IVE.] Having the power to digest; = DIGESTIVE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 92 Made milde and tractable by a digestative heat.

Digested (dĭdʒe·stĕd, dəi-), *ppl. a.* [f. DIGEST *v.* + -ED.]

1. Disposed in or reduced to order.

1598 FLORIO, *Digesto*, digested, disgiested .. disposed .. ordred. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 36 David's Psalms which are digested forms of Prayers. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II III. X. (1743) 438 The college has.. a well digested library. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 381 A most absurd, ill-digested scheme. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 170 We learn to prefer imperfect theories .. which contain glimpses of truth, to digested systems which have no one valuable suggestion.

2. Disposed, conditioned.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* IV. 309 Conjuring me..To seek some strange digested fellow forth Of ill contented nature. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 27 To live at the rate of the old world .. may afford no better digested death than a more moderate period.

3. Of food: That has undergone the process of DIGESTION. Usually in comb. as *well-digested, half-digested*, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Digeré*, digested, concocted, digested. 1878 MCNAL *Bot.* iv. (1883) 96 The digested matter is..absorbed.

4. Matured, ripe.

1657 JER. TAYLOR *Disc. Friendship* (Trench), Splendid fires, aromatic spices, rich wines, and well-digested fruits. *a* 1734 WODROW *Analecta* II. 305 The most digested and distinct Master of the Scriptures that ever I met with. 1812 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 302 A more complete and digested acquaintance with the objects of my study. 1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 135 What to the youth is only a guess or a hope, is in the veteran a digested statute.

†**5.** Concocted, condensed. *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 292 From which coagulated or digested moisture winds are usually generated

Digestedly (dĭdʒe·stĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a digested or well-arranged manner.

1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* Ep. Ded., We doe .. expresse our selues no whit lesse easily, somewhat more digestedly. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* App. Author's Life 69 (R.) Studiedly and digestedly to give the people the true nature of it. 1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 158, I having writ .. so digestedly and coherently touching this subject.

Digester (dĭdʒe·stəɹ, dəi-). Also 7 **-or.** [f. DIGEST *v.* + -ER] He who or that which digests.

†**1.** That which distributes, disperses, or dissipates (humours). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxiii 109 All the Scabiouses are.. digesters and diuiders of grosse humors.

2. One who analyses, arranges, and reduces to order, a mass of information; the maker of a digest.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. II. I. viii. 66 Varro a learned Digester of Antiquities. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 432, I would recommend to..the new Digester of our LAWS, not to be too subtle in the process. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. iv. § 44. 130 To come into direct contact with facts, instead of receiving them at second hand through digesters and generalizers. 1885 G. W. HEMMING in *Law Q. Rev.* 297 The Digester should..revise every catch-word in the Reports.

3. That which digests or promotes the digestion of food; a digestive agent or organ.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 83 Galingale .. is a Digester of meats. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Rice is. a great restorer of health, and a great digester. 1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Viscum*, The Stomachs of these Birds are too powerful Digesters to suffer any Seeds to pass intire through the Intestines. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 97 Its great virtues as a digester and deobstruent.

b. A person or animal that digests its food (well or ill); *fig.* one who digests mentally.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 60 P 1 The generality of readers must .. be allowed to be notable digesters. *Ibid.* No. 142 P 3 As great princes keep their taster, so I perceive you keep your digester. *c* 1732 ARBUTHNOT (J.), People that are bilious and fat..are great eaters and ill digesters.

4. A strong close vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to the action of water or other liquid at a temperature and pressure above those of the boiling point, so as to be dissolved.

In its original form called from its inventor, *Papin's Digester.*

1681 D. PAPIN (*title*), A New Digester, or Engine for softening Bones. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Apr., I went .. to a supper which was all dressed, both fish and flesh, in Monsieur Papin's digestors, by which the hardest bones of beef itself, and mutton, were made as soft as cheese. 1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 122 The Jelly extracted by Papin's Digester out of dry and solid Bones. 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 415 A cast-iron vessel, which I could close at one end, like a digester. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 412 A close vessel, which is called Papin's digester; in which it is said water may be made red hot. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 10/2 The vessel which contained the explosive used at the Admiralty Offices .. was what is known as a digester or stock pot, such as is used in kitchens.

b. An apparatus in which the carcases of beasts unfit for food are by the action of heat dissolved into their proximate elements, tallow, gelatine, earthy phosphates, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 702/2. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/5 Animals and carcases should be removed in .. enclosed vans, the animals at once slaughtered .. and the carcases destroyed in a digester.

c. An apparatus whereby substances are dissolved by chemical action instead of by heat and pressure.

Digestibility (didʒe·stĭbi·lĭti). [f. DIGESTIBLE + -ITY. Cf. F. *digestibilité.*] The quality of being digestible.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* ii. (R.), The digestibility and easy dissolution of it [meat] is obstructed. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 269 Certain fish were held in repute for their digestibility. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. (1879) 277 The digestibility of any food is determined chiefly by mechanical conditions.

Digestible (didʒe·stĭb'l, dəi-). Also 5-9 **-able.** [a. F. *digestible* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *digestibilis*, f. *dīgest-* ppl. stem of *dīgerĕre* to DIGEST.]

1. Capable of being digested or assimilated.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 437 His diete .. was of no superfluitee But of greet norissyng and digestible. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I, Of a lash and yet grosse substance, not very digestible. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 30 It is found more .. digestable. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 660 They can digest anything digestable. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 300 Albuminous aliments..easily digestible and very nourishing.

fig 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 101 The Romans .. to make their Government digestible, were wont [etc.].

†**b.** Able to be concocted or matured by heat.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 2 In joyows Julii, quhen the flouris suete, Degesteable, engenered throu the heet, Baith erbe and froyte.

†**2.** That causes or promotes digestion (of food).

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 295 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment.

†**3.** To be digested or prepared by the action of heat. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Nethles heate of the digestible thinge, Helpeth digestion and her working.

Hence **Dige·stibleness,** quality of being digestible; **Dige·stibly** *adv.*, in a digestible form.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 30 Its dissolving by the least fire. argues its facile digestibleness. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prel. 3 To give us those interminable milepost piles of matter in essence, in chosen samples, digestibly.

†**Dige·stic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DIGEST *v.* + -IC.] = DIGESTIVE.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. vi. 244 A wise man .. would exercise his digestic powers. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece of Family Biog.* II. 99 In search of one who made more use of his 'digestic powers'.

Dige·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. DIGEST *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DIGEST in various senses.

1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b, The concoctynge and digistyng of that, which the bodie receiveth. 1656 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 5 Scaliger..hath taken so much pains in digesting of them. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 359, I tried to redissolve this substance .. by long boiling and digesting. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relation*, After the digesting of this affront.

b. *attrib.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxii. (1887) 116 Exercise .. maketh the naturall heat strong against digesting time.

Dige·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That digests.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 32 The flower of salt .. is of a sharpe qualitie and much digesting. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 371 Give a digesting fire for three days. 1809 GREGOR in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 198 The process of solution is. accelerated by a digesting heat.

Hence **Dige·stingly** *adv.*

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. ii. 48 They rose from table at ten..digestingly refreshed.

Digestion (didʒe·stʏən, dəi-). Also *α.* 4-5 **digestioun,** 5 **degestyon,** 5 **dy-.** *β.* 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **disgestion.** [*a.* F. *digestion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad.* L. *dīgestiōn-em,* digestion, arrangement, n. of action f. *dīgerĕre* (pa. pple. *dīgest-*) to DIGEST.]

1. The physiological process whereby the nutritive part of the food consumed is, in the stomach and intestines, rendered fit to be assimilated by the system.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 339 The Norice of digestioun the sleepe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 169 þat þe mete miȝte abide in þe stomak for to make digestion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 37 Heavinesse and care hinder digestion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 31 The Kitchin Clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all th' Achates in seemely wise. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II* I. iii. 236 Things sweet to tast, proue in digestion sowre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 4 His sleep Was Aerie light, from pure digestion bred. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 156, I don't believe Digestion is perform'd by Putrefaction. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 279 Insects vary infinitely as to the form of the organs of the mouth, and those of digestion. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 312 In certain men, digestion and sex absorb the vital force. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxiii, Who can wonder? In all is health, digestion, Pure and vigorous. 1878 *Masque Poets* 47 Is it trouble of conscience or morbid digestion?

b. The analogous process in insectivorous plants.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 85 It becomes an interesting inquiry, whether they [Drosera] .. have the power of digestion. 1878 MCNAB *Bot.* iv. (1883) 96 The insects .. are . covered with a secretion containing an acid, and a substance closely resembling pepsine, and a true process of digestion goes on similar to the digestion in the stomach of an animal.

†**c.** In old Physiology. *First, second, and third digestion*: see CONCOCTION 1 b. Also *fig. Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (1495) 154 The lyuer drawyth in to his holownes the woos of the fyrst degestyon. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 22 The act digestively is finished in the third digestion. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 440 To choose the season for counsell .. and that season is, after the first digestion of sorrow. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 207 If there be an error..of the first digestion, it is incurable.

d. *fig.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi. (version in Dyce), Hote enough to worke Thy just degestione with extreamest shame. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3. 589 If no other state gave the Romans something to trouble their disgestion.

e. *Slow, easy, hard of digestion*: slow, easy, hard to be digested. So *of hard* (etc.) *digestion*: cf. 4. Also *fig.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xiii. (1539) 31 b, It is slowe of digestion. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M viij b, Oyster..somewhat hard of degestion. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 64 Their laws hard of disgestion, and their commands intollerable. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ix. (1700) 116 A Doctrine that seems to be of hard digestion to a great many. *a* 1715 — *Own Time* (1766) I. 448 These conditions were not of an easy digestion. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 252 Flesh roasted, not so easy of Digestion as boil'd. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 200 These points were of hard digestion with the princess. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 343 Mucus..is deemed both nutritious and of easy digestion. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 327 Raw flesh is generally regarded as more difficult of digestion than boiled or roast meat.

2. The power or faculty of digesting food.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlvi. (1495) 163 In wynter is grete appetyte and stronge degestyon. *c* 1430 *A Diatorie* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 54 Cleer eir & walking makiþ good digestioun. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, A man hauing due concoction and digestion as is expedient. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 34 Our disgestion would be better, if our dishes were fewer. *a* 1710 SOUTH in *Tatler* No. 205 P 5 Every Morsel to a satisfied Hunger, is only a new Labour to a tired Digestion. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 41 Indications of a morbid digestion. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 27 Weakness of digestion depends upon habits.

3. *fig.* The action of digesting, or obtaining mental nourishment from (books, etc.).

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* lxix. (1636) 90 Effectes following the due disgestion of verball precepts. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 205 He had a great appetite to learning, and a quick digestion. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 57 Glencoe supplied me with books, and I devoured them with appetite, if not digestion.

4. The action of putting up with or bearing without resistance; brooking, endurance. ? *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 Having received so bold an answer..found it very rude, and hard of digestion. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* (1784) III. 6 The silent digestion of one wrong provokes a second.

5. *Chem.* †**a.** The operation of maturing or preparing a substance by the action of gentle heat; concoction, maturation, condensation, coagulation; also susceptibility to this operation, and *concr.* the condition resulting from it. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 61 Then of divers degrees and of divers digestion, Colours will arise towards perfection. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 Brasse, latine, and such like .. differ in digestion: the Copper being purest, is of best digestion. *Ibid.* 68 Iron , also being of too extreame digestion, passing all other metals in hardnes. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 32 It [clay] should seeme to differ onely in digestion from marle. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 We conceive..that a perfect good Concoction, or Digestion, or Maturation of some Metalls, will produce Gold. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 10 *Digestion,* is a concocting, or maturation of crude things by an easie, and gentle heat. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 Their digestion or coagulation is more in some than in others. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 307 The latter [Minerals] seem to be Concretions and Digestions in the Bowels of the Earth.

b. The operation of exposing a substance to the action of a liquid with the aid of heat, for the purpose of extracting the soluble constituents.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, [I put the ingredients] in a Bolt's-head nipp'd to digestion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 164 In our Digestions and Distillations. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. v. (1760) 32 A Vessel for Digestion, called by chemists a pelican or circulatory Vessel. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 366 The digestion was continued till the solution was complete. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 19 When a solid substance..is left for a certain time in a fluid, and the mixture is kept exposed to a slow degree of heat, the process is called digestion. 1868 ROYLE, etc. *Man. Materia Medica* (ed. 5) 10 Digestion is similar to Maceration, but the action is promoted by a heat from 90° to 100°.

†**6.** *Surg.* The process of maturing an ulcer or wound; disposition to healthy suppuration. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 111, I shewed him that by Digestion the remaining fleshy body .would come away. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. iv. 34 Prepare your fomentation to help on digestion. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 126 Lacerations are never cured without coming to Digestion. 1830 S COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 374 By the digestion of a wound or ulcer, the old Surgeons meant bringing it into a state, in which it formed healthy pus.

†**7.** *fig.* The process of maturing (plans) by careful consideration and deliberation. *Obs.*

1671 TEMPLE *Ess., Constit. of Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 86 The Digestion of their Counsels is made in a Senate consisting of Forty Counsellors.

†**8.** The action of methodizing and reducing to order. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 Digestion is an ordely placyng of thynges, partyng every matter severally.

†**b.** The result of this process, a digested condition; a methodical arrangement; a DIGEST. *Obs.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* v, The chaos of eternal night (To which the whole digestion of the world Is now returning). 1668 HALE *Pref.* to *Rolle's Abridgm.* 7 Every Student .. may easily Form unto himself a general Digestion of the Law. 1754 FARRO (title), Royal Universal British Grammar and Vocabulary, being a digestion of the entire English Language into its proper parts of speech.

Digestive (didʒe·stiv, dəi-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **dis-.** [*a.* F. *digestif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad.* L. *dīgestīvus,* f. *dīgest-* ppl. stem of *dīgerĕre* to DIGEST: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the function of digesting food; engaged in or pertaining to digestion.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 The sayd vegetable [the soul] hath in her four vertues .. the atractyve or appetityve, the retentyve, the digestyve, and expulsive. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. vi. 16 The vertue disgestiue whereby it concocteth and disgesteth. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 253 To .. raise the digestive Powers to their natural Standard. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 23 Resting on a couch, until the digestive organs have recovered the fatigue. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 109 The digestive cavity .. is exceedingly short.

b. in reference to plants.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 301 Experiments .. on the digestive power of Drosera. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 100 According to this digestive function these organs may be termed *Digestive glands.*

2. Promoting or aiding digestion; digestible.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Q ij, Through the digestiue heate of the night. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* ci, Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *May blossom,* As to the medicinal Vertues of this Plant; it .. is digestive. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 99 These waters are very light and digestive, and ..good to create an appetite. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 327 *Digestive salt,* Syn. with Chloride of Potassium. 1881 *Times* 18 May 6/1 The most digestive and nutritious bread.

3. Pertaining to or promoting chemical digestion.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 287 Wanting its digestive ferment. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 210 We removed the .. receiver, and put it on the digestive furnace. 1799 DE CRELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 63 Applying only a digestive warmth. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 131 To submit their contents to a digestive heat.

4. Promoting healthy suppuration in a wound or ulcer; as *digestive ointment*: see B 2.

†**5.** Characterized by bearing without resistance or in silence. *Obs.*

1608 HEYWOOD *Sallust's Jugurth* iii, Adherbal was .. no souldier, of a frolicke disposition, disgistive of injuries.

†**6.** That tends to methodize and reduce to order.

1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 89 To business ripened by digestive thought, His future rule is into method brought.

B. *sb.*

1. A medicine or substance promoting digestion of food.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 141 A Day or two ye schul have digestives Of wormes, or ye take your laxatives. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 14 And so I seie of medicyns comfortatyues, digestyues, laxatyues, restriktyues, and alle obere. 1612 *Enchyr. Med.* 97 Wee leaue our digestiues .. and proceede to other medicines. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 189 These digestives prepare you for your purge. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex., Digestives.*

2. A substance which promotes healthy suppuration in a wound or ulcer; digestive ointment (*Unguentum terebinthinæ compositum*).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 436 In Chirurgerie a digestive is taken for that that prepareth the mattier to mundification. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisitar.* II. xi. 91 You shall dresse it with a digestiue vntill it be mundified. 1643 J. SILER tr. *Ep. Chyrurg.* XV. 62, I applyed this following digestive with soft plegets upon the incisions. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. 240 The Wound requires a strong Digestive. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 136 Linnen cloth, spread with the common Digestive. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Digestives,* in Surgery, substances which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration.

†**3.** An agent of chemical digestion. *Obs. rare.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestiue [*printed* -ure] for our intent, Is virtuall heate of the matter digerent.

Dige·stively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a digestive manner; in a way that promotes digestion; with regard to digestion.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 22 The act digestiuely is finished in the third digestion. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 34 Digestively considered .. even the fairest and youngest of us is an Apparatus. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 4/2 Round the garden, groups pose themselves digestively.

Dige·stiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being digestive or of aiding digestion.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Digestiveness,* digestive Faculty. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 362 May not this superiority.. be due .. to the extreme digestiveness of the St. Moritz air?

†**Dige·stly,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* Also **de-.** [f. DIGEST *a.* + -LY 2.] Maturely, deliberately, composedly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 48 Alethes .. Onto thir wordis digestly maid answeris. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 49 Quhen thir oratouris had sene and degeistlie considerit this regioun. 1544 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 449 (Jam.), My .. lordis of parliament suld avise degestlie quhat is to be done herein. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) 312 (Jam.) For sindrie vtheris sene and proffitable caussis digestlie considerit.

†**Dige·stment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. DIGEST *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of digesting; methodical disposition or arrangement.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. Concl. 88 Compose in computable digestment all the Tenants with their Tenements and Rents in particular.

Digestor, var. form of DIGESTER.

†**Dige·story,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *dīgestōri-us,* f. *dīgest-* ppl. stem of *dīgerĕre* to DIGEST; see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* = DIGESTIVE.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Digestion is simple maturation, whereby things uncocted in artificial digestory heat..is digested.

B. *sb.* A vessel or organ of digestion.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 43 Of all Waters, that which descends from Heaven we find to be the richest..as having been already meteorized, and circulated in that great Digestory. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The whole human body, together with all its viscera, yea, chylopoietic digestories.

†**Dige·sture.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **dis-.** [f. L. *digest-* ppl. stem (see prec.) + -URE: cf. *gesture.*] The process or faculty of digesting.

1. = DIGESTION 1, 2.

1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* 21 A sanguine man is he that hathe a good disgesture. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXI. lviii. (1634) 254 To make him drink beyond all good disgesture. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 41 At that time of the yeere, old food is more drie and hard of digesture. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 128 Having contracted a Disease through catching Cold and want of Digesture. *a* 1700 G. HARVEY (J.), Meals of easy digesture.

2. The putting up with or brooking of anything unpleasant; = DIGESTION 4.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 146 b, The lords..will thincke it straunge, and receyve the same with ill digesture. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarny's Prim.* (1880) 92 He already can The calmie lines with faire digesture brooke.

Diggable (di·găb'l), *a.* [f. DIG *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being digged.

1552 HULOET, Diggable or which may be digged, *fossilis.* 1847 CRAIG, *Diggable,* that may be digged.

Digger (di·gəɹ). [f. DIG *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which digs.

1. One who excavates or turns up the earth with a mattock, spade, or other tool; also an animal that turns up the earth. With adverb, as *digger-up.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118/1 Deluar or dyggar, *fossor.* 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* B vj, The Connies .. are such continuall diggers and scrapers, that they..cleave a sunder and make hollow the stones and rockes. 1608 CAPT. J. SMITH *Let.* in *Virginia* (1624) III. 72 Send .. gardiners, fisher men, blacksmiths .. and diggers vp of trees, roots, well provided. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 2 Prince Alexander .. sometimes visiting the Diggers, sometimes the Miners. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6188/8 B. P. Gardiner, Digger, and Builder. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 P 11 Treasures are thrown up by the ploughman and the digger. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 623 The digger-up of primeval bones.

2. *spec.* a. A miner, especially one who works surface or shallow deposits.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 That no person or persons .. shall labour, dig, or wash any tin in any of the said tin workes, called Streme workes, vnlesse the saide digger, owner or wassher, shall make .. sufficient hatches and ties in the ende of their buddels and cordes [etc.]. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 16 For .. Miners, Diggers for Mettalls .. any man may easily perceaue .. the great aide of Geometrie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (R.), Fresh aire..whereby the candle in the mine is daily kept burning, and the diggers recruited constantly with a sufficiency of breath. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Ep. Ded. (1675) 6 As a homely digger may shew a man a rich mine.

b. *esp.* One who digs or searches for gold in a gold-field.

1853 VALIANT *Let.* in McCombie *Hist. Victoria* xvi. (1858) 248 It caused the diggers..to pause in their headlong career. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Like diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer' that will pay. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 609 Digger .., applied formerly to all persons who searched for gold; and now generally restricted to those who seek for gold in the shallow alluviums. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 79/2 The rough digger of the primitive era.

c. One of a tribe or class of N. American Indians who subsist chiefly on roots dug from the ground.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 209 Sometimes the Diggers aspire to nobler game, and succeed in entrapping the antelope. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 132 They came upon a band of miserable Indians, who, from the fact of their subsisting chiefly on roots, are called the Diggers. 1883 B. HARTE *Carquinez Woods* vii. 154 *note*, Diggers, a local name for a peaceful tribe of Indians inhabiting Northern California, who live on roots and herbs.

attrib. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 185 The miserable 'Digger Indians', of North America. 1875 F. PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 43 The abject 'Digger' hordes of Nevada. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* v, Ye might do it to please that digger squaw.

d. *Eng. Hist.* A section of the Levellers in 1649, who adopted communistic principles as to the land, in accordance with which they began to dig and plant the commons.

1649 [*Information*, dated 16 April, in *Clarke Pa.* (Camd. Soc. 1894) II. 211 One Everard and two more .. all living att Cobham, came to St. George's Hill in Surrey, and began to digge on that side the Hill next to Campe Close, and sowed the ground with parsenipps, and carretts, and beans]. *Ibid.* 215 (Dec.) To his Excellency the Lord Fairfax .. the Brotherly Request of those that are called Diggers, sheweth, That whereas we have begun to digg upon the Commons for a livelihood, first, for the righteous law of Creation that gives the earth freely to one as well as another. *Ibid.* 221 [*The Digger's Song*] You noble Diggers all, stand up now, stand up now .. The wast land to maintain, seeing Cavaliers by name, Your digging does disdaine, and persons all defame, Stand up now, Diggers all. 1650 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 79 There is a new Faction started up out of ours [Levellers], known by the name of Diggers; who .. have framed a new plea for a Returne of all men *ad Tuguria*, that like the old Parthians .. and other wild Barbarians, we might renounce Townes and Cities, live as Rovers, and enjoy all in common. *a* 1676 WHITELOCKE *Memorials* (1853) III. 17. 1894 C. H. FIRTH in *Clarke Pa.* II. 222 *note*, Three of the Diggers..were brought before the Court at Kingston for trespass in digging upon St. George's Hill, and infringing the rights of Mr. Drake, the Lord of the Manor.

3. An instrument for digging, a digging tool: also the digging part of a machine. Also in various combs. as *hop-digger, potato-digger*, etc.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 353 They weed their Wheat..with an Iron digger. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 308 The digger is best with an arrow-headed point. 1839 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 144 He presented me with a beautiful botanical digger of fine polished steel, with a leathern sheath. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 155 A short 'digger' or hand 'spud'. 1861 *Times* 11 July, As the engine travels slowly forward, the digger cuts and throws up the soil behind.

4. A division of Hymenopterous insects, also called *Digger-wasps*.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 693 The *Crabronidæ, Labridæ, Bembecidæ, Sphegidæ, Sciolidæ, Mutillidæ*..may be termed from their peculiar habits..*Fossores* or Diggers; and they are commonly known as *Sand* and *Wood-Wasps*. 1871 E. F. STAVELEY *Brit. Insects* 203 The second division of the predacious stinging Hymenoptera, known as Fossores, or *diggers*, consists of the Sand-wasps and Wood-wasps.

5. *slang.* a. A spur. b. A finger-nail. c. A card of the spade suit; *big-digger*, the ace of spades (Farmer *Slang*).

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 173 s.v. (Farmer). 1811 *Lex Balatronicum* s.v. (Farmer). 1859 MATSKIL *Vocabulum* s.v. (Farmer). 1881 *N. Y. Slang Dict.* (Farmer), 'I will fix my diggers in your dial-plate and turn it up with red.'

6. *Comb.*, as **digger-pine**, a N. American species of pine, *Pinus sabiniana*; **digger-wasp** (see sense 4).

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 123 The digger-wasps .. catch locusts .. and bury them in their nests for their newly hatched young.

Diggeress (di·gərės). [f. DIGGER + -ESS.] A female digger; a digger's wife.

1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 36 I'm tired of being a diggeress.

Digging (di·gin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIG *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb to DIG, in various senses; an instance of this.

1552 HULOET, Dygginge and deluinge of a ground to bring it ersones in temper, *repastinatio*. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i § 2 (L.) Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and diggings so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 25 In the digging of the foundations. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *New Tree*, This first digging is to be done always in March. 1738 LAMBARDE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* 27 After the digging the Pit .. was finished. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 He was only paid for his digging.

b. with an adverb.

1573 BARET *Alv.* D. 687 A digging vnder, an undermining, *suffossio*. 1817 COBBETT *Addr. Bristol* Wks. XXXII. 47 A digging and rooting up of all corruptions. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/4 All digging down work should be paid for at the rate of 1d. per hour extra.

2 *fig.* The action of studying hard. *U.S.*

1827–8 *Harvard Reg.* 312, I find my eyes in doleful case, By digging until midnight. 1873 W. MATHEWS *Getting on* xv. 244 Men of genius have seldom revealed to us how much of their fame was due to hard digging.

3. *concr.* The materials dug out.

1559 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 737, iij laborers may carry his diggins away. *a* 1626 BACON *Impeachm. Waste* (L.), He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.

4. A place where digging is carried on, an excavation; in *pl.* (sometimes treated as a *sing.*) applied to mines, and especially to the gold-fields of California and Australia. Also with prefixed word, as *gold-diggings, river-diggings, surface-diggings*, etc. *Dry-* or *wet-diggings* (see quot. 1889).

1538 LELAND *Itin* I. 13 On the South side of Welleden .. ys a goodly quarre of Stone, wher appere great Diggyns. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 122 The earth..yields a smell wholesome to the digger in the diggings. 1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 206 The Wall .. of one Foot thick, from the Bottom of the Digging, to the Level of the Ground above. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 39 At Norton, near Wulpit, King Henry VIII. was induced to dig for Gold. He was disappointed, but the Diggings are visible at this Day. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* xxv. (Bartlett) Mr. —— .. has lately struck a lead..We are now, you observe, among his diggings. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. II. 62 The diggings as they term the places where the lead is found .. were about sixteen miles distant. 1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 325/1 Letter from the Gold Diggings. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 138 The diggings are on a creek called Araluen Creek. 1857 BORTHWICK *California* 120 (Bartlett) The principal diggings near Haugtown were surface diggings, but, with the exception of river diggings, every kind of mining was seen in full force. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Wet-diggings* and *Dry-diggings* are terms in gold districts, for mines near rivers or on the higher lands as the case may be. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* vii. 71 It was a goldfield and a diggings in far-away Australia.

5. *colloq.* in *pl.* Lodgings, quarters.

1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sketches* II. 119 (Farmer), I reckon it's about time we should go to our diggings. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxi. She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realises what is being done in these diggings? 1882 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 87, I returned to my diggings. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three men in Boat* 187 We took out the hamper..and started off to look for diggings.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *digging-machine, -spade, -spur, -stick*; **digging-life**, life at the gold-diggings.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 125 A digging spade. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 120 Shafts were sunk, windlasses erected, and the whole paraphernalia of digging life called into requisition. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 358 The digging-sticks are made of a young mangrove tree. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 702/2 *Digging machine* (Agric.), a spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil. 1875 A. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* II. 1120 The next experiment was with the 'digger'.. formed by taking the mould-board off the plough and putting on the digging breasts.

† Dighel, *a.* Forms: 1 **dīegel, dīegol, dȳgel**, 3 **dīgel**. [OE. *dīegel, -ol* (:—OTeut. **daugilo-*), found beside *dēagol* (:—*daugolo-*), = OHG. *tougal, tougal* (*daugal, dougal*) dark, secret: cf. *tougan, dougan* concealed, secret.] Secret, obscure.

Beowulf 2719 Hie dȳgel lond warigeað. *a* 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* (1876) 40 Þæt hit ne sy dæzcuð þæt þæt dihle wæs. *Ibid.* 135 Dīzle zepancas. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 2 Ich was..In one swīþe dīzele hale. *c* 1275 LAY. 26935 Hii comen in one wode..in one dale deope, dīzele bi-halues [*c* 1205 dīzelen bihælues].

Hence **Di·ghelliche, dighelìche** (also **dihlice, dizeliche, dieliche**) *adv.*, secretly; **Di·ghelness** (**dizelnesse, dihelness**), secrecy; also **Di·ghenlich** *a.* [cf. OHG. *tougan*], secret; **Di·ghenliche** *adv.*, secretly.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. I. § 5 Þurh Godes diezelnessa. *Ibid.* VI. XXI, He wearð diezellice cristen. *c* 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (1885) 134 Swa dihlice wuniende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 35 Ic bodize dizelnesse. *a* 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* XXVII. (1888) 67 Hiz scullan oft dihlice ealde witan .. sændan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 He secheð forte þat he open fint, and dizeliche smuhð þer inne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5501 Full wel tunnderrstanndenn Off all þe boc in Godess hus þe deope dishellness. *c* 1205 LAY. 415 Assaracus hit redde mid dizenliche runen. *Ibid.* 13539 Forð riht furen we him to, dizelliche & stille. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 To understonden so derne þing ant so derf, of godes dihelnesse. *c* 1275 LAY. 6659 Dizenliche [1205 duzeliche] hine bi-witie, and his name deorne.

Dighere, obs. form of DYER.

Dight (dəit), *v.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **diht-an**, 2–3 **diht-en**, 3–4 **dizt-e(n**, (4 **dyghte, dizt, dizth**, 4–5 **dyht, dizte**), 4–6 **dighte** (5 **dyte, dyth**, 5–7 **dite**, 6 **dyght**), 4– **dight** (6– *Sc* **dicht**, 8–9 *north. dial.* **deeght, deet**). Pa. t. 1 **dihte, dihtode**, 2–4 **dihte, dizte**, 4 **dizted, -id**, 4–5 **dizt, dyzt**, 4– **dight** (6– *Sc.* **dichtit**). Pa. pple. 1 (**se**)**diht, dihted**, 3–4 (**i**)**diht**, 3– **dight**, (7 **dighted**, 6– *Sc.* **dichtit**). [OE. *dihtan*, ad. L. *dictāre* to dictate, compose in language, appoint, prescribe, order, in med.L. to write, compose a speech, letter, etc.: see DICTATE *v.* Parallel forms are OHG. *dihtôn, tihtôn, tictôn, thictôn* to write, compose, MHG. *tihten, dichten*, to write, compose, invent, contrive, mod.G. *dichten* to compose verses or poetry, MLG. *dichten* to compose, institute, contrive, set (oneself), LG. *dichten, digten* to versify, invent, contrive, think out, MDu. *dichten* to compose (in writing), contrive, institute, prepare, mod.Du. *dichten* to invent, compose, versify; also Icel. *dikta* to compose or write in Latin, to write a romance, to romance, lie, Sw. *dikta* to feign, fable, Da. *digte* to make poems (from Ger.). The mutual relations of the OE., OHG., and Norse words are not quite clear; but the difference of formation between OE. *dihtan*:—**dihtjan*, and OHG. *tihtôn* v :—**dihtôjan*, indicates that they are independent adoptions of the Latin, although the change of *d* to *t* shows that the word is old in German. The Norse word must be of later adoption: if it were old, the expected form would be **dǽtta*.

From the senses of literary dictation and composition in which it was originally used, this verb received in ME. an extraordinary sense-development, so as to be one of the most widely used words in the language. Special representatives of these ME. senses, survive dialectally, *esp.* in the north; the modern literary language knows the pa. pple. *dight*, which after being nearly obsolete in the 18th c., has been largely taken up again by poets and romantic writers of the 19th c. in senses 10, 14. (In MHG. *dichten* had also a much greater development of meaning than in mod. German.)]

I. To dictate, appoint, ordain, order, dispose of, deal with, treat.

† 1. *trans.* To dictate, give directions to, direct. *Obs.* (Only in OE.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 16 Ða ferdon þa endlufun leorning-cnihtas on þone munt, þær se hælynd heom dihte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xvi. 3 Abram þa dyde swa swa him dyhte Sarai. *Ibid.* xxxix. 23 Drihten þær..dihte him hwæt he don sceolde. *c* 1000 — *On O. Test.* (in Sweet *A. S. Reader* 60) Moyses awrat..swa swa him God silf dihte on heora sunderspræce.

† 2. To appoint, ordain. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 29 Ic eow dihte swa min fæder me rice dihte. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1606 Þe deore drihtin haueð idiht ow ba þe blisfule crune of his icorene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9369 (Cott.) How þe fader of heuen Dight his dere sun to send. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 127 Þat Steuen to dede was dight. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 He mæde þe wordle an ordaynede [*v.r.* dijte]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7795 Þe ioyes sere þat God has ordaynd þare and dyght. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1160 (1188) Ther as þe dom of Mynos wolde it dyghte. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 267, I am deolfolich dampned, and to deþ diht. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 60 A iuge is seid for he ditiþ riȝt to þe peple. 14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 12 A dredefulle payne is for me dyȝte. 1558 *Will of Willyson* (Somerset Ho.), Consyderyng yᵗ death to euery man is dight. [1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vi, The golden legend bore aright, 'Who checks at me, to death is dight.']

† 3. To order, keep in order, manage, govern, rule. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 6848 Wel wes þisse londe idiht. *Ibid.* 7220 He makede þane kalender þe dihteð þane moneð & þe ȝer. *Ibid.* 10201 Þa setten heo biscopes þan folken to dihten. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Deð hire in to drecchunge to dihten hus & hinen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 424 Kyng Henry & hys wyf ..So wel dyȝte Engelond, þat yt was wyde ytold. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 28 Religious þat her lijf willen diȝth. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Balaam & Balak* 397 A Childe .. in Bethlem shall be borne, That shall be Duke to dight and deale, and rule the folke of Israell. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 274 Christ rose upon the third day .. That all shall deem and dight.

† 4. To deal with, treat, handle, use (in some manner); often to maltreat, abuse. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 21020 Hu he mihte dihten Ælene his dohter. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 25907 Þus he vs diht to-day a soueniht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21447 (Gött.) Sai me hu þu wile him dight, If þat he be dempt to þe wid right. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 742 What mercy mayst þou aske..Whan þou þus my sone hast dyghte? *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 320 þouȝ þe fyngere ne be but a litil lyme ȝitt þou muste have good kunnyng and good witt for to diȝte it wel. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1758 Two stronge ȝunge men..Dight Helyodore with thaire whippes til he als dede thare laye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. viii. 51 How euir wes ony suffrit the so to dycht? 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 115 Acteon wofull wyght, In what a manner, all to torne, his cruell Dogs him dyght. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 52, I feare also at length some or other will come and dight us to purpose.

† b. *spec.* To have to do with sexually. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 398 Al my walkynge out by nyghte Was for tespye wenches þat he dighte. *Ibid.* 767 Lete hir lecchour dighte hire al the nyght. *c* 1386 — *Man. ciple's T.* 208. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 27 In hus dronkenesse a day hus douhtres he [Lot] dighte And lay by hem bope.

† 5. To dispose, place, put, remove. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 148 Cubeþ now ȝoure myȝte, How ȝe mow þis stones best to þe schip dyȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.*

17312 (Cott.) Quy Blame þe me .. for I a man in graf dişt, In a toumb þat was myn awen? 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Alle þoştes ulessliche and wordleliche me sşel dişte uram þe herte þet wyle god bidde. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 270 Whan he was to bedde dight. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6612 On þe pament þai it dyght. *Ibid.* 7138 þe thrid in tughall þai þaim dyght. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 524 The deid corpis in tha ſlang; And syne kest on the muldis on the clay, The grene erd syne, and dycht the laif away.

† b. *fig.* To put into a specified state or condition; *esp.* in *to dight to death*, to put to death, kill, slay (see also 2). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1266 Dişten dekenes to dęþe, dungen doun clerkkes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18043 (Trin.) þat dede from dęþ to lif he dişt. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 145 Ha, to what peine she is dight. 1415 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 125 Thorow hem many on to deth were dyght. 1480 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1719 To dethe they wyll her dyghte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 68 Your selff sone syne to dede thai think to dycht. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 13 Bold Theseus to cruel death him dight. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 179/2 The earle would haue .. dighted the lord gouernour and all the garisons to greater troubles. 1664 *Floddan F.* viii. 78 For unto death till we be dight I promise here to take thy part. 1817 Scott *Harold the Dauntless* VI. vi, Still in the posture as to death when dight.

† c. With inverted construction: To cause, bring about, inflict (death). *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, i, A stounde herkneth to my song, Of duel that Deth hath diht us newe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 151 Hire deth was neiȝ dişt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9558 Myche dole is vs dight to-day. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 265 On of ȝou is bezy my dethe here to dyth. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3444 Yff atwixst his handis he hym haue myght, He wold make hym ende, And shameuous deth dight!

II. To compose, construct, make, do.

† 6. To compose (with words); to set down in writing. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Life Oswold* in Sweet *A. S. Reader* (1879) 102 Nu cwæþ se halga Beda, ðe ðas boc gedihte. *c* 1205 Lay. 3150 He letten writen a writ & wel hit lette dihten. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 20669 Nis hit in none boke idiht þat euere her were soch ſiht. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 48 Whos wol it write, I rede hym rygth, wryte on warly lyne be lyne, And make no more þen here is dygth. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 153 A lettre has he dyght.

† 7. To compose, put together, frame, construct, make. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He alle ȝesceop, and all dihte wiþ-ute swince. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure ſader in heuene ſeide þe lemes to ure licame .. and swo dişeliche hit al dihte, þat on elche feinge is hem onsene. *c* 1205 Lay. 23532 Walles heo gunnen rihten, þa ȝæten heo gunnen dihten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1665 (Cott.), A schippe be-houes þe to dight. *Ibid.* 12388 (Cott.) Plogh and haru cuth he dight. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 23216 (Trin.) No more .. þen peynted fire .. þat on a wal bi mon were dişt. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 70 The place .. is fulle well dyghte of Marble. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 509 Nygh thi bestes dight A fire in colde. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 72 Hee dight himselfe a triple crowne.

† b. To perform, do. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 15513 Fulle þreo nihten heore craftes heo dihten. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 849 Alas yᵗ euer thys dede was dyght. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 18 Curst the hand which did that vengeance ón him dight.

III. To put in order, array, dress, direct, prepare, make ready, or proper.

† 8. To put or place in order, to set in array, to array; to arrange. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 20563 Howel sculde dihten þritti þusend cnihten. *Ibid.* 27337 þa þas ferde wes al idiht, þa wes hit dal-liht. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 2 A hede, þat vs to werre can dight. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 565 His men in hy he gert be dycht. ? *a* 1500 *Merline* 1784 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 477 All they can out ryde, & dighten them without fayle to giue Sir Vortiger battayle. [1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg., Wallace* lxi, Were with their leader dight.]

9. To equip, fit out, furnish (*with* what is needed). In later use blending with sense 10: which see as to the modern use of the pa.pple in romantic language.

c 1205 Lay. 15104 Ælc scip he dihte mid þreo hundred cni(h)ten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24807 (Edin.), Wit tresori his schip was diht. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 617 Do dight a schip wiþ sail & ore Ryght as þou a marchaund wore. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 33 Nyne hundred cartis dith with hokis of yrun. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. xv, He entryd in to a chambyr that was merueillously wel dyste and rychely. 1555 Abp. Parker *Ps.* li. 149 Wyth sacrifice of calfe and cow, they shall thyne aulters dyght. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 6 The hall .. With rich array and costly arras dight. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. vi, Why do these steeds stand ready dight? *Ibid.* V. xxvii, In Sir William's armour dight, Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight.

† b. With inverse constr.: To fit (some equipment) *to* or *upon*. (Cf. 10 b.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 677 With Dosouris to the duris dicht. 1871 P. H. Waddell *Ps.* xlv. 3 Dicht yer awurd ontil yer thie.

10. To clothe, dress, array, deck, adorn (*lit.* and *fig.*). † *To dight naked*, to undress, strip.

In this sense the pa.pple. *dight* is used by Sir Walter Scott, and in later poetic and romantic language: it appears to be often taken as an archaic form of *decked*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Clensed of fule sinnes, and diht mid lofflesnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24552 (Edin.), þan nicodem..Wit Iosep nam þat cors to diht. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 848 The soudan dihte him naked anon. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2249 (Fairf.), þai dight ham in þat tide wiþ hors skynnys and camel hide. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xl. 19 A worchere in siluer schal dişte it with platis of siluer. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 The thinge that she dite so her self with. 1530 Palsgr. 516/1 A foule woman rychly dyght semeth fayre by candell lyght. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 22 Thy sommer prowde with Daffadillies dight. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. x. 38 Damzels in soft linnen dight. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. vi. 48 Dight [decoratus] in our roiall ensignes and ornaments. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 62 The clouds in thousand liveries dight. 1632 — *Penseroso* 159 Storied windows richly dight Casting a dim religious light. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, To see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely dighted and incongruently accoutred. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 928 Just so the proud insulting Lass Array'd and dighted Hudibras. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. Introd. iii, But, O! what maskers richly dight. 1817 Wordsw. *Vernal Ode* i, All the fields with freshest green were dight. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Wedding-day*, There stand the village maids dight in white. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 517 Orion, in golden panoply dight.

b. With inverse constr.: To put on (armour, apparel, etc.). (A Spenserian use.)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 8 Ere he could his armour on him dight. 1590 — *Muiopotmos* 91 His shinie wings .. he did about him dight. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 1279 Tho on his head his dreadfull hat he dight. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 59 She straightway dight her robes.

† c. To dress (a wound); to attend to as a surgeon or 'leech'. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14064 (Fairf.), Ho hir oynement me boȝt & dişt þar-wiþ my fote & shank. 1464 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* 246 To Watkyn the Kynggys horseleche, ffor dytynge my masterys horsses iij.s. iiij.d. 1467 *Ibid.* 423 My wyffe payd to a schorgon, fore dytenge of heme wane he was horte, xij.d. *c* 1500 *Spir. Remedies* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 64 My .. woundys .. bene .. depe .. Her smertyng wylle nat suffre me to slepe, Tylle a leche with dewte have theme dyght. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. (1822) 136 He deceissit sone eftir that his wound wes dicht.

d. *ironically.* To dirty, befoul. *dial.*

1638 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* I. ii, Straight we shall fall into a lake that will foully dight us. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 14 To Dight: Cheshire to foule or dirty one. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Deet*, to dirty. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Thy han's is strange an' dighted up wi' dirt.

† 11. To make ready, get ready (a person): chiefly *refl.* to make oneself ready, prepare, set, or address oneself (*to do* something). *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 12429 Scoõde heo heom dihten to bi-witen þa dich mid cnihten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11179 (Cott.), Ioseph dight him for to ga To bethleem. 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione in Anglia* I. 303 etc., Fue dişte here to childyng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8036 The dethe of þat Duke he dight hym to venge. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 289 Lat dyght messangers þare Aftir hym for to fare. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. ? 1591 C'tess Pembroke *Dolefull Lay Clorinda* 105 in Spenser *Astroph.*, Full many other moe. 'Gan dight themselves t' express their inward woe With doleful lays. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 18 He..straight bids him dight Himself to yeeld his Love.

† 12. *refl.* To direct *oneself* or one's *way*; to make one's way, repair, go. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10551 (Gött.), Quen þis angel away was diht, Tua men þer cam were clad in quiht. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 113 Siþen [he] dight him to Scotland. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's Prol.* 26 And out at dore anon I moot me dighte. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxix, Towarde Troye your way was not dyght. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 788 To þe currok þai þaim dyght. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. I. 16 They both uprose and to their waies them dight. *Ibid.* V. iv. 43 She fiercely towards him her self gan dight.

† 13. *trans.* To direct, address, proffer, offer. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13990 (Cott.) Ful fair seruis symon him dight, Als was to suilk a lauerding right. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 173 Goddes..To whom ful great honour they dighten. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 46 Hir wylling helpe she dightes.

14. To prepare, make ready for use or for a purpose; a. in general sense. (Revived in poetic and romantic use.)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* Song of Simeon, For myn eȝen seȝen þyn helþe, þe which þou dişted to-fore þe face of alle folkes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13767 (Fairf.), Þer-in was angels wont to liȝt and þat ilk water dişt. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4240 A nyght His instrumentis wolde he dight, For to blowe & make sowne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1123 Grounden shelles dight With flour of lyme. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dyhtyn', *paro, preparo.* 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 36 As for the cloth of my ladies, Hen. Cloughe putt it to a shereman to dight. 1520 *Lanc. Wills* II. 11 My yarne yᵗ is sponne, to dyght it and make in cloth. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 2 Alma..to her guestes doth bounteous banket dight. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 Thay take the hail meklewame of ane slain ox, thay turne and dicht it, thay fill it partlie with water partlie with flesche. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 127 And gif they dicht, or prepair the flesh not well, they sall restore the skaith to the awner of the beast. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* IV. iii, Have a care you dight things handsomely. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg., Elder Tree* xxv, To dight him for earth or heaven. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. v. i. 272 Haste and let the meal be dighted 'Neath the garden's blooming trees. 1887 Morris *Odyss.* IV. 768 This Queen of the many wooers dights the wedding for us then.

In specific senses: † b. To prepare, make ready (food, a meal); to cook; to prepare or mix (a potion or medicine). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24398 (Cott.) þai did him dight a bitter drink,..of gall of aissil graid. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 49 þe soper was dyȝt as y herd sey. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 For þai hafe lytill wode, þai dight þaire mete with dung of bestez dried at þe sonne. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 96 To dight a pik in sauce. 1459 *Corpus Christi Coll. Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 259 His mete to be dyght in the kechyn at there costis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 68/1 She slewe a paske lambe..and dighted and sette it to fore hym. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxv. 29 And Jacob dight a meace of meate. — 1 *Esdras* i. 12 As for the thank offeringes & the other, they dight them in kettels & pottes. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 20 Chap it smal and dight it lyke a thycke potage. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Godly Advise* (1580) 2 The fine cooke men dight the rude morsell with some conceite of their cunning. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 12 (Jam.) A friend's dinner is soon dight.

c. To repair, put to rights, put in order (what is out of order). Now *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19755 (Cott.) 'Rise', he said, 'þi bedd þou dight'. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2570 With in thre days all hale dyght. 1580 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 121 Item paid to Thomas Sim for dighting the leads, iiij d. [1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dight up*, to repair, put in order. 'I mun hev these yates an' stowps dighted up afore th' steward comes'.]

d. To polish or burnish up so as to fit for use; to cleanse from rust, or the like. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1400 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 941 Arowis .. shaven wel and dight. *c* 1500 *Debate Carp. Tools*, Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 15, I schalle rube, with all my myght, My mayster tolys for to dyght. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. vii. 133 Ane part polyst, burnyst weill and dycht. 1532–33 *Christ's Coll. Audit-Bk.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 206 Item payd ..for dyghtyng the egle and candyllstykkes xd. 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* vi. 22 Excepte some body dight off their rust, they wil geue no shyne. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme p. xii, And doin the saule fra all corruption dicht. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xli. 34 All curageous knichtis Againis the day dichtis The breist plate that bright is To feght with thair fone. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 140 To Deeght, *Extergere, mundare.* *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 69 (Jam.), Wi mason's chissel dichted neat. 1825–80 Jamieson s. v., The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane is called 'dichting a deal'.

e. To winnow, so as to separate the clean corn from the chaff and other refuse. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 498 And as, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-winnowers flies The chaff, driven with an opposite wind, when yellow Ceres dites. 1618 — *Hesiod* II. 343 To dight the sacred gift of Ceres' hand, In some place windy, on a well-plan'd floor. 1619 *Naworth Housch. Bks.* 91 For threshing and dighting v bushells and a peck of wheat. 1786 Burns *Addr. Unco Guid*, heading, The cleanest corn that e'er was dight May hae some pyles o' caff in. 1801 Jo. Hogg *Poems* 104 (Jam.) That it was lawful, just, an' right Wi' windasses folk's corn to dight. 1808 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 72 I'll ax his wark, an muck the byres, Or deet, an thresh the cworn. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, A new-fangled machine for dighting the corn frae the chaff. 1878 *Cumbld Gloss. Deet, deeght*, to winnow or dress corn. *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.) Dichtin' in the barn wi' the windasses is a dusty job.

f. To wipe clean or dry. *Sc.* and *north Eng. dial.*

1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 With his hankerchief he dights off Tears from his eyes. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 He dighted his gab, and he pri'd her mou'. 1728 — *Anacreontic on Love* 21, I .. Dighted his face, his handies thow'd. *a* 1803 *Douglas Trag.* viii. in Child *Ballads* (1882) I. 101/1 She's taen out her handkerchief, .. And aye she dighted her father's bloody wounds 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xl, Morton..underwent a rebuke for not 'dighting his shune'. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* VII. iii. (1849) 327 She may dight her neb and flee up. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Deet, deeght*, to wipe or make clean. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss. Mod. Sc.* Dicht the table before you set anything on it. Take a cloth and dicht it up.

† 15. To 'dress' in husbandry (vines, land, etc.); to cultivate, till, or attend to (plants, crops, etc.).

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 þe whilk telez þe land and dightez vynes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 81 Yf the vyne is dight with mannes hond. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. xiv. 140/2 Yf corn or grasse be in the felde & sholde be lorne but it were dyght & gadred, it is lefull in the holy dayes to saue it. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 78 The ground that is well tylled and dyght, wyll coste moche more money. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 46 It groweth in waterie places and those softlye dighted and banked about.

¶ 16. To lift, raise. (An erroneous use by Spenser.)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 18 With which his hideous club aloft he dights.

Hence † **Dight, dighted**, *ppl. a. Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 165 Put þer ynne of þe forsayd dightyd hony thre Rotes. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxxvii. 21 To be geuen him a cake of bred, and els no dighte meate. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 310 Eight dight calfe skinnes v⁸.

Dight, *sb. dial.* In *Sc.* dicht. [f. Dight *v.*] A wipe, a rub in order to clean or dry: see Dight *v.*

1887 in Donaldson *Suppl. Jamieson.* 1889 J. M. Barrie *Window in Thrums* iii, 'For mercy's sake, mother', said Leeby, 'gie yer face a dicht, an' put on a clean mutch'.

b. (See quot.)

1890 *Glouc. Gloss*, *Dight*, 'a dight of a body', a proud thing: of a woman.

† **Dight,** *adv. Obs. rare.* Properly, fitly.

a 1800 *Lord Randal* 66 (Child *Ballads* 1864 II. 25) The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree, And I wat it sang fu' dight.

Dighter (dəi·tər). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *dihtere*, f. *dihtan* to dictate, etc.: see Dight. Corresp. to MHG. *tihtære, tihter*, writer, poet, Ger. *dichter* poet.] One who dights, in various senses of the verb: a. A composer, author, director, ruler, preparer; a winnower. b. A winnowing machine.

a 1000 *St. Guthlac* Prol. (Goodw. 4) Ic write swa me ða dihteras sædon ðe his lif..cuðon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 140/21 *Commentator, expositor*, dihtere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 100 Efterward zeþþe þet he ys uader, he is diştere and gouernour and porueyour to his mayné. *c* 1537 *Thersytes* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 422 David Doughty, dighter of dates.

1598 FLORIO, *Prestatore*, a prouider, a dighter, a vsurer. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 499 The chaff .. Which all the diters' feet, legs, arms, their heads and shoulders whites. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems, Dighting of Barley* 69 (Jam.) The floating atoms did appear, To dab the dighters over. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Dighter*, a winnower of corn. Also a winnowing machine.

Dighting (dəɪ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIGHT *v.*]

1. The action of the verb DIGHT, in various senses: putting in order, arraying, dressing, preparing, repairing; winnowing (of corn); wiping.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Þe dištinge of his house. *Ibid.* 47 Levedi of muire dištinge. *c* 1420 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. (Gibbs MS.) 38 Þere is no bodyly mete so lykynge to me as þat is of hyre dyghtynge. 1450 *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suffolk* (Nichols 1797) 188 For dityng of the belles. 1458 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 249 Item, paied to a laborer for dightyng of the Churchawe, iiij*d*. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp. Eng.* 274 To Wyllyam Hore for dytynge of a gowne of my ladyis, xxiij. d. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 11 He hath put his swearde to ye dightinge. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Introd., Things..of Natures tempering and dighting. 1611 FLORIO, *Acconcio*, a dighting, a making fit or readie. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 35 When..lusty lassies at the dightin tire.

2. *concr.* (*pl.*) † **a.** That with which something is dighted; fittings. *Obs.* **b.** The winnowings or siftings of corn; refuse in general. *dial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Corredi*, ornaments, equipage..furnitures, or dightings. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 35 Had my father sought the warld round, Till he the very dightings o't had found. 1808 JAMIESON s. v., 1. Refuse, of whatever kind. 2. The refuse of corn, after sifting, given to horses or cattle.

† **Di·ghtly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. DIGHT *ppl. a.* + -LY ².] In a well-equipped manner, fitly.

c 1633 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 27 (D.) Grounds full stocked, houses dightly furnished, purses richly stuffed.

Digit (di·dʒit), *sb.* [ad. L. *digit-us* finger.]

1. One of the five terminal divisions of the hand or foot; a finger or toe. **a.** In ordinary language, a finger. Now only *humorous* or *affected*.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* A iij b, Where every Digit dictates and doth reach Unto our sense a mouth-excelling speech. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* Postcr. 10 They had dismembred one hand of all its digits. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov., Why should they spoil their pretty digits with thimble and housewife?

b. *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* (The proper term.)

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 283 We find among reptiles, all the combinations of digits, from five to one, taken between two pairs of hands or claws. 1854 OWEN *Skeleton* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 219 In the marine chelonia the digits of both limbs are elongated. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 17 In the foot the fifth or outer digit is never present. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 285 The special organ of touch is the skin, above all the skin of the muzzle, tongue, and digits.

2. The breadth of a finger used as a measure; a finger's breadth, three-quarters of an inch. Sometimes used as = an inch.

The Roman *digitus* was $\frac{1}{16}$ of the foot (*pes*) = 0·728 of an inch, or 18·5 millimeters.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 108 The Inch (or digit,) the Palme, the Foote .. are (all) Measures, which wee carry in our Bodie. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. viii. 195 A cubit contains, according to Heron, a Foot and halfe, or 24 Digits. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclv, 'Tis..farre beyond our Skill To measure out by Digits, Harrie's fame. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 5 When .. the Mercury in the Tube .. descends to the height of 29 Digits (I take Digits for Inches throughout all this Tract). 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xx. 321 A certain round plate three or four digits (or between two and three inches) thick. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 161 The Egyptian cubit ..was divided into digits, which were finger-breadths.

3. *Arith.* Each of the numerals below ten (originally counted on the fingers), expressed in the Arabic notation by one figure; any of the nine, or (including the cipher, 0) ten Arabic figures.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxiii. (1495) 923 Eche symple nombre byneth ten is Digitus: and ten is the fyrst Articulus.] *c* 1485 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 3 Þere ben thre spices of nombur. Oone is a digit, Anoþer is an Articul, & þe toþer a Composyt. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 53 A Digit is any number vnder 10. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. 186 On the left [hand] they accounted their digits and articulate numbers unto an hundred, on the right hand hundreds & thousands. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 5 Integers are .. divided into Digits, Articles, and mixt numbers. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. XXXVI. 264 The nine digits in Arithmetic. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The Numbers in Arithmetic are expressed by the..ten digits, or Arabic numeral figures. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 56 The seven .. may be in error by one or even two digits.

attrib. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. 91 Three from foure, or one digite number from the next vnto it.

4. *Astron.* The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; used in expressing the magnitude of an eclipse.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication*, Wheras the Sun is darkned but by digits, and that vpon ye south points. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 609 We..Can calculate how long th' eclipse endur'd, Who interpos'd, what digits were obscur'd. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 May, Ye Sun..was darkned 10 digits ½. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xlv. (ed. 4) 147 The usual method.. is to divide the whole diameter of the disc into twelve equal parts called digits. 1879 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* (1880) 9 The ring was about a digit in breadth.

† **5.** *Geom.* A degree of a circle, or of angular measure. *Obs. rare.*

1633 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 35 By their Calculation it was but eleven digits, and one fourth, which I conceiv to be fifteen minutes..a digit consisting of sixty minutes.

† **Di·git**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. L. *digito monstrare* to point out with the finger.] *trans.* To point at with the finger; to point out, indicate.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXVIII. 48, I shall never care to be digited, with a That is he. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 107. 2/2 A most Pathetic Emblem this, To Digit out the Surest Bliss.

Digital (di·dʒităl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *digitālis* of or belonging to the finger, f. *digit-us* a finger, DIGIT. Cf. F. *digital* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a finger, or to the fingers or digits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digital*, pertaining to a finger. 1783 *Anat. Dial* v. (ed. 2) 285 At the ends of the fingers these digital arteries..unite. 1802-25 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* (ed. Beeton) 77 Here are 160 hours employed in the mere digital process of turning over leaves! 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 410 The digital nerves of the superficial branch of the ulnar are two. 1874 *Athenæum* 30 May, A lady, with an unparalleled degree of digital dexterity.

2. Resembling a digit or finger or the hollow impression made by one: applied in *Anat.* to various parts or organs.

Digital cavity, the posterior corner of the lateral ventricle of the brain. *Digital fossa*, a pit-like depression on the thigh-bone, where five muscles are inserted: see quot. 1855. *Digital impressions*: see quot. 1883.

1831 R. KNOX (*Ioquet's Anat.* 428 The Digital Cavity or Posterior Horn is entirely lined by medullary substance. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 195 Behind the neck of the femur, and beneath the projecting angle of the trochanter major, is a deep excavation called the digital fossa. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Digital impressions*, the grooves on the inner surface of the cranial bones which correspond to the convolutions of the brain; so called from their shape.

3. Having digits; hence *digital-footed.*

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 98 There are some very rare instances of a horse having digital extremities. 1887 SIR S. FERGUSON *Ogham Inscript.* 148 The digital feet unite these .. examples with other symbolisms .. Here also are found digital-footed equine figures.

B. *sb.* † **1.** = DIGIT *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 1 Another digitalle is a nombre with-in 10.

2. A finger (*humorous*).

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 160 To fling his broad plebeian paws and right cannie digitals around Sir Robert Peel. 1840 *Ibid.* XXII. 397 Hundreds of thousands vanish at the touch of royal digitals. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* IV. ix, Who wear..paste rings upon unwashed digitals.

3. A key played with the finger in a musical instrument, as a piano or organ.

1878 W. H. STONE *Sci Basis Music* v. 62 Colin Brown's Natural Fingerboard..The digitals consist of three separate sets .. The first, second, fourth, and fifth tones of the scale are played by the white digitals.

Digita·lia, *Chem.*: see DIGITALIN.

Digitalic (didʒitæ·lik), *a.* [f. DIGITAL-IS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to digitalis; in *digitalic acid*, an acid obtained from the leaves of the foxglove, crystallizing in white acicular prisms.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* cxlv. 566 M. Morin, of Geneva, has also discovered in the leaves (of the Fox-glove) two acids; one fixed, which he calls digitalic acid, the other volatile, and called antirrhinic acid. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 328 Digitalic acid crystallises in needles.

Digitaliform (-tæ·lifɔm), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *digitālis* (see below) + -FORM.] Of the form of the corolla of the fox-glove, 'like campanulate, but longer and irregular'.

1859 C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 313 Digitaliform .. when a corolla which is somewhat campanulate is contracted near the base, and has one oblique limb. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digitaliform*, finger- or glove-shaped.

Digitalin (di·dʒitălin). *Chem.* [f. DIGITAL-IS + -IN.] The substance or substances extracted from the leaves of the fox-glove, as its active principle.

Originally supposed to be an alkaloid, and hence named *digitalia*, *digitaline*, but now known not to contain nitrogen. There is reason to think, however, that different bodies are included under the name.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 496/1 An extractive substance.. to which the name of Digitaline has been given. [*Ibid.* 495 *Digitalia*, a vegetable alkali procured from the .. foxglove. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 283 Digitalina has not yet been obtained in an isolated state.] 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 545 The more soluble (so-called German) digitalin is obtained from the seeds, the less soluble or crystallised variety from the leaves of the foxglove. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 134 Crystallizable digitalin occurs in..needle shaped crystals, and possesses an intense and persistent bitter taste. 1881 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/5 He asked for five grains of pure digitalin, the active principle of foxglove.

Hence **Digitalinic** (-li·nik) *a.*, in *Digitalinic acid*, 'an acid obtained by boiling insoluble digitalin with soda' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Digitalis** (didʒitæ·lis). [mod.L., from L. *digitālis* of or pertaining to the fingers; the plant was so named by Fuchs 1542, in allusion to the German name *Fingerhut*, i.e. thimble.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, including the foxglove (*D. purpurea*).

[1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 16 It is named of some in Latine, Digitalis.] 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers Annuals..as double Marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* (1799) II. 108 Assumes bright Digitalis' dress and air.

attrib. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Digitalis tinctura*, Five parts of pounded digitalis leaves.

2. A medicine prepared from the fox-glove.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 57 A frequent cause of the failure of digitalis may be attributed to the careless mode of preparing it for use. 1800 *Ibid.* IV. 532 He has taken the tincture of Digitalis. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 496 Digitalis has the power of reducing in a remarkable degree the heart's action.

Digitally (di·dʒităli), *adv.* [f. DIGITAL *a.* + -LY ².] By means of or with respect to the fingers.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 432 The present paper .. is not by the same hand that indited the other. We have had nothing to do, digitally speaking, with either. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 83 The ancient contemptuous 'fig of Spain'.. is digitally represented by inserting the head of the thumb between the fore and middle fingers.

† **Di·gitary**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *digit-us* DIGIT: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 38 A pruriginous. eruption of pustules in the digitary interstices.

Digitate (di·dʒitēt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *digitāt-us* having fingers or toes, f. *digit-us* finger.]

1. *Zool.* Of quadrupeds: Having separate or divided digits or toes.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Solipeds and bisulcs usually being greater than the digitate. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 470/2 The characters of the Carnivora as distinct from the rest of the digitate animals.

2. Divided into parts resembling fingers: *spec.* **a.** *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Having deep radiating divisions; now usually applied to compound leaves consisting of a number of leaflets all springing from one point, as in the horse-chestnut. (Hence in *Comb.*, as *digitate-pinnate.*) **b.** *Zool.* Having, or consisting of, finger-like processes or divisions.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. vi. (ed. 4) 201 The Follioles of which the digitate Leaf consists. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* II. 373 Wings..cleft or digitate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 423 Spikes digitate, spikelets minute—Cynodon. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 101 Palmate or Digitate Leaves.. in which the leaflets all stand on the summit of the petiole.

† **B.** as *sb.* A digitate quadruped (see A. 1). *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Oviparous digitates, having diverse toes, and bringing forth eggs.

Digitate (di·dʒitēt), *v.* [f. L. *digit-us* + -ATE ³: cf. DIGIT *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To point at with the finger; *fig.* to point out, indicate. *Obs. rare.*

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* viii. 46 The supine resting on Water onely by retention of Air..doth digitate a reason.

2. *intr.* To become divided into finger-like parts.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xix. 68 These again diverge or digitate in long broad leaves. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 39 Processes of it. cross or digitate with the white bundles.

3. *trans.* To express with the fingers. (*nonce-use.*)

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 498 They talk with their fingers and digitate quotations from Shakspeare.

Digitated (di·dʒitēted), *a.* [f. L. *digitāt-us* DIGITATE *a.* + -ED.]

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = DIGITATE *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 298 Animals multifidous, or such as are digitated or have severall divisions in their feete. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Digitated Leaf*, expresses a compound one, formed of a number of simple foliola, placed regularly on a common petiole. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 95/2 The structure alluded to is a digitated extension of the whole substance of the upper part of the iris. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 146 The bones of the arms coincide with those of digitated quadrupeds. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1879) 403 The bread-fruit, conspicuous from its deeply digitated leaf.

2. Having divisions for the toes.

1882 *Times* 27 Mar. 6 Digitated stockings for pedestrians. 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/1 Digitated socks.

Digitately (di·dʒitētli), *adv.* [f. DIGITATE *a.* + -LY ².] In a digitate manner.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 619 Branches compressed, digitately subdivided. 1882 BAKER in *Jrnl. Bot.* XI. 70 The leaves are simple or digitately trifoliolate.

Digitation (didʒitē·ʃən). [f. DIGITATE *v.* or *a.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *digitation* Cotgr.]

† **1.** A touching, or pointing, with the finger. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS *Digitation*, a pointing with the fingers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 387/1 Digitation..is a bare or simple touching of a thing. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. The condition of being digitate; division into fingers or finger-like processes.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digitation*, the form of the fingers of both hands joyned together, or the manner of their so joyning. *Cotgr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.] 1847 CRAIG, *Digitation*, division into fingers, or finger-like processes, as exhibited by several of the muscles..in their coalescence on the ribs.

3. *concr.* (*Zool.* and *Bot.*) One of a number of finger-like processes or digitate divisions.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 114 Where the Ligaments cease, they become .. at their upper extremities half round, and sometimes form'd into Digitations. 1820 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 17 Sometimes, as in the Bats, the digitations of the anterior feet are greatly elongated. 1837 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 350 Its anterior border presents eight or nine fleshy points or digitations. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 393 Wings..cloven, with fringed digitations.

Digitato- (didʒitē·to), comb. form of DIGITATE *a.*; in **Digitato-palmate** *a.*, shaped like a hand with finger-like divisions; **Digitato-pinnate** *a.*, *Bot.* having finger-like divisions bearing pinnate leaflets.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 527 Apex often digitato-palmate.

Digiti- (di·dʒiti), combining form of L. *digitus* finger (see DIGIT *sb.*). **Di·gitiform** *a.*, finger-like, digitate. **Di·gitine·rvate, Di·gitine·rved, Di·gitine·rvous** *adjs.*, *Bot.*, having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the leaf-stalk. **Di·gitipa·rtite, Di·gitipi·nnate** *adjs.* (see quot.).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 433 The branchlets above nearly simple, digitiform. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1218/1 The mouth..is surrounded by six little digitiform processes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Digitinerved*, when the ribs of a leaf radiate from the top of the petiole. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 156 When there are more than 5 lobes of a similar character, it is sometimes termed digitipartite. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Digitinervate, Digitinervous. *Ibid.*, *Digitipinnate*, term applied to leaves the petiole of which terminates in secondary petioles bearing leaflets, either pinnate or digitate, forming doubly compound leaves.

Digitigrade (di·dʒitigrē·d), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [a. F. *digitigrade*, in mod.L. *digitigrada* (Cuvier 1817), f. L. *digit-us* (DIGIT) + *-gradus*, going, walking.]

A. *adj.* Walking on the toes; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the tribe *Digitigrada* of Carnivora (in Cuvier's classification); also said of the feet, or walk, of such an animal. (Opp. to PLANTIGRADE.)

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 4 The legs also are completely digitigrade; that is to say, the heel is elevated, and does not come into contact with the surface .. Digitigrade animals, which tread only upon the toes .. have much longer legs than plantigrade animals. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 450/2 The feathered tribe traverse the surface of the earth as digitigrade bipeds. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 129 The cat's mode of progression is spoken of as digitigrade.

B. *sb.* A digitigrade animal. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 212 Digitigrades ..consist of the feline, canine, and several other tribes. 1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 41 Some of the orders of quadrupeds, namely the rodents, ruminants, digitigrades.

Hence **Di·gitigra·dism**, digitigrade condition.

1887 E. D. COPE *Origin of Fittest* 376 The groove of the astragalus deepens coincidently with the increase of digitigradism.

Di·gitin. *Chem.* [f. DIGITALIS + -IN: differentiated from *digitalin*.] A crystalline substance obtained from digitalis.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem. 3rd Suppl.* 647 A precipate is obtained consisting of digitalin and digitin.

Digitise (di·dʒitəiz), *v. rare.* [f. DIGIT + -IZE.] *trans.* To manipulate or treat in some way with the fingers: to finger; to point at or count with the fingers. Hence **Di·gitiser.**

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 211 (D.), None but the devil, besides yourself, could have digitiz'd a pen after so scurrilous a manner. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Digitize*, to point to with the finger. 1767 G. CANNING *Poems* Pref. 3 Your mere mechanical Digitizers of verses. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 266 The sempstresses, who were very nicely digitising and pleating turnovers.

Digito-, shortened from *digitalis*: the basis of the names of a series of chemical substances derived from digitalis or fox-glove: see quots.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 330 *Digitoleic acid*, a kind of fatty acid contained in the leaves of Digitalis purpurea. 1875 H. G. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 135 Digitonin is asserted to form the bulk of the soluble digitalin of commerce, and to be the same as saponin, the active principle of soap-bark. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digito'genin*, a crystallisable substance, ..obtained by the action of dilute acids on Digitoresin. *Digito'lein*, a fat obtained from digitalis leaves. It is a combination of glycerin with digitoleic acid. *Digito'nin*, a white amorphous substance .. is said to form a large part of the soluble digitalis of commerce. *Digito'xin*..is highly poisonous. It forms colourless crystals. *Digitores'in*, obtained, along with glucose and Digitonein, on boiling Digitonin with dilute acids.

† **Digla·diate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *digladiāri* f. *di-*, *dis-* asunder, in different directions + *gladius* a sword: cf. *gladiātor*.] *intr.* To 'cross swords'; to contend, dispute.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 56 Mutual Pasquils and Satyrs against each others lives, wherein digladiating like Eschines and Demosthenes, they reciprocally lay open each others filthiness to the view and scorn of the world.

Digladiation (dəiglædi·ē·ʃən). Now *rare* or *arch.* Also 7 **de-.** [noun of action f. L. *dīgladiārī*: see DIGLADIATE.]

1. Fighting or fencing with swords; hand-to-hand fight.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. (Arb.) 52 In those great Amphitheatres were exhibited all manner of other shewes .. as their fence playes, or digladiations of naked men. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IX. 44 *margin*, His Digladiations in the night time. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xx. 393 This manner of Digladiation was very ancient; such was the Skirmish we read of in the poet Horace.

2. *fig.* Strife or bickering of words; wrangling, contention, disputation.

1590 R. BRUCE *Serm.* i. B ij b, Gif they had keeped the Apostles words..all this digladiatioun, strife and contention appearandly had not fallen out. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. v. § 3 (1622) 34 Their contentions and digladiations grew to be so notorious, as made them all ridiculous. 1690 J. EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 211 A Christian, whose religion forbids all foolish bickerings and degladiations about mean and inconsiderable matters. 1819 M'CRIE *Melville* II. xi. 304 Scholastic wrangling and digladiation. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* ix. 107 In these literary digladiations readers are always ready to side with a new writer.

Digla·diator. *Obs.* or *arch.* [agent-n. f. L. *dīgladiārī*, on analogy of GLADIATOR.] A combatant; one who contends or disputes.

1803 *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 225 Those polemical digladiators, who .. divided and convulsed all literary institutions.

Diglot, diglott (dəi·glɒt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad Gr. *δίγλωττ-os* speaking two languages, f. *δι-*, *δισ-* twice + *γλῶττα*, Attic for *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] Using or containing two languages, bilingual; expressed or written in two languages; also as *sb.* A diglot book or version (cf. *polyglot*). So **Di·glo·ttic** *a.* (in quot., Speaking two languages); **Di·glottism,** the use of two languages, or of words derived from two languages.

1863 in *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1557 The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men diglottic to an extent which has no parallel in history. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 78 Words run much in couples, the one being English the other French .. In the following .. there are two of these diglottisms in a single line. 'Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisye'. 1885 *Rept. Brit. & For. Bible Soc.* App. B 361 The other edition [of the Breton N. T.] is in diglot form with the Revised Ostervald New Testament. 1890 *Academy* 8 Nov. 424/1 Of the Bibles, &c., printed in more than one language .. there are 21 English 'di-glotts', 12 French, and 6 German.

Diglute, obs. f. DEGLUTE, to swallow.

Diglyce·ric, -gly·ceride, -gly·cerol, -glyco·llic, *Chem.*: see DI-[2] 2 d, and GLYCERIC, etc.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 626 Diglyceric acid has not been actually obtained. *Ibid.* 706 Diglycollic Acid is also called Paramalic Acid. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 245 Diglycollic acid .. obtained by the action of sodium hydrate on diglycollamic acid.

Diglyph (dəi·glif). *Arch.* [mod. ad. Gr. *δι-γλυφ-os* doubly indented, f. *δι-* twice + *γλύφειν* to carve; cf. F. *diglyphe* (Littré).] An ornament consisting of a projecting face or tablet with two vertical grooves or channels. (Cf. TRIGLYPH.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diglyph*, a kind of imperfect triglyph, console, or the like, with only two chanels, or engravings, instead of three. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 Diglyph, a tablet with two engravings or channels. 1854 E. DE WARREN tr. *De Saulcy's Round Dead Sea* II. 254 These metopes are divided from each other by triglyphs, which may be called more correctly diglyphs, as they only bear two flutes and two drops.

† **Dignation** (dignē·ʃən). *Obs.* [a. OF. *dignation*, *-acion*, ad. L. *dignātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dignāre*, *-ārī* to think worthy, deign.]

The action of deeming or treating any one as worthy, the conferring of dignity or honour; favour shown or honour conferred; condescension: chiefly said of the gracious action of a superior.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liv, For þou takist not þis wiþ þin ovne þou3t .. but onely by dignacion of þe most hie grace, & of godly beholdyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, This werke is the effecte of his hye dignacion, power and goodnes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. § 2. 22 S. Elizabeth .. wondering at the dignation and favour done to her. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* viii. Paraphr. 44 The magnifying of God's wonderfull goodnesse .. and his dignations to mankind. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. vi. 19 The great dignation and gracious condescension of Christ. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. VI. v. 207 A great favour and dignation done her.

† **Digne,** *a. Obs.* Also *a.* 4 **dingne, dyngne,** 5 **dign, dynge,** 5-6 **dygne,** 6 *Sc.* **ding, dyng.** *β.* 4-5 **deyn(e.** [ME. *digne*, a. F. *digne* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), early ad. L. *dignus* worthy. The form *deyn* might represent an OF. **dein*, inherited form of *dignus*: but cf. DAIN *a.*]

1. Of high worth or desert; worthy, honourable, excellent (in nature, station, or estimation; cf. DIGNITY 1, 2).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 132 Þe digne sege ywys..þat at London now ys. 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 Þe þri uerste benes of þe pater noster..byeth þe hezeste and þe dingneste. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 882 Darius þe deyne [*Dubl. MS.* digne] Empereure. *Ibid.* 1958, I, sir Dari, þe deyne [*Dubl. MS.* digne] and derfe Emperoure. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 1 Beholde my discipulis þat deyne is and dere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* ii. 5 It is an higher and more digne thinge forto praise and thanke God. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 67 Of conquerouris and soueran pryncis dyng [*rime* kyng]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 367 With diamontis ding, and margretis mony one. 1578 *Ps.* cvi. in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 107 Declair..Thy nobill actes and digne remembrance.

2. Worthy, deserving. Const. *of* (*to*), or *inf.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 252 Cum þou hider, Iosaphe; for þou art Iugget clene, And art digne þer-to. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 715 Hem þat 3euen chirches to hem þat ben not digne. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ix. (1544) 106 a, To write also hys triumphes digne of glorye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 583 Ye be full digne to resceyve the ordre of chiualrie. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 86 In France..I did Actis ding of Remembrance. 1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seale* 6 The state of the Church is come unto this, that she is not digne to be governed But of ill Bishops.

3. Befitting, becoming, appropriate, fit. Const. *to, unto, of, for.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1738 *Lucretia*, Hyre cuntinaunce is to here herte digne. *c* 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 680 O Domegyld, I haue non englisch digne Vnto þy malice and þy tyrannye. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 7 Lande lene, or fatte, or drie, is for it digne. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. liv, Gyue dygne & moost large graces to the hye goodnes of god. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* K ij a, All the worlde .. offreth me .. farre dearer and more digne sacrifices, than theirs are.

4. Having a great opinion of one's own worth; proud, haughty, disdainful; *esp.* in phr. *as digne as ditch-water* (cf. 'stinking with pride'), *as digne as the devil.* Cf. DAIN *a.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 313 Þe menne of þat marche .. were so ding of þeir deede, dedain þat they had þat any gome under God gouern hem sholde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 517 He [the Parson] was nat to synful man despitous Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne. *c* 1386 — *Reeve's T.* 44 She was as digne [*Harl. Lansd.* deyne] as water in a dich, as ful of hoker and of bismare. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 355 For wiþ þe princes of pride þe prechours dwellen; þei ben digne as þe devel þat droppeþ fro heuene. *Ibid.* 375 Þer is more pryue pride in prechours hertes þan þer leste in Lucyfer er he were lowe fallen; þey ben digne as dich water.

† **Di·gnely,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 **-li,** 4-5 **-liche, -lyche,** 6 **-lie.** [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

1. Worthily, honourably; befittingly, deservingly, condignly.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 32 Thou best of-serued dygnelyche The pyne of helle vere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 20 Þet þou nere nazt digneliche y-digt be scriþe and by confenchinge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 62 Þei wolen sitte wiþ lordis and ladies at þe mete ful dignely. *c* 1400 *Test Love* I. (1561) 287 b/1 The name of Goddes dignely ye mow beare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II Prol. 7 But sen I follow the poete principall .. God grant me grace him dingly to ensew. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* A vj, When mortall man cannot reforme Nor dignely plage the cryme.

2. Haughtily, scornfully.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 975 (1024) Touchynge þi lettre ..I wot thow nylt it digneliche endite.

† **Digne·sse.** *Obs.* [a. AFr. **dignesse*, f. *digne* worthy + *-esse* repr. L. *-itia*: cf. *bassesse*, *richesse*, *vilesse*, etc.] Worthiness, dignity; haughtiness.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 127 Swiche ffreesshe ffoodis beth ffeet in to chambris, And ffor her dignesse enclauntid of dullisshe nollis.

Dignification (di·gnifikē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. med. L. *dignificātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dignificāre*: cf. obs. F. *dignificacion* (Godef.).] The action of dignifying, or fact of being dignified; conferring of dignity.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 63 In respect of thy dignification .. I say with the[e] Hallelujah. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 57 Humane nature after the first fall, till the restitution and dignification thereof by Christ. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 13 Where a noble and ancient Descent and such merits meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person. *c* 1781 in Boswell *Johnson* 4 June an. 1781 To demean themselves with .. equanimity..upon their .. dignification and exaltation.

Dignified (di·gnifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. DIGNIFY + -ED [1].]

1. Invested with dignity; exalted.

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 100 We shall see the Bard's Character rising again in its dignified State. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 2 Fairest and foremost of the train that wait On man's most dignified and happiest state.

† **2.** Holding a position of dignity; ranking as a dignitary (esp. ecclesiastical). *Obs.*

1667-8 MARVELL *Corr.* xc. Wks. 1872-5 II. 240 It hath bin .. mov'd to raise 100,000*li.*.. upon the dignifyd Clergy. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 396 To the Cathedral belong .. five dignify'd Priests, being the Dean, Arch-Deacon, School-Master, Chanter, and Treasurer. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 6 Abbots are stiled dignify'd Clerks, as having some Dignity in the Church. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *Right at Last* 30 My father was the son of a dignified clergyman.

3. Marked by dignity of manner, style, or appearance; characterized by lofty self-respect without haughtiness; stately, noble, majestic.

a 1812 J. S. BUCKMINSTER (Webster, 1828) To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1891) 147 A Pulpit, environed with all manner of complex dignified appurtenances and furtherances. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. xiii. 299 The general character of the oratory was dignified and graceful. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 447 His State papers .. are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. viii. 291 A man of dignified appearance. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 262 Silence, mournful..but dignified, was observed in the public streets.

Di·gnifiedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a dignified manner; with dignity or its appearance.

1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 481 The same littleness of mind which made .Boniface dignifiedly incommunicative to all without badges or titles. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 391 Whereon did Pietro..sally forth dignifiedly into the square. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 384 Verona is dignifiedly disagreeable.

Dignifier (di·gnifəiəɹ). [f. DIGNIFY + -ER [1].] One who dignifies; one who confers dignity.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 50 God the Dignifier, the Sanctifier, and Beautifier of the sacrifice. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) II. 284 The vilest lowest Taste in his sordid Dignifier.

Dignify (di·gnifəi), *v.* [a. OF. *dignefier*, *dignifier*, ad. med.L. *dignificāre*, f. *dign-us* worthy + *-ficāre*: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make worthy or illustrious; to confer dignity or honour upon; to ennoble, honour.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 Illumyned & dignyfyed of Chryst. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 22 Such a Day.. Came not, till now, to dignifie the Times Since Cæsars Fortunes. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* LXXIV, He that writes of you, if he can tell That you are you, so dignifies his story. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 940 Us his prime Creatures, dignifi'd so high, Set over

all his Works. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 141 No Turbots dignify my boards. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 357 As accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more distinguished by the ear than the rest. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Introd. 16 There arose to dignify the struggle the moral principle which all this time it had wanted.

b. To render majestic or stately.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* XI. v, He would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to dignify his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. *c* 1790 COWPER *On Milton's P. L.* I. 689 How an act or image, vulgar and ordinary in itself, may be dignified by mere force of diction. 1791 — *Odyss.* XXIII. 181 Then Pallas .. dignified his form With added amplitude.

c. In lighter use: To represent as worthy (by implication, as worthier than it is); to give a high-sounding name or title to.

[1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 103 Yet giues he not till iudgment guide his bounty, Nor dignifies an impaire thought with breath. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* 80 'Tis usual for men to dignifie what they have bestowed pains upon.] 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. CCXXII. 374 You will think my letters are absolute jest and story books unless you..dignify them with the title of Walpoliana. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1839) III. 341 The science of books, for so bibliography is sometimes dignified. *Mod.* A school dignified with the name of a college.

†**2.** To invest with a dignity or honour; to exalt in rank; to confer a title of honour upon. ? *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/2 Emperors in ancient time haue dignified them in titles. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 21 The Earl of Southampton .. now with much merit dignifyed with the great office of Lord High Treasurer. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 105 Nor ought Sons of the Nobility to be Dignified .. with less than the Title of Honourable, as being their due by Birth-Right.

Hence **Di·gnifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 101 The Grand-Seignior never nameth us with dignifying titles. 1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1657) 81 Those dignifying circumstances .. belong onely to such doctrines [etc.]. *Ibid.* 82 That seal, with those quarterings and dignifyings where-with you blazon it.

Dignitarial (dignitē·riăl), *a.* [f. DIGNITARY + -AL.] Of or belonging to a dignitary.

1885 *Ch. Times* 20 Feb. 135/3 The perversity of the dignitarial mind was curiously exemplified.

Dignitary (di·gnitări), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 **-ory.** [f. L. *dignitās* or Eng. DIGNITY + -ARY: cf., for the sense, *prebendary*, for the form, L. *voluntārius* voluntary, from *voluntās*: so F. *dignitaire* sb. (1752 in Trévoux).]

A. *sb.* One invested with a dignity; a personage holding high rank or office, esp. ecclesiastical.

1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 282 There was a gentleman of your robe, a Dignitory of Lincoln. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), If there be any dignitaries, whose preferments are .. not liable to the accusation of superfluity. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 15 Princes, bishops, counts, rich dignitaries, abbots. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 248 A very high ecclesiastical dignitary. 1836 IRVING *Astoria* I. 100 The captain .. paid a visit to the governor. This dignitary proved to be an old sailor, by the name of John Young. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 266 It represents three dignitaries, probably priests.

B. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or invested with a dignity (esp. ecclesiastical).

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 163 The most eminent Dignitary Churchmen. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 148 They complimented the Roman Catholick priests with their dignitary titles.

Dignito·rial, *a.* [erroneous for DIGNITARIAL.] 1817 T. C. BANKS (*title*), History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marmyun .. also their Dignitorial Tenures and the services of London, Oxford, &c.

Dignity (di·gnĭti). Forms: 3-4 **dignete,** 3-6 **-ite,** 4 **dyng-, dingnete,** 4-5 **dignitee, -ytee,** 4-6 **dy-, dignyte,** 6-7 **dignitie,** 7- **dignity.** [a. OF. *digneté*, F. *dignité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dignitāt-em* merit, worth, f. *dignus* worthy: see -ITY. Cf. also DAINTY, a. OF. *deintié*, the inherited form of *dignitātem*.]

1. The quality of being worthy or honourable; worthiness, worth, nobleness, excellence.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Nis nout eðcene of hwuche dignite heo [the soul] is, ne hu heih is hire cunde. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Of se muche dignete, and swuch wurðschipe. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 5 For vn-to vertue longeth dignytee. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 A name of grete dignitee and of grete worschepe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 20 Of the preeminens and excellent dignitiee of the *Pater noster*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 48 From me, whose loue was of that dignity, That it went hand in hand even with the Vow I made to her in Marriage. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 11 The dignity and value of Fruit-trees. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 95, I recollect no work of any dignity which has been lately published. 1795 WORDSW. *Yew-tree Seat*, True dignity abides with him alone Who, in the silent hour of inward thought, Can still suspect, and still revere himself, In lowliness of heart. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* XV. 107 It is of the essence of real dignity to be self-sustained, and no man's dignity can be asserted without being impaired. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 75 The real dignity of a man lies not in what he *has*, but in what he *is*.

†**b.** The quality of being worthy of something; desert, merit. *Obs. rare.*

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of diuinitie* E 5 *a*, Fayth leaneth onelye vpon mercy, not of our dygnytye. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 154 To suppose that God should fetch the commun rule of his giving or not giving grace, from mans dignitie or indignitie.

2. Honourable or high estate, position, or estimation; honour; degree of estimation, rank.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Eadi meiden, understond in hu heh dignete þe mihte of meidenhad halt te. 1340 *Ayenb.* 215 Þere asolle þe greate lhordes and þe greate lheuedyes uoryete .. hare dingnete, and hare heynesse. 1399 *Rolls Parl.* III. 424/1 Ye renounsed and cessed of the State of Kyng, and of Lordeshipp and of all the Dignite and Wirsshipp that longed therto. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7682 I .. have pouste To shryve folk of most dignyte. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139 Gyuyng somewhat to the dygnyte of presthode. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vi. (1611) 12 Stones, though in dignitie of nature inferior to plants. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. i. 183 His Sonne, who ha's (His Dignitie, and Dutie both cast off) Fled from his Father, from his Hopes, and with A Shepheards Daughter. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 177, I fear I shall be sometimes forced to stoop beneath my dignity, and send to the ale-house for a dinner. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 There is no kind of subject, having its foundation in nature, that is below the dignity of a philosophical inquiry. 1786 HAN. MORE *Florio* 78 Small habits well pursued betimes, May reach the dignity of crimes. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 124/1 The post of Irish Chancellor has increased rather than diminished in dignity since the Union.

fig. 1542 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H j b, May the herte .. sustayne dysease longe? Answere. No, for his great dygnyte. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 215 Consider the dignity of the part affected, so that the heart must not be tryed by vehement remedies.

b. *collect.* Persons of high estate or rank (cf. *the quality*).

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. in Arb. *Garner* III. 73 My Lord's Grace, my Lord of Warwick, the other estates of the Council there, with the rest of the dignity of the army did .. tarry .. at Berwick. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149, I cannot see the dignity of a great kingdom, and, with its dignity, all its virtue, imprisoned or exiled, without great pain.

attrib. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXI, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people [in Barbadoes].

3. An honourable office, rank, or title; a high official or titular position.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 72/54 Bischop him made .. seint Edward þe king, And a-feng him in his dignete. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15112 Seint Gregore tok þe dignete, And was pope þrytty 3er. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* CCXXXVI. 258 Tho that were chose to bisshoppes sees and dignytees. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 208 Edward duke of Yorke, whiche .. had untrewly usurped the Croune and Imperial dignitie of this realme. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 123 He procured the Dignity of General to be taken away from the duke of Frithland. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 98 By a Dignity, we understand that Promotion or Preferment, to which any Jurisdiction is annex'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 231 He .. distributed the civil and military dignities among his favourites and followers. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 18 The dignity of Roman prefect. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/1 Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of a viscountcy upon Sir Henry B. W. Brand.

b. *transf.* A person holding a high office or position; a dignitary.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 690 Denys and digniteis. 1598 FLORIO *Ep. Ded.*, That I .. may .. entertaine so high, if not deities yet dignities. 1611 BIBLE *Jude* 8 These filthy dreamers .. speake euill of dignities. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 93 There is..in this Church a Dean 7 Dignities and 50 Canons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 359 Godlike shapes and forms.. Princely Dignities, And Powers that earst in Heaven sat on Thrones. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, Thou art very like to lose thy tongue by talking such ribaldry of dignities.

4. Nobility or befitting elevation of aspect, manner, or style; becoming or fit stateliness, gravity. (Cf. DIGNIFIED 2.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 489 Grace was in all her steps .. In every gesture dignitie and love. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 73 A dignity of dress adorns the Great. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. viii, He uttered this..with great majesty, or, as he called it, dignity. 1811 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 205/1 All establishments die of dignity. They are too proud to think themselves ill, and to take a little physic. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. i. 248 He preserved in his domestic arrangements the dignity of a literary and public man. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. XXX. 557 He opposed the effect of these instructions with such silent dignity as to command general respect. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iv. 77 So much of dignity in ruin lives.

b. *Rhet.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Dignity*, in oratory, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.

5. *Astrol.* A situation of a planet in which its influence is heightened, either by its position in the zodiac, or by its aspects with other planets.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Table of Contents, Tables of dignetes of planetes. *Ibid.* II. § 4 The lord of the assendent ..whereas he is in his dignite and conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities .. and Venus in the south angle elevated above him. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 *Almuten*, of any house is that Planet who hath most dignities in the Signe ascending or descending upon the Cusp of any house. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Astrology, Dignities are the Advantages a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular place of the Zodiack, or in such a Station with other Planets, etc. by which means its Influences and Virtue are encreas'd. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1872) 221 Ye planetary sons of light! Your aspects, dignities, ascendances.

†**6.** The term for a 'company' of canons. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dignyte of chanonys.

†**7.** *Alg.* = POWER. *Obs.*

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 211 Mr. Newton introduced .. the Fract, Surd, Negative and Indefinitive Indices of Dignities.

¶**8.** [Erroneous or fantastic rendering of Gr. *ἀξίωμα* 'honour, worth, dignity', also 'first principle, axiom'.] A self-evident theorem, an axiom.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 These Sciences [mathematics], concluding from dignities and principles knowne by themselves, they receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much lesse from bare and peremptory asseverations.

†**Di·gnorate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *dignorāre*, quoted in the same sense from Paul. ex Fest.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Dignorate*, to marke a beast. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dignorate*, to mark, as men do beasts, to know them.

†**Digno·sce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dignōscĕre* to recognize apart, distinguish, f. *di-*, *dis-*, DI-¹ + (*g*)*nōscĕre* to know.] To distinguish, discern. **a.** *trans.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 200 All the Painters and Writers were called for dignoscing the letters and draughts. 1645 *Liberty of Consc.* 16 The true worshippers of God cannot be certainly and infallibly dignosced from the false worshippers. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 391 The consideration .. whereupon the right dignoscing of such deeds doth mostly depend, is oftentimes most difficult.

b. *intr.* To discern; to decide.

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 344 Who shall have power to dignose and take cognitione whither the same falles within the said act of pacificatione. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 539 A committee appointed to dignosce upon the supplication.

Hence †**Digno·scible** *a.*, discernible; †**Digno·scitive** *a.*, having the quality of discerning.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 189 As dignoscible by .. these characters, as the night is by darkness. 1674 [Z. CAWDREY] *Catholicon* 22 That dignoscitive power .. whereby their spiritual sense discerns betwixt good and evil.

†**Digno·te,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. **dignōt* ppl. stem of *dignōscere*.] = DIGNOSCE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Every Simple .. may be dignoted in its nature and quality.

†**Digno·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. *dignōt-* ppl. stem of L. *dignōscĕre*: see DIGNOSCE and -ION.] The action of distinguishing or discerning; a distinguishing mark or sign.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 10 The dignotion of sauors. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 42 That this dignotion may be certain. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. 327 Temperamentall dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours.

†**Di·gnous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dign-us* worthy + -OUS.] Worthy, honourable.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* 170 A dignous family of this diocese. *Ibid.* (1845) 314 The ancient and dignous family of Coffin.

Digoneutic (dəigoniū·tik), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. δι- twice + *γονεύ-ειν* to beget, of which the vbl. adj. would be **γονευτ-os.*] Producing two broods in a year; double-brooded. Hence **Digoneu·tism,** the condition of being digoneutic.

1889 S. H. SCUDDER in *Nature* XXXIX. 319 Capt. Elwes .. fails to make a distinction between the successive seasonal forms of a digoneutic butterfly.

Digonous (di·gonəs, dəi-), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *digōn-us*, f. Gr. δι-, twice + *-γωνος* angled: cf. *τρίγωνος* three-cornered.] Having two angles.

1788 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. iv. (ed. 4) 181 Digonous, Trigonous, Tetragonous..having two, three, four..Angles. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Digradua·tion.** Obs. var. of DEGRADUATION¹; cf. also DISGRADUATE *v.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 218 But Eusebius .. wrote unto Alexander that he should revoke the deprivation and digraduation past.

Di·gram. A proposed synonym of DIGRAPH.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Digraph (dəi·graf). [f. Gr. δι- twice, DI-², + *γραφή* writing, etc.] A group of two letters expressing a simple sound of speech.

a 1788 T. SHERIDAN (L.), All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. 1812 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey Albania* App. 1061 If these combinations of vowels had been distinguished in writing only..their name would have been *digraphs*, and not *diphthongs*. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 193 He would therefore recognise the consonantal digraphs *ch, gh..sh, th, wh, ng*, as alphabetic characters. 1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 174 If .. we exclude new letters..we are obliged to fall back on digraphs.

Digraphic (dəigra·fik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: after Gr. *γραφικός*, pertaining to writing, graphic.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph.

1873–4 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 23 Cases of the arbitrary use of consonants as digraphic modifiers also occur.

2. Written in two different characters or alphabets.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 205 This was a bilingual (or digraphic, as both inscriptions are in the same language), published by De Vogué. 1895 *Times* 5 Feb. 12/3 The Digraphic Copybook, Longhand and Shorthand.

Di·grave, obs. or dial. var. of DIKE-GRAVE.

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Digrave, Dike-grave*, an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

Digress (digre·s, dəi-), *v.* Also 6–7 **disgress.** [f. L. *digress-* ppl. stem of *dīgredī* to go aside, depart, f. *di-*, DIS- 1 + *gradī* to step, walk, go.]

1. *intr.* To go aside or depart from the course or track; to diverge, deviate, swerve.

1552 HULOET, Digresse or go a little out of the pathe, *digredior*. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda Conq. E. Ind.* 65 b, It was not vnpossible but that they might somewhat digresse from their right course. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 22, I must disgress from this bias, and leave you. 1649 *Alcoran* 86 God..punisheth them that digresse from the right path. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 P 11 Frighted from digressing into new tracts of learning. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated man*, I find myself in Bond Street..I digress into Soho, to explore a bookstall.

† **b.** *Astron.* Cf. DIGRESSION 3. *Obs.*

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 12 Shee (Venus) beginnes to digresse in latitude and to diminish her motion from the morn rising: but to be retrograde, and withall to digresse in altitude from the euening station.

† **2.** *fig.* To depart or deviate (*from* a course, mode of action, rule, standard, etc.); to diverge. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi. 16 As the other translation agreeth very well, I would not digresse from it. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 127 Thy Noble shape, is but a forme of waxe, Digressing from the Valour of a man. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 25 Digresse good sir from such lewd songs. 1611 USSHER in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 39 The subjects rebelled, and digressed from their allegiance.

† **3.** To diverge from the right path, to transgress. *Obs.*

1541–93 [see DIGRESSING below]. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VII. iii. (R.), So man, while he aspired to be like God in knowledge, digressed and fell.

† **b.** *trans.* To transgress. *Obs.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 56 Faire points of honor I would not disgresse.

4. *intr.* To deviate from the subject in discourse or writing. (Now the most frequent sense.)

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I dygresse from my mater and talke of a thyng that nothynge belongeth therunto. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 8 To returne to the matter from which we haue digressed. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 74 Let vs come againe to our example from which wee haue much disgressed. 1688 BURNET *Rights Princes* viii. 292, I shall not digress to give any account of these. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Proposal*, I have too long digressed, and therefore shall return to my subject. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 P 10 While we were conversing upon such subjects..he frequently digressed into directions to the servant. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 374 Mr. P. digresses on the subject of parliamentary reform. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 99, I will not here digress into the interesting question as to the origin of writing.

Hence **Digre·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Digre·ssingly** *adv.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/1 Were it properly perteining to ye present matter, or sumwhat disgressing therfro. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, (Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 218) Albeit that upon any disloyaltie or disgressing contrary to the duety of a subject. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 66 This deadly blot, in thy digressing sonne. 1864 *Q. Rev.* CXVI. 168 The sarcophagus on which appears the incident we have thus digressingly analysed.

† **Digress,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *digress-us* departure, f. ppl. stem of *digredī*: see DIGRESS *v.*] = DIGRESSION 2.

1598 YONG *Diana* 76, I thee esple Talking with other Shepherdesses, All is of feastes and brauerie, Who daunceth best, and like digresses. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. x. § 43 Nor let any censure this a digress from my history. 1679 HARDY *Key Script.* 1, 9, I am driven..here..to a brief Digress.

Digresser (digre·sər, dəi-). [f. DIGRESS *v.* + -ER 1.] One who digresses.

1654 BAXTER (*title*), Reduction of a Digresser or Mr. Baxter's reply to Kendall's Digression. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xiv, Who, though somewhat of a digresser himself, made little allowance for the excursions of others.

Digression (digre·ʃən, dəi-). Also 5–7 **dis-**, 5–8 **de-**. [a. OF. *disgressiun, digressiun* (12th c.), mod.F. *digression*, ad. L. *digression-em*, n. of action from *digredī*: see DIGRESS *v.*]

1. The action of digressing, or turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deviation. (Now somewhat *rare* in *lit.* sense.)

1552 HULOET, Digression, *digressio*. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 144 By this little digression into Gascony, the Duke had an opportunity..to re-inforce himself with some particular Servants of his. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Rome 379 We made a digression to S. Marino. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 86 This digression up the Kansas was undertaken [etc.].

† **b.** *fig.* Moral deviation or going astray. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. xxi, Nature..More stronger had her operacion Then she had nowe in her digression. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 121, I may example my digression by some mighty president. 1593 — *Lucr.* 202 Then my digression is so vile, so base, That it will liue engrauen in my face.

† **c.** Deviation from rule. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 299 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature.

2. Departure or deviation from the subject in discourse or writing; an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 87 (143) It were a long digression Fro my matere. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, I wyll no longer make disgression. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxix. 49, I woll retourne my style to Octauis, from whom I haue made a longe degression. *a* 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 99 Which thyng I might proue..sauing that the degression would be ouer long. 1681 *Three Quest. Answ. conc. Fourth Commandm.* 6 But this, by way of digression. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 206, I begg ye Excellencies pardon for this degression. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 P 7 Without..any power of starting into gay digressions. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. x, [He] started from the theme, to range In loose digression wild and strange. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xiii, Breaking off now and then into a momentary digression.

3. *Astron.* and *Physics.* Deviation from a particular line, or from the mean position; deflexion; e.g. of the sun from the equator, or of an inferior planet from the sun (= ELONGATION 1).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iv. 288 This digression [of the Sun] is not equall, but neare the Æquinoxiall intersections, it is right and greater, near the Solstices, more oblique and lesser. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 122 Their Degression, or Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 116 These lesser Bodies may be lessen'd till that digression or those mutual attractions be less than any given ones. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 215 The needle having arrived at the limit of its western digression. 1847 CRAIG, *Digression*, in Astronomy, the apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun.

Digressional (digre·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to digression; characterized by digression.

1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems* (T.), Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digressional ornaments. 1787 HEADLEY *On Daniel's Poems* (R.), He seems fearful of supplying its [his subject's] defects by digressional embellishments. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. VI. 326 He adds a short digressional history of the fortunate shot.

Digressionary (digre·ʃənări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of the nature of a digression.

1742 *Betterton's Eng. Stage* 4 A..short digressionary History of the Fate and Fortunes of the most considerable Actresses. 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* I, All this is, however, purely digressionary.

Digressive (digre·siv, dəi-), *a.* [ad. L. *digressīv-us*, f. *digress-* ppl. stem of *digredī*: see DIGRESS *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Characterized by digressing; diverging from the way or the subject; given to digression; of the nature of, or marked by, digression.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 105 These digressive things Are such as you may well endure. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 2. 30 We will not make digressive excursions into new controversies. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 15, I came not to satisfie the people..by digressive discourses..but to dispute with him. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) III. 310 But all this..is digressive of the subject I sat down to write upon. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* 39 (Seagar) Pindar is perpetually digressive and fills up his poems with fables of the gods and heroes. 1874 T. HARDY *Far from Madding Crowd* I. XXVI. 285 That remark seems somewhat digressive.

† **2.** That turns any one out of his way. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. Argt., Then with digressive wiles they use their force on Rhesus' life.

Hence **Digre·ssively** *adv.*, in a digressive manner; **Digre·ssiveness**, the quality of being digressive.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Digressively*, by way of Digression. 1768 *Woman of Honor* IV. 92 An example, which you will hardly think digressively introduced. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* II. xix. 163 If it is to blame for not a little of his digressiveness, still it imparts to everything he does a bouquet. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. App. 611 The digressiveness becomes more diffuse.

‖ **Digue.** [F. *digue*, in OF. also *dique*, a. Flem. *dijk*, DIKE q.v.] = DIKE. (In reference to Holland, Flanders, or France. Now only used for local colouring.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* 4 b/1 With the fyrste flodde they came before the Digues of Holande [*pr.* Dignes; *hence* GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 210 dignesse]. 1645 *City Alarum* 10 Opposing a Digue to stop the torrent. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 13 In Zealand they absolutely gave over the working at their Digues. 1702 DENNIS *Monument* xvi. 8 Whose stately Tow'rs Are to the Storms of Arbitrary Pow'r, What its Digues are to the Tempestuous Main. 1886 *Athenæum* 22 May 686/1 Girls gossiping on the *digue* of stone which defends the place against the sea.

Digust, rare obs. var. of DISGUST.

‖ **Digynia** (dəidʒi·niə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735) f. Gr. δι-, DI-[2] + γυνή woman, wife + abstr. ending -ια, *-ia.*] The second Order in many classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having two pistils.

1762 in HUDSON *Flora Anglica.* 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 99. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 458 One portion of the class Pentandria, order Digynia, corresponds with the Natural Order Umbelliferae.

Hence **Di·gyn,** a plant of the order *Digynia*; **Digy·nian, Digy·nious** *adjs.*, belonging to the order *Digynia*; **Di·gynous** (dəi·dʒinəs) *a.*, having two pistils.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 390 *Carex* Digynous; spikes filiform. 1828 WEBSTER, *Digyn. Ibid., Digynian.* 1847 CRAIG, *Digynious.* 1850 COMSTOCK *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 21) 470 (*Gloss.*) *Digynous*, having two styles.

Dihedral (dəihī·drăl), *a. Cryst.* Also **diedral.** [f. next + -AL: cf. F. *dièdre* in same sense.]

1. Having or contained by two planes or plane faces. *Dihedral angle*, the inclination of two planes which meet at an edge. *Dihedral summit*, a summit (of a crystal) terminating in a dihedral angle.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 2 Terminating in dihedral pyramids. 1808 THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 69 Oxalate of potash..crystallizes in flat rhomboids..terminated by dihedral summits. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 38 Variations of temperature produce a..difference in..a crystal of carbonate of lime..As the temperature increases, the obtuse dihedral angles diminish..so that its form approaches that of a cube. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 124 [In the rhombic dodecahedron] The dihedral angles formed by the meeting of the faces are all equal to 120°.

2. *Math.* Of the nature of a dihedron.

1893 HARKNESS & MORLEY *Theory of Functions* 29 A simple dihedral configuration. 1893 FORSYTH *Functions of a Complex Variable* 625 Functions which are unaltered for the dihedral group of substitutions.

Dihedron (dəihī·drŏn). *Math.* [mod. f. Gr. δι-, δισ- twice + ἕδρα seat, base: cf. *tetrahedron.*] In the geometrical theory of groups, the portion of two superposed planes bounded by (or contained within) a regular polygon.

According to Klein, the six regular solids are dihedron (*diedet*), tetrahedron, octahedron, cube or hexahedron, ikosahedron, pentagon-dodecahedron.

[1828 WEBSTER, *Dihedron*, a figure with two sides.] 1888 G. G. MORRICE tr. *F. Klein's Lect. on Ikosahedron* 3 We can denote this latter by considering the portion of the plane limited by the sides of the n-gon to be doubled, as a regular solid—a dihedron, as we will say: only that this solid, contrary to the elementary notion of such, encloses no space.

‖ **Dihe·lios.** *Astr.* Also **dihelium** (in mod. Dicts. **dihely**). [mod.L. f. Gr. δι- = διά through + ἥλιος sun.] (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dihelios*, in the elliptical astronomy, a name which Kepler gives to that ordinate of the ellipsis, which passes through the focus, wherein the sun is supposed to be placed.

Dihe·ptyl. *Chem.*: see DI-[2] and HEPTYL.

Dihexagonal (dəi heksæ·gŏnăl), *a. Cryst.* [f. DI-[2] + HEXAGONAL.] Having twelve angles, of which the first, third, fifth, . . . eleventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, . . . twelfth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other; as a *dihexagonal pyramid* or *prism*. See also quot. 1864.

1864 WEBSTER, *Dihexagonal*, consisting of two hexagonal parts united; thus, a dihexagonal pyramid is composed of two hexagonal pyramids placed base to base. 1895 STORY MASKELYNE *Crystallog.* 141 Symmetry of a form dihexagonal. *Ibid.* 277 Two dihexagonal quoins form the vertices of the pyramids, and are composed by edges S and Σ alternating with each other, adjacent edges representing dihedral angles of different magnitude. *Ibid.* 278 The dihexagonal prism or hexagonal diprism.

† **Di-hexahe·dral,** *a. Cryst. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] Having twice six faces: see quot.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 203 *Di-hexahedral* (di-hexaëdre), when it is a six-sided prism, having three planes on the extremities. [204] Example, Di-hexahedral felspar (feldspath di-hexaëdre), which is a broad six-sided prism, bevelled on the extremities, the bevelling planes set on two opposite lateral edges, and on each of the extremities, one of the angles, formed by the meeting of the bevelling planes with the lateral edges, and on which they are set, truncated.

Di-hexahe·dron. *Cryst.* [f. DI-[2] + HEXAHEDRON.] A six-sided prism with trihedral summits, making twelve faces in all. Also sometimes, a double hexagonal pyramid.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 247 Dihexahedra of quartz and various rare minerals are noted in them [trap dikes in Scotland].

Dihoti, var. of DIOTI, wherefore.

† **Di·htende.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [early ME., subst. use of pr. pple. of *dihten*, OE. *dihtan* to rule: see DIGHT.] Ruler, disposer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Almihti god..shuppende and wealdende..and dihtende of alle shafte.

Dihydric (dəihəi·drik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + HYDRIC.] Applied to a compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an acid radical; denoting dibasic acids regarded as salts of hydrogen, as *dihydric sulphate* = sulphuric acid H_2SO_4.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 187 It..is readily soluble in water acidulated with an excess of citric acid, when the acid or magnesic dihydric citrate is formed.

Dihydrite (dəihəi·drəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. δι-, DI-[2] + ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water + -ITE.] A variety of pseudomalachite or native phosphate of copper, containing two equivalents of water.

1868 DANA *Min.* 568.

Dihydro-, dihydr-. *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] + HYDR(O)-.] Having two atoms of hydrogen in combination.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 334 Dihydro-tetrasodic carbonate may be regarded as a compound of the neutral and acid salts.

Dihydrobromide, -chloride, -iodide. *Chem.* See DI-[2] and HYDROBROMIDE, etc.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 559 The dihydrobromides and dihydriodides have the same composition as the dibromides of the olefines.

Dihydro·xyl, *a. Chem.* See DI-[2] and HYDROXYL.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 72 The dihydroxyle quinia is physiologically inert.

Diiamb (dəiəiæ·mb). *Pros.* Also in L. form **diiambus** (in 8 **dijambus**). [ad. L. *di-iambus*, Gr. δίαμβος a double iambus, f. δι-, DI-[2] + ἴαμβος iambus.] A metrical foot consisting of two iambs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dyambus*.. is compounded of two iambics, as *sĕvērĭtās*. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 10 Feet of six times.. ⏑ – ⏑ – Diiambus, Diiamb.

Di-iodide (dəi,əi·ŏdəid). *Chem.* [f. DI-² + IODIDE.] A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric di-iodide, HgI_2.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 The di-iodide melts at 110°. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 496/1 On the Co-efficients of Expansion of the Diiodide of Lead (PbI_2).

Di-i·odo-, di-i·od-. *Chem.* [f. DI-² + IOD(O)-.] Having two atoms of iodine replacing two of hydrogen, as *di-iodomethane* CH_2I_2.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 417 Prepared by the action of caustic potash on di-bromo- or di-iodo-salicylic acid. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 68 Di-iodomethane..crystallises in colourless shining laminæ of specific gravity 3·34.

Di-isopentyl, di-isopropyl. *Chem.* See DI-² and ISO-.

Diject, obs. erron. form of DEJECT *v.*

†**Diju·dicant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dījūdicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dījūdicāre*: see next.] One who judges, determines, or decides.

1661 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xxvii. 226 If great Philosophers doubt of many things, which popular dijudicants hold as certain as their Creeds. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 496 He .. did altogether disapprove the streightness and sloath of elder dijudicants.

Dijudicate (dəi,dʒū·dikeit), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *dījūdicāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *dījūdicāre* to judge, determine, f. *dī-* apart (DI-¹) + *jūdicāre* to judge.]

a. *intr.* To judge or pass judgement between contending parties or in contested matters; to determine, decide.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 3 The .. touchstone of true wisdome which dijudicates not according to external semblances. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Intelligencer* 11, It being solely in your powers to dijudicate of his necessity. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 5 Dijudicating of the time and season.

b. *trans.* To judge of; to pronounce judgement on, decide formally or authoritatively.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 41 To dijudicate them as they are in themselves, and to discern them as they differ from all other. 1865 PUSEY *Eirenicon* 32 [tr. *Bossuet*] The matter being dijudicated.

Hence **Diju·dicating** *vbl. sb.*

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* 260 (T.) The church of Rome.. commends unto us the authority of the church in dijudicating of scriptures.

Dijudica·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *dījūdicātiōn-em* deciding, n. of action from *dījūdicāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of judging (between matters); judicial distinction, discernment, discrimination.

1549 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 198 Speaking of the dijudication of the sacraments. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 134 Because Dijudication implies a Duality in the Object, it is called Διάκρισις. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 76 Surely heaven will not render the Soul less capable of dijudication. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diacrisis*, is a distinction and dijudication of Diseases and Symptoms. 1835 C. HODGE *Comm. Rom.* xiv. 392 The former..means the faculty of discrimination..dijudication, judgment.

2. The pronouncing of a judgement; authoritative decision.

1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* i. 20 Discretion or dijudication of the cause. 1651 J. ROCKET *Christian Subj.* xi. (1658) 123 He likewise assumes to himselfe the power of Dijudication in all causes. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 204 Plato adds..the beginning and end of this controversie ought to be brought to the people, but the examen and dijudication to the three chief Magistrates.

†**Diju·dicative,** *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *dījūdicāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Determinative, decisive.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 100 To number all things reference have—that is to dijudicative reason.

†**Diju·nge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dījungĕre* to disjoin, f. *dī-* apart (DI-¹) + *jungĕre* to JOIN.] *trans.* To disjoin, divide, separate.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 474 The..line of separation dijunging the province of organism from the rest of the mechanism territory.

Dik, obs. form of DIKE.

‖**Dika** (dəi·kă). [W. African name.] In *dika-bread*, a vegetable substance somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of a West African species of mango-tree (*Mangifera gabonensis*). *Dika-fat*, *-oil*, the fatty substance of dika-bread.

1859 *Pharmac. Jnl.* Ser. II. I. 308 Mr. P. L. Simmonds introduced to the notice of the meeting a specimen of Dika bread from Gaboon, on the West Coast of Africa. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 330 The fruit, which is about as large as a swan's egg, contains a white almond having an agreeable taste. These almonds, when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a grey colour, with white spots, smells like roasted cocoa and roasted flour..and is greasy to the touch. Dika-bread contains a large quantity of fat. 1888 W. T. BRANNT *Anim. & Veget. Fats* 320 Dika oil, oba oil, or wild mango oil is obtained from..a tree indigenous to the west coast of Africa.

Di·kage, dykage. Also 7 **dicage, dyckage.** [f. DIKE + -AGE.] The work of diking.

1634 (*title*), Boke of Accounts of the Participants of the Dyckage of Haitfield chace (in J. Tuckett *Catal. MSS.* Apr. (1868) 54). 1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 91 The dicage and draynage of the Levell of Hatfield Chase.

‖**Dikamali** (dikămā·li). *E. Ind.* Also **decamalee.** [Marāthī *dikāmālī*.] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, a rubiaceous shrub of India.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Decamalee-gum*.. obtained from the *Gardenia lucida* of Roxburgh. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Decamalee* or *Dikamali*. 1873 H. DRURY *Useful Plants Ind.* 224 A fragrant resin, known..as *Dikamali* resin is procured from the tree, which is said to be useful in hospitals. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport. Brit. Burmah* I. 247 Boil the powdered Gallnut in the oil, then add the dikkamalay, and when it is melted, strain.

Dike, dyke (dəik), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 **dic**, 3–5 **dik**, 4 **dick**, 4–7 **dyk**, 4–9 **dike, dyke**, (6 **dyik, dycke**, 7 **dicke, deeke**, 7–9 **deek**, 8 (*dial.*) **dick.** [OE. *dīc* masc. and (esp. in later use) fem., ditch, trench, cognate with OS., OFris. *dīk* masc., mound, dam, MDu. *dijc* mound, dam, ditch, pool, Du. *dijk* dam; MLG. *dīk*, LG. *dik*, *diek* dam, MHG. *tīch* pond, fishpond, Ger. *teich* pond, also (from LG.) *deich* embankment; Icel. *dīk*, *dīki* neut. ditch, fishpond, Sw. *dike* ditch, Da. *dige* dam, embankment, formerly also 'ditch'. The application thus varies between 'ditch, dug out place', and 'mound formed by throwing up the earth', and may include both. The OE. *dīc* has given *ditch* as well as *dike*, and the conditions under which the two forms severally have arisen are not clear: cf. LIKE. The spelling *dyke* is very frequent, but not etymological.]

I. †**1.** An excavation narrow in proportion to its length, a long and narrow hollow dug out of the ground; a DITCH, trench, or fosse. *Obs.*

Used from ancient times as the boundary of lands or fields, as the fence of an enclosure, as the defence or part of the defences of a camp, castle, town, or other entrenched place. In such excavations water usually gathers or flows: hence sense 2.

847 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. T.* 434 Đonne on ðone dic, ðær esne ðone weȝ fordealf. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. v (1890) 32, & hit begyrde and ȝefæstnade mid dice and mid eorðwealle from sæ to sæ. 1016 *O. E. Chron.* 7 May, And dulfon þa ane mycele dic. *c* 1205 LAY. 15472 Þa þe dic wes idoluen, & allunge ideoped, þa bi-gunnen heo wal a þere dic [1275 a þan dich] ouer al. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9899 (Cott.) A dipe dik [*v. rr.* dick, diche] þar es a-bute [þe castel] Dughtili wroght wit-vten dute. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5829 Til he [Severus] dide make an ouerthwert dik, Bitwyxte to sees a ful gret strik. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 11 If þe blynde lede þe blynde boþe fallen in þe dyke. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 125 Atour the dike thai ȝeid on athir side, Schott doun the wall. 1535 *Goodly Prymer* Ps vii. 15 He is fallen into the dyke which he made. 1573 TUSSER *Hush.* To Rdr. (1878) 12 Here we see, Things severall be, And there no dike, But champion like. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 85 The cheef capitaine Manneryng had his deathes wounde, and fell doune in the dike before the gate.

2. Such a hollow dug out to hold or conduct water; a DITCH.

Cf. *February fill-dike*: see FEBRUARY 2.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 7 Ymbutan þone weall is se mæsta dic, on þæm is iernende se unȝefoȝlecesta stream. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1566 With depe dikes and derke doubull of water. 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi. 38 The fresche deu, quhilk of befor hed maid dikis and dailis verray donc. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 60 Syr Edward Hobbie..hath stored certeine dikes in the Ile of Sheppey, with sundrie kindes of Sea-fish, into which dikes by sluces, he doth let in..change of sea-water. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 43 An invention well deserving to be put in practice in England over all moats or dykes. *a* 1687 C. COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 108 In Dike he, Drown'd like a Puppy. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 184, I made..some little dikes or water-courses about a foot deep..to receive the mischievous waters. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 441 Whole sheets descend of slucy Rain, The Dykes are fill'd. 1791 *Cottingham Inclos. Act.* 28 Division drains or dikes and ditches. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 99 Some rushy dyke to jump, or bank to climb. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* vi. 49 A heron sailed majestically away from a dyke.

b. Extended to any water-course or channel, including those of natural formation. On the Humber, a navigable channel, as *Goole Dike*, *Doncaster Dike*, etc. (A local use.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 335 The water may haue a descent or falling away into some Brooke, Riuer, or other Dike. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 261 Thames, The King of dykes! 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 216 Dikes .. in the low marshy grounds, the ditches, and even canals, becks, and rivers are so called. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dike* ..a watercourse or stream, as Rushfield Dyke, Fenay Bridge Dyke, Denby Dyke, all fast-flowing water. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dike* or *dyke*, a river or collection of water..The Don or Dun at Wadsley is often called 't' owd dyke.' 1893 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 213 Our sluggish East Anglian rivers, widening into 'broads' and 'dykes'.

3. A small pond or pool. *dial.*

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Dike*..also a puddle or small pool of water. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dyke*, 2. A small pond. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dike*, a ditch; in N[orth Holderness], a pond. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dyke*, a natural lakelet, mere, or pond—as Shawn Dyke formerly on Brumby Common.

†**4.** Any hollow dug in the ground; a pit, cave, or den. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 281 Twen heuone hil and helle dik. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 31 He waytes in hidell as leon in his dyke. *Ibid.* cxlviii. 7 Draguns ere..cumand out of þaire diks. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 11 He wyl me caste in to helle dyke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/1 Dyke, *fossa, fovea, antrum.* *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 799/26–29 *Hec fossa, fovia, cavea, antra*, a dyke.

II. An embankment, wall, causeway.

5. 'A bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch' (Bosworth).

The early existence of this sense in Eng. is doubtful: probably all the OE. quotations for which it is assumed in Bosworth-Toller, belong to 1.

1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 263 An olde casten dike. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxix. 3, I wil laye sege to the rounde aboute and graue vp dykes agaynst ye. 1595 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. (1895) I. 203 The dyk betuene Abircorne and clyd mouth .. be a noble capitane called Grame was .. douncastne .. fra quhome .. it is ȝit called Grames Dyke. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 215 Earthworks .. constructed for defence .. Such are the dike at Flamborough [etc.]. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, There are many earth-works of ancient date which are commonly called *dikes*. One such is known as the *Black-dyke*. there are also several *Grime's* dikes, or Graham's dikes on the Borders.

6. A wall or fence. †**a.** The wall of a city, a fortification. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1533 Sone he raght vpon rowme, rid vp þe dykis, Serchit vp the soile þere þe Citie was. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 125 And sythen þou birne vp house and dyke. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 13 Syne forcit it with fowseis mony one, And dowbill dykes that stalwart wer of stone.

b. A low wall or fence of turf or stone serving as a division or enclosure.

Now the regular sense in Scotland. *Dry-stone dyke*, a wall constructed of stones without mortar, as usual on the northern moors; *fail dyke*, one made of sods or turf cut in squares.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxvii. 112 The mwde wall dykis þai kest all downe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 133 A maner dyk off stanys thai had maid. 1558 Q. KENNEDIE *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 145 The dyik or closure of the wyne-ȝard. 1609 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 289 For mending of the church dicke iiijd. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 434 She..climbed up and got over the dyke in to the yaird. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 91 It was well defended by four ditches and five dikes. *Ibid.* 182 A great dike of loose stones. 1802 HOME *Hist. Reb.* v, He came to a dry stone dyke that was in his way. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xv, Clods of earth toppled from the garden dyke into the ditch.

c. In some dialects applied to a hedge, or a fence of any kind.

1567–8 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 84 That she should teir a cheffe and a neckurcheffe of a dycke. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Dyke, deyke*, a hedge. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dike*, *dyke*, a fence..applied alike to a hedge, a ditch, an earthen, or a stone wall when used as a fence. A *dike stower* is a hedge stake.

7. A ridge, embankment, long mound, or dam, thrown up to resist the encroachments of the sea, or to prevent low-lying lands from being flooded by seas, rivers, or streams.

Such are the dikes of Holland, and of the English coasts round the Humber and Wash.

[1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 2 The walles, dyches, bankes .. and other defenses by the costes of the sea.] 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 904 The main Channel of an high-swoln Flood, In vain by Dikes and broken works withstood. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 73 Seeing their Dikes and draynings in the Netherlands. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 20 A large Dike thirty yards over at top. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 156 The land here is lower than the waters; for which reason they have the strongest dams or dykes in the whole country. 1766 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 705 The camp of Carche was protected by the lofty dykes of the river. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* v. 107 They undertook the immense labour..of making dikes to preserve the plains from the inundation of the rivers.

b. A beavers' dam.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 164 They..are equally industrious in the erection of their lodges, as their dikes.

c. A jetty or pier running into the water. *local.*

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 679 *note*, Query, Why are staiths, in the common language of the keelmen, called dikes? 1825 E. MACKENZIE *Hist. Northumbld.* II. 425 A pier or dike run out at the north entrance at Blyth Harbour.

d. A raised causeway.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxii. (1482) 21 Two other weyes this belyn made in bossyng thurghout the land that one is callyd fosse and that other fosse dyke. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. v. 480 This dike, or causey, is sometimes ten, and sometimes twelve feet thick, at the foundation. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. viii. (1864) 187 The Spaniards came on the great dike or causeway. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Dikes were also frequently trackways.

8. *fig.* A barrier, obstacle, or obstruction.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 171 Gain a decisive victory..or ..perish bravely .. behind the last dike of the prerogative. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xcv, He there builds up a formidable dyke Between his own and others' intellect. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 165 If .. the dyke of despotism had not bulged and gaped. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. (1866) 128 A solid, substantial dyke against the arbitrary power which was for ever chafing and fretting to destroy its barriers.

9. *Mining* (*Northumb.*). A fissure in a stratum, filled up with deposited or intrusive rock; a fault.

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 679 Dikes are the largest kind of fissures..a crack..of the solid strata.. From the matter.. between the two sides of the..dike, it is denominated a clay-dike, stone-dike, etc. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Slip dikes* usually contain fragments of the adjacent strata. When the dike [= fault] interrupts the working of a seam of coal, it is called a down-cast dike if the continuation of the seam lies at a lower level, and an upcast dike, if it is continued at a higher level.

b. Hence, in *Geol.* A mass of mineral matter, usually igneous rock, filling up a fissure in the original strata, and sometimes rising from these like a mound or wall, when they have been worn down by denudation.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 67 Whin..exists..in veins (called in Scotland dykes) traversing the strata. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 114 A trap dike of considerable size .. cuts through the chalk. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1852) 261 Shattered and baked rocks, traversed by innumerable dykes of greenstone. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ix. 185 A dyke of black basaltic rock crosses the river. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xxv. 628 The inclined strata..are intersected by veins or dikes of compact lava.

c. *Blue dike*: see quot.

1845 DAWSON *Acadian Geol.* iii. 25 Near the edge of the upland, it [the soil] passes into a gray or bluish gray clay called 'blue dike', or, from the circumstance of its containing many vegetable fragments and fibres, 'corky dike'.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dike-back, -bottom, -delver, -road, -side*; **dike-hopper**, the wheatear; **dike-louper** (*Sc.*), a person or animal (e.g. an ox or sheep) that leaps over fences; *fig.* a transgressor of the laws of morality; †**dike-row**, a row of trees bordering a field; **dike-seam**, a seam or bed of coal worked nearly on end (*dial.*).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 712 þat doune he drafe to þe depest of the dyke bothom. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 992 Now dyke lowparis dois in the kirk resort. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s. v. *Thenecium*, Arbores crescentes circa agros pro clausura eorum. Volgo dicimus *Dike rowes*. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Barrochan Jean* Poems (1846) 117 Around the peat-stacks, and alangst the dyke-backs. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 72, I request you to have the dyke roads on the island well ascertained and known. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dike-cam*, a ditch bank. *North.* 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 15 Dyke-cloistered Taddington, of cold intense. *Ibid.* I. 57 The dikeside watch when Midnight-feeders stray. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Diker* or *Dike-delver*, a ditcher; a digger of drains.

Dike, dyke (dəik), *v.* Also 4 (*Sc.*) dik. [f. DIKE *sb.* OE. had *dícian*; but the ME. and modern verb is prob. a new formation.]

1. *intr.* To make a dike, ditch, or excavation; to dig.

[*c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. ix. § 3 (1890) 46 Pær Seuerus se casere iu het dician and eorþwall ʒewyrcan.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 552, I dyke and I delue, I do þat treuthe hoteth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 538 He wolde..dyke and delue, For cristes sake, for euery poure wight. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579/43 *Effodio*, to dyke, or delve. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 121/1 Dyken, or make a dyke, *fosso*. 1483 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* 2 b, He sente hym .to dyke and delve in the erthe. *c* 1530 *Ploughman & Paternoster* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 43 He cowde .. dyke, hedge, and mylke a cowe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 61 When frost will not suffer to dike and to hedge. 1892 SIR. BROOKE *E. Eng. Lit.* ix. 202 Men at work dyking and delving, ploughing and clodding.

†2. *trans.* To excavate, dig out (a ditch or hollow).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2233 þei saie..a semliche quarrere.. al holwe newe diked. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 365 To delue and dike a deop diche.

3. *trans.* To provide with a dike or dikes, in various senses. a. To surround with dikes or trenches; to entrench.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Now dos Edward dike Berwik brode and long, Als þei bad him pike, and scorned him in þer song. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 271 [He] ger dik thame so stalwardly. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 It es wele walled all aboute and dyked [*fermes entour ad bone fosses*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. iv. 6 Ane dirk, and profound cave .. Quhilk wes weill dekkit [*ed.* 1553 dykit] and closit for the nanis With ane foule laik. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 38 A praty Pile or Castelet wel dikid, now usid for a Prison. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 8 [They] .. diked in themselues.

b. To enclose with an earthen or stone wall. *Sc.*

c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 145 (Jam.) And dike and park the samin surelie and keip thame sikkerlie. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 336 A fortress diked round with stone.

c. To defend with a dike or embankment against the sea or river; in quot. 1813 *absol.*

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 14 In the Marshes, Impassible ground Diked and Trenched. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 592 Quay the calm ports and dike the lawns I lave. 1813 SCOTT *Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 10 Jan. in *Lockhart*, I have been..dyking against the river. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 50 The low lands, subject to overflow by the German Ocean..were not diked.

3. To clean out, scour (a ditch or water-course).

1519 *Presentm Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 31 All watter-sewers..be dykid and scoried. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 7 The Heyes, Fences, Dikes or Hedges..shall from Time to Time be diked, scoured, repaired and kept low.

4. To place (flax or hemp) in a dike or water-course to steep.

1799 A. YOUNG *Linc. Agric.* 164 Pull it the beginning of August..Bind and dyke it: leave it in about ten days.

Diked, dyked (dəikt), *ppl. a.* [f. DIKE + -ED.] Furnished with a dike or dikes.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 173 Dyked marsh owes its formation to a natural phenomenon which appears to have been in operation for ages on the upper shores of the bay of Fundy. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 67 The dyked meadow-lands of the Acadians.

Di·ke-grave. Also 7 -greave, 8– digrave. [a. MDu. *dijcgrave*, mod.Du. *dijkgraaf*, f. *dijk* dike + *graaf* count, earl.] a. In Holland, an officer whose function it is to take charge of the dikes or sea-walls. b. In England (esp. Lincolnshire), an officer who has charge of the drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district under the Court of Sewers; = DIKE-REEVE. Now only *dial.* (*di·grave*).

1563 *Court-roll Settrington* in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* X. 75 Milo Herkey et Johannes Holden electi sunt in officiis le dyke graues de anno sequente. 1637 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Of John Slater and William Ellys, dikegreaues, for not executing their office, viij^{d}. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. 5 The chief Dike-Grave here, is one of the greatest Officers of Trust in all the Province. 1672 MARVELL *Poems, Char. Holland* 49 Some small dyke-grave, unperceiv'd, invades The pow'r. 1721 *New Gen. Atlas* 119 The Dykegrave and his Assistants meet to take care of the Dykes, Sluices, Banks, and Channels .. in the Rhineland 1721 BAILEY, *Digrave, Dike-grave*, an Officer who takes care of Banks and Ditches. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dykegrave, Dykereve*, a manorial or parochial officer, whose duty it is to superintend the dykes.

Diker, dyker (dəikəɹ). Also 5 **dikar, dycare.** [OE. *dícere, díkere*, f. *díc-ian* to dike, to ditch; in ME. perh. formed anew from DIKE *v.*]

1. A man who constructs or works at dikes. a. One who digs ditches or trenches.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149/16 *Fossor*, dikere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 109 Dikeres and delueres digged vp be balkes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xlvi. 87 a/1 Labourers, deluers and dykers .. ben full poore comonly. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1541/2 They knew not the order of Romneie marsh works for they were onelie good dikers and hodmen. 1723 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 344 When the Labourers or Dikers first discovered ..the Jetties..it might be about the Depth of 8 or 10 Foot. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* (1866) II. ix. 153 Their .. weapons were found at times by delvers and dykers for centuries after.

b. One who builds enclosure walls (of earth or dry stone). *Sc.*

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 332 The dikaris of the park of Falkland. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 613 Dry-stone dykers, as well as masons, have twenty-four shillings per week. 1884 J. TAIT in *Un. Presbyterian Mag.* Apr. 156 He was to meat the dykers while bigging the fold dyke.

c. One who constructs embankments.

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 510 Payd to Prynce, the dyker, for the dykyng off ij. rodde in the old parke of a pond ther, viij.*s.*

2. A local name of the hedge-sparrow.

1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Diker*, a hedge sparrow.

Di·ke-reeve, dyke-. [f. DIKE *sb.* + REEVE: perhaps an alteration of *dike-grave, -greave*, by identifying its final part with the Eng. *reeve*, as in *port-reeve.*] An officer appointed or approved by the Commissioners of Sewers, to take charge of the drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district of fen or marsh-land in England.

1665 *Act* 16 & 17 *Charles II*, c. 11 § 7 Summes of Money.. by the said Dykereeves and Surveyours of Sewers or any of them expended in and about the takeing, repairing and amending of any such Breach or Breaches, Goole or Gooles, Overflowing or Overflowings of waters. 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 189 The Dyke-Reeves, Officers, or other Inhabitants there may set down the Slough of such Drains. 1848 *Act* 12 & 13 *Vict.* c. 50 § 3 To appoint one or more competent person or persons, being an occupier of sewable lands, to act as dyke-reeve within each of such sub-districts. 1883 *Notice* 19 Oct. (Worle View of Sewers, Weston-super-Mare), Owing to the violence of the Gale on the 17th, a Special View of the Dyke Reeves was held, and your Work was found to require repairing. 1894 *Minute-bk. Court of Sewers, Wapentake of Manley &c.*, Dec. 17 Being occupiers of not less than ten acres of sewable land in the Messingham District..they are hereby appointed to act as dykereeves within the said district.

†**Dikesmowler, dyke-.** [f. DIKE *sb.*] An obsolete name of the hedge-sparrow.

1611 COTGR., *Mari cocu*, an Hedge sparrow, Dikesmowler, Dunnecke. [1847 in HALLIWELL. 1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds.*]

Dike-warden. [f. DIKE + WARDEN: cf. *way-warden.*] = DIKE-GRAVE.

1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 253 Seithenyn, the drunken prince and dyke-warden.

Diking, dyking (dəi·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [OE. *dícung*, f. *díc-ian* to DIKE: see -ING 1.]

1. The action of making a dike; the construction of dikes (in various senses of the *sb.*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149/15 *Fossio*, dicung. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 250 Eche a wyght wrouʒte or in dykynge or in deluynge. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 246 For dykyng at the Cheynybrigg Close. 1526 *Customs of Pale* (Dillon 1892) 82 To minishe everie yere j^{d} unto the time that his betterings of such dikenge be owte or Run uppe. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 135 For dykyng the gret dyke in Westcroft. 1642 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Two dayes .dykinge aboute it. 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 188 Keep the Rivers thereof with sufficient Dyking, Scouring [etc.]. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 464 Much of the land. reclaimed from the marsh by ditching and dykeing. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. viii. 223 Upon this Dollart itself there is now to be diking tried. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Sept. 5/2 The land..wants draining, and dyking.

2. Work consisting of dikes.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 153 Defens off herth and dikyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/1 A Dikynge, *fossatus*. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for castyng of xxj roddis of dykyng.

3. *Comb.* **diking-boots**, stout boots, reaching up to the thigh, used in ditching; **diking-mitten**, a glove used by a diker.

1800 BEWICK *Mem.* (1882) 13 Equipt with an apron, an old dyking-mitten and a sharpened sickle, to set off among the whin bushes. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dikin-berats*, used for wading in the water and mud when diking.

Dikkar, obs. form of DICKER *sb.*[1]

†**Dila·cerate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dilacerātus* torn asunder, pa. pple. of *dīlacerāre*: see next.] Rent asunder, torn: used as *pple.* and *adj.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 368 England .. dilacerate and infested..by the Danes. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old-one* I. i, What may a stranger expect from thee but *vulnera dilacerata*, as the poet says, dilacerate dealing? 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 489 His dilacerate members.

Dilacerate (di-, dəilæ·sĕrēt), *v.* Also 7 de-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dilacerāre* (f. *di-, dis-* asunder (DI-[1]) + *lacerāre* to tear, lacerate); also *dēlacerāre*, whence the formerly frequent variant *delacerate.*]

trans. To tear asunder, tear in pieces. Also *fig.*

a. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Dilacerate*, to rent in sunder 1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select Harl. Misc.* (1793) 80 You . know how the house of York hath been dilacerated and torn in pieces by the cruel hand of tyrants and home-bred wolves. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 38 Their eares are extended and dilacerated very much. 1650 *Descr. Future Hist. Europe* Pref. 2 The Church is dilacerated, the Commonwealth disjointed. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii. (1737) 211 All were dilacerated and spoil'd. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 11 Shall we first dilacerate this man? 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 334 See how I dilacerate myself.

β. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Cœli* Ded. 5 The Match long since prophetically delacerated. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Lead.* 15 Acteons dogs .. greedy to delacerate his limbes instead of the innocent beast he persued.

Hence **Dila·cerated** *ppl. a.*

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* To Rdr. 2 My poor dilacerated Countrey. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxiii. (1713) 385 The dilacerated Empire of Rome.

Dilaceration (di-, dəilæ·sĕrēi·ʃən). Also 7 de-. [a. F. *dilacération* (1419 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dilacerātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dilacerāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of rending asunder or tearing (parts of the body, etc.); the condition of being torn or rent.

a. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. i. (1678) 278 Wounds .. by Gunshot .. are accompanied with contusion, dilaceration, [etc.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 146 Conceiving a dilaceration of the .. belly of the viper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 306 Dilaceration of the nerveous Fibres. 1805 B. MONTAGUE tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Ancients* Wks. (Bohn 1860) 259 The riddles of Sphinx.. have two conditions annexed..dilaceration to those who do not solve them, and empire to those that do. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 403 His right-hand nails .. threatened instant dilaceration.

fig. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. CC ij b, Many dilaceracions & diuisions. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 731 His nobles .. after his death making a dilaceration of his monarchy. 1808 LAMB *Char. Dram. Writ., Ford* Wks. 531/2 This dilaceration of the spirit and exenteration of the inmost mind.

β. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Cœli* 58 God himselfe hath Confirmed the breach and delacereation of the [Spanish] Match. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delaceration*, a tearing in pieces. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Delaceration.*

2. *spec.* In *Dental Surgery*, used 'to describe a condition of tooth resulting from displacement of the calcified portion from the tissues which are instrumental in its production, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part has been lost' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 164 The crown and the fang being joined at an angle, presenting that peculiarity of conformation which has been denominated *dilaceration.* 1878 J. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 562 Dilaceration is due to a shifting of the forming tooth on its base.

Dilactic (dəilæ·ktik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] 2 + LACTIC.] In *Dilactic acid*, a pale yellow, amorphous, easily fusible substance, formed, along with lactide, by heating lactic acid. Formula $C_6H_{10}O_5 \cdot 2(C_3H_4O) \cdot O_2H_2$. Its salts are **Dila·ctates.**

(So called because it contains two equivalents of lactyl, C_3H_4O, the radical of lactic acid.)

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 461.

Dilambdodont (dəilæ·mdədɒnt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. δι-, DI-[2] + λάμβδα the letter lambda, Λ + ὀδοντ- tooth.] Having oblong molar teeth with two Λ- or V-shaped ridges; as is the case with the Insectivorous Mammals of the northern hemisphere, the mole, hedgehog, etc.

Dilamination (dəilæminēi·ʃən). *Bot.* [n. of action from L. *dilāmināre* to split in two, f. *di-, dis-* asunder + *lāmina* thin plate, layer.] Separation into laminæ, or splitting off of a lamina.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 184 A process of dilamination, or chorization. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 371 Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of deduplication, unlining, dilamination, or chorization, i. e. the separation of a lamina from organs already formed. 1883 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Dilamination*, the separation into layers of parts originally continuous.

†**Dila·niate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dilaniāt-* ppl. stem of *dilaniāre* to tear in pieces, f. *dī-* apart + *laniāre* to tear.] *trans.* To rend or tear in pieces. Hence **Dila·niated** *ppl. a.*

1535 W. OVERBURY *Let. to Crumwel* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxix. 206 There be many perverse men, which do dilaniate the flock of Christ. 1597 1*st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 965, I have restored thy dylaniated back .. to those prittie clothes wherin thou now walkest. 1644 HOWELL *Eng. Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 451 Rather than they would

dilaniate the intrails of their own mother, fair Italy .. they met halfway. 1653 W. Sclater *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 8 Being dilaniated, and rent in his body.

†Dilania·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: cf. L. *laniātiōn-em* tearing.] The action of tearing or rending in pieces.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 11 b, The dilaniation of Bacchus. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Wks.* (1837–9) VI. 348 (D.) To challenge and provoke the furious lions to his dilaniation. 1690 *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II* 32 The scars of his cruel dilaniations.

†Dila·pidate, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 delapidat. [ad. L. *dīlapidāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dilapidāre*: see next.] = Dilapidated. (Chiefly as *pa. pple.*)

1590 [see next 2]. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 114 It was taken An. 1622, and by them delapidat and depopulated. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* (1866) I. i. 29 The keep even in Leland's time .somewhat dilapidate.

Dilapidate (dilæ·pidēit), *v.* Also 7–9 de-. [ad. L. *dilapidāre* lit. 'to scatter as if throwing stones', to throw away, destroy, f. *di-*, *dis-* asunder + *lapidāre* to throw stones, f. *lapid-em* stone. Taken in Eng. in a more literal sense than was usual in L.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a building) into a state of decay or of partial ruin. Also *fig.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 41/36 To Dilapidate, *dilapidare*. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 216 A ruined Chappell..built by the Spaniard, and delapidated by the Dutch. 1706 Sibbald *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 111 It has been sadly dilapidated of late, to obtain stones to build a house. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I 14 The whole side was dilapidated, and seemed like the wing of a house shut up. 1854 Lowell *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 208 His whole figure suddenly dilapidates itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness

2. *fig.* To waste, squander (a benefice or estate).

1590 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Maitland) 408 All quho have dilapidat benefices .. to the preiudice of the Kirk. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vi. 168 Those who by overbuilding their houses have dilapidated their lands. *a* 1721 Ken *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 160 Nothing..more certainly dilapidates their estates..than the surfeits of intemperance. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 234 *note*, Having dilapidated the revenues.

absol. 1692 H. Wharton *Def. Pluralities* 159 (T.) Many pluralists..do neither dilapidate, nor neglect alms.

3. *intr.* To become dilapidated; to fall into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 25 [Charged] with the supervisal..of..the..House, to see that [it] be [not] permitted to dilapidate and fall into decay. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isl., Elgin*, The church of Elgin .. was..shamefully suffered to dilapidate by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference. 1858 De Quincey *Pope* Wks. IX. 30 To find one's fortune dilapidating by changes so rapid.

Hence **Dila·pidating** *ppl. a.*

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Dyer*, In the neighbourhood of dilapidating Edifices. 1805 Whitaker *Hist. Craven* 503 How .. are our dilapidating churches to be rebuilt? 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 220 Thirty years .. [have] exerted their dilapidating effects on [the obelisks].

Dilapidated (dilæ·pidēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Fallen into ruin or disrepair; ruined, impaired, broken down. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

a 1806 Bp. Horsley *Serm.* xxxv. (R.), The inconvenience of succeeding to dilapidated houses. 1817 Sir J. Newport in *Parl. Deb.* 1484 The danger was to be apprehended from the dilapidated state of the finances. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i, A dilapidated old country villa. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* IV. xxxvii. 2 A large and dilapidated pair of woman's shoes.

Dilapidation (dilæ·pidēi·ʃən). Also 5–9 de-. [ad. L. *dilapidātiōn-em* a squandering, n. of action f. *dilapidāre*: see Dilapidate *v.*]

1. The action of dilapidating or expending wastefully; wasteful expenditure, squandering.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x, Sellynge off a kynges livelod, is propirly callid delapidacion off his crowne. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Dilapidation*, wastefull spending, or suffering to goe to decay. 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* Pref. 24 Against the Dilapidations of the Revenues of the Church. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) 427 The dilapidation of the national resources. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* viii. III. (1855) III. 160 The dilapidation which had taken place in the royal demesnes.

2. The action of bringing (a building, etc.) into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1800 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 272 Subject to the dilapidations of time and the caprice of fashion. 1886 *Act* 49–50 *Vict.* c. 29. § 1 (3) The crofter shall not..persistently injure the holding by the dilapidation of buildings.

3. *Law.* The action of pulling down, allowing to fall into a state of disrepair, or in any way impairing ecclesiastical property belonging to an incumbency.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xx. 116 Ane auld abbote swa put downe For opyn dilapidatioune. 1511 Colet *Serm. to Convocation* A vij a, Suynge for tithes, for offrynge, for mortuaries, for delapidations, by the right and title of the churche. *a* 1613 Overbury *Charac., Ordinary Widdow* Wks. (1856) 140 A churchman she dare not venture upon; for she hath heard widowes complain of dilapidations. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 91 Dilapidations..are a kind of ecclesiastical waste, either voluntary, by pulling down; or permissive, by suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other buildings..to decay. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 237 Experience in the valuation of dilapidations.

b. *loosely.* The sums charged against an incumbent or his representatives to make good such damage incurred during his incumbency.

1553 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 263, I thinke my successors cannot .. requyer any dylapidacions ffor Sefton. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 317 Considerable sums as dilapidations for the repair of the body of the church.

attrib. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 145 His Lordship .. will lay out the dilapidation sum..in building a house for the see.

4. The action of falling into decay; the condition of being in ruins or in disrepair. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 The Calyph pittied her delapidations, and .. begun to reare her up againe, and builded (etc.). 1684 Goodman *Winter Evening Confer.* I. (L.), By keeping a strict account of incomes and expences, a man might easily preserve an estate from dilapidation. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 507 The works .. are in such a state of delapidation. 1860 Mrs. Harvey *Cruise Claymore* xi. 303 In striking contrast to the wretched delapidation of the Holy Sepulchre. 1861 F. Hall in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 14 An edifice now lying in littered dilapidation.

5. The falling of stones or masses of rock from mountains or cliffs by natural agency.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 165 In the course of time they shall be exposed from the dilapidations of the mountain. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 61 The dilapidation taking place on the east, has caused an opening .. into the heart of the mountain. 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol.* I. II. xv. 356 The rocks have been suffering from dilapidation.

b. *concr.* A mass or collection of stone which has fallen from a mountain or height; debris.

1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 68 Masses of dilapidation of various sizes. *Ibid.* II. 48 The whole tract is covered with reduced dilapidation, either hornstone, trapp, or basalt.

Dilapidator (dilæ·pidēitəɹ). [agent-n., in L. form, from *dilapidāre*: see Dilapidate *v.* and -or. Cf. F. *dilapidateur* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] One who dilapidates or brings into a ruinous condition; one who allows a building to fall into disrepair.

1692 H. Wharton *Def. Pluralities* 156 (T.) You shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a dilapidator. 1697 Bp. of Lincoln *Adv. Clergy* 33 Dilapidators many times die insolvent and so leave the whole Burden of the Repair upon the Successour. 1818 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* I. 39, I only allowed myself to become a purchaser and not a dilapidator. 1890 *Tablet* 24 May 813 Power to restrain both builders and dilapidators within reasonable limits.

Dilapse, var. of Delapse *v.*, to slip down.

1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 149 A round hill, one side of which has dilapsed nearly perpendicularly.

Dilash, var. of Delash *v. Obs.*, to let off.

1582 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 209 He cawsit dilashe sum cannons in face of the fyre, to terifie the people to approach.

Dilatability (dəilē·tăbi·lĭti, di-). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being dilatable, capacity of being dilated.

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1714) 28 We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extensiveness of the throats .. of serpents. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 435 Substances that.. differed in their dilatability. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 138 The law of the dilatability of gases by heat has already been stated. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* vii. 116 Taking the dilatability of sea water to be the same as that of fresh.

Dilatable (dəilē·tăb'l, di-), *a.* [f. Dilate *v.* + -able. Cf. F. *dilatable* (Cotgr. 1611).] Capable of being dilated, widened out, extended, or enlarged; expansible.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. v. (1620) 391 They will neither make God's essence dilatable nor limitable. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* I. (1692) 1 That thin..compressible and dilatable Body in which we breath. 1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 28 Owls .. have the pupil very dilatable. 1851 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. v. 319 Of the several forms of natural bodies, gases and vapours are observed to be most dilatable.

Hence **Dila·tableness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II., *Dilatableness*, capableness of being widened.

†Dilatable, *a. Obs.*, erroneous f. Delitable (also *diletabil*, *dilitable*, etc.).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 57 A lyf þat may noght be chaungyd, a kyngdome ay lastand dilatable.

Dilatancy (dəilē·tănsi, di-). [f. next: see -ancy.] The property of dilating or expanding; *spec.* that of expanding in bulk with change of shape, exhibited by granular masses, and due to the increase of space between their rigid particles when their position is changed.

1885 O. Reynolds in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 896 (*title*) On the Dilatancy of Media composed of Rigid Particles in Contact. — *Ibid.*, A very fundamental property of granular masses. To this property he [O. Reynolds] gave the name of *dilatancy*. It is exhibited in any arrangement of particles where change of bulk is dependent upon change of shape. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 295 Owens College had at that time only begun to display its 'dilatancy', if we may make bold to use a term recently applied by one of its professors to a force which he claims to have discovered in the physical world.

Dilatant (dəilē·tănt, di-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dilātānt-em* (or a. F. *dilatant*) pr. pple. of L. *dīlātāre* (F. *dilater*) to Dilate: see -ant.]

A. *adj.* Dilating, expanding; expansive.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 216 My mind had greatly the advantage of my body; this being small, mean, and unseemly, that capacious, lively, and dilatant. 1885 O. Reynolds in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 897 When the dilatant material, such as shot or sand, is bounded by smooth surfaces, the layer of grains adjacent to the surface is in a condition differing from that of the grains within the mass.

B. *sb.* a. A substance having the property of dilating or expanding. b. A surgical instrument used for dilating, a dilatator.

†Di·latate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dīlātāt-* ppl. stem of *dīlātāre*: see Dilate *v.*2] = Dilate *v.*2.

1613 Jackson *Creed* II. 259 Such pleasant objects as might dilatate the heart and spirites.

Dilatate (dəi·lēte·it), *ppl. a. Zool.* [ad. L. *dīlātāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dilātāre* to Dilate.] Dilated.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1845) 134 Sparingly dilatate at each extremity.

Dilatation (dəilĕte·i·ʃən). [a. OF. *dilatacion*, *-ation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *dilatazione*, Sp. *dilatacion*, ad. L. *dīlātātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīlātā-re* to Dilate *v.*2]

1. The action or process of dilating; the condition of being dilated; widening out, expansion, enlargement. (Chiefly in *Physics* and *Physiol.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 And if þat þe blood go out of arterie þou schalt knowe it bi construccion and dilatacion of þe same arterie. 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxliii (1636) 299 By blowing of the winde or dilatation of the ayre. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 28 It appears not that any compression of the Air preceded its spontaneous Dilatation or Expansion of it self. 1685 — *Effects of Mot.* ix. 108 The dilatation of metals..by Heat. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 389 There may be a Dropsy .. by a Dilatation of the serous Vessels. 1846 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 80 The expansion or dilatation of bodies .. is an almost universal effect of an increase of temperature. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 156 Alternate condensations and dilatations of the strata. 1871 W. A. Hammond *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 46 The emotions of shame, of anger, and others, cause the face to become red from dilatation of the blood-vessels.

fig. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 590/2 Pleasure .. is produced with a kind of dilatation and exaltation of the Soul. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 221 We feel a gradual dilatation of mind. 1877 Wraxall *Hugo's Miserables* IV. xlix. 33 There is a dilatation of thought peculiar to the vicinity of a tomb.

b. *concr.* A dilated form, formation, or portion of any structure.

1833 Thirlwall in *Philol. Museum* II. 163 Memnon is only a dilatation of Menon. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 161 A similar contractile dilatation exists at the end of the foot. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 73 The only semblance of a root is a little dilatation of the base. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 43 This dilatation divides the digestive canal into three parts.

2. The spreading abroad, extension, expansion (of immaterial or abstract things). *arch.*

1448 *Will of Hen. VI.* in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 353 Dilatacion, and stablisshement of christen feith. 1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 174 For preseruation and dilatation of peace and iustice. 1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* 65 Before I..come to declare the universal dilatation of [the rebellion] throughout the whole kingdom. 1839 Cdl. Wiseman *Cath. & Angl. Ch.* Ess. (1853) II. 232 To the end of the world, room will be left for the dilatation of religion.

3. The action or practice of dilating upon a subject in speech or writing; amplification, enlargement, diffuse treatment.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 134 What needeth gretter dilatacioun? *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2278 But this dilatacyon..longeth not to this lyf present. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5. 28 God [is] Holy in the description or dilatation of his workes. 1645 Gaule *Cases Consc.* (1646) 4, I resolue against all such dilatations in this Epitome. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 428 Little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope. 1873 Lowell *Among my Books* Ser. II. 285, I have spoken of Spenser's fondness for dilatation as respects thoughts and images.

Hence **Dilata·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to a dilatation.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 539 The first dilatational bands of the external cortex. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* i. 11 The dilatational changes resulting from variation of temperature in a crystal.

Dilatative (dəilē·tătiv, dəi·lē·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *dīlātāt-*, ppl. stem of *dīlātāre* + -ive.] Of the nature of or tending to dilatation.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Dilatation*, A new impetus is impressed thereon, from the dilatative cause. 1740 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 429 Therefore the dilatative Effort of the Layers increases with the Layers in a greater Proportion than these Layers.

Dilatator (dəi·lē·tēi·təɹ). [a. L. *dīlātātor*, agent-n. from *dīlātā-re* to Dilate. In F. *dilatateur* (Cotgr. 1611). When treated as Latin, the stress is on the third syllable.] a. *Anat.* A muscle which dilates or expands a part; also *attrib.* b. *Surgery.* An instrument for dilating or distending an opening. (Also Dilater, and less correctly Dilator.)

1611 Cotgr., *Dilatateur*, a dilatator, inlarger, widener; extender. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 371 In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilatator muscle. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilata'tor*, a widener. Applied to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act; also applied to instruments for opening or enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages.

Dilatatory (dəilē·tătŏri). *Surg.* Also in Lat. form -o·rium. [ad. F. *dilatatoire* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. or mod.L. *dīlātātōrium* (see quot. 1731), f. L. *dīlātāt-*, ppl. stem of *dīlātā-re* to dilate.] An instrument for dilating a part or organ.

1611 Cotgr., *Dilatatoire*, a dilatatorie or inlarger; an Instrument wherewith Chirurgions open those partes that by sicknesse, or other accident, are too much closed. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1706 Phillips *Dilatatory* or *Dilater*. 1731–1800 Bailey, *Dilatatorium* (with Surgeons) an instrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament. 1823 Crabb *Techn. Dict.*, *Dilatato'rium* (*Surg.*), a surgical instrument for dilating the mouth; also for pulling barbed irons out of a wound. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilatato'rium*,

†Dila·te, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **deleate**, 5 **dylate**, 5–6 **de-**. [a. F. *dilater* to defer, delay, temporize, ad med.L. *dīlātāre* to defer, delay, put off, protract, freq. of *differre* to DEFER: cf. DILATORY. The sense 'prolong' comes so near 'enlarge', 'expand', or 'set forth at length', in DILATE *v.*[2], that the two verbs were probably not thought of as distinct words.]

1. *trans.* To delay, defer.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 14 To 3ive ous pes, which longe hath be deleated. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 45 Thou oughtest to dylate the vengeaunce tyll the furour be passed. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 497 To delate yt any lenger yt ys not best. 1596 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 19 Without more time delated. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 158 Sometimes the sorrowful sutor doth more feele a rough word they speake, then the iustice they dilate. 1582 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 213 Some..with delayes the matter will delate. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. iv. ix. 120 Why dost thou with these so many untoward breathings delate the making of mine end happy?

2. To extend in time, protract, prolong, lengthen.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. vi. 103 The cas happed that the battaylle was somwhat dylated. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* II. II. v. 168 These houres are sometimes dilated. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 146 A..way to dilate a remembrance beyond the banks of Forgetfulness.

Hence **Dila·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Dila·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4, Preamb., Delatyng of 40 longe tyme. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXXV. 10 Without more delated delaie. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 165 Your dilated resolutions of seeing London.

Dilate (di-, dəilē·t), *v.*[2] Also 6–7 **delate**. [a. F. *dilate-r* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *dīlātāre* to spread out, amplify, extend, widen, f. *dī-*, *dis-* (DIS- 1) + *lāt-us* broad, wide.]

1. *trans.* To make wider or larger; to increase the width of, widen; to expand, amplify, enlarge.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Y b, Lekes delate the matrice. 1535 EDEN *Decades* 262 Al thynges..are dilated by heate. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. Ep. Ded. 161 a, I might dilate this discourse with a thousand argumentes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 It is enforced to dilate and hold open the jawes. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xvi. (1715) 135 The sails were contracted, dilated, or chang'd from one side to another. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. v, While the deep groan Dilates thy lab'ring breast? 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 403/2, Haller found ..the bladder so dilated that it was capable of containing twenty pounds of water. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vii. 193 Heat dilates matter with an irresistible force.

b. *fig.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liv, Dilate þin herte, & resceyue þis holy inspiracion wiþ all maner desir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 275 b, Holy charite .. dilateth & spredeth the herte of man or woman. 1685 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* II. ii. 47 Another sort, who haue dilated and made excellent their bloods, by the great happiness of their fortunate Issues and Noble Matches or Mariages. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 139 The Reader may take Eachard's Roman History as being..proper to dilate the Student's knowledge in Roman Affairs. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* v. 193 As we have seen, it [Christianity] dilates our whole being.

c. *refl.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 60 We be therefore warned that we dylate not our selues beyond our condition and state. 1653 WHARTON *Disc. Comets* Wks. (1683) 149 There at first appeared a small Comet, afterward it mounted and dilated it self on high. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 5 Copper is..very pliable, and dilates it self into very thin Leaves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 379 Will he not dilate and elevate himself in the fulness of vain pomp and senseless pride?

†2. To spread abroad; to extend, diffuse, or disperse through a wide space or region. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1430 *Instr. Ambass.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 725 Christen Feith and beleue had..be dilated through the World. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 20 b/1 In al this tyme the Empyre of Rome was not dylated passynge 12 myle. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 21 This Artere..is more obedient to be delated abrode through al the lunges. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* Epist. 1 The immortal gloir..is abundantly dilatit athort al cuntreis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 53 Bowes and braunches which did broad dilate Their clasping armes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 The tree being of a kind apt to dilate its roots. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. 34 *Conferences* 348 This Juncture.. favourable for dilating the Knowledge of Christ among these Nations.

b. *refl.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 258 The curing of this Gangrene so dilating it self both in Church, Court and State. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 246 The joy of which preferment .. dilated itself through all the Roman empire.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become wider or larger; to spread out, widen, enlarge, expand.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* 107 And Naphtali, which borders on Old Jordan, where his stream dilates. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. v. (1648) 182 Shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneys* w., The nostrils of the young rogues dilated at the savour. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* ii, Her eye dilating and her cheek glowing. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 32 When a body increases in temperature it also expands in volume or dilates. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 16 The pupil has the property of contracting and dilating.

b. *fig.* To expand itself; †to have full scope.

1652 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 73 The Duke of Gloucester was of such noble parts, that they could hardly dilate in any work inferior to the Government of a Kingdom. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 260 These flimsy objections dilate into monstrous dimensions. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iii. (1865) 66 A false inference like this soon dilated into a general doctrine.

†4. *trans.* To relate, describe, or set forth at length; to enlarge or expatiate upon. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 It nedeth nought that I dilate The pris which preised is algate. *c* 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 1 It plesed me..to gader a schort remembrance of elde stories, that whanne I loke upon hem..I can none dilate the circumstaunses. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Prol. (1829) 94 Rastell hath enterprised to dilate this matter, and hath divided it into three Dialogues. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 346 Having met with some of their Brethren .. and delated to them their deathes. *c* 1790 COWPER *Comm. Milton's P. L.* II. 1024–33 It is..a common thing with poets to touch slightly beforehand, a subject which they mean to dilate in the sequel. 1801 GOUV. MORRIS in Spurks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 150, I dare give only hints; it would be presumptuous to dilate them.

5. *intr.* To discourse or write at large; to enlarge, expatiate. Const. †*of* (obs.), *on*, *upon*.

1580 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1588) 105, I might haue delated more vpon the seruice on horsebacke, and after haue reasoned of the warre on the Sea. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 13 a, Experience reproues me for a foole, for delating on so manifest a case. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 25, I could amply delate of thy sinne, but I know it needlesse. 1689–92 LOCKE *Toleration* III. vii. Wks. 1727 II. 379 The terrible Consequences you dilate on .. I leave you for your private use. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 238 Were it not too sad an Argument to dilate upon. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 33 You were dilating with your new acquaintances. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-sea Ho.*, How would he dilate into secret history. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXVI, She proceeded to dilate upon the perfections of Miss Nickleby. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 146 But it is needless to dilate. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) III. xviii. 122 The chancellor..dilated at length on the perjuries of Duke Philip.

†b. *refl.* To express oneself at length or diffusely. *Obs. rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 9 Concerning which wee shall not need to dilate our selves any further. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 6 In process of time, Wicliffe might delate himself in supplemental and additional Opinions. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 161 Dr. Richard Gardiner.. dilating himself on Christ's miracle of turning water into wine.

Dilate (dəilē·t), *a. arch.* Also 7 **delate**. [In form, ad. L. *dīlāt-us* carried in different ways, spread abroad, dispersed, published, pa. pple. of *differre*; but in sense, answering to L. *dīlātāt-us*, widened, expanded, and so perh. short for *dilated*.] = DILATED, widely extended or expanded.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* XI. in Ashm. (1652) 182 With mykyll more Lycour dylate. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. ii, Instructed With so dilate and absolute a power. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 12 A minde so delate and ample. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 187 The Seas possibly more dilate and extended. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 301 Who narrates with dilate diffusion. 1883 FENN *Eli's Childr.* III. iii. ii. 180 Her dilate and frightened eyes softened with tears.

†Dila·te, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DILATE *v.*[2]] = DILATATION 3.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) 58 Thanks hardie Midleton for thy dilate.

Dilate, obs. form of DELATE, DELETE.

Dilated (dəilē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Widened, expanded, distended, diffused, etc.: see the verb.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lvi, þat þou wiþ a dilated herte mowe renne þe way of my commandementes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 261 A shore confines Thy spacious and dilated parts. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 29 In an elms dilated shade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 986 Satan allarm'd Collecting all his might dilated stood. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 264 The dilated Urethra was very thin. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1445 Then there flutter'd in, Half-bold, half-frighted, with dilated eyes, A tribe of women. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x. (1866) 157 His dilated nostril.

†b. Enlarged upon. *Obs.*

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 74 Exercise true wisdome; in discerning wisely betwixt true and false reports; first .. and last [considering] the nature and by-past life of the dilated person.

†c. *Cryst.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 215 *Dilated*, the name given to a variety of dodecahedral calcareous spar, in which the bases of the extreme pentagons are in some degree enlarged by the inclination of the lateral planes.

d. *Her.* 'Opened or extended. Applied to a Pair of Compasses, Barnacles, etc.' Cussans, 1882.

Hence **Dila·tedly** *adv.*, in a dilated manner, with dilatation; diffusely.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* XXI. (ed. 1) 64 His .. aberrations, wherein he hath dilatedly tumbled himselfe.

†Dila·tement. *Obs. rare.* [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -MENT.] A dilating; a dilated or diffuse passage.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 86 Euen in this dilatement against Ambition, the diuel seekes to set in a foote of affected applause.

Dilater (dəilē·tə1). [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -ER [1]. Now mostly supplanted by the less correctly formed DILATOR [1].] One who or that which dilates.

1605 SHELTON *Commend. Verses* in Verstegan *Dec. Intell.*, Thy labours shew thy will to dignifie The first dilaters of thy famous Nation. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 38/1 Away, then, ye cruel torturers of opinions, dilaters of errors, delators of your brethren.

b. *spec.* A surgical instrument used to dilate a part; = DILATOR *sb.*[1] a.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 464 A dilater made for to open the mouth and teeth. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers..Dilaters, Scissers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dilatatory*, or *Dilater*, a Surgeon's dilating Instrument, hollow on the inside, to draw barbed Iron, &c. out of a Wound: Also an Instrument with which the Mouth of the Womb may be dilated. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Dilater*.

c. *Anat.* A muscle which dilates or expands a part; = DILATATOR a, DILATOR *sb.*[1] b.

1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. xiv. (1686) 171 Of the Dilaters or those that widen the Chest there are four pair.

Dilater, obs. form of DELATOR, accuser.

Dilating (dəilē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DILATE, in various senses; enlargement, expansion.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1213/2 Among other [tokens] the comyng in of the Jewes, and yᵉ dilating of christendome againe. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* ibid. 648/2 For now in dylating and declaring of hys conclusion, he addeth one thinge. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 36/1 Doo grant that you for the dilating of Gods church .. doo enter to possesse that land. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 114 Paradiastole is a dilating or enlarging of a matter by interpretation. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 12 Where the waters by dilating were become shallower. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., A few memorandums for my own dilating upon at our meeting.

Dila·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -ING 2.] That dilates or expands: see the verb.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 192 In my delating brains, a thousand thoughts were fed. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N.*). *Gift* 4 With such a dilatinge narration. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 290 To fill those capacities which the dilating heat hath made. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* iv, Through the broken cloud, Appeared the bright dilating blue of heaven. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 248 A dilating crest which grows red at the nuptial season.

Hence **Dila·tingly** *adv.*

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. vi. 150 The colonel eyed Mrs. Blathenoy dilatingly.

†Dila·tion [1]. *Obs.* Also 5–6 **de-**, **dy-**. [a. OF. *dilacion* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod. F. *dilation*, It. *dilazione*, ad. L. *dilātiōn-em*, n. of action from *differre*, *dilāt-* to defer, delay, put off: cf. DILATE *v.*[1]] Delay, procrastination, postponement.

14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 877 Bebe not astoneid of no wilfulnes, Ne nouȝt dispeired of þis dilacioun. 1430 — *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, Without abode or longe delacyon. *Ibid.* IV. xxxiv, I wyll nowe make no dylacyon. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Pray.* iv. 31 The Angels .. whiche doe the will and pleasure of God without dilation. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. v. 350 So the matter by delation came to no effect. 1627 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 5 Some desperate debtors, whom, after long dilations of payments .. we altogether let goe for disability. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 160 The Dilation that attended the ultimate Appeal.

Dilation [2] (dəilē·ʃən, di-). [Improperly f. DILATE *v.*[2], which does not contain the verbal suffix *-ate*, but a stem *-late* from L. *lāt-us* broad, so that the etymologically correct formation is *dilatation*. (Cf. *coercion*, *dispution* for *disputation*, etc.)]

1. = DILATATION 1.

1598 FLORIO, *Dilatione*, a dilation, enlarging or ouerspreading. [But 1611 corrects to *Dilatatione* a dilating, *Dilatione* a delaying.] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 76 The dilations of the arteries. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 641 The dilation is the cause of deepe and base voyces. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 125 The beauty of its dilation and contraction. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 172 At first her eye with slow dilation roll'd Dry flame. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 27 Transverse dilation of the thorax.

fig. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 293 The soul .. a sure fixation And centrall depth it hath, and free dilation. 1787 J. FREKE in *Microcosm* No. 25 P 8 The mind perceives a sensible dilation of its faculties. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Child Angel*, Those natural dilations of the youthful spirit.

†2. = DILATATION 2. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xc. 14 A prayer not only of appropriation to ourselves .. but of a charitable dilation and extension to others.

3. = DILATATION 3.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 6. 28 In the description or dilation of his works. 1623 COCKERAM II, A Speaking at large, *Dilation*. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. XXXIX. 377 By needless dilations, and the affectations of circumlocution. 1851 AGN. STRICKLAND *Queens Scot.* II. 193 Frivolous terms and dilations cut away.

Dilation [3], obs. var. of DELATION, accusation.

Dilative (dəilē·tiv), *a.* [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -IVE] **1.** Having the property of dilating or expanding (*trans.* and *intr.*) = DILATATIVE.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* III. i. (1678) 52 The Vital [faculty] is divided into the dilative and contractive faculty of the heart and arteries. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 4 A Body Porous, Dilative and Pliable. 1808 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 408 The..astringent power, comparatively uncounteracted by the dilative. *Ibid.* 411 The dilative force.

†2. Serving to diffuse (the food). *Obs.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* P, Drinkynge delatiue is moste conuenient after the fyrst digestion regularlye. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXV. (1636) 233 If any of these three vses of drinke be omitted, the drinke delative may be best spared. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 275 This drinking of Wine or Beer between meales..may well be termed both dilutive and dilative. 1634 H. R. *Salerne's Regim.* 90 Regularly, conuenient drinke dilatiue, or permixtiue, ought to be Wine, Ale, Beere, Perry, or such like.

Dilatometer (dəilătǫ·mĭtə1). [f. DILATE *v.*[2] + -(O)METER.] An instrument for determining the dilatation or expansion of a liquid by heat. Hence **Dilatome·tric** *a.*, relating to a dilatometer.

1880 *Nature* No. 639. 290 The numerous determinations of the expansion of water by heat..Experimenters..have used two methods—the hydrostatic and the dilatometric. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alcoholic dilatometer*, an instrument in-

vented by Silvermann to determine the quantity of alcohol in a liquid, founded on the principle that water in passing from 0° C. to 100° C. .. expands ·0466 of its volume, and alcohol .. ·1252.

Dilator (dəilē·tɔr), *sb.*[1] [f. DILATE *v.*[2]: an irregular formation, the regular types being DILATER from Eng *dilate*, and DILATATOR from L. *dilātāre*.] One who or that which dilates: *spec.* **a.** *Surg.* An instrument used to dilate or distend an opening, passage, or organ; = DILATATOR b, DILATER b.

[1634-1706: see DILATER b.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 420/2 The Dilator is an Instrument to open or stretch out a thing to its breadth. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) s.v. *Urethra*, With respect to dilators, as they are called their use is far from being much approved by the best modern surgeons. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 963 The stricture being now fairly split, the dilator should be rotated.

b. *Anat.* A muscle or nerve which dilates or widens a part; = DILATATOR a, DILATER c. Also *attrib.*

[1683: see DILATER c.] *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The dilators of the nose are too strong in cholerick people. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 407 The radiating (or dilator) muscle of the Iris. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. i. 3 The muscles of the nose are three pair; two pair of dilator, and one pair of constrictors. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 210 It acts energetically as a dilator-nerve.

† Di·lator, -our, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5–8 **dilatour,** 6 **delatour,** 8 **dilator, delator.** [a. F. *dilatoire* adj. 'dilatory', formerly also sb. 'delay', ad. L. *dilātōri-us, dilātōri-um*, dilatory, delaying, f. *dīlāt-* ppl. stem of *differre*: see DEFER *v.*[1], DILATE *v.*[1] For the form of the word cf. *declarator*.]

A. *adj.* (*Sc. Law.*) DILATORY; delaying, causing delay.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 65 There salbe na exception dilatour admitted against that summounds. *Ibid.* § 95 Vpon dilatour or peremptour exception. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 104 Gif the partie defendand will not vse any exception or defence dilatour. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 267 All his Defences, both dilator and peremptor, which the Sheriff shall either advise in Court, or allow [etc.].

B. *sb.* (*Sc. Law.*) A delay; a cause of delay, a dilatory plea; = DILATORY *sb.*

1473 *Treaty w. Scotl.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 789 Withoutyn any dilatour or delais. 1583 SEMPILL *Leg. Bp. Andrews Life* 194 *Ballates* (1872) 205 Bot Doctor Patrick still replyed, With trickis and delatouris he denyed. 1717 WODROW *Corr* (1843) II. 328, I scarce mention the unaccountable dilatours of settling vacancies. 1718 *Ibid.* II. 381 This was reckoned a delator, and opposed. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 97 All these Objections, properly called Dilators, must be first proponed. 1888 RAMSAY *Scotl. in 18th C.* I. ii. 41 He is said to have excelled in what was called proponing dilators.

Dilator, obs. form of DELATOR, accuser.

Dilatorily (di·lătərili), *adv.* [f. DILATORY *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a dilatory manner; delayingly.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng.* II. 873 The Prelates answered him dilatorily. 1781 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1848) 665/1, I wrote in my usual way, dilatorily and hastily, unwilling to work, and working with vigour and haste. 1849 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 167, I remain very sincerely (and dilatorily) Your friend.

Dilatoriness (di·lătərinės). Forms: see DILATORY. [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being dilatory; tendency to procrastination or delay.

1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 610 Lest his Majesty should think it a delatoriness in the Parliament to return an Answer. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 95 The sluggards dilatoriness is upon men; and they will sit still a little longer. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 56. 4 The Holy See proceeded with its usual dilatoriness in that Affair. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 Dec., Letters .. lying on my desk like snakes, hissing at me for my dilatoriness. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness.

Dilatory (di·lătəri), *a.*[1] and *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **dilatorie,** 7– **dilatory,** (8 *erron.* **dilitary**). Also 6–7 **delatorie,** (6 **delaterye, deletary**), 7 **delatory.** [ad. L. *dīlātōri-us*, f. *dilātōr-em* a delayer, agent-n. from *differre, dilāt-* to DEFER, delay: see DILATE *v.*[1] Cf. F. *dilatoire* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Tending to cause delay; made for the purpose of gaining time or deferring decision or action.

1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 622 It was very Dilatorie for the Justices of Peace, to take those Wages, at the handes of the Shirife. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 9 a, For his delaterye excuse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 237, I abhorre This dilatory sloth and trickes of Rome. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 46 Dilatory letters excusing themselves from coming thither. 1672 SHADWELL *Humourists* v. Wks. 1720 I. 202, I will .. make no hesitation or dilatory scruple. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 4 By long deliberation and dilatory projects they may both be lost. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 80 The policy of England continued to be expectant and dilatory.

b. *Law. Dilatory plea*, a plea put in for the sake of delay. *Dilatory exception*: see EXCEPTION *sb.* 4 a. *Dilatory defence* (in Sc. Law): see quot.

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 1 Par excepciouns dilatories.] 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 § 5 None essoin .. or other dilatorie ple for the defendant shall be admitted. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 21 They .. do seeke for nothing more then to checke the course of iustice by their delatory pleas. 1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 49 At last all the dilatory exceptions being answered, the Jury was impanelled and the witnesses sworn. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 301 Dilatory pleas are such as tend merely to delay or put off the suit, by questioning the propriety of the remedy, rather than by denying the injury. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Dilatory Defence* is a plea offered by a defender for eliding the conclusions of the action, without entering on the merits of the cause. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 120 Those [Exceptions] are dilatory that are available only for a time, such as that of an agreement not to sue say for five years.

2. Given to or characterized by delay; slow, tardy. **a.** Of persons, their characters, habits, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 379 Wit depends on dilatory time. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 Women of dilatory Tempers, who are for spinning out the Time of Courtship. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* i. 413 Poor dilatory man. 1781 COWPER *Lett* 25 Aug., The most dilatory of all people. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 106 They are as prompt, as you are dilatory. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 38 You shall have no longer cause to think me dilatory.

b. Of actions.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xii. (1700) 64 Being press'd to give an account of such a Dilatory way of proceeding. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 11 But between dilatory payment and bankruptcy there is a great distance. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. v. (1864) 369 Cortez was not content to wait patiently the effects of a dilatory blockade. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xxii. 386 His political advisers were impatient of these dilatory movements.

B. *sb. Law.* A means of procuring delay; a dilatory plea: see A. 1 b.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 22 Shifting off the matter by subtil dilatories and frivolous cavilling about the law. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 226 Delatories and shiftings off wear out many a just cause, and beggar many a poor man. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 16 You ought not to have helps to plead dilatories. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 302 Criminals of that sort .. should defend upon plain truth, which they know best, without any dilatories, arts or evasions. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Dilatory Pleas*, No man shall be permitted to plead two dilatories at separate times.

† Dila·tory, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [A bad formation for *dilatatory*, f. DILATE *v.*] Used for dilating, dilative.

1691 MULLINEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 822 The Chyrurgion .. inserted his Dilatory Instrument.

‖ Dilature. *Sc. Obs.* [A variant of *dilatour*, DILATOR [2], assimilated in spelling to L. *dilātūra*, delaying, delay, f. *dīlāt-* ppl. stem of L. *differre*: see DILATE *v.*[1]] = DILATORY *sb.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5766 Throw Delaturis [*v. r.* delatouris] full of dissait, Quhilk mony one gart beg thare mait. 1714 *Let* in *Lockhart Papers* I. 439 The Court tricked them with dilatures till the .. opportunity was past.

Dilavy, var. of DELAVY *a. Obs.*

Dilay(e, obs. form of DELAY.

Dilce, Sc. form of DULSE.

† Dildo [1]. *Obs.* Also **dildoe.** A word of obscure origin, used in the refrains of ballads.

Also, a name of the penis or phallus, or a figure thereof; the lingam of Hindoo worship; formerly, also, a contemptuous or reviling appellation of a man or lad; and app. applied to a cylindrical or 'sausage' curl.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iii, Here I find .. The seeling fill'd with poesies of the candle: And Madame, with a Dildo, writ o' the walls. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 195 He has the prettiest Loue-songs for Maids .. with such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii, What, has he got a singing in his head now? Now's out of work he falls to making dildoes. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1647 *Parl. Ladies* 12 The very sight of this Madam with a Dildoe .. put the House into a great silence. *c* 1650 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 455 She prov'd herself a Duke's daughter, and he but a Squire's son. Sing trang dildo lee. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 41 That Gods may view, With a dildo-doe, What we bake, and what we brew. 1659 TORRIANO, *Bacillo* .. a simple gull, a shallow pate, also a dill-doe, or pillicock. 1661 R. W. *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr. (1860) 7 O thou faint-hearted dildo. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 463/2 A Campaign Wig hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each side) with a curled Forehead. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 179 Under the Banyan Tree, an Altar with a Dildo in the middle being erected, they offer Rice.

b. *Comb.* **dildo-glass,** a cylindrical glass; ? a test-tube.

c 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, Whoever lives to see me Dead, gentlemen, shall find me all mummy, Good to fill galipots, and long dildo-glasses.

† Dildo [2]. *Obs.* [prob. the same word as prec., from its cylindrical form like a 'dildo-glass'.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Cereus* (N.O. *Cactaceæ*). Also *Dildo-tree, Dildo-bush, Dildo Pear Tree.*

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 296 The Dildoe-tree is the same with the Cereus or Torch-Plant. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 81 Barren Islands without any Tree, only some Dildo-bushes growing on them. *Ibid.* 101 The Dildoe-tree is a green prickly shrub, that grows about 10 or 12 foot high, without either Leaf or Fruit It is as big as a mans Leg, from the root to the top, and it is full of sharp prickles, growing in thick rows. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* II The Toddy-Tree, the Sower-Sop, the Bonavists, and the Dildoe. 1756 P. BROWNE *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* (1789) 238 The larger erect Indian Fig, or Dildo Pear Tree.

† Dile·ct, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dilect-us* 'beloved', pa. pple. of *dīlige̅re* to esteem highly, to love (see DILIGENT).] Beloved.

1521 J. T. in Bradshaw *St. Werburge* Prol. ii, A virgin resplendent Dilect of our lorde

Dilectacion, obs. form of DELECTATION.

† Dilection (dile·kʃən). *Obs.* Also 5–6 **dy-,** 6 **de-.** [a. F. *dilection* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dilectiōn-em* love (of God, etc.) (Tertullian, Vulgate), n. of action from *dīlige̅re* to select to oneself from others, to esteem highly, hold dear, love; f. *di-, dis-* (DIS- 1) + *legĕre* to gather, cull, choose.]

1. Love, affection: almost always, spiritual or Christian love, or the love of God to man or of man to God; cf. CHARITY 1.

1388 WYCLIF *Rev.* Prol., Ion, the apostil and euangelist of oure Lord Ihesu Crist, chosen and loued, in so gret loue of dilecciouu is had. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 851 Frenship, adieu; farewele, dilecciouu. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1323 His desyrylles .. to hym had dyleccyon. *c* 1520 *Wyse Chyld & Fals Adrian* (1860) 15 They were by dyleccion all of one hart and of one wyll. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* IX. vi. 399 In token of love and Brotherly dilection. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep Pordage's Mystic Div.* 56 This dilection, love, charitie towards God, and towards His Image, man.

2. The action of choosing, choice (of that on which one's desire or affection is set); *esp.* in *Theol.* = ELECTION 3.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 62 And when the saul Giues consent vnto delection, The wicked thought beginnes for to breird In deadly sinne. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 12 We are adjured by our election, selection, dilection, to be merciful. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 51 Christ is the only begotten son of God, not by dilection, but by eternall generation.

¶ **3.** Used by Carlyle to render Ger. *liebden* as a title of honour.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. XI. v. 81 These things We expect from your Dilection, as Kurfürst of Brandenburg. 1865 *Ibid.* VII. XVII. iv. (1873) 37 [I] apprise your dilection, though under deepest secrecy.

Dilemma (dile·mă, dəi-), *sb.* Also **β.** 6–7 (after French) **dilemme** (dylem). [a. L. *dilemma*, a. Gr. δίλημμα double proposition, f. δι-, twice (DI- [2]) + λῆμμα assumption, premiss: see LEMMA.]

1. In *Rhetoric.* A form of argument involving an adversary in the choice of two (or, *loosely*, more) alternatives, either of which is (or appears) equally unfavourable to him. (The alternatives are commonly spoken of as the 'horns' of the dilemma.) Hence in *Logic*, A hypothetical syllogism having a conjunctive or 'conditional' major premiss and a disjunctive minor (or, one premiss conjunctive and the other disjunctive).

Very different views have been taken by different logicians as to what syllogisms are properly dilemmas; several of the arguments commonly so called being considered by some writers to be only ordinary conjunctive syllogisms, constructive or destructive. See FOWLER, *Deductive Logic*, v. § 4.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 36 They are .. excommunicated .. wth a dilemma made concerninge the .. Mayor's .. perplexitie. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b, Dilemma, otherwise .. called a horned argument, is when the reason consisteth of repugnant members, so that what so ever you graunt, you fall into the snare. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (Bohn) 377 A dilemma, that bishop Morton .. used, to raise up the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his crotch. .. 'That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, that they must needs have, because they laid up: and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living'. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 154 Thus haue we cast off your dilemma, and broken both the hornes of it. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem 11 A Dilemma is an argumentation from two members, whereof both are attended with incommoditie. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6 A Dilemma becomes faulty or ineffectual .. when it may be retorted with equal force upon him who utters it. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism. *Ibid.* 352 If the disjunction .. has only two members, the syllogism is then called a dilemma in the strict and proper signification. If .. three .. members, it is called trilemma, etc. 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 109 (1860) 203 The Dilemma is a complex argument, partaking both of the conditional and disjunctive. 1887 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* 122 In disputation, the adversary who is refuted by a dilemma is said to be 'fixed on the horns of a dilemma'; he is said to *rebut* the dilemma, if he meet it by another with an opposite conclusion. *Ibid.* 122 It seems less arbitrary and more systematic to define dilemma as 'a syllogism of which one premiss is a conjunctive and the other a disjunctive proposition'.

β. 1587 A. FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed.* III. 1307/2 This bishop, hauing heard all these excuses, vsed this dilemme. 1616 LANE *Sq. Tale* (1888) 121, I see his saftie and thine maie not bee, bot as Dylems or Contraries agree.

2. Hence, in popular use: A choice between two (or, *loosely*, several) alternatives, which are or appear equally unfavourable; a position of doubt or perplexity, a 'fix'.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 19 Every motion was intangled with a dilemma: .. the loue of Francesco gaue such fierce assaults to the bulwarke of her affection .. the feare of her Fathers displeasure .. draue her to meditate thus. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 87 In perplexity, and doubtful dilemma. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 53 He is reduced to this doleful Dilemma; either voluntarily, by resigning, to depose himself; or violently, by detrusion, to be deposed by others. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 297 Kosciuzko was .. reduced to the unpleasant dilemma of being obliged either to kill the father or give up the daughter. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 189 In the dilemma of a swimmer among drowning men, who all catch at him. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 332 They

were in the dilemma of either violating the Constitution or losing a golden opportunity

3. *Comb.* as *dilemma-making*.

1895 *Westm Gaz.* 16 Apr 3/3 Dilemma making is at best a somewhat puerile..form of dialectic.

Dile·mma, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To place in a dilemma; *pa pple.* = in a dilemma or 'fix'.

1696 S. H. *Gold Law* 44 Both sides are Dilemma'd, and stand postur'd like Lots wife. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 325 Now we were dilemma'd, not knowing what to wish *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III 485 Like a novel hero dilemma'd, I made up my mind to be guided by circumstances.

† **2.** *intr.* To be in a dilemma; to hesitate or be in doubt between two alternatives *Obs. rare.*

1687 R L'ESTRANGE *Answ Diss.* 39 He runs away with the Fact, for Granted; Dilemma's upon it, and so leaves the Matter.

Dilemmatic (dĭ-, dəilemæ·tĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. *διλημματ-* stem of *δίλημμα* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of the nature of, or relating to, a dilemma.

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiii. (1860) I. 241 Dilemmatic judgments are those in which a condition is found, both in the subject and in the predicate. *Ibid* xv. (1860) I. 291 The Hypothetico-disjunctive or Dilemmatic Syllogism 1867 ATWATER *Elem. Logic* 95 Dilemmatic Judgements involve a combination of the conditional and disjunctive. 1870 JEVONS *Elem Logic* xix 168 Dilemmatic arguments are more often fallacious than not 1891 WELTON *Manual Logic* IV. v. 447 The peculiar feature of a dilemmatic argument is the choice of alternatives which it thus offers.

† **Dilemma·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec. Hence **Dilemma·tically** *adv.*

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath* xlv 316 The Jesuites went Dilemmatically to work, thinking to make sure which way ever things went, to effect their ends. 1661 K. W. *Conf (Charac. Good old cause* (1860) 60 And bring upon us a dilemmaticall confusion 1677 GILLIN *Dæmonol* (1867) 342 These were perplexing, entangling temptations. They were dilemmatical, such as might ensnare, either in the doing or refusal

Dile·mmist, *rare.* [f. DILEMMA + -IST] One who bases his position upon a dilemma; used as the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy.

1858 *Appleton's Amer Cycl* IV. 70/2 [The philosophic school] of the Vaibhāshikas, or dilemmists, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known

† **Dile·riate,** *a. Obs rare* [Erron for *delirate*, ad. L. *dēlīrātus*, or for *deliriate*] = DELIRIOUS.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg* III. xi. 117 Before the Feaver comes to its height, usually men are dileriate

Dilettant (dĭlĕta·nt), *a.* and *sb.* [A partially Anglicized adaptation of next: cf. F. *dilettante*; also *adjutant, confidant*, etc.] = next.

A. *adj.*

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii (1872) 160 Sterling returned from Italy filled with great store of artistic, serious, dilettant and other speculation for the time.

B. *sb.*

1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III v. 100 If the essence of dilettantism is to be contented with imperfect attainment, I fear that all educated people must be considered dilettants. 1888 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Jan. 316 Teach by salutary smarts, These dilettants to understand That Learning is the first of Arts. 1891 F. M WILSON *Prim. on Browning* 34 Browning draws a sharp line between the dilettant and the artist.

‖ **Dilettante** (dĭlĕta·nti, It. *dilet,ta·nte*). Pl **dilettanti** (-*tī*), rarely **-os.** [It. *dilettante* 'a lover of music or painting', f. *dilettare*:—L. *dēlectāre* to delight: see DELECT, etc. So mod.F. *dilettante*, 1878 in *Dict. Acad.*]

1. A lover of the fine arts; originally, one who cultivates them for the love of them rather than professionally, and so = *amateur* as opposed to *professional*; but in later use generally applied more or less depreciatively to one who interests himself in an art or science merely as a pastime and without serious aim or study ('a mere dilettante').

1733–4 ['The Society of Dilettanti' was founded] 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett* II. xl, You are likely to hear of it as a *virtuoso*; and if so, I should be glad to profit of it, as an humble *dilletante*. 1769 (*title*), Ionian Antiquities, By the Society of Dilettanti. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I i, Frederick is a bit of Macaroni and adores the soft Italian termination in *a*. .. Yes, a delitanti all over 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 21 Nov, A female dilettante of great fame and reputation .. as a singer. 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* III. ii. 161 Personages whose [musical] talents are celebrated whether they are regarded as professors or Diletanti. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII 576 Religious dilettanti, of every sex and age, reinforce the industry of the regular priesthood. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* I 165 Dilettanti who have pushed themselves into high places in the scientific world. 1846 BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. vii. 265 It would be difficult to find a dilettante who understood the art of managing it [a parlour organ]. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, Thou hitherto art a Dilettante and sandblind Pedant. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1854) 534/2 The Dilettante sneered at their want of taste. The Maccaroni blackballed them as vulgar fellows 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 17 [The Romans] cared for art as dilettanti; but no schools either of sculpture or painting were formed among themselves. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 271 Rogers was a mere dilettante, who felt no difference between landing where Tell leaped ashore, or standing where 'St. Preux has stood'.

† **b.** with *of*: a lover, one who is fond *of*. *Obs.*

1763 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans* LXXIII. 189 Those who are professed dilettanti of miracles.

2. *attrib.* **a.** In apposition, as *dilettante musician*, etc. = amateur.

1774 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav* (1775) 4 That great Dilettante performer on the harp 1789 MAD D'ARBLAY *Lett* 27 Oct, A Dilettante purchaser may yet be found 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) xv iii, You are almost entirely reduced to Dilletanti Musicians. 1816 T L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii, Sir Patrick O Prism, a dilettante painter of high renown 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* v 252 Suited for the dilettante artist. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 57 The dilettante believer is indeed not a strong spirit, but the weakest

b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dilettante (in the shades of meaning the word has passed through).

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* xxxii, He sometimes held forth upon painting, like a member of the Dilettanti club 1774 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav* (1775) 58 He ordered his servant to bring in his Dilettante ring and wig 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit* (1798) 386 The dilettante spirit which too frequently prevails in Dr Warton's comments. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* VI (1891) 198 To us it is no dilettante work, no sleek officiality, it is sheer rough death and earnest *a* 1847 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II xiii. 151, I will have a dilletante play, or concert, or some such thing, got up 1868 M PATTISON *Academ. Org* v 148 A dilettante fastidiousness, an aimless inertia

Hence **Dilettante** *v*, **Dilettantize** *v*, to play the dilettante (also *to dilettante it*); **Dilettanting** *ppl. a.*; **Dilettantedom,** the world of dilettanti; **Dilettanteship,** the condition of a dilettante

1835 JAMES *Gipsy* v, In the elegant charlatanism of dilettanteship 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII 515 To go on dilettanting it in the grossness of the moral atmosphere of the Continental cities. 1843 *Last's Mag.* X 346 Shooting partridges and dilettantizing at legislation. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan 5/2 The favourite actress of dilettantedom 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct 495 The Shakespeare temptation remains as strong as ever with the dilettanting world.

Diletta·ntish, *a.* Also **-teish.** [f. prec. + -ISH] Savouring of the nature or quality of a dilettante.

1871 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* xix, You are dilettantish and amateurish 1881 H JAMES *Port. Lady* xxiii, It made people idle and dilettantish, and second-rate, there was nothing tonic in an Italian life. 1893 *Nation* (N Y) 16 Feb 129/3 It presents a dilettantish 'appreciation' of Dante

Diletta·ntism. Also **diletta·nteism.** [f. as prec. + -ISM. So mod F. *dilettantisme*, adm. by Acad. in 1878] The practice or method of a dilettante, the quality or character of dilettanti

1809 HAN MORE (*Celebs* I 119 (Jod.) She extolled the air with all the phrases, cant and rapture of dilettanteism 1830 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II 90 The sin of this age is dilettantism the Whigs and all 'moderate Tories' are dilettanti 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser I xii 182 Virtue no longer means manhood it is simply dilettantism. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit* IV 187 A national society has no right to indulge in religious dilletanteism 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. II 22 A period, for Italy, of sceptical dilettanteism 1894 *Times* 23 Feb 4/4 To prevent their falling into an attitude of indifference or dilettantism

Diletta·ntist, *a.* [f. prec.; see -IST] Characterized by dilettantism

1859 *Sat Rev* VIII. 226/1 Nothing more than the play things of dilettantist philanthropy 1887 *Ibid* 10 Sept. 345 Difficult branches of science were dealt with in this same dilettantist spirit 1889 J M ROBERTSON *Ess towards Crit Meth* 3 It is become, as it were, parasitic and dilettantist, a pedant habit of tasting and relishing and objecting

Dilful, obs. form of DOLEFUL *a*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* xiii, Lo! how dilful dethe hase thi Dame dyzte! ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (1843) I 69 But that I do this dilfull dede The Lord will not quite me in my nede

† **Dilghe, dilie,** *v. Obs.* Forms 1 **dilzian,** 3 **dillzhenn** (*Orm*), **dilie.** [OL. *dilegian, dilgian* = OLG *diligōn* (MLG. *del(l)igen, delgen, diligen*, LG. *delgen, dilgen*, Du. *delgen*, OHG. *tilōn, dilōn, tiligōn*, MHG. *tillen, tiligen, tilgen*, Ger *tilgen*; supposed to be ad. L. *dēlēre* to blot out, erase] *trans.* To destroy, blot out, erase; also *fig.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* liv 82 Swa se writere, gif he ne dilezað ðæt he ær wrat, ðæt bið ðeah undilegod ðæt he ær wrat *c* 1200 ORMIN 4083 To ben Fullhtnedd, to dillzhenn sinne. *Ibid* 5301 Forr swa to cwennkenn Crisstenndom, And Cristess lazhess dillzhenn. 12.. *Hymn of St Godric* (Ritson), Dilie min sinne, rix in mine mod.

Diligat, obs. Sc. form of DELICATE

Diligence[1] (dĭ·lidzĕns). In 5–6 **dily-, dyly-, deli-, delygence, -ens.** [a. F. *diligence* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dīligentia*, f. *dīligentem* DILIGENT: see -ENCE. Cf. Pr and Sp. *diligencia*, It. *diligenza*] The quality of being diligent.

1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; persistent application and endeavour; industry, assiduity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 86 (135) With al my wit and al my deligence 1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 37 As for thy diligence, Whiche every mannes conscience By reson shulde reule and kepe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI iv. 74 To mak defens For hys Land wyth diligens 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 By the carefull toile and diligence of the Bee. 1644 MILTON *Educ* Wks. (1847) 98/1 The extraordinary pains and diligence which you have used in this matter *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 I 908 Diligence is a discreet and understanding Application of one's self to Business. 1718 *Freethinker* No 89 P 9 Manage Business with Regularity and Diligence. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 85 P 1 Many writers have laid out their diligence upon the consideration of those distempers. 1871 E F. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii 130 Patient diligence the only sure key to Divine treasures.

† **b** Assiduity in service; persistent endeavour to please; officiousness. *Obs.*

1493 *Petronilla* 143 (Pynson) To do servise with humble diligence Unto thy fader 1500 *20 Dunbar Poems* lvii 3 Sum be service and diligence. 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI* v iii 9 This speedy and quicke appearance argues proofe Of your accustom'd diligence to me 1671 MILTON *P. R* II 387 Why shouldst thou, then, obtrude this diligence In vain where no acceptance it can find? 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I. xi 41 Which sort of People we should endeavour to please with all diligence.

† **c** with *a* and *pl*: An act of diligence; *pl* labours, exertions, diligent efforts. *Obs.*

1443 HEN VI in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III I 79 By whos notable labours and diligences it hath liked our Lord to shewe us his grete fauour 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par Phil* II 9 All them that with their diligences helpe forewarde the businesse of the gospell 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 314 Not suffering his men to discharge one volley for that it seemed unto him a vaine diligence 1652 J WADSWORTH tr *Sandoval's Ch V hors Spain* 253 Whilest the Lord High Constable was making all these diligences, the Cardinal stole secretly out of Valladolid

† **d** One in whom the quality is personified, a diligent person. (*nonce use*)

1610 SHAKS *Temp* V i 241 *Ar* Was't well done? *Pr* I rauely (my diligence), thou shalt be free

† **e.** Phrases *To put diligence, to do one's diligence*, to do one's utmost endeavour, to exert oneself. *To report one's diligence*, to report what one has done, to report progress *Obs* or *arch*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 27 Whan thou hast for goon thy freend, do diligence to gete another freend *c* 1386 *Manc Pple's T* 17 And nyght and day did euere his diligence Hir for to plese 1389 *Eng Gilds* (1870) 4 Þe same maistres & breþeren shul do her diligence trewly to redresse it 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 128, I shal put my peyn and dyligence to distroye the 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I vi 30 They [kynges] doo their diligence to lerne such clergye & science, 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 6 Neuer wise man loued To haue great riches put ouer great diligence 1539 CRANMER *2 Tim* IV 9 Do thy diligence that thou mayest come shortly vnto me 1637 50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (1842) 208 That they be carefull to correct what they can, and report their diligence to the nixt Assemblie 1690 W WALKER *Idiomat Anglo Lat* 143, I will doe my diligence

† **2** Speed, dispatch, haste *Obs*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVI 95 Yf thou departe not with all diligence thou shalt soone see the see alle couered with vesselles of werre commynge ayenst the 1548 HALL *Chron* 37 This physician dyd not long lynger, but with good diligens repaired to the quene 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I v 4 If your Diligence be not speedy, I shall be there afore you 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 21 Posting on with such diligence that by darke night hee reached [etc.] 1703 ROWE *Ulyss* IV i 1415 With thy swiftest Diligence return 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* III 41 His rival fled before him with the diligence of fear

† **b.** A 'company' of messengers. *Obs*

1486 *Bk St Albans* F vj b, A Diligens of Messangers

† **3** Careful attention, heedfulness, caution *To do* or *have diligence*, to take care, take heed, beware; to take care *of* or *about* a thing, to look after it carefully. *Obs*

1340 *Ayenb* 238 Þeruore hi ssolle do greate payne and grat diligence wel to loki hare chastete 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim* III 5 If ony man kan not gouerne his hous, how schal he haue diligence of the chirche of God *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 141 It is necessarie þat a surgian have more diligence in þe woundis of þe face. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B v b, Thou oughtest to take dyligence and cure of thy werkes 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* IV 23 Kepe thine hert with all diligence 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 152 To keepe your Bacon any long time, you must use greate diligence in the salting and drying of it 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Horses* (1627) 100 A horse doth aske a greater deligence to be meated and kept then other cattell 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 47 Moscovy glass with care and diligence may be slit into pieces exceeding thin 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII, Thou wilt guard them with due diligence, Yet not forgetful of humanity

† **b.** with *pl. Obs.*

1675 M CLIFFORD *Hum Reason* in *Phenix* 1708 II 530 Those necessary Diligences which are requir'd for so doubtful and dangerous a Passage

4. *Law.* The attention and care due from a person in a given situation; *spec* that incumbent upon the parties to a contract.

1628 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch* 407 The diligences which are requisite to bee done herein, are to be observed accordingly. 1781 SIR W JONES *Ess Bailments* 16 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., The common law recognizes three degrees of diligence (1) Common or ordinary (2) High or great, which is extraordinary diligence (3) Low or slight, which is that which persons of less than common prudence, or indeed of any prudence at all, take of their own concerns 1875 POSTE *Gaius* 477 The opposite of Negligence is Diligence, vigilance, attention, which, like Negligence, admits of an infinite variety of gradations *Ibid* 480 If the interests of the parties are not identical, the Roman law, at least, requires extraordinary diligence

5 *Sc. Law* **a** The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. **b** The warrant issued by a court to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or the production of documents.

1568 in Calderwood *Hist Kirk* (1843) II 426 The persons addebted for payment of the same being at the home, and no further diligence used for obteaning of payment. 1752 J LOUTHIAN *Forms of Process* (ed 2) 37 Therefore, necessary it is for the Complainers to have our Warrant and Diligence for summoning the said *C. D* to compear

before Our Lords Justice-General. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 12 In our supreme courts of Session and Exchequer, not only process, but execution of diligence, runs in the name of the Sovereign. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 Oct., Mr. Abud . has given the most positive orders to take out diligence against me for his debt of 1500*l.* 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 197 Witnesses are brought into Court upon a *diligence*

Diligence [2] (di·lidʒĕns; Fr. dilizãns). [mod. F.: a particular use of *diligence*, DILIGENCE [1] sense 2, also in Ger. and Du.; It. *diligenza*, Sp. *diligencia.*] A public stage-coach. (Now used only in reference to France or other continental countries.)

1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) II. 110 Travelled from Paris to Lyons in the diligence. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* France IV. 19 The Diligence is a kind of stage coach so called from its expedition, and differs from the carosse or ordinary stage-coach, in little else but in moving with greater velocity. It is used chiefly in travelling from Paris to Lyons, and from Paris to Brussels. 1815 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. through France* 17 From Rouen to Louviers we travelled by diligence. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece, etc.* 62/1 We mounted a drosky and rode to the office of the diligence, which was situated in the Podolsk, or lower town. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 207 When travelling . on the top of a Diligence, Turner sketched, on the back of a letter, Heidelberg.

† **b.** Formerly used also in Great Britain. *Obs.*

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xi, I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence [Satirically: it was a *wagon*] 1776 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 90, I set out for Bedford in the diligence. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Her guardian caught her just stepping into the York Diligence with her dancing-master. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 9 June, If . possible to send me a line by the diligence to Brighton. 1788 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 55 We went in the diligence to Dumbarton. 1797 *Papers on Reform of Posts* App. ii. 3 The Diligence that sets out from Bath . on Monday afternoon, will deliver a letter on Tuesday morning. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 379 The interests of large classes had been unfavourably affected by the establishment of the new diligences.

c. Used for the passengers of a 'Diligence'. (Cf. COACH *sb.* 1 c.)

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 400 The hour when the diligence dined.

d. *attrib.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 607 Continuous diligence journey of three days and nights required to reach Madrid. 1866 MISS THACKERAY *Village on Cliff* in *Cornh. Mag.* 527, Catherine .. looked out through the diligence windows at the château.

† **Di·ligency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *diligentia*: see DILIGENCE [1] and -ENCY.] = DILIGENCE [1].

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxviii. 175 He caused the sayd Charlys . to be norysshed & broughte vp with moost dylygensi. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxix. 53 Lack of this somers dayes diligentsie, May make me fast two dayes in winter. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 192 Meanes, with more diligency attended. 1672 MRS. ALLEINE *Life Jos. Alleine* vi. (1838) 60 With greater ardency, diligency, and courage.

Diligent (di·lidʒĕnt), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5-6 **deligent.** [a. F. *diligent* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dīligent-em* attentive, assiduous, careful, in origin pr. pple. of *dīligĕre* to value or esteem highly, love, choose, affect, take delight in (doing); cf. Pr. *diligent*, Sp. and It. *diligente.*]

1. Of persons: 'Constant in application, persevering in endeavour, assiduous', industrious; 'not idle, not negligent, not lazy.' J.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Uolk .. þet by diligent ine þet hi byeþ yhyealde to done. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 268 Oure covent To pray for yow is ay so diligent. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1152 Thei wer diligent in here seruice. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 7 To fast and pray . We synfull folk sulde be more deligent. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xiii. 4 The soule of the diligent shal haue plenty. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 b, A painefull and diligent Bayliffe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 53 Philopon is diligentest, and honestest of all. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 38 He that will be diligent to know..the true allowances. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 351 Though he is not very active in the House, few are more diligent attenders. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I. 427 Comforts and luxuries .. now unknown .. may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ix. 224 He was a diligent student, working day and night.

2. Of actions, etc.: Constantly or steadily applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 89 (Mätz.) Al these thynges, Founde of olde tyme by diligent travaile. ? a 1500 *Wyket* (1828) 1 Not in ydle lyuynge, but in diligente labourynge. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. Pref. A iv b, Things .. worthy of our Diligentest Search and Inquiry. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II, Silent awhile were its treadles, at rest was its diligent shuttle. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 455 Artist's cunning, and workman's diligent hand.

† **3.** Attentive, observant, heedful, careful. (Of persons and their actions, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 Men moun be delyuerid of manye greet sijknessis if her leche is kunnynge & diligent aboute hem. ? c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame sans Mercy* 112 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 55 In his langage not gretely dyligente. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xlii. 5, I haue geuen diligent eare vnto the. a 1552 SOMERSET in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 730 b, It maie appere vnto vs mete, more diligenter hede to be taken. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. (1611) 85 For lacke of diligent obseruing the difference. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 73 A very diligent and observing person. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* iii, That exact and diligent writer Dionysius Halicarnasseus. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* v. iv, On a very diligent examination of my own mind .. I do not find that .. any such picture is formed.

† **b.** Attentive to others; assiduous in service.

1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 264 All my children to be delegent and obbedient to hir as becummithe them. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 105 Not like a waiting woman, but like a diligent Squire. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, He will be diligent and fawning.

† **B.** *adv.* = DILIGENTLY. *Obs.*

1479 *Eng. Gilds* 413 So that..they may the better, sewrer, and more diligenter, execute .. their said Officez. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 228 Quhilk suld be taucht most deligent Be faithfull Pastors 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 9 He wayted diligent, With humble service to her will prepard.

† **Di·ligent,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *diligent-er* to execute with diligence (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *diligent* DILIGENT.] *trans.* To bestow diligence upon; to work at diligently.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1634) IV. vi. 197 Be [the earth] .. neuer so well diligented and picked, yet alwayes therein will remaine .. seeds of vnlooked for weeds.

Diligently (di·lidʒĕntli), *adv.* [f. DILIGENT *a.* + -LY [2].] In a diligent manner; with diligence.

a. With steady application; assiduously, industriously; not idly or lazily; † with dispatch.

1340 *Ayenb.* 208 Huo þet zecþ diligentliche. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xix. 11 Takith coumfort and doith diligently, and the Lord schal ben with ȝou in goodis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 128 If he be pouer to laboure dylygentely. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. to More* I. xxvi. Wks. (1573) 287/2 The Jewes studyed the scripture the deligenterly. c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* C ij b, They . serue god the holy dayes .. more dylygentlyer, than to do theyr worke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 822 That all thinges .. shoulde be spedily and diligently done. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i 6 Study to doe thy owne dutie diligently. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ⁋ 8 When we have diligently laboured for any purpose. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iv. 53 Applying himself diligently .. to natural and theological science. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 70 Columba laboured diligently among the Picts.

† **b.** Attentively, carefully, heedfully. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 17 Espie diligently whan this .. sterre passeth any-thing the sowth westward. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/1 Beholdyng hym dylygently in the clere lyght. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 139 Marking diligentlye that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sighte. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 87 It must be diligently distinguished from an Imposthume. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* V. 226 It hath not yet been diligently and thorowly determined.

† **Di·ligentness.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being diligent; diligence, assiduity.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Delygentnesse, *diligence.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* Q 15 Diligentnesse, lustinesse, quicknesse, *Impigritas.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diligentness*, diligence.

Dilirious, -ium, obs. erron. ff. DELIRIOUS, -IUM.

Dilituric (dəilitiūə·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] 2 + LITH-IC + URIC.] In *dilituric acid*, $C_4H_3(NO_2)N_2O_3$, a substitution product of urea, crystallizing in colourless square prisms and laminæ. Its salts are **Dilitu·rates.**

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 966 Dilituric acid is tribasic. .. The diliturates have a white or yellow colour, and are remarkably stable.

Diliuer(e, obs. forms of DELIVER.

Dill (dil), *sb.*[1] [OE. *dili, dile,* (*dil*) *dyle* masc. = OLG. *dilli*, MDu. and Du. *dille* f., OHG. *tilli*, MHG. *tille* m. and f., Ger. *dill* m., *dille* f., Dan. *dild*, Sw. *dill.* Ulterior derivation unknown.]

1. An umbelliferous annual plant, *Anethum graveolens*, with yellow flowers, a native of the South of Europe, Egypt, India, South Africa, etc., cultivated in herb gardens in England and other countries, for its carminative fruits or 'seeds'. Also called ANET.

a 700 *Epinal* [& a 800 *Erf.*] *Gloss.* 21 *Anetum* dil. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 159 *Anetum* dili. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 23 Wa eow, boceras .. ȝe þe teoðiað mintan and dile and cymyn. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wiþ heafod ece ȝenim diles blostman. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 *Anetum*, dile *vel* dille. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 167 Nowe sette in places colde, senvey and dyle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xc. 270 They sowe Dill in al gardens, amongst wortes, and Pot herbes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 49 Had gathered rew, and savine, and the flowre Of camphora, and calamint, and dill. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 218 The wonder-working Dill .. Which curious women use in many a nice disease. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.*, *Nymphidia* 127 Therewith her Veruayne and her Dill, That hindreth Witches of their will. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* xxviii. 25 Doth not he then scatter the dill, and cast abroad the cummin? 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 57 Some, as fennel, dill..have yellow flowers. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 11 The bloom of scented dill.

2. Applied locally to other umbelliferous plants; also to some species of vetch; see quots.

c 1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 Do you sow hereabout the Gore-Vetch..Dills or Lentils? 1789 W. MARSHALL *Glouc.* Gloss., *Dill, ervum hirsutum*, two-seeded tare; which has been cultivated (on the Cotswold Hills) time immemorial, principally for hay. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dill*, hedge parsley. *Var. dial.* 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Dill*, tare; vetch (*Vicia sativa*). 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dills*, Vetches. 'Dills and wuts' are often sown to be cut as green meat for horses.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dill-flower, -fruit, -seed*; † **dill-nut** (*dil-note*), an old name of the Earth-nut, *Bunium* (also, by confusion of 'pig-nut' and 'sow-bread', taken in the herbals as Cyclamen); **dill-water**, a carminative draught prepared from dill; **dill weed**, a name in U.S. for May weed, *Anthemis Cotula.*

a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 *Panis porcinus, ciclamen, malum terre*, dilnote *uel* erthenote. a 1500 *Laud MS.* 553 in Cockayne *Sax. Leechd.* III. 321 Ciclamum, corþenote or dillnote or slyte or halywort. Þis herbe hath leues ylich to fenel & whyte floures & a small stalk & he groweth in wodes & medes. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 And dyll flowres most sweete that sauoureth also. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 49 Adde to them .. of Dill-seed bruised two ounces. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 377 The carminative draught known as Dill water. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 48 The dill-water stands upon the shelf.

† **Dill,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. Rogues' Cant.* [Variant of, or error for, DELL [2].] A girl, wench.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Spanish Gipsy* IV. i, Who loves not his dill, let him die at the gallows.

Dill, *sb.*[3] *Naut.* The space underneath the cabin floor in a wooden fishing vessel, into which the bilge-water drains.

1882 *Standard* 11 Mar. 3/4 The lad was placed in the dill, a place at the bottom of the vessel, full of bilge water.

Dill *sb.*[4], obs. form of DOLE, grief, mourning.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv, I in dungun, and dill, is done for to duelle. a 1765 *Sir Cawline* iv. in Child *Ballads* III. lxi. 58/1 Great dill to him was dight.

Dill *sb.*[5], erron. f. *dilse*, DULSE, a sea-weed.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **Dill,** *a. north. dial. Obs.* Also 4 **dil, dille, deille, dylle.** [Perh. early form of DULL *a.* q.v.] Sluggish, slow, stupid, dull.

c 1200 ORMIN 3714 Mannkinn þatt wass stunnt & dill, & skilllæs swa summ asse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17225 (Cott.) Bot i þat es sa dedli dill, Me spedis ai me-self to spill. *Ibid.* 27238 Yong man [is] idel, and ald man dill. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 679 Hymself to onsware he is not dylle. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1529 Ȝe demen me to dille your dalyaunce to herken. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* ix. (1867) 91 All þe dedes þay couthe doo þat derfe ware and dill. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 149 So wel away! That euer I did þat dede so dill.

† **Dill,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **dil, dyle.** [a. ON. *dylja* (pa. t. *duldi, dulði*, pa. pple. *duldr, duliðr*), Sw. *dölja*, Da. *dolge* to conceal, hide, keep close, disguise: cf. ON. *dul* concealment, *dulr* silent, close, *dul-* secret.]

1. *trans.* To conceal, hide, keep secret.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 202 (Cott.) Iuus wit þer gret vnschill Wend his vprisyng to dill. *Ibid.* 1081 His broiþer ded sua wend he dil, Bot he moght nourquar it hil. *Ibid.* 4271 And ioseph lette he wist it noght; He wist and dild it, als þe wis. *Ibid.* 13031 Naman aght it thol ne dill. [*Fairf.* dyle.] *Ibid.* 21363 Þe right rode þai wend to dil [*Fairf.* dille] Vte of þe cristen men skil.

2. *intr.* To conceal oneself, to hide.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9292 (Cott.) Fra him for-soth sal nan cun dil [*v. rr.* stele, wiþdrawe].

Dill, *v.*[2] *north. dial.* [Related to DILL *a.*: cf. DULL *v.*; also ON. *dilla* intr. to trill, to lull.] *trans.* To soothe, assuage, lull, quiet down.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Robin & Ma.* v, My dule in dern bot gif thow dill Doutles bot dreid I de. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 80 (Surtees) 136 My son? alas, for care! who may my doyllys dyll? 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 310 The noise of the Queen's Voyage to France is dilled down. 1820 J. STRUTHERS *Brit. Minstrel* II. 80 The word dill means simply to soothe or assuage. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* 140 (Bartlett) This medecine. It'll dill fevers, dry up sores ..kill worms. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dill*, to ease pain, to lull, as something 'to dill the toothache'. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dill*, to lull or soothe a child..'thee dill that chylt an' git it asleep'.

b. *absol.* To benumb, cause dullness.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4034 With þaim þe seke man fete he hilde For þare þe paralisy first dilde.

† **Dill,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] *trans.* To trim, deck, dress up. (Also *absol.*)

1548 HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 377 Other sort .. are a-dilling and burling of their hair a longer time than a godly woman..is in apparelling of three or four young infants. 1594 WILLOBIE *Arisa* xx. i. (1635) 38 No maruell well, though you haue thriu'd That so can decke, that so can dill. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 160 The vanities of thother knightes and ladies; The fickell pompe of dilld-vp whifflinge babies.

‖ **Dillenia** (dilī·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. after *Dillenius*, professor of botany at Oxford 1728–1747.] A genus of plants, typical of the N.O. *Dilleniaceæ*, natives of India and the Eastern peninsula, consisting of lofty forest trees with handsome flowers. Hence **Dillenia·ceous** *a.*, of or belonging to the natural order *Dilleniaceæ*. **Dille·niad**, a member of this natural order.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dillenia*, ..a genus of plants. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 377 Dillenia, with its beautiful blossoms and fruit, serves to immortalize two of the most meritorious among botanists. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 497 Dilleniaceous plants are distinguished .. from Magnoliaceæ by their want of stipules. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 408 The species of this genus of dilleniads are handsome lofty trees inhabiting dense forests in India.

† **Dilli-da·rling.** *Obs. rare.* [First element app. identical with DILLING.] A term of endearment: a darling. So **Dilli-mi·nion.**

[These terms translate F. *dorelot* and *bedault*, both of which Cotgr. renders 'dilling'.]

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiv. 114 As if I had been a . neat dillidarling Minion, like Adonis. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 146 My dainty Fedle-darling, my gentiel Dilli-minion.

Di·lligrout. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **dile-, dille-, dilly-.** [Derivation unknown.

In the recent form of the word, the second element is app. taken as *grout* porridge of coarse meal; but this appears to be only a 17th c. mis-reading of the Anglo-French *del girunt* or *geroun* of unknown meaning. Cf. *Testa de Nevill* (Recd.), Debet facere ferculum [quendam] quod vocatur [del] girunt. 1304 *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* p. lxxix. Ferculum pro domino Rege quod vocatur mees de geroun.]

A kind of pottage, of which a mess was offered to the Kings of England on their coronation-day, by the lord of the manor of Addington in Surrey, being the 'service' by which that manor was held.

(In Domesday the manor is held by Tezelin the King's cook.)

1662 *St. George's Day* (1685) 10 Thomas Leigh Esquire was brought up to the Table with a Mess of Pottage called *Dilegrout*, by reason of his Tenure of the Manor of Addington. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 1. 1727 *Ceremonies Coronations* 49 Then follows the Mess of Pottage, or Gruel, called *Dillegrout.* 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Addington*, The Ld. of this manor, in the R. of Henr. III. held it by this service, viz. to make his Majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the K's kitchen at his coronation, called Dilligrout. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 51.

Dilling (di·liŋ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of doubtful etymology: it has been variously conjectured to be connected with DILL *v.*[2], or ON. *dilla* to trill, to lull, or to be a modification of *derling*, DARLING. Further evidence is wanted.] A term of endearment, sometimes equivalent to *darling*, sometimes, the youngest of a family, the last born. In modern dialects applied to the weakling of a litter.

[1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Dillin* Mignyon.] 1584 B. R. *Herodotus* 106 After this there befell unto him another mischiefe that sate as neere his skirtes as the death of his dilling. 1598 FLORIO, *Mignone*, a minion, a fauorit, a dilling, a minikin, a darling. 1607 MARSTON *What you Will* II. i, Sunne, Moone, and seauen Starres make thee the dilling of Fortune. 1611 COTGR., *Besot*, a dilling, or swill-pough; the last, or yongest child one hath. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 26 The youngest and the last ..Saint Hellen's name doth beare, the dilling of her mother. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor in Ling.*, A *Dilling* or wanton, one borne his father being very old..he is loved more than the rest. *a* 1639 WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 76 For Joseph and Benjamin .. they were his youngest sons, dillings as we call them. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 64 A *Dilling*; a Darling or best-beloved child. 1890 ROBERTSON *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Dilling pig* or *dolly pig*, the weakly pig of a litter.

Dillisk, -esk, -osk, dills, Irish and Sc. names of DULSE.

Dill-nut: see under DILL *sb.*[1]

† **Di·llue,** *v. Mining. Obs.* Also 8 **dilleugh,** 7–8 erron. **dilve.** [a. Cornish *dyllo* to send forth, emit, let out, liberate, discharge (Williams) = Welsh *dillwng* to let go, liberate. (The final *o* in the Cornish was very close, hence the Eng. spelling *ue.*)] *trans.* To finish the dressing of (tin-ore) by shaking it in a fine sieve in water. Hence **Dilluer, Dilluing-sieve.**

1671 in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2110 We..dilue [*printed* dilve] it (i. e. by putting it into a Canvass Sieve, which holds water, and in a large Tub of water lustily shake it) so that the filth gets over the rim of the Sieve, leaving the Black Tin behind. 1721 BAILEY, *Dilving*, a word used in the dressing Tin Ore. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 223 The latter [waste] will run or fly over, and is called dilleughing smalls or pitworks. *Ibid.* 319 *Dillueing.* (*Dilleugh*, To let go, let fly, send away. *Dylyr*, id Cornish.) A method of washing or finishing the dressing of Tin in very fine hair sieves, called Dillueing sieves, or Dilluers.

Dill weed: see under DILL *sb.*[1]

Dilly[1] (di·li). [Abbreviation of DILIGENCE[2].]

† **1.** A familiar term for the diligence or public stage-coach of former days. *Obs.*

1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 54 P 5 A coach with eight insides, besides two boys and their governor in the dilly. 1798 J. W. FRERE *Loves of the Triangles* (*Anti-Jacobin*) 179 So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides The Derby dilly, carrying *Three* Insides. 1811 E. LYSAGHT *Poems* 39 Some to avoid mad care's approaches Fly off in dillies, or mail-coaches. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* x. 35 'Beginning gay, desperate, dashing down-hilly; And ending as dull as a six-inside Dilly!' 1894 SIR J. D. ASTLEY *Fifty Years of my Life* I. 93 This always swung at the side of the 'dilly' [*Note*, *i. e.* diligence].

† **2.** A kind of vehicle, private or plying for hire. *Obs.*

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. App. 14 The price of a simple Dilly or Chair Box caned or ruled with springs is five guineas. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 47 We sallied forth, and..found all sorts of vehicles ready to take us to the fair. We got into one which they called a dilly. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xi, Dillies..plied at the Elephant and Castle.

3. Applied dialectally to various carts, trucks, and other wheeled vehicles, used in agriculture and industrial operations.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 727 Crops of vegetables.. which they carry to the Bristol market in their 'dillies' as their light platform carts are called. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Dilly* (West. Eng.), a frame on wheels for carrying teazles and other light matters. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dilly*, a vehicle used for removing manure. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 194 *Dilly*, A cask on wheels for carrying liquids; a water-cart. Also a low four-wheeled truck on which mowing-machines and other implements are drawn. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, The old engine on the Wylam railway was .. called .. 'the Wylam dilly'. The counter-balance mounted upon two pairs of tramwheels, by means of which the empty tubs in a pit are carried up an incline, is called a dilly.

Di·lly[2]. *colloq.* or *dial.* A call to ducks; hence, a nursery name for a duck (also *dilly-duck*).

Nursery Song 'Mrs. Bond', John Ostler, go fetch me a duckling or two; Cry, dilly, dilly, dilly, dilly, come and be killed. *a* 1845 HOOD *Drowning Ducks* xiv, The tenants .. Had found the way to *Pick a dilly.* 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. xviii. 283 The sweetness and culture of tame dilly-ducks. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dill* or *Dilly*, Call for ducks.

Di·lly[3]. A familiar shortening of DAFFODILLY.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Dilly*, an abbreviation of daffodilly. *Derby.* *White Dillies*, i. e. white daffodillies, *Narcissus poeticus.* *Lanc.*

Di·lly[4]. [Shortened from *Sapodilla*, the name used by Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* II. 87.] In *Wild Dilly*, a small sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops Sieberi*, found in the W. Indies and on the Florida keys, and yielding a very hard wood.

1895 SARGENT *Silva N. America* V. 183 Wild Dilly, discovered on the Bahamas by Mark Catesby. Catesby calls it 'Sappodillo Tree'.

Di·lly-bag. Also simply **dilli, dilly.** *Australia.* [*dilli* native name in Queensland] An Australian native-made bag or basket, plaited of rushes or bark. Hence **Dillyful.**

1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* iii. 90 In their 'dillis' (small baskets) were several roots or tubers. *Ibid.* 91 Dillis neatly worked of Koorajone bark. 1885 MRS C PRAED *Australian Life* 34, I learned too at the camp to plait dilly-bags. 1889 — *Romance of Station* 75 A fresh dillyful of live crabs. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Reformer* xvii. 210 May-boy came forward dangling a small dilly-bag. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 103 The dilly-bag, which had been plaited by the gins, smelled atrociously.

Dilly-dally (di·li,dæ·li), *v.* [A varied reduplication of DALLY *v.*, with the same alternation as in *zig-zag*, *shilly-shally*, etc., expressing see-saw action.] *intr.* To act with trifling vacillation or indecision; to go on dallying *with* a thing without advancing; to loiter in vacillation, to trifle.

(Prob. in colloquial use as early as 1600: cf. the sb.)

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 100 What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. xvii. 320, I. knew she'd dilly dally with Clary till he would turn upon his heel and leave her. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII 598 Every man..who dilly-dallies with salvation and runs risks with his soul. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xvi, There is no time to dilly-dally in our work.

Hence **Di·lly-da·llying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Di·lly-da·llier.**

1879 MRS. L. B WALFORD *Cousins* III. 214 Mind you I'll have no dilly-dallying this time. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prel. for Theatre 14 Don't say you're not in time to show it! The dillydallier ne'er will be. 1881 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 133 Half-hearted, dilly-dallying work.

Di·lly-da·lly, *sb.*, *a.*, *adv.* [f. the vb.]

† **A.** *sb.* Dilly-dallying, trifling hesitancy. Also the name of a game. *Obs.*

a 1610 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes, Gen.* xxiv. 57 Such dilly dally is fitter for heathens that know not God, than for sober Christians. 1698 E. WARD *Trip Jamaica* Wks. 1717 II. 156 The chief sports we had on board, to pass the tedious hours, were Hob, Spie the Market, Shove the Slipper, Dilly-Dally.

B. *adj.* (*dial.*). **C.** *adv.* (*nonce-use.*)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xii, If I had suffered her to stand shill I shall I, dilly dally, you might not have had that honour yet awhile. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 194 *Dilly-dally*, undecided; shilly-shally. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 240 Of all the dilly-dallyin' men I must say, John, you'm the dilly-dalliest.

† **Dillydown.** *Obs. rare.* Cf. DILLI-DARLING, DILLING.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 115 A pratty child is he ..A dylly downe, perde, To gar a man laghe.

Dillyful: see DILLY-BAG.

Dilmond, var. f. DINMONT.

Dilnote, obs. f. *dill-nut*: see DILL *sb.*[1] 3.

Dilogical (dəilǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. δίλογος doubtful, διλογία repetition + -IC + -AL, after *logical.*] Having a double meaning; equivocal.

c 1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861–2) I. 10 (D.) In such spurious, enigmatical, dilogical terms as the devil gave his oracles.

Dilogy (di·lŏdʒi, dəi·lŏdʒi). *Rhet.* [ad. L. *dilogia* ambiguity, a. Gr. διλογία, f. δίλογος, f. δι- twice + -λογος speaking. In mod.F. *dilogie.*]

1. The use of an ambiguous or equivocal expression; the word or expression so used.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dilogy*, a doubtful speech, which may signifie or be construed two ways. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 460 A double meaning or dilogy is the saying only one thing, but having two things in view.

2. Repetition of a word or phrase, in the same context. In recent Dicts.

† **Dilo·ricate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *dīlōrīcāt-*, ppl. stem of *dīlōrīcāre* to tear apart or open (one's dress, etc.), f. *dī-* (*dis-*) apart + *lōrīca* leathern cuirass.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Diloricate*, to rip. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diloricate*, to undo, cut or rip a coat that is sewed.

Dilse, Sc. form of DULSE.

† **Dilu·cid,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dīlūcid-us* clear, bright, f. *dīlūcēre* to be clear, f. *dī-*, *dis-* apart (DIS- 1) + *lūcēre* to shine, be light.]

1. *lit.* Clear to the sight; pure, bright. *rare.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 133 Eares..soft and delicate, aspersed with the dilucid colour of Roses.

2. Clear to the understanding; lucid, plain, manifest.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xiii, His illustrations out of scripture are far more dilucide. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VIII. iii. (R.), An ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and dilucide description of lawes. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 224 A dilucide and th[o]rough knowledge.

† **Dilu·cidate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dīlūcidāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dīlūcidāre* to make clear, to explain, f. *dīlūcid-us*: see prec.] Made clear or lucid; = prec. Hence † **Dilucidateness.**

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 297 Very often more dilucidate in their abstracted part. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dilucidateness*, clearness, plainness.

† **Dilu·cidate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **de-.** [f. L. *dīlūcidāt-* ppl. stem of *dīlūcidāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To make clear or plain; to elucidate.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 576 Such annotacions .. as shall douteles delucidate and cleare the same. 1611 COTGR., *Dilucider*, to cleere, dilucidate, explain, manifest. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 95 Till time might delucidate his innocency. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, He has.. examined every part of it dialectically dilucidating it with all the light which .. the collision of his own natural parts could strike. 1764 T. PHILLIPS *Life Reg. Pole* (1767) I. 43 His conscience was interested in having the lawfulness of it dilucidated.

Hence **Dilu·cidated** *ppl. a.*; **Dilucidating** *vbl. sb.*; **Dilucidator.**

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. III. 6 (R.) For the dilucidating of obscurities in ancient story. 1689 (*title*), The Dilucidator, or Reflections upon modern transactions, by way of Letters from a person at Amsterdam to his friend in London. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 2 A concise and dilucidated account of the life of Pope.

† **Dilucida·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dīlūcidātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dīlūcidāre* to DILUCIDATE.] The action of making lucid or clear; a clearing up; explanation, elucidation.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 698 It remaineth that wee proceede vnto the dilucidation of some difficult questions concerning the Eares. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 502 It needs no further dilucidation. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 121 As Marcellus Donatus observed in his Dilucidations of Livie. 1744 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 277 A full dilucidation of my four propositions.

† **Dilucidity.** *Obs.* [f. DILUCID: see -ITY.] The quality of being dilucid; clearness, lucidity.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 Together with plainnesse, and dilucíditie, beliefe was so turned and altered

† **Dilu·cidly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DILUCID + -LY[2].] Lucidly; clearly, plainly.

1638 MEDE *Ep. to Hartlib* Wks. (1672) IV 869 If I have not expressed myself so dilucidly as I should, I pray help it. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II Concl. 270 Provided that he .. do first Dilucidely answer those Objections.

Diludge, obs. var. of DELUGE.

Diluent (di·l[i]u,ĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dīluent-em*, pr. pple. of *dīluĕre* to wash away, dissolve: see DILUTE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Diluting; serving to attenuate or weaken the consistency of any fluid by the addition of water or the like; *spec.*, in medicine, making thin the fluids of the body.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *On Aliments* v. (R.), There is no real diluent but water; every fluid is diluent as it contains water in it. 1757 JOHNSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 546 To drink plentifully of thin broths, and other soft diluent liquors. 1833 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 20 None of the washy, diluent effects of green vegetables. 1884 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 234 As men mix strong wines with diluent water.

2. That has the property of dissolving; solvent.

1878 MOZLEY *Ess.* II. 379 (*Argt. Design*) A rule much more diluent of all certainty.

B. *sb.*

1. That which dilutes, dissolves, or makes more fluid; a diluting agent; a solvent.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 392 This is the universal diluent. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 31 The pancreatic juice has been considered as an useful and necessary diluent. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 215 A chemist might call the former the sublimate, the latter the diluent, of the Actual. 1878 MOZLEY *Ess.* II. 382 (*Argt. Design*) They are dissolved as soon as they enter this strong diluent.

2. *spec.* A substance which increases the proportion of water in the blood and other bodily fluids.

1721 BAILEY, *Diluents*, medicines serving to thin the blood. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 270 Diluents, as Water, Whey, Tea. 1780 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 77 Warm diluents were ..all that were necessary for the cure. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 53 The patient requires diluents for quite other purposes than quenching the thirst. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 588 A diluent is an indifferent substance which is absorbed and in its passage through the body simply dilutes the various fluids of the organism as well as the excretions.

Dilute (di-, dəil[i]ū·t), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dīlūt-us* diluted, weak, thin, pa. pple. f. *dīluĕre* to dissolve, dilute, f. *di-*, *dis-* (DIS- 1) + *luĕre* to wash.]

1. Weakened in consistency or strength by the addition of water or of anything having a like effect; watered down.

1658 Phillips, s.v. *Dilution*, Wine dilute signifieth wine that is mingled with water. *c* 1698 Locke *Cond. Underst.* § 45 A large dose of dilute tea. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* I. xvi. (1760) 70 The Wash should be made dilute or thin. 1843 Sir C. Scudamore *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 22 In the most dilute urine, I found the evidence of saline matter.

b. *spec.* of a chemical substance.

1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 118 Weigh the dilute acid employed. 1816 Accum *Chem. Tests* (1818) 176 Soluble in dilute nitric and acetic acid. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 129 One of dilute sulphuric acid.

c. Of a weakened or weaker colour (as in an infusion to which water is added); washed-out.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 After a while it [matter] .. grows dilute and pale. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 346 The yellow which preceded this was at first pretty good, but soon grew dilute. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* IV. 262 Gills fixed, dilute green .. or whitish towards the edges. 1813 Prichard *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (1836) I. 221 A much lighter, or more dilute shade. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 128 And permit the sun to shed a ghastly dilute light.

2. *fig.* Weak, enfeebled, poor, paltry. *Obs.* (exc. as directly *fig.* from 1).

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 12. 125 The more you recede from the Scriptures .. the more weake and dilute are your positions. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm. Hosea* ii. 19 (1634) 22 How pallid, and faint, and dilute a thing all the honours of this world are. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 208 It were a dilute business for the Apostle to describe Antichrist onely by the bare denial of Jesus his being the Christ. 1788 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* viii. 166 The relation between the children of these children grows more remote and dilute, and in time wears out. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 333 Many a work of art distilled to its essential beauties would keep, which putrifies in its dilute state.

Dilute (di-, dəil'ūˑt), *v.* [f. L. *dīlūt-* ppl. stem of *dīluĕre*: see prec. Cf. F. *diluer*.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve or make liquid by the addition of water, *esp.* to make thinner or weaker by this means, to water down; to reduce the strength of (a fluid) by admixture.

1664 Evelyn *Acad. Hort.* (1729) 207 Diluting it with a Portion of Water. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* VI. (R.), By constant weeping mix their watery store With the chyle's current, and dilute it more. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IX. 251 Replenish it with wine Diluted less. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. i. 5 Sulphuric acid diluted with a very large quantity of water. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 270 Lay on it muscle-shell gold or silver, diluted with size. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 294 Dilute one part of calcined bones in four parts of water. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 373 A small quantity of brandy, diluted with much water. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 In bad seasons, the porridge was diluted. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 223 An adequate amount of ventilation .. to dilute and render harmless noxious gases.

†b. *Med.* To treat with diluents. *Obs.*

1740 E. Baynard *Health* (ed. 6) 11 They cool, dilute, and quench the thirst. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power .. to pill .. dilute .. and poultice, all persons.

2. To weaken the brilliancy of (colour); to make of a faint or washed-out hue.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 69 Saline refracting bodies which do dilute the colour of the one, do deepen that of the other. *Ibid.* 71 There are other Blues, which .. will not be diluted by grinding. *a* 1727 Newton (J.), The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. 1794 Home in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 3 Which by diluting the image formed in the focus .. makes that image appear far less bright.

3. *fig.* To weaken, take away the strength or force of: generally with obvious reference to the literal sense.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 124 These arguments the adversaries went about to dilute and solve. 1810 Syd. Smith *Ess., Fem. Educ.* (1869) 199 Can there be any reason why she should be diluted and enfeebled down to a mere culler of simples? 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. x. 225 The second dissertation .. in which he dilutes the objections made against the theory. 1852 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* Advt. 16 The Author finds .. nothing which he is resolved to Dilute into no meaning. *a* 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 2 That unreal religion of excitement which diluted the earnestness of real religion in the enjoyment of listening.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer dilution; to become dissolved; to become attenuated.

1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 22 Wks. I. 191/1 The colours of the stone and of the cement begin to dilute into one another.

Diluted (di-, dəil'ūˑtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Weakened by the addition of water or other attenuating admixture, watered down; reduced in strength, colour, or characteristic quality.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Diluted*, rinsed or washed. 1783 Mason *Art of Painting* 672 (R.) The social circle, the diluted bowl. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 193 Pour diluted nitric acid over sugar. 1837 Babbage *Bridgew. Treat.* vii. 90 A denser central nucleus surrounded by a more diluted light. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Bacchus* Wks. (Bohn) I. 469 We buy diluted wine.

fig. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. x, Almost like diluted madness. 1837 Emerson *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 180 The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they [clergymen] do not hear, but only a mincing and diluted speech. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) I. 259 A diluted and rationalistic Catholicism.

Dilutedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diluted or weakened manner or form.

a 1846 Worcester cites *Med. Jrnl.* 1870 C. B. Clarke in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 50/1 An article..describing the same thing, somewhat dilutedly.

†**Dilutement.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. Dilute *v.* + -MENT.] = Dilution.

1807 Southey *Rem. H. K. White* (1819) I. 12 As if there were not enough of the leaven of disquietude in our natures, without inoculating it with this dilutement—this *vaccine virus* of envy.

Dilu·teness. [f. Dilute *a.* + -ness.] Dilute quality; fluidity; thinness.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. xii. (R.), What that diluteness is which .. is more .. proper to *F* than *Q*, I understand not. 1817 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 89 His style diffuses a sort of milk and water, which is perspicuous from diluteness, not from transparency. 1834 J. M. Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 103 The .. fluid may be secreted .. merely in a state of morbid diluteness.

Diluter (di-, dəilˈūˑtəɹ). Also 8 -or. [f. Dilute *v.* + -er 1.] A person or thing that dilutes; a diluent.

1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 233 As a Diluter, it is to be prefer'd. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 39 A Diluter and Cooler of the Blood. 1746 R. James *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 22 These Diluters are either Water itself, or Decoctions of animal or vegetable Substances made with Water. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 633 Chaff is so valuable a diluter of corn.

Diluting (dilˈūˑtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Dilute *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Dilute. (Now chiefly *gerundial*.)

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 58 From the composition and dilutings of these two. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 252 Mere diluting dissolves and carries off Salts.

Dilu·ting, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That dilutes.

1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 276 Diluting things are cooling, as Whey, Water, Milk. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 159 Drinking plentifully of diluting liquors; as water-gruel, or oatmeal-tea, clear whey, barley-water, balm-tea, apple-tea. 1863 J. Hannah *Relat. Div. & Hum. Elem. Holy Script.* iii. 85 A diluting exposition. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 116/1 The *diluting gases* are marsh gas, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide .. important constituents of common gas.

Dilution (di-, dəilˈūˑʃən). [n. of action f. L. *dīlūt-* ppl. stem of *dīluĕre* to Dilute: so in mod.F., adm. by Acad. 1878.]

1. The action of diluting; a making thin, fluid, or weaker by the admixture of water or other reducing substance; watering down.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 Water..serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment .. in the stomacke. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dilution* .. a washing, or clensing, a purging or clearing. 1732 Arbuthnot *Aliments* v. (R.), Opposite to dilution is coagulation, or thickning. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 106 The activity of the oxygen being tempered by dilution with nitrogen.

fig. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 220 The Protestant dilution of the theological spirit. 1885 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxvi. 3 Strange dilution and defilement of Scriptural language!

2. Dilute condition.

1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 386 Owing to the state of very great dilution in which the earthy salt existed in this solution. 1807 Faraday *Exp. Res.* No. 41. 226 Equal quantities..in the same state of dilution.

3. A thing in a dilute state, that which is diluted.

1861 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 Tobacco, coffee, alcohol .. strychnine, are weak dilutions: the surest poison is time. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 18 A feeble dilution of the most watery kind of popular teaching.

Dilu·tionist. [f. prec. + -ist.] In homœopathy, an advocate of the use of attenuated drugs.

A dilutionist is said to be 'high' or 'low' as he prescribes a more or less extreme dilution of medicine.

1892 J. Ellis *Pers. Exper. Physician* 11 Dr. Gray was a low dilutionist .. I called on Dr. Edward Bayard, who was a high dilutionist.

Dilutive (di-, dəilˈūˑtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dīlūt-* ppl. stem of *dīluĕre* to Dilute: see -ive.] Having the property of diluting, tending to dilute.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 184 They wholly betwixt dinner and supper abstaine from drinke, excepting onely a Dilutiue draught.

‖ **Dilutum** (di-, dəilˈūˑtŭm). *Med.* [L.; = 'that which is diluted', neuter pa. pple. of *dīluĕre* to Dilute.] A dilution; a solution.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dilutum*, an Infusion. 1750 Rutty in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 472 Galls added to its dilutum in distilled water turned it of a deep blue. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 98, I then gave him a Dilutum of Cassia. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilutum*, a liquid in which something has been dissolved.

†**Dilu·ve.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *diluve*, also *de-*, *du-*, *delouve* (Littré), ad. L. *dīluvium*: cf. Pr. *diluvi*, *dulivi*, Sp. and It. *diluvio*. See Deluge, Diluvium, Diluvy.]

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 765 (Harl.) God dreinte all þe world at þe diluve. [So *Petw.* & *Lansd.*; 3 *MSS.* diluge, *Selden* dilivio.]

Diluvial (dilˈūˑviăl), *a.* [ad. L. *dīluviāl-is* of a deluge or flood, f. *dīluvi-um* a washing away of the earth, flood (f. *dīluĕre* to wash in pieces, dissolve): see -al.]

1. Of or belonging to a deluge or flood, *esp.* to the Flood as recorded in Genesis.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diluvial*, of or belonging to the Deluge or great Flood. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 262 The 'Asiatic style of oratory' with all its tawdry tinsel .. its diluvial verbiage. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man* xi. 322 The formation of diluvial traditions. 1866 J. B. Rose *Virgil* 167 We have the diluvial theory of the Arkites in respect to many of these mounds, that they are mimic Mount Ararats.

2. *Geol.* a. Applied to the theory which explained certain geological phenomena by reference to a general deluge, or to periods of catastrophic action of water.

1816 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 85 The diluvial wash has worn it into deep valleys. 1823 W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 2, I have felt myself fully justified in applying the epithet *diluvial* to the results of this great convulsion. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 31 This doctrine .. conceded both that fossil bodies were organic, and that the diluvial theory could not account for them. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxix. 536 The earliest theory, usually called the 'diluvial', supposed that these blocks had been forced into their present positions by one or more tremendous inundations, passing over a subsoil which had been dry land. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 76 Modern geology has almost banished such views as the excavation of a great valley by a single diluvial wave. 1893 Howorth *Glacial Nightmare* I. 83 Dr. Buckland, the originator of the term *diluvium*, and the most famous champion of diluvial causes.

b. Of or pertaining to the *diluvium* or drift-formation of early geologists; now generally called the Glacial Drift. *Diluvial clay*, the boulder clay.

(For the connexion of a and b see Diluvium.)

1823 W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 38 The diluvial gravel both of England and Germany. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 142 A deep wooded ravine cut through a thick bed of red diluvial clay. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 27 The closing epoch of Geology, which embraces the diluvial formations. 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorksh.* 289 Clay, gravel, and sand, with large boulders scattered here and there, which were till lately termed diluvial deposits.

Dilu·vialist. [f. prec. + -ist.] *Geol.* One who explains certain geological features by the hypothesis of a universal deluge, or of an extraordinary movement of the waters.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 129/1 The fanciful diluvialists, who followed in the wake of Woodward. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* ii. 45 The diluvialist, still retaining his floating icebergs as the most efficient agents in the transport of drift and erratic blocks to regions distant. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 Battles of opinion .. between Cosmogonists, Diluvialists, and Fossilists. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 896/3 Would have delighted the heart of Murchison and the older school of diluvialists.

Diluvian (dilˈūˑviăn), *a.* Also 8-9 de-. [f. L. *diluvi-um* flood + -an: see Diluvial.] Of or pertaining to a deluge; *esp.* of the Noachian Flood.

1655 Evelyn *Diary* 28 Aug., From the calculation of coincidence with the diluvian period. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 202 The Diluvian matter from two Comets' Atmosphere contained in it a great quantity of .. stony particles. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* Prel. 3 Of the Diluvian Ark, mentioned Gen. 6. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 41 Remains which fossilists distinguish by the title of diluvian. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 87 A shock so violent and universal as that which pervaded the globe during the diluvian revolution. 1823 W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 39 Scattered by the violence of the diluvian waters. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 235 On the surface of uplands undulating like diluvian billows fixed into stone in the midst of their stormy swell.

Hence **Dilu·vianism,** a theory which attributes certain phenomena to a universal deluge.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 272 The cosmogony of the Virginians seems also to be mingled with diluvianism. 1885 Whitney in *Encycl Brit.* XVIII. 765/2 Linguistic philology has been .. created .. out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of diluvianism.

†**Dilu·viate,** *v. Obs.* In 6 de-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *diluviāre* to flood, inundate, f. *dīluvium* flood.] *intr.* To flow in a deluge or flood. In quot. said of the deluge of the northern barbarians which overflowed the Roman Empire.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 187 Those septentrionall inundations..have..wildly deluviated over all the South.

Diluvia·tion. *rare.* [n. of action f. prec.] The action of a flood, inundation.

1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) VII. 37 The ravines..having the appearance of being more the effect of atmospherical diluviation.

Diluvie, var. of Diluvy, *Obs.*

Dilu·vion. ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dīluviōn-em* inundation, flood, f. *dīluĕre*: see next and cf. Alluvion.] = Diluvium.

18.. Buckland is cited by Worcester 1846.

‖ **Diluvium** (dilˈūˑviŏm). [a. L. *dīluvium* flood, inundation, deluge, f. *dīluĕre* to wash to pieces, wash away, dissolve by water: see Dilute.] A term applied to superficial deposits which appear not to have been formed by the ordinary slow operations of water, but to be due to some extraordinary action on a vast scale; such were at first attributed to the Noachian or Universal deluge, whence the name; the chief of these deposits were those of the Northern Drift or Boulder formation at the close of the Tertiary Period, to which the name continued to be applied after the theory of their origin was given up; it is now generally 'applied to all masses apparently the result of powerful aqueous agency'.

1819 J. Hodgson in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 265 The cliffs are very white, excepting where they are tarnished by dilu-

vium falling from the tops of the cliffs. 1823 W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 2 The word *diluvium* .. I apply to those extensive and general deposits of superficial loam and gravel, which appear to have been produced by the last great convulsion that has affected our planet. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* 183 The old transported gravel, or *diluvium* of Prof. Buckland. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 509 'Diluvium' as used by Elie de Beaumont and the modern foreign geologists, means precisely what I term drift. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connect. Phys. Sc.* x. 87 Strata containing marine diluvia..must have been formed at the bottom of the ocean. 1868 J. Taylor in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 390 Tusks and teeth in a bed of diluvium .. immediately incumbent on stratified beds of lias. 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* xxvii. 369 Ancient alluvium or diluvium overlying moraine-profonde. 1874 Lyell *Students' Geol.* xi. (ed. 3) 145 The term 'diluvium' was for a time the popular name of the boulder formation, because it was referred by many to the deluge of Noah, while others retained the name as expressive of their opinion that a series of diluvial waves raised by hurricanes..or by earthquakes.. had swept over the continents, carrying with them vast masses of mud and heavy stones.

† Diluvy. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 deluuy(e, diluuy, 4–6 di-, dyluuye, -ie. [ad. L. *diluvi-um* deluge: see prec. and cf. Diluve.] = Deluge *sb.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlv[i]. 4 Þo deluuy [*mispr.* deluuþ] gladeþ þe hous of heuen, þe almyztful halwed Noe and his. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet.* ii. 5 Bringynge in the diluuye, or greet flood, to the world of vnpitouse men. *c* 1393 Chaucer *Scogan* 14 Þu causist þis deluuye of pestelence. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 Þir three sonnes of Noe after þe diluuy parted amanges þam all þe erthe. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 9 b, Suche vnspeakable fylthynesse .. as brought vpon them the great dyluuye or vnyuersall flod.

Dilve: see Dillue.

Dilyte, Dilyuer(e, obs. ff. Delight, Deliver.

Dim (dim), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1– **dim**; also 3–4 **dime**, 4 **dyme**, 4–6 **dym, dymme**, 5 **dimm**, 6 **dymbe**, 6–7 **dimme**, 7 **dimn, dimb.** [OE. *dim*(*m* = OFris. *dim*, ON. *dimm-r.* Cf. OHG. *timbar* (MHG. *timber, timmer*, mod.Swiss. dial. *timmer*) 'dim, obscure, dark', which may represent an OTeut. **dim-ro-* and contain the same root. Not known outside Teutonic.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a light, or an illuminated object: Faintly luminous, not clear; somewhat dark, obscure, shadowy, gloomy. The opposite of *bright* or *clear.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Sat.* 455 (Gr.) Drihten sealde him dimne and deorcne deaþes sċuwan. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ii. 11 On þis dimme hol. *Ibid.* xii. 16 Sio dimme niht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 286 Euerilc on ðat helden wid him, ðo wurðen mirc, and swart, and dim. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 472 Dryf ouer þis dymme water. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 467 Whan þe day is dym and clowdy. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* x. v. (1495) 377 The flamme yeuyth dymme and derke lighte. 1508 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 68 O dymbe cloude. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Fayr dyana, the lantern of the nycht, be cam dym ande pail. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 160 Storied windows richly dight, Casting a dim religious light. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 31 A light, dimmer indeed, or clearer, according to the place. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* iv. 1 Through the dim veil of ev'ning's dusky shade. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* xii. 2 Her beauty made The bright world dim. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 16 The oftener light is reflected the dimmer it becomes.

b. *fig.* esp. of qualities usually clear or bright.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 685 (Gr.) Hio speon hine on ða dimman dæd. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 111 That .. did awai his dedes dim, And mad an hali man of him. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5353 Love is .. whilom dymme, & whilom clere. 1661–98 South 12 *Serm.* III. 287 Man's..Understanding must now be contented with the poor, dimn Light of Faith. 1817–8 Shelley *Ros. & Hel.* 692 Public hope grew pale and dim. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 36 The old hopes have grown pale, the old fears dim.

2. Not clear to the sight; obscured by an intervening imperfectly transparent medium, by distance, or by blurring of the surface; scarcely visible, indistinct, faint; misty, hazy.

c 1000 *Martyrology* (E. E. T. S.) 46 Seo byrgen is bewrigen mid dimmum stanum ond yfellicum. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 436 Dimme and confused and scarce legible. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. ii. 5 At a great distance of place, that which wee look at appears dimme. 1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 58 Civilized Pagans..have scowred over the dimme inscription of the Morall Law that it appeared plaine unto them. 1818 Shelley *Eugan. Hills* 19 The dim low line before Of a dark and distant shore Still recedes. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 69 One more glimpse of Egypt dim in the distance.

b. *fig.* Not clear to the mind or understanding; obscure, faint.

c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 93 Vnto me es þis mater dym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dymme, or harde to vndyrstonde, *mitticus.* 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1965/2 Like to be buried in the dimme booke of obliuion. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.*, I have most dim apprehensions of the four great monarchies. 1836 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 33 There were dim workings of a mighty spirit within. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxviii. 52 (50) A memory dim.

3. Of colour: Not bright; dull, faint; dusky or dark; lustreless.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 577 Thu art dim, an of fule howe. 1535 Coverd. *Lam.* iv. 1 O, how is the golde become so dymme? 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 36 For the Raynebow is more dimme, and of purple colour. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 119 Violets dim, But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes. 1728 Young *Love Fame* v. (1757) 127 Others, with curious arts, dim charms revive. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I. iii. 5 All retired and shady spots Where prosper dim forget-me-nots.

4. Not seeing clearly, having the eyesight dulled and indistinct.

a 1250 *Bestiary* 60 Siðen his flizt is al unstrong, and his eyen dimme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3570 (Cott.) Þe freli fax [biginnes] to fal of him, And þe sight to wax well dim. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 228 Myn yen been al dymme and dirke. 1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* xii. 2 The sight of the wyndowes shal waxe dymme. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 27 Jacob..somewhat dim for age. 1636 Massinger *Gt. Dk. Florence* III. i, I am dim, sir; But he's sharp-sighted. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 8 Unheeded by the dim inattentive eye. 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 151 Whose eyes are dim with glorious tears.

b. *fig.* Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

a 1729 J. Rogers *Serm.* (J.), The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truth. 1731 Fielding *Grub Str. Op.* Introd., Men's sense is dimmer than their eyes. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. iv. 33 Teach your dim desire A form whereby to know itself and seek.

5. *transf.* Of sound, and esp. of the voice: Indistinct, faint.

c 1386 Chaucer *Kn't.'s T.* 1575 He herde a murmurynge Ful lowe and dym. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi, (1495) 128 They that haue grete tongues haue dymme voyce. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3672 His speche was bathe short and dym. 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid of Orleans* I. 124 The damp earth gave A dim sound as they pass'd. 1817 Shelley *Marianne's Dream* 40 She then did hear The sound as of a dim low clanging.

B. *sb.* Dimness; obscurity; dusk.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 755 The day vp droghe & the dym voidet. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 53 He li3tneþ his folk in dym. 1509 *Parl. Deuylles* xciii, Quod Symeon, 'he lyghtneth his folke in dym Where as derkenes shedeth theyr states'. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 87 To sit were pleasant, in the dim.

b. Dimness of vision.

1726 Law *Chr. Perfect.* i. 30 Further than the Dim of Eyes of Flesh can carry our Views.

† C. *adv.* Dimly, faintly, indistinctly. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 293 He herde a vois, which cried dimme. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* liv, That Light..Which.. Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of The fire.

D. *Comb.* **a.** adverbial, as *dim-brooding, -coloured, -discovered, -gleaming, -grey, -lighted, -lit* (*-litten*), *-remembered, -seen, -yellow*, etc. **b.** parasynthetic, as *dim-browed, -eyed, -lettered, -sheeted*, Dim-sighted.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. 166 The whole Future is there, and Destiny *dim-brooding. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 43 And night, ascending from the *dim-brow'd east. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Þai er mare *dymme coloured þan þe cristall 1746 Collins *Ode to Evening* x, Hamlets brown, and *dim-discover'd spires. 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xcvi. 302 The ghessive interpretations of *dim-ey'd man. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 273 The public is a dim-eyed animal. 1840 Clough *Early Poems* v. 11 Through the *dim-lit inter-space. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close *dim-litten chamber. 1827 Moir *Dead Eagle* ii, Down, whirling .. to the *dim-seen plain. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 600 Fair head in the *dim-yellow light.

Dim, *v.* [f. Dim *a.*: OE. had the compounds *adimmian, fordimmian*, ON. the intr. *dimma* to become dim; the simple vb. is found from 13th c.]

1. *intr.* To grow or become dim; to lose brightness or clearness. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Christ on Cross* 7 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 His fair lere falowiþ and dimmiþ is siȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 (Cott.), Mani flurs þat neuermar sal dime ne duine. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9932 The day ouerdrogh, dymmet the skewis. 1607 Brewer *Lingua* I. viii, Suddenly mine eyes began to dim. ?*c* 1710 ?E. Ward *Welsh-monster* 28 My Lady's Beauty, tho' divine, Would dim, without the Muses shine. 1814 Byron *Lara* I. xii, The lone light Dimm'd in the lamp. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. iv. ii. 250 The near horizon dims.

2. *trans.* To make dim, obscure, or dull; to render less clear, or distinct; to becloud (the eyes).

[*c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 Deah heora mod .. sie adimmad.] *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 24 Dimmed be þair eghen, þat þai ne se. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 580 Dew duskid adoun and dymmyd the floures. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dymmyn, or make dymme, *obscuro.* 1530 Palsgr. 516/3, I dymme the coloure or beautye of a thyng..Se howe these torches have dymmed this gylting. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* xxxi. viii. (1714) 109 As Lightning, or the Sun-beams dim the Sight. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 184 P 1 The writer of essays .. seldom .. dims his eyes with the perusal of antiquated volumes. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 202 The light streamed through windows dimmed with armorial bearings. 1836 Landor *Pericles & Asp.* II. 393 The mirror is too close to our eyes, and our own breath dims it.

b. *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, It dymmeth or maketh derke theyr lytell holynesse. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 109 Forced the Conquerours to retreat, and in some sort, dimmed their Triumph. 1840 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 49 My natural feelings of the just and the beautiful have been dimmed by neglect. 1851 D. G. Mitchell *Fresh Glean.* 275 Its quaint houses .. are dimmed to memory by the fresher recollections of that beautiful river.

† Dim. *Obs.* Abbreviation of L. *dimidium* half.

1477 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 6 Hath in his hands of the Cherche lede one cwt, dim, iiij lb. 1634–4 Brerton *Trav.* (1844) 22 Adorned with stones a yard and *dim.* high. *Ibid.* 180 A vault or gallery about one yd. or one yd. and *dim.* wide.

Dim., **dimin.** (*Mus.*), abbrev. of Diminuendo.

Dim, obs. form of Deem *v.*

Dimagne·sic, *a. Chem.*: see Di- 2 d.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 66 Dimagnesic pyro-phosphate.

Dimagnetite (dəimæ·gnĕtəit). *Min.* [f. Di- 2 twice + Magnetite.] A mineral consisting mainly of ferroso-ferric oxide, occurring in rhombic prisms, regarded by Dana as a pseudomorph of magnetite after lievrite (Watts).

1850 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XIII. 392 Dimagnetite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (1880) 151 Dimagnetite of Shepard..appears to be a magnetite pseudomorph.

† Dima·ne, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **dimaine, -mayne.** [ad. L. *dimanā-re* to flow different ways, spread abroad, f. *di-, dis-* apart + *mānāre* to flow.] *intr.* To flow forth *from*; to spring, originate, or derive its origin *from.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 1 Merits dimayning from the sacred Source of true Nobility. *Ibid.* I. vi 12 Springs dimayning from thicke sand gather muddie. 1642 W. Bate *Caveat for Subjects* 8 Motion and Feeling dimane from the Braine. 1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 10 By the Right of Warre, and by the consent of the people, which two Titles dimane also from the Divine providence.

Dima·nganous, *a. Chem.* See Di- 2 d.

1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. II. 1600 An anhydrous dimanganous phosphate, $Mn_2(PO_4H)_2$.

Dimaris (dimā·ris). *Logic.* The mnemonic term designating the third mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (*i*), the minor a universal affirmative (*a*), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (*i*). Formerly called *drimatis, dimatis.*

The initial *d* indicates that the mood can be reduced to *Darii* by (*m*) transposition of the premisses, and (*s*) simple conversion of the conclusion.

1827 Whately *Logic* ii. III § 4. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 200. 1891 Welton *Logic* I. iv. iii. § 137. 403 *Dimaris*, An example is 'Some parallelograms are squares; all squares are regular figures; therefore, some regular figures are parallelograms'.

Dimastigate (dəimæ·stigĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. Di- 2 twice + Gr. *μαστιγ-* (*μάστιξ*) whip + -ate 2: cf. L. *mastigātus* whipped.] Having two flagella; biflagellate; applied to those flagellate Infusoria (*Dimastiga*) which have two flagella.

Dimatis, earlier form of Dimaris.

Di·mber, *a. Rogues' Cant.* Pretty.

1671 R. Head *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 1698 Colls, *Dimber* (*canting*) pretty. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dimber*, pretty. *Dim(ber)-mort*, a pretty Wench. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. xiv., 'Tis a dimber cove', whispered one of the younger men to a companion. *Ibid.* Tip me the clank like a dimber mort.

Hence **Dimber-damber,** a captain of thieves or vagrants.

1671 R. Head *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v. (Farmer), Dick Turpin must be one of us. He shall be our Dimber Damber. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 4/7.

Dimble (di·mb'l). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of uncertain origin, possibly a deriv. or comb. of Dim, gloom or obscurity being a usual attribute; connexion with Dingle is also possible. The midland districts (e. g. Leicester, Derby, Warwick, Shropsh.) retain the word, usually in the form *dumble*, occasionally *drumble.*]

A deep and shady dell or hollow, a dingle.

1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 5 Eccho .. That liues in woodes, And rocky ragged tours, and Dales with Dymbles deep. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii. 27 Satyres that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell. 1622 *Ibid.* xxviii. (1748) 378 Dimbles hid from day. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. vii, Within a gloomy dimble, she doth dwell Downe in a plot, ore-growne with brakes and briars. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dumblehole*; also *Drumble*, a rough wooded dip in the ground; a dingle. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Dimble*, a dingle, dell.

Dime (dəim), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **dyme**, (5 **dos(s)ime, dyome**), 5–6 **dysme**, 5 9 **disme**, 6 **dism, desme, deeme, deme**, 6–9 **dime.** [a. OF. *disme, dime*:—L. *decima* tithe, tenth part, fem. of *decimus* tenth.]

† 1. A tenth part, a tithe paid to the church or to a temporal ruler. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 526 Take her landes, ye lordes, and let hem lyue by dymes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 418 þat pariȝchens shulden drawe fro persouns offeringis & dymes. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 412 His purvyours toke, withoute preiere at a parliament, a poundage .. and a fifteneth and a dyme eke. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 139 Owre commons .. give to thair kynge, at somme tymes quinsimes and dessimes [MS. Digby 145 dismes.] 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxviii. 134 That he myght leuy certayne dymys to wage therwith souldyours. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xvii. 131 He fasted, he payed the demes, he gaue almesse. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 799/2 The Cardinal sued a Pardon from Rome, to be freed from all Disms, due to the King by the Church of Winchester. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 404 Now Sylla consecrating the dismes of all his goods unto Hercules [etc.]. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* 50 In his forty ninth year he had a disme and a fifteenth granted him freely. 1659 Howell. *Lexicon* Fr. Prov. 27 From all tymes it was ordained to pay dimes or tithes unto the Lord. 1884 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 133 The dime .. has heretofore been the share of the government.

b. *fig.* A 'tithe' of war, a tenth man sacrificed.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 19 Euery tythe soule 'mongst many thousand dismes, Hath bin as deere as Helen.

2. A silver coin of the United States of America, of the value of 10 cents, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a dollar.

1786 *Ord. Continent. Congress U.S.* 8 Aug., Mills, Cents, Dimes, Dollars. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xviii. 193 Dimes or tenth parts are mentioned by writers, but never enter into accounts. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 75 The division into dimes, cents and mills is now..well understood. 1872 O.W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii. (1885) 320 Not bad, my bargain! Price one dime. 1893 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 6/3 The so-called middle-classes .. the people who are accustomed to count their nickels and dimes as well as their dollars.

b. *attrib.* Costing a dime; as in *dime novel*, applied especially to a cheap sensational novel: cf. *penny dreadful, shilling shocker.*

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. ii. (1881) 443 The boy who reads dime novels wants to be a pirate. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXV. 212/1 You are as bad as a dime novel. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/5 The nuisance of 'dime shows' as they are called in America.

† Dime, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 dyme, 7 dime. [a. F. *dîme-r*, OF. *dismer, diesmer* = Pr. *desmar*, Sp. *dezmar*, Pg. *dezimar*, It. *decimare*:—L. *decimāre* to take a tithe, (later) to pay tithes, f. *decima*: see prec.] *trans.* a. To take a tenth part of, to tithe. b. To divide into tenths.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 64 b/2 He shall taske and dyme your corn and sheues. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Disme or deuide each foote of the Rule..into decimals or Tenths.

Hence **† Di·mable** (in 5 dym(e)able) *a.*, tithable.

1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 61 It is not the Kyngs mynd to ses no dymeable land, and we have no suit land, but it is dymable.

Dime, obs. form of DIM *a.* and *v.*

Dimediate, obs. form of DIMIDIATE.

† Dime·nse, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dīmens-um* q.v. below.] A space measured out, an extent.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 426 Having compassed all Europe, our Resolution, was to borrow a larger dimmense [1682 dimense] of ground in Affricke.

† Dime·nse, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dīmens-* ppl. stem of *dīmetīrī* to measure out, f. *dī-*, *dis-* (DIS- 1) + *metīrī* to measure.] *trans.* To measure *out*.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 217 It sufficeth some, to have things delivered unto them in a generality, which others must have dimensed out unto them .. peece after peece.

Dimension (dime·nʃən), *sb.* Also 5–6 **dy-**, **-sioun**, **-cion**, **-cyon**, 6–7 **dimention**, 7 **demension**, **-tion**. [a. F. *dimension* (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dimensiōn-em*, n. of action from *dimetīrī* (ppl. stem *dimens-*): see prec.]

† 1. The action of measuring, measurement. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 243 Accordynge to the ordinarie accoumpte and dimension which the pylotes and cosmographers doo make. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 80 Things infinite, I see, Brooke no dimension. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 183/2 If a Man pursue it [geometry] not only for Mechanical Dimension, but that he may by the help thereof ascend [etc]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 Taking such dimensions as would enable me to make an accurate model..of the rock.

† b. *Mus.* The division of a longer note into shorter notes, constituting 'time' or rhythm; *pl.* 'measures', measured strains. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 13 *Phi.* What call they time? *Ma.* The dimension of the Breefe by semibreeues. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* I. 165 Harmonious reports in these Musicall dimensions.

2. Measurable or spatial extent of any kind, as length, breadth, thickness, area, volume; measurement, measure, magnitude, size. (Now commonly in plural: cf. *proportions.*) Also *fig.* Magnitude, extent, degree (of an abstract thing).

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 188/1 Though thei be not circumscribed in place, for lack of bodily dymencion and measuring, yet are .. angels .. diffinitively so placed where thei be for the time. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* xcv, Whose quick eyes doe explore The iust dimension both of earth and heaven. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 292 Confounding (like a bad Logician) the forme and the dimention. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 208 Whatsoever has dimension, is Body. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxxv. Schol., The dimension of any Parallelogram is found out by this Theorem. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 6 He will never rightly describe the dimensions of solid Bodies his Circles will seem Ovals in Breadth, and his Ovals Circles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 893 A dark Illimitable Ocean without bound, Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth, And time and place are lost. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. vii, Greatness of dimension is a powerful cause of the sublime. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 44 All the beams .. ought to be of large dimensions. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 360 That imagination which dilates the closet he writes in to the world's dimension. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 104/2 Posts of the dimensions of 3 in. by 2½ in.

fig. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 51 The Expedition against Hispaniola; .. The Dimensions of this great Preparation vastly exceeding the difficulties. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 106 The Afflictions of his Soul .. were of a higher Dimension in the Garden. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/3 That passion for athletics which in Oxford has now almost reached the dimensions of a mania.

† b. *transf.* Extension in time, duration.

1605 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 170 The cross .. is *mors prolixa*, a death of dimensions, a death long in dying. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 308 We have no reason to imagin that the sixth day was of any other dimension than the seventh day.

3. *Math.* a. *Geom.* A mode of linear measurement, magnitude, or extension, in a particular direction; usually as co-existing with similar measurements or extensions in other directions.

The three dimensions of a body, or of ordinary space, are length, breadth, and thickness (or depth); a surface has only two dimensions (length and breadth); a line only one (length). Here the notion of *measurement* or *magnitude* is commonly lost, and the word denotes merely a particular mode of spatial extension. Modern mathematicians have speculated as to the possibility of more than three dimensions of space.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 Ther is no body parfit withouten thre dymensions, that is breede, lengthe, and depnesse. *c* 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 14 A lyne hathe but one dymensioun that is to sey after the lengthe.. a superficialle thynge hathe .2. dimensions, bat is to sey lengthe and brede. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ii 1 There pertaine to quantitie three dimensions, length, bredth, and thicknes. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ii. 14 These two Dimensions are length and breadth, whereof euery plaine figure consists. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 100 All physical magnitude must have three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* II. viii. §§ 4–5 (L.) Time is conceived as a quantity of one dimension..Indeed the analogy between time, and space of one dimension, is so close, that the same terms are applied to both ideas. *Ibid.* vi. The eye .sees length and breadth, but no third dimension. In order to know that there are solids, we must infer as well as see. 1873 CLIFFORD *Pure Sciences in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. (1874) 716 Out of space of two dimensions, as we call it, I have made space of three dimensions. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 220. 221 Suppose our (essentially three-dimensional) matter to be the mere skin or boundary of an Unseen whose matter has four dimensions.

b. *Alg.* Since the product of two, or of three, quantities, each denoting a length (i.e. a magnitude of one dimension), represents an area or a volume (i.e. a magnitude of two, or of three, dimensions), such products themselves are said to be of so many dimensions; and generally, the number of dimensions of a product is the number of the (unknown or variable) quantities contained in it as factors (known or constant quantities being reckoned of no dimensions); any power of a quantity being of the dimensions denoted by its index. (Thus x^3, x^2y, xyz are each of three dimensions.) The dimensions of an expression or equation are those of the term of highest dimensions in it. (The number of dimensions corresponds to the *degree* of a quantity or equation: see DEGREE *sb.* 13.)

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Hij, The nomber that doeth amounte thereof (3×3×3) hath gotten 3. dimensiones, whiche properly belongeth to a bodie, or sound forme. And therfore is it called a Cube, or Cubike nomber. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 334 Every Power hath so many Dimensions as the Letters wherewith it is written. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 40 The Quantity produc'd by the Multiplication of Two, Three, etc. Quantities, is said to be of Two, Three, etc. Dimensions. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 190 To find the Greatest Common Measure of the Terms of a Fraction..Range the quantities according to the dimensions of some letters. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 476/1 When the .. equations are .. of two dimensions.

† 4. Measurable form or frame; *pl.* material parts, as of the human body; 'proportions'. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 62 Hath not a Iew hands, organs, dementions, sences, affections, passions? 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 280, I..know him noble..And in dimension, and the shape of nature, A gracious person. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 7 My dimensions are as well compact, My minde as generous, and my shape as true. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. viii, The Humbird is .. no bigger than a Hornet, yet hath all the dimensions of a Bird, as bill, and wings, with quills, spider-like legges, small clawes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 793 In thir own dimensions like themselves The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat.

fig. 1633 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 162 The Younger having all the Dimensions of a Courtier. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 28 Nations, whose polity had all the dimensions of order in it.

5. *Comb.*, as **dimension-lumber**, **-timber**, **-stone**, i.e. that which is cut to specified dimensions or size; **dimension-work**, masonry built of 'dimension-stones'. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 156 Houses built of what is called 'dimension timber', imported from Maine, all ready to be set up. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Dimension Lumber*, lumber sawed to specific sizes to order.

Dime·nsion, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To measure or space out; to reduce to measurement.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 335 (D.), I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and dimension.

Dime·nsionable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ABLE: cf. *companionable.*] Capable of being measured; having dimensions.

1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* II. xix. 87 Some yet more spacious Space, some more dimensionable Dimensionality.

Dimensional (dime·nʃənăl), *a.* [f. DIMENSION *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to dimension or magnitude.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 66 *note*, About the same relative situation and dimensional proportion. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 234 If structural or dimensional characters are not correlated.

2. *Geom.* Of or relating to (a specified number of) dimensions: see DIMENSION 3 a.

1875 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 Coordinates of point in $(s+1)$-dimensional space. 1880 *Academy* 30 Oct. 314 Four-dimensional space may be built up with .. ikosatetrahedroids. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 116 The general, or three dimensional, motion of a rigid body. 1883 *American* VII. 75 We can, I think, conceive of space as being two or even one dimensional

Hence **Dimensiona·lity**, the condition of having (a particular number of) dimensions; dimensional quality.

1875 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 The notion of density is dependent on the dimensionality of the element of volume $d\varpi$. 1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* II. xxii. 101 A race of rebels who shall refuse to be confined to limited Dimensionality.

† Dimensionate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dīmensiōn-em* DIMENSION + -ATE 3 7.] *trans.* To give or lay down the dimensions of.

14.. *Harl. MS.* 2261 lf. 217 b, In whiche bookes he dimencionate the worlde clerely with his contentes.

Dimensioned (dime·nʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. DIMENSION + -ED 2.] **† a.** Having material 'dimension' or extension (cf. DIMENSION *sb.* 2, 4). *Obs.* b. Having a particular dimension or measurement. c. *Geom.* Having (a specified number of) dimensions: see DIMENSION *sb.* 3 a.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* in *More's Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. (1557) 1092/1 Inuisible wyth al hys dymencioned body vnder the forme of breade transubstanciated into it. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 276 A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest, Dimensioned equal to his size. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Science Stud.* 15 While a line could be infinitely produced in this singly dimensioned world, the world itself .. would be finite. 1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* 86 Look down .. upon this land of Three Dimensions, and see the inside of every three-dimensioned house.

Dime·nsionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. a. Without dimension or physical extension. b. Of no (appreciable) magnitude; extremely minute. c. Without dimensions: see DIMENSION 3 a.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 17 To Heav'n thir prayers Flew up .. in they pass'd Dimentionless through Heav'nly dores. 1752 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) IX. ii. 34 As the Earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows dimensionless when compared to that vast extent of space which the stellar-solar Systems possess. 1825 COLFRIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 394 If we assume the time as excluded, the line vanishes, and we leave space dimensionless. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* viii. 150 With our scales and weights .. and measuring-rods, we do but deceive ourselves: what is, is dimensionless: the truth is not in time; space is all too short for a ladder to the Throne.

2. Measureless, immense, boundless, vast.

1813 HOGG in *New Monthly Mag.* (1836) XLVI. 446 Here, in these almost dimensionless regions, nature is seen on a large scale. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* III. (1840) 28 As if man were not but an atom thing In the dimensionless, the Universe.

† Dime·nsious, *a. Obs. rare* −1. Also **-tious**. [f. DIMENSION: see -IOUS. Cf. *pretentious, religious, suspicious.*] Having (great) dimension or magnitude; spacious, extensive.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 507 The generall computation of which dimensious spaces..amounteth to [etc.].

† Dime·nsity. *Obs. rare* −1. [f. L. *dīmens-us*, after *immensity.*] Dimension, magnitude.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xliv, If of the smallest starrs in sky We know not the dimensity.

Dimensive (dime·nsiv), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *dimens-* ppl. stem (see DIMENSE *v.*) + -IVE.]

† 1. Having, or related to, physical dimension or extension in space. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 210/1 In heauen the existence of his bodie is dimensiue. 1596 BKLL. *Surv. Popery* III. x. 434 When the unequall dimensiue quantities are placed togither. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 106 Matter is .. the first subject of dimensive spacious Quantity.

† 2. Serving to measure or trace out the dimensions of something. ? *Obs.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* IV. vi. (1714) 35 All Bodies have their measure and their space, But who can draw the Soul's dimensive Lines? 1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 43 The very state of Peace shall seeme to shine In every figure or dimensive lyne.

3. Of or belonging to dimension or magnitude; dimensional. *rare.*

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 129 A few of the streets in the European town are of great dimensions; .. the Chowringhee Road..is nearly two miles long, and in average width not less than eighty feet..The Dhurrumtollah is nearly equal, in dimensive character, to this.

Hence **† Dime·nsively** *adv.*, **† Dime·nsiveness.**

1601 DRACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 55 Neither spirites nor diuels (they being no corporal substances stretched out by Dimensions ..) may truely be said to be in a place commensuratiuelie, or dimensiuelie. *Ibid.* 89 It ariseth .. from the finitenesse, and dimensiuenesse of the angelicall nature.

‖ Dime·nsum. *Obs.* [med.L. *dimensum* measured quantity, measure, sb. use of pa. pple. of *dimetīrī* to measure out: see DIMENSE *v.*] A measured portion; a fixed allowance; = DIMENSE *sb.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i, You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians So cruelly, defraud 'em of their dimensum. Yonder's the colonel's horse .. the devil a bit He has got, since he came in yet! 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean.* 26 The dimensum of their diet in the Wildernesse.

† Dimensura·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. type **dīmensūrāre*, f. *dī-* + *mensūrāre* to measure, after *dimetīrī, dimensus*, f. *di-* + *metīrī, mensus* to measure.] Measuring out or off, measurement.

1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., M'sex* i. Prepar. 15 Such an expected geographicall description..doeth require dimensuration betweene euery station. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* To Rdr. B ij, As true as actual dimensuration .. could direct me to put them.

So † **Dimeˑnsurable** *a.*, capable of being measured; † **Dimeˑnsurated** *ppl. a.*, measured; † **Dimeˑnsurator**, an instrument for taking measurements. (All *obs.* and *rare.*)

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 404/1 The point by fluxion makes a Line, the Line .. a Superficies, the Superficies .. a Body, three ways dimensurable. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Pref. 3 Dimensurators or Measuring Instruments. *Ibid.* (1698) 1 Shewing the dimensurated miles and furlongs answerably.

Dimeran (diˑmĕrăn). *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *dimera*, neuter pl. of *dimerus* (see Dimerous) + -an.] A member of the division *Dimera* of hemipterous insects, having the tarsi two-jointed.

1847 in Craig.

Dimeˑrcur-, -meˑrcuro-, -meˑrcury. *Chem.* [Di-² 2.] Used in *comb.* and *attrib.* to express the presence of two equivalents of mercury.

Thus *dimercurammoˑnium* $Hg_2 H_4 . N_2$, an ammoniacal mercury base in which half the hydrogen in ammonium is replaced by two atoms of divalent mercury.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 347 A brown precipitate .. consisting of dimercurammonium iodide 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 467 Dimercury methylene iodide $CH_2 (Hg I)_2$ is obtained by exposing methylene iodide with an excess of mercury to the action of light.

Dimerism (diˑmĕriz'm). [f. mod.L. *dimer-us* + -ism.] Dimerous condition or constitution; in *Bot.* the arrangement of floral organs two in a whorl: see next.

Dimerous (diˑmĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *dimer-us* (F. *dimère*), f. Gr. διμερής bipartite (f. δι- twice + μέρος part) + -ous.] Consisting of two parts or divisions: *spec.* **a.** *Entom.* Having two joints: applied to the tarsus of an insect. **b.** *Bot.* Of a flower: Having two divisions or members in each whorl. (Often written *2-merous.*) Of a leaf: Consisting of two leaflets (*rare*).

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 387 Tarsi mostly trimerous, rarely dimerous. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 129 Flowers dimerous. 1869 *Student* II. 12 Polymerous leaves may be dimerous, trimerous, etc. according to their number of meriphylls. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* ii. 174 Observe the dimerous symmetry of Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circæa*), the parts of the flower being in twos. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 646 True tetramerous flowers are allied .. to those with dimerous whorls.

Dimetaˑllic, *a. Chem.* [f. Di-² 2 d: cf. *di-acid*, *dibasic*.] Containing two equivalents of a metal.

1861 Odling *Manual of Chem.* I. 338 We have monometallic, dimetallic and trimetallic compounds, represented respectively by the formulæ MH_2AsO_4, M_2HAsO_4, and M_3AsO_4. Of dimetallic or neutral, and trimetallic or basic arsenates, those of the alkali-metals are alone soluble in water.

Dimeter (diˑmĭtəɹ). *Prosody.* [a. L. *dimetrus* sb., *dimeter*, *-metrus* adj., a. Gr. δίμετρος of two measures, f. δι- twice + μέτρον measure.] A verse consisting of two measures, i.e. either two feet or four feet.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* ii. (Arb.) 143 In the *dimeter*, made of two sillables entier. *Extrēame dēsire.* 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* iv Wks. (Rtldg.) 399/1 When he comes forth With dimeters, and trimeters, tetrameters, Pentameters, hexameters, catalectics ..What is all this, but canting? 1775 Tyrwhitt *Ess. Lang. & Versif. Chaucer* iii. § 7 in *Chaucer's Wks.*, The Octosyllable Metre .. was in reality the antient Dimeter Iambic. 1837–39 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 30 The line of eight syllables, or dimeter iambic. 1882 Goodwin *Gk. Gram.* 317 In most kinds of verse, a monometer consists of one foot, a dimeter of two feet.

Dimethyl (dəimeˑþil). *Chem.* [See Di-² 2 and Methyl.]

1. as *sb.* A name of Ethane ($C_2 H_6$), regarded as two molecules of the radical methyl (CH_3).

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 568 A colourless gaseous mixture containing ethane or dimethyl. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 47 *Ethane.* This compound .. may also be regarded as *dimethyl*, or as ethyl hydride.

2. *attrib.* and in *Comb.* denoting an organic compound in which two equivalents of methyl take the place of two of hydrogen, as *dimethyl ketone* = Acetone $CO(CH_3)_2$, *dimethylaniline*, $H_5N(CH_3)_2$, one of the aniline bases, *dimethyl-benzene* $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, *dimethyl-ethyl carbinol* = tertiary pentyl alcohol, $C \cdot OH \cdot (CH_3)_2 \cdot (C_2 H_5)$.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 330 The secondary propyl alcohol or dimethyl carbinol boils at 84°. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 428 Dimethyl-benzene or Xylene. 1880 Friswell in *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* 444 The dimethyl compound resulting from the use of two molecules of the alcoholic compound.

Dimetient (dəimīˑʃiĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dīmetient-em*, pr. pple. of *dīmetīrī* to measure out: see Dimense.] **A.** *adj.*

† **1.** That measures across through the centre: *dimetient line* = Diameter. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 15 The dimetient line, or diameter, taketh a third part of the circumference, and little lesse than a seuenth part. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1045 That the Diameter or Dimetient line of the earth is triple to that of the moone. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* iv. 264 The Orifice of the Chamber, whose Dimetient Line is exactly ⅛ of the whole Diameter.

2. *Math.* That expresses the dimension.

1842 De Morgan *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 323 Usually x^n is the dimetient function of Algebra; we must come to the consideration of transcendental quantities before we find a function which is not of the same order as x^n, for some value or other of *a*; and then between x^a and x^{a+k} may be found an infinite number of functions, higher in dimension than the first, and lower than the second, however small *k* may be.

† **B.** *sb.* (Short for *dimetient line*). = Diameter.

[1570 Billingsley *Euclid* vi. xxiv. 172 In euery parallelogramme, the parallelogrammes about the dimecients are lyke vnto the whole.] 1571 Digges *Pantom.* i. Elem. B ij b, A Right line drawne through the Centre vnto the Circumference of both sides, is named his Diameter or Dimetient. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 328 The Dimetient of a Sphere.

Dimetric (dəimeˑtrik), *a. Crystallography.* [f. Gr. δι-, δίς twice + μέτρον measure + -ic: cf. Metric.] Applied to a system of crystals having three axes at right angles, the two lateral axes being equal to each other but unequal to the vertical axis; = Tetragonal.

1868 Dana *Min.* Introd. 21 The names Monometric, Dimetric, and Trimetric, used in former editions of this work, have been set aside .. The names want precision, the hexagonal system being as much *dimetric* as the tetragonal. *Ibid.* 24 Tetragonal System (also called Quadratic, Pyramidal, Monodimetric, Dimetric). 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 279 The dimetric are also very symmetrical, about three axes at right angles to each other.

Dimication (dimikēˑʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *dīmicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīmicāre* to fight.] Fighting; strife, contention.

1623 Cockeram, *Dimication*, a battell. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* i. (1654) 66 In the dimication which arose about Arius. 1660 Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 229 In thy meer demi-digested demications against them. 1884 *Times* 28 July 6 In such a continual dimication .. the defeated impersonations of error will be found fighting as briskly as ever they did to-morrow.

So † **Diˑmicate** *v*, to fight, contend; **Dimicatory** *a.* (*affected* or *humorous*), relating to fighting or fencing.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 314 When Snailes are about to dimicate with Serpents. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 400/1 For matters dimicatory.

Dimiceries, var. Dimissaries *Obs.*

Dimidiate (dimiˑdiĕt, dəi-), *a.* [ad. L. *dīmidiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dīmidiāre* to halve, f. *dīmidium* half, f. *di-*, *dis-* asunder + *medius* mid, *medium* middle.]

1. Divided into halves; halved, half.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The dimidiate platform of your staircase. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Pop. Fallacies*, He . allows his hero a sort of dimidiate preeminence:— Bully Dawson kicked by half the town, and half the town kicked by Bully Dawson'. 1847 Sir W. Hamilton *Let. to A. De Morgan* 43 Dimidiate quantification. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. iii. 61 When the tree is dimidiate, one half the green, the other the red shades of colour.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* **a.** Of an organ: Having one part much smaller than the other, so as to appear to be wanting. **b.** Split in two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. **c.** *Zool.* Relating to the lateral halves of an organism: applied to hermaphrodites having one side male and the other female.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 322 The dimidiate calyptra. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 432 *Dimidiate*, a tubular calicle bisected vertically nearly to its base. 1855 Owen *Comp. Anat.* 18 (L) Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or dimidiate hermaphroditism. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss 312 *Dimidiate*, the same with cucullate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6. 255 The anther of Gomphrena is completely unilocular by abortion .. of the companion cell. Thus losing one half, it is said to be dimidiate, or halved.

3. *Comb.* in botanical terms, as *dimidiate-cordate*, said of a dimidiate leaf (see 2 a) of which the full-grown part is cordate; so *dimidiate-oblong*, *-obovoid.* (Sometimes written *dimidiato-cordate*, etc.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dimidiato-cordate*, when the larger half of a dimidiate leaf is cordate. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 329 *Euphorbia peplis* .. leaves dimidiate-cordate. *Ibid.* 435 *Leersia oryzoides* .. Spikelet dimidiate-oblong.

Dimidiate (dimiˑdieɪt, dəi-), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dīmidiāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To divide into halves; to halve; to reduce to the half.

1623 Cockeram, *Dimediate*, to part into two parts. 1652 W. Sclater *Civ. Mag.* (1653) 42 Who dimidiate Christ, would have him onely by halfes. 1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 321 Dimidiated, as 'twere by forked tongues. 1789 S. Parr *Wks.* (1828) VII. 412, I hope he had a complete service, not mutilated and dimidiated, as it was for poor Johnson at the Abbey.

2. *Her.* To cut in half; to represent only half of (a bearing), *esp.* in one half of a shield party per pale: see Dimidiated, Dimidiation. Hence **Dimiˑdiating** *vbl. sb.*

1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 146 This was styled Impaling by Dimidiation or Dimidiating. 1880 Warren *Book-plates* xii. 128. 1893 E. Howlett in *Reliquary* July 160 The arms of the Cinque Ports, England dimidiating azure three ships' hulls in pale or.

Dimiˑdiated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Halved; divided into halves, or having only one half shown or represented; *spec.* in *Her.* of a bearing or coat of arms. (Cf. Dimidiation, Demi B. 1.)

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* ii. 42 Sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes .. Dimidiated, Parted, Couped. 1647 A. Ross *Myst. Poet.* iv. (1675) 98 In respect of her [the moon's] corniculated, dimidiated, and plenary aspect 1752 Sir J Hill *Hist. Anim.* 52 (Jod.) The dytiscus with twenty dimidiated striæ on the extended wings. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 467 Or, a dimidiated eagle to the sinister sa. 1892 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* XIV. 279 The arms of France and Burgundy are shown dimidiated.

Dimidiation (dimiˑdiēˑʃən, dəi-). [ad. L. *dimidiātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dīmidiāre* to halve: see Dimidiate *a.*] The action of halving, or condition of being halved; *spec.* in *Her.* the combination or 'marshalling' of two coats of arms by placing side by side the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other; an early form of *impalement*.

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 5 Þer ben .7. . partes of þis craft. The first is called addicion, þe seconde . subtraccion. The thryd is called duplacion. The 4 dimydicion. 1658 Phillips, *Dimidiation*, a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves. 1780 J Edmondson *Heraldry* 179 This method of impaling arms by dimidiation hath been for some time laid aside in England 1847 Parker *Gloss. Brit. Her.* 113 *Dimidiation*, the dexter half of the husband's arms being joined to the sinister half of the wife's. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her.* xii. (ed 3) 164 Marshalling by Dimidiation was, towards the close of the Fourteenth Century, superseded by Impalement.

Dimilance, obs. form of Demi-lance.

Diminew, var. Diminue *v. Obs*, to diminish.

Diminicion, obs. form of Diminution.

Diminish (dimiˑniʃ), *v.* Also 5–6 **y** for *i*, **sshe** for *sh*; 5–6 **deminish(e**, 6 *Sc.* **dimimiss, dininuse.** [Formed under the joint influence of the earlier Diminue, F. *diminuer*, L. *dīminuĕre*, and Minish, earlier *menusen*, OF. *menuiser*, L. type **minūtiāre* to cut small, having the prefix of the one with the suffix of the other. Ancient L. had *dīminuĕre* to break into small pieces, dash to pieces, and *dēminuĕre* to make smaller, lessen, reduce in size. In late L. and Romanic the *di-* derivative supplanted the *dē-* form; hence the modern derivatives of L. *dēminuĕre* all have *dimin-*.]

I. *trans.*

1. To make (or cause to appear) less or smaller; to lessen; to reduce in magnitude or degree. (The opposite of *enlarge*, *increase*, *augment*, *magnify*.)

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser ii. I. 61 Yf your forces be not here alwayes soe strongly mayntayned & continued without being deminished your Irish enimies will rise agayne 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Perauenture it diminysshed theyr payne in hell. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 162 It greatly deminisheth the substance of them. 1600 J Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 169 The whole towne is diminished into one streete. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxiv (1627) 268 Whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* i xii. (1648) 85 The weight must. be diminished in the same proportion 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i 12 What diminishes very much the suspicion of fraud. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog* ii. § 8 53 The ascent of warm air must necessarily diminish atmospheric pressure.

† **b.** To clip, sweat, etc. (coin). *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 126 There should be no deceyt used by diminishing or clipping yᵉ same. 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV 350 A French man is committed to Newgate for diminishing our coin.

† **2.** To break in pieces, break small. *Obs. rare.* [class. L. *dīminuĕre*]

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 491 In Rhetia .. they hold betwixt the fighting of Rams a stick, or bat of Corn-tree, which in a bout or two they utterly diminish and bruise in pieces.

3. To lessen in importance, estimation, or power; to put down, degrade, humiliate; to detract from, disparage, belittle. *arch.* (See also Diminished 2.)

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ezek.* xxix. 15, I wil diminish them, that they shal no more rule the nations. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 24 June, He do plainly diminish the commanders put in by the Duke, and do lessen the miscarriages of any that have been removed by him 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii 612 While impiously they thought Thee to diminish, and from thee withdraw The number of thy worshippers. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 348 ᴘ 2 This impertinent Humour of diminishing every one who is produced in Conversation. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, You would have accused me of diminishing your honour. 1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* i. vi, She .. passes out, angered, humbled, diminished past compare.

† **4.** To take away (a part) *from* something, so as to make it less; hence *gen.* to take away, subtract, remove. *Obs.*

1504 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* iv ix, Take from our hertis..all that may..dimynyshe vs from thy eternall loue. a 1533 Frith *Disput. Purgat.* 181 Neither add any thing nor diminish. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 217 The .. love betwene them, washed awaie and diminished all suspicion. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 24 Thus much was diminished from the state of the empyre. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* iii. iii 64 Your swords .. may as well Wound the loud windes .. as diminish One dowle that's in my plumbe 1611 Bible *Deut.* iv. 2 Ye shall not adde vnto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish ought from it. a 1627 Hayward (J.), Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.

† b. *absol.* To abate, subtract. *Obs.*

1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II vii § 6 That we should not add to nor diminish from Gods commands. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cv, Nothing should be admitted to diminish from the real majesty of the ceremony. 1826 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 74 His command .. will no more diminish from the sum of our pleasures than [etc.].

† 5. To deprive (a person) in part, to curtail *of*.

1559 Bp Cox in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. vi 98 If now then the builders .. be diminished of their wages. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* xxxiii. 11 They that seeke after our Lord shal not be diminished of any good. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* iii, The whole circle seemed diminished of their former importance.

6. *Arch.* To make (a thing) such that its successive parts in any direction are continuously less and less; to cause to taper or progressively decrease in size, as a tapering column: see Diminution 9.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* (1672) 22 They [pillars] are all diminished from one third part of the whole Shaft. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 221 The sides form the arch joints of the bridge, and are diminished, so as to tend towards the centre of the circle.

7. *Mus.* † a. To reduce in loudness, make gradually softer: cf. Diminuendo. *Obs.* b. To lessen (an interval) by a semitone: see Diminished 4.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 43 It will work a better effect to Tune the Voice diminishing it, rather than Increasing it.

II. *intr.*

8. To become less or smaller; to lessen, decrease.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* II. 112/2 Kyng Goffars people encreased dayly and his dyminished. 1565 Earl Bedford in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 215 As their force dimenesshede so dyd her Grace increase. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 495 What judgment I had increases rather than diminishes. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 284 Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. II. 16 The sound .. diminishes in intensity. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 78 The air diminished in bulk, while the quicksilver increased in weight.

b. *Arch.* To have its dimensions successively smaller in the same direction; to taper.

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I 12 In the diminishing of them it must be observ'd, that by how much longer they are, by so much the less they must diminish.

Diminishable (dimi·nĭʃăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being diminished or lessened. Hence **Dimi·nishableness.**

1782 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans* LXXII. 223 Phlogisticated air, after it has been purified from phlogiston .. is again diminishable by phlogistic processes. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 948/1 A five years' sentence .. being thus at best diminishable by one year and three weeks. 1875 Veitch *Lucretius* 33 The absolute diminishableness of the Sum of matter.

Diminished (dimi·nĭʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.]

1. Made smaller, lessened: see the verb. († In quot. 1607, Lowered in condition, weakened, wasted, emaciated.)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 For the encouraging of a feeble and diminished horse Eumelus reporteth the flesh of swine .. mingled in wine and given to drink, to be exceeding good. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX 1715 How swift I mount! Diminish'd Earth recedes. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks* (1874) VI. 140 I says of sovereignty .. to be reflected back, not in diminished, but increased splendor.

2. Lowered in importance, estimation, or power (see Diminish *v* 3); now only in phr. from Milton.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV 35 O thou [sun] .. at whose sight all the Starrs Hide their diminisht heads. 1698 Congreve *Birth of Muse* 119 She feels the Shame, Of Honours lost, and her diminish'd Name. 1840 E. F. Napier *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. p. xxxv, Crest-fallen and dejected .. [they] hide their diminished heads.

3 *Arch*, etc. (See quots.)

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I 53/2 The imperfect, or diminish'd Arch, is not a compleat Semi-circle, but a determinate part less. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build* 584 *Diminished Bar*, in joinery, the bar of a sash that is thinnest on the inner edge. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.*, Gloss., *Diminished Column*, a column whereof the upper diameter is less than the lower.

4. *Mus.* a. Of an interval: Less by a chromatic semitone than a perfect, or than a minor, interval of the same name: opp. to *augmented*. *Diminished triad*, a triad containing a diminished (instead of a perfect) fifth. b. *Diminished subject*, a subject repeated in diminution (see Diminution 5 a).

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Diminished interval*, in music, is an interval which is short of its just quantity by a lesser semitone. 1753 *Ibid. Supp.* s. v. *Interval*, A Table of Musical Intervals. Diminished Fourth.. Diminished Fifth .. Diminished Seventh. 1855 Browning *Toccata of Galuppi's* vii, Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh. 1880 C. H. H. Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 448 The diminished seventh .. is a semitone less than the ordinary minor seventh.

Dimi·nisher. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which diminishes or lessens.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* A vij, This paynted wethercocke, Arts diminisher, With cowardize beginneth to empeach me. 1637 Clarke *Serm.* 241 (L.) The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority.

Dimi·nishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Diminish; lessening, diminution.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Thinges .. redoundyng to the diminishyng of his honor. 1582 R. Wimbledon (*title*), A Sermon no less fruitful than famous.. set foorth by the olde copy, without addings or diminishings. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* x, That their liberties and rights were the impairing and diminishing of his regal power. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xii, The one end of her life seemed to her to be the diminishing of sorrow.

2. *Arch.* Tapering; = Diminution 9. ? *Obs.*

1563 Shute *Archit.* C iij a, How to close and finish the diminishing of the pillors. 1613–39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 46 The diminishing of the Pilasters. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 142 In every Course to make a two Inch set off..will preserve the diminishing of the Pier.

Dimi·nishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That diminishes or lessens: a. That makes less. b. That grows less.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 3 [It] may by .. some convenient Diminishing-Glasses, be made vanish into a scarce visible Speck. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* Introd. 4 The building is carried up .. by diminishing stories, to the height of 115 feet. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 210 If they could read through a diminishing glass. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 291 The diminishing speed of the earth's rotation.

† 2. Disparaging, depreciative. *Obs.*

1675 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 105 The Lords accused the Commons for their .. provoking, and diminishing expressions. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 501 St. Paul, who .. disdains all false and diminishing Reflections.

3. *Arch.*, *Ship-building*, etc. Thinning or tapering off gradually.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Diminishing stuff*, in ship-building, the planking wrought under the wales, where it is thinned progressively to the thickness of the bottom plank. 1869 R. W. Meade *Naval Archit.* 354. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.*, Gloss., *Diminishing Rule*, a board cut with a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column, and to try its curvature. *Diminishing Scale*, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. 1888 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Four diminishing joints.

Dimi·nishingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. In a diminishing manner or degree; decreasingly.

1827 *Examiner* 262/1 The light .is spread diminishingly over the picture. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 449 Most powerful and varied in man, diminishingly so in the lower animals.

† 2. Disparagingly, depreciatively. *Obs.*

1672 *Mede's Wks., Life* 7 Some .. were induc'd to speak somewhat diminishingly, and below the worth of his [Mede's] Clavis and Commentary upon the Apocalyps. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 289 To lessen and vilify himself, and speak very diminishingly of his own worth.

Dimi·nishment. Now *rare.* Also 6 de-. [f. Diminish *v.* + -ment. App. obsolete before 1700; used again in 19th c., but not common.] The action or process of diminishing (*trans.* and *intr.*); diminution, lessening, decrease, abatement.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 94 b, All is to demynyshment of a kynges power. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. 35 His diuine majestie .. the offence of diminishment wherof is an unpardonable crime. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr, A pure, everlasting .. Light, which will illustrate all things, without dammage and diminishment. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* xliv, He received us with little perceptible diminishment in the sprightliness of his manner. 1893 G. D. Leslie *Lett. to Marco* xxvi. 171 A diminishment in their numbers.

Diminitif, -ive, obs. forms of Diminutive.

Dimi·nuate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dī-*, *dēminuĕre* to lessen + -ate 3: cf. next.] *intr.* To use a diminutive word or expression. (Cf. Diminuent.)

1883 M. Collins *Midnight to Midn.* viii. 174 'You are a little wild' 'A little! you diminuate!'

† **Diminua·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF *diminuacion* (1488 in Godef.), f. *diminuer* to Diminish.] = Diminution.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 28 My tresor .. may not be myniished for noo thing that I yeue but thou maist departe with noon of thyn withoute dyminuacion.

† **Diminue,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 dymynue, 6 -ew, d minew, *Sc.* dimunue. [a. F *diminue-r* (1308 in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dēminu-ĕre* to lessen, Diminish. Cf. Pr. *diminuar*, also with other conjugational suffixes, Pr., Sp., and Pg. *diminuir*, Cat. *disminuir*, It. *diminuire*. In all the Romanic langs. the prefix is *di-*, which was also the common med.L. spelling, but ancient L. had *dēminuĕre* to lessen, diminish, *dīminuĕre* to break into small pieces; cf. Diminish.] = Diminish *v.* (in various senses). In first quot. *intr.* to speak disparagingly; cf. Diminish *v.* 3.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxv. 13 3e han dymynued [*gloss* or spoken yuel] azeins me [1388 depraiyd azens me, *Vulg* derogastis]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 74 Nor na reproche diminew thi guid name. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 God almychty..mittigatis, augmentis, or dimunueis..the.. operations of the planetis. 1568 Skeyne *The Pest* (1860) 16 Rather depart riche nor leife pure, or diminew their fortune ony wayis.

‖ **Diminuendo** (dimi·nu,e·ndo). *Mus.* [It. *diminuendo* lessening, diminishing, pr. pple. of *diminuire* to diminish: see prec.] A musical direction indicating a gradual decrease in force or loudness of tone (abbrev. *dim.*, *dimin.*); as *sb.* a gradual decrease in force of tone, or a passage where this occurs. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (Opp. to Crescendo.)

1775 'J. Collier' *Mus. Trav.* (ed. 3) 65, I stood still some time to observe the *diminuendo* and *crescendo*. 1789–1806 [see Crescendo]. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ro. Lynne* II. iii. 70 'Ah!' this from Dicky Blake, diminuendo. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/3 A similar trimming .. on a smaller scale, edged .. the bodice, and was repeated in a further diminuendo round the neck.

† **Dimi·nuent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dī-*, *dēminuent-em*, pr. pple. of *dī-*, *dēminuĕre* to Diminish.] Diminishing; lessening the force of anything.

1608 W. Sclater *Comm. Malachy* (1650) 38 When the Scripture speaks of spirituall Sacrifices, it useth a Terme diminuent. 1647 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 221 Such kind of limiting and diminuent terms. 1657—*Serm.* Pref. (1681) 16 The Comparative degree (Δεισιδαιμονεστέρους) in such kind of speaking being usually taken for a Diminuent terme.

Diminuse, obs. Sc. form of Diminish.

† **Diminu·te,** *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 de-. [ad. L. *dī-*, *dēminūt-us*, pa. pple. of *dī-*, *dēminuĕre* to Diminish.] Diminished, lessened; abated; incomplete, defective.

Diminute conversion (Logic), *conversio per accidens*, in which the converse asserts less than the convertend, as in 'All the natives were slaves: Some slaves were natives.'

c 1450 Henryson *Fables* Prol. 41 (Jam. Suppl.) Gif that ye find ocht .. Be diminute, or yit superfluous. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5680 He and his land shold be disherite, Exile and deminute by his dedes smart. 1533 More *Apol.* viii. Wks. 861/2 That hee neuer wrote that sermon himselfe, but that some of hys audience .. dydde wryte it dyminute, and mangled for lacke of good remembraunce. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* A iv b, If the partes make lesse than the whole nomber..then is that nomber called Diminute, or Defectiue. As .8. hath these partes .1. .2. .4. whiche make but .7. 1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm for Year* I. xxiv. 304 Affix prices made diminute and lessened to such proportions and abatements. 1731 Chandler tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 32 He who confesses an heretical Action or Word, but denies the wicked Intention..is..to be delivered over as a diminute, impenitent, and negative Heretick.

b. Diminutive, minute.

1611 Sir A. Gorges (T.), The first seeds of things are little and diminute.

Dimi·nute, *v. rare.* [f. L. *dī-*, *dēminūt-* ppl. stem of *dī-*, *dēminuĕre* to Diminish.] *trans.* To lessen; to belittle; = Diminish *v.* 3.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 905, I implor..3e not deiect the dignitie nor gloir, Spulȝe, nor reif, diminute nor deploir Into na sort thes deifeit Goddes. 1883 J. C. Morison in *Macm. Mag.* 200 The repugnant task of diminuting our hero has been forced upon us.

† **Diminu·tely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Diminute *a.* + -ly 2.] In a diminished manner or form; incompletely.

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 79, I never rehersydde Your Graces letters, diminutely, or fully, but by the Kyngis expresse commaundement. 1659 Baxter *Key Cath.* xx. 95 Sciences diminutely and insufficiently delivered by their authors. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 25 He could .. make even Old Hal diminutely to sing ['to sing small'].

Diminution (diminiū·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 **diminucion** (also with *y* for *i*), **diminicion**, 7 **deminution**, 6– **diminution**. [a. AF. *diminuciun* (*a* 1300), F. *diminution* = Pr. *diminutio*, Sp. *diminucion*, Pg. *diminuição*, It. *diminuzione*, ad. L. *dēminūtiōn-em* later spelling of *dēminutiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēminuĕre* to lessen. Classical L. analogies would give the form *deminution*: see Diminish, Diminue.]

1. The action of diminishing or making less; the process of diminishing or becoming less, reduction in magnitude or degree; lessening, decrease.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1286 1335) To encrece or maken dyminucioun Of my langage. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c 2 § 6 Dymynucion of punysshment..shalbe had or women greate with child. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi (1611) 120 Charge by addition or diminution. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II iii. 213 The remainder can hardly beare such deminution, as all Armies are subiect vnto. 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* viii. 315 Rather than consent to the least diminution of that Right. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc New Invent* p. cvii, Enlargements or Diminutions of Wharfs or Banks. 1712 Addison *Spect* No. 517 P 1 A copy of his letter, without any alteration or diminution. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 175 The Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

b. Apparent lessening, as by distance. ? *Obs.*

1612 Shaks. *Cymb.* I iii. 18 To looke vpon him, till the diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 369 From human sight So farr remote, with diminution seen.

† 2. Representation of something as less than it is; extenuation. b. as a *Rhet.* figure. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 12416 3yt per ys an enchesun Ys kallede 'dymynucyun', On englys hyt ys to mene To make by synne lytyl to seme. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 93 Example .. for diminution, might be this .. these I must confesse are injuries to some, but unto me they are trifles. 1659 O. Walker *Oratory* 75 Gradation is by Oratours most-what observed, and the weightiest word said last: or, in diminutions, the contrary.

† 3. Lessening of honour or reputation; derogation, depreciation, belittling. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 9 What approbations, diminutions, insinuations. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 181 Under pardon of those saints..for I intend not the diminution of their glorious deaths. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 351 A diminution to the majesty of God. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 49, I shall not much regard the worlds opinion or diminution of me. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 468 P 4 Thinking nothing a Diminution to me, but what argues a Depravity of my Will. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 176 All that appeared .. of diminution to the reputation .. which his Lordship .. had acquired.

†4. Partial deprivation, curtailment, abatement.
1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 70 b, That we suffre harme or diminicion in person, estate, worship, or goodes. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 78 Untill it came to sentence of death, or diminution of member. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 20 Had this been any injury or diminution to the rest?

5. *Mus.* a. The repetition of a subject (in contrapuntal writing) in notes of half or a quarter the length of the original: opp. to *augmentation*. †b. (quot. 1614) The condition of being diminished (of an interval): see DIMINISHED 4 (*obs. rare*).
1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 24 Diminution is a certaine lessening or decreasing of the essential value of the notes and rests. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 48 Diminution . is the varying of Notes of the first quantity .. or it is a certain cutting off of the measure. 1614 T. RAVENSCROFT (*title*), A briefe Discourse of the true but neglected Vse of characterizing the Degrees by their perfection, imperfection and diminution, in measurable Musicke. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 104 [In] imitation by diminution .. the consequent substitutes notes of smaller value for those proposed by the antecedent.

6. *Her.* With earlier authors: The defacing of part of an escutcheon. By later writers said to be = DIFFERENCE.
1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1660) 43 *Diminution* is a blemishing or defacing of some particular point .. of the Escocheon, by reason of the imposition of some stain and colour thereupon. 1787 PORNY *Her.* Gloss., *Diminution*, word sometimes used instead of *Difference*. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III Gloss., *Diminution of Arms*, an expression sometimes used .. instead of *differences*, or, as the French call them, *brisures* .. from the Latin *diminutiones*, lessenings, as showing a family to be less than the chief.

†7. *Gram.* The formation of a diminutive word from a primitive. *Obs. rare.*
a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xi, The common affection of nouns is diminution. .. The diminution of substantives hath these four divers terminations: El. Et. Ock. Ing.. Diminution of adjectives is in this one end, *ish*.

8. *Law.* An omission in the record of a case sent up by an inferior court to a superior, in proceedings for reversal of judgement.
[1610 COKE *Bk. of Entries* 242 a/2 (*marg.*) Le def. alledge diminution en le Here. fac. seisinam. *Ibid.* 251 b/1 (*marg.*) Diminution alledge per le def. en les proclamations. 1626 SIR W. JONES *Reports, Weever v. Fulton* 2 Car. I (1675) 140 Car apres in nullo est Erratum plede, neque le Plaintiff neque le Defendant poient alledge diminution, car per le joinder ils allowe records.] 1657 GRIMSTON tr. *Croke's Repts.* (1683) II. 597, *Johns v. Bowen*, 18 Jas. I, After the Record certified, the plaintiff in the Writ of Error alledges Diminution for want of an Original, which was certified and entered. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 248, *Diminution*, is when the Plaintiff or Defendant in a Writ of Error alledges .. that part of the Record remains in the Inferiour Court not certified, and prays that it be certified by Certiorari. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

9. *Arch.* The gradual decrease in diameter of the shaft of a column, etc.; the tapering of a column or other part of a building; also, the amount of this tapering in the whole length.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diminution*..in Architecture, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little from the Base to the Top. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 20/1 The diameter of the lower diminution. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Gothic architects .. observe neither diminution nor swelling; their columns are perfectly cylindrical. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 356 [The] turret .. ends with a fine diminution. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* III. i. 809 The diminution or tapering form given to a column .. sometimes commences from the foot of the shaft, sometimes from a quarter or one third of its height. *Ibid.* 814 Vitruvius in this order [the Tuscan] forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter.

Diminutival (dimi·niutəi·văl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* [f. L. *dīminutīv-us* DIMINUTIVE + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. b. as *sb.* A diminutival suffix.
1868 T. H. KEY *Philol. Essays* x. 213 The Latin .. forming contemptuous terms for men, by means of a diminutival suffix. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* III. vii. § 862 Adjectives, chiefly diminutival. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 317 In *-kin* .. a widely prevalent diminutival.

Diminutive (dimi·niŭtiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **diminitif** (**-yf**, etc.), 6–7 **diminitive**, 6 **demynutyve**. [a. F. *diminutif, -ive* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dī-, dēminūtīv-us*, f. *dī-, dēminūtus*, pa. pple. of *dī-, dēminuere* to lessen. The sb. use is found in Eng. earlier than the adj.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Gram.* Expressing diminution; denoting something little: usually applied to derivatives or affixes expressing something small of the kind denoted by the primitive word. (Opp. to *augmentative*.)
1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 5 Where they honoured this old woman [Hecale], calling her by a diminutive Name, Hecalena. 1649 O. WALKER *Oratory* 32 Verbal nouns .. some of them being augmentative, some diminutive. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.*, Diminutive adjectives in *-ish*, as *greenish*. 1758 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xiii, In most languages the objects of love are spoken of under diminutive epithets. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 313 The diminutive sense easily passes into that of depreciation, as in *worldling, groundling*.

†2. Making less or smaller; tending to diminution. *Obs.*
1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 266 God .. cannot fal under any mutation either .. augmentative or diminutive. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. III. ii. 175 Any thing diminutive either of their inward Freedom or national Liberty.

†3. Representing or describing something as less than it is; disparaging, depreciative. *Obs.*
1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 9 A diminutive and disparaging apprehension of the infinite .. Goodness of God. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 443 The Death of Christ .. a federal Rite .. appears to be too low and too diminutive a Name for it. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 122 A scene so new .. that the name of a Revolution is diminutive of its character, and it rises into a Regeneration of man.

4. Characterized by diminution; hence, of less size or degree than the ordinary; small, little. In later use, generally, a more forcible expression for 'small': = minute, tiny. (Usually in reference to physical size.)
1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 Balurdo cals for your diminutive attendance. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 10 The poore Wren (the most diminutiue of Birds). 1623 COCKERAM, *Diminutine*, little. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Intelligencer* II, Our Progenitours esteemed diminutive Cottages as Kingdomes. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 146 A diminutive Pine, which grows not above the Height of a Man. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. 26, I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of those diminutive mortals. 1741 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 108 Last post I received a very diminutive letter. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 283 The summer .. passed in unavailing movements and diminutive attempts. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 120 (*Wordsw.*) We .. know that children are not diminutive angels. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 24 Small, almost diminutive, in stature.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* A diminutive word or term (see A. 1); a derivative denoting something small of the kind.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvi. (Tollem. MS.), Of 'Lens, lentis,' comeþ 'Lenticula,' þe diminityf þerof. 1530 PALSGR. 303 Adjectyves whiche be demynutyves in signyfication. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iij, Diminutiues end commonly in *ito, illo*. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 264 The word δαιμόνιον .is not a diminitive, but an adjective substantiv'd. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 P 1 Cicero calls those small Pretenders to Wisdom . certain Minute Philosophers, using a Diminutive even of the Word Little. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 539 In babyisms and dear diminutives Scatter'd all over the vocabulary Of such a love. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 80 His name, Adamnan, is a diminutive of Adam.

2. *Her.* One of the smaller ordinaries corresponding in form and position to the larger, but of less width.
[1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C iv b, This cros [croslet] is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe . neuer the lees mony tymys hit is borne in dimynutiuys, that is to say in littyll crossis crossit.] 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 72 b, The Barrulet is a Diminutive thereof, and is but the fourth parte of the Barre. 1766 PORNY *Her.* iv. (1787) 60 The Pale .. Its Diminutives are the Pallet, which is the half of the Pale, and the Endorse, which is the fourth part of a Pale. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* iv. 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet, or Garter, which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Bendlet; and the Riband, half of the Cost. *Ibid.* 72 All the Ordinaries (but not their diminutives) may be charged.

3. A diminutive thing or person. a. A small variety or form *of* something; a 'miniature'. †b. Something very small (*obs.*). †c. *In diminutive*: on a small scale, in miniature (*obs.*).
1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 38 How the poore world is pestred with such water-flies, diminutiues of Nature. — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 37 Most monster-like be shewne For poor'st Diminitiues, for Dolts. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxiii. 57 All families are but diminutives of a Court. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, In what denominatives the plastick principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds. *a* 1687 COTTON (J.) Sim .. Was then a knave, but in diminutive. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 46 A reflection .. which I often found myself justified in bringing home to these diminutives. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) I. xi. 145 The diminutive tells me he believes he has wronged you. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 150 A stimulus, acting constantly, like the diminutive of a strong cup of coffee.

†4. Something that diminishes or lessens; *spec.* in *Med.* A medicine that abates the violence of a disease. *Obs.*
1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 If his Fames Diminutiue in any thing we finde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. i. vi, When you have used all good meanes and helpe of alteratives, averters, diminitives.

Diminutively (dimi·niŭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diminutive manner or degree.

1. In the way of diminution; so as to represent anything as small, or as less than it is; † extenuatingly, disparagingly, depreciatively (*obs.*).
1613 F. ROBARTS *Revenue of Gospel* 125 They will cheerfully..say, It was but fiue pounds .. It comes but once a yeare, I hope to recouer it by the grace of God. Thus diminutiuely and hopefully men mention any great charge, suitable to their owne humors. 1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 175 Thinking diminutively of God's love and mercy. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* July, I began to think less diminutively of that [room]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 256 When I say, 'There were few men with him'; I speak diminutively, and mean to represent them as inconsiderable; whereas, when I say, 'There were a few men with him'; I evidently intend to make the most of them.

2. In a smaller or minute degree.
1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 218 Prassius .. has all the Virtues of the Emerald, tho' diminutively.

Dimi·nutiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being diminutive.
1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Diminutiveness*, littleness. 1750–1 *Student* II. 225 (T.) While he stood on tip-toes thrumming his bass-viol, the diminutiveness of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 199 Neat to names simple in themselves, those which fall easily into diminutiveness seem to me most desirable.. Lizzy, Bessy, Sophy, Fanny the prettiest of all! 1894 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/4 In keeping with the universal neatness and diminutiveness.

Dimi·nutise, *v. rare.* [f. DIMINUTE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn (a word) into a diminutive form.
In recent Dicts.

†**Dimi·ss,** *v. Obs.* [f. cl. L. *dīmiss-* ppl. stem of *dīmittĕre* to send away, dismiss: cf. DIMIT, DISMISS, and DIS- *pref.*] = DISMISS *v.*
1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* (1812) 567 Charles did dimisse ye young man. 1548 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Inuent.* v. IX. 110 a, When Masse is ended the deacon turning to the people sayeth, Ite missa est, which wordes are borrowed of the rytes of the Paganes, and signifieth that then the companye may be dimissed. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 99/2 Theætetus disputing of Knowledge, he dimist. 1789 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* V. 399 It is shot easily from a large Bow, for if it be violently dimissed, the Fire of it will be extinguished.

†**Di·missaries,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 5 **dismyssaries**, 6 **dimioeries**, **demisaris.** [? f. L. *dēmissus*, hanging down, descending + -ARY: cf. *emissary*.] Testicles.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 357 Some malicious dysposed persones, in despyte kut of his hode and his dismyssaries. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1550) 50 b, Chosen, as stoned horses are..by their outye dimiceries. 1569 T. UNDERDOWN *Ovid agst. Ibis* O iij b, He .. cut of his Demisaris. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 68 For default of other stuffe, they pawne..the nailes of their fingers and toes, their dimissaries.

†**Limission** (dəimi ʃən). *Obs* [ad. L. *dīmissiōn-em*, n. of action from *dīmittĕre* to send away, dismiss, etc.]

1. The action of giving up or relinquishing; resignation, abdication; = DEMISSION 2 1.
1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 548, I swere .. that I shall neuer repugne to this resygnacion, dymyssyon or yeldynge vp. 1568 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* 8 June in *Lowe-lett Mary Q. Scots* App 31 She was. compelled to make a dimission of her crown.

2. Conveyance by lease; = DEMISE *sb.* 1.
1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9. § 2 All maner of leasses dymyssions made. *Ibid.* c. 33 § 17 Any graunte or lesse made by . lettres patentes of dimission.

3. Sending away, dismission, dismissal, discharge.
1530 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1856) II 82 Under sureties ..that he should appear the first day of the next term and then day by day until his dimission. *a* 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart* (1564) 307 It is a deliuerance from bondage and prison, a dimission from warre. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 620 This common dimission of your wives. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 106 The King . sent him a Dimission of all his Employs, and forbid him the Court. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 44 Whosoever left the University without a letter of dimission.

Dimissorial (dimisō·riăl). *Eccl.* [f. as next + -AL.] A dimissory letter: see next, sense 2.
1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Abbots may not give dimissorials to seculars.

Dimissory (dimi·sări), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **dimissary**, 7–8 **demissory**. [ad. L. *dimissōri-us* (in *litteræ dimissōriæ* a dimissory letter, f. *dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dīmittĕre* to send away, dismiss: see -ORY. (Also DISMISSORY: cf. DIS- *pref.*)]

†1. Pertaining to dismission or leave-taking; dismissory; valedictory. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense. (In quot. 1650, *fig.* from 2.)
1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 305 In witnes wherof I giue vnto thee this Bill of diuorcement and dimissorie Epistle, being an instrument of libertie according to ye law of Moses. 1650 BP. PRIDEAUX *Euchol* (1656) 101 (T.) Old Simeon's craving his letters demissory. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 431 The Original of that Petaroth or dimissary Lecture, after which the people were dismissed.

2. *Eccl. Dimissory letter* (usually in pl. *letters dimissory*): a. In the ancient church, a letter from a bishop dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another. b. A letter from a bishop, the superior of a religious order, etc., authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination.
1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 91 If he . haue letters dimissorie from one bishop to another. *a* 1632–1708 [see DEMISSORY]. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iii. (1673) 310 Letters Dimissory whereby Leave was given to persons going into another Diocese (if ordained) to be admitted and incorporated into the Clergy of that Church. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 128 A Bishop of another Diocess ought neither to ordain nor admit a Clerk . without letters Dimissory. 1818 C. SIMEON *Let.* in *Mem.* XX. (1847) 497 Letters dimissory for a young man who has distinguished himself. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 73 The abbot was cautioned not to receive a member of any other known monastery without dimissory letters from his superior.

†**B.** *sb.* (*pl.*) = Letters dimissory: see prec. *Obs.*
c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Bi tytle and by dymyssories. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 462 In respect of the dimisories of Bishops. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. II. 69 The Dimissories were given to the Laity and Clergy, who went out of one Diocese .. to live in another.

†**Dimi·t,** *v. Obs.* [In Branch I, ad. L. *dīmittĕre* to send apart, away, or forth, to dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, f. *dī-, dis-* asunder + *mittĕre* to send, let go. A doublet (more etymologically formed) of

DISMIT, DISMISS: cf. also DEMIT *v.*[2], and DIMISS, DEMISE. In Branch II, a variant of DEMIT *v.*[1]

I. 1. *trans.* To send away, let go, dismiss: = DEMIT *v.*[2] 1.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* v. 26 So were they contented upon this punishement to dimitte them. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 941/2 Thus Frith..was freely dimitted out of the stockes, and set at libertie. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* II. (1677) 50 The Pope..did dimit the Scottish Commissioners..with great promises of favour.

2. To lay aside, give up, resign, abdicate: = DEMIT *v.*[2] 3.

1563 [see N. WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* XXVII Wks. 1888 I. 93 Salamon..commanding ws naways to dimit the law of our mother, quhilk is the Kirk. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 That these who haue pluralitie of benefices be compelled to dimitt all except one. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 141 It behoved him instantly to dimit his charge of Inquisitour General.

3. To convey by lease, demise: = DEMIT *v.*[2] 4.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 That noe persone..haue auctorite..to dymytte or lette to ferme..any londes or tenementis within the lordship. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 39 Power and auctoritie..to couenant dimit let or set to ferme..any of the landes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 122 He may dimitt the land destroied and not inhabite, vntill he be of power to big it againe.

4. *intr.* Of a river: To empty itself, debouch.

16.. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) 293 The public river of Tweed..which dimits in the sea.

II. 5. *trans.* To send, put, or let down, cause to descend, lower: = DEMIT *v.*[1] 1.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxix. 105 Like the night..dimitting unwholesom vapours upon all that rest beneath. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 343 When Apollo dimits his perpendicular rayes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiii. 253 To teach horses to incline, dimit, and bow downe their bodies. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 75 Doth dimit it down into the centre of the Earth.

b. *fig.* To abase, let down: = DEMIT *v.*[1] 2.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse xi. 183/2 He was a man of rare humble spirit, that could so dimit and humble himself in his adresse to Christ.

Dimity (di·miti). Forms: 5 **demyt**, 6 **dimite**, 7 **dimmety**, **dimmity**, **dimetty**, 8 **demity**, **dimitty**, 8– **dimity**. [In 15–16th c. *demyt*, *dimite*, a. It. *dimito* 'a kind of coarse cotton or flanell' (Florio 1598), 'a kind of course linzie-wolzie' (ibid. 1611) = med.L. *dimitum* (12th c. in Du Cange), ad. Gr. *δίμιτος* of double thread, sb. dimity, f. *δι-*, *δίς* twice + *μίτος* thread of the warp. It is not certain how the final *-y* arose: could it represent It. pl. *dimiti*? Cf. the plural in Du Cange's quot.: 'amita, dimitaque, et trimita', explained to mean fabrics woven with one, two, or three threads respectively. The relation to these of the Persian word دمياطي *dimyāṭī*, explained as 'a kind of cotton cloth, dimity', which has the form of a derivative of دمياط *Dimyāṭ*, Damietta, is not clear.]

A stout cotton fabric, woven with raised stripes or fancy figures; usually employed undyed for beds and bedroom hangings, and sometimes for garments.

1440 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture, Lincolnsh.* 182 A vestment of white demyt for lenten and vigils. 1570 CAMPION in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 127 We do vse to buy many of their silke quilts, and of their Scamato and Dimite, that the poore people make in that towne [Scio]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 358 A hundred Camels loaden with Silkes, Dimmeties, and other Commodities. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* (1673) 171 A Book wrapt up in Sea-green Dimmity. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 236 A half bedstead as the new mode, dimity wth fine shades of worstead works well made up. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. x, His waistcoat was a white dimity, richly embroidered with yellow silk. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xii, Her morning dress was dimity. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 97 Else..washed the pretty dimities oftener than even Lois thought necessary. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Arts* II. 76 Fustians, dimities and vermilions from cotton-wool had been made in London and in Manchester from 1641.

b. *attrib.* Made of dimity.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* I. iv, Thy dimity breeches. 1768 *Gentl. Mag.* 204 Put on a dimitty waistcoat. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 114 Some sort of white dimity gown that she wore. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 79 In our white dimity beds. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Daw.* I. 108 The dimity window curtains.

Dimly (di·mli), *adv.* In 3 **dimluker** (compar.), 4–5 **dymly**. [repr. OE. type **dimlice*, from *dimlic* adj. dim, obscure: cf. -LY [2].] In a dim manner; in or with a dim light; obscurely; somewhat darkly; faintly, indistinctly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Heo wolden..iðe deofles seruise dimluker beinen. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 375 Dymly bisoȝten, þat þat penaunce plesed him. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 718 þan Anec..Dryvez up a dede voyce, and dymly he spekes. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 206 As Sayn Poule sayth dymely, hyt ys the pedagoge of Chryst. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 157 To us invisible or dimly seen In these thy lowest works. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 9 A Fire burns dimly..in the Light of the Sun. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 49 The figures looked dimly down like gods out of a mysterious sky. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 49 Perish who earth's hid veins first labour'd dimly to quarry. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1041/1 This was dimly felt at the time and has been more distinctly recognised since.

b. *Comb.*, as *dimly-labouring*, *-lit.*

1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxiii. (1874) 75 Like the dimly-labouring moon. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* xviii, Dimly-lit chambers.

Dimmed (dimd), *ppl. a.* [f. DIM *v.* + -ED [1].] Rendered dim.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 45 Her eyelids blew And dimmed sight..At last she up gan lift. 1594 *Ord. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 654 Being..not any clearer enlightened, than by the dimmed glimpse of nature. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xi. 25 Quhen my dimmit sight greu cleir. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 20 The scene by the dimmed light of the moon was most desolate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iii, The somewhat dimmed glory of their original gilding.

Hence **Di·mmedness**.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VI. ix. (1639) 367 Such as hath not the whitish colour inclining to dimmednesse.

Dimmen, *v. rare.* [f. DIM *a.* + -EN [5].] *intr.* To grow dim. Hence **Di·mmening** *ppl. a.*

1828-30 W. TAYLOR *Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 301 Scenery on which his dimmening eyes are preparing to close for ever.

Dimmer (di·mǝɹ), *sb.* [f. DIM *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which dims.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 594 A dimmer to the daylights. 18.. J. H. NEWMAN *Idea of University*, To remove the original dimmer of the mind's eye.

Dimmer (di·mǝɹ), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIM *v* + -ER [5].] To appear dimly, faintly, or indistinctly.

1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 123 As the shape of a corpse dimmers up through deep water.

Dimmety, obs. form of DIMITY.

Dimming (di·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIM *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DIM, q. v.

13 . *Coer de L.* 6977 Be the dymmyng off the more, Men myghte see, where Richard fore. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 512 Yt Drew nere-hande nyght By dymmynge of the Day. 1552 HULOET, Dymminge of the syght, *caligatio*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 102 All of vs haue cause To waile the dimming of our shining Starre.

Di·mming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That dims: see the verb.

1734 R. ERSKINE in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 397 My Lord will break the dimming glass And show His glory face to face. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 183 The driving blast—the dimming rains. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 66 The specific quality of which [vowels] is due to a dimming action along the whole mouth.

Dimmish (di·miʃ), *a.* [f. DIM *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dim.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 96 Its flame is not clear..but of a dimmish Brimstone colour. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 42 My eyes are somewhat dimish grown. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 899 Our eyes have got rather dimmish.

Dimmit (di·mit). *s.w. dial.* Also 8 **dimmet**. [f. DIM *a.*] Dusk, twilight.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 42 In the Desk o' tha Yeaveling, just in tha Dimmet. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Dimmet*..the Dusk of the Evening..the evening twilight. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 132, I, with my arms, in the dimmit of day, Will snare the bold son of the sea. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. XIV. 237 He likes his little ones to tell their fancies in the dimmits about the nursery fire.

Dimmy (di·mi), *a.* [f. DIM *a.* + -Y: cf. *blacky*, *bluey*.] Having dimness; more or less dim.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, The derkenesse of the dymmy night. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 441 You dimmie clouds. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 181 Dazeled with the dimmie and darke mists of Sathan. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 119 The dimmy ayre now cleerer growes. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 98 If she [the moon] shall have clipped The darksome ether with a dimmy horn.

Dimn, dimne, obs. ff. DIM *a.* and *v.*

Dimness (di·mnés). [OE. *dimnis*, *dymnys*, f. *dim* DIM + -NESS.] The quality of being dim; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness of vision or perception, dimsightedness.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcv[iii]. 2 Wolcen & dimnis in ymbhwyrfte. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 200 Wiþ eaxena dymnysse, genim ðysse sylfan wyrte leaf. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 10 Dimnes under his fete. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus that is depnesse of water hath of hymself dympnesse and depnesse. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 67 b, The Eagle in age hath darkenes, and dymnes of eyne. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sonne* 8 A sonne..a fruitfull flame Chasing the fathers dimnesse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 3 In proof of the dimness of our internal Light. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) IV. 3 Tumbling into the ditch, which my dimness prevented me from seeing. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v, The once splendid patch of carpet, had long been worn to dimness. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* VII. 42 Round about him still She shed that holy dimness.

Dimond, obs. form of DIAMOND.

Dimonosylla·bic, *a. nonce-wd.* [see DI-[2].] Consisting of two monosyllables.

1844 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Whewell's Wks.* (1876) II. 322 Dimonosyllabic endings.

Dimorph (dəimǫf). [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφ-ος* of two forms: cf. mod. F. *dimorphe* adj.] One of the two forms in which a dimorphous substance exists; as 'aragonite and calcite are dimorphs.'

In recent Dicts.

Dimorphic (dəimǫ·fik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφ-ος* of two forms (f. *δι-*, *δίς* twice + *μορφή* form) + -IC.] Existing or occurring in two distinct forms; exhibiting dimorphism. **a.** *Bot.* Occurring in two distinct forms in the same plant or species, as the submerged and floating leaves in water-plants, disk and ray florets in *Compositæ*, and (*spec.*) flowers or plants having stamens and pistils of different relative lengths. **b.** *Zool.* Of individuals of the same species (or of the same colony of polyps): Occurring in two forms differing in structure, size, markings, etc., according to sex, season, or function. **c.** *Chem.* and *Min.* Occurring in two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from one another.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 36 The two forms of an allied dimorphic species. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 311/2 Some bodies have two different forms, or are dimorphic, under different circumstances. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 299 Primula. Flowers usually dimorphic, having long styles with anthers deep in the tube or the reverse. *Ibid.* 319 Atriplex patula..sub-sp. hastata..seeds dimorphic, larger brown rough, smaller black smooth. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 123 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are..functionally sexual, while the others are sterile. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 238 The Medusa and Hydroid polype are dimorphic forms..The worker bee is a dimorphic female.

Dimorphism (dəimǫ·ɹfiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφ-ος* of two forms (see prec.) + -ISM.] The condition of being DIMORPHIC. **a.** *Cryst.* The property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms, not derivable from each other.

1832 JOHNSTON *Progr. Chem.* in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1835) 432 The different causes to which, under different circumstances, dimorphism may be traced. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iv. (ed. 2) 123 A familiar instance of dimorphism is exhibited in the case of carbonate of lime, which..is found, sometimes in the form of calcareous spar, sometimes in that of arragonite. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 78 Dimorphism is a law which, though previously known, has been confirmed by the discoveries of Mitscherlich.

b. *Biol.* The occurrence of two distinct forms of flowers, leaves, or other parts on the same plant or in the same species; or of two forms distinct in structure, size, colouring, etc among animals of the same species.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 35 There are..cases of dimorphism and trimorphism, both with animals and plants. Thus..the females of certain..butterflies..regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. vi. 809 Another contrivance for..mutual fertilisation. Dimorphism (or Heterostylism)..In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers have a short style and long filaments. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 238 The phrase *sexual dimorphism* is used to denote the differences other than the usual anatomical characters which separate the two sexes..In [Lepidoptera] the individuals of broods appearing at different times of the year often differ from one another..In this case the phrase *seasonal dimorphism* is employed.

c. *Philol.* The existence, in one language, of a word under two different forms, or of two words of the same ultimate derivation (doublets).

1877 F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* 28 Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called dimorphism: ration, reason.

Dimorphite (dəimǫ·ɹfəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφ-ος* of two forms + -ITE.] A sulphide of arsenic occurring in very small orange-coloured crystals of two different forms. Also called **Di·mo·rphine.**

1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 351 Dimorphine. 1868 DANA *Min.* 28 Dimorphite.

Dimorphous (dəimǫ·ɹfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίμορφ-ος* of two forms + -OUS.] = DIMORPHIC. (Mostly in *Chem.* and *Min.*)

1832 JOHNSTON *Progr. Chem.* in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1835) 432 Sulphur and carbon therefore possess two forms, or they are dimorphous. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iv. (ed. 2) 123 Bodies..capable of assuming two distinct crystalline forms..according to the circumstances under which they had been brought into the solid condition..are termed dimorphous. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 16 The diamond crystallizes in octohedrons, while graphite..crystallizes in six-sided plates:..and thus carbon possesses the property of being dimorphous. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 35 The majority of species of the genus Primula appear to be dimorphous.

† Dimo·ve, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dīmovē-re* to move away, remove.] *trans.* To remove.

1540 R. WISDOME in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. CXV. 320 You wil not dimove that evil wel placed. 1788 *Trifler* No. 25 ¶ 3. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach.

Dimp, *v. rare.* [app. shortened from DIMPLE *v.*] *trans.* To dimple, or mark with dimples.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 132 Rain-drops how they dimp'd the brook. *Ibid.* II. 123 Ere yet a hailstone pattering comes, Or dimps the pool the rainy squall.

Dimple (di·mp'l), *sb.* Also 5 **dympull**. [Evidenced only from 15th c., and app. not common till late in the 16th: origin uncertain. Its form answers to OHG. *dumphilo*, MHG. *tumpfel*, *tümpfel*, mod.G. *dümpfel*, *tümpel* pool, but connexion is not historically made out. It has also been collated with *dimble*, and conjectured to be a nasalized deriv. of *dip*, or a dim. of *dint* with consonantal change.]

1. A small hollow or dent, permanent or evanescent, formed in the surface of some plump part of the human body, esp. in the cheeks in the act of smiling, and regarded as a pleasing feature.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3060 Hir chyn full choise was..With a dympull full derne, daynté to se. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 19 Shee hath dimples in her cheekes. 1598 FLORIO, *Fossette*, dimples, pits, or little holes in womens cheekes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 101 The Valley, The pretty dimples of his Chin, and Cheeke. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 30 Wreathèd Smiles, Such as hang on Hebe's cheek, And love to live in dimple sleek. 1784 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Oct., Three letters in her hand, and three thousand dimples in her cheek and chin! 1813 BYRON *Giaour* (Orig Draft) ii. Wks. (1846) 63/1 *note*, Like dimples upon Ocean's cheek. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 42 Parents, studious of the witchcraft of curls and dimples and broken words.

b. The action of dimpling.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 P 6 The dimple is practised to give a grace to the features, and is frequently made a bait to entangle a gazing lover.

2. *transf.* Any slight surface depression or indentation resembling the preceding, as a dip in the surface of land or a ripple on the water.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 278 Whereon (say they) Elias oft slept, and .. that the hollow dimples of the stone was onely made by the impression of his body. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 3 Not absolute perforations, but onley dimples in their crustaceous Tunica Cornea. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 82 Upper part [of fungus] convex, with or without a dimple in the centre. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. XXXVIII, The gentle waters gently part In dimples round the prow. 1815 *Guide to Watering Places* 209 In a dimple of the hill..rises St. Anne's Well. 1892 J. MATHER *Poems* 51 In dimples of the mountain lay The panting herd of deer.

3. *Comb.*

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ix. 184 Her dimple-cleft and placid chin. 1892 A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* 80 Sweet little dimple-cheek—Merrily dancing.

Di·mple, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mark with, or as with, dimples.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 110, I will laugh, And dimple my thinne cheeke With capring joy. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 43 With whirlpools dimpl'd. 1796 SOUTHEY *Ball. Donica*, No little wave Dimpled the water's edge. 1830 TENNYSON *Lilian* 16 The lightning laughters dimple The baby-roses in her cheeks. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1857) 102 Here the surface is dimpled by unreckoned hollows: there fretted by uncounted mounds. 1891 B. HARTE *First Fam. Tasajara* xiii, Leaden rain..dimpling like shot the sluggish pools of the flood.

2. *intr.* To break into dimples or ripples, to form dimples, to ripple.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Smiling eddies dimpled on the main. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 316 As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxiv, She is then permitted to dimple and smile, when the dimples and smiles begin to forsake her. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VI. 652 A lordly river .. Dimpling along in silent majesty. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii (1876) 181 Cheeks dimpling with smiles. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 149 Low knolls That dimpling died into each other.

Di·mpled, *ppl. a.* [f. DIMPLE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Marked with or as with dimples.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 67 That dimpled chin wherein delight did dwell. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C v b, Choise. Right Quinces: small: dimpled or dawked. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 207 Pretty Dimpled Boys, like smiling Cupids. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 119 By dimpled brook and fountain-brim. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 65 The taper dimpled [finger] of a fine lady. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iii. 30 Beyond the dark blue, dimpled sea, Lie sands and palms.

Di·mplement, *rare.* [f. DIMPLE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact or condition of being dimpled; a dimpling.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 39 And view the ground's most gentle dimplement. 1862 — *False Step* iv, Where the smile in its dimplement was.

Di·mpler. *nonce-wd.* [f. DIMPLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who 'dimples' or forms dimples.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 P 5 We may range the several kinds of laughers under the following heads: The Dimplers. The Smilers. The Laughers. The Grinners. The Horse-laughers.

Di·mpling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DIMPLE (usually in *intr.* sense).

1602 BEAUMONT *Hermaphrodite* Wks. (Rtldg) II. 700/1 She prais'd the pretty dimpling of his skin. 1771 GOLDSM. *Prol. Craddock's Zobeide* 5 While botanists all cold to smiles and dimpling, Forsake the fair, and patiently–go simpling. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Spectre Bridegroom* I. 338 A soft dimpling of the cheek.

Di·mpling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dimples; that forms or breaks into dimples.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 407 Ev'ry .. hollow Rock, that o'er the dimpling Flood Nods pendant. 1795 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 18 June, When I look at my dear baby, and see its dimpling smiles. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 295 A trim, well made, tempting girl, with a roguish dimpling face. 1844 FABER *Sir Lancelot* (1857) 7 With .. dimpling globes of nuphar netted o'er.

Dimply (di·mpli), *a.* [f. DIMPLE *sb.* + -Y.] Full of or characterized by dimples.

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 83 The wanderers of heaven .. flutter round the dimply pool. 1727 PHILIPS *Ode to Miss Pulteney* Dimply damsel, sweetly smiling. *a* 1790 T. WARTON *Triumph of Isis* Poet. Wks. (1802) I. 5 The smooth surface of the dimply flood. 1884 *Illustr. Sydney News* 26 Aug. 15/2 Aunt Flo's face grew dimply.

Dimps. *dial.* Also 9 **dumps.** [?deriv. of DIM, or dial. variant of *dumps*, DUMP *sb.*] Dusk, twilight.

1693 R. LYDE (of Topsham, Devon) *Retaking of Ship* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 450, I got no nearer than a mile from the bar, in the dimps [dusk] of the night. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Dumps*, twilight; same as *Dimmet*

Hence **Dimpsy** *a. dial.*, dusky, as 'It's getting a bit dimpsy.' (*Devonsh.*)

Di·m-si·ghted, *a.* Having dim sight (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 11 b, Olde men..or they whose eyes are dimm sighted. 1679 BRIDGE *Popish Plot* A ij b, They are very dim-sighted that cannot see through such Impostures. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 230 Our dim-sighted politicians. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxix, Mr Chester was not the kind of man to be .. dim-sighted to Mr. Willet's motives. 1887 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1116 When the dog gets old and dim-sighted.

Hence **Di·msi·ghtedness.**

1662 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 278 It may seem cross to us .. through our short and dimsightedness. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 190 If a veil interposes between the dim sightedness of man and his future calamities.

† **Dimu·riate.** *Chem. Obs.* [DI- 2 a ¶.] The old name for a (supposed) compound of one atom of hydrochloric acid with two of a base.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 228 When we dissolve cinchonina in muriatic acid we always obtain a dimuriate .. This is obviously 2 atoms of cinchonina to 1 atom of muriatic acid.

Dimyary (di·miări), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *dimyārius* (*Dimyāria* name of group), f. Gr. δι- twice + μῦ-s muscle (*lit.* 'mouse'): see -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* Double-muscled: said of those bivalve molluscs which have two adductor muscles for closing the shell. Also **Dimyarian** (dimiɛə·riăn)

B. *sb.* A dimyary bivalve.

1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 712/2 Shells which have belonged to dimyary mollusks. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 26 The cytherea and other dimyaries. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. 18 The freshwater Conchifera are all dimyarian bivalves.

Din (din), *sb.* Forms: 1–5 **dyne,** 1–7 **dyn,** 3 **dune** (*ü*), 3–7 **dine,** 3- **din** (also 4 **deone, dene,** 5–6 **dynne,** 5–7 **dinne,** 7 **deane, dynn, dinn**). [OE. *dyne* (:—OTeut.**duni* z), and *dynn*, corresp. to ON. *dynr* din (:—**dunju-z* or **dunjo-z*); f. Germanic root *dun-*: cf. Skr. *dhūni* roaring, a torrent; also ON. *duna* fem. 'rushing or thundering noise' (perh. a later formation from the verb). Elsewhere in WGer. only the derived vb. appears: see next.] A loud noise; particularly a continued confused or resonant sound, which stuns or distresses the ear.

a 1000 *Satan* 466 (Gr.) Se dyne becom hlud of heofonum. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 324 (Gr.) Þæt heo domes dæges dyn gehyre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Þo com a dine of heuene. *c* 1205 LAY. 11574 Þer wes swiðe muchel dune þeines þer dremden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3467 Smoke upreked and munt quaked .. Ai was moses one in ðis dine. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7427 Als wode men dose and makes gret dyn. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C XXI. 65 The erthe quook .. And dede men for þat deon comen oute of deope graues. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 274 Sone he dressit to his dede & no dyn made. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 281 To vincust thame with lutill sturt or dyn. 1589 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* (1590) 21 A man may stop his eares to hear their dinne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. II. 371 Ile make thee rore, That beasts shall tremble at thy dyn. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 521 Dreadful was the din Of hissing through the Hall. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 P 2 The din of squallings, oaths, and cries of beggars. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iii, Faint, and more faint, its failing din Returned from cavern, cliff, and linn. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. vi, From the hall .. came the din of tumultuous wassail. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1 All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower sent forth a joyous din.

b. The subjective impression of a sounding or ringing in the ears.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. i. 3 Pressing the Eare, produceth a dinne. 1787 COWPER *Let.* 29 Sept., I have a perpetual din in my head and .. hear nothing aright.

Din, *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dinned** (dind). Forms: 1 **dynnan, dynian,** 3 **dunen.-ien, denie, dinen,** 4 **denen, dennen, donen,** 4–6 **dyn**(n, 5 **dunnyn,** 4– **din.** [In I., OE. *dynnan, dynian* = OS. *dunian* to give forth a sound, ON. *dynja* (*dundi*) to come rumbling down, to gush, pour, MDu. and NRh. *dunen*, MHG. *tunen* to roar, rumble, thunder, all :—OTeut. **dunjan*, from root of DIN *sb.* ON. had also *duna* to thunder, rumble:—OTeut. **dunôjan*. In II. app. a new formation from the sb.]

I. † **1.** *intr.* (In OE. and ME.) To sound, ring with sound, resound. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1538 (Th.) Siðþæt se hearm-scaða to Heorute ateah, dryht-sele dynede. *c* 1205 LAY. 30410 Þa eorðe gon to dunien. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* (1866) 20 Þa þuhte hit as þah a þunre dunede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1770 (Cott.) Þe erth quok and dind again [*v.rr.* dinned, dynet, dened]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 592 Þe fole schok þe brunie þat al þe curt gan denie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 231 To schir colyne sic dusche he gave That he dynnyt on his arsoune. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Helm. MS.) 1 b, He uncoupled his houndes and blew his horn, Al the forest dynned of that blast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 89 So lowd thair wofull bewaling habundis, That all the palice dynnis and resoundis.

† **b.** Of persons: To make a loud noise; to roar.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* vii, Than dynnyt the duergh, in angir and yre, With raris, quhil the rude hall reirdit agane.

II. 2. *trans.* To assail with din or wearying vociferation.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Why should the ears of all the neighborhood be dinn'd .. with the Cackle? 1706 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 85, I want not to have my ears dinned by him and his dotards. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 377 With never-ceasing words On this and that side is the hero dinned. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 265 The deafening causeway that had dinned our ears for days past.

3. To make to resound; to utter continuously so as to deafen or weary, to repeat *ad nauseam*; *esp.* in phr. *to din* (something) *into* (some one's) *ears.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 32 This hath often been dinned in my ears. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 218 Horrors which were dinned into their ears all day. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 272 My own and other people's cares Are dinned incessant in my ears. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i, The head man had been dinning his instructions into him. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXIX. (1878) 315 It was the one word *Gazette* that kept dinning itself into his ears.

4. *intr.* To make a din; to resound; to give forth deafening or distressing noise.

1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xlvi, The bag-pipe dinning on the midnight moor. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 63 His wife kept continually dinning in his ears about his idleness. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* vi. 13 Steep water-falls, for ever musical, Keep dinning on. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 228, I am perplexed when I hear the voices of Thrasymachus and myriads of others dinning in my ears.

Din, dial. form of DUN *a.*

‖ **Dinanderie** (dĭnāndərī). [Fr.; f. *Dinant*, formerly *Dinand*, a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, 'wherein copper kettles, etc., are made' (Cotgr. 1611); so F. *dinandier* a copper-smith or brazier.] Kitchen utensils of brass, such as were formerly made at Dinant; extended in recent times to the brass-work of the Levant and India.

1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. viii. 343 Kitchen utensils..which under the name of Dinanderie were known to housewives throughout Europe, being regularly exported not only to France and Germany, but to England, Spain, and other countries.

‖ **Dinar** (dīnā r). Also 7 **dina, dyna, denier,** 8 **denaer,** 9 **denaur, dinár, dinăr.** [Arab. and Pers. دينار *dīnār*, a. late Gr. δηνάριον, a. L. *dēnārius*: see DENARIUS.] A name given to various oriental coins: applied anciently to a gold coin, corresponding to the Byzantine *denarius auri*, or crown of gold, and to the gold mohr of later times; afterwards to the staple silver coin corresponding to the modern rupee; in modern Persia a very small imaginary coin, of which 10,000 make a tomaun (now = about 7*s.* 6*d.*, but in 1677 = £3. 6*s.* 8*d.*, Yule).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 41 The usuall Coine .. within the Moguls Territories are Pice, Mammoodees, Rowpees, and Dynaes. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 38 The Dina is gold worth thirty shillings. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 407 And 100 Deniers one Mamoody. And 20 Pise one Shahee. Both which are Nominal, not Real. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v lxiv. 292 The toman, bistie, and denaer are imaginary. *Ibid.* 293 We always computed the mildenaer or 1000 denaers, equal to an english crown of 5*s.* *Ibid.* 294 The silversmiths commonly make use of pieces of money instead of weights, especially sindi denaers of 1½ musical in weight. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 391 In towns, the common pay of a labourer is one hundred denaurs (about fourpence half-penny) a-day, with food. 1841 — *Hist. Ind.* II. 67, 2000 dinárs were given to him 'to pay for his washing'. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* XXXIII. (1853) 172 An annual tribute of three thousand dinars or crowns of gold. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 63 *note*, The merchant-class, too, use the dinar, an imaginary coin. .. one thousand dinars make a keran, so one dinar is the 1/20 of 9*d.*

† **Dinarchy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. obs. F. *dinarchie* (Cotgr.), f. *din-* improp. for DI- 2 (after *bi-, bin-*) + Gr. ἀρχή rule.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dinarchy*, the joynt Rule or Government of two Princes. 1721 BAILEY, *Dinarchy*, a Government by two.

Dinast-: see DYNAST-.

Di·nder. *dial.* [app. a modification of *dener, dinneere*, early forms of DENIER.] A local term for the *denarii* or small coins found on sites of Roman settlements, *esp.* at Wroxeter in Shropshire.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Roxcester*, Peasants, often plough up coins, called Dinders, that prove its antiquity. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dinders*, small coins of the lower empire found at Wroxeter, Salop. Spelt *dynders* by Kennett. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 3. 55 The dullest ploughboy working here .. picks up denarii, and calls them dinders. 1873 C. W. KING *Early Chr. Numism* 256 The clay disks, variously impressed, often found amongst Roman remains in this country, popularly called *dinders*.

Dindge, var. of DINGE *sb.* and *v.*

Dindle (di·nd'l, di n'l), *v.* Chiefly (now only) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* In 5–6 **dyn**(d)**le,** 9 **dinn'le, dinnel, dinle.** [Derivation obscure; probably more or less onomatopœic: cf. *dingle, tingle*, and *tinkle*; also Du. *tintelen* to ring, and to tickle, to prick or sting lightly, Flem. *tinghelen* to sting as a nettle (Kilian); also F. *tintillant*, tinging,

ringing, tingling, *tintoner* to ting often, to glow, tingle, dingle (Cotgr.); in which there is a similar association of the vibration of sound with the thrill of feeling.]

1. *intr.* To tinkle; to ring or make a noise that thrills and causes vibration.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/2 Dyndelyn, *tinnio*. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* I. 115 Wi' that, the dinlin drums rebound. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 5 Dinnelin Deaf Meg and Crookit Mou [two Cannons] Begoud wi' ane terrific blatter At the great steeple 's found to batter. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 165 'The voice of him was like a solan's, and dinnle'd in folks' lugs.'

b. *trans.* To thrill or cause to vibrate with sound.

(*To dindle the sky* = to make the welkin ring.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiv. 160 Than the Latynis and eyk pepill Troianys The hevynnys dyndlit [1553 dynlyt] with a schowt at anis. 1845 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. (1890) I. 379 A steeple that dinlit the skye Wi' a clinkin' auld timmer-tongued bell.

2. *intr.* To be in a state of vibration from some loud sound, shock, or percussion; to tremble, quiver, reel.

1470 *85* MALORY *Arthur* V. viii, He dyd commaunde hys trompettes to blowe the blody sownes, in suche wyse that the ground trembled and dyndled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 126 The brayis dyndlit [1553 dynlit], and all doun can dusche. 1566 DRANT *Horace* A vij, They made the quaueryng soyle To dindl and to shake again. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliv, 'Garring the very stane and lime wa's dinnle wi' his screeching.' 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Psalm* civ. 32 Wha leuks on the lan', an' it dinnles.

3. *intr.* To tingle, as with cold or pain.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/1 To Dindylle, *condolere*. 1577 STANYHURST in Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) II. 26/1 His fingers began to nibble, his ears to dindle, his head to dazzle. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Dindle*, to reel or stagger from a blow. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Dindle or Dunnle*, the thrill or reaction of a part after a blow or exposure to excessive cold. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dinnell*, to tingle as from a blow, or in the return of circulation after intense cold. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 173 'Young things wi' the reid life dinnling and stending in their members.'

Hence **Dindling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1578 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 234 Eares ache and dindling, put in the juice [of Feuerfew] and stope it in. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract Wks.* (1845) I. 87 The dinneling of the rod is yet in the flesh. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 90 He could after a while feel it . . run along his arms to his very fingers ends, with a dindling and pricking as it run along. 1808 [see DINDLE *v.* 1.]

Dindle (di·nd'l, di·n'l), *sb.*[1] *dial.* Also **dinnle**. [f. DINDLE *v.*] A thrill, a tingle.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, 'At the first dinnle o' the sentence.' 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* III. 90 It 's something to succeed . even though you do get a dinnle thereby in some corner of your own heart.

Dindle, *sb.*[2] *dial.* Popular name of various yellow Composite flowers: see quots.

1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* Gloss., *Dindles*, common and corn sow-thistles; also the taller hawkweeds. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dindle . . (2) *Leontodon Taraxacum. Norf. Suff.*

Dindle-dandle, *v.* [Reduplicated form of DANDLE *v.*, with change of vowel, expressing alternation.] *trans.* To dandle or toss up and down, or to and fro.

c 1550 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* x (ed. 1) 107 Rem. (Parker Soc. 1846) 263 Whether it be semeli that Chrystes body should be dyndle-danled & vsed, as thei vse it.

Dine (dəin), *v.* [ME. *dine-n*, a. F. *dîne-r*, in OF. *disner* (*digner*, *dasgner*) = Pr. *disnar*, (*dirnar*, *dinar*), It. *disinare*, *desinare*, med.L. *disnare* (from OF.). Generally held to be:—late L. type **disjūnare*, for *disjejūnāre* to breakfast, f. *dis-* expressing undoing (DIS- 4) + *jejūnium* fast; the intervening stages being *disj'nar*, *disnar*, *disner*.

In this view *disner* contains the same elements ultimately as F. *déjeuner*, OF. *desjuner* to breakfast, DISJUNK, and owes its greater phonetic reduction (cf. *aider*:—L. *adjūtāre*) to its belonging to an earlier period. The shifting of meaning whereby *disner* ceased to be applied to the first meal of the day, while its form ceased to recall L. *jejūnium* or OF. *jeûner*, would facilitate the subsequent introduction of *desjeûner* with the required form and sense.]

1. *intr.* To eat the principal meal of the day, now usually taken at or after mid-day; to take DINNER. Const. *on* or *upon* (what is eaten), *off* (a stock or supply).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 558 [Hii] nolde þanne wende a vot, ar hii dinede þere. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3830 For my wil es with tham to dine. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 105 Goode gees and grys, Gowe dyne, gowe! *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 64 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 31 And where-so-euere þou be to digne or to suppe, Of gentilnes take salt with þi knyf. 1526-34 TINDALE *John* xxi. 12 Jesus sayde vnto them: come and dyne [WYCLIF, ete ye; *Rev. Vers.* break your fast]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 217 They rose & herd masse, & dynid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 35 His raw-bone cheekes. . Were shronke into his iawes, as he did never dine. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 159, I am faine to dine and sup with water and bran. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 104 P 1 Jenny sent me Word she would come and dine with me. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 195 All the world would stare, If wife should dine at Edmonton, And I should dine at Ware. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliii, I also like to dine on becaficas. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 106 A great man scarcely knows how he dines [or] how he dresses. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* I. x, Malenda dines off cold tea and bread.

b. Phrases. *To dine forth* or *out*: to dine away from home. *To dine with Duke Humphrey*: to go dinnerless.

Of this phrase the origin is not altogether clear. In the 17th c it was associated with Old St. Paul's, London, and said of those who, while others were dining, passed their time walking in that place, or sitting in 'the chair of Duke Humphrey', or 'at Duke Humphrey's table'. According to Stowe, the monument of Sir John Beauchamp there was 'by ignorant people misnamed to be' that of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV (who was really buried at St. Albans). Nares says an (adjacent) part of the church was termed *Duke Humphrey's Walk*. (A different origin is however given by Fuller.) The equivalent phrase in Edinburgh appears to have been 'To dine with St. Giles and the Earl of Murray' (who was interred in St. Giles's Church): see quot. 1680, and Irving *Hist. Sc. Poetry* 579.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 211 If any aske you for your Master, Say he dines forth. [1598 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* (Nares s. v. *Duke Humphrey*), To seek his dinner in Poules with duke Humphrey. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 6 Trow'st thou where he din'd to day? In sooth I saw him sit with Duke Humfray.] 1604 *Penniless Parl. Threadbare Poets* (Farmer), Let me dine twice a week at Duke Humphry's table. [1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 31 Are they none of Duke Humphreys furies? Do you think that they devised this plot in Paul's to get a dinner? 1639 MAYNE *City Match* III. iii. Ibid. XIII. 264 Your penurious father, who was wont To walk his dinner out in Pauls. Yes, he was there As constant as Duke Humphrey.] 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 225 Being . . loath to pin himself on any table uninvited, he was fain to dine with the chair of duke Humphrey . . namely, reading of books in a stationer's shop in Paul's churchyard. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, London* (198), After the death of Duke Humphrey (when many of his former alms men were at a losse for a meal's meat,) this proverb did alter its copy; to dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerless. 1680 FR. SEMPILL *Banishm Poverty* 87, I din'd with saints and noblemen, Even sweet St. Giles and the Earl of Murray. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* Iv. (Farmer), My mistress and her mother must have dined with Duke Humphrey, had I not exerted myself. 1835 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 88, I was obliged to 'dine with Duke Humphrey', and content myself with a few buns. [1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxviii. 33 To turn them all over to Duke Humphrey's mess.]

†**2.** *trans.* To eat; to have for dinner. *Obs*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1277 Ȝyf ous sum what to dyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 129 'Now, maister', quod the wyf, 'What wil ye dine?' 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. viii, She prayd hym to take a lytyl morsel to dyne.

3. To furnish or provide (a person) with a dinner; to entertain at dinner; to accommodate for dining purposes.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 60 The dewe dame dineth hem . . And ffostrith hem fforthe till they ffle kunne. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* II. i in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 28 As much bread . . as would dine a sparrow. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 674 He often dined the minister that preached. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, An oaken table massive enough to have dined Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. 1840 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* i, We . . were dined by the citizens of Cork. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. xi. 197 The way to manage your Englishman . . is to dine him. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 June 644 The saloon is capable of dining 118 passengers.

Dine (dəin), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. DINE *v.*] The act of dining; dinner.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6502 They ben so pore . . They myght not oonys yeve me a dyne. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 631 That thay to thair dine suld dres thame haistelie. 1793 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* iii, We twa hae paidlet i' the burn, Frae mornin sun till dine. ?*a* 1800 *Fair Annie & Sweet Willie* xiii. in Child *Ballads* (1885) III. lxxiii. 194/1 When ye come to Annie's bower, She will be at her dine.

Diner (dəi·nəɹ). [f. DINE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who dines; a dinner-guest.

1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets* 8 The diners and barmaids all crowded to know him. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ii, After the regular diners had retired. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 218 Dinners are far fewer than formerly, and the diners are chosen rather more exclusively.

b. Diner-out: one who is in the habit of dining from home; *esp.* one who cultivates the qualities which make him an eligible guest at dinner-tables.

1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 162/1 He is . . a diner out of the highest lustre. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxxii, A brilliant diner out, though but a curate. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. Poems 1890 VI. 154 A liberal landlord, graceful diner-out. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 46 He was also a *bon-vivant*, a 'diner-out' and a story-teller, and a man of convivial habits.

2. *U. S.* A railway dining car.

1890 *Commercial Gas.* (Cincinnati) 29 June, One coach, the chaircar, sleeper and diner . . overturned. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 3 Jan., A new dining car which . . is the first diner, built by that company.

Diner(e, obs. forms of DINNER.

‖ **Dinero** (dinē·ro). [Sp. *dinero* penny, coin, money:—L. *dēnārius*: cf. DENIER.] **a.** 'A money of account in Alicante, the twelfth part of a sueldo' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). **b.** A Peruvian coin, one tenth of the sol, equivalent to about 4*d.* English.

1835 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* I. 5 Each Sueldo being divided into 12 Dineros. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 147 The Spanish Assay Mark is . . 12 dineros of 24 grains . . for Silver.

†**Dines.** *Obs.* [? a corruption of DIGNESSE.] In phr. *By God's dines*, by God's dignity or honour: cf. DENTIE.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 81 Giue me good words, or, by God's dines Ile buckle ye for all your birdspit. *Ibid.* 102 Ile fight with the next man I meet . . by Gods dines. 1608 *Tryall Chev.* II. i, Gods dynes, I am an Onyon if I had not rather [etc.].

†**Dine·tic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. δινητ-ός whirled round (f. δινέ-ειν to spin round; cf. δῖνος whirling, rotation) + -IC.] Of or belonging to rotation; rotatory.

1668 GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* x. 72 Of the Spots and Dinettick motion of the Sun.

†**Dine·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + AL] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 294 The Sun . . hath also a dineticall motion and rowles upon its owne poles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 This great Argument against the Dinetical Motion of the Earth. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 193 A spherical figure is most commodious for dinetical motion or revolution upon its own Axis.

Dinful (di·nfůl), *a.* [f. DIN *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of din or resonant noise; noisy.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 31 The trumpet-tongued exploits of dinful war. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 73 The gong is beaten at quick intervals, but even that dinful sound is not sufficient to keep one awake.

Ding (diŋ), *v. arch.* or *dial.* Also 4 6 **dyng**(e. *Pa. t. sing.* 4- **dang** (5- *north.*), 3-5 **dong**, 3-4 **dannge**, 4-5 **dange**, 7 **dung**; *pl.* 4-5 **dungen** (-yn), **dongen**, 5-6 **dong**(e, 6-7 **dung**; also 4-5 **dange**, 4- (5- *north.*) **dang**; 4 (*south.*) **dynged**, 6 **ding'd**, **dingde**, 6-7 **danged**. *Pa. pple.* 3-6 **dungen** (-yn, -in), 5 **dwngyn**, **doungene**, 4-5 **dongen** (-yn, -un), 6- *Sc* **dung** (6-7 **doung**, 6 **donge**); also 6-7 (*south.*) **dingd**, **ding'd**. [Frequent from the end of the 13th c. (in later use chiefly northern), but not recorded in OE. Probably from Norse: cf. Icel. *dengja* to hammer, to whet a scythe, Sw. *danga* to bang, thump, knock hard, Da. *dænge* to bang, beat. In Norse it is a weak verb, and the strong conjugation in Eng., which after 15th c. is Sc. or north. dial., may be on the analogy of *sing*, *fling*, etc.: cf. BRING.]

†**1.** *intr.* (or *absol.*) To deal heavy blows; to knock, hammer, thump. *Obs.* (or ? *north. dial.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19356 (Edin.) Þan wiþ suaipis þai þaim suang, and gremli on þair corsis dange. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2329 Þe gleymen on þe tabour dinge. 13. . *Coer de L.* 5270 Kyng Richard took his ax ful strong, And on the Sarezyn he dong. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII 179 Noþer peter þe porter · ne paul with his fauchon, That wolde defende me heuene dore · dynge ich neuere so late. 15. . *Merry Jest Mylner Abyngton* 133 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 105 With two staues in the stoure They dange thereon, whyles they myght doure. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, That Harry Smith's head was as hard as his stithy, and a haill clan of Highlandmen dinging at him?

2. *trans.* To beat, knock, strike with heavy blows; to thrash, flog. *To ding to death*: to kill by repeated blows. (Now *dial.*, chiefly *Sc.* or *north.*)

c 1300 *Havelok* 215 The king . . ofte dede him sore swinge, And wit hondes smerte dinge. *Ibid.* 227 Thanne he hauede ben . . ofte dungen. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 71 Thai . . dange hym that hys body blede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 He þat knowiþ his lordis wille, & maad him not redy to do þer after, schal be dongun wiþ mani dingings. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2135 Dyng hom to deth er any dyn ryse. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3167 With his tayl the erth he dang. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Now sing we, &c.* 17 Behold my body, how Jewes it donge with . . scourges strong. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 115 He dang his hors with the spurris. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 He [the horse] vas put in ane cart to drug and drau, quhar he vas euyl dung & broddit. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 11 Nor ȝit sal it be leful to the said pedagogis to ding thair disciples. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xxv, The rider fiercely dings His horse with iron heel. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *To Ding*, to Beat. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 88 He 's sairest dung that 's paid wi' his ain wand. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. 146 Let ae deil ding anither. *Mod. Suffolk colloq.* Say that again, and I'll ding you in the head.

†**b.** To crush with a blow, smash. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 104, [I] wil kube on hem my mist; & dyngen hem al to douste. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Dingd with this squising and massiue burthen of Ætna.

†**c.** To thrust through, pierce (with a violent thrust). *Sc. Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* IX. xxix. (Jam.), Scho dang hir self with ane dagger to the hert, and fell down deid. *Ibid.* XV. ix. (Jam.), He dong hym throw the body with ane swerd afore the alter.

3. *fig.* To 'beat', overcome, surpass, excel.

[1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 9 Dungin is the deidly dragon Lucifer.] 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 24 Auld springs wad ding the new. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, It dings Balmawhapple out and out. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Ding*, to surpass or get the better of a person. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 188 We'll ding the Campbells yet in their own town. *Mod. Berwickshire Prov.*, Duns dings a'.

4. To knock, dash, or violently drive (a thing) in some direction, e.g. *away*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*, *over*, etc. *To ding down*, to knock down, thrust down, overthrow, demolish; *to ding out*, to drive out or expel by force.

13. . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1266 Diȝten dekenes to dehe, dungen doun clerkkes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 504 He dyngis out þe deuyl fra þe hertis of his seruauntis. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 72 If I bigge ageyn þe þing þat I ding doun, I mak mesilfe a trespasor. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 36 Bot þai ware dwngyn wells away. 1513

Douglas *Æneis* x. v. 154 Manfully .. to wythstand At the cost syde, and dyng thame of the land. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 64 His Thigh-Bone was dung in two by a Piece of a misframed Gun. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 204 Thei dang the sclattis of[f] housis. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 31 a, The bespraying of mens braines donge out against them. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* v. 156 Prometheus .. Is ding'd to hell. 1602 — *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 4 Hee dings the pots about. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. v, *Gur.* Downe with the dore. *Kas.* 'Slight, ding it open. 1613 Hayward *Norm. Kings* 20 The Duke brandishing his sword .. dung downe his enemies on euery side. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 Ready .. to ding the book a coits distance from him. 1645 Rutherford *Lett.* 357 That which seemeth to ding out the bottom of your comforts. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxvii, He .. dang in their teeth into their throat. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I*, (1829) 24 They masterfully dang up the outer court gates. 1676 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 145 Rudders being .. dung off their hinges. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 67 Wind .. which if it be violent dings 'em upon the coast. 1785 *Spanish Rivals* 8 Sometimes he dings his own head against a post. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxviii, 'You and the whigs hae made a vow to ding King Charles aff the throne.' 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* xii, I have been .. trying to ding you out of my head. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. i, 'That 's the way to ding 'em ouer.'

b. Without extension. (In quots. *neuter passive*, as in 'a loaf that cuts badly'.)

1786 Burns *A Dream* iv, But Facts are cheels that winna ding, An' downa be disputed. *Mod. Sc. Prov.* Facts are stubborn things; they 'll neither ding nor drive [i. e. they can neither be moved by force as inert masses, nor driven like cattle].

† **5.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw oneself with force, precipitate oneself, dash, press, drive. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1263 Tho thai dongen faste to-geder While the longe day endured. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 122 All they schall to-gedyr drynge, And euerychon to oþer dynge. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 411 On ather side full fast on him thai dange. 1627 Drayton *Moon Calf* Poems (1748) 182 They .. drive at him as fast as they could ding.

b. To precipitate or throw oneself *down*, fall heavily or violently. *To ding on*: to keep falling heavily, as rain (but in this use, associated with *beating* on). (Now only *Sc.*)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 141 Greatt dukes downe dynges for his greatt aw, And hym lowtys. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 1422 Frome the Heuin the rane doun dang Fourty dayis and fourty nychtis. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 123 As he headlong topsie turvie dingd downe, He still cri'd 'Mellida!' 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 44 A great rain, dinging on night and day.

c. To throw oneself violently about, to fling, to bounce. *To huff and ding*: to bounce and swagger.

1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 64 *To Ding*, to fling. 1680 *New Catch* in *Roxb. Ball.* V. 249 Jack Presbyter huffs and dings, And dirt on the Church he flings. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To Huff and Ding*, to Bounce and Swagger. 1706-7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* III. iii, I dare not speak in the House, while that Jade Gipsey dings about like a fury. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II, iii, He huffs and dings at such a rate, because we will not spend the little we have left.

6. In imprecations: = Dash *v.* 11. *dial.*

1822 Scott *Nigel* xxvii, 'Deil ding your saul, sirrah, canna ye mak haste.' *a* 1860 *Maj. Jones Courtsh.* (Bartlett), You know it's a dinged long ride from Pineville. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 85 Ding me if I remember a sample to match her. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* (1883) 292 Ding my buttons if she ain't more Southern than any of our own gals. 1883 C. F. Smith in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc* 47 *Ding* and *dinged*, moderate forms of an oath .. peculiar to the South.

7. *Slang* or *cant*: (see quot.).

1811 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Ding*, to throw, or throw away .. To ding a person is to drop his acquaintance totally; also to quit his company, or leave him for the time present.

8. *Arch.* To cover a brick wall-surface with a thin coat of fine mortar, trowelled smooth, and jointed to imitate brickwork, not necessarily following the actual joints.

1893 A. Brazeley in *Let.* 21 Nov., An architect, who showed me the letter containing the word *Dinging* told me the verb is in living technical use. 1894 [see below].

Hence **Di'nging** *vbl. sb.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxii. 3 Þat he delyuer vs of all temptacioun & dyngynge. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 7010 Dyngyng of devels with hamers glowand. *c* 1400 [see 2]. 1611 Cotgr., *Enfonsure*, a beating or dinging. 1894 *Laxton's Price Book* 49 'Dinging (a coat of thick lime-white and the joints afterwards struck with a jointer)'.

Ding (diŋ), *v.*2 [Echoic. But in use confounded with Ding *v.*1 and Din *v.*]

1. *intr.* To sound as metal when heavily struck; to make a heavy ringing sound.

1800 Shelley *Œdipus* I. 236 Dinging and singing, From slumber I rung her. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ix, Sledge hammers were dinging upon iron all day long. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Jan., The bellow of the bombardment .. has been dinging in our ears.

2. *intr.* To speak with wearying reiteration. Cf. Din *v.*

1582 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 658 To ding continuallie in his eares, and to perswade him to thinke his raigne unsure, wanting his mothers benedictioun. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Ding*, to taunt; to reprove. 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, s.v., The Missis 'as bin dingin' at me .. about Bessey knittin' the Maister a stockin' in a day. 1888 in *W. Worcestersh. Gl.*

¶ *To ding into the ears*, 'to drive or force into the ears', appears to unite this with Ding *v.*1 and Din *v.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. (1887) 233 Inculcating and dinging it in the eiris and myndes of all. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. iii, If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself, not to keep dinging it, dinging it into one so. 1853 Thackeray in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 557 To try and ding into the ears of the great, stupid, virtue-proud English .. that there are some folks as good as they in America. 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 227 What else does Hopeful ding Into the deafest ear except—hope, hope 's the thing?

Hence **Di'nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1820 W. Irving *Sketch-bk.*, *Boar's Head Tavern* (1887) 139 The din of carts, and the accursed dinging of the dustman's bell.

Ding (diŋ), *sb.*1 *dial.* [f. Ding *v.*1] The act of dinging: **a.** a knock, a smart slap; **b.** a violent thrust, push, or driving.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ding*, a smart slap; particularly with the back of the hand. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ding*, a blow or thrust; the disturbance of a crowd. 'A ding an' a stour', a commotion and dust.

Ding, *sb.*2 and *adv.* The stem of Ding *v.*2, used as an imitation of the ringing sound of a heavy bell, or of metal when struck. Often adverbial or without grammatical construction, esp. when repeated.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 21 When Birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding. 1801 M. G. Lewis *Tales of Wonder*, *Grim White Woman* xxiii, 'Ding-a-ding! ding-a-ding! Hark! hark! in the air how the castle-bells ring!' 1808 Mayne *Siller Gun* IV. 143 Ding, ding, ding, dang, the bells ring in. *a* 1845 Hood *To Vauxhall* 2 It hardly rains—and hark the bell!—ding-dingle. 1859 Cahern *Ball. & Songs* 92 Whistling and cooing, Ding, down, delly.

¶ Confounded with Din *sb.*

1749 J. Ray *Hist. Reb.* (1752) 383 The noisy ding of the great falls of water. 1868 Doran *Saints & Sin.* I. 114 The Puritan pulpits resounded .. with the ding of politics.

† **Ding,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Also **dinge.** Some kind of household vessel.

1594 *Inv.* in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 131 Imprimis one great dinge for bread iiij^{s}. 1624 *Ibid.* 150 One trunck, one ding, one flagon.

Ding, Sc. var. Digne *a. Obs.* worthy.

† **Ding-ding.** *Obs.* Also **ding-dong.** An expression of endearment.

1564 Bullevn *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 91 He goeth a woyng, my dyng, dyng; and if he spedeth, my dearlyng, what getteth he, my swetyng? 1602 Withals *Dict.* 61 My ding-ding, my darling. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. iv, Let Philaster be deeper in request, my ding dongs, My pairs of clear indentures, kings of clubs.

Ding-dong (di·ŋdɒ ŋ), *adv.*, *sb.* and *a.* [Echoic.]

A. *adv.*, or without grammatical construction.

1. An imitation of the sound of a bell.

c 1560 T. Rychardes *Misogonus* in Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) II. 376 [In the midst of his play he hears the] 'saunce bell goe ding dong'. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 403 Full fadom fiue thy Father lies .. Sea-Nimphs hourly ring his knell. (Burthen: ding dong) Harke now I heare them, ding-dong bell. 1675 Dryden *Mistaken Husb.* I. ii, The Gold in his Pocket Chimes ding dong. 1844 Dickens *Christm. Carol* v, Clash, clang, hammer; ding, dong, bell. Bell, dong, ding. *a* 1882 Rossetti *Wks.* (1890) II. 343 And bells say ding to bells that answer dong.

2. 'Hammering away' at a subject; in good earnest, with a will.

1672 R. Wild *Poet Licen.* 29 Their learned men will write Ding-dong. 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* III. ii, They are at it ding dong. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) VI. 361 We rallied the Church militant, And fell to work ding-dong, Sir. 1825 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 207, I shall set to work at the 'Heiress' ding-dong. 1888 Ellworthy *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Ding dong*, in good earnest, with a will .. We in to it ding-dong, hammer and tongs.

B. *sb.*

1. The sound of a bell, a repeated ringing sound; a jingle of rime in verse or song; also a bell or other instrument that makes a ringing sound.

c 1560 T. Rychardes *Misogonus* in Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) II. 375 [The old gentleman pulls the points off his own hose to give them as a reward to Cacurgus, who calls them 'ding-dongs', and rejoices that some of them have 'golden noses'.] 1611 Cotgr., *Dindan*, the ding-dong, or ringing out of bells. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II No. 70. 3/2 Her Sing-Songs..sound as well as Country Ding-Dongs. *a* 1845 Hood *Pair'd not Match'd* ix, If the bell Would ring her knell, I'd make a gay ding-dong of it. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Who would hold the order of the almanac so fast but for the ding-dong, 'Thirty days hath September, etc.'? *Ibid.* 160 They do not longer value rattles and ding-dongs, or barbaric word-jingle.

2. *Horology.* An arrangement for indicating the quarters of the hour by the striking of two bells of different tones. Also *attrib.*

1822 Scott *Nigel* i, O! St. Dunstan has caught his eye .. he stands astonished as old Adam and Eve ply their ding-dong. 1860 E. B. Denison *Clocks & Watches* (1867) 170 When there are more than 2 bells the hammers are worked by a chime barrel, because the chimes are not generally the same thing repeated, as they are with ding dong quarters. *Ibid.* 171 This may be .. made to indicate half quarters .. at about 50 min. past the hour .. the clock would strike 3 ding dongs and one bell more.

3. A term of endearment; = Ding-ding, q. v.

C. *adj.* (attrib. use.)

1. Of or pertaining to the sound of bells or the jingle of rime.

Ding-dong theory, in Science of Lang., a humorous name for the theory which refers the primitive elements of language to phonetic expression naturally given to a conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain, the utterance thus called forth being compared to the sound naturally emitted by a sonorous body when struck.

1792 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 9 You complain of the bells at Portslade, dingdong spot. 1800 — *Devil's Walk* 39 In ding dong chime of sing-song rhyme. 1872 A. J. Ellis *Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc.* 10 Take the three principal theories, irreverently termed *Pooh-pooh!* *Bow-wow!* and *Ding-dong!* *Ibid.* 13 The Ding-dong theory has, so far as I know, received no other name; let us call it *symphonesis*. 1880 D Asher tr. *L. Geiger's Hist. Hum. Race* 28 It has in England been called the ding-dong theory.

2. Characterized by a rapid succession or alternation of blows or vigorous strokes; vigorously maintained, downright, desperate. *Ding-dong race*: a neck-and-neck race.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec., A ding-dong race ensued for the remainder of the distance. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec., Could they hold the place under such a ding-dong pelting? 1879 *Pall Mall Budget* 17 Oct. 22 To read the .. story of that ding-dong fighting. 1883 W. E. Norris *No New Thing* III. xxxv. 224 If it came to a regular ding-dong tussle between us. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 333 By help of example and ding-dong determination.

3. *dial.* 'Great, startling, extraordinary.'

1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., I've gotten a job .. the wages bin nothin' very ding dong.

D. *Comb.* **ding-dong-do'ggedly** *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), with vigorous and dogged repetition of effort.

1870 Dickens *Lett* (1880) II. 439, I have been most perseveringly and ding dong-doggedly at work.

Di'ng-do'ng, *v.* [Echoic: cf. prec. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To ring as a bell, or like a bell; also *fig.* in reference to persistent or monotonous repetition.

1659 Torriano, *Tintillare*, to jangle, to gingle, to ding-dong, or ring shrill and sharp, as some bells do 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. i, But hark .. the toosin begins ding-dong-ing. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Knight & Lady*, First dinner bell rang out its euphonious clang At five .. and the last Ding-donged.. at half-past. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/3 She rarely takes up a new song .. year by year she 'ding-dongs at the same old ditties'. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* (1892) 136 You could have hammer-nailed and ding donged to your heart's content.

2. *trans.* To assail with constant repetition of words. **b.** To repeat with mechanical regularity.

1797 T. Park *Sonnets* 85 Honest Ned Whose jealous wife ding-dongs him 1854 W. Waterworth *Eng. & Rome* 171 Some men dare to ding dong in our ears the words

Dinge (dindʒ), *sb.* Also 7 **dindge.** [See next.] A broadish dint or depression on a surface caused by a knock or blow; a slight hollow or indentation.

1611 Cotgr., *Bosselure*, a bruise, dindge, or dint, in a peece of plate, or mettall. 1844 Bamford *Life of Radical* 42 His hat was napless, with .. dinges on the crown. 1862 Mrs. Riddell *World in Church* xvii. (1865) 189 In my keeping your pride shall not even get a dinge. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dinge*, an indentation. 1894 *Times* 27 Oct. 8/1 The paint only is scratched, and there is not a dent or dinge anywhere else.

Dinge, *v.*1 Also 7 **dindge.** [app. a northern dialect word, of recent appearance in literature; origin uncertain.

Possibly representing an earlier "*denge* from ON. *dengja* to hammer, bang, beat: see Ding *v.*, and cf. *singe* from OE *sengan* '=*sangjan*. But later onomatopœic origin from *dint* seems also possible.]

trans. To make a broadish hollow or depression in the surface of (anything), as by a knock; to dint, bruise, batter.

1611 Cotgr., *Bosseler*, to dindge, or bruise, to make a dint in vessell of mettall, or in a peece of plate. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dinge*, to dint, to bruise, to make a hollow 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., Its brass scabbard is dinged and bent in two or three places. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dinge*, to indent, to bruise. (It rhymes with *hinge*.)

Hence **Dinged** (dindʒd) *ppl. a.*; **dinged work,** repoussé work in metal.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Dinged-work*, work embossed by blows which depress one surface and raise the other 1885 Fitzpatrick *Life T. N. Burke* I. 239 A heavy long-tailed coat and a dinged high hat.

Dinge, *v.*2 *dial.* or *rare colloq.* [Belongs to Dingy *a.*] *trans.* To make dingy.

1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Amicus Redux*, A suit, originally of a sad brown, but which .. has been dinged into a true professional sable. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 525 'My cabin is rather dinged' was the apology of the oyster dredger as he ushered me into his yawl. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.*, s.v., It dinges (or ?dingies) my hands sitting in the house.

Dinged *ppl. a.*1: see Ding *v.*1 6.

Dinged (dindʒd), *ppl. a.*2: see Dinge *v.*1

Dingee, dinghee. *nonce-wd.* [f. Dinghy: cf. Bargee.] One of the crew of a dinghy.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxxiv, I ordered the *dingees* to be piped away.

† **Dinger.** *Obs.* ? = Ding *sb.*3

1533 J. Kene in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 40, ij candelstyks of latyn, vj dyngers of pewter.

‖ **Dinghy, dingey** (di·ŋgi). Also 9 **dingy, dingee, dinghee.** [a. Hindī *ḍiṅgī* or *ḍiṅgī* small boat, wherry-boat, dim. of *ḍiṅgā*, *ḍoṅgā*, a larger boat, sloop, coasting vessel. The spelling with *h* in Eng. is to indicate the hard *g*.]

1. Originally, a native rowing-boat in use upon Indian rivers; of various sizes and shapes, resembling sometimes a canoe, sometimes a wherry. In the West of India applied to a small sailing-boat used on the coast.

[1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 *Dingas* are vessels used at Bombay..and are navigated sometimes by rowing with paddles. They have one mast .. which rakes much forward. On the mast is hoisted a sail .. resembling a settee-sail.] 1810 T. Williamson *E. Ind. Vade Mecum* II. 159 (Y.) On these larger pieces of water there are usually canoes, or dingies. 1832 Mundy *Pen & Pencil Sk. Ind* II. 148 A little dinghee, or Ganges wherry. 1835 Burnes *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 15 We were met by several 'dingies' full of armed men. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 185 Wherries, or dingheés, manned by two rowers and a steersman, are to be found in numbers at all the wharfs. 1851 *Great Exhib. Offic. Cat.* II. 909 The Dingee or Bum-boat of Bombay, is a small boat, from 12 to 20 feet in length..with a raking mast, and a yard the same length as the boat. *Ibid* 910 Cutch Dingee. These vessels are from 30 to 50 feet in length .. some of them are decked wholly, others only abaft the mizen mast, and a small part forward. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 19 We set out on our hopeless task in a small dinghy.

2. Hence extended to small rowing-boats used elsewhere: *spec.* **a.** 'a small extra boat in men-of-war and merchant ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.*); also, the boat or 'tender' of a yacht, steam-launch, or similar craft; **b** a small pleasure rowing-boat; usually on the Thames, a small light skiff, clinker-built, for one, sometimes two, pair of sculls, and with or without outriggers.

1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xi, Jump up here and lower down the dingey. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 169 Mr. Chaffers took the dingey and went up two or three miles further. 1873 *Daily News* 16 Aug., Credit must be given to the scullers for even venturing out in their little dingies in such rough water. 1888 Narres *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 147 A dingy is..useful for landing the men. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Sept. 268/3 They had but just time to get .. o the dinghy, a boat 13 ft. long and 4 ft wide .. in which they drifted nearly a thousand miles across the Atlantic. 1885 *Act* 48–9 *Vict* c. 76 § 29 The term 'vessel' shall include any .. boat, randan, wherry, skiff, dingey, shallop, punt, canoe, raft, or other craft.

3. *Comb.* **dinghy-man.**

1878 D. Kemp *Yacht & Boat Sailing* (1880) 518 Dinghy-man. The man who has charge of the dinghy of a yacht, whose duty it is to go ashore on errands.

Dingily (di·ndʒili), *adv.*[1] [f. Dingy *a.* + -ly 2.] In a dingy manner; with a dirty or dull black appearance.

1826 *Lit. Souvenir* 102 This wainscotting .. looks but dingily. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 757 Trowsers, dimly and dingily seen through the separation of his swallow-tailed coat. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xv 226 Yonder dingily white remnant of a huge snow-bank.

† Dingily, *adv.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [? f. Ding *v.*] ? Forcibly, as one that *dings* a thing down.

a 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ* (Parker) 370 These .. do confute so dingily the sentence and saying of Floribell.

Dinginess (di·ndʒines). [f. Dingy *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being dingy; disagreeable want of brightness or freshness of colouring.

1818 in Todd. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 208 Something in..the dinginess of my dress struck the clerks with reverence. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 10 A certain dinginess of appearance is respectable. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. ii, There was not even a flower-box to redeem the dinginess of the outlook.

Dingle (di·ŋg'l), *sb.* [Of uncertain origin. A single example meaning 'deep hollow, abyss' is known in 13th c; otherwise, the word appears to have been only in dialectal use till the 17th c., when it began to appear in literature. In the same sense *dimble* is known from the 16th c. *Dimble* and *dingle* might be phonetic doublets: cf. *cramble* and *crangle*.] A deep dell or hollow; now usually applied (app. after Milton) to one that is closely wooded or shaded with trees; but, according to Ray and in mod. Yorkshire dialect, the name of a deep narrow cleft between hills.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 263 His runes ant his domes þe derne beoð ant deopre þen eni sea dingle [=abyss of the sea: cf. Ps. xxxv. 6 *Vulg.* Judicia tua abyssus multa]. 1630 Drayton *Muses Elysium* ii. 29 In Dingles deepe, and Mountains hore. They cumbated the tusky Boare. 1634 Milton *Comus* 311, I know each lane, and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood. 1636 James *Iter Lanc* 357 Amongst yᵉ Dingles and yᵉ Apennines. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 14 *Dingle*, a small clough or valley between two steep hills. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* I. 134 Dingles and dells, by lofty fir embow'r'd. 1796 Southey *Occas. Pieces* v. Poems II. 226 Seek some sequestered dingle's coolest shade. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. i. 12 Both field and forest, dingle, cliff, and dell, And solitary heath, the signal knew. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dingle*, a cleft or narrow valley between two hills.

Hence **Di·ngly** *a.*, abounding in dingles, of the nature of a dingle.

1841 Hodgson *Hist. Northmbld.* II. III. 393/2 Stonecroft burn..joins the dingly channel of the brook. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 260 Sweet dingly dells and bosky bowers.

Dingle (di·ŋg'l), *v.* [In sense 1 app. dim. of Ding *v.*[2]: cf. *tingle*, *jingle*. But in the other senses mixed up with *dindle* and *tingle*.]

1. *intr.* To ring as a bell, or glass; to tinkle, jingle. Hence **Di·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1827 Praed *Poems* (1865) II. 220 Thus north and south, and east and west, The chimes of Hymen dingle. 1849 *Knife & Fork* 16 Amid the dingling of glasses.

† 2. *intr.* To ring or tingle, as the ears with sound.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* D 750 Dingle or dindle: mine eares ring, or dingle, *tinniunt aures*.

3. *intr.* and *trans.* To tingle (with cold, a blow, etc.).

1854 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 18 If its particles happen to be set a-vibrating by a sharp dingling blow. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dingle*, to tingle. 'I've nettled mysen, an' my fingers dingles unberable.' 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., My arm begins to dingle and feel queer.

4. *intr.* To vibrate with sound; = Dindle *v.* 2.

1833 Scott *Wav.* xliv, 'Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's dingle wi' his screeching.' [So later edd.; *original ed.*, 1814, had *djunle*, the Scotch form of Dindle.]

Dingle-bird. [f. Dingle *v.*[1]] The bell-bird of Australia, *Myzantha melanophrys*.

1870 Wilson *Austral. Songs* 30 The bell-like chimings of the distant dingle bird. 1883 Harpur *Poems* 78, I .. list the tinkling of the dingle-bird.

Dingle-dangle (di·ŋg'l,dæ·ŋg'l), *adv.*, *sb.*[1], and *a.* [redupl. f. Dangle. Cf. Icel. and Sw. *dingla* to dangle, Da. *dingle* to dangle, to bob.]

A. *adv.* In a dangling manner; hanging loosely.

1598 Florio, *Spendolone*, dingle-dangle, dangling downe. 1611 Cotgr., *Triballer*..to goe dingle dangle, wig wag. 1785 Warton *Notes on Milton* (T.), By dingle .. he understands boughs hanging dingle-dangle over the edge of the dell.

B. *sb.* A dangling or swinging to and fro; *concr.* a dangling appendage.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 240 With as many Bobs and other Dingle-Dangles hanging at every one of these. 1708 Vanbrugh *False Friend* II. i, He'll be hanged: and then what becomes of thee?..Why, the honour to a dingle-dangle by him. 1855 Capt. Chamier *Journ. France, etc.* I. xi 173 Rustic beauties, who. adorned their hair with silver skewers and with dingle-dangles

C. *adj.* Hanging loosely and moving to and fro; swinging, dangling.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. ii (Jam.) This dingle-dangle wagging of my tub. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 294 This dingle dangle Figure of Gallantry that capers next.

So **Di·ngle-da·ngle** *v.*, to hang loosely dangling or swinging to and fro.

1632 Sherwood, To dingle-dangle, *triballer*. 1708 Wilson, etc. tr. *Petronius Arbiter* 46 Purple Tassels and Fringes dingle dangle about it. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dingl-dangle*, to dangle loosely..said of pendulous or swinging objects.

Di·ngle-da·ngle, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [f. Ding-dong: cf. Dingle *v.*] A dingling or ringing of metal.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. i. (1737) 2 This dingle dangle with Pans, Kettles, and Basons, the Corybantin Cymbals of Cybele.

So **Di·ngle-do·ngle** *v.* [after Ding-dong].

1859 Capern *Bal. & Songs* 41 The dinner-bell, the dinner-bell, That dingle dongles through the dell.

Dingne, obs. form of Digne *a*, Dine *v.*

‖ **Dingo** (di·ŋgo). [Native Australian name in an obs. dialect of N.S. Wales.

The nearest name in Ridley *Kamilaroi* is *jūnghō* in the (now probably extinct) language of George's River; in the extinct Turuwul of Botany Bay, the name was *jūgūng*.]

The wild, or semi-domesticated dog of Australia, *Canis dingo*.

1789 Tench *Botany Bay* 83 The only domestic animal they [the Aborigines] have is the dog, which in their language is called *Dingo*. 1790 J. Hunter *App. White's Voy. N. S. Wales* Wks. 1837 IV. 493 A Dingo, or Dog of New South Wales. 1802 G. Barrington *Hist. N. S. Wales* xi. 430 The Dog or Dingo barks in a way peculiar to itself. 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* vi. 153 The dingo, warragal, or native dog does not hunt in packs. 1868 Carleton *Austral. Nights* 5 The fierce dingo's hideous eye. 1884 *Illustr. Sydney News* 26 Aug 5/3 The .sundowners..are becoming as rare as the dingoes.

† Dingthrift (di·ŋþrift). *Obs.* [f. Ding *v.*[1] + Thrift.] A spendthrift, a prodigal.

1567 Drant *Horace' Sat.* i. (R.), Wilte thou therefore, a drunkard be A ding thrift and a knaue? 1579 E. Hake *Newes Powles Churchyarde* Eij b, That gallowes should such Dingthrifts recompence. 1624 Sanderson *Serm.* (1632) 494 The Ding-thrifts proverbe is, Lightly come, lightly goe. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1160 The spendthrift or dingthrift had spent that money also.

attrib. 1597–8 Br. Hall *Sat.* IV. v. 59 The ding-thrift heire, his shift-got summe misspent.

2. The name of an obsolete game.

1312 in *Mem. Ripon* II. 72 Will. Pistor de Rypon .. fuit inventor..cujusdam ludi pestiferi et a jure reprobati, qui in vulgari dicitur Dyngethryftes. [1887 *Academy* 3 Sept. 147/3.]

Hence **Di·ngthrifty** *a.*, prodigal, wasteful.

1655 R. Younge *Agst. Drunkards* 3 What may the many millions of these ding-thrifty dearth-makers consume.

Dingy (di·ndʒi), *a.* [A recent word of obscure origin: not recognized by Dr. Johnson. Richardson (1837) says '*Dingy* and *dinginess* are common in speech, but not in writing', and gives only quot. 1790 (sense 2). If Pegge's and Ellis's word be the same (which from the ambiguity of the spelling *ng* is uncertain) it would appear to be a south-eastern dialect word which has slowly made its way into literary use.

It has been conjectured to be a deriv. of *dung*, which is favoured by the explanation of sense 1, given by Pegge, and in other dialect glossaries; but the pronunciation should then have been (di·ŋi). Also the early quots. for sense 2 appear to refer solely to *colour*.]

1. *dial.* Dirty.

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms*, *Dingy*, dirty. 1749 W. Ellis *Shepherd's Guide* 351 What we, in Hertfordshire, call tagging a sheep .. is cutting .. away, with a pair of shears, the dingy wool from the hinder parts. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dingey* ('g' soft), coated with dirt.

2. Of a (disagreeably) dark and dull colour or appearance; formerly applied to a naturally blackish or dusky brown colour; but now usually implying a dirty colour or aspect due to smoke, grime, dust, weathering, or to deficiency of daylight and freshness of hue; and so of depreciatory connotation.

1751 R. Lloyd *Progress of Error* xxiii, Black was her [Envy's] chariot, drawn by dragons dire .. And land their dingy car on Caledonian plain. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 56 (Jod.) The smoaky and dingy black are easily distinguishable in it. 1790 G. Ellis tr. *Athelstan's Ode Victory* 27 in *Spec. Eng. Poetry* (T.), On the dingy sea [mistransl. of OE. *on dinges* (*dynges*, *dyniges*, *dinnes*) *mere*] Over deep waters, Dublin they seek. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 374 The dingy vault, in whose profundity we were lost. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 27 Feb 2/3 The dingy mother [an African woman] rov'd With eager step, and sought her child. 1826 Disraeli *Vis. Grey* III. vii, Its plumage of a dingy, yellowish white. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 60. 180 Herds of buffaloes, whose dingy hide .. contrasted with the greyish hue of the Tuscan oxen. 1854 Hawthorne *Eng. Note bks.* (1879) I. 358 A dim, dingy morning. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 603 Wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 268 A great faded room, in which the prevailing colour was a dingy gold. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxv. (1878) 280 His clothes getting dingier .. summer by summer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 May 5/2 More disagreeable than the dingy weather and unlovely streets without.

b. *fig.* Shabby, shady in reputation.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 319 Doing me the honour to introduce me by name to several dingy acquaintances. 1882 H. James *Portr. Lady* xxi, I know plenty of dingy people; I don't want to know any more.

3. *Comb.*, as *dingy-looking* adj.; frequently qualifying colours, as *dingy white*, *yellow*, etc.

1774 Strange in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 40 Angular lapilli of a dingy-whitish colour. 1838 T. Beale *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* (1839) 377 A crowd of dingy-looking natives. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 45 The church is a dingy-looking edifice

Dingy, var. of Dinghy.

Dinic (di·nik), *a.* and *sb. rare*[−0]. [f. Gr. δῖν-ος a whirling + -ic.]

A. *adj.* Relating to dizziness or vertigo. **B.** *sb.* A medicine used to cure dizziness. Also **Di·nical** *a.*, in same sense.

[1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dinica*, Medicines against Dizziness.] 1721 Bailey, *Dinicks*, Medicines against the Vertigo or Dizziness in the Head. 1854–67 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Dinical*, medicines which relieve vertigo. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dinic*, of, or belonging to, giddiness. Also, applied to medicines that remove giddiness.

Dining (dəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Dine *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Dine; a dinner.

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 142 Pere was Vrweyn þe kynge Of scottes at þat dynynge. 1646 Crashaw *Poems* 212 Whole days and suns devoured with endless dining. *c* 1815 Jane Austen *Persuas.* (1833) I. viii. 268 This was but the beginning of other dinings and other meetings. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. iii (1857) II. 227 Dinings with the Girondins.

attrib. 1806 Syd. Smith *Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 332 Dining and supping virtues. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. xi, Dining repartees and other ephemeral trivialities.

b. *Dining-out*: dining out of one's own house.

1861 Wilson & Grikie *Mem. E. Forbes* iii. 83 Occasional dinings out and tea-drinkings are recorded. 1877 Tyndall in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Faraday . formally renounced dining out.

2. *Comb.* with sense 'used for dining', as *dining-cap*, *-hall*, *-parlour*, *-place*; **† dining-bed**, the couch on which the Romans reclined at table (*obs.*); **dining-car**, **-carriage**, **-coach**, a railway carriage fitted up for dining on the journey; **dining-chamber** = Dining-room; **dining-table**, a table for dining at; *spec.* a rectangular table with legs at the four corners, and capable of enlargement by the insertion of leaves.

1582 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I. lxxxii. (1591) 46 Otho standing vpon his *dining bed .. at last .. refrained their rage. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 94 An infant squib of the inns of court, that hath not half greased his *dining-cap, or scarce warmed his lawyer's cushion. 1839 *Mech. Mag.* 5 Jan. 240 (from *Baltimore American*) All that is wanting now is a *dining car. *Mod. Advt.*, First and Third Class *Dining Carriages between London and Glasgow. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 153 To pawne both my Plate, and the Tapistry of my *dyning Chambers. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* II. i, What a great space there is Betwixt Love's dining-chamber, and his garret! 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Mar. 1/3 A *dining coach and two passenger coaches were forced through the structure. 1761 Mrs. Fr. Sheridan *S. Bidulph* II. 317 She asked .. why I had not been shewn into the *dining-parlour. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 348 The dining-parlour .. might pass for his only sitting room. 1790–1810 Wm. Combe *Devil on 2 Sticks in Eng.* (1817) VI. 258 A *dining party in high life. 1894 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 244 [In] the Haull, Towe *dyninge tables. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 2 He took the seat at the foot of the dining-table. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 7/4 A man used to make anything, but now he is asked whether he is a dining-table maker, a sideboard-maker, and so on.

Dining-room (dəi·niŋ,rum). The room in a private house or public establishment in which dinner and other principal meals are taken, and which is furnished for this purpose.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 481 The fashion came vp at Rome, that our dames had their beds coucred all ouer with siluer, yea, and some dining rooms with tables laid with the same. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos., College*, A large and pleasant Dining-Room within the Hall for the Professors to eat in. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 547 London's the Dining Room of Christendom. 1708 in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. I. 163 She .. shows him into the dining-room. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 129 The dark-wainscoted dining-room, with its noble fireplace of gigantic dimensions.

†**Dining-time.** The time at which people dine, dinner-time; the time occupied with dinner.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xli. 391 In the ost it was dyneng tyme, Fore it was ny noon, and passed þe pryme. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. v, Now there's but a dining-time 'Twixt us and our confusion. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. Wks. 1720 III. 121 Let's take the air, and while away a dining-time.

Dinite (dəi·nəit). *Min.* [Named 1852 after Prof. Dini.] A yellowish fossil resin found in the lignite of Lunigiana in Tuscany.

1854 DANA *Min.* 475 Deposits large crystals of the dinite. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 334.

Dinitro- (dəinəi·tro-). *Chem.* (Before a vowel **dinitr-**). [f. DI[2] + NITRO-.]

1. Having two equivalents of the radical NO_2 taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as *dinitrobenzene* $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, *dinitrophenol* $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2O$.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 409 We also know a solid substance called di-nitro-benzol. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 760 Dinitrobenzene is produced by warming benzene with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 7/2 Aniline colours which are positively poisonous ..are picric acid and its salts..dinitro-cresol, and aurantia.

2. **Dinitro-ce·llulose**, a substance $C_6H_8(NO_2)_2O_5$, analogous to gun-cotton (*trinitro-cellulose*), produced by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids on cotton, whereby two of the hydrogen atoms in the cellulose $C_6H_{10}O_5$ are replaced by NO_2. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*: its solution in ether and alcohol forms COLLODION.

Dink (diŋk), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] Finely dressed, decked out; trim.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wem.* 377 Him that dressit me so dink. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 55 (*Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 287) Ane fair blyth wyf he had, of ony ane, Bot scho wes sumthing dynk and dengerous. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 200 As dink as a lady. *a* 1795 BURNS '*My Lady's Gown*', My lady's dink, my lady's drest, The flower and fancy o' the west. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv, The mechanic, in his leather apron, elbowed the dink and dainty dame, his city mistress. 1891 F. O. MORRIS in *Morn. Post* 25 July 3/6 The pied wagtail, running about so nimbly, dink and dainty, over the lawn.

Hence **Di·nkly** *adv.*

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 163 (Jam.) They stand sae dinkly, rank and file. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Psalm* cxix. 32.

Dink, *v. Sc.* [f. DINK *a.*] *trans.* To dress finely, to deck.

1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 132 (Jam.) In braw leather boots.. I dink me. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xx, I am now too old to dink myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames.

Dinmont (di·nmənt). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **dymmond, 6 dilmond, dynmonthe, 9 dinman, dinment, dimment, dinmond, dynmont, 6– dinmont.** [Etymology obscure: the second syllable looks like 'month' as in *towmont* twelvemonth, but the first is unexplained.] The name given in Scotland, and the Border counties of England, to a wether between the first and second shearing.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 4 (Jam.) Item, Gymmer, Dynmont, or Gaitis, ilk ane to xiid. 1494 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 353 (Jam.) Vij[xx] of gymmeris and dymmondis. 1542 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 119, I yeue vnto saynt cuthb'te guild a dynmonthe or ellis the price. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 The laif of ther fat flokkis follouit .. gylmyrs and dilmondis. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Item at Shaudforthe a weather, a yowe, a dinmont, and ij lams. 1791–2 *Statist. Acc. Berw.* III. 155 (Jam.) When they are 18 months old, after the first fleece is taken off..they are called dimmotts. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, Killancureit talked .. of top-dressing and bottom-dressing, and year-olds, and gimmers, and dinmonts. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 236 A lamb is called a hog in autumn, and after the first shearing of the new year, a dinmont if it be a male sheep, and a gimmer if an ewe.

Dinna, Sc. for *do not*: see DO *v.*

Dinnage, obs. f. DUNNAGE, material used for packing on shipboard.

Dinned (dind), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. DIN *v.* + -ED[1].] Assailed or disturbed with din: see DIN *v.*

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 128 When other harmonies .. Leave the dinn'd air vibrating silverly.

Dinnel(l, Sc. form of DINDLE *v.*

Dinner (di·nəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **diner, dyner, 4–5 dinere, dener, 4–7 dynere, 5 dynnere, dyneer, 6 denere, dynar, dynnor, dynner** (*Sc.* **dennar, denner**), 6– **dinner.** [ME. *diner*, a. F. *dîner* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), subst. use of pres. inf. *dîner* to DINE.]

1. The chief meal of the day, eaten originally, and still by the majority of people, about the middle of the day (cf. Ger. *Mittagsessen*), but now, by the professional and fashionable classes, usually in the evening; particularly, a formally arranged meal of various courses; a repast given publicly in honour of some one, or to celebrate some event.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 558 Þulke to diners deluol were, alas! *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3508 His fader..Oft he fed wit gode dinere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 38 Thei wolde don for a dyner .. More þan for oure lordes loue. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 459 Syttenge with Oswaldus the Kynge at dyner [= *in mensa*]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 26 Whos wiff that obeiethe worst, lete her husbonde paie for the dener. 1553 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14 Dynnor and supper he had me comonlie with him. 1557 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 116, I had the Captaine of the towne to dinner. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* xviii. Wks. 1888 I. 84 Quhy mak ȝe ȝour communioun afoir dennar, sen our Saluiour institutet His haly sacrament efter suppare? 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 458 As he sate in the house of Simon at Dyner. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 97 After dinner a man should sit a while, and after supper walk a mile. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 173 Our vsuall time for dinner .. is about eleuen of the clocke. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 372 At eleven Clock this Day, I being then at Dinner in Edmund Hall Buttery. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess. Mar* 10 Mar., She gave me a dinner of fifty dishes of meat. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 In an aristocratical country like England, not the Trial by Jury, but the dinner, is the capital institution.

†**b.** *To seek his dinner with duke Humphrey*: see DINE *v.* 1 b.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dinner-bag, -book, -club, -company, -course, -doctrine, -dress, -furniture, -giver, -gown, -meal, -napkin, -plate, -room, -tea*; *dinner-giving, -like* adjs.; **dinner-hour**, the hour at which dinner is taken, the hour or time occupied by dinner; **dinner-pair**, the pairing of two members of parliament of opposite parties during the dinner-hour: see PAIR; **dinner-party**, a party of guests invited to dinner; the social gathering which they compose; **dinner-set**, a set of plates and other ware of the same pattern for the dinner-table; **dinner-table**, the table at which dinner is eaten, and round which a party of guests sit; **dinner-wagon**, a tray with shelves beneath, supported by four legs, usually on castors, so as to be easily moved, for the service of a dining-room.

1885 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr* i, His hoe on his shoulder, and his *dinner-bag suspended from it. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Orig. Anglicanism* 134 This contradiction of belief and practice, of prayer-book and *dinner-book, has long been censured. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* II. vi, Involved by *dinner-clubs and debts. *c* 1430 LYDG. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 81 The *dynere coursis eke at euery feste. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xix. Wks. (1847) 320/1 Far holier and wiser men than parasitic preachers; who, without their *dinner-doctrine, know that neither king, law, civil oaths, or religion, was ever established without the parliament. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, An innocent piece of *dinner-furniture that went upon easy castors. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 109 The one keeps a *dinner-giving house, the other does not. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 Ecstasies of admiration over a superb *dinner-gown. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Journals* (1801) IV. 160 You step to a friend's house on business, near his *dinner-hour. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 3/2 That period of the evening—from seven to ten--which in parliamentary phrase is called the 'dinner hour'. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxii, A *dinner-napkin will not go into a tumbler. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 1/3 He frequently secures a *dinner-pair, and manages to get away from the House..at 6.30. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xvi, Out of humour at not being able to come..for forty-eight hours without falling in with a *dinner-party. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 344 The decanters, the glasses, 'the *dinner-set' of crockery-ware. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 299/2 A..greater number of persons than assemble at a *dinner or a tea-table. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 162, I am to have a *dinner-tea with them next Wednesday. 1895 *Catal.*, *Dinner wagons, three-shelf, plain turned pillars, on castors, mahogany, oak or walnut.

Dinner (di·nəɹ), *v.* [f. DINNER *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To dine, have dinner: also *dinner it.*

1748 [see DINNERING below]. 1786 BURNS *Lines on Interv. w. Ld. Daer* i, I dinner'd wi' a Lord. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* viii. 20 Where in temples antique you may breakfast or dinner it.

2. *trans.* To entertain at dinner; to provide dinner for.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 481 Hogg would have been dinnered to his death. 1826 *Examiner* 337/1 Before that worthy governor .. left the Cape, he was twice dinnered. 1859 CHADWICK *De Foe* vi. 310 Harley dinnered himself into the Speaker's chair. 1885 GRACE STEBBING *Aggravating Sch.-girl* xxxiv, I'll dinner them and I'll supper them, but if they want rooms .. they may go elsewhere.

Hence **Di·nnering** *vbl. sb.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 118 To think how I had drawn myself in by my summer-house dinnering. 1837 *Q. Rev.* 142 Few people are there so bored, as at the grand dinnerings of the London season. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 143 Liverpool, with its dinnerings .. was not his element.

Di·nner-bell. The bell rung to announce dinner; usually, the ordinary bell of the house, hotel, ship, etc., rung at a fixed time; also, a particular bell used for this purpose.

1682 O. N. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 206 For all Agree, no Knell Could more concern them than the Dinner-bell! 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 376 Close to the chimney .. a dinner-bell hung in a common frame. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Robin Hood* IV. v, The horn was then their dinner-bell. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* I. viii, The dinner-bell rang for the first time. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 287/2 The dinner-bell would begin to ring at half-past 5.

Dinnere·tte. [see -ETTE.] A little dinner; a dinner on a small scale, or for a small party.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. v. 74 He has a luxurious bachelor's first floor in Piccadilly .. where he sometimes gives excellent dinnerettes.

Di·nnerless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without dinner; fasting.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* (1662) 198 To Dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerlesse. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 3/1 Such as walk'd Dinnerless the Streets. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 201 Screwing a smile into his dinnerless face. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 1083, I left your mowers dinnerless.

Dinnerly (di·nəɹli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. DINNER *sb.* + -LY.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to dinner. **B.** *adv.* In a manner appropriate to dinner.

1614 COPLEY *Wits, Fits, etc.* (N.), A merry recorder of London .. met .. in the street, going to dinner to the lord maior .. The dinnerly officer was so hasty on his way that he refused to heare him. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* IV. iv, Did'st hear .. How cookishly, how dinnerly He manages his duties?

Di·nner-time. The usual time of dining; the time occupied by, or allowed for, dinner.

1371 in Britton *Cathedrals, York* (1819) 80 Swa yt yai sall noghte dwell fra yair werk in ye forsayde loge na tyme of ye yer in dyner tyme. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 105 We will leaue you then till dinner time. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON, etc., *Changeling* (N.), Dinner time? thou meanst twelve o'clock. 1710 *Tatler* No 258 ¶ 2 We were disturbed all Dinner-Time by the Noise of the Children. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew, etc.* vi. (1878) 28 Before dinner-time a reconciliation had been effected.

Dinnerward, toward dinner: see -WARD.

Dinnery (di·nəri), *a.* [f. DINNER *sb.* + -Y[1].] Characterized by dinner or dinners.

a 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Curious if True* in *Gray Woman, etc.* (1865) 83, I .. disliked the dinnery atmosphere of the *salle à manger.* 1889 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 363 Philadelphia was very dinnery, of course, with lunches and Wister parties thrown in.

Dinnick, local var. of DUNNOCK, hedge-sparrow.

Dinning (di·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DIN; the making of a din or noise of any kind; † wailing, etc.

13.. *Cursor M.* 18630 (Gött.) Was adam bidan in his bale, Thoru dome into þat dinning dale. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 153 Gret dynnyng ther wes of dyntis As wapnys apon armor styntis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9618 With dynnyng & dole for dethe of hor lord. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 162 The stour dynnyng and noyse that their horses made. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 What shal wee sai then, or think of .. Scurrilities, Huffings and Dinnings? 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XIV. 111 The chime Of minstrel music .. a pleasant dinning makes. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* vi. 150 After four years dinning of his project into the ears of the great.

Di·nning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Making a din, disturbing with din or noise.

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 1 Mar. 129/1 The noise of these dinning fetters. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleänore* 131 With dinning sound my ears are rife.

Dinnle, dinn'le, mod. Sc. ff. DINDLE *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Dinny (di·ni), *a.* [f. DIN *sb.* + -Y[1].] Resounding with or filled with din.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 461 Sometimes my ears are a little dinny.

‖ **Dinoceras** (dəinǫ·sĕræ̆s). [mod.L. (Marsh, 1872) f. Gr. δειν-ός fearful, terrible + κέρας horn.] A genus of extinct ungulated quadrupeds (*Dinocerata*) of huge size, and having apparently three pairs of horns. Hence **Dino·cerate** *a.*, related to the dinoceras, as *a dinocerate animal.*

1872 MARSH *Amer. Jrnl. Sc. & Art* Ser. III. IV. 344. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 506 The brain of the Middle Eocene Dinoceras is only about one eighth the size of a living Rhinoceros of equal bulk. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 256 The dinoceras was like an elephant in size. It had short legs, and perhaps three pairs of horns,—one on the snout, one on the cheeks, and one on the forehead.

Dinomic (dəinǫ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. δι-, (DI-[2]) twice + νομ-ός district + -IC.] Belonging or restricted to two districts or divisions (of the globe).

1863 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 1151 A natural family, common to all the divisions [of the globe] is *polynomic* .. If restricted to two or more divisions, the groups are *dinomic, trinomic*, etc.

‖ **Dinornis** (dəinǭ·ɹnis). [mod.L. (Owen 1843) f. Gr. δειν-ός fearful, terrible + ὄρνις bird.] A name given by Prof. Owen to a genus of recently extinct birds of great size, the remains of which have been discovered in New Zealand; the moa of the Maori. Hence **Dinorni·thic, Dino·rnithine** *adjs.*, related to, or of the nature of, the dinornis.

1843 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 Feb. 19 A communication from Prof. Owen was read, proposing to substitute the name *Dinornis* for that of *Megalornis*, applied to the Great Bird of New Zealand in his paper read at the previous meeting .. Mr. G. Gray having previously used the term *Megalornis* for a genus of Birds. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* 6 Like the dodo or the dinornis, the werewolf may have become extinct in our age. 1875 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 729/2 The fragmentary cranium of a large Bird, combining Dinornithic and Struthious characters. 1891 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 651/2 An extinct dinornithine bird from New Zealand.

Dinosaur, deino- (dəi·nǒsǫ̈ɹ). Also [illegible] Lat. form **dinosau·rus, deino-.** [mod.L. *dīnosaurus* (Owen 1841), f. Gr. δειν-ός fearful, terrible + σαύρ-

or (= σαύρα) lizard.] A member of an extinct race of Mesozoic Saurian reptiles (group *Dinosauria*, typical genus *Dinosaurus*), some of which were of gigantic size; the remains point to an organism resembling in some respects that of birds, in others that of mammals.

1841 Owen in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 104 A remarkable approach in the present gigantic Dinosaur to the crocodilian structure. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* viii. 202 We have thus brought before us the Dinosaurs—the terrible Saurians of the Mesozoic age. 1885 C. A. Buckmaster *Brit. Mus. Comp.* 193 The group of fossil reptiles known as Dinosaurs has long been remarkable for certain curious resemblances to birds which it presents.

Dinosau·rian, *a*, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of, or related to, a dinosaur; belonging to the group *Dinosauria*.

1873 [see Dicynodontian]. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 216 The number of dinosaurian reptiles was very large. 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* II. iii. 52 The old-fashioned horror would inevitably raise its deinosaurian head afresh above the slime of his consciousness.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Dinosauria*, a Dinosaur.

1841 Owen in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 102 Dinosaurians..A distinct tribe or sub-order of Saurian Reptiles, for which I would propose the name of *Dinosauria*. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xi (1878) 295 The Mastodon and the more ancient Dinosaurians having become extinct. 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* No. 618. 403 It seems to be now generally admitted that birds have come down to us through the Dinosaurians.

Dinothere, deino- (dəi nǒpīəɹ). [f. mod.L. **dinothe·rium** (1829, Kaup, in Oken's *Isis* XXII. 402), f. Gr. δειν-ός fearful, terrible + θηρίον wild beast. Also used in the Lat. form.] A member of a genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, whose remains have been discovered in the miocene formations of Europe and Asia.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 497 One of the most remarkable animals of this Sub-order .. on account of its enormous tusks, is named Deinotherium. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* xv. 353 A pachydermatous species .. showing many curious points of resemblance to the Dinothere. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* 143 The deinotheres and mastodons .. were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water.

Hence **Dinothe·rian** *a.*

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 867/2 Those Mastodons .. manifest the Dinotherian character.

Dinoxide, erron. f. (after *binoxide*) for Dioxide.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 495 Black Oxide (Suboxide or Dinoxide) of Mercury.

†Di·nrie. *Sc. Obs.* [f. Din *sb.* + -ry.] = Din.

1563-7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 15 Disputing without dinrie or pertinacite in contention.

Dinsome (di·nsŏm), *a. Sc.* [f. Din *sb.* + -some.] Full of din; noisy.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 66 O Katy wiltu gang wi' me And leave this dinsome town awhile. *a* 1774 Fergusson *King's Birthd.* Poems (1845) 2 The hills .. would echo to thy dinsome rout. 1786 Burns *Scotch Drink* xi, Till block an' studdie ring an' reel Wi' dinsome clamour. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 112 The stir Of dinsome life.

Dint (dint), *sb.* Forms: 1 **dynt**, 2–4 **dunt** (*u*), 4–6 **dynt(e**, 6 **dinte**, 3– **dint.** [OE. *dynt*, cogn. with ON. *dyntr*, *dyttr* in same sense; cf. Sw. dial. *dunt*. Not recorded in the other Teut. langs. See also Dent *sb.*[1] and Dunt. Sense 3 is manifestly influenced by *indent* and its family.]

†1. A stroke or blow; *esp.* one given with a weapon in fighting, etc.; = Dent *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.* or blending with 3.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xlv 338 Ac ondræden him ðone dynt swæ neah, ðæt he noht to gode ne doð. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 22 An .. ðara ðegna salde dynt mið honde uutearde ðæm hælende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Þe duntes boð uuel to kepen. *c* 1200 Orm. 4290 Þurrh Adamess gilltes dinnt Wass all mannkinn þurrhwundedd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Sweordes dunt is adunriht .. vor sweord 3iuð deaðes dunt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20990 Hefdid he was wit dint o suord. *c* 1380 *Cæst. Love* 1161 Such beo þe duntes of batayle. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 514, I sall dyntis deill, quhill ane of vs be deid. 1555 Abp. Parker *Ps.* lxxxix, Thou hast whole stynt hys weapons dynt. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 576 With dint of Sword, or pointed Spears. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xvii. 676 From the dint Shield me of dart and spear. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. (1848) 16 The dints and bruises of outward battle.

b. The stroke of thunder; = Dent *sb.*[1] 1 b.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1505 How Cappaneus þe proude with ponder dynt was slayn. *c* 1386 — *Wife's Prol.* 276 With wilde thonder dynt and firy leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xi. xxxi. 201 Like thunders dint or lightnings new. 1808 Scott *Marmion* I. xxiii, The Mount, where Israel heard the law 'Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin.

2. The dealing of blows; hence, force of attack, assault, or impact (*lit.* and *fig.*); violence, force, attack, impression. Now *rare* exc. as in c.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 70 If he wild it wynne with dynt, als duke hardie. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. x. 63 The auld waikhe but force or dynt A dart did cast. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 355 Quho clymith moist heych moist dynt hes of the wedder. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 104 Such pleasaunce now displast by dolors dint. 1601 Shake. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 198, I perceiue, you feele The dint of pit[illegible] 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 200 But dint of argument is out of place. 1748 J. Mason *Elocut.* 7 Mechanical Minds .. affected with mere Dint of Sound and Noise. 1770 Goldsm. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 420 He had gone as far .. as the mere dint of parts and application could go. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* vi. 126 (ed. 2) Their soul gathered all dint and courage.

†b. phr. *By dint of sword*: by attack with weapons of war; by force of arms. *Obs.*

Ranging from the literal sense as in 1, to the vague use in c.

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 10 Alle the londes that were in Spayne, With dint Of swerd wan Charlmain. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 330 (Add. MS.) The sones .. goten mekell good by dynte of swerd. 1577 *tr.* Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1178/1 With the dint of sword The hand of bondage brast. 1608 Dekker *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 242 You have put all Poetrie to the dint of sword. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 248 He .. by his Skill No less than Dint of Sword, cou'd kill. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 262 Even now they [Turks] maintain what they have by mere Dint of Sabre.

c. Hence *By (the) dint of*: by force of; by means of (with implication of vigour or persistence in the application of the means). (The current idiom.)

[1597 see Dent *sb.*[1] 3.]

1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 291 Chace evil spirits away by dint Of Cickle, Horse shoe, Hollow-flint. 1685 Cotton *tr. Montaigne* (1877) I. 36 Subdued by .. dint of valour. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 411 ¶ 7 Pleasures of the Fancy..which are worked out by Dint of Thinking. 1764 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* (1772) II. 102 Tallard had risen by the dint of merit alone. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 159 By dint of cross examination, I found he was not at all satisfied. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 25 Dec., By dint of abstinence .. I passed a better night. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* ii. (1894) 65 Schiller endeavours to give the local colour .. by dint of inserting little bits of guide-book information. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 29 We. Earned, by dint of failure, triumph.

†d. *Under, within* (etc.) *the dint of*: exposed to, or within the reach or range of assault of. Cf. Dent *sb.*[1] 2 b. *Obs.*

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 23/2 Sparing none that came under their dint. 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lvi. 275 He that comes within the dint on't [noysom breath] dies. 1640 A. Harsnet *God's Summ.* 383 We shall be out of the Dint of many a Tentation. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 71 (1740) 175 Standing in the Dint of an Air, that was .. sure to blast him.

3. A mark or impression made by a blow or by pressure, in a hard or plastic surface; an indentation; = Dent *sb.*[1] 4. (Also *fig.*)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 1 Ycladd in mightie armes and silver shielde, Wherein old dints of deepe woundes did remaine. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 47 The very little ones .. may make some secret markes .. with some little dint with their naile. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 46 Make the cut smooth and even .. without dints or ridges. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Pygmalion* 32 Afraid His hands had made a dint. 1818 Byron *Mazeppa* 17 Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot, Lay in the wild luxuriant soil. 1847 S. Wilberforce in *Life & Lett.* I. 402 The single opportunity of making..a dint in a character. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* II. 927 Beside her bed Whose pillow had no dint.

Dint (dint), *v.* [ME. *dynt-*, *dunt-*, *dint-en*, f. Dint *sb.* Not recorded in OE.; cf. Icel. *dynta* to dent, Sw. dial. *dunta* to strike, shake; and see also Dent *v.* and Dunt.]

†1. *trans.* To strike, beat, knock. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4302 (Cott.) To bi dint of his mangonele. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2448 He [*pl.*] dunten him, so man doth here, And keste him on a scabbed mere. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 138 Wiþ sharpe nayles dunted and driue. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. x. 31 His wounds worker, that with lovely dart Dinting his brest had bred his restlesse paine. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50/2 Ye, who with gawdy wings and bodies light Do dint the air.

†b. *intr.* or *absol. Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 234 In alle this warld .. Is none so doughty as I, the best, Doughtely dyntand on mule and on stede.

†2. *intr.* To make a dint or impression *in* something; = Dent *v.* 4. *Obs. rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxiv. (1495) 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it neshe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 8 The ydle stroke..So deepely dinted in the driven clay, That three yardes deepe a furrow up did throw.

3. *trans.* To mark or impress with dints; to make a dint or dints in.

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. ix, Let your floor with horned satyrs hoofs Be dinted and defiled every morn. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. i. (1647) 167 This Emperour's heart was..furrowed, dinted, and hollowed at last. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xlix, Wide scattered hoof-marks dint the wounded ground. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* III. (Street in Strasburg), He dints With his impatient hoofs the flints.

b. To impress or drive in with force.

1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 142 The scars which my unthriftines hath dinted upon their fortunes. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 232 'Dinna dint the pint o' your crutch into my instep, Mr. North.' 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. ii, A body was found..Mangled, and flatten'd, and crush'd, and dinted into the ground.

†4. To take the sharp edge off; to reduce the acrimony of (corrosive liquids). *Obs.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 27 Those corrosive fretting, pontick, and acid juyces .. are I say dinted, softned and sweetned. *Ibid* 101 The waters of the spaw may .. help to dint the acrimony.

Hence **Di·nted, Di·nting** *ppl. adjs.*

1566 Drant *Horace' Sat.* viii. E v b, When he with dynt-yng axe is hewed rounde aboute. 1579 *Poor Knt.'s Pallace*, No feare of dinting death. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* (J.), They do impress Deep dinted furrows in the batter'd mails. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* (J.), Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxviii, With dinted shield, and helmet beat. *a* 1881 Rossetti *Rose Mary* iii. 142 On either hand There hung a dinted helm and brand.

Dintless (di·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. Dint *sb.* + -less.] Without a dint or dints.

1. Not producing a dint or impression.

1558 Phaer *Æneid* II. E iij, On his targat side it hit, where dyntlesse down it hyng. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Thess.* iii. 4 Darts fore-seen are dintlesse. 1847 Blackie in *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 238 Dintless the missile hail is pour'd.

2. That has, or receives, no dint.

1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. § 24. 102 Veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks.

3. *dial.* See quot., and cf. Dint *sb.* 2.

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Dintless*, lacking in energy.

†Dinu·merate, *v. Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dīnumerāre* to count over one by one, reckon up, f. *dī-*, *dis-* apart, separately + *numerāre* to number.] *trans.* To number one by one.

1721 Bailey, *Dinumerate*, to Account or Number.

†Dinu·merately, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. **dinumerate*, ad. L. *dinumerāt-us* reckoned up, enumerated (see prec.) + -ly[2].] By separate enumeration; one by one.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. v, I had not dinumerately and articulately mustered up..the particular Arguments.

Dinumera·tion. [ad. L. *dīnumerātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dīnumerāre*: see Dinumerate.]

1. 'The act of numbering out one by one' (Ash).

1626 Cockeram, *Dinumeration*, numbring or reckoning. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 Johnson, *Dinumeration*, the act of numbering out singly.

2. *Rhet.* Enumeration; = Aparithmesis.

‖ Dinus (dəi·nŏs). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. δῖνος whirling, vertigo.] Dizziness, giddiness, vertigo.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dinus* .. a giddiness or swimming of the Head, a Disease otherwise call'd *Vertigo*. 1775 in Ash. In mod. Dicts.

Diobely (dəi·ōbĕli). [ad. Gr. διωβελία an allowance of two obols, f. δι- twice + ὀβολ-ός obol.] An allowance of two obols to each citizen during the Athenian festivals.

1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxii. V. (1862) 421 The disbursement of the Diobely .. on occasion of various religious festivals. 1852 *Ibid.* II. lxxv. IX. 526 A portion of the money. was employed in the distribution of two oboli per head, called the diobely, to all present citizens.

Diobol (dəi·ōbŏl). *Numism.* [ad. Gr. διώβολ-ον, f. δι- (Di-[2]) twice + ὀβολ-ός Obol.] A silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two obols.

1887 B. V. Head *Hist. Numorum* 36 The well-known type of the Tarentine diobol, Herakles strangling the lion, recurs on diobols of Arpi, Cælia, Rubi, and Teate. *Ibid.*, The currency of Apulia .. consisted .. of silver diobols and didrachms of Tarentum.

Dio·cesal, *a. rare.* [f. Diocese + -al.] Of or relating to a diocese.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 281 His diocesal functions being afterwards extended over New Hampshire.

Diocesan (dəi,ō·sĭsăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **dyocesan(e**, 6 **diocesain**, **dyocysen**, 7 **diocesane**, **diœcesan.** [Formerly *dyocysen*, *diocesain*, a. F. *diocesain* (15th c.), f. *diocise*, *diocese*: see -an 1, and cf. med.L. *diœcēsānus* (1311 in Du Cange); the regular L. f. *diœcēsis* (Diocese) would be *diœcēsiānus*: cf. OF. *dyocesiien* (1332 in Godef. *Suppl.*), and see Diocesian.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a diocese.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 71 Wythout lycense of the bysshope dyocesan. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 54 That office of a diocesan Lord Bishop .. unprofitable and unlawfull. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* Ep. Ded., Either the publike, or my own Diœcesan Occasions. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 104 Their Business .. was to attend Diocesan Synods. 1859 Jephson & Rekve *Brittany* 279 The old diocesan town of Dol. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 572/2 The first bishops of Ireland were not diocesan. Their authority seems to have been concurrent, and only limited by the ocean.

B. *sb.* **1.** He who is in charge of an ecclesiastical diocese; the bishop of a diocese.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 61 Whanne a man .. is bodyn com hom to his dyocesan, or to his ordynarye, to takyn his penauns of hym. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 194 Also ye shall praye .. for the bysshop of .N. our dyocysen. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering Deacons, He may be admitted by his Diocesan to the ordre of Priesthode. 1689 in Somers *Tracts* II. 278 Whether they are more obliged to their Metropolitan than to their Diocesan. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. iv. 418 They would be no longer subject to any diocesan in England. 1881 W. R. W. Stephens *S. Sax. Diocese*, Langton belonged to that class of prelates who were statesmen rather than diocesans.

2. One of the clergy or people of a diocese.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 187 These bysshoppes, or theyr diocesains, these curates. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 398/2 As the..godfather blesseth yᵉ chyld .. or the bishop his dyocesane. 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 283 These [Bishopes] mighte not then gouerne their Clergie, and other their Diocesans, at their owne pleasure. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. v. 317 Titular Prelates..very unlikely ever to visit their Diocesans *in partibus Infidelium*. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Valentine's day*, Faithful lovers..content to rank themselves humble diocesans of old Bishop Valentine. 1839 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 50 Latimer..said..that the devil was the faithfullest of bishops..His diocesans, too, are no whit less zealous.

Hence **Dio·cesanist,** an advocate of a diocesan system.

1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXIII. 347 The desire of the Diocesanist leaders..to introduce..certain usages.

Diocese (dəi·ŏsēs, -sĭs). Forms: α. 4–6 dio-, dyocise, -cyse, 5–6 -cis, (diecise, dyosys), 6 *Sc.* diosise. β. 5–7 diocesse, 6–7 dioces, 6–9 diocess, (5 diosses, 6 dioses, dyoces, dyesses). γ. 6– diocese (6 dicecese). δ. (*Sc.*) 5–6 dyocye, -cie, 6 diocye, dy-, diosie, dicesie, 6– diocie. ε. 5–6 dio-, dyocesy, -sie, 6 dioccesie. [ME. *diocise*, etc., a. OF. *diocise* (*diocese*, 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *diœcēsis*, for L. *diœcēsis* a governor's jurisdiction, a district, in later eccl. L. a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese, a. Gr. *διοίκησις*, orig. 'housekeeping', hence 'management, administration, government, the province of a (Roman) governor', and in Byz. Gr. 'a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese', f. *διοικέ-ειν* to keep house, to manage, administer, govern, f. *δι-*, *διᾰ-* through, thoroughly + *οἰκέ-ειν* to inhabit, occupy, manage. Under Latin influence at the Renascence, the form became in Fr. and Eng. *dioces*; whence, for phonetic reasons, in Fr. *diocèse*, in Eng. *diocesse*, *diocess*. *Diocess* was the classical English type from the 16th to the end of the 18th c.; it was the only form recognized by Dr. Johnson and the other 18th c. lexicographers, and was retained by some (notably by the *Times* newspaper) in the 19th c., in which, however, *diocese* (as in Fr.) has become the established spelling. In Scotch, *diocis(e*, lost the terminal *s* in the singular, and was reduced to *diocie*, *diocy*. The Gr.-L. word was also independently adapted as *diocesy*, *-ie*: cf. *paralysis*, F. *paralysie*, *palsy*. (Cf. Pr. *diocesa*, *diocezi*, Sp. *diocesis*, Pg. *diocese*, It. *diocesi*, *-cese*.)]

† **1.** Administration, dominion, rule. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 272 Barounis and Nobles of the Lenox, and diosie of Ramfrwe [*ditione Ramfroa*]. *Ibid.* x. 317 Monie men of weir cum be sey esilie..and subiected the toune lychtlie to thair authorietie and diosie, na man resisteng.

2. A district or division of a country under a governor; a province; *esp.* one of the provinces into which the Roman empire was divided after Diocletian and Constantine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 518 The Kyng of Englande, to haue..the cytie of Lymoges, ye cytie of Caours, w^t^ all the dyocis of ye sayd cyties belongynge. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxxiv. [clxxx] 556 To enioy styll peasably all that euer they were as then in possessyon of in Acquytayne, and nyne dyoces to be quite delyuered. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 98 The diocesse Arsinoetis, in the Lybian coast. 1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* ii. (T.), Wild boars are no rarity in this diocess, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 551 Cilicia ..this Province included also Pisidia, Pamphilia, and three Dioceses, as they were called, or Districts of Asia. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 36 The civil government of the empire was distributed into thirteen great dioceses, each of which equalled the just measure of a powerful kingdom.

3. *Eccl.* The sphere of jurisdiction of a bishop; the district under the pastoral care of a bishop. (The earlier and ordinary sense in English.)

α. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5773 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordened paroschens for to be. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 85 3if prestis wolen seie here masse & techen þe gospel in a bischopis diocise. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 664 In daunger hadde he at his owene gise The yonge girles of the diocise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 A diocis, *diocesis*. *a* 1535 More *Wks.* 231 (R.) He walked about as an apostle of the Deuill .. & had in euery diocyse a dyuerse name. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 127 Wythout examynatyon or sentence gyuen in the Dyosys. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 449 Sum of the Clergie..war callit..of the maist notable, Johone Leslie .. ffirst estemet Juge of the diosise, primat als of the same.

β. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. ccvi. 218 In the diocesse of Magburgh. *Ibid.* vii. ccxxi. 244 Y^t^ the farther brynke of Humber shuld be the begynnynge of his diosses. 1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl..is the moste dyligent preacher of al other, he is neuer out of his dioces. 1554 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 93 Alle the parich churches of the dioses of London. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* vii. viii. § 3 The local compass of his authority we term a diocess. 1642 Milton *Reform.* i. (1851) 32 For one Bishop now in a Dioces we should then have a Pope in every Parish. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 279 Austin forbad that [*i. e.* the translation] of Jerom to be used in his Diocesse. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 Fox, bishop of Winchester..withdrew himself wholly to the care of his diocess. 1768 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 384 Serenus ordered .. that they should be removed from..his diocess. 1867 *Times* 26 Nov., (Leading Art.) A bishop must needs have great influence in his dioces. 1868 R. Arthur Arnold in *Times* 8 Jan., There would be no sufficient plea for the maintenance of a bishop in that diocess.

γ. 1508 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 120/2 Any bishop..within his diocese. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iv. vi. 89 b, Parishes to Curates and Dioceses to Byshoppes. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 301 Vnder the Diocese of Chichester. 1765–9 Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 477 An arch-deacon hath an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, immediately subordinate to the bishop, throughout the whole of his diocese, or in some particular part of it. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 283 Reports were laid before him from all the dioceses of the realm. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 341 The bishops had settled..that each diocese should make its own arrangements.

δ. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 172 Glaskow thai gaif .. To dyocye in Duram to commend. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 34 Of Eborak all in the dyocie. 1552 Asr. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 3 Within our awin Diocye. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 266 That tyme in the diœsie of S. Androis was done na kynde of diuine seruice. 1637 Row *Hist. Kirk*, Three Presbyteries .. to make up a Provinciall Synode and a Diocie, and everie Provinciall Synod shall appoynt the place of the nixt Synod within that same Diocie. *Sc. Prov.* Ramsay *Remin.* (1870) v. 146 The deil's a busy bishop in his ain diocie.

ε. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. ix. 542 In all þe kyrkis halyly Of Abbyrdenys Dyocesy. 1562 Winjet *Last Blast Trompet* Wks. 1888 I. 43 In euery diocesie and parochin. 1580 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 428 Wythin the dioccesie of Durham.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1616 S. Ward *Coale fr Altar* (1627) 14 True zeale loues to keepe home, studieth to bee quiet in other mens Dioces. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 99 Haile Bishop Valentine, whose day this is, All the Aire is thy Diocis. *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 18 Their plays had .. A perfect diocess of actors Upon the stage. 1644 Milton *Divorce* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 75 The causes .. reside so deeply in the .. affections of nature, as is not within the diocese of Law to tamper with. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif. Com. Last Cent.*, I am glad for a season to take an airing beyond the diocese of the strict conscience. 1891 Morley in *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 To go about, as my friend does, through the whole of what I may call his diocese of those northern counties, and breathe out Liberalism.

Hence **Di·ocese·less** *a.*, without a diocese; † **Diocesener**, one who belongs to a diocese; = Diocesan *sb.* 2; **Dioce·siarch**, the ruler of a diocese; † **Di·ocesser** = Diocesan *sb.* 1.

1885 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 175 A diocese-less bishop. *a* 1626 Bacon *Case of Post nati* Wks. (Ellis & Spedding) VII. 657 They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or dioceseners, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. 1805 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 512 Diocesan properly means 'belonging to the diocese'. In English this word is applied oddly to the diocesiarch, or chief of the diocese. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 370 More than be Conuocations now Diocessers were stout.

† **Dioce·sian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. type *diœcēsiān-us*, f. *diœcēsis*, in OF. *dyocesiien*: see Diocesan, which is a less regular formation.] = Diocesan *a.* and *sb.*

1686 J. Sergeant *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 49 If the Diocesian refuse to give Ordination. 1715 M. Davils *Athen. Brit.* I. 131 The Clergy..of his Diocesian City.

Diocess, -**cise**, earlier forms of Diocese.

† **Di-octahe·dral,** *a. Crystal. Obs.* [Di-[2] 1 + Octahedral.] Bounded by twice eight planes; i.e. having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-octahedral topaz.

Diode (dəi·ōud), *a. Electr. Telegr.* [mod.f. Gr. *δι-*, (Di-[2]) twice, doubly + *ὁδός* way.] *lit.* Of two ways: applied by Mr. Preece to a mode of working, which converts a single telegraphic wire into two ways or ducts for signalling messages, without reference to direction; one application of the *multiplex* system of working.

1886 W. H. Preece in *Jrnl Soc. Teleg. Engineers* XV. 231 A mode [of working] by which two messages are practically sent at the same time will be *diode* working.

‖ **Diodon** (dəi·ŏdɒn). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. type *δι-ὁδον* doubly-toothed (sc. *θηρίον* animal), f. *δι-*, (Di-[2]) twice + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντ-* (in neuter adjs. *-οδον*) tooth.] A genus of globe-fishes, having the jaws tipped with enamel, forming a tooth-like tubercle in the centre of the beak above and below.

The name has also been improperly given to a genus of South American falcons, and to the cetacean genus Ziphius.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* III. 129 Oblong Diodon..Sun-fish from Mount's Bay. *Ibid.* 131 Short Diodon Sun-fish from Loo. *Ibid.* 132 Globe Diodon. This species is common to Europe and South Carolina. 1840 F. D. Bennett *Whaling Voy.* II 264 The Round Diodon, or Toad-fish. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* II. 95/2 The .. grinding tubercle of the diodon.

Di·odont, *a.* and *sb.* [See prec.] *adj.* Having two teeth: *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Diodontidæ* or family of fishes of which *Diodon* is the typical genus; *sb.* a fish of this family. So **Diodo·ntoid** *a.* and *sb.*

In modern Dicts.

‖ **Dioecia** (dəi,ī·ʃiă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), a. Gr. type *διοικία*, abstr. sb. from *δίοικος* having two houses, f. *δι-*, (Di-[2]) twice + *οἶκος* house. Cf. Monœcia.] The twenty-second class in the Sexual System of Linnæus, comprising plants which have male (staminiferous) and female (pistilliferous) flowers on separate individuals.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dioecia*, in Botany, a class of plants which have the male and female parts..in different flowers, and .. on different plants of the same species. Among the plants of this class are the willow, mistletoe, hemp, spinach. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 96.

Hence **Dioe·cian** *a.* = Dioecious.

1828 Webster, *Diecian.*

Dioecio- (dəi,ī·ʃio), comb. f. Dioecious, = dioeciously; as *dioeciodimorphous*, *dioeciopolygamous*.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dioeciopolygamous*..a term applied to those plants of which some individuals bear unisexual and some bisexual flowers.

Dioecious (dəi,ī·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Dioecia + -ous.] **1.** *Bot.* Of plants: Having the unisexual male and female flowers on separate plants.

1748–52 Sir J. Hill *Nat Hist., Plants* 291 (Jodr.) The rhamnus with terminatory spikes and quadrifid dioecious flowers. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1853) 393 Hops are dioecious plants. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 3 A species tending to become dioecious, with the stamens reduced in some individuals and with the pistils in others.

2. *Zool.* Having the two sexes in separate individuals; sexually distinct.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii 394 Certain intestinal worms in which the sexes are dioecious 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 157 All fishes are dioecious, or of distinct sex 1882 A. Macfarlane *Consanguinity* 8 Sex in Man is dioecious

Hence **Dioe·ciously** *adv.*, in a dioecious manner; **Dioe·ciousness**, dioecious state or condition.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 74 Some . species of holly in North America, are, according to Asa Gray more or less dioeciously polygamous. 1874 F. A. Kitchener *Year's Bot.* vii. 118 This idea of benefit to the plant in dioeciousness. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* vii 279 Otherwise every step towards dioeciousness would lead towards sterility.

Dioecism (dəi,ī·siz'm). [ad. mod.L. *dioecismus*, Ger. *dioecismus* (Sachs), f. Gr. **διοικ-ος* (in L. form *dioecus*: see Dioecia) + -ism.] Dioecious condition.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 807 This distribution of the sexes, which is generally termed Dioecism, occurs in all classes and orders of the vegetable kingdom.

Diogenes (dəi,ŏdʒēnīz). The name of a celebrated Greek Cynic philosopher, who according to tradition showed his contempt for the amenities of life by living in a tub; see Cynic. Hence **Diogenes-crab**, a species of West Indian hermit crab, which chooses an empty shell for its residence. **Diogenes-cup**, the cup-like cavity formed in the palm of the hand by arching the fingers, and bending the thumb and little finger toward each other: from a story that the Cynic substituted this for a cup in raising water to his mouth.

1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 4 A table covered with a clean table cloth; dishes in nice order appeared to our young Diogenes absurd superfluities. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diogenes-cup*. 1884 J. Hain *Chr. Home* 176 Exceptional natures, that, Diogenes-like, prefer to be let alone.

Hence **Diogenic** (dəi,ŏdʒe·nik) *a*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Diogenes So **Dioge·nical** *a.*; **Dioge·nically** *adv*; **Dio·genize** *v.*, to render cynical.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v, Socratic or rather Diogenic utterances. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 112 There is vaine glory..in being Diogenicall and dogged. 1603 Dekker *Grisill* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Sweet signior, be not too Diogenical to me. 1719 Ozell tr. *Misson's Trav. Eng* 154 (D.) To despise riches, not Diogenically, but indolently. 1623 Cockeram II, One growne Churlish, *Diogenis'd*.

Dioic (dəi·oik), *a. rare*–[0]. [ad. F. *dioïque* (Bulliard 1783), or mod.L. *dioicus* (Linnæus 1753), a. Gr. type **δίοικος*; see Dioecia.] = Dioecious. So **Dioi·cous** *a.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diol(e, obs. early ff. Dole, Dool, grief.

† **Di·onise.** *Obs.* Also 5 **dionis**, and in L. form **dionysia**. [a. OF. *dionise*, *dyonise* (13.. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *dionȳsia* (Albertus Magnus), L. *dionȳsias* (Pliny), Gr. *διονῦσιάς*, f. *Διόνῦσος* Bacchus.] A precious stone, of a black colour streaked with red, reckoned, by mediæval writers, a preservative against drunkenness.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxiv. (1495) 563 Dionisius is a blacke stoon or broune sponge wyth red veynes yf it is groundid and medelyd wyth water it smelleth as wyne, and yet it wythstondyth dronkenshyp.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/1 Diones, *dionisia* 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 6 The Dionise is black, or rather browne, all bestrowed with bloudie strokes or vaines. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* lxxxvi. (1878) 18 The Adamant, Dionise, and Calcedon. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Dionise stone. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 94 Dionysia. 1855 Smedley *Occult. Sc.* 354 *Dionysia.*

Dionym (dəi·ŏnim). [ad. Gr. *διώνῡμ-ος*, *-ον* having two names, f. *δι-*, (Di-[2]) twice + *ὄνομα* name.] A name consisting of two terms (as the names in zoology or botany, the two terms of which denote respectively the genus and species).

18.. Coues is cited by *Cent. Dict.*

Dionymal (dəi,ŏnimăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to a dionym; = Binominal.

1896 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dionymal*, that hath two names. 1884 J. A. Allen *On Zoöl. Nomen.* in *The Auk* Oct. 352 The binomial (or dionymal) system.

Dionysiac (dəi,ŏni·siăk), *a.* [ad. L. *Dionȳsiac-us*, a. Gr. *Διονῦσιακός*, f. *Διονῦσια* the feast of *Διόνῦσος* Dionysus or Bacchus. So mod.F. *Dionysiaque* (Acad. 1762).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or to his worship.

1844 Beck & Felton tr. *Munk's Met.* 149 Dionysiac and erotic poems. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix iv. § 4. 236 The new Dionysiac revel. 1865 Grote *Plato* II xxiii. 167 The Orphic or Dionysiac religious mysteries. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 37 Ours the great Dionusiac theatre, And tragic triad of immortal fames.

B. *sb. pl.* The Dionysiac festivals or *Dionysia*, celebrated periodically in ancient Greece.

1827–38 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 154 At Athens, Homer, the Dionysiacs and Pericles, by their united influence, fostered them into dramatists

So **Dionysi·acal** *a.*; **Dionysi·acally** *adv.*

1858 HOGG *Shelley* II. xi. 373 The goat is a Dionysiacal quadruped, habitually given to scale Parnassus. 1816 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 57 The mundane intellect .. is Bacchus .. the soul is particularly distributed into generation Dionysiacally.

Dionysian (dəiˌǫni·siăn), *a.* [f. L. *Dionȳsi-us* of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus; also as sb. a personal name + -AN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or the *Dionysia* or festivals held in honour of Dionysus; = DIONYSIAC.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 13 The Seas after the Dionysian feasts will be more smooth. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxiii, The Dionysian festivals..were the great carnivals of antiquity.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Elder or Younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse, notorious for cruelty.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 839 Who .. would not .. hate .. those Dionysian Tyrants in Sicilia? 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX 688/2 He .. punished with Dionysian severity the slightest want of respect.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius the Little, who lived in the sixth century, and is said to have first practised the method of dating events from the birth of Christ of which he fixed the accepted date.

Dionysian period, a period of 532 Julian years, after which the changes of the moon recur on the same days of the year; said to have been introduced by Dionysius for calculating the date of Easter

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Period*, *Victorian Period*, an interval of five hundred and thirty-two Julian years .. Some ascribe this period to Dionysius Exiguus; and hence call it the Dionysian Period 1768 HORSFEALL in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 102 Encreased by three dionysian periods, or multiples of 28 and 19 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 470 The Dionysian Period is obtained by a combination of the Lunar and Solar cycles. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 11 Our received Dionysian era.

4. Of Dionysius the Areopagite (Acts xvii. 34); *esp* applied to early ecclesiastical works attributed to him.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* 264/1 Pearson places the composition of the Dionysian writings before 340.

Dionysic (dəiˌǫni·sik), *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. or Gr. form of *Dionysus* + -IC.] Of Dionysus or Bacchus; Dionysiac.

1831 *Examiner* 501/1 The true Dionysic metre; the predominant metre of Greek theatrical music. 1832 *Ibid.* 453/1 The Dionysic wreath, the symbol of theatric honor

Diophantine (dəiˌofæ·ntin, -əin), *a. Math.* [f. proper name *Diophant-us* + -INE.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician, who flourished in the fourth century; *spec.* applied to problems involving indeterminate equations, and to a method of solving these (*Diophantine analysis*) attributed to him.

1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc) I. 321 The resolution of the indetermined arithmetical or Diophantine problems 1811 P. BARLOW (*title*), An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers, with its application to the indeterminate and diophantine analysis. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* June 794 She solves a diophantine problem.

Diophysite, -ism, improper ff. DIPHYSITE, DYOPHYSITE, etc.

Diopside (dəiˌǫ·psəid). *Min* [a. F. *diopside* (Hauy 1801), irreg. f. Gr. δι-, (DI-²) twice + ὄψις appearance, aspect, but viewed by later authors as a deriv. of Gr. δίοψις a view through, f. δι-, δια- through.] A synonym of PYROXENE; now usually restricted to the transparent varieties.

1808 ALLAN *Names Min.* 26 *Diopside* .. a mineral from Mussa in Piémonte. 1868 DANA *Min.* 223 Diopside has been observed as a furnace product. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii 264 The diopside has a rough or stepped appearance on the abraded surfaces of sections.

Dioptase (dəiˌǫ·ptēˈs). *Min.* [a. F. *dioptase* (Hauy 1801), irreg. f. Gr. δι-, δια- through + ὀπτός seen, visible: cf. διόπτης a looker through.] A translucent silicate of copper, crystallizing in six-sided prisms, called emerald copper ore.

1804 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 430 Dioptase is an ore of copper. 1868 DANA *Min.* 402 Dioptase occurs disposed in well defined crystals and amorphous on quartz.

Diopter (dəiˌǫ·ptəɹ). Also in Lat. form **dioptra**. [a. F. *dioptre* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dioptra*, a. Gr. δίοπτρα an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc.; cf. also Gr. δίοπτρον spying-glass, f. δι-, δια- through + stem ὀπ- to see + instrumental suffix, -τρα, -τρον.]

1. An ancient form of theodolite, or instrument for taking angles.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 112 Make a hole as in a Diopter, that the Sunne may shine in at it. 1641 W. GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 51 Two dioptraes .. fitted with glasses, hair, and moveable rims. 1851 OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* III. 53 Long tubes .. employed by Arabian astronomers..to the extremities of which ocular and object diopters were attached. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 354 He wrote .. a treatise on the Dioptra..an instrument for taking angles.

2. The index-arm of a graduated circle; = ALIDADE.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xx. (ed. 7) 476 Having set the Diopter of your Astrolabe at that Altitude. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 192, I took the Horizon with my Astrolabe, and having put my Dioptra into it, I turn'd my self towards the Sea .. and could easily discern it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 172/1 To measure an angle with the astrolabe, the latter is placed with its center over the vertex of the angle, and turned until the fixed diopters sight in the direction of one side. The movable strip with its diopters is then sighted in the direction of the other side, and the angle contained between the two strips is read off.

†**3.** A surgical speculum. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dioptra* .. a Surgeon's Instrument. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dioptra*, among surgeons, denotes an instrument whereby to dilate the matrix, or anus, and inspect any ulcers therein; called also *speculum matricis*, and *dilatatorium*. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 37 If therefore, says Paul of Ægina, the ulceration be within reach, it is detected by the dioptra.

4. An instrument for obtaining drawings of the skull by projections.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 269.

5. A unit of measurement for lenses; = DIOPTRIC *sb.* 2.

1890 GOULD *New Med. Dict.* 133/1 *Diopter* or *Dioptric*.

†**Dio·ptic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. δι-, δια- through + ὀπτικ-ός of or pertaining to sight or vision, f. root ὀπ- to see.]

A. *adj.* = DIOPTRIC. Also **Dio·ptical**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *The Dioptick Art*, the Perspective Art, or that part of Astronomy, which by Quadrants and hollow instruments pierces the Heavens, and measures the distance, length, bigness, and breadth of the Cœlestial bodies. 1818 TODD, *Dioptical*, and *Dioptick*, so the next words [*dioptrical*, *dioptric*] are now sometimes written.

B. *sb.* **a.** One skilled in DIOPTRICS. **b.** (*pl.*) = DIOPTRICS.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 If our Diopticks could attain to that curiosity as to grind us such Glasses, as would present the Effluviums of the Magnet. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 56 He intends to give the..demonstration in his Diopticks which he is now writing.

Dioptra: see DIOPTER.

†**Dio·ptral**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *dioptra* DIOPTER + -AL.] = DIOPTRIC *a.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Degrees of angular production obserued by some Dioptrall instrument.

Dioptric (dəiˌǫ·ptrik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. διοπτρικ-ός of or pertaining to the use of the δίοπτρα (DIOPTER); in neuter pl. διοπτρικά as sb., the science of dioptrics. See -IC, -ICS.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a DIOPTER (sense 1). *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 107 Two signes of the Zodiacke diametrally opposite should not be seene by a Dioptricke instrument. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Dioptric*, belonging to the perspective, or a mathematical instrument, thorow which they look to take the height of a thing.

2. Serving as a medium for sight; assisting vision (or rendering it possible) by means of refraction (as a lens, the humours of the eye).

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II xii. (1712) 84 To view the Asperities of the Moon through a Dioptrick-glass. 1660 — *Myst. Godl.* II. iii. 36 None of the external Organs have any Sense at all in them, no more then an Acousticon or a Dioptrick glass. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 186 A dead mechanism. ready to serve as the dioptric glass, spreading the images of light from the Infinite on the tender and living retina. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 299 The refraction is said to be normal or abnormal according to the position of the retina with regard to the focus of the dioptric system.

3. Relating to the refraction of light; pertaining to dioptrics (see B. 3); *esp.* (of a telescope, etc.), refractive, refracting. (Opp. to CATOPTRIC.)

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, also called *refracting system*: see quot. 1879.

1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5086 For Dioptrique Telescopes..the difficulty consisted not in the Figure of the glass, but in the Difformity of Refractions. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 146/2 The .. Dioptrick, or broken sight, is rightly seen in a Tub of Water where the Surface is cut. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 167 Our common telescopes whether dioptric or reflecting. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 436 The light was developed in the focus of a dioptric apparatus. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 75 The Dioptric arrangement is that in which the rays issuing from the flame are collected and refracted in a given direction by a lens placed in front of the light.

†**4.** Capable of being seen through: see quot.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* II. 48 As to dioptric beehives [i.e. provided with glass windows on opposite sides] the best I have seen is of wood. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* II. xiii. 220 These few fragments..give us..glimpses into that 'dioptric bee hive', the heart of the writer.

B. *sb.*

1. = DIOPTER 1.

1849 OTTÉ tr *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 545 The Alexandrian astronomers..possessed .. solstitial armils, and linear dioptrics.

2. A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being the power of a lens whose focal distance is one metre.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, One dioptric, which is written 1 D, is a glass of one meter, or 39·37 inches, focal distance. 1887 A. BRUCE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 373.

3. *pl.* **Dioptrics**: that part of the science of Optics which treats of the refraction of light. (Opp. to CATOPTRICS.)

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 131 The demonstration ..Renatus Des Cartes has excellently set down in his book of Dioptrikes. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 626 The Dioptricks, that consider Rays Refracted. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 41 One that is well versed in Dioptricks, and understands the Nature of Vision. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* Introd. 3 Light .. through transparent bodies is transmitted according to particular laws, the consideration of which constitutes the subject of dioptrics.

Dio·ptrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** = DIOPTRIC *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 134 Of which height .. it is observed in Pliny, that Dicæarchus, by dioptrical instruments, found the hill Pelius .. to be. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dioptrical*, pertaining to Dioptra.

2. = DIOPTRIC *a.* 2, 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref 1 Dioptrical Glasses are but a Modern Invention. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* ii. (1704) 17 Little animals .. viewed through Dioptrical glasses. 1769 S. HARDY (*title*), A Translation of Scheffer's Treatise on the Emendation of Dioptrical Telescopes.

3. Of or belonging to dioptrics; skilled in dioptrics.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Dioptrical Artists. 1752 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 507 Of a radius somewhat longer than the focal length you want, for a dioptrical reason. 1800 YOUNG *ibid.* XCI. 27 Dioptrical propositions.

†**4.** = DIOPTRIC *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I xxiii, To have gone softly, as you would to a dioptrical bee-hive, and look'd in.

Hence **Dio·ptrically** *adv.*, by means of refraction.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 363 To produce very extraordinary Effects..either dioptrically or catoptrically. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1441/2 Dioptrically-formed coloured margins. 1883 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 266/1 s.v. *Microscope*, Images dioptrically formed of the general outlines and larger details of microscopic objects.

Dioptrician (dəiˌǫptri·ʃăn). *rare.* [f. DIOPTRIC; cf. *optician.*] One skilled in dioptrics.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2045 An Un-usual kind of Refraction, hitherto un-observed by Dioptricians.

Dióptrics: see DIOPTRIC B 3.

Diorama (dəiˌorɑ·mă). [mod. (in F. 1822) f. Gr. δι-, δια- through + ὅραμα that which is seen, a sight: cf. διορά-ειν to see through.] A mode of scenic representation in which a picture, some portions of which are translucent, is viewed through an aperture, the sides of which are continued towards the picture; the light, which is thrown upon the picture from the roof, may be diminished or increased at pleasure, so as to represent the change from sunshine to cloudy weather, etc. The name has also been used to include the building in which dioramic views are exhibited; and in later times has been transferred to exhibitions of dissolving views, etc.

The Diorama, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, was first exhibited in London, 29 Sept. 1823, the building being erected in Regent's Park. It was patented in 1824 by J. Arrowsmith, No. 4899.

1823 *Ann. Reg.* 309* It is called the Diorama, and the idea is borrowed from the panorama. 1824 J. ARROWSMITH *Specif. Patent* No. 4899 (*title*) An improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures .. which I denominate a 'diorama'. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* liii, The memory has as many moods as the temper, and shifts its scenery like a diorama.

fig. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 117 Literature is able .. to give a diorama of what it depicts, while art can give only a panorama. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 331 Entering the river Thames, we were delighted with the double diorama of ships and green meadows.

attrib. 1848 MARIA HARE in A. J. C. Hare *Mem. Quiet L.* (1874) II. xvi. 310 Like the gradual change of the diorama views from light to dark.

Hence **Diora·mist**, a proprietor or exhibitor of a diorama.

1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1840) 246 Here an indignant dioramist raves at a boggling scene-shifter.

Dioramic (dəiˌoræ·mik), *a.* [f. DIORAMA + -IC. (Gr. analogies would require *dioramatic*.)] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a diorama.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 66 The same picture exhibited under all the imposing accompaniments of a dioramic representation. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 251 There is another chapel .. where the same dioramic effect has been produced by concealed coloured glass lights. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., Well-managed dioramic effects, depicting a terrible storm with..thunder and lightning.

Diorism (dəi·ŏriz'm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. διορισμ-ός, distinction, logical division, f. διορίζ-ειν to draw a boundary through, divide, distinguish.] The act of defining; distinction, definition: by H. More used app. as = distinctive sense or application.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Churches* 71 To eat things sacrificed to Idols is one mode of Idolatry; but, by a Propheticall Diorism, it signifies Idolatry in general. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 92 If they were not just four .. yet by a Prophetick Diorisme they might be called four. 1685 — *Illustration* 335 In a Mystical sense, by a Diorism, The Musick may be that at their Idolatrous worship.

†**Diori·stic**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. Gr. διοριστικ-ός distinctive; f. as prec.] Serving to define or distinguish; defining.

1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 216 In this case one of the dioristic limits is lost. 1684 *Phil.*

Trans. XIV. 575 A Cardanick Æquation .. such as shall have the dioristick limits rational.

† **Diori·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Diori·stically** *adv.*, by distinctive application: see DIORISM.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Churches* 72 Ye are not .. free from the Lusts of the flesh (which Vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristically, as Idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to Idols). 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. xl. (1713) 521 The Lake of Fire and Brimstone not symbolical or dioristical, but visible or natural.

Diorite (dəi·ǒrəit). *Min.* [a. F. *diorite* (Haüy), irreg. f. διορίζ-ειν to distinguish + -ITE.] A variety of GREENSTONE, consisting of hornblende combined with a triclinic feldspar (albite or oligoclase).

1826 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Mineral. & Geol.* 151 The Diabase, Diorite, and Amphibolite of French authors, seems to include both Greenstone and Hornblende rock. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 239 Hornblendic green-stones, or diorites. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* vi. (1869) 182 The axe was preeminently the implement of antiquity. Serpentine and diorite were the principal materials.

attrib. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 709 The magnificent diorite statue of Shafra, the builder of the Second Pyramid. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 17 The stone .. running through a diorite dyke.

Dioritic (dəi,ori·tik), *a.* [f. DIORITE + -IC.] Of the nature of diorite; containing diorite.

1847 in CRAIG. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 55 A similar range .. on the Atlantic side, evidently a continuation of the same dioritic series. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 78 Dioritic Schist.

‖ **Diorthosis** (dəi,ǫɹþōu·sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. διόρθωσις, n. of action f. διορθό-ειν to make straight, f. δι-, δια- through, thoroughly + ὀρθός straight, right.] The act of setting straight or in order: **a.** in *Surg.*, the straightening of crooked or fractured limbs. **b.** The recension or revision of a literary work.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (J.). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diorthosis*, in Surgery, an Operation, whereby crooked or distorted Members are made even, and restor'd to their Original and Regular Shape. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 297 The diorthosis (i. e. the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment) of the Old Testament in the New. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 500 Christ was the diorthosis of the temple.

Diorthotic (dəi,ǫɹþǫ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. διορθωτικ-ός corrective: derived as prec.] Of or pertaining to recension of a literary work (see prec. b).

1860 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 162 No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism.

Dioscoreaceous (dəi,ǫskōə ri,ē¹·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Dioscoreāceæ*, f. *Dioscorea*, the typical genus, containing the yams.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Dioscoreaceæ* of Monocotyledons.

Dioscorein (dəi,ǫskōə·rī,in). [f. *Dioscorea* + -IN.] 'An impure substance made by precipitating the tincture of *Dioscorea villosa* with water' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

‖ **Diosma** (dəi,ǫ·smă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. δῖ-ος divine + ὀσμή odour.] A genus of South African heath-like plants (N.O. *Rutaceæ*), with strong balsamic odour.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Botany* xvi. 209. 1800 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 16) 251 African heaths .. diosmas .. will require to be frequently refreshed with moderate waterings. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 411/1 *Diosma* .. cultivated for their white or pinkish flowers.

Hence **Dio·smin** (see quot. 1883).

1837 *Penny Cycl* IX. 5/1 Brandes considers the extractive to be peculiar, and terms it Diosmin. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diosmin*, a bitter principle, of brownish yellow colour, soluble in water, obtained from the Diosma crenata.

‖ **Diosmosis** (dəi,ǫsmōu·sis). Also in anglicized form **di·osmose**. [mod.f. Gr. δι-, δια- through + OSMOSIS: cf. *end-*, *exosmosis*.] The transudation of a fluid through a membrane; = OSMOSIS.

1865 W. STIRLING tr. *Landor's Text-bk. Hum. Phys.* I. 393 This exchange of fluids is termed *endosmosis* or *diosmosis*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diosmose* .. *Diosmosis*, same as *Osmosis*.

Hence **Diosmo·tic** *a.*, pertaining to diosmosis; = OSMOTIC.

‖ **Diota** (dəi,ōu·tă). *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *diōta*, a. Gr. διώτη two-eared, f. δι-, (DI-²) doubly + ὠτ- stem of οὖς ear.] A vessel with two ears or handles.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 199 The emblems upon them were various, comprising leaves, an eagle, a head of Hercules, diota, and bunch of grapes. 1890 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 3) I. 640 *Diota* .. is generally used as synonymous with amphora, though it may signify any two-handled vessel .. A diota of the earliest style.

Diothelism, -ite, irreg. ff. DITHELISM, DYOTHELISM, etc.

‖ **Dio·ti, dihoti.** *Obs.* [Gr. διότι wherefore, for what reason, for the reason that, f. διά (τοῦτο) ὅτι for the reason that.] A 'wherefore'.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Summary 35 The Schools ignorant of the Quiddities and Dihoties of things. 1687 *Pharisee Unmask'd* 6 To satisfie those to whom he hath promised a Demonstration Dioti. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 79 He set forth the analysis of the words in order, shewed the *Hoti* and the *Dioti* (i. e. that it was so, and why it was so).

Diotrephes (dəi,ǫ·trĭfīz). The name of a man mentioned 3 John 9, 10, as loving to have the preeminence in the church; hence used typically of persons to whom this character is attributed. Hence **Diotrephe·sian, Diotre·phian, Diotre·phic** *adjs.*, like Diotrephes; **Dio·trephe·tically** *adv.*, in the manner of Diotrephes; **Dio·trephist,** an imitator of Diotrephes.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 711 And, some there be, that with Diotrophes, Affect preheminence in these our dayes. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 357 A meer Diotrephetically impudent and impositively prating Spirit. *Ibid.* 557 Chief Priests, aspiring Rabbies, Divinity Doctors, proud Diotrepheses. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 161 Fuel in it self unto the Proud, Ambitious Minds of Diotrephists. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 59 A man may figure as the Diotrephes of a Meeting. 1838 G. S. FABER *An Inquiry* iv. iv. 585 The diotrephic lovers of preëminence. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 475 Is there any of the old Diotrephian spirit left? 1862 J. MACFARLANE *Life G. Lawson* iv. 194 Dr. Lawson asked the name of this Diotrephesian female.

Dioxide (dəi,ǫ·ksəid, -sid). *Chem.* [f. DI-² 2 + OXIDE.] An oxide formed by the combination of two equivalents of oxygen with one of the metal or metalloid, as Carbon dioxide CO_2, Manganese dioxide MnO_2.

Originally applied to an oxide containing two equivalents of the chlorous element: see DI-² 2 P.

1847 in CRAIG. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 491 Corresponding with the sub or di-oxide of copper. 1869 A. J. JARMAN in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 330/1 The easiest way to prepare oxygen gas is to heat together in a retort three parts potassic chlorate with one part dioxide of manganese. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 An invisible gas, known as *carbon dioxide*, or more commonly *carbonic acid*.

Dio·xy-, diox-. *Chem.* [f. DI-² 2 + OXY-(GEN.] A combining element expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of oxygen; *spec.* the presence in an organic compound of two equivalents of the monad radical hydroxyl (OH) taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as *dioxy acid*, *dioxybenzene*, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ (benzene being C_6H_6).

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 12) II. 541 Two dioxybenzoic acids are obtained by fusing the two disulphobenzoic acids with potassium hydroxide. One of these dioxy-acids forms crystals .. not coloured by ferric chloride.

Dip (dip), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dipped, dipt,** pr. pple. **dipping.** Forms: 1 **dypp-an, dipp-an,** 2–6 **dypp-e(n,** 3–5 **duppe(n** (*u*), 3–6 **dippe,** 6– **dip.** *Pa. t.* 6 **dypte, dypped,** 6– **dipped** (*Sc.* **dippit**), 7 **dipp'd, dip'd,** 7– **dipt.** *Pa. pple.* 1–6 **dypped,** (5 **deppyd**), 6– **dipped** (*Sc.* **dippit**), 7– **dipt.** [OE. *dyppan* wk. vb. (pa. t. *dypte*, pple. *dypped*:—OTeut. **dupjan*, f. weak grade *dup-* of ablaut series **deup-*, *daup-*, *dup-*, whence the adj. DEEP (:—**deup-oz*). Cf. the cognate DEPE *v.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To put down or let down temporarily or partially *in* or *into* a liquid, or the like, or the vessel containing it (usually with the notion of wetting, or of taking up a portion of the liquid, etc.); to immerse; to plunge (but with less implication of force and splashing, the sound of the word expressing a light though decided act).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 20 Se ðe his hand on disce mid me dypð. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 118 Nim þanne hnesce wulle and dupe on ele. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8044 A vesselle dypped alle bidene In water, or in other lycour thyn. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 24 Fadir Abraham .. send Lazarus, that he dippe the last part of his fyngur in watir, and kele my tunge. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xiii. 26 It is he vnto whom I dyppe the soppe & geue it. And he dypte in the soppe and gaue it vnto Iudas Iscarioth. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 104 The Germayns .. vsed then to dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 143, I but dipt a knife in it. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 224 Clothed in a garment dipt in bloud. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 163 A Poet the first day he dips his quill. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 82 A piece of loaf bread, dipt in cold water. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, He dipt his fist into the middle of the great custard. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 144 If a magnet be dipped in iron filings, it will attract, and cause them to adhere to its surface.

absol. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 73 Who can call him his Friend, That dips in the same dish? 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 83 Up with quill, Dip and indite!

fig. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 67 For you dip somewhat the Pensill of your Tongue in the fresh and cleere coulour of the Tuscane tongue. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 19 The great loue the generall gender beare him, Who dipping all his Faults in their affection, Would .. Conuert his Gyues to Graces. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xii, By .. the name Of thee, and many a tongue which thou hadst dipped in flame.

2. To immerse in baptism; to baptize by immersion (now usually *contemptuous*). In quot. 1602 = CHRISTEN *v.* 3. Also *absol.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 11 Ic eowic depu & dyppe in wættre in hreunisse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1551 Þurrh þatt tatt tu fullhtnesst hemm & unnderr waterr dippesst. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 11 And wanne hi cristneth ine the founȝt The prestes so thries duppeth, In the honur of the Trinite. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 Þai make bot ane vnccioun, when þai cristen childer, ne dippes þaim but anes in þe fount. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Publ. Baptism* Rubric, Then the Priest shall take the child .. and .. shall dip it in the water. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 15 It pleas'd the font to dip me Rossaline. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 73 These whom wee would have members of a Visible Church, we baptize and dip. 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 248 He and six and-twenty more have been dipped! 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxx. 262 The confessions .. began to be directed against the Anabaptists. Mary Osgood was dipped by the devil.

3. In various technical processes: see also DIPPING *vbl. sb.* 1. *spec.* **a.** To immerse in a colouring solution; to dye, imbue. Also with the colouring matter as subject, or with the resulting colour as object. (*poetic.*)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 283 Six wings he [a Seraph] wore .. the middle pair .. round Skirted his loines and thighes with downie Gold And colours dipt in Heav'n. *Ibid.* xi. 244 Iris had dipt the wooff. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 65 Thin glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew, Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 703 Fancy that from the bow that spans the sky Brings colours dipped in Heaven. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 112 Raiment dipped in the purple.

b. To make (a candle) by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow.

1712 *Act 10 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5031/6 Before he begins to make or dip any Making or Course of Candles. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 To dip a number of candles at the same time

c. *To dip sheep*: To bath them in a poisonous liquor for the purpose of killing the vermin and cleansing the skin.

1840 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* Ser. I. I. 324 A person who travels from farm to farm dipping sheep for the ticks 1847 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scot.* Ser. III. II. 300 Three men to dip and a boy to drive water, can easily bathe 600 to 800 sheep in a day. 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc Show* 1 Such is the importance .. of dipping with this composition, that no extensive flock-master ought to be without it.

4. To suffuse with moisture; to impregnate by, or as if by, immersion.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 802 A cold shuddering dew Dips me all o'er. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i, These poison'd Gifts .. Miriads of bluest Plagues lie underneath 'em, And more than Aconite has dipt the Silk.

†**b.** *fig.* Applied to the use of the liquor in which a toast is drunk. *Obs.*

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 36 We dip'd some choice healths .. in the best Laurentian Liquor. *Ibid.* 95 Diping your health in the noblest liquor.

c. To penetrate, as by dipping; to dip into. *rare.*

1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 143 But ere he dipt the surface, rose an arm .. And caught him [i e. Excalibur the sword] by the hilt.

5. To obtain or take *up* by dipping; to lift out of a body of liquid, etc.: usually with *up*.

To dip snuff (*South. U. S.*): to take snuff by dipping a split or brush-like stick or bit of rattan into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 b, The shrimps are dipped up in shallow water by the shore side, with little round nets. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 45 There she stands at the spring, dipping up water for to-morrow. 1848–60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To dip snuff*, a mode of taking tobacco. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 272 Fresh water may be dipped in winter, from small open spaces in the bay. 1886 *Century Mag.* Feb. 586 Sam Upchurch smoked his pipe, and Peggy dipped snuff, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.

6. *transf.* To lower or let down for an instant, as if dipping in a liquid; *spec.* to lower and then raise (a flag) as a naval salute, or (a sail) in tacking.

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 43/2 He dipt his seal on the cushion [ink-pad], and sealed the bond. 1859 READE *Love me little* II. iv. 174 'They have not got to dip their sail, as we have, every time we tack'..' I and the boy will dip the lug'.. Now this operation is always a nice one, particularly in these small luggers, where the lug has to be dipped, that is to say, lowered and raised again on the opposite side of the mast. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 148 The men who dip the sail should stand on the lee side. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 179 To-day, 'dipping the flag' is an act of courtesy; men-of-war do not do it to one another, but if merchant ships 'dip' their ensigns to them they reply in a similar manner.

b. To cause to sink; to lower, depress.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 418 Duty or social good .. Would dip the scale.

7. *fig.* To immerse, involve, implicate (*in* any affair, esp. of an undesirable kind). Chiefly in *pass.* (Cf. DEEP *a.* 19.) *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Changeling* III. iv, A woman dipp'd in blood, and talk of modesty! 1671–3 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 74 Sr Steph. Fox is dipt 70,000li deepe in that concerne. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Prol, True Wit has seen its best Days long ago, It ne'er look'd up, since we were dipt in Show. 1700 — *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 500 He was a little dipped in the rebellion of the Commons. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 50 Then we shall be thoroughly dipped, and then there will be no way of getting out, but by disgracing England, or enslaving America. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 139 He was a man deeply dipped in judicial astrology. 1798 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. Remin. iii. p. cix, Having been deeply dipped in the iniquities of the South Sea.

b. To involve in debt or pecuniary liabilities; to mortgage (an estate); to pawn. (*colloq.*)

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* v, If you scorne to borrow, you may dip Your chaine. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* vi. 160 Never dip thy Lands. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Layd-up*, .. Cloaths .. are pawn'd or dipt for .. Money. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Tales & Novels* (Rtldg.) IX. xii. 116 My little Jessica has .. played away at a rare rate with my ready

money--dipped me confoundedly. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* II, Nobody had ever been able to say that the Courtenay estate was 'dipped'. 1883 — *Phant. Fort.* xxxv. (1884) 299 The young lady was slightly dipped.

II. Intransitive senses (some for *refl.*; others *absolute* uses).

8. To plunge down a little into water or other liquid and quickly emerge. Const. *in, into, under.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 A lantern wiþ lyȝt fleteþ and swymmeth aboue, and ȝif þe liȝt is iqueynt, it duppeþ doun and drencheþ. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 66, I was fain to dip for it into the water. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Voyage* (1887) 24 Her yards would dip into the water; her bow was almost buried beneath the waves. 1843 Macaulay *Lays Anc. Rome, Horat.* vii, Unharmed the water-fowl may dip In the Volsinian mere. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 16 Oars Break, and the beaks dip under, drinking death. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. i. 239 Slowly the muffled oars dip in the tide.

9. To plunge one's hand (or a ladle or the like) into water, etc., or into a vessel, esp. for the purpose of taking something out. **b.** *slang.* To pick pockets. **c.** *To dip* (*deeply*, etc.) *into one's purse, means*, etc.: (*fig.*) to withdraw or expend a considerable sum, to trench upon means.

1697 Dryden *Persius* II. 38 Suppose I dipp'd among the worst, and Stains chose. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* (Farmer), I have dipped into 150 .pockets and not found a shilling. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* I. viii. 334 In early life he had dipped so deeply into his property as obliged him to leave the country. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/2 As new schools are built, Mr. Mundella must dip more deeply into the natic al purse.

10. To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; = Dap *v.* 1, Dib *v.*[2] 3, Dibble *v.*[2] 2.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 272 The few which you may ..take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable. 1875 [see Dipping *vbl sb.*].

11. *transf.* To sink or drop down through a small space, or below a particular level, as if dipping into water; to go down, sink, set.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 534 He mette a gome on an hors .. He hente vp his hachet and huttes him euene. Wiþ þe deþ in his hals downward he duppes. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 312 Use the North Starre of the Ancients, till .. that Guide dippeth under the Horizon. 1720 *Lett. fr. Lond. Frnl.* (1721) 58 Before he had told it all, the Sun dipt in. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 374 Suppose the beam should dip on the wrong side. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* III, The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 31 During the bright twilight interval he [the sun] will dip but a few degrees below the horizon. 1884 Black *Jud. Shaks.* ix, The swallows dipping and darting under the boughs.

b. To move the body downwards in obeisance; to drop a curtsy; to 'bob'.

1817 Byron *Beppo* lxv, To some she curtsies, and to some she dips.

c. To extend a little way downwards or below a surface (without motion); to sink.

1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 292 The short pipes *v* are consequently allowed to project about that much above the level of the plate, while their lower extremities dip into shallow cups which remain filled with liquid. 1878 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 68 Superficial decay [of the tooth] is confined to the enamel covering, or dips but slightly into the dentine. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 536 Two turreted precipice blocks Dip, like walls, to the wave.

12. To have a downward inclination; to incline or slope downwards; to be inclined to the horizon: *spec.* of the magnetic needle, and in *Geol.* of strata (see Dip *sb.* 4, 5).

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 172 The plain of it lies almost horizontal, but onely the forepart does dip a little, or is somewhat more deprest. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Dipping-needle*, A magnetical needle so hung as that..one end dips, or inclines to the horizon. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* G iij, *Dipp* is when the Flat-Beds lies not Levell, but declines some way, and it is by them that we know when the Rock Dipps, unless we be on the Top of it. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* IV. 251 [Fungi]. Pileus convex edge dipping down, 1½ to 2 inches over. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl* (ed. 2) 70 The strata are in some instances perpendicular to the horizon, and in all dip very much. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 539 In this hemisphere, the north end of the needle dips, but the contrary in the southern hemisphere, where the south end of the needle dips. 1879 E. Garrett *House by Works* I. 140 You have no idea how the road dips.

13. To go (more or less) deeply into a subject.

1785 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 134 But I shall not dip so deep in its consequences. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley H.* 15 Here about the beach I wander'd..When I dipt into the future far as human eye could see.

14. To *dip into* (a book, a subject of study): to enter slightly and briefly into a subject, without becoming absorbed or 'buried' in it; said especially of reading short passages here and there in a book, without continuous perusal.

(Cf *skim*, to read superficially and slightly but continuously.)

1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 191 They cannot dip into the Bible, but one text or another will turn up for their purpose. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 123 You cannot dip into a Diary but you will find it. 1760 Gray *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 24, I have not attentively read him, but only dipp'd here and there. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* Pref. 4, I have endeavoured to dip a little into the state of government. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, Might not Moses have dipped..in the same source with the authors of the Shaasta? 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* iv. 96 We have of course been dipping into Herodotus.

Dip (dip), *sb.* [f. Dip *v.*]

1. An act of dipping; a plunge or brief immersion in water or other liquid; also *transf.* and *fig.*: see various senses of the verb.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 189 For ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 101 The Celerity of a Boat is continued by a successive dip of the Oar. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Candle*, A trough to catch the droppings, as the Candles are taken out each dip. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiv. 248 Have ready .. a pan of clean cold water, just give your pudding one dip in. 1843 James *Forest Days* ii, 'I'll give him a dip in the horse pond'. 1871 J. Miller *Songs Italy* (1878) 14 There was only the sound of the long oars' dip, As the low moon sailed up the sea. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 52 He rode sixty miles from his house to have a dip in the sea. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 81 Stone-ware is very seldom glazed by a 'dip'.

b *A dip in* or *into* (a book): see Dip *v.* 14.

1760 Foote *Minor* I (1767) 25 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1838 Jas. Grant *Sk. Lond.* 373 A half-hour's 'dip' into some circulating-library book.

c. The act of dipping up liquid, e.g. ink with the pen; the quantity taken up at one act of dipping.

1841 S. Warren 10,000 *a year* III. 10 He took his pen in his right hand with a fresh dip of ink in it. 1889 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 196 The same 'dip of ink' is always ready.

d. A curtsy, a 'bob': cf. Dip *v.* 11 b.

1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks. 1812 III. 38 Then the Dame will answer with a dip. 1808 — *Ep. to Mrs. Clarke* ibid. V. 392 The nods of Monarchs and the dips of Queens.

e. A going down out of sight or below the horizon.

1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 244 Ev'n to the last dip of the vanishing sail She watch'd it.

f. *Naut.* The position of being dipped or lowered (of a sail: see Dip *v.* 6): in phr. *at the dip.*

1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 6 The church pendant is used at the dip at the mizen truck while working cables. 1893 Markham in *Daily News* 3 July 5/6, I directed my flag lieutenant to keep the signal .. at the dip.

2. Depth or amount of submergence (e.g. of a paddle-wheel) or depression; depth or distance below a particular level; depth of a vessel, etc.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97 That ruler would mark upon the upright rod, the dip of the point on which it stood, below the level of the instrument. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Dip*, the depth of submergence of the float of a paddle-wheel. 1880 *Act* 43-4 *Vict.* c. 24 § 17 Any attempt .. to deceive him in taking the dip or gauge of any vessel.

3. *Astron.* and *Surveying.* The angular distance of the visible horizon below the horizontal plane through the observer's eye; the apparent depression of the horizon due to the observer's elevation, which has to be allowed for in taking the altitude of a heavenly body.

1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* I. 18 A Table of the Depression, or Dip, of the Horizon of the Sea. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 444 The dip of the sea .. at 20 feet height of the eye, the error would be 56 miles. 1868 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 154 The dip to be subtracted in the fore observation, and to be added in the back observation. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 181 Measure angle .. from maintop; add dip for that height.

4. The downward inclination of the magnetic needle at any particular place; the angle which the direction of the needle makes with the horizon.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Dipping-needle*, The dip .. in the year 1576 he found at London to be 71° 50′. But the dip varies. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 545 The intensity of the magnetic force was the greatest where the dip was the greatest. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* iii. § 98. 24 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The dip diminishes as we approach the equator, and increases as we recede from it on either side. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 245/2 At the present time, the dip for London is about 67°.

5. Downward slope of a surface; *esp.* in *Mining* and *Geol.* the downward slope of a stratum or vein: estimated, as to direction, by the point of the compass towards which the line of greatest slope tends, and as to magnitude, by its angle of inclination to the horizon.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 40 There is a Rise, or Ascent, for a Colliery under Ground, and so by Consequence the Contrary Way a Dip or Setling. 1747 W. Hooson *Miner's Dict.* G iij, The natural Dipp of a Vein is when it runs it self more down into the Rock. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* II. 679 The strata..have an inclination or descent, called the dip, to some particular part of the horizon. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 545 The direction of faults and mineral veins, and the dip of strata, are daily becoming of greater importance. 1877 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* 343 The line of dip is the line of greatest inclination that can be drawn on the surface of a bed. 1891 S. C. Scrivener *Fields & Cities* 10 The very sudden lowering of the water-line in the river just around the gap, and the dip of the water quickly and more quickly approaching the gap.

6. A hollow or depression to which the surrounding high ground dips or sinks.

1789 W. Gilpin *Wye* 129 Woody hills which form beautiful dips at their intersections. 1834 Beckford *Italy* I. 175 We saw groves and villages in the dips of the hills. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. viii, The great dip of ground .. making a gulf between her and the sombre calm of the mountains. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 434 The main column arrived at the centre of the dip in the Uzimba ridge.

7. (Short for *dip-candle.*) A candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick into melted tallow.

1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 15 Paper .. brown sugar to fold, Tea, soap .. dip or choice mould. 1819 Marryat *F. Mildmay* viii, A purser's dip—*vulgo*, a farthing candle. *c* 1865 Lethbey in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 Two sorts of candles are commonly met with in commerce—namely *dips* and *moulds*. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I. xxx. 63, I am a kind of farthing dip Unfriendly to the nose and eyes.

8. A preparation into which something is dipped, as *bronzing-dip*, *sheep-dip*, etc. (cf. Dip *v.* 3).

1871 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scot.* Ser. IV. III. 269 Any other dips I have seen. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dip*, a poisonous liquid in which sheep are dipped to kill fags. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 244 The bronzing dip may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water ½ lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. 1885 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 5/6 Before the arrival of the last convoy there the carbolic acid was exhausted. Sheep dip had to be substituted.

9. A sweet sauce for puddings, etc. (*local Eng.* and *U.S.*)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Dip*, a sauce for dumplings, composed of melted butter, vinegar, and brown sugar. 1854 *Cheshire Gloss., Dip*, sweet sauce eaten with pudding. If flavoured with brandy it is called *Brandy-dip*.

10. *Thieves' slang.* A pickpocket; also pocket-picking. (Cf. Dip *v.* 9 b.)

1859 in Matsell *Vocab.* 26 (Farmer). 1888 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (Farmer *Amer.*), A dip touched the Canadian sheriff for his watch and massive chain while he was reading the Riot Act.

11. *Comb.* [In some cases it is the verb-stem rather than the sb.]: **dip-bucket**, a bucket contrived to turn easily and dip into water; **dip-candle**, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow, a dipped candle; **dip-circle**, a dipping-needle having a vertical graduated circle for measuring the amount of the dip; **dip-head**, a heading driven to the dip in a coal-mine in which the beds have a steep inclination; whence *dip-head level*; **dip-needle** = Dipping-needle; **dip-net**, a small net with a long handle, used to catch fish by dipping it in the water; **dip-pipe**, a valve in the hydraulic main of gas-works, etc., arranged to dip into water or tar, or other liquid, and form a seal; a seal-pipe; **dip-rod**, a rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped; **dip-section**, a section showing the dip of the strata; **dip-sector**, a reflecting instrument on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon: see Sector; **dip-side**, the side on which the dip or declivity is; **dip-splint**, a kind of friction match; **dip-trap**, a drain trap formed by a dip or depression of the pipe in which water stands so as to prevent the upward passage of sewer-gas; **dip-well**, a well whence water is got by dipping.

1819 Marryat *F. Mildmay* ii, On it stood a brass candlestick, with a *dip-candle. 1864 Thackeray *D. Duval* vii. (1869) 96 The apprentice .. came up .. from the cellar with a string of dip-candles. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* ix. 218 One of the snow houses was designed for the *dip-circle. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 116 A new dip-circle, in which the axis of the needle .. is slung on two filaments of silk or spider's thread, the ends of the filaments being attached to the arms of a delicate balance. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 326 Were the coal-field an entire elliptical basin, the *dip-head levels carried from any point would be elliptical. *Ibid.* III. 328 It is, moreover, proper to make the first set of pillars next the dip-head much stronger. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 113 The magnetic dip is found by means of the *Dip Needle. 1858 Thoreau *Lett.* (1865) 171 The villagers catching smelts with *dip-nets in the twilight. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 705 The seal-cup is charged with tar, which permits the movable *dip-pipe to be lifted into or out of the main. 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 33 It is admirably seen in *dip-section on the east and north slopes. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* i. 16 The visible area, as measured by the *dip-sector. 1834 *Mechanic's Mag.* 445. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 Minute observations of dip-sectors and repeating-circles. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 325 Have on the *dip side of the level a small quantity of water .. so as to guide the workmen in driving the level. 1890 *Northumbld. Gloss., Dip-side*, the low side. 1883 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* x. § 2. 367 The common mason's or *dip-trap, and the notorious D trap. 1894 B. Fowler in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* XIII. 364 This clay throws out two fine springs, forming *dip-wells, in Hammer village.

Dipar, obs. form of Diaper.

Dipartite (dəipā·ɹtəit), *a.* [f. Di-[1], L. *dis-* asunder + *partīt-us* divided, f. *partīre* to divide, part. (The L. compound was *dispertītus.*)] Divided into various parts. So **Dipartited** *ppl. a.*; **Diparti·tion**, division, parting asunder.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 61 Whose form is either dipartited, or disposed in conglomerated magnificence. 1838 G. S. Faber *Hist. Vallenses* III. ix. 399 All men shall pass two ways; the good, to glory; the wicked, to torment. But, if any one shall not believe this dipartition, let him attend to Scripture from the end to the commencement. 1885 Ruskin *Præterita* I. iii. 83 Upon which I found my claim to the sensible reader's respect for these dipartite writings.

Dipa·schal, *a.* [f. Di-[2] twice + Paschal.] Including two passovers.

a 1840 L. Carpenter cited in Worcester.

Dip-bucket, -circle: see Dip *sb.* 11.

Dipchick, var. of Dabchick.

Dipe, obs. form of Deep.

Dip-ears (di·pˌlɪəz). Also **dip-ear**. [f. Dip *v.* + Ear: 'from its graceful movements.' Swainson.] A marine bird, the Little Tern, *Sterna minuta.*

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 204 Little Tern (*Sterna minuta*) .. Dip ears (Norfolk).

Dipetalous (dəipe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *dipetal-us* (f. Gr. δι- (DI- 2) twice + πέταλ-ον leaf, PETAL) + -OUS.] Having two petals.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Pref., Those which are Monopetalous first, those Dipetalous next. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diphanite (di·fănəit). *Min.* [f. (1846) Gr. δι-, δίς twice, doubly + -φαν-ης showing, appearing + -ITE: 'because it has quite a different aspect according to the direction in which it is looked at'.] A name given by Nordenskiöld to a mineral now regarded as belonging to the species MARGARITE.

Viewed from the side, its prisms are bluish, transparent, and of vitreous lustre; looking down on the base, they are white, opaque, and of nacreous lustre.

1850 DANA *Min.* 292. 1868 *Ibid.* 507 Diphanite is from the Emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite.

Diphasic (dəifæ·zik), *a.* [f. Gr. δι- (DI- 2) twice + φάσις appearance, phase + -IC.] Characterized by having two phases: *spec.* used of an electric variation of which the period of duration is divided into two stages, one positive and the other negative.

1881 BURDON SANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXIII. 7 The diphasic character of the variation..is due to the interference of the opposite electromotive actions of the upper and under cells.

Dip-head: see DIP *sb.* 11.

Diphen- in chemical terms: see DI- 2 2, PHEN-.

Diphenic (dəife·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI- 2 + PHENIC.] In *diphenic acid* ($2C_6H_4 \cdot CO \cdot OH$) obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar. Its salts are **Diphenates**.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 434 Diphenic acid heated with excess of quick lime, is converted, not into diphenyl, but into diphenylene ketone.

Diphenol (dəifi·nɒl). *Chem.* [f. DI- 2 + PHENOL (f. as next + -OL in *alcohol*).]

An aromatic alcohol having the composition $(C_6H_4OH)_2$ (that of PHENOL being C_6H_5OH). It has isomeric modifications, crystallizing in colourless rhombic crystals, and in shining needles.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 567 Dioxydiphenyl or Diphenol.

Diphenyl (dəife·nil). *Chem.* [f. DI- 2 + PHENYL, F. *phényle* (f. φαίνειν to show, bring to light + ὕλη substance: see -YL.] An aromatic hydrocarbon having the formula $C_6H \quad C_6H_5$, or twice that of the radical PHENYL.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 758. 1877 WATTS *ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 562 Diphenyl crystallizes from alcohol in iridescent nacreous scales.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *diphenyl group, diphenyl ketone, diphenyl-methane*, etc.

Diphe·nylamine, a crystalline substance having a pleasant odour and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, and used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs; hence *diphenylamine blue*=spirit blue.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 453 Diphenylamine heated with chloride of benzoyl yields diphenyl-benzamide. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 384/3 This colour is the chloride of a base which the author has proved to be diphenyldiamidotriphenylcarbinol. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/5 The process of manufacture..of diphenylaminenaphtol, resorcine, or alizarine dyes.

Dipho·sphate. *Chem.* See DI- 2 2 and PHOSPHATE.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 There is also..a diphosphate, consisting of 1 atom of phosphoric acid and 2 atoms of the protoxide. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 220/2 Pyrophosphate of soda is easily formed by heating to redness the common diphosphate of soda.

Diphrela·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. διφρηλάτ-ης charioteer + -IC.] Relating to the driving of a chariot, chariot-driving. (*humorous* or *affected.*)

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 327 Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diphrelates .. I .. studied the diphrelatic art.

Diphtheria (difθī·riă). *Path.* [ad. F. *diphthérie*, substituted by Bretonneau for his earlier term *diphtherite*: see DIPHTHERITIS.]

An acute and highly infectious disease, characterized by inflammation of a mucous surface, and by an exudation therefrom which results in the formation of a firm pellicle or false membrane. Its chief seat is the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages, but other mucous surfaces are at times attacked, as are also wounds or abrasions of the skin.

1857 GODFREY in *Lancet* Nov. 542 Report on Cases of Diphtheria or malignant sore throat. 1858 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1 A disease of a new name has been recognised. From having first been noticed at Boulogne it was called the Boulogne sore throat; it has now received the medical name of Diphtheria. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 11/2 To save us from cholera, typhus, and diphtheria. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 151 Ranking publishes a lecture on diphtheria, in which he describes the disease as one wholly new to this country. 1884 SIR L. PLAYFAIR *Sp. in Parl.* 18 Mar., Diphtheria .. when first imported from France in 1855, we used to call the Boulogne sore throat.

attrib. 1882 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/4 The Russian journals publish some terrible details of the diphtheria epidemic in Russia. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 6/2 The diphtheria handbill which the sanitary authorities have published. 1895 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Mar. 721 The girl's throat was .. found to contain the diphtheria bacillus.

Hence **Diphthe·rial, Diphthe·rian** *adjs.*, of or belonging to diphtheria.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Diphtherial.* 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 487 A detailed report on .. the chemical pathology of diphtheria, and on diphtherial palsy. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 3/1 Sucking a tube to draw out the 'diphtherian matter' in his child's throat. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 228 The diphtherian whisper the commonalty hear of the commonalty.

Diphtheric (-e·rik), *a.* [f. DIPHTHERIA + -IC.] = DIPHTHERITIC.

1859 SEMPLE *Mem. Diphtheria* v. 177 The diphtheric virus. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 152 Diphtheric affection of the skin. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* (1889) 192 The surgeon who sucks diphtheric poison from a dying child's throat and dies himself in consequence.

‖ **Diphtherite** (French): see DIPHTHERITIS.

Diphtheritic (difθĕri·tik), *a.* [mod. f. DIPHTHERITIS; in F. *diphthéritique* (Littré).] Of the nature or character of diphtheria; belonging to or connected with diphtheria.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 118 The deposits which we include under the title Diphtheritic. 1850 RAMSAY in *Dublin Med. Press* Aug. 137 (title) Diphtheritic Inflammation of the Pharynx and Tonsils. 1884 R. MARRYAT in *19th Cent.* May 845 A woman..suffering from a diphtheritic sore-throat.

b. Affected with or suffering from diphtheria.

1880 *Boston Jrnl. Chem.* Dec. 143 Dr. Day has often prescribed for diphtheritic patients .. a gargle composed of .. salt dissolved in .. water.

Hence **Diphtheri·tically** *adv.*, in the manner of diphtheria.

1886 CRESSWELL in *Sanitarian* (N. Y.) XVII. 202 Likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infectious.

Diphtheritis (difθĕrəi·tis). *Path.* Also ‖(Fr.) **diphtherite.** [mod. f. Gr. διφθέρα or διφθερίς skin, hide, piece of leather + -ITIS; the disease being so named on account of the tough membrane developed upon the parts affected.

First used in 1821 in the French form *diphthérite* by Bretonneau of Tours in a paper before the French Academy, published 1826; the word was taken into English and German medical literature, usually as *diphtheritis*, though the Fr. form was occasional in the scanty English notices of the disease before 1857. In 1855, Bretonneau in a new memoir substituted the name *diphthérie*, probably because terms in *-ite*, *-itis*, are properly formed on names of the part affected, as in *bronchitis, laryngitis*; in Eng. this was adapted as *diphtheria*, when 'Boulogne sore throat' became epidemic here in 1857-58; but the adj. *diphtheritic* was generally retained in preference to *diphtheric* used by some. (Contributed by Dr. W. Sykes.)]

= DIPHTHERIA.

1826 BRETONNEAU *Traité de la Diphthérite* (Hatz.-Darm.), Qu'il me soit permis de désigner cette phlegmasie par la dénomination de 'diphthérite'. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 116/1 Examples of croup .. analogous to the diphtherite of Bretonneau. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 151 The great distinctive mark between diphtherite and croup.]

1826 *Lond. Med. Rev.* XXVI. 499 Review of Bretonneau on Diphtheritis. 1840 A. TWEEDIE *Syst. Pract. Med.* IV. 48 This species of angina is characterized by the formation of albuminous pellicles on the surface of the inflamed membrane, whence it was named by M. Bretonneau of Tours 'Diphtheritis'. 1855 A. SMITH in *Dublin Hosp. Gaz.* II. 149 Diphtheritis successfully treated by chlorate of potash. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 2/1 Diphtheritis has become a name more terrible than the small-pox. 1859 C. WEST *Dis. Infancy & Childhood* (ed. 4) xxv. 381 This other disease, Angina Maligna, Diphtheritis, or more correctly Diphtheria, is no new malady.

Diphtheroid (di·fθĕroid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Of the form or appearance of diphtheria.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 450 Diphtheroid [chancre] of the glans. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Diphtheroid*, like a tanned skin, or like Diphtheria, or a diphtheritic product. *Ibid., Diphtheroid ulceration.*

Diphthong (di·fθɒŋ), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 **diptong**(e, (dypton), 6 **dyphtong, diphthonge, -gue**, 7-9 **dipthong**, 8 **dipthongue**, 6- **diphthong**. [a. F. *diphthongue*, earlier *dyptongue*, ad. L. *diphthong-us*, a. Gr. δίφθογγος, adj. having two sounds, sb. a diphthong, f. δι-, δίς twice, doubly + φθόγγος voice, sound.]

A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable; the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal vowel.

The latter is usually one of the two vowels *i* and *u*, the extremes of the vowel scale, which pass into the consonants *y, w*. When these sounds, called by Melville Bell *glides*, follow the sonantal vowel, the combination is called a 'falling diphthong', as in *out, how, boil, boy*; when they precede, the combination is a 'rising diphthong', as in It. *uovo, piano*. It is common in the latter case to consider the first element as the consonant *w* or *y*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 A Diptonge [*MS.* A. Dypton], *diptongus*. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diphthonge, *diphthongue* a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* v, Dipthongs are the complexions, or couplings of Vowells. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 15 *I* and *u* according to our English pronunciation of them, are not properly Vowels, but Diphthongs. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 9 All Dipthongs are naturally long. But in English Numbers they are often short. 1876 C. P. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 17 When two vowel sounds are uttered without a break between them, we get what is called a vocal or sonant diphthong. 1888 J. WRIGHT *O.H. German Prim.* § 10 All the OHG. diphthongs..were falling diphthongs; that is, the stress fell upon the first of the two elements. 1892 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* 230 If two vowels are uttered with one impulse of stress, so as to form a single syllable, the combination is called a *diphthong*, such as (oi) in *oil*.

b. Often applied to a combination of two vowel characters, more correctly called DIGRAPH.

When the two letters represent a simple sound, as *ea, ou*, in *head* (hed), *soup* (sūp), they have been termed an *improper diphthong*: properly speaking these are *monophthongs* written by *digraphs*.

1530 PALSGR. 15 This diphthong *ou* .. in the frenche tong shalbe sounded lyke as the Italians sounde this vowell *u*. *c* 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 10 We have of this thre diphthonges, tuae with a befoer, ae and ai, and ane with the e befoer, ea. 1668 PRICK in A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. (Chaucer Soc.) 125 That is an improper dipthong that loseth the sound of one vowel. There are eight improper dipthongs, *ea ee ie eo, ea oo ui, ou* obscure as in cousin. 1876 C. P. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 17 When two of the letters called vowels are written together to represent either a sonant diphthong or a simple vowel sound, we get a written diphthong or digraph. *Ibid.* § 25 The same letter or diphthong often represents very different vowel sounds.

c. *esh.* In popular use, applied to the ligatures æ, œ of the Roman alphabet.

As pronounced in later L., and in modern use, these are no longer diphthongs, but monophthongs; the OE. ligatures æ and œ always represented monophthongs.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 312 Waldæne with a diphthong. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* To Rdr. A ij, I write the Latine .. as I find it .. *E* vocall for *E* diphthong, diphthongs being but lately come into use. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 20 We find that Felix is never written with an œ diphthongue. 1756 7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 222 The epitaph, in which the diphthong æ, according to the custom of those times, is expressed by a single *e*.. *Vitam obiit VII Id. Oct. etatis sue ann. I & L.*

d. *transf.* Applied to a combination of two consonants in one syllable (*consonantal diphthong*), especially to such intimate unions as those of *ch* (tʃ) and *dg* or *j* (dʒ), in *church, judge*.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 65 The Hawaiian alphabet .. is .. destitute of consonant diphthongs. 1880 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (new ed.) § 64 The simple articulations *p, b, t, d*, etc. are often closely united with the liquids *l* and *r*, forming a kind of consonant diphthong .. as in *plough .. try*.

e. *attrib.* = DIPTHONGAL.

1798 H. BLAIR *Lect.* I. ix (R), We abound more in vowel and diphthong sounds, than most languages.

Di·phthong, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. mod.F. *diphthonguer.*] *trans.* To sound as a diphthong; to make into a diphthong.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Chr. Observ.* 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 21 Isolative diphthonging or 'vowel-cleaving' mainly affects long vowels. *Ibid.* 277 The characteristic feature of the [living English] vowel-system is its diphthonging of all the earlier long monophthongs. 1894 F. J. CURTIS *Rimes of Chariodus* 50 Arguments for the diphthonging of *i* in early texts.

Diphthongal (difθɒ·ngăl), *a.* [f. DIPHTHONG *sb.* + -AL.] Of or belonging to a diphthong; of the nature of a diphthong.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 403 That 7 vocal Notes or Vowels . struck, as one may say, in diphthongal or triphthongal Chords with each other, may well enough account for the Sounds of our Language. 1806 M. SMART in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 14 So easily does *r* slide into vowel or diphthongal sounds. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 116 Ben Jonson .. entirely ignores the diphthongal character of long *i*. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 248 A diphthongal pronunciation of the .. words.

Hence **Diphtho·ngally** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER cites WYLIE. *Mod.* The question whether long *i* was already pronounced diphthongally in 1500.

Diphthonga·tion. *rare*-°. [f. DIPHTHONG *v.*: see -ATION. Cf. mod.F. *diphthongaison.*] = DIPHTHONGIZATION. In mod. Dicts.

Diphthongic (difθɒ·ngik), *a.* [f. Gr. δίφθογγ-ον DIPHTHONG *sb.* + -IC.] = DIPHTHONGAL.

1880 SWEET in *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 41 The treatment of the diphthongic vowel. 1886 — in *Academy* 24 Apr. 295/3 The older true diphthongic pronunciation of [Latin] *ae* and *oe* nearly as in English *by* and *boy*.

Diphthongise (di·fθɒŋgəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. διφθογγίζ-ειν to spell with a diphthong: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To turn into a diphthong.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 52 All sorts of broadenings and thinnings of vowels, diphthongizings [etc.]. 1874 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 56, *ii* and *uu* being diphthongized. 1877-9 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 458 In German, original long *i* was already diphthongized when the orthography began to settle down into its present form.

2. *intr.* To form a diphthong.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Engl. Pronunc.* I. iii. 196 This second (*i*) may diphthongise with any preceding vowel.

Hence **Di·phthongisa·tion**, the changing of a simple vowel into a diphthong.

1874 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 70 The most prominent feature of our present English is its tendency to diphthongization.

Diphthongous (difθɒ·ngəs), *a. rare.* [f. as DIPHTHONG + -OUS.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

1833 *Philol. Museum* II. 116 Mere modulations of the vowels, or at most different diphthongous combinations.

Diphy-, ad. Gr. διφυ- from διφυ-ής, of double nature or form, double, bipartite; a frequent formative of modern scientific words: as **Di·phycerc** *Ichth.* [Gr. κέρκ-ος tail], a diphycercal fish. **Diphycercal** (difisō·rkăl) *a.*, having the tail

divided into two equal halves by the caudal spine. **Di·phycercy**, diphycercal condition. **Di·phyid** *Zool.*, a member of the *Diphyidæ*, a family of Hydrozoa, having a pair of swimming-bells opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. **Di·phyodont** *a.* [Gr. ὀδοντ- tooth], having two distinct sets of teeth; consisting (as teeth) of two sets: as in the deciduous and permanent teeth of mammals; as *sb.* a diphyodont mammal. **Diphyzo·oid, diphyo-** *Zool.*, a free-swimming organism consisting of a group of zooids detached from a colony of Hydrozoa of the order *Siphonophora*.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diphycerc, a fish with the form of tail called *Diphycercal*. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 70 A true *diphycercal tail is finally produced in the Acanthopteri. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vert. Anim.* i. 16 The extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphycercal*. 1884 Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 250 These groups of individuals may in some *diphyids become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoxia. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 100/1 The **diphyodonts* .. generate two sets of teeth. *Ibid.*, The diphyodont mammalia. 1883 Flower in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 14 July 8/1 Teeth .. of the simple homodont and diphyodont type. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cælent.* 100 The same naturalist [Huxley] has proposed the distinctive term of '*Diphyozoöids' for those singular detached reproductive portions of adult *Calycophoridæ* which received the name of 'monogastric *Diphydæ*'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. § 3. 145 As they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex Diphyzooid. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera.

Diphyllous (dəifi·ləs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod L. *diphyll-us* (f. Gr. δι-, (Di-[2]) twice + φύλλ-ον leaf) + -ous.] Having two leaves (or sepals).

1788 Jas. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xi. (ed. 4) 25 The Calyx .. In respect to its Parts it is .. *Diphyllous*, of two [leaves] as in *Fumaria*. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Diphyllous*, in botany, a two-leaved calyx: as in papaver and fumaria.

Diphyo-: see Diphy-.

Diphysite (di·fisəit), *sb.* (*a.*) *Theol.* [f. Gr. δι-, δίς twice, doubly + φύσις nature + -ite.] One who held the doctrine (**Di·physiti·sm**), of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to the monophysite doctrine: see Dyophysite.

Diplanetic (dəiplăne·tik), *a.* *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. δι- Di-[2] twice + πλανητικ-ός disposed to wander, f. πλανητός wandering (see Planet).] Having two active periods separated by a period of rest: said of the zoospores of certain Fungi of the family *Saprolegnieæ*. So **Dipla·netism**, the condition or property of being diplanetic.

1888 M. M. Hartog in *Annals of Bot.* 203 *note*, The 'first form' of zoospore .. is ovoid with a pair of flagella from the front .. The 'second form' is uniform with an anterior and posterior flagellum diverging from the hilum. The existence of these two forms constitutes the phenomenon of diplanetism.

†**Diplanti·dian**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. διπλό-ος double + ἀντί against, opposite + εἶδος form, image + -ian.] Applied to a form of telescope proposed by Jeaurat in 1778, giving two images, one direct and the other reversed, the coincidence of which might be used to determine transits.

1807 T. Young *Lect. Nat. Phil. & Mech. Arts* II. 351.

Diplarthrous (diplā·ɹþrəs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. διπλό-ος double + ἄρθρ-ον joint + -ous.] Having the carpal or tarsal bones doubly articulated, i.e. the several bones of one row alternating with those of the other, as in ungulate mammals: opp. to *taxeopodous*. So **Dipla·rthrism**, the condition of being diplarthrous.

1887 E. D. Cope in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 987 All ungulates in passing from the taxeopodous to the diplarthrous stages, traversed the amblyopodous. *Ibid.* 988 The advance of diplarthrism is in direct ratio to the advance of digitigradism, for the greater the length of the foot, the greater is the elasticity of the leg, and the greater is the torsion.

Diplasic (diplæ·zik, dəi-), *a.* *Pros.* [f. Gr. διπλάσιος twofold, double, f. δι-, δίς twice + -πλασιος -fold.] Double, twofold; having the proportion of two to one, as in *diplasic ratio*, = Gr. διπλασίων λόγος.

1873 J. Hadley *Ess.* 98 They may have a ratio of two to one—a *diplasic* ratio, as the ancients called it—as in the trochee. *Ibid.*, The diplasic ratio answers to our common time.

Dipla·tinamine. *Chem.*: see Di-[2] 2 and + Platinamine.

‖**Diple** (di·plī). [Gr. διπλῆ, fem. of διπλοῦς double (sc. γραμμή stroke, line).] A marginal mark of this form >, used by the ancient grammarians to indicate various readings, rejected verses, beginning of a new paragraph, etc.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diple*, a note or mark in the Margent to signifie that there is somewhat to be amended.

‖**Diplegia** (dəiplī·dʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. δι-, δίς twice + πληγή stroke.] Paralysis affecting corresponding parts on both sides of the body. Hence **Diplegic** (dəiple·dʒik) *a.*, relating to diplegia, or to corresponding parts on both sides.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dipleidoscope (dipləi·dŏskōᵘp). [f. Gr. διπλό-ος double + εἶδος form, image + -σκοπος viewing, a watcher.] An instrument consisting of a hollow triangular prism, with two sides silvered and one of glass, used for determining the meridian transit of a heavenly body by the coincidence of the two images formed by single and double reflexion.

1843 E. J. Dent (*title*), A Description of the Dipleidoscope. *Ibid.* (1867) 14 The criterion for determining the position of the Dipleidoscope is, that the two images must coincide, or appear as one, when the chronometer shows, according to the equation table for 1868, 11 h. 49 m. 12.18. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Exhib.* I. 414. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 88 The advantages of the dipleidoscope over the ordinary forms of sun dials are: the passage of the sun over the meridian is indicated with greater exactness, and the reflections may be discerned in weather too cloudy to see any shadow on the sun dial.

‖**Dipleura** (dəiplūᵊ·ră), *sb. pl.* *Morphol.* [mod. L., neuter pl. of *dipleur-us*, f. Gr. δι-, δίς twice + πλευρά side (of the body).] Organic forms with bilateral symmetry having a single pair of antimeres or corresponding opposite parts. Hence **Dipleu·ral** *a.*, zygopleural with only two antimeres. **Dipleu·ric** *a.*, having right and left sides; exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

1883 P. Geddes in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 844/2 The Zygopleura include forms bilaterally symmetrical in the strictest sense, in which not more than two radial planes, and these at right angles to each other, are present. Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into *Tetrapleura* and *Dipleura*. *Ibid.*, The term bilateral .. must be rigidly restricted .. to the Centropipeda if not indeed to dipleural forms.

Dipleurobranchiate (dəiplūᵊ ro₍bræ·ŋkiᵊt), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Dipleurobranchia* (f. Gr. δι- twice + πλευρά side + βράγχια gills) + -ate[2].] Having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia* or *Inferobranchiata*, nudibranchiate gastropods having foliaceous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side of the shell-less body.

Diplex (dəi·pleks), *a.* [An arbitrary alteration of *duplex* after Di-[2] twice (Preece).] *Telegr.* Characterized by the passing of two messages simultaneously in the same direction.

'Now (1895) properly restricted to the system whereby the transmission of one message is effected by means of a change in strength of current only, irrespective of direction, and that of the other by change of direction of the currents without reference to their strength' (W. H. Preece).

1878 W. H. Preece in *Post Office Official Techn. Instruct.*, Diplex telegraphy consists in sending two messages in the same direction at the same time. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 346 Two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term diplex for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions.

Diplo- (di·plo), before a vowel **dipl-**, combining form of Gr. διπλό-ος, διπλοῦς twofold, double, occasional in ancient Greek, now used in many scientific terms; e.g. **Diplobacte·ria** *sb. pl.*, bacteria consisting of two cells, or adhering in pairs. **Diploblastic** *a.* *Biol.*, having two germinal layers, the hypoblast and epiblast. **Diploca·rdiac** *a.* *Zool.*, having the heart double, i.e. with the right and left halves completely separate, as birds and mammals. **Diploce·phaly**, monstrosity consisting in having two heads. ‖**Diplococ·cus** *Biol.*, a cell formed by conjugation of two cells. **Diploco·nical** *a.*, of the form of a double cone. **Di·plodal** *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. ὁδ-ός way + -al], of sponges, having both canals, prosodal (of entrance) and aphodal (of exit) well developed. **Di·plodoxy** *nonce-wd.* (see quot.). **Diploga·ngliate** *a.*, having ganglia arranged in pairs; said of a division of animals (*Diplogangliata*) nearly equivalent to Cuvier's Articulata. **Diploge·nesis**, the production of double organs or parts instead of single ones; the formation of a double monster; hence **Diplogene·tic** *a.*; **Diploge·nic** *a.*, 'producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies' (Craig 1847). **Di·plograph** (see quot.); so **Diplogra·phical** *a.*, of or pertaining to writing double; also **Diplo·graphy**. **Diploneu·ral** *a.* *Anat.*, supplied by two nerves of separate origin, as a muscle; **Diploneuro·se** *a.* *Zool.*, belonging to the *Diploneura* (Grant's term for the *Articulata*, as having a double nerve-cord running along the body); **Diploneu·rous** *a.*, 'having two nervous systems; also, belonging to the *Diploneura*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Diploperi·stomous** *a.* *Bot.*, of mosses, having a double peristome, or fringe round the mouth of the capsule. **Diplopla·cula** *Embryol.*, a Placula composed of two layers resulting from transverse fission; hence **Diplopla·cular**, **Diplopla·culate** *a.* **Di·plopod** *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.*, belonging to the order *Diplopoda* (= *Chilognatha*) of Myriapods, having two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body; a member of this order; hence **Diplo·podous** *a.* **Diplo·pterous** *a.* *Entom.*, belonging to the family *Diploptera* (the true wasps) in Latreille's classification of insects, which have the fore wings folded when at rest. **Diplosphe·nal** *a.*, **Di·plosphene**, *Anat.* = Hyposphenal, Hyposphene. **Diplospondy·lic** *a.* *Zool.*, said of a vertebral segment having two centra, or of a vertebral column having twice as many centra as arches, as in fishes and batrachians; hence **Diplospo·ndylism**, the condition of being diplospondylic. **Diplo·stichous** *a.*, arranged in two rows, as the eyes of certain spiders. **Diplosy·ntheme** = Disyntheme.

1888 F. P. Billings in *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 123 We may find two apparently mature organisms enclosed in a common capsule .. These diplo-bacteria may assume a curved or sausage shape. 1854–67 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Diplocardiac*, having a double heart. 1847 Craig, *Diplocephalia*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diplocephaly*, in Teratology, the condition of a fœtus having two heads on one body. 1883 Macalister tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* I. § 185 Masses of cocci enclosed in a cylindrical sheath are called ascococci; coupled spherules are diplococci; chains or chaplets of spherules, streptococci; and in like manner he [Billroth] describes diplobacteria and streptobacteria. 1887 W. J. Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodal canals may be termed the *diplodal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 289 An orthodoxy with two tails—or a diplodoxy—to coin a word—which affirms the co-existence of two separate beliefs, while it expresses no dogma as to the truth of either. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 257 The nervous system is composed of a chain of ganglia disposed in pairs, and united by nervous cords; hence the term diplogangliata. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 509/1 That form of monstrosity .. called Diplogenesis. 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 162 Diplogenesis, in which the whole body is more or less double. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* No. 2052 *Diplograph*. Writing machine for the Blind, by which writing in relief and ordinary writing are performed at the same time. 1750 C. Wren *Parentalia* 212 He [Wren] invented the art of double writing .. by an instrument called the *Diplographical Instrument*. 1758 *Grand Mag. of Mag.* Nov., In 1647, about three years before Mr. Wren publicly produced his diplographical instruments. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 60. 59 Diplography. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 412/2 Belonging to the diploneurose .. divisions of the animal kingdom. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 369 With two rows, they are diploperistomous. 1884 A. Hyatt in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 89 In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the diploplacula. 1864 Webster, *Diplopod* (*Zool.*), one of a group of myriapods. 1883 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.*, *Zool.* (Cent. Dict.), One of the diplopod myriopods. 1884 O. C. Marsh *Amer. Jurassic Dinosaurs* in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* CXXVII. 334 In Ceratosaurus .. These vertebræ show the diplosphenal articulation seen in Megalosaurus. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 525 The lateral eyes in *Scorpionidæ* and all the eyes of *Limulus* are monostichous; the central eyes of the former group and other Arachnids, so far as known, diplostichous.

‖**Diploe** (di·plo₍ī). [mod.L., a. Gr. διπλόη doubling, fold, overlapping of the bones of the skull (Hippocrates), f. διπλόος double.]

1. *Anat.* The light porous or cancellated bone-tissue lying between the hard dense inner and outer layers of the bones of the skull.

1696 in Phillips (ed. 5). 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 139 The Blood Vessels of the *Diploe* might be burst by some accidental blow. 1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 68 The Bones of the *Cranium* are composed of two bony Tables, and an intermediate cellular Substance, commonly called their *Diploe*. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 307 In some parts of the skull, there is naturally very little *Diploë*, and in old subjects, scarce any remains. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 197 An acute inflammation of the diploë of the skull.

2. *Bot.* = Diachyma.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diploe*, that part of the parenchyme of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epiderm. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 406 The space in the lamina of the leaf which is left free by the ribs and vascular bundles, is mainly occupied by parenchyma, which is simply called leaf-parenchyma or in the special case of flat foliage-leaves *Diachyma* or *Diploe* according to Link, *Mesophyll* according to De Candolle.

Hence **Diploe·tic** *a.*, bad form for Diploic.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diploetic*, of, or belonging to, the Diploe.

Diplohedron (diplohī·drŏn). *Cryst.* [f. Diplo- + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base: cf. *trihedron*.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes with two sides equal; a dyakis-dodecahedron.

1878 Lawrence *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 211 The large diplohedrons of quartz are very much rounded off. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* 216 The terms dyakis-dodecahedron and diplohedron have been employed to convey the idea of the form [twenty-four-trapezohedron] being a doubled or broken-faced pentagon-dodecahedron. *Ibid.* 217 Other diplohedra are met with on crystals of pyrites, and occur also on those of hauerite and cobaltine.

Hence **Diplohe·dral** *a.*, of the nature of a diplohedron.

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 54 A diplohedral form is one in which each normal bears two parallel faces, one at each end. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* 207 Hemi-systematic diplohedral forms; hemi-tesseral diplohedra.

Diploic (diplō·ik), *a. Anat.* [f. DIPLOE + -IC.] Belonging to the diploe.

1835 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 118 We may speak of the frontal, temporal, and occipital diploic veins.

Diploid (di·ploid). *Crystal.* [f. Gr. διπλό-ος double + εἶδος form.] A solid belonging to the isometric system, contained within twenty-four trapezoidal planes; = DIPLOHEDRON.

‖ **Diploidion** (diploi·i·diɔn). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. διπλοΐδιον dim. of διπλοΐς: see next.] A form of the chiton or tunic worn by women, having the part above the waist double with the outer fold hanging loose, somewhat like a sleeveless mantle; sometimes applied to this outer fold itself.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 340. 405 It was twisted across round the chest, and was there pinned together; it has often also a kind of cape in the manner of the diploidion.

‖ **Diplois** (diploi·is). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. διπλοΐς double cloak, f. διπλό-ος double.] = prec.

1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 177 A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with diplois.

Diploite (di·ploi·ɔit). *Min.* [mod.f. Gr. διπλό-ος (DIPLO-) + -ITE.] A variety of Anorthite, also called Latrobite.

1825 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* IX. 330 Diploite of Breithaupt. 1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 186 Diploite.

Diploma (diplō·mă), *sb.* Pl. **-as**, sometimes **-ata**. [a. L. *diplōma* a state letter of recommendation, an official document conferring some favour or privilege, a. Gr. δίπλωμα (*-ματ-*), (lit. a doubling), a folded paper, a letter of recommendation, later a letter of licence or privilege, f. διπλό-ειν to double, to bend or fold double, f. διπλό-ος double. Cf. F. *diplome* (Aubert 1728).]

1. A state paper, an official document; a charter.

'In modern times, a general term for ancient imperial and ecclesiastical acts and grants, public treaties, deeds of conveyance, letters, wills, and similar instruments, drawn up in forms and marked with peculiarities varying with their dates and countries' (*Encycl. Brit.* s.v.).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. II. 19 The king of Spain.. was forced to publish a diploma wherein he dispens'd with himself (as the Holland story hath it) from payment. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 150 To pass a Diploma constituting his Lordship a Count of the Empire. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 425 They carefully avoided consulting the elector, and kept the diploma of his nomination to themselves. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 196 The curious diploma addressed to Eric. respecting the genealogy of William St. Clair. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 254/1 The Merovingian sovereigns authenticated their diplomas by the addition of their signature.

b. An original document as a matter of historical investigation or literary study; *pl.* historical or literary muniments.

[1697 H. WANLEY *Let. to T. Smith* in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 80 My present design..is more relating to the nature of Letters, than to the Diplomata or Charters themselves.] 1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspiria* Wks. 1890 XIII. 347 If in the vellum palimpsest, lying amongst the other diplomata of human archives or libraries, there is anything fantastic. 1891 H. H. HOWORTH in *Spectator* 12 Dec. 843/1 It [the Old Canon of Scripture]..contained books originally written in Hebrew, in so-called Chaldee, and in Greek..all of them treated as their most sacred diplomata by the early Christians and the early Councils.

2. A document granted by a competent authority conferring some honour, privilege, or licence; *esp.* that given by a university or college, testifying to a degree taken by a person, and conferring upon him the rights and privileges of such degree, as to teach, practise medicine, or the like.

a 1638 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc.* (1677) 153 You have Ennobled me with your Testimony, and I shall keep your Paper as the Diploma of my Honour. 1682 GREW *Anat. of Plants* Pref. A ija, The Printer, whose Name was to be inserted therein, not having received his Diploma till that time. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. (1853) II. 26 This university did present their President with a diploma for a doctorate. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 110 This morning our Diplomata were presented to us..to certify we had visited all the holy places. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4812/4 Pretends to be a Physician, having a Diploma to that effect from the College of Doway. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 28 Apr., They..presented me with the freedom of the city. The diploma ran thus. 1795 in Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* (1831) II. 21 My sincere thanks..for the diploma..admitting me a foreign honorary member of the Board of Agriculture. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. § 1. 15 The writ of diploma or privilege of settling near the free and royal towns. 1849 LEWIS *Authority in Matters Opin.* ix. § 17. 330 The granting of diplomas by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill. 1863 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, H. D. Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 333 No college ever offered him a diploma, or a professor's chair.

b. *attrib.*, as *diploma picture* (in chartered academies and societies of art), one given to the society by a member on his election; in the case of the Royal Academy kept in the *Diploma Gallery*.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 258 Turner's diploma picture was 'Dolbadern'..full of the grand solemnity of evening. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/2 The least known public collection of art in London is certainly the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy.

¶ **3.** The following mediæval L. senses are also given in dictionaries, but with no claim to English use. **a.** = DIPLOE 1; **b.** A folded cloth; **c.** A double vessel used in chemical operations.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) (a and b). 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* (c), Thus, 'To boil in diploma' is to put the vessel..into a second vessel, to which the fire is applied. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 262 (c).

Hence **Diplo·maless** *a.*, without a diploma.

1837 G. WILSON *Let.* in *Life* (1860) II. 82 Diplomaless folks. 1873 H. CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 61 A diplomaless doctor.

Diplo·ma, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a diploma. Chiefly in *ppl. a.* **Diplomaed** (partly from the sb.: cf. *certificated*).

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 238 Surgical knowledge, superior to many of the diploma'd butchers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. vii, Doggeries never so diplomaed, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries, and must take the fate of such. 1869 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Social Judg.* (ed. 2) 400 They have, as it were, been diploma-ed and laureated to this effect, stamped with the Hall Mark.

Diplomacy (diplō·măsi). [a. F. *diplomatie* (pronounced *-cie*), f. *diplomate, diplomatique*, after *aristocrate, aristocratique, aristocratie*: see DIPLOMATIC and -ACY. So It. *diplomazia*, Sp. *diplomacia*, Ger. and Du. *diplomatie*, all from Fr.]

I. 1. The management of international relations by negotiation; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist; skill or address in the conduct of international intercourse and negotiations.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 243 *note*, He did what he could to destroy the double diplomacy of France. He had all the secret correspondence burnt. 1797 *Ibid.* III. 348 The only excuse for all our mendicant diplomacy is..that it has been founded on absolute necessity. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. xi. (1849) 246 His first thoughts were all for war, his sober second thoughts for diplomacy. 1828 WEBSTER, *Diplomacy*..the customs, rules and privileges of embassadors, envoys and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 257 The business for which he was preeminently fitted was diplomacy. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 223 Cardinal Richelieu seems to be..considered the founder of the present system of diplomacy properly so called..I can find no better signification for the word which typifies the pursuit..than double-dealing..it is expressive of concealment, if not of duplicity. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 271 The appointment of consuls in the Syrian towns..gave the first great impulse to international diplomacy. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/1 Diplomacy is the art of conducting the intercourse of nations with each other..It is singular that a term of so much practical importance in politics and history should be so recent in its adoption that it is not to be found in Johnson's dictionary. 1880 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* x. (1886) 235 As diplomacy was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.

† **2.** The diplomatic body. [= F. *diplomatie*, 'le personnel des ambassades' (Littré).] *Obs.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 48 The diplomacy..were quite awestruck with 'the pomp, pride and circumstance' of this majestick Senate. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 387 If there be no English diplomacy at Lisbon..away go my hopes in that quarter.

3. Skill or address in the management of relations of any kind; artful management in dealing with others.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 339 The aristocracy were already..acquiring control over public affairs by the crafts of diplomacy. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 147 Masakasa felt confident that he could get it out of these hunters by his diplomacy. *Mod.* The lady thought it better to attain her ends by diplomacy.

II. 4. = DIPLOMATIC *sb.* 3. *rare.*

1870 J. HADLEY *Ess.* vii. (1873) 130 These [forms of letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon diplomacy.

Diplomat (di·plɔmæt). Also **-ate**. [a. F. *diplomate*, a back-formation from *diplomatique*, after *aristocrate, aristocratique*.] One employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 312 The diplomates will..have to rest on their arms until the bayonets have clashed. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 96 He was the special favourite of the female diplomats. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 204 A parliamentary debater and diplomat in foreign service. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* v, She went everywhere as a *diplomate* and a political spy.

Hence **Diplo·matess,** a female diplomat.

1874 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo IV* (1875) II. xix. 325 This clever, intriguing, agreeable diplomatess. 1890 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 141/2 The Russian diplomatess of reality and the Russian diplomatess of, say, M. Sardou, have very little in common.

Diplomatal (diplō·mătăl), *a.* [f. Gr. διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a diploma.

1889 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Oct., The diplomatal sheepskin.

Diplomate (di·plɔmēt), *sb.* [f. DIPLOMA *sb.* + -ATE 1.] One who holds a diploma.

1879 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 May 786/1 The London students and the diplomates of London Corporations.

† **Di·plomate,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIPLOMA *sb.* + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To invest with a degree, privilege, or title by diploma.

1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 334 The former was afterwards diplomated. 1683 *Ibid.* III. 56 Th. White, chaplain to the lady Anne..was diplomated D.D. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 268 Within..little more than six months the Universities diplomated above one hundred and fifty Doctors of Divinity.

[**Diplomatial**; error in Dicts. for DIPLOMATICAL.]

Diplomatic (diplɔmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8–9 **-ique, -ick.** [ad. mod.L. *diplomatic-us* (Mabillon, 1681, *De re diplomatica*), f. Gr. διπλωματ-: see DIPLOMA and -IC. In senses **2, 3, a.** F. *diplomatique* (1788 in Hatz.-Darm.).

The transition from sense 1 to sense 3 appears to have originated in the titles of the *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus* of Leibnitz 1695, containing original texts of important public documents from the 11th to 15th c., and the *Corps universel diplomatique du Droit des gens* of Dumont, historiographer to the Emperor, 1726, containing the original texts of 'the treaties of Alliance, of Peace, and of Commerce, from the Peace of Munster to 1709'. In these titles (as in the *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici* of Kemble), *diplomaticus, diplomatique*, had its original meaning (sense 1 below) as applying to a body or collection of *original official documents*. But as the subject-matter of these particular collections was *international* relations, 'corps diplomatique' appears to have been treated as equivalent to 'corps du droit des gens', and *diplomatique* taken as 'having to do with international relations'. The transition is shown in sense 2, which refers to *documents* connected with international relations, while in the fully developed sense 3 the connexion with documents disappears. This sense became established in English at the time of the French Revolution, and its French origin comes out emphatically in the writings of Burke on French affairs.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to official or original documents, charters, or manuscripts; textual.

Diplomatic copy, edition, an exact reproduction of an original.

1711 T. MADOX *Hist. Exchequer* p. ix, The diplomatick or law word *Charta* was not received amongst the Anglo-Saxons. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 295 A diplomatic description was not so much required in that letter, as I had directed my attention more to the contents of the book than its external appearance. 1784 ASTLE *Origin & Progr. of Writing* Introd. 2 Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgement of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 71 The historical part of this volume; to which a diplomatic appendix of thirty-three several documents, and a copious index are attached. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* (1889) 267 The last clause of the verse..has not the same amount of diplomatic evidence against it. 1861 SCRIVENER *Introd. Crit. N. T.* iii. 376 Designated by Professor Ellicott 'para-diplomatic evidence'..as distinguished from the 'diplomatic' testimony of codices, versions, etc. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 70 There is..not a shadow of diplomatic doubt thrown over the integrity of the third gospel.

2. Of the nature of official papers connected with international relations.

1780 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 18/1 These were followed, at due intervals, and according to all the established rules of form, by measured and regular discharge of the diplomatique artillery on all sides (i.e. manifestos and proclamations by the French and Spanish governments).

3. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the management of international relations; of or belonging to diplomacy. *Diplomatic body* (F. *corps diplomatique*), the body of ambassadors, envoys, and officials attached to the foreign legations at any seat of government; *diplomatic service*, that branch of the public service which is concerned with foreign legations.

1787 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 175 Employed there in civil, diplomatique, and mercantile affairs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 32 Members of the diplomatick body. 1791 — *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 63 The Prussian ministers in foreign courts have talked the most democratic language..The whole corps diplomatique, with very few exceptions, leans that way. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 114 A pacification such as France (the diplomatick name of the regicide power) would be willing to propose. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II. s.v. *Preston Pans*, Sir Robert Murray Keith..well known for his diplomatique talents. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 310 It would introduce him into the diplomatic line. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (ed. 1858) 244 Petrarch and Boccaccio did diplomatic messages..quite well. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 246 He had passed several years in diplomatic posts abroad. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 18 Diplomatic relations..were not entrusted to the Council. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxv. 587 The English statesman..was not a match for the Spaniard in diplomatic craft. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/2 The ancient world had its treaties and leagues, but no systematic diplomatic relations. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/2 The members of the Diplomatic Corps.

4. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; showing address in negotiations or intercourse of any kind.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iii, Treachery and cowardice, doled out with diplomatic politesse. 1837 HALE *In His Name* x, Gabrielle's busy, active, diplomatic managing of the party. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 6. 440 Cautious and reserved yet not diplomatic in his intercourse with men. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/1 Conduct which is wily and subtle, without being directly false or fraudulent, is styled 'diplomatic'.

B. *sb.* **1.** A diplomatic agent; = DIPLOMATIST.

1792 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 93 Dr. Franklin..was not the diplomatic of a Court, but of Man. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* II. ix. 238 It would soon be all in his favour when it was known that he was a diplomatic.

2. The diplomatic art, diplomacy. Also in pl. **diplomatics**, and † in L. form *diplomatica* (*obs.*).

1794 BURKE *App. Pref. Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 343 Cambon, incapable of political calculation, boasting his ignorance in the diplomatick. 1796 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 198 Truth and justice are the only basis of their diplomatica. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 356 Our ministers are not great in diplomatics.

3. 'The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.' (Webster, 1828). Also in *pl.*

[1681 MABILLON (*title*), De Re Diplomatica.] 1803–19 A. REES *Cycl.* (L.), The science of diplomatics owes its origin to a Jesuit of Antwerp named Papebroch. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The celebrated Treatise on the Diplomatic by F. Mabillon. 1838 J. G. DOWLING *Eccl. Hist.* iii. § 1. 125 It was written when Diplomatic did not exist as a science. 1846 JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Inv.* (ed. 4) I. 140 A seal of blue wax, not coloured blue merely on the outer surface, would be as great a rarity in the arts as in diplomatics. 1894 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* XXIV. 412/1 Medieval Latin palaeography and diplomatic.

Diplomatical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. = DIPLOMATIC *a.* 1.

1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 296 Its diplomatical descriptions would have afforded no information.

2. = DIPLOMATIC *a.* 3.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xv, It chanced some diplomatical relations Arising out of business, often brought Himself and Juan .. Into close contact. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2096 Paul III .. employed him frequently in diplomatical negotiations with Francis I and Chas. V.

B. *sb.* (*rare.*)

1. A diplomatic person; a diplomatist.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VI. iii. (1849) 262 He proved himself a clever diplomatical.

2. *pl.* Diplomatic arts or proceedings.

1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII 654, I had recourse to the usual diplomaticals of womankind.

Diplomatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a diplomatic manner; according to the rules or art of diplomacy; artfully in reference to intercourse; with clever management.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxii, My lord shook his head.. diplomatically. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1848) II. v. ix. 204 Old Besenval diplomatically whispering to him. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* ix. 417 Hitherto we had diplomatically and passively resisted the Alliance. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 123 She at once knew that her work must be done diplomatically.

2. In reference to, or in the matter of, diplomacy.

1885 *Public Opinion* 7 July 9 The policy of the Hapsburg Monarchy is.. both diplomatically and militarily, absolutely free and unfettered.

3. With reference to diplomatics (sense 3); so far as concerns the evidence of original documents.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 192 The indiction-number .. is diplomatically uncertain, and so of no independent value.

Diplomatician (diplōmătĭ·shăn). *rare.* [f. DIPLOMATIC: see -ICIAN.] = DIPLOMATIST.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 499 With the usual spiteful feeling of a French diplomatician.

Diplomatics: see DIPLOMATIC B 2, 3.

Diplo·matism. *rare*−°. [f. as next + -ISM.] The practice of the diplomat; DIPLOMACY.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Diplomatist (diplō·mătist). [f. DIPLOMAT *sb.*, or stem of *diplomat-ic*, etc. + -IST: cf. F. *philologue*, Eng. *philologist.*] a. One engaged in official diplomacy. b. One characterized by diplomatic address; a shrewd and crafty person.

1815 MACKINTOSH *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 27 Apr. Wks. 1846 III. 317 Long familiarity with the smooth and soft manners of diplomatists. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. i, Vivian .. dropped the diplomatist altogether, and was explicit enough for a Spartan. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 246 Diplomatists, as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address .. than by generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 219 So accomplished a diplomatist as Paget could only despise the tricks which he was ordered to practise.

attrib. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. iv. 282 The Diplomatist world of Berlin is in a fuss.

Diplomatize (diplō·mătəiz), *v.* [In I. f. Gr. *διπλωματ-* DIPLOMA + -IZE; in II. a new formation from *diplomat, -ic, -ist.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To invest with a diploma. Hence **Diplo·matized** *ppl. a.* diplomaed. *rare.*

1670 *Lex Talionis* 21 As able Physitians as any that Practise, and better than many dyplomatized Doctors.

II. 2. *intr.* To act or serve as a diplomat or diplomatist; to practise diplomacy; to use diplomatic arts; to act with address or astuteness.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. i, He diplomatised, in order to gain time. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1848) II. II vi. 119 Brave Bouillé mysteriously diplomatising in scheme within scheme. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 285/1 He was too impatient to diplomatise. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 798 One who had been campaigning and diplomatizing almost from his childhood.

3. *trans.* To treat in the manner of a diplomatist, to act diplomatically towards. (*rare.*)

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 239 His only chance .. was to cajole—we mean to diplomatize—his neighbours.

b. To do *out of* by diplomacy or address.

1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. viii. 479 Louis Napoleon had not long been diplomatised out of Luxemburg.

Hence **Diplo·matising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 CARLYLE *Prinzenraub* 106 No more, either of fighting or diplomatizing, needed for him. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 2/1 The two Powers were thinking of their own diplomatisings.

Diplomatology (diplōmătǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *διπλωματ-* DIPLOMA + *-λογια* discourse: see -LOGY.] The science of Diplomatic; the scientific study of original documents.

1880 G. S. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XXX. 347 Many of the young docents, whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archæology, or church history, or diplomatology.

† **Diplo·me.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *diplome*, ad. L. *diplōma.*] An official document issued by authority; = DIPLOMA I.

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenism* 22 And thou hast vindicated the truth and vigor of this Bull, by a new *Diplome.*

Diploneural, -neurose, etc.: see DIPLO-.

‖ **Diplopia** (diplō·piă). *Phys.* and *Path.* Also in anglicized form **diplopy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *διπλο-* DIPLO- double + *-ωπια* from *ὤψ* eye: cf. AMBLYOPIA.] An affection of the eyes, in which objects are seen double. Hence **Diplopic** (diplǫ·pik) *a.*, pertaining to diplopia.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Diplopia.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Diplopia, Diplopy.* 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 242 This dryness .. is associated with .. dilated pupils, disordered vision, and possibly diplopia. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 228 Diplopia, amaurosis, and other visual troubles.

Diploplacula, -pod, etc.: see DIPLO-.

Diplostemonous (diplostī·mŏnŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. DIPLO- + Gr. *στήμων* warp, thread, taken as = *στῆμα* stamen + -OUS.] Having the stamens in two series, or twice as many as the petals. So **Diplostе·mony,** the condition of being diplostemonous.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Diplostemonous,* having twice as many stamens as petals. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2. 177 *note.* 1888 HENSLOW *Floral Struct.* 188 If a flower have one whorl of stamens of the same number as the petals it is isostemonous; if two, diplostemonous. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 54/3 Investigations .. on the diplostemony of the flowers of angiosperms.

‖ **Diplotegia** (diplotī·dʒiă). *Bot.* Also **-ium.** [f. DIPLO- + Gr. *τέγος* roof, covering.] A dry dehiscent fruit with an adnate calyx.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Diplotegia,* an inferior capsule. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 313 Diplotegia is the only kind of inferior fruit which presents a dry dehiscent pericarp.

‖ **Diplozoon** (diplozǫ·ŏn). Pl. **-zoa.** *Zool.* [f. DIPLO- + Gr. *ζῶον* animal.] A genus of trematode worms, parasitic on the gills of fishes; the mature organism is double, consisting of two individuals (*Diporpæ*) fused together in the form of an X.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. 355 One [parasitic worm] first discovered by Dr. Nordmann upon [the gills] of the bream .. to which he has given the name of Diplozoon or Double animal. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V 32/1 This animal corresponds .. with the half of the Diplozoon. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 650 The cones and suckers fuse completely; in other respects, however, the two Diporpæ which make up a single Diplozoon are independent of one another.

Dip-net: see DIP *sb.*

Dipneumonous (dipnĭū·mŏnŏs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *dipneumonus* (f. Gr. *δι-, δίς* twice + *πνεύμων* lung) + -OUS.] Having two lungs or respiratory organs; said of the *Dipneumona* or two-lunged fishes, and of the *Dipneumones* or two-lunged spiders; also of Holothurians having a pair of respiratory organs.

Dipneustal (dipnĭū·stăl), *a.* [mod.L *Dipneusta* (f. Gr. *δι-* twice + *πνευστός, πνεῖν* to breathe), a name given by some to the dipnoan fishes + -AL.] = DIPNOAN.

[1892 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* II. 290 Of the still living Dipneusta, Ceratodus possesses a simple single lung (Monopneumones), whereas Protopterus and Lepidosiren have a pair of lungs (Dipneumones).]

Dipnoan (dipnǫ·ăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Dipnoi* (see DIPNOOUS) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Dipnoi*, a sub-class or order of fishes, having two kinds of respiratory organs, gills and lungs. B. *sb.* A fish belonging to this order.

1883 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 447/1 Prof. Huxley came to the conclusion that .. to separate the elasmobranchs, ganoids, and dipnoans into a group, apart from and equivalent to the teleosteans, was inconsistent with the plainest anatomical relations of these fishes. 1886 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 830/2 A paper on the development .. of the ovum in the dipnoan fishes.

Dipnoid (di·pnoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Dipnoi* (see next) + -ID.] = DIPNOAN.

1878 F. DAY *Fishes of India,* 709 Whether the Ganoids and Dipnoids should be included with the *Chondropterygii.* 1880 — *Fishes Gt. Brit.* Introd. 41 Among the Dipnoids, the air-bladder has a lung-like function .. Among the Ganoids there is a divergence from the Dipnoid organization. 1882 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 686/1 The dentition is that of a Dipnoid.

Dipnoous (di·pnoŏs), *a.* Also erron. **dipnous.** [f. mod.L. *dipno-us* (in pl. *Dipnoi*, an order of Fishes), a. Gr. *δίπνο-ος* with two breathing apertures, f. *δι-* twice + *πνοή* breathing, breath.]

1. *Zool.* Having both gills and lungs, as a dipnoan fish.

1882 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 686/1 The relations of the chimæras to the Ganoid, and more especially to the Dipnoous type. *Ibid.* 686/2 It is impossible to decide .. whether the Fossil should be referred to the Holocephalous or the Dipnoous type.

2. *Path.* Of a wound: 'Having two openings for the entrance of air or other matters' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Dipnous,* an epithet for wounds which are perforated quite through, and admit the air at both ends.

Dipnosophist, obs. form of DEIPNOSOPHIST.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 129 All natural.. dipnosophistes, symposiakes, antiquaries.

Dipodic (dəipǫ·dik), *a.* [f. Gr. *διποδ-* (see DIPODY) + -IC.] Of the nature of a dipody; characterized by dipodies; as 'a dipodic measure'.

In recent Dicts.

Di·podous, *a.* [f. Gr. *διποδ-* (see next) + -OUS.] 'Having two feet' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Dipody (di·pŏdi). *Pros.* [ad. L. *dipodia* (also in Eng. use), a. Gr. *διποδία* two-footedness, dipody, f. *δίπους, διποδ-* two-footed, f. *δι-*, DI- 2 + *πούς, ποδ-* foot.] A double foot; two feet constituting a single measure.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody; of two feet, a dipody. 1849 J. W. DONALDSON *Grk. Gram.* 646 The simplest form of this dactylic dipodia is the Adonius, which finishes off the Sapphic stanza. 1888 GOODWIN *Grk. Gram.* 317 In trochaic, iambic, and anapæstic verses, which are measured by dipodies (i. e. pairs of feet), a monometer consists of one dipody (or two feet), a dimeter of four feet. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 576/2 [Folk-songs] In Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

Dipolar (dəipǫ·lăr), *a.* [f. DI- 2 + POLAR.] Of or pertaining to two poles; having two poles, esp. poles such that the relations of the body or quantity remain the same when it is turned end for end.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 381 II. 7 When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, Extensions, Compressions and Distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are dipolar quantities. 1888 SIR W. THOMSON *Math. & Phys. Papers* I. xlviii. § 168. 283 The rotatory property with reference to light discovered by Faraday as induced by magnetization in transparent solids which I shall call dipolar, to distinguish it from such a rotatory property with reference to light as that which is naturally possessed by many transparent liquids and solids, and which may be called an isotropic rotatory property. 1884 TAIT *Light* § 298 Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is dipolar asymmetry.

Dipo·larize, *v. Optics.* [f. DI- 2 + POLARIZE *v.*] A word used by some instead of DEPOLARIZE (sense a). So **Dipo·larized, Dipo·larizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Dipo·larization.** (See quots.)

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* IX. ix. (*heading*), Discovery of the Laws of Phenomena of Dipolarized Light. *Ibid.*, The effect which the mica produced was termed *depolarisation*;—not a very happy term, since the effect is not the destruction of the polarization, but the combination of a new polarizing influence with the former. The word *dipolarisation*, which has since been proposed, is a much more appropriate expression. *Ibid.* xi. § 4 The phenomena of depolarized, or rather, as I have already said, *dipolarized* light. *Ibid.* § 5 Fresnel explained very completely .. the dipolarizing effect of the crystal; and the office of the *analysing plate*, by which certain portions of each of the two rays in the crystal are made to interfere and produce colour. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 180 Brewster's discoveries respecting double refraction and dipolarization.

† **Dipo·ndiary,** *a. Obs. rare*−°. [f. L. *di-, dupondiārius, f. di-, dupondium*, the sum of two asses.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Dipondiary,* that is of two pound weight.

‖ **Diporpa** (dəipǫ·rpă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [f. Gr. *δι-, δίς* twice, doubly + *πόρπη* pin of a buckle.] The solitary immature form of a DIPLOZOON.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 650 The embryo known as Diporpa is at first free-swimming. *Ibid.*, The two Diporpæ which make up a single Diplozoon.

Dipped, dipt (dipt), *ppl. a.* [f. DIP *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Immersed (briefly or partially) in a liquid: see the verb. (In quots. 1646 and 1781, Baptized by immersion.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 89 b, He..to whome I shall geue a dipte soppe. 1579 FULKE *Heshins's Parl.* 309 We read not that Christ gaue dipped bread to others, except that disciple only. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 30 Churches of anabaptized and dipped Saints. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 609 E'en the dipt and sprinkled live in peace. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. xvii, Flash'd the dipt oars. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxi. 2 All your comfort in such charity is .. Christ's dipped sop.

b. Of candles: Made by dipping (see DIP *v.* 3 b).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Candle,* Tallow Candles are of two kinds; the one dipped, the other moulded. *Ibid.*, Making of dipped Candles. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. ii. 17 That which curled magnificently from the dipped candles on either side.

2. *fig.* Involved in debt; mortgaged (see DIP *v.* 7 b). (*colloq.*)

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, Some young Wit, or Spendthrift, that has a good dip'd Seat and Estate in Middlesex. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 214 Redeemers of dipt, mortgag'd, and bleeding Copy-holds.

Dipper (di·pəɹ). [f. DIP *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who dips, in various senses: *spec.* **a.** One who immerses something in a fluid; chiefly in technical uses.

1611 COTGR., *Trempeur*, a dipper, wetter, moistener. 1762 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 51 There are women always ready to present you with a cup of water who call themselves Dippers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 473 By the side of this tub stands the dipper, and a boy, his assistant. 1881 *Guide Worcest. Porcel. Wks.* 8 The action of the Dipper shows the .. process in glazing .. wares. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. ii. (1883) 130 There was in the room [at Epsom Wells] a dipper, as they call the women who hand the water to those who go to drink it. 1883 *Birm. Daily Post* 11 Oct., Tallow Chandlers.—Wanted immediately, a first-class Dipper.

b. One who 'dips' snuff: see DIP *v.* 5.

1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 75 (Cent. Dict.) The fair dipper holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush.

c. One who 'dips' into a book, etc.: see DIP *v.* 14.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 326, I became also a lounger in the Bodleian library, and a great dipper into books. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 553 The dippers are those readers who are only by an euphemism called readers.

d. *Thieves' slang.* A pickpocket. (Farmer 1891.)

2. One who uses immersion in baptism; *esp.* an Anabaptist or Baptist: *spec.* one of a sect of American Baptists, called also *Dunkers.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. v. 200 To be dippers and baptisers. 1642 FEATLY (*title*), The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptists duck'd and plung'd over Head and Ears, at a Disputation in Southwark. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Amicus Rediv.*, Fie, man, to turn dipper at your years, after so many tracts in favour of sprinkling only. 1887 C. W. SUTTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 5/2 He became a dipper or anabaptist (immersed 6 Nov. 1644).

3. A name given to various birds which dip or dive in water. **a.** The Water Ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*; also other species of the genus, as, in N. America, *C. Mexicanus.* **b.** *locally* in England: The Kingfisher. **c.** = DABCHICK 1, DIDAPPER 1. ? *Obs.* **d.** in *U.S.* A species of duck, *Bucephala albeola*, the buffle.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 17 An owle, and dippere [1382 deuedep, deuedoppe]. — *Deut.* xiv. 17 A dippere, a pursiroun, and a reremous .. alle in her kynde. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 446 (Jod.), The dobchick .. we call it by several names expressive of its diving; the didapper, the dipper, etc. 1833 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 20 The only bird which attracted notice was the dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*). 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. 170 A brood of twelve black dippers, half grown, came paddling by. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dipper*, the King-fisher. 1882 A. HEPBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 504 Of the Thrush family, the Dipper or Watercrow frequented all the streams.

4. A genus of gastropod molluscs, *Bulla.*

1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 174 (Jod.) The sixth family is the nuces, seu bullæ; commonly called the pewits eggs, or dipping snails, but which I shall henceforward call dippers, or seanuts. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 276 The dippers (Bulla) which are furnished with a singular organ or gizzard that proves their predaceous or carnivorous habits.

5. A utensil for dipping up water, etc.: *spec.* a ladle consisting of a bowl with a long handle. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1801 MASON *Supp. Johnson*, *Dipper*, a spoon made in a certain form. Being a modern invention, it is not often mentioned in books. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dipper* .. 2 A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XXII. 107 Water brought in birchen dippers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Dipper*, an utensil for taking up fluids in a brewery. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 155 The little tin dipper was scratched all over. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi, Each of whom brought his own dipper, plate, knife, fork. 1891 R. KIPLING *Naulahka* iv, It's like trying to scoop up the ocean with a dipper.

b. The popular name in the United States for the configuration of seven bright stars in Ursa Major (called in Britain 'the Plough', or 'Charles's Wain'). *Little Dipper*: the similar configuration of seven stars in Ursa Minor.

1858 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 74 Its [comet's] tail is at least as long as the whole of the Great Dipper. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 111 The constellation of the Dipper .. pointing to the North Star. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranography* § 5 The familiar Dipper is sloping downward in the north-west.

6. *Photogr.* An apparatus for immersing negatives in a chemical solution: see quots.

1859 *Photogr. News* 186 *Dipper*, the piece of glass or other substance on which the iodised plate is laid, in order to be dipped into the nitrate of silver bath. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* 79 The dipper, employed for carrying the plate into the solution during the operation of sensitising, may be conveniently made of pure silver wire. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 65 In this bath must be a dipper for the purpose of raising and lowering the plate during the sensitising process.

7. A receptacle for oil, varnish, etc., fastened to a palette.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 The Dipper is made so that it can be attached to the palette. It serves to contain oil, varnish, or other vehicle used. 1883 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1413 It blew the medium out of its dipper, and spread it in a shower upon the middle of the picture.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **dipper-bird** (see 3 a); **dipper-clam** (*U.S.*), a bivalve mollusc, *Mactra solidissima*, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States; **dipper-gourd** (*U.S.*), a gourd used as a dipper (sense 5).

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 260 A man stole off up the waterside, jumping across it in running skips like a dipper bird. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 199 A bucket of spring-water, with a dipper-gourd in it.

Dipperful (di·pəɹful). *U.S.* [f. DIPPER + -FUL.] As much as fills a dipper (see prec. 5).

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 136 We poured some dipperfuls of hot water over them. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 197/2 We were just in time to get a dipperful of the buttermilk.

Dipping (di·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIP *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb DIP in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/2 Dyppynge yn lycore, *intinctio.* 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 215 He knoweth not what baptisme is .. nor what the dyppyng in the water doth betoken. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* v. § 4 (R.) That which is dyed with many dippings is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 434 Nice Observations of the Variations and Dippings of the Needle, in different Places. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS 34 *Conferences* 218, I ask'd them, how daily Dipping and Plunging did avail them? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 No hope, no sublime augury, cheers the student .. but only a casual dipping here and there. 1867 J. KER *Lett.* (1890) 33 From any little dippings of conversation I had among the people. 1870 PUMPELLY *Across Amer. & Asia* i. 1 The woman a very hag, ever following the disgusting habit of dipping—filling the air, and covering her clothes with snuff. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705/1 *Dipping.* 1 The process of brightening ornamental brass-work .. The work is .. Dipped in a bath of pure nitrous acid for an instant. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iv. § 3. 348 The tackle for dipping is much more simple than that employed in whipping. 1882 *Standard* 2 Sept. 6/4 The Prisoner said she had only had a month for 'dipping' (picking pockets). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 22 Improved Mast to do away with Dipping of Lug.

2. *concr.* A liquid preparation in which things are dipped for any purpose: a wash for sheep; dubbing for leather (*Sc.*).

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Dipping*, the name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dipping*, a strong poisonous liquor, for dipping sheep, to kill vermin, and to prevent the scab.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in reference to technical processes, as *dipping-bath*, *-house*, *-ladle*, *-liquid*, *-net*, *-pan*, *-process*, *-room*, *-tub*, *-tube*, *-vessel*, *-works*; also *Naut.* (cf. DIP *v.* 6), as *dipping-line*, *-lug*, *-mark*; also **dipping-frame**, a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing; †**dipping-place**, a baptistery; **dipping-shell**, **-snail** = DIPPER 4; **dipping-well**, the receptacle in front of an isobath inkstand.

1841 *Awards Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scotland*, To Mr. Thomas Bigg, London, for a Sheep *Dipping Apparatus. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 3 Procure a glass vertical *dipping bath with a glass dipper. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Dipping House*, the part of the factory in which the operation of dipping .. is carried on. *Dipping House Women*, are the women and girls in the potting industry who clean the ware after it has been dipped and become dry. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dipping-ladle*, a metal ladle for taking boiling pitch from the cauldron. 1886 CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 1 Work *dipping-line and hoist sail. c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 216/1 He will require several .. pans, one containing nitric acid, another filled with '*dipping' liquid. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 Sling a *dipping lug ½ from the foremost yard-arm. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 7 How would you dip a 'lug'? Lower the halyards to the *dipping mark. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dipping-net*, a small net used for taking shad and other fish out of the water. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705/1 **Dipping-pan* (Stereotyping), a square, cast-iron tray in which the floating-plate and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotype cast. 1616 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd vnto a carpenter for making of a *depping place xvj*d.* 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 374 In this parish [is] the Anabaptist dipping-place. 1881 *Guide Worcest. Porcel. Wks.* 27 From the *dipping room the ware is brought to the drying stove. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 352 A sort of *Diping Shell, very common on the Shoars of Jamaica and Barbadoes. 1776 *Dipping-snail [see DIPPER 4]. 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 1 Sheep Dipping Apparatus .. It consists of a *dipping-tub, a draining-vessel, and an inclined plane. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Dipping-tube*, a fine glass tube used to collect a small quantity of liquid or some solid matter in a liquid, for examination under the microscope. c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 The tallow is kept in the *dipping-vessel, at a temperature just over the point of solidification. 1889 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 196 It .. has a small *dipping-well in which the ink is always at the same height.

Di·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. DIP *v.* + -ING [2].] That dips, in various senses: see the verb.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. 12 With sloping masts and dipping prow. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xlvi, With formal dipping curtseys the ladies separated. 1869 JEAN INGELOW *Raven in White Chine* vi, With a crimson hue The dipping sun endowed that silver flood. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. iii. 4 My dipping paddle scarcely shakes The berry in the bramble-brakes.

Hence **Dippingly** *adv.*, in a dipping way.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Lotos-eating* 67 The summer-bird of a traveller who skims up the Hudson dippingly.

Di·pping-nee:dle. [see DIP *v.* 12, DIP *sb.* 4.] A magnetic needle mounted so as to be capable of moving in a vertical plane about its centre of gravity, and thus indicating by its dip the direction of the earth's magnetism. So *dipping-compass*, an instrument consisting of a dipping-needle with a vertical graduated circle for measuring the 'dip' or angle of inclination; = *dip-circle.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 438 The Dipping-Needle is to be used as frequently as the former Experiment is made. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. i, *note* 21 (R.), I have not yet been so happy to procure a tolerable good dipping-needle. 1805 M. FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 195 Taking the theodolite and dipping-needle, I landed. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 173 Previous to magnetization, a dipping needle .. stands accurately level.

Dip-pipe, -rod: see DIP *sb.*

Diprionidian (dəiprəiˌoni·diăn), *a. Palæont.* [f. Gr. δι- twice (DI-[2]) + πρίων a saw.] Having serrations on both sides of the stem: said of graptolites.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 82 Two leading types may be distinguished amongst the Graptolites .. 'monoprionidian' and 'diprionidian'.

† **Diprisma·tic,** *a. Min. Obs.* [f. DI-[2] + PRISMATIC.] Doubly prismatic; pertaining to two prismatic systems: see quot.

1821 R. JAMESON *Mineralogy* Introd. to Cleavage is said to be *diprismatic*, if its planes have the direction of the faces of a vertical, and at the same time of a horizontal prism.

Dipropargyl (dəiprǫpā·ɹdʒil). *Chem.* [f. DI-[2] 2 + PROPARGYL.] A hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene (C_6H_6) having the constitution of a double molecule of the radical Propargyl or Propinyl ($(CH \equiv C \cdot CH_2)_2$); a mobile, highly refractive liquid, with an intensely pungent odour.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1008 Dipropargyl .. is easily distinguished from benzene by its property of combining with explosive violence with bromine. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 566 Recent observations on dipropargyl by Henry, the discoverer of this curious compound.

‖ **Diprotodon** (dəiprōᵘ·tŏdǫn). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. δι- twice + πρῶτο-ς first + -οδον, neuter of -οδους, f. ὀδούς tooth.] A genus of huge extinct marsupials, having two incisors in the lower jaw.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 469/1 Anterior extremity of the right ramus, lower jaw, of Diprotodon. 1880 NICHOLSON *Zool.* lxix. 670 In size Diprotodon must have many times exceeded the largest of living Kangaroos. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 6/3 Remains of the extinct monster diprotodon.

Dipro·todont, *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec., with stem ὀδοντ-.]

A. *adj.* Having two incisors in the lower jaw; having the dentition or characteristics of the genus *Diprotodon.* **B.** *sb.* A marsupial of this genus.

1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/4 In the nototheres and diprotodonts, progressive movement is performed in the ordinary four-footed fashion of the tapir and rhinoceros.

Dipsacaceous (dipsăkēⁱ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Dipsacāce-æ*, f. *Dipsacus*, Gr. δίψακος teasel, f. δίψα thirst, in allusion to the retention of water in the hollows formed by the axils of the connate leaves.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Dipsaceæ*, containing the teasels and their allies.

Also **Dipsa·ceous,** *a.* (Smart *Suppl.* 1849.)

† **Di·psad.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dipsade* (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *dipsad-em*, Gr. δίψαδ-α (accus.): see DIPSAS.] = DIPSAS 1.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 698 [tr. Lucan] And dipsads thirst in midst of water floud.

Dipsadine (di·psădəin), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *dipsad-* stem of *Dipsas* + -INE.] Of or belonging to the family of non-venomous snakes, *Dipsadinæ*, to which belongs the genus *Dipsas* (DIPSAS 2 a).

‖ **Dipsas** (di·psæs). Pl. **dipsades** (di·psădīz). Also 5 **dypsa**, 6 (*Her.*) **dipsez**, 8 **dipsa, dypsas.** [L. *dipsas*, Gr. δίψας a serpent whose bite caused great thirst, orig. adj., causing thirst, f. δίψα thirst. Cf. F. *dipsade*, *dipsas*, older *dipse* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a raging thirst.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* viii. 15 Scorpioun, and dipsas, that is, an eddre that whom he biteth, he maketh thurʒ threste die. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iii 198/1 Flaterers be lykened to an adder that is called dypsa. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 63 A Dipsez verte, charged on the firste quarter. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. xv. 213 Of serpents, to wit .. the Dipsades, and the Vipers. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 703 Dipsases in midst of water dry. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 526 Scorpion, and Asp, and Amphisbæna dire, Cerastes hornd, Hydrus, and Ellops drear, And Dipsas. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xx. 39 Here the dry dipsa writhes his sinuous mail. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 19 It thirsted As one bit by a dipsas. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 336 A dipsas is a worm accurst, From whose bite follows raging thirst.

2. *Zool.* **a.** A tropical genus of non-venomous serpents. **b.** A genus of fresh-water bivalves of the family *Unionidæ*, or river-mussels.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 280 Under the non-venomous [serpents] are arranged the following genera:—*Tortrix*;

Boa . Coluber .. Dipsas. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVI. 5 Mr. J. E. Gray makes the *Uniondæ* the eighth family of his order *Cladopoda*. Genera:—*Anodon, Margaritana, Dipsas.*

Dipsetic (dipsĕ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *διψητικός* provoking thirst, thirsty, f. *διψά-ειν* to thirst, *δίψα* thirst.]

A. *adj.* Producing thirst. **B.** *sb.* A substance or preparation that produces thirst.

1847 in Craig. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dipsey, -sie, -sy, var. of Deep-sea (apparently associated with *dip*), *esp.* in *dipsy-lead, -line.*

1626 1698 [see Deep sea]. 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* xliii, I may as well go down like a dipsey lead. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Dipsy*, a term applied, in some parts of Pennsylvania, to the sinker of a fishing-line. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Dipsy*, the float of a fishing-line.

† **Dipsian,** *a. Obs.* [f. *dipsa* form of Dipsas, or Gr. *δίψι-ος* thirsty + -an.] Of thirst: such as was caused by the bite of the dipsas; raging.

a 1618 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Auto-machia* 100 Gold, Gold bewitches mee, and frets accurst My greedy throat with more than Dipsian thirst.

[**Dipsin,** app. mispr. for *dipsie*, Dipsey, deep-sea.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 435 Sound with your dipsin lead, and note diligently what depth you finde.]

‖ **Dipsomania** (dipsōmē·niă). *Path.* [f. Gr. *διψο-* comb. form of *δίψα* thirst + *μανία* madness, Mania.] A morbid and insatiable craving for alcohol, often of a paroxysmal character. Also applied to persistent drunkenness, and formerly to the delirium produced by excessive drinking.

1843-4 A. S. Taylor *Med. Jurispr.* lxvi. 655 *Dipsomania*, drunkenness. This state, which is called in law frenzy, or *dementi. affectata*', is regarded as a temporary form of insanity. 1852-60 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1862 tr. *Caspar's Handbk. Forensic Med.* (New Syd. Soc.) II. 91 [She] had been for many years excessively given to drinking, and in her case it had developed to actual 'dipsomania'. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 512 Dipsomania is a term sometimes used to denote the peculiar delirium arising from the abuse of alcohol, but it is commonly applied to an uncontrollable desire for alcoholic drinks. 1881 S. Alford in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVII. 163 *Dipsomania*, or inebriety, is a fundamental disease of the nervous system, primarily of a functional character. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dipsomania* ..is to be distinguished from ordinary and habitual drunkenness, in that the craving is paroxysmal, and comes on apparently without the external temptation of what is called good company.

Dipsoma·niac, *sb.* and *a.* [f. prec. + -ac (after Maniac).]

A *sb.* A person affected with dipsomania; one who suffers from an ungovernable craving for drink.

1858 A. S. Taylor *Med. Jurispr.* lxx. (ed. 6) 950 The two jurors considered that she was a dipsomaniac. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 13 Oct. 404/2 There are several places where Dipsomaniacs are treated, under the rule and care of religious orders. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zero* ix, A craving for excitement as keen as that of the dipsomaniac for alcohol.

B. *adj.* = next. (In recent Dicts.)

Dipsomani·acal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Affected with dipsomania.

1865 tr. *Caspar's Handbk. Forensic Med.* (New Syd. Soc.) IV. 267 She had given herself up to drunkenness and had become dipsomaniacal.

Dipsopathy (dipsŏ·păpi). [f. Gr. *διψο-, δίψα* thirst + *πάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering (taken after *homœopathy, hydropathy*, etc., in sense 'method of cure').] The treatment of disease by abstinence from liquids. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Dipso·sis.** *Med.* [irreg. f. Gr. *δίψα* thirst + -osis: the actual Gr. word was *δίψησις*.] 'A term for a morbid degree of thirst: nearly synonymous with *Polydipsia*' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1851–60).

1847 in Craig.

Dipsy, variant of Dipsey.

Dipt, variant of *dipped*, pa. t. and pple. of Dip *v.*

Diptani, obs. form of Dittany.

Dipter (di·ptəɹ). *Entom.* [ad. F. *diptère* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.), L. *dipter-us*, a. Gr. *δίπτερος* two-winged, f. *δι-, δίς* twice + *πτερόν* wing.] One of the *Diptera*; a two-winged fly.

1828 Webster s.v., The dipters are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly.

‖ **Di·ptera,** *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod.L. = Gr. *δίπτερα* (Aristotle), pl. neuter of *δίπτερος* two-winged (sc. *insecta* insects, *animalia* animals): see prec.] The two-winged flies, a large order of insects having one pair of membranous wings, with a pair of halteres or poisers representing a posterior pair. Well-known examples are the common house-fly, the gnats, gad-flies, and crane-flies.

1819 *Pantologia, Diptera*, in zoology, an order of the class Insecta, characterised by having two wings, under each of which is a clavate poise with its appropriate scale. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 196 The other orders in most use by the fly-fishers are .. the *Diptera*, or two-winged. 1879 A. W. Bennett in *Academy* 33 Abundantly visited by insects, especially Diptera.

Diptera·ceous, *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Dipterāceæ*, f. *Dipter-* contracted from *Dipterocarpus* generic name (f. *δίπτερ-ος* two-winged + *καρπός* fruit): see -aceous.] Of or belonging to the Natural Order *Dipteraceæ* (*Dipterocarpeæ*): see Dipterocarp. So **Dipterad,** a plant of this order.

1849 Smart *Suppl.*, *Dipteraceous*, epithet of an order of arborescent exogens, found only in India and the Indian Archipelago, which includes the camphor tree; an order chiefly marked by the enlarged, foliaceous, unequal segments of the calyx investing the fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 415/2 *Dipteraceæ* (*Dipterocarpeæ, Dipterads*), a natural order of thalamifloral dicotyledons or Exogens..containing large trees with resinous juice.

Dipteral (di·ptĕrăl), *a.* [f. L. *dipter-os* (Vitruv.), a. Gr. *δίπτερος* (Dipter) + -al.]

1. *Arch.* Having a double peristyle.

1818 W. Wilkins *Civil Archit. Vitruvius* 37 It was perhaps the intention of the author to represent dipteral temples with a treble portico in that front only through which they were approached. 1846 Elgin *Elgin Marb.* I. 72 A temple was of the kind called dipteral, when it had two ranges of columns resting on the pavement. 1886 *Century Mag.* Nov. 139/1 A dipteral temple.

2. *Entom.* = Dipterous.

1828 in Webster.

Di·pteran, *a.* and *sb. Entom.* [f. as Dipter, Diptera + -an.]

A. *adj.* = Dipterous. **B.** *sb.* A dipterous insect.

1848 in Brande *Dict. Sci., etc.*: and in mod. Dicts.

† **Dipte·ric,** *a. Arch. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *diptérique* (17th c.), f. Gr. *δίπτερ-ος* two-winged + -ic.] = Dipteral.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 37 It was of the dipteryque figure; that is, inviron'd with a two-fold range of Columns.

Dipterist (di·ptĕrist). [f. Dipter-a + -ist.] An entomologist who studies the *Diptera*.

1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. (1885) 48 Competition .. between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

Dipterocarp (di·ptĕro,kāɹp). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *Dipterocarp-us*, f. Gr. *δίπτερ-ος* two-winged + *καρπός* fruit.] A member of the genus *Dipterocarpus* or Natural Order *Dipterocarpeæ*, comprising East Indian trees characterized by two wings on the summit of the fruit, formed by enlargement of two of the calyx-lobes. Cf. Dipteraceous. So **Dipteroca·rpous** *a.*, belonging to this genus or order.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 702 Dipterocarps .. Gigantic trees abounding in resinous juice, natives of India. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 135 Various species of coniferous and dipterocarpous trees.

Diptero·logy. [f. Diptera: see -(o)logy.] That branch of entomology which relates to the *Diptera*. Hence **Di·pterolo·gical** *a.*, **Diptero·logist** = Dipterist.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 46 Descriptions of new diptera, and dipterological notes.

‖ **Di·pteros.** *Arch.* Formerly also **dipteron,** and, after Fr., **diptere.** [a. Gr. *δίπτερος* (sc. *ναός*) two-winged (temple).] A temple or building with double peristyle.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dipteron* (in *Archit.*) a Building that has a double Wing or Isle. The Ancients gave that Name to such Temples as were surrounded with two ranges of Pillars .. which they call'd Wings. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl., Diptere*, or *Dipteron*. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Diptere*. 1882 Ogilvie, *Dipteros*.

Dipterous (di·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *dipter-us* (see Dipter) + -ous.]

1. *Entom.* Two-winged; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the Diptera.

1773 White in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 201 They .. are greatly .. annoyed by a large dipterous insect. 1808 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 48 Dipterous insects .. are those having only two wings, each furnished at its base with a poise or balancer. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 304 The noisiest wings belong to insects of the dipterous order. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 24 Smooth ovate bodies, much resembling ordinary dipterous pupæ.

2. *Bot.* Having two wing-like appendages or processes, as certain fruits, seeds, etc.

1852-60 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Dipterus* .. having two wings: dipterous. *Bot.* Applied to a pericarp when it has lateral appendages like wings. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ **Di·pterus.** *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr.: see Dipter.] A genus of Palæozoic dipnoous fishes, having two dorsal fins, opposite the ventral and anal respectively. Hence **Dipte·rian** *a.* and *sb.*, belonging to, or a member of, this genus.

1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* (ed. 2) 103 The *Dipterus* or double-wing, of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* iv. 70 These ancient fishes (Dipterians). 1854 F. C. Bakewell *Geol.* 29 Other fishes, of which the dipterus is the type, bear more resemblance to fishes of the present day.

Dipterygian (diptĕri·dʒiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Dipterygii* (f. *δι-, δίς* twice + *πτερύγι-ον* fin) + -an.] Having two fins: applied to fishes having, or supposed to have, only two fins. Also **Diptery·gious** *a.*

1847 Craig, *Dipterygians*, a family of fishes, furnished with two fins only. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* [both words].

Diptong(e, obs. form of Diphthong.

Diptote (di·ptōut), *sb.* and *a. Gram.* Also 7-8 **-tot,** 8 **-toton.** [ad. L. *diptōta* (pl.) nouns that have only two case-endings, a. Gr. *δίπτωτα*, pl. neuter of *δίπτωτ-ος* with a double case-ending, f. *δι-, δίς* twice + *πτωτός* falling (*πτῶσις* case).]

A. *sb.* A noun having only two cases. **B.** *adj.* Having only two cases.

1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 101 *Q.* What words do you call Diptots? *A.* Such as have but two cases. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Diptote.* 1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 40 Diptots, which have but two cases; as, *Spontis, Sponte.* 1885 tr. *Socin's Arab. Gram.* 56 The triptote are distinguished from the diptote nouns by the nunation being always written over the former.

Diptych (di·ptik). Forms: 7 **diptyck,** 7-8 **diptick, dyptick,** 7-9 **diptyc,** 8 **dyptic,** 7- **diptych.** [ad. L. *diptycha* (pl.), a. late Gr. *δίπτυχα* pair of writing-tablets, neut. pl. of *δίπτυχος* double-folded, f. *δι-, δίς* twice + *πτυχή* fold. Cf. mod.F. *diptyque*, *c* 1700 in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Anything folded, so as to have two leaves; *esp.* a two-leaved, hinged tablet of metal, ivory or wood, having its inner surfaces covered with wax, used by the ancients for writing with the stylus.

1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Diptychs or Folded Tables. 1731 Gale in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 161 The Diptychs and Triptychs that were covered with Wax, served only for common Occurrences. 1809 J. Flaxman *Lect. Sculpt.* iii. 98 The Greeks executed small works of great elegance, as may be seen in the dyptics, or ivory covers, to consular records, or sacred volumes. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 306 The diptychs .. were among the Romans formed of two little tablets of wood or ivory, folding one over the other like a book.

b. *spec.* (in *pl.*) Applied to the artistically wrought tablets distributed by the consuls, etc. of the later Empire to commemorate their tenure of office; hence transferred to a list of magistrates.

1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 27 Their names and portraits, engraved on gilt tablets of ivory, were dispersed over the empire as presents to the provinces..the senate..the people. (*Note*) Montfaucon has represented some of these tablets or dypticks. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 506 The consular dyptics contain similar cyphers.

2. *Eccl.* (in *pl.*) Tablets on which were recorded the names of those of the orthodox, living and dead, who were commemorated by the early Church at the celebration of the eucharist. Hence, The list or register of such names; the intercessions in the course of which the names were introduced.

1640 Hammond *Poor Man's Tithing* Wks. 1684 IV. 5 Enrol their names in the book of life, in those sacred eternal diptycks. 1680 Stillingfl. *Mischief Separation* (ed. 2) 30 Atticus restored the name of St. Chrysostom to the Diptychs of the Church. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 64 The Dipticks ..have been famous, in the Councils of the East ever since the Council of Chalcedon. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. III. iii. 40 The Names of Acacius and all who communicated with him were erased from the diptychs. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 643 In the twelfth century the diptychs fell out of use in the Latin Church.

3. An altar-piece or other painting composed of two leaves which close like a book.

1852 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Madonna* Introd. (1857) 52 A Diptych is an altar-piece composed of two divisions or leaves, which are united by hinges, and close like a book. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 158 Svinavatn church contains a curious diptych with mediæval figures.

Di·ptychous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Double-folded. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Dipus** (dəi·pŏs). *Zool.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *δίπους* two-footed.] **a.** The typical genus of the jerboas, a race of rodents which progress like the kangaroo, by leaping with the long hinder legs. **b.** A small marsupial quadruped of Australia, *Chæropus castanotis*.

1799 B. J. Barton in *Trans. Amer. Soc.* IV. 114 (*title*) Some account of the American Species of Dipus, or Jarboa. 1849 C. Sturt *Exp. Centr. Austral.* II. 5 Mr. Browne and I had chased a Dipus into a hollow log, and there secured it. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 194 The wallabi, the dipus, the talpero, the wombat.

Dipyre (dipəi·ɹ). *Min.* [mod. (Haüy 1801) ad. L. *dipȳros*, Gr. *δίπυρος* twice put into the fire, f. *δι-* twice + *πῦρ* fire: so called because when heated it exhibits both phosphorescence and fusion.] A silicate of alumina with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, occurring in square prisms.

1804 *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 441 The dipyre. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* s. v. 1868 Dana *Min.* § 302 Dipyre occurs in rather coarse crystals, often large or stout, and rarely columnar, in metamorphic rocks.

Dipyrenous (dəipəirī·nəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *δι-* twice + *πυρήν* fruit-stone + -ous.] Containing two fruit-stones.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 298 The fruits are dipyrenous, tripyrenous, tetrapyrenous, etc., according as they contain 2, 3, or 4 pyrenæ.

† **Dira·diate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *di-, dis-* asunder + Radiate.] *trans.* To shed abroad in rays.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 85 [To] diradiate their vertues. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Diradiated*, spread forth in Beams of Light.

Diradiation (dəiɹēdiē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.]

1. The diffusion of rays from a luminous body.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Diradiation*, a spreading abroad of Beams of Light; also a plashing or setting of Vines in form of Sun-beams. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diradiation*, the emission of light-rays from a luminous body.

2. *Med.* (See quots.)

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Diradiation* (in Medicine) an in-

vigoration of the muscles by the animal spirits. 1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diradiation*.. a synonym for *Hypnotism*.

†Di·ral, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Dīræ* the Furies, the dire (sisters) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the Furies; dire.

1606 Dod & Cleaver *Exp. Prov.* xiii.-xiv. (1609) 102 That we expose not our hearts to these dirall and bitter terrors.

†Dirama·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *dī-*, *dis-* asunder + *rām-us* branch + -ATION.] Branching out, ramification.

1778 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 109/2 The course and diramations of the vessels in stones.

Dircæan (dəisī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Dircæus*, f. *Dirce*, Gr. Δίρκη name of a fountain in Bœotia.] Of or belonging to the fountain of Dirce: used of Pindar, called by Horace *Dircæus cygnus* the Dircæan swan; Pindaric, poetic.

1730 Young *Merchant* IV. ii, O thou Dircaean Swan on high. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 136 The voice of poet and prophet .. blended in a sublime Dircaean strain. 1894 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Sept. 318 Air buoyant and copious enough to carry the Dircaean swan.

Dirdum (dɔ̈·rdəm). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **durdan**, 6- **dirdum**, 7–9 **-dam**, **-dom**, **durdum**, 9 **durden**, **durdem**, **dordum**, **dyrdum**. [Derivation unknown: app. not connected with Sc. *dird* stroke, blow. It has been compared with Gaelic *diardan* anger, surliness, snarling, and with Welsh *dwrdd*, 'sonitus, strepitus' (Davies).]

1. Uproar, tumultuous noise or din.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 42 And se þat no durdan be done. *a* 1510 Douglas *King Hart* II. 453 Than rais thair meikle dirdum and deray. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 4 Lat be thi dirdum and thi din. 1655 Clarke *Phraseol.* 170 (Halliw.) An horrible dirdam they made. 1674–91 Ray *Local Words* 129 *Durdom*, noise. 1686 G. Stuart *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 70 For aw their Dirdom, and their Dinn, It was but little they did winn. 1808 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball., Peace* i, Sec a durdem, Nichol says, They've hed in Lunnon town. 1832 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Poems* 99 Their dirdum ye may hear each neet, If ye'll but gan to Robbins. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Durdum*, riotous confusion. 'The street is all in a durdum.' 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Durden*, *Durdum*, uproar, hubbub. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dirdum*, *Durdum*, *Dordum*, noise and excitement, a confusion, a hurly-burly.

2. Outcry; loud reprehension, obloquy, blame.

1709 M. Bruce *Soul Confirm.* 14 (Jam.) A clash of the Kirk's craft..a fair dirdim of their synagogue. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, 'This is a waur dirdum than we got frae Mr. Gudyill when ye garr'd me refuse to eat the plum-porridge on Yule-eve.' 1883 Misses Corbett *Petticoat Tales* I. 280 (Jam.), 'I gi'ed her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry.' 1884 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, 'We had better lay the haill dirdum on that ill-deedie creature.' 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xix, If I get the dirdum of this dreadful accident, I'll have to fend for myself.

Dire (dəiəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **dyre.** [ad. L. *dīr-us* fearful, awful, portentous, ill-boding.]

A. *adj.* 'Dreadful, dismal, mournful, horrible, terrible, evil in a great degree' (J.).

1567 Drant *Horace's Epist.* xvi. F j, With gyues, and fetters Ile tame the under a galow dyre. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 40 All was covered with darknesse dire. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 63 Strange Schreemes of Death, And Prophecying, with Accents terrible, Of dyre Combustion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 628 All monstrous, all prodigious things..Gorgons and Hydra's and Chimera's dire. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 And His Majesty, with advice foresaid, recommends to His Privy Council to see this Act put to dire and vigorous Execution. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* II. ii, To learn the dire effects of time and change. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Double Transform.* 75 That dire disease, whose ruthless power Withers the beauty's transient flower. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 270 Gives his direst foe a friend's embrace. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxv, Forced by dire necessity. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 462 Ostentation, the direst enemy of comfort.

b. *Dire sisters* (L. *dīræ sorōres*, *Dīræ*): the Furies.

1743 J. Davidson *Æneid* VII. 195 From the Mansion of the dire Sisters.

†B. *sb. Obs.*

1. Dire quality or matter, direness.

1660 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 367 Their sermons ..before were verie practicall and commonly full of dire.

2. *pl.* = L. *Dīræ*, Furies, dire sisters.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Tri. over Death* xxi, Arme, arme your selues, sad Dires of my pow'r.

C. *Comb.* (chiefly adverbial or parasynthetic), as *dire-clinging*, *-gifted*, *-lamenting*, *-looking*, *-visaged*.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 82 After your dire-lamenting Elegies, Visit .. your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet Consort. 1633 Milton *Arcades* 52 The cross dire-looking planet. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 875 Here the plain harmless native, to the rocks Dire-clinging, gathers his ovarious food. *a* 1881 Rossetti *Rose Mary*, *and Beryl-Song* 2 Dire-gifted spirits of fire.

Direckar, obs. Sc. form of Director.

Direct (dire·kt, dəi-), *v.* Also 5 **de-**, 5–6 **dy-**, 5 **derekt**, 6 *Sc.* **direck.** [f. L. *direct-* (*dērect-*), ppl. stem of *dīrigĕre* (*dē-*) to straighten, set straight, direct, guide, f. *dī-* apart, asunder, distinctly (or *dē-* down) + *regĕre* to put or keep straight, to rule. It is probable that the ppl. adj. *direct* was first formed immediately from L. *direct-us*, and that this originated a verb of the same form: cf. -ATE 3 3. Both the pa. pple. and finite tenses of the verb were used by Chaucer. There is a close parallelism of sense-development between *direct* and *address*, arising out of their etymological affinity: cf. also Dress *v.*]

1. *trans.* To write (something) directly or specially *to* a person, or for his special perusal; to address.

† a. To dedicate (a treatise) *to*. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1868 O morall Gower, this booke I directe To thee. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Introd. 7 You sone and fadyr to whom I dyrecte This symple tretyhs. 1555 Eden *Decades* 136 They dyrected and dedicated suche thinges to kynges and princes. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 2 To 30u, ministers, and Prelattis of perdition, This schedul schort I do direct. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 129 The Treatise of English Dogs .. translated by A. F. and directed to that noble Gesner.

† b. To write (a letter or message) expressly *to*. [L. *dirigere epistolam*, 4th c., Servius and Jerome; also attributed by Servius to Cicero.] *Obs.*

1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 378/2 As it is..declared in the same Commission directid to William Rikhill, Justice. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 173, I have reseyved 30wer moste grasyou[s] leter to me dereketed, to be wethe 30were hynes .. the nexte morow after Kandelmas day. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 84 Yf he take the lettre vnto hym whome it is dyrected vnto. 1512–8 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 5 The Kinges Highnes shall .direct his lettres missyves to twayn of his honourable Counsellours. 1535 Boorde *Let. in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Foreward 53 To .. Master Thomas Cromwell be þis byll dyrectyd. 1601 R. Parsons (*title*), An Apologetical Epistle: directed to the right honourable Lords .. of her Maiesties Privie Counsell. 1730 Gay in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 115 If you knew how often I talk of you..you would now and then direct a letter to me.

c. *spec.* In modern usage, To write on the outside of (a letter or the like) the name, designation, and residence of the person to whom it is to be delivered; to write the 'direction' or 'address' on. (In early examples not separable from b.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 132 But Damosella virgin, Was this directed to you? 1642 *King's Reply* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 63 His Message..was .. taken..by the Earl of Essex, and though not to him directed, was by him opened. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3334/4 The Box nail'd up and Directed to Mrs. Ann Perriot. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 123 P 3 A letter folded up and directed to a certain nobleman. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 134 Put them all up together in one packet, and direct them to me. 1855 Ld. Houghton in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 Lady Ellesmere's letter missed me altogether, although directed as I desired.

absol. 1707 Thoresby in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 337 If I had sooner known how to direct to you, I had long ago.. written. 1751 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 26 Direct to me at Mr. Hipkis's, Ironmonger in Monmouth. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 June, I hope my sweet Queeney will write me a long letter, when..she knows how to direct to me.

2. To address (spoken words) *to* any one; to utter (speech) so that it may directly reach a person. *arch.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii, þider directe praiers & daily mornynges wiþ teres. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 179 Words sweetly plac'd, and modest[l]ie directed. 1611 Bible *Ps.* v. 3 In the morning will I direct my prayer vnto thee. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 131 To whom the Speech is directed.

† b. To impart, communicate expressly, give in charge *to* a person. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 278 He directed þis dom .. To Danyel þe prophete. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 1 The straite charges and commands directed from her Maiestie. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 324 If God should direct his precepts to a child.

3. To put or keep straight, or in right order. **† a.** To set or put in right order, to arrange. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* x. iii, Dysposicion, the true seconde parte Of rethorike, doth evermore dyrecte The maters formde of this noble arte, Gyvyng them place after the aspect.

b. To keep in right order; to regulate, control, govern the actions of.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 32 O holy God .. whiche heauen and earth directest all alone. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 132 b (Commun. Coll.) To direct, sanctifye and gouerne, both our heartes and bodies. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 29 It [the eye] direckis al the membris of our bodie. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. i. 41 He..cover'd with Numidian Guards, directs A feeble army. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men*, *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 373 His grand weapon, namely, the millions whom he directed. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. i. 1 The mind, or spiritual part of man, ought to direct his body.

c. *absol.*

1611 Bible *Eccl.* x. 10 Wisedom is profitable to direct.

4. *trans.* To cause (a thing or person) to move or point straight *to* or *towards* a place; to aim (a missile); to make straight (a course or way) *to* any point; to turn (the eyes, attention, mind) straight *to* an object, (a person or thing) *to* an aim, purpose, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 95 Yᵉ vice yᵗ most maketh man lyke to beestes, & directeth hym from god. 1599 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 Directe the ruler with hys two sightes unto anye one place. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 23, I came out of Asia, and directed my saile from Aegina towardes Megara. *Ibid.* 350 But if he failed..in directing his shafte. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 99 Directing his course to rush up on the face of a low Rocke. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* Ded., I send this book to you because you first directed me to this design. *c* 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 31, I .. had the good luck to escape the squibs .especially directed to the balcone over against me. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 205 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chissel inwards. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 P 8, I directed my Sight as I was ordered. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 31 They directed their Steps towards my Confinement. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* I. 8 A different undertaking..and directed to a different purpose. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 26 Howe ..directed all his sarcasms..against the malecontents. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 But the steadiness of the aim suggests the belief that this fire is directed..by older engineers. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxiv. 355 To direct attention to an extremely curious fact. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 9 These measures were directed against the printing of religious works generally. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 35 These telescopes are directed towards two marks. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 4 302 The efforts of the French monarchy had been directed to the conquest of Italy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 Everybody's eyes were directed towards him.

absol. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. ix. (1647) 244 Good deeds wᶜʰ direct to happinesse.

b. To inform, instruct, or guide (a person), as to the way; to show (any one) the way.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. iv. 7 Direct me, if it be your will, where great Auffidius lies. 1632 J. Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 92, I would faine be so directed as I might finde him out. *Mod.* Can you direct me to the nearest railway station?

† c. *intr.* for *refl.* To point. *Obs.*

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 205 Little white bristles whose points all directed backwards. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 64 Care..taken that .. each Plume direct to its Origin.

5. *trans.* To regulate the course of; to guide, conduct, lead; to guide with advice, to advise.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 11 Directe thy Chariot in a meane, clymbe thou not to hye. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 114 b, [He] maketh her the starre by whose aspect he doth direct all his doings. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 b, Having prepared a frigat to direct us. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 14 Some God direct my iudgement. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 5 Sharkes..are alwayes directed by a little speckled fish, called a pilot fish. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 162 The choice of your friends has been singularly directed. 1776–81 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1878) 440/2 The conscience of the credulous prince was directed by saints and bishops. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 414 He directed, or attempted to direct, his conduct by the broad rules of what he thought to be just.

b. *Mus.* To conduct (a musical performance).

1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 390/1 At the concert which he had to direct (during the series of 1820). 1893 W. P. Courtney in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The music .. was composed and directed by Handel.

6. To give authoritative instructions to; to ordain, order, or appoint (a person) *to do* a thing, (a thing) *to be done*.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 98 I'le first direct my men what they shall doe with the basket. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 280 A feigned Letter..which directed him To seeke her on the Mountaines. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 457 He made fast the doore..as he was directed. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 22 Whether he is ever sent or directed to come. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 101 The Order of the King in Council which was directed to be laid before us. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 200 P 14 One of the golden precepts of Pythagoras directs, that 'a friend should not be hated for little faults'. 1873 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) I. ii. 59 The seeming arbiter of war..directed his legions to remove from Boulogne. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 Finally the master directed an issue to be tried.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To give directions; to order, appoint, ordain.

1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 6 Her skill and years was now to direct .. not to be directed. 1700 S. L. tr. *Freyke's Voy. E. Ind.* 39 The President is one of the Council, but cannot direct in any thing of moment without the consent of the General. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 64 Who can direct, when all pretend to know? 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 520 Cast their anchors as chance or convenience directed. 1888 *Law Times' Rep.* LIX. 165/1 [To] be conveyed to them as tenants in common, or joint tenants, as they should direct.

c. *trans.* To order, appoint, prescribe (a thing to be done or carried out).

1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 20 On the present occasion, the alcaid..directed a different arrangement. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vii. 81 The House of Commons had directed an impeachment against Lord Treasurer Danby. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 591 [The Judge] was of opinion that the words above mentioned were privileged.. and directed a nonsuit.

† d. To prescribe (medically). *Obs.*

1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* III. 77, I directed some Thebaick drops.

7. *Astrol.* To calculate the arc of direction of (a significator): see Direction 10.

1819 Jas. Wilson *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Directions*, Problem 1st. To direct the Sun when not more than 2° distant from the cusp of the mid-heaven to any conjunction or aspect .. Problem 7th.—To direct a significator with latitude to any conjunction or aspect.

† B. Examples of *direct* as pa.pple. = Directed. (Cf. also next.) *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 650 Another lettre wroght ful synfully, Vn to the kyng direct of this mateere. *c* 1390 — *Compl. Venus* 75 Pryncesse, resceyveþe þis complaynt in gree Vn to youre excellent benignytee Dyrect. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxii, The ditee there I maid Direct to hire that was my hertis quene. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv, To þe are myn eyen dyrecte, my god, fader of mercies. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* VII. 126 Through whome his subgectes be dyrect. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*,

c. 4 § 1 One writte of proclamacion to be direct to the Shrif of the Countie. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1890) vi. (*title*), Ane Exhortation derect to my Lord Regent.

Direct (dire·kt, dəi-), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4–6 **dy-, directe**, 6 **derect**. [prob. a. F. *direct* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*) = Pr. *direct*, It. *diretto*, Sp. *derecho* right, ad. L. *direct-us* (*dīrectus*), pa. pple. of *dirigĕre, dīrigĕre*: see DIRECT *v.* The pa. pple. was used as a simple adj. already in Latin. For the strictly ppl. use in Eng. see after prec. vb.]

A. *adj.*

1. In reference to space: Straight; undeviating in course; not circuitous or crooked.

[1391 : see c.]

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 13 The confederates .. toke the directe way .. toward Windsor. 1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 60 The directe distance from Portsmouth to Barwicke, is 330. miles. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 10 Being the directest Course they can steer for Barbadoes. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* 40 The Streets are in a direct Line, and of a convenient Breadth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 P 1 We turned often from the direct road to please ourselves with the view. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 90, I soon left the horseroad, and took a direct line over black heathery hills. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 1 To consider in a short and direct way, some of the limits that are set [etc.].

b. Of rays, etc.: Proceeding or coming straight from their source, without reflexion, refraction, or interference of any kind. Of a shot: That travels to the point which it strikes without ricocheting, or touching any intermediate object.

So *Direct vision*, vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays; *direct-vision spectroscope*, one in which direct vision is used. *Direct-draft* (attrib.), applied to a boiler, etc. from which the hot air and smoke pass off in a single direct flue, instead of circuitously to economize the heat.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Direct Ray* (in Opticks) is the Ray which is carry'd from a Point of the Visible Object directly to the Eye, through one and the same Medium. *Ibid.*, *Direct Vision* is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 156 Under the direct rays of a tropical sun. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. 277 Places sheltered from the direct rays of the sun. 1876 *Catal. Sc. App. S. Kens. Mus.* § 1802 The instrument .. may be used as a small direct vision spectroscope. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/2 The target was examined, when it was found that it was a direct hit. .The 1st Midlothian got a direct at first shot.

†**c.** phr. *In direct of*: in a straight line with.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 44 Loke where the same planet is wreten in the hede of thy tabele, and than loke what þou findest in directe of the same 3ere of owre lord wyche is passid. *Ibid.*, Wryte þat þou findest in directe of the same planete þat þou worchyst fore.

2. Moving, proceeding, or situated at right angles or perpendicularly to a given surface, etc.; not oblique.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 4 b, In places where the beames are cast indirectly and obliquely, and that where they are not too nigh to the direct beames, nor too far off from them, there is a moderate heate. 1658 DUGDALE in Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* (1736) 50 Some of them are .. Twenty Feet in direct Height from the Level whereon they stand. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 322 Ships cannot enter it without a direct wind. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. into E. I.* 350 We hoisted up Sail all together, with a direct Wind for us at S.E.

b. Of the sphere: Having the pole coinciding with the zenith (*parallel sphere*), or lying on the horizon (*right sphere*); not oblique. Of a sun-dial: Facing straight to one of the four cardinal points; not declined.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr. D v b, *note*, They are like a direct North Dial, that hath but morning and evening hours on it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 310 Of Dyal Planes some be Direct, others Decliners, others Oblique. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Dial*, Dials which respect the cardinal points of the horizon, are called direct dials .. North Dial or erect direct north Dial, is that described on the surface of the prime vertical looking northward.

c. *Mil.* Applied to a battery, etc. whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 8 The defence is called *direct* when the flanking line is perpendicular to the line flanked; when not perpendicular, it is termed *oblique*.

d. *Mech.* (see quot.).

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 111 When a body rolls and spins on another body, the trace of either on the other is the curved or straight line along which it is successively touched. If the instantaneous axis is in the normal plane perpendicular to the traces, the rolling is called direct.

e. *Cryst.* Opposed to *oblique*: see quot.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 65 Those [rhombohedrons] in which the unequal index is algebraically greater than the equal indices are called direct. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 141 and 312.

3. *Astron.* Of the motion of a planet, etc.: Proceeding in the order of the zodiacal signs, in the same direction as the sun in the ecliptic, i.e. from west to east; also said of the body so moving. Opposed to *retrograde*.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 35 *heading*, This is the worklinge of the conclusioun, to knowe yif that any planete be directe or retrograde. *Ibid.*, Yif so be þat this planete be vp-on the Est side .. thanne is he retrograde & yif he be on the west side, than is he directe. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Palamon & Arc.* II. 616 Two geomantick figures were displayed .. a warrior and a maid, One when direct, and one when retrograde. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 453 After the Planet which is nearer to the Sun, has pass'd the second Station at *d*, it becomes direct again. 1786–7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 419 A planet is said to be direct, when it moves according to the order of the signs. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 14 The course of these celestial motions is always from west to east, which is the direct course.

4. Of relations of time, order, succession, etc., which can be figured or represented by those of space: Straightforward, uninterrupted, immediate.

a. *gen.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxvi. 54, I shal .. sette theym in suche a direct ordre, that it shalbe apparant to the Reder.

b. Of succession: Proceeding in an unbroken line from father to son, or the converse; lineal, as opposed to *collateral*; as a *direct heir* or *ancestor*.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 21 b, Edmonde Mortimer .. then next and direct heire of England and of Fraunce. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 117 The last King of Portugall, in whom ended the direct masculine line. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh.* (1662) 126 Sir James Drax, a direct descendant from the Heirs male. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Direct*, The heirs in a direct line always precede those in the collateral lines.

c. *Logic.* Proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc.; uninterrupted, immediate.

1808 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 258/1 Either Direct or Indirect Reasoning being employed indifferently for Refutation as well as for any other purpose. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 243 In the other Figures, there are two indifferent Conclusions, neither of which is more direct or immediate than the others. 1891 WELTON *Logic* I. IV. iv. 422 Reduction is direct when the original conclusion is deduced from premises derived from those given. *Ibid.* 426 This indirect process is not reduction in the same sense as the direct method is.

d. *Math.* Following the simple or natural order; opposed to *inverse*: see quots.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xi. (ed. 7) 33 Working by the common or direct Rule of Three. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Direct.* 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 44 The Rule of Three Direct is that in which more requires more, or less requires less. 1807 *Ibid.* II. 279 The Direct and Inverse Method of Fluxions .. the direct method .. consists in finding the fluxion of any proposed fluent or flowing quantity; and the inverse method, which consists in finding the fluent of any proposed fluxion. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 64 In the direct ratio of the arms of the lever.

e. *Direct opposite* or *contrary*: that which is in the same straight or vertical line on the opposite side of the centre; that which is absolutely or exactly contrary.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 173 He had not scrupled to assert the direct contrary of the positions by him maintained. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Is not this the direct contrary of what was admitted before?

f. *Music.* Opposed to *inverted* (of intervals, etc.), or to *contrary* (of motion).

1828 WEBSTER s. v., In *Music*, a direct interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third, and octave. 1864 — *Direct chord* (*Mus.*), one in which the fundamental tone is the lowest. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 50 The augmented 5th, which stands between the mediant and the leading note in a minor key, is always dissonant, in whatever position it occurs, whether direct or inverted. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 448 *Direct Motion* is the progression of parts or voices in a similar direction.

5. That goes straight to, or bears straight upon, the point, without circumlocution or ambiguity; straightforward.

1530 PALSGR. 387 'To serve you' maketh a dyrecte answere to the questyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 3, I will question the, se thou geue me a dyrecte answere. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 238 Which had bene the directer speech and more apert. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 90, I durst go no further then the lye circumstantial: nor he durst not giue me the lye direct. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 93 If the Soveraign Power .. be not in direct termes renounced. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. IV. 308 No direct evidence had as yet appeared against Bothwell. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 114 They ventured to bring direct charges against the Treasurer. 1888 R. KIPLING *Tales fr. Hills* (1891) 245 This was at once a gross insult and a direct lie.

b. Straightforward in manner or conduct; upright, downright.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 31 Just or unjust, godly or wicked, direct or indirect, worthy or to be dispraised. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 298 Be euen and direct with me, whether you were sent for or no. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 378 Take note, take note, (O World!) To be direct and honest, is not safe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 Yet was the Idolatry direct and downe-right in the people. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 168 (*Pulse*) When my views are direct .. I care not if all the world saw me. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 279 His conduct in the revolution has been direct and manly. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 If he was bitter, he was still direct. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 107 She was one of those direct persons who, when they have taken a course, hold to it persistently.

†**c.** Downright, positive, absolute (in character).

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Aug., What should it be but Jane, in a fit of direct raving, which lasted half an hour. 1752 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1784) II. 232 I then perceived they were direct forges.

6. Effected or existing without intermediation or intervening agency; immediate.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 350 That by direct, or indirect attempts He seeke the life of any Citizen. 1601 — *All's Well* III. vi. 9 In mine owne direct Knowledge, without any malice .. he's a most notable Coward. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 29 Direct companionship with a few. 1880 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 356 The fisher is liable to receive .. direct blows from its fins or tail. 1880 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. i. 202 The directest manifestation of Deity to man is in His own image, that is, in man. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 30 June, There is no man in England who has a more direct interest in it than I have. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 425/2 The Reform Act of 1832 placed the representatives of the people in direct touch with their constituencies.

b. Of speech or narration: In the form in which it was uttered, not modified in form by being reported in the third person.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Direct*, A very good historian uses the phrase Direct Speech, or harangue, when he introduces any one speaking, or haranguing of himself. 1879 ROBY *Latin Gram.* II. IV. xxiii. 325 The indicative expresses a fact; or a direct statement of opinion of the writer or speaker. *Ibid.* 333 A direct question (or exclamation) is put in the indicative mood.

c. *Biol.* Of cell-division: Effected without the formation of nuclear figures; amitotic.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 22 The division of the protoplasm is preceded or accompanied by division of the nucleus. The process may be direct or amitotic, the nucleus simply elongating, and being split by a constriction.

d. *Direct action*, action which takes effect without intermediate instrumentality.

Direct-action or *direct-acting steam-engine*, one in which the piston-rod or cross-head acts directly upon the crank without the intervention of a working-beam.

Direct-acting or *direct-action pump*: a steam-pump in which the steam-piston and the pump-piston are connected by a straight piston rod, without intervening crank.

[1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 507/1 [It] effects the direct connection of the piston with the crank. *Ibid.* 507/2 Engines of direct connection.] 1843 *Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* II. 69 The comparatively recent introduction of direct-action steam-engines on board the steam-vessels of the Royal Navy. 1857 CHAMBERS *Information* I. 396 The best and simplest form of direct-acting engine is that known as the oscillating. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 356/1 (Westinghouse-brake) A small but powerful direct-acting steam-engine .. operates the air-pump. *Ibid.* 705 In Napier's direct-action steam-engine, the beam is retained, but only for the purpose of working the pumps. 1878 *Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* LIII. 98 (*title*) Direct Acting or Non-Rotative Pumping Engines and Pumps. *Ibid.* 364 The construction of the second direct-action pumping engine on a new system for the Paris waterworks at St. Maur.

e. *Direct tax*: one levied immediately upon the persons who are to bear the burden, as opposed to *indirect* taxes levied upon commodities, of which the price is thereby increased, so that the persons on whom the incidence ultimately falls pay indirectly a proportion of taxation included in the price of the article. So *direct rate, rating, taxation*, etc.

The chief direct taxes in Great Britain are the Income and Property Taxes; local and municipal rates are also examples of direct taxation.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 442 There are .. two different circumstances which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct taxation than the rent of land. 1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 192 There is, perhaps, no item in the catalogue of our taxes which has been more unpopular than that which is called the direct tax. 1808 M. CUTLER in *Life* (1888) II. 65 There are two objects in view—one is to attack the funded debt, and the other, a direct tax upon the people. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., *Direct tax* is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 1 A Tax is called *direct* when it is immediately taken from property or labour; and *indirect* when it is taken from them by making their owners pay for liberty to use certain articles, or to exercise certain privileges. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 220 The ruinous mystification that metamorphosed direct taxation by the Crown into indirect taxation by the Commons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 287 The discontent excited by direct imposts is .. almost always out of proportion to the quantity of money which they bring into the Exchequer. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/5 Having fabricated a direct-rating test for parish councillors, the House did the same for guardians of the poor.

B. *adv.* = DIRECTLY. **a.** Straight in direction or aspect. **b.** Immediately. **c.** Absolutely, exactly. **d.** *Comb.* with adj., as *direct-acting* (see A 6 d), *direct-dealing*.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* (R.), Her [Venus'] golden face in oppositioun Of God Phebus direct descending down. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 342 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 296 And to the eist direct he turnis his face. 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* 14 Saying grace in mentall wise, Holding his Hatt direct before his eyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 526 Direct against which op'nd from beneath..A passage down to th' Earth. 1743 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. xcix. 277 You will observe, they are direct contrary subjects. 1830 *Westminst. Rev.* XII. 292 We do not think that any direct-dealing man .. can admire the figure. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1854) 556/2 His orders have come down to him ..direct from on high. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 669 He fancies that the embassy went direct to Hungary. 1880 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 460 This property is held direct from the Crown. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 App. Cases 1 Securities..procurable only from the corporations direct.

Direct (dire·kt), *sb.* [app. f. DIRECT *v.*]

1. *gen.* A direction.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 4 'Behold'! Is .. in Holy Writ, evermore the *avant-courier* of some excellent thing.. It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen.

2. *Mus.* A sign (𝄭) placed on the stave at the end of a page or line to indicate the position of the following note.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 35 A Direct is usually at the end of a Line, and serves to direct to the place of the

first Note on the next Line. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 448/2 *Direct*, a mark (*w*) to be found in music up to the present century..like the catchword at the foot of a page.

†**3.** *In direct of*: see DIRECT *a.* 1 c.

Dire·ctable, *a.* Also **-ible.** [f. DIRECT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being directed.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 2/1 No argument..would have persuaded .. the spectators that I had not guided with singular expertness my directable balloon. 1884 *Commercial Advert.* (N. Y.), Once the principle of directible ballooning is discovered.

Dire·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. DIRECT *v.* + -ED 1.] Aimed, addressed, guided, etc.: see the vb.

1598 FLORIO, *Diretto*..directed or adrest. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 93 The Coach was arriv'd to the directed Place. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 236 The Dartmouth poured on them a well directed broadside. 1891 *Daily News* 6 May 5/6 To create and maintain a large amount of organized and directed activity within the limits of his large diocese.

Hence †**Dire·ctedly** *adv. Obs.*, directly.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 49 We shuld put an other foundation of the churche than Christe, whyche is dyrectedly agaynst saint Paule. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts and Mon.* (1642) 277 Directedly intending for his owne advancement.

Director, -ible: see DIRECTOR, -ABLE.

Dire·cting, *vbl. sb.* [f. DIRECT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DIRECT (q.v.); direction (in various senses).

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Directyng, *adresse.* 1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 161 As touchinge the directing of anye shippe. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 97 The countenancing of causes and directing of juries. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 66 The Directing the Persons concerned therein, was committed to one Person only. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess. Socialism* 119 The 'directing' of companies and the patronizing of nitrogenous Volunteer Colonels.

Dire·cting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That directs: see the verb.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* G viij, Aboue the directing line. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 69 Some beams of thy directing consolatory light. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 259 A secret directing Providence. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct., That is the true end of arranging work, and it is one which the directing classes do not forget when arranging work for themselves.

b. *spec.* **directing-circle,** a circle made of two hoops, one within the other, to guide sappers in the making of gabions; **directing-plane** (*Persp.*), a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture; **directing-point** (*Persp.*), the point at which any original line meets the directing plane (Gwilt *Arch.* Gloss. 1876); **directing-post,** a finger-post on a road.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 66 The directing circle is then laid on a level piece of ground, and seven, eight, or nine pickets are driven at equal distances apart, between the hoops. 1876 Directing plane, point [see DIRECTOR 3 f]. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 28 Reaching the directing-post where the road branched into two, she paused.

Direction (dire·kʃən, dəi-). [a. L. *directiōn-em*, n. of action from *dirigĕre* to DIRECT; cf. F. *direction*, 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm., possibly the immediate source in some senses.]

1. The action or function of directing: **a.** of pointing or aiming anything straight towards a mark; **b.** of putting or keeping in the right way or course; guidance, conduct; **c.** of instructing how to proceed or act aright; authoritative guidance, instruction; **d.** of keeping in right order; management, administration.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. xiii, She [nature] werketh upon all wonderly .. In sondry wyse by great dyreccyon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 138 Which thing was shewed unto the kinges counsaile, by whose direction, the matter was committed unto Sir Philip Basset. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 128 He is a Souldier, fit to stand by Caesar And giue direction. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 38 Where without any direccion from me, a Spanish village was burnt. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 109 Father Arnout, who was preferred by the Duke of Luynes, to the direction of the [King's] Conscience. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 36 The Steeples give a great direction to the Ships that sail that way. 1689–92 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 324 Their want of Knowledge during their Nonnage, makes them want Direction. *a* 1719 BP. SMALRIDGE (J.), The direction of good works to a good end. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 217 He may use one of his hands when necessary for the direction of the horses. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 60 [No] such precision.. in the direction of the arrows. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Who shall arraign the head by whose direction the act was done? 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 422 The French prince followed the direction of his wiser instincts. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. ix, She felt the need of direction even in small things.

†**2.** Capacity for directing; administrative faculty.

1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* A vij, Because of their industrie .. and of that prudence and direction that they have. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 16 Call for some men of sound direction. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II. iv, The enemy must say we were not wanting In courage or direction.

3. The office of a director; a body of directors; = DIRECTORATE.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 206 P 2 We met a Fellow who is a Lower Officer where Jack is in the Direction. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 225 A friend..will recommend you to the direction. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 62, I will ask some of the Direction. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 124 Resignation by Mr. Hudson of his position on the direction.

b. *Mus.* The office or function of the conductor of an orchestra or choir: see DIRECT *v.* 5 b.

†**4.** Orderly arrangement or disposition of matters; arranged or ordered course; arrangement, order. Chiefly in *to take* or *set direction*. *Obs.*

1407 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 173 Ȝeff ther be any derekesyon take at thes kowensel for the Kinges goenge. 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* 33 He shall see such a derection betwixt his brother Gascoin & you, as shalbe to your harts ease & worship. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 491 The whiche variaunce to apese the Kynge toke therein some payne, but no direccion he myghte set therein, so that the saide duke & sir John deperted with wordes of diffiaunce. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 14/b, And there remained at the kynges charge, til other direccion was taken for theim.

5. with *a* and *pl.*: An instruction how to proceed or act; an order to be carried out, a precept.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 257, I set downe directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 129 He .. took little or nothing but by the Doctors directions. 1728 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 10, I desire this Account may pass with them, rather for a Direction to themselves to act by. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 24 The stage direction then requires the entry of Two men. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 807/1 His [Christ's] direction in the case of an offending brother, 'tell it to the Church'..would be unintelligible, if there were no visible Church. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxx. 569 His instructions contained the following directions.

b. Instruction how to go to a place.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 6 Withouten guyde Or good direction how to enter in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. x, Fitzpatrick .. was inquiring in the street after his wife, and had just received directions to the door. 1768 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxi, I..beg of you to provide him with proper directions for finding me in London.

6. The action of directing or addressing a letter, or the like. †**b.** The dedication or address of a writing (*obs.*). **c.** The superscription or address upon a letter or parcel sent, indicating for whom it is intended, and where it is to be taken; the name of the place at which letters for a particular person are to be delivered; = ADDRESS *sb.* 7. **d.** *U. S. Law.* 'In equity pleading, that part of the bill containing the address to the court' (Cent. Dict.). (Called in England the *address*.)

1524 WOLSEY *Let. to Dacres* 24 Apr. in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. Illustr. Ladies* (1846) I. 315 It was folded in the said paper, without direction to any person, and sealed semblably with a letter of a contrary tenor. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 4 That it [a writing] containe not base .. or scurrile matter, unbeseeming a direction so worthy. *Ibid.* I. 16 The directions, which on the outside of every Letter..are always fixed, and commonly are termed by the name of Superscriptions. 1663 CHAS. II, in Cartwright *Madame Henrietta* (1894) 138 A little booke .. by the derections you will see where 'tis to be had. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., I have received..that short note.. in which you .. promise me a direction for the place you stay in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. ii, The proper direction to him was, *To Dr. Misaubin in the World.* 1786 BURNS *Let. to W. Chalmers* 27 Dec., My direction is —care of Andrew Bruce, merchant, Bridge-street. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* V. vii, Has he not written to you? —he did not know your direction. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 425/1 These letters .. retain their directions .. and bear the postmarks of the period.

†**7.** Disposition, turn of mind. *Obs. rare.*

1642 *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 286 His religious lady, of sweet and noble direction.

†**8.** Direct motion (of a planet): see DIRECT *a.* 3. *Obs. rare.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Direction*, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural course according to the direction of the Signs. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Direction*, in astronomy, the motion, and other phænomena, of a planet, when direct. 1790 SIBLY *Astrol.* (1792) I. 147 Direction signifies a planet moving on in its natural course from west to east.

9. The particular course or line pursued by any moving body, as defined by the part or region of space, point of the compass, or other fixed or known point, towards which it is directed; the relative point towards which one moves, turns the face, the mind, etc.; the line towards any point or region in its relation to other lines taken as known.

Angle of d., line of d.: see quots. 1706, 1727.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 100 The undulating pulse is .. at right angles with the Ray or Line of direction. 1706 CLARKE *Attrib. God* ix. (R.), The direction of all their [the planets'] progressive motions .. from the west to the east. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Line of Direction* (in *Mechan.*) is the Line of Motion that any natural body observes according to the Force impressed upon it. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Angle of Direction*, in mechanics, is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conspiring powers. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 47 The tides .. move it in two different directions four times in the natural day. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xv, Their parts never continue long in the same right line. They vary their direction every moment. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 103 The trout were darting about in all directions. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 70 The direction of this rotation is changed by changing the direction of the magnetic force. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 6 These terms—north and south, east and west..indicate definite directions. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 218 The direction of a force is the line in which it acts. If the place of application of a force be regarded as a point, a line through that point, in the direction in which the force tends to move the body, is the direction of the force. *Mod.* Tell me in what direction to look. He has gone in the direction of Warwick. In what direction is Versailles from Paris?

b. *fig.* in reference to a course of action or the like, viewed as motion.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 P 3 A Man, actuated at once by different desires, must move in a direction peculiar to himself. *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 306 Of late..politics have taken a new direction. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. i. 5 Too often the impulse which sprang from a public source, took the direction of a private end. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 308 Efforts .in the direction of educational and religious reform 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 519 New directions of enquiry.

10. *Astrol.* (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Direction*. is a kind of calculus, whereby they pretend to find the time wherein any notable accident shall befal the person whose horoscope is drawn. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s. v., Primary directions are arithmetical calculations of the time of events caused by the significator forming conjunctions, or aspects, with the places of promittors. *Ibid.*, The distance of the place of a significator in a nativity from the place he must arrive at before he can form the aspect.. is called the arc of direction.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *direction-giver, -paper*; **direction cosines,** the cosines of the angles which a given direction makes with the three axes of co-ordinates in space; **direction-post,** a finger-post at the branching of a road, a directing post; **direction-ratio,** the ratio of one of the oblique co-ordinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin; **direction-word** = CATCHWORD 1.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 90 Sweet Protheus, my direction-giuer, Let us into the City presently. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Direction-word*..a Word set at the bottom of a Page directing or shewing the first word of the next page. 1769 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 233 Enclosed is his direction-paper for opening and fixing it. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii, A direction-post, which is always telling the way to a place. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii 35 To inform a traveller . is not to forbid the use of direction-posts on the way.

Hence **Dire·ctionism,** the theory of a directing power underlying the material forces of the universe; **Dire·ctionless** *a.*, void of aim or direction.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. iv. § 8 An aspen or elm leaf is thin, tremulous, and directionless, compared with the spear-like setting and firm substance of a rhododendron or laurel leaf. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* viii. 190 The eyes are wide and directionless, not fixing anything with their gaze. 1894 *Month* June 281 He .. supposes a power underlying the whole, which he calls 'directionism'; as an antagonistic view to that of mere materialism.

Directional (dire·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** Serving for direction or guidance: see quot. *Obs.*

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 67 Directional is that moddle which is made only to guide the Artificer in the dimensions of all the parts, as also for to direct them for the kinds of the matter and the stuffe .. to make the engin intended.

2. Of or relating to direction in space.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 168 These directional relations. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 546 There is a dissymmetry at the two ends or 'terminals' of a battery .. or other source of electricity, implying a directional character either in that which is transmitted, or in the mode of its transmission.

3. *Alg. Directional coefficient* (of an imaginary quantity), the quotient obtained by dividing the quantity by its modulus.

Hence **Dire·ctionally** *adv.*, with respect to direction.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I § 107 A fixed ring in space (directionally fixed, that is to say, but having the same translational motion as the earth's centre).

†**Dire·ctitude.** *Obs.* Humorous blunder, used apparently for *wrong* or *discredit*.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 222 Which Friends sir, durst not.. shew themselues..his Friends, whilest he's in Directitude.

Directive (dire·ktiv, dəi-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *directīv-us*, f. *direct-* ppl. stem of *dirigĕre* to direct: see -IVE. In F. *directif, -ive* (13–14th c.), Sp. and Pg. *directivo*, It. *direttivo* 'having or giving direction vnto, directiue' (Florio 1598).]

1. Having the quality or function of directing, authoritatively guiding, or ruling: see DIRECT *v.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 18 A law therefore generally taken, is a directiue rule vnto goodnesse of operation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 245 To the power Directive they ought to be subject. 1659 PEARSON (*Creed* (1839) 414 The .. directive conscience tells us what we are to do, and the subsequent or reflexive conscience warns us what we are to receive. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 7 Laws being rules directive of our actions. 1789 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 656 No friendly stars directive beams display. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope* II. 364 The directive power of the Church. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 16 Utility or Happiness, considered as the directive rule of human conduct.

†**b.** *Law.* = DIRECTORY *a.* b. *Obs.*

1612 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 166 His meaning is by lawes directiue .. that Princes haue no coactiue power ouer the Clergie but onely power directiue. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 205 There is a threefold power of magistratical authority, viz. legislative, judicial, and consultative or directive of the public affairs of the country. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 30 He fulfilled the Directive Part of the Law..he likewise underwent the Penalty of it.

2. Having the quality, function, or power of

directing motion; causing something to take a particular direction in space.

(Used especially of the force by which a magnet takes a north and south direction.)

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iii. (1635) 44 The vertue Directiue, by which a needle touched with the Magnet, directs and conformes it selfe North and South. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 417 The Verticity or Directive faculty of the Loadstone. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 377 The directive power of the magnet. 1842–3 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 65 It is directive, not motive, altering the direction of other forces, but not initiating them. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 70 The directive action of the earth's magnetism on the compass needle.

† 3. Subject to direction. *Obs. rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 336 Limbes are his instruments, In no lesse working, then are Swords and Bowes Directive by the Limbes.

† B. *sb.* That which directs. *Obs.*

1648 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 That directive of minde, and freedome of pure will that kept him. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* (1657) 35 Spirituall Vertue..is..the common directive of all other vertues.

Hence **Dire·ctively** *adv.*, in a directive manner, so as to direct or guide; **Dire·ctiveness**, the quality of being directive.

1642 Milton *Observ. his Majesty's late Answ. & Expresses* 44 Those . that allow humane Lawes to obleage Kings more then directively. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 79 If a Presbyter may not Govern directively, then he may not Teach. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* ii. 74 Prudence.. actually directs and conducts men in the management of themselves..and this actual Directiveness is of the very essence of Prudence. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 374 God will co-work .. directively in all the great struggles of believing souls.

Directly (dire·ktli), *adv.* [f. Direct *a.* + -ly².] In a direct manner or way.

1. In a straight line of motion; with undeviating course; straight.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 800 The king with Queene Anne his wife, came downe out of the white Hall.. and went directly to the kinges Benche. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 32 A Creature that I teach to fight, To winde, to stop, to run directly on. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* (1736) 52 Cutting thro' one of them either directly or crosswise. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgrim's Prog.* I. 3 Keep that light in your eye, and go up directly thereto. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 9 To proceed from Achaia directly by sea to Syria. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 304 [It] advanced directly towards us with a velocity of about three knots.

b. *fig.* Straightforwardly; pointedly; simply; plainly; † correctly, rightly (*obs.*).

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* v. ii, [Grammar] doth us tech ..In all good ordre to speke directly. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 786 He would that point should be lesse.. handled, not even fully playne and directly, but touched a slope craftily. 1568 *Ibid.* II. 1339 He might firste aske a question before he aunswered directly to the poynte. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 249 Not being able to discern directly what likenesse they were of. 1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 136 ₱ 3, I never directly defame, but I do what is as bad. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 274, I asked him his opinion directly, and without inanagement.

c. *Math.* Opposed to *inversely*.

1743 W. Emerson *Doctrine Fluxions* III. vii. 274 The Times of describing any Spaces uniformly are as the Spaces directly, and the Velocities reciprocally. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 384/2 Quantities are said to be directly proportional, when the proportion is according to the order of the terms. 1799 Ct. Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 191 The time taken up..is..as the capacity of the body to receive and retain heat, *directly*, and as its conducting power, *inversely*. 1864 Bowen *Logic* xii. 413 The theory of gravitation, or the doctrine that every body attracts every other body with a force which is directly as its mass and inversely as the square of its distance.

2. At right angles to a surface; perpendicularly; vertically; not obliquely.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 29 Take a quadrant .. and set it directly upright. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 4 b, In place where the Sunnes beames strike directly against the earth..the heate is so great, that [etc.]. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 130 This does shoot or propend directly downwards. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 186 Nearer the Equator the Sun and Stars ascend and descend more directly, but the farther from the Equator the more obliquely. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 243 They use a Pencil, held..not obliquely, as our Painters, but directly, as if the Paper were to be prick'd. *Mod.* The wind is blowing directly on shore.

3. *Astron.* In the order of the signs, from west to east. See Direct *a.* 3.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxii. vi, The bodies above to have their moving In the xii. signes .. Some rethrogarde, and some dyrectly.

4. Completely, absolutely, entirely, exactly, precisely, just.

Esp. in *directly contrary* (see Direct *a.* 4 e); thence extended to other relations.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 If he .. leuiþ to wirke, and doþ contrarily directly. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 280 Entendyng to drawe directly togidres with you. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 88 It is most directly against the word of God. 1601 Shaks *Twel. N.* III. iv. 73 This concurres directly with the Letter. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 192, I found one described and Figur'd directly like that which I had by me. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 219 It stands directly in the middle of the City, between the Old and New Town. 1720 Swift *Mod. Education* Wks. 1755 II. II. 31 In better times it was directly otherwise. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* (ed. 2) 356 He was directly such a venerable hermit as we read of in the old romances. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. ii. 20 The wind .. is directly contrary. 1891 Sir R. V. Williams in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 608/2, I find no decision directly in point on this question.

5. Without the intervention of a medium or agent; immediately; by a direct process or mode.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 Immediatly or mediatly, that is to say, without meane, or by some meane, directly or indirectly. *a* 1533 Frith *Wks.* 147 (R.) Now of this maior or first proposition thus vnderstand, doth the conclusion folowe directly. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 Corporall Punishment is that, which is inflicted on the body directly .. such as are stripes or wounds. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 58 When the needful does not come directly out of their own pockets. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. v. 251 The sun cannot get directly at the deeper portions of the snow. 1870 Max Müller *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 137 A universal primeval language revealed directly by God to man.

6. Immediately (in time); straightway; at once.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 219 And who in want a hollow friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 18 Sent the Barge ashore..to see if the Place was inhabited, and to return aboard directly. 1848 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* xxvii, He sat down: but he did not get leave to speak directly. 1881 Blades *Caxton* (1882) 230 It was probably put to press directly after if not during the translation. *Mod.* I will come directly. Directly after this, he was taken away.

b. *colloq.* as *conj.* As soon as, the moment after. (Elliptical for *directly that, as*, or *when*.)

1795 *Montford Castle* I. 88 Directly you refused [his] assistance, a judgement overtook you. 1827 R. H. Froude *Remains* (1838) I. 68, I quite forget all my scepticism directly I fancy myself the object of their perception. 1837 J. H. Newman *Proph. Office Ch.* 2 But it admits of criticism, and will become suspected, directly it is accused. 1837 R. B. Ede *Pract. Chem.* 74 Iodine and phosphorus combine directly they come into contact. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. xii. 677 The celebrated work of De Lolme on the English constitution was suppressed directly it appeared.

Directness (dire·ktnés). [f. Direct *a.* + -ness.] The state or quality of being direct (*lit.* and *fig.*); straightness, straightforwardness, plainness.

1598 Florio, *Diritezza*, directnes, straightnes. *c* 1614 Cornwallis in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 141 So would he use much sincerity and directness in the answer. 1668 Temple *To Lord Keeper* 12 Feb. (Seager), Our alliance, if it be pursued with the same directness it has been contracted. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 201 Our politics want directness and simplicity. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 48 The directness of the courses of the rivers. 1852 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* ii. (1874) 100 His clear abrupt style imparted a dramatic directness and vivacity to the scene. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xiv. 96 An eagle could not swoop upon its prey with more directness of aim. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 344 His denunciations of wrong had a prophetic directness and fire.

Directo-exe·cutive, *a. nonce-comb.* That combines directive with executive functions.

1864 H. Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 419 The directo-executive system of a society (its legislative and defensive appliances).

Director (dire·ktɔr). Also 5–7 **-our**, 6–9 **-er** (6 *Sc.* **direkkare, direckar**). [a. AF. *directour* = F. *directeur*, ad. L. **director*, agent-n. from *dirigĕre* to direct.]

1. One who or that which directs, rules, or guides; a guide, a conductor; 'one that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work' (J.).

Director-general, a chief or supreme director, having under him directors or managers of departments.

1477 Caxton in *Earl Rivers' Dictes* 145 Erle of Ryuyers .. Defendour and directour of the siege apostolique. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 47 To be ledar, techar and direckar of the same kirk. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 741 They use hir [the moon] as the directer of their festiuall daies. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1676) 74 It cannot be but Nature hath some Directer of infinite knowledge to guide her. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 225 The North Starre is the most fixed directour of the Seaman to his desired Port. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 77 The husband is the director and ruler of his wife. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 78 Whatever thou doest, consult them as thy directors. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 467/1 In 1769 Mozart was appointed director of the archbishop of Salsburg's concerts. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xvi. 526 He was created director-general of the finances. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 412/2 The theatre was turned permanently into an opera-house..The director was Mr. Frederick Beale. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 86 Stable-master and director-in-general of everything. 1891 S. C. Scrivener *Our Fields & Cities* 135 It is a better knowledge of the effect produced by inevitable 'weather' that the director of cultivation requires.

b. *spec.* A member of a board appointed to direct or manage the affairs of a commercial corporation or company.

1632 (*title*), A remonstrance of the directors of the Netherlands East India Company .. touching the bloudy proceedings against the English Merchants .. at Amboyna. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6113 He..is still one of the chief of the Court of Committees, which a foreigner would call Directors. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3303/3 (Bank of Eng.), A General Court will be held for the Election of Twenty four Directors. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 3 ₱ 1, I looked into the great Hall where the Bank is kept, and was not a little pleased to see the Directors, Secretaries, and Clerks. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 117 What made Directors cheat in South-sea year? 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 29 ₱ 6, I was hired in the family of an East India director. 1825 Scott *Diary* 13 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Went to the yearly court of the Edinburgh Assurance Company, to which I am one of those graceful and useless appendages called Directors extraordinary. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* vii, Gabriel Cassilis was a director of many companies.

c. *spec.* A member of the French Directory of 1795–9: see Directory *sb.* 6.

1798 Canning *Elegy* xiii. in *Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 134 The French Directors Have thought the point so knotty. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 15/1 The executive power was entrusted to five directors .. The directors had the management of the military force, of the finances, and of the home and foreign departments.

d. *Eccl.* (chiefly in *R. C. Ch.*) An ecclesiastic holding the position of spiritual adviser to some particular person or society.

1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. xiii. 80 He will have great need of a Directour, if he can meet with an experienced one. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* II. i, He prates as if kings had not consciences, And none required directors but the crowd. 1697 Jos. Woodward *Relig. Soc.* IX. (1701) 133 That an orthodox and pious Minister should be chosen by each Society, as the Director and visitor of it. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* iv, The parson of the parish, who was one of the executors, and had acted as ghostly director to the old man. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 648 Tillotson .. as a spiritual director, had, at that time, immense authority. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/7 A director is not the same as a confessor .. A confessor hears avowals of sin, a director is consulted in 'cases of conscience'.

† e. *Mus.* = Direct *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 20 It is called an *Index* or *director*: for looke in what place it standeth, in that place doth the first note of the next verse stand. 1667 C. Simpson *Compend. Musick* 22 This mark √ is set to direct us where the first Note of the next five Lines doth stand, and is therefore called a *Director*.

f. A small letter inserted by the scribe for the direction of the illuminator in the space left for an illuminated initial.

1881 Blades *Caxton* (1882) 230 Space is left at the beginning of the chapters with a director, for the insertion of a 2 to 5-line initials.

† 2. The dedicator of a book or the like. *Obs.*

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* (1710) 481 Here The Direkkare and Translatare of this Buke direkkis it.

3. One who or that which causes something to take a particular direction.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 [The] Needle .. will not hang parallel, but decline at the north extreme, and at that part will first salute its Director.

† b. One who aims a missile. *Obs. rare.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 300 The best director may mistake his ayme.

c. *Surg.* A hollow or grooved instrument for directing the course of a knife or scissors in making an incision.

1667 R. Lower in *Phil. Trans.* II. 544 Take it [the Incision-knife] out, and put in a Director, or a small Quill made like it. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 383 Carefully introduce a very small director, to avoid injuring the intestines. 1851 *6o* Mayne *Expos. Lex., Director*..grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain operations.

d. 'A metallic rod in a non-conducting handle connected with one pole of a galvanic battery, for the purpose of transmitting the current to a part of the body.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

1795 Cavallo *Electr.* II. (ed. 4) 122 Each of these instruments, justly called directors, consists of a knobbed brass wire. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 267 The other extremities of the wires must be fastened to the wires of the instruments YZ, which are called directors. 1846 Joyce *Sci. Dial.* xv. 394 (*Electricity*).

e. An apparatus for directing a torpedo.

1889 C. Sleeman *Torpedoes & Torp. Warf.* (ed. 2) 252 The Torpedo director..consists of a brass circular casting..faced out and graduated.

f. *Perspective.* (See quots.)

1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Director of an Original Line*, the straight line passing through the directing point and the eye of a spectator. *Director of the Eye*, the intersection of the plane with the directing plane perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes.

g. *Geom.* = *Director circle*: see below and cf. Directrix 2 b.

1852 Gaskin *Geom. Constr. Conic Sect.* Pref. 6 There are several remarkable properties of this locus, which, as far as the author is aware, have not been hitherto noticed, and he has found it convenient to denominate it the 'director' of the conic section, which in the case of the parabola coincides with the directrix.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **director-circle** (of a conic), the locus of intersection of tangents at right angles to each other; so also *director-sphere* (of a surface of the second degree); **director-plane**, a fixed plane used in describing a surface, analogous to the line called a Directrix; **director-tube** (= sense 3 c).

Director-circle is also sometimes used to denote the circle described about a focus of an ellipse or hyperbola with radius = major axis. See Taylor *Anc. & Mod. Geom. of Conics* (1881) 90. (H. T. Gerrans.)

1864 Webster, *Director plane*. 1867 R. Townsend in *Quart. Jrnl. Math.* VIII. 11 For the parraboloid .. the director sphere opens out into a plane. *Ibid.* The director plane of the paraboloid. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 99 The director planes .. of these conoids are at right angles to one another. 1888 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 Equation to the Director Circle of a Conic, [by] Professor Wolstenholme. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 5/1 Director tube .. is the telescopic apparatus through which aim is taken at the enemy's vessel, and by means of which the torpedo is fired.

Dire·ctor, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To manage as a director.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/1 Another typical mine .. the Langlaagte, which is directored by Mr. G. B——.

Directoral (dire·ktŏrăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director; directive, directory.

1874 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 10 July 2/5 The business of law is to prevent and to punish crime, and directoral laws are comparatively rare. Directoral statutes, telling 20,000 clergymen what to do every day of their lives, and how their congregations are to be led..must of necessity be exceptional.

Directorate (dire·ktŏrĕt). [mod. f. DIRECTOR: see -ATE[1]. Cf. F. *directorat*, 17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.] **a.** The office of a director, or of a body of directors; management by directors. **b.** *concr.* A board of directors.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. viii. (1872) 272 Directorates, Consulates, Emperorships..Succeed this business in due series. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 31/1 The Directorates of the East India Company and of the Bank of England are the Garter and the Bath of Commerce. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 203 Under the joint directorate of the East and West India Dock Company. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 601/3 The Musical Union..under the directorate of M. Lasserre. 1887 *Times* 2 Sept. 8 The successful efforts made .. by the directorate of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

Directoress: see DIRECTRESS.

Directorial (di-, dəirektō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *dīrectōri-us* (f. **directōr-em* DIRECTOR) + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director, or of direction or authoritative guidance.

1770 W. GUTHRIE *Geogr. Gram., Germ.* (T.), The emperour's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive. 1839 G. S. FABER *Husenbeth's Professed Refut.* 37 *note*, Directorial books..with which I conclude Mr. Husenbeth, as a zealous Romish Priest, to be not altogether unacquainted.

2. Of or pertaining to a body of directors; *spec.* belonging to the French Directory (see DIRECTORY *sb.* 6).

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 342 This object was to be weighed against the directorial conquests. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 93/2 The national institute was established under the directorial government. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 706 Copies of all proceedings of Directorial and Proprietary Courts. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* v. 69 The Directorial Constitution of 1795 gave one elector for every two hundred of the Primary Assembly. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 150/2 He brought..charges of misfeasance in their directorial duties against the two directors.

Hence **Directo·rially** *adv.*, in a directorial manner; according to the principles of the French Directory.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived..with kings, monarchically;..with the nobility, aristocratically;..with the convention, conventionally; with the directory directorially.

† **Directo·rian**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -AN.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a directory: see DIRECTORY *sb.* 2 a.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relapsed Apostate* Introd. B iij b, Your New Liturgy it self, is down-right Directorian.

† **Directorize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIRECTOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring under the authority of a directory (see DIRECTORY *sb.* 2 a).

1632 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* II. v, There would be no Presbyters to directorise you. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 609 Undertaking to Directorize, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.

Directorship. [f. DIRECTOR + -SHIP.] The office or position of a director, guiding.

1720 A. HILL *Let. to G. Sewel* 3 Sept. Wks. 1753 I. 9 Yourself have much the fairest pretence to the directorship. 1795 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 106 The directorship of the mint. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/4 It is difficult to associate the idea of a railway directorship with the authorship of melodious verse.

Directory (dire·ktŏri), *a.* [ad. L. *dīrectōri-us* that directs, directive, f. **directōr-em* DIRECTOR: see -ORY. Cf. obs. F. *directoire* (Cotgr.).] Serving or tending to direct; directive, guiding.

a 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 593 Rewle directorye, set up in a somme. 1611 COTGR., *Directoire*, directorie, directiue, directing. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 62 The iron barres..being..placed North and South, do receive a polar vertue, and directory faculty. 1645 TOMBES *Anthropol.* 11 The power of Pastors..being..not in a compulsory, but a directory way. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. xxiv. (1739) 41 Neither was the..Sheriff's work in that Court, other than directory or declaratory; for the Free-men were Judges of the fact. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. Introd. (1734) 4 Having no necessary Connection with what is Directory or Practical. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. III. § 7. 134 In the directory business of the confessional.

b. *spec.* Applied to that part of the law which directs what is to be done, esp. to 'a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction'.

1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 160 That Princes were not bound by any Laws, neither Coercive, nor Directory. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (T.), Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory..another directory. 1884 *Law Times* 11 Oct. 383/2 There was no necessity..to comply with the directory provisions of the Act as to delivery of copies in England. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 241/1 The section is directory only, and a mortgage is not rendered invalid merely by reason of non-registration.

† **c.** *Directory needle*, a magnetic needle. *Obs.*

1623 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 2 A Directory-needle, or a little flie Magneticall in the boxe, fastened at the bottome in his convenient distance. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* Postb. (1650) 281 This Needle..directing towards the North and South, the Mariners..call their Directorie-Needle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 136 A well polished Stick of hard Wax (immediately after frication) will almost as vigorously move the Directory Needle, as the Loadstone it self.

Directory (dire·ktŏri), *sb.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *dīrectōrium*, subst. use of neuter of *dīrectōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *directoire*, 15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*, It. *direttorio* a directorie (Florio).]

1. Something that serves to direct; a guide; *esp.* a book of rules or directions.

1543 J. HARRISON *Man of Synne* title-p., An alphabetycall dyrectorye or Table also in the ende therof. *c* 1550 (*title*), The Directory of Conscience, a profytable Treatyse to such that be tymorous..in Conscyence. 1621 MOLIE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. xx. 312 Sometimes a light occasion serueth as a directorie for the execution of most weighty things. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 7 Wee..hast toward the Downes; looking for our dyrectory, the Foreland light. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 76 At a time when God had not given any express Directory for the Manners of Men. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 184 The compilers of those popular directories. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 454 The Rhodian law was the directory of the Romans in maritime affairs. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* vii. 24 We might have preferred a written directory, or a visible teacher.

2. *Eccl.* A book containing directions for the order of public or private worship; *spec.* **a.** The set of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly, ratified by Parliament and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645.

1640 A. HENDERSON in C. G. M'Crie *Worship Presbyt. Scotl.* (1892) 494 [Expressing the wish that there were] one Directory for all the parts of the public worship of God. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xi. (1847) 93/1 Perhaps there may be usefully set forth by the Church a common directory of publick prayer. 1645 (*title*), The Directory for the Publick Worship of God; agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, with the assistance of Commissioners from the Church of Scotland. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 157 The Parliament..imposed a fine upon those ministers that should read any other form than that contained in the Directory. 1887 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 172 The English commissioners..demanded the complete establishment of a presbyterian polity, and the substitution of what was called the directory for the Anglican liturgy. 1892 C. G. M'CRIE *Worship Presbyt. Scotl.* 194 The word Directory exactly describes the nature and contents of a Presbyterian as distinguished from a liturgical Service-book.

fig. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1193 When Butchers were the only Clerks, Elders and Presbyters of Kirks, Whose Directory was to kill, And some believe it is so still.

b. *R. C. Ch.* A manual containing directions for the repetition of the daily offices; an ordinal.

1759 (*title*) The Laity's Directory (*Cath. Dict.*). 1837 (*title*) The Catholic Directory (*ibid.*). 1867 (*title*) Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265/2 The *Catholic Directory*..familiar to English Catholics..contains besides the Ordo a list of Clergy, Churches, etc.

3. A book containing one or more alphabetical lists of the inhabitants of any locality, with their addresses and occupations; also a similar compilation dealing with the members of a particular profession, trade, or association, as a *Clerical* or *Medical Directory*, etc.

1732 J. BROWN (*title*) The Directory, or List of Principal Traders in London. 1778 (*title*) Whitehead's Newcastle Directory, for 1778. 1838 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 71 Returning to the hotel I consulted the city directory. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vi, Gryce..searched for an address in the directory.

† **4.** Direction, ordering, control. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 56 This manner of trial..and that of Ordeale [were] under the directory of the Clergy. *Ibid.* I. xlvii. (1739) 81 Present as Assistants in directory of Judgment.

† **5.** *Surg.* = DIRECTOR 3 c. *Obs.*

1691 MULLINEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 822 By help of a Directory and Forceps..he brought away the Stone. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* II. 18 This opening was enlarged upon a directory.

6. *Fr. Hist.* [transl. F. *Directoire.*] The executive body in France during part of the revolutionary period (Oct. 1795—Nov. 1799), consisting of five members called directors (*directeurs*).

[1795 *Amer. State Papers, For. Relat.* (1832) I. 378 (Stanford) It is probable that this act of the minister proceeds from himself, and not from the directoire.] 1796 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 273, I little expected..that a private letter of mine..would have found a place in the bureau of the French Directory. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 202 It is said by the directory..that we of the people are tumultuous for peace. 1796 — *Corr.* (1844) IV 397 Shall you and I find fault with the proceedings of France, and be totally indifferent to the proceedings of directories at home? 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 143 This does, in fact, transform the executive into a directory. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (1876) 66 General Buonaparte..when the Directory was about to give him a fête, was very much surprised.

7. A body of directors; = DIRECTORATE b.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 407 Within the proprietary, we had almost said within the directory of the company, persons are now found [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 926/2 The principal working members of the directory.

Directress (dire·ktrĕs). Also 6–7 **-esse**, 8 **directoress**. [f. DIRECTOR + -ESS.] A female who directs; † a governess. Also *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 336 Directresse of my destinie. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 236 We stile him happy too, that..life for his directresse takes. 1737 JOHNSON *Irene* III. i, Reason! the hoary dotard's dull directress. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 64 You shall be the Directress of your own Pleasures, and your own Time. 1801 MISS C. SMITH *Solitary Wanderer* I. 240 Her cunning directress had foreseen that I should endeavour to obtain that proof of her regard. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vi, She is a directress of many meritorious charitable institutions. 1884 *Law Times* 4 Oct. 369/1 The mother..obtained a conditional order for a *habeas corpus* addressed to the directress of the home.

† **Directrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *directrice* (ad. med. or mod.L. *directrix*, *directric-em*), fem. of *directeur* DIRECTOR.] = prec.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 323 Where vertue is not directrice. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 193 The directrice or governess who is a woman of quality.

Directrix (dire·ktriks). Pl. **-ices.** [a. med. or mod.L. *directrix*, fem. of **dīrector* DIRECTOR.]

1. = DIRECTRESS.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 112 As if the same pen had beene as well the directrix of the languages, as the truth. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 31 The Regent and directrix of the whole bodies culture, motion, and welfare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 164 The several parts..acting alone without any common directrix. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 40 An unfailing directrix in all difficulties. 1892 J. RICKABY *Aquinas Ethicus* I. 224 Reason is the directrix of human acts.

2. *Geom.* † **a.** = DIRIGENT *sb.* 3; (see quot. 1753). *Obs.* **b.** A fixed line used in describing a curve or surface; *spec.* the straight line the distance from which of any point on a conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, Directrix of the Conchoid. *Ibid.* App., The two Conchoids, whereof the line CD will be the common Asymptote, which is also called the Directrix. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Directrix*, in geometry, the line of motion, along which the describing line, or surface, is carried in the Genesis of any plane or solid figure. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 403 A certain circle on the same surface, which is, as it were, the conical directrix. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 117 If, through the point G, the line GH be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it is called the directrix of the parabola. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* XX. 269 Lines drawn perpendicular to the transverse axis, through the points D, D', are called *directrices* of the ellipse.

3. *Directrix of electrodynamic action* (of a given circuit): the magnetic force due to the circuit.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 157 Their resultant is called by Ampère the directrix of the electrodynamic action. *Ibid.* 158 We shall henceforth speak of the directrix as the magnetic force due to the circuit.

† **Directure.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *directūra* (in Vitr. a making straight or levelling), f. *direct-* ppl. stem of L. *dirigĕre* to DIRECT.] The action of directing; direction.

a 1677 MANTON *Disc. Peace* Wks. 1871 V. ii. 167 Led by the fair directure and fair invitation of God's providence.

Direful (dəi·əfūl), *a.* [f. DIRE *a.* (or *sb.*) + -FUL.] Fraught with dire effects; dreadful, terrible.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 70 Except these women weare minded to..folowe their direfull wayes in this cursed kind of..Pride. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 55 Whenas the direfull feend She saw not stirre..She nigher drew. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. i. 38 'Tis some mischance, the voyce is very direfull. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 357 The direful grasp Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 1 Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring Of woes unnumber'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlii. 561 Their sincerity was attested by direful imprecations. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 477 The direful effects of using lead in the manufacture of pottery. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 8 Prodigies of direful import.

Hence **Di·refully** *adv.*, dreadfully, terribly; **Di·refulness**, dreadfulness, terribleness.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 244 Curtius..describes..the direfullnesse of the tempest. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (T.), The direfulness of this pestilence is..emphatically set forth in these few words. 1775 ASH, *Direfully* (..not much used). 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. iv. 196 These convictions ..men were too direfully earnest in carrying..out. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii, He passed the night direfully sick in his carriage.

Direge, obs. form of DIRGE.

Direkkare, obs. Sc. form of DIRECTOR.

Direly (dəi·əli), *adv.* [f. DIRE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a dire manner; dreadfully; in a way that bodes calamity.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* III, Screech-owls direly chant. 1630 DRAYTON *David & Goliah* (L.), And of his death he direly had forethought. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. XXXIX, Direly he blaspheines. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 131 A check In frantic war's unfinished game, Yet dearly bought, and direly welcome, came. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXIV, Some great catastrophe..was likely direly to affect Master G.

† **Dirempt**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dirempt-us*, pa. pple. of *dirimĕre* to separate, divide, f. *dir-*, DIS- I apart + *emĕre* to take.] Distinct, divided, separate.

1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* A ij, (N.), Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly dirempt one from the other.

† **Dirempt**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dirempt-* ppl. stem of *dirimĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To separate, divide; to break off.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 52/1 That if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement,

the definitive strife might be dirempted by sentance. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 287 Leaves like Fig leaves dirempted into three angles.

Diremption (dirēmpʃən). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *diremption em*, n. of action f. *dirimĕre* to separate, divide.] A forcible separation or severance.

1623 Cockeram, *Diremption*, a separation. 1678 Hobbes *Decam.* iii. 5 They cannot be parted except the Air or other matter can enter and fill the space made by their diremption. 1874 C. E. Appleton in *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 159 The diremption of the two kinds of development may be possible to the individual. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 960 The successive stages .. on the way through self-diremption to the return unto self.

b. *spec.* Forcible separation of man and wife.

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Conse.* (1650) 331 The displeasure of the Canon law against such marriages is so high flowne, that no lesse can take it off then an utter diremption of them. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xiii 4 Marriage..ought not to be dissolved, but by diremption, which is, by severing man and wife by death.

Direness (dəiəːnés). [f. Dire *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being dire or of dreadful operation.

1605 Shaks. *Macb* v. v 14, I haue supt full with horrors; Direnesse, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me. 1610 Healey *St Aug. Citie of God* 356 Trismegistus and Capella averre the direnesse of his [Mercury's] name. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 458 Direness of this kind cannot daunt me.

Direnze *v.*, obs. form of Deraign, to decide.

† **Direption.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *direptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *diripĕre* to tear asunder, lay waste, snatch away, f. *di-*, *dis-* asunder + *rapĕre* to snatch, tear away; cf. 16th c. F. *direption* (Godef.).]

1. The sacking or pillaging of a town, etc.

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. i. 118 Such as before I velt in Rome, and in the direption lost their substance. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 181 Calphurnius, notwithstanding thir direptionis, went forthwart with his army. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. i. 191 The whole Country by these continuall direptions, was vtterly depriued of the staffe of food. 1660 Gauden *Brownrig* 203 The arrears .. due to him before the direption and depraedation. 1828 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 133 The direption and spoliation of the Empire.

2. The action of snatching away or dragging apart violently.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 76/2 For we haue not obeyed thy comandementis, therfore we ben betaken in to dyrepcion, captyuyte, deth. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 21 A bonde indispensable by autorite of the churche, and a dyrepcion or sackynge of matrimony. 1623 Cockeram, *Direption*, a violent taking away. 1650 Ashmole *Chym. Collect., Arcanum* (ed. 3) 238/2 Of the conflict of the Eagle and the Lion .. the more Eagles, the shorter the Battaile, and the direption of the Lyon will more readily follow. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* iii. xlviii. 393 Direption, tearing and rending asunder of their Joynts.

† **Direpti·tious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *dīrept-us*, pa. pple. of *diripĕre* (see Direption) + -itious (after *surreptitious*).] Characterized by direption, plundering, or pillaging. Hence † **Direpti·tiously** *adv.*, by way of pillaging or plundering.

1532 R. Bowyer in Strype *Eccl. Mem* I. xvii. 135 The grants surreptitiously and direptitiously obtained.

Diresioun, obs. form of Derision.

Dirge (dɔ̃ːdʒ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–7 (8–9 *Hist*) **dirige,** (4–6 **dir-, dyr-, der-, -ige**(**e, -yge, -ege, -egi, -egy,** 6–7 **dirigie**). *β.* 6 *Sc.* **dergie,** (6–8 **dregy, dredgy, drudgy**), 7 **dirgie,** 7–8 **dirgee.** *γ.* 4 **derge,** 5 **derche, dorge,** 5–6 **dyrge,** 6– **dirge.** [Originally *dirige*, the first word of the Latin antiphon *Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam* 'Direct, O Lord, my God, my way in thy sight', taken from Psalm v. 8.]

1. In the Latin rite: The first word of the antiphon at Matins in the Office of the Dead, used as a name for that service; sometimes extended to include the Evensong (*Placebo*), or, according to Rock, also the Mass (*Requiem*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Efter cuesong anonriht sigged ower Placebo cueriche niht hwon ze beod eise; bute zif hit beo holimiht vor be feste of nie lescuns bet kumed amorwen, biuore Cumplie, oder efter Uhtsong, sigged Dirige, mit breo psalmes, and mit breo lescuns cueriche niht sunderliche .. et Placebo ze muwen sitten vort Magnificat, and also et Dirige. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2902 Beues is ded in bataile bar fore .. Hit is Beues dirige! 1350 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 He ssal sende forthe be bedel to alle be breberen and be systeren, bat bey bien at the derge of be body. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 Brede & Ale to Spende atte my dyryge. *c* 1480 *Chron. Vilod.* 2170 He continuede algate In doyng of masse, of derche, & of almys-dede. 1494 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 191 When any Broder or Suster of this Gilde is decessed oute off this worlde .. ye Steward of this Gilde shall doo Rynge for hym, and do to say a Placebo and dirige, w^t^ a masse on ye morowe of Requiem. 1537 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 71 Allso a solempne dirige songen in everye parishe churche in London. 1539 Bp. Hilsey *Manual of Prayers* in *Three Primers Hen. VIII* 407 Of those old Jewish customs hath there crept into the church a custom to have a certain suffrages for the dead, called Dirige, of Dirige, the first anthem hereof; but by whom or when these suffrages were made, we have no sure evidence. *Ibid* 408 For this only cause have I also set forth in this Primer a Dirige; of the which the three first lessons are of the miseries of mans life; the middle of the funeral of the dead corpse; and the last three are of the last resurrection. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 453 They whilome used .. to say .. Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shrifts. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 165 Give moneyes and yearly gifts to a Priest to read Masse or Dirigies for the weale of his soule after his decease. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-T.* (Arb.) 88 The Priest said Dirgies, and twenty Dirgies at fourpence a piece comes to a Noble. 1721 C.-*M. Lett. to Curat* 7 This Primer consisted of the very same parts that the Popish Primer does, viz. of Mattins .. Dirige .. and such other Ecclesiastical Jargon. 1846–7 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 111 *note*, The Office of the Dead (or Dirge), consisted of two parts: the Evensong or Vespers: and the Matins. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 503 As the first anthem at matins commenced with *Dirige* .. the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a *Dirige* or Dirge. 1875 J. T. Fowler in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 83 *note*, The 'Vigiliæ Mortuorum' .. consisting of Vespers, called 'Placebo' .. and Matins, called 'Dirige', from its first antiphon, 'Dirige Domine', etc.

2. *transf.* A song sung at the burial of, or in commemoration of, the dead; a song of mourning or lament. Also *fig.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Dregy* iii Heir endis Dunbaris Dergy to the King, bydand to lang in Stirling. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1612 And now this pale swan in her watery nest Begins the sad dirge of her certain ending. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 228 Most memorable baftels; as when Crassus lost his life, Valerian and others, occasioning those dirgees of the Roman Poets. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. 297 Musick, which in some sort sung her own Dirige .. at the dissolution of Abbies. 1713 Pope in *Guardian* No. 40 In another of his pastorals, a shepherd utters a dirge not much inferior to the former. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* ii. i, Let mirth and music sound the dirge of Care! 1819 Shelley *Ode West Wind* ii. 9 Thou dirge Of the dying year. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* iv. 65 The waves .. renewed their dirge with every human life that they swept away. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* vi. 220 Dirge at an end, the departed is placed in the funeral bed.

3. A funeral feast or carouse; cf. *dirge-ale* in 4; quot. 1408 in 1. (*Sc.*)

c 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) I. 268–9 (Jam.) Wine is filled about as fast as it can go round; till there is hardly a sober person among them .. This last homage they call the Drudgy [*read* Dredgy], but I suppose they mean the Dirge, that is, a service performed for a dead person. ?*a* 1750 in Herd *Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 30 (Jam.) But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side, And he helped to drink his ain dirgie.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dirge-man, -mass, -note, -priest*; *dirge-like* adj.; also **dirge-ale,** an ale-drinking at a funeral (cf. quot. 1408 in 1); **dirge-groat, -money,** money paid for singing the dirge.

1587 Harrison *England* II. i. (1877) I. 32 The superfluous numbers of .. church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule ales, called also *dirge-ales .. are well diminished. 1564 Becon *Displaying Popish Mass* Prayers, etc. (1844) 258 Have ye not well deserved your *dirige-groat and your dinner? 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xii. 114 The priests did not seldom quarrel with their parishioners for .. dirge-groats and such like: for that was the usual reward for singing mass for a soul. 1561 Bp. Parkhurst *Injunctions*, Whether they vse to sing any nomber of psalmes, *dirige lyke at the buryall of the dead? 1827 Keble *Chr. Year* Restoration iii, One dirge-like note Of orphanhood and loss. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 91 Other dogs in the distant village .. bayed in a dirge-like chorus. 1884 J. Symmons *Æschylus' Agamemnon* 99 Why for Loxias woe, woe, woe? He has no *dirgemen. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 544 To say a *Dirge Mass after the old custom, for the Funeral of King Edward. 1564 *Brief Examinat.* ******, You can be content *Dirige money be conuerted to preachynges. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Swan & Skylark* Poems (1875) 553 The *dirge-note and the song of festival. 154. *Def. Priests' Marriage* 24 (Strype *Mem.* I. iii. 393) Mass-priests, *dirige-priests, chantry-priests, sacrificing-priests.

Dirge, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To sing a dirge over, commit with a dirge.

a 1845 Hood *Loss Pegasus* ii, Dirged by Sea Nymphs to his briny grave! — *She is far fr. Land* 62 Waves oversurging her, Syrens a-dirgeing her.

Dirgee, var. of Durzee, *Anglo-Ind.*, tailor.

Dirgeful (dɔ̃ːdʒfūl), *a.* [f. Dirge + -ful.] Mournful, full of lamentation, moaning, wailing.

1787 Burns *To Miss Cruikshank*, Thou, amid the dirgeful sound, Shed thy dying honours round. 1794 Coleridge *Chatterton*, Soothed sadly by the dirgeful wind. *a* 1851 Moir *Poems, To a wounded Ptarmigan* x, While the dirgeful night-breeze only Sings.

† **Dirgy** (dɔ̃ːdʒi), *a. rare*—¹. [f. Dirge *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of a dirge.

1830 W. Taylor *German Poetry* II. 47 How glumly sownes yon dirgy song! [*affected archaism*]

‖ **Dirhe·m.** Also **dirham, derham.** [Arab. درهم *dirham, dirhim*, ad. L. *drachma*, Gr. δραχμή: see Drachm. Formerly in It. *diremo.*] An Arabian measure of weight, originally two-thirds of an Attic drachma (44·4 grains troy), now used with varying weight from Morocco to Abyssinia, Turkey, and Persia; in Egypt it is at present (1895) = 47·661 troy grains. Also a small silver coin of the same weight, used under the caliphs, and still in Morocco, where its value is less than 4*d.* English.

1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 397 *note*, Elmacin .. compared the weight of the best or common gold dinar, to the drachm or dirhem of Egypt. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* xxxix. (1853) 199 Omar Ibn Al Hareth declares that Mahomet, at his death, did not leave a golden dinar nor a silver dirhem. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 3 In Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Barbary and Arabia, the Dirhem, as a standard of weight, continues at the present day to be divided into 16 killos, or carats, and 64 grains. *Ibid.* 48 *note*, The drachma of Constantinople .. the original of the Egyptian dirhem. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 36 I now adjudge him the sum of ten thousand dirhams.

Dirhombohedron (dəirɒmbo,hī·drən), *Cryst.* (See quot., and Di- *pref.*[2] 1.)

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 66 The dirhombohedron is a double six-sided pyramid, whose faces are similar isosceles triangles.

† **Diri·bitory.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *diribitōrium*, f. *diribēre* to distribute, f. *dir-*, *dis-* asunder + *habēre* to hold.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diribitory*, a place wherein Souldiers are numbered, mustered, and receive their pay; A place where the Romans gave their voyces.

Dirige (di·ridʒi), obs. and historical f. Dirge.

† **Dirigent** (di·ridʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *dirigent-em*, pr. pple. of *dirigĕre* to Direct.]

A. *adj.* 1. That directs, directing, directive.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 359 Imperant only, not elicient; dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak.

2. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were held to guide the action of the rest.

1851–60 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

3. *Geom.* (See quot.)

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* (J.), The dirigent line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure.

B. *sb.* 1. = Director 1.

1756 T. Amory *Life Buncle* (1770) I. xiii. 45 You will be the guide and dirigent of all my notions and my days.

2. *Pharm.* A dirigent ingredient: cf. A. 2.

1854–67 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 217 *Dirigent*, that constituent in a prescription which directs the action of the associated substances.

3. *Geom.* A dirigent line: see A. 3.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dirigent*, the Line of Motion along which, the Describent Line or Surface is carry'd in the Genesis or Production of any plain or solid Figure. 1706 in Hutton *Math. Dict.*

Dirigible (di·ridʒĭb'l), *a.* Also 7 **derigible,** 9 **dirigeable.** [ad. L. type **dirigibil-is*, f. *dirigĕre* to Direct. Cf. mod.F. *dirigeable.*] Capable of being directed or guided.

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. x. (1588) 62 It would avayle greatly to the furtherance of the Service, if the *Dedimus potestatem* to giue these Oaths were dirigible to the Iustices (and none other). 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* vii. 119 The proper conclusions deducible from these principles, and derigible unto those ends. 1688 Norris *Theory Love* II. i. 63 Why love as Dirigible is made the subject of Morality rather than understanding. 1833 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 137 Intellectual operations .. in so far as they were dirigible, or the subject of laws. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* LI. 110/1 For eighteen years .. no attempt was made to render balloons dirigible. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 764 The balloon was dirigeable. 1887 *St. Jas'. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 5 A greater speed than has yet been attained by any other dirigible torpedo.

Dirigo-motor (di·rigo,mōu·tə(r), *a. Physiol.* [irreg. f. L. *dirig-* stem of *dirigĕre* to Direct + Motor.] That both produces and directs muscular motion.

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. iii. 49 Each efferent nerve is a dirigo-motor agent.

Diriment (di·rimĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *diriment-em*, pr. pple. of *dirimĕre* to separate, interrupt, frustrate: see Dirempt. Cf. F. *dirimant* that nullifies (a marriage).] That renders absolutely void; nullifying; chiefly in *diriment impediment*, one that renders marriage null and void from the beginning.

1848 J. Waterworth *Council of Trent* (1888) p. ccxxv, The Church having authority to establish .. new essential and diriment impediments of matrimony. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 423 There is another diriment impediment which has lately attracted more than ordinary attention. 1888 *Ch. Times* 2 Mar. 179 In England .. marriages, not hindered by a diriment impediment, are valid wherever solemnised.

† **Di·rity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dīritās*, f. *dīrus* fell, Dire.] Direness, dreadfulness.

c 1586 Hooker *Serm. Pride* v. Wks. III. 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and dirity of his corrective justice. 1623 Cockeram, *Diritie*, cruelties, fiercenesse. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Dirk (dɔ̃ːk), *sb.* Forms: 7 **dork,** 7–9 **durk,** (7 **durke**), 8– **dirk.** [Origin unknown. Found in 1602 spelt *dork*, then common from second half of 17th c. as *durk*; the spelling *dirk* was adopted without authority in Johnson's Dict. 1755, app. from the falling together of *ir, ur*, in Eng. pronunciation; cf. *Burmah, Birmah, dirt, durt*, etc. Although early quots. and Johnson's explanation suggest that the name was Gaelic, there is no such word in that language, where the weapon is called *biodag*. O'Reilly's *duirc* is merely the 18th c. English word spelt Irish-fashion.

The suggestion has been offered that the word may be the Da. *Dirk*, familiar form of the personal name *Diederik*, which name, in Ger. *dietrich*, LG. *dierker* (Bremen Wb.), Da. *dirik, dirk*, Sw. *dyrk*, is actually given to a pick-lock; but besides the difficulty that *dirk* is not the original form of the English word, no such sense as 'dagger' belongs to the continental word. If of continental origin, the earliest form *dork* might possibly be a soldier's or sailor's corruption of Du., Da., Sw. *dolk*, Ger. *dolch*, dagger.]

1. A kind of dagger or poniard: *spec.* a. The dagger of a Highlander. †b. 'A small sword or

dagger formerly worn by junior naval officers on duty.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* (*Obs.*).

1600 *Form of ancient trial by battel* in Nicholson and Burn's *Hist. Westmoreland* (1777) I. 396 *note*, Two Scotch daggers or dorks at their girdles. †16.. *Robin Hood & Beggar* II. 90 (Ritson) 1795 I. 106 A drawen gurde to his breast. 1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 36 Armed men, who..fell upon them with Swords and Durkes. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1695) 4 Some had Halbards, some had Durks, Some had crooked swords like Turks. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 7 With durk and pistol by his side. *a* 1740 T. Tickell *Imit. Prophecy Nereus* 29 The shield, the pistol, durk, and dagger. 1746 *Rep. Coud. Sir J. Cope* 184 Some few of their Men..arm'd only with Durk, Sword, and Pistol. 1755 Johnson, *Dirk*, a kind of Dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland. 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xvii, Her tartan petticoat she'll kilt, An' durk an' pistol at her belt, She'll tak the streets. 1794 — *Let. to J. Johnson* ? Feb. Wks. 1857 IV. 58, I have got a Highland dirk, for which I have great veneration, as it once was the dirk of Lord Balmerino. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* Introd. 15 The Highland durk is certainly an imitation of the Roman short dagger. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 113 The dirk has a pointed blade, four or five inches long, with a small handle. It is worn within the vest, by which it is completely concealed. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* x. 396 We saw the dirk and broadsword of Rorio Mhor. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* iv, I..wrote another [letter] asking for a remittance to purchase my dirk and cocked hat. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 193, I pocketed the purse .. put a dirk in my bosom, girt a couple of pistols round my waist. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 162 The highland Thracians..are independent and carry dirks.

2. *Comb.*, as *dirk-hilt; dirk-like* adj.; **dirk-hand**, the hand that grasps the dirk; **dirk-knife**, a large clasp-knife with a dirk-shaped blade.

1837 Lockhart *Scott* xli. (1839) V. 340 Its bottom is of glass, that he who quaffed might keep his eye the while upon the dirk hand of his companion. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. vi. 347 Ivory dirk-hilts elegantly turned and wrought by the hand.

Dirk (dɔ̈ɪk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To stab with a dirk.

a 1689 W. Cleland *Poems* (1697) 13 For a misobliging word She'll durk her neighbour o'er the board. *Ibid.* 15 Had it not been for the Life-guard She would have durkt him. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* VII. 356 They .. Wrench off the bayonet and dirk the foe. 1822 Scott *Nigel* iii, 'I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house.' 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 88 With a fair prospect of being stripped and dirked.

Dirk(e, -ness, obs. ff. Dark, -ness.

Dirl, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Allied to Sc. *thirl* to pierce, to Thrill, and to Drill. It is not a simple phonetic development of *thirl*, since *th* does not become *d* in the north; but it seems to be due to some onomatopœic modification.]

1. *trans.* To pierce, to thrill; to cause to vibrate, cause a thrilling sensation in by a sharp blow.

1513 [see Dirling *vbl. sb.* below]. 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 236 (Jam.) Young Pirance..Was dirlit with lufe of fair Meridiane. 1826 T. Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1872) 8 (Northumb. Gloss.) Thy tongue .. dirls my lug like wor smith's hammer. 1837 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 23 But she, alas! my heartstrings dirls. 1871 P. H. Waddell *Psalms* 4 Horns o' the siller.. dirlin the lug an' wauk'nin the heart. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., To 'dirl the elbow' is to strike the sensitive bone of that part—the 'funny bone', as it is called.

2. *intr.* To vibrate as when pierced or sharply struck, or in response to sound; to have a thrilling sensation, to tingle.

1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* II. 7 Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een Gart Lawrie's heart-strings dirle. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 124 He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl. *a* 1835 Hogg *Ringan & May* 38 Though .. the merle gar all the greenwood dirl. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dirl*, to tingle, or thrill with pain, the sensation being the result of a blow or other violence. 1884 *Nugæ Eccles.* I. 26 When I smash the table till it dirls.

b. To produce a vibrating sound; to ring.

1803 Galt *R. Gilhaise* I. 131 (Jam.) Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not dirl or make a din on the stones. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dirl*, to produce a deafening or a painful vibration. 'Hear hoo the win's dorlin'.

Hence **Dirling** *vbl. sb.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. vii. 97 The pane vanyst als clene..as thocht it had bene Bot a dyrling or a litill stond. 1810 Cromek *Nithsdale Song* App. 334 (Jam.) [The Brownie] keeping the servants awake at nights with the noisy dirling of its elfin flail.

Dirl, *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Dirl *v.*] A thrill or vibration, with or without sound; a thrilling effect or sensation; a tremulous sound.

1785 Burns *Death & Doctor Hornbook* xvi, It just play'd dirl on the bane, But did nae mair. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* xvii, 'A'body has a conscience..I think mine's as weel out o' the gate as maist folk's are; and yet it's just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirl on a corner.' 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii. (1848) 330 Successive simultaneous *dirl* of thirty-thousand muskets shouldered. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 18 An elbuck dirl will lang play thirl. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Dirl*, a tremulous sound.

Dirt (dɔ̈ɪt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **drit, dryt, dritt(e, dryte**, (4 **dryit**), 5 **drytt**, 5–6 **dyrt(e**, 5–7 **durt**, 5– **dirt**. [By metathesis from ME. *drit*, not known in OE. and prob. a. ON. *drit* neuter, excrement (mod. Icel. *dritr* masc., Norw. *dritt*); cf. also MDu. *drete*, Du. *dreet*, Fl. *drits*, *drets* excrement; see Drite *v.*]

1. Ordure; = Excrement 2 b.

a 1300 *Cohaygne* 179 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 161 Seue 3ere in swine-is dritte He mot wade. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 293 (MÄtz.) Ureyne and dritte. 1388 Wyclif *Phil.* iii. 8 All thingis .. Y deme as drit, [1382 toordis] that Y wynne Crist. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. v. (1495) 752 The lambe hath blacke dyrte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Dryte..doonge, *merda*, *stercus*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 194 The dwillys durt in thi berd, Vyle fals tratur! 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 13 b, Take whyte dogges dyrte thre unces. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. XII. 406 Some count a Jesting lie.. like the dirt of oysters, which .. never stains. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* XXVI, It's the natur of cats always to make a dirt in the same place.

2. Unclean matter, such as soils any object by adhering to it; filth; *esp.* the wet mud or mire of the ground, consisting of earth and waste matter mingled with water.

a 1300 *Sarmun* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Þi felle wiþ-oute nis bot a sakke ipudrid ful wiþ drit and ding. *a* 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 21 ibid. 16 Þe ful dritte of grunde. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1196 (MS. M.) He..tredith hym vnder his fete In the dirte amyddus the strete. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 151 b, The Swine..delighteth .. to wallow in the durt. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 80 How she waded through the durt to plucke him off me. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lvii. 20 The troubled sea .. whose waters cast vp myre and dirt. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 29 May, The spoiling of my clothes and velvet coat with dirt. 1669 Penn *No Cross* II. § 10 Poor Mortals! But living Dirt; made of what they tread on. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 64 The Dirt will sink to the bottom, and the Water come out by itself more clear. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 189 Let me scrape the dirt away That hangs upon your face. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 95 Now comes my master .. and grinds me down into the very dirt! 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 131 The muddy matter in these streams is merely the dirt washed from the roofs of the houses and the stones of the street. *Mod.* Dirt is only matter in the wrong place.

b. *fig.* As the type of anything worthless: cf. the phrase *filthy lucre*.

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 771 Þey sellyn sowlys to satanas for a lytyl worldly dryt. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 68 Bischopis, munkis & chanons sillen .. trewe prechynge for a litil stynkyng muk or dirt. *c* 1679 R. Duke *To Dryden on Tr. & Cr.* (R.), You found it dirt, but you have made it gold. 1780 De For *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 329 The wealth .. was all like dirt under my feet. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 279 Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life? 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 42 P 1 Ever since .. Convenience stamped an imaginary Value upon yellow Dirt.

c. A scornful name for *land* (as a possession).

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* V. ii. 90 'Tis a Chowgh; but as I say spacious in the possession of dirt. 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornful Lady* I. ii, Your brother's house is big enough; and to say truth, he has too much land: hang it, dirt!

d. Applied abusively to persons.

c 1300 *Havelok* 682 Go hom swithe, fule, drit, cherl. 1658 Clevkland *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 457 That Dirt of a Captain .. had butchered the English Patriarch. 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* IV, Are you to turn your back on them like the dirt they are? 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* II. xi. 88 I hate the nasty dirts.

3. Mud; soil, earth, mould; brick-earth. *colloq.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 26 A Fort or Blockade (if it merit to be called so) made of Dirt. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 49 P 10 As Infants ride on Sticks, build Houses in Dirt. 1795 Windham *Sp. Parl.* 27 May (1812) I. 270 Children, who had surrounded a twig with a quantity of dirt, would think that they had planted a tree. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 344 Place Bricks, being made of clay, with a mixture of dirt and other coarse materials, are .. weaker and more brittle. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 77 Throwing up the dirt from each excavation in a little pile. 1889 Farmer *Dict. Amer.* 202/2 The gardener fills his flower-pots with dirt.

b. *Mining, quarrying*, etc. Useless material, rubbish; the vegetable soil comprising a Dirt-bed.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 308, 3 feet of coal, under which is a bad sort, called dirt, and again, 2 feet of coal. 1881 J. W. Urquhart *Electro-typing* v. 130 The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as 'dirt'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Dirts*, salt-making term. Cinders and ashes left after fuel is consumed. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* 290 A stratum called by quarrymen 'the dirt', or 'black dirt', was evidently an ancient vegetable soil.

c. The material from which a metallic ore or other valuable substance is separated; esp. the alluvial deposit from which gold is [illegible]rated by washing; = Washdirt.

1857 Borthwick *California* 120 (Bartlett), In California, 'dirt' is the universal word to signify the substance dug; earth, clay, gravel, or loose slate. The miners talk of rich dirt and poor dirt, and of stripping off so many feet of 'top dirt' before getting to 'pay-dirt', the latter meaning dirt with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. 1890 Boldrewood *Miner's Right* xiv. 142 We were clean worked out..before many of our neighbours at Greenstone Gully were half done with their dirt.

4. The quality or state of being dirty or foul; dirtiness, foulness, uncleanness in action or speech.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 328 The sloth and dirt of the inhabitants. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 144 Literature and dirt had long been intimately acquainted. 1857 C. G. Gordon *Lett.* III. 141 The Turkish steamer .. was in a beastly state of dirt. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. ii. 16 The dirt, darkness, and savagery of the town.

b. Meanness, sordidness.

1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* III. i, Our dunghill breeding and our durt. 1746 Melmoth *Pliny* VII. XXIX (R.), Honours, which are thus sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy; which such a rascal .. had the assurance both to accept and to refuse.

5. a. *dial.* 'Dirty' weather.

1836 Marryat *Three Cutt.* iii, Shall we have dirt? 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dirt*, a weather term for rain or snow. 'We're likely to have some dirt.'

b. *Mining.* Inflammable gas which constitutes 'foulness' in a mine; = Fire-damp.

1831 *Examiner* 765/1 We examined if there was any dirt (inflammable air). 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 23. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dirt* .. is also used to express foul-air or firedamp in a pit.

6. Phrases. † **a.** *To fall to dirt*: to fall to the ground, to come to nothing; so *to be all in the dirt, to lay all in the dirt*, and the like. *Obs.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 181 To the which we will in no wise agree, but will rather laye all in the durt. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 28 Here Saladin was handsomely beat to dirt. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 148 Mr. Mason squeesed the poore Fable to durt. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 19 Feb., Our discourse of peace is all in the dirt. 1670 Marvell *Corr. coll.* Wks. 1872 5 II. 315 We heard them 'pro formâ', but all falls to dirt.

b. *To cast, throw, or fling dirt*: to asperse any one with scurrilous or abusive language.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 1 Cast what dirt thou wilt, none will sticke on me. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 62 Any sterquilinious raskall is licenc'd to throw dirt in the faces of soveraign princes in open printed language. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. 19 The best of men .. are more carefull to wash their own faces, then busie to throw durt on others. 1678 B. R. *Letter Pop. Friends* 7 'Tis a blessed Line in Matchiavel—If dirt enough be thrown, some will stick. 1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* I. II. 11 Fling dirt enough, and some will stick. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* II. 145 To me they meant no hurt, But 'twas my Guest at whom they threw the dirt.

c. *To eat dirt*: to submit to degrading treatment. *Proverb.* 'Every man must eat a peck of dirt before he dies': see Peck.

1839 Fanran *J. Home* IX, Lord Fitzurse .. made up for the dirt which they had been eating by the splendour of his entertainment. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Oct. 462/2 In times of revolution a good many pecks of dirt have to be eaten.

d. *To cut dirt*: to take one's departure, be off. *U.S. slang.*

1849 *Negro Song* (Farmer s. v. *Cut*), He cut dirt and run. 1843–5 Haliburton *Sam Slick in Eng.* (Bartlett), The way the cow cut dirt. 1853 *Western Scenes* (Farmer), Now you cut dirt, and don't let me see you here again

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.*, 'of or for dirt', as *dirt-band, -box, -car, -cart, -cone, -floor, -heap, -pellet, -spot, -streak*, etc.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 68, I could see .. the looped *dirt-bands of the glacier. 1889 G. F. Wright *Ice Age N. Amer.* 19 Neither moulins nor regular dirt-bands are present. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 Man-hole Cover for sewers, with elm blocks and fixed *Dirt Boxes. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* VI. 120 The railroad *dirt-cars are good excavators. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 122 The *'dirt-cart', or cart which removes street sweepings, would, in London, be called a 'dust-cart'. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 18 Here are also *'dirt-cones' of the largest size. 1858 P. Cartwright *Autobiog.* XXX. 471 We walked on *dirt floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. 1862 Bunyan *Holy War* Advt. to Rdr., John such *dirt-heap never was. 1709 Swift *T. Tub* Apol., Do they think such a building is to be battered with *dirt-pellets? 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 113 Coming nearer, you see that the *dirt-spots are perforations of the snow. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 47 Cleanness, incapable of moral dirt spot. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. viii. 267 The only trace of the moraines is a broad *dirt-streak.

b. instrumental, as *dirt-besmeared, -born, -grimed, -incrusted, -rotten, -smirched, -soaked* adjs.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 23 Dirt-rotten livers, wheezing lungs. 1754 J. Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 70 It is the Devil to have to do with such dirt-born Fellows. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* I. Dirt-besmeared walls. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 74 Little dirt-grimed brats, trying to play in the noisy courts.

c. objective, as Dirt-eater, -eating, *-flinging, -loving, -thrower*.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 133 The very last of dirt-throwers thereof [of the Canongate]. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 467 This is done by assumption and dirt-flinging. *Ibid.*, Le Clerc divides the..Dirt-flinging argument into sixteen species.

d. Special combs.: **dirt-board** (see quot.); **dirt-fast** *a.*, stuck fast in the dirt; **dirt-fear, -ed** *a.*, **dirt-gabard** (see quots.); **dirt-roller**, a roller in a cotton-spinning machine for removing dirt; **dirt-scraper**, a road-scraper; also a grading-shovel used in grading or levelling up ground; **dirt-weed** (see quots.). Also Dirt-bed, -cheap, etc.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Dirt-board* [in carriage], a board for warding off earth from the axle-arm. A cutto-plate. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 33 *Dirtfast dearch. 1767 Meston *Poems* 131 (Jam.) He trembl'd, and, which was a token Of a *dirt-fear, look'd dun as docken. 1722 W. Hamilton *Wallace* X. 250 (Jam.) The Bishop of St. Andrews..Who would not Wallace' coming there abide, Was so *dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dirt-gabard*, a large ballast-lighter. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Dirt-weed*, *Chenopodium viride*, an expressive name for what generally grows on dunghills or other heaps of dirt. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* 36/2 Dirt-weed, or Dirty Dick, *Chenopodium album*.

Dirt, *v.* Also 6–7 **durt**. [f. Dirt *sb.* See also the earlier strong vb. Drite.] *trans.* To make dirty or foul; to defile or pollute with dirt; to dirty, to soil.

a 1587 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1581 Riding in his long gowne downe to the horse heels .. dirted vp to the horse bellie. 1611 Barry *Ram-Alley* I. ii, How light he treads For dirting

his silk stockings! 1660 FULLER *Mist Contempl.* (1663) 89 For fear to dirt the soles of their shoes. 1787 *Th. Var. Subjects* in Swift's Wks. 1755 II. i. 226 Ill company is like a dog, who dirts those most whom he loves best. 1826 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 149 Don't thumb and dirt the books. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 386 Sitting down on the ashes which are so dry as not to dirt.

Hence **Dirting** *vbl. sb.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Enlodadura*, durting, fouling with dirt, *lutamentum*.

Dirt-bed. *Geol.* A stratum consisting of ancient vegetable mould; *spec.* A bed of dark bituminous earth containing the stumps of trees, occurring in the lower Purbeck series of the Isle of Portland, and overlying the Portland oolite.

1824 T. WEBSTER in *Geol. Trans.* (1829) II. 42 A bed about one foot thick, consisting of a dark-brown substance, and containing much earthy lignite; this bed is very remarkable and extends all through the north end of the Isle of Portland .. It is called by the quarrymen the *Dirtbed.* 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol.* xviii. § 3. (1858) 457 A single stump rooted in the dirt-bed in the Isle of Portland. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 397 A mass of bituminous earth, called the 'dirt-bed', which is an ancient vegetable soil, containing numerous trunks of fossil trees, standing erect at a height of from one to three feet, with their summits jagged.

Dirt-bird. A local name of the skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*, called also Dirty Allan; also of the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*.

1847-78 HALLIW., *Dirt-bird*, the woodpecker. *North.* 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 100 Green Woodpecker . The constant iteration of its cry before rain (which brings out the insects on which it feeds) gives it the names Rain bird .. Dirt bird, Storm cock. *Ibid.* 210 Richardson's Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*) .. from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are *muting*, when, in reality, they are only disgorging fish newly caught. Dirt bird (Dundrum Bay) .. Dirty allan or aulin . Dung bird. 1886 W. BROCKIE *Leg. & Superst. Durham* 136 Several species of small birds are confounded under the . title of 'dirt birds', because they sing on the approach of rain.

Dirt-cheap (dɔ̈ːtˌtʃiːp), *a* (*adv.*) [See CHEAP *a.* 6.] As cheap as dirt; exceedingly cheap. Hence **Dirt-cheapness.**

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 616 Dirt-cheap, indeed, it was, as well it might. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxii, Five bob .. and dirt-cheap. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 5/1 It appears likely that November will bring an alteration in that dirt-cheapness of money of which brokers and bankers now complain. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 102 I'll do it cheap, that I will, . dirt cheap. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i, I was no more than the commonest, dirt-cheapest feller in the parish.

Dirt-dauber.

†**1.** One who daubs or plasters with dirt or mud; a maker of cob-walls; also, a term of abuse. *Obs.*

c 1515 *Cock Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 Here is .. patrycke peuysshe a conynge dyrte dauber, Worshypfull wardayn of slouens In. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 532/1 A man would thinke him some dirtdaubers sonne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. I. 115/2 Vntyling houses .. to .. the profit of Plaisterers, and Dirtdawbers, the game of Glasiers, Joyners, Carpenters, Tylers and Bricklayers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 472 These are the devils dirt-dawbers, that teach such doctrine.

2. A species of sand-wasp; = DAUBER 4.

1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 582 These were the nests of dirt-daubers.

Dirt-eater. One who eats dirt: see next.

1808 BEDDOES *Hygeia* VIII. 70 The dirt-eaters of the West-Indies.

Dirt-eating (dɔ̈ːtˌiːtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The eating of some kinds of earth or clay as food, practised by some savage tribes, as the Ottomaks of South America and some Arctic tribes.

2. A disorder of the nutritive functions characterized by a morbid craving to eat earth or dirt.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 359 The accounts .. of the Stomach-evil, sometimes called Dirt-eating. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 97 For some time past she had been addicted to dirt-eating (eating earth)..a disease, which terminates in dropsy and death. 1834 *W. Ind. Sk. Book* II. 49 The singular propensity to dirt-eating, a disease which has acquired from the French the name of *mal d'estomac*.

†**Dirten,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [In early use, for *dritten*, pa. pple. of DRITE *v.*; in later use f. DIRT *sb.* + -EN [4]: cf. *earthen*.]

1. Dirtied, defiled with excrement or filth.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 25 Dirtin Dumbar, quhome on blawes thow thy boist? 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 248 Rottin crok, dirtin dok, cry cok, or I sall quell the. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xvi. xix. (Jam.) Thairfor this jurnay wes callit the dirtin raid.

2. *dial.* Made of dirt.

1847-78 HALLIWELL., *Dirten*, made of dirt. *West.*

Dirten Allan: see DIRTY ALLAN.

Dirtily (dɔ̈ːtili), *adv.* [f. DIRTY *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. In a dirty manner; foully, filthily.

1598 FLORIO, *Sporcamente*, filthily, foully..durtily. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 90 He lookes like his Land, as heavily and durtily. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xiii, We put up at a Fonda .. where we are dirtily lodged. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 10 The hounds were always dirtily and ill kept.

2. In a manner that stains morality or honour; dishonourably, despicably, sordidly.

a 1632 DONNE *Elegie* xii. (R.), Such gold as that, wherewithal Almighty chymics .. Are dirtily and desperately gull'd. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 133 How dirtily .. the Presbyterian crew treated his Majesty. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* v, 'Tis dirtily done of you .. to kick a man for nothing. 1796 T. JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 484 An intriguer, dirtily employed in sifting the conversations of my table.

Dirtiness (dɔ̈ːtinés). [f. DIRTY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being dirty; foulness, filthiness.

1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* Romans, an. 386 (R.) Paris, which .. was called Lutecia, because of the mudde and dirtinesse of the place wherein it standeth. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 17 There will come much filth and durtinesse from the horse. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 105 The wages of labour vary with..the cleanliness or dirtiness.. of the employment. 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 74/2 To throw up a contract .. on the .. ground of the dirtiness of the house.

2. Uncleanness of language; sordidness of action.

1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 22 Let not the dimness of our eyes be esteemed the durtiness of his actions. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 137 Degenerate wantonness and dirtiness of speech. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. 106 You know I am above such dirtiness. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 74 The darkness and the dirtiness of the money-loving mind.

Dirtless (dɔ̈ːtlés), *a.* (*adv.*). [f. DIRT *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of dirt.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 577 The Wayes so dust-lesse, and so dirtlesse faire. *a* 1745 SWIFT (F. Hall). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 3/1 With a smile at the almost dirtless room.

Dirt-pie. Mud or wet earth formed by children into a shape like a pie; a mud-pie.

a 1641 SUCKLING (J.), That which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xiii, And for the young Woman .. I thought it more fitting for her to learn her Sampler, and make Dirt-Pies, than to look after a Husband. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 64 (1740) 470 Their Towns . gave Way like Dirt Pyes before his Army. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 159 Busy in the confection of the dirt-pyes of their imaginary constitutions. 1854 THACKERAY *J. Leech's Pict.* (1869) 333 Poor little ragged Polly making dirt-pies in the gutter.

Dirty (dɔ̈ːti), *a.* Also 6-7 **durtie, durty.** [f. DIRT *sb.* + -Y [1].]

1. Characterized by the presence of dirt; soiled with dirt; foul, unclean, sullied.

15.. *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 143 Dryve downe the dyrty arses, all by deene. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Dyrty with myers, *boueux*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 405 You. in stormy weather, and durtie wayes .. come tripping to mee in your silcken sleppers. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 75 Heere the maiden sleeping sound, On the danke and durty ground. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 133 A beastly Towne and durtie streets. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 64 Now 'tis Dirty with the feet of some that are not desirous that Pilgrims here should quench their Thirst. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 P 1 Taking Snuff, and looking dirty about the Mouth by Way of Ornament. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, Her apartment was larger and something dirtier. 1840 — *Old C. Shop* iii, His hands..were very dirty.

b. Of the nature of dirt; mixed with dirt.

a 1533 FRITH *Wks.* 136 (R.) To decline from the dignitie of diuinitie into the dirtie dregges of vayne sophistrye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 41 All his armour sprinckled was with blood, And soyld with durtie gore. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. x. (1651) 106 Taking up some of the durty slime. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 80 Covered with a dirty purulent mass. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s. v. *Coal, Dirty coal*, pure coal mixed with stones, shale and other refuse.

c. That makes dirty; that soils or befouls.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 138 They partake of the same dirty drudgery with the rest. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 381 Whoever does hard work, or dirty work, as to the Lord, under the disguise of his soiled hands and garments, is putting on nobility.

d. *Dirty half-hundred*: applied to the 50th foot (1st Battalion Royal West Kent), from the fact that, during the Peninsular war, the men wiped their faces with their black facings. *Dirty shirts*: the 101st foot (1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers), from the fact that they fought in their shirt-sleeves at Delhi in 1857. (Farmer.)

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xciv. (Farmer), A kind of neutral tint between green and yellow, like nothing I know of except the facings of the 'Dirty half-hundred'. 1887 *Daily News* 12 July (ibid.), As the old Bengal European Regiment .. they had won [redacted] honourable sobriquet of the dirty shirts. 1892 *Ibid.* [redacted] July 3/1 One who fought with the old 'Dirty Shirts' in the Sutlej campaign.

2. Morally unclean or impure; 'smutty'.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 20 No such blaspheming nor dyrtie speaking as before. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Foul limmer, dritty lown! 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 111 (*Case Consc.*) Then I shall let him see I know he is a dirty fellow. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. xv. 350 Disagreeable, mean, vulgar, or dirty ideas. 1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 206, I took it up by mistake for one of Swift's dirty volumes.

b. That stains the honour of the persons engaged; dishonourably sordid, base, mean, or corrupt; despicable.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 219 Branded with the durtiest and most hateful of all Crimes. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 253 To me he called it a dirty trick. *a* 1764 PULTENEY in Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1790) I. 96 Some Ministers .. cannot do their dirty work without them. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 39, I have done a base and dirty deed, and have been punished for it. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comnw.* II. lvii. 399 These two classes do the..dirty work of politics.

c. Earned by base or despicable means.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 353 Shall praise..Earn dirty bread by washing Æthiops fair? 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 808 Fish up his dirty and dependent bread From pools and ditches of the commonwealth. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 17 Nor is there one single penny of *dirty money*.

3. An epithet of disgust or aversion: repulsive, hateful, abominable, despicable.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 55 Those Who worship durty Gods. 1628 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 111 To scorn this base and ..dirty god of this world, and to aspire unto the true riches. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 451 P 4 Every dirty Scribbler is countenanced by great Names. 1730 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 111, I am determined to write to you, though those dirty fellows of the post-office do read my letters. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cli, 'Twas for his dirty fee, And not from any love to you.

4. Of the weather: Foul, muddy; at sea, wet and squally, bad.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. 168 (L.) When this snow is dissolved, a great deal of dirty weather will follow. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 102 As soon as we came out to Sea, we had the same squally dirty Weather as before we came in. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xix, It begins to look very dirty to windward. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 404 Distinguished by the popular term of dirty spring, or mud season. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* viii, He became aware that dirty weather was setting in.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xxi, If they can..fire in upon us through our own ports, things would begin to look dirty.

5. Of colour: Tinged with what destroys purity or clearness; inclining to black, brown, or dark grey.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 74 The fouler the tincture be, the more dirty will the Red appear. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xviii, The clouds were dense and dirty.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

1694 SCOT in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 99 Both of them are of a dirty white, but the Eggs have black specks. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 235 Pileus dusky grey ish hue with a cast of dirty olive. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 309 The colour of the troubled waters upon it was of a dirty gray. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/2 The spermaceti solidifies as a dirty-brown crystalline mass.

6. *Comb.* **a.** parasynthetic, as *dirty-coloured, -faced, -handed, -minded, -shirted, -shoed, -souled*. So **dirty-face,** a dirty-faced person.

1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* v. iii, Goodman dirty-face, why did not you keep me these in prison till I bid you let them out? 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* in Dodsl. *O. Pl.* (1780) XI. 392 She looks like a dirty-soul'd bawd. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4132/4 Wears a light dirty-coloured Coat. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 34 The house too neat for a dirty-shoed carter to be allowed to come into. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 7/1 It is not the weak but the dirty-minded Christians who see evil in ballet dancing.

b. Special comb.: **Dirty Dick, Dirty John,** popular names of species of *Chenopodium*; **dirty-filling** (see quot.); see also DIRTY ALLAN.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dirty Dick, *Chenopodium album. Chesh.* From its growth on dunghills.—Dirty John, *Chenopodium Vulvaria. W. Chesh.* 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Dirty Filling*, loading the hutches or tubs with an excess of dirt in proportion to the quantity of coal.

Dirty, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make dirty or unclean; to defile or pollute with dirt; to soil.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 22 They durty their hose and shoos vpon purpose. 1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 212 The passage .. being so dirtyed with the Nonconformists thumbs. 1768 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 62 It would be dirtying paper to send you any such productions. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 5 The dust falls in such quantities as to dirty everything on board.

fig. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* (R.), He rather soyled his fingers, then dirtied his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent. 1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 395 Innocent as such phrases are in themselves, they have been dirtied. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 200 Mostly they dirty those they fawn on.

2. *intr.* To become dirty or soiled.

1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 231 Dark blue morocco .. which won't dirty in a hurry.

Hence **Dirtying** *vbl. sb.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 23 A foolish blasphemy or dirtying of God.

Dirty Allan. Also 9 **dirten-, -allen, -aulin.** A species of skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*, which obtains its food chiefly by pursuing gulls and other sea-birds, and forcing them to disgorge their prey, which it then catches up; = DIRT-BIRD.

1772 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769, 78 (Jam. s. v. *Aulin*), An Arctic Gull flew near the boat. This is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches their excrement ere they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty Aulin. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkn. & Shetl.* 201 (Jam. s. v. *Scouth-aulin*) This bird is sometimes simply called the Allan; sometimes the Dirten-allan. 1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl.* 18 Commonly called by our Greenland seamen the boat-swain, and sometimes dirty Allen, a name somewhat analogous to that by which it is characterized by the Danes. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 515 Richardson's skua, 'Dirten Allen.' 1865 [see DIRT-BIRD].

Dirtyish, *a.* [f. DIRTY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dirty.

1823 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1189 Her hair was of a dirtyish

flaxen hue. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 127 Dirtyish yellow gloves. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* Prol. 17 Forty dirtyish five-pound notes.

Dirump, obs. var. of DISRUMP *v.*

† Diru·ncinate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [app. f. L. *dī-, dis-* apart + *Runcīna* goddess of weeding.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Diruncinate*, to weed.

† Diru·pt, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dīrupt-us*, pa. pple. f. *dirumpĕre* to burst or break asunder. See also DISRUPT.] Rent asunder, burst open.

1532–8 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 2 The walles..by rage of the sea..be so dirupte, lacerate, and broken.

† Diru·pt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dīrupt-*, ppl. stem of *dirumpĕre*.] *trans.* To break asunder.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1809) 341 Atropos..dirupted and brake the threde of his naturall life the 9th daie of Aprill.

† Diru·ption. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dīruptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīrumpĕre*: see prec.] Breaking or rending asunder; disruption.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Diruption*, a bursting, or breaking asunder. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 233 As if that Division had been a diruption caused by that Earthquake.

† Dirutor. *Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *dīrutĕre*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gl., Dirutor*, he that destroys or puls down.

Dirvesh, var. of DERVISH.

Dirworthe, var. of DEARWORTH *a. Obs.*

Diryge, obs. form of DIRGE.

Dis- (ME. also **dys-**) *prefix*, of L. origin. [L. *dis-* was related to *bis*, orig. **dvis* = Gr. *δὶς* twice, from *duo*, *δύο* two, the primary meaning being 'two-ways, in twain'.] In L., *dis-* was retained in full before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, sometimes before *g*, *h*, *j*, and usually before the vowels, where, however, it sometimes became *dir-* (as in *dirĭbēre* = *dis* + *habēre*, *dirimĕre* = *dis* + *emĕre*); before *f*, it was assimilated, as *dif-* (as in *dif-ferre*, *dif-fūsus*); before the other consonants, it was reduced to *dī-* (DI-[1]). In late L. the full *dis-* was often restored instead of *dī-* (cf. Eng. *dismiss, disrupt*); and the prefix itself became of more frequent use by being substituted in many words for L. *dē-*: see DE-*pref.* I. 6. The regular Romanic form of *dis-* (*dif-*) was *des-* (*def-*) as in OIt., Sp., Pg., Pr., OFr. In F. *s* (*f*) before a consonant became mute, and was finally dropped in writing, giving mod.F. *dé-*. In OF. words of learned origin adopted from L., the L. *dis-* was usually retained; and under the influence of these, *dis-* was often substituted for, or used alongside of, *des-* in the inherited words, e.g. *descorder, discorder*. The early OF. words in English exhibit the prefix in these forms; *des-* prevailing in the popular words, *dis-* (*dys-*) in those of learned origin. But before the close of the ME. period, the latinized form *dis-* (*dys-*) was uniformly substituted, and *des-* became entirely obsolete, or was retained only in a few words in which its nature was not distinctly recognized, as DESCANT. All words taken from L. in the modern period have *dis-*.

Hence, in English, *dis-* appears (1) as the English and French representative of L. *dis-* in words adopted from L.; (2) as the English representative of OF. *des-* (mod.F. *dé-*, *dés-*), the inherited form of L. *dis-*; (3) as the representative of late L. *dis-*, Romanic *des-*, substituted for L. *dē-*; (4) as a living suffix, arising from the analysis of these, and extended to other words without respect to their origin.

In Latin, compounds in *dis-* were frequently the opposites of those in *com-*, *con-*; e.g. *concolor* of the same colour, *discolor* of different colours; *concordia* concord, *discordia* discord; *conjunctio* joining together, *disjunctio* separation; *compendium* profit, *dispendium* loss; *consentīre* to agree in feeling, *dissentīre* to disagree in opinion, etc. In cl.L. *dis-* was rarely prefixed to another prefix, though *discondūcĕre* to be unprofitable, is used by Plautus, and *disconvenire* to disagree, by Horace; but in late L. and Romanic, compounds in *discon-*, expressing the separation of elements of which *com-*, *con-* expressed the junction, became very numerous; many words of this type have come down through Fr. into English, where others have been formed after them: cf. *discoherent, discomfit, discomfort, discommand, discompose, discompound, disconnect, disconsolate, discontent, discontinue.*

In some words beginning with *dis-*, the prefix is *di-*, the *s* being the initial of the radical (e.g. *di-sperse, di-stinguish*). But by identity of phonetic change, *dis-* here also became *des-* (sometimes reduced to *de-*) in OF., whence also *des-* in ME. as *desperse, destincte*; at the Renascence these were rectified to *dis-*.

The following are the chief senses of *dis-* in Latin and English:

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:

1. 'In twain, in different directions, apart, asunder,' hence 'abroad, away'; as *discernĕre* to discern, *discutĕre* discuss, *dilapidāre* dilapidate, *dimittĕre* dismiss, *dirumpĕre* disrupt, *dissentīre* dissent, *distendĕre* distend, *dividĕre* divide.

2. 'Between, so as to separate or distinguish'; as *dijūdicāre* to dijudicate, *dilĭgĕre* choose with a preference, love.

3. 'Separately, singly, one by one'; as *dinumerāre* to dinumerate, *disputāre* dispute.

4. With privative sense, implying removal, aversion, negation, reversal of action (cf. DE- I. 6), as *discalceātus* unshod, *diffidĕre* to unclasp, *disjungĕre* disjoin, *displicēre* displease, *dissolāre* dissociate, *dissuādēre*, dissuade.

5. With verbs having already a sense of division, solution, separation, or undoing, the addition of *dis-* was naturally intensive, 'away, out and out, utterly, exceedingly', as in *dispertīre* to perish utterly, *disputāre* to be utterly ashamed, *distudēre* to be utterly wearied or disgusted; hence it became an intensive in some other verbs, as *dilaudāre* to praise exceedingly, *discupĕre* to desire vehemently, *dissuaviārī* to kiss ardently. In the same way, English has several verbs in which *dis-* adds intensity to words having already a sense of undoing, as in *disalter, disattaint, disannul.*

II. As a living prefix, with privative force.

(Extended from 4, and like F. *des-, dé-*, used with verbs, substantives, and adjectives, without regard to their origin.

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 31 Some Prepositions there are, which may be prefixed at pleasure, as, *un, dis, re.*)

6. Forming compound verbs (with their derivative sbs., adjs., etc.) having the sense of undoing or reversing the action or effect of the simple verb.

Usually formed by the addition of *dis-* to an existing verb; sometimes, however, formed from a sb. or adj. by prefixing *dis-* and adding a verbal suffix, *-ise, -ate, -fy*, etc.

Most of these formations, including all the more important and permanent, are treated in their alphabetical places as Main words, e.g. DISAFFIRM, DISESTABLISH, DISOWN. Of others, chiefly nonce-words, examples are, *disanagrammatize, disangularize, disasinate, disasinize* (to deprive of asinine nature), *disByronize, discompound, disdeify, disdenominationalize, disdub, disexcommunicate, dishellenize, dislegitimate, dispantheonize, dispapalize, dispericraniate, disrestore.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* § 54. 150 In the wordes of him .. who cals himself Clarus Bonarscius but is unmask'd and °Disanagrammatized by his fellow who calls him Carolus Scribanus. *c* 1880 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 14 The more flowing character, thus ultimately rounded off or °disangularized, is .. denominated Rabbinical Hebrew. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 28 Doth he [that asse] desire to be °disasinated and become man again? 1868 LOWELL *Witchcraft* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 361 Two witches who kept an inn made an ass of a young actor..But one day making his escape .. he .. was °disasinized to the extent of recovering his original shape. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 45/2 Europe was getting sadly °dis-Byronized. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvi 53 The Papists pourtray Him [God] as an old man and by this means °disdeifie Him. 1870 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 292 The existing system [of education] might be °disdenominationalized to the utmost extent compatible with the maintenance of .. energy in the conduct of the schools. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* v. D, I nowe can dubbe a protestant, and eke °disdubbe agayne. 1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 105 [It] signifies receiving men into the Church, °disexcommunicating. 1848 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 21 During most part of the Peloponnesian war, Cyprus became sensibly °dishellenised. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 258 Legitimated in 1673..°dislegitimated again. 1801 *Paris as it was* II. xlviii. 137 Marat ..was..*pantheonised*, that is, interred in the Pantheon. When .. reason began to resume her empire, he was °*dispantheonised*. 1616 M. A. DE DOMINIS *Motives* 78 A Spectacle..dangerous for Romanists to behold, lest it should presently °dispapalize them. 1803 LAMB *Let. to Mr. Manning* (1888) I. 204 Liquor and company have quite °dispericraniated me, as one may say. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 224 Old churches which have been restored must be °*dis*-restored.

7. With substantives, forming verbs (with their ppl. adjs., etc.) in the senses:

a. To strip of, free or rid of, to bereave or deprive of the possession of (the thing expressed by the sb. element). Examples: *discharacter, discrested, disennui, diseye, disfoliaged, disgeneral, disgig, disheaven, dislaurel, dislipped, dismosed, disnumber, disperiwig, dispowder, disring, distrouser, diswench.* See also DISCLOUD, DISEDGE, DISFROCK, DISHORN, DISPEOPLE, DISQUANTITY, DISWORTH, etc.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 131/2 If he did well in so dispreesting and °discharactering Formosus for such privat offenses. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* III. ii. 66 Discrowned, disorbed, °discrested. 1889 *Young Lady's Bk.* 363 Many persons..have..run all over the world, to °disennui themselves. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 192 We search about the Foot of the Artichoak, and separate or slip off the Suckers or Off-slips..and that is called slipping or °diseying. 1885 *Science* Apr. V. 352 The °disfoliaged forest. 1890 *Star* 26 Nov. 2/7 If Parnell retires, Ireland is enfeebled, and °disgeneraled. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 156 Gigmanity °disgigged, one of the saddest predicaments of man! 1889 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 3/1 The effort of 'gigmanity' to escape 'disgigging'. 1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* (1890) 16 Yet not for this do thou °disheavened be. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lvi, To the assistance of the almost °dislipped master's-mate. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. xxvi. 189 Showing me here a °disnosed Melisendra. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2/3 Stating that the coming Congress of Orientalists is °disnumbered. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. vii, She was much heated and °dispowdered (*dépoudrée*). 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. iii. 106, I had forgotten to °dis-ring my finger. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1893) 508 Mine [attacks of stone] doe strangely °dis-wench me.

b. To deprive of the character, rank, or title of; as *disanimal, disarchbishop, disboy* (*-ment*), *discommittee, disconventicle, diselder, disminion, disminister, disprince, disquixot, dis-Turk.* See also DISBISHOP, DISBROTHER, DISCHURCH, DISMAN, etc.

1864 *Times* 10 Oct. 7/4 The boy has been so far °disanimaled that his reasoning powers have been roused into full vitality. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* IV. ii, We had to °dis-archbishop and unlord And make you simple Cranmer once again. 1649 °Discommittee [see DISJUSTICE]. 1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 34 Their little Variations about Modes..will not be of validity to conventicle or °disconventicle Parochial Churches. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. xvi. § 12 Preferring rather .. to un-Pastor and °dis-Elder themselves. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes M.* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 73 Neuer was minion so °disminioned. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) I. 280 (D.) Can you think . him [Lord Orford] so totally °disministered as to leave all thoughts of what he has been? 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 29 For I was drenched with ooze, and torn with briers..And all one rag, °disprinced from head to heel. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* v, The most °disquixotted cavalier that ever hung up his shield. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. iii 54 To °dis-Turk themselves.

c. To turn out, put out, expel, or dislodge from the place or receptacle implied (cf. DE- II. 2 b); as *discastle, dischest, discoach, disroost.* See also DISHAR, DISBENCH, DISBOSOM, DISCRADLE, etc.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. ii. 24 The answer often unseated, and once °discastled, them. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxiv. 45 Apt to out breathe, and to °dischest the moistures, humors and iuyces of the body. 1689 SHIRLEY *Grateful Servant* II. i, Madam, here is Prince Lodwick Newly °discoached. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* VII. App. (1852) 600 To disturb and °disroost these mischievous rooks.

d. To undo or spoil: as DISCOMPLEXION.

8. With adjectives, forming verbs in the sense of: To undo or reverse the quality expressed by the adjective; as DISABLE, *disabsolute, disgood, disnew.*

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* To Rdr, The variableness of those Men °disabsolutes all Rules, and limits all Examples. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15 A dislocation, which so farre °disgoods the Ordinance, I feare it altogether unhallows it.

9. With a substantive, forming a new substantive expressing the opposite, or denoting the lack or absence, of (the thing in question). Such are: *disaffectation, disagglomeration, discare, discharity, discircumspection, disconcord, disgenius, dishealth, disindivisibility, disinvagination.* Cf. also DISEASE, DISHONOUR, etc.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 12/1 A prince of plain speaking and °disaffectation. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI 53 My remarks upon decentralization and °disagglomeration. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 16 A grosse neglect, and ugly °dis-care of the Publick. *a* 1868 LD. BROUGHAM in Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ.* (1882) II. 203 The parent of all evil..all °discharity, all self-seeking. 1671 J. DAVIES *Sibylls* I. vi. 12 We meet with many instances of °dis-circumspection, weakness, and an excessive credulity. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm. John* v. 22 (1634) 10 Take the earth..in this concord, or this °disconcord. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 20 If he look not the better to it, this Genius will be a °disgenius to him. 1887 *Scot. Congregationalist* Oct. 736 Though suffering from °dishealth, he was attentive to the sick. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 39 This indivisibility of yours turns out downright °disindivisibility.

10. Prefixed to adjectives, with negative force; as DISHONEST, *disalike, disanswerable, dispenal.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 328/1 They are not cleane contrary, but °disalike. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 13 Nothing °disanswerable to expectation. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 2 Through the benefite of the °dispenall use or toleration of their Religion.

¶ In Florio's Italian-Engl. Dictionary (esp. in ed. 1611), a large number of words in *dis-* are coined to render It. words in *dis-, s-*. Besides those elsewhere dealt with, the following occur:

Disabound, *disabondare*; disapostled, *disapostolato*; disbolden, *sbaldanzire*; discourtiered, *discortegianato*; discrupper, *sgroppare*; diseclips, *diseclissare*; disfury, *disfuriare*; disgianted, *disgigantito*; disgreaten, *disgrandire*; dishar-nish, *smagliare*; dishumble, *dishumiliare*; disimplaster, *disimpiastrare*; disinpoeirish, dispouerish, *spouerire*; dis-languish, *dislanguidire*; disobstinate, *disostinare*; dispearle, *disperlare*; dispoeted, *spoetato*; dispupill, *spupillare*; dis-purpose *sb.*, *disproposito*; disruded, *disrullanito*; disuer-million, *disuermigliare*; disulgor, *disulgorire*; diswhiten, *sbiancare*; diswoman'd, *sfeminato.*

Dis., abbreviation of DISCOUNT; † also of L. *disputâbilis* proper for disputation (see quot.).

1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xiv, One of the Bedels must .. proclayme thorder of their standynge..upon the Dis Dayes .. Yf it be Dys, then ..from one of the Clocke untyll fyve.

Disability (disăbi·liti). [f. DISABLE *a.*, after *able, ability.*]

1. Want of ability (to discharge any office or function); inability, incapacity, impotence. **b.** An instance of this. (Now *rare* in *gen.* sense.)

1580 LUPTON *Siquila* 139 His disabilitie to performe his promise. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2038 Their whole frame trembling and paralytic, attended with a disability of raising their heads. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 208 A disability to contest the prizes of life even with such as Mr. Massinghred. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xxxix. 364 Crippled by the disability of its oldest native helper.

b. 1645 MILTON *Colaster.* Wks. (1847) 223/1 Disabilities to perform what was covenanted. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. II. xxi. (R.), Bringing on the inconveniences, disabilities, pains and mental disorders spoken of. 1844 *Westm. Rev.* II. 194 The author labours under many disabilities for making a good book.

c. Pecuniary inability or want of means.

1624 JAS. I *Sp.* in A. Wilson *Life* (1653) 267 My disabilities are increased by the Charge of my Sonnes journey into Spain. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 93. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 72 It [Taxing] leaves a disability equal, and in proportion to its weight. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.*

Art 18 What would you say to the lord of an estate who complained to you of his poverty and disabilities?

2. Incapacity in the eye of the law, or created by the law; a restriction framed to prevent any person or class of persons from sharing in duties or privileges which would otherwise be open to them; legal disqualification.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 118 b, Disabilitie is when a man ..by any..cause is disabled or made incapable to doe, to inherit, or to take..advantage of a thing which otherwise he might have had or done. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 554 The next legal disability is want of age. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *France in* 1815 Wks. 1846 III. 193 Of all the lessons of history, there is none more evident in itself..than that persecutions, disabilities, exclusions—all systematic wrong to great bodies of citizens,—are sooner or later punished. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 117 The law has at length emancipated us from our civil disabilities. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 11 His eagerness to remove the disabilities under which the professors of his religion lay.

† **Disa·ble,** *a. Obs.* [DIS- 10.] Unable; incapable; impotent.

14..*Certain Balades, Lenuoy* (R.), Consider that my conning is disable To write to you. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep., Rich. II to Isabel*, As my disable and unworthy Hand Never had Power, belonging to command. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* Pref., This imperfect offer may come to you weak and disable. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Add. § 12. 98 To forgive debts to disable persons, to pay debts for them.

Disable (disē·ib'l), *v.* Also 5 **dysable,** 6–7 **dishable.** [f. DIS- 8 + ABLE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render unable or incapable; to deprive of ability, physical or mental, to incapacitate. Const *from*, formerly *to*, *for*, or with *inf.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 89 Lesse hys fyrst offering be dishabled to the ful contentation of syn. 1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 34 My father was dishabled for leaving unto me due mayntenance. *a* 1600 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 328 Immoderate excesse, whereby we are vtterly disabled from these duties *a* 1687 W. SCLATER *Romans IV* (1650) 127 We are wilfully disabled to performance. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1534 Incumbered by many garments.. which must disable them to exert their strength in the day of battle. 1848 HAMPDEN *Bampt. Lect.* Introd. (ed. 3) 20 Men.. are disabled from understanding what they have been taught to condemn. 1885 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 361 The Plaintiff .by selling the property..disables himself from doing that which by his pleadings he offers to do.

b. *spec.* To render (a man, animal, ship, etc.) incapable of action or use by physical injury or bodily infirmity; to cripple.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 204 b/1, I am all dysabled of my membres. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Thee Gods thee cittye dishable. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxvi, Strength by limping sway disabled. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 376 His continual sickness was like to dishable the gouernment and sway of so high a place. 1718 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 296 My writeing hand hath been disabled by a sprain. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 283 A Wound in his Breast by a Musket-ball..disabled him at present. *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 56 We were struck by a sea, which totally disabled us. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 85/2 A member being permanently disabled by an accident.

† **c.** To injure, impair, or render less able *in* some capacity; to deprive of the use *of* (some faculty, power, or possession). Const. *in*, *of*. *Obs.*

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 110 How you are by this custome disabled in your goods. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 435 All things that depriue or disable the debtor in any of these, do weaken and lessen his meanes. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 292 He..disabled them of sixteen thousand good horses.

2. *spec.* To incapacitate legally; to pronounce legally incapable; to hinder or restrain (any person or class of persons) from performing acts or enjoying rights which would otherwise be open to them; to disqualify.

1485 in *Paston Lett.* No. 883. III. 316 Piers, Bisshop of Exeter..with other dyvers his rebelles and traytours disabled and atteynted by the..High Court of Parlement. 1524 in *Vicary's Anatomie* (1888) App. iii. 156 Doctour Bentley & doctour Yakesley..examyners Admytted to hable or disable suche as practise phisik & Surgery in London. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 105 The Irish were disabled to bring any action at the Common Lawe. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 111 Mr Tuke the elder was fyned 100^li^ for this contempt, and to be imprisoned and disabled in their testimony for ever. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 19 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 18 Vpon paine of being for euer disabled of the vse of a Presse or printing-house. 1678 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 4 An act..disabling papists from sitting in either house of parliament. 1700 *Ibid.* IV. 673 Papists, by the Act of Settlement, are disabled to inherit the crown. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 274 Statutory provisions disabling the Judges from sitting in the House of Commons.

3. To pronounce incapable; hence, to disparage, depreciate, detract from, belittle; *refl.* to depreciate one's own competence or fitness for an appointment or honour (chiefly as a conventional tribute to modesty). *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 26 Our glorious lady to disable And heinously on her to bable. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 92 That..presume so far to disable..disgrace and infame this marriage. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 34 Farewell Monsieur Traueller:..disable all the benefits of your owne Countrie: be out of loue with your natiuitie. 1619 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 142 He disabled himself divers ways, but specially, that he thought himself unworthy to sit in that place. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 294 When Sir Edward Rogers..had recommended him to the house to be their speaker, and Williams [the speaker recommended] had disabled himself, Cecil..required him to take the place. 1763 (see DISABLING *ppl. a.*]

† **4.** To make or pronounce of no force or validity.

1552 HULOET, Disable, or refuse, or reiect, *ecquinisco.* 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* II. iii. 18 The depositions of manie women at one instant are disabled as insufficient in lawe. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 221 (R.) Neither meane I to auouch..ne to disable or confute those thinges which..haue beene reported. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* 53 Some few of whose charges against Aristotle our Author indeavours to defeat and disable. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 25 The Council may stop and disable the Laws.

Disa·ble, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of disabling; disablement.

1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable.

Disabled (disē·ib'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. DISABLE *v.* + -ED [1].] Rendered incapable of action or use, *esp.* by physical injury; incapacitated: see the verb.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Crosse* iii, I am in all a weak disabled thing. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3142/2 He saw off the Durces a disabled Ship. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 381 Shatter'd vessels, and disabled oars. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 190 The families of intemperate or disabled men.

Disablement (disē·ib'lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of disabling; the fact or condition of being disabled.

1684 PH. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 322, I heard of ye Death of Mr. Jo. Tho.. after several yeares disablement. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* V. iv. 182 (T.) This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the [intellectual judging] faculty. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 230 This practice brings on diseases of the foot and ankles, and disablement for military service. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxv. XI. 249 Encouraged by the evident disablement of their enemies. 1884 *Law Times* 27 Sept. 356/1 Compulsory assurance..against sickness and disablement.

2. The imposition of a legal disability.

1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII* in *Materials Hist. Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 120 Actes of attainder, forfeiture, and disablement. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 § 2 The seid acte of Atteyndre..or eny other thinges to the disabilment of the seid Gilbert and of his heirez. *a* 1626 BACON *Observ. Libel in* 1592 (T.), The penalty..was..disablement to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* iv. 26 By Imprisonment, Banishment, or Death, or such Disablement.

† **Disa·bleness.** *Obs.* [f. DISABLE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Inability, incapacity.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 65 A disablenesse to bow downe his necke. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 122 A natural disableness to do any good.

2. The state of being disabled or injured.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 July, Many of our ships coming in with very small disableness.

Disabler (disē·ib'lə). [f. DISABLE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which disables. (By Puttenham used for the figure *meiosis* in rhetoric, expressing disparagement: cf. DISABLE *v.* 3.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb) 195 Such speach is by the figure Meiosis or the disabler spoken of hereafter in the place of sententious figures. *Ibid.* III. xix. 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation.

Disabling (disē·iblĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DISABLE, q.v.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 30 Preamb., The said atteyndre and disshabling of the said Gervys. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxix. 188 They did it cast, to my disabelyng. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 248, I was against utter disabling in the other case, because I would not have you meddle with after Parliaments.

Disa·bling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That disables: see the verb.

1756 *Monitor* I. xxxii. 293 Must that fire..be smothered by disabling clauses in statutes? 1763 HARDWICKE in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxxvii. 288, I made all the dutiful, grateful, but disabling speeches that became me. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xv. 142 The absence of a disabling law. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 501 The creaking of the door..Which let upon you such disabling news.

† **Disabri·dge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the abridgement of; to lengthen out.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Tri. Faith* III. xi, Hee, whose life the Lord did dis-abbridge..The most religious matchless Ezechias.

Disabusal (disăbiū·zăl). [f. DISABUSE *v.* + -AL; after *abusal.*] The action of disabusing; = DISABUSE *sb.*

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. iii. 364 Whatever..she risked in her own disabusal by taking a course that should make all plain.

† **Disabu·se,** *sb. Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + ABUSE *sb*, under influence of DISABUSE *v.*] The act of disabusing, or fact of being disabused.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxxiii. 253 I am aggrieved that this Disabuse hath happened so late unto me. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 339 Disabuse is the Son of Truth.

Disabuse (disăbiū·z), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ABUSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To free from abuse, error, or mistake (see ABUSE *v.* 4 b, *sb.* 2); to relieve from fallacy or deception; to undeceive.

1611 COTGR., *Desabuser*, to disabuse, to rid from abuses. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 6, I hope in time to disabuse you and make the contrary appear evidently. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 7 To..disabuse our minds from those false Images. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 14 [Man] still by himself abus'd, or dis-abus'd. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 136 It remained for Clement VII to disabuse men of their alarms.

1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 24 To disabuse their minds of the idea that the one is wrong, the other right.

2. As an intensive of *abuse*: To mar, spoil, misuse. *Sc.* 1825–80 in JAMIESON.

Hence **Disabu·sed** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Desabusé*..disabused; unblinded; deliuered of errors, rid from abuses. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xii. § 20 Wise and disabused persons.

† **Disacce·pt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ACCEPT *v.*] *trans.* To refuse acceptance to, not to accept; to decline.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 77 It had formerly made many fair proffers of service to this Island, but it was disaccepted.

† **Disacce·ptable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10.] Not acceptable, unacceptable.

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 63 Yet I hope my instructions.. may not be wholly disacceptable.

† **Disacce·ptance.** *Obs.* [f. DISACCEPT *v.*, after *acceptance.*] Refusal to accept, non-acceptance.

1642 O. SEDGWICKE *Eng. Preserv.* 36 Particular and exclusive actings..serve onely to the disacceptance of the workes. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 351 God's acceptance or disacceptance of things is..proportionable to his judgment. 1720 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 July (1882) III. 258 Gave the Govr. £500 only..He sent it back with a Note expressing his Disacceptance.

Disaccommodate (disăkŏ·mŏdē·t), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + ACCOMMODATE *v.*] *trans.* To put to inconvenience, to incommode; the reverse of to ACCOMMODATE.

1611 COTGR., *Desaccommoder*, to disaccommodate. 1640 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 96 It may not only disaccommodate, but occasion the hurte..of many of his Majesties subjects. 1767 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 394, I hope this will not disaccommodate you. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 330 The neck and the hands..were disaccommodated with a haircloth tippet and haircloth gloves.

Disaccommodation (disăkŏ·mŏdē·ĭ·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: cf. ACCOMMODATION and DIS- 9.] The action of disaccommodating or condition of being disaccommodated; want of accommodation; unsuitableness; disagreement.

1619 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 95 The Venetians' disaccommodations with the Pope. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 37 John..acquainted Mr. Whitgreave..that His Majesty was return'd to Boscobel, and the disaccommodation he had there. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 23 Too great a confinement..and withall a disaccommodation in the time of the work. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 217 According to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them [the places] to such Calamities. *Ibid.* IV. v. 332 The least disproportion or disaccommodation of one to the other would spoil the whole Work.

† **Disacco·mpany,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ACCOMPANY *v.*] *trans.* To cease to accompany or frequent; to deprive of one's company. Hence † **Disacco·mpanied** *ppl. a.*, deprived of company; unaccompanied; unfrequented; companionless.

1598 FLORIO, *Sconuersare*, to disaccompanie, to vnfrequent. *Sconuersatione*, a disaccompanying, an vnfrequenting. 1618 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 20 To come disaccompanied was for neither [life nor honour]. 1632 *Celestina* XXI. 201 Tell me what hast thou done with my daughter? where hast thou bestow'd her? who shall accompany my disaccompanied habitation?

Disacord (disăkō·ɹd), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + ACCORD *sb.*; after *disaccord* vb.: cf. F. *désaccord.*] The reverse of accord or harmony; disagreement, variance.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 132 Upon the ground of his disaccord with their principles of politics. 1872 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 62 It was in flagrant disaccord with the ideal of the Society in the bosom of which it rose. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Oct. 436/2 There is no disaccord between what he is at the outset and what he becomes.

Disaccord (disăkō·ɹd), *v.* [ME. *disacorde·n*, a. OF. *desa(c)corder*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *a(c)corder* to ACCORD, after *desa(c)cord* sb. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *intr.* To be out of accord or harmony; to be at discord, to disagree; to refuse assent.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (R.), Trewly presence and predestinacion in nothing disacorden. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 201 And if it disacorde to þy demynge, þanne it ys to þe to loke whether it be helpand and profytable. *Ibid.* 51 Opyn þinge ys þat qualytes er to be despyned whenne þey disacord fro þeir mein. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 111 From which also not muche disaccordeth the other place of the Apostle aboue alleged. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 7 A noble Lord..sought her to ally To a great pere; but she did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love apply. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XX. 147 This disaccords with the precise date. 1874 MIVART *Contemp. Evol.* (1876) 210 An action.. which disaccords with the action of blind chance.

Disaccordance. *rare.* [f. DISACCORD *v.*, after *accordance*: cf. OF. *desacordance.*] Disagreement; = DISACCORD *sb.*

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. viii. 127 A line of action so wholly in disaccordance with Tuscan ideas. 1892 E. & D. GERARD *Sensitive Plant* III. III. xi. 76 Had her own feelings been all along in disaccordance to her mother's verdict?

Disaccordant (disăkō·ɹdănt), *a. rare.* [a. F. *désaccordant*, AF. *disaccordant* (14th c. in Godef.), pr. pple. of *désaccorder* to DISACCORD.] Not agreeing, not in accord.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. c. 75 It is disaccordaunt vnto other wryters. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 206 Built up an idol of all elements Most disaccordant.

† Disaccou·nt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6, 7 + Account *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To strike out of an account or reckoning.

1640 Earl Cork in *Sir R. Boyle's Diary* Ser. I. (1886) V. 160 That 150li is by him to be repaid and disaccownted.

Disaccustom (disăkʌ·stəm), *v.* In 5 dysac-. [a. OF. *desacoustumer, desacostumer* (12–13th c.), mod.F. *désaccoutumer*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *acostumer, accoutumer* to Accustom.]

1. *trans.* To render (a thing) no longer customary; to disuse, break off (a habit or practice). *arch.*

1484 Caxton *Curiall* 3 He shal dine..and..soupe in suche facon that he shal dysacustome hys time and hys maner of lyuyng. 1594 Constable *Diana* VIII. iv, And I though disaccustoming my Muse..May one day raise my stile as others use. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-Martyr* 45 Those stiles, which Christian humilitie hath made them dis-accustome and leave off. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* XVI. 11 With greeting such as Rome was first to bear, But since hath disaccustom'd.

2. To render (a person) unaccustomed or unused to something (to which he was previously accustomed); to cause to lose a habit. Const. *to*, † *from*.

1530 Palsgr. 517/1 For one that is disacustumed, it is a great payne to be brought in good order. 1536 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. xvii. 90 Sufficient, to disaccustome them to the ill, and accustome them throughly to the good. 1686 F Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 306 The people might be disaccustom'd from exercising them. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 271 Such application insensibly disaccustomed us to the use of our reason. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* XXXII, Disaccustomed to living with an invalid.

Hence **Disaccou·stomed** *ppl. a.*; **Disaccou·stomedness**; also † **Disaccou·stomance** (*obs.*), disuse.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. XXII. 299 Moeuynge the helpe of god hym to dyscustome, unto the whiche dysacustomaunce be not many comyn in the espace of .xx. or .xxx. yeres. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 412 Some long disaccustomed paines. 1632 Sherwood, Disaccustomednesse, *desacoustumance*. 1825 Southey *Tale Paraguay* III. 46 How strangely to her disaccustom'd ear Came even the accents of her native tongue!

Disacidify (disăsi·difəi), *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To do away with the acidity of.

1864 in Webster. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Disacknow·ledge, *sb. Obs.* [f. next: cf. Acknowledge *sb.*] The act of disacknowledging; non-acknowledgement.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 536 The most ordinary assurance I take of my people, is a kinde of disacknowledge or neglect.

Disacknowledge (disăknɒ·lĕdʒ), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Acknowledge *v.*] *trans.* To refuse to acknowledge; to renounce, disown.

1598 Florio, *Sconoscere*, to disacknowledge. *Sconosciuto*, disacknowledged, forgotten. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xiv. (1635) 187 These violent opinions I altogether disacknowledge. 1698 South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 108 By words and oral expressions verbally to deny, and disacknowledge it. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxxiv, I disinherit, I disacknowledge you. 1859 Trollope *Bertrams* II. v. 75 You are not the man to disacknowledge the burden.

Hence **Disacknow·ledging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Disacknow·ledger**, one who disacknowledges; **Disacknow·ledgement**, the fact of disacknowledging.

1650 B. *Discoliminium* 8 No..conscientious Subject ought to obey such a Power .. with an acknowledgement of its Authority, or without a disacknowledgement of it. *a* 1660 Hammond *Wks.* II. II. 135 (R.) A disacknowledging or rejecting the due government. 1661 Bp. Sanderson *Episc.* (1673) 55 A disacknowledgment of the Kings Authority and Supremacy Ecclesiastical. 1665 J. Sergeant *Sure-footing* 101 Disacknowledgers of Tradition.

Disacquai·nt, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Acquaint *v.*] *trans.* To make no longer acquainted; to estrange; to render unfamiliar (quot. 1567). Hence **Disacquai·nted** *ppl. a.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* XVI. 16 Ye must now disacquaint and estraunge yourselfes from the sour old wine of Moses lawe. 1567 Drant *Horace' Epist.* VI. D j, Seeke how to chase that griefe awaye to make it disaquainted. 1635 Quarles *Emblems* I. viii. (1718) 33 When disacquainted sense becomes a stranger, And takes no knowledge of an old disease. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 89 This kind of dealing .. will in a little time dis-acquaint the Soul with them, and make the Soul and them strangers one to another.

Disacquaintance (disăkwē·ntăns). ? *Obs.* [f. prec., after *acquaintance*: cf. Dis- 9.] The state of being disacquainted; want of acquaintance; unfamiliarity.

1589 Puttenham *English Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 169 The straungenesse..proceedes but of noueltie and disaquaintance with our eares. 1672 Baxter in *Life J. Alleine* (1838) I. 3 Men's strangeness and disacquaintance with those that are good. 1830 Lamb *Let. to Gilman* Wks. (1865) 165 The innocent taste of which [milk-porridge] I am anxious to renew after half a century's disacquaintance.

Disacrone: see next.

Disacryl (disæ·kril). *Chem.* [f. Dis- (implying disintegration or dissolution) + Acryl.] A white flocculent substance into which acrolein changes when kept for some time. Called also *disacrone*. Also *attrib.*, as *disacryl resin*, a resinous matter similarly formed.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 336 Acrolein when kept .. changes sometimes .. into a resinous matter, disacryl resin. Disacryl is a white, tasteless, inodorous powder which becomes strongly electrical by friction.

† Disada·pt, *v. Obs. rare*–°. [f. Dis- 6 + Adapt *v.*] *trans.* To render unfit. Hence **Disada·pted** *ppl. a.*, **Disada·pting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Desagencer*, to disadapt, disadiust. *Ibid.*, *Desagencé*, disadapted, disadiusted. *Ibid.*, *Desagencement*, a disadapting, disadiusting.

† Disadju·st, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Adjust *v.*] *trans.* To undo the adjustment of; to unsettle, disturb. Hence **Disadju·sted** *ppl. a.*, **Disadju·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr. [see prec.] 1746–7 Hervey *Medit., On Night* II. (1748) 50 When the Thoughts are once disadjusted, why are they not always in Confusion?

† Disadmo·nish, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Admonish *v.*] *trans.* To dissuade, to disadvise.

1611 Cotgr., *Desadmonesté*, disadmonished, or dissuaded. 1847–78 in Halliwell.

† Disado·rn, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Adorn *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of adornment; to disfigure.

1598 Florio, *Disbrauare*, to disadorne or spoile of brauerie. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 176 My brow..[he] disadornes: By breaking one of my ingaged hornes. *a* 1729 Congreve *Homer's Hymn Venus* (T.), She saw grey hairs begin to spread, Deform his beard, and disadorn his head.

† Disadva·nce, *v. Obs.* [ME. *disavaunce*, a. OF. *desavancer* to repel, push back, hinder (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *avancer* to Advance (q.v. for non-etymological change of *a-* to *ad-*).]

1. *trans.* To check the advance of, hinder from advancing, drive back, cause to retreat.

1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 462 (511) Right for to speken of an ordenaunce, How we þe Grekes myghte disauaunce. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 658 To disavaunce the Emperour, and by-reve hym the wey to Oston. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 131 The more they sail southward, the more they advance the Antartick, and disadvance the Artick [pole].

b. To draw back; to lower (anything put forward).

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iii. 8 That forced him his shield to disadvaunce. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 7 Which th' other seeing gan his course relent, And vaunted speare eftsoones to disadvaunce. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. (1632) 533 Hee displayed his Ensignes, till for the French Kings loue he was content to dis-aduance them.

2. *fig.* To hinder from advancement, progress, or promotion; to throw back; to cast into a lower condition or position.

a 1400 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1358 He slipirly stant whom that thow [Fortune] enhauncest, For sodeynly thow hym disavauncest. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 250 Men..hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowesse that holy cherche and cristin feith were disavaunced. 1530 Palsgr. 517/2, I disavaunce, I disalowe or hynder, *je desauance*. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) II. 102 The daughters..be disauaunced and abased.

3. *intr.* To cease to advance, stop short.

1620 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* II. iii, But when they saw their Lords bright cognizance Shine in his face, soon did they disadvance, And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance.

Hence **Disadva·ncing** *vbl. sb.*, retrogression.

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 13 Their [the stars'] advancings and disadvancings.

Disadvantage (disædvɑ·ntĕdʒ), *sb.* Also 4–6 des-, 5 dys-. [ME. *des-, disavauntage*, a. F. *désavantage* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *avantage* Advantage.]

1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; an unfavourable condition or circumstance.

1530 Palsgr. 213/2 Disavauntage, *desauantaige*. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 36 Him did you leaue vn-seconded by you, To looke vpon the hideous God of Warre, In disaduantage. 1607 — *Cor.* I vi. 49 Martius we have at disaduantage fought And did retyre to win our purpose. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xii. (1840) 199 Never could the Christian religion be showed to Pagans..on more disadvantages. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 180 P 3 Every condition has its disadvantages. 1782 Cowper *Let.* 7 Mar., You must have seen her to a disadvantage. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II. ii, Her regret of the many disadvantages under which he laboured. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 85 A noble nature should not be revenged by taking at a disadvantage one as good as himself.

2. Detriment, loss, or injury to interest; diminution of or prejudice to credit or reputation.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Whoso synneþ for avantage of himsilf, his synne makiþ disavauntage of þat þat he weneþ turne to good. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Childern leueþ Freynsch & construeþ & lurneþ an Englysch, & habbeþ þer-by avauntage in on syde, & desauauntage yn anoþer. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 Your seid liegemen .. susteyn and bere grete losses hinderaunce and disavauntage. 1618 Naunton in *Fortesc. Papers* 68 They speake there all they can to the disadvantage of our nation. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 431 Some disadvantage we endur'd and paine, Till now not known. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 136 P 3, I..never speak Things to any Man's Disadvantage. 1755 Johnson *s.v.* He sold to disadvantage. 18.. Bancroft (Webster 1864) They would throw a construction on his conduct to his disadvantage before the public. *Mod.* Having to realize on a falling market we had to sell to disadvantage.

Disadva·ntage, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. Advantage *v.*, and F. *désavantage-r* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *désavantage* sb.] *trans.* To cause disadvantage to; to place in an unfavourable position; to affect unfavourably.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 262 Canulus ..knew that the pollicie of his adversarie wolde muche disadvayntage him. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 951 He..made their lands waste, to disadvantage their enemies by so much the more. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 73 Sun and wind cannot disadvantage you. 1731 Fielding *Let. Writers* III. vi, You will be disadvantaged by the discovery. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 414 Yet faltering too..As somehow disadvantaged, should they strive.

Hence **Disadva·ntaged** *ppl. a.*, **Disadva·ntaging** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Desavantagé*, disaduantaged. 1646 Saltmarsh *Smoke in Temple* 2 To the advantaging or disadvantaging the cause. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* x. (1700) 58 Their. disadvantaged Beauty is made the Compliment and Hyperbole of that Quality. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* xi. § 69. 188 The uniform principle has been that the ill adapted, disadvantaged in the struggle for existence, shall bear the consequent evils.

† Disadva·ntageable, *a. Obs.* [f. Disadvantage, after *advantageable*: cf. Dis- 10.] Attended by disadvantage; disadvantageous, prejudicial.

1597 Bacon *Ess., Expense* (Arb.) 54 Hastie selling is commonly as disaduantageable as interest. 1613 F. Roberts *Reuenue Gospel* 116 It is very disaduantageable to the glorie of God and saluation of men. 1631 Br. Webbe *Quietn.* 127 A disaduantageble peace is to be preferred before a just warr.

Hence † **Disadva·ntageably** *adv. Obs.*, in a disadvantageous manner, to the disadvantage or prejudice (of any one).

1607 *Lisander & Cal.* X. 222 Hee had..spoken so disadvantagably of her.

Disadvantageous (disædvănte·ĭdʒəs), *a.* Also 7–8 -ious. [f. Dis- 10 + Advantageous, perh. after F. *désavantageux* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Attended with or occasioning disadvantage; unfavourable, prejudicial.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 168 To enter into some disadvantageous promise. 1608 T. Morton *Pream. Encounter* 70 Intolerably disaduantagious vnto the Romish part. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* VI. *Harold* (1847) 564/2 The English were in a streight disadvantageous place. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. ii, We are obliged to bring our hero on the stage in a much more disadvantageous manner than we could wish. 1861 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 The creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely disadvantageous. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* IX. § 8. 684 To consent to a disadvantageous peace.

b. Tending to the disadvantage or discredit of the person or thing in question; unfavourable; derogatory, depreciative, disparaging. ? *Obs.*

1663 Cowley *Ode Restoration* VIII, Seen..in that ill disadvantageous Light, With which misfortune strives t'abuse our sight. 1709 Swift *T. Tub* Apol., Fixes..a disadvantageous Character upon those who never deserved it. *a* 1776 Hume *Ess. Princ. Govt.* (R.), Whatever disadvantageous sentiments we may entertain of mankind. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 69 Herodian concurs with Dio in his disadvantageous representation of the civilisation..among the Caledonian clans.

Disadvanta·geously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a disadvantageous manner; with disadvantage; to the disadvantage of the person or thing in question; unfavourably, prejudicially.

1611 Cotgr., *Desadvantageusement*, disaduantagliously. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 20 It hath fallen out to be heard disadvantagiously for some. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 353 You have spoken disadvantageously of the Government before a Guardian. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, (1847) II. ii. 49 The question was opened disadvantageously for the court. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 47 That national indifference to social philosophy, in which we compare so disadvantageously with the first nations of the continent.

Disadvanta·geousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being disadvantageous; unfavourableness.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1782 Tyers *Rhaps. on Pope* 5 (T.) This disadvantageousness of figure he converted .. into a perpetual spur to..deliver himself from scorn.

† Disadve·nture. *Obs.* [ME. *disaventure*, a. OF. *desaventure*, *desadventure* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *aventure* Adventure.] Misadventure, mischance, mishap, misfortune.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 366 (415) If I, thurgh my disaventure, Had lovid other hym or Achilles. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* II. ii, With streames to and fro, And tempestes greate, and sore disauenture. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 214 It is accounted more to disaduenture than to sinne. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 45 For never knight, that dared warlike deed, More luckless disadventures did amate. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 275 Barames a noble Persian by hap escaped, but not a second disadventure.

† Disadve·nturous, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **disadventrous, disaventrous.** [f. prec., after Adventurous: cf. obs. F. *desaventureux* (in Cotgr. 1611).] Unfortunate, disastrous.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 11 And who most trustes in arme of fleshly might .. Doth soonest fall in disaventrous fight. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 100 For to wexe olde at home in idlenesse, Is disaduentrous, and quite fortunelesse. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. viii. 51 An hard mishap and disaventrous case Him chaunst. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* I. i. 283 The Merit of his Virtue hardly match'd With disadventurous Chance.

† Disadve·st, *v. Obs. rare*–°. [a. OF. *desadvestir*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *advestir* to Advest.]

1611 Cotgr., *Desadvestir*, to disseise, disaduest, dispossesse, disinherite.

Hence † **Disadve·sture.**

1611 Cotgr., *Desadvest*, a disseisin, dispossession, disaduesture, disinheriting.

Disadvi·se *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Advise.]

1. *trans.* To give advice against (an action or course); to advise that (it) should not be done.

1636 Ld. Wentworth *Let.* in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) 14, I must in any case disadvise it, till you hear further from me. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* iv. 149 Thorisin demanded herein the opinion of the principall Gepædes, who plainely disadvised it. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* iv. iv, I should disadvise the bringing any such action. 1798 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 216 Every one of his friends has disadvised the measure. 1882 C. Edwardes tr. *Leopardi's Ess. & Dial.* 166, I do not fail..to disadvise the search after that cold and miserable truth.

2. To advise (a person) against an action or course; to dehort *from*.

1687 Boyle *Martyrd. Theodora* iv. (1703) 55 An apostle, who, though not unfavourable to the Marriage state, disadvises those women that are free, from entering into it. 1855 Trollope *Warden* xviii, I am sure he disadvised you from it.

† **Disadvi·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Dis- 10 + Advised, after OF. *desavisé*.] Imprudent, ill-advised, inconsiderate.

15.. in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 73 In whatsoeuer you doe, be neyther hasty nor disaduised.

† **Disaffe·ct,** *sb. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Dis- 9 + Affect *sb.*, after Affect *v.*^{2}] = Disaffection 3.

1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* ii. 391 Convulsions, Gouts, Cholick and other Disaffects coming from frigidity.

† **Disaffect,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 10 + Affect *ppl. a.*: prob. viewed as short for *disaffected*.] = Disaffected 1.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1694/3 Levying War upon .the Arbitrary Orders of a Disaffect..part of Parliament.

Disaffect (disăfe·kt), *v.*^{1} [f. Dis- 6 + Affect *v.*^{1} Cf. mod.F. *désaffecter* (19th c.)]

1. *trans.* To lack affection for; to dislike, regard with aversion, be unfriendly to. *Obs* or *arch.*

1621 Bp. H. King *Serm.*, To Rdr., I haue not yet so doted on their part, or dis-affected my owne. 1626 Shirley *Brothers* i. i, Unless you disaffect His person. 1708 Shaftesbury *Inquiry Virtue* i. 2 The heart must rightly and soundly affect what is just and right, and disaffect what is contrary. 1755 Young *Centaur* i. Wks. (1757) IV. 124 How comes it to pass, that men of parts should so much disaffect the Scriptures? 1890 *Wesl. Meth. Mag.* Jan. 47 I you disaffect a Vestry or a Class-room, set apart your drawing-room once a week.

2. To estrange or alienate the affection of; to make unfriendly or less friendly; *spec.* to discontent or dissatisfy, as subjects with the government; to make disloyal. (Mostly in *passive*: see Disaffected 1.)

1641 *Remonstr. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 439 To disaffect the King to Parliaments by Slanders and false Imputations. 1680 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 36 Many libells are thrown about to disaffect the king and his people. 1790 G. Washington *Let.* Writ. 1891 XII. 172 We have fresh .. representations .. of their endeavoring to disaffect the four southern tribes of Indians towards this country. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Jan. 46/1 You .. began to raise Cain by disaffecting the other workmen. 1893 Marie Corelli *Barabbas* iv. (1894) 28 A pestilence in this man's shape doth walk abroad to desolate and disaffect the province.

† **Disaffe·ct,** *v.*^{2} *Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Affect *v.*^{2}] *trans.* To affect in an evil manner; to disorder, derange, disease.

1625 Donne *Serm.* xx. 192 The more it works upon good Men, the more it disaffects the Bad. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 773 That disease was like none of ours; the head was disaffected, and that being dried, killed many. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xxiii. (T.), It disaffects the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 200 If the eyelids, which are subject to more than one distemper, be considerably disaffected.

Disaffected (disăfe·ktėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Disaffect *v.*^{1}, ^{2} + -ed ^{1}.] **I.** Pa. pple. of Disaffect *v.*^{1}.

1. Evilly affected; estranged in affection or allegiance, unfriendly, hostile; almost always *spec.* Unfriendly to the government or to constituted authority, disloyal.

1632 *St. Trials, H. Sherfield* (R.), But in as much as he is accused of infidelity .. to Almighty God .. and to be disaffected to the king. 1678 Hickes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 51 The Court was full of disaffected villains. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 7, I pass among some for a disaffected Person. 1809 *Morning Post* 13 July, The disaffected crowded to the standard of these traitors. 1823 Scott *Peveril* i, Major Bridgenorth was considered .. as a disaffected person to the Commonwealth. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 42 A measure which will tend to make the people contented and happy citizens, instead of being miserable, dejected, and disaffected.

2. Disliked, regarded with aversion. *rare.*

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* (T.), To cast her against her mind upon a disaffected match.

II. Pa. pple. of Disaffect *v.*^{2}

† **3.** Affected with disease, disordered. *Obs.*

1664 Butler *Hud.* ii. ii. 505 As if a man should be dissected, To find what part is disaffected. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* x. (R.), And if our disaffected palates resent nought but bitterness from our choicest viands.

Hence **Disaffe·ctedly** *adv.*, **Disaffe·ctedness.**

1700 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 522 Out of private hatred and disaffectedness. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Disaffectedly*, disatisfiedly. 1793 J. Williams *Calm Exam.* 59 They look disaffectedly and with scorn at the present rulers.

Disaffection (disăfe·kʃən). [f. Dis- 9 + Affection; or n. of action f. Disaffect *v.*^{1} and ^{2}, after *affection*.]

1. Absence or alienation of affection or kindly feeling; dislike, hostility: see Affection 6.

1640 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 145 Chastening is .. far from being any argument of the father's dis-affection. 1643 Milton *Divorce* ii. vii. (1851) 78 Not to root up our naturall affections and disaffections. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. iii. § 6 His disaffection to the discipline established in England. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux Strat.* iii. iii, What Evidence can prove the unaccountable Disaffections of Wedlock? 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 87 Modestine..seemed to have a disaffection for monasteries.

2. *spec.* Political alienation or discontent; a spirit of disloyalty to the government or existing authority: see Disaffected 1.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* ii. i, Nor any dis-affection to the state Where I was bred. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 218 To take away all Occasions of Disaffection to the Anointed of the Lord. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 371 The whole Crew were at this time under a general disaffection, and full of very different Projects. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 2 Thou hast reconciled disaffection, thou hast suppressed rebellion. 1808 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 115 A very probable cause of disaffection in the troops. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* 556 The popular disaffection told even on the Council of State.

† **3.** The condition of being evilly affected physically; physical disorder or indisposition. *Obs.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iii. xi. 144 Forc'd to fly to Physick, for cure of the disaffection. 1676 Wiseman (J.), The disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things, Vitiated Sight* 260 This woman ..had a disaffection of sight very uncommon. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i. i. 78 If the Patient be subject to..any Swelling, Heat, or Disaffection in the Eyelids.

† **Disaffe·ctionate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 10 + Affectionate *a.*]

1. Wanting in affection: unloving.

1796 Hayley *Life of Milton* (T.), A beautiful but disaffectionate and disobedient wife.

2. Characterized by disaffection; disloyal.

1636 Sir H. Blount *Voy. Levant* (1650) 99 (T.) They .. were found damnably corrupt, and disaffectionate to the Turkish affairs.

† **Disaffi·ance,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Dis- 9.] Want of affiance, trust, or confidence; distrust.

1631 *Celestina* ii. 34 Not caring..how thou puttest a disaffiance in my affection.

† **Disaffi·ance,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Dis- 6 + Affiance *v.*] *trans.* To put out of affiance, trust, or confidence.

1631 *Celestina* x. 117 Already disaffianced in his hope, for want of a good and faire answer, hee hath set both his eyes and his heart upon the love and person of another.

Disaffiliate (disăfi·lieˈt), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Affiliate *v.*] *trans.* To undo the affiliation of, to detach (that which is affiliated): the reverse of to Affiliate.

1870 C. J. Smith *Syn. & Antonyms, Affiliate*, Disannex, Disaffiliate. 1892 *Graphic* 21 May 598/3 Eleven branch associations have 'disaffiliated' themselves in consequence of the dispute over the suffrage question.

Disaffirm (disăfɔ̄·ɹm), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Affirm *v.*] *trans.* To contradict, deny, negative: the contrary of to Affirm 4.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 97 Disaffyrmynge the masse sacryfyce to bee propiciatorye. 1615 Davies *Reports Cases* Pref. (T.), Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton disaffirm the antiquity of the reports of the law. 1816 Sir R. Dallas in Taunton *Rep.* VI. 529 The suggestion that this was a voluntary payment, is disaffirmed by the averment of compulsion.

b. *Law.* To annul or reverse (some former decision, etc.); to repudiate (a settlement or agreement): the contrary of Affirm 1, 2, Confirm.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* i. xxvi. (1638) 46 Therefore .. the said Statute neither affirmeth nor disaffirmeth the title. 1634 Earl Strafford *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) I. 298 Leaving the other .. in the State they now are, either affirmed or disaffirmed. 1883 *N. Y. Tribune* XLIII. 5 The Supreme Court of the United States has disaffirmed the view of the Post Office Department and affirmed that of the Company. 1890 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 682/1 She could disaffirm the settlement on attaining twenty-one.

Disaffirmance (disăfɔ̄·ɹmăns). [f. Disaffirm *v.*, after *affirm, affirmance*.] The action of disaffirming; negation; annulment, repudiation.

1610 Bacon in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) II. 399/1 If it had been a disaffirmance by law they must have gone down in solido. 1643 Prynne *Open. Gt. Seal* 24 Done in affirmance, onely, not disaffirmance of it, as Lawyers speake. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 102 As much a Demonstration in disaffirmance of any thing that is affirmed as can possibly be. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 36 A suit..in disaffirmance of it [an illegal contract]..is consonant to the policy of the law. 1868 Benjamin *On Sales* (1884) 404 The vendor has done some act to disaffirm the transaction ..Before the disaffirmance the vendee has transferred the.. interest.

Disaffirmation (disæfəɹmēˈ·ʃən). [f. Disaffirm *v.*, after *affirm, -ation*.] The action of disaffirming; denial, negation; repudiation.

1842 in Brande *Dict. Science, etc.* 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vii. 205 The disaffirmation of the legality of Tanistry. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 49/2 Notwithstanding her disaffirmation of her settlement when she attained twenty-one.

Disaffi·rmative, *a.* [f. as prec., after *affirmative*.] Characterized by disaffirming; tending to disaffirm; negative.

a 1832 in Bentham (F. Hall).

Disaffo·rd, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To refuse to afford; to prevent from obtaining.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* viii. lviii, Let not my being a Lancastrian bred, Without mine own Election, disafford Me Right, or make my Cause disfigured.

Disafforest (disăfǫ·rėst), *v.* [ad. med.(Anglo-)L. *disafforestāre* (in *Charter of Forests* 13th c.), f. Dis- 4 + *afforestāre* to Afforest. Cf. the synonymous De-afforest, Deforest, Disforest.]

1. *trans.* To free from the operation of the forest laws; to reduce from the legal state of forest to that of ordinary land.

[1225 *Charta Forestæ an.* 9 *Hen. III*, c. 3 (Spelman s.v. *Afforestare*) Omnes bosci qui fuerunt afforestati per Richardum avunculum nostrum..statim Disafforestentur.] 1598 Stow *Surv.* xli. (1603) 424 The Forest of Midlesex, and the Warren of Stanes were disaforested. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 By the Charter, all new forests were generally to bee disafforested. 1677 N. Cox *Gentlem. Recr.* i. (ed. 2) 24 *Afforest*, is to turn Land into Forest. *Disafforest*, is to turn Land from being Forest to other uses. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6350/3 The whole inclosed with a Pale, and disaforested. 1888 Black *Adv. House-boat* 71, I don't know when the district was disafforested; but in Shakespeare's own time they hunted red-deer in these Warwickshire woods.

fig. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems, To Sir Herbert* (1650) 157 How happy is he, which hath due place assign'd To his beasts; and disaforested his mind.

absol. 1638 Sir R. Cotton *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 14 [Edward I] disafforested in most Counties of England.

2. To strip or clear of forests or trees. *rare.*

1842 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 126 From the wreck of her woods by means of incendiary armies, Greece is, for a season, disafforested.

Hence **Disaffo·rested** *ppl. a.*; **Disaffo·resting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disaffo·restment.**

1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 469 For the disafforesting of the royal forests and chases. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 240 This was before the miserable cheese-paring policy of disafforesting, when the red-deer were still to be seen in the forest glades. 1882 *Standard* 14 Mar., A Commissioner under the Hainault Disafforesting Commission. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 661/1 The great disafforestment proceeds apace.

Disafforestation (disăfǫrėstēˈ·ʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *disafforestāre* to Disafforest.] **a.** The action of disafforesting; exemption from forest laws. **b.** Destruction of forests or woods.

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 All those, that were put out of the Forest by the disafforestation. 1888 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 302/3 The gradual obsolescence of our forest law and the steady progress of disafforestation. 1888 *Times* 4 Oct. 9/5 The rapid progress of disafforestation will be understood, and it is certain that the natural growth cannot keep pace with it.

† **Disaffri·ght,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To free from fright or alarm; to reassure.

1676 Hobbes *Iliad* iv. 216 His own Commanders first to disaffright.

† **Disaffy·**, *v. Obs. rare.* [In 16th c. *desafie*, a. OF. *desafie-r* to distrust, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* (Dis- 4) + *afier* to trust: see Affy *v.*] *trans.* To put out of relations of affiance: Defy *v.*^{1} 1.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 239 He fledde like a traytour .. and being for the same desafied by Julyan, doth maynteyn his acte and him silf to be honest, and to fight in that quarrell with the said Julyan.

† **Disa·ge.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *disagio* dis-ease, trouble, want, f. *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *agio* leisure, ease; cf. Agio, Adagio.] Hardship, trouble.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 156 [They] were thick-skin'd Fellows, and could patiently undergo such and greater Disages.

† **Disa·ggravate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To release from a burden or charge: see Aggravate *v.* 3.

1598 Florio *Disgrauio*, a discharge, a disagrauating.

Disa·ggregate, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Aggregate *v.* Cf. F. *désagréger*, Sp. *desagregar*.]

1. *trans.* To separate (an aggregated mass) into its component particles.

1828 in Webster. 1858 G. P. Scrope *Geol. Centr. France* (ed. 2) 47 Its parts are then disaggregated. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 172 The cellular tissue is either partly or completely disaggregated.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate from an aggregate.

1881 Morgan *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 87 As soon as they had disaggregated.

Disaggregation (disægrĭgēˈ·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec. vb.: cf. mod.F. *désagrégation* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. The separation of the component particles of an aggregated mass or structure; disintegration.

1828 in Webster. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 501/1 A million of entire skeletons .. bound together by the fine powder resulting from the disaggregation of their fellows and of other calcareous organisms. 1865 Esquiros *Cornwall* 41 Deposits formed by the disaggregation of the primitive rocks. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 436 Neither disaggregation nor sparks. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 67 An electric disaggregation of the electrode.

2. *transf.* in various non-physical senses.

1831 Bentham *Wks.* (1838–43) XI. 73 Power of aggregation; power of disaggregation. 1881 Morgan *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 87 A further consequence of this disaggregation was .. the necessity for an official building. 1890 *Times* 11 Jan. 5/1 Centralization would disappear..to make way for a disaggregation as troublesome for the Monarchy of Portugal as for the French Republic.

Disagree (disăgrī'), *v.* [ad. F. *désagréer* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-* (DIS- 4) + *agréer* to AGREE. See also DISGREE.]

1. *intr.* To differ, to be unlike; not to AGREE, correspond, accord, or harmonize. Const. *with*, †*to*, †*from*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxvi. 45 That sayinge disagreeth to the wrytynge of Eutropius. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 [He] sorroweth to see thy behaviour so far to disagree from thy birth. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. iii. 8 Those things we call morally good, which agree to right reason: those morally evill, which disagree from right reason. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 86/1 Which [account] disagrees not with the other. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 4 A Tradition .. disagreeing to the Scripture. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iv. § 2 We have neither a very clear Conception in our selves of the two Ideas contained in the Words, nor how they agree or disagree. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* § 48 The other numerals are nouns, and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* iv. 235 Particular circumstances which agree or disagree with given facts.

2. To differ in opinion; to dissent.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. xi. 35 If any..disagreed from his forefathers, he is..to be judged suspected. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 20 Those who disagree from that former Computation, place it yet lower. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 1 Who shall decide when Doctors disagree? 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 181 The sincere beliefs and conscientiously performed rites of those .. from whose religion he disagrees. 1883 FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV. II. ii. 187 He could not place himself in the position of persons who disagreed with him. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June 823/1 Men who hoped against hope that the jury would disagree.

3. To refuse to accord or agree (to any proposal, etc.); to dissent. Const. *to*, *with*; †*from*. Indirect passive, *to be disagreed to*.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 Preamb., If the..Duke..disagree to the seid acte. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 a, If the parcener .. hathe yssue and dyeth, the issue maye disagree to the particion. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 155 Mine is to loue, but hers to disagree. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 495 In such cases the grantee may, by deed only, disagree, and disclaim the estate. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 31 The Delaware counties had bound up their delegates to disagree to this article. 1869 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parlt.* (*Daily News* 16 July), I shall move to disagree to that clause..I beg now to move that the House disagree with the Lords' amendment..of the preamble of the Irish Church Bill. *Ibid.*, The Lords' amendment was then disagreed to. 1869 *Daily News* 27 July, The Lower House has disagreed from the amendment.

4. To be at variance, to dispute or quarrel.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV*, 29 b, Takyng a corporall othe .. never after to disagre or renewe any displeasure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 497 Devil with Devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men onely disagree Of Creatures rational. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 531 Children of the same family ought not to disagree. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, Come, we must not again disagree.

5. Of food, climate, etc.: To conflict in physical operation or effect; to be unsuitable. Const. *with*.

1563 etc., [see DISAGREEING *ppl. a.* 4.] 1768 tr. *Cornaro's Disc.* 15 To try, whether those, which pleased my palate, agreed or disagreed with my stomach. *Ibid.* 45 Fruit, fish, and other things of that kind disagree with me. 1813 MARTIN in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* IV. 47 Increasing one drop every day until it might begin to disagree with the stomach. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. ii. 28 So plain a dish Could scarcely disagree. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvi, Ascribed to his health's disagreeing with the air of that capital. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 288 It couldn't have been sound, that champagne .. or it wouldn't have so disagreed with me. *Mod.* The confinement and close application to work disagrees with him.

†**Disagree'**, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb.] Disagreement.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1609) D iv b, It may bee that the destinies have appointed their disagree.

Disagreeability (disăgrī·ăbi·lĭti). [f. DISAGREEABLE + -ITY: cf. *agreeability*.] The quality or condition of being disagreeable; unpleasantness.

1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. iv. 188 These only formed its disagreeability. 1790 *Ibid.* V. iv. 163 Difficulties and disagreeabilities in carrying on a week's intercourse. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 248 He will be exposed to many 'disagreeabilities' from the police. 1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* II. ix. 62 Ill-health meant ill-temper, discomfort, disagreeability of all sorts.

Disagreeable (disăgrī·ăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **dys-**. [a. F. *désagréable* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dés-* (DIS- 4) + *agréable* AGREEABLE.]

†**1.** Not in agreement; characterized by difference or incongruity; disagreeing, discordant, at variance. Const. *to*, *with*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4717 It [love] is Carybdis perillous Disagreable and gracious, It is discordaunce that can accord, And accordaunce to discord. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxiv. 270 But .. I se the mater dysagreable to other wryters, and also thynke that moche therof is fayned. 1538 COVERDALE *Ded. to N. T.*, It was disagreeable to my former translation in English. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* Pref. (1565) 1 Cæsar in hys descryption of Gallia..may seeme dysagreable wyth other authors. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 What is conformable or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 407 Compare their Lives and nothing can be more disagreeable. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXVIII. (1787) 78 The obstinate contests of disagreeable virtues. 1766 F. BLACKBURNE *Confessional* 262 In determining what is the proper sense and extent of the Articles, and what shall be judged agreeable or disagreeable to them.

2. Not in accordance with one's taste or liking; exciting displeasure or disgust; unpleasing, unpleasant, offensive.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 254 Yet he found it disagreeable, because the Nights now were as intensely Cold, as the Days were Hôt. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 230 This is such a horrible ugly Creature, that I don't believe any thing besides so very disagreeable is to be found. 1754 E. DARWIN *Let. to Dr. Okes* in Dallas *Life* (1879), Yesterday's post brought me the disagreeable news of my father's departure out of this sinful world. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 90 This animal is without any ill scent, or disagreeable effluvia. 1838 JAMES *Robber* iv, Your society is any thing but disagreeable to me. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 In regard to disagreeable .. things, prudence does not consist in evasion..but in courage.

3. Of persons: Of unpleasant temper or humour; actively unamiable; offensive.

It ranges from an active sense, of which the person in question is the subject, as in quot. 1474, to a subjective one of which the person in question is the object, both being often present.

[1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (1481) D viij b, Not plesyd but disagreable whan they haue receyued the yefte.] 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 109, I dined to-day with my mistress Butler, who grows very disagreeable. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 323 A very disagreeable man was here. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love Agst. World* 11 My cousin is dreadfully disagreeable.

b. Uncomfortable, in an unpleasant position.

1844 *F. Parley's Ann.* V. 180 The King felt quite disagreeable. The Russians might drop in upon him very unceremoniously.

B. as *sb.* (Cf. AGREEABLE 6.) †**a.** A disagreeable person. *Obs.*

1809 MRS. SOUTHEY *Church Yards* II. 242 Whatever some superior-minded disagreeables may say to the contrary.

b. A disagreeable thing or experience; *esp.* in *pl.*

1781 COWPER *Let.* 4 Feb., Some disagreeables and awkwardnesses would probably have attended your interview. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlii. 64 The Greek artists are .. careful to keep the disagreeable out of sight. 1804 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. iv. 78, I am seasoned..to the disagreeables from my Canada journey of last summer. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ix. 127 When the disagreeables of life—its work and privations were in question.

Disagreeableness (disăgrī·ăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disagreeable.

†**1.** Want of agreement; discordancy, incongruity. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxix. 18 This disagreeablenesse of the wicked is easly washt away. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xxiv. 828 Remove and conquer that disagreeableness, that is betwixt my nature, and thy harmony. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 413 P 1 We know neither the Nature of an Idea, nor the Substance of a human Soul, which might help us to discover the Conformity or Disagreeableness of the one to the other. 1716 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. 215 Its disagreeableness to the eternal rules of right reason.

2. Unpleasantness; also, an unpleasant feature.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Essays* I. xvii. § 1 Many who have figured Solitude..have sought to sweeten all they could the disagreeableness. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 P 5, I found the Disagreeableness of giving Advice without being asked it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 109 Look upon that man—see but the disagreeableness of his person. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 4 With all its manifold disagreeablenesses (to coin a word), it must be grappled with boldly. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 9 There was just that amount of disagreeableness that usually occurs among Englishmen who are strangers to one another.

Disagree·ablism. *nonce-wd.* [see -ISM.]

1887 BESANT *Fifty Years Ago* in *Graphic* Jubilee No. 20 June 2/3 Together with discontent, chartism, republicanism, atheism—in fact all the disagreeablisms.

Disagreeably (disăgrī·ăbli), *adv.* [f. DISAGREEABLE + -LY 2.] In a disagreeable manner or degree; unpleasantly; offensively.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disagreeably*, unpleasantly. 1766 GRAY in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 61, I passed all June in Kent not disagreeably. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxix, You may find yourself very disagreeably deceived. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Swedenborg is disagreeably wise..and repels.

†**Disagree'ance.** *Obs.* [f. DISAGREE *v.*, after AGREEANCE: cf. also OF. *desagreance* (Godef.).] = DISAGREEMENT.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* viii. 36 There is no disagreaunce where is faith. 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 98 Our disagreeance with them, will impeach the trade of our Merchants. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 158 (Jam.) They sall .. report the groundis and caussis of their disagrieance to his maiestie.

Disagree'd, *ppl. a.* [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -ED 1.] The reverse of AGREED; not in agreement; at variance.

1598 FLORIO, *Scordato*, forgotten, put out of tune, vnstrung, disagreed. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* Ded. A ij, Well worth his labor to prove us disagreed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 42 The partisans of utility are disagreed among themselves.

Disagreeing (disăgrī·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DISAGREE; disagreement.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 94 a, There ought to bee no discorde ne disagreyng emong theim in their preachyng. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 103 b, To be troubled with so many disagreeings. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xvii. 219 Such complying with the disagreeings of a sort of men, is the total overthrow of all Discipline. *Mod.* Their disagreeing was happily prevented.

Disagreeing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disagrees.

†**1.** Out of harmony or agreement; discordant, incongruous; diverse. *Obs.*

1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 39 The places .. declare .. what be incidente, what be disagreeyng from the matter. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) E vij b, Oratours .. vnlike and disagreeing .. to their predecessours & followers. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boethius* (E. E. T. S.) 105 Me thinkes it a crosse mater and in it self disagreing, that God all knowes, and yet ther should be a free will. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 559 Many Islands, replenished with disagreeing nations and tongues. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ii. § 7 A Figure .. very disagreeing with what .. Children imagine of their Parents.

2. Differing in opinion; dissentient.

1552 HULOET, Disagreeynge, *dissentaneus*. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 63 The nobles about them, in agreeing silence covered their disagreeing thoughts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xii. 244 Finding the Philosophers and Wise Men so uncertain and disagreeing. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 271 A half-perplexed, half-amused, and wholly disagreeing expression.

3. At variance, quarrelling.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. ii. (1651) 421 Hard-hearted parents, disobedient children, disagreeing brothers. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 19 The most contentious, quarrelsome, disagreeing crew, that ever appeared.

4. Of incompatible or prejudicial operation; unsuitable.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 90 The Greek writers think the Basil so disagreing and contrary to women, that if [etc.]. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 483 The eating of this .. Food becomes offensive to them, and disagreeing. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Knol. for Oliver* Wks. II. 41 This was a puzzling, disagreeing question, Grating like arsenic on his host's digestion.

Hence †**Disagree'ingly** *adv. Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desacordamente*, disagreeingly.

Disagreement (disăgrī·mĕnt). [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -MENT, after *agreement*. Cf. F. *désagrément* (*desagreement*, Oudinot, 1642) anything disagreeable, or not to one's liking.]

1. Want of agreement or harmony; difference; discordancy, diversity, discrepancy.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 284 As well their words as their deedes bee at disagreement. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 154 There's a seeming disagreement between Diodorus and Herodotus. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* Diss. ii, The apparent disagreement of any command to the moral attributes of God. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. vii. 267 Sin is a disagreement or nonconformity of the will of any creature with the will of God. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 105 The Judgment, *quadrupeds are not rational*, determines the relation of disagreement between the two Terms.

2. Refusal to agree or assent.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 § 1 Any disagreement or disassent by the seid Duches .. notwithstandyng. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 43. 19 The disagreement of the husband ought to be shewed.

3. Difference of opinion; dissent.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83, I againe with you was not at disagreement. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. 445 *note*, His disagreement from some of his owne profession. 1658 J. WALL *Charac. Knemies Ch.* 7 Disagreement in matters of faith causeth enmity. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xvii. 348 Men of very different natures, apart from their utter disagreement in religion.

4. Quarrel, dissension, variance, strife.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 34 Disagreement vexing brethren faithles and vntrustie. 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 223 There hath been some Disagreement at Court between their Majesties, by reason of the French Ambassador. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. 190 Is it .. for your interest .. to live in a perpetual disagreement with your people? 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 10 The occasion of their disagreement being removed, he desired to return to the old terms of amity.

5. Unsuitableness (of food, climate, etc.) to the constitution.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. ii. (1853) I. 48 The probable disagreement of so torrid a climate unto English bodies.

6. An unpleasantness, a disagreeable condition. [F. *désagrément.*] *rare.*

1778 GATES in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 532 You would have avoided many disagreements, had it pleased you to have accepted that offer.

Disagreer (disăgrī·ə). *rare.* [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disagrees; a dissenter.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. I. 605 (R.) To awe disagreers in all matters of faith.

Disagyse, obs. Sc. f. DISGUISE.

†**Disai·lment.** *Obs. rare.* [see DIS- 5.] Ailment, indisposition.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 256 Without the least disaylment or distemper.

Disala·rm, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a + ALARM.] *trans.* To free or relieve from alarm.

1617 SIR F. BURDETT in *Parl. Deb.* 1693 Who had taken ..care that not a syllable should be inserted that could tend to disalarm the country.

Disalike: see DIS- 10

†**Disalle·giance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + ALLEGIANCE.] Contravention of allegiance.

1641 LAUD *Wks.* (1857) VI. 216 Consider a little with what insolency, and perhaps disallegiance, this Lord and his roundhead crew would use their Kings.

†Disallie·ge, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + **alliege*, deduced from Allegiance, under the influence of Liege: cf. prec.] *trans.* To withdraw or alienate from allegiance.

1648 Milton *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1847) 263/2 By a pernicious and hostile peace, to disallege a whole feudary kingdom from the antient dominion of England.

Disallow (disălau'), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **desalowe**, 4–6 **dis-**, 6 **dysalowe, dissalow**, 6– **disallow**. [a. OF. *desaloue-r, disalower* to blame, etc. (in Godef.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *alouer* Allow. In med.(Anglo)L. *disallocāre*: see Du Cange.] To refuse to Allow (in various senses).

†**1.** *trans.* To refuse to laud, praise, or commend; to discommend, to blame. See Allow I. 1.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 83 This vice of Inobedience he desalloweþ. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxix (1869) 191 Nouht þat I wole blame it ne despeise it ne disalowe it. 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G j, Both is like errour which wise men disalowe. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7, I praefer Tulli before Caesar in writing Latin; do I therefore disable or disalow Caesar? 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 According to their care herein haue they been commended or disallowed in the Scriptures. 1656 Cowley *Prologue to Guardian*, Who says the Times do Learning disallow? 'Tis false; 'twas never Honour'd so as Now.

2. To refuse to approve or sanction; to disapprove of: see Allow I. 2. *arch.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 616 Whiche conclucion was after disalowyd. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 46 The auditors general..shal haue auctority to examin thaccomptes. and to allowe and disalow all that shal be reasonable. 1552 *Bury Wills* (1850) 141 Furthermore I denull, disalow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments which I have made. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* Glaris 436 Though they do take liberty to..use..sports and exercises upon the Lords day, yet most of their ministers disallow it. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly disallowed his proceedings. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 6/2 The auditor also disallowed the refreshments the committee had, which .. amounted to 9*s.* 6½*d.* each.

†**b.** *intr.* with *of.* To refuse approval of. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 44, I .. might in no wise disallow of his doings: for he was very circumspect .. in his master's businesse. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* XIV. (1851) 448 He returnes againe to disallow of that Reformation which the Covnant vowes. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* XXVIII. § 3 (1689) 164 Others disallow thereof.

†**3.** To refuse to accept with approval; to reject, disown. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 130 For þei [the rich] han her hyre here . an heuene as it were .. And whan he deyeth, ben disalowed. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. XIII (1859) 9 Sithen that he come to yeres of discrecyon, this laboure he hath in dede disalowid. 1526 34 Tindale 1 *Pet.* ii. 4 A livynge stone disalowed of men, but chosen of god and precious. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 435/1 [tr. *Archytas*] The fates of young and old together croud, No head is disallow'd By merciless Proserpina.

†**b.** *intr.* with *of. Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 422 Wee ought not .. to disalowe of what soever is appointed us by Gods good providence. 1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 16 What followes if we disallow of this?

4. To refuse to accept as reasonable, true, or valid; to refuse to admit (intellectually). See Allow II. 4.

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Every child is holden for to bowe Unto the modir .. Or elles he mot reson desalowe. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 37 Who with common reason can disallow that her Majesty used her principal Authority? 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* III. v. § 3. 135 This whole Hypothesis [of Des Cartes] I do utterly disallow and reject. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* Ded. (1784) 10 His influence is universally disallowed. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 40. 145 By disallowing any human element .. we are deprived at once of much feeling of sympathy with the writers of the Bible.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or grant (some claim, right, or privilege), or to accede to (some request or suggestion); to reject.

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 11, I must not suffer the devil to have the victory over me .. I must disallow his instinctions and suggestions. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 275 Use Christian Liberty in respect of Matrimony, it being disallowed none but the Vortobeeds. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 1 To discuss the propriety of his charges, and to allow or disallow them as you pleased. 1841 James *Brigand* xxii, Your claim upon her hand is already disallowed.

6. To refuse to allow or permit; to forbid the use of, to prohibit.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Excess Apparel* (1859) 308 The abuses thereof, which he forbiddeth and disalloweth. 1568 *Form Submission Papists* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. li. 549 Nor willingly suffer any such .. to offend, whom I may reasonably let, or disallow. *a* 1600 Hooker (J.), God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet disallow that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* 1 ii. ii. iv, He utterly disallowes all hote Bathes in melancholy. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-T.* (Arb.) 30 If he disallows a book it must not be brought into the Kingdom. 1713 Bentley *Freethinking* xi. (R.), They disallow'd self defence, second marriages, and usury. 1831 Coleridge *Table-t.* 27 Oct., Advocates, men whose duty it ought to be to know what the law allows and disallows. 1854 Lowell *Camb. Thirty Y. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 96 The great collar disallowing any independent rotation of the head .. he used to turn his whole person.

b. Const. with *infin.*, or †*from* and *vbl. sb.*

1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) II. 54 If a poor Barber shall be disallowed from taking Money. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 38, I being disallowed to interfere, Meddle, or make in a matter none of mine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 12/1 A law of the trade which disallowed an employer to take more than one apprentice at a time.

Hence **Disallo·wed** *ppl. a.*, **Disallo·wing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 139 Nou3t to fonge bifore . for drede of disalowynge. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 195 The public judgment of certain universities for the disproving and disallowing of his first marriage. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ix. 53 To practise the Ceremonies, with a doubting and disallowing conscience. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. ii. 79 The objection .. was founded upon a disallowed assumption. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 11/2 If the House went on voting disallowing motions for ever, Mr. Bradlaugh would still be one ahead.

†**Disallo·wable,** *a. Obs.* [f. Disallow + -able.] Not to be allowed or permitted; not to be approved or sanctioned.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 417 With these and many other disalowable condicions he was excercysed, which tourned hym to great dishonoure. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 280 What judge you of the words which I uttered: were they approvable, or were they disalowable? 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 474 Our Passions are nothing else but certain Disallowable Motions of the Mind. 1716 Bp. Smalridge *1st Charge* 21 Which though not wholly unlawful, nor in the laity disallowable, yet in the clergy are of evil fame.

Hence †**Disallo·wableness,** the quality of being disallowable.

1727 in Bailey, vol. II.

Disallowance (disălau'ăns). [f. Disallow + -ance.] The action of disallowing; refusal to sanction, admit, or permit; disapproval, rejection, prohibition.

1565 in *Parker's Corr.* (1853) 267 We have consulted how to proceed, whereby we may have your allowance or disallowance. 1585–7 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1607) 206 *note*, The approbation or disallowance of a general assembly.. should be a matter and cause spiritual. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iii. § 14. 211 Centurions .. are commended .. without any reproofe or dis-allowance of their warlike profession. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 559 They declare their disallowance of all seditious libels. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. XXI. II. 180 This disallowance of the historical personality of Homer. 1883 A. H. de Colyar in *Rep. Co. Crt. Cases* Pref. 11 *note*, The Rules of the Supreme Court .. come into operation on the 24th October next, subject to disallowance by Parliament.

†**b.** *Mus.* Something disallowed or forbidden by rule; an irregularity. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 16 The .. allowances and disallowances in the composition of foure parts. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 37 The last disallowance . is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. viii. 527 An excellent composition might now be produced merely from ancient disallowances. 1854 J. W. Moore *Compl. Cycl. Music, Disallowance*, A term applied to any anomalous formation, or succession of chords. Two succeeding eighths, or two consecutive perfect fifths, in the same direction, constitute a *disallowance*.

Disallow·er. [f. Disallow + -er 1.] One who disallows, or refuses to sanction.

1672 H. More *Brief Reply* 74 Himself was an Opposer and disallower of that fond and Idolatrous Superstition.

Disallowment (disălau'mĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action or fact of disallowing.

1884 J. H. McCarthy *Eng. under Gladstone* xiv. 290 The disallowment roused a strong display of public feeling in all the Australian colonies.

Disally (disăl·i'), *v. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Ally *v.*] *trans.* To free from alliance or union.

1671 Milton *Samson* 1022 Nor both so loosely disallied Their nuptials. 1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 301 Disallied From breath or blood corruptible.

†**Disalte·r,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Dis- 5 + Alter *v.*] *trans.* To alter or change for the worse.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* VII. (1599) 281 No other thing had disaltered the people, but the pride of the gentlemen.

†**Disaltern,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis -5 + L. *alternāre* to change from one thing to another.] *trans.* To alter or change for the worse: cf. prec.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. iv, O wilt thou disaltern The rest thou gav'st?

Disamay, obs. var. of Dismay.

Disamis (di·sămis). *Logic.* The mnemonic term (introduced by Petrus Hispanus, *c* 1250) designating the second mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (*i*), the minor a universal affirmative (*a*), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (*i*).

The initial letter *d* shows that the mood can be reduced to *Darii*, by simple conversion of the major, transposition of the premisses, and simple conversion of the conclusion, as indicated by the letters *s, m, s*, following the three vowels.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 30 The third figure .. This argument is reduced to Darii .. *Di.* Mercie onely forgiveth synnes. *sa.* All mercie is purchased by faithe; *mis.* Therfore by faith onely forgivenes is obteined. 1624 De Lawne tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 144. 1691 Welton *Logic* I. IV. iii. § 136 *Disamis*..As example we may give: 'Some pronouns in English are inflected; all such pronouns are words of English origin; therefore, some words of English origin are inflected'. *Ibid.*, As an *I* proposition can be simply converted, it is a matter of very small moment whether an argument is expressed in *Disamis* or in *Datisi*.

Disanagrammatize: see Dis- 6.

†**Disana·logal,** *a. Obs.* [Dis- 10.] = next.

1676–7 Hale *Contempl.* II. *Works of God* (R.), That knowledge, which we have in ourselves, which is utterly unsuitable and disanalogal to that knowledge, which is in God.

Disanalogous (disănæ·lŏgəs), *a.* [Dis- 10.] Having no analogy.

1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 174 The words .. have their ordinary denominations in an idiom totally disanalogous to what they have with us.

†**Disana·logy.** *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9.] Want of analogy; a condition the reverse of analogous.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* Pref. Verse 15 For Dis-analogies strange, strained, rude, Nor Deuiations curious-ill-scande. 1641 Capt. A. Mervin in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 218 Where first I observe the disanalogy.

Disanchor (disæ·ŋkəɹ), *v.* Also 5–7 **dis-, dysa(u)nore**, 6–7 **disan(c)kar, -er.** [a. OF. *desancre-r*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *ancrer* to Anchor, f. *ancre* Anchob *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To loosen (a ship) from its anchorage; to weigh the anchor of.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 56 Thene the good patrone .. disancred the noble shippe and went again to the see. 1481 — *Godfrey* 189 They shold disancre theyr shippes and flee. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXI. vii. 776 After he is disankered once .. & under saile from Corinth. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* V. XXXIX. 116 Sixe Gallies they Disanker from the Isle.

fig. *a* 1871 Carlyle in *J. W. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) II. 346 *note*, Miserable feature of London life, needing to be dis-anchored every year, to be made comparatively a nomadic, quasi-Calmuck life.

2. *intr.* To weigh anchor: said of a ship or its crew.

a 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* iii. (1530) 3 He dysauncred & departed about thre of the clocke. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 38 She went to the ship that sholde disancre for to go to Athenes. 1595 Drake *Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 9 The enemie labored to cause us to disankar. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 644 [They] were commanded .. to disanchor, and to depart from those places. 18.. Southey (F. Hall).

Hence **Disa·nchoring** *vbl. sb.*

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. vi. (1872) 138 We need not dwell at too much length on the foreign Journeys, disanchorings, and nomadic vicissitudes of household, which occupy his few remaining years.

†**Disange·lical,** *a. Obs.* [Dis- 10.] Not angelical; the reverse of angelical.

a 1687 H. More in Norris *Theory of Love* (1688) 101 It were a thing Disangelical, if I may so speak, and undivine. 1736 H. Coventry *Philemon to Hyd.* II. (T.), The opinion of that learned casuist..who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their disangelical nature.

Disangularize, *v.*: see Dis- 6.

Disanimal, *v.*: see Dis- 7 b.

†**Disa·nimate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 10 + Animate *a.*] Deprived of life; inanimate.

1682 P. Rycaut *Critick* 228 They saw.. many disanimate Bodies.

Disanimate (disæ·nimeit), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Animate *v.*, prob. after F. *désanimer* (15–16th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*).]

1. *trans.* To deprive of life, render lifeless.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 In carcasses warme and bodies newly disanimated. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* 38 That Soul and Life that is now fled and gone, from a lifeless Carcase, is only a loss to that particular Body or Compages of Matter, which by means thereof is now disanimated. 1833 [see Disanimated below].

2. To deprive of spirit, courage, or vigour; to discourage, dispirit, dishearten.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 [They] also rather animate, than disanimate them to persecuere in their wickednes. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 183. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 Yet the sublime height did not disanimate us. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. App. (1852) 604 The garrisons were so disanimated at these disasters. 1791–1814 [see Disanimating below].

Hence **Disa·nimated** *ppl. a.*; **Disa·nimating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. xii. 94 After the expence of fifteene yeares more..grow they disanimated. 1677 Ld. Orrery *Art of War* 199 May it not be a greater Disanimating of the Soldiery? 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 87 To..stay Despair's disanimating sigh. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII. 83 From whence disanimating fear had driven The former primate. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Producet. Mod. Art*, [The Dryad] linked to her own connatural tree, co-twisting with its limbs her own till both seemed either—these animated branches; those disanimated members.

Disa·nima·tion. [n. of action f. Disanimate *v.*] The action of disanimating: **a.** Privation of life. **b.** Discouragement, disheartening.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. x. 128 Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimation. *Ibid.* III. XXV. 178 A Glow-worme will afford a faint light, almost a dayes space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death, and terme of disanimation. 1828 Webster, *Disanimation*, the act of discouraging; depression of spirits.

Disannex (disăne·ks), *v.* Also 5 **disanex.** [a. OF. *desannexe-r* (1475 in Godef.): see Dis- 1 and Annex.] *trans.* To separate (that which is annexed); to disjoin, disunite.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 Preamb., The same..Hereditamentes shuld be .. separat severed and disanexed from the Duchie of Cornwall. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 190 b, The feoffor cannot disannex the advowson from the manor,

without deed. 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial for Low Spirits* I. 270 [It] became part of the English Dominions .. and could not be disannexed but by Act of Parliament. 1869 *Echo* 9 Mar., The object of the Bill was to disannex from the Provostship of the College [Oriel] a canonry of Rochester and a valuable rectory, which now formed part of the endowment.

Hence **Disanne·xing** *vbl. sb.*

1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 17 Dec., The disannexing and independence of Ireland.

Disannexation (disænèksē·ʃən). [f. DISANNEX, after *annexation*.] The action of disannexing; separation (of something annexed).

1884 *Q. Rev.* July 148 *note*, The idea of the disannexation of the Transkei has been abandoned. 1885 LADY HERBERT tr. *Lagrange's Dupanloup* II. 130 Ceaseless fears of annexation and disannexation.

Disannul (disănv'l), *v.* Also 5–6 **dys-**, 5–8 **-anull**. [f. DIS- 5 + ANNUL *v.* Cf. the parallel forms DISNULL, DENULL.]

1. *trans.* To cancel and do away with; to make null and void, bring to nothing, abolish, annul.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 347 He laboured that he myght do dysanull ye former ordenaunces and statutes, and to cause them to be broken. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 17 Ye shall not thinke that I am come to disanull the lawe. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xl. 3 Wilt thou disanulle my judgment? 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 145 Our Lawes .. Which Princes, would they, may not disanull. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 52 The whole action is disannulled and made void. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 44 They endeavour to evacuate and disannul our great Argument. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 775 To disanull the Engagements and destroy the Amity subsisting between them. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xiv, A solemn troth-plight, which .. no earthly power ought ever to disannul.

†2. To deprive by the annulment of one's title; *fig.* to do out *of*. Const. *from*, *of*. *Obs.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 79 Soo by that they be dyschargyd and dyssanullyd from alle maner of inherrytans of the imperialle crowne. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* B iv b, Are we disanuld of our first sleepe, and cheated of our dreames and fantasies? 1613 *Answ. Uncasing Machivil's Instr.* E ij, That will..disanul thee of thy quiet rest.

Hence **Disannu·lling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Disannu·ller**, one who disannuls; **Disannu·lment**, the fact of disannulling.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 337 The disanulling of all gold and silver coine, and the appointing of yron monie onely to be currant. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 65 If any thing were done by them that was absolutely good, it was the disannulling of the impost of salt. 1611 COTGR., *Nullité*, a nullitie, annihilation, disannulment. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. v, In which business Two of the disanullers lost their night-caps. 1755 JOHNSON, *Disannulment*. 1790 G. WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XII. 157 The right of disannulling is reserved to the government. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Obligations* I. 101 He is debarred from .. insisting on the delay as a disannulment of it. 1888 *Standard* 23 Dec. 1/2, I agree to the disannulment of our engagement on certain conditions

Disanoint (disănoi·nt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ANOINT.] *trans.* To undo the anointing or consecration of. Hence **Disanoi·nted, Disanoi·nting** *ppl. adjs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 2 They have..bandied and borne armes against their King, devested him, disanointed him. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 98 For Fate Had pour'd a mortal oil upon his head, A disanointing poison. 1867 TRENCH *Shipwrecks Faith* 47 There is something unutterably pathetic in that yearning of the disanointed King [Saul]. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Hail bef. Rome* 175 His blessings, as other men's curses Disanoint where they consecrate Kings.

Disanswerable *a.*: see DIS- 10.

†**Disappa·rel**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + APPAREL *v.*: perhaps after F. *désappareiller* (11th c. in Littré) cf. Sp. *desaparejar* to unharness, unrig, Pg. *desaparelhar* to unrig, unmast.] *trans.* To deprive of apparel; to disrobe, undress. Also *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 336 Zelmane disapparelling herself. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiv. 128 The Cup is the betrayer of the mind, and does disapparel the soul. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 119 Every day we rise and lie down, apparel and disapparel our selves, weary our bodies and refresh them. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. c. 249 Thus entertain we death, as friend To disapparel us for Glories endlesse end.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Cf. *undress*.

1645 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 51 I'le disapparell, and to buy But one half glaunce most gladly dye.

†**Disappari·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + APPARITION; after *disappear*.] = DISAPPEARANCE.

1790 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 479 Its disapparition in general, and in my telescopes its faintness when turned edgeways, are in no manner favourable to this idea. 1796 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 97 The still disapparition of the tumult and bustle.

Disappear (disăpl·ə·r), *v.* Forms: 6 **disapere**, 7 **disappeer, -appeare**, 7– **disappear**. [f. DIS- 6 + APPEAR *v.*, after F. *disparaître, disparaiss-*, of which the earlier direct reprs. were DISPARISH and DISPEAR, q.v.

(In Palsgr., but app. not in common use before 17th c. Not in Shaks., nor in Bible of 1611.)]

1. *intr.* To cease to appear or be visible; to vanish from sight. The reverse of APPEAR.

1530 PALSGR. 517/1 The vysion disapered incontynent. 1623 COCKERAM, *Disappeare*, to vanish out of sight. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/2 There appeared to him, on the side of his bed, a man .. after this discourse he disappeared. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 388 When the Sun is deprest and disappearing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 478 She disappeerd, and left me dark, I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore Her loss. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 271 The Cloud upon my Wife's Face began to disappear by degrees. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 212, I saw the leader sink and suddenly disappear.

b. Of a line or thing extended in space, which ends by gradually ceasing to be distinguishable, or 'dies away' by blending with something else; to be traceable no farther.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 9 Its opposite thread is lost, and disappears on the other. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 A moraine .. disappearing at the summit of the cascade. *Mod.* (*Entomol.*) A species of moth with a particular line disappearing at the subcostal vein.

2. To cease to be present, to depart; to pass from existence, pass away, be lost.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 98 If..the surface has been long expos'd .. these small caverns are fill'd with dust, and disappear. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 814 As duly as the swallows disappear. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 235 A species of plant or animal disappears in face of a better adapted species. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* I. (ed. 3) 13 The works of the few writers of antiquity who ventured to treat of these mysteries..have tracelessly disappeared.

b. of things immaterial.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), When the night and winter disappear, The purple morning rising with the year, Salutes the Spring. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 38 Effects will not, indeed, immediately disappear with their causes. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* .. IV. § 26 (1875) 91 Our conception of the Relative itself disappears, if our conception of the Absolute is a pure negation. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 83/2 The distinction between meritorious and non-meritorious creditors had disappeared.

Disappearance (disăpl·ə·răns). [f. DISAPPEAR *v.* + -ANCE, after *appearance*.] The action of disappearing; passing away from sight or observation; vanishing.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ₱ 2 Not likely to be remembred a Moment after their Disappearance. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 115 The usual times of the appearance and disappearance of these birds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 Let a man learn .. to bear the disappearance of things he was wont to reverence, without losing his reverence. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 328 The sudden appearances and disappearances, which baffled all the zeal of his enemies. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 351 The final disappearance of many ideas which foster anti-social tendencies.

Disappearer (disăpl·ə·rəɹ). [f. DISAPPEAR + -ER 1.] One who disappears or vanishes.

1888 *N. Y. Tribune* 14 June, Prickly comfrey, which .. was going to do such great things for our agriculture, seems to have joined the mysterious disappearers. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 5/1 The learned Feithius, who 'chanced to pop his head into a fuller's shop' and never came out again, was a model of a disappearer.

Disappea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DISAPPEAR.

1611 COTGR., *Disparoissance*, a disappearing, or vanishing out of sight. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II. 514 The appearing of new Stars and disappearing of old. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 285 All the Discourse was of Don Roderigo's sudden disappearing. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 115 It is impossible .. to account for the disappearing of the two gases, or the appearance of the water, without admitting that this liquid is actually composed of oxygen and hydrogen.

Disappea·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disappears or passes out of sight.

1886 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2/7 The defendant .. performed the trick with his daughter as the disappearing lady. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. (*Brit. Army*), We are behindhand .. in disappearing guns, in cupolas and shields, and in submarine mining. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/3 Witnessing target practice with the so-called disappearing gun..The gun is hoisted for firing, and immediately upon the discharge falls back into position.

†**Disappe·ndancy, -ency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. DIS- 9 + APPENDANCY.] *Law.* The condition or quality of being disappendant; an instance of this.

1760 BURN *Eccles. Law* (1767) I. 6 (Jod.) A disappendency may be also temporary.

†**Disappe·ndant, -ent,** *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + APPENDANT.] *Law.* The opposite of APPENDANT; detached from being an appendancy.

1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 436. 188 If the Baylywick or faire be disappendant in fee from the Manour. 1760 BURN *Eccles. Law* (1767) I. 7 (Jod.) The advowson is made disappendent.

Disappoint (disăpoi·nt), *v.* Also 5–6 **disapoynte**, 6 **disapoinote, -apoint, -apoynt, -apoynte, dys-**. [ad. F. *désappointer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-* (DIS- 4) + *appointer* to APPOINT. See also DISPOINT.]

1. *trans.* To undo the appointment of; to deprive of an appointment, office, or possession; to dispossess, deprive. *Obs.* (exc. as *nonce-wd.*)

[1489 see DISPOINT.] 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 582 A monarch..hath power..to appoint or to disappoint the greatest officers. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxv, He would keep it Till duly disappointed or dismiss'd. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xi. 6 God's Anointed is appointed, and shall not be disappointed.

2. To frustrate the expectation or desire of (a person); to defeat, balk, or deceive in fulfilment of desire. Const. †*of, in, with*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIV. 270 He, contrary his promyse, dyd disapoynte them, and nothynge ayded them. 1555 WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* Ded. 4 Neuer disapointed of honourable successe. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. ii. (1715) 183 [They] were miserably disappointed of their expectations. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. iii, Disappointed in the woman whom .. he had mistaken for his wife. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 128, I .. first was disappointed not to see Such mighty change as I had felt within Expressed in outward things. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 204, I was much disappointed with its appearance. *Mod.* I should be sorry to disappoint you. If they rely on him, he will be sure to disappoint them.

†b. To defeat (*of* action, effort, etc.). *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxv. 132 How beit to disappoint them of their suttle dealing. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. (1617) 149 The Adamant or Lodestone .. is disappointed of his force by Garlicke.

†3. To break off (what has been appointed or fixed); to fail to keep or comply with (an engagement); to fail to fulfil an appointment with (a person). Cf. APPOINT *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 517/1, I disapoynte, I breake a poyntement with a person. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* 193 The .. metyng was not onely disappointed, but .. an invasion made .. into our realme. 1581 *York Bakers' Guild* § 39 in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) May, If any jurneyman .. dothe promise anie maister to come and helpe him to bake at tyme appointed, and .. go to an other to worke, and disapoint the maister. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 363 So as to put off and disappoint the day which he had set.

4. To undo or frustrate anything appointed or determined; to defeat the realization or fulfilment of (plans, purposes, intentions); to balk, foil, thwart (anticipations, hopes, etc.).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 99/2 Not yᵗ any mortall men can disappoint that which God hath established from heauen. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XV. 22 Without counsell, purposes are disappointed. 1689 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (1878) II. 133 Yᵗ fatall resolution.. hath disapointed yᵉ delivery of yʳ letter. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VII. 304 The wary Trojan shrinks, and, bending low Beneath his buckler, disappoints the blow. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I can answer without disappointing your expectations. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 433 On purpose that the testator's intention should be wholly frustrated, and that the tenant for life should be under a temptation to disappoint the will. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix, The junction of penal with voluntary emigration tends.. to disappoint the purposes of the one, and to extinguish the benefits of the other. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 165 This ambitious hope Louvois was bent on disappointing. 1873 F. HALL in *Scribner's Mag.* VI. 466/2 Nor is this expectation frequently disappointed.

†b. To undo, destroy, overthrow. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Desbraquer*, to vnplant, or dismount artillerie; to vnty, or disappoint the leuell thereof. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 311 All those curious and wealthy Trades of them who worke in fine flaxe .. Shall be utterly undone and disappointed. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 ₱ 1 They endeavour to disappoint the good works of the most learned ..of men. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 26 Disappointing all the ill Effects of the Viperine poison.

†5. To appoint, equip, or accoutre improperly. Cf APPOINT 15. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 7 In painting thy Pictures thou doest not so disapoint thy selfe.

†**Disappoi·nt,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of disappointing; disappointment.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 267 The more desirable the object, the greater the disappoint. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliliquies* 45 There is nothing more troublesome in human Society than the disappoint of trust and failing of friends

†**Disappoi·ntable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. DISAPPOINT *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be deprived of office, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Destituable*, destituable, disappointable.

Disappoi·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Having one's anticipations frustrated; foiled, thwarted.

1552 HULOET, Disapoynted, *frustratus*. 1744 R. LIDDELL *Let. to Lady Denbigh* 10 May in 8*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, The disappointed people who were invited have lost their dance. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 107 The disappointed monarch .. was thrice repulsed with loss and ignominy. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 10 The anguish of disappointed faith.

†2. Improperly appointed, equipped, or fitted out; unfurnished, unprepared. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 77 Cut off euen in the Blossomes of my Sinne, Vnhouzzled, disappointed, vnneaneld. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Sing-song* XXXV, The Bridegroom in at last did rustle, All *disappointed* in the Bustle, The Maidens had shav'd his Breeches.

Hence **Disappoi·ntedly** *adv.*, in a disappointed manner.

1880 MRS. BURNETT *Louisiana* 12, I would rather have 'Louise', she said, disappointedly.

Disappoi·nter. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disappoints.

1812 LEIGH HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 786/2 He is not the disappointer of hopes. 1880 *Ibid.* No. 616. 66/1 Royal disappointers and promise-breakers.

Disappoi·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISAPPOINT; disappointment.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Destitution & Delaissement*, destituting or disappointing. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* iii. (1851) 26 The disappointing of an impetuous nerve.

Disappoi·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disappoints; that belies hope or expectation.

1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Disapoyntyng, *frustratif*. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 199 Vain disappointing dream! 1884

Fortn. Rev. June 812 The sons of Jacob were .. a disappointing set of young men.

Hence **Disappoi·ntingly** *adv.*, in a disappointing manner. **Disappoi·ntingness**, disappointing quality.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 5/1 [Apparatus] disappointingly useless. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 371 The light verses and essays . are disappointingly weak. 1887 Cheyne *Job & Solomon* vi, The main point for us to emphasise is the disappointingness of the events of the epilogue regarded as the final outcome of Job's spiritual discipline.

Disappointment (disăpoi·ntmĕnt). [f. Disappoint *v.* + -ment: cf. F. *désappointement* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also Dispointment.]

1. The fact of disappointing; the frustration or non-fulfilment of expectation, intention, or desire.

1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* iv. v. § 11 (R.) Such disappointment of expectation doth much abate the courage of men in fight. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) I. 25 Not that which the World understands by Disappointment, the not compassing what you design'd .. but the not enjoying what you have compassed, the Disappointment of Fruition. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 1107 Penalties for the disappointment of the Lord by his Ward's marrying himself without his consent. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 139 All the prospects of success and disappointment. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. ix. 271 Severe labour and frequent disappointment had taught observers the true conditions of success.

b. with *a.* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 935 Lest .. he .. should want means of speedy thanksgiving for so gratious a disappointment; beholde a Ram stands ready for the sacrifice. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 4 Hope will predominate in every mind, till it has been suppressed by frequent disappointments. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 23 She saw clearly that the meeting with the son had been a disappointment in some way.

2. The state or condition of being disappointed, with its resulting feeling of dejection.

1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. v, If pleasure be abruptly broken off, there ensues an uneasy sense called disappointment. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks*, Newspapers always excite curiosity. No one ever lays one down without a feeling of disappointment. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II 118 The disappointment was intense in proportion to the interests which were at issue.

3. *ellipt.* A cause of disappointment; a thing or person that disappoints.

1765 Cowper *Lett.* 1 Aug., One who has been a disappointment and a vexation to them ever since he has been of consequence enough to be either. 1843 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. x. 177 Bath is a disappointment—monotonous, bald, poor, and dead

Disappreciate (disăprī ʃiĕlt), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Appreciate.] *trans.* To regard with the reverse of appreciation; to undervalue.

1828 in Webster; whence in mod. Dicts.

So **Disappreciation**, the reverse of appreciation.

Disapprobation (disæprobē·ʃən). [f. Dis- 9 + Approbation, after *disapprove*: so mod.F. *désapprobation* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action or fact of disapproving; the feeling or utterance of moral condemnation; disapproval.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* V. (1843) 217/2 Which implied a disapprobation, at least, if not a contempt of their carriage towards him. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/1 The Pope has declared .. his Disapprobation of his Imperial Majesties having Erected a Ninth Electorate. 1798 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xx. 323 His Majesty betrayed some signs of disapprobation. 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang.* vii, A murmur of disapprobation ran through the warriors present. 1887 R. Garnett *Carlyle* iv, 'Sartor', the publisher acquainted him, 'excites universal disapprobation'.

Disapprobative (disæ·prŏbĕtiv), *a.* [f. Dis- 10 + Approbative; after *disapprove*, *disapprobation*.] Characterized by or expressing disapprobation; disapprobatory.

1824 J. Gilchrist *Etym. Interpr.* 83 They are all approbative or disapprobative. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 102 Now I look at him with a disgustful and disapprobative eye.

Disapprobatory (disæ·prŏbĕtəri), *a.* [f. Dis- 10 + Approbatory: cf. prec.] Characterized by disapproving; conveying or implying disapproval.

1828 Webster, *Disapprobatory*, containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. App 322 Eminent men .. had stood pointedly silent, dubitative, disapprobatory. 1877 Fiona L. Shaw *Castle Blair* (1882) 38 Mr. Plunkett looked as though he felt somehow vaguely disapprobatory.

Disappropriate (disæprō·upriĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *disapprōpriāt-us*, f. Dis- 4 + *appropriātus* Appropriate. In F. *désapproprié*.] Deprived of appropriation; severed from connexion with a religious corporation.

1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 14 A Church appropriated to a spiritual corporation, becommeth disappropriate, if the corporation be dissolued. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 386 If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the parsonage becomes disappropriate at common law.

Disappropriate (disæprō·upriĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod.L. *disapprōpriāre*, f. Dis- 4 + *appropriāre* to Appropriate; in F. *désapproprier*, (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To dissolve the appropriation of; to take away from that to which it has been appropriated. See Appropriate *a.* 1.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 299 A Bill for the disappropriating of the Rectory appropriate to Preston. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 386 At the dissolution of monasteries .. the appropriations of the several parsonages, which belonged to those respective religious houses .. would have been by the rules of the common law disappropriated. 1798 Bentham *Let. to Pole Carew* 16 Aug. Wks. (1838–1843) X. 325 If the portion of revenue at present appropriated .. was to be disappropriated.

†**2.** To render (a thing) no longer the private property or possession of any one. *Obs. rare*—1.

1645 Milton *Tetrach* (1851) 186 To assist nature in disappropriating that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive.

Disappropria·tion. [n. of action, f. prec.: cf. F. *désappropriation* (17th c.).] The action of rendering disappropriate.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Appropriation*, To dissolve an appropriation, it is enough to present a clerk to the bishop, and he to institute and induct him: for that once done, the benefice returns to its former nature. This is called disappropriation.

Disapprovable (disăprū·văb'l), *a.* [f. Disapprove *v.*, after Approvable.] To be disapproved of; worthy of disapproval.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 554 That manner wherein the Cassia is so long cocted, is disapproveable. 1875 M'Cosh *Scott. Philos.* xii. 101 Distinguishing good and approvable actions from bad and disapprovable ones.

Disapproval (disăprū·văl). [f. Disapprove *v.*, after Approval.] The action or fact of disapproving; moral condemnation of what is considered wrong; disapprobation.

1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* iv. (R.), There being not a word let fall from them in disapproval of that opinion. 1828 Todd, *Disapproval*, a word, like *approval* not common, but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for *disapprobation*. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 The disapproval with which good men regard acts of sin. 1874 Green *Short Hist* vi. § 6. 336 His silent disapproval was more telling than the opposition of obscurer foes.

Disapprove (disăprū·v), *v.* [prob. a. OF. **desaprove-r*, mod.F. *désapprouve-r* to disapprove, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *aprover*, *approuver* to Approve. Our earliest quot. however is earlier than the first recorded in Hatz.-Darm. (1535).]

†**1.** *trans.* To prove to be untrue or wrong; to Disprove. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Tully's Friendship, Orat. G. Flaminius* F j a, The vulgar oppynyon .. I holde it ful easy to disapprove syth it is so full of errours. 1540 Coverdale *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 378 Sundry places of scripture, the circumstances whereof doth utterly disapprove your doctrine. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 723 Such like vanities have the ancient Heathens .. firmly believed, till .. experience disapproved their inventions. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. Pref. 9 Things not thoroughly proved, or absolutely disapproved; but which are reserved for further examination. 1793 Mrs Parsons *Mem. Mrs Menville* IV. 15 My conduct shall disapprove her malicious conjectures.

2. The reverse of to Approve: to regard with disfavour or moral condemnation; to feel or express disapprobation of.

1647 Cowley *Mistress, Love gone over*, iii, Fate does disapprove Th' Ambition of thy Love. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 280 Some approved, others disapproved the Interpretation of St. Paul. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 31. 197 Why must I hear what I disapprove, because others see what they approve? 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* i, I disapprove the object of such a meeting. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* II. 960 Henceforth none Could disapprove me.

absol. 1727 Pope *Eloisa* 259 Nature stands check'd; Religion disapproves. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 97 Rochester, disapproving and murmuring, consented to serve.

3. *intr.* with *of* (†rarely *to*). = **2.** Also with *indirect passive.*

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 113 This .. was not disapproved of by some of my people who eat of it. 1745 Wesley *Answ. Ch.* 4, I wholly disapprove of all these Positions. 1799 Sickelmore *Agnes & L.* I. 182 Don Sebastian enquired to what .. the Count de Tourville could disapprove. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The leader disapproved of this arrangement. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 Modern jurists would disapprove of the redress of injustice being purchased only at an increasing risk.

Hence **Disappro·ved** *ppl. a.*, **Disappro·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Disappro·vingly** *adv.*, in a disapproving manner; also † **Disappro·vement**, disapproval; **Disappro·ver**, one who disapproves.

1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 11 A disapprovement of the factious carriage of things. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 375 Wrung out of mens Purses to maintain a disapprov'd Ministry against thir Conscience. 1654–5 L.D. Hatton in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 165, I find my selfe exceedingly out in the approving or disapproving of persons. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script* Ep. Ded. (1675) 8 Not incompetent judges .. have been pleased to give these papers no disapproving character. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107 Every disapprover of their politics and religious tenets. 1820 Foster *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignorance* 178 The disapprovers of the designs for educating the people. 1832 *Examiner* 646/1, I have spoken disapprovingly of the method. 1860 Ellicott *Life our Lord* v. 229 *note*, The opinion .. is noticed, not disapprovingly, by Lightfoot. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 26 There was unkind triumph or disapproving pity in the glances of greeting neighbours.

Disaproned (disăˑprond), *ppl. a.* [f. **disapron* vb.: see Dis- 7 a.] Divested or devoid of an apron.

1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iii, I entered the main street of the place, and saw .. the aproned or disaproned Burghers moving in to breakfast.

Disa·pt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Apt *v.*] *trans.* To render unfit.

1611 Cotgr., *Disadjusté* .. disapted. *Disadjuster*, to disadiust .. disapt. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 619 Yet doth the custome Disnerve the bodie, and disapt the minde.

† **Disa·pten,** *v. Obs. rare.* [see -en 5.] = prec.

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supper* (1677) 36 Such sins as carnalize the heart, and disapten us for spiritual fruition.

Disar, obs. form of Dicer.

Disarchbishop: see Dis- 7 b.

Disard, obs. or archaic form of Dizzard.

Disare, var. Disour, *Obs.*

† **Disari·thmetic,** *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 7.]

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci 400 Minerva suffreth violence when Phao makes her faire, May such be disarithmeticke, his Creatures that are.

Disarm (disā·rm), *v.* Also 5 **des-, dys-.** [In 15th c. *desarm(e*, a. F. *désarmer* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *armer* to Arm.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of arms, to take the arms or weapons from. Const. *of.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* (E.E.T.S.) 224 The Turkes .. toke thise .xij. men by force, and desarmed them. 1618 Rowlands *Night Raven* 33 All those he after ten a clocke did finde, He should disarme of weapons they did beare. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 253 Death .. shall .. stoop Inglorious, of his mortal sting disarm'd. 1765–9 Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 328 A proclamation for disarming papists. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxii, The new comers had .. entered the Castle, and were in the act of disarming the small garrison. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 139 A royal order came from Whitehall for disarming the population.

b. To force his weapon from the hand of (an opponent) in fighting or fencing.

1530 Palsgr. 517/1 He was desarmed at the first course. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 82 b, The kyng of England with few strokes disarmed his counter partie. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 472 Come, from thy ward .. I can heere disarme thee with this sticke, And make thy weapon drop. 1700 S. L., tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 160, I made another pass at him, and fortunately run him into the Shoulder, and disarm'd him. 1823 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 123 He may be disarmed by the 'Left Parry'.

c. To divest of armour; to strip the defensive armour off (a man or horse). *arch.*

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii 91 They .. made hym come in, and dysarmed hym, and dyde to hym grete honoure. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, an. 2 (R.) These justes fynished .. the kynge was disarmed, and at time conuenient he and the quene heard euen song. 1611 Cotgr., *Desbarder*, to vnbarbe, or disarme a horse of seruice. 1841 James *Brigand* ii, The page .. came up to disarm his lord.

d. *refl.* To put off one's armour or divest oneself of arms.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* (E.E.T.S.) 275 Thenne departed the barons, and disarmed them and toke of theyr harnoys in theyr hostellys. *c* 1489 — *Sonne of Aymon* viii. 198 They dysarmed theym selfe, and ete right well. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 28 The Prince disarm'd and uncloath'd himselfe. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 920 Earl Richard .. disarmed himself.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = 1 d.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 The Ensigne-bearer is not to disarme vntil the gates of the Fort .. be first shut. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Sweet lord, abandon passion, and disarme. 1626 C. Potter tr. *Sarpi's Quarrels Pius V*, 433 Order was also giuen .. to the Count de Fuentes that he should disarme.

3. *trans.* To deprive of munitions of war or means of defence, to dismantle (a city, ship, etc.). (Also b. *intr.* for *refl.*)

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 355 The Romaines .. still to hold this Land theirs, had disarmed it of munition. 1611 Cotgr., *Desmonter vne navire*, to disarme a ship, to despoile her of all her munition, and furniture. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/1 Orders have been sent to the Galleys .. to return hither, that they may be disarmed and laid up. 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* I. 40 We disarm'd and burn'd some Churches, for fear the Enemy should put Garrisons in them. *Ibid.* II. 125, I disarmed Brujiere and some other Villages near Holy-Ghosts-Bridge.

b. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3027/1 All the Ships were Disarming.

c. To deprive (an animal) of its natural organs of attack or defence, as horns, claws, teeth; to divest anything of that with which it is armed.

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 34 Heliogabalus .. suddenly, in the night, would put in among them bears, wolves, lyons, and leopards, muzled and disarmed. *Ibid.* 98 They love their horns in March .. When the head of this beast is disarmed, there issueth blood from the skull. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* I. 300 Their jaws disabl'd, and their claws disarm'd. *a* 1800 Cowper *Iliad* (ed. 2) xvi. (R.) Hector, drawing nigh To Ajax, of its brazen point disarm'd His ashen beam. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 47 Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

4. To reduce (an army, navy, etc.) to the customary peace footing. Usually *absol.* or *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Disarming*, On the conclusion of a peace, it is usual for both sides to disarm. 1801 Nelson 4 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 334 He knew the offer of Great Britain, either to join us, or disarm. 'I pray, Lord Nelson, what do you call disarming?' .. 'I considered it as not having on foot any force beyond the customary establishment. 1868 *Spectator* 14 Nov. 1332 The old difficulty that a drilled nation cannot disarm, that disarmament in a country like Prussia is a mere phrase, is still unaffected.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 4/7 Greece .. will not disarm, but will go to war if her demands are not agreed to.

5. *fig.* To deprive of power to injure or terrify; to divest of aversion, suspicion, hostility, or the like; to render harmless, divest of its formidable character. Const. *of* († rarely *from*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. iv. 13 So schalt þou desarmen þe ire of þilke vnmyȝty tyraunt. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cliv. 8 The general of hot desire Was sleeping by a virgin hand disarm'd. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. Wks. (1847) 285/2 His design was .. to disarm all, especially of a wise fear and suspicion. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Upon a Yng. Lady* Wks. 1730 I. 67 A tongue that every heart disarms. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. vii. 136 Conscious security disarms the cruelty of the monarch. 1788 LADY HAWKE *Julia de G.* I. 230 Disarmed from the slightest remains of envy, Julia returned to the company. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 Society loves .. the air of drowsy strength, which disarms criticism. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 75 What could disarm that amphitheatre and these blazing faggots of their horrors? 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 70 His hostility was soon disarmed, and his conversion effected.

absol. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. i, No fear shall alarm, No pity disarm.

† **6.** *transf.* To take off as armour. *Obs. rare.*

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 6 Disarme this heauy burden from my backe.

† **b.** *Magnetism.* To take away the armature. See ARMATURE 6. *Obs.*

1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 325, I took off the Armour and bound it to that which was newly touched, and therewith retouched that which I had disarmed.

7. *Manège.* (See quot.) [F. *désarmer un cheval, les lèvres d'un cheval.*]

1727 BAILEY vol. II. s. v. *Disarm*, To disarm the Lips of a Horse, is to keep them subject, and out from above the Bars, when they are so large as to cover the Bars, and prevent the Pressure or *Appui* of the Mouth, by bearing up the Bit, and so hindring the Horse from feeling the Effects of it upon the Bars.

Hence **Disa·rming** *ppl. a.*

1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 302 Beckoned us to approach with winning and disarming smiles.

Disa·rm, *sb.* [f. prec.] The act of disarming (an opponent); *esp.* in *Fencing.*

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 9 The crossing of the blade signifies a kind of disarm, performed by a jirk from the wrist. 1827 BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 149 The 'Second Point'.. should be given with great caution, the wrist being then so liable to the disarm.

Disarmament (disā·ɹmămĕnt). [f. DISARM *v.*, after *armament*; cf. F. *désarmement* (1594 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *désarmer*, to which the corresponding Eng. type would be *disarmment.*] The action of disarming; *esp.* the reduction of an army or navy to the customary peace footing.

1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 327 If the disarmament had been common to all descriptions of disorderly persons, the measure would have been excellent. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Apr. 434/2 They propose the disarmament of the country. 1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 54 What Europe really needed was a congress that should dare to speak boldly to ambitious monarchs respecting the vital subject of disarmament. 1889 B. F. WESTCOTT *Let. in Guardian* 6 Apr., Such a disarmament would secure the lasting and honourable peace which the leaders of Europe .. desire.

Disa·rmature. *rare.* [f. DISARM *v.*, after ARMATURE.] The action of disarming; divestiture of armour or means of defence.

18.. SIR W. HAMILTON (O.), On the universities, which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline, will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous disarmature.

Disarme: see DISARMY.

Disarmed (disā·ɹmd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISARM + -ED 1.]

1. Deprived of arms; unarmed; without arms or weapons; divested of means of attack or defence.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xii, I then disarmed did remaine. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. v, I hold it good polity not to go disarmed. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 141 The Plateans .. aimed their arrows and darts at their more disarmed parts. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Disarmed*, (among Hunters) Deers are said to be when the Horns are faln. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* xciii, As sleeping and disarmed he lay.

2. *Her.* (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Disarmed*.. is said of an animal or bird of prey, without claws, teeth, or beak. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 128.

Disarmer (disā·ɹməɹ). [f. DISARM + -ER 1.] One who disarms.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 62 (T.) So much learning and abilities, as this disarmer is believed to have. 1800 *Examiner* No. 612. 2/1 The disarmers .. of the country which enabled them to disarm it. 1827 BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 16 The disarmer may break his adversary's sword.

Disarming (disā·ɹmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISARM + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISARM.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 81 b, The two kynges set their countre parties to disarmyng. 1611 COTGR., *Desarmement*, a disarming, a depriuing of Armes. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 63 (T.) For the disarming of schism. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 37 In the departments de La Sarthe, de La Mayenne..some disarmings were effected without violence.

attrib. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 273 The part of the country where the pannel lives, fell under the *disarming Act.* 1894 *Daily News* 29 June 5/2 This mode of protection [paint] was unknown to the Highlanders, when they hid their weapons, after the Disarming Act.

† **Disa·rmy.** *Obs. rare.* (Also 9 disarmo.) [a. obs. F. *désarmée* action of disarming, f. *désarmer* to disarm (:—Romanic type *desarmata*: see ARMY).] A disarming.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 78 b, The heraulides cried the disarmy [ed. 1809 disarme].

Disarrange (disărē·ndʒ), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ARRANGE; cf. F. *désarranger* (17th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To undo the arrangement of; to put into a state of disorder.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 519 (Seager) Quick disgust From things deform'd or disarrang'd. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 189 The glebe .. Will journey, forc'd off by the mining rain; And .. disarrange Thy neighbours' vale. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 35 She .. would not let his chamber be disarranged just at present. 1892 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 427/1 Sudden .. fluctuations in the standard of value undoubtedly disarrange trade.

Hence **Disarra·nged** *ppl. a.*, **Disarra·nging** *vbl. sb.*; **Disarra·nger,** one who disarranges.

1827 CH. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I*, etc. 19 A lamentably miscalculating and dis-arranged understanding. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 40 The arranging and disarranging of the multitudinous constituents of the world. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 645/2 The name of the arranger—or rather disarranger—was not given in the programme.

Disarrangement (disărē·ndʒmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT, after *arrangement.*] The fact or process of disarranging or putting out of order; the condition of being disarranged; disorder.

c 1730 A. BAXTER *Enq. Nat. Soul* (1737) II. 137 (T.) How .. is it possible that the mere disarrangement of the parts of matter should perform this? 1790 BURKE *Army Estimates* Wks. V. 10 The whole of the arrangement, or rather disarrangement of their military. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i. (1857) II. 180 They are the Heart and presiding centre of a France fallen wholly into maddest disarrangement. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 The various organic diseases and functional disarrangements.

Disarray (disărē·), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **disaray**(e, 5 **dysaray**, 6 **disarey**, 6– **disarray.** [Probably a. OF. **desarei* (14th c. *desarroy* in Littré, mod.F. *désarroi*), vbl. sb. from *desareer, desarroyer*: see next. The earlier OF. synonym was *desrei, desrai, derai*, whence Eng. *desray*, DERAY, DISRAY, of which *disarray* may be regarded as a modification.]

1. The condition of being out of array or regular order; disorder, confusion; = DERAY *sb.* 1, 1c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 853 (*Elles.*) As the woman hath the maistrie she maketh to muche desray [*MSS. Camb.* disray, *Harl., Petw., Lansd., Selden* disaray(e]. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 31 b, They tourned their back and put hem to flyght and disaraye. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xv. 354, I wolde not for noo good that rowlande & olivere .. sholde synde vs in dysaray. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Disarey, out of order, *desaroy*. 1580 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxviii. 1 His very face shall cast On all his haters flight and disarray. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Mar., So much is this city subject to be put into a disarray upon very small occasions. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 19 Dire disarray! the tumult of the fight. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xviii. (1860) 216 Their .. weapons lay around in disarray. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 181 The wild confused crowd of leaping and struggling figures, in a strange and ghastly disarray.

transf. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 32 As clouds..Gather their blackening disarray to burst Upon some mountain turret.

2. Imperfect or improper attire; disorderly undress. *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 4 A wicked Hag .. In ragged robes and filthy disaray. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 215 He who in that disarray Doth .. bestride the noble steed. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Lett.* iii, Clad in a strange disarray of civilized and savage costume.

Disarray (disărē·), *v.* Also 5–7 **disaray.** [f. DIS- 6 + ARRAY *v.*: perh. immediately after OF. *desareer, -eier* (*-oyer*) to put into disorder (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *areyer* to ARRAY. Cf. prec. sb. and the synonymous DISRAY.]

1. *trans.* To throw out of array or order, to put into disorder or confusion; to rout, disorder, disorganize. (Chiefly of military array.)

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 856 All dysarayit the ost was, and agast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 32 The cite, quhilk was disarayt and schent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. lxiii. 86 At the first skirmish the enemies were disaraied [*fusi*]. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 223 To rout, and disaray the wise and well-coucht order of Saint Pauls owne words. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 205 They rob Gardens without disaraying them. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 68 The small Remnant left in Iamaica .. will be able to disaray the Spaniards in Hispaniola or Cuba. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 244 You Winds! Whilst not the Earth alone, you disarray. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* v. (1853) 222 What disarrays like death?

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fall out of array or order, to become disordered. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froits.* I. ccxxv. 297 If any of our batayls breke, or disaray by any aduenture, drawe thyder and confort them.

2. *trans.* To strip or spoil of personal array, raiment, or attire; to disrobe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 To Disaray [*v. r.* Disray or disgise], *exornare.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 46 That witch they disaraid, And robd of roiall robes. 1611 COTGR., *Deshabiller*, to disarray, vncloth. 1715 ROWE *Jane Gray* v. i, Help to disarray And fit me for the Block. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de L.* III. 226 Attendant damsels to prepare the bath, to help to disarray her.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 250 I'd hardly time to lay My weapons by, and disarray.

c. *trans.* To despoil, strip *of* any adjunct.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 105 A goodly Oake .. With armes full strong .. But of their leaves they were disarayde. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 34 As when a vapour from a moory slough .. Doth heaven's bright face of his rayes disarray. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* XIX, My song, its pinions disarrayed of might, Drooped. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Empedocles on Etna* II, Ere quite the being of man, ere quite the world Be disarray'd of their divinity.

Hence **Disarray·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Desarrengement*, an vnranking, disordering, disarraying.

Disarrayed (disărē·d), *ppl. a.* [f. DISARRAY *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Out of array; disordered, in disorder.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlviii. § 16. 170 Following the disarraied flight of the Persians. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 826 His disarray'd oblation he devours. 1827 T. DOUBLEDAY *Sea-Cave* II Some sea-born maid .. with her green tresses disarrayed. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 563 Mists, which hurry along .. like hosts disarrayed.

2. Divested of personal array or attire, stripped.

1611 COTGR., *Desvoeſſé* .. whose head is disarrayed or vncouered. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 98 Then dis-array'd, the shining bath they sought. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 516 She .. found, Half disarray'd as to her rest, the girl.

† **Disarray·ment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISARRAY *v.* + -MENT; after *arrayment.*] The fact of disarraying or deranging; the condition of being disarrayed; disorder, derangement.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liii. 269 Inward Enemies, our vices, our weaknesses, and our own disarrayments.

† **Disarre·st,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desarrester* to release from arrest (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *arrester* to ARREST.] *trans.* To set free from arrest; to reverse the arrest of.

1528 HACKET *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Galba B. ix. 54 b), That sche schowld cawse to dysarest the forsayd Korn. 1643 PRYNNE *Doom Coward.* 9 The King .. wills that he shall be disarrested, and suffered to goe at large.

Disarticulate (disaɹti·kiʉlēt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ARTICULATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To undo the articulation of, to disjoint; to separate joint from joint.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 278 Disarticulate, entirely, the odontoid process. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 175 The entire segment, here disarticulated .. is called the 'occipital vertebra'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/1 From time immemorial the plan has been adopted of filling the bony case with peas and then causing them to swell with water whenever a skull was required to be 'disarticulated'.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disjointed; to separate at the joints.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 334 In some of these the joints disarticulate, and appear to be capable of reproduction. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1868) I. 261 The leaflets .. spontaneously disarticulate. 1892 *Natural Science* Mar. 57 Stems..which ultimately disarticulated and left the surface marked by scars.

Hence **Disarti·culated** *ppl. a.*; also **Disarti·culator,** he who or that which disarticulates.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. xi. 378 The disarticulated stems. *Ibid.* II. VII. xiii. 401 The cucurbitins are disarticulated zoonites. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiv. 302 Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.

Disarticulation (disaɹti kiʉlē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.: after *articulation.*] The action of disarticulating; separation at the joint; disjointed condition.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* Introd. 23 Béclard invented or improved several modes of .. disarticulation of the metatarsal bones. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 251 In Orchideæ .. a complete disarticulation of the stem and leaves takes place.

† **Disa·rtuate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ARTUATE.] *trans.* To disjoint.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 145 If any man please to disartuate the whole [Horse-tail] they will finde the frame exquisite enough to deserve a better esteem.

Disasinate, Disasinize *v.*: see DIS- 6.

† **Disasse·mble,** *v. Obs. rare* —°. [f. DIS- 6 + ASSEMBLE *v.*] *trans.* To separate, scatter, disperse.

1611 COTGR., *Desassembler*, to disassemble, disioyne, disunite.

† **Disasse·nt,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **dis-, dysassent.** [ad. OF. *desassent-ir* (13–14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *assentir* ASSENT *v.*] *intr.* To refuse assent *to*, withhold assent *from*; to disagree.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9369 All the most of þo mighty .. Dyssassent to the dede, demyt hit for noght. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 82 Servius nouthir assentit nor yit disassentit to thair mariage. 1620 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 104 He disassented from all the proceedings. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 16, I disassent from the common received opinion. 1641 *Protests Lords* I. 6 We whose names are underwritten did disassent. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 18 It is obligatory and legall, though the King himselfe consent not, or disassent thereto. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* vi. 60 If he may dis-assent, it is a sufficient Proof of this Negative Voice.

Hence † **Disasse·nter,** one who disassents; † **Disasse·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, dissentient.

1634 *St. Trials, Lord Balmerino* (R.), The names of the disassenters. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. xi. 45 In this point

also I finde them variable and disassenting. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 66 Such a disassenting Voyce .. is inconsistent with the very office, duty of the King.

† **Disasse·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec., after ASSENT *sb.*] Refusal of assent; dissent, disagreement.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 36. § 1 Any disagreement or disassent by the said Duches .. notwithstandyng. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* an. 7 (R.) Whether he departed without the French kynges consent or disassent, he .. returned agayn to the Lady Margaret. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV (1677) 189 Fearing that her disassent might work some delay. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I (ed. 2) 34 Notwithstanding his owne personall disassent.

† **Disasse·rtor.** *Obs. rare.* [agent-n. from **disassert*, f. DIS- 6.] One who contradicts an assertion or asserts the contrary.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Red. Redeemed* iv. § 38. 69 Imputations .. which the Dis-assertors of it have charged upon it.

† **Disassiduity.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + ASSIDUITY.] Want of assiduity; failure to be assiduous in attentions, etc.; slackness.

1613 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 412 Some argue .. that disassiduity in a Favorite is a degree of Declination. *a* 1639 — *Parall. Essex & Buckingh.* ibid. (1651) 25 Knowing that upon every little absence or disassiduity, he should be subject to take cold at his back. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb) 46 He came in, and went out, and through disassiduity, drew the Curtain between himself and the light of her grace.

† **Disassie·ge,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a F. *désassiéger* (15th c. in Godef.) 'to raise a siege, to deliuer from a siege' (Cotgr.), f. *dés-*, DIS- 4 + *assiéger*: see ASSIEGE, BESIEGE.] *trans.* To free from the state of siege; to raise the siege of.

1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* II. 232 John Lord Russell entring the City .. disassieged it

Disassimilation (disăsi·milē·ʃən). [f. DIS- 9 + ASSIMILATION.] The process which reverses assimilation; in *Physiol.* the transformation of assimilated substances into less complex and waste substances; catabolism.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl* X. 751 Appropriation of new material, and the disassimilation, or elimination of old. 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Herald* 5 May 8/1 Coffee always causes an increased excretion and an augmented disassimilation. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Disassimilation*, the downward metabolism of the body, by which its components form lower planes of chemical compounds whilst force of one kind or another is disengaged. 1889 BURDON SANDERSON *Addr. to Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* 26 Sept. 525/1 The words .. 'anabolism', which .. means winding up, and 'catabolism', running down, are the creation of Dr. Gaskell. Prof. Hering's equivalents for these are 'assimilation', which .. means storage of oxygen and oxidizable material, and 'disassimilation', discharge of these in the altered form of carbon dioxide and water.

So **Disassi·milate** *v.*, to transform by catabolism. In mod. Dicts. (1894).

Disassi·milative, *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + ASSIMILATIVE.] Of or pertaining to disassimilation.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 91 Dr. Flint has demonstrated that cholesterine is a disassimilative product of nervous function.

† **Disassi·st,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ASSIST.] *trans.* To do the reverse of assisting; to hinder, obstruct.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. 2 My Brothers also were such, as in nothing dis-assisted me from serving God. *Ibid.* I. xiv. (1671) 85 The other .. Faculties .. assist the Will; although now and then it happen that they disassist it.

Disassociate (disăsō·ʃiēt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ASSOCIATE, after F. *désassocier* (16th c. in Littré), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *associer* to associate.] *trans.* To free or detach from association; to dissociate, sever. Const. *from* (*with*).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 630 As if our minde had not other houres enough to doe hir businesse, without disassociating hirselfe from the body. ? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 70 So said the Princesse Aurora, that never would disassociate her knights. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vii. (1860) 146, I can never disassociate the feeling from their persons. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Princ.* i. 5 They were at no time disassociated with useful labour.

Hence **Disasso·ciated** *ppl. a.*

1611 in COTGR. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 183 Disassociated and apparently contradictory ideas.

Disassociation (disăsō·siēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec. vb.: cf. ASSOCIATION.] The action of disassociating, or the condition of being disassociated; dissociation.

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* iv. § 159 At very high temperatures it is possible that most compounds are decomposed, and the temperature at which this takes place, for any compound, has been termed its *temperature of disassociation*. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 252 A sensible, mild youth, of whom you cannot think in disassociation from his spectacles.

† **Disassu·re,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. DIS- 6 + ASSURE]. *trans.* To deprive of assurance or security.

1611 COTGR., *Disassurer*, to disassure; to put in feare, or bring into doubt, one that was well resolued.

Disaster (dizɑ·stəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **dys-**. [ad. F. *désastre* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.) 'a disaster, misfortune, calamitie, misadventure, hard chance'; f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *astre* 'a starre, a Planet; also destinie, fate, fortune, hap' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *astrum*, Gr. *ἄστρον* star; after It. *disastro* 'disastre, mischance, ill lucke' (Florio). Cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *desastre*, also Pr. *benastre* good fortune, *malastre* ill fortune, and Eng. *ill-starred*.]

† **1.** An unfavourable aspect of a star or planet; 'an obnoxious planet'. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 118 Stars with trains of fire and dews of blood, Disasters in the sun; and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptunes empire stands, Was sick almost to dooms day with eclipse. 1635 QUARLES *Embl., Hieroglyph* vii, What dire disaster bred This change, that thus she veils her golden head?

2. Anything that befalls of ruinous or distressing nature; a sudden or great misfortune, mishap, or misadventure; a calamity. Usually with *a* and *pl.*, but also without *a*, as 'a record of disaster'.

'*Disaster* is etymologically a mishap due to a baleful stellar aspect' (Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. (1875) 99).

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 253 Let those soulls suffer that ar the occasioners of thy disaster and myne. 1598 FLORIO, *Disastro*, disastre, mischance, ill lucke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III vi. 55 It was a disaster of warre that Cæsar him selfe could not haue preuented. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 131 We make guilty of our disasters the Sun, the Moone, and Starres. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 100 Fate, it seems, would needs involve them in the same disasters. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 200 Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace The day's disasters in his morning's face. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 84 Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 27 Such a system must inevitably bring disaster.

† **b.** A bodily affliction or disorder. *Obs. rare.*

1684 F. ROGERS *Let.* in *Sir H. Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 377, I am very ill of a disaster upon my stomach, yᵗ I cannot ride.

† **Disa·ster,** *a. Obs.* [Either an attrib. use of the sb., or repr. obs. F. *desastré* (Cotgr.) disastrous, f. *desastre* disaster. The simple word is not used as an adj. in any Romanic lang.] = DISASTROUS.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 23 No disaster fortune could driue her to make shipwrack of her fixed affection. *Ibid.* 28 Saturne conspiring with all balefull signes, calculated the houre of thy birth full of disaster accidents. 1600 *Look about you* xxix. in Harl. *Dodsley* VII. 481 Let this be to me a disaster day. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 167 Whom disaster fortune .. hath inforced to wander here and there.

† **Disa·ster,** *v. Obs.* [f. DISASTER *sb.* No corresp. vb. is found in the Romanic langs., though French had in 16th c. the ppl. adj. *desastré*: see DISASTER *a.*] *trans.* To bring disaster or misfortune upon; to strike with calamity; to ruin, afflict, injure seriously, endamage.

(Todd's sense 'To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star', repeated in later Dicts., seems to be unsupported; his quotation is of a *ppl. a.* in sense 'ill-starred,' 'hapless'.)

1580 [see DISASTERED]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii 16 The holes where eyes should bee, which pittifully disaster the cheeks. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 158 Neither was there ever any more easie way to disaster these monster-seeming souldiers [elephants in battle] then by casting of stones. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xiii. 61 The Cable running out, a Kink therein happened to disaster a Man's Leg. 1778 M. CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 70 The French fleet was so disastered they could by no means afford us any assistance. 1784 *Ibid.* 107 This occasioned the thermometer's being more slightly secured .. and .. it was so disastered as to lose almost all the mercury. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* III. lvi, Some were cuff'd and much disaster'd found.

Hence † **Disa·stered,** stricken with disaster; ill-starred, hapless. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1613) 163 Ah, chastest bed of mine .. how canst thou now receiue this desastred changeling? 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. i. 170 At his disastred iourney made into Barbary. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 279 In his own loose revolving fields, the swain Disastered stands.

† **Disa·sterly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DISASTER *a.* + -LY 2.] In a disastrous or ill-starred manner.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 93 What Gentleman hath been cast away at Sea, or disasterly souldiourizd it by Land. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* (1748) 131 Nor let the envy of invenom'd tongues .. Thy noble breast disasterly possess. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* IV. 46 Who died disasterly in New Forest.

Disastrous (dizɑ·strəs), *a.* Also 6–7 **des-**, 7 **dysastrous, disasterous.** [a. F. *désastreux, -euse* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *désastre*: cf. It. *disastroso* 'vnfortunate, vnluckie' (Florio 1598). See DISASTER *sb.* and -OUS.]

† **1.** Stricken with or subject to disasters; ill-starred, ill-fated; unfortunate, unlucky. *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 184 If she aford mee but one sparkle of hope and favour, she doth it to no other ende, but to make mee more desastrous. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 2 He prov'd alwaies desastrous in love. 1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 368 The unfortunate accidents this disasterous king hath sustained. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Poems, Economy* iii. 43 Ah disastrous wight! In evil hour and rashly dost thou trust The fraudful couch! 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 225 The various calamities that befel this disastrous fleet.

2. Foreboding disaster, of evil omen, unpropitious, ill-boding. *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1292 Reputing the third of these intercalar daies to be desasterous and dismall. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 47 At whose birth could not but be some dysastrous aspect of the Planets. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 597 As when the Sun .. from behind the Moon In dim Eclips disastrous twilight sheds On half the Nations. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 42 By the bell's disastrous tongue.

3. Of the nature of a disaster; fraught or attended with disaster; calamitous.

1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1630) 573 A faction no lesse disasterous to the State of Persia, than the warre of Turkie. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 76 b, The very first allarum of any sinister, and disastrous accident. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 18 All human greatness .. must end, and perhaps in a disasterous and unhappy conclusion. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. III. 344 Events more disastrous to France. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 225 The Samyal wind .. so disastrous in its effects. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 217 We have followed the attack on Scotland to its disastrous close. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlvii. 549 Heavy rains followed by disastrous floods.

Hence **Disa·strousness.** *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Disastrousness*, unluckiness, unfortunateness.

Disa·strously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disastrous manner; calamitously, ruinously.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* V. (R.), Whilst things were thus disast'rously decreed. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 62 To answer, with his Vessel, all That might disastrously befall. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 187 The almost universal darkness, which licentious desolation .. disastrously introduced into the world. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 180 The great invasion of Normandy, which ended so disastrously for the French.

Disattach (disătæ·tʃ), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ATTACH *v.*] *trans.* To undo what is attached; = DETACH 1.

1851 CDL. WISEMAN *Actions N. T.* Ess. 1853 I. 586 To disattach importance from all that relates to her.

Disatta·chment. [DIS- 9.] = DETACHMENT 4 b.

1860 T. T. CARTER *Imit. our Lord* (1861) 19 Chastening our being into disattachment and heavenly-mindedness.

Disattaint (disătēi·nt), *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from attainder; see ATTAINT *v.* 6.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XX. vii. 149 Earl Marischal .. has been .. pardoned, disattainted, permitted to inherit.

† **Disatte·ntion.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + ATTENTION.] Active inattention; neglect.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* i. 3 Slownesse of heart: that is .. disattention unto those things. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* XXV. 147 Carelessness and Disattention .. are the Daughters of Folly. 1757 *Herald* X. 89 Disattention to duty.

† **Disatti·re,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + ATTIRE *v.*] *trans.* To divest of attire; disrobe.

a 1598 SPENSER cited by WEBSTER (1864). 1611 COTGR. *Descoiffer*. . to disarray, disattire, vnhood, vncouer, the head. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, Disattire, *divestio.*

Disattune (disătiū·n), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ATTUNE.] *trans.* To put out of tune or harmony.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XI. XVI. (D), Thus ever bringing before the mind of the harassed debtor images at war with love and with the poetry of life, he disattuned it, so to speak, for the reception of Nora's letters.

† **Disaugme·nt,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To reverse the augmentation of; to diminish.

1611 COTGR., *Desaugmenter*, to disaugment, wane, diminish. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* V. xiii, That everlasting treasure which hope deprives not, fortune disaugments not.

† **Disauthe·ntic,** *a. Obs.* [DIS- 10 + AUTHENTIC.] The reverse of authentic; not authoritative (see AUTHENTIC 1).

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 126 Certeine bookes .. of Moses .. which they say are al made disauthentique, and put out of use by the comming of Christ. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxix. 691 They .. account disauthentike the foure last Bookes of Moses.

Disauthe·nticate, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To prove or pronounce non-authentic.

1895 A. W. BENN in *Academy* 1 June 457/2 Among passages disauthenticated, or at least pronounced doubtful.

† **Disau·thorize,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + AUTHORIZE.] *trans.* To strip of authority; to make or treat as of no authority.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 90 Then is yᵉ once sacrifice of Christ utterly to be abandoned and disauthorized. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 153 a, Thei judged it best to disauthorise them [the scriptures of the Old Testament]. 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 8 As if their new censure were sufficient to disaucthorize the others auncient sentences 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 142 The general Assembly .. may .. even dis-authorize and depose a King.

Disavai·l, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + AVAIL *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To be the reverse of advantageous; to be prejudicial or harmful. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVI, They .. toke nought that might disauayle Unto that lande but it were vitayle. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* I iij a, The same not seeldome disavaileth to the .. pleasure of the lyfe.

2. *trans.* To disadvantage, injure, harm.

1471 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 681 III. 24 Lete hym helpe me now, or elles it shall dysawayll hym better than the trebyll the money. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1106 Hyndering and dysavaylyng Holy Churche, our Mother. 1530 PALSGR. 517/1, I disavayle one, I hynder his avauntage .. he hath disavayled me more than an hundred pounde. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 52 'I am an Englishman, gentlemen', said I .. judging .. that plea would not disavail me.

† **Disava·il,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb., after AVAIL *sb.*] Disadvantage, harm, loss.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xix. (1558) 33 a Hys wyfe of frowarde doublenes, Which euer wrought to his disauayle. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks. (1876) 11 If subjects' peace and glorie be the King's, And their disgrace and strife his disavaile.

Disavaunce, Disaventure, obs. forms of DISADVANCE, DISADVENTURE.

†Disavou·ch, *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Avouch *v.* In med.L. *disadvocāre.*] = Disavow.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* iv. xxvi, They flatly disavouch To yeld him more obedience. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., Numa Pompilius ceremonies were disavouched by Quintus Petilius. 1679 Kid in G. Hickes *Spir. Popery* 7 Disowning and disavouching that which sometime we judged our honour to testifie for and avouch.

Disavow (disăvau·), *v.* Also 4 **des-**, 5 **dys-**. [a. F. *désavouer* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *avouer* Avow *v.*[1] In med.L. *disavouāre, disadvocāre.*]

1. *trans.* To refuse to avow, own, or acknowledge; to disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or approbation of; to disown, repudiate.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 322 Bobe kyng and kayser and þe coroned pope May desauowe þat þey dude. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* v. 134 Our fader hath dysavowed vs for the love of hym. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. v. 37 Weary ..Of warres delight..The name of knighthood he did disavow. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 285 One of his Masters drew profit from it, and the other disavowed it. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxii. 137 Comte Pertingue ..far from disavowing, confirms all that Mr. Harte has said. 1787 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 212 The Emperor disavowed the concessions which had been made by his governors. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 327 Melfort never disavowed these papers. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 328 The plan was simply that the King should disavow the Papal jurisdiction.

†2. To refuse to admit or acknowledge as true or valid; to deny. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Nier*, to denie, disaduow; say nay, gainsay. 1629 Gaule *Pract. The.* 86 One disauowes him begotten of God; another, borne of Mary. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* iv. ii, Yet can they never .. disavow my blood Plantagenet's. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 387 Complaining I had sold her a broken stone, which I disavowed.

†3. To refuse to accept or entertain; to decline.

1629 Chapman *Juvenal* v. 167 An oil, for whose strength Romans disavow To bathe with Boccharis. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 135 They .. disavow to have any further dealing with worldly contentments. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 364 The Mexicans disavow all peace with their neighbouring enemies..that they may be stored with prisoners of war for sacrifice.

Hence **Disavow·ed** *ppl. a.*, **Disavow·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disavow·able** *a.*, liable to be disavowed; **Disavow·edly** (-ĕdli) *adv.*, in a disavowed manner; **Disavow·er**, one that disavows (Ash 1775).

1611 Cotgr., *Niement*, a denying, disaduowing, or gainsaying. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* i. iv. 43 No publick or imaginative disavowings .. can be sufficient. 1698 R. Ferguson *View Eccles.* 7 As that great and learned man Mr. Baxter..disavowedly, and with an openess natural to him, doth express himself. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Sept. 345/2 The disavowable, but not yet disavowed, agents of Russia.

Disavowal (disăvau·ăl). [f. Disavow *v.* after Avowal.] The action of disavowing or refusing to acknowledge; repudiation, denial.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (J.), An earnest disavowal of fear, often proceeds from fear. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. v. 114 The disavowal of the acts of a minister threw everything back. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. ii. 30 An official disavowal followed in due course.

†Disavow·ance. *Obs. rare.* [f. Disavow *v.*, after Avowance and OF. *desavouance* (14th c. in Godef.).] = Disavowal.

a 1716 South *Serm.* VI. i. (R.) The very corner-stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and disavowance of this point [the papal supremacy].

†Disavow·er[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. Disavow *v.* + **-er** *suffix* [4]: corresp. to F. *desavouer*, infinitive used subst.] Disavowing, disavowal.

1648 Fairfax, etc. *Remonstrance* 33 This .. we can take to intend no lesse then a plaine dissavouer of this Treaty.

Disavow·er[2]: see after Disavow *v.*

†Disavow·ment. *Obs. rare.* [f. Disavow *v.* + **-ment**: perh. repr. OF. *desavouement* (14th c. in Godef.)] = Disavowal.

1637 Wotton *Let. to Regius Professor* in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) Fiv a, His Holiness .. will not press you to any disavowment thereof.

†Disavow·ry. *Obs.* [f. Disavow *v.*, after Avowry and OF. *desavouerie, desavowry* (in Godef.).] The action of disavowing; disavowal.

1588 J. H[arvey] *Discourstve Probl.* 65 Concerning the generall disauory, and discredit of such speciall matters. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 498 He disclaymeth it utterly in that disavowry; My Kingdome is not of this world. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 9 Christ .. thought such a Disavowry .. a sufficient salvo for his act.

Disbalance (disbæ·lăns), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Balance *v.*] *trans.* To disturb the balance or equilibrium of, to put out of balance. Hence **Disba·lanced, Disba·lancing** *ppl. adjs.*, **Disba·lancement**, disturbance of equilibrium.

1823 Lynch *Self-Improv.* v. 111 Some are shy .. there is a decomposing, disbalancing force in them. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 252 To..enlarge existing disbalancements, and intensify the discords already experienced. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 170/2 The disbalanced mind of this particular woman.

†Disba·lass, *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + *balass*, 16th c. form of Ballast *v.*] *trans.* To free from ballast or burden; to disburden.

1676 Newton *Lemuel's Complex.* (1633) 170 Man..having disburdened and disbalassed himselfe of his provocative superfluous Sperme to fetch his breath the better. 1598 G. Harvey *New Letter* 14 But now you must lend me patience untill I have disbalased my mind.

Disband (disbæ·nd), *v.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desbander*, mod.F. *débander*; in military sense after It. *sbandare* (cf. Sp., Pg. *disbandar*), f. It. *banda*, F. *bande*, Band *sb.*[3].

In the sense 'to unbind, loosen, let loose, unbend a bow', etc. *desbander* (also *desbender*) goes back to 12th c. in OF.: cf. Disbend.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To break up (a band or company); to dissolve and dismiss from service (a military or other force).

1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 156 And afterwards disband them in such a place. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 45 The Marquiss of Huntley .. disbanded his Forces. 1701 De For *True-born Eng.* i. 148 No Parliament his Army cou'd disband. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxii. 322 You talk of disbanding the army with wonderful ease and indifference. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 5 The 1st East York Artillery Volunteers..has been disbanded on account of insubordinate conduct. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 72 When Agathocles died, his mercenary troops were disbanded.

†b. To dismiss, discharge, or expel from a band or company. *Obs.*

1626 J. Yates *Ibis ad Caesarem* ii. 6 You haue fathered vpon mee that bastard, which your selfe disbands. 1666 Ld. Orrery *State Letters* (1743) II. 54 To take notice of my securing and disbanding Langley. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 124 Thou art disbanded by death, and called off the field. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 71 After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be disbanded.

c. *refl.* (= 4.)

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (J.), They disbanded themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 20 Each, as him listeth, dares him now disband. 1651 tr. *Hist. Don Fenise* 275 Leon disbanded himselfe upon the instant. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 77 *marg.*, His Army disbands it self. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 252 They paid .. so much respect to William's authority as to disband themselves when his proclamation was published.

†2. To let loose, turn off or out, dismiss from union or association, send away. *Obs.*

1604 Earl Stirling *Aurora* iv. (R.), What savage bull disbanded from his stall, Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make? 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* II. ii. 114 M. Mountagu .. hath disbanded them from their shelter. 1643 Milton *Divorce* vii. (1851) 37 And therfore by all the united force of the Decalogue she [the wife] ought to be disbanded, unlesse we must set marriage above God and charity. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. x. 90 They disband all Trouble and Anxiety from the pensive Mind. 1790 J. B. Mordon *West India Islands* 108 Her husband .. took the .. little ones into his own protection, and disbanded their vile mother.

†3. To break up the constitution of, dissolve, disintegrate. *Obs.*

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. (1723) 176 That a Quantity of Water sufficient to make such a Deluge was created .. and, when the Business was done, all disbanded again and annihilated. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* lxvi. (1794) III. 31 The very elements of civilization have been destroyed in a moment, and society itself disbanded.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

4. To break up as a body of soldiers, to cease to be a band or company; to break rank, fall into disorder, disperse; to leave military service.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 Shewing them..how to disband, and how to fal into troupes. *a* 1608 Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 8, I commanded our men not to disband, but pursue them. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xiv. § 12. 92 The rest disbanded, turned their backes, and fled toward the desert. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 200 They began to disband, and run every way. 1835 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) III. xiii. § 30. 26 The troops .. openly threatened to disband. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 268 Feversham had ordered all the royal army to disband.

†5. To break up into its constituent parts, dissolve; to separate, retire from association. *Obs.*

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Assurance* vi, When both rocks and all things shall disband. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 81 He makes a confident resolution .. though the purpose disbands upon the next temptation. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 117 They [Men of Honour] should throw up their Fortune; and Disband from Society.

Hence **Disba·nded** *ppl. a.*, turned loose out of their ranks; disordered; scattered or dispersed; dismissed; **Disba·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 Cotgr., *Desbandade*, a disbanding; a cassing of whole troups, or companies of souldiours. — *Desbandé*, disbanded. 1625 Markham *Souldier's Accid.* 15 The Sergeants are .. to leade loose and disbanded fyles of Shot in Skirmish. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 18 Letters .. touchinge the disbandinge of the Scottishe Armie. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 36 To .. 2,159ll 13s 9d .. paid .. for the disbanding tax for the county of Leicest[r]. 1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 547 The house of commons had the late disbanded judges before them. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. iii, A poor disbanded officer. *a* 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 170 He admitted it to be necessary for him to give his assent to the disbanding bill. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 524 The disbanded soldiers of the army .. spread over the country.

Disbandment (disbæ·ndmĕnt). [f. prec. + **-ment**: cf. F. *débandement* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The action or fact of disbanding or dispersing; dismissal from corporate existence.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5875/2 Full Pay allowed .. for doing Duty after Disbandment. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 182 The very recent disbandment of that body-guard of popery the Jesuits. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. II. iii. (1848) 97 The august Assembly .. dare nowise resolve, with Mirabeau, on an instantaneous disbandment and extinction. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Sept., The disbandment of the Basingstoke Rifles.

†Disba·ndon, *v. Obs. rare.* [By-form of Disband *v.* after Bandon.] = Disband.

1640 2 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 48 Thair sogers are disbandoning for want of manteannient. 1641 Earl Monmouth tr. *Biondi's Civill Warres* I. 74 The King writ unto him to disbandon his forces.

†Disba·nk, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Bank *sb.*[1]] *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pass over its banks or borders; to overflow, to debord.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 218 The River Zuama, which disbanks as Nile do's.

†Disba·r, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Dis- 1 + Bar *v.*: cf. OF. *desbarrer*, mod.F. *débarrer* to unbar: see Debar.] *trans.* To exclude, shut out, prevent, stop; = Debar *v.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 255 Then Neptunes impe her swiftnesse to disbarre, Trolld downe a tone-side of the way one apple of the three 1571 - *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 10 Too the intent all vaunting myght bee disbarred the further of. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 114 To disbarre all odds and inconueniences.

Disbar (disbā·r), *v.*[2] [f. Dis- 7 + Bar *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To expel from the bar; to deprive of the status and privileges of a barrister.

1633 R. Verney in *Verney Papers* (1853) 157 He is to be degraded in the universitie, disbarred at the innes of court. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 495 In his Utopia such practisers ..would be disbarred. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Disbarring*, expelling a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to fifteen Judges. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 2 In the event of a barrister being disbarred..the Judges may revise and reverse the decrees of the benchers.

†2. To deprive of bars or that which bars. *Obs.*

1636 N. Wallington in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 33 When all forts are disbarr'd Of Battlements, of Gunnes, and Bulwarkes marr'd.

Disba·rbarize, *v. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Barbarize.] **a.** *trans.* To free from barbarism; = Debarbarize. **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To cease to be barbarous; to lay aside barbarism.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 362 A new proof that benevolence alone disbarbarizes the savage. 1805 *Ibid.* III. 322 The slave-coast began from that period to disbarbarize.

†Disbark (disbā·rk), *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6-7 **-barke**, 7-8 **-barque.** [ad. F. *desbarquer* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *débarquer*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *barque* Bark *sb.*[2]: cf. It. *sbarcare.*] = Debark *v.*[1], Disembark. **a.** *trans.*

1552 *Act* 5-6 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 12 If he..there do disbark, unlade and sell the same. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 187 That in the night, they should have entred the Haven, disbarke their men, and scale the walles. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 20 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4605/1 [To] be..carried..to the Port .. and there to disbarque and sell the same. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xi. 22 We .. Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, From Constantinople into Italy, where I disbarked to go to Rome. 1692 Hacke *Collect. Orig. Voy* (1699) IV 16 Being now got to Leghorn..I there disbarqued. 1842 Manning *Unity of Church* I. iv. 107 We read that he 'disbarking from the ship with great joy, hastened to see St. Polycarp'.

Hence **Disba·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Sbarcamento*, an vnshipping, a disbarking, a landing. 1625 J. Glanvill *Voy. to Cadiz* 33 [To] finde a landing place fitted for our disbarkeing.

Disba·rk, *v.*[2] Also 6-7 **-barke**, 7 **-barque.** [f. Dis- 7 a + Bark *sb.*[1]: cf. Debark *v.*[2]] *trans.* To divest of the bark, strip the bark off (a tree), decorticate; = Debark *v.*[2]

1578 Florio *1st Fruites* 86 The forreyne knyfe doothe disbarke it. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 102 If we disbarke a bough or branch where sap is up. 1797-1803 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 176 Oaks cut down, disbarked and embrowned by time. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 192 Disbarking those whose tops they [rabbits] cannot reach.

b. To strip off (bark).

1629 *Gate Lang. Unl.* x § 109 *marg.*, The hard rinde (outward bark which may be disbarked) is without.

Hence **Disba·rked** *ppl. a.*, divested of bark; **Disba·rking** *vbl. sb.*, decortication.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 541 Neither doth the tree Adrachne find any hurt or offence by disbarking. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 137 This bough may be cut off below the disbarked place. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tree*, The pricking and disbarking of the Roots.

Disbarment (disbā·rmĕnt). [f. Disbar *v.*[2] + **-ment.**] The action of disbarring a barrister.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 639/2 Appealing .. against the Benchers' sentence of disbarment. 1874 *Daily News* 5 Dec., As he means to appeal against their order of disbenchment, he should include in that appeal their order for disbarment.

†Disba·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 5 + Base *v.*[1]: cf. Abase, Debase.] *trans.* = Debase.

a 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* Dram. Wks. II. 56 First I will die in the thickest of the foe Before I will disbase mine honour so. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. i, Before I disbased [*v.r.* disbast] myself, from my hood and my farthingal to these bum-rowls and your whale-bone bodice.

Disbeau·tify, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo the beautifying of, deprive of beauty.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 5 The women have an harsh and brode kind of pronuntiation .. which dooth disbeautifie their English above measure.

†Disbeco·me, *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Become *v.* III.] *trans.* To misbecome; to be unbefitting for or unworthy of. Hence **Disbeco·ming** *ppl. a.*, unbecoming, unbefitting.

1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* v. ii, [Lest] your compassion..Move you to anything that may disbecome The place on which you sit. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 163 No calling..can so much disbecome a man, or reproach and abase him .. then this of having no calling. *Ibid.* II. xxxiv. (1640) 174 This forgetfulnesse .. is a most disbecomming vice

Disbelief (disbĭlī·f). [f. Dis- 9 + Belief.] The action or an act of disbelieving; mental rejection of a statement or assertion; positive unbelief.

1678 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* I. iii. (R.), Those who will pretend such kind of grounds for their disbelief of any thing. *a* 1694 Tillotson (J.), Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 277, I have, I think, just reasons for my Disbelief. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* vii, Your good sense, Adeline, I think, will teach you the merit of disbelief. 1865 Lecky *Rationalism* I. i. 12 A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* II xx. (1879) 609 [They] will drift away into either vague unbelief or absolute disbelief.

Disbelieve (disbĭlī·v), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Believe *v.*]

1. *trans.* Not to believe or credit; to refuse credence to: **a.** a statement or (alleged) fact: To reject the truth or reality of. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1644 [see Disbelieving below]. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 18 (R.) There have been doubtless in all ages such as have disbelieved the existence of any thing but what was sensible. 1712 *Spect.* No. 527 ₱ 2 People will be as slow and unwilling in disbelieving scandal, as they are quick and forward in believing it. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 77 That misgiving which precedes belief In what was disbelieved and scoff'd at late For folly. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apologia* 162 Did Henry VIII .. disbelieve Purgatory? 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. § 2 (1879) 395 It does not rest with any man to determine what he shall believe or what he shall disbelieve. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 68 He disbelieves In the heart of him that edict which for truth his head receives.

b. a person in making a statement.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 273 Plutarch disbelieved Phanias. 1826 Hallam in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 2 There would be no historical certainty remaining, if it were possible to disbelieve such a contemporary witness as Sir Thomas More.

2. *absol.* or *intr.*

1755 Young *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 Eve doubted, and then eat..most of Eve's daughters first taste, and then disbelieve. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 188, I feel it is not possible to hear and disbelieve. 1818-60 Whately *Commonpl. Bk* (1864) 48 It is very evident that the opposite to credulity is scepticism, and that to disbelieve is to believe.

3. *intr.* with *in*: Not to believe in; to have no faith in: cf. Believe I, 3.

1834 *W. Ind. Sketch-bk.* I. 172 He disbelieves in the glowing changes of colour in the dying dolphin. 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. 739, I disbelieve in Christian pagans, much As you in women-fishes. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 222, I do not altogether disbelieve in the story.

Hence **Disbelie·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Disbelie·vingly** *adv.*, in a disbelieving manner; with disbelief.

1644 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* (J.), The disbelieving of an eternal truth of God's. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 22 June, Hester shook her head disbelievingly, but Daisy rattled on.

Disbelie·ver. [f. prec. + -er 1.] One who disbelieves or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. viii. § 2 (R.) The incredulous and disbelievers of the facility of this medium. *a* 1748 Watts (J.), An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the church. 1799 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 64, I am not a disbeliever in these things, but that story is not among the credible ones. 1818 Whewell in *Todhunter's Acct.* (1876) II. 26 He attacks *dis*believers, but has very little to say to mere *un*believers.

Disbench (disbe·nʃ), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Bench *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To remove or displace from a bench or seat; to unseat. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 75 Sir, I hope my words dis-bench'd you not?

2. To deprive of the status of a bencher; to strike off the name of (a person) from the roll of the senior members of the Inns of Court.

1874 *Observer* 2 Aug., After a long deliberation they decided to disbench Dr. Kenealy..It was further intimated that if the publication of the *Englishman* was continued.. as heretofore, the Benchers might have to consider the necessity of disbarring him.

Hence **Disbe·nchment**, the fact or process of disbenching (sense 2).

1874 [see Disbarment].

†Disbe·nd, *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Bend *v.*: cf. OF. *desbender*, var. of *desbander* in same sense.] *trans.* To unbend (*e.g.* a bow), relax, let loose.

1607 Earl Stirling *Jul. Cæsar* III. ii. Chor., As libertie a courage doth impart, So bondage doth disbend, els breake the heart. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 488, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending cominous defects, in your absurd pretence.

†Disbi·nd, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To unbind, to loose.

a 1638 Mede *Disc. Matt.* vi. 9 (1672) I. 12 How dare we disbind or loose our selves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God?

Disbi·shop, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of episcopal office or dignity.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 43 He is easily dealt withal if he be disbishopped.

†Disbla·me, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *desblasmer*, *-blâmer*, f. *des-* (Dis- 4) + *blasmer* to Blame] *trans.* To free from blame, acquit, exculpate. Hence **Disbla·ming** *vbl. sb.*, exculpation.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. Prol. 17, I..pray yow mekely, Disblameth me yf ony word be lame, For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. 1631 *Celestina* VI. 75 Thou hadst come to disblame and excuse thy doings. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* III. (1654) 70 But to disblame both of us, I beseech you hereafter to have more care of my modesty. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 240 (T.) His humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his disblaming.

Disblo·ck, *v. rare.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Block *sb.* 4 c, d.] *trans.* To remove (something) from the block (or head) on which it is placed.

1665 J. Wilson *Projectors* I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 Do you not observe, sir, how hard he wrings his brows, to the manifest hazard of disblocking his periwig?

Disbloo·m, *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Bloom *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of bloom. Hence **Disbloo·med** *ppl. a.*

1884 Stevenson *Old Mortality* in *Longm. Mag.* IV. 76 A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [the grave-diggers], but sophisticated and disbloomed.

†Disboa·rd, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **disbord.** [a. OF. *desborder* (mod.F. *déborder*) (in various senses), f. *des-* (Dis- 1) + *bord*, Board.]

1. *intr.* = Disembark.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XIV. 486 They streightly bound me, and did all disbord To shore to supper, in contentious rout.

2. To pass outside or over the border or edge. Cf. Debord *v.* 2.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing*, If the Foot be very narrow let the Shoe disboard without the Hoof.

Disbody (disbɒ·di), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 + Body *sb.*] *trans.* = Disembody. Hence **Disbo·died** *ppl. a.*, disembodied.

1646 J. Hall *Poems* 38 Come, Julia, come! let's once disbody what Strait matter ties to this and not to that. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* 143 (T.) They conceive that the disbodied souls shall return. and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air. 1734 Watts *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 9 Ten thousand tongues Of hymning seraphs and disbodied saints. 1870 Lowell *Cathedral* Poet. Wks. (1879) 448 We cannot make each meal a sacrament, Nor with our tailors be disbodied souls.

†Disbo·gue, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + stem of Em-bogue, perh. after Sp. *desbocar* = *desembocar* to disembogue, f. *des-* = Dis 1 + *boca* mouth: the corresp. Fr. is *déboucher*: see Debouch.] *intr.* = Disembogue.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 302 The current of the Bay of Mexico, disbogging betweene the Cape of Florida and Havana. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 Near unto it disbogueth into the sea the lake Acherusia.

Disbosca·tion. [ad. med. L. *disboscātiōn-em* (Du Cange), f. Dis- 4 + med.L. *boscus*, *boscum* wood.] The clearing away of woods; the conversion of wooded land into arable or pasture.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Disbo[s]kation*, a turning of Woodground into Arable or Pasture. Hence 1727 in Bradley *Fam. Dict.*; 1764 in Bailey (folio, ed. Scott); 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Disbosom (disbu·zəm), *v.* [Dis- 7 c.] *trans.* To disburden one's bosom of; to unbosom; to confess. Hence **Disbo·soming** *vbl. sb.*

1844 Browning *Colombe's Birthday* I. Poems 1887 II. 185 This prompt disbosoming of love. 1868 — *Ring & Bk.* III. 614 Home went Violante and disbosomed all.

†Disbou·nd, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 + Bound *v.*[1]] *trans.* To separate by boundaries.

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xxi. 24 Separated, in Greeke disparted (or disbounded) you from all the nations.

Disbou·nd, *v.*[2] [f. Dis- 7 c + Bound *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To extend beyond its bounds. (Cf. Disbank, Disboard 2.)

1843 E. Jones *Poems, Sens. & Event* 39 The company multiplies, the space disbounds.

Disbourgeon, obs. form of Disburgeon.

Disbowel (disbau·ĕl), *v.* In 5 **dysbowalyn.** [f. Dis- 7 a + Bowel *sb.*] *trans.* To take out the bowels of, eviscerate; = Disembowel. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122 Dysbowalyn, *eviscero, exentero.* 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Rome* 383 A great Oke .. halfe disbowel'd lies aboue the ground. 1708 Wilson, etc. tr. *Petronius Arbiter* 75 The Cook that had forgotten to disbowel the Hog. 1711 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 704 His body has been disbowelled, and put into pickle.

b. To take out (bowels or viscera).

1591 R. W. *Tancred & Gismunda* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 83 Thus was Earl Palurin Strangled unto the death, yea, after death His heart and blood disbowell'd from his breast.

Hence **Disbo·welled** *ppl. a.*, **Disbo·welling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122 Dysbowalynge, *evisceracio.* 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1508/4 A most Curious and Excellent way of Preserving Dead Bodies, from Putrefaction .. without Disbowelling, seer-cloathing, mangling or Cutting any part thereof. *a* 1719 Addison tr. *Horace* Wks. (1758) 146 Nor the disbowell'd earth explore In search of the forbidden ore. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Burden of Nineveh* ii, 'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur, A dead disbowelled mystery.

Disbrain (disbrē·n), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Brain *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the brain; to dash out the brains of; to remove the brain from. Hence **Disbrained** *ppl. a.*

1631 *Celestina* XX. 196 What cruelty were it in me, he dying disbrained, that I should live pained all the daies of my life? 1884 *Nature* XXX. 260 If the cerebrum were removed .. disbrained and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements.

Disbranch (disbra·nʃ), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Branch *sb.*: cf. OF. *desbrancher*, *-chir* (in Godef.), f. *des-* (Dis- 4) + *brancher*, f. *branche* Branch *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut or break off the branches of; to deprive or strip of branches.

1575 *Art of Planting* 15 If the trees be great .. ye must disbranch them afore ye set them agayne. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. xlvi. 517 It is best to disbranch and prune trees when the sap beginneth to rise vp into them. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* IX. i. 279 Peas that are disbranched, bear a more plentiful Crop than others. 1889 G. G. A. Murray *Gobi or Shamo* xiv. 228 The fury of the explosion had uprooted and disbranched the .. trees.

2. To cut or break off, as a branch; to sever.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. ii. 34 She that herself will sliver and disbranch From her material sap, perforce must wither And come to deadly use. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 28 (R.) That duke-dome .. disbranched from France since the year eight hundred eighty-fiue, was againe rent away. 1796 Lamb *Let.* Wks. (1840) 14, I conjecture it is 'disbranched' from one of your embryo hymns. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 126 All this flower of life Disbranched and desecrated miserably.

†**3.** *intr.* To branch off, spring *out of. rare.*

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* 162 Cavendish: out of which familie disbranched that famous Travailer, Master Thomas Cavendish.

Hence **Disbra·nched** *ppl. a.*, **Disbra·nching** *vbl. sb.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 401 This disbranching must be done in the decrease of the Moone. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 305 An old disbranched fir.

†Disbro·ther, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To undo the brotherhood of; to make no longer brothers.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. (1623) 75 Nothing did difference them, but their Religion, whereof..they never argued, that they might not dis-brother themselues.

†Disbu·ckle, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo the buckling of, to unbuckle, draw apart.

1562 Phaer *Æneid* IX, Armes disbukling seuerall wayes [diversaque brachia ducens].

Disbud (disbʊ·d), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Bud *sb.*] *trans.* To remove the buds of; to deprive of (superfluous) buds.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Disbudding*, Peaches, Apricocks, etc. are..disbudded, that the remaining Branches may be the better preserv'd. 1861 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* 167 Disbud dog-rose stocks, leaving only those buds to shoot, on which you intend to insert your bud. 1888 *Garden* 14 Jan. 28/2 To prevent our Cherries and Plums from being entirely disbudded we are obliged to use a considerable amount of powder and shot every year.

Hence **Disbu·dding** *vbl. sb.*; **Disbu·dder,** one who disbuds.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Peach*, The disbudding or nipping .. consists in taking away the useless Branches, and such as are found to be irregularly scituated. 1765 Earl of Haddington *Forest-trees* 9 Such disbuddings and prunings as I have advised. 1888 Wood *Farmer's Friends & Foes* 47 The bullfinch .. acting the part of a pruner and disbudder.

Disburden, -burthen (disbɜ·ɪd'n, -bɜ·ɪð'n), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 + Burden, Burthen *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To remove a burden from (the bearer); to relieve of a burden. *lit.* and *fig.*

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20. § 3 The Kynges Highnes.. coveting to disborden this realme of the seid great exaccions and intollerable charges of annates. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 40, I am disburthened and eased of many cares and troubles. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Friar* IV. i, You know, she disburthened her conscience this morning to you. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. III. 155 To ease and disburden the hive of its superfluous inhabitants. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xvii, The need she felt to disburden her mind.

refl. 1618 *Proc. Virginia* 47 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 125 The Ship having disburdened her selfe of 70 persons .. set forward. 1821 A. Fisher *Jrnl.* 19 Gulls are not the only birds that disburden themselves of their prey when pursued. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lii, Having now disburdened himself of his great surprise, the schoolmaster sat down.

2. *trans.* To get rid of (a burden); to discharge, unload.

a 1586 Sidney (J.), Though by my thoughts I've plunged Into my life's bondage, I yet may disburden a passion. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 32 Obliging strangers to disburthen in the City all the Merchandises which pass through it. 1723 Addison *Cato* I. vi, Lucia, disburden all thy cares on me. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. iii, A desert Pelican.. Her load of water had disburthen'd there. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 149 Obtaining an excuse for disburdening his wrath upon her.

b. *refl.* To discharge or empty itself; to fall as a river. Also *fig.*

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 333 This small river .. disburdeneth it selfe into the sea not farre from the citie.

1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 231 The port of Hostia, where Tiber disburdens it self into the Tyrrhene sea 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 65 A new generation of men .. who could no longer disburden themselves on Normandy.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unload, to discharge its load.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 319 Where Nature multiplies Her fertil growth, and by disburd'ning grows More fruitful. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, St. Mark's Place* 217 The prison-boat, that boat with many oars .. Disburdening in the Canal Orfano, That drowning-place.

Disbu·rdened, -bu·rthened, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Freed from burden.

1598 FLORIO, *Scarico*, free, quit, discharged, disburthened. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 133 Verses proceed from a disburthend braine. 1772 FLETCHER *Logan a Genev.* 11 The disburdened clouds begin to break. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 506 Two or three disburthened vehicles. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Ages* XXV. With glad embrace The fair disburdened lands welcome a nobler race.

Disbu·rdening, -bu·rthening, *vbl. sb.*. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. A freeing from burden; discharge; unloading.

1581 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 415 Towardes the disburdening of the ffee farme. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 This is not . the disburdning of a particular fancie. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 55 For the disburthening of their consciences.

†**2.** That which is discharged; a discharge. *Obs.*

1686 *Æthiopian Adv. Heliodorus* 7 (Jod.) A valley, that receives the inundations and disburdenings of Nilus.

Disbu·rdening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disburdens.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 34 Solon .. met the reasonable expectations .. by his disburdening ordinance.

Disbu·rdenment, -bu·rthenment. [f. DISBURDEN *v.* + -MENT.] The act or process of disburdening; the fact of being disburdened.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch.-Eng.* Pref. 35 Whether any such disburthenment shall be attempted. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xi, He had never yet confessed his secret to Adam, but now he felt a delicious sense of disburthenment.

†**Disbu·rgeon,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-gen.** [f. DIS- 7 a + BURGEON *sb.*] *trans.* = DISBUD. Hence **Disbu·rgeoning** *vbl. sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 533 For disburgening of vines, and clensing them of their superfluous leaues. *Ibid.* 538 Not .. to disburgen or deffoile altogether such trees.

Disbursable (disbə·ɹsăb'l), *a.* [f. DISBURSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being disbursed.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. xiv. 291 Anecdotes also are portable .. they can be carried home, they are disbursable at other tables.

†**Disbu·rsage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AGE.] The act of disbursing; disbursement; expenditure.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxiv. 490 An account .. of the payment, and disbursage and discharge of the same.

Disbursatory (disbə·ɹsătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **disbursāre*: see next, and -ORY.] Characterized by or given to disbursing.

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 161 Fenton, the least capable of the three suitors to be disbursatory.

Disburse (disbə·ɹs'), *v.* Also 6 **-bourse, -bourse, -bursse.** [orig. *disbourse*, a. OF. *desbourser* (13the. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *débourser*, in same senses, f. *dés-*, DIS- 4 + *bourse* purse. Afterwards assimilated to L. *bursa*, as if repr. a L. **disbursāre*. Cf. DEBURSE, DISPURSE.]

1. *trans.* To pay out or expend (money); to pay or defray (costs, expenses).

1530 PALSGR. 517/2, I have disboursed for hym above a hundred pounde. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 38 Take the Chaine, and bid my wife Disburse the summe, on the receipt thereof. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220, I disburst to him and them 300 dollers. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. vii. (1739) 42 Importation does bring in more profit than Exportation disburseth. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* Introd. 33 Who Fifty Millions Sterling have disburs'd. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/2 Whatever contingent expenses you may find it necessary to disburse in Calcutta. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 251 They had disbursed money largely, and had disbursed it with the certainty that they should never be re-imbursed unless the outlay proved beneficial to the public.

†**b.** To defray (a charge). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 31 To disbource and pay al the costes and charges. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 30 Disbursing the charge both of the Beere, and the ingredients. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 377 Rupertus Duke of Alemanny disbursed the greatest charge thereof.

c. To pay for or on account of (anything). *rare.*

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 73 Commission on cash advanced to disburse the ship, 5 per cent.

d. *absol.* To make disbursement.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 12 Each alike constraines The hunger-bitten Client to disburse. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. ii, Sir .. you must disburse, For gold is a restorative. *Mod.* He has disbursed liberally in support of the cause.

†**2.** *fig.* and *transf.* To spend, give out or away.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1203 And all my Fame that lines disbursed be To those that liue and thinke no shame of me. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 52 In a whispering language, he disburs'd His various thoughts. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. [b] 126 He had rather disburse his life at the present. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 40. (1682) 8 The said Sap being disbursed back into all the seminal Root.

Hence **Disbu·rsed** *ppl. a.*; **Disbu·rsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 35 (R.) He demanded to haue the disbursing of the mony himselfe. 1611 COTGR., *Desboursé*, disbursed, laid out of a purse. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 161 His incomes are great, his disbursings little. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 173 These are deposited .. in charge of the .. disbursing agent.

†**Disbu·rse,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. *debours* (16th c. in Littré.)] = DISBURSEMENT. *To be in disburse*, to be out of pocket.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* V. ii, Come, there is Some odd disburse, some bribe, some gratulance Which make you lock up leisure. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 186 I set on the one hand he be in disburse, on the other, in cash for his Principal. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 8 Feb (1882) III. 73 [He] offers to be his Quota towards this Disburse. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 288 The annual Rent .. would abundantly pay the Publick for the first Disburses. 1782 LITHINSTON tr. *Martial* II. lxxi. 117 Of wealth in love luxuriant the disburse!

Disbursement (disbə·ɹsmĕnt). [f. DISBURSE *v.* + -MENT: cf. F. *déboursement* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), now *déb-*.]

1. The action or fact of disbursing.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631/1 The Queenes treasure in soe greate occasions of disbursementes .. is not allwayes soe plentifull, as it can spare soe greate a somme togither. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. Gb, His chearful Disbursment for the replanting of Ireland. 1756 J. *Argyle's Trav.* (1760) I. 245 Upon any extraordinary disbursement, the cause of the difference in the account must be carefully entered. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. (1862) V. 421 And that defect was never so complete as to stop the disbursement of the Drobely.

2. That which has been disbursed; money paid out; expenditure.

1607 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 148 This is the whole disbursement for this yeare 1607. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 294 The surplus of receipts above disbursements. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxvii. (1862) III. 52 The visitors, whose disbursements went to enrich the inhabitants of Kirrha.

Disburser (disbə·ɹsəɹ). [f. DISBURSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disburses. Also *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 907 The sparing of money by the grand disbursers. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 409 Faith is the great receiver, and love is the great disburser. 1746 *Gen. Assembly Rec.* (1838) 86 Mr. Dalrymple was appointed receiver and disburser of said money. 1881 *Times* 2 May 11/3 The military disbursers knew they had drawn more than the audit testified to.

Disburthen: see DISBURDEN.

Disbury (disbe·ri), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + BURY *v.*] *trans.* To release from a buried condition; to disentomb, disinter. Hence **Disburied** *ppl. a.*

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iii, Disburied secrets. 1862 *Str. Story* II. 238 The quartz was shattered by the stroke, and left disburied its glittering treasure.

Disbutton (disbv·t'n), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 a + BUTTON *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To deprive of buttons. **b.** To undo the buttons of, to unbutton.

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 700/1 His eldest son .. was disrobed and disbuttoned. 1887 *Dom. Scul* I. vii. 58 As the Spartan boys kept their foxes under their waistcoats, defying the world to disbutton them.

Dis-Byronize: see DIS- 6.

Disc, a current variant spelling of DISK.

†**Disca·binet,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 + CABINET.] *trans.* To divulge or disclose, as the secrets of a cabinet.

1658 MILTON (*title*), The Cabinet-Council, containing the chief Arts of Empire, and Mysteries of State, discabinetted in Political and Polemical Aphorisms, grounded on Authority and Experience. .By the ever renown'd Knight Sir Walter Raleigh.

Discage (diskē·dʒ), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CAGE *sb.*] *trans.* To release or let out as from a cage; to uncage.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXXVII, Trampling the Mud of mixed Brains discag'd From double fence. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 19 Until she let me fly discaged to sweep In ever-highering eagle-circles up To the great Sun of Glory.

Discal (di·skăl), *a.* [f. L. *disc-us* DISK + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a disk, discoid.

1848 R. HILL in Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* (1851) 345 The exceedingly discal character of the extremity. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Discalceate (diskæ·lsiĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *discalceāt-us* unshod, barefooted: see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* Unshod, barefooted; *spec.* applied to certain orders of friars and nuns.

1658 J. BURBURY *Hist. Christine, Q. Swedland* 103 The present of 25 great bottles of wine, which the Queen caus'd to be given to the Carmelite discalceat Nuns. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Reverence due to Altar* (1848) 51 Justin Martyr .. saith that the Gentiles when they came to worship were commanded to be discalceate. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 37 Unless .. some of the discalceat Mercenary Troops. stay behind. 1861 NEALE *Notes on Dalmatia, etc.* 180 Originally written by a Discalceate Carmelite.

B. *sb.* A barefooted friar or nun.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xvii. 118 Ten Covents of Discalceates. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 449 From the Carmelites came the Congregation of those whom they call Discalceates.

†**Disca·lceate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. *discalceāt-* ppl. stem of L. *discalceāre* to pull off the shoes, f. DIS- 4 + *calceāre* to shoe, *calceus* a shoe.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Discalceate*, to put off ones Shoes. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Disca·lceated, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] = DISCALCEATE *ppl. a.*

1639 W. SLATER *Worthy Communi. Rec.* 15 In those hotter climates [they] went discalceated, and without shoes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vii. 364 The discalceated Nunnes of the Order of S. Clare. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 145 The Lutheran churches and convents here are the church of the discalceated. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 120 But thirteen 'fervent virgins' shall dwell there, discalceated (that is, sandalled, not shod).

†**Discalcea·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *discalceāre*: see DISCALCEATE *v.*] The action of taking off the shoes, *esp.* in token of reverence.

a 1638 MEDE *Reverence God's Ho.* Wks. (1672) II. 347 An allusion to that Rite of Discalceation used by the Jews and other Nations of the Orient at their coming into Sacred places. 1669 GALE *Ct. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 138 The Pythagorean mode of discalceation, or putting off the shoes, at entrance into the Temple.

Discalced (diskæ·lst), *ppl. a.* [as if from a vb. **discalce*, repr. L. *discalceā-re* + -ED. Cf. DISCHAUCE.] = DISCALCEATE *ppl. a.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 They are called Carmes discalced, or bare footed Friers. 1700 RACAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 264 The King .. walked in Procession .. to the Church of the Franciscans discalced. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 233 Carmel is the head quarters of the Discalced Carmelites. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 205 The Carmelite reform both of men and women, instituted by St. Teresa, is also discalced. The discalced Augustinians (Hermits) were founded by Father Thomas of Jesus, a Portuguese.

†**Disca·le,** *v. Obs.* [f. *dis-* = DIS- 7 a + SCALE *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the shell or scales.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Each of them [crevisses and shrimps] must be discaled, and clean picked with much pulling. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 192 To be sodden in milk till they be tender, being first discaled, and the long gut pulled out.

†**Disca·lendar,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **diskal-.** [f. DIS- 7 c + CALENDAR *sb.*] *trans.* To erase or remove from the calendar.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 The feast of Tabernacles, the feast of sweet Bread, and the feast of Weekes, shall quite be discalendred. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 84 Which Sept. let it be Discalendred, and not be numbered amongst the Twelve.

Discale·noheˑdron. *Cryst.* [f. DI- 2 + SCALENOHEDRON.] (See quot.)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 63 A double twelve-sided pyramid, the faces of which are symmetrically arranged with respect to each of the seven planes of the hexagonal type of symmetry .. is called the discalenohedron.

†**Discamera·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action from L. type **discamerāre*, f. DIS- 6 + L. *camera* chamber.] = DISINCAMERATION.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 200 Clement the ninth was never to be perswaded to the discameration of Castro.

†**Discamp** (diskæ·mp), *v. Mil. Obs.* [ad. It. *scampare*, with substitution of the full form of the prefix *dis-* for *s-*: cf. DECAMP.]

1. *intr.* To raise or break up a camp; to depart from a place of encampment; to decamp. Also *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 213 After which accident they discamped secretly in the night to go to Quiers. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 Fidelity, fortitude, and vigilancie, must needs discamp, if Mammona give the word. *a* 1693 *Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 312 He was about discamping.

2 *trans.* **a.** To remove or abandon (a camp). **b.** To force (any one) from a camp, force to abandon a camp.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 272, I commaund you to leaue your armour, to discamp your camp. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 25 No enemie put he ever to flight, but he discamped him and draue him out of the field. 1638 J. COLES tr. *Cleopatra* VII. 140 He discamped his Army, and marched to meet Ariamenes.

Hence **Discamping** *vbl. sb.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 84 The King departed with his army before day, without sound of trumpets, to cover his discamping as much as he could. 1611 COTGR., *Decampement*, a discamping.

†**Disca·ndy,** *v. Obs. rare.* (Also 7 erron. **discander.**) [f. DIS- 6 + CANDY *v.*] *intr.* To melt or dissolve out of a candied or solid condition.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 165 By the discandering of this pelletted storme. *Ibid.* IV. xii. 22 The hearts .. to whom I gaue Their wishes, do dis Candie, melt their sweet On blossoming Caesar.

†**Disca·non,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CANON *sb.*] *trans.* To exclude from the canon.

1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Reasons Refusal Subscription* 218 He acknowledgeth arguments more forcible .. to discanon those bookes.

Disca·nonize, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CANONIZE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To exclude from the canon. *Obs.*

1605 SUTCLIFFE *Briefe Exam.* xviii. 87 We discanonize no book of canonicall scriptures. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. II. § 38. 67 Divers books must be discanonized. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 289 Dis-Canonizing all others save such as are in your Bibles, called Canonical.

2. To undo the canonization of.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 521 They are discanonizing the heroes of religion, and raising altars to the apostles of philosophy.

Hence **Discanoniza·tion.**

1811 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 151 The discanonisation of this saint of theirs is impossible.

Discant, variant of DESCANT.

Discapacitate (diskăpæ·siteit), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + CAPACITATE.] *trans.* To deprive of capacity, to incapacitate.

1660 Z. CROFTON *Fastning Peter's Fetters* 38 Circumstances attending themselves, and discapacitating them unto the Act. **1825** LAMB *Biog. Mem. Liston* Misc. Wks (1871) 406 An unavoidable infirmity absolutely discapacitated him for tragedy.

† **Discapita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from Rom. *descapitare*, OF. *descapiter*, for L. *dēcapitāre*: see DE- I. 6.] = DECAPITATION.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 332 Whether it be a universal faculty belonging to flies .. to live in a state of discapitation.

Discard (diskā·ɹd), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CARD *sb.*; cf. OF. *descarter* (see DECARD); Sp., Pg. *descartar* (Minsheu 1599), It. *scartare* (for **discartare*) 'to discard at cards' (Florio 1598).] *trans.*

1. *Cards.* To throw out or reject (a card) from the hand. Also *absol.*

In whist, etc., applied to the action of playing a card from one of the two remaining suits when not able to follow the lead and not trumping.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 69 Let vs agree of our game .. goe to, discarde. **1680** COTTON *Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 265 By discarding the eights, nines, and tens, there will remain thirteen cards. **1744** HOYLE *Piquet* 49 After he has discarded he cannot alter his discard. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 2,8 The player.. discards three inferior cards. **1862** CAVENDISH *Whist* (1870) 93 You weaken a suit by discarding from it. **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 8

2. To cast off, cast aside, reject, abandon, give up.

1598 FLORIO, *Dare nelle scartate* .. to fall among all companie, as a man would say among such as are discarded from others. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1206, I was very much angry and offended that I was so discarded and left out. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 81 Sentiments of shame and honesty .. are quite discarded by the Muscovites. **1727** SWIFT *Let. on Eng. Tongue* Wks 1755 II. i. 191 Many gross improprieties, which however authorised by practice .. ought to be discarded. **1764** REID *Inquiry* ii. § 6. 109 They discarded all secondary qualities of bodies. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 87 He had displeased his friends, and had been discarded in disgrace. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 25 We have .. discarded our faith in astrology and witches. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 It is generally so warm that the miners are glad to discard most of their clothing.

† **b.** To cast or force away (*from* another). *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 8 He that helpe [i.e. her shield] from her against her will discarded.

† **c.** To divest, rid, or free (any one) *of*; also *refl. Obs. rare.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 73 The more peaceful Souls [are] discarded of their Anxieties. **1732** *Gentleman Instructed* (ed. 10) 293 (D.), I only discard myself of those things that are noxious. *Ibid.* 402 (D.) The old man's avarice discarded him of all the sentiments of a parent.

3. To dismiss from employment, service, or office; to cashier, discharge.

a **1586** SIDNEY (J.), These men .. were discarded by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. **1688** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 472 A soldier haveing spoken base words .. was whipt, and the next day .. discarded. **1712** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Jan., My man .. is a sad dog, and the minute I come to Ireland I will discard him. **1858** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 573 Having discarded the able advisers of his father, he conferred the highest posts upon men as narrow and incompetent as himself.

† **b.** With double object: To dismiss or banish (a person) from (a place). *Obs.*

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 66 Lest I be disgraced and discarded Thy Palace and Presence for ever. **1670** WALTON *Lives* i. 48 A Person of Nobility .. was at this very time discarded the Court, and justly committed to prison.

Disca·rd, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. *Cards.* **a.** The act of discarding or rejecting a card from the hand. **b.** The card so rejected.

1744 [see DISCARD *v.* 1.] **1778** C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.*, *Piquet* 119 In order to capot the Elder-hand, you are to make a deep Discard, such as the Queen, Ten, and Eight of a Suit. **1876** A. CAMPBELL WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss., *Discard*, the card you play when you cannot follow suit, and do not trump it. **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 22 Having placed his discard on the pool dish, he takes from the Stock a number equal to his discard. **1885** PROCTOR *Whist* viii. 92 Your original discard indicates your shortest suit if trump strength is not declared against you.

2. That which is discarded, an outcast. *rare.*

1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 297 In the brothel the discard of society.

Discarded (diskā·ɹdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISCARD *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. *Cards.* Thrown out from the hand.

a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* xxxviii. 377 We have seen in our age Kings discarded and .. the discarded Cards taken in again and win the Game. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 239 The dealer for whom the discarded cards count.

2. Cast off, rejected; dismissed from employment, discharged.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 12 Welcome home againe discarded faith. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 76 ℙ 2 A discarded Servant has it in his power to dishonour his Master or Mistress. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 13 The wisdom and virtue of the discarded statesman. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* I. 69 We have again fallen into the old discarded error.

Discarder (diskā·ɹdəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who discards or rejects.

1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* II. x. 158 That eccentric discarder of conventionalities.

† **Disca·rdinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *cardin-em* hinge + -ATE[3]: cf. L. *cardināt-us* hinged.] *trans.* To unhinge.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. xviii, Canst Motion fix? count Sands? .. Discardinate the Spheares?

Discarding (diskā·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISCARD *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DISCARD.

1. *Cards.* The rejection or throwing out of a card from the hand. Also *attrib.*

1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I* (1829) I. 129 Since the King hath put us among the discarding cards, and as it were turned us with deuces and treys out of the deck. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1596) 112 To know .. the skill of discarding. **1778** C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.*, *Piquet* 119 By which Manner of discarding, you have a Probability of scoring fifteen Points for your Quint in Diamonds.

2. Rejection, abandonment; dismissal from employment, discharge. In quot. 1840 *concr.* That which is discarded.

1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 55 A hot-spur zealot .. whose ambition made old Nol lay him aside as dangerous, and that dishonourable discarding created him a desperate Enemy to the Cromwelian .. name. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 306 The discarding of that rash Principle. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 444 Then subject .. to thy cruce the world's discardings.

Disca·rdment. *rare.* [f. DISCARD *v.* + -MENT.] The action of discarding; rejection, abandonment.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 305 Their discardment by the Hindus as religious authorities.

† **Disca·rdure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISCARD *v.* + -URE.] = prec.

1780 HAYLEY *Hume's Dial.* ii. 38 In what shape does it constitute a plea for the entire discardure of religion?

Discaro: see DIS- 9.

Discarg, -carge, obs. var. DISCHARGE.

† **Disca·rnate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. type **discarnāt-us* (for L. *dēcarnāt-us*: see DE- I. 6), f. DIS- 4 + *carn-em* flesh, *carnāt-us* fleshy; cf. It. (*di*)*scarnato*, Sp. *descarnado*, OF. *descarné*, mod.F. *décharné*.] Stripped of flesh.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 143 A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and discarnate bones.

So † **Disca·rnated** *ppl. a.*, deprived of 'flesh' or bodily form, disembodied: the reverse of *incarnated. Obs.*

1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 66 Jesus went thro' all, for he went to the Region of Humane Souls, and being discarnated, he was a living rational Soul, like to a humane one.

† **Disca·rve,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 1 + CARVE.] To dissect.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Procede in dyscaruynge almoste vnto yleon where as the gut begynneth that hyght Collon.

Discase (diskēⁱ·s), *v. arch.* [f. DIS- 7 a + CASE *sb.*] *trans.* To remove the case or covering of; to uncase, unsheathe, undress. Also *intr.* (= *refl.*) Hence **Disca·sed** *ppl. a.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. iii. ii. 97 Fell upon his discased sword. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 85 Fetch me the Hat, and Rapier in my Cell, I will discase me, and my selfe present As I was sometime Millaine. **1825** LAMB *Reflect. Pillory*, Discase not, I pray you. **1882** B. NICHOLSON in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1880–2) 343 Having discased himself of his doublet and vest.

† **Disca·sk,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CASK.] *trans.* To take out of the cask.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 239 No Tunny is suffered to be sold at Venice, vnlesse first discaskt, and searcht to the bottome.

Discaste (diskɑ·st), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CASTE.] *trans.* To cause to lose caste.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1324. 318 With the deliberate and formal purpose of discasting idolators.

Discastle: see DIS- 7 c.

† **Disca·tter,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **deskater,** 5 **descater,** 8 **dis-scatter.** [In ME. *de-scater*, f. F. *de-*, *des-* (DE- 6, DIS- 1) + SCATTER; the prefix being subsequently conformed to L. *dis-*, *di-*.] *trans.* To scatter abroad, disperse. Hence **Discattered** *ppl. a.*

c **1325** *Poem Times Edw. II*, 315 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 Hit is so deskatered bothe hider and thidere. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. viii. 200 Woo be to the shepeherdes that thus descateren .. the flocke. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. lxxvi, The broken remnants of discattered [*ed.* 1717 dis-scattered] power. **1613–8** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 32 Petty revolts made by discattered troupes. **1635** BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 43, I beginne to recollect my discatered senses.

Disceas(e, -cees, etc., obs. ff. DECEASE, DISEASE.

Disceat, -coipte, -ceit, obs. ff. DECEIT.

Disceaue, -ceiue, etc., obs. ff. DECEIVE, etc.

† **Disce·de,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *discēd-ĕre* to separate, depart, f. DIS- 1 + *cēdĕre* to go.] *intr.* To depart, deviate. (Usually *fig.*) Hence **Disce·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 247 They who onely discede from this exact rule. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* 30 One part of the said Cork would approach and make toward the stick, whereas another would discede and fly away. *Ibid.* 36 This Disceding of the heat in glass drops by the .. cooling Irradiations.

Discede, obs. (bad) form of DECIDE.

Discence, Discend, etc., obs. ff. DESCENCE, DESCEND, etc.

Discension, -tion, obs. ff. DESCENSION, DISSENSION.

Discent, obs. var. of DESCEND.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 14 If any vice arise from the Court .. it immediately discents to the Cittie. **1659** MACALLO *Can. Physick* 37 The wandering discenting pains.

Discent, obs. form of DESCENT, DISSENT.

Discept (dise·pt), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *discept-āre* to contend, debate, decide, determine, f. *dis-* (DIS- 2, 3) + *captāre* to try to catch, catch at, strive after, etc.] *intr.* To dispute, debate; to express disagreement or difference of opinion, to 'differ'.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 27 It is God that thus discepts with you. **1818** T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* xi. 150 Permit me to discept. **1855** BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* xiv, One dissertates, he is candid; Two must discept,—has distinguished; Three helps the couple, if ever yet man did. **1868** — *Ring & Bk.* x. 1350, I try it with my reason, nor discept From any point I probe and pronounce sound.

Discept, obs. form of DECEIT.

Disceptation (diseptēⁱ·ʃən). *arch.* Also 4–7 **decept-,** 6 **dyscept-,** 6–7 **descept-,** 7 **dissept-,** 4–6 **-acio(u)n.** [a. F. *disceptation* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *disceptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *disceptāre*: see DISCEPT.] Disputation, debate, discussion.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiv. 1 Take 3e a syk man in bileue, not in deceptaciouns [*Gloss.* or dispeticiouns] of thou3tis. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 203/1 Our formar dysceptacion and reasonyng, had betwene vs before his departyng. **1602** FULBECKE *Pandectes* 15 The Emperour .. did cause a .. generall assemblie of estates to be held for the disceptation, and deciding of this doubt. **1670** WALTON *Lives* Wks 1793 I. 65 These unhappy disceptations between Hooker and Travers. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* II. 565 Such Controversy shall be decided by the Arbitration of good and honest Men .. who shall decide the Affair in such Manner as that no Damage may happen to the Owner during the Time of Disceptation. **1833** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 118 Their subtlety in philosophical disceptations.

† **Discepta·tious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -OUS.] Disputatious; controversial.

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 99 Buzzing Whimseys warm'd the Addle Part of his disceptatious Noddle.

† **Discepta·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *disceptātor*, agent-n. f. *disceptāre* to debate, DISCEPT.] A disputer, debater, controversialist.

1623 COCKERAM, *Disceptator*, a Iudge in a matter. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disceptator*, .. also he that argues or disputes. **1675** J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 29 The inquisitive disceptators of this Age .. who with their altercation and Ergo's had turned out of their Creed the Amen of their Progenitors.

† **Disceptato·rial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **disceptātōri-us* (f. *disceptātor*: see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to disputation or controversy.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 141 What with ratiocinatory, or at least disceptatorial cunctation.

† **Disce·ption.** *Obs. rare.* Erroneous form of DISCEPTATION.

1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 298 (Jam.) For the discepcione of the Kingis leigis be aulde summondis.

Disceptre, var. of DIS-SCEPTRE *v.*

† **Disce·rebrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *cerebr-um* brain + -ATE[3]. Cf. *decerebrize.*] *trans.* To deprive of the brain; to disbrain.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 121 For the discerebrating of his Knights head.

Discern (dizɜ·ɹn), *v.* Also 4 **disserne,** 4–7 **discerne,** 5–6 **des-, dyscerne,** 6 **dysserne.** See also DECERN. [a. F. *discerner*, in OF. also *disserner* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *discern-ĕre* to separate, distinguish, determine, f. DIS- 1 + *cernĕre* to separate. In early times sometimes confused with DECERN, which in OF. also appears as *descerner*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To separate (things, or one thing *from* another) as distinct; to distinguish and divide.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 87 (Matz.) Pictagoras .. Fonde first out y, a figure to discerne Theyre lyff here short, and lyff that is eterne. **1533** MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1050/2 Our sauiour would not discerne & deuide fayth from the woorke, but sayth that the faith it selfe was the woorke of god. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1 John* 48 It is not the sacramentes that discerne the children of God from the children of the devyll; but the puritie of lyfe, and charitie. **1614** R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 481 That precious gem of reason, by which solely We are discern'd from rude and brutish beasts. **1645** USSHER *Body Div.* 39 That so he might be discerned from all things created. For nothing is like unto God.

2. To recognize as distinct; to distinguish or separate mentally (one thing *from* another); to perceive the difference between (things). *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iv, By the knowyng of it they shalle .. discerne the good fro the euyll. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 20 b, To discerne the truthe from that whiche is false. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 363 If we discern the two testaments, the promises are not the same. **1611** BIBLE *2 Sam.* xiv. 17 As an Angel of God, so is my lord the king to discerne good and bad. **1727–38** GAY *Fables* I. x, Can he discern the different natures? **1834** J. H. NEWMAN *Paroch. Serm.* I. xvii. 257 Like men who have lost the faculty of discerning colours. **1837–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iv. § 38. 172 We discern good from evil by the understanding. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 199 Not having yet the taste to discern good Gothic from bad.

3. *intr.* To perceive or recognize the difference or distinction; to make a distinction; to distinguish or discriminate *between. arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 513 Wymmen .. þat Bitwene þe stele and þe stayre disserne no₃t cunen. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 Þai .. can discerne betwix gude and euill. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxii. 26 They put no dyfference betwene the holy and vnholy, nether discerne betwene the clene and vnclene. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 97 One that cannot discerne between Good and Evill. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 255. ¶ 5 Some Men cannot discern between a noble and a mean Action. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III § 5. 18 The spiritual mind ..discerns and separates between the things which differ in excellence.

4. *trans.* To distinguish (one thing or fact) by the intellect; to recognize or perceive distinctly. (With simple obj., or clause expressing a proposition.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 15066 (Gött.) Cum nu forth vr sauucour, we haue discernd [3 *MSS.* desired] þe, þu es right king of israel, qua sum þe soth can se. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2145 That may men wel by this ordre discerne, That thilke moevere stabul is and eterne. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 164/2 If .. ye coude not make your audience to discerne the truthe. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. vi. (1648) 41 Hence also may wee discerne the reason why [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 326 His swift pursuers from Heav'n Gates discern Th' advantage. 1679 L. ADDISON *First State of Mahumedism* 126 If we look into the condition of Christianity .. at the time .. we shall discern it miserably shaken and convuls'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 124 We do not discern how food and sleep contribute to the growth of the body. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxviii, I wake, and I discern the truth. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* I. 33 Incapable of discerning where their true interest lay.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. Prol 9 (Harl.) In heuene and helle and erthe and salte se Is felt þi myght If þat I wol descerne. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. 9 Which skill to discern so narrowly .. is not in all. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iv. (1757) 110 Compton, born o'er senates to preside, Deep to discern, and widely to survey.

c. *intr.* To have cognizance, to judge *of*.

a 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (1860) 353 This court of Star-chamber .. discerneth ..of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital .. not actually committed. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 135 Is there nobody, thinkest thou, that can discerne of truth, but thou and thy followers? *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 380 The magistrates discerned of the offence clothed with all these circumstances.

5. *trans.* To distinguish (an object) with the eyes; to see or perceive by express effort of the powers of vision; to 'make out' by looking, descry, behold.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1131 Wyndowe was ther noon, Thurgh which men myghten any light discerne. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III.* 50 A bekon wᵗ a greate lanterne ..which maie be sene and discerned a great space of. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 The smoak was so thick, as we could hardly discern one another. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 10 The best eyes are necessary to discern the minutest objects. 1842 TENNYSON *Lord of Burleigh* 42 Till a gateway she discerns With armorial bearings stately. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvii 317 We could discern no trace of rupture [in the ice].

†b. *intr.* or *absol. Obs. rare.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 401 (*Fairf.* & *Bodl.* MSS.) Or elles was the aire so thikke That y ne myght[e] not discerne [*Caxt.* that I myght it not decerne]. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) II. 72 It was frozen also to sea so far as one could well discern. *Ibid.* II. 81 There was such a precipice as they could scarce discern to the bottom.

c. *trans.* To distinguish or perceive distinctly by other senses. *rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 Sundry portions of sinewes .. scattered onely to discerne annoyaunce at any tyme offred. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. x, His ear discerned a distressed childish voice crying.

¶ 6. Formerly sometimes used for DECERN.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 549 We .. pronounce, dysceine and declare, the same kynge Rycharde to be vnable and vnworthy to the rule and gouernaunce of the foresayd realmys. 1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 449 It pertaineth not to every private person to judge and discern, who ought to be admitted. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 770 b, We do .. discerne, deme, and iudge the same to be committed to yᵉ .. custodye of such person or persons as his maiesty shall apoynte. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 66 That, quhilke Ptolomie discernet to be among the hindmost Iles of Schytland.

Discern (dizɔ̄·ɹn), *sb. rare*⁻¹. [f. DISCERN *v.*] The act of discerning; discernment, perception.

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* II. 582 Afront was stationed, facile of discern, An orb immiscible of mist profound.

Discernable, var. of DISCERNIBLE.

†Disce·rnance. *Obs.* [f. DISCERN *v.* + -ANCE: perh. from a French original.]

1. Distinction, difference.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 36 b, Those bodies .. are distinguisht by no difference of sex, because they are simple; and the discernance of sex belongs to bodies compound.

2. Discernment, discrimination, judgement.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), He .. manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde discernance, or that in wisedome he is inferiour to a woman.

Disce·rnant. *rare.* [a. F. *discernant*, pr. pple. of *discerner* to DISCERN.] One who discerns or discriminates.

1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 35 These persons were called the discernants.

Discerner (dizɔ̄·ɹnəɹ) [f. DISCERN *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which discerns, discriminates, or perceives: see the verb.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 To be syntiners, discerners, and tasters of the same. 1539 CRANMER *Heb.* iv. 12 The worde of God .. is a discerner of the thoughtes and of the intentes of the herte. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 32 'Twas said they saw but one, and no Discerner Durst wagge his Tongue in censure. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 2, I am too nice a Discerner to laugh at any, but whom most other People think fine Fellows. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 292 Discerners of characters .. who would have known our future great men.

Discernible (dizɔ̄·ɹnib'l), *a.* Also 6–8 **discernable**, (7 **discerneable, decerneable**). [orig. a. F. *discernable*, f. *discerner*; after middle of 17th c. conformed to the L. form *discernibilis*, f. *discernĕre* to DISCERN: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being discerned; perceptible: **a.** by the sight: Visible, that can be descried.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref., If the godly hadde then sought any discernable forme with their eies. 1597 HOOKER *Tract. & Serm.* in *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii (1617) 363 When I behold with mine eyes some small scarce discernable Graine or Seed. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II (1682) 112 The Cathedral easily discernable by Mariners as they sail along. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 43 It is scarce discernible at the distance of ten leagues. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii, There was the slightest possible quiver discernible across Jermyn's face.

b. by other senses. *rare.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 212 Nor did it cause the least discernable pain. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 83, I did not find .. the Purging Springs .. to have any discernible Acidity. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiii. 67 A discernible weight. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx, The buzz and tread and the fitfully discernible voices.

c. by the understanding.

1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 142 Hypocrisie is spun of a fine thred, and is not easily discernable, without very diligent examination. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v. rule iv. § 1 When we are in a perceived, discernible state of danger. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iv. (ed. 4) 32 That discernible and obvious course of events. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 181 Under all their differences there would be discernible a principle of unity.

† 2. Distinguishable (*from* something else). *Obs.* (Cf. DISCERN *v.* 2.)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 2 If .. any man affirme that true Judgement cannot be severed from true valour, yet ordinarily the one doth appeere more discernable from the other in divers subjects. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 220 He never [laboured] .. to get glory to himself; but glory only to God .. which intention, he would often say, was as discernable in a Preacher, as a Natural from an Artificial beauty.

† 3. *actively.* Capable of discerning. *Obs. rare.*

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* lxvii, God .. Hath .. framed thy heart Discernable of all apparencies.

Hence **Disce·rnibleness**, the quality of being discernible.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discernibleness*, visibleness. 1881 J. CAIRNS *Unbelief 18th C.* vi 270 The concession he makes as to the discernibleness of Creation. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* ix. 160 Discernibleness involves negation. We should not know what warmth is, were there no cold.

Discernibly (dizɔ̄·ɹnibli), *adv.* Also 7 **-ably**. [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a discernible manner or degree; perceptibly.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 67 Christians doe not grow discernably till after some space. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 364 Its taste is more discernably nitrous. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 48 Whether .. a righteous government be not discernibly planned out. 1766 LEE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 103 The filtered liquors were not discernibly different in colour and taste. 1839 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 368 Revealed discernibly through the solemn mystery.

Discerning (dizɔ̄·ɹniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISCERN *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb DISCERN (q. v.); distinction, discrimination; intellectual perception, discernment.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIV. I, By the inwarde wyttes to have decernynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The discernynge of true reuelacyons .. from false illusyons. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 275 If it be in man's discerning to sever Providence from Chance. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 149 ¶ 4 If they are Men of discerning, they can observe the Motives of your Heart. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 85 It asks not his meer discerning To observe [etc.]

Discerning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That discerns (see the verb); distinguishing, discriminating, perceiving; *esp.* (of persons or their minds, etc.) Having or showing discernment; quick in intellectual perception; penetrating.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 49 b, Directed .. by a better discerning wisdom. 1680–3 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* III. 801 A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise; But every man has not discerning eyes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 9 Before Marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the Faults of the Person beloved. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 373 True modesty is a discerning grace, And only blushes in the proper place. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1854) 531/2 Every discerning and impartial judge will admit, that there was really nothing in common.

†b. Separating, dividing: cf. DISCERN *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* ii § 1. 119 Are we improved by the purification of the discerning flames?

Disce·rningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a discerning manner; with discernment.

1634 M. SANDYS *Prudence* 74 (T.) Memory discerningly and distinctly reverts unto things. 1717 GARTH *Pref. Ovid* (1810) 410 These two errours Ovid has most discerningly avoided. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 99 That they may judge discerningly and charitably of their fellow men. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, Here his large eyes looked discerningly through the spectacles.

Discernment (dizɔ̄·ɹnmĕnt). [f. DISCERN *v.* + -MENT. Cf. F. *discernement* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. a. The act of discerning or perceiving by the intellect; intellectual perception or apprehension.

168. in *Somers Tracts* II. 340 Leading me to a right Discernment of the present Condition into which we are now brought. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 174 Reason tends to and rests in the discernment of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 277 The savage .. has a quicker discernment of the track than the civilized man. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 536 A power of critical discernment.

b. The faculty of discerning; discrimination, judgement; keenness of intellectual perception; penetration, insight.

1586 [see DISCERNMENT, s.v. DISCERN]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Things invisible, but unto intellectuall discernments. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvi. 726 His discernment was expressed in the choice of this important post. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 177 The eye of the soul acquires a discernment whereby some can instantly read the characters of others.

†2. The act of distinguishing; a distinction. *Obs.* (Cf. DISCERN *v.* 2.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 107 But that touching the difference of counsels, or tender of his life, should make a discernement. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 4 (R.) It is not practicable, to frame rules for the discernment between due praises and flatteries.

3. Perception by the senses; distinguishing by sight, distinct vision. ? *Obs.* (Cf. DISCERN *v.* 5.)

1727 *Philip Quarll* 6 Being come within reach of plain Discernment.

Discerp (disɔ̄·ɹp), *v.* Now *rare.* Pa. t. and pple. **discerped, discerpt.** [ad. L. *discerp-ĕre* to tear in pieces, f. DIS- 1 + *carpĕre* to pick, pluck, etc. Cf. EXCERP. The pa. pple. *discerpt* rests, partly at least, on the L. pa. pple. *discerpt-us*.]

1. *trans.* To pluck or tear asunder, pull to pieces; *fig.* to divide forcibly into parts or fragments, to dismember.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 51 The cruelle .. wodnes of wykyd spyrytys the whiche al to bete me discerpte me .. and al to brend me. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 28 Being once so discerped [they] can neuer after neither in applying their owne parts togither, neither yet in fastning .. them to any body .. reuiue and quicken againe. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxiii. (1713) 385 This Horn .. is the Roman Empire discerped into so many Kingdoms. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 182 It is no derogation to his Omnipotence that he cannot discerp a Spirit once created.

2. To pluck or tear off, sever (*from* a whole).

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 173 There is no means .. to discerp or separate any one ray of this Orbe, and keep it apart by it self. 1778 ALTHORPE *Primal Chr.* 311 His principle was, that the human soul, discerped from the soul of the universe, after death was re-fused into the parent-substance. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgatory Suicides* (1877) 115 The Soul Lived consciously discerpt from her clay shrine. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Origin Relig. Belief* (1878) I. xii 247 Infinite space may have parts in it discerped, and the interval subdivided.

† Disce·rpible, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **discerpibil-is*, f. *discerpĕre*: see prec., and cf. *discernible*. Later supplanted by *discerptible*.] = DISCERPTIBLE.

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 150 One part is not separable or discerpible from another, but the intire Substance .. is indivisible. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 51 What is most dense and least porous, will be most coherent and least discerpible. 1720 *Bibliotheca Biblica* I. 435 A Vapour, or a Fluid Discerpible Substance.

Hence **† Discerpibi·lity, † Disce·rpibleness** = DISCERPTIBILITY.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 220 In Fire, no doubt the Discerpibility is yet harder. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 74 A natural discerpibility and susceptivity of various shapes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discerpibleness*, capableness or aptness to be pulled in Pieces.

Discerpt, pa. pple. of DISCERP *v.*, q. v.

† Discerpted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *discerpt-us*, pa. pple. of *discerpĕre* to DISCERP + -ED¹ 2. Cf. *excerpt* vb.] Plucked or torn asunder, divided, separated.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 4 Manie a thousand discerpted limme. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 203 A few discerpted parcells. 1633 P. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 7 Dead corpses and discerpted limbs.

Discerptible (disɔ̄·ɹptib'l), *a.* [f. L. *discerpt-* ppl. stem of *discerpĕre*; see -BLE.] Capable of being plucked asunder, or divided into parts or pieces; divisible.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 16 Upon supposition that they are compounded and so discerptible. 1837 J. McCULLOCH *Attributes of God* (1843) III. 514 Not only extensible but discerptible. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 226 The soul is discerptible, and perishes with the body.

Hence **Discerptibi·lity**, divisibility; **Disce·rptibleness** (Ash, 1775).

1755 JOHNSON, *Discerptibility*, liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts. 1837 McCULLOCH *Attributes of God* (1843) II. 406 Without any apparent regard to hardness, rigidity, weight, toughness, flexibility, softness, discerptibility. 1867

Contemp. Rev. V. 228 The attempt is made to prove the perishable quality of the soul by its discerptibility.

Discerption (disəːɹpʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *discerption-em* (in Vulgate), n. of action from *discerp-ĕre*: see DISCERP.]

1. The action of pulling to pieces, dilaceration; *fig.* division into parts or fragments.

1647 Br. HALL *Peacemaker* (T.), Hence are churches, congregations, families, persons, torn asunder..so as the whole earth is strewed over with the woful monuments of our discerptions. **1741** COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* iv. (T.) The discerpsion of Osiris's body into fourteen parts by his relentless adversary. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 406 The discerption of his members. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ix. (1869) 373 Heracles suffers a strange discerption of individuality; for his eidolon or shade moves and speaks here, while 'he himself is at the banquet of the immortals'.

2. The action of tearing off, severance (of a part *from* a whole); *concr.* a portion torn off or severed.

1688 in Somers *Tracts* II. 242 Even the Propagation of Light is by Discerption; some Effluvia or Emanations of the enlightening Candle passing into that which is lightened. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 402 The discerption of souls from thence [the mundane soul] to inhabit human bodies. *Ibid.* II. 291 Supposing it could be proved, that [brutes]..are discerptions too from the general fund of spiritual substance. **1822** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 37 If he..does not..restore the dead body entire, he is compelled to repair the whole of whatever has been bitten and taken from it, with discerptions from his own face.

Disce·rptive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *discerpt-* ppl. stem of *discerp-ĕre* + -IVE.] Having the quality of dividing or separating; tending to pull to pieces.

18.. OGILVIE cites *N. B. Rev.*

Disce·rt, obs. form of DESERT *sb.*[1]

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 316, I herd neuer telle, for what maner discert.

Discese, -cess·e, etc., obs. ff. DECEASE, DISEASE, DISSEIZE.

†**Discess.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *discess-us* departure, f. *discēdĕre*: see DISCEDE.] Departure.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 299 Aftir myn discess wolues of raueyn shal come [quoting *Acts* xx. 29].

†**Discession.** *Obs.* Also 7 **dissession.** [ad. L. *discession-em*, n. of action from L. *discēdĕre*: see prec.] Departure; secession; separation.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 337 Before the comynge of antichryst there shall be a notable discession and departyng from the faythe of the churche. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 20 So vniuersall an oppression, as might cause a generall dissession from the Church of Rome. **1612–15** Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, *N. T.* iv. xv, Their slinking away (one by one may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary discession. **1662** HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 19 As you pull, the wax grows..more and more slender; there being a perpetual parting or discession of the outermost parts.

Disceue, -eyue, -eyt(e, obs. ff. DECEIVE, -CEIT.

†**Discey·vous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *deceveus* (Godefroy), in AF. **decevous*, f. *decevoir* to DECEIVE: see -OUS.] Deceptive, deceitful.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 217 Suche a man is lechelorus and disceyuous.

†**Dischai·n,** *v. Obs.* [ad. 16th c. F. *deschainer* (mod.F. *déchaîner*), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *chaîner* to chain.] *trans.* To set free as from a chain; to unchain, unloose. Hence **Dischained** *ppl. a.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Mathieu's Trophies Hen. IV France*, To W. Cecil 8 Henry's Death through Hell's dis-chained Rage. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 51 Their owne irregular lusts and unordinate appetites, which now he (as it were) dischainid and let loose.

†**Discha·nnel,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CHANNEL *sb.*] *trans.* To turn (a stream) out of its channel; *refl.* and *intr.* to quit its channel; to discharge itself (into the sea, etc.).

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 394 The river Alpheus at that time pursuing his beloved Arethusa dischannelled himself of his former course. **1652–62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 4/1 Cataractes, dischannelling into the Mediterranean. *Ibid.* III. (1682) 165 Mixt with those streams they are dischannelled in the Caspian Sea.

Discharacter *v.*: see DIS- 7.

Discharge (distʃāˑɹdʒ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **descharge,** (4–7 **discarge,** 5–6 **dyscharge,** 6 **dis-, dyschardge,** *Sc.* **dischairge,** 6–7 **discharg,** 7 **discarg**), 4– **discharge.** [a. OF. *descharge-r*, (mod.F. *décharger*) in 12th c. *deschargier*, ONF. *deskargier* = Pr. and Sp. *descargar*, It. (*di*)*scaricare*, *-caricare*, in med.L. *des-*, *discargāre* 12th c. in Du Cange):—late L. type **discarricāre*, f. DIS- 4 + *carricāre* to load, to CHARGE.]

I. To free, rid, or relieve *a thing* (or *person*) from that with which it is charged.

1. *trans.* To unload (a ship, etc.) from that with which it is charged or loaded; to rid of a charge or load; to disburden. (Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 38 And thei..discargeden [*v.rr.* dischargeden, -chargiden] the schipp, castinge whete in to the see. **1481** CAXTON *Godfrey* 260 The maronners of Gene receyued them moche honorably..and discharged theyr shippes. **1513** MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 No man unoccupied, some lading..some discharging, some commyng for more. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 167 At the first, ships were accustomed to discarge at Lymne. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 193 Himselfe saw at Puteoli, a certain ship discharged of Elephants embarked therein. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* 20 We discharg'd the Bark, and parted the small Cargo between our two Ships. **1891** *Law Times* XCII. 78/2 A strike took place amongst the men employed to discharge the vessel.

b. To disburden (a weapon, as a bow or gun) by letting fly the missile with which it is charged or loaded; to fire off (a fire-arm). Also *absol.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 The gouernoure discharged aboute .xx. pieces of ordinaunce ageynste them. **1644** NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 39 He should know how to charge and discharge Gunner like. **1745** WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 32 To discharge your Spleen and Malice! Say, Your Muskets and Blunderbusses. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 334 When his piece was discharged, he had to defend himself with his sword.

†**c** *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of a fire-arm: To go off.

c **1580** J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 139 The matche gave fier, and the pece dyschardged. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxi. 144 b, Some of the Ordinaunce of the fleete beganne to discharge.

d. *Electr.* (*trans.*) To rid of an electric charge; to withdraw electricity from. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*)

1748 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 190 The bottle being thereby discharged, the man would be charged. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlvii. 295 It [a Leyden phial] will be discharged of its fire with a loud snap. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 83/1 The torpedo sometimes bears great irritation..without discharging. **1869** T. GRAHAM in *Sci. Opinion* 10 Feb. 270/3 On charging and discharging portions of the same palladium wire repeatedly, the curious retraction was found to continue.

e *transf.* and *fig.* To rid, clear (*of*); to deprive (*of*). Now *rare.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 3868 Y am of Peice deschargid, Of Mede, and of Assyre aquyted. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 Þei [the clergy] wolde hemself descharge Of pouerte and become grete. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 285 Quene Isabell was dyscharged of al hir dower, and sente oute of Englond. **1520** in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 26 The same person..shalbe dischargied of his ffraunches. **1600** J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 157 He is bound..to discharge the citie of all leprous persons. **1658** EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 92 You need only discharge them of the dead wood. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 188 At that Time the Earth being wholly discharged of its Moisture, is very dry. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 355 Discharge the fish of its scales and entrails. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 103 The assertion..that whatever has misery for a quality can never be discharged of it.

f. *refl.* To disburden oneself by utterance: to give vent to words, feelings, etc. ? *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1353, I wyll myself discharge To lettered men at large. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 26 We now and then discharge ourselves in a symphony of laughter. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* v. i, The colonel..discharged himself of two or three articles of news.

2. *fig.* To relieve *of* (an obligation or charge); to exonerate; to exempt, let off, release *from.*

To discharge a bankrupt: to release him from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 313 Discharged wille þei be of þe grete oth þei suore. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 She might have saide, 'Aske myn husbonde that question and not me', and thus she might have discharged her of her ansuere. **1513** MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place such a privilege that it shall discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to pay. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 328, I discharge thee of thy prisoner, and I thanke thee. **1607** *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 126 Doth not the Lawe discarg from a vowe that which hath a superfluous member. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 11 We have established the Imposition of 50 Sols per Ton, on the Freight of all Strangers Ships, at the same time discharging those of our own Subjects. **1784** *Form Bankrupt's Certif.* in Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v., We..testify and declare our consent..that the said John Thomas..be discharged from his debts in pursuance of the same act. **1786** J. BACON *Liber Regis* Pref., An Account of the Valuations of all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in England and Wales, which are now charged with the Payment of First Fruits and Tenths, or were lately discharged from any Payment to those Revenues, on account of the Smallness of their Income. **1858** *Sat. Rev.* VI. 448/1 We are not discharged of our duties towards our female readers by any coyness on their part. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 95 Some boroughs were discharged by the sheriffs from sending members.

†**b.** *refl.* To relieve oneself of an obligation by fulfilling it. *To discharge oneself of*: to acquit oneself of, perform, fulfil (a duty or obligation) = sense 11; to pay (a debt) = sense 10. *Obs.*

1586 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 447 Such magistrates..as neither are comburgesses nor apt to discharge themselves of such offices. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 252 To discharge themselves of a part of their debts. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 94 Yet 'tis observ'd of 'em, that they discharge themselves with a great deal of Dexterity in such Embassies..as are laid on 'em.

3. *trans.* To relieve of a charge or office; (more usually) to dismiss from office, service, or employment; to cashier. Constr. *from*, † *of*; prep. rarely omitted.

1476 in *York Myst.* Introd. 37 All..insufficiant personnes..to discharge, ammove, and avoide. **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI*, 135 b, The duke of Yorke was discharged of the office of Regent. **1599** HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 94 About a Moneth or five weekes after he was Discharged of M. Brakenburies Service. **1664** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 144 Being..discovered to be a rampant Socinian, he was discharged of employment. **1738** *Comm. Sense* (1739) II. 203 Enemies..insisted I should be forthwith discharged his Service. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxiii, He wanted to leave the service; he hoped that Captain Wilson would discharge him and send him home. **1884** PAE *Eustace* 67 You are an idle, drunken vagabond, and I'll have you discharged.

†**b.** *refl.* To disburden or relieve oneself *of* an office or employment by quitting or renouncing it.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8039 Now is tyme in this tru..To discharge me as cheftain. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* N iv, Syre I rendre and dyscharge me of your offyce.

†**4.** *trans.* To clear of a charge or accusation; to exculpate, acquit. *Obs.*

c **1500** *Lancelot* 3227 Bot, if god will, I sal me son discharg..Say to sir kay I sal not ber the charg, He sal no mater have me to rapref. **1552** HULOET, Discharge..*extra culpam ponere.* **1638** *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 132 We may well doubt if every Sir John's absolution discharge us before god. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ix. 245 But it is not enough to charge the Church of Rome, unless we can discharge our selves, and acquit our own Church of the guilt of Schisme. **1742** FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvi, The constable hath not been discharged of suspicion on this account.

5. To dismiss (a prisoner in charge of the officers of the law, or one charged with an offence); to release from custody, liberate.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 82 The duke of Norfoke..and the byshoppe of Wyssiter had their pardone, and ware dyschargyd. **1699** in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 549 Requesting to be discharged from his confinement. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xliv. 239 The..magistrate..declares the warrant illegal and discharges the prisoner. **1797** *Monthly Mag.* III. 550 The sheriff may then discharge the defendant. **1887** *Times* 26 Aug. 10/2 Mr. d'Eyncourt discharged a man accused of picking pockets.

b. To dismiss, send away, let go. (Cf. also 3.) († Also with *indirect obj.* by omission of *from.*)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 20 Whom your selfe knew an houre before our conference, to have bin discharged our company. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 120 They woulde not discharge the souldiers. **1652** WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp.* 333 Requiring the Commissioners forthwith to discharge him the Citie. **1807** *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 316 At the end of which time..the girl was a second time discharged cured. **1893** *Law Times* XCV. 249/2 The jury, having informed the court that they had no presentment to make, were discharged.

6. To charge or command not to do something (cf. CHARGE *v.* 14); to prohibit, forbid. Also with the action as obj. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 31 To discharge, *inhibere, absoluere.* **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 89 This parleament..discharges al man the futball, and al sik games. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 389 The Cardinall..discharged him to say Masse for a yeare. **1693** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 368 And discharge all others from Transporting Anie persons over the Skuillkill. **1707** *Act agst. Innov. Worship* 21 Apr. (Jam.), The General Assembly..doth hereby discharge the practice of all such innovations. **1716** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 120 The ministers..were discharged to pray for King George even in their families. [**1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, s.v., A disshaa'ged 'im of ivver comin' agen o' the graound. **1889** *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I discharge you fra iver speakin' to oor 'Melia ony moore.]

7. *Arch.* To relieve (some part) of superincumbent weight or pressure by distributing this over adjacent parts. (Also **b.** with the weight as obj.)

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 82 One Lintal to discharge the two windows and Balcony-door. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 138 Put a Girder between, to Discharge the Length of the Joysts. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 51 The arched ceilings..are made of cane, to discharge the Walls. **1788** [see DISCHARGING *ppl. a.*]. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 195/2 The arch..not only supports the wall above, but 'discharges' the weight over the walls on each side.

II. To remove, throw off, clear away *a charge.*

8. To remove (that with which anything is charged); to clear out, send out or forth, emit. *spec.* **a.** To take out, clear away, empty out, unload from a vessel, etc. (Also predicated of the vessel: cf. c below.)

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 All smalwodde to be discharged at the Bak. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xlii. 96 That ther were setled a Factorie, to discharge the Merchandize the which were appointed for that place. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 4 The Ships as usually take in water..yet they do as frequently discharge it again at some of these Islands, and take in better. **1720** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 112 Preventing Sickly Vessels from discharging their goods or passengers. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 59 They came to anchor, moored ship, and commenced discharging hides and tallow. *Ibid.* xxii. 67 Having discharged her cargo and taken in ballast, she prepared to get under weigh. **1840** THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 1 The two coaches draw near, and from thence..trunks, children..and an affectionate wife are discharged on the quay.

b. To send forth, let fly (a missile, a blow, etc.); to fire off (a shot).

c **1500** *Melusine* lxii. 369 He..wold haue take the swerd to haue descharged it vpon the serpent. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 57 They do discharge their Shot of Courtesie. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 75 Of the..Motion or Course of a Shot discharged out of any Piece of Ordnance. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 276 Let each at once discharge the deadly dart. **1771** GOLDSMITH *Hist. Eng.* I. 196 A Norman knight..discharged at his head two..furious strokes of a sabre. **1817** WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* i, Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero we buried. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 466 The king, my father, discharged an arrow, which pierced his breast.

absol. **1481** CAXTON *Godfrey* 147 Oure meyne discarged [i.e. arrows] on them. **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 144 The Turks having Discharged, again retired. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. VIII. xiv. 94 Archers who discharged perpetually upon them. *a* **1774** GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 297.

c. To give vent to, allow to escape or pass out; to send or pour forth, emit; *fig.* to give utterance or expression to.

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 299 There they discharged their choler. **1605** Shaks. *Mach.* v. i 81 Infected minds To their deafe pillowes will discharge their Secrets. **1676** Wiseman *Surgery* (J.), The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle .. and discharged a well-concocted matter. **1711** Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 73 'Tis the only manner in which the poor cramp'd Wretches can discharge a free Thought. **1833** *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 114 The same [pipes] shall not discharge the water .. upon the foot pavements. **1845** M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 11 The shoals of the frivolous and dissipated which this country annually discharges upon the Continent.

d. *refl.* To find vent, escape; *esp.* of a river, to empty itself, disembogue (also *intr.*).

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 333 This small river .. dischargeth it selfe into the Mediterran sea. **1794** S. Williams *Vermont* 30 Twenty five run westerly and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. **1816** Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 42 A deep and rapid river, which discharges at Larache. **1820** Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 338 The chimney..through which the smoke discharges itself.

†9. *trans.* To remove (anything of the nature of a charge, obligation, etc.); to get rid of, do away with, abolish. *Obs.*

1583 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 12 b, Mater in writyng may nat be discharged by..bare wordes. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 236 All this dischargeth not the wonder. **1654** tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol* 173, I resolved to remove and discharge the Office of the Major of the Pallace. **1732** Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 234 The Earl of Murray..convened a Parliament..in which the Pope's authority was again discharged. **1741** Richardson *Pamela* (1742) IV. 34 If it be the natural Duty of a Mother, it is a Divine Duty; and how can a Husband have Power to discharge a Divine Duty? **1778** Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. (ed. 12) 44 We can hardly expect.. more..than to be able..to discharge and eliminate the errors that have been gathering .. for about a thousand years past.

b. *Law.* To put an end to the obligation of, cancel, annul (an order of a court).

1798 Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 33 Therefore adjudge that the order of the court be discharged. **1808** *Parl. Deb.* 1409 Other business..might render it improper to discharge the order: the call might be postponed for a few days without being discharged. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 The order..was entirely wrong, and must be discharged with costs.

c. *Arch.* To get rid of (a weight): see 7 b.

10. To clear off, or acquit oneself of (an obligation) by fulfilment or performance; to pay (a debt, vow, etc.).

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxiv. [ccxx] 701 His entent was not to departe thens tyll euery thynge was payed and discharge[d]. **1542** Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2 Only of an honest purpose to discharge my debtes. **1590** Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 13, I will discharge my bond. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xvi. 28 Death of one person can be paide but once, And that she ha's discharg'd. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* I. 329 Soon may your sire discharge the vengeance due. **1767** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 141 If I am bound to pay money on any certain day, I discharge the obligation if I pay it before twelve o'clock at night. **1827** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 337 By no means sufficient to defray his expenses, far less to discharge his debts. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 172/1 If forbearance were shown, the defaulting solicitor would be able to discharge his liabilities.

†b. To pay or settle for. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 6 That thou mayst haue money to goe home to Trinitie Hall to discharge thy commons. **1646** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 239 The next morning .. discharging our lodgings, we agreed for a coach to carry us. **1729** Swift *Libel on Delany* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 95 Crazy Congreve scarce cou'd spare A shilling to discharge his chair. **1815** W. H. Ireland *Scribblemania* 156 She literally was without a shilling to discharge the vehicle which had conveyed her to the metropolis. **1842** C. Whitehead *A. Savage* (1845) II. iv. 218 I had discharged my lodging that morning. *Ibid.* III. xi. 446 That insult shall be discharged at the same time with the other debts.

†c. To pay, settle with (a creditor). *Obs.*

a **1580** Amy Robsart *Let.* in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. (1894) 4/1 To make this gowne of vellet whiche I sende you..and I will se you dyscharged for all. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 276 If he had The present money to discharge the Jew, He would not take it. **1698** Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 392 The Husbandman. reaps the Fruit of his Labour, provided he take care to discharge his Landlord.

†d. To clear oneself of, account for, give account of. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VII. xii. 17 He bade her Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large Or come before high Jove her doings to discharge.

†e. To transfer the responsibility for (something) by charging it *on* some one else (cf. Charge *v.* 16). *Obs. rare.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 292 Part of the fault may be discharged on the punisher. **1697** Dryden *Æneid* VII. (R.), 'Tis not a crime t' attempt what I decree, Or if it were, discharge the crime on me.

11. To acquit oneself of; fulfil, execute, perform (a charge, office, duty, trust, function, etc.).

1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 21 A soore word for them that are neglygent in dyschargeinge theyr office. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 206 Thus haue I Wall, my part discharged so. *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 214 He was high-sheriff of this county, 1635, discharging the place with great honour. **1719** in Perry *Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* I. 216 Let me..exhort you to discharge a good conscience in this matter. **1755** Johnson *Let. to Langton* 6 May in *Boswell*, When the duty that calls me to Lichfield is discharged, my inclination will call me to Langton. *a* **1853** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 92 They appointed one of their number to discharge those offices for them.

12. *Dyeing*, etc. To remove (the dye or colour with which it has been charged) *from* a textile fabric, etc. b. To print (a fabric) with a pattern by discharging parts of the ground colour.

1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 91 Take off the gloss, or quite discharge the colour. **1764** Churchill *Poems, Ep. to Hogarth*, Wash the Ethiop white, Discharge the leopard's spots. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 150 The colours had been discharged by some acid. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* VI. 155/1 The second style of calico-printing consists in giving a general dye to the cloth, and discharging portions of the ground, which has the effect of producing a number of white or variously coloured figures upon it. **1875** *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 288, That is, 224 handkerchiefs are discharged every ten minutes.

c. *intr.* Of ink, dye, etc.: To be washed out; to 'run' when wetted.

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 336 *2* The ink dries quickly, and may even be varnished without discharging.

Discharge (dɪsˈtʃɑːɹdʒ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. *descharge* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *décharge*, f. *dés-*, *décharger*.]

1. The act of freeing from or removing a charge or load; disburdenment, unloading (*of* a vessel, etc.); clearing away, removal (*of* a cargo, etc.).

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pave-porte*, a bill of discharge for any marchandise. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 92 Marke well the Discharge of that Cloude; And you shall see it euer breake vp, first in the Skirts, and last in the middest. **1891** *Law Times* XCII. 78/2 The discharge of her cargo began on the 14th Nov.

2. The act of discharging a weapon or missile; the act of firing off a fire-arm, letting fly an arrow, etc. Also *fig.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 57 By discharge of their Artillerie. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 Without any noise or discharge of Ordnance. **1785** Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I. xiv, I had stood her discharge of nonsense. **1831** J. W. Croker in *Croker Papers* (1884) 8 Feb., I am as convinced as I am that the discharge of my gun will follow the pulling the trigger. **1844** H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 76 The howitzers were then brought up, and after a few discharges, the work was taken in flank.

3. The act of sending out or pouring forth; emission, ejection; the rate or amount of emission.

1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* II. i. 37 The wretched animall heau'd forth such groanes That their discharge did stretch his leatherne coat Almost to bursting. **1695** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III (1723) 161 Wherever there are any extraordinary Discharges of this [subterraneous] Fire, there also are the neighbouring Springs hotter than ordinary. **1783** Pott *Chirurg. Works* I. 309 The discharge of this mucus. **1823** J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 180 And give a more easy issue or discharge to the water. **1880** Haughton *Phys. Geog.* iii. 141 This gives a discharge of water to the southward, equal to 32 28 cubic miles per hour.

b. *Electr.* The emission or transference of electricity which takes place between two bodies positively and negatively charged, when placed in contact or sufficiently near each other.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlvii. 295 The person who holds the discharger feels nothing from the discharge. **1836–9** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 82/2 The shock caused by an electrical fish is said to be produced by a discharge of its electricity. **1863–72** Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 388 The recombination of the opposite electricities which constitutes discharge may be either continuous or sudden. **1894** *Times* 19 Apr. 13/6 Three modes of electric discharge—the glow discharge, the spark discharge, and the arc discharge.

c. *concr.* That which is emitted or poured forth; *esp.* matter issuing from a wound or running sore.

1727 P. Hardisway in *Phil. Trans.* (1727) VII. 216 (*title*) A Purulent Discharge. **1804** Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 224, I directed that this discharge should be pressed out, and a poultice applied. **1862** Mary Goodman *Exper. Eng. Sister of Mercy* 103 The discharge was so offensive as to nauseate him and prevent him taking nourishment.

d. The place where something is discharged; e.g. the mouth of a river (cf. Discharge *v.* 8 d); an opening for discharging something.

1798 Pennant *Hindoostan* II. 110 The water contained in them [rivers] is increased by dams made across their discharges. **1808** Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 6 From its sources to its discharge into the head of the gulf of California. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* (ed. 1) xxix, On the meadow at the Ballough, that is, the discharge of the lake into the river.

4. The act of freeing from obligation, liability, or restraint; release, exoneration, exemption.

Discharge of a bankrupt: release from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy.

c **1460** Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix, Wich encrease, any subget desirith ffor his owne discharge off pat he beyth to the sustenance off his prince. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 518 2 Of whiche commaundement in scripture we see no discharge. **1559** Alp. Hethe in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vi. 11 Thus much he I have here said for the discharge of my conscience. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 155 After that Honorius had by Letters of Discharge quitted the Britains of the Roman Jurisdiction. **1705** *Act 4 Anne* c. 17 That a bankrupt trader .. should be entitled to his discharge from all further liability for the debts theretofore contracted. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 66 Neither will any prescription *de non decimando* avail in total discharge of tithes, unless it relates to such abbey lands. **1835** *Penny Cycl.* III. 401/1 *Bankrupt Law Sc.*, The bankrupt .. may apply to the Court of Session for a *discharge*.. A discharge .. frees the debtor from all debts previous to the date of the first deliverance on the petition for sequestration, except debts due to the crown. **1895** *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 558/2 [Bankruptcy Court] Although he did not treat the debtor as immaculate, he thought the order of discharge might be granted subject to the minimum suspension laid down by the Act—namely, two years.

b. Exoneration from accusation or blame; exculpation, acquittal, excuse.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, It is not sufficyent to my discharge. *a* **1557** Mrs. M. Basset tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1373 2 Wold that haue serued theym for theire dyscharge? **1656** Earl Monm. *Adv. to Parnass.* 328 He published in his own discharge, those his unfortunate relations. *a* **1716** South (J.), Not condemning—which word imports properly an acquittance or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation. **1836** J. Gilbert *Ch. Atonem.* 1 (1852) 20 His receiving a discharge from guilt.

c. Dismissal from service, employment, or office.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 139 b, He .. nothyng more coueted and desired then libertie and discharge. **1590** Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 36 The Scrimgmen brookt their discharge with patience. **1611** Bible *Eccl.* viii. 8 There is no discharge in that warre. **1765** Magens *Insurances* II. 111 If the Master .. give the Mate his Discharge. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 195 In the cases of Soldiers who obtain their Discharge by Purchase, no charge is allowed by the Public for their passage from abroad.

d. Release from custody, liberation.

c **1590** Chas. Pembroke *Ps.* lxxi. vii, I cried to him, my cry procured My free discharge from all my bandes. **1671** Milton *Samson* 1573 Death, who sets all free, Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge. **1771** Mackenzie *Man of Feel.* xi. (1803) 88 You will receive .. a sum more than sufficient for your husband's discharge. *Mod.* The magistrate ordered the discharge of the prisoner as the evidence did not warrant his committal for trial.

e. *concr.* Something that frees from obligation; *esp.* a document conveying release from obligation; a receipt for the payment of money due, an acquittance; a certificate of freedom from liability.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 54 § 5 The Kings lettres under his pryve seale, shalbe sufficient discharge for the payment thereof. **1523** Fitzherb. *Surv.* 12 b, Than must the tenaunt shewe a discharge by suffycient writyng, and nat by wordes, or elles to paye the same. **1640** *1 Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk* (1855) 91 To call for a sight of the said discharges and tak coppies thairof. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* I. xix. (1840) 341, I sent for a notary, and caused him to draw up a general release or discharge for the four hundred and seventy moidores. **1792** Mrs. C. Smith *Desmond* III. 53 He [the steward] is very honest and I have given him his discharges. **1866** Crump *Banking* v. 107 An alteration made by the drawer .. without the consent or knowledge of the acceptor, is considered a full discharge to the acceptor. **1895** *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 16 Aug. 652/2 Sending up parchment discharge and other documentary evidence of the .. good conduct of the deceased.

5. The act of clearing off a pecuniary liability; payment.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv 173 Oh the charity of a penny Cord: you haue no true Debtor, and Creditor but it: of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge. **1688** *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 104 Help us wth some money ffor the Discharge of the Great Expence wee are at. **1809** Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 136 The discharge of the debt, therefore, is vital to the destines of our government. **1888** Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xlvii. 140 Providing for the discharge of existing liabilities.

6. Fulfilment, performance, execution (*of* an obligation, duty, function, etc.).

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 254 An act Whereof what's past is Prologue; what to come In yours and my discharge. **1622** R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea*, I know the Spaniard too too well and the manner of his proceedings in discharge of promises. **1675** Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xxx. 478 The discharge of our duty. **1829** Southey *Sir T. More* I. iii, Such tribute .. rendered, in discharge Of grateful duty. **1845** Stephen *Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 627 The discharge of the office is, in general, compulsory upon the party chosen. **1883** *Law Reports* 11 *Q. Bench Div.* 596 *note*, In discharge of his functions as advocate.

7. †a. The act of sending away; dismissal. *Obs.*

b. *Law.* Dismissal or reversal of an order of a court.

1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 430 Positive discharges, like that of Christ in the same case, 'Get thee hence, Satan'. **1892** Sir N. Lindley in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 150/1 The discharge of the order ought not to be granted except upon the terms of bringing the money into court.

8. *Arch.* The relieving some part of a building of superincumbent weight; *concr.* a contrivance for effecting this. (Cf. Discharge *v.* 7.)

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 159 A Brick-wall or a Post trim'd up to a piece of Timber over charg'd for its Bearing, is a Discharge to that Bearing. **1823** P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 222 *Discharge*, a post trimmed up under a beam, or part of a building which is weak.

9. *Dyeing*, etc. The act or process of removing the colour with which a textile fabric is charged. b *concr.* A composition or mixture used for this purpose. (Cf. Discharge *v.* 12.)

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 155/1 *Calico-printing*, Discharges are of two kinds, the simple, and the compound or mordanted. *Ibid.* 155 2 Compound discharges not only remove the mordant from the ground, but introduce a new mordant on the discharged points. **1854** J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 422 Some varieties of calico-printing by the process of discharge. **1874** W. Crookes *Pract. Handbk. Dyeing* 317 By the word discharge is designated any compound or mixture which has the property of bleaching, or taking away, the colour already communicated to a fabric.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 155/1 The goods..are..impressed with the discharge paste by means of the engraved block

or cylinder. *Ibid.* 153/2 Mordanted goods .. intended for the discharge process. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, The discharge culverts, through which the sewage is poured into the river, are visible only at the time of low-water. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Discharge-valve*, in marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 26 His statements tally with the discharge-certificate of the United States.

Dischargeable (disˌtʃɑ·ɹdʒăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. DISCHARGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discharged: in quot., liable to be paid for (see DISCHARGE *v.* 10 b).

1781 T. JEFFERSON *Lett.* Writ 1893 II. 514 And we will give you moreover 150 lbs. of Tobacco a Day each dischargeable in current money at the rate affixed by the grand Jury.

Discharged (disˌtʃɑ·ɹdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Freed from a charge, load, obligation, etc.; exonerated, released, dismissed, emitted, etc.

Discharged Living, (in *Ch. of Engl.*) a benefice that is exempt from the payment of First-fruits, its value having been returned in the *Liber Regis* of K. Henry VIII as less than £10. Cf. DISCHARGE *v.* 2, quot. 1786.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), Fowles of praye, þat ben discharged of weyȝte of flesche, and fleþ most hyȝe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100 Discharged, *exoneratus*. 1631 MAYNE *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 36 Of such men .. the labour .. is precious, as filling their discharged mindes with a new strength. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 280 Laying down the discharged pieces. 1758 *M.P.'s Let. on R. Navy* 3 *Dead* and *discharged* Tickets .. are paid at the Navy-Office, without being chequed. 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis* 1253 Livings discharged. 1836 [see DISCHARGE *sb* 9] 1849 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* IV. 179 In the same degree that a magnetized steel bar differs from an ordinary one, or a charged Leyden jar from a discharged one. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 3 My mother's marriage with a discharged soldier. 1891 *Kelly's P. O. Direct. Bucks* 364/2 Datchet, the living is a discharged vicarage, net yearly value £306.

Discharger (disˌtʃɑ·ɹdʒəɹ). [f. DISCHARGE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *deschargeur* (13th c.).]

1. One who discharges (in various senses; see the verb).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* XII (R.), Deth is the discharger of al griefes and myseries. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 230 A sure discharger of his debts to the uttermost. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 89 By Borax and Butter mixed in a due proportion; which, sayeth he, will so goe off as scarce to be heard by the'discharger. 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* I. 288 The discharger..admits the liquor, the air, and the water. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Dischargers*, men in the chemical industry engaged in loading and unloading waggons.

2. An instrument or appliance for discharging. *spec.* **a.** An apparatus for producing a discharge of electricity.

1794 [see DISCHARGE *sb.* 3 b] 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electr.* iv § 136. 37 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) In order to direct the charge with more certainty, an apparatus, called the *Universal Discharger*, was contrived by Mr. Henley. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 179/1 An instrument, called a discharger .. which consists of two brass knobs, fixed to a bent wire.

b. *Dyeing.* = DISCHARGE *sb.* 9 b.

In mod. Dicts.

Discharging (disˌtʃɑ·ɹdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCHARGE in various senses. (Now chiefly *gerundial.*)

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 29 Bycause of newe charging and discharging of servants, officers, etc. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 In dyscharging of my concyence. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Oct., Orders .. about discharging of ships. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxiv. P 6 Bequeathed .. to the discharging his debts. 1832 MARSHALL (*title*) On the Enlisting, the Discharging, and the Pensioning of Soldiers. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 6/3 The proposals..by the large shipowners to undertake their own discharging.

Discha·rging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discharges; see the verb.

Discharging arch (*Arch.*): an arch built in the substance of a wall, which relieves a part below it (as a lintel, etc.) from the superincumbent weight; cf DISCHARGE *v.* 7 and *sb.* 8; similarly *discharging strut*, etc. *Discharging rod* (*Electr.*) = DISCHARGER 2 a.

c 1788 *Langley's Builder's Compl. Assist.* (ed. 4) 152 If .. there be discharging Struts framed into the Beams and Prick Posts .. they will discharge the principal Rafters from the greatest Part of the whole Weight. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 301 The spirit becomes sooner condensed, before it reaches the discharging cock. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) p. viii, Copious instructions for the discharging Officers. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 137 The condenser and the discharging-pump communicate by means of a horizontal pipe containing a valve opening towards the pump. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict., Discharging Arches*, rough brick or stone arches, built over the wooden lintels of apertures. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Electrical Battery*, Care should be taken not to touch the wires .. before the discharging rod be repeatedly applied to its sides. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 115 An icy wall, which constantly threw off its discharging bergs. 1858 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. Discharging piece, strut, etc.*, a piece of timber so placed as to discharge any weight, in framing or shoring, upon a better point of support. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts.* I. 288 The bleaching or discharging liquor.

Discha·rity *sb.*: see DIS- 9.

Discharm (disˌtʃɑ·ɹm), *v.* [ad. OF. *descharmer, décharmer* to free from enchantment (15th c. in Littré), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *charmer* to CHARM.] *intr.* and *trans.* To undo a charm; to free from the influence of a charm or enchantment.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. vii, The more she discharmed, the more we gate our forme humayne. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* V. Wks. 1874 IV. 255 So they are discharm'd 18.. LOWELL *To W. L. Garrison* V, That thunder's swell Rocked Europe, and discharmed the triple crown.

Dischase (disˌtʃē·s), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 b + CHASE *sb.*1 3.] *trans.* To reduce from the legal status and condition of a chase to that of ordinary land.

1725 6 *Act* 12 *Geo. I*, c. 4 (Jod.) An act for dischasing and disfranchising the chase of Alrewas Hay.

† Dischau·ce, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *deschaucer, -chaucier, -chaloier* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *déchausser*:—L. *discalceāre*, f. DIS- 4 + *calceāre* to shoe, *calceus* a shoe: cf. DISCALCEATE, -CALCED, also CHAUSSES.] *trans.* To divest of shoes, or of hose.

c 1400 *Beryn* 471 And þerfor, love, dischauce yewe nat till þis chek be do.

Dischayte, obs. erratic form of DECEIT.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3790 Sekerly assemblés thare one sevenschore knyghtes, Sodaynly in dischayte by tha salte strandes.

† Dischee·r, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To put out of cheer; to distress, dishearten.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 99 An other thing there was, that most dischearde Her kinsfolkes then in place.

Dischest: see DIS- 7.

Dischevel, etc., obs. form of DISHEVEL, etc.

† Dischi·sel, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CHISEL *v.*] *trans.* To undo the chiselling of. Hence † **Dischiselling** (**dischesiling**) *vbl. sb.*

1652 J. HALL *Height of Eloquence* p. XXV, That was meerly a dischesiling of the general design.

Dischone, obs. Sc. form of DISJUNE *sb.* and *v.*

Dischort, obs. f. DISHORT *Sc.*, injury, mischief.

† Dischu·rch, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 + CHURCH *sb.*] **1.** *trans.* To deprive (a church) of its character; to cause to be no longer a church; to unchurch.

1629 BP. HALL *Reconciler* 11 This heresie .. makes Rome justly odious and execrable .. but cannot utterly dischurch it. *a* 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 408 These are enough to deforme any Church, not enough to dis church it. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 47 That Church shall never be dischurched.

2. To exclude or expel (persons) from the church.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 113 All dis-union of people is not enough to dis-church them.

Hence **Dischu·rching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 51 They were not under the dischurching cause of as many of the Jews as were dischurched. 1695 J. ST. N. *Widow's Mite* 11 The Apostacy .. for which the Judgment of Dischurching came upon them.

† Disci·de, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *discīd-ĕre* (rare) to cut in pieces, f. DIS- 1 + *cædĕre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut asunder or in pieces; to cut off or away. *lit.* and *fig.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 406 No parte of bounte from hym was discided. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 27 Her lying tongue was in two parts divided..And as her tongue so was her hart discided. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 16/1 Discide from this roote the litle eares and iagges. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Navr. Pop. Plot* 34 The distinction of *e raute clave*..doth at least cut, if not discide that Knot.

Discide, obs. form of DECIDE.

Disciferous (disiˈfĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *disc-us, disci-*, DISK + -FEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Disciflo·ral (disiflōˈrăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *discus, disci-* DISK + *-flōrus* flowering, flowered + -AL: cf. *floral*] Having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary: *spec.* applied to a series of orders of polypetalous exogens (*Discifloræ* in *Eng. Bot.*, ed. 3, 1863) having this character, including *Rutaceæ*, etc.

1873 HOOKER in *Le Maout & Decaisne's Syst. Bot.* (App.) 908 Series II. Disciflorae—Sepals distinct or connate, free or adnate to the ovary—*Disk usually conspicuous*, as a ring or cushion, or spread over the base of the calyx-tube, or confluent with the base of the ovary.

Disciform (diˈsiſfōm), *a.* [f. L. *discus* (see prec.) + -FORM.] Having the form of a disk; disk-shaped, discoidal.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Stamens, inserted round the base of the stalk of the calyx, which is sometimes disciform. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 167 The one is a cylinder as long as it is broad, the other is disciform. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 200 The Torpedoes have the body covered with naked unarmed skin, disciform, and rounded.

Discigerous (disidʒĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -GEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 489 Porous, discigerous, or pseudo-cellular tissue. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* v. 347 Known to be conifers by the exogenous structure of the trunk, together with the discigerous tissue of the wood.

Disci·nct, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *discinctus*, pa. pple. of *discingĕre* to ungird.] Ungirt (*lit.* & *fig.*).

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xii. 35 A loose, discinct, and diffluent mind is unfit to serve God. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Discinct*, ungirded, dissolute, negligent. 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 85/2 In the country I walk and wander about discinct.

So † **Disci·ncture,** ungirding (*obs.*).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1660) II. vi. 67 The depriving of the Belt..tearmed, the discincture or ungirding.

† Disci·nd, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *discind-ĕre* to tear or cleave asunder, divide, f. *dī-* DI-1 + *scindĕre* to tear, rend.] *trans.* To tear asunder, cleave, sever, divide, separate.

1640 REYNOLDS *Passions* XXXII. 393 Neither can any Seed be discinded or issue out from the soule. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* II. Introd. Poem 2, Credentiall letters..golden Links that do enchain Whole Nations, though discinded by the Main. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), Concretions so soft, that we could easily discind them betwixt our fingers.

Discipher, obs. form of DECIPHER *v.*

Disciple (disəiˈp'l), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 **discipul,** 2-3 **diciple,** 3-4 **deciple, -cipil, -cyple, desciple, -pil,** 4 **desiple, disiple, dissiple, -pil,** 4-6 **discipil**(l, 5 **dycyple, dysciple, -cyple, -cypull, dyssyple, -sypull,** 6 **discyple,** 3- **disciple.** [In OE. *discipul*, ad. L. *discipul-us* learner, pupil, f. *discĕre* to learn. In early ME. *di-, deciple*, a. OF. *deciple*, semi-popular ad. L. *discipul-us*. Both in OF. and ME., *deciple* was gradually conformed to the L. spelling as *disciple*; ME. had occasional variants in *-il, -yl, -ul.*]

1. One who follows or attends upon another for the purpose of learning from him; a pupil or scholar.

It has not been at any period in English the ordinary term for *scholar* or *pupil*, as *discipulus* was in Latin; but has come into use through the New Testament versions, being applied chiefly to the Twelve Disciples of Jesus Christ, and used in similar Scriptural applications or later extensions of them. Hence the sense-development in Eng. is not that of Latin, where the order of sub-senses was d, c, a, b.

a. One of the personal followers of Jesus Christ during his life; esp. one of the Twelve.

Rare in OE. the word in *Ags. Gospels* being *leorningcniht*, in *Lindisf. Gl.* usually *deiȝn.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXVII. 57 Summ monn .. ðe discipul wæs ðæs haelendes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Ure louerd stod among his diciples. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 He biheold hu his deore deciples fluen alle from him. *c* 1380 *Serm. Farumb.* 5733 Suþþe sente þe holy gost To ys decyples he louede most. 1382 WYCLIF *John* XIX. 38 Ioseph of Armathi .. was a disciple of Ihesu, forsothe priuey, for the drede of Iewis. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 40 Al Chrystys dyscypullys and apostyllys were sympul and pore. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* X. (*heading*), Christ sendeth out, at once, seuenty disciples to worke miracles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 438 His Disciples, Men who in his Life Still follow'd him. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. XVI. 242 One disciple who had dipped in the same dish .. deceived and betrayed him.

b. Also applied in the N. T. to the early Christians generally; hence, in religious use, *absol.* a professed follower of Christ, a Christian or believer. (Hence sense 3.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* ii. Sel. Wks. III. 433 Crist seiþ þat noo man may be his disciþul but 3if he renunce alle suche þingis. 1388 — *Acts* xi. 26 The disciplis weren namyd first at Antioche cristen men. 1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* XX. 7 The disciples came to geder for to breake breed. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 384 If a true disciple, a true Christian; if but a formall disciple, surely but a hollow Christian. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* II. XIX. 244 To the true disciple a miracle only *manifests* the Power and Love which are silently at work everywhere. 1890 J. HUNTER *Devot. Services, Pedic. Serv.*, You are gathered here .. to take upon yourselves the obligations of Christ's disciples.

c. A personal follower or pupil of any religious or (in more recent use) other teacher or master. (This passes almost imperceptibly into sense 2.)

(Rare in OE.; see a.)

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* V. iv. (1891) 410 An ðara broðra, se wæs in on Breotene Bosles discipul and þegn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21199 (Cott.) Lucas was .. disciple o paule ai foluand fer. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* viii. 16 Marke the lawe in my disciples. — *Matt.* XXII. 16 Thanne Pharisees .. senden to hym her disciples, with Erodyanys. — *Luke* vii. 19 And John clepide to gidere tweyne of his disciples, and sente to Ihesu. 1393 GOWER (*Conf.* III. 374 (MS. Harl. 3490) And grete well Chaucer, whan ye mete, As my disciple and my poete. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* France IV. 90 The cieling, is painted in fresco, by Francesco Romanelli, a disciple of Peter of Cortona. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 137 His fellow-citizen, friend, and disciple, the courageous and unfortunate Zeno.

d. *generally.* A scholar or pupil. (Now *arch., rhet., affected*, or *jocular*, or with conscious reference to c.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. x. 29 Al thinges seme dyfficyle to the dysciple or scolei. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) II. Nor 3it sal it be leful to the said pedagogis to ding thair disciples. 1758 JORTIN *Life Erasmus* I. 321 Lord Mountjoy, who was formerly my disciple, gives me a yearly pension of an hundred crowns. *Mod.* I am afraid you may not find him a very apt disciple.

2. One who follows, or is influenced by, the doctrine or example of another; one who belongs to the 'school' of any leader of thought. [An extension of 1 c, or *fig.* from 1 a.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16036 (Cott.) Þai spitted on his luueli face, þaa disciplis of hell. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 18 A discipill of Judas, Maknab, a fals tratour. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. vii (1611) 139 To become disciples vnto the most hatefull sort that liue. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. iii. 112 This man, whose honesty the Diuell And his Disciples only enuy at. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 163 P 4, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* XXX, All who are disciples of St. Hubert, prepare your horses. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 75 M. Pierre Lafitte and his English disciples. 1893 *Chr. World* 16 Nov. 885/3 An advanced Theist, of the school of the late Professor Green, of whom he was a pupil and is a disciple.

3. *pl.* The name of a denomination of Christians, a branch of the Baptists, which originated in the early part of the 19th c. and is chiefly found in the United States; called also Campbellites. [A specific application of 1 b.]

1858-60 GARDNER *Faiths World* I. 718/1 The principles of the Disciples have found their way into England and Wales .. and the census of 1851 contains a return of three congregations or churches calling themselves by the name of the Disciples of Christ. 1867 *Even. Standard* 19 Nov., A new sect is attracting some attention in this city. Its members give themselves the name of 'the Disciples'. They profess a religion most primitive and simple. 1881 W. M. THAYER *Log-Cab. to White Ho.* ii, Abram Garfield . united with a comparatively new sect, called Disciples, though Campbellites was a name by which they were sometimes known.

4. *Comb.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. Wks. (1847) 17 Honoured as a father and physician to the soul, with a sonlike and disciple-like reverence. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 392 Apparatus employed by him in his trade of disciple-catcher.

Disci·ple, *v.* Now *rare* or *arch.* [f. prec. sb.: in sense 3 in earlier use in the form DISPLE; cf. *di·sciple*, as stressed by Spenser.]

†1. *trans.* To teach, train, educate. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. Introd. i, Fraile youth is oft to follie led .. That better were in vertues discipled. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 28 He did looke farre Into the seruice of the time, and was Discipled of the brauest. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 303 Every hypocrite can afford to disciple himself thereunto. 1681 W. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* 183 To disciple, or enter into a School to be taught.

2. To make a disciple of; to convert to the doctrine of another. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 26, I Disciple those Nations, and Baptize them with the Holy Ghost in your ministration. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 29 When the parents are by teaching made Disciples, the Children are thereby Discipled also. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 179 Go out with Zeal, Disciple all Mankind. 1862 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 36 That every race beneath the skies They should disciple and baptize.

†3. To subject to discipline; to chastise, correct, punish. *Obs.*

1492, 1563, etc. [see DISPLE]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 3 Let us so disciple our selves that each one may throughly know himselfe. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. (1748) 356 Alban .. who, strongly discipled In Christian patience, learnt his tortures to appease. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* lxix. 289 He was discipled with rods three times.

Hence **Disci·pling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 482, I must marshall Christs Disciples into two ranks: the first I may call for this once discipling Disciples; that is, such as haue a calling to call others vnto Christ; plainely, Ministers. a 1638 MEDE *Disc. Rev.* iii. 19 Wks. (1672) i. 296 Such a correction as .. we use to call a discipling, a punishment of discipline. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 161 None but Mr. Hobs, and some few of his Discipling. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* i. (1730) 65 Discipling, or bringing the Nations over to the Profession of the Christian Religion. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 2 Such penances, such fasting, such discipling.

†**Disci·plehood.** *Obs.* [f. DISCIPLE *sb.* + -HOOD. OE. had *discipulhād*.] The condition or state of a disciple; = next.

[c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxviii. [xxvii]. (1891) 362 Disses discipulhada Cuðbyrht wæs eadmodlice underþeoded.] a 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 6 *Discipulatus*, a discipylhod. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 295 Euydence that Crist here clepid this ȝong man into Apostilhode or vnto Disciplehode. 1697 *State of Philadelph. Soc.* 7 Great and glorious Ends, worthy of a true Disciplehood of Jesus Christ.

Disci·pleship. [f. DISCIPLE *sb.* + -SHIP.] 'The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master' (J.).

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. Edw. VI*, (Arb.) 177 [He] dyd it not onely to allure them to hys discipleshippe, but also for our commoditye. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 354 Such as is a mans disciple-ship, such is his christianity. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* viii. 355 Wisdom .. invites us to come into her Discipleship. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 383 The old reverent feeling of Discipleship . had passed utterly away. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* 98 No Lydgate or Lytton was ever more obsequious in his discipleship.

†**Disci·pless.** *Obs.* [f. DISCIPLE *sb.* + -ESS.] A female disciple.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 36 In Ioppe was sum disciplisse, bi name Tabyta. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliv. (Gibbs MS. 95) Mawdeleyne þe trewe louede dyscyplesse. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii. 88 b, Joanna ye wife of Chusa .. became a disciplesse vnto Christ. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxi. (1632) 376 She was afterwards recommended to a Disciplesse of the said Lady.

Disciplinable (di·siplinăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *disciplīnābil-is* to be learnt by teaching, f. *disciplīnāre* to instruct: see DISCIPLINE *v.* and -BLE. Cf. F. *disciplinable*, 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Amenable to discipline or teaching; capable of being instructed; docile.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 196 b, Of Elephantes, how disciplinable and of how greate prudence, docilitee and .. capacitee and aptitude thei are. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 63 If ye see ought in my quire worth reformation ye know I am disciplinable. 1639 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1888) IV. 101 Your hopefull sons .. are very noble, vertuous, discret and disciplinable. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 146 Instead of the most disciplinable one of the most intractable races among mankind. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 406 Lads .. who were disciplinable to take a special line.

†2. Of or pertaining to instruction; disciplinary.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ii. ix. (1645) 84 Those Philosophers, who in a disciplinable way search into nature. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 Animals .. are advanceable by Industry and disciplinable Acts to a great perfection.

3. Subject or liable to discipline or correction.

1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xix. 155 [They] had maintained their standing as Christians, and avoided all disciplinable offences.

Hence **Disciplinableness**, the quality of being amenable to discipline; docility.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 16 We find in Animals .. something of Sagacity, Providence, Disciplinableness.

Disciplinal (di·siplinăl, disiplai·năl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *disciplīnāl-is* (Du Cange), f. *disciplīna* DISCIPLINE: see -AL.]

†1. = DISCIPLINABLE 1. *Obs.*

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 144 Those two [seeing and hearing] are the only disciplinal senses we have.

2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of discipline.

1853 E. J. SHEPHERD *3rd Let. to Dr. Maitland* 9 By strong expositions of disciplinal views. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 16 (*Tennyson*) Pain that serves no disciplinal aim. 1863 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 88 The .. struggle of the disciplinal system of education against the doctrinal. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* iv. 107 One of the hardest of the disciplinal problems of a boarding-school is the regulation of the employments of Sunday. *Ibid.* ix. 256 All study of language is in itself disciplinal.

Di·sciplinant. [a. Sp. *disciplinantes* (pl.), or It. *disciplinanti* (pl.) 'a religious order of such as will scourge themselues' (Florio 1598), sbst. use of pr. pple. of med.L. *disciplīnāre* to chastise, correct, beat with rods (Du Cange).]

One who subjects himself to a course of discipline; *spec.* a member of a religious order in Spain, who publicly scourged themselves by way of discipline.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xxv. II. 277 Presently he 'spy'd, descending from a certain Height, several Men apparell'd in white, like Disciplinants. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 297 The Disciplinants lifting up their Hoods and grasping fast their Whips, as the Priests did their Tapers. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 242 The very disciplinants, who scourge themselves in the Holy-Week, are generally peasants or parties hired for the purpose. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. lxxi. 699, I have no mind to catch cold, which is the danger run by all new disciplinants.

Disciplinarian (di:siplinē°·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as DISCIPLINARY + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the Disciplinarians (see B. 1); Presbyterian.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Surv. Discipline* iii. 56 Those Disciplinarian practises. *Ibid.* xix. 215 The Papistes .. and our disciplinarian men. 1598 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 98 Doe not many of the Disciplinarian veine despise and condemne all helpes of good Artes? 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 157 The hole Parliament (whereof some members began now to incline to the Disciplinarian Sect). 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyter. Eng.* ii. iv. 223 The Disciplinarian or Presbyterian party was extinct.

2. Of or pertaining to discipline; disciplinary.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 18 Dec. vi. 22 The other three are disciplinarian in the present way of Novellisme. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 215 The Second sort of means I call Disciplinarian. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 5 My tutor .. after a few months began to relax the muscles of disciplinarian moroseness. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 89 The self made trial is a poor disciplinarian weapon.

B. *sb.*

1. *Ch. Hist.* A name applied to the Puritans of the Elizabethan age, who aimed at establishing the Genevan or Presbyterian ecclesiastical polity or 'discipline' in England; see DISCIPLINE 6 b.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 331 The erroneous and evil minds .. Of the late schismatics, namely .. The Disciplinarians or Puritans among ourselves. 1639 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 33 All sectaries pretend to scripture; papists, anabaptists, disciplinarians. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 93 Bishop Bramhall speaking of the Scotch Disciplinarians. 1886 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 125 At one time the Disciplinarians had so much expectation of carrying out their plans as openly to express their conviction that Parker would be the last archbishop of Canterbury.

2. One who enforces discipline (in an army, school, family, etc.).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xii. (1647) 189 He, being a strict Disciplinarian, would punish their vitious manners. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Dec., He was like to prove a good Disciplinarian. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iii. v, Because one man scourges twenty or thirty boys more in a morning than another, is he therefore a better disciplinarian? 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1854) IV. xxii. 20 A severe .. disciplinarian .. he yet secured the affections of .. his .. men. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. ii. 18 A strict disciplinarian, and a most excellent teacher.

3. An upholder or advocate of strict discipline.

1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 32 Nor did the strictest Disciplinarian scruple suffering me to exercise those Powers wherever I came. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 29 A despotism of society over the individual, surpassing anything contemplated in the political ideal of the most rigid disciplinarian among the ancient philosophers.

Hence **Disciplina·rianism**, the principles and practice of a disciplinarian.

1872 SYD. MOSTYN *Perplexity* II. iii. 56 The house was full of the suggestions of disciplinarianism.

Di·sciplinarily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY².] In the way of discipline.

1706 A. SHIELDS *Inquiry Ch. Communion* (1747) 26 No church would censure disciplinarily all guilty of epidemick backslidings.

Disciplinary (di·siplinări), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. med. L. *disciplīnāri-us*, f. *disciplīna* DISCIPLINE: see -ARY¹. Cf. It. *disciplinario* (1598 Florio) and F. *disciplinaire* (1611 Cotgr.).]

1. Relating to ecclesiastical discipline. †b. *spec.* in 16–17th c. = DISCIPLINARIAN *a.* 1.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Surv. Discipline* xviii. 198 Of the disagreement about the new disciplinarie Deacons. *Ibid.* xix. 226 Amongest the Disciplinary brotherhoode. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 89 This to him is doctrinall Puritanisme, much worse than disciplinary. 1641 T. EDWARDS *Reasons agst. Independ.* Ep. Ded. 2 The chiefe question is about the .. discipline of the Church, and our Controversie may fitly be tearmed the Disciplinary Controversie. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. v. (1853) I. 76 A few disciplinary points which are confessed indifferent by the greatest zealots for them. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. 34 *Confer.* 349 There is no disciplinary Institution observed among these Christians.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly observance of rules.

1598 FLORIO, *Disciplinario*, disciplinarie, pertaining to discipline or correction. a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 27 A man which undertook an austere and disciplinary taming of his body by fasts or corrections. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 303 That watchful and disciplinary love and loving-kindness, which .. Christ himself had enjoined. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 298/2 The internal disciplinary regulations of the celebrated seminary of Bonn savour a little of barbarism. 1866 *Law Times' Rep.* XIII. 665/1 All these restrictions are merely disciplinary, and do not affect the tenancy.

b. Of a person: Given to enforcing discipline.

a 1601 BACON *Lett. to Earl of Essex* (L.), It may make you in your commandments rather to be gracious than disciplinary.

3. Pertaining to the acquirement of learning or mental training.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 139 The Studies wherin our noble and our gentle Youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way from twelve to one and twenty. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 39 Encumbered it with a mass of disciplinary precepts. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 27 An excellent disciplinary instrument for the formation of character.

†4. Acquired by learning. *Obs. rare.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* iii. 10 A naturall man may have a disciplinary knowledge of Christ, that is, by hear say, as a blinde man hath of colours, not an intuitive. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 36 Temporary Believers may have more then this meer Disciplinary knowledge. *Ibid.* 37 He saith that one sort of knowledge is Disciplinary .. and the other is Intuitive.

†B. *sb.* = DISCIPLINARIAN *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1585-7 ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 271 Such adversaries in our time be the .. Disciplinaries (usually termed Puritans).

†**Di·sciplinate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *disciplīnāt-* ppl. stem of *disciplīnāre* to DISCIPLINE.] *trans.* To subject to instruction or discipline; to discipline. Hence **Di·sciplinated** *ppl. a.*, **-ating** *vbl. sb.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* Arcadia, etc. (1613) 571 A Pedagogue, one not a little versed in the disciplinating of the iuuentall frie. a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 125 She is faine to teach them, and disciplinate them. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* ii. 203 As if those of our disciplinating were so conceyted. 1647 WARD *Simple Cob.* 43, I have .. seen .. such Epidemicall and lethall formality in other disciplinated Churches.

†**Disciplina·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. L. *disciplīnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *disciplīnāre*: see prec.] Subjection to discipline.

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 280 These were they that had passed under his Disciplination.

Di·sciplina:tive, *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *disciplīnāt-*: see -ATIVE.] = next.

1792 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Proclus* I. 82 Disciplinative science. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 8 The good they contain is not *disciplinative* but *mystic*.

Disciplinatory (di·siplinē¹tŏri, -plai·nătŏri), *a.* [ad. med. L. *disciplīnātōri-us* (Du Cange): see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to promote discipline.

1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 255 His abhorrence of laxities .. led him to adopt a complicated disciplinatory system. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iii. 62 There are .. Elementary and Disciplinatory books. 1865 *Spectator* 28 Jan. 102/2 Education is not merely disciplinatory nor useful, but should combine both objects.

Discipline (di·siplin), *sb.* Also 4 **dici-**, 4-6 **disci-**, **discy-**, 4-7 **dissi-**, **dyssy-**, **dyssi-**, 5 **dyscy-**, **-pline**, **-plyne**. [a. F. *discipline* (OF. also *dece-*, *desc-*, *desce-*, 11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *disciplīna* instruction of disciples, tuition, for *discipulīna*, f. *discipulus* pupil, DISCIPLE.

Etymologically, *discipline*, as pertaining to the disciple or scholar, is antithetical to *doctrine*, the property of the doctor or teacher; hence, in the history of the words, *doctrine* is more concerned with abstract theory, and *discipline* with practice or exercise.]

†1. Instruction imparted to disciples or scholars; teaching; learning; education, schooling. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 4 Thou shalt finde grace, and good discipline [1388 techyng] befor God and men. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F v, If thou haue in greke had all thy discipline, To dispute in latin what needeth thee to seeke. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 223 b, He firste holpe his awne young scholers, to atteyn to discipline, and for them he founded a solempne schoole at Eton. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 31 Heauen blesse thee from a Tutor, and Discipline come not neere thee! 1615 *Stow's Annals* (1631) 307/2 Apt to all offices of worthinesse, if in his child-hood hee had not wanted discipline.

b. A particular course of instruction to disciples.

Discipline of the Secret (a translation of modern L. *disciplīna arcāni*, used by Tentzel and Schelstrate 1683-5): a term of post-Reformation controversy, applied to modes of procedure held to have been observed in the early Church in gradually teaching the mysteries of the Christian faith to neophytes, and in concealing them from the uninitiated.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 9 They communicated

nothing, but to those of their own Society, taking special Order..their Discipline might not be divulged. 1833 Rock *Hierurgia* II. I § 3 *note*, The Discipline of the Secret. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 266 *Discipline of the Secret*.. a convenient name for the custom which prevailed in the early Church of concealing from heathen and catechumens the more sacred and mysterious doctrines and rites of religion.

2. A branch of instruction or education; a department of learning or knowledge; a science or art in its educational aspect. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 700 Assaye in myn absence This disciplyne and this crafty science. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxv. 4 To speik of science, craft, or sapience Off euerie study, lair, or discipline. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pph* II 2 Being singularely learned in humayne disciplines, ye haue excelled other sortes of men euer vnto this day. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 184 Yet tearmeth he musick a perfect knowledge of al sciences and disciplines. 1654 Z Coke *Logick* (1657) 2 Objective disciplines be.. principally four. 1 Theologic. 2 Jurisprudence. 3 Medicine. 4 Philosophy. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat* 375 Acquainted with Physico-Mathematical Disciplines, such as Opticks, Astronomy, Hydrostaticks, and Mechanicks. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 454 Skill'd in all the Tuscan discipline of interpreting portentous events. 1844 Emerson *Lect. New Eng. Ref* Wks. (Bohn) I. 266 The culture of the mind in those disciplines to which we give the name of education. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II i. 48 Professors of arts and disciplines at Paris. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 1 The department of Science which has organic nature for its investigations, breaks up into two great divisions, Botany and Zoology. The two disciplines together form the science of living nature.

3. Instruction having for its aim to form the pupil to proper conduct and action; the training of scholars or subordinates to proper and orderly action by instructing and exercising them in the same; mental and moral training; also used *fig.* of the training effect of experience, adversity, etc.

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* 212 Qwhat is disciplyne bot settyng of maners or correctynge? be disciplyne we ar taght rightwysnes, & of ill correctyd. 1607 Bacon *Ess. Marriage & Single L.* (Arb.) 268 Certainely wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 323 The pamper'd Colt will Discipline disdain. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 7. 46 Clowns under the Discipline of the Dancing-Master. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 85 The present life was intended to be a state of discipline for a future one. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 461 Cnelius..was a young Gentleman, trained under the discipline of Cicero himself. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 240 A mind on which all the discipline of experience and adversity had been exhausted in vain. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 23 The notion of Discipline and Interference lies at the root of all human progress or power. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 177 No part of early education is more important than the discipline of the imagination. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 270 Every sorrow and pain is an element of discipline.

b. *spec.* Training in the practice of arms and military evolutions; drill. Formerly, more widely: Training or skill in military affairs generally; military skill and experience; the art of war. (Cf. sense 2.)

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. i. 3 Rules, techyngs and dyscyplyne of armes. 1555 Eden *Decades* 21 A man not ignorant in the discipline of warre. 1608 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX xlvi. (1612) 216 Martialists in Discipline and ordering their war. 1669 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 41 School of war.. where all the Martiall Spirits resorted, to learn Discipline, and to put it in practice. 1775 R. H. Lee in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 52 Without discipline armies are fit only for the contempt and slaughter of their enemies. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 297 It was the rigid attention of Aurelian, even to the minutest articles of discipline, which bestowed such uninterrupted success on his arms.

† c. A course of training. *Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* III. (1586) 153 The knowledge of keeping cattell hath a discipline, wherein a man must from his very Childhood be brought up. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 188 By such an Oeconomy and Discipline, as our Industrious Gardiner may himself be continualy improving. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 40 To those.. who ..underwent the Severities of a long and tedious Discipline.

4 The orderly conduct and action which result from training; a trained condition.

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess. Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 The comparyson of them two may be made.. In nobleness of Persone, in discyplyne of theyr bodyes. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 15 b, The politicall lawe doeth cause an outward discipline to be observed, even of the wicked. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 Seeking to reduce their Countreymen to good order and discipline. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* iv. 312 He.. reduced the irregular and undisciplined forces of the Medes into discipline and order. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. liii. 287 The discipline of a soldier is formed by exercise rather than by study. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* IV, Sound-headed men, Of proper discipline and excellent mind.

5. The order maintained and observed among pupils, or other persons under control or command, such as soldiers, sailors, the inmates of a religious house, a prison, etc.

[*c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv, Fervent & devoute brebren & wel manered & under discipline.] 1667 Pepys *Diary* 1 Apr. (Wheatley, 1895, VI. 249) [Sir] W. Coventry is wholly resolved to bring him to punishment; for, 'bear with this', says he, 'and no discipline shall ever be expected.' 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 509 Let crooked Steel invade The lawless Troops, which discipline disclaim. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 539 The fact is, that, if discipline means obedience to orders, as well as military instruction, we have but little of it in the army. 1827–38 Harp *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 494 Discipline.. should exercise its influence without appearing to do so. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiii, If I do not punish him, I allow a flagrant and open violation of discipline to pass uncensured. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 424 The discipline of workshops, of schools, of private families..was infinitely harsher. 1889 *Times* 9 Mar. 16/1, I recently heard a learned limb of the law.. confound prison punishment with prison discipline, forgetting that the former is merely a means of enforcing the latter.

b. A system or method for the maintenance of order; a system of rules for conduct.

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 40 The Mutiners governed themselves in form of a Republick, observing a most exact discipline. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* (1757) 227 Having regulated themselves according to the discipline of Jamaica. 1861 M Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The inmates.. were submitted to an almost monastic discipline.

6. *Eccles.* The system or method by which order is maintained in a church, and control exercised over the conduct of its members; the procedure whereby this is carried out; the exercise of the power of censure, admonition, excommunication, or other penal measures, by a Christian Church.

1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion*, In the primitive church there was a godly discipline, that, at the beginning of Lent, such persons as were notorious sinners were put to open penance. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* (1578) IV. xii. 2 The first foundation of discipline is, that priuate monitions should haue place. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 18 Our meeting vpon that day rather than vpon any other, is onely for orders sake, and for a certeine discipline in the Churche. 1621 *First Book of Discipline* (1721) IX. i. 568 The order of Ecclesiastical Discipline, which stands in reproving and correcting of the Faults which the Civill Sword either doth neglect, or may not punish. 1858–60 Gardner *Faiths World* I. 479/1 The ancient discipline of the church, while it excluded offenders from spiritual privileges, left all their natural or civil rights unaffected.

b. Hence, generally, the system by which the practice of a church, as distinguished from its doctrine, is regulated. *spec.*, in *Eng. Ch. Hist.*, The ecclesiastical polity of the Puritan or Presbyterian party (thence styled Disciplinarians) in the 16th and 17th c.

Books of Discipline: the name of two documents, adopted in 1561 and 1581 respectively, constituting the original standards of the polity and government of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and also dealing with schools, universities, and other matters.

1574 [W Travers (*title*) Ecclesiasticæ Disciplinæ et Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ ab illa aberrationis, explicatio.] -- T. Cartwright [transl. of prec.] (*title*) A full and plain Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline owt of the Word off God, and of the declining of the Churche of England from the same. 1588 W. Travers (*title*) A Defence of the ecclesiastical discipline ordayned of God to be vsed in his Church, agaynst a reply of Maister Bridges. 1593 Abp. Bancroft (*title*) A Survay of the Pretended Holy Discipline. *Ibid.* 1 70 (*heading*) The pretended Antiquitie of the Consistorian Discipline. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* (1888) I. 126 The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have withstood the received order of this Church..to join..for the furtherance of that which ye term the *Lord's Discipline*. *Ibid.* 127 Let it be lawful for me to rip up to the very bottom how and by whom your Discipline was planted. *Ibid.* 138 That which Calvin did for establishment of his discipline, seemeth more commendable than that which he taught for the countenancing of it when established. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. i, This heat of his may turn into a zeal, And stand up for the beauteous discipline Against the menstruous cloth and rag of Rome. 1642 Chas I, *Roy. Protestations* 4 New doctrines and disciplines. 1643 Milton (*title*) The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce restored.. from the Bondage of Canon Law. 1676 W. Hubbard *Happiness of People* 35 Wee in New England that profess the doctrine of Calvin, yet practise the discipline of them called Independant, or Congregational Churches. 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks 1842 I. 547 Three religions.. each of which has its confession of faith and its settled discipline. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii § 5. 509 The Presbyterian organization remained untouched in doctrine or discipline. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265 Usually, discipline in its ecclesiastical sense signifies the laws which bind the subjects of the Church in their conduct, as distinct from dogmas or articles of faith, which affect their belief.

c 1566 Knox *Hist. Ref. Scot* (1848) II 181 (anno 1561) The Preacheris vehementlie exhorted us to establische *The Buke of Discipline*, by ane Act and publict Law. 1621 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 50 At the same conventioun [1561], the Booke of Discipline was subscribed by a great part of the nobilitie. *Ibid.* 51 To establishe a more perfyte discipline, which was done twentie yeeres after.. as we sall see in the Second Booke of Discipline. 1621 (*title, 1st printed ed.*) The First and Second Booke of Discipline, together with some Acts of the Generall Assemblies. 1860 J. Lee *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. 151 The first head of the original Book of Discipline treats of Doctrine.. The second head relates to Sacraments.. The fourth head related to Ministers and their lawful election.

7. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; in religious use, the mortification of the flesh by penance; also, in more general sense, a beating or other infliction (humorously) assumed to be salutary to the recipient. (In its monastic use, the earliest English sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Auh ancre schal.. temien ful wel hire flesches.. mid heuie swinke, mid herde disciplines. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Hit be-houeþ þet uless beate and wesse be disciplines and be hardnesses. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* iii. 11 The discipline of the Lord, my sone, ne caste thou awey. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 22 Alle that were there wyth grete contricion of herte toke discyplynys of roddys. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 293 The blessyd Martha is prayssed in chastysynge her Body by crysten dyscyplyne. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. xxv. II. 277 They did institute Rogations, Processions, and Disciplines throughout all that Country. 1686 J. Sergeant *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 34 If any be found unchast, she receives three Disciplines or Scourgings. *c* 1790 Willock *Voy.* 36 With a rope's-end..he continued this discipline till he rendered me incapable of moving. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 133 [She] came in for her share of the discipline which her husband was undergoing. 1888 Bernard *Fr. World to Cloister* v. 113 The corporal austerities which are known as 'the discipline'.

b. *transf.* Hence applied to the instrument of chastisement: A whip or scourge; esp. one used for religious penance.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* 120 By Chastity standeth Pennance having driven away with her discipline Winged Love. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* iii. 29 Approaching his bed side with two good disciplines in their hands, the ends of some stucke with wyery prickes, they did.. raze his skinne. 1707 J. Stevens *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) R ij, The Whipsters, laid aside their Disciplines. 1815 Scott *Talism.* iv, On the floor lay a discipline, or penitential scourge. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* III. x. 376 In the cell.. hangs an iron discipline or scourge, studded with nails.

† **8.** Treatment for some special purpose, e.g. medical regimen. *Obs. rare.*

1754 Mrs. E. Montagu in *Four C. Eng. Lett* 280 He has been under discipline for his eyes, but his spirits and vivacity are not abated.

9. *attrib.* as in **discipline-master**, a master in a school employed not to teach, but to keep order among the pupils.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/3 A discipline master, who was running with the hounds, plunged in to catch the 'hares'. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 8/3 Deceased was employed as discipline master..at..the Police Orphanage.

Di·scipline, *v.* [a. F. *discipliner* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. *disciplinare*, f. L. *disciplina* Discipline *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To subject to discipline; in earlier use, to instruct, educate, train; in later use, more especially, to train to habits of order and subordination; to bring under control.

1382 [see Disciplined below]. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 44 With vs Christians, who be better disciplined, and do acknowledge but one God. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. (1654) 97 When some Discipline themselves, others run to debauches of all kindes. 1641 Hinde *J. Brucn* Ep. to Rdr., I would send such to be disciplined by Erasmus. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 591, I form'd and disciplin'd their untaught Hate. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 160 P 4 Great natural Genius's that were never disciplined and broken by Rules of Art. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IX. 145 Heaven by sorrow disciplines The froward heart. 1871 R. W. Dale *Ten Commandm.* viii. 206 The whole organisation of the world is intended to discipline our moral nature. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II v 242 He had been disciplined in the school of adversity.

b. *spec.* To train in military exercises and prompt action in obedience to command; to drill.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. I. 7 Warres well conducted and disciplined. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 255 He that disciplin'd thy armes to fight. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 629 Orders were come from England to discipline the militia. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I v. 138 A farmer.. may be a good soldier if you take care to have him properly disciplined. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 79 He addressed himself vigorously to the task of disciplining these strange soldiers. 1861 *Even. Star* 4 Oct., The Western men take longer to discipline into soldiers than the citizens of New England.

c. To subject to ecclesiastical discipline; 'to execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life' (Webster).

1828 in Webster. [1870 cf. Disciplinable 3.] 18.. H. W. Beecher *Plymouth Pulpit* Ser. VI. II. 134 (Funk & Wagn.) He whose orthodoxy inspires bitterness should be disciplined.

2. To inflict penitential discipline upon; to scourge or flog by way of penance or mortification of the flesh; hence, by extension, to chastise, thrash, punish.

c 1300 *Beket* 2784 Of Ech Monek of the hous: he let him discipline, With a 3urd. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 31 Y made a signe to hym, to discypline me in lyke wyse ageyne as he dyd afore. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 432 b/2 He chastysed his body by abstynence of mete & drynke &.. dyscyplyned it.. with chaynes of yron right ofte wyth his owne handes. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 139 Ha's he disciplin'd Auffidius soundly? 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 181 First he was disciplin'd with rods three times. 1740 Gray *Let.* Poems (1775) 83 Half a dozen wretched creatures are in a side-chapel disciplining themselves with scourges full of iron prickles. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 103 Having well disciplined their asses with nettles behind. 1865 T. F. Knox tr. *Life of Henry Suso* 65 He used to..go into the choir in front of the Blessed Sacrament and there discipline himself.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To chastise oneself. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Wiþ seint benetis scurge lome ȝe disciplineþ.

† **3.** *trans.* To deal with or treat of in an orderly manner. *Obs. rare.*

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 261 Your fruit, your herbs, and your pulses are disciplin'd in the two former treatises.

Hence **Di·sciplined** *ppl. a.*; **Di·sciplining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 Wyclif *Jas.* iii. 13 Who is wijse, and disciplined [1388 taujt] among ȝou? *c* 1400 *Test. Love* (R.) After a good disciplining with a yerde, they kepe right well doctrine of

their schole. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 99 They are left to their own disciplining at home. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 191 Amongst other things, they shew St. Catharine's disciplining cell. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Dec., How the Spaniards are the best disciplined foot in the world. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 161 Her penances, and disciplinings were numerous. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 165 Alaric was a Christian and a soldier, the leader of a disciplined army. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. lv. § 53 (1875) 175 A developed and disciplined intelligence.

Di·sciplinor. [f. DISCIPLINE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER [1].] One who disciplines or subjects to discipline; an adherent of a system of discipline.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1632) 784 The King incensed against these discontented disciplinerrs. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 Had an Angel bin his discipliner. 1656 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life* (1886) 280 Two of my three brothers were excellent soldiers, and martial disciplinerrs. 1731 MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 312 The gout or rheumatism you have never provoked—it would be hard indeed if you should suffer by those severe disciplinerrs. 1895 *19th Cent.* Aug. 251 Any monk lying abed later than four without excuse was sent to the discipliner for birching.

Discipling, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see DISCIPLE *v.*

†**Di·sciplinize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DISCIPLINE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring under discipline; spec. under the Presbyterian ecclesiastical discipline.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 609 These were to do the Journey-work of Presbytery..undertaking to Directorize, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.

†**Discipliza·tion.** = *Discipling*: see DISCIPLE *v.*

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 55 The unprofitableness and weakness of the former disciplization.

Discipular (disi·piŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *discipul-us* DISCIPLE + -AR [1].] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a disciple.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 198/1 Mr. Mansel's..discipular spirit marks him out to carry onward the new Scottish Philosophy. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 181 By S'ankara and by all his discipular successors. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. xi. 93 His discipular patience when his master told him that his verses were poor.

Disci·pulate. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE [1].] The state of a disciple; discipleship, pupilage.

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 681 During the period of his discipulate.

Disci·pulize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = DISCIPLE *v.* 2.

1863 *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (ed. 3) I. 293/2 When we come to ask, what is implied in discipleship? in what relation does baptism stand to the discipulising of nations?

Discission (disi·ʃən). Also 7 **discition, discision.** [ad. L. *dīscissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīscindĕre* to cleave, cut asunder: see DISCIND. But the 17th c. spelling *discision* appears to come from L. *dis-* and *cædere, -cīdere* to cut, ppl. stem *-cīs-*: see DISCIDE, and cf. *excision, incision.*] A cleaving, rending, or cutting asunder; now only in *Surg.*: An incision into a tumour or cataract: see DECISION 4.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xlviii, So gentle Venus . Casts ope that azur curtain by a swift discission. 1661 G. RUST *Origen* in *Phenix* I. 37 As painful as the violent discision of very Life would be could it be forcibly torn in pieces 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVII. 590 You must slant your Knife and endeavour discision with an oblique Hand. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Discission*, a cutting into; especially an incision into or laceration of the capsule of the lens in the operation for the removal of cataract.

Discition, obs. form of DECISION.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* II. iv. 92 (R.) Declining their owne particular discitions to avoid all partiality.

Disclaim (disklē[1]m), *v.* [a. AF. *des-, disclamer* (accented stem *desclaime*), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *clamer* to CLAIM; in med.(Anglo)L. *disclāmāre*.]

1. *intr. Law.* To renounce, relinquish, or repudiate a legal claim; to make a formal disclaimer. Const. †*in* the thing disclaimed, †*out of* or *from* the claim of the other party.

Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of feudal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant respectively.

[1302 *Year-books Edw. I* an. 30-31. 83 (Godefroy) Si le tenaunt portat sun bref 'de homagio recipiendo' seriez vus rescuz a desclamer en sun homage. 1304 *Ibid.* 119 En plee qe chiet par voye de destresse le tenaunt poet desclamer. 1409 *Act 9 Hen. IV*, c. 4 Ordines est et establies que nul home larron n'autre felon en Gales ouvertement conus ne soit soeffert par disclaimer hors del seignourie ou la felonie fust faict et qe tielx manere de disclaime soit de tout oustes. [*Pulton's transl.* It is ordained and stablished, that no Thiefe nor Felon in Wales, openly knowne, be suffered to disclaime out of the Seigniorie where the felony was done, and that such maner of disclaiming be vtterly put out.] [*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* (ed. Houard) 145 Si l'seignior que est vouché ne avoit resceivé pas homage del tenant ne d'ascun de ses auncesters, le seignior (s'il voit) poit disclamer en le seigniory, et issint ouste le tenant de son garranty.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 32 a, The lorde.. may disclaime in the lordship, and so put his tenaunte of his warranty. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* (s.v. *Disclamation*) *Disclamare* is to disclaime, disavow or deny, as to deny an vther to be his superiour; as quhen the superiour affirmis the landes to be halden of him, and the vassall denies the samin. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 102 a, The lord may disclaime..which signifieth utterly to renounce the seignory. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Tenure, and the Tenant might thenceforth disclaim, and hold over for ever. 1651 *Ibid.* II. xiii. (1739) 71 He that hath both Right and Power, and will not seize, disclaims. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Disclaimer*, Such person as cannot lose the thing perpetually in which he disclaims, shall not be permitted to disclaim. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 494 The law adjudges the frank tenement in B. till he disagrees or disclaims. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 182 He cannot so disclaim after he has proved the will of his own testator

†**2.** *intr. transf.* **a.** To renounce or disavow all part *in*; = sense 4. *Obs.*

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* iv, As if God would reject them, and utterly disclaime in them. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 195 Disclayming in that which vertue auaunceth not. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 59 You cowardly Rascall, nature disclaimes in thee. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, The sourer sort Of shepherds now disclaim in all such sport.

†**b.** To proclaim one's renunciation of, or dissent *from*. *Obs.*

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Part Three Convers. Eng.* 360 He disclaymed from the Bohemians or Hussits and their opinions. 1605 *Answ. Discov. Romish Doctr.* 39 They not wholy disclaime from the Kinges Authority. 1624 LD. WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Papers* 203 He disclayminge from all fees and profitts of the place. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 125 Catascopo disclaimed from having ever named me.

fig. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 67 These two conditions..doe openly disclaime from quantity and from matter.

3. *trans. Law.* To renounce a legal claim to; to repudiate a connexion with or concern in.

[Arising by omission of the preposition in sense 1: with quot. 1607, cf. 1534 FITZHERBERT *La Nouv. Nat. Brevium* (1567) 197 b, Sil ne disclaime en le sank; *transl.* 1652 If he do not disclaim in the blood.]

1595 SHAKS. *K. John* I. i. 247, I am not Sir Roberts sonne, I haue disclaim'd Sir Robert, and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Disclaimer*, If a man deny himselfe to be of the blood or kindred of another in his plee, he is said to disclaime his blood. *Ibid.* If a man arraigned of felonie do disclaime goods, being cleared he leeseth them. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 48 Nor can an Infant disclaim that Guardian who prosecutes an action for him as being next of Kinn 1670 [see DISCLAIMER 1 b]. 1754 [see DISCLAMATION 1]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 249 Upon this the bishop and the clerk usually disclaim all title. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 123 Tenant for life may also forfeit his estate by disclaiming to hold of his lord 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 182 A devisee in fee may, by deed, without manner of record, disclaim the estate devised. *Ibid.* An executor may, before probate, disclaim the executorship.

b. To relinquish a part of (a patent) by a disclaimer.

1835 LD. BROUGHAM 3 June, in *Hansard* ser. 3. XXVIII. 474 The parts disclaimed should not detrimentally affect the other parts of the invention. 1888 R. GRIFFIN *Patent Cases decided* 12 Application..to disclaim the 8th claim.

4. To disavow any claim to or connexion with; to renounce or reject as not belonging to oneself; to disown formally or emphatically.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 70 There I throw my gage, Disclaiming heere the kindred of a King, And lay aside my high bloods Royalty. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* II. Wks. 1874 V. 21 Sir, shee's yours, Or I disclaime her ever. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II (1843) 47/2 A short protestation in which all men should disclaim and renounce the having any intelligence, or holding any correspondence with the rebels 1704 POPE *Spring* 87 Tell me but this, and I'll disclaim the prize. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Liter. Forgeries*, The real author. obliged him afterwards to disclaim the work in print 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 224 Socrates disclaims the character of a professional eristic. 1895 GLADSTONE *Let.* 8 Aug. in *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/4, I entirely disclaim the hatred and hostility to Turks, or any race of men, which you ascribe to me.

†**b.** (with complement.) To refuse to acknowledge (any one, or oneself) to be (so and so). *Obs.*

1597 T. BEARD *Theat. Gods Judgem.* (1612) 220 [He].. also disclaimed him from being his father. *Ibid.* 524 Disclaiming him to be her son. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvii. (1612) 288 That Helen may disclaime her selfe for Helen in her glas. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II 133 To perswade him. to disclaim himself a Member of the Church of England.

5. To refuse to admit (something claimed by another); to reject the claims or authority of, to renounce.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 28 They likewise disclaimed the Authority of the Pope. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. III. 130 It was lawful for the people to disclaim him as their sovereign. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 585 The troops..disclaimed the command of their superiors. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 203 They agree with the Báudhas ..in disclaiming the divine authority of the Védas.

†**b.** To refuse (a thing claimed). *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 114 These then are the rights that the King claimed, and the Clergy disclaimed at the first. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 39 Let none to strangers honours due disclaim.

†**c.** To decline or refuse (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 63 Yet disclaime you to be married, you will heare of no suters. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Addit. (1612) 340, I that will not liue to heare it so, heartily disclaime to haue it so. 1805 *Miniature* No. 32 P 13 The errors of the schoolboy will become the errors of the man, if he disclaims to adopt my practice.

†**6.** To denounce the claims or pretensions of; to cry out upon. *Obs.*

1590 J. EGERTON in *Confer.* 32, I shalbe readye to disclayme you wheresoeuer I come, not only for men voyde of pietie, but euen of ciuile honestie also. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 63 The Arminians [were] reviled, and disclaimed, as no better then half Traytors, by the very dregs of the people.

†**b.** *intr. Disclaim against*: to cry out against, DECLAIM against. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 202 Hee is not . ashamed to quarrell, first with his Patron, and openly disclaim against the poor value of his Benefice. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Chapter of William* (1853) 81 That he resolutely oppose it, and disclaim against it, in the chapter's name. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI i, Which bears an exact analogy to the vice here disclaimed against.

7. *trans. Her.* To declare not to be entitled to bear arms; to 'make infamous by proclamation' (those who used arms without any right, or assumed without authority the title of Esquire or Gentleman) as formerly done by the heralds at their visitations. (Said also of the persons, in sense 4.)

1634 *Visitation of Bucks* (in Rylands, *Disclaimers* (1888, ix) Robt. Wilmott, Chadderton, for usurping the Title of Gent, notwithstanding having been disclaimed in the Visitation made 1611. — *Visitation of Worcestersh.* (ibid.), Edmd. Brothby. to be spared from disclaiming in regard of his being a souldier and of deserts — *Visit. Hereford* (ibid. viii.), John Phillips of Ledbury to be disclaimed at our next sizes because he was not disclaimed at our being in the country, being respyted then for proofe. 1888 J. P. RYLANDS *Disclaimers at the Heralds' Visitations* viii, The practice seems to have been for the visiting Herald to induce the persons summoned to disclaim under their hands if they would..and if they declined, or did not attend . they were disclaimed at the Assizes.

Hence **Disclaimed** *ppl. a.*, **Disclaiming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 252 Let my disclaiming from a purpos'd euill, Free me so farre in your most generous thoughts. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 268 In all those which thinke and hope to bee saued, there must bee a disclaiming, a renouncing, an vtter forsaking of those sinnes 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 60 A Disciple of that so much disclaimed Italian. 1808 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Poet. Wks.* (1833) II. 271 The Baron..bowed with a disclaiming gesture. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* III. iv. 16/2 Thou wert right in that, Wrong now returning on disclaimed ambition. 1892 *Rep. Patent Cases* IX. 83 The language of this disclaiming clause.

†**Disclaim,** *sb. Obs.* [a. AF. *disclaime*, f. *disclamer*: see prec. vb.] An act of disclaiming; formal renunciation or repudiation of a claim.

[1409 see DISCLAIM *v.* 1]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 35 And so the said king Lowes relese was..a disclayme frome the kinges of Fraunce for ever. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* VII i. § 2. 190 The associates of Britaine were now returned with vtter disclaime of further assistance. 1662 *Jesuits' Reasons* (1675) 128 You..make your disclaim of these. Opinions 1674 A. G. *Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg.* 29 The disclaim of His indirect Authority over Kings. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 85 A blush, not of disclaim, spread her cheek.

Disclaimant. [f. DISCLAIM *v.*, after *claimant*.] One who disclaims (a part of a patent): cf. DISCLAIM *v.* 3 b.

1892 *Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off.* 12 To which the disclaimant does not choose to claim title.

Disclaimer [1] (disklē[1]·məɹ). [a. AF. *disclaimer* inf. used sbst.: see -ER [4].] An act or action of disclaiming.

1. *Law.* The action of disclaiming in reference to the feudal relationship, *esp.* on the part of the vassal or tenant; repudiation of a legal claim.

1579 *Termes de la Ley* 68 b, If the tenant say that hee disclaymeth to hold of him, this is called a disclaimer, and if ye Lord thereupon bring a writ of right, sur disclaimer, and it be found against the tenaunt, hee shall lose the land. 1628 PULTON *Stat.* (1632) 269, 9 Hen. IV, c. 4 (*title*) Disclaimer in felony in Wales shall be vtterly excluded and put out. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 9 Christ. seems to judge it necessary to make a cautelous Disclaimer of the Power that requir'd it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 275 Equivalent to an illegal alienation by the particular tenant, is the civil crime of disclaimer, as where a tenant, who holds of any lord, neglects to render him the due services, and, upon an action brought to recover them, disclaims to hold of his lord.

b. An act of renouncing or relinquishing a legal claim; a formal refusal to accept an estate, trust, duty, etc.: see DISCLAIM *v.* 3.

[1573 STAUNDFORD *Les Plees del Coron* III. 186 Icy par cel disclaimer: il perdra les biens as queux il disclaima]. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., In Chancery, if a Defendant by his Answer Disclaim the having any interest in the thing in question, this is also called a Disclaimer. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., There is a deed of disclaimer of executorship of a will, etc., where an executor refuses, and throws up the same. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 371 In all other cases the proper mode of refusing to accept a conveyance or devise of land is an execution by an alienee of full capacity of a deed of disclaimer.

c. *Patent Law.* An alteration by which a specification is amended in such a manner as to relinquish a portion of the invention, when in danger of being invalidated on account of the comprehensiveness of the claim. Formerly (up to 1883), an instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention.

1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV*, c. 83 [He] may enter a disclaimer of any part of his specification. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 102/2 (Patents) A means by which a grantee may abandon portions of the title, this process is called a disclaimer. 1883 *Act 46 & 47 Vict.* Chap. 57 (*Patents Act*) § 18 Amend his specification. by way of disclaimer, correction, or explanation. 1892 *Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off.* 77 Such disclaimer shall be in writing.

2. *generally.* A disavowal of claims or pretensions; a renunciation, denial, or rejection.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 164, I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the disclaimer of

the proceedings of this society. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 109 If after these disclaimers I shall without proof be charged by any with renewing or favouring the errors. 1862 MRS. GASKELL *C. Bronte* 228 It conveys a peremptory disclaimer of the report that the writer was engaged to be married to her father's curate. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 42 Our emphatic disclaimer of fellow feeling with the Cretan insurgents.

3. *Her.* A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of persons having no right to armorial bearings, or to the title of Esquire or Gentleman, especially of such as were found usurping these without right.

1854 SIR T. PHILLIPS (*title*) Heralds' Visitation Disclaimers. 1888 J. P. RYLANDS *Disclaimers at the Heralds' Visitations* x, He notes the press mark of each MS. in the College of Arms, from which he copied the list of disclaimers.

Disclaimer [2]. [f. DISCLAIM *v.* + -ER [1].] One who disclaims.

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist* (1710) 176 The multitude might have abandoned him as a disclaimer of his own sovereignty. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. v. 43 Girls, writing of themselves on these occasions, must be disclaimers, you know.

Disclamation (disklămēⁱ·ʃən). [n. of action from med.L. *disclāmare* to DISCLAIM.]

1. *Sc. Law.* The action of disclaiming on the part of a tenant, etc.: see DISCLAIM *v.* 1, and cf. DISCLAIMER [1] 1.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 604 (Jam.) With all richt .. be ressone of waird, nonentries purprusionis, disclamatiounis, bastardrie, etc.]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 176 Disclamation is that casualty whereby a vassal forfeits his whole feu to his superior, if he disowns or disclaims him without ground, as to any part of it. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 290 Disclamation signifies a vassal's disavowal. of a person as a superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

2. Renunciation, repudiation, disclaimer.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 7 To speake as if before her late disclamation of Poperie .. shee [Ch. of Engl.] had not beene. 1649 *Cases Consc.* 403 Let .. servants . count their (infidell) masters worthy of all honour; not worthy therefore of desertion and disclamation. 1772 *Scots Mag.* 457 Mr. Wallace's disclamation of a late publication. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vi, The bibliopolist greeted him, notwithstanding every disclamation, by the title of Doctor. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xvii. 275, I cannot tell with what sort of disclamation I sought to reply.

Disclamatory (disklæ·mătəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of the nature of, or tending to disclamation; having the character of disclaiming.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* ii. 30 'My Lord, my Lord!' remonstrated Saunders, with a shocked and most disclamatory tone.

† **Discla·nder,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **des-, dys-, discla(u)nder, -dre, -dir, -dyr,** 5 **disclandar, disklander, desclaundre,** 5–6 **discla(u)nder, -dre, dyssclaunder.** [a. AF. **desclandre, disclaunder* (15th c.) deriv. of OF. *escla-ndre*, earlier *escandre, escandle, escandele*:—L. *scandalum*: see ESCLANDRE; cf. SCANDAL and SLANDER. The prefix *des-* in Anglo-Fr. was prob. due to some analogy, or to confusion of *des-* and *es-*.]

1. Malicious speech bringing opprobrium upon any one; slander.

c 1300 *Beket* 2073 Thu missaist foule thine owe louerd .. Ho miȝte suffri such desclandre, bot he nome wrecche? 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 21 The false, faynyd fables, and disclandars, that .. were wont to be seditiously sowne and blowne abowt all the land. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI*, 99 b, He declareth you a true man to hym the saied dislaunder and noysyng notwithstandyng. 1562 in *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 411/2 If their offences be great, offending his master by theft or dislander or such like, then to command him to Newgate.

2. Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered shameful or wrong; public disgrace or opprobrium; scandal.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v 75, I haue .. Ablamed him behynde his bak to bringe him in disclaundre. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 536 (564) For yf I wolde it openly distourbe, It most ben disclaundre to here name. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 70 No worshippe may he thus to him conquere, but grete disclander vnto him and here! 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 143 The disclaunder of your ylle disposicion scholde not be knowen amonge your enmyes. 1462 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 430. II. 89 To deliver seison accordynge to the same feffement, to the gret disclaundre of the seid Sir John and all his. 1531 *Act 23 Hen VIII*, c. 1 [They] suffre them to make their purgacions .. to the greatte disclaunder of suche as pursue suche misdoers.

† **Discla·nder,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [ME. *desclandre*, f. prec. sb., perh. through an AF. **desclandre-r* for OF. *esclandrer* to slander.]

1. *trans.* To speak evil of, so as to expose to opprobrium; to slander.

c 1290 *Beket* 1246 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 142 Þe bischopes comen bi-fore And desclaundreden seint thomas, þat he was fals and for-suore. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 138 Þes proude . possessioners disclaundren trewe prechours. 14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 63 Awyse the welle who syttys the by, Lest he wylle report thi talle, And dyssclaundure the after to gret and smalle. 1530 PALSGR. 513/2, I desclaunder, I hurte or hynder ones good name by reporte.

2. To bring into public disgrace or opprobrium; to bring scandal upon.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1031 *Dido*, We that weryn in prosperite Been now disclanderyd. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 Now as ye seen, for disobedience Disclaundrid is perpetually my name. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 70 That the owner be not hurte, nor this famous courte disclaunderyd by any outerage of cravinge or crakyng.

† **Discla·nderer.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER [1].] A slanderer.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 70 b, To stone hym to deth as for a dyssclaunderer.

† **Discla·nderous,** *a. Obs.* [f. DISCLANDER *sb.* + -OUS.] Slanderous.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxv. 44 In this whyle, by styrynge of disclaunderous & deuylysshe persones, a grudge was arreryd attweene the kynge and a Duke of his lande. *Ibid.* VII. ccxxviii. 258 Of this duke Wyllyam some desclaunderous wordes are lefte in memory.

Disclare, obs. var. of DECLARE [cf. OF. *desclairier*].

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 75 He suld that arbytre disclar, Off thir twa that I tauld off ar.

Disclass (disklɑ·s), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CLASS *sb.*] *trans.* = DECLASS; to remove or cut off from one's class. Hence **Discla·ssed** *ppl. a.*

1890 *Times* 31 Jan. 9/1 Worked by a Union largely composed of the broken-down, disclassed waifs and strays who gravitate to the dock-gates in search of casual employment.

Disclassify (disklæ·sifəi), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CLASSIFY.] *trans.* To undo the classification of.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xx (1870) 336 The process of levelling, disclassifying, making everybody like everybody else.

Discless: see DISKLESS.

† **Discloa·k,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **discloke.** [f. DIS- 6 or 7 a + CLOAK.] *trans.* To take off the cloak of; to unrobe.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. v, Now goe in, discloke yourselfe. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* I. vi, If you interrupt me, Sir, I shall discloak you. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. l. (R.), That feins what was not, and discloaks a soul.

† **Disclo·g,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CLOG *v.*] *trans.* To free from that which clogs; to unclog.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 234 They shall make a restitution of all their ill gotten goods, and so disclogge their soules and consciences.

Discloister (diskloi·stəɹ), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 c + CLOISTER.] *trans.* To turn or let out of a cloister; to release or remove from seclusion.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 134 They [nuns] fell a murmuring .. and to think too often on man with inordinat desires to be discloysterd. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 282 A girl by lustful war and shame Discloistered from her home.

Disclosal (disklōᵘ·zăl). *rare.* [f. DISCLOSE *v.* + -AL.] The act of disclosing, disclosure.

1795 COLERIDGE *Conciones ad Populum* 37 In the disclosal of Opinion, it is our duty to consider the character of those, to whom we address ourselves.

† **Disclo·se,** *sb. Obs.* [f. DISCLOSE *v.*: cf. CLOSE *sb.*[2]] The act of disclosing; = DISCLOSURE (in various senses).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 73 Wolde God such a person .. had openly publyshed the worthy disclose and disprove of the unsufferable abhomination of the popyshe private pryvye masse. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 174 There's something in his soule, O're which his Melancholly sits on brood, And, I do doubt the hatch, and the disclose Will be some danger. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 623 They [those lips] are like in their discloses To the mornings dewie roses. 1625 W. B. *True School War* 42 It is an Embryo that. waites the good houre for the disclose and deliuery. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1576 Glasses .. Haue they not led us deep in the disclose Of fine-spun nature.

† **Disclo·se,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 **desclos.** [a. OF. *desclos*, pa. pple. of *desclore* to disclose:—Romanic (and med.L.) *disclaus us*, pa. pple. of *disclaudĕre*: see DISCLOSE *v.*] Disclosed; unclosed; let out. In quots., used as *pa. pple.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 285 For drede it shulde be disclose And come unto her faders ere. *Ibid.* II. 354 A maiden, which was..kept so clos, That selden was, whan she desclos Goth with her moder for to play.

Disclose (disklōᵘ·z), *v.* [ME. *des-, dis-closen*, a. OF. *desclos-* pres. stem (pres. subj. *desclose*) of *desclore, -clorre* to unclose, open, free = Pr. *desclaure*:—Romanic (and med.L.) *disclaudĕre*, f. DIS- 4 + L. *claudĕre* to close, shut.]

† **1.** *trans.* To open up (that which is closed or shut); to unclose, unfold; to unfasten. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3632 Þire Olifantis..disclosid þai þe chaviles. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 331 Almoundes me may make..her shelles to disclose. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 67 b, It [a rosebud] discloseth it selfe and spreadeth abroad. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v 16 Full oft about her wast she it enclos'd, And it as oft was from about her wast disclos'd. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 31 Armes still imbrace and neuer be disclosed. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* liv, The perfumed tincture of the Roses .. When Sommers breath their masked buds discloses.

† **b.** To hatch (an egg). Cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON (J.), It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under the sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unclose or unfold itself by the falling asunder of parts; to open.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 101 Which upon occasion disclosing again may let out the shot. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Disclose* to bud, blow, or put out Leaves. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 166 If the hen brood not her eggs, she hath no desire to make them disclose. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1138 Over head a sheet Of livid flame discloses wide, then shuts And opens wider.

3. *trans.* To uncover (anything covered up from view); to remove a cover from and expose to view (anything material).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 262 As she, that was with thaire enclosed And might of no man be desclosed. 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I disclose, I uncover a thing that is hydde .. This treasure shall never be disclosed for me. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvi. 21 The earth also shall disclose her blood, and shall no more couer her slain. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cvi. 9 The parting Deep disclos'd her Sand. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 197 The open helm Disclosed that eye. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 65 He smiled, and opening out his milk-white palm Disclosed a fruit of pure Hesperian gold. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, Her full rich lips disclosed teeth, that might have shamed the pearl.

b. To uncover or set free (a young bird, etc.) from the egg; to hatch; also *fig.* to 'hatch' (mischief). Rarely, to exclude or lay (eggs).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij a, Now to speke of hawkys. first thay been Egges. and afterwarde they bene disclosed hawkys. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 310 Anon as patient as the female Doue, When that her golden Cuplet are disclos'd. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 245 Papists heere, forren and Land-leapt Foes, Did mischiefes that imported more our practiz'd State disclose. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 122 They leave the eggs there till they think the young ones are disclosed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 633 Snakes, familiar, to the Hearth succeed, Disclose their Eggs, and near the Chimney breed. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 322 Forcing Eggs to disclose their Young by the artificial Heat of an Oven. 1816–26 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 18 As soon as one of these young caterpillars is disclosed from the egg it begins to feed.

† **4.** To open up to one's own knowledge, to discover. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 112 Many a thousand other bright of face: But what they were, I coud not well disclose. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 168 He was disclosed and ceased [= seized] on by his Master. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 467 Old Priam in his sacred tow'r stood, and the flight disclos'd On his forc'd people, all in rout.

5. To open up to the knowledge of others; to make openly known, reveal, declare (secrets, purposes, beliefs, etc.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 277, I dare min herte well disclose. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 142 They are not all disposed So for to do as ye have here disclosed. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 77 b, If you will promise me to kepe that close, whiche I shall disclose unto you. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 22 The faithful should not admit him [God] to be any other than such as he had disclosed himself by his word. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* II. i. 298 Tell me your Counsels, I will not disclose 'em. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 6 Their Arms, their Arts, their Manners I disclose. 1712 4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 9 Her lively looks a sprightly mind disclose. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 44 As for disclosing the Secret, it is what I never can do. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 121 The great league which John had so long matured at last disclosed itself. *Ibid* vii. § 7. 413 The strange civilization of Mexico and Peru disclosed by Cortez and Pizarro. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 64 The modest light of faith discloses a real future life.

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To show itself, to come to light. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 349 The displeasure atwene the Kynge & his barons began to appere and disclose. 1627 77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xii. 18 Vices..which I can see, when they do disclose in them. 1746 7 [see DISCLOSING *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Disclo·sed** *ppl. a.* **a.** In senses of the vb.

1486 [see DISCLOSE *v.* 3 b]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 5. 62 Another diuersitie of Methode there is .. and that is Enigmaticall and Disclosed. 1891 *Echo* 7 Dec. 2/7 The defendant..pleaded that he was only an agent for a disclosed principal.

b. *Her.*: see quots.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 64 The expanded wings . of all birds that are not Birds of Prey, are disclosed. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. 91 The most common attitude in which the Eagle appears in Heraldry, is Displayed. This term is peculiar to Birds of Prey; when other Birds (such as the Dove) are represented with their wings expanded .. they are said to be Disclosed.

Discloser (disklōᵘ·zəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER [1].] One who or that which discloses or reveals.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 138 b, In all dishonestie that men shall commytte I will that thou be their judge and discloser. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 39, I will not long after .. secrets, least I should procure doubt to my selfe, and zealous feare to the discloser. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. (1658) 226 That occular Philosopher, and singular discloser of truth, Dr. Harvey. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 13 Oct. 9/4 The policeman's mace is a veritable mind discloser.

Disclosing (disklōᵘ·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DISCLOSE: **a.** Opening up, revelation, bringing to light; disclosure. **b.** Hatching. Also *attrib.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxii. 245 The forenamed .ii. erles were warned of disclosynge of this matyer. 1543 BALE (*title*), Yet a course at the Romyshe Foxe. A dysclosynge or openynge of the manne of synne. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 21/1 The king .. being in loue with the falcon, did yearelie at the breeding and disclosing time send thither for them. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3. 22 Being of so excellent use for the disclosing of nature. 1626 — *Sylva* § 759 The Distance .. betweene the Egge Layed and the Disclosing or Hatching.

¶ *predicatively* for '*in* or *a* disclosing' = 'in process of disclosure', 'a-hatching': thus simulating a neuter-passive use of the verb. See A *prep.*[1] 12.

1737 LILLO *Fatal Curiosity* III. 44 Heard you that? What prodigy of horror is disclosing? To render murther venial.

Disclo·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That discloses or opens up; see the verb.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1358 Through the disclosing deep Light my blind way. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 147 Like these disclosing gems under the powerful eye of day. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 1/2 The forcible and disclosing coincidence to which we referred at the outset.

Disclosure (disklōᵘ·ʒ'ŭɹ). [f. DISCLOSE *v.* + -URE, after CLOSURE.]

1. The action of disclosing or opening up to view; revelation; discovery, exposure; an instance of this.

a 1598 in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 271 (R.) Whereas by the voyage of our subjects .. towards the discouerie and disclosure of vnknown places. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), She was, upon a sudden mutability and disclosure of the king's mind, severely handled. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* § 3 (R.) An unseasonable disclosure of flashes of wit. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 479 We may well leave to Revelation the disclosure of many particulars which our researches cannot reach. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiii. 215 A public disclosure of his motives. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 448 The disclosure of the stores of Greek literature had wrought the revolution of the Renascence.

b. The hatching of young from the egg; the liberation of an insect from the pupa state.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 9/1, I have observed that the small and scarce sensible seed which it [the silk-worm] casts comes not to life and disclosure until the mulberry .. yields her leaf. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 345 Immediately after the disclosure of the insect from the pupa.

†**2.** The opening of a river into sea or lake; the embouchure or mouth. *Obs. rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 328 The disclosure of this River frames a square harbour.

3. That which is disclosed; a revelation.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 246 Preparing him for the disclosure. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. III. iii. 354 Put to the rack .. to draw from him disclosures to the prejudice of Egmont. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 6 Earth's most exquisite disclosure heaven's own God in evidence.

†**Disclo·the,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CLOTHE *v.*] *trans.* To strip of clothing, unclothe, undress.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 570 Being dis-cloathed to their Shirts. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 69 Hee .. straight disclothes him of his long-worne weed.

Discloud (disklau·d), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + CLOUD *sb.*] *trans.* To free or clear from clouds; to free from gloom or obscurity; to reveal, disclose.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* Author to Bk., For 'tis the haire of crime To shunne the breath that doth discloude it [=its] sinne. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 50 To discloud Your vertues lost in the confused crowd Of headstrong rumor. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* Pref. § 6 That God would be pleased to discloud these gloomy dayes with the beames of his mercie. 1650 — *Pisgah* To Rdr., Are these gloomy days already disclouded?

Hence **Disclou·ded** *ppl. a.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 133 A rejoycing heart, an apprehensive head, and a disclouded fancy. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 41 My lord Shone in his harness for a passing while An orb disclouded.

†**Disclou·t,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. DIS- 7 a + CLOUT *sb.*] *trans.* To take out of a clout.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. iii. 34 Tho must he buy his vainer hope with price, Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.

†**Disclow·n,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. DIS- 7 b + CLOWN *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of the character or condition of a clown.

1659 TORRIANO, *Splebidito*, disclouned, become from a base plebeian to be a Gentleman.

†**Disclu·de,** *v. Obs.* [In form a. L *disclūd-ĕre* to shut up apart or separately; but in sense conformed to DISCLOSE.] *trans.* To disclose.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 84 Then his magnitude By brekyng of this potte me may disclude.

†**Disclu·sion.** *Obs. rare.* [In form ad. L. *disclūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *disclūdĕre* to separate by shutting up apart; but in H. More app. influenced in sense by DISCLOSE *v.*] 'Emission'. (So J., but the sense is obscure.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disclusion*, a shutting out a separation. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 73 The composition of them and disclusion and various disposal of them. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. v. (1713) 99 That the continued Shadow of the Earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions or disclusions of light.

Disco- (di·sko), combining form of Gr. δίσκος quoit, DISK, occurring in numerous scientific terms; as **Discobla·stic** *a. Embryol.* [Gr. βλαστός germ], (of an ovum), having discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): **Discomo·rula,** *Embryol.*, the morula or 'mulberry-mass' resulting from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk of a meroblastic egg: it develops from earlier stages called **Discomonerula** and **Discocy·tula,** and proceeds to develop into the forms called **Discobla·stula** and **Discoga·strula**: see quots. and CYTULA, etc. **Di·scocarp** *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *discocarpium*, f. Gr. καρπός fruit], (*a*) a fruit consisting of a number of achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose; (*b*) the disk-like hymenium or fructification of discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; hence **Discoca·rpous** *a.*, relating to, or having, a discocarp. **Discoce·phalous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], belonging to the suborder *Discocephali* of fishes, having a sucking-disk on the head. **Discoda·ctyl(e, Discoda·ctylous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger], having toes dilated at the end so as to form a disk, as a tree-frog. **Discoglo·ssid** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], belonging to, or a member of, the family *Discoglossidæ* of toad-like batrachians; also **Discoglossoid** *a.* **Discohexa·ster** *Zool.*, in sponges, a six-rayed spicule (HEXASTER) with the rays ending in disks. **Discomedu·san** *a.* and *sb. Zool.*, belonging to, or a member of, the order *Discomedusæ* of acalephs or jelly-fishes, having an umbrellar disk; also **Discomedu·soid** *a.* **Discomyce·tous** *a. Bot.*, belonging to the order *Discomycetes* of Fungi, having a disk-shaped hymenium or *discocarp*. **Discoplace·ntal, Discoplacenta·lian** *adjs. Zool.*, belonging to the section *Discoplacentalia* of mammals, having a disk-shaped placenta. ‖ **Discopo·dium** *Bot.*, 'the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Disco·podous** *a. Zool.*, having the foot shaped as a disk; belonging to the section *Discopoda* of Gastropods. **Discosto·matous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. στόμα mouth], pertaining to or belonging to the class *Discostomata* of *Protozoa* (in Saville Kent's system), containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Discoblastula*, Hackel's term for the small fluid-containing cavity lying between the discomorula and the nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum. *Ibid.*, **Discocarp*, a collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. [1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Discocarpium*.] 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. 198 Of gymnocarpous and *discocarpous forms. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Discogastrula*, Häckel's term for that form of gastrula which develops from a disc situated on a mass of food yolk, as in Ganoid fishes. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 279/2 Evidence of the pelobatoid rather than the *discoglossid affinities of the .. genus. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Discomorula*, Häckel's term for the disc of cells which, during the segmentation of the impregnated meroblastic ovum, covers the nutritive vitellus as with a hood. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 168 All other *Discoplacental Animals. 1881 *Standard* 23 June 5/2 The *discoplacentalian mammals.

Discoa·ch, *v.*: see DIS- 7 c.

†**Discoa·gulate,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + COAGULATE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the coagulation of; to dissolve.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 5 This Salt .. having a nature to discoagulate Metals.

†**Discoa·st,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **discost.** [f. DIS- 6 + COAST *v.*]

1. *intr.* To withdraw from the coast or side.

1598 STOW *Ann.*, *Q. Eliz.* an. 1588 (R.) The Spanish nauie for six days space .. coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of Fraunce, and from thence to England, and thence to Fraunce agayne.

2. *fig.* To withdraw, depart: the opposite of COAST *v.* 8, to approach.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) I. xx. 280 Do we not sometimes grievously reproach them for discosting from our practice? *Ibid.* II. xxiii. 341 Never willingly to discost from truth and equity.

Hence †**Discoa·sted** *ppl. a.*, withdrawn from contiguity, removed, distant. (= F. *éloigné.*) *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* IV. 119 As far as heaven and earth discoasted lie. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 67 His will .. as farre discoasted from tyranny, as injustice. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* 119 It is discoasted further from the plain of Sennaar. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xvi. 232 To settle himself in, or to draw others to, a full persuasion .. discosted from truth.

Discoblastic, -blastula: see DISCO-.

Di·scobole. *Zool.* [a. mod.F. *discobole* (Cuvier), in pl. *discoboles*, ad. mod.L. *discoboli* (pl. of DISCOBOLUS: see below).] A fish of the group *Discoboli*, in Gunther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiiformes*, having the ventral fins formed into a disk or sucker.

Discobolic (diskobǫ·lik), *a. rare.* [f. L. *discobol-us* (see next) + -IC.] Pertaining to a discobolus or quoit-thrower; quoit-throwing.

1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* v. 202 His discobolic exploit proved the climax of his rage.

‖ **Discobolus** (diskǫ·bŏlŭs). *Class. Antiq.* Also erron. **-bulus.** [L., a. Gr. δισκοβόλος discus-thrower, f. δίσκος disk, discus + -βολος -throwing, -thrower, f. ablaut-grade of βάλλειν to throw.] A thrower of the DISCUS; an ancient statue representing a man in the act of throwing the discus.

1727 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin. Scriblerus* I. vi, The Discoboli .. were naked to the middle only. 1851 J. GIBSON in Eastlake *Life* (1857) 185 (Stanf.) In the same room is the Discobulus of Myron, in the act of throwing his discus. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's 'Miserables'* II. cxxx. 28 Vejanus the discobolus lives again in the rope-dancer Forioso.

Discocarp, Discocephalous, etc.: see DISCO-.

†**Disco·gnisance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *descognesance, -oissance* ignorance (13th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *cognoissance* knowledge, COGNIZANCE.] Non-recognition.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 33 b, Put not ye your [*error for* the] herte in discognysaunce by the whiche your noble royaume is put in pees [*Fr.* ne mettez le cueur en descognoissance].

†**Discohe·rent,** *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + COHERENT.] Without coherence; incoherent, incongruous. So †**Discohe·rence** *Obs.*, want of coherence or agreement; incoherence, incongruity.

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1845 II. 710 An opinion of discoherence .. between the justice of God and the state of men in this world. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 12 They .. made the parts so incongruous, discoherent, inconsequent, nay, contradictory to one another.

Discohexaster: see DISCO-.

Discoid (di·skoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *discoīdēs*, a. Gr. δισκοειδής quoit-shaped, f. δίσκος DISCUS, quoit + -ειδης -form. In mod.F. *discoïde.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the form of a quoit or disk, disk-shaped; (more or less) flat and circular; in *Conchol.*, used of spiral shells of which the whorls lie in one plane.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 Stigmas .. discoid and 4-lobed. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 197 Discoid and angular univalves. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 7 The red corpuscles are round discoid bodies, with two concave surfaces.

2. *Bot.* Of composite flowers: Having or consisting of, a disk only, with no ray, as in Tansy.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 102 Ray called them discoid flowers [*Discoides*]. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 131 Some capitula are wholly discoid, such as those of Groundsel, of Thistles, etc. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Flowers all tubular (head discoid).

B. *sb.* A body resembling a disk in shape. **b.** *Conchol.* See quot. 1846 and cf. A. 1.

1828 WEBSTER, *Discoid*, something in form of a discus or disk. 1846 WORCESTER, *Discoid* (Conch.), a univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane so as to form a disk.

Discoidal (diskoi·dăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DISCOID.

Discoidal segmentation of an ovum (*Embryol.*) segmentation producing or resulting in a disk shaped mass of cells.

1706 [see DISCOUS]. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 148 Elytra .. with some impressed discoidal punctures. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. (1856) 41 The discoidal planorbis sometimes becomes perforated by the removal of its inner whirls. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 67 By adding dense and weak solutions alternately, the [blood] corpuscles may be made to become successively spheroidal and discoidal.

Discolith (di·skolip). *Biol.* [f. DISCO- + -LITH.] A kind of coccolith of the form of a flattened disk. (Cf. CYATHOLITH.)

1875 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 367 Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *discoliths* and *cyatholiths*. 1883 J. H. WRIGHT *Sci. Dogmatism* 8 This jelly [Bathybius] .. forming deposits thirty feet thick, with .. imbedded granules, coccoliths, discoliths [etc.]. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Discolith*, flattened or concavo-convex circular coccoliths found in the ooze brought up in deep-sea dredgings.

Discolor (di·skvlǝɹ, -kǫlǒɹ), *a. Nat. Hist.* [a. L. *discolor, discolōr-us* not the same colour, variegated, f. *dis-*, DIS- 1 + *color* COLOUR; the opposite of *concolor*. Cf. F. *discolore* in same sense.]

a. Of different colours; having one part of one colour and another of another. **b.** Of a different colour from some other (adjacent) part or organ.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Discolor, *v.*: see DISCOLOUR.

Discolorate (diskv·lǝr, -kǫ·lǒrět), *a.* [ad. med.L. *discolōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *discolorare* (Du Cange) to DISCOLOUR; cf. OF. *descoloré* (Godef.).] Discoloured; of different colours.

In recent Dicts.

Discolorate (diskv·lǝrět), *v. rare.* Also 7 **discolourate.** [f. med.L. *discolōrāt-*, ppl. stem f. *discolōrāre*: see prec.] *trans.* = DISCOLOUR *v.* 1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 234 [It] doth variously affect and perturb the bloud, and discolorate it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 31 The Clergie complained, that .. the least mixture of Civil concernment in Religious matters so discolourated the Christian candor and purity thereof, that [etc.]. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xi. 7 Fields the rich Nile discolorates, a seven-fold River abounding.

Discoloration, discolouration (diskvlǝr-, -kǫlǒrēi·ʃǝn). [n. of action f. DISCOLORATE *v.*: cf. OF. *discoloracion* (1495 in Godef.).] The action of discolouring, or condition of being discoloured; alteration or loss of colour; discolourment.

1642 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. ii. 36 Pure light without discolouration. 1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Phil. Techn.* 38 There is no other metallic body, so little susceptible of tarnish or discoloration. *c* 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 49 The sources of discoloration or decay in woven or leather fabrics. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 44 With none of the litter and discoloration of human life.

b. *concr.* A discoloured formation, marking, or patch; a stain.

1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 17 Black and blew Discolorations of the skin, that happen upon some .. contusions. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 89 Brown discolorations are often found. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. § 747 These discolourations are no doubt caused by organisms of the sea.

Discoloriza·tion. *rare.* [f. **discolorize* (f. DIS- 6 + COLORIZE) + -ATION: cf. *colorization.*] = DISCOLORATION, DISCOLOURMENT.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1871) 17 The shadow of the

archway, the discolorisations of time on all the walls. 1893 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/1 The discolourization and close texture which was characteristic of the bread.

Discolorous (diskʌ lərəs, -kɒ lŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *discolor, discolōr us* (see above) + -OUS.] = DISCOLOR *a.*

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554 (Lichens) Usually they [apothecia] are discolorous, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose coloured, rusty-red, orange reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades.

Discolour, discolor (diskʌ ləɪ), *v* [In senses 1, 2, ad. OF. *descolorer, -coulourer*, in 11th c. *descul(o)urer* = Pr. and Sp. *descolorar*, It. and med.L. *discolorare*, Romanic deriv. f. *des-, dis-* (DIS- 4) + L. *colorāre* to colour, taking the place of L. *dēcolorāre*: see DE- *pref.* I. 6, and cf. DECOLOUR *v.* In sense 3, from L. *discolor* adj.: see DISCOLOR.]

1. *trans.* To alter the proper or natural colour of; *esp.* to make of a duller, less pleasing, dingy, or unnatural colour; to spoil the colour of, stain, tarnish. (Sometimes *spec.* To deprive of colour, render pale or faded.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1079 Ac ys Fysage al discolourid was, for is blod was gon away. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* i. 5 Wileth not beholden, that I be broun, for discoloured me hath the sunne. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 6 By the penaunce that he dayly made he was moche discolourd and lene. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 171 If we be hindred, We shall your tawnie ground with your red blood Discolour. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 466 Herbs, which ..the first frost pips and discolours. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 220 The sulphurous acid in the mephitic waters, which have the property of discolouring silver. 1842–5 BROWNING *The Glove* Wks. 1889 V. 42 Does the mark yet discolour my cheek? 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 289 After heavy rain even the clearest brook has its water discoloured by the earth it is carrying down.

b. *fig.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 53 Frivolous employments .. discolour the lustre, and honour of your name. *a* 1748 WATTS (J.), Lest some beloved notion .. so prevail over your mind as to discolour all your ideas. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 16 Some whimsy in the brain .. which discoloured all experience to its own shade.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become discoloured or pale; to lose or change colour. (Also *fig.*)

[1555–1598 See below, DISCOLOURING.] 1641 J. SMITH *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 29 Those .. that, having had good education and great estates left, discolour from the one and dissipate the other. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 187 Such like Imputations, seemingly black and dark, will discolour into Encomiums. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 287 This Nitrate of Silver must..be very pure, else the developer will soon discolour.

†3. *trans.* To render of different colours; to adorn with various colours, to variegate. (Cf. DISCOLOURED 3.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Discolor* .. to make of divers colours. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 129 High Towers leaded in some part, in other part discoloured with gold and blue.

†b. To render different in colour. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 88 Thereby it is discoloured from ox-beef that the buyer be not deceived.

Hence **Disco·louring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 310 These colours .. from whyte they go to yelowe by discolouryng to browne and redde. 1598 FLORIO, *Scoloramento*, a discolouring, a growing pale or sallowe. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 161 Not that you feared the discolo'ring cold Might alchymize their silver into gold 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revis'd* 197 It .. clears the..skin from spots and discolourings. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 291 Swelling, Discolouring, or other Mark of Bruise. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 3 This discolouring effect of light has been long turned to practical use in the bleaching of linen.

Disco·lour, disco·lor, *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + COLOUR *sb*, after DISCOLOUR *v.*] The state of being discoloured; loss or change of colour; discoloration, stain.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. viii. (1495) 868 Soden palenesse and dyscolour is a token of drede. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 459 The Jaundice in trees known by the Discolour of the leaves and buds. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 The blue tinge of mildew..will only tip with a slight discolour a part of the kernels. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* iv. (1861) 102 No moral discolor.

Discoloured, -ored (diskʌ ləd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISCOLOUR *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Altered from the proper or natural colour; deprived of colour, pale; changed to a duller, dingier, or unnatural colour; stained, tarnished. (Also *fig.*)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 339 The discoloured pale hewe Is now become a ruddy cheke. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 234 Who-so hath the visage litill and streyte, yelowe and discolourid, he is ful malicious. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 708 With lank and lean discolour'd cheek. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 34 All Manners take a tincture from our own; Or come discolour'd thro' our Passions shown. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 112 The green, or discoloured, water which marks the extent of D'Agulhas Bank.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii (1611) 123 Foure footed beasts, whether they be borne proper, or discoloured (that is to say varying from their naturall colour).

†2. Without colours, divested of colours. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *Amo.* And you have still in your hat the former colours. *Mer.* You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play discoloured.

†3. Variously coloured; of different colours; variegated, particoloured. [from L. *discolor, discolōrus.*] *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Wyth Flowers dyscoloryd bewtyosely to syght. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 51 Diapred lyke the discolored mead. *a* 1597 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* (1599) 8 May that sweet plain .. Be still enamell'd with discolour'd flowers. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 307 Beautifyed with columns of discolour'd marble.

b. Differently coloured, the one from the other.

1652 CLEVELAND *Poems* 25 Who askt the Banes 'twixt these discolour'd Mates?

Hence **Disco·louredness,** the quality of being discoloured.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 77 Losing that discolouredness which appeared in the Fever.

Discolourment (diskʌ ləmĕnt). [f. DISCOLOUR *v.* + -MENT.] The act of discolouring, or fact of being discoloured; discoloration.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 176 A picture which cannot be charged with hostile distortion or discolourment. 1839 J. R. DANLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 25 They had not his imagination to throw its splendid discolourment over all realities. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ix. v. 490 Accidents .. involving the damage of the coffee by sea-water, or its discolourment by damp.

Discombi·ne, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the combination of, to disjoin, disunite. (In quot. *intr.* for *refl.* To become disunited.)

1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* III. 9 The parts can never discombine One essence which contain.

Discomedusan: see DISCO-.

† **Discomfect,** *ppl. a.*, latinized by-form of DISCOMFIT, discomfited.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 84 That late were discomfect with battle marciall.

Discomferd, obs. pa. pple. of DISCOMFORT *v.*

Disco·mfis, -fish, *v. Sc.* Forms: *Pa. pple.* and *pa. t.* 5 **discumfyst,** 6 **-fist, -feist, -comfeist, -fest, -confeist,** 9 **discomfisht.** [A by-form of DISCOMFIT *v*, a. OF. *desconfis-* present stem of *desconfire* (pr. pple. *desconfisant*, pr. subj. *-confise*). In early use chiefly in pa. pple. and pa. t. *discumfist* (cf. F. pret. *il desconfist*); modern present tense *discomfish*, also SCOMFISH.] = DISCOMFIT *v.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 429 Ane that has discumfyst ws all. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvii, Discumfist be thair ennimes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 77 Gedeon, vitht thre hundretht men, discumfeist ane hundretht and tuenty thousant. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* x. xiv. 24 Ane man was brocht to ground And discomfest [MS. discumfyt] wyth sa grislie ane wound. 1570 *Tragedie* 264 in *Satir. Poems Reform* (1890) 90 Bot we the Langsyde hill befoir thame wan, And .. disconfeist thame. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Discomfisht*, overcome. 1894 *Liberal* 1 Dec. 72/1 Ye're a puir feckless fushionless discomfisht body.

Discomfit (diskʌ mfit), *v.* Forms: *Pa. pple.* 3 **deskumfit,** 4 **desconfit, -cumfit(e, -coumfit, -confet,** 4–6 **discumfit, -fyt, -comfit, -fyt, -confit(e, dyscoumfyt,** 5 **dis-, dyscounfite, -comfyd, -fid.** *Pres.* 4 **discounfit, dyscumfyte,** 4–6 **discomfit(e, -fyte, discomfite, -fyte,** 5 **dyscowmfytyn,** 5–6 **dyscomfyt,** 5– **discomfit** (6 **-feit**). [ME. *desconfit, -cumfit*, etc., a. OF. *desconfit, -cunfit, -cumfit* (:—L. type **disconfectus*), pa. pple. of *desconfire*, mod.F. *déconfire* to discomfit:—late pop.L. *disconficĕre* (Du Cange), f. *dis-* + L. *conficĕre* to put together, frame, make ready, accomplish, complete, finish; also, to finish up, destroy, consume; f. *con-* together + *facĕre* to do, put. In Romanic, *conficĕre, confectāre*, retained the constructive sense, as in F. *confire*, Sp. *confeitar*, while *disconficĕre*, from DIS- 4, has that of 'destroy, undo' (so Pr. *desconfir*, It. *disconfiggere*). The OF. *desconfit* was first taken into Eng. in its proper sense as a participle, and used to form a passive voice, as 'he was *desconfit*', i.e completely undone; whence it was subsequently taken as the stem of a verb, *desconfit-en*. The pa. pple. (and pa. t.) continued to be *disconfit* (also *-confid*) till end of 15th, and occasionally till end of 16th c., but *discomfited* from the verb is found from 15th. For the Sc. form, see prec.]

1. *trans.* To undo in battle; to defeat or overthrow completely; to beat, to rout.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Þeo ne muwen beon deskumfit ne ouerkumen, o none wise. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7799 (Cott.) Þai er discumfit [*Gött.* scumphited] wit þair fas, Saul es slan and ionathas. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4986 Þey ordeynede hem .. Ayens þe Phylystynes for to go, And hem dyscumfyte and slo *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1003 Schamely ar we desconfit! *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 61 And þei discounfitede him han and scapet ful ofte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* I. 108 Þei were disconfit in bataille. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 55 Gedeon and ccc. men with him discoumfit three kynges. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 Dyscowmfytyn, *confuto, supero, vinco.* *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5900 Þai wer all discomfyd. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 204 b, Hys men .. which wer in maner disconfit, and redy to flye. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Brennus* viii, In the ende I was discomfit there. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 114 Thrice hath this Hotspur Mars in swathing Clothes .. Discomfited great Dowglas. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v i. § 78. 466/2 He went after to the Holy Land, where he discomfited the Turks in three great Battels. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. 305 Her [France's] arms had been discomfited in every quarter. 1852 MISS YONGE *Camoes* II. ii. 20 'Come, and we shall discomfit them!'

fig. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 281 Farre lesse able..to discomfit, overcome, and expell diseases.

2. *gen.* a. To defeat or overthrow the plans or purposes of; to thwart, foil. b. To throw into perplexity, confusion, or dejection; to cast down utterly; to disconcert.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 197 And fra the hart be discumfyt, The body is nocht worth a myt. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1349 A sari man than was Sir Kay .. Al descumfite he lay on grownde. 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I discomfyte, I put one out of comforte *je desconfys.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 164 Wel go with me, and be not so discomfited. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xvii. (1647) 26 Many secretly stole away, whereat the rest were no whit discomfited. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 149 Not impeded by those wants that usually discomfit private persons in such enquiries. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Dombey was quite discomfited by the question. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ix. 132 Bell, conscious of past backslidings, seemed rather discomfited.

†c. To frustrate or defeat *of. Obs. rare.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (1809) 155 The Capitain discomfited of al releve and succour rendered the fortresse.

Hence **Disco·mfited** *ppl. a.*; **Disco·mfiting** *vbl. sb.*, discomfiture.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1861 Ne ther was holden no disconfitynge But as a Justes or a turneiynge. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* iv. 35 Lysias seynge the discomfetynge of his men and the manlynesse of the Iewes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 170 The rest of his discomfited army flying headlong back again to Constantinople. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* 255 The shamed and discomfited ambassadors..went hastily away.

† **Disco·mfit,** *sb. Obs.* [f. DISCOMFIT *v.*] The act of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited; undoing, defeat, rout, discomfiture.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 216 The Sterrys makyth many mewyngys in the coragis of mene, and of that comyth .. victories, and dyscomfites. *c* 1425 *Engl. Cong. Irel.* (E.E.T.S.) 30 The other weneden that thay departed yn dyscomfyte. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 86 Vncureable discomfite Reignes in the hearts of all. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 469 Dagon must stoop, and shall e're long receive Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted Trophies won on me. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 314 'Twere slight to boast The foul discomfit of that felon-host.

Discomfit, obs. pa. pple. of DISCOMFIT *v.* See in the verb.

Disco·mfiter. Also 6 *Sc.* **discomfatour.** [In early use a. OF. *desconfitour* (in Godef.); in later, f. DISCOMFIT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which discomfits.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 569 The Martyris war as nobyll stalwart Knychtis,—Discomfatouris of creuell battellis thre, The flesche, the warld, the feind. 1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerusalem* (1821) 89 What birth So meet and fitting for the great Discomfiter? 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 571/1 The discomfiter of Mr. Chamberlain.

Discomfiture (diskʌ mfitiŭə). Forms: 4 **desconfiture,** 5 **-comfiture,** 4– **dis-.** See also the shortened SCOMFITURE. [a. OF. *desconfiture* rout, defeat (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *déconfiture*, = Pr. *descofitura*, OIt. *sconfittura*, med.L. *disconfectūra*, f. *disconficĕre* to rout, overthrow (Du Cange): see DISCOMFIT and -URE.] The action of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited.

1. Complete defeat in battle, overthrow, rout.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14212 Modred ne myghte in bataille dure But euere was at desconfiture. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 56 When he come fra þe descomfiture of his enmys. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. viii. 20 After the desconfiture Hanybal dyde doo serche the felde. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 234 Of Italie siclik disconfeitour. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 59 Sad tidings bring I..Of losse, of slaughter, and discomfiture. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 84 A few days after the discomfiture of Narvaez, a courier arrived. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 561 What army commanded by a debating club ever escaped discomfiture and disgrace?

2. *gen.* a. Defeat, overthrow, or frustration of plans or hopes; utter disappointment. b. Complete disconcertment or putting to confusion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 326 For in this worlde nys Creature Wakynge in moore discumfiture þane I. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2140 Yet after all heuynesse, penaunce, and dysconfyture, She reioysed in soule. 1675 *Art Contentm.* x. v. 231 That accursed thing which has caused our discomfeiture. 1808 *Life Planter Jamaica* 79 To rely upon promises .. would end in regret and discomfiture. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 23 Mar. 6/1 A ripple of laughter follows the discomfiture of his questioner.

†3. Physical damage or injury. *Obs. rare.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A a iij b, If thy lungs have tane discomfiture By slie assault of Rume.

Discomfort (diskʌ mfət), *sb.* Forms: see COMFORT. [ME. *disconfort*, a. OF. *desconfort* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *déconfort*, vbl. sb. from *desconforter* to DISCOMFORT. Cf. also DIS- 9.]

†1. Undoing or loss of courage; discouragement, disheartening. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 488 Ofsiss of ane vord may riss

Discomfort and tymall with-all. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 168 The tothir Scottis For disconford to leiff the feild was boun. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xviii. 264/1 More dyscomforte it is to an oost yf they see theyr chefteyne flee . and more comfort to the enmyes. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII,* c. 20 § 2 To the great discomforte and fere of your true officers. 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Payne* 81 Wyth spytefull wordis of disconforte.

†**2.** Absence or deprivation of comfort or gladness; desolation, distress, grief, sorrow, annoyance. *Obs.* (exc. as in 3).

1380 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiv. 15 The abhomynacioun of discomfort, that is seid of Danyel, the prophete. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. iii. 4 This grysely ghoost also bygan to cryen, wherof I was ful gretely annoyed and in ful hyghe discomfort. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1144/1 So is the discomfort of that persone desperate, that desyreth not his owne coumforte. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 150 For swine .. eate not onely their owne, but yoong children .. to the pittiful discomfort of the parent. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iii. 34 What meane you (Sir) To giue them this discomfort? Looke they weepe. *a* 1716 South (J.), In solitude there is not only discomfort but weakness also. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* II. i. 68 Thus did that poor soul wander in want and in cheerless discomfort.

†**b.** with *pl.* Something that causes distress; a trouble, grief. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 3 b).

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 168 Here freendes sawe that it was no disport To romen by the see but disconfort. 1536 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 33 Which was a great discompfort to all this realme. 1562 I. S. (*title*), Truth tried: very comfortable to the faithful, but a discomfort to the enemies of God. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1066 This discomfort he hath done the house.

3. Now in weakened sense: The condition of being uncomfortable; uneasiness (of mind or body): cf. Comfort *sb.* 6, Comfortable *a.* 7, 10.

1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 85, I will cure thee without any discomfort to thy person 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 205 The great discomfort which attends the subsequent indigestion of a heavy dinner. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 255 The Scots .. began to find that independence had its discomfort as well as its dignity. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* III. iv. 126 The excitement produced by the cigar is followed by a feeling of discomfort.

b with *pl.* Something that makes one uncomfortable; an inconvenience, hardship. (Cf. Comfort *sb.* 7.)

1841 James *Brigand* i, The inconveniences and discomforts which those beautiful days of the south sometimes bring. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II 485 The troops who had gone on shore had many discomforts to endure. 1885 E. Garrett *At Any Cost* i. 19 Mrs. Sinclair was one of those who instinctively avoid all avoidable discomforts.

¶ Formerly, like the vb., confused with Discomfit *sb.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Ouerthrowes and discomforts in battell.

Discomfort (diskʊ·mfəɹt), *v.* Also 4–6 **dys-**, **-con-**: see Comfort. [ME. *discomfort, desconfort*, a. OF. *desconfort-er* (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. *déconforter*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *conforter* Comfort *v.*; cf. It. *disconfortare.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To deprive of courage or strength of mind; to discourage, dishearten, dismay. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 70 Discomfort no þing þe, so faire happe neuer þou fond *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15543 (Fairf.) Loke ȝe ȝu disconfort [*earlier texts* mismay] no,t. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII,* c. 28 Preamb., The seid suete s were .. disconforted & in dispayre of expedicion of ther suetes. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 10 My Lord, you doe discomfort all the Hoste. *a* 1677 Manton *True Circumcision* Wks. 1871 II. 39 The mind .. which is naturally discomforted and weakened .. is mightely revived and encouraged with these glad tidings. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Discomfort* .. to afflict, cast down, or put out of Heart.

†**2.** To deprive of comfort or gladness; to distress, grieve, sadden; to render disconsolate or sorrowful. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 3).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. iii 4 The syght of some thynges that I sawe gladyd moche my herte and the syght of somme other thynges dyscomfortyd me hugely. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 590 Ye doo not well for to make soo grete sorowe, nor to discomforte yourself so moche as ye doo. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlvii. 159 She was ryght sorowfull and sore dyscomfortyd. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 109 Is not every Man concern'd to provide that neither the Desire of Life may imbitter his Death, nor the Fear of Death discomfort his Life? 1845 T. W. Coit *Puritanism* 386 The man who went to discomfort Abp. Laud in his imprisonment. 1882 Rossetti *Ball. & Sonn.,* *Rose Mary,* Long it was ere she raised her head And rose up all discomforted.

†**b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To distress oneself, grieve. *Obs. rare.*

1554–9 in *Songs & Ball., Philip & Mary* (1860) 3 O why shold we be .. sad? Or for to dyscomfort what thyng shold us compell?

3. Now in weakened sense: To make uncomfortable or uneasy (mentally or physically).

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 27 He is careless .. nor feels discomforted, though his walls should be full of fissures like the rocks. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* (1879) I. 296 Mr. Wolfe looked very much discomforted. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 37 The Registrar .. was discomforted by a pair of tight boots. *Mod.* Does the want of the cushion discomfort you?

¶ Formerly often confused with or used for Discomfit *v.*, q.v.

1380 Wyclif *Matt.* xii. 25 Eche kyngdam departid aȝeins hym self, shal be desolat, or discounfortid. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* L iij, He allone d scomforted and ouercame thre thousand per-ones. 1596 J Norden *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 102 When the wicked shall fall and be utterly discomforted. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 288 The Turks discomforted with the inuincible courage of these old soldiers .. betooke themselues to flight 1628 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 410 The news .. almost discomforted our hopes.

Hence **Disco·mforted** *ppl. a.*, **Disco·mforting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Disco·mfortedly, Disco·mfortingly** *advs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 212 Þo þe Romeyns were wyþ out chef, dyscomforted hii were. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 193 For throw mekill disconforting Men fallis off into disparyng. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 240 The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghte, It was dyscomforthynge. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L ij, The bitter teares of the disconfortede Quene. 1787 *William of Normandy* I. 114 Amid the unavailing sorrows of a now discomforted people. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 418 A most discomforting knowledge of the consequences which had ensued. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 64, I snubbedly and discomfortedly put them in my own breast. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* II. 1 13 Involuntarily, discomfortingly.

Discomfortable (diskʊ·mfəɹtăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *desconfortable* (in Godef.), f. *desconforter*: see Discomfort *v.* and Comfortable.]

1. Causing discouragement, distress, grief, or annoyance; destroying, or tending to destroy, comfort or happiness. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 2).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx 68 Nothyng agreable . but is to me but ful discomfortable. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xviii. 15 Speake no discomfortable wordes. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks (1846) I. 375 We haird nothing of him bot threatning and disconfortable wordis. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II,* III. ii. 36 Discomfortable cousin! knowest thou not, [etc.]. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 349 As ioyfull to me, as discomfortable to them. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 374 She said she would write a few words to you which I prayed her might not be discomfortable. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxiii. (1862) 345 He breaks the silence . but it is with an answer more discomfortable than was even the silence itself. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 543/1 Lord Salisbury's perhaps discomfortable remarks.

†**b.** Marked by absence of comfort or happiness; comfortless, miserable. *Obs.*

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II Wks. 1180/1 The nyght is, of the nature self, dyscomfortable & ful of feare. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xvii 103 The body thus possessed with the discomfortable darknes of melancholie. 1622 Donne *Serm.* cxix. V. 117 Though it be the discomfortablest thing in the world, not to have known Christ.

2. Wanting in material comfort or convenience; causing physical discomfort or uneasiness; positively uncomfortable, comfortless.

1607 Dekker *Northw. Hoe* I Wks. 1873 III. 17 Lodge me in some discomfortable vault Where neither Sun nor Moone may touch my sight. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II 224 Neither could Moses forget the length of the way through those discomfortable Desarts. 1854 Hawthorne *Eng. Note Bks.* (1883) II. 208 Of all discomfortable places, I am inclined to reckon Aldershott Camp the most so. 1888 Stevenson in *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 254 Pacing to and fro in his discomfortable house.

3. Characterized by, or in a state of, discomfort or uneasiness; uncomfortable, uneasy.

1844 Kinglake *Eothen* (1847) 157, I never saw . in the most horridly stuffy ball room such a discomfortable collection of human beings.

†**4.** Not to be comforted; disconsolate, inconsolable. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Coverdale *Tobit* x 4 She wepte with discomfortable teares. [Wycl., vnremediable teris.]

Hence **Disco·mfortableness**; **Disco·mfortably** *adv.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 317 A death where the maner could bee no comfort to the discomfortablenesse of the matter. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 369 Weary of the discomfortableness of the night. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 435 Thy conscience must inferre the conclusion discomfortably 1653 J. Bamfeild in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 29 [They] speake very discomfortably of it 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 105 'How can I tell?' reply I, discomfortably.

Disco·mforter. [f. Discomfort *v.* + -er [1].] Cf. OF. *desconforteur.*] One who discomforts, discourages, or distresses.

1628 Earle *Microcosm., Plodding Student* (Arb.) 72 Hee is a great discomforter of young Students. 1653 Bogan *Mirth Chr. Life* 80 Thus will Christians comfort themselves, let their discomforters say what they will.

† **Disco·mforture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Discomfort *v.*: cf. *discomfiture.*] Discomfort, distress.

1539 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 92 My heart is almost like to brast, so great is my discomforture.

Discommend (diskǫme·nd), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Commend: cf. OF. *descommander* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To find fault with, express disapprobation of: the opposite of Commend (sense 3).

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clvi. 145 In hym was no thynge to be dyscommendyd, but that he helde his doughter so longe vnmaryed. 1509 Barclay *Shyp Folys* (1570) 122, I shall Lawde iust and good, and the euill discommende. 1557 North tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* 90 a/2, I do discommend, that the women should goe gadding a broade in visitacion. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 31 The Lord bids men goe and learne of the Pismire, and discommends idlenesse. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* IV, I cannot abide the sight of her since she discommended thee, my dear. 1860 Patmore *Faithful for ever* I. 49 Who else shall discommend her choice?

absol. 1632 Brome *Novella* III. Wks. 1873 I. 136 It is the chapmans rule to discommend. 1737 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. VII. iv. 519 The author neither commends nor discommends.

2. To speak of dissuasively; the opposite of Recommend (cf. Commend 2).

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. vii 23 The juyce of oranges eaten with Sugar in a hotte fever is not to be dyscommended. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i, Savanarola discommends Goats flesh. 1879 Macfarren *Counterp.* (ed. 2) III. 7 Then it e. is discommended to students.

3. To cause (anything) to be unfavourably viewed or received. ? *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 131 The manners of the childe at the first are to be looked to that nothing discommend the minde. *a* 1659 Bogan in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxiii 1 Only privative defects discommend a thing.

Hence **Discomme·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Discomme·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Discomme·nder**, one who discommends.

1544 Bale *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I 249 Wyth no small discommendings of some princes 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 128 To the intent hee may be instructed in the vilenesse and discommended parts of the same. 1611 Cotgr., *Vitupereur,* a dispraiser, discommender. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* Pref., No part of a poem is worth our discommending, where the whole is insipid. 1702 S. Parker tr. *De Finibus* 192 Having something in them Discommending and Unacceptable. 1755 Johnson, *Discommender,* one that discommends, a dispraiser

Discommendable (diskǫme·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.]

1. To be discommended; worthy of censure.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Prol., It is not dyscomendable for a man of more base lernynge to put to his helping hande. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* I. To Rdr. p. xii, It is an exercise altogether discommendable and vnlawfull. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 201 Splendid apparel, counterfeit crisped haire is more discommendable then the nakednesse of these Barbarians. 1711 W. King tr. *Naudé's Ref. Politics* II 62 An act very discommendable and shameful. 1737 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. VII. iv. 517 The motives .. are not discommendable 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Rel.,* In a vein of no discommendable vanity.

†**2.** Not to be recommended; to be represented dissuasively. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xiii. (1539) 31 b, To them, whiche use moche exercise, it is not discommendable 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 329 Rice is .. discommendable only in that it is over binding. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 644 The eating of Flesh is not discommendable, especially of Animals

Hence †**Discomme·ndableness**; †**Discomme·ndably** *adv.* *Obs.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 663 Those that do discommendably, reprove, rebuke, slight them 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Discommendableness,* undeservingness of commendation.

Discommendation (diskǫmĕndēᶦ·ʃən). [n. of action from Discommend *v.*] The action of discommending; dispraise.

1573 Abp. Parker *Corr.* 427 In whose discommendation . your honour once did write to me. 1599 Breton *Scholler & Souldiour* 25 Oh good Sir! speake not so in Discommendation of a Scholler. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. lvi. 374, I had much rather have been in the company . than grubbing pens in my closet and all to get nothing but discommendation 1837 Carlyle *Mirabeau* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 232 Let him come, under what discommendation he might, into any circle of men

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A special instance of this.

1580 Lupton *Siuqila* 98 Truely the crab is a discommendation to the Peare tree that bare it. 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol.* (1867) 117 That rebuke, 'Mary hath chosen the better part,' is only a comparative discommendation. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* II (1864) 55 [We] hereby present the critics .. with our hearty discommendations.

†**Discommi·ssion,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. Dis- 7 + Commission *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a commission.

1622 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II 257 All justices are like to be discommissioned shortly, and a new choice made. 1641 Laud *Hist. Acc. Chancellorship* 142 (L.), I shall .. proceed to discommission your printer and suppress his press. 1659 Milton *Rupt. Commw.* Wks (1851) 4 11 For discommissioning nine great Officers in the Army.

Discommittee: see Dis- 7.

†**Disco·mmodable,** *a.* *Obs. rare* [1]. [f. F. *discommoder* to inconvenience, Discommodate + -able.] Disagreeable, annoying.

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I xxii 29 a, The smel of womens oyntmentes is more discommodable then the odour of flowres.

†**Disco·mmodate,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Commodate *v.*, after obs. F. *discommod-er* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To put to inconvenience; to disturb, trouble; = next. Hence †**Disco·mmodated** *ppl. a.*

1610 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I 119 After the sending away her stuff, which .. will much discommodate her 1680 Wotton in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 533 None .. shall .. discommodate, pillage . or trouble one another. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. II. xv, These Wars did so drain and discommodate the King of Spain. 1649 Cromwell *Let.* 13 Aug. (Carlyle), Sir, I desire you not to discommodate yourself because of the money due to me.

Discommode (diskǫmōᵘ·d), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Commode *v.*, after obs. F. *discommoder*; see prec.] *trans.* To put to inconvenience or trouble; to incommode, inconvenience.

1721 Bailey, *Discommode,* to Incommode. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Boscq's Accomplish'd Woman* II. 127 For fear of discommoding his curls. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* l, It could not discommode you to receive any of his Grace's visiters or mine. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. i. (1849) 84 Finding

herself and the younger children discommoded in the boat. 1885 CHILD *Ballads* III. lxxviii 235/2 The hero comes out of his mound .. to tell her how she discommodes him .. every [tear] drop pierces, cold and bloody, to his breast.

Hence **Discommo'ded** *ppl. a.*, inconvenienced.

1828 in WEBSTER 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr., Half-smothered ejaculations of discommoded men.

† **Discommo'diate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMODIATE, used by the same author.] = prec.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders* 59 To have fought the Enemy by discommodiating them.

† **Discommo'dious,** *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + COMMODIOUS.] Causing trouble or inconvenience; inconvenient; disadvantageous, troublesome.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 44 The distaunce of the towne from the parishe churches is veraie discommodious. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 179 b, The fixed, or standing Hives, bee discommodious, as which you can neither sell, nor remoove. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 141 So discommodious is gluttonie to the proceedings of the Christians 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 154 A mariage .. totally discommodious, distastfull, dishonest and pernicious to him. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 29.

b. as *sb.* = Discommodious quality. *rare.*

1583 B. GOOGE *Let* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 242, I can verry well away wyth the dyscomodious off the contrey.

† **Discommo'diously,** *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Inconveniently.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 69 They had laine very discommodiously all the winter. 1638 MAYNE *Lucan* (1664) 81 Having .. discommodiously washt.

† **Discommo'diousness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Discommodious quality; unsuitability, inconvenience; a disadvantage.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 24 The discommodiousness of the pl. ·, where was neither ground to fly, nor yet any space for any long chace. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 90 We begin to find those discommodiousnesses and incumbrances which before we never thought of. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 186 The Discommodiousness of the Harbor is a great Occasion of its not being well-frequented

Discommodity (diskǝmǝ'dĭti). [f. DIS- 9 + COMMODITY.]

1. The quality of being discommodious; unsuitableness, inconvenience, disadvantageousness.

1513 MORE *Rich III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 798 He had declared the discommoditie of discord, and the commoditie of concord. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 b, Of the discommoditie of Essex Cheese, our .. John Haywood meerily writeth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1335 Nassuf excused himself .. by reason of the discommoditie of his health *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 688 The Reason of the Alteration of the Law, ought to be the Discommodity of continuing it. 1829 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) 224 You go about, in rain or fine, at all hours, without discommodity.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi, These discommodities do happen by implacable wrath. 1652 *tr.* HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 138 Patiently enduring all Discommodities of Cold, Rain, and Hunger. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 35 It would be a great discommoditie to the Prince to take more then he needs. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 476, I have thought of all the discommodities that may come unto me.

b. *concr.*

1879 JEVONS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1888) 58 As the noun *commodities* has been used .. as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.

Discommon (diskǝ'mǝn), *v.* [f. DIS- 7, 8 + COMMON *sb* and *a.*: cf. also COMMON *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To cut off from the membership of a community; *spec.* **a.** to deprive of citizenship, disfranchise; **b.** to exclude from church fellowship, excommunicate. *Obs.*

1478 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 303 In opyn Court, the Mayer and bayllesffes declared the said persones nott discomened nor disfraunchesid. 1588 BP ANDREWES *Ninety-six Sermons* (1843) V. 41 Every man doeth what in him lieth to discommon communities *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. Wks. 1845 II. 491 What though a man being severed by excommunication from the Church, be not thereby deprived of freedom in the city, not being there discommoned, is thereby forthwith excluded from the Church? 1650–3 *tr. Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 382 We also ought to know the causes why we discommon any of the Citizens in that .. Commonwealth. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 230 Ground to discommon, or disfranchize a reputed member.

c. *fig.* To exclude, banish.

1586 *Praise of Mus.* 77 By a commission onely of Sic volumus, Sic iubemus, to discommon that which is the principall [music].

2. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge: To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of dealing with the undergraduates.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 80 The hedds of the Unyversite .. dyscouemnyd hym, and commaunded all the mansebylls, cooks, and all others of the Unyversite that they shulde nother bye nor sell wt hym. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 39 A civil penalty (equivalent to the Universities discommoning a Townsman in Cambridg) 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 91 An action depending in the vice-chancellor's court at Oxford against a tradesman of that place was determined, when the defendant was publickly discommoned. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 173, I had been posted up by the marshal on the buttery hatch of every College of my University, after the manner of discommoned pastry-cooks.

b. To deprive of commons; = DISCOMMONS 1.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 167, I was instantly expelled college, discommoned.

3. a. To deprive of the right of common; to exclude from pasturing on a common: see COMMON *sb.*1 5, 6. Also *fig.* **b.** To deprive of the character of a common; to inclose (common land).

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. iii. 72 Whiles thou discommonest thy neighbour's kin, And warn'st that none feed in thy field. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dis-common*, to appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. *Cowel.* 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 76 To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually discommoning the other from the broad fields of natural right.

Disco'mmonize, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMONIZE *v.* (or COMMON *sb.* + -IZE).] = DISCOMMON 2.

1886 H. V. BARNETT in *Home Chimes* 150 Slippy's discommonized, and the proctors are down on the Three Crows. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/2 The boat-builder who lends out a boat to an undergraduate who prevails on him to omit his name from the list might, if detected, be for ever discommonised.

Discommons diskǝ'mǝnz), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + COMMONS *sb. pl.*, 3, 4.] Hence **Disco'mmonsed** *ppl. a.*, **Disco'mmonsing** *vbl. sb.*

1. *trans.* To deprive of commons in a college.

1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Ovolet.* 112 The world that could be ruled by being discommonsed, imposed, rusticated, expelled, lay at his mercy. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* i. 6 On July 19th, 1652, he was discommonsed and gated for a fortnight for disobedience and contumacy. 1881 *Pall Mall Budget* 4 Nov. 20 Like a great school where a lecture, an imposition, a discommonsing, a gentle personal castigation, or .. expulsion were the only punishments in use. 1894 ASHLEY *50 Years' Sport* I. 34, I was discommonsed for keeping a dog contrary to the statutes.

2. = DISCOMMON 2.

1852 BRISTED *5 Years in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 81 *note*, The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being 'discommonsed'. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. (1889) 6 To keep all discommonsed tradesmen .. and bad characters generally, out of the college.

† **Disco'mmonwealth,** *v. nonce wd.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To cut off from the commonwealth or state. Hence † **Discommonwealthing** *vbl. sb.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 The divell himselfe as he is a creature, hee fears decreation, as an Angell dehommations; as a Prince discommonwealthings.

Discommune (diskǝmiū'n), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMUNE *v.*, or DIS- 7 a + COMMUNE *sb.*] Hence **Disco'mmuned** *ppl. a.*, **Disco'mmuning** *vbl. sb.*

† **1.** *trans.* To cut off or exclude from communion, fellowship, or association. *Obs.*

1590 D. ANDROES in Greenwood *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* E ij, The other was a ciuile discommuning 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 424 By suspending, discommuning, by expelling them from their Churches, etc. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 130 Must I be discommuned from my husband's devotion? 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 409 When they have disputed, and discommuned, and unchurched, and unchristened one another.

2. = DISCOMMON *v.* 2.

1677 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 383 Brickland, a discommuned cobler 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 507 He .. did expel the said Dobson, and discommune for ever the Bookseller called Edward Thorne. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 98 Mr. Ryley was one of the Persons discommun'd, which he attributes chiefly to Dr. Sacheverell. 1852 *Queen's Bench Rep.* XVIII. 650 The said Vice Chancellor and certain Heads of Colleges .. pronounced the plaintiff to be discommuned until the end of next term.

† **Discommu'nion.** *Obs.* [DIS- 9: cf. prec.] Exclusion from communion or fellowship.

1590 T. SPERIN in *Confer.* II. 20 The Bishop his excommunication is but a Ciuile discommunion. 1660 GAUDEN *Brounrig* 163 Dough-baked Protestants, that are afraid to own their discommunion and distance from the Church politick, or Court of Rome.

Discommunity (diskǝmiū'nĭti). *rare*−1. [f. DIS- 9 + COMMUNITY.] Absence of community; the quality of not having something in common.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (1888) II. XIV 253 Dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove discommunity of descent.

Discomonerula, Discomorula: see DISCO-.

† **Disco'mpanied,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [pa. pple. of **discompany* vb., ad. OF. *descompaignier*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *compaignier* to COMPANY.] Destitute of company, unaccompanied.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. v, If shee bee alone, now, and discompanied. 1613 18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist Eng.* (1626) 13 [His] step-mother .. murthered him, comming to her house, estrayed, in hunting, and discompanied.

Discompa'nion, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of companionship.

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. XXIV. 254 A youth, fresh from college and suddenly discompanioned at home.

† **Discompensate,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMPENSATE *v.*] *trans.* To do the reverse of compensating; to counterbalance in the way of loss instead of gain.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 21 It will not suffice to discompensate the Benefit.

† **Discomple'xion,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 d.] *trans.* To spoil the complexion or aspect of; to render unsightly, disfigure, deface.

1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* I. i, His band may be disordered .. his rich cloaths be discomplexioned With bloud. *Ibid.* IV. iii, Can a sorrow enter but upon thy garment, Or discomplexion thy attire?

Discompli'ance. *rare*−1. [f. DIS- 9 + COMPLIANCE.] Refusal to comply, non-compliance.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 23 July, A compliance will discommend me to Mr. Coventry, and a discompliance to my Lord Chancellor.

Discompose (diskǝmpō'uz), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMPOSE *v.* The Caxton instance, in sense 1, stands alone in time, and prob. represents an OF. **descomposer* = F. *d'composer*.]

1. *trans.* To destroy or disturb the composure or calmness of; to ruffle, agitate, disquiet: **a.** (persons, or their minds, feelings, etc.).

1483 CAXTON *Cato* I ij b, Thou oughtest not to wepe ne to discompose the when thow losest the rychesses and temporalle goodes of thys world. 1645 BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 6 Prosperity may discompose us, as vvel as an adverse condition. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* 168 Every opposition of our espous'd opinions .. discomposeth the minds serenity. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 168 Better for Us, perhaps, it might appear, That never passion discompos'd the mind. 1765 WALPOLE *Cas. Otranto* IV. (1798) 65 Discompose not yourself for the glosing of a peasant's son. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xlvii, Sol's bitter chiding had been the first thing to discompose her fortitude.

b. (things, as the sea, the air).

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 65 That breath of thine can onely raise New stormes and discompose the Seas. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 626 No Wind, the Air to discompose. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 300 Not a breath of wind discomposed the surface of the water.

2. To disturb the order or arrangement of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange, disorder, unsettle. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Discomporre*, to vnframe, to discompose. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 19 July, Sir, discompose not your thoughts or estate for what you are to pay me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 10 So much the more His [Adam's] wonder was to find, unwak'ned Eve With Tresses discompos'd, and glowing Cheek As through unquiet rest. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 104 This Species [of red ants] is .. the most daring and venemous, as Experience will teach any that presume to discompose their Settlements. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 2 Our whole body was discomposed and dispersed in an instant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 357 Those minutiæ alter and discompose the characters of the citizens.

† **b.** To upset or disorder the health of; *pa. pple.* indisposed, out of health. *Obs.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 404 The lord keeper on Sunday last fell backwards in his chamber and came with his head to the ground, which much discomposes him. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Oct., Is much discomposed with a cold. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 213 Being discomposed I was not with them.

† **3.** To displace, discard. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 242 (R.) Hee neeuer put downe, or discomposed counsellor, or neare seruant, saue onely Stanley, the Lord Chamberlaine. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 133 It is recorded in the honour of our King Henry the Seventh, that he never discomposed favourite.

Discomposed (diskǝmpō'zd, *poet.* -zed), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Disordered, disturbed, agitated, disquieted: see the verb.

1625–8 *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 615 His unsettled and discomposed Countenance. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 121 It is an absolute folly of a discomposed iudgement. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* II. i, I met Almanzor coming back from Court, But with a discompos'd and speedy Pace. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXV, With a discomposed aspect and faltering voice.

Hence **Discompo'sedly** *adv.*; **Discompo'sedness,** disturbedness, disquietude.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* XXII. 218 Thir inordinatenesse thir discomposednesse and fluctuation of passion 1655–62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 356/2 David behaved himself discomposedly. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. Afflictions (R.), Sickness .. is a time of distemper and discomposedness. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 33 She rose discomposedly.

Discomposing (diskǝmpō'zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discomposes.

1694 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 220 A man that is not in love with a fair lady .. may have as true and perfect, though not as discomposing an idea of her face. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 385, I hope I have not one discomposing thing to say. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 92 A tall girl .. took the dominie round the neck in a discomposing manner.

Hence **Discompo'singly** *adv.*, in a way that discomposes or disturbs.

1891 G. MEREDITH *Ord. of our Conq.* III. xii 247 Perfectly satisfactory, yet discomposingly violent appeals.

† **Discomposi'tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from DISCOMPOSE, after COMPOSITION.] The condition of being discomposed; disorder, discomposure.

1624 DONNE *Devotions* 8 (T.) O perplexed discomposition, O riddling distemper, O miserable condition of man! 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 63 He was .. brought to the presence of his Majesty without discomposition of countenance.

† **Discompo'sture.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *descompostura* disorder (Minsheu 1599), f. *descomponer* to discompose. Cf. *composture.*] = next.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 76 Daraxa never gaue way by any dis-composture or vnjointed behaviour, or any other occasion whatsoever. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 836 This is wrought .. by the disordination and discomposture of the Tangible Parts.

Discomposure (diskǝmpō·zhŭa). [f. DISCOMPOSE, after COMPOSURE.] The fact or condition of being discomposed.

1. Disorder, confusion, derangement. ? *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 223 The Prelates .. which way soever they turne them, put all things into a foule discomposure. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 348 The Wonder and Miracle is ten times greater in the state of things as they now stand, than it would be in such a discomposure of Nature. 1756 BULLOCK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 402 Several pieces of minerals were dropped from the sides and roof, but all the shafts remained intire, without the least discomposure.

† **b.** Derangement of health, indisposition. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. i. (1845) 98 You left me free from any other discomposure than that which your leaving me is wont to give me. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 275 In cases of uterine discomposures. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Fun.* (1789) 110 Latrissa is often indisposed .. Last Friday she was seized with her usual discomposures.

† **c.** The condition of being taken to pieces; dismemberment. *Obs.*

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 73 We see more in the discomposure of a Watch then when its wheels are set together.

2. Disturbance of mind or feelings; agitation, perturbation. (Cf. COMPOSURE, sense 10.)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 13/1 And he continued in this melancholic and discomposure of mind many days. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 66 Without any the least shew of Impatience or Discomposure of Spirit. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 205 Did I betray any Impatience of Speech or Action, any Discomposure? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, His face was pale, his eyes red; and there was an air of discomposure about his whole person. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 471 A series of sermons was preached there by Popish divines, to the great discomposure of zealous churchmen.

† **3.** Want of harmony; disagreement, dissension. *Obs. rare.*

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 73 How exquisite a symmetry. Omniscience doth .. discover in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming discomposures that now puzzle me. 1673 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 271, I was not there .. because of the present discomposures between the scholars and townsmen.

Discompt, obs. form of DISCOUNT.

† **Discomputa·tion.** *Obs.*—° [DIS- 9.] An erroneous reckoning.

1611 FLORIO, *Scomputo*, a discomputation.

Discomycetous: see DISCO-.

† **Disconcei·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 a + CONCEIT *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the conception or notion; to put (any one) out of the conceit (*of* something).

1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 61 An over good conceit of a mans owne condition and estate..disconceits a man of the necessity of Christ.

Hence † **Disconcei·ted** *ppl. a.*; † **Disconcei·tedness,** the being out of conceit with something.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 114 An ill affectedness, and disconceitedness, both towards good people, and all godly and religious exercises.

† **Disco·ncert,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + CONCERT *sb.*: cf. It. *sconcerto*, for *disconcerto*, Sp. *desconcierto*, mod.F. *déconcert.*] Want of concert or concerted action; disunion, disagreement in action.

1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 113 Avoid all Pretexts .. of France's breaking the Business .. which I knew they would be strongly tempted to .. by our Disconcert for their Defence. 1673 — *Observ. Netherl.* Pref (Seager), The remainders of their state are kept alive by neglect or disconcert of their enemies. 1839 POE *Masque Red Death* Wks. 1864 I. 341 The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions; and there was a brief disconcert of the whole gay company.

Disconcert (diskǝnsɔ̈·ɹt), *v.* [a. obs. F. *disconcerter* (1611 Cotgr., *desconcerté*, 'disordered, confused; set awry'), mod.F. *déconcerter*, f. *dis-*, *dé-*, DIS- 4 + *concerter* to CONCERT: cf. It. *disconcertare* 'to vntune' (Florio), Sp. *desconcertár* 'to disagree, to break a match, to set at variance' (Minsheu).]

1. *trans.* To put out of concert or harmonious action; to throw into confusion, disarrange, derange, spoil, frustrate; now *esp.* to disarrange or upset measures or plans concerted.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* II. 134 The best Harmony of the four Qualities may be dissolved .. and the loveliest Proportion of Organs disconcerted. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. 128 Which a drop of film can wholly disconcert. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. II. 293 But an unforeseen accident disconcerted all his measures. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 154 One of the four divisions .. fell behind its time, and disconcerted the operations of the remainder. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 151 This scheme was .. completely disconcerted by the course which the civil war took.

† **b.** To disturb or displace in material position. *Obs. rare.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 102 His shatter'd leg being cut off, the bandage was disconcerted by the ship's motion.

2. To disturb the complacency or self-possession of; to confuse, ruffle, 'put out'.

1716 COLLIER tr. *Panegyrick* 59 'Tis part of the Devil's business to disconcert our Mind, to ruffle our Humour, and blow us up to Rage and Passion. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 188 P 10 He never disconcerts a puny satirist with unexpected sarcasms. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 606 He would not disconcert or throw me out. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Are you at all disconcerted, Cebes, at our friend's objection?

Hence **Disconce·rting** *ppl. a.*, that disturbs self-possession or complacency.

1807 BARRETT *All the Talents* (ed. 9) 41 A hundred disconcerting measures mov'd. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 61 A stolid and disconcerting company is this ring of eyed monsters. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 434/2 Curious and disconcerting problems relating to human nature.

Disconcerted (diskǝnsɔ̈·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Disturbed from self-possession; put to confusion; ruffled; 'put out'. Hence **Disconce·rtedly** *adv.*; **Disconce·rtedness,** the state of being put out.

1723 BLACKMORE *Hist. Conspiracy* Bij a, The Government was more disconcerted and embroil'd. 1752 A. MURPHY in *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 6 P 8 Florio has an uneasy disconcerted Temper. 1752 MISS TALBOT *Lett.* (1809) II. 80 It is very foolish to look disconcerted in the way I have seen you do .. Whence is this disconcertedness? 1847 DICKENS *Haunted Man* (C. D. ed.) 210 Mr. Williams, standing behind the table, and rummaging disconcertedly among the objects upon it. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* Epil. 8 Our singer For his truant string feels with disconcerted finger.

Disconcertion (diskǝnsɔ̈·ɹshǝn). [irreg. f. DISCONCERT *v.*; after etymological formations like *insert, insertion.*] The action of disconcerting, or the condition of being disconcerted; confusion.

('*Disconcertion* has the authority of Mr Curran' R.) [Not in J. or Todd.] 1794 *St. Trials, Hamilton Rowan* (R.), If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the disconcertion of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 31 No embarrassment is discoverable; neither disconcertion nor anger takes place. 1881 *Mem. G. Thomson* xii. 176 To his still greater disconcertion [he] was asked to make a speech.

Disconcertment (diskǝnsɔ̈·ɹtmĕnt). [f. DISCONCERT *v.* + -MENT; perh. after F. *déconcertement.*] The action of disconcerting; the fact or condition of being disconcerted.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. 89 House-hunting, under the circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and disconcertment to the stranger. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. vii, His disconcertment..seemed to show that there was more in the matter than had been suspected. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* May 2 His disconcertment is written.. on his features.

† **Disconclu·de,** *v. Obs.*—° [DIS- 6.]

1611 FLORIO, *Disconchiudere*, to disconclude.

Disconcord: see DIS- 9.

† **Discondesce·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONDESCEND *v.*] *intr.* To withdraw from condescension, consent, or compliance.

1579 FENTON *Guiciard.* I. (1599) 5 The king .. satisfied him in the effect, but not in the manner, plainely declaring to Lodowyke that he did not discondescend from the first plot and resolution for the ambassadors.

† **Discondu·ce,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONDUCE *v.*] *intr.* To be non-conducive *to*. Hence **Discondu·cing** *ppl. a.*, non-conducive.

16.. DONNE *Serm.* xli. 408 Of things that conduce or disconduce to his glory. 1626 *Ibid.* lxxvii. 782 It were impertinent, and disconducing to our owne end to vex..the Pope.

† **Discondu·cive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONDUCIVE, after prec. vb.] Not conducive.

1819 SEAGER *Suppl. Johnson, Disconducive*, disadvantageous, obstructive, impeding, that makes against

Disconfeis, -fis, -feit, -fet, etc.: see DISCOM-.

† **Disconfi·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONFIDE *v.*] *intr.* To do the reverse of confiding; to put no confidence or trust *in*.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. viii. 50 Placing all my confidence in his Divine Majesty, and totally disconfiding in myself.

† **Disco·nfidence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + CONFIDENCE, after prec. vb.] The opposite of confidence; distrust.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 156 Iosephus doth not confidently say it: shew me any such confidence or disconfidence in Iosephus, and I yeeld vnto all the Iewes. 1799 tr. *Diderot's Nat. Son* II. 35 As I expected this timidity, or rather disconfidence, I had brought with me all your letters [etc.].

† **Disco·nfident,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. Wanting in confidence. Hence † **Disco·nfidently** *adv.*, without confidence.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Let. of Thanks* 74 To speak dis-confidently and condescendingly.

Disconfiture, obs. form of DISCOMFITURE.

Disconford, obs. form of DISCOMFORT.

Disconfo·rm, *a. Sc.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONFORM *a.*, after L. *dis-similis*, etc.] Not conformable. In *Sc. Law* the opposite of CONFORM *a.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 120 The forme and proving of exception be witnes, is divers, and disconforme to the maner of the probation of the libell. 1890 *Scott. Leader* 29 Jan. 4 That they were 'disconform' to the spirit of the Improvement Act. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 188/2 It was seen conclusively that the wheat was disconform to sample.

† **Disconfo·rm,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONFORM *v.*] *intr.* To do the opposite of conforming; to disagree or differ in practice. Const. *to, from.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 212 (D.) That they do it only out of crossness to disconform to your practise. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1690) 86 Thy Pardon my sweet Saint I implore, My soul ne're disconform'd from thine before.

† **Disconformable,** *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONFORMABLE.] The reverse of conformable; unconformable; disagreeing. Const. *from, to.*

1603 JAS. I in *Contn. Stow's Chron.* (1615) 842 1 As long as they are disconformable in religion from vs, they cannot be but halfe my Subiects. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Pract* vi 232 Always disconformable to himself, doing what he would not, and not doing what he would and should. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 329 By means disconformable to the uniform course of nature.

Disconformity (diskǝnfɔ̈·ɹmĭti). [f. DIS- 9 + CONFORMITY: cf. Sp. *desconformidad* disagreement; also DISCONFORM *a.*] The opposite of conformity or practical agreement; nonconformity.

1608 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xliv. 178 The Cardinals ..were seuenteene, whose disconformitie continued the seat voyd almost three yeeres. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* I. (1677) 13 He thus excuses his disconformity with Rome in the keeping of Easter. *a* 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* II. xvi (1683) 24 [It] hath necessarily, in the manner of it, a disconformity to Gods Law. 1793 *Trial Byshe Palmer* 16 As to the disconformity in the copy of the Indictment. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* I. II. v. 186 Practices ..forced into a disconformity with their ancient institutions. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 1 Conformity or disconformity to usage or convention.

Disconfort, -fyte, obs. ff. DISCOMFORT, -FIT.

Discongru·ity. ? *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + CONGRUITY.] The quality of being 'discongruous'; absence of congruity; disagreement, inconsistency; incongruity.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 42 Upon Erasmus' bare word who savoured some discongruity of style. 1625 *App. Cæsar* II vi 163 That much discongruity betwixt Him and us. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 118 The intrinsecal discongruity of the one to the other. 1708 BARBEYRAC tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 80 The Soul forms its absolute Judgment upon them in itself, by a Congruity and Discongruity with its own Nature. *a* 1806 BP. WORSLEY *Serm* II 117 Internal perceptions of moral fitnesses and discongruities

† **Disco·ngruous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 10 + CONGRUOUS.] Wanting in congruity; incongruous; disagreeing.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I v. 673 Discongruous forms.

Disconjure, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONJURE *v.*] *trans.* † **a.** ? To disenchant. *Obs.* **b.** To deprive of the power of conjuring.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 191 Ravenous Birds such as these are, who stand about me now, to disconjure me with their hideous noise. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, Necker [returns] to the Œil de-Bœuf, with the character of a disconjured conjuror there,—fit only for dismissal

Disconnect (diskǝne·kt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONNECT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To sever the connexion of or between; to disjoin, disunite, separate. Const *with, from.*

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* 50 It is not easy to foresee, what effect would be, of disconnecting with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments. 1792 — *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 317 The Episcopal Church of England, before the Reformation, connected with the See of Rome, since then, disconnected and protesting against some of her doctrines, and against the whole of her authority. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 224 It was impossible to disconnect him with old clothes and oranges. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* V 7591 Disconnect your screw propeller. 1892 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 210/1 To disconnect the drains of the defendants from the sewer.

2. To separate into disconnected or detached parts. *Obs.* exc. in *pa. pple.*: see DISCONNECTED 2.

1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* (R.), Thus the commonwealth itself would..crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp.* V. 611 They shall not induce me to disconnect my army.

Disconne·ct, *ppl. a. rare*—1. [short for next: cf. CONNECT *ppl. a.*] = DISCONNECTED.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 254 In shadowy glimpses, disconnect The story, flowerlike, closes thus its leaves.

Disconnected (diskǝne·ktĕd), *ppl a,* [f. DISCONNECT *v.* + -ED 1: but in sense usually privative of CONNECTED.]

1. Having no connexion (*with* something else, or with each other); detached (*from*); unconnected, separate.

1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* xv. (Seager), An allegory .. may be allowed to stand more disconnected with the literal meaning. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 177 The chronology being reduced to disconnected dates, instead of presenting an unbroken series. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 51 An inland sea, totally disconnected from the ocean. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 205/2 One [paper] wholly disconnected with the county. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* II. 19 The elevations consisting more frequently of low disconnected hills.

b. Without family connexions; not well-connected.

1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvi, A Governess, disconnected, poor, and plain.

2. Destitute of connexion between its parts; incoherent. (Also *transf* of a speaker or writer.)

1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., The plot is complicated and disconnected. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 157 He [a lecturer] was disconnected.

Hence **Disconne·ctedly** *adv.*, in a disconnected manner; **Disconne·ctedness,** the quality of being disconnected.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1920. 215/3 Accomplished disconnectedly during growth. 1874 *Daily News* 26 June 5/1 A roar of 'Divide!' arose, which completely drowned his voice and lent an appearance of disconnectedness to the general tenour of his remarks. 1881 S. COLVIN *Landor* V. 100 It was thus an essential habit of Landor's mind .. to think in fragments and disconnectedly. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 660/3 The style reminds us throughout of that of Miss Thackeray..by reason of its occasional disconnectedness.

Disconnecter, -or (diskǫne·ktəɹ). [f. DISCONNECT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which disconnects; an apparatus or device for disconnecting.
1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/1 Sewer Disconnectors.

Disconne·ctive, *a.* [f. DISCONNECT *v.*, after *connective*.] Having the function of disconnecting; disjunctive. Hence **Disconne·ctiveness.**
1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 104 *Either* and *Neither* ..are disconnective. 1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms Aberration*, Syn .. Desultoriness, Disconnectiveness, Inconsecutiveness.

Disconnexion, -nection (diskǫne·kʃən). [f. DIS- 9 + CONNEXION, after DISCONNECT *v.*]
The action of disconnecting (*rare*); the fact or condition of being disconnected or unconnected; undoing of connexion; separation, detachment dis-union. (Const. *from*, *between*.)
1735 FRANKLIN *True Happiness* Wks. 1887 I. 423 We shall soon see the disconnexion between that and true, solid happiness. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 193 A spirit of disconnexion, of distrust, and of treachery among public men. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 416 The power was most truly his own, not indeed in disconnexion from the Father. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. 61 An awkward harmonic disconnection between the 6th and 7th of the Scale. 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/6 [It] involves the complete disconnexion of one part of the machinery before the other can be brought into working order. 1895 PARKES *Health* 60 By disconnection [of drains] is meant that the waste-pipe should discharge by an open end in the outer air
1. Want of connexion between the component parts; disconnectedness.
1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 454 The Iliad has too much of the disconnection which offends in the Orlando.

† **Disco·nscient,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONSCIENT.] Devoid of conscience, unconscientious.
1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. (1641) 8 Seeking to remove from our Soveraigne such unjust Judges, such pernitious Counsellours, and such disconscient Divines.

Disco·nsecrate, *v. rare*[-0]. [f. DIS- 6 + CONSECRATE *v.*: cf. DECONSECRATE.] *trans.* To deprive of consecration, to desecrate.
1854 in WEBSTER.

† **Disconse·nt,** *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *desconsentir* to be at variance with (Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *consentir* to agree, accord, CONSENT.] *intr.* To refuse consent; not to consent; to disagree, dissent. Const. *with*, *from*.
1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. 307 A man must immediately loue God and his commaundementes, and therefore disagree and disconsent vnto the fleshe, and be at bate therewith. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. ††iv, For the law declareth that our hertes are bounde and that we cannot disconsent from him. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 18 If the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous, and disconsenting from the Doctrine of the Apostles.

† **Disconse·nt,** *sb.* *Obs.* [f. prec. vb., after CONSENT *sb.*] Negation of consent. *By his disconsent*: without his consent.
1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 52 All which was done in the presence of the King, and by his disconsent, as may appear by his discontent thereat.

Disconsider (diskǫnsi·dəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONSIDER *v.*] *trans.* To lower in consideration, bring into disrepute: cf. CONSIDER 9.
1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* i. 3 It was the sort of exploit that disconsidered a young man for good with the more serious classes. 1889 — *Master of B.* iii. 53 The man was now disconsidered and as good as deposed.
So **Disconsidera·tion,** the action of disconsidering, or fact of being disconsidered; disrepute.
1880 T. W. ALLIES *Life's Decision* 238 Its poverty and worldly disconsideration. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 190, I have now arrived at such a pitch of disconsideration that .. I do not know a soul that I can face.

† **Disco·nsolacy.** *Obs.* [f. DISCONSOLATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The state or condition of being disconsolate; disconsolateness.
1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 148 (L.) My repair shall be to God .. in all spiritual doubts and disconsolacies. *a* 1677 BARROW *Exp. Creed* (T.), Penury, baseness, disconsolacy.

[**Disconsolance, -ancy**: see *List of Spurious Words*.
Disconsolancy is a misreading of DISCONSOLACY, and *disconsolance* a dictionary figment deduced therefrom.]

Disconsolate (diskǫ·nsǒlět), *a.* (*sb.*). [a. med.L. *disconsōlāt-us* comfortless (Du Cange), f. *dis-*, DIS- 4 + L. *consōlatus*: see CONSOLATE *ppl. a.* Cf. 16th c. F. *desconsolé*, It. *sconsolato*, Sp. *desconsolado*.]
1. Destitute of consolation or comfort; unhappy, comfortless; inconsolable, forlorn.
1489 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Rewe on the poore and folk desconsolate. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxl. 127 Thou mother to wretchis and other disconsolate. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxxviii, So I alone, now left disconsolate, Mourne to my selfe the absence of my love. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Oct., The King .. is most fondly disconsolate for her, and weeps by her. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 7 A poor disconsolate widow. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 2 The Disconsolate soon pitched upon a very agreeable Successor. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Falc. Ser Fed.* xix, She passed out at the gate With footstep slow and soul disconsolate. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 678 On the nigh-naked tree the robin piped Disconsolate.
2. Of places or things: Causing or manifesting discomfort; dismal, cheerless, gloomy.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 542 O paleys desolat! .. O paleys empti and disconsolat! 1655-62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 256/2 When the Christians affairs are most disconsolate, he may soon meet with a happy change. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 66 The disconsolate Darkness of our Winter Nights. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 156 It was .. a desolate, disconsolate wilderness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 665 The island .. to French courtiers was a disconsolate place of banishment.
B. as *sb.* A disconsolate person.
1781 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* III. 14 Raymond, our poor disconsolate, the mutual joy of our hearts.

† **Disco·nsolate,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. adj.: cf. CONSOLATE *v.*] *trans.* To make disconsolate or comfortless; to deprive of consolation. Also *refl.*
1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I disconsolate, I bring out of comfort, *je desconsolate*. This terme is nat yet comenly used. Who hath thus disconsolated hym: *qui la ainsi desconsolate?* 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Ah, do not so disconsolate your selfe. 1642 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II (1888) V. 84 We are .. disconsolated when report brings vs the contrarie.
Hence **Disco·nsolated** *ppl. a.*, rendered or become disconsolate; **Disco·nsolating** *ppl. a.*
a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 68 Everything that is of a discouraging and disconsolating nature in or from the world. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* vi. 64 What a disconsolated Condition would this be to the soul. *a* 1768 STERNE *Serm.* III. xxv. (R.), A poor disconsolated drooping creature.

Disconsolately (diskǫ·nsǒlětli), *adv.* [f. DISCONSOLATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a disconsolate manner; without comfort or consolation.
1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX lxxix. (R.), Psyche here observ'd a serious maid .. Upon the ground disconsolately laid. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Elysium* (R.), There at a solemn tide, the beauties slain .. Through gloomy light .. In orgies, all disconsolately rove. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 98 Formal rows of Pollard Willows standing disconsolately by the sides of ditches. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I. vi. 75 Peer about disconsolately amid insulting smiles.

Disco·nsolateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disconsolate or destitute of consolation.
c 1620 DONNE *Serm.* cxli. (1848) V. 532 In the night of disconsolateness, no comfort. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Some shadows of dimness and clouds of disconsolateness have shed themselves upon our souls. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. iv. 15 He bowed to the very ground, with such an air of disconsolateness! 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 185 The disconsolateness of the dreary twilight, as the breeze springs with the daybreak.

Disconsolation (diskǫnsǒlēi·ʃən). [f. DIS- 9 + CONSOLATION, after *disconsolate*. Cf. It. *sconsolatione* (Florio).] The condition of being disconsolate; want of consolation, disconsolateness.
1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 51 Tuning his owne priuate disconsolations to the darke gloomy aire. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIV. v, The earth yeelded him nothing but matter of disconsolation and heavinesse. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 210 Their doors being shut close .. in a time of mourning and disconsolation. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 85 They have had their disconsolation pasted up.

† **Disconso·latory,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONSOLATORY; after *disconsolate*.] The reverse of consolatory; tending to make or leave disconsolate.
1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 67 Our doctrine is no way disconsolatory to the soules of any. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr. D iv b, A restless, unquiet, and disconsolatory Sea.

† **Disco·nsonancy.** *Obs.* [f. next: cf. *consonancy*.] The quality of being disconsonant; want of consonancy or harmony; incongruity.
1664 FALKLAND *Marriage Night* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 125 Madam, there's disconsonancy in the name, methinks. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* (1681) 72 In Musical Instruments, let them be never so little out of Tune, a skilful Ear presently takes Cheque at it: and that's the Case in the least disconsonancy of Life.

† **Disco·nsonant,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONSONANT *a.*] The reverse of consonant; out of agreement or harmony; discordant.
1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Elegy Bp. Andrewes* Wks. II. 332/1 He shew'd them .. How far from truth they were disconsonant. 1634 — *Gt. Eater Kent* 7 Men, being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and disconsonant in estates, conditions, and qualities. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 72 Either disconsonant to Scripture, or injurious to God. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 163 A certain arrangement of really disconsonant sounds. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 407 A train of operations, disconsonant to general experience.

† **Disconso·rt,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONSORT *v.* I.] *trans.* To be out of harmony or at variance with. Hence **Disconso·rted** *pa. pple.*, out of harmony, at variance.
1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. ix. 36 Passions disconsorting nature [are] punished with payne. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 125 If mens words or actions be disconsorted, doubtlesse the soule cannot be well disposed.

Discontent (diskǫnte·nt), *sb.*[1] [f. DIS- 9 + CONTENT *sb.*, after the vb. and adj.: cf. It. *scontento* for *discontento* discontentment (Florio 1598).]
1. The state or condition of being discontented; want of content; dissatisfaction of mind: the opposite of *content* or *contentment*.
1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 898 To wast long nights in pensive discontent. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 1 Now is the Winter of our Discontent Made glorious Summer by this Son of Yorke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 31/2 The country full of pride, mutiny, and discontent. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 54 Lose not in sullen discontent your peace. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. (1858) 4 What means the bitter discontent of the Working Classes? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 2 That feeling of intellectual discontent which .. is very useful as a stimulant.
† **b.** Formerly sometimes in stronger sense: Displeasure, vexation. *Obs.*
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 (1873) 54 Some inward discontent at the ingratitude of the times. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 81. 466/2 The Romans abused his servants, whereupon he departed Rome in great discontent.
c. (with *pl.*) A feeling of discontent or dissatisfaction.
1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 443 Dissemble all your griefes and discontents. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 662 The discontents of the common people .. were heightened against the powerful men at Court. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 37 It would .. either prevent or silence all discontents. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 430/1 The means of traducing the new government, of inflaming popular discontents.
† **2.** *transf.* A cause or occasion of discontent or dissatisfaction; a grievance. (Usually in *pl.*) *Obs.*
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 9 (1873) 58 The good administration of justice .. and the moderation of discontents. 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 25 An ill Liuer is my discontent.

Disconte·nt, *a.* and *sb.*[2] [f. DIS- 10 + CONTENT *a.*: cf. obs. F. *descontent* (Godef.), It. *discontento* (Florio).] **A.** *adj.*
1. Not content; unquiet in mind through having one's desires unsatisfied or thwarted; dissatisfied, discontented. Const. *with*, *to* with *inf.*
1500-20 *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 312 He that wantis ane of thir thre, Ane luvar glaid may neuir be, Bot ay in sum thing discontent. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 237 Ever giving thanks to their Lord God .. discontent with nothing that he doth. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 119 He .. is discontent and troubled when he fails. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea t. Misc.* (1733) I. 68 Tho' ilka ane be discontent, Awa' wi' her I'll gae. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 He .. withdrew disconcerted and discontent. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 418 Moving slowly, and as though discontent with its fate, the column began to fall back.
† **2.** In stronger sense: Displeased, vexed. *Obs.*
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. v. 12 Lotrinus enamowryd hym selfe vpon a fayre wenche named Estrilde .. wherwith his wyfe .. beynge sore discontent, excyted her fader and frendes to make warre vpon .. her husbande. *a* 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Be not discontent with me if I ask you one question. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 53/1 Discontent That such grave Men should on the stage be brought.
B. *sb.*[2] A discontented person or member of a body, a malcontent. Now *rare*.
1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 76 Fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Temple* (1888) 169 You would not have been taken for a discontent. 1695 TEMPLE *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (Seager) Having overthrown his brother and his army of strangers or discontents. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiii. § 2 (1874) 238 There had all along been religious discontents among particular men. 1887 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Scott. Leader* 23 Nov. 5 What would he say to them? .. They are only Celts and Irish Papists, vulgar discontents, people who would like to have some voice in the management of their own affairs.

Disconte·nt, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CONTENT *v.*: cf. obs. F. *descontent-er*, *-tant-er* (16th c. in Godef.).]
1. *trans.* To deprive of contentment; to make unquiet in mind by failing or refusing to satisfy desire; to dissatisfy. (Now chiefly in pa. pple.: see DISCONTENTED.)
1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* xii. 13 Thou .. that .. discontenteste thy selfe, because of the counterfayete glorye of hym, of whom thou haste receyued baptisme. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 100 The French manner of incamping dothe discontente me moste. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat* 22 All these pressures were vpon purpose cast vpon the people to discontent them. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 21 So fearful I am of discontenting my wife. 1794 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 451 Attempts to discontent the public mind. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 4/1 The Ameer .. is discontenting his troops by paying them in provisions instead of in cash.
† **2.** In stronger sense: To displease, vex. *Obs.* or *arch.* (See also DISCONTENTED 2.)
1494 [see DISCONTENTED 2]. 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I discontent, I displease, *je mescontente*. I have served you well all my lyfe, and never discontented you by my good wyll. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 118 Which as much contented the people, as it madded and discontented my husband. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 75 The Queen used to beat Secretary Cecil about the ears when he discontented her.

† **Discontenta·tion.** *Obs.* [f. DISCONTENT *v.*, after CONTENTATION.]
1. Dissatisfaction; displeasure; = DISCONTENT *sb.*[1], DISCONTENTMENT.
1528-9 HENRY VIII in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 145 Being informed, to our no little marvell and discontentation [etc.]. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 215 Rather then my ease discontentation Should breed to her, let me for aye deiected be From any ioy, which might her griefe occasion. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 687 To the high discontentation .. of the English Subiects. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. App. x. 155 For the discontentation they have of the queen's majesty.
2. *transf.* Something that causes discontent; a grievance; = DISCONTENT *sb.*[1] 2.
1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. iii. 291 Who can number the hurtes and discontentations, that dailie insue vppon vs, from our neighbours?

Disconte·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ED[1].] **1.** Deprived or devoid of contentment; dissatisfied, unquiet in mind; marked by or showing discontent; = DISCONTENT *a.* 1.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, (an. 5) 55 b, Surely there was no creature whiche with that war was either discontented or displeased. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 8 Our discontented Counties doe reuolt. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 10 There are Thousands of Discontented People in Ireland who may be apt to Rise. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 329 Sullen and sow'r with discontented mien. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, II (1839) 89 The troops, discontented with his treatment of them .. refused to obey. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 519 The discontented gentry of Cheshire and Lancashire.

†**2.** Displeased, vexed. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxvi. 55 With which answere the Romaynes beynge sore discontented, made newe warre vpon ye sayd Sicambris. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 142 For the which presumption the king was grievously discontented against the Citie. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 169/1 Plato discontented hereat . [said] he could not stay, Dion being used so ignominiously.

Disconte·ntedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a discontented manner; with discontent.

1588 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* (1606), *Moleste*, grievously, discontentedly, painefully. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 47 Vnlesse they bee .. discontentedly malicious, or schismatically factious. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* vii. 24 We must discontentedly be contented to be exercised with sin while we are here 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, 'They may begin, my dear', replied the collector discontentedly.

Disconte·ntedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being discontented; discontent, dissatisfaction.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII iii, For those high purposes He had conceived in discontentedness. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 14 Envy .. is Discontentedness at another man's good and prosperous estate. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 100 What added still more to my discontentedness was, that [etc.]. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 150 A soul .. whose cardinal peculiarity should be despondency, discontentedness, and sense of pain.

†**Disconte:ntee·.** *Obs. rare* [−1]. [f. DISCONTENT *v.* or *a.* + -EE.] A discontented person; a malcontent.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 55 The Priests .. traded much in Conventicles, and among the Discontentees.

Disconte·ntful, *a. arch.* [f. DISCONTENT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of discontent; fraught with or expressing discontent.

1615 *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 314 All the more discontentful. 1622 W. WHATELEY *God's Husb.* II. 118 At last .. the smallest imperfections are more discontentfull, and breed more anguish, then at first the greatest did. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xxiv. 277 Discontentfull murmurings.

Disconte·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISCONTENT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DISCONTENT. (In quot. 1633, the cherishing or exhibition of discontent: cf. next, sense 2.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clix. 149 Withoute consent or knowlege of .. Lewes, and some deale to the discontentyng of his mynde. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* v. Poems (Arb.) 181 Then Cupid .. Vnto his mother vowd my discontenting. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xi. Poet. Misc. 120 Religion blames impatient discontenting.

Disconte·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That discontents; causing discontent; † displeasing, unpleasant (*obs.*); dissatisfying.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 25 That .. which in the end .. will be to you most discontenting. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 368 How unpleasing and discontenting the society of body must needs be between those whose mindes cannot bee sociable. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 55 Literature is apt to form a dangerous and discontenting occupation.

†**2.** Feeling or showing discontent. *Obs.*

1605 *Play Stucley* 2050 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 240 Leave such discontenting speech. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 543 And with my best endeauours .. Your discontenting Father striue to qualifie. 1613 F. ROBARTS *Reven. Gospel* 115 That .. not one sower looke, not one discontenting gesture be observed.

†**Disconte·ntive,** *a. Obs.* [f. DISCONTENT *v.* + -IVE; after CONTENTIVE.] **a.** Feeling or showing discontent; inclined to discontent. **b.** Causing or tending to discontent; unsatisfactory.

1607 BRETON *Murmerer*, To conceive one discontentive thought of his Majestie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 286 The fight was .. doubtfull for a long time, and discontentive. 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xcviii. 444 Pride is ever discontentive.

Disconte·ntment. [f. DISCONTENT *v.* (or *a.*) + -MENT, after CONTENTMENT. Cf. obs. F. *descontentement* (1553 in Godef.).]

1. The action or fact of discontenting (*rare*); the fact or condition of being discontented; dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT *sb.*[1] 1.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 325 It seemed his discontentment proceeded chiefly of feare. 1580 *Proscr. agst. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 433 There did .. appear some Discontentment of our said Subjects. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 457 Seeing what trouble and discontentment was risen hereupon throughout the city. 1645 BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 71 Discontentment is a mixture of anger, and of grief. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xi. 294/2 Finding a general Exclamation and Discontentment against patents of privilege. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* I. (1845) 12 His discontentment devoured him internally.

†**b.** Displeasure, vexation; = DISCONTENT *sb.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 242 The newe baptised .. wept bitterly, with discontentment to see how [etc.]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. liii. 1017 With words of indignation, testifying his discontentment for this course and manner of proceeding. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 159 So transported with discontentment against a parent for some sharpenesse, as even to hate him. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 221 This War .. expired .. 1648 to the .. great discontentment of the French, who had much reason to be angry at [the peace].

c. with *pl.* A feeling or instance of discontentment or dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT *sb.*[1] 1 c.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv, No shadow of matter for teares, discontentments, griefes, and vncomfortable passions. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 46 He nourished discontentments in all parts. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. Geneal. Spain* 156 The Discontentments which .. subsisted between Berengaria and the House of Lara.

†**2.** *transf.* A cause or occasion of discontentment; a grievance; = DISCONTENT *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 37 Thinke you not that I have already received discontentment enough? 1627–36 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 5 The best way to perish discontentments, is either not to see them, or convert them to a dimpling mirth.

†**Disconti·gue,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONTIGUE.] = DISCONTIGUOUS.

1538 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 175 (Jam.) Landis lyand discontigue fra uther landis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Forme of Proces 125 Gif the lands lyes within sundrie Schiref-domes .. or gif they ly in any ane of them, discontigue.

Discontigu·ity. [f. DIS- 9 + CONTIGUITY.] The quality of being discontiguous; discontinuity or isolation of parts.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 60 A Discontinuity or Discontiguity of matter. *Ibid.* 140 Not because there is any more fear then of discontiguity or a vacuum.

Disconti·guous, *a. Sc.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONTIGUOUS.] Not contiguous, not in contact; consisting of parts not in contact.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 222 Tarland is one of the most disjoined and discontiguous parishes in Scotland. 1793 J. MILL *Diary* (1889) 163 Parcelled out in discontiguous plots 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Dispensation*, Where heritable subjects lay locally discontiguous . a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted. *Mod.* Cromarty is the typical example of a discontiguous shire.

Disconti·nuable, *a. rare* [−0]. [f. DISCONTINUE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discontinued.

1846 in WORCESTER.

†**Disconti·nual,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **dys-, -tyn-, -elle.** [f. DIS- 10 + CONTINUAL.]

1. = DISCONTINUOUS.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxvi. (1495) 251 The cause and the solucion of all rootyd feuers is knowe in generall whether thei ben contynuall or dyscontynuall. *c* 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Of progressioun one is naturelle or contynuelle, þat oþer broken and discontynuelle. 1611 FLORIO, *Discontinuo*, discontinuall.

b. *Math.* Said of *proportion*: = DISCONTINUED.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij b, When I saie thus: as 5 is to 15. so 6. is to 18. Here is a triple proportion, but not continualle .. And therefore it is called a proportion discontinualle. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. vii. 131 Proportionalitie, is of two sortes; the one is continuall, the other is discontinuall. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Discontinuance (diskǫnti·niu,ăns). Also 4 5 **dys-, -tyn-, 4–6 -aunce.** [a. AF. *discontinuance*, f. F. *discontinuer* to DISCONTINUE: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of discontinuing or breaking off; interruption (temporary or permanent) of continuance; cessation; intermission.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (1495) 341 Shynynge comyth of lyght wythout mynisshynge of lyght and .. wythout dyscontynuaunce therof. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. viii. 20 The romayns in lyke wyse .. lefte on a tyme thexercyte of armes, whiche by theyr discontynuaunce they were by hanybal .. desconfyted. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 31 My fiue or six yeares discontinuance from action. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 651 And not suffer the auncient custome .. by use and discontinuance to be utterly neglected. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 105/1 At the distance of every hundred foot the line is broken off by a kind of transverse step, which makes a discontinuance in the layer. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 455 The cause of the discontinuance of the works at Lisbon. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xl. 402 A large proportion of them would perish with the discontinuance of agriculture. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 307 The discontinuance of an external stringcourse.

†**b.** Solution of continuity, want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 24 If there bee no Remedy, then they [stillicides of water] cast themselues into round Drops, Which is the Figure that saueth the Body most from Discontinuance.

†**c.** *Math.* Of proportion: The condition of being discontinued or not continued. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. vii. 131 By reason of the discontinuaunce of the proportions in this proportionalitie.

†**2.** A (temporary) ceasing to dwell or be present in a place; absence. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Discontinuance*, absence. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 59 Hee writes mee heere, That at my discontinuance hee's much grieu'd. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 They quote him for a person .. of too often recesses, and discontinuance from the Queens presence. 1677 S. HERNE *Domus Carthusiana* 188 Their time of discontinuance is usually excepted in the Certificate.

†**3.** *Law.* In the old law of real property: An interruption or breaking off of a right of possession, or right of entry, consequent upon a wrongful alienation by the tenant in possession for a larger estate than he was entitled to. *Obs.*

This could regularly happen only in the case of a feoffment to a stranger by a tenant in tail in possession. The heir in tail had then no right to enter upon the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting his title by process of law (SIR F. POLLOCK *Land Laws* (ed. 2) 80).

[1304 *Year-bk* 32–3 *Edw. I*, 255 (Godef.) L'estatut ne fet mye mencioun de continuaunce ne de discontinuaunce.] 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 20 All such Recoveries, Discontinuances, Alienations .. be utterly void. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 115 a. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 308 A Grant without Livery doth not make a discontinuance. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 171 The injury of discontinuance. 1892 H. W. CHALLIS *Law Real Prop.* (ed. 2) 79 A discontinuance . was the result of certain assurances which, by the common law, had a tortious operation, whereby, under certain circumstances, one person might wrongfully destroy the estate of another; or rather, interrupt and break off the right of possession, or right of entry, subsisting under that estate, without any assent or *laches* on the other's part .. The word *discontinuance* properly denotes this *turning of an estate to a right of action*.

4. *Law.* The interruption of a suit, or its dismissal, by reason of the plaintiff's omission of formalities necessary to keep it pending.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30. § 1 Any miscontinuance or discontinuance or misconueiyng of process. 1607–72 COWELL s. v., The effect of Discontinuance of Plea or Process, when the instant is lost, and may not be regained, but by a new Writ to begin the Suit a fresh. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 431 If the Plaintife do nothing, it is called a discontinuance: if any errour bee in the continuing, as by awarding a *Capias* where a distresse should bee, it is called a miscontinuance. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 102 The devil .. is an unwearied sollicitor, and will not lose his claim by discontinuance. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 322/1 What the plaintiff has done amounts to a discontinuance of his original action.

†**Disconti·nuate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *discontinuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *discontinuāre* to DISCONTINUE: see -ATE.] Discontinued, discontinuous. So **Disconti·nuated** *ppl. a.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 24 Continuate and diuisible things cannot bee made out of such things as are meerely discontinuate and indiuisible. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* vi. (1707) 26 Placing [the words] .. in four Lines, and after any discontinuate Order. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* viii. 70 A Disease of discontinuated Unity.

Discontinuation (diskǫnti niu,ē¹·ʃən). [a. F. *discontinuation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *discontinuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *discontinuāre* to DISCONTINUE: cf. CONTINUATION.] **1.** The action of discontinuing. **a.** = DISCONTINUANCE 1.

1611 COTGR., *Discontinuation*, a discontinuation or discontinuing. 1649 *Alcoran* 185 The righteous shall enjoy eternally the delight of Paradise without discontinuation. 1736 ENTICK *Proposals Chaucer's Wks* 1 Gentlemen need not fear to be imposed upon by a Discontinuation of this Work. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. ii. 25 The discontinuation of the houses. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* July 164 No one ever dreams of the discontinuation of the race.

b. Solution of continuity; = DISCONTINUANCE 1 b.

a 1727 NEWTON (J.), Upon any discontinuation of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls.

2. *concr.* A breach or interruption of continuity.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 188 Pumps [shoes] in very bad order at the Sides, with some discontinuations in the Upper Leathers.

†**3.** = DISCONTINUANCE 3. *Obs.* (? error).

1721 BAILEY, *Discontinuation* [of Possession].

Discontinue (diskǫnti·niu), *v.* Also 5–6 **-tyn-, -ew.** [a. F. *discontinue-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *discontinuā-re*, f. DIS- 4 + *continuāre* to CONTINUE.] **I.** *trans.*

1. To cause to cease; to cease from (an action or habit); to break off, put a stop to, give up.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 King Edwarde the thirdde .. exemptid the saide maires, and discontynewed theym, to feche their saide charges at the castell yate of the foresaide Constable. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* 3rd Sess. c. 7. § 1 Many good Clothiers .. have been enforced to leave off and clearly discontinue their Cloth-making. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 95 It doth not disanull, but discontinue life. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 589 The queen hath been pleased to order that the monthly fast should for the present be discontinued. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 140 [He] begg'd that he would discontinue his Visits. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 33 They never discontinue their work on account of the darkness. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/2 Persons who had been customers discontinued their custom.

b. *ellipt.* To cease to take or receive, give or pay; to give up, leave off.

Mod. I shall discontinue the newspaper at the end of the year. He has discontinued his subscription to the Society.

†**2.** To cease to frequent, occupy, or inhabit.

14.. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 555 Mowe I be ryte well .. loged here, ȝete I wol nat desskontenew that kontery, bote some tyme ther and some tyme here as schal plese me beste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 75 Men shall sweare I haue discontinued schoole Aboue a twelue moneth. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 192, I must discontinue your companie. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 166 A great city now discontinued and demolished by the frequent earthquakes.

3. *Law.* **a.** To dismiss or abandon (a suit, etc.).
1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 Yf..the seid writte of errour be discontynued in defaute of the partie. 1589 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 2. 1607-72 COWELL s. v. *Discontinuance*, To be discontinued, and to be put *sine die*, is all one, and nothing else but to be dismissed finally the Court. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 501 Yesterday the lords adjourned .. having first discontinued the writt of error brought by Dr. Watson ..he having not assign'd errors in due time. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Discontinuance*, A rule to discontinue is obtained by a plaintiff when he finds that he has misconceived his action. 1891 *Law Times* XC 473/1 After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action.

†**b.** To alien land in such a manner as operates to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail. *Obs.*
1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 20 Preamb., The seid John Mayne in his lyf discontinued dyvers londes and tenementis whiche were intailed to him and to his Auncestres. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 32 b, The continuance of the tenancye in the tenaunte and in his bloode by the alyenacion is discontinued. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 37 If tenant in taile discontinue, and the discontinuee make a lease for life. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 255 A fine is one of those assurances by which an estate tail may be discontinued.

†**4.** To break the continuity of; to interrupt, disrupt, sunder. *Obs.*
1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1154/1 A man hathe greate cause of feare and heaunes that continueth alway stil in welth, discontinued wyth no tribulacion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii 310 By heating a lump of Crystal..and quenching it in..Water, it would be discontinu'd by ..a multitude of Cracks. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 149 This bank of Earth .. is discontinued by seven .. breaks or apertures .by which the Lagune communicate with the gulf. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 814 Solid bodies .. being once discontinued, are not easily consolidated together again. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Disease*, The bones, and flesh .. may be .. discontinued by fractures, and contusions.

II. *intrans.*

5. To cease to continue; to cease, stop.
1555 EDEN *Decades* 33 Leaste theyre handes shulde discontinewe from sheadinge of bludde. 1568-9 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* (in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 318) The O Neyles and other of the Irishrie..tooke opportunitie to withdraw from their duetie of allegeance..and so discontinued uncontrolled untill the foure and thirtieth yeare of .. King Hemy the eight.
1580 BARET *Adv.* D 792 To discontinue a while from labour.

†**b.** To be cut off or severed *from*; to cease to reside; to be absent. *Obs.*
1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 4 And thou, euen thyselfe, shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gaue thee. 1677 S. HERNE *Domus Carthusiana* 188 They have liberty .. to discontinue two months in a year.

†**6.** To cease to be continuous; to become disrupted. *Obs.*
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 24 Stillicides of Water .. will Draw themselues into a small thread, because they will not discontinue.

Discontinued (diskɒntiˈnivd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Broken off, interrupted, stopped; made not continuous in time or space.
Discontinued proportion: see quot. 1827, and cf. CONTINUED 4 a.
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 16 He deceiued silly men, and hath oft tymes vsed discontinued phrases, that vnder such visor he might hide his deceites. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 137 (R.) By renewing of the foresayd discontinued trade. 1684 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 13 Number may be counted by it selfe..but continued quantitie cannot be measured but by the helpe of the discontinued quantity. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 155 This is the case of discontinued fluids. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII 302 I'll see if the air, and a discontinued attention will help me. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 113 When the difference or ratio of the consequent of one couplet, and the antecedent of the next couplet, is not the same as the common difference or ratio of the couplets, the proportion is discontinued. So 4, 2, 8, 6, are in discontinued arithmetical proportion.
Hence **Discontiˈnuedness**, the quality of being discontinued; interruptedness.
1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Discontinuee (diskɒntiˌnivˈī). In 6 -tinue. [f. DISCONTINUE *v.* + -EE; corresp. in form to F. *discontinué* pa. pple.] One to whom an estate is aliened to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail.
1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 121 a, If the tenaunte in the taile discontinue the taile, and after he disseiseth his discontinue. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 35 The Feme takes another husband, who takes a feoffement from the discontinuee to him and his wife. 1642 PERKINS *Prof Bk.* v. § 397. 171 If the issue in taile doth disseise the discontinuee of his Father of the land entailed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 186 He afterwards disseised the discontinuee.

Discontiˈnuer. [f. DISCONTINUE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who discontinues. † b. *esp.* One who discontinues his residence or attendance; an absentee.
a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Puritane* Wks. (1856) 80 He ever prayes against non residents, but is himselfe the greatest discontinuer, for he never keepes near his text. 1639 in *Laud's Rem.* II. 174 (T.) The new statutes at Oxford permit none but those who .. reside there to take degrees.. so that many discontinuers cannot in so short a time proceed as formerly. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 16 He was no .. Discontinuer from his Convent, for a long time. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 166 M. Bernard, a Discontinuer, and Lecturer of S. Sepulchers in London.

Discontiˈnuing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCONTINUE; cessation, interruption.
1621 COTGR., *Discontinuation*, a discontinuation, or discontinuing. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvii. (1663) 224 All these pilgrims, which..are all the year long without discontinuing. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (R.), There were so many discontinuings, and so many new undertakings.

†**Discontiˈnuingly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *discontinuing* pr. pple. + -LY 2.] In a discontinuing manner; without continuance.
1611 COTGR., *Discontinuément*, discontinuingly, intermissiuely, by stops, with interruptions.

Discontinuity (diskɒntiniūˈiti). [f. med.L. type **discontinuitas*, f. *discontinu-us*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *discontinuité* (1775 in Hatz.-Darm.).]
The quality or state of being discontinuous; want or failure of continuity or uninterrupted sequence; interrupted condition.
1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 They will not be extended, to discontinuitie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 The Second is the Stronger or Weaker Appetite, to Continuitie, and to flie Discontinuitie. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 97 Nature seems only to have provided proper Juices to fill up the Discontinuity [in wounds]. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 329 He passes from one conception to the other without the smallest consciousness of any discontinuity. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 377 We are at the foot of the ladder, and they at the top; but they know there is no discontinuity between lowest and highest.
b. with *a* and *pl.* A break or gap in a structure.
1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 413 The spots may also be .. temporary holes, or discontinuities in the luminous meteor. 1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 408, I see such jumps and discontinuities as make me despair of ever being intelligible.
c. *spec.* in *Math.* said of a function or its variation; see DISCONTINUOUS.

Discontiˈnuor. *Law.* [f. DISCONTINUE *v.* + -OR.] The tenant in tail whose alienation of an estate has caused a discontinuance.
1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 178 The law will not suppose the discontinuor to have aliened the estate without power so to do, and therefore leaves the heir in tail to his action at law, and permits not his entry to be lawful.

Discontinuous (diskɒntiˈniuəs), *a.* [f. med. L. *discontinu-us* (in F. *discontinu*), f. DIS- 4 + *continuus*: see CONTINUOUS.] (Not in Johnson.)
†**1.** Producing discontinuity; breaking continuity between parts; gaping. *Obs.*
1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 329 So sore The griding sword with discontinuous wound Pass'd through him. 1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* (T.), A horrid chasm, disclos'd with orifice Wide, discontinuous.
2. Not continuous in space or time; characterized by want of continuity; having interstices or breaks; interrupted, intermittent.
1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* III. 755 (Seager) Towers, engines, all come thundering to the ground: Wide spread the discontinuous ruins lie. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 32 In which case the stones would be discontinuous and appear like little stones. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* xi. § 176 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) When the conductors are imperfect, the currents are discontinuous. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 13 This is one of the best cases .. of the discontinuous distribution of a species. 1883 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 442 A right of way..is a discontinuous easement, because a man is not always walking in and out of his front door.
3. Math. *Discontinuous function*: one that varies discontinuously, and whose differential coefficient may therefore become infinite; opp. to *continuous function* (see CONTINUOUS 3).
1837 BABBAGE *Bridgew. Treat.* iii. 59 *note*, Every law so imagined might be interrupted by any discontinuous function. 1845 CAYLEY *Inverse Elliptic Funct.*, Analytically discontinuous. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn* I. 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 50 If ρ, the density of matter, be finite in any portion of space, the first differential coefficients of V cannot be discontinuous in that portion of space.

Discontiˈnuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discontinuous manner; without continuity.
1836 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Integr. Calculus* 626 Those [series] which can become divergent, or as near divergency as we please, never are discontinuously connected with different functions; that is, never represent one function for a value of x between one pair of limits, and another for values between another pair. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 177 All the phenomena constituting the external reality to us are presented discontinuously. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624. 570 The effect of this is to discharge the electricity discontinuously.

Discontiˈnuousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] A discontinuous condition; want of continuity.
1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 97 The advocates of absolute plurality and discontinuousness. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 43 Is not this another instance of the discontinuousness of Law?

Disconveˈnience, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ad. L. *disconvenientia* (Tertull. *c* 200), f. *disconvenient-em*: see DISCONVENIENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *disconvenance*, Pr. and Sp. *dis-, desconveniencia.*]
†**1.** Want of agreement or correspondence; incongruity, inconsistency. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE *sb.* 1.) *Obs.*
c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1844) 82 Where mesure faileth is disconuenience. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 213 A necessary disconuenience, where any thing is allowed to bee cause of it selfe 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 87 Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies, but in these disconveniences of nature deliberation hath no place at all. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 39 The dictate of right reason, shewing to any action, from its convenience or disconvenience with Rational nature, that there is in it a Moral turpitude or a Moral necessity.
†**2.** Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE *sb.* 4.) *Obs.*
14.. LYDG. *Secrees* 953 Ther is a maneer disconvenience In Re publica is hoolde vicious, A kyng to pleyne vpon Indigence, Outhir in desirs to been Avaricious. 1598 FLORIO *Sconuenenolezza*, disconuenience, vnseemelines.
3. Inconvenience, incommodity, disadvantage; (with *pl.*) something inconvenient, an inconvenience. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE *sb.* 5-7.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Pref. to Rdr., To such sortes of annoyaunce and disconuenience light and moderation is brought by morall doctrine. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 183 What tormentes be in love, what travailes in pursute . what disconveniences. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 202 Hee..lookes to the disconveniences, not the commodity, hee getts by possession. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* II. 65 What harm, what disconvenience lies In being foole? what vantage to be wise? 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenience*, inconvenience. *Aberd.*

Disconveˈnience, *v. dial.* [f. prec.: cf. CONVENIENCE *v.*] *trans.* To put to inconvenience; to inconvenience.
1825-80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenience*, to put to inconvenience. [*Aberd.*] 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xviii. 159 Sand had no cloak..yet he did not appear in the least disconvenienced.

†**Disconveˈniency.** *Obs.* [f. L. *disconvenientia*: see DISCONVENIENCE and -ENCY.] The quality of being disconvenient; = DISCONVENIENCE *sb.*
1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 42 The disconueniency or inconueniency of the duty commanded. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* 39 The natural conveniency or disconveniency which it beareth to the faculty. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* 7 None but God .. foresaw the Conveniencies and Disconveniencies of his Creatures.

Disconveˈnient, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ad. L. *disconvenient-em*, pr. pple. of *disconvenire* to disagree, be inharmonious or inconsistent, f. DIS- 4 + *convenire* to agree, suit: see CONVENIENT.]
†**1.** Not in accordance (*with*), not consonant (*to*), incongruous; unsuitable, inappropriate. (The opposite of CONVENIENT 1-4.) *Obs.*
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xv. (1495) 356 That tyme is moost dysconuenyent and vnacordynge to medycyne 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 To chose that is conuenyent for our nature, and to eschewe & flee all that is disconuenient to the same. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 39 Actions convenient or disconvenient with Rational nature.
2. Inconvenient, disadvantageous. (The opposite of CONVENIENT 6.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liv, Suche þinges as semeþ to the disconuenient & lest profitable. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 140 Such pryuylege at the fyrst begynnyng of the Church .. were veray expedyent .. no les then they be now dysconuenyent. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 132 To continue as I am, is for many respects disconvenient unto me. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenient*, inconvenient. [*Aberd.*]

Disconventicle: see DIS- 7 b.

Discophoran (diskɒˈfŏrăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Discophora*, pl. neut. of *discophorus*, a. Gr. *δισκοφόρος* bearing the discus (f. *δίσκος* discus, + *-φορος* bearing), taken in sense 'bearing a disk'.]
A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to the subclass *Discophora* of Hydrozoa, comprising the jelly-fishes. **2.** Belonging to the order *Discophora* of suctorial worms, synonymous with *Hirudinea* or leeches.
B. *sb.* One of the *Discophora* (in either sense). Also **Discophore** (diˈskofōə).
1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 Forms .. closely allied to the larvæ of the Discophora.

Discophorous (diskɒˈfŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *discophor-us* (a. Gr. *δισκοφόρος*: see prec.).]
1. Having an umbrellar disk, as a jelly-fish: see prec. A. 1. **2.** Having a sucking-disk, as a leech: see prec. A. 2. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Discophora*.
1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* iii. 28 The..conjectural limit of discophorous vision.

Discoplacental, etc.: see DISCO-.

Discord (diˈskɔɹd), *sb.* Also 3-4 **des-**, 4-5 **dys-**. [ME. *des-, discord*, a. OF. *descord, descort* (12th c.), *discord, -cort* (14-15th c.), vbl. sb. f. *descorder*: see DISCORD *v.* (OF. had also *des-, discorde* (ad. L. *discordia*), whence perh. ME. spelling *discorde*.]
1. Absence of concord or harmony (between persons); disagreement of opinions and aims; variance, dissension, strife.
1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 196 Vor July Cesar yt nom vorst .. þoru descord & contek, þat bytuene or elderne vas þo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22223 (Cott.) Bot if dissenciun bi-tide, .. þat es..discord and strijf. 1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Þe zenne of ham þet zaweþ discord. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 38 Thei weren at gret Discord, for to make a Soudan. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 18 An angrie man stirreth vp strife, but he yt is patient stilleth discorde. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 63 For what is wedlocke forced? but a Hell, An Age of discord and continuall strife. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 354 These two Barones were at great discord, about the love of a young Noble woman. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Fenton*, Men who at that time of discord and debate consulted conscience .. more than interest. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 13 Trying to sow discord between man and man, class and class.

b. *personified.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 707 Discord first, Daughter of Sin, among th' irrational, Death introduced. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 482 Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate. 1832 Tennyson *Love Thou thy Land* 68 Regard gradation, lest the Soul Of Discord race the rising wind.

Apple of discord: see Apple 5.

2. Want of agreement or harmony (between things); diversity, difference.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 35 (Mätz.) Þis seventy translated þe lawe wiþoute discorde of wordes oþer of menynge. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 37/1 For the dyscorde of the paschal tyme he called a counsell in Alexander. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 60 Merry and tragicall.. How shall wee finde the concord of this discord? 1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vowes* ii. § 40 Nothing makes so strong and mortall hostility, as discord in religions. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* i. 291 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee ..All Discord, Harmony not understood. a 1806 Bp. Horsley *Serm.* III. xxxix. (R.), The discordance of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1041/1 The relations of the Church to the government of Baden..were entirely at discord with his own views.

3. *Mus.* (The opposite of Concord.) **a.** Disagreement or want of harmony between two or more musical notes sounded together; dissonance. **b.** A combination of two or more notes not in harmony with each other; a chord which by itself is unpleasing or unsatisfactory to the ear, and requires to be 'resolved' or followed by some other chord. **c.** The interval between two notes forming a discord; any interval except the unison, octave, perfect fifth and fourth, major and minor thirds, and major and minor sixths (and the octaves of these). **d.** A single note which is dissonant with another, or with the other notes of a chord.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 Dyscorde yn songe, *dissonancia.* 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 1 Oftentimes a dischorde in Musick maketh a comely concordaunce. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 6 If he, compact of iarres, grow Musicall, We shortly shall haue discord in the Spheares. 1609 Dowland *Ornith. Microl.* 79 A Discord ..is the mixture of diuers sounds, naturally offending the eares. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* iii. 1 The Discords are, a Second, Fourth, and Seventh, with their Eighths. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 229 As in Musick, what is Discord in particular and separately considered, will be Harmony upon the whole. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 55 An adept .. might give his scientific hearers supreme pleasure by his skilful manner of resolving his discords. 1864 Browning *Abt Vogler* xi, Why rushed the discords in but that harmony should be prized? 1875 Ouseley *Harmony* viii. 95 The chord in which the dissonance is heard is called a Discord. 1881 Macfarren *Counterp.* i. 2 A discord is a chord that is unsatisfactory in itself, or it is a note foreign to the prevailing harmony.

fig. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 46 My harmonious Pulse beats nothing but melodious Discords, to the tune of the Crosse and the Harpe. 1878 J. P. Hopps *Jesus* viii. 30 He had silenced the discords of passion in his own breast.

4. Disagreement or want of harmony between sounds; a mingling or clashing of sounds, a confused noise; a harsh or unpleasing sound. (Often with allusion to the musical sense: see prec.)

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 123, I neuer heard So musicall a discord, such sweet thunder. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 67 There remaines no discord that can sound Harsh accents to the eare of our accord. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord, and the madding Wheeles Of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* v, The bravura of La Motte whose notes sounded discord to his ears. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* i. iv, The very sight, the very voice of a Colonna, was a blight to his eye and a discord to his ear.

5. *Comb.*, as *discord-wasted* adj.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* iv. 79 The discord-wasted land.

† Di·scord, *a. rare.* [a. F. *discord*, in 1304 *discors* (Godef.), ad. L. *discors, discord-em* discordant, at variance: see next.] Discordant.

a 1425 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* ¶ 744 [MSS. Lansd., Petw., Selden] Vnmesurable & discorde [*other MSS.* desordeynee, disordeyned] couetise. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xiii, For musike doth sette in all unyte The discorde thynges whiche are variable. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* Ep. Ded., In Musicke, manie discord notes and manie tunes make one consent.

Discord (diskǭ·ɹd), *v.*¹ Also 4–6 **dys-**. [a. OF. *des-, discorde-r* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *discordāre* to be at variance, f. *discors, discord-* adj. discordant, f. Dis- + *cor, cord-* heart: cf. *concord.*]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To disagree, 'differ'; to be at variance, to quarrel; also, to dissent *from.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23640 (Cott.) Þe gode .. wit alkin thing sal þire acorde, Þe wicked .. wit alkin scaft þai sal discord. a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxix. 6 With þaim þat discordis fra þe charite of halikyrke i held anhede. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 72 Þer ben manye men þat discorden of dietynge of men þat ben woundid. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* i. xxv. 18 Here discordyth myn Auctour with some other wryters. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 275 How the Lordis of Scotland discordit at the Huntis. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 404 The human wil cannot discord from the Divine. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlv, They discorded with her. 1867 Carlyle in *Remin.* (1881) II. 124 We discorded commonly on two points.

2. Of things (chiefly): To be different (*from*), discordant or inconsistent (*with*).

1388 Wyclif *Rom.* Jerome's Prol., He wolde shewen the newe to not discorden fro the olde testament. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1227 Thire two last preceptes semes to discorde in nothing. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* i. lxxv. (R.), Thyse two nacions discorde in maners, but nat in clothing and in fayth. 1608 Hieron *Def. Ministers' Reasons Refus. Subscription* ii. 166 Not because it accordeth or discordeth with the original. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 484 The party, the views of which were apt to discord with those of the leading members of the government.

b. Of sounds: To be discordant or dissonant; to jar, clash.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cl. 4 Acorde, as of sere voicys, noght discordand, is swete sange. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 Dyscordyn yn sounde, or syngynge, *dissono, deliro.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* D 801 To Discord, or disagree in tune. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 227 But Sounds do disturb and alter one the other .. Sometimes the one jarring or discording with the other and making a confusion.

† 3. *trans.* To make discordant. *Obs. rare.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 42 They adventure not to play upon that string ..for fear of discording all the rest of their harmonie. a 1627 [see Discorded].

† Disco·rd, *v.*² *Obs. Farriery.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Cord *sb.*¹] *trans.* To replace (the intestine) of an incorded or ruptured horse. So **Disco·rding** *vbl. sb.*, the relieving of hernia in this way.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 307 Having so discorded, that is to say, returned the gut into his right place. *Ibid.*, Forget not the next day after his discording to unloosen the list, and to take it away..and at the three weeks end..it were not amisse to geld the stone on that side away, so shall he never be encorded again on that side.

† Discordable, *a. Obs.* [ME. *discorda·ble*, a. OF. *des-, discordable*, ad. L. *discordābil-is* disagreeing, discordant, f. *discordāre*: see Discord *v.* and -ble.] Characterized by discord, discordant.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 1704 (1753), Elements, that been so discordable. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 225 It is nought discordable Unto my word, but accordable. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xi. 100 The samnetes herd the tua discordabil consellis of herenius.

Discordance (diskǭ·ɹdăns). [a. OF. *des-, discordance* = It. *scordanza* for *discordanza* (Florio), L. type **discordāntia*, f. *discordāre*: see Discord *v.* and -ance.]

1. The fact of being discordant; disagreement, want of concord.

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Vor of þe discordance of þe herte comþ þe discordance of þe bodie. c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 901 After the diverse discordances of oure wikkednesses. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/2 Thys holy saynt Yues laboured euer to pease alle dyscordaunce and stryf. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. vi. cxxiii. (R.), In this sayinge appereth some discordaunce with other writers. a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* ii. xii. § 1 (1622) 329 The whole concordance of the world consists in discordances. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, etc.* (R.), The discordance between the action and the law. 1819 Mackintosh *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 2 Mar. Wks. 1846 III. 374 This rapidly increasing discordance between the letter and the practice of the Criminal Law, arose in the best times of our history. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 106 They were in discordance with each other, from the first, in their estimate of the means, [etc.].

2. Discord of sounds; harsh or dissonant noise.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4251 In floites made he discordaunce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/1 A Discordance .. *dissonancia.* 1801 Southey *Thalaba* xii. viii, Cries, Which rung in wild discordance round the rock. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xviii. (1887) 132 The curious mixture of discordances which rose to the organ-loft.

Discordancy (diskǭ·ɹdănsi). [ad. L. type **discordāntia*: see prec. and -ancy.]

1. The condition or quality of being discordant.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 94 Where there is a difference therefore in Religion, there is alwaies lightly a discordancie in affection. 1780 Burke *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 357 In such a discordancy of sentiments, it is better to look to the nature of things than to the humours of men. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* i. xii. 83 Our discordancies must always arise from my being in the wrong. 1855 Browning *Ferishtah* (1884) 128 How reconcile discordancy.

2. = Discordance 2.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glasse* v. 33 The body is like an instrument of musicke, that when it hath a discordancy in the strings, is wont to jarre. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xvi. 4 Absolutely deafened by discordancy and noise.

Discordant (diskǭ·ɹdănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ME. *des-, dis-, dyscordant*, a. OF. *des-, discordant*, pr. pple. of *descorder*: see Discord *v.* and -ant.]

1. Not in accord, not harmoniously connected or related; at variance; disagreeing, differing; incongruous. Const. *to, from, with.*

[1292 Britton i. Prol. (1865) 2 En taunt qe lour usages ne soynt mie descordauntz a dreiture.] c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 988 (1037) No discordaunt þing y-fere, As þus, to vsen termes of Physik. a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 96 As discordant as day is to the nyght. 1550 Bale *Apology* 75 (R.) So long as he is so dyscordaunte to hymself. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 140 The reasons and resolutions are, and must remain discordant. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 57 If discordant from it, the sentence of Condemnation [follows]. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 173 Discordant motives in one centre meet. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. iv. 52 The current accounts are in some points curiously discordant· yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 16 Testimony..in no case discordant with that of the Iliad.

b. Living in discord, disagreeing, quarrelsome.

1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* H iij, I..accuse..myne awne rebellious, discordant and graceles children. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, Induct. 19 The blunt monster with vncounted heads, The still discordant, wauering multitude. 1776 Johnson *Let. to Boswell* 21 Dec., When once a discordant family has felt the pleasure of peace, they will not willingly lose it. 1803 Wellesley in Owen *Desp.* 328 He united that discordant and turbulent race in the common cause.

2. Of sound: Inharmonious, dissonant, jarring.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4247 Discordaunt ever fro armonye, And distoned from melodie. 1701 Congreve *Hymn to Harmony* vi, War, with discordant notes and jarring noise The harmony of peace destroys. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* ii § 6 (1833) 68 Two sounds that refuse incorporation or mixture, are said to be discordant. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 787 No passion touches a discordant string, But all is harmony and love. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vii. 156 Some discordant shrieks from our guides made the summer night hideous.

† B. *sb.* in *pl.* Discordant things, attributes, or propositions. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1542) 319 a/2 By these accordaunces, discordantes ben ioyned. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 52 Contraries, are suche discordauntes, as can not be, at one and the same tyme, in one substaunce. *Ibid.* 52 b, Note further, that all discordauntes are not contrary, accordyng to their common accidentes, but accordyng to their proper difference.

Hence **Disco·rdantness**, discordant quality.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Discordantness*, disagreeableness.

Discordantly (diskǭ·ɹdăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly ².] In a discordant manner; inharmoniously, incongruously.

1663 Boyle *Colours* Wks. I. 741 (R.) If they be discordantly tuned .. being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* i. i. (1845) 6 Human faces gloom discordantly, disloyally on one another. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* i (1877) 15 The most discordantly opposite characters have yet exhibited a common element in this inspiration of a great hatred.

† Disco·rded, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Discord *v.* + -ed ¹.] Set at variance; fallen out.

a 1627 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* v. *ad fin.*, Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.

† Disco·rder. *Obs.* Also 5 **-our.** [a. AF. *discordour*, OF. *discordeor*, f. *des-, discorder* to Discord: see -er ¹.] A quarreller; a maker of discord.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 115 A full fface withouten bolnyng, bytokyns a stryuer, a dyscordour. a 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 111 Tributes to their common Idol Discorder.

Disco·rdful, *a. rare.* [f. Discord *sb.* (earlier *discord*) + -ful.] Full of discord; quarrelsome.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. ii. 30 Unmindfull both of that discordfull crew. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 3 Blandamour full of vainglorious spright, And rather stird by his discordfull dame. 1867 G. Macdonald *Poems* 167 Why should I discordful things Weave into cadence ordered right?

Discording (diskǭ·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Discord *v.* + -ing ¹.] Disagreeing, disagreement, discordance.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 255 Bytuene hem nas non dyscordyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/1 A Discordynge of voces, *diaphonia.* 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 96 The false report of their discording everywhere spread by these deceivers.

Discording (diskǭ·ɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing ².] Disagreeing, discordant.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iii. Pr. ii. 68 Dyuerse sentences and discordyng. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 131 A dyscordyng voyce .. trowbleth the acorde of many voyces. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iv. 11 Þe land of Grece es þe next cuntree þat variez and es discordand in faith and letters fra vs and oure faith. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 68 Nathing .. discordeng wᵗ the truth of the historie. 1633 Struther *True Happiness* 128 Yet they have but a discording concord. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* xi. 247 Discording Parties can no Pleasure bring, No Safety to the People, or the King. 1808 Scott *Marm.* iii. Introd. viii, Whose doom discording neighbours sought.

† Di·scordous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *discors, discord-* adj. (or Eng. Discord *sb.*) + -ous. Cf. med.L. *discordiosus*, OF. *descordieus*, of which the Eng. repr. would be *discordious.*] Characterized by or full of discord; of the nature of discord; discordant.

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* iii. i. 42 And men grue greedie, discordous, and nice. 1612–15 — *Contempl.*, *O. T.* xiii. v, The harsh and discordous notes. 1633 — *Hard Texts* 555 I heare and abhorre the discordous noise of your sins.

† Disco·riate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *discoriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *discoriāre* to flay, skin, scourge (in Du Cange), f. L. *dis-* (Dis- 4) + *cori-um* skin, hide: cf. earlier L. *dēcoriāre* to skin, and see De- *pref.* 6.] Flayed.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 271 b/1 He was of them discoryate and flayn quyck, and deyde not.

Discorporate (diskǭ·ɹpŏrĕt), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Dis- 10 + Corporate *a.*: perh. ad. med. (Anglo)L. *discorporātus* dissolved, 'corpus discorporatum dissolutum declaramus' Rymer XV. 244/1.]

† 1. Deprived of corporate character and privileges; made no longer a corporation; disincorporated. *Obs.*

1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 45 The City was never to this day discorporate. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2391/1 Such of the said Corporations .. are not Discorporate or Dissolved.

2. Not corporate; not united into a corporation; dissociated. (*nonce-use.*)

1833 Carlyle *Diderot* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 11 Corporations of all sorts have perished (from corpulence); and now instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of discorporate selfish.

Discorporate (diskǫ·ɹpore't), *v. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Corporate *v.*: perh. immed. repr. a med.L. **discorporāre*: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of corporate character; to dissolve (a corporate body).

1683 F. Hunt *Def. Charter Lond.* 40 A Corporation or Society of men may discorporate and dissolve themselves.

2. To separate from a corporate body; to dissociate, disconnect.

1891 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 309 Grattan .. predicted .. that a priesthood unconnected with the English Government would lead to a Catholic laity discorporated from the people of England.

†**Discorrespo·ndency.** *Obs.* [f. Dis- 9; cf. next.] Want of correspondence.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 420 Those words .. make very much discorrespondency *inter* parts which doe hang handsomely enough together.

†**Discorrespo·ndent,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Dis- 10.] Lacking correspondence or congruity; not answering one to another.

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II vii § 3 (R.) It would be discorrespondent in respect of God.

†**Disco·rsive,** *a. Med. Obs.* [f. Dis- 10 + Corsive.] Not 'corsive', corrosive, or escharotic.

1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 99. 163 It is altogether discorsive, and not contractive, and therefore safe and profitable for Women that have Cankers in their breasts.

†**Disco·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *discōsus*, f. *discus* Disk: see -ose.] Characterized by a disk.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 These haue radiated, discose, and flat Flowers.

Discost, var. of Discoast *v. Obs.*

†**Discostate** (diskǫ·stėt), *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. Dis- 1 + L. *costāt-us* ribbed, Costate, f. *costa* a rib.] Of leaves: Having radiately divergent ribs.

1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* 72 Discostate [*later edd.* Divergent].

Discostomatous: see Disco-.

Discoum-, -counfite, etc., obs. ff. Discomfit.

†**Discou·nsel,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **discounseylle.** [ad. OF. *descon-*, *descunseillier* = It. *disconsigliare*: prob. common Romanic, f. *des-*, *dis-* (Dis- 4) + L. *consiliāre* to Counsel.]

1. *trans.* To counsel (a person) against some undertaking or course of action; to give advice dissuading *from*; = Disadvise 2. (Also with double object, quot. 1477.)

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 96 b, [The king] cam to Jason .. and moche dis-counceylled him thenterprise of colchas. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 117 b/1 Ye discounseylle your frendes fro the euerlastyng lyf. *a* 1557 Mrs. M. Basset tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1392/1 He dyscounsayled hym to take thys death vppon hym. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvi. xxxiv. 938 He .. would have discounselled and skared them .. from foolish and furious dessignes.

absol. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Adultery* II. (1859) 122 Holy Scripture disswadeth (or discounselleth) from doing that filthy sinne.

2. To give counsel against (an action or undertaking); = Disadvise 1.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 108 They .. not onely inhibite .. the reading of Protestant Bookes .. but discounsell also all joyning with them in any service of God. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* cii. (1848) IV. 361 Joab .. did yet dissuade and discounsel this numbering of the people.

†**Discou·nselled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 **descounceylled.** [after OF. *desconseillié* discouraged, left without comfort, disconsolate, pa. pple. of *desconseillier*: see prec.] Without resource or support, desolate, disconsolate.

[1292 Britton III. v. § 1 Soen heritage, qe fust endormi et desconselé [*v. r.* descounseillee, *tr.* unsupported]. *Ibid.* IV. iii. § 4 Si la eglise demoerge desconseilé [unprovided] outre vi meys. *Ibid.* § 10 Cum ele fust tout voide et desconselé.] 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ix, Now I am .. fallen in orphanyte of parents & of my lorde, and am poure & desherytid, exilled & descounceylled.

Discount (di·skaunt), *sb.* Also 7 **discompt.** [a. 16th c. F. *descompte*, earlier *desconte*, mod.F. *décompte*, vbl. sb. f. *descompter* to Discount.

The French *descompte, décompte* has not the technical sense of *discount*, which is expressed by *escompte*, with vb. *escompter*, adapted from It. *sconto, scontare*. The earlier sense of *discount* in Eng. was app. as in French, the technical sense being later, taken perhaps from Italian *sconto*, though attached to the existing word.]

†1. An abatement or deduction from the amount, or from the gross reckoning or value of anything. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2).

1622 *Eng. Commissioners to Jas. I*, in *Fortesc. Papers* 189 The discount of the pepper brought into Hollande. 1669–70 Marvell *Corr.* cxxxix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 306 In discount of the third yeare to be layd at the Custome House, to supply what falls short. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Discount*, is also used with less propriety for the tare, or waste of any commodity, sum, etc. There are 12 shillings discount in this bag. The cag of oil sent me from Spain leaks; there are fifty pints discount. 1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 16 Against plaintiff's bill, defendant filed a discount for the loss of rent by plaintiff's delay. *Ibid.* 117 Permitted to offer [their claim] in discount against plaintiff's demand.

b. *fig.* (partly from 2.)

1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 56 ᴘ 9 The Peevishness of these my Creditors is a great Discount upon my Happiness. 1794 Miss Gunning *Packet* III. 38 Present fears are a heavy discount on future expectations. 1859 F. Hall *Vāsavadattā* 54 The partiality for Bauddhas .. must, very likely, be received with liberal discount.

2. *Commerce.* a. A deduction (usually at a certain rate per cent.) made for payment before it is due, or for prompt payment, of a bill or account; a deduction for cash payment from the price of an article usually sold on credit; any deduction or abatement from the nominal value or price.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 110 For discompt or rebate of money, this is the Proportion. 1708 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quev.* 269 Here's ready Money: Speak, what Discount? 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 18/1 The name of discount is also applied to certain trade allowances upon the nominal prices of goods. *Ibid.*, The rates of discount in [a list now before us] vary from 5 to 40 per cent. upon the nominal prices of the different articles. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 252 Draw all the profits without discount or percentage. *Mod.* A retail bookseller who gives twopence in the shilling discount. A discount of 5 per cent. is offered for payment of this account before the end of the month.

b. The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note, by one who gives value for it before it is due, this deduction being calculated at a defined rate per cent. for the time the document has to run; practically, the interest charged by a banker or bill-discounter for advancing the value of a bill before it is due.

This is the common form in which banks and discount-houses advance money to persons engaged in commerce; the banker or discounter having thus purchased the bill at a discount keeps it till maturity, when he realizes the full amount. In practice, discount is calculated as the interest on the amount of the bill for the time it has to run; this is more than what arithmeticians call the *true discount*, which is reckoned as interest on the *present worth* (i.e. that sum which if invested at the given rate for the given time would amount to the face value).

1683 R. Clavel (*title*), Tables for the Forbearance and Discompt of Money. 1732 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* I. Pref. 11 The dismal consequences of usury, high discount, and paying interest for money. 1859 Barn. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 491 We may define the Discount of a sum of money to be the interest of the Present Worth of that sum, calculated from the present time to the time when the sum would be properly payable. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. (1876) 361 The value of money is said to be represented by the Bank rate of discount. 1881 J. Brook-Smith *Arith.* (ed. 6) 323 With bankers and bill-discounters, discount is the *interest* of the sum specified, whereas, properly speaking, it is the interest of the present worth of that sum. And as the present worth of a sum due at a future time is less than the sum itself, the *true* discount is less than the banker's or *mercantile* discount; and therefore the banker obtains a small advantage.

3. The act of discounting a bill or note; with *pl.*, a single transaction of this nature.

1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 119 To establish a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 43 The Scotch banks make their advances partly by discount of bills, and partly by what are termed cash accounts, or cash credits. 1866 Crump *Banking* iii. 78 Shall you require either loans or discounts, and to what amount? 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 114 The most common and proper way in which a banker gives credit and employs his funds is in the discount of bills.

4. *At a discount*: at less than the nominal or usual value; below par; *fig.* in low esteem, reduced in estimation or regard, depreciated. (Opp. to *at a* Premium.)

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3710/3 Their Bills go at 50 per Cent. Discount. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. vi. 120 When its notes were at a discount. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xx. § 2 (1876) 372 The price of bills would fall below par; a bill for 100*l.* might be bought for somewhat less than 100*l.*, and bills would be said to be at a discount. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 5 Though one system of coinage were adopted for all countries, claims on foreign countries would nevertheless vary in price, and would still be either at a premium or at a discount.

fig. 1832 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 237 'Conservative' principles are at a discount throughout the world. 1842 Marryat *Percival Keene* xxi, We should be at a pretty discount with the red-coats. 1856 Reade *Never too late* lxxxv, Servants are at a great premium, masters at a discount, in the colony.

5. *Billiards.* An allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one or more counts from his score for every count made by the latter. (*U.S.*)

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2 b), as **discount-broker**, one whose business is to cash or procure the cashing of notes or bills of exchange at a discount; also *discount accommodation, business, house*; (in sense 2 a) *discount-bookseller*.

1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. v. (1876) 163 Applying to a banker or discount broker for loans. *Ibid.* III. ix. (1876) 415 The English discount-houses collect all the bills which are drawn upon France. 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 190 The directors .. contracted the discount accommodation to the public. 1876 *World* V. No. 117. 5 At to-day's rates there cannot possibly be any appreciable profit in discount business. 1889 *Spectator* 31 Aug. 268/2 Harper's, which discount booksellers sell at 9*d.* a copy.

Discount (diskau·nt, di·skaunt), *v.*¹ Also 7 **discompt.** [a. OF. *desconter* (13th c. in Littré), *descompter* (14th c.), mod.F. *décompter* = Sp. *descontar* (Minsheu 1599), It. *discontare*, *scontare* 'to vnreckon, to abate in reckoning' (Florio 1598), med.L. *discomputāre* (1293 in Du Cange), a late L. or Com. Romanic formation from *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *computāre* to Count, Compute.]

†1. *trans.* To reckon as an abatement or deduction from a sum due or to be accounted for. *Obs.*

1629 Sir R. Chambers *Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 679 The other moity to be discompted upon such Goods as the Petitioner shall make entries of by Exportation or Importation in the Custom-house, London, until his debt with the interest be fully satisfied and paid. 1645 *Parl. Hist.*, *Chas. I*, an. 1645 (R.) That all provisions, or other necessaries, provided by your care, be so ordered, that account may be made what is taken, and that the said provisions may be discounted upon the pay of the said army. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 93 The Turky merchants have offered to advance a considerable summe to the king, provided it may be discounted out of the customes of their fleet. 1726 R. Newton in *Reminiscences* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements .. so call'd as so much did .. *decrescere*, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

†b. To abate, to deduct. *Obs.*

1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 266 By dis-counting 38 years from the year 1051, that year 1012, is sufficiently manifest. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1105 All which [plunder] the Conq'rer did discompt, To pay for curing of his Rump. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 327 They made such exceptions to those of the other side, that they discounted as many voices as gave them the majority. 1828 Webster s.v., Merchants discount five or six per cent., for prompt or for advanced payment.

†c. *To discount interest*: to deduct 'interest' (now called *discount*) on receiving the amount of a bill or note before it is due: see sense 3. *Obs.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1945/4 Because it may be some conveniency .. to have present Money, if they please to discount Interest, they may have it at the Office. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3708/4 The whole Loss being to be paid by the Undertakers within 60 days .., or sooner upon discounting the Interest.

†d. To reduce the amount of (a debt) by a set-off. *Obs.*

1713 Swift *To Earl Oxford* 111 Wks. 1758 III. II. 46 Parvisol discounts arrears By bills for taxes and repairs.

†2. *intr. To discount for*: to provide a set-off for; to meet, satisfy. *Obs.*

1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1025 Public monies which .. Mr. Thornton had no ways satisfied or discounted for before his death. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Hist. Times* I. 159 Discounting .. for what we have Receiv'd from the Westminster-Insurance Offices. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* III. i, My prayers and penance shall discount for these, And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me.

3. *trans.* To give or receive the 'present worth' of (a bill of exchange or promissory note) before it is due. a. To pay the value beforehand, with a deduction equivalent to the interest at a certain percentage for the time which it has still to run. b. Of the holder: To obtain cash for (a bill or note), with such deduction, before it is due. (See Discount *sb.* 2 b.)

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/4 Foreign Bills of Exchange will be Discounted after the Rate of Four and half per Cent. per Annum. 1732 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. ii. 389 The seller had a supply by discounting the bills. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, Have you been able to get me that .. bill discounted? 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xi. § 4 A bill of exchange, when merely discounted .. does not perform the functions .. of money, but is itself bought and sold for money. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii. (1860) 251/1, I was fortunate enough not to discount for him a single bad bill. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 114 A banker will .. discount such a bill, that is, buy it up for the sum due, after subtracting interest .. for the length of time the bill has to run.

4. *fig.* In various senses derived from the foregoing: a. To leave out of account; to disregard, omit. b. To deduct or detract from, to lessen. c. To part with a future good for some present consideration. d. To settle or account for beforehand. And now *esp.*: e. To make a deduction in estimating the worth of (a statement, etc.); to make allowance for exaggeration in. f. To take (an event, etc.) into account beforehand, thus lessening its effect or interest when it takes place.

1702 S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus* 237 To relinquish himself, to discount his Body, and take up with a Summum Bonum Uncommensurate to the Whole of his Person. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Critic Hist.* 26 The Jacobits unaccountable Schism has been thoroughly discounted by our learned Dr. Turner. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 165 In this light .. how much would [they] have to discount of their boasts of having had a number of women as worthless as themselves? 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xl. (1859) II. 402 Of the three opinions (I discount Brown's), under this head, one supposes [etc.]. 1851 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng.* 329 Absolution for a week! then it seems, she has discounted, if I may so speak, her prospective confessions, and may lie, thieve, drink, and swear for a whole seven days with a clear conscience. 1855 Brimley *Ess.*, *Poetry & Crit.* 185 Discounting immortality for pottage. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 660/1 Making its own little profit by cleverly discounting a part of the great conception. 1860 *Ibid.* IX. 825/1 His father discounted and exhausted the policy of perfidious concession. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* v. 112 We .. have to estimate [the] worth [of evidence] when it has been discounted in many ways. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* iv. 172 To discount from the teaching of Christ the words 'eat' and 'drink', as modal terms .. is to relinquish the literal interpretation. 1880 *Daily News* 23 Sept., Acquaintance from books with the place to be visited 'discounts' the enjoyment of the visit. 1882 Bithell *Counting-house Dict.* s.v., To *discount* news or intelligence, a cant phrase

much used in City circles, is to anticipate or expect such intelligence, and then act as though it had already arrived. 1883 C. J. Wells *Mod. Persia* 315 After a time one learns to mentally discount the statements made by the natives. *a* 1884 M. Pattison *Mem.* (1885) 214 Nor had his [Newman's] perversion, so long looked for, and therefore mentally discounted, at all fallen upon me like a blow.

5. *Billiards.* To allow discount to, as to *discount* an inferior player. (*U.S.*)

Hence **Discou·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Discou·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1688 Scarlett *Exchanges* 6 Discounted Exchange, is, when the Drawer and the Remitter is one and the same Person. 1732 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. ii. 391 Discounting of bills is certain death to the tradesman 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 41 The discounting establishments at home. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 Fraudulent discounting of worthless accommodation bills.

† Discount, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 + Count *v.*] *trans.* To count or reckon separately or in separate series.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* Index, Know that the discounting of Sheets (to expedite the work at severall Presses) hath occasioned in the Fifth book after page 200. compleated, to go back again to page (153) surrounded in this fashion, to prevent confusion. 1662 J. Fuller 'To the Reader' in Fuller *Worthies*, The discounting of Sheets (to expedite the Work at severall Presses) hath occasioned the often mistake of the Folio's. [Cf 1653 Gauden *Hieraspistes* 320 Reader, The Reason why the Folios of this Book do not follow is because the Copy (for Expedition) was divided to two Printers.]

Discountable (diskau·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. Discount *v.*1 + -able.] That may be discounted; in quot. 1800, within which a bill may be discounted.

1800 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 420 Within the discountable period. 1802 H. Thornton in Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xi. § 4 Each is a discountable article.

Discountenance (diskau·ntĭnăns), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *descontenancer* (16th c. in Littré, and in Cotgr.), to abash, put out of countenance, mod.F. *décontenancer*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *contenancer* to Countenance. In some of the English senses, it is used as if f. Dis- 7 + Countenance *sb.* Cf. Deface in some of its senses.]

†1. *trans.* To put another countenance on, to mask. *Obs. rare.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xii. 171 His own ambition, which was peraduenture discountenanced to the common people, but could not be counterfetted before God, who seeth the very bottome of our hearts.

2. To put out of countenance, put to shame, disconcert, discourage, abash. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1613) 69 Thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with vnwonted presence. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. i, Sir, let not this dis-countenance, or dis-gallant you a whit. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 218 How would one look from his majestie brow.. Discountenance her despised. 1690 *The Gt. Scanderbeg* 89 He was no more discountenanced then, than if he had been at the head of his Army. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* ix. 359 How is my pride further discountenanced, when I see thee my Lord .. chusing to unite thyself .. with flesh and blood. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. VIII. vi. 55 He appeared much discountenanced at this last part of my narrative.

3. To withdraw one's countenance from, set the countenance against; to show disapprobation of; to discourage, disfavour: **a.** a person.

1591 Spenser *Tears Muses* 340 We silly Maides, whom they .. with reprochfull scorne discountenaunce. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* i. § 45. 76 Discouraging and discountenancing the upright. 1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* 23 Such Mock-prophets and false Messiases as these will be discountenanced and hissed off of the stage. 1807 W. H. Ireland *Mod. Ship of Fools* 251 *note*, He discountenanced him from that hour 18 . *Proclamation at Quarter Sessions*, That all Persons of Honour, or in Place of Authority, will .. to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing Persons of dissolute and immoral Lives.

b. an act, practice, or the like.

1589 Fleming *Georg. Virg.* Ded., Ripe to deface and discountenance, but rawe to correct or imitate the commendable trauels of well affected Students 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt* III. 256 Profanenesse is discountenanced by all. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 39 P 10 Duels are neither quite discountenanc'd, nor much in vogue. 1766 Burke *W's.* II. 5 The late administration..discountenanced .the dangerous and unconstitutional practise of removing military officers for their votes in Parliament. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 343 The traffic was discountenanced.

Hence **Discou·ntenanced** *ppl. a.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1597 Br. J. King *Jonas* (1618) 76 Discountenancings, disturbings, dispossessings of them. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxvii. (1627) 276 By the incouragement and commendation of vertue, and discountenancing of vice. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 4 The sole advocate of a discount'nanc't truth. 1667 Locke *Ess. Toleration* in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. iv. 189 The discountenancing of popery amongst us. 1675 *Art Contentm.* IV. ix. 198 The most discountenanc'd child oft makes better proof than the dearling. 1749 W. Dodwell *Free Answer* 97 To prevent their preaching a discountenanced Doctrine.

Discountenance (diskau·ntĭnăns), *sb. arch.* [partly ad. OF. *descontenance* (14th c. in Littré), partly an Eng. formation from Dis- 9 + Countenance *sb.*, after the vb.]

1. The act or fact of discountenancing; unfavourable aspect, disfavour or disapprobation shown.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1595) 829 He thought that the estimation of Cato was altogether the discountenance of his [own] power and greatnesse. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 138 All discountenance and disgrace done to the Clergy reflect upon Christ 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 151 The countenance given to the subscribers and discountenance to the refusers. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 176 His great works were performed under discountenance. 1812 Shelley *Proposals* Pr Wks. 1888 I. 272 The discountenance which Government will show to such an association. 1862 Ld Brougham *Brit. Const.* I. 4 Discountenance of warlike policy.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

a 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 119 Any man..might..see how to set a good countenance upon all the discountenances of adversitie. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. iii, Whether it be that the one way of cheating is a discountenance or reflection upon the other, or [etc.].

† 2. The fact or state of being put out of countenance; discomposure of face; abashment *Obs.*

a 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* vii. (1652) 86 The discountenance, and depression which appeared in Sir Francis 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 39 Much to their discountenance and discontent.

Discou·ntenancer. [f. Discountenance *v.* + -er 1.] One who discountenances, or discourages with cold looks or disfavour.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (J.), A great taxer of his people and discountenancer of his nobility. 1702 *Addr. fr. Maryland* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3853/1 A Discountenancer of Immoralty and an Encourager of Vittue. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. Introd. 10 A discountenancer of ministers.

Discounter (diskau·ntəɹ). [f. Discount *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who discounts a bill or note; i. e. either the person who, before it is due, pays the amount with deduction of discount, or the person who obtains cash for it in this way: see Discount *v.* 3.

1732 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. ii. 391 These discounters of bills are sometimes bit. 1791 Burke *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 17 The whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-discounters. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xi. § 4 A bill of exchange ..discounted, and kept in the portfolio of the discounter until it falls due. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 38 The purchaser of the bills in this case takes the place of the discounter of accommodation paper. 1883 E. Paxton Hood *Scot Char.* iii. 59 'Oh, you need not hesitate about him, Mr. Carrick [the banker]', said the proposed discounter. 1884 J. Bacon in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 134 The discounter, whether of a bill, or bond, or any other security, becomes the owner.

Discou·ntess, *v. rare.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the rank or dignity of countess.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* IV. iii, Though I am discountess'd, I am not yet dis-countenanced. 1874 Trollope *Lady Anna* V, Let them bring that Italian countess over if they dared! He'd countess her and dis-countess her too!

Discouple (diskʌ·p'l), *v.* [a. OF. *descupler* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *descoupler* (Cotgr.) to separate, uncouple, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *coupler* to Couple.] *trans.* To separate or disunite what is coupled, to uncouple.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* IX. 241 Now are dyscoupled the foure sones of Aymon, for I have slayne Richarde. 1549 Hooper *Declar. Ten Commandm.* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 384 Neither doth the magistrate dissolve that God hath bound, nor discouple that God coupled. 1883 W. S. Dugdale tr. *Dante's Purgatorio* XXV. 280 A-cending the steps whose narrowness discouples those who mount.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1599 T. Mouffet *Silkwormes* 66 When they die after discoupling.

Discour, -coure, obs. ff. Discover *v.*

† Discou·rage, *sb. Obs.* [f. Dis- 9 + Courage *sb*: or f. Discourage *v.*] Want or failure of courage; the state of discouragement.

c 1500 *Three King's Sons* 105 Their enemyes were in suche discorage that thei durst not wele be seen at no scarmyssh. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. (R.), Many be brought in discourage of themselves, by the reason of powerthe .. or by aduersitie. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xxxiii. 184 They are faint-hearted, and full of discourage. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* IX. (1614) 1271 Causing their king Canute with discourage to retire.

Discourage (diskʌ·rĕdʒ), *v.* Also 5 **6 dis-, dyscorage** (**6 dischorage**). [ad OF. *descoragier*, later *descourager*, mod.F. *décourager*; f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *corage*, Courage *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive of courage, confidence, or moral energy; to lessen the courage of; to dishearten, dispirit. The opposite of *encourage*.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* CXXXII. 196 How theile of chartres discoraged themperour of Constantinople that he shold not goo and socoure our peple. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* XXXVIII. 4 Thus he discorageth the hondes of the soudyers yᵗ be in this cite, and the hondes of all the people. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 His Royall heart was not daunted or discouraged. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 21, I think no Slow of Despond would discourage me. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 He would be very far from discouraging me. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 232 No trick, no lie, which was thought likely to discourage the starving garrison was spared. *absol.* 1789 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) II. 226 Difficulty rather stimulates than discourages.

b. with *complement*: To deter (by discouragement) † *to do* something (*obs.*); *from* (†*for*) an act.

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 337/1 Not for yᵗ we wold discorage you to dispose well your goodes when ye dye. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 36 This they doo to dyscorage all men from the study e of Gods Worde. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence* (1607) 337 The poet .. was nowe almost discouraged for taking any more paines. *a* 1688 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 191 It discouraged from all Navigation about it. *a* 1698 Temple (J.), Unless you .. discourage them to stay with you by using them ill. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 89 The Seamen are discouraged from fishing for them by the King. 1736 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 3 We shall be discouraged from the laborious .. task.

† c. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 355 For to disparage And to discourage The fame matryculate Of poetes laureate. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 87 You shall some time have one branch more gallant then his fellowes, which if you cutte not away, you discourage all the rest. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 150 Though the face of public worship of late be discouraged.

2 *transf.* To lessen or repress courage for an action or project; to discountenance, express disapproval of, 'throw cold water on'.

1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* II. xv. (1648) 292, I would be loath to discourage the enquiry of any ingenuous artificer *a* 1649 *Lisle Bds.* xii (1824) 106, I might neither Incourage the rebels insolence, nor discourage the Protestants loyalty and patience. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 85 Thro their oppression .trading is discouraged. 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 42 Idleness should of all things be discouraged. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks* (1867) I. 173 A set of lectures upon political economy would be discouraged in Oxford. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 56 Laws were made to discourage usury.

† 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose courage or confidence. *Obs.*

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 464 (D.) Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly discourage, in her extreme adversitees. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 33 Scipio considering the Numantines to increase in pride, and the Romanes to discourage.

Discourageable (diskʌ·rĕdʒăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Discourage *v.* + -able.] Capable of being discouraged or disheartened; to be discouraged.

1612-15 Br. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xxvi, O loue to unthankfull souls! not discourageable by the most hatefull indignities.

Discou·raged, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Deprived of courage or confidence, disheartened.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. (R.), He wente awaye with a discouraged and heauye mynde. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 44 Discouraged souls, how many do you reckon the Lord for? 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III 137, I grew discouraged, Sir. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 4/1 Seductive terms about fettered industry, discouraged capital, and the undue taxation of the necessaries of life.

Discouragement (diskʌ·rĕdʒmĕnt). [ad. OF. *descouragement*, *descoragement* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *découragement*, f. *descoragier*, *descourager* to Discourage; cf. Encouragement.]

1. The action or fact of discouraging.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 231 (R.) To the great discouragement and hinderance of the same marchants and fishermen. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Geo II* (1847) I. iv. 89 His severity to and discouragement of that pest of society, Attorneys. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* XII. 414 From that time there was nothing but discouragement and obstruction. *Mod.* The discouragement of rash and premature attempts.

2. The fact or state of being discouraged; want of spirit or confidence; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort. (The more usual sense.)

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. ii. (1634) 261 The feeling ..turneth onely to terrour and discouragement. *a* 1600 Hooker *Disc. Justif.* Wks. 1617 II. 53 That repining discouragement of heart, which tempteth God 1622 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 20 About which I have taken no small griefe and discouragement. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 157 He represents it as having caused so much discouragement at Sparta, that [etc.]. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 40 [It] showed how great was the discouragement into which the loss of Beton had thrown them. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 50 Poverty and discouragement became more general than ever.

3. That which discourages; a disheartening or deterrent influence.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 9 Notwithstanding all such discouragements .. he proceeded on with courage. 1720 Swift *Mod. Educ.*, The books read at school and colleges are full of .. discouragements from vice. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 319 Their first discouragement was, the country was all open with very little wood. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. viii. 123 Strong discouragements which had often chilled the glowing anticipations.

Discourager (diskʌ·rĕdʒəɹ). [f. Discourage *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which discourages or disheartens; one who discountenances or 'throws cold water' upon efforts.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* I. § 46. 80 None [are] greater discouragers of the upright. 1710 Macclesfield in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxi 10 Discouragers of those who preach virtue and piety. 1849 Lewis *Influence Author. Opin.* IX. (L.), The promoter of truth and the discourager of error. 1884 G. P. Lathrop *Irene* I. 5 Antiquity is a great discourager of the sympathies.

Discouraging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1]. The action of the verb Discourage; discouragement. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII*, in 3 *Primers* (1848) 519 In all trouble and adversity to be quiet .. without discouraging and desperation 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 318 The ouerthrow [was] a great discouraging of the enemie. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 35 To the great discouraging of all other Christian Princes.

Discou·raging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That discourages or causes discouragement; disheartening.

1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 77 Over that Valley hangs the discouraging Clouds of confusion. 1725 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii, With many discouraging thoughts for the event. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 158 The answer

returned was discouraging. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 185 Despite her discouraging words, he still went on.

Hence **Discou·ragingly** *adv*, in a discouraging manner; † **Discou·ragingness.**

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 21/2 Colonel Lundy ..spoke so discouragingly to many of them concerning the indefensibleness of the place. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discouragingness*, discouragement. 1881 ANNIE THOMAS *Allerton Towers* II. viii. 151 Treating her confidences coldly, not to say, discouragingly.

† **Discoursative, -itive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DISCOURSE: see -ATIVE.] **a.** Pertaining to discourse or conversation. **b.** Of or belonging to 'discourse' or reason, rational.

1600 C. SUTTON *Disce Mori* ii. (1838) 23 As if it were only some arbitrab e matter or discoursitive. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. vii. 17 Horses discerne by meanes of the vertue Imaginatiue, Discoursatiue, and Memoratiue.

Discourse (diskō·ɪs), *sb.* Also 4–5 **discours, discors.** [a. F. *discours*, ad L. *discurs-us* 'running to and fro, conversation, discourse' (after *cours*:—L. *cursus*): cf. It. *discorso*, Sp. *discurso*. L. *discurs-us* is f. *discurs-*, ppl. stem of *discurrĕre*: see next.]

† **1.** Onward course; process or succession of time, events, actions, etc.; = COURSE. *Obs.*

1540 1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 134 The naturall discourse of the sunne. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* i. (R), But when ye day shal come, & the discourse of things turned vp side down, they shall be tormented, and you shal reioyce. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol* (1611) 91 It is most euident by the whole discourse of the Text. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 65 The riuer Tygris in the discourse of his currant maketh an Ilande. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 This tragicall discourse of Fortune so daunted them, as they went lik shadowes. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. II. v 89 The Knights-errant..did..suffer much Woe and Misery in the Discourse of their Lives.

b. In the following the meaning is perhaps 'course of arms or combat' (cf COURSE *sb.* 5); though other explanations have been proposed.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI viii. 14 The villaine .. Himself addrest unto this new debate, And with his club him all about so blist That he which way to turne him scarcely wist Sometimes aloft he layd, sometimes alow, Now here, now there, and oft him neare he mist At last the caytiue, after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite, Resolved in one t'assemble all his force. 1611 BEAUMONT & FL. *King & No King* II. i, Good captain Bessus, tell us the discourse [viz. of single combat] Betwixt Tigranes and our king, and how We got the victory.

† **2.** 'The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences' (J.); reasoning, thought, ratiocination; the faculty of reasoning, reason, rationality. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. Pr. iv. 165 It [intelligence] byholdeþ alle þinges so as I shal seye by a strok of þouȝt formely wiþ oute discours or collacioun. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 75 He knoweth all hynge, therfore there is nought ferther to seken by discours. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 39 The soule of man is endued with a power of discourse, whereby it concludeth either according to the certainetie of reason, or the learning of experience. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 131 The Dog .. we see is plentifully furnished with inward discourse. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 56 The discerning of that connexion or dependance which there is betwixt several propositions, which is called ratiocination, or discourse. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 353 Discourse, strictly speaking, is the motion or progress of the mind from one judgment to another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 177 Discourse (*discursus*, διάνοια) indicates the operation of comparison.

† **b.** Phr. *Discourse of reason*: process or faculty of reasoning. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 74 The soule seketh by discors of reson the skyles and the causes of the wonderful beaute of creatures. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 As could hardely be comprehended by the discourse of reason. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 150 A beast that wants discourse of Reason. 1675 SOUTH *Serm. Ingratitude* (1715) 455 By the Discourses of Reason, or the Discoveries of Faith. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* App. I. 415 No one with the ordinary discourse of reason could commit an error in regard to them.

3. Communication of thought by speech; 'mutual intercourse of language' (J.); talk, conversation. *arch.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 112 But what make I discourse in these thinges to you, whiche knowe them muche better then I. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 99 Ample enterchange of sweet Discourse. 1597–8 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 14 Some in their discourse, desire rather commendation of wit .. then of iudgement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 221 Sweeter thy discourse is to my eare Then Fruits of Palm tree. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis*, I..laid hold of that opportunity of entering into discourse with him. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 306, I finding she did not much care for talking upon that Subject, chang'd the Discourse. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. Prel. vii, Meanwhile the Student held discourse With the Musician.

† **b.** The faculty of conversing; conversational power. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 109, I know a wench of excellent discourse, Prettie and wittie. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 275 Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse .. and so forth: the Spice, and salt that seasons a man? 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 1 His wisdom was great, and his judgement most acute: of solid discourse, affable, humble.

c. (with *a* and *pl.*) A talk, a conversation. *arch.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 286 In the midst of my Discourses, I told his Highnesse..the Guardians request. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 The satisfaction which you profess to have received from those incidental discourses. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. viii, I have had a long discourse with my father 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 183 They neither can speak nor attend to the discourses of others. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 748 Dido the while with many discourses lengthens the night.

† **d.** A common talk, report, rumour. *Obs*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* II. ix. (1733) 43 There went a Discourse about that made their malice against them still more implacable. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 287 Many discourses were set about upon this occasion.

† **4.** Narration; a narrative, tale, account. *Obs.*

1572 SIR T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II III. 21 This is hitherto a brief discourse of that which hath passed sith my lord Admirall commyng to Paris. 1575 (*title*), A brief Discours off the Troubles .. abowte the Booke off Common Prayer and Ceremonies. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 217 Troubling me to show them the rare Discourses of my long two yeares survey of Turkey. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. 1 545 Out of whose faithfull relation of that Rebellion.. I have partly collected my discourse of it.

5. A spoken or written treatment of a subject, in which it is handled or discussed at length; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. 18 b, Referring to ye long discourses which ye divines make of it. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 15 The discourse ensuing is divided into three parts. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 47 The acute and distinct Arminius was perverted meerly by the perusing of a nameless discours writt'n at Delf. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 106 ₱ 7 Authors who have published Discourses of Practical Divinity 1764 REID *Inquiry* iii 116 Dr N Grew read a discourse before the Royal Society in 1675. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 84 The volume opens with a short preliminary Discourse on the education and duties of a Surgeon. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 176 In the pulpit the effect of his discourses, which were delivered without any note, was heightened by a noble figure.

† **6. a.** Familiar intercourse, familiarity. **b.** Familiarity with a subject; conversancy (*in*). *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 108 If you be honest, and fair, your Honesty should admit no discourse to your Beautie. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. v. 17 The Portugals .. a Nation that hath more discourse in the Arte of Navigation then any other.

7. *Comb.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Scepticke in Relig.* (Arb.) 67 He is strangely vnfix't, and a new man euery day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him.

Discourse (diskō·ɪs), *v.* [f. DISCOURSE *sb.*; prob. influenced by F. *discourir* 'to discourse of' Cotgr., ad. L. *discurrĕre* to run to and fro, discourse, f. DIS- 1 + *currĕre* to run: cf. F. *courir* to run, secondary form of OF. *courre*:—L. *currĕre*. OF. had also the more literal senses 'to run to and fro, to traverse'.]

† **1.** *intr.* To run, move, or travel over a space, region, etc.; *transf.* to 'run out', extend. *Obs. rare.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 475 With silence [silent] looke discoursing over al. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 213 A greate parte of lande..discoursynge towarde the West.

† **2.** *intr.* 'To pass from premises to conclusions' (J.); to reason. (Also with obj. clause.) *Obs.* (Cf. DISCOURSE *sb.* 2.)

1598 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* I. (R.), Nor can herself discourse or judge of ought, But what the sense collects, and home doth bring; And yet the pow'rs of her discoursing thought, From these collections is a diverse thing. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 105 A mind, i.e. something within us that thinks, apprehends, reasons, and discourses. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* I ii. rule iii. § 5 If in philosophy we discourse that the true God, being a Spirit without shape or figure, cannot be represented by an image. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. (R.), Those very elements..translated grow, have sense or can discourse.

† **b.** *trans.* To turn over in the mind, think over. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 19 He discoursed many things in his minde. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad.* II. 2 He discourst, how best he might approue His vow made for Achilles grace.

3. *intr.* To hold discourse, to speak with another or others, talk, converse; to discuss a matter, confer. (Cf. DISCOURSE *sb.* 3.)

1559 [see DISCOURSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 152 For all the rest, Let Lyon, Moone-shine, Wall, and Louers twaine, At large discourse. 1602 — *Ful.* C. III. i. 205 Thou shalt discourse To yong Octavius, of the state of things. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 154 We would sit up discoursing about these unhappy wars. 1677 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 152 Several persouns are discoursed of to succeed him. 1695 6 R. FISHER in Blackmore *Hist. Conspir.* (1723) 75 It was discoursed .. about seizing on the King in Kensington House. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 204 And he in return, instructed me in the Portugueze Language: so that in a short time we could discourse in either. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxxvi. Now his tongue discoursed of regions far remote. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 89 I am quite willing to discourse with Socrates in his own manner. *fig.* 1598 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* II. ii. 13 She speakes, yet she sayes nothing, what of that? Her eye discourses, I will answere it. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* III. i, I'll promise peace, and fold mine arms up; let but mine eye discourse. 1644 [see DISCOURSING *ppl. a.* 2].

b. *trans.* (with *compl.*) To pass (time) *away* in discourse or talk; to bring (a person) by discourse *into* (some state).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III iii. 38 How..shall we discourse The freezing houres away? 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs' State Nat.* 106, I always found it an endless thing to reason and discourse people into any soundness of mind. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 137 Seated round [they] discourse the silent hours away.

4. *intr.* To speak or write at length on a subject; to utter or pen a discourse. (Cf. DISCOURSE *sb.* 5.)

1564 [implied in DISCOURSER]. 1608 PRYNNE *Cens. Cosens* 23 They haue discoursed of these seuen sinnes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 239 Josephus .. largely discourseth of many hundred thousands famished..within this multipotent City *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, ideots, and a greater part of mankind 1750 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) III. 38 Mr. Wolff has discoursed largely of this matter. *a* 1866 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 203 If he discoursed for two hours without intermission, he was valued as a zealous pastor.

5. *trans.* To go through in speech; to treat of in speech or writing; to talk over, discuss; to talk of, converse about; to tell, narrate, relate. *arch.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 357 We have discoursed the Story of Mr. Robert Glover. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 26 How wert thou handled, being Prisoner?..Discourse I prethee on this Turrets top. *a* 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 256/2 To discourse at large, And truly too, how Troy was ouercome. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. iii. (1821) 422 Having discoursed the nobleness of religion in its original and nature; we come now to consider the excellency of religion in its properties. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 388 Alcibiades cut of his Dogs Taile..that so the talkative people might lesse discourse his other Actions. 1716 COLLIER tr. *Greg. Nazianzen* 57, I need not discourse, that Passion, Rancour, and Malice, are not allow'd a Christian. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 170 Discoursing this matter with the sailors while I was asleep. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Tartarus*, Moans, beside Its waters rising, discourse tales of sin.

fig. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xxix, His open hands discours'd his inward grace.

† **b.** To utter, say; to speak or write formally. (With the utterance or thing said as object.) *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 282 Drunke? And speake Parrat? .. And discourse Fustian with ones owne shadow? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Who it may be can discourse nothing but slander, or censure. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. I. (1765) 108 The Joy in recollecting what we have discoursed on these Subjects.

c. To utter, give forth musical sounds).

(Chiefly as a reminiscence of the Shakspere passage.)

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. ii. 374 Giue it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most excellent Musicke. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. ix. (1872) 135 The tocsins discourse stern music. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 267/2 The Ridgemont brass band was discoursing familiar strains. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xi. (1883) 263 On the Green the band was discoursing sweet music.

† **6.** *trans.* To speak or converse with (a person), to talk to; to discuss a matter with, confer with; to speak to, address, harangue. *Obs.* or *arch.*

(Very common down to 1750).

1677 A. YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 25 All the People..will discourse their Parliament Men in these things hinted at. 1689–92 LOCKE *Toleration* III. Wks. 1727 II. 330 A Friend whom I discoursed on this Point. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 408 He overtook me on horse back and discours'd me aloud. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 226 While Peter thus discoursed the people. 1763 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 III. 229 That I might .. have more convenient opportunities of discoursing them on our publick affairs. 1866 WHITTIER *Mary. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 21 Sir Thomas discoursed us in his lively way.

† **Discou·rseless,** *a. Obs.* [f. DISCOURSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of reasoning power; unreasoning.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. vi. 69 To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good, is the part of rash and discourseless brains.

Discourser (diskō·ɹsəɹ). Also 6 **-our,** 7 **-or.** [f. DISCOURSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who discourses; a speaker, talker, narrator, preacher, orator; the writer of a discourse or dissertation.

1564 *Brief. Exam.* * * iij b, There are much paynes bestowed of these discoursours. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* A vj b, These discoursers that vse the word of God with as little conscience as they doe Machiavel. 1600 O. E. *Reply Libel* I. vii. 166 An idle discourser, that mooueth questions, that bee not to purpose. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 300 Some few particulars .. worthy a much more ample discourse, and a .. better informed discourser. 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* 65 (R.) Our discourser here has quoted nine verses out of it. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 415 It behoves the discourser upon religious matters to consider [etc.]. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 62 Perhaps she distrusted in business and state affairs so brilliant a discourser.

Discou·rsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISCOURSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCOURSE, q.v.; talking, conversation; discussion.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 33 Let the prestes. meet together..for the discoursinge therof. 1667 BP. S. PARKER *Cens. Platon. Phil.* 37 Plato's discoursings about practicall matters are exceeding handsome and pertinent 1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 7 We concluded the discoursing of Women at Sea was very unlucky, and occasioned the Storm. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Mar 339/1 To listen to the discoursing of an accomplished man of letters .. is always a pleasure.

Discou·rsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discourses; see the verb.

† **1.** Passing from premisses to consequences, reasoning; reasonable, rational. *Obs.*

1598 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* II. xi. (1714) 29 Brutes do want that quick discoursing Pow'r, Which doth in us the erring Sense correct. 1638 K. DIGBY *Let. conc. Relig.* ii. (1651) 14 The Fathers works .. will fairly inform a rational and discoursing man of the true state of them. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. v. 156 Motives .. sufficient to induce a discoursing man to forsake the Jesuits.

† **b.** Passing rapidly from one thought to another; busily thinking. *Obs.*

a **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 78 A factious hart, a discoursing head, a mynde to medle in all mens matters. **1625** BACON *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arb.) 499 And though the Sects of Philosophers of that Kinde be gone, yet there remaine certaine discoursing Wits. **1638** FORD *Lady's Trial* III. iii, We ..Frame strange conceits in our discoursing brains.

2. Talking, holding discourse; delivering a discourse.

a **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 76 A busie head, a discoursing tong, and a factious harte. **1644** BULWER (*title*), Chirologia: or the Naturall Language of the Hand. Composed of the Speaking Motions, and Discoursing Gestures thereof. **1891** *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5/6 Mrs. Theodore Fry.. and Miss Orme, were the discoursing ladies.

† **Discou·rsist.** *Obs.* [f. DISCOURSE *v.* + -IST.] One who reasons or draws conclusions.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* II. 205 Thereby every good Discoursist might come to the knowledge of the fault, and repent himselfe thereof.

Discoursitive: see DISCOURSATIVE.

† **Discou·rsive,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. DISCOURSE *v.* + -IVE: cf. *discursive*, which follows Latin analogies.]

1. Of or pertaining to 'discourse' or reason; having the power of reasoning; rational.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 60 Vnderstood of the faculties or reasonable wits, which are discoursiue and actiue. **1645** RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 286 The prime faculty, reason, the discoursive power. **1649** DAVENANT *Love & Honour* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 109 The brute herd ..though they want Discoursive soul, are less inhuman far than he. **1678** *Lively Orac.* II. § 62. 261 He must be suppos'd..to have given men discoursive faculties.

b. Proceeding by reasoning, argumentative.

1588 J. HARVEY (*title*), Discoursive Probleme concerning Prophesies. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 22 a, Hee fell into a discoursive consideration, what this world was. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 94 All such actions..we know, without any great store of discoursive inquiry, to attribute to their own proper causes. **1753** L. M. tr. *Du Boscq's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 221 Fortune gives kingdoms, but art no more than discoursive knowledge and science.

2. Passing from one thing to another, discursive.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* VIII. xi. (1714) 52 His sight is not discoursive, by degrees; But seeing the whole, each single Part doth see. **1613** W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* vii. (R.) Thou..In thy discoursive thought, dost range as farre.

3. Disposed or ready to discourse or converse; talkative; conversable, communicative.

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Poems (1717) 321 See how these vain Discoursive Bookmen talk. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 30 The one Discoursive and Sociable, the other Reserved and Thoughtfull. **1669** WOOD *Life* (Oxf. H. S.) II. 169 He found him a complaisant man, very free and discoursive.

b. Of the nature of discourse or dialogue; conversational.

a **1592** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. (Rtldg.) 254/2 But thou art gone, and leav'st me here alone, To dull the air with my discoursive moan. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. ix. 17 You promised a further expression of your self by way of a Discoursive Letter what you thought of Copernicus opinion. **1668** DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* in Arb. *Garner* III. 567 For the Epic way is euery where interlaced with Dialogue or Discoursive Scenes. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 111 The Editioning of..Ancient Authors, without any..long discoursive Comments, or long-winded Sententions-Notes.

† **Discou·rsively,** *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a 'discoursive' way: **a.** Rationally; **b.** Conversationally; **c.** By way of a discourse or set speech.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 7 To proceede tentatiuely, and discoursiuely, as the foresaid schoolemen vse to call it. **1593** R. HARVEY *Philad.* 7 You are very bookishly and literally wise, not reasonably and discoursively. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 39 He hath made an introduction into the Spanish tongue .. so that .. he may easily come to speake it discoursively. **1656** CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept., Not discoursively, in the oratoric way; but to let you see the matter of fact..how the state of your affairs stands.

† **Discou·rsiveness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'discoursive'.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xliv. 245 The discoursiueness of Reason.

† **Discou·rt,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + COURT *sb.* 6.] *trans.* To dismiss or expel from court; to deprive of court favour; = DECOURT.

1585 WOTTON *Let. to Walsingham* 1 June in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 99/2 Whether he might not be better discourted by way of justice. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlv. 155 Jehu .. commanded all his officers to offer sacrifice to the Idoll-Gods, pretending to dis-court all such as refused. **1676** W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 436 Middleton was like to be discourted. **1721–2** WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. v (1828) 384 The chancellor threatened to disgrace and discourt him.

Discourteous (diskǒ·ɹtyəs, -kǖ·ɹtyəs), *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + COURTEOUS *a.*; prob. after F. *discourtois* (Cotgr.), earlier *des-*, or It. *discortese* (Florio 1598).] Void of or lacking in courtesy; rude, uncivil.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 7 Cortez..used discourteous words unto him in the presence of many. **1590** GREENE *Orl. Fur* Wks. (Rtldg.) 98/1 Discourteous women, natures fairest ill. **1690** CROWNE *Eng. Frier* v. 44 Ladies are discourteous to themselves who take liberties discretion will not allow. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI, That e'er of old in forest of romance 'Gainst knights and ladies waged discourteous war. **1877** RITA *Vivienne* III. vii, Pardon me that in a moment of just indignation I have seemed discourteous.

Discou·rteously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a discourteous manner; with incivility.

1584 C. ROBINSON *Handf. Delites* (Spencer Soc.) 19 Alas my love, ye do me wrong, to cast me off discurteously. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 44 Abraham rescueth his nephew Lot, that had dealt so discourteously with him. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxiii 74 Peter, though so discourteously treated in this controversy, did not flinch. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvi, Lord St. Aldegonde . moved discourteously among them.

Discou·rteousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Rudeness, incivility.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. **1866** [see DISCOURTESY].

Discourtesy (diskǒ·ɹtesi, -kǖ·ɹ-). [f. DIS- 9 + COURTESY, after F. *discourtoisie* (Cotgr.), earlier *des-* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); cf. It. *discortesia* (Florio), Sp. *descortesia* (Minsheu).] The opposite of courtesy; rude or uncivil behaviour; incivility; an instance of this.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 252 Mee thynke it shulde seeme a great discurtesie if I shuld not shewe yowe all that I knowe. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 154 Some jealousies and discurtesies passed lately betweene them and the Pope. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 101, I pray you spare me, 'faith I shall vnfold equall discourtesie to your best kindnesse. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Such pretended favours and kindnesses, as these, are the most right down discourtesies in the world. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 Ample apologies were therefore made for the discourtesy. **1859** TENNYSON *Idylls, Elaine* 968, I pray you, use some rough discourtesy To blunt or break her passion. **1866** MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 100 (*heading*) Discourteousness..I think one of the greatest destroyers of domestic peace is Discourtesy.

† **Discou·rtship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + COURTSHIP 1 b.] = DISCOURTESY.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to discourtship, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.

† **Di·scous,** *a.* *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *discōsus* f. *disc-us* DISK: see -OUS.] Having a disk or disks; discoid.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Discous* or *Discoidal Flowers* . whose *Flosculi* or little Leaves, are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish. **1727** BAILEY vol. II. *Discous* Flower . is that which has a Disk without any Rays, as in Tansy, etc. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 384 Discoid, or as some call them discous flowers.

† **Disco·venable,** *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *descovenable*, *-convenable*, unsuitable, unbefitting, inconvenient, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *co n*)*venable*: see CONVENABLE, COVENABLE.] Unsuitable, unbefitting, inappropriate.

[**1292** BRITTON I. xxix. § 5 Si la condicioun soit impossible ou descovenable.] **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. D viij b, The peple of rome .. no thynge shamefast to demaunde thynges discouenable. **1484** -- *Chivalry* 18 A discouenable thyng it shold be that a man that wold lerne to sewe shold lerne to sewe of a carpenter.

† **Disco·venant,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + COVENANT *v.* 1, or DIS- 7 a + COVENANT *sb.*] *trans.* To dissolve covenant with; to exclude from a covenant. Hence **Disco·venanted** *ppl. a.*

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* II. 101 God will own them no longer; they are now dis-covenanted. **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 34 If he had .. discovenanted my soul, I had reason to be cast down. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. App. (1852) 292 They were once in covenant and never since discovenanted. **1861** LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 97 No more . rebuild The rainbow of discovenanted Hope.

Disco·venanter. *rare*[−1]. [f. DIS- 9 + COVENANTER 2.] One who refused to sign or adhere to the (Scottish) Covenants; cf. COVENANT sb. 9.

1827 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. VIII 186 The secret malignants and discovenanters.

Discover (diskʊ·vəɹ), *v.* Forms: **α.** 4- **discover**; also 4 **deschuver, discoovir,** 4–5 **dys-,** 4–7 **discouer,** 5 **-ouuer, -couyr, -couuer.** **β.** 4 **diskyuer,** 5 **dis-, dyskeuer.** **γ.** 4 **descure,** 4–6 **discour(e, -oure,** 5 **-cuyre,** 5–6 **-kure,** 6 **-cuir.** **δ.** 5–6 **dis-, dyskere.** [a. OF. *descovr-ir*, *descouvr-ir* = Pr. and Sp. *descubrir*, It. *discovrire* (later *-coprire*), ad. med.L. *discooperīre*, late L. or Romanic f. DIS- 4 + L. *cooperīre* to COVER. The OF. stressed form *descuevre*, *-queuvre*, gave the Eng. variant, *diskever* (still *dial.*), and the vocalizing of *v* between vowels, gave the reduced *discour*, *-cure*, and *diskere*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To remove the covering (clothing, roof, lid, etc.) from (anything); to bare, uncover; *esp.* to uncover (the head), to unroof (a building). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxi. 10 His heed he shal not discouer, his clothis he shal not kitt. **14..** LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 916 Who þat wil . Fulli be cured . He most..Discure his wound, & shew it to his lech. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 206 The principal Crucifix of the chirche schal be Discovered and schewid baar and nakid to alle the peple of the Processioun. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 362/2 She..said to her sustres that they sholde discouere their hedes. **1520** WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 40 Let hym also..set his cuppe surely before his superyour, discouer it and couer it agayne with curtesy made. **1571** GRINDAL *Articles* 50 Whether any man hath pulled downe or discouered any Church, chauncell, or chappell. **1627** *Lisander & Cal.* v. 80 At the end of his sermon having discovered his head. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* I. 53 If the house be discouered by tempest, the tenant must in conuenient time repaire it.

† **2.** To remove, withdraw (anything serving as a cover); to cause to cease to be a covering. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 139 At the last the cloud ane lytill we Discouerit wes, that tha micht better se. **1611** BIBLE *Jer.* xiii. 22 For the greatnesse of thine iniquitie are thy skirts discouered. **1618** CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 161 When the woman the unwieldy lid Had once discover'd, all the miseries hid . dispersed and flew About the world.

3. To disclose or expose to view (anything covered up, hidden, or previously unseen), to reveal, show. Now *rare.*

c **1450** LONELICH *Grail* lv. 175 Thanne browhte Aleyn this holy vessel anon .. & there it discouerede & schewed it þe kyng. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* xxvi. 21 He wil discouer the bloude that she hath deuoured. **1613** *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 182 A goodly river, discovering a gallant Country. **1660** HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 39 Columbus, to whose happy search, the West-Indies first discovered it self. **1689** — *Modest Inq.* v. 35 Which Wrinckles I had rather Masque over and cover, than discover. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., The stage was built over a . canal, and, at the beginning of the second act, divided into two parts discovering the water. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxxii, This discovered to Schedoni the various figures assembled in his dusky chamber. *a* **1861** CLOUGH *Ess. Class. Metres*, *Ictacon* 13 She Swift her divine shoulders discovering. **1882** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 121 The nurseryman . readily discovered his hoard. *fig.* **1892** NEWMAN SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* I. iii. 188 This mode of thinking discovers a cosmical moral significance in the incarnation.

† **b.** To afford a view of, to show. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 212 Upon the hils, which discover the enimies lodging and their trenches. **1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 73 'Tis wall'd about, and to the N. N. W. discovers a lake or fish-pond five miles over. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 64 From those flames No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. *c* **1710** C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 112 An advanced piece of ground above all the rest .. discovers the Country a great Circuit round.

c. *To discover check* (*Chess*): to remove a piece or pawn which stands between a checking piece and the king, and so to put the latter in check.

[**1614** A. SAUL *Chess* viii, The Mate by discovery, the most industrious Mate of all.] **1816** *Stratagems of Chess* (1817) 11 Place the queen, bishop or castle behind a pawn or a piece in such a manner as upon playing that pawn or piece you discover a check upon your adversary's king. **1847** STAUNTON *Chess Pl. Handbk.* 20 When the King is directly attacked by the Piece played, it is a simple check; but when the Piece moved does not itself give check, but unmasks another which does, it is called a discovered check. *Ibid.* 28 A striking though simple instance of the power of a discovered check. *Ibid.* 29 White must play his Rook to K.Kt.'s sixth square, discovering check with the Bishop. **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, *Chess* 42 Double Check is when check is discovered..the King being also attacked by the piece moved.

4. To divulge, reveal, disclose to knowledge (anything secret or unknown); to make known. *arch.*

a. With *simple object.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28293 (Cott.) Priuetis o fremyd and frende I haue discouerd als vn-hende. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3192 Þis dede schal i neuer deschuuer. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 143 Thou sclaundrest me..And eek discouerest that thou sholdest hyde. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* II. i, The youngest suster the mater all discured To her husbande. ? *c* **1475** *Sqr. lowe Degre* 868 Anone he made hym swere His counsayl he should never diskere. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 147 O Noble Prince, I can discouer all The vnluckie Mannage of this fatall brall. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 5 They contain some secrets which Time will discover. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* 9 [I] now thought it fit to discover to our Crew whither we were bound. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 ᴘ 14 He honestly discovers the state of his fortune.

b. With *subord. cl.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. ii. 12 The Prince discouered to Claudio that hee loued my niece your daughter. **1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 460 Continually do I pray that He would discover to me if I am under a delusion.

† **c.** *absol.* *Obs.*

14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 629 Lich him þat .. knoweþ not, to whom forto discure. **1659** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 302 All means were used to make him discover, but he ..would not confess.

† **5.** To reconnoitre. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 268 Furth till discouir, thair way that ta. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 798 Derfle ouir Daillis, discouerand the doun, Gif ony douchtie that day for Iornayis was dicht. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 196 Of the nycht wach the cure We geif Mesapus, the ȝettis to discure. **1592** UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 330 The king this day goeth to the warr to discover. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 211 He issued foorth..with his whole army, onely with an intent to discover.

6. To reveal the identity of (a person); hence, to betray. *arch.*

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 74 Maseger, do me surte, þat þow nelt nouȝt discure me To no wiȝt! *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 698 Mercy, and that ye nat discouere me. **1465** *Paston Lett.* No. 527 II. 234 A told me .. in noo wyse that ye dyskure not Master Stevyn. **1599** *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 524 Whither shal I fly? The very bushes wil dis-cover me. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 71 When hee asked who hee was, the Marquesse durst not discover him (so strictly was he tied by promise to conceale him). **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 264 She at last discover'd herself to me: She was Daughter-in-law to [etc.]. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, He was on the point of discovering himself to them.

† **7.** To manifest, exhibit, display (an attribute, quality, feeling, etc.). *Obs.*

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxv. (1869) 66 It is michel more woorth .. þan to diskeuere his iustice, and to say, bihold mi swerde whiche i haue vnshethed you. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 338 M. Clemens, to whome S. T. Moore hathe discovered a fewe sparckles of his benevolence towardes mee. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 33, I haue

not..store of plate to discover anie wealth. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 213 He will enter into a Taverne..onely to discover his gold lace and scarlet. 1688 Bunyan *Holy War* (Cassell) 141 With what agility .. did these military men discover their skill in feats of war. 1771 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* iv. (1876) 347 He takes as much pains to discover, as the greater artist does to conceal, the marks of his subordinate assiduity.

b. *esp.* To manifest by action; to display (unconsciously or unintentionally); to exhibit, betray, allow to be seen or perceived. *arch.*

c 1460 *La Belle Dame* 403 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 65 If youre grace to me be Discouerte, Thanne be your meane soon shulde I be relevyd. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I. vii, I hen yowre regard discoverethe the desire of yowre harte. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 117 The more he mounted, the more he discovered his incapacitie. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 29 The remaining Bones discovered his Proportions. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 59 The Timber .. discover'd a strong Smell of Turpentine upon the first Stroke of a Plane. 1836 *7* Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I. xviii. 341 She had never discovered a talent for poetry or music. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/3 He was bitten by a pet fox which subsequently discovered symptoms of rabies.

c. With *subord. clause.*

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 640/1 The which name doth discover them to be also auncient English. 1622 J. Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 126 How could that discover they were for Spaine? 1713 Pope *Guardian* No. 4 ₱ 2 A lofty gentleman Whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 425 All the Nagais still discover by their features, that they are of Mongolian origin. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 Rousseau's Confessions had discovered to him [Carlyle] that he was not a dunce.

8. To obtain sight or knowledge of (something previously unknown) for the first time; to come to the knowledge of; to find out.

a. With *simple object.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 2 Colonus .. in this fyrst nauigation discouered vj Ilandes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. v. 4 Wee discovered at the Seas two Foystes which came even towardes the place where we were. 1670 Mayn-waring *Physician's Repos.* 90 This alkalisate property was first discovered by preparation and tryals. 1783 H. Blair *Lect. Rhet.* x. (Seager), We invent things that are new; we discover what was before hidden. Galileo invented the telescope; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 176 Banks's Islands .. were discovered by Captain Bligh in 1789. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii 317 The sounds continued without our being able to discover their source.

b. With *subord. clause* or *inf. phrase.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B iij, Your love shal be discovered to be false. 1676 Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125, I am glad you have discovered those authors to be plagiaries. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii. 169 He sent out his long-boat to discover what I was. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vi. (1879) 228 Dr. Wollaston in .. 1802 discovered that there were dark lines crossing the spectrum in different places. 1892 Sir H. E. Lopes in *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 150/2 The defendant Burton says he discovered that he had made a mistake.

c. To catch sight of; to sight, descry, espy. *arch.*

1576-90 N. T. (L. Tomson) *Acts* xxi. 3 And when we had discouered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 In the evening we discovered the citie of Gigeri. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 23 From the top of the hill you discover Aden, standing in a large plain. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 373 November 3, we discover'd England, whose Chalky Cliffs gave us all a vast Delight. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VII. xl. 5 Day was almost over, When through the fading light I could discover A ship approaching.

†**9.** To bring into fuller knowledge; to explore (a country, district, etc.). *Obs.*

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxv. 154 In commission to go & discouer the red Sea with the Countreyes adiacent. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 43, I sent in my Boat to discover the Harbour, and see if the Pink was there. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Tingmouth*, The Danes landed here in 970, to discover the country previous to their invasion of it. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 192 He was empowered to discover and occupy the country for the distance of two hundred leagues.

†**10.** *intr.* To make discoveries, to explore. *Obs.*

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* iv. 10 b, Vpon Christmas daye, they had discouered along the Coast, three score and tenne leagues to the Eastward. 1685 R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 19 Capt. Henry Hudson in 1607 discovered farther North toward the Pole than perhaps any before him. 1821 Southey *Exped. of Orsua* 129 We set out from Peru for the river Maranham, to discover and settle there.

†**b.** To have or obtain a view; to look; to see.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 234 Standing at the one gate you may discouer to the other. 1647 Sal. Marsh *Spark. Glory* (1847) 141 They that have discovered up into free grace or the mystery of salvation. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* I. 20 From a hil discovering round, they saw a dust, and soon after a great troop of Vandals. 1667 Ld. Digby *Elvira* II. vii, There's nobody in the street, it is so light One may discover a mile. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 647 He steer'd securely, and discover'd far, Led by the light of the Maeonian star.

†**11.** *trans.* and *intr.* To distinguish, discern. *Obs.*

1620 E. Blount *Horae Subsec.* 453 This kind of Flatterie .. is so closely intermixed with friendship, that it can hardly be discouered from it. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1650) 551 Discover better betwixt the Spirit of God and the World. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* vi, Far as Eye can discover black from white. 1796 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Warning* III. 59 A semblance of honour I had not the penetration to discover from a reality.

Hence **Disco·vering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1044, I drede me of descuuering, for ȝe haue dwelled long. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 242 Thus contrar thingis cuir-mar, Discoweryngis off the tothir ar. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 37 The mouth whiche is instrument of the dischargyng and discouering of hertes. 1555 Eden *Decades* 311 The fyrste discouerynge of the Weste Indies. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lviii 349 To the end they might not vse any olde shiftes to keepe their naughtinesse from discouering. *a* 1631 Donne in *Cornh. Mag.* May (1865) 618 All will spy in thy face A blushing, womanly, discovering grace. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 19 The middle Transome would be opposite to a mans eye, hindersome to the free discovering of the Countrey. 1668 Clarendon *Contemp. Ps.*, Tracts (1727) 668 Who love such discovering words [etc.]. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv (1723) 244 Rivers and Rains also, are instrumental to the Discovering of Amber.

Discoverabi·lity. [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being discoverable; capability of being found out.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1872) 4 Belief that there is a Greatest Man; that he is discoverable..the 'discoverability' is the only error here. 1867 *Sabbath on Rock* ii. 42 To set up absolute discoverability as *the* test of a moral law.

Discoverable (diskʌ·vərăb'l), *a.* [f. Discover *v.* + -able.] Capable of being discovered or found out; discernible, perceptible, ascertainable.

1578 in *Sir F. Drake revived* (1628) 24 Some fit place .. where we might safely leave our Ship at Anchor, not discoverable by the enemy. 1628 Eakle *Microcosm., A weake Man* (Arb.) 59 One discouerable in all sillinesses to all men but himselfe. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 154 Containing an account of a dispensation of things not discoverable by reason. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 183 ₱ 8 Its effects..are everywhere discoverable. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. x. 413 The report is no longer extant. Bonner was directed by Queen Mary to destroy all discoverable copies of it. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 284 Provoking it by every means discoverable.

Disco·verably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2] So as to be discovered; perceptibly.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 79 Saltes [attract].. but weakely..nor very discoverably by any fruction. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. iii. (1845) 69 The river Lark, though not very discoverably, still runs or stagnates in that country.

†**Disco·verance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Discover *v.* + -ance; cf. obs. F. *descouvrance* (16th c. in Godef.).] The action of discovering; discovery.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 33, I have another advantageous way of discoverance of them to the bare eye also.

Discovered (diskʌ·vərd), *ppl. a.* [f. Discover *v.* + -ed 1.]

†**1.** Uncovered; bare; having the head bare.

1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 88 That daye that he seeth the hede of his wyf or ony other bare and discourd. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 99 The campe of the Florentines .. being pitched in a place so open and discouered. 1594 Blundeuil *Exerc.* III. II. iv (ed. 7) 378 Leauing other parts of the earth drie, and discovered. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 61 Having their faces discovered, their hair dishevelled. 1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 149 In preaching he [Mr. Nye] thinks the minister should be covered and the people discovered. 1692 J. M. *Zingis* 147 Seeing his Head discover'd, he knew him to be the Prince of Brema.

2. Made manifest; found out, revealed, divulged.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 173 Whatsoever is decreed either by his covered or discovered will. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 91 Which companies..came neer to the town unseen or discouered. 1670 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 133 Upon the most discovered and notorious transgressions. 1718 Motteux *Quix.* (1892) II. xxxvi. 278 The whole length of the discovered world. 1864 Pusey *Lett. Daniel* ix. 542 His discovered error.

b. *Discovered check* (*Chess*): see Discover *v.* 3 c.

Hence †**Disco·veredly** *adv.*, openly, manifestly.

1659 Torriano, *Alla-scoperta*, openly, discoveredly, in view of all.

Discoverer (diskʌ·vərəɹ). Forms: 4 **discurer**, 5 **des-** **dys-** **discoverour, dyscowerer, -ouerer, -curer, discurrour, -owr, -cowrrour**, 6 (*Sc.*) **discuriour**, 6- **discoverer**. [ad. OF. *descouvreur, -eor* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *découvreur*, f. *descouvrir* to Discover = It. *discopritore*, Sp. *descubridor*; repr. late L. type **discooperitōr-em.*]

†**1.** One who makes known, discloses, or reveals (a secret); an informer. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27469 (Cott.) Þe tent if he tell o þis man o scrift es he discurer þan. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 Dyscurer, or dyscowerer of cownselle (? *r. discurer*), *arbitrer.* 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 122 Wine saith Ovid, is the discoverer of secrets. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 155 Jesus Christ is the first Discoverer of the other world. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 606 The authors are searched for, and great rewards offered to the discoverers. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 198 There is somewhat of a universal abhorrence in men's minds to a discoverer. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 251 I'll turn discoverer, and in spite of you I shall become heir.

†**2.** One sent out to reconnoitre; a scout, spy, explorer. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 244 The discurrouris saw thame cumande With baneris to the vynd vafand. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. viii. 124 And with discurriouris keip the coist on raw. 1577 B. Good *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 175 b, They [bees] send abroad their discoverers to finde out more foode. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 3 Here .. send discouerers forth, To know the numbers of our Enemies. 1625 Br. Mountagu *Appeal Cæsar* xxxvii. 320 A field of Thistles seemed once a battell of Pikes unto some Discoverers of the Duke of Burgundy.

3. One who discovers or finds out that which was previously unknown.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 20 (R.) This frier..was the greatest discouerer by sea, that hath bene in our age. 1608 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii (1612) 271 Caboto (whose Cosmographie and selfe-proofe brake the Ise To most our late discouerers). 1718 Prior *Knowledge* 319 Foreign isles which our discoverers find. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 691 He was not..the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer.

†**4.** (?) An umpire between two combatants in a tournament. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1440 in 1.] 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 925 Taborus and trompours, Herawdes goode descoverours, Har strokes gon descrye. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* (an. 1) 12 Not onely .. to see..their manly feates..but also to be the discoverer and indifferente judge..of their courageous actes.

†**Disco·verment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Discover *v.* + -ment: cf. OF. *descouvrement* mod.F. *découvrement*, Sp. *descubrimiento.*] = Discovery.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xv. xxxix. 274 The time..prefixt for this discouerment.

Disco·vert, *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *descovert, -couvert*, pa. pple. of *descouvrir* (also used subst.), mod.F. *découvert* = med.L. *discopertus*, pa. pple. of *discooperire* to Discover.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Uncovered, exposed, unprotected. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 738 As he huld is scheld vp so, discouert was al ys side. 1492 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 94/2 Seenge the caue broken and dyscouuerte. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 6 Flora..with hire mantel hole coverte That winter made had discoverte. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clvii [cliii.] 429 The quenes lytter was richely apparelled and discouert.

2. *Law.* Of an unmarried woman or a widow: Not covert, not under the cover, authority, or protection of a husband; cf. Covert *a.* 4.

1729 G. Jacob *Law Dict.* (1736), *Discovert* is used in the law for a woman unmarried or widow, one not within the bands of matrimony. 1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Ch. Div. 715 The wife's.. interest cannot come into existence until she is discovert. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 171/2 The married lady had not disposed of the income when discovert.

†**B.** *sb.* An uncovered or exposed state. *In* or *at discovert*, in an uncovered condition; off one's guard. [OF. *à descovert.*] *Obs.*

[1292 Britton III. xv. § 3 En presence de bones gentz tut a descovert.] 13 . *K. Alis.* (Laud MS.) 7407 (W. 7418) Ac Alisaunder was sone hym by And smoot hym in þe discouerte Wiþ þe strooke al to þe herte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ₱ 640 Þe deueles may..scheten at hym at discouert by temptacion on euery syde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 331 Nascien .. smote the kynge Rion so harde at discouert vpon the hyte side that he bar hym to the erthe. 1590 T. Lodge *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 15 Love..taking her at discovert stroke her so deepe, as she felt herselfe growing passing passionate. *a* 1592 Greene *Arbasto* viii, Cupid .. seeing her now at discovert, drew home to the head.

Discoverture (diskʌ·vərtiŭɹ). *Law.* [f. Discover *a.* 2 after *coverture.* Cf. OF. *descouvertur e* discovery (15th c. in Godef.).] The state or condition of being discovert, or not under coverture: cf. Coverture 9.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 502 Within ten years next after his and their full age, discoverture, coming of sound mind..or coming into this realm. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 157/1 During..the minority and discoverture of any female.

Discovery (diskʌ·vəri). Also 6–7 **-rie.** [f. Discover *v.*, app. after the analogy of *recover, recovery.* But the latter represents OF. *recovré, recouvrée, recouvrée*, Romanic n. of action from pa. pple. feminine, L. type *recuperāta.* The corresp. sb. from *descovrir*, viz. *descoverte*, mod.F. *découverte*, It. *discoperta*, L. type **discooperta*, was not taken in English in this sense: in early times *discovering* was used; subsequently we find *discoverance, discoverment*; *discovery* was established in the latter half of the 16th c., and is frequent in Shakspere. Cf. *deliver-y*, also *battery, flattery*, which associate themselves with *batter, flatter*, though not actually derived from these.]

†**1.** The action of uncovering or fact of becoming uncovered; opening (of a bud, etc.). *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii, Seeds themselves in their rudimentall discoveries, appear in foliaceous surcles.

2. The action of disclosing or divulging (anything secret or unknown); revelation, disclosure, setting forth, explanation. Now *rare.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 101 In the discovery whereof my minde is to deliver what is my owne opinion. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 219 How significant is their discouerie of the beast vnto the hunter. 1614 [see Discover 3 c]. 1668 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 285 Certain Dutch Merchants, cloath'd in Persian habits .. they made no discovery of themselves. 1678 Dryden *Kind Keeper* II. i, Come, make a free discovery which of 'em your Poetry is to Charm. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 276 Resolved.. to make a Discovery of the whole affair. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxi. 482 The bankrupt, upon this examination, is bound upon pain of death to make a full discovery of all his estate and effects, as well in expectancy as possession. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxv, She would then meet him, determined to make a full discovery of her sentiments.

b. *Law.* Disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, of facts or documents necessary to maintain his own title.

1715 *Act 2 Geo. I* in *Lond. Gaz.* (1716) No. 5455/2 The Person suing..shall be entitled..to demand a Discovery of all Incumbrances .. any way affecting the same. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxvii. 437 From the .. compulsive discovery upon oath, the courts of equity have acquired

a jurisdiction over almost all matters of fraud. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., A bill of discovery, emphatically so called, is a bill for the discovery of facts resting in the knowledge of the defendant, or of deeds, or writings, or other things, in his custody or power. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* II. iv. 405 In the superior courts of common law .. either party to a cause has a right .. to obtain discovery of documents in his opponent's possession relating to the matter in dispute. **1883** *Law Times* 20 Oct. 411/1, I obtained discovery, and the result was that an authority, signed by the defendant, who had forgotten all about it, was disclosed.

† **c.** The action of displaying or manifesting (any quality); manifestation. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 57 That they .. should not only in the discoverie of their skill make him glorious, but themselves also. **1692** DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 42 It was then the Romans..made a discovery of their Magnificence. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xvi, His companions .. could make no discovery of their ignorance or surprise.

d. The unravelling or unfolding of the plot of a play, poem, etc.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Discovery*, in dramatic poetry, a manner of unravelling a plot, or fable..wherein, by some unforeseen accident, a discovery is made of the name, fortune, quality, and other circumstances, of a principal person, which were before unknown. **1870** L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. iv. 108 The dénouement of 'Marmion' and that of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' both turn on the same discovery.

3. The finding out or bringing to light of that which was previously unknown; making known: also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 265 The voyage intended for the discouerie of Cathay and diuers other regions, dominions, islands, and places unknown. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 99 He will steale himselfe into a mans fauour, and for a weeke escape a great deale of discoueries, but when you finde him out, you haue him euer after. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 71 Attired after the Chinese fashion, for fear of discovery. **1676** RAY *Corr.* (1848) 126 Those discoveries and new inventions are not granted even to such men..unless [etc.]. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 232 The discovery of new countries and of new branches of commerce. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 67 Morality..does not admit of discovery, properly so called. **1846** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 1 Shew me a discoverer who has not suffered for his discovery..whether a Columbus or a Galileo. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. (1862) II. 458 The voyage was one of discovery. **1894** *Whitaker's Almanac* 594/2 Ferrier's discovery of cerebral localization.

† **b.** Exploration, investigation, reconnoitring, reconnaissance. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. i. 53 The Enemys in view .. Heere is the guesse of their true strength and Forces, By dilligent discouerie. **1669** N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 17 About thirty of them went out on this second Discovery .. but upon the more exact discovery thereof, they found it to be no Harbour for Ships, but onely for Boats. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 115 I had a great desire to make a more perfect discovery of the island. **1774** GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 275 He was therefore commanded to make some further discoveries.

† **c.** The getting a view (of anything); descrying, viewing; view. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. xi. 592 In the first place presents it selfe to our Discoverie that Sea. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme*, The hills, which are commonly called the views or discoveries of parkes. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. ii. 144 He could not at that distance have taken a discovery of them.

d. *U.S. Mining.* 'The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim' (Raymond).

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 147 What is called a discovery, by those engaged in working the mines, is, when any one happens upon an extensive body of ore. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., A discovery is necessary before the location can be held by a valid title. The opening in which it is made is called *discovery shaft, discovery-tunnel*, etc.

† **4.** Information, indication, or evidence that brings anything to light. *Obs.*

1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 17 June in *Carlyle*, We have plain discoveries that Sir Trevor Williams..was very deep in the plot of betraying Chepstow. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 356 By this we may have some Discovery of Nossis's Age. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 273 Marks which were thought sufficient Discoveries of their being dictated by the same Spirit.

5. That wherein the discovery consists; the matter or thing which is discovered, found out, revealed, or brought to light. (In quot. 1657, property discovered to be held without title.)

1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* V. v, I'll open but one leaf..And you shall see the whole discovery. **1657** *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 102 A Bill for settling of Worcester House ..upon Margaret, Countess of Worcester .. and some discoveries in lieu of the arrears of her fifths. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 210 The Friers .. brought back into Europe the discovery of Silk and Silk Worms. **1780** COWPER *Table t.* 752 Then spread the rich discovery, and invite Mankind to share in the divine delight. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 419/2 No indication that the mariner's compass was a recent discovery.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Discovery-claim** (*Mining*), the portion of mining-ground to which the discoverer of a mineral deposit has a claim; the extra 'claim' to which a discoverer is entitled: see 3 d.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i, One of the finest discovery-scenes I ever saw. **1820** SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 99 One or two discovery vessels were generally attached to every whale-fishing expedition sent out. **1840** F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 44 The British discovery-sloop Swallow. *Ibid.* 228 To enforce the restitution of property stolen from the discovery-ships.

† **Discra·dle**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CRADLE *sb.*] *trans.* To turn out of a cradle. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To emerge from the cradle.

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* I. iii, We know all, Clifford, fully since this meteor, This airy apparition first discradled From Tournay into Portugal.

Discrase, -crasite, etc.: see DYSCRASE, etc.

Discreace, -crease, obs. var. DECREASE.

Discreate (diskrī,ē^ı·t), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CREATE *v.*] *trans.* To uncreate, annihilate, reduce to nothing or to chaos (anything created).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 4 There and then, that particular thyng shalbe Discreated. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 318 Both vniting .. appeas'd the brall, Which doubtless else had discreated all. *c* **1845** CLOUGH *Early Poems*, 'Ἐπὶ Λάτμῳ' 40 Self-created, discreated, Recreated, ever fresh, Ever young! **1870** SWINBURNE *Ode Proclam. Fr. Rep.*, Thou hast set thine hand to unmake and discreate.

Hence **Discrea·ted** *ppl. a.*; also **Discrea·tion**, the action of uncreating; the undoing of creation.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxvii. 324 The latter is a double Creation, or at least a Discreation, and Creation too. *a* **1628** F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1652) 130 The dark Prince, that sole author of dis-creation and disorder. **1879** G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. vii. 108 The strange, eerie, silent waste, crowded with the chaos of discreated homes.

Discredence (diskrī·dĕns). *rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + CREDENCE; cf. OF. *dis-*, *descredence* distrust.]

† **1.** Discredit, ill repute. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 We all are vndone And brought to discredence.

2. Disbelief.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 171 Discredence of such truths doth not preiudice any in his saluation. **1813** T. BUSBY *Lucretius* III. Comm. xxxvi, A total discredence of the soul's mortality. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 753 The denial would imply discredence of the faith.

† **Discre·dible**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CREDIBLE.]

1. Not to be believed, unworthy of belief.

1580 LUPTON *Siuqila* 130 Giving men warning .. not to deale with such a discredible person.

2. Reflecting discredit; discreditable.

1594 *Death of Usurie* 30 The discredible account hath beene made of Vsurers in most ages. **1652** URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 179 [They] have in the mindes of forraigners engraven a discredible opinion of that nation.

Discredit (diskre·dit), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + CREDIT *sb.*, after DISCREDIT *v.*; cf. Sp. *descredito* (Minsheu 1599), It. *discredito*, F. *discrédit* (1719 in Littré).]

1. Loss or want of credit; impaired reputation; disrepute, reproach; an instance of this.

1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 7. § 1 The Slander and Discredit of the said Commodities in Foreign Parts, where..they are grown out of Estimation and Credit. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 290 Penning infamous libels to the discredit of his freende. **1591** GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 9 Either driuen to run away, or to liue in discredite for euer. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 1. 3 Learning..I thinke good to deliuer .. from the discredites and disgraces which it hath receiued. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones*, Both religion and virtue have received more real discredit from hypocrites, than .. infidels could ever cast upon them. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., A failure would have been to my discredit. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 342 Such conduct brings discredit on the name of Athens.

2. Loss or want of belief or confidence; disbelief, distrust.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 63 The Saxons were utter enemies to Perjury; they punished it with eternal discredit of testimony. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxxix, There were obvious facts that at once threw discredit on the printed document. **1868** *Morn. Star* 25 Feb., The answers..had the effect of throwing discredit upon his previous evidence.

b. *Comm.* Loss or want of commercial credit.

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Discourse* 30 Insensibility of Discredit, does naturally follow long Credit. **1779** FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. (1889) VI. 355 Any measure attending the discredit of the bills. **1861** GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 105 The influence of credit or discredit will not be forgotten. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 5/1 The course of the discount market depends upon credit or discredit, as the case may be.

Discredit (diskre·dit), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CREDIT *v.*: prob. after F. *discrédit-er* (16th c. in Littré), or It. *discreditare*.]

1. *trans.* To refuse to credit, give no credit to; to disbelieve.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 17 If they returne to the truthe agayne, their testimonies in the truthe be not to be discredetid. ?**1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 100 To discredit any one of these lesser truths .. is as much as to deny the truth of God. **1815** W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 201 A statement which there is no reason to discredit. **1871** ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 251, I see no particular reason to discredit the Ceylonese tradition.

2. To show to be unworthy of belief; to take away the credibility of; to destroy confidence in.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. 19 Now let these dogges deny [it]. or let them discredit the historie. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 69 If he shall seeke to discredit the whole worke. ?**1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 206, I spake..this .. to discredit that supposititious treatise. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 97 The behaviour of the Rabble without very much discredited the Miracle. **1866** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 161 The idea is..discredited by modern science.

3. To injure the credit or reputation of; to bring into discredit, disrepute, or loss of esteem.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 60 Doist thou not verelye suppose I shalbe utterlye discredditid and quite disgracid for ever? **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 He obscureth the parents he came off, and discrediteth his owne estate. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 61 Many retired themselves from this Party, which for a time was much discredited. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. v. 400 In order to recover the reputation of his arms, discredited by so many losses. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 646 Henry is said to have been discredited for the death of Thomas.

† **b.** To injure the commercial credit of. *Obs.*

1622 [see DISCREDITED]. **1732** DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* ii. 25 The clothier is discourag'd, and for want of his money discredited.

Hence **Discre·diting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1571 *St. Trials, Duke Norfolk* (R.), It is not for my Lord of Norfolk to stand so much upon the discrediting the witnesses. **1589** COOPER *Admon.* 21 Which they looke to bring to passe, by the discrediting of the Bishops. **1770** J. CLUBB *Physiognomy* 73 Any discrediting circumstances. **1892** *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 173/1 The utter and final discrediting of the Government.

Discreditable (diskre·dităb'l), *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + CREDITABLE; after DISCREDIT *sb.* and *v.*] The reverse of CREDITABLE; such as to bring discredit; injurious to reputation; disreputable, disgraceful.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 250 Eishu [eschew] that discreditable stroke. **1738** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. iv. Wks. 1811 III. 132 He contends .. for God's having a human form. No discreditable notion, at that time in the Church. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 40 They would be precluded .. from this discreditable method. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 151 Employing in self-defence artifices as discreditable as those which had been used against him. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 290 A discreditable effort to fasten upon him a charge of high treason.

Hence **Discreditabi·lity**, the quality of being discreditable, disreputableness; **Discre·ditably** *adv.*, in a discreditable manner, disreputably.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* VI. II. § 32 Many names, which might have ranked not discreditably by the side of these tragedians. **1888** A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 17 May 6/3 The meanness and the discreditability of such a proceeding. **1891** *Law Times* XCI. 12 Work in both Chancery and Divorce is discreditably in arrear.

Discre·dited, *ppl. a.* [f. DISCREDIT *v.* + -ED.] Brought into discredit or disrepute; that has lost credit.

1611 COTGR., *Deshonoré*, dishonoured, discredited, disgraced. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 113 If the Factor do sell another mans commoditie to a man discredited.. and it falleth out that this man breaketh [etc.]. **1674** BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 203 Obsolete errours are sometimes revived as well as discredited Truths. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 88 The discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud. **1887** *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1456 Natural theology, he says, has become a discredited science.

† **Discre·ditor.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISCREDIT *v.* + -OR: cf. *creditor*.] One who discredits or destroys confidence in anything.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. III. § 3 (R.) This course, which the wise man reproaches in the licencious discreditors of future accounts.

Discreet (diskrī·t), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*). Forms: 4-6 **discret**, 4-7 **discrete**, 6-7 **discreete**, 5- **discreet**, (5 **discrett**, **dyscrete**, 5-6 *Sc.* **discreit**, 6 **disscrete**). [ME. *discret*, *discrete*, a. F. *discret*, *-ète* (12th c. in Littré), 'qui se conduit avec discernement', ad. L. *discrētus*, in late L. and Rom. sense: cf. It. and Sp. *discreto* 'discreet, wise, wary, considerate, circumspect' (Florio), 'discreet, wise to perceiue' (Minsheu). A doublet of DISCRETE, differentiated in sense and spelling.

In cl. Lat. *discrēt-us* had only the sense 'separate, distinct', as pa. pple. of *discernĕre*, whence the corresponding mod. F. sense of *discret*, and Eng. DISCRETE. The late L. sense, which alone came down in popular use in Romanic, seems to have been deduced from the cognate sb. *discrētiōn-em*, originally the action of separating, distinguishing, or discerning, and then the faculty of discernment; hence the adjective may have taken the sense 'possessed of discernment'.

In Eng., *discrete* was the prevalent spelling in all senses until late in the 16th c., when (on the analogy of native or early adopted words in *ee* from ME. close *ē*, as *feet*, *sweet*, *beet*), the spelling *discreet* (occasional from 1400) became established in the popular sense, leaving *discrete* for the scholastic and technical sense in which the kinship to L. *discrētus* is more obvious; see DISCRETE. Shakspere (1st Folio) has always *discreet*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Showing discernment or judgement in the guidance of one's own speech and action; judicious, prudent, circumspect, cautious; often *esp.* that can be silent when speech would be inconvenient. **a.** Of persons.

1340 [implied in DISCRETELY]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 48 (Ellesm.) Discreet she was in answeryng alway [so *Heng.*; *Harl.* & *Corp.* discret, 3 *MSS.* discrete]. **1388** WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxi. 19 Vse thou as a discreet and temperat man these thingis. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 The clerke .. is a discrete confessour. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 6 Gar 3our merchandis be discreit, That na extortiounes be. **1534** TINDALE *Titus* ii. 5 To be discrete [so CRANMER & *Geneva*; **1611** discreet], chast, huswyfly. **1569** J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 180 A wife ought to be discret. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 To be silent and discreete in companye .. is most requisite for a young man. **1598** FLORIO, *Discreto*, discreet. **1644** MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* (1851) 332 We must ever beware, lest .. we make our selvs wiser and

discreeter then God. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 251 His wife being very reserv'd and discreet in her husbands presence, but in his absence more free and jolly. **1733** POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 69 Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 111 You are a discreet man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret: but you have a wife. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 33 A well-meaning and zealous officer, but not very discreet or scrupulous.

b. Of speech, action, and the like.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 894 (943) So wyrcheth now in so discret a wyse, That I honour may haue and he plesaunce. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 84 Preyers of a parfyt man and penaunce discret. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 217/1 She aroos up with a glad visage a dyscrete tongue and wel spekyng. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xix. (1539) 34b There is neyther meate nor drynke, in the use wherof ought to be a more discrete moderation, than in wyne. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 19 A smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. **1608** BP. HALL *Char. Vertues & V.* 47 Not by flattery, but by discreet secrecie. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 550 What she wills to do or say Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 562 At length as his discreeter course, he chose To seek Æneas. **1883** WILLS *Mod. Persia* 48 We maintained a discreet silence.

2. In *Sc.* applied more to behaviour towards others; hence, well-spoken, well-behaved, civil, polite, courteous; 'not rude, not doing anything inconsistent with delicacy towards a female' (Jam.).

[**1727-46** THOMSON *Summer* 1370 Dear youth!.. By fortune too much favoured, but by love, Alas! not favoured less, be still as now Discreet.] **1782** SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 100 (Jam.) He is a very discreet (civil) man, it is true, but his brother has more discretion (civility). **1812** A. FULLER *Let.* in *Life C. Anderson* vii. (1854) 198 You are what your countrymen call 'a discreet man'. **18** *Blackw. Mag.* (O.), I canna say I think it vera discreet o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. **1860** RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 105 *Discreet* .. civil, kind, attentive.

†**3.** Rare 16th c. spelling of DISCRETE, q.v.

†**B.** as *adv.* = DISCREETLY. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 101 Best advised, discreetest governed, and worthiest.

†**C.** *sb.* A discreet person; a sage counsellor: a confidential adviser: applied to ecclesiastics; cf. DISCRETION 8. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 90 Wardens, discretes, and ministers, And wother offices of prelacy. **1533** MORE *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 882/2 A great some remaining after al the spiritual folke sufficiently prouided for, then had it bene good that he hadde yet farther deuysed, how it would please him that his discretes should order the remanaunt.

†**Discree·tfully**, *adv.* *Obs.* = next.

1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. VI. 279 Hushai answered him discreetfully enough.

Discreetly (diskrī·tli), *adv.* [f. DISCREET + -LY [2].] In a discreet manner; with discretion; prudently; with self-regarding prudence.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 Wysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 170 Crist askes two þinges of þin almes, þat þou do it in hys name, and also discretly. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* I. VI. 12 Hauynge possession of the sayd Ile, Wele and discretly she ruled it. **1526-34** TINDALE *Mark* xii. 34 Iesus sawe that he answered discretly. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 247 Vse your manners discreetly in all kinds of companies. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Flowers of that class should be discreetly prun'd, where they mat too thick. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 79, I could wish it more discreetly uttered. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 He never counted truth a treasure to be discreetly hidden in a napkin. **1891** E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 32 Ellen remained discreetly silent.

Discreetness (diskrī·tnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Discretenesse, *discretion.* **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lviii. (R.) Patience, discreetnesse, and benignitie. These be the lovely play-mates of pure veritie. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 150 They had relied upon the mature judgment and the supposed discreetness of Lord Raglan. **1865** LEWES in *Fortn. Rev.* II. 699 We detect the sensitive discreetness of the style.

†**Discree·ve**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* App. a form of DESCRIVE, in its erroneous use (¶ 4) for *descry*, and so = To disclose, discover.

a **1765** *Ballad*, '*Sir Cawline*' iii. in Child *Ballads* (1885) III. No. 61. 58/1 Nothing durst hee say To discreeue his councell to noe man. — '*Christopher White*' ii. *Ibid.* IV. No 108 439/1 Loth I was her councell to discreene [?-eeue].

Discrepance (di·skrĭpăns, diskre·păns). [a. OF. *discrepance* (Godef.), ad. L. *discrepāntia* discordance, dissimilarity, f. *discrepāre* not to harmonize, to differ: see DISCREPANT.]

1. The fact of being discrepant; want of agreement or harmony; disagreement, difference.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. x. 45, I fynd sic discrepance That I am noucht of sufficiance For to gare þame all accorde. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 54 There was no discrepauns in sentens, ne variauns in wordes. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/1 We .. will search out what discrepance is between them. **1640** R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Postscr. 14 Betwixt us and our Prince there is no discrepance. **1804** *Edin. Rev.* V. 66 The only instance of discrepance we have remarked. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 387 The authors are unable to discover the cause of this discrepance.

†**2.** Distinction, difference. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. iii, Ther hath bene euer a discrepance in vesture of youthe and age. *a* **1555** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 337 There is a great discrepance between certain knowledge and clear knowledge. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 10 Almightie God .. euen in the heauens hathe made a discrepance of his heauenly Spirites, giuinge them seuerall names, as Ensignes of honour. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 442 The discrepance He made in death betwixt the hosts.

†**3.** Variation, change (of action). *Obs. rare.*

c **1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 35 Continewance in Cupeidis dance, Bot discrepance, withowt remeid.

Discrepancy (diskre·pănsi, di·skrĭpănsi). [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being discrepant; want of agreement; variance, difference, disagreement.

1623 COCKERAM, *Discrepancie*, disagreeing, difference. **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 147 There is .. discrepancie of opinion among Divines both old and new. **1748** J. GEDDES *Composition of Antients* 13 Who again is not offended with discrepancy and discord? **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 186 Their discrepancy as to quantity was considerable. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 617 There is little or no discrepancy as to the facts.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a difference, an inconsistency.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvii. (R.) It would be evinced from these two seeming discrepancies. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. § 6. (1817) 249 Eusebius .. wrote expressly upon the discrepancies observable in the Gospels. **1855** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. IV. ii. 410 Discrepancies between thoughts and facts. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 515 Some discrepancies may be observed between the mythology of the Politicus and the Timaeus.

Discrepant (di·skrĭpănt, diskre·pănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **discripant**, **discrepante**. [ad. L. *discrepant-em*, pr. pple. of *discrepāre* to differ, lit. to sound discordantly, f. DIS- 1 + *crepāre* to make a noise, creak.]

A. *adj.*

1. Exhibiting difference, dissimilarity or want of harmony; different, discordant, inharmonious, inconsistent. Const. *from*, †*to*.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 100 It were ferre discrepant from the Kinges honour to have the treaty of peax with Scotland concluded .. by Lieutenauntes. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxv, Wherin he is moste discrepant from brute beastes. *c* **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 236 This marriage .. was much more discrepant to the said laws. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 478 The Vulgar Theology of the Pagans .. was oftentimes very discrepant from the Natural and True Theology. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 49 (1740) 539 The King's Notions and his were very discrepant. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. II. 11 A desire .. to blend together .. two discrepant legends. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiii. 196 Since the price is so discrepant from that in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

†**2.** Apart or separate in space. *Obs. rare.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 49b The Tilastrelles were discrepant fowre paces one from another. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13/1 Further discrepant than heaven and ground. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* III. 343 Sea-mew's plaintive cry Plaining discrepant between sea and sky.

†**B.** *sb.* One who disagrees; a dissentient. *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 141 None could have triumph'd so openly over all discrepants as this. *Ibid.* xvi. 216 If you persecute heretickes or discrepants, they unite themselves as to a common defence.

Hence **Discrepantly** *adv.*, with discrepancy; in contrary ways.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 562, I am .. precisely vowed .. to speake confusedly, to speak discrepantly.

Discrepate (di·skrĭpeɪt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *discrepāt-*, ppl. stem of *discrepāre* to differ: see prec.]

†**1.** *intr.* To differ, be discrepant. *Obs. rare.*

1623 in COCKERAM [*printed* Discrepitate]. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 331 Some make three varieties .. which seem solely to discrepate in magnitude.

2. a. *trans.* To distinguish. **b.** *intr.* To discriminate or make a distinction.

1846 L. HUNT *Stories Ital. Poets* in Longf. *Dante* (Rtldg.) 472 To discrepate Samson from Hercules. **1894** G. R. MATHER *Two great Scotsmen* 2 It would be akin to sacrilege for us to discrepate between the two brothers.

Discrepation (diskrĭpeɪ·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. prec.] †**a.** Difference. *Obs.* **b.** Discrimination.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle, etc.* (1871) 151 Twixt his first coming and his latter one There will be found much discrepation. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. i. 4 Pope's own discrepation of immorality from debauchery.

Discrese, -cresse, obs. var. DECREASE.

Discrested: see DIS- 7 a.

Discrete (diskrī·t), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **discreet**. [ad. L. *discrēt-us* 'separate, distinct', pa. pple. of *discernĕre* to separate, divide, DISCERN: cf. later sense of F. *discret, discrète* 'divided, separate'.

In the sense of cl. L. *discrētus*, *discrete* was used by Trevisa (translating from L.), but app. was not in general use till late in 16th c. But in another sense, 'discerning, prudent' (derived through French), *discret, discrete* was well-known in popular use from the 14th c.; this, even in late ME., was occasionally spelt *discreet*, which spelling was appropriated to it about the time that *discrete* in the L. sense began to be common; so that thenceforth *discrete* and *discreet* were differentiated in spelling as well as in meaning: see DISCREET. Before this, while *discrete* was the prevalent form for the later *discreet*, it is only rarely (see 1 β below) that *discreet* appears for the present *discrete*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Separate, detached from others, individually distinct. Opposed to *continuous*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxvi. (1495) 919 One is the begynnynge of alle thynges that is contynual and dyscrete. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 13 Of distinct and discrete Vnits. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xxxi. (ed. 7) 339 Of which Arkes some are called continuall, and some discrete or divided. *Ibid.*, That Arke is called discrete or broken, which doth not take his beginning from the first point of Aries. **1634** PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 137 Raine or water .. being divided by the cold ayre, in the falling downe, into discreet parts. **1775** HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 308 The motion of all animals .. by being alternate, is of the discrete kind. **1851** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 47 Any telescope capable of resolving these various masses into discrete stars. **1883** A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 59 To hold together, and keep discrete, simultaneous phenomena.

†β. spelt *discreet*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 71 The waters fall with difference discreet, Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.

†**b.** *Music.* Applied to tones separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as the notes of a piano; also to a movement of the voice from one pitch to another, as distinguished from a concrete movement or slide. Cf. CONCRETE 1 b.

1864 WEBSTER cites RUSH.

c. *Pathol.* Separate, not coalescent or confluent: applied to stains, spots, or pustules, when scattered separately from each other over a surface, as in *discrete small-pox* [F. *variole discrète*].

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 218. **1882** CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Apr. 531 The discrete, 'distinct', or 'benign' form being by no means a severe disease, even among the unvaccinated. **1893** *Daily News* 4 Mar. 5/4 A woman .. whose children had been removed for discrete small-pox.

d. *Logic.* Individually distinct, but not different in kind.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 209 In so far as Conspecies are considered to be different but not contradictory, they are properly called Discrete or Disjunct Notions. *Ibid.* xii. (1860) I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension .. are only relatively different (or diverse); and in logical language are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions*. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* iv. 66.

e. *Discrete degrees*: applied by Swedenborg to the various degrees or levels of spiritual existence, conceived as so distinct and separate from each other, as to render it impossible for any subject to pass out of that one for which he is constituted.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 236 In every Man from his Birth there are three Degrees of Altitude, or discrete Degrees, one above or within another. **1856** GRINDON *Life* (1863) 319 Where things are differentiated by a discrete degree, the commencement of the new one is .. on a distinct and higher level.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; discontinuous.

Discrete quantity, quantity composed of distinct units, as the rational numbers; number. Distinguished from *continuous quantity* = magnitude.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. i. 62 Two contrary kynds of quantity, quantity discrete or number, and quantity continual or magnitude. **1687** H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 123 Inseperability, continued Amplitude, belongs to Spirits as well as discrete Quantity. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* III. iii. 311 Duration and extension are not discrete, but continued quantity. *Ibid.* 342 Number is called discrete quantity, because it is compounded of units. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. II. 322 *note*, They were dealing with continuous or geometrical, not merely with discrete or arithmetical quantity. **1876** H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 475 The parts of an animal form a concrete whole; but the parts of a society form a whole that is discrete. **1893** FORSYTH *Th. Functions* 584 If there be no infinitesimal substitution, then the group is said to be *discontinuous*, or *discrete*. **1893** HARKNESS & MORLEY *Th. Functions* 50 To Hankel we owe the idea of a discrete mass of points.

b. Belonging to, pertaining to, or dealing with, distinct or disconnected parts.

Discrete proportion = DISCONTINUED proportion.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 23 All Geometrical proportion is either discrete, or continued. Discrete is, when the *similitudo rationum* is only between the 1. and the 2. and the 3. and 4. term. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Discrete* or *Disjunct Proportion*. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* 422 *note*, Scepticism is discrete and proceeds in detail.

†**3.** *Gram. & Logic.* Of conjunctions: adversative. Of propositions: discretive. Applied also to the two members of such a proposition, separated by the adversative conjunction. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 237 That Axiome is discrete, that hath a discrete Coniunction for the band thereof. *Ibid.* 239 The coniunction which tyes the parts together, is called discrete: and in this place it imports no more but a thing that keepes two asunder, for the present. *a* **1638** MEDE *Apost. latter Times* i. Wks. 1672 III. 623 The Words .. of my Text [Nevertheless, the Spirit, etc. 1 *Tim.* iv. 1] depend upon the last of the former Chapter, as the second part of a Discrete proposition. **1654** Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 119 A discrete sentence, is, which hath a discrete conjunction; as, *although, yet, notwithstanding*, etc. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 538 [It will] run in this form of a Discrete Axiome, I will have you wait on me at such a meeting, though your cloaths be old or out of the mode.

4. *Metaph.* Not concrete; detached from the material, abstract.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 343 The mental march from concrete or real notions to discrete or abstract truths. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 27 This formation of symbolic Conceptions, which inevitably arises as we pass from small and concrete objects, to large and to discrete ones.

B. *sb.* A separate part.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xviii. 353 Break it up into an endless number of points .. an endless number of discretes.

Discrete, early form of DISCREET.

† **Discre·te,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *discrēt-* ppl. stem of *discernĕre* to separate: see DISCERN.] *trans.* To divide into discrete or distinct parts; to separate distinctly, dissever.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 The reason thereof is its continuity, as..its body is left imporous and not discreted by atomicall terminations. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Discreted*, severed, parted, discerned. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 316 This essential dualism discretes for ever the two worlds of spirit and matter.

Discretely (diskrī·tli), *adv. rare.* [f. DISCRETE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a discrete manner; separately.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v. *Discrete proportion*, These Numbers are proportional; but 'tis only discretely [*misp.* directly] or disjunctly. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Discrete*. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxvii. 338 The same telescope shows the stars projected discretely on a perfectly black background.

Discreteness (diskrī·tnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discrete: **a.** Discontinuity. **b.** The consisting of many individual parts.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 9 (1875) 29 When the size, complexity, or discreteness of the object conceived becomes very great, only a small portion of its attributes can be thought of at once. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 605 We bring together the two moments of unity and diversity..continuity and discreteness. 1893 P. S. MOXOM in Barrow *World's Parl. Relig.* I. 467 The whole significance of man's existence lies ultimately in its discreteness..in the evolution and persistence of the self-conscious ego.

Discretion (diskre·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 **discrecion, 4– discretion**; also 4 **discrescioun, dyscrecyun, -ioun, 4–5 discression(e, 4–6 -cretioune, 5 dis-, dyscrecioun, -yone, -youn, -crescion, -cressioun, -cretyown, 6 discrecyon, -tione, -creation, dyscreccion, -cretion.** [a. OF. *des-*, *discrecion* distinction, discernment (It. *discrezione*, Sp. *discrecion*), ad. L. *discrētiōn-em* separation, distinction, and later, discernment, n. of action from *discernĕre* (ppl. stem *discrēt-*) to separate, divide, DISCERN.]

I. [From ancient Latin sense of *discrētio.*]

1. The action of separating or distinguishing, or condition of being distinguished or disjunct; separation, disjunction, distinction.

This is perhaps the meaning in quot. 1340; otherwise this sense is found only since end of 16th c.: cf. DISCRETE.

[*c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 12 Thynkynge of heuen with discrecyone of all mene dedes.] 1590 R. BRUCE *Sermons*, Without discretion of His substance fra His graces. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 747 It is some question among the learned, whether there be any discretion of sex. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. 197 The same rule..might..serue for certaine discretion of true Prophets from false. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 82 Al the notions of Virtue or Sanctitie ..import Discretion, Separation, Singularitie, Preeminence. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xviii. 351 Time and space are a concrete, of which the one is the discretion and the other the continuity. 1892 E. CAIRD *Ess. Lit. & Philos.* II. 522 Mind is a pure self-determined unity..which has no discretion of parts or capacity of division or determination from without.

II. [In late Latin sense of *discrētio.*]

† **2.** The action of discerning or judging; judgement; decision, discrimination. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 4, or the phrases in 5.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 93 Take now þus þe discressioun [*Camb. MS.* descression] of þis questioun, quod she. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 283 Sumtyme a man mai not ȝeue a discrecioun of blood fro urine. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xx, Considryng that they lak it bi the discrecioun of þe kynges counseil. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 By the discrecion of my executours. 1547 8 *Ordre of Communion* 17 Twoo peces, at the least, or more by the discrecion of the minister. 1568 MARY Q. SCOTS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 253 Y refer all to your discretion. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) I. viii 90 She put it to Myte's discretion whether he would continue to harbour a young knave.

† **3.** The faculty of discerning; discernment. *Obs.*

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 620 Ofte þou hast brokyn godys hestys sytthe þou haddyst dyscrecioun of good and euyl. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xii. 10 To another [is ȝouun] discrescioun, or verrey knowynge, of spiritis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The gyfte..called discrecyon, or discernynge of spirytes is but in fewe persones. 1563 J. DAVIDSON *Confut. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 253 Discretione betwix the rycht understanding of thaim fra the wrang. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 33 The Discretion of times, places, and persons necessary to a good Fancy.

4. Liberty or power of deciding, or of acting according to one's own judgement or as one thinks fit; uncontrolled power of disposal.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 451/2 Mercy and grace of the Kyng as it longes to hym..in his owene discretion. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 32 Where he shal have eny persone in his discrecion suspect of mysgovernance. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 153 Not to put himselfe to the discretion of his servants, for the ordering of his house. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* III. 73 If Transilvania were left to the Discretion of the Turks [etc.]. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.*, *Let. to Harding* 4 Aug., He leaves it to our discretion. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 334 If a discretion, wholly arbitrary, can be exercised over the civil list revenue..the plan of reformation will still be left very imperfect. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 386 This practice..leaves to the discretion of the workman the determination of the very matter in which he is most apt to err. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 185 As to the form of worship, a large discretion was left to the clergy. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 182 We may all write what we please, because it is in the discretion of the rest of the world whether they will hearken or not

b. *Law.* The power of a court of justice, or person acting in a judicial capacity, to decide, within the limits allowed by positive rules of law, as to the punishment to be awarded or remedy to be applied, or in civil causes how the costs shall be borne, and generally to regulate matters of procedure and administration.

In English-speaking countries a criminal judge dealing with offences not capital has generally a considerable discretion as to the punishment.

[1292 BRITTON I. xvi. § 7 Et si autrefoix de mauvesté soint atteyntz, adunc soit en la descrecioun des justices de juger les a la mort, ou de fere couper le autre oraille.] 1467 *Ordin. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 Vppon the peyne of xxs. or more, after the discression of the Bailey and Aldermen of the seid cite. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 21 The judges may set a fine upon him at their pleasure and discretions. 1890 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 734/2 The judge ..should not treat it as a matter within his discretion whether he will order the witness to answer or not. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 72/2 That the costs of references..should be in the discretion of the arbitrators. 1892 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 151/2 It is a matter of discretion whether the judge should give that leave to defend, and if he does, what terms he will impose.

5. Phrases. **a.** *At the discretion of*, according to the discernment or judgement of, according as (he) thinks fit or pleases; *at discretion*, at one's own sense of fitness, mere good pleasure, or choice; as one thinks fit, chooses, or pleases. **b.** *To surrender, yield*, etc., *at discretion*, formerly *to the enemy's discretion*, *on*, *upon discretion*, i.e. to be disposed of as he thinks fit; at his disposal, at his mercy; unconditionally.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 389 Distribute them at thy discretion among the poore. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 525 Their office is to place and displace Churchmen at discretion. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 218 One Vessel of Beer..free for any body to go to, and Drink at Discretion. *Ibid.* 204 This I leave the Reader to believe at Discretion. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., To Live at Discretion (a Military Phrase) to have free Quarters. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 180 We reckoned ourselves in an enemy's country, and had lived a little at large, or at discretion, as it is called abroad. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 4 Admitting at discretion as much light and air as may be agreeable. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 43 Power to inflict three dozen lashes at his own discretion.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 87 All the garrison yelded them symply to his mercy and discrecion. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 110 Conceiving that they might have gotten the city to discretion. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. i. (Rtldg.) 191/1 He. exacts ..the goods and lives Of all within the walls, and of all sexes, To be at his discretion. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 151 [This] gave occasion to such as remained to yeeld themselves to the enemies discretion. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 224 General Wranghel..took..Paderborn at discretion. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1953/3 They write from Duseldorp..that Buda was Surrendred on discretion. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 272 The garison surrendring upon discretion 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3830/2 All the Country..will lie at our Discretion. 1732 *Gentl. Instr.* 154 (D.) If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being at discretion. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 592 Roterdam was some days at the discretion of these rioters 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 83 The inhabitants surrendered at discretion, but they had to undergo all the horrors of a place taken by storm.

III. [Cf. DISCREET.]

6. Ability to discern or distinguish what is right, befitting, or advisable, esp. as regards one's own conduct or action; the quality of being discreet; discernment; prudence, sagacity, circumspection, sound judgement.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10162 Dyscrecyun a ryȝt wyt ys, On boþe partys ryȝtly to ges. 1340 *Ayenb.* 155 Hit be-houeþ hyealde riȝtuolnesse and discrecion. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 4 b, Thou art not yet pourueyed of discrecion for to gouerne thy Royaume. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 97 b, Eche of them, shal as farfurth as their connynges and discrecions suffisen, truly..advise the kyng. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 121 The better part of Valour is Discretion. 1597–8 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 20 Discretion of Speech is more than Eloquence. 1682 GLANIUS *Voy. Bengala* 149 This King..derided his discretion. 1720 SWIFT *Fates of Clergymen*, Discretion, a species of lower prudence. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 53 Do you not now begin to doubt the discretion of your own conduct? 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 21. 110 That portion of temper and discretion which are necessary to the contemplation of beauty.

b. *Age of, years of, discretion*: the time of life at which a person is presumed to be capable of exercising discretion or prudence; in *Eng. Law* the age of fourteen.

1395 *E. E. Wills* 5 If Thomas here sone forsayd dyeth or he haue age of discrecioun. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 47 Whan she to ȝeris of dyscrescyon Was comyn aftyr the lawes guyse..Wedded she was 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* x (1874) 18 The partyes neuer fauor the one the other after thei come to discrecyon. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23 a, The age of discretion is saide the age of xiiii. yeares. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 24 Wee'le have no Babes to be Baptized, Vntill they come to yeeres of ripe discretion. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, He's not come to years of discretion yet. 1848 WHARTON *Law Dict.* 21/1 A male ..at fourteen is at years of discretion, so far at least that he may enter into a binding marriage.

7. *Sc.* Propriety of behaviour, esp. of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry; civility, courtesy to a guest, etc. (Jam.)

1782 [see DISCREET *a.* 2].

† **8.** An honorary title formerly frequently applied to bishops, and sometimes to noblemen (Du Cange). Cf. *your worship*, *your honour*.

1426 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 10 If it lyke vn to your wirshipfull and wyse discrecion. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclx. 712 Right dear and puissaunt lordes: to your right noble discressyons, please it you to knowen, that we haue receyued right amiably the letters to vs sent. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 296 Your discretion, therefore, will take this matter into consideration.

† **b.** A fanciful term for a 'company' of priests.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Discrecion of Prestis.

† **Discre·tionable,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Subject to or decided by discretion.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 437 Take a discretionable quantity of garlic.

Discretional (diskre·ʃənăl), *a.* [as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 168 There is a difference of opinion about those writs. Some will have them but discretional. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 79 The Gospel indulging a discretional Latitude in both Cases. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 258 Without leaving any discretional power with the king. 1770 4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 431 The discretional use of the plough, roller, and harrows. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. 176 Conversation suffers from the want of some discretional power, lodged in an individual for controlling its movements.

† **2.** Surrendered at discretion. *Obs.*

1777 J. WILKINSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 14 We have made, during the Campaign, upwards of two thousand discretional prisoners.

† **3.** Characterized by discretion; discreet. *Obs.*

1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) IV. 148 Not yet arrived at that discretional time of life.

Discre·tionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a manner or degree decided by discretion; at discretion.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xviii. 87, I always mean to include my dear Lady L.. Any-body else, but discretionally. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 437 The wealthier sort of people were assessed discretionally by the commissioners. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt of Tartars* Wks. 1862 IV. 116 Setting aside discretionally whatsoever should arise to disturb his plots.

Discre·tionarily, *adv.* [f. next + -LY [2].] In a discretionary way; at discretion.

1683 *Vind. Case Green-Wax-Fines* 3 Officers may discretionarily tax, or add to the Suitors Costs. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 436, I will discretionarily order them a little wine as an encouragement.

Discretionary (diskre·ʃənări), *a.* [f. DISCRETION + -ARY: cf. F. *discrétionnaire.*]

1. Pertaining to discretion; left to or exercised at discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgement.

1698 ATTERBURY *Disc. Lady Cutts* 24 Amongst all her discretionary Rules, the chief was to seem to have none. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (J.), It is discretionary in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xii. 34 He had discretionary powers to act as he should judge proper. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 234 The privy council in general arrogated to itself a power of discretionary imprisonment. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 71 The reference to the House of Lords is entirely discretionary in the Crown.

† **2.** Characterized by discretion; discreet. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 402. ¶ 2, I am never alone with my Mother, but she tells me Stories of the discretionary Part of the World. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Boscq's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 28 All..unprofitable without a discretionary Silence.

¶ **3.** as *adv.* At discretion

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 63 A small fortune, and that to be paid discretionary

Discretive (diskrī·tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *discrētīv-us* serving to distinguish (Priscian), f. *discrēt-* ppl. stem of *discernĕre* to distinguish, divide, DISCERN. Cf. OF. *discretif* (15th c. in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** = DISJUNCTIVE. **a.** *Gram.* and *Logic.*

Discretive conjunction, proposition: see quots.; *discretive distinction*, a distinction expressing a difference in kind, as 'not a plant, but an animal'. Cf. DISCRETE *a.* 3.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. v. 93 In absolute copulative and discretive axiomes, there is no ὑπόθεσις, no condition at all. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 240 The latter is coupled to the former by a discretiue coniunction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vii. 5 *But* is a Particle,.. and he that says it is a discretive Conjunction,.. thinks he has sufficiently explain'd it. 1753 S. SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall Man* 43 It is not here a discretive Particle, disjoining and distinguishing two Parts of one Period; but it is illative. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 389 The word *only*, as I have just observed, is no doubt discretive. 1891 WELTON *Logic* I. II. i. 192 *Discretive Propositions*, where two affirmative propositions are connected by an adversative conjunction.

b. *generally.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX (1701) 432/2 He held that there are four Elements, Fire, Air, Water, Earth; and two principal powers, Amity and Discord; one unitive, the other discretive. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 59 Mind allied to matter..thus lives..by its own discretive act.

† **2.** Serving to distinguish or discriminate; distinctive; discriminative; diacritic. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* To Rdr. 8 Not hauing vpon them some discretiue stampe or discerning cen-

sure. *a* **1631** Donne *Serm. Cor.* i. 26 (1634) 43, I have a power to judge; a judiciarie, a discretive power, a power to discern between a naturall accident and a judgement of God. **1669** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. v. 51 A name is an instructive and discretive instrument of the essence. **1803** W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487 Such sub-division is neither discretive nor exhaustive. **1819** G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1824) II. 388, *note*, Grounds on which the Socinians assume the title of *rational Christians* as a specifically discretive appellation.

† **B.** *sb.* **1.** A disjunctive conjunction or proposition. *Obs.*

1612 Brinsley *Pes. Parts* (1669) 48 Discretives, by which the parts are lightly Severed. **1650** R. Hollingworth *Usurp. Powers* 19 Joyning them together with the copulative (*and*) and not using the discretive (*or*). **1654** J. Cook *Logick* (1657) 119 To the truth of a discretive is required the truth of both parts. **1725** Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 6 All compound propositions, except copulatives and discretives, are properly denied or contradicted when the negation affects their conjunctive particles.

† **2.** A discriminative phrase or concept. *Obs.*

1660 *Z.* Crofton *St. Peters Bonds abide* 2 His universal discretive, 'All Episcopacy'.

Discre·tively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discretive manner; disjunctively; distinctively.

a **1638** Mede *Daniel's Weeks* Wks. (1672) III. 701 The particle כי (Nehem. xiii. 6) seems not to be taken rationally for (*Quia*), but discretively for אם כי (*Sed*, But). *a* **1654** Br. J. Richardson *Obs. on O. Test.* 237 (T.) The plural number being used discretively to note out and design one of many. **1836–7** Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxvii. (1870) II. 338 Reasoning is either from the whole to its parts; or from all the parts, discretively, to the whole they constitute collectively.

Discre·tiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or power of discriminating or discerning.

1844 G. S. Faber *Eight Diss. Mighty Delus.* (1845) II. 344 Even in a common writer of ordinary discretiveness.

† **Discri·be,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *di-*, *dis-* (Dis- 6) + *scrībĕre* to write, alter *proscribe*, etc.: it does not in sense represent L. *discrībĕre* to apportion (by writing).] *trans.* To undo by a writing.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 59 If a King..will circumscribe himself at Oxford, and proscribe or discribe his Parliament at Westminster.

Discrier, obs. form of Descrier.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. Wks (1724) II. 792 The poor Shepherds..who were the first discriers of these matters.

† **Discri·minable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *discrīmĭnā-re* to Discriminate + -ble.] Capable of being discriminated.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). **1813** W. Taylor *Eng. Synon.* (1856) vii, *Understanding* and *intellect* are tending to the discriminable meaning.

Discriminal (diskri·mĭnăl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *discrīmĭnāl-is* serving to divide or separate, f. *discrīmen* division, distinction: see -AL.] Of the nature of a distinction or division.

Discriminal line in *Palmistry*: see quot.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sc. etc.* 224 [*Chiromancy*] The lines on the palm of the hand are divided into principal and inferior; the former are five: the line of life.. the dragon's tail, or discriminal line, between the hand and the arm.

† **Discri·minance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next: see -ANCE.] = Discrimination.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxiv, They together blended are That nought we see with right discriminance.

Discri·minancy. *rare.* [f. next: see -ANCY.] The quality of being discriminant; faculty of discriminating.

a **1846** *Penny Mag.* is cited by Worcester.

Discriminant (diskri·mĭnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *discrīmĭnānt-em*, pr. pple. of *discrīmĭnāre* to Discriminate: see -ANT 1.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Discriminating; showing discrimination or discernment.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 411 Taylor's notes are not all so discriminant as this. **1866** J. H. Newman *Gerontius* (1874) 34 With a sense so apprehensive and discriminant.

2. *Math.* Implying equal roots or a node (cf. B). *Discriminant relation*, a one-fold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

B. *sb. Math.* The eliminant of the *n* first derived functions of a homogeneous function of *n* variables.

Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*, which is still found occasionally (H. T. Gerrans).

1852 Sylvester in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jrnl.* VI. 52 **1876** Salmon *Mod. Higher Alg.* (ed. 3) § 109 The discriminant is equal to the product of the squares of all the differences of the differences of any two roots of the equation.

Discrimina·ntal, *a. Math.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to a discriminant.

Discriminantal index of a singular point of a curve, the number of intersections of the polar of an arbitrary point with the curve at the given point. *Total discriminantal index* of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

1875 Smith *Higher Singularities Plane Curves* in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* VI. 154.

Discriminate diskri·mĭnĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *discrīmĭnāt-us* divided, separated, distinguished, pa. pple. of *discrīmĭnāre*: see next.]

1. Distinct, distinguished, discriminated. *arch.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 875 It is certaine that Oysters and Cockles, and Mussles..haue no discriminate Sex. **1805** W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 657 The characters of the savages are well-drawn; they are more discriminate and various than those of the Europeans. **1887** E. Johnson *Antiqua Mater* 69 A Hellenistic ecclesiastical as discriminate from a synagogal literature and life.

2. Marked by discrimination or discernment; making careful or exact distinctions: opp. to *indiscriminate*.

1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) III. 289 The best..mode in which occasional and discriminate assistance can be given. *Ibid.* (1878) 479 Much may be done by discriminate charity. **1834** Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 250 Discriminate perception. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The discriminate ascetic is the true hedonist.

Hence **Discri·minately** *adv.*, with discrimination; **Discri·minateness,** the quality of having discrimination.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Discriminateness*, distinguishingness. **1779–81** Johnson *L. P., Shenstone*, His conception of an Elegy he has in his Preface very judiciously and discriminately explained. **1884** *Bookseller* Sept. 909/2 Discriminately he purchased everything that came in his way.

Discriminate (diskri·mĭnĕt), *v.* [f. L. *discrīmĭnāt-* ppl. stem of *discrīmĭnāre* to divide, separate, distinguish, f. *discrīmen*, *-crīmĭn-* division, distinction, f. stem of *discernĕre* to distinguish, Discern. (Cf. Crime.)]

1. *trans.* To make or constitute a difference in or between; to distinguish, differentiate.

1628 Prynne *Love-lockes* 26 Who poll one side of their heads—of purpose to discriminate themselues from others. **1666** Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Such slight differences as those that discriminate these Bodies. **1774** Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. Diss. i. 65 No peculiarity..more strongly discriminates the manners of the Greeks and Romans from those of modern times. *a* **1871** Grote *Fth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 59 Capacities which discriminate one individual from another.

2. To distinguish with the mind or intellect; to perceive, observe, or note the difference in or between.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 66 The surfaces..being so neer together, that the eye cannot discriminate them from one. *a* **1677** Barrow *Wks.* (1687) I. xx. 283 We take upon us to discriminate the goats from the sheep. **1836** J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 130 It is in the nature of the reward sought..that we discriminate a mean from a noble transaction. **1891** F. Hall in *Nation* (N.Y.) LII. 244/1 How is one to discriminate the teachings of Dr. Trench's reviser from those of Dr. Trench himself?

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a distinction; to perceive or note the difference (*between* things); to exercise discernment.

1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 523 The purport of the term, which discriminates, may not be easy to be deciphered. **1857** Buckle *Civil.* I. vii. 321 It is by reason, and not by faith, that we must discriminate in religious matters. **1876** Green *Stray Stud.* 26 He would discriminate between temporary and chronic distress.

b. *To discriminate against*: to make an adverse distinction with regard to; to distinguish unfavourably from others. With *indirect pass.*

1880 Mark Twain (Clemens) *Tramp Abr.* II. 153, I did not propose to be discriminated against on account of my nationality. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 8/1 The action of the German Government in discriminating against certain imports from the United States. **1886** *Ibid.* 19 July 3/2 If the police, as the Socialists declare, discriminate against them on account of their opinions.

Hence **Discri·minated** *ppl. a.*, distinguished from others; perceived as distinct.

1783 J. Young *Crit. Gray's Elegy* (1810) 49 The discriminated catalogue of the dead. **1848** R. I. Wilberforce *Incarnation* v. (1852) 137 The two titles [Father, and Son] imply a real co-existence of discriminated Persons.

Discri·minating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That discriminates (sense 1); distinguishing, making or constituting a distinction, or affording a ground for distinction.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Epistles* 102 In these shedding and discriminating times. *a* **1677** Hale *True Relig.* III. (1684) 38 Each Party espousing some odd Discriminating Habits. **1797** M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 81 The discriminating mark of this disease. **1838** Tupper *Prov. Philos., Gifts* 228 A discriminating test Separating honesty from falsehood.

2. That discriminates (sense 2); that perceives or notes distinctions with accuracy; possessing discrimination or discernment.

1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* iii. 102 The discriminating outline of a caricature. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 17 A sound and discriminating judgment. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 No man observed the varieties of character with a more discriminating eye.

3. *Discriminating duty* or *rate*: one that varies in amount according to the country or place whence the merchandise is imported or carried, or according to the persons rated; a differential duty or rate.

1845–52 McCulloch *Taxation* II. v. 218 The 7 & 8 Victoria ..reduced the duty on foreign sugar..leaving a discriminating duty of 10*s.* 6*d.* a cwt. in favour of our own sugars. **1870** *Daily News* 16 Apr., Is it not absurd to revive a distinguishing rate, preferential and discriminating, in favour of one class of dealers and against another?

4. *Math. Discriminating circle*, in the Theory of Functions with essential singularities, the circle on which all the singularities of another connected function lie. [= Ger. *Grenzkreis.*] *Discriminating cubic*, a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocal of the principal radii vectores of a quadric surface referred to its centre.

1874 Salmon *Geom. three Dimensions* (ed. 3) 58 If two roots of the discriminating cubic vanish, the equation.. represents a cylinder whose base is a parabola. **1893** Forsyth *Th. Functions* vi. § 71. 111 To divide the plane of the modified variable ζ into two portions..The boundary is a circle of finite radius, called the *discriminating circle* of the function..All the singularities (and the branch-points, if any) lie on the discriminating circle.

Hence **Discri·minatingly** *adv.*, in a discriminating way, with discrimination.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 65 The ear must be discriminatingly sensitive to pitch, and to the harmonies and discords of different pitches. **1856** Kingsley *Misc., Froude's Hist. Eng.* II. 47 It is written as history should be, discriminatingly, patiently, and yet lovingly and genially.

Discrimination (diskrimĭnē·ʃən). [ad. L. *discrīmĭnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *discrīmĭnāre* to Discriminate.]

1. The action of discriminating; the perceiving, noting, or making a distinction or difference between things; a distinction (made with the mind, or in action).

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxvii. (1824) 265 Take heed of abetting any factions, of applying to any publique discriminations in matters of religion, contrary to what is, in your judgement, and the Church well setled. **1678** Phillips, *Discrimination* a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Paradiastole*. **1705** Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 24 A perfect Discrimination shall then be made between the Good and Bad. **1864** Bowen *Logic* i. 4 A conscious discrimination of those respects in which it is similar to others from those in which it is unlike them. **1889** *Spectator* 9 Nov., Life is a constant series of discriminations between what it is well to attempt and what it is not well to attempt.

b. *passively.* The fact or condition of being discriminated or distinguished. ? *Obs.*

a **1699** Stillingfl. (*J.*), There is a reverence to be showed them on account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses. **1791–1823** Disraeli *Cur. Lit., Mast. Ceremon.*, Precedence, and other honorary discriminations, establish the useful distinctions of ranks.

2. Something that discriminates or distinguishes; a distinction, difference (existing in or between things); a distinguishing mark or characteristic. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 166 [These] are discriminations very materiall, and plainly declare, that under the same name Authors describe not the same animall. **1759** Johnson *Rasselas* xxviii. (1787) 79 Where we see, the whole at once, we readily note the discriminations. **1807** G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. i. i. 2 To that event the various tribes owe their discrimination and their origin.

3. The faculty of discriminating; the power of observing differences accurately, or of making exact distinctions; discernment.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxiii, His character was touched with yet more discrimination by Flora. **1838** Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xviii, It does credit to your discrimination that you should have found such a very excellent young woman. **1866** Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* II. xvi. 15 It was essential..that his waistcoat should imply much discrimination.

† **4.** = Recrimination. *Obs. rare.*

a **1670** Hacket *Abp Williams* I. (1692) 16 (D.), Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations. **1684** Baxter in *Hale's Trine Relig.* Introd. Ab, Schisms and Factions, and Personal Animosities, discriminations, Censoriousness.

Hence **Discrimina·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to discrimination; in *Palmistry* = Discriminal.

1879 R. A. Campbell *Philosophic Chiromancy* 167 The *Wrist Lines*, also known as the Rascette and Discriminational lines, separate the hand from the arm by a single, double, or triple transcursion at the wrist.

Discriminative (diskri·mĭnătiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *discrīmĭnāt-*: see -IVE.] Tending to discriminate; characterized by discriminating.

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish; constituting a distinction; distinctive, distinguishing.

a **1677** Hale *True Relig.* I. (1684) 11 This is made the discriminative Mark of a True Christian. **1779–81** Johnson *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 414 The discriminative excellence of Homer is elevation and comprehension of thought. **1848** Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 307, I must impose upon ours a name and discriminative mark.

2. Having the quality or character of observing or making distinctions with accuracy; marked by or showing discrimination; discerning. (Of persons, their faculties, actions, utterances, etc.)

a **1638** Mede *Disc. Matt.* vi. 9 Wks. (1672) I. 8 After the same manner were the Holy Ointment and the Holy Perfume or Incense to be sanctified by a discriminative, singular, appropriate usance of them. **1653** H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 66 Discriminative Providence, that knew afore the nature and course of all things. **1805** Foster *Ess.* IV. i. 101 A more discriminative censure. **1865** Mill *Exam. Hamilton* 222 Mr. Bain recognises two.. modes of discriminative sensibility in the muscular sense.

b. *transf.* (Of, or in reference to, things.)

1826 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 317 Bombs and rockets are not discriminative. **1881** *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 277/3 The..well-known discriminative power possessed by bichromatised gelatine of absorbing printers' ink in accordance with the action of the light upon it.

c. = Discriminating *ppl. a.* 3; differential.

1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 132 [They] sealed their ports against fresh comers by heavy discriminative duties.

Hence **Discri·minatively** *adv.*, in a discriminative manner, with discrimination.

a **1638** Medl. *Disc. Matt.* vi. 9 Wks. (1672) I. 14 When the same are worthily and discriminatively used. **1797-1803** Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 206 Some one said that women remarked characters more discriminatively. **1868** F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 45 Certitude is the distinguishing property of intellect .. and to cognize discriminatively, that of mind.

Discri·minator. [a. L. *discrīmināt̆or* (Tertull.), agent-n. from *discrīmināre* to Discriminate.] One who discriminates.

1828 Colebrooke in *Trans. R. Asiat. Soc.* (1830) II. 183 He [the judge] discriminates, and is, consequently, the discriminator (*vivēcaka*).

Discri·minatory, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **discrīmināt̆ōri-us*, f. *discrīmināt̆or*: see prec. and -ory.] = Discriminative.

1828 W. Field *Mem. Dr. Parr* II. 414 Proofs of a pure taste and a discriminatory judgment. **1892** *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 1 Mar., The Government still hoped for discriminatory rights with Great Britain.

Discri·minoid. *Math.* [f. after Discriminant: see -oid.] A function of which the vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. Hence **Discriminoi·dal** *a.*

1879 Sir J. Cockle in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* X. 111 It will be found convenient to give a name to the functions □ and □$_2$. Let us call them discriminoids. *Ibid.*, This first species of discriminoidal solution

† **Discri·minous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *discrīmināt̆os-us* decisive, critical, f. *discrīmen*: see Discriminate *v.* and -ous.] Critical, hazardous.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminous state. *Ibid.* xvii 195 Consumptives, though their case appears not with so discriminous an aspect. **1727** Bailey vol. II, *Discriminous*, full of Jeopardy.

Hence **Discri·minousness.**

1731 in Bailey vol. II.

Discription, Discrive, obs. ff. Description, Describe.

Discrown (diskrau·n), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Crown *v.* or Dis- 7 + Crown *sb.*: cf. OF. *descoroner* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also Decrown.] *trans.* To deprive of a crown, take the crown from; *spec.* to deprive of royal dignity, to depose; *transf.* and *fig.* to deprive of supremacy, dignity, or adornment.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. (R.) The one restored . The other .. Discrowned. **1612-5** Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xxxi, He discrownes not the body, who crowns the soule. **1803** W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 54 On the shorn hair discrown'd of bridal flow'rs, Weeping lies scorn'd and trampled Liberty. **1863** Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 301 To crown or discrown its Monarchs. **1871** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 13 Discrowning sovereign reason, to be the serving drudge of superstition or social usage.

Hence **Discrow·ned** *ppl. a.*, deprived of the crown; **Discrow·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. IV. vii 167 A worn discrowned Widow. **1866** *Pall Mall G.* No. 510. 966 1 The successive contemporary discrownings. **1878** Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 353 The discrowned queen of the seas.

† **Discru·ciament.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *discruciā-re* to torture + -ment; cf. *excruciament* (also in Nashe). (L. had *cruciāmentum* from *cruciāre*).] Torment, torture.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 181 What then is it, to liue in threescore times more grinding discruciament of dying? **1623** Cockeram II, Endlesse Paine, *discruciament.*

† **Discru·ciate,** *v. Obs.* [f. *discruciāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *discruciāre*, f. Dis- 5 + *cruciāre* to torture, rack, torment, f. *crux, cruc-em* Cross.]

1. *trans.* To torment, torture, excruciate.

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 484 The conscience of the transgressing sinner .. doth vse to discruciate the person affected. **1633** Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 253 To discruciate and rack his thoughts with an insatiable desire of what he hath not. **1660** Sharrock *Vegetables* 149, I mean that we puzzle not ourselves over-much nor discruciate our spirits to resolve what are the causes.

2. *nonce-use.* To puzzle out, unravel, solve (a 'crux' or riddle: cf. Crux 3).

a **1745** Swift *To Sheridan* Wks. 1745 VIII. 206 Pray discruciate what follows.

Hence † **Discru·ciating** *ppl. a.*, tormenting; also † **Discrucia·tion,** torture, torment, anguish.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xi. § 2. 100 They produce anxiety, griefe, vexation, anguish, discruciation and discontent. **1666** Bp. of Norwich *Serm. in Westm. Abb.* 7 Nov. 30 Discruciating Fears .. impatient Hopes. **1788** *Trifler* xxv. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach.

† **Discrut·ator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *di-*, Dis- 5 + Scrutator.] ?A caviller or searcher for objections.

a **1626** W. Sclater *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 109 It signifies the Discrutatour, or Disputer, against the promise.

Discry(e, -cryghe, obs. ff. Descry *v.*^{1} and ^{2}.

† **Discuba·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. assumed L. type **discubātio*, n. of action f. **discubāre*, f. *dis-* (Dis-) + *cubāre* to recline. The actual L. word was *discubitio* from *discumbĕre*; but the parallel forms *cubātio, accubātio*, occur in L.: cf. Cubation, Accubation.] Reclining at meals.

1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Notes § 52 What was the fashion in Samuel's time, is not certain; it is probable enough .. that Discubation was then in practice.

† **Discu·bitory,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **discubitōri-us*, f. *discubit-*, ppl. stem of *discumbĕre* see Discumb and -ory.] Adapted for reclining.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 241 Custome by degrees changed their cubiculary beds into discubitory

† **Discu·biture.** *Obs. rare* [ad. L. type **discubitūra*, f. *discubit-*, ppl. stem of *discumbĕre*: see prec. and -ure.] The posture of reclining.

a **1655** Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 113 The gesture, which was discubiture or lying on couch-beds. *Ibid.* 154.

† **Discu·lp,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *disculpā-re* (Du Cange), f. Dis- 4 + *culpare* to blame, *culpa* fault.] *trans.* = Disculpate.

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 294 He himself disculps them.

Disculpate (diskʌ·lpēit), *v.* [f. *disculpāt-* ppl. stem of med.L. *disculpāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To clear from blame or accusation; to exculpate.

1693 W. Bates *Serm.* vii. 249 [Satan's] prevailing Temptations do not disculpate Sinners that yield to them. *a* **1734** North *Lives* I. 40 Being faithful and just, with the testimony of things to disculpate him. **1768** H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 122 The authors of the Chronicle of Croyland charge him directly with none of the crimes, since imputed to him, and disculpate him of others. **1880** Vern. Lee *Stud. Italy* IV. iv. 173 The hero accused of regicide .. and unable to disculpate himself. **1888** H. C. Lea *Hist. Inquisition* I. 43 *note*, Disculpating himself to Eugenius IV from an accusation of doubting the papal power.

Disculpation (diskʌlpēi·ʃən). [n. of action from med.L. *disculpāre* to Disculpate.] The action of clearing from blame; exculpation.

1760-97 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. x. 252 This disculpation under the hand of a Secretary of State was remarkable **1770** Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 150 A plan of apology and disculpation. **1891** W. M. Rossetti *Shelley's Adonais* 9 *note*, Arguments .. tending to Harriet's disculpation

Discu·lpatory, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. *disculpāt-* ppl. stem of med.L. *disculpāre*: see prec. and -ory.] Tending to disculpate.

1847 in Craig: and in later Dicts.

† **Discu·mb,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *discumbĕre* to lie down, recline, f. Dis- 1 + *-cumbĕre* to lie down: cf. Cumbent.] *intr.* To recline (at table). Hence **Discu·mbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1683 J. Evans *Kneeling at Sacrament* I. 21 At the beginning of the Paschal Feast the Jews did put themselves into this Discumbing or Leaning posture .. while they Eat and Drank the two first Cups of Wine **1684** *Ind. Case Indiff. Things* 38 The posture of discumbing. **1699** T. Bennet *Dissenters' Pleas* (1711) 170 Some convenient posture, such as kneeling, sitting, discumbing, standing.

† **Discu·mbence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ence.] = next.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

† **Discu·mbency.** *Obs.* [f. Discumbent, after L. type **discumbentia*: see -ency.] Discumbent condition; the reclining posture at meals.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 243 This discumbency at meales was in use in the days of our Saviour. **1682** 3 *Case Indiff. Things* 11 The Jews .. did eat in the posture of discumbency. **1737** Stackhouse *Hist. Bible, N. T.* (1765) II. VIII. iv. 149 *note*, They used this posture of discumbency and especially at the paschal supper.

† **Discumbent,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **discom-.** [ad. L. *discumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *discumbĕre*: see Discumb.] **A** *adj.* Reclining.

1715 I. Mather *Several Serm.* III. 95 The Jews sat at their Tables in a discumbent posture. **1756** C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 197 Bathing is best administered in a discumbent posture.

B. *sb.*

1. One who reclines at table; a guest at a feast.

1562 Bulleyn *Gov. Sickmen* 73 b, He cast doune al the meate from the borde, fallyng out with all the discombentes. **1614** T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 145 A beastiall Banket; wherein either man is the Symposiast, and the Deuill the discumbent; or Sathan the Feastmaker, and man the Guest.

2. One confined to bed by sickness; = Decumbent *sb.*

1765 Gale in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 19; A.D. 1721 The discumbents were 5,989, whereof 844 died. *Ibid.* 194 The discumbents were estimated at 4,000, whereof about 500 died.

Discumber (diskʌ·mbəɹ), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Cumber *v.* Cf. OF. *descombrer*, mod.F. *décombrer*.]

1. *trans.* To relieve; to disencumber.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* V. 474 The chief .. His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest. **1806** J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 17 Her young, Soon as discumbered of the fragile shell Run lively round their dam. **1873** Helps *Anim. & M.* VI. (1875) 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion.

¶ **2.** To put away or get rid of, as an encumbrance. (But in the quot. app. a misreading.)

.. *Chaucer's Pars. T.* P 816 (ed. Tyrwhitt) The vengeance of avoutrie is awarded to the peine of helle, but if so be that it be discombered by penitence. (*Early MSS. and edd.* destourbed, disturberid, distorbled, destroubled.)

† **Discumbitory,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A non-etymological by-form of Discubitory, influenced by the L. present stem *discumb-*.

1715 tr. *Fancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. x. 186 Those discumbitory Couches, upon which they loll'd when at their Repast.

† **Discu·mbiture.** *Obs. rare.* A non-etymological by-form of Discubiture: see prec.

1684 *Ind. Case Indiff. Things* 30 It was required that discumbiture should be used in all Religious Feasts. **1696** J. Edwards *Demonstr. Christ. God* II. 82 This is a soft bed of itself, and makes discumbiture a delightful posture

† **Discu·mbrance.** [Dis- 5.] = Cumbrance

c 1450 *Merlin* 511 At foure cours thei haue hem perced though with oute eny other discombraunce.

Discumfit, Discumfort, obs. ff. Discomfit, Discomfort.

† **Discu·r, discu·rre,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *discurrĕre* to run to and fro, f. Dis- 1 + *currĕre* to run.]

1. *intr.* To run about.

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal. Eng.* (1893) 25 We be not so agill and light as .. budes of the ayere be, that we might discurre from one place to an other.

2. *trans.* To run over or through.

1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 206 b, Mans minde .. in moment of a time it discurres all things. **1598** — *Diana* Pref., The delight .. in discurring most of those townes and places in it with a pleasant recordation of my pen.

Discure, obs. form of Discover *v.*

† **Discu·red,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Cure *sb.*^{1} 4.] Without cure of souls: see Cure *sb.*^{1} 4.

1604 Tooker *Fabrique Ch.* 92, I .. maintaine it more lawfull .. to hold two Benefices with cure of soules then two discured or impropriated liuings.

† **Discu·rrent,** *a.*^{1} *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 10 + Current *a.*] Not current or in circulation.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 122 To make discurrent .. those vile books .. in such wise as not to suffer them to be commonly saleable. *Ibid.* 129 Whose bookes being discurrent in all Catholike Countries.

† **Discu·rrent,** *a.*^{2} *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *discurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *discurrĕre*: see Discur *v.*] Running hither and thither.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Discurrent*, that wanders or runs hither and thither. **1710** M. Henry *Comm., Dan.* xii. 4 (1848) 992 They shall 'run to and fro' to inquire out copies of it .. discurrent, they shall discourse of it.

Discurrour, obs. form of Discoverer.

† **Discursa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *discursātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *discursāre*, freq. of *discurrĕre*, see Discur.]

1. A running hither and thither, or from place to place.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 55 Making long discursations, to learn strange tongues.

2. A passing from one subject to another.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vi. 6 That being sequestered from company, we may be the freer from .. discursation and wandering of mind

Discu·rsative, *a. rare.* [f. L. *discursāt-* ppl. stem of *discursāre*: see prec. and -ive.] Passing from one object of thought to another; discursive. Hence **Discu·rsativeness.**

1819 P. Morris in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 311 The Discursative Sentiment, draws off the imitative principle, and transfers it from one object to another, so as to keep it revolving *Ibid.*, That sort of Discursativeness which relates to space *Ibid.*, The curiosity generated from Discursativeness has a spring of motion within itself

† **Discu·rse.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *discurs-us* a running to and fro or away, f. *discurs-*, ppl. stem of *discurrĕre*: see next.] Onward course; = Discourse *sb.* 1.

1555 H. Pendilton in Bonner *Homilies* 35 By contynuall discurse of tyme euery one hath deliuered the fayth.

Discursion (diskɔ·ɹʃən). *rare.* Also 6 **discorsioun.** [ad. L. *discursiōn-em*, n. of action from *discurrĕre* to run to and fro: see Discur.]

† **1.** The action of running or moving to and fro.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 404 Richt grit displesoun he had euerie da Of the discorsioun maid be Inglismen.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 618 Volatils are most needful, for greater penetration and quicker discursion.

2. *fig.* The action of passing from the subject under consideration; digression.

1851 Brimley *Ess., Wordsw.* 169 The name recalls us from our discursion to speak of one whom, [etc.].

3. The action of passing from premisses to conclusions; reasoning; = Discourse *sb.* 2.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 132 Turning the discursion of his judgement from things abroad, to those which are within himselfe. **1650** Hobbes *Human Nature* iv. 31 The succession of conceptions in the Minde, may be orderly .. and this is discourse of the Minde. But because the word Discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion. **1817** Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. x 160 Discourse here .. does not mean what we now call discoursing; but the discursion of the mind. **1846** O. Brownson *Wks.* V. 506 An act of intuition or of discursion as well as of faith .. involves it.

† **Discu·rsist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *discursus*, in sense 'discourse' + -ist.] One who practises discoursing, a disputer.

1671 L. Addison *West Barbary* Pref. (T.), Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.

Discursive (diskɔ·ɹsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *discurs-* ppl. stem of *discurrĕre* (see Discursion) + -ive.]

1. Running hither and thither; passing irregularly from one locality to another. *rare* in *lit.* sense.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 745 Whatsoeuer moueth Attention .. stileth the Naturall and discursiue Motion of the Spirits. **1834** *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 240 Misgivings, that Our road .. might prove somewhat more discursive. *Ibid.* 282

the regularity of the streets prevented the breezes being so discursive as . . among the unconnected dwellings.

2. *fig.* Passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another; rambling, digressive; extending over or dealing with a wide range of subjects

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 231 Boundlesse discursiue apprehension Giuing it wings. **1665** Hooke *Microgr.* Pref G, Men are generally rather taken with the plausible and discursive, then the real and the solid part of Philosophy. **1791** Boswell *Johnson* an. 1774 (1816) II. 296 Such a discursive Exercise of his mind. **1827** Carlyle *Richter* Misc. Ess. 1872 I. 8 The name Novelist, would ill describe so vast and discursive a genius. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* CIX, Heart affluence in discursive talk From household fountains never dry. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 149 A most vivid, though very discursive and garrulous, history of the time.

3. Passing from premisses to conclusions; proceeding by reasoning or argument; ratiocinative. (Cf. Discourse *sb.* 2. Often opp. to *intuitive*.

1608 D. T. *Esw. Pol. & Mor.* 117 Ignorance . depriveth Reason of her discursiue faculte. *a* **1652** J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* v. 137 We cannot attain to science but by a discursive deduction of one thing from another. **1667** Milton *P. L.* v. 488 Whence the soule Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive, or Intuitive; discourse Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours. **1817** Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 161 Philosophy has hitherto been *discursive*: while Geometry is always and essentially *intuitive*. **1836–7** Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph* (1877) II. xx. 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty . . has only one operation, it only compares. **1874** L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 15 Johnson . is always a man of intuitions rather than of discursive intellect.

† **B.** as *sb.* A subject of 'discourse' or reasoning (as distinguished from a subject of perception). *Obs. rare.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv viii. 364 Sometimes . . the very *subjectum discursus* is imperceptible to Sense . . such are also the discursives of moral good and evil, just, unjust, which are no more perceptible to Sense than Colour is to the Ear.

Discursively (diskɔ̈·rsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discursive manner.

1. By passing from premisses to conclusions; by 'discourse of reason' (cf. Discourse *sb.* 2): opp. to *intuitively*.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 22 Whereby we do discursively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. **1816** Coleridge *Biog. Lit., etc.* (1882) 460 In each article of faith embraced on conviction, the mind determines first, intuitively on its logical possibility; secondly, discursively on its analogy to doctrines already believed. **1828** De Quincey *Rhetoric* Wks. XI. 42 All reasoning is carried on discursively; that is, *discurrendo*,—by running about to the right and the left, laying the separate notices together, and thence mediately deriving some third apprehension.

2. In a rambling manner, digressively.

1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* viii. 183 An intelligent Christian . who should peruse discursively the ecclesiastical writers. **1846** Poe *Halluk* Wks. 1864 III. 61 [He] has read a great deal, although very discursively. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* VI. lv. 437 He [George III] spoke discursively of his shattered health, his agitation of mind.

Discursiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discursive: **a.** of reasoning from premisses to conclusions; **b.** of passing from one subject to another.

a **1677** Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1680 III. xvii. 252 The exercise of our mind in rational discursiveness, about things, in quest of truth. **1829** I. Taylor *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 72 That discursiveness of the inventive faculties which is a principal source of heresy. **1857** Lever *Fort. Glencore* xxiii. (1873) 159 Discursiveness is the mother of failure. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/1 There was nothing to limit the discursiveness of any one who had a taste for original research.

Discoursory (diskɔ̈·rsóri), *a. rare.* Also 6 **discoursory.** [f. L. *discurs-* (see above) + -ORY.]

† **1.** Of the nature of 'discourse' or reasoning; argumentative. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vii (1887) 50 A number of such like discoursory argumentes. **1614** Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* Ded. A ij b, Here shall your Maiestie finde . . speculation interchanged with experience, positiue theologie with polemicall, textuall with discursorie, popular with scholasticall.

2. Of the nature of a digression, discursive.

1881 Ruskin *Love's Mimic* I. iii. 126 If there be motive for discursory remark.

† **Discu·rtain,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 or 7 a + Curtain *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To draw aside the curtain from; to unveil.

1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* (1887) 41 Phebus, discurtaininge his murninge face. **1635** Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.*, Ded., One, who discurtains the vices of that time. **1659** *Lady Alimony* I. ii in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 280 Your acrimonious spirit will discurtain our changeable taffeta ladies.

‖ **Discus** (diskŭs). [L. *discus* quoit, plate, a. Gr. δίσκος quoit.]

1. *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* A disk of metal or heavy material used in ancient Grecian and Roman athletic exercises; a quoit. Also, *ellipt.*, the game of hurling the discus.

1636 Cowley *Pindaric Odes, Praise Pindar* iii. *note*, The chief Exercises there were Running, Leaping, Wrestling, the Discus, which was the casting of a great round Stone, or Ball, made of Iron or Brass. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 137 From Elatreus' strong arm the Discus flies. **1892** P. Gardner *Chap. Grk. Hist.* ix. 295 The discus . . weighed about twelve pounds. It was round and flat, and a skilful athlete . . would sometimes hurl it more than a hundred feet. *Ibid.*, These three competitions—leaping, throwing the spear, and hurling the discus—were the chief and essential parts of the pentathlic contest.

b. In other ancient senses: see quots.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Discus*, a Dish or Platter for Meat. Also a round Consecrated Shield made to represent a Memorable Deed of some Hero of Antiquity, and hung up in a Temple of the Gods. *Ibid.*, *Discus* or *Discos* (in old Records), a Desk or Reading-shelf in a Church. **1849** Longf. *Kavanagh* xxv, The untoward winds will blow the discus of the gods against my forehead. **1850** Leitch *Muller's Anc. Art* § 232 Isis, human, with cow horns and a discus between them.

† **2.** = Disk in its various technical senses.

1664 Evelyn *Mem.* 24 Oct (1857) I. 406 Observing the discus of the sun for the passing of Mercury that day before it. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. No. 6. 105 The inclination of the discus of the Comet to that Body. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), Among Herbalists, *Discus* is taken to signifie the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its figure resembles the ancient Discus.

Discuss (diskʌ·s, *v.* Forms: 4–7 **discusse**, (4 5 **discuse**, 5 6 **dyscus se**, 6 **diskousse**, *pa. pple.* **discust**, 7 **discus**, 7 **discuss.** [f. L. *discuss-* ppl. stem of *discut-ĕre* to dash or shake to pieces, agitate, disperse, dispel, drive away; in late L. and Romanic to discuss, investigate: see Discute. App. the L. pa. pple. *discussus* was first Englished as *discussed* (in Hampole *c* 1340, also Anglo Fr. *discussé*, 1352, in *Statutes of the Realm* I. 328, and *discuss* thence taken as the verb.]

† **1.** *trans.* To drive away, dispel, disperse, scatter. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* I. met. iii. 9 When þat nyȝt was discussed and chased away, derknesses forleten me. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 401/2 They wil cleerely dissipate and discusse the myst. **1651** J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 17 The Northern Wind, fierce and roaring, and discussing clouds.

† **b.** To shake off; also to set free, loosen. *Obs.*

a **1541** Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 201 To loose, and to discuss The sons of death out from their deadly bond. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 48 All regard of shame she had discust, And meet respect of honor putt to flight.

† **c.** To put off, remove (dress). *Obs. rare.*

1640 Glapthorne *Hollander* IV. Wks. (1874) I. 138 Now Cosen Sconce, you must discusse your doublet.

2. *Med.* To dissipate, dispel, or disperse (humours, tumours, or obstructions). *arch.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* IV. i. (1539) 77 *a*, To rubbe them agayne with some oyle, that dothe open the poores, and dyscusse the vapours. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* I. xx. (1633) 28 To discusse hard swellings in womens brests. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 103 Of all edibles Garlick discusses wind most. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 130 ¶ 5 A pomade . . of virtue to discuss pimples. **1804** Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 15 Three diseased lymphatic glands . . resisted the attempts which had been made to discuss them.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, pass away.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 228 If the Erysipelas does not discuss, the Membrane falls into Putrefaction.

† **3.** *trans.* To examine or investigate (a matter); to try (as a judge). *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conc.*, 2415 We may noght fle, Until al our lyf examynd be, And alle our dedys, bathe gude and ille, Be discussed, after Goddes wille. *Ibid.* 6247 Crist, at his last commyng, Sal in dome sitte and discusse alle thyng. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 141, I bileue, if . . he wole wisely discussen alle þe opynyons of auctours, þat he schal seen [etc.] *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiv, In demyng obir men, a man laborib in veyn but in demying & discussyng a man self, euere he laborib fruytuously. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 27 Ame matter or cause depending or to be discussed in the same courte. **1555** Eden *Decades* 13 They haue onely discussed that superficiall parte of the earth which lyeth betwene the Ilandes of Gades and the ryuer of Ganges. **1613** Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 479 A *Supersedeas* to stay execution till the error be discussed.

† **4.** To settle or decide (as a judge). *Obs.*

c **1382** Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 624 Sith it may not here discussed be Who loveth her best. **1486** *Henry VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 To discuse up in conscience ich judiciall cace. **1551** Robinson tr *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 22, As an vmpier or a Iudge, with my sentence finallye to discusse. **1587** Golding *De Mornay* vii. 88 This vaine disputing whether of them was the first; which question the holy scripture will discusse in one word Yea, and nature it selfe also will discusse it. **1600** J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 123 Which etymologie seemeth to me not improbable . . But we leave that to be discussed by others. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1707) VII. 192, I make no doubt but that in a day or two this troublesome business may be discussed.

† **b.** *absol.* To decide (*of*). *Obs.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Why sholde thyng mortall of endeles thyng discus. **1628** Gaule *Pract. Th.* (1629) 50 Pryingly to sift out, and peremptorily to discusse of the inscrutable Nature and Being of Christ.

† **5.** To make known, declare, pronounce. *Obs.* (The history and place of this sense are not clear.)

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 326 No brother no sister ne shalle discuse þe counseil of þis fraternite to no straungere. **1480** *Miracle Plays* (ed. Pollard 1890) 63 Lord thi rythwysnesse here discuss. **1520** *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 19/2 [Daniel] discussed the dreames of the kynge. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 104, I will discusse the humour of this Loue to Ford. **1599** — *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 5 Art thou a Gentleman? What is thy Name? discusse. *Ibid.* 30 Discusse the same in French vnto him. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 379 Time discussing you A miracle of Mettall.

6. To investigate or examine by argument; to sift the considerations for and against; to debate. (Now the ordinary sense.)

c **1450** [see Discussing *vbl. sb.*]. **1530** Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* III. vii. 2 Whereby man knowith the good from the evell, dyscussyng the thynge by argumentes. **1553** T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 1 Rhetorique is an arte to set forthe . any cause, called in contention, that maie through reason largely be discussed. **1668** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 3 Who that Jeroboam was, is much discussed among learned men. **1720** Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 238 We've business To discuss, a point of law. **1753** L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accompl. Wom.* II. 157 *note*, See the discourse . wherein it is discussed, whether brutes have the use of reason. **1777** Priestley *Philos. Necess.* v. 118 Mr. Hume . . discusses the question . . with great clearness. **1847** Tennyson *Prin.* II. 422 They, the while, Discuss'd a doubt and tost it to and fro. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 598 Several schemes were proposed and discussed.

b. *absol.* To hold discussion; to debate.

1587 Turbery. *Trag. T.* (1837) 42 Amongst themselves the feasters gan discusse And diuersly debate from young to old. **1628** T. Spencer *Logick* 311 A Method whereby wee come to know how to discusse.

7. *trans.* To sift or investigate (material). *rare.*

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1824) 481 2 These serrated or dentated bills . . form a filtre. The ducks by means of them discuss the mud; examining with great accuracy the puddle.

8. To investigate or try the quality of (food or drink); to consume, make away with. (*Somewhat humorous.*)

1815 Scott *Guy M.* xvii, A tall, stout, country-looking man . . busy discussing huge slices of cold boiled beef. **1836** Marryat *Midsh. Easy* i. 5 They allowed him to discuss the question, while they discussed his port wine. **1861** Thornbury *Turner* II. 264 Turner was always to be seen between ten and eleven at the Athenæum, discussing his half-pint of sherry. **1884** Ld. Malmesbury *Mem. Ex-min.* II. 281 The time was passed in discussing a substantial luncheon.

9. *Civil Law.* To 'do diligence' (Diligence 5 a) or exhaust legal proceedings against (a debtor), esp. against the person primarily liable (or his property), before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable.

Used with local peculiarities of application in Scotland, Lower Canada, and Louisiana, also as rendering Fr. *discuter* in analogous sense. See Discussion 5.

1681–93 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xvii. § 5 Cautioners cannot be pursued till the principal Debitor be discust. *Ibid.* III. v. § 17 Heirs of Blood . . and also Executors must be discussed before Heirs of Provision or Tailzie. **1766** W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 340 The accepter being discussed, the bill must recoil upon the drawer. **1848** Wharton *Law Lex.* s.v. *Discussion*, The obligation contracted by the surety with the creditor is, that the latter shall not proceed against him until he has first discussed the principal debtor, if he is solvent. **1861** W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 291 Where a special heir is burdened with a debt, the creditor must discuss that heir before he can insist against the heir-at-law. . By discussing an heir is meant, charging him to enter; and if he do not renounce the succession, obtaining decree against him, and raising diligence both against his person and his estate, whether belonging to himself or derived from his ancestor, as in the case of the discussion of a cautioner. **18..** *Civil Code of Quebec* Art. 1942 The creditor is not bound to discuss the principal debtor unless the surety demands it when he is first sued. [See also Discussion 5.]

Hence **Discussed** *ppl. a.*

1598 Florio, *Discusso*, discussed, searched. **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 3/1 The only other discussed matter.

† **Discu·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [app. f. Discuss *v.*; but cf. L. *discussus* dashing, agitating, f. ppl. stem of *discutĕre*: see Discuss *v.*] = Discussion. **a.** Decision (of a judge), settlement. **b.** Examination, investigation. **c.** Debate; in quot. *fig.*

a. **1556** J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxv. 19 By his discus, Streight to blisse go they, streight to bale go wee. *Ibid.* Concl. 26 That they and we by goddes mercifull discus, May . . liue and loue together. **1616** *Burgh Rec., Aberdeen* 5 Mar. (Jam. Supp.), To attend vpone the said actioun, vntil the finall end and discus thairof.

b. **1586** Holinshed *Chron. Scot.* II. 386/2 To refer my selfe to the discusse and consideration of his demands. **1609** Sir E. Hoby *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 6 In this my discusse . . I will . . confine my selfe within this list. **1650** T. Vaughan *Anthrop. Theom.* 7 These are *Magnalia Dei & Naturæ*, and require not our Discusse so much as our Reverence.

c. **1655** H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. *Storm* (1858) 57 When his waters billow thus, Dark storms and wind Incite them to that fierce discusse.

Discussable, var. of Discussible.

Discu·ssal, *rare.* [f. Discuss *v.* + -AL.] = Discussion.

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 124 This discussal of a one-day's wonder.

Discusser (diskʌ·sər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] He who or that which discusses, in various senses.

† **a.** One who settles or decides questions (*obs.*). **b.** One who engages in discussion or debate. † **c.** A medicine that disperses humours, etc. (*obs.*).

a. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. vi. 337 Quha was cheife discusser in controuersies, quhom they call grett Justice of Jngland. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vi. § 12 That thereof God himself was *inventor, disceptator, lator*, the deviser, the discusser, the deliverer.

b. **1611** Cotgr., *Discuteur*, a discusser, examiner, debater. **1689** *Answ. Desertion Discussed* in *12th Collect. Papers Present Juncture of Affairs* 6 Thus the Discusser rambles out of one Untruth into another. **1691** Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 349 A discusser of controversies against Bellarmine. **1893** *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., [The biblical preacher] is not a discusser, whose office is to break to pieces and sift for better construction and consolidation.

c. **1618** Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 29 This Minium-plaster is a good discusser of hot humors. **1656** Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 31 First give astringent Syrups, then add discussers.

Discussible (diskʊ·sib'l), *a.* Also 7 **-able.** [f. L. *discuss-*: see DISCUSS *v.* + -BLE.] Capable of being discussed. †**a.** *Med.* That can be dispersed, as a humour. **b.** That can be debated or examined by argument.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 330 To consume water, and the more light discussable things, into vapours. **1862** MILL *Logic* (ed. 5) II. 18 *note*, To have rendered so bold a suggestion..admissible and discussible even as a conjecture. **1889** J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 71 It is discussible under three aspects.

Discussient, obs. by-form of DISCUTIENT.

Discu·ssing, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISCUSS *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DISCUSS; = DISCUSSION (in various senses).

c **1450** *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 483/2 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) Among righte welle lettred men..he hathe busy discussyng of questions. *c* **1555** *Fisher's Life* in *Wks* (E. E. T. S.) II. 139 To have referred the hearing and discussing of his crime to his metropolitan. **1611** COTGR., *Liquidation*, a discussing, or examination. **1681**–**93** STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. § 17 Heirs..have the benefit of an order of discussing. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 192 To commit the Discussing of Causes privately to certain Persons learn'd in the Laws.

Discu·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That discusses; in various senses of the vb.; *spec.* of medicine That disperses humours, tumours, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 437 There is such a dispersing and discussing nature in Wine, that it dissolveth all..hard things in the bodies of Beasts. **1632** BRUEL *Phys. Pract.* 276 These discussing medicines shalbe vsed. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 279 Hot discussing Unctions.

Discussion (diskʊ·ʃən). Also 4 **discucion.** [a. OF. *discussion, discucion* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *discussiōn-em* shaking, examination, discussion, n. of action from *discutĕre*: see DISCUTE, DISCUSS.]

†**1.** Examination, investigation, trial (by a judge) judicial decision. *Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 Here fordos he discussion of syn, for he grauntes the dede. **1340** — *Pr. Consc.* 2582 When þe devels and þe angels Has desputed our lif..And discucion made, als fals to be. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* xv. 98 Seynt Gregorie seyth, þat doom is a dyscussyoun of þe cause. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 b, Make dayly discussyon of thy conscyence.

2. Examination or investigation (*of* a matter) by arguments for and against; 'the ventilation of a question' (J.).

a **1556** CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 61 Where you seem to be offended with the discussion of this matter, what hurt ..can gold catch in the fire, or truth with discussing? **1558** BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* viii. 44 The subtlenesse of mans wyt..is to bee reiected from the iudgement and discussion of this holy mystery. **1647** H. MORE *Philos. Poems, Democritus Platonissans* Pref. 190 Discussion is no prejudice but an honour to the truth. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lix. 310, I do not mean to renew the discussion of such opinions. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 477 He [James] forbade any further discussion of State policy. **1891** LD. HERSCHELL in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 567/1 Much learning was expended in the discussion of the point.

b. Argument or debate with a view to elicit truth or establish a point; a disquisition in which a subject is treated from different sides.

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 519 Passionate dogmatists, the avowed enemies of discussion. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Pref. 3 The Author began a second and more full discussion on the subject. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 205 In the House of Commons..there was in theory unrestricted liberty of discussion. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 14 This discussion is one of the least satisfactory in the dialogues of Plato.

3. Investigation of the quality of an article of food, etc. by consumption of it. *humorous* and *colloq.*

1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. iii. 49 [He] has..five minutes for the discussion of his beloved cheroot. **1864** D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 54 We fell presently to discussion of the mutton. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 143 The discussion of a bottle of port in Mr. Rudd's back parlour.

†**4.** *Med.* The dissipation or dispersal of humours, the resolution of tumours, etc.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 3 Discussion of vaporous superfluities. **1656** H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 26 Evident from the suddain and easy discussion of the fit. **1753** N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 35 The Parents earnestly desiring the Discussion of it, I was constrained to put upon the Tumour ..Diabotanum. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 330 The Termination of the Erysipelas was not only by Discussion, or Resolution, but also by Suppuration.

5. *Civil Law.* The exhaustion of legal proceedings against a debtor, esp. against a person primarily liable for a debt or payment, before proceeding against a person secondarily liable.

A term of Roman Law, whence of the old law of France, and of the Code Napoléon; thence of the codes of Quebec, and Louisiana; also of the law of Scotland, where the 'discussion of heirs' is a specific feature.

Benefit of discussion: the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum in case of the failure of the person primarily liable, to require legal proceedings to be exhausted against the latter before demand is made upon himself. *Discussion of heirs* (*Sc. Law*), the proceeding against heirs for debts due by the deceased, in a determined order, with use of diligence against the first, before proceeding against the second, and so on.

1681–**93** STAIR *Inst. Laws Scot.* III. v. § 20 To sist process against such Heirs as have the benefite of Discussion. **1751**–**3** A. M'DOUALL *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xxiii. 30 One who becomes bound either to cause the debtor to pay or pay the debt himself..has not the benefit of discussion. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.* 184/2 By the Roman law sureties were..liable only after the creditor had sought payment from the principal debtor, and he was unable to pay. This was called the benefit or right of discussion. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot* 290 s.v. *Discussion*, This is a technical term in the law of Scotland, and may be applied either to the discussion of a principal debtor, or to the discussion of heirs. *Ibid.* The privilege of discussion is now taken away by the Act 19 and 20 Vict., c. 60, § 8, 1856, unless expressly stipulated for in the instrument of caution. *Ibid.* 291 *Discussion of heirs.* The following is the legal order in which the heirs must be discussed: 1st The heir of line; 2d the heir of conquest; 3d the heir male; 4th heirs of tailzie and provision by simple destination, where they represent the debtor; and *lastly* Heirs under marriage contracts, where they are not themselves creditors. **18**.. *Civil Code of Quebec* Art. 1941 The surety is liable only upon the default of the debtor, who must previously be discussed, unless the surety has renounced the benefit of discussion. **18**.. *Law of Louisiana* Arts. 3014-17 (old Nos.), 3045-8 (new Nos.).

6. *Comb.*, as *discussion meeting.*

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 97 The young man..may get and give much good in discussion-meetings.

Discu·ssional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to discussion.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 341 In this whole array of discussional ostentation.

Discu·ssionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or practises discussion or debate.

1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 30 Mar. 292 The discussionists cannot resist the temptation to air their vocabulary. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 152 In religious sects and theological discussionists.

Discussive (diskʊ·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *discuss-* ppl. stem of *discutĕre* to DISCUSS + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** *Med.* DISCUTIENT *a.* *Obs.*

1580 *Well of W. Hill, Aberdeen* A iij, [The water] being laxatiue, attenuatiue, and discussiue. **1628** VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 407 Its faculty being both discussive and expulsive. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Burdock*, It..is discussive and bitter to the taste.

†**2.** Having the quality of settling (a matter in dispute); decisive. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 18 Things..not discussive for questions or disputes. **1644** *Presbytery Display'd* (1668) 20 [They] have *vocem deliberativam, vocem decisivam*, have a debating, discussive voice.

3. Pertaining to discussion or debate. *arch.*

1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* (1851) 304 Ready, in a fair and christianly discussive way, to debate and sift this matter. **1698** J. COCKBURN *Bourignianism Detected* i. 16 Those Rational discussive Faculties which help others to the knowledge of Truth. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 125 Judiciously curtailed of some..verbose discussive scenes.

†**B.** *sb.* *Med.* A dissipating or resolving agent; a discutient. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchir. Med.* 92 Beware of immoderate discussiues. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 364 Discussives are such as generally disperse the matter, and so dissolve it insensibly.

Hence †**Discu·ssively** *adv.*, †**Discu·ssiveness.**

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 6 These being artificially and discussively fastened to this Loadstone. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Discussiveness*, dissolving or dispersing quality.

†**Discu·ssment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISCUSS *v.* + -MENT.] = DISCUSSION.

1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 94 We beseech your Majesty to refer the discussment and deciding of them to a synod of your bishops and other godly learned men. **1651** CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 57 Requisite for the Churches understanding, and by other consultations and discusments.

Discu·ssory, *a.* *rare* [−0]. [f. L. *discuss-* (see DISCUSSIVE) + -ORY.] Discutient.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Discutient* or *Discussory medicines*, those which dissolve impacted matter.

†**Discu·ssure.** *Obs. rare* [−1]. [f. L. *discuss-* (see DISCUSSIVE) + -URE.] = DISCUSSION.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 2 The Matter comprises the Elementarie composition and constitution of Possessions: and in discussure thereof, the Materiall parte is most conuersant.

†**Discu·stom,** *sb.* *Obs. rare* [−1]. [f. DIS- 9 + CUSTOM *sb.*: prob. after DISCUSTOM *v.*] Discontinuance of a custom; disuse.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 611 Better..than for ever through discustome..lose the commerce and conversation of common life.

†**Discu·stom,** *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *descostumer, -coustumer* to lose the habit or custom of, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *costumer* to render customary, etc.: see CUSTOM *v.*] *trans.* To render unaccustomed; to cause to discontinue a custom or habit; = DISACCUSTOM. Hence **Discu·stomed** *ppl. a.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. 299 Moeuynge the helpe of god hym to dyscustome. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. (1641) 113/1 If now no more my sacred rimes distill With Art-lesse ease from my discustom'd quill. **1677** E. PLEDGER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxx. 7 Discustom ourselves to the exercise of faith.

Discu·table, *a.* *rare.* [a. mod.F. *discutable*, f. *discuter*, ad. L. *discutĕre* to DISCUSS: cf. next.] Capable of being discussed; DISCUSSIBLE.

1893 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 150/1 Many insoluble or discutable points.

Di·scutant. *rare.* [a. F. *discutant*, pr. pple. of *discuter* to discuss, used subst.: see -ANT [1].] One who discusses.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 166 The contrast between the half-frank discutant and the unctuous but immoral dignitary discussed.

†**Discu·te,** *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *discute-r* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *discutĕre* to dash or shake asunder, in late L. to discuss, investigate, f. DIS- 1 + *quatĕre* in comb. *-cutĕre* to shake, strike with a shock. Now displaced by DISCUSS.]

trans. To discuss; to investigate, examine.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Euery juge ought to discute and examyne the caas of bothe partyes in suche manere that he may do equite and justyce. **1484** — *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 9 The cause to be discuted or pleted before the Juge.

b. *intr.* with *of.*

a **1521** *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 51 To discute of a mater.

Hence **Discu·ting** *vbl. sb.*, discussing.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 Odylygente dyscutyng of causes and maters he rendred or yelded juste jugemente.

Discutient (diskiū·ʃiĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* Also 7 **discussient.** [ad. L. *discutient-em*, pr. pple. of *discutĕre*: see DISCUTE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of 'discussing' or dissipating morbid matter; resolvent.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 311 A discutient Cataplasme. **1740** AYLETT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 10 An hot, discutient, and restringent Fomentation. **1876** BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 411 Preparations of conium were much used for a supposed discutient or resolvent action.. in certain kinds of tumors.

B. *sb.* A discutient medicine or preparation.

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. xv. 54 When the matter is somwhat thin..use not strong discussients and dissolvers. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 109 It enters..into many Fomentations, as a good Discutient. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 30 Employed externally as a discutient.

Disdain (disdēⁱ·n), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–5 **dedeyn(e, 4 dedeigne, -eyng, -ayn, 5 dedein.** β. 4–5 **desdeyn, -dayn.** γ. 4 **disdein(e, 4–5 -deyn(e, 4–6 -deigne, 4–7 -dayn(e, 5 dysdane, -dene, -dayne,** *Sc.* **disdenȝe, -dene, 6–7 disdaine, 6– disdain.** Cf. SDEIGN. [ME. *dedeyn, desdeyn*, a. OF. *desdeign, -daign, -daing, -dain*, AF. *dedeigne* (Langtoft Chron. II. 430), mod.F. *dedain* (Pr. *desdaing, -denh*, Cat. *desdeny*, Sp. *desdeño*, It. *disdegno sdegno*), Romanic deriv. of *des-, disdegnare* to disdain: see next.]

1. The feeling entertained towards that which one thinks unworthy of notice or beneath one's dignity; scorn, contempt.

α. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 414/387 He hadde gret dedeyn smale þeþþes to do. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 11409 (Cott.) O pouert na dedeigne [*later MSS.* disdeyn, -dayne], had he. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. 6 Þai ere kald vnycorns for pride & dedeyne. *c* **1450** MYRC 1159 Hast [þow] had any dedeyn Of oþer synfulle þat þou hast seyn?

γ. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 121 He, which love had in disdeigne. **1540**–**1** ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 3 Although disdeigne and envie dooe cause them to speake it. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 51 Disdaine and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 98 That fixt mind And high disdain, from sence of injur'd merit. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. vii, As I received no answer..my disdain would not suffer me to continue my application. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 440 Haughtiness is founded on the high opinion we entertain of ourselves; disdain, on the low opinion we have of others. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 401 They were called in disdain the Puritans, an appellation which perhaps they did not disdain. **1875** F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 342/1, I..had conceived a disdain of feathered things, bustards excepted.

†**b.** with *pl.* An instance or exhibition of this.

a **1631** DONNE *Dial. w. Sir H. Wotton* (T.), So her disdains can ne'er offend. **1632** SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosp.* 152 My disdaines have served my purposes.

†**2.** Indignation; anger or vexation arising from offended dignity; dudgeon. *To have d.*: to be indignant, take offence. *To have in d., to have d. of*: to be indignant or offended at. *Obs.*

α. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 193 Of þyn vnryȝt ychabbe gret dedeyn. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 1 *Noli emulari in malignantibus*..Will not haf dedeyn in ill willand. *Ibid.* lxxxiv. 3 *Auertisti ab ira indignacionis tue*..Þou turnyd fra þe wreth of þi dedeyn. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 70 Þis eldere sone hadde dedeyn, and wolde not come in. *a* **1400**–**50** *Alexander* 3155 He dedeyne [*Dubl. MS.* disdayne] hade, þat þai ware comen doun of kyngis, and be no cause ellis.

β. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 28 (Ellesm. MS.), I prey yow haueth me nat in desdeyn [*v.r.* disdeyne] Though to this man I speke a word or two. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 17 The king saide, 'y chese the yongest of the .iij. doughters..' of the which the eldest and the secounde had gret meruaile and desdeyn. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 Of grete desdayn he suffreth to be slayn and dye.

γ. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 789 (Sloane MS.) But take it nought I praie ȝow in disdeigne [*v.r.* disdeyne, disdayn, desdeyn]. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 345 But Phebus, which hath great disdein Of that his maiden was forlein. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 160 Than Jupiter..Haifand disdene ony mortall suld be Rasit to lyf. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 299 The defeat of the Armie..caused throughout the Realme a great griefe and disdaine. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 35 The disdain and shame whereof, hath euer since kept Hector fasting and waking. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 229 Having conceived some disdain against his Master. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 The great person..took the neglect in huge disdain.

†**b.** *fig.* Of a wound: Angriness, inflamed condition. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *proud flesh.*)

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 102 Whanne þilke wounde was

sowdid þe pannicle þat was not weel heelid hadde a dedein & was cause of gendrynge of a crampe.

† **3.** Loathing, aversion, dislike. *Obs.*

[1370–80 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 And hedden of mony metes de-deyn.] 1655 Culpeper *Riverius* I. vii. 30 These are the forerunners of an Epilepsy; disdain of meat [etc.].

† **b.** *trans.* The quality which excites aversion; loathsomeness. (Cf. Dain *sb.* 3.) *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 14 Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile disdaine.

Disdain (disdē·n), *v.* Forms: α 4 **dedeyngne**, 4–5 **dedeyne**, 5 **dedene**; β. 4 **desdaine**, **-deigne**, 6 **-dayne**. γ. 5 **disdeyne**, **-daigne**, (**disdeynt**), 5 6 **dys-**, 5–7 **disdayne**, 6 **disdeine**, **-dane**, 6–7 **-daine**, **-deigne**, 6- **disdain**. Cf. also Sdeign *v.* [ME., a. OF. *desdeignier*, *-deigner* (3rd s. pres. *-deigne*), in later F. *dédaigner*, = Pr. *desdegnar*, Cat. *desdenyar*, Sp. *dedeñar*, Pg. *desdenhar*, It. *disdegnare* (*sdegnare*); a Common Romanic vb. representing, with *des-* for L. *dē-* (see De- 6), L. *dēdignārе* (collateral form of *dēdignārī* to reject as unworthy, disdain, f. De- 6 + *dignāre*, *-ārī* to think or treat as worthy: cf. Deign.]

1. *trans.* To think unworthy of oneself, or of one's notice; to regard or treat with contempt; to despise, scorn. **a.** with *simple obj.*

α and **β.** *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 42 (Ellesm. MS.) Lat youre eres nat my voys desdeyne [*other MSS.* disdeyne] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93/1 To Desden (Dedene *A.*), *dedignari*, *detrahere*, *detractare*; *vbl.* to disspise.

γ. *c* 1386 [see **α** and **β**]. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lvii, I fere to sore I shal disdayned be. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 4 He laid against me..that I did disdain everi mans cumpani. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. 459 Whose proud top would disdaine climing. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* iv. iv. 217 Some seem to disdain the Distinction that we make between natural and moral Necessity. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* i. 52 If they disdained not such a prostrate slave. 1858 Layton *What will he do?* i. x, I disdain your sneer.

b. with *inf.* or *gerund.* To think it beneath one, to scorn (*to do* or *doing* something).

α. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2179 Ys herte was so gret, þat he dedeynede to clepe, 'oundo'; but ran to wiþ is fet.

β. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 227 If .. a king .. Desdaineth for to done hem grace.

γ. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xv. 43 They dysdayne to obeye to theyre capytayne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxiv. 70 They dysdayne to speke to me. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 11 Neither did we disdaine to reuise that which we had done. 1769 Goldsm. *Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 397 This .. was the title the Roman general disdained granting him. 1785 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 357 [They] disdained to follow this example of submission. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xx. 455 Grey .. had disdained to beg his life.

c. To think (a thing) unworthy of (something). (Cf. Deign *v.* 2.)

1646 J. Hall *Hora Vac.* 23 Nature disdeigned it a Roome.

d. To think (anything) unworthy *of.*

1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* Ded., God hath disdeigned the world of that most noble Spirit.

† **2.** To be indignant, angry, or offended at. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xlviii. 32 The kynge disdeynynge this demeanure of Andragius, after dyuers monycions .. gatheryd his knyghtes and made warre vpon Andragius. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* Prol B, To shun Ingratitude, which I disdaine as Hell. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 84 His answer was much disdained. 1695 Ld. Preston *Booth.* III. 106 Hence..we often so much disdain their being conferr'd upon undeserving Men.

b. with subord. clause: To be indignant *that.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 45 The kyng of Scottes disdeignynge that the stronge castell of Dumbarre should remayne in thenglish mennes handes. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 128 Who highly did disdaine That such .. abuse his honour should distaine. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 27, I have nineteene mistresses alreadie, and I not much disdeigne that thou should'st make up the ful score. 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* I. 14 Disdaining that the enemies of Christ should abound in wealth.

† **3.** *intr.* To be moved with indignation, be indignant, take offence. Const. *at* (rarely *against*, *of*, *on*). *Obs.*

α. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxxii. 3 But azen the thre fiendis of hym he dedeynede, forthi that thei hadden not founde a resonable answere. — *Matt.* xxi. 15 The princis of prestis and scribis .. dedeyneden, and seiden to hym, Heerist thou what these seyen? *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 90 þat deuyls lymne, dedeyned at þi dede.

γ. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 108 Of whos cumyng though thou dysdeyne Hyt may not pleynly help. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xx. 24 They disdayned at the two brethren. — *John* vii. 23 Disdayne ye at me, because I made a man every whit whoale? *c* 1563 Cavendish *Ld. Seymour* iv., in *Wolsey*, etc. (1825) II. 105 To disdayn ayenst natures newe estate. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* ad fin., Ajax, deprived of Achilles' armour .. disdains; and growing impatient of the injury, rageth, and runs mad. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 Cheese and Butter is among them, but such as squemish English stomacks wil disdaine at.

† **4.** *trans.* To move to indignation or scorn; to offend, anger, displease. *Obs.*

a 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* x. (1530) 12 Induciomarus was sore displeased and dysdayned at thys doynge. 1627 *Vox Piscis* A v b, It shall nothing disdaine you; for it is no new thing, but even that which you have continually looked for. 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 18 The people .. being much disdain'd that the Vice-Roy had scap'd. 1790–1817 Combe *Devil upon Two Sticks in Lond.* I. 251 Fashionable amusements delight him not, and even elegant vice disdains him.

† **b.** impers. *It disdains me*: it moves my indignation, offends me.

c 1440 *York Myst.* v. 11 Me thoght þat he The kynde of vs tane myght, And þer-at dideyned me.

Disdai·nable, *a. rare.* [a. OF. *desdaignable*: see prec. and -able.] Worthy of disdain.

1611 Cotgr., *Desdaignable*, disdainable, contemptible. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 4/7 That tenth of a second of allowance was not disdained. Yet to one not to the manner born of racing it might have certainly seemed 'disdainable'.

Disdained (disdē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. Disdain.]

1. Treated with disdain; despised, scorned.

1598 Yong *Diana* 6 The disdained Shepherd. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 54 A new and disdained sight.

† **2.** Characterized by disdain; disdainful, scornful. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 183 Reuenge the geering and disdain'd contempt Of this proud King.

† **Disdai·nedly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] Scornfully, disdainfully.

1535 Coverdale *1 Sam.* xvii. 10, I haue spoken disdanedly vnto the hoost of Israel. — *Ps.* xxx. 18 Which cruelly, disdanedly & despitefully speake agaynst the righteous.

Disdai·ner. [f. Disdain *v.* + -er 1.] One who disdains; a scorner, despiser.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong. Mespriseur*, a disdayner, a despiser. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ii. 22 To make his greatest disdainers .. confesse his arte. *c* 1630 *Prag. Rich. II.* (1870) 49 The tooe, a disdayner or spurner.

Disdainful (disdē·nful), *a.* [f. Disdain *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Full of or showing disdain; scornful, contemptuous, proudly disregardful.

a 1542 Wyatt *Wandering Lover* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 35 Vnder disdainfull brow. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 53 The proud disdainfull Shepherdesse That was his Mistresse. 1663 Cowley *Ode Restoration* xii, Cast a disdainful look behind. 1750 Gray *Elegy* viii, Nor [let] Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the poor. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 122 They .. marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence.

b. Const. *inf.* or *of.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 446 They are .. not disdainfulle to conferre. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 123 Stubborne to Iustice .. Disdainfull to be tride by't. 1746 Morell *Oratorio 'Judas Maccabæus'*, Disdainful of danger, we'll rush on the foe. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 505 An administrator, disdainful of private ends.

† **2.** Indignant, displeased; inimical. *Obs. rare.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 45 b, The malicious attemptes and disdeynfull invencions of his envious adversaries. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 133 Vexed in his mind and disdainful that he is not so .. fortunate as other be.

† **3.** That is the object of indignation, hateful; that is the object of disdain. *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 850 For I my yeres disdainfull to the Gods [*invisus divis*] Have lingred fourth. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. ii, Villain .. Fall prostrate on the low disdainful earth.

Disdainfully (disdē·nfuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a disdainful manner; with disdain; scornfully, contemptuously; † with indignation.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiii. (R.), Enemies, that disdeinfully wold put theim vnder. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 159 This proude byll, was both of the kyng, and his counsaill, disdainfully taken. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 53 Either greete him not, Or else disdainfully. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvii. ii, You would not have so disdainfully called him fellow. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xix, He smiled disdainfully and pointed to the door.

Disdai·nfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being disdainful.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 37 (R.) With howe great stately disdeinfulnesse, and straunge countenance the Pharisiacall sort vsed to turne awai their faces from sinners. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* xv. 184 The extream disdainfulnesse that breaths in every page and line. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 113 Her Disdainfulness my Heart hath Cloven. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. viii. 287 *note*, Should she leave her sting in the flower, if its juices are not to her taste, as man doth in his disdainfulness?

Disdai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. Disdain *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Disdain; the expression of disdain or scorn.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B vj, That the sodain disdaining rendred him rigorouser. *a* 1631 Donne *Dial. w. Sir H. Wotton* (T.), Say her disdainings justly must be grac'd With name of chast. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* x. 19 In thy place is stept Disdaining vile, And Flatterie, base sonne of Need and Shame. 1722 Eliza Haywood *Brit. Recluse* 131 Her very Countenance discover'd the secret Disdainings of her Soul.

Disdai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That disdains; disdainful, scornful.

Hence **Disdai·ningly** *adv.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 1352 To be scornyd most dedenynglye. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 116 He goeth statly, and disdaynyngly. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. (1632) 462 The Noble Helias disdainingly storming.

† **Disdai·nish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Disdain *sb.* + -ish.] Inclined to be disdainful or scornful. Hence **Disdai·nishly** *adv.*

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. xii. (R.), Nor set her countenance..disdainishly.

† **Disdai·nous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: **α.** 4 **dedeignous, dedeynous**; **β.** 5 **desdeynous**; **γ.** 5–6 **dys-, disdeinous, -deynous, -daynous.** 6 **dysdeignous, -danus, disdainous.** [a. OF. *desdeignos, -eus, -eux* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Pr. *desdenhos*, Sp. *desdeñoso*, It. *disdegnoso* (*sdegnoso*), a Com. Romanic adj. f. *disdegno* Disdain *sb.*: see -ous.]

1. Full of or showing disdain; disdainful, scornful; proud, haughty.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1168 (1217) (MS. Gg. 4. 27), Sche..gan hire herte onfetere Out of disdaynis [*v. rr.* disdainys, dis-, desdaynes, disdaynous, dis-, desdayns] prisoun. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* viii. 83 Who-so..is nou3t dronkenlew ne dedeignous, dowel hym folweth. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7412 His looking was not disdeinous, Ne proud, but meeke, and ful pesible. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 Prowde men, and desdeynous, that settyn att nought al other men. 1533 *Star Chamb. Proc.* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (1869) 321 With a hye and a dysdanus countynans. 1566 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G iv, It pleasethe you more to be towardes hus disdaingieux. *a* 1563 Cavendish *Enactor G. C.* iii, in *Wolsey*, etc. (1825) II. 140 Ther disdaynous dispyghts and onnaturall debates.

2. Full of indignation; indignant.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 114 Myn herte so disdeynows therof j haue, that litel lakketh it ne bresteth on tweyne. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xii. (1883) 150 They..began to murmure, and to cast a disdaynous and greuous loke upon Gysippus.

† **Disdai·nously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] Disdainfully, scornfully, haughtily.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 563 He was dysdeynously answeryd. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 113 The Magistrates .. did likewise vilipend and disdeynously mocke all that the Pope had there commaunded.

Disdar, var. of Dizdar (Pers.), warden of a fort.

† **Disda·re,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 a + Dare.] *trans.* To strip of daring, cow, quell.

1612 Sylvester tr. *Mathieu's Henry the Great* 450 Whose awfull frowne Dis-dared Vice.

† **Disdeceive,** *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To deliver from deception; to undeceive.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 8 His owne miserie doth disdeceiue him. *Ibid.* I. 77 He that truely loves is deceiv'd with that which ought to dis-deceiue him. 1647 Faringdon *Serm.* ii. 38 Goe to my palace in Silo and there learn to disdeceive yourselves. 1649 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Use of Passions* (1671) 295 Christian Religion .. hath not been able to dis-deceive all Infidels.

† **Disdeify,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [f. Dis- 6 + Deify.] *trans.* To deprive of deity: cf. Disgod.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xvi. 27 The Papists portray him as an old Man; and by this means, dis-deifie him.

Disdein(e, -deigne, -dene, -denze, deyn(e, obs. ff. Disdain.

Disdenominationalize: see Dis- 6.

Disdeserve, *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of deserving; to deserve to lose; = Demerit *v.* 3.

1668 Ld. Orrery *State Lett.* (1743) II. 347 Which though I cannot hope to merit, yet I am sure I will never disdeserve.

† **Disdesi·re,** *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of desiring; to desire to be without.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxiv, They..lived to dis-desire and unwish their former choice, by late repentance.

† **Disdeterminе,** *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo that which is determined, to annul.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 176 Why that which is once by the Representative of the People determined..should be dis-determined by one or a few.

‖ **Disdiaclasis** (disdəi,æ·klăsis). *Optics.* [mod. L., irreg. f. Gr. *δίς* twice (in comb. regularly *δι-*, Di-2) + *διάκλασις*: see Diaclasis.] Double refraction (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Disdiaclast (disdəi·ăklæst). [ad. mod. L. *disdiaclast-us* adj. (see next.)] 'A term applied by Brücke to dark particles forming, by their apposition on the same plane, the doubly-refracting disc, band, or layer of striated muscular tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 J. Marshall *Outlines Physiol.* I. 51 The dark portions have been described as crystalline, and as being composed of minute doubly-refracting particles, named *disdiaclasts*. 1876 Quain *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 114 The doubly refracting parts of a muscular fibre have been conceived by Brücke to be made up of an aggregation of minute doubly refracting particles, termed by him disdiaclasts. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 102 At these points the disdiaclasts are probably arranged regularly and in large groups.

Disdiaclastic, *a. rare.* [f. mod. L. *disdiaclast-us* doubly refracting (irreg. f. Gr. *δίς* twice + **διακλαστός*, vbl. adj. of *διακλάειν* to break in two) + -ic.] Doubly refracting: applied to crystals; also, of the nature of disdiaclasts.

[1665 E. Bartholine (*title*) Experimenta Crystali Islandici disdiaclasti]. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2044 From this peculiar and notable propriety of the double Refraction in this Islandstone, we have not scrupled to call it Dis-diaclastick.

† **Disdiapa·son.** *Mus. Obs.* [a. L. *disdiapāsōn*, a. Gr. *δίς διὰ πασῶν* 'twice through all (the chords)', a double octave in music: see Diapason.] The interval of a double octave; a fifteenth; (in quot. 1760) the compass or range of notes included within the same.

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 21 Disdiapason, is an Interuall by a Fifteenth, occasioned .. by a quadruple pro-

portion. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 259 Sol obtains the melody of the octave voice viz. Diapason; in like manner by fifteen Tones, a Disdiapason. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 702 The lyre .. took in the compass of a dis-diapason, or double octave. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* (1789) I. i. 3 It was the opinion of the ancients that this disdiapason or double octave was the greatest interval which could be received in melody.

† **Disdi·et.** *Obs rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + DIET *sb.*] Improper or irregular diet or regimen of food.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 81 Old age is . not well able to beare out even the least disdyet that may bee. 1619 DENISON *Heav. Banq.* (1631) 268 If the patient afterwards distemper himselfe by disdyed.

† **Disdi·gnify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of dignity; to dishonour.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxix 286 They no way honour but ..disdignifie him in such solemnities.

† **Disdo·mage.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [a. OF. *desdommage* (in Godef.) a sum paid to indemnify, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *dommage* DAMAGE.] Indemnification.

1506 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 227 By reason of dysdomage, as yf . the lenner were in domage without fyceyon

† **Disdou·bt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 5.] *trans.* To have adverse doubts about; to distrust, mistrust, MISDOUBT.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* 55 The stamp is too well known to be disdoubted.

Disdub: see DIS- 6.

† **Dise, dyse,** decapitated form of *adise, addis*, ADZE, the initial *a* being mistaken for the indefinite article.

a 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8/1 *Ascia*, a dyse. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 112 Haue a gymlet, & a dise.

Dise, obs. form of DICE; see DIE *sb.*[1]

Disease (dizī·z), *sb.* Forms: 4 **deses, deisese, disseease, dishese,** 4–5 **disese, -sese, desese, dysese,** 5 **disess, -cese, -ees(e, -seese, -easse, desesse, -eas, -eyce, dyses, -esse, -hese, -sese, -ase, -easse, -eze, -zese, -eysse,** 5–6 **dysease, -sease,** *Sc.* **diseis,** 6 **desease, disseyse, dysseasse,** *Sc.* **dises,** 5– **disease.** [ME. *di-, desese*, a. AF. *disease, desaese* (Stat. Rich. II), OF. *desaise, -ayse* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *aise* EASE *sb.*]

†1. Absence of ease; uneasiness, discomfort; inconvenience, annoyance; disquiet, disturbance; trouble. *Obs.*

In later use, generally with distinct reference to the etym. elements of the word: cf. DISEASE *v.* 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 166 Go and mak his pes, or he do þe more stoure, And þou to þi deses may haf þe frute and floure. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xvi 33 In the world ȝe schulen haue disese *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxvii, His disciples were in the see in grete dysese. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 54 Thei shull haue grete dissese for lakke of water. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 22 Till thou know my hole disseyse my hart can haue no rest. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 1088 Doth sleep thus seize Thy powers, affected with so much dis-ease? 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xxiii, Some grudge of old disease, Which will enforce us fortifie our townes.

†**b.** A cause of discomfort or distress; a trouble, an annoyance, a grievance. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 5 It is a greet disese, Where as men han been in greet welthe and ese, To heeren of hire sodeyn fal. 1443 *Paston Lett.* No. 36 I. 49 Sende me a letter as hastely as ȝe may, yf wrytyn be non dysesse to yow. *a* 1667 JER TAYLOR *Serm.* xxv § 5 Wks. 1847 54 IV. 641 The disemployed is a disease, and like a long sleepless night to himself, and a load to his country. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 59 [It] is only for their own ease, and that must not be made a dis ease to the rest of the Parish.

†**c.** Molestation. *To do disease to*, to molest.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Nedders and oþer venymous bestez of þat cuntree duse na diseese to na straungers ne pilgrimes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II xxvi. (1838) 353 The Emperour comaundede, that no man shulde dispoile the ymages ne to hem do no disease. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 71 To praye for his enemys and them that..dyde him dysease.

2. A condition of the body, or of some part or organ of the body, in which its functions are disturbed or deranged; a morbid physical condition; 'a departure from the state of health, especially when caused by structural change' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also applied to a disordered condition in plants.

(A gradual restriction of sense 1, in early use only contextual. cf. the similar use of 'trouble' in dialects.)

a. *gen.* The condition of being (more or less seriously) out of health; illness, sickness.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 35 He was full of such disese, That he may nought the deth escape. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2549 He was fallen in a feuire . Þai said ilkane to othire: Be þis disese to ser Darie and his dukis knawen, He sall vs ..surely encounbre 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Least thy disease become vncurable. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1035 The dire power of pestilent disease. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* l. (1846) V. 10 The legions of Augustus melted away in disease and lassitude. 1873 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 21 Disease often fortifies the system against the action of remedies. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 42 Suppressing disease instead of curing it.

b. An individual case or instance of such a condition; an illness, ailment, malady, disorder.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 Cured many diseases or sycknesses. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem* (1845) II. 67 [The burial ground being within the city] be the occasion of much sickness and diseases. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 9 Diseases, desperate growne, By desperate appliance are releeued. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 618 My griefs . pun me As a lingering disease. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* viii (ed. 2) 83 The diseases of plants we may possibly do something to prevent, but we can do little to remove. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 343 To entertain you with the records of his disease.

c. Any one of the various kinds of such conditions; a species of disorder or ailment, exhibiting special symptoms or affecting a special organ.

Often with defining words, indicating its nature, or derived from the name of a person who has suffered from it, or of the physician who first diagnosed it: e.g. *Addison's disease*, a structural disease of the suprarenal capsules, resulting in anæmia and loss of strength, and commonly characterized by a brownish-olive discoloration of the skin (see BRONZED 4); first described by Thomas Addison (1793–1860). *Bad disease, foul disease*, names for syphilis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). BLUE *disease*, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, FISH-SKIN *disease*, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FRENCH *disease*, POTATO *disease*, etc.: see these words.

1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 18 Oure quinte essence anti et perelarum heelith þese disesis 1555 EDEN *Decades* 230 The disease of saynt Iob whiche wee caule the frenche poxe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xxix 173 A Disease, which resembleth the Pleurisie. 1725 N. ST. ANDRÉ in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/1 The . Woman had the Foul Disease. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diseases of plants* . Mildew, a kind of epidemical disease. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 183 The diseases of human teeth and bones 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI 93/2 Cabbages are subject to a peculiar disease called clubbing 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 161/2 The mare was suffering from no catching disease.

3. *fig.* A deranged, depraved, or morbid condition (of mind or disposition, of the affairs of a community, etc.); an evil affection or tendency.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* XVI xlviii, A, a ! said Counseyle, doubte ye never a dele, But your disease I shal by wysdome hele. 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, I ii. 138 It is the disease of not Listning, the malady of not Marking, that I am troubled withall. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 57 Ambitious pride hath been my youths disease. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh.*, Bad Latin was a catching disease in that age 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 526 The common causes of the smoking of chimneys, the principles on which both the disease and the remedy depend. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 266 The disease with which the human mind now labours is want of faith.

4. *Comb.*, as *disease-germ, -maker*; *disease causing, -resisting, -spreading*, etc., adjs.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* vi 128 In the New Hebrides, there was a colony of disease-makers. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl* 27 What is known . in regard to the nature of disease germs. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug 178/1 The coffee tree is the patient, the fungus is the disease-causing agent 1890 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/4 The disease-resisting potatoes.

Disease (dizī·z), *v* Forms: 4–5 **dissese,** 4–6 **disese,** 5 **disees(e, -esse, -sease, -saso, dysese, -esse, -sese, -sesse, desese, dessayse, deshese,** *Sc.* **disceso,** 5–6 **dys-, desease,** 6 **desesse,** 7 **discease,** 5– **disease.** [a. AF **diseaser, -eeser, -aeser*, for OF. *desaaisier* to deprive of ease, f. *desaise* sb, after *aaisier, aiser* to EASE.]

†1. *trans.* To deprive of ease, make uneasy; to put to discomfort or inconvenience; to trouble, annoy, incommode, molest. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 41 Ouþer for to put þe fra thi mete or thi slepe . or for to disesse any oþer mane vnskilfully. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II 8 In parte he was right inly glad And eke in parte he was disesed *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 754 It ruethe me, ȝf I have you disesede. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 35 Thy doughter is deed: why deseasest thou the master eny further? 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A viij, He wold not disease hymself to heare a sermon. 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot* I iv § 19 200 That I should disease myself or my Reader with a punctual examination of it, may seem superfluous 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* III. iv, What racking cares dis-ease a monarch's bed.

†**b.** To disturb (from quiet, rest, or sleep). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1419 (1468) And sufferyst hire [þe dawyng] to sone vp ryse flor to disese louers in þis wyse 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 34 Sum what troubulde and disesyd by the noyse of the couent when they went oute of the chirche. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. i in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 191 We disease our tent and neighbours all With rising over early. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 45 Brother, hie thee to thy ships, and Idomen dis-ease, With warlike Ajax 1653 T. BAILEY *Fisher* xxii. 202 He was loath to disease him of his rest.

2. To bring into a morbid or unhealthy condition; to cause illness, sickness, or disease in, to infect with disease. Usually in pa. pple. DISEASED, q.v.

1467 [see DISEASED]. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W.) IX. vi. 354 He hurte his fote and dyseased all his bodye 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 Little children diseased with the dry cough. 1888 J. ELLIS *New Christianity* IV. 116 No other poison . so perverts, diseases, pollutes and degrades a man . . as does alcohol.

fig. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Pref., We free our Language . . from the opinion of Rudeness, and Barbarism, wherewith it is mistaken to be diseas'd. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks 1716 I. 143 Evil Ministers Disease the Common wealth. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II 375 Those ghastly notions. which. diseased the imaginations . . of men.

Hence † **Disea·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in sense 1). *Obs.*

1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 101 She was remoued, to more diseasinge, To a towne Cowemoulton. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 30 A diseasing displeasing change to be banished into a mountainous desert. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 147 In those diseasings, I more joy received.

Disease, obs. form of DECEASE.

Diseased (dizī·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Affected with disease; in a disordered bodily condition. Now usually of the bodily organs or fluids: In an unhealthy or disordered state, infected.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 173, I hame deshesed in schweche weyse that I may nate ryde norre wel goo 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII*, c. 42 § 4 Diseasid personnes .. infected with the pestilence 1611 BIBLE *John* vi 2 His miracles which hee did on them that were diseased. 1801 *Med Jrnl.* V 113 The diseased heels of horses. 1842 TENNYSON *Voyage* x, His eyes were dim: But ours he swore were all diseased 1846 G. E. DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem.* II. 68 The most striking changes in the diseased milk are the diminution of the solid constituents..and the extraordinary increase of the salts

absol 1548 3 *Act* 34 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Surgions mindinge nothing the profit or ease of the diseased or pacient. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 480 A Lazar house it seemd, wherein were laid Numbers of all diseas'd.

b. Characterized by disease; † subject to disease (quot 1651); pertaining to or symptomatic of disease; morbid, unhealthy.

1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* i, Then shall follow a diseased yeare. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 9 The Sheep is a diseased Creature; And rarely lives to his full age. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse Watch* II. 188 Diseas'd Pulses either exceed, or are deficient in respect of the natural Pulse in Number Strength, Celerity 1797 M BAILLIE *Morb. Anat* (1807) p vii, When a person has become well acquainted with diseased appearances.

c. *fig.* In a disordered or depraved condition (of mind, of affairs, etc); pertaining to such a condition, morbid.

1608 T JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 69 The faultes of the diseased Cleargie. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* I. ii 297 Good my Lord, be cur'd Of this diseas'd Opinion. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. vi, The times are . diseased. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* (1861) V 104 The divines whose business was to sooth his not less diseased mind.

Hence **Disea·sedly** *adv.*, **Disea·sedness.**

1614 T ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 157 All men [catch] their diseasedness by falling from their Christ 1672 BAXTER in *Life J. Alleine* (1838) I 8 He laid not out his zeal diseasedly. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II 184 That state of indigency, and misery, and diseasedness, which we languish under at present 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLI 294 A nervous system already diseasedly susceptible

Disea·seful, *a.* [f. DISEASE *sb* + -FUL.]

†1. Fraught with discomfort, trouble, or annoyance, troublesome. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen* xxxix. 10 The womman was diseseful to the ȝong waxynge man *Judg* xiv. 17 Sche was diseseful to hym. *a* 1626 BACON *Charge at Sess. of Verge* (T) It is both disgraceful to the king, and diseaseful to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good.

2. Full of or affected with disease; morbid, diseased. Now *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 646/2 His languishing sowle being disquieted by his diseaseful bodye 1624 DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 261 This great hospital, this sick, this diseaseful world. 1889 TENNYSON *Happy* IX, This coarse diseaseful creature [a leper].

b. Causing or tending to disease, unwholesome

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xviii. 97 By the taking away of the diseasefull impurities. 1762 J WARTON *Poems, Enthusiast* 82 Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess

Hence † **Disea·sefulness,** discomfort, uneasiness.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1622) 300 The same consideration made them attend all diseasefulnesse.

Disea·seless, *a. rare.* [f. DISEASE *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from disease.

1653 W. JENKYN *Fun Serm* (1654) 44 A strong, hayl, vigorous, diseaselesse old age.

† **Disea·sely,** *a Obs.* [f. DISEASE *sb* + -LY [1]] Affected with disease or sickness.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. in *Chaucer's Wks* (1542) 326 *a*/2 A disesely habitacion letteth yᵉ witte many thynges, & namely in sorowe.

Disea·sement. [f. DISEASE *v.* + -MENT.]

†1. The action of depriving, or condition of being deprived, of ease; uneasiness, discomfort. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 24 Men will content themselves with sorry lodgings and pass by little diseasements 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi 172 With his back resting on that bar, to his unspeakable diseasement. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. xiv. (1713) 456 The State of Vice and Sin is a state of Diseasement and Unnaturalness.

2. The condition of being affected with disease; ailment. *nonce use*

1826 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 149 You'll be lost in a maze of remedies for a labyrinth of diseasements.

† **Disea·sify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -FY.] To cause disease. Hence **Disea·sifying** *ppl a.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 181 In an Erisipelas .. the vitall Spirit being incensed, and a it were provoked to anger by the diseasifying cause, waxeth exceeding hot. *Ibid* 238

† **Disea·sy,** *a. Obs.* [prob. a. AF. *disaisé, -eesé* = OF. *desaaisié*, pa. pple. of *desaaisier* to DISEASE: but possibly an English formation from *disease*, after *easy.*]

1. Marked by or causing discomfort or trouble; annoying, troublesome.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 Canute wente unto Denmark, ledynge Englisshe men wiþ hym aȝenst þe Wandales, þat war disesy [*infestos*] unto hym. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* viii. 22 (Harl. MS), Strait and disesy is þe wey þat ledith to life. 1483 *Cath Angl.* 97/1 Desesy, *noxius*

2 Affected with, pertaining to, or producing disease; diseased, unhealthy, morbid.

c **1450** Lonelich *Grail* liv. 19 Al deseysy & ful syk he wente. **1603** Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* I. iii. 238 (L.) Like diseasy, sharp choler. **1674** R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 93 Nature who before was weak, and admitted the Diseasy Fæx, will again expell it.

Hence † **Diseasiness** *Obs.*, morbid quality or elements.

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 126 Upon sight of a full Close stool and imagining all diseasiness in it.

† **Di,se·ct,** *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. Di-^{1} + L. *sect-* ppl. stem of *secare* to cut: cf. *dissect*.] *trans.* To cut asunder, to separate by cutting.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 22 As if in the former Example, 8 should be disected into 2. 2. 2. 2. *Ibid.* 41 Expressed..by two termes..disected as it were the one from the other.

Disedge (disedʒ), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Edge *sb.*] *trans.* To take the edge off; to deprive of its sharpness; to blunt, dull. Hence **Dise·dged** *ppl. a.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 96 When thou shalt be disedg'd by her, That now thou tyrest on. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 77, I hold him prudent, that in these fastidious times, will helpe disedged appetites with convenient condiments. **1859** Tennyson *Idylls, Enid* 1038 Served a little to disedge The sharpness of that pain.

Disedification (dise:difikēi·ʃən). [n. of action from Disedify: cf. *edify, edification*.] The action of disedifying; the reverse of edification; the weakening of faith or devotion.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 62 The dedicating of an unknown Tongue to their Publick Prayers..to the great disedification of the People. **1836** Card. Wiseman *Lect. Cath. Ch.* (1847) II. 74 The scandal and disedification committed before the Church. **1872** *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 725 That unhappy system of concealing truths which are supposed to tend to disedification.

Disedify (dise·difai), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Edify.] *trans.* To do the reverse of edifying; to shock or weaken the piety or religious sense of.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 Let euery thynge that is done or spoken euer edyfye the, & no thynge to disedyfye the. a **1684** Leighton *Comm. 1 Pet.* v. 5 Were it not for disedifying his brethren he would rather disguise and hide not only other things by humility but even humility itself. **1844** C. F. A. *Eng. Communicants* (1848) 21 The party of visitors..were much surprised and disedified by this scene in a convent school.

Hence **Dise·difying** *ppl. a.*, that disedifies, or weakens faith or devotion.

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 97 [A] person of light or disedifying deportment. **1874** Pusey *Lent. Serm.* 285 Gloominess is very disedifying, disennobling, paralysing. **1894** J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Pref. 11 Colgan has summarized it, omitting 'disedifying' passages.

Diseducate (dise·diukeit), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Educate.] *trans.* To undo or pervert the education of.

1886 Lowell *Gray* Lat. Ess. (1891) 14 Educated at Eton and diseducated, as he [Gray] seemed to think, at Cambridge. **1887** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 274 The change of institutions educates or diseducates men to think.

Diseese, diseis, obs. ff. Decease, Disease.

† **Diseffe·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 + Effect *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of an effect.

1613 Tourneur *Death Pr. Henrie* 48 Nothing had the might To diseffect his actions of delight; No, nor his sufferings.

Diselder, *v.*: see Dis- 7 b.

Diselectrify (disĭle·ktrifai), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Electrify.] *trans.* To undo the electrified condition of; to render non-electric.

1876 Sir W. Thomson *Pop. Lect.* (1889) I. 437 Moist cotton thread will gradually diselectrify it. **1881** *Philad. Rec.* No. 3473. 6 A method of diselectrifying dry wool..and alpaca.

Hence **Disele:ctrifica·tion,** the action or process of diselectrifying.

1895 *Athenæum* 30 Mar. 412/1 Royal Society..The following papers were read..'The Diselectrification of Air', by Lord Kelvin and Messrs. M. McClean and A. Galt.

† **Dis-e·lement,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Element.] *trans.* To put (anything) out of its element; to remove from its proper sphere of activity.

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 56 It cannot indure to lie naked no more then the fish dis-elemented on the shore. **1654** Whitlock *Zootomia* 449 How doth this fifth Element [i.e. detraction] dis-element all the other foure? **1727** *Philip Quarll* (1754) 184 A vast Number of which had, by the Wind, been dis-elemented.

Diselenide (dai,se·lĭnəid), etc., *Chem.*: see Di-^{2} 2 and Selenide, etc.

1877 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 822 The diselenide or stannic selenide, $SnSe_2$. **1881** *Ibid.* VIII. 1787 A quantity of acid sufficient for the formation of a diselenite. **1884** Humpidge tr. *Kolbe's Inorg. Chem.* 179 Diselenium dichloride, Se_2Cl_2, is prepared in precisely the same manner as disulphur dichloride, which it closely resembles.

Disem-: see Disen-.

Disemba·lm, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo the embalming of.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 53 The disembalming and unbandaging of..literary mummies.

Disemba·rgo, *v.* [f. Dis- 7 c + Embargo.] *trans.* To release from embargo.

1877 *Times* 15 Mar. 5/6 General Urquiza .. successfully besieged .. Buenos Ayres, and then disembargoed Rosa's property.

Disembark (disĕmbā·ɹk), *v.* Also 6-7 -em-, -imbarque. [a. F. *désembarque-r* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. It. *disimbarcare*, or Sp. *desembarcar*; f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + the Common Rom. vb. *imbarcare, embarcar*, F. *embarquer* to Embark. Cf. Debark.]

1. *trans.* To put ashore from a ship; to land.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* ii. 7 b, When ours were disimbarked and landed. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 187, I must vnto the Road, to dis-embarque Some necessaries. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 55, I will not counsel you to disimbarque your goods on land. **1838** *Murray's Hand Bk. N. Germ.* 293 To allow steamboats to..embark and disembark their passengers at once. *trans.* **1852** R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 76 Away went the train; and the..railway staff..returned to disembark the horses.

† **b.** *refl.* = 2. *Obs.*

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 79 Untill..ye Captaine generall did disimbarke himselfe a lande. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 24 Until our arrival at Malaca, where dis imbarquing my self, the first thing I did was to go to the Fortress.

2. *intr.* To go on shore from a ship; to land.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b, The Generall being disimbarked and come to land. **1600** E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 28 Yet did he stay eight daies in the Port, and never disimbarked. **1659** B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 323 The Commander had leisure to disimbark and enter the Town. **1791** Cowper *Odyss.* iii. 15 The Ithacans Push'd right ashore, and..disembark'd. **1859** Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 200 Touching Breton Sands, they disembark'd.

Hence **Disemba·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Desembarquement*, a disembarking. **1632** J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 144 He ranne hastily to the shore to hinder their disembarking. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 To impeach the Enemies dis imbarquing. *attrib.* **1895** *Daily News* 9 Feb. 8/4 Special Continental embarking and disembarking water stations.

Disembarka·tion. [f. Disembark *v.*, after *embark, -ation*.] The action of disembarking.

a **1776** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) III. xxviii. (Jod.) No proper measures were yet consulted for their disembarkation. **1808** *Convent. Frac. Portugal* § 20 in Napier *Penins. War* (1828) I. App. p. xliii, On the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 651 Tourville determined to try what effect would be produced by a disembarkation.

† **Disemba·rkment.** *Obs.* [a. F. *désembarquement* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *désembarquer* to Disembark: see -ment.] = prec.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 122 The disembarkment should haue beene betwixt the city and..Castle. **1659** B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 97 The English Fleet made a descent or disembarkment in the Isle of Ree in..July 1627.

Disembarrass (disĕmbæ·răs), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Embarrass *v.*: prob. after F. *désembarrasse-r* 'to vnpester, disintangle, rid from intricatenesse, or troubles' (Cotgr.). Cf. also Debarrass.] *trans.* To free from embarrassment, encumbrance, complication, or intricacy; to rid; to relieve: cf. Embarrass.

1726 Berkeley *Let. to Prior* 6 Feb., I hope..that you will have disembarrassed yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn*, They steep the Corn..for three Days, that it may swell up, and that the Germes may open, dilate, and be disembarrassed. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiii. 207 Assistance..in disembarassing him from the disagreeable consequences of his fear. **1820** Scott *Abbot* i, When he had disembarassed the little plaything [a boat] from the flags in which it was entangled. **1877** E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 63 We may at once disembarrass ourselves of those formidable terms—'absolute' and 'unconditioned'.

b. To disentangle (one thing *from* another).

1742 Warburton *Comm. Pope's Ess. Man* ii. 107 Though it be difficult to distinguish genuine virtue from spurious .. yet they may be disembarrased. **1864** J. G. Nichols in *Herald & Genealogist* II. 458 One of the earliest results .. is to disembarrass the biography of Serlo .. from that of another monk of the same name.

Hence **Disemba·rrassed** *ppl. a.*, unhampered.

1741 Betterton [Oldys] *Eng. Stage* vi. 100 By pronouncing it trippingly on the Tongue, he means a clear and disembarrass'd Pronunciation.

Disemba·rrassment. [f. Disembarrass *v.* + -ment, after *embarrass, -ment*.] The action of disembarrassing or fact of being disembarrassed; freedom from embarrassment.

1818 in Todd. **1821** Coleridge *Lett. Convers. etc.* I. xv. 163 The pleasure I anticipate from disembarrassment. **1862** Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 78 The disembarrassment of the limbs, the elasticity of the circulation.

Disembattle (disĕmbæ·t'l), *v. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Embattle *v.*^{1}] *trans.* To deprive of battlements, make no longer embattled. Hence **Disemba·ttled** *ppl. a.*

1875 H. James *Transatlantic Sketches* 9 It is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts..without a frown or menace in all its disembattled stretch.

† **Disembay** (disĕmbē·), *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Embay *v.*] *trans.* To bring out of a bay.

1651 Sherburne *Poems, Forsaken Lydia* (T.), The fair inamorata who from far Had spy'd the ship..now quite disembay'd, Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.

Disembed (disĕmbe·d), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Embed.] *trans.* To liberate (something embedded).

1885 *Leeds Mercury* 10 Dec. 4/4 A train is snowed up near Fraserburgh, and there was no hope last evening of being able to disembed it. **1893** *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/3 There were 200,000 blocks of stone to be disembedded.

Disembellish (disĕmbe·liʃ), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Embellish; app. after F. *désembelliss-* extended stem of *désembellir* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To deprive of embellishment or adornment.

1611 Cotgr., *Desembellir*, to disimbellish, disfigure. **1624** Quarles *Sion's Sonn.* i. 5 What if Afflictions doe dis-embellish My naturall glorie? **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. x. (1858) 41 Weep not that the reign of wonder is done, and God's world all disembellished and prosaic. **1875** Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 131 Embellish fact? This bard may disembellish yet improve!

Disembi·tter, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo the embittering of, to free from bitterness.

1622 [See Dissweeten]. **1716** Addison *Freeholder* (J.) Such innocent amusements as may disembitter the minds of men.

Disemble, obs. form of Dissemble.

Disemboca·tion. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Sp. *desembocar* to Disembogue: see -ation.] The action of disemboguing.

1846 Ford *Gatherings fr. Spain* iii. 24 The..water..is carried off at once in violent floods, rather than in a gentle gradual disembocation.

Disembodied (disĕmbǫ·did), *ppl. a.* [f. Disembody + -ed^1.]

1. Divested (as a spirit) of a body; freed from that in which it has been embodied.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iii. 452 The disembody'd power. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 135 The disembodied spirit does not enter dancing into the Elysian fields. **1835** Thirlwall *Greece* I. vi. 107 Orion..chasing the disembodied beasts, which he had killed on the mountains, over the asphodel meadow. **1872** Longf. *Michael Angelo* ii. ii. 10 Sudden as inspirations, are the whispers Of disembodied spirits.

2. Discharged from military incorporation.

1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 180 He owned the .. uniform he wore to be that of the late disembodied 'militia'.

Disembodiment (disĕmbǫ·dimĕnt). [f. next + -ment.] The action of disembodying: **a.** Separation (of a spirit) from the body. **b.** Disbanding (of a body of soldiers).

1860 tr. *Tieck's Old Man of Mountain* (L.), A rapid and noisy disembodiment of souls and spirits now followed. **1871** *Daily News* 7 Sept., The militia as a whole have much to learn .. but..they will learn much before the time comes for their disembodiment. **1884** *Ch. Times* 29 Aug. 631 Disembodiment is a death out of manhood.

Disembody (disĕmbǫ·di), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Embody.]

1. *trans.* To separate (a soul) from the body; to deliver or free (anything) from the form in which it is embodied.

1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 571 ¶ 9 Our souls, when they are disembodied .. will..be always sensible of the divine presence. **1873** Symonds *Grk. Poets* x. 339 Disembodying the sentiments which were incarnated in simple images. **1877** Sparrow *Serm.* xiv. 186 So attuned was his [Enoch's] soul to heavenly things .. that it was not thought fit to disembody it.

2. To discharge from military embodiment, as in the case of the militia at the close of each annual period of training.

1762 *Act 2 Geo. III*, c. 20 (T.) If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be disembodied, and returned to the respective counties. **1769** *Lloyd's Evening Post* 27-30 Oct. 413/3 On Friday the Hertfordshire Militia were disembodied at St. Alban's.

Disembogue (disĕmbōu·g), *v.* Forms: 6 **desemboque, 6-7 disem-, -imboque, 7 disem-, disim-, -boke, -boake, -boge, dissemboque, 7-8 disimbogue, dissembogue, 6- disembogue.** [In 6 *disemboque*, ad. Sp. *desemboc-ar* 'to come out of the mouth of a river or hauen' (Minsheu 1599): f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *embocar* 'to runne as the sea into a creeke or narrow riuer' (ibid.); f. *en* in + *boca* mouth: cf. F. *emboucher*, and see Embogue.]

† **1.** *intr.* To come out of the mouth of a river, strait, etc. into the open sea. *Obs.*

1595 Maynarde *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 20 Sir Thomas Baskervile..talked with such as hee hearde intended to quite companie before they were disemboqued. **1596** Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 18 He was inforced to desembogue at the mouth of the said Amazones. **1613** *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 203 We disembogued through the broken islands on the north side of Anguilla. **1633** T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 318 Neither could they disimboge from thence without an Easterly winde.

† **b.** *trans.* with the strait, etc. as object. *Obs.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 Another channell, by which a man may disemboake the straite. *Ibid.* 128 We set sayle once againe, in hope to disemboke the straite; but..before we came to the mouth of it, the wind changed.

2. *intr.* Of a river, lake, etc.: To flow out at the mouth; to discharge or empty itself; to flow *into*.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 104 The riuer of Volga..issueth from the North part of Bulgaria..and..disimboqueth into a certain lake. **1661** Evelyn *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) ii. 233 As far as any fresh waters are found disemboguing into the Thames. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 75 The Danube disembogues into the Euxine by seven mouths. **1871** Browning *Hervé Riel* vi, 'Twixt the offing here and Grève where the river disembogues.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* To come forth as from a river's mouth, to emerge; to discharge itself as a river.

1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* iii. i, Those damn'd souls must disembogue again. **1670** *Moral State Eng.* 134 With that one of the Company disembogueth. **1823** De Quincey *Lett. Educ.* iii. (1860) 49 The presses of Europe are still

disemboguing into the ocean of literature. **1868** G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 222 Hungry as wolves, swift and sudden as a torrent from the mountains, they disembogued.

4. *trans.* Of a river, lake, etc.: To discharge or pour forth (its waters) at the mouth; *refl.* to discharge or empty itself.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 10 [The Tweed] passeth under Berwick .. and so disembogeth it selfe into the Sea. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 64 The immense quantities of water that are disembogued into the Sea by all the Rivers. **1715**-**20** POPE *Iliad* XVII. 311 Where some swoln river disembogues his waves. **1829** SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xlv, Where wild Parana disembogues A sea-like stream. **1840** DE QUINCEY *Essenes* Wks. X. 272 A great river..disemboguing itself into main ocean.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To discharge, pour forth; to empty by pouring forth the contents.

a **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 13 She was .. of a most Noble and Royall extract by Her Father. for on that side there was disimbogued into her veines .. the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 562 Whom, when their home-bred honesty is lost, We disembogue on some far Indian coast. **1765** FALCONER *Demagogue* 401 Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue Dumb-sounding declamations disembogue. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, Paris disembogues itself .. to witness, with grim looks, the *Séance Royale*.

absol. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 220 Volcano's bellow ere they disembogue.

†**c.** To dislodge by force, to drive out. *Obs.*

1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* v, If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' countrey . shall disembogue me. **1632** MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. ii, Conduct me to The lady of the mansion, or my poniard Shall disembogue thy soul. *Syl.* O terrible! disembogue!

Hence **Disembo·gued** *ppl. a.*, furnished with ready outlet.

1669 *Address hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 91 Wit .. needs [not] to call a Deity down upon the stage, to make its way open and disembogued.

†**Disembo·gue**, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The place where a river disembogues; the mouth.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 [Tearmes for the Sea] Disimboage, a gulph, the froth of the sea. **1689** G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xii. 70 Hammersmith-water .. being too near the disimbogue of the Thames.

Disembo·guement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or place of disemboguing.

a **1828** MEASE cited in Webster. **1851** S. JUDD *Margaret* II. ii (1871) 198 Neither rock nor night, inundation or ultimate disemboguement, disturbed my little joyous babble. **1862** BORROW *Wild Wales* III. 286 Aber. is the disemboguement, and wherever a place commences with Aber, there .. does a river flow into the sea, or a brook .. into a river.

Disembo·guing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DISEMBOGUE; the place where a river, etc. disembogues.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 312 At the disemboging, or inlet thereof. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 191/2 Their disimboguing in the Indies. **1698** FROGER *Voy.* Pref. A iv, Reforming the Charts .. of the disemboguings of the Isles of Antilles. **1799** W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 160 From its origin to its disemboguing into the Oby. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 399 In its disemboguing of its contents.

Disembo·guing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That disembogues or discharges its waters.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 480 The deep roar of disemboguing Nile. **1728** — *Dunc.* II. 259 To where Fleet-ditch with disemboguing streams, Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames.

†**Disembo·gure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] The place where a river, etc. disembogues.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 122 The Natives call this disembogure, Tanais, which reaches from Mæotis to the Euxine.

Disembo·som, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBOSOM.] *trans.* To cast out or separate from the bosom; to disclose, reveal. (Cf. DISBOSOM.)

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2350 He .. Who, disembosom'd from the Father, bows The heav'n of heav'ns, to kiss the distant earth! **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 21 Throb of heart, beneath which .. Treasure oft was disembosomed.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To disclose what is in one's bosom, unburden oneself.

1767 *Babler* I. 226 Miss Lambton .. thought it best to disembosom herself entirely, and thus went on. **1858** *Sat. Rev.* VI. 73/1 The irresistible desire to disembosom oneself had its way. **1884** STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* IV. 80 What manner of man this was to whom we disembosomed.

Hence **Disembo·soming** *vbl. sb.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 75 In the disembosomings of feeling and the perennial flow of soul.

Disembow·el, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBOWEL *v.* (in sense 3); but in sense 1 app. only an intensive of DISBOWEL.]

1. *trans.* To remove the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; also, to rip up so as to cause the bowels to protrude.

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 124 The Kings Physition disimbowelled his body. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* VI. III. i. (R.) Soon after their death, they are disembowelled, by drawing the intestines and other viscera out. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* x. 159 The infuriated animal disembowelled him before his son's eyes. **1875** J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 148 While yet alive, he was..disembowelled and quartered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 [see DISEMBOWELLING below]. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 797 Earth's disembowel'd! measur'd are the Skies! **1870** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. l. 17 They disembowel texts of their plain meanings.

2. To take out of the bowels. (Cf. EMBOWEL *v.* 3.)

1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 78 So her disembowell'd web Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads, Obvious to vagrant flies.

Hence **Disembo·welled** *ppl. a.*, **Disembo·welling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disembo·welment,** the act of disembowelling.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 83 High swelling and heaven-disimbowelling words. **1727-46** THOMSON *Summer* 778 Cataracts that sweep From disembowelled Earth the virgin gold. **1746** W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 77 No. 11 P 1 The Ripping up and Disembowelling of the dead Bodies. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix, The disembowelling of the deer. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 262 The city is for ever undergoing disembowelment.

Disembow·er, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBOWER.] *trans.* To remove or set free from a bower.

1856 BRYANT *Poems, Ages* xxxii, Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds, Shine, disembowered.

†**Disembra·ce,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBRACE *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To refrain or withdraw from embracing. **b.** To undo embracing or the embraces of anything. Hence **Disembra·cing** *ppl. a.*; also **Disembra·cement,** the act of disembracing.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 187 They bedust one another, to hinder dis-imbracements .. and by drying his body, to strengthen his hold on his adversary. **1641** J. SHERMAN *Grk. in Temple* 21 The teacher of the Gentiles instructeth us Christians not to disembrace goodness in any, nor truth in any. **1775** S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) I. 192 Torn away by the disembracing grasp of death.

†**Disembra·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBRANGLE.] *trans.* To free from embranglement or complication; to disentangle.

1726 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 19 July Wks. 1871 IV. 130 The difficulty of disembrangling our affairs with Partinton. *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 137 For God's sake disembrangle these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs.

Disembroi·l, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBROIL; cf. Sp. *desembrollar* (Minsheu); also 16th c. F. *desbrouiller.*] *trans.* To free from embroilment or confusion; to extricate from confusion or perplexity, to disentangle.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 137 To disimbroyle our selues of this troublesome businesse. **1681** *Char. Illustr. Court-Favourite* 16 The knowledg of things past .. That Light which disembroils the intrigues of the Court. **1741** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 142 To disembroil a Subject that seems to have perplexed even Antiquity. **1830** MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 72 It is little wonderful that Cumberland should not have disembroiled this ancient and established confusion. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 22 Let him but decently disembroil himself, Scramble from out the scrape.

†**Disembru·te,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deliver from an embruted or brutalized condition; to debrutalize.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 71 (D.) Of a numerous people he [Peter the Great] disembruted every one except himself.

Disembu·rden, -bu·rthen, *v.* [See DISEN-, DISEM-, and BURDEN *v.*] = DISBURDEN. Hence **Disembu·rdening** *vbl. sb.*

1790-1810 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 283 Of all its affairs he has disemburthened himself. **1855** BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi*, Never was such prompt disemburdening. **1884** *Law Times* 27 Sept. 361/1 The local courts should be disemburdened of non contentious business.

Disemic (dəɪsī·mik), *a.* [f. L. *disēmus* disyllabic, a. Gr. *δίσημος* of doubtful quantity (f. δι-, DI-[2]) twice + *σῆμα* a sign) + -IC.] In *Gr.* and *L. Prosody*: Of the value of two moræ or units of time (cf. TRISEMIC). In recent Dicts.

†**Disempa·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desempare-r*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *emparer* to possess, get possession of.] *trans.* To dispossess.

c **1500** *Melusine* xxix. 215 My brother . thou wylt so dysempare & putte out fro his royaume.

Disempassioned, var. DISIMPASSIONED.

†**Disempe·ster,** *v. Obs.* Also **disim-**. [f. DIS- 6 + EMPESTER *v.*] *trans.* To rid of that which pesters or plagues.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 104 To unburthen his charge, and dis-impester his Court. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Neh.* ii. 4 That the Church might be disempestered of Arians.

†**Dise·mpire,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + EMPIRE.] *trans.* To deprive of the imperial power.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 576 Otho, whom this very Pope. had both ..aduanced, and..dis-empyred.

Disemploy (disemploi·), *v. rare.* Also 7 **-imploy.** [f. DIS- 6 + EMPLOY *v.*] *trans.* To cease to employ, dismiss from, or throw out of, employment.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 266 The Senate consulted to disemploy Caesar. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (R.), If personal defailance be thought reasonable to disimploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince. **1886** O. LODGE *Inaug. Addr.* in *L'pool Univ. Coll. Mag.* 139 Their fellows employing them or disemploying them as it suits their convenience.

Hence **Disemploy·ed** *ppl. a.*, not employed, out of employment, unemployed.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 13 Sins and irregularities .. which usually creep upon idle, disemployed and curious persons. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xviii. 109 No one of them is so dis-employed as..to be able to attend to anything else. **1807** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 187 The disemployed, the unnecessary, the superfluous poor. **1893** *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 22 Mar., There is very little disemployed labor in the country.

Disemploy·ment. *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Absence or withdrawal of employment.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 1. (1727) 8 In this glut of leasure and disemployment. **1893** *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Aug., This action is leading to some disemployment of labor at eastern works.

Disempow·er, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMPOWER.] *trans.* To divest or deprive of power conferred.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* in *Comm.* xii, If.. he can confuse the brain and disempower the understanding. **1858** BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iii. (1864) 78 He is disabled, disempowered, reduced in tone.

Disemprison, var. DISIMPRISON.

Disen-, disem-. Verbs in *dis-* are sometimes in sense negative or privative of those in *em-*, *en-*: e.g. *enfranchise, disfranchise*; generally, however, verbs in *em-* or *en-* have *dis-* prefixed, as in *dis-embarrass, dis-engage, dis-entwine.* In not a few cases, both forms occur; e.g. *disbowel* = *disembowel, disfranchise* = *disenfranchise.* Forms in *disem-* and *disen-* are found even where no verbs in *em-* or *en-* appear, as in *disemburden, disenhallow, disenravel.*

Disenable (disėnē·b'l), *v.* Also 6–7 **-inable.** [f. DIS- 6 + ENABLE.] *trans.* To render unable or incapable; to disable: the reverse of *enable.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 346 By sinnes we are .. wounded in nature, disenabled to goodnes, and incited to ilnes. **1608** HIERON *Defence* II. 197 Bellarmin, by rejecting their testimonies in parte, disinableth them in the whole. **1651** *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Bradford* 188 The Palsie .. for eight yeers together disinabled him from riding. **1690** *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II*, 110 A Bill to disinable him to inherit the Imperial Crown of the Realm. **1811** LAMB *Edax on Appetite*, I am constitutionally disenabled from that vice. **1873** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 220 [This] makes all the personages puppets and disenables them for being characters.

absol. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xv. 48 Neither doth an apprentiship extinguish native, nor disinable to acquisitive Gentry. **1658-9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 434 By the Act of Oblivion they are pardoned, but it is your law in being that does disenable.

Hence **Disena·bled** *ppl. a.*, **Disena·bling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Disena·blement,** the action of disenabling or fact of being disenabled.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. 57 By his deserued death, and the disenablement of his sonnes. **1613** JACKSON *Creed* I. III. xi. [xxviii.] § 1. 175 For disinabling of this Nation from effecting what he feared. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 8 To set their hands to the disinabling and defeating .. of Princesse Mary. **1663** *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 113 She . was soe infirme and disenabled, that [etc.]

Disena·ct, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENACT.] *trans.* To annul that which is enacted; to repeal. Hence **Disena·ctment,** the repeal of an enactment.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxiv. (1739) 110 And did build and pull down, enact and disenact. **1859** SMILES *Self-help* 2 The chief reforms of the last fifty years have consisted mainly in abolitions and disenactments.

Disena·mour, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENAMOUR: cf. F. *désenamourer* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) and It. *disinnamorare.*] *trans.* To free from being enamoured; to put out of conceit. Hence †**Disena·moured** *ppl. a.*

1598 FLORIO, *Snamorarsi*, to disinamour, to fall in dislike. *Snamoratosi*, disinamored, falne in dislike. **1620** SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xviii. 144 He makes Don Quixote disenamour'd of Dulcinea del Toboso.

†**Disenca·ge,** *v. Obs.* In 7 **disin-**. [DIS- 6] *trans.* To liberate as from a cage; to DISCAGE.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxii. 274 The Don is disincaged.

†**Disenca·mp,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENCAMP.] *intr.* To move one's camp; to DECAMP.

1652 COKAINE tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 40 Seeing the Army disencampt. **1658** J. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VIII. ii. 142 Then giving order for the march, she disencamped, the next morning, towards Dacia.

Disenchai·n, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENCHAIN: cf. F. *désenchaîner* (16th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To set free from chains or restraint; to reverse the process of enchaining. Hence **Disenchai·ned** *ppl. a.*

a **1849** POE *Eiros & Charmion* Wks. (1888) 145 Why need I paint, Charmion, the now disenchained frenzy of mankind? **1856** MASSON *Ess.*, *Th. Poetry* 419 Idealizations of what might be.. not copied from nature, but imagined and full fashioned by the soul of man, and thence disenchained into nature.

Disenchant (disenˌtʃɑ·nt), *v.* Also 7–8 **disin-**. [ad. F. *désenchanter* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *enchanter* to ENCHANT; cf. It. *disincantare*, Sp. *desencantar.*] *trans.* To set free from enchantment, magic spell, or illusion.

a **1586** SIDNEY (J.), Alas! let your own brain disenchant you. **1659** *Gentl. Calling* Pref. 4 Reason and Religion will yield you countercharms, able to disinchant you. **1691** DRYDEN *K. Arthur* IV. Wks. 1884 VIII. 187 A noble stroke or two Ends all the charms, and disenchants the grove. **1759** GOLDSM. *Bee* 13 Oct. *Happiness* No reading or study had contributed to disenchant the fairy-land around him. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 612 Go and solicit the young enchantress, who has caused this metamorphosis, to disenchant her. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 478 He had disenchanted his people of their blind faith in the Crown.

Disencha·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Freed from enchantment or illusion.

1611 COTGR., *Desenchanté*, disinchaunted **1682** DRYDEN *Medall* 180 Nor are thy disinchanted Burghers few. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 140 The disinchanted earth Lost all her lustre. **1838** DICKENS *Arch. Nick* xxx, A crest-fallen, dispirited, disenchanted man.

Disencha·nter. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who removes enchantment.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 119 Disinchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. **1831** [see DISENCHANTRESS] **1862** MRS. OLIPHANT *Mortimers* I. 253 Harry .. gazed with open eyes and mouth at the disenchanter.

Disencha·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Deliverance from enchantment.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxv. 252 He may do all that is fitting for her Disenchanting **1718** MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1892) II. xxxv. 268 May you and your disenchanting go to the devil.

Disencha·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disenchants. Hence **Disencha·ntingly** *adv.*

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* VI. 221 At the touch of my disenchanting pen. **1866** NONA BELLAIRS *Wayside Fl.* VI. 69 History comes with its disenchanting wand. **1886** R. DOWLING *Fatal Bonds* I. xi. 219 He was disenchantingly opaque.

Disencha·ntment. [f. DISENCHANT *v.* + -MENT, after *enchantment*: cf. F. *désenchantement* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] The action of disenchanting or fact of being disenchanted.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxii. (R.), All concluded in the promise .. of the disenchantment. **1675** (*title*), O Brazile, or the inchanted Island; being a Relation of a late Discovery of the Dis-inchantment of an Island in the North of Ireland. **1794** MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 118 All the conjurers .. might assist at the disinchantment. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxvi, This general disenchantment with the world .. only intensified her sense of forlornness.

Disencha·ntress. [f. DISENCHANTER + -ESS.] A female disenchanter.

1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Neither Disenchanter nor Disenchantress can abide by Feeling alone.

Disencha·rm, *v. rare.* Also 7 -in-. [f. DIS- 6 + ENCHARM.] *trans.* To deliver from a charm.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. i. 9 The fear of a Sin had disincharmed him. **1884** BROWNING *Ferishtah* 143 A chill wind disencharms All the late enchantment!

† Disencloi·ster, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 6 + ENCLOISTER *v.*] *trans.* To set free from cloistered confinement and seclusion.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. lxxvii, Let her still Enjoy her disencloystred fill In these high Extasies.

† Disenclo·se, *v. Obs. rare* Also 7 **-inclose.** [f. DIS- 6 + ENCLOSE *v.*] *trans.* To throw open (that which is enclosed); to do away with the enclosure of. Hence **Disenclo·sed** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Desclorre*, to disparke, vnclose; disinclose, pull downe hedges or inclosures. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. vii. 33 Neither is this Monastery also of the most open and disenclosed

† Disencou·rage, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENCOURAGE. Cf. DISCOURAGE.] *trans.* To deprive of encouragement; to DISCOURAGE.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 371 To disencourage all opposers. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 P 6 Yet that must not disencourage you **1800** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1846) VI. 243 The world has acknowledged you my offspring, and I will disencourage you no more. **1803** *Ibid.* 325.

Hence **† Disencou·raging,** *ppl. a.*; also **† Disencou·rager** *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 14 As great .. Discouragers as our Bibliopolists prove to learned Poverty. *a* **1806** C. J. FOX *Hist. James II* (1808) 27 The most completely disencouraging example that history affords.

† Disencou·ragement. *Obs.* Also 7 **-in-.** [f. prec.; cf. *encouragement.*] Lack or withdrawal of encouragement; disheartenment, discouragement.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 71 The effect whereof shall breede .. disencouragement, and weakening to the enemy **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 56 Neither should her present humor give you [a suitor] any cause of disincouragement. **1668** ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* I. i. Wks. (1723) 90 The utter decay and disencouragement of Trade and Industry **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 68 Under a temptation of a total Disencouragement.

Disencrease: see DISINCREASE.

Disencumber (disenkʌ·mbəɹ), *v.* Also 7 **-in-.** [ad. F. *désencombrer*, earlier *desencombre* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); see DIS- 4 and ENCUMBER.] *trans.* To relieve or free from encumbrances.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 130 The space .. behind the terraplene .. shall .. be made plaine and disencombered **1667** MILTON *P. L.* V. 700 Fre dim Night had disincumberd Heav'n. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 P 8 Most expeditiously disencumbered from my villatick bashfulness **1814** WORDSW. *Excursion* IX. 71 On that superior height Who sits, is disencumbered from the press Of near obstructions. **1888** BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iv. 397 The beautiful pillars were disencumbered of the monuments which encrusted and disfigured them.

Disencu·mbered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Freed from encumbrance.

1611 COTGR., *Desombré*, disincombred, vnpestered. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs & Achit.* 850 Free from Earth, thy disencumbred Soul Mounts up **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 76 The Church of St. Justina .. is the most handsom, luminous, disencumber'd Building in the Inside that I have ever seen. **1781** COWPER *Retirement* 394 Four handsome bays, That whirl away from business and debate The disencumbered Atlas of the State. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 449 That the more important .. words may possess the last place, quite disencumbered.

Disencu·mberment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. F. *désencombrement* (Littré).] The action of disencumbering or fact of being disencumbered. In recent Dicts.

† Disencu·mbrance. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCE, after *encumbrance.*] Deliverance or freedom from encumbrance.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 P 1 Out of mere Choice, and an elegant Desire of Ease and Disincumbrance. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. ii. (1869) II. 455 The waste, and not the disencumbrance, of the estate was the common effect of a long minority. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. No. 60. 406 An indecorous ease, and a selfish disincumbrance.

Disend, obs. form of DESCEND.

† Disenda·mage, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To relieve from loss or damage.

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 69 Promising that he would disendamage him of all his pretended wrongs.

Disendow (disendau·), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENDOW.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of endowments.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 4 Descendants who were not entirely disendowed of power. **1868** *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb., One cannot understand why the Protestant rector should vanish from the land the moment the [Irish] Church is disendowed. **1883** LABOUCHERE in *Fortn. Rev.*, The Established Church will at once be disestablished and disendowed.

Hence **Disendow·ed** *ppl. a.*, **Disendow·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disendow·er**, one who disendows; **Disendow·ment**, the action or fact of disendowing. (All chiefly used in reference to ecclesiastical endowments.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Disendowment.* **1867** BREWER in *Times* 10 Apr. 8/1 The House of Commons has pledged itself to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church **1869** *Daily Tel.* 5 July, The great disestablisher and disendower. **1874** *Eclectic* Sept. 319 The secularized and disendowed priests of a once popular religion. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 99 The disendowment of the national church. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 2/2 Used to hearing disestablishers accused of a new Crucifixion and disendowers identified with Judas

Disener, var. of DECENER, *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxx. 141 Euery che shal haue vndre hym a dyzener of carpenters and a dyzener of helpers and also thre diseners of laborers.

† Disenfila·de, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENFILADE *v.*] *trans.* (See quot.)

1706 *Accomplished Officer* v. 39 Care ought to be taken, that all the Parts of the Covered Way be Disenfiladed. Which is done either by Nature, or by Traverses of all those Parts of the Country which might command them. *Ibid.* 40 To Disenfilade signify's so to dispose the Ground or a Work, as that it may not be seen or discovered by the Enemy, and battered in a straight line.

Disenfra·nchise, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENFRANCHISE *v.* II.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of civil or electoral privileges; to DISFRANCHISE.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 708 And they, in mortal Battel vanquish'd, Are of their Charter dis-enfranchis'd **1739** H. BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* (Jod.), That nature .. Shall disenfranchise all her lordly race. **1893** LYDIA H. DICKINSON in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* I. 507 There could be no legal act disenfranchising woman, since she was never legally enfranchised.

† 2. [f. DIS- 5, or error.] To set free, liberate, enfranchise. *Obs. rare.*

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 153 A cruell Tyranny, from whence she may with a litle courage disinfranchize herselfe **1654** LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 360, I resolv'd my self not a little disenfranchis'd from that obligation.

Hence **Disenfra·nchising** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; also **† Disenfra·nchisement** *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Disenfranchisement*, a being disfranchised. **1865** *Morn. Star* 9 May, This .. is not an enfranchising, but a disenfranchising measure.

Disengage (disngē·dʒ), *v.* Also 7 8 **disingage.** [f. DIS- 6 + ENGAGE *v.*; prob. after F. *désengager* (1462 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. *trans.* To free from engagement, pledge, contract, or obligation. *Obs.* exc. as *pa. pple.*

1611 COTGR., *Desengager*, to disingage, vngage, redeeme. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. * * ij a, Moneys wherewithall to pay my debts, & to disingage my word. **1648** MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 10 If the king prov'd unfaithful the people would be disingag'd. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxix. 278 To be a single woman all my life, if he would not disengage me of my rash, my foolish promise **1837** [see DISENGAGED].

2. To loosen from that which holds fast, adheres, or entangles; to detach, liberate, free.

1622 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 34 Two great Ships .. between which we were so intangled, that we could not in three hours disengage our selves. **1678** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1317/4 Sieur Ollier was mortally wounded, and taken, but afterwards disengaged again. **1771** OLIVIER *Fencing Familiarized* (1780) 60, I make an appel and disengage the point of my sword as if my design were to thrust carte over the arm. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 74, I had .. previously wound the rope round my arm: the consequence was, that I could not disengage my wrist. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 It slowly decomposes the water, combining with its hydrogen and disengaging its oxygen.

b. *fig.*

a **1618** SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* I. 390 Hee will .. from the sword of war thee dis-ingage. **1634** HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 64 My sacke will disingage All humane thoughts.

1699 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 39 Henry the fourth endeavoured to disingage him from the service of the Arch-Duke. **1721** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 P 1 It is very hard for the Mind to disengage it self from a Subject in which it has been long employed. *a* **1871** GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 77 To disengage great principles from capricious adjuncts.

c. To loosen a bond or that which binds.

1780 COWPER *Doves* 10 Our mutual bond of faith and truth No time shall disengage. **1856** BRYANT *Old Man's Funeral* vii, Softly to disengage the vital cord.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To free one self, get loose

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 38 Wee'l disingage, our bloodlesse form shall fly Beyond the reach of Earth. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 98 In conversing with Books we may chuse our Company, and disengage without Ceremony or Exception. **1832** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 80 The left Troop must disengage before it can move.

4. *intr. Fencing.* To reverse the relative position of the blades by smartly passing the point to the opposite side of the opponent's sword.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 71 When you are on your Guard, and within your Adversary's Sword, disengage and make your Feint without **1771** OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 If you perceive your adversary force your blade, I would always have you disengage, keeping the point strait to his body. **1809** ROLAND *Fencing* 83 To disengage is simply to pass your blade on the other side of your adversary's (it is no matter whether within or over the arm) and to thrust.

Hence **Disenga·ging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *Disengaging gear, machinery*: see ENGAGING *ppl. a.* 3.

1684 R. H *School Recreat.* 59 Caveating or Disengaging. Here you must slip your Adversaries Sword, when you perceive him about to bind or secure yours **1832** *Boy's Own Bk.* 77 Disengaging is performed by dexterously shifting the point of your foil from one side of your adversary's blade to the other; that is, from carte to tierce, or *vice versa.* **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Disengaging-gear*, contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their motor, by disconnecting the wheels, chains or bands which drive them.

Disenga·ge, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] *Fencing.* The act of disengaging or reversing the relative position of the blades, so as to free one's own for a thrust. So *counter-disengage.*

1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 132 Begin trying your adversary with appels, beatings, disengages, and extensions, in order to embarrass him. *Ibid.* 87 The counter-disengage of carte over the arm. **1879** *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 71 (*Fencing*) Cut and disengage, if made inside of the arm, is parried by quarte, or the counter of tierce; if outside, by tierce or counter in quarte. **1889** [see COUNTER DISENGAGE, *sb.*].

Disengaged (disngē·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1; but often used as f. DIS- 10 + ENGAGED.] Set free from engagement, ties, or prepossession; free from obligatory connexion; detached; not engaged; untrammelled, unoccupied, at liberty.

1621 SIR G. CALVERT in *Fortesc. Papers* 155 So long as the Prince Palatine shall keepe himself disengaged from medling in them. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 24, 51 The Law of Nature therefore commands the Judge to be dis-engag'd. **1676** W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 53 Such proceedings .. doe but embolden disengaged standers by to complain of both. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 318 P 1 This Lady is of a free and disengaged Behaviour. **1771** OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 Seize the time, and give him a disengaged thrust in carte over the arm. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 250 The other acids are only in a disengaged state, found in waters accidentally. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* II, Are you disengaged this evening?

Disenga·gedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disengaged; freedom from ties, engagement, obligation, or prepossession.

1685 tr *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 105 To speak clearly .. shews not onely a disengagedness, but also a vivacity of wit. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* II. xiii. 133 The more the Soul has of this Disengagedness in its acting, the more Liberty. **1849** J. HAMILTON *Let.* in *Life* viii. (1870) 353, I have a singular sensation of disengagedness. **1887** E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* I. 250 The application of it requires disengagedness and common-sense.

Disengagement (disngē·dʒmĕnt). [f. DISENGAGE *v.* + -MENT, after *engagement*; cf. F. *désengagement* (15th c.)] The action of disengaging or fact of being disengaged *from* (anything).

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 378 They call poverty a disingagement from uncle-se things. **1699** H. CHANDLER *Bigotry* (1709) 6 Their Believing in Christ was no Disingagement from Judaism. **1716** JER. COLLIER tr. *Nazianzen's Panegyrick* Pref., A noble Disengagement from the World. **1887** R. GARNETT in Lowell *Study Wind.* Introd. 12 He has not that disengagement from all traditional and conventional influences .. which characterises younger men.

b. The physical, *esp.* chemical, separation or setting free (*of* anything).

1791 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 113 The disengagement of a considerable quantity of nitrous gas. **1842** DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 138 The restoration and disengagement of the public buildings surmounting the city. **1881** *Nature* XXIII. 616 The gaseous acids are absorbed .. with disengagement of heat.

c. Freedom from engagement, prepossession, occupation, or ties; detachment; freedom or ease of manner or behaviour.

1702 STEELE *Funeral* III. i. (1702) 38 Oh, Madam! your Air! .. The Negligence, the Disengagement of your Manner. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 77. 3/1 Thus you by Disingagement Conquer more, Than all your Sex by Servile Laws before. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 P 4 A man proposes his schemes of life in a state of abstraction and disengagement. **1768** *Woman of Honor* II. 182, I appeared with all the freedom and dis-ingagement of a simple spectator. **1866**

FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. x. 241 This mental disengagement .. and liberation.

d. The dissolution of an engagement to be married.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxix, She might wound Marianne still deeper by treating their disengagement as an escape from evils. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8/1 'Disengagement' is a pleasing euphemism for a gentle form of 'breach of promise'.

e. *Fencing.* (See DISENGAGE *v.* 4.)

1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 Of the Disengagement. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 65 The side on which it was usual to parry the disengagement. 1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc., *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 48 Simple attacks are..four: the straight thrust, the disengagement, the coupé, and the counter-disengagement.

Disengi·rdle, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the engirdling of; to release from a girdle.

1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise* Prel. 99 And disengirdled and discrowned The limbs and locks that vine leaves bound.

† **Disengo·rge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To discharge (as a river); = DISGORGE 2.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 239 At length he disengorgeth himselfe unto the Severn sea.

Disengu·lf, -gu·lph, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To cast up what has been engulfed.

1839-44 TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* (1852) 386 The maelström [shall] disengulph its spoil.

Disenhallow (disénhæ·lou), *v. rare.* [See DISEN- and HALLOW *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of hallowed character.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 69 The love is disenhallowed.

Disenherison, Disenherit, etc.: see DISIN-.

Disenme·sh, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from meshes or enmeshment; to disentangle.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 565 Convulsive effort to disperse the films And disenmesh the fame o' the martyr.

Disenno·ble, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENNOBLE.] *trans.* To deprive of nobleness; to render ignoble: the reverse of to *ennoble.*

1645 *Mod. Answ. Prynne's Reply* 20 It dis ennobles mens spirits. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 137 ▸2 An unworthy behaviour degrades and disennobles a man in the eye of the world. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 335 The disennobling of our lives.

† **Diseno·rm,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 or 8 + ENORM *v* or *a*] *trans.* To free from irregularity; to make conformable to a norm or standard.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* viii, To prevent Confused babling, and to disenorm Prepost'rous service.

Disenra·vel, *v. rare.* [See DISEN-, and RAVEL *v.*] *trans.* To unravel, disentangle.

1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm* i. 64 A tissue which no mortal skill can disenravel.

† **Disenri·ch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of riches; to impoverish.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Cor.* viii. 9 He that was heir of all things .. disinriched and disrobed himself of all.

† **Disenro·l,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **disinroule.** [f. DIS- 6 + ENROL: cf. obs. F. *desenrouller.*] *trans.* To remove from a roll or list.

a 1631 DONNE *Let. to C'tess. of Bedford* in *Poems* (1650) 164 He cannot that's, he will not) dis-inroule Your name.

Disensanity: see DISINSANITY.

Disenshrou·d, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To set free from a shroud or enshrouded state.

1835 W. A BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 857 When that misty vale Evanid, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us. *Mod.* The disenshrouded statue.

Disensla·ve, *v* Also 7 **disin-.** [DIS- 6] *trans* To set free from enslavement; to liberate from slavery. Hence **Disensla·ved** *ppl. a.*

1649 *Petit.* in J. Harrington *Def Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 1 Your worthy intentions to disinslave the free born People of this Nation from all manner of Arbitrary .. Power. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. xi. 244 To disenslave him from the bondage of Satan. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critick* 242 To walk as free and disinslaved as the King of it. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) III. viii (R.), They expected such an one as should disenslave them from the Roman yoke.

Disentail (disént$\bar{e}^{i}$·l), *v.* Also 7 **disin-.** [f. DIS- 6 + ENTAIL *v.*[2]] Hence **Disentai·ling** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* (*Law.*) To free from entail; to break the entail of (an estate); see ENTAIL *sb.*[2]

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 645/2 The disentailing deed must be enrolled. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 129 [A] disentailing assurance. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 807/1 An heir born after that date [Aug. 1848] is entitled to disentail the estate under the authority of the Court. *Ibid.*, The exercise of the power to disentail. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 609/2 He intended to disentail everything which he took under the will of his ancestor. *Mod.* Part of the estate has been disentailed.

† **2.** To divest, dispossess, deprive *of.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii (1851) 158 With much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and disintal'd of all jurisdiction whatsoever.

† **b.** To free oneself from, get rid of. *Obs.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ▸26 To disintail those two most inestimable blessings, of a pure religion and outward peace, which our immediate progenitors left us.

Disentai·l, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of disentailing or breaking an entail.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 807/2 An heir..is not entitled to give consent to a disentail, in opposition to the creditors in such debts. 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict.* c. 101 § 112 The execution of a deed of disentail 1824 *Weekly Notes* 22 Nov. 210/2 The power of sale in the will was destroyed by the disentail.

Disentai·lment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* 647/2 Thus much as to the disentailment of freehold. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 254 In effecting the disentailment and resettling of this estate

Disentangle (disèntæ·ŋg'l), *v.* Also 7 8 **disin-.** [f. DIS- 6 + ENTANGLE.]

1. *trans.* To free (anything) from that in or with which it is entangled; to disengage, extricate. Const *from,* formerly sometimes *of.* **a.** *lit.*

1598 FLORIO *Ital Dict*, *Strigare* to disintangle, to rid. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), Though in concretions particles so entangle one another .. yet they do incessantly strive to disentangle themselves, and get away. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 145 They disentangle from the puzzled skein The threads of ..shrewd design 1847 J WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 To disentangle our line from the water lilies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xix. 135 Two hours had been spent in the effort to disentangle ourselves from the crags.

b. *fig.* To set free from intellectual, moral, or practical complications; to extricate from difficulties or hindrances.

1611 COTGR., *Desembarrasser*, to vnpester, disintangle. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 116 The Princesse now disentangled of publike affaires, and desirous to know who shee was [etc.] 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 92 To disentangle our minds from .. prejudices. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. XII. 370 The Emperor disentangled himself from all the affairs of this world. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6 325 To .. disentangle a few fragmentary facts from the mass of fable.

2. To bring (anything) out of a tangled state; to unravel, untwist.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* vi, Disentangling The passive reptile's folds. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, One puzzles the skein in order to excite curiosity and then cannot disentangle it. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I. xx 252 Patience to disentangle the knots of my harness.

fig 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* xiii. Wks. 1872–5 II 40, I shall . inform myselfe here how that annexion stands, and the readiest way of disintangling it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 169 ▸13 He must . disentangle his method, and alter his arrangement. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. I. 31 We can disentangle the several elements of which it is made up.

3. *intr.* (for *refl*) To become disentangled; to disentangle oneself (quot. 1676).

1607 *Ford's Madrigal*, '*Since first I saw your face*', My heart is fast, And cannot disentangle 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* K iv, Betaking themselves to this Spiritual Warfare, they ought to disintangle from the World 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 24 My Foot disentangled, and I fell plum into the Sea. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* II 455 Thoughts disintangle passing o'er the lip. *Mod.* This skein won't disentangle.

Hence **Disenta·ngled** *ppl a*, **-ing** *vbl sb.*

1611 COTGR, *Desmeslement*, vnpestering, disintricating, disintangling 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Reprisall* ii, A disentangled state and free. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ii. 14 Our thoughts and affections must be always disentangled.

Disenta·nglement. [f. prec. + -MENT, after *entanglement.*] The fact of disentangling, or state of being disentangled.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 110 ▸10 The disentanglement of actions complicated with innumerable circumstances. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xliv. 127 In the disentanglement of this distressful tale. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I 228 Such process of disentanglement. though easy for posterity, is always impossible to living actors in the drama of life.

Disenta·ngler. *rare.* One who disentangles.

1885 *Manch. Exam* 13 Apr. 3/1 Mr. Buchanan's work of disentangler is conducted with a good deal of spirit.

† **Dise·nter,** *v* *Law Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENTER *v* 2.] *trans.* To eject, oust, dispossess.

1629 *MS. Acc. St. Johns Hosp*, *Canterb*, For his charges when he went into Thanett to disenter Sampson from our lands and to take possession 1631 *Ibid*, [We] went to Hoath to disenter Baker

Disenter, -erre, obs. ff. DISINTER *v.*

† **Disentera·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n of action f. **disenterate* vb., f. DIS- 7 + Gr. ἔντερα bowels] Evacuation of the bowels.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 123 For doing the work of Nature (I meane not that of Disenteration) but of laughing.

Disenthra·l, -all, *v.* Also 7 **disin-.** [f. DIS- 6 + ENTHRAL.] *trans.* To set free from enthralment or bondage; to liberate from thraldom.

a 1643 G. SANDYS (J.), God my soul shall disenthral. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* iv. 4 In straits and in distress Thou didst me disenthrall And set at large 1689 *Def Liberty agst Tyrants* 149 In seeking freedom from Tyranny, he .was the principal Instrument to dis-inthrall them. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 331 Reverence which disenthrals the mind from lower passions.

Hence **Disenthra·lled** *ppl. a.*

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* xiii. (1852) 363 Only through union with our disenthralled representative.

Disenthra·ldom. *rare.* [irreg. f. prec. + -DOM, after *thraldom.*] = next.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 520 The advocates of disenthraldom from the classic school.

Disenthra·lment. [f. DISENTHRAL + -MENT.] The action of freeing, or fact of being freed, from enthralment; emancipation from thraldom.

1805 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 262 The disenthralment of those who had liberated themselves. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 54 Enjoying that delicious sense of disenthralment from the actual which .. twilight brings.

Disenthrone (disenþrō^u·n), *v.* Also 7 **disin-.** [f. DIS- 6 + ENTHRONE] *trans.* To put down from a throne; to depose from royal or supreme dignity or authority; to dethrone.

1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* I. ii. Wks 1874 V 171, I charge thee, Tarquin, disinthrone thy selfe 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 229 Either to disinthrone the King of Heav'n We warr ..or to regain Our own right lost 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. X. 346 The proposal of a new translation of the Scriptures disenthroned the Vulgate from its absolute exclusive authority.

Hence **Disenthro·ning** *vbl. sb.*; **Disenthro·nement,** dethroning.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 559 Which act of any King against the Consent of his Parlament . might of it self strongly conduce to the disinthrowning him 1848 HAMPDEN *Bampt. Lect* (ed 3) 157 The disenthroning of Providence. 1894 ASQUITH *Sp at Newburgh* 24 Oct, To seek for the disenthronement of religious privilege

Disentitle (disentəi·t'l), *v* Also 7 **disin-.** [f. DIS- 6 + ENTITLE] *trans.* To deprive of title or right (*to* something): the reverse of to *entitle.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres* 131 All that eat are not made Christ's body, and all that eat not are not disintitled to the resurrection *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* VIII v (R) Every ordinary offence does not disentitle a son to the love of his father. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* I 90 He would have pleaded the sacred right of inheritance, refusing utterly the imaginary law which disentitled him.

Disentomb (disentū·m), *v.* [f DIS 6 + ENTOMB] *trans.* To take out of the tomb; *transf.* and *fig*) to take (anything) out of that in which it is buried or hidden away; to disinter, unearth.

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 370 A mad vanity of Nobility of race, which causeth many to dig out, and disentombe their Grand-Sires, as it were, from the ashes of old Troy. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll Lakes* Wks 1862 II 96 Worlds of fine thinking lie buried in that vast abyss, never to be disentombed. 1877 A B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 659 A mummy..which we saw disentombed 1880 MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 527 Mr. Freeman .. disentombed a great part of the early history of England

Hence **Disentombed** (-tū·md), *ppl. a*; **Disentombment** (tū·mmĕnt), the act of disentombing.

1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. 55 The disentombment of the Nineveh marbles 1871 FRASER *Life & Lett Berkeley* iii 78 The disentombed remains of Herculaneum.

† **Disentrai·l,** *v* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 a + ENTRAIL *sb*[1] (in early use *entrail*).] *trans.* To draw forth from the entrails or inward parts. Hence † **Disentrai·led** *ppl. a.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV iii. 28 The disentrayled blood Adowne their sides like litle rivers stremed *Ibid* IV. vi 16 Heaping huge strokes. As if he thought her soule to disentrayle. 1692 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 22 As if they designed to dis entrail His very Soul

Disentrai·nment. *rare.* [f DIS- 6 + ENTRAIN *v*[2] + -MENT.] The action of discharging (troops) from a railway train; detraining.

1881 *Globe* 18 Apr. 5 The disentrainment was superintended by Lieut.-Colonel Knight

Disentra·mmel, *v.* [f DIS- 6 + ENTRAMMEL] *trans.* To free from its trammels, or from an entrammelled state.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan 1 Before the Federal Power had been disentrammelled from the civil war. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser II. 11 Any soul Disrobed and disentrammelled

Disentra·nce, *v.* [f DIS 6 + ENTRANCE *v*] *trans.* To bring out of or arouse from a trance, or from an entranced state.

1663 BUTLER *Hud* I III 717 Ralpho by this time disentranc'd, Upon his Bum himself advanc'd 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 351 This trifling incident startled and disentranced me. 1855 BROWNING *Any Wife to Any Husband* xv, Love so, then, if thou wilt! Give all thou canst Away to the new faces disentranced obdurate no more.

Hence **Disentra·ncement.** In recent Dicts.

† **Disentra·verse,** *v* *Obs rare* [f. DIS- 5 + **entraverse* vb., repr. F. *entraverser* to place *en travers* or athwart: cf. ENTRAVERSE *adv.*] *trans.* To wrest (meaning).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii 18 Plinie disentrauerses the meaning of *Pulla* to imply a blackish, gentle, mellow, and tender soyle.

Disentrayle, obs. form of DISENTRAIL *v.*

Disentrea·t, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. DIS- 6 + ENTREAT.] *trans.* To deprecate, entreat not to have

1611 COTGR, *Desprier*, to vnpray, disintreat.

† **Disentru·st,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive (a person) of a trust; the opposite of *entrust.*

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 13 There is the same liberty in a Pupill, or person in his minority, to dis entrust his Guardian, how lawfully soever chosen, upon suspicion of male-administration, or unfaithfulnesse

Disentwi·ne, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENTWINE]

1. *trans.* To free from being entwined; to untwine, untwist, disentangle (*lit.* and *fig*).

1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. xiv, My very love to thee is hate to them, So closely mingling here, that disentwined, I cease to love thee when I love mankind. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* II. iii. 48 The wind . disentwines my hair. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp* p xl, In disentwining the coordinate and conflicting claims of native Princes

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disentwined.

1875 *Sunday Mag* June 580 Thoughts .. intertwine and disentwine, but the problem remains.

Disenve·lop, -e, *v.* Also 7–8 disin-. [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + ENVELOP *v.* or ENVELOPE *sb.*] *trans.* To free from that in which it is enveloped; to unfold, develop.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 108 Maligne stars .. which being in some sort intricated with the fixed are never more disenveloped *Ibid.* 162 He was not likely to be soone disenveloped out of the passions of his fatherly affection. 1655 73 H. MORE *Apoc. Unfold* b 6 b, Disenveloping what pretended strength of Argument there may be. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II 574 When the prophets have explained the spiritual meaning of his [Moses'] law and disinveloped his sense.

Disenve·nom, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ENVENOM.] *trans.* To undo the process of envenoming; to deprive of its venom.

a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks 1721 I 45 By meekness disenvenoming their spite. *Hymns Evang.* ibid. I 177 Conquer'd Death By Jesus disenvenom'd is your Sting

Disenvi·ron, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of or set free from its environment.

1875 L. MORRIS *Evensong* xii, Self-centred and self-contained, disenvironed and isolate.

† **Disenwra·p,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 disin-. [f. DIS- 6 + ENWRAP *v.*] *trans.* To free from that in which it is enwrapped; to unwrap.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 222, I went about to disenwrap her hands of her mantle, that I might come to touch them.

Disepalous (dəise·pələs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. δι- (DI- 2) twice + mod.L. *sepal-um* SEPAL + -OUS.] Having or consisting of two sepals.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 248/1 If there are two sepals, the calyx is disepalous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 216 Disepalous for a calyx composed of two distinct sepals.

† **Dise·qual,** *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + EQUAL *a.*; cf. OF. *desegal, -gual* unequal (in Godef.), also L. *dispar.*] Unequal.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. To Rdr., My minde still beating vpon the Barbarisme and dis-equall number of those ignorant Dolts.

† **Disequa·lity.** *Obs.* [f. DISEQUAL, after *equality*: cf. OF. *desegaulte, desigalité* inequality (in Godef.).] Inequality, disparity.

1602 SUGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. v. 117 Euery small disequality ought not to make difference chiefly where God is Iudge 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 110 The disequalitie of yeares (she being at least by six yeares his elder). 1655 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan., If there be a disproportion or disequality as to power

Dise·qualize, *v. rare* – °. [f. DIS- 6 + EQUALIZE.] *trans.* To render unequal. Hence **Dise·qualizer,** one who or that which renders unequal.

1847 LAYTON *Lucretius* I Epil., The mechanic – poor slave of the capitalist poor agent and victim of the arch disequaliser, Civilisation.

Disequili·brium. [f. DIS- 9 + EQUILIBRIUM.] Absence or destruction of equilibrium. So **Disequili·brate, Disequi·librize** *vbs.*, to destroy the equilibrium of, to throw out of balance; **Disequilibra·tion.**

1840 *Acolus* 12 A finely poised lever, to which the weight of a fly is enough to occasion a disequilibrium. 1882 ELWES tr. *Capello & Ivens' Benguella to Yacca* II. i. 7 The effect of this disequilibrium of nature. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI 742/2 They are disequilibrised 1891 J. M GUYAN *Educ. & Heredity* Pref. 23 The disequilibrated are forever lost to humanity. 1891 *Monist* I. 627 A disequilibration of their organism

Disequi·p, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To divest (any one) of his equipment; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to doff one's equipment.

1831 FR. A KEMBLE *Jrnl* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 23 [He] arrived just as we had disequipped.

Diserde, obs. var. DIZZARD.

Diserit, -yt: see DISHERIT.

† **Dise·rt,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *disert-us* skilful in speaking, fluent, var. of *dissertus*, pa. pple. of *disserĕre* to discuss, discourse, f. *dis-*, DIS- 1 or 2 + *serĕre* to interweave, connect, compose.] Able or fluent in speech; well-spoken, eloquent.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 24 Blessynge the myght and the wysdome of God, the whiche openyth the dumme mowth, and the tongis of infantis maketh opyne and diserte. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 52 Disert Statesmen. 1675 SHERBURNE *Manilius* Pref., This most Disert Poet

Disert, obs. var of DESERT *sb.*[2]

† **Dise·rtitude.** *Obs. rare* – °. [ad. late L. *disertitūd-o* eloquence, f. *disert-us* DISERT.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disertitude*, eloquence.

† **Dise·rtly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DISERT + -LY[2].] Ably, clearly, eloquently, in plain terms.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 188 By many an argumente She þer dyserthly shewyd hyr entente. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1306 Heraclitus directly and disertly nameth warre, the Father, King, and Lord of all the world. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 13 They speak a language disertly, lucidly, and properly accented. 1798 *Europ. Mag.* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 322 What hath been already so disertly and irrefragably urged by that learned man.

Dises e, obs. ff. DECEASE, DISEASE.

Disespeir, etc.: see DESESPEIR, etc.

† **Disespou·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ESPOUSE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the espousal or betrothal of.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 17 Not less but more Heroic then the .. rage Of Turnus for Lavinia disespous'd.

Disestablish (disistæ·bliʃ), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ESTABLISH *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of the character of being established; to annul the establishment of. **a.** *gen.* To undo the position of anything instituted, settled, or fixed by authority or general acceptance; to depose.

1598 FLORIO *Disconfermare*, to vnconfirme, to disestablish. 1794 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIV. 248 Labouring to disestablish those Platonic opinions. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/1 He has disestablished Money-bags as the arbiter of elections.

b. *spec.* To deprive (a church) of especial State connexion and support; to remove from the position of being the national or state church: cf. ESTABLISH *v.* 7.

1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 113 If religion be injured by the national establishment of the church, it must forthwith and at whatever hazard be disestablished. 1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr., You may be asked to disestablish their Church. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 116 The designs imputed to the newly reformed parliament of disestablishing the Anglican Church.

Hence **Disestablished** (-æ·bliʃt), **Disesta·blishing** *ppl. adjs.*

1869 *Daily News* 2 July, The disestablished Bishops [of the Irish Church] 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan., He should take the wind out of the sails of the disestablishing party.

Disesta·blisher. [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] One who disestablishes; an advocate of (Church) disestablishment.

1869 *Daily News* 2 July, The disestablishers of the Irish Church. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 371 Mr Chamberlain poses before the Glaswegians as a disestablisher.

Disesta·blishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of disestablishing. **a.** *gen.*

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 264 From the establishment of Christianity under Constantine, to the beginnings of its disestablishment under Pope Leo X. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb 6/1 The position of the railways would justify the disestablishment of a railway guarantee fund.

b. *spec.* The withdrawal of especial State patronage and control from a church.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 305/1 When the disestablishment grows nearer, the Church will cease to be recruited from the ranks of intelligence and education. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 5/1 They believe that religion, and justice, and citizenship would gain by Disestablishment.

Hence **Disesta·blishmenta·rian,** an adherent of disestablishment (also *attrib.* or *adj.*).

1885 *Times* 4 Dec 7/4, I have just recorded my vote against the disestablishmentarian. 1885 *Guardian* 2 Dec. 1815/1 The 480 Disestablishmentarian candidates have considerably dwindled through explanations and rejections.

Disesteem (disistī·m), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + ESTEEM *sb.*: cf. next, and obs. F. *desestime* (Godef.), It. *disestimo* (Florio).] The action of disesteeming, or position of being disesteemed; want of esteem; low estimation or regard.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 66 The Turkes, a nation equally instructed to the esteeme of armes, and disesteeme of letters. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 1 Disesteem and contempt of the public affairs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I 76 Pastorals are fallen into Disesteem. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. i. 195 Their Worthiness of Esteem or Disesteem, Praise or Disprause. 1820 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 91 Whatever tends to bring a man in power into 'disesteem'. 1884 PENNINGTON *Watchf* ii 32 The prevailing disesteem in which the Scriptures were held.

Disestee·m, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ESTEEM *v.*: perh. after F. *désestimer* (16th c.), It. *disestimare.*]

1. *trans.* To regard with the reverse of esteem; to hold in low estimation, regard lightly, think little (or nothing) of, slight, despise.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Ded., Ourselves, whose error ever is Strange notes to like, and disesteem our own. 1629 LYNDE *Via tuta* 105 The authority of Prelates would bee disesteemed. 1735 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 208 Nor will he at all disesteem the precious pearl, for the meanness of the shell. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* (1876) 262 Thinking that he had somehow or other offended Ellesmere, or was greatly disesteemed by him.

† **b.** To take away the estimation of. *Obs. rare.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Ep. to J. Selden* 40 What fables have you vex'd, what truth redeem'd, .. opinions disesteem'd, Impostures branded.

† **c.** *intr.* with *of*: To think little of, despise: = sense 1. *Obs. rare.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 432 They that are apt to reject, and disesteem of all Scriptural counsel. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 338 The reason why they so much disesteemed of Christ.

† **2.** with *subord. clause*: Not to think or suppose; to think or believe otherwise than. (Cf. ESTEEM *v.* 5 c.) *Obs. rare.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 We have just reason to deny and disesteem this imaginary Eternity can belong at least to the sublunary World.

Hence **Disestee·med** *ppl. a.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 3 (1873) 20 The disesteeming of those employments wherein youth is conversant. 1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 80 Heroick commiseration of a disesteemed prince. 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* I. xxxiv. 242 The undervaluing and disesteeming of all things in this life. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* ii. 47 A rude and lone village Nazareth the disesteemed.

Disestee·mer. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who disesteems; a despiser.

1611 COTGR., *Mespriseur*, a disesteemer, contemner. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. iv. (1662) 57, I the unworthy Disesteemer of thy Blood, and slighter of thy Love! 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 231 It would extremely trouble me to see you a disesteemer of those Divine things.

Hence † **Disestee·meress,** a female disesteemer.

1611 COTGR., *Despriseresse*, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse.

† **Disestimation** (dise·stimē·ʃən). *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + ESTIMATION, after *disesteem*: cf. Sp. *desestimacion*, It. *disestimazione, -atione* (Florio).]

The action of disesteeming; the condition of being disesteemed; disrepute; = DISESTEEM *sb.*

1619 DENISON *Heav. Bang* 166 Frequent receiuing may cause a disestimation of the Sacrament. 1626 T. H. *Canssin's Holy Crt.* 37 To rayse vice .. and put vertue in disestimation. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 221 Contempt or disestimation.

† **Dise·xercise,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To put out of exercise, cease to exercise.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 34 It will be primely to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of Truth .. by the disexercising and blunting our abilities.

† **Disfai·r,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 8 + FAIR *a.*] *trans.* To deprive of fairness or beauty.

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 118 Even the body is disfaired.

Disfaith (disfē·ɪp). [f. DIS- 9 + FAITH.] **a.** Want of faith; distrust, disbelief. **b.** Unfaithfulness.

1870 KINGSLEY in *Life & Lett.* (1878) II. 340 Having a firm disfaith in most English commentators. 1881 *Mac's Mistake* III. viii. 127 Her righteous anger against what she believed to be disfaith on Keith Moriston's part.

† **Disfai·thful,** *a. Obs. rare* – °. [DIS- 10.] Unfaithful, faithless, false.

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Begyleful, disfaythfull, *cautelleux.*

Disfame (disfē·m), *sb. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + FAME. In early use a. OF. *des-, disfame*, var. of *def-, diffame*: see DIFFAME, DEFAME.] The opposite of fame; disrepute, reproach; defamation.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 791 Now þu hast put me from duresse & dysfame. 1620 WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 12 If three men go together to make a disfame. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin* 463 And what is Fame in life but half-disfame, And counterchanged with darkness?

† **Disfa·me,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *des-, disfamer*, var. of *def-, diffamer*: see DEFAME.] *trans.* To deprive of fame or honour; to bring into reproach or disrepute; to defame.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ll vij b, Great peril is for the honourable, to be with theim that be disfamed. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 1 (1877) 55 Perceyvynge the frenche heralde .. in all thynges disfamyng this most noble realme.

† **Disfa·ncy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + FANCY.] *trans.* The reverse of to *fancy*; to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1657 HAMMOND *Pastor's Motto* Wks. 1684 IV. 545 Orthodox and heretical .. are titles, that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he disfancies.

Disfashion (disfæ·ʃən), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + FASHION *v.*: cf. obs. F. *défaçonner* to beat down, destroy, (14th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To mar or undo the fashion or shape of, to disfigure. (See FASHION *v.*)

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 99 (R.) Glotony .. disfigureth the face .. disfashioneth the body *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Treat. Warres* lii. Poems (1633) 81 Their wealth, strength, glory growing from those hearts, Which, to their ends, they ruine and disfashion. 1881 CHR. ROSSETTI *Pageant, etc.* 156 Shame Itself may be a glory and a grace, Refashioning the sin-disfashioned face. 1885 MACKAIL *Aeneid* 146 Shapes of wolves .. whom with her potent herbs the deadly divine Circe had disfashioned.

Disfavour, -or (disfē·vəɹ), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + FAVOUR *sb.*, prob. after obs. F. *desfaveur* 'disfauor; want or losse of fauour' (Cotgr.); cf. It. *disfavore* 'a disfauour' (Florio), Sp. *desfavor.*]

1. The reverse or opposite of favour; unfavourable regard, dislike, discountenance, disapproval.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xix. (R.) Ye women .. with a littel disfauour ye recouer great hatred. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. 12 The kynges disfauoure is like ye roaringe of a Lyon. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vi. § 12. 395 Robert Gemeticensis .. spread the Curtaine of disfauour betwixt Goodwin and the King. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 27 Not knowing how to please one of their faigned gods without incurring the disfavour of another 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* Wks. 1843 III. 17 The disfavour which attends the cause of the money-lender in his competition with the borrower. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. *Theol. T.* viii, At the gate the poor were waiting .. Glown familiar with disfavor. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* V 169 The name of 'professor' will never lose its disfavour until .. associated among us with the dignity of a life devoted to science.

† **2.** An act or expression of dislike or ill will: the opposite of a favour. *Obs.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B, A thousand disfavours and a thousande woes. 1598 YONG *Diana* 277 When I .. had so many disfauours of ingratefull Diana. *a* 1632 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxiv. VI. 403, I never needed my mistresses frowns and disfavours to make her favours acceptable to me. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 20/2 He might dispense favours and disfavours according to his own election.

3 The condition of being unfavourably regarded. Hence *to be* (*live*, etc.) *in disfavour, to bring, come, fall*, etc. *into disfavour.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II (1586) 53 Devising how to bring some Officer into the disfavour of his Prince. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xl. 615 Hee was in disgrace and disfavour with Hanno. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840)

III 281 This earl lost the love of king Charles, living many years in his dis-favour. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Apr., Mr. Eden, who was in his mistress's disfavour ever since the other night that he come in thither fuddled. 1849 LEWIS *Author. in Matters Opin.* vi. § 11 (L.) The disfavour into which it [the government] may have fallen. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xix. 259 The poor young Prince .. had fallen into open disfavour.

4. *In* (*the*) *disfavour of, to the disfavour of*: to the disadvantage of, so as to be unfavourable to.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 125 The disposition is thereby void: and that in disfauour of the testator. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 99 He was not bounde to obey, if it were in his disfavour. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 211 ¶ 3 Acquaintance has been lost through a general Prepossession in his Disfavour. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, The first comparisons were drawn between us, always in my disfavour. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 208 That actions of doubtful bearing should be construed to their disfavour.

†**5.** Want of beauty; ill-favouredness, disfigurement. *Obs.* [Cf. DISFAVOUR *v.* 2, FAVOUR *sb.* 9.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Disfavour* .. Disfigurement. Hence in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Disfavour* .. 3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

Disfa·vour, -or, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + FAVOUR *v.*: cf. the sb.; also It. *disfavorire.*]

1. *trans.* To regard or treat with the reverse of favour or good will; to discountenance; to treat with disapprobation.

1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 27 Y^e^ King having .. persavit his unfaythfull dealing evir disfauourit him. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xxxvi. (Arb.) 72 The heau'ns them selues disfauour mine intent. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 97 Persons who are like to disfavour our pretences. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), Might not those of .. nearer access to her majesty receive her own commands, and be countenanced or disfavoured according as they obey? 1881 *Times* 13 July 6/3 The railway company favours a town by giving preferential low rates, while the trade of another town is disfavoured by having higher rates. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 130 He disfavoured controversy.

†**b.** To dislike. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 175 Who it is thought doth disfavour them as much as his Father doted on them. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Disfavour*, to dislike, to take a pique at, or bear a grudge to a person.

†**2.** To mar the countenance or appearance of; to disfigure; to render ill-favoured. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xiv. 6 There is no thinge worse, then whan one disfauoureth himself. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 168 It scoureth away freckles and such flecks as disfauor the face. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 159 Their whole visages so disfigured and disfavoured in a moment that their neerest friends .. cannot know them.

Hence **Disfa·voured** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Desfavorisé*, disfauoured, out of fauour with. 1865 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 889/3 The unfavoured, or rather disfavoured, study of Sanscrit.

†**Disfa·vourable,** *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + FAVOURABLE, after *disfavour*. Cf. It. *disfavorevole.*] Unfavourable; adverse.

1561 STOW *Rich. II* an. 1377 (R.) And manie other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune disfauourable.

Hence †**Disfa·vourably** *adv., Obs.*, with disfavour; unfavourably, adversely.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 4 (R.) These occurrences, which look so aversely to our reasons, and so disfavourably to our nature. 1806 J. PYTCHES in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 386 Should it be disfavourably received, I shall support my disappointment with becoming resignation.

Disfa·vourer. *rare.* [f. DISFAVOUR *v.* + -ER [1].] One who disfavours.

a 1626 BACON (J.), Had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.

Disfa·vourite, *sb. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + FAVOURITE: cf. It. *disfavorito.*] One who is the opposite of a favourite; one regarded with disfavour.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 555 Kings brooke not to be braued by Subjects, nor is it wisedome for dis-fauourites to doe it. 1884 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/1 He has his likes and dislikes, his favourites and his disfavourites (if we may use the word).

So †**Disfa·vourite** *v. Obs. trans.*, to depose from the position of a favourite, cast out of favour.

1624 Br. MOUNTAGU *Invoc. Saints* 9 Aman that great Minion of the Persian Monarch, was disfavourited in a moment.

Disfeat, obs. var. DEFEAT.

Disfeature (disfī·tiūɹ), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a or d + FEATURE *sb.* Cf. the parallel DEFEATURE, and OF. *deffaiturer.*] *trans.* To mar the features of; to disfigure, deface. Hence **Disfea·tured, Disfea·turing** *ppl. adjs.*; **Disfea·turement.**

1659 *Lady Alimony* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 291 For fear she should disfeature the comeliness of her body. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* III. ii, The goodly face of Nature Hath one disfeaturing stain the less upon it. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 34 Through the streets they ran with flying hair, Disfeatured in their grief. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 57 The prey of pale disfeaturing death. 1884 H. S. HOLLAND *Good Friday Addr.* 77 The horror .. of disfeaturement, of defilement, of impotence, to one Who was Himself Life. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 274, I should be sorry to hear that it [that country] had been entirely disfeatured.

Disfe·llowship, *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + FELLOWSHIP *sb.*] Want of or exclusion from fellowship.

1608 S. HIERON *Defence* III. 7 Kneeling at the Lords feast is a caringe of abasement and inferiority, and such as importeth disfellowship with him. 1619 DENISON *Heav. Banq.* (1631) 323. 1882 A. MAHAN *Autobiog.* xi. 242 The spirit of exclusion and disfellowship.

Disfe·llowship, *v.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To exclude from fellowship (chiefly, religious communion); to excommunicate. (Now *U.S.*)

1849 *Mormon Regul.* in *Frontier* (Iowa) *Guard* 28 Nov. (Bartlett), No person that has been disfellowshipped, or excommunicated from the church, will be allowed [etc.]. 1882 A. MAHAN *Autobiog.* ix. 170 In all directions we were openly disfellowshipped. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 836 [Benj. Randall] was called to account for holding to an unlimited atonement and the freedom of the will, and was disfellowshipped. 1889 J. M. WHITON in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXXVI. 139 On the strength of a few sentences .. the Calvinists of the last century disfellowshipped the Wesleyans.

Disfe·n, *v.* [f. DIS- 7 b + FEN *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a fen; to make no longer fen-land.

1881 E. W. GOSSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 62/1 The high fens, of which the greater part have been 'disfenned' or stripped of peat, are found in Groningen, Friesland.

†**Disfe·rtile,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 8 + FERTILE *a.*] *trans.* To deprive of fertility; to make barren.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Abraham* 1347 A broad standing Pool .. whose infectious breath Corrupts the Ayr, and Earth dis-fertileth.

Disfe·ver, *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + FEVER *sb.*] *trans.* To free from fever; to calm.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xiv. (1892) 206 He stood disfevered by the limpid liquid tumult, inspirited by the glancing volumes of a force that knows no abatement.

†**Disfi·gurate,** *a. Obs.* In 4 -at. [ad. med. L. *dis-, diffigūrātus* (or It. *disfigurato*), pa. pple. of *disfigurāre*: see DISFIGURE *v.*] Disfigured, deformed, misshapen.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 222 Disfigurat [MS. Cambr. Ff. I. 6 (14..) disfygured] was she, I nyl nat lye.

Disfiguration (disfigiŭrē^i^·ʃən). [n. of action from DISFIGURE: see -ATION. Cf. DEFIGURATION and OF. *desfiguration.*] = DISFIGUREMENT.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 237 We shall easily see the face of the holy Ministry.. restored, without any Disfiguration or Essentiall change. *a* 1713 SHAFTESB. *Miscell.* II. iii. (Seager) Prostrations, disfigurations, wry faces, beggarly tones. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 101, I have seen no disfiguration of the skin from this variety of cow-pock. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* II. vii. 19, The prince, full of ambition .. submitted to these disfigurations.

Disfi·gurative, *a. rare.* [f. DISFIGURE *v.* + -ATIVE.] Having a disfiguring tendency.

1823 *Examiner* 452/2 You perceive in his left eye a very strong disfigurative cast.

Disfigure (disfi·giŭɹ), *v.* Also 5 **dysfyger, -fygure, -fegoure,** 5–6 **disfyguro, dysfiguro,** 6 **disfygour, desfiguro.** [ad. OF. *desfigurer* (mod. F. *dé-*) = Pr. and Sp. *desfigurar*, It. *disfigurare*, med.L. *diffigurare* in Laws of Lombards (Du Cange), a Common Romanic vb. f. L. *dis-* + *figūra* figure, *figūrāre* to figure. See also DEFIGURE.]

1. *trans.* To mar the figure or appearance of, destroy the beauty of; to deform, deface.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 174 (223) What lyst yow þus your self to disfigure. *c* 1386 — *Pard. Prol. & T.* 223 O dronke man, disfigured is thy face. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 She had her nose croked, the whiche shent and dysfigured her visage. 1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 16 They desfigure their faces, that they myght be sene of men how they faste. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 183 To scorch your face, and to disfigure you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 521 Disfiguring not Gods likeness, but thir own. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 195 The least smoke would disfigure the rich landscape. 1889 FROUDE *Chiefs of Dunboy* v. 55 His face .. had been disfigured by a sabre cut.

b. *fig.* To mar or destroy the beauty or natural form of (something immaterial).

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 168 The authentic actions of Arthur have been so disfigured by the additions of the minstrels. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 111 Their diction was disfigured by foreign idioms. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 433 Occasional acts of both craft and violence disfigure the whole of his career.

†**c.** To misrepresent injuriously. *Obs.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 145 How ever some detracters dis-figured him to his Prince, he never spake of him without reverence.

†**2.** To alter the figure or appearance of; to disguise. *Obs.*

?*c* 1370 *K. Robt. Cicyle* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 55 No man myght hym not knowe, He was so dysfygerde in a throwe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2046 *Ariadne*, And me so wel disfigure .. That .. ther shal no man me knowe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 74 May this be true, that oo man may hym self thus disfigure? 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VIII. (ed. 7) 757 The crookednesse of the Meridians, which .. do so much disfigure .. the true shape of the Regions, as they can scant be known. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 217 The Sun and Moon neer the Horizon, are disfigur'd. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. ii, Disfigur'd in a vile Numidian dress, and for a worthless woman.

†**3.** The technical expression for: To carve (a peacock). *Obs.*

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A crane displayd A pecok disfigured A curlew unioynted. 1513 *Bk. Kerving* A j in *Babees Bk.* 265 Disfigure that pecocke. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Disfigure that Peacock, i. e. Cut it up, a Term us'd in Carving at Table.

†**4.** *intr.* To lose its figure, become misshapen.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Quadrains of Pibrac* xxxix, The right Cube's Figure .. Whose quadrat flatnesse never doth disfigure.

Hence **Disfi·guring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 271 Without ony great disfyguryng of the body. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 101 In our fastings, there are disfigurings. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 3 By indistinct or disfiguring considerations. 1775 HAN. MORE *Let.* in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 52 Small pox .. cannot be a more disfiguring disease than the present mode of dressing. 1895 *Athenæum* 27 Apr. 532/3 The most disfiguring blemish is the way in which names are rendered.

†**Disfigure,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Disfigurement.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 104 He [Midas] preyde hire that to no creature She sholde tellen of his disfigure. 1590 *Humble Motion with Submission* 55 No small disfigure vnto Christs church. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* I. vii. 181 It was no small Disfigure to him.

Disfigured (disfi·giŭɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISFIGURE *v.* + -ED [1].] Defaced, disguised, etc.; see the vb. Hence **Disfi·guredness.**

14.. [see DISFIGURATE]. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Prauitas*, Notable deformities in disfigured partes of the body. *Ibid.*, Deformitie and disfiguredness or crookednesse. 1598 FLORIO, *Sfigurato*, formelesse, shapelesse, disfigured. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* II. 27 Strangely disfigured truths.

Disfi·gurement. [f. DISFIGURE *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *deffigurement*, later *défigurement* (Cotgr.).]

1. The action of disfiguring; the fact or condition of being disfigured; defacement, deformity.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 74 And they .. Not once perceive their foul disfigurement. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 49 The Carmelite church is not cieled, the rafters .. being quite uncovered; but this disfigurement is abundantly compensated by the beauty and splendor of it in other parts. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 359 The disease creates both great irritation and disfigurement. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cath.* Mixed Ess. 115 Their vain disfigurements of the Christian Religion.

2. Something that disfigures (by its presence or addition); a deformity, defacement, blemish.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 129 The scaffolding .. would be but a troublesome disfigurement, so soone as the building was finisht. 1752 HUME *Ess.* xx. (R.), Pointed similes, and epigrammatic turns, especially when they recur too frequently, are a disfigurement rather than any embellishment of discourse. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 179 This mass of rock must always have been an essential feature or a strange disfigurement of the Temple area. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 175 A dial is not necessarily a disfigurement to a tower.

Disfi·gurer. [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who or that which disfigures.

1775 HAN. MORE *Let.* in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 51, I have just escaped from one of the most fashionable disfigurers, and, though I charged him to dress me with the greatest simplicity, I absolutely blush at myself. 1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CII. 542 Some disfigurer of history. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

†**Disfi·nger,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 c + FINGER *sb.*] *trans.* To let out of the fingers; to part with.

a 1652 BROME *Covent Gard.* III. Wks. 1873 II. 36 Never to look for money again, once disfinger'd.

†**Disfi·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 or 8 + FIT *v.* or *a.*] *trans.* To render unfit; to unfit.

1669 PH. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 218 His Age disfitting him for service. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 107 It disfits you for communion with God. *Ibid.* I. 401 By their intemperance .. [they] disfit themselves for the service of God.

Disfle·sh, *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + FLESH *sb.*] *trans.* **a.** To deprive of flesh. **b.** To free from the flesh, disembody.

1680 SHILTON *Quix.* IV. xxv. 201 The best is not to run, that the lean strain not himself, nor the fat man disflesh himself. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 17 As one on earth disfleshed and disallied From breath or blood corruptible.

†**Disflou·rish,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + FLOURISH *v.*] *intr.* To wither, fade away.

1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 10 His hand may shrivell and disflourish.

Disflow·er, *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + FLOWER *sb.* Cf. *deflower.*] *trans.* **a.** To deprive or strip of flowers. **b.** To ruin or destroy as a flower. Hence **Disflow·ered** *ppl. a.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 1218 Our dis-flowred Trees, our Fields Hail-torn. *a* 1618 — *Selle-civil-War* 165 A fruitless Fruit, a dry dis-flowred Flower. 1892 *Idler* Feb. 20 What tree .. Of its beauty then disflowered.

Disfoliaged: see DIS- 7 a.

Disforest (disfǫ·rėst), *v.* Also 7 **disforrest.** [ad. OF. *desforester*, f. *des-* = DIS- 4 + FOREST. Cf. the synonymous DEFOREST, DE-AFFOREST, DISAFFOREST, med.L. *deafforestare, disafforestare.*]

1. *trans.* = DISAFFOREST 1.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 208 Yf any wood other than y^e^ lordis wood .. be aforestid, to y^e^ hurte of hym of whom y^e^ wood were, it shalbe disforestid. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 Disparked, disforested or destroied. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. 60 [He] disforrested the great Field of Wichwood, which King Edward his Brother had inclosed for his game. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 217 (L.) The Archbishop of Dublin was fined three hundred marks for disforesting a forest belonging to his archbishoprick. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* i. 17 The forest will be disforested.

b. *fig.*

1624 Br. HALL *Peace-maker* Wks. (1625) 537 The great King of Heauen will disforest that peece of the World which

hee calls his Church, and put it to tillage 1809 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 338 My old haunts as a book-hunter in the metropolis were disforested, to make room for the improvements between Westminster and Oxford Road.

2. To clear of forests or trees.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Anglesey* Wks. (1673) 288 Or did her voyce .. Make all the Trees dance after her, And so your Woods disforested? 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 180 The destroying axe .. accompanied the sword .. till the island became almost disforested. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 275 These bush-burnings have .. disforested the land.

Hence **Disfo·resting** *vbl. sb* ; **Disforesta·tion.**

1613 S DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 167 The allowance of what disforestation had heeretofore beene made was earnestly vrged. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 289 Before the disforesting of Cranborne Chace. 1879 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 70 Palestine has become a parched and sterile land, on account of the disforesting of its mountains.

† **Disfo·rm,** *a. Obs.* [Variant of DIFFORM *a.*] Not in conformity: the opposite of CONFORM *a.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 171 The .. rule of all humane actions .. is the mind and end of the doer, either conforme or disforme to the holy revealed will of God.

¶ In this and the following words *disf-* (*diff*) is probably sometimes a misprint for *diff-*.

Disform (disfɔ̄·ɹm), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- + FORM *v.* : cf. the earlier parallel formations DIFFORM, DEFORM, of Romanic origin.]

† **1.** *trans.* To mar the form, character, or condition of; to deform, disfigure, deface. *Obs.*

1527 *Lydgate's Bochas* VII. (1554) 171 b, We be disfourmed [*MS. Harl.* 1766, ff. 175*b*, dyffformyd] in certeyn. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 111 b, Now disformed by miserable calamite, poore and needy. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* III. ii. 734 Disformed by abuse and Simonie. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xviii. 279 The blister maketh still the wound disformed, so that it groweth brown.

2. To change or alter the form of, put out of shape. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose or alter its form or arrangement. *rare.*

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vi i. (1870) 304 They seem to form, disform, and re-form before us, like the squares of coloured glass in the kaleidoscope. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 326/1 A .. verb ἐκτυπόω, to difform or disform, and a .. substantive, ἐκτύπωμα, disformation or alteration.

† **Disfo·rmate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *disformāt us*, pa pple. of *disformāre* (for cl.L. *dēformāre*) : cf. It. *disformare*, OF. *desformé* deformed.] Deformed, disfigured.

1491 CANTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) II. 219 a/2 It is better for me to walke .bare hede and all dysformate.

Disforma·tion. *rare.* [n. of action from DISFORM *v.* 2.] Alteration of shape, deformation.

1890 [see DISFORM *v.* 2].

† **Disfo·rmed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. DISFORM *v.*, or OF. *desformé* + -ED.] a. Deformed, misshapen. b. Of different form : = DIFFORMED.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Disforme*, disformed [Minsheu (1623) deformed], disagreeing in shape, *Deformis*. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) v. 405 Another childe . borne disformed, in such sort as Divels are painted.

† **Disfo·rmity.** *Obs. rare.* [Variant of DIFFORMITY : cf. DISFORM.] a. = DEFORMITY (quot. 1494). b. Want of conformity : = DIFFORMITY.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clix. 149 [They] chase rather to dye than to lyue in pryson with yᵗ dysformyte. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 21 b, The bones of Orestes..being measured, were 7 cubits long and yet this is no great disformity in respect of that which followeth.

† **Disfo·rtune.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *desfortune*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *fortune* FORTUNE.] Adverse fortune, misfortune.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles*, These enuious neuer laughe but .. at the disfortune of some body. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) N iv, Wyse men unto their ennemys oughte to keape their disfortunes cloase. 1592 BACON *Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 5 A griefe w^h ariseth . of yᵉ accesse of a disfortune.

† **Disfra·me,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + FRAME *v.*] *trans.* To destroy the frame, form, or system of; to undo the framing of, put out of order, derange.

c 1629 LAYTON *Syons Plea* Ep. Ded., Our disframed and distempered State, from Head to Foote is all but one sore. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B* 314, I, the work of thine own hands, but wholly disframed by mine own corruptions.

Disfranchise (disfra·ntʃiz, -ɔiz), *v.* Also 5-6 **disfraun-.** [f. DIS- 6 + FRANCHISE *v.* : probably representing an AF. *des-, disfranchir, -franchiser*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *franchir, franchiss-*, and *franchiser*. Cf. the synonymous DISENFRANCHISE.

For pronunciation see note to ENFRANCHISE.]

trans. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen of a borough, city, or country, or of some franchise previously enjoyed.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 375 How a citezen shalle be disfraunchised. 1535 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 132 He..shalbe dysfranchesed opynly at Carfox. 1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII 695 In yᵉ sayd mayrs tyme, Sir Wylliam Fitz-William [was] disfraunchysed, because he wolde not be shyryfe. 1638 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 126 Hath .. beene disfranchised of his freedome of the same towne. 1673 BAXTER *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 86 An Emperor might depose all the Bishops by dis-franchizing the Cities. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 484 Any particular member may be disfranchised, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of the society, or the laws of the land. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect Art* i. 29 They are no more to consider themselves therefore disfranchised from their native land than the sailors of her fleets do.

b. *esp.* To deprive (a place, etc.) of the right of returning parliamentary or other representatives, to deprive (persons) of the right of voting in parliamentary, municipal, or other elections.

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 241 The commons ordered a bill to be brought in to disfranchize that borrough. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxix. 361, I question the power .. of the legislature to disfranchise a number of boroughs. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 55 This system boldly shook off democracy; for the citizens at large were disfranchised. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. 100 The decayed burghs were disfranchised, and their members given to the counties. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xx. 548 The elective franchise was restored to the freemen whom the previous assembly had disfranchised.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive of or exclude from anything viewed as a privilege or right.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 498 We are not so mynded .. as to seeke to disfraunchise you of your froward, malapert sawcinesse. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 311 A prince contemning the censures of the church, is to be disfranchised out of the church. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. xliv. Ded., Disfranchized of the Rights you have so wantonly and wickedly abused. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 567 Oracles which had once been inspired became after a time forsaken and disfranchised.

Hence **Disfra·nchised** *ppl. a.*, **Disfra·nchising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 378 Vppon peyne of euerych of them of disfraunchesynge 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 13 Wise men are timerous in the disfranchising of their judgement. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxix. 361 The disfranchising of boroughs .. I consider as equivalent to robbing the parties of their freehold. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 166 The disfranchised agent challenged his disfranchiser. 1870 *Daily News* 28 Dec., The disfranchising effect of the cumulative vote.

Disfranchisement (disfra·ntʃizmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT : cf. the parallel *franchisement, af-, en franchisement.*] The action of disfranchising or fact of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, especially of that of voting at the election of members of the legislature.

1623 COCKERAM, *Disfranchisement*, a taking away of ones freedome. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 Such usurpations are the .. disfranchisements of Freedome. 1766 SIR J. BURROW *Reports* I. 525 (Jod.) In Yates's case it is said there must be a custom, or a statute to warrant disfranchisement. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp.* Wks. 1859 II. 211/2 These very same politicians are now looking in an agony of terror at the disfranchisement of Corporations containing twenty or thirty persons, sold to their representatives. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ii. 33 The revenge taken .. was no less than the complete disfranchisement of the Florentine nobility.

Disfra·nchiser. [f. DISFRANCHISE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which disfranchises.

1861 *Working Men's Coll. Mag.* III. 46 Improvidence and intemperance, are the wholesale disfranchisers of the great 'unrepresented' class. 1865 [see DISFRANCHISE].

† **Disfra·nge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DIS- 1 + L. *frang-ĕre* to break. (The L. compound was *diffringere*.)] *trans.* To break in pieces.

1778 APTHORPE *Prevail. Chr.* 254 Broken columns and disfranged marbles.

† **Disfra·nk,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + FRANK *sb.* pig-sty, boar-stall.] *trans.* 'To set free from the *frank*, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding' (Nares).

1638 *Hist. Albino & Bellama* 131 (N.) Intending to disfrank an ore-growne boare.

† **Disfrau·ght,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a + FRAUGHT *sb.* cargo, load] *trans.* To unload.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 158 Having disfraughted and unloaded his luggage.

† **Disfreque·nt,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + FREQUENT *v.*] *trans.* To cease to frequent or attend.

1646 GAULE *Cases Conse.* 82 Noted for long disfrequenting and neglecting the Church. 1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 41 The Hogs .. do disfrequent home more than the rest of Creatures that are look'd upon as tame.

Hence † **Disfreque·nter,** one who disuses.

1646 *Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer* 16 Mar. 453 The Disfrequenters of the Gowne shall put it on againe.

† **Disfri·ar,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + FRIAR.] *trans.* To deprive of the order of a friar; *refl.* to divest oneself of friar's orders.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 22 Over great severitie would cause a great number to disfrier themselves. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. vi (1647) 238 Many did quickly unnunne and disfriar themselves.

† **Disfrie·ndship.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + FRIENDSHIP.] The opposite of friendship; unfriendliness, enmity, disaffection.

1493 *Sc. Acts Jas IV* (1597) § 40 Swa that it make na mair trouble nor disfreindship amangst the Kings lieges. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. 107 They pretended to haue no disfriendship with him. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Histor. Rel.* 41 They have no occasion of friendship or disfriendship with the King of Polonia.

Disfro·ck, *v.* [f. DIS- + FROCK *sb.* : cf. OF. *des-, deffroquer*, and DEFROCK.] *trans.* To deprive of the clerical garb, and hence of the clerical character; to unfrock. Hence **Disfro·cked** *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. (1872) 4 Disfrocked Chabot adjures Heaven that at least we may 'have done with Kings'. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 29 The continent was covered with disfrocked monks. 1879 H. JAMES *American* 309 If the abbé is disfrocked for his share in it.

Disfulfi·l, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To do the opposite of fulfilling; not to fulfil. Hence **Disfulfi·lment.**

1818 BENTHAM *Church of Eng.* 456 Should it [prophecy] be disfulfilled, then [etc.]. 1823 — *Not Paul* 285 His prophecy would have been disfulfilled; but .. his purposes would have been fulfilled. *Ibid.*, The disfulfilment would indeed take place.

† **Disfu·lge,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *desfueille-r, deff-*, mod.F. *défeuiller*, f. *des-*, DIS- + *feuille* leaf.] *trans.* To strip of leaves; = DEFOIL *v.*[1], DEFOLIATE *v.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 1652 And had þe treis disfulzeit Of þare faire flouris and disfulzeit.

Disfu·rnish, *v.* [ad. OF. *desfourniss-*, extended stem of *desfournir*, also *deff-, défournir*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *fournir* to FURNISH.] *trans.* To deprive or divest of that wherewith it is furnished; to strip of furniture or belongings; to render destitute (*of*).

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii. (1883) 75 Whan the emperour should be disfurnisshed of seruauntes. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 183 He hath disfurnished them of their principal weapons. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV i. 14 My riches, are these poore habiliments, Of which, if you should here disfurnish me, You take the sum and substance that I haue. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 249 Disfurnishing the Temple of utensils. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 222 The risk the University would run of being disfurnished of students. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 432 Her closet, her chamber, her cabinet, given up to me to disfurnish. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 203 The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for disfurnishing the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.

Hence **Disfu·rnished** *ppl. a.*, **Disfu·rnishing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 204 Though his absence were unto hir a disfurnishing of eloquence. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 46 To succour a weak, and disfurnish'd Prince, against an armed and prevailing Subject. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 73, I seize a leisure minute, and a disfurnished room .. to write to you. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vii. 270 The disfurnished earth was peopled anew.

Disfu·rnishment. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of disfurnishing, or fact of being disfurnished.

1603 BRETON *Dign. or Ind. Man* 202 For his Disfurnishment of Defence, his Defenders are provided. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 28 [He] withdrawes all cattle and prouisions .. for their owne store, and disfurnishment of the enemie. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races of Men*, Thus, furnished by the very act of disfurnishment; getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches.

† **Disfu·rniture.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + FURNITURE.] The act of disfurnishing; removal, deprivation; disfurnishment.

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 1 The Disfurniture of Service to be done to the Queen's Majesty. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. viii. § 3 (R) We may..with much ease bear the disfurniture of such transitory moveables.

† **Disga·ge,** *v. Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *desgager* 'to vngage, disingage' (Cotgr), OF. *desguagier*, mod.F. *dégager*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *gager* to engage, pledge, wager.] *trans.* To release from pledge or pawn; to set free, disengage.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 209 But when our soul the body hath disgag'd, It seeks the common passage of the dead. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 232 (R) Those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods .. then to sell up all and disgage themselves at once.

† **Disga·llant,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 8 + GALLANT *a.*] *trans.* To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to discourage, dispirit.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. i, Sir, let not this discountenance or dis-gallant you a whit. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Privil.* I. Wks. (1874) II. 97, I would not have.. the least Pimple in her countenance discompos'd, it does Disgallant a whole beauty.

† **Disgaol** (disdʒē·l), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 b + GAOL *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of the character or nature of a gaol.

1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 4. 160 He will contribute His utmost endeavours, that His owne Castles..may be disgaoled.

† **Disga·rbage,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GARBAGE.] *trans.* To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel. Hence † **Disga·rbaging** *vbl. sb.*

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickely roasted, without disgarbaging of them.

† **Disga·rboil,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 5 + GARBOIL taken in sense 'disbowel', perh. through confusion with *garbage* : cf. prec.] *trans.* To disbowel.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) II. Pref., Aristotimvs disgarboyleth the intralles of Tiranny. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iii. 13 Which sacrifice you could neuer yet offer..till you .. disgarboyle your selfe of those corrupt affections.

Disgarland (disgā·lănd), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GARLAND *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of a garland or garlands. Hence **Disga·rlanding** *vbl. sb.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 12 O Pan .. Forsake thy pipe, a scepter take to thee, Thy locks disgarland, thou black Jove shall be. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 315 Good progress was made to the disgarlanding of themselves thus far.

Disgarnish (disgā·nĭʃ), *v.* [a. OF. *desgarniss-* extended stem of *desgarnir, -guarnir* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *dégarnir*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *garnir* to GARNISH.]

trans. To deprive of that which garnishes or furnishes; to strip of garnishment, disfurnish, despoil.

c 1450 *Merlin* 291 Thei wolde not disgarnysah the londe of peple. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxi. 181 Synne .. is voyde and disgarnysshed of all goodnes. 1530 PALSGR. 519/1 This house is disgarnysshed, me thynke, now he is gone. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 148 Whosoeuer is found disgarnished of his Armes. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 2 If it should fall forth .. that this prince by usurpers and rebels were disgarnished of his own crown. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lx. (1663) 247 The Scaffold was disgarnished of all the richest pieces about it. 1831 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* XI. viii. (Rtldg.) II. 125 The front .. was .. disgarnished of troops. 1868 HOLME LEE *R. Godfrey* xxvi. 137 The small sleeping-closets .. had been disgarnished.

Hence **Disga·rnished** *ppl. a.*; **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A j, They ben yonge and litil and dysgarnysshed of all wytte and reson. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxvi. 626 Whan they were come to this passage they founde it nat disgarnished. 1818 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 249 For the disgarnishing of idolatrous houses.

Disga·rrison, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GARRISON *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a garrison.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 42 The .. discouerers of my desire, disgarisond my thoughts of wonted fancies. 1647 SIR T. FAIRFAX *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App. v 3, I have thought fit to give order to Major Markham to remove the forces from Belvoir and to disgarrison the place. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* II. 298 When Winchester Castle was disgarrison'd, it was given to him 1879 *Q. Rev* No. 295. 171 Next year the castle was disgarrisoned.

Disgavel (disgæ·vĕl), *v. Law.* [f. DIS- 7 a + *gavel* (GAVELKIND) sb.] *trans.* To relieve or exempt from the tenure of gavelkind. Hence **Disga·velling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1683 SIDERFIN *Rep.* I. 137 Les primer Statutes de Disgavelling come Wiats Stat. 15 H. 8. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* 1 6 Before the Time of the disgavelling Statute. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 85 By statute 31 Hen. VIII. c 3. for disgavelling the lands of divers lords and gentlemen in the county of Kent, they are directed to be descendible for the future like other lands, which were never holden by service of socage 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* I. xv. 151 The land had been disgavelled. 1881 *19th Cent.* Aug 298 Notwithstanding the disgavelling of many estates .. the area subject to the operation of the law is still large.

Disgeneral, Disgenius: see DIS- 7 a, 9.

Disgene·ric, *a.* [DIS- 10.] Of different genera: the opposite of *congeneric.*

In recent Dicts.

Disgest, -gestion: see DIGEST, DIGESTION.

† Disge·ntilize, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + GENTILIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of gentle rank.

1621 *Court & T. Jas. I* (1849) II. 242 Some say he shall .. be quite disknighted and disgentilised for ever.

† Disghi·belline, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To distinguish, as a Guelph from a Ghibelline.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 299 In their conversation they thought fit to take some more license the better to disGhibeline themselves from the Puritans.

Disgig *v.*: see DIS- 7 a.

† Disgi·rd, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + GIRD *v.*] *trans.* To strip of that which girds; to ungird.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 780 Afterwards disgirded of his militarie Belt.

Disgise, etc., obs. form of DISGUISE, etc.

† Disglo·rify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + GLORIFY *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of glory; to treat with dishonour.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 64 Angels .. in state disglorified and drent in confusion. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 442 Disglorified, blasphem'd and had in scorn.

† Disglo·ry. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + GLORY *sb.*] The opposite of glory: dishonour.

1547 64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II. ii, What greater ground of disglory? What greater occasion of dishonour? 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 20 How can you say that you are gathered togither in Christes name, when you doe all things to the disglorie thereof.

† Disglo·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 5 + *glose,* GLOZE *v.*] To beguile or deceive thoroughly.

1565 *Darius* (1860) 23 Surely my eyes do dysglose If yonder I do not see hym cominynge.

† Disglo·ss, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GLOSS *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of gloss or sheen.

1562 PHAER *Æneid.* IX. D d j, Stones with bumpes his plates disglosse.

Disglu·t, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + GLUT *v.*] *trans.* To empty of its contents.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 100 The sportsman's tube, disglutted o'er the lake, Pours a long echo.

Disglu·tinate, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + GLUTINATE *v.*] *trans.* To unglue, DEGLUTINATE.

1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms,* Agglutinate, *Antonym* .. Resolve, Disglutinate.

Disgo·dded, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 + GOD + -ED.] Deprived of godhead or divinity; ungodlike.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 36 Leaving For the bright smile that warms the face o' the world A bald, disgodded, lightless, loveless grey!

Disgolf, obs. form of DISGULF *v.*

Disgood: see DIS- 8.

[Disgore, spurious word in Ash, etc.: see DISGORGE 3.]

Disgorge (disgō·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. OF. *desgorger* (mod.F. *dégorger,* whence DEGORGE), f. *des-,* DIS- 4 + *gorge* throat, GORGE: cf. It. *(di)sgorgare.*]

1. *trans.* To eject or throw out from, or as from, the gorge or throat; to vomit forth (what has been swallowed).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 75 The which thre bestes so dredefull disgorged and caste out fyre of their throtes 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 307 [Rats] swallow. them whole downe the gullet, and afterwards straine and struggle .. vntill they disgorge again the feathers and bones that were in their bellies 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II i, How easily a Miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a grain. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) VII. 311 The leech .. disgorges the blood it has swallowed, and it is then kept for repeated application. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* II, Jonah's whale swallowed and disgorged him night after night.

b. *fig.* To discharge as if from a mouth; to empty forth; *esp.* to give up what has been wrongfully appropriated.

a 1529 SKELTON *Trouth & Information* (R.) But woo to suche informers .. That .. Disgorgith theyr veneme. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 228 Disgorge thy care, abandon feare. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 12 The deepe-drawing Barke do there disgorge Their warlike fraughte 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. iv. 84 The dens of the amphitheatre disgorged at once a hundred lions. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp.* IV. 121 Some mode .. to make the French Generals disgorge the church plate which they have stolen. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* I. II. iii. 173 It was time that the prisons should disgorge their superfluous victims. 1882 J. TAYLOR *St. Covenanters* (Cassell) 153 The grandson .. was compelled to disgorge the property of which the General had plundered the Covenanters.

c *absol.*

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 7 The World, ready to disgorge at so homely a present 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 223 After I had disgorg'd abundantly, I fell into a sound sleepe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 158 The river Nile .. disgorging at seaven mouthes Into the Sea. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. V iij, Caverns full of water .. disgorging upon the earth. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 351 At the Restoration he was forced to disgorge.

2. *trans.* To discharge or empty (the stomach, mouth, breast, etc.).

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* III. ii, Then come, proud Guise, and here disgorge thy breast. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* I. III 97 So, so, (thou common Dogge) did'st thou disgorge Thy glutton-bosome of the Royall Richard. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* I. Wks. 1874 VI 100 Their stomacks some disgorg'd. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II III IV 146 It was the custom to throw away all lees hes which had been used; they are now disgorged, and preserved for a future occasion.

b. *refl.* To empty or discharge oneself.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 27 Nov., They want but meanes and matter wherein to disgordg themselues. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 9 The sea .. meeting .. rivers that descend from Germany to disgorge themselves into him. 1679 *Establ. Test* 24 If the Spirit moves, he can disgorge himself against the Priests of Baal, the Hirelings. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 309 P 15 The four Rivers which disgorge themselves into the Sea of Fire. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Notebks* (1879) I. 231 Several vessels were disgorging themselves

† 3. *Farriery.* To dissipate an engorgement or congestion [cf. F. *dégorger* in same sense]. *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Disgorge* [with Farriers] is to discuss or disperse an Inflammation or swelling. 1737 [see DEGORGE]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., If a horse's legs are gorged or swelled, we say he must be walked out to disgorge them. [1775 ASH misprr. *Disgore*; whence in some mod. Dicts.]

Hence **Disgo·rged** *ppl. a.*, **Disgo·rging** *vbl. s.*

1611 COTGR., *Desgorgé,* disgorged. *Desgorgement,* a disgorging. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 255 Woefull accidents, and superabounding disgorgings [floods] 1681 N. RESBURY *Fun. Serm* 9 As he had been a mighty devourer of Books, so his very disgorgings had generally more relish than the first cookery. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* XIV, The reluctant disgorgings of fat abbots and usurers.

Disgorgement (disgō·ɹdʒmĕnt). [f. prec. vb. + -MENT: cf. OF. *desgorgement* (1548 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disgorging; a discharging as from the throat or stomach.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b, The cloth of golde shone by the disgorgements of the water. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I 13 This River of Tyber .. made muster of his extravagant disgorgements *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 162 The .. presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome disgorgements of their wicked blasphemies. 1788 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 55 There is a continual disgorgement of seamen from those vessels into the islands. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 146 The disgorgement of past plunder.

Disgorger (disgō·ɹdʒəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disgorges. *spec.* A device for extracting a gorged hook from the throat of a fish.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 129 A disgorger .. is a piece of metal or bone with a notch at the end. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. V iii. § 10. 337 Attempting, by means of the disgorger, to remove them while he is alive 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 62.

† Disgo·spel, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GOSPEL *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the gospel or of gospel character; to oust the gospel from practical life. Hence **† Disgo·spelling** *ppl. a.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xii. Wks. 1738 I. 133 Who possess huge Benefices for lazy Performances, great Promotions only for the execution of a cruel disgospelling Jurisdiction.

Disgo·spelize, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of or exclude from the gospel.

1888 S. G. OSBORNE in *Times* 6 Oct. 12/3 That tens of thousands .. are living disgospelized, so born and reared as to be of a race the gospel .. teachings cannot touch.

† Disgou·t, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GOUT *sb.*] *trans.* To free or relieve from gout

1611 FLORIO *Sgottare* .also to disgout. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks 1883 VII. 286 Lord M. turning round and round his but just disgouted thumb.

Disgo·vern, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To leave ungoverned; to refrain from governing.

1878 H. WRIGHT *Mental Trav* 78 The object of statesmanship at Nomunmburgh is not to govern but to disgovern as much as possible.

Disgown (disgau·n), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + GOWN *sb.*: cf. *disrobe.*] **a.** *trans.* To strip or deprive (any one) of his gown, *spec.* of a university or clerical gown, and thus of the degree or office which it symbolizes. **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw off or relinquish one's gown.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam* (1740) 292 (D.) He disgowned and put on a sword. 1887 *Globe* 1 Oct. 2/4 [He] had been a clergyman, but had been disgowned for malpractices.

Disgrace (disgrē·s), *sb.* [a. F. *disgrâce* 'a disgrace, an ill-fortune, defeature, mishap; also vncomelinesse, deformitie, etc.' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *disgrazia* 'a disgrace, a mishap, a misfortune' (Florio), f. DIS- 4 + *grazia* GRACE; cf. Sp. *desgracia* 'disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness', med.L. *disgrātia* (15th c. in Du Cange).]

1. The disfavour of one in a powerful or exalted position, with the withdrawal of honour, degradation, dishonour, or contumely, which accompanies it: **† a.** as exhibited by the personage who inflicts it (*obs.*); **b.** as incurred or experienced by the victim: the state of being out of favour and honour

a. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I (1586 28 b), Shee went about to bring into the disgrace of the Dutches all the Ladies of the Court. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 12 Ambition and feare of the Kings disgrace were of such force, that the Nobles durst not open their mouthes

b. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) I. 142 The disgrace that quickly you shall sustaine. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III vi. 23, I heare Macduffe lues in disgrace 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 267 The Spaniards offered him [Card. Mazarin] all kindness of favour in his disgrace 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II 160 The King .. had determined that the disgrace of the Hydes should be complete. *Mod.* The minister was living in retirement, being in disgrace at Court.

† c. A disfavour; a dishonour; an affront. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), To such bondage he was .. tied by her whose disgraces to him were graced by her excellence 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 206 b, With my unluckie sport I have gotten your disgraces *a* 1626 BACON (Webster 1864), The interchange continually of favours and disgraces. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 18 257 If it command somewhat to be done, which is not a disgrace to God directly, but from whence by reasoning disgracefull consequences may be derived. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 296 Several little disgraces were put upon them.

† 2. The disfavour of Fortune (as a disposer of human affairs); adverse fortune, misfortune. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 2 Midst the riches of his face, Griefe deciphred high disgrace. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 15 Sent his ambassadors to the said King, letting him understand of his disgrace 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 1 No disgrace of Fortune ought to esloign us from the duty which we are bound to render unto God. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 143 That other looks like Nature in Disgrace.

† b. A misfortune. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 173 With these disgraces upon them and the hand of God helping us. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IV 74, I shall alwaies bless my disgraces which have wrought mee this felicity. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1780) I 187 Notwithstanding the disgraces which had fallen to her share, she had not been so unlucky as many others

3. Dishonour in general or public estimation; ignominy, shame.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich II,* I. i. 133, I slew him not; but (to mine owne disgrace) Neglected my sworne duty in that case. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 54 If ever he saw him approach his wife, he would .. resist force by force .. to drive disgrace from his house. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II 175 A second effort brought but new disgrace. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II xi. 467 The disgrace which the queen's conduct had brought upon her family. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxiii, Tito shrank with shuddering dread from disgrace.

† 4. The expression of dishonour and reprobation; opprobrium, reproach, disparagement; an expression or term of reprobation. *Obs.* or *arch*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625 86 When .. a word is either in praise or disgrace, repeated 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Vertues & V.* 102 If hee list not to give a verbal disgrace, yet hee shakes his head and smiles 1617- *Recoll. Treat.* 977 Every vice hath a title, and every vertue a disgrace. 1660 *Trial Regic* 174 You spake against the King by way of disgrace against him and his family 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* III. 33 Then Hector him with words of great disgrace Reproved. [1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. i. 14 He .. Heap'd on her terms of disgrace.]

5. An occasion or cause of shame or dishonour; that which brings into dishonour.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 31 To all knighthood it is foule disgrace, That such a cursed creature lives so long a space. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. ii. 15 What a disgrace is it to me, to remember thy name? *c* 1710 BAYNARD (J.), And is it not a foul disgrace, To lose the boltsprit of thy face? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 69, I found the two disgraces .. are, first, disloyalty to Church and State, and, second, to be born poor, or to come to poverty.

1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 178 Is not the knowledge of words without ideas a disgrace to a man of sense?

† 6. Marring of the grace of anything; disfigurement. *Obs.*

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 126 To take away some wart, moale, spot, or such like disgrace comming by chaunce. 1598 *St John's Coll. Agreem.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 251 The Chimneys .. shalbe taken downe and Raysed in some other Convenient place without disgrace of the new court.

7. Want of grace. † **a.** of person: ill-favouredness (*obs.*); **b.** of mind: ungracious condition or character. *rare.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. xii. 28 Their garments .. Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces Did much the more augment. 1861 T. Winthrop *Cecil Dreeme* v. (1876) 75 Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or disgrace that is in us.

Disgrace (disgrē·s), *v.* [a. F. *disgracier* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *disgraziare*, f. *disgrazia* (see prec.). So Sp. *desgraciar.*]

† 1. *trans.* To undo or mar the grace of; to deprive of (outward) grace; to disfigure. *Obs.*

1549 **62** Sternhold & H. *Ps.* ciii. 16 Like the flower .. Whose glosse and beauty stormy winds do utterly disgrace. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* 14 Rude and vnlearned speche defaceth and disgraceth a very good matter. 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 69 The woman had her nose cut of, wherwith the whole beautie of her face was disgraced. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 115 b, His paunch shal the lesse appeer, which both disgraceth him and burdneth him. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit* 24 The slightest sketch .. Is by ill-colouring but the more disgrac'd. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 51 Withered stumps disgrace the sylvan scene.

† 2. To put to shame, put out of countenance by eclipsing. *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 Flora seeing her face, bids al her glorious flowers close themselues, as being by her beautie disgraced. 1591 Nashe *Pref. to Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, In thee .. the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is disgraced.

† b. To put out of countenance, abash, dismay.

1607 Topsell *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 160 Casting burning torches into the face of the elephant; by which the huge beast is not a little disgraced and terrified

3. To put out of grace or favour; to treat with disfavour, and hence with dishonour; to dismiss from (royal, etc.) favour and honour.

1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut* 43 Followers, whose dutifull seruice must not bee disgrac'd with a bitter repulse in anie suite. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 62 Although he were without lands, and disgraced by Henry, yet being favoured by the people, he supposed that Henry dying, he shoulde .. be crowned. 1617 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 133 How easie is it for such a man, whiles the world disgraces him, at once to scorne and pitty it. 1721 Pope *Temp. Fame* 294 Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl Anson's Voy.* 216 His Subjects .. whom he either disgraces or honours. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 468 Queensberry was disgraced for refusing to betray the interests of the Protestant religion.

† 4. To bring into disfavour (*with* any one), or into the bad graces of any one. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 79 Our Brother is imprison'd by your meanes, My selfe disgrac'd, and the Nobilitie Held in contempt. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 35 Which his enimies tooke as an occasion to disgrace him with the King.

† 5. To cast shame or discredit upon; to bring (intentionally) into disgrace. *Obs.*

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 How sociablely he hath delt bi me .. to disgrace and slaunder me in the toun. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. ii. 130 As I wooed for thee to obtaine her, I will joyne with thee to disgrace her. *a* 1715 Burnet (J.), Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to disgrace.

† b. To put to shame. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii (1611) 97 They never vse reason so willingly as to disgrace reason. 1595 T. Edwards *Cephalus & Procris* (1878) 45 For he that sorrow hath possest, at last In telling of his tale is quite disgrac'st.

† 6. To speak of dishonouringly; to reprobate, disparage, revile, vilify, speak slightingly of. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix (Arb.) 57 Such .. would peraduenture reproue and disgrace euery Romance, or short historicall ditty. *c* 1612 Chapman *Iliad* I. 24 The general .. viciously disgrac'd With violent terms the priest. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vi. Notes 93 A Patriot, and so true, that it to death him greenes To heare his Wales disgrac't. 1671 Baxter *Holiness Design Chr.* lxiv. 19 They all agree to cry down sin in the general and to disgrace it. 1720 *Lett. fr. London Jrnl.* (1721) 46 Again he disgraces the Ale.

7. To bring (as an incidental consequence) shame, dishonour, or discredit upon; to be a disgrace or shame to; to reflect dishonour upon.

[1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 236 Leauing only Mopsa behind, who disgraced weeping with her countenance.] 1593 Shaks. *Lucr* 718 Against himself he sounds this doom, That through the length of times he stands disgraced. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 4, I could finde in my heart to disgrace my mans apparell, and to cry like a woman. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 216 b, Often .. such as became a meaner part well, have failed in a greater, and disgraced it. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 196 ₱ 7 Of his children .. some may disgrace him by their follies. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 531 Such vicious habits as disgrace his name. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 187 The atrocities which had disgraced the insurrection of Ulster. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 470 The most cruel act against heretics that disgraced our Statute Book.

Hence **Disgra·ced** *ppl. a.*, **Disgra·cing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xvii. 45 He thought the same a disgracing vnto him. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 123 Your Grace is welcome to a man disgrac'd. 1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 94 They would .. fling the same [flowers] in the faces of their pursuing lovers .. maintaining their fained disgracings. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* II. ii. (1681) 47 Contumely, is the disgracing of another for his own pastime. 1802 Mrs. Jane West *Inf. Father* III. 145 The poor..disgraced Selborne. 1807 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 12 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 309 As Buonaparte passed .. he gave the right-hand file one of his disgracing crosses.

Disgraceful (disgrē·sfŭl), *a.* [f. prec. sb. + -FUL: cf. *graceful.*]

† 1. Void of grace, unbecoming, unpleasing: the opposite of *graceful. Obs.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 86 Away with these disgracefull wayling Robes! 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 67 A certain blacke powder .. which by the not disgracefull staining of the lids, doth better set forth the whitenesse of the eye. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 180 Whatever is counterfeit grows nauseous and disgraceful, even with those things, which when natural are most graceful and charming

2. Full of, or fraught with, disgrace; that brings disgrace upon the agent; shameful, dishonourable, disreputable.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* V. lxiv, Stained with black disgraceful crimes. *a* 1744 Pope (J.), To retire behind their chariots was as little disgraceful then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. 1794 Southey *Botany-Bay Ecl.* iii, The poor soldier .. goes In disgraceful retreat through a country of foes. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 185 The disgraceful submission of their leaders. 1892 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times' Rep.* 140/1, I do think it is disgraceful for directors to .. issue such a prospectus.

3. Inflicting disgrace, disgracing, degrading, opprobrious, contumelious. **a.** Of actions.

1640 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Our speculative skill is wont to be upbraided to us, in a disgracefull comparison of our unanswerable practise. 1651 [see Disgrace *sb.* 1 c]. 1764 Foote *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 158 Such disgraceful, such contemptible treatment! 1836 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 49 It does not appear that Sir Samuel .. ever submitted to this disgraceful punishment.

† b. Of words. *Obs.*

1608 2I Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vowes* I. § 52 In the revenge of a disgracefull word against themselves. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Vilenie*, I aide Vilenie, slaunderous, reproachfull, disgracefull, defamatorie tearmes. 1613 Sir F. Cottington in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 109 If any of base qualyty shall use disgracefull wordes unto a Jintleman, he is .. sent to the gallies. 1774 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* VI. (1876) 383 These terrific and disgraceful epithets with which the poor imitators are so often loaded.

Disgracefully (disgrē·sfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disgraceful manner, with disgrace; shamefully, ignominiously. † Formerly also, With opprobrium, opprobriously, contumeliously.

1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 478 Some of whom to my griefe I haue heard speake very disgracefully, some very scornefully. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 11 The scholars of Oxford took up the body of the wife of Peter Martyr, who formerly had been disgracefully buried in a dunghill. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 663 His [name] that seraphs tremble at, is hung Disgracefully on every trifler's tongue. 1893 J. Strong *New Era* xvi. 357 Its progress is painfully and disgracefully slow. *Mod.* The work has been disgracefully scamped.

Disgra·cefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being disgraceful; shamefulness, ignominy.

1582 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 These men..by their owne disgracefulnes, disgrace the most gracefull Poesie. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* III. 486, I knew .. that there was no disgracefulness in him .. the turpitude and disgracefulness were in my sister. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 5/2 Barbarous as hanging is, its disgracefulness and horror possibly act as deterrent influences.

† Disgra·cement. *Obs.* [f. Disgrace *v.* + -MENT.] The action of disgracing; also, *concr.* that which causes disgrace.

1562 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 1 Synce we haue ben spoyled of the diuine apparell, our shameful nakednesse discloseth an infinite heape of filthy disgracementes. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 454 Defacinges and disgracements of Religion. 1647 H. More *Poems* 169 That disgracement of Philosophie .. this Theorie Might take 't away.

Disgracer (disgrē·sər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disgraces; one that exposes to shame or causes ignominy; † an opprobrious reviler (*obs.*).

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 46 The .. continuall disgracer of Gods Veritie. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 15 a, He began to .. shew himselfe openly a studious disgracer of antiquitie. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 267 A Reproacher or disgracer of his Majesties Government. 1732 Swift *Exam. Abuses Dublin*, I have given good advice to those infamous disgracers of their sex. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 382 Who .. were such disgracers of human nature.

‖ **Disgracia, -grazia.** [Sp. *desgracia* (-grāθya) disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness, It. *disgrazia* (-grātsya), formerly *disgratia.*] An unpleasant accident, misfortune.

1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 114 When it has been his ill fortune to meet with a disgraccia. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxix. 174 This disgrazia happened from meeting a line of brewer's drays at Charing Cross.

† Disgra·ciately, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if f. **disgraciate* adj., ad. It. *disgraziato*, in Florio *disgratiato* 'graceless'.] Ill-favouredly, unhappily, unpleasingly.

a 1734 North *Exam.* I. i. § 28 All this he would most disgraciately obtrude by his quaint Touch of 'confirming all'.

Disgracious (disgrē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 6–7 **-tious.** [a. F. *disgracieux* (1518 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Dis- 4 + *gracieux*, perh. after It. *disgrazioso* 'graceless, full of disgrace', (Florio): cf. Gracious.]

1. Ungracious, unfavourable, unkind. ? *Obs.*

1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 144 Deigne rather to quicken them by a gracious regard, then to kill them by a disgratious repulse. 1603 Breton *Dign. or Ind. Men* 207 What indignities are these to prove the disgratious Nature of Man? 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 343 Any one of the disgracious cavillers.

† 2. Out of favour; in disfavour; disliked. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 112 I doe suspect I haue done some offence, That seemes disgracious in the Cities eye. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 177 If I be so disgracious in your eye, Let me march on, and not offend you, Madam. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 849 As for these causes he was in highest grace with the King, so hee was the more disgracious or hated of the people.

† 3. Disgraceful, shameful. *Obs.*

1615 *Trades Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 The lazy and disgracious merchandise of our coasters.

4. Without grace of manner; uncomely; unbecoming.

1870 Morier *Rep. Land Tenure* in *Parl. Papers* CLXIII. 202, I heard general complaints .. of their [the women's] disgracious attempts to follow the fashions.

† Disgra·ciously, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disgracious manner; with disgrace or indignity; without grace, ungraciously.

1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 95 He read it in publick, and that so disgraciously [etc.]. 1619 *Time's Storehouse* ii. 182 (L.) All..were eyther at last disgraciously killed, or else receyved some great overthrow.

† Disgra·cive, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Disgrace *v.* + -IVE: cf. *coercive.*] Conveying or tending to disgrace or reproach; disgraceful, shameful.

1602 Boys *Wks.* 412 The Syrian *raca*, which is a disgracive term. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxvii. 47 They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance, which is not disgraciue. *Ibid.* I. lxxviii. 120 He that will question euery disgraciue word, which he hears is spoken of him, shall haue much trouble.

Disgradation (disgrădē·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. Disgrade *v.*] Punitive deprivation of rank, degree, or dignity; = Degradation 1 1.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Degradation*, in our law-books called disgradation, and deposition. [Not in *Termes de la Ley*, Cowell, Blount, who have *disgrade*, but not *disgradation*.] 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 291/2 Disgradation, Deposition, or Degradation; the stripping a person for ever of a dignity or degree of honour.

Disgrade (disgrē·d), *v.* Also 5–6 **dysgrade, dis-, dysgrate, 6 desgrade.** [ad. OF. *desgrader*, by-form of *degrader*, ad. late L. *dēgradāre*, Pr. *degradar*, *desgradar*: for frequent Romanic interchange of *de-*, *des-*, see De- I. 6.] *trans.* To depose formally, as a punitive measure, from honourable rank, degree, or dignity; = Degrade *v.* 2.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. i. (1554) 177 b, Fortune list him to disgrade Among his knightes. 1569 Newton *Cicero's Olde Age* 28 b, Sore against my will was it, when I deposed and dysgraded L. Flaminius of his senatourship. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. (1632) 869 He was first solemnly disgraded, his guilt spurs cut from his heeles by the Master-Cooke. 1880 Dixon *Windsor* III. vii. 67 Voted that the late duke be disgraded from his dignity as a knight. 1888 *Circular to Senate by Coll. of Med. Durham Univ.*, Supposing the Durham University to possess already the power to disgrade its Graduates.

b. To deprive of ecclesiastical status; = Degrade *v.* 2 b.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 246 Ony symple mon .. schal be enprisoned, disgratid or brent. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 112 Formosus..was disgraded be Jon the Pope fro all the ordres of the Cherch onto lay astat. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrowe, etc* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 28 *Q.* Are yow a Minister? *A.* No, I was one after your orders. *Q.* Who disgraded yow? *A.* I disgraded my self through Gods mercy by repentance. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 98 They did not disgrade and deprive from holy Orders such Malefactors.

Hence **Disgra·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Disgra·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 A certificat under his seale testifiynge the said disgradinge. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. L iv (T. s.v. *Degrade*), He once yet againe depaired the realme with his disgraded abbots. 1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. iv. 55 The King of Armes and other Heralds cast the warme water vpon the disgraded Knights face .. saying Henceforth thou shalt be called by thy right name, Traitour. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1708) 257 By the Canon Law there are two kinds of Disgradings; the one summary, by word only, and the other solemn, by Devesting the party disgraded from .. the Ensigns of his Order or Degree.

† Disgra·dement. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -MENT.] = Disgradation; Degradation 1 1.

1538 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* 107 b, With certifycat therof under his seall testifyenge the sayde dysgradement.

† Disgra·der. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who degrades from a position of honour.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 17 Disgracers and disgraders of the Scripture haue taught men to say, that the copies are corrupted.

†Disgra·duate, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + GRADUATE *sb.*] *trans.* To depose from a degree or dignity, deprive of rank or privilege; = DISGRADE, DEGRADUATE.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 73 b, Yf they be of mine anointed, and beare my marke, disgresse them (I wold saye, disgraduate them). 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 135 (R.) The saide Lacedemonions did desgraduate and declaire those to be deffamed and dishonoured, that were takene by the Athenyans in the Islande

†Disgree', *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desgre-er* (Froissart) to disagree, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *grēer* to agree: see GREE *v.*] *intr.* To be out of agreement or harmony; to DISAGREE.

1530 PALSGR. 519/1, I disgre, I agre a mysse, as syngars do, or one with an other.. These synggyng men disgree.

†Disgree'ment. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Discord, DISAGREEMENT.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 148 Without disgrement or contradiccyon.

Disgregate (di·sgrĭgē't), *v.* [f. L. *disgregāt-*, ppl. stem of *disgregāre* to separate, f. DIS- 1 + *greg-em* (*grex*) flock, *gregāre* to collect (in a flock).] Hence **Di·sgregated** *ppl. a.*

†1. *trans.* To separate, sunder, sever (*from*).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 64 b, It pleased our louing crucified Lord.. to disgregate his gifts from the ordinarie meanes

2. To separate into individual parts, disintegrate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 630 (R.) Heat doth loosen, disgregate, scatter, and dissolve all thick things. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 422/1 Heat seems to consist of rare parts, and disgregates bodies. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 4 The Dura Mater is closely wrapt round them, to collect their disgregated Fibres.

†3. According to obsolete theories of vision: To scatter or make divergent (the visual rays); hence, to dazzle, confuse, or dim (the sight). *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xcvi. IV. 245 The beames of their eyes were scattered and disgregated .. so as that they could not confidently discern him. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. li, Her sight is presently dazled and disgregated with the refulgency. *Ibid.* I. VI. lv, Black doth congregat, unite and fortifie the sight; the other doth disgregat, scatter and enfeeble it.

Disgregation (disgrĭgē'ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Separation of individuals from a company, or of component parts from a whole mass; disintegration, dispersal; *spec.* in *Chem.* separation of the molecules of a substance by heat or other agency.

1611 FLORIO *Disgregatione*, a scattering, a disgregation. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES in Southey *Com.-pl. Bk.* Ser. I. (1850) 354 Without it [concord] a *gregation* it may be, but no *congregation*. The *con* is gone; a *disgregation* rather. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* v. 9 In troubles there are not so many scatterings and disgregations in Christ's flock. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 763 These Diseases do presuppose a Disgregation of Humours. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 56 The partial disgregation of the chaotic mass.

Disgress, -ion, obs. ff. DIGRESS, -ION.

†Disgre·ss, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [? f. DIS- 7 a + L. *gressus* step, taken as = *gradus* step, degree, position; and hence a synonym of DISGRADE. (Or possibly an early corrupt form of DISGRACE *v.*)]

1528 [see DISGRADUATE].

†Disgross (disgrōu·s), *v. Obs.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desgrossir*, *desgrosser* 'to lessen, make small, fine, or less grosse, to polish, refine' (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. *dégrossir*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *gros*, *grosse* thick, big, GROSS.] *trans.* To make finer or less gross; *spec.* applied to the initial reduction in thickness of metal bars that are to be made into wire.

1611 FLORIO *Digrossamento*, a refining, a disgrossing. 1636 *Patent Rolls* 7 May, Fyning, refyning, disgrossing .. of all gold and silver. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 85 If bullion be wrought into plate and utensils, or disgrost into wire or lace. 1687 M. TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 6 In another apartment is .. Disgrossing, Flatting and Drawing of Gold.. Wyre. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 250.

b. *fig.* (unless misread for *disqwss*, DISCUSS).

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 330 The matters .. beyng not before disgrossed and brought to a conclusion.

†Disgru·bble, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 5 + **grubble*, perh. for *grumble*] = DISGRUNTLE.

1689 C. HATTON 16 Apr. in *H. Corr.* (1878) II. 131 Sr R^d Atkins is soe disgrubbl'd not to be Ch. J. of y^e Com. Pleases y^t he sath he will not have his brothers scimm milke.

Disgruntle (disgrv·nt'l), *v.* Now chiefly *U.S.* [f. DIS- 5 + GRUNTLE *v.* freq. of GRUNT]. *trans.* To put into sulky dissatisfaction or ill-humour; to chagrin, disgust. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1682 H. CAVE *Hist. Popery* IV. 79 Hodge was a little disgruntled at that Inscription. *a* 1683 SIR P. WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I* (1701) 226 [He] would not be sent unto her house .. which the Lady was much disgruntled at. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlviii. 256 M'Phelim finds his prince a little disgruntled. 1886 C. THORNTON *Convers Lea* xii. 224 The fair Tabitha retired to her room somewhat disgruntled. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 18 July, [He] is very much disgruntled at Cleveland's nomination.

Hence **Disgru·ntled** *ppl. a.*; also **Disgru·ntlement,** moody discontent.

1847–78 HALLIW., *Disgruntled*, discomposed. *Glouc.* 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Sept., Partisans in all stages of disgruntlement were wandering aimlessly about. 1891 BRYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan., A melancholy or gloomy or—to use an expressive American term—a 'disgruntled' temper.

Disguisal (disgəi·zăl). *rare.* [f. DISGUISE *v.* + -AL.] The action of disguising.

1632 COTTERELL tr. *Cassandra* III. 208 To open his heart to her without any disguisal. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The covering invented for their disguisal.

Disguise (disgəi·z), *v.* Forms: 4 **degise,** (**-gyse, desgyse**), 4–5 **des-, disgise, -gyse, dysguyse,** 5–6 **disguyse,** 5–7 **desguise,** 5– **disguise,** (6 **disgeese,** 6–7 **disguize**; *Sc.* 6 **dis(s)agyse, dissagyiss**). [ME. *desgise-n*, *degise-n*, etc., a. OF. *desguisier*, *deguisier* (11th c. in Littré), later *desguiser*, mod.F. *déguiser*, = Pr. *desguisar*, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + Romanic (It., Sp., Pg., Pr.) *guisa*, F. *guise* (11th c.), a. OHG. *wīsa* manner, mode, appearance (cf. WISE *sb.*): the primary sense was thus 'to put out of one's usual guise, manner, or mode (of dress, etc.).']

†1. *trans.* To alter the guise or fashion of dress and appearance of (any one); *esp.* to dress in a fashion different from what has been customary or considered appropriate to position, etc.; to dress up fantastically or ostentatiously; to deck out. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 255 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 335 Nu ben theih so degysed and diverseliche i-diht, Unnethe may men knowe a gleman from a kniht. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 24 In Cuntinaunce of clobinge queinteliche de-gyset. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2250 He that loveth trewely Shulde.. hym disgysen in queyntyse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXIX. 209 Mortimer disgised him with wonder riche clothes out of al maner reson both of shapyng and of weryng. 1539 T. CHAPMAN in *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) p. xv, The perfeccion of Christian livyng dothe not consiste in dome ceremonyes .disgeasing our selffes after straunge fassions. 1563 *Hom.* II. *Exc. Appar.* (1859) 312 Many men care not what they spend in disguising themselves, ever.. inventing new fashions.

†2. To make different in manner, mode, or dress (*from* others). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Hi is zobliche newe and desgised uram obre lazes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 90 (Matz.) Amonges wymmen he spanne, In theyre habyte disguysed from a man. 1555 WATHEMAN *Fardle Factions* II. iv. 143 Thei ware disguised fro ye commune maner of other.

†3. To transform; to alter in appearance (*from* the proper or natural manner, shape, etc.); to disfigure. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 16 Þei scholden noght .. The Papacie so desguise vpon diuerse eleccion. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xii. 18 Whyle he maketh many wordes, he shall dysguyse his countenaunce. ?*a* 1550 *Dunbar's Poems, Freiris Berwick* 474 Bot gif it wer on sic a maner wyiss Him to translait or ellis dissagyiss Fra his awin kynd in-to ane vder stait. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 49/2 He [Saint Paul] reproveth his enimies which disguised the lawe of God. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1452 Her cheeks with chaps and wrinkles were disguised; Of what she was no semblance did remain. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.) They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then disguised in death.

4. To change the guise, or dress and personal appearance, of (any one) so as to conceal identity; to conceal the identity of by dressing *as* some one or *in* a particular garb. (Now the leading sense.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1677, & 3ef 3e were disgised & dist on any wise .. 3e wold be aspied. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 227 She cast in her wit.. Hou she him mighte so desguise That no man shuld his body know. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 207 Robert the Bruce wnder the levis grene .. Oft disagyst in ane sempill weid. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 They come disguised in an other habite. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 63 Disguised in the habit of a Turk. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 167 The shepherd's garb the woman shall disguise. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 297 She disguised him in woman's clothes. 1882 EPHMAN *Amer. Lect.* v. 153 A friend disguised in the garb of an enemy. *Mod.* He attempted to escape disguised as a monk.

b. *refl.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Ine hou uele wyzen he [þe dyeuel] him desgyzeþ. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1570 (1577) Yn purpos gret, Hym self lyk a Pylgrym to degyse. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xiv. 2 Disguise the, so that no man perceaue that thou art Ieroboams wyfe. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 721 Wee man turne our claithis.. And dis-agyse vs, that na man ken vs. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xx. 38 The prophet.. disguised himselfe with ashes vpon his face. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* xvi. 299 The wife of Milosch was obliged to disguise herself in the dress of a Servian female peasant.

5. To alter the appearance of (anything) so as to mislead or deceive as to it; to exhibit in a false light; to colour; to misrepresent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII vi. (Tollem. MS.), This Aloe Caballinum is disgised [*sophisticatur*] with pouder of safron and vynegre, yf it is ten sibes plungid berin, and dryed. 1623 LD. HERBERT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 166 To palliate and disguise those thinges which it concernes them to knowe. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 11 Plato's custome to desguise the Traditions he received from the Jews. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 127 Some merchants endeavour to disguise and put off a bad commodity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 254 To speak the truth, that was to say, substantial truth, a little disguised and coloured.

6. To conceal or cloak the real state or character of (anything) by a counterfeit show or appearance.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 8 Then imitate the action of the Tyger .. Disguise fair Nature with hard-fauour'd Rage. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 740 This moving Court, that caught the Peoples Eyes, And seem'd but Pomp, did other Ends disguise. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 104, I think to disguise our Thoughts is an Art better lost, than learnt. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 203 A feint to disguise the real intention. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 The horse finds out who is afraid of it, and does not disguise its opinion.

7. To conceal or hide (a material thing) by any superficial coating or operation.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 165 Yet think not, that this Too-too-Much remises Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises In hundred fashions. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, 'All Praise to Him'* ii, The deepest shades no more disguise Than the full Blaze of Day. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. iv. 66 The colouring particles.. are there disguised by an alkali. 1880 SCORESBY *Arc. Arctic Reg.* I. 116 An insulated cliff.. being nearly perpendicular, is never disguised with snow.

b. To conceal the identity of under a different name or title.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 50 Whom we will disguise under the name of Anaclete. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 69 The new title.. did not disguise the old friend.

8. *Electr.* To conceal the presence of by neutralization; to dissimulate. (Usually in *passive.*)

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos* § 278 When two insulated conducting bodies are differently electrified, and approached towards each other, so as to be within the influence of their mutual attraction .no signs of electricity are communicated by either to a pith ball electrometer connected with them.. The electric fluids are thus said to become disguised, or paralysed, by their mutual attractive action. *Ibid.* § 288 On turning the machine, the positive electricity accumulating in the inside of the battery becomes disguised by the inducting action of the outside coating.

9. To intoxicate (with liquor). *arch.* (pa. pple. still in *slang* use: see DISGUISED 6).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 Three cuppes full at once shall oft dysgyse thee. 1618 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* (1648) II iv b, We will get him out to the tavern and there cause him to be disguised, that he shall neither be able to stand nor go. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 It may so stupifie and disguise them, that they may be the more easily master'd. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. 250 Sure, fuddling a trade is Not lovely in Ladies, Since it thus can disguise a Soft sylph like Eliza.

†10. *intr.* To dissemble. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 97 Zelmane .disguise not with me in words, as I know thou doest in apparell. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 24 But if I should .tell you.. you might thinke I did not then disguize with you.

Disguise (disgəi·z), *sb.* Also 4 **degise, -yse,** 7 **disguize.** [f. DISGUISE *v.*]

†1. Alteration of the fashion of dress from that which has been usual; new or strange fashion (esp. of an ostentatious kind). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1518 In pompe and pride and vanite, In selcouthe maners and sere degyse þat now es used of many wyse. *Ibid.* 1524 For swilk degises and swilk maners. Byfor þis tyme ne has noght ben. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* in Harl. *Dodsley* VII. 143 Prisoners of divers nations and sundry disguises.

2. Altered fashion of dress and personal appearance intended to conceal the wearer's identity; the state of being thus transformed in appearance for concealment's sake.

13.. *Coer de L.* 962 The kyng hym [a baroun] tolde.. Hou he founde hym [Rychard] in disguise. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 220 The banish'd Kent; who, in disguise, Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 214 In this extremity he left that City in disguise. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 125 His manner of going to the Appointment was in Disguise. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 P 6 They concluded me a gentlewoman in disguise. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 8 'Twas a Fairy in disguise.

b. *fig.* A disguised condition or form.

1709 *Celebr. Beauties* 10 in *Poet. Miscell.* (Tonson) VI. 514 Praise undeserv'd is Scandal in Disguise. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 52 His grief is but his grandeur in disguise. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 P 12 None can tell whether the good that he pursues is not evil in disguise. *Mod.* A blessing in disguise.

3. 'A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it' (J.); a garb assumed in order to deceive.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V vii. 21 Magnificke Virgin, that in queint disguise Of British armes dost maske thy royall blood. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 78 Ned, where are our disguises? 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 120 In 1648 [the Duke] was.. conveyed in a Disguise or Habit of a girl beyond sea. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xiii, Now I bring you your disguise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 305 You were wrapped in a goatskin or some other disguise.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 1/2 Their glory being intercepted.. by some later disguise of alteration or addition. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 193 Without any other clothing or disguise of words. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. XXXIV 248 This high-sounding language is merely the splendid disguise of ignorance. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 82 The passion obliged to act under a disguise becomes different in its nature from the open one.

4. Any artificial manner assumed for deception; a false appearance, a counterfeit semblance or show; deception.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 36 The Pilot (all disguise laid aside) said unto him. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 155 Naked of all humane disguizes. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 558 No works shall find acceptance, in that day When all disguises shall be rent away That square not truly with the Scripture plan. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xliii. 273 Philomelus now threw off all disguise. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* vi, Perfect candour can do more for us than a dark disguise.

5. The act or practice of disguising; concealment of the reality under a specious appearance.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 294 So disguise shall by th' disguised Pay with falshood false exacting. 1647 CLARENDON

don *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1843) 373/2 Nor could he have been led into it .. by any open .. temptation, but by a thousand disguises and cozenages. *a* 1720 Pope *Chorus Youths & Virgins* 48 Hence false tears, deceits, disguises. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 9 With regard to Subtlety, Evasion, and Disguise. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 252 Thou friend .. to whom I communicate without disguise the inmost secrets of my breast. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* ii. 32 The heathen defied the law within him. There was no disguise in Paganism.

†**6.** A masque; = Disguising 3. *Obs.*

1622 B. Jonson *Masque of Augurs* Wks. (Rtldg.) 630/2 Disguise was the old English word for a Masque. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 245 Masques (which they then called Disguises) *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* iii, O what a mask was there, what a disguise.

7. 'Disorder by drink' (Johnson).

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 131 Strong Enobarbe Is weaker then the Wine, and mine owne tongue Spleet's what it speakes.. the wilde disguise hath almost Antickt vs all. 1622 B. Jonson *Masque of Augurs* Wks (Rtldg.) 630/1 Disguise! what mean you by that? do you think that his majesty sits here to expect drunkards?

8. *Electr.* See Disguise *v.* 8.

1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* § 286 In accordance with the conditions of the induction and disguise of electricity, it is obvious that an insulated jar cannot be charged.

Disguised (disgəi·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. Disguise *v.* + -ed [1].]

†**1.** Changed from the usual or natural guise or fashion: **a.** disfigured; **b.** altered in fashion of dress for the sake of modish display. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 260 They sigh her clothes all disguised .. Her haire hangend unkempt about. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. ii. (1869) 175 Þilke beste was disgised so vileliche, and so foule figured. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 312 The haughty stomacks of the daughters of England are so maintained with divers disguised sorts of costly apparell, that [etc.] 1589 Peele *Tale Troy* 27 Where ladies troop'd in rich disguised attire.

†**2.** Of dress, etc.: Altered in fashion or assumed for the sake of concealing the identity of the wearer or bearer. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iii. ii. 51 These haue ben feyned Religyous ypocrites with theyr desguysed clothes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* ix. 23 Charlot had a dysgysyd shylde bycause he wolde not be knowen. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, an. 28. 161 Mistrustyng the sequele of yͤ matter, [he] departed secretly in habite disguysed, into Sussex. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 98 Wine.. doth .. unbare us of that disguis'd, and personated habit, under the which we are accustomed to marche. 1660 Blount *Boscobel* 51 Procur'd him a pass from the Rebel commanders in a disguised name.

3. Of persons, etc.: Dressed in a strange or assumed garb, or having the appearance otherwise changed, for the sake of concealing identity.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 62 And he disguised fledde away By ship. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* i. ii. 175 Disguised Gods .. in pesants shape Prest to commit some execrable rape. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 346 Finding no safety in high Germany.. we came downe disguised into this inferiour Germany. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 332 He.. lay in ambush, directing the disguised Spaniards .. to make signals. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 180 The congregation in the old story were untouched by the disguised devil's eloquence .. it lacked unction.

4. Of a thing, etc.: Altered in outward form so as to appear other than it is.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. ii. 4 What inquest made her dissemble her disguised kind? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iii. 119 We may easily be deceived, by disguised and pretended reasons. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* i. v. § 33 (1875) 120 Convinced as he is that all punishment .. is but a disguised beneficence. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 30 Hindrance proved but help disguised.

†**5.** Concealed or hidden so as not to appear.

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* i. i, Here in this bush disguised will I stand. 1677 Mrs. Behn *Rover* iii. i, Oh! he lay disguized.

6. Intoxicated; drunk, tipsy. *arch. slang.*

1607 Deloney *Strange Hist.* (1841) 14 The saylors and the shipmen all, through foule excesse of wine, Were so disguisde that at the sea they shewd themselves like swine. 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart.* iii. iii, *Har.* I am a prince disguised .. *Hir.* Disguised? How? drunk? 1667 Dryden *Wild Gallant* i. i, I was a little disguised, as they say.. Well, in short, I was drunk 1754 Chesterf. *World* Wks. 1892 V. 203, I never saw him disguised with liquor in my life. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxix, What if they see me a little disguised? Wherefore should any man be sober tonight? 1883 W. C. Russell *Jack's Courtship* in *Longm. Mag.* III. 18 A woman, disguised in liquor, with a bonnet on her back. 1884 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* ii. xxi, He was not 'disguised', his speech was clear.

Hence **Disgui·sedly** *adv.*, in a disguised manner, in disguise; **Disgui·sedness**, disguised state.

1612 Bp. Hall *Imprese of God* ii in *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 674 But alas, the painted faces, and mannishnesse, and monstrous disguisednesse of the one sexe. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 24 Hee .. fled disguisedly by sea for his owne safety. 1633 Prynne *Histrio-Mastix* ii. ii. ii. (R.) The strange disguisednesse of theatricall attires. 1683 J. Barnard *Life of Heylin* 172 (L.) He .. studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen disguisedly.

Disguiseless (disgəi·zlės), *a.* [f. Disguise *sb.* + -less.] Without disguise, undisguised.

1850 Browning *Xmas Eve & Easter Day* 232 Naked and disguiseless stayed, And unevadable, the fact. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 427 Nature stood revealed before him, disguiseless, not 'sophisticated'.

Disgui·sement. [f. Disguise *v.* + -ment; cf. OF. *desguisement*, mod.F. *dég-*, a disguising, that which serves to disguise.]

1. The fact of disguising, or of being disguised.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxi. 684 That they might not be put out of countenance by any faire disguisement. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iii. 82 To lend .. an old gowne, and a blacke vaile for his disguisement. 1683 Pordage *Myst. Div.* 130 Blessed are they who through all these veiles and disguisements can find him. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 732 No disguisement of natural form is attempted. 1885 *Times* 13 Apr. 4/2 Such disguisement was always a direct infraction of international and military law.

2. That which disguises, or whereby disguising is effected; a disguise; a garb that conceals the wearer's identity.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 53 Assuring myselfe, that vnder that disguisement, I should find oportunitie to reueale myselfe to the owner of my heart. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. vii. 14 What mister wight .. That in so straunge disguizement there did maske. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* iii. iii 171 Minstrels and persons in disguisements. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 26 In this disguisement he was brought into the hall. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* II. xvii. 186 To don a black disguisement, and put our own hands to the work of mercy.

3. *pl.* Additions or accessories that alter the appearance; adornments, bedizenments.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* iii. (1654) 105 It hath paintings and disguisements, to alter the purity of all worldly things. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 153 Stripped of all the disguisements, and foreign mixtures cast upon them. 1867 D. G. Mitchell *Rur. Stud.* 199 If the charming but costly disguisements of a park cannot be ventured upon at once.

Disguiser (disgəi·zəɹ). [f. Disguise *v.* + -er [1].] One who disguises. **a.** One who dresses himself up in order to act in a pageant; a masker or mummer, a Guiser.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 517 Payd .. [for] stuff for dysgysers on Saynt Stevens day .. xvj d. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 558 Fyre was put to the vesturis of the disguysers. 1545 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, an. 10 (R.) Vi disguysers dissended from yͤ rock, & daunced a great space.

b. One who or that which changes appearances, and makes things appear other than they are.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 628 He must use great prudence to discerne flatterers and disguisers of matters. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 186 Oh, death's a great disguiser. 1729 Pope *To Swift* 11 Aug., [He] is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dextrous disguiser. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 22 The two main disguisers and disfigurers of humanity.

†**Disgui·sily**, *adv. Obs.* [f. Disguisy *a.* + -ly [2].] Strangely, extraordinarily.

c 1325 *Orfeo & H.* 322 in D. Laing *Sel. Rem.* (1822), An hundred tours ther were about, Degiselich and bataild stout. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 485 Desparaged were i disgisili 3if i dede in þis wise. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxiv. (1869) 43 To the mille he was born, and disgisyliche grounden.

†**Disgui·siness.** *Obs.* Also de-. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Strangeness of guise or fashion.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ⁋ 340 Precious clothyng is cowpable .. for his softenesse, and for his strangenesse and degisynesse [*v. r.* disgisinesse]. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2523 And mervellid much in Geffrey of his disgiseness.

Disguising (disgəi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Disguise *v.* + -ing [1].]

1. The action of the verb Disguise. †**a.** Change of fashion of clothes; strange or fantastic dressing.

1395 *Lollard Conclus.* Art. xii. in J. Lewis *Life Wyclif* (1820) 342 Duodecima Conclusio, quod multitudo artium in nostro regno nutrit multum peccatum in *waste*, curiositate, et inter *disguising*. *c* 1400 *Jacob's Well* 79 3if dysgysing, or excesse of clothys .. be þerin .. þanne is þat desyre of praysing & delyȝt in þe clothys & rycches dedly synne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Noyis flode .. stroied the world for the pride and the disguysinge that was amonge women. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. (1482) 233 They .. chaunged hem euery yere dyuerse shappes and disguysyng of clothyng.

b. The assumption of a disguise.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 37 He giue her father notice Of their disguising and pretended flight.

c. The giving of a false appearance or representation; concealing.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 13 His going to N. to be but a meere disguising his intent. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxii. (1617) 359 Disguisings of the truth.

2. *concr.* †**a.** Strange or new-fangled dress. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ⁋ 351 The wrecched swollen membres that they shewe thurgh the degisynge in departynge of hire hoses in whit and reed. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 150 These do sygnyfie Your disgysyng And your Araye.

b. Dress or covering worn to conceal identity.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 7 The said Mis-doers, by reason of their painted Faces, Visors, and other Disguisings could not be known 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 419.

†**3.** A mask, or masquerade; an acting by 'disguisers' or guisers. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 389 All suche stoffe .. that he bowgt for the Dysgysing. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 339 The Frenchmen .. of late days made a play, or a disguising at Paris, in which the emperor danced with the pope. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Iustes, tourneis .. or other marcial feates or disguisings. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 893/2 This Christmasse was a goodlie disguising plaied at Graies In. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 77/2 King Cassibelane .. gave .. many Disguisings, Plays, Minstrelsie and sports. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* iii. ii. 145 Magnificent pageants and disguisings.

†**4.** An alleged appellation for a 'company' of tailors. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Disgysyng of Taylours.

Disgui·sing, *ppl. a.* [-ing [2].] That disguises.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. v. (1634) 534 *margin*, The disguising ceremonies which the Church of Rome useth in making of her Priests. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxiii. 250 The European Women besmear their Faces with White and Red, and upon that disguising Paint they stick abundance of little Plaisters of black Taffata.

†**Disgui·sy,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **deguise,** (**disgisi, -gesye**), 4–5 **degyse,** 5 **disgyse, -gisee, -guisee, -gisy.** [a. OF. *desguisié, déguisié, -sé*, pa. pple. of *de(s)guisier* to Disguise.] Disguised, altered from familiar guise, mode, or appearance.

1. Wearing a disguise; disguised; masked.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 298 Þe Scottis sent ouer þe se A boye of þer rascaile, quaynt & deguise. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1610 Also daunces disgisi redi diȝt were.

2. Of changed fashion; of strange guise; new-fashioned, new-fangled; monstrous; wrought, made, or ornamented in a novel or strange fashion.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlvi. 11, Þaire degyse atyre, & þaire licherous berynge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ⁋ 343 The cost of embrowdynge, the degise endentynge .. or bendynge. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* vi. xii. (1554) 159 a, There is none other nacion Touching aray, that is so disguisee In wast of cloth and superfluite. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxliv. (1869) 74 To roste a smal hastelet or to make a steike or sum oother disgisee thing.

3. Strange, unfamiliar, extraordinary.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14787 To telle hit here hit ys no nede; Hit were a degyse þyng. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2715 So long þei caired .. ouer dales & dounes & disgesye weyes. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 74 Whi it is of swich facioun. It is a thing disgisy to me.

4. Feigned, done to deceive.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xix. 459 3one fleying is right degyse. Thair armyt men behynd I se. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xxii. (1869) 84 Turnynge the gospel al up so doun bi disgisy woordes and lyinge.

Disgu·lf, -gu·lph, *v.* Also 7 **disgolf.** [f. Dis- 7 c + Gulf, or from radical part of *engulf.*] *trans.* To send forth or discharge as from a gulf.

1635 Person *Varieties* i. 24 The perpetuall and constant running and disgolfing of Rivers, brookes and springs from the earth into it [the sea]. 1839 Bailey *Festus* iv. (1852) 44 Canst thou not disgulph for me .. of all thy sea gods one?

Disgust (disgʊ·st), *sb.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desgoust* (Paré), mod.F. *dégoût*; or ad. It. *disgusto* 'distaste' (Florio), f. Dis- 4 + *gusto* taste: cf. Disgust *v.* This and all the cognate words appear after 1600. They are not used by Shakspere.]

1. Strong distaste or disrelish for food in general, or for any particular kind or dish of food; sickening physical disinclination to partake of food, drink, medicine, etc.; nausea, loathing.

1611 Cotgr., *Desappetit* .. a queasinesse, or disgust of stomacke. 1682 Glanius *Voy. Bengala* 43 This mishap was attended by a disgust to the Leaves which we heretofore found so good. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 326 The Highlanders in general had a disgust at this kind of food. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 497 The nausea and disgust excited from the exhibition of this medicine. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 61 The conflict between our appetites and the disgust of the food was ridiculous. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* i. vi. 106 To this day the [hare] .. is an object of disgust in certain parts of Russia.

2. Strong repugnance, aversion, or repulsion excited by that which is loathsome or offensive, as a foul smell, disagreeable person or action, disappointed ambition, etc.; profound instinctive dislike or dissatisfaction.

1611 Cotgr., *Desaimer*.. to fall into dislike, or disgust of. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 26 It behooved him to make much of his wife, with no lesse art, than disgust [knowing her false]. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* II. *Diss. Murder K. Henry* ii, Du Croc .. represents her disgust at Darnley to be extreme. 1789 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 574 His dress, in so gay a style, gives general disgust against him. 1796 R. Bage *Hermsprong* lx, Unable to conquer her disgust to Sir Philip. 1801 Mrs. Char. Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 158 In her .. disgust towards her conductor. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. ii. vii. (1869) 156 The object of your abstract hatred and implacable disgust. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 33 He soon retreated in disgust across the Alps.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1598 Florio, *Disparére*, a disopinion .. a disgust or vnkindnes. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 64 He left behind him, an immortal disgust, amongst .. the Hugenot party. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 213 A couple so situated would be apt to imbibe mutual disgusts. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. (1868) 77 His griefs, disgusts, and wounded sensibilities.

†**c.** An expression of disgust. *Obs. rare.*

a 1634 Randolph *Amyntas* Poems (1668) 214 Will I be Archi-Flamen, where the gods Are so remiss? Let wolves approach their shrines, [etc.] .. Such disgusts at last Awaken'd Ceres.

†**3.** An outbreak of mutual displeasure and ill-feeling; a difference, a quarrel. *Obs.*

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 41 Being aduertised of a disgust betweene Captaine Stradling, my Rereadmirall, and Mr. Herris a gentleman of my shippe. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 166 Some disgusts happen'd 'twixt Rustan and his Brother. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 158 Some disgusts also had previously taken place between Charles and Henry.

4. That which causes strong dislike or repugnance; an annoyance, vexation. ? *Obs.*

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* ii. x. § 5 (R.), When the presenting of the benefit is joined with the presence of the

disgust. 1658 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 210 Custome and continuance has sweetned those disgusts. 1761-2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xliii. 525 Some disgusts which she had received from the States. 1807-8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 152/2 Nor can I conceive a greater disgust to a Monarch .. than to see such a question as that of Catholic Emancipation argued [etc.].

Disgust (disgʌ·st), *v.* [ad. F. *desgouster* (in R. Estienne 1539) 'to distast, loath, dislike, abhorre' (Cotgr. 1611), or ad. It. *disgustare* 'to distaste' (Florio), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + F. *gouster* (mod.F. *goûter*), It. and L. *gustāre* to taste. (The F. word was itself prob. from It.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To have a strong distaste for or repugnance to; to loathe, disrelish, dislike, regard with aversion or displeasure. **a.** *lit.* of food. *Obs.*

1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* II. 177 That you may disgust nothing you should eat: Let Hunger give the Hogoo to your Meat. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 165 It is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it. 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 27 Our Siloah's streams disgusting For English leeks and onions they And fleshpots still were lusting.

† **b.** generally. *Obs.*

1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 64 There is no King .. disgusting the See of Rome..that would have endured us. 1612 Cotgr., s. v. *Odeur*, *Il ne l'a pas en bonne odeur*, he disgusts him .he hath no good conceit of him. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 110 His Majesty .. disgusting Parliaments, was enforced to call in the aid of his Prerogative. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. 282 Had he not known, that I disgusted it, it had never been spoke or done by him.

2. To excite physical nausea and loathing in (a person); to offend the taste or smell of.

1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 226 The remedy .. disgusts the palate. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 78 P 1 The palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first disgusted it. *Mod.* The smell of soap-works always disgusts me.

3. To offend the sensibilities of; to excite aversion, repugnance, or sickening displeasure in (a person).

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 89 King James . by the negotiations with Spain had disgusted many of the Reformed Religion. *Ibid.* 973 The Pope was disgusted at the disobedience of the Christians 1727 Abp. King in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 316 Found him engaged in a practice that disgusted and shamed all his friends. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 557 Prince Azim had disgusted many of his principal officers by his arrogance. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Sal. Ch.* xix. 328 He was disgusted with Phoebe for bringing the message, and disgusted with Beecher for looking pleased to receive it.

b. *absol.* To be very distasteful.

1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. v, Want of the usual proportions in men and other animals is sure to disgust. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v 75 The Music and Dance of the Americans ..at first disgusts.

4. With *from*, *of*, *against*: To raise or excite such aversion in (a person) as dissuades or deters him from a proposed or intended purpose.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 127 The very seeing of her disgusted me from Matrimony. 1781 Justamond *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, II. 133 The Monarch was ever soon disgusted of gratifications that were merely sensual. 1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 512 To disgust Mr. Neckar . against their new fishery, by letting him foresee its expense. 1879 Atchkrley *Boerland* 156, I put an expansive ball right on his snout..which .. thoroughly disgusted him of attacking us.

†**Disgu·stable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Disgust *v.* + -able.] Capable of exciting disgust; disgusting.

1787 *Minor* 29 A propos, Mr. O'Nial, this house is like yourself—in many things disgustable.

Disgustant (disgʌ·stănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Disgust *v.* + -ant: in F. *dégoutant*.] **a.** *adj.* Disgusting *rare*—°. **b.** *sb.* Something that excites disgust.

1866 *Macm. Mag.* May 62 A deterrent and a disgustant.

Disgusted (disgʌ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Disgust *v.* + -ed.] †**a.** Distasteful, strongly disliked (*obs.*). **b.** Feeling disgust or aversion; chagrined.

1668 South *Serm.* xxvii. (1843) 467 Fear . makes him unable to assert a disgusted truth. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 162 Wilson a disgusted Man wrote the Life of K. James. *c* 1790 Willock *Voy.* 11 He retired sullen and disgusted. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 189 [He] staggers from his intemperate banquet, and reels to a disgusted wife.

Hence **Disgu·stedly** *adv.*, with disgust or repulsion.

1864 *Louie's last term* (N. Y.) 85 She . put her lips to the glass, turned up her nose very disgustedly. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* III. 98 Shrugging his shoulders disgustedly.

Disgu·ster. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er.]

†**1.** One who strongly dislikes; cf. Disgust *v.* 1.

1681 J. Collins *Pref. to Glanvill's Sadducismus*, The truth of this story lying so uneasie in the minds of the disgusters of such things.

2. He who or that which excites distaste or aversion.

Disgustful (disgʌ·stfŭl), *a.* [f. Disgust *sb.* + -ful. Very common in 17–18th c.]

1. Causing literal disgust; offensive to the taste or other sense; disagreeable, sickening, nauseous.

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* I. ii, The British waters are grown dull and muddy, The fruit disgustful. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 169 All kinds of cordialls save those that are disgustful. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* IV vi, A medicine equally annoying and disgustful to the bowels. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* III. 63 Blood, that mix'd with tears .. by disgustful worms was gather'd there. 1888 Lowell *Prose Wks.* (1890) VI. 199 These flesh-flies..plant there the eggs of their disgustful and infectious progeny

2. Distasteful, displeasing; causing dislike, dissatisfaction, or displeasure; offensive. *arch.*

1612 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxi. § 6. 108, I grieue; that my life and. Gouernment should seem so disgustfull vnto any. 1659 C. Nobis *Mod. Answ. Immod.* Q. 8 If any Prince were disgustfull.. asperse and calumniate him. 1748 J. Mason *Elocut.* 15 This unnatural Tone in reading .. is always disgustful to Persons of Delicacy 1774 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 76/1 A trial by juries was strange and disgustful to them. *a* 1849 Poe *Mrs Browning* Wks. (1864) III. 424 A disgustful gulf of utter incongruity.

3. With stronger implication: Causing disgust or strong aversion; sickeningly repugnant or shocking to the moral sensibilities; repulsive, disgusting.

1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 121 It seemeth so disgustful to many, if it be said, that God wils and produceth the act .. of parricide. 1791 Burke *Let. Member Nat. Ass.* Wks. VI. 34 The spawn of his disgustful amours. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 385 A tragedy. which exceeds in horror the disgustful atrocities of Titus Andronicus. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* III. ix. 164 Inexpressibly miserable is this familiarity with objects that have been from the first disgustful.

4. Full of disgust; associated with, or characterized by, disgust.

[1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) I. xxxvii. 200 It ceases to produce its natural effect, and terminates in disgustful satiety.] 1841 Lytton *Nt & Morn.* (1851) 244 He turned with hard and disgustful contempt from pleasure. 1866 Stevenson *Dr Jekyll* ix. (ed. 2) 99 This person..had struck in me what I can only describe as a disgustful curiosity.

Hence **Disgu·stfully** *adv.*, **Disgu·stfulness.**

1731 Bailey (ed 5), *Disgustfully*, distastefully, unpleasantly. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) III. cxlv. 131 Tristram Shandy is in many places disgustfully obscure. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 149 This does away with much of the disgustfulness of death. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home, About Warwick* (1879) 101 To shrink more disgustfully than ever before from the idea of being buried at all.

Disgu·sting, *vbl. sb.* [see -ing 1.] The action of the verb Disgust. (Now only gerundial.)

1669 Woodhead *St Teresa* II. xxxv. 256 With the extream disgusting of their kindred.

Disgusting (disgʌ·stiŋ), *ppl. a* [f. Disgust *v.* + -ing 2.] That disgusts (see the verb); distasteful, sickening, repulsive.

1754 P. H. *Hiberniad* II. 20 Particular Detail..would become dry, and disgusting to the Stranger's Palate. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 39 The disgusting language of the indictment. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 302 Their disgusting cannibal repasts.

Disgu·stingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a disgusting manner, so as to cause disgust; *colloq.* offensively, aggravatingly, annoyingly.

1758 L. Temple *Sketches* (ed 2) 16 Neither . flat on the one hand, nor disgustingly stiff on the other. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 52/2 Calcutta is described as disgustingly filthy. *a* 1856 Masson *Ess.* III. 75 He stands before them disgustingly unabashed. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 2 June, With these disgustingly long days, the night never would come on. 1892 Jessopp *Stud. Recluse* vi. (1893) 198 The Younger Pliny..was disgustingly rich.

Disgu·stingness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being disgusting; an instance of this.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 175 The same defect, carried out into sheer disgustingness. 1880 R. S. Watson *Vet. Wazan* ix. 165 Every disgustingness . lies there bare and open to the day.

†**Disgu·stion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Disgust *v.*: see -ion.] = Disgust *sb.*

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* Ded. C viij, Let not the irreligion of those places ,breed in you .. a disgustion unto the pure . Religion. *Ibid.* 556 Homer brings in brave Ulysses in great despair, and disgustion of a drowning death

†**Disgu·stive,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Disgust *v.* + -ive.] That tends or is fitted to disgust.

1740 A. Hill *Let.* in Mrs. Barbauld *Life Richardson* (1804) I. 45 A heavy disgustive insipidness

Dish (dĭsh), *sb.* Forms: 1 **disc**, (3 **dischs**, **diss**), 3–5 **disch**, **-e**, 4 (**diso**, **dych**, **dizsch**), **dissch**, **-e**, 4–5 **dyssh**, **-e**, 4–6 **dissho**, **dishe**, 5–6 **dyssche**, **dysch**, **dysche**, 6 **dissshe**, 3– **dish**. [OE. *disc* plate, bowl, platter, = OHG. *tisc* plate (MHG. and Ger. *tisch* table), OS. *disk* table, MDu. and Du. *disch* table, ON. *diskr* plate (? from OE.); WGer. **disk*, *s*), a. L. *discus* quoit, dish (in Vulgate), Disk. The OE. (like OHG. and ON.) represents a Latin sense of the word, while the sense 'table' found in MHG. and other later dialects corresponds to a later Romanic sense, exemplified by It. *desco*, F. *deis*, *dais* (Desk, Dais).]

1. A broad shallow vessel, with flat bottom, concave sides, and nearly level rim, made of earthenware, glass, metal, or wood, and used chiefly to hold food at meals. Now, on the one hand often restricted to those of oval, square, or irregular shape, as distinguished from the circular *plate*, and on the other extended to all open vessels used to contain food at table, as tureens, vegetable dishes, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 786 (O. E. T.), *Patena*, disc. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 852 *Ferculum*, disc. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 8 Sel me in disc heafud iohannes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 23 Se þe he-dypð on disce mid me hys hand. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 344 Ibroken disch. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 46/23 Ane Dischs of seluer he nam also. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13159 (Cott.) Ask him..His heued to giue þe in a diss. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 919 Ful wel kan ich dishes swilen. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 434 Dischis & coupis of siluer. *c* 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 In a dysshe thy gose thou close. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* v. 25 She . broughte forthe butter in a lordly dishe. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 270 The common saying is, the hog is never good but when he is in the dish. 1662 J. Davias tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 198 The Wooden dishes that are all over Persia. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 245 P 2 A small Cabinet. in which were..half a Dozen of Portugal Dishes. 1849 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella* II, They both slipt about in the gravy Before they got out of the dish. 1881 Wheatley & Delamotte *Art Wk. Earthenware* iv. 49 Palissy. took the greatest pains in the moulding of the fishes..which he placed upon these curious dishes.

b A hollow vessel of wood or metal, used for drinking, and also *esp.* as a beggar's receptacle for alms; a cup; cf. Alms-dish, Clack-, Clap-dish.

1382 [see Alms-dish] [c 1394 J. Malverne *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. App. 79 Quoddam jocale argenteum et deauratum formatum ad modum navis, vocatur discus elemosynarum.] 1488 *Will of Fynnale* (Somerset Ho.), A new treen dyssh wt a pynte of ale therin. 1532 [see Clapper *sb.*² 2] 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 150 I'll give .. My figur'd Goblets, for a Dish of Wood. 1605 *Leyall Cheu.* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 278, I know him as well as the Begger knowes his dish 1634 Milton *Comus* 391 Who would rob a hermit of..his beads, or maple dish? 1781 Cowper *Truth* 80 Books, beads, and maple dish, his meagre stock.

†**c.** *transf.* Applied to an acorn-cup. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 172/1 Drie the little akorne dishes and contunde them smalle.

†**d.** Phrases. *To cast, lay, throw* (something) *in one's dish*: to reproach or taunt him with it. *To have a hand in the dish*: to meddle, interfere. *To have a foot in the dish* (? like a pig in the trough): to gain a footing, have a share (cf. to have a finger in the pie). *Obs.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 62 b, When wee charge hym with a like fault, and laye some greater matter in his dishe. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 67 Hee casts the begger in my dish at euerie third sillable. 1612 Cotgr. s.v. *Aiboron*, A busie-body; one that hath his hand in euery dish. 1615 Swetnam *Arraignm. Women* (1880) p. xviii, Hir dowrie will be often cast in thy dish if shee doe bring wealth with her. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 233 We have already also a foot in their dish, for our Diabolonian friends are laid in their bosoms. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 164 P 5 Some have been so disingenuous, as to throw Maud the Milk-Maid into my Dish. 1722 Sewel *Hist Quakers* (1795) I. 8 Under the bloody reign of Queen Mary, this was laid in his dish.

2. The food ready for eating served on or contained in a dish; a distinct article or variety of food.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 b, The moost hye deyntyes or delicate dysshes 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 173 Let's carue him, as a Dish fit for the Gods. 1611 *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 8 For a quart of Ale is a dish for a King. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 190 Cambletes King of Lydia, having eaten of his own Wife, said, he was sorry to have been ignorant so long of so good a Dish. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 296 To beasts and fowls is he Somewhere..become a dish. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 78 P 1 The palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first disgusted it. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 321 The ladies retired as soon as the dishes had been devoured. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 73 You will obtain a most delicate dish by boiling the cucumbers with brains

fig. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I xiv, The Theme of Marriage was the best Dish in all their Entertainment.

b. *By dish, side dish*: see By- 3 a, Side. *Made dish*: a fancy dish of various ingredients, depending for its success on the cook's skill. *Standing dish*: one that appears each day or at every meal. (Also used *fig.*)

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. 43 Artificial made dishes, of which our Cooks afford us a great variety. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 146 Meer Quelquechoses, made dishes of no nourishing. 1876 W. H. Pollock in *Contemp. Rev.* June 56 The mysteries had ceased to be the standing dish of theatrical entertainment.

3. As a term of quantity more or less indefinite. **a.** As much or as many as will fill or make a dish when cooked. **b.** A dishful, a bowlful or cupful.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 144, I haue here a dish of Doues that I would bestow vpon your worship. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 5 The Prince once set a Dish of Apple-Johns before him. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. iii. 175 The Boat returned with a good dish of Fish. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xiv. 254 Trotter..secured a good dish of fish in the pools.

b. 1596 Shaks *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 35 Such a dish of skim'd Milk. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 171 He had taken off two or three Dishes of Aquavitæ. 1679 *Trials of Green, Berry*, etc. 65, I will go to the Coffee house, and drink a Dish of Coffee. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 P 4 She scalded her Fingers, and spilt a Dish of Tea upon her Petticoat. 1795 *Jemima* II. 10 Having finished his dish of chocolate. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. xxx, He sate him pensive o'er a dish of tea 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 688 More than one seat in Parliament had been bought and sold over a dish of coffee at Garraway's 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 526/2 The cook anticipates many a cosy dish of tea with friends.

c *fig.*

1626 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 10 Thou full dish of Foole, 1608 — *Per.* IV. vi. 160 My dish of chastity. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. vii (1737) 24 Roger . had a Dish of Chat with her. 1753 Gray *Lett* Wks. 1884 II. 241 To entertain you with a dish of very choice erudition. 1880 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 183 This new dish of Continental troubles. 1836 *Backwoods Canada* 183 For the sake of a dish of gossip.

4. *transf.* A shallow concave vessel or receptacle of any kind. See also Chafing-dish.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Justice* ii, The dishes of thy

ballance. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxii. 126 The Ropes which were round the Capstan pulled it out of its Dish. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 305/2 Evaporating dishes are employed.

5. A dish-like concavity; e.g. on one side of a wheel (see quots.); a depression in a field, etc.

1810 T. Williamson *Agric. Mech.* 95 The dish given to wheels. 1812-6 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 372 Wheels are commonly made with what is called a dish, that is, the spokes are inserted not at right angles, but with an inclination towards the axis of the nave or centre piece; so that.. the wheel appears dished or hollow. 1846 Worcester, *Dish* .. a hollow in a field.

6. As a specific quantity in various industries:

† **a.** An obsolete measure for corn. Cf. Toll-dish.

1419 Corn dish [see Corn sb.1 11.]. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 85, I will provide them mills for their foreign grain at the rate of the twenty first dish.

b. *Tin-mining.* A gallon of ore ready for the smelter. **c.** *Lead-mining.* A rectangular box used for measuring the lead ore; by Act 14 and 15 Viet. c. 94 § 3 fixed to contain fifteen pints of water; *brazen dish*; see Brazen *a.* 4. **d.** Also, the proportion of tin or lead ore paid as royalty to the mine landlord, etc.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. lv. (1638) 173 If a man take a Tinne work, and give the Lord the tenth dish. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 13 b, They measure their blacke Tynne by the .. Dish..which containeth..a gallon. 1631 Brazen dish [see Brazen *a* 4]. 1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 53 But first the finder his two meers must free With oar there found, for the Baighmaster's fee Which is one dish for one meer of the ground. *Ibid.* 75 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, To th' Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 7 A Horse load .. is nine dishes .. weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound. 1681 Houghton *Compl. Miner* Gloss (E. D. S.), *Dish*, a trough made of wood, about 28 inches long, 4 inches deep, and six inches wide; by which all miners measure their ore. 1884 R. Hunt *Brit. Mining* 83 Mining for tin and copper was carried on, in 1770 .. Permission was .. obtained from the lord of the soil, and an acknowledgment 'dish', or 'dues' was paid to him .. commonly one-sixth, one seventh, one eighth, or even to one-twelfth, or less.

c. *Diamond* and *Gold-mining*: see quots.

1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 17, I have obtained good dish prospects after crudely crushing up the quartz. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 19 May 7 About 120 'dishes' go to a 'load' .. it is an astonishing 'prospect' (4 carats [of diamonds] obtained from 6 dishes).

II. [immed. from L. *discus.*]

† **7.** A quoit; quoit-playing. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* iv 14 They hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng..and of oost, or cumpanye of dishe, or pleyinge with ledun dishe [1388 in ocupacions of a disch, ether pleiyng with a ledun disch; Vulg *disci*; Coverdale, to put at ye stone; 1611 the game of Discus]. 1552 Huloet, Dysshe caster, or who that throweth a dyshe, *discobolus.*

III. [f. Dish *v.*] **8.** *slang.* The act of 'dishing': see Dish *v.* 7.

1891 Sir W. Harcourt *Sp.* 30 July, The last reliance of the Tory in an extremity is a policy of 'dish' as it is called

IV. *Comb.* **9. a.** attrib. as *dish-rack*; **b.** objective, as *dish bearer, -designer, -turner, -washing.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 Dysshe berer at mete, *discoferus.* 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* v, A long procession of dish-bearers. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 5 A dish-designer, and most amorous Of .. Gascon wine. 1894 H. Speight *Nidderdale* 384 Whitesmiths, dish-turners. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* IV. 336 Dish-washing..includes all that is required, with regard to cleanliness, in amateur photography.

10. Special comb.: † **dish-bench, -bink** (*north. dial.*), **-board**, a rest for dishes, a dresser, a plate-rack; † **dish-caster** (see 7 above); **dish-cover**, a cover of ware or metal placed over hot food; **dish-cradle, -coratch** (*dial.*; in Nares *-catch*), a plate-rack; **dish-crowned** *a.*, having a crown shaped like a dish; **dish-faced** *a.* (of dogs and horses) 'having the nose higher at the tip than the stop' (Stables *Friend Dog* vii. 50); (*dial.* of persons) having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate; † **dish-headed** *a.*, an epithet of monks; **dish-heater**, 'a warming closet attached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to heat dishes' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); † **dish-meat**, food cooked in a dish, as e.g. a pie; **dish-monger**, one who deals in, or has much to do with, dishes (of food); † **dish-mustard**, Turner's name for *Thlaspi arvense* **dish-plate**, *Min.* (see quot.) **dish-rag, -towel** = Dish-cloth; **dish-spring**, a spring shaped like a dish; **dish-trough** = Dish *sb.* 6 c. Also Dish-cloth, -clout, -wash, -water, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 *Dische benke, *scutellarium.* 1535 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 12 A cobbord with a dyshbynk. 1877 F. K. Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Dish-bink*, a kitchen rack for the plates. 1583 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 146 Swepe thy hous, dresse vp thy *dysshborde. 1562 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 152 My counter and dishebourd. 1831 *Scourby* I. 144 The *dish-covers are slowly raised. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 133 *Dish Cradle or Credle, a wooden Utensil for wooden Dishes. ?16.. *Comical Dial. betw. 2 Country Lovers* (N.), My *dish-c[r]atch, cupboards, boards, and bed. 1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* vii. 13 *Dish-crown'd Hat. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 12 The *Dish-faced, or Roman Nosed Horse. 1825-80 Jamieson, *Dish-fa.ed*, flat-faced; applied both to man and beast. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Dish-faced*, hollow-faced. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 489 b, Those *dish-headed dranes of that shavelyng and Cowled rowte. [*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 *Dysshe mete, *discibarium.*] 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2558 Delycate dysshe meates were put out of her presence. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 Let me alone, for my actiuity, at the dish meat 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 316/1 All sorts of Bread and Dishmeats are taken out of the Oven. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 8 *Dish-mongers .. running into excesse of riot. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 78 Named in englishe *dyshmustard, or triacle Mustard .. because the seede is lyke mustard seede in colour and in tast, and the vessel that conteyneth the seede is lyke a dishe. 1892 Hestop *Northumbld. Gloss., Dish-plates*, in mining, plates or rails dished to receive the fore wheels of a tub, to facilitate the teeming. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 34 C C is a *dish-spring, secured in its place by the pin. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 365/2 Mr. Ayer removed her *dish-towel from its nail. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Barmaster*, [The] Barmaster looks after keeping the *Dishtrough.

Dish (dĭʃ), *v.*1 [f. Dish *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put (food) into a dish, and set it ready for a meal. Also with *up* († *forth, out*).

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 81 The thin fare that heere is disht before him. 1598 *Epulario* B iij, Dish the meat, and lay this sauce vpon it. 1652 N. Culverwell *Lt. Nat.* 150 (L.) They dish out ambrosia for them. *c* 1685 in *Dk Buckhm.'s Wks.* (1705) II. 48 She .. neatly dish'd it up with Egg-sauce. 1769 Mrs. Radcliffe *Eng. Housekpr* (1778) 189 When your dinner or supper is dished. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* i, Jemima, dish up! 1879 Sala *Paris herself again* (1880) I. xvii. 261 Grilled bones..dished up for you before bedtime.

2. *fig.* To present (attractively) for acceptance; to serve up. Also with *up* († *forth, out*).

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 73 For Conspiracie, I know not how it tastes, though it be dish'd For me to try how. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 237 Lest, thinking to offer him as a present to God, they dish him out for the Devill. 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15 ii. § 4 (1669) 121/2 The heavenly viands disht forth in the Gospel. 1756 Washington *Lett.* Wks. (1889) I. 265 Their success .. dished up with a good deal of French policy, will encourage the Indians to fall upon our inhabitants. 1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 70 This story .. has been dished up in a hundred different ways.

3. *nonce-uses.* **a.** *To dish about*: to pass round in a dish, to drink in turns from a dish or bowl. **b.** To receive (liquid) as in a dish.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 311 Then dish about the Mother's Health. 1847 H. Melville *Omoo* xvi. 59 The Julia reared up on her stern and when she settled again forward, fairly dished a tremendous sea.

4. To fashion like a dish; to make concave like a dish or its sides; to hollow *out*; *spec.* to set the spokes of a (carriage-wheel) at such an inclination to the nave that the wheel is concave on one side (purposely or as the result of an accident).

1805 *Agric. Surv. E. Lothian* 74 (Jam.), Formerly the wheel was much dished, from a mistaken principle. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 584 Dish-out, to form coves by means of ribs, or wooden vaults for plastering upon. 1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. II. 262 The yards are dished out in the centre to the depth of five feet. 1886 A. W. Greely *Arct. Serv.* I. xxvii. 370 Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground 'dished' a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. 1887 *Sporting Life* 20 July 7/2 To facilitate turning the sharp ends, the eastern and western ends [of a bicycle-track] were 'dished'.

5. *intr.* To be or become concave; to 'cave in'.

1669 [see Dishing *ppl. a.*]. 1886 A. W. Greely *Arct. Serv.* I. xxvii. 387 We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel dishing frequently.

6. *intr.* Of a horse; To move the fore-feet in his trot not straight forward but with a circular or scooping motion.

1863 [see Dishing *ppl. a.*] 1869 Fitzwygram *Horses & Stables* § 931 The more prominent defects are rolling, dishing, cutting, and stumbling. 1895 *Letter Jr. Corresp.* I think the best description of a horse that dishes, would be a horse that 'winds his forefoot'.

7. *trans. slang.* To 'do for', defeat completely, ruin; to cheat, circumvent. [From the notion of food being *done*, and *dished.*]

1798 *Monthly Mag.* (Farmer), Done up, dish'd. 1811 E. Nares *Thinks I to Myself* (1816) I. 208 (D.) He was completely dished—he could never have appeared again. 1819 *Abellard & Heloisa* 10 A consummation greatly wish'd By nymphs who have been foully dish'd. 1826 Scott *Jrnl* 31 July, It was five ere we got home, so there was a day dished. 1830 Disraeli *Let.* 27 Aug (1887) 32 He dished Prince Pignatelli at billiards. 1835 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 419 You are now taking fresh ground, without owning .. that on our first basis I dished you. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 103 If Fitzhenry can't raise the sum, he will be dished, and that in a few hours. 1869 *Latest News* 29 Aug. 8 The Conservative leader would be glad again to perform the operation of 'dishing the Whigs'. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* xl, I believe it [the House of Commons] to be completely used up. Reform has dished it.

Dish, *v.*2 *Sc.* [variant of Dush *v.*] *trans.* To push violently, thrust.

1821 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* I. 70 (Jam.) They hae horns on their head to dish the like o' me.

Dishabilitate (dĭsh,hăbĭ·lĭtē·ĭt), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Habilitate: cf. OF. *deshabiliter* to disqualify, depose.] *trans.* **a.** *Sc. Law.* To incapacitate, disqualify. **b.** (*nonce-use.*) To render impotent.

1662 *&* 1 Stair in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis* (1826) II. 243 (Jam.) The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity dishabilitated to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 17 Ye, who..could in utter hate to lewdness your sex dishabilitate.

Hence **Dishabilita·tion,** disqualification; imposing of a legal disability.

16.. *Sc. Acts Chas. I*, (1814) V. 55 (Jam.) All prior acts of dishabilitatioun. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Dishabilitation* is a term sometimes used by our older law authorities, and signifies the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

Dishabille (disăbī·l, -bi·l). Forms: **α.** 7 **dishabillie, -billié,** 7-8 **dishabillee,** 8 **dishabilie, -habilly, -abilly, deshabilé,** 7-9 **déshabillé.** **β.** 7-9 **deshabille, déshabille,** 8 **deshabil.** **γ.** 7-**dishabille,** 8 **dishabile,** (9 *dial.* **disabil**). [ad. F. *déshabillé* (in 1642 *desabillé*, Hatz.-Darm.) undress, subst. use of pa. pple. of *déshabiller* to undress, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *habiller* to dress, etc. The final *-é* of the French word (or its equivalent) has been occasional in English since the 17th c., but it was soon changed to *e* mute, and the prefix generally (like OF. *des-*) altered to *dis-*.]

1. The state of being partly undressed, or dressed in a negligent or careless style; undress. Usually in phr. *in dishabille* (= Fr. *en déshabillé*).

a. 1705 Farquhar *Twin-Rivals* v. iv, I found you a little in the *déshabillé*. 1709 Mrs. Manley *New Atal.* (ed. 2) I. 38 (Stanf.) Favour'd by his Disabilly all tempting. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 3 The Pleasures of their *Deshabillé*. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 144. 3/1 The Ladies .. Appear'd in such a Dishabilie there. 1796 G. M. Woodward *Eccentric Excurs.* (1807) 26 His lady made a thousand apologies for being catched in such a dishabilly. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Nov. 601/1 The shortcomings of English costume pale before the *déshabillé* of the Dutch colonial ladies.

β. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* I. i, What would she give now to be in this deshabille in the open air? 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 367 (1726) 96 A party next of glitt'ring Dames .. Came early, out of pure Good-will, To see the Girl in Deshabille. 1773 Sheridan in *Sheridaniana* 70 In studious deshabille behold her sit. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* I. vi. 125 The easy, confidential intercourse of her déshabille in the boudoir.

γ. 1684 tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* Pref. (L.), To surprise his mistress in dishabille. 1763-5 Churchill *Journey* Poems II. 5 Nor would I have the Sisters of the hill Behold their Bard in such a Dishabille. 1799 Southey *Nondescripts* iv, Were it fair To judge a lady in her dishabille? 1874 Burnand *My time* ii. 13 Standing .. in his shirt-sleeves, for which dishabille he had apologized to us.

2. *concr.* A garment worn in undress; a dress or costume of a negligent style.

1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Dancing-master* v. i, Contented .. instead of variety of new gowns and rich petticoats, with her dishabillie, or flame-colour gown called Indian. 1690 Crowne *Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 111 They only come in dishabillees to visit me, and did not expect your Lordship. 1713 Gay *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 6 We have a kind of sketch of dress, which, as the invention was foreign, is called a Dishabille; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air. 1789 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 21 Aug, She does not become a déshabille. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* V. xxxi. 224 A neat undress, or dishabille, is much admired in England. 1868 *Gloss. Sussex Words* in Hurst *Horsham*, I'm sorry, ma'am, you see me in such a dirty disabil.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1712 Pope *Let.* 5 Dec. Wks. 1737 V. 188 Thoughts just warm from the brain, without any polishing or dress, the very dishabille of the understanding. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 35 What have been the matter, Squire? Your face seems a little in deshabille. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav.* (1821) II. 142 Where nature .. is now naked and deformed, she will suddenly exchange the dishabille; and be ornamented, with her richest attire. 1825 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* II. x. 212 [Pepys] sets down his thoughts in a most becoming dishabille. 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* IV. viii. (1849) 171 The house was in dishabille.

† **B.** as *adj.* [repr. F. *déshabillé* pa. pple.] In undress, negligently dressed. *Obs.*

1691 *Islington Wells* 4 (Stanf.) Three Ladies Drest *Dishabillee*. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 14/1 (Stanf.) He is *Deshabille*, that is in a careless Dress.

† **Dis,ha·bit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Habit *v.*: cf. F. *déshabiter* 'to disinhabitate, or depriue of inhabitants' (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To remove from its habitation or place of abode; to dislodge.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 220 Those sleeping stones..from their fixed beds of lime Had bin dishabited.

† **Dis,ha·bitable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 10 + Habitable.] Uninhabitable.

1642 Ld. Falkland *1 et. Earl Cumberland* 5 Those false reports..make London dishabitable

† **Dis,ha·bited,** *ppl. a.*1 *Obs.* [f. F. *déshabité* 'disinhabited, without inhabitants' (Cotgr.) + -ED.] Uninhabited; deserted of inhabitants (quot. 1602).

1577 Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 232 b, Imaginyng. the hot Zone, to be altogeather dishabited for heat. 1582 Hakluyt *Voy* A, The 17 of Januarie .. we departed from the dishabited rocke. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 67 a, The dishabited towns afford them rooting.

† **Dis,habi·ted,** *ppl. a.*2 [f. Dis- 10 + Habited.] ? Improperly habited or dressed.

1648 S. Kem in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 275/1, I have certaine information that Sir Thos. Lunsford is gon up in an ould thredbare coate dishabited.

Dis,habi·tuate, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Habituate *v.*, prob. after F. *déshabituer* in same sense.] *trans.* To render unaccustomed, to disaccustom: the reverse of *habituate.*

1868 Browning *King & Bk.* IX. 1276 To dishabituate By sip and sip, this drainer to the dregs O' the draught of conversation. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 700 That talk and

not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has dishabituated them for the conduct of affairs.

Dis͵hable, obs. form of DISABLE *v.*

Dishadow, var. of DISSHADOW *v.*

† **Dis͵hai·r**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 a + HAIR *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of hair, remove the hair from.

1631 *Celestina* VI. 78 They pill, and dis haire their eyebrowes with nippers.

Dishallow (dis͵hæ·lou), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + HALLOW *v.*] *trans.* To undo the hallowing of; to destroy or violate the sacredness of; to profane. Hence **Disha·llowing** *vbl. sb.*, profanation.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. in Lincoln* i. 70 God hateth the dishallowing of the Sabboth. 16 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861–2) II. 289 (D.) Nor can the unholiness of the priest dishallow the altar. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvi. 63 To pollute and dishallow. that 'glorious and fearful name of God'. 1833 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 288 If curses are not dis-hallowed by descending so low! 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & E.* 437 Ye, that so dishallow the holy sleep, Your sleep is death.

Dis͵hallucina·tion. [DIS -9: cf. *disillusion.*] A freeing from hallucination; disillusion.

1881 R. BUCHANAN *Child of Nature* viii, He received .. a good deal of rough treatment and sorry dishallucination. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 356 Returning .. under dishallucination, we perceive that he does not really know so much.

† **Dis͵ha·rbour**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + HARBOUR *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To drive out of its 'harbour' or place of shelter; to send adrift.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K vj, All reste disharboured from my soule. *a* 1618 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 108 He [Josephus] says, our Soule is..committed in trust to us, and we may not neglect or disharbour it.

Disharmonic (dis͵haɹmǫ·nik), *a.* [DIS- 10.] Not harmonic; without harmony; anharmonic.

1887 H. WALLACH in *Anthrop. Inst. Jrnl.* XVII 160 The head is disharmonic. The skull is sub dolichocephalous, very broad, the forehead low, and the prognathism never much accentuated.

† **Dis͵harmo·nical**, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- + HARMONICAL, after *disharmony*] = prec.

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. i 88 Some .. strokes upon it [a musical instrument] will be harmonical, and other some ..disharmonical. *Ibid* (1694) 74 The same Strokes, that were before disharmonical, may be now harmonical.

Disharmonious (dis͵haɹmō·niəs), *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + HARMONIOUS; after *disharmony*]

1. Not in harmony or agreement; marked by want of harmony.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 148 [It] may..prove painful to the Soul, and disharmonious to her touch. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* iv. 39 The musician's soul would be the most disharmonious. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health*, Thus there is caused an unequal disharmonious Life. 1754 J. HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* I. 38 Disharmonious, disorderly Motions of the Fluids and Animal Spirits. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xxxv. 355 Let me warn you against the fatal delusion that such a dual, such a divided, such a disharmonious life as this, is enough for God.

2. Of sounds: Unharmonious, discordant.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 461 The dis-harmonious noise of Drunken Healths and Roaring Huzza's. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. xi. iii 56 Dispute which rose *crescendo* in disharmonious duet.

Hence **Dis͵harmo·niously** *adv.*, in a disharmonious manner, discordantly.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* To Rdr., Whose very title sounds so harshly and disharmoniously. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. xiii. (1873) VI. 97 This..victorious campaign ..with which all Europe is disharmoniously ringing

Disharmonize (dis͵hā·ɹmŏnəiz), *v.* [f. DIS- + HARMONIZE; after *disharmony*. Cf. mod.F. *désharmoniser*, neologism in Littré, 1874.]

1. *trans.* To put out of harmony, destroy the harmony of; to make unharmonious or discordant.

1801 J. CAREY in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 314 Instances in which the harmony of ancient versification is thus disharmonized by the application of modern accent. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Blakesmoor in H-shire*, A trait of affectation, or worse, vain-glory..disharmonizing the place and the occasion. 1843 PUSEY *Holy Eucharist* 10 Our nature jarring still, disharmonized, obscured, deformed. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. x. 335 Cleared of disharmonizing elements.

2. *intr.* To be out of harmony; not to harmonize.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* III. 22 A trifle of affectation in her manner did not disharmonize with such a face; it was natural to her.

Disharmony (dis͵hā·ɹmŏni). [f. DIS- 9 + HARMONY; prob. formed after *discord*. Cf. mod.F. *désharmonie*, neologism in Littré, 1874, also corresponding words in other mod. langs.]

1. Want of harmony or agreement, discordance.

a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 6 The want or absence of harmony, which we call disharmony. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiii. 76 Reason and Faith are at perfect Unisons, the disharmony is in the Phancy. 1765 LAW *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* liii. (1772) 324 Of the Properties in their Disharmony, Inequality, and Discord. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. xi. ii. 33 Disharmony of mind and tongue. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 226 That sense of guilt which is the feeling of disharmony with God.

b. with *a* and *pl.* Something discordant.

1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 364 If it ever obtrudes itself as a disharmony, are we inclined to laugh? 1884 *Ch. Times* 25 Apr. 331/4 The manifold disharmonies of Church and State in England.

2. Want of harmony between sounds; discord, dissonance.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 10 A string over-stretched makes a jar and disharmony. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 398 No harmony or Dis-harmony in sounds. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxiv. 279 Harsh discords and disharmonies .. make themselves heard.

† **Disha·tter**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *di-* for DIS- 1 + SHATTER] *trans* To shatter completely.

1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri* II. iv, I rather will Rend it in Pieces, and dishatter all Into a Chaos

† **Dis͵hau·nt**, *v. Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Also 7–8 **dishant**. [ad. OF. *deshanter* (Cotgr.), f. DIS- 4 + *hanter* to HAUNT.] *trans.* To cease to haunt, frequent, or resort to; to absent oneself from.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* IV. 125 (D.) She dishaunted the resort Of such as were suspect of light report. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 48 The nobilitie and barons . now did dishaunt them. 1659 in W. M'Dowall *Hist. Dumfries* xxxii. (1873) 371 Capt. Ed Maxwell delate for dishaunting the ordinances. 1808 80 JAMIESON, *Dishaunt..* is still occasionally used. *Aberd.*

Hence † **Dis͵hau·nting** *vbl. sb.*; † **Dis͵hau·nter**, one who 'dishaunts'. *Obs.*

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842–6) III. 375 The dishaunting and intermissioun of the exercise. 1665 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* II. 46 Several dishaunters of ordinances ordained to be summoned

Dish-cloth. A cloth used in the kitchen or scullery for washing dishes, etc.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss* 25/1 Dish-clout, a dish-cloth. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* i, A sort of banner, composed of an old towel or dish-cloth.

Dish-clout. *arch.* or *dial.* A 'clout' or cloth used for washing dishes, etc.; = prec. *In the wringing of a dish-clout*: speedily, immediately.

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Disshecloute, *souillon*. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 90 As the saying is, washe their face with faire water, and drie it ouer with a dishcloute. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iii (1704) 68 He that makes a rich carpet, doth not intend it for dish-clouts. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Dec., What a slut Mrs Ord must think me, to put a dish-clout in my pocket! 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ix, Breakfast shall be on the board in the wringing of a dish-clout. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 36 And have known Hamlet to stalk solemnly on to deliver his soliloquy, with a dishclout pinned to his skirts. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss* 86/1 'Go thee ways or I'll pin th' dishclout to thee tail' is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen.

b. taken as a type of limpness and weakness.

1602 TRYON *Good House-w.* i. (ed. 2) 7 You are now weak as Water, and have no more Spirits than a Dish clout. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 170, I was on foot again—but weak as a dishclout.

c. used in contemptuous comparison or allusion.

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 36, A bawdy dysheclowte, That bryngyth the worlde abowte 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 221 Romeos a dish-clout to him. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* V. i, I am gazing on this gorgeous house; our cote s a dishclout to it.

d. *transf.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 97 The Latines [call the caul] *Mappaventris*, the dish clout or map of the Belly, because it licketh vp the superfluities thereof. 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg. Tongue* s v., To make a napkin of one's dish clout, to marry one's cook. 1822 SCOTT *Fam. Lett* 25 June, It was hard he should be made the dish-clout to wipe up the stains of such a man.

e. *attrib.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 11 b, More . then his dish-clout discipline will sette vp in seauen yeeres 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. Geo. Montagu* 20 Dec., That old rag of a dish-clout ministry, Harry Furnese, is to be the other lord.

Hence **Dish-clout** *v. trans.*, to wash with a dish-clout.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* III. 363 (Hoppe) They are expected to dish-clout the whole of the panels [of a cab]

† **Dis͵hea·rt**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **dishart.** [f. DIS- 7 a + HEART *sb.*] = DISHEARTEN.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 42 (D.) When, therefore, divine justice sinne wil scurge, He doth dishart their harts in whom it raignes. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i 13 The which would vtterly disheart them. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. i, *Car.* Have not I seen the Britains — *Bond.* What? *Car.* Dishearted.

Dishearten (dis͵hā·ɹt'n), *v.* Also 7 **disharten.** [f. DIS- 6 + HEARTEN, or from prec. + -EN ⁵, after *hearten.*] *trans.* To deprive of 'heart' or courage; to discourage, dispirit, make despondent.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 117 No man should possesse him with any appearance of feare; lest hee, by shewing it, should dis-hearten his Army. 1606 WARNER *Alb Eng.* XIV. xc. 365 Their former losse dishartned them so much. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 120 A great part .. disheartened by the severity of the winter, returned to England. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 115 Lysander exerted his utmost efforts to thwart, discredit, and dishearten his successor.

† **b.** with complement: To discourage *from* doing something (also with *to* and *inf.*). *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 121 The Turkes got the greatest losse, and were disheartned to proceed further. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 109 They are disheartened from doing their best. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 235 She urged what she could to dishearten me to it. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 27 Disheartned them from that design.

† **c.** with an action or the like as object: cf. DISCOURAGE 2. *Obs.*

1658 *Whole Duty Man* Pref. 4 Where this is wanting, it disheartens our care 1668 CLARENDON *Vind.* Tracts (1727) 64 An uncertainty which must dishearten any industry.

Dis͵hea·rtened, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED ¹.] Discouraged, dispirited: see the verb.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 210 We were a disheartened army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I 517 The Whigs were a small and a disheartened minority.

Hence **Dis͵hea·rtenedness**, dispirited condition.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. i. 170 (R.) A disheartenedness and dejection of mind. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 273, I heard no cry of despair or disheartenedness.

Dis͵hea·rtener. [f. DISHEARTEN + -ER ¹.] One who disheartens.

1645 *City Alarum* 9 A disheartner of Gods people.

Dis͵hea·rtening, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING ¹.] The action of vb. DISHEARTEN; discouragement.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. I. Thess.* (1630) 309 Hierome thought labour a dis-heartning to the Tempter. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. A vj, Or else he may lye open to such disheartnings, as become not these undertakings.

Dis͵hea·rtening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That disheartens; discouraging, dispiriting.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 101 As serviceable to the Rebells and as disheartning to honest men 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I x. 107 Under these disheartning circumstances. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 235 Friends brought in disheartening news.

Hence **Dis͵hea·rteningly** *adv.*

1742 BAILEY, *Dishearteningly*, by way of Discouragement. 1882 HALL CAINE *Recoll. D. G. Rossetti* 98 Dishearteningly unpropitious weather.

Dis͵hea·rtenment. [f. DISHEARTEN + -MENT.] The act of disheartening, or fact of being disheartened; discouragement.

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II 143 No disheartenment availed with him 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xxxix 393 Among the disheartenments of labour and the strife of tongues. 1886 MRS A HUNT *That Other Person* III. 211 A sigh of complete fatigue and disheartenment.

Dished (dɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. DISH *v.*¹ + -ED] **a.** Put in a dish. **b.** Shaped like a dish; made slightly concave. **c.** *slang*: see DISH *v.* 7.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 195 Raddish rosted in the ashes was all the dished he had to his supper. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 241 They use Disht wheat with milk. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 37 The Soles. a little hollow or dish'd. 1812–6 J SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 372 Dished wheels have many excellencies.

† **Dis͵he·dge**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 7 a + HEDGE *sb*] *trans* To deprive of its hedge.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxxx. iv, Why hast thou now thy self dishedg'd this vine?

† **Dis͵hei·r**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 b + HEIR.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of or turn out of one's inheritance; to disinherit.

[1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 262 (Jam.) In distitutioun and disheriing of the said Gelis [perh error for *disheritsing*] 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I iii, Sword .. Thou shalt dis-heire him; it shall be thine honor.

2. To deprive of an heir.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III 705 To hew th' imperial Cedar down, Defraud Succession, and dis heir the Crown.

[**Dishele** (Halliw.), error for *dishese*, DISEASE.]

Dishelm (dis͵he·lm), *v.*¹ [f. DIS- 7 a + HELM helmet, after OF. *desheaulmer*, *-healmer*, in same sense.] *trans.* To deprive or disarm of one's helmet. *intr.* for *refl.* To take off one's helmet.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, Incontinent as Jason hadde smyton doun the geant to the erthe he dishelmed. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II clxviii [clxiv] 469 Sir Raynold dishelmed the Englisshe knyght 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIV. 383 Jove made me yield, Dishelm my head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 85 When she saw me lying stark, Dishelm'd and mute.

Dishelm (dis͵he·lm), *v.*² [f DIS- 7 a + HELM.] *trans.* To deprive of the helm or rudder.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 155 Fear that dishelms The vessel of the soul. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 75 To float, dishelm'd, a wreck upon the waves.

Dishelv'd: see DISHEVELLED.

Dishenerite, -yt, obs. f. *disenherit*, DISINHERIT.

Disher (di·ʃəɹ). [f. DISH *sb.* and *v.* + -ER ¹; cf. *saddler.*]

† **1.** A maker or seller of dishes. *Obs.*

1304 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 54 John le Disshere. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 166 A Ropere, a Redyng-kyng, and Rose þe disschere. [1377 B v. 323 Rose þe dissheres; *v. r.* dyssheres douȝter 1393 C. VII. 372 disshere]. *a* 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572 *Ciphartus*, a cuppere, or a dysshere. 1892 O. HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* 238 *Disher*, a turner of wooden bowls or dishes. Within the memory of some still living (1886) there was a disher working at Mitford. (Obs.)

2. One who dishes or serves up food. ? *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Imbanditore*, a gentleman sewer, a disher or dresser vp of meates.

3. One who 'dishes': see DISH *v.* 7.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 1/3 By the indignation which the dirty trick will excite .. the disher will thus in the end be dished.

† **Dis͵he·rbage**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 a + HERBAGE *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive or strip of herbage.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 216 b, These wordes, λειποβοτανεῖν ἐποίησεν, that is, 'hath brought this climate to clene *disherbageing*', smellen all of the inkehorne.

Dis͵he·rent, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 4 + radical part of *co-herent.*] The opposite of *coherent*; incoherent; incongruous.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iii. 49 It is the τὸ ἀντίξουν συμφέρον, the coherent disherent, attributed to Heraclitus by Aristotle.

† **Di·sheress.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISHER *sb.* + -ESS.] A woman who makes or sells dishes.

1377 [see DISHER 1] [Margaret la Disheresse is cited in Bardsley *Eng. Surnames* from the Hundred Rolls.]

Disherid, -ied, obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of DISHERIT *v.*

Disherison (dis,he·rizən), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–4 **desertison, -tesoun, diserteisoun,** 4–5 **dishe-riteson, -itison, -etison, -yteson, desheryteson.** β. 5 **disherison.** [orig. *disheriteson*, a. OF. *des(h)eriteisun, -eison*, n. of action from *des(h)eriter* to DISHERIT. (The full L. type was **dishērēditātiōn em*: the syllable *ed* was dropped in OF., the *t* before *s* in English.)] The action of depriving of, or cutting off from, an inheritance; disinheritance.

c 1290 *Beket* 1836 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Þat it .. were .. with on ri3te and a 3eu lawe In desertison of mine churche to costome i drawe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 To him and his heyres grete disheriteson. 1340 *Ayenb.* 48 Desertesoun of eyr and ualse mariages. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 451/2 Forfaitures of heritages, and disheretisons. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 18 The utter disheriteson of your seid Supphant. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 35. § 9 To the hurte prejudice nor disherison of the seid George or of his heires. 1583 *Act 14 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 The saide hauen is likely to be lost for euer, to the kynges disherison, and hurte of the common welth. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Contra formam collationis*, The Abbot..hath made a feofment..to the disherison of the house or church. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 291 Pardoning them all as to life, limb, imprisonment and disherison. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1879) 67 To prevent improvident alienations .. of landed estates, by .. dying persons, to the disherison of their lawful heirs.

† **Dis,he·rison,** *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To disinherit.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. 212 To defraud rav'nous this expectant of his hopes, and to disherison his malignant issue.

† **Dis,he·riss,** *v.* *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: 4 **dysherys,** 6 **disheris, -heireis, -hœriss,** 7 **disheriss, disherise.** [14–16th c. Sc. *disheriss*, as if f. extended stem of an OF. **disherir* to disheir, which may have been used in AF. The corresponding E. form would be *disherish*; the form in -IZE is due to confusion of verbal suffix: cf. *advertise, amortize.*] = next.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 101 3e se How Inglis men, throw thar powste, Dysherysys me off my land. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 38 The temporall stait to gryp and gather, The sone disheris wald the father. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lxiv, This was Edward .. disherist of the crown of Ingland. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 41 Quhen ane man .. does anie thing..for the quhilk he is disherissed .. his heretage vses to retuine, as escheit to his over-lord. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. § 25 These .. thus disherized, ought of right .. giue first assault on their vnrighteous oppressor.

† **Disherit** (dis,he·rit), *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **deserit(e, -yte, -et,** 4 **desherit(e, dysheriete,** 4–5 **diserit(e, -yt, dyserit,** 4–7 **disherite,** 5 6 **dis-, dysherit, -yt(e, -et(t, -eit,** 4–8 **disherit.** [ME. a. OF. *desheriter, deseriter, -ereter, -ireter*, etc., mod.F. *déshériter* = Pr. *des(h)eretar*, Sp. *desheredar*, Pg. *desherdar*, It. *diseredare*, med.L. *disheritāre, deheritāre* (Du Cange):—Rom. *desheretāre*, for L. **de-*, **dishērēditāre*, f. DE- 6, DIS- 4 + *hērēditāre* to inherit, f. *hērēditās* heirship, inheritance. The pa. pple. and sometimes the pa. t. had also the shortened form *disherit*, with the variants *disherid, -ied, desered, desirit*: see examples at end of the article.]

1. *trans.* To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; to disinherit.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 74/107 Alle oþure weren deseritede. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1065 *Dido*, That euere swich a noble man as he [Eneas] Schal ben diserityd in swich degre. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 16 Thow hast thaym slayne vnrightfulli, and disherited thair heiris. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 196 Hyt were not mete that the father schold dysheryte hys chyld. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* Table 230 [He] rebels against his Father, is disherited by his Fathers will. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* III. 968 The dryads and the woodland train Disherited ran howling o'er the plain.

b. Const. *of* (rarely *from*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5394 He scholde .. Deserite Wyder of ylka del. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ᴾ 869 To desherite hem of al þat euere they han. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., Disheryted of their possessyons. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 193 Like children disherited from their father's goods. 1652 62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 5 Disherited of their Fathers kingdom. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 172 The great and honourable men Have seized the earth, and of the heritage Which God .. to all had given, Disherited their brethren!

2. *fig.* To deprive, dispossess; to banish from its rightful domain (quot. 1579 [1]).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 Ay to þis tyme we bene in peess, of þe whilk þou will now dispoile vs and disherit vs. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, This Poet .. hath labored to restore, as to their rightfull heritage, such good and naturall English wordes, as have beene long time out of use, and almost cleane disherited. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 192 Thou art an heyre to fayre lyuing, that is nothing, if thou be disherited of learning. 1795 COLERIDGE *Juvenile Poems* (1864) 62 Made blind by lusts, disherited of soul.

Hence **Dishe·rited** *ppl. a.*, **Dishe·riting** *vbl. sb.*

1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 471 A pleynt of disherytyng of his ri3t and possessions. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5522 Of þair diserytyng to sees [=cease]. 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 154 The dis-herited returne answer to the Legat. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vii. § 2 The premisses tend..to the disheriting of the Crown of England.

¶ Examples of pa. pple. and pa. t. *disherit*, etc.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6164 Thurch felonie mi fader he slough, Mi brother he desirit with wough. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 379 Pore, exilde, deserit. *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 211 Þese .. deseredyn treu ayrs vnry3tfully. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 289 Many men were disherid of her londis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., Theyr heyres shuld nat be disheryt. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 210 He hath dysheryt me.

† **Dis,he·ritance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *des(h)eritance*, f. *desheriter*: see prec. and -ANCE.] The act of disinheriting; disinheritance.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxix. 85 It was cawse of here disheritaunce. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. i. (1638) 61 The alienation is to his disheritance, and therefore it is a forfeiture of his estate. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 195 Infinite losses and disheritances are like to ensue to the founders of the said houses..and their heirs.

† **Dis,he·rite.** *Obs.* In 4 **deserite, -yte.** [perh. a. OF. *des(h)erité* disherited, pa. pple. used subst.] A disinherited person.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 452 Hii sette deserytes in þe myddel ost þo, þat þe kyng adde bynome her lond. *Ibid.* 563 Þe kni3tes were deserites in þe lond aboute wide.

Dis,he·ritment. *rare.* [f. DISHERIT *v.* + -MENT: in OF. *desheritement.*] The act of disinheriting; = DISHERITANCE.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 757 [He] dared to hand to the Tsar .. his protest against the act of disheritment.

† **Dis,he·ritor.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISHERIT *v.* + -OR for AF. *-our.*] One who disinherits.

1607 72 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Disheritor*, one that disinheriteth, or puts another out of his Inheritance, 3 E. 1 cap. 39.

Disherise, var. of DISHERISS, *Obs.*

Dishero (dis,hī·ro), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a hero.

1838 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) VI. 30 A hypothesis .. that Mr. Lockhart at heart has a dislike to Scott, and has done his best in an underhand, treacherous manner, to dishero him.

Dishese, obs. form of DISEASE.

† **Dishe·vel,** *a.* *Obs.* In 4–5 **discheuel(e, disshevele, dysshyuell,** 5 **dishiuill,** (*Sc.*) **dyschowyll.** [Variant of DISHEVELY, a. OF. *descheveléé*, with final *é* mute in Eng. Cf. ASSIGN *sb.*]

1. Without coif or head-dress; hence, with the hair unconfined and flung about in disorder. Sometimes app. in wider sense: Undressed, in dishabille.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 235 In kyrtelles al discheuel [*v. rr.* dysshyuell, discheuele, dissheueld, dissheueled, dischiefle] went þei þer. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1720 *Lucretia*, This noble wif sat by hire beddys side Discheuele [*v. r.* disshevely] for no maleyce she ne thoughte. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1014 Eftyr mydnycht in handis thai haiff hum tane, Dyschowyll on sleipe.

2. Of hair: = DISHEVELLED 2.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 139 And all her haire it shone as gold so fine Dishiuill crispe down hanging at her backe A yard in length.

Dishevel (diʃe·vĕl), *v.* [perh. a. 16th c. *descheveler* (Cotgr.), mod. *décheveler*; but prob. chiefly a back-formation from DISHEVELLED.]

1. *trans.* To loosen and throw about in disorder (hair and the like); to let (the hair) down.

1598 FLORIO, *Dischiomare*, to disheuell, to touze ones haire. 1611 COTGR., *Descheveler*, to discheuell; to pull the haire about the eares. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D iij, The Peacock when he's viewd disheuels his faire traine. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. ix, They..dishevel May Round Tellus's springing face. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 201 He had been at court in the morning; but though he had changed his clothes, he had omitted to dishevel his hair. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 397 She now dishevels..the unsinged beauty of her flowing tresses.

† **2.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of hair: To hang loose or in disorder. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 230 Their haire curling, dishevells oft times about their shoulders. *Ibid.* 355.

Hence **Dishe·velling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 244 The .. wanton fashion of the womans dissheveling her hair. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 July, Just as I was in the midst of my hair dishevelling, I was summoned.

Dishevelled, -eled (diʃe·vĕld), *ppl. a.* Forms: 5–7 **discheveled,** 5 **dishevilled, dyssheuelled,** 6 **disheuld, discheaueled,** 7 **-evell'd, disheveld, -eviled, -euelled,** 7– **dishevelled.** [f. OF. *deschevelé* mod.F. *déchevelé* (see DISHEVELY *a.*) + -ED.]

† **1.** = DISHEVEL *a.* *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 453 She was discheueled and hadde the feirest heed that eny woman myght haue. *Ibid.* 646 An olde woman discheueled, and all to-rente hir heir. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 123 Her [the Queen's] head must bee dishevilled with a riche sircle on her head. 1591 SIDNEY *Ast. & Stella* ciii, She, so disheuld blusht. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 151 Growing distracted with griefe .. she went up and downe .. all discheveled with her haire about her eares.

b. In vaguer sense: With disarranged or disordered dress; untidy.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 215 With thy disheveld nymphs attyr'd in youthfull greene. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. iii, The dishevelled fair hastily following. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lxxiii, Her whole appearance was haggard and dishevelled.

2. Of the hair: Unconfined by head-gear, hanging loose, flung about in disorder; unkempt.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Doune to the wynd tracing trayld her discheaueled hearlocks. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* iii. (1657) 22 Our hair dischiveld, not platted nor crisped. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 567 With flowing sorrow, and dishevell'd hair. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxviii, Still her dark locks dishevell'd flow From net of pearl o'er breast of snow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 593 Foul rags and a beard dishevelled he wore.

3. *transf.* Disordered, ruffled, disorderly, untidy.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 32 When States dishevl'd [*printed* dishelv'd] are, and Lawes untwist. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* V. 130 The heav'ns bespangling with dishevell'd light. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 388/1 In vehement diction, but dishevelled grammar. 1882 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xviii, The dishevelled mass of music that she never would keep in order. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 294 Religion is no dishevelled mass of aspiration, prayer, and faith. 1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* II. ii. 87 A certain lady of a dishevelled reputation.

† **b.** In good sense: Unconstrained, free, easy.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 482 One of the genialest pieces that I have read..of the same unaffected and discheveled kind.

Hence **Dishe·velledness.**

1889 T. GIFT *Not for Night-time* 165 Smiling to myself at my dishevelledness.

Dishevelment (diʃe·vĕlmĕnt). [f. DISHEVEL *v.* + -MENT.] The action of dishevelling; dishevelled condition.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xi. (1872) 50 Their Hebe eyes brighter with enthusiasm, and long hair in beautiful dishevelment. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. III. vii. 236 His tone..has made her hotly conscious of her dishevelment.

† **Dishe·vely, -elee,** *ppl. a.* Also 4–5 **dischieflee,** 5 **discheuelee.** [a. OF. *deschevelé* pa. pple., f. *des-*, DIS- + OF. *chevel, cheveu* hair, = med.L. *dis-*, *dēcapillātus* stripped of hair, shaven, Sp. *descabellado* 'bald, hauing no haire left on his head': cf. It. (*di*)*scapigliare* 'to desheuell, to disorder .. ones head or haires'. In another form of this word, the *-é* of OF. pa. pple., became mute in ME.: see DISHEVEL *a.*] = DISHEVEL *a.* 1.

a 1430 *Chaucer's Canterb. T. Prol.* 683 (Ellesm. MS.) Discheuelee [*other MSS.* discheuele] saue his cappe he rood al bare. 14.. *Chaucer's L. G. W.* 1315 *Dido* (Fairf. MS.) She falleth him to foote and swowneth there Disshevely with hire bryght gelte here. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 298 She was all discheuelee in her heer. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVIII. ii, In chaumbre preuy At discouert descheuely also in all, As seruyng was to estate virginall.

Dishful (di·ʃful). Also 4 **dissuol.** [f. DISH *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a dish will contain.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1918 Thre dissch-fol of blod he let me blede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 120 Yef me yefþ..ane poure manne ane dissuol of pesen. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 136 b, Geve to every one a little dishefull of rennet crudes. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 They make account that fower mowter dishfulls is a pecke. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vii. (1840) II. 170 A..dishfull of water.

Dishing (di·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DISH.

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* I. ii, The dishing, the setting on the table. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 160 (L.) In the dishing out of whose Odcombian banquet, he had a considerable hand. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxii, Nor do their anxieties end with the dishing-up of the dinner.

b. Oblique position of the spokes of a wheel, making its outer face concave.

1797 A. CUMMING in *Commun. Bd. Agric.* II. 366 Dishing (or the oblique position of the spokes) added much to the strength and stiffness of wheels. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 209 The spokes were sections of ivory tusks, set in with the natural curve outward, to perfect the dishing.

Di·shing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That 'dishes'; *spec.* forming a concave or dish-like surface; see DISH *v.* 4, 5, 6, 7.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 232 They make them [Spokes] concave or dishing .. to secure the Wheel from breaking in a fall. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), For the form of the wheels, some make them more dishing..that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 94 Curby or cow hocks [of a horse] with dishing speedy cutting, or slouching action [see CUT *sb.*[2] 7]. 1895 H. D. TRAILL in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 364 Urged .. by Conservatives of the 'dishing' school [cf. quot. 1869 in DISH *v.* 7].

† **Dishi·ver,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 5 + SHIVER *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To shiver to pieces. Hence **Dishi·vered** *ppl. a.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Cc iij, Shields dishiuring crack. 1598 YONG *Diana* 290 His tender trembling flesh I will dishiuer. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Treat. Invoc. Saints* 6 The dishivered splinters runne into my hands. 1650 W. SCLATER (son) *Ep. Ded. to W. Sclater's Rom. IV*, As Dagon .. falls ..dishivered into dust and ashes.

Dishlet (di·ʃlet), **Dishling** (di·ʃliŋ). [f. DISH *sb.* + -LET, -LING.] A tiny dish (of food).

1811 LAMB *Edax on Appetite*, A sliver of ham .. a slip of invisible brawn .. with a power of such dishlings. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 2/1 It is a very agreeable miniature feed The dishlets are nine in number.

† **Dis,ho·ly,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + HOLY.] The reverse of holy; unholy, iniquitous.

1593 BELL *Motives Romish Faith* (1605) 16 Cast into the said Romish disholy inquisition. 1596 — *Surv. Popery* I. I. x. 34 Our disholy fathers the late bishops of Rome.

Dishome (dis,hō·m), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + HOME *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of, or eject from, a home. Hence **Disho·med** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* 179 We have sunk into..being the only dishomed nation. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal Youth* 229 Thy soul dishomed shall .. be forlorn. 1882 *Daily Tel* 7 Nov. (Cassell) Poor families being incontinently dishomed to give space for magnificent roadways. 1893 W. T. STEAD in *Rev. of Rev.* 15 Sept. 318/1 To create substitutes for the home for the benefit of the dishomed.

Dishonest (disɒ·nĕst), *a.* [ad. OF. *deshoneste* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *déshonnête*; = Pr. *deshonest*, Sp. *deshonesto*, It. *disonesto*, a Romanic formation for L. *dehonestus*, f. *honestus* honourable, HONEST: see DE- 6, DIS- 4.]

†**1.** Entailing dishonour or disgrace; dishonourable, discreditable, misbecoming, shameful, ignominious *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 820 Ye koude nat doon so dishoneste a thyng, That thilke wombe, in which youre children leye, Scholde Be seyn al bare. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, The galowes and .dyshonest dethe. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* D viij, The pryde of men .. that counterfeted them self of newe and dishonest rayment. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 12 If we account it a shamefull thing to be ignorant of those things..the not knowing of our selves is much more dishonest. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* III. i 1115 Thou didst an Act dishonest to thy Race. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 326 Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars. 1760 HOME *Siege Aquileia* II, Some fierce barbarian now insults the dead; Adding dishonest wounds.

†**2.** Unchaste, lewd, filthy. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 159 Þe leccherous louyth to be in dyshonest cumpanye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cci. 200 This duke, with Gunnore..lyued longe whyle a dishonest lyfe, and contrary to the lawys of the Churche. 1509 SHAKS. *Hen V*, I. ii. 50 Holding in disdaine the German Women, For some dishonest manners of their life. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 73 Accused him for being dishonest with his owne Neece. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* Pref. (1789) 7 Their own dishonest and impure ideas.

†**3.** Unseemly to the sight; ugly, hideous. *Obs.* (Connected with sense 1 by quot. 1585.)

[1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xv. 108 To cover the dishonest partes of the body.] 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* VII. (1653) 129 The Face .. appeares very filthy and dishonest. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. (R.) Dishonest [tr. *inhonesto*] with lop'd arms, the youth appears. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 462 Enormous beasts dishonest to the eye.

4. Of actions, etc.: Discreditable as being at variance with straightforward or honourable dealing, underhand; now, fraudulent, thievish, knavish.

[1552 HULOET, Dishonest matter, or any thynge cloked with fayre wordes, *subtuopis.*] 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxii 27 To get dishonest gaine. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Counsel* vi, The act I must confess was wise, As a dishonest act could be. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv Wks. 1874 I. 80 Dishonest artifices .. are got into business of all kinds. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 127 A most dishonest and inaccurate French version.

5. Of persons: Wanting in honesty, probity, or integrity; disposed to cheat or defraud; thievish.

1751–73 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* I (1846) 123 Imposed upon themselves by dishonest brethren. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* XXXVI. 185 No man is so good as not .. to be liable to become dishonest. 1859 KINGSLEY *Good News of God* XXI. (1878) 171 You may be false and dishonest, saith the Lord, but I am honest and true

†**Disho·nest,** *v. Obs* [ad. OF. *deshonester* (14th c. in Godef.) = Sp. *deshonestar*, It. *disonestare* :—a Romanic formation on *dishonest-us* (see prec.), for L. *dehonestāre.*]

1. *trans.* To bring dishonour, disgrace, or discredit upon; to dishonour; to stain with ignominy.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXV. 8 Whan thou has dishonestid [Vulg. *dehonestaveris*] thi frend. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 To eschewe euery thynge that myght dyshonest ony noble woman. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 5 Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth bare hedded, dishonesteth her heede. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX 258, I hope you will not seek to dishonest me. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 44 He did not dishonest himself for it with any indignity.

2. To impute disgrace or dishonour to (a person); to defame, calumniate.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 251 Hee slaunderuslie dishonested them. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XXXIX. 230 If a man call one a theefe .. hee will not abide to bee so dishonested before the worlde. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Deuill* 20 He may tho' not disquiet yet dishonest the soule of man.

3. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 762/2 If we do see a King to .. rob and spoil his Subjects, deflour Virgins, dishonest Matrons. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Collutulo* .. to dishonest or defile. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 18 I'll defie the devil to dishonest her.

4. To render unseemly or ugly; to deform.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 10 b, Your selfe do disfigure your owne whelpe, you dishoneste your owne creature. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 33 Hee .. doth dishonest the grace of his vpper shape.

Hence **Disho·nesting** *vbl. sb.*

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dishonestyng, *anilement.* 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Generis dehonestamentum*, the dishonesting of his stocke.

Disho·nestly, *adv.* [f. DISHONEST *a.* + -LY².]

†**1.** With dishonour, disgrace, or ignominy; dishonourably, shamefully. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Flours of Curtesye* (R.), Dishonestly to speake of any wight She deadly hateth. 15.. *Doctr. Gd. Servauntes* in *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 10 Whan that thou arte thus departed Without his loue dyshonestely. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 93 He gart hang, cruelly and dishonestly .. sexten scoir of the maist nobillis. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 58 Who had been shaven a Monke, or dishonestly hald.

†**2.** Unchastely, not in honourable matrimony

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ecclus.* xxii. 4 Shee that liueth dishonestly is her fathers heauinesse. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 71 He dishonestly courts his Fathers Wife 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 238 Monmouth having lived dishonestly with the Lady Henrietta Wentworth for two years.

3. In a dishonest manner, fraudulently; so as to cheat or deceive.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 3 He had the Chaine of me, Though most dishonestly he doth deme it 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 586 Clarendon, who had refused the oaths, and Ailesbury, who had dishonestly taken them.

Disho·nestness. *rare*—⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = next. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II

Dishonesty (disɒ·nĕsti). Also 4–5 **des-, dishonestee.** [a. OF. *deshonesté nesté* (13th c. in Littré, in mod.F. *déshonnêteté*) = Pr. *deshonestat*, It. *disonestà*, a Romanic formation on *dishonest-us* DISHONEST, after L. *honestāt-em* honourableness, HONESTY.] The quality of being dishonest.

†**1.** Dishonour, disgrace, discredit, shame; (with *pl.*) a dishonourable or disgraceful action. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 759 Shame, that eschueth alle deshonestee. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 528 Ne deme no dishonesty in your derfe hert. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles* III. 13 Where the father is without honoure, it is the dishonesty of the sonne. *a* 1542 WYATT *Compl. Loue* (R.), From thousand dishonesties have I him drawen. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* iv. 2 We renounce the secrete [1611 hidden] things of dishonestie [WYCL. *Genesis, K. V.* shame, TINDALE, etc. unhonestie.] 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 86 To venture he may haue honour; to ly hidd as he la, dishonestie

†**2.** Unchastity, lewdness *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XXII. 4 Shee that commeth to dishonesty, bringeth hir father in heuynes. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 No woman to be tempted to incontinencie or dishonestie. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* VII. 73 Accused of dishonesty with another mans wife. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir. Events* 110 A right temple of Cyprus where the sacrifices were only dishonesties.

†**3.** Shameful or foul appearance, ugliness, deformity. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) XVIII. 82 Þare may a man see mykill dishonestee [F. *meinte leide figure*]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 91 Ye may not see them by cause of the fylthe and dyshoneste of the place. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaak* XVI. 8 Then spred I my clothes ouer the, to couer thy dishonestie [1611 nakednesse]

4. The reverse of honesty; lack of probity or integrity; disposition to deceive, defraud, or steal; thievishness; theft, fraud. Also, a dishonest or fraudulent act.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii 9 So couertly, that no dishonesty shall appeare in me 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farme* 320 Others are of opinion, that stolne Bees thriue best, but .. I neuer knew profit in dishonestie 1751–73 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist* (R.), A forger will avoid .. minute detail, in which he must perpetually expose his ignorance and dishonesty. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I 280, I have caught out Barros in so many dishonesties. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 59 Nothing is more difficult than for a person convicted of dishonesty to find desirable employment

Dishonorary (disɒ·nŏrări), *a. rare.* [f. DISHONOR. 10.] Bringing dishonour, tending to disgrace.

1828 WEBSTER cites HOLMES.

†**Disho·norate,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. DISHONOUR *sb.* + -ATE ²] = DISHONOURED.

1601 *Death Robert of Huntington* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII 297 Such honour ever proves dishonourate.

Dishonour, -honor (disɒ·nəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **des(h)onour, des-, dishonur, -oure,** (4 5 **dyshoner, dyssehonour,** 5 **disonowre,** 5–6 **dyshonowre, -oure, 6 -our**), 4– **dishonour,** 6– **dishonor.** [a. OF. *deshonor, -ur, des(h)enor* (11–12th c. in Littré), mod F. *déshonneur* = Pr, Sp. *deshonor*, It. *disonore*; a Romanic formation f. L. *dis-*, DIS- 4 b + *honōrem* HONOUR. In this word, and its derivatives, the spelling *dishonor* is usual in U.S.]

1. The reverse of honour; the withholding of the tokens of esteem, respect, or reverence due to any one; the condition in which these are withheld or the contrary shown; a state of shame or disgrace; ignominy, indignity. *To do* (*a*) *dishonour to*: to treat with indignity, to dishonour, violate the honour of; *to the dishonour of*, so as to bring into dishonour.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4412 (Göttʼ) Joseph souht on me in boure Forto do me dishonoure. *Ibid.* 23644 (Göttʼ) Þe wicked .. of all sal þai haue dishonur. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 563 Þys day he falleþ in deshonour. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 231 Suffre none yll to be done to that good lady, nor no dyshonour. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 167 Many slaunderous woordes to the quenes dishonor 1553 *Short Catech.* 26 b, He came downe from hiest honour to deepest dishonoure, even the dishonour..of the crosse 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 59 Some dishonor wee had in the losse of that drum. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxix. 19 My shame and my dishonor. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* xii. 38 He would rather dye .. then live in dishonor. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Bristol* 10 Apr., They have invented lies to the dishonour of their enemies 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 53 They cannot retreat without dishonour. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 64 Wouldst thou..Harp on the deep dishonour of our house? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI. 192 Never bring Dishonor on the stock from which I sprang

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this, an infliction of disgrace; a piece of ignominious treatment, an indignity, an insult.

c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 482 Who had the done this dishonour? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Poets.* (E. E. T. S.) 154 Thre dyshonoures in the same day he moste suffyre 1673 *Lady's Call.* Pref. 2 Women, who could hardly have descended to such dishonours

2. A cause or source of shame, a disgrace.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 They toke it for a dishonour, to .forsake theyr Captayne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 22 b, Images .. displease [God] as certaine dishonors of his maiestie. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. (1757) 115 Who think it no dishonour to their understandings to credit their Creator. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 255 His little daughter, whose sweet face He kissed .. Becomes dishonour to her race

3. *Commerce.* Refusal or failure to 'honour' or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.).

1834 J. CHITTY *Law Contracts* (ed. 2) 597 The creditor .. upon dishonour of the instrument brings an action 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 112 Notice of dishonour should be given to each indorser. 1885 *Law Times* 6 June 94/1 The payee of a cheque cannot bring an action for its dishonour against the banker on whom it is drawn.

Dishonour, -or (disɒ·nəɹ), *v.* Forms as in *sb.* [a. OF. *deshonnore-r, desonurer* (12th c. in Littré; mod. F. *déshonorer*) = Pr. *desonorar*, Sp. *deshonrar*, It. *disonorare* :—late L. *dishonōrāre* (in Du Cange), f. *dis-*, DIS- 4 + *honōrāre* to HONOUR.] The opposite or reverse of to HONOUR.

1. *trans.* To deprive of honour; to treat with dishonour or indignity; to violate the honour, respect, or recognition of position due to any one.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus* X. 23 This seed schal be disonourid, that passith the comaundementis of the Lord. 1422 *Rolls of Parl.* III 650/1 Hym to harme and dishonure. *c* 1450 *Cr. of Love* 1252 Love shal be contrarye To his availe, and him eke dishonoure. 1526–34 TINDALE *John* VIII 49, I honour my father, and ye have dishonoured me. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 42 To Value a man .. at a low rate, is to Dishonour him. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 404 [She] fear'd not unholy the blessed dead to dishonour.

2. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile.

1393 GOWER *Conf* II 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade And spechcles and deshonoured. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* clix. 614 To the entente to haue dyshonored her & to haue had her to his wyfe. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 510 She exclaimed that she was now unworthy of his notice, having been dishonoured by Cás m.

3. To bring dishonour or disgrace upon, by one's conduct, etc.; to disgrace.

1568 TURNER *Disc. Marriage* B iv b, He was faine to please, and content her, least she should dishonour him. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i 21 Shall I so much dishonor my faire Staires, On equall termes to giue him chastisement? 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 76 Friendly usage which we had not in the least dishonoured. 1727 — *Syst. Magic* I i (1840) 14 To find he had dishonoured, by his example, the doctrine of sobriety 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 217 America .. dishonours herself by tolerating slavery 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit* iii 170 The water is not dishonoured by that thirst of the diseased, nor is nature dishonoured by the love of the unworthy.

†**4.** To strip *of* what is an honour. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 180 As if you should .. dishonour a cock of his spurrs. *a* 1700 DRYDEN tr *Ovid's Met.* XV (1), His scalp .. dishonour'd quite of hair.

5. *Commerce.* To refuse or fail to accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.); to make default in meeting (a promissory note).

1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* II. 285 *Dishonour*, a term used when the acceptance or payment of bills of exchange, etc, is refused. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IXVII (1839) VIII. 226 He found .. that Hurst & Co. had dishonoured a bill of Constable's. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. XXIV 51 Nor leave Thy debts dishonoured. 1894 BARING GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 97 The man to whom he had given the bill that was dishonoured.

Hence **Disho·nouring** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II. XCII [LXXXVIII.] 278 To come on payne of dishonourynge 1564 *Brief Exam.* A iv, Horrible sacrileges and dishonorynges of God. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* IV VI, I had deemed it dishonouring in a noble nature to countenance insult to a noble enemy in his absence 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 68 Any dishonouring outrage.

Dishonourable, -honorable (disɒ·nŏrăb'l), *a.* [app. orig. f. DISHONOUR *v.* + -ABLE; but in some uses regarded as f. DIS- 10 + HONOURABLE. Cf. F. *déshonorable* (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Entailing dishonour; involving disgrace and shame; ignominious, base.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 1 The continuance .. whereof .. were .. dishonorable to the hole realme. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 138 And peepe about To finde our selues dishonourable Graues. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 44 Craft, Shifting, neglect of Equity, is Dishonourable. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV V, The words *dishonourable birth* are nonsense .. unless the word *dishonourable* be applied to the parents. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 345 More disgraceful, more dishonourable conduct, has never characterized the British service.

†**b.** Without moral implication: Mean, paltry. *Obs. rare.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 66 If the Room be too mean, and too little for the Books;. if the Access to it be dishonourable, is the Library-keeper to answer for 't?

2. Of persons: †**a.** To be regarded with dishonour, disesteemed (*obs. rare*). **b.** Devoid or negligent of honour; meriting shame and reproach; unprincipled, base, despicable.

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus* x. 31 He that is honoured in pouertie, how much more in riches, and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in pouertie? **1749** [see sense 1] **1864** TENNYSON *Idylls P.* 292 Ungenerous, dishonourable, base trusted as he was. *Mod.* A dishonourable opponent at cards.

Hence **Disho·nourableness**, dishonourable quality, dishonour; **Disho·nourably** *adv.*, in a dishonourable manner, with dishonour; discreditably, basely.

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 29 Who (most dishonourably to Christ) acknowledge the Pope the head therof **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 112 They are not esteemed to do it unjustly, but dishonourably. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Dishonourableness*, dishonourable quality. **1769** *Junius Lett.* iv, Your own Manilla ransom most dishonourably given up. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 105 The honourableness or dishonourableness of the employment. *a* **1797** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. x. 34 The injustice and dishonourableness of retracting what he had authorized Keppel to say.

Dishonoured, -ored (dis|ɒnəd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISHONOUR *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Treated with dishonour. **b.** Violated, defiled. **c.** Stained with dishonour, disgraced. †**d.** Dishonourable, dishonouring (*obs.*). **e.** Of a bill of exchange: see DISHONOUR *v.* 5.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 34 Receiuing a dishonor'd life. **1605** — *Lear* I. i. 231 No vnchaste action, or dishonoured step. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. Argt. 82 He .. Gives Menelaus a dishonour'd wound. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 821 God .. would else In his dishonoured works himself endure Dishonour. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. i. (*title*) Dishoboured Bills. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl* I. xv. 182 Carrying the dishonored vehicle with us. **1881** S. COLVIN *Landor* iii. 62 His dishonoured daughter.

Dishonourer, -orer (disɒnərəɹ). [f. DISHONOUR *v.* + -ER¹.] One who dishonours.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 801 An irreligious Dishonourer of Dagon. **1787** A. HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* II. 152 The injured Morton recognized his base dishonourer. *c* **1870** J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xx. 1–9 Introd., Dishonorers of parents.

b. One who violates female honour; a defiler.

1755 JOHNSON, *Dishonourer*, a violator of chastity. **1881** S. COLVIN *Landor* III. 62 In order to chastise her [his daughter's] dishonourer.

†**Disho·nourless, -orless,** *a. Obs. rare* −¹. [-LESS.] Free from dishonour.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sense* (1639) 32 Unwronged and all dishonourlesse.

Dishorn (disɦɔ̄ɹn), *v.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of horns, cut off the horns of.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 63 We'll .. dis-horne the spirit, And mocke him home to Windsor. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 436 A chiefe Gossip of his had a Goate dishorned. **1884** *Law Times* 21 June 139/1 The question was with respect to dishorning cattle, or cutting off their horns quite close to the skull. **1890** *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/6 A convert to dishorning. Now he dishorns his Guernsey cows.

Dishorse (disɦɔ̄ɹs), *v.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To unhorse, dismount.

1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 561 Then each, dishors'd and drawing, lash'd at each. **1885** *Balin & Bal.* Wks. (1894) 375/1 He .. dishorsed himself and rose again.

Dishort (disɦɔ̄ɹt), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 **dischort**, 9 **disshort**. [Origin unknown.]

1. Injury, mischief; anything prejudicial.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 555 And how hir father did him sic dischort. **1585** JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 47 But cause they did her such dishort. **1811** W. AITON *Agric. Ayrshire* Gloss. 691 *Dishort*, a mischief.

2. 'A disappointment (*Aberd.*)'; also 'Deficiency, as a disshort in the weight' (Jamieson).

†**Dishort** (disɦɔ̄ɹt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dis-*, DIS- 4 a + *hort-āri* to EXHORT; cf. L. *dehortāri* to DEHORT.] *trans.* To use exhortation to dissuade.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* M ij b, They dishort us from sinne. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 320 Paul himselfe in another place dishorteth vs from carefulnesse.

Dishouse (disɦau·z), *v.* Also 7 **dishowse**. [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + HOUSE *v.* or *sb.*] Hence **Dishou·sed** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To oust or expel from a house.

c **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVIII. iii, Make them melt as the dishowsed snaile **1648** J. GOODWIN *Right and Might* 12 The Members of Parliament dishoused by the Army **1865** MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* ii. 60 The dishoused population of spirits. **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 3/2 Providing cheap railway accommodation for the dishoused workers.

2. To clear (ground) of houses.

1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 101, I suppose those houses taken downe, the same ground being so dishoused and laid open **1892** *Chicago Advance* 5 Mar., To 'dishouse' all the disease-breeding section .. and reconstruct its streets.

†**Dishri·velled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 5 + SHRIVEL *v.*] Shrivelled up.

1771 *Muse in Miniature* 49 Thro' languid nature's cold dishrivell'd veins.

†**Dis|hu·man,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 8.] = next.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 245 Oh look with shame .. upon this wofull eviratng or dis-humaning your selves.

Dis|hu·manize, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of human character or attributes; = DEHUMANIZE.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Lauuhäuser* 105 In a desert isle Dwelling till half dishumaniz'd. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii, Visions born of brains Dishumanized,

Dishume (disɦiū·m), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + L. *humus* earth: after *inhume.*] *trans.* To uncarth, disinhume, exhume.

1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XXV. 181 Of what colossal frame Do I .. Dishume the giant limb from my rent heart?

†**Dis|hu·mour,** *sb. Obs.* [DIS- 9.] Ill-humour.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 424 ₱ 6 Any thing that betrays Inattention or Dishumour. *Ibid.* No. 479 ₱ 1 Subject to dishumour, age, sickness, impatience. **1795** *Jemima* I. 67 Oppression excites disgust; injustice, resentment; ill will, dishumour; pride, contempt.

†**Dis|hu·mour,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 7 d.] *trans.* To put out of humour, vex, 'aggravate'.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iii, Here were a couple unexpectedly dishumour'd. **1680** *Religion of Dutch* II. 15 [They] have, by their disputes, distracted and dishumour'd all the Province of Holland.

Di·sh-wash. [see WASH *sb.*] The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. **b.** As a term of contempt.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 65 He .. hath his penance assignde him, to carouse himselfe drunke with dish-wash and vineger. **1598** FLORIO, *Stipa* .. dish-wash giuen to swyne and hogs. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 104 What I mean by warm water is not the warm Dish wash so much in use amongst the Vulgar.

b. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808–12) VI. 180 (D.) Their fathers .. were scullions, dish-wash, and durty draffe. *c* **1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 372 Opprobrious words, of Coward, Cotquene, Milksopp, dishwash, and the like.

Di·sh-washer.

1. One who washes plates and dishes; a scullion or scullery-maid.

a **1529** SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 26 Ye war a kechyn page A dyshe washer **1587** HARRISON *England* III. xi. (1878) II. 73 Everie dishwasher refused to looke in other than silver glasses for the attiring of his head. **1872** TENNYSON *Lynette* 730 Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon!—to me Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.

2. An apparatus for washing dishes.

3. A popular name of the pied or water wagtail (*Motacilla alba*); also of the Grinder or Restless Flycatcher of Australia (*Seisura inquieta*).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 137 The Wagtayles or dish-washer as we terme them. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Dish washer*, a water-wag-tail, a bird. **1832** SLANEY *Outl. smaller Brit. Birds* 65 (Pied Wagtail) Often called by the common people the dish-washer, or washerwoman. **1884** J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 265, I was surprised to meet my little friend the water wagtail, the dish-washer, where there was not a drop of water to wag his tail at.

Di·sh-washings, *sb. pl.* [see WASHING *vbl. sb.*] **a.** = DISH-WASH. **b.** Turner's name for a species of the plant horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*), also called *polishing rushes*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Dysshwasshynges; fortassis hujus herbæ ad fricandos discos et patinas aliquis fit usus. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 30 Sept., Bread soaked in dish-washings.

Di·sh-water. The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. Also *attrib.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. xiii, Dysshe water and alle other fylthe. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1878) I. 331 The verie dishwater is not without some use amongest our finest plants. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 318 Wash them with a little beef broath or dish water. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* III. 7 Arabian Tea, Is Dish-water stuff to a dish of new Whey. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* June 22/1 Sally shook the dish-water off her fingers.

transf. and *fig.* **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1884) 224 Flash phraseology .. is .. the dish-water from the washings of English dandyism **1887** *Sanitary Era* (N. Y.) 15 Nov., Rainwater, after all, is nature's dishwater, from washing the great bowl of the atmosphere.

¶ = DISH-WASHER 3 (for which it is app. only an error). *Obs.*

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 100 The Troculus, Wagtail, or Dish-washer **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dish-Water* [1715 KERSEY, *Dish-Washer*], a Bird otherwise call'd *Wag-tail.*

Disiccation, -ative, obs. ff. DESICCATION, etc.

†**Disidæ·mony, des-, diside·mony.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *δεισιδαιμονία* fear of the gods, superstition.] 'A superstition, also a worshipping God out of fear and not from love' Bailey (folio) 1730–6.

Diside·ntify, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo or veil the identity of.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 374 Gotham is England herself, poetically disidentified by a very transparent disguise.

Disillu·de, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + ILLUDE: prob. after *disillusion.*] *trans.* To free from illusion; to undeceive, disillusion.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 98, I am obliged to disillude many of my visitors. **1892** A. LANG, in *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 July 83/1, I confess to feeling uncomfortable and 'disilluded' when I am thus taken behind the scenes.

Disillu·minate, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of light or illumination; to darken.

1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 14 All the fates .. burn me blind, and disilluminate My sense of seeing.

Disillusion (disilū·ʒən), *sb.* [f. DIS- 5 and 9 + ILLUSION *sb.* Cf. mod.F. *désillusion.*]

†**I.** [DIS- 5.] **1.** Illusion, delusion. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 139 What slights, what disillusions .. Haue risen of such sorrowes? **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 57 Such fallacies, and disillusions, are incident to a base and seruile condition.

II. [DIS- 9.] **2.** The action of freeing or becoming freed from illusion; the condition of being freed from illusion; disenchantment.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* p. vii, The discrepancy between .. faith and dis-illusion, between hope and fact. **1854** LONGF. *Epimetheus* vi, Disenchantment! Dis-illusion! Must each noble aspiration Come at last to this conclusion? **1865** *Lond. Rev.* 30 Dec. 712/1 Amidst the disappointments and the disillusions which followed the .. revolutions of 1848. **1877** DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* v. 53 It is the comedy of disillusion

Disillu·sion, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. mod.F. *désillusionner.*] *trans.* To free from illusion; to disenchant, undeceive, disillusionize.

1864 *Reader* 1 Oct. 417 Captain Burton .. disillusioned many by stating that the plain on which it stands was by no means unlike some parts of central equatorial Africa. **1876** W. C. RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* III. 193 His voice disillusioned me in a second.

Hence **Disillu·sioned** *ppl. a.*; **Disillu·sioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disillu·sioner, Disillu·sionist,** a disillusioning agent.

1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* XX. 127 Alice .. took her revenge upon that disillusioning .. lady's maid. **1866** *Lond. Rev.* 724/1 The notion of this coach is commendable, and is a protest against the increase of dis-illusioning. The world, however, will not go back for our fancy, and we must fain keep up with it. **1871** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 273 The disillusioned France of '99. **1881** SYMONDS *Shelley* II. 31 A disillusioned world is inclined to look with languid approbation on benevolence. **1889** *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Mar., The ballot in woman's hand will prove a disillusionist; she will then be judged as a man. **1892** *Graphic* 9 July 38/3 Marriage is the great disillusioner.

Disillu·sionary, *a.* [f. prec. sb., after *illusionary.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of disillusion.

1879 ANNIE THOMAS *London Season* II. 161 Miss Bertram is almost moved from her disillusionary purpose.

Disillu·sionize, *v.* [f. DISILLUSION *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* = DISILLUSION *v.*

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 236 It was .. disillusionizing him .. of the romance in which he had chosen to wrap himself up. **1890** *Times* 27 Jan. 5/2 A free discussion of Social Democracy would do more to .. disillusionize its votaries than all the police repression in the world.

Hence **Disillu·sionizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Disillu·sioniser,** one who disillusionizes.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 708/2 There is something disillusionizing in the sumptuous returns of a successful poem or novel. **1869** *Echo* 7 Sept., A somewhat similar disillusionising is taking place in the United States with respect to President Grant. **1881** *Public Opinion* (N. Y.) 2 Apr. 559 The latest literary disillusioniser. **1890** *Pictorial World* 4 Sept. 293/3 The wife is not always so loyal to the disillusioniser.

Disillu·sionment. [f. DISILLUSION *v.* + -MENT; cf. mod.F. *désillusionnement.*] The action of disillusioning, or fact of being disillusioned.

1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 712/2 The first few days in Rome .. must be a disillusionment—a sort of disillusionment, if we may coin that term. **1886** *Century Mag.* XXXII. 939 Therein was the beginning of disillusionments **1891** FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. 327 We have seen .. the terrible disillusionment and suicides of Gallio and of Seneca.

Disillu·sive, *a.* [f. DISILLUDE, after *illusive.*] Tending to disillusion.

1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* II. III. i. 74 A long line of disillusive centuries has permanently displaced the Hellenic idea of life.

Disima·gine, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To banish from the imagination; to imagine not to be.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. Biij a, Exercised Wits that have so writhen and wrested their phansies that they can imagine or disimagine any thing. **1668** — *Div. Dial.* I. xxviii. (1713) 59 This Extensum we cannot dis-imagine, .. but it is whether we will or no. **1867** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 231 Truth .. whose existence we cannot disimagine.

Disimbark, disimbogue, etc.: see DISEM-.

Disimbroil, obs. var. of DISEMBROIL, *v.*

1611 FLORIO *Disbrogliare*, to disimbroile.

Disimmu·re, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To set free from confining walls; to release from imprisonment or confinement; to liberate.

1611 COTGR., *Desemmurer*, disimmured, taken out of a wall wherein it was inclosed. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. v. 91 Thou shalt dis-immure Her slaves, and give them their abolished sex. **1886** WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 127 The .. piers of the nave .. were .. sufficiently disimmured by pulling down the rubble on each side of them.

†**Disimpa·rk,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To turn out of a park, to free from the enclosure of a park. Hence **Disimparking** *vbl. sb.*

1609 DEKKER *Gul's Horne-bk.* 81 The spending Englishman who, to maintain a paltry warren of unprofitable conies, disimparks the stately swift-footed wild deer. **1675** J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 109 (L.) The disimparking of that nation, and turning it into the wild and common of the world. **1711–14** *Spectator* cited in Webster 1828.

Disimpa·ssioned, *ppl. a.* Also **disem-.** [DIS- 10.] Freed or free from passion; dispassionate.

1861 M. W. FREER *Henry IV*, I. I. ii. 98 The debates .. were generally practical and disimpassioned. **1876** BROWNING *Numpholeptos* 23 That pale soft sweet disempassioned moon. **1889** TENNYSON *Demeter & Persephone* ii, Those imperial, disimpassioned eyes Awed even me at first.

†**Disimpa·wn,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To take out of pawn; to redeem (what is in pawn).

1631 *Celestina* XV. 162 Thrice have I freed thee from the gallowes; foure times haue I disimpawnd thee.

† Disimpea·ch, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *desempescher* (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *empescher* to Impeach.] *trans.* To free from impeachment.

1611 Cotgr., *Desempescher*, to disimpeach, disincomber, cleere. 1657 R. Carpenter *Astrology proved harmless* 36 The wise man will dis-impeach him, who boldly saith [etc.].

Disimpester, obs. var. of Disempester.

† Disi·mplicate, *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To free from implication or entanglement; to disinvolve. Hence **Disi·mplicated** *ppl. a.*, disinvolved, explicit.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vii. 442 Much more is it impossible for a man to disimplicate himself from sin. 1753 S. Shuckford *Creation & Fall of Man* 56 He had a clear and disimplicated Perception of the Manner in which Eve was taken out of him.

Disimpri·son, *v.* Also 9 **disem-**. [f. Dis- 6 + Impreison: cf. F. *désemprisonner* (in Cotgr.).] *trans.* To release from imprisonment or confinement; to set at liberty. Also *fig.*

1611 Cotgr., *Desprisonner*, to vnprison, or disimprison. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 61 They can hardly be separated, and dis-imprisoned as in Minerals. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. i § 44 (1682) 9 The now effoliated Lobes being once dis-imprisoned from their Coats .. must needs very considerably amplifie themselves. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 134 The keys which shall unlock the word of life to hundreds of millions and disimprison those hundreds of millions themselves. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. I. i. 21 'All History is an imprisoned Epic'.. says Sauerteig there. I wish he had disimprisoned it in this instance!

Hence **Disimpri·soned** *ppl.a*, **Disimpri·soning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disimpri·sonment,** the action of disimprisoning.

1611 Cotgr., *Disemprisonné*, disimprisoned .. delivered out of prison. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass* 193 After the disimprisonment of the commendador. 1659 Torriano, *Discarceratura*, a disimpri-oning. 1777 Toplady in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 427 There shall my disimprison'd soul Behold Him and adore. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. vi. i. 184 The open violent Rebellion and Victory of disimprisoned Anarchy against corrupt worn-out Authority. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 101 How can the youthful châtelaine but pant For disemprisonment?

† Disimpro·priate, *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo the impropriation of; to divert what is impropriated.

a 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix (1636) 41 It shall not be disimpropriated to the benefit of the heire.

Disimpro·ve, *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of improving; to render worse in quality.

1642 Jer Taylor *Epist* Ep. Ded., No need to disimprove the Royal Banks to pay thanks to Bishops. 1651 — *Serm. for Year* I iv. 49 Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which .. disimprove the fruit. *a* 1717 Parnell *Deborah* (Seager), Thus direful was their country round; Unpeopled towns, and disimprov'd the ground. 1827 Lady Morgan *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* IV. 352 Something changed, but not disimproved. 1890 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 161 Though he raised the tone of the essay, he disimproved its form, as the masterly hand of Addison left it.

b. *intr.* To grow worse, deteriorate.

1846 in Worcester, whence in later Dicts.

Hence **Disimpro·ving** *ppl. a.*

1813 Coleridge *Remorse* Epil., Dire disimproving disadvantages.

Disimpro·vement. [f. prec. after Improvement.] The action of disimproving; the reverse of improvement; a change for the worse.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp.* v. § 33 It hath also especial influence in the disimprovement of temptations. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 193 The final issue..would be, an utter neglect and disimprovement of the earth. 1723 Swift *Power of Bishops* Wks. 1761 III. 254 Four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real disimprovements. 1873 Helps in *Macm. Mag.* Feb 306 There has been much disimprovement in the matters I have referred to since their first tenure of office.

Disinable, Disinamour, etc.: see Disen-.

† Disincamera·tion. *Obs.* [ad. F. *désincamération* (1664 in Littré): see Dis- 4, 6 and Incameration.] The revocation or annulment of an incameration, or annexation of a territory to the domain of the Roman Camera; also called *discameration*.

1668 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 281/1 The Moneys which the Duke [of Parma] was obliged to have formerly paid for the Disincamération of one half of that Dutchy. 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* II. III. 198 In the business of the disincamération of Castro.

† Disincanta·tion. *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9.] The undoing of an incantation or enchantment.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* XI. 193 The Vanitie of the World. Canto XI, The Disincantation.

Disincarcerate, *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* = Disimprison. Hence **Disincarcera·tion.**

1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 6 To melt and open the surface of the Earth, for to disincarcerate the said venene bodies. 1831 Bentham *Wks* (1838-43) XI. 62 In what way his imprisonment terminated, whether by death or by disincarceration. 1868 G. Macdonald *Seaboard Parish* II. vi. 103 The disincarcerated spirit.

Disinca·rnate, *a.* [Dis- 10.] Divested of the flesh; disembodied: the opposite of *incarnate* adj.

1881 Palgrave *Death in Forest* in *Vision of Eng.* (1889) 34 The Soul disincarnate.

Disinca·rnate, *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To divest of flesh or a material body: the opposite of *incarnate* vb.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 199 The body which Christ had after His resurrection .. being as it were re-incarnated at one time and dis-incarnated at another.

Disinchant, obs. var. of Disenchant.

Disincli·nable, *a.* [f. Dis- 10 + Inclinable.] Having a disinclination; disinclined, indisposed.

1769 Goldsm. *Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 245 The senate were .. no way disinclinable to a peace.

Disinclination (disinklinēi·ʃən) [f. Dis- 9 + Inclination.] Want of inclination or liking (usually implying an inclination towards the opposite); slight dislike or aversion; indisposition, unwillingness.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 75/1 [He] spent his time abroad, where he improved his disinclination to the church. 1697 Jer. Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 164 This Humour, unless prevented, will slide into Indifference and Disinclination. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI. v, So strong a disinclination as I have at present to this person. 1767 *Babler* No. 67 ¶ 6 An absolute disinclination for their company. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* lx. (R.) The same taste for expensive living will naturally spread to the lower ranks..and produce a general disinclination to matrimony. 1813 J. C. Hobhouse *Jour. Albania* 1122 A disinclination from having recourse to unjust extremities. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 He had the natural disinclination of every nimble spirit to bruise itself against walls.

Disincline (disinklai·n), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Incline *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of inclination; to make indisposed, averse, or unwilling.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* IV (1843) 115/2 It served, to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 242, I know that they disinclined men from the succession. 1804 Castlereagh in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 252 The jealousy which even then disinclined the Peishwa to place himself in our hands. 1846 D King *Lord's Supper* iv. 106 He disinclines us for sin. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* ii. 33 Other considerations might well disincline him to a warlike expedition.

absol. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 13 It is not perplexed argument or intricate metaphysics, which can now disincline from Christianity.

b. *intr.* To be indisposed or unwilling; to incline not (*to do* something).

1885 G. Meredith *Diana* I. i. 19 She .believed, as men disincline to do, that they grow.

Disinclined (disinklai·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. Dis- 10 + Inclined.] Having a disinclination or slight aversion; not inclined; averse, indisposed.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 297/1 Wherever they found any person of quality inclined to the king, or but disinclined to them, they immediately seized upon his person. 1719 Young *Revenge* II. i, Alvarez pleads indeed, That Leonora's heart is disinclined. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III xxix 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, He maintained that if she was not disinclined towards him, some sign of approbation would appear. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I 149 The old aristocracy..were disinclined by constitution and sympathy from sweeping measures. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* (1865) I. II. iii. 59 The Wends were highly disinclined to conversion. 1888 F. Hume *Mad. Midas* I. v, [He] felt disinclined for any more sleep.

Disinclose: see Disenclose.

Disincomber, obs. var. of Disencumber.

† Disinco·mmodate, *v. Obs.* Erroneous mixture of *discommodate* and *incommodate*.

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 22 For feare of disincommodating themselves.

† Disinco·rporate, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 **disen-**. [f. Dis- 10 + Incorporate *a.*: see next.] Disunited or separated from a body, corporation, or society.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 9 (1871) 258 Aliens and disincorporate from the Church of God. 1681 R. L'Estrange *Casuist Uncas'd* 78 Ten Millions of men, are but as so many Individuals, when disencorporate, and Lopp'd off from the Body.

Disincorporate (disinkɔ·rpŏrēt), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Incorporate *v.*. cf. F. *désincorporer* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To undo the incorporation of, to dissolve (a corporation).

1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 223 To remove the Magistracy, or disincorporate the State. 1754-62 Hume *Hist. Eng.* IV. 191 (Seager) His Majesty had disincorporated some idle monks. 1893 *Min. Nat. Conv. Council* (1892) 271 The same law disincorporated the Mormon Church.

2. To separate from a corporation or body.

1701 Collier *M. Anvel* (1726) 168 He that is selfish .. disincorporates himself from mankind.

Hence **Disincorpora·tion,** the action of disincorporating, or depriving of the rights and privileges of a corporation.

1772 T. Warton *Life Sir T. Pope* 41 (T.) [He] ranked the king's disincorporation of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome, as a matter of an external nature.

† Disincrea·se, *sb. Obs.* In 5 **disen-**. [f. Dis- 9 + Increase *sb*] The reverse of increase; decrease, diminution.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, In preiudice of his worthynesse And disencrease of his hygh prowesse. *c* 1430 — *Thebes* II. (R.), The tydings that thou hast brought Shal vnto him be disencrease. *c* 1450 — *Compl. Lovers Lyfe* 202 Wythout addicyoun, Or disencrese, owther mor or lesse.

† Disincrea·se, *v. Obs.* In 5 **disencrese**. [f. Dis- 6 + Increase *v.*] To decrease, diminish (*intr.* and *trans.*; in quot. 1430, = Diminish 5, to rob, deprive).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. vi 173 It faileþ and falleþ in to moeuynge fro þe simplicite of [the] presence of god, and disencresiþ to þe infinite quantite of future and of preterit. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxiv. (1869) 149 Thei with drawen and disencresen grace dieu of the tresore of hire maltee.

Disincru·stant. [f. Dis- 10 + L. *incrustānt-em*, pr. pple. of *incrustāre* to Incrust: see -ant 1.] Something that removes or prevents incrustation.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 1012 Zinc as a Disincrustant in Steam Boilers.

Disincumber: see Disencumber.

Disindivi·dualize, *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To divest of individuality.

1839 J. Sterling *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 327 Self is thus .. disindividualized, unisolated, rather universalized and idealized. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 19 The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired .by all men. must disindividualize himself, and be a man of no party.

Disinfect (disinfe·kt), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Infect *v.*: perh. ad. F. *désinfecter* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. *trans.* To rid (a person or place) of an infection or infectious disease. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Florio, *Smorbare*, to disinfect, to cure, to heale. 1722 *Lond Gaz.* No 6025/2 La Canourgue and Banassac were disinfecting, none had newly fallen sick there.

2. To cleanse (a room, clothes, etc.) from infection; to destroy the germs of disease in.

1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Late Dis.* 63 They use to make great fires, where there is houshold- tuffe of men that died of the Pestilence, to dis-infect [1664 disinfect] them. *Ibid.* 64. 1828 Webster, *Disinfect*, to cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter. 1844 *Pharmac. Jrnl* III. 396 The best mode of disinfecting the clothes of scarlatina patients. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II 36 Stenhouse has employed charcoal for disinfecting the air.

absol. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II 17 Water disinfects partly by preventing effluvia from arising from bodies.

Hence **Disinfe·cted** *ppl. a.*, **Disinfe·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1837 *Penny Cycl* VII. 109/1 As a disinfecting agent, it [chlorine] is unrivalled. 1853 Stonehenge *Greyhound* iii. (L.) The walls should be well washed with chloride of lime, or, disinfecting fluid. 1890 B. A. Whitelegge *Hygiene & Public Health* xi. 241 One of these rooms should be strictly reserved for infected and the other for disinfected goods. 1894 *Times* 30 Sept. 3/3 A thorough system of disinfection by disinfecting officers.

Disinfe·ctant, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *désinfectant* (1816 in Hatz.-Darm.), pres. pple. of *désinfecter* to Disinfect.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of disinfecting.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1192 The disinfectant liquor of Sir W. Burnett is chloride of zinc.

B. *sb.* Something having this property; an agent used for disinfecting or destroying the germs of infectious disease.

1837 *Penny Cycl* VII. 107/2 The hypochlorite of lime, usually called chloride of lime .is a compound of great importance, both in the arts, and as a disinfectant.

fig. 1862 T. Winthrop *Cecil Dreeme* vi (Cent.) The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral disinfectant.

Disinfe·cter. [f. Disinfect *v.* + -er 1.] He who or that which disinfects.

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 547 It is a disinfecter of putrid matter.

Disinfection (disinfe·kʃən). [n. of action from Disinfect *v.*: cf. F. *désinfection* (1630 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disinfecting or purifying from infection; destruction of the germs of infectious diseases.

1803 *Duncan's Ann. Med.* II. II 35 On the influence of Oxygen in the process of disinfection. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII 470/1 The most important and valuable method of disinfection is ventilation. 1890 B. A. Whitelegge *Hygiene & Publi. Health* xi 234 Disinfection by heat is the simplest and most thorough of all methods.

Disinfe·ctor. [f. Disinfect *v.* + -or, after L. *infector*, etc.] = Disinfecter; *spec.* a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air.

1832 Ld. Campbell *Let.* Aug. in *Life* (1881) III. 15 In court we are almost overpowered by fumigations and aspersions. A druggist has made a little fortune by selling what he denominates disinfectors. 1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Disinfeuda·tion. [Dis- 9.] The reversal of infeudation; liberation from feudal tenure.

1881 *Academy* 7 May 336 Some new light upon the disinfeudation of advowsons.

Disinfla·me, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To make no longer inflamed; to deprive of ardour.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XII. 400 O Lycians, why are your hot spirits so quickly disinflam'd?

Disinfla·tion. [Dis- 9.] The reversal of inflation, e.g. of a balloon. Cf. Deflation.

1880 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/5 The grapnel having held fast in muddy ground, the disinflation process was executed .. before the arrival of the lads, who were very serviceable to us for rolling the balloon.

Disingage, -ment, obs. ff. Disengage, -ment.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ii. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee..disingaged from their contentions.

Disinge·nious, etc., freq. error in 17th c. for DISINGENUOUS, etc.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. § 1 (1669) 62/2 One is against love, and so dis-ingenious. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* iii. § 6 110 The disingenuousness of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call* 161 If duty may be disingenuously put off now. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* II 'Tis Disingenious to pretend to know by the Pulse that which cannot be discover'd by it.

Disingenuity (disindʒéniū·iti). [f. next, after *ingenuous, ingenuity.*] = DISINGENUOUSNESS (which is now more usual).

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* (1650) I. 302 Unthankfulness and dis ingenuity. 1653 MANTON *Exp. Jas.* iii. 17 Uncharitable deductions .. forced by the disingenuity of the adversary. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. viii. (1695) 350 The disingenuity of one, who will go from the definition of his own Terms. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. vii. 1 The Emperor's disingenuity in violating his repeated promises. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 184 Mr. Stewart is far more lenient than Dr. Wallis' disingenuity merited.

b. A piece of unfair treatment or underhand dealing.

1680 H. DODWELL *Dis.. Sanchoniathon's Hist.* (1691) 114 For the Practice of such disingenuities. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 18 In one instance he has been guilty of a worse disingenuity.

Disingenuous (disindʒe·niuəs), *a.* [DIS- 10.] The opposite of *ingenuous*; lacking in candour or frankness, insincere, morally fraudulent. (Said of persons and their actions.)

1655 [see DISINGENIOUS] 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 291 It will be disingenuous to think that his Highness and the Council should be under an oath, and your members free. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. P 3. 32 Of such disingenuous addresses, 'tis easy to read the event. 1718 *Freethinker* No 67. P 9 A Disingenuous Speaker is most effectually refuted without Passion. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 98 Cranmer had recourse to the disingenuous shift of a protest. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Advice* 46 It is a disingenuous thing to ask for advice, when you mean assistance.

Hence **Disinge·nuously** *adv.*, in a disingenuous manner, not openly or candidly, meanly, unfairly.

1661 H. NEWCOME *Diary* (1849) 26 So disingenuously . I have carryed toward my God. 1678 [see DISINGENIOUS]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I xxxix. 289 Although I had most disingenuously declared otherwise to my mother. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 234 We should deem it to be disingenuously evasive.

Disinge·nuousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disingenuous; want of candour and frankness; disposition to secure advantage by means not morally defensible; insincerity, unfairness.

1674 [see DISINGENIOUS, etc.] 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III v. 298 Disingenuousness and double-dealing seemed to meet him on every turn. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II 274 Those statutes could not without the grossest disingenuousness be so strained. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Instit.* viii. 167 A singular example either of the disingenuousness or of the negligence with which the Prayerbook was reconstructed.

†**Disinha·bit**, *ppl. a.* Short for DISINHABITED.

1530 PALSGR. 510/2 This countraye is utterly disinhabyt, *ce pays est entierement despopulé.*

†**Disinha·bit**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + INHABIT *v.*] *trans.* To rid or deprive of inhabitants; to dispeople.

1530 PALSGR. 519/2, I disinhabyte a countrey, I make it barayne of dwellynge people. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* liv. 117 The Citie beeing thus disinhabited 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 602 Some places have been disinhabited, and dispeopled by Serpents. 1818 TODD s v. *Dishabit*, In modern times we sometimes use *disinhabit* for it

b. *refl.* To remove one's dwelling.

1679 C. R tr. *Boyatuau's Theat. World* III. 220 Caused the People to dis-inhabit themselves.

Hence †**Disinha·bited** *ppl. a.*, uninhabited, without inhabitants.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* III. 374 (R.) Nothing but exceeding rough mountaines .. vtterly disinhabited and voyd of people. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 157 Hee .. dwels in places vn-peopled and dis-inhabitted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 374 Wee were long or night involved in a dis inhabited Country. 1684 *Buccaniers Amer.* I. (ed. 2) 5 That part of this Island is totally dis-inhabited.

†**Disinha·bitable**, *a. Obs.* [DIS- 10.] Uninhabitable.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 342 There was reason to believe these parts disinhabitable. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* (1682) I. 74 Will you make this place disinhabitable to ingenuity?

†**Disinha·bitate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [DIS- 6.]

1611 COTGR., *Deshabiter*, to disinhabitate, or depriue of inhabitants.

Disinherison (disinhe·riz(ə)n). Also **disen-** [f. DIS- 9 + INHERISON: cf. *disherison.*] The action of disinheriting, or fact of being disinherited; disinheritance; = DISHERISON.

1543 4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 1 The peril slaunder or disinherison on of any the issues and heires of the kinges maiestie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 310 It tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. (ed 2) 69 The great mischiefs and disinherisons that the people of the Realme of England have heretofore suffered. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 448 There are fourteen such reasons .. which may justify such disinherison 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* iii. 53 Commanding him under pain of disinherison. to unite himself to the bride he .. had chosen for him.

Disinherit (disinhe·rit), *v.* Also 6 **disen-, dishenerite.** [f. DIS- 6 + INHERIT *v.*] *trans.* To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; 'to cut off from an hereditary right' (J.); to prevent (a person) from coming into possession of a property or right which in the ordinary course would devolve upon him as heir.

c 1450 *Merlin* 452 We hadde leuer be disinherited and chased oute of the londe. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1040 The sonne him shal disenherite. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* an. 2 (1809) 60 Shamefully to disheneríte ourselfe and the Croune of our Realme. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 820/2 Yet had he sent his people to inuade the said dukes countrie .. to destroie and dishinherit the said duke. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. 103 A very rich Woman, that had disinherited her kindred, and left her estate to the Pagod. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* (1887) I. 240 A child thus adopted cannot be disinherited. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. 363 He was disinherited and turned out of his father's house.

†**b.** Const. *of. Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* an. 4 (1809) 444 Nor yet Entended to disheneryt the yonge Duke Phillippe of his Graundfathers inheritaunce. 1681 *State Trials, Abp. Abbot* (R.) Some right of hunting, which the Archbishop was to disinherit his church of *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.) Of how fair a portion Adam disinherited his whole posterity!

c. *fig.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 334 And thou, fair moon .. Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And disinherit Chaos, that reigns here. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 246 God's image disinherited of day, Here, plung'd in mines, forgets a sun was made. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 35 Earth, methinks, Will disinherit thy philosophy.

Hence **Disinhe·rited** *ppl. a.*, **Disinhe·riting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1583 *Lect. for Treason* (1675) 42 The disinheriting of all the Nobility. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) I. 471 Those disinherited Princes of the Palatinate. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, An unforgiving eye, and a confounded disinheriting countenance! 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 486 A disinherited and dispossessed chieftain still looked on the land as his own.

Disinhe·ritable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be disinherited.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 291 Heirs of Heaven they are, but disinheritable for their misdemeanour.

Disinhe·ritance. [f. DISINHERIT *v.*, after *inheritance.*] The fact of disinheriting, or of being disinherited; dispossession from an inheritance.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Vexation, troubles, wrongs and disinheritance hath followed. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 36 To the dispossession and disinheritance of another. 1789 *Trifler* No. 39. 506 He was enjoined .. upon pain of disinheritance. 1843 W. H. MILL *Observ. Crit. Gosp.* II. ii. § 3. 257 By a direct sentence of disinheritance.

†**Disinhe·ritate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DISINHERIT + -ATE[3], on analogy of words from Latin ppl. stem: see -ATE[2] and [3]. Cf. It. *disereditare - diseredare* to disinherit.] = DISINHERIT.

Hence **Disinhe·ritated** *ppl. a.*; also **Disinherita·tion** = DISINHERITANCE.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* III. 172 A Princesse disinheritated implores your aide. 1835 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 16 May 121 Threatened with disinheritation.

Disinhume (disinhiū·m), *v.* Also **disen-.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To unbury, unearth, exhume.

1822 WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn., Wicliffe*, The Church is seized with sudden fear, And at her call is Wicliffe disinhumed. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 331 A golden drinking-horn disenhumed in the old England of our ancestors by the Baltic Shore.

†**Disinsa·nity,** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **disen-.** [irreg. f. *dis-* (used otiosely or ? intensively; cf. DIS- 5) + INSANITY.] Insanity, madness.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Two Noble K.* III. v, What tediosity and disensanity Is here among ye!

Disinslave, obs. form of DISENSLAVE.

Disinsula·tion. [DIS- 9.] Doing away with insulation; the rendering no longer an island.

1882 *Daily Tel.* No. 8306. 5/3 The disinsulation of England may or may not be a national calamity.

Disinsure, Disintail, etc.: see DISEN-.

Disi·ntegrable, *a.* [f. DISINTEGRATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being disintegrated.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 93 Argillo-calcites, 1st Class. Readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere. 1864 H. SPENCER *Induct. Biol* § 118 (L.) The formations [of land] being disintegrable in different degrees.

Disi·ntegrant, *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ANT[1].]

A. *adj.* Disintegrating, or becoming disintegrated. B. *sb.* Something that disintegrates; a disintegrating agent.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iv. 75 A direct disintegrant of the tissues. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 4 Post-classical and disintegrant Greek.

Disintegrate (disi·ntigre·it), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INTEGRATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To separate into its component parts or particles; to reduce to fragments, break up, destroy the cohesion or integrity of (as by mechanical or atmospheric action). Also *fig.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 99 Marlites .. are not disintegrated by exposure to the atmosphere. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 49 The adjacent rocks .. were disintegrated. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., Most valuable for the purpose of blasting or disintegrating rocks. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxii. 333 Bricks .. entirely disintegrated by the corrosive influence of the London atmosphere.

fig. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. III. § 13 A fanatical anarchy, disintegrating every thing like a church. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 121 The grazing farms were disintegrated. The cottages of the peasants had again their own grounds attached to them. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 7 Learning and ingenuity, expended in a hundred efforts.. to disintegrate the Homeric Poems. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* vii. (1889) 57 We cannot modify our class distinctions without risk of disintegrating the social structure.

b. To separate or break off as particles or fragments *from* the whole mass or body.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iii. 40 The detached blocks, which have been disintegrated from the mass. 1876 BREWER *Eng. Studies* ii. (1881) 57 'Their personal adventures' .. cannot be disintegrated from the general body of our history without blurring its lineaments.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disintegrated, to break up.

18.. R. JAMESON (L.), On exposure to the weather it [chalk marl] rapidly disintegrates. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* IX. 349 The absorption of oxygen and carbonic acid from the air causes rocks .. to disintegrate. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 The Church itself was fast disintegrating.

Disi·ntegrate, *a. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + INTEGRATE *a.*, after prec.] Disintegrated.

1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 147 The disintegrate returns to resting and capable form.

Disi·ntegrated, *ppl. a.* [f. DISINTEGRATE *v.* + -ED[1].] Reduced to fragments, broken up; broken off as fragments: see the verb.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 321 The felspar, both in granites and porphyries, is frequently found. in a decomposed or disintegrated state. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 7 Disintegrated particles. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 146 This volcanic dust is disintegrated lava. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* 62 The wreck and clashing of disintegrated customs.

Disi·ntegrating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That disintegrates (*trans.*); reducing or tending to reduce to fragments; destroying cohesion or integrity.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 298 The disintegrating and solvent powers of chemical agents. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 220 Those disintegrating forces which have worked so powerfully in breaking up more than one of the States.

2. That disintegrates (*intr.*); breaking up, going to pieces.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 217 A disintegrating race. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 124 Disintegrating red corpuscles are sometimes seen.

Disintegra·tion. [n. of action f. DISINTEGRATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action or process of disintegrating, or the condition of being disintegrated; reduction to component particles, breaking up; destruction of cohesion or integrity.

a. *lit.*; *spec.* in *Geol.*, the wearing down of rocks by rain, frost, and other atmospheric influences.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 96 By exposure to the air and moisture, it .. chips and falls to pieces. This disintegration is remarkable, for it does not proceed solely from the absorption of water. 1808 HENRY *Chem.* (ed. 5) 357 The disintegration of stones, consisting chiefly of alumine, is not easily effected by means of potash. 1834 THOMSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 42 The disintegration of the clay-slate rocks. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* i. 20 The wire wrapping of the Atlantic cable has been found in a state almost of complete disintegration. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* iii. (1878) 34 The constant atmospheric disintegration of cliffs. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 31 (1879) 30 When a Muscle is called into contraction, there is a certain disintegration or 'waste' of its tissue.

b. *fig.*

1849 HT. MARTINEAU in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 545 If the principles of social liberty should demand the disintegration of nations. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 355 The decay of moral principles which hastened the disintegration of Roman society. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 19 There are passages of ancient writers which tend to the disintegration of Homer.

c. *attrib.* as *disintegration-scheme, -theory.*

1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hupfeld.* 59 The principles on which the Disintegration-theory rests.

Hence **Disintegra·tionist,** an advocate of disintegration.

1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 6/1 Mr. Forster seems to them to be the great disintegrationist of our time. 1889 *Spectator* 3 Aug., Their own disintegration is a Nemesis upon the disintegrationists.

Disi·ntegrative, *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of disintegrating; tending to disintegrate.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 164 Tenets .. essentially disintegrative of union. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Ancient heresies were elaborative, modern disintegrative of dogma.

Disi·ntegrator. [agent-n. f. DISINTEGRATE *v.*: see -OR.]

1. One who or that which disintegrates.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 114 Collectors of authorities and disintegrators of *débris.* 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 4 Frost is .. a powerful disintegrator.

b. *spec.* Applied to machines or appliances for reducing substances to small fragments or to powder.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Disintegrator.* 1. A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, guano, etc., for manure. 2. A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beaters projecting from the faces of parallel metallic disks revolving in contrary directions. 1890 *Daily News* 26 June 6/1

Amongst the popular instruments is one called the Devil Disintegrator .. It grinds everything to powder, and .. is largely used in reducing .. bones and oyster shells .. into a fine mixture that makes an admirable chicken food.

2. = DISINTEGRATIONIST.

1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hupfeld.* 26 The opponents of the Disintegrators.

Disi·ntegra·tory, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Producing or tending to disintegration.

1878 LEWES in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIII. 419 Criticism has taken its place among the disintegratory agencies.

Disinte·grity. [DIS- 9.] Want of integrity or entireness; unsound or disintegrated condition.

1785 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 145 The multitude of the audience multiplies for disintegrity the chances of detection.
1861 WILLIS in *Ecclesiologist* XXII. 91 Nothing short of such a system could have prevented the falling in of Chichester Tower; it was in a state of disintegrity, which nothing could arrest.

Disi·ntegrous, *a. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + L. *integer* entire + -OUS: after *disintegrate*, etc.] Characterized by disintegration or want of cohesion.

1885 *Sci. Amer.* (N.Y.) 8 Aug. 80 Such a disintegrous material as iron could not be spread into layering leaves like gold.

Disinte·nsify, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of its intensity; to make less intense.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 119 Black's soul of black Beyond white's power to disintensify.

Disinter (disintə·ɹ), *v.* Also 7 **disen-, -terre.** [ad. F. *désenterrer* (15th c. in Littré), f. *des-* DIS- 4 + *enterrer* to INTER.]

1. *trans.* To take (something) out of the earth in which it is buried; to take (a corpse, etc.) out of the grave; to unbury, exhume.

1611 COTGR., *Desenterrer*, to disinterre, vnburie. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. (R.) Isis (their Goddesse now) I'le disinterre.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. XIX. 384 To disenterre the bodies of the deceased. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 96 Dis-interre the greatest roots. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 2 The short shallow skulls which are even now disinterred in old barrows.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To take out as if from a tomb; to bring out of concealment, 'unearth'.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 215 P 2 The Philosopher, the Saint, or the Hero .. very often lie .. concealed in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have dis interred. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, The two ladies who had been disinterred out of the fallen vehicle.

†**Disinteress,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **-essed, -est.** [ad. F. *désintéresser* 'to discharge, or saue harmelesse; to rid from all interest in' (Cotgr.), f. *des-* DIS- 4 + *intéresser* to INTEREST.] = DISINTEREST *v.* Hence **Dis-interessing** *vbl. sb.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 55 The higher Bond that tyeth him .. doth dis-interesse him of these Obligations. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. iv. 14 Why is every man disinteressed from a lawfull calling? 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* (1647) 249 To be deposed, or disinterest in the allegeance of subjects. 1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* i. 3 We all see how hazardous it is to disinteresse any in the Civill part. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 342 The dis-interessing of self love .. is very rare.

†**Disinterested,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also **des-, disinterest.** [f. prec. + -ED 1, or f. DIS- 10 + INTERESSED.]

1. = DISINTERESTED 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ii. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee disinteressed of other mens affayres, and disingaged from their contentions. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 81 179 We that are disinteressed persons. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 48 Such disinteressed and resign'd Habitudes. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 351 Let us act the disinteressed.

2. = DISINTERESTED 2.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr.* xii. 358 The Pope .. more disinteressed then the neighbour Princes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. 72 The prudence of a wise and disinterest person. 1696 MARY ASTELL *Proposal to Ladies* 137 The most refin'd and disinteress'd Benevolence. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1098 This Writer being a Layman is more disinteressed.

Hence †**Disinteressedly** *adv.*; †**Disinteressedness, -estness,** disinterestedness.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 66 The .. Disinterestness of his Love to us. 1707 *Refl. Rustic.* 253 Disinteressedness and Generosity. 1718 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 351 Men disinteres'dly holy.

†**Disintere·ssment.** *Obs.* [a. F. *désintéressement* (1657 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Disinterestedness, impartiality.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 110 Let him read them both with an equal disinteressment. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Postcr. to Pref., He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom, with known ability; and laid them down with entire disinteressment.

Disinterest, *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + INTEREST *sb.*]

1. That which is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage, prejudice, injury; something against the interest *of* or disadvantageous *to* (a person or thing concerned). Now *rare.*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* Pref. (1682) 7 'Tis a great disinterest to so .. unusual a Doctrine as this, to be but partially handled. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 294 Whatever .. tends to the Disinterest of the Public, is Evil. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 105 You have seen many a wise head shake, in pronouncing that sad truth, How we are governed all by interest. And what do they think should govern us else? Our loss, our damage, our disinterest? 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxviii. 253 All gain, increase, interest .. to the lender of capital, is loss, decrease, and dis-interest to the borrower of capital.

†**2.** Disinterestedness, impartiality. *Obs.*

1638 J. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VIII. i. 34 Perswaded of my disinterest in the affaires of Coriolanus.
1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* I. p. xviii, Physick, which he practised with the most perfect disinterest. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX 102 A catching spirit of disinterest and benevolence. 1805 - in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 40 The taste of Lessing awarded them, if not with equity, with disinterest.

3. Absence of interest, unconcern. *rare.*

1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* I. i. 29 [An expression] of intense disinterest in all earthly things.

Disi·nterest, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + INTEREST *v.*; see DISINTERESS, which this vb. has superseded.]

1. *trans.* To rid or divest of interest or concern; to detach from the interest or party of.

1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels*, When he shall see the law and rule of state disinterest him of a vain and unnecessary hazard. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz* 539 An advantageous Peace had been offered to him by the Pope's Nuncio .. if he would disinterest himself from the Queen. 1692 BRAFERLEY *Disc. Dr Crisp* 15 His present Enmity does not disinterest him in a Right to come, if he would; But it hinders his being willing to come. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 2/1 Politics in France are disgusting, and that is why the people have disinterested themselves entirely from taking part in them.

2. To free from self-interest, to render disinterested.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* II. 29 That every man dis-interesting himself, may candidly endeavour the retriving of the Truth.

Disinterest, var. of DISINTERESSED *ppl. a.*

Disi·nterested, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1; or f. DIS- 10 + INTERESTED.]

†**1.** Without interest or concern; not interested, unconcerned. ? *Obs.*

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 99 Cases, wherein the party is dis-interested. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. x (1699) 113 How dis-interested are they in all Worldly matters, since they fling their Wealth and Riches into the Sea. 1767 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18 A careless disinterested spirit is no part of his character.

2. Not influenced by interest; impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced; now always, Unbiased by personal interest; free from self-seeking. (Of persons, or their dispositions, actions, etc.)

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 115 The soul .. sits now as the most disinterested Arbiter, and impartial judge of her own works, that she can be. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 435 So should the Love to our Neighbour be .. Not mercenary and designing, but disinterested and hearty 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 273 Any disinterested Person would make the same Judgement; your Passion has blinded yours. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam* II. 82, I fairly own I was not disinterested in wishing you here 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxii 446 His disinterested kindness to us .. can never be forgotten.

Disi·nterestedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disinterested manner; impartially; without regard to self-interest; unselfishly.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 42 He, who is ever said to do good the most disinterestedly. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 20 He knows the Arts well, and loves them disinterestedly. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 161 Devotedly and disinterestedly faithful. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. iii 64 How difficult it is to think out such a problem disinterestedly.

Disi·nterestedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disinterested; impartiality; freedom from self-interest or selfish bias.

a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE (J.), These expressions of selfishness and disinterestedness have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. 1709 J. JOHNSON in *Ballard MSS.* (Bodl. Libr.) XV. 46 What I most admire him for is Disinterestedness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 P 8 This .. gives firmness and constancy, fidelity and disinterestedness 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect* iv. (1875) 195 This disinterestedness, this devotion to the real interest of humankind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 79 He can assume the disguise of virtue or disinterestedness without having them.

Disi·nteresting, *ppl. a.* [f. DIS- 10 + INTERESTING *ppl. a.*, or f. DISINTEREST *v.* + -ING 2.] Uninteresting; causing lack of interest.

1737 WARBURTON *Let. to Birch* in Boswell *Johnson* (1887) I. 29 A dull, heavy succession of long quotations of disinteresting passages. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 319 The attempt .. produces on all the Disciples a similar disinteresting effect 18.. *The Studio* III. 130 (Cent.) He rarely paints a disinteresting subject.

Disinterestness, var. DISINTERESSEDNESS. *Obs.*

Disinte·rment. [f. DISINTER *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of disinterring; exhumation.

1790 P. NEVE (*title*) A Narrative of the Disinterment of Milton's Coffin. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 788 The disinterment of Harold's body. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 60 The disinterment of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

2. *concr.* The material result or product of disinterring; something disinterred.

1825 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CVI. 526 Among the most curious disinterments are vases for heating water.
1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit., R. Crowley* II. 150 Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of disinterments, has brought up this proclamation.

Disintertwi·ne, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To bring out of an intertwined condition; to untwist.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 32 The carven architrave, Whereon the intricate .. design Of leaf and stem disintertwined itself. 1867 GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* (1890) 198 Such intricate compounds as 'disintertwined'.

Disinthrall, Disinthrone: see DISEN-.

Disintomb, obs. var. of DISENTOMB *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Dispeltire*, to vnburie, disintombe.

Disinto·ne, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + INTONE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of 'tone', weaken, enfeeble.

1892 *Voice* (N.Y.) 14 July, Every brain habitually stimulated by alcohol is more or less disintoned.

Disinto·xicate, *v.* ? *Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from intoxication; to restore to soberness.

1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee Tea & Choc.* 40 It disintoxicates those that are fuddled.

Disintreat: see DISENTREAT.

Disi·ntricate, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INTRICATE *v.*] *trans.* To free from intricacy or complication; to disentangle, unravel, extricate.

1598 FLORIO, *Districare*, to free .. to disintricate, to vntangle.
1611 COTGR., *Desmeslement* .. a loossing, vnpestering, disintricating. 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. iv. 471 The knowledge of the true God .. disintricated from the confusion of so many false Deities. 1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 45 To disintricate the question, by relieving it of these two errors.

†**Disinu·re,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + INURE *v.*] *trans* To deprive of use or practice; to disaccustom.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. 59 God dis-inuring his chosen Israel from his wonted call. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 We are hinder'd and dis-inur'd by this cours of licencing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.

†**Disinvali·dity.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. *dis-*, otiose or intensive (cf. DIS- 5) + INVALIDITY.] Invalidity.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* II. iv. 136, I do call those Some mens doctrines, Private Opinions: and so well may I doe, in respect of the disinvalidity and disproportion of them.

†**Disinveigle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from inveiglement.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 50 Nor had he .. beene yet disinveagled so soone as he was but for the Princesse .. who shew'd him the false carde dealt him.

Disinvelope: see DISENVELOP.

Disinve·nt, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the invention of.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* xiv. (1876) 271, I would disinvent telegraphic communication. *Ibid.* 376 and 386.

Disinve·st, *v.* [DIS- 6: cf. mod.F. *désinvestir.*] *trans* To deprive of that with which one is invested; to strip, divest *lit* and *fig.*).

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 12 They made me disinvest my selfe of such prophane garments I had. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* I. 270 (Jod.) Having seen His disinvesting and disastrous chance. 1645 W. BALL *Sphere Govt* 13 By reposing or granting such Trust, they doe not disinvest themselves of their right naturall 1882 A. AUSTIN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 129 Not .. that language has of itself any spell to disinvest man, who employs it, of that dust of the ground which enters so largely into his composition.

So **Disinve·stiture, Disinve·sture,** the action of disinvesting or state of being disinvested.

1616 *Court & T. Jas. I* (1849) I. 430 They rather think of his disinvesture of his robe, and after to be questioned in the Star Chamber. 1846 WORCESTER cites *West. Rev.* for *Disinvestiture.*

Disinvi·gorate, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of vigour, to enervate: the opposite of *invigorate.*

1844 SYD. SMITH *Let.* in *Mem.* (1855) II. 518 This soft, and warm, and disinvigorating climate.

†**Disinvita·tion.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + INVITATION.] The opposite of an invitation; an invitation not to do something.

1654 LD ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 502 Why do you .. give me so great a dis invitation to obey you?

†**Disinvi·te,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To do the opposite of inviting; to retract or cancel an invitation to. Hence **Disinvi·ting** *ppl. a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 329 Casting a sideward look on Zelmane, [he] made an imperious sign with a threatening allurement (a dis-inviting inviting of her) to follow 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass* 143 (L.) I was upon his highness's intimation sent to disinvite them. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 27 Which would .. disinvite to a pursuit.

Disinvo·lve, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INVOLVE *v.*] *trans.* To free from an involved condition; to unfold; to disentangle.

1611 FLORIO, *Disinuolto*, disintangled, disinuolued. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 9 Other inquisitions .. from which the most innocent hardly could dis-involve themselves. 1647 *Power of Keys* II. 12 False illations .. which will all vanish and the truth be dis-involved. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 760 To dis-involve the moral world, and give To nature's renovation brighter charms.

Disinwrap, obs. var. of DISENWRAP *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Disuiluppare*, to disinwrap.

Disione, var. of DISJUNE *v. Obs.*

Disja·sked, -et, -it, *ppl. a. Sc.* [According to Jamieson 'a corruption of *dejected*'; cf. DISJECTED.] Broken down, dilapidated; decayed. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *comb.*

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xli, 'Tak the first broken disjasked-looking road.' 1822 GALT *Steamboat* 261 (Jam.) In a very disjaskit state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind. 1830 — *Laurie T.* VII. viii. (1849) 336 Miss Beeny, not having been in bed all night, was in a most disjasket state.

Disject (disdʒe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *disject-*, ppl. stem of *disjicĕre* to throw asunder, scatter, disperse, f. *dis-*, Dis- 1 + *jacĕre* to throw: cf. also L. *disjectāre* freq.] *trans.* To cast or break asunder; to scatter, disperse. Hence **Disje·cted** *ppl. a.* separated by force, dismembered.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 159 A Church most rightlie instituted, which was afterward mise[ra]blie disiected and seperated. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Jas.* i. 1 The Jews at this day are a disjected and despised people. — *Rev.* xvi. 19 By the earthquake disjected and dissipated. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 322 My lecture .. the last of my long but disjected series. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 54/1 That branch of the Profession elects to remain disjected, a profession of units without common interests, without cohesion. 1894 G. Allen in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 1/3 To tear his present critic limb from limb..and then to dance a stately carmagnole over the disjected members.

‖ **Disjecta membra.** *Lat. phr.* An alteration of Horace's *disjecti membra poetæ* 'limbs of a dismembered poet', used = Scattered remains.

1722 Pope *Lett.* (1737) 250 (Stanf.) You call'd 'em an Horatian cento and then I recollected the *disjecta membra poetæ*. 1754 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1857) II. 411 (Stanf.) Shake those words all together, and see if they can be anything but the *disjecta membra* of Pitt. 1872 C. King *Mountain Sierra Nev.* ix. 186 The *savant* to whose tender mercies these *disjecta membra* have been committed.

Disjection (disdʒe·kʃən). [ad. L. *disjectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *disjicĕre*, to Disject: see -tion.] The action of throwing asunder; the fact or condition of being scattered; forcible dispersion, rout.

1735 J. Atkins *Voy. Guinea* 148 Then like a Cannon in proportion to these, the disjection is with more or less Violence, producing Thunder. *a* 1806 Br. Horsley *Biblical Crit.* IV. 335 (L.) The sudden disjection of Pharaoh's host. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii. These days of convulsion and disjection.

Disjeune, var. Disjune, *Sc.*, breakfast.

Disjoin (disdʒoi·n), *v.* Also 5 **des-**. [ME. *des-, disioyne*, a OF. *desjoign-*, pres. stem of *desjoindre*, mod.F. *déjoindre* = Pr. *desjonher*, It. *disgiungere*:—L. *disjungĕre*, f. Dis- 4 + *jungĕre* to Join.]

1. *trans.* To undo the joining of; to put or keep asunder; to disunite, separate, sunder, part, sever: **a.** persons, places, things, actions, etc.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 257/4 We wold haue disioyned yow and haue drowned yow. 1484 — *Curiall* 1, I am there where the places and affayres desioyne vs. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxii, The smell and tasting partly conjoyned be, And part disjoyned. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 212 Deserts and . mountaines disjoyning the provinces. 1618 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 149 The first Intention is performed by restoring the bones disjoyned. *c* 1694 Prior *Celia to Damon* 114 Shall neither time, nor age our souls disjoin? 1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 134 The two parishes were disjoined in 1642.

absol. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 283 It is the nature of this enemy of mankind to scatter, to disioyne and separat. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 122 That cruel word for ever must disjoyn, Nor can I hope, but thus, to have him mine.

b. one thing, person, action, etc. (*from* another).

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cc. (R.) They sayde, they wolde not disioyne nor disceuer them from the crowne. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lviii. (1591) 87 Spaine being disioyned from it [Africa] by a narrow strayte. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 18 Th' abuse of Greatnesse, is, when it disioynes Remorse from Power. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. iv. 271 Our knights are now almost disjoined again from the Senate. 1865 M. Arnold *Fss. Crit.* ii. (1875) 77 [He] never disjoins banter itself from politeness.

† **2.** To separate into parts or sections; to disjoint.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl* 367 Although M Heskins hath disioyned this place..I haue set it down entire. 1598 Florio, *Slombare* .. to disioyne as a butcher doth a sheepe. 1612 Brinsley *Pos Parts* (1669) 134 Latine phrases which cannot fitly be disjoyned are to be taken together.

3. To sunder, dissolve, break up (a state or condition of union); to undo, unfasten (a knot or tie).

1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* I. v, Knots of compliment, which the least occasion disjoins. 1643 Milton *Divorce* viii. (1851) 42 That mariage therfore God himself disjoyns. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 70 Their short Embraces some rude Shocks disjoyn. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* v. 617 All with headlong pace . Disjoin their order.

† **4.** *fig.* To put out of joint, unhinge. *Obs. rare.*

a 1633 Lennard tr *Charron's Wisd* I. xvi. § 2 (1670) 62 Gallus Vibius .. so dislodged and disjoyned his own judgment, that he could never settle it again.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate or sever oneself from a state of union or attachment; to part, become separate: **a.** said of two or more.

1628 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 167 If one of them die, that Action shall survive, for though they were joynt in the personalty, yet they disjoyned in the realty. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* III. (1706) 42 So Lines that from their Parallel decline, More they advance, the more they still disjoin. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 268 They, hopeless now.. disjoined, and one of them fled the country.

b. said of one thing parting *from* another.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 541 Till breathlesse he disioynd, and backward drew. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 90 Being of clammy nature, it disjoyneth not, but sticketh fast.

Hence Disjoi·ning *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Disjoynyng, *disjunction*. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 21 Two not farre disioyning vallies. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Lady Errant* IV. iv, This disjoyning Of bodies only is to knit your hearts. 1741 A. Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 192 They may .. yield to a disjoining Force. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 26 The meeting or disjoining of natures.

Disjoin, obs. f. Disjune, *Sc.*, breakfast.

Disjoi·ned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Disunited, separated, parted, etc.: see prec. vb.

1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Tearrs* 88 These disjoyned ghests. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 4 This delivering of knowledge in distinct and disjoyned Aphorismes. 1790 Pennant *London* (R.) Windmill-street consists of disjoined houses.

Hence † **Disjoi·nedly** *adv. Obs.*, separately, disjunctly.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xx. F iv b, If magnitudes disioynedly or seperally be proportionall, conioynedly or compounded, they shall also bee proportionall. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 245 Perpetuall life, and death at last, are attributed to Saul..neither of them distinctly, but both disjoynedly.

Disjoi·ner. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which disjoins.

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* (1657) 10 This disjunction of parts must be such a disjoyner which mensurates the whole.

† **Disjoi·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *desjointe, disjointe* separation, division, rupture (Godef.):—L. type **disjuncta*, fem. sb. from *disjunctus* pa. pple., analogous to sbs. in *-ata, -ada, -ade*, F. *-ée*: see -ade. This takes the place in part of L. *disjunctio*.] A disjointed or out-of-joint condition; a position of perplexity or difficulty; a dilemma, 'fix'.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 447 (496) What wyght þat stont in swych disioynte. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, And thus amiddes of either of these twaine Of loue and shame euen so vpon the poynt Medea stode as tho in great disioynt. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 309 The which [warre], at that tyme, was in suche disjoynte, that he cowde not bryngе it to any frame. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* XII. xiii. 30 Thou mycht quhil now haue cachit at disioynt [MS. 1513 disiunct] The sylly Troians baith be se and land.

† **Disjoi·nt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. OF. *desjoint* (:—L. *disjunct-us*), pa. pple. of *desjoindre* to Disjoin.]

1. Disjointed, out of joint; disconnected.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 164 That sensis spille or pointe disjoynt be therynne Is not my wille. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 20 Thinking by our late deere Brothers death, Our State to be disioynt, and out of Frame. *a* 1717 Parnell *David* (Seager), My bones..Disjoint with anguish.

2. In a dilemma, in a difficult position. (Cf. Disjoint *sb.*)

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2907 For well 3he se the perell, how disioi[n]t The adwentur now stondith one the point Boith of my lord his honore, and his lond.

3. Disjoined, separated; separate.

1589 Ive *Fortif.* 37 Because of it [= its] disioint standing from the wall which causeth sharpnes. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 359 Carrying on a disjoynt and privat interest of his own. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godliness* 31 The disjoint and independent particles of Matter.

b. quasi-*adv.* Apart, asunder.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlviii (1869) 135 The sawe is cleped Hayne [hatred]; bi which disioynct is ysawed the onhede of bretherhede.

Disjoint (disdʒoi·nt), *v.* Also 6–7 **-joinct** [orig. f. Disjoint *ppl. a.* (cf. -ate 3); but in some uses treated as f. Joint *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put out of joint; to disturb, destroy the due connexion and orderly arrangement of; to dislocate, wrench, dismember. (Cf. Disjoint *a.* 1.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 873 Thi wortes that the wermes not disyoint [*destruant*]. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Vpon the rybbes & lyke bones for to reduce and retourne them in to theyr places, whan they are broken or dysiointed. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1617) 72 Giles, is miserably disjoynted from Ægidius, as Gillet from Ægidia, by the French. 1648 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 226 If our spirits .. be shattered and dis-joynted, through distrust in God. 1860 Pusey *Min Proph.* 347 Selfishness .. disjoints the whole frame of society. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 377 The framework of affairs would be disjointed.

† **b.** *fig.* To distract. *Obs.*

1628 Earle *Microcosm*, *Meere Formall Man* (Arb.) 30 He is not disjointed with other Meditations.

c. *fig.* To throw the parts (of anything) out of orderly connexion; to dislocate.

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 44. 364 Your discourse upon this point, you have .. disjoynted, and given us the grounds of it in the beginning of the Chapter, and the superstructure .. in the end. 1770 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 504 It is .. disagreeable .. to observe a lyric writer of taste .. disjointing the order of his ideas. 1834 H. N. Coleridge *Gr. Poets* (ed. 2) 55 Their collocation having been disjointed by time.

2. To disjoin, disunite.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb) 83 The sea .. rusht in .. Italye disioyncting with short streicts from Sicil Island. 1601 Br. W. Barlow *Defence* 126 The elect members of Christ can never be disjointed from him. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. vii. 164 Except .. some part of Asher lay southward at distance, dis-jointed from the main body of that Tribe. 1759 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 32/2 According as it is possessed by the English or the French, [it] connects or disjoints the colonies of Canada and Louisiana. 1775 T. Jefferson *Let.* Writ. 1892 I. 484 Great Britain, disjointed from her colonies. 1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 134 Unite these all and then you have the Reformation .. Disjoint them and then you have some miserable sect.

3. To separate joint from joint; to take in pieces at the joints.

1587 Harmar *Beza's Serm* 384 (T.) As for his coach..he would not only have it to be unharnissed as I said..but also unpinned, disjointed, and pulled asunder. 1649 Loverlack *Poems* (1864) 44 Like watches by unskilfull men Disjoynted, and set ill againe. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. lx, The corporal began to di-joint his rod.

absol. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 473 A good Carver .. cuts up, disjoints, and uncases with incomparable Dexterity.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be disjointed; to suffer dislocation; to go out of joint; to come in pieces.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. ii. 16 Let the frame of things disioynt. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 741 A hundred cottages overturn .. quiver, disjoint. 1890 Constance Smith *Riddle L. Haviland* I. II. ix. 303 Neither will the great scheme of things disjoint, because your lover has left you.

Hence **Disjoi·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Disgiuntione*, a disioining, a disiointing. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 149 The disjoynting of the bones. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 546 Those unhappy jealousies, which began a disjointing between the king and his people. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 90 Even strong towers are made to vibrate several inches, without any disjointing of the mortar.

Disjoi·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.]

1. Separated joint from joint; disjoined, separated; disconnected.

a 1643 G. Sandys *Job* 45 (T.) Be .. their disjointed bones to powder ground. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. vi. (1699) 69 Consider..the disjoynted disposition of the Bones. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 27, I saw a-drift disjointed planks. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 12/1 Disjoynted and unfinished Members. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 379 That the construction be made upon the entire deed, and not merely upon disjointed parts of it. 1840 F. D. Bennett *Whaling Voy.* II. 191 Some of these [casks] are kept in a disjointed state .. ready to be put together. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* XXXVII. 247 A little disjointed gipsy encampment of mud-built tents.

2. Consisting of separated or ill-connected parts; disconnected.

1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 96 A dis-joynted People, not under any setled form of Government. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V.* III. x. 258 He felt already .. that he was the head of a disjointed body. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 188 The huge frame of the Persian empire was disjointed and unwieldy.

3. Of words or a discourse: Without proper connexion or sequence; disconnected; incoherent.

a 1586 Sidney (J.), The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such disjointed speeches. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. [v] 30 Vpon such broken disioincted surmises. 1817 Earl of Dudley *Lett.* 3 June (1840) 169 His argument .. seems loose and disjointed. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xiii, Our conversation dropped into broken disjointed sentences.

Hence **Disjoi·ntedly** *adv.*, **Disjoi·ntedness.**

1654 Ld. Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 505 The disorders and disjointedness of his discourse. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 134 You remark in all their Actions .. a Disjointedness. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xi. 19, I must pass, disjointedly, to matters, which, in a written letter, would have been put in a postscript. 1872 Mark Twain (Clemens) *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 85 We talked disjointedly.

Disjoi·ntly, *adv.* [f. Disjoint *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. Separately, asunder, apart; disjunctly: opp. to *conjointly*.

1634 M. Sandys *Prudence* 6 (T.) When they are perfect, then are they joined; but, disjointly, no way can they be perfect. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 199 If the same thing be legated by vindication to two or more persons, whether conjointly or disjointly, they take each a share.

2. Disjointedly, disconnectedly. *rare.*

1621 Hakewill *King Davids Vow* A ij a, Discourses which were delivered disiointly and by peece-meale. 1892 *Argosy* Jan. 10 'Let it come out—she can't shoot me,' disjointly muttered Mr. Arthur.

Disjoi·nture. [f. Disjoint *v.* + -ure, after *jointure*. Cf. OF. *desjointure* (in Godef.).] The state of being disjointed; disconnexion, separation.

1757 Conway *Lett.* in *Fraser's Mag.* (1850) XLI. 424 There is more disjointure to our affairs.. than any coalition of our ministers can retrieve. 1879 Tourgée *Fool's Err* xix. 104 The disjointure of opinion between them and the Yankee schoolmarms was all because the latter wanted to measure them by Northern ideas of these virtues.

Disjone, -joon, obs. ff. Disjune, *Sc.*, breakfast.

† **Disjou·rn,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 + stem of *adjourn*] *trans.* To put off from the day appointed.

1642 Sir W. Brereton in *13th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. i. 51 If this meeting had not been unhappily disjourned and disappointed by some of the Deputy Lieutenants. *Ibid.* 52 Whereof the rest were by some of them disjourned.

† **Disju·dge,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 7 b + Judge.] To deprive of or remove from the office of judge.

1649 [see Disjustice]. 1658 *State Trials, Dr. J. Hewet* (R.) All the rest of the Judges .. were .. impeached of high-treason, disjudg'd and put to fines and ransoms.

[Disjudication, error for Dijudication. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Disjugate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Disjugate*, to disjoyn, part, sever.

† **Disju·nct,** *Sc.* Latinized form of Disjoint *sb.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiii. 30 [See Disjoint *sb.*].

Disjunct (disdʒʌ·ŋkt), *a.* [ad. L. *disjunct-us*, pa. pple. of *disjungĕre* to disjoin. Cf. Disjoint *a.*]

1. Disjoined, disconnected, separated, separate, distinct; † distant. (Now *rare* exc. in technical senses: see also below.)

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 15 From the city of Norwich .. it is sixteen miles disjunct. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* vii (R.) The divine .. freedome consists not in his acting by meer arbitrarious will, as disjunct from his other attributes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 356/2 The Side Rest is a Rest disjunct from the Lathe. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* p. xvi, A Disjunct Survey is,

when the Harbours, Bays, or Islands .. are each surveyed separately in a geometrical Manner. 1817 N. Drake *Shaks.* I. 56, 3 quatrains with 2 verses of immediate, interposed between 2 verses of disjunct rhime, and a terminating couplet. 1890 J. H. Stirling *Philos. & Theol.* iv. 60 That congeries of externalities, mere disjunct atoms.

b. *Entom.* Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep incisions.

†**2.** *Math.* (Opp. to Conjunct *a.* 5): = Discontinuous.

Disjunct proportion: a proportion in which the second and third terms have not the same ratio (or difference) as the first and second, or the third and fourth. *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xviii 42 Disiunct proportion Geometricall .. is when there is not like proportion betwixt the second and the third, that is betwixt the first and the second, or betwixt the third and the fourth, as 3, 6, 4, 8

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot. 1706 [see Discrete 2 b].

3. *Mus.* (Opp. to Conjunct *a.* 6.)

D. tetrachords, tetrachords separated by an interval of a tone. *D. motion*, motion by intervals exceeding a degree of the scale.

1694 W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 97 Tetrachords .. were either Conjunct, when they began the Second Tetrachord at the Fourth Chord .. Or else the two Tetrachords were disjunct, the second taking its beginning at the Fifth Chord, there being always a Tone Major between the Fourth and Fifth Chords. 1774 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 54 When the modulation passed from a conjunct to a disjunct tetrachord. 1879 Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II 88 He [Biordi] has used the diminished fourth in disjunct motion.

4. *Logic*, etc. †**a.** = Disjunctive *a.* 2. *Obs.* **b.** = Discrete *a.* 1 d. **c.** Applied to the several alternative members of a disjunctive proposition.

1608-11 Bp. Hall *Epist.* II iii, Gregory the Third, writing to the Bishops of Bauaria, gives this disjunct charge. 'Let none keepe an harlot or a concubine; but either let him liue chastely, or marry a wife' 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 300 A compound Syllogisme is then disiunct, when the proposition thereof is a disiunct axiome. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 312/1 A disjunct axiom is that which is disjoyned, by a disjunctive conjunction; as, either it is day, or it is night. 1837 & Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xii. (1860) I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension .. are only relatively different (or diverse); and in logical language, are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions*, (*notiones disjunctæ, discretæ*) 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 218 The Subsumption is a Disjunctive of which these several Antecedents are the Disjunct Members.

†**Disju·ncted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Disjoined, disconnected.

a 1650 May *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 40 Farewell Poetry; thou trim Composer of disjuncted Sense.

Disjunction (disʤɔ·ŋkʃən). [a. OF. *disjunction* (13th c. in Godef.), or ad. L. *disjunctiōn-em* separation, n. of action f. *disjungĕre* to Disjoin.]

1. The action of disjoining or condition of being disjoined; separation, disconnexion, disunion. (The opposite of Conjunction 1.)

Disjunction certificate, one given to a church member when he leaves to join another church. (Scotland.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 322 þe firste boon of þe necke.. disiunccioun of þat boon wole sle a man anoon. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* v. xiv. (1554) 132 *a*, To make a disiunction Betwene these landes. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* iv. (1590) 430 When they made the greevous disjunction of their long combination. 1653 H. More *App. Antid.* (1662) 184 Death being .. a disjunction of the Soul from the Body 1798 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51 A total disjunction .. between the respective concerns of the church and the state. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1124 The frequent disjunction and remoteness of the two superior [eyes]. 1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 131 After the disjunction of the new parish.

2. *Logic*, etc. The relation of the several terms of a disjunctive proposition; hence, a disjunctive proposition or statement; an alternative.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* II. vii. 95 *b*, If the disjunction or separation bee true absolutely, without any thirde thing put betweene, then the whole axiome is true and necessary. 1630 Randolph *Aristippus* Wks (1875) 7 *Hippathi, hippathi, aut disce, aut discede incontinenter*—a very good disjunction. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. iv. (1712) 15 If you make choice of the other Member of the Disjunction. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I iii. (1817) 56, I am entitled to contend that one side or other of the following disjunction is true. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 219 The nature of a Disjunction is, that any one of the Disjunct Members exists, or is posited, only by the non existence, or sublation, of all the others.

Hence **Disju·nctionist,** one who leaves a church in order to form a new congregation.

1872 J. S. Jeans *Western Worthies* 135 Dr. Buchanan should accompany the disjunctionists to the new church.

Disjunctive (disʤɔ·ŋktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *disjunctivus*, f. *disjunct us* Disjunct, Disjoint: see -ive. Cf. F. *disjonctif* (*desjointif* in 13th c.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the property of disjoining or disconnecting; characterized by or involving disjunction or separation.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 153/31 Disiunctiue, *disiunctiuus.* 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 83 Since the original Law did not admit of a Mediator, as not being Disjunctive. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 371 The disjunctive characters..in the description of the original species. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 367, 3dly, In the separation of dead or mortified parts from those which retain their vitality..to distinguish this from the other modes of morbid absorption, it might be termed the disjunctive.

b. Opposed to joining or uniting.

a 1721 Grew (J.), Such principles, whose atoms are of that disjunctive nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass.

2. *Logic*, etc. Involving a choice between two (or more) things or statements; alternative.

Disjunctive proposition, a proposition in which it is asserted that one or other of two (or more) statements is true. *Disjunctive syllogism*, a syllogism in which the major premiss is disjunctive, and the inference depends on the alternation of its terms: sometimes loosely extended to any syllogism containing a disjunctive premiss.

1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 39 This section beginneth with a disiunctive Sillogisme. *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt* (1630) 542 A disiunctive proposition is true .. if either part be true. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. ii. § 5 A disjunctive syllogism is when the major proposition is disjunctive. as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipsis, but it does not move in a circle; therefore it moves in an ellipsis. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. liii. (1862) IV. 445 His promise was disjunctive—that they should be either so brought home, or slain. 1887 Fowler *Deductive Logic* III v. 113 If [two propositions or sets of propositions] be dissociated, so that the truth of one depends on the falsity of the other, and the falsity of one on the truth of the other, the complex proposition may be called Disjunctive. *Ibid.* 116 A Disjunctive Syllogism is a syllogism of which the major premiss is a disjunctive, and the minor a simple proposition, the latter affirming or denying one of the alternatives stated in the former. 1891 Welton *Logic* II. i. 209, 210 *margin*, Logicians differ as to whether or not the disjunctive form necessitates the mutual exclusiveness of the alternative predicates..When the alternatives are not incompatible they are not exclusive. Exclusion is not, therefore, due to the disjunctive form of proposition.

3. *Gram.* Applied to conjunctions that express an alternative or imply some kind of adversative relation between the clauses which they grammatically connect.

With the earlier grammarians the division of Conjunctions into *Copulative* and *Disjunctive* was made a main one. It is, however, of grammatical importance (see quot. 1824) only in the *Coordinative* Conjunctions, of which *and* is Copulative, while the Alternative *or, nor*, and the Adversative *but, yet*, are Disjunctive. Of the *Subordinative* Conjunctions, the Causal *lest*, the Hypothetical *unless*, and the Concessive *although*, are also disjunctive in sense; but in their grammatical use these do not differ from the Copulative *that, if, because, as, since.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 244 That axiome is disiunct, whose band is a disiunctiue Conniunction. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 189 Now we come to the disjunctive conjunctions, a species of words which bear this contradictory name, because, while they disjoin the sense, they conjoin the sentences 1776 Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* II. iii. v. § 1 Both the last mentioned orders [*Adversative* and *Exceptive* Conjunctions] are comprehended under the general name *disjunctive.* 1824 L. Murray *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I 229 The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number. as, 'Ignorance or negligence has caused this mistake'.

b In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the *indirect nominative* (and objective) case of the personal pronouns (*moi, toi, lui, eu* x) as distinguished from the direct nominative (*je, tu, il, ils*, called in this nomenclature *conjunctive.*

4. *Math.* (See quot.)

1853 Sylvester in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII I. 544 A disjunctive equation is a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal according to some unspecified order of connexion with one of the other set.

B. *sb.*

1. a. *Logic.* A disjunctive proposition: see A. 2. Hence generally, **b.** A statement or condition of affairs involving a choice between two or more statements or courses; an alternative. **c.** Phr. *In the disjunctive*: in an alternative form or sense; disjunctively. (Cf. AF. *en disjointe, par disjointe*, Britton II. 354, 358.)

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/1 To the verity of a disiunctiue, it suffiseth any one part to be tru. 1569 Abp Parker *Corr* (1853) 352 The words of the Injunction (which were once a disjunctive, but by the printer made a copulative [*or* being changed to *and*]). 1614 Bacon *To the King* 7 Feb. (R.), Your Majesty very wisely put in a disjunctive, that the judges should deliver an opinion privately, either to my Lord Chancellor, or to ourselves 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 6 The Truth of Disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate Opposition of the Parts. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 105 The clause was to be construed in the disjunctive; viz either by will, codicil, &c., or by writing signed before three witnesses. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 131 Disjunctives are reduced .. to as many Categoricals as there are disjunct members of the Predicate. Thus,—*A* is either *B* or *C* =

{All those *A* which are not *B* are *C*, and
{All those *A* which are not *C* are *B*.

2. *Gram* A disjunctive conjunction: see A 3.

1530 Palsgr. 148 Some [conjunctions] be disjunctives. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 138 *b*, In such woordes where the heire demaundeth the heritage or marriage of his mother, this worde ['or'] is a disjunctive. 1751 Harris *Hermes* II ii. Wks. (1841) 187 The conjunction *or*, though it join the sentences, yet, as to their respective meanings, is a perfect disjunctive. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 229 When a disjunctive occurs between a singular noun..and a plural one, the verb is made to agree with the plural noun .. as, 'Neither poverty nor riches were injurious to him'.

†**3.** One who favours disjunction; a separatist.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii (1612) 299 Disiunctiues, who. lesse loue their Prince than Pope.

†**4.** *pl.* Disjoined or disconnected things. *Obs.*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II. iv. 167 God himself is Truth; and never meant to make the Heart and Tongue disjunctives.

Disju·nctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a disjunctive manner or sense; separately; alternatively; adversatively: not in combination.

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 182 Although the executors bee appointed alternatiuely, or disiunctiuely. both the persons are to bee admitted executors. 1624 Fisher in F. White *Reply to Fisher* 494 Except you eate and drinke, is to be vnderstood disiunctiuely, Except you eate the flesh or drinke the bloud. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1852) I 65, I cannot answer the question so generally proposed, but must give my opinion disjunctively. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I 227 When singular pronouns .. are disjunctively connected, the verb must agree with that person which is placed nearest to it as, 'I or thou art to blame'. 1891 Welton *Logic* IV. v. 447 [In a Dilemma] the major [premise] contains a plurality either of antecedents or of consequents, which are either disjunctively affirmed, or disjunctively denied, in the minor.

†**Disju·nctly,** *adv.* [f. Disjunct *a.* + -ly 2.] Disconnectedly, separately, as disjoined. *Obs.*

1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 52 Christ speaks .. of bearing witnesse to himself disjunctly and solely without the Father 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* I ii. § 3 If considered disjunctly by themselves. 1706 [see Discretly].

Disju·ncture. [ad. med.L. *disjunctūra*, f. *disjungĕre, disjunct-*: cf. OF. *desjoncture, -jointure* (Godef.), and Juncture.]

1. The fact of disjoining or condition of being disjoined; disjunction; separation, breach

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 63 Panne bryngе togidere þe brynkis [in a wound] eiþer þe disiuncture 1611 Florio *Discontinuita*, a disiuncture. 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* 477 (R.) The departure of my dear neece, your long, and I dare say, your stil beloved consort as well appeareth by your many tender expressions of that disjuncture. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks* II. iv. 347 (R.) Those bruises, disjunctures, or brokenness of bones

2. *fig.* A juncture or condition of affairs involving disunion; a perplexed or disjointed state of things. (Cf. Disjoint *sb.*)

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 225 Basil was at a loss, how to behave himself in this disjuncture of Affairs. 1830 *Examiner* 260/2 At this juncture, or rather disjuncture, the contested demesnes are purchased 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xix. viii. 268 Friedrich .. foresaw, in case of such disjunctures in Italy, good likelihood of quarrel there.

Disjune (disʤū·n), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc., arch.* Forms: 5-7 **disione**, 6 **desiune, disjoin, -joyn, dischone**, 7 **disjoon**, 6-9 **disjune**, 9 **disjeune.** [a. OF. *desjun, -jeün* (mod.F. dial. *déjun*), f. *desjuner, -jeuner* (mod.F. *déjeûner*) to break fast, breakfast, f. *des-, dé-* (De- I. 6) + *jeûn* :—L. *jējunus* fasting.]

The first meal of the day; breakfast.

1491 *St. Giles Charters* (1854) p. xx, And than to pas to their disione. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Eftir there disiune, tha began to talk of gre mytrynes *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 140 That he might go to his bed the sooner, and have his disjoin ready by four hours 1589 [see Dejune]. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 168 (D.) For a disjune or morning breakfast. 1600 in A. Bisset *Rec. Hist. Youth* v. (1871) 203 This deponer desired Maister Alexander to dischone with him. 1603 *Philotus* xx, And bid your page in haist prepair, For your disjone sum daintie fair. 1706 in Watson *Collect.* I. 54, I trow ye cry for your disjoon. 1816 Scott *O Mort.* iii, King Charles, when he took his disjune at Tillietudlem. 1827 Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* 51 Tak' your disjeunes afore you gang! 1847 De Quincey *Wks.* (1863) XIII. 110.

†**Disju·ne,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *desjuner*: see prec. sb.] *intr.* To breakfast.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lv, Thay disjunit airly in the morning.

†**Disju·ngible,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *disjung-ĕre* to Disjoin + -ible.] Capable of being disjoined or separated.

1676 H. More *Remarks* 70 More easily disjungible than Air it self.

†**Disjust,** *v. Obs rare*—0. = Disadjust.

1611 Cotgr., *Desreuer*, to disorder, distust, peruert.

†**Disju·stice,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 7 b + Justice.] To deprive of the office of Justice of the Peace.

1603 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii. 79 To disjustice..Mr. Edw. Dymys. 1621 *Cal. S. Papers Jas I* (1849) II 233 He is disjusticed, and made incapable of holding any office hereafter. 1649 Prynne *Unad. Liberty Engl.* 10 To disjudge, dis-justice or dis-committee their fellow Judges, Justices and Committee-men.

Disk, disc (disk). [ad. L. *disc-us*, a. Gr. δίσκος quoit, dish, disk: cf. F. *disque*, (1556).

The earlier and better spelling is *disk*, but there is a tendency to use *disc* in some scientific senses (not in the botanical, 5 a, b).]

1. The Discus or quoit used in ancient Greek and Roman athletic exercises; the game played with this. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (Cf. Dish *sb.* II.)

1715-20 Pope *Iliad* II 941 In empty air their sportive jav'lins throw, Or whirl the disk. 1727 & Chambers *Cycl.*, *Disc* or *Disk, Discus*, in antiquity, a kind of round quoit.. about a foot over, used by the antients in their exercises. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* 36 The Disc was one of the five games called the Quinquertium. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 948 His soldiers hurled the disk or bent the bow. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. viii. 329 He could run, leap, wrestle, hurl the disk. 1876 Dowden *Poems* 67 In manage of the steed Or shooting the swift disc.

2. A thin circular plate of any material.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 26 Volta constructed a pile made up of disks of different metals with layers of cloth interposed. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xxiii. 568 Clipping fragments of plate glass into circular discs. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* vi. (1878) 283 A small oval disk of white sandstone. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 224 The shield [is] a disk of leather, iron fronted. 1881 Greener *Gun* 198 Allowing the breech-ends to rise clear of the discs.

† b. Used *poet.* of a shield.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI 528 Ulysses' oval disk he smote. Through his bright disk the stormy weapon flew.

c. *spec.* In ancient armour, a plate of metal used to protect the body at certain joints of the armour; a roundel.

3. Anything resembling a circular plate.

a 1711 GREW (T.), The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a disk or bowl 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* IV § 265 About the Arctic disc, therefore, there should be a whirl 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. XXIII. 169 Whether the earth was a disk or a sphere 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xi. 236 The whole great disc of world outspread. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 267 Multitudes of very minute saucer shaped disks.

4. *spec.* The (apparently flat) surface or 'face' of the sun, the moon, or a planet, as it appears to the eye.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I 3 He hath .. at length seen them emerge out of his Disk 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* v. iv. (1726) 150 Jupiter hath manifestly his Belts and Spots, darker than the rest of his Disk 1769 W. HERST in *Phil. Trans. Abr* XII 639 (*title*) Of several Phenomena observed during the Ingress of Venus into the Solar Disc. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xi. 364 The spots discoverable in the disk of the sun. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc* IV. (1840) 34 The eclipses [of the satellites] take place close to the disc of Jupiter. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 39 Mars at the time shows a large and brilliant disk.

b. *transf.* Any round luminous (or coloured) flat surface; the surface of a flame or the like.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 315 The surface of the Lead appearing .. bright and shining like a luminous disc. 1858 LONGF. *Hiaw.* VIII. 101 [The sun-fish] Slowly rising through the water, Lifting his great disc of whiteness [*v. v.* disk refulgent] *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* 180 (*Electric Light*) If you look at the disc of light thrown by the apparatus. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XVI. 350 It presents the appearance of a luminous disc. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., So long as the position of the disk which he is legally obliged to affix somewhere upon the vessel's side is left to the discretion of the owner.

5. *Bot.* A round and flattened part in a plant. *spec.* a. A collection of tubular florets in the flower-head of *Compositæ*, forming either the whole head (as in the tansy), or the central part of it, as distinguished from the *ray* (as in the daisy). b. An enlargement of the torus or receptacle of a flower, below or around the pistil. (In these senses always spelt *disk*.)

c. A disk-shaped marking or 'bordered pit' in the wood-cells of Gymnosperms, etc. d. One of the disk-shaped adhesive bodies formed on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper and other plants. e. The flat surface of a leaf, etc., as distinguished from the margin f. The disk-shaped hymenium of a discomycetous fungus; = DISCOCARP *(b)*.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Among Herbalists, *Discus*, the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its Figure resembles the ancient *Discus*.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Disk*, with Florists, is a Body of Florets collected together, and forming as it were a plain Surface. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* VI 65 In the radiate flowers the disk is often of one colour and the ray of another 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 454 *Polygamia frustranea*, florets of the disk .. perfect or united; those of the margin neuter, or destitute of pistils as well as of stamens 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* Introd 29 Immediately between the stamens and the ovarium is sometimes found a fleshy ring or fleshy glands called a Disk, and supposed .. to represent an inner row of imperfectly developed stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 347 Coniferæ .. wood cells studded with disks. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In Daisy .. the inner florets are much smaller, regular, tubular, and yellow, constituting the disk. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* x. 246 The four leaves .. with their tentacles pointing .. to the two little masses of the phosphate on their discs. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 781 Some tendrils, strikingly those of the Virginian creeper and *Bignonia capreolata*, have the .. power of developing broad discs at the end of their branches .. which attach themselves like cupping glasses to rough surfaces.

6. *Zool.* A roundish flattened part or structure in an animal body. *spec.* a. In the animals formerly grouped as *Radiata* (Echinoderms, Cœlenterates, etc.): The central rounded and flattened part containing the oral opening and usually surrounded by rays, tentacles, or arms: from its resemblance to the disk and rays of a composite flower.

b. The set of feathers surrounding the eye of an owl. c. The part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. d. The most elevated portion of the thorax or elytra of an insect; the central portion of the wing. e. The flat locomotive organ or 'foot' of a gastropod.

1761 GARTNER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 82 Out of the top part, or the disk of the polype, grow the feelers 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuv. Anim. Kingd.* 272 Some of them .. expand into a disk comparable to that of a flower or of an Actinia. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1015 In the Ophiuræ we find a more distinct central disk .. it is furnished with arms. *Ibid.* § 1013 In others the disk seems almost absent, the animal being, as it were, all rays 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 41 *Acalepha*. Body in form of a circular disk, more or less convex and umbrella like moving by alternate contractions and expansions of the disk: *Discophora* [Sea-blubbers, etc.] *Ibid* 63 *Comatula*. When adult, free, stemless, with simple thread-like jointed appendages around the dorsal disk. 1861 W. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 132 The expanded *Actinia* .. attaching itself by one of its flattened ends, known as the 'base,' a mouth being placed in the centre of the 'disc,' or opposite extremity. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* III. 46 The foot is a broad flat expanded disk. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 707 The mouth in the *Phylactolæmata* .. lies in the centre of a disc, or lophophore, either circular or horse-shoe shaped, along the edges of which are arranged .. a row of tentacles.

7. *Anat.* Applied to various round flat structures: *spec.*

a. The mass of fibrous cartilage lying between the bodies of adjacent vertebræ. b. The flattened corpuscles of the blood (*blood-disks*). c. One of the flat circular bodies formed by the transverse cleavage of a muscular fibre; called specifically *Bowman's disks*. d. *Optic disk*: the round or oval spot where the optic nerve enters the eyeball. *Choked disk*, a diseased condition of this, in which .. the retinal veins are distended and tortuous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 60 Certain particles, the blood-discs, which float in it in great numbers. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 35 In the blood of all the higher animals, we also find a vast number of minute discs, sometimes round, sometimes oval. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 41/1 Minute embryoes, scarcely longer than the blood discs of the frog. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 43 All the other vertebræ have their centra articulated together by fibro-cartilaginous discs. *Ibid.* 5 The crocodiles [have] interarticular fibrocartilaginous discs. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Intermediate disks*, the membrane of Krause, separating muscle fibre into compartments. 1887 *Ibid.*, *Intervertebral discs*, lenticular elastic masses interposed between, and of the same shape as, the bodies of two adjacent vertebræ through the spinal column.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or belonging to a disk, as *disk-bud*, *-budding* (see 6 a), *-floret*, *-flower* (see 5 a), *-lobe*. b. Consisting, or having the form, of a disk, as *disk-micrometer*. c. Characterized by or furnished with a disk or disks, as *disk-coupling*, *-electrometer*, *-harrow*, *-signal*, *-telegraph*. d. objective and obj. genitive, as *disk-bearing* adj., *-worship*. e. parasynthetic, as *disk-shaped* adj. f. Special combs. **disk-armature**, an armature wound so that its coils lie in the form of a disk; **disk-barrow**, a flat circular barrow or tumulus; **disk-clutch**, a form of friction-clutch in which one revolving disk acts upon another; **disk-dynamo**, a dynamo furnished with a disk-armature; **disk-engine**, **-steam-engine**, a type of rotary engine in which the steam acts upon a revolving or oscillating disk; **disk-owl**, the barn-owl: so called from the completeness of the facial disk (see 6 b); **disk-valve**, a valve formed by a circular disk with rotatory or reciprocating motion; **disk-wheel**, a kind of worm-wheel in which the spur-gear is driven by a spiral thread in the face of the disk.

1895 A. J. EVANS in *Folk-lore* Mar. 15 Like the *disk-barrows it is surrounded by a ditch and bank. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 39 *Disc-bearing Woody Tissue is composed of those wood cells called Disc bearing Wood-cells. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* IV § 54 The *disk-buds, like the lateral, probably proceed from one of the same lamellæ. *Ibid.* IV. § 53 In *disk-budding, a new mouth opens in the disk. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 1422 Attracted *Disc Electrometer, with double micrometer screw. 1833 *Mechanics Mag.* XVIII. 242 One of these half oscillatory, half revolving *disc engines. 1855 *Ibid.* LXIII. 366 In 1849 disc engines .. were employed with great success in the printing office of the *Times*. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In Daisy, and many other plants with ray and *disk florets. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 185 Asteroideæ .. *Disk-flowers 2-sexual. *Ibid.* 159 Cicuta .. *Disk-lobes depressed, entire. 1783 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans. Abr* XV. 325 (*heading*) A Description of the Dark and Lucid *Disc and Periphery Micrometers. 1802 — in *Phil. Trans* XCII. 214 To remove the disk micrometer. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 414/1 A *disc-shaped capsule 1856 *Engineer* 535/1 (Railway signals) The disc, a form in very general use. *Ibid.* 535/2 *Disc signals. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 69 The disc signal is used to indicate to a driver whose train is in a goods siding, when he may pass on to the main line. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 708/2 **Disk-telegraph*, one in which the letters and figures are arranged around a circular plate and are brought consecutively to an opening, or otherwise specifically indicated. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 7 The position .. assumed by the apparatus when the engine is in motion, the *disc-valve being partly open. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 365 Some Egyptologists assert that Amunoph III already had adopted *disk-worship from his Semitic wife.

Disked (diskt), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Having or showing a disk. (Chiefly in comb.).

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 85 Spectacles .. rising full-disked upon the beholder like two moons at once.

† **Dis,ke'n**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + KEN *v.*] *trans.* ? To withdraw from notice. In quot. *refl.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 20 The Pardonere beheld the besynes, howe statis wer I-servid, Diskennyng hym al pryuely, & a syde swervid.

Diskere, obs. form of DISCOVER *v.*

† **Dis,ki'ndness.** *Obs.* [DIS- 9.]

1. Unkindness, unfriendliness.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) I. 92 Gif ony discorde or diskyndnes had fallin amang thame. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 121 His Diskindness soon chang'd into a perfect Hatred 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 651 An effect of diskindness.

2. An unkind act, an ill turn: usually in phr. *to do* (a person) *a diskindness*. (Frequent in 18th c.)

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 189 To do another man a diskindness merely because he has done me one, serves to no good Purpose. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 70 Remember to requite, at least to own Kindnesses, lest thy Ingratitude prove a considerable Diskindness. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 2 He that pulls down his neighbour's house does him a diskindness, however inconvenient soever it were.

† **Dis,ki'ngdom**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To expel from or deprive of the kingdom.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. Ixxii. (1612) 298 Lastly ciuil Strife, and Scots diskingdom'd them [Picts] from hence.

Diskless (di sklĕs), *a.* Also **disceless.** [f. DISK + -LESS.] Without a disk; not showing a disk.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 50 It is now badly represented in my cabinet by an armless disc and a discless arm. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 338 In the largest instruments the stars remain diskless.

† **Dis,kni'ght**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + KNIGHT *v.*] *trans.* To degrade from knighthood.

1621 [see DISGENTILIZE].

† **Dis,know**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To fail to know or acknowledge.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 851 And when He shall (to light thy Sin-full load) Put Manhood on, disknowe him not for God.

† **Dis,know'ledge**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To put out of knowledge, make unrecognizable.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 148 All his beauty .. was .. so faded, his face so incredibly disknowledged.

Diskure, obs. form of DISCOVER *v.*

Disla'ce, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To strip or deprive of lace.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 213, I have .. found him very busy in picking out the stitches of a dislaced petticoat.

† **Disla'de**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 *Sc.* **dis-ladin.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To unlade, unload.

1609 HEYWOOD *Britaines Troy* V. Argt. 107 Ægeons ful-fraught gallies are dis-laded. 1625–49 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 580 (Jam.) With power .. als to laidin and disladin the saidis merchandice and guidis.

† **Disla'dy**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 b. Cf. obs. F. *desdamer* in same sense.] *trans.* To deprive of the title or rank of lady.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. iii, Nay, it shall out, since you have called me wife, And openly dis-ladied me.

† **Disla'nd**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of land, or of a landed estate.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. xvii, To ruine Wife, or to dis-land an Heir.

Dislander, dislaunder, var. DISCLANDER *Obs.*

† **Dislau'ghter**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *di-* for *dis-* (see DIS- 5) + SLAUGHTER *v.*] *trans.* To slaughter.

1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* 3 Our dislaughtered Complices, who lately sacrificed their active lives with undaunted valour to the hands of the common Executioner.

Dislavy, var. form of DELAVY *a. Obs.*

Disla'wyer, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the name or standing of a lawyer.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 164 Vilifications plenty .. He was neither courtier nor lawyer; which his Lordship hearing, he smiled, saying, 'That they might well make him a whoremaster, when they had dislawyered him.'

Dislea'f, dislea've, *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + LEAF.] *trans.* To strip of leaves. Hence **Dislea'ved** *ppl. a*, **Dislea'fing** *vbl. sb.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Arke* 3 If now the Laurel .. be dis-leau'd and vaded. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silkworm* 27 They will now be found in the Woods on the disleaved trees. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 36 A disleafing which, as in the vine, ripens and incites the grapes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 19 Its boughs, with their buddings and disleafings. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Ye Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 89 The canker-worm that annually disleaved her elms.

† **Dislea'gue**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + LEAGUE *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To dissolve or break off a league of.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 240 When fortune would change friendship, she disleagueth conditionall amity, with .. ingratitude.

† **Disle'al**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *disleale* = OF. and Pr. *desleial*. Cf. LEAL.] Disloyal.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 5 Disleall Knight, whose coward corage chose To wreake it selfe on beast all innocent.

Disle'velment. [f. DIS- 6 + LEVEL *v.* + -MENT.] The condition of not being levelled; deviation from the level.

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 225 During the measurement of a base line .. the rods are not .. accurately levelled, and a correction has to be made for dislevelment.

Disli'cense, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a licence.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 4/7 The Museum Inn .. and .. the West Australian .. were dislicensed at Brewster Sessions.

Disli'kable, *a.* [f. DISLIKE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being disliked; exciting dislike.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. iv. (1872) 133 One dislikes to see a man and poet reduced to proclaim on the streets such tidings: but on the whole .. that is not the most dislikable. *a* 1887 MRS. NORTON in L. Fagan *Life Sir A. Panizzi* I. 322 A receipt for blotting out all dislikable qualities. 1886 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* II. x. 185 About as likeable or dislikeable as a machine-made American clock.

Dislike (dislai·k), *sb.* [f. DISLIKE *v.*]

† 1. Displeasure, disapproval (as directed to some object). (Passing gradually into the mod. sense 2.) *To be in dislike with*, to be displeased with; so *to come* or *grow into dislike with. Obs.*

1577 LD. BUCKHURST in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 272 To hazard therby .. her Ma. [Majesty's] dislike. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 16/1 The king being in some dislike with the earle, and not favourablie allowing

his successe .. lingered to giue anie answer. **1630** WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* v. 46 This my father hearing, grew into dislike with the Iesuites. **1703** PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 264 A letter from the government, in dislike of such proceedings. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 26 Should any.. give his thought Full range, on just dislike's unbounded field.

2. The contrary feeling to liking or affection for an object; distaste, aversion, repugnance. (Cf DISLIKE *v.* 3.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. (1617) II. 342 As the vsuall .. Ceremonies of common life are in request, or dislike, according to that they import. **1644** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 139 [It] is attended with annoy & with dislike. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 70 ⁋ 4 Where Men speak Affection in the strongest Terms, and Dislike in the faintest. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 56 All vices make men subject to. dislike. **1858** LYTTON *What will he do?* I. xvi. We need not show dislike too coarsely. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 9 Now there is a kind of ignorant dislike and impatience of political economy.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular aversion.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 465 Away with these weake dislikes. **1674** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 17 She [the hawk] is apt to take a dislike, and will never afterwards receive it willingly. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/1 All that the Chancellor said about his likes, his dislikes .. carefully reported.

†**3.** Disagreement, discord. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 26, I do protest, I haue not sought the day of this dislike. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 236 My Lord, you feede too much on this dislike. *a* **1632** FAIRFAX (J.), A murmur rose that showed dislike among the Christian peers.

† **Disli·ke,** *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + LIKE *a.* Cf. L. *dis-similis.*] Unlike, dissimilar, not alike.

1596 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 82 Two states .. there be after death .. disjoined in place, dislike in condition. **1596** J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 174 It is so dislike that wedding-garment. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Aristotle .. said that the body of harmony is composed of parts dislike, and accordant verily one with another. **1644** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 4 That which wee call *a like thing* is not the *same*; for in some part it is dislike.

Dislike (dislai·k), *v.* Also 6 **-lyke.** [f. DIS- 6 + LIKE *v.*] The opposite of LIKE *v.* (q.v. in its various uses: cf. also MISLIKE.

†**1.** *trans.* (Only in 3rd pers.) To displease, annoy, offend. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 If the sacred bands of amitye did .. dislike thee, why diddest thou praise them? **1581** PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 77, I see not how those thinges can dislike you, which commonly like all men **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 49 He do 't, but it dislikes me. *a* **1619** DANIEL *Sonn.* liv. (R.), Like as the lute delights, or else dislikes, As is his heart that plays upon the same **1667** PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 240 Sir W. Pen's going to sea do dislike the Parliament mightily. **1678** *Mede's Wks.* Life 31 To do that which may displease or dislike others. **1769** S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 208 If the thing dislikes you, use it accordingly. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv, He drew forth The scymitar .. its unaccustom'd shape Disliked him

†**2.** *intr.* To be displeased, offended, or dissatisfied (*with*); to disapprove (*of*). *Obs.*

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 301 God disliked with the divorce, and liked well of the marriage with Queen Katherine. **1570** 6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 King John disliked much of the choice. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 18, I cannot iustly dislike of any thing which you haue sayd herein. **1677** HALE *Contempl.* II. 211 If you dislike with your success, come no more among them.

3. *trans.* Not to like; to regard with aversion; to have an objection to; to disrelish. (The opposite of LIKE *v.* in its current sense; and so less strong than *hate*, which is the opposite of *love*.)

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iv. (1611) 135 [They] presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselues to dislike. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 26, I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 174 A Warlike and Troublesome Nation, apt to dislike Government, Proud and Brave. **1775** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 18 There are many things amongst most of them, which I rather *dislike* than dare to *condemn*. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 He disliked the Puritans indeed, but in him dislike was a languid feeling, very little resembling the energetic hatred which burned in the heart of Laud **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 36 He disliked losing a few shillings at billiards, but he did not mind losing a few pounds

†**b.** To show or express aversion to. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 18, I neuer heard any Souldier dislike it. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 61 Neer their death .. they plainely dislik'd and condemn'd the Ceremonies .. as foolish and detestable. **1667** — *P. L.* I. 102 Innumerable force of Spirits arm'd That durst dislike his reign.

Hence **Disli·ked** *ppl. a.*

1632 SHERWOOD, Disliked, *desgousté.* **1892** McCRIE *Worship Presbyt. Scot.* 162 A popularly disliked episcopacy

† **Disli·keful,** *a. Obs.* [f. DISLIKE *sb.* + -FUL.] **a.** Unpleasant, distasteful. **b.** Characterized by dislike or aversion.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 40 Now were it not .. to you Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take. **1596** — *State Irel.* Wks. 675/2 To bring them to be one people, and to putt away the dislikefull conceit both of the one, and the other.

Disli·kelihood. *rare.* [DIS- 9.] Unlikelihood, improbability.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvii, But consider .. the dislikelihood of her pleasing.

† **Disli·ken,** *v. Obs.* [f. DISLIKE *a.* + -EN [5], after *like, liken*: cf. L. *dissimilāre*, F. *dissembler.*] *trans.* To make unlike; to dissemble, disguise.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 666 Muffle your face; Dismantle you, and (as you can) disliken The truth of your owne seeming, that you may .. to Shipboord Get vndescry'd.

† **Disli·keness.** *Obs.* [f. DISLIKE *a.* + -NESS, or f. DIS- 9 + LIKENESS.] Unlikeness, dissimilarity.

1623 WODROEPHE *Fr. & Eng. Gram.* 492 (T.) There is a great dislikeness between these things. **1633** AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 480 Likenesse of intention .. is such as admitteth much dislikenesse. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. § 5 That which is not design'd to represent any thing but it self can never .. mislead us from the true Apprehension of any thing, by its Dislikeness to it

Disli·ker. [f. DISLIKE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who dislikes or disapproves.

1586 HOOKER *Answ. Travers' Supplic.* Wks. 1617 II. 18 It were hard if .. [they] make themselues to be thought dislikers of the present state and proceedings. **1653** H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 244 (T.) An unreconcileable disliker of their vices. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii 81 There would not have been any Dissenters, or Dislikers of a Moderate Church of England. **1832-4** DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 151 He is a general disliker of us and of our doings.

Disli·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISLIKE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DISLIKE: aversion, disapproval; dislike; the contrary of *liking*.

c **1540** in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. Not for any displeasure or dislykinge of the queens person or age. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 130 Whereby they noted the great dislyking they had of their fulsome feeding. **1588** *Marpr. Epist.* (Arb.) 24 The good quiet people .. at length grew in disliking with their pastor. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 481 To their great disliking, I was released. **1659** C. NOBLE *Mod. Answ. to Immod. Queries* 2 The Author .. cannot at all palliate his dislikings with moderate and beseeming words **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxvi. 210 Our likings and dislikings .. are seldom governed by prudence. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. ii. § 12 If a man is cold in his likings and dislikings .. you can make nothing of him.

Disli·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That dislikes; see the verb.

†**1.** Displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful. *Obs.*

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 62 That I may carefully perform what thou likest, howsoever disliking it be unto me. **1636** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 211 They were .. altogether dislikeinge to the whole Corporation.

2. Feeling, or showing, dislike or aversion.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 182 Adonis .. with a heavy, dark, disliking eye, His louring brows o'erwhelming his fair sight **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 380 Divorces .. to be arbitrarily given by the disliking husband, to his displeasing and unquiet wife. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 400 Nothing sooner striketh Detraction dumbe, than a contemning and disliking Deafnesse. **1795** COLERIDGE *Juvenile Poems* (1864) Chilled friendship's dark disliking eye.

Dislimb (dislim), *v.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To cut off the limbs of; to tear limb from limb; to dismember. Hence **Dislimbed** (disli·md) *ppl. a.*

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Gen. Pref. 19 Not .. unlike the raising from the dead the dislimb'd Hippolytus. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 386 His body .. Could I not have dislimbed, and o'er the waves Have scattered it? **1860** ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xii. 265 The shoulder of a calf which he dislimbed with the most admirable dexterity.

Dislimn (disli·m), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + LIMN *v.*]

1. *trans.* To obliterate the outlines of (anything limned); to efface, blot out.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 10 Sometime we see a clowd that's Dragonish, A vapour sometime, like a Beare, or Lyon .. That which is now a Horse, euen with a thoght The Racke dislimes, and makes it indistinct As water is in water. **1826** DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 738 The flash .. of colourable truth, being as frail as the resemblances in clouds, would, like them, unmould and 'dislimn' itself (to use a Shakespearian word) **1851** TRENCH *Poems* 92 Till the faint currents of the upper air Dislimn it. **1864** C. J. BLACK in *Lyra Messianica* No. 225 *Behold the Man*, Time cannot change the eternal fact, Dislimn the abiding vision.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become effaced, to vanish.

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 108 The nocturnal pageant has dislimned and vanished. **1867** *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 116 The primitive vision dislimns, decomposes, and vanishes away.

Dislink (disli·ŋk), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + LINK *v.*] *trans.* To unlink, uncouple, disconnect, disjoin, separate (things that are linked). *lit.* and *fig.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 312 Being dislinked from the love of other beauties. **1621** QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 74 Death .. Hath now .. Dissolv'd your vows, dislink'd that sacred chain, Which ti'd your souls **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 70 There a group of girls In circle waited, whom the electric shock Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter **1861** G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* III. iii. 59 [She] dislinked herself from William's arm.

† **Dislive** (disləi·v), *v. Obs.* [app. f. DIS- 7 a or c + LIFE.] *trans.* To deprive of life; to put out of life, to kill.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 17 Now that Alba mine is parted, Who hath me left dislude and quite vnharted. **1610** *Honour's Acad.* III. 87 He seekes the means to be dislivde. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. 355 Telemachus dislived Amphimedon. **1631** — *Cæsar & Pompey* III. Giv b, She not destroyes it When she disliues it.

† **Disli·ven,** *v. Obs* [f. DIS- 6 + *-liven* in ENLIVEN.] *trans.* To do the opposite of *to enliven*; to dispirit.

1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 46 The Trumpet .. dislivneth the heart of a cowardly souldier.

Disload (dislōu·d), *v.* Also 7 *Sc.* **disloaden.** [f. DIS- 6 + LOAD *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To unload, disburden. Hence **Disloa·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 70 b, Preparing there to disloade and deliver the victualls. **1625** 49 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 630 (Jam.) That no ship .. aucht to disloadin .. vntill the tyme they come to the said burcht. **1831** CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 163 Dust, toil, cotton bags, hampers, repairing ships, disloading stones. **1882** in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 21 Then long dangerous loading and disloading

Dislocable (di·slŏkab'l), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *dislocāre* to DISLOCATE: see -BLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, dislocated or displaced; displaceable. Hence **Di·slocabi·lity**.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* II. viii § 9 Dislocable is this functionary .. by that authority, for the giving execution and effect to whose will he has been located .. He is dislocable by the Legislature. *Ibid.* II. viii. § 6 Inferior, in respect of his dislocability, .. he is superior even to the whole Legislature.

Di·slocate, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. med.L *dislocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dislocāre*: see next.] Dislocated. (Chiefly as *pa. pple.*)

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 Whanne .. þe boon .. is to-broke atwo & dislocate .. þat is to seie out of ioynte. *Ibid.* 63 Þe boonys þat weren broken ouþer dislocate [*v.r.* dislocat] **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxii, Where the cement of authority Is wanting, all things there are dislocate. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 170 Lying in the middle of the road, his neck dislocate. **1846** in WORCESTER.

Dislocate (di·slŏkeⁱt), *v.* [f. *dislocāt-* ppl. stem of med.L. *dislocāre* to put out of place, f. DIS- 1 + L. *locāre* to place, *locus* place: cf. It. *dislocare*, Pg. *deslocar*, Fr. *disloquer*. In Eng. as pa. pple. long before its use as a finite verb: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To put out of place; to shift from its proper or former place; to displace. Now *rare*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dislocate*, to vnplace .. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 55 We will conclude this Section with this submission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, sent to the King .. though dislocated, and some yeares set back in the date thereof .. **1724** A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 102 He alters some passages and changes the places of others which he supposes dislocated. **1859** HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxiii. 274 A plant may be dislocated from an old, and removed to a new bed. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxiii. (1889) 323 No sooner was he comfortably established than she wished to dislocate him.

2. To put out of proper position in relation to contiguous parts (without removal to a distance).

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xv. 104 The Sun-beams .. were in their passage .. Dislocated and Scattered. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* 133 This Clock comes to be broken .. so that several parts of it being dislocated, are impeded. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 91 They [the Strata] were dislocated. **1755** *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 441 Some chimnies, though not thrown down, are dislocated .. and partly turn'd round. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 197 A great fault dislocating the strata

b. *spec.* To displace (a bone) from its proper position in the joint; to put out of joint; to 'put out' (a joint or limb). (Rarely with the person as object.) In early use more widely: see quots. 1605, 1668, and cf. DISLOCATION 1 b.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 65 These hands .. are apt enough to dislocate and tear Thy flesh and bones. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 912 The pain of a joynt that is dislocated. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. iii. 338 Its use is, like a cord to bind together the parts of the body .. that they may not be dislocated. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 ⁋ 3, I have twice dislocated my limbs .. in essaying to fly. **1763** FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 244, I write in pain with an arm lately dislocated **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 192 Darius had dislocated a foot in hunting. **1845** CAMPBELL *Lives of Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxv. 120 Anne was still much dislocated by the rack

3. *fig.* To put (affairs, etc.) 'out of joint'; to throw into confusion or disorder, upset, disarrange, derange, disconcert.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 658 These sad confusions, have so unhing'd .. tumbled and dislocated all things. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Barkshire* I. (1662) 85 Since our Civil Wars hath lately dislocated all relations. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i 7, I was .. desolate and dislocated in the world by the loss of her. **1825** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 73 He contrived to dislocate all their military plans. **1877** E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 61 In the violent strain put upon his mind, its balance is dislocated. **1889** *Spectator* 9 Nov., That will dislocate the trade of the port.

Hence **Di·slocating** *ppl. a.*

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 484 This perturbing and dislocating course of action.

Di·slocated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Displaced; put out of position; out of joint; disarranged; having the continuity broken and the parts displaced, as a line or stratum: see the verb.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* III. i, The incision is not deep nor the orifice exorbitant, the pericranion is not dislocated. **1659** *Vulg. Errors Censured* 35 It was he that .. cured Diodorus of .. his dislocated member [shoulder out of joint]. **1793** J. BERESFORD in *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 85. 360 Parts .. not already occupied by the dislocated Frederick. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 295 A kind of dislocated calyx. **1854** HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xi. 253 Much-crumpled and dislocated gneiss .. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 61 The dislocated state of Britain seems .. to have made way for the conquerors.

Hence **Di·slocatedly** *adv.*; **Dislocatedness**, the condition of being displaced.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* II. vi. § 30 From the situation of Member of the Legislative Assembly, causes of dislocatedness are these—1. Resignation .. 5 Mental derangement **1883** *American* VI. 377 [They] intrude dislocatedly into Mr. Riley's landscapes.

Dislocatee. *nonce-wd.* [f. DISLOCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is dislocated or displaced.

1807 BENTHAM *Const. Code* II. ix. § 18. 294 A Dislocation i removal from an official situation, without consent of the dislocatee, and without his being located in any other

Dislocation (dislokē·ʃən). [a. OF. *dislocation* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *dislocātiōn-em*, n of action f. *dislocāre* to DISLOCATE.] The action of dislocating, or condition of being dislocated.

1. Displacement; removal from its proper (or former) place or location.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Dislocation*, setting out of right place. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 216 Which preventeth such dislocation of the Moneths. 1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng.* 14 The dislocation of the Kingperson by his personall will all this while from the two Houses of Parliament. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. XIV. (1862) II. 388 Those violent dislocations of inhabitants. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambr.* III. 463 There has been much dislocation of the glass [in the windows of Jesus College Library].

b. *spec.* Displacement of a bone from its natural position in the joint; luxation. (Formerly, more widely, displacement of any bodily part or organ.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 303 It is sett vpon þe region of þe wombe for fallinge of þe maris, þat is elepid dislocacioun of þe maris. *Ibid.* 322 Dislocacioun of þe rigboonys is a greuous sijknes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Demaunde. Yf all the membres may regenerate after theyr perdicion, & knytte agayne after theyr dislocacion? 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 35 His Shoulder-bone suffering a dislocation. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4362/4 Lost a .. Greyhound Bitch .. a Dislocation in her Neck, which causes a Bone to stand up. 1842 ANDY *Water Cure* i. (1843) 1 A slight pain, which I could no otherwise describe than as the sensation of a slight dislocation.

c. *Geol.* A displacement in a stratum or series of strata caused by a fracture, with upheaval or subsidence of one or both parts; a fault.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 91 This Disruption, and Dislocation of the Strata. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 53 The black schists .. are there insulated by a powerful dislocation. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 598 Earthquake phenomena involving extensive dislocations of the crust.

d. *Mil.* The distribution of the several corps composing an army to a number of garrisons, camps, etc.

1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 33 His Majesty has .. been pleased to command that the following should be the outline of the dislocation of the troops. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) XII. lxxxii. 258 A very considerable dislocation of the forces which had combated at Leipsic immediately took place. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 4/6 The dislocation of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier had begun to assume .. significant proportions.

2. *fig.* Displacement of parts or elements; disarrangement (of something immaterial); a confused or disordered state.

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 51 Causing a harsh superfluity, or else forcing a dislocation of the words. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 203 This whole passage .. healed of the dislocation which it suffers by the absurd division of the chapters. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 290 The utter dislocation of society. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 91 A dislocation of all social principles.

3 *attrib.*, as *Dislocation forceps*.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Dislocationally** *adv.*, by way of dislocation or displacement.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* II. viii. § 5 The omission is .. an anti-constitutional offence .. and, punitionally .. as well as dislocationally, every offender is responsible

Di·slocative, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *dislocāt-* ppl. stem of *dislocāre* to DISLOCATE + IVE.] Serving to dislocate or remove from its place. Also *elliptically* as *sb* = displacing power.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* II. vi. § 2 *Dislocative function*: exercised by dislocating, out of the situation in question, the functionary therein located. *Ibid.* II. vi. § 30 Dislocation, by his constituents, in virtue of their incidental dislocative.

Di·slocator (di·slokē·tər). [agent-n. in L. form f. DISLOCATE *v.*; see -OR.] One who dislocates.

1818 SIR A. COOPER *Surg. Ess.* I. *Dislocations* (ed. 4) 16 One of those people called bone setters (but who ought rather to be called dislocators).

Dislocatory (di·slokē·təri), *a.* [f. L. *dislocāt-* ppl. stem of *dislocāre*: see -ORY.] Having the effect of dislocating; producing dislocation.

1870 E. L. GARBETT in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/1 A frozen pond .. roughened by dislocatory cracks. 1881 E. WARREN *Laughing Eyes* (1890) 64 The mistress had no notion of dislocatory attitudes on damp grass.

Dislock (dislo·k), *v. Obs.* or *Sc.* Also 7 **dislocke**. [In form *dislocke* app. ad. F. *disloquer* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.). ad. med.L. *dislocāre* to DISLOCATE; in form *dislock*, app. associated with LOCK *v.*] = DISLOCATE *v.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 20 (D.) His bones and joints .. With reckings quite dislocked and distracted. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. v. 122 Many a joint dislocking jolt.

Dislodge (dislo·dʒ), *v.* Also 5 **dislogge**, 5–6 **dis-**, **dislogo**, **dos-**, **dyslodge**, 6 *Sc.* **disluge**. [a. OF. *desloger*, *-logier* to leave or to cause to leave a lodging-place, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *loger* to LODGE.]

1. *trans.* To remove or turn out of a place of lodgement; to displace. a. *generally.*

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 2125 Whan every thought and every sorrow Dislodged was out of mine herte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 32 How often haue I scaled the craggie Oke All to dislodge the Rauen of her neste. 1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 71 Rivers changed, Seas dislodged, Earth opening. 1645 – *Remedy Discontents* 151, I must be dislodged of my former habitation. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* vi. (1800) 93 [A horse] kicking .. at such a rate, as to dislodge the Bagman that bestrides him. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* I. Mar., It would be madness to dislodge the present Ministry. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 127 Every stone we dislodged went bounding rapidly down the side of the slope.

†b. *Mil.* To shift the position of (a force); *refl.* to shift one's quarters. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 b, He hadde not entencion for to dislogge hym ne to reyse his siege. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 240 At night, the French King dislodged his armie, and departed. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iv. 44 The Volcians are dislodg'd and Marcius gone. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* III. i, The Christians are dislodg'd; what Foe is near?

c. *Mil.* To drive (a foe) out of his position.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliv. 435 Hem to dislogge in this plas, It were best thorwh goddis gras. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Don Alex* 155 The Spanish Army drew towards him, to dislodge him from thence. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 23 Judging it necessary .. to dislodge the Spaniards from their fortifications. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 169 He had dislodged the barbarians from the position which they had taken up, and made himself master of the pass.

d. *Hunting.* To drive (a beast) out of its lair.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say Dislodge the Buck. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 56 The two and twentieth day we dislodged a wilde Bore. 1827 WORDSW. *Go back to Antique Ages*, While, to dislodge his game, cities are sacked. [1876 SMITH *Sc. Natur.* vi. 96 A badger endeavoured to dislodge him, showing his teeth.]

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To go away from one's lodging or abode; to quit the place where one is lodged; to remove. a. *gen.* Of persons and things.

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 56 The daunces continued .. unto thre of the clocke in the mornyng: whiche .. made the Ladyes more unmete to dislodge at the daye appoynctyd. 1528 LYNDSAY *Dreme* 969 In the lawland I come .. And purpoist thare to mak my residence; Bot singulare proffect gart me soune dislude. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 249 Proclaimed, that all persons .. should upon pain of death dislodge speedily out of the Island. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 309 Your souls will dislodge from this earthly tabernacle. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 130 Many of the inhabitants of Paris began to dislodge. 1882 MARIO *Garibaldi* in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 247 Dislodge immediately from the convent.

†b. *Mil.* To leave a place of encampment. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 446 He commaunded that his oste shold dyslodge. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 277 The next day .. after the masse herd, desloged the vanward. 1592 GARRARD *Art Warre* 168 In the morning when they dislodge, and at night when they encampe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 669 He [Satan] resolv'd With all his Legions to dislodge. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 309 Dislodging from Thame and Aylesbury .. he thought it proper to retreat nearer London.

†c. *Hunting.* Of a beast of the chase: To leave its resting-place. *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* i. (1677) 71 If they [harts] chance once to vent the Huntsman or the Hound, they will instantly dislodge.

Hence **Dislo·dged** *ppl. a.*, **Dislo·dging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxi. 254 Whan the frenchemen .. sawe the dyslodgynge of the Englysshe ost. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii Wks. 1856 I. 111 His dislodg'd soule is fled. 1641 EARL STRAFFORD *Let. to Chas. I*, 4 May in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 251, I forgive all the World, with Calmness and Meekness of infinite Contentment to my dislodging Soul. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. (1740) 151 This was the order of their incamping. The manner of their dislodging was thus. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 84 Among the dislodged was an elderly female .. who bitterly deplored her lot.

†**Dislo·dge**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] The fact of being dislodged; dislodgement.

1587 TURBERV. *Ventrous Lover*, &c (R), Show how long dislodge hath bred Our cruell cutting smart.

Dislodgement, -lodgment (dislo·dʒmĕnt). [f. DISLODGE *v.* + -MENT; cf. F. *délogement*, older *des-*.] The act of dislodging; removal of anything from the place where it is lodged; displacement.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 267 He told them, their Dislodgement was resolved on. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. They continued thereabout, making .. eighteen several Removes or Dislodgments, and at last they returned to Kadesh Barnea. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov., The chance dislodgement of a party of Prussians by a band of Franctireurs. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 457 [Sulphate of Copper] also occasionally used in croup, to effect the dislodgment of the false membrane.

Dislogistic, erron. f. DYSLOGISTIC.

†**Disloi·gn**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *desloignier* to remove or withdraw to a distance, f. *des-*, DIS- 1 + *loin* far: cf. *éloigner*.] Exemplified in pa. ple. **Disloi·gned** [= OF. *desloigné*], removed to a distance: distant, remote, far off.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 24 Low looking dales, disloigned from common gaze.

Disloke: see DISLOCK.

Dislo·ve, *sb. Obs.* or *nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9.] The reverse or undoing of love; unfriendliness, hatred.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Oo ij, Dislouе in thee, causeth the hope doubtfull in me. 1562 *Child Marriages* 11 Then dislove fell betwene them. 1823 W. TAYLOR *Sayer's Wks.* I. p. lxxviii, Agitated by various loves and dislove.

†**Dislo·ve**, *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* Not to love; to withdraw one's love from.

1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* IV. iv. 116 b, I care not if all Greece hate and dyslouе mee. 1582 *Ibid.* IV. xii. 409 b, Dispraised, defamed, disloued, and ill thought of of all. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 180 Which he so loved, as for it he disloved everything else.

Disloyal (disloi·ăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. OF. *desloial*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *loial* LOYAL. Cf. also DISLEAL.] Not loyal; false to one's allegiance or obligations; unfaithful, faithless, perfidious, treacherous.

a. Unfaithful to the obligations of friendship or honour, to the marriage tie, etc. (Common in early use; now somewhat *rare*.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 53 Certes fayr sire Jason ansuerede the disloyal and untrue Peleus [etc.]. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 26 b, The Greekes though singuler in learning and eloquence, yet are they disloiall and faithlesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 22 Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. ii. 105 Thou do'st suspect That I haue bene disloyall to thy bed. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 51 The demeanure of his disloyall wife. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Flower in Let.* iv, Without a thought disloyal.

b. Untrue to one's allegiance; wanting in loyalty to the government or to constituted authority.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 200 Absolon rebelled .. but God quickly paid him that which was due to his rebellious and disloyal attempts. 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 48 Executed by your Lordship as seditious and disloyall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 204 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his fealtie, and sinns Against the high Supremacie of Heav'n. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 146 His malicious and disloyal reflections on the late Kings Reign. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 222 Disloyal Whiggs dispatch and goe, And visit Noll and Will below! 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. xv. 225 Disloyal to the authority of God.

†B. *sb.* A disloyal person; a traitor, rebel. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxii. (1632) 1112 The battell of the disloyals. 1651 tr. *De las Coveras' Hist. Don Pedro* 302, I desired to see this disloyall yet once. *Ibid.* 303.

Hence **Disloy·alist**, a person disloyal or disaffected to the government.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 10/1 Two organized bands of disloyalists indulged in hostile manifestations. 1886 J. COOK in *Advance* (Boston) 18 Feb. 99 As dangerous in his character of a disloyalist as that of a polygamist.

Disloy·ally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disloyal manner, with disloyalty; with violation of one's allegiance or obligations; unfaithfully.

[Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 58 (dated 1417, but extant only in alleged transcript of *c* 1600), And after that disloyally rose up agayn in warres.] 1552 HULOET, Disloyallye, *perfide*. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 464 Setting subjects disloyally to rebel against their princes. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 2 Had they all disloyally revolted. 1884 FREEMAN in *Manch. Guardian* 22 Sept. 5/6 The body which thus disloyally, almost rebelliously, flouted the crown.

†**Disloy·alness.** *Obs. rare.* [-NESS.] = next.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 138 A disloyalnesse of heart. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Disloyalness*, disloyalty.

Disloyalty (disloi·ălti). Also 5 **des-**, **disloyalte**, 6–7 **-tie**. [ad. OF. *desloyaute*, *desloyaulte*, earlier *desloialteit* (mod.F. *déloyauté*), f. *desloyal*. DISLOYAL: cf. *loyal*, *loyalty*.] The quality of being disloyal; unfaithfulness, falseness.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 167 Whan the disloyalte and falsenes of mahomet ran thurgh thoryent. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E viij b, He slewe his broder Amon that suche desloyalte and untrouth had done to his Suster. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 15) 237 b, Your moste renoumed name, by suche a desloialtie, and untruthe against promise, to be both blotted and stained. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 49 There shall appeare such seeming truths of Heroes disloyaltie, that icalousie shall be cal'd assurance. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 397 ¶ 5 This Princess was then under Prosecution for Disloyalty to the King's Bed. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 90 The infidelity to truth, the disloyalty to one's own intelligence.

b. Now *esp.* Violation of allegiance or duty to one's sovereign, state, or government.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 195 Some .. charged him with disloyaltie, saying that he would not fight, having beene corrupted. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 106 Although Richard the First forgot this man's disloyalty, yet God remembred it. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vision Judgem.* v, Discontent and disloyalty, like the teeth of the dragon, He had sown on the winds. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 385 Several of the Sipahis .. suffered the penalty of their disloyalty.

c. with *pl.* A disloyal act or proceeding.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 216 The Earle of Holland, repenting himself of his great disloyalties, began [etc.]. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 369 To upbraid the Presbyterians .. with their former Disloyalties.

Dislu·ne, *v nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 4 + L. *lūna* the moon.] *trans.* To cure of lunacy.

1881 A. J. DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* III. lxiv. 641 He wondered if Rozinante would remain humpbacked or not, or his master dislocated: it had been no small fortune had he been disluned. [Sp. *desloc-ado*, f. *loco* mad, 'cracked'.]

†**Dislu·stre**, *sb. Obs.* [DIS- 9.] Loss or deprivation of lustre; something that dims lustre.

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 151 To exclude the Venetian, that he might not by his Presence be a dis-lustre to him in his march. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 139 Do not glory in her ruines, trample not upon her dislustre.

Dislustre (dislʌ·stəɹ), *v.* [Dis- 7 a.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of lustre or brightness; to dim, sully. Hence **Dislu·stred** *ppl. a.*

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 25 To dislustre so pure a matter with the impression of so black a vapour. 1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. vi. § 3 (R.) All those glittering passions . . get their lustre in the absence of that intellectual light, which as soon as it appears, deads and dislustres them. 1667 Digby *Elvira* v. iv, Whose character would it not dislustre? 1868 Lowell. *Willows* ii, Her [May's] budding breasts and wan dislustered front.

2. *intr.* To lose its lustre.

1890 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* iv. 15 When their bloom Dislustres.

Dismade, -maid, -maiede, obs. ff. Dismayed.

†**Disma·gn,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 8 + L. *magn-us* great.] *trans.* To deprive of greatness.

1657 Rerve *God's Plea* 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you

†**Dismai·den,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of maidenhood; to devirginate.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 629 At the dismaydening of their wives.

Dismai·l, *v. arch.* [a. OF. *desmaille-r*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *maille* Mail, armour; cf. It. *dismagliare*, obs. Sp. *desmallar*.] *trans.* To divest of mail or armour; to break or strip the mail off.

c 1450 *Merlin* 207 Thei perced haubrekes, and dismailed, and many ther were throwen to grounde. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 69 Hys helme was desmaylled & broken. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayld. 1848 J. A. Carlyle tr. *Dante's Inferno* 353 O thou . . who with thy fingers dismailest thyself.

Dismain (dismē·n), *v.* [Dis- 8.] *trans.* To deprive of the legal status of being a main road.

1886 *Kent Herald* 21 Oct. 2/1 That the Local Government Board be asked to hold an enquiry with a view to dismain a road. 1893 *Bristol Times* 15 Apr. 7/5 The proposal to dismain a portion of the main road situated at Berkeley.

Dismal (di·zmăl), *sb.*[1] and [2] and *a.* Forms: 4-7 **dismall**, 4-5 **dis(e)male**, 5 **dysmal, -mel, -mol**, 6 **diesmoll, dismold(e**, 6-7 *Sc.* **dismail**, 6- **dismal.** [Mentioned in 1256 as the English or Anglo-French name for Fr. *les mals jours*: whence it appears to be OF. *dis mal* = L. *dies mali* evil days, unlucky days. It was thus originally a substantive of collective meaning; when 'day' was added, making 'dismal days', cf. '*summer days*,' '*winter days*'), its attributive use passed into an adjective, and, its original application being obscured, it was finally before 1600 extended from *day, days*, to be a general attribute. See Note at end of this article.]

A. *sb.*[1] (The original use.)

†1. The *dies mali*, evil, unlucky, or unpropitious days, of the mediæval calendar, called also *dies Ægyptiaci*, 'Egipcian daies' (see Egyptian 1 b); hence, by extension, Evil days (generally), days of disaster, gloom, or depression, the days of old age.

The *dies mali* were Jan. 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26; March 1, 28; April 10, 20; May 3, 25; June 10, 16; July 13, 22; Aug. 1, 30; Sept. 3, 21; Oct. 3, 22; Nov. 5, 28; Dec. 7, 22. They are said to have been called 'Egyptian days' because first discovered or computed by Egyptian astrologers; though some mediæval writers connected them with the plagues of ancient Egypt (cf. the Chaucer quot. 1369, where the word appears to be treated as OF. *dis mal*, ten evils, or plagues, *plāgæ*; see Prof. Skeat's note, *Chaucer* I. 493); some, still more fancifully, associated them with the gloom of 'Egyptian' darkness.

[1256 see *Note* below.] *c* 1300 *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls II. 258), Cambr. MS. Gg. I. 1. (*c* 1320), (Satirical Verses on Baliol) Begkot an bride, Rede hun at ride In the dismale [*rime* liale]. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1206, I trowe hyt was in the dismalle, That was the .x. woundes of Egipte. *a* 1400 *Pystyll of Susan* 305 Þou hast Ibe presedent, þe peple to steere, Þou dotest now on þin olde tos in þe dismale [*v. rr.* in þin olde days, in þin elde]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 A waytiþ not þeis Egipcian daies, þat we call dysmal.

B. *adj.* [orig. attributive use of A.]

†1. Of days: Of or belonging to the *dies mali*; unlucky, unpropitious. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 650 So trewly for the Pardonere, it was a dismol day. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Story Thebes* III. (1561) 370a/1 Her dismale daies and her fatal houres. 1548 Cranmer *Catech.* B vj b, Other . . thinke that when the Sonne, Moone, or any other planetes is in this or yᵗ signe, it is an vnlucky thing to enterprise this or that, and vpon such dismolde daies (as they call them) they will begin no new enterprise. 1552 Huloet, Dismall dayes, *atri dies, dies Ægiptiaci.* 1560 Br. J. Pilkington *Exp. Aggeus* i. B viij b, Why shall we then be bolde to call them euyll, infortunate, and dysmall dayes?. . Why shal they not prosper on those dayes, as well as on other? 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 24 If she had now escaped her dismall daye: yet, doubtlesse . . within a fewe yeares her life would have ended. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 26 An ugly feend, more fowle than dismall day. 1608 Br. Hall *Char. Virtues & V.* 88 (*Superstitions*) If his journey began . . on the dismall day: or if he stumbled at the threshold. 1618 Bolton *Florus* 12 Hee . . distinguisht the yeere into twelue months, and markt out which dayes were luckie, and which were dismall. [1738 Birch *Life Milton* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 75 Before that dismal 30th of January that his Majesty's Life was taken away.]

†2. Of other things: Boding or bringing misfortune and disaster; unlucky, sinister, malign, fatal.

1588 Greene *Perimedes* 9 Seest thou not a dismall influence, to inflict a dispairing chaos of confused mishaps. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 58 Now death shall stop his dismall threatning sound, And his ill-boading tongue, no more shall speake *Ibid.* III. ii 41 A Rauens Note, Whose dismall tune bereft my Vitall powres. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 1, 9 Such like love . could not proove to her otherwise than dismall and unluckie. [1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* v. iii, It was that dismal Night Which tore my Anchor up.]

3. Of the nature of misfortune or disaster; disastrous, calamitous. (Now *rare*, and associated with sense 5.)

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 19 My dismall Sceane, I needs must act alone. 1599 T. M[offet] *Silkwormes* 17 A little dismall fire whole townes hath burnd, A little winde doth spread that dismall fire. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 188 Many dismall showres of Darts and stones. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* Biog. (1701) 13 Epilepsies, Convulsions and other Dismal and Affrighting Distempers. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 ₱6 Torments, Wounds, Deaths, and the like dismal Accidents. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II. xii. 91 Involved in this dismal catastrophe. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. 433 If this then be success, 't is dismaller Than any failures.

4. Causing dismay; terrible, dreadful, dire. Now in weakened sense (associated with 5): Causing gloom or dejection, depressing, wretched, miserable.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 262 Be this dismall sight The closing vp of our most wretched eyes. 1605 — *Mach.* v. v. 12 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in't. 1686 Hornbeck *Crucif. Jesus* ii 24 The Devil appeared unto him in a . most dismal shape. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 269 Dire is the conflict, dismal is the din. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 204 Full well the busy whisper circling round Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 15 The sight of this wreck . gave rise to many dismal anecdotes. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 460 These things when spoken to a multitude . take up a dismal length of time.

5. Of a character or aspect that causes gloom and depression; depressingly dark, sombre, gloomy, dreary, or cheerless.

Dismal Science, Carlyle's nickname for Political Economy. *Great Dismal Swamp* (U.S.): see C 5.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor, Dismall.* . It signifieth also *Darke.* 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* i. § 23. 30 On a sudden was that faire skie turned into a sulphurious and most dismall skie. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 146 Blacke is not knowne among them, they say tis dismall and a signe of hell and sorrowe. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 48 The Ghastliness of the Prospect is heighten'd by the Pine-Trees, that cast a dismal Shade. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 311 It looked very dismal and threatening all the time. 1849 Carlyle *Nigger Question*, Misc. Ess. (1872) VII. 84 The Social Science—not a 'gay science', but a rueful,—which finds the secret of this Universe in 'supply and demand' what we might call, by way of eminence, the *dismal science.* 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv (1872) 119 Good monitions, as to several things, do he in this Professor of the dismal science. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* i, What a wild and dismal country was this which lay . all around him! 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 54/2 The fogs in London this week have been about at their dismallest.

fig. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 246 Doctrines which had naturally sprung up in the dismal age when the Catholic system acquired substance and shape.

b. Of sounds: Dreary, cheerless, woeful. (In late use chiefly *subjective*, as in 6.)

1593 [see 2]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew, Dismal ditty*, a Psalm at the Gallows. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. 131 Whales . . blowing and making a very dismal noise. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xix. 350 The dismallest howlings of wolves. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, Afar in the woods they raise a dismal shout. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 139 And heard her singing a lively song, In a very dismal tone. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 80 The dismal groans of the harmonium. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 56 A dismal wail of anguish.

6. Of a character or aspect denoting gloom or depression; (subjectively) gloomy or miserable.

1705 Bosman *Guinea* 403 You may be surpriz'd that these poor Wretches should wear Hats, Perukes, &c. which they do in a very particular dismal manner. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 349 Wrote dismal letters to Court. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* vii, The only dismal figure in a group of merry faces. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. 330, I think you should suffer your dismal Countenance to clear up. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 14 Gathering the mangled bodies of the slain . . the warriors returned, in dismal procession, to the village.

quasi-*adv.* 1757 Mrs. E. Griffith *Lett. betw. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 64, I fear it was a dismal penned piece.

C. *sb.*[2] [Elliptical or absolute use of B.]

†1. A dismal person. a. The devil. b. A funeral mute. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Proverbs of Pebis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* I. 17 (Jam.) Never bot by the dysmel, or the devil. 1570 Levin *Manip.* 13/20 Yᵉ dismall, deuill, *diabolus.* 1708 *Reply Swift's Bickerstaff detected* Wks. 1755 II. 1 165 Away . into your flannel gear . here is a whole pack of dismals coming to you with their black equipage.

†2. 'The designation of a mental disease, most probably, melancholy' (Jam.), hypochondria. *Obs.*

a 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 315 The dott and the dismail, indifferentlie delt.

†3. *pl.* Mourning garments. *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 171 How she would have adorned the weeds! . Such pretty employment in her dismals. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 363 As my lady is deck'd out in her dismals, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint.

4. *pl.* a. Low spirits, the dumps, the 'blues'.

1762 Foote *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 298 He . . seems entirely wrapt up in the dismals. 1777 J. Q. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 265 The spleen, the vapors, the dismals, the horrors seem to have seized our whole State. *a* 1834 Lamb *Final Mem.* v. To Mrs. Hazlitt 232 When we are in the dismals there is now no hope from any quarter whatever. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxiii, He has frightened that poor old woman into the dismals. 1893 Edna Lyall *To Right the Wrong* I. 44 What business have you to indulge in a fit of the dismals on this gala-day?

b. *pl.* Expressions of gloom or despondency.

1774 J. Q. Adams *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 16 Their mutual reproaches, their declamations . . their triumphs and defiances, their dismals and prophecies, are all delusion

c. *pl.* Depressing circumstances, miseries.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 107 Quitting the dismals, I must relate an amusing anecdote. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 221/3 She harps upon the petty annoyances of her dreary poverty, and on other dismals of life.

5. A local name of dreary tracts of swampy land on the eastern sea-board of the United States, *esp.* in North Carolina.

1763 G. Washington *Writ.* (1889) II. 198, 5 miles from the aforesaid mills, near to which the Dismal runs. 1818 H. Williams *Hist. N. Carolina* II. 180 Such are the Dismals, so called, and the other great swamps that are numerous in the flat country. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 149 The 'Great Dismal Swamp', with the smaller 'Dismals' . . of the same character, along the North Carolina Coast.

D. *Comb.*, as *dismal-dreaming.*

1599 Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* 200 And drives away dark dismal dreaming night.

[*Note.* As to the identity of *dismal* with OF. (= AF.) *dis mal* = L. *dies mali*, see Professor Skeat in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1888, p. 2. Already in 1617, Minsheu (whose own memory doubtless recalled the time when *dismal* was used only to qualify days) derived it from 'L. *dies malus*, an euill and vnhappie time'. Early corroborative evidence comes from OF. and Icelandic sources. (1) The Anglo-French *Art de Kalender* of Rauf de Lenham, 1256 (MSS. at Glasgow, Oxford, Cambridge; extracts printed by M. Paul Meyer in his official *Rapport on Documents Manuscrits de l'ancienne littérature de la France*, Paris 1871, pp. 127–9), has a passage of sixty lines on the *Dies mali*, beginning 'Ore dirrai des jours denietz, Que vous dismal (*Bodley MS.* dismol) appelletz' [Now shall I tell of the forbidden days, Which you call *dismal*], and further on 'Dismal les appelent plusours, Ceo est a dire les mals jours' [*Dismal* several call them, That is to say the evil days]. Here *dismal* is given as the equivalent of 'mals jours', evil days.

(2) A short Icelandic treatise in a Copenhagen MS. (Arna-Magnæan 350, written 1363, ff. 148 *a*), begins 'Her greinum dismala daga. Tueir ero þeir dagar i huerium manadi er at bokmali kallaz dies mali . enn þat þydir illir dagar' [Here tells of the dismal days. There are two days in every month that in the book language (Latin) are called *dies mali*, and that is interpreted 'evil days']. The word *dismal* is not Norse, and must have been learned from England before 1363. In *dismala daga*, it is probably an adj. accus. pl., but may be a sb. gen. pl., 'days of the dismals'. Both the AF. and the Icelandic treatises give a list of the *dis mal* or *dies mali*, identical with that given by various mediæval writers, and computable by the mnemonic distich given by Du Cange s.v. *Dies Ægyptiaci*: see sense 1 above.]

†**Di·smal,** *v. Obs. nonce wd.* [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* To feel dismal or melancholy.

1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) I. 344 Miss L. sung various old elegies . . O! how I dismalled in hearing them.

Dismality (dizmæ·lĭti). [f. Dismal *a.* + -ity.] Dismal quality or state; an instance of this.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 291 A beggar . . assists his cant with a doleful tone and a study'd dismality of gestures. 1779 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary, Lit. Susan Burney* 5 Aug., After tea we took a comfortable walk, which made up for our late dismalities. 1867 Miss Braddon *Birds of Prey* v. iii, The desert of Sahara is somewhat dismal . but in its dismality there is at least a flavour of romance. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Sf* in *Lit. World* 11 July 33/2 The dismalities of the march from the Albert Nyanza to the East Coast.

Di·smalize, *v.* [See -ize.] *trans.* To make or render dismal. Hence **Di·smalized** *ppl. a*

1734 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Duchess of Portland* (1805) I. 19 Dismal faces, which by my art I dismalized ten times more. 1885 Masson *Carlyle* i. 26 A dull and dismalised blur of the facts.

Di·smally, *adv.* [f. Dismal *a.* + -ly 2.] In a dismal manner; dreadfully; gloomily, dolorously.

a 1660 Hammond *Rem.* ix. (R.) A lion gaping or yawning from his prey, and the blood of it about his mouth, looks very dismally. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 95 If he be either notoriously ignorant or dismally poor. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 38 ₱6, I dismally dread the Multiplication of these Mortals under . a settled Peace. 1794 Wordsw. *Guilt & Sorrow* xlii, Dismally tolled that night the city clock! 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, The wind howled dismally among the bare branches of the trees. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 114 Their doctrine was dismally insufficient, and sometimes . . directly vicious.

Di·smalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being dismal; depressing dreariness or gloom; dolefulness.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. xxxiv. 245 The Night came on . . not so light and calm . but a certain Dismalness it had. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot Jer.* 42 All the dismalnes . . should be over, as soon as the interruption of those radiant rayes were removed. 1832 *Examiner* 65/1 He is like to the raven in the dismalness of his croak. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xv, The dismalness of being alone here . eats more and more into my heart.

Disman (dismæ·n), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 + Man *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To undo as a man; to deprive of what constitutes the man. *Obs.*

1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvii. 149 Man by death is absolutely divided and disman'd. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 162 There is no spectacle . . more terrible, than to behold a dying man, to stand by, and see a man dismanned. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 6 All is faint in that man that hath once dismanned himself.

2. To deprive (a country, etc.) of men.
1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. xiv. 293 This is why I have chosen to say that France was dismanned.

† Disma·nacle, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To free from manacles or shackles.
1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* 311 Till it [the soul] be dismanacled of the clogging flesh. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 39 Such Catifes as .. are dismanacled, unshackled, raised up.

† Disma·nd, -mau·nd, *v. Obs.* [ad. Sp. *desmandar* to countermand, refl. *desmandarse* to disband, stray from the flock, obs. It. *dismandarsi* 'in Grison is taken when a horse doth flie or depart out of the ring or compasse where he is ridden' (Florio), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *mandar*, L. *mandāre* to command.] *refl.* To disband, to go off duty.
1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 98 Vpon small occasions doe they dismande themselues. *Ibid.* 103 Not to suffer any souldier to dismaunde himselfe .. vntill the whole Regiment be all entred.

† Disma·ngle, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 5.] *trans.* To cut in pieces; = Mangle. Hence **† Disma·ngling** *ppl. a. Obs.*
1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 392 Ships .. in which lye murdering Guns, mortal engines, and dismangling bullets. *Ibid.* 611 Decks be-decked with all sorts of dismangling bullets.

Dismantle (dismæ·nt'l), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *desmanteller* 'to take a mans cloake off his backe; also, to dismantle, raze, or beat downe the walls of a fortresse' (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. *démanteler*, f. *des-* Dis- 4 + *manteler* to cloak, Mantle.]
† 1. *trans.* To divest of a mantle or cloak; to uncloak. *lit.* and *fig.* Also b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*
1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 32 He must take heed he shew not himselfe dismantelled and exposed to scorne and iniury. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 666 Muffle your face, Dis-mantle you, and .. disliken The truth of your own seeming. 1623 Cockeram, *Dismantle*, to vncloath one. 1692 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 57 When the warm influence of a like-perswaded Princes Favour, invites him to come abroad and dismantle his Secrecies.
b. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 A delicious streame .refreshes the fields, forcing Flora to dismantle.
2. To divest or strip *of* (any clothing, covering, protection, or the like).
1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 293 This Realme dismantled was of Ioue himselfe. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 55 Authority, whereof if Soveraignty be once dismantled, once stript, she is soon trampled upon. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 166 Pluming, is after the Hawk hath seized her Prey, and dismantles it of the Feathers. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 178 All this uniform uncoloured scene Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load. 1821 Combe *Wife* III. 161 The chin dismantled of its beard. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 73 Houses .dismantled of their roofs.
† 3. To strip off or remove (that which covers).
1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 220 To dismantle So many folds of fauour. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 26 Such exotic garbes, as .dismantles their native lustre.
4. To strip (any thing) of the necessary equipment, furniture, or apparatus, to unfurnish; *esp.* to strip (a fortress) of its defences and equipments; to strip (a vessel) of its sails, rigging, etc., to unrig.
1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 136 The Persians caused this Hyppareuum to be dismantled. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. iv. (1647) 114 Saladine .dismantled all his cities in the Holy land. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 237/2 The Favorite frigate shall be dismantled, by putting her rudder on shore. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Leicester*, Before the castle was dismantled, it was a prodigious building. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 198 When Greece was dismantled by the Romans. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 226 One of those tempests .. fell with terrible force on the little navy, dismantling some of the ships. 1891 T. W. Reid *Life Ld. Houghton* I. v. 449 Engaged .. in dismantling the rooms .. which had been for so many years his home in London
fig. 1792 W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) I. 431. No. 30 Calculated .. to dismantle the mind and scatter its materials of knowledge.
5. To render (fortifications, or the like) useless for their purpose; to pull down, take to pieces, destroy, raze.
1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* IV. 153 The Florentins .. bound them selues .. to dismantle euen to the earth, the bastallion which had so much molested the Siennoys. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1887) 42 Vntill such time, as nature shall dismantle, and pull it [the body] downe her selfe. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 153 Causing all the walls of it to be dismantelled, he razed the place quite to the ground. 1672 Comber *Comp. Temple* I. § 3 (R.) Sin .. defaceth its beauty, dismantles its strength, and brings down its highest and noblest faculties. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 371 The gun was dismounted .. the carriage dismantled and conveyed piecemeal to the opposite shore.
Hence **Disma·ntling** *vbl. sb.*; **Disma·ntler,** one who dismantles or strips.
1611 Cotgr., *Desmantellement*, a dismantling. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxi. Wks. (1847) 323/1 For the dismantling of his letters he wishes 'they may be covered with the cloak of confusion'. 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 77 The dismantling of the Nymphs is also an additional Task in reference to the Workers. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 534 The dismantlers of our woods and groves. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 596/2 The utterly wanton dismantling of the Guesten Hall [at Worcester].

Disma·ntled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Deprived of clothing, equipment, or fortifications.
1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 309 The citie of Angra and all other places being dismantled and weake, they had no other defence then the landing. *a* 1800 Cowper *Iliad* (ed. 2) XII. 486 The dismantled wall. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 207 He repaired and garrisoned the dismantled fortress. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1884) 244 The driven dismantled hulk.

Disma·ntlement. [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. mod.F. *démantèlement*, older *desmantellement*.] The act or process of dismantling.
1870 *Daily News* 22 Dec., The fortifications on the horse-shoe *enceinte* .. are now also undergoing a vigorous process of dismantlement. 1876 Symonds *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. ix. 332 Then came the dismantlement of Athens by Lysander. 1882 *Standard* 14 July, The ultimatum then gave the choice of dismantlement or bombardment.

Disma·rble, *v.* [Dis- 7.] *trans.* To free from marble, divest of marble-like appearance.
1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 307 Dismarbled, free, he stalks around. 1855 M. Arnold *Poems, Youth & Calm* 3 There's nothing can dismarble now The smoothness of that limpid brow.

† Disma·rch, *v. Obs.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desmarch-er* 'to step, or goe, backe .. to retire .. loose ground' (Cotgr.), f. *des-* Dis- 4 + *marcher* to March.] *intr.* To march or fall back, to retreat; to march off, retire. Hence **† Disma·rching** *vbl. sb.*
1596 *Life Scanderbeg* 225 He [Scanderbeg] dismarched therefore with as great secrecy as possible. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. lxiii. 86 The enemies dismarched away [*abeunt*] as speedely as they could. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 115 To dismarch from an enemy, was euer held dishonourable by a man of valour. 1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discipl.* lxxxii. (1643) 234 Of dismarching, or firing in the Reere.

† Disma·rch, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desmarche*, f. *desmarcher*: see prec.] A retreat.
1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. xxxiii. 574 The enemie .. traced him hard at heeles in his dismarch [*abeuntium*].

Disma·rk, *v. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *desmarquer* (now *démarquer*) 'to take away the marke from'.] *trans.* To deprive of (distinguishing) marks.
1632 *Thomas of Reading* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 136 Then before the horse should go from thence, he would dismarke him. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 850/1 Before the horse left this, the man dismarked him, cropped his ears, etc.

Disma·rket, *v.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the legal character and privileges of a market.
1878 *Daily News* 13 Dec., The Court proposed to dismarket the two existing Leadenhall markets, and had .. applied to Parliament for the requisite powers.

† Disma·rry, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desmarier* 'to diuorce, vnwed, or vnmarrie' (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *marier* to Marry.] *trans.* To annul the marriage of.
1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxc. [clxxvi] 583 He was dismaryed, and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman.

† Disma·rshall, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To derange, disorder, throw into confusion.
1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Flowers Sion* 31 What was dismarshalled late .. Is now most perfect seen.

† Disma·sk, *v. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *desmasquer* 'to vnmaske, discouer, pull, or take off his maske' (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *masque* Mask.] *trans.* To divest of a mask or covering; to unmask.
1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 296 Faire Ladies maskt, are Roses in their bud: Dismaskt .Are Angels vailing clouds, or Roses blowne. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 184 Their plausible pretences being now dismasked. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 1 To dismaske themselves of that cloake of subjection which before they pretended. 1651 Walton in *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 213 The Marquess .. thought best to dismask his Beard.

Dismast (dismɑ·st), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Mast *sb.*; cf. F. *démâter*, obs. *desmaster* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To deprive (a ship) of masts; to break down the masts of.
1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 486 She fired single guns at us, in order to dismast us. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 172. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 17 His ship was quickly dismasted by the superior fire of his adversary. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 200 A furious storm .. dismasted his ship.
Hence **Disma·sted** *ppl. a.*; also **Disma·stment** [cf. F. *démâtement*], **† Disma·sture,** the action of dismasting a ship.
1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 749 The hull dismasted there awhile may ride. 1781 Arbuthnot in *Westm. Mag.* IX. 265 My letter .. will have acquainted their Lordships with the .. dismasture of the Bedford, in a gale of wind. 1828 Webster refers to Marshall for Dismastment. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 98 Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves.

Disma·tch, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* Not to match or suit. Hence **Disma·tchment.**
1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 907 Blush not (my book) nor think it thee dismatches, To beare about vpon thy paper-Tables, Flies, Butterflies, [etc.]. 1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in the Air* IV. (Hoppe), The dismatchment of the furniture.

† Dismaw', *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 c.] *trans.* To empty out from the maw.
1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. vii. 50 You may dismaw all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails.

Dismay (dismē·), *sb.* [f. Dismay *v.* Cf. Sp. *desmayo* a swoon, dismay, Pg. *desmaio* a fainting fit, It. *smago* (Korting, 2960), from the corresp. vbs.] Utter loss of moral courage or resolution in prospect of danger or difficulty; faintness of heart from terror or from feeling of inability to cope with peril or calamity.
1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 41 Awhile he stood in this astonishment, Yet would he not for all his great dismay Give over to effect his first intent. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 61 With much more dismay I view the fight, then thou that mak'st the fray. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 422 Each In other's count'nance red his own dismay. 1740 Pitt *Æneid* VIII. (R.), Ev'n hell's grim porter shook with dire dismay. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XII. 54 He no dismay Conceives or terror in his noble heart. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 56 Our unfortunate travellers, contemplated their situation .. in perfect dismay. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. xl. 144 An eclipse of the sun spread universal dismay at Thebes. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xii, [She] lifted .. her hands in mute dismay.
† b. Dismaying influence or operation. *Obs.*
1594 Spenser *Amoretti* lxxxvii, I wander as in darkenesse of the night, Affrayd of every dangers least dismay. 1596 *F. Q.* V. ii. 50 Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Vpon a rocke with horrible dismay.

Dismay (dismē·), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **demay**, **demaye**, 4 **demaȝe**, **desmai**, 4–5 **dismaye**, **dysmay**, 4–**dismay**, (4–6 **dismaie**, 5 **desmaye**, **dis-**, **dysamay**). [Appears to represent an OF. or AF. type **desmaier*, *dismaier* (Palsgr. has a pa. pple. *dismayé*) = Sp. *desmayar* 'to dismay, to discourage .. to swoune' Minsheu), Pg. *desmaiar*, It. *smagare* 'to trouble, to vexe, to annoy' (Florio), Romanic type **dismagāre*, f. *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *-mag-*, app. ad. OHG. *magan* to be powerful or able (see May *v.*); cf. Amay, Esmay, representing the ordinary OF. form *esmaier* :—**ēxmagīre*.]
1. *trans.* To deprive of moral courage at the prospect of peril or trouble; to appal or paralyze with fear or the feeling of being undone; utterly to discourage, daunt, or dishearten. *refl.* † To be filled with dismay; to lose courage entirely.
1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 156 He wende forþ, and sorte out here fon, Some heo fonde ligge slepe, heo demayde hem anon. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1645 Nowe goþ Gij sore desmaid, His woundes him han luel afreyd. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 470 Dere dame, to day demay yow neuer. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3800 þouȝh þere be mani mo þan ȝe, dismaie ȝe nouȝt þerfore. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxviii. 64 He helde hym self abasshed, and desmayed. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, In herte for loue disamayde. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 That both with his barking he may discover, and with his sight dismay the Theefe. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* A viii, Let not this dismay Thee. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xlvi. 730 The enemies were dispersed and dismayed. 1857 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Chamber in Castle Vautsberg*, I heard .. Of your maladies .. Which neither astonished nor dismayed me.
† 2. To defeat or rout by sudden onslaught. *Obs.* [Cf. 1297 in 1.] 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. ii. 8 He .. there assaies His foe confused. That horse and man he equally dismaies. *Ibid.* VI. x. 13 When the bold Centaures made that bloudy fray With the fierce Lapithes which did them dismay.
† 3. *intr.* To become utterly discouraged or faint-hearted. *Obs.*
a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 31 Whon Ioseph herde þer-of, he had hem not demayȝen. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. v, Be of good chere, and for nothyng dismaye. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 227 For all those bragges Cortez dismaide not. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 1 Dismay not (Princes) at this accident. 1596 J. Norden (*title*), A Christian .. Incouragement vnto all English Subiects not to dismaie at the Spanish Threats.

† Dismay', *v.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 7 a + May *sb.*] *trans.* To strip of May-blossom.
1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* (1888) 99 And may, dismayed, Thy coronet must be.

† Dismayd, *ppl. a.* (In Spenser.) Explained by editors, for **dismade*, i. e. *mis-made*, mis-shapen.
1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 11 Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell, Some like to houndes, some like to Apes, dismayd.

Dismayed (dismē·d), *ppl. a.* Also 4 **desmaid**, 6 **dismade**, 6–8 **-mai(e)d**. [f. Dismay *v.*[1] + -ED 1.] Overwhelmed with fear, etc.; appalled.
1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 The Queene .. sate alone alowe .. all desolate, and dismayed. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 22 a, Then is he holye dismade and heavy. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* V. 196 Newes was brought the Gouernor by a dismaied Messenger. 1743 J. Davidson *Eneid* VIII. 238 Then first our men beheld Cacus dismaid. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 218 His ardent and unconquerable spirit .. soon roused the courage of his dismayed countrymen.

Dismay·edness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Dismayed state or condition; utter dispiritedness.
1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 2 Hereupon came that dismaydnesse and dread, which compelled him too crave release of death. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 163 That shame and dismaiednesse which maketh us that we dare not looke a man in the face. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 12 There appeared no fear or dismayedness amoung them. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* i. 19 Never discovering perplexity, dismayedness .. or distrust.

Dismay·er. [f. Dismay *v.* + -ER 1.] One who dismays or appals.
1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 26 What gained shee by their comming, but .. two dismayers of her hope? *a* 1622 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* liv. 5 (1639) 83 Daunting tyrants, terrible dismayers, as Saul and his retinue.

Dismay·ful, *a.* [f. Dismay *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with dismay; appalling.
c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cv. ix, For cheerefull lightes dismayfull lightnings shine. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. xi. 26 Much dismay'd with that dismayfull sight. 1608 R. Hobart *Edw. II*, cix, In that sad dismaifull houre of dying. 1876 G. Macdonald *T. Wingfield* vi, That thought of all most dismayful.
Hence **Dismay·fully** *adv.*, in dismay.
1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. viii. 38 From which like mazed deare dismayfully they flew.

† **Dismay·ing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. DISMAY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISMAY; daunting; dismay.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2801 Men myghte ther y-seo hondis wryngе .. Sway, and gret dismaying. 1575 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvi. 3 There is no cause of dismaying in ye faythfull. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlviii 39 So shall Moab be a derision, and a dismaying to all them about him. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 July, It was pure dismaying and fear which made them all run upon the 'Galloper'.

Dismay·ing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dismays.

1633 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 96 They fil mens heds with dismaying fears. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, They presented themselves with a readiness which he felt to be somewhat dismaying. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xix, To tread life's dismaying wilderness Without one smile to cheer.

Hence † **Dismay·ingly** *adv. Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, *Dismayingly*, dishearteningly.

Dismayl(e, obs. form of DISMAIL *v.*

† **Dismay·ment.** *Obs.* [f. DISMAY *v.* + -MENT.] = DISMAY *sb.*, dismaying.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 66 b, He had him be of good courage, and shake off that dismaiment. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithfull* (1648) 30 A base dismayment of spirit below or beneath the strength that is in a man. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 45 Naaman heere had his dismaiments.

Dismе (dəim), var. of DIME *sb.* and *v.* The *sb.*, besides its historical use in the senses 'tenth' and 'tithe', is used, in the earliest Eng. book on the subject, for 'Decimal arithmetic', also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = 'decimal'.

1608 A. NORTON (*title*) Disme: The Art of Tenths, or Decimall Arithmeticke..invented by Simon Stevin. *Ibid.* C j b, Disme is a kind of Arithmeticke, invented by the tenth progression .. by which also all accounts .. are dispatched by whole numbers, without fractions or broken numbers. *Ibid.* C ij b, The numbers of the second and third Definitions before-going [·364, ·3759] are generally called Disme numbers. *Ibid.*, There are 3 orders of Disme numbers giuen.

† **Dismea·nor**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 + *meanour* in DEMEANOUR: cf. MISMEANOUR.] To misbehave, misconduct (oneself).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv i. 102 Taking care, the souldiers dismeanour not themselues.

† **Dismea·surable**, *a. Obs.* Also **des-**. [a. OF. *desmesurable* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *mesurable* MEASURABLE.] Beyond measure, immoderate, excessive. Hence **Dismea·surably** *adv.*, immoderately, excessively.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vii. H viij, I make them liue in misery that I see lyue dismeasurably. *c* 1477 — *Jason* 16 To whom he gaf so demesurable a stroke in the middes of his shelde that he perced hit. *Ibid.* 31 To the knight .. he gaf a strook so dismesurably that he cleфte his hede.

† **Dismea·sure**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **dysmesure.** [app. a. OF. *desmesuré*, pa. pple. of *desmesurer*: see next.] = DISMEASURED.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 102 Pay shalle hate be as dysmesure.

† **Dismea·sure**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desmesurer* (Godef.) to go to excess or beyond measure, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *mesurer* to MEASURE. Cf. Sp. *desmesurar* 'to be vnmeasurable, to be vnruly' (Minsheu).] *refl.* To show want of moderation in one's conduct.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 19 It is his part to apprehend the offenders, yet in such sort, that he dismeasure himselfe with none, but execute the same with great moderation.

† **Dismea·sured**, *a. Obs.* Also **des-, dys-**. [f. DIS- + MEASURED, repr. OF. *desmesuré*.]

1. Unmeasured; out of measure; immoderate, excessive; going beyond bounds, unrestrained.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 123/3, I..wende to haue saued the and thou art desmesured in worldly loue and flesshly. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, I wyll not that my penne bee so dismeasured to reproue so muche the aunciente men. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 43 Sapho .. in a fury and rage of a love dismeasured, she cast her selfe..into the Sea.

b. Excessive in size, immense.

1584 B. R. *Herodotus* 10 b, A wyld bore strangely dismeasured and overgrowne.

2. Wrongly measured; in false measure.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 50 To them he giueth all things variable, dismeasured, and by false weight.

3. as *adv.* Immoderately.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 64 O Paynym, dysmesured al day thou vauntest the.

† **Disme·ddle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. ONF. *desmedler*, OF. *desmesler, -meller* 'to loosse, open .. disintangle' (Cotgr.), mod.F. *démêler*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *medler, mesler, mêler* to mingle, mix.] *trans.* To unfasten, loosen, disentangle.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xiii, She opened her breste .and dysmedlid her blonke heeris.

Dismember (dismе·mbəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **dis-, dysmembre**, 5 **desmembre**, 5– **dismember**; also 3–6 **demembre**: see DEMEMBER. [a. OF. *desmembre-r* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *démembrer* = Pr., Sp., and It. *desmembrar*, It. *di)s-membrare*, med.L. *dismembrāre* and *dēmembrāre*, f. DIS- 4, DE- 6 + *membrum* limb.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of limbs or members; to cut off the limbs or members of; to tear or divide limb from limb. (In quot. 1697, to castrate.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 559 Most reuþe it was ido, þat sir Simon þe olde man demembred was so. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1139 Þat we ne scholde to deþe gon, be hangid & to-drawe, Ouþer be demembrid euerechoun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3488 Dyssmembrit as marters, & murtheret to dethe. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 46 Ye woulde with your owne handes dismembre hym & plucke him in pieces. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* 42 Seeing Ataulpho entering, dismembred of nose and ears. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. iii. (1715) 204 Some were so rigid Observers of the rules of chastity that .. they dismember'd themselves. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 322 Fowls obscene dismember'd his remains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 286 To be torn with redhot pincers, smeared with melted lead, and dismembered by four horses.

b. *transf.*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 624 A never yet repaired dismembring of this Tree. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 257 Palm-cabbage is .. the head of this tree, which being cut off, and dismembered of its great spreading leaves, [etc.]. 1830 J. G. STRUIT *Sylva Brit.* 93 Its branches are so tough as to withstand the fury of gales that would dismember most other trees. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxi. 424 Their eruption dismembered the strata.

† **c.** To carve: said in reference to herons and some other birds. *Obs.*

1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 265 Termes of a Kerver .. Dysmembre that heron. 1524 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xliv, The Kerver .. his Knife in his hande Dismembring a crane, or somewhat deynteous. 1804 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To dismember a Hern. Cut off the legs, lace the breast down the sides. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Oct. 362/3.

2. *fig.* To divide into parts or sections, so as to destroy integrity; to cut up, cut to pieces, mangle, mutilate: in recent use chiefly, To divide and partition (a country or empire).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 665 To swere grete oþys .. As we folys do..Dysmembre Iesu alle þat we may. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 313 Þe coroune forto saue Dismembred not a dele. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxlvii. 133 So dyd this Charlis dismembre and cut or breke the enemyes of Fraunce throughe his hyghe prowesse. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 246 Such doctrines as do either poison the church with heresy, or dismember and rent it asunder with schism. 1624 N. DE LAWNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logicke* 12; He .. must dismember the said question into two parts. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 168 His dominions were dismembered. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 106 Italy .. poor Italy lies dismembered, scattered asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 2. 65 Mercia had been dismembered to provide another earldom for his son.

† **3.** To cut off, sever from the body (a limb or member). (In quot. 1616, To mangle or mutilate.) 1580 [see DISMEMBERED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 423 When any part of the body is cut off or dismembred. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 126 The slitting of a horses nosthrils..by dismembring the organ or instrument whereby he draweth vp the aire, doth breed in him a greater difficultie of breathing. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xx. 319 A hand, or foot dismembred from the body. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Feb. an. 1655 Wks. (1851) 439 The wresting of the Kingdom of Poland from Papal Subjection, as it were a Horn dismembred from the Head of the Beast.

† **b.** *fig.* and *transf.* To cut off, separate, sever, from the main body: chiefly in reference to a country or region. *? Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 922 To dismember the other Towns of Boeotia from the city of Thebes. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiii. 271 Britain was thus dismembered from the empire. 1808 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Polotsk*, Part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* II. ii, Having dismembered himself from the paternal tree.

4. [f. DIS- 7 b + MEMBER.] To cut off from membership.

1649 PRYNNE *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 10 The House of Commons .having no more Authority to dis-member their fellow-members, then any Judges..have to dis-judge..their fellow Judges. 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 42 Leave to go out of that Society, and dismember themselves. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 175 The parliament met, and .. the new members were attacked .. and were soon dismembered by vote of the house. 1884 S. S. SEAL in *Solicitors' Jrnl.* 8 Nov. 30/2 Becoming a defaulter .. would have involved his being dismembered from the Exchange.

Hence **Disme·mbering** *ppl. a.*

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* I. 59 Long before the dismembering deed of Constantine.

Disme·mbered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Deprived of members or limbs; divided limb from limb; cut or broken in pieces; mangled, mutilated. **a.** *lit.*

1552 HULOET, Dismembred or lackynge some lymmes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 152 We have seen mountebanks, to swallow dismembered toads. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II (ed. 4) 25 Let me embrace the dear, dismember'd Bust! 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VIII, Old vases and dismembered idols.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* In quot. 1578 of leaves: Divided, cut.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xlviii. 612 The leaues be almost lyke the leaues of Coriander, but dismembered and parted into smaller jagges or frengis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 85 This dismembered empire, now in the hands of many. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 5 Dubious fragments of a dismembered truth.

c. *Her.* Of a charge representing an animal: Depicted without limbs or members; or, with the members separate from the body as if just cut off.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Howe many and sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes, as .. Couped, Dismembred, Vulned. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Dismembered*, in heraldry, is applied to birds that have neither feet nor legs; as also to lions, and other animals, whose members are separated. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. 90 A Lion rampant dismembered is borne by the Maitland Family.

† **2.** Cut off or severed, as a limb or member; severed from the main body. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 729 When these poor dismembred members were brought to Rome, Antonius .. commanded his head and his hands should .. be set up over the pulpit. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The dismembred part of the Plant may retain the texture of its more stable parts. 1880 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 57 They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family.

Disme·mberer. Also 5 **des-**. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which dismembers. (In Puttenham, the rhetorical figure DIALYSIS.)

1491 [see DEMEMBRER]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 230 *margin*, Dialisis, or the Dismembrer .. A maner of speach not vnlike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Huffeldiana* 17 *note*, So much even the Dismemberers are compelled to allow. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., When .. the famous 'dismemberer' Frederick II. obtained impunity for his rape of Western Poland.

Disme·mbering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DISMEMBER; dismemberment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 517 For cristes sake ne swereth nat so synfully in dismembrynge of Crist, by soule, herte, bones, and body. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 157/2 That no bishop nor .. clergie should be at the iudgement of anie mans death or dismembring. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 In dismembring of the legge or arm below the knee or elbow. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 75 The dismembring of Bressia .. from the Dutchy of Milan. 1816 KEATING *Trav.* (1817) I. 244 Shooting, beheading, maiming, and dismembering, all are executed as the monarch awards upon the spot.

† **2.** *concr.* A division into members; a separate member or part. *Obs. rare.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 570 Of so many dismembrings [Fr. *membres*] that Sufficiency hath, patience sufficeth us.

3. *attrib.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 5 The dismembring saw. 1715 KERSEY, *Dismembring-knife*, a Surgeon's Instrument to cut off a Limb, etc.

Disme·mberment. [f. DISMEMBER *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *desmembrement*, mod.F. *dé-*.]

1. The act of depriving of members or limbs, or of dividing limb from limb.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 45 The..dismemberments and lingering deaths that insects often suffer. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 245 Thus dismemberment is now the usual punishment for crimes, whereby death is supposed to be earned.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Division of a whole into parts or sections, so as to destroy its integrity; cutting to pieces, partition (e.g. of a country or empire).

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *The Occasional Writer* No 11 (R.) To prevent the dismemberment of their monarchy. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 2 The present violent dismemberment and partition of Poland. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 69 Now, don't give faith to the idea .. that self-government for the colonies is the same thing as dismemberment of the empire. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. vii. 111 Modern criticism has.. attempted the same process of dismemberment as with the Iliad.

b. Separation from the main body. *rare.*

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii, Aversion .. to the dismemberment of their country from the Aragonese monarchy. *Ibid.* I. v. 233 Isabella .. would not consent to the dismemberment of a single inch of the Castilian territory.

c. quasi-*concr.* A detached part formed by separation from the main body.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 98 This order approaches more near to Urticeæ and Cupuliferæ than either Plataneæ or Salicineæ, which may be considered dismemberments of it. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. 169 An extra bone which exists in many vertebrates..is most probably a dismemberment of the scaphoid.

3. Expulsion or cutting off from membership.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 262 Reports from the Committee of Privileges and Dismemberment.

Di·smembrate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *dismembrāre* to DISMEMBER.] *trans.* To disintegrate or dismember; *spec.* so as to separate the flour from the bran after grinding.

1877 *Specif. Patent* No. 4099 (Pieper), The design of a machine by which the products obtained from roller mills may be finally reduced or 'dismembrated'.

† **Dismembra·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dismembrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dismembrāre*: see -ATION. Cf. OF. *demanbration* (1366 in Godef.), and DEMEMBRATION.] = DISMEMBERMENT.

1597 [see DEMEMBRATION]. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 175 A very maimed and mangled dismembration and deartuation, rather then division and distribution of it. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXX, Prosecuted on the lesser offence.. *usque ad mutilationem*, even to dismemberation.

Di·smembrator. [agent-n. f. med.L. *dismembrāre* to DISMEMBER.] Something that dismembrates or disintegrates; *spec.* an apparatus for separating flour from bran, after crushing in a roller mill.

1877 *Specif. Patent* No. 4099 (Pieper) A dismembrator for flour mills. 1882 *Times* 18 May 6/1 To divide and scatter the crushed meal..the meal passes through a dismembrator, consisting of discs armed with pins or pegs, one rapidly rotating disc driving the stuff between the pins upon [another] stationary [disc].

† **Dismerit,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 or 7 a + Merit *v.* or *sb.*: cf. Demerit *v.* 2–4.]

1. a. *trans.* To deprive of merit, take away the merit of; = Demerit *v.* 2. b. *intr.* To lose merit, incur blame; cf. Demerit *v.* 4.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Esop* II. xix. An almesse that is done for vayne glorye is not merited but dismeryted. 1628 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 58 Since they have dis-merited this [blessing] by disobedience. 1629 — tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 409 Our Sauior.. would therby giue her occasion to confesse her fault, and not to dismerit the mercie that was offered vnto her.

† **Dismettled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] Deprived or devoid of mettle; spiritless.

1650 Llewelyn *Pref. Verses J. Gregory's Posthuma*, Grate Customs which our dead dismettled sloth Gave up.

† **Dismight,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of might, render powerless.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxi. vii, Make them fall disgraced, shamed, All dismighted, all diffamed.

† **Dismingle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To extricate, disentangle (= F. *démêler*).

1669 Gale *True Idea Jansenisme* 90 Things being thus dismingled and differenced.

Disminion, disminister, *vbs.*: see Dis- 7 b.

Dismiss (dismi's), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dismissed**; in 5–7 **dismyste, -mist.** [app. f. L. *dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dimittĕre* to send away (see Dimit) with the prefix altered to Dis- after the already existing Dismit, OF. *desmetre*. It appears to occur first in the pa. pple. *dismissed*, used by Caxton (see sense 3) to render the OF. pa. pple. *desmis* (= L. *dimissus*), and it is probable that this was the way by which *dismiss* became at length the accepted Eng. repr. of L. *dimittĕre* in all its senses. It was preceded in use by Dismit, and had to contend in 16–17th c. with the etymologically more regular forms Dimit, Dimiss, as well as Demit *v.*[2] (from F. *démettre*).]

1. *trans.* To send away in various directions, disperse, dissolve (a gathering of people, etc.); to disband (an army, etc.).

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xix. 41 He dismissed the assemblie. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 104, I may dismisse this Court. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 16 Relying on this Treaty of Peace he dismist his Army. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* Venice 181 After this.. the Council is dismist. 1784 Cowper *Tirocin.* 624 Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. iii. 93 For God's sake Let me dismiss the guests!

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse from ordered assembly; to break ranks by word of command.

1809 A. Adam in Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 155 He..added faintly, 'But it grows dark, very dark, the boys may dismiss'. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* VII. ix. (1872) I. 240 Finally the National Assembly is harangued..and dismisses for this night. 1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. xcviii. 86 A ministry, which.. scatters the boasted counsellors, like a battalion on the word 'Dis-miss'.

2. *trans.* To send away (a person); to give permission to go; to bid depart.

1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV.* (an. 10) 214 b, So with fayre wordes..he dismissed the messengers. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 78 Please you dismisse me, either with I, or no. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 108 We can.. dismiss thee ere the Morning shine. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 50 To dismiss my visitor. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 341 Your oath is broken: we dismiss you: go.

b. *transf.* To send forth (a thing); to let go; to give issue or egress to.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 97 Life being wearie of these worldly Barres, Neuer lacks power to dismisse it selfe. 1670 Colton *Espernon* I. III. 116 In a moment he vomited out a life, that ought not to have been dismist, till after the horror of a thousand torments. 1768 Hawkesworth tr. *Télémaque* xv. (1784) 144/2 As a slinger whirls a stone that he would dismiss with all his strength. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 65/2 They dismiss the great optic nerves by a notch.

3. To send away or remove from office, employment, or position; to discharge, discard, expel. Const. *from*, † *of*, and *double obj.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 80 Zethephius dismissed of his office..attempryd his corage..so well..that [etc.]. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 313 To be thysmyste from the forsayde fraternyte. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 194, I meane shortly to sue to the Empresse to be dismissed of the court. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 369 Yesterday Sir John Lowther was dismist the treasury. a 1700 Dryden *To Ld. Clifford* (L.), He soon dismiss'd himself from state affairs. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 72 They dismissed them the society. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 477 The King dismissed those of his ministers who still opposed a Spanish policy.

b. To discharge from service (a hired vehicle, etc.).

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 299 Yet did they not dismisse their hired ships. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxxi. 137, I dismissed the coach.

† 4. To deprive or disappoint *of* or *from* some advantage. Cf. 10 a. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 445 He was dysmyssed of his purpose. 1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 22 The Turke.. might, if he would, dismisse them cleane from hauing any water at all. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 104 The Galleys..durst not enter the harbour.. The Florentines being dismissed of their Galleys, grew discouraged.

5. To release or discharge from confinement.

[*Dysmysse* in Halliwell's ed. of *Coventry Myst.* (1841) 315 is an alteration of the MS. *dymysse*.]

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. lxvi. 227 Persons taken and imprisoned upon excommunication are ordinarily dismist without satisfaction to the Prelate. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 38 So to dismiss them, and set them at liberty. 1783 J. C. Smyth in *Med. Commun.* I. 146 She..was dismissed the hospital, perfectly cured.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 7/2 Blushing Aurora had yet scarce dismist Mount Libanus from the Nights gloomy Mist. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 29 Sometimes a fall from the summit of awful precipices has dismissed them from the anguish of perplexity..by dismissing them at once from life.

6. To discard, reject; *esp.* (as Latin *dimittĕre*) to put away, repudiate (a wife). Also *absol.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 67 Broome-groues; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor loues. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 473 Whether the wronged husband..should retaine, or dismisse; dismissing, whether he may marry. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 34 God..hath dismissed Leui, and repealed that Law of Tithes. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* 393 Breach of wedlock..for which only had they dismissed their wives. 1834 S. Gobat *Abyssinia* 340 When, therefore, a man has dismissed his third wife.

7. To put away, lay aside, divest oneself of, get rid of. (Now *rare* with regard to things material.)

1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 162 [Gods] can their form dismiss, And, when they will, put on a new disguise. 1683 Mrs. Behn *Young King* V. i. 53 Dismiss her fetters, and if she please Let her have Garments suitable to her sex. a 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. (R.) The crafty God His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod. 1772 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Nov., This will soon dismiss all incumbrances; and when no interest is paid, you will begin annually to lay up. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxviii. 325 That the architrave shall entirely dismiss its three meagre lines.

8. To put away from the mind, leave out of consideration, cease to entertain (ideas, emotions, etc.).

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 425 Dismiss your vows, your feigned tears. 1657 Milton *P. L.* II. 282 Dismissing quite All thoughts of Warr. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VII. 10 He, smiling, said, Dismiss your Fear. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 442 Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, But God will never. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/1 We may dismiss any apprehension that the political affairs of Egypt will be taken in charge.

† b. To allow to pass out of mind; to forgive; to forgo. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 102 Those..which a dismis'd offence would after gaule. 1786 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 345 The Elders of his Church..would dismiss my promise.

9. To pass from the consideration or the literary treatment of (a subject), to have done with, bring to an end; hence to treat of summarily.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 47 Before we dismiss this Discourse, it may be noted [etc.]. 1709 Berkeley *Th Vision* § 40 Before we dismiss this subject. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 110 P 7, I shall dismiss this Paper with a Story out of Josephus. 1873 Tristram *Moab* v 70 Both De Saulcy and Lynch have dismissed Kerak very shortly

10. *Law.* † a. *refl.* (with *of* or *inf.*) To relieve or free oneself from (a legal burden); to deprive or exclude oneself from (a legal advantage). *Obs.*

1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 356 Thereby to be dismissed of all action of debt or trespass. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 b, Shee hathe utterlye dismissed her selfe to have anye parte of the tenementes. a 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xvii. (1636) 64 The Court may dismisse themselves of discussing the matter by examination. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* V. § 448. 193 The husband doth presently dismisse himselfe of the possession.

b. To send out of court, refuse further hearing to, reject (a claim or action).

1607 Shaks. *Cor* II. i. 85 You..dismisse the Controuersie bleeding. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks 1755 III. II. 5 Therefore he humbly would insist, The bill might be with costs dismist. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 352 The appeal should be dismissed and the decree affirmed. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 93/2 The plaintiff's action was dismissed with costs.

Hence **Dismissed** (dismi'st) *ppl. a.*, **Dismi'ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1603-10 [see 8 b, 6, above]. 1611 Cotgr., *Manumission*, a manumission, or dismissing. 1627 [see Dismission 2 b]. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 266 'What is the reason of this person's dismissing of his servant so hastily?'

† **Dismi'ss,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of dismissing, a dismissal; also, a document embodying a dismissal.

1589 Ralegh *Let.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 3 Order from the Queen for a dismis of their cavelacions. 1618 L. Parsons in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 154, I send away this bearer..with his dismiss hereinclosed. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 265 Provided that the dismiss was not without reasonable conditions to the Wife. 1678 *Massacre Ireld.* 2 The Priests gave the People a dismiss at Mass. 1705 De Foe *Review* 17 Feb. in Arb. *Garner* VII. 624 At the dismiss of their work.

Dismissal dismi'säl). [f. Dismiss *v.* + -al; cf. *committal, refusal, upheaval.* A recent word equivalent to, and now tending to displace the more regular Dismission.] = Dismission, q.v. for detail of senses.

Not in Johnson or Ash. 1818 Todd, *Dismissal*, a word of recent use for *dismission*. 1825 Jamieson, *Dismissal*, Mr. Todd has introduced this as 'a word of recent usage for dismission'. But it is of long standing in Scotland.

a 1806 Bp. Horsley *Serm.* xxxviii. (1826) 468 'Send her away', that is, grant her petition, and give her her dismissal. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* v, Never conceived the possibility of such a thing as dismissal. 1842-3 Grove *Corr. Phys Forces* 3 (L.) Requesting..dismissal from the minds of my readers of preconceived views. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 13 His dismissal produced a great sensation. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 28 Mar. 67/1 Notwithstanding the dismissal of the action. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. 120 This patient has returned since dismissal [from hospital].

attrib. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 6/1 The matron's exercise of her dismissal powers.

Dismissible (dismi'sib'l), *a.* Also **-able.** [f. Dismiss *v.*, on analogy of *permissible*: see -ble.] Liable to be dismissed or discharged.

1824 *Examiner* 422/2 A motion..for the dismissal of the Recorder—if he be dismissable. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 370 A King dismissible on proof of legal crime. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xii. 322 The teachers..are appointed and dismissible by the rector.

Dismi'ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That dismisses. Hence **Dismi'ssingly** *adv.*, with a tendency to dismiss.

1802 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1803) VI. 133 He received his dismissing fee of five guineas. 1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* xvii. (1892) 236 She..very bluntly and dismissingly felt now that his madness was at its climax.

Dismission (dismi'ʃən). [n. of action from Dismiss *v.*, corresponding to L. *dīmissiōn-em* and OF. *desmission* 'dismissing, forgoing, resignation', etc. (Cotgr.), mod.F. *démission* renunciation. See the doublets Dimission and Demission 2.] The action of dismissing; the fact of being dismissed. Now largely replaced in all senses by the equivalent Dismissal, q.v.

1. The formal dispersion, or sending away in various directions, of an assemblage of persons; disbanding of troops.

a 1646 J. Gregory *De Ærisi et Epochis* in *Posthuma* (1650) 139 The Indictions began at the verie dismission of the Nicene Council. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 252 To content themselves with that dismission of the new Troops, which was already made. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4840/2 The Diet..had this Day a final Dismission. 1798 Wellesley in Owen *Desp.* 56 The dismission of the French corps raised at Mauritius would discourage other adventurers of that nation. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 406 Watching their twelve o'clock dismission from school.

2. The sending away of a person; permission to go, leave to depart; often in earlier use, formal leave-taking.

1608 Bp. Hall *Char. Virtues & V., Busie-Bodie* 81 Hee runnes to them..and after many thanks and dismissions is hardly intreated silence. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 250 After this dismission of Hobab, Israel began to march towards the Desarts. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 190 The King..in presence of all the Court, gives him a dismission. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 31 To give a civil dismission to the visitants. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XV. 19 From brave Menelaus ask Dismission hence.

b. A sending away from, or ushering out of, life.

1627 Donne *Serm.* xxviii. 282 There falls..a Dismission, a dismissing out of this world. 1685 N. Mather in C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* (1853) II. 168 Dissolution..is but a dismission of the spirit into its happiness. 1734 Watts *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 126 Give me a glorious dismission into that intellectual and blissful world. 1795 Gibbon *Autobiog.* 92 The final dismission of the hero through the ivory gate.

3. Deprivation of office, dignity, or position; discharge from service.

1547 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 187 Synce the dismission of my Lord Wriothesley, late Chauncelor. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 76 He was fain at length to seek a dismission from his charge. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VII. vi. 27 The power, madam, of change or dismission thro' the house, is entirely yours. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* ii, Pains, penalties, and threats of dismission were denounced in vain. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 432 To be punished by dismission from the public service.

b. The written or spoken form of words in which such discharge is couched.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 26 Your dismission Is come from Cæsar, therefore heare it Anthony. 1679 Crowne *Ambit. Statesm.* I. 1 A soft dismission stuft with downy words. 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 8 Aug., The general form of the dismission..is in these words.

4. Release from confinement; setting free, liberation, discharge.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Lev.* xvi. 10 That, whose lotte was to be the goate of dismission. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 319 The Jew..slave..at his dismission was to have a gratuity paid him. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 38 *marg.*, Order for dismission of prisoners in the Queen's bench.

attrib. 1777 Howard *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 244 The dismission fee of each prisoner discharged out of custody.

5. Rejection, discarding; *esp.* repudiation or putting away of a wife.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iii. 57 You in all obey her, Saue when command to your dismission tends. 1643 Milton *Divorce* iv. Wks. (1851) 30 Thence this wise and pious Law of dismission tooke beginning. 1645 — *Colast.* ibid. 353 If hee dismiss her with a beneficent and peacefull dismission.

6. Putting aside from consideration; expulsion from the mind.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* V. 295 Friends counsel quick dismission of our grief. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 107 The rectitude of Dryden's mind was sufficiently shewn by the dismission of his poetical prejudices. 1830 Herschel

Stud. Nat. Phil. § 70 To demand of him an instant and peremptory dismission of all his former opinions.

Dismissive (dismi·siv), *a.* [f. DISMISS *v.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, dismissal; tending to dismiss; valedictory.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 221 The law of Moses .. only requires the dismissive writing without other caution. 1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 32 The *Ite missa*, or dismissive Blessing. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* 131 The loves peruse the leaf To find no revelancy there Dismissive of unsolved despair.

† **Dismi·ssment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = DISMISSION, DISMISSAL.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 204 Glad of so peaceable a dismissment. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 20 Maximanus asked .. what she meant by that strange picture .. adding, moreover, the dismisment of the artist.

Dismissory (dismi·sŏri), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. DISMISS *v.*: see DIMISSORY.] Of or pertaining to dismission or leave-taking; parting, valedictory; = DIMISSORY 1, 2.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvi. 30 This [Psalm] they began to sing after that dismissory cup. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 104 Ordained without Letters dismissory.

† **B.** *sb.* (*pl.*) = DIMISSORY *sb.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist* 87 Dismissories or Certificats of the Orthodox Ethicks of the Bearer.

† **Dismi·t,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **dismette**, 4–5 **dis-, dysmytte.** [app. a latinized adaptation, through *dismette*, of OF. *desmetre*, repr. a late pop. L. type *dimittĕre* instead of cl. L. *dimittĕre* (cf. DIMIT).]

1. *trans.* To send away, dismiss; to let go, release; = DIMIT *v.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 13 Whom ȝe .. denyeden bifore the face of Pilate, him demynge for to be dismyttid [Vulg. *dimitti*] or left. *Ibid.* xvii. 10 Bretheren dismittiden Poul and Silas in to Beroan.

2. *refl.* To divest or deprive oneself of; to surrender, relinquish. Cf. DISMISS *v.* 10 a.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 536 As longe as þou mayȝt holde in honde, Dismette þe nouȝt of þi londe [Fr. *Taunt cum poyez aleyne trere, Ne vus demettes de vostre tere*] 1394 *Recognizance* in *Collect. Top. & Gen.* (1836) III. 257 We hadde ous fulliche dismettyd of the same londis. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7372 Gaudyn and Aupatryse Have dyssmyttyde him clene of the pryse. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. iv. 164/1, I wolde not counseyll theym fully to dysmytten them of her good.

† **Dismo·rtgage,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To free from mortgage, disencumber.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's G.* (1645) 52 He dismorgag'd the Crown demeans.

Dismount (dismau·nt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + MOUNT *v.*: perh. after OF. *desmonter* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *démonter*. It. *dismontare*, Sp. *desmontar*, med.L. *dismontāre* (Du Cange). Cf. also obs. doublet DEMOUNT, from 15th c. French.]

I. *intransitive.*

1. To come down from a height; to descend.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 315 The bright Sunne gynneth to dismount. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 60 Cupide [had] dismounted from his mothers lappe, left his bow, and quiuer at random. 1677 CROWNE *Destr. Jerusalem* I. Song, Dram. Wks 1873 II. 242 Day is dismounted on the watery plain. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 76 If dismounted from the rapid cloud, Me with his whelming wave let Ocean shrowd!

2. To get down, alight (*from* a horse or other animal; also, formerly, *from* a vehicle).

[1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 295 Incontinent the horsmen of twa legionis .. demountit haistilie fra thare hors.] 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. ii. 54, I will dismount, and by the Waggon wheele, Trot like a Seruile footeman. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 102 Neither yet in the day of battell ought he to dismount. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 251 Dismount thee Muly from thy chariot wheels. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (1721) I 189 He .. dismounted from the Saddle. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4151/3 Their Dragoons dismounted. 1768 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V. 16 He instantly dismounted to present the pilgrim with his camel. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 174 Every horseman was obliged to dismount at the gate.

fig. 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 95, I am in a fair way now to come to a conclusion .. I shall be glad to dismount for a month or two.

b. *spec.* of a stallion.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 17 Cold water to throw on the Mare's Shape, immediately on the dismounting of the Horse.

II. *transitive.*

3. To come down from (a height or elevated place); to descend. *Obs.* (exc. as associated with next.)

1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 10 Dismounting thus the hill, I did retyre. 1600 QUARLES *Jonah* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 131 He straight dismounts his throne. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 33 It's only dismounting our apartments to mount our horses. 1844 [see DISMOUNTING below].

4. To get off, alight from (a horse, etc.).

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 30 Dismount your steeds. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 96 Hee is made to dismount his Elephant. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 A peasant has just dismounted his white horse.

5. (*causal*) To throw down from a horse, etc.; to unseat, unhorse.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 84 Your Horse .. would trot as well, were some of your bragges dismounted. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xx, The Martial Virgins spear .. dismounts her foe on dustie plain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 19 Least from this flying Steed unrein'd .. Dismounted, on th' Aleian Field I fall. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. ii, Several of his knights were dismounted.

b. To deprive of horses: the opposite of *mount* = to supply with horses.

1866 W. WATSON *Donati's Horse* vi. (1877) 12 Diseases that used to dismount whole troops.

6. To remove (a thing) from that on which it has been mounted; *esp.* to take or throw down (a gun or cannon) from its carriage or other support, either deliberately for tactical purposes, or by hostile missiles.

1544 *Exped. Scott.* B iij/1 One of our peices, with shotte out of the sayde castel, was stroken and dismounted. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 They burst one of their best peeces, and dismounted foure other. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldier's Accid.* 26 Dismount your Musquet, and carrie it with the Rest. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 542 Trees are rent up by the roots, and out-housing dismounted. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4359/2 One of our Ships had dismounted Two of their Batteries. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 345 Part of their cannon .. they dismounted and placed on mules. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 46/1 A whole drawer-full of mounted shells may, by bad handling, be dismounted from their tablet at one shock.

7. To take (a thing) out of that in which it is set or enclosed; to remove (a gem, etc.) from its setting or 'mount'; to take (mechanism) from its framework, take to pieces. † *Dismount thy tuck* (Shaks.): draw thy rapier from its sheath.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 244. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 98 Nor will Men buy it [a precious stone] unless it be dismounted and taken out of the Gold. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 13 When the lock is dismounted.

8. To set, put, or bring down from an elevated position; to lower. ? *Obs.* (In 1597 *fig.* from 6.)

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 281 His warrie eies he did dismount, Whose sights till then were leaueled on my face. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Man* iv, His eyes dismount the highest starre. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 66 The Doolaes were no sooner dismounted, but that thereout issued the Amazones. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1192 Sorceries of Sense .. Dismount her [the soul] from her native Wing.

† **9.** *fig.* (largely from 5): **a.** To bring down from lofty position or high estimation; to cast down, lower, debase. *Obs.*

1608 DAY *Law Tricks* v. (1881) 81 Now Daughter make thee fit To combat and dismount her actiue wit. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 447 The positive Detractor .. dismounts the most merited Reputation with some But. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 824 Drunkenness .. spoils Health, dismounts the Mind, and unmans Men.

† **b.** To reduce to an inferior position, degrade, depose (a person). *Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Superstition* (Arb.) 342 But Superstition dismountes all this [Sense, Philosophy, Piety, etc.] and erecteth an absolute Tyranny, in the minde of Men. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii (17 9) 69 Dukes were dismounted without conviction. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxv. 344, Did not Samuel exercise such a charity, when .. injuriously dismounted from his authority?

† **10.** To reduce to a plain; to level. *Obs. rare*[1].

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. to Mirr. Mag.*, Xerxes .. Dismounted hills, and made the vales uprear.

Hence **Dismou·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1560 WHITHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 36 To saue the saide artillerie from dismounting. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Cold Praise .. or Interruption of it, with a Dismounting But. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 272 Intended for the dismounting of the confidence of the wicked. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i. (L.), The number of stairs .. the time their mountings and dismountings must have absorbed. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Nov., The dismounting of the heavy battery on the bank of the Rhine .. commenced yesterday.

Dismou·nt, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] An act or method of dismounting.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 123 A Tournament, [led] to an Over-turne; that, to a Dismount. 1885 *Cyclist* 6 Oct. 1325/1 The pedal dismount is the best for this form of bicycle. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 5 July, Frequent dismounts [from bicycle] in connection with a hot pace, are fatiguing.

Dismou·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. DISMOUNT *v.* + -ED[1].] **a.** Off one's horse; not on horseback. **b.** Of a cannon: Dislodged from its carriage.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1611) 225 He beareth argent, a culuering dismounted. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 232 Our dismounted men .. lined the edge of the wood. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 85/1 The barrel of a dismounted gun. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/6 A dismounted party of the same regiment.

† **Dismo·ve,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **dis-, dys-meve, -moeue.** [ad. OF. *desmoveir, desmo(u)voir* (14th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *démouvoir*, ad. L. *dismovēre*, variant (and Romanic form) of *dimovēre*, f. *dis-*, DIS- 1 + *movēre* to move. For the vowel change (*-meve*) see MOVE.] *trans.* To move away, remove.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XV. ix, To dismeve away her sorowe. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 234 a/2 The montayne of Syon .. whiche shall be neuer dismoeued. 1611 FLORIO, *Scomouere*, to dismooue, to disorder.

Dismu·rdered, -murderized, *ppl. adjs. nonce-wds.* [DIS- 7 b.] Divested of the character of murder; pronounced to be not murder.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 140 *note*, The commission of legally dismurdered murders. *Ibid.*, The perpetration of the dismurderized murders.

Dismyssaries, var. DIMISSARIES, *Obs.*

† **Dismy·stery,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a or b.] *trans.* To divest of mystery.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improver. Impr.* 45 No man .. hath published any thing .. to dismystery the same [draining].

Disna, *Sc.* = does not; see DO *v.*

† **Disna·tural,** *a. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desnaturel* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *naturel* NATURAL *a.*] Contrary to nature, unnatural.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxxii. § 22 Si tiels clers .. soint a eus desnaturels]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 2 b, To beholde a thing disnaturall. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 Ryght mysesemable and right disnaturall enuie. 1677 GALE *Ct. Gentiles* II. IV. 223 Atheisme is a proposition so disnatural, monstrous and difficult to be establisht.

Hence † **Disna·turalness,** unnatural behaviour.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, Iason .. Receyued hath *penan talionis* Of the goddes for his disnaturelnesse.

† **Disna·tural,** *v. Obs.* [in **a.** f. prec. adj.; in **b.** f. DIS- 8 + NATURAL *a.*: cf. next.] **a.** *trans.* or *intr.* To make or become unnatural; to brutalize. **b.** *trans.* = DENATURALIZE 2, DISNATURALIZE.

1549 *Compl. Scott.* viii. 73 Al pepil ar disnaturalit fra there gude nature ȝe ar mair disnaturellit nor is brutal beystis. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 70 Vpon paine to bee disnaturalled of the countrie.

Disna·turalize, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + NATURALIZE; cf. Sp. *desnaturalizar* 'to banish, to outlaw' (Minsheu 1599).] = DENATURALIZE *v.* 1, 2. Hence **Disna·turaliza·tion** = DENATURALIZATION.

a 1704 LOCKE *Hist. Navigation* 490 (Seager) Magellan .. renounced his country, disnaturalizing himself as the custom then was. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXV. IV. 127 [If] this well-known name [Job] .. were disnaturalized and put out of use. 1874 LD. STANLEY *Magellan's 1st Voy.* p. xi, The custom .. of disnaturalization, in accordance with which, any noble who felt aggrieved, formally renounced his fealty to the sovereign.

Disnature (disnē·tiŭr), *v.* [ad. OF. *desnaturer* to change in nature, or change the nature of (Godef.), 'to make vnnaturall' (Cotgr.), It. *disnaturare*. See DIS- 4 and NATURE.]

† **1.** *intr.* To get into, or be in, an unnatural or disordered condition; to be unhealthy. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 So .. trauaylleth phisyque to brynge Nature to poynt that disnatureth in mannes body whan ony maladye or sekenes encombreth hit.

2. *trans.* To render unnatural; to deprive of natural quality, character, appearance, etc. Hence **Disna·tured** *ppl. a.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 425 Ymage repaired and disnatured fro kynde, holde thy pees. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 49, There are many .. who think to honour their nature, by disnaturing themselues. 1753 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. 18 Can the stern mother .. From her disnatur'd breast tear her young child? 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 307 A sister disnatured of all kin, hastening to be the voluntary accuser of her father. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 161 The disnatured skin Showed livid, flecked with crimson.

† **Disnegle·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 5 + NEGLECT *v.*] *trans.* To neglect.

1800 *True Briton* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 50 Disneglecting his duty, out of nothing but a piece of pride!

† **Disne·rve,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a + NERVE *sb.*: cf. obs. F. *desnerver* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To deprive of nerve or vigour; to weaken, relax.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortality* lxxxvi, All Idelness disnatures Wit, disnerves it. *Ibid.* [see DISAIT].

Disnest (disne·st), *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To dislodge from, or as from, a nest; also, to void (as a nest) *of* its occupants.

1596 *Life Scanderbeg* 41 To chastise the garrison of the Turkes, and to chase and disnest them out of their holde. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Life of Lucian* (1711) 43 To disnest Heaven of so many immoral and debauch'd Deities.

† **Disne·stle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + NESTLE. Cf. *unnestle.*] *trans.* To turn out of a nest.

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 221 Birds are disnestled from the kingdome which nature hath allowed them.

Disner, disnier, var. DECENER, *Obs.*

Disniche (disnī·ʃ), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + NICHE.] *trans.* To remove from its niche.

1889 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 June 280/1, He could disniche, so to speak, whom he pleased.

† **Disno·ble,** *a. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 10.] Ignoble, mean, petty.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVIII. i. 326 A disnoble [*ignobilem*] advocat and defender of causes.

† **Disno·ble,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 8 + NOBLE *a.*: cf. obs. F. *desnoblir* to disgrace, vilify (Godef.).] *trans.* To deprive of nobility or grandeur; to DISENNOBLE.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II (1637) 30 The chiefest complement of greatnesse is the retinue, take away her equipage you disnoble it. 1638 O. SEDGWICKE *Serm.* (1639) 36 O Watch, that it doth not disnoble and staine its excellency by a sordid league .. with sinfull lusts.

† **Disno·minate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To take away the name from.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 223 Reducing it unto the rank of a Village, disnominating it, and not suffering it to bear the name of Caesar.

Disnosed, disnumber: see DIS- 7 a.

† **Disnu·ll,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 **dys-.** [f. DIS- 5 + L. *null-us* none, null: cf. ANNUL. A variant of DENULL, DISANNUL.] *trans.* To bring to nothing, do away with, destroy.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. (1845) 31 To dysnull vyce and the vycious to blame. *Ibid.* XLIV. 216 Dysnullynge the sectes of false idolatry.

† **Disnu·n**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. DIS- 7 b + NUN; cf. *disfriar.*] *trans.* To deprive of nun's orders; to unnun.

1611 FLORIO, *Dismonacare*, to vnfrier. Also to disnunne.

Disobedience (disobī·diĕns). Also 5 **dys-**, **-aunce**. [a. OF. *desobedience* (in Godef.); cf. It. *disubbidienza*, Sp. *desobediencia*; a Romanic formation for L. *inobēdientia*, f. DIS- 4 + L. *obēdientia* OBEDIENCE.]

The fact or condition of being disobedient; the withholding of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command by omitting to conform to it, or of a prohibition by acting in defiance of it; an instance of this.

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 230 To vnderfang oure ordynaunce; For by dysobediaunce. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 143 (Matz.) For disobedience Disclaundrid is perpetually my name. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIV. xiv, Adam..And Eve..the worlde dampned.. By disobedience. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 117, I say they norisht disobedience. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 107 Our wilfull disobediences. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i. (1846) I. 11 It was impossible for cowardice or disobedience to escape the severest punishment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 412 He who obeys the law will never know the fatal consequences of disobedience.

b. *transf.* Non-compliance with a law of nature, an influence, or the like.

a 1729 BLACKMORE (J.), If planetary orbs the sun obey, Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway?.. This disobedience of the moon, etc.

† **Disobe·diency.** *Obs.* [f. L. *disobēdientia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being disobedient.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. lviii, The out-let Will of Disobediency. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost his Pearl* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 464 In punishing my disobediency. 1710 STRYPE *Life Grindall*, anno 1580 (R.), You might have corrected the disobediency of such.

Disobedient (disobī·diĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **dys-**, 6 **dishob-**. [a. OF. *desobedient* (in Godef.); cf. It. *disubbidiente* (Florio), Sp. *desobediente*; a Romanic formation, for L. *inobēdient-em*, f. DIS- 4 + L. *obēdient-em* OBEDIENT.]

A. *adj.* Withholding obedience; refusing or failing to obey; neglectful or not observant of authoritative command; guilty of breach of prescribed duty; refractory, rebellious.

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 272 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 145 A-nother lady.. That hyȝt dame dysobedyent.. set nowȝt by her priores. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cv. 7 Oure fathers.. were dishobedient at the see. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 15 How is the king obeyed, whose wisest be withstanded, the disobedientest obeyed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 687 Michael and his Powers went forth to tame These disobedient. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 316 Such was God's scourge for disobedient sons. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, These are not loving subjects, but disobedient rebels.

b. *transf.* Unyielding, intractable, stubborn.

1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 101 Growing nigh to the manner of a cancer, and disobedient to any medicine. *a* 1802 E. DARWIN (Webster, 1828), Medicines.. rendering peculiar parts of the system disobedient to stimuli. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. x. (1872) 165 Disobedient Cotton fibre, which will not.. consent to cover bare backs.

† **B.** *sb.* A disobedient or refractory person.

1548 *Act* 2-3 *Edw. VI*, c. 23. § 2 Inflicting all such Pains upon the Disobedients. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 70 Refusers to subscribe the covenant.. and other disobedients.

† **Disobedie·ntiary**, (*a.*) and *sb.* *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. adj. + -ARY.] = prec. sb.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 389 Pseudo-prophets.. sly, wily, disobedientiaries to all good orders.

Disobe·diently, *adv.* [f. DISOBEDIENT + -LY².] In a disobedient manner; with disregard of commands.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 209 Arrogantly and disobediently.. contrary to an expresse commandement. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. ii (1611) 57 The least thing done disobediently towardes God. *Mod.* These boys have behaved most disobediently.

† **Disobei·sance.** *Obs.* Also 4 **des-**, 5–6 **-aunce**. [a. OF. *desobeissance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *désobé-*, f. *désobéissant*: see next and -ANCE.] = DISOBEDIENCE.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 Now.. To telle my desobeissance. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 57 Adam was dampned.. for disobeisaunce to the hest of god. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 93 Canceled owte of the masse boke, as heresye to God and disobeysaunce to the King.

† **Disobei·sant**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *desobeissant* (13th c. in Littré; mod. *désobéissant*), pr. pple. of *désobéir* to DISOBEY.]

A. *adj.* Not submissive, DISOBEDIENT. **B.** *sb.* A rebel.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 429 If that I to hyre be founde vntrewe, Dishobeysaunt or wilful necligent. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 Disobeisaunt my tithes for to paye. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xliv. 148 To punysshe them that be dysobeysaunt to the kynge of Castell. 1542–3 *Act* 34 *Hen. VIII* (in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 241) In such.. perill of invasion by the disobeysants, Irishrie.

Disobey (disobēɪ·), *v.* Also 4 **des-**, 4–6 **dys-**; 5 **dyshobeye**. [a. F. *désobéir* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *desobedir*, It. *disubbidire*:—Romanic *dis-*, *desobēdīre*, for late L. *inobēdīre*, f. DIS- 4 + L. *obēdīre* to OBEY.]

1. *intr.* To be disobedient; not to obey.

This is the original use as in Fr., but most late instances are perhaps absolute uses of the transitive sense 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 Perof woll I desobeie. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 26 Pride.. maketh hym that disobeyeth to contemne to obey. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 203 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his fealtie. 1727–38 GAY *Fables* I. xx. 24 His bosom burn'd to disobey. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 315 If.. some headstrong hardy lout Would disobey. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 424 The wish to disobey is already disobedience.

† **b.** Const. *to*, *unto* [= F. *désobéir à* or *dative*].

14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* 88 Eyretykes that falsly dysobey To holy chyrche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 She.. disobeyed to God and felle in his yre. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 12 Whan Adam & eue.. dysobeyed unto god. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. 97 Moche of his people disobeyed to serue hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 We.. disobey to theyr commaundementes.

2. *trans.* [The object represents an earlier dative: cf. F. *il me désobéit*, he disobeys (to) me.] To refuse or neglect to obey (any one); to neglect wilfully, transgress, or violate, the commands or orders of (a person in authority, a law, etc.); to refuse submission to.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 338 Her owne liege.. That hem forsoke and disobeide. *Ibid.* III. 50 Ther might nothing hem disobey. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 He toke and ete thereof, for he wolde not disobeie her. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xi, It were wel done.. that ye dishobeye not the auysyon. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20. § 2 Mysgoverned persons disobeyeng your lawes. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1048 Nat be wyllyng to disobey you. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 59 Seeing no meanes of disobeying the winds, they gave their violence way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 611 Him who disobeyes Me disobeyes. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, Where is the principle which shall teach you to disobey a father? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 The chief magistrate.. will punish those who disobey God and the law.

Hence **Disobey·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. ii. 73 Every disobeying person that payes the penalty.

Disobeyal (disobēɪ·ăl). *rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] An act of disobeying.

1889 *Daily News* 31 July 3/4 Certain financial arrangements followed a disobeyal of the order of the Court.

† **Disobey·ant**, *a.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. DISOBEY *v.* + -ANT, in place of the normal DISOBEISANT.] = DISOBEDIENT.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 122 Some of the Pepyl ther weryn agaynys hym and disobeiaunt.

Disobeyer (disobēɪ·əɹ). [f. DISOBEY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who disobeys; a recusant, a rebel.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 69 Vnder the payne of burnying of disobeyaris vpoun the cheik. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 11 A strickt Proclamation threatens the disobeyers. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 307 A wilful disobeyer of orders.

Disoblegiant, obs. var. DESOBLIGEANT.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 12 Sociables, disoblegiants.

† **Disobliga·tion.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + OBLIGATION; after *disoblige.*]

1. Freedom or release from obligation.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 631 The place doth not prove a dispensation, that is, a disobligation from the Law. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. 411 (L.) The conscience is restored to liberty and disobligation. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 303 The disobligation.. being cancelled.. leaves the obligation without abatement.

2. A disobliging action; an act that either negligently or purposely thwarts a person's convenience or wishes; a piece of inconsiderate treatment; a slight, affront, insult.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 127 By the disobligations his family had undergone from the duke of Buckingham. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 132 Noy.. wheel'd about.. and made amends with his future service, for his former disobligations. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 295 Mrs. Oldfield receiv'd it rather as a favour than a disobligation. 1788 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 61 Russia had.. heaped disobligation upon disobligation, in her transactions with Great Britain.

3. The fact or feeling of being disobliged.

1645 F. THORPE in *Hull Lett.* (1886) 120 To sowe seedes of discention and disobligation betwixt the two nations. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 1. 9, I.. shall never give a Vote out of Peevishness or personal Disobligation. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. ix. 66 Your Lordship's good resolutions.. must be built on a better foundation than occasional disgust or disobligation.

b. An instance of this feeling; a grudge.

a 1754 FIELDING *Journ. Lisbon* I. x, Besides his disloyalty.. I have private disobligations to him.

† **Diso·bligatory**, *a.* [DIS- 10.] **a.** Not obligatory or binding. **b.** Releasing from obligation.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Queries of State* Wks. (1711) 177 All oaths unlawful.. being.. null and disobligatory. *a* 1649 CHAS. I *Let. to Henderson* Wks. 165 You much mistake in alleaging that the two Houses of Parliament can have this disobligatory power.

Disoblige (disoblɔi·dʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *désobliger* (1307 in Godef. *Suppl.*) = Sp. *desobligar*, It. *disobbligare*:—Romanic **disobligāre*, f. DIS- 4 + L. *obligāre* to OBLIGE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To set free from obligation; to release from duty or engagement. Const. *of*, *from*. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 545, I love so much to disoblige and discharge myselfe. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 79 To disoblige themselves of their greatest duty. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 895 They.. would be altogether Disobliged, and Consequently, might Justly break any Laws.

absol. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* V. (1851) 74 A particular law absolving and disobliging from a more general command.

† **b.** To disengage, detach. *Obs.*

1647 W. STRONG *Trust & Acc. Steward* 14 Prodigality of the publique purse will ever disoblige the people to their Rulers. 1689 TEMPLE *Misc.* I. 85 (Seager) The failing of his design was thought to have something disobliged him from France; upon whose assistance he reckoned.

2. To refuse or neglect to oblige; not to consult or comply with the convenience or wishes of (a person); hence, to put a slight upon, affront, offend.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* To Rdr. A iv, Loth to disoblige so many deserving and noble personages. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II (1843) 46/1 Colonel Lesley.. being lately disobliged (as they called it) by the King, that is, denied somewhat he had a mind to have. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks 1840 II. 25, I know not how to disoblige her so much as to tell her I should be glad to have less of her company. 1787 S. C. COX *P. Williams' Rep.* I. Notes 681 His daughter Mabell had disobliged him by turning Roman Catholick. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 338 Impossible to pay marked court to one without disobliging the rest.

transf. 1698 COLLIER *Answ. Congreve* (1730) 195 As to the Smut [= indecency], I have endeavoured not to disoblige the Paper with any of it.

absol. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 500 For fear of disobliging by our refusal. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 25, I would not disoblige on purpose.

† **b.** To render disobliging. *Obs. rare.*

1716 COLLIER tr. *A Panegyrick* 78 Anxiety and Discontent is apt to spoil Peoples Tempers, and disoblige their Behaviour.

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience, incommode, annoy. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1668 [see DISOBLIGING *ppl. a.*]. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 13 The besieged.. began to fire upon us.. by which they somewhat disobliged our Battery. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 1 I'm afraid I may disoblige your Business. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 387 They disobliged us very much by the stench of their dung. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1881) 198, I.. hope my presence, Madam, will not disoblige you.

Hence **Disobli·ged** *ppl. a.*, slighted, affronted.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iii. ¶ 22 Let therefore the disoblig'd not look back upon the injury. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 186 Joiada.. and other disoblig'd Refugee Jews. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxii, His father a disobliged and discontented courtier.

Disobligeant, obs. var. DESOBLIGEANT.

1787 ANN HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* I. 48 To travel.. in the very disobligeant which Sterne celebrates in his Sentimental tour. *Ibid.* I. 49.

Disobli·gement. [f. DISOBLIGE *v.* + -MENT.]

† **1.** Release from obligation; = DISOBLIGATION 1.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 36 If I make a covnant with a man who prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceave a disobligement. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 107 God delayed to answer them, which they looked upon as a disobligement from duty.

† **2.** A slight; = DISOBLIGATION 2. *Obs.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 185 Disobligements received and requited. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 712/4 Some disobligements that Ambassador had lately received there.

3. The action of disobliging or fact of being disobliged.

18.. in H. Adams *Alb. Gallatin* 450 (Cent.) To the great disobligement of some of his strong political friends.

Disobli·ger. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who disobliges.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xv. § 4 (R.) Loving our enemies, and benefiting our disobligers. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret*, Disobligers of England.

Disobli·ging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb DISOBLIGE.

1692 *Vindication* Pref. A ij b, The disobliging of Wicked Men. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. II. 59 By this wise Conduct she avoided the disobliging of Men.

Disobli·ging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That disobliges; disinclined to gratify the wishes or meet the convenience of another; unaccommodating; also, † inconvenient, annoying (*obs.*).

1652 COKAINE tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* III. 207 In the least disobliging terms. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 238 A Prince of that tyrannical and dis-obliging nature. 1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* 4 To preserve your knees From such a disobliging posture. 1703 DE FOE *Power Body of People*, Misc. 164 Their Proceedings.. have been Disobliging to the Nation. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 239, I must.. get our disobliging neighbours turned out.

Hence **Disobli·gingly** *adv.*; **Disobli·gingness**, unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to accommodate another.

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 596 The disobligingness.. of this performance. 1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* 7 Whose action.. hath shown So disobligingly, his rash judgement of me. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 382 Women.. whose disobligingness had been the cause of my flurry. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii, Disobligingness.. is but too common everywhere.

† **Disobse·rvant**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 10.] Not observant; disobedient.

1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 25 A great part of the people became disobservant to the Laws.

† **Disobste·tricate,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To reverse the office of a midwife concerning; to retard or hinder from child-birth.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 210 With parturiencie for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not their enixibility.

Disobstru·ct, *v. ? Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; = DEOBSTRUCT.

1611 FLORIO, *Disopilare*, to open or vnstop, to disobstruct. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 68 The Optick Nerve being .. disobstructed and relaxed. 1738 A. STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 8 Applications..intended to..discuss stagnating animal fluids, or disobstruct the vessels.

† **Diso·ccident,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 8: cf. DISORIENT.] *trans.* To throw out of his reckoning as to the west; to confuse as to the points of the compass.

1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 53 Perhaps some roguing Boy that managed the Puppets turned the City wrong, and so disoccidented our Geographer.

Disoccupa·tion. [f. DIS- 9 + OCCUPATION; cf. F. *désoccupation* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Lack of occupation, unoccupied condition.

1834 SOUTHEY *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 299 There is no interval of disoccupation. 1889 HOWELLS *Hazard New Fort.* 105 A life of luxurious disoccupation.

Disoccupy (disǫ·kiŭpəi), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + OCCUPY *v.*, prob. after F. *désoccuper*, Sp. *desocupar*, It. *disoccupare*.] *trans.* To cease to occupy, vacate.

1872 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 3/2 [Let. fr. Madrid] The hall vacated..was merely disoccupied in order that [etc.]. 1882 tr. *Rep. Congr. Chili* in *Chr. World* (N.Y.) Feb. (1883) 50 The refusal of Mr. Gandarillas to disoccupy his post.

Disodic (dəisōu·dik), **Disodiohy·dric,** etc., *Chem.*: see DI- *pref.*[2] 2.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 340 Disodiohydric Phosphate, or Disodic Orthophosphate, is prepared by precipitating the acid calcium phosphate obtained in decomposing bone-ash with sulphuric acid.

Disodour (disōu·dəɹ). *nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9.] Ill odour; evil repute.

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 7/2 He..died in the disodour of being ..[a] most extortionate old hunks.

† **Diso·ffice,** *sb. Obs.* [DIS- 9.] An evil office, an ill turn, a disservice.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 56 It shall be an vnkindnesse and dis-office in his deportment.

† **Diso·ffice,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To deprive of or depose from office.

1627 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 241 The other lords .. which are refusers, are disofficed. 1658 J. R. *Chr. Subj.* vii. 100 To dis-authorise and dis-office a Magistrate. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 200 All that refuse it must be sequestred, imprisoned, disofficed.

† **Di-solu·tion.** *Chem. Obs.* [DI-[2] 2 ¶.] A solution of a sub- or proto-salt (e g. of mercury).

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 501 The action of dry hydrochloric acid on di-solutions of mercury.

Disomatous (dəisōu·mătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. διϲώματ-οϲ double-bodied (f. δι-, DI-[2] + σῶμα, σωματ- body) + -OUS.] Having two bodies, double-bodied.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Disomus*, A Monster with two bodies .. is said to be disomatous.

† **Disopi·nion.** *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + OPINION.]

1. Adverse or mean opinion (*of*); disesteem.

1625 SIR J. ELIOT in Gardiner *Hist. Eng* (1875) I. vi. 225 The general disopinion..which it would work to him. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxix. 501 According to the Disopinion & slender Conceipt which they have of their own Abilities. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iv. 67 A disopinion and dislike of the Parliament. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* 210 He was in some disopinion with the king.

2. Difference of opinion; dissent. *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Disparère*, a disopinion, a diuersitie in conceit. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv, Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and disopinion.

Hence † **Disopi·nioned** *a. Obs.*, thought little of, held in disrepute.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 137 A disopinioned undervalued man.

† **Diso·ppilate,** *v. Med. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + OPPILATE: cf. F. *désopiler* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *disoppilare*, obs. Sp. *desopilar*; also DEOPPILATE.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; *absol.* to remove obstructions; = DEOPPILATE.

1577 FRAMPTON *Ioyfull Newes* II. (1596) 54 Being vsed it [Sassafras] dooth disopilate, and make a good colour in the face. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. vi. II. 43 Hippocrates .. is of opinion, that it will disopilate the neck of the Matrice. 1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 8 It hath also parts of Sulphur and of Quicksilver, which doth open, and disopilate.

Disorb (disǭ·ɹb), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a, c + ORB *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To remove from its orb or sphere.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 45 Like a Starre disorb'd. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 601 To turn aside the planet..and to disorb its approaching culmination.

2. To deprive of the orb as a symbol of sovereignty.

1863 W. LANCASTER *Praeterita* 54 Until the tale of years disorb my hand. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* III. ii. 66 Discrowned, disorbed, discrested.

Diso·rchard, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 a, b: cf. *disforest*.] *trans.* To change from the condition of an orchard; to divest (land) of orchards.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 216 Land..encumbered with orchard trees..and which ought..to be disorcharded. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 3 Disorcharding must of necessity be a gradual process, and, meanwhile, how is the farmer..to pay the higher rent which the landlord usually expects for his orchard land?

† **Diso·rdain,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **desordeine,** 3–5 **-deyne,** 4–5 **disordeyne,** 5 **-hordeyne.** [a. OF. *desorden-er* to disorder, degrade (11th c.), mod.F. *désordonner* = Sp. *desordenar*, It. *disordinare*, a Romanic formation from DIS- 4 + L. *ordināre* to order, ORDAIN. Cf. DEORDINATE.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of or degrade from orders.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 473 Ʒuf eni clerc .. were itake, & vor felon iproued .. That me solde him uerst desordeini. *c* 1300 *Beket* 378 That he scholde the preost take, And desordeyni him of his ordre.

2. To disorder, derange.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. li. (1495) 265 Diaria comyth..of humours whyche renne..fro the hede to the guttes, and disordeynyth them.

† **Diso·rdained,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **-ordened, -ined.** [f. DISORDAIN *v.* + -ED, but, in sense 2, app. ad. OF. *desordené*: see next.]

1. Disordered, irregular, out of order.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxix. (1869) 62 Bi his disordeyned smellinge.

2. Unrestrained, immoderate: = DISORDINATE 1.

a 1425 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* ¶ 744 [MSS. Harl. & Camb.] Glotenye is vnresonable and desordeyned [*other MSS.* desordeyne(e, discorde] coueytise to ete and to drynke. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B iij, After that these two knightes had longe ynough strained together. came in so disordined wordes [*desordonnees parolles*], that taking their .. swordes [etc.]. *Ibid.* E vij, Holde backe yowre disordenede answere.

† **Diso·rdeine, diso·rdeny,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms; 4 **des-, disordene,** 4–5 **des-, dis-, dys-, -ordeynee, -ordenee, -ordeine, -eyne, -eigne,** 5 **-ordeyne, -ordeny.** [a. OF. *desordené* (mod. *désordonné*), pa. pple. of *desordener*: see DISORDAIN and DISORDINATE. The final *é* of OF. appears to have had a double fortune, becoming on the one side mute as in ASSIGN, AVOWE, on the other developing into *-ee, -ie, -y* as in ASSIGNEE, CITY: cf. *dishevel, dishevely*.]

Inordinate, immoderate, excessive; disorderly, irregular. (Cf. DISORDINATE 1.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 Auarice is disordene loue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 841 Alle the desordeynee [*v. rr.* dysordenee, disordeynet, -deine, -deyne, desordeigne] moewynges that comen of fleshly talentes. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxiii. (1869) 65 Whan þou seest þe wille encline to dede disordeynee. *c* 1450 [see B.]. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2768 All disording [? disordiny] is she All-way.

B. *sb.* Disorder, an irregularity.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2079, 2083 What disordeny he þare kende, He was besy it to amende. Disordenys when he reproued, Disordeny monkes, þat þaim loued, Of his spekyng were noȝt payed.

Hence † **Diso·rdeinely** *adv. Obs.*, inordinately, immoderately.

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Hit ne is no zenne uor to ethe þe guode metes ak ethe his [= but to eat them] to uerliche oþer disordeneliche. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 57 A good thynge desordeynly desyred ageynst goddes wylle.

Disorder (disǭ·ɹdəɹ), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + ORDER *sb.*: prob. after F. *desordre* (Palsgr. 1530). Cf. also DISORDER *v.* (which is known earlier).]

1. Absence or undoing of order or regular arrangement; confusion; confused state or condition.

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Disorder of a thyng, *desbavlx, desordre, desordonnance.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Disorder of the partes is a deformitie to the hole. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 176 Common-wealths, imperfect, and apt to relapse into disorder. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. 154 In this order, or rather disorder, we arrived at the Castle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 713 Light shon, and order from disorder sprung. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 3 Our Ships out of trim, and every thing in disorder. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 189 The tangled boughs .. Were twined in picturesque disorder. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 93 Disorder in a state is the source of all evil, and order of all good.

† **b.** Violation of recognized order, irregularity.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 152 Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take, May boldly deviate from the common track; From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of want of order or brench of rule; an irregularity.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* iii. Wks. (1851) I. 363 If you say that it were a disorder that all should lay on their hands, I grant you. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. i. 1 These disorders which are thus committed. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 83, I am resolved to..reform these disorders. 1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* IV. vi. I. 528 Inexperience was the .. principal cause of the disorders which attended the retreat.

concr. 1717 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 263 The Decoration of the Altars .. crowded and bad .. a man cannot but lament the immense Sums they spend on those gilt Disorders.

† **b.** *spec.* An irregularity of conduct; a disorderly act or practice; a misdemeanour. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* To Rdr. (1586) A vij, The disorders of those travailers abroade, are the chiefe cause. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 105 My Lady bad me tell you, that though she harbors you as her kinsman, she's nothing ally'd to your disorders. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 457 The king had another mistress .. she fell into many scandalous disorders. 1772 S. DENNE *Hist. Rochester* 165 To remedy the disorders of those committed to his charge.

3. Disturbance, commotion, tumult; *esp.* a breach of public order, riot, mutiny, outrage.

1532 BECON *Pomander of Prayer* Prayers, etc. (1844) 80 To send the spirit of love and concord among us, that, without any disorder or debate, every one of us may be content with our calling. 1628 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 263 To prevent all disorder the train-bands kept a guard on both sides of the way. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 295 Many disorders in England it behoved him previously to compose. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 303 A never ceasing surf .. when the wind blows strong .. it breaks with terrific disorder on the coast.

† **4.** Disturbance or agitation of mind, discomposure. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 102, I will not keepe this forme vpon my head, When there is such disorder in my witte. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 20 He remembering his dream fell into some disorder .. and said .. he was to die before morning. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 27 His voice faltered, and he asked with disorder, 'What is in the great chamber?' 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. vi, The old man found Boabdil in great disorder and excitement.

5. A disturbance of the bodily (or mental) functions; an ailment, disease. (Usually a weaker term than DISEASE, and not implying structural change.)

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Sometimes occasioned by disorder in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* iii. 108 A Fever is the first Disorder that affects the Blood and Vessels. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Mar., A slight disorder in my eye. 1860 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iv. 261 A new and troublesome stage of his chronic disorder. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Disorder*, a term frequently used in medicine to imply functional disturbance, in opposition to manifest structural change.

Disorder (disǭ·ɹdəɹ), *v.* [app. a modification of earlier *desordene, disordeine* vb., OF. *desordener*, after ORDER vb. (Palsgr. has a F. *désordrer* beside *désordonner*, but the latter (OF. *desordener*) was the proper F. form.) (*Disorder* sb. is app. later.)]

1. *trans.* To put out of order; to destroy the regular arrangement of; to throw into disorder or confusion; to disarrange, derange, upset.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 70 Workis doon by lesingis is for to disordre good thinges. 1581 FULKE in *Confer.* III (1584) P ij b, You would obscure the sense by disordering the wordes. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 308 The Polanders .. attempted sundry waies to break and disorder the Swedish army. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 914 With .. tresses all disorderd. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. 1842 II. 1 Your committee hold it expedient to collect .. the circumstances, by which that government appears to them to be most essentially disordered. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 49 Loose and disordered her fair hair flew.

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disordered; to fall into confusion. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxii. 198 The batayle of the marshals began to dysorder, by reason of the shot of the archers. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. v. 86 The Earle made.. Gull's Horse to retreat and disorder at this first charge.

† **2.** *trans.* To make morally irregular; to vitiate, corrupt; to mar, spoil. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 Many times by reading such tryfles. the manners of younge learners are disordered. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiv. 156 b, A life disordered, corrupted, and ful of al villany.

† **b.** *refl.* To violate moral order or rule; to break loose from restraint, behave in an unruly or riotous manner; to transgress the bounds of moderation, go to excess. *Obs.* (Cf. DISORDERLY *a.* 2, DISORDINATE 1.)

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 53/2 Those persons, which disorder themselues, and beecome wild colts, and can abide no law nor bridle. 1613 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 279 A common Drunckard, and disorders himselffe verie often in quarrellinge and brawlinge. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 44 That he should not disorder himself neither with eating nor drinking, but eat very little of Supper.

† **3.** *trans.* To disturb the mind or feelings of; to agitate, discompose, disconcert. *Obs.*

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 236 Dame Chat, master doctor upon you here complaineth, That you and your maids should him much disorder. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 459 This he uttered with a stern countenance, at which Lambert being a little disordered [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 4, I looked very earnestly at her; so that it a little disordered her. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 77 He said, he looked, he did;—nothing at all Beyond his wont, yet it disordered me.

† **b.** To confuse or discompose *the countenance.*

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III. i. 1518 Disorder not my Face into a Frown. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* IV. xii 150 With an angry voice and with his countenance disordered. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 461 The youth's cheek A rapid blush disorder'd.

4. To derange the functions of; to put out of health; to 'upset' (a person or animal, or an organ or part of the body, or the mind).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 b, By reason of .. some humour, whiche disordereth the body. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II (1711) 80 If you should eat their Fat, it would ..disorder the Stomach very much. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 229 They [cochineal insects] take wing .. but the heat of the Sun so disorders them, that they presently fall down dead. 1733–4 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 17 Mar., The east wind .. never fails to disorder my head. 1735 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 18 The sea has not disordered me at all. 1853 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 490 That doctrine .. seems capable of quite disordering the minds of men who adopt it. *Mod.* This climate is apt to disorder the liver.

transf. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 456 It is not full of such

disgraceful vice and meanness as the Confessions of Rousseau, but it is as much disordered by vanity as they are by susceptibility.

†5. To deprive of, or degrade from, holy orders; = DISORDAIN 1. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 131/2 If this Pope Iohn did not erre in his disordering Formosus. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii, *Alph.* I shall do it by proxy, friar; your bishop's my friend, and is too honest to let such as you infect a cloister. *Gom.* Ay, do, father-in-law, let him be stripped of his habit, and disordered.

6. [f. DIS- 6 + ORDER *v.*] To reverse an order for; to countermand.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 122 The first word [ἀντιτασσόμενος] signifies properly disordered, counter-ordered, or ordered against. 1852 SHEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxvi, Charley Leicester, who dis-ordered the post-horses and postponed his journey to Constantinople.

Hence **Diso·rdering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 19 The next day..all the oste .. avaunced, without disorderyng. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 105 That we fall not into disordering of ourselves by anger. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 39 [The] arrowes fell as thick .. as if it had bin a perpetual .. showre of haile, to the great disordering and dismaying of the whole armie. 1744 *Ess. Acting* 17 Like one not quite awak't from some disordering Dream.

†Diso·rderable, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being put in disorder.

1611 COTGR., *Desemparable* ,disorderable.

Diso·rdered, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Put out of order, thrown into confusion; disarranged, confused, irregular.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xiv. S ij b, To measure exactly the solide content of any small body, how disordred or irregular so euer it be. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 39 Baldwin..seeking to restore his disordered companies, and to stay the furie of the enemie. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) I. 394 Pardon my disordered Writing. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xix, They..with disorder'd speed..Ran to the city gates. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxix. 79 Thrasybulus suddenly turned upon the enemy .. and .. attacked their victorious but disordered centre.

†b. Not according to order or rule, irregular.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25 b, After once that such disordered counterfaiting of God well liked them, they neuer ended, till .. they imagined y God did shew forth his power in images. 1592-3 *Act* 35 *Eliz.* c. 1. § 5 Frequenting disordered and unlawful Conventicles and Assemblies. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 171 There were fifty of those Popes irregular, disordered and Apostaticall.

†2. Morally irregular, vitiated, corrupt; disorderly, unruly, riotous; = DISORDINATE 1. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (an. 3) 44 b, The disordered affection whiche this kynde kynseman shewed to his blood. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 407 A nomber of disordered persons of the Universitie. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 381 Our own rebellious and disordered desires. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold. 1630 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 63 His wife hath .. been committed to the same prison for her disordered tongue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 696 Warr..hath .. to disorder'd rage let loose the reines. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 84 The People very much disorder'd in Liquor, and very quarrelsome.

†3. Discomposed, agitated. *Obs.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 P 1 It is..a very odd Spectacle, to see a Queen venting her passion in a disordered Motion. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 18 She found him pacing the room, with a disordered air.

4. Affected with bodily or mental disorder; out of health; deranged; morbid.

a 1731 ATTERBURY *Job* xxii. 21 (Seager) Notwithstanding that we feel our souls disordered and restless..yet we are strangely backward to lay hold of this method of cure. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xviii. 212 A disordered mind [is] in many cases, the evident effect of a disordered body. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 82 In some cases of disordered nerves, we have sensations without objects. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 92 Mental derangement is in numerous instances preceded by a disordered state of the general health.

Hence **Diso·rderedly** *adv.*; **Diso·rderedness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xi. 8 Lest the disorderednesse of al things may empair his faith. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 35 The Nicolaits which liue disorderedly haue for their founder, Nicolas one of the seuen .. deacons. *a* 1610 KNOLLES (J.), By that disorderedness of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. 1611 COTGR., *Escorcher les anguilles par la queuë*, to doe things disorderedly, awkwardly, the wrong way.

Diso·rderer. *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who disorders.

1598 FLORIO, *Scorrettore*, a spoiler, a marrer of anie thing, a disordrer.

Diso·rderliness. [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being disorderly.

1584 WHITGIFT *Let. to Burghley*, Not .. out of respect of his disorderliness, in the manner of the communion .. but also of his negligence in reading. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 873 God is not the President .. of Irregular .. Lust or Appetite, and of loose Erratick Disorderliness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 331 Disordering more her native disorderliness. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 June 4/3 The Speaker pointed out the disorderliness of the proceedings.

Disorderly (disɔ·ɹdəɹli), *a.* [f. DISORDER *sb.* + -LY 1; after *orderly*.]

1. Characterized by disorder, or absence of order or regular arrangement; in a state of disorder; not orderly; confused, irregular, untidy.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 59 The winds so outrageously unstable .., they were constrained to rome up and downe, with an order so disorderly, that [etc.]. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 112/2 Æschylus, saith he, is of all Poets .. the harshest, most disorderly. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 28 A disorderly and confused chaos. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* viii. 175 A disorderly, weak, low Pulse. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* I. 302 The disorderly state of Peru was such as to demand the immediate interposition of government. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 79 A mob of people as naked, as dirty, and as disorderly as the beggars .. on the Continent.

2. Opposed to or violating moral order, constituted authority, or recognized rule or method; not submissive to rule, lawless; unruly; tumultuous, riotous. (Of persons, or their actions, etc.)

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 383 To behold the disorderly dealings of the wicked. 1698 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. iii. 224 A patient causeth pains to himself with disorderly eating and drinking. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 24 Whatsoever disorderly or unworthy persons are admitted to holy orders. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 310 To confirm the Weak, and admonish the Disorderly. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 217 They [Seamen] ever grow more disorderly and ungovernable as they come nearer home. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 346 The Speaker submitted .. that .. if it was a personal charge against an individual member of the House, it was certainly disorderly. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* VI. vii. § 14 (1895) IV. 221 If the drunkenness be accompanied with riotous or disorderly behaviour.. imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, may be imposed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 163 Disorderly conduct is always severely punished. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 412/1 [He] appeared to be under the influence of drink, and was behaving in a most disorderly manner. *Mod.* He was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

b. *spec.* in *Law.* Violating public order or morality; constituting a nuisance; *esp.* in *disorderly house* (see quot. 1877); *disorderly person*, one guilty of one of a number of offences against public order as defined by various Acts of Parliament, esp. 5 Geo. IV, c. 83. § 3.

1744 *Act* 17 *Geo. II*, c. 5. § 1 They who threaten to run away and leave their wives or children to the parish; or unlawfully return to a parish from whence they have been legally removed; or, not having wherewith to maintain themselves, live idle, and refuse to work for the usual wages; and all persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, etc., to beg in the parishes where they dwell, shall be deemed Idle and Disorderly Persons. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Disorderly houses*, see *Bawdy Houses*; *Riots*; *Theatres.* 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 435 Be it enacted, that every house, room or place, which shall be opened or used as a place of meeting for the purpose of reading books, pamphlets, newspapers, or other publications .. shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, unless the same shall have been previously licensed. 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo IV*, c. 83. § 3. .... every petty chapman or pedlar wandering abroad and trading, without being duly licensed or authorized by law....[etc. etc.] shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the true intent and meaning of this act. 1877 J. F. STEPHEN *Digest Crim. Law* (1883) 122 The following houses are disorderly houses, that is to say: common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, common betting houses, disorderly places of entertainment. 1887 *Times* 30 Sept. 8/3 The charge of keeping..a disorderly house.

†3. Affected with disorder or disturbance of the bodily functions; diseased, morbid. *Obs.*

1615 CULPEPPER *Riverius* IV. vii. 121 A thin watery Humor or Choller which abounds in the blood, and makes it more disorderly.

4. Attended with mental agitation or discomposure. *rare.*

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxv. 24 She in tell-tale cheeks glows a disorderly shame.

Diso·rderly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a disorderly manner.

1. Without order or regular arrangement; confusedly, irregularly; in disorder or confusion.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Devise of a Masque, etc.* (R.) On other side the Turkes .. Disorderly did spread their force. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrow, etc.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 17 Suggestions against me, disorderly framed according to the malitious humour of mine accuser. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 With their heire hanging disorderly about their eares. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 182 The Husbandmen at first sow it [rice] disorderly, like other Corn. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 152 'To horse' Said Ida; 'home! to horse!' and fled .. Disorderly the women

2. Not according to order or rule; in a lawless or unruly way; tumultuously, riotously.

1564 *Brief Exam.* viij, Their amendement who haue disorderlye behaued them selues. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 185 An unlawfull Assemblie, is the companie of three or mo persons, disorderly comming together .. to commit an vnlawfull acte. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Thess.* iii. 6 That ye withdraw your selues from euery brother that walketh disorderly. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 528 The Polish letters bring, that the dyet .. was lately broken up very disorderly. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 58 They could use them disorderly.

3. With mental agitation or discomposure. *rare.*

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 211 Disorderly she own'd her glorious passion.

†Diso·rderous, *a. Obs.* [f. DISORDER *sb.* + -OUS.] = DISORDERLY *a.* Hence **†Diso·rderously** *adv.*, **†Diso·rderousness.**

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 115/1 They whiche liue disorderously, and giue euill example to the rest. *Ibid.* 119/2 If there be any disorderous or disolute person. *Ibid.* 143/1 If they see any dronkardes, if they see any whordome, and such like disorderousnesse. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 215 b, One onely disorderous order of people. *Ibid.* 323 The disorderous abuses of all your religion.

1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp.* 164 Risen in such Commotious and Disordrous manner.

†Diso·rdinance. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **dis-, dys-, -orden-, -ordin-, -ordyn-aunce,** 5-6 **-ordonaunce.** [a. OF. *desordenance*, later *-on(s)-ance*, f. *desordener* (now *-ordonner*) to DISORDAIN: see -ANCE.] Disorder, confusion, irregularity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 150 What place myȝt[e] ben left .. to folie and to disordinaunce syn þat god ledib .. alle þinges by ordre? 1482 CAXTON *Tully's Friendship, Orat. G. Flaminius* E iv, They have sette it in grete trouble and disordinaunce. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. xvi. 48 Noo thyng is mor preiudicyable in a bataille than dysordonaunce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xiii. 205 Yf he haue not other disordonaunce.

†Diso·rdinate, *a. Obs.* Forms: α. 4-7 **disordinat,** 5 **dys-, disordynate, disordenate,** 6- **disordinate.** β. 5-6 **des-, dys-,** 6 **disordon(n)ate.** [Latinized form of OF. *desordené* (= Sp. *desordenado*, It. *disordinato*), pa. pple. of *desordener* to DISORDAIN. Cf. the synonym DEORDINATE from med.L. **deordinare*, and see DE- I. 6.]

1. Not conformed to moral order, or to what is right, befitting, or reasonable; transgressing the bounds of moderation or propriety; unrestrained, immoderate, inordinate. (Cf. DISORDERLY *a.* 2.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 348 The horrible disordinat scantnesse of clothing 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 For this cause putteth gylbert the necglygence of prelates emonge the thyngys dysordynate. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 75 [The soul] falleth by affeccion in loue dysordonate in to powder & asshes of thynges erthely. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 171 They daunce with disordinate gestures .. to dishonest verses. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xlviii. 223 b, Although the lyfe of man in many other thinges be disordinate and out of course. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 117 Winter begins in May, because of the disordinate raines which fall from that Moneth to the end of August. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxii. 271 Disordinate Passions and Perturbations of the Mind.

b. of persons.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A ij, By whiche they be the more disordynate and obstynate in their Iniquite. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 4 A Prince .. disordinate in eating, and not sober in drinking, is termed but vicious. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. (1851) 99 They .. unfitted .. the People, now grown worse and more disordinat, to receave.. any Liberty. 1671 — *Samson* 701 With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down .. Though not disordinate, yet causeless suffering The punishment of dissolute days,

2. Devoid of order, confused, irregular; = DISORDERLY *a.* 1. (Only in De Quincey.)

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 146 This private Oswestry library wore something of the same wild tumultuary aspect, fantastic and disordinate. 1840 — *Style* Wks. XI. 182 Artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet..careless and disordinate.

Hence **† Diso·rdinateness,** *Obs.*

1657 *Divine Lover* 113 When shall disordinatenesse be blotted out of thee?

†Diso·rdinately, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2]

1. Not according to order, propriety, or moderation; irregularly; inordinately, excessively.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I. i. A iv, To displese .. god by synne & the peple by lyuyng disordonnatly. *Ibid.* III. iii. F ij b, They deceyve the symple men & drawen them to the courtes disordenately. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 83a/1 They that louen dysordynatly the honoures of thys worlde. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V.* (an. 2) 35 b, The temporall landes devoutely geven, and disordinatly spent by religious and other spirituall persones. 1624 *Gag for Pope* 7 The king would take into his hands the lands disordinately consumed by the Clergy.

2. Without order or arrangement, confusedly, irregularly.

1830 DE QUINCEY *Kant in Misc. Ess.* Wks. (1890) VIII. 92 No matter how clumsily, disordinately, ungracefully. 1854 — *Autobiog.* Wks. II. 18 The..library..has been so disordinately collected.

†Disordina·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action and condition from DISORDAIN *v.*, DISORDINATE *a.*: see -ATION.] Disarrangement, putting out of order; disordered condition; = DEORDINATION.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 836 This is wrought by Emission..of the Natiue Spirits; And also by the Disordination and Discomposture of the Tangible Parts. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 156 How comes this disturbance and disordination in nature?

Disordined: see DISORDAINED 2.

Disording: see DISORDEINE *a. Obs.*

Disordonat, -aunce: see DISORDINATE, -ANCE.

Disorganic (disɔ·ɹgæ·nik), *a.* [DIS- 10.] Not organic; without organic or organized constitution.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V. (1872) 156 This anomaly of a disorganic Literary Class. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* IV. VI. (1872) 247 This disorganic..hell-ridden world.

Diso·rganisa·tion. [ad. F. *désorganisation* (1764 in Hatz.-Darm.), n. of action f. *désorganiser*: see next. This family of words appears to have entered English at the French Revolution.]

The action of disorganizing, or condition of being disorganized; loss or absence of organization.

1794 W. BURKE tr. *Addr. M. Brissot* in *Burke's Wks.* (1808) VII. 329 The anarchy of the administration of Pachè, which has completely disorganized the supply of our armies; which by that disorganization reduced the army of Dumourier to stop in the middle of its conquests. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* IV. 458 He found the Portuguese

army..in such a state of disorganization, that [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 80 The total disorganization of society. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 383 Disorganization or atrophy of the lobular substance of the liver. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Dec. 5/2 Half measures .. are fruitful only of disorganization and discontent.

Disorganise (disɔ·ɹgănəiz), *v.* [ad. F. *désorganiser* (1764 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *organiser* to ORGANIZE.] *trans.* To destroy the organization or systematic arrangement of; to break up the organic connexion of; to throw into confusion or disorder.

1793 BURKE *Conduct Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 618 Their ever memorable decree of the 15th of December, 1792, for disorganizing every country in Europe, into which they should..set their foot. 1808 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 324 This will give him fair play to disorganize New England, if so disposed. 1812 COLLINSON *Treat. Law Idiots & Lunaticks* I. 68 (Jod.), You can not enter into the mind to know by what means it is disorganized, but you find it disorganized. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 478 The Whigs .. though defeated, disheartened, and disorganized, did not yield without an effort.

Disorganized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Deprived or destitute of organization; having lost, or being without, organic connexion or systematic arrangement; thrown into confusion, disordered.

1812 [see DISORGANIZE]. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Clive* (1854) 529/1 A succession of revolutions; a disorganized administration. 1868 RUSKIN *Fol. Incon. Art* Add. 199 A vast and disorganized mob, scrambling each for what he can get. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 53 The operation for the removal of a disorganized eye is not a serious one.

Disorganizer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disorganizes.

1795 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* II. 131 (Jod.) [They] discredit the cause of liberty..by treating as atheists, that is to say, as universal disorganizers, its partisans and friends. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 301 If he had lived in the French revolution he should have been a great disorganiser. 1894 D. G. THOMPSON in *Forum* (U.S.) Jan. 592 That greatest disorganizer of society..war.

Disorganizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disorganizes; causing disorganization.

1796 C. BURNEY *Metastasio* III. 254 Her unprincipled, philosophical, and disorganizing successor. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 525 French principles have been called disorganizing. 1800 J. BOWLES *Polit. & Moral State Soc.* 160 *note*, The disorganizing and licentious principles of the French Revolution. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 549/1 They weaken the body by .. violent, depressing, and disorganizing emotions.

† Disorient, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *désorienter* to turn from an eastward position, cause to lose one's bearings, embarrass, f. *des-* DIS- 4 + *orienter* to ORIENT.] *trans.* To turn from the east; to cause to 'lose one's bearings'; to put out, disconcert, embarrass.

1655 J. JENNINGS *Elise* 48 'Twas Philippin who was disoriented, but more Isabella. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. (R.), I doubt then the learned professor was a little disoriented when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. 1835 SYD. SMITH *Memoir, etc.* (1855) II. 356, I hope you will disorient yourself soon. The departure of the wise men from the East seems to have been on a more extensive scale than is generally supposed.

Disorientate (disɔ·ɹiĕntēit), *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To turn from an eastward position; *pa. pple.* not facing due east.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn*, cited in Johnson. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Disorientated* (spoken of a sun-dial), turn'd away from the east, or some of the cardinal points. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 79 S. John the Evangelist [Guernsey] is a district church, built in 1836. It is disorientated. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. 361 It has a chancel .. strangely disorientated towards the south.

b. *fig.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The word is most frequently used .. for the disconcerting, or putting a man out of his way, or element. Speak of law to a physician, or of physic to a lawyer, and they will both be disorientated.

Disorientation. [n. of action f. prec. vb.]

1. The condition of being disorientated; deviation from the eastward position.

1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 400 A Roman Catholic church at Wrexham, which, by its intentional disorientation, looks very awkward by the side of..the new church of S. Mark.

2. The condition of having lost one's bearings; uncertainty as to direction.

1882 W. JAMES in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. (1883) 109 [One lost in woods or forgetting in the dark the position of his bed] knows the altogether peculiar discomfort and anxiety of such 'disorientation' in the horizontal plane.

† Disornament, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of ornament.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 58 The disornamenting of this mother of Cities. 1648 E. SPARKE in J. Shute *Sarah & H.* (1649) Ep. Ded., The very Executioner of all Ingenuity, which it..rifles and disornaments.

Disosit, obs. Sc. f. DISUSED.

† Di·sour. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Forms: 4 **disur, disour, dyssour,** 4–6 **dysour,** 5 **dysowre,** 6 **disor, dyser, dysar, disare, dissar,** (9 *Hist.* **dissour, disour**). [a. OF. *disour, -eor, -or, -eur*, agent-n. from *dire, dis-ant* to say. Cf. Pr. *dizedor*, Sp. *decidor*, It. *dicitore*, repr. a Romanic type **dicitōrem*, from L. *dicĕre* to say, tell. See also DIZZARD.] A (professional) story-teller; a reciter of 'gestes'; a jester.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27932 (Cott.) Speche o disur, rimes vnright, gest of Jogolur. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) Prol. 75, I mad nought for no disours .. Bot for þe luf of symple menne, þat strange Inglis canno not kenne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 50 Hold not þou with harlotes, here not heore tales..For þei ben þe deueles disours, I do þe to vndurstonde. 1377 *Ibid. B.* XIII. 172 'It is but a dido', quod þis doctour, 'a dysoures tale'. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. vi. 355/2 This mynstrall is the worlde whiche playeth with folke of this worlde as a mynstrall as a Jogulour and as a dysour. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dissar, a scoffer, *saigefol.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 374/1 He playeth the deuils disor euen in this point. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iii. 162 The conteurs and the jestours, who are also called dissours, and seggers .. were literally taletellers. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 439 Disours, jongleurs, gleemen.

Disown (disōu·n), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + OWN *v.*: cf. *disclaim*.

(In some recent dictionaries, this and the simple *Own* have each been improperly split up into two verbs, sense 3 being erroneously assumed to be derived from OE. *unnan* to grant, with which it has no connexion: see OWN *v.*)]

† 1. *trans.* To cease to own, to relinquish one's possession of; to give up, part with, renounce.

c 1600 H. ANDERSON *Bidding World Farewell* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 304 The houre is set wherein they must disown The royal pomp, the treasure, and the throne.

2. To refuse to acknowledge as one's own, or as connected with oneself; not to own; to renounce, repudiate, disclaim.

1649 *St. Trials, Col. J. Lilburn* (R.) You say it is impossible for you .. without advice of counsel to own or disown books. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 415 That Christ will disown, and reject many that have strong hopes .. of their Salvation. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 130 The king .. had not the least Regard to his Word, and even disown'd a Letter he had written to..the King of France. 1777 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. (1889) VI. 117, I see .. that Mr. Deane is disowned in some of his agreements with officers. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 4 He had for some time disowned them as sons. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 116 The prince .. was .. required to disown .. the obligations contracted in his name.

b. To refuse to acknowledge the authority of (a government, etc.) over oneself; to renounce allegiance to.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 89 Sir George Downing, who disowned this government at the beginning of the revolution .. has taken the oaths. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 127 Their Mufti .. disowns the Emperor's Authority. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 705 As soon as James was restored, it would be a duty to disown and withstand him. The present duty was to disown and withstand his son in law.

c. In the Society of Friends: To disclaim as a fellow-member; to expel from membership.

1727 *Minutes of Yearly Meeting of Soc. Friends* 26 Mar. (J. Phillips, 1783), Any person denied by a Monthly Meeting is adjudged as disowned by Friends and to stand and remain in that state, till by his repentance .. he is reconciled to Friends, or reinstated in membership among them. 1783–1883 *Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends* 204 Which Meeting is to receive his acknowledgment or to disown him, as in its judgment the case shall require. 1806 [see DISOWNMENT].

† 3. To refuse to acknowledge or admit (anything imputed, claimed, or asserted); to deny. *Obs.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 June, He do not disowne but that the dividing of the fleet .. was a good resolution. 1702 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Pref., Nor do I disown .. that I could be glad to see it rectified. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4752/2 The Court no longer disown his Majesty's Arrival. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I 26/1 We cannot disown that it has one Fault.

Hence **Disow·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Disow·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 675 A disowning of their Quarrel by the Gods. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 119 A constructive disowning, and vertual denial of our having received what we have from God. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* II. xxiv. 70 Lord Oldborough had never, after the disowning of Buckhurst, mentioned his name. 1829 LYTTON (*title*), The Disowned.

† Disow·nable, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be disowned; *spec.* rendering one liable to be disowned (sense 2 c).

SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1882–3) III. 197 From 1696 to 1776 the society nearly every year declared 'the importing, purchase, or sale of slaves' by its members to be a 'disownable offence'.

Disow·nment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of disowning, renunciation; *spec.* repudiation from membership in the Society of Friends.

1806 CLARKSON *Port. Quaker.* I. Discipline i. § 11. 195 He is then publicly excluded from membership, or, as it is called, Disowned. This is done by a distinct document, called a Testimony of Disownment. 1883 *Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends* 203 The Monthly Meeting should, after due consideration, issue a testimony of disownment against such person. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 24 Sept., The disownment and desertion [of Burns] by Jean Armour.

† Diso·xidate, *v. Chem. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To reduce from the state of an oxide: = DEOXIDATE. Hence **Diso·xidating** *ppl. a.*; also **Disoxida·tion** = DEOXIDATION.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 240 A very small mixture of any disoxidating substance. 1808 SMITHSON *Ibid.* XCIII. 26 The disoxidation of the zinc calx. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit. etc.* 403 A handicraftsman from a laboratory, who had just succeeded in disoxydating an earth.

† Diso·xygenate, *v. Chem. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of oxygen: = DEOXYGENATE. Hence **Diso·xygenated** *ppl. a.*; also **Disoxygena·tion** = DEOXYGENATION.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 137 The sulphur is not entirely disoxygenated. *Ibid.* 177 The affinity of this acid for its base is weakened by disoxygenation. 1820 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 199 Indigo will not combine with the cloth except in its disoxygenated or green state. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 91 Two sets of invisible rays in the solar spectrum, one on the red side which favours oxygenation, and the other on the violet side which favours disoxygenation.

† Dispa·ce, *v. Obs.* [A Spenserian formation of doubtful derivation. Perh. f. DIS- 1 + PACE *v.*; or else f. L. *di-*, DI- 1 + *spatiāri*, It. *spasiare* to walk.] *intr.* and *refl.* To walk or move about.

1580 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 295 Thus wise long time he did himselfe dispace There round about. 1591 — *Muiopot.* 250 But when he spide the joyous Butterfle In this faire plot dispacing too and fro. 1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. after Death* (R.), [The Saints] in this lower field dispacing wide, Through windy thoughts, that would their sails misguide.

† Dispa·ck, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PACK *v.*: cf. OF. *despacquer* to unpack (1496 in Godef.).] *trans.* To unpack, to open out.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 518 When God the mingled lump dispackt, From fiery element did light extract.

Dispa·geant, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To strip of pageantry or brilliant display.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 74 The mighty Hall Dumb, dismally dispageanted.

† Dispai·nt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 1 + PAINT *v.*: cf. *depaint.*] *trans.* To paint diversely.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 50 His chamber was dispainted all within With sondry colours.

† Dispair, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + PAIR *v.*] *trans.* To undo the pairing of, separate from being a pair.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 41 The grissell Turtles (seldome seen alone) Dis-payer'd and parted, wander one by one. *c* 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph of Love* vii, I have .. dispaired two doves, Made 'em sit mourning. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1611) IV. x. 60 Engagements where the minds are unpaired—*dispaired* in my case, may I say.

† Dispair(e, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [var. of DEPAIR, n. OF. *despeirer, depeirer* to spoil. Cf. also DISPAYRE *sb.*] *intr.* To spoil, become injured, 'go bad'.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 136 Kell dried [hops] will abide foule weather or faire, where drieng and lieng in loft doo dispaire.

Dispair(e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

† Dispa·late, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PALATE *v.*] *trans.* To make or find unpalatable, disrelish.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 75 His Vocation, which perchance by our nicer and more curious gallants .. will be distasted and dispalated.

† Dispa·le, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of its pale or enclosing fence.

1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 51 An adulterous wife is Acteons park dispal'd.

† Dispa·nd, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dispand-ēre*, f. DIS- 1 + *pandĕre* to spread, stretch.] *trans.* To spread abroad, to expand.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dispand* (*dispando*), to stretch out or spread abroad. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Ded., The rayes of your Learning being dispanded. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 56 This Seed..being cast into its proper Matrix or Menstruum..doth dispand its self, and increase into the form and matter by Nature designed. 1692–1732 COLES, *Expand*, dispand, display.

† Dispa·nnel, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PANNEL *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of a 'pannel' or saddle-cloth.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. XX. 267 Behind dispannell'd Sancho rode.

† Dispa·nsion. *Obs. rare* −[0]. [n. of action from DISPAND.] = EXPANSION.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dispansion*, a spreading both wayes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dispansion*, the act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

Dispansive (dispæ·nsiv), *a.* [f. L. *dispans-*, ppl. stem of *dispandĕre* to DISPAND: see -IVE.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dispansive*, term applied to a system of lenses which has a negative focal distance. Used in opposition to a system of lenses with positive focal distance, which is termed *collective*.

Dispantheonize, dispa·palize: see DIS- 6.

† Di·spar, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dispar*, f. DIS- 4 + *par* equal.] Unequal, unlike.

1587 *Misfort. Arthur* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 323 Dispar minds and inward moods unlike.

Dispar(e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

† Di·sparable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dispar* unequal, or f. L. *dispar-āre* to separate, divide; perhaps after COMPARABLE.] Unlike.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 Dyuerse and disparayble, bothe in theyr persounes, and..occupacyons.

† Dispa·radise, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To turn out of paradise. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 78 Thou that ere this hast disparradiz'd our first Parent Adam. 1623 COCKERAM, *Disparadized*, false from happinesse to miserie.

† Dispa·rage, *sb. Obs.* Also 4–5 **des-, disperage.** [ME. *despara·ge, dispara·ge*, a. OF. *desparage* unworthy marriage (Godef.), f. as next.]

1. Inequality of rank in marriage; an unequal match; disgrace resulting from marriage with one of inferior rank.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 54 Ne may hem falle after thys lyf Non vnworth desperage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 852 Hym

wolde thynke it we.e a disparage To his estaat so lowe for talighte. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23 b, No desparage shalbee but where he that hath the warde marieth him within the age of xiiij yeare. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 50 Her friends..Dissuaded her from such a disparage.

2. Ill-matchedness; incongruity.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 74 Pride in age Doiþ disperage.

3. Disparagement, dishonour.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 481 If I forbear..I blush, I fear His despite and my disparage. 1625 HEYWOOD *Fourre Prentices* I. Wks. 1874 II. 169, I hold it no disparage to my birth, Though I be borne an Earle, to haue the skill And the full knowledge of the Mercers Trade.

Disparage (dispæ·redʒ), *v.* Also 4 **des-**, 5 **dys-**; 5 **dysparyoh**, 7 **disparadge**, **-parrage**, **-parge**. [a. OF. *desparagier*, *desperager* to match or cause to marry unequally; later 'to offer vnto, or impose on a man vnfit, or vnworthie conditions' (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *parage* equality of rank.]

†**1.** *trans.* To match unequally; to degrade or dishonour by marrying to one of inferior rank. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON III. iii. § 4 Et si acune de juvene age soit marie a tiel ou ele est desparagé. *transl.* If any female heir of tender years be married where she is disparaged.] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 485, I nel leie mi loue so low .. Desparaged were i disgisili 3if i dede in þis wise. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXVII. 204 Moch was this fayr damysel dysparaged sith that she was maryed ayenst al the comune assent of England. 1611 COTGR., *Apparagé*, a maid thats maried vnto her equall, or, thats not disparaged. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 113 History relates that she was about to disparage herself by a marriage with an inferior.

2. To bring discredit or reproach upon; to dishonour, discredit; to lower in credit or esteem.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 351 Who dorste be so boold to disparage My doghter that is come of swich lynage? *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 253 Heo keuered vp on hir kneos, and cussed his hand: For I am dampned, I ne dar disparage þi mouþ. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij b, Then is the hawke disparagid for all that yere. 1612 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 657 The place oft-times disparages; As, to put the Arke of God into a Cart, or to set it by Dagon. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 406 Men disparage Religion who profess it, and do not guide their Actions according to its Doctrines. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* I Wks. 1799 I. 69 If you tell father he 'll knock my brains out, for he says I'll disparage the family. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* Pref. 6 A view .. calculated to disparage the science of astronomy.

†**3. a.** To lower in position or dignity; to degrade. **b.** To lower in one's own estimation; to cast down. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xv. 258/1 Cryste .. anentyssed hymself and dysparyched hymselfe in to the lykenesse of a seruaunt. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 28) 160 Lest they shoulde .. declare his base byrthe, and lowsy lynage, desparagyng him from his usurped surname of Mortymer. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 2 How shall fraile pen, with fear disparaged, Conceive such soveraine glory and great bountyhed? 1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Delivery* 471 They that are troubled and amazed at their sinnes, let them not be disparaged. 1704–5 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 25 Jan., I am disparaged and disheartened by your commendations. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, I'll not disparage myself to be a Servant in a House that is haunted.

4. To speak of or treat slightingly; to treat as something lower than it is; to undervalue; to vilify.

1536 CRANMER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 14 They should not esteem any part of your grace's honour to be touched thereby, but her honour only to be clearly disparaged. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 131, I will disparage her no farther, till you are my witnesses. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 161 One dares question, yea disparage the sacred Scriptures of God. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 20 The Composition of..Chocoletta is now so vulgar, that I will not disparage my Reader by doubting his acquaintance in so known a Recipe. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 48 Took it ill of me that I should disparage the kings evidence. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. iv. § 16. 267 It is a very narrow criticism which disparages Racine out of idolatry of Shakspeare. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 26/1 It is the fashion of the present time to disparage negative logic.

Hence **Dispa·raged** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Disparagé*, disparaged. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* V. 22 Would not the disparaged milk afford wholesome aliment? 1885 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com* 23 Feb., A disparaged Government and a doubtful House of Commons.

Dispa·rageable, *a.* [f. DISPARAGE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†**1.** Tending to disparage or bring disgrace upon; lowering, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 276 Can there be any thing more disparageable to a poore suiter then this? 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 53 They disdained this marriage..as..disparageable and most unworthy of the blood Royal. 1643 *Oath Pacif.* 21 Much lesse let it be held .. desparagable to the King to hearken to his Parliament.

2. To be disparaged.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 37 The action of the Army is not disparageable by any possibility or likelyhood of evill, that it may bring upon the Kingdome afterwards.

Disparagement (dispæ·redʒmĕnt). Also 6 **disparge-**, **-perge-**, **-parrage-**, **-paradgment.** [a. OF. *desparagement*, f. *desparager* DISPARAGE.]

†**1.** Marriage to one of inferior rank; the disgrace or dishonour involved in such a misalliance. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xii. 23 If he be vnmaryed, than his maryage to gyue or sell to whome he wyll without dispargement. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 455. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. v. (R.) Couenable marriage without dispergement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 12 He.. thought that match a fowle disparagement. 1651 [see DISPARITY 1]. 1890 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* I. ii. 52 Some houses lost their patrician status by marriages of disparagement.

transf. & fig. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 395 In marriage therefore it behoveth us to be careful, that they whom we choose be of the household of God, professing one true religion with us; the disparagement wherein is the cause of all dissention.

2. Lowering of value, honour, or estimation; dishonour, indignity, disgrace, discredit; that which causes or brings loss of dignity, etc.

1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 Women..been..defoiled to the ..Disparagements of the said Women. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 149 Passed sentence may not be recal'd But to our honours great disparagement. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 31 If Sir John Falstaffe haue committed disparagements vnto you. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 3. 43 To haue commandement ouer Gally-slaues is a disparagement, rather than an honour. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* (1851) 303 In that Doctoral Chair, where once the learnedest of England thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet. 1676 COLES *Eng. Dict.* To Rdr., 'Tis no Disparagement to understand the Canting Terms: It may chance to save your Throat from being cut, or (at least) your Pocket from being pick'd. 1764 REID *Inquiry* ii. § 6. 108 No disparagement is meant to the understandings of the authors. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. xi § 2. 85 Nor is this any disparagement to their ability. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2 These appointments.. have brought all the lesser dignities into disparagement.

3. The action of speaking of in a slighting or depreciatory way; depreciation, detraction, undervaluing.

1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 13 [He] dare not lift his plumes in disparagement of my credit. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 87 That proverb of disparagement, A fool and his money are soon parted. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 82 A Disparagement from men of no knowledge in the things they pretend to judge is the least of Disparagements. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlvii. 705 He had expressed himself with great disparagement of the common law of England. 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 61 A strong bias towards the glorification of the writer and the disparagement of the Britons. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. (1877) 106 We may observe in the New Testament an absence of all disparagement of the military life.

Dispa·rager. [f. DISPARAGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disparages or discredits; one who speaks slightingly of, or belittles; a detractor.

1611 COTGR., *Vitupereur*, a dispraiser, discommender; disparager, disgracer. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xix. 198 It can be no great comfort or credit to the disparagers of Episcopacy. *a* 1715 HICKES *Let. to Nelson* in *Life Bp. Bull* 518 (T.) Despisers and disparagers of the ancient fathers. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mod. Gallantry*, The idolator of his female mistress—the disparager and despiser of his no less female aunt. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 2 (1876) 173 The disparagers of peasant properties.

Dispa·raging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISPARAGE; disparagement.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 22 b, A convenient mariage wythout disperagyng. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Disparagings of mens Moralls, Naturalls, Fortunes, Pedigree.

Dispa·raging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disparages; that speaks of or treats slightingly, that brings reproach or discredit.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 199 What can be more opposite and disparaging to the covenant of love? *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 395 If we take the word 'legal' in any disparaging sense. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 235 As to yourself (I don't speak in a disparaging way), your friends are low folks, and your fortune just nothing at all. 1862 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Disparagement*, If the superior required the heir to make an unsuitable or disparaging marriage, he or she might legally refuse. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prol., With a disparaging shrug of the shoulders.

Dispa·ragingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disparaging manner; slightingly.

1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* i. 28 We are not to think disparagingly of that excellent nature God has given us. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 486 The 'dirty acres', as Sir Lucius .. disparagingly calls them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 351 Not that I mean to speak disparagingly of any one who is a student of natural philosophy.

†**Disparagon,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PARAGON *v.*] *trans.* To disparage.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri after Death* XXV, Lickt with soft and supple blandishment, Or spoken to disparagon his praise.

†**Dispa·rail,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desparail*, *-eil* different (14th c. in Godef.) f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *pareil* equal.] Different, diverse.

1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483, repr. 1859) 60 Two ymages huge, of disparayl fourme.

Disparate (di·spărĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [orig. ad. L. *disparāt-us* separated, divided, pa. pple. of *disparāre*, f. DIS- 1 + *parāre* to make ready, prepare, provide, contrive, etc.; but in use, app. often associated with L. *dispar* unequal, unlike, different.]

A. *adj.*

1. Essentially different or diverse in kind; dissimilar, unlike, distinct. In *Logic*, used of things or concepts having no obvious common ground or genus in which they are correlated. Hence distinguished from *contrary*, since contrary things are at least correlated in pairs, e.g. *good* and *bad*. Also distinguished from *disjunct*, since disjunct concepts may all be redneed to a common kind.

Disparātus appears first in Cicero *De Inv. Rhet.* 28. 42, applied to the mere separation expressed by *sapere, non sapere*: A is not B, as against the opposition of *hot* and *cold*, *life* and *death*; it is used by Boethius, *De Syll Hyp.* (ed. Bas.) 608, to denote things which are only different, without any conflict of contrariety (tantum diversa, nulla contrarietate pugnantia). It reappears in 14–15th c. with the school of Occam, e. g. in Rud. Strodus and Paulus Venetus, and is retained in modern transformations of the scholastic logic. According to Ueberweg *Logic* § 53, disparate conceptions are those which do not fall within the extent of the same higher, or at least of the same next higher conception. (Prof. W. Wallace.)

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 Two disperate species and sorts of men. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 243 Can men give manifold disparate senses to one and the same Ceremonies? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. vii. 273 Not onely disparate, but even opposite terms. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 302 As remote in their nature .. as any two disparate things we can propose or conceive; number and colour. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 296 The Terms must be disparate, opposite, or the same. 1782 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 92 A personage of a nature very disparate to the former. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xii. (1860) I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the whole of comprehension, are, in respect of the discriminating characters, different without any similarity. They are thus, *pro tanto*, absolutely different; and, accordingly, in propriety are called *Disparate Notions*, (*notiones disparatæ*). On the other hand, notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension .. are only relatively different (or diverse); and, in logical language, are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions*. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 249 Other creeds, disparate or discordant. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 1/2 The questions are so utterly disparate as not to be reducible to the same argument.

b. (See quot.)

1867 L. H. ATWATER *Elem. Logic* ii. § 11. 69 Any one of given Co-ordinate Species, is called, in relation to any one part of a higher or lower Co-ordinate Division under the Summum Genus, Disparate. Thus..lion, as compared to fish, Shetland pony, or bull-dog, is Disparate.

c. (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Disparate points*, two points upon the two retinæ which, when a ray of light falls upon them, do not produce similar impressions. Used by Fechner in opposition to corresponding points.

2. Unequal, on a disparity.

1764 T. PHILLIPS *Life Pole* (1767) I. 6 Which at very disparate years united these two persons. *a* 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 449 Between ages so very disparate. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 416 Paul proceeds to narrate the acknowledgment of the Three that his authority was in no sense disparate with theirs.

B. *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Disparate things, words, or concepts; things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 59 Contrarie faculties or such as we call desparates in logicke. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. x. 47 Disparates are sundry opposites whereof one is equally and in like manner opposed unto many. 1623 COCKERAM, *Disparates*, words which are differing one from another, but not contrarie, as heat and cold are contraries, but heat and moisture disparates. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 109 It is the style of both the Testaments to speak in signs and representments, where one disparate speaks of another; as it does here: the body of Christ, of the bread. 1682 R. BURTHOGGE *An Arg.* (1684) 154 Disparates are distinct, and are not opposites. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* V. 71 If they are supposed to be only different, not opposite, then if they differ as *disparates*, there must be some *genus* above them. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 180 Blending together disparates or inconsistencies.

†**Di·sparated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = DISPARATE.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 307 Questions .. of different natures, of unequall extents, of divers and disparated ap probation.

Di·sparately, *adv.* [f. DISPARATE + -LY 2.] In a disparate manner; separately, without relation to each other.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture*, *Laura Bridgman* 251 After the retina is destroyed .. the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move disparately.

Di·sparateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being disparate; dissimilarity of nature or character; absence of relation.

1659 FULLER *App. Injur. Innoc.* (1840) 567 Such foreign Canons, though not against but only besides our Common Law, and containing no repugnancy but disparateness to the laws of our land. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 349 By contrasting it with, at least by shewing its disparateness from the Mosaic. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 179 Needing only to be carefully studied side by side with this for its disparateness to become apparent.

†**Dispara·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *disparātiōn-em* separation: cf. DISPARATE.] The condition of being disparate; the opposition of disparates.

1634 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 96 Disparation is an opposition of specialls..by opposite differences; as a man and a beast are disparates, or dissevered. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 154 The second argument from the comparison of the extreames of this union, is taken from their disparation.

Disparcle, var. of DISPARKLE *v. Obs.*

†**Di·sparence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] Disappearance.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 447 A miraculous annihilation, or disparence at least, of the water in the font.

†**Di·sparent,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **disparēnt-em* pr. pple. of **disparēre* (It. *disparere*, OF. *disparoir*), f. DIS- 4 + *parēre* to appear. Cf. obs. F. *disparent.*] Disappearing.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 258 Now when they pray to him in Nyssen, as entire and present .. who was mangled and disparent, is there no Rhetorique in this?

† Di·sparent, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? f. L. *dispar* unequal, unlike, dissimilar, with ending of *different*; or ? f. Dis- in sense 'diversely' + L. *parēre* to appear.] Unlike, diverse; of various appearance.

c 1622 Chapman *Iliad* II. Comm. (1857) 59 This..deformed mixture of his parts..to follow the true life of nature, being often or always expressed so disparent in her creatures.

Disparge, -ment, obs. f. Disparage, -ment.

† Dispari·lity. *Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L. *disparilitās*, f. *disparil-is* = *dispar* unlike.] = Disparity.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Disparillity* (*disparilitas*) inequality, unlikeness, difference.

† Dispa·rish, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **-ys, dysperysh.** [f. F. *disparaiss-*, present stem of *disparaître* to disappear: perh. from an OF. by-form **disparir*, *disparss-*: cf. Apparish to appear.] *intr.* To disappear.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 6 In these wordes the visioun disparyschydde. *Ibid.* 41 Thus she seyed, And ..sodanly dysperyshid. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 100 All aduersite vanyschis & all oþer desyres aperis not, bot þa ar stillyd and disparischyd. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4504 Cuthbert away disparysid. *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I. xv. Summary (1642) 439 These men or rather Angels .. then disparished and were never more seen.

Disparish (dispæ·riʃ), *v.*[2] [Dis- 7.] *trans.* a. To oust from one's parish. b. To cause to be no longer a parish, deprive of the status of a parish.

1593 Abp. Bancroft *Survey H. Discipline* 5 That all the parishes in England (they say) must be first disparished, and all the people of the land first sanctified. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 40 Has not God dis-parished and scattered them, Priest from people? 1864 *Realm* 8 June 5 The Lutheran Chapel..occupies the site of 'Trinity Church', disparished after the great fire.

† Dispa·rison. *Obs.* [ad. L. *disparātiōn-em* (see Disparation), after *com-parison*.]

1. = Disparity.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 304 There should bee a great disparison betweene them.

2. Depreciatory comparison.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 94 Vttered without enuious comparison, or malitious disparison of others. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i 96 Which is euident by the comparison, or disparison rather, of earthly Kings there vsed. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xix. 19 They stand upon their comparisons—I am as good as thou; nay, upon their disparisons, 'I am not as this publican'.

† Dispari·tion. *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* **-ation.** [a. F. *disparition* disappearance (Amyot, 16th c.), f. OF. *disparoir*, after *apparition*. Cf. *disparence*, *disparent*.] Disappearance.

1594 Bp. J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 376 A disparition of it for a time, as if it were not. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 Deaths, destructions and disparitions. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* (1657) 202 That disparition and vanishing away, which Ubiquitaries feign of his Body. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 207 To consider the debilitation of the light, in this degree, as actual disparition.

Disparity (dispæ·rĭti). [ad. F. *disparité* (16th c. in Littré) = It. *disparità*, Sp. *disparidad*, after L. type **disparitās*, f. Dis- 4 + *parītās* Parity.]

1. The quality or state of being of unequal rank, condition, circumstances, etc.; inequality or dissimilarity in respect of age, amount, number, or quality; want of parity or equality.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlvii. § 3 Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest disparity was but in years. 1610 C. Hampton *Serm.* 23, I am bound to obey both powers, but with disparitie. 1652 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 21 A wife .. fit for him without disparity or Disparagement. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 59 Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* v, The disparity of education and fortune. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, Willing and desirous of fighting upon the spot, without regard to the disparity of numbers. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 20 No disparity of force made Englishmen shrink from enemies.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 27 There may be no such vast Chasm or Gulph between disparities as common Measures determine. 1877 H. A. Page *De Quincey* II. xix. 163 This keen sense of the ludicrous and the salient disparities of life.

2. The quality of being unlike or different; unlikeness, dissimilarity, difference, incongruity. Also with *pl.* An instance or particular form of this.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 75 There is a great disparity and odds between them. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 693 Who could more eloquently .. note the disparities and differences [of men than Plutarch]? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 276 In which computes there are manifest disparities. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xv. 77 You may see what a disparity there is between these dialects. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 214 There is not the least disparity between the ancient North-American method of manufacturing, and that of the South Americans. 1878 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxiv. 250 We find a striking disparity between individuals..descended from a common stock.

Dispark (dispā·rk), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 b + Park *sb.* Cf. 16th c. F. *desparquer* (Littré), mod.F. *déparquer*, also *depark* (De- *pref.* II. 2).] *trans.* To divest of the character of a park; to throw open (park-land), or convert (it) to other uses. Hence **Dispa·rking** *vbl. sb.*

[1538 Leland *Itin.* I. 21 The Frith Park sometyme a mighty large thyng, now partely deparked.] 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 [If] house or houses, parke, chase or forest, happen to be fallen downe, disparked, disforested or destroied. 1593 Shake. *Rich. II*, III. i. 23 You haue fed vpon my Seignories, Dis-park'd my Parkes, and fell'd my Forrest Woods. 1664 J. Taylor *Confirmation* § 4 This device .. disparks the inclosures, and lays all in common. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Yarnley*, The manor-house stands in an ancient park, now disparked. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* vi, The disparking and destroying of the royal residences of England. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* ix, Many a shindy have I had here before the chase was disparked.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1633 = Disimpark, as deer).

1633 G. Herbert *Temple*, *Forerunners* i, Must they have my brain? must they dispark Those sparkling notions, which therein were bred? 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 92 He thereupon disparks his Seralio, and flyes thence .. with Assaph-chawns daughter only in his company. 1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xvi. 204 The little undecencies and riflings of our souls, the first openings and disparkings of our vertue. *Ibid.* (1678) 220.

† Dispa·rkle, -pa·role, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **des-, dysperole,** 5–6 **-parole, -perkle.** [app. a corrupted form of the earlier Disparple, by association with *spark*, *sparkle* (in ME. *sperclen*, *sperkle*, *sparklen*). (No trace of the corruption appears in French.)]

1. *trans.* To scatter abroad, drive apart, disperse; = Disparple 1.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. vii. 318 Alle..weren disperclid abrode. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii, A pure, simple & a stable spirit is not disparcled [*v. r.* disparpled] in many werkes. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xxv. 69 Riches maye lityll and lityll multeplie but sodenli they ben dysperklid. 1548 Recorde *Urin. Physick* ix. (1651) 73 There appear .. disparkled abroad in the urine..divers kinds of motes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 45 It disparcleth the mist and dimnesse that troubleth the eie-sight. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 943 His Fleet was disparkled. *a* 1634 R. Clerke *Serm.* (1637) 471 (L.) Their spawn [is] disparkled over all lands.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, scatter themselves abroad; = Disparple 2.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* E iv, Then al hys men for fear disparcled, flynge by such wayes as were open for them. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 Not suffering his radiations to disparcle abrode.

2. *trans.* To divide, portion out.

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. 93 A Gentilman .. whos Landes be now disparkelid by Heires General to divers Men. 1661 Dugdale *Monasticon* II. 136 In processe the landes of the Oilleys wer disparkelyd.

Hence **Dispa·rkled** *ppl. a.*, **Dispa·rkling** *ppl. a.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 182/2 Not a company and congregation but a dispercled noumber of only good men. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 30 Hee resolued to recollect his disparkeled troupes.

† Dispa·rkle, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. *di-* = Dis- 1 + Sparkle *v.*] *intr.* To sparkle forth.

1648 Herrick *Nuptiall Song* iv, Let thy torch Display the bridegroom in the porch, In his desires More towering, more disparkling then thy fires.

† Dispa·rple, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **desparple, -perple,** 4–7 **disparple** (4–5 **disparpoil**(l, **-parble,** 5 **dys-, disperpil, -parbel, -perble, -perbyl,** 5–6 **disperple,** 6 **-pearple,** 7 **-purple**). See also Disparkle, Deperpeyl. [a. OF. *despar(p)elier*, *-peillier*, *-pillier*, closely akin to It. *sparpagliare*, Sp. *desparpajar*, f. Rom. *des-* (Dis-) + **parpaliāre*, f. **parpilio*, **parpalio* (It. *parpaglione*, Pr. *parpalho* butterfly; cf. Cat. *papalló*), app. a changed form of L. *papilio*, *-ōnem*. The same verbal root in its variant forms appears in OF. *es-parpillier*, mod.F. *éparpiller*, Cat. *es-parpillar*, Pr. *es-parpalhar*: cf. mod.Pr. *esfarfalhá*, f. *farfalla* butterfly. In OF. the *-ill-* belonged orig. to the atonic, the *-eill-* to the tonic forms, but these were subseq. confused.]

1. *trans.* To scatter abroad, disperse, drive in different directions; also, to sprinkle.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii(i). 3 Þyn honde desparplist þe folk, and þou settest hem. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xiv. 27, I schal smyte the schepherde, and the scheep of the floc schulen be disparplid. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 1 Thoo [exposiciones] that were disparplied in many sundry bokis, my labour was to bring hem into o body. 1472 Sir J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 692. III. 39 All hys meny ar dysparblyd, every man hys weye. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 56 b/1 Thenne the chyldren were dysperplyd for to gadre chaf. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 144 Their hot, fiery brains Are now dispurpled by Alcides' club. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* x. 473 Odorous water was Disperpled lightly on my head and neck.

b. To divide. c. To throw into confusion.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* iii. 25 If an hous be disparpoilid on it silf, thilke hous may not stonde. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 73 He schal desparple the weyes of synfulmen. 1541 Paynel *Catiline* xix. 35 Discorde alone disparpeleth and turneth up sette downe thynges stronge and myghty.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, move or fly asunder, scatter themselves.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) Prol. 4 A Flock of Scheep withouten a schepperde .. which departeth and desperpleth. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 196 Noon durste hym a-bide, but disparbled a-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage. 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* IV. 339 (D.) Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart In seemly shed.

Hence **Dispa·rpled** *ppl. a.*; **Dispa·rpling** *vbl. sb.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 173 This disparblynge of the cristen hoost. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 289 Their transported, disparpled, and sublimated fancies. 1678 Phillips, *Disparpled* or *Disperpled*, loosly scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts; a term used in Heraldry.

Disparse, obs. form of Disperse.

Dispart (dispā·ɹt), *sb.* [Derivation uncertain. There appears to be no related name in any other language. An obvious suggestion is that the appellation was derived from Dispart *v.*[1], 'from the mode of ascertaining the dispart, by *disparting* (dividing in two) the difference between the two diameters'. But it is to be observed that the term with its own verb (Dispart *v.*[2]) appears earlier than any known occurrence of Dispart *v.*[1], and that the particular sense 'divide into parts' is not known to us before 1689.]

1. The difference between the semi-diameter of a gun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle, which must be allowed for in taking aim.

1588 Lucar *Appendix to Tartaglia's Colleq.* 4 Every Gunner before he shootes must trulie disparte his Peece, or give allowance for the disparte. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* I. (1647) 42 How to make the true Dispart of any Piece of Ordnance .. subtract the greater Diameter out of the lesser, and take the just half of the difference, and that is the true Dispart, in inches and parts of an inch. *Ibid.* (1670) 45 So much higher as the mark is (which you made at the Base-Ring) then the Mussel-Ring, so much is the true Dispart. 1689 Toriano, *Tirare fuora del vivo*, to shoot at random, or without and beyond the dispart (as our Gunners term it). 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 50 *The Angle of dispart* is the number of degrees the axis of the bore would point above the object aimed at, when laid by the surface of the gun. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dispart, or Throw of the Shot*. An allowance for the dispart is..necessary in determining the commencement of the graduations on the tangent scale, by which the required elevation is given to the gun.

2. *concr.* A sight-mark placed on the muzzle of a gun, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

1578 W. Bourne *Invent. or Deuises* xxxi. 24 You must giue your leuell iustly vppon the thicker side of the peece, that is to say, the mettall of the breech of the peece, and the dispart, and the marke, to bee all three vppon one right line by the sight of your eye. 1611 Florio, *Tirare di punteria*..The disparte is when a piece of wax or sticke is set vpon the mouth of the piece in an euen line with the cornish of the breech. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 78 Cause the Piece to be mounted higher or lower, untill you bring the Bead, the top of the Dispert, and the Mark all in one Line. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 95 *Dispart*.. is a piece of a small stick or Wyre, set perpendicularly upon the Muzzle-Ring of any Gun, of such length that the top of it may be equal (in height) to the upper part of the Base Ring. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Take the two diameters of the base-ring, and of the place where the *Dispart* is to stand, and divide the difference..into two equal parts, one of which will be the length of the *Dispart*, which is set on the gun with wax or pitch, or fastened there with a piece of twine or marlin. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Gunnery, sir, is a science we have our own disparts and our lines of sight—our windage, and our parabolas, and projectile forces. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 10 July 5/4 There are no disparts, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood.

3. *attrib.* **Dispart patch,** a notched piece of metal on the muzzle in place of the dispart in sense 2; **dispart-sight** (see quots.).

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dispart-sight*, a gun-sight fixed on the top of the second reinforce-ring about the middle of the piece—for point-blank or horizontal firing, to eliminate the difference of the diameters between the breech and the mouth of the cannon. 1884 F. C. Morgan *Artill. Mat.* 21 The muzzle sight is recessed into the dispart patch on the muzzle, and is used in conjunction with the hind sight for angles of elevation over 5°, when the centre fore sight becomes fouled by the muzzle. *Ibid.* 28 A fore or dispart sight screwed on in rear of the trunnions.

Dispart (dispā·ɹt), *v.*[1] [In Spenser, app. ad. It. *dispartire* to divide, separate, part, repr. L. *dispartīre*, *-pertīre* to distribute, divide, f. Dis- 1 + *partīre* to part, share, divide. By others perh. referred directly to the L. vb., or viewed as an Eng. formation from Dis- 1 and Part *v.* It appears to have taken the place of the corresponding senses of Depart (1–5).]

1. *trans.* To part asunder, to cleave.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 53 That..man of God, That bloodred billowes, like a walled front, On either side disparted with his rod. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 556 A sudden gust dis-parting the Fleet. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 As often as any great schisme disparts the Church. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 482 Expert the destin'd victim to dis-part. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* CXIV. ii, The Sea.. fled, Disparted by the wondrous Rod. 1780 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/2 A state, already weakened..and now disparted by defection. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* VI. 17 He .. flays them, and their limbs Piecemeal disparts. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Crowned and Buried* xiv, Disparting the lithe boughs.

2. To separate, sever; to dissolve (a union).

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* IV. xi, Which like a balk .. Disparts the terms of anger, and of loving. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 54 A strainer to dispart The husky, terrene Dregs from purer Must. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII. 260 Till death dispart the union. 1842 Trench *Poems* 150 To dispart All holiest ties. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* X. 1242 I find the truth, dispart the shine from shade.

3. To divide into parts or shares; to distribute.

1609 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 223 The Imperiall Palace .. being disparted betwixt them, there would be roome enough for each. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 3 The Old Testament .. is disparted by the Holy Ghost himself into two general heads. 1728 Prior *Solomon* I. 288 And equal Share Of Day and Night, disparted thro' the Year. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 83 And evenly to light and shades doth now Dispart the globe.

4. *intr.* To part asunder, fly apart, and open up.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XII. lvii, The broken heav'ns

dispart with fearful noise. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 709 The flood disparts; behold! Behemoth rears his head. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x, Suddenly.. the mist in one place seemed to dispart, and through it, to roll clouds of deepest crimson. 1843 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 150 Between the fleets thus disparting, the..flotilla of transports passed.

b. To part and proceed in different directions.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 149 The upland moors, where rivers, there but brooks, Dispart to different seas.

† 5. *Dispart with*: to part with. *rare.* (*pseudo-archaism.*)

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, He will enjoy five merks by the year, and the professor's cast-off suit, which he disparts with biennially.

Hence **Dispa·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Dispartimento*, a disparting. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 93 The disparting or cutting off of Jordans Stream before the Ark. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 309 The deep-cleft disparting orb, that arch'd The central waters round. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* ii. 37 Water .. expands, and .. exerts a vast disparting force on the rocks in which it is confined. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* I. xii. 261 The rush and disparting of the maddened clouds.

Dispa·rt, *v.*[2] Also 7 **dispert** and *erron.* **dis-port.** [f. DISPART *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To measure or estimate the dispart in (a piece of ordnance); to make allowance for this in taking aim.

1587 W. BOURNE *Art Shooting* iv. 27 The disparting of your peece is but to bryng the mouth of your peece before, to be as high as is the tayle behind. 1588 [see DISPART *sb.* 1]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 To dispert a Peece is to finde a difference betwixt the thicknesse of the metall at her mouth and britch or carnouse. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 40 And one chief thing, in the last place, to know very well how to dispart his Peece, be it either true bored, or not true bored.

2. To set a mark on the muzzle-ring, so as to obtain a sight-line parallel to the axis.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 79 To Shoot at a Sight seen in the Night, Dispert your Piece with a lighted and flaming Wax-Candle, or with a lighted piece of Match. 1731 J. GRAY *Gunnery* 68 You need only dispart your piece by fixing notched sticks .. on its muzzle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Dispart*, in gunnery, is used for the setting a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line taken upon the top of the base-ring..by the mark..may be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*

Hence **Dispa·rting** *vbl. sb.*

1587 [see above, sense 1]. 1611 FLORIO, *Tirare gioia per gioia*, to shoote leuell..without helpe of disparting. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. x. 105 These ways..prescribed for Disparting of a Piece.

† **Disparta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [app. n. of action from DISPART *v.*[1]; but the etymological form would be *dispartition.*] A division, a partition.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. vi, Why, look you, sir, there are so many lobbies, out-offices, and dispartations here.

Dispa·rted, *ppl. a.* [f. DISPART *v* [1] + -ED [1].] Parted or cloven asunder, divided, separated.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 18 Such a fire as he sent down in disparted tongues .. at pentecost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 416 On either side Disparted Chaos over built exclaimd. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 86 Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful Sway. 1800 24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Portrait Female Child* 29 Thy brow, with its disparted locks. 1894 *Fallen Angels* xxvii. 151 Two animals .. as far disparted, say, as a horse and a goose.

Dispa·rtment, *rare.* [f. DISPART *v.*[1] + -MENT; cf. It. *dispartimento*, obs. F. *despartement*: see DEPARTMENT I.] A parting asunder; *concr.* a parting, cleft, or opening caused by separation.

1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 3. (1682) 29 Since the Lignous Body is .. frequently disparted; through these Dispartments, the said interiour Portions..actually shoot. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 408 Many troubles, changes, and dispartments.

Dispa·ssion, *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + PASSION *sb.*] Freedom from passion; dispassionateness; †apathy.

1692 J. EDWARDS *Farther Enq. Rem. Texts O. & N. T.* 49 Those hard and flinty philosophers, who talk'd of an utter dispassion. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Gardening* (R.), What is called by the Stoics apathy or dispassion; by the Sceptics indisturbance; by the Molinists quietism .. seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. 1765 SIR C. WILKINS in Jas. Mill *Brit. India* (1818) I. II. vi. 233 Who constantly placeth his confidence in dispassion. 1892 MISS L. T. SMITH in *Academy* 23 Aug. 123/1 The peculiarity of his standpoint gives a calm dispassion to his statements.

† **Dispa·ssion,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 a + PASSION *sb.* Cf. mod.F. *dépassioner* (in 16th c. F. 'to put into a passion').] *trans.* To free from passion. Chiefly in *ppl. a.* **Dispa·ssioned.**

? 1608 DONNE *Serm.* cvii. IV. 463 Sober and discreet and dispassioned and disinterested men. *a* 1618 — BIATHANATOS 1648) 193 It became Moses to be reposed and dispassioned .. in his Conversation with God. 1668 CLARENDON *Life* I. 1843) 926/2 In all those controversies, he had so dispassioned a consideration .. and so profound a charity in his conscience, that [etc.]. 1746 CAWTHORNE *Equality Hum. Cond.* 131 Ease and joy, dispassion'd reason owns, As often visits cottages as thrones.

Dispassionate (dispæ·ʃənĕt), *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + PASSIONATE *a.* Cf. It. *disappassionato*, Sp. *despasionado.*] Free from the influence of passion or strong emotion; calm, composed, cool; impartial. Said of persons, their faculties, and actions.

1594 PARSONS *Conf. Succession* II. ix. 278 So themselues do confesse, I meane the wise and dispassionate among them.

1646 J. HALL *Horae Vac.* 58 Mens judgements have more time to grow dispassionate and disintangled. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 453 A critic on the sacred book should be Candid and learned, dispassionate and free. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 300 A dispassionate fairness towards older faiths. 1877 F. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 102 They account it the prime duty of a dispassionate inquirer.

¶ Used as = 'passionate' (16th c. F. *depassioné*: see DISPASSION *v.*).

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 114 Fixing his ferret eyes in a furious and dispassionate manner.

† **Dispa·ssionate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from passion. Hence † **Dispa·ssionated** *ppl. a.*

1647 MAYNE *Answ. Cheynel* 27 (T.) As all dispassionated men may judge. 1658 WALTON *Life Donne* (ed. 2) 21 These ..had so dispassionated [1640 dispassioned] Sir George, that .. he also could not but see..merit in his new son.

Dispa·ssionately, *adv.* [f. DISPASSIONATE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a dispassionate or calm manner.

1717 KILLINBECK *Serm.* 191 (T.) As if she had only dispassionately reasoned the case with him. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. xi. 59 To speak dispassionately of the conduct of the Dutch. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 29 These passages ought to be dispassionately investigated. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 270, I ask the meeting to listen to me dispassionately.

¶ Used as = 'passionately': cf. DISPASSIONATE ¶.

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 201, I found no billows dispassionately acting to endanger the passage of my late surcharged vessel .. All appeared to me as in a calm sea.

Dispa·ssionateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] A dispassionate condition or quality.

1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) V. v. 74 St. Paul makes it a part of a Christian character to have a reputation for .. dispassionateness. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 551/1 A dispassionateness and a sense of humour quite rare in her sex.

Dispassioned: see DISPASSION *v.*

Dispatch, despatch (dispæ·tʃ), *v.* Also 6 **dispach(e, dyspach(e, -patch**; 8-9 **despatch.** [Found early in 16th c.: ad. It. *dispacciare* 'to dispatch, to hasten, to speed, to rid away any worke' (Florio), or Sp. *despachar* to expedite, 'to dispatch, to rid out of the way' (Minsheu). The radical is the same as in It. *impacciare* to entangle, hinder, stop, prevent, Sp., Pg. *empachar* to impede, embarrass. Not related to F. *dépêcher*, which gave the Engl. *depesshe*, DEPEACH, common in 15–16th c., rare after 1600, and app. superseded by *dispatch* before 1650. The uniform English spelling from the first introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th c. was with *dis-*; but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehow entered under *des-* (although Johnson himself always wrote *dispatch*, which is also the spelling of all the authors cited by him); though this has, since *c* 1820, introduced diversity into current usage, *dispatch* is to be preferred, as at once historical, and in accordance with English analogy; for even if this word had begun in ME. with a form in *des-* from OF. (which it did not), it would regularly have been spelt *dis-* by 1500: see DES-, DIS- prefixes.

The notions of *impede, expedite*, are expressed by different roots in the northern and southern Romanic langs. The radical of F. *empêcher, dépêcher* (Eng. IMPEACH, DEPEACH), OF. *empeechier, despeechier*, is taken to be a L. **pedicāre* (extended form of *im-, ex-pedire*, or deriv. of *pedica* 'fetter, gin'); cf. *prêcher*, PREACH, OF. *preechier*:—L. *prædicāre*. This also occurs in Pr. *empedegar*. But Sp. *empachar, despachar*, Pr. *empaitar*, point to a L. type *-pactāre* (f. *pactus*, 'fastened, fixed, fast', pa. pple. of *pangĕre*). The radical of It. *im-, dis-pacciare*, Pr. *empachar* (with which perh. are to be taken dial. OF. *empachier, ampanchier, dapanchier*: see Godef.), have been referred to a cognate L. type *-pactīdre* (cf., for the phonology, It. *tracciare, docciare, succiare*:—**tractīdre*, **ductīdre*, **suctīdre*). Thus, these words are quite distinct from F. *empêcher, dépêcher*, in 16th c. also *despecher*, which gave Eng. *impeach*, and *depeach*, also *despeche*, in Caxton *depesshe*, Sc. *depesche*. *Dispatch*, therefore, could not be of French origin. The date of our first quot., 1517, is early for a word from Italian, and still more so for a word from Spanish; but the active intercourse with the Papal Court and with Spain at that date may have facilitated the introduction of *dispatch* as a diplomatic word. Tunstall, our first authority for *dispach(e*, was Commissioner to Spain in 1516 and 1517.]

I. *trans.* * *To dismiss or dispose of promptly.*

1. To send off post-haste or with expedition or promptitude (a messenger, message, etc., having an express destination). The word regularly used for the sending of official messengers, and messages, of couriers, troops, mails, telegrams, parcels, express trains, packet-boats, etc.

1517 BP. TUNSTALL *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 134 We..dispached that poste..reservyng thys to be written by my selff at laysor. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. viii. 82 If..the great Lord hath to send and dispatch in hast any matter into any places. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 21 He .. dispatched fower coronels throughout his Realme of Portugall, to levie twelve thousand foote. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Night-Cap* III. i, Embassadors were dispatch'd to Bergamo. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 3, I was in my eighteenth year dispatched to the university. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, Moses was .. dispatched to borrow a couple of chairs. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 453/2 The number of chargeable letters dispatched by the General Post. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 749/1 The palanquin, as being portable and easy to handle, was dispatched first, its contents included.

β. 1832 LANDER *Exped. to Niger* I. vii. 259 They had been despatched..from Soccatoo to collect the accustomed tribute. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 319 Commissioners were despatched into every county for the purpose of assessment. 1886 *Postal Guide* 210 When the mails are despatched at longer intervals than a week.

fig. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 23, I turn'd me round, and to each shade Dispatch'd an Eye. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 437 The mind, dispatched upon her busy toil, Should range where Providence has blest the soil.

† b. *refl.* To get away quickly: = sense 8. *rare.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 180 Though he were desirous to dispatch himselfe thence, yet waited he with all patience.

† 2. To send away (from one's presence or employment); to dismiss, discharge. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L vj, As an ydell vacabunde man they dyspatched and sent hym awaie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 380, I dispatched my Dragoman, and the other Barbarian hireling, with a greater consideration then my..conditions allowed me. 1668 *Grim, Collier of Croydon* III. in *Ant. Brit. Drama* III. 312 To give her warning to dispatch her knaves.

3. To dismiss (a person) after attending to him or his business; to settle the business of and send away; to get rid of. Now *rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 520/1, I have dispatched these four felowes quickly, *jay despeché ces quattre galans vistement.* 1551 in Furnivall *Ballads from MSS.* I. 421 Remembre poore shewters who dothe susteyne wronge; speake and dispatche them, they tarrye to longe. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 382 And I can say this of other suitors, if ten be dispatched ninety be despited. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 198 Dispatching all that came to him with great satisfaction. 1726 *Adv. Capt. F. Boyle* 171 Nor would I suffer another to enter my Ship, till the former was dispatch'd.

β. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 132 Finally we may be despatched with a eulogy of caution and a censure of too great heat after certainty.

4. To get rid of or dispose of (any one) by putting to death; to make away with, kill.

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (Arb.) 146 Duke Humfray By them of his lyfe was abreuiate. Sythe that tyme I could recken mo Whom they caused to be dispatched so. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1329 He drowned himselfe .. the river beyng so shallow that he was faine to lye grovelyng before he could dispatch himselfe. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 112 (R.) He drank..poyson, which dispatcheth a man in 24 hours. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 286 We are peremptory to dispatch This Viporous Traitor. 1611 BIBLE *Esek.* xxiii. 47 The companie shall..dispatch [1885 *R. V.* despatch] them with their swords. 1678 (ed. 2) BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1847) 140 Show them the Bones and Skulls of those that thou hast already dispatch'd. 1726 *Adv. Capt. F. Boyle* 68 If he had made any Resistance, I should certainly have dispatch'd him. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 446 You think by some measure to dispatch him. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxi. 162 Heroes are not dispatched with such hurry and violence unless there is a cogent reason for making away with them.

β. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 419 And then after many torments despatched with a dagger. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 304 Clodius was dragged out bleeding, and was despatched.

b. (with complement.) *To dispatch out of life, out of the way, the world*, etc. ? *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* D. 884 To dispatch one out of life, *de medio aliquem tollere.* 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 17 [He] was quickly dispatch'd out of the way, and no enquiry made after the Murderers. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Hist. Stephen* in *Lett.* (1768) IV. 313 To remove the chief impediment by dispatching his rival out of the world. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 100 To desire that they would be more expeditious in dispatching her out of her misery.

† c. *To dispatch the life of. Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, The Turk and his great Emperess..Have desperately despatch'd their slavish lives. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. v. 12 Edmund, I thinke is gone In pitty of his misery, to dispatch His [Glouster's] nighted life. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 61 Which if it had hit, where he levelled, dispatched had beene the life of Tolmido.

5. To dispose or rid oneself promptly of (a piece of business, etc.); to get done, get through, accomplish, settle, finish off, conclude, execute promptly or speedily.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ci. 330 Dyspatch the mater and reuenge me. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 145 He had many matters of state to dyspache. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 74 The worke beyng diuided into so greate a numbre of workemen, was with exceedinge maruelous spede dyspatched. 1650 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 202 He was so..unlike to live, that his Christening was dispatcht in hast. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 239 To my office, where dispatched some business. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 P 4, I..soon dispatched a bargain on the usual terms. 1776 — *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 May, We dispatched our journey very peacably. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 152 Dominic easily dispatched this task in six days. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 219 Causes lingering before his commissaries were summarily dispatched at a higher tribunal. 1898 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 27, I must dispatch my errand and be off.

β. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 126 *Veiled Prophet*, The matter is easily despatched. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 218 Two of the great divisions of knowledge .. are despatched in comparatively short chapters.

b. To '**dispose of**' or '**make away with**' (food, a meal) promptly or quickly; to eat up, consume, devour. *colloq.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 P 1, I dispatched my Dinner as soon as I could. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* ix. 119 The roast beef and plum-puddings had been dispatched.

β. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, I saw two rascallions engaged in .. despatching a huge venison pasty. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xv, The brother magistrates despatched their rumpsteak.

†c. *trans.* To produce or 'turn out' promptly or quickly. *Obs.*

c 1720 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 101 There are also paper mills wch dispatches paper at a quick rate. 1721 STEELE *Tatler* IV. Pref. P 2 The great Ease with which he is able to dispatch the most entertaining Pieces of this Nature.

†6. To remove, dispel, do away with; to dispose of, get rid of. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 395 Dispatching some by death, and other by banishment. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlvi. 382 It dissolveth and dispatcheth congeled blood. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. vi. 435 The heat of the sunne had broken and dispatched the mist. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 221 To dispatch all fear of Resistance, I can assure you there are but two more Servants in the House.

†b. To 'get rid of' (goods); to dispose of (by sale). *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 17 The Paynters coulde not dispatche and make away theyr Vermiglion, if tallowe faced whoores vsde it not for their cheekes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 355 Rings .. valued to a hundred Chickens of Malta, eight shillings the peece, which I dispatched for lesser.

†c. To put out of the way, stow away. *rare.*

1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 39 Such a crafty spy I have caught .. Snap the tipstaff .. Brought him to the court, and in the porter's lodge dispatched him.

** *To rid (a person) of something.*

†7. *trans.* To rid (a person, etc. *of, from*, some encumbrance or hindrance); to deliver, free, relieve.

1530 PALSGR. 520/1 We shall dispatche us of hym well ynoughe. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 161 The thinge which shoulde cleanlie dispatche him of all languor and sorrow. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmus Par.* Pref. 18 Whan I had cleane dispatched myself of this great charge and taske. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 17 Thinges so incertain that yf casualtie take them not awaye, yet at lest death despatcheth vs from them. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 315 Dispatch vs from euils, graunt us the good thinges promised. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 b, Some are dispatched of their diseases here in sixe dayes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 884 To dispatch himself out of a businesse .. To dispatch and ridde out of trouble. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 57 You shall soone dispatch your barnes .. of al these wastfull birds. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 295 Antipater being dispatched of these two competitors, had an easier course to run.

†b. To deprive, bereave. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 75 Thus was I, sleeping, by a Brothers hand, Of Life, of Crowne, and Queene at once dispatcht. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Iustine's Hist.* 94 a, Aristotimus was dispatched both of life and rule.

II. *intransitive.*

†8. (for *refl.* 1 b.) To start promptly for a place, get away quickly, make haste to go, hasten away.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 101 Howe he mought .. Dispatche and goe unto the place. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 82 And now dispatch we toward the Court. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 52 Dispatch forthwith for Peru and Jamaica. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 400 That we might dispatch for the Cape of Good Hope, as fast as possible.

9. To make haste (*to do something*), hasten, be quick. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 24 b, Dispatch I pray you to shew me. 1592 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 5 Dispatch and giue me a shirt. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* IV. i. (1733) 78/1 Why do we not dispatch then and take possession? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, Thou hast so many 'If's' and 'And's'! Prithee, dispatch. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 37 Hold your jaw and dispatch. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, Butler Gilbert, dispatch, thou knave. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 146 'Come—despatch!' said the imperial sponsor; and the ceremony was hurried through.

†10. (*absol.* from 5). To conclude or settle a business; to get through, have done (*with*). *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 279 At that place call vpon me, and dispatch with Angelo, that it may be quickly. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 51 And thus (to dispatch) by the bruising of Fruit, the Texture is commonly so chang'd, that [etc.].

P *Dispatch* is used by Gabriel Harvey for the pa. pple.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 22, I hope mi long lingering matter is ere now quietly dispatch. 1577 *Ibid.* 58 Ar the[y] so soone dispatche in deede?

Hence **Dispa·tched** *ppl. a.* (whence †**Dispa·tchedly** *adv.*); **Dispa·tching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Dispatched, *expeditus, perfectus.* *a* 1564 BECON *Acts Christ & Antichr.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 531 Unto the dispatching of their torments, if they be in purgatory. 1611 FLORIO, *Spacciatamente*, dispatchedly, out of hand, with riddance or much speed. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 78 Not to a dispatching, easy, honourable kind of death, but to the lingring, painefull, ignominious death of the Crosse 1633 *Costlie Whore* IV. iii, In Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, A cup of poyson Stuft with dispatching Simples, 16.. *Cabbala*, Marq. Ynoiosa to Lord Conway (R.), I have differed the dispatching of a currier. 1893 *Star* 25 Feb. 4/3 The port is at the dispatching point of the Cheshire salt trade.

Dispatch, despatch (dispæ·tʃ), *sb.* Also 7 **dispache.** [f. DISPATCH *v.*, or perh. immediately ad. It. *dispaccio* (also *spaccio*) 'a dispatch, a hastning, a riddance; also a pleeke or packet of letters' (Florio) = Sp., Pg. *despacho*, Romanic deriv. f. the vb. stem: see prec. Cf. relation of DISPEACH *sb.* and *v.*]

I. The act of dispatching.

1. The sending off (of a messenger, letter, etc.) on an errand or to a particular destination.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 280 Blaming him to have beene too slacke in the dispatch of the Armie. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 June, So to Woolwich to give order for the dispatch of a ship I have taken under my care to see dispatched. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brazil* (1808) 74 He deferred the dispatch of my note. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 457/1 The operations of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of letters. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 70 The despatch of a French embassy to England. 1886 *Postal Guide* No. 119 title-p., Dates of Dispatch of Mails, etc. *Ibid.* 210 Dates of Despatch of Colonial and Foreign Mails.

†2. Official dismissal or leave to go, given to an ambassador after completion of his errand; congé. *Obs.*

1572 *St. Trials, Duke Norfolk* (R.), After the dispatch of Rodolph, in Lent last, as he had made show before, that he intended to go over sea, and was all this while practising about this treason. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 161 To heare Embassadors from forrein Princes, and to giue them their dispatch. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 127 The seuerall Messengers From hence attend dispatch. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 124, I easily condescended, thinking to procure my Dispatch with more speed.

†3. Dismissal (of a suitor, etc.) after settlement of business; attention to or settlement of the business (of a person); see DISPATCH *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 936 If thou be a mans attourney .. Let him not waite and spende money, If his dispatch do lie in the.

4. Making away with by putting to death; killing; death by violence.

Happy dispatch, a humorous name for the Japanese form of suicide called HARA-KIRI.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 315 Except I had followed you .. the sorrowes .. had quite overwhelmed me, and wrought my remediless dispatch. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 59 Tormentor come away, Make my dispatch the Tyrants feasting day. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 51 So furious and bloody a fight, that in less than a quarter of an hour we made a clean dispatch of them all. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xii. 6 There were about two hours and a half for the Dispatch of all the Lambs. 1859 *Times* 26 Mar. 9/2 The Japanese are taught the science, mystery, or accomplishment of 'Happy Dispatch'.

5. The getting (of business, etc.) out of hand; settlement, accomplishment; (prompt or speedy) execution. *Quick dispatch*; prompt or speedy settlement of an affair; hence, in former use, promptitude in settling an affair, speed, expedition (= sense 6).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 101 b, Neither that he be lesse liberall of justice, or quick in dispatch towards them [the poore], than towards the rich. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 56 After some dispatch in hand at Court, Thither we bend againe. 1602 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlvi. (1632) 270 The miles which you must overcome before the dispatch of your journey. 1602 *How Man may chuse a good Wife* III. ii. in *Old Eng. Drama* (1824) 53 About it with what quick dispatch thou can'st. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 214, I offered you—To Dispute publikely, only for quick dispatch. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 75 In the dispatch of business, his diligence was indefatigable. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 73 Three members of the Committee sit daily for the dispatch of common business. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 41 If it be intended that Parliament should meet for *dispatch of business*. 1885 *Act* 48-49 *Vict.* c. 60, § 10 Notwithstanding any vacancy .. the Council shall be competent to proceed to the dispatch of business.

β. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. i, In him is .. only clerk-like 'despatch of business' according to routine. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 75 To his credit and dexterity they attribute the despatch of most things.

†b. 'Conduct, management' (J.). *Obs.* rare.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. v. 69 You shall put This Nights great Businesse into my dispatch.

6. a. Prompt settlement or speedy accomplishment of an affair (= *quick dispatch* in 5). Also as a personal quality; Promptitude in dealing with affairs. b. Speed, expedition, haste, rapid progress.

a. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Dispatch* (Arb.) 242 Measure not dispatch by the tymes of sitting, but by the advauncement of the busines. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 71 Dispatch is no mean Virtue in a Statesman. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 P 4 The Dispatch of a good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office itself.

b. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* LXXXV. (1878) 174 Due season is best .. Dispatch hath no fellow, make short and away. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* XXXVIII. 91 b, The dispatch he made for the lading of our ships. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* V. i, This is a time of great dispatch and haste. 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX. 206 The business he has to do grows urgent upon him, and calls for dispatch. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 132 We also made good dispatch with the cutting of the rock. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. XVIII. XIV. 84 All turns on dispatch; loiter a little, and Friedrich himself will be here again!

β. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I. 8 Covering them [the roots] with so much despatch.

†7. The act of getting rid (of something), by sale, etc.; riddance, clearance, disposal; the act of putting away hastily. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 33 *Glon.* What Paper were you reading? *Bast.* Nothing my Lord. *Glon.* No? what needed then that terrible dispatch of it into your Pocket? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 41 In less than eight days he cleared his Warehouse .. Now having made a full dispatch of all [etc.].

II. Concrete and transferred senses.

8. A written message sent off promptly or speedily; *spec.* an official communication relating to public affairs, usually conveyed by a special messenger.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* XX. 52 b, Nicholas Coello hauing receiued this dispatch, did forthwith depart, and that in hast. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXI. 136 Messengers which carry ye ordinary dispatches from Raguse to Constantinople. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 309 Visier, keeper of the seale, who before he can seale any dispatch, must acquaint the grand Senior. 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 147 Captain Henry Edwin late of his Majesty's ship Russel, arrived here with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. 1803 WELLESLEY *Let. to Wellington* 23 Dec. in Thornton *Hist. India* (1842) III. xviii. 358 *note*, I received this morning your dispatch of the 30th of November. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 292 Excepting upon very important occasions I write my dispatches without making a draft. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 223 Sir John Malcolm .. announced his arrival to the court, sending his dispatches by one of his officers. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head took half-amazed.

β. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 59, I have alsoe made an other despacth to the lords of the privie counsel by his Majesties command. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. XXIX. 87 They were called away by a despatch from the fleet at Cardia. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 135 The loss of the mail-bags, containing Government despatches and our friends' letters for the past year.

9. An agency or organization for the expeditious transmission of goods, etc.; a conveyance or vessel by which goods, parcels, or letters are dispatched.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2964/1 Died .. Don Jean de Angulo, Secretary of the Universal Dispatch. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3924/4 The Reprisal Dispatch, Jacob Green late Master, from New England. 1861 [see 12]. *Mod.* The Merchants' Despatch; it was sent by despatch. (*Cent. Dict.*).

†10. A body of persons (officially) sent to a particular destination. *Obs.*

1713 WARDER *True Amasons* 69 Dispatches of Guards are sent from the first Disturbance given.

11. *slang.* (*pl.*) A kind of false dice: = DISPATCHER 2.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Dispatches*, false dice used by gamblers, so contrived as always to throw a nick. 1856 *Times* 27 Nov. 9/2 There are dice called 'despatches' .. A 'despatch' has two sides, double fours, double fives, and double sixes.

III. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dispatch-bearing, -writer, -writing*; **dispatch-boat, -box, dispatch cock, dispatch-tube** (see quots.).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 P 5 Gratifications, Tokens of Thankfulness, Dispatch Money, and the like specious Terms, are the Pretences under which Corruption shelters itself. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Spatch cock*, abbreviation of a dispatch cock, an Irish dish upon any sudden occasion. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch-bk.* I. 299 These dispatch cocks .. are simply fowls cut down the back and expanded to the purposes of a grill .. they afford an agreeable relief to an appetite that demands haste to be gratified—whence the name. 1842 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xci 443 In the mere details of note-writing or despatch-bearing. 1851 *Ingineer* XII. 51/3 (*title*) The Pneumatic Despatch. *Ibid.*, The loads, in the pneumatic despatch tubes do not much exceed half-a-ton, unless the despatch carriages are coupled in trains of two or more. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dispatch-box*, a box for carrying dispatches; a box for papers and other conveniences of a gentleman when travelling. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Atmospheric Railway*, A late act of Congress (1872) appropriates $15,000 for a pneumatic dispatch-tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing Office, Washington. *Ibid*, *Dispatch-boat*, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. *Ibid.*, *Dispatch-tube*, a tube in which letters or parcels are transported by a current of air. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. 267 Some papers he had just extracted from his despatch-box. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 104/1 Despatch-writing had not yet become part of the art of war.

Dispatchable, *a. rare.* [f. DISPATCH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being dispatched.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 305 Thou wilt find it no very easy or dispatchable matter.

Dispatcher (dispæ·tʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which dispatches, in various senses: see the verb.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. vi, To the godly, death is the most happy messenger and quick dispatcher of all such displeasures. 1549 BALE *Pref. Leland's Itin.* B iv. (T.), Avaryce was the other dyspatcher, whych hath made an ende both of our lybraryes and bokes without respect. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 551/2 *marg.*, D. Story .. the chiefe dispatcher of all Gods saints that suffered in Queene Maries time. 1611 COTGR., *Dataire*, the dater, or dispatcher of the Popes Bulls. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 212 Likewise the Dispatcher of Averages. 1884 A. WAINWRIGHT in *Harper's Mag* July 272/2 The dispatcher, as the electrician is technically called, puts his finger upon a fourth key. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 3/2 The despatcher of a telegram.

2. *slang.* (*pl.*) A kind of false dice: see quots.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 85 How long it was since his conscience had permitted him to use dispatchers; these, he said, were loaded dice. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 237 Of unfair dice .. there are those whose faces do not bear the correct number of pips, and which are known as 'dispatchers'. *Ibid.* 238 A high dispatcher cannot throw less than two, whilst a low one cannot throw higher than three.

Dispatchful, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. DISPATCH *sb.* + -FUL.]

†1. Having the quality of dispatching or making away with expeditiously. *Obs.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* II. ii. D ij, Ile .. Fall like a secret and dispatchfull plague On your secured comforts. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 83 Their teeth .. were very dispatchfull of their prey.

2. Full of or characterized by dispatch; speedy, expeditious, quick, hasty. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1642 Fuller *Answ. to Ferne* 3 Those dispatchfull and urgent times. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 331 So saying, with dispatchful looks in haste She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.*, While the dispatchful fool shall rush bluntly on. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 592 There is a wide difference between leading a regular life, and living by rule; the one is pleasant, easy, smooth, and dispatchful; the other .. toilsome, stiff, and generally wasteful both of time and strength. 1814 H. Busk *Fugitive Pieces* 230 If despatchful haste thy journey need. 1889 Lytton *Disowned* 19 The most dispatchful solicitude.

†**b.** quasi *adv.* Speedily, quickly, in haste. *Obs.*

1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 534 Let one, dispatchful, bid some swain to lead A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XXIII. 148 Their keen-edged axes to the towering oaks Dispatchful they applied.

†**Dispa·tchment.** *Obs.* [f. Dispatch *v.* + -ment.] The act of dispatching, dispatch (in various senses): prompt execution or settlement; getting rid of, sending away, dismissal; making away with, killing.

1529 *St. Trials, Wolsey*, For want of dispatchment of matters. 1538 M. Throgmorton *Let. Cromwell* (MS. in *St. Pap. Hen. VIII*, XII. II. No. 552 Recd. Off.) Att Parex .. y requeryd off hyme [Pole] my dyspachement [copy in *MS. Cott. Cleop.* E. 6, 386 despachement] accordyng to hys promes to me at Rome. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 110 b, He .. confessed that he had sent .. false letters and poysons to the dyspachement of hys enemyes. 1570 Abp. Parker *Corr.* 363 To procure the dispatchment of this offensive court.

Dispathy, obs. form of Dyspathy.

†**Dispa·tron**, *v. Obs.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a patron or of patronage.

1618 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Job Triumphant* II. 62 Townes of late By him dispatroned and depopulate. *c* 1620 *Z.* Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 89 By thee dispatron'd .. Who could a comforte once afford to me?

Dispauper (dispɔ̄·pəɹ), *v. Law.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To decide a person to be no longer a pauper; to deprive of the privileges of a pauper; to disqualify from suing *in formâ pauperis*, that is, without payment of fees.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 72 Therfore the Court would dismisse the cause or dispauper the pl[ain]t[iff], for that by his confession he hath 11li per annum. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dispauper* is a word most used in the Court of Chancery, as when one is admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*, if that privilege be taken from him, he is said to be *Dispaupered*. 1816 J. Phillimore *Rep.* I. 185 (L.) If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be dispaupered 1885 *Law Times* 7 Mar. 340/1 The plaintiff had, by the fact of his having recovered .. more than £5, become dispaupered.

Dispauperize (dispɔ̄·pərəiz), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Pauperize.] *trans.* **a.** To release or free from the state of pauperism. Also *fig.* **b.** To free (a community or locality) from paupers.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 283 What chance do you see of dispauperizing any of the paupers? 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* v. xi. § 13 (1876) 585 Many highly pauperized districts .. have been dispauperized by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 965 The boy was thoroughly dispauperized in spirit.

Hence **Dispau·perised** *ppl. a.*; **-isa·tion.**

1834 *1st Rep. Poor Law Comm.* (1885) 163 The principle of relief .. found so efficient in the dispauperized parishes. 1876 Pretyman (*title*), Dispauperization, a popular Treatise on Poor-Law Evils and their Remedies.

†**Dispay·re**, *sb. Obs.* Also **dys-, -peir, -peyre.** [f. Dispair *v.*², var. of Depair, to spoil, injure, or suffer injury.] Impaired condition, disrepair.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 397 That it may be remedyed and holpen when that it ys [in] ruyn, or in dispeyre, or before. 1537-8 *Will of J. Sponer* (Somerset Ho.), All the wyndows .. that be in dyspeir.

Dispayr(e, obs. form of Despair.

Dispeace (dispī·s). [f. Dis- 9 + Peace *sb.* Orig. Scotch, in which it is in familiar use.] The absence or reverse of peace or quietness; uneasiness (of mind); dissension, enmity.

1825 Jamieson, *Dispeace*, disquiet, dissension. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* III. iv. § 36. 197 The London of the nineteenth century may yet become as Venice without her despotism, and as Florence without her dispeace. 1856 — *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xviii. Concl. 338 Two men, cast on a desert island, could not thrive in dispeace. 1867 S. Cox *Quest Chief Good* 123 This very contrast .. breeds no dispeace or anger in the heart. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 219 Scotland had elements of dispeace. 1881 Geikie in *Nature* XXIII. 224 The rumours of renewed dispeace among the nations.

Hence **Dispea·ceful** *a.*

1892 R. Wallace in *Scott. Leader* 29 Jan. 6 A messenger of that dispeaceful divinity [the goddess of strife].

†**Dispear**, *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + stem of *appear*, *com-pear*; see also the aphetic Pear. Cf. OF. *disparoir* (16th c. in Godef.) or It. *disparere* 'to disappeere' (Florio). Mod. Fr. has in the present stem *disparaître*, *disparaiss-*: cf. Disparish *v.*¹ and Disappear.] *intr.* To disappear.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VII. xliv. 125 All those stars on heau'ns blew face that shone , dispeared were and gone. 1607 Bp. Hall *Gt. Impostor* Wks. 501 This great impostor .. dispeareth and is gone. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. li, But he looks on to whom nought doth dispear.

Dispeche: var. of Despeche, Depeach *v. Obs.*, to send away, dispatch. Also **Dispechement**, = Dispatchment.

1538 M. Throgmorton *Let.*, copy in *MS. Cott. Cleopatra* E. 6, lf. 386, And from thens also to have been dispeched [orig. in *St. Pap. Hen. VIII*, XII. II. No. 552, dyspachyd]. *Ibid.*, And herupon delayed my dispechement .. To come further concernyng my dispechement [original, *in both cases*, dyspachement].

Dispect, var. of Despect, *Obs.*

†**Dispee·d**, *v. Obs.* [app. ad. obs. It. *dispedire*, (*spedire*) to dispatch (Florio), f. Dis- 1; a parallel form to L. *ex-pedire*, *im-pedire* (Expede, Impede). But, as the spelling shows, associated in Eng. use with Speed: cf. also the parallel form Despeed.] *trans.* To dispatch, to send off. **b.** *refl.* To get away quickly.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (L.), To that end he dispeeded an embassadour to Poland. The man returned .. and was againe dispeeded. 1624 in *Calend. St. Papers, E. Indies* 16 Aug. (1878) 365 The Dutch have dispeeded sundry ships towards the west. 1630 Lord *Fanians* 79 [He] dispeeded his Bramane Madewnauger, and his Pardon, to Delee. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XV. 273 Himself from that most painful interview Dispeeding, he withdrew.

c. To dispatch or finish promptly; to expedite.

1606 Gataker *Spanish Invasion* 16 Iulian .. sent one Alypius .. furnished with much treasure for the dispeeding of the worke.

Dispeir, e, obs. form of Despair.

Dispel (dispe·l), *v.* [ad. L. *dispell-ĕre* to drive asunder, scatter, f. Dis- 1 + *pellĕre* to drive.]

1. *trans.* To drive away in different directions or in scattered order; to disperse by force, dissipate (e. g. clouds, darkness, doubts, fears, etc.)

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1842) 141 More clouds than they could .. dispel and scatter. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 210 Lamps .. enough to dispell the greatest darknesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 530 He .. gently rais'd Their fainted courage, and dispel'd their fears. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 63 His apprehensions were soon dispelled. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. I. viii. 90 He dispelled the illusions of Lewis. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 199 Ills more dire ye have suffered; and these too Heaven will dispel.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dissipated or scattered, as a cloud or the like.

1643 *Kingdomes Wkly. Intellig.* No. 7. 55 [He] still hangs as a cloud over Plimmouth, but it dispells every day. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* II. 263 Melt, and dispel, ye spectre-doubts. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 270 Conventions .. in constant succession bubble up, form, and dispel.

Hence **Dispe·lling** *ppl. a.*, *esp.* in comb., as *care-dispelling*, that dispels care; **Dispe·llent** (also *-ant*), a dispelling agent; **Dispe·ller**, he who or that which dispels.

1717 Frezier *Voy. S. Sea* 77 It is an admirable dispeller of certain Tumors. 1836 F. Mahony *Rel. Father Prout, Watergrasshill Carousal* (1859) 78 A dispeller of sorrow. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 10 The change of scene .. will often act as a good dispellant.

Dispence, var. of Dispense.

†**Dispe·nd**, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-6 **des-, dys-.** Pa. t. and pple. **dispended, dispent.** [ME. *des-, dispend-en*, a. OF. *despend-re* (mod.F. *dépendre*) = Pr. *despendre*, Sp. *despender*, It. *dispendere*:—late L. *dispendĕre* to weigh out, pay out, dispense, f. Dis- 1 + *pendĕre* to weigh. Cf. Expend, Spend.]

1. *trans.* To pay away, expend, spend: **a.** money, wealth.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 290 Þe kyng sent .. For bisshoppes .. & oþer þat þei found, þat ilk 3ere mot dispende of londes twenty pound. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 63 For hooly chirches good moot been despended On hooly chirches blood that is descended. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxvii. 45 a/1 She had dyspended alle her hauour to leches for to recouure her syghte. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, A poore elder brother of mine, sir, a yeoman, may dispend some seven or eight hundred a yeere. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 20 June 6 Those summes shall be dispended as the former have been. *c* 1680 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 28 All [the money] was dispended.

absol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Ich wylle þet þou ete and drinke and .. despendi. 1609 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 348 When he must needs despend, he .. kisses euery Peece he parts from.

b. other things.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13410 (Cott.) Þe god drinc suld þou first despend. 1412 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Schal do brynge .. two fatte Oxen .. to be dispended on a dyner. 14.. Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 244 And hath his blood despent in gret foysoun. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xlii. 98 a, They were the bolder to dispend amongst them their shot, with the which there were many very sore hurt. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxix. Wks. (1677) 105 Every Man will be busie in dispending that quality, which is predominant in him. *a* 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 69 They insist, that the army dispend as many oaths yearly as will produce £100,000 nett. 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 317 An isolated bastion dispending its strength.

c. *To dispend land*: to have an income from land, to possess land.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xii. (1539) 27 In some case he shall dispende and have more landes. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 405 Where that clause needs not, the Iurors must dispend some land of freehold out of ancient demesne within the Countie where the issue is to be tried.

2. To spend, consume, employ, occupy (time).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2435 Thou here dispended thi tym wrang. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 390 How she in vertu myghte hir lyf dispende [*Harl. erron.* despent]. *c* 1420 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 239 My dayes I despente in vanitee. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxix. 142 b, That vpon them the Caruells might dispend their times. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* 122 The time of my life euill dispent.

3. *pass.* To be brought to an end or finished up; to be exhausted or spent; to come to an end.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 5 Whan the prologe is so despended. 1452 *Will of S. Fyncham* in Blyth's *Fyncham* (1863) 154 Til hese issue male be dispended. 1470 Harding *Chron.* IX. i, Anchises dyed and was dispent. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* I. 9/2 The vytayles were dispended and fayled.

4. To spend to no purpose; to waste, squander.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1198 A clerk that folylyche dyspendyth þe godys þat hys fadyr hym 3yveth. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2491 *Phyllis*, Me liste not .. Despenden [*v. r.* dispenden] on hym a pennefull of ynke. 1483 Caxton *Cato* B v b, To thende that thou dyspende hyt not folyssshly.

5. To distribute, Dispense (*esp.* in early use, in charity to the poor).

c 1375 *Cato Major* III. x. in *Anglia* VII, Freliche dispende, þer neod is, euer among. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 112 If þis be 3euen or despendid to þe pore. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 275/1 To gyue to the poure peple and dispende it among the nedy. 1517 *Test. Ebor.* (Surt.) V. 88 Dispendyd and dalt at my buryall .. xls. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* III. vii, The purple fountain .. By thousand rivers through the Is'e dispent. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* XII. xlix. 225 When Sols Influence descends .. And richer Showres, then fell on Danaes lap dispends. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 267 To make them .. profitable unto us, by charitably dispending them.

6. To dispense *with*, do without. *rare.*

1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 61 If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall neuer be dispended with.

†**Dispe·nder.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 **des-, dispendour.** [ME. a. OF. *despendour* agent-n. from *despendre*: see prec.] One that expends; a dispenser; an almoner; a steward; = Dispensator.

1340 *Ayenb.* 190 He .. het his desspendoure þet he him yeaue uyftene pond of gold. Þe spendere .. ne yeaf bote uyf. 1382 Wyclif *Tit.* i. 7 It bihoueth a bischop for to be withoute crime, as dispendour of God. 1382 — 1 *Pet.* iv. 10 As goode dispenderes of the .. grace of God. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 687 The gretter richesses that a man hath, the mo despendours he hath. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 Thilke is executrice, and dispendere of the residue of the testat. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 114 Marye .. that arte .. moste ware dyspender. fede the hungry wyth thy benygne prouydence. 1611 Florio, *Dispensatore* .. also a dispender.

†**Dispe·nding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Dispend *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of Dispend *v.*; expenditure.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 25 Thes holy mene lefte not witterly .. the dispendynge of worldely goodis. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Almsdeeds* III (1859) 395 There is a kind of dispending that shall never diminish the stock. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 537 Their dispending and .. artificiall liberalities.

b. Money to defray expenses.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 509 He .. gaf thame dispending And send thame hame.

c. Dispensation; stewardship.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* ix. 17 Dispending [1388, *Geneva*, and 1611 dispensation; *R. V.* stewardship] is bitakun to me.

Dispendious (dispe·ndiəs), *a.* [ad. L. *dispendiōs-us* hurtful, prejudicial, f. Dispendium. Cf. mod.F. *dispendieux* expensive (Littré).]

†**1.** Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

1557 Pole in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxxx. 276 [It] being thought .. that for the necessity of money that is to be demanded in the parliament, and otherwise cannot be provided, the prorogation of that should be much dispendious.

2. Costly, expensive; lavish, extravagant.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Dispendious*, sumptuous, costly. 1861 Bersse. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 59 A somewhat dispendious use of material may in the end be true economy. 1864 *Ecclesiologist* XXV. 86 What is the good .. of this .. dispendious use of materials?

Hence **Dispe·ndiously** *adv.*, at great expense.

1874 T. G. Bowles *Flotsam & Jetsam* 9 Nov. (1883) 116 A green apple which he had dispendiously bought.

Dispe·nditure. *rare.* [f. Dispend, after Expenditure.] = Expenditure.

1827 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 506 His exuberant dispenditure speedily received a check.

‖**Dispe·ndium.** *Obs.* [L. = cost, expense; also, loss, damage; f. *dispendĕre* to Dispend; a parallel form to Compendium. Cf. It. *dispendio* expense.] Loss, waste; expenditure, expense.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 18 Is not Belt-money the dispendium of our possessions? *a* 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 356 This Gentleman in his Title page ingeniously wisheth that his Compendium might not prove a Dispendium to the Reader thereof. 1699 J. Woodward in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 207 The less they [Plants] are in Bulk, the smaller the Quantity of the Fluid Mass in which they are set is drawn off; the Dispendium of it .. being pretty nearly proportioned to the Bulk of the Plant. 1727 S. Switzer *Pract. Gardiner* I. v. 42 The dispendium or expense of water was the less by ½.

Dispensabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being dispensable. **a.** Capability of being dispensed or made the subject of ecclesiastical dispensation. **b.** Capability of being dispensed with or done without.

a. 1650 R. Hollingworth *Exorc. Usurped Powers* 43 Quoting a Doctor of the Papacy for the dispensabilitie of an oath. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* iv. III. § 23 [They] deny .. the dispensability of the decalogue in any part. 1881 Stubbs *Med. & Mod. Hist.* xii. (1886) 284 The theologians disputed as to the dispensability of a marriage with a brother's widow.

b. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* III. III. ix. 81 Weighing the dispensability or indispensability as a travelling companion of each [book].

Dispensable (dispe·nsăb'l), *a.* [ad. med.L. *dispensābil-is*, f. *dispensāre* to DISPENSE: see -BLE. Cf. F. *dispensable* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *Eccl.* Subject to dispensation. **a.** Capable of being permitted in special circumstances, though against the canons; capable of being remitted or condoned, though an offence or sin.

1533 MORE *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. 1465/1 Sodenly his highnes..shewed me that..his mariage was .. in such wise against the lawe of nature, that it coulde in no wyse by the churche be dispensable. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 5 The maryages..was..ayenst the lawes of almighty god, and not dispensable by any humayne auctoritie. 1562 FILLS in Strype *Ann.* I. xxxiii. 371 Horrible sins are dispensable for money. *a* 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 296 The Distinction of *Mala Prohibita*, into such as are dispensable, and such as are not dispensable.

b. Capable of being dispensed with or declared non-obligatory in a special case, as a law, canon, oath, etc.

a 1618 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 106 If it [the LAW] be dispensable in some cases beneficiall to a man. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. i. ii. 152 He was then of opinion that the law in Leviticus was dispensable. 1690 STILLINGFL. *Charge to Clergy* (T.), The question..is, whether the church's benefit may not..make the canons against non-residence as dispensable as those against translations. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. III. § 23 Durand seems to have thought the fifth commandment (our sixth) more dispensable than the rest. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 2/2 Celibate friars with 'dispensable vows' are henceforth to be one of the recognized agencies of the Church of England.

2. Allowable, excusable, pardonable. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 286 It came not of vanitie but of a fatherly affection, ioying in the sport and company of his little children, in which respect..it was dispenceable in him and not indecent. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* iii. 8 In his saddest times, when he might seem most dispensable to forget other things. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vi. (Seager), If straining a point were at all dispensable.

3. That can be dispensed with or done without; unessential, omissible; unimportant.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xvi. 54 Things, which indeed are pious, and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* Pref. A vij (T.), Speculative and dispensable truths a man.. ought rather to propound..sceptically to the world. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 749 Books..are yet only of secondary use..and can never render the hearing ear, and the speaking tongue dispensable. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 118 Not a tone of colour..is misplaced or dispensable.

4. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

1680 *St. Trials, Col. Andrewe* (R.), If they be laws, they must be..dispensable by the ordinary courts of the land.

Hence **Dispe·nsableness** = DISPENSABILITY.

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xii. § 2 (R.) Of Dispensableness of Oaths.

Dispensary (dispe·nsări). [f. L. type *dispensārium*, *dispensārius* (*liber*): cf. med.L. *dispensārius* (1290 in Fleta = *dispensator* DISPENSER), and F. *dispensaire* 'a Dispensatorie, or Booke, that teacheth how to make all Phisicall compositions' (Cotgr. 1611); f. *dispens-* ppl. stem of L. *dispendĕre* to dispense: see -ARY.]

1. A place, room, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed; an apothecary's shop. *spec.* A charitable institution, where medicines are dispensed and medical advice given gratis, or for a small charge (*charitable* or *public dispensary*).

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* Pref. (R.), The dispensary being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor. 1702 (*title*), The necessity and usefulness of the Dispensaries lately set up by the College of Physicians in London, for the use of the sick poor. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 199 [Venice treacle] can never be got genuine except here, at the original Dispensary. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 58 In the discharge of his duty as physician to a dispensary. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 86 A Merchant .. founded .. a gratuitous dispensary for the monks. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xvii. 291 He gave me some stuff from a dispensary.

†**2.** *transf.* A collection of the drugs or preparations mentioned in the pharmacopœia or to be found in an apothecary's shop. *Obs.*

1720 STRELE *Tatler* No. 248 P 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit ..surpass all the false Ornaments .. that can be put on by applying the whole Dispensary of a Toilet. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 676 Nor yet does it suffice that we have a complete dispensary of remedies without knowing how to apply them.

†**3.** A book containing formulæ and directions for the making up of medicines; a pharmacopœia; = DISPENSATORY *sb.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1721 BAILEY, *Dispensary*, a Treatise of Medicines. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syrup*, You have..a Description ..of it in all Dispensaries.

Di·spensate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *dispensāt-*, ppl. stem of *dispensāre*; cf. *compensate.*] = DISPENSE.

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 5 That all is so Dispensated, and Oeconomized in, from, and by the Beloved. 1820 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 144 Conceptions of widely dispensated happiness.

Dispensation (dispensē··ʃən). Also 4–6 **dys-**; **-acioun.** [a. F. *dispensation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *dispensātiōn-em* distribution of money or property, management, stewardship, regulation, economy, from *dispensāre* to DISPENSE.]

I. The action of dealing out or distributing.

1. The action of dispensing or dealing out; distribution or administration to others; expenditure, spending, or disbursement (of money); economical use or disposal (of anything).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 (MÄTZ.) Everych schulde make good for his owne partie, and 3eve us special helpe and subsidie by his owne dispensacioun. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 2 The dispensation of this grace unto all men. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 52 A Dispensation of Water promiscuously and indifferently to all Parts of the Earth. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 86 Blind in the dispensation of all our favours. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 618 Elizabeth, a queen well known for her penurious dispensations. 1862 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 26 Changes in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 439 The dispensation of bribes, places, and pensions.

†**2.** *Anat.* The distribution of blood, the nerves, etc., from some centre. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. i. 301 But the Principle of Dispensation from whence the Veins arise, is the Liver, and not the Heart. *Ibid.* III. i. 322 The Beginning of the dispensation of Nerves, or the part whence the Nerves immediately arise, is the *Medulla oblongata.* 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. iii. (1762) 182 This dispensation of the nutritive juices.

3. The process of dispensing medicines or medical prescriptions; 'the making up of medicines in accordance with prescription, and the delivery of them to the patient' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 In the due dispensation of medicines desumed from this animall. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Garth*, The Physicians procured some apothecaries to undertake the dispensation.

II. The action of administering, ordering, or managing; the system by which things are administered.

[This group of senses originates in the L. use of *dispensātio* to render Gr. *οἰκονομία* in N. T. and patristic writers. The latter is used in 1 Cor. ix. 17, Eph. iii. 2, Col. i. 25 for the 'office of an administrator' (see sense 4 below); but in Eph. i. 10, iii. 9, for 'a method or system of administration' (specifically that which involved the Incarnation). From this latter arose various theological uses: (1) Tertullian (*Adv. Praxean* ii, iii, iv.) uses *dispensatio* = *οἰκονομία* to denote the Trinity as an administrative arrangement, i. e. a system of distribution and apportionment of functions designed by the Father for administrative purposes. This is known as an *œconomical* as distinguished from an *essential* Trinity: in the latter the personal distinctions are regarded as matters of nature and necessity, in the former of will. (See the distinction between DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATORY, and *essential.*) (2) It was applied to the Incarnation (*dispensatio assumpti corporis, d. susceptæ carnis*, or simply *dispensatio*) as the basis or organ of the redemptive system under which mankind now live (August. *Serm.* 264 § 5). (3) The evangelical system is termed *dispensatio gratiæ* in opposition to the Law or system of works (August. *Ep.* 82 § 20), while the method of salvation by means of the Incarnation is *dispensatio salutis nostræ* (August. *Serm.* 237 § 1). Hence, in the Latin version of Irenæus, Christ is called *dispensator paternæ gratiæ* (iv. 20. 7). (4) *Dispensatio* was applied to the divine purpose or decree which established the system, and determined its mode of action (Tertull. *Adv. Marc.* vi. 18, Hilar. Pict. *De Trin.* ix. 66, xi. 13); also, by Hilary, to the Passion, as the supreme mystery of Redemption.]

4. The orderly administration of things committed to one's charge; the function or office of administrator or steward; stewardship. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* ix. 17 Forsoth if I willinge do this thing, I haue mede; sothly if ayens my wil, dispensacioun is bitake to me. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 98 They shulde geue acomtys of her dispensacyon that haue resceyued benefytys and ryches of the chyrche. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 34, I haue taken at my fathers hande the dispensation of redemynge mankynde. 1647 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 197 According to the will of him whose steward I am, and to whom I must give an accompt of the dispensacion of that which he hath committed vnto me. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 36 A Wise Dispensation of the Fading and Unrighteous Mammon. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxxii. 366 A man..may forget or abuse his stewardship in the dispensation of one talent as effectually as in the dispensation of ten.

5. Ordering, management; *esp.* the divine administration or conduct of the world; the ordering or arrangement of events by divine providence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Thanne the wyse dispensacioun of god sparith hym. 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* i. 25, I poul am made mynystre bi dispensacioun of god. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) VI. xviii. 204 The dyspensacion of goddis word settyth some men to fore other. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3463 Whiche danes by sufferaunce and dispensacion Of almyghty god for synne and iniquite Punyssched vnpiteously all this region. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Bothe body and soule, with the hole dispensacion and ordrynge of our lyfe & wyll. 1643–7 *Westm. Confess. Faith* viii. § 8 (1877) Overcoming all their enemies by his almighty power and wisdom, in such manner and ways as are most consonant to his wonderful and unsearchable dispensation. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 260 Albeit in his dispensation..his strokes are .. with an equal hand afflicting the innocent with the nocent. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 61, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest dispensation.

b. An arrangement or provision of Providence or of Nature.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 177 So infinitely wise and provident do we find all the Dispensations in Nature. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* i. (1759) I. 39 The Gospel is a Dispensation of Providence in regard to Mankind. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 18 With the immutable decree that man should labour, comes the benevolent dispensation that he need not want. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 76 Attached to it by a special dispensation of nature.

c. A special dealing of Providence with a community, family, or person, dispensing blessing, affliction, or other event; the event or lot thus dealt out; as *a mysterious* or *merciful dispensation.*

a 1628 ROGERS (J.), Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dispensations to each private man. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ii. (1739) 29 The Dispensations of God's Providence towards Men .. are very promiscuous. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxix, A humbling dispensation on the house of Peveril. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Mysterious dispensations of Providence. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* II. III. I. xiv. § 10. 111 Different dispensations of trial and of trust, of sorrow and support. 1895 CROCKETT *Glistering Beaches* in *Bogmyrtle* 134 In the north .. everything is either a judgement or a dispensation, according to whether it happens to your neighbour or yourself.

6. *Theol.* A religious order or system, conceived as divinely instituted, or as a stage in a progressive revelation, expressly adapted to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the *patriarchal, Mosaic* (or *Jewish*) *dispensation*, the *Christian dispensation*; also, the age or period during which such system has prevailed; = ECONOMY 5 b.

An extension of the patristic use of the word as applied to the evangelical system based on the Incarnation (see note under II above); the patriarchal and Mosaic 'dispensations' being conceived as prophetic of the Christian, all being one in substance though differing in form. This use became common in the theology of the 17th c.

1643–7 *Westm. Confess. Faith* vii. § 6 (1877) There are not therefore two covenants of grace, differing in substance, but one and the same under various dispensations. *a* 1658 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc. Div.* 297 The Jewish notion is this, that the law delivered to them on Mount Sinai was a sufficient dispensation from God. 1678 W. CAVE (*title*), Antiquitates Apostolicæ .. to which is added An Introductory Discourse concerning the three Great Dispensations of the Church, Patriarchal, Mosaical, and Evangelical. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., In Divinity, *God's high Dispensation*, is the giving of the Levitical Law to the Jews, the Gospel to the Gentiles, the Sending his Son for the Redemption of Mankind. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to Soc. Prop. Gospel* Wks III. 246 The Christian dispensation is a dispensation of grace and favour. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 124 Christianity is the last dispensation. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* vii. (L.), [They] declared .. that the preaching of the Reformers was a kind of renewed commencement of the gospel dispensation. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* v, As the Israelitish dispensation was abolished by the First Coming of Christ, the Christian dispensation is abolished by His Second Coming.

†**7.** The ordering or arrangement of anything in a particular way; *concr.* An arrangement, a system. *Obs.*

1623 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 135 By my owne voluntary dispensation. 1662 H. MORE *Philos Writ.* Pref. Gen. 10, I never found my mind low or abject enough to sink into sense or conceit of that Dispensation [superstition], experimentally to find what is at the bottom thereof. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* IV. iv. (1713) 295 He that lives in this dispensation of life. 1692 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 191 The great uses and advantages of such a Heavenly dispensation of Life.

III. The action of dispensing with some requirement; med.L. *dispensātio.* (See DISPENSE II.)

8. *Eccl.* An arrangement made by the administrator of the laws or canons of the church, granting, in special circumstances or in a particular case, a relaxation of the penalty incurred by a breach of the law, or exempting from the obligation to comply with its requirements, or from some sacred obligation, as an oath, etc.; the granting of licence by a pope, archbishop, or bishop, to a person, to do what is forbidden, or omit what is enjoined, by ecclesiastical law or by any solemn obligation; the licence so given.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 139 þei sellen it for mony, al þat þei maye; as pardons, indulgencis, & oþre dispensaciouns. 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 162 Dispensacioun wiþ þis lawe winnes miche money. *Ibid.* 511 Monks and chanouns forsaken þe reules of Benet and Austyn, and taken wiþouten eny dispensacioun þe reule of freres. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 690 That he hath leue his firste wyf to lete As by the popes dispensacion. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXX. 243 Sir Iohan .. wedded dame blaunche duk henryes doughter of lancastre cosyn to the same Iohan by dispensacion of the pope. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 129 A dispensation is but a gracious releasing to some certain person or persons of the common written law. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 87 Then seeke a dispensation for his oath. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 30 Richard Cheyney, Bishop of Bristol, holding Glocester therewith in dispensation. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 37 The Profits accruing from the Dispensation of eating Eggs, Milk, Flesh, etc. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 114 To sue to Rome for any licence or dispensation, or to obey any process from thence, are made liable to the pains of *præmunire.* 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 143 The original bull of dispensation which had been granted by Julius II for the marriage of Henry and Catherine. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i. viii. 56 A dispensation would be needed; but a dispensation could be got from Rome.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 103 That Saints may claim a Dispensation To swear and forswear on occasion. 1673 DRYDEN *Assignation* v. iv, 'Tis a crime past dispensation. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 11 As if they had a dispensation to speak what they please. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 44 He had a Dispensation from the Mufty to drink Wine.

9. *Law.* The relaxation or suspension of a law of the realm in a particular case; the exercise of the dispensatory power claimed by Charles II and James II.

1607 Topsell *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 452 The first that gave dispensation against those laws was Cneius Aufidius. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 9 Jan., A way of preventing the King's dispensation with Acts. 1686 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 382 Ten [judges] were clear of opinion that the dispensation in the case in question was good. 1689-90 Locke *Toleration* i. Wks. 1727 II. 250 The private Judgment of any Person concerning a Law enacted .. for the publick Good, does not take away the Obligation of that Law, nor deserve a Dispensation. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Dispensation by non obstante* If any statute tends to restrain some Prerogative incident to the person of the King, as to the right of pardoning, etc, which are inseparable from the King, by a clause of *non obstante*, he may dispense with it; this was disannulled by Stat. 1. W. & M. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Rev. of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 194 The King answered .. that the royal power of dispensation had been solemnly determined to be a sufficient warrant for such acts. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. v. 24 It was declared that . no dispensation with any statute should be valid unless such statute allows it.

b. *Clause of dispensation* (Sc. Law): see quot.

1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*, Where heritable subjects lay locally discontiguous..a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted, specifying a particular place at which it should be sufficient to take infeftment for the whole lands, and other subjects, however discontiguous or dissimilar, and dispensing with any other subjects than earth and stone. The Crown alone could competently grant such a dispensation.

10. *transf.* Exemption, release from any obligation, fate, etc.; remission. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxviii. 275 The richest .. resolved to get a dispensation from this voyage by the means of a great sum of money. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 96 After this third application for a deliverance from this terrible Cup of the wrath of God, and yet no dispensation obtained, he returns to..the three Disciples. *a* 1711 Ken *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 161 Daniel never made business a dispensation from God's service. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 200 P 5 Our intimacy was regarded by me as a dispensation from ceremonial visits. 1771 tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 132 The present circumstances .. appeared to be a sufficient dispensation from attending .. to any other consideration.

11. The action of dispensing *with* anything; a setting aside, disregarding; a doing away with, doing without. [Cf. sense 8, quot. 1382.]

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 248 And [he] with good thoughts makes dispensation Urging the worser sense for vantage still. 1612-15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xiv. i, Those temptations .. which are raised from arbitrary and private respects, admit of an easie dispensation. 1648 Sir J. Parke in *Exchequer Rep.* II. 723 Going to the counting-house during business hours, and finding no one there to receive the notice was equivalent to dispensation of notice. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vii. 359 The dispensation with appeal in certain cases only confirmed [it] in all others.

Dispensational, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to dispensation, or to a dispensation.

1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* v. iii. 351 He had certain national and dispensational offices to fill. 1876 *Spectator* 25 Nov. 1478/1 The Day of Pentecost, when the dispensational gifts of the Spirit were bestowed. 1888 *Bibliotheca Sacra* Apr. 237 Not a few..have believed that the limits of certain dispensational periods were revealed in Scripture.

Dispensative, *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *dispensātīv-us*, f. *dispensā-re* to Dispense: see -ative. Cf. F. *dispensatif, -ive* (14th c. in Littré).]

†1. Administrative, official; pertaining to the office of an administrator or steward. *Obs.*

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 58 Though he have here soche prerogative, In all poyntes that be dispensative, To performe it by commyssion. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 307 Not only in the name of the wholle societie, which in suche cases hath some dispensative superioritie over particular members, but allso by Commission from God. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 21 People are drawne away from the office of dispensative mercy. 1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 34 There agreeth unto Christ a twofold power of Authority, essential, and official. 1. Essential or natural, which belongs unto him as God .. 2. Official, dispensative, or donative, delegated unto him as Mediatour, and head of his Church.

2. Dispensing, giving dispensation; = Dispensatory *a.* 2.

1621 Hakewill *David's Vow* vii. 270 Onely the dispensative power of the Lawgiver himself can possibly make it lawfull. 1687 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 256 Knaves [that] would set up a Dispensative power, To pull down the Test unto which we have swore. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 230 Dr. Harwick .. proposed that his Majesty should grant his commission to the Bishops of each province .. to elect and consecrate fit persons for the vacant sees, with such dispensative clauses as should be found necessary.

Dispensatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a dispensative way; by dispensation.

1572 Forrest *Theophilus* 542 in *Anglia* VII, Some saye it was doone dispensatively. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Relig.* 328 (R.), I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but dispensatively. 1646 Saltmarsh *Smoke in Temple* 62 Is not their whole power defended to be entirely, essentially, dispensatively in the Presbytery. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Serm. Canticles* ix. (R.), The state [is] absolutely monarchical in Christ, dispensatively monarchical in respect of particular churches; forasmuch as that power, which is inherent in the Church, is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers.

Dispensator. Now *rare.* Also 4 -owr, 4-6 -our, 6 -er, *Sc.* -ure. [a. AF. *dispensatour* = OF. *dispensateur, -tur* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *dispensātōrem*, agent-n. from *dispe.ndĕre* to Dispense. Orig. stressed on final, which would have given mod. Eng. *dispensator*; but conformation to L. gave *dispensa·tor*, exemplified in 17th c. and in Johnson, Walker, Craig 1847; Smart 1849 has *dispensa·tor*.]

One who dispenses; a dispenser; a distributor.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiii. 35 Gode hede wold be taken that the dyspensatours and vitaillers of the oost be not theuys. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 253 b/2 As a gode & trewe dyspensatour & dystrybutour to the poore people of the goodes of thy fader. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 158 God hes ordand the to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis amang the ignorant pepil. 1582 Hester *Secr. Phisonr.* I. xlviii. 59 The Liuer beeyng dispensator bothe of the good and bad qualities of the humors. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 180 The ancient Romans (who were such equal dispensators of Glory). *a* 1859 L. Hunt *Shewe Faire seeming* v. Wks. (1860) 178 Much the stage he lov'd, and wise theatre, Counting it as a church, in which the page Of vertuous verse found the sole dispensator.

†b. A steward who administers the goods, etc. of another. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen* xliii. 16 He comaundide to the dispensatowr [1388 dispendere] of his hows, seiynge, Lede yn the men hoom. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xix. 409 The richessis of chirchis ben patrimonies of poor men..the mynystris.. ben dispensatouris ther of. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 155 The chamberlaynes and dispensatoures or stewardes of the mysteryes of God. 1621-51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. iii, Out of that treasure of indulgences and merits of which the pope is dispensator, he may have free pardon and plenary remission of all his sins. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dispensator*, a Steward, or Officer that laies out money for an houshold. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 341 They are but Stewards and Dispensatours in respect of God. [1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 25 Azor the 'dispensator' had received his land again from King William.]

†c. An almoner. *Obs.*

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 222 The kings dispensator or almoner.

d. An administrator.

c 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 31/1 The sun in triumph rides .. Time's dispensator, fair life-giving source. 1688 Lady Russell *Lett.* II. lxxix. 4 May the great Dispensator of all these wonderful events dispose our hearts and minds. 1802 *Hatred* III. 95 Providence, the supreme dispensator of events.

Hence **Di:spensa·torship.**

1637 R. Humphrey *St. Ambrose* II. 36 [He] that beareth rule in some office, as in the office of the ministery, all dispensatorship.

Dispensato·rial, *a. rare.* [f. as Dispensatory *a.* + -al.] Administrative.

1776 Bentham *Fragm. Govt.* iii. § 5 Wks. 1843 I. 278 By dispensatorial power I mean as well that which is exercised by the Board of Treasury, as..the War Office, Admiralty Board.

Dispensatorily, *adv.* [f. Dispensatory *a.* + -ly 2.] By dispensation; dispensatively.

a 1641 Bp. R. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 159 Prophecy is not all of one and the same assise, either originally..or dispensatorily. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* I. I. 439 (R.) He is the God of all grace dispensatorily, or by way of performance and execution, and gracious dispensations of all sorts.

Dispensatory, *sb.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *dispensātōrium, dispensātōrius* (*liber*), absol. use of *dispensātōrius* adj.: see next and -ory.]

1. A book in which are described the composition, method of preparation, and use of medicinal substances; a pharmacopœia.

1566 Securis *Detection Abuses Physick* D vj, Y^e^ poticarie mought not be without the dispensatories of Valerius Cordus, of Fuchsius. 1596 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* A viij b, Wherto is added a Chirurgical Dispensatory; shewing the Manner how to prepare all such Medicines. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 91 A cerate, which nearly resembles the unguentum tripharmacum of the old Dispensatory. 1811 A. T. Thomson (*title*), The London Dispensatory, a Practical Synopsis of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics. 1879 Stille & Marsch (*title*), The National Dispensatory. *attrib.* 1736 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 352 Of all our Dispensatory Medicines, there's not one better.

b. *fig.*

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* x. *Holy Ghost* (1661) 462 In all Christ's dispensatory, there is not a medicine for such a heart. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. P 1 [They] defame the Gospel as the dispensatory, and Christ as the physician, and likewise ruine themselves as the patients. 1697 Collier *Immor. Stage* i. (1698) 5 One of the Fathers calls Poetry, *Vinum Dæmonum* an intoxicating Draught, made up by the Devils Dispensatory. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 44. 1773 Berridge *Chr. World Unmasked* (1812) 27 To hear what my dispensatory says concerning will and prayer

†2. A place where medicines are made up; = Dispensary 1. *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* xxxv. xxv. § 1. 35 Apothecaries shop or dispensatorie. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1650) 29 Dispensatories, or Shops of Medicines. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Nov., Father Kircher .. leading us into their refectory, dispensatory, laboratory, gardens, etc. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 3 P 14. 23 Not only opening their purses, but dispensatories too, providing medicines for such as .. want that sort of relief. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* I. 352 [He] praised me that I don't carry my Charity to Extremes, and make his House a Dispensatory. 1799 tr. *Diderot's Nat. Son* II. 196 He had given me a key of the dispensatory, that I might myself take what I wanted.

†3. *fig.* A repertory or collection of medicines.

1654 *Triana* in *Fuller's Cause & Cure* (1867) 207 Sickness carrieth with it its own dispensatory for such incivilities. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 108 If but one half of them were true, we should find in this single Tree an intire Dispensatory; and the Leaves, the Wood, and the Juice of Ash, would be sufficient to furnish an Apothecary's Shop. 1748 G. Jeffreys in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) II. 196 The whole moral dispensatory affords no remedy so universal and efficacious.

4. *gen.* A place whence anything is dispensed or dealt out.

1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 5 The Magazine, store-house, and dispensatory of all Writts remedial. 1752 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 17 This place is the grand Dispensatory of Life and Death.

Dispe·nsatory, *a.* [ad. L. *dispensātōr-ius* (Jerome), f. *dispensātor*: see Dispensator and -ory.]

†1. Of or pertaining to a dispensator, administrator, or steward, or to administration; = Dispensative 1. *Obs.*

The 17th c. theologians contrasted *dispensatory* or *dispensative* power, which is exercised by virtue of office, with *essential* or *inherent* power.

1635 Rainbow *Serm.* 8 (T) The dispenser [is] the Son of Man: the author of the dispensatory power, God the Father. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* iii. 54 Christs Kingdome may be considered in divers respects, viz. As it is Essentiall..As Oeconomical, Dispensatory or Mediatory. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* xiii. 38 The Divinity of Christ..which was obscured in this Temporary Dispensatory kingdom. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* I. I. 439 (R.) There is a dispensatory Kingdom (as Divines use to call it), as he [Christ] is considered as Mediator between God and his church: which Kingdom is not his natural due, but it was given him and given him by choice.

2. That gives dispensations; having the power or habit of dispensing with laws or rules.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Jas.* ii. 10 A dispensatory conscience keeps not any Commandment. 1650 — *Comm. Gen.* vii. 5, *Exod.* x. 26. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 36.

Dispe·nsatress. [f. Dispensator + -ess.] = next. In recent Dicts.

Dispensa·trix. [a. L. *dispensātrix*, fem. of *dispensātor* Dispensator.] A female dispenser.

a 1864 Faber tr. *De Montfort's Devotion to Virgin*, He has chosen her to be the dispensatrix of all He possesses. 1865 Pusey *Eiren.* 258 De Montfort speaks of 'the free-thinkers of these [his] times'; who did not believe that the Holy Trinity has made the Blessed Virgin the dispensatrix of all which they possess and will to bestow upon man.

†Dispe·nse, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 (7) **despens(e, 4-8 dispense, 4-7 dis-, 5-6 dyspence.** [In I., a. OF. *despense* act of spending, ad. late L. *dispensa*, sb. from pa. pple. of *dispendĕre* to Dispend; prob. blending with OF. *despens*:—L. *dispensum* that which is expended. In II. prob. an Eng. deriv. of the vb. in the cognate sense.]

I. 1. The act of spending, expenditure.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 330 Your travail and your despens. 1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Huanne he dep to moche despense oper of his oyen oper of opre manne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard.* 441 He was but esy in dispence. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1141 Alle his purpos .. Was for to make gret dispense. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxix. 283 Huon gaue hym..money for his dyspence. 1613 *William I* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 154 With great dispence, both of their estates and blood. 1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 41 [They] are not sufficient to supply our dispense if a warr comes.

b. *pl.* Expenses, charges, costs.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 20 Costlewe housis and greet dispensis. 1416 *Comp. Subs.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 238 The somme .. in clere, without colectours dispencis. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 Thai most serue hym .. at thair owne dispenses. 1728 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. I. 36 With these and other dispenses .. I am just as I was before I drew upon you last.

c. Means of meeting expenditure, money to spend or use; means of support; supplies.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5 Beforn his death he made redy alle the dispensis. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 63 Wrabbe hab no Conscience, He makib ech man oberis foo; Perwith he getib his dispence. *a* 1510 Douglas *King Hart* II. 443 Thai wantit thame dispence, Ewill purvayit folk. 1652 F. Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 123 Which might furnish me with so many amorous dispences as these .. beauties make by their so long sojourn at my heart.

2. The act of dispensing or bestowing liberally.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II xii. 42 Whatever .. Is sweete .. Was poured forth with plentifull dispence. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. xi. 45 Dealing his dreadfull blowes with large dispence.

3. A place where provisions are kept; a store-room, pantry, or cellar; = Spence. [Fr. *despence*, a larder, storehouse, gardemanger (Cotgr.).]

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 237 He went to the Dispense for wine. *Ibid.* II. 348 In a little Dispense, or Pantrie. *Ibid.* II. 351.

II. 4. = Dispensation 8.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xii. 46 [Elysse] leuynge by dyspense abstractyue her first vowes of chastyte promysed. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball., Huntis vp* 153 That cruell beist, he neuer ceist .. Under dispens to get our pennels Our saulis to deuoir. 1631 Heywood *2nd Pt. Fair Maid of W.* v. Wks. 1874 II. 411 My honesty, faith, and religion, are all ingag'd; there's no dispence for them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 492 Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxi, It is necessary for every knight who [marries] to get a dispense for his vow.

†Dispe·nse, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [deriv. of I. *dĕpendĕre* (see Depend *v.* 7) with *dis-* for *de-* (cf. De- I. 6), perh. of AFr. origin Godef. has OF, *despens* for *depens*, and the same change of prefix is found in other OF. derivatives of *dépendre*.] A state of uncertainty; an undetermined condition; Suspense.

1562 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 294 Mr. Tilcocke .. shall stand in dispence for his submyssion for his offence untyll the feast of Christmas. 1583 Rich *Phylotus*

4 *Emelia* (1835) 23 If there be any thyng that hanges in dispence betweene vs. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 33 The absense of the Princes held the King and all his Ministers in great dispense.

Dispense (dispe·ns), *v.* Also 4–6 **des-**, 5–6 **dys-**; 5–8 **dispence.** [ME. a. OF. *de-, dispenser* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr., Sp. *despensar*, It. *dispensare*, ad. L. *dispensāre* (freq. of *dispendĕre* to DISPEND: cf. *pensāre* to weigh out); in class. L. to distribute by weight, to weigh out, disburse; to administer as steward, to dispose, arrange; in med. L. to arrange or deal administratively with a person in reference to the requirements of an ecclesiastical canon or law.]

I. from L. *dispensāre* in classical senses.

1. *trans.* To mete out, deal out, distribute; to bestow in portions or from a general stock.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 139 (Camb. MS.) Despensynge and ordeynynge Meedes to goode men, and torment to wykked men. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 172 Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol dispence To vynes sette agayne his influence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, Some we must vse, dispence and expende, and truly distribute. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A a ij, I assume the Carvers office: and .. dispense to every of my Guests according to the Season, his Age and Constitution. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 20/2 He might dispense favours and disfavours according to his own election. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 157 Now gentle gales .. dispense Native perfumes. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 99 Those Pipes which dispens'd the Heat. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 1 Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispense To every man his modicum of sense. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Several commissioners .. had been appointed to dispense the public alms.

†**b.** To spend (time, talents): both in the sense of expending profitably and of wasting. *Obs.*

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 13 Who with his wreake dispenst No point of Tyme. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 147 As every man hath received the Gift so let him exercise and dispense it. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxxviii, Affliction Is the best Mistresse to dispence our Time.

2. To administer (*e.g.* a sacrament, justice, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii (1495) 30 An angel dispensyth thynges that ben abowte vs. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 The sacrament that we han to dispensen off penaunce to the peple. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 65 It is noch‡ ye office of euerie man..to consecrat, dispens, and minister ye sacraments. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1517 You, which should true equity dispense. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Serm. Canticles* IX. (R.), That power .. is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 110 Shall we say .. that this whole Universe is dispensed ond ordered, by a mere Irrational .. and Fortuitous Principle? 1894 *Law Times* 387/2 Sir Richard Malins .. dispensed a home-brewed equity of his own.

b. *absol.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) In the which thing I trowe þat god dispensith. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* 106 Lest hee should not dispense, and governe well.

3. *Med.* To make up (medicine) according to a prescribed formula; to put up (a prescription).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) A iij, Some [physitions] were not diligent inough in beholdynge their drouges or ingredience at all tymes dispensid and tried. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 310, I dispence and administer all [drugs] by Haber-de-pois. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 586 That .. the apothecary dispense his recipes properly. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 594 Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispense—That Scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Dispensary*, The place where medicines are prepared and given out, or dispensed.

II. from med.L. *dispensāre* in eccles. use.

[In later med.L. (by 1200 or earlier) *dispensāre* was used absol. or intrans. (= *agere dispensatorie* or *dispensative*), in the sense 'to make an arrangement in the character of a steward (οἰκονόμος), administrator, or manager, to deal administratively,' especially in reference to the practical application of a law or rule to a particular case; first, apparently, in the way of relaxing a punishment or penance, which, according to strict law, had been already incurred, but in the particular case ought to be remitted for special reasons; thence, in the remission of a punishment not yet incurred, which amounted in fact to a licence to break the legal rule; and thus, in the general sense of granting relaxation, exemption, indulgence, etc. The chief constructions were *dispensare in tali casu, circa jus, circa aliquem* or *aliquid*, and esp. *cum aliquo* (*ut possit*), etc. (to dispense in such a case, in reference to a certain law, or a certain person or matter, with a person that he may do something, etc.). (Prof. F. W. Maitland, LL.D.)

These intrans. uses passed into English, esp. *dispense with*, which became a combined verbal phrase, with indirect passive, *to be dispensed with*, and has had a wide development of sense: see branch III. By elision of the preposition or other processes, the verb has also become trans. in the sense 'to grant dispensation to, for, or from.' Transitive senses are found also in French from 15th c.]

4. *intr.* To deal dispensatorily, to use dispensatory power; to grant dispensation or relaxation of the strict letter of the law *in* a special case; to make a special arrangement (*with* any one) whereby the penalty of a law is remitted in his case. **a.** simply, or with *in*. (Orig. in reference to ecclesiastical law; said also of a king's dispensing power.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/2 Dyspensoun, be auctoryte, of penawnce, *dispenso*. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 40 When he dispenseth he sheweth the case whereon he dispenseth to be contained under the meaning of the law. 1563 WINȝET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* lxxx. Wks. 1888 I. 128 Quhat pouer half ȝe to dispence mair in the ane nor in the vthir? 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales' Case* 29 There is the same Disability in the Case of Sheriffs, and yet resolved that the King can Dispense in that Case. 1810–16 C. O'CONOR *Columbanus ad Hibernos* vii. 62 It asserted..that the Pope could not dispense in the allegiance due by Catholics to their Sovereigns. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 307 In case he could not dispense .. at any rate the acts of one Council might be rescinded by another.

†**b.** with clause, expressing purpose or end. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 133 He cannot dispense that a man should keep a concubine, or that a king having a barren wife may marry again. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XXV. (1647) 212 The Pope would not dispense that Princes should hold pluralitie of temporall Dominions.

c. with *with*. The earliest construction exemplified (in Wyclif *c* 1380), and also the most important: see **Dispense with**, III below.

†**d.** with *against*. To relax a law or its penalty in opposition to (some authority); to give dispensation, indulgence, or permission, in opposition to (some law). *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 133 Of set purpose spoken to intimate that the Pope cannot dispense against that chapter. *Ibid.* 146 He saith the Pope may dispense against the Apostles' order, as in bigamie, yet not against God's own law. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 185 b, Yea the same gloser .. sayth: The Pope if he will, may dispence agaynst the Councell. For he is more than the Councell.

†**5.** *trans.* To relax the law in reference to (some thing or person). **a.** To remit or permit (a thing which is forbidden by the strict letter of the law); to remit or relax the penalty for (an offence); to condone. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 365 His sinne was dispensed With golde, wherof it was compensed. *c* 1540 in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. xlii, In this Bull the maryage with Prince Henrie was dispenced, for that the ladie was before maryed to his brother prince Arthur. 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 108 The Pope, dispensing all things for money. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 48 Our holy father hath dispenst his sinnes.

†**b.** To permit (a person) to do something contrary to the general law; to permit by dispensation. *Obs.*

1521–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1. Preamble, No person shuld carie..out of this Realme..Bullion..but suche persons as be desspensed within the Statute. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 127 Hugh .. was dispensed by the Pope to marrie.

†**c.** *absol.* To permit, allow, give dispensation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Psend. Ep.* To Rdr. A iij a, Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance.

6. *trans.* To dissolve, relax, or release by dispensation. †**a.** To relax or dissolve the obligation of (a vow, oath, or the like) by ecclesiastical authority. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 619/2 The churche hathe synce..dispensed and vndone the bonde. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* V. iii, Thy holy vow dispensed. 1640 BRATHWAIT *Two Lanc. Lovers* 235 Those vowes .. could not so easily be dispenced.

b. To give (a person) dispensation *from* something; to release *from* (†*of*) an obligation; to exempt, excuse.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IV. 58 Beleeving that hee was dispensed of his promise. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 345 [He] entreated his Highnes to dispense him from swearing that hee should no more love Goland. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXI. 122 The Subject I now treat of dispences me to speak of all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 91 Extraordinary Genius's have a sort of Prerogative, which may dispense them from Laws, binding to Subject-Wits. 1744 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. III. 366 He appeared to think himself .. dispensed from all necessity of providing for himself. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. &c.* (1852) I. 226 This materialism .. allows its disciples to talk, and dispenses them from thinking. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. Eng.* 173 Who was to dispense them from their oath? *absol.* 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 50 That dispenses from all panegiric.

†**7.** To do without, to forgo; = *Dispense with*: see 14. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 235 As he as swyfte to be yit I dispence. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 122 (D.) Images of battels and fortifications being then delivered to their memory, which after, their stronger judgements might dispence. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 110 His right of investiture of the Mitred Clergy he dispensed.

†**8.** *intr.* To make amends or compensation *for*. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 1393 in 5 a.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 30 One loving howre For many yeares of sorrow can dispence.

III. Dispense with.

[Orig. the chief construction of the intrans. sense 4, = med.L. *dispensare cum* (see note under II); which has become a verbal combination, with indirect passive *to be dispensed with*, and extensive development of sense.]

* *To dispense with a person.*

†**9.** To arrange administratively with (a person), so as to grant him relaxation or remission of penalty incurred by breach of law, or special exemption or release from a law or obligation; to let off from doing something; to exempt, excuse. *refl.* To excuse oneself, refrain or abstain *from*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 390 Her-to þai ben bounden .. And þer may no man dispense with hem of þat boonde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 109 Whan his fader was ded, the Pope dispensid with him [a monk] and made him wedde the doutir of Charles. 1496 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 299 To gether money..he had lycence of pope Innocent..to dispence with such as hym lykyd..for takynge vpon them the crosse. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 57 God had dispensed wyth theym to haue manye wyues. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 104 He dispensed with a gentleman of Rome for his oath .. never to divorce his wife, and gave him leave to put her away. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 251, I could not dispense with my self from making a little Voyage. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Ded. (1739) 6, I hope I shall be dispensed with, for studying Easiness of Style, rather than Elegance. 1775 in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 52, I cannot dispense with myself from giving you .. my whole sentiments.

†**b.** *transf.* To make an arrangement or compound with, for an offence, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 117 These Gualo reserved to his awne auctboritie, and in the ende for great summes of money [he] dispensed with them. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, V. i. 181 Canst thou dispense with heauen for such an oath? 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 126 They [were] dispensed with for a Garrison, and the Forfeit of an hundred and fifty thousand Rix-dollars.

** *To dispense with a rule, obligation, requirement, etc.*

10. To deal administratively with (a law or rule, ecclesiastical or civil) so as to relax or remit its penalty or obligation in a special case; to give special exemption or relief from.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 511 Þe pope may dispence wiþ be reule of ech privat secte or religioun..but he may not dispense wiþ Cristis reule ȝoven to apostlis. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 35 When ye prayed him to dispense with the hardnesse of your order. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Fenyeit Freir* 54 He had dispensit with matymnis chamnoun. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 103 Thys ys a grete faute..any one man to have such authoryte to dyspense wyth the commyn lawys. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* v. (1636) 26 Necessity dispenseth with the direct letter of a statute law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 12 Either House of Parliament might dispense with their own orders, whenever they thought fit. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 61 It was agreed .. that the king could not dispense with the common law. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 247 The right of the King to dispense with penal statutes.

11. To relax the obligation of (a vow, oath, promise, or the like); to dissolve, in a special case, the binding force of (an oath, etc.).

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates, Denouncement* H vij b, If this maryage be of God the pope can not dispence with it. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 15 b, His humour was pacified, his oth was dispenst with. *a* 1618 RALEIGH (J.), How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by dispensing with oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance..the popes have not wrought innumerable mischiefs. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iv. (1851) 126 There needs no Pope to dispense with the Peoples Oath. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 117 The king's vow of pilgrimage was dispensed with. 1883 FROUDE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 13 A safe-conduct had not saved Huss, and Popes could dispense with promises.

†**12.** To set aside the obligation, observance, or practice of (any duty, etc.); to disregard. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* vi, With his fayth he past not to dispence. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 47 Hang the trifle (woman) take the honour: what is it? dispence with trifles: what is it? 1607 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 85 To resume that duty which I have so long dispensed with. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 125 It seems that..men may dispense with their faith or word given, even upon meer doubts. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 310, I never knew her dispense with her word, but once.

13. To do away with (a requirement, need, or necessity); to render unnecessary or superfluous.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 255 (A Translation) short also, and not tedious, which dispenseth with all maner of cares and businesse. 1625 BACON *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 225 The Vse of their Seruice dispenseth with the rest. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 111 Guilt or injury .. does not dispense with or supersede the duty of love and good-will. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 341/1 Familiar facts dispense with all need to draw on the imagination. 1892 *Law Times* XCIV. 104/1 The possession given on the marriage day..dispensed with the necessity of a writing.

14. To excuse or put up with the absence or want of (a thing or person); to forgo, do without. (The opposite of 16.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 93 Men must learne now with pitty to dispence. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 At the sight of a Crosse or Crucifix I can dispense with my hat, but scarse with the thought or memory of my Saviour. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 325 Won't you, Sir, dispense with me, on this Occasion? 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii, Let us dispense with compliments. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 68 No genius can dispense with experience. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 105 Resources which enabled him to dispense with the military support of his tenants.

*** *To dispense with a breach of law, fault, offence, objectionable matter*, etc.

†**15.** To deal with (a breach of law) so as to condone it; to grant a dispensation for (something illegal or irregular); to permit, allow, or condone by dispensation; to excuse, pardon. *Obs.*

1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Vppon me then thou wolt take ruthe, And with my faults clerely dispense. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (an. 1) 2 The whiche mariage was dispensed with by Pope July, at the request of her father. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 134 In such kind of marriages with which it hath not been wont to be dispensed, the children cannot prosper. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 135 Nature dispenses with the deede so farre, That it becomes a vertue. 1652 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 45 The Reader will be pleased to dispense with this little

digression. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 43 (Seager) His religion dispenses with the violation of the most sacred engagements.

† **16.** To deal with indulgently; to manage with; to do with, put up with. *Obs.* (The exact opposite of 14: see quot. 1796.)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1590) 451, I would and could dispence with these difficulties. 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 366 Though they lately hated a square cap, yet now they could dispense with one. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 158 Yea, [they] can dispense with Hogs flesh and account it a dainty. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 130 Some Trades require a deeper, others may dispence with a shallower Shop. 1755 COLMAN & THORNTON in *Connoisseur* No. 91 P 5 My pantry is stored with more provisions than we can dispense with. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 460, I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do with it; and, I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do without it.

† **Dispe·nseless,** *a. Obs. rare.* [See -LESS.] Not subject to dispensation.

1721 CIBBER *Perolla* II, Dispenseless Oaths.

Dispenser (dispe·nsəɹ). Forms: 3–7 **despencer,** 4–5 **despenser,** 4–6 **dispensour,** 5–6 **dyspenser,** 6– **dispenser.** [ME. *dispensour*, n. AF. *des-, dispensour* = OF. *despenseor, -eur*:—L. *dispensātōr-em*, agent-n. from *dispensāre* to dispense. This has fallen together with AF. & ME. *despencer, -ser*, = OF. *des- dispensier*, = It. *dispensiere*, Sp. *despensero*, Pg. *-eiro* = med.L. *dispensārius*, f. late L. *dispensa*: see DISPENSE *sb.* and -ER[2] 2.]

1. One who dispenses, deals out, bestows, or administers.

1326 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 33 They may be founde the faythfull dyspensers of the sayd graces. 1592 in *Edin. Rev.* No. 323. 70 The most ordinary carriers and dispensers of the infection of the plague. 1633 MANTON *Exp. James* v. 2–3 God gaue us wealth, not that we should be hoarders, but dispensers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 336 The air .. as a kind dispenser of light and warmth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 554 A dispenser of bribes. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 67 The dispensers of church patronage.

2. One who manages or administers. **a.** A steward of a household. *arch.*

[1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 559 Sir Hue þe Despencer, þe noble justice.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks II. 229 Men axe þat a man be found trewe amongis dispensours of an house. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 123 Helizeus..þat was 30man & despenser of Abraham before þat Ysaac was born. 1580 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 112 (T.) Christ's embassadours, ministers, and dispensers. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 246 Turstane the kings steward, or Le Despencer, as they then called him. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Register* 3 The vnder-Officers of the Colledge, as the Despencer, Cooke, Butler, Baker [etc.]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 512 Eadric his dispenser. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* I. § 122 Those slaves who had charge of their owner's money were called dispensers.

b. An administrator of the law, of authority, etc.

1654 *State Case Commw.* 24 Where law is dispensed there should .. be a ready passage to redress against the dispensers. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 111 The dispenser of his particular decrees. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 14 Never did he convince the dispensers of military authority. 1884 *Law Times* 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispenser.

3. One who makes up medical prescriptions and serves out medicines.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dispenser*, one who distributes or administers; usually applied to medicines. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 455 A dispenser who could not stop in the room with an unstoppered bottle of ipecachuana. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 5/1 The old saying that 'chemists and dispensers make eleven pence three farthings profit out of every shilling they earn'.

4. One who dispenses *with*, or gives a dispensation to (a person or thing).

1604 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* § 118 Such dalliers and dispensers with their own consciences and oaths.

Hence **Dispe·nsership,** the office of a dispenser (of medicine).

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct., Dispensership (out-door) wanted by young man.

† **Dispe·nsible,** *a. Obs.* [repr. L. type **dispensibilis*, f. ppl. stem of *dispendĕre*: see DISPEND.] = DISPENSABLE 1, 2.

1661 *Petit. for Peace* 5 Things dispensible, and..unnecessary. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales' Case* 22 If any Penal Laws were.. less Dispensible than others. 1689 W. ATWOOD *L.d. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 51 He makes all things not forbid by God's Law to be dispensible by the King. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 19 Every rule is dispensible, and must give way when it defeats the end for which it was appointed.

Hence † **Dispe·nsibly** *adv.*

1721 *Peace in Divinity* 15 There is a keeping them [the Commandments] perfectly and indispensably, which is the Condition of the Law; and a keeping them sincerely and dispensibly, with the Relaxation of that Severity, thro' Faith in Christ, which is the Condition of the Gospel.

Dispe·nsil, var. of DEPENCIL *v. Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 123 Sentences of Scripture appointed to be painted or dispensild in euery Church.

Dispe·nsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISPENSE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DISPENSE, in various senses: dealing out, distribution, bestowal; administration, management; dispensation; the making up of medicine according to prescription.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 67 As 3if it were not leful to do profit to mennus soulis wiþ-out dispensynge of anticrist. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. (R.), My Lorde.. taketh awai from me the power and office any longer to have the dispensing of his goodes. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 748/2 The faithfull dispensing of Thy truth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. v. (1851) 75 It is a fond perswasion .. that dispencing is a favour. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales' Case* 20 Acknowledging this power of Dispensing to be in the King. 1724 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Exam. Drugs* Wks. 1755 III. i. 126 The power..lodged in the censors of the college of physicians to restrain any of his majesty's subjects from dispensing. 1727 POPE *Th. on Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. i. 225 The choice of ladies .. in the dispensing of their favours. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 106 Is not .. Sparrowgrass too liberal in her own dispensings?

b. *attrib.* **Dispensing power,** the power of dispensing with or suspending the laws of church or state in special cases.

1621 LD. WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Papers* 166 This dispensing power were more fitly placed in his Highnes. 1731 SWIFT *Presbyt. Plea Merit* Wks. (1761) III. 275 The King .. encouraged by his Presbyterian friends, went on with his dispensing power. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 135 The dispensing power of the popes was not formally limited. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 622 His bill to vest a dispensing power in the Crown had been defeated.

Dispe·nsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That dispenses: see the verb.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 554 The swarme of Pharisees and dispensing hypocrites. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 168 That they should come down .. from the hands of a dispensing despotism. *Mod.* Take the recipe to a dispensing chemist.

Hence **Dispe·nsingly** *adv.*, in a dispensing manner; distributively.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 God is rich in all things towards man, and .. cannot but dispensingly under one word sometime imply diverse things.

† **Dispe·nsion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from DISPEND: cf. OF. *despension* expense (Godef.).]

1. Spending; expenditure.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xxi. § 1 (1670) 75 Their dispensions themselves..have a scent of Covetousness. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxv. 231 With what noyse, bustle, and dispension the diversities of Bibles came accompanied into England.

2. Suspension of a law; dispensation.

1483 *Cron. Eng.* (1510) X v b/1 Iohn .. wedded dame Blaunche .. by dyspencyon of the pope. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 82 To sue to ye kynges grace for a dispencion of the acte of parlement late made to the contrarie.

† **Dispe·nsive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dispens-* ppl. stem of *dispendĕre* (see DISPEND) + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by or given to dispensing, spending, or distributing.

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. liii. 167 To strow about the wealth and means, and to feed that dispensive humour. 1677 CROWNE *Destr. Jerus.* III. i, Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 270 This tempest comes from Heaven's dispensive hand.

2. Subject to dispensation.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. i, 'Tis superstition To stand so strictly on dispensive faith.

3. = DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATORY.

1808 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 7 In 1672 the king began to assume his dispensive power.

Dispent, pa. t. and pple. of DISPEND.

Dispeople (dispī·p'l), *v.* [ad. OF. *despeupler*, mod.F. *dépeupler* (1364 in Hatzf.) = Sp. *despoblar*, Pr. *despovoar*, It. *dis-, dipopolare*, Romanic formation from *des-*, L. *dis-*, DIS- 4 + *populus* people, parallel to L. *dēpopulāre* (used in med.L. in same sense): cf. DEPOPULATE. In sense 3 f. DIS- 7 b + PEOPLE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive wholly or partially of people or inhabitants; = DEPOPULATE 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 69 My cytee shalle be dispeopled. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. X ij b, And voyde of tilmen wide dispeoplyng spoyle the shyres. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xiii. (1653) 93 Some cruell Lord..could ..dispeople a whole parish, and send many soules a gooding. 1709 tr. *Baltus' Answ. Hist. Oracles* 114 Cities [were seen] to dispeople themselves every Year—to obey these Impostors. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. 250 They thought it but compliance with the Divine command to dispeople the land of the Philistines, the Edomites, and the Moabites. *absol.* 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 368 Without pittie pyllaging and dispeopling by sea and shore. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 352 Their only ambition is to dispeople and destroy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive of animated inhabitants, tenants, or constituents.

1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* II. ii. Wks. (1875) 92 We will dispeople all the elements To please our palates. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 47 And Kings..Who claim'd the skies, dispeopled air and floods. 1777 *Gamblers* 8 The groaning wood dispeopled of its trees. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 4/8 The whole [fish] breed is ruined, and the water dispeopled.

† **2.** To exterminate (people). *Obs.*

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 97 To cut us off and to dispeople us. 1643 *Oath Pacif.* 10 Ireland hath seene more than two hundred thousand Families of Brittish Protestants dispeopled and massacred.

† **3.** [DIS- 7 b.] To cast out or cut off from being a people. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. vii, When no rebellious crimes That God-like nation yet dispeopled. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 67 The people of God..when they are dispeopled they are cast off from this their privilege. 1687 *Reason of Toleration* 17 Traps and Snares to dis-People the Nation.

Hence **Dispeo·pled** *ppl. a.*, deprived of people or inhabitants, depopulated, uninhabited.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 41 Any desert or dispeopled countrie. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 561 The King was left very dispeopled. 1740 C. PITT *Æneid* V. (R.), Endless crowds .. From all the wide dispeopled country round. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 187 The dispeopled city was placed .. at the disposal of Argos.

Dispeo·pler. [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] One who or that which dispeoples; a depopulator.

1616 BRETON *Good & Badde* 2 Hee is a Dispeopler of his Kingdome. 1712 GAY *Rural Sports* I. (R.), Nor troll for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* IX. 264 The stern Dispeopler of the Plains.

Dispeo·pling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Depopulation; extermination of people.

1589 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 311/1 The dispepling of hys realme. 1688 BURNET *Lett. conc. Italy* 4 How such a dispeopling, and such a poverty could befall a Nation.

‖ **Dispe·ple, despe·ple,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. AF. **despeuple-r, -puepler*, OF. *despeupleer, -puepleer*, f. *des-*, DIS- 1 + OF. *peupleer, puepleer*, later *peuplier* to make public, publish, f. *peuple* people.] *trans.* To publish, promulgate publicly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 517 (l. 10649) Pere þis gode lawes hii despeplede al aboute *Ibid.* 568 (11966) Pere it was despepled, þe edit ywis, þat was þe ban of Kenigwurþe.

Dispepsy, obs. var. of DYSPEPSY.

Di·sper. *Winchester Coll. slang.* Also **dispar.** A portion of food.

1841 HOWITT *Visits Remark. Places* (1882) 201 The scholars [at Winchester] give the name of *dispers* to their breakfasts, suppers and lunchions. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dispar* .. a commons or share. *North.* 1870 MANSFIELD *Sch.-Life Winchester Coll.* 84 (Farmer s. v. *Cat's Head*) [The dinner] was divided into portions (Dispars); there were .. six of these to a shoulder, and eight to a leg of mutton. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk.*, Dispers are thus divided: —Fat flab, Fleshy, Cat's head, Long disper, Middle cut, Rack, Cut.

Disperance, -ate, etc. obs. ff. DESPERANCE, etc.

Dispercle, obs. form of DISPARKLE.

† **Disperdi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *disperditiōn-em* n. of action from *disperdĕre* to destroy, spoil, ruin, f. DIS- 5 + *perdĕre* to destroy. Cf. OF. *desperdition* (mod. F. *dép-*), Sp. *desperdicion.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Disperdition*, an vndoing.

† **Dispe·rge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *disperg-ĕre* to scatter, disperse, f. *dī-*, DI- 1 = DIS- 1 + *spargĕre* to strew; cf. OF. *disperger.*] = DISPERSE *v.*

1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 59 Tobye saithe, chap. xiii, that God disperged [*Tobit* xiii. 4 *Vulg.*, Dispersit vos inter gentes. 1611 hath scattered]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 436 Bubbles and lumps which by touching are disperged.

Dispergement, obs. form of DISPARAGEMENT.

† **Dispe·rish, -pe·rsh,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desperir, desperiss-*, ad. L. *disperīre*, f. DIS- 5 + *perīre* to perish.] *intr.* To perish utterly.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* vi. 3 Al Irael with thee shal dispershen in perdicioun [1388 shal perische dyuerseli with thee in perdicioun]. — *Wisd.* xvi. 29 The hope of the vnkinde as cold ijs shal flowen, and dispershen [*Vulg.* disperiet] as watir ouer voide. — *Lam.* v. 18 For the mount of Sion, for it disperisht.

Dispermatous (dəispɔ·ɹmătəs), *a. Bot.* [f. DI-[2] twice + Gr. *σπέρμα*(τ- seed + -OUS.] Having two seeds; dispermous.

1852–60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. *Dispermatus*, Having two seeds; two-seeded: dispermatous.

Dispe·rmous, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec.] = prec.

[1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dispermos* (with Botanists) is us'd of Plants, which bear two seeds after each Flower.] 1760 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxiii. 171 *Rhamnus*, with a dispermous Fruit. 1819 *Pantologia, Dispermous*..containing two seeds only, as in umbellate and stellate plants.

† **Dispe·rn,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. rare L. *dispernĕre*, f. DI- 1 = DIS- 1 + *spernĕre* to remove, reject, spurn.] *trans.* To drive away, dispel.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 7 Our tern inferne for to dispern Helpe rialest rosyne.

Disperple, var. form of DISPARPLE *v. Obs.*

Dispe·rsable, *a. rare.* [f. DISPERSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being dispersed.

1827 *Examiner* 353/1 The Collective Wisdom would be dispersable (if we may be allowed the coinage) by a very easy process.

Dispersal (dispɔ·ɹsăl). [f. DISPERSE *v.* + -AL.] The action of dispersing; = DISPERSION.

1821 *Examiner* 15/1 Dispersal of the Dublin meeting by military force. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 160 The phantoms .. vanish, and we rejoice in their dispersal. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. (1864) 17 Of vast importance to the dispersal and consequent prosperity of the species. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 640 Next to the question of the Origin of Species, there is..that of their Geographical Dispersal over the globe.

† **Dispe·rse,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4–6 **dispers.** [a. OF. *dispers, -pars* (in Godef.), ad. L. *dispers-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Dispersed, scattered about.

1383 GOWER *Conf.* II. 177 Thus was dispers in sondry wise The misbeleve. *Ibid.* II. 185 They liven oute of goddes grace, Dispers in alle londes oute. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 346 In that desert dispers in sonder skatterit.

Disperse (dispɔ·ɹs), *v.* Forms: 5 **dysparse,** 6 **disparse, -pearse,** 7 **-pearce, -pierce,** 6– **disperse.** [a. F. *disperse-r* (15th c.), f. *dispers*, ad. L. *dispers-us*, pa. pple. of *dispergĕre* to scatter, f. DI-[1], DIS- 1 + *spargĕre* to sprinkle, strew.]

1. *trans.* To cause to separate in different directions; to throw or drive about in all directions, to scatter; to rout.

1480–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 161 He hathe dysparsed the prowde in the wylle of thy harte .. An hooste that ys dysparsed ys not myghty to fyghte, right so the prowde fendes are dysparsed by the passyon of oure lorde Iesu cryste. 1523–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34. Preamb., They were rencountered, vaynquesahed, dispersed. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 287 It must needes be Philip the Deacon, that was dispearsed with the rest, & came to Samaria. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 82 Such a Fire as cannot be extinguisht, is better to be dispersed. *Ibid.* 102 The Victors are so tryumphant, and the subdued Enemies so afflicted and dispierced. 1758 A. Reid tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 51 The precipitate..exposed to a certain degree of heat, is instantly dispersed into the air, with a most violent explosion. 1799 Wordsworth *Lucy Gray* vii, Her feet disperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 532/1 Reform meetings were dispersed by charges of Dragoons.

b. *intr.* To be driven or fly asunder.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 33 These [Rupert's drops] dispersed every way so violently, that some of them pierced my skin.

2. *trans.* To send off or cause to go in different directions; to send to, or station apart at, various points. Esp. in *pa. pple.*: see Dispersed.

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/1 He taketh the whole people awai, disparsing them for slaues among many sundry countreys. 1592 *Hen. Act. E. Glemham*, Dispearsing sundrye Sentronels, for watche, farre from the Campe, diuers wayes. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. § 9. 308 Those they saued, and disperst [1634 dispierc't] them among the children of Israel to serue them. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 125 Made me range for Game, and disperse my Servants for Provant. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 153 That a Portion of every thing may be dispersed throughout all. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 55 They are now dispersed throughout the museums of Europe.

b. *refl.* To spread in scattered order.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 45 Souldiers, I thanke you all: disperse your selues. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. x. (1699) 116 Locusts .. shall disperse themselves over the Face of the whole Earth. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 281 About twenty families .. dispersed themselves in various parts of Pennsylvania. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 286 These primitive Mongoloids..had dispersed themselves over America.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate, go different ways.

a 1672 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 385 Sir Thomas .. desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 68. P 1 The gay Assemblies meet, and disperse, with the Parliament. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 190, I gave orders to abandon the sledge, and disperse in search of foot-marks. 1874 Mickleth waite *Mod. Par. Churches* 217 The congregation is dispersing. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 246 The mass of the insurgents dispersed quietly to their homes.

† **3.** *trans.* To separate into parts; to part, divide, dispart. *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, (an. 3) 39 Thynkynge yt not .. beneficiall to disparse and devyde his greate armye into small branches. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lx. 33 The flieing ant .. disperth his nature, in two natures throwne ..A creper with spiders, and a flier with flise. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 2 Europe is of a more .. manifolde shape, being in sundry places dispersed and restrained by the sea.

4. To distribute from a main source or centre.

1555 Eden *Decades* 326 The veynes of bludde are disparsed in the bodies of lyuing beastes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 361 Conduites whereby the water is brought thither and dispersed in all places thereof. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), In the gate vein which disperseth that blood. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Wings..with black thick ribs or fibers, dispers'd and branch'd through them.

b. To distribute, put into circulation (books, coins, articles of commerce); to give currency to.

1555 Eden *Decades* 51 Which is nowe printed and dispersed throwghowte Christendome. *Ibid.* 176 The double ducades whiche yowre maiestie haue caused to bee coyned, and are disparsed throughowte the hole worlde. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 54 The cloth whereof is dispersed along the coast of Africa. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 386 Wee of the Jurie doe find Charles Butler guiltie of dispersing bad monie. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 136 A paper of questions that was .. privately dispersed. 1838–9 *Act* 2–3 *Vict.* c. 12. § 2 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 177 [Any] paper or book .. meant to be published or dispersed.

† **5.** To make known abroad; to publish. *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, (an. 3) 49 Your strength and vertue shalbe spred and dispersed through the whole world. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger*, To Rdr. A iij, By their owne diuulged and dispersed ignominie. 1624 B. Jonson *Masques, Neptune's Triumph* (Stage-direction at beg.), The poet entering on the stage, to disperse the argument, is called to by the Master-Cook.

6. To spread abroad or about; to diffuse, disseminate.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 308 If happly other diseases disperse their infecting properties. 1642 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 37 The sicknes and small pox is very much dispersed in Westminster and London. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 4 To disperse the Heat so uniformly. 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. i. 10 A practice .. thence dispersed into all parts of the Christian world. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. ii. 69 Complaints were now industriously raised and dispersed.

† **b.** *refl.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 61 Let me haue A dram of poyson .. As will disperse it selfe through all the veines. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 16 Water put into wine .. or the like, does immediately .. disperse it self all over them.

† **c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To extend, be diffused.

1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. 256 Th' Almighties care doth diuersely disperse Ore all the parts of all this Vniuerse.

7. *trans.* To dissipate; to remove, dispel, cause to disappear (vapours, humours, trouble, etc.).

1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 24 b, If the Exhalation [thunder] .. doe not at the first disperse it [the cloud], it maketh a .. fearefull rumbling. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 48 All his manly powres it did disperse, As he were charmed with inchaunted rimes. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Errr.* I. i. 90 At length the sonne .. Disperst those vapours that offended vs. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 133, I said all that I could..to disperse the melancholy which was fixed in every countenance. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 342 When a tempest appeared brooding in the air, the tolling of the bell dispersed it. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 61 [The tumour] increased, notwithstanding applications that were employed to disperse it.

b. *intr.* To become dissipated.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 135 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe, Till by broad spreading, it disperse to naught. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 100 At length the thick cloud of dust dispersed. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Eclog.* VIII. 14 Hardly..had the night's chill shadow dispersed.

8. *trans. Optics.* Of a refractive medium: To open out or scatter (rays of light): see Dispersion 4.

[1627 Drayton *Agincourt, etc.* 197 In a burning Glasse.. that colour doth dispierce the light, and stands vntainted.] 1634 Whitlock *Zootomia* 220 The Rayes that dispersed will scarce warme, collected may burne. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 69 By reason of .. its Globular Figure, the Rays that pass through it will be dispers'd. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 503 Concave lenses disperse the rays of light. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 36 (1879) 211 Different media .. disperse or open out the light to a greater or less extent.

Dispersed (dispɔ̄·1st, *poet.* -sɛ̄d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Scattered or spread about; driven asunder; diffused.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 The mynde yt is dispersed in the waueryng consideracion of many thynges at that time whan it sholde be specially occupyed about one thyng. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xi. 12 He shal .. gather together ye dispersed of Israel. *a* 1592 Greene *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtldg.) 142 Come, mournful dames, lay off your broider'd locks, And on your shoulders spread dispersèd hairs. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 9. 13 Many worthy personages that deserue better than dispersed report. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* iii. (1798) 62 The new proof of .. valour, recalled her dispersed spirits. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 272 Before William..had brought together his dispersed forces.

b. with reference mainly to situation.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. (R.), The watchmen lay disperst to take their rest. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 176 You shall praie for all menne, dispersed throughout the face of the yearth. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 140 With a few small Rivers dispers'd up and down. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 150 Both .. are plentifully dispersed throughout the creation. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* v. 73 A country of which the population is very unequally dispersed.

Dispersedly (dispɔ̄·rsɛ̄dli), *adv.* [-ly 2.] In a dispersed or scattered manner; here and there.

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* Pref., Whiche perhappes fewe haue done otherwyse then dispearsedly here and there. 1597–8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 25. § 1 The same Vyllages .. ly dispersedly. 1663 Cowley *Greatness* Verses & Ess. (1669) 125 The other many inconveniences of grandeur I have spoken of dispersedly in severall Chapters. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, It's a Tree that may be planted dispersedly about your Ground. 1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 251 Disk convex .. dispersedly punctulate. 1870 Lowell *Chaucer* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 325 Their incidents enter dispersedly, as the old stage directions used to say.

Dispersedness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition or state of being dispersed or scattered; scattered condition or position.

1572 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xiii. 1 They referre to their present dispersednesse. 1652–62 Hevlin *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 50 The dispersedness of the Towns and habitations. 1727 in Bailey vol. II; and in later Dicts.

† **Dispersedness.** *Obs.* [f. Disperse *a.* + -ness.] = Dispersedness.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* x. 88 A libbards skin, the distance of whose spots represent the dispersness of habitations or towns in Africk.

Disperser (dispɔ̄·rsəɹ). [f. Disperse *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which disperses.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Dissipateur*, a disperser or scatterer abroad. 1588 in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 27 The dispersers of the several Libels. 1611 Bible *Nahum* ii. 1 He that dasheth in pieces [*margin*, the disperser *or* hammer]. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 39 To suppress the Printing of such Books .. and to frighten the dispersers of them. 1867 Mill *Inaug. Addr.* 27 Logic is the great disperser of hazy and confused thinking. 1876 S. A. Wyllie in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 269/1 (Brewing) Kiln-drying, An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the disperser, is placed over each fire to disperse the heat.

Dispersing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Disperse: dispersion.

1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 523 There must be a disposing and a dispersing of the seed with the hand. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 The powder of the bones burned, is an antidote against the falling evill, and the dispersing of the milt. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* I. (1851) 3 After the Flood, and the dispersing of Nations. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 679 This meeting and dispersing cannot go on for ever!

Dispersion (dispɔ̄·rʃən). Also 5 -cioune, 6 -tion. [a. F. *dispersion* (*disparcion* 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *dispersiōn-em* scattering, n. of action f. *dispergĕre*: see Disperse *v.*]

1. The action of dispersing or scattering abroad; the condition or state of being dispersed; scattering, distribution, circulation.

Early applied to the scattering of the Jews among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; whence sense 5.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3633 The Jewes yᵗ tyme hadde bene thorgh the werlde in dispersionne. 1555 Eden *Decades* 266 In the fyrst dispertion of nations. 1656 Ben Israel *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phœnix* (1708) II. 483, I conceiv'd that our universal Dispersion was a necessary Circumstance to be fulfil'd. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 180 The dispersion and exile of the reigning family. 1793 *Trial Fyshe Palmer* 22 The alleged dispersion of a seditious writing. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 929 The specialities of organisation which effect the dispersion of their seeds.

fig. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx, What comeþ þerof but grucching of conscience & dispersion of herte?

2. The action of diffusing or spreading; diffusion.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dispersion of their odour makes out. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 36 When the natural dispersion of heat is disturbed .. then a sensible heat is produced. 1874 Hartwig *Aerial W.* ii. 21 By this means is also gradually effected the dispersion of all gases.

3. *Med.* 'The removal of inflammation, suppuration, or other morbid processes, from a part, and restoration to health' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); dissipation.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., This is commonly term'd in surgery the resolution or dispersion of tumors. *Ibid.*, Remedies for the dispersion of inflammations. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 573 An inflammation..must terminate either by dispersion, suppuration, or gangrene.

4. *Optics.* The divergence or spreading of the different-coloured rays of a beam of composite light when refracted by a prism or lens, or when diffracted, so as to produce a spectrum: *esp.* in reference to the amount of this divergence.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, Point of Dispersion, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxii. 447 This diffusion or dispersion of the rays is greater. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 199 The quality of .. bending a beam, or of refraction, and that of dividing it into coloured beams, or of dispersion, are distinct. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 18. 63 The decomposition of white light into its colored rays is called dispersion. 1881 N. Lockyer in *Nature* No. 617. 309 [The lines] are..visible when considerable dispersion is employed.

5. *The Dispersion*: The Jews dispersed among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; the scattered communities of Jews in general, or the communities in some single country, as *the Egyptian Dispersion*; = Diaspora.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* i. 1 To the chosen gestis of dispersioun [*gloss*, or scateringe abroad]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3781 Of ysrael þe dispercioune he gadird samen fra strete and toune. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vii. 35 Wil he goe into the dispersion of the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles? 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 30 Transported .. to all the desolate ports and havens throughout the world, wherever the dispersion was, to convey their brethren and tribes to the Holy City. 1880 J. E. Carpenter tr. *Ewald's Hist. Israel* V. 4 The 'Coasts of the Sea' .. are now (as in the eighth century) mentioned as a residence of the Dispersion. 1893 Smith & Fuller *Dict. Bible* s.v., The African Dispersion .. preserved their veneration for the 'holy city'.

6. *Law of dispersion*: The 'Law of Error' as regards distance from the mark without reference to the direction of error.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus.* § 48 Testing how far the relative numbers in the several classes accord with the results of the Law of Error or Dispersion. *Ibid.* § 49 The well-known bell-shaped curve, by which the law of error or of dispersion is mathematically expressed.

7. *attrib.*

1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 By an appropriate choice of dispersion lenses.

Dispersive (dispɔ̄·rsiv), *a.* [f. L. type *dispersīv-us*, ppl. stem of *dispergĕre* to disperse: see -ive. Cf. F. *dispersif, -ive.*]

Having the character or quality of dispersing; serving or tending to disperse.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. liii. 84 A fond popularity bewitches the soul, to strow about the wealth, and means; and, to feed that dispersive humor, all ways shall be trodden. 1737 M. Green *Spleen* 730 Nor wanting the dispersive bowl Of cloudy weather in the soul. 1800 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 443 The dispersive power of different mediums with respect to heat. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 133 Thought has become dispersive and the centrifugal forces of the human mind..have..become dominant.

b. *Optics.* Of a refractive medium: Having the quality of causing the different-coloured rays of light to diverge: see Dispersion 4.

1802 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 373 The dispersive power of fluor spar is the least of any substance yet examined. 1831 Brewster *Optics* viii. § 66 Flint glass is said to have a greater dispersive power than crown glass, because .. it separates the extreme rays of the spectrum .. farther from the mean ray. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 113 The dispersive apparatus of the spectroscope.

Hence **Dispe·rsively** *adv.*, in a dispersive manner, by dispersion; **Dispe·rsiveness**, the quality of being dispersive.

1841 Alford in *Life* (1873) 133 An indolence and dispersiveness about my efforts. 1878 Morley *Diderot* ii. 18 The characteristic of his activity is dispersiveness.

† **Dispe·rson,** *v. Obs. Sc.* and *north.* [ad. med.L. *dispersōnāre* var. of *dēpersōnāre* to deprive any one of his *persōna* or dignity, f. Dis- 4 + *persōnāre* to dignify, *persōna* person, dignity. Cf. Misperson.] *trans.* To treat with indignity, insult.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 746 For spyte he spittis in his face, Dispises him despetously, dispersons [*Dubl. MS.* revyles] him foule. 1489 *Burgh Recds. Aberdeen* (1844) I. 410

William Porter was convikit..for the strublance of the said bailze in the execucione of his office, and in dispersoning of him. 1579-80 *Burgh Reeds. Glasgow* (1876) I. 77 George Herbertson is fund and decernit..in the wrong for incurring and dispersoning of George Elphinstone.

Dispe·rsonalise, *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To divest of personality, to depersonalize.

1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd. Poet. Wks. (1879) 251 He would have enabled me to dispersonalize [Poems 1890, II. 209 depersonalize] myself into a vicarious egotism. 1886 Maudsley *Nat. Causes* 302 Man is only qualified to be immortal when, being dispersonalized, extinct as a self, it is all one whatever the event.

Dispersonate (dispɔ̈·rsŏnēt), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + L. *persŏna* mask, person + -ate³.]

†**1.** *trans.* To divest of an assumed character, to unmask. *Obs.*

1624 Bolton *Nero* 233 To behold any person, according to the truth of his qualities, distinctly, and dispersonated.

2. To divest of one's personality.

1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* 304 'Till a Man has got a way of Dispersonating himself, he cannot avoid hankering after those Things which will turn to Advantage and good account. 1827-38 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 96 We multiply, we dispersonate ourselves: we turn ourselves outside in. We are ready to become *he, she, it, they,* anything rather than *I.*

Dispersonify (dispɔ̈·rsŏnifəi), *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo the personification of; to represent or regard as impersonal.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. xvi. I. 467 Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for dispersonifying Hêlios. 1855 Selss *German Liter.* (1864) 182 Others, on the contrary, dispersonified the Divinity.

Hence **Dispersonifica·tion,** the action of dispersonifying.

1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xvi. (1874) 392 The dispersonification of Hêlios.

†**Dispersua·sion.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 9.] Want of persuasion or feeling of certainty.

1648 Sanderson *Serm.* (1653) 23 Many a good soul..could never yet..be so well persuaded of the sincerity of his own repentance..as to think that God would..accept it. The censure were very hard..to call such his dis-perswasion by the name of despair.

Dispe·rsh, Sc. var. of Despeche, *Obs.*, to dispatch, send away.

1578 in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 159.

†**Dispe·ster,** *v. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *despestrer* 'to vnpester, disintangle' (Cotgr.): see Dis- 4 and Pester *v.*] *trans.* To rid of that which pesters.

1600 Holland *Livy* xlii. lxvi 1155 Hardly and with much adoe were they dispestered and rid of this confused and disordered companie of captives.

Dispetal (dispe·tăl), *v.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of petals.

1863 W. Lancaster *Praeterita* 74 Though the garland rose hereafter hung Dishonoured and dispetalled. 1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* II. iii. vi. 223 The splashed and dispetalled geraniums. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I. xxxv. 69 When the truant gull Skims the green level of the lawn, his wing Dispetals roses.

Dispeticioun, -ison, var. Disputisoun *Obs.*

Dispeyr(e, obs. form of Despair, Dispayre.

Disphenoid (dəisfi·noid). *Cryst.* [Di- ² 1.] A solid figure contained by eight isosceles triangles.

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* vii. § 211. 256 The faces of the disphenoid being symmetrical in pairs.

Dispice, obs. form of Despise.

†**Dispi·cience.** *Obs. rare.* [app. for *dispicions* pl. of next: cf. *accidence.* But it may represent a L. type **dispicientia*; see -ence.] Discussion, disputation.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* [i. xxv.] 59 b, But if our shepcrdes had bene as wel willynge to fede as to shere, we had neded no soch dispicience, ner they to haue burnt so many. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* 264 (Quotes Tindale's words). [1623 Cockeram, *Dispitience,* aduisement, diligence. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dispicience (dispicientia),* circumspection, advisement, diligent consideration.]

†**Dispi·cion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **des-, dyspycion.** [The form suggests derivation from L. *dispicĕre* 'to look through, investigate, make an examination, consider', the formation being on the analogy of *suspicion*; but the sense suggests association with Disputisoun, disputation, some forms of which, as *dispitesoun, dispeticioun,* might be reduced to *dispit'soun, dispicion.*] Discussion, disputation.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 3/2 He taried at Rome an whole yere, in al which time his enuiours neuer durst openly with open dispicions attempt him. 1526 Tindale *N. T.* Prol., Lest we..fall from meke lernynge into ydle despicioues. — *Acts* xxviii. 29 The Iewes departed from hym and had grete despicions [Coverd. a greate disputacion, Cranmer greate despycions], amonge them selves. 1529 More *Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 262/1 He reherseth a certain dispycion had with an heretique. 1530 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 132 Not minding to fall in contentions or dispytions [disputations, perhaps, (Str.)] with your highness. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1039/2, I shal in this dispicion betwene hym and me, be content for this ones..to cal him mayster Masker. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 331 As great dyspycyons were among the Jewes at Rome concerning Paule.

Dispiece (dispī·s), *v.* Also 5 **des-.** [ad. OF. *despiece-r,* mod.F. *dépiécer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-,* Dis- ¹ + *piece,* Piece.] *trans.* To divide into pieces; to cut or tear to pieces.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 103 The body he dispieced by membres. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* xiii. vii, He murdryd the chylde..and despieced in pieces & caste hym into the see. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* II. iv. 102 It lay dispieced like a pulled rug.

Dispierce, obs. var. of Disperse *v.*

Dispight, -ite, obs. forms of Despite.

†**Dispi·ll,** *v. Obs.* [f. *di-* ² Dis- 1 + Spill *v.*] *trans.* To spill, shed.

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 251 For I have boldly blood full piteously dispilled.

Dispirit (dispi·rit), *v.* Formerly also **dispirit.** [Dis- 7 a.] To deprive of spirit.

†**1.** *trans.* To deprive of essential quality, vigour, or force; to weaken to deprive of animation; to deprive (liquor) of its spirit, to render flat. *Obs.*

1647 May *Hist. Parl.* I. vii. 73 They woulde vaporate and dis-spirit the power and vigour of Religion. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 139 The fruit, by the loss of the natural seed, would be very much dispirited. 1685 Boyle *Salub. Air* 40 If the Bottles were not kept well-stopt, they [corpuscles] would in a short time vanish, and leave the Liquor dispirited. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 38 He that has dispirited himself by a Debauch. 1713 Cᵗᵉss Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 9 Trail all your pikes, dispirit every drum, Ye silent, ye dejected Men of War.

2. To lower the spirits of; to make despondent, discourage, dishearten, depress.

1647 [see Dispiritedly]. 1732 Gay in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 151, I find myself dispirited, for want of having some pursuit. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 382 A blow so fatal and unexpected dispirited the party. 1790-1811 Combe *Devil upon 2 Sticks in Eng.* (1817) VI. 292 To dispirit the sufferer from future exertions. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 260 One side was cheered and the other dispirited by an unlooked-for incident.

†**3.** To extract and transfuse the 'spirit' or essence of. *Obs. rare.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xviii. 200 Proportion an houres meditation to an houres reading of a staple authour. This makes a man master of his learning, and dispirits the book into the Scholar.

Dispirited (dispi·ritĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ed ¹.]

†**1.** Deprived of its essential quality or vigour; destitute of spirit or animation, spiritless. *Obs.*

a 1660 Hammond *Wks.* IV. Pref. (R.), Religious offices..degenerating into heartless dispirited recitations. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pall'd,* Flat, Dispirited, or Dead Drink. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 111 The Blood becomes so viscid, poor, and dispirited. 1758 Whitworth *Acc. Russia* 5 The Laplanders and Samoiedes being too heavy and dispirited.

2. Cast into or characterized by low spirits; discouraged, disheartened, dejected.

1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Thess.* v. 14 The dispirited, faint-hearted, sick and sinking. 1717 Pope *Let. to Blount* 27 Nov., My Mother is in that dispirited State of Resignation. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xi. 437 A few unarmed, dispirited men. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 290 He turned back and caught a glance at the dispirited faces behind him.

Hence **Dispi·ritedly** *adv.*; **Dispi·ritedness.**

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression. 1673 H. Stubbe *Vind. Dutch War* 4 The decay of Trade, the dispiritedness of the English. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 3 (1734) 208 Opiates..when their Force is worn off..leave a Lowness, Dispiritedness, and Anxiety. 1864 Webster, *Dispiritedly.* 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 186, 'I do not know'..said the lad dispiritedly.

Dispi·riting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing ².] That dispirits; disheartening, depressing.

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 1 (1734) 206 The Symptoms may be so dispiriting and painful. 1799-1805 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* I. iv. vi. 315 That dispiriting belief, which men on the eve of great conflicts sometimes experience, that he should not survive it. 1872 Miss Braddon *To Bitter End* xvii, Even though London-bridge terminus was a somewhat dirty and dispiriting place to arrive at.

Hence **Dispi·ritingly** *adv.*

1882 H. C. Merivale *Faucit of B.* I. i. iv. 67 Little enough of their influence, however, seemed to fall dispiritingly upon Daisy and Guy.

Dispi·ritment. [f. Dispirit *v.* + -ment.] The state of being dispirited; disheartenment; depression of spirits.

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Romance* IV. *W. Meister* 250 A spirit of dispiritment. 1830 — *Richter* Misc. (1872) III. 25 Some with their modesty and quiet endurance combining a sickly dispiritment. 1830 — in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 116, I look..forward to a life of poverty, toil and dispiritment. 1843 —*Past & Pr.* III. xiii. 295 You honestly..quit a most muddy confused coil..of sorrows, dispiritments and contradictions. 1866 Lowell *Lessing* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 207 What he wrote under the dispiritment of failure.

†**Dispiritua·lity.** *nonce-word. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9.] An unspiritual or worldly act.

1684 H. More *Answer* 24 If they do not repent of these immoralities or Dispiritualities, if I may so speak.

†**Dispi·ritude.** *Obs.* [f. Dispirit, after *solicitude, decrepitude,* etc.] Dispirited condition.

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 512 Considering how general was the dispiritude of his troops. 1814 — *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 30 Infidels have complained that the Christian religion..drives men into dispiritude.

Dispise, obs. form of Despise.

Dispit, -ite, -itt, obs. forms of Despite.

Dispiteous (dispi·tĭəs), *a.* [A revival or continuation of the 16th c. *dispiteous,* variant of Despiteous (q.v. for earlier instances), related to *despite*; but in later use analysed as f. Dis- 10 + Piteous.] Pitiless, merciless.

1803 W. S. Rose *Amadis* 82 The felon wreck'd dispiteous wrong and shame. 1818 Todd, *Dispiteous,* malicious, furious. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 638 This dispiteous and abominable tyrant. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 357 The wages he receives are as dispiteous, for he is devoured by a beast. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Phædra* 82 The most dispiteous out of all the gods.

Hence **Dispi·teously** *adv.*; **Dispi·teousness.**

1818 Todd, *Dispiteously,* maliciously, without pity. 1861 Rossetti *Ital. Poets, Mazzeo di Ricco* 57 Certes, it was of Love's dispiteousness That I must set my life On thee.

Dispitesoun, var. Disputisoun, disputation.

Dispitous, -uous, -ly: see Despitous.

Displace (displē·s), *v.* [ad. OF. *desplacer* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *déplacer* to displace, f. *des-,* Dis- 1, 4 + *place* sb., *placer* to place.]

1. *trans.* To remove or shift from its place; to put out of the proper or usual place. († In quot. 1551, To transpose.)

1551 T. Wilson *Logicke* (1580) 28 By conuersion of the Propositions, and by displacyng the same, settyng one in an others steede. 1553 — *Rhet.* (1580) 203 The whiche wordes beyng altered or displaced, the figure straight dooeth lose his name. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 187 b, Cut away part of the Coames..which you must do with a very sharpe knife, for feare of displacing the rest of the Coames. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 122 [He] swore..heel'd (=he'd)..Displace our heads, where (thanks the Gods) they grow, And set them on Luds-Towne. 1781 Cowper *Expostulation* 258 Thy diadem displaced, thy sceptre gone. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 151 [The moon] may be displaced by this cause to the amount of twice her own breadth.

† b. *fig.* To remove, banish. *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxxix. vi, Ah! yet from me lett thy plagues be displac'd. 1596 Spenser *Hymne Heavenly Love* 264 All other loves..Thou must renounce and utterly displace. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 109. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* VIII. 64 When their thirst and hunger was displac'd.

2. To remove from a position, dignity, or office.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 68 When God striketh the mightie..and displaceth those that were highly placed. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 6/1 King Solomon displaced Abiathar the high preest. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & James II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 98 To place, or displace, Members of Colleges. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 84 ¶ 4 With a Design to displace them, in case I find their Titles defective. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 556 Enjoining him..to displace all the Popish officers who held commands under him. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.*, Officers are sometimes displaced from a particular regiment in consequence of misconduct, but they are at liberty to serve in any other corps.

3. To oust (something) from its place and occupy it instead: **a.** to put something else in the place of; **b.** to take the place of, supplant, 'replace'.

a. [1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 473 Gods Altar to disparage and displace For one of Syrian mode.] 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 458 To displace by regular garrisons the troops of the Thakurs. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 41 The desideratum is, to displace as much water, with as little weight of vessel as possible.

b. [1634 Milton *Comus* 560 A soft and solemn-breathing sound..stole upon the air, that even Silence..wished she might Deny her nature, and be never more, Still to be so displaced.] 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 188 A cork, a ship, a buoy, each buries itself a bed on the surface of the water; this bed may be considered as so much water displaced. 1831 Lardner *Hydrost.* viii. 157 A body when it floats in a liquid, displaces a quantity of the liquid equal to its own weight. 1889 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* 29 In three years..this weed..absolutely displaced every other plant on the ground.

Displaceable (displē·săb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being, or liable to be, displaced.

1676 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 806 Its parts were..easily displaceable by the subtile permeating matter. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 43 A Board..paid, placed, and displaceable by the servants of the crown. 1879 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* i. (1889) 3 It may be mobile or floating, or it may be merely displaceable.

Hence **Displaceabi·lity.**

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 592 The classification of surfaces according to the displaceability of their geodetic triangles.

Displaced (displē·st), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed ¹.] Removed from its place; put out of place; deposed: see the verb.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 6 There be..many displaced words. 1823 Ellis *Mem. Gordon* 18 To retain the head of the bone in its displaced situation. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 90 Archimedes..discovered that a body, when immersed in a fluid, loses a portion of its weight equal to that of the displaced fluid. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 15 No mention was made of the displaced visir.

Displacement (displē·smĕnt). [f. Displace *v.* + -ment; cf. OF. *desplacement,* mod.F. *déplacement,* perh. the immediate source of sense 1.] The act of displacing or fact of being displaced.

1. Removal from an office or dignity; deposition. (The earliest sense, but somewhat *rare.*)

1621 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 44 His displacement from the Regency of France. 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 570 Without the least intention of carrying their schemes farther than the displacement of their adversaries. 1827 Toulm. Smith *Parish* 91 Election, displacement, and fresh election depend on the Parish only.

2. Removal of a thing from its place; putting out of place; shifting, dislocation.

1829 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 320 Change of air, removal, displacement, seem to be efficient remedies. 1840 A. Tweedie *Pract. Med.* III. 380 When the displacement is very considerable, the functions of the heart may be much embar-

rassed. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 354 Occasioned by some accidental displacement of words. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* ii. 46 *note*, A vertical displacement of the strata.

b. *Physics.* The amount by which anything is displaced; the difference or geometrical relation between the initial position of a body and its position at some subsequent instant.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 130 The displacement of the sun by parallax is so small that [etc.]. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 90 We may consider the whole motion as made up of successive elementary displacements.

c. *Thermometry.* (See quot.)

1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 22 It is found that thermometers are liable to an alteration of their zero points, especially when the bulb has been filled not long before graduation.. This displacement may in the course of years amount to about 1° C.

d. *Electr.* (See quots.)

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 64 Electric displacement is a movement of electricity in the same sense as the transference of a definite quantity of electricity through a wire is a movement of electricity. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Electr. & Magn.* I. § 258. 1895 Silvanus Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* § 57 *Displacement.* Whenever electric forces act on a dielectric, tending to drive electricity in at one side and out at the other.. the quantity of electricity which has apparently been transferred.. was called by Maxwell 'the displacement'. *Ibid.* § 516 Experiment proves that displacement-currents, while they last, set up magnetic fields around them; just as connexion-currents and conduction-currents do.

3. Removal of a thing by substitution of something else in its place; 'replacement'.

1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* iii. (1869) 100 There must have been a great displacement of the Pelasgic vocabulary. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 297 The displacement of human labor through.. machinery.

b. *Hydrostatics.* The displacing of a liquid by a body immersed in or floating on it; the amount or weight of fluid so displaced by a floating body, e. g. a ship. *Centre of displacement*: see Centre *sb.* 16.

1802–19 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Shipbuilding* (L.), To ascertain the centre of displacement, or centre of gravity, of the immersed part of a ship's bottom. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiii, He was always talking about centres of gravity, displacement of fluid, and Lord knows what. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Our Iron-Clad Ships* iv. 71 The dimensions and outside form of a ship determine her displacement. 1876 W. H. G. Kingston *Brit. Navy* 535 Her total length is 320 feet.. with a displacement of 11,407 tons.

c. *Pharm.* The process of obtaining an extract of a substance by pouring over it successive quantities of a menstruum until all the soluble matters are extracted: = Percolation.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Displacement* .. In Pharmacy, the term is used in the same sense as *Percolation* .. *D. apparatus*, a means of obtaining extracts, whether aqueous or alcoholic. The body is pulverised, and then partially exhausted with a liquid, which is replaced by an additional quantity of the same, or of another liquid.

†Displa·cence. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *displacentia*, f. Dis- 4 + *placentia* pleasantness: cf. OF. *desplaisance*, mod.F. *dép-*, It. *dispiacenza*. The cl.L. word was *displicentia*, whence Displicence.] = next: the reverse of *complacence*.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1432 With displacens of all synne and hertly contrycionne. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 229 Displacence, Sorrow, Grief, Discomfort. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 5 Rake not up envious displacences at things successful unto others.

Displacency (displē'sĕnsi). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ency. See also Displicency.] The fact or condition of being displeased with something; displeasure, dissatisfaction, dislike. (The reverse of *complacency*.)

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* x. iii. 503 Their hatred of the devil is commonly nothing else but an inward displacency of nature against something entitled by the devil's name. 1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 205 His divine displacency against their sins. 1772 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VI. 18 Feeling a displacency at every offence against God. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 59 The infant has made himself the object of complacency or of displacency, according to his original dispositions, or his individual character.

Displacent (displē'sĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. Displacence, after *complacent*: cf. OF. *desplaisant*, Displeasant.] Feeling or marked by displeasure: the reverse of *complacent*.

1850 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 62 These emotions .. becoming either complacent or displacent.

Displa·cer. [f. Displace + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which displaces.

1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 73 If the ministers that bee vsually displaced, be called of God .. if it cause the displacers to be esteemed enemies to the Gospell. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 10 Establishers of that which is good, and displacers of that which is evill.

2. *Pharm.* An apparatus for obtaining an extract by Displacement (3 c); a percolator.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Displacer*, a synonym of *Percolator*.

Displa·cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Displace + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Displace; removal from its place; deposition.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 65 a, In the diuidyng, and displacing of the same. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 84 Authoritie for his displacing, and placing of another that is more able. 1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 403 More such displacings and alterations have by his means happened. 1654 Ld. Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 310 Phanasdes displacing gave him the invitation to invade us.

attrib. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 2/1 That displacing process which sounds so easy in political economy. In life, when you are squeezed out of one employment.. you do not find it so simple to slide into another groove.

Displa·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That displaces: see the verb.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 87 *note*, That one such quality may displace another, their theory is, that the displacing quality must remain with the quality displaced during the last moment of the subsistence of the latter. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. i. 2 Some knowledge of the condition of the displaced nation is necessary to understand the position of the displacing nation.

Displant (displa·nt), *v.* [ad. OF. *desplanter* = Sp. *desplantar*, It. *dispiantare*: — Romanic **displantāre*, for L. *dēplantāre*, f. De- I. 6, Dis- + *plantāre* to plant.]

1. *trans.* To take up or remove (a plant) from the ground; to uproot.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 256 a/1 A tree whiche is ofte dysplaunted & transported from one grounde to an other may bere no fruyte. 1635 R. Bolton *Comf. Affl. Consc.* xv. 79 A strong and mightie Oake which no storme or tempest can displant or overthrow. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Saffron Crocus*, After these Bulbs are displanted the Gardiner must be sure to keep them .. Three Weeks without replanting them. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 99 When the hops are displanted.

†2. To remove (a person) from his settled position; to dislodge (people) from their settlements or country; *spec.* to undo the settlement or establishment of (a 'plantation' or colony). *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 59 Displant a Towne, reuerse a Princes Doome. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 615/1 One of the occasions by which all those countryes, which .. had bene planted with English, were shortly displanted and lost. 1605 Hieron *Short Dial.* 49 Almost 300 preachers are already eyther displanted, inhibited, or under .. censure. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 39 The .. Greeks had planted certaine Colonies thereabout, and displanted the barbarous. 1650 J. Musgrave *Grievances of North. Co.* 27 All Israel .. were displanted, and carried away into captivity. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 370 A Colony..in Dariana, displanted for the unsoundnesse of the ayre.

†3. *fig.* **a.** To root up, eradicate; **b.** to supplant.

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 98 Others .. displant all good order established. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 He must .. displant vices, and plant the contrarie vertues. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* III. i, Some other hath displanted me, With her dishonour. *a* 1638 Mede *Apost. Lat. Times* (1641) 83 Three of these .. should the Anti-christian horne depresse and displant, to advance himselfe.

Hence **Displa·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 283 By the displanting of Cassio. 1616 H. Gosnold in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 20 The stock which I am tyed to purchase vnder paine of displanting. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tulip*, Take a Gardiners displanting Groove, and thrust it into the Ground. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Displanting Scoop*, an Instrument to take up Plants with Earth about them.

†Displanta·tion. *Obs.* [f. prec. after Plantation.] The action or fact of displanting; the removal of a plantation or colony.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. 46 The Edenites in Thelassar .. whose displantation Senacherib vaunted of. *Ibid.* v. ii. § 8. 603 The Boij .. feared the like displantation.

†Displa·t, *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To do out of its plats or plaits, to unplait.

1627 Hakewell *Apol.* (1630) 412 Which of these would not rather choose that the state .. should be in combustion then his haire should bee displatted?

Display (displē'), *v.* Forms: 5 **desplay, dysplay,** 6 **displeigh.** β. 5–6 **des-, dysploy.** [a. OF. *despleier* (*-plier, -ployer*), = Pr. *desplegar, -pleiar*, Sp. *desplegar*, It. *dispiegare*: — L. *displicāre* to scatter, disperse, (in late and med.L.) to unfold. See also the doublet Deploy, and aphetic Splay.

In OF. *displicare* became orig. in inf. *despleir*; in tonic forms as 3 sing. pres. *desplei-e*; whence by subseq. confusion of tonic and atonic forms *despleier*, later *desploier, desployer*; examples of all these French varieties exist in Eng. in *ply, ploy, apply, comply, imply, deploy, employ*; the forms in *-ploy* being from Central OF., or later F.]

1. *trans.* To unfold, expand, spread out; to unfurl (a banner, sail). Now *Obs.* exc. as influenced by sense 3, and understood as 'to unfold to view' (a banner or the like).

[1292 Britton II. xxii. § 4 Si la disseisine fust fete a banere desplaé, ou as chevaus covertz.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 2 Ine..displayed his banere, & went to þe bataile. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems.* (Percy Soc.) 6 Ther yssed oute empresses thre, Theire here displayed. *c* 1460 *Emare* 97 The cloth was displayed sone. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 To sprede and dysploye the sayles. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 131 And made hys banere to be dysployed abrode. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxxvi. 88 There was displaide a flagge in the top of the Factorie. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 47 The old-woman carefully displayd The clothes about her round with busy ayd. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 86 With Dores display'd, the golden Palace shines. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 259 [He] displaid his sails to a prosperous west wind. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 208 Elastick .. particles, that have a continual tendency and endeavour to expand and display themselves. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 71 See .. her sable flag display'd. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 97 A flag was to be displayed on the discovery of a supposed enemy at sea.

intr. (for *refl.*). 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* 4 *Spir.* (1596) 81 When .. their ensignes will not displaie abroade but fold about the stander-bearers heads.

†b. *Mil.* To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line; = Deploy *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1582 Satir *Agrik.* (1622) 198 Agricola.. fearing lest hee should bee assailed on the front and flankes both at one instant, displayed his army in length. 1582 — *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. xxxv. (1591) 196 Fought with troupes displayed out thinnely in length. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 151 The Englishmen..display their ranks and..presse hard upon their enemies. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, To display (*Mil.*) in French *déployer*, to extend the front of a column.

2. To lay or place (a man or animal) with the limbs extended; to extend (a limb, wing, etc.) *spec.* in *Her.*: see Displayed 2.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 640 Toward þe cros hys bak he layde, And hys real armes oute he dysplayde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v iij a, Display the wynge esely and holde it betwene the ij partes of the loofe. 1539 Hilsey *Primer* in *Three Primers* (1848) 328 O Lord which hast displayed thine hands and feet, and all thy body on a cross for our sins. 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 240 Sleep oppressed him, Displaid on ground. *Ibid.* 336 Thou .. Thy careles limbs in loose sleep dost display.

†b. *Carving.* The technical term for: To carve (a crane). *Obs.*

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A crane displayd, a peeok disfigured. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Dysplaye that crane. Take a crane, and vnfolde his legges, and cut of his wynges by the ioyntes. 1804 Farley *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 203.

absol. 1711–14 *Spectator* (J.), He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder.

3. To open up or expose to view, exhibit to the eyes, show.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 955 Hir brest & hir bryst þrote bare displayed Schon shyrer þen snawe. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 161 (Mätz.) Displaieth hir crown geyn Phebus bemys brihte. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 77, I .. to Sunnes parching heat display'd my cheekes. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 244 By this means..the Grain-Gold, upon all the Gold Coast .. is display'd. 1767 Sir W. Jones *Seven Fount.* Poems (1777) 46 Th' alluring stream, That through the grove display'd a silver gleam. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment .. was displayed in close array the silver and pewter plate. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 301 More recently the Royal Banner has always displayed the Arms of England.

b. *Printing.* To make more prominent (a word, line, etc.) by using larger type, wider spacing, etc.

1888 [see Display *sb.* 5].

4. To unfold or exhibit to other senses, to observation generally, or to the mind. **†a.** To give utterance to, pour forth, utter. *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxvii. vii, Heare, Lord, when I my voice display. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 210 A thousand warbling Notes thy throat displayes.

b. To exhibit, make manifest, cause to be observed or perceived.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 12 At last the Altitonant displeaz me hiz mayn poour. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. i. (1718) 66 Thy busie hands address Their labour to display. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 115 The..Air. sufficing .. to display a considerable pressure upon the surface of the Mercury. 1760 Sir W. Jones *Arcadia* Poems (1777) 107 The curling eglantines display'd..an aromatick shade. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 The new English drama .. was beginning to display its wonderful powers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 The same insubordination was displayed still more offensively.

5. *esp.* To exhibit ostentatiously; to show off, make a show of.

1628 Earle *Microcosm., Bold forward Man* (Arb.) 47 These few good parts hee has, hee is no niggard in displaying. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 126 Many great Divines were fain to display their eloquence. 1709 Pope *Ess. on Criticism* 329 The sparks with awkward vanity display What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 47 Their business in coming into company..[is] to display themselves. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 27 P 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display his imagination.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To make a great show or display; to act in an ostentatious manner. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 41 The fellow which .. Displaid so saucily against your Highnesse.

6. *trans.* To disclose, reveal, or show, unintentionally or incidentally; to allow to be seen or perceived, to betray.

1600 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 If you are but seene, Your armes display you; therefore put them off. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 171 He began to display..some token of suspition. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 568 All the variety of colours which flowers display. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. St.* (1873) II. i. iii. 146 A grand entertainment, which displayed both the barbarism and the magnificence of the Asiatic. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 104 Having displayed your ignorance of the nature of courage.

†7. To set forth in representation or narrative; to depict, describe, exhibit; to set forth at large, expound; to unfold (a tale). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1726–31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 136 To display in a few words the Elogy of this illustrious queen. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 79 P 8 The princes were once displaying their felicity, and each boasting the advantages of his own dominions. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. Pref. 2 The admirable Linnæus has displayed them [arguments] at large in an oration. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 200 Zealous to display every proof of the king's greatness of mind. 1808 Scott *Marm.* IV. ii, He .. did his tale display.

†8. *Med.* To disperse, dissipate. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *displicare*, Varro.]

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 84 The fat of this beast is reserved by some for heating, softening, and displaying tumours in the flesh. *Ibid.* 504 The use of this by reason it is very hot, is to display Ulcers and tumors in wounds.

¶ 9. To discover, get sight of, descry. [In Spenser and his imitators; as if 'to unfold to one's own view'.] *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 76 They .. did at last display That wanton Lady, with her lover. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 74 He..from his seat took pleasure to display The city so adorn'd with tow'rs. 1615 — *Odyss.* v. 350 He might display The shady hills of the Phaecian shore.

Display, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of displaying or unfolding to view or to notice; exhibition, manifestation.

a 1680 GLANVILL (J.), A glorious display of the highest form of created excellencies. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 P 5 At this display of riches every eye immediately sparkled. 1767 *Junius Lett.* XXV. 116 You were not quite indifferent to the display of your literary qualifications. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 8 A too sudden display of the colossal dimensions..of the Abbey. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. I. 4 The display of horsetails at the gate of the Palace is the Ottoman signal of war. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 193 An occasion for the display of his powers.

†b. The act of setting forth descriptively; a description. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES (*title*) The Second part of the Anatomie of Abuses, containing The display of Corruptions, with a perfect description of such imperfections. 1610 GUILLIM (*title*) Display of Heraldry. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Display*, a particular Explication. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. v. (R.), For the more lively display of him .. it will be fit that we represent him a little more particular under those several respects and capacities, in which his uprightness is principally seen and expressed.

2. An exhibition, a show; a proceeding or occasion consisting in the exhibiting of something.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* IV. Pref. (R.), Some grains must be allow'd to a rhetorical display, which will not bear the rigour of a critical survey. 1789 COWPER *Queen's Visit Lond.* 10 (17 March) 'Twas hard to tell of streets or squares Which formed the chief display. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* I. (1833) 6 The optical display which hallowed their ancient temples. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 278 The display of dahlias..was most excellent. 1883 GLADSTONE in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 9 June 1/7 Constant parades and military displays with bands and flags. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 210 Some of our most splendid meteoric displays.

3. Show, ostentation.

1816 BYRON *Parisina* xvii, He died, as erring man should die, Without display, without parade. 1838 EMERSON *Nature, Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 Fatal to the man of letters, fatal to man, is the lust of display. 1870 — *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life* Ibid. III. 45 A house kept to the end of display is impossible to all but a few women.

4. *Printing.* The selection and arrangement of types so as to call attention to important parts of the subject matter: used in regard to title-pages and advertisements.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typographia* II. 588 An alteration in the method of display and a new mode in the arrangement of the matter, became now very general.

5. *Comb.*, as **display-letter**, **-type**, a letter or type used for displaying printed matter; cf. 4 above; **display-stand**, a stand, rack, shelf, etc. for displaying goods; **display-work** (see quot.).

1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.* 32 *Display work*, Type displayed, such as titles, headings, and jobbing work, is thus termed to distinguish it from ordinary solid composition.

Display·able, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being displayed.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. XII. xi. 265 Belleisle displayed, so far as displayable, his magnificent Diplomatic Ware.

Displayed (displēˈd), *ppl. a.* Also 4–6 **des-**, **dys-**, **-plaied(e**, **-playit**, **-plaid**, **-pleyd.** [-ED 1.]

1. Unfolded, unfurled, spread open to view.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxix. 32 A Rade of were He made wyth displayid Banere. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 297 The displaied ensignes. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii. 153 Opening now their displayed Pedigrees. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 365 Fought against him with display'd Banners in the Field.

b. Expanded, as wings, leaves, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xvii. 339 The leaves are lyke desplayed winges. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 44 The Coy delusive Plant..shrinks in its displayed leaves.

†c. Lying supine with the limbs extended.

a 1400 *Octovian* 1516 Well many Sarsyns .. ley dyspleyd. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 313 This displaied body. 1591 [see DISPLAY *v.* 9]. 1647 CLEVELAND *Poems, Smectymnuus* 90.

2. *Her.* Having the wings expanded: said of a bird of prey used as a bearing. Also *with wings displayed*: see quot. 1882.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 190 An Egle of goolde abrode displayed. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 164 Ung egle displayed de argent. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 60 b, The fielde is of the Topaze, a Basiliske displayed, Emeraude, cristed, Saphire. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 170 Three Eaglets displayed, points of their wings pendent, Or. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Displayed recursant*, or *torgiant*, the wings crossing each other; sometimes termed *backward displayed*, *the wings crossing*. *Displayed foreshortened*, eagles, etc. thus borne, are depicted flying straight forward towards you, so as no part but the roundness of the head and body is seen, with the pinion of the wings extended. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. 91 The Heraldic student must bear in mind the difference between *An Eagle displayed* and *An Eagle with wings displayed*; when the latter term is employed, the Bird is supposed to be perched,

b. By PUTTENHAM (1589) *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 106 applied to geometrical figures arranged in pairs somewhat as wings, e. g. the Tricquet displayed [=two triangles joined at their apices]; the egge displayed, the Rondel displayed [=an oval or a circle bisected, and the halves joined at their convex margins].

Hence †**Display·edly** *adv. Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Spiegatamente*, openly, displaiedly.

Display·er. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which displays; an exhibitor.

1611 FLORIO, *Spiegatore*, a displayer, an vnfolder. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxvi. (L.), Nothing that has sense but is better for this displayer [charity]. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* (T.), The displayer of his high frontiers. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 217 Each pestle's displayer, Who, living by drugs, proves humanity's slayer. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. (1889) 235 Some displayer, still More potent than the last, of human will.

Display·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISPLAY; unfolding, disclosing, revelation, exposure.

1556 HUGGARDE (*title*) The Displaying of the Protestantes, and sondry their Practices. 1611 COTGR., *Despliement*, an unfoulding; displaying. 1677 J. WEBSTER (*title*), The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 4 Whatever value these partial displayings may have.

Display·ment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. 326 The displayment of vulgar pastimes.

†**Di·sple**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **dyspel.** [App. a popular formation from DISCIPLINE *sb.* 7, or *v.* 2.

If derived from *discipline* vb., the final *-ine* might be confounded with the infinitive suffix *-en*, *-yn*, and disappear along with it. But it is, on the whole, more probable that *discipl-ine* sb. was associated with vbl. sbs. in *-ing*, and so converted into *discipl-ing*, *dissplying*, *dyspelyng*, as in the earliest instances quoted. Thence a verb to *disple* would naturally be deduced. The verb DISCIPLE is of later date.]

trans. To subject to discipline, bodily correction, penance, or punishment; *esp.* as a religious practice. Also **Di·spling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1492 in Brand *Pop. Antiq., Ash Wedn.* (1870) I. 56 For dissplying rods, ij[d]. 1533 MORE *Apol.* XXVII. Wks. 893/2 As lothe..as the Ladye was to come..to dyspelyng, that wepte ..that the prieste had..with the dyspelyng rodde beaten her hard vppon her lylye white handes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1339/2 Euery of them had a Taper in his hand, and a rod, wherewith the Preacher did disple them. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 586 The displing of the froward childe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 27 Bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip, Was wont him once to disple every day. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii, Who here is fled for liberty of conscience .. Her will I disc'ple. 1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 169 Displing friers. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* iii. 49 The Reverend Fathers will have multitudes of disobedient sons to disple.

†**Displea·sance.** *Obs.* Forms: see DISPLEASANT. [a. OF. *desplaisance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *déplaisance*, f. *desplaisant*: see next and -ANCE. Cf. also DISPLACENCE, DISPLICENCE. Still stressed on final *c* 1530 by Skelton.] The fact of being displeased; displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent, annoyance, vexation; a cause or instance of this, a grievance, trouble.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Wordes of myssawe ne vnhoneste ne of displesance. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol. & T.* 92 Thus quyte I folk, that doon vs displesances. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 So it be noon dysplesaunce to your pay. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98/1 A Desplesance; *grauamen*, *aggrauamen*. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 82 He was in grete desplaysaunce. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1570) 126 Justice ought to be wayed .. Not rigorously for wrath or displeasaunce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 28 Whose simple answere .. him to displeasaunce moov'd. [1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* I. 29 Albeit the husbandmen die there .. the displeasance is there the less.]

†**Displea·sant**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **des-**, 4–7 **dis-**, 5–6 **dys-**, 4–6 **-ples-**, 5 **-pleys-**, **-plays-**, 5–7 **-pleas-**, 4–7 **-ant**, 5–6 **-aunt.** [a. OF. *desplaisant*, ppl. adj. of *desplaire* to DISPLEASE.]

1. That displeases or causes displeasure or annoyance; displeasing; unpleasant; disagreeable.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 One is colde, rayny, and more desplaysant than thother. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G iv, Clense thy bedchamber from all displeasant sent. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 64 Loue causeth friendes to hide displeasant trowth. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xviii. 8 Saul was exceeding angrie, and this word was displeasant in his eies. 1668 *Palp. Evid. Witchcr.* 101 That morning it left a sulfurous smell behind it very displeasant and offensive.

b. Const. *to*, *unto*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 623 Thanne is this synne moost displesant to Crist. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 149 Pride, whiche is the synne most displesaunt vnto God. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) S ij b, If your deathe be displeasant to them. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiv. 91 What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and displeasant.

2. Displeased, angry, grieved.

1483 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 62 So desplaysaunt ne sory was he neuer as I shal make hym for the. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 516 Sens that day that we founde the Chancellour so displesaunt for the letters sent. 1530 PALSGR. 310/2 Displeasant for synne, *contrit*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 131 It was not they y[e] ought to shew one displeasant looke or countenance there against; but to take it patiently. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 105 They looked with a very angry and displeasant eye upon them.

†**Displea·sant**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] To render displeasant; to disquiet, vex.

Hence **Displea·santing** *vbl. sb.*, vexing, disquieting.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxii. 74 Lamentations that haue no better fruit, then the displeasanting of the soule, that owes them.

†**Displea·santly**, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Unpleasantly, disagreeably; offensively.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 429 Before it is ripe, it smelleth displeasantly.

2. In a displeased or offended manner.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 139 b, I speake not displeasantly. 1668 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., I do humbly beseech you all..not displeasantly to receive my ready poor labour. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. xii. 103 He thought the Emperor should take it more displeasantly, than if his Holiness had declared himself.

†**Displea·santness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being displeasing or unpleasant, unpleasantness; also, the condition of being displeased, displeasure.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 29 (R.) When Philip had read the letter, hee shewed more tokens of displeasauntnes than of feare. 1582 W. CICILL in Bentley *Mon. Matrones, Q. Catherine's Lament.* Pref., This good Ladie thought no .. displeasantnesse to submit hirselfe to the schoole of the crosse. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 42 They present ..a certain kind of Displeasantness to the Eye.

Displease (displīˈz), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **desplese**, (**displess**); 4–6 **dis-**, **dysplese**, **displece**, **-pleis**, 5 **dysplayse**, 5–6 **dysplease**, 5– **displease.** [a. OF. *desplaisir*, *desplaire* (pres. subj. *-place*, *-plaise*), in AF. *desplere*, *desplese*, refashioned repr. of L. *displicēre*, Rom. **displacēre*: cf. It. *dispiace're*, Sp. *desplacer*, Pr. *desplacer*: see PLEASE. The 16th c. *ea* represented an AF. and ME. open *ę* from OF. *ai*.]

1. *intr.* To be displeasing, disagreeable, or offensive; to cause displeasure, dissatisfaction, or dislike.

(This is app. the original use, as in Fr. and L.; but in later Eng. it passes into an absolute use of the transitive sense 2.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 1 Patience is a point, þa3 hit displese ofte. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xlv. 17 He may sone dysplese and greve. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 98, I wold demaunde a question yf I shold not displease. 1606 BACON *Sylva* (J.), Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of foul things. 1705 POPE *Spring* 83 Ev'n spring displeases, when she shines not here. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They dare to displease.

†b. const. *to*. *Obs.* [=F. *déplaire à*, or with *dative*; L. *displicēre* with *dat.*]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) To displese to wikkede men. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 196 þis displesiþ to sinful men. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 For somtyme theyr lewd lyf displesid to them seluen. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvi. 29 That til hyr fadyr dysplesyd noucht. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vij b, Thexcusations of Eue displeasid moche to god.

2. *trans.* [The object represents an earlier dative: cf. Fr. *cela me déplaît*, *cela déplaît à Dieu.*] To be displeasing or disagreeable to; to excite the displeasure, dissatisfaction, or aversion of; to offend, annoy, vex, make angry.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1136 þenne þou drystyn dyspleses with dedes ful sore. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 253 If it shulde him nought displese. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 20 If þai speke any thing þat displesez þe sowdan. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 83 To do synne, & displece God, & deserue peyn. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1838) II. XXXVIII. 399 It displeasethe me mekelle, that ever I come hedir. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 4 He put them al to deth that displesid him. 1529 *Supplic. to King* 53 Afrayed to speake the trewethe, lest they shulde dysplease men. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 76 Let it not displease thee good Bianca, For I will loue thee nere the lesse my girle. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 122 You shall heare in such a kinde from me As will displease ye. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iv. 1 But it displeased Ionah exceedingly, and he was very angry. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 112 This answer ..much displeased him. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 335 When I considered her..as to her Fortune, I must confess she did not altogether displease me. 1734 ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 205 The world, in the main, displeaseth me. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Lit.* III. 150 The picture .. is one which displeases taste. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 223, I will not oppose you, lest I should displease the company.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 54 Ile beleeue as soone.. that the Moone May through the Center creepe, and so displease Her brothers nooncticle. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 13 My mirth it much displeas'd, but pleas'd my woe. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, *F.* Come, you will make me blush. *Mel.* I would, Evadne; I shall displease my ends else.

†b. *refl.* and *intr.* = be displeased: see c. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 422 'Blyssful', quoth I, 'may þis be trwe, Dysplesez not if I speke errour'. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 135 'At 3owre preyere', quod pacyence þo, 'so no man displese hym'. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 Madame, displese you not thoughe this lady .. goo before. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 869 Ye suld displese you nocht.

c. *To be displeased*: to be dissatisfied, or moved to disapprobation or dislike; to be vexed; to be full of displeasure or indignation. (Expressing state rather than action: cf. DISPLEASED *ppl. a.*) Const. *with*, *at*, †*of*, †*against*; also with *infin.*, or *clause*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cas. Ycom. Prol. & T.* 457 Beeth no thyng displesed, I yow preye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 173 They pray him .. That he will saie no contraire, Wherof the king may be displesed. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of*

Aymon xxi. 464 My cosin, be not dysplaysed of that I shall telle you. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxv. 222 Make as though ye were dyspleasyd with hym. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, (an. 14) 232 b, [He] was sore displeased to se hys master made a iesting stocke. 1563 Winzet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 133 3e are .. displeist that We embrase nocht .. 3our new interpretationis. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 155 There's reason he should be displeas'd at it. 1611 Bible *Hab.* iii. 8 Was the Lord displeased against the riuers? 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 133 Cynthia also lookt pale, as displeased with so much knavery. 1748 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 16 We should not have been displeased .. to have met them with our whole Force. 1889 D'Israeli in *Croker Papers* (1884) 28 Jan., So many were displeased at themselves.

Displeased (displi·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] The reverse of pleased; vexed, angry, annoyed.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxix. (1887) 109 The thinges, which do please the displeased infantes. 1609 *Shakes. Tr. & Cr.* (Qo. 1) Epistle ¶ ij, The most displeased with Playes, are pleasd with his Commedies. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 116 The Heathens had Incantations to recal their displeased Deities. 1840 J. W. Bowden *Gregory VII*, I. 174 Too wary to put himself into the power of his displeased sovereign.

¶ For *to be displeased*, with its constructions, see Displease *v.* 2 c.

Displeasedly (-ī·zĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a displeased or vexed manner; with displeasure.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xv. 97 Thus took she place displeasedly. 1806 Scott *Woodst.* xxxv, 'Have I not said it?' answered Cromwell, displeasedly. 1856 *Titan Mag.* July 10/1 He muttered the last words displeasedly.

†**Displeasedness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Displeased state or condition, discontent.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III, 197 To do penance, .. is .. to vtter a displeasednesse when god is angry with vs. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* iii. (1684) 21 It is not Pleasedness with the evil; therefore it is Displeasedness. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* viii. 150 (T.) What a confusion and displeasedness covers the whole soul!

Displeaser. *rare.* [f. Displease + -ER 1.] One who displeases.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 140 It must .. be a hatefull thing to be the displeaser, and molester of thousands.

Displeasing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Displease; offending.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 411 Priamus .. hadde anon in mynde .. þe displesynge [Higden *contemptus*] of his messager Antenor. 1530 Palsgr. 214/1 Displeasyng, *remors, offention.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* D 904 Without any displeasing of the tast. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 26 P 14 A servile fear of displeasing.

Displeasing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Causing displeasure, giving offence, disagreeable.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 17 It is .. displeasing to God, and harme to oure soules. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 30 Displesand and nocht acceptable to God. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, Epil. 10 A displeasing Play. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. viii. (1851) 80 By reason of some displeasing natural quality or unfitnes in her. 1779 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Oct., A rich counsellor .. but, to me, a displeasing man. 1846 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 [The marriage] was also .. highly displeasing to his father Chilperic.

Hence **Displeasingly** *adv.*; **Displeasingness.**

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* viii. 394 Nothing that might .. carry in it any semblance of displeasingness. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 149 'Tis a mistake to think, that Men cannot change the Displeasingness or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleasure. 1731 Bailey, *Displeasingly*, offensively. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xi. 128 Although the form .. should be ever so confused or displeasingly shaped to the eye! 1841 W. Palmer *6th Let. to Wiseman* 28 A virtual displeasingness in this life. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. v, Associated displeasingly with recollections of pain.

Displeasurable, *a. rare.* [f. Displeasure *sb.* + -ABLE, after *pleasurable.*] The reverse of pleasurable; unpleasant, disagreeable. Hence **Displeasurably** *adv.*

1660 Hexham, *Ongeriesticken*, Incommodiously, Displeasurably. 1879 H. Spencer *Data Ethics* xiv. 245 The required modes of activity must remain for innumerable generations in some degree displeasurable. *Ibid.* 246 A displeasurable tax on the energies.

Displeasure (disple·ʒiŭ), *sb.* Forms: α. 5 **des-, dis-, dysplaisir, -playsir, -yr** (e. β. **dis-, dysplaysure, -pleysure,** 5–6 **dyspleasur** (e, 6 **displesour, -pleis-, -pleas-, displeasur, -or,** 6– **displeasure.** [In type α., a. OF. *desplaisir* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *déplaisir*, subst. use of OF. infin. *desplaisir* to Displease: cf. Pr. *desplazer*, Sp. *desplacer*, It. *dispiacere*, in subst. use. In type β., conformed to Pleasure, which see for the relation between *plaisir, pleasure.*]

1. The fact or condition of being displeased or offended; a feeling varying according to its intensity from dissatisfaction or disapproval to anger and indignation provoked by a person or action.

α. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 81 Yre and dysplaysyre gyuen passion and payn to the body and to the sowle.

β. 1496 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 57 Pream., All that that he hath doon to the displeasure of your Highnes. 1535 Coverdale *Nahum* i. 2 The Lorde .. reserueth displeasure for his aduersaries. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* iii. 7 Who hath counceld to yow, to flie from y' displeasur to come? 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. v. 38, I know not how I haue deserued to run into my Lords displeasure. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 64 The royal displeasure has been signified. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Thou art severe' .. said the Duke of Rothsay, with an air of displeasure. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 116 An indication of the displeasure of Heaven.

†**b.** phr. *To take* (*a*) *displeasure*: to take offence, take umbrage; to be displeased. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxvi. 96 She brought thene in remembraunce how swetly he had kyssed her, wherof she had take so grete a displeasure. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1863, No man was greued nor toke displeasure At this sayd mayden. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 202 Do you heare Monster: If I should Take a displeasure against you: Looke you. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* 536, I began to take displeasure against them for their wickednesse.

†**2.** The opposite of pleasure; discomfort, uneasiness, unhappiness; grief, sorrow, trouble. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 70 Appollo .. considering the right grete displaisir in which they hadde ben, .. opened all the entrees. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 22, I shall deye .. for the grete desplaysyr that I have contynuelly in my herte.

β. 14.. *Compl. Mary Magd.* 272 They have him conveyed to my displeasure, For here is lafte but naked sepulture. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxxiv. 129 My sayd lady is in grete displaysure, & ceaseth not nyght nor day to wysshe hym wyth her. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 11 Men .. Oppressed with powerte, langour and dysplesaure. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 66 He disappointed died for displeasure in his returne. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 24 The humane receiveth from his body pleasure and displeasure, sorrow and delight. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), When good is proposed, its absence carries displeasure or pain with it. 1875 W. K. Clifford *Lect.* (1879) II. 126 A feeling .. as distinct .. as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of displeasure at a toothache.

†**b.** with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this. *Obs.* Cf. I †b.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C j, Hauing for one pleasure displeasures eight or nine. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 It doth ingendre the crampe, the gowte & other displeasures. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 338 A mutual Sense and feeling of each others Pleasures and Displeasures.

3. That which causes or occasions offence or trouble; injury, harm; a wrong, an offence. *arch.*

α. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xix. I dyd to hym no displeasyre. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xiii. 162 Thus auenged he hym on her for the displaysir that she had don to hym.

β. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxi. 154 V° great daunger that he was in agaynste God for the dyspleasurys doon to hym. 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 124 They might .. doe displeasure and execute theire malice upon the inhabitants. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 364 He was .. incensed, and promised to worke them a displeasure. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 119 Hast thou delight to see a wretched man Do outrage and displeasure to himselfe? 1668 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 36 Antonio was still a thorn in his side, doing him all the displeasures he could. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* 19 To do you a service and not a displeasure.

†**4.** A state of unpleasant or unfriendly relations; a disagreement, 'difference'. *Obs.*

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heraldś* (1877) § 72. 81 Wyllyam Conquerour .. upon certayne dyspleasures betwene hym and the french kyng, passed .. into Fraunce. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 138 A displeasure and variance began to growe betwene the Constable of the Tower, and the Citizens of London. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 215 During the displeasure betweene him and Earle Godwin.

Displeasure, *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause displeasure to; to annoy; to displease.

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 109 Hated be he of goddes and of men that would you displeasure. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Of Almsdeeds* I. (1859) 387 He .. is both able to pleasure and displeasure us. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 227 When the Way of Pleasuring and Displeasuring, lieth by the Favourite. 1829 Southey *O. Newman* vi, Not for worlds Would I do aught that might displeasure thee. 1849 Whittier *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 25 Our young gentleman, not willing to displeasure a man so esteemed as Mr. Richardson.

†**b.** *transf. Obs.*

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 94 Elementall bodies, are altered .. and displeasured, by the Influentiall working of the Sunne.

Displeasurement. *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Displeasure.

1828 Symonds *Animi Figura* 134 He Quailed 'neath his Maker's just displeasurement.

†**Displeited,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + *pleit*, Plait, Pleat *v.* + -ED.] Not marked with pleats or folds; free from folds.

1619 Lushington *Repetition-Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 484 The Kerchief so wrapt and displeited, as tho yet it had not been us'd; and yet so laid aside, as tho he would have come again.

Displendour, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *di-* = Dis- 7 a + Splendour.] *trans.* To deprive of splendour.

1854 Syd. Dobell *Balder* xxiv. 165 Sole wandering, like an unasserted god—Displendoured, undeclared, but not unknown.

Displenish (disple·nish), *v. Sc.* [f. Dis- 6 + Plenish *v.* to furnish: cf. Deplenish.] *trans.* To deprive of furniture or supplies of any kind; to divest of (farm) stock; to disfurnish.

1639 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. xi. 166 Albeit we had got these two years a great store of arms .. yet we were .. sore displenished before. 1873 Geikie *Gl. Ice Age* i. 1 Large areas of forest-land had been displenished.

Hence **Displenishing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Displenish** *sb.*, **Displenishment,** the action of displenishing.

Displenish(ing) sale (*Sc.*), a sale of farm stock and utensils at the expiry of a lease.

1863 *Montrose Standard* 14 Aug. 1 Displenish sale of growing corn. 1864 *N. Brit. Advertiser* 21 May, Displenishing Sale .. at Orbost, Isle of Skye .. Cattle, Stock, and Household Furniture. 1893 C. A. Mollyson *Parish of Fordoun* v. 107 An important displenish sale.

Displeyer, obs. form of Dice-player.

†**Displicable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *displicibilis* displeasing (Du Cange), f. L. *displicēre* to Displeake, with Eng. suffix -ABLE.] Displeasing.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 That never my lyvyng be to thee dysplycable.

†**Displicence.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *displicentia* displeasure, f. *displicēre* to Displease. Cf. the earlier Displacence.] Displeasure, dissatisfaction.

1605 Bell *Motives conc. Romish Faith* 102 Durand saieth, the faulte is remitted in purgatorie, for the displicence of venials, which the soules haue in that place. 1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. ii. § 2 (R.), Put on a serious displicence .. that they may not incurre this menace of Christ, 'Woe be unto you that laugh now'. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 16 Complacence is the first act of the will upon Good as Good .. Displicence is its contrary, and its object is Evil as Evil. 1738 H. Coventry *Philem. to Hyd.* (T.), Devotion towards heaven, and a general displicence and peevishness towards every thing besides.

Displicency (displi·sĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The fact or condition of being displeased or dissatisfied; = Displacency. *Self-displicency*: the condition of being dissatisfied with oneself.

1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* xxxi. 320 A selfe-displicency and severity towards our owne Errours. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 20 Aquinas, Scotus, Ockam, Durandus .. commonly ascribed Displicency, as well as Complacence to God. 1745 J. Mason *Self-Knowl.* I. xvi. (1853) 119 Complacency and Displicency in reference to the Objects of the Mind. 1816 Br. J. Jebb *Let.* in *Life* lii. 523 It is not without self-displicency, and self-accusation, that I look upon .. your letter. 1886 J. Ward in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 70/2 (*Psychology*) The like holds where self-complacency or displicency rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others.

Displiment. *nonce-wd.* [from *compliment*: cf. Dis- 9.] An uncomplimentary speech.

1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii, It was a high compliment: delicately veiled .. All my displiments (if I may coin a word for the occasion) are (when unmasked) highly complimentary.

Displing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Disple.

†**Displode,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *displōd-ĕre* to burst asunder, f. Dis- 1 + *plaudĕre* to clap.] **a.** *trans.* To drive out or discharge with explosive violence. **b.** *intr.* To burst with a noise; to explode. Hence **Disploded, Disploding** *ppl. adjs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 605 Rankt .. In posture to displode thir second tire Of Thunder. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* viii. (1709) 97 Fetching it .. in certain bladders, and disploding it among the sectaries in all nations. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 13 More dismal than the loud disploded Roar Of brazen Enginry. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VI. 488 Like rubbish from disploding engines thrown, Our magazines of hoarded trifles fly. 1812 F. Jeffrey in *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 332 The pent-up vapours disploded with the force of an earthquake.

†**Displosion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *displōdĕre, displōs-* to Displode; cf. Explosion.] The action of disploding; explosive discharge.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Displosion*, a breaking asunder as a bladder. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 That impetuous displosion of blood to a great distance. 1725–80 Pope *Iliad* xvi. 904 *note* (Seager) After the displosion of their diabolical enginry. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 793 As when whole magazines, at once, are fir'd .. The vast displosion dissipates the clouds. 1790 H. Boyd *Ruins of Athens*, With horrible displosion doom'd to shake The thrones of Elam.

†**Displosive,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IVE; cf. Explosive.] That pertains to displosion or explosive discharge; eruptive.

1721 Derham in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 276 Smoaking, Displosive .. Matter, that causeth a new Eruption.

†**Displot,** *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6 or 7.] **a.** *intr.* To undo a plot or plan. **b.** *trans.* To disarrange.

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 592 Which of these had not much leifer that all the state should be troubled, than his haire be displotted. 1683 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 29 Still his working brain Plots and displots, thinks and unthinks again.

Displume (displiū·m), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Plume *sb.*; but in Caxton prob. ad. obs. F. *desplumer* 'to plume or deprive of feathers' (Cotgr.).]

†**1.** *trans.* Of birds: To cast (their feathers); to moult. *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI. i, Lyke as the fowles dysplume theyr fethers and the trees theyr levys.

2. To strip of plumes; = Deplume 1.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. i. 63 Desirous to displume the great Romanic Eagle. 1871 Swinburne *Songs bef. Sunrise*, Wastes where the wind's wings break Displumed by daylong ache And anguish of blind snows.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* = Deplume 2.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophies* 1347 Humblenes may flaring Pride displume. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. To Rdr. A vj a, Academicall wits might displume them of these figge-tree leaues and manifest their nakednes to the world. 1846 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. x. ii. 196 Fénélon, so pitiably displumed of all his shining virtues.

Hence **Displumed** *ppl. a.*

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 250 Abundance of tame ducks, and a number of displumed geese. 1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 440 A helmet displumed overshades his gray hair. 1827 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 139 His companion .. reported the vanquished and displumed condor to be still alive. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 5 The displumed hills stood clear against the sky.

Dispnœa: see DYSPNŒA.

Dispoil(e, obs. form of DESPOIL.

†Dispoi·nt, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **des-**, 5–6 **dis-**, **dyspoynt**. [a. OF. *despointier*, *-pointer* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *-pointier* in *apointier* to APPOINT; cf. obs. It. *dispuntare*, *dispuntare* to disappoint (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To dismiss (from an appointment), discard; to deprive *of*. [OF. *despointer de*.]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 171 b/1 Flaccus seyng hymself dyspoynted and mocked torned hymself. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* III. v. 175 Thoo that faille theyre lorde in thys behalffe ought to be dyspoynted of the landes that they soo holde.

2. To disappoint, balk. Const. *of*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. ciii. 78 Cramyrus was thus dispoynted of the ayde of Conobalde. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1, I dispoynt, or hynder him of his purpose, or I breake a poyntement with a person. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1313/1 Who so for goddes sake is contente to lacke an howse, shall not be dyspoynted when they shoulde nede it. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvi[i]. 13 Vp Lorde, dispoynte him & cast him downe. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1567) 136 a, But Phebus streyght preuenting ye same thing, Dispoynts the Serpent of his bit, and turnes him into stone.

Dispoi·nt, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a + POINT *sb.* Cf. obs. It. *dispuntare*, mod. *spuntare*, Sp. *despuntar* to take off the point.] *trans.* To deprive of the point.

† 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 905 His hooks dispointed disappoint his haste.

†Dispoi·ntment. *Obs. rare.* In 5 **des-**. [a. OF. *despointement* (15th c. in Godef.): see DISPOINT *v.*[1] and *-MENT*.] Deprivation of or dismissal from appointment or office.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 5 They .. that ben hyest enhaunsed ben after theyr despoyntement as a spectacle of enuye.

Dispoliate, -ation, var. ff. DESPOLIATE, etc.

1607 Bp. J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 24 Excommunicate, depose, dispoliate Eagle and Falkons. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dispoliation*.

Dispollu·te, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from pollution.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 537/2 The Thames—to use their own recondite word—is not 'dispolluted'. 1868 *Standard* 21 Mar. 5/1 To combine the whole drainage system of London, so as to dispollute the Thames.

Dispond: see DESPOND.

Dispondee (dəispǫ·ndī). *Pros.* [ad. L. *dispondēus*, Gr. δισπόνδειος, f. DI- [2] + σπονδεῖος SPONDEE. (Also used in L. form.)] A double spondee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dispondæus* (in *Grammar*), a double Spondee, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse consisting of Four long Sylables; as ōrātōrēs. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dispondee*, in Latin Poetry, a foot consisting of four long syllables, or two spondees. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 241 One has no patience with the dispondæuses, the pæon primuses.

Hence **Disponda·ic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a dispondee: cf. SPONDAIC. In recent Dicts.

Dispone (dispō·n), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* exc. in legal sense 4. Also 5 **des-**, **dyspone**, **dispoyn**, 6 **disponde**. [ad. L. *dispōnĕre* to set in different places, place here and there, arrange, dispose, f. DIS- 1 + *pōnĕre* to place: cf. rare OF. *disponer* (Godef.). *Dispoyn* and *disponde* were dialectal variants, the latter possibly from OF. *despondre*. The Latin verb exists in It. as *disponere*, *disporre*, in Sp. *disponer*, Pg. *despor*, and survived in OF. *despondre*. The latter was supplanted by *desposer*, *disposer*, as shown under DISPOSE. *Disponer* was a learned adaptation of *disponĕre*.]

†1. *trans.* To set in order, arrange, dispose. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 936 (964) God seth euery þing .. And hem desponeth, þourgh his ordenaunce. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 29 God .. disponis at his liking, Efter his ordinanss, all thyng. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 90 Lat vss thank thy godlie wil quhilk disponis althing to our guid. 1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 101 b, Putte it, and dispone it, in a panne or scillet, upon sifted ashes. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 107 Y^e clerks .. to assist ye priests .. to dispone ye people resorting to ye haly mysteries.

†2. To dispose physically or mentally *to* or *for* (something); to incline. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 328 As he dysponit hym for that. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 58 Than 3outhheid said .. dispone 3ow with me ryde. 1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 144 The Spirite of God, disponand every gude Christin man to be the mair able to keip the law of God. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 12 The Magneticall Inclinatory-needle .. is conformed and disponed unto the Axis of the Earth.

†3. To dispose of, give away, distribute. *Obs.*

(In the form *dispond* there is perh. confusion with *dispend*.)

1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 80 All yees goodes and parcelles aforesaid I wyll my son doo and dispoyn as he wol answer afore god. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2774 His gudis al for to dispone also In his seruice. 1545 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 113 Qwhom I mayke my Executoure to dispone and ordane all thynges for the healthe of my soulle. 1580 *Ibid.* 432 My goodes I will that it be disponded Amongeste yowe thre

†b. To expend, lay out (*upon* some object).

1570 Bp. OF ROSS in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* App. 67 The sums you writ for, to be disponit upon the furnishing of the Castle of Edinburgh.

4. *Sc. Law.* To make over, convey, assign, grant, officially or in legal form.

a 1558 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 348 Imprudent Prencis..Quhilk doith dispone all office spirituall. 1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 The duke's grace..is already disponing to sundry men certain rowmes in these north parts. 1639 MAG. HAMILTON *Explan. Meaning Oath* 16 All bishopricks vaicking .. shall be only disponed to actuall preachers and ministers in the kirk. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 577 The person who disponed the ground not being able to make his right to it good. 1732 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. li. 864 It is of the essence of property that the person presently entitled may dispone the property. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 292 The disponer or maker of the deed 'sells and disponeş', or where the deed is gratuitous, 'gives, grants, and disponeş', the subject of the deed to the receiver, who is technically called the disponee.

†5. *intr.* or *absol.* To order matters, arrange, make disposition or arrangement. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Lancelot* 1590 This maister saith, 'How lykith god dispone!' 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 98 Sen for the deid remeid is non, Best is that we for dede [*i.e.* death] dispone. 1500–20 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 13 Quhill thow hes space se thow dispone .. Thyne awin gud spend quhill thow hes space. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXIV. 36 All lyes into 3our will, As 3e list to dispone.

†6. *intr.* with *of* (*on*, *upon*): To dispose of, deal with. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 300 Of my moeble þow dispone Right as þe semeth best is for to done. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 14 Of his tua sisteris first he wald dispone. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1768) 120 (Jam.) No casualty could fall to the King in Scotland but was disponed of by the advice of Cochran.

b. 1546 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 474 (Jam.) It is vncertane how thai will dispone vpoun him, and quether thai will let him to liberte or nocht. 1639 J. CORBET *Ungirding Scott. Arm.* 16 Yow spair not..to..dispone upon the Kings forts and castles, as you think good. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* v, The Laird of Bucklaw's fine to be disponed upon. 1820 — *Monast.* XXXIII. To dispone upon the goods.

Hence **Dispo·ned** *ppl. a.*, assigned, conveyed, made over; **Dispo·ning** *vbl. sb.*, disposing.

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 114 b, The makyng or disponing of any creature. 1823 BROWN *Hist. Brit. Churches* I. iii. 72 These or higher superiors might seize on said disponed houses or lands for themselves.

Disponee (dispō·nī'). *Sc. Law.* [f. prec. + *-EE*.] The person to whom property is conveyed.

1746–7 *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 50. § 12 A procuratory of resignation in favour of such purchaser or disponee. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scott.* II. vii. § 3 (Jam.) Such right, after it is acquired by the disponer himself, ought not to hurt the disponee. 1863 PATERSON *Hist. Ayr* II. 771 He purchased the regality of Failfoord from the disponees of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop.

Disponent (dispō·nĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dispōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *dispōnĕre*: see DISPONE.] Disposing; inclining in a certain direction, or towards a particular end.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 36 The disponent vertue of the Magneticall globe of the Earth. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 197 The sunne is a disponent, though not a productive cause of this saltnesse [of the sea]. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 771 Its exciting, disponent .. cause.

Disponer (dispō·nəɹ). *Sc.* [f. DISPONE *v.*]

†1. One who disposes or arranges. *Obs.*

1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 151 The procuraris, disponaris and upsteraris of sick monsterus farssis.

2. The person who conveys or makes over property.

a 1666 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 229 The disponer of the inheritance. 1773 [see DISPONEE]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, He possessed himself of the estate .. to the prejudice of the disponer's own flesh and blood. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* c. 101. § 8 All unrecorded conveyances to which the disponer has right.

Disponge, var. form of DISPUNGE.

Dispo·nible, *a.* [f. L. *dispōn-ĕre* to DISPONE + *-BLE*.] Capable of being disponed or assigned. Hence **Disponibi·lity**, capability of being disponed; condition of being at one's disposal.

1862 *Times* 6 Feb. 8/2 We are glad to have a Government in disponibility as well as one actually at work.

Dispope (dispō·p), *v.* [DIS- 7 b. Cf. med.L. *dispāpāre*.] *trans.* To deprive of the popedom.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 298 Whilst they endeavour to dis-pope her they would un-bishop all Christendom. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. 266 Albert was chosen Pope and 'dispoped' in the same day (Muratori says *dispapato*). 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i. 70, I had my Canterbury pallium From one whom they dispoped.

Dispo·pularize, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6; cf. F. *dépopulariser*.] *trans.* To deprive of popularity.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 301 A secret dispusition .. to thwart and dispopularize these ministers.

†Dispo·pulate, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] = DEPOPULATE.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 198 Leauing it [the Cittie] beaten downe and dispopulated.

†Dispopulo·sity. *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 9.] Unpopulous condition.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 166 There is another reason of the dispopulosity of these parts.

Disport (dispō·ɹt), *sb. arch.* Also 4–5 **des-**, 5 **dys-**. [a. AF. *disport*, OF. *desport*, commonly *deport* 'disport, sport, pastime, recreation, pleasure' (Cotgr.), f. *desporter*: see next. For sense 5, cf. DEPORT *sb.*]

1. Diversion from serious duties; relaxation, recreation; entertainment, amusement. *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4110 And come to hym on hys dysport To make Florens gode cumfort. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 586 Wes nane that euir disport mycht have Fra steryng, and fra rowyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 45 To Rome for to wende, Were it for chapmanhode or for disport. — *Merch. T.* 680 Dooth hym disport, he is a gentil man. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 242 He takeþ his desport passing be the contree. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 433 b/1 Prayed .. that she myght haue .. hir suster wyth hir for hir dysporte, comforte and companye. 1500 *Pryv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 84 Item to the Quenes grace .. for hure disporte at cardes this Crismas .. C s. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 30 One day for his disport, hunting of the wild boare. 1708 POPE *Dunc.* II. Argt., The Goddess is first pleased for her disport to propose games to the Booksellers. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvii, I would find myself both disport and plenty out of the King's deer. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* 117 The King and all his Court Were met .. for solace and disport.

2. Anything which affords diversion and entertainment; a pastime, game, sport. *arch.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2217 Tel me furst by þy lay; wat doþ 3our men of fraunce; Of hure disport & ek hure play. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 17 A fair place for justynges or for other Pleyes and desportes. 1576 FLEMING *Caius' Eng. Dogs* ii. in Arb. *Garner* III. 246 Dogs serving the disport of Fowling. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 272 That my Disports corrupt, and taint my businesse. 1634 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 20 Libertie, for some Disports that might be used on the Sabbath. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 126 Some honest kind of Disports. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 21 The display of those pageants and disports which enlivened the repast.

†3. Merriment, mirth, fun. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 138 Sikerly she was of greet desport, And ful plesaunt, and amyable of port. 1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in *Fuller's Appeal* (1840) 321 It was..a matter of no mean disport amongst the people for a long time after. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 117 They .. in disport surround the drunken wight. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 220 To the great amusement and disport of the polite spectators.

†4. The making sport *of*. *Obs. rare.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 159 King Sesostrio..caused four captive Kings to draw his Coach..he prided his inconstant Fortune, in the desport of their Vassalage.

†5. Bearing, carriage, deportment. *Obs. rare.*

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii, I carried myself .. in such fanciful guise of careless disport, that right sore am I ashamed now.

Disport (dispō·ɹt), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **desporte**, 5–6 **dys-**, 5– **dis-**. [a. AF. *desporter* (Bozon), OF. *desporter*, *depporter*, usually *deporter*, to divert, amuse, please (Godef.); *refl.* 'to cease, forbeare, leaue off, giue ouer; also to disport, play, recreate himselfe, passe away the time' (Cotgr.); f. *des-*, DIS- 1 + *porter*:—L. *portāre* to carry, bear. For the sense 'divert, amuse', cf. the similar development of F. *divertir*, *déduire*, the notion being that of turning, leading, or carrying away the attention from serious or sad occupations.]

†1. *trans.* To divert (from sadness, ennui, or the like); to amuse, to entertain. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 696 (724) Þey gonnen here comforten .. And with here tales wenden here disporten. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 75 Tho was þis wofull wif conforted He alle weies and desported. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 15 Pip[in]s, quinces, blaunderelle to disport, And the pomecedre corrugeos to recomfort. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 275 Hee forces Barames to weare womens apparell, and with a Distaffe in's hand to disport the insulting multitude. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 12 Well I remember that all the way we sail'd .. we were disported by Whales.

2. *refl. To disport oneself*: to cheer, divert, amuse, or enjoy oneself; to occupy oneself pleasurably; now *esp.* to play wantonly, frolic, gambol, sport; to display oneself sportively.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1441 *Hipsiph. & Medea* (Camb. MS.), To saylyn to that lond hym to disporte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 154 Pare in will he sitt .. for to disporte him and take þe aer. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1 Go disporte you with them, they be good felowes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. v. 8 He hath .. attended with weake guard, Come hunting this way to disport himselfe. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 104 Whilst he disported himself at the court of France. 1742 WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess. Man* Wks. 1811 XI. 142 After having disported himself at will, in the flowery paths of fancy. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 9 Seabirds were disporting themselves in the water. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* VI. 2 My Muse in Sicilian measure was well Pleased to disport her.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = prec.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIII. (1482) 287 The emperour .. come in to englond to kyng Henry with hym to speke and to disporte. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 118, I her caught disporting on the greene. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 157 Every man runs to the taverne to disport .. and to bee drunken. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 66 Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I. iii, The flamingo .. disporting like a meteor on the lakes. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 See the cubs disporting at the mouth of the briery aperture.

†4. ? To deport oneself. *Obs. rare.*

c 1490 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVI. 281 At themperours table Iset he was, and there disported hym al that day As a man that In letargye lay.

†5. *trans.* ? To divert, or turn away. *Obs. rare.*

1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 122. I. 163 The day of oier and termyner shall holde at Norwich on Moneday next comyng, and by that cause my Lord of Oxenford shall be disported of his comyng to the Parlement.

† Disportation. *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 + L. *portāre* to carry; see -ation.] The action of carrying away or in different directions.

1600 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 413 Merchants cannot enter into consideration of the quantitie of forreine commodities imported at deere rates, and the native commodities at lesser rates exported, .. by the disportation whereof, commeth an euident ouerballancing of commodities.

† Disporter. *Obs.* [f. Disport *v.* + -er 1.] One who makes sport or jests; a jester, juggler.

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 31 Bledgarec..callede god of disporters [Higden *deus ioculatorum*].

Hence **† Disporteress,** *Obs.*, a female jester.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxxvi. (1869) 194, I thouhte she was a jowgleresse and a disporteresse to folk.

Disporting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Disport *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Disport; diversion, amusement; sportive action, gambolling.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. B, Their accustomed trade of disportinge and ordinary recreations. 1593 T. Watson *Tears of Fancie* xxvi. Poems (Arb.) 101 It pleasd my Mistris once to take the aire Amid the vale of loue for her disporting. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II. iv. (1849) 102, I must fain resign all poetic disportings of the fancy. 1887 L. Oliphant *Episodes* 149 The clumsy disportings of a baby elephant.

[**Disporting** (R., from Prynne), misprint of *dispoiling*, Despoiling in Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 6.]

Disportive, *a. rare.* [f. Disport *v.* + -ive; cf. *sportive.*] Inclined to disport; sportive. Hence **Disportively** *adv.*, in sport.

1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* I. 739 (MS.) Abel to him calls The sons of Cain disportive from his side. 1793 J. Williams *Auth. Mem. Warren Hastings* 48 Nero disportively made Innocence and Merit bleed. 1810 *Morning Herald* 30 Apr., Tinting the cheeks of their royal brethren, disportively, as they passed. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. 353 The fleecy brood..on the joyous grass disportive feed.

Disportment. [f. as prec. + -ment.] Diversion, amusement; = Disport *sb.*

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* 81 With their obscene gestures and meretricious disportments. *Ibid.* 150 The enjoyment of those disportments and pleasures. 1894 *National Observer* 13 Jan. 221/1 The old-style novelist plunged into a Bohemia of love and debt and disportment.

Disposabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being disposable; ability to be disposed of.

1830 *Examiner* 67/1 The disposibility of the person by Government has obviously been the only point considered. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 655 What can bring back the command and disposability of back-rents, while the present national debt remains. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 352 The ultimate security—on whose disposability in the last resort..the very existence of Society depends.

Disposable (dispōu·zăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **disposible,** 8–9 **disposeable.** [f. Dispose *v.* + -able.]

1. Capable of being disposed or inclined; inclinable (*to* something). *rare.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 113 That the pupill be naturally inclined to the art, or easily disposible thereto. 1880 (implied in Disposableness: see below).

2. Capable of being disposed of; that may be got rid of, made over, or dealt with in some way; capable of being put to some use, available; at (some one's) disposal.

1643 Prynne *Treachery & Disloyalty, etc.* v. 85 (R.) Most of the great officers..are hereditary, and not disposable by the king. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* II. iv. 124 (R.) His own mercy and grace .. the riches thereof are disposable no way but to the use and benefit of creatures. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 252 The great riches .. easily afforded a disposeable surplus. 1812 Wellington *Disp.* 26 Oct. in *Examiner* 23 Nov. 740/2 A very large proportion .. would be disposable for service. 1896 Masson *Ess., Story of* 1770, 233 They were more disposable as literary ware. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 276 There must be some disposable property under the settlement.

Hence **Dispo·sableness.**

1880 H. Macmillan in *Sund. Mag.* Mar. 173 A disposableness of mind which fits us to take part in any duty.

Disposal (dispōu·zăl). [f. Dispose *v.* + -al 5.] The act or faculty of disposing, in various senses.

† 1. The action of arranging, ordering, or regulating by right of power or possession; control, direction, management; *esp.* Divine control of the course of events; ordinance, appointment, dispensation; = Disposition 3. *Obs.*

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 God, out of his providence and high disposal. 1672 — *Samson* 210 Tax not divine disposal. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* (1722) 8 An unusual and miraculous disposal of things. 1710 M. Henry *Comm. Eccl.* iii. 14 God changeth his disposals and yet is unchangeable in his Counsels.

2. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, settling, or definitely dealing with.

1648 Gage *West Ind.* xiv. 93 A Letter which he had writ .. concerning the disposall of our persons. 1668 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 235 Touching ye Great Seal's Disposall in his absence. 1732 Gay *Let. to Swift* 11 Apr. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 125 Directions about the disposal of your money. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 305 The disposal of the dead is always a question of difficulty. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 138/1 To devote about a week .. at the end of each sitting to the disposal of these actions.

3. The action of bestowing, giving, or making over; bestowal, assignment.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 265 To his second Son he had given the Seniory .. with other subsequent disposals. 1727 Pope *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1735) II. i. 229 To use his credit in the disposal of an employment to a person .. fittest for it. 1783 Burke *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 120 The disposal by parliament of any office derived from the authority of the crown.

b. Alienation, making over, or parting with, by sale or the like.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 503 To sell some commodities, that he had not yet disposed of..He chose rather to leave the disposal of them to some Merchant there. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 44 The right of disposal is suspended. *a* 1856 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. v. 118, I am happy that the speedy disposal of the pictures will enable you..to settle this unpleasant affair.

4. Power or right to dispose of, make use of, or deal with as one pleases; control, command, management: usually in phr. *at (in) one's disposal.*

1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* viii. 82 My Father being dead, and I at my owne disposall. 1667 Bp. S. Parker *Censure Platon. Philos.* 7 Though the biggest portions of our felicity be at our own disposals. *a* 1698 Temple *Ess., Diff. Cond. Life* Wks. 1731 I. 308 A Man in Publick Affairs, is like one at Sea; never in his own Disposal, but in that of Winds and Tides. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 154 P 3 A very pretty young Lady, in her own Disposal. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 216 The lords, who had the disposal of these female heiresses in marriage. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 84 Sufficient funds having been..placed at the disposal of the Government.

5. Arrangement, placing in a particular order: = Disposition 1.

1828 Webster s.v. *Disposal*, This object was effected by the disposal of the troops in two lines. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 472 The admirable disposal of the drapery. 1890 A. Gissing *Village Hampden* I. viii. 190 A very tasteful disposal about the granary of flowers..and evergreens.

Dispose (dispōu·z), *v.* Also (5 **dispoose, dispoyse**); 5–6 **dys-,** 6–7 **des-.** [a. OF. *dispose-r*, rarely *desp-* (12–13th c. in Hatz.), f. L. *dis-*, Dis- 1 + *poser* to place, lay down (see Pose, Repose); substituted for L. *dispōnĕre* (which came down in OF. as *despondre*: see Dispone), by form-association with inflexions and derivatives of the latter, as *dispos, disposition*, etc. Cf. Compose, Depose.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To place (things) at proper distances apart and in proper positions with regard to each other, to place suitably, adjust; to place or arrange in a particular order.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 (Mätz.) Þe citee .. is disposed þat þe water þat falleþ dounward .. no fen makeþ and renneþ into cisternes. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 The sterres .. ben disposed in signis of bestes, or shape like bestes. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 3) 87 b, Or the Frenchmen had either desposed their garrison, or appoynted their lodgynges. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 257 Directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii. 26 Words, well dispost, [*rimes* ghost, bost, most] Have secrete powre t' appease inflamed rage. 1608 Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.* 659 This done, these valiant Knights dispose their Blades. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 248 Precepts, which teach vs, to dispose arguments in a Syllogisme. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref., The said Terrestrial Matter is disposed into Strata or Layers. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 412 P 7 The different Colours of a Picture, when they are well disposed, set off one another. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxvi, The town is situated on a rising ground and handsomely disposed. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 7, I have disposed several instances of agreement under separate numbers. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/1 Verdurous masses of foliage and sward disposed with great simplicity and breadth.

b. To put into the proper or suitable place; to put away, stow away, deposit; to put (a number of things) each into the proper place, distribute. Now *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 206 The xxxth day x pounde hony dispose In it wel scommed first, and use it soo. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 7 Seuerall Churches, which are disposed in euery towne & village, according as mans necessitie requireth. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 116 His blowes are wel dispos'd there, Aiax. 1668 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 183 The Gold and Silver is lock'd up in Chests, and dispos'd into the Towers of the Castle. *Ibid.* 256 No man but hath at least two wives, but dispos'd into several huts. 1685 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 356 His majesties standing forces .. are disposed into severall parts of this Kingdom. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 87 The chearful mates Safe in the hollow deck dispose the cates. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 258 A dying lamp was disposed in a niche of the wall.

† c. *gen.* To dispose of, deal with in any way.

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, Then bring those Turkish harlots to my tent, And I'll dispose them as it likes me best.

† d. To place in a particular employment, situation or condition; to assign, appoint. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 132 A gentleman that hath honest and discreet seruants disposeth them to the encrease of his segnioryes, one he appointeth stewarde of his courtes, an other ouerseer of his landes. 1668 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 190 All the handsome young Damosels .. to be dispos'd into his Ladies service. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 768 Ye Gods, to better Fate good Men dispose.

† 2. To regulate or govern in an orderly way; to order, control, direct, manage, command. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) 42 Angels ..haue vnder theym the ordres of men, and ordeyne and dyspose theym. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 149 (Mätz.) That Christ Jesus dispoose so the ballaunce, That Petris ship be with no tempest drownyd. 1530 Palsgr. 521/1, I wyll dispose this matter as I shall thynke best. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I. Ixxvii. (1591) 43 Otho..disposed the affaires of the Empire. 1628 Chapman *Hesiod's Georg.* I. 211 [They] were such great fools at that age [a hundred years] that they Could not themselves dispose a family. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 246 Be it so, since hee Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid What shall be right. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 34 A Regent Principle,..which may govern and dispose it as the Soul of Man doth his Body.

† 3. To assign or deliver authoritatively. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxii. 29 And I dispose to you, as my fadir hath disposed to me, a rewme. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* I. 21 And I will dispose a newe testament to the house of Judas.

† 4. To bestow, make over, hand over; to deal out, dispense, distribute; = *dispose of* (sense 8). *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 20 (Mätz.) The wiche gyfte they goodly han disposed. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 38 If ony come ovir to dispose it in dedys of charite and almesse. 1530 Palsgr. 521/2, I dispose goodes to dyvers folkes, *je distribue.* 1623 Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 89 Hauing disposed away such fish and traine oyle as they take there in the Summer time unto merchants. 1679–88 *Sec. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 81 To the Bp. of London, to be by him disposed to the poor distressed inhabitants of the city .. in respect of the extreme hard weather. 1681 R. Sheldon *Let.* in Wood *Life* (1848) 230 Her father hauing sent her two or three [copies] to dispose amongst her friends. 1710 Harley in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 263 The places will be speedily disposed, and the chiefest will fall to the share of the Duchess of Somerset. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 243 The enjoyment during life, and the power of disposing to whatever person and in whatever manner she pleased.

5. To put into the proper frame or condition for some action or result; to make fit or ready; to fit, prepare (*to do*, or *to* or *for* something); *refl.* to prepare oneself, get ready, make preparation. *arch.*

c 1375 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 It techeth thee how thou schalt dispose the to almaner of goode lyvynge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 361 Disposeth ay youre hertes to withstonde The feend. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* li. 196 Blanchardyn .. dysposed him self for to retourne ayen toward Tormaday. 1598 Starkey *England* II. i. 161 Certayn remedys .. wych .. schal meruelously dyspose the partys also to receyue cure and remedy. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 62 Therefore will we dispose our selues to suffer. 1609 A. Baker in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 257 That the prolonging of your daies maie be a meane to dispose you for the better departure, when it shall please God to call you. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 214 He knew For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose. 1825 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 513 Those missionaries who are disposing themselves to visit the Syrian churches. 1819 Byron *Proph. Dante* II. 43 All things are disposing for thy doom.

† b. To make suitable, adapt, suit. *Obs.*

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 3, I but dispose my speach to the habit of my part. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. Conclusion 410 Assistance, which nature enables, and disposes and appoints them to afford.

c. To bring into a particular physical or mental condition: in *pa. pple.*; see Disposed 2, 3.

6. To put into a favourable mood for (something); to give a tendency or inclination to; to incline, make prone (*to* something, or *to do* something).

a. To incline the mind or heart of; *pa. pple.* inclined: see Disposed 4. Also *absol.*

c 1340 (see Disposed 4). *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 4 in *Babees Bk.* 27 Dispose þou þee aftir my doctryne To all nortur þi corage to encline. 1509 *Pater noster, Ave, & Creed* (W. de W.) A ij, A ryght profytable treatyse .. to dysposse men to be vertuously occupyed in theyr myndes & prayers. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 562 Wherof I promis'd then to speak further, when I should find God disposing me, and opportunity inviting. 1735 Berkeley *Def. Free-think. in Math.* § 7 Wks. 1871 III. 305 Not that I imagine geometry disposeth men to infidelity. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 51 The respectful attachment of the emperor for the orthodox clergy, had disposed him to love and admire the character of Ambrose. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. i. 29 Circumstances which could not favourably dispose the Hun to new overtures.

b. To impart a physical tendency or inclination to; *pa. pple.* inclined, liable: see Disposed 5. Also *absol.*

c 1380 [see Disposed 5]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 197 (Mätz.) Satourn disposith to malencolye. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* F viij, In olde time they ate Lettuse after supper .. to dispose them selves to sleepe. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 45 The great Mists and Dews .. might dispose the Corn unto corruption. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 291 Such a state disposeth the Humours of the Body to Heat. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 18 Smoke dissolves the gelatine, and disposes the meat to rancidity.

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To make arrangements; to determine or control the course of affairs or events; to ordain, appoint.

Esp. in proverb *Man proposes, (but) God disposes* [tr. 'Homo proponit, sed Deus disponit,' A Kempis *De Imitatione* I. xix.].

1382 Wyclif *Acts* vii. 44 The tabernacle of witnessing was with oure fadris in desert, as God disposide to hem. 1388 — *Rev.* Prol., Therfor God the Fadir .. disposid with the Sone and the Holi Goost to schewen hem, that me dredde hem the lesse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 279 Hym .. that shall best dispoyse for þe publyke wele. *c* 1440 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xix, Ffor man purposiþ & god disposiþ. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 265 As the wyse man saith, 'the fole proposeth & god dysposotheth'. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, (an. 8) 70 To dispose for the nedes of the foresaied realme. 1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 302 We have a proverb..'man purposeth, but God disposeth'. 1718 Prior *Power* 842 'Tis God who must dispose, and man sustain.

†b. To settle matters, make terms. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 123 For when she saw..you did suspect She had dispos'd with Cæsar, and that your rage Would not be purg'd, she sent you word she was dead.

8. Dispose of (with indirect passive *to be disposed of*): †a. To make a disposition, ordering, or arrangement of; to do what one will with; to order, control, regulate, manage: = sense 2. *spec.* in *Astrol.* (see quot. 1819). *Obs.*

1566 GASCOIGNE, etc. *Jocasta* III. ii. in Child *Four Plays* (1848) 209 You may of me, as of your selfe dispose. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxiii. 151 From this time forward you may dispose of your selues, and do what you shall think best. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 49 Enter our Gates, dispose of vs and ours, For we no longer are defensible. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camd.) 200 Not time to dispose of theire affaires. 1698 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 349 By this, Mistresses dispose of their Old Lovers to their Fancy, and Wives of their Old Husbands. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v., A planet disposes of any other which is in its house: thus, if ♄ were in ♃ he would be disposed of by ☿. In horary questions, it is a sign that the thing or person signified by the planet so disposed of, is in the power or interest of the planet (or those whom it signifies) that disposes of it.

b. To put or get (anything) off one's hands; to put away, stow away, put into a settled state or position; to deal with (a thing) definitely; to get rid of; to get done with, settle, finish. In recent use sometimes *spec.* to do away with, 'settle', or demolish (a claim, argument, opponent, etc.); also *humorously*, to make away with, consume (food).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 225 Of the Kings ship, The Marriners, say how thou hast disposd. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 32 The King was..laid in his bed, so would the Ladies have likewise disposed of the Queene. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Aug., It was so pleasing a sight to see my papers disposed of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, I'm disposing of the husband before I have secured the lover. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxvi, Bernard de Rohan must be met and disposed of at the sword's point. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 30–31 *Edw. I* Pref. 10 The very words of the Judges in disposing of the cases are set down. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 253 Several daughters, who were of course well disposed of in marriage. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* x, 175 The discovery.. seems to dispose of the claims of these Dhra'as to be Biblical sites. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conse.* II. vii, Tom disposed rapidly of two glasses of sherry and the..sandwiches. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 879 The observations made by the Master of the Rolls sufficiently dispose of that contention. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The Northern team, batting first, were disposed of for 192.

c. To make over or part with by way of sale or bargain, sell.

1676 *Deed Trin. Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 521 It shalbe lawfull for .. him .. to dispose of the said two Chambers..to any other beside his kindred. 1704 MRS. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 207, I do intend to dispose of Mr. Ray's books. 1774 FOOTE *Coseners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 173, I am to be disposed of by private contract. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 273 A large edition of the New Testament had been almost entirely disposed of in the very centre of Spain. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 The plaintiff was..in possession of two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.

†d. To make fit or ready: = sense 5. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Waltham Abby* 13 He. acquainted him with his dying condition, to dispose of his soul for another world.

†**9. Dispose upon or on**: to dispose of (see prec. b and c). *Sc. Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 166 The lands they .. dispose upon to valerous Souldiers. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Answ. to Obj.* Wks. (1711) 214 To give up the person of their prince, to be disposed on as a stranger nation shall think convenient. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 67 To use and dispose upon the tymber. 1778 W. ROBERTSONE *Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* xii. (1881) 374 This visit will give you an opportunity to dispose upon oxen; if you have not already done it.

†**10. Dispose with**: to dispose of (see 8 c). *Obs.*

1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* IV. 8 For his particular he had no power to dispose with any part of the booty.

Dispo·se, *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. DISPOSE *v.*] The action or fact of disposing: in various senses.

†**1.** Arrangement, order; = DISPOSITION 1. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 646 He observed in all points a singular order and dispose.

†**2.** The action of ordering; ordinance, appointment; direction, management: = DISPOSAL 1. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxi. § 2 (R.), Such is the dispose of the sole disposer of empires, that they have their risings, their fals, and their fals. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1746 Oft we doubt What the unsearchable dispose Of Highest Wisdom brings about.

†**3.** Power or right to dispose of something, or deal with it at one's will; control: = DISPOSAL 4. Esp. in phr. *at* (*in*, etc.) *one's dispose* (very common 1600–1730). *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 21 His goods confiscate to the Dukes dispose. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. ii, Ye gods, that..order all things at your high dispose. 1612 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 325 He was under the dispose of the Generall of the Footemen. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 219 Man is at Gods dispose, and all the other Creatures are at Gods, and mans. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 115 Left to the dispose and pleasure of the King. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. Wks. 1883 VII. 450 His life's in my dispose. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 733 To Fate's supreme dispose the dead resign. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 209 Then you'll have some time at your own Dispose.

†**4.** The action of bestowing, making over, or dealing out; bestowal, distribution: cf. DISPOSE *v.* 4, DISPOSAL 3. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 310 No man went emptie from his frank dispose, He was a purse bearer vnto the poore. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 261 What he thoght of the last dispose of the Provinces. 1673 MARVELL in *Collect. Poems* 249 Neglecting to call for any Account of the Dispose of the said Treasury.

†**5.** Mental constitution or inclination; frame of mind; = DISPOSITION 6. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 174 He .. carries on the streame of his dispose .. In will peculiar, and in selfe admission. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 15 Meeting with one iust of his owne dispose, With him he plotted to escape his foes. 1628 LAUD *Wks.* (1847) I. 173 'Peace' stands for a quiet and calm dispose of the hearts of men.

b. External manner; air; pose. *rare.*

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 105 More Musick's in thy name, and sweet dispose, Then in Apollos Lyre, or Orpheus Close. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 403 He hath a person, and a smooth dispose, To be suspected. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 21 At the haught highbred bearing and dispose.

Disposed (dispō·uzd), *ppl. a.* [f. vb. + -ED 1.]

1. Arranged, appointed, prepared, suitably placed, or situated, etc.: see DISPOSE *v.* 1, 5.

14.. LYDG. *Secrees* 423 Your dispoosyd fate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 In a prepared or disposed soule he maketh yᵉ fyrst beame of loue to shyne. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 40 Adams soul was created in a Disposed or prepared Body. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 73 The figure and glory of the Sun drawn by its own beams upon a disposed cloud. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Disposed Quarters*, the distribution when the camp is marked about a place besieged.

†**2. a.** In a (specified) physical, *esp.* bodily, condition; in a (good or bad) state of health; conditioned. **b.** Having a (particular) bodily constitution; constituted. **c.** *absol.* In good health or condition; not *indisposed. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 33 Thy breeth ful soure stynketh, That sheweth wel thou art nat wel disposed. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 222 It wole make a man yuel disposid & feuerous. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxvi, He is as fair an handed man and wel disposed as ony in lyuynge. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 54 b, The weder was softe and well disposed. 1488 — *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 21 Dyuerse men fallen in to dyuerse feuers after he is dysposed. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 234 Whiche made hir bodie disposed, and hir minde liuely. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 51 Thousands of the lustiest and dispost sort of English people. 1668 NEWCOME *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 39, I was somewᵗ aguishly disposed all this day. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 35 When the Air is so disposed, as the Stars do .. look bigger .. it is a great Prognostication.

3. Having a (particular) mental constitution, disposition, or turn of mind. †**b.** *absol.* Well disposed, having a favourable disposition (quot. 1577).

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 207 Alle folke be nat [lyke] of condicionis, Nor lyke disposyde in wylle, thought, and deede. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. 165 Neuer shal the euyl disposed man saye well of that he cannot wel vnderstonde. 1564 *Godly Admon. Decrees Council Trent* title-p., Wrytten for..godlye disposed persons sakes. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 242 The one disposed, the other frowarde. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 76 Seemes he a Doue? His feathers are but borrow'd, For hee's disposed as the hatefull Rauen. 1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. 85 A man so disposed as..to leap at once from England to Rome. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 P 13, I require all sober disposed persons to avoid meeting the said Lunatick. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 24 He is remarkably good-tempered and well disposed.

4. Inclined, in the mood, in the mind (*to do* something, *to* or *for* something). Also with adverb. In a (particular) mental condition or mood; *well* or *ill disposed*: favourably or unfavourably inclined (*to, towards*, †*for*). See DISPOSE *v.* 6 a.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* ix. 24 Othir gosteli occupacions after that thei fele hem disposed. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 651 To tempte his wyf, as he was first disposed. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 159 (Mätz.) Som man of herte disposed to pryde. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 476, I am dysposed for to doo the worste that I can agenste hym. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., That suche as be disposed maye come to heare gods worde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 38 To see how Fortune is dispos'd to vs. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 288 Who would have believed, that many should needs be well disposed for the King of Scots? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 542 P 4, I should be more severe upon myself than the public is disposed to be. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 103 The French Cabinet was strongly disposed for a Spanish war. 1890 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 17 He was more disposed to defend the Empire than to extend it.

†**b.** *ellipt.* Inclined to merriment; in a jocund mood. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 250 Come to our Pauillion, Boyet is disposde. 1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I*, 125, I pray let go; Ye are dispos'd I think. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* I. i, You are dispos'd.

5. Having a physical inclination or tendency (*to* something, or *to do* something); inclined, liable, subject. See DISPOSE *v.* 6 b.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 68 Þe see .. is moore, and neer hevene, and moore disposid to take liȝt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xlvi. (1495) 889 Saltnesse .. makyth [fleashe] the lesse disposyd to corrupcion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To what diseases is yᵉ bladder disposed? .. It is dysposed to opylacyons. 1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 12 All similar substances have an affinity with each other, and are consequently disposed to unite. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 196 [Strata] buffish in colour, and disposed to crumble to pieces.

Hence **Dispo·sedly,** *adv. rare.*

c 1620 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 200, I said, the Quen dancit not sa hich and disposedly as she did.

Disposedness (dispō·zĕdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disposed; inclination, disposition.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxix. 423 Lo here .. the signe yᵗ we be wel disposed beforehand, and this disposednes is as a white vnwritten paper. 1685 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* I. vii. 66 Their owne disposednesse to evill. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 236 (R.) Want of leisure, and sometimes of disposedness to write. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 222 Disposedness to imbrace Christianity. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxx, His passion for her .. had left a certain dull disposedness which .. had prompted in him a vacillating notion of marrying her.

†**Dispose·e.** *rare.* [f. DISPOSE *v.* + -EE.] One to whom something is 'disposed' or made over.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 464 For a correlative to it [*disposer*], an obvious term is *disposee.*

†**Dispo·sement.** *Obs.* [f. DISPOSE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of disposing; disposition, disposal.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 56 As though they .. had the world and the disposement thereof in their own hands. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. IV. 54 (R.) This order and disposement of these two several sentences. *Ibid.* 156 Above all such extrinsical contrivances and disposements.

Disposer (dispō·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disposes, in various senses.

1. One who arranges or sets in order.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref. (J. s. v. *Gatherer*), I am but a gatherer and disposer of other mens stuff. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. Proem. 12 The mind of man .. is the orderer and disposer both of notions and things. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 278 Disposers of cooling Shades, Composers of green Arbours.

2. One who regulates or governs; a controller, manager, director, ruler: see DISPOSE *v.* 2, 7.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXII. vi, Of all the earth king, judge, disposer be. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 635 My Author and Disposer, what thou bidst Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 66. 1/2 The intentions of our Allwise Disposer. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 173 The .. sovereign disposer of all things. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 476 Mind was the disposer and cause of all.

3. One who distributes or dispenses; a dispenser; see DISPOSE *v.* 4.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 Se that thou be founde a true meke and faythfull disposer of the treasure of thy lorde god. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* iv. 1 Ministers of Christ and disposers of the secretes of God. a 1672 GRAUNT *Bill of Mortality* (J.), The magistrate is both the beggar and the disposer of what is got by begging. 1802 LD. ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VII. 74 When money is given to a charity, without expressing what Charity, there the King is the disposer of the Charity.

4. One who or that which disposes or inclines to something: see DISPOSE *v.* 6.

1864 VAMBERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 2 The coolness of the night in Persia is a great disposer to slumber.

5. One who disposes of something: see *vb.* 8.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 95 With my disposer Cressida. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vi. (Rtldg.) 75 Free disposers of themselves and fortunes. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 113 The master sword, disposer of thy pow'r. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 9/2 If the disposer be satisfied with the price offered the transaction is settled.

Hence **Dispo·seress,** a female disposer.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Beucolick* (1869) 260 And Lallage ..shall be disposeresse of the prize.

Dispo·sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISPOSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISPOSE.

1. Arrangement, suitable or orderly placing; see DISPOSE *v.* 1. (In quot. 1630, 'Get-up', attire.)

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii, After diuers disposynges of men and after sundry states .. are dyuers exercises in worchyng. 1570 GOLDING tr. *Chytræus* (*title*), Postill, or Orderly disposing of Certeyne Epistles usually read in the Church. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 91 Come, and behold the beauty of our Ladies, and their disposing at a night of solemnity. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 117 Figures and Fountains .. whose Diversity, as well in the disposing, as in what they consist of, yields a very agreeable Prospect to the Eye.

2. Ordering, control, management, disposal.

1406 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Seruauntys, at the Dysposyng of Thomas Roos. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Disposyng, *administration.* 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvi. 33 The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. 1647 R. GENTILIS tr. *Malvezzi's Chiefe Events* 203 Those..shall be at the Dutchesses disposing. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 50 *margin*, An heart unsatisfied with Gods works and disposings.

3. Bestowal, dispensing, expenditure.

1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 57 The intentiounes uhich your Maiᵉ might..haue had for the desposing of thatt place. 1676 *Deed Trin. Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 520 The free disposeing of the said two Chambers..to such person..as hee shall appoint. 1752 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 67 Frugality in the disposing of publick Money.

4. The action of making ready or inclined; preparation; disposition, inclination: see *vb.* 5, 6.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 175 Yit disposyng dwellip in hem to make hem þenke amys. 14.. LYDG. *Secrees* 1206 Phebus causith dysposyng to gladness. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvi. 1 The preparations [*marg.* disposings] of the heart..are from the Lord, .

Dispo·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disposes, in various senses: see the verb.

Of (in) disposing mind or *memory*: so sound in mind and memory as to be capable of making a will.

1607–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. x. 15 Surely God that made disposing Nature, knows her better, than imperfect man. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 200 In full vnderstanding and memory, and of a disposeing and testamentary mind. 1649 *Ibid.* 220, I Mary Chapman .. being in disposeing memorie. 1797 BURKE *Will* in *Wks.* (1842) I. 38, I, Edmund Burke .. being of sound and disposing mind, do make my last will and testament. 1803 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 304 Disposing affinity, and assimilation.

Hence **Dispo·singly** *adv.*, in a disposing way.

1608 BP. MOUNTAGU *Appeale to Cæsar* I. ix. 94 Christians doe hold and beleeve it too, [*Deum ire per omnes*] but disposingly, etc. in his providence.

†**Dispo·sit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *disposit-* ppl. stem of *dispōnĕre* to dispose: perh. immediately after *disposition*.] *trans.* To dispose, incline.

1661 GLANVILL *Scepsis Scil.* xiv. (1665) 81 Some constitutions are genially disposited to this mental seriousness.

†**Dispo·sitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [erron. form for DEPOSITATE, through confusion with DISPOSE *v.*] *trans.* To deposit.

1630 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 44 Two boxes full of Gold .. were taken and dispositated upon account in the Kings bank.

Disposition (dispozi·ʃən). [a. F. *disposition*, OF. also *-icion* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *dispositiōn-em*, n. of action from *dispōnĕre* to DISPONE. Not derivationally related to DISPOSE, but associated with it from an early period in OFr., by contact of form, and adoption of *-poser* as virtual representative of L. *-pōnĕre*: cf. COMPOSITION.]

I. The action or faculty of disposing, the condition of being disposed.

1. The action of setting in order, or condition of being set in order; arrangement, order; relative position of the parts or elements of a whole.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 24 It comes of the divers disposition of the clouds. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., In the natural disposition of numbers thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 156 The Disposition of the Strata. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 139, I then took a particular survey of .. the furniture and disposition of his apartment. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. xii, Stonehenge, neither for disposition nor ornament, has anything admirable. 1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 15 Single Trees and Bushes, in groups and open dispositions. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 122 Looking at the disposition of the Highland glens and straths.

†**b.** Relative position; situation (of one thing). *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Where is the dysposicion of the yerde? 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 99 That..the Tracing-Pin be constantly held in the same Disposition, without varying its Point. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 102 *Effestis* .. being opposed to the Sun, kindles Fire in Matter put in a Disposition for it.

c. *Rhet.* and *Logic.* The due arrangement of the parts of an argument or discussion.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. i, The second parte of crafty Rethoryke Maye well be called Disposicion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 82 a, Inuencion helpeth to finde matter, and Disposicion seeueth to place argumentes. 1608 T. SPENCER *Logick* 13. 1708 HOWARD *Ray. Cycl.* II. 715 *Disposition*, in Logic, is that operation of the mind, whereby we put the ideas, operations, and arguments, which we have formed concerning our subject, into such an order as is fittest to gain the clearest knowledge of it, to retain it longest, and to explain it to others in the best manner; the effect of this is called *method*.

d. *Arch.*, etc. The due arrangement of the several parts of a building, *esp.* in reference to the general design: see quots.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 14, I may now proceed to the Disposition thereof [i.e. of the matter], which must form the Work. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Disposition*..in Architecture, is the just placing of all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 115 *Disposition*; a draught or drawing representing the several timbers that compose the frame of the ship, so that they may be properly disposed with respect to the ports, &c. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Disposition*, one of the essentials of architecture. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 247 The general inclosure within walls, the disposition into courts..all have their analogies..in the monastic buildings.

e. *Mil.* See 2 b.

2. Arrangement (of affairs, measures, etc.), esp. for the accomplishment of a purpose; plan, preparation; condition or complexion of affairs.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiv. 6 For with disposicioun me goth in to batayle; and helthe shal ben wher ben many counsellis. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 237, I craue fit disposition for my Wife..With such Accomodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 P 2 In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Oeconomy is formed in a Chain as well as the natural. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 8 To judge what particular disposition of things would be most..assistant to virtue. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 3 My dispositions for the journey would soon have been completed. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 317 To observe .. those secret dispositions of events which prepared the way for great changes.

b. *Mil.* The arrangement of troops in preparation for a military operation: *a.* (from sense 1) their actual arrangement in the field; *b.* (from sense 2) their distribution, allocation, destination, etc.; *pl.* military preparations or measures.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 37 Having viewed the ill disposition of the Campe. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iv. 257 The Persian troops had been used to engage 24 men in depth, but Cyrus thought fit to change that disposition. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 684 The military dispositions of Julian were skilfully contrived. 1799 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 116, I have made a disposition to defend my position. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 605 Having observed the disposition of the royal forces. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 242 Fabius made all his dispositions to repel the attempt to force a passage.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Disposition*, the arrangement of a ship's company for watches, quarters, reefing, furling, and other duties.

3. Ordering, control, management; direction, appointment; administration, dispensation; = DISPOSAL 1. (Cf. DISPOSE *v.* 2, 7.) *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 477 (526) O god þat at þi disposicioun Ledest þe fyn by luste purueyaunce Of euery wyght. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxiii. 18 Forsothe Joiada sette prouostis in the hous of the Lord .. after the disposicyoun [1388 by the ordynaunce] of Dauid. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v. 56 b/2 To submytte hym to the dyposycyon of God. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Disposytion, *disposition, gouuernement, ordre.* 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* vii. 53 Who receiued the Law by the disposition of [so 1611: R. V. as it was ordained by (*marg. or*, as the ordinance of)] Angels, and haue not kept it. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 6 Which things by the just disposition of Almighty God, fell out according to the .. desires of these holy persons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 262 This seemed to me to be a disposition of Providence. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 14. 53 Inexpressibly thankful to receive this Law by the disposition of Angels.

4. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, making over, etc. (see DISPOSE *v.* 8); bestowal; *spec.* in *Law*, the action of disponing; bestowal or conveyance by deed or will.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 269 She [i. e. Nature] preferreth no degree As in the disposicion Of bodely complexion. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1065 Touchyng the disposicion of is goodnes [*ses biens*] after his deth. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 340 The disposition of officis vacand. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 P 2 The wanton disposition of the favours of the powerful. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 5 His wife could make no disposition of the personal estate. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 292 A disposition is an unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, either heritable or moveable, is conveyed. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 47 The point which is said to remain for disposition when the case is heard.

b. Power of disposing of; disposal, control: *esp.* in phrase *at* (*in*, etc.) *one's disposition* (= DISPOSAL 4).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 2 Aprochen gan the fatal destyne That Ioues hath in disposicioun. 1406 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 At the dysposicion of myn Executours. 1529 CAV. WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 12 Yf I may have the free gyft and dysspossycion of the benefyces. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 110 The Lieutenants of Ireland since the Duke of Ormond's Time have had little in their Disposition here. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 255 The choice of action or of repose is no longer in our disposition. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* iii. 31 [He] had at his disposition no inconsiderable sums of money.

II. The way or manner in which a thing has been disposed, or is situated or constituted.

†**5.** *Astrol.* **a.** The situation of a planet in a horoscope, as supposed to determine the nature or fortune of a person, or the course of events. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 699 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerkis .. May knaw coniunctione of planetis .. And of the hevyn all halely How þat þe disposicioune Suld apon thingis virk heir doune. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 229 Som wikke aspect or disposition Of Saturne. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 88/1 A book where I might see all .. planets..that I might know their motions and dispositions.

†**b.** The state of being 'disposed of' (see DISPOSE *v.* 8 a). *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxxxii. 447 See if the more ponderous Planet of the two, that is, the receiver of the Disposition be in any angle but the fourth.

†**c.** The nature or constitution of a planet or sign, in relation to its alleged influence or effects.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 701 Mercurie loueth wysdam and science And Venus loueth ryot and dispence. And for hire diuerse disposicioun, Ech falleth in otheres exaltacioun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 His nativite Hath take upon the proprete Of Martis disposicion.

6. Natural tendency or bent of the mind, *esp.* in relation to moral or social qualities; mental constitution or temperament; turn of mind.

Possibly of astrological origin: cf. the description of dispositions as *saturnine, jovial, martial, venereal, mercurial*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 213 (Mätz.) Noust by chaungynge of body, but by chaungynge of disposicioun of wit and of semynge. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 19 After the disposition Of glotony and dronkeship. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 51 If suche prophesies and influence of the seide constellacions might be trew, yet .. havyng a clene soule, may turne the contrarie disposicion that jugement of constellacion or prophesies signified. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 266 Men of honeste and vertuous disposition. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 81. 472/2 A man he was of a fierce, bloody, and faithless disposition. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xvii. 128 Congenial with the phlegm and saturnine dispositions of the English. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 108 The belief..that the motions of the stars, and the dispositions and fortunes of men, may come under some common conceptions and laws. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* I, His disposition was naturally cheerful and bright.

7. The state or quality of being disposed, inclined, or 'in the mind' (*to* something, or *to do* something); inclination (sometimes = desire, intention, purpose); state of mind or feeling in respect to a thing or person; the condition of being (favourably or unfavourably) disposed *towards*. (In *pl.* formerly sometimes = Mental tendencies or qualities; hence nearly = sense 6.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 62 They take loggynge in the town After the disposition Where as him thoughte best to dwelle. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 408 II. 35 If thei do it of her owne disposicion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 b, He requireth but onely a disposicyon in the persone .. that he be repentaunt. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 113 But come, now I will be your Rosalind in a more comming-on disposition. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 199 Those .. that know best her dispositions are very hopefull his Majestie will have power to bring her to his own religion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 28 Go on, my dear child, in the admirable dispositions you have towards all that is right and good. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 121 There was a general disposition to remain. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 253 A pleasant disposition to make the best of all she saw.

†**b.** A frame of mind or feeling; mood, humour.

1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. 31, I rose up with as melancholy a disposition as ever I had in my life. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. iii. The footmen..were in a different disposition. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 356 If he is admitted in his present disposition, the whole secret will certainly out.

†**8.** Physical constitution, nature, or permanent condition. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 41 b, If ye juge the disposicion of my body after the colour of my face ye be gretly abused. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 29 Rather by the disposition of the earthe then constitucion of heauen. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 365 Considering the weake disposition of your bodie. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 224 Hippocrates pronounced the people of the North to be of a leane and dry disposition. 1786 LKONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/2 A constant unchangeable Disposition of Air above all the rest of the World. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 261 The disposition of trees may, however, be changed gradually in many instances.

9. Physical aptitude, tendency, or inclination (*to* something, or *to do* something).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix. (1495) 65 To make the wytte of smellynge perfyte it nedyth to haue..good dysposicions in the nosethryllis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iij, We shall treate in this present boke the dysposycyons which augmenteth the vlcere. 1552 HULOET, Disposition to slepe or wake, *cataphora*. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 32 Disposition..sometimes it is largely used for all fitness to anything .. as when water waxeth warm, it is said to have a disposition to heat. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. II. i. 120 The different dispositions of wool, silk, etc. to unite with the colouring particles. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 97 The disposition to form wens prevails frequently in many parts of the body at the same time.

†**b.** Aptness or capacity for doing something; aptitude, skill. *Obs. rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 27 Yet did he admire their order..their disposition to handle the pike, and their strict obedience. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Montriul* (1775) I. 37 You can shave, and dress a wig a little, La Fleur!—He had all the dispositions in the world.

†**10.** Physical condition or state; state of bodily health. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 103, I foond þe sike of bettere disposicioun..& he spak bettere. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iv b, Of other vlceres wherin no corrupte affection or dysposition (that the Grekes call Cacoetes) is adioyned. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. vi. 130 Cocceius Nerua ..being in perfect disposition of body, resolued with him selfe to die. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Habitude, L'habitude du corps*, the estate, plight, liking, or disposition of the bodie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* XXX. (1821) 506 Being surprised by an ill disposition of health. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 370 An inflammatory Disposition of the Coat of the Nerve.

†**b.** Normal or natural condition (of mind or body). *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *indisposition* – deranged condition.)

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 As soone as a membre is brouȝt to his kyndeli disposicioun.] 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 19 This solitarinesse is profitable and necessary for the disposition of the minde, so verie often is it hurtfull to the health of the bodie. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bloudi's Eromena* 36 The Pilot, seeing him restored to his disposition, caused [etc.].

Dispositional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to disposition.

1846 WORCESTER cites J. JOHNSON.

Dispositioned (dispozi·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having a (specified) disposition or turn of mind.

1646 SALTMARSH *Smoke in the Temple* 27 Not so unlike and contrary dispositioned and natured as you pretend. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 88 Happy in a sweet disposition'd, and a modest wife. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 150 (D.) Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly dispositioned by nature. 1804 J. LANWOOD *No Gun Boats* 9 An Assassin .. dispositioned for midnight murder. 1856 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 31 A stumbling-block in the way of good-dispositioned men.

Dispositive (dispǫ·zitiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [In Caxton a. F. *dispositif, -ive* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. type **dispositīv-us*, f. *disposit-us*, pa. pple. of *disponĕre* to DISPOSE: see -IVE. In later use prob. immed. from L. or on L. analogies.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Characterized by special disposition or appointment. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 127 b/1 It is said that thys lyght was dispositif sodayne and celestyall.

2. That has the quality of disposing or inclining: often opposed to *effective*, and so nearly = preparatory, conducive, contributory: cf. B. 1.

1612 W. SCLATER *Chr. Strength* 13 Papists .. allow to nature a power dispositiue, and ability to prepare it selfe to regeneration. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 222 They did..deny all effective or dispositive virtue in the Sacraments. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 546 Some causes are dispositiue, adiuuant, or impetrant. 1710 J. NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 80 That which makes a man act Prudently..(in a remote and dispositive sense). 1894 *Tablet* 20 Jan. 86 This new learning continued, by a sort of dispositive logic, to educate the English mind.

3. Having the quality or function of directing, controlling, or disposing of something; relating to direction, control, or disposal.

Dispositive clause (*Sc. Law*): the clause of conveyance in a deed, by which the disposition of the property (see DISPOSITION 4) is expressed.

1613–28 DANIEL *Coll Hist. Eng.* (1626) 29 It was not in the power of King Edward to collate [the Crown]..by any dispositiue and testamentary will. 1684 BATES *Duty of Resignation* (R.) Without .. his dispositive wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into confusion. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 28 Sentences wherein dispositive and enacting Terms are made Use of. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisprr.* (1879) II. xliv. 781 When [the law] leaves a certain latitude to the parties, it is called dispositive or provisional; being to take effect only in case no disposition is made by the parties themselves. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 294/2 All the other clauses of the deed are merely auxiliary, or subservient to the dispositive clause, to which they are intended to give effect. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. B. No. 1 After the inductive and dispositive clauses, the deed may proceed thus.

†**4.** Of or pertaining to natural disposition or inclination. *Obs.*

1636 *Artif. Handsom.* 84 Not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentionall piety, and habituall or dispositive holinesse. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 124 Want of dispositive willingness or of a right will.

†**B.** *sb. Obs. rare.*

1. Something that disposes or inclines (see A. 2).

1609 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 33 Their faith [is] but as a preparatiue or dispositiue to justification.

2. A dispositive document, law, or clause (see A. 3).

1677 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry* Wks. 1731 II. 431 There was one essential Default in the very Dispositive; which was, The Omission of that Clause.

Dispo·sitively, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dispositive manner.

†**1.** By way of or in regard to disposition, inclination, or tendency: opposed to *effectively, actually*; sometimes nearly = Potentially. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 50 If a constellacion or prophesie signified that suche a yere .. there shulde falle werre, pestilence or deerthe of vitaille to a contree..it is said but dispositiflie and not of necessitie or certente. *c* 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resurr. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 489 Not to organize the body (it was not dismembred nor any way corrupted, not so much as 'in fieri'—no, not dispositively). 1630 DONNE *Serm.* (1632) 39 Prayer actually accompanied with shedding of teares, and dispositively in a readines to shed blood .. in necessary cases. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 124 That axiome in Philosophy, that the generation of one thing, is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true concerning the forme and matter, is also dispositively verified in the efficient or producer. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 92 It is sufficient that the Parent be virtually and dispositively at present a Believer. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 32 If there were no sensitive Beings, those Bodies that are now the Objects of our Senses, would be but dispositively, if I may so speak, endowed with Colours, Tasts, and the like, and actually but onely with those more Catholick affections of Bodies, Figure, Motion, Texture, &c.

†**2.** In a way that disposes. *Obs.*

1590 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 81 And thus touched with pleasant heates .. they began to boyle and kindle my colde feare, and dispositively to adopt my altered heate to sincere love.

†**3.** At the disposition of some controlling power.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 42 Euery instrument worketh dispositively at the command of the principall agent.

Dispositor (dispǫ·zitəɹ). *Astrol.* [a. L. *dispositor* disposer, arranger, agent-n. from *disponĕre*: see DISPOSE. Cf. OF. *dispositor, -eur, -our* (Oresme, 14th c.)] A planet that 'disposes of' another (see DISPOSE *v.* 8 a); 'the lord of a sign in its relation to another planet'.

1598 G. C. *Math. Phis.* App. in *Dariot's Astrolog.* F. iv a, The qualitie and nature of the disease..generally..is to bee iudged of the nature of the signe of the 6 house, and the dispositor thereof. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 For the planets (that lord it) are benefick, fortified in their proper houses .. influences, irradiations, significators, dispositors, promissors. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol., Dispositor*, that planet which disposes of another.

†**Dispo·sitory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dispositi-* ppl. stem of *disponĕre* to dispose: see -ORY.] Having the quality of disposing, fitting, or inclining: = DISPOSITIVE *a.* 2.

1609 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 103 Preparatory and dispository workes to Iustification. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* I. (1657) 66 A dispository power.

‖ **Dispo·sitrix.** L. fem. of *dispositor* = she that disposes or arranges. In quot. used *attrib.* = Disposing, dispositive.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 388 If it be so, that the gubernatrix and dispositrix mind do thus dispose althings.. [on p. 473 the same passage is rendered 'gubernative dispositive mind'].

†**Disposories,** *sb. pl.*, var. *desposories*, DESPONSORIES [Sp. *desposorios*] *Obs.*, betrothal.

1603 EARL OF BRISTOL *Let.* 28 Dec. in *Heylin's Laud* I. ii. (1668) 115 Letters which she intended to have written the day of her disposories to the Prince her Husband.

Dispossess (dispǫ·ze·s), *v.* [ad. OF. *despossesser* to dispossess (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *possesser* to POSSESS. Cf. the parallel med.L. *dispossidēre*, 16th c. F. *despossesder*, mod.F. *déposséder*. For the development of sense 2, 2 b, cf. POSSESS.]

1. *trans.* To put (any one) out of possession; to strip of possessions; to dislodge, dissesse, oust.

1505 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 136 The said Roberte held possession in the said house till he was, bie order of Lawe, dispossessed. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 131 Shal then my fathers Will be of no force, To dispossesse that childe which is not his. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 142 The seat Of Deitie supream, us dispossest He trusted to have seis'd. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 49 His father and grandfather had been too powerful for the house of Vicenza to dispossess them. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 229 They were dispossessed by the Arghúns of Sind, who were, in their turn, expelled by Prince Cámrán.

b. To deprive (any one) of the possession *of* (a thing).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 536 Yᵉ Sarazyns at this iourney were not dispossessyd of yᵉ cytie of Thunys. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 273 Neverthelesse, I am not dispossessed of hope. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 22 Why doe's my bloud thus muster to my heart..dispossessing all my other parts of necessary fitnesse? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 299 Let a foreign body dispossess water of its coldness. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 389 The empire..seemed to be regarded as already dispossessed of all its rights.

refl. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 278 To dispossesse them selues of all that euer thei haue 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 23 The king hath dispossest himselfe of vs. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. 117 We have also dispossessed ourselves of belief in the reality of retribution.

†**c.** with *from, out of*: To drive out (*from* a possession); to expel, banish. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 272 Having dispossessed F. from his charge, he began [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 28 Who..will..quite dispossess Concord and law of Nature from the Earth. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* Ded. B b, Might your Popish Adversaries but once..dispossess you out of the hearts of your Subjects. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 42/1 To make use of force, in dispossessing our people from Port Egmont.

†**d.** With double obj. (*of* omitted). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 138, I will choose Mine heyre from forth the Beggars of the world And dispossesse her all.

†**2.** To cast out (the evil spirit by which any one is possessed); to exorcize. *Obs.*

1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 34 Helpe, helpe, haue mercy, dispossesse this fiend. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 53 The true Disciples of Christ did then dispossess Devils. 1775 H. FARMER *Demoniacs N. T.* I. vii. 142 Writers, who .. represent the devil as being every day dispossessed by Christians.

b. To rid (the possessed person) *of* (an evil spirit); to free from demoniacal possession.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 65 There are many possessed men in those parts..who being dispossessed of the vncleane spirits, do presently beleeue in Christ who deliuered them. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* IV. iii, I cannot play the exorcist To dispossess thee. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. x. (1739) 18 Then Exorcists, that served to dispossess such as were possessed by the Devil. 1676 KIDDER *Charity Dir.* 7 How many he .. Dispossessed, and Raised. 1801 MAR. EDGWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xxviii. 273 He was dispossessed of the evil spirit of gambling, as if by a miracle. 1845 G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. of Jesus* 74 His fame for dispossessing obsessed persons becoming notorious.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To dislodge, oust, drive out.

1598–9 E. FORDE *Parismus* II. (1661) 4 But Fortune..at an instant dispossessed their content. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 64 Thou shalt hold th' opinion of Pythagoras..and feare to kill a Woodcocke, lest thou dispossesse the soule of thy grandam. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 451 And having thirst and hunger dispossest. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 68 Two kinds of prejudices, which..moreover, differ extremely in the difficulty of dispossessing them.

Hence **Dispossessed** *ppl. a.*; **Dispossessing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dispossession** *sb. U.S. colloq.*, the act of ejecting from possession, ejectment, as in *dispossess proceedings, d. warrant*, legal proceedings or warrant to eject a tenant (*Cent. Dict.*): cf. DISPOSSESSORY.

1597 BP. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 76 Discountenancings, disturbings, dispossessings of them. 1599 MINSHEU, *Despossydo*, dispossessed. *a* 1632 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 96 We require .. a dislodging, a dispossessing of the sin. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Cook* (Arb.) 47 For that time hee is tame and dispossest. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 112 Thousands of dispossessed tenants made their way to London.

Dispossession (dispǫ·ze·ʃən). [n. of action from DISPOSSESS; cf. mod.F. *dépossession*.]

1. The action of dispossessing or fact of being dispossessed; deprivation of or ejection from a possession. In *Law* = OUSTER.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 379 And playd the arrant rebells, seeking not his dispossession onely, but also his destruction. 1600 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 36 The dispossession and disinheritance of another. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 201 The remedy by ejectment is in it's original an action brought by one who hath a lease for years, to repair the injury done him by dispossession. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 661/1 The dispossession of Huntley from the heritage.

†**b.** *concr.* Something of which one has been dispossessed. *Obs. nonce-use* (after *possession*).

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* I. 100 Warres, whose ends are not to defend your owne Possessions, or to recover your dispossessions, are but Princely Injuries.

2. The casting out of an evil spirit; exorcism.

1600 DARRELL (*title*), A True Narration..Wherein the doctrine of Possession and Dispossession of Demoniakes .. is particularly applied vnto Somers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* ix. 28 The dispossession of the devil out of many persons..in Lancashire..is very famous. 1775 H. FARMER *Demoniacs N. T.* III. iii. 351 If by possession they intended only to describe a disorder .. the removal of it was all they could intend by dispossession. 1863 S. J. ANDREWS *Life of our Lord* 233 Cures of dispossession were among the earliest and commonest of the Saviour's miracles.

†**Dispossessment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. DISPOSSESS + -MENT.] The action of dispossessing or the fact of being dispossessed; loss.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, v. Wks. 1874 I. 73 My husband grieves (alas! how can he choose?) Fearing the dispossessment of his Jane.

Dispossessor. Also 7 -our. [f. DISPOSSESS + -OR.] One who dispossesses.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 To oppugne the dispossessors of thy Deity. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. iv. Wks. 1878 I. 95, I will not be Your dispossessour but your Gardian. I will supply your Father's vacant place. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 180 If the dispossessor has any legal claim, he may afterwards exert it, notwithstanding a recovery had against him in these possessory actions. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 228 The remnant of Zion, being delivered, would dispossess their dispossessors.

Dispossessory, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Relating to dispossession or eviction.

1888 *Union Signal* (Chicago) 5 Apr., The number of distress and dispossessory warrants issued.

Dispo·st, *v.* [f. DIS- 7 + POST *sb.*: cf. obs. F. *desposter, -poester, -postir* to dispossess] *trans.* To deprive of a post; to dismiss or drive from a post or position.

1577 BUCHANAN *Let. to Randolph* ['Master of the postes'] Wks. (1892) 59 Albeit I be on fut, and ye ryd the post; praying you als not to dispost my hoste at Newwerk, Jone of Kelsterne. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 12 (D.) Now, thinke thou see'st..This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie Disposted all in post. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 255 It is God ..who alone can dispost it from this ascendency. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvii, The..resolution of disposting the Austrian general by main force. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 598 Lord George Bentinck died disposted.

Dispost, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of DISPOSE.

Disposure (dispǫ·ʒiuəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. DISPOSE *v.* + -URE; cf. COMPOSURE.]

1. Arrangement, order: = DISPOSITION 1, 2.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* III. iv, She is so great a mistress of disposure. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 The remarkable disposure of those yellow fringes about the purple Pestill of Aaron. 1704 SWIFT *Tale T.* Concl. (1710) 240 In my Disposure of Employments of the Brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the Master. 1824 *Examiner* 71/1 The disposure of the group is beautiful.

†**b.** Good order, orderly arrangement. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epit. V. Corbet*, A life that .. was .. all order and disposure still.

†**2.** Ordering, control, management, direction; dispensation; = DISPOSAL 1, DISPOSITION 3. *Obs.*

1589 COLMAN *Let.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lv. 609 Disposures..and crosses are very grievous to the flesh. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xvii. 119 Out of the placing of the Starres .. out of their influence on Children.. comes the whole disposure of their life and death. 1677 BATES *Chr. Relig. proved by Reason* v. (R.) In the disposures of providence. 1689 *Proc. Pres. Parl. Justified* 5 Dissatisfied with the Management and Disposure of Affairs.

3. The action of disposing of, making over, settling, etc.; bestowal, assignment; = DISPOSAL 2, 3; DISPOSITION 4.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 3 Rendring the disposure thereof [revenue] chast, sincere and pure for expenses necessary and profitable. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 173 The disposure and assignment of this prodigious royal aid of £2,500,000. 1682 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 50 Yᵉ Disposure wᶜʰ yoᵘ have already made of great Scopes of land. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 168 Disposure of the commerce—that took time.

†**4.** Power or right to dispose of; = DISPOSAL 4, DISPOSITION 4 b. *Obs.*

1606 FORD *Honor Trl.* (1843) 23 Inchained to the disposure of his ladie. 1630 MASSINGER *Picture* I. ii, Surrendering up My will and faculties to your disposure. 1661 E. BURROUGHS *Plea conc. Quakers* 20 At the Will and Disposure of the Almighty we are. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iii. 38 To acquire Creditors is not at the Disposure of each Man's Arbitriment.

†**5.** Turn of mind; = DISPOSITION 6. *Obs.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Busy d'Ambois* IV. H ij a, His sweet disposure, As much abhorring to behold, as doe Any vnnaturall and bloudy action.

Dispotto, dispotical, obs. ff. DESPOT, -ICAL.

Dispouse, var. form of DESPOUSE *v. Obs.*

†**Dispow·er**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of power.

1696 S. H. *Gold. Law* 66 How could they do less having power, then desert and dispower him?

Dispoyle, -spoyly, obs. ff. Despoil *v.*

†**Dispra·ctice.** *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9.] Discontinuance.

1673 Penn *Alex. Coppersm. Rebuked* 10 Well satisfied with any Member's Dispractice of an orderly Performance.

†**Disprai·sable**, *a. Obs.* [f. Dispraise *v.* + -able. Cf. OF. *desprisable* reprehensible, f. *despriser* to dispraise.] Worthy of dispraise or blame.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. viii. 325 He therbi be..preisable or dispreisable, doing honestli or doing dishonestli. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 49 Innumerable other diuersities ther be of nature and of maners no deal yet dispraysable. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 639 Onely in this it is dispraisable .. it bringeth forth Inhabitants of savage .. and inhumane behaviour. 16.. T. Adams *Wks.* (1861–2) II. 462 (D.) It is dispraisable either to be senseless or fenceless. 1755 Johnson *Dispraisible*, unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

Dispraise (disprēⁱ·z), *sb.* [f. Dis- 9 + Praise *sb.*; or f. Dispraise *v.* after *praise* sb. Cf. OF. *despris, despris*, and see Disprize *sb.*]

1. The action or fact of dispraising; the opposite of praise; expression of disparagement; blame, censure.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. vi, The morall sense they cloke full subtyly, In prayse or dysprayse, as it is reasonable. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 218 He began to make a long Oration in his dispraise. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 167 To mee reproach Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise. 1782 Hailes *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* i. 3 Does not necessarily imply either praise or dispraise. 1852 Tennyson *Death Dk. Wellington* 73 In praise and in dispraise the same, A man of well-attemper'd frame. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xix. 197 Charles VI would not hear a word in his dispraise.

2. with *a* and *pl.* An act or instance of dispraising or blaming. **b.** A cause of blame, discredit, or disgrace.

1535 Coverdale *Wisd.* iv, *heading*, A disprayse of the wicked. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 718 Little did the melancholick Shepherd regard either his dispraises, or the other's praises. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xli. 129 To bee praised of a man utterly unworthy of any praise himselfe, is a dispraise. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. xxxvi. 257 How far from a dispraise in this humane consideration. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* 33 As they twittered their little dispraises.

Dispraise (disprēⁱ·z), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **dispreise-n**, 4–7 **disprayse**, 5 **despreise, des-, dyspreyse**, 5–6 **dysprayse**, 5–7 **despraise**, 6 **dispreyse, -prease**, 6–7 **disprase**, 4– **dispraise.** [a. OF. *despreisier, -preiser, -prisier*, = Pr. *desprezar, despreciar*, Sp. *despreciar*, It. *disprezzare*:—late L. or Romanic type **dispretiāre* for cl.L. *dēpretiāre*: see Depreciate and De- I. 6.

In OF., originally, the tonic stem had *-pris-*, the atonic *-preis-*, hence inf. *despreisier*, 3 sing. pr. *desprise*. But these distinctions were subseq. confused, and at length levelled under the *-pris-* form: thence Eng. Disprize.]

1. *trans.* To do the opposite of *to praise*; to speak of with disparagement, depreciation, blame, or disapprobation; to blame, censure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27585 (Cott.) We agh ilk [fallen] man upraise, and in vr hert vrself dispraise. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 105 (Harl.) Who-so wil haue Sapience schal no man desprayse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1053 For to dispreisen, and to blame That best deserven love and name. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxix. 47 She dispraysed hym in that, that he worshypped a man yᵗ was nayled vpon a Crosse. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 166 Doe not that thy selfe, which thou dispraisest in another. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 12 Foxes dispraise the grapes they cannot reach. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* I. lii. *To Censorious Courtling*, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my Work, than praise it frostily. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 3 While they like my Wares they may dispraise my Writing. 1830 W. Irving *Goldsmith* xxvi. 259 Johnson, who .. rarely praised or dispraised things by halves. 1852 Robertson *Lect.* 177 Men who cannot praise Dryden without dispraising Coleridge.

absol. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 235/1 To fore thys tyme I despreysed and scorned and wend there had ben none other lyf than this. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xcv, That tongue that tells the story of thy daies .. Cannot dispraise. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. vi. 16 When he intends to praise or dispraise, he will doe it to the purpose. 1876 Miss Tytler *Anne Ascue* i. in *Sunday Mag.* 36 As for you or any other .. I will not dispraise, because I know you not.

†**2.** To speak of depreciatingly or contemptuously; to depreciate, despise. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 5 Whan Prudence had herd hire husbond avaunte him of his richesse..dispreising the power of his adversaries. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 59 Fabius despraised renommee and vayne glorie, but onlie gafe his solicitude, thought, and his bisy cure about the comon profit of Rome. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xx. 113 Dyspreyse not your enmyes though they be litel, but make euer good watche.

3. To bring dispraise upon, to cause to be depreciated or despised. *rare.*

1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* VIII. (1881) 226 These riches shall not fade away in life, Nor any death dispraise.

Hence **Disprai·sed** *ppl. a.*; **Disprai·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Disprai·singly** *adv.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 423 In dispreisynge of hym that men preise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/2 Disprayninge, *depravacio*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All yᵉ crymes of yᵉ tonge, as sclaunders, detraccyons .. or dispraysynges, etc. 1552 Huloet, Dispraysed, *despectus, despicatus, obtrectatus*. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 72 When I haue spoke of you dispraisingly. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 31 [He] is dispraisingly sketched by the authoress.

Disprai·ser. [-er¹.] One who dispraises.

1532 Tindale *Expos. & Notes* Wks. 194 Cursed be the.. disprayers of them that be good to bring them out of fauour. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. iii. (R.) Praisers and dispraisers many times doe but aime at their own ends, and do not think all they say. 1880 Ruskin in *19th Cent.* VIII. 201 Unbeliever, unmaker, and dispraiser.

Hence **Disprai·seress**, a female dispraiser.

1611 Cotgr., *Despriseresse*, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, or dispraiseresse of.

†**Disprai·seworthy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dispraise *sb.*, after *praiseworthy*.] Worthy or deserving of dispraise; blameworthy.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 137 If they bee dispraiseworthye who haue held their peace, what is to bee thought of those who haue used a vainnesse of talke?

Disprave, bad form of Deprave.

1402 Hoccleve *Letter of Cupid* 265 Than to deprave [*Speght's ed. Chaucer* disprave] wommen generally.

†**Dispray·er.** *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9: cf. OF. *desprier* to unsay a prayer.] ? Deprecation.

1615 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* III. v. Wks. (1717) 194 That Sound of Words, that answers not the Tone Of my Disprayers in th' Accents of like Moan.

Dispread, disspread (dispre·d), *v. arch.* Forms: 6 **dispred, despreed**, 7– **dispread, disspread.** *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **dispread**; 6 **despred**, 6–7 **dispred**, 7– **disspred**, (pa. pple. *erron.* 7 **dispreden**, 8 **-edden**). [f. *di-*, Dis- 1 + Spread *v.*]

1. *trans.* To spread abroad or out; to extend, expand, dilate, open out.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 17 Drawne of fayre Pecocks, that excell in pride, And full of Argus eyes their tayles dispredden wide. 1591 — *Virg. Gnat* 242 Loosalle on the grassie greene dispredd. 1596 — *F. Q.* V. xii. 13 Like as a tender Rose .. Dispreds the glorie of her leaues gay. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* I. xl. 9 Baldwine his ensigne faire did next despreed. 1616 Sandys *Ps.* cxx. in Farr *S. P. Jas. I.* (1848) 80 A vine on wall disspred. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xxiv. 51 Dispreden farr, Farre as the Terebinth, my branches are. 1714 *Solomon's Song* in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 242 While opening Buds their folded Leaves dis-spread. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* XLV iv, Dispread the Victory of thy Cross. *a* 1766 W. Thompson *Hymn to May* xxii. 3 Have ye not seen .. Striding the clouds a bow dispredden wide? 1838 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* 203 The lady stood beside his head, Smiling a thought, with hair dispread. 1863 W. Lancaster *Praeterita* 64 The disunited, desolated hands Listless of use and nervelessly disspread.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vii. 40 His face they [his lockes] overgrew, And over all his shoulders did dispred. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. xlix, She is the centre from whence all the light Dispreads. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 209 Tyrant Heat, dispreading through the sky With rapid sway.

Hence **Disprea·d** *ppl. a.*; **Disprea·ding** *vbl. sb.*; **Disprea·der**, one who spreads abroad.

1636 Fealty *Clavis Myst.* ii. 15 Joseph of Arimathea .. a great dispreader of the Gospel. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. III. IV. x, Dispread exility Of slyer reasons fails. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 48 Dispredders both of vice and error. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VII. vi. (1821) 361 The dispreadings and distended radiations of his love. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb, Prophets descend from the ceiling of the Sistine to become andirons, and their dispread limbs find a motive in the poker and tongs.

Disprease, -preise, obs. ff. Dispraise.

Dispreju·dice, *v. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To free from prejudice.

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. vii. § 5 (R.) Those .. will easilie be .. disprejudiced in point of the doctrine.

Disprepa·re, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To render unprepared.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xliv, A confederacy of deceivers that .. endeavour .. to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to disprepare them for the Kingdom of God to come.

†**Dispre·ss**, *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 1 + Press *v.*] *trans.* To press or force asunder or apart.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 156 Mercurial vapours thickened into Cloudes..and..not able to be dispressed. 1617 Markham *Caval.* I. 83 The searing of the skinne..doth so seauer and dispresse it, that it will neuer after meete close together againe. *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 92 Princes .. in no case to endure their supreame authority to be forceably either oppressed or dispressed by their subjects.

Disprie·st, *v. rare.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the priesthood.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 131/2 If he did well in so dispreesting and discharactering Formosus. 1611 Florio, *Spretare*, to vnpriest, to dispriest.

Disprince: see Dis- 7 b.

Disprison (dispri·z'n), *v.* [Dis- 7 c. Cf. obs. F. *desprisonner*, mod.F. *dép-*.] *trans.* To set free from prison. Hence **Dispri·soned** *ppl. a.*

1842 Lytton *Zanoni* VI. vii, The disprisoned mind.

Disprivacied (disprəi·văsid), *ppl. a.* [f. Dis- 7 a.] Deprived or bereft of privacy.

1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 93 On the poet's dis-privacied moods..the pert critic intrudes.

Disprivilege (dispri·vilėdʒ), *v.* Also 7–8 **-edge.** [Dis- 7 a (or 6).]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a person) of privilege.

a 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 125 Our love must be shewed them .. unlesse their foolish lewdness dis-priviledge them. 1670 Penn *Lib. of Consc.* iv. Wks. (1726) I. 452 So acting and believing, dispriviledges them for ever of that Recompence. 1880 *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* X. 253 One ought not to disprivilege a person without his knowledge.

†**2.** To annul or undo the privilege of. *Obs. rare.*

1622 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 141 Let not my zeale to the Priest disprivilege my allegiance to my King.

†**Dispri·ze**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **disprice.** [a. OF. *despris* 'disesteeme, contempt, disdaine' (Cotgr.), earlier *despris* = It. *dispresso*, Sp. *desprecio*:—late L. type **dispretium*. See Disprize *v.* and cf. Prize, Price.] Disparagement, depreciation, contempt.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 61 Ȝe half done greit disprice[e]. *c* 1636 James *Iter Lanc.* (Cheth. Soc.) Introd. 36 In disprize of death.

Disprize (disprəi·z), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 **despryse**, 5–6 **desprise, dispryse**, 6 **dyspryse**, 7 **disprise**, 7– **disprize.** [a. late OF. *desprise-r* for original *despreisier* (tonic stem *desprise*): see Dispraise, which represents the earlier OF. form.]

1. *trans.* To depreciate, undervalue; to hold in small repute or in contempt. *arch.*

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. xiv, He desprised Hector and his menace. 1484 — *Chivalry* (Caxton) 80 Kynge Alysander in desprysing auarice and couetyse had alwey the handes stratched forthe for to gyue unto his knyghtes. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 74 'Tis done like Hector; but securely done, A little proudly, and great deale disprising The knight oppos'd. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 147 And wilt thou more disprize the giver than the gift? 1886 [see Disprized below.]

†**b.** To make of small account; to dishonour.

1508 A. Cadiou *Porteous of Noblenes* in *Compl. Scot.* (1801) Introd. 204 He desprisis his nobilnes that..kepis noght hym selue clene.

†**c.** To bring into depreciation. *Obs.*

a 1687 Cotton *Ode to Lydia* (T.) Dishevel, sunset, thy yellow hair, Whose ray does burnished gold disprize.

†**2.** To dispraise, disparage, decry; to speak of slightingly. *Obs.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 4 The frosty wynter.. Whiche men than praysed, they now dyspryse & hate. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 53 Thair fact and act all Scotland now dispryxis. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 4 Some trust to fame, some secretly disprize Her worth.

Hence **Dispri·sed** *ppl. a.*; **Dispri·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1500 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Oct. (Jam.) William Paterson [and] Patrick Lowiesoun convict be ane assyse vpoun the disprysing of William Todrig, baillie, invadand him with.. drawin swordis. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 179 Bot be no way in Venus disprysing. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 72 For who would beare .. The pangs of dispriz'd Loue. 1886 Dowden *Shelley* I. iv. 154 Haunted by thoughts of his own disprized love.

Dispro·babilize, *v. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Probabilize.] *trans.* To deprive of probability, render improbable. Hence **Dispro·babilizing** *ppl. a.*; **Disprobabiliza·tion.**

1827 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* III. 13 The principal fact will be considered as being, in a greater or less degree, disprobabilized. *Ibid.*, The existence of this disprobabilizing fact. *Ibid.* 16 Notice cannot but be taken of the opposite effect, disprobabilization.

†**Disproba·tion.** *Obs.* [Dis- 9, after *disprove.*] = Disapprobation.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* II. vi. 110 The Books of Exodus and Numbers record ten several disprobations and murmurings of the people against Moses .. Neither did the peoples disprobation of his just Power..unking David.

Dispro·bative, *a. rare.* [Dis- 10, after *disprove.*] That tends to disprove.

1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 23 A disprobative Circumstance. 1827 — *Ration. Judic. Evid.* III. 16 Little need for considering the probative force (the disprobative force it will here be held).

Disprofe, -proffe, obs. ff. Disproof.

†**Disprofe·ss**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To renounce the profession of.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 20 His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse, She..did about him dresse.

Dispro·fit, *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Dis- 9 + Profit *sb.*] The opposite of profit; disadvantage, detriment.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 618 All was ruled by the quene & her counsayll, to the great disprofite of the kynge & his realme. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 330 Weiris ar begun, with gret slauchtir on baith sydes, disproffet and skaith. 1600 Markham *Farew. Husb.* II. xxii. (1668) 120 You shall want their Company .. which is both discomfort and disprofit. 1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 125 Adjectives signifying..disprofit..govern a Dative Case. 1837 Carlyle *Mirabeau* Misc. (1872) V. 217 They fought much: with an eye to profit, to redress of disprofit.

†**b.** with *a* and *pl.* A disadvantage. *Obs.*

a 1568 Coverdale *Bk. Death* I. viii. Wks. II. 56 All the aforesaid disprofits and griefs do justly vanish. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 2. 149 All the profits and disprofits arising from government. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 219 Lest I should get for my self any profit by others disprofits.

Dispro·fit, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Dis- 6 + Profit *v.* (possibly from Fr.).]

1. *trans.* To bring disadvantage to; to injure, incommode, inconvenience.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 264/1 [He] commendyd hym to god prayeng that the pryson shold not disproufyte hym. 1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 113 The Towne

is not profited by them, but .. disprofited. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 110 That which is Innate doth neither profit, or disprofit any one. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vii, Of the whole two thousand there are not now half a score..that will profit or disprofit us. 1850 — *Latter-d. P.* vii. (1872) 246.

†**2.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fail to profit; to receive disadvantage or injury. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 88 He hath sene no worse menne than those that disprofited in monasteries.

Hence **Dispro·fited** *ppl. a.*, **Dispro·fiting** *vbl. sb.* 1599 MINSHEU, *Desaprovechado*, disprofited. 1632 SHERWOOD, A disprofiting, *Endommagement*.

†**Dispro·fitable,** *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + PROFITABLE: cf. obs. F. *desprofitable* (16th c. in Godef.).] Unprofitable; detrimental.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (an. 19) (1809) 739 He had ..disharged 12 Articles whiche were moste grevous & disprofitable to the Frenche Kyng. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A iij, Profitable therefore it is..vnto many, and disprofitable vnto none.

Disproof (disprū·f). Forms: 6 **disprofe**, **-proufe**, **-prove**, 6– **disproof**. [f. DIS- 9 + PROOF, after DISPROVE.] The proving of a thing not to be what is asserted; refutation, confutation; the evidence constituting such refutation.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv. (1883) 153 Therin they do diligently observe the rules of Confirmation and Confutation, wherin resteth proufe and disprouse. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1099/2 These woordes haue .. in themselfe, neither any thyng in disprofe of the very eating of his flesh, nor for the profe yt he ment the beliefe of hys death. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 45 A fuller and more effectual Disproof of the recited opinions. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 66/1 Such allegations .. are scarce ever susceptible of specific disproof. 1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph.* 194 Such a proof .. has never been attempted; the burden of disproof has been thrown on the opposite view.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a disproving fact or piece of evidence.

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Poppy* (1657) 20 Lest he should betray himself to an eminent disproof. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 51 A sufficient Disproof of this malicious Calumny. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 233 Lightly to pass over all, irreconcilable facts as mere difficulties, not disproofs.

†**Dispro·perty,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of property; to dispossess.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 264 He would Haue made them Mules, silenc'd their Pleaders, And dispropertied their Freedomes.

Disproportion (dispropō·ɹʃən), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + PROPORTION: perh. a. F. *disproportion* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Want of proportion in number, quantity, size, etc.; lack of symmetry or due relation of quantity or number between things or parts of the same thing; the condition of being out of proportion.

1535 EDEN *Decades* 190 The disproportion that they haue to all other beastes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 214 Let there be no great disproportion in age. *a* 1656 BP. HALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliv. 3 The disproportion betwixt us and them [gnats] is but finite. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196. P 3 The disproportion will always be great between expectation and enjoyment. 1878 *Masque Poets* 208 Evil perhaps being nothing more nor less Than good in disproportion or excess. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xxxiii. 325 A sense of disproportion lifts men into mirth.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An example of this; something out of proportion.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxxviii, Disproportions harmony do break. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 233 Foule disproportions, Thoughts vnnaturall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 27 Reasoning I oft admire, How Nature wise and frugal could commit Such disproportions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 672 A leg too long, or some other disproportion.

Dispropo·rtion, *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. F. *disproportionner.*] *trans.* To render or make out of due proportion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 160 Shee did corrupt frayle Nature with some Bribe .. To shape my Legges of an vnequall size, To dis-proportion me in euery part. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 7 Nothing disproportions us .. as murmuring. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* XI. viii, Statutes that disproportion punishment to crime. 1864 W. FAIRBAIRN in *Reader* 27 Feb. 270/1 It is even possible so to disproportion the top and bottom areas of a wrought-iron girder..as to cause it to yield with little more than half the ultimate strain.

Dispropo·rtionable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Out of due or symmetrical proportion; disproportionate.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 283 So was the kings action proportionable to his estate and therefore decent, the Philosophers, disproportionable both to his profession and calling and therefore indecent. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vi. (1707) 209 Such an incredible Celerity, as is altogether disproportionable to its Bigness. *a* 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 136 Seeing .. the good and evil things of this Life and of the next are so vastly disproportionable. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 124 Its belly is, in largeness, very disproportionable to its body.

Dispropo·rtionableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 131 Consisting of crudities, disproportionableness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 336 From the disproportionableness of the seventh Age of the world to the rest. 1894 *Newspr.*, A correspondent .. has submitted the word 'disproportionableness', as the longest in the English language.

Dispropo·rtionably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + LY 2.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of due proportion; disproportionately.

1608 *Dispute Quest. Kneeling Sacrament* 3 Why doe wee ..disproportionably and unsutably .. demeane our selues at the table and feast of our Lord Iesus. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 176/2 His head was disproportionably long. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 63 The room was almost disproportionably lofty.

Dispropo·rtional, *a.* and *sb.* [f. DISPROPORTION + -AL; cf. F. *disproportionnel.*]

A. *adj.* = DISPROPORTIONATE.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. Cij a, Then the length were disproportionall to the breadth. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 371 To force the continuance of mariage between mindes found utterly unfit, and disproportional, is against nature. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 158 It is very disproportional to the Understanding of childhood.

B. *sb.* A disproportional quantity or number.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 192 Having finished his Explanations of..Proportionals, and Disproportionals.

Hence **Dispropo·rtionalness** = next.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). In recent Dicts.

Disproportiona·lity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being disproportional.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lx, The world so's setten free From that untoward disproportionalitie. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. xii. (1713) 125 That poison is nothing but disproportionality of particles to the particles of our own .. Bodies. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 374 For..services of the occasional class .. Pay, by disproportionality excessive.

Dispropo·rtionally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner or to an extent that is out of proportion.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 201 The eyes of the embryo, at this period disproportionally large. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. ix. (1852) 334 Disproportionally heavy taxes are the great cause of smuggling. 1880 T. W. WEBB in *Nature* XXI. 213 The satellites [of Mars] .. are .. so disproportionally minute, according to our limited ideas of proportion.

Dispropo·rtionate, *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + PROPORTIONATE *a.* Cf. F. *disproportionné* (16th c.): see -ATE 2.] Out of proportion; failing to observe or constitute due proportion; inadequately or excessively proportioned. Const. *to.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 189 His toonge..very longe and thynne and much disproportionate to his bodye. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 135 Neither is this annointing much disproportionat to that. 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX. 181 A long repentance is a disproportionate price for a short enjoyment. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 176 Effects extremely disproportionate to causes. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 246 Dwelling at an apparently disproportionate length on some subjects.

†**Dispropo·rtionated,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] = prec. Hence †**Dispropo·rtionatedness** = DISPROPORTIONATENESS.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath.* II. 100 The qualitie [of Bath waters] especially disproportionated with as great a degree of heat..cannot be induced but by an especial heat. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 391 No such vast excentricity as there, nor disproportionatednesse of Orbs and motions. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. 23 That thinner Element being disproportionated to the Lungs of either Birds or Beasts.

Dispropo·rtionately, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of proportion, inadequate, or excessive.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. 8 (T.) He..disproportionately divideth his days. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 294 Nothing should happen unseasonably, unfitly, disproportionately. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 250 The Head disproportionately large. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Criticism & Gospel* 161 Among the multitude the elements are disproportionately mixed.

Dispropo·rtionateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 147 The Incongruity and Disproportionateness of the Use of them. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 258 It would argue a disproportionateness, a want of balance. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* x. 119 Every one must have been struck..with the apparent disproportionateness between the cause and the effect.

Dispropo·rtioned, *ppl. a.* [f. DISPROPORTION *v.* + -ED; cf. F. *disproportionné.*] Made or rendered out of proportion; disproportionate.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. (1611) 424 It argueth a disproportioned minde in them whom so decent orders displease. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 290 He is as disproportion'd in his Manners As in his shape. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 533. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 199 The women and children are often employed in labors disproportioned to their sex and age. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXVIII, I gazed at the huge disproportioned heads.

†b. Inconsistent. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 2 *Duke.* There's no composition in this Newes, That giues them Credite. 1 *Sen.* Indeed, they are disproportioned.

†**Dispro·priate,** *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *proprium* own, possession, property, after *appropriate, expropriate.*] *trans.* To deprive of the ownership (*of* something); to dispossess.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. 113 Who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not .. dispropriate them of that which in a juster proprietie was given them?

Disprovable (disprū·văb'l), *a.* [f. DISPROVE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†**1.** Reprehensible, to be disapproved. *Obs.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse*, The third and last cause why masse prayer is disprovable is by reason therin it is prayed [etc.] 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 709 We receive them, or refuse them, as they be approuable or disprouable by the saide..doctrine.

2. Capable of being disproved; refutable.

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 114 (L.) The incorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably disproveable by the sudden and irregular generation, changes, and destruction of the spots of the sun. 1873 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* Pref. 5 No disprovable datum is suffered to intrude.

Disproval (disprū·văl). *rare.* [f. DISPROVE + -AL.] The act of disproving; disproof.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. II. v. [vi.] § 2. 47 Whither no European is likely to resort for a disprouall of his relation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 250 A direct disproval of the alleged facts on which the system professes to rest.

Disprove (disprū·v), *v.* Also 5 **dis-**, **dysprove**, 7 **disproove**. *Pa. pple.* **disproved**; also **disproven**. [a. OF. *desprove-r*, *-prouver*, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *prover* to PROVE. Early variants were DEPREVE, DEPROVE, q.v.

The OF. stressed-stem form *desprueve*, *-preuve*, gave the variant *dispreve*, whence (on the analogy of strong verbs, as *weave*, *woven*) the pa. pple. *dispreven*.]

1. *trans.* To prove (an assertion, claim, etc.) to be false or erroneous; to show the fallacy or non-validity of; to refute, rebut, invalidate.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 It is no nede to argue her for to disprove þis foli. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/2 The which thyng .. by an even Juge to be proved or disproved. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 294, I schal be proces apert disproue þis a-pele, For nede. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1851) 315 Their owyn pepyl han dysprevyd Al that I have for the seyd or mevyd. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 72 Neither doth..the infirmity of men ouerthrow or disproue this. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 105, I speake not to disproue what Brutus spoke, But heere I am; to speake what I do know. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 346 A lesson which philosophy never taught, which wit cannot ridicule, nor sophistry disprove. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* ix. 251 There is a mighty difference between not proven and disproven. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 53 No one can now prove or disprove the tradition. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 363 Nay, he replied, that is already disproven.

†b. To prove to be non-existent or fictitious.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 29 How she dispreved hys goddes. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1576 Saturne, be firste whom ye soo dispreue.

2. To prove (a person) to be untrue or erroneous in his statements; to convict (a person) of falsehood or error; to refute, confute. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiv. (1636) 227 Some peradventure will disprove mee by their owne experience. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 172 Disproue this Villaine, if thou bee'st a man: He sayes, thou told'st him that his wife was false. 1633 HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 42 Ye Sadducees are in this palpably disproved. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 560 One of these that did this was Dr. Calfhill, in two sermons preached in the same cathedral, the bishop present to hear himself disproved. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccii. 267 Should you..happen to disprove me.

†**3.** To disallow authoritatively; to disapprove. Also *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 That other [Art] is disproved and plainely forebod. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 295 Let not the rudenesse of them hym lede For to dysprouе thys ryme dogerell. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. viii. (1611) 78 Men are only not disproued or disallowed of God for them. 1608 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 406, I wonder why some disprove the taking of Tobacco after meals. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 539 For my share, I disprove the method of his licensing. 1844 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii, They have seen other things either better or worse, and can, therefore, either improve or disprove them.

Hence **Dispro·ved** *ppl. a.*, **Dispro·ving** *vbl. sb.* 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 10 This also was a disprooving of the false Gods. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 25 Chaunging those disproued blacke Billes and Bowes into good Muskets. 1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 92 Credulity being so easie and naturall, Disproving so difficult.

Disprove, obs. form of DISPROOF.

Dispro·vement. *rare.* [f. DISPROVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of disproving; a proving not to be true; disproof.

1668 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., They esteemed his disprovement of what the other had said, for a decision of the matter. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 695 The scientific discovery .. around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centred was the disprovement of Liebig's mineral-ash theory.

Dispro·ver. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] **a.** One who disproves; a refuter. †**b.** A disapprover (*obs.*).

a 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buckham.* in *Select. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 283 A concurrence of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commenders and disprovers. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 68 We may observe what a weak Disprover he is of Pre-existence.

Disprovi·de, *v. arch.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To fail to provide for; to leave unprovided. Hence **Disprovi·ded** *ppl. a.*, unprovided, unsupplied, unfurnished (F. *dépourvu*).

1582 BARCLAY *Sallust's Jugurth* (1557) 50 He shulde not hurt nor disprouyde them whyle he had vitail ynough of his owne prouyson. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 50 The Papacie is not disprovided of his instruments to worke upon these also. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 40 (R.) An impatient lutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether disprovided of strings. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 531 Much disprovided, destitute.

Dispuile, dispuljo, obs. ff. DESPOIL.

Dispulp (dispv·lp), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + PULP *sb.*] *trans.* To remove the pulp from.

1895 *Black & White* 6 Apr. 467/1 Dispulping coffee.

† Dispu·lverate, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 5.] *trans.* To dissolve into dust.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* (1876) 13 (D.) Confusion shall dispulverate All that this round Orbiculer doth beare.

Dispume, -ation, var. ff. Despume, -ation. So **Dispuma·tious** *a.*, characterized by despumation; foamy, frothy.

1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* II. 85 The brawny Tritons .. In dispumatious ranks, his progress wait.

† Dispu·nct, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 4 + L. *punct-us* pointed.] The reverse of punctilious; impolite, discourteous.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *Asa.* I'faith, master, let's go .. Let's be retrograde. *Amo.* Stay. That were dispunct to the ladies.

Dispunct (dispʌ·ŋkt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *dispunct-* ppl. stem f. *dispungĕre* to prick or mark here and there, in med.L. to erase (Du Cange), f. Dis- 1 + *pungĕre* to mark, prick.] *trans.* To mark with points or pricks of the pen; hence: **a.** To mark for erasure or omission; **b.** To mark for distinction, to distinguish.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 798/1, I desire the Reder then so to take me, as though I did not deal here withal, nor speak of the matter, but utterly to haue pretermitted, and dispuncted the same. 1841 De Quincey *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. IX. 207 All beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc. .. being dispuncted by no great states or colonies.

† Dispu·nction. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *dispungĕre*: see prec.] The action of marking off by points or pricks; erasure.

1637 Jackson *Divers Sermons* Wks. 1844 VI. 44 The dispunction or inversion of points or letters. 1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* D b, Another dispunction tells me .. that the very height of popery was the height of some designers, wherefore else should this line be blotted out?

Dispunge (dispʌ·ndʒ), *v.* Also **-sponge.** [f. *di-*, Dis- 1 + *spunge*, Sponge *v.*, or L. *spongiāre* to wipe away with a sponge, f. *spongia* sponge. In sense there is evident association with Expunge, L. *expungĕre* 'to prick out, strike out, erase' (which also appears in modern use to be influenced by 'sponge' and understood as 'to wipe out'); but no contact of sense appears with L. *dispungĕre* to check off (debits and credits), balance (accounts), weigh, try.]

1. *trans.* To discharge or pour down as from a squeezed sponge. *arch.* Hence **Dispu·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 12 Oh Soueraigne Mistris of true Melancholly, The poysonous dampe of night dispunge vpon me. 1876 C. Wells *Joseph & His Brethren* I. v. 69 Mute and perpendicular Dispungings of the hollow-bosom'd clouds Gutter the fruitful surface of the earth.

† 2. To wipe out, blot out, delete, Expunge. *Obs.*

1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Quarrels .. about dispunging some Names out of the Diptychs. *a* 1639 Sir H. Wotton *Hymn* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 250 Thou .. that has dispong'd my score. 1660 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. I. § 13 They are to be dispunged out of the Census of such who act upon free principles of reason.

Dispunishable (dispʌ·niʃăb'l), *a. Law.* [a. AF. *dispunishable*, f. Dis- 10 + *punishable* = F. *punissable.*] Free from liability to punishment or penalty; not punishable.

[1528 J. Perkins *Profit. Bk.* ix. § 619 Ce wast 6 dispunishable [tr. 1642 This wast is dispunishable.] 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 26/1 If this were in anie dispunishable wise raked vp in the ashes .. some other would inkindle the like fire afresh. 1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 61 Until attornement hee is dispunishable of wast. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 57 b, Tenant in tail after passibility is dispunishable for waste. 1639 *Of Nuisance to private Houses* 21 If water fall on my land, and I make a Sluice, and let it out of my land into another mans; this is dispunishable, for every man may doe this one after another. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 24 (1740) 329 The Person of the Sovereign is dispunishable and incoercible by Force. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 82 If .. long and unreasonable leases are the chief cause of dilapidations .. much more would they be so, if they were made dispunishable for waste. 1832 Ld. Coleridge in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 235 Seduction, which may be more wicked, is dispunishable.

† Dispu·nished, *ppl. a. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 8 + Punished, rendering AF. *despuni, depuny* (13–14th c.), f. F. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *puni* punished.] Unpunished, free from punishment.

1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 53 In some cases, criminal offences shall be dispunished.

Dispurple (dispə·ɹp'l), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Purple *sb.*] *trans.* To strip of the (imperial) purple; to deprive of sovereignty.

1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 347 'Tis fit we die with crowns upon our head Nor beg our way dispurpled to the grave.

† Dispu·rpose, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Purpose *sb.*] *trans.* To defeat of its purpose.

1607 *Lingua* v. i, in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 433 She .. seeing her former plots dispurposed, sends me to an old witch.

† Dispu·rse, *v. Obs.* [An alteration of Disburse after Purse.] = Disburse, Depurse.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 117 Many a Pound of mine owne proper store .. Haue I dis-pursed [*Fol.* 4 disbursed] to the Garrisons, And neuer ask'd for restitution. 1605–49 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 9 (Jam.) The estaits declaires they will sie the said John Kenneday .. repayit of quhat he sall agrie for, dispurse, or give out for outreiking of the said ship.

† Dispurvey·, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **des-, dys-, -porvey**, 5–6 **-pourvey**, 5– **dispurvey.** [a. OF. *desporveeir, -porveir, -porveer* (12th c. in Littré), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *porveeir* to provide: see Purvey.] *trans.* To rob or strip of provision; to render destitute. Chiefly in pa. pple. *dispurveyed* (= OF. *desporveü*, mod.F. *dépourvu*), unprovided, destitute.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. x. (1544) 21 b, Thei be caught dispurueyed of defence. 1481–2 E. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 859 III. 280, I am not assartaynd how she is purveyde of mony .. I would not se her dyspurveyd, yf I myght. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 69 Olyuer whyche was thus dyspourueyed of his hors. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 418 They of mountalban be dyspurueyd of mete. 1530 Palsgr. 521/2, I dispourvey, I unprovyde. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 Wee shall be dispurueied and stript out of all thinges. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* VI. xc. 133 They dispuruey their vestry of such Treasure As they may spare.

Hence **† Dispurvey·ed** *ppl. a.*, unprovided, unprepared. (= OF. *desporveü.*)

14.. Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 2417 Upon thy Enemy renne not sodeynly, Ne dispurveyed. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 101 b/1 And he despoureyed, deth cometh whyche taketh all fro hym. 1484 — *Curiall* 14 To be drowned by theyr dyspourueyed aduysement. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 422 [He] gatheryd hym an vnredy and dispurueyed hoost for the warre. 1580 Baret *Alv.* D 919 Dispurueied of frends: lacking frends, *Inops ab amicis.*

† Dispurvey·ance. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec., after Purveyance.] Want of provisions; destitution.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 10 Daily siege, through dispurvayance long And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive.

Disputabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The quality or fact of being disputable; a disputable matter.

1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* III. iv. § 3. 168 *note*, Their very disputability proves the state .. above alleged. 1892 W. W. Peyton *Mem. Jesus* vii. 205 History is a vast disputability.

Disputable (di·spiu·tăb'l, dispiū·tăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *disputābilis* that may be disputed, f. *disputāre* to Dispute. Cf. 16th c. F. *disputable.*]

1. That may be disputed, questioned, or discussed; liable to be called in question, contested, or controverted; questionable.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* (an. 11) 30 Which thyng is nether materiall nor disputable. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1347/1 This is a matter disputable in Schooles. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 333 Of Japan .. Whether it bee an Ile or no, is disputable. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 114 It is disputable to me that all power is in the people. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 38 Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains disputable by every subject. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 125 Let us put aside theories and disputable points.

† 2. Ready or inclined to dispute; disputatious.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 36, I haue bin all this day to auoid him: He is too disputeable for my companie.

† B. as *sb.* A disputable matter. *Obs.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* The Author 7 The intricate puzzle of Disputables. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv, This discourse of all the disputables in the world.

Disputableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being disputable.

1660 Fisher *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 279 Nothing that savours of more than Dubiousness and Disputableness it self. 1661 T. Philips *Long Parlt. Rev.* (R.), The disputableness and unwarrantableness of their authority. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* 42 Both .. acknowledge an uncertainty and disputableness in some .. Kings Reigns.

Disputably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a disputable manner or degree; questionably.

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 279 Linus and Thamyris, and, more disputably, Orpheus, are .. precursors of Homer.

† Disputa·city. *Obs.* [irreg. f. Disputatious, as if *disputacious*: cf. *pugnacious, pugnacity*, and see -acity.] = Disputatiousness.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* 472 Fruitlesse disputacity. 1672 *Mede's Wks., Life* 18 Addicted to a disingenuous humour of Disputacity. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 337 But Disputacity the Mind confounds.

Disputant (di·spiutănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *disputānt-em*, pr. pple. of *disputāre* to Dispute: see -ant.] **A.** *adj.* That disputes; disputing, engaged in dispute or controversy.

1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 218 Thou .. there wast found Among the gravest Rabbies, disputant On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. 1721 Shaftesb. *Charac.* IV. ii. (1737) III. 214 After the known way of Disputant Hostility. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 1 Time for disputant nations to recover their calmness .. may possibly be secured.

B. *sb.* One who disputes or argues; *esp.* a public debater or controversialist.

1612 Dekker *It be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 276 Hisse babling fooles, But crowne the deepe-braind disputant. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 16 A quick and pressing disputant in logic and philosophy. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1763 (1831) I. 421 [Goldsmith] .. was enabled to pursue his travels .. partly by demanding at the Universities to enter the lists as a disputant. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 408 Disputants are rarely .. good judges.

Disputation (dispiutē·ʃən). Also 4 **-acioun**, 4–6 **-acion, -atioun**, 5–6 **dys-**. [ad. L. *disputātiōn-em*, n. of action from *disputāre* to Dispute; perh. immed. a. F. *disputation* (15th c. in Littré). The earlier word was Disputisoun, of which *disputation* may be viewed as a refashioning after the L. original.]

1. The action of disputing or debating (questions, etc.); controversial argument; debate, discussion, controversy.

c 1450 *Merlin* 139 So indured longe the disputacion betwene hem tweyne. 1489 Barbour's *Bruce* I. 250 Than mayss clerkis questioun, Quhen thai fall in disputacyoun. [*The original of* 1375 *had prob.* disputisoun.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 b, Let vs leue this disputacyon and reasonynge. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 30 For one litle wordes sake, they wer so whote in disputation. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 77 He'd run in Debt by Disputation, And pay with Ratiocination. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 19 P 3 In the heat of disputation. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxiii. 427 He had a keen relish for theological disputation.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A discussion, a dispute.

1557 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xiv. 1 Him that is weake in the fayth, take vnto you, but not to enter into doubtful disputations of controuersies. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 23, I was .. by certaine earnest disputations .. therto so prouoked. 1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. xix. (1876) 246 The church was filled with disputations. 1878 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 208 With one of these .. to hold a disputation.

c. *spec.* An exercise in which parties formally sustain, attack, and defend a question or thesis, as in the mediæval schools and universities.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 61 a, That is called a disputacion or reasonyng of matters, when certaine persones debate a cause together, and one taketh part contrary vnto an other. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 281 [They] haue a disputation for the victorship once euery quarter of the yeare. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xx. 103 Academical disputations are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary; .. extraordinary disputations I call those which are perform'd in the public schools of the university, as requisite qualifications for degrees. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 344 To visit the academies, where they mingled in disputation. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xviii. (1890) 252 In former centuries it was, indeed, the practice for all students at the Universities to take part in public disputations, during which elaborate syllogistic arguments were put forward by one side and confuted by precise syllogisms on the other side.

attrib. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxviii. P 10, I have .. drawn up a disputation challenge .. to this effect.

† 2. Written discussion or treatment of a question; a dissertation. *Obs.*

a 1533 Frith (*title*), A Disputacion of Purgatorye; diuided into thre bokes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 45 This disputation concerning the number of the principall parts.

† 3. Doubtful or disputable condition; doubt. *Obs.*

1549 Allen *Jude's Par. Rev.* 34 Let vs content .. oure selles with this, in this doubte and dysputacyon. 1609 *Prot. Garland* 2 For without all Disputation, I shall never trouble you.

† 4. Interchange of ideas; discourse, conversation. *Obs.* (A doubtful sense.)

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 206, I vnderstand thy Kisses, and thou mine, And that's a feeling disputation. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. ii. 101 Captaine Mackmorrice .. will you voutsafe me, looke you, a few disputations with you.

Disputatious (dispiutē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7–8 **-acious.** [f. prec.: see -ous.] Characterized by, or given to, disputation; inclined to dispute or wrangle; contentious.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* 69, I shall remit the disputatious to the mercy of School-Divines. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 61 In this divided disputatious world one must not expect to travel any road long without a check. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xii, The wine rendered me loquacious, disputatious, and quarrelsome. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 115 Those were disputatious days.

Disputatiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a disputatious manner; contentiously.

1864 in Webster. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Aug., [In railway accidents] injuries .. may be disputatiously litigated.

Disputa·tiousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being disputatious.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 3 A scrupulosity, and Disputatiousness about Externals and Forms in Religion. 1796 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) I. 41 But enough of this spirit of disputatiousness. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 360 The inherent disputatiousness and perversity .. of bodies of men.

Disputative (dispiū·tătiv), *a.* [a. late L. *disputātīv-us* (Cassiodorus), f. *disputāt-*, ppl. stem of *disputāre* to Dispute: see -ative.]

1. Characterized by or given to disputation; disputatious.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 72 The disputative appetite of Doctor Busbye. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* II. ii, Thou hast a doctor's look, A face disputative, of Salamanca. 1787 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Mar., I told him I was in no disputative humour. 1788 *Trifler* No. 23. 303 The cavils of the disputative. 1890 Miss S. J. Duncan *Soc. Departure* 57 The critic .. most disputative of its positions.

† 2. That is the subject of disputation or dispute; controversial; controverted. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 The Phylosopher .. teacheth a disputatiue vertue. 1589 Nashe *Pref.* to *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputatiue plea to Diuines. 1708 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 270 [He] reported the method of ballotting in disputative elections.

3. Of or pertaining to disputation.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 547 Which Knowledge of the Lord .. is not certainly any Disputative Subtilty or curious Decision. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 278 The oddest of all their disputative exhibitions.

Hence **Dispu·tatively** *adv.*, in a disputative or contentious manner, disputatiously; **Dispu·tativeness**, the quality of being disputatious.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 7, I .. onely assay problematically, and as our schoolemen tearme it, disputatiuely, what may therin appeere most probable. 1836 G. S. Faber *Prim.*

Doctr. Election (1842) 224 Disputativeness. 1842 — *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 203 In such a case of dogged disputativeness. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* II. 316 'There, now', said Catherine, disputatively.

Di·sputator. *rare.* [a. L. *disputātor*, agent-noun f. *disputāre*.] A disputer, a disputant.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 179 No man in the Councell ought to have a judiciarie voice, unlesse he bee withall a Disputator. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 447 How different a *disputator* was Johann Eck!

Dispute (dispiū·t), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **despute**, 4 **despuite, despout, dispite**, 4–5 **dispoyte, disputt(e**, 4–6 **dyspute**, 6 **dysspote**, 4– **dispute**. [ME. *des-*, *dispute*, a. OF. *despute-r* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *disputer* (= Pr. *desputar*, Sp. *disputar*, It. *disputare*), ad. L. *disputāre* to compute, estimate, investigate, treat of, discuss, in Vulg. to dispute, contend in words; f. Dis- 1 + *putāre* to compute, reckon, consider.]

I. *intransitive.*

1. To contend with opposing arguments or assertions; to debate or discourse argumentatively; to discuss, argue, hold disputation; often, to debate in a vehement manner or with altercation about something.

a 1225 [See Disputing *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 94/72 For-to desputi a-ȝein a ȝong womman. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. metr. iv. 166 Þe porche..of þe toune of athenis þer as philosophres hadde hir congregacioun to dispoyten. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* Introd. 15 As if two persones dispitiden to gidre. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 1 a, *note*, Fower questions necessarie to bee made of any matter, before we despute. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 69 Thou disputes like an Infant: goe whip thy Gigge. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 10 My purpose is not to dispute but to persuade. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xi. 158 Be it your ambition to practise, not to dispute. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 445 He..took long journeys,—for example, to Vienna and Bologna,—expressly to dispute there.

b. Const. *about*, † *against*, † *of*, *on*, *upon* a subject; *with*, *against* an opponent.

a 1250 [See Disputing *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1290 [See above.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8970 (Cott.) Quen þat þis sibele and þe kyng Disputed had o mani thing. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 19739 (Edin.) Paul..faste disputid wiþ þe griues. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 255 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 As þis holi man in diuinite Desputede, as hit was his wone, of þe trinite. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 379 Of our feithe wole I not dispute at alle. 1539 Bible (Great) *Acts* ix. 29 He spake and disputed agaynst the Grekes. 1597 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 63 (Qo. 1) Let me dispute with thee of thy estate. 1604 — *Oth.* I. ii. 75 Ile haue't disputed on. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 58 My Lord Keeper tould him it was noe tyme to dispute with the sentence, but to obey. 1648 Symmons *Vind. Chas. I*, 7 A Bill was proferred and disputed upon concerning a Fleet. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 77/1 Whosoever disputed with him of what subject soever. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 May, I dined in a large company..yesterday, and disputed against toleration with one Doctor Meyer. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 378 The Emperor told Josephine that he disputed like a devil on these two points.

† 2. To contend otherwise than with arguments (e.g. with arms); to strive, struggle. *Obs.*

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 131 He lost yet three Regiments more; whereby he was taught..that he must dispute lustily, to get any advantage upon him. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, Simon felt a momentary terror, lest he should have to dispute for his life with the youth.

II. *transitive.*

3. To discuss, debate, or argue (a question).

a. with *subord. cl.*

(Originally *intrans.*, the clause being a kind of cognate object, specifying the matter in dispute (cf. 'I dreamed that I saw', etc); but at length *trans.*, and so *passive* in quots. 1736, 1850.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 79 Þe yealde filozofes þet zuo byzylyche desputede and zoȝten huet wes þe heȝeste guod ine þise lyue. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* ix. 34 Thei disputiden among hem in the weie, who of hem schulde be more. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 54 To dyspute wych of thys rulys ys best..me semyth superfluouse. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 70, I will not dispute what Gravity is. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 155 It may possibly be disputed, how far miracles can prove natural Religion. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* iv. 86 How long will the two parties go on disputing whether luxury be a virtue or a crime? 1850 M^c^Cosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 331 It has often been disputed whether virtue has its seat among the faculties or the feelings.

b. with simple object (orig. representing or equivalent to a clause).

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 775 He sayde to her..that he would no more dispute the matter. 1526–34 Tindale *Mark* ix. 33 What was it that ye disputed bytwene you by the waye? 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 553 Many doubts were moved and disputed. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 411 Can he speake? heare? Know man from man? Dispute his owne estate? 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 822 Shalt thou dispute With him the points of libertie, who made Thee what thou art? 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxvii, We may dispute it upon the road.

† 4. To maintain, uphold, or defend (an assertion, cause, etc.) by argument or disputation; to argue or contend (that something is so). ? *Obs.*

1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* Pref., I haue disputed the Kings right with a good conscience, from the rules of Gods word. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. i. 3 The vapor growing into the like nature..as Casserus rightly disputes. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 344 And these, she offer'd to dispute, Alone distinguish'd man from brute.

5. To argue against, contest, controvert.

a. To call in question or contest the validity or accuracy of a statement, etc., or the existence of a thing. The opposite of *to maintain* or *defend*.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 811 Sith he is nowe king..I purpose not to dispute his title. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 Men are disposed to..dispute the commands of the Commonwealth. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* Pref., As to Vices, who can dispute our Intemperance? 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. 182 The truth of these declarations..cannot decently be disputed. 1782 Cowper *Alex. Selkirk* i, I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute. 1864 J. S. Mill in *Westm. Rev.* I. 535 No one..will dispute to Johnson the title of an admirer of Shakspeare. 1884 Fox in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 173 A bill of sale..the validity of which is disputed by the trustee.

b. To controvert (a person).

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 114 To dispute him here, is to question foundations. 1687 ? H. More *Death's Vis.* viii. *note* 32 (1713) 33 He would Dispute the Devil upon that Question. 1845 T. W. Coit *Puritanism* 280 Belknap could dispute Hutchinson about the quarrelsomeness of the Puritans in Holland.

6. To encounter, oppose, contest, strive against, resist (an action, etc.).

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii. 219 Dispute it like a man. 1720 *Independent Whig* (1728) No. 36. 320 [He] shall find no Mercy, if he disputes to bend to their Usurpations. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsyl.* IV. 251 Threatening to shoot the said Lowdon if he disputed doing what was required of him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 265 They..seemed resolved to dispute his landing. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/2 The Soudanese..chose Teb..as the ground upon which to dispute the advance of the British troops on Tokar.

7. To contend or compete for the possession of; to contest a prize, victory, etc.

1654 Ld. Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 575 If Parthenissa had been a spectator, she must have confest her self too well disputed. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 14 The English..several times disputed the Ground with the Brandenburghers. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 41 The poets disputed the prize of poetry. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 328 The battle of Warsaw..had been obstinately disputed during the space of three days. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 47 We..wonder..that every inch of ground was not disputed in arms.

III. 8. To move or influence by disputation; to argue *into* or *out of* something.

[Immediately from the intrans. sense 1; cf. 'to talk any one into' or 'out of'.]

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 3 It would not be very hard to dispute such men into mercies and compliances. 1652 Needham *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 5 To assert his own Interest and dispute them into a reasonable submission. 1695 *Preserv. Protest. Relig. Motive of Revolution* 12 The Roman Catholics would have disputed us out of our Religion. *a* 1732 Atterbury *Luke* xvi. 31 (Seager) One reason why a man is capable of being disputed out of the truth.

Dispute (dispiū·t), *sb.* [f. the vb.; = F. *dispute*, It., Sp., Pg. *disputa*.]

1. The act of disputing or arguing against; active verbal contention, controversy, debate.

(In first quot. almost certainly the verb. infin.)

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20793 (Cott.) Disput, he [St. Jerome] sais, es na mister.] 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 74 Without more dispute or delay [he] commands them all to execution. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 91/2 He was visited by his Friend, with whom he past the time in dispute after his usual manner. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 8 That once was in the Heat of Dispute. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 14 It is a common matter of dispute whether landed estates should be large or small. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 31 We may make a few admissions which will narrow the field of dispute.

b. Phr. *In dispute*: that is disputed, debated, in controversy. *Beyond*, *out of*, *past*, *without dispute*: past controversy, unquestionably, indisputably.

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 232 The Kingdom of Bohemia was..put out of dispute with Silesia, and Moravia. 1682 Dryden *MacFlecknoe* 5 Flecknoe..In prose and verse was owned without dispute Through all the realms of Non-sense absolute. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 405 A thing beyond dispute. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), To bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in dispute. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 152 We, who could without Dispute sail much better. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 106 Which is the saintlier worthy of the two? 'Past all dispute, yon anchorite', say you. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. vii. 263 The..necessity of such a fund..was pronounced to be without dispute. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* (1854) I. 17/1 To call a free parliament and to submit to its decision all the matters in dispute.

2. An occasion or instance of the same; an argumentative contention or debate, a controversy; also, in weakened sense, a difference of opinion; freq. with the added notion of vehemence, a heated contention, a quarrel.

1611 Cotgr., *Dispute*, a dispute, difference, debate, altercation. 1638 Prynne *Briefe Relat.* 19 If I may be admitted a faire dispute, on faire termes..I will maintaine..the challenge against all the Prelates. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 17 Being engag'd in a pretty warm dispute with some Officers. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 96/1 There was a dispute between Bollakey Doss's widow and Pudmohun Doss. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 310 Disputes arose between [them] respecting the validity of this will. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii, Disputes engender disputes. *Mod.* The dispute in the trade will, it is hoped, be settled without a strike.

† b. An oral or written discussion of a subject in which arguments for and against are set forth and examined. *Obs.*

1608 Hieron *Defence* III. 165 Thus..am I come to an end of this dispute. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 120/1 He was the first that committed the disputes of Socrates his Master to writing. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 22. 24 His Lectures and Disputes concerning the Immortality of the Soul. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 65 The Name also of Dispute was given to Sermons. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 62 Trying to engage him in philosophical disputes.

† c. A logical argument. *Obs. rare.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 10 These are but weake and feeble disputes for the inference of that conclusion. *Ibid.* III. xi. § 18, I might have added..their more familiar and popular disputes.

† 3. Strife, contest; a fight or struggle. *Obs.*

1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 25 They were taken prisoners without much dispute. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 282 After four houres dispute, the Dutch endeavoured to get away. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 123 He who in debate of Truth hath won, Should win in Arms, in both disputes alike Victor. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/5 The Bristol had a very warm Dispute with the aforesaid 2 Ships of the Enemy. *a* 1745 Swift *Stephen* in *Lett.* (1768) IV. 297 The Scots..were..after a sharp dispute, entirely defeated.

4. *attrib.*, as *dispute benefit*, *pay*, pay to members of a trades' union while on strike or locked out.

1892 *Star* 1 Mar. 3/3 They have been receiving dispute pay from their union. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 5/2 Three-quarters of a million on dispute benefits, half a million on out-of-work benefits.

Disputed (dispiū·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ed[1].] That is made the subject of dispute, debate, or contention; debated, contested.

1611 Cotgr., *Disputé*, disputed, debated. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* II. i. 928 The disputed Field at last is ours. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 264 Disputed points in religion. 1807 Scott *Fam. Let.* 15 May (1894) I. iii. 74 The tempest of disputed election was raging in every town..through which I passed. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 127 All along the line..there was long a disputed territory.

† **Dispu·teful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dispute *sb.* + -ful.] Given to disputing; disputatious.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 3. 87 A doubtfull Didimist in this poinct, or a disputefull Scepticke.

Dispu·teless, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Dispute + -less.]

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Disputeless*, without or free from dispute; also not apt to dispute. 1755 Johnson, *Disputeless*, undisputed, uncontrovertible. Hence in later Dicts.

Disputer (dispiū·təɹ). Also 5 **-ar**, 5–6 **dys-**. [f. Dispute *v.* + -er[1].] One who disputes; one who is given to disputation or controversy; a disputant.

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* 121 Hard sentens to disputars ..be left. 1529 *Supplic. to King* 23 The..teachinge of suche scole men & subtyll disputers. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Cor.* i. 20 Where is the disputer of this worlde? 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 70 In this controversie the justice of God stood upright ev'n among heathen disputers. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. iii. § 3 (6) Your great disputers and your men of controversy are in continual danger of this sort of prejudice. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 468 Great disputers..come to think..that they have grown to be the wisest of mankind.

Disputing (dispiū·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Dispute in various senses; disputation; debate; controversy.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 561 Ah ȝet me þuncheð betere þe ha beo ear ouercumen Wið desputinge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 875 Ȝif thu gest her-of to disputinge, Ich wepe bet thane thu singe. 1526–34 Tindale *Acts* xv. 2 Ther was rysen dissencion and disputinge. 1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VI* (an. 28) 159 b, Sober in communicacion, wyse in disputyng. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded., Such is the nature of disputings, that they begin commonly in mistakes. 1881 Mrs. Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 111 Hills and rocks stand now as then, regardless of the disputings of East and West.

Dispu·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That disputes; given to dispute, disputatious.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 Many disputing Theologians. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 333 The Philosophy of the Disputing Greeks. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cxi. ᴘ 7 The stake, the fagot, and the disputing doctor in some measure ennoble the opinions they are brought to oppose.

† **Dispu·tisoun.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **desputisun**, 4 **-isoun, -eson, despitusoun, -esoun, disputiso(u)n, -isun, -eso(u)n, -pitesoun, -peticioun**, 5 **-petison**. [a. OF. *desputeisun*, *-on*, *-aisun*, *-esun*, *-ison*, *-isson*, *disp-*, early ad. L. *disputātiōnem*, with prefix and suffix conformed to their popular types: see -ation, and cf. *oreisun*, Orison. The regular ME. type, but superseded in 15th c. by the latinized Disputation, q.v.] = Disputation.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 279/56 A day þare was i-nome Of desputisun bi tweone heom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13925 (Cott.) And herd o þair disputisun. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 300 Þe clergie of þe south mad a disputesoun, & openly with mouth assigned gode resoun. 1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* iii. 11 To the disputisoun of them. — *Rom.* xiv. 1 Take ȝe a syk man in bileue, not in deceptaciouns [*gloss*, or dispeticiouns] of thouȝtis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 230 As al day falleth altercacioun Bitwixen freendes in disputisoun [*MS. Harl.* dispiteson, 4 *MSS.* disputacion]. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlv. 730 Tyl it happed vppon a day That theke dispetison ȝe comen & say.

Dispyse, dispyt(e, obs. ff. Despise, Despite.

Disqualification (diskwǫ:lifikēⁱ·ʃən). [n. of action from Disqualify: see -ation.]

1. The action of disqualifying or depriving of requisite qualifications; *spec.* legal incapacitation; also, the fact or condition of being disqualified.

1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* (R.), The fault of overstraining popular qualities, and..asserting popular privileges, has led to disqualification. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 3 Removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office. 1876 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 403 Another deep line of disqualification was introduced into Irish life.

2. That which disqualifies or prevents from being qualified; a ground or cause of incapacitation.

1711-14 *Spectator* (J.), It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xviii, I hope you don't think good looks a disqualification for the business. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 5 In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as disqualifications.

Disqualify (diskwǫ·lifəi), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Qualify. Cf. mod.F. *déqualifier*.] *trans.* To deprive of the qualifications required for some purpose; to render unqualified; to unfit, disable.

1723 [see Disqualifying]. 1733 Swift *On Poetry, A Rhapsody* 41 Disqualify'd by fate To rise in church, or law, or state. 1736 — *Let.* 22 Apr. Wks. 1814 XIX. 24 My common illness is of that kind which utterly disqualifies me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. [Cf. ib. 143 (1737) A long fit of deafness hath unqualified me for conversing.] 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xci. 416 Nor do their colder regions disqualify them for friendship. 1837 J. H. Newman *Prophet. Off. Ch.* 180 What force prepossessions have in disqualifying us from searching Scripture dispassionately for ourselves. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iv. 109 Strong passions and keen sensibilities may easily disqualify a man for domestic tranquility.

b. *spec.* To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to incapacitate legally; to pronounce unqualified; = Disable *v.* 2.

1732 Swift *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1778 IV. 290 The church of England is the only body of Christians which in effect disqualifies those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 550 Disqualifying all future Consuls and Prætors, from holding any province, till five years after the expiration of their Magistracies. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xxiv. 333 His youth did not disqualify him for taking part in the public counsels, as it did for military command. 1884 Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/6 Persons having such joint ownership..ought not to be disqualified.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To represent or profess oneself to be disqualified; to deny or disparage one's own qualifications.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxi. 290 Disqualify now; can't you, my dear? Tell fibs..Say you are *not* a fine girl. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xliii. 479 It is usual for the Speaker to disqualify himself for the office.

Hence **Disqua·lified** *ppl. a.*

1718 *Freethinker* No. 69 P 10 In favour of the disqualified Gentlemen. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 116 Unworthy and disqualified Persons.

Disqua·lifying, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing 2.] That disqualifies; incapacitating, disabling; self-depreciating.

1723 Arbuthnot in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 31 Lord Whitworth, our plenipotentiary, had this disease, (which .. is a little disqualifying for that employment). 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. v. 23, I love not to make disqualifying speeches; by such we seem to intimate that we believe the complimenter to be in earnest. 1891 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 874/2 The enforced retirement .. of many public servants when they have attained the disqualifying age.

Disqua·lity. *nonce-wd.* [Dis- 9.] Defect.

1863 Ld. Lennox *Biog. Reminis.* II. 7 The latter quality, or, strictly speaking, disquality, rendering him a fair subject for a hoax.

Disquamation, obs. f. Desquamation. So **Disquama·tor** (see quot.).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Disquamation*, a scaling of fish, a taking off the shell or bark. 1674 *Ibid.* (ed. 4), *Disquamator*, a Chyrurgeon's or Apothecaries Instrument, to take off the scum, rind or bark of any thing.

Disquantity (diskwǫ·ntĭti), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Quantity *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To lessen in quantity; to diminish.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 270 Be then desir'd By her..A little to disquantity your Traine. 1633 T. Adams *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 9 [God] disquantitied his [Gideon's] forces from thirty-two thousand to three hundred.

2. To deprive of metrical quantity.

1866 Lowell *Swinburne's Trag.* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 130 The Earl of Orford .. used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman .. and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantitied syllables.

† **Disqua·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *dis-* for Dis- 6 + Square *v.*] *trans.* To put out of square, to place awry. Hence † **Disqua·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* III. iii. 91 If there be but one eye..out of square..the first thing almost we marke, is the improportion or disquaring of that part.

† **Disquarter,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 or 7 c + Quarter.] *intr.* To leave one's quarters.

1624 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders* 65 In their quartering and disquartering, and particularly upon occasion of forrage, there happened almost continually some skirmishes between the soldiers of the two Armies.

† **Disqua·rter,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Dis- 1, in twain (or Gr. δίς twice) + Quarter *v.*] *trans.* To halve or divide the quarters of.

1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* III. lxxviii. (1660) 132 If then, at most, the measur'd life of Man Be counted but a span, Being half'd, and quarter'd, and disquarter'd thus, What, what remains for us?

† **Disqua·tte,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. & pple. **disquatt.** [f. *dis-*, Dis- 1 + *squatte-n*, Squat *v.*, to crush, break (cf. To-squatte in same sense): perh. AF. had *desquater, -ir*, for OF. *esquater, -eir, -ir* to break.] *trans.* To break asunder, smash; to violate (a truce).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 246 A woman shal disquatte his heed. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 233 The whiche trewes he falsely and vntrewely by cauellacions losed and dysquatte. *Ibid.* ccxxix. 240 Thurugh lettyng of the pope and of the court of rome the forsayd couenaunts were disquatt and left of.

Disqueat *v.*: see next.

Disquiet (diskwəi·ĕt), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Quiet *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of quietness, peace, or rest, bodily or mental; to trouble, disturb, alarm; to make uneasy or restless.

1530 Palsgr. 521/2, I disquyet, I trouble one of his rest, *je inquiete*..He disquyeteth me horrybly a nyghtes with his revell. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxviii. 5 Yee euery man.. disquieteth himself in vayne. 1555 Eden *Decades* 95 After that the sea hathe byn disquyeted with vehemente tempestes. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. v. (1612) 18 Amidst their cheere, the solemne feast the Centaures did disqueat. 1693 *Mem. Cnl. Teckely* iv. 41 That Moldavia, Walaquia, and the Republick of Ragusa .. should not be disquieted by the Turks. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 101, I disquieted myself to think that I had no powerful protector. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxi. 119 The Dardanians .. disquieted his northern frontier.

Disquiet (diskwəi·ĕt), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Dis- 10 + Quiet *a.*] The reverse of quiet; unquiet, restless, uneasy, disturbed.

1587 T. Underdown *Æthiop. Hist. Heliod.* 69 A sea, which .. was very disquiet and troblesome. 1588 Greene *Perimedes, Ditty* Wks. (Rtldg.) 292/2 Disquiet thoughts. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 171 Pray you husband be not so disquiet. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. ix. (1632) 243 Egfred being by nature of a disquiet disposition. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* vii. (1840) 120 Disquiet souls returning hither. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lii, His mind was disquiet.

Disquiet (diskwəi·ĕt), *sb.* [Partly *sb.* use of the *adj.*, partly f. Disquiet *v.*] Absence of bodily or mental quietness; disturbance; uneasiness, anxiety, worry; restlessness, unrest.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 68 b, To attaine to learning, there is not onelie required a will, but studie, watching, labour, and disquiet, which are irkesome thinges. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 268 All disquiet, horror, and perturbation follows her. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 260 Called by God .. unto that rest which never afterward hath disquiet. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1708) 76 Making discord and disquiet to rise between his Neighbours. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* II. ii. 580 This fond Paper would not give me A moment of Disquiet. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 235 The States of the Church and Naples were still in a state of universal disquiet and ferment. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 58 The eleven months of disquiet may be regarded as one almost continual eruption.

† b. with *a* and *pl.* A disturbance; a disquieting feeling or circumstance. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1574 Ld. Burghley in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. iv. 81 Anxieties and disquiets of mind. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxliv. 12-14 Paraphr. 694 Without any disturbances or disquiets. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 97 It is so mighty a Disquiet to the Governor, that he can never be at ease till he [etc.]. 1726-7 Swift *Gulliver* I. iv. 55 In the midst of these intestine disquiets. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 135 My soul has been invaded by a thousand miseries, a thousand toils, and four thousand disquiets.

† **Disqui·etal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -al 5.] The action of disquieting.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxi, As when the flitting fire Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume, And roars and strives 'gainst its disquietall.

† **Disquieta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Disquiet *v.*; cf. F. *inquiétation*, med L. *inquietātio*, in same sense, and see -ation.] Disquieting; a cause of disquiet; disturbance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, The lacke or want therof is hurt notable to ony persone & disquietacyon to ony communalte.

Disqui·eted, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Disturbed; rendered uneasy or restless. Hence **Disqui·etedly** *adv.*, in a disquieted or uneasy manner; **Disqui·etedness**, the state of being disquieted; uneasiness, disquietness.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* I. (R.), Fleshlye cares, and disquieted consciences. 1645 J. Cotton (*title*), The Covenant of God's free Grace .. comfortably applied to a disquieted soul. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 337 Let us..examine the reason..as David did of his disquietedness. 1827 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 346 My mother's eyes rested ..disquietedly upon the man's partly averted face.

Disquieter (diskwəi·ĕtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which disquiets; a disturber.

1564 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 110 A swarme of seditious disquieters of the common wealth. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 364 It also .. kylles the flies, the dogges disquieters and enimies to his ease. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. li. 359 A procurer of vomit, and a disquieter of the stomacke. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* i. (T.), The disquieters of the honour and peace of Christendom.

† **Disqui·etful,** *a. rare.* [f. Disquiet *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or fraught with disquiet.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xvi. 239 Love and pity of our selves should persuade us to forbear it [reviling], as disquietfull, incommodious, and mischievous to us.

Disquieting (diskwəi·ĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Disquiet *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Disquiet; disturbing; disturbance of peace or tranquillity.

1535 Coverdale *Wisd.* xiv. 25 Manslaughter, .. disquyetinge of good men, vnthankfulnes, defylinge of soules. 1641 Baker *Chron., Hen. I*, an. 1113 (R.) King Henry .. was not without some..little disquietings at home. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 699/3 To the disquieting of his lawful spouse.

Disqui·eting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That disquiets or causes uneasiness; disturbing.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 271 To expell the cause of that disquieting disease. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 17 The Troubles and Tumults of disquieting Passions. 1763 Watson *Philip III*, II. 213 They were filled with the most disquieting apprehensions. 1894 *Times* 1 Sept. 8/4 Another disquieting feature of the present industrial situation.

Disqui·etist. [f. Disquiet *sb.* + -ist.] A professed disturber of quiet; an alarmist.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 99 The most honest of agitators, the most disinterested of disquietists.

† **Disqui·etive,** *a. Obs.* [f. Disquiet *v.* + -ive.] Tending to disquiet; of disquieting character.

1646 Worcester cites Howe.

Disquietly (diskwəi·ĕtli), *adv.* [f. Disquiet *a.* + -ly 2.] In a disquiet or uneasy manner; † in a disquieting manner.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 124 Machinations..and all ruinous disorders follow vs disquietly to our Graues. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* Pref. A ija, He that carrieth himself troubledly, disquietly, malecontent, fearing death, is not wise.

† **Disqui·etment.** *Obs.* [f. Disquiet *v.* + -ment.] The action of disquieting; the fact or condition of being disquieted.

1606 Turnbull in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 1 They are in continual perplexity, continual disquietment of their minds. 1660 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III iii. § 8 The passions, disquietments, and disappointments of men. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 313 What a Spiritt has been raysed in ffrinds to his Disquietment there vpon y^t account.

b. A disquieting circumstance or occurrence.

a 1658 O. Sedgwick in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. 12 Rebekah was weary of her life, not for any foreign disquietments, but because of domestic troubles.

Disquietness (diskwəi·ĕtnés). [f. Disquiet *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being disquiet; want of quiet; unrest; disturbance.

1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xi. 29 Who so maketh disquyetnesse in his owne house, he shal haue wynde for his heretage. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 553 A tumult and assembly was made, to the disquietnesse of the realme. 1615 T. Adams *Leaven* 117 In these dayes disquietnesse allowes no meditation, penurie no bookes. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* 194 Enraged with everlasting disquietness.

† **Disqui·etous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Disquiet *sb.* + -ous.] Fraught with disquiet; disquieting.

1618 Bolton *Florus* III. ii (1636) 165 The troubles which brake out Northward, were farre more manifold, and horrible: no quarter is so disquietous. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 142 This..subject..the touching whereof is so distastfull and disquietous to a number of men.

Disquietude (diskwəi·ĕtiūd). [f. Disquiet *a.*, after Quietude.] Disquieted condition or state; restlessness, disturbance, disquietness.

1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 97 P 3 The Noise and Disquietude of Business. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 24 She passed this Time very uneasily, with great Disquietude. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxi. 87 Antigonus must have viewed the alliance with great disquietude. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 57 On the 3rd of September, the disquietude of Vesuvius returned.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A feeling, occasion, or cause of disquiet; a disquieting circumstance.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 P 6 The Multitude of Disquietudes to which the Desire of it [Fame] subjects an ambitious Mind. 1726-7 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii. § 13 (1865) These people are under continual disquietudes. 1882 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/2 From the still unconquered Black Flags there are plenty of disquietudes to fear.

[**Disquieture,** error for *disquietnes*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

† **Disqui·parancy.** *Logic. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *disquiparāntia* (F. Mayron *a* 1325, see Prantl III. 290, IV. 66) for *disæquiparāntia*, f. Dis- 4 + *æquiparāntia* (Tertull.): see Equiparance.]

The relation of two correlates which are heteronymous, i.e. denoted by different names, as father and son: opp. to *equiparancy*.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. vii. 22 Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of æquiparancy, as *friend, rival*, etc.; heteronymous of disquiparancy, as *father, son, master, servant.*

Disquipara·tion. *rare.* [f. as prec. after L. *æquiparātiōn-em*, n. of action from *æquiparāre* to equalize.] = prec.

1894 Froude *Erasmus* 125 They define the personal or hypostatic union as the relation of a real disquiparation in one extreme with no correspondent at the other.

† **Disqui·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *disquīr-ĕre* to inquire diligently, f. Dis- 5 + *quærĕre* to search, seek.] *trans.* To inquire diligently, investigate.

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* II. 401 What the custome ..was, I doe not resolue, nor disquire. 1654 Vilvain *Chronogr.* 16 Thus hav I..tired my head to disquire the truth of Times. 1654 — *Theorem. Theol.* I. 24 Such are difficiler to discern or disquire their corporals, subject to sens.

So † **Disqui·ry** *Obs.*, investigation, inquiry.

1627 J. Doughty *Sermon* (1628) 10 The Lord hath wholly exposed all the creatures to mans disquiry. 1630 Dury

Just Re-prop. 28 If . a regular way of disquiry may be followed. *Ibid.*, If they will engage to stand or fall to the issue of that disquiry.

Di·squisite, -*it*, *v. rare.* [? a back-formation from *disquisition.*] *intr.* To make a disquisition.

1825 *New Monthly Mag* XVI. 148 The same Creative Power .. by which alone we ourselves at this moment breathe, think, or disquisite at all. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 274 Here I would fain disquisit on Pike.

Disquisition (diskwizi·ʃen). [ad. L. *disquīsītiōn em* inquiry, investigation, n. of action f. *disquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *disquīrĕre*: see DISQUIRE.]

1. Diligent or systematic search; investigation; research, examination.

1608-12 JOS. HALL *Medit. Vowes* II. § 28 The disquisition of great truthes requires time. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* i, Others have applyed their disquisitions to some particular Letters. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 51 In this disquisition into human conduct. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 82 (D.) On their return from a disquisition as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 150 A subject..of less subtle and difficult disquisition. 1883 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* i. (1878) 42 To make it a topic of distinct disquisition.

†b. *elipt.* A subject or topic for investigation; a question. *Obs. rare.*

1603 CAMDEN *Rem.* 214 Their growing vp, their flourishing .. were a disquisition for the learned. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 4 *margin*, The manner and order of attaining to Knowledge, is a subtil disquisition.

2. A treatise or discourse in which a subject is investigated and discussed, or the results of investigation set forth at some length; less correctly, a learned or elaborate dissertation *on* a subject.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xi. 17 Puzzling them with scholastical craggy disquisitions. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 66 Unhappy Man .. On hypothetic Dreams and Visions Grounds everlasting Disquisitions. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, In our foregoing disquisition we ventured upon the threshold of a Scythiac antediluvian hypothesis. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke Ess.* (1854) II. 146 The constant subjects of their lively satire and eloquent disquisitions. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* I. 3 A learned disquisition on the alleged cruelty of sport.

Disquisitional (diskwizi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec + -AL.] Of the nature of a disquisition.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Monthly Rev.* 1856 MASSON *Ess., Story of* 1770, 199 Here the reader must permit me a little Essay or disquisitional Interleaf on the character and writings of Chatterton. 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 196 [The 18th c.] sermons have no longer a voice of authority. They are disquisitional, explanatory or persuasive.

Disquisi·tionary, *a.* [See -ARY.[1]] = prec.

1847 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Disquisi·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] The author of a disquisition.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 385 Many a disquisitionist on the character of Burns. 1878 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. p. x, An arid disquisitionist on value and cost of production.

Disquisitive (diskwi·zitiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *disquisīt-* ppl. stem of *disquīrĕre* + -IVE.] Characterized by or given to disquisition; given to research or investigation; inquiring.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Cor.* xiii. 5 The disquisitive part belongs to us, the decisive to God. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 22 Apr. 118/1 He .. is a man of great disquisitive powers. 1796 COLERIDGE *Let.* in Mrs. Sandford *Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 185 My own shaping and disquisitive mind. 1889 W. L. COURTNEY *Life J. S. Mill* ii. 30 The disquisitive youth.

†B. *sb.* An inquiry or investigation. *Obs.*

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. iv. 11 The Sceptick's end is .. Suspension in disquisitives.

Disqui·sitively, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a disquisitive manner; by investigation or examination.

1628 MAYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 262 By the mixt mettall Ore taking of disquisitively, or here and there.

Disquisitor (diskwi·zitəɹ). [ad. L. **disquīsitor*, agent-n. from *disquīrĕre*: see -OR.] One who makes disquisition; an inquirer or investigator; the author of a disquisition.

1766 F. BLACKBURN *Confessional* 318 Let the Disquisitors answer for themselves. 1772 W. JONES *Jool. Eth.* 66 All the disquisitors that ever took the Law of Moses in hand 1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 502 Because, say our profound disquisitors, all the seven sacraments confer grace. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Nov. 485/2 An academic disquisitor on political subjects.

Disquisitorial (diskwizitō·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -(I)AL.] Of or belonging to a disquisitor; investigating; inquiring.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 189 (L.) When he came to exercise the subtlety of his disquisitorial powers upon it.

Disqui·sitory, *a. rare.* = prec.

1860 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.*

†**Disra·nge**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **disrenge**. [ad. OF. *desrengier*, *-rangier*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *renc*, *reng*, now *rang* rank, order. Cf. DERANGE.] **a.** *trans.* To throw out of order or rank; to disarrange. **b.** *refl.* and *intr.* To fall out of rank.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 226 They began to flee, disrenge & to be aferde. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 162 Whan these iiii. knightes on horsbacke sawe Arthur, one of them dysranged hym selfe, and .. ran at Arthur. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 317 The Englishmen presently disranged themselues, and in disray preassed hard upon the enemies. 1775 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 42 (Jod.) That delicate connexion and thread of circumstances, which are seldom disranged even by the smallest alteration without endangering his truth and consistence.

Disrank (disræ·ŋk), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + RANK *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To throw out of rank or into disorder. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xvi, The rangèd horse break out .. Disrank the troops; set all in disarray. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lawes of Candy* I. I, I .. Was he that first dis-rankt their woods of Pikes. 1634 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* l. 3 The army was dis-ranked and wandred any way.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fall out of ranks, fall into disorder. *Obs.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Abraham* 325 Too-too-tired, some at last dis-rank. 1609 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 130 They disranke, and are routed.

†2. *transf.* and *fig.* (*trans.*) To disorder, disarrange, confuse. *Obs.*

1602 DEKKER *Satiro-Mastix* K ij a, Out of thy part already; foil'd the scene; Disrank'd the lines. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 264 You shall march a whole day..and not disrank one hair of your physiognomy. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii, Throngs of rude divisions huddle on, And do disrank my brain from peace and sleep.

3. To deprive of one's rank, to reduce to a lower rank; to degrade.

1599 DANIEL *Let. of Octavia* Arg. Wks. (1717) I. 69 He armis his Forces, either to reduce Antony to the Rank of his Estate, or else to disrank him out of State and all. 1615 A. NICHOLES *Marr. & Wiving* vi. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 263 Thou wilt disrank thyself, or single out [a wife] from the too common shame and abuse in this kind [of women]. 1894 [see DISRATING].

Hence **Disra·nked** *ppl. a.*, **Disra·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1606 MARSTON *Fawne* I. i, Wilde longings, or the least of disranct shapes. 1627 MAY *Lucan* V. (1631) 24 The letter's lost in their disranked wings. 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 179 *note*, So the dis-ranking of the English lost all to the Normans.

†**Disra·pier**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 a + RAPIER *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a rapier; to disarm.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, He that should offer to disrapier me now.

Disrate (disrē·t), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + RATE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To reduce (a petty officer or non-commissioned officer of marines) to a lower rating or rank.

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 28 Having been disrated for some offence. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 406 He found it necessary to disrate Peter Hayles, the pirate. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 85 This witness had been chief mate .. but had been disrated..for drunkenness.

2. To remove (a ship) from its rate or class.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 246 The 'Tyrian', another 'yellow-fever ship', was disrated for the same reason.

3. *fig.* To remove from one's rank or position.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 200 He..had disrated himself from the genteel company of a ten-miles-wide circuit. 1883 G. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 778/1 There is..no just reason for dis-rating 'which' from its old relation to persons as well as to things.

Hence **Disra·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Disra·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lvi, If you please, your honour, I'd rather take my disrating—I—don't wish to be chief boatswain's mate in this here business. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 4/6 What are the Tories going to do with all the disrated Liberal Secessionists? 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Disrating*, A nautical term for 'disranking', that is, reducing from a higher rank to a lower, such as lowering a man from A. B. to ordinary seaman, or from fireman to trimmer.

†**Disra·tionate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *rātiōn-em* reason + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To deprive of its reason or rationality.

1668 C. SPELMAN in *Sir H. Spelman's De non Temer. Eccl.* (ed. 4) To Rdr. 18 Thou .. must disrationate St. Paul's argument, who diswades the pollution of thy Body, because it is the Temple of the holy Ghost.

†**Disray**[1], *sb. Obs.* [var. of *desray*, DERAY, with the ordinary late ME. change of *des-* to *dis-*: see DIS- prefix, and cf. DISRAY *v.*] Disorder, confusion; = DERAY, DISARRAY.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4353 He gan make gret disray, And gradde ageyn to Darye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 407 The Knyghtes..gan make soche a disray a-monge hem that noon a-bode other. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXVI. i, The realme to saue, and kepe out of disraye. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. xii. 368 To come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie .. and to put it in disray. 1610 [see DISRANGE].

†**Disray**[2], *v. Obs.* [In sense 1, var. of DERAY, orig. *desray*, a. OF. *desreer*, *desrayer*, with the ordinary late ME. substitution of *dis-* for *des-*: cf. prec. In sense 3 identified with DISARRAY.

1. *trans.* To put out of array or military order; to throw into disorder; = DISARRAY *v.* 1.

1300 *K. Alis.* 673 Now con Alisaundre of skyrmyng, And of stedes disrayng. 1609 HOLLAND tr. *Amm. Marcell.* XXIV. i. 262 Least Archers running foorth might disray the rankes. *c* 1611 SYLVESTER II. iv. *Decay* 1124 Have these so yong and weak Disrayed your ranks? 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 317 Guortimer .. did here set vpon .. the English Saxons, whom being disrayed, and not able to abide a second charge, he put all to flight.

2. To disorder the attire, or spoil the personal appearance of. In quot. *refl.*

1432 LYDGATE *Chron. Troy* II. xiii. (*Paris to Helen*), And as a penitaunt in contrition Ye you disraye; alas why do ye so?

3. To deprive of personal array or attire; to despoil, strip; = DISARRAY *v.* 2.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 (MS. A.), To disray or disgise [MS. M. disaray] *exornare*. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie*, II. vii. 208 Disrai'd Of that faire iem. 1608 DAY *Law Tricke* I. I. (1881) 12 On the high Altar sacrifis'd the Priests, Disray'd the Temple of the golden robes.

Disrealise, in Udall 1548: see DISREALISH.

Disrealize (disrī·ălaiz), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + REALIZE.] *trans.* To divest of reality, to idealize.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 261/1 The first and last rule of the poet should be..to pass every personal emotion through the sieve of the universal, to 'disrealize' everything, to bring it into union with the whole.

†**Disrea·son**, *sb. Obs.* In 5 **desrayson**. [a. OF. *desraison*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *raison* reason.] That which is contrary to reason or right; injustice.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xix, Certes it is to chyvalrye over grete blame, over grete tyrannye and desrayson.

†**Disrea·son**, *v. Obs.* [Anglicized from OF. *desraisnier* or its latinized form *disrātiōnāre*, variants of OF. *deraisnier*, med.L. *dērātiōnāre*: see Du Cange, and cf. DERAIGN.] *trans.* To prove, assert, vindicate; = DERAIGN *v.* 1, 2.

(The prefix *des-*, *dis-*, was here a mere variant of *de-*, owing to the frequent equivalence and confusion of these prefixes (see DE- I. 6); but it appears to have been taken by the 17th c. legal antiquaries in the privative sense (DIS- 4); hence the erroneous explanation of *Disrationare* in Blount's Law Dict. 'contrarium ratiocinando asserere, vel quod assertum est ratiocinando destruere', and cf. J. C. Blomfield *Hist. Souldern* (1893) 12 *note*.)

1628 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 425 In which time the proprietarie may disreason the said recouerie, by disprouing the other parties surmises or allegations, prouing that the specialtie was paied whereupon the Attachment was grounded.

†**Disrea·sonable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *desraisonable* (Oresme, 14th c.), mod.F. *dé-*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *raisonable.*] Devoid of reason, unreasonable, groundless.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* XV. 122 Thy complaynt is nocht disrasonabil. *Ibid.* XX. 169 The extreme disrasonabil abusione that rang amang the vniuersal pepil.

†**Disre·ckon**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *intr.* To reverse reckoning; to reckon by deduction.

1562 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. vi. 31 The dayes of the Moone beynge knowen, then vnreckenyng or disrekenynge backwarde, we shall knowe the daye. 1611 FLORIO, *Scomputare*, to disreckon.

†**Disrecomme·nd**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* = DISCOMMEND *v.* 3.

1692 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 217 The untunableness of one or two Instruments dis-recommends the whole Musical Consort.

Disrecommendation (disre kŏmendē·ʃən). [f. DIS- 9 + RECOMMENDATION.] That which is the reverse of a recommendation, or is unfavourable to any one's claims.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 44 The poverty of the person..is never, I believe, any forcible dis-recommendation to a good mind. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) II. vii. 211 He attained considerable weight in a Government where trifling qualities are no discommendation. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Fragment (1862) 676 Add to these dis-recommendations that it is propounded in the coarsest terms of insolent assumption.

Disregard (disrĭgā·ɹd), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + REGARD *sb.*] Want of regard; neglect, inattention; in earlier use often, the withholding of the regard which is due, slighting, undue neglect; in later use, the treating of anything as of no importance.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiv. 89 We can be bold without resentment, yet it may be with an invincible disregard. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 478 The Bishops fell under a general disregard. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 280 Acts ..which tend to the levelling of thrones and conditions, and give to monarchs a more certain disregard and disrespect than all the labours..of the Jacobins. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlv. 318 Disregard and sympathy seemed to be equally distasteful to him.

b. Constr. *of* (*for*, *to*).

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* 39 (Seager) A disregard of fame. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Prov.* xiv. 6 (Seager) A disregard for everything besides. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 224 Profaneness and avowed Disregard to all Religion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 114 An extreme disregard of..historical accuracy. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 484 His lawless disregard for the principles of the Reformation settlement.

Disregard (disrĭgā·ɹd), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + REGARD *v.*] *trans.* To treat without regard, to pay no regard to. **a.** In earlier use, *esp.*, to treat without due regard, respect, or attention; to neglect unduly, to slight.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* To Postscr., Wks. (1847) 74/2 To take sanctuary among those churches which..formerly you have disregarded and despised. 1681 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 144 To make all the people disregard and despise the Gospel. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 458 Quarries of fine stone; but these are utterly disregarded by the inhabitants. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 85 Those who have attacked, and those who have defended .. have alike disregarded two very remarkable passages of two orations pronounced under the succeeding reign.

b. In later use, *esp.*, to treat as of no importance; to pay no attention to.

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxi. 107 Desirous of private happiness he disregards public opinion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 155 The king .. advised the treasurer to disregard idle rumours. 1869 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 401, I have had symptoms that must not be disregarded.

Hence **Disrega·rded** *ppl. a.* (whence **Disrega·rdedness**, state of being disregarded); **Disrega·rding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1699 C. Noble *Mod. Answ. Immod. Q.* 6 To charge him with neglects and slightings and disregardings to his friends. 1699 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 185 Unto which Ambassage the Queen of England .. returned this bold, smiling, and disregarding answer. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 24 In the disregarded heart, swarms of vain foolish thoughts are perpetually working. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VIII. 561 Then sullen nurse thy disregarded spleen. *a* 1854 Ld. Cockburn *Circuit Journ.* (1883) 95 Its surrounding bad taste and selfish disregardedness.

Disrega·rdable, *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] That may be disregarded; unworthy of regard.

1681 *Grand Debate* 77 Till experience be proved to be disregardable. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* III. 152 An easy Fortune is..far from being disregardable.

Disrega·rdant, *a.* [f. Dis- 10 + Regardant, after prec. vb.] Paying no regard or attention; neglectful, disregarding.

1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 27 All disregardant of the Babel sound, A swan kept oaring near with upraised eye. 1880 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* Sept. VIII. 131, I understand you to be .. disregardant, if not actually defiant, of the persons on whose capital you have been hitherto passively dependent for occupation.

Disrega·rder. [f. Disregard *v.* + -er 1.] One who disregards.

1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* Pref. (1675) 10 Disregarders of the Scripture. 1864 H. Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 110 In being considered a disregarder of public opinion.

Disrega·rdful, *a.* [f. Dis- 10 + Regardful: cf. *disrespectful.*] The opposite of regardful; regardless, neglectful, careless.

a 1642 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 302 It was not probable he could be .. so dis-regardfull of his owne state. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. vii. 83 Will God .. be so partial and fond to us, so disregardfull and injurious toward himself? 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 372 Who..could be so disregardful of his own interest? 1882 A. B. Bruce *Parab. Teach. Christ* II. vi. (1891) 354 Love .. disregardful of conventional barriers.

Hence **Disrega·rdfully** *adv.*, without regard, with neglect; **Disrega·rdfulness.**

1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* 41/2 They..after many years vain hope were turned home disregardfully. *c* 1720 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 64 An Author .. used too slightly and disregardfully. 1731 Bailey, *Disregardfulness*, neglectfulness. 1869 Mrs. Whitney *Hitherto* viii. 93 Not breaking in disregardfully; she always listened Mrs. Whistler through.

† **Disregu·lar,** *a.* [Dis- 10.] = Irregular.

1649 Evelyn *Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 21 Men..who (not having more disregular passions) dispise honours, pleasures, riches.

Disrela·ted, *ppl. a.* [Dis- 10.] Unrelated; without relation or connexion. So **Disrela·tion,** absence of relation or connexion.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 3/2 Throughout his humour consists of the disrelation of his remarks to his age and size. *Ibid.*, When they utter disrelated speeches. 1894 *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 2/3 [He] looks on what goes before or comes after him as entirely disrelated.

Disrelish (disre·liʃ), *sb.* Also 7 **disrellish.** [f. Disrelish *v.* or Dis- 9 + Relish *sb.*] Distaste, dislike, aversion, some degree of disgust.

a 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* I. i, Being once glutted, then the taste of folly Will come into disrelish. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 37 Dissensions .. will breed in pagans such a disrelish of our religion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 569 With hatefullest disrellish writh'd thir jaws With soot and cinders fill'd. 1717 Pope *Let. to Atterbury* 20 Nov., With a dis-relish of all that the world calls Ambition. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 202 Men .. have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 403 Her disrelish for food amounted to disgust. 1841 Miall in *Nonconf.* I. 96 Conduct .. indicative of his disrelish for the whole subject.

b. Something which excites distaste or aversion.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 104/2 The extraordinary nasal twang .. not to mention other disrelishes, we cannot get over.

Disrelish (disre·liʃ), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 or 7 a + Relish *v.* or *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To destroy the relish or flavour of; to render distasteful. *Obs.*

(The first quot. appears to belong here): *rellese*, *rellice* occur as 16th c. spellings of Relish.)

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. 130 b, Yet is it [the plentie or aboundance of the prodigal] marred and disrealised with muche galle of sondrie griefes and sorowes. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (1740) 86 Some musty proverb that disrelishes all things whatsoever. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 305. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 140 'Tis like the Handwriting on the Wall, enough to spoil and disrelish the Feast. 1760 Sterne *Serm.* III. 374.

2. To have a distaste for, to find not to one's taste; to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 236 Her delicate tendernesse will.. begin to heaue the gorge, disrelish and abhorre the Moore. 1648 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 117 How long is it since he hath disrelish'd Libels? 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 256 This excellent book, though..disrelished by some weak Christians. 1799 G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 151, I am not surprised that some members of the House .. should disrelish your report. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxvii. (1888) 282 He so much disrelished some expressions of mine that..he showed me to the door.

† **3.** To prove distasteful to; to disgust. *Obs.*

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* III. vii. (1650) 230 Or preach some truth which dis-relishes the palate of a prepossessed auditor. 1699 *Lady Alimony* IV. vii. in Harl. *Dodsley* XIV. 352 What might I say, That should disrelish Madam Caveare? 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 28 He tastes the bitter morsel, and rejects Disrelisht.

4. *intr.* To be distasteful, to 'go down badly.'

1631 [See Disrelishing below]. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* IV. iv. 223 This much disrelished with the Lord Hopton. 1824 Cary *Dante Par.* XVII. 113, I learnt that, which if I tell again, It may with many wofully disrelish.

Hence **Disre·lished** *ppl. a.*; **Disre·lishing** *vbl. sb.*; **Disre·lishing** *ppl. a.*, distasteful.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* Ep. Ded. 8 Strong lines have beene in request, but they grew disrelishing. 1689 *Lady Alimony* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 314 A freedom from our disrelish'd beds. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* 78 This first disrelishing of the Republick, had .. so much of Honesty that [etc.]. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be disrelishing. 1846 D. King *Treat. Lord's Supper* iv. 89 A violated law and a disrelished salvation.

† **Disre·lishable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -able.] Such as to be disrelished or disliked; distasteful.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 78 (D.) That the match..should be intended no more was disrelishable.

† **Disre·lishment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Disrelish + -ment.] A disliking; a distasteful matter.

1646 S. Bolton *Arraignm. Err.* 354 An act of oblivion.. in which all disrelishments either in language or action, word or deed, may be buried up in silence.

Disremember (disrĭme·mbəɹ), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. Dis- 6 + Remember *v.*] To fail to remember; to forget. (*trans.* and *absol.*)

1836 F. Mahoney *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 373 The..lines of the author he feigns to disremember. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* ix. (1882) 93/1, I disremember rightly what I did. 1876 Miss Cary *Country Life* I. 13 If he did not disremember, he would look at it before he went to bed. 1880 Ouida *Moths* vii, [American speaking] I disremembered to ask when the mails went out. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Disremember*, to forget. Also in Glossaries of Sussex, Berks, Hants, and in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1860).

Disrepair (disrĭpēə·ɹ). [f. Dis- 9 + Repair *sb.*] The state of being out of repair, or in bad condition for want of repairs.

1798 *Telegraph* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 368 If our landlord should..suffer our houses and fences to go entirely into disrepair. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. xvii, All spoke neglect and disrepair. 1818 — *Old Mort.* v, It had been suffered to go considerably into disrepair. 1833 *Act* 3-4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 104 Where any..spouts..drains or common sewers..shall get into disrepair. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* I. (1857) 8 It .. had now fallen greatly into disrepair.

† **Disrepo·rt,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 9 + Report *sb.*] Evil report, report to any one's prejudice.

1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 193 Let us practise St. Paul's precept, 'by honour and dishonour, by good report and disreport'.

† **Disreport,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Report *v.*] To give an evil report (of).

1653 R. Baillie *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 81 Their forwardnesse to misreport, disreport, discovers much evill affection in their spirits.

Disre·putabi·lity. [f. Disreputable *a.*: see -bility.] = Disreputableness.

1854 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 78 Why then should he court danger and disreputability? 1879 Arber *Introd. to 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* 16 The important testimony..to the disreputability..of the professional Actor. 1892 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 250 To call a man a Goth conveyed .. a general sense of the disreputability of him about whom it was uttered.

Disreputable (disre·pĭŭtăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Dis- 10 + Reputable *a.*, after Disrepute.]

1. The reverse of reputable; such as to bring into disrepute or reflect discredit; discreditable.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 27 He could not .. but be sensibly concerned for the present disreputable state of our law courts. *a* 1795 J. Wedgwood in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 198 It would [not] be in any degree disreputable to his character as a Clergyman. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 200 One of the most disreputable of jugglers.

2. Having a bad reputation; in bad repute; not of respectable character.

1828 Webster, *Disreputable* .. as, disreputable company. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* IV. iv. (L.), Nobody wants a second chamber, except a few disreputable individuals. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* v, There was Jem Rodney, a known poacher, and otherwise disreputable. 1867 Miss Braddon *Run to Earth* I, The room was full of sailors and disreputable-looking women.

B. *sb.* A disreputable person.

1853 H. Greville *Diary* (1884) 35 To clear his Court of the robbers and disreputables who surround him. 1868 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* iii. 172 Heine, one of the religious disreputables, was .. a mocker from his boyhood to his death. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 2/1 Where the .. drunkards and disreputables are well in evidence.

Disre·putableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being disreputable.

1710 W. Hume *Sacred Success.* 382 So that what people .. agree upon and determine .. shall respecting reputableness or disreputableness, have a very commanding force. 1886 *All Year Round* 142 That disreputableness of appearance which is one of their greatest sources of attraction.

Disre·putably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a disreputable manner; discreditably.

1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 29 Propositions are made .. somewhat disreputably, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception. *Mod.* He is said to have behaved most disreputably on that occasion.

Disreputa·tion. *Obs.* or *arch.* [Dis- 9.]

1. Privation or loss of reputation; bringing into disrepute; discrediting; dishonour, disgrace.

1621 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* Intr. iii, The sodaine and finall myserie, calamitie, and disreputation of that Commonweale. *a* 1627 Hieron *Wks.* II. 17 Those who vrge this to the dis-reputation of all that are affected well. 1681-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xiv. 173 A disreputation of piety and a strict life. 1691-6 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 78 Are they not inwardly troubled .. when they hear anything said to their Disreputation? 1824 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 387 He will .. bring disreputation on the institution. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. vii. 320 To remove me from my post with disreputation.

† b. A discrediting circumstance, a discredit.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 104 This reason .. is not onely a Calumniation against T. M. but a dis-reputation also to his Maiestie. 1681-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 110 Intemperance .. is a Dishonour and disreputation to the person and the nature of the man. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 36 Humanity .. the want of which is a Disreputation to a Man's Character.

† **2.** Want of reputation, evil reputation; the condition of being in disrepute; discredited condition.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 This vice..is gotten already out of the disreputation of a sin. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxvii. 221 The period in which our conduct or misconduct gives us a reputation or disreputation, that almost inseparably accompanies us throughout our whole future lives. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 639/1 Eumenes, with the disreputation of having been only a secretary, raised himself to the first military employments.

Disrepute (disrĭpiū·t), *sb.* [f. Dis- 9 + Repute *sb.*] Loss or absence of reputation; ill repute, disesteem, discredit, dishonour.

1583 Holcroft *Procopius* Pref. A ij b, Belisarius then returned to Constantinople with disrepute. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 18 The Holy things of Religion fell at length into Contempt and Dis-repute. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 666 It was formerly in great credit as a pectoral, but is now quite in disrepute. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. ix. 573 It brings the administration of justice into disrepute. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 89 A large and spacious house which lay under the disrepute of being haunted.

† **Disrepu·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 + Repute *v.*] *trans.* a. To hold as of no reputation; to regard slightingly; to disesteem. b. To bring into discredit; to defame, disparage. c. To bring discredit or an evil name upon (by one's conduct).

1611 Florio, *Disreputare*, to disrepute, to disesteeme. 1628 Br. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* II. vii. 183 You quote us the Homilies .. I think you dis-repute them. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. ad § 1. 16 The Virgin was betrothed lest honorable marriage might be disreputed. 1651 — *Holy Living* iv. ad § 10 (1727) 335 O teach me to walk, that I may never disrepute the honour of my religion. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) III. 380 Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than to be disreputed by God? 1697 R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 272 Doubting that he would disrepute the Place .. by dying here.

Disresse·mble, *v. rare.* [a. OF. *desresssembler* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *ressembler.*] *trans.* Not to resemble; to be unlike.

So **Disresse·mblance,** want of resemblance.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130/1 To have blurred it out for some small disresemblance, either in the eye or mouth. 1654 I.D. Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 24 One exceeding like the first..and disresembling him in nothing [etc.].

† **Disrese·nt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + Resent *v.* (which formerly meant 'to take well or ill').] *trans.* To have a feeling against, to take ill; = Resent in its current sense.

1652 W. Hartley *Inf. Baptism* 12 The Lord .. dis-resented such performances as were tainted with wickedness.

Disrespect (disrĭspe·kt), *sb.* [f. Dis- 9 + Respect *sb.*; or perh. from Disrespect *v.*] Want of respect, courteous regard, or reverence.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* III. § 80. 336 Profanation of holy things .. manifesteth a disrespect of God himselfe. 1731 Johnson *Let. to G. Hickman* 30 Oct. in *Boswell*, This delay .. proceeded neither from forgetfulness, disrespect nor ingratitude. 1772 *Junius Lett.* liv. 285 My memory fails me, if I have mentioned their names with disrespect. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 23 No expression indicating disrespect to the Sovereign .. was suffered to escape.

† b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an act showing disesteem or irreverence; 'an act approaching to rudeness' (J.). *Obs.*

1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* IV. v, Howsoever I have found a disrespect from you, yet I forget it. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 149 Any disrespect to any acts of state .. was in no time more penal. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 314, I doe also forgive ye Disrespects and neglects of any persons. *a* 1714 M. Henry *Wks.* (1835) II. 139 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himself.

Disrespe·ct, *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Respect *v.*] *trans.* The reverse of *to respect*; to have or show no respect, regard, or reverence for; to treat with irreverence.

1614 Wither *Sat. to King*, Juvenilia (1633) 346 Here can I smile to see .. how the mean mans suit is dis-respected. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts N. T.* 11 If he love the one he must disrespect the other. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 231 (Basil) To honor him, and dis-respect his Friend, was to stroke a man's head with one hand, and strike him with the other. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 26 Apr., He was disrespected in Oxford by several men who now speak well of him. 1852 L. Hunt *Poems* Pref. 27 As if .. sorrow disrespected things homely. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* I. 257 You will judge whether he disrespects me.

Hence **Disrespe·cted** *ppl. a.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* i. § 45. 75 A dis-respecting, despising, and vilifying of Gods mercies. 1640 Glapthorne *Ladies Privil.* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 140, I meane not..To save a dis-respected life. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 2) I. 101 Reflecting how wretched was the condition of a dis-respected man. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. vi. 105 Treating her .. like a disrespected grandmother.

Disrespectability (disrispe:ktăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY, after *respectability*.] The quality of being disrespectable; the reverse of respectability.

1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* vii, Committed .. to the House of Correction on the charge of disrespectability. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, Her taste for disrespectability grew more and more remarkable. 1893 W. Wallace *Scot. Yesterd.* 60 An office which had an odour of disrespectability.

Disrespectable (disrispe·ktăb'l), *a.* [Dis- 10.] The opposite of respectable; not worthy of respect; not in accordance with standards of respectability.

1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 187/1 All distinction .. between what is respectable and what is disrespectable would be at an end. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xvi, Well acquainted with the town but in a sort of disrespectable way. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 223 Not only was he [Heine] not one of Mr. Carlyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly *dis*respectable.

Disrespe·cter. *rare.* [f. Disrespect *v.* + -er 1.] One who disrespects.

1661 Boyle *Style Script.* (1675) 149 There .. are but too many witty disrespecters of the Scripture. 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Disc. Logom.* 127 The Disrespecters of the Antients.

Disrespectful (disrispe·ktfŭl), *a.* [f. Dis- 10 + Respectful, after *disrespect*.] The opposite of respectful; full of or manifesting disrespect.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xxiii. 316 Offended with our injurious and disrespectfull behaviour toward him. 1681 E. Sclater *Serm. at Putney* 26 The least dis-respectfull word is Rebellion. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 320, I must say nothing .. that is disrespectful or undutiful. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. xii, I will hear no disrespectful word of that young lady from any lips. 1884 Sir J. Pearson in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 659/1 It would be disrespectful to the Court of Appeal.

fig. 1748 *Whitehall Even. Post* No. 405 Our Commerce .. still suffers much from these disrespectful Accidents.

Disrespe·ctfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a disrespectful manner.

1671 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 110 The lord Wentworth .. talked very imperiously, and very disrespectfully .. to some of the council. 1717 T. Howel *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 15 He has .. withdrawn from the publick Stage of the World, where he has been disrespectfully treated. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 277 Prohibiting Tyndale's Testament, in the preface of which the clergy were spoken of disrespectfully.

Disrespe·ctfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or fact of being disrespectful.

1672 *Life of J. Alleine* v. (1838) 48 Bearing with their dulness, rudeness, and disrespectfulness. 1863 Miss Braddon *J. Marchmont* II. x. 229, I seemed to feel as if it was a sin and a disrespectfulness towards her to wear colours.

† **Disrespe·ctive,** *a. Obs.* [f. Dis- 10 + Respective; after *disrespect*.] = Disrespectful.

1623 Withir *Hymns & Songs* (1856) 33 Disrespective we have been Of statutes, judgements, and decree. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 54, I restored my principall masters mate .. that I had turned before the mast for some disrespective misdemeanour. 1735-6 Carte *Ormonde* I. 325 This rash and violent proceeding so disrespective to that nobleman.

Hence † **Disrespe·ctively** *adv.*, disrespectfully.

1636 Brathwait *Roman Emperors* 360 He passed to another life at Prague, disrespectively there inhumed.

† **Disrespo·ndency.** *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9.] Absence of response; the fact of not responding.

1657 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* II. ii, Why .. would you engage So much yourself to any of that sex, As for a disrespondency to lay Violent hands upon yourself?

† **Disre·st,** *sb. Obs.* [Dis- 9.] The opposite of rest; disquiet, unrest.

1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 19 b, The sorer is the cruell gashe, and breedes the more disrest. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 103 Free from any molestation from without, or principle of disrest within. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 177 Violence, disrest, and an ill name, will be the rewards of your folly and obstinacy.

† **Disre·st,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Rest *sb.*] *trans.* **a.** To remove or dislodge from a place of rest. **b.** To deprive of rest; to disturb.

1696 in Church *Philip's War* (1867) II. 123 An Expedition to attack that Fort, and to disrest and remove the Enemy from that Post. 1706 Penhallow *Ind. Wars* (1859) 52 Our frontiers at home were as much disrested as ever.

Disrestore *v.*: see Dis- 6.

† **Disre·verence,** *v. Obs.* [Dis- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* The opposite of *to reverence*; to treat with irreverence; to deprive of reverence.

1529 More *Dyalogue* III. 84 a/1 To se his maieste disreuerenced. 1608 W. Sclater *Malachy* (1650) 45 That we pollute not nor disreverence the Name God. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 127 How is His glory dis-reverenced over all this land?

Disreward, *v.* [Dis- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To reverse the act of rewarding; to deprive of reward.

1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* II. xcvi, Beware of Pride..it disrewards goodnesse in it selfe, by vain glory.

† **Disrie·gled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. OF. *desreiglé* 'vnrulie, disordered .. vnbridled' (Colgr.) + -ED1. Cf. Regle *v.*] Unruly, unregulated, outrageous.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 342 It is a necessary duty to cut off enormity and disriegled inordinances.

Disrobe (disrō·b), *v.* Also 6-7 -roab. [Dis- 6 or 7 a. Cf. OF. *desrober* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To divest or strip of a robe or garment; to undress, strip. Const. *of, from.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 17 The holy Saints of their rich vestiments He did disrobe. 1595 Shake. *John* II. i. 147 He .. That did disrobe the Lion of that robe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. i. 69 Disrobe the Images. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 236 One holds his knee; a second disroabs him. 1648 Mayne *Amorous War* IV. vi, Disrobe your upper parts. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 312 Dis-rob'd, their vests apart in order lay. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 117 Lilia Disrobed the glimmering statue of Sir Ralph From those rich silks.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To divest oneself of clothing; to undress.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 122 They disrobed themselues, and were chafed with a gentle kinde of rubber. 1603 *Order Coronation Jas. I* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846-7) III. 109 *note*, The king .. there disrobeth himself of his upper garments. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* V. 904 Pallas disrobes 1807 Crabbe *Sir E. Grey* xx, They make the hypocrite disrobe. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 211 You will notice as they disrobe, that each and all wear at their breast charms.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To divest, strip.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. (1878) 299 Archigallo shall be deposd, And thou disroab'd of all thy dignitie. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 Nutmeg .. at full ripnesse disroabs it selfe, and discovers .. the Mace. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pick.* (1779) IV. cii. 321 Desire to see her fair eyes disrobed of..resentment. 1878 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* vii. 112 The very voice..seemed to disrobe the room of the strange look.

Hence **Disro·bed** *ppl. a.*; **Disro·bing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 302 Writers who delight not in disrobed meaning. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* ix. 171 Fear not..death's disrobing hand. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 121 The first apartment is the .. disrobing room.

Disro·bement. [f. Disrobe + -ment.] The action of disrobing or divesting of a covering.

1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 46 You may discern such Disrobements in the Cones of Silk-Worms. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 875 Damon watches the process of disrobement.

Disro·ber. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which disrobes.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 119 Disinchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 1882 Sir P. Felis in *Society* 7 Oct. 18/1 The trees, swept bare by autumn's gale —That swift and merciless disrober.

Disroof (disrū·f), *v.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of the roof; to unroof. Hence **Disroo·fed** *ppl. a.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii. (1872) 208 Ghastly châteaus stare on you by the wayside, disroofed, diswindowed. 1871 J. C. Jeaffreson *Ann. Oxf.* II. x. 154 The disroofed and dismantled walls of the venerable fanes.

† **Disroo·m,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **dysrowme.** [f. Dis- 7 c + Room *sb.*] *trans.* To displace.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 71 Noon vpon peyne of deth shall dysrowme hym self.

Disroost *v.*: see Dis- 7 c.

Disroot (disrū·t), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Root *v.*] *trans.* To pull up by the roots; to uproot, unroot.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 368 Pine-suckers ..having disrooted and plunged them into old dust of bark. 1849 *Florist* 279 Repot the bottoms that have been disrooted. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* (ed. 2) 178 And with one hand disroot All tender flower and fruit.

b. *transf.* To dislodge (anything) from the place where it is fixed.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. vi, When neither curb would crack ..nor differing plunges Dis-root his rider whence he grew. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xii. 63 The sliding down of a higher piece of ground, disrooted from its situation. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xviii. xii. 33 Daun .. could not have disrooted Friedrich this season.

Hence **Disroo·ting** *vbl. sb.*; **Disroo·ter,** one who disroots.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 10 Oct., A kind of disrooting that recalls a thousand painful ideas of former happier journeys. 1883 *Encycl. Dict.*, Disrooter.

Disround, *v. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 8.] *trans.* To deprive of roundness or rotundity; to unround.

1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 33 [They] are of opinion that the circuite of the earth..disroundyng hym self, shooteth out thre corner wise.

† **Disrout,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **disrought.** [ad. OF. *desrouter* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *dérouter*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + OF. *route* band, company. Cf. Rout *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To put to rout. **b.** *intr.* To be put to rout; to break up, become scattered.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxxxix. [cxxxv.] 389 If they disrought and be out of ordre, they shall soone be taken vp. 1590 Wyrley *Armorie* 63, I appoint to you .. thence not buge vnlesse you plainly vewe Vs to disrout. 1626 *True Relat. Stratagem* in Arb. *Garner* I. 608 The Black Prince ..disrouted their mighty armies. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *World runs on Wheels* Wks. II. 243/2 To disrowte their enemies, breaking their rankes and order.

† **Disrout,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desroute* rout, disorder, mod.F. *déroute*, f. *dérouter*: see prec.] The act of putting to rout; rout, defeat.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon* II. xlii. 217 Were (after their disroute) brought to Julius Cæsar.

† **Disroy·alty.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 9 + Royalty.] Undoing of royal dignity.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 220 Kings of Denmarke..have thought it no disroyaltie to set up divers manufactures.

Disru·ddered, *ppl. a. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] Deprived of the rudder.

a 1768 in Croft *Let. to Pitt on Johnson's New Dict.* 58-9 At the 7240th of my additional words, I find *disrudder'd*.. 'their gait like to that of a disruddered ship'.

† **Disru·lily,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 **disrewlilye.** [f. next + -ly 2.] In an unruly manner.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4900 [Youthe]..makith hym love yvelle companye, And lede his lyf disrewlilye.

† **Disru·ly,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [In ME. **disrewlie*, implied in prec. adv., a. OF. *desreiulé* unregulated, disordered, mod.F. *déréglé*.] Unruly.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 99/47 Disrulie, *irregularis*.

Disrump (disrv·mp), *v.*1 [ad. L. *disrumpĕre* (also *dirumpĕre*) to break into pieces, burst asunder, f. Dis- 1 + *rumpĕre* to break.] To break up, burst asunder, Disrupt (*trans.* and *intr.*).

(In quot. 1661, with a play upon the *Rump Parliament*.)

1582 T. Nuce *Seneca's Octavia* II. ii. 177 b, Let spouses age And curteous bashfull shame disrumpe your rage. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 16 Upon the sad approach of that Scotch Army, our forlorn Society .. became dis-rumped. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May 635/2 A caucus is a much worse monster than a dragon..and does not disrump so easily.

Disru·mp, *v.*2 *nonce-wd.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of the rump.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 196 The Barber..parts with his taile-peice, and walks as one of the disrump'd [*printed* dirump'd] Poultry.

† **Disru·mpent,** *a. Obs.* [a. L. *disrumpent-em*, pr. pple. of *disrumpĕre*: see Disrump *v.*1] That bursts asunder.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 391 Vested with a membranous and frequently disrumpent barke.

Disrupt (disrv·pt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *disrupt-us*, pa. pple. of *disrumpĕre*: see Disrump *v.*1 and cf. Dirupt.] Burst or broken asunder; broken up. Chiefly as poetic *pa. pple.* = Disrupted.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Disrupt*, broken or rent asunder. 1782 W. Stevenson *Hymn to Deity* 16 Behind a watery cloud disrupt. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Soul's Travelling* viii, Though at your feet The cliff's disrupt. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* II. i. 3 Leaving them .. disrupt, as by earthquake.

Disrupt (disrv·pt), *v.* [f. L. *disrupt-* ppl. stem of *disrumpĕre*: see Disrump *v.*1 Except in single quot. 1657, app. not in use before 19th c. Not in J., T., R., nor Webster 1828. Cf. the rare Dirupt.]

1. *intr.* To burst asunder. *rare.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 668 Almonds..may be.. agitated..over a slow fire, till the Involucrum disrupt.

2. *trans.* To break or burst asunder; to break in pieces, shatter; to separate forcibly.

1817 Scoresby in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 556 The most formidable fields .. become disrupted into a thousand pieces. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 423 We should .. disrupt the bonds. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xxiii. 140 The attempt which was made to disrupt the government.

fig. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 11 His very religious and philosophical thinkings being constantly disrupted by some whim or personal peculiarity.

Hence **Disru·pted, Disru·pting** *ppl. adjs.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 397 There is a concord and a harmony in the disrupted fragments of the cliffs. 1849 Dana *Geol.* ii. (1850) 107 These disrupting and transporting effects. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iv. 84 When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks..it is termed disrupting. 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) 704 There come into play disrupting influences. 1879 A. B. Davidson *Expositor* 264 The reunion of the disrupted kingdom.

Disru·ptable, *a. rare.* [f. Disrupt *v.* + -able.] Capable of being disrupted. Hence **Disruptabi·lity.**

1820 C. R. Maturin *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxx. 208 The intense and disruptable feeling. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 11 Oct. 3 As many points of disruptability as the mariner's compass has points.

Disru·pter, -or. [See -er 1, -or.] One who breaks up; one who causes disruption.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 116/2 These eminent Disrupters had been passionate advocates for the nationality of the Church. 1886 Parnell in *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 10/2 They denounced Mr. Gladstone as a betrayer of his country and a disruptor of the Empire.

Disru·ptic, *a. rare.* [f. L. *disrupt-* (see Disrupt *v.*) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the disruption or breaking up (of organic structures).

1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. of Sex* 88 The ascending, synthetic, constructive series of changes are termed 'anabolic'; the descending, disruptic series, 'katabolic'.

Disruption (disrv·pʃən). [ad. L. *disruption-em* (*diruption-em*), n. of action from *disrumpĕre* to burst or break asunder.]

1. The action of rending or bursting asunder; violent dissolution of continuity; forcible severance.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Theophrastus.. conceiveth .. that upon a full and plentifull impletion there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 161 These great earthquakes and disruptions, that did such great execution upon the body of the earth. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 251 These pillars did not assume the columnar form by crystallization, but by disruption. 1826 Miss Schimmelpenninck tr. *Tour La Grande Chartreuse* I. 10 At the sudden disruption of the masses of rock above. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 On the final disruption of Gulenne from the English crown.

2. A disrupted condition; a disrupted part or place, a rent.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 88 They..rend the earth, and at every shock leave it full of disruptions. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III. xxv. 233 In the time of weakness and disruption. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc., Carlyle* Ser. I. (1878) 199 The whole polity of Europe was left in such a condition of disruption as had not [etc.]

3. *spec. The Disruption*: the name applied to the great split in the Established Church of Scotland, 18th May 1843, when 451 ministers left that Church and formed themselves into the Free Protesting (afterwards, simply, the Free) Church of Scotland.

The cause of their separation was the failure of the Church to maintain its complete independence in matters spiritual as against the interference of the Civil Courts (Court of Session), for which the Evangelical party had carried on a 'Ten Years' Conflict' against the 'Moderates'.

1843 Candlish *Speech* 30 Mar. in *Life* (1880) 293 All the people are concerned in making preparation for that disruption which is now inevitable. *Ibid.* 6 Sept. 315 The Free Church, since the Disruption has in a wonderful manner kept herself free from .. attacks on the existing Establishment. 1886 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* 167/1 The standing outside the Establishment for a quarter of a century has much weakened the adherence .. to the original views maintained at the Disruption.

attrib. 1871 J. Mackenzie *Life Princ. Cunningham* xv. 192 The same contented cheerfulness dwelt in the poor abode of every Disruption minister. *Ibid.* 195 Dr. Cunningham visited this district in November of the Disruption year.

Disru·ptionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who favours disruption.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 693/2 The disruptionists, with all Irish sedition to back them, will be powerless. 1886 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 331/2 As to the origin of the [Homeric] poems Mr. Leaf seems to be a unionist by predilection, but a moderate disruptionist by conviction.

attrib. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 458 Disruptionist tendencies in some of the revolutionary schools of Russia.

Disruptive (disrʌ·ptiv), *a.* [f. L. *disrupt-* ppl. stem : see Disrupt *v.* and -ive.]

1. Causing or tending to disruption; bursting or breaking asunder.

1860 J. Spence *Amer. Union* 92 None anticipated the great disruptive force that now convulses the country. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ix. 255 The speedy development of disruptive tendencies.

b. *Electr.* (See quots.)

1842–3 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 80 The electrical disruptive discharge. 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 79 The term disruptive discharge is applied to all cases where discharge is accompanied with a disruption of the particles of the dielectric. 1880 J. E. H. Gordon *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) II. 187 It follows almost as a matter of course that all discharges in rarefied air are equally disruptive and discontinuous. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Feb. 6/3 Currents of still higher frequency and potential are obtained by passing the spark or disruptive discharge from a battery of Leyden jars through the primary circuit of an induction coil.

2. Produced by disruption; eruptive.

1876 Page *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 128 The disruptive character of these rocks.

Hence **Disru·ptively** *adv.*; **Disru·ptiveness.**

1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 87 They discharge into each other disruptively. 1880 J. E. H. Gordon *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) II. 286 The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., disruptiveness, is common to both kinds of discharge.

Disru·ptment. *rare*⁻¹. [f. Disrupt *v.* + -ment.] Breaking off, disruption.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 290 The disruptment of granite blocks from the summit of Mont Blanc.

Disrupture (disrʌ·ptiŭ), *sb.* [f. Disrupt *v.*, after Rupture.] The action of disrupting or bursting asunder; disruption.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 660 This disrupture discovered the vein of yellow metal at a great depth. 1804 Watt in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 308 Effected .. by the apparent disrupture of rocks. 1808 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 122/2 This disrupture of ordinary ties. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 603 The consequent splitting and disrupture of the medullary sheath.

Disru·pture, *v.* [f. the sb. : cf. *rupture* vb.] *trans.* To break off or asunder; to divide by a rupture. Hence **Disru·ptured** *ppl. a.*

1828 Webster cites *Med. Repos.* for *Disruptured.* 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 299 A huge mass of the grey cliff above was disruptured. 1838 Poe *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 177 The ruins of the disruptured cliff. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 184 These virtues exercise their beneficent influence in each portion of the disruptured church.

Diss (dis). [a. Arab. دِيس *dīs*, the native name.] The Algerian name for a Mediterranean grass, *Ampelodesma* (*Arundo*) *tenax*, the fibrous stems of which are used for making cordage, etc.

1882 Sir W. Hooker *Rept. on Veg. Prod. at Paris Exhib.* III. *Algeria* 35–7 Dis. 1871 *Policy of Alliance Assur. Co.*, On Merchandise (excluding Esparto, Alpha or Alfa, Diss.., Petroleum, and all Mineral and Rock Oils and their liquid products). 1895 *Guide to Museum of Econ. Bot., Kew* No. 2. 73 Diss.

Dissaf, -aiue, dissait(e, -at(e, obs. ff. Deceive, Deceit.

† Dissaiff. *Sc. Obs.* [Sc. form of Deceive.] Deception, deceiving.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 612 And othir quhill he thocht on his dissaiff.

† Dissai·nt, *v. Obs.* [f. Dis- 6 or 7 b + Saint.] *trans.* To make no longer a saint; to remove from the calendar of saints; to unsaint.

1612 T. James *Corrupt. Script.* IV. 39 They may as well dissaint him hereafter (as saint him now).

Dissaisin, obs. Sc. form of Disseisin.

† Dissa·lt, *v. Obs.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To free from salt.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dissalted*, cleared from Salt, made fresh. 1721 in Bailey.

Dissar, Dissard(e, var. Disour, Dizzard.

Dissatisfaction (dissætisfæ·kʃən). [f. Dis- 9 + Satisfaction.] The fact or condition of being dissatisfied; discontent; 'want of something to complete the wish' (J.).

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 52 When .. the Spanish Armada appeared in the Downs, to the great fear and dissatisfaction of the City. 1648 Cromwell *Let.* 25 Nov., The dissatisfaction you take at the ways of some good men. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, The chance of future trouble .. occasioned some dissatisfaction. 1868 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 335 He .. concluded (as usual) by giving universal dissatisfaction.

b. (with *pl.*) A feeling or expression of dissatisfaction or discontent.

c 1640 Sanderson in Walton *Life* App. I, From the reading of it I went away with many and great dissatisfactions. 1668 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 12 Concerning my *Immortality of the Soul*, I shall take notice only of these two Dissatisfactions. 1723 Blackmore *True Hist. Conspir.* Pref. A viij a, The Conspirators .. ingrafted their Treason on Public Dissatisfactions.

c. A cause or occasion of dissatisfaction or discontent; a dissatisfactory circumstance.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* lxvii. 242 They had .the dissatisfaction of being obliged to return home, without having seen the Antiquities of Tadmor.

Dissatisfactory (dissætisfæ·ktŏri), *a.* [f. Dis- 10 + Satisfactory.] Not satisfactory; causing dissatisfaction or discontent; unsatisfactory; 'unable to give content' (J.).

c 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 109 Things which..were dissatisfactory to her Subjects. 1779 T. Jefferson *Let.* Writ. (1893) II. 189 Their conduct.. has been so dissatisfactory to the French minister that [etc.]. 1846 Thackeray *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 96, I don't know anything more dissatisfactory and absurd.

Hence **Dissatisfa·ctoriness,** the quality or condition of being dissatisfactory.

1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 5 The shortness and uncertainty of sensible Enjoyments .. their Poorness, Emptiness, Insufficiency, Dissatisfactoriness.

Dissatisfied (dissæ·tisfəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Dissatisfy + -ed¹.] Deprived of satisfaction; displeased; disquieted by the feeling of the insufficiency or inadequacy of something.

1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* an. 1599 [Essex] himself also was very much dissatisfied and displeased that the queen had..conferred on Sir Robert Cecyl the gainfull office of master of the wards. 1680 in Hacke *Collect. Voy.* II. (1699) 15 Very grateful to our dissatisfied Minds. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. (1730) I. 2 Infinitely dissatisfy'd with several things in the Church of England. 1847 Lytton *Pelham* v, I had no reason to be dissatisfied with my success. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 227 Glaucon .. was dissatisfied at Thrasymachus' retirement.

b. Exhibiting or expressing dissatisfaction.

1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 192 Lord Miramont's dissatisfied looks, and sullen silence. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Row in Omnibus*, With a gloomy brow and dissatisfied air. 1883 O'Donovan *Merv* xxiv. 298 The horses were standing around in dissatisfied silence.

Hence **Dissa·tisfiedly** *adv.*, in a dissatisfied manner, with dissatisfaction; **Dissa·tisfiedness,** the condition of being dissatisfied, dissatisfaction.

1710 R. Ward *Life of H. More* 147 Seasons of Perplexity and Dissatisfiedness. 1805 Mrs. Inchbald *To Marry, or not* in *Br. Theatre* 3, *Hester*. Oh Madam .. forgive this intrusion .. *Mrs. M.* My dear, I must forgive all you do. (*Dissatisfiedly.*) 1880 Rhoda Broughton *Sec. Th.* I. viii, She remains dissatisfiedly mute.

Dissatisfy (dissæ·tisfəi), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Satisfy *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of satisfaction, to render unsatisfied; to fail to satisfy or fulfil the desires or wishes of; to displease, discontent, make unquiet in mind. Also *absol.*

1666 Pepys *Diary* 23 July, The French are not yet joined with the Dutch, which do dissatisfy the Hollanders. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 2 P 9. 68 Denying her self even the most innocent liberties, if she see they dissatisfy him. *a* 1726 Collier (J.), The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire, and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to dissatisfy. 1806 Ld. Grenville in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. & Cab. Geo. III*, (1855) IV. 9 Doing enough to dissatisfy my own mind, and always too little to satisfy theirs. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 319 In all his production how much there is to dissatisfy us.

Hence **Dissa·tisfying** *ppl. a.*, that fails to satisfy, or renders unsatisfied.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 180 P 6 To follow such dissatisfying Pursuits. 1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 338 After long and dissatisfying toils.

Dissa·turate, *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To free (anything) *of* that with which it is saturated.

1866 Lowell *Swinburne's Trag.*, Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 137 We cannot so dissaturate our minds of it.

† Dissa·vage, *v. Obs.* [Dis- 8.] *trans.* To bring out of a savage condition; to tame, to civilize.

1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* I. (D.), Those wilde kingdomes..Which I dissavag'd and made nobly ciuill

Dissave, -awe, -ayf, -ayte, etc., obs. ff. Deceive, Deceit, etc.

Dissaventure, var. of Disadventure, *Obs.*

Dissca·tter, var. of Discatter *v. Obs.*

Dissceptre (disse·ptəɹ), *v.* Also 7 **discseptre,** 6–7 **-er.** [f. Dis- 7 a + Sceptre *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the sceptre, or of kingly authority.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 613 Rebellious Flesh, whose rest-less Treason Strives to dis-throne and to dis-scepter Reason. 1610 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* I. xiii. 61 Prevent a possible deposing or disceptring. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 55 This .. people have de-thron'd, uncrown'd, and dis-cepter'd me. 1886 W. Alexander *St. Augustine's Holiday* 216 Disrobed, disceptred..discrown'd.

Dissch, obs. form of Dish.

Dissease, obs. form of Deckase, Disease.

† Disse·ason, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **diseason.**

I. [f. Dis- 6 + Season *v.*]

1. *trans.* To take away or change the flavour of.

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Foorth do they lay vittayls, with storme disseasoned heauy (*Cereem corruptam undis*). 1613 Jackson *Creed* I. xxix. § 15 Seeing no hope of diseasoning the old and withered stockes, fit fewell for euerlasting flames. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 106 [The Red Sea]..would either drowne the countrey, or else by mixing with the Nilus, disseason his waters. 1621 – – *Ovid's Met* XIV. (1626) 295 An oliue wild, which bitter fruit affords, Becomes dis seasned with his bitter words.

2. To deprave the sense of taste of. *rare.*

1625 W. B. *True School War* To Rdr. 4 Like some Disseasoned Palats, thou doost nauseate at Plentie.

II. [f. Dis- 7 + Season *sb.*]

3. To render out of season, make unseasonable.

a 1628 F. Greville *Poems Monarchy* D, Wks. Grosart I. 197 The second light of government, Which stories yield, and no time can disseason.

Disseat (disse·t), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 or 7 c + Seat *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To remove or eject from or as from a seat; to unseat; to remove from where it is seated or situated. Hence **Disseated** *ppl. a.*

[That quot. 1605 belongs to this word is doubtful.]

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. iii. 21 This push Will cheere me euer, or dis-eate [Fo. 2, 3, 4 disease] me now] 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv, The hot horse..sockes all foule meanes .. to dis-seate His lord, that kept it bravely. 1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 21 The diseated Parliament-men. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 548 The Morbifick matter being diseated. 1822 C. O'Conor *Chron. Eri* I. p. xxxi, This mighty conqueror who had dis-seated so many kings. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Mod. Art*, Diseat those woods and place the same figure among fountains..and you have a—Naiad! 1866 *Daily Tel.* 22 Feb. 4/5 Application made to disseat the member returned.

† Di·ssecate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dissecā-re* to cut in pieces, as if from a ppl. stem *dissecāt-* (cf. fut. pple. *secātūrus*) instead of the actual form *dissect-*.] = Dissect *v.* So **† Disseca·tion** = Dissection.

1615 Jackson *Creed* IV. § 1. vii. § 11 The anatomist's knife did lance and dissecate her living members. 1632 T. Nash *Quaternio* Ep. Ded., The Apothecary in his drugges, the anatomist in his dissecations.

† Disse·cret, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 8 + Secret *a.*] *trans.* To deprive of secrecy, bring to light.

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 5 We must not put too much confidence, either in the concealing our own designes, or the dissecreting the designes of the enimy.

Dissect (disse·kt), *v.* [f. L. *dissect-* ppl. stem of *dissecāre*, f. Dis- 1 + *secāre* to cut.]

1. *trans.* To cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide by cutting. *lit.* and *fig.* (Now more or less associated with 2 and 3.)

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 621 Young Chickens being dissected or cut in pieces when they are warm, ought to be laid to the stinged part. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* IV. v, To dissect thee, Eat thy flesh off with burning corrosives .. were justice. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 178 Hee that dissected Gordions knot. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 131 This eminence is dissected into six terraces. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 166 The manner of dissecting this prism. 1886 F. B. Jevons in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 292 The aggregationists before them undertook to dissect the Iliad into its constituent lays.

2. *spec.* To cut up (an animal body, a plant, etc.) for the purpose of displaying the position, structure, and relations of the various internal parts; to anatomize.

1611 Florio, *Dissettare*, to dessect or cut as an Anatomie. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* I. ix. (1631) They say, he [Galen] hath giuen vs onely the Anatomy of bruit Beasts, and not of Man, hauing neuer dissected a Mans body. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 3 (1682) 2 If we take a Bean and dissect it. 1724 Swift *Reasons agst. Exam. Drugs* Wks. 1755 III. i. 127 The power given to physicians to dissect the bodies of malefactors. 1867 Emerson *May-day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 422 Two doctors in the camp Dissected the slain deer.

absol. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 477 Anatomists dissect and mangle, To cut themselves out work to wrangle. 1879 E. A. Davidson in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 70 The teacher should obtain heads, hearts, &c. of sheep, oxen and other animals, and dissect in the presence of the boys.

b. *To dissect out*: to excise (an organ or a diseased part) so as not to remove any adjoining part with it.

1864–70 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* II. 119 In dissecting out the cyst. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1030, I made an incision..from

the mouth over the prominent cyst wall and dissected the tumour out..The wall of the cyst was so thin that when nearly dissected out it ruptured.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* To take to pieces, so as to lay bare every part; to examine minutely part by part, to analyze; to criticize in detail.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 114 That soul that is dissected and anatomized to God. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 64 Persons of all conditions took great license in .. dissecting all his infirmities. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. I, Yet old Lucilius never fear'd the times; But lash'd the city, and dissected crimes. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, I never could dissect and map out my own being or my neighbour's as you analysts do. 1869 ROGERS *Pref.* to *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 43 He dissected the pretensions of the great East India Company. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 413 No other thinker has ever dissected the human mind with equal patience and minuteness.

†**4.** To analyze (chemically). *Obs.*

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalms the empyrean or dissects a gar.

5. *Business.* To analyze an invoice or account of goods bought or sold, picking out the various items, and allotting them to the special departments to which they severally belong.

See DISSECTING *vbl. sb.*

Disse·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. That has been cut up, divided into pieces, or anatomized.

Dissected map or *picture*, a map or picture mounted on a thin board and divided into variously shaped parts, to be put together as an exercise or puzzle.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 Laying upon each piece of the dissected Betele, a little Arecca. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 31 Not to be entred but by a long narrow dissected path or trench. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 628 A dissected Head of a Sharke. 1824 COL. L. STANHOPE *Greece* 10 She [Greece] is like a dissected map in the hands of children, all the pieces are there, but the children cannot make them fit. 28.. RUSKIN (O.), Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a dissected map?

2. Of a divided form or structure; *spec.* in *Bot.* (of leaves): Cut into many deep lobes; much divided.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 185 A little chin signes one envious .. a dissected and retorted chin, libidinous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 182 The finely-dissected leaves of Fennel. 1884 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 62 When the leaves are subdivided a fourth time, or even where tripinnatisect leaves have filiform segments, the term dissected is usually employed.

Dissectible (dise·ktĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dissect-* ppl. stem (see the vb.) + -BLE.] Capable of being dissected.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. Wks. 1830 IV. 101 Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and forty-six muscles dissectible and describable.

Dissecting (dise·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISSECT + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISSECT. a. *gen.* and *Anat.*: see DISSECT 1–3. b. *Business*: see DISSECT 5.

1888 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug. 7/8 Junior clerk wanted. Must be used to draper's counting house, and understand dissecting. 1893 *Daily News* 16 May 8/7 To Drapers.—Young lady wants re-engagement as Cashier and Bookkeeper. Used to dissecting.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *dissecting-forceps, -knife, -microscope, -room* (i.e. used in anatomical dissection); **dissecting-clerk**, one employed in analyzing invoices and accounts of goods sold.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 176 Raising the vessel a little .. with the point of the knife and dissecting forceps. 1854 R. WILLIS *Report* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 168 The present Dissecting-room of the Professor is removed altogether. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* ii. 15 Gaining a living by supplying the dissecting-table with its ghastly subjects. 1884 *Encycl. Dict.* (Cassell), *Dissecting-clerk.*

Disse·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dissects.

1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Dissecting abcess*, an abcess which insinuates itself between muscles, separating them from each other. *Ibid., Dissecting Aneurism*, an aneurism in which the inner and middle coats of the artery are ruptured, and the blood passes between them and the outer coat. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 61 Brought to the dissecting eye of the prying student.

Dissection (dise·kʃən). [ad. L. *dissectiōn-em*, n. of action from *dissecāre*; used in med. or mod.L. Perhaps immed. a. F. *dissection* (Paré, 16th c.).]

†**1.** The action or process of cutting asunder or in pieces; division by cutting. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Dissection*, a dissection; a cleauing in peeces. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 70 There must be many schisms and many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber, ere the house of God can be built. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 141 As to the Dissection [after sacrifice], it was not made rashly, but with great Art. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 420 The spaniel dying for some venial fault, Under dissection of the knotted scourge.

2. *spec.* The methodical cutting up of an animal or a plant, for the purpose of displaying its internal structure.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 12 (1873) 43 Thus have I described and opened, as by a kind of dissection, those peccant humours. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* I. ix, Living dissections (as we call them) are then put in vse when we would find out some action or vse of a part which by the dead carkasse cannot be discerned. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 28 (1682) 6 What Dissection cannot attain, yet an ocular inspection in hundreds of other seeds .. will demonstrate. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 P 8, I know not that by living dissections, any discovery has been made by which a single malady is more easily cured. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. xiv. (1877) III. 134 Murders for the sake of selling bodies for dissection. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 347 For hundreds of years..the dissection of human bodies was impeded, and anatomists were confined to the dissection of dead animals.

3. The action of separating anything into elementary or minute parts for the purpose of critical examination; a 'taking to pieces', a minute examination; detailed analysis or criticism.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* § 4 Thus ends this Section, or rather dissection of himself, short ye will say both in breath and extent. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 405 In the particular Dissection of mens Actions. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 158 It is perhaps the best dissection of the human mind, that hath appeared in modern times. 1867 DRUTSCH in *Rem.* (1874) I Dissections of dogma and legend and ceremony.

†**4.** Chemical analysis. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 63 Mercury is extracted out of euery thing, first of all in his dissection or seperation into a watery vapour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 90 By accurate dissection .. it has been found that this ill scented fluid is entirely distinct from the urine.

5. *Business.* The analysis of invoices and accounts, in order that the various items may be entered to the account of the special departments to which they belong: see DISSECT *v.* 5.

6. *concr.* That which has been cut asunder or dissected, or is in a dissected condition; anything which is the result or produce of dissecting.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 All his [the Poet's] kindes are not onlie in their vnited formes, but in their seuered dissections fully commendable.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1847 W. REEVES *Eccl. Antiq.* 66 *note*, The Dissection-room panic caused many to resort to this place. 1889 HUXLEY in *Pall Mall G.* 2 May, None of the ordinary symptoms of dissection poison supervened.

Dissective (dise·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. type **dissectīvus* (cf. *sectīvus*), f. *dissect-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Characterized by or having the quality of dissecting; serving to dissect.

1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 110 The three people who write the narratives in these proofs have a dissective property in common. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* v. 142 They were plainly anatomical dissective knives.

Dissector (dise·ktɔr). Also **-or.** [agent-n. in L. form, from L. *dissecāre* to DISSECT. Cf. F. *dissecteur.*] One who dissects, *esp.* anatomically.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 b The most famous dissectors, and princes of Anathomy. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 306 A most expert Chyrurgion, and the ordinary dissecter to the Colledge of Physitians at Monpelier. 1645 EVELYN *Diary*, The theatre [at Padua] for anatomie .. is excellently contriv'd both for the dissector and spectators. 1794 *European Mag.* XXV. 454 Mr. Jones, dissector to St. Bartholomews Hospital. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 305 Map-mounter and Dissecter. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* vii. in *Misc.* (1872) VI. 153 A determined despiser and dissector of cant. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I. 316 Unrivalled dissectors..had left nothing for scalpel or microscope to reveal in human or comparative anatomy.

Dissees(e, obs. form of DECEASE, DISEASE.

Dissеise, dissеize (dissī·z), *v.* Forms: 4 **disseyse** (**-ceyse, 4–5 desese**), 5–6 **dis-, dyssease,** (5 **dysease, 6 decess, dissease, -eise**), 6–7 **disseyse,** 6– **disseise, disseize.** [ME. a. AF. *dissesir*, = OF. *dessaisir* to dispossess, f. *des-*, DIS 4 + *saisir* to put (one) in possession, to take possession of, to SEIZE. In Pr. *dessaisir*; med.L. *dissazire, -sasire, -sasiare*, also *dissaisire, -seisire, -seisiare* from OF.: see SEIZE.]

1. *trans. Law.* To put out of actual seisin or possession; to dispossess (a person) of his estates, etc., usually wrongfully or by force; to oust. Const. *of* (†*from*). Also *refl.*

[1215 *Magna Carta* xxxix, Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur aut disseisiatur [1217 *inserts* (c. xxxv) de libero tenemento suo vel libertatibus]..nisi per legale judicium parium suorum. 1292 BRITTON II. xi. § 2 Cestui est proprement disseisi qi a tort est engetté de acun tenement.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 250 Our kyng Sir Edward .. Disseised him self of alle, 3ald it to Sir Jon. Bot Jon his homage salle mak or he be gon. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 252 In case that we have..wittandly and willfalli gert our euen cristen..falsly be desesed of land or of lithe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7518 Of þair gudes falsly dissesid. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxlix. 136 He .. vexyd and dystourbed Ivore the duke and lorde of that countrey .. lastly disceasyd hym of that lordeshyp. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7. § 7 Where.. personnes .. be dysseased, deforsed, wronged, or otherwyse put from their lawfull inheritance. 1628 *Petit. to King* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 589 By the Statute called, The great Charter of the Liberties of England, It is declared and enacted; That no Freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseised of his Freeholds or Liberties, or his free Customs. 1642 [see DISSEISIN 1]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 190 If a tenant in tail discontinues the fee, afterwards marries, disseises the discontinuee, and dies seised; his wife shall not have dower. 1819 I. MILNER *Milner's Hist. Ch. Christ* (1824) IV. 115 Wicliff asserted that temporal lords and patrons had a right to disseize the church of her emoluments in case of misbehaviour.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To dispossess, deprive, rob; to deliver, rid (*of* anything).

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1088 He ne ouȝte from wo disseyste be. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 229 It shall here-after be declared how that she was disceased of the seint Graal. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 20 He [the Dragon] so disseized of his gryping grosse. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 22 a, The Foxe planteth his dwelling in the steep cliffe .. as in a maner it falleth out a matter impossible to disseyze him of this his ancient inheritance. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* xxix. 17 My righteous hand broke fierce oppressors' jaws, And of their spoil disseiz'd their bloody paws. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 266 We repeat our protest against all attempts to disseize parents of their rights in their children.

†**b.** To oust, expel. *Obs.*

1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. 655 Through many wounds his life disseized, fled. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XVI. 444 They..With gentle sleep their fear and care disseised.

Hence **Dissei·sed** *ppl. a.*, **Dissei·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 48 The unmanly disseising and putting oute of Fraunce, Normandie, Angew, and Mayne. 1611 COTGR., *Desemparement*, a disseising. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* vii. (Rtldg. 1883) 50 All the disseized lords .. he put to death. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 18 If there be but the least flaw against them to countenance the dis-seizing them of their Rights.

Disseise, obs. form of DECEASE, DISEASE.

1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I*, 98 The Honour of .. our disseised Queen.

Disseisee, -see (dissī·zī·). *Law.* Also 6 **-i, -ie, -ye.** [f. DISSEISE *v.* + -EE; but the earlier form in *-ie* represented OF. *dessaisi* pa. pple. 'dis-seised'.] One who is disseised of his estate: correlative to DISSEISOR.

[1377 *Act* 1 *Rich. II*, c. 9 Et eient desore les disseisiz lour recoverer vers les primers disseisours.] 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 33 The disseisye or suche other personnes as .. be thereby clerely excluded of their entre. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 63 a, If the disseysi by his deede release al his righte .. to one of the disseisoures. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 37 This release doth confirme his estate which the disseisee might else have defeated. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 67 If the disseisie oute the disseisor with force. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 98 It is devised that the Disseisee shall release his right in the land. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. § 162 Restitution of seisin to a disseisee.

Disseisin, disseizin (dissī·zin), *sb.* Forms: 4 **dysseysyne,** 6 **disseysin(e, -sceysen, -seissen, -sesin, -seison, -seizon, -season, dys-,** 6–7 **dis-seizen,** 7 *Sc.* **dissaisin),** 6– **disseisin,** 8– **dis-seisin.** [a. AF. *disseisine* = OF. *dessaisine* (11th c.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *saisine, seisine*, SEISIN, SASINE, formal possession, deriv. of *saisir* to SEIZE. (In med.L. *dissaisīna, disseisīna.*)]

1. *Law.* The act or fact of disseising; privation of seisin; usually, the wrongful dispossession (by forcible entry or otherwise) of the lands, etc. of another: since 15th c. not used of movable goods, nor in cases in which the dispossessed person was tenant at will or tenant for years.

[1167 *Pipe Roll* 12 *Hen. II*, 65 Dissaisina super assisam regis. 1292 BRITTON II. i. § 1 Homme a tort engitté ou desturbé de la peysible possessioun de soen fraunc tenement. Et cele violence est apelé disseisine et fresche force.] 1512–13 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Preamb., Wrytte of entre uppon disseysen in the post before the Justices .. of his Comen Benche. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 57 b, Disseisin is properly where a man entreth into anye landes or tenementes where his entre is not leful, and putteth him out yᵗ hath the franke tenement. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 139 Disseisain upon Disseisin is when the Disseisour is disseised by another. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Disseisin is of two sorts, either Simple Disseisin, committed by day without force and arms, Or Disseisin by Force, for which see Deforceor and Fresh Disseisin. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 195 A disseisin being a deprivation of that actual seisin, or corporal freehold of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 10 The disseizor, and .. the abettor of disseisin. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 631 It is certain that this interdict is not available for disseisin of movables. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 485 The rightful tenant can be disseised, though the lord be not privy to the disseisin. 1889 J. B. AMES in *Harvard Law Rev.* III. 23 The word 'disseisin'.. was rarely used with reference to personalty.

b. *Novel, new, fresh disseisin*: disseisin of fresh or recent date. *Assise of Novel Disseisin*: an ordinance of Henry II, establishing an action at law for the recovery of the seisin of land by one who had himself been recently dispossessed; also the action thus established.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON 164 b, De beneficio principis succurritur ei per recognitionem assisae novae disseisinae multis vigiliis excogitatam et inventam.] *c* 1350 *Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 361 Þe wryt þat me pleideth in þe Citee, by-fore Justyces, oþer by-fore baylyues of þe towne, beþ empne wrytes of newe dysseysyne. [1383 *Act* 7 *Rich. II*, c. 10 Item est ordeignez & assentuz qassise de Novele Disseisine soit desore grante & faite de rent aderiere.] 1583 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 17 The kynges wrytte of assise of nouell disseison. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robert I*, 22 He sall not tine nor amit his action or recoverance be the briefe of Novell dissaisin: as lang as he may find the possessour leueand: or anie man committer of the dissaising, or was present at the committing thereof. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Fresh disseisin*..signifies that which a man may seek to defeat of himself, and by his own power, without the help of the King or Judges, and which is not above fifteen dayes old. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1106 Disseisors that have redisseis'd those who have recovered Seisin .. from them by Assize of Novel Disseisin. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 9. 97 The Assize of novel disseisin was applicable where the demandant himself had been

turned out of possession. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 124 Henry .. issued an ordinance and instituted a procedure; ordinance and procedure alike were known as the assize of novel disseisin.

†**2.** *transf.* and *fig.* Dispossession. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 214 Ministers of the Gospell to whome the keys of right do apperteine (for the others did by dissesin and tort hold possession of them) may execute that authoritie of the keys with all feare and diligence. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxvi. 355 Vntill the Picts .. Disseizen of the scottish Raigne within this Ile had made.

†**Dissei·sin,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* = DISSEISE *v.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 8) 69 b, We shal not distroble, disseason or letten our father aforesaid, but that he holde and possede as long as he liveth..the croune and the dignitee royall of Fraunce. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 974 Yet some (more crediting their eyes, then reason) From's proper place this Essence doe disseysin. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xxxi. 652 He [Philip] went to Dymæ for to disseizen [*ad ejiciendum*] the garrison of the Ætolians. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 365 A man past al feare of being disseisined of his expected inheritance.

Disseisor, -zor (dissī·zəɹ, -ǭ·ɹ). Also 5–6 -our(e, 5 -er. [a. AF. *disseisour*, = OF. **dessaiseur*, f. *dessaisir* to DISSEISE. In med.L. *dissaisitor*, *-seizitor*, f. *dissaisire, disseisire*, to disseise.] One who disseises, or dispossesses another of his lands, etc.; a dispossessor.

[1377 see DISSEISEE.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/2 A Disseiser, *disseisitor*. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 33 The diyng seased hereafter of any such disseasour..shall not be..demed..any suche discent in the law. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 265 If the Tenant be disseised and the Disseisor dieth seised, the Lord there cannot distrain. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars Bk.* III. lvi, Entering now by force, thou hold'st by might, And art disseisor of another's right. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 59 The King can do no wrong; Therefore cannot be a disseisor. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 430 To call them disseizors, wrong doers, cheats, defrauders of their own son. 1861 [see DISSEISIN *sb.* 1]. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 485 The disseisor will be seised whether the lord like it or not.

Disseisoress (disī·zərės). Also 7–9 **disseiseress.** [f. prec. + -ESS. (The F. type would be *dissaiseresse*.)] A female disseisor.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 125 b, Yf the husbande and the wife were of covin or consent that the disseisine should bee made, than .. shee is a disseisouresse. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 124 Shee shall bee adiudged in possession against the desseisee but as a disseiseresse, in respect of the deceit. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 46 A feme Covert may be a disseiseres. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Disseisin*, If he disseises another to her use, she is not a disseisoress, nor if the wife agrees to it during the coverture; yet, if after his death she agrees to it, she is a disseisoress. 1883 A. J. HORWOOD *Year Bks. 11–12 Edw. III*, 264 One cannot say that Katherine was a disseiseress.

†**Dissei·sure, -zure.** *Obs.* [f. DISSEISE *v.* + -URE: cf. *seizure*.] The act of disseising; dispossession; = DISSEISIN.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 685 The setting vp and worshipping of Images .. was .. a Disseisure of the true and spirituall worshippe of God. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 47 To take reuenge for the spoyles and disseisures, which his hired enemies had made in his lands. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. xi. 213 In Case of a Disseizure of the Right Owner.

Disseit, obs. form of DECEIT.

Dissel-boom (di·s'lˌbūm). *S. Africa.* [Du. (pron. di·sĕlˌbōm) = 'the beam or pole of a vehicle', f. *dissel* shaft + *boom* beam, boom.] The pole of a wagon.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Disselboom*, the pole of a wagon in the Cape colony. 1881 FENN *Off to Wilds* xxix, The oxen were all secured to the dissel-boom and trek-tow. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* viii, The tented cart, with its .. stout stinkwood dissel-boom.

†**Disse·lf,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 7 + SELF *sb.*] *trans.* To put (one) beside himself; to deprive of self-consciousness.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Tropheis* 1116 Whence comes This shiuering winter that my soule benums, Freezes my Senses, and dis-selfs me so With drousie Poppie, not my self to knowe?

Disselie, obs. form of DIZZILY.

†**Disse·mbill,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [? corruption of F. *deshabillé*, or of a Sc. spelling of DISHEVEL *a.*] Undressed, unclothed.

*c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1917 That saw him bath dissembile and in weid.

†**Disse·mblable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *dessemblable* (12th c.), in 14th c. *dissemblable*, f. *dessembler* to be unlike, DISSEMBLE *v.*², after *semblable* like.] Unlike, dissimilar, various.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. iv. 5 Moche merueylous lyght I sawe of dissemblable maner. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* N j b, How amongs theim selves to be dissemblable [*inter se dissimiles*]. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* IV. C ij b, Dissemblable to Sectans sorte [*Sectani dissimilis*]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 238 Dissemblable and in effect contrary. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxviii. (1632) 118 A man must imitate the vicious, or hate them .. to resemble them is perilous, because they are many, and to hate many is hazzardous, because they are dissemblable.

Dissemblance¹ (dise·mblăns). *arch.* [In sense 1, ad. OF. *dessemblance* (12th c.), mod.F. *dissemblance* unlikeness, f. *dessembler*, pr. pple. *dessemblant* unlike: see prec. and -ANCE. In sense 2, a later modification of DISSIMULANCE, after *dissemble*.]

1. Want of resemblance; unlikeness; difference; dissimilarity.

1463 *Craft of Lovers* xxi, Kepe wel true loue, forge no dissemblance [*so* 1 *MS.*: 2 *have* resemblance]. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 980 As touching other agreements and dissemblances which may be noted in their life and behaviour [etc.]. 1658 OSBORNE *Adv. Son* (T.) Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between one wise man and another. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 100 The dissemblance of the hieroglyphic and Hieratic characters appears greater than it really is because in many cases they face in opposite directions. 1894 *Forum* (N.Y.) Nov. 317 To state the utter dissemblance between the Japanese and ourselves.

2. The action of dissembling, dissimulation.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 101 Thou that wants power, with dissemblance fight. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. viii, Some touch-stone erring eyes to guide, And judge dissemblance. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIV, No time..is this for bravery As little for dissemblance. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 18 Pothinus, in dissemblance deft, Bent low the knee.

†**Dissemblance**². *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dessemblance*, f. *dessembler* to separate: see DISSEMBLE *v.*³] Departure, dispersion.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 33 Swifter then the star doth seeme to glaunce That assemblaunce turneth to dissemblaunce.

†**Dissembla·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-acion**, 5 **dissymbelatyon.** By-form of DISSIMULATION, after *dissemble*.

*c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xi. 55 He saw þat he mycht noucht The Town of were wyn. Undyr dissymbelatyoun. 1588 HUNSDON in *Border Papers* I. (1894) 305 But it is all dissemblacion, and that wee shall find if wee trust to them.

†**Disse·mble,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DISSEMBLE *v.*¹] The act of dissembling, dissimulation. (In quot. personified.)

*c*1480 *Crt. of Love* 1191 Dissemble stood not fer from him in trouth, With party mantill, party hood and hose.

Dissemble (dise·mb'l), *v.*¹ Also 6 **dissimble**, *Sc.* **-sembill, dyssembul, -symble**, 7 **desemble.** [app. a later form of DISSIMULE *v.*, through the intermediate stages *dissimill, dissimble*, influenced perh. by *resemble*. (There is no corresponding form in F.: cf. the next two words.)]

1. *trans.* To alter or disguise the semblance of (one's character, a feeling, design, or action) so as to conceal, or deceive as to, its real nature; to give a false or feigned semblance to; to cloak or disguise by a feigned appearance.

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 65 Some .. not able to dissemble their sorrow, were fayne at his backe to turne their face to the wall. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Pr.*, That we shoulde not dissemble nor cloke them [our sins] before the face of Almighty God. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 715 Among the Bodies .. was found a Woman, who had dissembled her Sex, both in courage and a military Habit. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 ⁋ 4 With an Air of great Distance, mixed with a certain Indifference, by which he could dissemble Dissimulation. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvi. 723 He dissembled his perfidious designs. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 20 He was well pleased with the embassy, and dissembled his consciousness of its real purpose. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 385 How many furtive inclinations avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips!

†**2.** To disguise. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 254, I wes dissymblit suttelly in a sanctis liknes. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 283/1 Though he dissembled himselfe to bee a Lutherane whyle he was here, yete as sone as he gate him hence, he gate him to Luther strayght. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 4 Ile put it on, and I will dissemble my selfe in't; and I would I were the first that euer dissembled in such a gowne. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 21 Their deformity appeared through the finest colors he could dissemble it with. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 340 Dissembling her immortal form, she [Juturna] took Camertus meen.

3. To pretend not to see or notice; to pass over, neglect, ignore.

*c*1500 [see DISSEMBLING *vbl. sb.*]. *c*1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 233, I will not urge..the Pope's ..authority..I will dissemble that excellency. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 823 Wherfore he determined to dissemble [HALL dissimule] the matter as though he knew nothing. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 150 Some lyght faults lette them dissemble, as though they knew them not, and seeing them let them not seeme to see them. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. viii. (1732) 395, I must not dissemble a great Difficulty. 1701 WALLIS 24 Sept. in Pepys *Mem.*, It hath been too late to dissemble my being an old man. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* I. i. 75 Learn to dissemble Wrongs. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xlii. 451 Philip .. seemed to dissemble the daily insults and injuries which he received from the English.

b. with clause: To shut one's eyes to the fact.

1554 RIDLEY *Lord's Supper* Wks. 41 It is neither to be denied, nor dissembled that..there be diuerse points wherein men .. canne not agree. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 It cannot be dissembled, that..it hath pleased God [etc.]. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. ii. (1732) 107, I must not dissemble or deny, that in the Summer-time the Vapours do ascend. *a*1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 54 It cannot be dissembled, that .. the House of Commons seems to feel no other principle than that of vulgar policy. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 No attempt is made in these pages to dissemble in how much he was condemnable.

c. *intr.* const. *with*.

*a*1533 FRITH *Wks.* (1573) 51 These holy doctours..thought it not best .. to condemne all thinges indifferently: but to suffer and dissemble wyth the lesse.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To conceal one's intentions, opinions, etc. under a feigned guise; 'to use false professions, to play the hypocrite' (J.).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxx. 216 Therfore the duke dissembled for the pleasur of the prouost. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xi. 53 He dyssembled in all that euer he spake. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 9 Tel Whom thou lou'st best see thou dissemble not. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 467 The subtle fiend .. Dissembled, and this answer smooth return'd. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, I must dissemble, And speak a language foreign to my heart. 1852 LONGF. *Warden Cinque Ports* xi, He did not pause to parley nor dissemble.

b. const. *with*: To use dissimulation with.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 142, I dissemble not with you .. for you shall finde it and prove it to be true. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 83, I will not dissemble with you, they do not. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 75 ⁋ 3 He who dissembles with, or betrays, one Man, would betray every Man. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* vi, Dissemble not with me thus.

†**5.** *trans.* To put on a feigned or false appearance of; to feign, pretend, simulate. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 91 Men may dyssembyl and fayne grete pouerty, where as non ys. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 467 You were not your selfe ignoraunt, albeit you dissembled the contrary. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 304 This Creature .. that can dissemble death so naturally. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 ⁋ 2 I'm lost if you don't dissemble a little Love for me. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1752 To suppose that Johnson's fondness for her was dissembled.

†**b.** with inf. or clause. *Obs.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 60 The King dissembled that his Coat of Mayl was not fit for him. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* IV. 913 Fancy .. Lost friends, past joys, dissembleth to restore.

†**c.** To feign or pretend (some one) *to be* something. Also with ellipsis of the inf., or of both object and inf. *Obs.*

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* I. i, Charles of France..Dissembled him the lawful heir of England. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vii § 19 John Scott dissembled himself an English-man. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 176 Esteemed a Jew though he dissembled the Christian. *Ibid.* 246 Moores who dissembled Christians.

†**d.** *fig.* To simulate by imitation. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 880, The gold dissembl'd well their yellow hair.

†**Dissemble,** *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dessembler, dissembler* to be unlike, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *sembler* to be like, to seem: the opposite of *ressembler* to resemble. Cf. DISSEMBLANCE¹ 1, -ABLE.] *trans.* To be unlike, to differ from, resemble not.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 183 His end dissembled not his life. For, being hated of all and sought for to be slaine, he [Nero] killed himselfe.

†**Disse·mble,** *v.*³ *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *dessembler* to separate, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + stem of *as-sembler* to ASSEMBLE.] *intr.* To separate, disperse: = DISASSEMBLE.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 177 The chieff bishops.. assembled and disembled often tymes together, much perplexed and devided.

Dissembled (dise·mb'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. DISSEMBLE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

1. Feigned, pretended, counterfeit.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 91 Leste he fall from his feyned & dissembled height. 1552 HULOET, Dissembled or fayned frend, *dissimulator .. fictitius amicus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* IV. 51 Nor Wool shall in dissembled Colours shine. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* ii, He .. strove Beneath dissembled anger to conceal Visible grief.

†**2.** Disguised. *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* II. 130 Melibea is but a dissembled Angell, that lives heere amongst us. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 53 Crosses, afflictions .. have ever proved, the secret and dissembled favours of His affection

Dissembler (dise·mbləɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who dissembles; one who conceals his real purposes under a false appearance; one who practises duplicity; a deceiver, hypocrite.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, They iudged hym a dissembler and an ypocryte. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 87 All periur'd, all forsworne, all naught, all dissemblers. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 11 A deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of Religion. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 681 So spake the false dissembler unperceiv'd; For neither Man nor Angel can discern Hypocrisie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 163, I must put on the Dissembler a little, I see. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 152 He was a thorough dissembler, able to hide his purpose and skilful to execute it.

Disse·mbling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb DISSEMBLE; dissimulation.

*c*1500 *Lancelot* 1950 Al .. ther gilt he knowith .. and ȝhit he hyme with-drowith Them to repref .. And this it is wich that dissemblyng hot. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. xv, False pretending and also dissembling [*simulatio et dissimulatio*]. 1555 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxvi. 102 Suche men had nede to take hede of their desemblings and clokings. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. viii, The perpetuall dissembling of offence. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Stepmoth.* II. i. 468 Flattery, the meanest kind of base dissembling. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. iii. (1873) 273 Wilful dissembling of a generous emotion is the way to suppress it.

Disse·mbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That dissembles; deceiving; hypocritical.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 b, Yᵉ most vnkynde & dissemblynge disciple Iudas. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* x. 18 Dissemblynge lippes kepe hatred secretly. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* II. ii. 98 What wicked and dissembling glasse of mine, Made me compare with Hermias sphery eyne? 1707

Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 117 Double-hearted, dissembling, trickish . Men. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 52 A cunning and dissembling Countenance.

Dissemblingly (disemblɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dissembling manner; in a way that disguises one's real character or purpose.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 50 b Thys Gualtherus colourably or dyssemblyngly reconcyled both Anselme and the Pope vnto hym, only to serue the tyme. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 574 They obey not dissemblinglie, but of a free and willing minde. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* Pref. A vij b, I should own that which many Writers dissemblingly decline. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 209, I must quietly, dissemblingly, await the solution.

† **Dissemˈbly** 1. *Obs.* [f. Dissemble *v.*1: cf. next.] Dissembling, dissimulation.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) II. 198 Ther is no deceyt more depe and secrete than that which lurketh in the dissembly of understanding, or under soome colour of curtesy. 1588 Aitken *Admon.* 21 [Elizabeth] dallied and abused by dissembly almost all the great personages of Europe, to whom she proffered herself.

Dissemˈbly 2, *nonce-wd.* [f. Dissemble *v.*3, after *assembly.*] The separation of an assembly.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Sept. 340 The hurried assembly and more hurried dissembly of some stolen meetings.

P It occurs in 16–17th c. as a perversion of *assembly.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 1 Is our whole dissembly appeard? 1684 Baxter *Twelve Argts.* § 16. 27 Their usual Titles were, the Priesthyters, the Divines, the Sinners of Westminster, the Dissembly men.

Disseminate (disemineɪt), *v.* [f. L. *dissēmināt-* ppl. stem of *dissēmināre* to spread abroad, disseminate, f. Dis- 1 + *sēmen, sēmin-* seed; cf. F. *disséminer* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans. lit.* To scatter abroad, as in sowing seed; to spread here and there; to disperse (things) so as to deposit them in all parts.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1309 [sic] applieth herselfe to engender the same, yea and to disseminate and sowe the similitudes thereof. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Disseminate*, to sow here and there, to spread abroad. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 68 The tinging substance does consist of..particles .. which are disseminated, or dispers'd all over the other. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1750 (1848) 67/2 Considering how universally those volumes are now disseminated. 1830–75 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xix. 483 The action of tides and currents in disseminating sediment. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 50 The mistletoe is disseminated by birds.

† b. To cause to ramify; to distribute. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 The liquours that circulate through the pipes and vessels disseminated through those parts. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. iii. 328 Seven pair of Nerves..disseminated into the whole outward Head.

c. In *pa. pple.* and *passive*, used of diffused situation, without implying the action: cf. Dispersed 2.

1677 Grew *Anat. Seeds* IV. iii. § 7 (1682) 201 In the Upper Coat, the Seed-vessels are disseminated. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 291 Grey ore of manganese .. occurs massive, disseminated, in nests or rifts. 1841 Trimmer *Pract. Geol.* 73 A mineral which occurs in pieces not exceeding the size of a hazel-nut, imbedded or incorporated in another mineral, is said to be disseminated. 1869 *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 16 The pantheists supposed life to be disseminated through all the interstices of matter.

2. *fig.* To spread abroad, diffuse, promulgate (opinions, statements, knowledge, etc.).

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 23 This [the Bible] without a blow hath disseminated it selfe through the whole earth. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 13 To hear that Beast of a Priest disseminate such Doctrine. 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* 2 The zeal with which you labour to disseminate your opinions. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 108 Disseminating knowledge over the universe. 1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (1867) 58 He disseminated the principles of peace.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To diffuse itself, spread. *rare.*

1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) No. 3. 23 The .. discipline and professional courage that would disseminate through the volunteer ranks.

Hence **Disseminated** *ppl. a.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 17 Neither can I see how a disseminated vacuity can solve the difficulty. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VI. 180 The least Of these disseminated orbs, how great! 1886 A. Winchell *Geol. Field* 295 To trace the train of events back to a disseminated cosmical dust.

Dissemination (disemineɪ·ʃən). [a. L. *dissēminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dissēminārе* to Disseminate; cf. mod.F. *dissémination.*] The action of scattering or spreading abroad seed, or anything likened to it; the fact or condition of being thus diffused; dispersion, diffusion, promulgation.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. II. 7 We..being now at greatest distance from the beginning of errour, are almost lost in its dissemination, whose wayes are boundlesse. 1759 B. Stillingfl. *Misc. Tracts* (1775) 63 The dissemination of seeds, after they come to maturity. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 185 All these facts manifest the general dissemination of the principle of fire. 1809 I. Taylor *Enthus.* x. 294 The extensive dissemination of the Scriptures. 1869 *Echo* 6 Apr., The courage of the missionaries in the dissemination of religious truth 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 120 Forms of spores may be illustrated with their modes of dissemination.

Disseminative, *a. rare.* [f. as Disseminate *v.* + -ive.] Having the quality of disseminating, or of being disseminated.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule 5 § 18 The effect of heresy is like the plague, infectious and disseminative.

Disseminator (disemineɪtəɹ). [a. L. *dissēminātor*, agent-noun from *dissēminārе* to Disseminate.] One who or that which disseminates; one that spreads abroad or distributes seed or anything intended to be generally received.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), The disseminators of novel doctrines. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* II. 337 The pigeon .is the same..as the disseminator of the true nutmeg at the Spice Islands. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. 391 Disseminators of the plague. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 350 The disseminators of this tale are the accusers whom I dread.

Dissence, var. of Descense *Obs.*

† **Dissenˈse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 7 + Sense *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of sensation.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* III. vi, She a Potion made.. That .. could .. quite dissense the Senses in an houre.

Dissension (disenʃən). Forms: 4 dissensiun, 5 -sion; also 4–6 disc-, dys-, des-, 4–5 -ciun, -cioun, 4–6 -cion, 5–9 -tion. [a. F. *dissension* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *discencion*, etc., ad. L. *dissensiōn-em* disagreement, n. of action from *dissentīre*, ppl. stem *dissens-*; see Dissent. Formerly, very frequently *dissention* (cf. *dissent, contention*), whence Dissentious.]

1. Disagreement in opinion; *esp.* such disagreement as produces strife or contention; discord; an instance of this, a violent disagreement or quarrel arising from difference of opinion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22221 (Cott.) Bot if dissenciun bi-tide.. þat es bot if discord and strijf, Ouer all þis werld be runnun rijf. *Ibid.* 22238 (Göt.) First sal be dissensiun, er ante-crist sal cum in land. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 48 Bot enwy .. Amang thaim maid discencioun. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xv. 39 Forsoth dissencioun is maad, so that thei departiden atwyn. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. xiii, Of the sheep whiche had werre and descencion with the wolues. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* iii. 3 There is amonge you envyinge, stryfe and dissencion. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* x. (1664) 112 The procurer of a Civil Mutiny and Dissention. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 352 But first among the Priests dissension springs. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. II. 131 He fomented the spirit of dissention in the island. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. I. ii. 31 There were dissensions .. existing within the Church, as well as without.

† b. Phr.: *In, upon, at dissension. Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* Prol. I. 30 Vpon dissencion Thei felle, and in diuision. *Ibid.* I. 304 Ovide .. Maketh .. mencion How they felle at dissencion. 1421 Sir Hugh Luttrell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 85 The two Remes that .. han ben in discention. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 254 They are at .. great dissention with the Arabians. 1634 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 7 Would they that I should .. be at dissention with my own sonne?

† 2. *Med.* Physical disturbance producing ailment. *Obs.*

1582 Hester *Secr. Phiorav.* I. lx 70 Difficultie of Urine maie also be caused of .. dissention of the head. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 232 It differs from obstruction because here is no great dissention, it is without pain or Feaver. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Worms*, Worms cause several accidents..as a dissention, wringings with a rumbling in the belly.

† 3. Disagreement in matters of religious belief and observance; = Dissent *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1708 Swift *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. ed. 1755 II. I. 59 What assurances can they [the clergy] have, that any compliances they shall make, will remove the evil of dissention? 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. vi. 238 In the Pagan World a tolerated Religion did not imply Dissention from the established, according to our modern ideas of Toleration. 1807 R. A. Ingram (*title*), Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention.

4. *attrib.*

1611 Cotgr., *Sursemeur de noises*, a..dissention-sower.

Dissensious: see Dissentious.

[Dissensse, disensse, a freq. error, scribal or typographical, for *discusse*, Discuss.]

Dis,seˈnsualize, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To free from sensual quality or elements.

1854 Lowell *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 174 We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be dissensualized by the view from the windows.

Dissent (disent), *v.* Also 5–6 dyss-, 6 dysc-, 6–7 disc-. [ad. L. *dissent-īre* to differ in sentiment, dissent, f. Dis- 1 + *sentīre* to feel, think; cf. F. *dissentir* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To withhold assent or consent from a proposal, etc.; not to assent; to disagree with or object to an action. Const. *from*, † *to.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. i. 36 Fra þis he dyssentyd hale. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 44 (Mätz.) Dame July must nedes haf hir wille, If I dissente, and if I make affray, I have the wers. 1565 T. Randolph in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 199 Whear unto some among the Lords dyscented. 1596 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 146 Some lords entred their reasons for dissenting to the order. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 105 The earls of Derby, as lords of Man, had maintained . authority..by assenting or dissenting to laws. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 293 Where a trustee refuses either to assent or dissent, the Court will itself exercise his authority. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. ix. 207 Those who openly dissented from the acts which the King had carried through the Parliament.

2. To think differently, disagree, differ *from, in* (an opinion), *from*, † *with* (a person).

a 1526 Tindale *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 367 Where the first say 'bread and wine cannot be the very body and blood of Christ'; there they vary and dissent from them. *a* 1555 Cranmer *Wks.* I. 47 Wherein the popish priests dissent from the manifest word of God. 1563 Sir W. Cecil in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 301 The Quenes Majesty will marry with none . that shall dissent in Relligion. 1646 Gaule *Select Cases* 56 Hereupon it hath been somewhat dissented. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxiii. 32 Some are so eristical and teasty, that they will not..bear with any that dissent. 1710 Addison *Whig Exam.* No. 1 P 14, I dissent with the Examiner upon certain phrases. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess., Religion*, When misfortunes happen to such as dissent from us in matters of religion, we call them judgments. 1868 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xviii. 289 The points upon which they dissent from their neighbours. *a* 1872 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 37 If the public dissent from our views, we say that they ought to concur with us.

b. *spec.* To differ in religious opinion; to differ from the doctrine or worship of a particular church, *esp.* from that of the established, national, or orthodox church.

c 1553 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 397 Our adversary saith we dissent from the church..With what church sayest thou that we dissent? 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. § 3 Every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatsoever dissenteth from it, but that most, which doth furthest dissent. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 26 330 Those that came to Christianity .. were not received into the Church without Baptisme; and those that dissented from the Church were depriv'd of the Churches Communion. 1653 Hales *Brevis Disquisitio* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 341 The whole Discipline of Manners is neglected ..Only to dissent is counted a Capital Crime. 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 323 If mere dissent from the church of Rome be a merit, he that dissents the most perfectly is the most meritorious. In many points we hold strongly with that church. He that dissents throughout with that church will dissent with the church of England. 1808 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 98 The Methodists have hitherto been accused of dissenting from the Church of England

† c. *ellipt.* To differ as to, or from. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Athcom.* I. iii. § 2 (1622) 17 Though they doe dissent, what a God they ought to haue, yet they fully doe consent, that a God they ought to haue. *a* 1662 Hevlin *Hist. Presbyt.* i. § 29 The greater wonder .. that .. they should so visibly dissent him in the point of the Sabbath.

† 3. To be at dissension or variance; to quarrel.

1538 Bale *God's Promises* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 289 They shall hereafter dissent; His seed with her seed shall never have agreement. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 37 Nowe they did discent by warre 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 584 Even the best Apostles dissented; neither knowledge, nor holynesse can redresse all differences. 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* II. vi, I am ashamed to see men .. so foolishly and weakly dissenting among themselves.

† 4. To differ in sense, meaning, or purport; also, in more general sense, to differ in nature, form, or other respect. *Obs.*

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* 5 A certayne pleasaunt fable..not much dissentynge from this purpose. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 8 The translation of the Seuentie dissenteth from the Originall in many places. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 192 The people differ not in colour nor condition, from the other .. but their Funerals dissent from the rest. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 489/2 A God, whose Figure doth dissent From Men.

Dissent (disent), *sb.* Also 7 desent. [f. prec.]

1. Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement; † dissension, quarrel (*obs.*).

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iv. 6 Artegall. Did stay awhile their greedy bickerment, Till he had questioned the cause of their dissent. 1608 T. Spencer *Logick* 202, I finde no dissent betweene any parties touching this precept. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* II. 156 As if some deep hate and dissent..betwixt high winds and thee Were still alive. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 97 Not that all freedom of dissent I blame .. A disputable point is no man's ground. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 183 Cavaignac..accepting kindly my innumerable dissents from him.

2. Disagreement with a proposal or resolution; the opposite of *consent.*

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxix. (1739) 134 Nor can he interpose his Dissent; nor do they care much for his Consent. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 21 Nov., The opposite Lords..desired they might enter their dissents. 1705 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 35 He and three Friends more entered not only their dissent but protest against it. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 293 The onus of proof would be on the complaining party..to shew reasons for his dissent. 1878 Morley *Crit. Misc., Vauvenargues* 3 Apart from formal and specific dissents like these.

3. *spec.* Difference of opinion in regard to religious doctrine or worship.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* v. § 3 Where dissent in religion is, there can hardly be consent in loue. Diuersitie of Religion sundered the Jewe and Gentile. 1676 Marvell *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 151 He should not wonder at the dissents in the Christian religion, which were very small. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 150 One Bishop excluding another from communion for dissent in opinion about disputable points. *a* 1742 Bentley *Serm.* (J.), What could be the reason of this general dissent from the notion of the resurrection? 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 25 Even religious dissent were less dangerous and more respectable than dissent in dress.

b. *esp.* The practical expression of disagreement with the form of religious worship which prevails or is authoritatively established in any country; nonconformity. Particularly applied to non-conformity with the established churches of England and Scotland, within the pale of the Reformed Churches.

1772 Burke *Sp. Acts of Uniform.*, Dissent, not satisfied with toleration, is not conscience, but ambition. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 22/1 The origin of Protestant dissent from the church of England is usually traced back to the year 1548. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke* Ess. (1854) 557/1 In this way the

Church of Rome unites in herself all the strength of establishment and all the strength of dissent. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 577 In Scotland dissent assumed a very different .. character than in England. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* ix. 238 The open expression of difference .. to that which is authoritatively established, constitutes Dissent.

c. Put for: The dissenting or nonconformist section of the community.

1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 549 Protestant dissent was one of the quarters from which danger was apprehended. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. (L.) On this occasion the whole strength of dissent was put forth..with the whole strength of the establishment.

†**4.** Want of agreement or harmony; difference of sense, character, nature, meaning, quality, etc.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 537 The dissent or disparitie in the present manners of our state. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xli. (1614) 81 [We] may attribute this unto a .. hidden dissent betwixt this soile and these geese, as the like is betweene wolves and the squilla roots. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 255 *margin*, Experiments .. touching the Consent and Dissent between Visibles and Audibles. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 330 The Mace in few dayes ..becom's tawny and unlike her former braverie: yet in that dissent, best pleases.

Dissent, obs. form of Descent.

Dissentaneous (disentē·nĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *dissentāne-us* disagreeing, contrary (f. *dissentīre* to Dissent) + -ous.] Disagreeing, discordant; out of harmony; not in agreement, at variance *with*; contrary *to*.

1623 T. Scot *Highw. God* 47 It is easier to see flat contradictions and oppositions, then things only diuerse or dissentaneous. 1660 J. Lloyd *Prim. Episc.* Pref. 2 Unprofitable or dissentaneous to the edification and peace of the Church. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., I knew I had wrote nothing dissentaneous with Truth. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xii. 55 Several other Fancies that they have, so dissentaneous to right Reason. 1876 M. Collins *Midnight to Midn.* ii. 27 A young gentleman of high cheek bones, dissentaneous eyes..calfless leg.

Hence **Dissenta·neousness,** diversity of opinion.

1632 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 261 Who believed that God was best pleased with diversity of religions .. dissentaneousness of faith. 1727 Bailey vol. II., *Dissentaneousness*, disagreeableness.

†**Disse·ntany,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *dissentāne-us*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* = Dissentaneous.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xii. 55 The consideration of the whol sort of dissentanie, and disagreeing things. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 254 The parts are not discrete, or dissentanie. 1654 L. Coke *Logick* (1657) 147 Dissentany consecution, is, when from the truth of the one of the opposites is understood the falshood of the other; and contrary.

B. *sb.* (See quots.)

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 81 The distinct Bodies of Parliament and People make one Body of Dissentanies or things diverse. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 8 He opposes one contrary to another and one dissentany to another.

†**Dissenta·tion.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. Dissent *v.* + -ation.] Difference of opinion, dissension.

1613-16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. ii. To leave their jars, Their strifes, dissentations, and all civil warres. 1623 Cockeram II, Difference, discrepancy, dissentation.

Dissenter (disē·ntəɹ). Also 7 -or, -our. [f. Dissent *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who dissents in any matter: one who disagrees with any opinion, resolution, or proposal; a dissentient.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 74 If the Question had been presently put, it was believed the number of the dissenters would not have appeared great. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 2. 87 If any one will not consent . the City retaines its primitive Right against the Dissentour, that is the Right of War, as against an Enemy. 1717 Pope *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* June, There is nothing like a coalition but at the masquerade; however, the Princess is a dissenter from it. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. i. 211 Some think fit to be Dissenters; assuring us that Cæsaria stood elsewhere. 1869 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 213 Mr. Arnold, with whose clear and critical spirit it is always good to come in contact, as disciple or as dissenter. 1875 Grote *Plato* Pref. 7 These dissenters from the public will be more or less dissenters from each other.

2. One who dissents in matters of religious belief and worship: a. in the general sense.

1639 Ld. G. Digby *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 88 The dissentors may well have bin over-born or suppresst. 1644 in *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CLXXXVIII. No. 5. 36 By accommodation I understand an agreement of dissenters with the rest of the Church in practical conclusions. 1649 Owen *Disc. Toleration* Wks. 1855 VIII. 193 The present differences which are between those dissenters who are known by the names of Presbyterians and Independents .. Neither party .. dare avow the manner of worship by their dissenters embraced to be, as such, rejected by the Lord. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* Ded., Its discipline is..so easy, that it allows more freedom to dissenters than any of the sects would allow it. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlii. 468 The application of the two leading dissenters here [Sampson, Dean of Ch. Ch., and Humfrey, Pres. of Magd. Coll., who refused to wear the Vestments] to those two eminent divines of the Church of Zurick.

b. One who dissents and separates himself *from* any specified church or religious communion, especially from that which is historically the national church, or is in some way treated as such, or regarded as the orthodox body.

1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 14 [Cromwell] began ..at last to appear a publique Dissenter from the Discipline of the Church of England. 1673 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 124 Complaints from some of ye Scotch Nation of their persecution .. upon ye score of Nonconformitie, divers of those people who are dissenters from ye Church having bin ..excommunicated. 1688–9 *Toleration Act* 1 *W. & M.* c. 18 § 13 Certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of England. 1793 Cutler in *Life, etc.* (1888) II. 277 In Massachusetts the Congregationalists were the favorites of Government, and every other denomination was considered as dissenters from them. 1846 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 462 Copt and Syrian, Georgian and Armenian, have .. their own claims to maintain, as dissenters, so to speak, against the great Byzantine establishment. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 54 The Persians happen to be Shiites, or dissenters—the Turks are Sunnites, or orthodox. 1882 Seeley *Nat. Relig.* II. i. 124 The popular Christianity of the day.. is for the artist too melancholy and sedate, for the man of science too sentimental and superficial..They become, therefore, dissenters from the existing religion.

c. *spec.* One who separates himself from the communion of the Established Church of England or (in Scotland) of Scotland. In early use including Roman Catholics, but now usually restricted to those legally styled *Protestant Dissenters*. (Usually with capital D.)

Occasionally distinguished from *Nonconformist*, and restricted to those who not only dissent from the national church as it is actually constituted, but disagree with the principle of national or state churches.

1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 98 To Benj^a^ Cranmer, of Hertford, bounty, in consideracion of his charge and service in prosecuting Dissenters in that county, £100. 1683 F. Godbury *Pref.* to *Wharton's Wks.* 4 Dissenters (a Title Rebellious people pride themselves in, and love to be distinguished by). 1688 Abp. Sancroft *Instructions* in D'Oyly *Life* vii, More especially that they have a very tender Regard to our Brethren the Protestant Dissenters. 1689 Sir G. Savile *Let. to Dissenter*, It is not so long since as to be forgotten, that the maxim was, It is impossible for a Dissenter not to be a Rebel. 1689 *Toleration Act* 1 *W. & M.* c. 18 § 11 Unlesse such person can produce two sufficient witnesses to testifie upon oath that they believe him to be a Protestant Dissenter. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 148 [After Papists] The other Dissenters .. may be reduced into four classes, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, (or as they call themselves), Baptists, and Quakers. 1731 Fielding *Lett. Writers* II. ii, Do you take me for a Dissenter, you rascal? 1821 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Writings 1892 I. 54 Although the majority of our citizens were dissenters .. a majority of the legislature were churchmen. 1826 Petersdorff *Abr. Cases in Courts K. B. etc.* V. 432 *note*, Catholic and Protestant dissenters may plead the Acts of Toleration, and of 31 Geo. 3 to almost all prosecutions under these acts. 1839 *Eclectic Review* 1 Jan. 4 The Protestant Dissenters of English History, in whose favour the provisions of the 'Toleration Act' were originally intended to operate, consist of the three denominations which have branched from the original Nonconformists; viz., the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists (or Independents), and the Baptists 1890 Atkinson *Sp. in H. Com.* 22 July, I am not a Dissenter; I am a Nonconformist.

d. *fig.* and *transf.*

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxiii, Coxcombs and Coquettes are the dissenters of society. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. ii. 88 There is no established philosophical orthodoxy, but a collection of Dissenters, small sects, each with its own following.

Hence **Disse·nterage,** condition or rank of Dissenters. **Disse·nterish** *a.*, having somewhat of the character of a Dissenter. **Disse·nterism,** the principles and practice of Dissenters. **Disse·nterize** *v. trans.*, to convert into a Dissenter.

1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 82 The then *Dissenterage is definable to moderns simply as a 'Free Kirk, making no noise'. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 729 The volume looks.. so *dissenterish and drab-coloured! 1864 Mrs. Oliphant *Perpetual Curate* I. ii. 33 A kind of meddling, Dissenterish, missionising individual. 1809 Br. J. Jebb *Let.* in *Life, etc.* xxxv. 460 It .. shews the interior of English *dissenterism, during a period of thirty very important years. 1847 W. E. Forster in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1888) I. 213 Men grumble at Romanism and Church of Englandism and Protestant Dissenterism. 1838 Br. S. Wilberforce in *Life* I. 128 Such men altogether escape us, they became wholly individualized and semi-*dissenterized. 1856 *Lit. Churchman* II. 94/1 A plan for the Protestantizing, and even Dissenterizing, the University.

Dissenteries: see Dysentery.

†**Disse·ntiate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *dissentī-re* + -ate 3; after vbs. from L. sbs. in *-entia*.] *trans.* To move to dissension or discord.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. [1.] c. (1647) 313 One turbulent spirit will dissentiate even the calmest kingdom.

Dissentience (disē·nʃĕns). *rare.* [f. Dissentient: see -ence.] The fact or condition of being dissentient; difference of opinion.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 420 Dissentience on the Law of Thrift.

†**Disse·ntiency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ency.] The quality of being dissentient.

1647 Manton *Meat out of Eater* Wks. 1871 V. 391, I shall a little reflect upon our dissentiency and division.

Dissentient (disē·nʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dissentient-em*, pr. pple. of *dissentīre* to Dissent.]

A. *adj.* Differing or disagreeing in opinion.

1651 Howell *Venice* 185 (2nd) If .. ther will be still dissentient suffrages. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 226 Several distinct and dissentient points of view opened. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 118 A young person is perplexed by the dissentient judgments he hears from different individuals.

b. *esp.* Dissenting from, or refusing assent to, the opinion or sentiment of the majority.

Dissentient Liberals, (in *Politics*) a term applied (by opponents) to those members of the Liberal party who in 1886 dissented from the action of the majority in adopting the principle of 'Home Rule' for Ireland as part of the political programme; called by themselves *Liberal Unionists*. Hence **Disse·ntientism.**

1764–7 Lyttelton *Hen. II*, I. 81 (Seager) All the vassals ..swore fealty and homage to him without any one dissentient voice being heard. 1848 Stephen *Laws Eng.* (1874) II. Notes 346 They usually only set down their names as dissentient to a vote. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 507 The authority of the two dissentient lords prevented several other noblemen from subscribing the address. 1888 Gladstone *Let. Mr. Ivory* 26 Oct., Not only Scotchmen in general, but such Scotchmen as were at one time dissentient. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 Lancashire will have nothing to do with dissentient Liberals .. only Sir Henry James is left to keep up the pretence of Dissentientism in the whole county.

B. *sb.* One who differs or disagrees in opinion; one who differs from the opinion of the majority.

1621 Br. R. Mountagu *Diatribæ* III. 415 To vilifie and traduce the Parts and Persons of all Dissentients. 1790 Sir W. Jones *Charge to Grand Jury*, Calcutta 10 June Wks. 1799 III. 42 When it has been found by a majority of your whole number, it is their counsel, which the dissentient must not disclose. 1823 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 372 They would have left, there as here, no dissentients from their doctrine. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvi. (1876) 439 The voices of dissentients were drowned by the predominant shout. 1887 *Daily News* 18 July 5/1 Mr. Gladstone..presses the Dissentients with the awkwardness of their position.

Disse·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Dissent *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Dissent; a differing in opinion; disagreement.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 14 Wherein the one part may haue probable cause of dissenting from the other. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 50 Difference is a dissenting betweene the essence of two. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. 29 He Bad us to keep the holy Paschal Time, And count Dissenting for an hainous Crime.

Disse·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. Differing or disagreeing in opinion, dissentient; also, †differing in sense, nature, character, etc.

1550 Hooper *Serm. Jonas* Epist. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 442 The which doctrine is catholic..nothing dissenting, but agreeable with the prophets and apostles. 1627 Speed *England* xxxiii. § 3 Whose natures thus dissenting [as to their soil] the Riuer Derwent doth diuide asunder. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 433 Dissenting reason strove To tame ..the kindling flame of love. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 329 A convention..ratified the constitution without a dissenting voice. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 51 Each of the dissenting schools of philosophy.

2. Differing in opinion on religious matters; *spec.* disagreeing with the established or prevailing doctrines or modes of worship; nonconformist.

Dissenting Brethren, a name applied to the five members of the Westminster Assembly, 1643–4, who advocated Congregational principles against the Presbyterian majority.

1644 *Jrnl. Ho. Commons* 23 Dec., Mr. Marshall delivered in the Reasons of the Dissenting Brethren against Presbyterial Government. 1649 in *Harl. Misc.* (title), The Dissenting Ministers' vindication of themselves. 1711 *Act* 10 *Ann.* c. 2 § 9 A Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of dissenting Protestants. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 360 The hall room is let out for a dissenting meeting. 1803 J. Bunting 23 Sept. in *Life* (1859) I. x. 181 The Dissenting Ministers..are quite before us Methodists in [these] publications. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 247 The chiefs of the Independent party in the Assembly were Dr. Thomas Goodwin, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, William Bridge, and Sidrach Simpson, often spoken of as the Five Dissenting Brethren. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship.

Disse·ntingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a manner expressing dissent or disagreement.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 239 Dissenting arguments onely are disposed: and dissentingly in the same manner as they are disposed in simple Axiomes. 1862 Lever *Barrington* xlvi, Conyers shook his head dissentingly. 1864 *Gd. Words* 789/1 She may consent dissentingly.

Dissentious (disē·nʃəs), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6 -cious, 6–7 -sious. [f. Dissension, and therefore more etymologically spelt *dissensious*: see -ious. But perh. orig. after OF. *dissencieux, -ieuse*, from *dissencion, -tion*, obs. spellings of *dissension*. There are no other Eng. words in *-ensious*, while *-entious* is frequent, and naturally associates this word with *dissent, dissentient*, etc.]

Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissension or disagreement in opinion; *esp.* given to dissension, discordant, quarrelsome.

1560 P. Whitehorne tr. *Machiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 19 a, The disunited and discencious do agree. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 657 This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy ..Knocks at my heart. 1597 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* x. 442 Tha began to be dissensious. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* III. 206 The two brethren grew .. dissentious about the deuision of their purchases. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 334 In violent plunges of dissentious rage. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 354/2 As well fitted for harmonious as for dissentious action.

†b. Inclined to differ or dissent in religious or ecclesiastical matters. *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 93 He .. will presume .. in Religion, to haue a dissentious head, or in the common wealth, to haue a factious hart. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1032/1 We may not marueile if there be dissentious persons in ye Church, which go about to marre

all order. 1676 *Life Muggleton* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 610 This Muggleton, an obstinate, dissentious, and oppositive spirit

†c. Of things: Differing, at variance, discordant; of the nature of dissension. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 322 Since he .. first inkindled this dissensious brawle. 1614 CHAS. I. *Answ. to Earls Bristol & Dorset* 3 Severall and farre different conceptions, yet none dissentious from Truth.

†**Disse·ntiously,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [-LY 2.] In a dissentious manner; with dissension.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II 22 No more the Gods dissentiously imploy Their high-hous'd powers.

Disse·ntism. *rare.* [f. DISSENT *sb.* + -ISM.] Religious dissent as a system; nonconformity.

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* I. 44 The healthy growth of Protestant dissentism.

†**Disse·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DISSENT *v.* + -IVE.] Inclined to be at discord.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. (ed. 2 II.) iv, A Lyer .. is a Monster in Nature; for his Heart and Tongue, are Incongruous, and dissentiue.

Dissentment (dise·ntmĕnt). [f. DISSENT *v.* + -MENT. Cf. 16th c. F. *dissentement*, mod.F. *-iment.*] Difference of opinion, dissentience, dissent.

1690 M. SHIELDS *Faithf. Contend.* (1780) 19 In which dissentment joined several societies. 1893 GLADSTONE *Sp. Belfast Depn.* 28 Mar., This dissentment between the sentiment of the propertied class and the national sentiment.

†**Disse·ntory.** *Obs. rare.* [An erroneous form: cf. DESCENT 1 d, and DESCENSORY.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dissentory* (old word), a kind of still.

Disse·parable, *a. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + SEPARABLE.] Not to be dissevered; inseparable.

c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Torrismond* I. iii, Thou in my mind, and I in thine, shall be, And so disseparable to the edge Of thinnest lightning.

†**Disse·parate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 5 + SEPARATE *v.*] *trans.* To separate, dissever.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 222 b, The shyppes that were in the myddeste of their battayle, remayned nakedde and disseparated frome those of the two poyncte.

Dissepiment (dise·pimĕnt). *Bot.* and *Zool.* [a. L. *dissæpimentum* that which separates, a partition, f. *dissæpīre* (*-sēpīre*): see DISSEPT.] A partition in some part or organ; a septum.

spec. a. *Bot.* A partition consisting of the coherent sides of adjacent carpels, separating the cells of a syncarpous ovary or fruit. (Partitions otherwise formed are called *spurious* or *false* dissepiments.) b. The middle part of a lamella of the pileus in hymenomycetous fungi: = TRAMA. c. *Zool.* One of the horizontal plates connecting the vertical septa in corals. d. One of the divisions between the body-segments of an annelid.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dissepiment*, a middle Partition, whereby the Cavity of the Fruit is divided into Sorts of Cases or Boxes. 1760 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. vi. (1776) 14 The partitions, which divide the capsule into sundry compartments, or cells, dissepiments. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 95 116 The division of the protoplasm by dissepiments. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 203 Each corallite has its chambers slightly interrupted by a few dissepiments. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 121 The muscular dissepiments dividing the body into compartments. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 271 In the ovary of the Astragalus a spurious dissepiment is also formed.

Dissepimental (dissepime·ntăl), *a.* [-AL.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a dissepiment.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 242. 249 A close cellular tissue, in which the passage from dissepimental walls and threads is almost imperceptible. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 126 The muscular dissepimental walls of the segments.

†**Disse·pt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dissæpt-* ppl. stem of *dissæpīre* to separate, part off, f. DIS- 1 + *sæpīre* (*sēpīre*) to hedge off, f. *sæpes* a hedge.] *trans.* To divide by a partition; to partition off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 347 Certain aculeated cups .. dissepted with little fences.

Dissepulchred (dissepŭlkəd), *ppl. a. rare.* [DIS- 7.] Disentombed.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IX. 464 Like some dissepulchred half-waken ghost, Slow stretch a wither'd hand.

Dissert (disə·t), *v.* [f. L. *dissert-* ppl. stem of *disserĕre* to discuss, treat, examine; also intr. to discourse, f. DIS- 1 + *serĕre* to bind, connect, join words, compose.]

†1. *trans.* To discuss, examine. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Dissert*, to dispute on matters. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epis.* II. ii. 69 Either none seeme to state the Question right; or else, all seem to dissert it. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. xliii. 330 Thence they descended to dissect the single life of priests.

2. *intr.* To discourse upon a particular subject; to make a dissertation. (Now, *affected.*)

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 651 We have abundantly disserted about the preparation of Medicaments. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 96 A venerable sage .. whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. No. 289. 325 It is not amiss .. to be able to dissert upon the growth and flavour of wines. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. xxxix, 'Tis always with a moral end That I dissert. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 255 Whilst George is still disserting Clive is drawing.

Dissertate (di·sətēt), *v.* [f. L. *dissertāt-* ppl. stem of *disserĕre* to discuss, argue, debate, frequentative of *disserĕre* to DISSERT.] *intr.* To make a dissertation; to discourse; = prec. 2. (Unusual.

1766 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 39 Why should I thus dissertate to you? 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 5 The first of these ladies, at thirteen .. can dissertate on the various flavors. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 93 He had a good many old papers in his desk .. which he produced and dissertated upon. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* III. 270 He dissertated on that Tuscan house.

Dissertation (disəte·ɪʃən). [ad. L. *dissertātiōn-em* discourse, disquisition, n. of action f. *disserĕre* to DISSERTATE.]

†1. Discussion, debate. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxii. (R.) As in a certaine dissertation had once with Master Cheeke it appeared. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dissertation*, a disputing on things. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 27 Paul mentions some who had turned aside .. to unprofitable dissertation or disputation. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 137 [They] altogether refused .. to engage in further dissertation with them.

2. A spoken or written discourse upon or treatment of a subject, in which it is discussed at length; a treatise, sermon, or the like; = DISCOURSE *sb.* 5.

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Title-p., A Dissertation concerning Man in his severall habitudes and respects. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 60 Observing this, I made a pause in my dissertation. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. Notes, He compos'd three dissertations a week on all subjects. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 238 Vermander dedicated to Ketel a dissertation on the statues of the ancients. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 476 Warton has expressly written a dissertation on that subject. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. i. 77 The sermon is a dissertation, and does violence to nature in the effort to be like a speech.

Hence **Disserta·tional** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a dissertation; **Disserta·tionist,** one who makes a dissertation.

1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic of Political Economy* 36 This remark was levelled by the dissertationist .. (I believe) at Ricardo. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Observ.* for *Dissertational.* 1865 *Reader* No. 113. 234/2 Dissertational, poetic, and rhetorical plays. 1866 *Spectator* 20 Oct. 1162/2 The dissertational language of so dry a piece of theoretic definition as the creed called the Athanasian.

Dissertative (di·sətētiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *dissertāt-* (see DISSERTATE) + -IVE.] Characterized by or given to dissertation.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I 10 *note*, It is not requisite to be of a peculiarly dissertative turn. 1858 H. MILLER *Rambl. Geol.* 407 That dissertative style of history .. that, for series of facts, substitutes bundles of theories.

Dissertly, obs. var. of DISERTLY.

Di·ssertator. [a. L. *dissertātor* a disputant, f. *dissertāre.*] One who makes a dissertation.

1698 C. BOYLE *On Bentley's Phalaris* 114 (R.) Our dissertator learnedly argues [etc.]. 1728 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 1037 *note*, According to the grave manner of a learned dissertator. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 789 How could I break up this conclave of dissertators?

Disserve (dissə·ɪv), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + SERVE *v.* Cf. F. *desservir* 'to clear a table' (whence our sense 2), 'to do any one a bad turn'; It. *disservire* to serve ill, 'to vnserve' (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To do the contrary of to *serve*; to serve badly, to do an ill turn to.

1618–89 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 263 The Earl of Bristol did reveal unto his late Majesty .. in what sort the said Duke had disserved him and abused his trust. 1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 13 June 55 Nor hath any Kings Chappell any Prerogative .. above any ordinary Church to dis-serve God in by any Superstitious Rites. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 15, I have fulfilled your commands; and, I hope, have not dis-served my friend with you. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 69 He ended in deadly opposition to God, disserving God as greatly as he could.

2. To remove the 'service' from (a table).

1816 MARY A. SCHIMMELPENNINCK tr. *Lancelot's Tour Alet* I 17 The table is served and disserved in the same manner.

Disservice (dissə·ɪvis), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + SERVICE; cf. F. *desservice* (16th c. in Littré), It. *diservizio*, 'a bad seruice, a shrewd turne, an ill office' (Florio).] The contrary of *service*; the rendering of an ill service or ill turn; injury, detriment.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 109 To ioyne with them in praysing the Creatour of the world, is no better than disseruice to his Maiestie. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to S. P. G.* Wks. III. 250 The making religion a notional thing hath been of infinite disservice. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Father's* V. ii, It is not of any disservice to the young lady. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 413 That institution did both service and disservice to the ethical teaching of Catholicism.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An ill service or ill turn; an injury.

1611 COTGR., *Desservice*, a disseruice, ill office, misdeed. 1632 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 301 Since I cam heather, I haue hearde of many disseruices, but not any one seruice he hath paid backe vnto the Crowne. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. i, My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a disservice which his heart never intended. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 9 Among the disservices rendered us by fortune.

Disse·rvice, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To render an ill service to; to disserve, to injure.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 359 Mr. Tingry .. has thus been disserviced; .portions of his work purloined.

Disse·rviceable, *a.* [f. DIS- 8 + SERVICEABLE, after prec. sb.] Tending to do disservice; unhelpful, hurtful, detrimental.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 93 [They] are..in their natures disserviceable unto the common peace. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vii. 311 True sound Philosophy .. is no way disserviceable, but very assistant to Religion. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 199 Its presence in that multiplication would be highly disserviceable.

Hence **Disse·rviceableness,** the quality of being disserviceable; **Disse·rviceably** *adv.*, in a disserviceable manner; not servicecably.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 164 Hindered by..the disserviceableness of his owne horses. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 17 I did nothing disserviceably to your majesty, or the duke. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 294 All action being for some End .. its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end.

Dissese, obs. form of DISEASE, DISEASE.

Dissessor, obs. form of DISSEISOR.

Dissete, var. of DISSITE *a. Obs.*

†**Disse·ttle,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6] *trans.* To undo the settled condition of; to unsettle, disturb.

1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afflict. Consc.* (1640) 206 Did the sacred sence of those Divine Oracles dissettle thy noble faculties. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 442 These populous places..are..much dissettled by that unruly sect of people called Quakers. 1692 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* (1748) 332 The Country being broken all to pieces and dissettled.

Hence **Disse·ttled** *ppl. a.*; **Disse·ttledness.**

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. II. ii. 465 Whose minde [is] ..distracted by the..unavoidable dissettledness in incredible ..opinions. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 92 There is usually something of disorder cleaving to the best things that are done in dissettled times.

Disse·ttlement. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of dissettling; the fact of being dissettled: †a. Disturbance, unsettlement. *Obs.* b. Dislodgement or ejection from one's settled abode or place.

1654 CROMWELL *Sp. Dissol. Parlt.* 22 Subjecting us to Dissettlement in every Parliament. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial* III. ii. (1713) 182 *margin*, His Relapse into Dissettlement of Mind. 1880 MASSON *Milton* VI. II. i. 232 The dissettlement of so many families, the breaking of old links.

Dissever (dise·vəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3–5 **desevir,** 3–6 **desever,** 5 **desevyr, deceuer;** 4– **dissever** (4–5 **dess-,** 4 6 **diso-,** 5–6 **dyso-, dyss-,** 4–5 **-evir,** 5–6 **-evyr,** 6 **-iver, -ivir, -yfer**). [a. AF. *deseverer, desceuer-er*, OF. *desseverer, desevrer* (*disseverer*) (10th c. in Godef.), mod.F. (techn.) *desseuvrer*:—L. *dissēparāre*, f. DIS- 1, 5 + *sēparāre* to SEPARATE.]

1. *trans.* To separate (a person or thing *from* another or *from* a body, two or more things from each other); to divide, disjoin, sever, part, disunite.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Purch scab nis nacht man and wyman deseuird fram mannes felarede. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* XXV. 1 [Thei] deseuereden than in to the servyce the sonys of Asaph. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXXIII. 149 Pissemyres .. disseuerez þe fyne gold fra þe vnfyne. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2554 When thai his body and sawle with the crosse disseueryd. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 31 *heading*, Disseueringe the bishoprick of Chester..from the iurisdiction of Canturbury. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vii. Wks. 1844 I. 117 The kernel lieth mixed among the chaff, and afterward are they dissevered asunder with the fan or windle. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 388 Disseuer your vnited strengths. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* I. 6 A Stone cut out without hands, no man with Axe or Gavelock dissevering it. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* V. 224 Mankind must of necessity .. be dissevered and disjoined from its Good. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 153 The meeting points the sacred hair dissever From the fair head for ever and for ever! 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lvii, The difference in our politics had of late much dissevered us. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xix. 179, I have dissevered them from their context.

2. To divide into parts.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1602 Thurgh myddis þe..toune meuyt a water, And disseuert þe Cite. 1417 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 11 Chosen be the assent of partys for to dissevir a grounde of a tenement .. betwix the Dene and Chipitre..of the ta party, and the Maistre and Freres .. on the other party. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxi. P j a, The .. Pollygonium, which you shall diuide by the number of partes, wherynto ye would disseuer it. *a* 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* ii, A goose that is oldish—At carving not clever—You're begged to disever. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 3 This mass may be dissevered into smaller parts.

†b. To break up, dissolve or disperse (a combination). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 234 He that thoughte to dissever The compaignie of hem for ever. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 66 The very name of Crumwell was able to dissever insurrections.

3. a. *refl.* To separate, part from each; † to divide or disperse themselves.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 757 A thousand archaris .. Disseueryt thaim amang the iiij party. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 156 We have desevered us. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 87 They did many..famous actes..and many mo had like to have bene done, if they had not dissevered themselves

b. *intr.* To separate, part, go asunder, depart.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 322 That futur temps hath maad men disseuere..from al þat euere they hadde. c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to die* 404 To perseuere In vicious lyf & from it nat disseuere. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lix. (1869) 98, I sygh that my wey disseuerede and departed in twey weyes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 Neither he nor his sonne, should recede or dissever from Pope Alexander. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 160 Where His shields disseuer, thrusts his deadly speare. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Lib.* x, As light may pierce the clouds when they dissever In the calm regions of the orient day!

Hence **Disse·vering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 557 Our disseuerynge I wald na Sotheroune saw. 1536–7 STARKEY *Let. Hen. VIII* in *England* p. lx, To thys dyssyferyng..schal neuer succede the brech of chrystyan charyte. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 377 Pleasant..Islets lye dispersed by the sundry disseuerings of waters. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III. 57 Their dissevering and tyrannical institutions.

† **Disse·ver**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of dissevering; severance.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 22 *Semper ibi ad remanendum*, Quhill domisday, without disseuer.

Disseverance (dise·vĕrăns). Forms: see prec. vb. [a. OF. *dessevrance*, etc. (Godef.), f. *dessevrer* to DISSEVER: see -ANCE.] The action or fact of dissevering or separating; separation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1375 (1424) That I was born allas what me is wo, That day of vs mot make desseuer-aunce. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 A deseueraunce maad of stoon wal ovir the entre, to parte the litil botrie vnder the gresys. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 86 To extinguish the cause of falling of the disseverance, or breach. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 377 The disseverance of Belgium and Holland should be considered as matter of history.

Disseveration (disevĕrēi·ʃən). [f. DISSEVER + -ATION.] = prec.

16.. *Cont. Knolles' Hist. Turks* 1434 E. (L.) Both will be the clearer by the disseveration. 1829 O'CONNELL in *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 127/1, I want no disseveration; but I want, and must have, a repeal of that cursed measure which deprived Ireland of her senate. 1882 A. C. LYALL *Asiatic Stud.* 5 This process is in India continually interrupted.. by the religious element of disseveration.

Dissevered (dise·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED [1].] Separated, disunited, divided.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Of dys-severyd qualytes a Copulacyon. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 64 If Gods eternal thee last disseuered offal Of Troy determyn too burne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. § 10 They were a Nation apart and dissevered. 1795 COLERIDGE *Lines in Manner Spenser* 12 With thoughts of my dissevered Fair ingrost. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. Wks. (1889) 65 Are we not halves of one dissevered world?

† b. *Math.* = DISCRETE 2. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 2. 31 The one handling quantitie continued, and the other disevered. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 29 Quantity is either continued, as greatnesse: dissevered, as number.

Disseverment (dise·vəɹmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. obs. F. *dessevrement* (Godef.).] The action or process of dissevering; disseverance.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 619 We uphold the difference of Minister and people by greater railes and disseverments of discretion both in calling and gifts. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi, I could no more consent..than the woman in the judgement of Solomon to the disseverment of the child. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 327 Those disseverments which mark the separation of the Lower from the Upper Coal. 1885 MISS O'HANLON *Unforeseen* xxxviii, Since the day of their wretched disseverment.

Disseyte, -eyue, obs. ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

Disseyvaunt, var. of DECEIVANT *a. Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 208 in *Babees Bk.* 305 In swete wordis þe nedder was closet, Disseyuaunt euer and mysloset.

Dissha·dow, disha·dow, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To free from shadow or shade.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlii, Soon as he againe dishadowed is, Restoring the blind world his blemish't sight. 1873 A. & P. CARY *Memorial* 107 For out of heaven no bliss—Disshadowed lies, like this.

† **Dissha·pe, disha·pe**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *di-*, DIS- 6 + SHAPE *v.*: cf. *misshape*.] *trans.* To put out of shape, disfigure.

1583 HARSNET *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 131 Who so dishapes or defaces that Image..it is Capitale, a matter of life and Death.

Disshe, obs. form of DISH.

Dissheathe (dis,ʃī·ð), *v. rare.* Also **disheathe**. [f. DIS- 6 + SHEATHE *v.*] *trans.* To draw out of a sheath; to unsheathe. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*)

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. iv. § 3 Cambyses' sword dis-sheathing, pierced his owne thigh. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 274 Like the great palmer-worm..So fed Sordello, not a shard disheathed.

Dissheviled, obs. form of DISHEVELLED.

† **Disshi·p**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + SHIP *v.*] *trans.* To remove from a ship.

1557 *Instr. Mariners Russia* in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 164 The Captaine..shall..disship any artificer..or apprentice out of the Primrose into any other of the three ships.

† **Disshi·ver**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **di-**. [f. DIS- 1 + SHIVER *v.*] *trans.* To shiver in pieces; to shatter. b. *intr.* To become shattered, fall to pieces.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 Shieldes dishyuering cracke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 21 All within..There were..Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine. a 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apoc.* x. Wks. (1672) III. 600 The Empire flourishing under one Monarch, not falling or disshivering.

Disshort: see DISHORT.

Disshroud (dis,ʃrau·d), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 a + SHROUD *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a shroud; *fig.* to unveil, expose.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* II. in *Holinshed* (1587) I. 15 As his negligence shall be in the one disshrow[d]ed, so his slanderous judgement maie be in the other reversed. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 2125 Like a ghost disshrouded, white the sea.

Dissidence (di·sidĕns). [ad. L. *dissidēntia*, f. *dissidēre* to sit apart, disagree, f. DIS- 1 + *sedēre* to sit: see -ENCE. So in mod.F.] Disagreement (in opinion, character, etc.); difference, dissent.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dissidence*, discord or displacing. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance: it is the dissidence of dissent; and the protestantism of the protestant religion. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.*, *Comte* (1867) II. 592 In the sciences there is less dissidence, but there is the same absence of any general doctrine. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxxii, That dissidence between inward reality and outward seeming. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 539 Among the farmers.. dissidence of every type had gained a firm foothold. 1891 *Times* 24 Feb. 9/5 Dissenting for the mere pleasure of dissidence.

† **Di·ssidency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 3 The Cardinals..(were it either dissidency, or jealousie, or any other passion) were extreamly divided.

Dissident (di·sidĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dissidēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dissidēre*: see DISSIDENCE. Cf. F. *dissident* (16th c.; adm. by Acad. 1798).]

A. *adj.* Disagreeing or differing (in opinion, character, etc.); at variance, different. Const. *from*.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 257 These thinges are not altogether dissident from the trewthe. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 130 Sca[r]selie so farre frome vs .. as our life and maners be dissident from theirs. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 283 A forme of prayer dissident from the common. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vii. (1872) 241 The dissident Armed-Forces have met. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 212 In most respects so dissident from the Wahhabee sectarians. 1890 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 97 Men .. dissident .. in other respects, were agreed in resenting these impediments.

b. Dissenting in ecclesiastical matters.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv. (1872) 101 Whereby come Dissident ejected Priests; unconquerable Martyrs according to some,..chicaning Traitors according to others.

B. *sb.* One who disagrees; a dissentient.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 15 July, Some may be seized by the dissidents, and whole provinces be torn from the crown. 1826 SCOTT *Rev. Kemble's Life* (1849) 153 The scruples of such dissidents from public opinion are real. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* vii. 120 The magic of his name silenced the derisive whispers of the dissidents.

b. One who dissents from the established or dominant form of religion; a dissenter.

1790 (*title*), An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defeat. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 164/1 He did defend and support it; and did persecute all dissidents from its doctrine. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. 294 Leonists, Speronists, and dissidents of all other descriptions were incapable of holding places of honour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 538 Against dissidents from their own system, the Presbyterians were as bitter as Laud himself.

c. *spec.* Under the kingdom of Poland, the name (L. *dissidēntes*) given to Protestants, members of the Greek Church, and other Christians, not of the established Roman Catholic Church.

1766 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/2 Nothing could be granted to the dissidents; not even the toleration of their worship. 1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 5 May, I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the Dissidents. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. § 14 In the Polish diets the dissidents, as they were called, met their opponents with vigour and success.

Dissidiousness, var. DESIDIOUSNESS, *Obs.*

† **Di·ssidy**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dissidi-um* (now held to be error for *discidium*), f. *dissidēre*: see DISSIDENCE.] Disagreement, difference.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 281 Barbarism in speech doth not so much move me, as their dissidy in the very thing.

Dissight (dissəi·t, disəi·t). [f. DIS- 9 + SIGHT *sb.* This form is more in accordance with analogy than the synonymous DESIGHT.] Something unpleasant to look upon, an unsightly object, an eyesore.

c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 148 It would be .. no dissight to ye grace of ye Streets. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. of Judgm.* Pref., This is noticed as merely a dissight, and of no moment. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 234 Sufficient extension of abutment could not be obtained without inconvenience or dissight. 1881 MRS. A. R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 24 [He] pulled down a picturesque old church to replace it by a regular and commodious dissight.

Dis-si·ghted, *ppl. a.* [DIS- 6.] = UNSIGHTED.

1805 *Sport. Mag.* XVI. 338/2 That the course be deemed to end .. where one or both dogs get dis-sighted. [Cf. *ibid.* 268/2 If one or both dogs be unsighted.]

Dissi·ghtly, *a. rare.* = UNSIGHTLY.

1777 T. CAMPBELL *Surv. S. Irel.* 104 Everything dissightly is .. screened from the view. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 474 These make a turf look very dissightly.

† **Dissigni·ficative**, *a. Obs.*—⁰ [DIS- 10.]

1721 BAILEY, *Dissignificative*, that serveth to signify something different from.

† **Dissi·lience**. *Obs.*—⁰ [see DISSILIENT and -ENCE.] The action of springing asunder.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dissilience*, a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder. 1721 BAILEY, *Dissilience*, a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another: Also a leaping asunder.

Dissiliency (dissi·liĕnsi). *rare.* [see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being dissilient; tendency to spring asunder. *lit.* and *fig.*

1882–3 A. P. PEABODY in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1747 Not only dissent, but strong dissiliency was almost unanimously expressed by the Unitarian clergy.

Dissilient (dissi·liĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dissilient-em*, pr. pple. of *dissilīre* to leap or spring asunder, fly apart, f. DIS- 1 + *salīre* to leap.] Leaping asunder, springing apart; *spec.* in *Bot.* bursting open with force, as do some ripe capsules.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dissilient*, leaping down off a place, or hither and thither. 1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Dissiliens pericarpium*, a dissilient, bursting or elastic pericarp or fruit. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 120 Nature sprang Ofttimes dissilient from her destined course.

† **Dissili·tion**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dissilīre* to leap asunder: cf. prec. and L. *salītio* a leaping.] A leaping or springing apart; a bursting.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 312 The Dissilition of that Air was so great, that the small Viol seem'd to be full of Milk. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 166 The Glass broke..and made a great noise at its dissilition 1685 — *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 143 The dissilition depended chiefly upon the peculiar texture of the Glass.

Dissimilar (disi·milăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–8 **dissimular**. [f. DIS- 10 + SIMILAR: cf. F. *dissimilaire* (Paré, 16th c.), L. *dissimilis* unlike.]

Not similar or alike; different in appearance, properties, or nature; unlike. Const. *to* (less often *from*, rarely *with*.)

Dissimilar whole (Logic), a whole composed of heterogeneous parts. *Dissimilar parts* (in *old Anat.*), organs of the body composed of various 'similar parts' or tissues. Opposed to CONSIMILAR

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv, *Dissimular* parts are those which wee call *Organicall*. 1632 SHERWOOD, The dissimilar parts of the body, *les parties dissimilaires du corps* [not in Cotgr. 1611]. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* x. (1701) 166 *Heterogeneous*, consist of dissimular parts. 1705 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. xxiv. (1715) 47 As well may the Ray be supposed to be dissimilar to the body of the Sun. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addison* Wks. III. 87 A poetical simile is the discovery of likeness between two actions, in their general nature dissimilar. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 154 A wish of her own dissimilar with any expressed wish of his. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 78 Short lucubrations, not dissimilar from those of the *Spectator*. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xii, A new picture .. it was dissimilar to all the others hanging there 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* vi. 69 An entirely new style of coinage. which..was. dissimilar from the Roman

† b. *Bot.* Applied to the cotyledonary or seed-leaves of a plant, as being unlike in form to the later-developed ordinary leaves. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 42 These Dissimilar Leaves, for the most part Two, which first spring up, and are of a different shape from those that follow, being the very Lobes of the Seed. 1721 BAILEY, *Dissimilar leaves* (with Botanists) are the two first leaves of a Plant.

B. as *sb.* (in *pl.*) Dissimilar things.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 202 Dissimilars are wont chiefly to deserve explication. 1727–51 [see DISSIMILAR]. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* viii. 67 If the dissimilars be not related to one another.

Hence † **Dissimilarness**. = next.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dissimilarness*, unlikeness.

Dissimilarity (disimilæ·rĭti). [f. prec. after SIMILARITY: cf. F. *dissimilarité*.] Dissimilar quality or nature; unlikeness, difference; also, an instance of this, a point of difference.

1705 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. xxiv. (1715) 49 The acquired principle of dissimilarity must repel these Beings .. from their centre. 1806 SYD. SMITH *Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 382 From their great dissimilarity with those which preceded them. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 97 Difference of habits and employments is..sufficient to create as great a dissimilarity as exists between the Bramin and the Súdra. 1850 F. FYSH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxi. 6 Their dissimilarity to the Egyptians appears at the first view. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 296 It is vain to talk about difference of subject .. as furnishing any explanation of these dissimilarities.

Dissimilarly (disi·milăɹli), *adv.* [f. DISSIMILAR + -LY [2].] In a dissimilar or unlike manner; differently.

a 1770 SMART *Hop Garden* I. (R.) Chalky sides With verdant shrubs dissimilarly gay. 1869 J. T. SPRAGUE in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 341/1 Substances dissimilarly electrified attract each other.

† **Dissi·milary**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + SIMILARY.] Dissimilar, unlike; heterogeneous.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 476 Similarie and dissimilarie parts make but one bodie. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 109 It appears there are dissimilary parts in water. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 58 A body compounded of heterogeneous and dissimilary parts.

B. as *sb.* = DISSIMILAR *sb.*

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) II. lxxxi, In dissimilaries, there is a kind of natural contest that hinders all Prosperity.

Dissimilate (disi·mileʹt), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 4 + L. *simil-is* like, after ASSIMILATE.] a. *trans.* To make unlike. b. *intr.* To become unlike.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 234 It is far easier .. for distinct tribes, or languages, grouped and used together, to assimilate than to dissimilate. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* vi. 45 The habit .. of continually substituting *s*[1] for the *s* which they as continually hear about them, induces in their mind what I shall venture to call a 'Dissimilating Sentiment'.

Dissimilation (disimilēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec., after *assimilation*.] The action of making, or process of becoming, unlike: opp. to ASSIMILATION. *spec.* a. *Philol.* The differentiation of two identical sounds occurring near each other in a word, by change of one of them, as in It. *pelegrino* from Lat. *peregrinus*. b. *Biol.* Destructive metabolism; katabolism: opp. to ASSIMILATION 4.

In quot. 1830, used for the preparation of two dissimilar sets of papers, to be presented to either belligerent, as needed.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. v. (1849) 57 His misfortune might be .. owing to the dissimilation of the ship's papers. 1874

Sweet *Eng. Sounds* 13 Dissimilation .. by which two identical sounds are made unlike, or two similar sounds are made to diverge. 1885 Stallybrass *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 476 The modern Latin languages felt .. the need of dissimilation.

Dissi·milative, *a.* [f. after prec. and *assimilative*: see -IVE.] Tending to or causing dissimilation: *spec.* in *Biol.* katabolic.

In recent Dicts.

Dissimile (disi·mili), *sb.* [a. L. *dissimile*, neut. of *dissimilis* unlike; after SIMILE.] The opposite of 'simile'; a comparison setting forth the dissimilarity of things; a comparison or illustration by contrast: see DISSIMILITUDE 2.

1688 [see DISSIMILES 1659]. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Dissimilitude*, or *Dissimili*, in rhetoric, etc., an argument, wherein, from dissimilar, or unlike things, other dissimilars are deduced. 1886 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* 179 No more to be compared to the last .. than I to Hercules, a meeting house to a church, Westminster to Eton, or any other equally appropriate dissimile.

Dissimile, -ill, etc., var. ff. DISSIMULE *v. Obs.*

†**Dissi·milies,** *sb. pl. Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *dissimilia* unlike things, neut. pl. of *dissimilis* unlike.] Unlike things; 'dissimilars'.

1649 G. Walker *Oratory* vi. 63 *margin*, Dissimilies [1688 dissimiles] and Contraries, expressed .. By Disjunction.

Dissimilitude (disimi·litiud). [ad. L. *dissimilitūdo* unlikeness, difference, dissimilarity, f. *dissimilis* unlike: see -TUDE.]

1. The condition or quality of being unlike; unlikeness, difference, dissimilarity; diversity.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 682/2 There is speciall dissimilitude betwene the sinagoge and ye church. 1564 *Brief Exam.* * * * iv, Dissimilitude of life and diuersitie of maners. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* I. xxi. 84 Dissimilitude in a diversity either in quality or passion. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* v. viii. Wks. I. 131/2 The colours are perfectly distinguishable, and their dissimilitude is manifest. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. I. iii. 50 It often happens that men of very dissimilar talents .. are attracted together by their very dissimilitude.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of dissimilarity.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 2 Whereupon grew marvellous great dissimilitudes. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 30, I knowe Nature delights and triumphs in dissimilitudes. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxviii, New impressions .. might wear away their dissimilitudes by long cohabitation. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home, Leamington Spa* (1879) 53 Such places .. bloom only for the summer-season, and offer a thousand dissimilitudes even then.

†**2.** *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which a comparison is made by contrast. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 248 The Tuskan poet vseth this Resemblance, inuring as well by Dissimilitude as Similitude. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 128 This that I haue sayd .. is sufficient to shew the .. vse of similitudes, and dissimilitudes. 1696 Phillips, *Dissimilitude*, unlikeness, whence a Form of Speech is so called wherein divers things are compared in a diverse Quality. 1727–51 [see DISSIMILE].

†**Dissi·mulable,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *dissimulāre* to dissemble + -BLE.] That may be dissembled.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.

†**Dissi·mulance.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also -simil-, -symil-. [ad. L. *dissimulāntia* a dissembling, f. *dissimulāre*: see DISSIMULE and -ANCE.] Dissembling, dissimulation.

1508 Dunbar *Gold Targe* 182 Quhen Venus had persauit this rebute, Dissymilance scho bad go mak persute. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. vi. 49 With dissimulance wenyt thow, wnfaithfull wycht, Thow mycht haif hid fra me sa fals a flycht. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 617 Dissimilance, flattry, nor fals reporte. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 417 That al sal weil vnderstand his wil to be naiket and hair of ony couering of dissimulance towards the King. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Dissimulance*, dissembling.

Dissimular, obs. form of DISSIMILAR.

†**Dissi·mulate,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -ait, 6 -at, **disimilate.** [ad. L. *dissimulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dissimulāre*: see next.] Dissembled, feigned, pretended.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 17 This feinzet Foxe, false and dissimulate. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Fals feined & dissimulate fables. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxiii. 41 Fayre disimilate show. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 145 By his dissimulate behaviour, he crept in favour with Christians. 1653 R. Baillie *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 22 [He] speaks in a dissimulate and prevaricating way.

Hence †**Dissi·mulately** *adv.*; †**Dissi·mulateness.**

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 182 3e sal be recompensit .. for 3our astuce dissymilitnes. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxiii. 24 The butterfly spake his thoughte .. Thant [i. e. the ant] contrary talked dissimilately.

Dissimulate (disi·miūlē't), *v.* [f. L. *dissimulāt-* ppl. stem of *dissimulāre*: see DISSIMULE.

Rare bef. the end of 18th c.; not in J., T., nor Webster 1828.]

†**1.** *trans.* To pretend not to see, leave unnoticed, pass over, neglect. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* ix. (R.) That al thyng be forgiuen to theim that be olde and broken, and to theim that be yonge and lusty to dissimulate for a time, and nothyng to be forgiuen to very yong children.

2. To conceal or disguise under a feigned appearance; to dissemble.

1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 204 Frederick .. being taken prisoner when he would haue dissimulated his estate, he was knowne by his picture. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* iii, Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be dissimulated by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows. 1882 Stevenson *New. Arab. Nts.* (1884) 127 If ever .. he described some experience personal to himself, it was so aptly dissimulated as to pass unnoticed with the rest.

b. *intr.* To practise dissimulation, to dissemble.

1796 Mrs. Howell *Ansoletta Zadoski* I. 152 He could not so far dissimulate as to promise his concurrence. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* ii, All weakness is prone to dissimulate.

3. *Electr.* To conceal the presence of (electricity) by neutralizing it; cf. DISGUISE *v.* 8.

1838 Faraday *Exp. Res. Electr.* § 1684 The terms *free charge* and *dissimulated Electricity* convey therefore erroneous notions if they are meant to imply any difference as to the mode or kind of action. *Ibid.* The one [charge] is not more free or more dissimulated than the other. 1870 J. T. Sprague in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 519/3 The negative electricity .. neutralises the positive .. which is thus bound or dissimulated.

Hence **Dissi·mulated** *ppl. a.*; **Dissi·mulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 Miss Gunning *Packet* I. 56 The mask .. was torn from .. the dissimulating Mrs. Johnson. 1838 Dissimulated electricity [see 3 above]. 1843 Browning *Blot in Scutcheon* I. iii, Some fierce leprous spot Will mar the brow's dissimulating. 1874 Mivart *Evolution* in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 773 The long dissimulated Atheism of Mill is now avowed.

Dissimulation (disi·miulē'·ʃən). Also 4–6 -symul-, 5 -symyl-, 4–6 -acion, -acioun, -acyoun, -atyon. [a. OF. *dissimulation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dissimulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dissimulāre*: see DISSIMULE.]

1. The action of dissimulating or dissembling; concealment of what really is, under a feigned semblance of something different; feigning, hypocrisy.

c 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 415 He wolde þat the frere had been on fire With his false dissymulacion. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 74 O derke ypocrisie, Thurgh whos dissimulacion .. I am þus wickedly deceiued. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccv. 217 Thus with shame he ended, that in falshode and dissymylacion had contynued moche of his lyfe. 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 191 Hys owne clyent .. by hys dyssymulatyon and fare wordys was interteynyd in long sute. 1611 Bible *Rom.* xii. 9 Let loue be without dissimulation. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 213 ¶ 1 Simulation is a Pretence of what is not, and Dissimulation a Concealment of what is. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 129 Smooth Dissimulation, skilled to grace A devil's purpose with an angel's face. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 238 An indifferent master of the tricks of dissimulation to which he was reduced.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an act of dissembling. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 179 Moo dissymulacions And feyned reparacions. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 13 Þe kyng Ezechias of verry Innocency of hert made a dissimulation. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxiii. 129 a, All those dissimulations which he did vse.

†c. Dissimulated or disguised form. *Obs. rare.*

1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 497 Satan, bowing low His gray dissimulation, disappeared Into thin air diffused.

†**2.** A fanciful name for a 'company' or flock of small birds. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A Dissimulacion of breddis. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 321/1 A flock of small Birds, or a dissimulation of Birds.

Dissimulative (disi·miūlē'tiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. stem *dissimulāt-*: see DISSIMULATE *v.* and -IVE.] Given to, or characterized by, dissimulation.

1802 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Visit.* IV. 163 Tired of the dissimulative life he had been compelled to observe. 1872 Miss Braddon *R. Ainsleigh* xv, The man was past-master of all dissimulative arts.

Dissimulator (disi·miūlē'tər). Also 6 -our. [ad. L. *dissimulātor* a dissembler, agent-n. from *dissimulāre*. Cf. mod.F. *dissimulateur*.] One who dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlix. 31 Off the falis fox dissimvlatour, Kynd hes every theiff and trutour. 1799 Mrs. J. West *Tale of Times* III. 145 To drive the mean dissimulator from the affected decency of deism into the bold audacity of atheism. 1827 Ld. Lytton *Pelham* lxvii, Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 45 The Queen-mother, being a profound dissimulator, appeared still disposed to bargain with the Reformed.

†**Dissi·mule,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–6 **dissy-, 5 dissumule, -symyl, dyssymyl(e, 5–6 dyssymul, dissymyl, e, 6 dis- dyssimill, -symell, Sc. -simull, -symile, -semle, -semmil.** [a. OF. *dissimule-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *dissimulāre* to disguise, conceal, dissemble, f. *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *simulāre* to feign, after *dissimil-is* unlike, different. By development of *b* after *m*, and vowel modification, this word was gradually changed into Dissemble, q.v.]

1. *trans.* To alter the semblance of (one's feelings, actions, etc.) so as to conceal or deceive; to disguise under a feigned semblance; = Dissemble *v.* 1.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 322 His wo he gan dissimulen and hide. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 65 They sholde doo this couertly, in dyssymulyng their goyng. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxii. 254 To dyssymell the matter vayleth not. *a* 1557 Mrs. M. Basset tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1372/1 Enforsed either openly to professe their beliefe, or falselye to dissimull it. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 120 In part to dissimule and palliate his weakenesse.

b. with *inf. phrase.*

1388 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* x. 27 He dissymelide hym to here. 1570 Buchanan *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 23 People .. yat professis yame selffis in deid, and dissimulis in word to be ennemeis to God and to justice.

2. To alter the outward appearance of (a person or thing); to disguise; = Dissemble 2.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* I. ii. 14 Wherefore dyssymylest thou thy self lyke to the poure people. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 120 A king renounceth to be honourd as a king when he dyssymeleth .. hys personage and maiestye royall.

3. To pretend not to see or notice; to overlook, ignore; = Dissemble 3.

(In quot. 1450, perh. 'to put any one off without answering.')

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 100 The duk, that sawe her symplenes, beganne to lawghe and dissymyled her requeste. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 234 If he suffre & dyssymule ony grete euyll in his subgectes. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* L vj b, They .. wol wynke therat, and dissimule it. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov., Morbi* ix. 190 So in the church, some errors may be dissimuled with lesse inconvenience then they can be discover'd.

b. *intr.* with *with*, in same sense.

1552 Q. Kennedie *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 1844 I. 142 Magistratis dissimulis .. with the faltis of the subjectis.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise dissimulation; = Dissemble 4.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 385 (434) So wel dissimulen he kowde. *c* 1386 — *Manciple's T.* 243 Dissimule as thou were deef, if that thou heere A Iangler. 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 2 They that conne dyssymyle .. use better theyr tyme in courtes than the other peple. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. vi. 21 And to dissymill [ed. 1555 dissemmil] gif ony askit quhy. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 51 Vnto the Princes .. he dissimuled, and would not be knowne of the same conditions.

b. const. *with*. (See also 3 b.)

1471 *Close Roll* 10 *Edw. IV*, 31 Mar., They dissimuled with his said Highness. 1582 N. Lichfield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxxvi. 86 a, He dissimuled therewith onely to see whether .. he might lade there or no.

5. *trans.* To simulate, feign; = Dissemble 5.

1483 Caxton *Cato* F iij b, Thou oughtest .. to make the a fole or to dyssymylle folye in tyme and in place whan the thynge requyreth it. 1570–1 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* (Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 311) His demaunds were yeelded to conditionally that it appeare to the world that he ment faithfully .. which being dissimuled till the first of May [etc.].

b. with *subord. cl.* or *inf. phr.* = Dissemble 5 b.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. viii. (1869) 179 He taketh gladliche a fauce visage, and falsliche dissimuleth þat he is a briht angel. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xix. 71 Why is it that I dyssymule to go alle oute from my wyttes? 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 People, dissimuling that thei desired to ioyne frendship with the Spaniardes.

6. *trans.* To feign, invent, make up falsely. *rare.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 314 b/2 An illusion or an Inuencion dissimyled of his brethren the Freres.

¶ **7.** In the later Wycliffite version used to represent *dissimulare* of the Vulgate, where the sense of the original is 'linger' and 'leave off, cease'.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xix. 16 While he dissymelide [1382 hym denyinge] thei token his hond. — 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 13 Saul dissymylide [1382 laft] to go out.

Hence †**Dissi·muling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* = Dissembling.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1613 Whiche I shal with dissimulynge amende. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 277 Swich subtil lookyng and dissymulynges *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Dyssymulynge beggers. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 749 b, His subtile practises .. and dissimuling conueiance.

†**Dissi·muled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] = Dissembled.

1. a. Concealed under a specious disguise; disguised. **b.** Feigned, pretended, counterfeit.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 41 We have ben deceived and myschevid thoroughe suche dissimuled trewes. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 *heading*, Elizabeth Barton .. under colour of hipocrisie, dissimuled sanctite, and false feined miracles, traitorously intended to distroy .. the king. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 39) 186 b, Brought up with a shepperd, in poore habite, and dissimuled behavior. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 b, That passe, which his knavery and dissimuled treason hadde wished for. 1624 T. Scott *Belg. Souldier* 24 The dissimuled peace of the Prouinces with the confederate Princes.

2. That has assumed a disguise; false; characterized by dissimulation.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 47 Him followit mony freik dissymlit, With feneeit wirdis quhyte. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 71 Thai haue schauen them self ingrat, dissymilit, ande couuardis in the iust deffens of my veil fayr. *Ibid.* viii. 74.

†**Dissi·muler.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 -our, 5 **discymuler,** 6 -ar. [ME. *dissimulour*, f. Dissimule *v.* with AF. suffix -our = F. *-eur*, subseq. conformed to -er [1].] = Dissembler.

1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 408 O false morderour .. ffalse dissimylour. *c* 1398 — *Fortune* 23, I knew hir ek a fals dissimulour. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxii. 247 A fare speker and great discymuler. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* Prol. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 486 Such hypocrites and dissimulars. 1547–8 *Ordre Commyn.* 5 After the maner of dissimulers with God. [1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer.*, *ibid.* dissemblers]. 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 442 If they be very dissimulers.

†**Dissi·new,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of 'sinew' or vigour.

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VII. iii, Great .. Fortune .. for most part loosens and dissinues mens minds. 1642 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* I. i–iii, Effeminating the minde, and dissinewing the strength.

†**Dissipable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dissipābilis*, f. *dissipāre* to Dissipate.] That may be dissipated.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1041 A substance dissipable and apt to be dispersed. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I.

23 An idle life doth make the flesh soft and dissipable. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 54 Comets do not wholly consist of Vapours, exhalations, or such other dissipable matter. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 237 Condensing and fixing the dissipable.

Hence † **Dissipabi·lity**, capability of being dissipated.

1649 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1662) 87 Not onely the fluidity of parts, but also their dissipability.

Dissipate (di·sipeit), *v.* [f. L. *dissipāt-* ppl. stem of *dissipāre* to spread abroad, scatter, disperse, f. Dis- 1 + archaic vb. *supāre*, *sipāre* to throw, throw about, scatter. Cf. F. *dissiper* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To scatter; to drive or cause to go off in all directions; to disperse (that which has been concentrated). *arch.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 199 King Richerd ..having gatherid a huge host..because he wold not dissypate his forces .. resolvyd [etc.]. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 She [Mary] both dissipated and persecuted the major part of her Brothers Councel. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2270/6 They have pressed and dissipated the Ships Company .. about 70 in number. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 160 A lion..Springs o'er the fence, and dissipates the fold. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Mod. Gallantry*, To pick up her wandering fruit, which some unlucky dray has just dissipated. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. v. (1872) 161 Several have dissipated themselves, whithersoever they could.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pass away in all directions; (of a company) to disperse.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 63 Those shelves of sand, which do dissipate, and are spent in the sea. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xciv. 163 The officers of the Dragoones required y^m in the King's names to Dissipate. 1704 Addison *Italy* 250 Woods that enclos'd the Lake, and hinder'd these noxious Steams from dissipating. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iii. (1872) 114 At sight of the..Switzers, Saint-Antoine dissipates; hastily, in the shades of dusk.

† **2.** *trans.* To scatter in defeat; to disperse in flight, to rout. *Obs.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv, The once ship-bearing Ley, by Alfred slu'ste in Three, To dissipate the Dane Fleete. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 493/1 The Legion .. quickly broke and dissipated what oppos'd them. 1745–9 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 120 Able to tell his Majesty .. that you have dissipated a Rebellion in Scotland. 1789 Cowper *Ann. Memorab.* 6 Chiefs, whose single arm could boast Prowess to dissipate a host.

3. To dispel by dispersion or minute diffusion (mist, clouds, etc.); to cause to disappear; to disperse or 'discuss' (humours, etc).

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 401/2 They wil clerely dissipate and discusse the myst. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 262 The root of marsh Mallow, doth dissipate and scatter all gatherings of humors to an impostume. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 116, A thick and black Smoak ..was dissipated in a Moment. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 312 Restoring as much Water to the Blood as is dissipated by the Heat. 1810 Shelley *Zastrozzi* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 21 The rays of the lamp but partially dissipated the darkness. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* I. II. ccxvii. 396 When the acid is dissipated in the atmosphere.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To dispel (care, fear, doubt, or anything compared to cloud or darkness).

1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 165 Such Companions, as shall .. dissipate our sorrows with their innocent Mirth. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 8 [It] has dissipated the Fears of that People. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. iv. 78 Cool shades and exquisite viands in a moment dissipated heat and hunger. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 103 This illusion may be dissipated by a process of reasoning. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 381 To dissipate his melancholy by breathing the fresh air of that noble terrace.

c. *intr.* To pass away by minute dispersion or diffusion; to disappear.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 632 The Spirits doe but weaken and dissipate, when they come to the Aire and Sunne. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 138 Libels neglected quickly find their own graves, and disipat to ayr. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 239 The Hardness sensibly dissipated. 1798 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xx. 323 In a few weeks .. the public prejudice began to dissipate. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. ii, Death and decay are things That dissipate beneath thy radiant eye.

4. *trans.* To disintegrate and reduce to atoms, dust, smoke, or impalpable form; to destroy or dissolve completely, undo, annul (material or immaterial objects).

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII*, 45 This matrimony .. ought not in any wise to have been dissipated and dissolved. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 260 Fire is given to a trayne .. and at length dissipates and blowes up the detested Syrian [an effigy]. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Disuas. Popery* II. § 4 (T.) The legate .. revoked and dissipated all former grants. 1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Chytraeus* 419 The Wars .. breaking forth .. the University of Wittenburg was dissipated by reason of the same. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* III. i. (1732) 303 Shall the Heavens and Earth be wholly dissipated and destroyed. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) I. 318 Violent hurricanes, by which whole harvests are dissipated. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 45 The crater itself was dissipated in the convulsion.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disintegrated; to moulder to dust or impalpable atoms.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 33 If it gave over its work .. it would soon dissolve, dissipate and corrupt. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* ix, His whole position .. seemed to dissolve, and dissipate into insignificant fragments.

5. *trans.* To scatter or consume wastefully (money, resources, faculties); to waste, squander.

1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* ii. 68 The Goods of the Church might not be dissipated. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 175 The prelate had dissipated money beyond the income of his place. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. lxi. 550 The elder brothers dissipated their wealth in romantic adventures. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. ii, He had dissipated his small paternal inheritance. 1876 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 99 Rome could not yet afford so to dissipate her energy.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1622 F. Markham *Bk. War.* v. vi. § 2. 182 The Kings Treasure .. which by any lavishnes of an .. vnrestrained hand will soone dissipate.

6. *trans.* To scatter or distract (attention, thought, mental or practical activity) by variety of objects; to fritter away. The opposite of to *concentrate*.

1683 Burnet *More's Utopia* (1684) 191 Their Priests think that too much light dissipates the thoughts. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 4 That application which had hitherto been dissipated in general knowledge. 1769 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 182 Various matters have so dissipated me as to hinder me from a vigorous pursuit of this object. *c* 1790 Willock *Voy.* 285 The great variety .. deranges and dissipates those powers, that in a state of nature have only one object. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. XII. (1872) 75 A gifted amiable being .. in danger of dissipating himself into the vague. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 2 Thought may be dissipated into a number of aperçus.

7. *intr.* To practise dissipation; to engage in frivolous or (now usually) dissolute pleasures.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* II. 274, I was rather out of spirits, so I dissipated in a glass of negus and a biscuit. 1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 224 He dissipates awfully. 1859 Sala *Two. round Clock* (1861) 408 The place is not harmless: people go there to dissipate, and do dissipate.

Hence **Di·ssipating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1657 Cowley *Dk. Buckhm.*, In dissipating Storms, and routed Battels they Did..constant with their Captain stay. 1818 G. S. Faber *Horae Mosaicæ* I. 214 The mixed and dissipating society of a palace. 1891 *Spectator* Mar., The education of the day is of a somewhat dissipating type.

† **Di·ssipate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dissipāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dissipāre*; or short for *dissipated*: see the vb.] = Dissipated.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Iustine* Ep Ded. A iv a, So dissipate and large Countries, so rich and populous Cities. 1629 Bainbridge *Descr. Late Comet* 10 The Sunne rayes were there alwayes more dissipate then in the Comet. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 101 The best of the rebels' men are dissipate and cut off. 1765 *Petit. in Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. (1894) 8/1 The means employed..in our youth for our instruction in religion and virtue are wholly dissipate.

Di·ssipated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

1. Dispersed, scattered, dispelled, wasted, frittered away.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xxxiii. 8 The wayes are dissipated, the passenger by the path hath ceased. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 521 So did they think a resurrection of corrupted, dissolved, and dissipated bodies, to be .. impossible. 1683 Howe *Let. to Lady Russell* in II. Rogers *Life* viii. (1863) 201 To recollect ourselves, and recover our dissipated spirits. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 387 At the great Day of all the Just, You shall collect the dissipated Dust. 1738 Johnson *London* 20 Of dissipated wealth the small remains. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* (1806) III. xix. 195 Adeline .. had now recollected her dissipated thoughts. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 58 Freedom of thinking was only an empty watchword, the name for a dissipated fashion.

† **b.** Devoid of concentration.

1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxv. 150 Many young people are so light, so dissipated, and so incurious, that they can hardly be said to see what they see.

2. Given to or characterized by dissipation; dissolute.

1744 Johnson *L. P., Savage* Wks. 1796 X. 400 An irregular and dissipated manner of life had made him the slave of every passion. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 376 Who seeks A social, not a dissipated life. 1788 Wesley *Serm.* lxxix. *Dissipation*, King Charles the second, one of the most dissipated mortals that ever breathed. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* x, A dissipated young man. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 183 Augustine passed his restless youth in dissipated pleasures and desultory studies. 1865 Alford in *Life* (1873) 384 We are making out a dissipated week at the Macnaughten's.

Di·ssipater. Also 6 -our, 7 -or. [f. Dissipate *v.* + -er 1; cf. F. *dissipateur* (15th c. in Littré), L. *dissipātor* disperser, destroyer.] One who or that which dissipates, disperses, or scatters; one that squanders or wastes.

1537 Latimer *Serm. bef. Convocation* Wks. I. 35 Be these the faithful dispensers of goddis misteries, and nat rather fals dissipatours of them? 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* I. 7 Sammay and Hilles, prophane dissipators of Gods Law. 1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 516 A dissipater of his patrimony. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xv. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* I. 86 The atmosphere when dry is the best .. dissipater of the noxious elements.

Dissipation (disipē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dissipātiōn-em*, n. of action from *dissipāre* to Dissipate. Cf. F. *dissipation* (16th c.).]

† **1.** The action of dissipating or dispersing; a scattering; the fact of being dispersed; dispersed condition. *Obs.*

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.) Subuersions of empires & kingdoms, skatterings and dissipacions of nacions. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 161 Banishment of friends, dissipation of cohorts, nuptial breaches. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 598 Foule dissipation follow'd and forc't rout. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 143 Peleg, in whose time the famous dissipation of Mankind and distinction of Languages hapned. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 214 In this dissipation I fell to the lot of one of the officers.

b. *Optics.* The scattering or dispersion of rays of light. *Circle, radius of dissipation*: see quots.

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. 219 Narrow the Pupil of the Eye, i. e. lessen the Radius of Dissipation. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., *Circle of Dissipation* .. is used for that circular space upon the retina, which is taken up by one of the extreme pensils of rays issuing from an object .. *Radius of Dissipation*, the radius of the circle of Dissipation. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 283 The circular spaces .. illuminated by pencils of rays .. are called circles of dissipation. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 22 Produced by the central rays falling in a circle of dissipation, before they have come to a focus.

2. The passing away or wasting of a substance, or form of energy, through continuous dispersion or diffusion.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 94 The substance of the whole body hath a necessary diffluence and dissipation, as well by the inbred heate..as also by the outward aire. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 62 In this case, the dissipation of the electricity is not so considerable. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 45 Coulomb investigated the law of dissipation. 1881 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* No. 619. 441 Losing .. 70 per cent of this [energy] by the generation and dissipation of heat through the conductor.

attrib. 1879 Dissipation-function [see Dissipativity].

3. Reduction to atoms or to an impalpable condition; complete disintegration or dissolution.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 15 The dissipation of Idols .. they were fashioned of matter, subiect vnto corruption, therefore to grinde them to dust was easie. 1647 H. More *Philos. Poems, Democr. Platon.* Pref., The dissipation of the whole frame of Nature into disjointed dust. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 315 To hear of the least danger of the dissipation of your Church. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 189 An utter ruine and dissipation of this Idolatrous City. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 52 Saints no Dissipation fear, Who to the Boundless one adhere. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 26 The dissipation of France into .. a cluster of petty Republicks. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* III. xxi. (1876) 325 Another attempt to reconcile this expression of our Lord with the idea of dissipation of the soul.

4. Wasteful expenditure or consumption of money, means, powers, faculties, etc.; squandering, waste.

1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 351 [Almsgiving] must be done fitly .. Otherwise it were rather a dissipation then a distribution. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 13 Means that our Faculties might use without dissipation, distraction, or too great astonishment. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 319 There had been such a dissipation of treasure. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* V. ix, Nothing but stupidity or the most frivolous dissipation of thought. 1893 W. Lewin in *Bookman* June 85/2 Avoiding any wasteful dissipation of his powers.

5. Distraction of the mental faculties or energies from concentration on serious subjects: at first often with colourless sense, as the scattering or distraction of attention, or with laudatory sense, as the dispelling of melancholy or sadness; diversion, amusement; but later implying the frittering away of energies or attention upon frivolities, and thus gradually passing into sense 6; also, with *a* and *pl.*, a distraction; a diversion; a frivolous amusement.

1733 Swift *Let.* 28 May, I have begun two or three letters .. and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and dissipations. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII 949 While Noise, and Dissipation, comfort Thee. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. clv. 55 I am going to Cheltenham tomorrow ..for the dissipation and amusement of the journey. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xi, Change of place..inevitably produces dissipation of mind. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* II. xxvii, In the giddy storm of dissipation toss'd. 1788 Wesley *Serm.* LXXIX. *Dissipation* Wks. 1872 VI. 445 We hear of the still increasing dissipations..the word..was hardly heard of fifty years ago..And yet it is so in every one's mouth, that it is already worn threadbare; being one of the cant words of the day. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* iv. 60 Nothing would be of so much service to her spirits, as a little dissipation. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* V. ix. III. 289 He was not born for the amusements and dissipations of the world. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* iii. 59 Art had remained with her rather an intellectual dissipation than a tenderness.

6. Waste of the moral and physical powers by undue or vicious indulgence in pleasure; intemperate, dissolute, or vicious mode of living.

1764 Cowper *Task* II. 770 A task That bids defiance to the united powers Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stews. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I, In a few years his fortune and affection were equally lost in dissipation. 1837 Dickens *Pickw. P.* ii, Tupman was not in a condition to rise, after the unwonted dissipation of the previous night. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Severer penalties awaited drunkenness, dissipation, or dicing. 1894 Sir W. Gregory *Autobiog.* v. 89 He died young, worn out by dissipation.

Di·ssipative, *a.* [f. L. *dissipāt-* ppl. stem: see Dissipate *v.* and -ive.] Tending to dissipate, having the property of dissipating.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 147 These concretes do breathe out .. an Armoniack, or dissipative scent. 1839–44 Tupper *Proverb. Philos.* (1852) 373 The dissipative fashions of society. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xiii. 324 Certain actions which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, dissipative. 1889 Russell in *Nature* 21 Nov. 61 The apparently dissipative action of the air on London smoke.

Hence **Dissipati·vity** (in *Physics*), a quantity expressing the rate of dissipation of energy: also called *dissipation-function*.

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 345 [This] function of the velocities .. has been called by Lord Rayleigh the

Dissipation Function. We prefer to call it Dissipativity. It expresses the rate at which the palpable energy of our supposed cycloidal system is .. dissipated away into other forms of energy.

† Di·ssipe, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dissipe-r*, or ad. L. *dissīp-are.*] = DISSIPATE *v. trans.* and *intr.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 381 The vaines of the head being opened, letteth generation, because of the animal spirits which dissipe. 1612 SYLVESTER *Panaretus*, I have oft seene armies dissiped.

† Di·ssite, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dissit-us* lying apart, f. DIS- 1 + *situs* placed, situate, pa. pple. of *sinĕre* to allow, let, orig. (it is supposed) 'to let, put, lay, or set down'.] Situated apart; distant, remote.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. XX. 599 They [Carthaginians] had betaken themselves into their wintering harbours far dissite and remote asunder. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 46 Britaine .. Far dissite from this world of ours. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VII. 270 His natural land (Without more toil or care, how far hence dissite Soever it can be) he may ascend. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 133 From the brain, or parts more dissite.

† Dissi·tuate, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **disc-.** [DIS- 1.] Removed from its situation or site, displaced. So **† Dissituated** *ppl. a.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 75 No Trophy remaining, no stone but discituate. 1623 COCKERAM, *Discituated*, displaced, ouerturned.

Dissla·nder, var. DISCLANDER, *Obs.*

† Dissleep, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 + SLEEP *sb.*] *trans.* To rouse from sleep, swoon, or death.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* x. Argt. (1888) 161 Great murminge for Cambuscans losse of liefe: Kinge Thotobun him wondrouslie dissleepes.

Dissociabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.]

†1. The opposite of sociability; unsociableness.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. vi. Universal prejudice had made men regard a refusal of this intercommunity as the most brutal of all dissociability. 1757 BRETT *Friendly Call to the Roman Catholics in Ireland* 12 (L.) This dissociability, this dogmatizing, cruel, enslaving principle, is that which makes popery so very dreadful.

2. Capability of being dissociated.

In recent Dicts.

Dissociable (see below), *a.* [In sense 1, f. DIS- 10 + SOCIABLE, app. after F. *dissociable* (Montaigne, 16th c.) in same sense; in senses 2 and 3, f. L. *dissociāre* to dissociate: cf. L. *dissociābilis* that cannot be united.]

1. (dissō·ʃăb'l) The reverse of sociable, not companionable, unsociable.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne*, There is nothing so dis-sociable and sociable as man, the one for his vice, the other for his nature. 1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 4) III. iv. 1. ii, His Janisary Jesuits, that dissociable society. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 P 6 They came in two by two..matched in the most dissociable Manner. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 353 Our insular dissociable habits.

2. That tends to separate or dissociate. [= L. *dissociābilis* in active sense.] *rare.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 57 The student of his own species might be tempted sometimes to roam, but the ocean would be truly dissociable. [After Horace's *oceano dissociabili.*] 1872 A. D. CARLISLE *Round World* xix. 230 The mild Pacific was the only [ocean] whose 'dissociable' influence was still unbroken.

3. (dis-ō·ʃăb'l) Capable of being dissociated; separable.

1833 G. WADDINGTON *Hist. Ch.* xiii. 212 Two forms of worship essentially dissociable. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 560 Elements not dissociable by human means. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 7/2 Surely it is a dangerous thing to say that sport and betting are not dissociable.

Hence **Disso·ciableness,** unsociableness.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin., Irving* I. 90, I..had the character of morose dissociableness.

Dissocial (dissō·ʃăl), *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + SOCIAL *a.* Cf. rare L. *dissocialis* irreconcilable, repugnant.] The reverse of social; disinclined or unsuitable for society; unsocial.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* I. ii. 65 Where revenge flames so high as to have no other aim than the destruction of its object, it is no longer selfish; but in opposition to a social passion may be termed dissocial. *Ibid.* 91 Hatred and other dissocial passions. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* v. vi. 666 Without it man would be the most dissocial animal God has made. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* Misc. (1872) III. 91 His habits..though far from dissocial, were solitary.

Hence **Dissocia·lity** (dissō-ʃi,æ·lĭti), the quality of being dissocial; **Disso·cialise** *v.*, to render dissocial.

1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 210 Let us examine their practice, its dissocializing character [etc.]. 1811 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 167 Why should we be dissocialized by mere differences in opinion? 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* Misc. (1872) III. 82 Self-seclusion, dissociality and even positive misanthropy. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 405 Decrees of the most dissocializing and inhuman character.

Dissociant (dis-ō·ʃănt). [ad. L. *dissociānt-em*, pres. pple. of *dissociāre* to DISSOCIATE.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dissociants*, a term applied in Microscopy to those agents which have the power to loosen the texture and to separate the elements of the structures which are placed in them, such as 'Müller's solution.'

Disso·ciate, *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *dissociāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dissociāre*: see next.] = DISSOCIATED.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xiv. (R.) You..whom I will not suffre to be dissociate or disseuered from me. 1815 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1888) II. 193 Neither the dream could be dissociate from the landscape, nor the landscape from the dream. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 7/5 Nitrogen existed partly in an 'allotropic' or in a 'dissociate' form.

†**b.** *Astrol.* (see quot.).

1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*, *Dissociate* signs, those that by being 1 or 5 signs distant, have no aspect to each other: thus ♈ is dissociate with ♌, ♉, ♍, and ♎.

Dissociate (disō·ʃi,ēt), *v.* [f. L. *dissociāt-* ppl. stem of *dissociāre* to separate from fellowship, f. DIS- 1 + *sociāre* to join together, associate: cf. prec., and see -ATE[3] 6.]

1. *trans.* To cut off from association or society; to sever, disunite, sunder. Const. *from.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Dissociate*, to separate. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXXVI, Grief..does dissociate man, and sends him with beasts to the lonelinesse of unpathed desarts. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 296 These Earths mix in with it [the Bile] and dissociate it. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 313 Our very wants and desires, which first bring us together, have a tendency likewise to dissociate us. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* II. iv. 54 Eleanor Vane could not dissociate the two images. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 303 It was the first time..that religion had formally dissociated itself from the ambition of princes and the horrors of war. 1888 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 201 Done only by men dissociated from the interests of party.

b. *Chem.* To separate the elements of (a compound), *spec.* by heat: see DISSOCIATION 2.

1869 C. A. JOY in *Scientific Opinion* No. 58. 571/1 A part of the vapour of water is decomposed spontaneously or dissociated in the tube of porous clay. *Ibid.* 571/2 At the temperature of the fusion of silver, water is dissociated and no longer exists as water. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 115 The vapour of calomel is dissociated at the high temperature at which its density is taken.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To withdraw from association, cease to associate.

1866 MAURICE *Workm. & Franchise* 237 There is a tendency to dissociate, to separate, of which each man becomes very conscious, in whatever circle he finds himself.

Hence **Disso·ciated, Disso·ciating** *ppl. adjs.*

1611 COTGR., *Dissocié*, dissociated; separated or severed. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 373 (R.) The dissociating action even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete. 1882 SIEMENS *New Theory of Sun* in 19 *Cent.* April, An inflowing stream of dissociated vapours. 1885 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 776 In their limited but dissociated habitats.

Dissociation (disō-ʃi,ē·ʃən, -ʃi,ē·ʃən). [ad. L. *dissociātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dissociāre* to DISSOCIATE: cf. F. *dissociation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of dissociating or the condition of being dissociated; severance; division; disunion.

1611 COTGR., *Dissociation*, a dissociation;..separation of fellowship. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 The Brittaines vnderstanding the misery of their dissociation. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 88 Associations and Leagues; which commonly .. turne to Dissociations and Diuisions. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 276 It will add infinitely to the dissociation, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 141 The association or dissociation of one feeling from another.

2. *Chem.* The direct separation of compound substances into their primary elements, or into less complex compounds; decomposition, *spec.* by the action of heat. Hence *dissociation-point*, the temperature at which such decomposition takes place.

Applied usually to the separation of a compound into its elements by the action of heat alone, without the intervention of any substance which breaks up the combination by its greater chemical affinity for one of the elements; but sometimes restricted to such a partial separation of the elements, that they reunite when the temperature is lowered below the dissociation-point. Others have used it in the wider etymological sense of direct separation of elements by any force, and applied THERMOLYSIS to dissociation by heat, as distinguished from ELECTROLYSIS or decomposition by electricity.

[1857 Nov. 23 H. STE. CLAIRE DEVILLE in *Journal de l'Institut* (*title*), De la dissociation, ou décomposition spontanée des corps, sous l'influence de la chaleur.] 1869 C. A. JOY in *Scientific Opinion* (article), On Dissociation. 1872-5 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 636 As 'Dissociation' might be applied equally well to the separation of a mass into its constituent particles .. by any other means, Mohr proposes to replace it by the more specific term 'Thermolysis'. 1874 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 52 The term 'dissociation' has been applied .. to other cases in which heat separates the constituents of a substance without any of them combining with another body. 1880 *Times* 1 Dec. 10 Mr. Norman Lockyer continues his researches on dissociation, as indicated in solar outbursts. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 445 The term dissociation-point is justified by analogy with the terms boiling-point and melting-point.

Dissociative (disō·ʃi,ătiv), *a.* [f. DISSOCIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to dissociate; *spec.* in *Chem.* causing dissociation or direct decomposition.

1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 53 The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements .. is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into dissociative action. *Ibid.* 54 Their dissociative power .. dependent upon their being made of compound molecules.

† Dissoci·ety. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9.] The opposite of companionship; mutual aversion.

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlib. Relig. & State* 104 So vertue and vice hauing such a dissocietie.

Dissocioscope (disō·ʃioskōup). *Chem.* [a. F. *dissocioscope*, f. L. *dissociāre* to DISSOCIATE + -SCOPE.] (See quot.)

1882 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 343 Apparatus for showing the Dissociation of Ammonium Salts. By D. Tommasi .. This apparatus, to which the author gives the name 'dissociocope', consists [etc.].

Dissolation, obs. var. of DESOLATION.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prtv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 192 His dissolacion radir þan his consolacioun he seth.

† Disso·logy. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. διττολογία repetition, f. δίττος double + λόγος word.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dissology*, the speech of two.

Dissolubility (dis-ŏlĭubĭ·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY; in mod.F. *dissolubilité.*] The quality of being dissoluble; capability of being dissolved; † solubility in a liquid (*obs.*).

1611 FLORIO, *Dissolubilita*, a dissolubility. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 84 From the dissolubility of their parts. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. v. § 4 (1734) 40 Mineral..Salt..with its Dissolubility in Water. 1885 *Ch. Times* 12 Aug. 252/3 The theological objection to the dissolubility of marriage.

Dissoluble (di·sŏlĭub'l, disŏ·lĭub'l), *a.* [ad. L. *dissolūbil-is* that may be dissolved, f. *dissolvĕre* to DISSOLVE: cf. F. *dissoluble* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Capable of being dissolved.

1. Capable of being separated into elements or atoms; decomposable, disintegrable; capable of being destroyed by complete decomposition.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1285/1 The body being made of the earth, and mixte wyth other elementes, was of nature dyssoluble and mortall. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 105 Volatil sulphureous parts of dissoluble or combustible bodies. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 314 Making the soul compounded, dissoluble, and perishable. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. xii. 218 That which is material is dissoluble. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 115 How then should the Gods Being atomic not be dissoluble?

† 2. Capable of being dissolved in a liquid; soluble. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 165 The water .. carryeth along with it some of the dissoluble parts of the mine. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 74 A yellowish gum, dissoluble in an aqueous menstruum. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 339 That the whole of this oxide is not dissoluble in the acid.

3. Of a chain, knot, or anything that binds: Capable of being loosened or unfastened (see DISSOLVE 5); usually *fig.* of a 'tie', connexion, etc.: Capable of being undone (see DISSOLVE 10).

c 1600 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 225 The same Spousals were..dissoluble by occasion of Fornication. *a* 1639 MARMION *Antiquary* I. Dram. Wks. (1875) 205 If I stand link'd unto you, The Gordian knot were less dissoluble. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 170 That Mariage is indissoluble, is not Catholickly true; wee know it dissoluble for Adultery. 1803 WORDSW. *Depart. fr. Grasmere* 2 The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains Might sometimes covet dissoluble chains. 1878 SKELLY *Stein* I. 209 The connexion of Austria with Germany was..far less easily dissoluble.

4. That may be dissolved, as an assembly or society.

1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* V. § 289 Did not the people that sent them look upon them as a body but temporary, and dissoluble [ed. 1702 dissolvable] at his majesty's pleasure?

† **Disso·lubleness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dissoluble; solubility.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 108 This Petrify'd substance .. was differing from Wood .. Fifthly, in its dissolubleness; for putting some drops of distill'd Vinegar upon the Stone, I found it .., to yield..Bubbles. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. vii. 244 It acquir'd Dissolublenesse in *Aqua fortis.*

Dissolute (di·sŏlĭut), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *dissolūt-us* loose, disconnected, pa. pple. of *dissolvĕre* to loosen, disunite, DISSOLVE; cf. F. *dissolu.*

The appearance of the senses in Eng. does not correspond with their original development in Latin.]

† 1. Having their connexion or union dissolved; disconnected, disjoined, disunited. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, Nature .. wyl nat leue them [membres sparmatyf] thus dyssolute, reioyneth and knytteth them the best that she may. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 3 It were requisite, that the..bones should neither be dissolute and unioyned, nor yet altogether whole, and continuall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 278 The part excommunicated is no longer a Church, but a dissolute number of individuall persons. 1651 — *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 10. 107 It is no longer a Court, or one Person, but a dissolute multitude without any supreme power.

† 2. Relaxed, enfeebled, weak; wanting consistence or firmness of texture or temperament. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlv, But I be holpen of þe & inwardly enformed, I am made all leuke & dissolute. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 188 You loose hands, and dissolute knees, ye shall be strengthened. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 345 The flesh of the Alzabo .. is of a slender and dissolute substance. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 120 This lax and dissolute consistency [of the blood]..makes it apt to dissolve into Serum. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 354 Vital warmth .. relaxing the rigid, consolidating the dissolute, and giving cohesion to that which is about to sink down.

† 3. Having the energies, attention, etc. relaxed; wanting firmness, strictness, or assiduity; loose, lax, slack, careless, negligent, remiss. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xix. 15 Slouthe sendeth in slep; and a dissolut [1388 negligent] soule shal hungre. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor P.* (1840) 245 (MALTZ.) Now passyng besy, now dissolut, now ydil. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answw.* III. Wks. 1851 I. 330 Neither the law was then cruel, neither yet the gospel is now dissolute for the greatness of forgiveness. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 188 Through meere dissolute negligence shee [a ship] perished on a sand. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxii. § 18 To temper the minde, lest contrarie affection comming in place should make it too profuse and dissolute. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 459 Alas, how cold..are our

affections often? How dissolute our practice? How dull our memory?

†**4.** Unrestrained in behaviour or deportment; not subject to proper restraint; loose, wanton. (In quot. 1620, Wasteful, lavish.) *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 5).

c 1460 *Stans Puer* 20 (MS. *Harl.* 2251) in *Babees Bk.* 26 With dissolute [MS. *Lamb.* wantowne] laughters do thow non offence To-fore thy soueraryn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b, What cause hast y^u to be so dissolute & mery? 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 117 This cattell is foolish and dissolute, easie to stray abroad hither and thither, contrarie vnto sheepe, which keepe together. 1620 Shelton *Don Quixote* II. iv, A great deal of Goods .. of all which the young man remained a dissolute Lord. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 45 A rude sort of men, without Laws, without Government, free and dissolute [*liberum atque solutum*]. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 3 P 1 It is a certain Characteristick of a dissolute and ungoverned mind to rail or speak disrespectfully of them.

b. Careless or lawless in style. Now *rare.*

1566 T. Stapleton *Ref. Untr. Jewel* Epist., Your maner of writing is .. so Dissolut Loose and Negligent. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 559 Either hee is too profound, or too plaine .. too dissolute, or too exact. 1718 Prior *Solomon* Pref., Heroic with continued rhyme .. was found too dissolute and wild. 1771 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. i. (R.) A loose, and, if I may use the word, a dissolute kind of painting. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xvii. 184 The dissolute dulness of English Flamboyant.

5. That has thrown off the restraints of morality and virtue; lax in morals, loose-living; licentious, profligate, debauched. (Of persons, their actions, etc.) The current sense.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 28 Dyssolute man folowyng sensualyte. 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* (an. 2) 32 b, A woman geven to carnall affection, and dissolute livinge. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 204 Wee will yet haue more trickes with Falstaffe: his dissolute disease will scarse obey this medicine. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 150 Belial, the dissolutest Spirit that fell, The sensualest, and, after Asmodai, The fleshliest Incubus. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 15 The many untimely deaths occasioned by a dissolute course of life. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 The nobles were as lawless and dissolute at home as they were greedy and cruel abroad.

B. *sb.* A dissolute person, a profligate. *rare.*

1608 Day *Hum. out of Br.* IV. iii, Did your euer conuerse with a more straunger dissolute? 1824 Landor *Wks.* (1846) I. 177/2 Half the dissolutes in the parish. 1838 Southey *Poet's Pilgrim.* II. III. x. *note*, The homely but scriptural appellation .. has been delicately softened down . Helen Maria Williams names her [Ch. of Rome] the Dissolute of Babylon.

¶ There are many instances of *dissolute* for *desolate* (†*dissolate*), mostly scribal or typographical errors, sometimes perh. owing to actual confusion.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. i, A place of dissolute darkenes. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* x. 83 Greece .. more dissolute then any region of Europe subject to the Turk. 1834 T. Crofton Croker *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* 135 I got ashore, somehow or other .. upon a dissolute island.

†**Di·ssolute,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dissolute *a.*] *trans.* To render dissolute.

1679 Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 29 The ready way to new-mould a Nation, is, first to dissolute and debauch it.

†**Di·ssoluted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dissolūt-us* (see Dissolute *a.*) + -ed.] **a.** Dissolved. **b.** Loosened, unfastened, loose.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 69 a, Protesting that al inueterate malice and displeasure, which hee had against him .. was now dissoluted. *a* 1770 Smart *Temple of Dulness* (R.) Mad Mathesis; her feet all bare, Ungirt, untrimm'd, with dissoluted hair.

Di·ssolutely, *adv.* [f. Dissolute *a.* + -ly 2.] In a dissolute manner.

†**1.** Loosely, slackly; carelessly, negligently; recklessly. *Obs.*

1553 Brende *Quintus Curtius* fol. 285 (R.) [They] mervailed .. yᵗ he durst go so dissolutelye amonges those nacions .. the barbarous people reputinge his rashenes, for an assured confidence. 1560 Becon *New Catech.* iv. *Prayer* Wks. 376 We nede not to come slackely and dissolutly, but rather diligently & earnestly vnto prayer. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 19 Sulla .. admonished the nobles oftentimes, To beware of the boy that went girded so dissolutely. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. 314 Dissolutely to neglect their own greater Good, for the sake of a present lesser Gratification.

†**2.** Unrestrainedly, lavishly. *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref., They .. thynke that God is not rightly worshypped, vnlesse altogether they be dissolutely set out with exquisite gorgeousnesse, or rather with outragious excesse. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 297, I haue seene forraine Embassadours in the Queenes presence laugh so dissolutely. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 39 A Purse of Gold most resolutely snatch'd on Monday night, and most dissolutely spent on Tuesday Morning.

3. In a profligate manner; licentiously; in dissipation and debauchery.

1550 Crowley *Last Trump.* 619 To lyue .. dissolutly, thou shouldste be vnto them offence. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* xii. 23 Men haue .. liued dissolutely and vnrighteously. 1711 Strype *Parker* an. 1563 II. xvii, The queen's subjects lived dissolutely, vainly and luxuriously. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1124 Roisterers, Femininely fair and dissolutely pale.

Di·ssoluteness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being dissolute (in various senses).

†**1.** Remissness, negligence, carelessness. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 97 She chargeth Anthonie with dissolutenesse in duetie. *Ibid.* 356 This our dissolutenesse and negligence. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 558 Our dissoluteness hath beene too palpable, in praying God's blessing vpon our endeuours.

†**2.** Absence or abandonment of restraint; wantonness, excess, extravagance. *Obs.*

1580 J. Hatcher in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 32 *note*, Which requireth rather diligence in study, then dissoluteness in plays. 1667 Marvell *Corr.* cciii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 401 The dissoluteness of grief, the prodigality of sorrow. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 51 All manner of odd Postures and Gestures up to the height of an Antick Dissoluteness.

3. Looseness of manners and morals; licentiousness, profligacy.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* viii. (R.) A .. whyppe, whiche shoulde scourge and punyshe the christendome fallyng into synne and dyssolutenes. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 244 The dissolutenesse of the Prelates and people of those dayes. 1729 Suki vocke *Artillery* III. 170 People who would spend their lives in Debauchery and Dissoluteness. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 456 The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated precisian.

Dissolution (disŏlī·ū·ʃən). [In some senses a. F. *dissolution* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in others ad. L. *dissolūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *dissolvĕre* to break up, Dissolve.] The action of dissolving or fact of being dissolved, in various senses of the vb.

1. Separation into parts or constituent elements; reduction of any body or mass to elements or atoms; destruction of the existing condition; disintegration, decomposition.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* XIX. xlvii. (1495) 890 Though bytter thynges haue lesse hete than sharpe thynges of sauour yet it makith more dissolucion and departynge in the tonge. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* III. xiv. in Ashm. (1652) 142 Ells shall no kyndly Dyssolucyon be, Nor Putryfyyng shall thou none see. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 163 A hereditarie lepresie in a mans bodie is vncurable without the dissolution of the whole. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 459 When this worlds dissolution shall be ripe. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. 21 The dissolution of flesh, skin and bones. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xxxiii, The vault where the long-descended Counts of Provence awaited dissolution. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xii. § 97 Dissolution is the absorption of motion and concomitant disintegration of matter.

b. In a theory of disease, opposed to *evolution.*

1883 Hughlings Jackson cited in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1894 — *Factors of Insanities* 3, I have often urged that for the scientific study of maladies of the Nervous System, we should investigate them as Dissolutions (reversals of Evolution) of this or that part of the nervous system. *Ibid.* 8 Studying insanities as Dissolutions as reversals of evolution —of the highest cerebral centres.

2. The reduction of a substance from the solid to the liquid form; liquefaction. Now only the melting into water or the like; formerly, also, = fusion.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 118 A man of my Kidney .. that am as subiect to heate as butter .. A man of continuall dissolution, and thaw. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 291 Metals give Orient and fine Colours in Dissolution. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 221 It happened in the year 1657, upon the dissolution of the great snow. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxvi. 212 The rays of the sun .. occasion an unequal dissolution of the ice. 1802 Acerbi *Trav.* I. 396 Inundations .. caused by the dissolution of the ice and snow.

†**b.** Of the blood: see quots. *Obs.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Dissolution of the blood* is an affection of that humour, directly opposite to coagulation. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Dissolution* .. formerly applied by the humoral physicians to a diminution of consistence of the blood.

3. The process of dissolving or condition of being dissolved in a liquid; solution. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

[1558 see b.] 1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 10 *Dissolution*, is the turning of bodies into a liquor by the addition of some humidity. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* iv. (1732) 54 The Dissolution of salt or sugar in water. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 166 Aqua Fortis is the best for the Dissolution of Metals. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* vii, Allowing for the dissolution of the sugar.

†**b.** *concr.* The result of this; the liquid with what is dissolved in it; a solution. *Obs.*

1558–68 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 5 a, To make a naturall dissolution of fine gold; and when you will take of it, take two parts of the said licor, and one part of the dissolution of yᵉ gold. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 789 Dissolue the Iron in the Aqua Fortis: And weigh the Dissolution. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 304 Dissolve it in .. Spirit of Nitre: set the dissolution to evaporate.

†**4.** Hurtful relaxation, softening, or weakening; enfeeblement. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 163 For the grete distresse of the hete .. for the gret dissolucioun of the Body. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 288 The decoction .. helpeth the feeblenesse and dissolution of the sinewes. 1686 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 166 Dolorous Gouts .. tortures and dissolutions of the limmes. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* ii. § 1 A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 122 There must follow a Dissolution of Justice, the chief Sinew of Society.

5. The condition of being loose from due restraint; †excess, extravagance (*obs.*); laxity of behaviour or morals; dissolute living, dissoluteness (*arch.*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4901 It [youthe] ledith man now up now doun In mochel dissolucioun. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 88 Them whiche wastyn the godys of the holy chyrche wherby they were made ryche in dyssolucyon of clothyng, in voluptuous metys and pompys of the world. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 85 b, Flye dissolucyon & wantonnesse. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 162* They for their vnthankefulnesse & dissolution of lyfe, were depriued of the holy communion. 1647 *Power of Keys* Pref. 2 Wickednesse and dissolution of manners was to be lookt on as the only heresy. 1651 J. Taylor *Holy Living* ii. § 1 These tamed his youthful aptnesses to dissolution. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 271 Nothing more betrays .. dissolution of thought .. than a vain foppish dress. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 634 After the general peace of 1814, dissolution began to decrease in high places.

†**b.** with *pl.* An instance of this; a dissolute act or practice; an extravagance or excess. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* (1558) II. xv. 1 Fleshly lustes and dissolutions. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 150 b/1 Lerne to be stylle & teschewe all dissolucions. 1490 — *Eneydos* vi. 23 He sheweth the dyssolucyons and peruerse condycyons that ben in the sexe femynyne. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 130/2 That .. all dissolutions, vile and wicked actes be suppressed. 1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year, Of Godly Fear* III. (1678) 61 Restraint of galeties and dissolutions.

6. The relaxation or undoing of any tie, bond, or binding power; the dissolving of a connexion, union, etc. (Cf. Dissolve 10, 11.)

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Hist.* (Camden, No. 29) 5 Upon dissolution of that treatie. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV.* (an. 4) 195 b, The cause of dissolucion of their amitie and league. 1651 J. Taylor *Holy Living* ii. § 2 The loosing the bands of the tongue, and the very first dissolution of its duty is one degree of intemperance. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 204/2 A marriage of a feme-sole trader is also a dissolution of a partnership at will. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 120 Even if the marriage .. had never been questioned, he might justly have desired the dissolution of it.

7. The breaking up, dismissal, or dispersion of an assembly or association; the termination of the existence of a constituted body of persons (e.g. of the monasteries, and now esp. of Parliament).

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26. § 26 Immediately vpon the prorogacion or dissolucion of this present parliament. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxii. 116 The Assembly may be punished .. by dissolution, or forfeiture of their Letters. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 289 Some monethes before the dissolution of the Parliament. 1730 *Magna Brit* V. 762 Herdwick Priory .. continued in the Monks Hands till the Dissolution. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. II. 180 A dissolution is the civil death of the parliament. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 373 Since the dissolution of the Board of Agriculture. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xiii. 184 The dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII's reign. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 462 The conversion of the King was followed by a quiet dissolution of the Huguenot party.

8. Termination of life; death, decease.

Variously understood as 'departure or release from life', 'separation of the soul from the body', and 'disintegration of the body'. See Dissolve 6.

1522 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 77 The divolucion and seueraunce of the soule fro the body. 1568 Bible (Bishops') 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The time of my dissolution [Gr. ἀναλύσεως, L. *resolutionis*; earlier Eng. vv., from Wycl. 1388 departing] is at hande. 1596–7 S. Finche in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 152 Thanks to Almightie God for Mr. Comptroller's dissolucion from the bondage of his corrupte bodie. 1641 Hinde *J. Brown* ix. 201 Death is but a passage unto life, a dissolution of soule and body for a season. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* i. 2 Men have been most phantastical in the singular contrivances of their corporall dissolution. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 P 1 He waits the Day of his Dissolution with a Resignation mixed with Delight. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 29 P 12 It is absurd to be afraid of the natural dissolution of the body. 1827 J. W. Croker 6 Aug. in *Croker Papers* (1884), His breathing is difficult, and .. there are all the symptoms of approaching dissolution. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 131 Some die retaining all their faculties, and quite aware that their dissolution is at hand.

9. The action of bringing or condition of being brought to an end; undoing, termination, destruction, ruin; breaking up, disintegration, disorganization (of a connected system, etc.).

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 102 That realm were like to come to dissolution. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* III. ii, I doubt not .. To see a dissolution of all bloodshed. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 230 Down to the last Dissolution of their City under Titus. 1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. (1757) 154 Such dissolution through the whole I find, 'Tis not a world, but chaos of mankind. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IX. iii. (1864) V. 241 He had but to wait the dissolution of Otho's power; it crumbled away of itself. 1883 S. F. Smith *How Ch. Eng. washed her face* 21 The same dissolution of morals and irreligious spirit had existed.

†**b.** *Mus.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1764 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Dissolution*, in music, is when a sound in the enharmonic genus is lowered three dieses; for thereby that genus is dissolved, and the music .. is chromatic.

†**10.** Solution, resolution (of a question, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Latimer's 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, (Arb.) 132 *margin*, M. Latimer returneth to hys former question and to the dissolucion of the same.

Dissolu·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to dissolution.

1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. towards Crit. Meth.* 4 Longinus .. has the note of that long dissolutional epoch. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 2/2 The Factory Bill .. has passed in dissolutional and dissolute haste, and it can be amended, if necessary, at consolidating leisure.

Dissolu·tionism. [f. as prec. + -ism.] The doctrine or principles of dissolutionists.

1894 Swinburne *Studies in Prose & Poetry* 102 Disunionism, dissolutionism, or communalism.

Dissolu·tionist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who advocates or aims at dissolution. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 1 The dissolutionist campaign of M. Gambetta's friends. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 131 This is the reactionary, and in some degree dissolutionist, party in the Union.

† **Dissolu·tious,** *a. Obs. rare.* Inclined to dissoluteness.

1560 *Sheph. Kal.* vii. *Tree of Vices, Sloth* xiii, To draw and goe to such as be dissolutious Or that they doe and make dissolute.

Dissolutive (di·sŏlŭtiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *dissolūt-* ppl. stem + -IVE: prob. immed. ad. med.L. *dissolūtīv-us* or F. *dissolutif.*]

1. Having the property of dissolving; producing dissolution or disintegration; dissolvent.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 210 To enipostyms of blood þou miȝt do medicyns repercussifs & dissolutiuis sotilly. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* R v, It hath vertue attractyfe and dyssolutyfe. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 76 Air wants in it self a dissolutive principle of it self. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* V. 500 (R.) The air might promote the dissolutive action of the menstruum.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dissolution or disintegration.

1886 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* Introd. 43 We have induced [by hypnotism] a change of personality which is not per se either evolutive or dissolutive.

† **Dissolutory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = prec. 1.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 357 Fermentative, intestine, dissolutory motion.

Disso·lvable, *a.* Also -ible. [f. DISSOLVE *v.* + -ABLE: substituted (in part) for DISSOLUBLE from L. type *dissolūbilis.*] Capable of being dissolved; dissoluble.

1. Capable of being separated or reduced into its formative elements; decomposable.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, For the substaunce seldom dyssoluable lyghtly it [the liver] oughte to haue medycyne somwhat styptyke. 1661 E. BORROUGHS *Plea to King conc. Quakers* Ded. 1 You are but men..and your substance but dissolvable clay. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 86 Man that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature dissolvible. *Ibid.* I. v. 112 A composition intrinsecally dissolvable. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 114 It [an iceberg] is as dissolvable as the clouds from which it originally fell.

2. Capable of being liquefied or melted; fusible; soluble. ? *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 35 The Brains generally are easily dissolvable into a watery Consistence. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 169 Dissolvable, by Water, or by Fire. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 3 Children, when crossed . how dissolvable they are into Tears. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. v § 3 (1734) 38 Salts..hard, and dissolvible only by Water. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 461 All the metals, excepting platina and gold, are dissolvable by aqua fortis.

3. Of a connexion, union, society, etc.: Capable of being undone or having its existence put an end to; terminable, destructible.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 392 The Obligations of divine Commands are dissolvable only by divine Countermands. 1702 [see DISSOLUBLE 4]. 1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 63 We are not a mere partnership, dissolvable .. by mutual consent..but a nation.

Hence **Dissolvabi·lity** (*-ibility* in Richardson 1836), **Disso·lvableness** (in Craig 1847).

Dissolvant, obs. var. of DISSOLVENT.

† **Disso·lvative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ATIVE.] a. Having the property of dissolving, dissolutive. b. That tends to dissolve readily.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful Newes* I. (1596) 8 Balsamo .. is dissoluatiue, and so it doeth consume .. swellinges. 1580 — *Monardes Med. against Venom* 118 The use of good Meates easie and dissolvative.

Dissolve (dizǫ·lv), *v.* Also 4-6 **dyssolve,** 5-6 **desolve.** [ad. L. *dissolv-ĕre* to loosen asunder, disunite, dissolve, f. DIS- 1 + *solvĕre* to loosen, SOLVE.] I. Transitive senses.

1. To loosen or put asunder the parts of; to reduce to its formative elements; to destroy the physical integrity; to disintegrate, decompose. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as associated with other senses.)

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 1 If oure erthely hous of this dwellyng be dissolued..we han a bildyng of God, an hous not maad by hondis, euerlastinge. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 123 þe bodyes of þes III kyngis wexed corrupt and were dissolued & turned in to powdre. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* (Sc. T. S.) lxxiii. 244 Now cled in gold, dissoluit now in ass (= ashes). 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 419 If it were a strong bridge, they could not dissolue it with so great expedition. 1782 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. § 8. 195 Whether that soul..can think at all when the body is quite dissolved. 1775 PRIESTLEY *Air* I. 266 Vegetable and animal substances dissolved by putrefaction .. emit phlogiston. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) I. 134 Water dissolves wood, and iron, and salt.

fig. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiv. [xv.] (Arb.) 140 Make your choise of very few words dactilique, or..dissolue and breake them into other feete. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 221 We may for a while dissolve our continued discourse into a dialogue.

2. To melt or reduce into a liquid condition. a. To melt by heat; to fuse. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 10 Elementes shulen be dissolued bi hete. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 349 þe gummys schulen be..dissolued wiþ fier. 1530 PALSGR. 522/1, I dissolve, as heate dothe lycour, whan it is frosen. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 48 Before the Sunne hath warmed the ayre, and dissolved the yce. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 The metal at each end having a considerable heat, it was found practicable to dissolve both the ends of the former masses.

b. To liquefy by contact with or immersion in a liquid; to diffuse the molecules of (a solid or gas) *in* a liquid so that they are indistinguishable from it; to melt (*in* something), make a SOLUTION of. (Predicated of a personal agent, or of the liquid.)

Dissolve away, out: to remove or extract (from a compound mass) by dissolving.

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 68 Men axen comounly, whi salt is dissolved þus, but cristal and oþere stoones ben not loosid as oþir salt.] 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 Putte þanne yn þe watir corosyue Sal armoniac and þat watir wiþoute doute wol dissolue gold into watir. 1563 T. GALE *Antid.* II. 62 The Hammoniacum dissolued in Vineger. 1677 GREW *Solution of Salts* in *Anat. Plants, &c.* vii. (1682) 299 Two Ounces of Water will dissolve three Ounces of Loaf-Sugar. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. 11 The iron may be dissolved in the muriatic acid. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 24 Various salts .. may be dissolved out by lixiviation. 1873 A. W. WILLIAMSON *Chem. Students* (ed. 3) xiv. § 87 At 15° C. water dissolves about twice its volume of chlorine gas. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 83 By dissolving away their shells with acid.

3. In various *fig.* applications of senses 1 and 2: *esp.* To melt or soften the heart or feelings of; to cause to 'melt' into tears, grief, etc.; to relax or enervate with pleasure, luxury, etc.; to immerse or absorb in some engrossing occupation. Chiefly in passive. (Now *rare* exc. in phr. *dissolved in tears,* or in direct figures from sense 2 b.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIV. xix, Her hardy harte she gan for to dissolve. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 165 In service high, and anthems clear, As may . Dissolve me into ecstasies. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 38 Dissolv'd in Pleasures, he worshipp'd no other God. 1707 WATTS *Hymn,* '*Alas! and did my Saviour bleed?*' v, Dissolve my Heart in Thankfulness, And melt my Eyes to Tears. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Libraries,* Henry Rantzall .. whose days were dissolved in the pleasures of reading. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 183 MRS. Lenmer was dissolved in tears the whole evening. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. iii. (1872) 130 Action hangs, as it were, dissolved in Speech.

† 4. To relax, weaken, enfeeble, in body or bodily strength. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 To myche slepinge .. feblip his vertewes .. To myche wakynge dissolfiþ & consumeþ hys spirites. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 þe grete violence of hete, þat dissoluez þaire bodys. *c* 1534 tr. *Fol. Verg. Hist.* (Camden, No. 29) 180 That sorceres Elyzabeth the quene .. with her witchcraft hath so enchantyd me that by thanoyance thereof I am dissolvyd. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Gluttony,* Oft commeth sodaine death .. by banquetyng sometyme the members are dyssolued.

5. To loosen, unfasten, detach, release, set free. (*lit.* and *fig.*) *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 29 Yit must it [the vine-stalk] be dissolved ever amonge Oute of this bonde, lest it .. Be letted to encrece. 1548 *Act* 2-3 *Edw. VI,* c. 23. § 1 The partie who disired to be dissolved from the marriage. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 458 Venus gart ane .. Nimphe .. Dissolue his handis quhilks .. fast bundin war. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Justine* 87 b, Occasion .. to pull and dissolue their neckes out of the yoke. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 44 There his horse he check'd, Dissolved them from his chariot. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1310 As the soft touch dissolved the virgin zone. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xiii. 8 Dissolve in sudden shock those linked rings.

† 6. To release from life; to cause the dissolution or death of; usually in *pass.* to die, depart. *Obs.*

Used chiefly with reference to *Phil.* i. 23, where the Vulgate has the passive *dissolvi* for the original active ἀναλῦσαι (here = 'depart'; also *trans.* = 'dissolve'). Various notions were app. attached to the expression by those who used it, some associating it with the dissolution of the bodily framework (cf. quots. 1382, 1400, 1722 in 1); some thinking of the dissolution of the union between soul and body, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii, Ofte a swifte houre dissoluep þe same man, þat is to seyne whan þe soule departiþ fro þe body. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 23 Hauyng desyr for to be dissolued [*gloss,* or departid the soule fro body]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xii, He desiriþ deþe, þat he miȝt be dissolued & be wiþ crist. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 294 The Saints, which are dissolued, & reigne with Christ. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm. on Phil.* i. 23, Good cause had Paul to desire to be with Christ: yet he will not dissolue himself, but desireth to be dissolued. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 366 Paul phraseth it, a Wish equall to the Gold searching Chymists endeavours, I desire to be dissolved, melted down. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 227 A squinancy .. and a shortness of breath .. which dissolved him in the space of twelve hours. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 37 O when shall I wish to be dissolved?

7. To cause to vanish or disappear from existence; to bring to nought, undo, destroy, consume.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 10 þe cloudes of sorowe dissolued and don awey, I .. receyuede mynde to knowe þe face of my fysiciens. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 3) 88 b, To desolve the siege and raise the assault. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 35 A great Circle about the Moone, betokeneth great cold .. But if it vanish away and bee dissolved altogether, it is a signe of fayre weather. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 120 Occasion..whereby the peace and happinesse of Thebes might be dissolved. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace of Fort.* Poems (1777) 18 Each gay phantom was dissolv'd in air. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 That promise is a dream dissolved by the experience of eighteen centuries.

† 8. *Med.* To disperse (morbid humours), reduce (swellings), remove or assuage (pains or ailments). (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

(Employed variously and vaguely according to context.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 136 Riȝt as þe mater of þe frenesie..bi emplastris wiþoutforþ I-leie is dissolued. *Ibid.* 238 Anoþer electuarie þat dissoluiþ akynge in ioyntis. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful Newes* I. (1596) 6 In griefes of swellinges .. it [oil] taketh them away and dooth dissolue them. 1580 HESTER *Secr. Phisonr.* I. xxiii. 26 You must dissolue the Catarre first, and then helpe the Feuer. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii, It cleanseth and dissolueth, and also comforteth. 1647 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* liv, It is available in all cold Diseases..dissolving wind very powerfully.

9. To break up, dismiss, disperse (an assembly or collective body); to put an end to the association or connexion of; to terminate the existence of (a constituted body or association, e. g. of the monasteries, and now esp. of Parliament.).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXXII. 116 When yᵉ Kyng had orderyd his matiers .. he dissoluyd this counceyll. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 28) 159 b, To be perswaded to dissolve his armye. *Ibid.* (an. 39) 182 The kyng dissolved his Parliament. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 46/2 A religious house of Greie friers .. since dissolued in king Henrie the eights time. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 26 ¶ 5 Our school was now dissolved. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 234 But now the whole Round Table is dissolved. 1863 H. COX *Institit.* I. vi. 33 Parliament shall not be dissolved on the death of the sovereign.

b. *ellipt.* = *dissolve parliament.*

1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 16 He immediately dissolved and succeeded in throwing out most of the leading supporters of his predecessor.

10. To undo (a tie, bond, knot); to put an end to, bring to an end (a relation of union, connexion, or association, etc.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 163 Ffor prestis ben weddid wiþ God by holdyng of his lawe, and þis bond is dissolvyd both in lif and offis. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 2) 86 The .. amitie betwene the Frenche and Scottishe nacions should be shortly broken and dissolved. 1558 BP. WATSON *Serm. Sacram.* xxvii. 173 The Knot of Matrimonie .. can not be broken and dissolued. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 95 An excellent sympathy and union, till Ganganna dissolv'd it, having beene till then betwixt 'em. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 187 It is advantageous for the joint-tenants to dissolve the jointure. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 384 They dissolved the sacred ties of custom and education. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 63 When .. the marriage is dissolved. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* iii. (1876) 18 The league .. thus struck up was not hastily dissolved. *Mod.* They have dissolved partnership, and started each on his own account.

† b. To part, sunder (things united). *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 237 She and I (long since contracted) Are now so sure that nothing can dissolue vs. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. § 49 It unites one Christian soule to another so firmely, that no outward occurrences..can dissolve them.

11. To undo (something formally ordained or established); to destroy the binding power, authority, force, or influence of; to annul, abrogate.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 It dissolueth and loseth all vowes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1149 To frustrate and dissolve these magic spells. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. viii. 259 To dissolve and annul all we have enacted. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. xiii, The running stream dissolved the spell, And his own elvish shape he took. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 403/1 The Court of Appeal .. dissolved an injunction granted by Justice Kekewich.

† b. To do away with as false or erroneous; to refute, confute. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* 67 b/1 Whych obiecctyon the author answereth and dyssolueth. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 84 b, The fault that is in the forme .. maie be dissolued, when we shewe that the conclusion, is not well proued by the former proposicions. *a* 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 414 All that these men are wont to allege .. be all ready dissolved and..confuted. 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 127 (1860) 271 We may dissolve (λύειν) the argument by showing its unfitness for proof because of some formal defect.

† c. To deny or reject the authority of. [repr. L. *solvere* of the Vulgate in 1 *John* iv. 3.] *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* iv. 3 Ech spirit that dissolueth [*gloss,* or fordoith] Jhesu is not of God [so 1582 *Rhem.*; *Vulg.* qui solvit, *after a Gr. v.r.* ὁ λύει]. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Matt. xix. 3 Our Lord..intended not to dissolve Moses.

12. To solve, resolve, explain (a question, doubt, etc.). *arch.*

1549 LATIMER 5*th Serm. bef. Edw. VI,* (Arb.) 132 I wyll nowe..retourne to my question and dissolue it. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 14 All .. that could not dissolve that riddle she presently slew. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 16, I haue heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations, and dissolue doubts. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 170 Thou hadst not between death and birth Dissolved the riddle of the earth.

II. Intransitive senses.

13. To lose its integrity or consolidation; to become disintegrated; to vanish or disappear gradually, come to an end. Now usually taken as *fig.* from sense 14, to melt away.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 496 A multitude of reysons puld they take, And myghtely with yerdes first hem bete Until this with the grapes so desolve. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. vii. 142 All þ° world..shal desolue & fayle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 His senewes and veynes brast, and the hole frame of the ioyntes of his body dissolued and losed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 154 The great Globe it selfe, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolue, And like this insubstantiall Pageant faded Leaue not a racke behinde. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 265 It dissolved to nothing like a mist. 1792 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Lit. Frnds.,* The unsuccessful author..dissolved away in his own weakness. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* xix, As summer clouds dissolve, unburthened of their rain. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 163 The illusion dissolves.

14. To become liquefied, to melt: a. with heat. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4480 þe paynyms pride it sall expire, And dissolue as wax at fyre. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven.*

& *Ad.* 365 What wax so frozen but dissolves with tempering? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 66 While Mountain Snows dissolve against the Sun. 1709 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c.* 40 The Wreck of Nature, the prodigious Day, When adamantine Rocks dissolv'd away. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 9 The deep snow in the streets began to dissolve.

b. To become liquefied by contact with or immersion in a liquid; to melt; to become diffused in a liquid, forming a solution.

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 The fruit [banana] put into your mouth, dissolves and yeelds a most incomparable relish. 1677 GREW *Solution of Salts* in *Anat. Plants* vii. (1682) 299 The Crystals of Tartar .. will scarce at all dissolve in Water. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* I. vi. 25 We find Sugar will dissolve in the strongest Solution of Common Salt that can be made. 1873 A. W. WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Students* (ed. 3) xi. § 67 Olefiant gas dissolves considerably in water.

15. In various *fig.* applications of prec. senses: To become faint, faint away; to become softened in feeling, to 'melt' (into tears, etc.); to become resolved *into* something else, like a solid becoming liquid.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 203, I am almost ready to dissolue, Hearing of this. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 250 He dissolved into tears. *a* 1719 ADDISON tr. *Ovid* Wks. 1758 I. 177 The God dissolves in pity at her death. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lix. 279 He dissolved into a flood of tears. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. v. v. 99 Full of alarm dissolving into joy.

16. Of an assembly or collective body: To break up into its individual constituents; to disperse; to lose its aggregate or corporate character.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 795 The company dissolved and departed. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 149 Our camp should, this day, dissolve. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 506 The Stygian council thus dissolved. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 30 When a fixed company dissolves. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 502 She, ending, waved her hands: thereat the crowd Muttering, dissolved.

17. To lose its binding force or influence.

1611 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 64 The charme dissolues apace. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 3 The charm dissolves; the aerial music 's past.

Dissolved (dizɒ·lvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Reduced to its elements, broken up, disintegrated, destroyed, annulled, dispersed, put an end to, etc.: see the verb.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, Nature . engendreth a flesshe for to holde yᵉ dissolued parties. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 52 The dissolued purpose of your good intention. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 157 We took up our lodging at Tinterden, a dissolved Abbey. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 366 The temple of Christ's body was dissolved here, by the separation of his soul .. the raising of the dissolved temple was the quickening of the body. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 62 There could be nó thought of re-submitting to the long dissolved chains. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 37 The lands of a dissolved monastery.

2. Melted; held in solution by a liquid: see DISSOLVE 2.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 333 These dissolv'd Salts. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 237 When various electrolytes are submitted in a dissolved, or fused state, to the action of the current from the voltaic battery. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 116 All natural water..contains such dissolved salts.

† Disso·lveless, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DISSOLVE + -LESS: cf. *quenchless, resistless,* etc.] That cannot be dissolved; indissoluble.

1721 CIBBER *Perolla* II, To cut this Gordian of dissolveless Love. — *Lady's last Stake* Prol., Those dissolveless fetters.

Dissolvent (dizɒ·lvĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dissolvent-em,* pr. pple. of *dissolvĕre* to DISSOLVE. Cf. F. *dissolvant.*]

A. *adj.* Having the power to dissolve, disintegrate, liquefy, etc.; solvent. ? *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 104 Salt-peter..abounds more with those Dissolvent particles, and therefore..a small quantity of it will dissolve a great. 1692 RAY *Creation* (1714) 27 Being mingled with some dissolvent juices. 1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 119 *note,* On the dissolvent Power of Quicksilver.

fig. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Enfranch. Women* (1859) II. 436 The companionship of women .. often exercises a dissolvent influence on high faculties and aspirations in men. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sketches* I. 212 Neither was constructive like Shakespeare, nor dissolvent, like Heine.

B. *sb.* One who or that which dissolves.

1. *spec.* A substance having the power to dissolve or disintegrate other substances; a solvent, a menstruum; † formerly, in *Med.,* a substance having the power of 'dissolving' morbid concretions, etc. (see DISSOLVE 8). (Also 7–8 **dissolvant** as in F.)

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 If the menstruum or dissolvent be evaporated to a consistence. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 87 There is no dissolvant in the world that can well calcine..gold, but quicksilver. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 115 Fire—the only Catholic Dissolvent. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 234 Several .. have flatter'd themselves, with obtaining .. a universal Dissolvent. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 399 The alkali .. being by nature a dissolvent of the ground.

2. *gen.* and *fig.*

1825 F. MAHONEY in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 454 Wine is the great dissolvent of distrust. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 186 Dissolvents of the old European system of dominant ideas and facts we must all be. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xv. 186 The only dissolvent of this Union was the intention to perpetuate slavery.

Dissolver (dizɒ·lvəɹ). [f. DISSOLVE + -ER 1.] One who or that which dissolves.

1. One who or that which breaks up, disintegrates, destroys, puts an end to, etc.: see the verb.

1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 12 Dissoluing of doubts [*marg.* of a dissoluer]. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 82 These men were the dissolvers of Episcopacie. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Fire, and the more subtle dissolver, putrefaction. 1883 Sir M. WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. in Ind.* iii. 44 Rudra-Siva, the Dissolver and Reproducer.

2. A substance that dissolves another substance; a solvent: see DISSOLVE 2.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 80 Such dissolvers, as are wont to be made of Aqua fortis and Regis. *a* 1788 WESLEY *Serm.* lviii. Wks. 1811 IX. 114 It is the universal menstruum, the dissolver of all things under the Sun.

3. **a.** An apparatus for dissolving some substance. **b.** A contrivance for producing dissolving views: see DISSOLVING *ppl. a.* b.

1880 L. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 226 The top of the dissolver being covered with thin sheet iron. 1892 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/5 Apropos of dissolving views, an automatic dissolver has been lately invented which will work in any single lantern.

Dissolvible, var. of DISSOLVABLE.

Disso·lving, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISSOLVE + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISSOLVE (q.v.), in various senses; dissolution.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVI. vi. (1495) 555 The cytrine auripigment .. hath vertue of dyssoluyng and tempryng. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 31, I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my dissolving is at hand. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 64/1 Moist through the dissolving of the Salt. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 270 Between the dissolving of one Parliament and the convoking of another.

Disso·lving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dissolves, in various senses: see the verb. **a.** *trans.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 151 The roots haue .. an opening and dissoluing faculty. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 431 The dissolving warmth of dawn.

b. *intr.*

Dissolving views, pictures produced on a screen by a magic lantern, one picture being caused gradually to disappear while another gradually appears on the same field.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 554 The Crack of the dissolving World, that is sinking into eternal Ruins. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1065 Faiths and empires gleam, Like wrecks of a dissolving dream. 1846 *Mech. Mag.* XLV. 486 The present method of exhibiting the dissolving views. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 278 The dissolving ice of the glacier.

Hence **Disso·lvingly** *adv.*

1821 MRS. E. NAIHAN *Langreath* II. 322 A whining effort to be dissolvingly sentimental. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 128 A languid fire creeps Thro' my veins to all my frame, Dissolvingly and slowly.

Dissonance (di·sŏnăns). [ad. L. *dissonantia* dissonance, discrepancy, f. *dissonant-em* DISSONANT: see -ANCE. Cf. F. *dissonance* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious or harsh sound or combination of sounds; = DISCORD 3 a, 4. *spec.* in *Music,* A combination of tones causing beats (cf. BEAT *sb.*1 8), and thus producing a harsh effect; also, a note which in combination with others produces this effect.

1597–8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* Postscr., The Tralation of one of Persius his Satyrs into English, the difficultie and dissonance wherof shall make good my assertion. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 548 The .. roar .. filled the air with barbarous dissonance. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. vii. 123 Making false Musick and committing dissonances. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 P 7 What is Harmony to one Ear, may be Dissonance to another. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 64 The harshness and dissonance of so unharmonious a sentence. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 180 With all the dissonance of boisterous mirth. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* viii. 95 The intruded new sound .. is called a Dissonance. The chord in which the Dissonance is heard, is called a Discord. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 301 The various degrees of dissonance are produced by beats.

fig. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* V. vi. 196 Your shooting-coat, which was in tune upon the moors, is a dissonance amongst ladies in full dress.

2. Want of concord or harmony (between things); disagreement, incongruity: = DISCORD 2.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 47 To reconcile the dissonance of varying writers. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-th. in Math.* § 43 The greatest dissonance, and even contrariety of opinions. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 381 This puzzling variation and dissonance between the different tribes. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iii. 83 The molecules..are in dissonance with the luminous rays.

† Di·ssonancy. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dissonantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] Dissonant quality.

1. = DISSONANCE 1.

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* II. 147 Certain Treatises of Consonancies and Dissonancies..and of musical composition or setting. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* IV. § 2 (1737) I. 140 The rules of harmony will not permit it: the dissonancys are too strong. *Ibid.* (1737) II. 402 In musick [there is] the chromatick kind, and skilful mixture of dissonancys.

b. The combination of different sounds (in harmony). *nonce-use.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* X. (1626) 199 The Poet..hauing tun'd his strings, In dissonancie musicall, thus sings.

2. = DISSONANCE 2. (The more usual sense.)

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* X. iii. 144 A dissonancie in opinions about dreames. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. XXXII. § 2. 229 Their stile, character, or dissonancie to Canonicall Scriptures. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Those things..haue no dissonancy from reason. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* V. II. (1852) 242 The objectors will find as much dissonancy from the scriptural example in their own practice. 1748 J. GRDDES *Compos. Antients* 251 He who loves not what he thinks good and honest .. dwells with discord and dissonancy.

Dissonant (di·sŏnănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *dissonant* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *dissonānt-em,* pr. pple. of *dissonāre* to disagree in sound, sound diversely, differ, f. DIS- 1 + *sonāre* to SOUND.]

1. Disagreeing or discordant in sound, inharmonious; harsh-sounding, unmelodious, jarring.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 117 Dissonant and iarring dittyes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 *Phi.* Which distances make discord or dissonant sounds? *Mo.* All such as doe not make concords: as a second, a fourth, a seuenth 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 9 As for the Moone, mortall men imagine..[to] helpe her in such a case when she is eclipsed by dissonant ringing of basons. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 168 If the name was dissonant, and disagreeable to their ear, it was rejected as barbarous. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* vii. 109 To increase their resources..musicians have been obliged to have recourse to dissonant notes and chords.

2. Out of agreement, accordance, or harmony, in any respect; disagreeing, incongruous, discordant, at variance, different. Const. *from, to* (rarely *with*). (The earlier sense in English.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 The maner of that countree.. was all dissonaunt & dishoneste in regarde to that of Dydo. 1514 CDL. BAINBRIDGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 226 Thynges .. that be dissonant .. to your Graces honour or welthe of your Realme. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 151 Opinions not altogether dissonant from the Scriptures. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. IX. § 1. 44 His conceit is not dissonant vnto the sacred storie. 1769 BURKE *Late State Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 75 The interests .. before that time jarring and dissonant, were .. adjusted. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 260 An air of poverty and misery .. quite dissonant to the general aspect of the country. 1856 BRIMLEY *Ess., Angel in Ho.* 237 Very dissonant from the innermost spirit of the poem. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* XXXIV. 407 [He] found himself dissonant with the spirit of the colony. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* iv. (1876) 84 An anomalous and dissonant jurisprudence.

B. *sb.* A dissonant element; a harsh sound of speech.

(In quot. 1579 the meaning is doubtful.)

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. XXXI. 66 Haue yᵉ Alphabet letters in Iuorie..or some other deuise conuenient .to carry aboute with them, as first *a,* then *b,* after *c,* &c., then Consonants, after Dissonants, then Words, lastly Sentences. 1865 EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. (1884) 461 Guttural consonants or dissonants.

Di·ssonantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dissonant manner; discordantly.

1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece of Fam. Biog.* II. 199 Not very dissonantly from the opinion of the reader. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char., M. Clear* ii, The exclamation broke somewhat dissonantly on the conference.

† Di·ssonate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dissonāt-us,* pa. pple. of *dissonāre.*] = DISSONANT.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 120 The worshyp and prayying to Christ at the masse .. is dissonate to the sacred Scripture. 1660 *Z. Crofton St. Peter's Bonds abide* 34 Not onely different..but also dissonat to his doctrine. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 66 His combination of different measures is sometimes dissonate and unpleasing.

[Dissoned: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Dissonous (di·sŏnəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *disson-us* dissonant + -OUS.] Dissonant.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 284 Such dissonous concert of Canonical Musick.

Hence **Di·ssonously** *adv.*

1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Dec. 4 6 Unmistakeably (nay .. most dissonously) the squelched rats will squeal.

† Disso·rt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + SORT *v.*] *intr.* Not to consort; to be out of place, be incongruous. Hence **Disso·rting** *ppl. a.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 66 He [a jayler] holds nothing more unprofitable to one of his place than pitty, or more dissorting than compassion.

† Dissou·l, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a soul.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II (1637) 174 Man goeth..dis-soul'd by the frailtie of the body to the captivitie of a grave.

Dissour, var. DISOUR.

Dispaire, dispare, obs. ff. DESPAIR.

Disspirit, Dissple, obs. ff. DISPIRIT, DISPLE.

Dispread: see DISPREAD.

† Disspu·r, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive (of spurs.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV. ix, By a Varlet of his Spurres dis-spur'd.

† Dissqui·re, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the rank or title of squire.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 109 It is in great Dispute .. whether this Launce-Bastinado .. did dis-Squire Sancho.

† Dissta·nding, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. DIS- 1 + STAND *v.*] A withstanding.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 196 A-gens vs þey can mak no dysstonddyng.

†Dissta·te, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **distate.** [f. DIS- 7 + STATE *sb.*] *trans.* To remove (a thing) from its state or position; to deprive of state.

1605 DANIEL *Trag. Philotas* I. i. Wks. 1718 I. 318 Your Entertainments, Gifts and publick Grace That doth in jealous Kings distate the Peers. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* V. 266 To supplant his throne, Bereave his sceptre .. and himself disstate. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 4 To distate the Truth of God and supplant the peace of the Churches.

Dissuade (diswē·d), *v.* Forms: 6 8 **dis-swade,** (6 **dysswade, disuade,** 6–7 **di-, deswade**), 6– **dissuade.** [ad. L. *dissuādē-re* to advise from or against, f. DIS- 1 + *suādēre* to advise, urge; cf. F. *dissuader* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To give advice against (a thing); to represent as unadvisable or undesirable. ? *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 43 The quene .. damning the time that euer shee dissuaded the gatheryng of power aboute the kinge. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 11 Perswadynge all truth, dysswadynge all iniury. 1560 WHITHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 65 *a*, To perswade or to diswade a thing vnto fewe is verye easie. 1611 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* 1082 The Queene of Naurre did much disswade this Alliance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 293 Not diffident of thee do I dissuade Thy absence from my sight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 578 My friends..With mild entreaties my design dissuade. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. V. iv. 438 The Nabob dissuaded any further preparations. 1842 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog., Founders Jesuitism* (1850) I. 205 His .. friends anxiously dissuaded a journey so full of peril.

2. *trans.* To advise or exhort (a person) against; to disadvise, dehort (*from*). ? *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Hist.* (Camden, No. 29) 195 The duke dyd the lesse disswade kinge Richerd from usurping the kingdom *c* 1555 EDEN *Decades* Sect. I., Peter Martyr's *Dedication* (Arb. 63) Ascanius..dissuaded me from my purpose. But seeing that I was fully resolued to departe .. required me to wryte vnto hym. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 246 Some disswaded him to hunt that day; but he resolved to the contrary. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 411 ¶ 7 He particularly dissuades him from knotty and subtle Disquisitions. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiii, My wife very strenuously insisted. Mr. Burchell on the contrary dissuaded her with great ardour. 1848 MOZLEY *Ess. Hist. & Theol.* (1878) I. 402 They dissuaded him from the contemplated step but admitted .. that, if he insisted upon it, they could not forbid it.

absol. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 To disswade from bad factions. 1793 *Trial of Fyshe Palmer* 55 Palmer dissuaded from the publication.

3. To divert or draw (a person) *from* a course or action by suasion or personal influence.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 384 Yea I would (if I could) dissuade you from this intent. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 20 Which thing altogither dissuadeth them from their bookes. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Pref., Sufficient to diswade me from the undertaking. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. iii, I have tried what is possible to dissuade him. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 8 Matthieu Balmat .. refused to accompany us; being dissuaded by his father. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 241 The Peshwa having been with difficulty dissuaded .. from flying to Purandhar. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 290 He.. was easily dissuaded from this pursuit.

absol. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XV, Gerald..sought .. to dissuade By politic argument.

Hence **Dissua·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Dissua·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dissua·der,** one who dissuades.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (R) As though they were diswaders of marriage. 1552 HULOET, Disswaded, *abhortatus.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Destournement,* a dissuading. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 82 Epistles Dehorting and Disswading. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 9 A civil, an indifferent, a sometime disswaded Law of mariage. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 245 Carrying all the dissuaders along with it.

Dissuadent (diswē·dĕnt). *rare.* [nd. L. *dissuādĕnt-em,* pr. pple. of *dissuādēre* to DISSUADE.] One who or that which dissuades.

1855 *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* 143 It sets forth as the dissuadent from Vice, the Pain of remorse.

Dissuasion (diswē·ʒən). [ad. L. *dissuāsiōn-em,* n. of action f. *dissuādēre* to DISSUADE; or perh. a. F. *dissuasion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action, or an act, of dissuading; advice or exhortation against something; dehortation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 289 But to this false disswasyon, it is soone answered. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Ephesians* Prol., With slaunderous dissuasions, & perplexe impertinent interpretations. 1597 BACON (*title*), A Table of Coulers, or apparances of good and euill, and their degrees as places of perswasion and disswasion. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Counsel* iv, Ev'n thy Dissuasions me persuade. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* I. (1860) 8 This chapter..is a dissuasion from Herder. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xiii, He had not the courage to utter any words of dissuasion. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* XII. 100 But for the dissuasion of two eyes .. He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle.

†b. The condition of being dissuaded; a persuasion of the opposite. *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* (ed. 3) Av, He runneth post haste into a contrarye Dissuasion.

Dissuasive (diswē·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **dissuāsīv-us,* f. *dissuās-* ppl. stem of *dissuādēre*: see DISSUADE and -IVE; cf. F. *dissuasif, -ive.*]

A. *adj.* Tending to dissuade; characterized by dissuasion; dehortatory.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 12 If I should extract the best counsell I coulde, being disswasive from your tobacko-taking, you would take it in snuffe. 1684 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 88 Examples that have such a dissuasive power upon men. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. ii, The dissuasive speech of Andromache. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. i, Despite all dissuasive ejaculations.

B. *sb.* A dissuasive speech or argument; that which tends or is intended to dissuade.

1609 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 25 This strong Disswasive of Pompeianus did .somewhat abate the edge of the young Emperour. 1664 JER. TAYLOR (*title*), A Dissuasive from Popery, addressed to the people of Ireland. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 ¶ 5 A Dissuasive from the Play-House. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 86 The success of persuasives or dissuasives .. must always be directly proportioned .. to the strength of the principle addressed. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 123 To look with impatience..upon all dissuasives.

Hence **Dissua·sively** *adv.*, **Dissua·siveness** *sb.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dissuasiveness,* dissuasive Quality. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dissuasively.* 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxiv, 'Ah, really, Countess', murmured Madame Merle dissuasively.

†Dissua·sory, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **dissuāsōri-us,* f. *dissuāsor* dissuader: see -ORY. Cf. It. *dissuasorio* 'disswading, discouraging' (Florio).] = DISSUASIVE *a.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII,* 90 The said 18 chapter is partly dissuasory, partly teaching. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 128 Of Epistles Dehortatorie, and Disswasorie.

B. *sb.* = DISSUASIVE *sb.*

1844 JEFFREY *Contrib. Ed. Rev.* IV. 278 This person..has ill luck in all his dissuasories [orig. (in *Ed. Rev.* Oct. 1815, 362) dissuasions.]

†Dissubje·ction. *Obs., nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9.] The opposite of subjection; disobedience.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 151 Dis-subjection to Laws and Magistrates.

Dissubsta·ntiate, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of substance or substantiality.

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* X. 368 Hume and Positivism dissubstantiate spirits.

Dissue, variant of DIZZUE.

†Di·ssuetude. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dissuētūdo* (Ambros. *c* 397) a becoming disaccustomed, disusing, f. *dissuēt-* ppl. stem of *dissuēscĕre* = *desuēscĕre,* to become unaccustomed to, f. DIS- 4 + *suēscĕre* to become used to.] = DESUETUDE.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 464 His long dissuetude of the Country-language..made him unuseful at first. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Disuse* 1, Cessation of use, dissuetude; want of practice.

Dissui·table, *a. rare.* [DIS- 10.] Not suitable, unsuitable. So **Dissui·ted** *ppl. a.*

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 195 The sort of frame through which it was seen [was] not dissuitable to the picture. 1820 — *Lett.* (1856) III. 189 Hexameters .. are in no respect dissuited to the genius of our language.

Dissunder (dissʌ·ndəɹ), *v.* [f. DIS- 1 or 5 + SUNDER *v.*] *trans.* To sunder, sever, dissever. Hence **Dissu·ndered** *ppl. a.*, separated, dissevered.

1580 T. M[UFFET] in *Baret's Alv.* To Rdr. i, Like Beé he manie a yeére did moile, In large wide fields, that far dissundred beé. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 36 He himself solemniz'd a retreat .To th' Aethiops, far dissunder'd in their seat. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. XXV, Who can this strength dissunder? 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 450 Diffused o'er various far dissunder'd lands. 1855 SINGLETON *Aeneid* VIII. 438 The Gorgon .. Her eyeballs rolling with dissundered neck

Dissury, obs. form of DYSURY.

†Dissweeten, *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of sweetness; to unsweeten.

1622 W. WHATELEY *God's Husb.* II. 82 The gawdes of this world would not .. beguile vs, the cumbers of this world would not..gawle vs, if wee did dis-sweeten the one .. and dis-imbitter the other. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Epist.* etc. 656 An evil, unquiet conscience will extremely dissweeten a full cup of outward comforts. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 125 That fellowship is so dissweetened by remaining corruptions.

Dissyde, obs. form of DECIDE.

Dissyllabe: see DISYLLABE.

Dissyllabic, -able, etc.: see DISYLLABIC, DISYLLABLE, etc.

Dissymmetric (dissime·trik), *a.* = next.

1884 TYNDALL *Introd.* to *Life of Pasteur* 17 He may comfort himself by the assurance that the conception of a dissymmetric molecule is not a very precise one.

Dissymmetrical (dissime·trikăl), *a.* [DIS- 10.] **a.** The opposite of symmetrical. **b.** Symmetrical, but in opposite directions, like the two hands.

In *Chem.* said *spec.* of crystals having two corresponding forms, but turned in different directions (like an object and its reflexion in a mirror); also of molecules in which the atoms are supposed to be thus arranged.

1867 G. MASSON tr. *Janet's Materialism* 75 Two substances are called dissymmetrical when they are absolutely similar in all respects, except that they are opposed to each other like the two hands in the human body. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 303 The dissymmetrical compounds thus formed are..a mixture in equal proportions of dextro-rotatory and lævo-rotatory bodies. 1884 TYNDALL *Introd.* to *Life of Pasteur* 17 Pasteur invoked the aid of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering crystals dissymmetrical at the moment of their formation.

Hence **Dissymme·trically** *adv.*

1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 303 Dissymmetrically opposed compounds.

Dissymmetry (dis,si·mĕtri). [DIS- 9.] **a.** Lack or absence of symmetry. **b.** Symmetry between two objects, disposed in opposite directions, such as the right and left hands or feet, or between crystals alike in all respects, save that their angles lie opposite ways.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 124 The larger vessels of the country, pleasant to look upon even for their strange dis-symmetry and their consequent unwieldiness. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 6 In a remarkable lecture on molecular dissymmetry M. Pasteur had established an important distinction between artificial organic products. 1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* XXIV. 546 There is a dissymmetry at the two ends of a battery. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/2 Pasteur. propounded the theory that molecular dissymmetry, which is noticed when a beam of polarised light is caused by certain solutions to rotate, was characteristic of living matter and its products.

Dissympathy (dis,si·mpăpi). *nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9.] Absence of sympathy.

1860 WORCESTER cites JOHNSTON.

Diss·nagogue, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To punish by casting out of the synagogue.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 225 The synagogues had a form of dissynagoguing offences.

Distache, early form of DETACH *v.*

†Dista·ckle, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 a + TACKLE *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive (a ship) of its tackle. Hence **Dista·ckled** *ppl. a.*, deprived of tackle.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Add. (1612) 334 At length these instruments of their long wandrings .. tossed their distackled Fleete to the shore of Libya.

Distad (di·stăd), *adv.* [f. stem of DIST-ANT + *-ad*: cf. DEXTRAD.] In the direction of the end or distal part of a limb, etc.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomen.* 166 *Distad,* towards the distant aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 442 A small bone extending a short way distad on the leg. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* IV. (1873) 175 The phalanges .. decreasing in length distad. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 27 Thus we say, the elbow is distad of the shoulder .. the humerus extends distad from the shoulder.

Distaff (di·stăf). Forms: 1 **distæf,** 4–5 **distaf,** 5 **dysestafe,** 5–6 **dystaf(fe,** 6–7 **distaffe,** 5– **distaff.** *Pl.* **distaffs** (5–7 **distaves**). [OE. *distæf,* supposed to be for *dis-* or *dise-stæf,* the second element being the sb. STAFF; *dis* or *dise* is app. identical with LG. *diesse* (Bremen Wbch.) a bunch of flax on a distaff, and connected with DIZE, DIZEN 'to put tow on a distaffe' (Ray).]

1. A cleft staff about 3 feet long, on which, in the ancient mode of spinning, wool or flax was wound. It was held under the left arm, and the fibres of the material were drawn from it through the fingers of the left hand, and twisted spirally by the forefinger and thumb of the right, with the aid of the suspended spindle, round which the thread, as it was twisted or spun, was wound.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125/21 *Colus,* distæf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 563 And Malkyn with a dystaf in hir hand. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 33 Sardanapallus spynnynge reed selk at þe distaf. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 794/14 *Hec colus,* a dysestafe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 2 Wymen comynly do not entremete but to spynne on the distaf. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Let thy dystaffe be alwaye redye for a pastyme. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv I. ii. (1651) 651 Tradesmen left their shops, women their distaves. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 78 Others with their distaves sate to spin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 475 One common Work they ply'd; their Distaffs full With carded Locks of blue Milesian Wooll. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii, Serving wenches..sate plying their distaffs. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 311 Singly the left [hand] upbore in wool soft-hooded a distaff. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 2 Spinning from a distaff is even now common ..all through Italy.

b. In proverbial and figurative phrases. † *To have tow on one's distaff*: to have work in hand or trouble in store (*obs.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 588 He hadde moore tow on his distaf Than Gerueys knew. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1226 Towe on my dystaf have I for to spynne More ..than ye wote of yit. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxiv, [clxx.] 520 In shorte space he shall haue more flax to his dystaffe than he can well spynne. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 60 If they fyre me, some of them shall wyn More towe on their distaues, than they can well spyn. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXV, The whole of my patience is now spun off the distaff.

2. The staff or 'rock' of a hand spinning-wheel, upon which the flax to be spun is placed.

1766 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Spinning,* Performed on the wheel with a distaff and spindle. 1886 WEBSTER, *Distaff,* the staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied and from which the thread is drawn.

3. As the type of women's work or occupation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 19 She rampeth in my face And crieth..I wol haue thy knyf And thou shalt haue my distaf and go spynne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 17, I must change names at home, and giue the Distaffe Into my Husbands hands. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. iii. 34 Their owne Nobleneese, which could haue turn'd A Distaffe, to a Lance. 1639 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 63 The women..so stoutly assailed the Town-House, that it was necessitated..to make them retire to the distaffe. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 344, I blush that we should owe our lives to such A king of distaffs! *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 208 His delicate hand Seemed fitter for the distaff than the spear.

b. Hence, symbolically, for the female sex, female authority or dominion; also, the female branch of a family, the 'spindle-side' as opposed to the 'spear-side'; a female heir.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 329 He wolde not haue so noble a lordshyp runne amonge, or to be deuydyd atwene so many dystauys [i.e. his four daughters]. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1723) 152 b, M. Milliton .. whose sonne being lost in his trauaile beyond the seas, enriched 6 distaffs with his inheritance. 1644 Howell *Eng. Tears* (1645) 180 Some say the Crosier, some say the Distaffe was too busie. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 51 The Kingdom is hereditary, and for want of an heir male, it falls to the Distaff. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Distaff*, The Crown of France never falls to the distaff. 1866 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. IX. i. 63 Old Anton being already fallen into the distaff, with nothing but three Granddaughters.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *distaff-business, -right, -woman*; **distaff side**, the female branch of a house or family; **distaff's** or **St. Distaff's day**, the day after Twelfth Day or the Feast of the Epiphany, on which day (Jan. 7) women resumed their spinning and other ordinary employments after the holidays; also called *rock-day*; **distaff cane**, a species of reed, the stems or canes of which are used for distaffs, arrows, fishing-rods, etc.; **distaff thistle**, a name of *Carthamus lanatus* (*Cirsium lanatum*), from its woolly flowering stems.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 118 Against thy State Yea Distaffe-Women manage rustie Bills. *a* 1633 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. vii. § 6 (1670) 409 This inconvenience followeth the friendship of married couples, that it is mingled with so many other strange matters, children, parents of the one side and the other, and so many other distaff-businesses that do many times trouble and interrupt a lively affection. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., St. Distaff's Day*, Partly worke and partly play Ye must on S. Distaff's day. [*Ibid.*, Give S. Distaffe all the right, Then bid Christmas sport good night.] 1715 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 234 This differs from the Distaff-Thistle in having its upper Stalks woolly like Cobwebs. 1869 Hazlitt *Prov. & Phrases* 304 On St. Distaff's Day, neither work nor play. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Distaff Cane, *Arundo Donax*. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 311 'Is there insanity in Byng's blood?' Not certainly on the distaff side, the side of his eminently sane and wholesome mother. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 305 For a male to get a share by 'distaff right' [*iure coli*] was by no means uncommon.

Distain (distē'n), *v. arch.* Forms: 4 **de-, disteign**, 4–6 **de-, disteyne**, 5 **destayne**, 5–6 **dysteyn**, 5–7 **distayn(e**, 6 **desteine**, *Sc.* **distene**, (*pa. pple.* **distaint**), 6–7 **destaine, distein(e**, **distaine**, 6–9 **destain**, 6– **distain**. [a. OF. *desteindre* (stem *desteign-*), mod.F. *déteindre* = Pr. *destengner*, Sp. *desteñir*, Com. Rom. f. *des-*, Dis- 1 + L. *tingĕre* to dye, colour, Tinge. The prefix has been conformed to the L. type.]

1. *trans.* To imbue or stain (a thing) with a colour different from the natural one; to discolour, stain, dye, tinge.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 65 Whan his visage is so desteigned. 1588 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, The tears that so distain my cheeks. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xlix. 9, I found her golden girdle cast astray Distayned with durt and blood. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* viii. 113 The Romans that her streame distained with their gore. 1704 Oldmixon *Blenheim* iii. 11 Whose golden Sands are now distain'd with Blood. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxi. (1852) 382 Like autumn's leaves distained with dusky gold.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To defile; to bring a blot or stain upon; to sully, dishonour.

1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 340 Among an heep my name is now desteyned. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 159 Make fade the floures Of Englysshe state, and disteyne oure honnoures. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 322 You hauing Lands, and blest with beauteous wiues, They would restraine the one, distaine the other. *a* 1622 Ainsworth *Annot. Song Sol.* v. 3, I washt my feet, how shall I them distaine? *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* IX. 39 A soul distain'd by earth and gold. 1788 Burns *Macpherson's Farewell* v, May coward shame distain his name, The wretch that dare not die! 1873 Morris *Love is Enough* 107 Surely no shame hath destained thee. 1873-4 Dixon *Two Queens* IV. xx. vi. 93 You would not that..I should so distain mine honour or conscience.

†**3.** To deprive of its colour, brightness, or splendour; to dim; to cause to pale or look dim; to outshine. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 216 Alceste is here that al that may desteyne. *Ibid.* 274 (Fairf. MS.) As the sonne wole the fire disteyne So passeth al my lady souereyne. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VI. lx, These lights the Sunne distain.

Hence **Distai'ned** *ppl. a.*, **Distai'ning** *vbl. sb.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* 69 Which mought be made .. ne ware the adventure of distaynynge of all that other part. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Enlaidissement*, a dishonestie, a distayning, a defiling. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, Shame of nature, which Jaertis' stream..Can never wash from thy distained brows! 1838 Lytton *Calderon* viii, Distained and time-hallowed walls.

†**Distai'n,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb.] Tint, stain, colouring.

1581 Rich *Farewell* (1846) 133 To furnishe me with colours to make the perfect distaine of the beautie in your face.

†**Distai'nted,** *pa. pple. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 5 + Taint *v.*] Infected, corrupted.

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 44 From egges of euery creature good, Sprang nought distainted but this little broode.

Distal (di'stăl), *a.* [f. stem of Dist-ant + -al, after *dorsal, ventral*, etc.] *Anat.* Situated away from the centre of the body, or from the point of origin (said of the extremity or distant part of a limb or organ); terminal. Opp. to *proximal*.

1808 J. Barclay *Muscular Motions* 415 The bones of the distal phalanx. 1814 J. H. Wishart tr. *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* p. xvi, Each pair of the extremities..have a proximal and a distal end; the former being that nearest the trunk, the latter that most remote. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* x. 251 From the distal to the basal end of a leaf. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 37 The paw is the distal part of a limb.

b. *transf.*

1882 D. Hooper in *Standard* 10 Oct. 2/2 The drainage-pipes are..very imperfectly..connected at their proximal or house termination, although they must, by the Act, be well connected at their distal or main drain termination. 1885 Klein *Micro-organ. & Dis.* (1886) 20 The distal end of the tube is introduced into the neck of the sterilised flask. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 3 2 The distal message can be reproduced type-written.

Distally (di'stăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a distal direction; at the distant or outer end.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 12 Their distally bifid transverse processes increase in size. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 71 Ribs may also bifurcate distally.

Distance (di'stăns), *sb.* Forms: 3 **destance**, 4 **-aunce, distawns**, 4–6 **distans, dis-, dystaunce**, 5 **dis-, dystawnce, distauns**, 3– **distance**. [a. OF. *destance, distance* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *distantia* 'standing apart', hence 'separation, opening (between); distance, remoteness; difference, diversity', f. *distant-em* pr. pple., Distant. By a further development, OF. *destance* had the sense 'discord, quarrel', which was also the earliest in Eng. In senses adopted directly from Latin, the form *distance* was used in OF., and this soon became the only form in Eng. The chronological appearance of the senses does not correspond to the logical development in L.]

I. [from OF. *destance* discord, quarrel.]

†**1.** The condition of being at variance; discord, disagreement, dissension; dispute, debate.

(After 1600, passing into the sense of 'estrangement, coolness'; cf. sense 8.)

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 511 The barons sende to the King Philip of France, That he hom sende socour in this luther destance. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 620 Emang thame suddanly Thair raiss debate and gret distans. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 348 And thus we fellen in distaunce My prest and I. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1523 He was y-take with greet destaunce And other kynges four. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 60 (Matz.) Triew people to sette at distaunce. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* CLIII. i, In Wales Morgan made war & great distaunce. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclvii. 578 They were in suche vnyte, that there was no dystaunce amonge them. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. i. 115. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 18 This. do breed a kind of inward distance between the King and the Duke of York. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* II. ii, There was some little distance between them, which I hoped to have the happiness of accommodating.

†**b.** With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a quarrel, a disagreement; in later use, an estrangement. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1267 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 142 A destaunce bare is isproungue liztliche in Engelonde, þat destourbez al þat lond. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 570 Suþþe þer was at Londone a lute destance, ich wene. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 294 Bituex þe kyng of France & þe erle William Was þat tyme a distance. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* III. vii. (1554) 79 a, He told them plainly of a great distaunce..and a discencion. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 30 It would allay and heale many great distances, and procure many..friends. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 10 Sept., There have been some late distances between his lady and him.

†**c.** *Without distance*: without debate, discord, or opposition; often parenthetically qualifying the statement: Without dispute or contradiction, assuredly, 'ywis'. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2032 In March moneth, the Kyng of Fraunce Went to ship without distaunce. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 320 in *Cursor M.* p. 1673, & þou se first chaunce, [co]me wiþ-out distaunce, first þou hit take. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1017 And let owre londys be in pees, Wythowtyn any dystawnce. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 21 Sex hundreth yere and od have I, without distance, In erth. liffyd. 14.. *Cokwold's Daunce* 136 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 44 After mete with out distans, The cokwolds schuld together danse.

II. [from L. *distantia* in sense 'difference'.]

†**2.** Difference, diversity. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* I. 17 Noon shal be distaunce of persones. 1482 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiv. 46 She gyueth to one somme thyng that another hath not in hym, how be it that noman can perceyue any distaunce. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vij, There is yet founde in suche errour grete distance betwene affection and reason.

III. [from L. *distantia*, F. *distance*, in the sense of 'being apart in space'.]

3. The fact or condition of being apart or far off in space; remoteness.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 23 Places..that are not more than a little league in distance. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 54 Distance and absence usually enhanceth the affections of near friends. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 174 Which..Due distance reconciles to form and grace. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* I. 7 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view. 1820 Shelley *Let. to M. Gisborne* 287 Afar the Contadino's song is heard, Rude but made sweet by distance.

4. The extent of space lying between any two objects; the space to be passed over before reaching an object. With *a* and *pl.*, an intervening space.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/1 Distawnce of place [*P.* or space] betwene ij thyngys, *distancia*. *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 74 When I think vpon the distaunce, and the space: That doth so farre deuide me from my dere desired face. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 10 The sterres kepe one uniforme distance in moving. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 96 Ther is too great a distance betweene us and thee. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 34 A Head [consists] of so many distances between the one Eye and the other. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. (R.) This space consider'd barely in length between any two beings, without considering anything else between them, is called distance. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 160 The Plants are spaced out..at three Foot Distances. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. x. 66 The width of the fissure seemed to be fairly within jumping distance. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 7 (1879) 38 Astronomers now know the distance of the Sun from the Earth. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb., The wedge-formation is abandoned, and the ducks fly in single file, though the 'distances' are always accurately kept.

†**b.** Lineal extent. *Obs. rare.*

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* XXIV. 72 b, Whether it were a firme lande, as it did appeare..by the great distance of the Coast that they had found.

5. Technical applications of 4. **a.** *Milit.* The space between man and man when standing in rank; also the space between the ranks.

Distance of divisions 'is the number of paces, of thirty inches each, comprised in the front of any division or body, and is nearly three-fourths of the number of files' (Stocqueler 1853). *Distance of the bastion* (*Fortif.*), 'a term applied to the exterior polygon' (*ibid.*).

1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* vi. (1643) 24 Distance is the space of ground, betweene man and man, either in file, or Ranke. 1690 S. Sewall *Diary* 24 Mar. (1878) I 316, I goe into the field, pray with the South Company, Exercise them in a few Distances, Facings, Doublings. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 67 *Take Distance*. A horse's length and half distance. *Ibid.* 122 The Files prove distance as directed. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 16 Open to quarter (or wheeling) distance from the front.

b. *Fencing.* A definite interval of space to be observed between two combatants.

1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 21 He fights as you sing prickesong, keeps time, distance, and proportion, he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 233 In these times you stand on distance; your Passes, Stoccado's, and I know not what. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 74 Being within Distance, approach with your first Motion. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 31 The words *measure* and *distance* are frequently used promiscuously, they being synonymous in Fencing.

c. *Horse-racing.* The space measured back from the winning-post which a horse must have reached, in a heat-race, when the winning horse has covered the whole course, in order not to be 'distanced' or disqualified for subsequent heats.

(The practice is obsolete in England, but not in U. S., where 'distances' varying according to the length of the course are in use in trotting and running races.)

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 75 A Horse length lost by odds of Weight in the first Train, may prove a distance in the streight Course at last; for the Weight is the same every Heat tho his strength be not. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/4 The Horse..that wins two Heats and saves his Distance a third too, wins the Plate. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 241 When about two distances from home ..his colt hung out the former. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. I. xiv. § 2. 490 A round, flat course, short of two miles by a distance. 1894 *Standard* 20 Oct. 6/1 The 2000 yards—a mile and a distance, 'distance' being the term for a measurement of 240 yards—of the new Cambridgeshire course.

†**d.** *Mus.* An interval. *Obs.*

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 116 No other liuinge creature..perceaueth the concordaunte and discordant distaunces of soundes, and tunes. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 120 Two lesser Distances, named Semitones. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 226 They exhibit the author as straining after novelty by eccentric distances, and by movements out of cathedral time.

e. In various technical phrases, as Focal *d.*, Polar *d.*, Zenith *d.*, etc.: see also these words.

1696 Phillips, *Distance*.. in Navigation..signifies the number of Degrees, Leagues, &c., that a Ship has fail'd from any purposed point; or the Distance in Degrees, Leagues, &c., of any two Places. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Line of Distance*, in perspective, is a right line drawn from the eye to the principal point.. *Point of Distance*, in perspective, is a point in the horizontal line at such distance from the principal point, as is that of the eye from the same. 1760 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 748 Thus height and polar distance are obtain'd, Then latitude and declination gain'd. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 541/1 Objects..placed beyond the focal distance. 1819 Jas. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* 81 The distance of any place is found by subtracting the ascension of the preceding part, or its descension, from that of the succeeding part. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electr.* VI. § 87. 23 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The distance between the conducting bodies requisite for the transfer of electricity through the air, or what is termed the striking distance. 1834 *Ibid., Navig.* I. II. § 12 The lines which make with the meridian lines the angles called courses are called nautical distances. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 22/2 This common word..is very frequently applied to angular distance, meaning the angle of separation which the directions of two bodies include. In the apparent sphere of the heavens, distance always means angular distance. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Distance of the Eye*, in perspective, the distance of the eye from the picture in a line perpendicular to the plane thereof.

6. *fig.* Remoteness, or degree of remoteness, in any relation to which spatial terms are transferred or figuratively applied; e.g. in likeness, relationship, allusion, degree, etc. 'Ideal disjunction, mental separation' (J.).

1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 108 This .. was soe much resented that Mr. Vernon in a sermon at S. Marie's told the auditory at a distance of it [*i.e.* by a distant allusion]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 93 A Shiek is a Cousin too, at a distance. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 393 They did it at so great a distance, that .. there was no danger of misprision of treason. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 301 Some [substances] being near their melting-points, others at a great distance from them. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 30 The mistake .. I conceive to have been an effect of mental distance. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 67 The distance of an end raises the rank of the labour undergone for it.

†**7.** Position (high or low) with respect to others; class, rank. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 33, I am not satisfied in what distance properly to place these persons. Some .. will account it too high, to rank them amongst Martyrs; and surely, I conceive it too low, to esteem them but bare Confessours.

8. Of relations of personal intercourse: Remoteness in intercourse, the opposite of intimacy or familiarity, arising from disparity of rank or station, or exclusiveness of feeling: hence, on the one part, **a.** Aloofness, 'stand-off-ness', excessive reserve or dignity; on the other, **b.** Deferential attitude, deference.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 151 With safest distance I mete e honour shielded. *Ibid.* 237 She..kept cold distance, and did thence remove, To spend her living in eternal love. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 13 He shall in strangeneese stand no farther off, Than in a politique distance.

a. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 294 He was a benigne and courteous Prince, affectionate . without state or distance. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 88 To let them see how little he valued those distances he was bound to observe for form sake with others. 1765 ORTON *Mem. P. Doddridge* viii. 199 He had contracted nothing of that moroseness and distance. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 620 They put on the forms of distance; and stood upon elevated terms. 1827 MACAULAY *Country Clergym. Trip* vi, No fleering! no distance! no scorn.

b. 1689 *Andros Tracts* II. 107 The Government expects to be treated with more Distance and Difference. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 287 I'll observe the respect and distance that's due to him from his Scholar. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I hope your modesty Will know, what distance to the crown is due. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. ix, Slipslop .. had preserved hitherto a distance to her lady.

c. *To keep one's distance*: to observe the due reserve and avoidance of familiarity which are proper to one's position. *To know one's distance*: to recognize what distance ought to be kept.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 212 She knew her distance, and did angle for mee, Madding my eagernesse with her restraint. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. iii, Pray you, keep your distance, And grow not rude. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 325 Teaching words their distance to wait on his matter. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* IV. 65 They intended to curb the Wallingford party, by teaching them manners, and to know their distance. 1727 POPE *Th. on Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. i. 231 If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, It won't do; so I beg you'll keep your distance. 1831 *Society* I. 12 Her mother .. treated him with bare civility, to make him, as she expressed it, keep his distance.

9. In prepositional phrases and constructions. **a.** *At a distance, at d.*: remote, far away; also, at a specified interval of space (see also sense 6). So † *in distance* (*obs.*). *Out of distance*: too far away, out of reach.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 52 The Distoore and other Lay-men (at 12 foot distance) surround the holy Diety. 1654 CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 74 To those who at distance do observe it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 29 The wary Archbishop, not over-fond of his friendship, kept him at distance. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 261 At a distance it appears like an Island. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ₱ 2 My Master..has often been whipp'd for not keeping me at a distance. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 167 ₱ 8 At about a mile's distance from the black temple. *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 305 At a safe distance from the scene of action. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 At no great distance from the Island City. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 67 Blanche At distance follow'd.

1583 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 42 Not . too farre off neither yet too neere .. but in a competent and middle distance. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, Kept in distance at the halberts point. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Newes from Sea* Wks. (1856) 181 A mans companions are (like ships) to be kept in distance, for falling foule one of another.

1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 95 Those that are out of distance what noise so ever they make, are not heard. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvii. 114 He never demands out of distance of the price he intends to take. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. § 16 For skill in School-Divinity they beat all other Orders quite out of distance. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xiv. 233 We are rather out of distance from the very striking beauties.

b. Also used without preposition as an adverbial adjunct of measure.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 99 Take heede .that your trees stand a good distance a sunder. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 226 Pleaseth your Lordship To meet his Grace, iust distance 'tweene our Armies? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 116 A Rock a good distance from the shore. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), He lived but a few miles distance from her father's house. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 13/2 The bridge .. is some little distance from the main street.

10. *ellipt.* A point or place at a distance, the region in the distance. **a.** A point at a distance, a distant point. Chiefly in the phrases *from, to a distance.*

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 202 Viewed from a distance .. Folly and Innocence are so alike. *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 316, I found I was unable to walk to any distance. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1890) 8 The rocks of St. Paul appear from a distance of a brilliantly white colour. *Mod.* Visitors from a distance have the preference. He has removed to a distance.

b. The remote part of the field of vision or perception; the distant or far-off region; esp. in the phr. *in the distance.*

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 84 There was a little light That twinkled in the misty distance. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 63 A trumpet in the distance pealing news. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 46 All the back country appeared one great rolling distance of glacier. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 34 Scarce had Sicily's shores in the distance faded away. 1891 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/3 Viewed now, calmly, in the light of the golden distance.

c. *Painting*, etc. The distant part of a landscape; the part of a picture representing this.

Middle distance, the part midway between the foreground and the remote region.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 424 Accustom'd himself to take in a large extent of hills and distance. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 299/2 His .. greyish green middle-distance, blue horizon, and grey sky, constitute a rich system of colour. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel. 18 Dark and sad..autumn days, when all the distances were shut off. 1881 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 89 His distances were low, and his trees ill-formed. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. ii, The atmosphere..is so tinged with azure, that what artists call the middle distance partakes also of that hue.

11. *transf.* The extent or 'space' of time between two events; an interval, intervening period. (Now only in phr. *distance of time*, implying remoteness.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 18 To knowe. neyther the distaunce Of tymes of hem. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 550 After a dystaunce or pause of tyme, the archebysshop . stode vp and askyd [etc.]. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 244 The Communion-Service is to be some good distance after the Morning Service. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 404 From the Date of the Mosaic Law to the Prophecy of Ezekiel, there's a distance of 900 Years. 1774 FOOTE *Coxeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 180 Take this draught three times a day, at two hours distance. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 43 At the distance of eighteen to thirty years, from the time when the several navigations were performed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 455 An apprehension not to be mentioned, even at this distance of time, without shame and indignation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 172 The connection may be seen at our distance of time to have been marked and unmistakable.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *distance-language*; *distance-softened, distance-veiled* adjs. Also **distance-block**, a block inserted between two objects to keep them a required distance apart; **distance-flag** (*Horse-racing*), a flag held by the man who is stationed at the distance-post; **distance-judge**, a judge stationed at the **distance-post**, a post (or flag) placed at the fixed 'distance' (see 5 c) in front of the winning post in a heat-race, to note what horses are 'distanced', through failing to reach this before the winner passes the winning-post; **distance-piece** = *distance-block*; **distance-signal**: see DISTANT 3 d; **distance-stand**, a stand erected at the distance-post on a race-course.

1809 *British Press* 6 Apr. in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1810) XIII. 63 Gibby and Premier .. were scarcely able to strike a trot in passing the distance-post. 1809 J. P. ROBERDEAN *Ibid.* 162 You a'n't near even the distance-post of notoriety. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 196 You can hear that evermore Distance-softened noise. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* III. iv. 371 In coming in on the right of the course, there should be two distance-posts; the first is to be erected two hundred and forty yards from the winning-post; the second a hundred and twenty from it. *Ibid.* 372 So that the man in the distance-stand may clearly see the winning-post, and be ready to drop the distance-flag. 1874 Distance signal [see DISTANT 3 d]. 1883 A. J. MENKEN *Infelicia* 93 There cometh a hum, as of distance-veiled battle. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 233 This new distance-language began again at the beginning, just as all Language does, by employing signs.

Di·stance, *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *distancer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To place at a distance; to separate by a space; to eloign.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The head is distaunsed from the body so much in man, for the cause of Aspera Arteria. 1624 T. SCOTT *Eng. Spanish Pilgr.* III. 14 Furnished with some 50 beds, distanced onely by a partition of boards. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hantshire* II. 2 Not to speak of the friendly Sea conveniently distanced from London. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* 19 This insight..distances those who share it from those who share it not.

† **b.** To fix the distance of. *Obs.*

1690 *Act 2 W. & M.* in *Lond. Gaz.* (1706) No. 4292/3 All Persons paying to any Lamps, distanced by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, are exempted from hanging out a Lanthorn and Candle. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 21 This manner of distancing the Column is..call'd Systylos.

† **c.** To express the distance of. *Obs. rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. xiii. 40 The Hebrews distanced their places by severall measures.

2. To make to appear distant.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* (J.), That which gives a relievo to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence distances the object. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 198 Mountains, which the ripe Italian air distances with a bloom like that on unplucked grapes.

† **3.** *intr.* To be distant; to go to a distance. *Obs. rare.*

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvi. 5 The less they distanced from the beginning, the poorer they were. 1658 J. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VIII. i. 7 Unable to hinder their distancing..a great way from the place of combate.

4. *trans.* To put or leave at a distance by superior speed; to outstrip or leave behind in a race, or (*fig.*) in any competition.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. i. xxi, The Sun and all the starres that do appear She feels them in herself, can distance all. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 37 We are utterly Distanc'd in the Race. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 127 He distanc'd and tir'd both the Dog and the Men. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Foot of the Alps*, Our fleeter steeds have distanced our attendants. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 55 [He] had distanced all his competitors in his College career.

b. To put or leave (a place) at a distance by going away from it; to leave behind.

1873 MRS. CHARLES in *Sunday Mag.* Feb. 332 We heard the joyous voices sound louder and freer as they distanced the solemn precincts.

c. To keep at a distance from. ? *Obs.*

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Nov., I wished them well ..but I distanced them to the best of my power.

d. *Horse-racing.* To beat by a distance: see quot. 1803 and DISTANCE *sb.* 5 c.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 72 The hindmost Horse being bound to follow him, within a certain distance agreed on..and which ever Horse could distance the other won the Match. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4363/4 Paying a Guinea Entrance (which is to go to the second Horse, distanc'd or not distanc'd). 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 6. ₱ 5 He puts in for the Queen's plate every year, with orders to his rider never to win or be distanced. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) II. 142 At a distance of about ten rods.. is another stage..called the distanced stage. If any horses in the race do not arrive at this stage before the foremost arrives at the stage from which they started, they are said to be distanced, and are taken out, and not suffered to run again in the same race.

fig. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i, Vincent beat his companion beyond the distance-post, in .. dexterity of hand .. and double-distanced him in all respecting the commercial affairs of the shop.

Hence **Di·stancing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1658 J. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VIII. i. 7 To regret the distancing of Coriolanus, whom she fled, and whose Infidelity she detested. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Dec., His appearance and air are dignified .. but cold, and rather distancing. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 233 On account of such distancing superiority.

Distanced (di·stănst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

† **1.** Put or set at a distance; remote, distant. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 135 Alexander the Great commanded Subjects (though remote and distanced) in the farthest parts. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxviii. 481 The distanced Singing of the chearful Birds. 1672 — *Brief Reply* 91 In many thousand far distanced places at once.

† **b.** At variance, differing in opinion. *Obs.*

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 54 Persons, not onely distanced in their judgements about Church-Government, but about the God-head of Christ.

2. Left behind, outstripped as in a race.

1713 GAY *Fan* Poems 1745 I. 31 The bounding damsel flies, Strains to the goal, the distanc'd lover dies. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 200 Still slaughtering on, the king of men proceeds; The distanced army wonders at his deeds.

b. *Horse-racing.* Beaten by a distance: see DISTANCE *sb.* 5 c.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 168 When they happen'd to ride a distanc'd Horse. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* III. iv. 363 A distanced horse cannot start again.

Di·stanceless, *a.* [f. DISTANCE *sb.* 10 b + -LESS.] In which things in the distance are not visible.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* i. (D.), A silent, dim, distanceless, rotting day in March.

Distancy (di·stănsi). *rare.* [ad. L. *distantia* DISTANCE: see -ANCY.]

† **1.** Disagreement, difference. *Obs.*

1688 T. SPENCER *Logick* 68 Dissenteth. This word .. signifieth a distancy, arising from a varietie.

† **2.** Distantness in space. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. vi. (R.), Even absent things may be seen by phantasie; By sense things present at a distancie. 1647 — *Philos. Poems, Infin. Worlds* xxxix, There is a distancy In empty space.

3. Distantness in manner.

1836 *Rand. Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiii. 277 A certain distancy and reservedness. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 690 He hid his feelings under the habitual mask of stolid distancy.

Distannic (dəistæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-[2] 2 + STANNIC.] Of or containing two equivalents of tin (*stannum*).

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 593 It forms distannic oxyhexethide.

Distant (di·stănt), *a.* [a. F. *distant* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *distănt-em* standing apart, separate, distant, different, pr. pple. of *distāre* to stand apart: see DISTANCE.]

1. Separate or apart in space (by a specified interval). Const. *from*.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 It departeth the furste Moevable..in 2 ilike parties, evene distants fro the poles of this world. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 26 The same is distaunt from the paroch Church cccc Foote. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 125 Within which draw an other Circle, a finger bredth distant. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1284 The armies..not distaunt by estimation above two myles. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxvi. 22 One board had two tenons, equally distant one from another. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 46 Hold it even with the Muzzle of the Musket..about an Inch distant. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* iv, This retired place, to which Dorchester, the nearest town, is seven miles distant. 1832 *Act* 2-3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 38 A straight line drawn due east to a point one hundred yards distant.

2. Separated by an unspecified but large or considerable space; far apart, not close together.

(Often used in *Nat. Hist.* of teeth, spines, hairs, leaves, spots, etc.)

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 1) (R.), All other nacions were astonnied to se suche an honorable compaignie come from a countree so farre distant. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 b, His [a dog's] shoulder pointes well distant. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXII. vii, The woods, where enterlaced trees .. Ioyne at the head, though distant at the knees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 362, I felt, Though distant from thee Worlds between, yet felt That I must after thee with this thy Son. 1760 ANNE STEELE *Hymn* 'O *for one celestial ray*' ii, Distant from thy blest abode. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 43 In distant souls congenial passions glow. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 465 Jaws armed with pointed and distant teeth.

3. Standing, lying, or taking place afar off; not near at hand, remote.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 60 So farre be distant, and good night sweet friend. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 392 The Stallion .. trembles for the distant Mare. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 401 Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 2 Furnish'd with all Necessaries .. for a distant Undertaking. 1747 GRAY (*title*), Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* vii, We heard the distant and random gun That the foe was sullenly firing. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, Even the Surrey hills .. Are to me a distant fairy land. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* viii. 105 Distant vision is a passive sensation not more exhausting than breathing.

† **b.** Long in extent. *Obs. rare.*

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 250 If the Trees be high, or the way any thing distant.

c. Of the eyes: Looking into the far-distance. *rare.*

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi. 335 Her companion's pale face and troubled and distant eyes. 1877 — *Green Past.* i, The large and tender eyes are distant and troubled.

d. *Distant signal*: *spec.* on railways: a signal placed some distance in advance of a home signal to give earlier intimation of what the latter indicates (orig. one placed some distance in advance of the point of danger); also called *distance signal*.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* III. 524 The sails of the ship are frequently used as distant signals. 1874 R. C. RAPIER *Signals Railw.* 15 A distance signal was put up at St. Margaret's, near Edinburgh, 250 yards in advance of the point of danger; and after this distant signals became general. *Ibid.* The Great Northern was, at its construction in 1852, completely fitted with distant signals of the semaphore type. *Ibid.* 46 Separate distant signal arms for each home signal. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 68 The distant signal is placed at varying distances behind the home signal, according to circumstances.

4. Far apart or remote in time.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 93 We had but two in the house, which at that very distant time stood, as it were in a fruit dish. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 8 The books of Holy Scripture were written..at distant times. 1757 GLYNN *Day of Judgem.* (Mason), Whom distant ages to each other's sight Had long denied. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 The Parliament was again prorogued to a distant day. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 264 The glacier may also diminish in length at distant intervals.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Remote in relations other than those of space and time. *Distant likeness*: a faint resemblance; the opposite of a close resemblance.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 108 A grete faute in our pollycy and much dystant from al cyuyle ordur. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 76 He may be far distant from that perfect State of Body. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 P 9, I could still discover a distant Resemblance of my old Friend. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I haven't the most distant idea. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 274 Is it only by distant analogy? 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 Not even the most distant allusion was made to it.

b. *spec.* Remotely related in kinship.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* III. i, Good day, Amintor! for, to me, the name Of brother is too distant. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 57 (*Sword*) Unlook'd for bequests from distant branches of his house. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 5 A distant connexion of the deceased. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 671 Not a sister, but a more distant kinswoman of the Emperor.

† **6.** Different in character or quality. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* i. Heading to Paraphr. 5 The distant fate of pious and godless men. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. P 2 Is it fit she should have guardians and champions of a quite distant temper? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 44 Distant opinions about the same Things. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 P 1 Enrolling all Men in their distant classes, before they presume to drink Tea or Chocolate in those Places.

7. Reserved in intercourse; standing aloof; not intimate or expressive of intimacy.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 P 1 The distant Behaviour of the Prude. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, He made Miss Wilmot a modest and distant bow. 1808 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 209 [He] obtained a very distant and stately reception. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* x, She desired Eleanor to be very distant with him.

8. *Comb.*

1777 R. POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) I. 55 (Jod.) Train'd to bear The distant-wounding bow. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 181 The visits of distant-dwelling friends.

† **Dista·ntial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *distāntia* DISTANCE + -AL.] Distant, far-off; differing, diverse.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xii. § 1 (R.) How distancial are we from this ingenious coercion of our polluted fancies! 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Distantial*, differing or distant, far asunder, divers. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 145 Colligating..parts of the most distantial textures and consistencies. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 Their Cornea and Optick Nerve..are only fitted to see distantial objects.

† **Dista·ntiate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *distāntia* DISTANCE + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To take the distance of.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 From conuenient distances in the same, distantiate euery By, dispersed in the Plot.

Distantly (dĭ·stăntlĭ), *adv.* [f. DISTANT + -LY 2.] In a distant manner.

1. At a distance in space or time; remotely, afar off.

1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* an. 1580 (R.), These Irish matters, though in time somewhat distantly acted, I have thought good to mention together. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 776 The Corporeal World is Distantly present, to the Intelligible. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Ellena followed distantly in the Abbess's train.

b. Widely apart, at considerable distances.

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 239 Head..distantly and deeply punctured.

c. In a way expressing distance or remoteness.

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 454 Her eyes were looking somewhat distantly at the sea.

2. *fig.* Remotely (in other relations); not closely; not intimately.

a 1768 STERNE *Let.* iii. *to Miss L*— (R.), I .. then most distantly hint at a droll foible in his character. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 194 *Iden.* Perhaps you are related to my relative .. *Jos.* We are, but distantly. 1828 WEBSTER, *Distantly*..with reserve. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi, I am distantly related to the Rochesters by the mother's side. *Mod.* He was distantly courteous.

Di·stantness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being distant.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Distantness*, distance, a being distant from. *Mod.* He showed some distantness of manner.

† **Dista·sk,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To relieve of a task, to exonerate.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 207 On these doo vulgar Eares and Eyes so brimly waite and gaze, As they distaske our priuate Penne notorious Landes to blaze.

† **Dista·stable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DISTASTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Distasteful. Hence **Dista·stably** *adv.*, with distaste or disgust.

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 37 The broth which a strange root hath made distastable. 1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron, Modell Wit* 41 b, Let him thinke that I can brooke those words as distastably, as you do or can his ill deeds.

Distaste (dĭstē·st), *sb.* Also 7 **distast.** [f. DIS- 9 + TASTE *sb.*: prob. as a rendering of It. *disgusto*, OF. *desgoust*: see Florio and Cotgrave.]

1. Disrelish or dislike of food or drink; nausea; bad taste in the mouth. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Sgusto*, disgust, distast, vnkindnes, dislike. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1008 Moses was. in the same distaste of bitternes. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* I. 200 Nor house, nor ground, nor any kind of wealth Can relish his distaste that has no health. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 28 [She] was seized. in the Evening, with a Distaste; she had a very uneasy and tumbling Night. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I. vi. 111 A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of distaste for the foreign comestibles.

2. Disinclination, dislike; (moderate) aversion, disgust, or repugnance.

1598 FLORIO, [see sense 1]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 (1873) 8 Make application of our knowledge, to give ourselves repose and contentment, not distaste or repining. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 58 To raise a general distast in all men against the Government. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. 17 Besides in wicked men there are sometimes distastes of vice. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 59 For there is no native who is not in distaste with some body. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 455 Which gave the ships company, such a distaste of Clipperton. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 252 The Moors .. have a distaste for the proselytes when made. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Assassins* ii, Their predilections and distastes. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 5 An aversion more resembling a distaste than a conviction.

† **3.** Unpleasantness; annoyance, discomfort. *Obs.*

1621 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Our ear is now too much profaned, grave Maro, With these distastes, to take thy sacred lines. 1625 BACON *Ess., Adversity* (Arb.) 505 Prosperity is not without many Feares and Distastes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 P 2 There are so many Gratifications attend this publick sort of Obscurity, that some little Distastes I daily receive have lost their Anguish.

† **4.** Offence, cause of offence or dislike. *Obs.*

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 92 b, Court-Parasites .. do labor upon the least distast that is offred, to procure an utter dislike. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 To avoide giving distaste in not removing their Hats. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 280 At which Bishop Cheny took such distast. 1732 *Rape Helen* 24 *note*, Achilles would not go to battle for some distaste Agamemnon had given him.

† **5.** Mutual aversion, estrangement, difference, quarrel. *Obs.*

1621 SIR W. ASTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 152 The King and his ministers have taken some distast. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 73 This was the only difference and distaste betwixt Cherisophus and Xenophon during this whole iourney. 1677 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 They say he murdered himselfe .. because of some distast betwixt his master and him. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 433 All civil and quiet..No noise, nor appearance of distaste.

Distaste (dĭstē·st), *v.* Now *rare.* (Frequent in 17th c.) Also 7 **distast.** [f. DIS- 6 + TASTE *v.*: prob. orig. an English rendering of It. (*di*)*sgustare*, or OF. *desgouster*: see Florio and Cotgr. In sense 5 used as f. DIS- 7 a + TASTE *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To dislike the taste of, have no taste for, disrelish (food, drink, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxvi. 214 The tongue distasteth all things even of most pleasant relish. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 104 If you finde her any whit to distaste the water, then put into it .. sugar-candie. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 144 It..may be given. to any that distast physick, in their milke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 433 Distasting wholesome meat well dressed.

2. To have or conceive a mental distaste for or repugnance to (anything); to regard with aversion or displeasure; to have no taste for, disrelish, dislike.

1598 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. xxxv. (1714) 98 These do by fits her Fantasie possess; But she distastes them all within a while. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. i. (1651) 363 The Romans distasted them so much that they were often banished out of their city. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 216 He was sorry that an established doctrine of the Church should be so distasted. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iii. 93 [He] should distaste the society of his class. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 60 A man..whom I distasted at the first look, as we distaste a ferret or an earwig.

† **b.** with *obj. cl.* or *infin. phr. Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* III. 607 Who was so dull, that did not then distaste, That thus the King His Nobles should neglect? 1621 in L. Bacon *Genesis of New Eng. Ch.* (1874) xvi. 350 That you sent no lading in the ship is..worthily distasted. 1629 GAULE *Pract. The.* 161 How doe we abhorre and distast, to think him opprobriously debased.

† **3.** To offend the taste of; to disgust, nauseate.

1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 22 This meat distasts me, doth Lycaon .. feed vs with humane flesh? 1636 HENSHAW *Horæ Succ.* 21 Never refuse health because the Physicke that should procure it is bitter; let it distast me so it heale me. 1678 *Eng. Man's Call.* 155 Distempered stomacks, that are easily distasted.

† **b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To offend the taste; to cause disgust. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 327 Poysons, Which at the first are scarce found to distaste. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Then least his many cherries should distast, Some other fruit he brings than he brought last. 1643 5 *Years K. James* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 310 Poisons, that neither discolour nor distaste.

4. *trans.* To excite the dislike or aversion of; to be distasteful to; to displease, offend; *pass.* to be displeased or offended (*with*, *at*).

1597–8 BACON *Ess., Suitors* (Arb.) 44 Suters are so distasted with delaies, and abuses. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 100 Yet loth in any thing to distaste the King 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Oct., The Prince was distasted with my discourse .. about the sad state of the fleet. 1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* ii. 35, I have sometimes however been very much distasted at this way of writing. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. xiii, The Apostle. avoids the saying any thing that might distaste the Corinthians. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 192 No enormity can distaste or alarm him. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 1/2 Threats and demonstrations so violent as to distaste the sympathies of many.

† **b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To cause displeasure or offence; to be distasteful. *Obs.*

1614 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Bethulia's Rescue* I. 21 Great-gracious Lady, let it not distaste That Ivdith made not.. more haste To kisse Your hands. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* I. ii. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. A vij, If any thing that's good i' th' Book you see, Ascribe to God; but what distasts, to mee.

† **5.** *trans.* To destroy or spoil the taste or savour of; to render distasteful or tasteless. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 123 Her brainsicke raptures Cannot distaste the goodnesse of a quarrell. 1617 HIPRON *Wks.* II. 390 It is inough to sowre & to distaste the whole lumpe of our deuotions. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* Pref, Neither am I solicitous how they savour..and these I give over as already distasted. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deuter.* xxviii. 15 If it distaste not his dough, or empty his basket.

Hence **Dista·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 377 For a light surfet, or a small dis-tasting. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 280 Suffer anything through..Indiscretion, or unadvised Distastings.

Dista·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Disrelished, disliked. † **b.** Deprived of taste, tasteless, insipid (*obs.*).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 362 To fight under so distasted a commander. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 15 To be spectators of these mistaken and distasted vanities.

2. Disgusted, offended; affected with nausea, disgust, or dislike.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Diaulus* 143 In the eare Of the distasted Pope. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 254 Weak, windy, distasted Stomachs. 1733 POPE *Let. to E. Blount* 27 June, The Spleenful, Ambitious, Diseas'd, Distasted..Souls which this World affords.

Distasteful (distēˑstfūl), *a.* [f. DISTASTE *sb.*]

1. Disagreeable to the taste; causing disgust; 'nasty'.

1611 FLORIO, *Disgustevole*, distastefull *Disgustoso*, full of distaste, distastefull 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. iii. (1651) 148 After a distasteful purge .. at the very sight of physick he would be distempered. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* III i. (R.), Why shou'd you pluck the green distasteful fruit. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 491 The potash salts are exceedingly distasteful

2. Causing dislike; disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive.

1607 DRAYTON *Leg. Cromwell* (R.), For 'twas distasteful to my noble mind, That the vile world into my wants should look. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 240 He. is as willing to embrace any, as not to bee distastfull unto any 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV. i, None but a fool distasteful truth will tell. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. fr. Chester* (R.), Freeing his country from so distasteful a minister. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. 192 Persons distasteful to the Commons. 1895 J. AMBROSE in *Law Times* XCIX. 546/1 His work must not be made distasteful to him through too much drudgery.

†**3** Full of dislike; showing dislike or aversion; malevolent *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 220 After distastefull lookes .. With certaine halfe-caps, and cold moning nods, They froze me into Silence. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 144 Every one . soone growes distastfull of the prudent, because that he cannot be surprized. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 204 The distastefull aversenesse of the Christian from the Jew.

Dista·stefully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a distasteful manner, or to a distasteful degree; disgustingly, offensively, unpleasantly.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Ruffian* 84 They in the end grow distastefully rude to all the companie. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 166 The water .. would grow distastefully hot. 1727 BAILEY vol II. pt. II, Distastfully, *disagreeablement* F., *offensivé* L.

†**2.** With dislike or displeasure. *Obs.*

1627 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 11 In generall to speake distastfully of the voyage. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 16 Yet take not distastefully an officious injury.

Dista·stefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being distasteful; unpleasantness to the taste or mind, offensiveness.

1634 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. x. § 2 (R.) The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and distastefulness of our physick 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 343 To leave the Distastfulnesse of Comparison. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* III. xii. 296 There was something of distastefulness in the mirthful strains. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I 99 Speculation..has been falling more and more into distastefulness and disrepute among the educated classes.

†**2.** Dislike, aversion, repugnance. *Obs.*

a 1625 EARL BRISTOL *Let to Jas I* in *Cabala* Supp. 121 (T.) Out of a distastefulness of the former answer given. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 466 It is a distastfulnesse of heart.

†**Dista·ster.** *Obs.* [f. DISTASTE *v.* + -ER 1.] **a** One who distastes or dislikes; a disliker. **b.** One who inspires with distaste or disgust.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 183 A Distaster of the Time. 1623 N. SMITH *Pref. Verse* in *Cockeram's Dict.*, Captious, yet wise seeming masters, Made by their curious eye, their owne distasters.

Dista·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That distastes.

1. Feeling or showing distaste or dislike.

1634 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 460 Slander, Backbiting, Detraction .. entertaine them with .. excusing Tongue, or distasting Silence. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1 *Old & New Schoolm.*, Doomed to read tedious homilies to distasting schoolboys.

2. Causing distaste; displeasing, offensive.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 53 For say anything distasting to them..ye shall be sure to have the Devil put upon you for your labour. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount Life* ii. 4 If there be something ravishing..there is also something distasting.

†**Dista·stive,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.]

1. Feeling or expressing distaste or dislike.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 10 (R.) Such fleering pick-thanks, that blow them [my faults] stronger into your unwilling and distastiue ear.

2. Disgusting, unpleasant, offensive.

1600 *Newes Metamorphosis* (Nares), Thus did they finishe their distastive songe. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii § 8 A Niding, a word of such disgrace, and so distastiue vnto the English. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* x. 78 Some endeavours of mine. reported more distastive than before.

B. *sb.* Anything unpleasant or distasteful.

1634 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 384 Pride..jealousie..or other Distastives incident to that part of advise, called Reproofe.

†**Dista·sture.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -URE] **a.** Disgust or loathing of food; nausea. **b.** Displeasure, vexation.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 46 His body wearied with watching, distasture, and want of rest. *Ibid.* IX. xxiii. § 32 (R.) This duke .. vpon this distasture impressed such dolour of minde..he liued not long after.

‖ **Distater** (dəiˌstāˑtəɹ). [f. DI- 2 + STATER 2.] An ancient Greek gold coin, of the value of two staters.

1895 *Daily News* 9 May 3/3 A Thurium distater, with head of Pallas to the right.

Distaves, obs. pl. of DISTAFF.

†**Diste·ctured,** *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 7 a + TECTURE.] Deprived of the roof; unroofed.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 352, I saw a distectured house.

Distegous (diˑstĭgəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. δι-, DI- 2 + στέγ-η a covering, roof + -OUS.] 'Having two ridges' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Distell, obs. Sc. form of DISTIL.

Distemonous (dəistĕˑmŏnəs), *a. Bot.* [f Gr. δι-, DI- 2 + στήμων stamen + -OUS] Having two stamens; = DIANDROUS.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Distemper (diste·mpəɹ), *v.*1 Now *rare.* Also 4 **des-**, 4–5 **distempre**, 4–6 **dystemper.** [f. med. L. **distemperāre*, f. DIS- 4 + L. *temperāre* to proportion or mingle properly, to regulate, temper.

The verb in this sense is not recorded in OF., nor given in med. L. by Du Cange. But the latter has *distemperātus* = *male temperātus*, and also the cognate verbal abs. *distemperantia*, *distemperamentum*; OF. has *destempré*, *-trempé* = *distemperātus*, immoderate, excessive, intemperate, deranged (in health), disordered; It. has *distemperare* to alter the natural temperament or temperature of, *distemperato* altered in natural temperament, intemperate, immodest, excessive; Sp. has *destemplar* to alter, disconcert, untune, refl. to be ill with a fever.]

†**1.** *trans.* To temper improperly by undue mixture of elements; to disturb or derange the due proportion of (elements, humours, etc.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 153 To þe bodye of man comeþ alle eueles uor þe destempringe of þise uour qualites, oþer of þise uour humours. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P752 The fourthe is when, thurgh the grete habundance of his mete, the humours in his body been destempred.

†**2.** To disturb or derange the condition of the air, elements, weather, climate, etc. (chiefly in *passive*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. iv. (Rolls) VII. 311 Þat 3ere in Engelond was greet deeþ of beestes and distemperynge of þe ayer by þe whiche meny men deide [*Harl.* intemperance of the aier]. 1400–1612 [see DISTEMPERED 1]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, v, 'Tis in mee now doubly Distempered; A Stormy Day and an vnquiet Age.

3. From the notion that attributed the 'humour' or 'temper' to the preponderance of one or other of the bodily humours:

To disturb or disorder the humour, temper, or feelings of; to put out of humour or temper; to render ill-humoured or ill at ease; to trouble, vex, 'upset'. *refl.* and *pass.* To be or become disturbed in mind; to 'put oneself out'. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*, exc. as *fig.* from 4.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 270, I biseke yow..that ye wol nat..distempre youre herte, thogh I speke thyng that yow displese. *c* 1386 — *Somptn. T.* 487 She .. distempre yow noght..For goddes loue, youre pacience ye holde. 1581 J. BELL *Answ. Osor.* 28 b, Your excessive pride hath distempered and broken the gall of my patience. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 312. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 115 None but Children and fooles are distempered with Nicknames and Taunts 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 312 Vainely distempering himselfe about idle and frivolous questions. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 122 And what though churches stand at a little further distance? People may please to walk a mile without distempering themselves. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* I. ii, Strange, that this Monviedro Should have the power so to distemper me!

4. Also, from the notion that diseases proceeded from a disturbance of the due proportion of the four humours:

To disorder or derange the physical or bodily condition of; to render unhealthy or diseased; to affect with a distemper; to sicken.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 157 Sum mon to lustfuly eetis or drinkes, and þat distemperes a mon in body and in soule. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 31 He haþ noon obir sijknesse wiþ him ne is nou3t distemperid. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 273 They beth somer hoote and wyntir colde, That vyne, and grayne, and tre distempur wolde [nocent]. 1530 PALSGR. 522/1 This hote wether hath distempred him, I feare me he shall have an ague. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 41 It is but as a Body, yet distemper'd, Which to his former strength may be restor'd, With good aduice, and little Medicine. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 2. 39 This variable composition of mans bodie hath made it as an Instrument easie to distemper. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 238 If every petty sickness distempers my body. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 128 If any .. are distempered, they are immediately put under proper Methods of Cure. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 129 They would distemper the whole man.

b. To derange or disorder in brain or mind; to render insane.

c 1380 [see 2]. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4 To doubt yᵗ youre braine is distempered. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, Griefe for his children's death distempers him. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 1. 68 If it be in danger to distemper our reason. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Mark* v. 20 They have power to distemper their minds. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 27 Their imaginations, distempered by self-inflicted sufferings.

†**c.** *spec.* To intoxicate; *refl.* to get drunk. *Obs.*

1491 *Let.* in R. Davies *York Rec.* (1843) 224 We supposide he was distemperide awther with aill or wyn. 1530 PALSGR. 522/1 Distemper the nat with to moche drinke, for a dronken man is but a beest. 1568 T. NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* IV. vii. 126 b, Wyne tempered with water, bringeth two commodityes..hee shall not dystemper him self [etc.]. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 9 When the very Tasting of the several sorts of Wine..is enough to distemper a Temperate Head.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To disorder or mar the condition of; to derange, confuse, put out of joint.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 392 Contynuell rayne, whiche distemperyd the grounde in suche wyse that, the yere folowynge, whete was solde for xviii. d. a bushell. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, [Honey] distempered with the sent of the flowres, ill seasoned in the Hives, and so often altred. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. i. 5 The malignancie of my fate, might perhaps distemper yours. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 44 Though barren for the main, and distempered with sterility, yet it [Desert of Paran] had some fertile intervalls. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 56 Sin, that first Distemper'd all things. 1879 [see DISTEMPERED *ppl. a.* 4].

†**6.** To deprive (a metal) of 'temper'. *Obs. rare.* [mod F. *détremper* (1694 in Dict. Acad.).]

1705 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 343 Wootz is not at all malleable when cold. . It can be tempered and distempered, but not to a considerable extent of degrees.

Hence **Diste·mpering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1340, 1387 [see above, senses 1, 2]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 99 Being full of Supper, and distempring draughtes. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 98 Their numbers growing so great, as bred many .. distemprings betweene the nations. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XXVII. i, To rid me of distempering heat.

Diste·mper, *v.*2 [ad. OF. *destemprer*, *-tremper* to dissolve in liquid, soak, mix = It. *distemperare* in same sense, med.L. *distemperāre* to sonk, macerate (Du Cange), f. DIS- 1 or 5 + L. *temperāre* to mingle in due proportion, qualify, temper.

This is the ordinary sense in which *distemperāre* is found in med.L. and French; cf. DISTEMPER *v.*1. But It. *distemperare*, Sp. *distemplar* have senses corresponding to both our verbs.]

†**1.** *trans.* To treat with water or some other liquid; to mix with a liquid, so as to dissolve wholly or partly; to dilute, infuse; to soak, steep.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 Make poudre & distempere with þe white of an ey as picke as hony. *Ibid* 185 Distempere hem with vinegre & anoynte herwiþ. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) D vij a, Take an ounce of cassia, an houre before dyner .. distempered with a ptisane. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 305 Give the Horse thereof every morning..the quantity of a Hasel-nut distempered in a quart of Wine. *Ibid.* 329 Distemper it with the milk of a Cow. 1667 PETTY in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 286 (T.) Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by distempering the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To dilute; to mix with something so as to weaken or impair; to allay. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Often run together with senses 4, 5 of DISTEMPER *v.*1; see quot. 1598.)

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 653 Jealousy. Distempering gentle Loue in his desire, As air and water do abate the fire. 1598 YONG *Diana* 366 At the first loue seldome affoords one little pleasure without distempering it in the end with sorrowe and care. 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 5 Monarchy duely tempered is the best, but distempered by tyranny the worst. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Pilgr. to Old Boston* (1879) 158 The May sunshine was mingled with water, as it were, and distempered with a very bitter east-wind.

3. *Painting.* To paint or colour in distemper. See DISTEMPER *sb.*2

1873 BREWER *Dict. Phr. & Fab.* (ed. 3) 230 s.v. *Distemper*, Applied to painting, the word is from..the French *détremper* (to soak in water), because the paints are mixed with water instead of oil. 1876 R. & A. GARRETT *House Decorat.* (1879) 43 Distempering or painting the wall above a shade lighter. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1605 The difference between painting in oils and distempering is just this, that in the former the colouring matter is ground with oil and turpentine while in the latter it is mixed with size.

Distemper (diste·mpəɹ), *sb.*1 Also 7 **des-**. [f. DISTEMPER *v.*1; partly after TEMPER *sb.*]

†**1.** 'A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients'; 'want of due balance between contraries' (J.); distempered or disordered condition. *Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 298 A true temper of governement is a rare thing; For both Temper and Distemper consist of contraryes. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 207 A small distemper in the Animal salt of man is able to kill the strongest man. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. XXXVIII. (1645) 408 Their distemper from what they should be maketh the impression repugnant to their nature.

†**2.** A disordered or distempered condition of the air, climate, weather, etc.; inclemency. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 8. 27 a, It was .. a reasonable conjecture that those countreys .. directly under it [the Æquinoctial] were of a distemper uninhabitable. 1655 *Let. to Hartlib* in *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 15 Exposed to theeves, vermin, and distempers of weather. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 86 The impediments which with us hinder the husbandmen .. are either the distempers of the ground itself, or some evil accidents. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 17 The London fog aggravates the distempers of the sky.

3. Derangement or disturbance of the 'humour' or 'temper' (according to mediæval physiology regarded as due to disturbance in the bodily 'humours'; cf. TEMPER, TEMPERAMENT); a being out of humour; ill humour, ill temper; uneasiness; disaffection. (Now usually associated with sense 4; in quot. 1850 with allusion to metallic 'temper'.)

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 310, I check myself, lest whilst I aim at curing your distemper I stir up your bad humour; for..you are..more wrathful than is seemly. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 331 Good my Lord, what is your cause of distemper? 1608–12 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. § 83 A man of a lowly stomak, can swallow and digest contempt without any distemper. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 271 Although thou shouldest .. dare the Lord with thy pride and distemper. 1665 HOWARD & DRYDEN *Ind. Queen* I. i, Compose these wild Distempers in your Breast. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 102 Then we must know the habits, the prejudices, or the distempers of this particular man,

1823 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 126 Let us talk of these things over a glass of nectar, without distemper and without prejudice. 1890 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 30 Like evil brass, His deep distemper he shall show By dints of trial.

4. Deranged or disordered condition of the body or mind (formerly regarded as due to disordered state of the humours); ill health, illness, disease.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 28 Any madnesse .. seem'd but tamenesse, ciuility, and patience, to this his distemper he is in now. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 55 Your sonnes distemper. 1608 Pr. of Wales in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 93, I am glad to have heard of your Maties recovery, before I understood of your distemper by the heat of the weather. 1695 Howe in H. Rogers *Life* x. (1863) 289, I was confined by distemper to my bed. *a* 1716 South (J.), It argues sickness and distemper in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 153 They saw distemper healed, and life restored, In answer to the fiat of his word. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 278 Eccentricity Nowise amounting to distemper.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A disorder, a disease, an ailment (of body or mind).

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* Ep. Ded. (1660) 3 My sight .. is still so impair'd by a distemper in my eyes. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 18 All distempers of the mind, are, as I conceive, high madnesse. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 103 P 11 He was extremely afflicted with the Gout, and set his Foot upon the Ground with the Caution and Dignity which accompany that Distemper. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* III. 104 The mineral waters of this place are famous for curing many distempers. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. xi 274 A contagious distemper raged among his troops. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 131 The cloister breeds a family of mental distempers, elsewhere unheard of. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 392 There is one topic peremptorily forbidden to all well-bred .. mortals, namely their distempers.

c. *spec.* A disease of dogs, characterized by catarrh, cough, and loss of strength. Also applied to various other diseases of animals.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 686 Dr. Barker's Method of treating the Distemper among Cows. 1782 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 64 The distemper makes dreadful havock with whelps at their walks. 1816 Towne *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 28 What is commonly denominated 'The Distemper' in Horses, proves generally to be a Catarrh. 1823 Scott *Let. to Miss Edgeworth* 22 Sept. in *Lockhart*, That fatal disorder proper to the canine race called par excellence, the distemper. 1887 *Times* 1 Feb. 9/6 Swine fever..being known in different parts of Great Britain by the names of pig typhoid, pig distemper [etc.].

†**d.** Intoxication. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 54 If little faults, proceeding on distemper, Shall not be wink'd at. 1607 *Drewll's Arraign.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 55 Such plenty of wine as to cause distemper. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xiii. 279 Drunkards..in the fits of their distemper.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Derangement, disturbance, or disorder (*esp.* in a state or body politic). (Now always with allusion to sense 4.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 3 (1873) 30 Here .. is the first distemper of learning, when men study words and not matter. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* lxxxiii. 448 In these sad times of our Civill Distempers. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* title-p., An Endeavour is used to discover the present Politick Distemper of our own [Kingdom]. 1777 Burke *Let. Affairs Amer.* Wks. III. 149 All struggle rather inflamed than lessened the distemper of the publick councils. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 404 The distempers of the state were such as required an extraordinary remedy.

Distemper, *sb.*[2] *Painting.* [f. Distemper *v.*[2], after 16th c. F. *destrempe*, mod.F. *détrempe* in same sense, f. *des-*, *détremper*: see Distemper *v.*[2].]

1. A method of painting, in which the colours are mixed with some glutinous substance soluble in water, as yolk of egg mixed with water, etc., executed usually upon a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum (*distemper-ground*): mostly used in scene-painting, and in the internal decoration of walls. Chiefly in such phrases as 'painting' or 'to paint in distemper' (It. *pingere a tempera*).

1632 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. (1634) 141 He wrought in distemper (as we call it) or wet with size, sixe histories of patient Job, wherein are many excellent figures. 1658 Phillips s. v., Painting in Distemper, or size .. hath been ancientlier in use than that which is in oiled colours. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) VI. 4 There saw my picture of Greenwich finished to my very great content, though this manner of distemper do make the figures not so pleasing as in oyle. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 44 They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in distemper. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 216 Nor is there any strength in the shadows of the drapery, a defect that usually attends painting in fresco and distemper. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 22/2 *Distemper*, an inferior kind of colouring used for both internal and external walls..instead of oil colour, being a cheap substitute. .. Scene painting is executed in distemper. 1890 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Orl.* (1863) 108 A small picture in distemper on panel. 1899 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 75 Oil-pictures are frequently executed partly in tempera, or, as it is now called, distemper—in other words, water-colours.

2. Also applied to the pigment prepared for this process, and to the ground on which it is executed. In *House-painting*, whiting mixed with size and water, with which 'ceilings are generally done; plastered walls, when not painted or papered, are also so covered' (Gwilt).

1827 [see 1]. 1839 W. B. S. Taylor tr. *Mérimée's Painting in Oil & Fresco* v. 220 The time required for priming, may be shortened. by making the first and second couches with distemper .. let the last couch be merely oil, which has become viscous by exposure to the air; this will penetrate the distemper, and render it quite pliant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 229/1 *note*, Cobalt, raw umber, and white make a magnificent grey, both in oil-colours and in distemper (powder-colours mixed with size).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *distemper-brush*, *-colour*, *-painting*, *-piece*; **distemper-ground**: see I above.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 22/2 Paper stainers employ distemper colour in printing and staining papers for walls. 1839 W. B. S. Taylor tr. *Mérimée's Painting in Oil & Fresco* v. 218 In the commencement of the art the canvasses were prepared like the panels with distemper grounds. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 242 Frescoes on the walls or distemper-pieces on the fixed altars. 1874 R. St. John Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 26 You pass out of pure water-painting into distemper-painting.

†**Distemperance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *destemprance*, *-trempance* intemperance (13th c. in Godef.) = med.L. *distemperantia* (Du Cange), f. *dis-*, Dis- 4 + L. *temperantia* Temperance.]

1. *gen.* Improper proportioning or mingling (of elements).

1340 *Ayenb.* 153 Ase to þe bodye of man comeþ alle eueles uor þe destempringe of þise uour qualites oþer of þise uour humours: alzuo of þe herte of þe manne comeþ alle þe uices and alle þe zennes be þe distemperance of þise þeawes.

2. Of the air, climate, weather: Intemperateness, inclemency; = Distemperature 1.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 97–8 Þat þe vttereste bark [of trees] is put ayenis the destemprauunce of þe heuene, as a defendowr. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 60 Tempest and alle distemperance of weder. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 336 And this yere fell great dystemperaunce of wethyr. 1558 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (1852) 52, I would wish ye were not much stirring abroad in the distemperance of the air. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* IX. (1599) 382 It was hard for him to remaine there, both for the want of victuals, and distemperance of the time, winter approching.

3. Disturbance of 'humour', temper, or mind; = Distemper *sb.*[1] 3.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 161 For any distemperaunce that may greeue you, or maye happen to anger you. 1602 Daniel *Musophilus* cii, If..this nice wit, or that distemperance, Neglect, distaste, uncomprehend, disdain.

4. Distempered condition (of the 'humours', etc.); bodily or mental disorder, ailment.

1589 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1196/2 The dystemperance of either other, engendreth some tyme the distemperance of both twayne [soul and body]. 1593 Abp. Parker in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 268 My oft distemperance and infirmitie of bodye. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 128 When moisture is all wasted, a man falleth into a cold and dry distemperance, and finally thereby brought to his death. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 114 Stomacks..subiect to vomiting through the distemperance of choler.

5. Lack or absence of moderation; excess, intemperateness; *spec.* excess in drinking or other indulgence, intemperance.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. ii. 116 Certis so doþ distemperaunce to feble men, þat ne mowen nat wrastle agein þe vices. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 139 The hondes ben drye by distemperaunce of heete and excesse that wastyth the moysture. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlv. 18 To lufe in sic distemperance. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* II. 26 All is thorowe distemperaunce of the bodye vsed the day before. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 178 Superfluity and distemperance of drinke. 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* cii. (1636) 100 The stomack is weake by distemperance of heat.

Distemperate, *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. med. L. *distemperāt-us* not properly proportioned, mingled, regulated, or ordered, immoderate, excessive (said of the weather, the bodily humours, etc.), f. Dis- 4 + L. *temperātus* tempered, proportioned, regulated, temperate, pa. pple. of *temperāre* to Temper.]

†**1.** Of the air or elements: Not temperate, not so tempered or regulated as to be conducive to health and comfort; excessive in some respect; inclement, stormy, unwholesome. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxii. (1495) 179 Flesshe moost defendyth the rydge fro dystemperat ayre. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 264 Any temperat or distemperat region. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 90, I have endeavoured in these distemperate times to hold up my spirits, and to steer them steadily .. Now, alas! the storm grows too sturdy for the pilot.

†**2.** Of the bodily 'humours': Not properly tempered; disordered through excess or deficiency of some constituent; hence, of bodily or mental condition, etc., disordered, out of order; diseased, out of health; ill-conditioned. *Obs.*

1548 Recorde *Urin. Physick* viii. 35 There remaineth yet somewhat of that distemperate trouble in the blood. 1604 J. Burges in W. Covell *Briefe Answ.* (1606) 13 The Conscience soyled, is like a distemperate Locke, that no Key will open. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxiv. § 4. 238 When they could not answere his reasons .. though mos. offensiue to their distemperate humor. 1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 295 (T.) Thou hast thy brain distemperate, and out of rule. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. § 17. 133 Is it possible there can be (even to the most distemperate palate) any such sweetness in it.

3. Passing the bounds of moderation; immoderate, excessive; inordinate, intemperate; = Distempered 5. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1587 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 230 When I amid mine ease did fall to such distemperate fits. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 142 In over much and distemperate gormandize.

1598–9 E. Forde *Parismus* I. (1661) 118 How can this distemperate sorrow procure your lost Friend? 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* I. (1634) 38 Against it Thomas Aquinas obiecteth the distemperate heat. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XXII. iv. (1678) 498 Humors putrefie either from fulness .. or by distemperate excess. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* II. iii. (1861) 276 A distempered or distemperate life.

†**Distemperate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *distemperāre*: see Distemper *v.*[1]] *trans.* To affect with distemper; to disorder, disease.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 25 b, It doth signifye that the lunges be out of order, and dystemperated. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 440 An extream .. inflammation and burning through all the parts of the body, which doth greatly distemperate and vex the same.

†**Distemperately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Distemperate *a.* + -ly[2]. (In 5 also *distatem-*, f. Attemperately).] In a distemperate manner; immoderately, intemperately, excessively.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. iii. (1495) 893 Hete and coldnesse passyth not dystemperatly the fyrste gree. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 275/1 He wold not forbede them that wold edyffye yf that he sawe them not doo it dysatemperatly. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 49 Distemperatly hote. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 117 Not distemperately importuning them with Conjurations.

Distemperature (distemperātiūr). Now *rare* and *arch.* [f. med. L. type **distemperātūra* (= OF. *destemprеure*): cf. Distemperate and Temperature.] Distemperate or distempered condition.

1. A condition of the air or elements not properly tempered for human health and comfort; evil, deranged, or extreme 'temperature' (in the earlier sense of this word, including all atmospheric states); inclemency, unwholesomeness.

1532 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxvi, The temperature or distemperature of the regions. 1584 Pepys *Arraignm. Paris* v, Woods Where neither storm nor suns distemperature Have power to hurt by cruel heat or cold. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 11 Surely their cloathing is excellent good against the distemperatures of the weather. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 43 This distemperature by storms of Wind and Rain turns Summer into Winter. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 214 The same distemperature of the Air that occasioned the Plague, occasioned also the infertility or noxiousness of the Soil 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm. Abb.* v. 49 Henceforth..exposed to the sharp and wintry blasts and all those distemperatures of the air.

2. Disordered or distempered condition of the 'humours', or of the body; disorder, ailment.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* I. ii. (1541) 3 To knowe the distemperature these sygnes folowyng wold be consydered. 1582 Hester *Secr. Phisorav.* I. i. 1 Sicknesse or infirmitie is no other thyng then a distemperature of humours in the bodies of Creatures. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 82 At her heeles a huge infectious troope Of pale distemperatures. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. v. iii, This adventitious melancholy .. is caused by a hot and dry distemperature. 1685 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1699) V. 458 A distemperature of the brain, and blood and spirits. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Suckers are another Distemperature of trees arising from the tree itself. 1863 Ld. Lytton *King Amasis* II. 14 The effects of watching and the distemperature of an over-laboured brain.

3. Disturbance of mind or temper.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 9, I wote not what distemperature had kindled up a sorte of leawd loyterers ageinst mee. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 40 Thou art vprous'd with some distemprature. 1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* IV. vi, *Spr.* I hear she is run mad. *Aur.* Is, and the cause of her distemperature Is the reproach you put upon her honour. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 548 What I uttered through the distemperature of my passion. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxxvii, Durward .. found the latter in a state of choleric distemperature. 1890 Browning *Easter Day* xxxiii. 8 A mere dream and distemperature.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Derangement, disturbance, disorder (of society, the state, etc.). *arch.* or *Obs.*

1593 Drayton *Eclog.* VIII. 103 Since the Worlds distemp'rature is such. 1613–28 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 154 The distemprature of the time was such, as no sword could cure it. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 147 A curious clocke; which by the distemperature of one wheele, growes distempered in every one. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* V, iii. (1737) III. 321 In the present Distemperatures..Partys are no good Registers of the Actions of the adverse Side.

5. Immoderateness, excess (esp. of heat or cold; cf. 1); excess in drinking or other indulgence, intemperateness, intemperance.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 3 b, Nothing . better .. Taketh away distemperature of heate .. then a dulce or pleasant Bathe. 1605 *Bloudy Bk.* C, It shamed him not (after his distemperatures abroade) to bring queanes home with him. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 195 Princes ..following ill counsell and youthfull distemperature. 1875 Lowell *Old Elm* Poet. Wks 1890 IV. 82 The track it left seems less of fire than light, Cold but to such as love distemperature.

Distempered (distempəɹd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Distemper *v.*[1] + -ed; perh. immed. after OF. *destempré* immoderate, excessive, deranged, or med.L. *distemperātus* Distemperate.]

†**1.** Of the weather, air, etc.: Not temperate; inclement; = Distemperate *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xii. 46 Considerynge the wynter that is alle dystempred. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Situat maist comodiusly fra distemprit ayr ande corruppit infectione. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 241 They inhabit places distempered, where men become .. ill conditioned. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* I. 4 Muse, leaue the wayward Mount to his distempred heate.

†**2.** Of the bodily humours: = DISTEMPERATE 2. Hence, disturbed in humour, temper, or feelings; out of humour, vexed, troubled. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 21 Once more to-day well met, distemper'd Lords. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 212 His hastie distempered humour would breed great troubles in the State. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 136 The happy attemperature of his distempered humour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 1131 From thus distemperd brest..Adam Speech interimitted thus to Eve renewd. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* IV. Why should the distemper'd Scold Attempt to blacken Men?

3. Disordered, diseased, affected with a distemper. **a.** physically.

1440 *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.) 766 So sodenly .. All distemperyd and out of colour clene. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* clIII, I, sick withal .. thither hied, a sad distemper'd guest, But found no cure. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Mat. Things, Vitiated Sight* 271 When .. reading, she was fain to shut the distempered eye, and imploy only the other. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. § 2 Sick and distempered People. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 415 What is weak, Distempered, or has lost prolific powers, Impaired by age. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. iii. 192 The insects which have already formed a lodgement in the distempered tree.

b. Mentally disordered, insane. Of persons (*obs.* or *arch*); their brain, mind, fancy, feelings, actions, etc.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. v § 7 Speeches vttered in heat of distempered affection. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Familie* v, Griefs without a noise .. speak .. louder, then distemper'd fears. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 208 To a Distempered brain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 807 Distemperd, discontented thoughts. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 638 One Thomas, a distempered man .. was ordered to be sent to Bedlam for a madman. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 82 P 9 The Lives of most Men are but distempered Dreams. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III I. 161 His books, which his distempered imagination represented to him as alive. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 82 As if the Warbler .. Upbraided his distempered folly. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxii, There they seized him—a distemper'd man. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxv. 285 The visions of a distempered fancy. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xiv. 166 The darkened and distempered genius of Byron.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Disordered, deranged, distracted, out of joint.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. ii. 15 He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the belt of Rule. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Serm. bef. his Majestie* (1630) 18 We are wont to lay aside cracked vessels, and distempered watches as unusefull. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* Ep. 2 The .. difficulties under which this distempered Kingdom is now groaning. 1788 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* I. 17 Such an irregular distemperd world. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 414 Those distempered times.

†**5.** Immoderate, inordinate, intemperate; = DISTEMPERATE 3. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 152/2 Verie temperat and modest, seldome or neuer in anie distempered or extraordinarie choler. 1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 221 He must answer for his own distempered language. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 90 [He] died through distempered drinking.

†**6.** Of metal: Deprived of 'temper'. *Obs. rare.*

1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 446 Common annealed, or distempered steel.

Hence **Diste·mperedly** *adv.*; **Diste·mperedness.**

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1640) 181 We must pray to God for such a measure of wisedome and patience, that crosses may not work so distemperedly upon us. 1649 *St. Trials, J. Lilburne* (R.), The distemperedness and invenomedness of spirit which is within you. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI 257 Nature..will not suffer such eyes to look distemperedly on her works.

†**Diste·mpered,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. DISTEMPER *v.*[2]]

1. Diluted; weakened or impaired by dilution.

(In quot. 1621 app. = Badly mixed or tempered. More or less influenced by DISTEMPERED *ppl. a.*[1])

1621-31 LAUD *Serv. Serm* (1847) 72 If it be laid with 'untempered', or 'distempered morter', all will be naught. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 The Clove .. in the morne a pale greene, in the meridian a distempered red. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 106 Great Quantities of distempered Beers, Ales, and other Liquors.

2. Painted in distemper.

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 23 Sept 1/3 Colour rooms .. with fine blue .. or any other distempered colours.

Diste·mperer. *rare.* [f. DISTEMPER *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who paints in distemper.

1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 10 Our brave distemperer.

Distempering: see under DISTEMPER *v.*[1] and **2.**

†**Diste·mperment.** *Obs.* [f. DISTEMPER *v.*[1] + -MENT. (OF. had *destemprement* = *mélange.*)] Distempered condition (of the air, or humours).

1582 HESTER *Secr Phior.* III. lxiii. 87 Indispositions that come through distemperment of humours. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Luxoria* XXIV. (1709) 584 Some sulphurous Spirit sent By the torne Air's distemperment.

†**Diste·mperure.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *destemprure, -trempure* (Godef.), ad. L. type **distemperātūra*: see DISTEMPER *v.*[1] and -URE.] = DISTEMPERATURE.

1. Distempered condition (of the elements, humours); = DISTEMPERATURE 1, 2.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 37 [In Paradise] þere is noon distemperure [*nulla intemperies*].

2. Intemperance, immoderation; = DISTEMPERATURE 5.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 156 So, as temperure of iche bodily þing schulde norische a mon, distemperure þerinne may be calde glotorye.

†**Diste·mpre,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *destempré* = L. *distemperātus* pa. pple.] = DISTEMPERED.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 121 Yif he be distempre and quakiþ for ire.

Distenant (diste·nănt), *v.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a tenant or occupier. So **Diste·nanted** *ppl. a.*, deprived of a tenant; unoccupied.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 8 Euerie vnder-foot souldior had a distenanted tun, as Diogenes had his tub to sleepe in. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xxii. 211 The darkened and unspiritual intellect, may distenant creation of its God.

Distend (diste·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *distend-ĕre* to stretch asunder or out, swell out, extend, f. DIS- 1 + *tendĕre* to stretch. Cf. F. *distendre* (Paré, 16th c.) in sense 3.]

†**1.** *trans.* To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend; to spread out at full length or breadth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 134 Mastik & þe white of an ey medlid togidere..distende it vpon a cloop & leie it on þe place. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxx, As this sweet Prince distended lay. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 101 God comming from Heauen..to take humane flesh, to distend his imperiall robe vpon man. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 11 Those..which keeping precisely the same heighth, shall yet be distended, one 4th part longer. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 43 Like..the alternate movement of the distended legs of a pair of compasses.

fig. 1650 HOWALL tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Revolut. Naples* 82 The Archbishop was very busie in distending the Capitulations of the people for an accord. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 126 The King's discourse..was distended to divers things.

†**b.** To stretch or extend beyond measure; to strain; to draw out of joint, to rack. *Obs. rare.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 341/2 When anye mans Arme, or Legge is distended or else writhede. [Rendered 'out of ioynte' in the 'Exposition of wordes' on the flyleaf]. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 293 Stiff in denial, as the law appoints, On engines they distend their tortur'd joints.

†**2.** *intr.* To stretch out, extend; to spread out or abroad. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 135 Seauen rankes of Pikes..which did distend in length from the voward to the rereward. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 Leaves long and small, distending into many branches.

3. *trans. spec.* To stretch out any hollow thing, so as to enlarge its surface and capacity; to swell out or enlarge by pressure from within, as a bladder or an orifice with elastic sides; to expand, dilate by stretching.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 246 Giving her Children too much meat, that distended their stomacks. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 130 The Warmth distends the Chinks. — *Past.* IX. 41 May thy Cows their burden'd Bags distend. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 21 When persons are immediately killed by lightning, their lungs are found distended. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 264 The veins of their faces and legs seem distended.

transf. and *fig.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1932 How such ideas of th' Almighty's pow'r distend the thought Of feeble mortals! 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 558 To distend it into three bulky tomes.

4. *intr.* To increase in bulk by internal stretching or swelling; to swell out, expand.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 573 Now his heart Distends with pride. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 135 The bladder will distend. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 247, I could see his veins swell and his nostrils distend with indignation. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. § 14. 711 When wood distends on imbibition or contracts on desiccation.

Hence **Diste·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxiv, Two parted Walls ..with wide distending space. *Ibid.* v. li, Stuffe..Fit for distending or compression. 1823 ELLIS *Mem. J. Gordon* 77 The distending force of the water.

Distended (diste·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] **a.** Spread out or extended in space; spread abroad; stretched. **b.** Dilated, expanded.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xli, That mighty Familie, The faire distended stock of Neviles kind. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. B ij b, I have, by the help of a distended wire, propagated the sound to a very considerable distance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 483 The still distended Udders. 1795 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 43 The huntsman, with distended cheek, 'Gan make his instrument of music speak. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 109 The boat resembled a huge sea-bird..casting diamonds from its distended pinions. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 221 This enclosed in the distended envelope furnished by the ovule, is the pea.

Hence **Diste·ndedly** *adv.*, in a distended or extended manner; extendedly.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xviii. 121 A pinch taken with a dainty finger and thumb, the other three fingers distendedly bent.

Diste·nder. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who distends; an expander.

1832 *Examiner* 4/1 Not a retailer, even of anecdotes, he is a distender of them.

†**Diste·ndible,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 -able. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Capable of being distended; distensible.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5137 The Veins only of plants being the parts probably distendable. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 350 Distendible, and ductile under the Hammer.

Distensibility (distensibi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being distensible; capability of being distended or stretched asunder.

1757 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 355 As to the integuments and membranes of the body, their great distensibility is well known. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 66/1 Qualities of..distensibility and contractility. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 408 India-rubber cloth loses in part its distensibility in very cold countries.

Distensible (diste·nsĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *distens-* ppl. stem of *distend-ĕre* to DISTEND + -IBLE.] Capable of being distended or dilated by stretching.

1808 in WEBSTER. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 590/1 The tendinous zones are distensible. 1848 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 110 The bark is sufficiently distensible to admit of the increase of the..stems. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 654/1 (*Ichthyol.*) A wide gullet and distensible stomach.

†**Diste·nsile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ILE, on L. type **tensil-is.*] = DISTENSIBLE.

1738 STUART *Muscular Motion* ii. 27 in *Phil. Trans.* XL. If the vessel be distensile, it will distend it. *Ibid.* iii. 48 Carried on in extensile and distensile blood-vessels.

Distension (diste·nʃən). Also 7-9 **-tion.** [ad. L. *distensiōn-em*, var. of *distentiōn-em*, n. of action from *distendĕre* to DISTEND; perh. immed. a. F. *distension* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of distending; distended condition; expansion by stretching or swelling out.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 239 If a horse..be weary, it is not safe to let him drinke .. except he first stale; for in such cases followeth distention. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 77 Able to containe or keepe downe windie distensions. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 36 All great Distentions are attended with Pain for a considerable time. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x. § 5 (1819) 160 Tubes .. kept in a state of perpetual distention by the fluid they enclose. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxi. (1862) 215 The large sails..motionless in their distension.

2. The action of stretching longitudinally, straightening out, or placing at full length; extension; straining, racking. Now *Obs.* or *rare.*

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Double Marriage* III. iii, The rack has spoil'd her; the distensions of those parts have stopp'd all fruitfulness. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xxvi. 79 A..Reference to the Distention of all his Members upon the Tree. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 230 The alternate distension and contraction of the line.

†**b.** Stretching asunder or apart. *Obs. rare.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 36 Our Leggs do labour more in Elevation then in Distention.

Distensive (diste·nsiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *distens-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Capable of distending or being distended; distensible.

1836 SMART, *Distensive*, that may be distended. 1846 WORCESTER, *Distensive*, that distends or may be distended.

†**Diste·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *distentus* (*u*-stem) a stretching out, distending, f. ppl. stem of *distendĕre* to DISTEND.] Stretching out; out-stretched extent; distension; breadth.

1613-28 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 34 The wide distent of these tumors, fed from many secret veines. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. x. § 4 The fronts of the two Armies were so vnequall in distent. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 32 [To] be distended one fourteenth part..which addition of distent will confer much to their Beauty. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 6 Poland is of very vast distent.

Distent (diste·nt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *distent-us*, pa. pple. of *distendĕre*. Commonly used as a pa. pple., = DISTENDED, on the analogy of such contracted pa. ppples. as *sent, spent.*]

†**1.** Stretched out at full length or breadth; extended. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 5 Great heapes of gold that never could be spent; Of which some were rude owre .. others were new driven, and distent Into great Ingowes and to wedges square. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 296 (MS.) Thus murmur'd Earth's first-born..Distent upon the ground.

2. Expanded by stretching; swollen out.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* (R.), The bright Latona .. her womb distent, With the great burden that by Jove she bare. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 145 The big clouds with vernal showers distent. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 360 Nostrils..now distent, now contracted.

†**Diste·nt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *distent-* ppl. stem of *distendĕre.*] = DISTEND. (Perhaps only in pa. pple. *distented* = prec.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 72 The intrels..distented, or retched out by the thynges conteined. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* III. I. App. (1734) 64 When the Stomach is moderately distented. *Ibid.* The Blood-vessels of the Brain being..filled and distented. *Ibid.* xl. 255. *c* 1720 *Collect. Misc. Lett. fr. Miot's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 19 Bee's distented Thigh.

Distention, var. form of DISTENSION.

Dister: see DISTERR *v.*

†**Diste·rminate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *disterminātppl.* stem of *disterminārе* to mark off by boundaries, f. DIS- 1 + *terminārе* to bound, mark off; see TERMINATE *v.*] *trans.* To separate as a boundary does; to divide by a boundary; to bound, divide. Hence **Diste·rminating** *ppl. a.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 8 [The sands] clearely quitted, disterminated, and relegated themselues from his (the sea's) inflated capriciousnesse of playing the Dictator ouer them. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 441 This noble Rhene .. the fairest riuer of all Germany, which it disterminateth from France. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 13/1 A ridge of Hills .. disterminating Colchis from Armenia. 1676 BOYLE

New Exp. I. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 786 Whether some such.. Ætherial Fluid..insinuated itself between our two Liquors, and made the Disterminating surface more specular.

† **Disterminate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *disterminăt-us*, pa. pple. of *disterminăre*: see prec., of which it is also used as pa. pple. for *disterminated.*] Separated, marked off, divided.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 106 The Læstrigonian state, That bears her ports so far disterminate. 1604 BP. HALL *Peacemaker* i. § 3 (R.) There is one and the same church of Christ, however far disterminate in places .. however differing in rites and circumstances of worship. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 122 There can be nothing more clearly disterminat.

† **Determina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *disterminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *disterminăre*: see prec.] Separation as by boundaries; division.

1647 HAMMOND *Power Keys* v. 117 This turning out of the Church, this Church-banishment, or distermination. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 133 Our discrepancy and distermination in good things is such, that it hath parted the community.

† **Diste·rmine**, *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *distermin-āre* to DISTERMINATE, after *determine.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Distermine*, to diuide, to separate.

† **Diste·rr**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + L. *terr-a* land. Cf. It. *disterrare*, OF. *desterrer* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'to take out of the ground' (Cotgr.), mod. F. *déterrer*, formerly also, 'to deprive of land or country'.] *trans.* To banish from one's country; to exile. (Only in Howell.)

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. I. xxiv, The Moors, whereof many thousands were disterr'd and banished hence to Barbary. *Ibid.* I. III. xxxii, The Jews..were all..disterred and exterminated [from Spain].

† **Diste·st**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 4 + L. *testāre, -ārī* to call to witness, f. *testis* witness.] *trans.* To undo or discredit the testimony of; to deprive of the right of being received in testimony.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xiii. 41 Æthelstan's Law gave it [power of sentence] and upon conviction .. distested the delinquents Oath for ever.

Disteyne, obs. forms of DESTINY, DISTAIN.

† **Distha·tch**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of thatch (in quot. *fig.*).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. x. 141 Two Ancient Reverend Men, had almost disthatch'd their Faces.

Disthene (di·sþīn). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. δι-, DI- ² twice + σθένος strength. Named by Haüy, 1801, from its different electrical properties in two different directions.] A synonym of CYANITE I.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 26. c 1865 LIVINGSTONE in Chambliss *Livingstone & Stanley* x. 189 Great masses of kyanite or disthene. 1868 DANA *Min.* 375.

Disthrone (disþrōu·n), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + THRONE *sb.*] *trans.* To remove from the throne; to DETHRONE. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 615 Our rebellious Flesh, whose rest-less Treason Strives to dis-throne and to disscepter Reason. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1197 Thrasibulus .. was disthroned and driven out of his dominions. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* To Rdr (ed. 2) 4 Nothing can possibly disthrone them. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxvi, To be a queen disthroned is not so hard as some other down-stepping.

Hence **Disthro·nement**, dethronement.

1883 *Hom. Monthly* Oct. 36.

† **Disthro·nize**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + THRONE *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. *enthronize.*] = prec.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 60 That will go about to disthronize the mightie God .. of his regall throne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 44. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 45 Man is by Christ advanced to that place whence God disthronized him. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 74 Kings convinced of loose Intemporancy were disthronized.

Distich (di·stik), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 (**distichon**), **disticke**, 6–8 **distick**, 7 **distique**, **dystick**, 7–9 **distic**, 6– **distich**. Pl. **distichs** (di·stiks) (also 7–8 **distiches**). [ad. L. *distichon*, a. Gr. δίστιχον distich, couplet (neut. of δίστιχος adj.: see next), f. δι- (DI- ²) + στίχος row, line of verse. At first used in the Lat. form. The pl. *distiches* app. points to an obs. pronunciation di·stitʃ.] A couple of lines of verse, usually making complete sense, and (in modern poetry) riming; a couplet.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 117* There is a godly Distichon fathered on S. Hierome. 1566 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. 3 Accordinge to the tenour of this distichon. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1206/2 Master Abraham Hartwell .. glanceth in a distich or twaine at the effect hereof. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 284 A distichon engraven on her tombe. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 292 Neither had I ever read the hobbling distick which he means. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 45, I shall compose halfe a dozen distichs. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 9 From among many other Distiches no less to be quoted on this Account, I cannot but recite the two following Lines. 1788 BURNS *Let. to W. Dunbar* 7 Apr., I have scarcely made a single distich since I saw you. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 341 By far the greater number of verses in the poetry of the Old Testament consist of Distichs.

Distich (di·stik), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *distich-us*, a. Gr. δίστιχος of two rows, of two verses: see prec.] Arranged in two rows; = DISTICHOUS.

1788 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 182 *Distich*, in two Rows, when the Branches are produced in a horizontal Situation. 1809–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 211 Distic, when in a similar prism .. two rows of facets are arranged around each base. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 477 A fine gramineous plant with distich leaves.

Distichal (di·stikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *distichus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. *Pros.* Pertaining to, or of the form of, a distich; consisting of two lines of verse.

1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* Prelim. Diss. 1 The regular form of the Stanzas, chiefly Distichal, and the Parallelism of the Lines, were excellently well suited to this purpose. 1847 SIR T. D. LAUDER in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 656 There exist numerous distichal prognostications. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 132 A distichal rhyme.

2. *Zool.* Applied to certain joints in the 'arm' of a crinoid; also as *sb.*: see quot. 1888.

1879 P. H. CARPENTER in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.* II. i. 21 The distichal radii represent the primary arms of *Comatula* and *Pentacrinus. Ibid.* 24 Three distichals composing each primary arm and bearing the brachials directly. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 572 If the arms [of a Crinoid] branch twice, the joints between the first and second places of division are known as distichals; if thrice, the joints between the second and third places of division are designated palmars.

‖ **Distichiasis** (distikəi·ăsis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *distichia*, a. Gr. διστιχία a double row, f. δίστιχος (see DISTICH).] A malformation in which the eyelid has a double row of eyelashes.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Distichia*, a double Row of Hairs on the Eye-Lids.] 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 673 The name of distichiasis has been given to this ideal state.

Distichic (disti·kik), *a.* [f. Gr. δίστιχ-ον DISTICH + -IC.] = DISTICHAL *a.* 1.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1955 A closed train of thought which is unrolled after the distichic and tristichic ground-form of the rhythmical period.

Distichous (di·stikəs), *a.* [f. L. *distich-us* adj. (see DISTICH) + -OUS.] Disposed in two opposite rows; having parts so disposed, two-ranked; formerly, sometimes = dichotomous; *spec.* in *Bot.* arranged (alternately) in two vertical ranks on opposite sides of the axis, as in the glumes and grains of barley; in *Entom.* applied to antennæ having the joints similarly arranged.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Stalk*, If it [the stalk] part into two series of branches, it is expressed by the term *distichous*. 1819 *Mem. Sir J. E. Smith* (1832) II. 250 Perfectly distichous leaves. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 127 Tail round at its base, distichous at the extremity. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 264/2 Having the hairs of the tail distichous. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 69 Distichous flowers in a leafy spike. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 137 A second variety of arrangement of alternate leaves is called distichous or two-ranked.

Hence **Di·stichously** *adv.*

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 290 The spike is sometimes compound and distichously branched. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 305 Statice, Sea-lavender .. spikelets, which are alternately distichously or secundly arranged. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 325 The leaves are..distichously imbricate on the short stem.

Distil, distill (disti·l), *v.* Inflect. **distilled, -illing.** Forms: 4–5 **distille**, 5–6 **destylle**, **dystyll**, 6 **distyll**, 6–7 **destil(l**, 5– **distill**, 7– **distil**. [ad. L. *distillāre*, more correctly *dēstillāre* to drip or trickle down, drop, distil, f. DE- I. 1 + *stillāre* to drop: cf. F. *distiller* (14th c. in Littré) = Pr. *distillar*, Sp. *destilar*, It. *distillare.*]

1. *intr.* To trickle down or fall in minute drops, as rain, tears; to issue forth in drops or in a fine moisture; to exude.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Þe liquour þat distilles oute of þe braunches. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Her teares on her chekes twayne Full pyteously gan to destylle. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii, The sweat distilling with droppes aboundaunt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 258 [He] hath caused holy oyle to distyll out of yᵉ bones of his sayntes. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 7 Mountaines; from whence distill innumerable sweet and pleasant springs. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 272 Fetch water out of the Seas..to distill in silver showers upon the face of the whole Earth. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 54 Soft showers distill'd, and suns grew warm in vain. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xi, A thousand tears distilled from the lovely eyes of Fanny. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. v, The wine which from yon wounded palm .. Fills yonder gourd, as slowly it distills. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 36 Water distilled in drops over the rocks.

b. To pass or flow gently. Chiefly *fig.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* ix. 11 The malediction hathe distilled upon us.. because we have sinned. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxii. 2 My speach shall distill as the deaw. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 332 Words, sweet as honey, from his lips distill'd. 1839 SIR R. GRANT *Hymn, 'O worship the King'* iv, Thy bountiful care..sweetly distils in the dew and the rain. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 281 The wisdom ..will distil in honeyed sweetness.

† c. To melt into, or become dissolved in, *tears.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 491 (519) This Troylus in teris gan distille. c 1400 *Test. Love* I. Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 287 a/1 With that I gan in teares to distill.

d. To drip or be wet *with.*

1724 GAY *Trivia* III. 30 Till their arm'd Jaws distill with Foam and Gore. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 72 See his jaws distil with smoking gore. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xiii, Till his face..distils with perspiration.

2. *trans.* To let fall or give forth in minute drops, or in a vapour which condenses into drops.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 265 Boile hem in a double vessel, & distille it in his eere flaisch (= tepidus). 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clviii. 147 Hir eyen dystylled dropes of blode. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Med.* ix. (Arb.) 72 The dewe of Joye .. Dystylled is nowe from the rose so red. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 272 If by way of embrochation it be distilled from aloft vpon the head in a more thin and liquid substance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 56 His dewie locks distill'd Ambrosia. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 250 Trees do destil Water apace when Clouds or Mists hang about them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 74 Fat Amber let the Tamarisk distill. 1756 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 231, I distilled a few Drops of *Bals. Viride* into it [the Wound]. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 The dew is distilled more abundantly upon the grass than upon the gravel.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To give forth or impart in minute quantities; to infuse; † to instil.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 3 A gentil herte his tonge stilleth, That it malice none distilleth Butt preyse. c 1480 *Crt. of Love* 23 Thy sugar droppes sweet of Helicon Distil in me, thou gentle Muse, I pray. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 123 They shoulde haue distilled into their youth, doctrine, and rules of direction. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 253 Solomon .. had this truth .. early distilled into him by both his parents. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *H.'s Wks.* (1888) I. 36 There was distilled into the minds of the common people such..venomous and turbulent principles. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xxvii. 102 Distilling healing virtue into bitter waters. a 1881 ROSSETTI *Rose Mary* iii. 13 She felt the slackening frost distil Through her blood the last ooze dull and chill.

4. To subject to the process of distillation; to vaporize a substance by means of heat, and then condense the vapour by exposing it to cold, so as to obtain the substance or one of its constituents in a state of concentration or purity. Primarily said of a liquid, the vapour of which when condensed is again deposited in minute drops of pure liquid; but extended also to the volatilizing of solids, the products of which may be gaseous. See DISTILLATION 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (1495) 90 Yf bloode be sodde and dystylled, therof we maye make talowe and grees. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 140 The Water .. Looke thou dystyll. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 192 The water of the herbe steeped in White Wine, and destilled therewithal. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 339 To distill a sufficient quantity of water. 1812–6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 80 Water ..when distilled, is every-where of the same specific gravity. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 157 Hill's process consists in distilling peat in the same way as wood. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 If it is required to distil a liquid, the liquid is evaporated in a boiler, and the vapour conducted to the condenser, where it becomes sufficiently cooled to be deposited in drops .. Fresh water is thus being constantly distilled from the briny ocean.

b. To extract the essence of (a plant, etc.) by distillation; to obtain an extract of.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 51 Some destyllen Clowes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 76 Earthlier happie is the Rose distil'd Then that which withering on the virgin thorne, Growes, liues, and dies in single blessednesse. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* iv, An herb destill'd, and drunk. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 4 The ladies .. begged me to excuse some large sieves of leaves and flowers .. for they intended to distill them. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 433 Of the hellish herbs .. that she hath distilled for us.

c. To transform or convert (*into* something) by distillation. Also *fig.*

a 1636 BEN JONSON *Sad Shepherd* I. ii, Two souls Distilled into kisses through our lips, Do make one spirit of love. 1792 J. BELKNAP *New Hampsh.* III. 205 Two or three vessels in a year would .. bring home molasses to be distilled into rum. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Conf. Drunkard*, Draughts of..wine which are to be distilled into airy breath to tickle vain auditors. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Day's Ration* Wks. (Bohn) I. 482 All he distils into sidereal wine.

d. *absol.* To perform distillation.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 13 Hast thou not learn'd me how To make Perfumes? Distill? Preserue? 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 403 Separate the salt, and distil at a gentle heat. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 18 If we substitute 6 parts of alcohol for the 4 parts of water and distil, we obtain formic ether.

e. *fig.* To extract the quintessence of; to concentrate, purify.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 142 This man is very charie over that one remaining, and distilleth all other devises rather than set finger to that string. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess* xii. (1632) Time hath distild our bloods. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* x. 267 Men who are distilled into the House of Commons, and then redistilled into the Ministry. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 We want a removable Secretary for school works, not a committee, which is only the public meeting over again, a little distilled.

f. To drive (a volatile constituent) *off* or *out* by distillation. Also *fig.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 105 Distill off the Water till no more will distill. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 225 If nitric acid be distilled from off this matter, you will obtain oxalic acid. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 150 To make a Wycherley you must distil all the poetry out of a Fletcher. 1883 T. P. TEALE *Econ. Coal* 18 The coal..as the volatile parts are distilled out, becomes a mass of red coke.

5. To obtain, extract, produce, or make, by distillation.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Þe licour þat es distilled of þam þai sell in steed of bawme. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* B v, Strawberrie-water .. rudely distilled, betwixt two platters, and not in a limbeck. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 They have Arack or Usquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 165 A great quantity of whiskey is distilled. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 43 Sir James Ware supposes that ardent spirit was distilled in Ireland earlier than in England.

b. *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 5 Ther is some soule of goodnesse in things euill, Would men obseruingly distill it out. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxix. 9 What potions have I drunk of Siren teares, Distill'd from limbecks foul as hell within. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 350 A man distill'd Out of our Vertues. 1793 *Chron. in Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 177 Books and papers were seized, that treason might be distilled out of them. 1830 TENNYSON *Soun. to J. M. K.* 6 Old saws, Distill'd from some worm-canker'd homily. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxii. 34 The essence which the wisest of the Romans had distilled from the records of Greek philosophy.

6. *intr.* To become vaporized and then condensed into liquid; to undergo distillation; to drop, pass, or condense from the still. *To distil over*: to pass over in the form of vapour which again condenses into a liquid.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Make a fier aboute þe pott þat is aboue þe erþe & þere wole distille oile into þe pott þat is binepe. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 140 Than Oyle and Water wyth Water shall dystyll. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 35 The oyle which first distils .. must be kept a part. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 265 The acid .. distills unaltered at 248° Fahrenheit. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 104 At this strength the acid distils over unchanged. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The liquid .. distils over in a state of purity.

fig. 1625 BACON *Ess., Religion* (Arb.) 425 The outward Peace of the Church, Distilleth into Peace of Conscience.

† 7. *trans.* To melt, dissolve (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Editor's Pref., My lord, distilde by kynde nature Thrugh besy age .. To such waykenesse he myght no more endure, Bot feel so in his grave. 1605 SYLVESTER *Dialog upon Troubles* x, Melt thee, distill thee, turne to wax or snow. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Swords by the lightning's subtle force distill'd And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd.

[Cf. SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 204 *Qq.* destilled, *Fol.* bestil'd.]

† **Disti·l, disti·ll,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] A vessel used in distillation; a still.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 74 Jars, retorts and distills.

† **Disti·l-house.** *Obs.* [f. stem of DISTIL *v.*] A house constructed for the business of distilling, a distilling-house.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1686/4 In Old-street is a very convenient Distill-House to be Lett. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6202/4 A Distill-House, and Backs for working Mollosses. 1790 J. B. MORETON *West India Isl.* 55 The generality .. think attention to the distill-house a menial part of plantership. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* III. 77 Distil-houses for brandy and other spirits.

Distillable (disti·lăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. DISTIL *v.* + -ABLE; cf. F. *distillable* (16th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* Capable of being distilled (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1611 COTGR., *Distillable*, distillable; fit or apt to be distilled. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 225 (R.) Much of the obtained liquor coming from the distillable cohcretes. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 24/2 Distillable alcohol. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 91 Two .. octavos; stray copies of which .. may one day become distillable into a drop of History.

† B. *sb.* Something that may be distilled. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 163 Which .. gives, amongst other distillables, that fetid empyreumatick oyl.

Distillage (disti·lĕdʒ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AGE 3.] The process or product of distilling.

1877 LANIER *Poems, Stirrup-cup* 5 David to thy distillage went.

† **Disti·llant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *distillant*, pr. pple. of *distiller*, or ad. L. *distillānt-em*, pr. pple. of *distillāre* to DISTIL.] Distilling.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Vithe mony salt teyris distillant doune fra hyr piteous ene. 1606 J. HYND *Eliosto Libidinoso* 56 Watering the garden .. of her face with deaw from his distillant eyes.

Distillate (disti·lĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *distillāt-us*, pa. pple. of *distillāre.*] That which is distilled (see DISTIL *v.* 5); a product of distillation.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 44 If the water be distilled, and if the distillate be tested for ammonia. 1869 *Advocate* 15 Dec., The more rapidly the distillate is sent over the better it will be. 1887 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/7 For the purposes of producing coal-tar distillates. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. viii. 135 Their drink is the pure distillate of the skies.

Distillation (distilē·ʃən). Also 6-8 **destillation.** [ad. L. *dē-, distillātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dē-, distillāre* to DISTIL; cf. F. *distillation* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of distilling or fact of being distilled.

1. The action of falling or flowing down drop by drop; gentle dropping or falling. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 112 My blode alle spilt by distillacion. 1623 COCKERAM, *Distillation*, a dropping. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* I. 4 This seed thus sown, is water'd with the dews of heaven, with the distillations of the Divine grace and blessing. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iv. 181 Cause distillation within the soul of the waters of bitterness.

† 2. *Path.* A defluxion of rheum; a catarrh. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 78 a, Destyllation is a droppynge downe of a lyquyde mater out of the head, and fallynge eyther in to the mouth, or in to the nosethrilles, or in to the eyes. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxii. (1636) 217 Distillations from the head, commonly called rheumes. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 270 The Horse..is subject unto the distillation in his throat or parts thereabout. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 183 If the neck suffers by a Destillation or Defluxion of Humours. *a* 1755 G. WEST *Triumphs Gout* (Seager), Through th' obstructed pores the struggling vapour and bitter distillation force their way.

3. The action of converting any substance or constituent of a substance into vapour by means of heat, and of again condensing this by refrigeration into the liquid form, by means of an alembic, retort and receiver, or a still and refrigeratory; the extraction of the spirit, essence, or essential oil of any substance by the evaporation and condensation of its liquid solution; and, in a more generalized sense, the operation of separating by means of fire, and in closed vessels, the volatile parts of any substance from the fixed parts, in order to the collection of the products.

As shown by the etymology, the original application is to substances of which the distillates are condensed drop by drop into the liquid form; whether for the purpose of extracting the more volatile part of a substance, or of concentrating or purifying a volatile substance such as water by freeing it from matter held in suspension or solution. When no more heat is applied than just suffices to cause the liquid to pass over in drops, the process is called *cold distillation*. *Dry* or *destructive distillation*, the decomposition of a substance by strong heat in a retort, and the collection of the volatile matters evolved, as in the destructive distillation of coal in gas-making. *Fractional distillation*, the separation of two or more volatile liquids having different boiling-points, so that they pass over at different temperatures and can be collected separately, the more volatile first, and the less volatile in order afterwards. *Distillation by descent* (*per descensum*), in *Old Chem.*, the name given to a method in which the fire was applied above, and the distillate drawn off beneath (see DESCENT 1 d). In opposition to this, the ordinary method was called *distillation by ascent* (*per ascensum*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 First of the distillation Forth with the congelation, Solucion, discention. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Prol., I have chosen .. the booke of distyllacyon of waters. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 1 Destillation, not distillation (as lerned doe write) is the drawing forthe of a thinner and purer humor out of a juise. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 99 The power of Heat is best perceived in Distillations, which are performed in close Vessels and Receptacles. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 66 The Chymical examination of these Waters by..Destillation. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 169 How far..it [water] may be brought to a state of purity by distillation, is unknown. 1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 34 The products obtained by the distillation of the common bituminous coal. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 73 A considerable trade in the distillation of whisky. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 387 This is one of the counties in which illicit distillation was most prevalent. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 47 All fresh water on the earth's surface has been derived from the ocean by a vast process of distillation. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 48 Distillation consists in the conversion of any substance into vapour, in a vessel so arranged that the vapours are condensed again and collected in a vessel apart.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 Pitch is got from the Pinus by a kind of distillation *per descensum*. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Distillation is twofold: 1°, *Per ascensum*, by ascent .. 2°, *Per descensum*, by descent; when the matter which is to be distilled is below the fire. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 317 It occurs in the dry distillation of wood, forming about one per cent. of the aqueous distillate. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 48 In most cases of destructive distillation the bodies operated upon are solid, and the products liquid or gaseous; it is then called *dry distillation*. 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 4/5 Our coal-gas .. up to the present time .. obtained by destructive distillation of coal, hydrocarbon oils, or other organic substances.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1835 ARNOLD *Lect.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 425 The books of Livy .. relate to a time so uninteresting, that it is hard even to extract a value from them by the most complete distillation. 1837 EMERSON *Nat., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 177 In proportion to the completeness of the distillation, so will the purity and imperishableness of the product be. 1894 J. RODWAY *Guiana Forest* iv. 76 Intermittent distillation [of perfume] is almost general in the white flowers of the tropics.

4. *concr.* The product of distilling: a. That which distils or forms by distilling (see sense 1). b. A distillate (*obs.*).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 115 And then to be stopt in like a strong distillation with stinking Clothes. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* v, Were not summers distillation left A liquid prisoner pent in walls of glasse. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* I. 57 The sunnes kinde heat, heavens fruitful distillation. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. i. IV. xiii. 119 Under that end of the Filter must be set another Vessel to receive the Distillation. 1746 HARVEY *Rep. Flower Garden* (1818) 88 What a sovereign restorative are these cooling distillations of the night.

c. *fig.* The extract, abstract; the refined or concentrated essence.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. (1847) 280/1 Among .. all those numberless volumes of their theological distillations. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. (1862) I. 334 The narrative of Thucydides is a mere extract and distillation from their incredibilities. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ix. 228 That liturgy..the distillation, as it were, and concentration, of all the orisons which have been uttered in the name of Christ.

† **Disti·llative,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *distillāt-* ppl. stem (see DISTIL) + -IVE.] = DISTILLATORY *a.* Hence **Disti·llatively** *adv.*, by way of distillation, drop by drop.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 677 Liquor that will distillatively delabe.

† **Disti·llator.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-our.** [agent-n. in L. form f. *distillāre* to DISTIL; cf. F. *distillateur* (16th c.).] One who distils; a distiller.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 106, The vapour may be annoyance to the Distillatour. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 92 The most generous..lees, which gratifie their Distillator with the best strong waters. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 59 The Empire had no need of a distillator, but rather of a good Operatour, to act powerfully.

Distillatory (disti·lătŏri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **distillātōri-us, -um*, f. *distillāre*: see -ORY. Perh. after F. *distillatoire* (Paré, 16th c.).]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or employed in, distillation.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 164 a, This poure into the distyllatorye bodie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 9 Some distillatorie vessell. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii § 1. 171 Water, Wine, Milke, Distillatory waters. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Distillation of oil*, The Copper-Vessel being thus plac'd in the Furnace, fit to its Canal or distillatory Vessel the Recipient. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 54 After the distillatory process .was completed. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxx. 373 The ores are treated in 13 double distillatory furnaces, called alodels.

† b. *Distillatory plant*, the pitcher-plant. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 288 The Distillatory Plant.. grows not far from Colombo.

† B. *sb.* An apparatus for distillation; an alembic, retort, or still. *Obs.*

c 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 Thanne must ȝe do make in þe furneis of aischin, a distillatorie of glas. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 22/1 Put al these together into a distillatory, and infuse theron thre pintes of Piony water. 1602 PLAT (*title*), Delights for Ladies, to adorne their Persons, Tables .. and Distillatories with Beauties .. Perfumes and Waters. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II. (1682) 4 They had a Room well appointed with Furnaces and Distillatories. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s. v. *Distillers Company*, Their armorial ensigns are..a distillatory double armed with two worms and bolt head receivers [etc.].

† b. Name of a collection of recipes for distilling. *Obs.*

1677 T. SHERLEY (*title*) Curious Distillatory [tr. Elsholt's Distillatoria curiosa] or the Art of Distilling Coloured Spirits, Liquors, Oyls, etc. from Vegetables.

Distilled (disti·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. DISTIL *v.* + -ED 1.] That has undergone distillation; obtained, purified, or concentrated by distillation.

Distilled water, water that has been vaporized and then again condensed in drops, so as to be freed from matters held in suspension or solution.

c 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 10 Take þe beste vynegre distillid. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 10 Water of roses, or other water dystylled. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 Restored to health, by the destilled water of this Thistell. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 347 So we see distilled Waters will last longer than raw Waters. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 262 Distill'd Oils turn acrid. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 358 Brisson dissolved 2 oz. of the purest common salt in 16 oz. of distilled water. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 490 Neutral acetate of copper is known popularly by the absurd term distilled verdigris.

fig. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlviii. 353 A more thoroughly distilled sneer.

Distiller (disti·lər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which distils: see the verb.

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 15 A distiller of waters. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 186 Thy vessell .. must be such as the chymicall distillars do use. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 266 This tree .. is a very great distiller of water, which drops out of the leaves of it. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, He was a learned distiller of simples, and a profound chemist.

b. *spec.* One who extracts alcoholic spirit by distillation.

[1638 The Distillers' Company (of London) incorporated.] 1639 (*title*), The Distiller of London, compiled and set forth for the sole use of the company of Distillers of London. *Ibid.* Pref. 10 Our duty requires us all (that are Distillers by profession and Trade) to acknowledge [etc.]. 1700 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xv. 237/1 Even the Distillers of Aqua Vitæ, and Vinegar-makers, did engross it up. 1839 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 205 The chief use of yest is for raising bread, and exciting fermentation in malt infusions for brewers, distillers, and vinegar makers. 1846 J. JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xviii. 182 A distiller's crane or syphon.

c. *fig.*

a 1632 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 67 That late Italian Distiller and Sublimer of old definitions. 1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 92 P 4 A great distiller of the maxims of Tacitus. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/3 The historic expression is the distilled essence of the ponderous sentence. Who was the distiller?

2. An apparatus for the distillation of salt water at sea; more fully called *Distilling apparatus* or *Distilling condenser.*

1885 R. SENNETT *Marine Steam Engine* (ed. 2) 567 In some ships of the Royal Navy other kinds of distillers have been fitted. 1895 *Times* 1 Feb. 12/6 There are also in the engine-rooms two main-feed pumps, two evaporators and distillers, four bilge and fire engines.

Hence **Disti·lleress,** a female distiller.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 599 An eminent private distilleress of that seducing liquor called potheen.

Distillery (disti·lări). [f. prec.: see -ERY.]

† 1. The action or art of distilling; = DISTILLATION 3. *Obs.*

1677 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 123 He and his lady (who is very curious in distillery) entertained me .. very freely. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 44 Skill'd in that noble Science of Distillery. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 309 Irish husbandry did not yet provide corn for the distillery of *aqua vitæ.*

2. A place for distilling; the establishment or works in which the distilling of spirits is carried on.

1729 B. Martin *Sure Guide Distillers* p. ii, A community which not only imports great quantities of .. spirits from abroad, but employs such an extensive distillery at home entirely on that subject. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 108 A large drain..through which the water flowed a considerable way from a distillery. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 253 The distillery was a very small thatched cabin. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 195 An illicit distillery has been discovered by the exciseman happening .. to look across a hole used as the chimney.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*; **distillery-fed** (of cattle, etc.), fed on spent grains, wash, etc. obtained from a distillery.

1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) App. 310 The new distillery apparatus of M. Adam. 1829 Hey *Gauger* in *Lond. Encycl.* (1829) VII. 323 A wash-back or other distillery utensil. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., Distillery grains and wash are given [to cows], with straw-chaff and roots. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Fat distillery-fed bulls.

Distilling (distiˈlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Distil; distillation.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Aj, Dystyllyng is none other thynge, but onely a puryfyeng of the grosse from the subtyll, and the subtyll from the grosse. 1608 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 34 So doth my heart..sucke in the comfortable distillings of his Grace. 1770 Massie *Reas. agst. Tax on Malt* 7 The distilling .. of Malt or of Corn.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1598 Florio, *Distillatoio*, a still or distilling house. 1757 (*title*) An Appeal to the Public concerning the Distilling Trade; with a rational Scheme to extirpate it from the Nation. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 24/1 The period in which they [mashing and fermentation] are carried on is by law kept quite distinct from the distilling period. 1894 *Times* 26 June 9/5 The representatives of the brewing and distilling interests.

Disti·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That distils: see the verb.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 264 Gud Mawdleyn, mesure youre distillinge teres! 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 66 Her cheeks..dew'd with such distilling showers. 1598 — *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 94 Take thou this Viol .. And this distilling liquor drinke thou off. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 210 Divers Birds .. would speed to sucke the distilling nectar. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 203 With the assistance of a distilling heat, it dissolves in oils.

Distilment (distiˈlmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] The process of distillation; *concr.* the produce of this process, a distilled liquor. Also *fig.* (cf. *quintessence*).

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 64 Vpon my secure hower thy Vncle stole With iuyce of cursed Hebenon .. And in the Porches of mine eares did poure The leaperous Distilment. 1611 S. Page *Panegr. Verse* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Put all your wits distillement in your pen. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 245 For perfume, pour Distilment rare, the rose of Jericho, Holy-thorn. 1894 R. Hunter *Lect. Germ. Th. Consumption* 10 A poisonous distillment of microbes.

† **Disti·me,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* ? To put out of time; to mistime.

1630 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 428 So sloth dis-times the conscience.

Distinct (distiˈŋkt), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **destinct, distynte,** 5–6 **dis-, dystynct, distincte,** 6 **-stynke, -stincke.** [ad. L. *distinct-us*, pa. pple. of *distinguĕre* to separate, divide, Distinguish; cf. F. *distinct, -te* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. as *pa. pple.*

† **1.** Distinguished, differentiated. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 754 (Ellesm.), In oother manere been distinct [*v.rr.* distynte, distinket] the speces of Glotonye after seint Gregorie. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., That therby the whole figures may the better bee iudged, and distincte in sonder. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 536 For no place Is yet distinct by name.

† **2.** Separated into parts, divided. *Obs.*

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life*, Pis boke is of mendynge of lyfe..destinct in-to xij chapiters. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 This treatyse..is distincte and dluyded in to thre bokes.

¶ See also B. 4.

B. *adj.*

1. Distinguished as not being the same; separate, several, individual, not identical; = Different 2. Const. *from.*

1382 [implied in Distinctly 1]. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 149 That yche of these thyngys .. To a dystynct persone appropryat be. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 Twoo severall and distynct companyes..that is to say, both the Barbours and the Surgeons. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 166 A large Feather .. contains neer a million of distinct parts. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* II. 329 *Tamus*. Flowers m[ale] and f[emale] on distinct plants. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxxii. 276 [The indictment] charged him with three distinct offences. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* ii. 38 Absolute as distinct from relative knowledge.

b. Separate or apart so as to be capable of being distinguished, or as being different; not confounded with each other, or with something else.

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 35 The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should always be distinct. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 229 The worker from the work distinct was known. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 699 If the first mark be erroneous, a second may be drawn at the distance of a hair's breadth from it, and still be a distinct line. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xlii. 113 Keeping the two systems [of common law and equity] distinct.

c. *Nat. Hist., Pathol.*, etc. = Discrete *a.* 1 c.

Said of markings or parts which are perceptibly separated from each other, as *distinct spots, furrows, antennæ*, or from the contiguous parts, as *distinct scutellum, thorax, tail*, etc.

1789 A. Crawford in *Med. Commun.* II. 325 The small-pox .. was of the distinct kind. 1810 R. Thomas *Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) 167 [Smallpox] is distinguished into the distinct and confluent..in the former the eruptions are perfectly separate from each other.

2. Distinguished or separated from others by nature or qualities; possessing differentiating characteristics; individually peculiar; different in quality or kind; not alike. Const. *from.*

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Every warden..shal limitte distincte and seueral markes to euery of the said worstede weauers. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 1 A distinct kind of law from that which hath been already declared. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 72 These two Lords .. as they were of a very contrary humour, so had they .. a very distinct death. *a* 1698 Temple *Ess., Const. & Int. Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 93 Flanders cannot be considered distinct from Spain in the Government. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 167 Holiness..is quite distinct from vindictiveness. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Such history is a distinct species of composition, having its own principles.

3. Clearly perceptible or discernible by the senses or the mind; clear, plain, definite: **a.** to the senses.

1382–98 [implied in Distinctly 2]. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 64/2 The voyce was neyther loude nor distincke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 812 To see from thence distinct Each thing on Earth. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 162 The clear voice, symphonious yet distinct. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. Introd. ii, Distinct the shaggy mountains lie, Distinct the rocks, distinct the sky. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* 9th Sund. after Trin., God's chariot-wheels have left distinctest trace. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 35 The transparency of the atmosphere renders distant objects unusually distinct.

b. to the mind or thought.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 245 That I may giue the locall wound a name, And make distinct the very breach, whereout Hector's great spirit flew. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 72 This somewhat distincter account of it. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 208 P 11 When common words were .. less distinct in their signification. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xix. 328 The distinct expression of thoughts and convictions which had long been entertained. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 The defendant .. had given distinct orders to Nunney never to lock anyone up.

c. In mod. use: That is clearly such; unmistakable, decided, pronounced, positive. (Cf. Distinctly 2 b.)

1808 Macaulay *Ess., Hallam's C. H.* (1854) 87/2 An act, not only of private treachery, but of distinct military desertion. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 229 Who ..would have a claim to a distinct preference at the next vacancy of the throne. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* vi. 91 A most distinct dislike to Gaelic songs. 1887 *Punch* 19 Mar. 137/2 He is a distinct loss to the stage. 1892 W. Minto in *Bookman* Nov. 57/1 His volume is a distinct enrichment of our literature.

d. Transferred to the mental impression or faculty by which something is perceived.

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* (1657) 5 The distinct knowledge of God is paramount the reach of the understanding..God..is conceivable only..by himself. 1697 Locke *Let. to Stillingfl.* in Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xiv. 426 If your lordship has any better and distincter idea of substance than mine is. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 225 The point of distinct vision is distinguishable from the retina around by being more transparent. 1892 W. B. Scott *Autobiog.* I. 3 The distincter memory of middle life.

† **e.** Capable of making clear distinctions; discerning, discriminating: = Distinctive *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 128 A distinct and curious head shall finde an hard taske, to define in what point the goodnes thereof consisteth. 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iii. 120 Men of dry distinct heads, cool imaginations, and keen application.

4. Marked in a manner so as to be distinguished; decorated, adorned. (A Latinism, chiefly *poetic*, and somewhat participial in use.)

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iii. 23 The place..was dight With diuers flowres distinct with rare delight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 846 From the fourfold-visag'd Foure, Distinct with eyes, and from the living Wheels, Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 768 The handle..Distinct with studs. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. lv, A throne..Distinct with circling steps which rested on Their own deep fire. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 90 Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead, Distinct with vivid stars inlaid.

† **5.** = Distinguished 4. *Obs. rare.*

1756 W. Tolderv *Two Orphans* III. 85 An application made .. to a person of distinction .. and the reception that they met with from the said distinct person.

† **C.** *sb.* A separate or individual person or thing. *Obs. rare.*

1602 Shaks. *Phœnix & Turtle* 27 Two distincts, division none: Number there in love was slain.

† **Disti·nct,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **destincti,** 5 **distinke,** 5–6 **dystynke.** [a. OF. *di-, destincter, -tinter* to distinguish (Godef.), f. *distinct* Distinct *a.*] = Distinguish (in various senses); in *pa. pple.* sometimes = Distinct *a.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 11590 A prest þat ys no clergye ynne, How can he weyl dystyncte þy synne? 1340 *Ayenb.* 152 To destincti be-tuene þe guode þinges and þe kueade. *c* 1386 [see Distinct *ppl. a.* A. 1. Distinket]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6199 Ther can no wight distincte it so That he dare sey a word therto. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 247 The consideracyon wherfore the foresayd bours be so distincted or diuyded in to vij tymes. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv b, It is an impertynent thynge to this worke to dystynke these thynges. 1546 Gardiner *Declar. Joye* 40 b, By distinctinge gods knowledge from his election. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 68 Be the churches, congregations, and assemblies there distincted into particulars. *Ibid.* 109.

Hence **Disti·noted** *ppl. a.*, **Disti·noting** *vbl. sb.*

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* in *Rudd's Euclide* (1651) B iv b, The discretion, discerning, and distincting of things. *Ibid.*, Our Severalling, distincting, and numbring, createth nothing. 1575 T. Rogers *Sec. Coming Christ* 47/1 Nor yet their earnefull plaintes abroade distincted voyces send.

† **Disti·nctial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Irreg. f. L. *distinct-* ppl. stem, perh. after *differential, partial, nuptial*, etc.] Capable of distinguishing.

1648 Earl Westmorland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 59 What eye's so distinctiall, As for to single One out of them all?

Disti·nctify, *v. rare.* [f. L. *distinct-us* Distinct + -fy.] *trans.* To make distinct. So **Disti·nctifica·tion.**

a 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* XX. (1870) 337 The growth and distinctification of classes and interests. 1877 [quoted in] Proctor *Myths Astron.* 247 So could the same.. light, passed through the faintest focal object of a telescope, both distinctify (to coin a new word..) and magnify its feeblest component members.

Distinction (distiˈŋkʃən). [a. F. *distinction* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *distinctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *distinguĕre* to Distinguish.]

† **1.** The action of dividing or fact of being divided; division, partition; separation. (In quot. 1520, division of opinion, dissension.) *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 (Mätz.) For distinccioun of dyuers manere men þat woned þere. 1480 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* V. 62/1 There was a great dystyncyon, for the Clergy entended to have chose Peres the archebysshop. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 There might also be made a distinction of love..one tearmed by the name of Friendship, and this other chalenging onely ..Love. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) p. iii, Else distinctions of the Chapters are not observed. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 60 The distinction of chapters and verses now in use. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (T.) The distinction of tragedy into acts. 1709–89 V. Mandry *Syst. Math., Geogr.* 541 Part I. Of the Distinction of the Earth.

† **b.** Division of a sentence by stops, punctuation; a point or stop. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Distinction or poynte in sentence, *diastole, distinctio.* 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 195 To corrupt it by .. wrong distinction or pointing. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* II ix, The distinctions of an imperfect sentence are two, a comma and a semicolon.

† **c.** *concr.* A partition, something that separates. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 13 Betwene euery tooth are euident distinctions, or hedges.

† **2.** One of the parts into which a whole is divided; a division, section; a class, category.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Þeos boc ich to dele on eihte distinctiuns, þet ze clepieð dolen. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Departand þis booke yn distinccons or bokes. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 20 His distinctions are Hortatorie and Dehortatorie; Swasorie and Disswasorie. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 234 Persons..known to be of that Linage and Descent, and still continuing..in that Distinction. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* V. ii, Words .. are capable of being classed into more curious distinctions. 1848 Kelly tr. *Cambrensis Eversus* I. 373 He prepared to recite his work in Oxford..one of the three distinctions of the book being read each day.

† **b.** Class (in relation to status); rank, grade. *Of the first distinction*: of the highest rank; highly distinguished (cf. sense 8). *Obs.*

1719 Swift *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 3 Among the clergy of all distinctions. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 88 Three hundred young Carthaginians of the first distinction. *a* 1763 Shenstone (Mason), Societies, ranks, orders, and distinctions amongst men.

3. The action of distinguishing or discriminating; the perceiving, noting, or making a difference between things; discrimination. With *a* and *pl.*, the result of this action, a difference thus made or appreciated.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxv. 12 Sayand .. i haſe nede of þe, noght þou of me, þis is a right distynccioun. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* iii. 22 The riȝtwysnesse of God is by the feith of Ihesu Crist on alle that bileuen in to hym; forsoth ther is no distynccioun. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 323 The sonne hath vertue of dystynccion, for coloures and shappes of thynges by..the lyghte..of the sonne arne knowe and dystynguyd asondre. 1527 Tindale *Treat. Justif. by Faith* Wks. I. 46 They rend and tear the scriptures with their distinctions. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 73 b, All suche argumentes must be auoided by distinction, that is, ye must declare the double meanyng in the twoo Proposicions. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 17 b, This nice and frivolous distinction of Chaunce and Fortune. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 323 He .. is ill-school'd In boulted Language: Meale and Bran together He throwes without distinction. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 78 Punish'd, without any distinction of Sex, Age, or Quality. 1677 Ld. Orrery *Art of War* II In some places..one may find a distinction from the Cohorts to the Centuries, and from the Centuries to the Manniples. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 62 P 4 To cut off their Ears, or Part of them, for Distinction-sake. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 6 Every body makes a distinction between self-love, and the several particular passions. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 104, We may..see that a distinction is drawn between the rule of William himself and the rule of his oppressive lieutenants. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The old universities are open to all, without distinction of rank or creed.

b. Phr. *A distinction without a difference*: i. e. one artificially or fictitiously made in a case where no real difference exists.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 207 The distinction remaineth without a difference. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but not arbitrary, which is .. a distinction without a difference. 1772 *Junius Let.* I. No. 59. 313 Your correspondent .. seems to make a distinction without a difference. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The jugglery of words was never more successful than in this distinction without a difference.

4. The condition or fact of being distinct or different; difference. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, a difference.

1433 MIRYN *Fire of Love* 15 O godhede..is of iij. persones .euynhede & onhede forsoth haueand after þe substance of þe godhede, not wantand distinccion of diuersite after þe propirte of þe name. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 492/2 The Jewes & the christen had other differences & dystinccions betwene them. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 188 It is a certain sign .. of real distinction, when the idea of one thing .. positively excludes the idea of the other. 1731 J. GILL *Trinity* i. (1752) 3 Denying a distinction of persons in the Godhead. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 300 His patrician tastes laid stress on the distinctions of birth. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 291 The..process by which the distinction between good and evil is discovered.

5. The faculty of distinguishing or accurately observing differences; discernment, discrimination. ? *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 28, I doe feare..That I shall loose distinction in my ioyes. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* I. iii, Yet take heed, worthy Maximus; all ears Hear not with that distinction mine do. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 4 The remotenesse of the place he was in afforded him not distinction to discerne from whence they came. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 110 (Case of Consc.), I like a good distinction in my heart.

†**6.** The condition or quality of being distinctly or clearly perceptible; distinctness. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. [v]. (Arb.) 87 There is no greater difference betwixt a ciuill and brutish vtterraunce then cleare distinction of voices;..the most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine and distinct. 1661 SOUTHWELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 220 Firing. I heard 56 Reiterations of the Noise. The first twenty were with some Distinction. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 84 Able to view them .. with the utmost clearness and distinction. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ₱ 6 All the several Voices lost their Distinction, and rose up in a confused Humming.

7. Something that distinguishes or discriminates; a distinguishing quality, mark, or characteristic; a distinguishing name or title.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. v. 32 Þat gemmes drawen to hem self..beaute..thorw the distinccon of hem self. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1874 II. 134 It may be spoken of as the distinction of the present [age] to profess a contracted spirit. 1778 COWPER *Let. to T. Hill* 4 Feb, The person was described as the Clerk of the House of Lords, without the addition of his proper distinction. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 31 From a slender volume of polemical divinity .. our Sovereigns still derive one of their regal distinctions. 1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 33 The capital is the great distinction of this order.

8. The action of distinguishing or treating with special consideration or honour; the showing of a preferential regard; with *a* and *pl.*, a mark of special appreciation or honour.

1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I iv (1841) I. 87 She loves you to a distinction above every child she has. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x. 327 To give so great a mark of distinction to a creature so inferior as I. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, The distinctions lately paid us by our betters awakened that pride which I had laid asleep. 1768 *Woman of Honour* III. 193 There is no great hazard of your distinction of him being lost upon him. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 394 For grammatical knowledge, we ought to mention with distinction the learned prelate, Dr. Lowth. 1810 SHELLEY *Lastrozzi* xv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 94 Julia rushed forwards, and, in accents of distinction, in a voice of alarmed tenderness, besought him to spare himself. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* Pref. (ed. 5) 30 The feeling..which procured him this distinction. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. III. iii. 343 Some were beheaded with the sword,—a distinction reserved..for persons of condition.

9. The condition or fact of being distinguished or of distinguishing oneself; excellence or eminence that distinguishes from others; honourable pre-eminence; elevation of character, rank, or quality; a distinguishing excellence.

1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 8 All the Houses of Persons of Distinction are built with Port-cocheres. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* 55 Fifty select Persons, all Men of Distinction. 1756 [see DISTINCT *a.* 5]. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Various persons of distinction had come there in his train. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xii. (1880) 202 He had..served with distinction in the French army. 1887 T. FOWLER *Prin. Mor.* II. i. 12 The love of distinction or pre-eminence..seems, in the great majority of men, to operate far more constantly and with far greater force than the love of knowledge. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June 829/1 Not only is distinctness from others not in itself distinction, but distinctness from others may often be the very opposite of distinction, indeed, a kind, and a very unpleasant kind, of vulgarity. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book .. has .. more quality and distinction than four-fifths of the novels which come under our notice.

10. *Comb.*, as *distinction-maker* (see sense 3).

1702 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 278 Speaking the same language, and if the distinction-makers would let them, having the same inclinations for the public and common good.

Distinctional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to, or of the nature of, distinction.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* xxxix. 327 The Decretals haue had their part..the Questionall, Distinctionall, Quodlibeticall bookes theirs.

Distinctity. *rare.* [f. L. *distinct-us* DISTINCT *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being distinct.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 2 The *pleroma* of being whose essential poles are unity and distinctity. 1829 *Ibid.* 123 Donne had not attained to the reconciling of distinctity with unity.

Distinctive (distiˈŋktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *distinct-* ppl. stem of *distinguĕre* (see DISTINCT, DISTINGUISH) + -IVE; cf. F. *distinctif, -ive* (1740 in Acad.).] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having the quality of distinguishing; serving or used to distinguish or discriminate; characteristic, distinguishing.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 73 Our Apparell was giuen vs as a signe distinctiue, to discern betwixt sex and sex. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvii. 278 'Tis one of the distinctive properties of Man from Beast, that he can reflect upon himself. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I vi. 156 Papist and Protestant now became distinctive names. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvii § 9 Wordsworth's distinctive work was a war with pomp and pretence, and a display of the majesty of simple feelings and humble hearts. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 9 The distinctive office of the bard was to give delight. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 319 A military organization, wearing a distinctive dress.

2. Having the power of distinguishing or discriminating; discriminative; discerning. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 75 More judicious and distinctive heads. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 128 If with distinctive eye and mind you look. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii 72 He .. shows himself .. accomplished, distinctive, concentrative, and searching.

3. Having a distinct character or position. *rare.*

1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xviii. (1880) 343 The refugees .. at length ceased to exist as a distinctive people. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. of Derbysh.* II. 417 Bonsall .. was not a distinctive manor at the time of the Domesday Survey.

4. *Hebr. Gram.* Applied to accents used, instead of stops, to separate clauses.

1874 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* (1892) 27 These are the main distinctive accents, and by stopping at them .. the reader will do justice to the sense.

B. *sb.* **1.** A distinguishing mark or quality; a characteristic.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 189 The red umbrella, the distinctive of royalty here. 1836 CDL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* I. iii. 173 An intermediate class, possessing, to a certain degree, the distinctives of the extremes.

2. *Hebr. Gram.* A distinctive accent: see A. 4.

1874 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* (1892) 27 A distinctive of less power than Zakeph is Tiphḥâ. 1887 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 820/1 As considerable attention is paid to the [Hebrew] accents, the author should know that *tiphcha* is not a minor distinctive, but one of the four kings or great distinctives.

Distinctively (distiˈŋktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a distinctive manner.

1. With distinguishing operation or effect; in a way that makes a distinction; so as to distinguish; separately, severally.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 855 (R.) Her [Queen Elizabeth's] sweet tongue could speake distinctively Greek, Latin, Tuscane, Spanish, French, and Dutch. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. xxxiv. 492 To what end also doth he distinctively assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the Father, of ministeries to the Son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? 1797 *Monthly Mag.* Jan. 52 He determined to blend, in a single tableau, all the different colourings of truth which he had long before pourtrayed distinctively. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 168 Contemplated distinctively in reference to formal (or abstract) truth, it is the Speculative Reason. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 129 Ere we see clearly and distinctively. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 38. 136 Not only..Facts..but also..what may be distinctively termed Truths, or technically Doctrines. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 61 The individual rose has become to us one among many roses, each of which may be thought of as distinctively colored.

2. In a distinguishing manner; characteristically as distinct from others; peculiarly.

1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 37 If we can suppose a distinctively Saxon settlement in the north. 1873–4 MOGGRIDGE *Ants & Spiders* Suppl. 168 The seeds of the distinctively spring and summer-flowering plants. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/1 There is nothing distinctively Christian .. in Gothic architecture. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. viii. 134 Legends and traditions .. invested with a purity and majesty distinctively Hebrew.

¶ **3.** ? Distinctly. *Obs.*

1632 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 155 (2. 3. 4. Fos.) Whereof by parcels she had something heard, But not distinctively [Qq. intentiuely, Fo. 1 instinctiuely].

Distinctiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being distinctive; distinctive force, tendency, operation, effect, or character.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. II. 13 (R.) The distinctiveness is imported .. in the article put to each, τοῦ πατρὸς of the Father, τοῦ υἱοῦ of the Son, τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος, of the Holy Ghost. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* III. vi. 145 As if what I saw were still present in all the distinctiveness of reality. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. vi. 94 Preaching should never lose its distinctiveness; it should stand apart. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 6/3 They have electric lights transcending in power and distinctiveness everything on this side of the ..Channel.

†**2.** Power of distinguishing or discriminating; discernment. *Obs.*

1667 DIGBY *Elvira* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 22 Thou art an ass, and want'st distinctiveness 'Twixt love and love: that was a love of sport To keep the serious one in breath.

Distinctivity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = DISTINCTIVENESS.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 700 In similar connexion and distinctivity exist church and state, God and nature.

Distinctly (distiˈŋktli), *adv.* [f. DISTINCT *a.* + -LY 2.]

†**1.** In a distinct or separate manner; separately, individually, severally. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* i. 2 The grauel of the se, and the dropis of reyn, and the dayes of the world, who distinctli hath noumbrede? 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 23 Sundry thyngys by ther propyr namys distynctly he callide. 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 54, I will speake distinctlie of those two pointes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 200 On the Top-mast, The Yards and Bore-spritt, would I flame distinctly, Then meete, and ioyne. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. iv. § 4 Their father .. took each of them distinctly in his arms.

†**b.** *Distinctly from*: so as to be distinguished from; in contradistinction to. *Obs.*

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 16 Distinctly from that he chose plain Fare of Water and the gross Diet of Pulse.

2. In a distinct or clear manner; without confusion or obscurity; so as to be clearly perceived or understood; with clear perception or understanding; clearly, plainly.

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* viii. 8 And thei radden in the boc of the lawe distinctli and apertli to vnderstonde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 62 Though a thinge be ryght tofore the eye, yf it be to ferre therfrom, it is not dystynctly knowe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxii. 4 The vnparfite tunge shal speake planely and distinctly. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 290, I remember a masse of things, but nothing distinctly. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 103 ₱ 13 He could see nothing distinctly. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 110, I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. x. 112 They did not know, perhaps, distinctly what they meant to do.

b. In mod. use (chiefly with adjs. or adjectival phrases): In a way clear to the mind or perception; clearly, unmistakably, decidedly, indubitably. (Cf. DISTINCT *a.* 3 c.)

1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 21 An object which was distinctly not political. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 133 One would have thought that horses were distinctly in the way. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 217 The young American lady had distinctly the best of it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 114 The English court had become the centre of a distinctly secular literature. 1893 *Critic* (U. S.) 11 Mar. 147/1 Now the favorite slang word of literature is 'distinctly'. Heroines are now 'distinctly regal' in their bearing, and there is about the heroes a manner that is 'distinctly fine'.

Distinctness (distiˈŋktnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The condition or quality of being distinct or different; separateness; individuality.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. x. (1713) 200 The opinion of the Immortality of the Soul and personal distinctness of the deceased in the other life. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 37 (R.) To assert the soul's immortality, together with its incorporeity or distinctness from the body. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 116 The Turkish Government was .. sensible of the distinctness of the 'nations' held under its sway. 1890 [see DISTINCTION 9].

2. The condition or quality of being distinct or clear; clearness, plainness. **a.** As a quality of the object: Capability of being clearly perceived or understood.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 413 The Character here proposed..the Facility, Comliness and Distinctness of it. 1794 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 9 Judging of distinctness by the legibility of the letters. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xi. (1894) 271 In the evening light each ridge and peak..stands out with startling distinctness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 105 To use the lyre on account of the distinctness of the notes.

b. As a quality of perception or thought: cf. DISTINCT *a.* 3 d.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 5 Our understanding cannot ..certainly determine to comprehend the natures of things with distinctnesse. 1794 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 21 The distinctness with which an object is seen when the eye is first fixed upon it. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 51 A degree of hesitation .. which .. shows the absence of all scientific distinctness of thought.

†**Distinctor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *distinctor*, agent-n. from *distinguĕre* to DISTINGUISH.] One who draws a distinction; a distinguisher.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* i. in *Holinsh.* (1587) II. 10/1 They would be named Ireland men, but in no wise Irishmen. But certes..such curious distinctors may be..resembled to the foolish butcher, that offred to haue sold his mutton for fifteene grots, and yet would not take a crowne.

†**Distinoture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISTINCT *a.* + -URE.] = DISTINCTION, DISTINCTNESS.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Edin. Rev.*

†**Distingue,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **distyng(e,** 4–5 **distingwe,** 6 *Sc.* **distuing.** [ME. *distingen, distingue-n,* a. F. *distingue-r* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *distinguĕre* to DISTINGUISH, f. *di-*, DIS- 1

+ *stinguère* orig. 'to prick or stick', but found only in sense 'to extinguish'.] = DISTINGUISH (in various senses).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., þis boke is distyngid in thris fyfty psalmes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. v. 47 Art þou distingwed and embelised by þe spryngyng floures? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 208 Here we moten distingue blame fro liȝt synne. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* i. (1885) 110 In tho dayis *regimen politicum et regale*, was distyngued *a regimine tantum regale*. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 387 Quairto thrie or four distuing or define J in this speiking.

‖ **Distingué** (distæ̃ge), *a.* [F. *distingué* DISTINGUISHED, pa. pple. of *distinguer* to DISTINGUISH.] Distinguished (*esp.* in reference to appearance or manner); having an air of distinction.

1813 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1832) II. 290 (Stanf.) Every thing *distingué* is welcome there. 1833 C. HEATH *Bk. Beauty* (1837) 159 A tall, elegant, young man, of the most *distingué* appearance. 1841 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 381 That snowy napkin coquettishly arranged round the kidneys gave them a *distingué* air. 1873 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 89 He is a *distingué* person in a high sense, with a real genius for looking like a gentleman.

Distinguish (distiˈŋgwiʃ), *v.* [f. F. *distinguer* or L. *distinguère* (see DISTINGUE), with the ending -ISH, etymologically appropriate to representatives of F. verbs in *-ir*, *-iss-ant*. Cf. EXTINGUISH.]

I. Transitive senses.

†1. To divide into parts or portions separate in space or time. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxxvi. 35 A veile of hiacinth.. with embrodered worke, varied and distinguished. 1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 200 The face of heaven .. is distinguisht into Regions .. fil'd with sundry sorts of starres 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. ii. 8 Hee .. distinguisht the yeere into twelve Months. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. vi. 149 In the third day ..this lower globe was distinguished into earth and water. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 6 The Stone.. was distinguished into Strata or Layers. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Geogr.* 540 Geography is a Doctrine shewing the Reason of Distinguishing, and Measuring the Earth.

†b. To divide or separate (*from* something else, or from each other). *Obs.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiii. 69 We cannot certainly avow this America to be continent, nor certainly affirme it to be an Island, distinguished from the old world. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* II. xi. 89 The Midriffe, which distinguisheth the Lungs from the Breast. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 194 No Fences parted Fields, nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds.

†c. To divide by points; to punctuate. *Obs.*

1687 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 268 The Points or Notes used by the Learned in distinguishing writing..are not the least part of Orthography. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 266 Thus the words are to be pointed, which have hitherto been falsly distinguish'd.

2. To divide into classes or species; to class, classify.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 186 Your schoolemen do distinguishe into workes done, and works to be done. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 698, I might distinguish this service into habituall and actuall. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXV. P 3 The inhabitants were..distinguished into artisans and soldiers. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. IV. iii. 423 Mr. Buffon distinguishes this species into two kinds. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 690 The branches which the radial artery gives to the forearm are distinguished into anterior, posterior, external, and internal.

3. To mark as different or distinct; to separate (things, or one thing *from* another) by distinctive marks; to indicate the difference of or between; to make or constitute a difference in, to differentiate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 236 Every several Epistle is distinguished with this mark (*). 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 By the first [Ciuilitie] we are distinguished from brutt-beasts led by sensualitie. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 228 To tincture their nailes and faces with vermillion, serving..to distinguish them from the vulgar sort. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 64 The deaths of his two rivals were distinguished only by the difference of their characters. 1896 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. xvi. 250 The 'manifestation of the Spirit'..distinguishes human life from all other creaturedom below it.

b. To mark, as a distinctive mark or character does; to be a characteristic of; to characterize.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 3 Mount Atlas .. beginneth westward at that place, where it distinguisheth the Ocean by the name of Atlanticus. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 206 Square stones .. set up-an-end, to distinguish the Graves of private Persons. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 456 Different portions of this age [the dark age] have been distinguished by different descriptions; such as *Sæculum Monotheleticum*, *Sæculum Eiconoclasticum*, &c. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I 321 He .. was distinguished by many both of the good and of the bad qualities which belong to aristocrats.

4. To recognize as distinct or different; to separate mentally (things, or one thing *from* another); to perceive or note the difference between (things); to draw a distinction between.

1581 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 192 Can true repentance stande without faythe? No. But though they can not be severed, yet they must be distinguished. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 53 Two goodly sonnes .. the one so like the other, As could not be distinguish'd but by names. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 88 Endeavour to distinguish the Notes of a Peal of Bells, one from another while Ringing. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 322, I can distinguish gold, for example, from iron. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. ix. (1849) 191 It is scarcely possible to distinguish the truth from the fiction. 1887 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Th.* 89 That very common error that things which can be distinguished can therefore claim an independent existence.

†b. To make a distinction in or with respect to; *esp.*, in scholastic use, to draw distinctions between various meanings of (a word or statement); hence, to do *away*, or *out of*, bring *into* (something) by making subtle distinctions. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 168 b, I deny the Major of this Argument. In the Minor I distinguish this word Necessitie. *Ibid.* 186 So doe the schoolemen expound, and distinguishe it. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xi. Wks. 1738 I. 196 That Proverbial Sentence..which also the Peripatetics do rather distinguish than deny. 1689–92 LOCKE *Toleration* iv. Wks. 1727 III. 465 You have distinguish'd yourself into a false Retreat. 1703 DE FOE *Let. to How* in *Misc.* 328 That..they be not distinguish'd out of their Reason and Religion by the Cunning and Artifice of Words. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. viii. 54 Thus by subtilty and cunning aiming to distinguish away my duty.

c. To separate as a distinct item.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 530 Items which used to be distinguished are lumped in one general sum. 1885 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 6 Mar. 14/1 To consider whether the cost of the railway could be distinguished from the other expenditure.

5. To perceive distinctly or clearly (by sight, hearing, or other bodily sense); to 'make out' by looking, listening, etc.; to recognize.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1785 No man could distinguish what he said. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 215 Euery one heares that, which can distinguish sound. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 249 We saw the form of a body covered with linnen, without being able to distinguish more. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 31 When they were near enough, I could distinguish them to be three handsome Women. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. He distinguished the voices of men in the room above. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 182 An eagle..can distinguish objects at a distance at which they would be to us altogether imperceptible.

6. To single out, notice specially; to pay particular attention to, honour with special attention. *arch.*

1607 DAVIES *1st Let. to Earl Salisbury* (1787) 228 My Lord-Deputy .. did presently distinguish the business that was to be done. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* Ded., I cannot help Distinguishing the last Instance very particularly 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cli. 35 His Polish Majesty has distinguished you. I hope you received that mark of distinction with respect and with steadiness. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Apr., Do not let new friends supplant the old; they who first distinguished you have the best claim to your attention. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 363 If [they] would do him the honour to look at a little bit of a shrubbery..they would distinguish him very much. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. ii. 12 The work of the Marchese Selvatico is .. to be distinguished with respect.

7. To make prominent, conspicuous, remarkable, or eminent in some respect. (In the quots. from Dryden, involving the notion of adornment; cf. DISTINCT *a* 4.) Now usually *refl.* or *pass.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 376 Nature having distinguished it with rivers, harbours and most commodious baies. 1692 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* IV. i, The ruddy fruit, distinguished o'er with gold. 1700 — *Cymon & Iph.* 96 Not more distinguished by her purple vest Than by the charming features of her face. 1741 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) I. lxxiv. 205 At dinner his awkwardness distinguishes itself particularly. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiii. 268 He had distinguished himself on every frontier of the empire. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relation*, A peculiar sort of sweet pudding ..distinguished the days of his coming. 1882 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* v. 108 Robert Haig distinguished himself in the battle by taking Lord Evers a prisoner.

II. Intransitive senses.

8. To make or draw a distinction; to perceive or note the difference between things; to exercise discernment; to discriminate. *a. absol.* (in quot. 1647, with clause.)

1618 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 13 If his Wit be not Apt to distinguish or find differences, let him Study the Schoolemen. 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* Ep. Ded. (1847) 7 Distinguishing to ye, that their Ordination was from the Bishops, as Ministers, not as Bishops. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* xxvi. (1836) 22 It is a dull and obtuse mind that must divide in order to distinguish; but it is a still worse, that distinguishes in order to divide. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* iii. (1876) 52 The propensity to distinguish characteristic of a lawyer.

b. with *between*: = 4. (The usual construction.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 314 Since I could distinguish betwixt a Benefit, and an Iniurie. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 261 A capacity of distinguishing between truth and falsehood. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 64 A locomotive engineer who cannot distinguish between red and green, does not know the difference between danger and safety.

†c. *To distinguish of*: to make distinctions with regard to (something), *esp.* in scholastic use (= 4 b); to perceive or note the difference between (things) = 4, 8 b; to judge of, discriminate between. *To distinguish upon*: to make (scholastic or subtle) distinctions with regard to. *Obs.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 97 To defend usury, they distinguish upon it, as they distinguish of lying. As they say, there is a pernicious lie, and an officious lie, and a merry lie, and a godly lie; so [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 129 Sight may distinguish of Colours: But suddenly to nominate them all, it is impossible. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 177 They have a certaine taste .. by which they can distinguish of food. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vi. 14 The term navigable must be distinguished on. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 124 Able to judge and distinguish of Stiles.

†9. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become distinguished or differentiated. *Obs. rare.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* 199 (L.) The little embryo ..first distinguishes into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle.

Distinguishable (distiˈŋgwiʃəb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from others or from one another; of which the difference can be perceived or noted.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. li. § 1 They are by these their severall properties..distinguishable from each other. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 424 A race..distinguishable scarce From Gentils, but by circumcision. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* I. vii. (1874) I. 326 Whatever objects are different are distinguishable. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 29 Love of this sort is hardly distinguishable from religious feeling. 1894 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LVIII. 407/2 Of the intransitive *part*, in its sense which is but slightly distinguishable from that of *depart* [etc.].

2. Capable of being divided or classified according to distinctive marks; divisible.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 8 Two Pounds of Bones distinguishable in Skulls, Ribs, Jaws, Thigh-bones, and Teeth. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), A simple idea..is not distinguishable into different ideas. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 433 The various tenures .. [are] distinguishable into two principal classes. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 122 The motive and design of college foundations is distinguishable chronologically into three periods.

3. Capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; discernible, perceptible.

1621 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 143 The very least Distinguishable syllable I speake. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 301 Oftentimes but a gentle breath is felt, and sometimes scarce distinguishable. 1760 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 94 A very distinguishable Mock-Sun, opposite to the true one. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. I. (1872) 10 Even in slander itself, perversion as it is, the interest of man in man is still distinguishable. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. 271 The high land .. took .. a distinguishable outline.

†4. Worthy of distinction; eminent, remarkable, noteworthy. *Obs.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. Pref. 14 Distinguishable for their Singular and Exemplary Piety. 1740 MRS. M. WHITEWAY *Let. Pope* in *Swift's Wks.* 1778 XVIII. 229 Extolling your genius .. or admiring your distinguishable virtue. 1760 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 170 The villa Hadriani is the most distinguishable and celebrated. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 70 That which is nearly connected with us..becomes eminent or distinguishable in our eyes .though, in itself .. of no particular importance.

†5. Serving to distinguish; distinctive. *Obs. rare.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 297 Clear Daylight appearing, turned the Invention of their distinguishable Mark against themselves; for being thereby certainly known, they were as certainly slain.

Hence **Distinguishableness**, the quality or fact of being distinguishable.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Distinguishableness*, capableness of being distinguished. 1893 *Graphic* 4 Feb. 107/1 The chief merit of all the new coins is their distinguishableness one from another.

Distinguishably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a distinguishable manner; in such a way as to be discriminated or perceived; perceptibly; †eminently, remarkably *obs.*).

1704 in *Lond. Gaz.* No 4057/2 Blessings .. which make us distinguishably happy beyond any part of the World. 1705 F. HAUKSBEE in *Phil Trans* XXV. 2175 Parts of the Tubes..were distinguishably Red. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiatic Res.* (1799) IV. 264 We have both species..In this province; but they melt, scarce distinguishably, into each other.

Distinguished (distiˈŋgwiʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. DISTINGUISH *v.* + -ED 1.]

†1. Separate, individually distinct. *Obs.*

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem Sir F. Vere* 466 They want that competent required space For ev'ry power in a distinguished place To work in order. 1652 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* 88 She Carves out her dainty voice..Into a thousand sweet distinguish'd tones. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 99 The forces part in five distinguish'd bands. 1823 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 210 Distinguished seed each separate kind supplies.

†2. Clearly perceived or perceptible; clear, distinct; marked, pronounced. *Obs.*

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Theodore & Hon.* 106 The noise .. approaching near With more distinguish'd notes invades his ear. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 343 Mark him from the rest with most distinguish'd Hatred. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. vii, Mrs. Delvile received her with the most distinguished politeness.

†3. Differentiated from others by character or quality; special, distinctive, characteristic. *Obs.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 376 The Jews .. appear to have been in fact the people of God in a distinguished sense. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 134 The various opinions .. have respectively had their distinguished merits. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. *Comment.* vi, Amid this general praise .. two expressions demand my distinguished notice.

4. Possessing distinction; marked by conspicuous excellence or eminence; remarkable, eminent; famous, renowned, celebrated; of high standing (social, scientific, or other). (Formerly of actions, occasions, reputation, etc.; now almost always of persons.)

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1724) 178 This awing of the multitude by a distinguished manner of living. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 30 He has now three Children .. on whom he has bestowed the most distinguished Educa-

tion. 1778 Miss Wilkes *Let.* in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV. 103 My reception here was as distinguished as at Deal, and very handsome even at Portsmouth. 1800–24 Campbell *Dream* vi, Worth itself is but a charter To be mankind's distinguish'd martyr. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 212 The making of a new Nabob, the most distinguished of all occasions for presents. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 The modern country gentleman..receives a liberal education, passes from a distinguished school to a distinguished college 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* II. 256 Four or five distinguished guests, including the Conservative Premier.

b. Having an air of distinction, stylish; = Distingué.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 357 Known by her clothes—her person, her features, so distinguished! 1826 Disraeli *Vir. Grey* III. i. 91 Mr. Cleveland was tall and distinguished. 1873 Mrs. H. King *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* VII. (1877) 257 He was Though far from handsome, a distinguished man .. an ornament Of drawing-rooms.

Comb. 1852 James *Agnes Sorrel* (1860) I. 225 He was a very .. distinguished-looking man.

Distinguishedly (distiˈŋgwiʃtli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a distinguished manner; with distinction.

†1. Distinctly, specially, expressly. *Obs.*

1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 9 Whether the Diocesan Bishop be distinguishedly named. 1746 W. Horsley *Fool* No. 63 P 1 Then is there not any [trade] wherein the Operators so distinguishedly disagree. 1803 in *Spir it Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 155 His worth and his merits having been the more distinguishedly ascertained.

2. In a distinguished manner; with conspicuous or special excellence; eminently.

a 1745 Swift 4 *Last Years of Queen* i. Wks. 1778 XII. 9 This address was presented .. and received an answer distinguishedly gracious. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 149 An intended voyage by some person distinguishedly fitted for the undertaking. 1855 Doran *Hanover Queens* II. iv. 76 There was no ship that bore herself .. more distinguishedly in the fray.

Distinguisher. [f. Distinguish *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which distinguishes, in various senses: see the verb.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 367 Mine ear, sound's true distinguisher. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iv. 290 This distinguisher of times.. the Sun. 1763 Johnson in Boswell *Life* 19 July, A philosopher may know that it is merely a form of denial; but few servants are such nice distinguishers. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* i. 18 The heavenly bodies become .. the distinguishers .. of day and night .. of seasons and years.

Distinguishing, *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the vb. Distinguish, in various senses.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 200 The vniting of all these powers together is with such distinctness, and the distinguishing of them is with such vnion. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. viii. 22 The distinguishing of this land into seven nations. 1882 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* 369 Based on the distinguishing of differences.

Distinguishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That distinguishes.

1. Constituting a difference; serving to distinguish or mark off from others; distinctive, characteristic; sometimes in stronger sense, That renders (a person, etc.) distinguished or eminent.

1686 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 238 Such as freely submitted themselves to the distinguishing Laws of that Communion, by which they were separated from all other Nations. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 279 P 4 Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his distinguishing Excellence, lies in the Sublimity of his Thoughts. 1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 64 The command rests with me; and very probably I shall be ordered to hoist a Distinguishing Pendant. 1893 *Bookman* June 85/2 It is Mr. N.'s distinguishing merit that he knows what he can do, and .. does that efficiently.

2. That perceives differences or makes distinctions between things; discriminating.

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 48 There is scarce any Passage in .. ancient Poetry, which does not .. disgust their curious and distinguishing palates. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 244 Encomiums given me by two Ladies of such distinguishing Judgment. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 393 He loved with a distinguishing human affection 'Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus'.

†3. That confers distinction or special favour.

1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 195 The distinguishing goodness of the great and holy God .. in making me a reasonable creature, his servant, his son. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 105 The distinguishing goodness of the Hand which had preserved me.

Distinguishingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a distinguishing manner; discriminatingly; in a way that serves to distinguish, by way of distinction, distinctively; markedly, specially, eminently.

a 1660 Hammond *Wks.* IV. 504 (R.), If we observe distinguishingly. 1691 Beverley *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 4 The..Constitution of the Church of England, as it is distinguishingly .. stiled. 1713–4 Pope *Let. to Addison* 30 Jan., Some calling me a Tory, because the Heads of that Party have been distinguishingly favourable to me. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 202 A man in his person distinguishingly favoured by Nature. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 28 [They] seemed to me to have lost all distinguishingly African peculiarity of feature.

Distinguishment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Distinguish + -ment.]

1. The action of distinguishing or fact of being distinguished; distinction; also *concr.* something serving to distinguish. (Common in 17th c.)

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 47 By distinguishment of all their properties and parts. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 86 Least Barbarisme..Should a like Language vse to all degrees, And mannerly distinguishment leaue out, Betwixt the Prince and Begger. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 297 [They] have no sexuall distinguishments. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 6. 2/2 That one grand distinguishment of Nature. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 372 Ye progeny of Daucus, full alike..past distinguishment By their own parents. *Ibid.* 529.

†2. Clear discernment, distinct perception. *Obs.*

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 86 When you can bring the object of one sence to fall under the notion and distinguishment of another sence; so that the eye may as well see a Name or sound, as the eare can heare it.

†**Distitle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 7 a + Title *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of title; to disentitle.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. ii, That were the next way to dis-title myself of honour.

‖ **Distoma, Distomum.** *Zool.* [mod.L., Gaertner 1775, f. Gr. *δίστομος, -ον*, double-mouthed, f. *δι-* twice + *στόμα*, pl. *στόματα* mouth. The form *distoma* has pl. *distomata*; *distomum*, pl. *distoma*. The etymological form is *Distomum* repr. Gr. *δίστομον*; *Distoma* as a neuter, with pl. *Distomata* is absurd, such a form as *δίστομα, -όματα*, being impossible in Gr. But *Distoma* as a fem of modern formation, would be admissible.]

A genus of digenetic *Trematoda*, parasitic worms or flukes, having two suckers (whence the name), of which numerous species infest the alimentary canal, liver, etc., of vertebrates, the best-known being the liver-fluke (*D. hepaticum*) which causes rot in sheep. It is the typical genus of the family *Distomidæ*.

1852–60 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Distoma.*, *Zool.*, name of a genus of the Entozoa Trematodea, in which there is a sucker at the anterior extremity of the mouth, and a cup a little posterior to it on the venter. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed 4) 158 The now tailless animal assumes the appearance of a Distoma or fluke. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 120 The young .. in the distomata go through a complicated alternate generation connected with metamorphosis. 1884 *Public Opinion* 12 Sept. 331/1 Death caused by..distoma. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 643 On the oral extremity of some species of *Distomum*.

attrib. 1885 W. Roberts *Urinary & Renal Dis.* III. xiii. (ed. 4) 650 We no longer doubt that the symptoms were produced by distoma processes.

Hence **Distomian,** a member of the family *Distomidæ*, or group *Distomea*.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 45 Worms which have less freedom, like the Distomians, are sometimes both messmates and parasites.

Distomatous (distǿmătəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *distoma, -mat-*, or its elements (see prec.) + -ous.] Having two mouths or suckers; belonging to the genus *Distoma* of parasitic worms.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 204 The two lateral projections, characteristic of Distomatous Rediæ, appear.

†**Distomb,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To take out of the tomb, to disentomb.

1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 423 His power and vertue.. doth distombe him.

Distome (diˈstǿum). [a. F. *distome*, ad. mod. L. *distoma*: see above.] An anglicized form of Distoma.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 84 An Egyptian distome, which lives in Man. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 648 Von Linstow met with in *Gammarus Pulex* a Distome encysted, a single Distome in each cell.

†**Distoned,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [as if from a verb **distone*: cf. obs. F. *destonner* 'to change or alter a tune' (Cotgr.).] Rendered out of tone or tune; inharmonious.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4248 Discordaunt ever fro armonye And distoned from melodie.

Distoor, var. form of Destour.

Distorn (distǿ·ɹn), *pa. pple. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 + *torn*, pa. pple. of Tear *v.*] Torn off, severed by tearing.

1859 Masson *Brit. Novelists* iv. 277 Carrying in it some obscure ideas .. of the infinity whence it feels itself distorn.

†**Distorque,** *v. Obs. rare* —°. [ad. L. *distorquē-re*: see Distort.]

1623 Cockeram, *Distorquad*, wrested.

†**Distorquement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] Writhing, contortion.

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxi. 188 Like the distorquements of a departed Conscience.

†**Distort,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *distort-us*, pa. pple. of *distorquēre*: see next.] Distorted (of which it may have been viewed as a shortened form); wry, awry.

1588 J. Read *Compend. Method* 66 Of the curing of a distort foote of a childe. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. xii. 36 Her face was ugly, and her mouth distort. 1605 A. Warren *Selfishness World* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 82 Thus I..Homeward convert a distort countenance. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. lxx, With monki's mouth distort.

Distort (distǿ·ɹt), *v.* [f. L. *distort-* ppl. stem of *distorquēre* to twist different ways, distort, f. Dis- 1 + *torquēre* to twist: cf. Extort.]

†1. *trans.* To twist, wrench, or turn to one side, or out of the straight position. *Obs.*

a 1632 Donne *Litany* (R.), What distorted thee, And interrupted evenness with fits. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 156 If you dip a pen in Aqua fortis..and present it towards these points, they will..decline the acrimony thereof, retyring or distorting them to avoid it. *c* 1720 Gay *Birth of Squire* 72 Headlong he falls, and on the rugged stone Distorts his neck.

2. To put out of shape or position by twisting or drawing awry; to change to an unnatural shape; to render crooked, unshapely, or deformed.

1634 [see Distorted]. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 173 P 2 Any action or posture, long continued, will distort .. the limbs. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxxiv, His features were distorted with extreme pain. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. i. 5 The fossils contained in slate-rocks are distorted in shape.

b. To alter the shape of any figure without destroying continuity, as by altering its angles; to represent by an image in which the angles or proportions of parts are altered, as by a convex mirror.

1812–6 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 429 A large object, seen through a lens which is very convex, appears more or less distorted. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 383 A many sided mirror, Which could distort to many a shape of error. *Mod.* A mirror which distorts the features.

3. *fig.* To give a twist or erroneous turn to (the mind, thoughts, views); to pervert or misrepresent (statements, facts).

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* CVII. xv, You whose conceites distorted be, Stand mute amazed at the sight. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xix. 118 Words..distorted from their common use, and known significations. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 108 Both self love and particular affections .. distort and rend the mind. 1838 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. Pref. 5 To establish a pre-conceived theory .. the historian sometimes distorted facts. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 58 The caprices of imagination distort our impressions.

†4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become twisted or out of shape. *Obs. rare.*

1680 Otway *C. Marius* V. ii, Old Ancharius..was so violent ..That his beard bristled, and his face distorted.

Hence **Distorting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 302 Which distorting of Scriptures is expresly censured by the said learned men. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. i. 147 As From a distorting mirror. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 5 Imperfect images refracted through..distorting media.

Distorted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ed 1.]

1. Twisted out of shape; drawn awry; made crooked; represented with parts out of proportion, like the shadows falling obliquely on a surface.

1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 130 He who's lifted up by vice Hath a neighb'ring precipice Dazeling his distorted eye. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XVIII. 480 Wide with distorted legs oblique he goes. 1836 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* Introd. Ess. (1852) 26 To..represent the opinions..not in the distorted perspective of their adversaries. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ii, He had fixed his eyes upon a distorted firtree.

2. *fig.* Turned awry; twisted, wrested.

1642 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Pref. (1851) 96 The grosse distorted apprehension of decay'd mankinde. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 448 You see how distorted .. his Exposition is to the Text. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 411 The fifth depends upon a distorted authority, and violent assumption.

Hence **Distortedly** *adv.*; **Distortedness.**

1684 H. More *Answer* 407 There is not the least Incongruity or distortedness in Mr. Mede's way. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* IV. iv. (R.) To what purpose should they so violently and distortedly pervert the natural order? 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 1004 A glass that..would shew objects distortedly as well as dimly. 1885 L. Oliphant *Sympneumata* x. 152 The sad distortedness that she inherited in entering this world.

Distorter (distǿ·ɹtəɹ). [f. Distort *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which distorts.

1847 in Craig. 1852–60 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Distortor*, a twister, or distorter. *Mod.* Bigotry is a distorter of the mental vision.

Distortion (distǿ·ɹʃən). [ad. L. *distortiōn-em*, n. of action f. *distorquēre* to Distort. Cf. F. *distorsion* (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. The action of distorting, or condition of being distorted, or twisted awry or out of shape; *spec.* a condition of the body or any limb, in which it is twisted out of the natural shape.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxi. (1887) 90 The distortion or writhing of the mouth. 1622 Wither *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 622 Her dainty mouth [is] composed So as there is no distortion Misbeseemes that sweet proportion. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 10. 152 They had never observed distortions of this kind in the eyes of children. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 202, I could not..perceive any distortion of the face to the opposite side. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 211 That..distortion generally known by the appellation of club-foot. 1887 G. H. Darwin in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 266 Earthquake waves consist..of waves or vibrations of compression, and of distortion.

b. *Math.* and *Optics.* Any change of shape not involving breach of continuity, as the distortion of a circle into an oval, or that of a rectangle into a rhombus or rhomboid by alteration of the angles, lengthening or curving of certain lines, etc.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 333/1 Refractive aberration, or in other words 'distortion', is common to many lenses, producing images wherein straight lines are represented as bulged inwards or outwards. 1885 Osborne Reynolds in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 898 The susceptibility of such a medium for a state in which the two sets of grains are in conditions of opposite distortions.

c. *concr.* A distorted form or image.

1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* lxii. 3 But other troubled forms of sleep she saw.. Distortions foul of supernatural awe.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 59 Instead of an image of the object, will yield only a distortion. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 244 Some remains of the objectionable distortion at the entrance from S. Stephen's Hall.

2. A temporary twist awry, a twisting or writhing movement; a contortion.

1728 PRIOR *Power* 63 By his distortions he reveals his pains. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 188 ¶ 4 What the Latins call, the Sardinian Laughter, a distortion of the face without gladness of heart.

3. *fig.* The twisting or perversion *of* words so as to give to them a different sense; perversion *of* opinions, facts, history, so as to misapply them.

1640 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 51 Having vindicated this passage..from this authors distortion. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 39 What a frightful Distortion of my Words is this? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 317 To bring together .. by fraudulent distortions of law, an assembly which might call itself a parliament. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 246 He will be amused at the distortion of history.

Hence **Disto·rtional** *a.*, of or pertaining to distortion; **Disto·rtionist**, one who practises or professes distortion: a. a caricaturist; b. one who professionally distorts his body.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 563 Bunbury .. was a mere caricaturist, or distortionist. 1885 OSBORNE REYNOLDS in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 898 The transmission of distortional waves becomes possible if the medium be composed of small grains with large grains interspersed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 13/2 They play the rôle of distortionists .. Their object is to draw money from the public by their piteous and excruciating positions.

Disto·rtive, *a.* [f. L. *distort-* ppl. stem + -IVE: cf. L. *tortīv-us.*] Having the quality of distorting; producing or tending to distortion.

1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 166 The ships in the north-west .. were .. subject to a distortive influence; these appeared .. elevated by refraction, like oblong black streaks, lengthened out. *Ibid.* 168 In its distortive effect.

‖ **Disto·rtor.** *Anat.* [med.L. *distortor* a distorter (Du Cange).] (In full *distortor oris*), a name for the *Zygomaticus minor* muscle of the mouth, which distorts the face in laughter, etc.

1731 BAILEY vol. II., *Distortor*, a muscle of the mouth, the same as Zygomaticus. [In mod. Dicts.]

† Disto·rture. *Obs.* [f. DISTORT *v.* + -URE; after *torture*.] = DISTORTING, DISTORTION.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxiii. § 3. 398 The infernal [*v.r.* internal] distorture of their proud affections. 1709 *Answ. Sacheverell's Serm.* 11 A Distorture of Words to a new Sense.

Distourble, var. DISTURBLE *v. Obs.*

Distra·ct, *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *distract-us*, pa. pple. of *distrahĕre* to draw in different directions, pull asunder, f. DIS- 1 + *trahĕre* to draw, drag. See also the earlier DISTRAIT from Fr.]

† **1.** Torn or drawn asunder, divided, separated; scattered; torn to pieces. (In quot. 1398 as *pa. pple.*) *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxv. (1495) 362 That the vertues that ben dystracte, sparplyd and made feble by daye wakyng maye be joynyd and rested by benefyce of nyghte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3219 Distracte were þai stithly, & stonyt by dene. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 231 To your audit comes Their distract parcels in combined sums.

† **2.** Drawn away, diverted; having the attention diverted. *Obs.*

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 73 þat with no cry or noys or any odyr þinge fro prayer [þai] may be distracte. 1524 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy) p. xlv, The hungry sewers..At euery morsell hath eye unto thy hande So much on thy morsell distract is their minde. 1553 BP. WATSON in Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. (1569) 151 The priest..may haue his thoughtes distract to some other thing.

3. Perplexed or confused in mind by having the thoughts drawn in different directions. *arch.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 17, I am noght distracte in many thoghtes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 421 He.. see in the aiere a meruellous thynge thro the whiche sighte he began to be distracte. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 32 Being distracte with diuersitie of thoughtes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1556, I recover breath, And sense distract, to know well what I utter. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 96 She flung her garlands down, and caught, distract, The skirts of passing tempests.

4. Deranged in mind; crazy, mad, insane. *arch.*

1482 *Will of Taylour* (Somerset Ho.), For seke & distracte people. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xciii. 448 To raue, and waxe distracte or furious. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 155 With this she fell distract, And (her Attendants absent) Swallow'd fire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 212 More peevish, cross, and splenetick Than Dog distract. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i, My daughter..has gone Distract!

† b. as *pa. pple.* Driven mad, distracted. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 227 What madnes or deuill..hath so..distracte oure myndes?

† c. phr. *Distract of one's wits*, etc.: cf. DISTRACT *v.* 6 b. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. iv, He shold be distracte out of his witte. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 242 They that be distract of their right wits. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 332 Melampus .. cured with this herbe ..the daughters of Prœtus, which were distract of their memories. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 275 Rauing and taking on like a man distract of his wits.

Distract (distræ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *distract-* ppl. stem of *distrahĕre*: see prec. As in many other verbs, the pa. pple. *distract*, repr. L. *distractus*, was in use before the finite vb., and with its expanded form *distracted*, prob. served to introduce the verb into use.]

† **1.** *trans.* To draw in different directions; to draw asunder or apart; to draw away; to separate, divide (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 20 The which he secretly feared, and his ministers greatly hoped for, so were their mindes distracted. 1609 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 646 His Godhead was never distracted eyther from soule or bodie. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 117 [*Marsyas to Apollo*] Why doe you (oh!) me from my selfe distract? 1690 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 164 Whereby the Scapula is distracted and abscedes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 86 Being distracted in opinions.

† **b.** To carry away to other parts; to disperse.

16.. R. ASHLEY *Comparison, &c.*, I found the treatise to bee so well liked, that the former copies were for the most part alreadie distracted. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. ii. iii. 88 At Torg, where the best beere is brewed, and from thence distracted to other Cities. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 402 Foreign Books brought out of other Countries should not be distracted here without peculiar leave. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 415 The wits of the university were distracted into several counties, by reason of the plague therein.

2. To rend into parts or sections; to divide; usually implying disorder or disintegration. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 380 A kingdom .. divided and distracted into factions. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 108 The army of the Grecians [was] distracted into parcells. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 124/2 Philosophers who did not distract the Doctrine of their Master into Sects. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 350 The Power was distracted among the Captains of the Conqueror. [1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 6 The subject had to be distracted between two discussions.]

† **b.** *fig.* To 'pull to pieces', undo, spoil. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlvi. (1859) 52 Yet is my ioye in so moche dystracted that thou are not ther. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 143 By dissevering and segregating the Parts, that Oneness is distracted.

3. To draw or turn away from actual position, destination, or purpose; to turn aside, or in another direction; to divert. (Now only in *'to distract the attention, the mind*, or the like.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 84 We schulden be war to kepe hem soundeli, for bodeli þingis distractiþ men to kepe hem riȝt. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 65 On ee þai haue of waytynge, A-nodyr of trw sorow, qwhos lufe distractis þe wytt, peruertis & ouerturnes resone. 1612 W. SHUTE tr. *Fougasse's Venice* ii. 12 They might easily .. distract him from the alliance with the French King. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 166 The Emperour .. swears, That he will alianate, distract, or morgage nothing of those things which appertain to the Empire. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 The needle..being distracted, driveth that way where the greater & powerfuller part of the earth is placed. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 52 Vice, distracting their delicious gifts To aims abhorr'd. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. v. (1879) 214 [This] distracts the mind from the sense of danger. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ii. 35 To drive away all thoughts that would distract their attention.

4. To draw in different directions; to divide attention, inclination, etc. (*between* different objects); to perplex or confuse by divergent aims or interests; to cause dissension or disorder in. (In mod. use often associated with senses 5, 6.)

1597–8 BACON *Ess., Followers & Friends* (Arb.) 38 To be gouerned by one is not good, and to be distracted with many is worse; but to take aduise of friends is euer honorable. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 216 Hee that sits above .. distracted their designe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 65 How is his tongue distracted between the Spirit of God and the spirit of gold. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 4 He stands distracted by different forms of delight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 542 The dissensions by which the little band of outlaws was distracted. 1855 *Ibid.* IV. 555 He was distracted between the fear of losing his ears and the fear of injuring his patron. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 432 One of the endless civil wars which distracted the island.

5. To throw into a state of mind in which one knows not how to act; to perplex or bewilder greatly. (Often coloured by sense 6, which is, however, no longer used literally.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 53 Thus then I distracted, with al hastning, ran to mye weapons. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 109 They star'd, and were distracted. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 18 Horror and doubt distract His troubl'd thoughts. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 198, I was so distracted with joy. 1836 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 434, I am at present distracted with doubts.

† **6.** To derange the mind or intellect of; to render insane, drive mad. *Obs.* in *lit.* sense: cf. 5.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 116 This is a poore mad soule..powerty hath distracted her. 1623 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* xvii. (1888) 97 Sure, the poor woman is a little distracted, she could never be so ridiculous else. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. i, Stay—thou'lt distract me. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 66 Commis'rate also thy unhappy Sire Ere yet distracted.

† **b.** phr. *To distract of one's wit*, etc. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 27 a, He dyed distracted of his sences. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 355 Seeing them all madde and distracted of their wits with sorrow. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 88 The view and sense of those judgments..shall utterly distract thee of thy wits.

† **c.** *intr.* To become distracted, go mad. *Obs. rare.*

1568 ROSS *Helenore* 15 (Jam.) Like to distract, she..Cry'd Lindy, Lindy, waes me, are ye dead?

¶ **7.** = DETRACT: cf. DISTRACTER, DISTRACTION 7.

† **Distra·ct,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A distraction.

1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* xv. iii, The man, whose soule is undistain'd with Ill, Stands onely free from the distracts of Care. 1632 — *Div. Fancies* I. vi. (1660) 4 False hopes, true fears, vain joyes, and fierce distracts.

Distracted (distræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISTRACT *v.* + -ED 1.]

† **1.** Drawn apart, rent asunder; divided. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Distratto*, withdrawne, distracted, led away. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 2 Europe is of a more distracted and manifolde shape. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 35 To the brightest beames Distracted clouds giue way. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 95. 365 Henry 7 .. married Elizabeth the heire of the house of Yorke, and therby united those two distracted houses. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xv. 418 By putting together distracted syllables, and by piecing of broken sentences.

2. Driven hither and thither; agitated, disturbed, 'troubled'. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* from senses 3–5.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 505 There is a certaine place of sea, where these destracted tydes make their rancountering Randevouze. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 427 Hard Gales of southerly Winds, attended with violent Squalls of Rain, and a distracted Sea. *a* 1845 HOOD *Forge* I. vi, Badly, madly, the vapours fly Over the dark distracted sky.

3. Mentally drawn to different objects; perplexed or confused by conflicting interests; torn or disordered by dissension or the like.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 87 Having (according to my weake facultie, and distracted Studies) set downe what I thought most..observable. 1709 F. HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 140 To settle the distracted affairs of that kingdom, Cromwell was appointed lord-lieutenant. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace bef. Meat*, Savoury soup and messes .. moistening the lips of the guests with desire and a distracted choice.

4. Much confused or troubled in mind; having, or showing, great mental disturbance or perplexity.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 97 Remember thee? I while memory holds a seate In this distracted Globe. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 115 You onely speake from your distracted soule. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* II. ii, Where shall a Maid's distracted Heart find Rest? 1822 *New Edin. Rev.* No. 3. 109 He bent over her, chiefly to hide her distracted countenance. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vi. 304 The minds of men were too distracted for so deliberate a plan.

5. Deranged in mind; out of one's wits; crazed, mad, insane. Now *rare* in literal sense, exc. in such expressions as 'like one distracted'.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 39 To fetch my poore distracted husband hence. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 65 It [Bethlem] was an Hospital for distracted people. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 107 They ran about..like distracted men. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. 142 Athamas.. went distracted and slew his son. 1740 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 95 The latter died distracted. 1778 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 38, I was in short almost distracted.

Distra·ctedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a distracted manner; † disjointedly (*obs.*); with mental distraction, madly, like one distracted.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 28 To euery place at once and no where fixt, The mind and sight distractedly commixt. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. ii. 22 She did speake in starts distractedly. 1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Encounter* 105 The whole being .. distractedly quoted. 1715 JANE BARKER *Exilius* II. 39 Seeing him fall by her Hand, she cry'd out most distractedly. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. iv, You have made her daughter distractedly in love with you. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vi. (1872) 81 Monseigneur .. does nothing but walk distractedly..cursing his stars. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* iv. 10 He was so distractedly fond of Lady Montairy.

Distra·ctedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being distracted.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 327 A martiall noyse (raysed by the violence of Inuaders, and distractednesse of others). *a* 1691 BOYLE *Life* Wks. I. 41 (R.) The present distractedness of my mind.

Distra·cter. [f. DISTRACT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which distracts. In quot.: Something that detracts (*from*): cf. DISTRACT *v.* 7.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* Pref. (1662) 3 Such Inspiration..is no distracter from, but an accomplisher and an enlarger of the humane faculties.

† **Distra·ctful,** *a. Obs.* [f. DISTRACT *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with distraction. Hence † **Distra·ctfulness.**

1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Maistresse* III. Wks. 1874 V. 130 Thanke thy sisters, they apparrell'd thee In that distractfull shape. *a* 1640 J. BALL *Power Godlines* (1657) 133 When they want comfort they fall into heavy dumps, and distractfulness. 1746 MORELL *Judas Macc.* I. 6 Distractful Doubt and Desperation, Ill become the chosen Nation.

Distra·ctible, *a.* [f. as next + -IBLE.] Capable of being distracted.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Distractible* (in Surgery) capable of being drawn aside. Hence 1775 in ASH.; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Distra·ctile,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *distract-*, ppl. stem of *distrahĕre* to pull asunder + -ILE; cf. mod. F. *distractile* in *Bot.* (Littré).]

Capable of being drawn asunder or stretched, extensible; of or relating to stretching. (Cf. *contractile.*) In *Bot.* applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective.

1709 F. Hauksbee *Phys. Mech. Exp.* v. (ed. 2) 117 These distractile Tubes will be..compress'd by that incumbent Weight. 1726 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 36 Muscular Fibres are distractile, or capable of being stretched. 1747 Langrish *Muscular Motion* i § 31 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV, This distractile Power must..be the Occasion of some Degree of Tension in them. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 343 In Salvia, the connective has been called by Richard distractile.

Distra·cting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Distract *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of Distract *v.*; distraction.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xliii, To holde hym wythout forgetyng, distractyng or lettyng of ony creature 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* 451 To the retarding and distracting oft times of thir Counsels.

Distra·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That distracts; bewildering, maddening.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 402, I grew affrighted..for. the distracting noyse drew aye nearer and nearer us. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XV. iii, His mind was tost in all the distracting anxiety so nobly described by Shakespeare [*Jul. C.* II. i. 63-69] 1799 tr. *Diderot's Nat. Son* II. 103 No one .. can conceive the heart-distracting misery I suffered. 1888 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) 12 Aug., I will ..tell you this lamentable, this distracting story.

Hence **Distra·ctingly** *adv.*

1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 67/2 A handsome city, but distractingly regular. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 180 Hetty..had the same distractingly pretty looks..for everybody. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. 221 The ringing of imaginary wedding bells sounded distractingly in her ears.

Distraction (distræ·kʃən). [ad. L. *distraction-em*, n. of action f. *distrahĕre* to pull asunder, Distract; cf. F. *distraction* (1335 in Godef.).]

†1. A drawing or being drawn asunder; pulling asunder; forcible disruption, division, or severance.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 248 The distraction of temporall, ciuill and Canon law being in many pointes very offensiue to our countrey. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. § 2 His two natures..are. as vncapable of confusion as of distraction. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clvi. 648 ♂ in the seventh in ferall Signes, argues death by Distraction, or by Ruine, or fall of Timber or Houses. 1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxv. (1866) II. 23 The parts which, by the distraction of the whole, come into view, are called the divisive members.

†b. A severed or divided form, drawn apart from others. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 77 While he was yet in Rome, His power went out in such distractions, As beguilde all Spies.

†c. Dispersion, scattering. *Obs.*

1618 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 402 By reason of that great distraction of their Books and Papers.

†d. Violent stretching or extension. *Obs.*

c 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. xix. (1738) 65 A Distraction, or Rupture of the Vessels. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 68 The Fibres..are in a State of Distraction, that is, they are drawn out into a greater length.

e. *Grk. Gram.* The resolution of a long vowel into two vowels, identical or differing only in quantity, as in ὁράω for ὁρῶ, κράατος for κρᾶτος.

1891 Monro *Homeric Gram.* (ed. 2) 51 These forms [ὁράω, ὁράᾳς etc.] were regarded by the older grammarians as the result of a process called 'distraction', (the exact reverse of contraction), by which a long vowel, ā or ω, could be separated into two distinct vowels (ᾱᾱ, ωω, &c.).

2. The drawing away (of the mind or thoughts) from one point or course to another; diversion of the mind or attention. Usually in adverse sense; less commonly = diversion, relaxation (as in Fr.).

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 10 The harte owght to be kepte in tyme of these holy howres from dystraccyon, and from thynkynge on other thynges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 b, Harde it is to say one Pater noster without distraccyon of y^e^ mynde. 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* vii. 35 That you may attend vpon the Lord without distraction. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xii. (1700) 129 The distraction of their Thoughts in Devotion. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxciv. 224, I know no one thing more offensive to a company, than that inattention and distraction. 1853 C Bronte *Villette* xxi, Considering sewing a source of distraction from the attention due to himself. 1853 Mrs. Jameson in G. Macpherson *Memoirs* (1878) 278 While attending on my mother, the compilation, printing, and illustrating furnish me with what the French call a *distraction*.

b. An instance or occasion of this. c. Something that distracts (or diverts) the mind or attention.

1614 Br. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 158 A third, standing with the eyes..shut for feare of distractions. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 30/2 If he had not been constrained by seditious and other distractions to lay aside that study. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. 25 The cares of this world —its petty trifling distractions. 1859 Wraxall tr. *R. Houdin* x. 136 Conjuring..was a mere distraction by which he amused his friends.

3. The fact or condition of being drawn or pulled (physically or mentally) in different directions by conflicting forces or emotions.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 87 In her inuention, and Fords wiues distraction, they conuey'd me into a buckebasket. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 29 The ship did labour most terribly in this distraction of winde and waues. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. Pref. 4 Instead of the distraction of multifarious events. the philosopher discovered the inseparable connection of circumstances.

b. Disorder or confusion of affairs, caused by internal conflict or dissension; the condition of a community torn by dissension or conflict of parties.

1642 Chas. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 386 To settle the Peace of the Kingdom, and compose the present Distractions. 1709 Strelk in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 344 My little affairs are in such distraction till I can come to an hearing in Chancery. 1780 Burke *Sp. at Bristol* 9 Sept. Wks. III. 431 Your city, gentlemen, is in a state of miserable distraction. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 134 The distractions of Ireland, he said, arose..from the differences between the Irish and the English. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 223 That body is..rendered incapable of united action by reason of sedition and distraction.

4. Violent perturbation or disturbance of mind or feelings, approaching to temporary madness. *To distraction*: to a degree which exemplifies or amounts to this; distractedly.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. i. 9 Giue him no breath, but now Make boote of his distraction. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 24 Pardon me if I speak confusedly, any man will justify my distraction in this. 1724 R. Falconer *Voy.* II. (1769) 30 There was a sad Distraction amongst us in the Ship, for we had almost fell foul. 1808 *Noble Wanderers* I. 281 The Princess loves you to distraction. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cx, To contend with thoughts she could not smother, She seem'd, by the distraction of her air.

†5. Mental derangement; craziness, madness, insanity. *Obs.* (exc. as involved in prec.; cf. Distract *v.* 5, 6, Distracted 4, 5.)

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn* cxix, In the distraction of this madding fever. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. vii. (1852) 145 A distempered melancholy at last issued in an incurable distraction. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* XII iv. 159 The hermits of superstition, resemble Nebuchadnezzar in his distraction. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 8 He traverses the whole circle of human imbecility and distraction.

6. In French-Canadian law: The diverting of costs from the client or party who would be in ordinary course entitled to them, and their ascription to his attorney or other person equitably entitled. [= F. *distraction*, in same use.]

18.. *Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada* Art. 484 (In 10th *Repl. of Codification Comm.* 1866), Attorneys ad Litem may demand and obtain distraction of their fees.

¶ 7. for Detraction.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 67 (Mätz.) Have in hate mowthes that ben double, Suffre at thy table no distractioun.

†**Distra·ctious,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec.: see -tious.] Abounding in or fraught with distractions.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 104 In the time of the Fires raging, and of the distractious impetuosity. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 10 Which..would render His providences to humane apprehensions, laborious and distractious. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 51 The former [opinion] would render the Divine Law operose, solicitous and distractious.

Distractive (distræ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *distract-* (see Distract *v.*) + -ive.] Of distracting quality or tendency.

1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* 212, I will walke free from all feares and distractive cares. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xii. (1851) 93 How hurtfull and distractive it is to the house, the Church and Commonwealth. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. vi. (1872) 248 Thou undefinable .. self-distractive, self-destructive Legislative. 1855 — *Misc., Prinzenraub* (1872) VII. 162 Johann Frederick .founding that imbroglio of little dukedoms..distractive to the human mind.

Hence **Distra·ctively** *adv.*, with distracting tendency or effect.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. ii. (1872) 6 Maddest Waterloo-Crackers, exploding distractively and destructively, wheresoever the mystified passenger stands or sits. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv. (1872) 19 Whether the Flag..flapped soothingly or distractively.

†**Distra·ctly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Distract *a.* + -ly -.] = Distractedly.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liii, Forȝeue me..as ofte tymes as in my praier I þenke on eny oþer þinge þan on þe. I am wont to haue me þere ful distractly.

†**Distra·cture.** *Obs.* [f. L. *distract-* ppl. stem (see Distract *v.*) + -ure.] = Distraction.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 192 The victory of the emperour Charles the Fifth, against the Protestant princes of Germanie, is imputed to their distractures arising from parity in command.

†**Distra·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 + Trade *v.*] *trans.* To distribute by way of trade.

1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 14 This creature [Camel]. is the best and only meanes..to conuey through the deserts, the sweet wares of happy Arabie, and so to distrade and retaile them among the Nations.

†**Distra·ge.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *di-*, Dis- 5 + It. *strage*, L. *strāges* overthrow, slaughter, carnage.] A defeat with much slaughter.

c 1540 *Order in Battayll* B ij, After a dystrage, the hoste can not sodenely be apte to fyght: for wounds and mournyngs shal let them.

Distrain (distrē·n), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **destreyn(e,** 4-6 **des-, distrayne, distreyne,** (4 **-trene,** 4-5 **dystreyne,** 5 **-trayne,** 6 **-treine**), 5-8 **distrein,** 6-7 **distraine,** 6- **distrain**; *Sc.* 4-7 **des-, dys-, distrenze, -trinze.** [ME. a. OF. *destreindre, -aindre* 'to straine, presse, wring, vexe extremely, straiten' (Cotgr.), pres. stem *destreign-*, pa. pple. *destreint*; = It. *distrignere, -stringere* 'to distraine, distress, pinch, straiten' (Florio):— L. *distring-ĕre* to draw asunder, stretch out, detain, occupy, f. *di-*, Dis- 1 + *stringĕre* to squeeze, draw tight. In med.L. and Romanic, the prefix lost its sundering force, being prob. confounded with *de-*, and *distringĕre* became merely intensive of *stringĕre*, as in mod.It.]

I. General senses: all *Obs.*

†1. *trans.* To press, compress, or grasp tightly; to squeeze; to clasp tightly. *Obs.*

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 337 The gentyl faucoun that with his feet distraynyth The kyngis hand. *c* 1390 — *Proverb*, Who so mychel wol embrace, Lytel þer-of he shal destreyne. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 372 b/1 Hit happed on a nyght that she distrayned her self by the throte that she was almost estrangled. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XII. xii. 215 The Prince..gently gan distraine Now him, now her, betweene his friendly armes.

†b. To confine, bind, restrain. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 42 (Camb. MS.) A man ..whiche þat visyous lustys holden destreyned with cheynes þat ne mowen nat be vnbownden. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 195 Oure lord Ihesu crist..after that he hadde be bytrayned of his disciple, and destreyned and bounde.

†c. *fig.* To hold captive, or in constraint. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 18 Neuer-þe-lattere in þis maner felynge a saule may be distreynede by vayne glorye. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 355 Opere besye nedes hym destrayned.

†2. *fig.* To hold in its grasp, as disease, sickness, love; to distress, oppress, afflict. *Obs.*

In quots. 1547, 1618 perhaps 'to strain'.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1479 (1528) No word for sorwe she answerede. So sore gan his partyny here destreyne. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xx, And overmore distrayned with sicknesse Beside all this he was full grevously. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 266 b/1 The man of god..destrayned his body by soo grete trauaill of fastynges and wakynges that he languyssed in contynuel maladye. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* 14 Ragyng loue with extreme payne Most cruelly distrains my hart. *a* 1618 Ralegh *Rem.* (1644) 121 Distrained with the wringing fits of his dying flesh.

†3. To control by force, restrain, subdue. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4244 A Kyng with-outen cunnyng, he can noȝt distreyne His subi[e]ctis. *c* 1530 *Spirituall Counsayle* H ij, Howe by his wysdome on the Crosse he hathe distrayned all the power of the devyll.

†4. To constrain, force, or compel (a person *to do* something). *Obs.* (Hence the legal sense 7.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 596 Distreyne here herte as faste to retorne, As þow dost myn to longen here to se. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII 338 Thar gret vaward alsua Wes distrenzeit the bak till ta. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 35 Penitence destreyneth a man to accepte benygnely euery peyne..enioyned. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S) 62 Who destreyns þe to swere ofte?

†5. To strain out, express; to extract by pressing or straining. (In quot. 1563, *intr.* for *refl.*)

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S) 85 His propertie ys, to make stalworthe þe stomak, & destreyne & purge þe euyl and rotyn humours þat er in þe stomak. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 117 The gryefe so sore, doth growe in euery parte, Destraynyng through the venomed vaines doth so torment the Hart. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 Coffa or Coho, a drinke..blacke, thicke and bitter; distrained from Berries of that quality.

†6. a. To pull or tear off. b. To rend or tear asunder. [After L. senses.] *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xvii. 22 Y shal take of the merewȝ of the heeȝ cedre, and I shal putte of the cop of his braunchis; the tendre I shal distreyne, [1388 streyne, Vulg. *distringam*]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 82 That same net so cunningly was wound, That neither guile nor force might it distraine.

II. *Law.* [The earliest use recorded, but etymologically a specific application of 4.]

†7. *trans.* a. To constrain or force (a person) by the seizure and detention of a chattel or thing, to perform some obligation (as to pay money owed by him, to make satisfaction for some wrong done by him or by his beasts, or to perform some other act, e.g. to appear in court); to punish by such seizure and detention for the non-performance of such obligation. (See Distress *sb.* II.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*, or as included in c.

c 1290 *Beket* 758 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128 Non Erchebishop of Caunturburi nas neuere i-somoned so, Ne so destreyned of no king [*v.r.* of nothing]. [1292 Britton I. xxvii [xxvi]. § 2 Le viscounte face destreyndre les trespasours par lour avers et par lour chateus.] 1414 *Coldingham Papers* (1841) 86 Full power and autorite..the same tenantz and tenantdris til distreyn and hald, till all rerages and dettes .. be assethid. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 9 For none payment therof to destreyn the seid persones so beyng behynde by their goodes and catalles. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 142 To make sommons, and distreyne for lacke of appearaunce, all and every Tenant of the sayd Abbot. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 467 He refused to give leave..to distrein the Bishop of St. Davids in Parliament time. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 335 After distraining the tenant by his chattels, the lord may obtain from his seignorial tribunal a judgment authorizing him to distrain the tenant by his land. *Ibid.* II. 574 Observe that [in the 13th c.], when words are correctly used, one does not distrain a thing; one distrains a man by (*per* a thing.

b. with *inf.* or *subord. clause*, expressing the purpose.

c 1290 *Beket* 748 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128 Seint thomas londes into is hond his men nome, Ase it were for-to destreynen him þat he to his court come. *c* 1325 Shoreham 72 Destrayned be he scholde, Be rytte To do hyt ȝyf that he may. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 87 He may be distrenzied in his lands, to come to court. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 80 Commanding him [the Sheriffe] to distraine them by their lands to appear at a certaine day. 1642 *Art. agst. Sir H. Davenport* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 335 That he should distrain James Maleverer, Esq; to appear before the Barons of his Majesty's said Court of Exchequer. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 184 All such as ought to be Knights and are not, shall be distrained to undertake the weapons of Knighthood. 1767 Blackstone

Comm. II. 135 The widow shall pay nothing for her marriage, nor shall be distreined to marry afresh. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 334 The lord's handiest remedy is that of distraining his tenant to perform the services that are in arrear.

c. In later usage: To levy a distress upon (a person), in order by the sale of the chattels to obtain satisfaction for a debt, particularly for arrears of rent. (But the usual construction in this sense is *to distrain upon*: see 8 b.)

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. ii. § 9 When Squire Peremptory distrained his tenant for rent perhaps he [etc.]. 1778 *Hist. Rochester* 46 Who had been distrained for the repair of the head of the bridge. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 201 A peer of the realm could never be arrested for debt; the law presuming that he had sufficient lands and tenements in which he might be distrained.

8. *absol.* or *intr.* To levy a distress. Const. *for* (a thing). Originally in order to compel the defaulter, by detention of the thing seized, to pay money due or perform an obligation; but in later use including the power to obtain satisfaction by sale of the chattels. See DISTRESS *sb.* 3.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 3if eny þo þat nymeþ rente of eny tenement in fraunchyse of þe Citee, and his rente holleche be by-hynde, oþer half oþer more and he ne fynde for to dystreyne. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 If my wil be nat devly executyd in eche part, they to haue power to distreyne. 1512 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 9, I geve full power over the said Church Wardeyns..to distreyn within any of the foresaid londs and tenements..and the distres so taken to withold and kepe till the said annuytie..be fully contented and paied. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 To distreyne for the same rentes in the seid Maners. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 152 It shalbe laufull for any offycer of the said Cytie to dystreine for the same [yearly rent]. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 338 Any seven or more of them, in case of Refractories or Delinquency, may distrain and imprison. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 251 Where power is given to distrain, it seemeth reasonable that power should be given to come at the goods. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 The landlord had of course a legal right to distrain for the rent.

b. CONST. *upon, on* a person or thing. (With indirect passive *to be distrained upon.*)

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (J.), I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot distrain for the debt. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 311 He was distreyned upon by Cornelius Empson, for Contrey Rates. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/2 He was threatened..to be distrained on for the assessment and surcharge. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiv. (L.), He or his heirs might distrain on them if this were neglected. 1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 195/2 The total failure of my last attempt to distrain on the stock of a neighbouring farmer.

fig. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, &c.* (1677) 2 The Airy Freebooter distrains First on the Violet of her Veins, Whose Tincture could it be more pure, His ravenous kiss had made it blewer. *a* 1678 MARVELL (J.), Blood, his rent to have regain'd Upon the British diadem distrain'd.

9. *trans.* To seize (chattels, etc.) by way of distress; to levy a distress upon. *arch.*

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. (1638) 112 A pound..to put in beasts that bee distrained. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 231 My Fathers goods are all distraynd, and sold. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 490 The Laws or reasonable Customs of England will not permit a Horse to be destrained when a Man or Woman is riding upon him. *a* 1723 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 66 If you have no Money, you have a good Horse under you; and we can Distrain him for the Charge. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 256 All process whereby the person of any embassador..may be arrested, or his goods distreined or seised, shall be utterly null and void. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 186 All chattels and personal effects, found upon the premises, may be distrained, whether they belong to the tenant or to a stranger.

†**10.** Extensions or loose uses of the legal senses.

a. To deprive (a person) of (something). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 522/1, I distrayne a persone of his lybertye, or plucke some thynge from hym that belongeth him.

†**b.** To seize, confiscate, annex. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 61 Here's Beauford, that regards nor God nor King, Hath here distrayn'd the Tower to his vse. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XI. 622, I then went his Cattle to destrain, And take amends for those he took of mine. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 86 They first built a Sconce..both to secure themselves from sudden Attacks or Surprize, as well as to hold what they might distrain from the poor Peasants.

Hence **Distrai·ned** *ppl. a.*; **Distrai·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Stelyng of chartris, and distreynyng of 3onge eiris. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 If any such person..distreined appere not at the day and place conteyned in suche distresse. 1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 244 They reckon there would be little got by distraining. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 760/1 To give instant warning of the approach of the distraining parties. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/3 The Judge..has been saying some severe things on the subject of distraining bailiffs.

† Distrai·n, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. = DISTRAINT.

c 1480 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 59 No distreyn yt is made wt in ye sayd Burgage.

2. Restraint, control.

c 1531 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 329 The kings highness. did decree that all admitted of universities should preach throughout all his realm as long as they preached well, without distrain of any man. 1598 FLORIO, *Distretta*, a destraine, a trouble, an inconvenience.

Distrainable (distrēi·năb'l), *a.* [a. AF. *destreynable* = OF. *destreign-*, *destraignable*, f. stem of prec. vb.: see -ABLE.]

1. Liable or subject to distraint; liable to be distrained or distrained upon: **a.** of a person.

[1292 BRITTON I. iii. § 7 Si troeffe deus pleges suffisaunts et destreynables al viscounte del pays.] 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 341 It is sufficient to make the summons in the fee where he is distrainable.

b. of chattels.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xvi. 60 His [the King's] goodes and cattels are under no tribute, toll, or custome, nor otherwise distreignable. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 124 Else they [beasts] be not distreinable for rent or service. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 7 Instead therefore of mentioning what things are distreinable, it will be easier to recount those which are not so. 1889 *Law Times* LXXXII. 223/2 There were other distrainable goods in the house available to satisfy the claim for rent.

2. Capable of being distrained for, or recovered by distress.

1791 G. WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1891 XII. 76 All the rents become due on or before the first day of January in every year, and distrainable at the expiration of a certain number of days thereafter. 1895 *Times* 17 Jan. 14/4 Subject to distrainable rent.

† Distrai·nant. *Obs.* [a. AF. *destreynaunt* = OF. *destreignant*, pr. pple. of *destreindre* to DISTRAIN.] = DISTRAINER.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxviii. [xxvii]. § 17 Devers les chiefs seignurs destreynauntz.] 1553 *Act* 7 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 11 The Kings Debts and Duties being first paid, and the Distrainant answered of reasonable Costs.

Distrainee (distrēi·nī'). [f. DISTRAIN *v.* + -EE.] One who is distrained.

1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 272 He appeared virtually as a plaintiff like the distrainee in our Action of Replevin.

Distrainer (distrēi·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who distrains; = DISTRAINOR.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Distresse*, The effect..is, to driue the party distreined to replevie the distresse, and so to take his action of trespasse against the distreiner. 1736 in JACOB *Law Dict.* (ed. 3). 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 363 Thou mightst have become a distrainer for rent, or a surcharger of taxes. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 535 The distrainer had to use certain words of style. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 600/2 A sheriff's officer may break open outhouses, though a distrainer may not.

Distrai·nment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of distraining; distraint.

1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) I. 47 As I was ever liable to distrainment, I took my leave. 1882 WREDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 151 Many families have been ruined by this distrainment. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 4/1 The only means of enforcing rent is by ejectment, as seizures and distrainments cannot be carried out in the district.

Distrainor (distrēi·nəɹ). [f. DISTRAIN *v.*, after AF. *destreinor* (Year-bks. Edw. II).] One who distrains or levies a distress: a more technical form than *distrainer*, and correlative to *distrainee*.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 453 If a landlord distreins goods for rent, or a parish officer for taxes, these for a time are only a pledge in the hands of the distreinors. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. § 29 In all these cases the distreinor used a set form of words. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 263 The impounded beasts, when the pound was uncovered, had to be fed by the owner and not by the distrainor.

Distraint (distrēi·nt). [f. DISTRAIN *v.*, perh. after OF. *destrainte* (13-16th c. in Godef.), *destraincte* 'a restraint of libertie' (Cotgr.), fem. sb. from pa. pple.: cf. CONSTRAINT.] The action of distraining (in the legal sense); = DISTRESS *sb.* 3.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. vii. 115 There would be a distraint for penalties. 1869 *Daily News* 25 Aug., The bailiffs shortly afterwards entered the house, and made a distraint which almost stripped it of furniture. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 571 Payment of taxes..was enforced by distraint. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 262 The distraint of cattle for damages still retains a variety of archaic features.

b. *Distraint of knighthood*: compulsion to accept knighthood (in consequence of tenure of a knight's fee, or an estate worth £20 a year). (See DISTRAIN *v.* 7 b, quot. 1647.)

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 281 The distraint of knighthood was..a link between the two branches of the national force.

† Distrai·t, *sb. Obs.* [later form of *destrait*, DESTRAYT, OF. *destreit*, mod.F. *détroit*:—L. *district-um.*] **a.** A narrow passage (of land or water); an isthmus or strait; **b.** a strait or difficult situation; **c.** a district.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. vi, [The winds] remysed us in to the cruel dystraytis of Eolus. *c* 1477 — *Jason* 42 b, I had leuer to receyue and passe the distrait of dethe. 1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 7 b, If this distraite of ye land were cut through, Peloponesso shold be an isle.

Distrai·t, *a.* [a. F. *distrait* (in 16th c. also *distraict*), pa. pple. of *distraire* to DISTRACT. The form *distrat* appears to connect this with DISTRACT.]

†**1.** Distracted in mind; excessively perplexed or troubled. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. viii. 80 Þou shalt ben so destrat by aspre þinges þat þou shalt forgone sykernesse. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 17 The other ladyes..cryyng and wepyng, all distraite made a pitous and lamentable noyse. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i, So muche is a man lette and distraite, as þinges are drawen to him.

2. Having the attention distracted from what is present; absent-minded. [from mod.F., and usually treated as an alien word (distrɛ̃, distrɛ̃·t) with F. fem. *distraite* (distrɛ̃t, distrɛ̃·t).]

[1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 P 2 One of those Sort of Men who are very often absent in Conversation, and what the French call *a revenir* and *a distrait*.] 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. cxxxiii. 325, I took care never to be absent or *distrait*. 1771 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lady Barton* I. 72 He..sometimes appears gloomy and distrait. 1788 *Walpoliana* xlii. 21 Oh, Madam (exclaimed the *distrait* prelate), he had such a brimstone of a wife! 1814 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xxx, So much distrait was he. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii, She was very *distraite*. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxvi, She..tried to make her talk; but she was *distrait*, reserved. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 431/2 This knowledge..kept her *distrait*.

†**3.** as *pa. pple.* Torn to pieces, divided. *Obs.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 All Italy was distraict into..Factions.

† **Distramina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *di-*, DIS- 4 + L. *strāmen* (*strāmin-*) anything strewn, straw: see -ATION.] Unthatching, stripping of thatch.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. x. 141 Two Ancient Reverend Men had almost disthatch'd their Faces, and could neither of them sue for distraminations.

Distrammel (distræ·měl), *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To rid of trammels; to untrammel.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 105 The native soul, distrammelled of dim earth, Doth know herself immortal, and sits light Upon her temporal perch.

Distraught (distrɔ̄·t), *ppl. a. arch.* Also 4-7 **des-**, 5 **dys-**, 6 **distraghte**, 7 **distraught.** [modification of DISTRACT *ppl. a.*, L. *distract-us.*

Not of ordinary phonetic origin, but due app. to association with other pa. ppples. in *-ght*, as *caught, taught, bought, brought, sought, thought, wrought.* Perh. more immediately influenced by *straught*, pa. pple. of STRETCH; as the latter had also the form *streight, straight*, it may be that *distraught* = *distreight* = DISTRAIT.]

1. Mentally distracted, by being drawn or driven in diverse directions or by conflicting emotions; deeply agitated or troubled; = DISTRACTED 4.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 218 Wherof his herte is so distraught. *Ibid.* 279 Many a good felawe Hath be destraught by sodein chaunce. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xxvii. 79 Some ben so ferforth distraught..that whan they come ayen to hemself it is clene fro her mynde where they left. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 578, I in minde remained..Distraught twixt feare and pitie. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* I. § 92 The worldling standes amazed and distraught with the evill. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* (1632) 44 With present fear, and future grief distraught. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, Her mind is somewhat distraught with her misfortunes. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 17, I lay awake Distraught with warring thoughts.

2. Driven to madness; mentally deranged; crazy: = DISTRACTED 5.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 49. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. v. 4 And then againe begin, and stop againe, As if thou were distraught, and mad with terror. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 167/2 One house, wherein sometime were distraught and lunatic people. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 90 Fools, madmen, melancholy, fanatic, distraught. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, 'Are ye distraught, lassie?' shouted Dorothy. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III v, Hugh Ritson rushed here and there like a man distraught.

†**b.** Const. *of, in* (wits, senses, etc.). *Obs.* (In senses 1 and 2.)

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F, Folkes distraughte of wisdome. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxxxix. (Arb.) 125 Loue is distraught of witte, and hath no end. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 23 Like a man distraught of his wits I cast myself at the feet of the Elephant. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 66 In this place [Bethlem] people that be distraught in their wits.

†**3.** *lit.* Pulled asunder, drawn in different directions. (Spenserian use.) *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 31 [An arrow] in his nape arriving, through it thrild His greedy throte, therewith in two distraught. *Ibid.* V. v. 2 A Camis..Trayled with ribbands diversly distraught. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Distraught*, drawne into diuers parts. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 11. x, By distraught distension.

4. As *pa. pple.* of DISTRACT, or DISTRAUGHT *v.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 40 b, [They] have bene distraught of their right understanding. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xxi. 139 What fury hath distraught you of your wits? 1816 SOUTHEY *Ivy & Laureate* Epil. 2 Have fanatic dreams distraught his sense?

† **Distrau·ght,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] = DISTRACTION.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 31 They wil bring you out of the way, through distraught and feare.

† **Distrau·ght,** *v. Obs.* [Improperly used as a variant of DISTRACT *v.*, on the analogy of *distraught* and *distract* ppl. adjs.] = DISTRACT *v.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 There never happenid any on thinge..that did ever disorder and distraute the power of my mynde so mutche. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 The zeale of thee distraughteth me.

† **Distrau·ghted,** *ppl. a Obs.* [Altered from DISTRACTED; see prec.] = DISTRACTED.

1572 R. H. tr. *Lanaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 10 In those men, which be..distraughted of their wittes. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Beauty* 14 That immortall beautie..Which in my weake distraughted mynd I see. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 41 His base determination..all wondering at, as proceeding from a distraughted minde.

† **Distrau·ghtful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [see prec.] By-form of DISTRACTFUL.

1594 *and Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 318 In a distraughtful fury.

†Distrau·ghtness. *Obs. rare.* [f. DISTRAUGHT *a.* + -NESS.] Distractedness, distraction.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 30 Hence proceedeth..roving dotage, and distraughtnesse of right wits.

†Distrau·ghture. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [See DISTRAUGHTED.] By-form of DISTRACTURE, distraction.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 317 Which were witnesses of his distraughture.

†Distrea·m, *v. poetic. Obs. rare.* [f. *di-*, DIS- 1 + STREAM *v.*] *intr.* To flow away in a stream; to stream down or away. Hence **Distrea·ming** *ppl. a.*

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 226 Let the dolefull remembrance thereof produce torrents of teares from your distreaming eyes. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XV. 4 A swelling tear distream'd from ev'ry eye. *Ibid.* XIX. 72 O'er that virtuous blush distreams a tear.

†Distrea·sure, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To despoil of a treasure.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. XXI, Distreasure him of his ill got Wealth.

†Distree', *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of trees.

a 1638 MEDE *Disc. Josh.* XXIV. 26 Wks. (1672) I. 68 Of some of the Prosencha's they cut down the Trees.. Mark here, They dis-tree'd the Prosencha's.

Distrein(e, obs. forms of DISTRAIN.

†Distre·mpe, *v. Obs. rare*⁻°. To distemper.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 941 To distrempe, *destremprer.*

Distress (distre·s), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **destresse**, 4-7 **distreasse**, (4 **destres**, 4-7 **distres**, 5 **distryss(e**, 5-6 **dystresse**, 6 **dystres**), 7- **distress**. [ME. a. OF. *destrece*, *-stresce*, *-stresse*:—late pop. L. **districtia*, f. *district-us*, pa. pple. of *distringĕre* to DISTRAIN (like *angustia* from *angustus*); *distress* is the fact of distraining or condition of being distrained, in the various senses of the vb.]

I. **†1.** The action or fact of straining or pressing tightly, strain, stress, pressure; *fig.* pressure employed to produce action, constraint, compulsion; less usually, pressure applied to prevent action, restraint. *Obs.* exc. in *dial.* (in which the primary sense is still used.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 28360 (Cott.) And i, prest, funden vte of distresse, In dedly sin has sungen messe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 497 This Eolus with harde grace helde the wyndes in distresse And gan hem vnder him to presse. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 He shewep wiþoute dystresse, weiþer he be of fraunchyse oþer ne be, and be of towne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 79 Swathe a tender vyne in bondes softe: Ffor bonde to hardde wol holde it in distresse. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 52 God I take to wittnes That I doe this by destresse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XXII. 114 The ayer that is shette fast within, the whiche is enclosed in grete distresse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. I. 32 In wastfull wildernesse.. by which no living wight May euer pass, but thorough great distresse. [1876 *Surrey Provincialisms, Distress*, strain; e. g. 'Slacken they there ropes before you go, and then there won't be no distress on the [rick-]cloth'. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Distress*, strain; stress; application of force. 'Theer wunna be no distress on that theer 'edge tin [=till] after 'arvest.']

†b. The overpowering pressure *of* some adverse force, as anger, hunger, bad weather; stress (of weather, etc.). *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 187 By destresse of angre he took a staffe for to smyte the messager. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, In grete destresse of hungre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 87 Driven by distresse of weather about the partes of Austria. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 43, I was sayling, and by distresse of weather, I was driuen into these coasts. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 10, Driven westward, by distress of weather. *Ibid.* 12 Without any distress of weather, the Buss got loose.

2. The sore pressure or strain of adversity, trouble, sickness, pain, or sorrow; anguish or affliction affecting the body, spirit, or community.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 460 Þe kyng, þat so defended hym, as in such destresse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3472 Þan were þey boþe in hard destres. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 664 *Cleopatra*, To egipt is she fled for dred & for destresse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4997 Peyne and Distresse, Syknesse and Ire, and Malencoly.. Ben of hir paleys senatours. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (CAXTON 1483) IV. XX. 65 Ye knoweth my comforteles dystresse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. VII. 90 Art thou thus bolden'd man by thy distres? 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* I. 29 As the Lord liueth, that hath redeemed my soule out of all distresse. *a* 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 2 Being in great distress of Conscience. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 613 With sorrow and hearts distress Wearied I fell asleep. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. V. VIII. 627 The Company's finances, always in distress. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. III. 252 This event.. filled him with the utmost distress and despondency. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 273 There is great distress here among the poor.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A sore trouble, a misfortune or calamity that presses hardly; esp. in *pl.* straits, distressing or strained circumstances.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par., Rom.* VIII. (R.), That in all our distresses we may boldly speake vnto God. 1588 (*title*), Copie of a Letter sent out of England to Don Bernardin Mendoza..Whereunto are adioyned certaine late Advertisements, concerning the losses and distresses happened to the Spanish Navie. 1603 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. III. 188. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 285 So many storms, that both men, and horses felt excessive distresses. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 53 His distresses made him stoop so low as to be an Abcdarian. 1783 BURKE *Sp. on E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 129 Want of feeling for the distresses of mankind. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 47 Then distresses came on him.

c. *Naut.* 'A term used when a ship requires immediate assistance from unlooked-for damage or danger' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 291 Firing of Guns, which is commonly a signal of that ships distress that fires. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 394 Any Ship in distress may be refreshed and recruited here. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 320, I returned to our ships again, and made signals of distress. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 156 They fired four Guns as Signals of Distress. 1839 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesp.* xi, Some ship in distress, that cannot live In such an angry sea!

d. 'Distressed' or exhausted condition under extreme physical strain. (Also *fig.*)

1861 A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. 162 (Hoppe) The lady arrives at the top [of the stairs] with very visible signs of 'distress' in wind and limb. 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 177/1 Their patience, which is already showing manifest signs of distress, will be completely 'pumped' before long.

II. *Law.*

3. The action of distraining; the legal seizure and detention of a chattel, originally for the purpose of thereby constraining the owner to pay money owed by him or to make satisfaction for some wrong done by him, or to do some other act (e.g. to appear in court); according to later practice, in order that out of the proceeds of its sale (if not redeemed within a fixed period) satisfaction may be obtained of some debt or claim, now, especially, for rent unpaid.

c 1290 *Beket* 761 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128 On me nast þu power non swych destresse for-to do. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 186 And neuer þorgh no destresse suld clayme þer of no right. 1543 tr. *Act* 51 *Hen.* III. (1266) *De Districtione Scaccarii* (Berthelet), And if he brynge the tayle of any shyriffe or baylyffe, of payment made to them of the thyng demaunded .. then the distresse shal sease. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 135 Distresse is a taking of chattels. found upon the same land for satisfaction of arerages. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 113 The Phocians not meaning so to lose their Rent, made a distresse by strong hand. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 6 A distress..the taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of the wrongdoer into the custody of the party injured, to procure a satisfaction for the wrong committed. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 46 The squire .. took the earliest opportunity of seizing on his remaining property in the mode of a distress for rent. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 299 A right to enter on the lands, to seize the cattle and other personal chattels found there, and to sell them for payment of the rent; which is called a distress. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* V, I put in a good many distresses in my time (continued Mr. Bung). 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* IX. 250 The branch of the law which we now call the Law of Distress.

b. *Double, Grand, Finite, Infinite, Personal, Real Distress*: see quots.

1642 *Termes de la Ley* 125 Distresse .. is divided first into finite and infinite, finite is that which is limited by Law, how often it shall bee made to bring the party to tryall of the action, as once or twice. Distresse infinite is without limitation untill the party comes, as against a Jurie that refuseth to appeare upon certificate of assise. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Distress Personal* is made by distreining a Mans movable Goods .. *Distress Real* is made upon immovable Goods .. A *Grand Distress* is that which is made of all the Goods and Chattels that the party hath within the County. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 231 A distress .. that has no bounds with regard to it's quantity, and may be repeated from time to time, until the stubbornness of the party is conquered, is called a *distress infinite*. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Double Distress*, Where arrestments have been used by two or more creditors, in order to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third party, such arrestments constitute what is called *double distress*.

†c. The right or power of distraining, the seigniory of a district. *Obs. rare.*

[1292 BRITTON VI. iv. § 12 Si celi garraunt ne soit mie en la destresce le viscounte de cel pays. *tr.* If the warrant is not situated within the distress (=district) of the sheriff of that country.] *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 459 The other Growtnolls of the Neighbourhood, subject to the Distress, or Seigniory of Saint Albans.

4. The chattel or chattels seized by this process.

[1292 BRITTON I. XXVIII. § 2 Pur qe bestes et autres destreseces ne soint mie trop loungement detenues enparkez.] 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 20 Takynge a distresse in defawte of payment. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 If .. no distresse sufficient there can be founde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 128 It was agreed .. that the distresses taken for the same should be restored, and if any were perished by keping, then the Abbot to make them good. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 124 Distresse is the thing which is taken and distrained upon any land for rent behinde, or other duty, or for hurt done. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1109 Neither the Beasts nor any other Distress..shall be sold..within fifteen days. 1886 REDMAN & LYON *Law Landlord & T.* (ed. 3) 238 The Landlord acquires no property in the distress, and it is an abuse of his power if he use the distress, except in the case of milch cows, which may be milked.

†b. *Old Law of Scotl.*: see quots. *Obs.*

1426 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 9 Item of gret stalls..of yᵉ quhilke yai haif use to tak yᵉ distress for the continuacione of yᵉ fare The quhilk distresses air to be deliueryt agane at the court of yᵉ fayr gif yᵉ persone has done na defalt nor distrubling in yᵉ fayr. 1720 *Summary View of Feudal Law* s. v., Distresses were pledges taken by the Sheriff from those who came to Fairs for their good behaviour; which at the end of the Fair or Mercat were delivered back, if no harm was done.

III. **5.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **distress-gun, -rocket**, signals of a ship in distress; **distress-sale**, a sale of distrained goods; **distress-warrant**, a warrant authorizing a distress.

1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 199 The drear distress-gun moaning. 1826 SYDNEY SMITH *Memoir* (1855) II. 272 We hear nothing here but of distress bazaars and the high price of hay. 1868 LOWELL *Dryden* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 139 Distress-rockets sent up at intervals from a ship just about to founder. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 10/1 This meeting desires to call public attention to the exaction of extraordinary tithes by the distress sale effected this day. 1888 *Union Signal* (Chicago) 5 Apr., The number of distress and dispossessory warrants issued. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 4/3 The boat was launched one hour after the vessel showed distress flares.

Distress (distre·s), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **distressed**; also **distrest**. [a. AF. *destresse-r* (Statutes of Edw. III) = OF. *destresser*, orig. *destrecier*:—late L. *districtiāre*, f. *district-us*: see prec. (See also senses 5 and 6.)]

1. *trans.* To subject to severe strain or pressure (physical, financial, or other); to put to sore straits, to embarrass; now *esp.* to afflict or exhaust, as painful exertion which puts a severe strain upon the physical powers.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 880 þay þrobled & þrong & þrwe vmbe his erez, & distreved hym wonder strayt with strenkþe in the prece. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 102/1 To Distresse; *vbi* to Stresse [To Stresse, *distringere*]. 1530 PALSGR. 522/2, I distresse, I put a thynge to an utter profe to trye whether it wyll holde, or endure, or not, *je destraigns*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 85 To Distresse, *distrahere*. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery, Pyramus & Thisbie*, Distrest with woodlike rage, the words he out abrade. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 30 Seeing his souldiors distressed for water, he commanded them to lande and refresh themselves. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* IV. 8 Wee are troubled on euery side, yet not distressed [1881 R. V. straitened]. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. III. (1682) 38 Being sufficiently distressed by Avocations of several sorts. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 209 [The ministry] have been frequently deserted or distressed upon the most pressing occasions. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 228 The..servants of the crown..distressed their private fortunes to gratify their sovereign. 1791 'G. GAMBADO,' *Ann. Horsem.* XII. (1809) 113 But Looby [race-horse] being distrest by the severity of this, and the first heat, was forc'd to submit to his adversary..by half a neck. 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Old Times* I. (Houlston Tracts I. No. 24. 10) Does he not often distress himself in order to pay a good round sum to have him properly instructed? 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 339 The railway journeys distress me greatly. 1886 *Times* 5 Apr. 7/2 Several of the oarsmen were fearfully distressed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 7 Sullage .. carry'd out without the Mouth of the Thames .. there subsides .. and distresses the Entrance into the Port. *Ibid.* 20 The.. Inconveniences which distress that Port. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 25, I have seen..too many pastoral ditties distressed in lack of a meaning.

†2. **a.** To crush in battle, overwhelm, coerce.

b. To harass or put to straits in war. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. VIII. 21 Men ynoughe for to dystresse bothe hym and his grete oost. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. LXXI. 50 [He] was purposed to haue frayed with the sayd Maximus, and to haue distressed hym. *Ibid.* V. LXXIX. 57 They than manfully issued out, & gaue to yᵉ Frenschmen harde batayll, but fortune was to theim frowarde, so that they were distressyd. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1308 At the length the rebels were distressed, taken and executed. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 245 The Duke of Savoy..on the other side distressing Genoa with an Armie. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1688) 259 But he passing the River, quickly distressed and routed them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 29 ₱ 3 Taking her as we do Towns and Castles, by distressing the Place. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. XII. 137 The Portugueze large Cannon from their Walls disturbed and distrest his Camp. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 290 Anson, with a squadron of ships .. distressed the Spanish settlements on the western shore of America.

3. To constrain by force or infliction of suffering (*to do* a thing, *into, out of* something).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2781, I am depely distryssyd þis dede for to wirke. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. II. 18 They could have easily distressed the Boats Crews out of the Woods. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. Pref. (1787) 141 Yet is it an error into which bad men may naturally be distressed. 1788 A. HAMILTON *Federalist* (Webster 1828), Men who can neither be distressed nor won into a sacrifice of duty. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* I. VI. 53 Muley Aben Hassan .. attempted to distress it [the city] into terms, by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls.

4. To cause pain, suffering, agony, or anxiety to; to afflict, vex, make miserable. Now chiefly *refl.* or *passive*; cf. DISTRESSED *ppl. a.*

1586 [see DISTRESSED.] 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* I. 26, I am distressed for thee, my brother Ionathan, very pleasant hast thou beene vnto me. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 77 We must not vexe ourselves .. nor distresse ourselves with bootlesse problemes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. IX. 336 To..take all measures of distressing him. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 205 'Why'..said she, weeping..'why distress me thus?' 1884 FORBES in *Eng. Ill. Mag.* Jan. 235 The Emperor had asked where he was without a satisfactory answer, whereat honest Bazaine was sore distressed. *Mod.* The tone of your letter greatly distresses me. Do not distress yourself about the child, he is safe.

†5. To rob (of baggage, etc.); to plunder. Cf. DETRUSS, DISTRUSS. *Obs.*

[App. repr. OF. *destrousser*, perh. confounded with *destroiss-er* = *destresser*.]

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 116 All they..that bare ony vytaylles, they were dystressed by theym [tous ceulx q' portoient viures estoient destroussey]. *Ibid.* He was ..dystressed of suche vytaylles as he hadde. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 17 Our men distressed almost all their victualles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 373 [He] set upon them, and distressed them and their shippes and so brought them into dyverse Partes.

6. To levy a distress upon, subject to a distress-warrant; = DISTRAIN *v.* 7.

[Quot. 1440 may be in sense 1: in the later quots. the vb. seems to be a deriv. of the sb.]

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* iv. 28 Alle þo lay-men, þat..ony swych clerk arestyn, or dystressin, or enprisoun wrongfully. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 78 The distres (or gudes poynded) sall remaine in the possession of the complainer, vntil it be discussed, quhither he is lawfullie or vnlawfullie distressed. 1707 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* 248 Quakers, who are liable to be distress'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 14, I will not begin at this time of day to distress my tenants, because they are unfortunate, and cannot make regular payments. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* 703 His generous chief distresses him to the very blankets on his bed.

absol. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 596 He..replied that the landlord might distress for the rent.

Hence **Distre·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1599 MINSHEU, A distressing, *aprietamiento*. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 28 He put to sea a huge fleet..for the distressing of the sea towns. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xix, So when a tyrant raves, his subjects pressing, His gaining is their losse, his treasure their distressing.

Distressed (distre·st, *poet.* -e·sĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 6–9 **distrest**. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Afflicted with pain or trouble; sorely troubled; in sore straits.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 219 Bitter teares, which copiouslie..fell from my distressed eies. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 That poore distressed woman commyng vnto Christ. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 43 To heare the distresseds petitions. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 51 Giving comfort to our distressed bodies. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 32 This distressed ship's crew. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 64 We..compassionate the distressed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 311 His distrest countrymen. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 89 Invitations to the distressed Flemish artizans to come over and settle in England.

b. Of actions or conditions: Pertaining to or showing distress; in straits, sorely straitened.

c 1592 BACON *Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 22 Consider how benigne eare and correspondence she gaue to the distressed requestes of that king. 1625–49 *Declar. of Chas. I*, App. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 1 The distressed extremities of Our dearest Uncle the King of Denmark. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* 16 May, It would be unkind in me to leave her in the distrest way she is in. 1785 J. TRUSLER *Modern Times* I. 168 Their poverty and distressed situation.

Distressedly (distre·sĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a distressed or sorely troubled manner.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 466 Her poor wandering brain is still distressedly labouring. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* I. 178 Hamilton began distressedly. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 199 Emma is distressedly silent.

Distre·ssedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being distressed; distress.

1590 WYRLEY *Armorie* 154 For fellowes many in distressednes Is to the greeuance much releasment. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 380 Those extraordinary fits of distressednesse, with which God is pleased to exercise some of His. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 133 Compassion to the poverty or distressedness of any.

Distre·sser. [f. DISTRESS *v.* + -ER 1.] One who distresses.

1627 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xxiii. 5 Thou fournishest before me, a table, in presence of my distressers. — *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xiv. 20 Enemies or Distressers.

Distre·ssful, *a.* [f. DISTRESS *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or attended with distress. (A literary and chiefly poetical word; not colloquial.)

1. Fraught with, causing, or involving distress; distressing; painful.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 126 To ease your Countrie of distressefull Warre. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 157 Of some distressefull stroke That my youth suffer'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 P 5 What is above all distressful and alarming, the final sentence. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 207 Night, a tempestuous sea, and crowded ice, must probably produce as high a degree of horror in the mind of the navigator, who is..subjected to their distressful influence, as any. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xix. 228 Subjects of distressful uncertainty.

†**b.** Attended with distress, gained by severe toil. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 287 Who with a body fill'd, and vacant mind, Gets him to rest, cram'd with distressefull bread.

2. Of persons, their actions, state, etc.: Full of distress; marked by or indicating distress or suffering; in great distress, sorely distressed.

1602 MUNDAY, etc. *Downfall Earl of Huntington* I. iv b, Looke if you see not a distressefull man, That to himselfe intendeth violence. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 293 Wide The field re-echo'd the distressful sound. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 116 Fix on the waistcoat a distressful stare. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 969 At a safe distance, both distressful watch. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* June 873 The most distressful districts lie in the west.

Distre·ssfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a distressful manner; in sore distress; distressedly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 Distressefully am I diuided from thee. 1611 COTGR., *Miserablement*, miserably, wretchedly..distressefully. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, I am distressfully and frightfully deaf. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. xiii. 284 Lætitia distressfully scribbled a line..to deliver to him.

Distre·ssfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being distressful; painfulness.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Aug. 242/1 We cannot but smile a little at the vehemence of the actions..at the truly English distressfulness of the manner of taking amusement.

Distre·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. DISTRESS *v.* + -ING 2.] That distresses or causes distress; see the verb.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LX. vi, Against distressing foes Let us thy succour finde. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (L.), Under these distressing circumstances what could I do? *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 228 The heat of a distressing midsummer day.

Distre·ssingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a distressing manner; distressfully, painfully.

1786 MISS CLAYTON in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 411 It was serious, but not distressingly so. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 408 Our progress up was distressingly slow. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* vii. 170 Prolonged and bitter frosts, contrasting so distressingly with the imagined geniality of his summer weather.

Distrest, var. *distressed*, pa. t. and pple. of DISTRESS *v.*

Distreyne, obs. form of DISTRAIN *v.*

†**Distri·bue,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *distribue-r*, ad. L. *distribu-ĕre* to DISTRIBUTE.] = DISTRIBUTE.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70 b, Only for to haue distribued this so noble a londe. 1483 — *Cato* E ij b, I counceyl the..that thou ne gyue ne distrybue thy goodes to thy children.

Distri·buend. [ad. L. *distribuend-um*, neut. of *distribuend-us* 'to be distributed', gerundive of *distribuĕre*.] That which is to be distributed.

1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* xi. 330 The social distribuend includes not merely the means of obtaining pleasurable passive feelings.

Distribulance, var. DISTROUBLANCE. *Obs.*

Distributable (distri·biutăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **-ible.** [f. DISTRIBUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being distributed; see the verb.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 10 Words..significative..of the parts of the whole distributible. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. vii. § 99 The money gathered at the offertory, distributable by the English Liturgy to the poor alone. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 161 Imparting the full amount of the distributable carbon to the oxygen of the atmosphere. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* i. § 5 *note*, He might have said that in such a proposition as the above the predicate is distributable, but not that it is actually distributed.

Distributary (distri·biutări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. ppl. stem *distribūt-* (see DISTRIBUTE *v.*) + -ARY.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Distinct, several. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, For howe many distributary intencyons were they created?

2. Distributive; 'that distributes, or is distributed' (Worcester).

1846 WORCESTER cites WILLIAMS.

B. *sb.* Something whose function is to distribute; applied to branch canals distributing water from a main one. (Cf. *tributary*.)

1886 J. T. WHEELER *India under Brit. Rule* 175 The Ganges canal..runs along the Doab..throwing out distributaries at intervals. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* May 553 The great canal, of which the small channel..was a distributary.

†**Distri·bute,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also **-ut.** [ad. L. *distribūt-us*, pa. pple. of *distribuĕre*: see next.] Distributed (of which it was prob. at length regarded as a contracted form).

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 99 To be distribute among poore folk. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 183 By them al byschop-rykys and al hye offyce of dygnyte schold be dystrybut. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 98 To be distrubit [? distribut] to thaim self. 1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 203 Sex pounds thirteyne shillings forpence to be distribute emongst ye poore of the parishe.

Distribute (distri·biut), *v.* Also 5–8 **des-**, 6 **dys-**; 5–6 *pa. t.* and *pple.* **distribut.** [f. L. *distribūt-* ppl. stem of *distribuĕre*, f. DIS- 1, in various directions + *tribuĕre* to assign, grant, deliver.]

1. *trans.* To deal out or bestow in portions or shares among a number of recipients; to allot or apportion as his share to each person of a number.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 32 Josue..disposed and distribut the lond of behest to the puple. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 176 There he abode thre dayes in departyng & destrybutyng the goodes. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 30 a, To distribut in almes to an hundred poore men an hundred pence. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 20 As much [beating] as one sound Cudgell of foure foote..could distribute, I made no spare Sir. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 60 Happiness and misery..may sometimes be distributed by way of mere discipline. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 37 Pray distribute my kindest regards amongst all friends. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 546 The doctrine generally received..was that it was shameful to receive bribes, but that it was necessary to distribute them.

absol. 1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* vii. 17 But even as God hath distributed to every man..so let him walke. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 13 Distributing to the necessity of Saints.

†**b.** To dispense, administer (justice, etc.). *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 99 Not in the presence of dreaded Justice, but on the Ministers That doth distribute it. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 125 The Power of distributing Justice is vested in him. 1746 JORTIN *Chr. Relig.* iii. (R.), He will distribute rewards and punishments to all, proportionably to their behaviour in the days of their mortality.

2. To spread or disperse abroad through a whole space or over a whole surface; properly, so that each part of the space or surface receives a portion; less definitely, to spread generally, scatter. (In *pass.* often with reference merely to situation, with no idea of motion: cf. *diffused, dispersed.*)

c 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 They shall be dystributed or parted thorough all the world. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 229 A Spend-thrift..will promise much and meane nothing: for he distributes his words as commonly as Printers. 1680 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 109 Those that are of a soft substance, are easily digested, and distributed. 1736 *Nature Display'd* III. 431 This subtle and active Element [fire] is distributed in great Abundance all round the Earth. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 657 (Printing Machine) The mechanism for supplying the ink, and distributing it over the form. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 340 Mammalia may be said to be universally distributed over the globe. 1890 WORMELL *Electr. in Serv. Man* 49 On [non-spherical] shapes electricity is not uniformly distributed.

b. Said of the ramification of vessels, pipes, etc.

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 32 Nerves..divided into..Filaments, distributed after a most exact order throughout the whole Body. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 80 The vessels are distributed in their usual arborescent manner. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 15 Water should be distributed not only to every house, but to every floor.

3. To divide (a whole or collective body) into parts having distinct characters or functions; to divide and arrange.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 25 He hath in his courte twelue thousand horsemen, whiche..distribute their wayting dayes after this order. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxiii 18 The Leuites, whom Dauid had distributed in the house of the Lord, to offer the burnt offrings of the Lord. 1643 5 *Years Jas. I* in *Select. Hist. Misc.* (1793) 311, I will break and distribute the proofs. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* civ. 8 Paraphr. 511 The earth [being] distributed into mountains and valleys. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 13 The Law of Moses is usually distributed into these three parts: 1 The Moral, 2 The Ceremonial, and 3 The Judicial. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i, That great peninsula [Spain]..was distributed by Augustus into three provinces. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 294 The Life Guards..were then distributed into three troops.

4. To divide and place in classes, or other divisions; to classify.

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1729) 22 These we have distributed into the three following Classes. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 10 A Politician distributes Mankind according to their civil Characters, into the Rulers and the Ruled. *Ibid.* II. ii. § 7 Propositions..are distributed into true and false. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Course Bot.* II. ii. § 386 By the Linnean plan, the Flowering plants of Britain..are..distributed into 22 well-marked classes.

†**b.** *Arith.* = DIVIDE. *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 27 b, The product 91019021907 I distribute by the whole Sine: and the quotient 91019 giveth an ark 65.d. 32.m, the Elevation of the Meridian. 1709–89 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 16 To Divide one Number by another, or to Distribute one into another.

5. To separate and allocate to distinct places or compartments. *spec.* in *Printing.* To remove (type that has been 'composed' or set up) from the forme, and return each letter into its proper box or compartment in the case. Also *absol.*

1615 [See sense 2.]

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 207 The compositer seeks ..for a riglet, a little longer than the line of the page he is to destribute, or else he cuts a riglet to that length (this riglet is called a destributing stick). 1736 *Nature Display'd* III. 364 The Types..being again distributed into their Boxes, serve to do the same Office to several others. 1808 *Post-Off. Laws with Instruct.* (U. S.), Distributing offices, where the postmasters open the mails addressed Northern, Southern etc., and distribute the letters into proper mails. 1888 J. SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 701 (*Typography*) The operation of distributing the types is the converse of that of composing: it is de-composing the forme and returning the several letters to their proper boxes in the case. 1891 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 558/1 The work is..published in a limited edition, and the type has been distributed. *Mod.* A compositor who distributes rapidly.

6. *Logic.* To employ (a term) in its full extension, so that it includes every individual of the class. See DISTRIBUTION 4 b.

[1698 ALDRICH *Artis Logicæ Rud.* iii. § 3. 5 Quare medium in præmissis semel ad minimum distribui debet. — § 3. 12 Distribuas medium; nec quartus terminus adsit.] 1827 WHATELY *Logic* ii. iii. § 2 The middle term..must be distributed once, at least, in the premises. 1847 DE MORGAN *Formal Logic* vii. 137. 1849 MANSEL *Aldrich's Logicæ* 59 To say [as Aristotle does] that the major premise in fig. 1 must be universal, or one premise in fig. 2 negative, is equivalent to a rule for distributing the middle term. 1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Thought* (1860) § 77. 130. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 181. 1867 FOWLER *Elem. Deduct. Logic* iv. (ed. 9) 34 All universal propositions distribute their subject, whereas particular propositions do not. All negative propositions distribute their predicate, whereas affirmative propositions do not.

7. *Grammar.* To make distributive (in sense).

1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 173 b, In 'they loved each other', *each* is in the nominative case, in the attributive relation to *they*, which it distributes in sense.

Hence **Distri·buted, Distri·buting** *ppl. adjs.*; **Distri·butedly** *adv. Distributed term, middle* (see sense 6 above).

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 123 That beneficent and ever distributing office of Deacons. [1698 ALDRICH *Art. Log. Rud.* iii. § 3. 4 Medium non distributum est anceps.]

1826 G. S. Faber *Difficulties of Romanism* I. iv. (1853) 114 Adoration paid to the elements after consecration, on the avowed ground, that those elements, jointly and severally, unitedly and distributedly, have now become the Supreme Being himself. 1827 Whately *Logic* i. § 5 A term is said to be 'distributed' when it is taken universally, so as to stand for everything it is capable of being applied to. 1844 *Ibid.* ii. iii. § 2 Then the conclusion .. would have its predicate—the Major term—distributed, which was undistributed in the premiss. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., To avoid the loss of time inherent in distributed workshops.

Distributee'. *Law.* [f. prec. vb. + -EE.] A person to whom a share falls in the distribution of the estate of an intestate.

1870 Pinkerton *Guide* 45 Where an Administrator has money belonging to a distributee, whose residence is known, it is his duty to give notice of his readiness to pay it over. 1891 R. Linn in *N. & Q.* 3 Oct. 269 An Act of Congress was passed for the relief of the distributees of Col. Linn.

Distributer: see Distributor.

Distributible, obs. form of Distributable.

Distri·buting, *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Distribute; distribution.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 25 To be discreet in the distributing of them to some Carpenters. 1663 *Roy. Proclam.* 25 May in *Parl. Rep. Secr. Comm.* (1844) No. 582. 89 The conveying of letters, or the distributing of the same. 1888 J. Southward in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 701 (*Typography*) There is hardly any operation which so strikes a spectator as distributing, for a competent distributor literally showers the types into their receptacles.

b. *attrib.*

1683 Distributing stick [see Distribute *v.* 5]. 1808 Distributing office [*ibid.*]. 1842 *Specif. Clay & Rosenburg's Patent* No. 9300. 2 The arranging or distributing machine. 1853 *Specif. Mitchel's Patent* No. 1287. 5 The types are to be taken in rows from the distributing machine. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 710/2 The least that a distributing-reservoir should hold is half the daily demand. *Ibid.*, *Distributing-roller* (Printing), a roller on the edge of an inking-table for distributing ink to the printing-roller. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct 1/2 Goods .. from that distributing centre [Hong Kong] are sent off to almost every market in China. 1888 J. Southward in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 701 (*Typography*) Distributing machines..in which the distributing is to a certain extent done automatically. 1891 '*Lightning*' *Glass. Electr. Terms*, *Distributing Boards*, large blocks of paraffined wood, slate or similarly insulating material upon which are mounted the various switches, fuses, &c., connected with main or branch wires.

Distribution (distribi·ʃən. [a. F. *distribution*, earlier *-cion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *distribūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *distribuĕre* to Distribute.] The action of distributing.

1. The action of dividing and dealing out or bestowing in portions among a number of recipients; apportionment, allotment.

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* ii. 4 God witnessynge by sygnes, wondris .. and distribucions [1388 departyngis] of the Holy Gost. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 82 They taken hede of alle makynge suche distribucions, so that eueriche haue that hym oweth. 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 183 The inequalyte of dystrybutyon of the commyn offyceys. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 8 Joseph .. made a new distribution of the whole Land. 1709 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 36 All shall be set right at the final distribution of things. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 198 The crown .. will lose nothing in this new distribution of power. 1894 *Times* 21 Dec. 11/5 The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the pupils.

b. *Pol. Econ.* (*a*) The dispersal among consumers of commodities produced: this being, as opposed to *production*, the business of commerce. (*b*) The division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among its individual members, as in 'the unequal distribution of the fruits of industry'.

1848-65 Mill *Pol. Econ.* Contents I. ii. § 6 Labour employed in the transport and distribution of the produce. *Ibid.* Prelim. Remarks (1872) 12/2 The diversities in the distribution of wealth are still greater than in the production. *Ibid.* 14/2 The laws of Production and Distribution .. are the subject of the following treatise. *Ibid.* II. i. § 3 A system of community of property and equal distribution of the produce. *Mod.* By the system of middlemen which now prevails the cost of distribution is disproportionately great compared with that of production.

2. The action of spreading abroad or dispersing to or over every part of a space or area; the condition or mode of being so dispersed or located all over an area; sometimes without implying actual dispersal from a centre.

† In older Physiology (esp. before the discovery of the circulation of the blood), applied to the dispersal of the assimilated food to all parts of the body.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 309 Helping the naturall concoction, retention, distribution, expulsion, and other vertues, in a weake and vnhealthie bodie. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 90 It is .. hard of concoction, and of very slow distribution. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The distribution of the food throughout all the parts of the body, is one of the wonders in nature. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 31 This distribution of temperature must .. have some influence on the shape of the [hail] stone. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 657 (*Printing-machine*) There are three or four small rollers of distribution .. by [a] compound movement they are enabled .. to effect a perfect distribution of the ink along the table. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Invert.* 19 Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere .. Such areas are termed *Provinces of Distribution*. 1885 Davidson *Logic of Definition* x. 296 This Order .. has such and such a geographical distribution. 1889 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* 340 How animals and plants have acquired their present peculiarities of distribution.

3. The orderly dividing of a mass or collective body into parts with distinctive characters or functions; the orderly arrangement of the parts into which any whole is divided; division and arrangement; classification.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 5 (1873) 45 So in the distribution of days we see the day wherein God did rest and contemplate his own works, was blessed. 1668 Hale Pref. to *Rolle's Abridgm.* 6 The Common-Law .. wants method, order, and apt distributions. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 201 Care should be taken in this Distribution, that the Fountains be disposed in such manner, that they may be seen almost all at a time. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Pref. 4 A commodious division and distribution of his matter. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The distribution of land into parishes.

b. *concr.* A division.

1829 Southey *O. Newman* vii. Omitting The minor distributions (which are many And barbarous all) suffice it to name these..the Pequods first; The Narhagansets [etc.].

4. *Logic.* †a. In the earlier English writers used for what is now called Division, i.e. the logical division of a genus (a logical whole) into the several species included under it; less properly, the partition of a whole into the integral or constituent parts contained in it. *Obs.*

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. xiii. 56 b, A distribution is when the whole is distributed into his partes. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 143 When we say, a man hath two parts, soule and bodie: Living Creatures are reasonable, and vnreasonable, then we make a distribution. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 194 Then he would have given us a full distribution of Immorality, to which all the instances of it might be reduced. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 10 The word distribution is most properly used, when we distinguish an universal whole into several kinds of species.

b. More recently, after Scholastic usage of Latin *distribuere*, *distributio*: The application of a term to each and all of the several individual instances included in its denotation or extension; the acceptation of a term in a general sense including every individual to which it is applicable.

Said of a term qualified explicitly or implicitly by such marks of universality (*signa universalia*) as *all*, *each*, *every*, *any*, etc.; the one simple common term being treated as 'distributed' over all its significates; e. g. in *every man*, the term *man* is spread out over, or dispersed among, this, that, and every other individual man.

This use of *distributio* (which turns on the question discussed in Plato, *Parm.* 130 seqq.), first appears in the Schoolmen of the 13th cent., as Shyreswod, and especially Petrus Hispanus (1226–1277), of whose *Summulæ* the 7th chapter deals with the properties of terms, including Distribution, as an appendix to the exposition of the *Organon*, and with special reference to the solution of sophisms. The term apparently came into English logic through the medium of Aldrich: see Distribute *v.* 6.

(The speculation in Latham's Johnson s. v. *Distributed* is wholly gratuitous, and ignores the history of the word.)

[*c* 1250 Petrus Hisp. *Summulæ* vii. 5. 1 Distributio est multiplicatio termini communis per signum universale facta, ut cum dicitur 'omnis homo', iste terminus 'homo' distribuitur sive confunditur pro quolibet suo inferiori.] 1827 Whately *Logic* I. § 3 '*All* food', or *every* kind of food, are expressions which imply the distribution of the term 'food'; '*some* food' would imply its non-distribution. 1849 Mansel *Aldrich's Logicæ* iii. § 3. 4 *note*, *Distribution* is not an Aristotelian term. It forms part of what the Schoolmen call *parva logicalia*; a kind of appendix to analyses of the Organon; containing matters, some evolved from .. Aristotle, others complete innovations .. The syllogistic rules concerning distribution are of course implied in Aristotle's account of each figure, though not enumerated separately, as common to all. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 126 The distribution of the Subject depends upon the Quantity of the Judgment. 1887 Fowler *Elem. Deduct. Logic* (ed. 9) iv. 34 The distribution or non-distribution of an attributive, as 'human', 'red', etc., follows that of the corresponding common term, 'human being', 'red thing', etc.

5. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 95 a, It is also called a distribution, when we deuide the whole into seuerall partes, and sale we haue fower pointes, wherof we purpose to speake, comprehending our whole talke within compasse of the same. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Distribution*, in rhetoric, is a kind of description; or a figure whereby an orderly division and enumeration is made of the principal qualities of a subject.

6. *Arch.* The arrangement of the several parts of a building, esp. of the interior divisions or apartments. (Cf. Disposition 1 d.)

[1624 Wotton *Archit.* 120 *Distributio* is that vsefull Casting of all Roomes for Office, Entertainement, or Pleasure, which I haue handled before.] 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Distribution of the plan*, denotes the dividing, and dispensing the several parts, and members, which compose the plan of a building. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* § 2489 Distribution and disposition are the first objects that should engage the architect's attention, even of him whose great aim is to strike the attention by ornament, which can never please unless its source can be traced to the most convenient and economical distribution of the leading parts.

7. *Printing.* The action or process of distributing type: see Distribute *v.* 5.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Distribution*, in printing, the taking a form asunder, separating the letters, and disposing them in the cases again, each in its proper cell. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 651 Distribution is performed four times faster than composition.

8. *Steam-engine.* 'The steps or operations by which steam is supplied to and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston; viz., admission, suppression or cutting off, release or exhaust, and compression of exhaust steam prior to the next admission' (Webster 1864).

Distribu·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to distribution, *esp.* to the geographical distribution of animals or plants.

1864 Huxley *Lect. Compar. Anat.* I. 2 The student of the geographical distribution of animals .. would .. dispose the contents of a Zoological Museum in a totally different manner: basing his classification not upon organs, but on distributional assemblages. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* II. xix. 399 The mode of solving distributional problems.

†Distribu·tioner. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er 2.] One who makes distribution; a distributor.

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 34 The only..distributioner that hath both given and setled several men in their several proprieties. *Ibid.* 43 Distributioners of property.

Distribu·tionist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who advocates a system of distribution.

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1837) I. 69 The distributionists trembled, for their popularity was at stake.

Distributival (distri·biŭtoi·văl), *a. Gram.* [f. Distributive + -al: cf. *adjectival*.] Of or pertaining to a distributive.

1868 Key *Philol. Ess.* 4 In the passages .. referred to, the distributival sense [of ἀνά] seems to prevail.

Distributive (distri·biŭtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *distributif*, *-ive*, ad. L. *distribūtīv-us* (Priscian) apportioning, f. *distribūt-* ppl. stem: see Distribute.]

1. Having the property of distributing; characterized by dispensing, bestowing, or dealing out, in portions; given to or engaged in distribution.

Distributive finding of the issue: a finding by a jury which is in part for plaintiff and in part for defendant (Wharton *Law Lexicon*).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 85 Wolde .. God that every harde covetouse hert were of suche largesse and distributif of here meveable good and tresoure to the comon wele. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 14 To endeavour to destroy the belief of..a distributive Providence. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 323 A ready 'Shelty' stands in waiting by, Around the board distributive to fly. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i. (1872) 100 The distributive Citoyennes are of violent speech and gesture.

2. Characterized by distributing or diffusing itself; having a tendency to diffusion.

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxxvi. 132 Wisdom and Science are worth nothing, unless they be distributive, and declare themselves to the world. Wealth in a Misers hand is useless. 1873 B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* iv. 106 If we reflect that heat is essentially distributive in its nature.

3. Of, belonging to, or arising from, distribution.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 363 The distributiue vertue of the Trees being occupied about many, must needs haue the lesse for euerie one, whereas when it hath but a few to feed, it dealeth the more bountifully. 1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 60 All the Sisters agreed.. that Mrs. Barnes's distributive Share of her Father's Effects should be entrusted to Mr. Crab. 1813 G. Edwards *Meas. True Pol.* 13 A Local Agency appropriated to each distributive circle of the Kingdom. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/6 To use .. the profits derived from the distributive business on manufacturing industry.

b. *Distributive justice*, one of the two divisions of Justice, according to Aristotle (the other being Commutative); that which consists in the distribution of something in shares proportionate to the deserts of each among the several parties.

[The old Latin version of Aristotle's *Ethics* c 1250 renders διανεμητικὸν δίκαιον by *distributivum justum*; Aquinas, in his commentary on the text, has *distributiva justitia*.]

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. i, Justice .. is .. described in two kyndes or spices. The one is named iustyce distributiue, which is in distribution of honour, money, benefite, or other thinge semblable .. Justice distributiue hathe regarde to the persone. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 192 Neither doth God therfore offend in Justice distributiue, if he have mercy on whom hee will have mercy: or if hee doe harden whom he will harden. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 370 Distributiue justice consisteth in giving to everie one according to his desert, whether it be honor and dignitie, or punishment. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 488 Nature .. in her distributive Justice endeavours to deal as equally as possibly she can with all Men. 1792 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 74 Their ideas of distributive justice are corrupted at the very source.

c. Hence, applied to that part of substantive law, which is concerned with the determination of rights, as distinguished from the corrective, penal, or vindicative part.

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 6. 216 The civill Law (according to the two offices of the Legislator, whereof one is to judge; the other to constrain men to acquiesce to his judgements) hath two parts; the one distributive, the other vindicative, or penall. By the distributive it is, that every man hath his proper Right. *Ibid.* § 7 The first of them [parts of a Law] which is called distributive, is Prohibitory, and speaks to all, the second which is styled vindicative, or pœnary, is mandatory, and onely speaks to publique Ministers. 1678 Young *Serm. at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, the Preceptive Part, which enjoyns the Duty, and the Distributive Part, which assigns the Punishment or the Reward.

4. Expressing distribution or division among individuals; *spec.* in *Gram.* Having reference to each individual of a number or class, as distinguished from the whole number taken together.

Distributive adjectives, the words *each*, *either*, *neither*, *every* (the three first of which can also be used pronominally). *Distributive numerals*, in Latin, *singuli*, one by one, *bini*, two by two, etc.

1530 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, Nownes distributives: as *nullus*, *neuter*. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 29, I speke also amongest the pronownes of nownes partityves and distributyves as *tout*, *nul*.. *chascun*. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb.* i. 5 The distributive particle *which* (unto which of the Angels) implieth a number of Angels. 1818-48 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 359 Dr Lingard has clearly apprehended .. the distributive character of the words *eorl* and *ceorl*. 1864 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 247 The distributive adjective pronouns, *each*, *every*, *either*, agree with the nouns .. and verbs, of the singular number only. 1881 E. ADAMS *Elem. Eng. Lang.* 68 Distributive numerals signify how many at a time. There are no separate forms to express them in English.

5. *Logic.* Referring to each individual of a class separately, and not to the whole class as made up of these individuals. Opposed to *collective*.

1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 1 This sort of sophisms is committed when the word *all* is taken in a collective and a distributive sense, without a due distinction. 1863 F. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 253 A defect .. pointed out by the sagacity of Sir William Hamilton, namely, the absence of the distributive words 'all' or 'some,' in the predicates of its formal judgments.

6. *Math.* Operating (or expressing operation) upon every part in operating upon the whole: as *distributive formula*, *function*, *operation*, *principle*, *symbol*.

1855 CARMICHAEL *Calculus of Operations* 8 A symbol Φ is said to be distributive when, u and v being two distinct subjects, $\Phi(u+v)=\Phi u+\Phi v$. *Ibid.* 11 Any algebraic function of a distributive symbol is itself also distributive.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Gram.* A distributive word: see A. 4.

1530 PALSGR. 74 Pronownes, unto whiche I joyne .. partityves, distributyves and numeralles. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 102 All Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinites..do lack the Vocative case. 1874 MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Gram.* 98 *Distributives* express how many at a time, as *one by one*, *one and one*, *by twos*, *two each*, etc.

†**2.** That which is distributed. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 52 Parents .. though they may expresse more affection to one in the abundance of bequests, yet cannot forget some Legacies, just distributives, and dividents to others of their begetting.

Distributively (distri·biutivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a distributive manner or sense.

a. By way or by means of distribution.

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 42 He .. distributiuely sowed it, vpon all the creatures of the earth. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* (1851) 450 Communicating the natural heat of Government and Culture more distributively to all parts.

b. *Law.* So as to be distributed between two parties, each obtaining part of his plea.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 187 There are cases in which an issue may be found distributively, *i. e.* in part for plaintiff and in part for defendant.

c. In relation to each individual of a number separately; opposed to *collectively*.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 12 Wee cannot be free from all sinne collectiuely .. yet distributiuely .. all great and grieuous actuall offences .. may and ought to be .. auoyded. 1652 T. WHITFIELD *Doctr. Armin.* 66 The word *all* is here to bee taken not distributively for every particular man, but collectively for all sorts, states, and conditions of men. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xxvi. 123 This Fallacy consists in the Word *All*, which if Collectively taken, the Major Indeed will be true, but the Minor false. If the Word *All* is taken Distributively, the Major will be false. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S* V. xlviii. 75 In Parliament, as the common council, the whole empire was represented collectively, though not distributively. 1889 ILLINGWORTH *Probl. Pain* in *Lux Mundi* (ed. 10) 114 The mass of animal suffering .. is felt distributively. No one animal suffers more because a million suffer likewise.

d. *Logic.* In a sense in which the term is applied to each and every individual of a class. See DISTRIBUTION 4 b.

1843 MILL *Logic* I. iv. § 4. 114 When a general name stands for each and every individual which it is a name of, or in other words, which it denotes, it is said by logicians to be distributed, or taken distributively. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. § 2 (1870) 121 A Universal Judgment is one in which the Predicate is affirmed of the whole Subject taken distributively. Thus *all men* (i. e. *each* and *every* man) *are mortal*.

Distributiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being distributive.

1662 FELL *Dr. Hammond* § 2 (T.) That practice [of carving at the table] had another more immediate cause, a natural distributiveness of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person. 1884 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 163/2 A great many other sections, where distributiveness is necessary.

Distributor (distri·biutəɹ). Also 6 -our, 6-9 -er. [orig. f. DISTRIBUTE *v.* + -ER; conformed to L. *distribūtor*, agent-n. f. *distribuĕre*: cf. F. *distributeur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who distributes: see the verb.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) II. xxxi. 105 b, So true & feythfull a distributer of the counselles & graces of god. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 17 (R.) My derelye beloued sonne, the .. distributer of my goodnes towardes you. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 559 Faithful distributours of right and justice to the poor commons of this Realm. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. ii, A deuourer, in stead of a distributer of the alms. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 70 The equal Distributer of Rewards and Punishments. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 P 2 Seged .. the distributor of the waters of the Nile. 1864 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 42 Entire classes of producers and distributors, which have arisen through division of labour. 1888 [see DISTRIBUTING].

b. That which distributes; an appliance for distributing.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 76 The best broadcast manure distributor exhibited. 1864 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 525 Put manure on with distributor. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 345 The parts of the machine are merely passive distributors of that power.

†**c.** Applied by Puttenham to the figure of speech whereby the elements of a description, or the like, are set forth one by one. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III xix. (Arb.) 230 A figure very meete for Orators .. when we may .. vtter a matter in one entier speach .. and will rather do it peecemeale and by distribution of euery part .. and therefore I name him the distributor. *Marg.* Merismus, or the Distributer.

Hence **Distri·butorship**, office of distributor.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 60 How did he get his stamp distributorship?

Distri·butory, *a. rare.* = DISTRIBUTIVE *a.* (3).

1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 209 Until her distributory share were exhausted.

Distri·butress. [f. DISTRIBUTOR + -ESS.] A female distributor.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 85 Being so bountifull a distributresse of your courtesies. 1634 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Manzini's Pol. Observ.* 28 Discretion ought to be the distributresse of these treasures. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 423 The fair distributress.

†**Districate,** *v. Obs. rare* −°. [f. DIS- 1 + L. *tricæ* perplexities, embarrassments: after *extricate*.] = DISINTRICATE. So †**Districa·tion.**

1632 SHERWOOD, To districate, *extriquer*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Districate*, to rid out of trouble or incumbrance. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Districation*, a ridding out of trouble.

†**Distri·ct,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *district-us* severe, strict, pa. pple. of *distringĕre* to draw asunder, strain: see DISTRAIN and STRICT.] Strict, stringent, rigorous; severe; exact.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 b, Impossyble to persecuer & contynue in thy district or sharpe exercyse of vertues. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 46 Aristotle is so district in this point. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. (1689) 61 The most diligent, district, and unpartial search. 1700 H. J. *Salvab. Heathen* 26 A Righteousness consisting in a Condecency of his Goodness and Mercy, and not in the Rule of his district Holiness.

District (di·strikt), *sb.* [a. F. *district* (16th c. in Littré) ad. med.L. *district-us* (1) the constraining and restraining of offenders, the exercise of justice, (2) the power of exercising justice in a certain territory, jurisdiction, (3) the territory under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord; f. L. *district-* ppl. stem of *distringĕre*: see DISTRAIN.

(The explanation of the 17th c. legal antiquaries, 'the territory within which the lord may *distrain*', is much narrower than the notion involved in *districtus*.)]

†**1.** *Law.* The territory under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *District*, a district; the liberties, or precincts of a place; the territorie, or circuit of countrey, within which a Lord, or his Officers may iudge, compell, or call in question, the inhabitants. [1641 *Termes de la Ley* 125 *Districtus* is sometimes used for the circuit or territory, within which a man may be thus compelled to appeare.] 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *District*, is the place in which a Man hath the power of distreining, or the Circuit or Territory wherein one may be compelled to appear.. Where we say, *Hors de son Fee*, others say, *Extra districtum suum*.

2. A portion of territory marked off or defined for some special administrative or official purpose, or as the sphere of a particular officer or administrative body civil or ecclesiastical; e.g. a *police*, *postal*, or *registration district*; the *Metropolitan district*, *London postal district*, that of a *Local Board* or *Urban Sanitary Authority*.

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. II. § 1 (R.) The decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective districts and dioceses. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 P 2 The several Districts and Parishes of London and Westminster. 1834 S. GOBAT *Abyssinia* 367 As soon as the son of a great man has learned to read .. his father gives him a district of a greater or less extent. 1847 *Act* 10 *Vict.* c 15 § 43 Any offence which shall take place within the Metropolitan Police District. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 28 In healthy 'registration' districts, the mortality is low.

3. *spec.* **a.** in England: A division of a parish, having its own church or chapel and resident clergyman, constituted under the Church Building Acts, from 58 Geo. III, c 45 onwards. Hence *district chapel*, *church*, *parish*. (See CHAPEL 3 b.) *Peel district*: an ecclesiastical division formed under 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 37, 'having a minister licensed by the bishop and vested with limited powers'.

These ecclesiastical districts originally constituted perpetual curacies; they are now mostly for ecclesiastical purposes distinct parishes, being vicarages or rectories according to the status of the benefice out of which they have been taken.

1818 *Act* 58 *Geo. III*, c. 45 § 21 In any case in which the said Commissioners shall be of opinion that it is not expedient to divide any populous Parish or Extra Parochial Place into such complete, separate, and distinct Parishes as aforesaid, but that it is expedient to divide the same into such Ecclesiastical Districts as they .. may deem necessary for the Purpose of affording Accommodation for the attending Divine Service .. to Persons residing therein. *Ibid.* § 24 The churches and chapels respectively assigned to such Districts shall, when duly consecrated for that Purpose, become and be the District Parish Churches of such District Parishes. 1822 *Act* 3 *Geo. IV*, c. 72 § 10 To act on the Vestry of such District or Division, and of the Church or Chapel thereof. 1855 TIMBS *Curiosities of London* (1867), St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, a district church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. 1856 WALBRAN *Ripon, etc.* 110 A district parish has .. been assigned to this Church. 1866 J. M. DALE *Clergyman's Legal Handbk.* (ed. 4) 34 Upon the new church being consecrated in the Peel district, it becomes a 'new parish for ecclesiastical purposes'. *Ibid.* 35 The patronage of the Peel districts and parishes, until otherwise assigned, rests with the Crown and the bishop alternately.

b. One of the urban or rural subdivisions of a county, constituted by the Local Government Act of 1894, and having an Urban or Rural District Council.

1895 *Whitaker's Almanac* 667 (*Parish Councils Act*) The whole country will be divided into districts, some of which are borough urban districts, some urban districts other than Boroughs, and some rural districts, each of which will have its own council. Rural districts in most cases comprise a large number of parishes. *Ibid.* 669 Rural districts are those areas which occupy the whole of the country outside London other than so much as is included in any borough or any other urban district.

c. In British India: A division or subdivision of a province or presidency, constituting the most important unit of civil administration, having at its head an officer called 'Magistrate and Collector', or 'Deputy-Commissioner'. It corresponds to the *Zillah* of earlier times.

Generally, four or more 'districts' constitute a 'division' under a 'commissioner'; but in Madras presidency the districts themselves are the primary divisions.

1776 *Trial Jos. Fowke* 2/1 (Stanf.) Having a demand on the Dewan of the Calcutta District for .. 26,000 rupees. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1840) V. 422 (Y.) In each district, that is in the language of the country, each Zillah, a Zillah Court was established. 1848 G. WYATT *Revelat Orderly* (1849) 67 The Planters.. in the Chumparan district. 1885 HUNTER *Imp. Gaz. India* IV. 416 Farakhábád bears the reputation of being one of the healthiest Districts in the Doáb. 1886 YULE & BURNELL. *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 749 *Zillah*. is the technical name for the administrative districts into which British India is divided, each of which has in the older provinces a Collector, or Collector and Magistrate combined, a Session Judge, &c, and in the newer provinces, such as the Punjab.. a Deputy Commissioner.

d. In U.S. used in various specific and local senses: e.g. a political division - election constituency, as an *assembly*, *congressional*, or *senate district*.

In some States the chief subdivision of a county (*civil*, *magisterial*, *militia*, *justice's district*), called in other States *townships* or *towns*. Formerly, in South Carolina = county; elsewhere, a division of a State containing several counties. Also, a division of the country, directly under the control of Congress, and having no elective franchise, as the federal District of Columbia; the District of Alaska (formerly Russian America).

1800 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 40 Much said about my being elected member for this district in Congress. 1808 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12), *Fayette*, a district of N. Carolina, comprehending the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson. *Fayetteville*, a town of N. Carolina, in Cumberland county, capital of the district of Fayette. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ii. 10 The town-proper was of course the collection of dwellings; but, in the vulgar acceptation the same word embraced the entire district or township. 1890 M. TOWNSEND *U. S.* 138 The District of Columbia (including the national capital of Washington); the District of Alaska.

e. The portion of country or of a town allotted to or occupied by any person as the sphere of his operations; particularly, a section of a parish allotted to a lay 'visitor', working under the clergyman.

1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 162 Visiting about in their 'district', and attending all sorts of meetings. 1888 A. T. QUILLER-COUCH in *Echoes fr. Oxford Mag.* (1890) 104 There's no one to visit your 'district' Or make Mother Tettleby's soup. *Mod.* For this purpose the town has been divided into districts, and two canvassers appointed to each.

4. Any tract of country, usually of vaguely defined limits, having some common characteristics; a region, locality, 'quarter'.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (R.) These districts which between the tropics lie .. Were thought an uninhabitable seat. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i, The most extensive and flourishing district, westward of Mount Taurus and the river Halys, was dignified by the Romans with the exclusive title of Asia. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 79 Districts composed of argillaceous and sandy formations. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 222 Species [of birds] which inhabit open districts are usually protectively coloured. *Mod.* The roughest carriage road in the Lake district. A manufacturing district; a purely agricultural district.

†**5.** *fig.* Sphere of operation; province, scope. (In quot. 1704 used in *pl.* = limits, bounds.) *Obs. rare.*

[1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 28 This Principle of Life, Sense, and Intellection in Man called the Soul, hath the Body as its Province and Districtus, wherein it exerciseth these Faculties and Operations.] 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 283 The first and the last of these I understand to come within the Districts of my Subject.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in sense 'of, belonging to, or allotted to a particular district'; as *district-chapel, church, parish*: see 3 a.; *district-judge, school, -superintendent, -surveyor, -visitor* (whence **district-visit** *v.* (*humorous*). **District-attorney** (U.S.), the local prosecuting officer of a district; **district-council**, the local council of an Urban or Rural District as constituted by the Parish Councils Act of 1894; hence **district-councillor**; **district-court** (U.S.), a court of limited jurisdiction, having cognizance of certain causes within a district, presided over by a district-judge.

1808 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 301 It abolishes the District Courts of Tennessee and Kentucky. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 368 The District-Surveyors are elected by the Magistrates. 1828 Webster, *District-judge*, the judge of a district court. *District-school*, a school within a certain district of a town. *New England.* 1833 F. J. Shork *Notes Indian Affairs* (1837) I. 136 There were kazees .. who may be designated district judges. 1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 93 An Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables. 1845 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 49 There shall be paid to the district surveyors .. such other fees .. as may from time to time be directed by the Metropolitan Board of Works. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., District Orders*, those issued by a general commanding a district. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ro. Lynne* I. iv. 43 'What are the duties of a district-visitor?' .. 'She scolds the men for frequenting public-houses, abuses the women for being idle and slatternly.' *Ibid.* 44 When I am ill, I shall .. be 'district-visited'. 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conference* 370 The Chairmen of Districts in their several District meetings. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlix. 255 The local prosecuting officer, called the district attorney. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 14 In the more important districts the District Superintendents are relieved of the management of the goods business by 'District Goods Managers'. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 6/3 Returned at the head of the poll for the urban district council..The village shoe-maker heads the poll for both the parish and the rural district council. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanac* 669 (*Parish Councils Act*) Urban District Councils are but urban sanitary authorities under a new name, and elected on the same system as town councils in boroughs. Rural District Councils are a new body, and take over the functions which guardians of the poor, acting as rural sanitary authorities, discharged in rural sanitary districts. *Ibid.* 670 The elections of guardians, and of urban and rural district councillors, are to take place under rules issued by the Local Government Board.

Di·strict, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To divide or organize into districts. Hence **Di·stricting** *vbl. sb.*

1828 Webster, *Districted*, divided into districts or definite portions. *Districting*, dividing into limited or definite portions. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* Introd. xii. (1866) 40 The Netherlands like other countries are districted and farmed. 1869 *Daily News* 2 Sept., The town is in the hands of certain groups of lawyers, and is districted by them. 1888 *Ibid.* 16 June 5/4 Towns must be districted between them [electric-lighting Companies] as London is between gas and water Companies. 1888 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 648 Until such districting as herein provided for shall be made. 1891 W. K. Brooks *Amer. Oyster* 195, I believe that the districting plan is neither a real remedy nor the best method for arresting the destruction.

†Distri·ction. *Obs.* [a. OF. *distriction* rigour, severity, arbitrary control (Godef.), ad. L. *districtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *distringĕre*: see Distrain, District *a.*] Strictness, severity, rigour.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. x, I ȝaue all, & I wol haue all ayen, & wiþ districcion I require þankinges. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm. John* v. 22 (1634) 10 Earthly judges have their districtions, and so their restrictions; some things they cannot know. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 191 Justice and Secular distriction are necessary for the most part in Divine Laws and Secular Institutes.

[The erroneous sense 'Sudden display' in J., copied in later Dicts., is founded on a mistaken quotation of *distinction* as *distriction* in 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. xii. 118.]

†Distri·ctly, *adv. Obs.* [f. District *a.* + -ly 2.] Strictly, stringently, severely.

1563–87 tr. *Pope Urban's Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 218 (R) We send our mandats again vnto your brotherhood .. districtlie..commanding you, that [etc.]. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 124 They..would not have been so districtly and austerely abstemious. 1678 H. More *Lett. Sev. Subjects* (1694) 28 He..has not had leisure to observe things so closely and districtly.

†Distri·ctness. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Strictness, precision, exactitude.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 59 [It] challengeth no such districtnesse..as was required in the other. *Ibid.* 110, I doe in all things commend fidelity and trust to be performed where by districtnesse it is challenged.

Distri·ctual, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *districtu-s* District + -al.] Of or belonging to a district.

1849 J. M. Kemble *Saxons in Eng.* II. 106 We find no traces of any districtual or missatic authority to whom these officers could account.

†Distri·fe. *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 1 or 5 + Strife.] Strife, contention.

c 1450 *Merlin* 536 He wolde not haue..distrif be-twene hem two.

‖ **Distringas** (distri·ŋgæs). *Law.* [a. L. *distringās* 'thou shalt distrain', 2 pers. pres. subj. of *distringĕre*, in med.L. sense, being the first word of the writ.] The name of a writ directing the sheriff to distrain in various cases.

The main forms are, in Common Law: a. The *distringas* to compel appearance, where defendant has a place of residence in England or Wales. b. The *distringas in detinue*, to compel the defendant to deliver goods by distresses upon his chattels. c. *Distringas juratores*, empowering the sheriff to distrain defaulting jurors to compel their appearance. In Equity: d. A process issued against a corporation aggregate in cases of disobedience to the summons or directions of the court. e. An order of the Chancery Court by which the Bank of England or other public company is restrained from permitting a transfer of stock or shares in which a party claims to be interested, or from paying any dividend on it.

1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 391 That no seriaunt [take] of eny citizen for servynge of a venire facias, habeas corpore and destringas, for alle but vj d. 1607 Middleton *Phœnix* II. iii. Wks. 1885 I. 157 Get your distringas out as soon as you can for a jury. 1642 *Art. agst. Sir H. Davenport* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 336 Writs of Distringas .. directed to the several High Sheriffs of the said County of York; whereby the said Sheriffs were commanded further to distrain the said James Maleverer to appear as aforesaid. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 125 Distringas is a Writ directed to the Sheriffe or any other officer, commanding him to distreine for a debt to the King, &c. or for his appearing at a day. 1714 Scrogg's *Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 172 An Attachment or Distringas to attach his Goods. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxvii. (Jod.), The process against a body corporate is by distringas to distrain them by their goods and chattels, rents, and profits, till they shall obey the summons or directions of the court. 1857 J. T. Smith *Parish* 50 A distringas shall issue against the inhabitants to make them repair it [bridge, highway etc.].

Hence **Distringas** *v. trans.*, to restrain by a distringas.

1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 533/2.

‖ **Distrix** (distriks). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. δίς twice (Di- 2) + θρίξ hair.] A disease of the hair, in which it splits and divides at the end.

1811 in Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1822 J. M. Good *Study Med.* (1834) IV. 517 The terms athrix and distrix .. express two of the species under this genus.

Distrou, distrowe, etc., obs. ff. Destroy.

†Distrou·blance. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **distroblans, -troybulance, -trublance,** 5-6 **-troublance, -tribulance.** [f. next + -ance; prob. after a corresponding F. form: cf. the earlier Disturblance.] Disturbance, molestation.

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* I. (*Sc. Stat.* I) Na greyff nor na distroblans [*molestia*]. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xliv. 4 Makand fellown Distroybulance. 1487 Jas. III *Let.* in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* (1861) 393 Mak him nane impediment, letting nor distroublance. 15.. *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 80 They .. may .. be the more fervent [when] that all their outward wits be closed from all outward seeing and hearing, and from all distroublance and lettings. 1572 in *Muniments Burgh of Irvine* (1891) II. 17 The saidis provest and baillies..sall.. cognosce and decerne thair apoun the wrang and distribulance of the burgh.

†Distrou·ble, *v. Obs.* Also **des-, dys-troble, -trowbel, -truble, -trubill, -trybul.** [ME. a. OF. *destrobler, -troubler*, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *trobler, troubler* to Trouble. An etymologically earlier OF. form of the latter was *torbler, turbler, tourbler* (:—L. **turbulāre*), whence the earlier ME. type *desturble, -tourble*, Disturble. *Trouble* had become at an early date the prevalent form of the simple vb., and *distrouble* gradually superseded *disturble*, but itself scarcely survived to 1600. Sc. *distrybul, distribulance*, etc., were app. associated with L. *tribulāre* to afflict, oppress.]

trans. To disturb, trouble greatly.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 524, I am ryght sory yif I have oughte Destroubled yow out of your thoughte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Alexis* 421 Þu has distrybulyt me. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3167* As wawes of þe wild see when wynd þaim distrobles. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 53 Thus haue ye by your fals confederacy destrouble my Royamme. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1292 Furth he goith, distrublit in his hart. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 320 A brooke with raine distroubled new. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 101, I defend..that na man distrouble this court vnlawfullie, vnder the paine that may follow. [W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 102 Me had thir Lollards no distrubill'd My denner had been nearly doubl'd.]

Hence **†Distrou·bled** *ppl. a.*, **†Distrou·bling** *vbl. sb.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* V. 216 The persy .. went vith thaim ..his castell till, Vithout distrowbilling or Ill. 1492 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xliv. 75 a/1 She..hathe noo dystrowblynge ne empeshement. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iv. 12 Coosen passions of distroubled spright.

†Distrou·ble, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Disturbance, molestation.

c 1450 *Merlin* 545 No distrouble thei ne hadde till thei com to Roestok. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 306/1 To constrayne Impedymentes & destroubles [L. *infestantia*].

†Distrou·bler. *Obs.* [f. prec. *v.* + -er: cf. Disturbler.] One who troubles or disturbs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dystrobelar of þe pece [*v.r.* disturbeler], *turbator, perturbator*. 15.. *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 56 All such distroublers of Holy Church.

Distrue, distruie, obs. ff. Destroy.

†Distru·ss, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *destrousser* to unpack (mod.F. *détrousser* to unfasten), f. *des-* (Dis- 4) + *trousser* to pack, Truss.]

trans. To strip or plunder; hence, to defeat, rout. Also *fig.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VI. vi. (1554) 144 a, The distrussing of hys chiualrie. *Ibid.* VI. ix. (1554) 153 a, Pompey .. Distrussed was, by sodeyn death. 1496 Sir J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 776 III. 162 The Swechys..berded hym at an onsett place, and hathe dystrussyd hym. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 238 Mon^r Mont had distrussed, taken, and brent 2 grete carrikes of Ieane [Genoa].

b. To seize or carry off as plunder.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, (an. 5) (1809) 539 So thei distrussed the victalles and caused Sir Nicholas Vaux .. to flei toward Guisnes.

Distrust (distrʌ·st), *sb.* [f. Dis- 9 + Trust *sb.*: cf. next.] Absence or want of trust; lack of confidence, faith, or reliance; doubt, suspicion.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 809 Eche..in such hatred and distrust of other. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. 19 b, Through distrust in himselfe, or for some other defect. 1659 B. Harris *Iron Age* 291 The Germans, by their dissentions, and distrusts, have very much weakned the Empire. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 194 P 10 So little distrust has my pupil of his own abilities. 1798 Southey *Sonnets* xi, Beware a speedy friend, the Arabian said, And wisely was it he advised distrust. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 258 A deep mutual distrust which had been many years growing..made a treaty impossible.

b. The fact of being distrusted; loss of credit.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 6 Foul distrust and breach Disloyal on the part of Man, revolt, And disobedience.

Distrust (distrʌ·st), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Trust *v.*; perh. after L. *diffīdere*. Found intrans. in Lydgate, but app. not in ordinary use till the 16th c.]

†1. *intr.* a. with *of*: To have a doubt or dread of; to suspect. [Cf. OF. *difier de.*] *Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, I durst not, distrustyng of myschyefe, Accomplyshe it whan it came to the prefe.

†b. with *of, in, to*: To be without confidence in.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 25 To write more touching this point, I..am ashamed, least I should seeme to distrust of your wisedome. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxi. 144 Howe sadde and heauie .. he went away distrusting in the victory. 1634 R. Codrington tr. *Iustine* 231 Distrusting to their arms. *Ibid.*, Distrusting to the Macedons. 1672 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasm.* 208 Distrusting in mine own strength, I wholly rely upon him.

†c. with *for*: To doubt or fear for the safety of. *Obs.*

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 3 *marg.*, The Hungarians distrust for their Civil Priviledges.

2. *trans.* To do the opposite of trusting; to withhold trust or confidence from; to put no trust in, or reliance on, the statements or evidence of.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Matt. v, (R.), He y^t requireth ye othe doeth distrust that other partie. 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 13, I am readie to distrust mine eyes, And wrangle with my reason that perswades me To any other trust. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 88 We see philosophers distrust their senses, and doubt of the existence of heaven and earth. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xix. 506 He feared his generals, and distrusted his ministers. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 241 Any one who has occasion to compare his narrative with that of contemporary writers will find frequent cause to distrust it.

absol. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 175 Though I distrust, Discomfort you (my Lord) it nothing must.

b. To entertain doubts concerning; to call in question the reality, validity, or genuineness of; not to rely upon.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 87 Thy knowne good will..assureth me not to distrust the same at thy hands. 1611 Bible *2 Macc.* ix. 22 Not distrusting mine health, but hauing great hope to escape this sicknes. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 63 A tyrant, whose..officers appeared to distrust, either the justice, or the success, of his arms. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 28, I altogether distrust my own power of determining this.

†c. with *inf.* Not to trust, to have no confidence. *Obs.*

1626 C. Potter tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 144 The Pope, distrusting to obtaine from Spaine that which he desired. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 103, I shall not distrust to be acquitted of presumption.

†4. with *infin. phr.* or *clause*: To have suspicion; to suspect. *Obs.*

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 190 Distrust, that we discry their secret'st plots. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 292 The Arabians, whom he distrusted to be of his nephews party. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 332, I distrust that Monconys had added something of his own to what Kircherus told him.

Hence **Distru·sted** *ppl. a.*, **Distru·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Jas. I. 6 (R.), Let him ask without distrusting, without doubt or wauering. 1611 Florio, *Sfidato*, challenged, defied, distrusted. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 97 A base and distrusting mind. 1631 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* IV. § 1 (R.), God hath created the physician for thine [need]: therefore use him .. without uncivil distrustings. 1837 Robt. Wilson *Pleas. Piety* II. 34 Distrusting Man! Behold this marvellous sight.

Distru·ster. [f. prec. vb. + -er 1.] One who distrusts.

1636 Henshaw *Horæ Succ.* 127 When our Saviour would put to silence the distrusters of his time. 1889 *Forum* (U.S.) Jan. 502 Distrusters of human nature. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 7/2 Distrusters of trades unions.

Distrustful (distrʌ·stfŭl), *a.* [f. Distrust *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Full of or marked by distrust in oneself or others; wanting in confidence, diffident; doubtful, suspicious, incredulous.

1592 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 127 Distrustfull Recreants, Fight till the last gaspe: Ile be your guard. *a* 1600 Hooker

Serm. Faith in Elect Wks. 1888 III. 473 By distrustful and doubtful apprehending of that, which we ought stedfastly to believe. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxvii. 1 Faith fortifieth the heart against distrustful fears. **1748** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxi. 82 Being justly distrustful that men in general look upon them in a trifling light. **1810** SOUTHEY *Kehama* vi. vi, Distrustful of the sight, She moves not, fearing to disturb The deep and full delight. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 103, I became..distrustful as to the chance of our ever living to gain the open water.

2. Causing or giving rise to distrust. (Cf. *suspicious*, *fearful*, *doubtful*, in analogous use.) *rare.*

1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 70 Loth to remain amongst such distrustful enemies, he quietly returned to his most assured friend, the lady Margaret. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2100/5 In despight of all Turbulent, Seditious, and Distrustful Principles. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Places that had shown ugly and distrustful all night long, now wore a smile.

Distru·stfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a distrustful manner; with distrust; suspiciously.

1611 COTGR., *Souspeçonneusement*, suspitiously, distrustfully. **1618** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Neither be so distrustfully prouident, as though thou hadst no father to prouide for thee. **1653** MILTON *Psalms* iii. 5 Many are they That of my life distrustfully thus say, 'No help for him in God there lies'. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii, The guard..and the two other passengers eyed him distrustfully.

Distru·stfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being distrustful; want of confidence, diffidence; suspiciousness.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 500 Originall sinne, that is the hatred of God. foolishnesse, distrustfulnesse, desperation. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 80. 336 Distrustfulnesse, and doubting of good successe. **1860** W. COLLINS *Wom. White* III. iv. 444 Whom the ceaseless distrustfulness of their governments had followed privately.

† **Distru·stiness.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. an assumed adj. **distrusty* (f. DIS- 10 + TRUSTY) + -NESS.] = prec.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. cxix. 321 a, He applied him selfe vnto the want of fayth in him, with whom he communed, or the distrustinesse of the time in which he liued.

† **Distru·stless,** *a. Obs.* [f. DISTRUST *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of distrust, doubt, or suspicion; confident; unsuspecting.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 48 [This] made him distrustlesse of attaining easily his wished successe. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 264 Droue the distrustlesse Turkes.. into the sterne. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 13 Distrustless Hans was seized on. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 66 Poets..distrustless, scorn the treasured gold.

Distruy(e, distrye, obs. forms of DESTROY.

Distuing, var. DISTINGUE *v. Obs.*

Distune (distiū·n), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + TUNE.] *trans.* To put out of tune. Hence **Distu·ned** *ppl. a.*

c **1484** CAXTON *Lyfe Our Ladye* Div/2 (R. Supp.), The clapper of his distuned belle. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Furies* Argt, Their Harmonie dis-tuned by His iarre. **1664** J. WILSON *Andronicus Comnenius* II. iii, Distune a viol, And you may set it to what tone you please. **1755** PEARSALL *Contempl. Harvest* (ed. 2) I. 177 His harp distuned in every string. **1887** SWINBURNE *Locrine* IV. i. 209 A broken chord Whose jar distunes the music.

fig. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 96 Where the spirits are so distuned. **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 94 It [anger] distunes the spirit for duty. **1801** LAMB *J. Woodvil* IV, O most distuned and distempered world. **1887** SWINBURNE *Locrine* I. i. 292 What thought distempers and distunes thy woe?

Disturb (distǖ·ɹb), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **des-, dys-,** 4–6 **dis-, -torbe, -tourbe, -turbe,** 6 **distowrb, -trub, -troub,** 6– **disturb.** [ME. *destorben*, *destourben*, a. OF. *destorbe-r*, *-turbe-r*, *-tourbe-r*, = Pr., OSp. *destorbar* (Sp. *disturbar*), It. *disturbare*, *sturbare*:—L. *disturbāre* to throw into disorder, disturb, f. DIS- 5 + *turbāre* to disorder, disturb, f. *turba* tumult, turmoil, crowd.]

1. *trans.* To agitate and destroy (quiet, peace, rest); to break up the quiet, tranquillity, or rest of (a person, a country, etc.); to stir up, trouble, disquiet.

c **1290** *Beket* 1268 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 142 A destaunce þare is i-sproungue, liȝtliche in Engelonde, þat destourbez al þat lond. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 90 Þe kynges neuew, þo he herde þis, Was wroþ, and destourbede al þe court y wys. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 347 Jupiter þat was ful cruel and desturbed þe pees. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 408 Wherby the kynges pes be dysturbed. **1530** PALSGR. 522/1, I have a sewte to you, but I dare nat distourbe you. *Ibid.* 523/1, I distroube, I troubyll. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 98 Three ciuill Broyles..Haue thrice disturb'd the quiet of our streets. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 279 No buzzing Sounds disturb their Golden Sleep. **1701** DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 9 No Nonconforming Sects disturb his Reign. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 185 Burmah was disturbed, and a correspondent was instantly despatched to Mandalay. **1885** MARQ. SALISBURY *Speech* 4 Nov., Lord Granville says that I have disturbed the Sleeping lion.

b. To throw into a state of physical agitation, commotion, or disorder; to agitate.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* B iij, Mulberries.. Breede winde: disturbe the stomacke. **1650** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 105 The famous fan Purging the floor which chaff disturbs. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 24 The sea raged and seemed disturbed as it is under London-bridge. **1817-18** SHELLEY *Rosalind & H.* 838 Like an image in the lake Which rains disturb.

c. To move anything from its settled condition or position; to unsettle.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 215 Disturb not their Beds, but hand-weed them. **1815** SHELLEY *Alastor* 261 With lightning eyes, and eager breath, and feet Disturbing not the drifted snow. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 103 A strong common sense, which it is not easy to unseat or disturb, marks the English mind for a thousand years. *Mod.* Do not disturb the plants after they show signs of bloom. Plant it in some permanent position where it will not be disturbed.

2. To agitate mentally, discompose the peace of mind or calmness of (any one); to trouble, perplex.

c **1305** *Edmund Conf.* 369 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 Þer ne ful noȝt a reynes drope to desturbi a manes mod. **1382** WYCLIF *Eccl.* vii. 8 [7] Chaleng disturbeth [**1388** disturblith] the wise man. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 5159 Þan was ser Candoile in þat cas kenely distourbid. **1567** DRANT *Horace Epist.* VI. C viij, Both parties are distrubde with feare. **1684** R. H *School Recreat.* 85 Let not this or any other Pastime disturb your Minds. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 13 Having been first disturbed by a dream, he afterwards grieved that a dream could disturb him. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 150 She was not a person who would have been disturbed by the loss of a few Court vanities.

3. To interfere with the settled course or operation of; to put out of its course; to interrupt, derange, hinder, frustrate.

c **1290** *Beket* 380 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 Þe loue was euere gret i-nouȝ bi-tweone seint thomas And þe Kinge, for-to þe feond destourbede hit, allas! *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2456 Þe þef þer riȝt scholde haue leyen by ys lef, Nad he come þo as god wolde & distorbed þat myschef. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Men may ga sauely and sikerly thurgh his land and na man be so hardy to disturbe þam. **1513** MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 788 She devised to disturbe this mariage. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 224 Sounds that moue in Oblique and Arcuate Lines must needs encounter and Disturbe the one the other. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 492 Praise..Is oft too welcome, and may much disturb The bias of the purpose. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 42 In a mathematical demonstration an error in the original number disturbs the whole calculation which follows. **1883** SIR W. WILLIAMS in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/2 No sufficient grounds have been shown for disturbing that judgment or for granting a new trial.

† **b.** with *inf.* To hinder by interference. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 11 He is a fool that destourbeth the mooder to wepen in the deeth of hire childe, til sche haue wept hir fille, as for a certein tyme. *c* **1391** — *Astrol.* I. § 2 This ring rennyth .. in so Rowm a space that hit disturbith nat the instrument to hangen aftur his rihte centre.

† **4.** With *of*, *from*: To deprive *of*; to drive, turn, or draw away *from*, by disturbance. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 162 He..þet no mumlunde, ne noise, ne þrung of folc ne muhte letten him of his beoden, ne disturben him of his god. *c* **1305** *Edmund Conf.* 417 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 82 Ne let noman in gon To desturbi me of mie studie. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. Prol. & T.* 12 (Ellesm.) That no man be so boold..Me to destourbe [so *Hengwrt*, *Corpus*, *Harl.* 7334; *Lansd.* destorble, *Bodl.* 686 distrouble] of Cristes hooly werk. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 899 Bees are most patient of labour in the day time, but most impatient of being scared in the night, and of being disturbed of their rest. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 168 So as perhaps Shall grieve him..and disturb His inmost counsels from their destind aim.

b. *Law.* To deprive of the peaceful enjoyment or possession *of*. See DISTURBANCE 4.

[**1292** BRITTON II. xxv. § 1, Ceux qi de commune sount engittez ou destourbez. *transl.* Those who are ejected or disturbed of their common.] **1541** *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 32 The vicar of the parishe .. wolde now disturbe the said tenauntes and inhabitauntes of their saide parishe church **1865** NICHOLS *Britton* I. 285 If one of the parceners be ejected or disturbed of his seisin. **1870** FISHER *Digest Rep. Cases* II. 3319 An action against a stranger for disturbing the plaintiff in his pew.

† **Distu·rb,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] An act of disturbing; a thing that disturbs; disturbance.

[**1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 73 Foes to my Rest, and my sweet sleepes disturbers [*Qq.* disturbes].] **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xlvii, From all Disturbs to be so long kept free. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 549 Instant without disturb they took Allarm, And onward move Embattelld.

Disturbance (distǖ·ɹbăns). [a. OF. *destorbance*, *destour-*, *destur-* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *destourber* to DISTURB: see -ANCE.] The action of disturbing or fact of being disturbed.

1. The interruption and breaking up of tranquillity, peace, rest, or settled condition; agitation (physical, social, or political).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 436 Þe erl Tebaude de Bleys..dystourbed þe peys, And þoru Kyng Henryes rede made destourbance. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxvi. (1495) 727 Of suche dystourbance and stryfe and contraryenesse comyth stronge boyllyng and dureth vnto the hete hath maystry. **1467** *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 388 Disturbaunce of the seid pease. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 334 That hee might live quietly in Rome: for..some there were that sought his disturbaunce. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 256 Such as tend to the disturbance of the publick peace. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 30 The Sea was .. smooth, and no disturbance by wind to curl the waves, or to make it frothy **1741-2** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xviii. 63 The..election passed without any disturbance. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 2 In most cases of bodily irritation we can assign the place or seat of the disturbance. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 49 The slightest disturbance was sufficient to bring them down.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this; *spec.* a breach of public peace, a tumult, an uproar, an outbreak of disorder.

Atmospheric disturbance, a change in atmospheric conditions putting an end to calm weather.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 514 Tho bigan ther in this lond a newe destourbance. **1598** FLORIO, *Sturbo*, *sturbamento*, a trouble, a vexation, a disturbance. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 37, I can speak of the disturbances That nature works, and of her cures. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* X. 897 Innumerable Disturbances on Earth through Femal snares. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 98 With their apprehension the disturbances ceased. **1875** *Chamb. Jrnl.* CXXXIII. 8 Telegraphic intelligence of storms or atmospheric disturbances. **1880** *Daily News* 30 Oct., A disturbance will arrive on the North British and Norwegian Coasts..attended by..strong winds or gales, rain or snow.

2. Interruption of mental tranquillity or equanimity; mental agitation, excitement, discomposure.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 207 (Mätz.) Pictagoras wiþ harpe and strenges cessede þe destourbaunce of wittes. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* V. v. (1495) 108 In the eyen is seen and knowen the distourbaunce and gladnesse of the soule. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 204 To any ones disturbaunce and vexation. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 23 To allure the hearts of greedy men, to afford them disturbance. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 7 One whose reigning disturbance was the dread of house-breakers. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 271 The dislike felt by the comfortable classes towards the trouble of thought and the disturbance of thought.

3. Interference with the regular or due course or continuance of any action or process; molestation.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 7700 (Trin.) Saul souȝte dauid to quelle Often fel so þe chaunce Was þere but goddes disturbaunce. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 181 Envie..began to travaile In disturbaunce of this spousaile. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 3981 A saff condit..That he may com & pas withouten disturbaunce. **1513** MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. (1568) 766 This demeanor attempted against the king .. in the disturbance of his coronation. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 102 To withstand his men from disturbance of his enterprise. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 202 ¶ 6 That he may let the ship sail on without disturbance. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 218 We are to follow the labour of Nature, but not her disturbance.

4. *Law.* (See quot. 1765–9.)

[**1292** BRITTON II. xi. § 7 Et ausi est home disseisi quel houre qe ly ou sa meyné soit destourbe de user sa peissible seisine par autre qi i cleyme fraunc tenement par teles destourbances.] **1598** *Child Marriages* 164 He, the said Robert Fletcher, shall..enioie the same shop as tenant..without the lett or disturbans of the said John Allen, his executors, or Assignes. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 291 An assise which may bee either of his owne or his ancestors possession called an assise of darrein presentment is upon a disturbance when himselfe or his ancestor did last present. **1765-9** BLACKSTONE (Mason), Disturbance is a wrong done to some incorporeal hereditament, by hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular, and lawful enjoyment of it. **1768** *Comm.* III. 236 Disturbance of franchises happens, when a man has the franchise of holding a court-leet, of keeping a fair or market [etc.] and he is disturbed or incommoded in the lawful exercise thereof. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Disturbance*..There are five sorts of this injury, viz., disturbance of (1) franchise, (2) common, (3) ways, (4) tenure, and (5) patronage.

† **Distu·rbancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. or next: see -ANCY.] Condition or state of disturbance.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xcix, As exiles even from your homes You live perpetuall in disturbancy. **1603** — *Epist.* Poems (1717) 350 Some Hearts are blinded so, that they Have divers Doors whereby they may let out Their Wills abroad without Disturbancy.

Disturbant (distǖ·ɹbănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *disturbānt-em*, pr. pple. of *disturbāre* to DISTURB: see -ANT. Cf. AF. *destourbant.*]

A. *adj.* That disturbs; agitating, disquieting.

a **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 12 Disturbant aberrations deprived us of all peace. **1645** *Arraignm. Persecution* 30 Their Religion though different was not disturbant to the State. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. ii. (1853) II. 497 These things were..disturbant and offensive. **1829** SOUTHEY *O. Newman* ix, Had they from such disturbant thoughts been free. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iv. § 12. 52 The fantasy which I have just been blaming as disturbant of the simplicity of faith.

B. *sb.* One who disturbs; a disturber. **a.** *Law.* = DISTURBER 2.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 172 In cases of contumacy; as, where the tenant or the disturbant [*le tenaunt ou le destourbant*] appears in court, and contemptuously departs.

b. = DISTURBER 1.

1894 *Catholic News* 16 June 7/2 The disturbants gained admission to the park by a wicket

Hence † **Distu·rbantly** *adv.*, by way of disturbance. *Obs.*

a **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 138 They are not able disturbantly to assail us.

† **Disturba·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *disturbātiōn-em*, n. of action from *disturbāre* to DISTURB.] The action of disturbing; = DISTURBANCE.

1529 *Will of Sir J. Digby*, *Leicestersh.* (MS.) Without lett or interruption or disturbacon of the said John Digby. **1590** R. HITCHCOCK *Quintessence Wit* 54 b, To deliuer their owne kingdomes from those disturbations. **1658** A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. v. 59 Tarrying would prove. prejudicial to the wounded, by reason of his bleeding, and other disturbations.

Distu·rbative, *a. rare.* [f. L. *disturbāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE; see -ATIVE.] Of disturbing tendency or character.

1842 MISS COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 77 Our journey, independently of the disturbative character of our driver, was pleasant. **1846** — *Tour Venice* 143 Monza, which formerly had a monastic character of quiet silence, is now noisy and disturbative.

Disturbed (distǖ·ɹbd, -ėd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISTURB *v.* + -ED [1].] Disquieted; agitated; having the settled state, order, or position interfered with.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 340 He..Looks on the dull earth with disturbed mind. **1601** — *Jul. C.* I. iii. 40 This dis-

turbed Skie is not to walk in 1763 Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 50 He had ever after a disturbed imagination. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. i 9 Four years of a disturbed reign had taught the Sovereign some lessons. 1838 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xx. 341 Rheumatism in his neck .. gives him a disturbed air 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii. 315 Crevasses, in the more disturbed portions of glaciers.

Hence **Distu'rbedly** (-ĕdlĭ) *adv.*; **Distu'rbedness.**

1731 Bailey (ed. 5), *Disturbedly*, interruptedly. *Ibid.*, *Disturbedness*, disorderliness, interruption. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* III. 339 The dog is uneasy .. and the cat wanders disturbedly from room to room.

Disturber (distə·bəɹ). Also 3–5 **-our**, 6–9 **-or.** [ME. a. AF. *destourbour* = OF. *destorbeor* :—L. type **disturbātōr-em*, agent-n. from *disturbāre* to Disturb.]

1. A person or thing that disturbs, disquiets, or interferes with peace or quiet; one who causes tumult or disorder; a troubler.

c 1290 *Beket* 1102 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 138 He was fals and for-swore: and destourbour of þe londe. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 23. § 2 Inflicting all such Paines upon the Disobedients and Disturbers [of matrimony]. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 6 How euer these disturbers of our peace Buz in the peoples eares. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inq. & Ab. Physic* 8 That are rather disturbers than aiders of Nature. 1709 Wycherley *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., There I can have you without Rivals or Disturbers. 1764 Wesley *Jrnl.* 10 Sept., Only one man, a common disturber, behaved amiss. 1883 Froude in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV 14 Little inclined .. to favour a disturber of the public peace

2. *Law.* (also *disturbor.*) One who disquiets or hinders another in the lawful enjoyment of his right: see esp. quot. 1767.

1498–9 *Plumpton Corr.* 133 To have a spoliacion in the spirituall court agaynst the preyst that now occupyeth, because he is one disturber. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 41 When a Bishop refuses a Clerk for Insufficiency, and the Patron thereupon presents another, such Bishop shall be deemed a Disturber, if he afterwards within the six months presents the first Clerk presented to him. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 278 If the bishop refuse or neglect to examine and admit the patron's clerk, without good reason assigned or notice given, he is stiled a disturber by the law, and shall not have any title to present by lapse 1865 Nichols *Britton* IV. i. § 2 Unless the disturbor or deforceor [*le destourbour ou deforceour*] can shew plain reasons to the contrary.

Distu'rbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Disturb *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Disturb; disturbance. (Now only *gerundial.*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 225 Alneway he may bleue me his spoushod yef þer ne is non oþer destorbinge. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxx. 21 Thou schalt hide them in the hid place of thi face; fro the disturbyng of men [Vulg. *conturbatione*; 1388 disturblyng] 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 76 Discountenancings, disturbings, dispossessings of them. [1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 51 The disturbing our Stages, Utensils, &c.]

Distu'rbing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That disturbs; see the verb.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 649 Where Love reigns, disturbeing Jealousy Doth call himself Affection's sentinel 1812–6 Playfair *Nat. Phil* (ed. 3) II. 259 From the disturbing force in the direction of the radius vector, he determined the Moon's nearest approach to the Earth, and farthest recess from it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 3 This uncertainty .. is a disturbing element.

Hence **Distu'rbingly** *adv.*, disquietingly.

1880 *New Virginians* I. 200 The old man groaned..louder and more disturbingly. 1886 H. James *Bostonians* II. II. xxiv. 120 She was so disturbingly beautiful.

†Distu'rblance. *Obs.* [f. next + -ance: prob. from a corresponding AF. form: cf. Distroublance.] = Disturbance.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8141 Seys now hym al þe desturblance, & where-of comeþ þat wonder chaunce. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. v. (1869) 77 þe disturblaunce cometh of þin ouertrowinge. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 401 Grete disturblauncis and debatis. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4629 Wha so did þaim disturblaunce.

†Distu'rble, *v. Obs.* Also **des-, -tourble.** [ME. a. OF. *destorbler, -turbler, -tourbler*, f. *des-* Dis- 1 + *torbler, turbler, tourbler*, early forms of *trobler, troubler* to Trouble (:—L. **turbulāre*, f. *turbula, turbāre*). In the simple verb, the form *trouble* was from the first prevalent; in the derivative, *des-, disturble* was the earlier form, and (supported by Disturb) survived to *c* 1500, when it yielded to Distrouble (q.v.).]

trans. To disturb, trouble.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1106 þat þey ne go nought vs to wrye, Ne desturble me my weye *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 134 Ire distourblis monnis witte 1382 — *Matt.* xiv. 26. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 57 All þe citee was gretlich desturbled of her sodeynlich comyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/1 Dysturbelyn [distroublyn, P], *turbo, conturbo.* 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* lxi. 45 They ne were distourbled of noo man ne lette.

Hence **†Distu'rbling** *vbl. sb.*; **†Distu'rbler.**

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 254 Edward..salle gyve Philip þe Kyng Alle holy Gascoyn, withouten disturblyng. 1440 Disturbler [see Distroubler]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. ii. 139 Scisme sowers and disturblers of the peple. 1482 Caxton *Godfrey* xviii. 48 They had passed the water agayn, yf they had not..so grete distourblyng.

Distu'rbor: see Disturber 2.

†Distu'rdison. *Obs. rare.* [app. derived, with change of prefix, from OF. *estordison, estourdison* (:—L. type **exturditiōn-em*), from *estordir*, mod. F. *étourdir*, to stun, stupefy.] Stunned or stupefied condition; a state of unconsciousness caused by a blow or the like.

c 1450 *Merlin* 266 Withynne a while a-roos the saisne fro disturdison, and saugh hem a-boute hym. *Ibid.* 268 The saisnes a-bode a-boute her lorde that was caste down and so diffouled vnder horse feet, whereof he was so sorowfull whan he a-roos from disturdison.

Distu'rf, *v. rare.* [Dis- 7 a] *trans.* To deprive of turf.

1858 Layton *What will he do* II. xi, The play-ground [was] disturfed to construct fortifications.

†Distu'rn, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **des-**, 5–6 **dys-, -torn(e, -tourn'e.** [a. OF. *destourne-r*, in 11th c. *desturner* (mod.F. *détourner*, whence Deturn), f. *des-, dé-* (De- I. 6) + *tourner* to Turn.] *trans.* To turn aside or away; to avert, divert, pervert.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 669 (718) Thy fader prey al þilke harme disturne Of grace. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 138 b/a Dyuerse thoughtes and occasions by whyche they be dystorned for to do wel. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxi 75 She dystourned her eyen from the lyghte. 1537 Starkey in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxi. 195 You could never have distorned your wit and eloquence, to spot your honour and name. *a* 1631 Donne *Lament Jeremy* II. xiv, Which might disturne thy bondage.

Disturnpike (distə·ɹnpəik), *v.* [Dis- 7 b] *trans.* To free (a road) from turnpikes; to make no longer a turnpike-road. Hence **Distu'rnpiked** *ppl. a.*, **Distu'rnpiking** *vbl. sb.*

1872 *Daily News* 26 June, On Monday next, 1st July, the remainder of the metropolis roads north of the Thames will be 'disturnpiked' 1881 *Times* 29 Mar. 9 The disturnpiking of main roads had seriously increased local burdens 1882 *St James' Gaz.* 2 June, To maintain milestones on disturnpiked roads. 1883 M. D. Chalmers *Local Govt.* 133 Until 1878, when a road was disturnpiked, it became an ordinary highway; but by the Act of that year it was provided that all roads disturnpiked after 1870 should be main roads.

†Distu'tor, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the position of tutor.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 391 Being found guilty of a strange singular and superstitious way of dealing with his Scholars..he was distutor'd in the month of May 1634.

Distwi'ne, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To disentwine, unfasten.

1562 Phaer *Æneid* IX. Cc j, Whose fal did Rutils whelme and brake their tortais roof distwynde.

Distyle (dəi·stəil), *sb.* (*a.*) *Arch.* [f. Di- 2 + Gr. στῦλ-ος column, pillar: so mod.F. *distyle* sb.] A porch having two styles or columns. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* *Distyle in antis*: see quot. 1865.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 412/2 The octagonal structure called the Tower of the Winds,.. which has a small prostyle portal on two of its faces,..each consisting of a simple distyle, or two columns and their entablature, surmounted by a pediment. *Ibid.* 425/2 Converting the insulated piers below into columns of short and massive proportions, so as to produce a distyle in antis. 1865 J. Fergusson *Hist. Archit.* I. 167 A group of pillars 'distyle in antis' as it is technically termed, viz, two circular pillars between two square piers. *Ibid.* 176 There are three other distyle halls or gates on the platform.

Distylous (dəistəi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Having two styles.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Distyne, obs. form of Destiny.

Disulphate (dəisʌ·lfēt). *Chem.* [f. Di- 2 + Sulphate.]

†1. In earlier use, a salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid to two of base. *Obs.*

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 228 Solution of disulphate of cinchonina *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 417/1 Quinine,..as a disulphate, has been..substituted.

2. A salt containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of base (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. Applied by some to a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical; an acid sulphate (*Cent. Dict.*).

4. A salt of disulphuric acid, a pyrosulphate.

1877 Roscoe & Schorl. *Chem.* I. 345 The name disulphuric acid $H_2S_2O_7$ has been given to this substance, as it forms a series of very stable salts; thus sodium disulphate $Na_2S_2O_7$ is obtained by heating the acid sodium sulphate $HNaSO_4$, so long as water is given off.

Disulphide (dəisʌ·lfəid). *Chem.* [f. Di- 2 + Sulphide.] A compound in which two atoms of sulphur are united with another element or a radical, as *carbon disulphide*, CS_2. † Formerly, a compound having one atom of sulphur united to two of another element, as *disulphide of copper* = cuprous sulphide, Cu_2S.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 74 Hemisulphide of copper, or Cuprous Sulphide, Cu_2S, also called Disulphide of copper. Found native as *Copper-glance.* 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 128 When deposited from solution in carbon disulphide, sulphur crystallizes in the ordinary natural or octahedral form. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct 409 Carbon disulphide took it up more freely.

Disulpho- (dəisʌ·lfo). *Chem.* [See Di- 2 2 and Sulpho-.] In composition, denominating acids derived from two molecules of sulphurous acid. Hence **Disulpho nic** *a.*

1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 551 There is a group of acid ethers, $(SO_2R'')_2H_2O_4$, derived from a double molecule of sulphurous acid, $H_4S_2O_6$, by substitution of a diatomic alcohol-radicle for half the hydrogen. These are the so-called disulpho-acids, which may also be formulated as compounds of hydrocarbon with 2 at[oms of] SO_3. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 423 When disulpho-anthraquinic acid is formed. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1857 Anthracene treated with sulphuric acid yields two disulphonic acids.

Disu'lphuret. *Chem.* [See Di- 2 2 and Sulphuret.] = Disulphide (in obs. and current senses).

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 491 The application of heat drives off one equivalent of its sulphur and converts it into the disulphuret. *Ibid.* 500 Sub- or Disulphuret of Mercury.

Disulphuric (dəisʌlfiū·rik), *a. Chem.* In *disulphuric acid*, the same as pyrosulphuric or Nordhausen sulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_7 = 2(SO_3OH) + O$. Its salts are *pyro-* or *di-sulphates.* (So called because the molecule represents two molecules of sulphuric acid deprived of one of water.)

1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1140.

†Disu'nanimous, *a. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 10.] Not unanimous; divided in mind.

1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. v. 166 So degenerate, so effeminate, and so disunanimous were they grown.

Disu'niform, *a.* [Dis- 10.] The opposite of uniform; without uniformity.

1687 Norris *Coll. Misc.* 261 The Sun shines upon the Earth with a disuniform and unequal light. 1720 — *Chr. Prud.* iii. 115 All is disuniform, because there is nothing to unite or regulate them. 1737 H. Coventry *Phil. to Hyd.* II. (T.) Confused heaps and disuniform combinations.

Disuniformity. [Dis- 9.] Want or absence of uniformity; variety of form or appearance.

1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* vii. 326 If it [the body] be evil, it will be as full of darkness, all confusion and disuniformity. 1876 *Daily News* 18 Mar., We laughed at their equipment ..their disuniformity of costume.

Disunify (disyū·nifəi), *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To do the opposite of unifying; to keep from unity. Hence **Disu'nifying** *ppl. a.*

1891 *Cycl. Temperance & Prohibition* 393/1 As a result of this disunifying measure.

Disunion (disyū·niən). [Dis- 9]

1. Rupture of union; separation, severance; disjunction.

1598 Marston *Pygmal.* v. 156 Chaos returne, and with confusion Inuolue the world with strange disunion. 1603 Cockeram, *Disunion*, a seuering. 1634 Wither *Emblemes* 177 When disunion is begunne It breedeth dangers, where before were none. 1775 De Lolme *Eng. Const.* Advt. (1784) 12 A disunion of the empire was endeavoured to be promoted. 1792 G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 204 Foreigners would believe that inveterate political dissensions existed among us, and that we are on the very verge of disunion; but the fact is otherwise. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 346 Three boats..were secured [to the fast-boat] by means of a rope, and towed without danger of disunion. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 66 (*title*) An Act to provide for the disunion of the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol.

attrib [cf. Disunionist a.] 1848 Lowell *Lett* (1894) I. 125, I do not agree with the abolitionists in their disunion and non-voting theories. *a* 1857 in *Pall Mall G.* 29 May (1865) 2 New York Dis-Union Anti-Slavery Convention—To be held at Albany in February, 1857.

2. Absence or want of union; disunited or separated condition; dissension.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 115 In this disunion, as it were, appeareth yet a brotherly fellowship and vnitie. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 287 By dis-union of wils amongst his friends 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* v. iii (1737) III. 319 The Inconveniences which the Dis-union of Persuasions and Opinions accidentally produces. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. ii. 335 Ages of disunion and disaster. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xxv. 404 He complained ..of the disunion of the Sicilian Greeks.

Disunionist (disyū·niənist). [f. prec. + -ist.] One who advocates or works for disunion: *spec.* **a.** In U.S. politics, One of those who, before or during the civil war of 1861–65, advocated a dissolution of the Union. **b.** In English politics, applied controversially to an advocate of the repeal or modification of the Act of Union with Ireland.

1846 Worcester cites North. 1858 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 47 The population is divided really into Unionists, or Compromise-men, and Disunionists, or Abolitionists. 1854 L. Oliphant *Let.* in *Life* (1891) I. iv. 124 There are the Whigs and Democrats, and Filibusters..Disunionists and Federalists. 1861 Lowell *E Pluribus Unum* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 52 It is time that we turned up our definitions in some more trustworthy dictionary than that of..disunionists and their..accomplices. 1889 *Catholic Household* 5 Oct. 10/2 The Disunionists..seem to revel in fiery invective of a zoological character.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1884 Goldw. Smith in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 317 The disunionist movement in Ireland. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lvi. 377 The disunionist spirit of the South which led to the war.

So **Disu'nionism,** the doctrine of disunionists.

1894 Swinburne *Stud. Prose & Poetry* 102 Disunionism, dissolutionism, or communalism.

Disunite (disyunəi·t), *v.* [f. Dis- 6 + Unite.]

1. *trans.* To undo the union of; to disjoin: **a.** from material union.

1598 Florio, *Disgiongere*..to disioyne, to disunite, to deuide. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 178 A corner-stone, that unites things most disunited. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 582 The beast they then divide, and disunite The ribs and limbs. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xvii. 406 The Alkali, when disunited from the Silica, would readily be dissolved.

b. (more frequently) from immaterial union: To separate from alliance, conjoint action, etc.; to set at variance, alienate.

1560 (see DISUNITED below). 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 109 Their fraction is more our wish than their faction; but it was a strong counsell that a Foole could disunite. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 55 Goe on both hand in hand, O Nations never to be dis-united. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanus* II. Wks. 1883 VII. 257 Disturb their union, disunite their love. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* II. i, They will use every art to disunite you .. Whom in a mass they fear. 1858 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. v. 62 That her father was not disunited from his first wife.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To sever or separate oneself; to part; to fall or come asunder.

1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man Without Passion* 146 The Spirit must disunite from the senses. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), The several joints of the body politick do separate and disunite. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 984 Strains of harmony, That mingle in the silent sky, Then slowly disunite. 1827 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* III. iv. 435 The supplicants..refused to disunite.

3. *Manège.* (See quots.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., (With Horsemen) A Horse is said to disunite, that drags his Haunches, that Gallops false. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 57 Cantering with the near fore, followed by the off hind, or off fore, followed by the near hind, is 'disunited'.

Hence **Disuni·ted** *ppl. a.* (whence **Disuni·tedly** *adv.*); **Disuni·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 19 B, The disunited and discrencious do agree. 1611 FLORIO, *Disunimento*, a disuniting. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 88 The confusion of a disunited Multitude. 1680 S. MATHER *Iren.* 16 The severity of this dis-uniting principle. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 21 A number of feeble disunited hordes. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxvi. 490 The disuniting of the army. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 84 So in ire she spake, adjusting disunitedly then her yoke.

† **Dis|uni·te,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Short for *disunited*, after L. *unitus* united.] = DISUNITED.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Sout* III. II. xviii, Sith the soul from them is disunite.

Dis|uni·ter. *rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disunites.

1755 JOHNSON, *Divider*..3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

† **Dis|uni·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISUNITE *v.*, after *unition*.] The action of disuniting; disjunction, separation, disunion.

1611 COTGR., *Abstraict*, a seperation, disunition, disiunction. [1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 149 III. 444 Disunition [*other edd.* disunion] and distinction of Parties.]

Disunity (disyū·nĭti). [DIS- 9.] Want of unity; a state of separation, physical, political, social, or sentimental; dissension, discord.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 474 Diversities of Doctrine..and hundreds of like disunities. 1767 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 209/2 By the disunity of your nation, all the nations insult you. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* June 794 It is hard to tell the price London pays for its disunity.

† **Dis|unive·rsity,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a university.

1665 EVANS in Worthington *Diary* (1855) II. i. 179 Cambridge is almost dis-universitied, and either there will be no winter term, or nothing to do in it.

Disur, var. DISOUR *Obs.*

Disury, obs. form of DYSURY.

† **Dis|u·sage.** *Obs.* [f. DISUSE *v.*, after *usage*; cf. obs. F. *desusage* (Cotgr.).] Discontinuance of a usage or practice; = DISUSE *sb.* 1.

1478 *Bk. Noblesse* 26 That good courages of hertis be not mynissed..for disusage and levyng armes for a litille season. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiv. § 3 To be abolished by disusage through tract of time. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. viii. 102 Nor [can] an angrie Iudge condemne vs for any thing else, then for disvsage of a trifle. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 104 After so long a disusage it would be in vain to attempt it.

Disusance (disyū·zăns). *rare.* [f. as prec. after *usance*.] The fact of disusing; = DISUSE *sb.* 1.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 513 By disusance for ever to lose the commerce of the common life. 1880 H. C. COOTE *Eng. Gild Knts.* 15 Disusance, compulsory rather than voluntary, had extinguished them both.

Disuse (disyū·s), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + USE *sb.*]

1. Discontinuance of use, practice, or exercise; prolonged cessation from an action or practice.

1550 HULOET, Disusage or disuse, *desuetudo*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Fashions .. well enough knowen, though they be not practised: mary, strange they be by reason of disuse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 Nor is there any who from disuse did ever yet forget it. 1738 *Oxford Methodists* 9 The general disuse of a duty could not by any means excuse the neglect of it. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 108 Structures which can be best explained by the effects of disuse. 1885 *Law Times* 23 May 68/2 His fine abilities rusting from disuse.

† **b.** The being or becoming unused or unaccustomed (*to* anything); unaccustomedness. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 194/43 Disuse, *desuetudinis*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Desacoustumance*, disuse. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 419 It appeared to us to proceed more from disuse than disinclination to work. 1733 SWIFT *Apol.* 135 Wks. 1755 IV. i. 213 Frighten'd at a scene so rude, Through long disuse of solitude. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. viii. 369, I pleaded..my disuse to the night air at this time of the year.

c. The condition or state of being no longer in use; desuetude.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 455 The other acceptation of the word falling into disuse. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 371 This Custom, which is..grown in disuse for several years past. *a* 1771 GRAY in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 302 Many of them have gradually dropped into disuse. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* 126 The pile dwellings, being no longer needed, gradually fell into disuse.

† **2.** The quality of being of no use; uselessness. *Obs. rare*—1.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 60 Grief is like Ink poured into water, that fills the whole Fountain full of blackness and disuse.

Disuse (disyū·z), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **disose.** [f. DIS- 6 + USE *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To make (a person) unaccustomed or unused to anything; to cause to lose a habit; to disaccustom. Chiefly in *passive*: cf. DISUSED *ppl. a.* 1. Const. *from, of, to,* or *infin. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 185 Quhen thai thus diswyt ar, Than may 3he move on thame 3our wer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 16 He sall..men steir, Quhilk lang hes bene disosit fra the weir, To armis and triumphe of victory. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* in *Rem.* (1661) 40 They are to be dis-used from the practise of Arms. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* II. (1657) 25 If sinne be yielded unto, it will disuse a man of Gods Ordinances. *a* 1791 BLACKLOCK *On Melissa's Birth-day* (R.) With Bion long disus'd to play.

2. To discontinue the use or practice of (a thing); to cease to use.

1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 Which lawe by negligence is disused. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 17 Gyf sic vordis suld be disusit..than the phrasis of the antiquite vald be confundit. 1590 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 199 They..condemn and disuse many things meerly because we approve and use them. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 181 Now I reflected, that I had disused family prayers for above five years. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 193 Other universities..have disused the term 'Arts'. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. vi. 197 In many later examples these sub-arches are entirely disused.

† **3.** To make a wrong use of; to misuse, abuse. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 2 A riche man þat disuside his richesse in pride and in glotonye. *Ibid.* III. 355 He..disuside þe 3iftis of God. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. (1558) *Lennoy* 17 All olde abusion Of ceremonies falsly disusyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dysvsyn, or mysse vsyn a-3enste resone, *abutor*.

Hence **Disu·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1605 *Clergy Lincoln agst. Liturgy* 69 This may..appear by their long disuseing, or seldom useing of them. 1611 COTGR., *Desusitation*, a disusing, discontinuing.

Disused (disyū zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

† **1.** Of persons: Not used or accustomed; out of the habit. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 523/1, I can nat shote nowe but with great payne, I am so disused. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* v. 85 Many disused persons can mutter out some honest requests in secret. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 214 Being now in a rainy climate, which we had been long disused to. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Progress Taste* I. 59 Disus'd to speak, he tries his skill, Speaks coldly, and succeeds but ill.

2. No longer used; fallen out of use; obsolete.

1611 COTGR., *Disusité*, disused, grown out of vse. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 261 Some dis-used statute. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 222 Our ignorance..of the disused languages wherein they are delivered. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 220 A different and now disused meaning.

† **Dis|u·ser.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb., after *user*.] Disuse, lapse of use.

1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 285 A Law grows antiquated by disuser when..the Government drops the Execution of it.

Disutility (disyūtĭlĭti). [DIS- 9.] The opposite of utility; injuriousness, harmfulness.

1879 JEVONS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1888) 58 For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of utility, we may invent the term 'disutility', which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of utility. It is obvious that utility passes through inutility before changing into disutility, these notions being related as +, 0 and −. 1886 *Academy* 22 May 355/3 The fatigues of the evening lecture painfully illustrated the Jevonian theory of the 'final disutility' of labour.

Disutilize (disyūtĭlaiz), *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of utility, render useless.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 1062 Death's black dust..Annulled the gift, disutilised the grace, And left these fragments.

† **Disvai·l,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + VAIL *v.*: cf. in same sense *disavail*.] *trans.* To be the reverse of advantageous to; to be hurtful to.

14.. LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1638 Sleap before mete, ovir moche travaylle, With fretyng wratthe, gretly doon disnaylle. *Ibid.* 2006 Moche to Ete..Of the body ech membre doth disvaylle.

Disvail e, obs. form of DISVEIL.

† **Disva·ledge,** *v. Obs. rare.** [ad. It. *svaligiare* to rob, strip, f. *s-* = DIS- 4 + *valigia* portmanteau, valise.] = next.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. i. 148 Whosoeuer shall disualedge or spoile any of the Princes friends.

† **Disva·lise,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *desvaliser*, 'to rob, despoyle, rifle; to deprive of cloake-bag, bag, and baggage' (Cotgr., mod.F. *dévaliser*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *valise* portmanteau.] *trans.* To strip (any one) of his baggage; to rob, plunder.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 134 We have had the Titles..of Mr. Bayes his six Playes. Not but that, should we disvalise him, he hath .. a hundred more as good in his budget.

† **Disvaluation.** *Obs.* [f. DISVALUE *v.* after *valuation*.] The action of disvaluing; depreciation.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. iii. i. 271 The disualuation of the mixed coyne now current. *a* 1626 BACON *War w. Spain* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 147 What can be .. more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniards? 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. ii. 79 Such disvaluations and disertions of worldly and Natural gifts.

Disvalue (disvæ·lĭu), *v.* Now *rare.* (Frequent in 17th c.) Also 7 **-valewe.** [f. DIS- 6 + VALUE *v.*] *trans.* To make or treat as of no value, depreciate, disparage. Hence **Disva·luing** *vbl. sb.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 221 For that her reputation was dis-valued In leuitie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 31. 111 It is necessary that vertue be not disualewed and imbased vnder the iust price. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iii. (1640) 12 It is an extreame disvaluing of Christ's righteousnesse, and underprizing of God's mercies in Christ. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cclxxxv, The King disvalued The Peer'age of the Kingdome. 1678 *Lively Orac.* 243 The disvaluing of this Divine Book. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 177 Perhaps his pen dis valueth Froude upon Elizabeth.

† **Disva·lue,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb., after *value* sb.] Depreciation, disparagement.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i, Nor is't the time alone is here disprised, But the whole man of the time, yea, Caesar's self Brought in disvalue. 1644 *Charge agst. Visct. Wilmott* in R. Symonds *Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 108 A disvalew and contempte of his Majesties person. 1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 26. 315 There can scarce be a greater instance of contempt and disvalue.

† **Disva·ntage,** *sb. Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + VANTAGE *sb.* Cf. It. *disvantaggio* (Florio), disadvantage.] = DISADVANTAGE.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXIV. li. (1634) 193 Zerbino .. vouled all the blowes with much facilitie, Though having great disvantage in the blade. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ii. § 1 (1622) 8 It is good .. for euery man, to vnderstand, not only his aduantages, but also his disuantages.

† **Disva·ntage,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + VANTAGE *v.*; cf. It. *disvantaggiare* (Florio).] *trans.* To disadvantage; to be disadvantageous to.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* A vj, As yeares do helpe vs mightely whilst we cum at a staye, So after they disuantage vs, and breake vs to decaye.

† **Disvanta·geous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DISVANTAGE *sb.*, after *advantageous*. Cf. It. *disvantaggioso* (Florio).] Disadvantageous.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. (R.) Had not his light horse by disvantageous ground Been hindered, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.

† **Disvei·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **disvaile.** [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + VEIL *v.* or *sb.* Cf. F. *dévoiler*, in 16th c. *desvoiler* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To strip of a veil; to unveil, unmask. Hence **Disvei·led** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Shendare*, to vnmaske, to disuaile. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* I. 17 You, plainly dis-vaile your contrary purpose and intent. 1867 MRS. OLIPHANT tr. *De Montalembert's Monks of West* V. 285 A disveiled nun married to an apostate priest.

† **Disve·lop,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **-vellop(e.** [ad. 14–16th c. F. *desveloper*, in mod.F. *développer*; see DEVELOP.] The earlier form of DEVELOP, occurring chiefly in the literal sense: To unfold, unfurl, display heraldically. Hence **Disve·loped** *ppl. a.*, *Her.* displayed. **Disve·loping** *vbl. sb.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 79 The Prince and King as two that all vs rules Disuellope siluer a sharpned pile of gules. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiii. (1611) 223 With..my disuellopped pennon me before. *Ibid.* IV. xiii. (1660) 328 Disvellopping is the proper term for spreadling or displaying of the Martial Ensign. 1659 *Unhappy Marksm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park.) IV. 3 (D.) Since the time wherein those black thoughts disveloped themselves by action. 1727 ½ CHAMBERS *Cycl., Disveloped*, in heraldry, is used much in the same sense with displayed.—Thus colours, said in an army to be flying, are, in heraldry, said to be disveloped. 1755 JOHNSON, *To disvelop*, to uncover. *Dict.*

Disve·nerate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 6.] *trans.* To regard without veneration.

1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 199, I venerate —, but dislike him; I like —, but disvenerate him.

† **Disve·nture.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *desventura* misfortune, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *ventura* VENTURE.] A misadventure, misfortune.

1612–20 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iii. vi (R.), Adventures, or rather disventures, never begin with a little. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 40 Many times my Uncle would read you those unconscionable books of Disventures.

† **Disve·nturous,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Unfortunate, disastrous.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. iv. xvi. (D.) Would to God this disventurous adventure that threatens us may end in no worse.

† **Disve·st,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To divest, unrobe, strip.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. v. (1630) 480 The Earth, disvested of the vegetables which apparelled her. 1655 tr. *De Moulins' Examen* vii. 26 His Friend.. caused him to disvest himself.

† **Disve·sture,** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To strip of one's vesture; to unrobe.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 178/1 The prelats .. then disuestured him, taking from him his purple and his sceptre.

† **Disvi·gorate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *vigor* strength, after *invigorate*.] *trans.* To deprive of vigour or strength.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 112 A pungent Volatile Salt, and a subtil Sulphur, which disvigorate and destroyeth Acids.

† Disvi·rgin, *v. Obs. rare* ⁰. [f. DIS- 7 b; cf. OF. *desvirginer*.] *trans.* To devirginate.

1611 FLORIO, *Dispucellare*, to disuirgine. *Ibid.*, *Disuergináre*, to vnmaiden, to disuirgin.

Disvi·sage, *v. rare.* [ad. OF. *desvisage-r* to damage the face of, deface, mod.F. *dévisager*; f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *visage* VISAGE.] *trans.* To mar the visage or face of; to deface, disfigure.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 620, I had a quartan ague which . had altogether disvisaged and altered my countenance 1611 FLORIO, *Suisdre*, to vnface, to disuisage. Also to slash or gash ouer the face. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 365 The knight..remained so disvisaged.

† Disvi·sor, *v. Obs.* In 6 **-ser**, 7 **-sor**. [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To remove the visor from, to uncover (a visored face). Also *intr.* for *refl.* Hence **Disvi·sored** *ppl. a*, **Disvi·soring** *vbl. sb.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (an. 12) 79 The kynges moste noble grace never disvisered nor breathed tyll he came the five courses. *Ibid.* 80 b, At thinstance of the Frenche quene and her ladies these maskers and revelers them disvisered, shewyng them what persones they were. *Ibid.* 83 b, Fche compaigny passed by other without any countenaunce makyng or disviseryng. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* I. 261 With open Mouth, & disvizored Face.

Disvoi·ce, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of voice, render voiceless or mute.

1865 LOWELL *Ode at Harvard Commemoration* ix, Before my musing eye The mighty ones of old sweep by, Disvoiced now and insubstantial things, As noisy once as we.

† Disvou·ch, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] = DISAVOUCH, DISAVOW.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 1 Euery Letter he hath writ, hath disuouch'd other.

† Disvow', *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + VOW *v.*; cf. OF. *desvouer*, *-voer* (Godef.).] = DISAVOW.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xvi. 344, I you refuse & dysuowe.

Disvow·elled, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 7 a + VOWEL *sb.*] Rendered vowelless; that does not pronounce vowels.

1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* IV xvii, O guttural-grumbling and disvowell'd man.

Disvulnerability (disvn̆ĕrăbi·lĭti). [DIS- 9.] The faculty of abnormally rapid recovery from wounds and injuries.

1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 113 This insensibility shows itself also in disvulnerability, or rapid recovery from wounds. 1894 — *Man & Woman* 122 Disvulnerability is the term, first used by Professor Benedikt, to signify the quick repair of wounds and comparative freedom from ill consequences after severe injuries. 1894 A. GRIFFITHS *Secr. Prison-Ho.* 27 Disvulnerability..is another quality possessed by the criminal.

† Diswa·ll, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of its wall, to dismantle.

1627 SPEED *England* iv. § 5 Hay upon Wye..was diswalled depopulated, and burnt.

† Diswa·re, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + WARE *a.*] Not aware, unaware; not on one's guard.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3046 Howe hanybald led Geffrey, diswaré of his entent. *Ibid.* 3266 Be-twene hope & drede, diswaré how it shuld goon. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1558) 71, I full diswaré to make purueyaunce, Agayne hys commynge.

Diswaré, var. of DISWERE, *Obs.*, doubt.

† Diswa·rn, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 1 + WARN *v.*] *trans.* To warn against a course, warn off *from* something.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 708 Wondering..what Shepheards or Hunters, or other men might be in that place to diswarn him from his game. 1628 LD. KEEPER WILLIAMS *Let. to Dk. Buckhm.* Sept. in *Cabala* 73 (T.) My Lord Brook diswarning me..from coming to Theobalds this day.

Diswa·rren, *v.* [DIS- 7 b. Cf. DEAWARREN.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a warren; to render no longer a warren.

1727 W. NELSON *Laws conc. Game* (1736) 32 When a Warren is diswarrened, or broke up and laid in Common. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 271 A small one [rabbit warren] that has been diswarrened. 1800 D. LYSONS *Suppl. to Environs Lond.* 241 Staines forest was diswarrened and disforested by the King's charter in 1227.

† Diswa·ryed, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. AF. **desward*, OF. **desguaré*, **degaré* = OF. *égaré*, *esward*, mod. F. *égaré*. See DESWARRÉ.] Strayed, gone astray, having lost his way.

?13.. *Cast. Love* (Halliw.) 429 As a diswaryed mon mysrad, On uche half he his myslad.

† Diswea·pon, *v. Obs.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of weapons; to disarm. Also *fig.*

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. i. Wks. (1885) I. 29 Camillo and his men set upon him, get him down, disweapon him. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xxiii. 65 If his mother Veturia .. had not disweapon'd him with weeping. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 118 Posthumius so disweaponed them, that he scarce left them Instruments to plough the earth.

Diswench: see DIS- 7 a.

† Diswe·re. *Obs.* Also **dys-**, **-ware**, **-wary**, **-weare.** [f. DIS- 5 + WERE doubt, hesitation.] Doubt. *Wythout diswere*, without doubt, 'ywis': common as a metrical tag.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 25 Lay þo tenche opon a platere fayre, Do on þat browet withouten disware. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dyswere, or dowte, *dubium*. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 383 Seynt Ihon the Evangelist wrot and tauht, as I here, In a book cleped Apocriphun, wythoutyn dyswary. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 436 in *Babees Bk*, Gromes palettis shyn fyle and make litere, ix fote on lengthe with-out diswere. *a* 1500 H. BRERETON *Song, Lady Bessy* (Way *Prompt. Parv.*), You promised .. To him to be both true and just, And now you stand in a diswcare.

Diswhip (dis|hwi·p), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 7 a + WHIP *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a whip. Hence **Diswhi·pped** *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. i, Is it neither restored Father nor diswhipped Taskmaster that walks there?

Diswig (diswi·g), *v.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of a wig.

1780 in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. II. 533 They had diswigged Lord Bathurst. 1861 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 22 She had publicly diswigged the dancing-master.

Diswi·ndow, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of windows.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii. (1872) 208 Ghastly châteaûs stare on you..disroofed, diswindowed.

Diswing (diswi·ŋ), *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of wings.

1837 CARLYLE *Diamond Necklace* iii, Misc. Ess. (1872) V. 142 A butterfly, now diswinged and again a worm.

† Diswi·t, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 a + WIT *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of wit. Hence **Diswi·tted** *ppl. a.*, bereft of one's wits, crazed.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 34 Diswitted dolts that huge things wonder at. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 121 But ranne her selfe away alone .. As she had beene diswitted.

† Diswo·nt, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + WONT *v.*] *trans.* To render unaccustomed or unused; to disaccustom. Hence **Diswo·nted** *ppl. a*, unwonted, unaccustomed, unusual.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. xxiii. 1111 This diswonted voiage and unaccustomed expedition [*itineris insoliti*]. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvii. 58 Why should a diswonted unkindnesse make me ingrate for wonted benefits? 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham 1844) 105 They inure themselves to..hardship, and will not diswont themselves.

Diswood (diswu·d), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + WOOD *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of wood or trees.

1611 FLORIO, *Sbascare*, to vnwood, to lope, to cut downe or fell wood, trees or branches, to diswood. 1878 G. R. L. MARRIOTT tr. *E. de Laveleye's Prim. Property* 82 Almost all the gorges..are diswooded to a terrible extent.

† Diswo·rkmanship. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9.] Bad or defective workmanship.

1610 HEYWOOD *Apol. for Actors, Addr. to Printer* (1612) 62 When I would have taken a particular account of the *errata*, the printer [of 'Britaines Troy'] answered me hee would not publish his owne diswerkemanship, but rather let his owne fault lye upon the necke of the author.

† Diswo·rship, *sb. Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + WORSHIP *sb.*]

1. The opposite of worship; the withholding of esteem, regard, or honour; dishonour, disgrace, discredit.

a 1400 50 *Alexander* (E.E.T.S.) p. 280 Besechyng þat.. by no maner of the delectacion he suffre me do þat thyng þat is ayen your profectez ne to my disworship. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. ix. 186 It is the captaynes diswerkeship whan suche felawes he has chosen. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 395 Your vertue hathe done you more honour, then your fortune hathe wrought you disworship. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* I. iv. 128 Adultery..a thing which the rankest politician would think it shame and diswerkship that his laws should countenance.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: A disgrace, a dishonour.

1465 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 531. II. 245 Whech wer a gret dyswerchep to my Lord. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 881 (R.) It were a great diswerkship and shame even for them, that there should remaine in bondage any [etc.].

2. Alleged term for a 'company' of Scots.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Diswerkship of Scottis.

† Diswo·rshipp, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + WORSHIP *v.* or f. prec.] *trans.* The reverse of *to worship*; to do 'diswerkship' or dishonour to; to dishonour.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 76 This fals traitour wolde haue rauished and diswerkshipped me here. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 102/1 To Diswerschippe, *dehonorare*. 1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* 59 b, Nothyng..that shulde diswershyp or abate the laude of thy dedes. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* xii. 34 By the uncomlynesse of any parte, the whole body is diswurshypped. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 176 Therefore was this godde diswerkshipped without the citty.

Hence **Diswo·rshipping** *vbl. sb.*, dishonouring.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. 63 a/2 Dyspytynge and dysworshyppynge of sayntys.

† Diswo·rshipful, *a. Obs.* [f. DISWORSHIP *sb.*, after *worshipful*.] Fraught with diswerkship; dishonourable.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 29 [They] meruayled why he wolde take so vyle and dysworshypfull an offyce upon hym [etc.]. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* IV. 46 Concluded a dysworshipfull peace wyth him.

† Diswo·rth, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of worth; to render worthless or unworthy.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. [II.] xl. 126 Nothing more diswerthes man than Cowardice.

Disy, Disyn, obs. ff. DIZZY, DIZEN.

† Disye·llow, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To remove the yellow from; to rid of jaundice.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. x, Her crooked ioynts (which long ere then, supported, scarcely stood) She brought unto a wallowing place, disiellowing so her bloud.

† Di·syllabe, dissyllabe, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dissyllabe* (16th c. in Godef. *Supp.*), ad. L. *disyllabus*, a. Gr. δισύλλαβος of two syllables, f. δι-, DI- 2 twice + συλλαβή syllable. For spelling, see next.] = DISYLLABIC.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. vii, All verbes dissyllabes ending in el, er, ry, and ish, accent *in prima*.

Disyllabic, dissyllabic (dəi-, disilæ·bik), *a.* [a. F. *dissyllabique* (16th c.), f. L. *disyllab-us* (see prec. and -IC): after SYLLABIC.

In this and the following related words, as also in *trisyllable*, etc., the non-etymological spellings *diss-*, *triss-*, were originally taken over from French (*dissyllabe*, *trissyllabe*, etc.), in which, according to Darmesteter, the function of the *ss* is 'to express the hard sound of the *s*'. In English, *trissyllable*, though frequent in 17–18th c., was early corrected in the Dictionaries and altered to *trisyllable*. *Dissyllable* was universal in 17–18th c., and (app. either under the erroneous impression that it contains, not the Greek prefix δι-, but the word δύο, or from association with words in the Latin prefix *dis-*, as *disseminate*, *dissimulate*, *dissonant*, etc.), is still the spelling of the majority. But classical scholars now prefer the etymological form, which has also been approved by the Philological Society.]

Consisting of two syllables.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. vii, In all nounes dissyllabick. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* xiii, *note*, There are several dissyllabic names. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* iv, The postman's speaking dissyllabic signal. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 119 The elongation of this vowel has in a few instances produced a disyllabic word out of an old monosyllable.

Disylla·bically, diss-, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] In a disyllabic manner; as two syllables.

1878 H. H. VAUGHAN *Shaks. Readings* 321 A word which is with us now simply a monosyllable, articulated by Shakespeare disyllabically.

Disylla·bify, diss-, *v.* [f. L. *disyllab-us* (see above) + -FY.] *trans.* = DISYLLABIZE. So **Disylla·bifica·tion.**

1846 WORCESTER cites *Christian Observer* (for both words).

Disy·llabism, diss-. [f. as next + -ISM: cf. F. *dissyllabisme*.] Disyllabic character or state.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 774 (*Philology*) We do not yet know that all dissyllabism, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication.

Disyllabize, diss- (dəi-, disi·läbəiz), *v.* [f. L. *disyllab-us*: see DISYLLABE and -IZE.] *trans.* To make disyllabic.

1870 E. A. ABBOTT *Shaks. Gram.* § 484 Whether the word is dissyllabized, or merely requires a pause after it, cannot ..be determined. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Eng. Metres* iii. 36 Monosyllables, in which 'r' follows a vowel, are often disyllabized in Shakespeare.

Disyllable, dissyllable (dəi-, disi·läb'l), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **dissill-**, 7 **dyssyll-**. [f. F. *dissyllabe*, in 16th c. *dissillabe* (see above); after SYLLABLE, F. *syllabe*. For spelling, see DISYLLABIC.]

A. *sb.* A word, or metrical foot, consisting of two syllables.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii[i]. (Arb.) 128 For wordes monosyllables..if they be tailed one to another, or th'one to a dissillable or polyssillable ye ought to allow them that time that best serues your purpose and pleaseth your eare most. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 416 Expressed .. in Dyssyllables by repeating the second Radical Consonant after the last Vowel. 1874 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 47 Dissyllables ending in a vowel .. are almost always lengthened. 1883 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Greek-Eng. Lex.* διυλλαβέω .. to use as a disyllable. 1887 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 4) § 174 The plural 'nches' .. appears as a disyllable in Shakspeare, Butler, and Swift. 1889 R. ELLIS *Comment. on Catullus* p. xxvii, In the short elegy to Hortulus the pentameter ends four times with a disyllable, four times with a trisyllable.

B. as *adj.* = DISYLLABIC.

1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 17 They are compounded of two dissyllable Feet. 1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 348 Dissyllable nouns in *er*: as, 'Cánker, bútter', have the accent on the former syllable.

Disyntheme (dəisi·nθim). *Math.* [f. DI- 2 + SYNTHEME.] A system of groups of elements, each of the groups being formed of a certain number of elements, so that each occurs just twice among all the groups. Thus 1·2, 2·3, 3·4, 1·4 is a duadic disyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs.

1879 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* II. 94 When a disyntheme is formed by means of cycles all of an even order, it will be resolvable into a pair of single synthemes, and in no other case. *Ibid.*, *Duadic disyntheme*, Any combination of duads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.

Disyoke (disyōu·k), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + YOKE *v.*] *trans.* To unyoke; to free from the yoke.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 127 Who first had dared To leap the rotten pales of prejudice, Disyoke their necks from custom.

Dit, *sb. arch.* Also 6 ditt. [app. taken by Spenser from ME. *dit* = DITE *sb.*, and erroneously pronounced with short vowel, perh. by association with *ditty*. Thence in later verse.] A poetical composition; a ditty: see DITE *sb.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 13 No song but did containe a lovely ditt. [cf. *a* 1590 T. WATSON *Teares Fancie* li. Poems (Arb.) 204 No song but did containe a louelie dit.] 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Paraphr. Monnus* Last Poems 125 A Hamadryad sang a nuptial dit Right shrilly.

Dit (dit), *v.* Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **dyttan**, 3–4 **dutte**(n (*ii*), 3–6 **ditt**(e, 4–6 **dytt**, 4– **dit**. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **ditted**, *Sc.* **dittit**; also pa. t. 3 **dutte**; pple. 4–9 **dit**, 5 **dytt**. [OE. *dyttan* to close, shut:—OTeut. type **duttjan*, prob. f. **dutto-*, OE. *dott*, a small lump, a clot, a plug: see DOT, DOTTLE. Cf. FORDIT.]

1. *trans.* To stop up, close up, shut (an opening); to fill *up* (a hole or gap). *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 53 Ongunnun ða farisei..his muð dyttan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lvii. 4 Anlic nædran..seo ..dyttes hyre earan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 We..swo ditteð þe eare and noht ne hercnið. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18633 Onnʒæn þatt laþe lærredd folc Forr þeʒʒre muþ to dittenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Me schulde dutten [*v.r.* ditten] his muð ..mid herde fustes. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1233 Þe dor drawen & dit with a derf haspe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 168 The vpcom wes then Dittit with slayn hors and men. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 194 Aythe has thou no wytt Or els ar thyne eres dytt. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. *Lament. of Lady Scotl.* 196 Dit the mouths of thame that sa dois speik. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lv. Philos. Poems 173 Foul sluggish fat ditts up your dulled eye. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Scots Prov.* (1776) 77 When a's in and the slap dit, Rise herd and let the dog sit. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 140 Ye wud 'a keepit by the aul' proerb that says, 'Dit your mou' wi your meat'.

2. To stop or obstruct the course or way of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11942 (Cott.) Wit nith and enst and iuel witt þe water wissing can he ditt. *Ibid.* 24003 (Cott.) Mi teres all mi sight þat ditte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 178 An Hep of Hermytes henten heom spades And doluen drit and donge to dutte honger oute. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 14 Almost had myne breth beyn dit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 96 The riueris dittit with deid corsis wox reid. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, It .. sweeps away a' my gude thoughts, and dits up my gude words.

Dit, early form of DITE *sb. Obs.* composition.

‖ **Dita** (dī·tă). [The native name.] The bark of a forest tree found in the Philippine Islands, *Echites* (*Alstonia*) *scholaris*. Usually **dita-bark**.

1876 *Pharmacent. Jrnl.* Ser. III. VI. 142 Under the name 'Dita' the natives of the Philippines indicate the bark of the *Echites scholaris*, Linn. (*Alstonia scholaris*, Brown.), a stately forest tree. *Ibid.* The fame of dita bark as a remedy is of old standing, since in 1678 it was mentioned by Rheede and afterwards in 1741 by Rumphius. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 688 Dita bark usually consists of irregular curved fragments from 40 to 60 mm. long, 15 mm. wide and 1 mm. thick, covered externally with a thin leather-coloured cortical layer.

Hence **Ditamine** (di·tăməin), **Ditaine** (di·tɛ,əin), *Chem.* [see AMINE, -INE], the characteristic amine or alkaloid of dita-bark, $C_{16}H_{19}NO_2$.

1876 *Pharmacent. Jrnl.* Ser. III. VI. 143 Ditain was prepared by Gruppe in a manner similar to that in which quinine is prepared. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 688 Gorup-Besanez afterwards extracted from ditaïn a crystallizable substance which proved to be an alkaloïd, but which.. he did not completely examine. *Ibid.*, Ditamine is easily soluble in ether [etc.].

Dital (dəi·tăl). [f. It. *dito* finger, after *pedal*; cf. It. *ditale* glove-finger, finger-stall, thimble.]

The name given to a kind of stop to be pressed by the thumb, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be raised by a semitone. *Dital harp*, an instrument invented by Edward Light in 1798, and patented with improvements in 1816, intended to be an improvement of the guitar. It was fitted with ditals.

1816 *Specif. E. Light's Patent* No. 4041. 2 To the harp lute at present in use I apply certain pieces of mechanism which I call ditals or thumb keys. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Dital harp*, Called 'ditals' or 'thumb-keys', in distinction from 'pedals' or 'foot-keys'.

Ditanie, -ny, ditayne, obs. ff. DITTANY.

† **Dita·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dītāre* to enrich, f. *dīves, dīt-* rich.] Enrichment.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* I. v, After all the presents of these eastern worshippers who intended rather homage, than ditation, the blessed virgin comes, in the forme of poverty, with her two doves. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 29 They grudge not the Merchants wealth, nor envy the ditation of Lawyers. 1659 FELTHAM *Low Countries* Resolves, etc. (1677) 60 War..the worlds ruine..is to them prosperity and Ditation.

Ditch (ditʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 **dīc**, 2–7 **dich**(e, 4–6 **dych**(e (4 **dicche**), 5–7 **ditche** (6 **decche**, **dytch**), 6– **ditch**. [OE. *dīc*, which has also given DIKE, q.v.

The analogy of other words, e.g. ME. *like, liche,* (dead) body, *like, liche,* adj., *-rik, -riche,* suffix in *kinrik, kyneriche,* etc., *ik, ich,* I, *pik, piche,* pitch, *stike, sticke,* stitch, leads us to expect *dike* as the northern, *dich* as the southern repr. of OE. *dīc*. The ME. evidence favours this; but in modern use, both forms occur in nearly all parts of the country, with various differentiation of meaning. Generally, *ditch* is a hollow channel or deep furrow, wet or dry, but in some parts (see sense 4) it is an embankment or raised fence; usually *dike* or *dyke* is a bank or wall, but in many parts it is a wide and deep channel for running water. The existence of *dich* or *deek* in this sense in Kent, Sussex, and other southern counties, is remarkable. The use of *dike, dyke,* for a sea-wall or embankment in the eastern counties, may possibly have been introduced from Holland: cf. the title DIKE-GRAVE.]

1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its length; a long and narrow hollow dug in the ground; the trench or fosse of a fortification, etc.

[1847—*c* 1205 see DIKE *sb.* 1.] 1045 *Charter Eadweard in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 98 (written after 1200) Of ðam paðe on ðane greatan þorn ðe stynt wið Grimes dic; andlang ðære diche on ðone haran þorn. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 41 Þes riche Men weneð hon siker þurh walle and þurh diche *c* 1205 LAY. 15900 Þa dich wes idoluen seoue vet depre. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 55/70 He wende and hudde him in a Dich. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9899 (Trin.) A deep diche [*v.r.* dik, dick] is þere aboute. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. 94 *a*, Cincinnatus..Made dyches to geat his Sustenaunce. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cli. 138 He also..made a famous dyke atwene Walys and the vtter bondys of Mercia..the which, to this day, is namyd Offedych. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 13 They moued neare vnto the trenche or ditche of the castell. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 57 Rather a ditch in Egypt Be gentle graue vnto me. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. vii. (1845) 324 One must search the Ditches amongst Briars and Weeds..to find Medicinable Herbs. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) I. i. 17 The rampart..was.. defended by a ditch of twelve feet in depth as well as in breadth. 1809 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 3 The most impregnable fences I ever met with, and blind ditches, six feet deep, to half the fields. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/2 The ditch of a permanent work provides the earth to form the rampart.

b. *Salt-making* (*Cheshire*). See quot.

1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Ditch*, salt-making term. The space in the 'hot-house' between two raised flues for putting lump salt in to complete its stoving and drying.

2. *esp.* Such a hollow dug out to receive or conduct water, esp. to carry off the surface drainage of a road, a field, etc.

On the borders of fields, etc., often serving the double purpose of carrying off surface water, and of forming an effective protective fence. The latter purpose is in marshy ground often served by a ditch alone, but elsewhere usually in combination with a hedge.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 409 Alle þe wateres..aboute þe toun þere, And dyches and puttes, rede of blode were. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 364 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 57 Þis bodi..in a foul dich me drouȝ In þe fouleste þat þere was neȝ. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 606 He lauez hys gyfter as water of dyche. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. ii, There were frogges whiche were in dyches and pondes at theyre lyberte. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lix. 122 b, There was cast about the same a Caue or Ditch, which alwaies was full of water. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 687 All these Cocytus bounds..With muddy Ditches, and with deadly Weeds. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 140 The overflowings of this spring fill all the.. ditches with a light, pale ochre. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* vii, Ditches enough to drain the sea. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Ditch*, an artificial watercourse, flume, or canal, to convey water for mining. A flume is usually of wood; a ditch, of earth.

b. Extended rhetorically to any watercourse or channel, including those of natural formation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 277 Thy maister durst not haue sent me These words, were it not for that broad ditch [*i.e.* the English Channel] betweene him and me. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 364 That great ditch of the sea is sufficient to distinguish these two Monarchies. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 251 This branch..is much about the rate of the ditch or channel of Pisa at Livorne. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II. iv, The Mississippi..an enormous ditch sometimes two or three miles wide, running liquid mud. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 432 Across the rude rushing muddy ditch, the Mississippi.

† **3.** Any hollow dug in the ground; a hole, pit, cave, den. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 80 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 Hit is iwrite þat myn hus is bede hus icleped. And ye þeouene dich hit habbeþ y-maked. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1279 The wise man dede make a dich, Ful of lim and of pich, That yif he agen wald come, That the traitour sscholde bi nome. 1340 *Ayenb.* 57 Þe tauerne is a dich to þieues. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 76 Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde And wol not in agayn, it is fecounde. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 584 *Fovea*, a dyche.

4. A bank or mound formed by the earth thrown up in digging a hollow or trench; an embankment; = DIKE 5, 6. Now only *dial.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1301 [They] brake downe those inclosures, and cast downe ditches. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 9 Let the slope side of your ditch be towardes your warraine. 1635 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 36 Stopping the highway by casting upp a great ditche. 1666 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 315 Roger Bushell shall throwe down that new ditch hee hath made. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Ditch*, a fence, generally of earth. 1892 E. J. HARDY in *Sund. Mag.* Sept. 600 It is not true, then, that [in Malta] the mosquitoes are so large that they sit on ditches and bark at you.

5. Phrases. *To fall* or *lead into a ditch*; *to die in a ditch. The last ditch*, the last line of defence; *to die in the last ditch*, to die, resisting to the last (see DIE *v.*[1] 3); so *to be driven to the last ditch*, i.e. to the utmost extremities. *To lay* (*put*) *under the ditch* (U.S.), to intersect with ditches so as to irrigate.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 25 Foolis and sinful men lede oþer foolis into þe diche. 1382 — *Matt.* XV. 14 ȝif a blynd man ȝeue ledynge to a blynd man, bothe fallen doun in to the diche. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 326 (Harl. MS.) The stiward is fallyn in his owne diche, by þe right wisdom of god. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 39, I..shew him the Ditch into which he will fall, if he is not aware of it. *a* 1715 To die in the last ditch [see DIE *v.*[1] 3]. 1798 in *Proc. Amer. Antiq. Soc.* IX. III. 324 In War We [Citizens of Westmoreland, Virginia] know but one additional Obligation, To die in the Last Ditch or uphold our Nation. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1892) I. 122 A government..driven to the last ditch by the universal call for liberty. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 48 He who abstains from it [whisky]..will never die in a ditch. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar. 406/1 Although the discussion will be harassing, the resistance will not be to the last ditch. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 93/1 Three-fifths of it [the soil] can be laid under the ditch. *Ibid.* 95/1 This scheme looks forward to putting 30,000 acres under the ditch.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., 'Of, belonging to, found in, working at, a ditch', as *ditch-back, -bank, -bottom, -dog, -labourer, -side, -work, -world.* **b.** 'Of the quality of a ditch, dirty, vile, worthless', as *ditch constable.* **c.** objective, as *ditch-digger.* **d.** Special combs.: **ditch-delivered** *pa. pple.*, brought forth in a ditch; **ditch-drawn**, drawn from a ditch; **ditch measure**, see quot. 1670, and PERCH. Also in various names of plants growing in ditches, as **ditch-bur**, *Xanthium strumarium*; **ditch-down**, the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; **ditch-fern**, *Osmunda regalis*; **ditch-grass** (U.S.), *Ruppia maritima*; **ditch-reed**, *Phragmites communis*. Also DITCH-WATER.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, **Ditch-back*, a fence. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 527 White Dead Nettle. On rubbish, cornfields, and *ditch-banks. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 81 *Xanthium* is called in english *Dichebur or Clotbur. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* V. ii. Wks. (Bullen) III. 350 I'll make you an example for all *ditch constables. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 31 Birth-strangled Babe, *Ditch-deliuer'd by a Drab. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 138 Poore Tom, that swallowes the old Rat, and the *ditch-Dogge. 1611 COTGR., *Typhe*, water-Torch, Cattayle, Reed Mace, *Ditch Downe, the marsh beetle or pestle. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 335/2 The *ditch-drawn missiles they fling about them. 14.. *MS. Gloss.* Sloane 5 fol. 40 *b* in *Sax. Leechdoms* III. 321 *Diche fern, *Osmunda*. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* IV, Here was no *ditch-labourer. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revivʼd* 25 If the fence be measured by Wood, Hedge, or *Ditch measure, allowing 18 foot to the Perch. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) The fond knyȝt thei cast in a *dich place. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 100 By *ditch-sides and mill-pond streams. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Aa iij b, Doth *dichworks giue them pryde? 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 3/1 Frogs and minnows..and all the wonderful, mysterious *ditch-world that children love!

Ditch, *sb.*[2]: see under DITCH *v.*[2]

Ditch (ditʃ), *v.*[1] [f. DITCH *sb.*[1] OE. had *dīcian*, but this would regularly give *dike*: cf. *līcian*, like.]

1. *intr.* To construct a ditch or ditches.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 232 Somme he taȝte to tilie to dyche and to thecche. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 584 *Fosso*, to dyche. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 123 It is lesse cost..to quyckeset, dyche, and hedge, than to haue his cattell goo before the herdeman. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 195 The practice.. of ditching round about our enemies. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 314 They are ferried over the Atlantic, and carted over America, to ditch and to drudge.

2. *trans.* To surround with a ditch; to cast a ditch *about, around, esp.* for the purpose of defence, fortification, or fixing a boundary.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2658 That cite was..Wel y-walled, and well y-dyched. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1028 The circuit..a myle was aboute, Walled of stoon, and dyched al witoute. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VII. 118 *b*/2 He made..a fayre towne of pavylyons, and dyched them all aboute. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 123 Seuerall closes and pastures..the whiche wolde be wel quyckesetted, dyched, & hedged. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (an. 12) 77 *b*, The Campe was..ditched rounde aboute. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 42 Towns then in Britain were only Wooddy places Ditch't round. 1788 *Inclos. Act* 14 The several parcels of land shall be inclosed, hedged, ditched, or fenced. 1848 PETRIE tr. *A.-S. Chron.* 89 They ditched the city around [*anno* 1016 bedicodon þa burh utan].

3. To dig ditches or furrows in for purposes of drainage or irrigation; to provide with ditches.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 The erthe..men it delve and diche And eren it with strength of plough. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Agrum fossione concidere*..to trench or ditch the grounde to avoyde water. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 99 Whether the countrey be stony, plaine field, or ditched. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 80 Eighty acres [of meadow], forty of which had been ditched and mowed. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. iii. (1862) 110 Set two men to ditch the five roods. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 325 Papa said he might be compelled to ditch rice fields, but he never would undertake to teach children again.

b. To cut furrows in (stone).

1865 *Morn. Star* 18 Apr., It is driven by manual power, and is intended for cutting or 'ditching' the stone in the quarry.

† **4.** *intr.* Of the earth: To become ditched; to open up into furrows or chasms. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/1 There cam a woman which meruaylled moche how therthe claue & dyched by hit self onelye by the touchyng of the holy mannes Staffe.

5. To clean out, scour (a ditch); to cast up and repair (the banks of a ditch or hedge).

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10. § 4 All and euery person and persons that shall not repaire, diche, or scoure any hayes, fences, diches, or hedges adioyning to any high way. *Ibid.* § 6 Upon paine of forfeiture..for euery rod not so ditched and scoured xii.d. 1874 R. JEFFERIES in *Toilers of Field* (1893) 95 The Master has given him a hedge to cut and ditch. [1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Dik*, ..to make good the sides and top of a hedge, which in this district is usually a high bank; i.e. to throw up the parings upon the top.]

6. *trans.* To throw into or as into a ditch; *esp.* in U.S., to throw (a train) off the line or track.

1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 470 After having trains ditched twice in one week, conductors learned to have.. respect for the idiosyncrasies of the buffalo. 1881 *Philad.*

Rec. No. 3438. 1 A..train .. struck a drove of cattle..on Saturday. The engine was ditched and turned on its side.

7. *To ditch in, out*: to enclose, or shut out, by means of a ditch; *to ditch up* = 2.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 96 The more vnreasonable is theyr dede whiche wouilde ditche vp those feeldes priuatly for ther owne profyt. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 282 Indeed they ought *regere*.. Not as they will themselves: but this *regere* must be hedged in and ditched in. 1630 *K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 39 To hedge and ditch out their incroaching neighbours.

Hence **Di·tched** *ppl. a.*, furnished with a ditch; also with *adv.*, as *ditched-in*, enclosed with a ditch.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 139 Four-mile heats..over the new ditched-in Course. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 440 The ditched parapet.

Ditch, *v.*[2] *dial.* Also **deech.** [OE. *dīcan*, ME. *dīche* to smear, daub: app. unknown to the other Teutonic langs. It is notable that this verb, used in OE. and in modern dialects, is known to us, during the intervening 900 years, only in the 15th c. transl. of *Palladius on Husbandry*: see DECHE. The modern *ditch* shows a recent shortening of (*ī*) to (*i*).] *trans.* To smear, daub, plaster, impregnate, esp. with dirt which hardens and becomes 'ingrained'.

a 1000, *c* 1420 [see DECHE *v.*]. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Ditch*, to stick to, as the clamminess of mow-burnt hay sticks to the cutting knife. 1860 (*Northamptonsh.*) 'His face and hands are ditched with dirt.' 1878 BESANT & RICE *Ready-Money Mortiboy* xxi, Smearing his course hands with spirits, to get off the dirt with which they were ditched. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., The touch-'ole were reg'lar ditched up. 1896 *Academy* 29 Feb. 178/3 *Deech't.*

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1881 *Leicester Gloss., Ditch*..to get dirty; filled with dirt. 'My hands never ditch', i.e. the dirt does not get grained into them so that it will not wash off.

Hence **Ditch** *sb.*[2] *dial.* 'dirt grained into the hands, or in cracks, crevices, etc.' (*Leicester Gloss.*).

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Ditch*, grimy dirt. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., I want to get off the ditch.

Ditcher (di·tʃəɹ). [f. DITCH *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who makes and repairs ditches.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 211 (Mätz.) Dichers, delverys, that greet travaylle endure. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 261 My maistyr payed to John Wodeman, the dycher, iij.s. iiij d. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 33 There is no ancient Gentlemen, but Gardiners, Ditchers and Graue-makers; they hold vp Adams Profession. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyrick on Dean* 156 Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 1 The hedgers and ditchers who made the fences .. for the protection of the crop.

2. A machine used to make ditches; a ditching-machine.

1868 *Times* 12 June, In addition to the agricultural machines .a ditcher, which will cut a ditch of any depth or width, lift out the earth, and deposit it in any given place. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 711 A rotary ditcher.

attrib. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 30 July 74/1 A combined cultivator and potato digger .. It has a plow or ditcher shovel formed from a plate of metal.

3. (See quot. 1890.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 1/2 In time of war the 'ditchers' would be bound to coal..at Sierra Leone. 1890 *New Rev.* Feb. 153 Steamers specially built for the passage of the Suez Canal, and hence called 'Ditchers'.

Ditching (di·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DITCH. **a.** The making and repairing of ditches.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 For dichying and hegging and delvynge of tounes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 123 In quickesettynge, dychynge and hedgynge. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 245 When the ditching is done, the next work is to land-drain the whole fields. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 159 Rough draining, ditching, and ridging were used in wet soils.

b. *Sculpture.* (See quot.).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 14.1 On being asked the way he prepared his models he continued:—I first draw the subject in crayon .. and then transfer the lines to clay. Then I begin an operation known as 'ditching,' which consists of digging up around the outlines of the figures and objects until they stand out in rough relief.

c. *Comb.*, as *ditching-machine, -plough, -tool.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Ditching-plow*, a plow having a deep, narrow share for cutting drains and trenches, and means for lifting the earth and depositing it at the side or sides of the excavation. 1880 J. W. HILL *Illustr. Guide Agric. Implem.* 500 Fowler's ditching machine..for opening wide drainage or irrigation ditches.

Di·tchless, *a.* [f. DITCH *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a ditch.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 27 The glazed high-road which stretched, hedgeless and ditchless..lying like a riband unrolled across the scene. 1892 A. G. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 29 Skirted by a ditchless wall of earth and stone.

Di·tchlike, *a.* [f. as prec. + LIKE *a.*] Like or resembling a ditch.

a 1743 SAVAGE *London & Bristol* (R.), Thy cliffs a ditch-like river laves, Rude as thy rocks and muddy as thy waves. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Ref.* (1891) 185 A sombre watercourse, the ditchlike banks of which dropped perpendicularly through the clay.

Di·tch-wa·ter. The stagnant, stale, or foul water which collects in a ditch. Chiefly in the phrases: † *as digne as d.* (see DIGNE 4); † *as light* (i.e. easy) *as d.*; *as dull as d.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 375 Þey ben digne as dich water þat dogges in bayteþ. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 16 Þen worch forth in þe oþer figurys till þou come to þe ende, for it is lyght as dyche water. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 67 Ditch water, and the fever-stricken flesh Of buffaloes. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) 17 The people .. are as 'dull as ditch-water'. 1893 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* I. 203, I find them dull as ditch-water.

attrib. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 295 In virtue of their freckled ditchwater faces.

Hence **Di·tchwaterly** *adv.* = 'as ditch-water' (see above); **Di·tchwatery** *a.*, of the quality of ditch-water, dull as ditch-water; whence **Di·tch-wa·teriness.** (*nonce-wds.*)

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 19 If it be so prepared as to be piquant, then, it is of small consequence what may be its ditch-wateriness. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxiv. 270 How wofully tired, and ditchwaterly dull they look.

Di·tchy, *a.* [f. DITCH *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].] Of the nature of a ditch; abounding in ditches or deep furrows.

1786 T. TWINING in L. Twining *Recreat. & Studies* (1882) 135 If the Seine were a little less ditchy. 1888 *Bradford Cycle Co. Prospectus* 2 The very pleasant swinging sensation one feels when riding ditchy roads..is wonderful compared to the bumping..on an ordinary-type safety.

† **Dite,** *sb. Obs.* (After 1500 only *Sc.*) Also 5 **dete, dit,** 5–6 **dyt(e,** *Sc.* **dyit.** [a. OF. *dit* (12th c. in Littré) saying, speech:—L. *dict-um* that which is said, saying, word, f. *dīcĕre* to say; cf. DICT. (The final *e* was app. a phonetic expedient to indicate the length of the *ī*; but in some 15th c. instances, it is difficult to say whether *dite* stands for this, or for *ditty*. See also DIT *sb.*]

1. Something indited or composed and put in writing; a composition, writing; a written message, letter, 'passage', etc. *To put in dite*: to put in writing, put on record.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 819 Sone sente he again his sel & his lettrus .. To dindimus þe dere king þat þe dite radde. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xix. 1 Here Wyntown poyntis in þis Dyte Quhat he gert of þis Tretis wryt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 540 Maister Jhone Blayr..That fyrst compild in dyt the Latyne buk Off Wallace lyff. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 474 In haist ane epistill he gart write .. contenand this same dyte. 1578 *Ps.* cvi. in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 107 Thy magnitude I will it put in dyte.

2. A composition in poetic form, or intended to be set to music; a song, a ditty.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix [xl]. 4 And he laide gode worde in my mouþe, dite to our Lord [Vulg. *carmen Deo nostro*]. *c* 1386 ? CHAUCER *Balade of Complevnt* 16 Beseching you .. Taccepte in worth this litel povre dyte. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1431 All worthi men at redys this rurall dyt, Blaym nocht the buk. 1567 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* iii. 156 Sho the cause is of my wofull dyte.

3. Manner or mode of composition; form of speech; diction, language. *Sc.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. Prol. 3 A Tretys made to be publik, Fourme of dyte and fayre spekyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 4 The kingis grace I knaw is nocht perfite In Latyn toung, and namelie in sic dyte It wilbe tedious .. To reid the thing he can nocht vnderstand. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 68 The quhilk dreyme i sal reherse in this gros dyit.

4. Clamour, vociferation. *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5788 Cloudis with the clamour claterit aboue, Of the dit & þe dyn, þat to dethe went. *Ibid.* 11946 The dyn & the dite was dole for to here. *Ibid.* 1347, 8680.

† **Dite,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **dyt(e.** [a. OF. *diter*, earlier *ditier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), to write, compose:—L. *dictāre*, freq. of *dīcĕre* to say, tell (see DICTATE), mod.F. *dicter*. Perh. in some cases aphetic form of *endite*, INDITE. After 1500 mainly *Sc.* In early examples often difficult to distinguish from DIGHT *v.*, senses 1, 2, 6.]

1. *trans.* To compose or put in words (a set speech, poem, or writing); to indite. (Also *absol.*)

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Woiþ hit wer þat he wer king þat ditid þis tiie þing. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dytyn or indytyn letters and speche, *dicto*. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 16 So different are they in properties .. My cunning is excluded for to dite. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliv. 1 My hert is dytinge of a good matter. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 82 Quhou beit that the said poietical beuk be dytit oratourly. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 80, I suspecte ye have rather written then dyted it.

2. = DICTATE. **a.** To utter or pronounce to a person (what he is to write). b. To prescribe, lay down, impose, order.

The first quot. is doubtful; it may belong to DIGHT *v.* 2.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3462 Ast daies all bedene he dites in his pistill For reuerence of Rosan to revell & halowe. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 196 Origenes, ane singular man..with sa properant ingine, that he wald dite fastar than sevin practicians might suffice to write. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 201 That quhilk the Haly Spirit dytit to them. *a* 1598 R. ROLLOCK *Wks.* (1844) II. ix. 103 Pilate insisted earnestly to get Jesus, whom his conscience dited to be innocent, set free. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 72 Dr. Strong dytes..his notes on the hard places of Scripture.

3. To summon, indict.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dytyn or indytyn for trespace, *indicto*. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 43 Ane Schiref stout Whilk .. hes with him ane cursed assyse about, And dytes all the poore men vpon land. ? *a* 1500 *Thrie Priests Peblis* (Jam.) Thay dyte your Lords, and heryis up your men. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opinions* (1783) I. 157 The grocer ..would dite them for a nuisance.

Dite, obs. form of DIGHT, DITTY.

† **Di·tement** [1]. *Obs.* [f. DITE *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *ditement* (L. type **dictāmentum*); but perh. often aphetic f. *inditement*, INDICTMENT.]

1. A written or spoken composition; = DITE *sb.* 1. *Sc.*

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 530, I wald beseik 3our Maiesteis, My dytement did 3ov not displeis. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 25 Ane form of ditement maid for caus of exercise and priuat studie, as vsis to be in sculis. 1629 MOORE OF ROWALLAN *Tyme Crucifix* 22 (Jam.) Which holy ditements..Might serve his glorious image to present.

b. Inditing; dictation. *Sc.*

1599 JAS. I *Bασιλ. Δωρον* 8 Some of them [apocryphe bookis] are no wais like the ditement of the Spirit of God.

2. A summons, an indictment.

a 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 198 That sell asse, That trespasid noȝt, no did no gilte..in the ditement was i-pilt. 1502 *Plumpton Corr.* 171 Anthony Cliforth gave in the bill of dytement against my sone.

† **Di·tement** [2]. *Obs. rare.* [for **dightment*, f. DIGHT *v.* + -MENT.] That with which one is 'dight' or arrayed; raiment, array.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 93 These Priests ditements being severally so many infernal serpents and scorpions to sting and bite the Devil.

† **Di·ter.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **-our,** 5 **-ar.** [ME. (and AF.) *ditour* = OF. *diteor, ditor, ditur* author, composer, public crier, etc.:—L. *dictātōr-em* (see DICTATOR), agent-n. f. *dictāre*: see DITE *v.* But in sense 1, perh. a direct deriv. of the vb.]

1. One who indites; author, writer, composer.

1388 WYCLIF *Esther* viii. 9 The dyteris and writeris of the kyng weren clepid. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 1 A pleasaunt dyter of songes of Israel. 1585 *Animadv. Kirk* in J. Melvill's *Diary* (1842) 234 For the Saxt Act, the dytter thairof apeires to be verie cairfull.

2. An orator, rhetorician.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 373 Advoketes and ditoures [*oratores*]. *Ibid.* III. 163 Of þis happe spekeþ a dytour [*Cast.* or ret[or]ycyon, orig. *exclamator quidam.*]

3. A summoner, indicter.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 338 What shal we sey of þyx dytours. þat for hate a trewman wyl endyte. *c* 1400–20 *Judicium* (1822) 6 Of backbytars and fals quest dytars.

Diter, obs. form of DIGHTER.

Ditetragonal (dəitĕtræ·gŏnăl), *a. Cryst.* [f. Di- [2] 1 + TETRAGONAL.] Having eight angles, of which the first, third, fifth, and seventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other; as a *ditetragonal pyramid* or *prism*. Cf. DIHEXAGONAL.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 109 The form assumed by leucite is a combination of a di-tetragonal pyramid..with a tetragonal pyramid. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogy.* v. § 112. 129 When the symmetry is complete it is ditetragonal. *Ibid.* vii. § 200. 248 The ditetragonal prism.

† **Di-tetrahe·dral,** *a. Cryst. Obs.* [f. Di- [2] 1 + TETRAHEDRAL.] Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 203 It represents a four-sided prism, bevelled on the extremities. Example, Ditetrahedral tremolite.

Diteyne, obs. form of DITTANY.

Dith, dip, obs. form of DEATH.

Dithallious (dəiþæ·liəs), *a. Chem.* [f. Di- [2] + THALLIOUS (f. THALLIUM + -OUS).] Applied to thallious salts which contain two equivalents of thallium. See THALLIOUS.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 755 The dithallious salt. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 413 Dithallious orthophosphate.

Dithecal (dəiþī·kăl), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Dithecal anthers*, anthers in which the septa between the two loculi of each anther-lobe have been absorbed, so that there are two cells or cavities only.

Dithecous (dəiþī·kəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. δι-, Di- [2] twice + θήκη case + -OUS.] Consisting of two cells or small receptacles; bilocular.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6. 254 The normal anther is two-celled, bilocular, or dithecous.

Ditheism (dəi·þi,izm). [f. Di- [2] + THEISM.] Belief in two supreme gods; religious dualism; *esp.* the belief in two independent antagonistic principles of good and evil, as in Zoroastrianism and Manicheism. Also applied (controversially) to forms of belief in which it is asserted or implied that Jesus Christ is not of one substance with God the Father, as in Arianism and Socinianism.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 213 That forementioned Ditheism, or opinion of two gods, a good and an evil one. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* 84 The common Answer to the Charge of Tritheism, or Ditheism, as well of the Post-Nicene, as Ante-Nicene Fathers, was, that there is but one Head, Root, Fountain, Father of all; not in respect of Authority only, but of Substance also. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. 45 Callistus..hoped to elude the charge on one side of Patripassianism, on the other of Ditheism. 1895 A. C. HEADLAM in *Expository Times* Mar. 266 The Father and the Son are .. one in their action, one in their purpose..If we are to realize .. the Atonement, we must put aside all idea of ditheism or tritheism.

Ditheist (dəi·þi,ist). [f. Di- [2] + THEIST.] One who holds the doctrine of DITHEISM.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 213 These Ditheists .. had it not been for this business of evil .. would

never have asserted any more principles or gods than one. 1720 Waterland *Eight Serm.* Pref. 36 They do by..Implication, tho' not in Intention, make two supreme Gods; and consequently are practical Ditheists.

Ditheistic (dəiːpiːˈistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to ditheism. So **Dithei·stical** *a.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 213 The chiefest ..Assertors of which Ditheistick Doctrine of..a Good God and an Evil Dæmon, were the Marcionites and the Manichæans. 1730 Bolingbroke *Authority in Relig.* IV. xxvii, I have spoken somewhere of the ditheistical doctrine. 1890 Hatch *Influence Grk. Ideas Chr. Ch.* viii. 228 The ditheistic hypothesis was more difficult than the difficulties which it explained.

Dither (diːðəɹ), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [A phonetic variation of Didder, q.v.; cf. *father, mother, feather, hither, gather,* in which *-ther* represents earlier *-der.*] *intr.* To tremble, quake, quiver, thrill.

1649 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 29 He saw the said Sara Rodes..her body quakeing and dithering about halfe a quarter of an hower. 1666 tr. *Horace Odes* I. xxiii, So tremulous is she Dith'ring both in heart and knee. 1820 Clare *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 47 Needy Labour dithering stands. 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1892 Mrs. L. Adams *Bonnie Kate* II. iii. 85 Kate would not be there to hear it [the organ] boom, and thrill, and 'dither'. [In most dialect glossaries as far south as Shropsh., Leicester, Northamp.]

Hence **Di·thering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **dithering-grass,** quaking-grass, *Briza media.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 193 How have I joy'd, with dithering hands, to find Each fading flower. 1878-86 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Dithering Grass, *Briza media.* Lanc. 1890 R. Kipling *Soldiers Three* 65 Thomas in bulk can be worked up into dithering, rippling hysteria.

Di·ther, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of dithering; vibration.

1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 651 The firmness with which one has to stand on the footplate in order to resist the 'dither' of the engine. 1888 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 163/3 The range of the reciprocation of the tool..is not much more than a vibration or dither.

Dithionic (dəiːpəiːˈnik, diːpiːˈnik), *a. Chem.* [f. Di-[2] + *θεῖον* sulphur + -ic. (The formative *-thionic* is used for a group of compounds containing H_2O_6, in combination with two or more atoms of sulphur.)] In *dithionic acid,* a synonym of hyposulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_6$, a dibasic acid not isolated in the pure state, but forming crystallizable salts, called **Dithionates** (dəiːpəiːˈðəneːts).

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 285 Hyposulphuric acid (*Dithionic acid*). 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 637 Dithionic acid, when concentrated as highly as possible, is an inodorous, strongly acid, hydrated liquid, of specific gravity 1·347; on attempting to concentrate it further, it is resolved into sulphuric acid and sulphurous oxide..The dithionates are permanent at ordinary temperatures. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* 97 All the acids being unstable with the exception of the Dithionic.

Dithyramb (diːpiɹæmb). [ad. L. *dithyrambus,* a. Gr. *διθύραμβος* (origin unknown). In F. *dithyrambe.* Also used in the Latin form.] *Gr. Antiq.* A Greek choric hymn, originally in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, vehement and wild in character; a Bacchanalian song.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 According as Aeschylus saith: The Dithyrambe with clamours dissonant Sorts well with Bacchus. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxix. IV. 118 The primitive Dithyrambus was a round choric dance and song in honour of Dionysus. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The Dithyramb never lost the tempestuous and enthusiastic character of Bacchic revelry.

b. *transf.* A metrical composition having characteristics similar to this.

1656 S. Holland *Zara* III. iii. 153 The Musick having charmed their sences with a Celestiall Dithyramb [*pr.* Dyrathamb]. [1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Some..modern writers, have composed Latin pieces of all kinds of verse indifferently..without any order, or distribution into strophes, and call them *dithyrambi.*] 1859 A. A. Bonar in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. vii. *heading,* Ewald suggests, that it [Shiggaion] might be rendered 'a confused ode', a Dithyramb. 1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* i. 8 Martial dithyrambs, full of ardor and highmindedness.

c. A speech or writing in vehement or inflated style.

1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxxix, What dithyrambs he went into about eating and drinking. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 153 M. Victor Hugo, in *Les Misérables,* has poured forth a rhapsody, or dithyramb, or whatever, under a classical name, expresses exaggerated and inflated nonsense. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 4 Mr. Carlyle..has reproduced in stirring and resplendent dithyrambs the fire and passion ..of the French Revolution.

Dithyrambic (diːpiɹæmbik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dithyrambic-us,* a. Gr. *διθυραμβικός,* f. *διθύραμβος*: see prec. In F. *dithyrambique.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dithyramb; composing dithyrambs.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 To Bacchus they do chant..certeine Dithyrambicke ditties and tunes. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Praise Pindar* ii, So Pindar does new Words and Figures roul Down his impetuous Dithyrambique Tide. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxiii. XI. 36 The dithyrambic poet Philoxenus. 1854 Longf. *Epimetheus* ii, With dithyrambic dances.

b. *transf.* Resembling a dithyramb in irregularity of style; wild, vehement, boisterous.

c 1621 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. Schisme 547 Ba'l's bawling Priests..howling chaunt these Dithyrambik charms. 1689-90 Temple *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 245 The common Vein of the Gothick Runes was what is termed Dithirambick. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 329 Dithyrambic liberty of Style. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xx. 208 A flow of lofty dithyrambic eloquence.

B. *sb.* a. A dithyrambic verse; a dithyramb. b. Something resembling a dithyramb in style. c. A writer of a dithyramb.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 367 Philoxenus went off from the Dorick Dytherambicks unto the Phrygian Harmony. 1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), The Poets, who composed such Hymns, were called Dithyrambicks 1828 Carlyle *Goethe's Helena* Misc. Ess. 1872 I. 163 He concludes with another rapid dithyrambic describing the Peninsula of Greece. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 126 [Plato] had been a writer of dithyrambics.

† Dithyra·mbical, *a. Obs. rare.* = prec. adj.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 94 Writing rather like a Dithyrambicall Poet..then like a sober and sound Divine.

Dithyrambist (diːpiɹæmbist). [f. Dithyramb + -ist.] A composer or utterer of dithyrambs.

1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/1 The great dithyrambist to whom France is about to pay the last honours.

Dithyrous (diːˈpiɹəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίθυρος* having two doors, (f. *δι-*, Di-[2] + *θύρα* door) + -ous.] 'Having two valves'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

† Di·ting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Dite *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Dite: inditing.

1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* Prol., That diting the more smelleth fair Grec speche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7392 Dares in his dytyng of his dedis tellis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dytynge, or indytynge of curyowse speche, *dictamen. a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 224 Thy doytit dytings soone denie.

2. Indictment.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dytynge, or indytynge of trespace, *indictacio.*

Diting, obs. form of Dighting.

† Di·tion (diːʃən). *Obs.* Also 6 dicion. [a. OF. *dicion* (*dition*), ad. L. *dicion-em* (in later transcription *ditiōn-em*) command, rule, sway, authority; perh. from root *dic-* of *dicĕre* to declare, tell, say, etc. Cf. Condition.]

1. Rule, sway, jurisdiction, command.

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. 70 Northalvertonshir is holely of the Dition of the Bishop of Duresme. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* Luke ii. 1 Under the Roman dition and jurisdiction 1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* v. vi, Cambry twelv Shires contains under one dition.

2. The country or region under any particular rule; a dominion, empire.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 256 a, A dicion or royalme descended and come to his possession. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan* iv. Hivb, Caste oute of theyr dicions empyres and realmes. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* 64 Herodes Palaestinus ..was banished beyond the Alpes, and part of his Dition laid to the Publick.

¶ 3. Used by T. Adams app. in sense 'enrichment, resources': perh. by confusion with Ditation, and with play on *addition, condition.*

1615 T. Adams *Black Devill* 25 A mutinous rebell *viresque acquirit eundo*: he still enlargeth his own Dition. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 11 Rich men scorn to be beggars, their dition admits no such condition.

† Di·tionary, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ary.]

A. *adj.* Under dominion; subject, tributary.

1629 Chapman *Juvenal* v. 180 Now our markets their chief purveyance owe To some remote and ditionary coast.

B. *sb.* One who is under rule; a subject.

1555 Eden *Decades* 18 The ditionaries of Cannaboa *Ibid.* 23 All the princes which dwell betwene the Weste ende and his palaice are ditionaries [1577 Objected to by R. Willes in his re-edition of Eden's *Hist.* Pref. to Rdr.]

Ditokous (diːˈtokəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *διτόκος* having two at a birth (f. *δι-*, Di-[2] + *τόκος* a bringing forth, offspring) + -ous.] a. Producing two at a birth; having twins. b. Laying only two eggs in a clutch, as pigeons. c. Producing young of two kinds, as some worms.

In recent Dicts.

Ditolyl (dəitōˈlil). *Chem.* [Di-2.] An aromatic hydrocarbon, a crystalline substance of the constitution $2(C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_3)$: see Tolyl.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 564 Ditolyl..forms monoclinic crystals, easily soluble in hot alcohol, melting at 121°. 1878 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl* Ser. III VIII. 379 Two liquid ditolyls boiling about 275° and 285° were obtained.

Diton, var. of Ditton, *Obs.*, a phrase.

Ditone (dəiːtōun). *Mus.* [ad. Gr. *δίτονον* the ancient major third, neuter of *δίτονος,* f. *δι-*, Di-[2] + *τόνος* Tone.] An interval containing two whole tones; a major third; *esp.* the Pythagorean major third in ancient Greek music, consisting of two major tones (ratio 81 : 64).

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 18 A Ditone is a perfect third: so called, because it containes..two Tones. 1694 W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 98 In the Enharmonic Kind [the Ancients used] only Diesis, or quarter of a Tone, and Ditone, as the Degrees whereby they made the Tetrachord. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* May 416/1 The Enharmonic [Scale proceeded] by the semitone and ditones (or combinations of two whole tones).

Hence **† Dito·nean** *a.*, containing a ditone. *Obs.*

1728 R. North *Mem. of Music* (1846) 20 The Ditonean scale as they used it is not without this fault.

Ditrematous (dəitrĭˈmătəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Ditrēmata* neut. pl. (f. Gr. *δι-*, Di-[2] + *τρῆμα, τρηματ-* opening) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the *Ditremata,* a division of gastropod molluscs, having the external male and female orifices widely separate; also, having the anal and genital orifices distinct, as in *Ditrema,* a genus of fishes.

In recent Dicts.

Ditremid (dəitrĭˈmid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ditremid-æ* sb. pl., f. *Ditrema*: see prec.] A fish of the family *Ditremidæ,* of which *Ditrema* (see prec.) is the typical genus. So **Ditre moid** *a.*, of or pertaining to this family of fishes.

Di-tri-, a compendious way of expressing *di- or tri-, di- and tri-,* in composition, as *di-trichotomous* = dichotomous or trichotomous, *di-trimerous* (abbreviated 2-3 *-merous,* cf. 2-3 *-fid,* 2-3 *-cellid,* etc.).

1838 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* (1841) 57 *Trichodium caninum,* Branches of panicle ditrichotomous roughish, glumes acute. 1847 Craig, *Ditrichotomous,* divided into twos or threes; having the stems continually dividing into double or treble ramifications; the term is sometimes applied to a panicle of flowers. [So in later Dicts.]

Ditriglyph (dəitrəiˈglif). *Arch.* [a. F. *ditriglyphe* (Dict. de Trevoux), f. Di-[2] + *triglyphe.*]

1. 'The space between two triglyphs'.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* 1731 Bailey vol. II. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 947. 1830 'R. Stuart' *Dict. Archit.* II. 11 *Ditriglyph,* the intervening space between two triglyphs. [Cf. Leitner s.v. *Ditriglyphe.*]

2. A certain interval (viz. 5½ modules) between columns of the Doric order (nearly but not quite equal to that of the diastyle intercolumniation in the other orders, which is 6 modules), admitting the use of two triglyphs in the frieze, between those over the columns.

(This sense app. began with quot. 1791, in which it was perhaps an attrib. or adj. use of 1.)

1791 Sir W. Chambers *Civil Archit.* (ed. 3) 80 Setting aside the pycnostyle and systyle dispositions,..the diastyle intercolumniation..may be employed..in all the orders, excepting the Doric; in which the most perfect interval is the ditriglyph. 1830 'R. Stuart' *Dict. Archit.* II. 11 *Ditriglyph,* in intercolumniations, the placing of two triglyphs over the intercolumn, so that a triglyph being placed over each of the two outermost columns, will form the ditriglyph. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* 717. 1850 J. H. Parker *Gloss Terms* (ed. 5) 166 *Ditriglyph,* an interval between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature; used in the Doric order.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1819 P. Nicholson *Dict. Archit.* I. 389 *Ditriglyph,* having two triglyphs over the intercolumn

So **Ditrigly·phic** *a.*, having two triglyphs in the space over the intercolumniation.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 218 The centre intercolumn..in the Propylæa at Athens, where a ditriglyphic arrangement is employed.

Ditrigonal (dəitrigŏnăl), *a. Cryst.* [f. Di-[2] + Trigonal.] Having six (dihedral) angles, of which the first, third, and fifth are equal, and also the second, fourth, and sixth, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other. (Cf. Dihexagonal, Ditetragonal.)

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 60 Some minerals..appear to possess a truly hexagonal and not merely a trigonal or ditrigonal symmetry. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* v. § 116. 133 A form with six pole poles grouped round the axis, that may be viewed as an axis of ditrigonal symmetry. *Ibid.* vii. § 244. 293 The ditrigonal scalenohedron.

Hence **Ditrigonally** *adv.*

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* vii. § 246. 296 The summit-quoins are symmetrical ditrigonally on the axis.

Ditrochee (dəitrōˈkī). *Pros.* [ad. L. *ditrochæus,* a. Gr. *διτρόχαιος,* f. *δι-*, Di-[2] + *τροχαῖος* Trochee. Oftener used in the L. form.] A foot consisting of two trochees; a double trochee: = Dichoree. So **Ditroche·an** *a.*, containing two trochees.

[1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Ditrochæus,* a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse which consists of two Trochees; as Cănti lēnă.] 1855 *Sat. Rev.* I. 3/2 Does Absolute Wisdom take pleasure in forced and far-fetched *dpropos,* or does it delight in ditrochees? 1846 Worcester, *Ditrochean,* containing two trochees. *Edin. Rev.*

Ditroite (diːtrōəit). *Min.* [f. *Ditro* in Transylvania + -ite.] (See quot. 1868.)

1868 Dana *Min* 328 A rock composed of orthoclase, elæolite, and sodalite, from Ditro in Transylvania, is the ditroyte of Tschermak. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 108 It is a component of the rock named ditroite, in which it occurs associated with sodalite [etc.].

Ditt, obs. form of Dit *sb.* and *v.*

Dittander (dĭtˈændəɹ). ? *Obs.* [Of the same origin as Dittany; the form *ditaundere* appears to be Anglo-F. (cf. OF. *ditan*), but its terminal part is unexplained.]

1. A name for Pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*: = Dittany 4.

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/34 *Diptannum,* ditaundere.] 1578 [see Dittany 4]. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. vii. § 2. 188 The Englishmen [call it] Dittander, Ditany, and Pepperwoort. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 419 Piperitis, *Λανδικον,* Dittander. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 195 Dittander..The leaves..are..hot and acrid..whence..the name of 'poor man's pepper'.

†**2.** Dittany of Crete: = DITTANY 1. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 619 Things that..will likewise defend and keep us from venomous creatures: as for example; Southernwood, Dittander, Fleabane, Calamint. **1611** COTGR., *Dictame de Candie*, dittanie of Candia, the right Dittander. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Dittany*, or *Dittander*, a herb growing abundantly in Dicte, a Promontory of Creet.

Dittany (di·tăni). Forms: 4 **ditoyne**, 5 **dytan(e, diteyne, di-, dytayne, detane**, 5–6 **detany,-ie**, 6 **ditanie, dittayne, ditten**, 6–7 **ditany, dittani(e**, (7 **dittamy, diptani**), 6– **dittany**. Also β. 6–7 **dictam**, 7 **dictamne, dictamen**; γ. (in Lat. forms) 6 **dictamus, dictanum**, (**dictamion**), 6–7 **dictamnus, dictamnum**. [repr. OF. *ditan* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ditain*, *diptam*, *dictam*, later *diptame*, *dictame*, *-amne*:—med L. *dictamus*, *-um*, L. *dictamn-us*, *-um*, Gr. δίκταμνον, reputed to be f. Δίκτη, the mountain Dicte in the island of Crete, where (among other places) the herb grew. It is not easy to account for the English forms in *-ayne*, *-any*. But the word suffered great perversion in other langs. also: thus med.L. had also *diptamnus*, *diptamus*, *diptanus*, *ditanus*, etc.: cf. also Pr. *diptamni* (Littré), It. *dittamo*.]

1. A labiate plant, *Origanum Dictamnus*, called also *Dictamnus Creticus* or Dittany of Crete; formerly famous for its alleged medicinal virtues.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xlix. (1495) 632 Diptamnus..is of so grete vertue that it dryueth and putteth out yren out of the body, therfore beestys smyte wyth arowes ete therof. *a* **1400** *Pistill of Susan* 114 Daysye and Ditoyne, Ysope and Aueroyne. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 74 Venus..Caucht rewth and piete of hir sonnys diseis, And from the wod of mont Ida in Creit, Vp hes scho pullit dictam, the herb sweit. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 31 b, As the Harte stryken with an arrow driueth it out with Detany. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XIX. xvii, An herb whose vertue was to staunch the blood, As Dittany. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 310 Dittany of Crete has the small purple flowers collected in loose nodding heads. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 484 Fresh dittany beloved of wild goats.

b. *fig.* (From the supposed power of Cretan dittany to expel weapons.)

1623 SIR E. DIGBY *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 134 We shall receive from his Royal Hand that Dictamen which must expel these Arrows that hang in the sides of the Commonwealth. **1624** BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 190 The shaft sticks still in thee;..None but the Sovereign Dittany of thy Saviour's Righteousness can drive it out. **1639** T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 297 But this newes..was a forcible dittany to drive this arrow out of the wound. **1860** TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xv. 179 The arrow which drinks up his spirit, there is no sovereign dittany which will cause it to drop from his side.

†**2.** Applied to another labiate, *Marrubium Pseudodictamnus*, also called Bastard Dittany. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Dittayne, called false dittayne, herb, *condris*. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxviii. 267 The second kinde which is called Pseudodictamnum, that is to say Bastarde Dictam, is much like vnto the first..sauing that it is not hoate. **1611** COTGR., *Dictame bastard*, Bastard Dittanie; somewhat resembles the right one. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii, *Pseudo-dictamnus*..Bastard Dittany.

3. The English name for the genus *Dictamnus* (N.O. *Rutaceæ*); esp. *D. Fraxinella* (Bastard Dittany), and *D. albus* (White Dittany).

[**1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. O iv, Dictamnus growith no where ellis that I knowe of, sauynge only in Candye..Many haue abused fraxinella for thys herbe.] **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 177 Take..of white diptani,..of goates beard,..of each one handfull. **1611** COTGR., *Dictame blanc*, tragium, fraxinella; called also bastard, or false Dittanie; and oft mistaken..for the right Dittanie. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 266 White Dittany or Fraxinella. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, Dittany, Bastard, *Dictamnus Fraxinella*.

†**4.** Erroneously applied to Pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium* (N.O. *Cruciferæ*): see DITTANDER 1.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 34 Some cal Lepidium also Dittany. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* xlv. (1878) 97 Detanie, or garden ginger. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* V. lxvi. 631 *heading*, Of Dittander Dittany, but rather Pepperwurt.

5. Applied to various plants resembling the above in appearance or properties; *esp.* in U.S. to *Cunila Mariana* (N.O. *Labiatæ*).

1676 T. GLOVER *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629 Here is also an herb which some call Dittany, others Pepperwort; it is not Dittany of Candia, nor English Dittander. **1693** J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 352 They fetched some of the Herb which they call Dittany, as having a great Traditionary Vertue for the Cure of Poisons. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 26 Snake-Root is called by some Dittany. **1854–67** C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Cunila Mariana*, dittany; mountain dittany; stone-mint; a plant possessing stimulant, carminative, and aromatic properties.

Dittay (di·te, di·ti). *Sc. Law.* Also 5 **dyttay**; cf. also DITTY 5. [a. OF. *dité*, *ditté*, and thus the same word as DITTY, but prob. of later introduction in Sc., and in consequence preserving later the Fr. pronunciation, represented by final *-ay*.]

The matter of charge or ground of indictment against a person for a criminal offence; also, the formulated indictment. *To take up dittay*, to obtain 'information and presentments of crime in order to trial' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* I. 274 A gret dyttay for Scottis thai ordand than. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 192 Befoir the air ane dittay for to tak In euirilk schyre. **1571** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 182 The Justice Clerk my dittay red perqueir. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 77 Thy dittay was death: thou dare not deny it. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 6. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 431 As many sentences as I uttered, as many points of dittay shall there be, when the Lord shall plead with the world. **1743** J. *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. v. 412 The method of taking up offenders by dittay..abolished. **1753** W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 135/2 This letter..is brought as a point of dittay against the pannel. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Here's the dittay against puir Effie: Whereas [etc.].

fig. **1831** *Westminster Rev.* XIV. 50 All that he says under this head of dittay, consisting of a string of *niaiseries* unworthy of a schoolboy.

Ditten, obs. var. of DITTANY.

Dittied: see DITTY *v.*

Ditto (di·to). [a. It. *ditto* (Florio), *detto* said, spoken, aforesaid (:—L. *dictus*, *-um*). Used in It. with a sb. like 'said' in Eng.: (*il*) *detto libro* '(the) said book'; also, absolutely, to avoid repetition of the name of a month, thus (*Vocab. Della Crusca*) 'Sotto li 22 di dicembre mi fu significato..che per li 26 detto..io dovessi' etc. (on the 22nd December it was signified to me..that by the 26th aforesaid (*ditto*)..I should have, etc.). This was the original sense in which the word was adopted in English, where it has been transferred to other uses, quite unknown to Italian.]

†**1.** In or of the month already named; said month. *Obs.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* X. ix. § 4 The eight and twentieth ditto, I went..to the Generals Tent. **1677** HENCHMAN in W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) I. 237 They, 27 ditto, brought in two Squaws, a Boy and a Girl. [By *ditto* is meant June, the date June 30 having just been mentioned.]

2. By extension: The aforesaid, the same; used, in accounts and lists (where also abbreviated d^o, *do*, or expressed by two dots or commas, or a dash) to avoid repetition of a word or phrase appearing above; hence in commercial, office, and colloquial language.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Ditto* (Italian, said) [**1706** *adds* the aforesaid or the same] a word used much in Merchants Accompts, and relation of Foreign news; and signifieth the same place [ed. **1696** the same Commodity or Place] with that immediately beforementioned. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. ii, To Esquire South's accompt for *post Terminums* To ditto for *Non est factums*. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 261 To the Clerk for every Petition or Answer 0 12 0 To *ditto* for Letters of Intimation or Liberation..0 18 0. **1759** VERRAL *Cookery* 105 (Stanf.) Parsley roots, and leaves of ditto. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in water* 67 C. Thorough Foundation of Masonry..D. Low-water mark (three Feet above ditto Foundation). **1814** COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 116 Buonaparte's crown..ditto of Charlemagne. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lii, Came in yesterday morning rather the worse for liquor, and was..*ditto* last night. **1878** *Lloyd's Weekly* 19 May 5/2 (Stanf.) Mrs. Brown (who is also possessed of ditto ditto ditto).

b. *To say ditto to*: to acquiesce in or express agreement with what has been said by (another); to endorse the statements or conclusions of.

1775 in Prior *Life of Burke* (1825) I. 284 His brother candidate Mr. Cruger, a merchant. at the conclusion of one of Mr. Burke's eloquent harangues, finding..nothing to add..exclaimed..in the language of the counting-house, 'I say ditto to Mr. Burke'. **18..** W. E. NORRIS (Dixon), His wife's convictions resembled those of the wise and unassuming politician who was content to say ditto to Mr. Burke. **1894** MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 8 Two people who are going to be married ought to say ditto to each other in everything.

3. Hence as *sb.* **a.** A duplicate or copy; an exact resemblance; a similar thing.

1776 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 209 Canteens, camp kettles, blankets, tents, shoes, hose, arms, flints, and other dittoes. **1818** LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* (1819) III. i. 67 (Stanf.) Judge Aubrey, just the ditto of herself. **1880** MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xii. 173 Aunt and uncle and my mother..think his ditto was never made. **1885** L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 236 The upper fragment..the ditto of which is to be found at Irbid.

b. Cloth of the same material; chiefly plural, in *suit of dittos*: a suit of clothes of the same material and colour throughout.

1755 *Connoisseur* (1774) III. No. 77 P 3 A snuff-coloured suit of ditto with bolus buttons. **1787** *Microcosm* (1793) II. No. 29 P 16 To..rescue a suit of Dittos from revilings. **1817** BELOE *Sexagenarian* (1818) 52 His suit of clothes was made of what the young men of that day called Ditto. **1834** SOUTHEY *Doctor* II. lvi. 191 A sober suit of brown or snuff-coloured dittos such as beseemed his profession. **1883** PAYN *Thicker than Water* ix, He was never seen in dittos even in September.

c. A succession of the same thing; a repetition.

1887 CLELAND *True to a Type* I. 112 Picnics..form an ever-recurring ditto.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ditto-suit*; *ditto-saying* adj.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 7/1 Knots..that cannot be untied by loud banality or ditto-saying Gladstonianism. **1893** *Daily News* 5 Apr. 7/1 No change is recorded in ditto suits.

¶ For DITTY sb. 3.

a **1679** T. GOODWIN *Object. Justif. Faith* I. ix. Wks. 1697 IV. 49 The declared *Ditto* of his Song.

Hence **Di·tto** *v.*, to produce a 'ditto' or duplicate of; to match. **Di·ttoism, Di·ttoship**, exact repetition or reproduction; sameness.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 162 Where will you ditto our fall? It whips English weather by a long chalk. **1869** BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* vii. 16 When a woman has set herself up for a practical dittoship with men. **1884** A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Years Police Judge* vii. 42 The wear and tedium of court-house dittoism. **1890** *Army and Navy Gaz.* 4 Jan., 'Dittoing' the ships of other powers. *Ibid.*, What is the *Dupuy de Lôme* to be 'dittoed' with?

Di·ttogram. [f. Gr. διττό-ς twofold, double + γράμμα: see -GRAM.] A letter or series of letters unintentionally repeated by a scribe in copying; = DITTOGRAPH.

1881 *Athenæum* 16 July 77/2 The *mora* of 'moram' may be a dittogram from *-m orationis*.

Dittography (ditǫ·grăfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY; cf. Gr. διττογραφούμενον a double reading.] In *Palæography* and *Textual Criticism*: Double writing; the unintentional repetition of a letter or word, or series of letters or words, by a copyist. So **Di·ttograph**, a letter or series of letters thus repeated; **Dittogra·phic** *a.*, of the nature of a dittograph.

1874 T. H. KEY *Language* 407 *note*, The letters in italics stand, probably, for *probeidem*, i. e. a dittograph for *probe* and *pridem*. **1876** H. SWEET *A. S. Rdr.* Notes (1879) 202 The *ge* may be merely a scribal error—a repetition (dittography) of the preceding *ge*. **1882** *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 456/3 They committed errors through confusing sounds..through dittography and repetition of letters. **1885** *Ibid.* 11 July 46/2 If the כ of כמריבי is considered as dittographic of the כ of the word ויצמכ which precedes. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 108/1 Mistakes that arose from the haplography, dittography, homœoteleuton, and all the other malfeasances of the much-abused Scribes. **1893** J. COOK WILSON in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 34/1 Οὐδείς before φησι may be a dittograph of οὐδ' εἰ after φησι.

Dittology (ditǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. διττο-, δισσολογία repetition of words, f. διττολόγος, f. διττός, δισσός double: see -(O)LOGY.] A twofold or double reading or interpretation.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Dittology* (Gr.) Double reading, such as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of. **1730** T. BOSTON *Mem.* XII. 474 Thinking on the sacred name *Jehovah* I had fallen into a notion of its being a dittology standing for *Jehovah Elohim*. **1859** F. HALL *Vásavadattá* Pref. 11 There is scarcely a doubt of..the assumption that Subandhu designs a dittology.

†**Di·tton.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **dytone**, 7 **diton**. [a. F. *dicton* (in 16th c. pronounced *diton*, acc. to Palsgrave p. 23, and Beza), a word or phrase become proverbial:—L. *dictum* a saying: see DICTUM.] A phrase, an expression; *esp.* one of the nature of a motto or proverb.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. ad fin., Finis with the Dytone Quod Sempill. **1606** BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 17 Inscryving their tombes with a trigram of D. M. S. a diton that meaned, *Diis manibus Sacrum*. **1631** A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Herm.* 7 On the greene growing Barke of each blooming Tree, This Diton indorsed shall well written bee. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxvii. (1694) 163, Pantagruel for an eternal Memorial wrote this victorial Ditton.

Ditty (di·ti), *sb.* Forms: 4 **dittee**, 4–5 **dite, ditee, dyte, dytee**, (5 **dete, dety, dytte**), 6–7 **ditie, dittie**, (6 **detie, diti, ditte, dytie, dytty**), 6– **ditty**. β. 5 **dictee, dyctee**, 6 **dictie, dyctye**. [ME. *dite*, *ditee*, a. OF. *dité*, *ditté*, orig. *ditié*, in 17th c. *dictié*, composition, treatise:—L. *dictāt-um* thing dictated, lesson, exercise, neut. pa. pple. of *dictāre* to DICTATE.]

†**1.** A composition; a treatise: = DITE *sb.* 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 Ditee of Troye, þe whiche he [Aristotle] bytook Alisaundre [*Higd.* Iliadis dictamen quod dedit Alexandro.] *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5289 Of this unyte spak Tulius in a ditee [Cicero *De Amicitia*].

2. A composition intended to be set to music and sung; a song, lay; now, a short simple song; often used of the songs of birds, or applied depreciatively.

a **1300** *Sat. People Kildare* ix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Swiþe wel ȝe vnder-stode þat makid þis ditee so gode. **1382** WYCLIF *Exod.* xv. 1 Thanne Moyses soong..this ditee to the Lord. — *Prov.* xxv. 20 That singeth dites with peruerted herte. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* IV. 795 Sum dolorose ditee. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxx. (Arb.) 72 All the commended fourmes of the auncient Poesie, which we..do imitate and vse vnder these common names: enterlude, song, ballade, carroll and ditty. **1599** SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 199 The lark..doth welcome daylight with her ditty. **1625** *Gonsalvio's Inquis.* 194 Filthie and slanderous dities sung by boyes in his dispraise. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 584 To the Harp they sung Soft amorous Ditties. **1712** HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 P 2 Penning a Catch or a Ditty, instead of inditing Odes, and Sonnets. *a* **1800** COWPER *Poplar Field* iii, The blackbird has fled..And the scene..Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xviii, Distinct the martial ditty flowed. **1885** R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xxv, After each ditty she went round with a plate collecting coppers.

†**b.** Any composition in verse; a poem, ballad.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 309 A Greek..usede to make noble ditees in preysinge of Cesar. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 25 (Mätz.) The aureat dytees..Of Omerus in Grece. *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A iij, My ditties indited may counsell many one. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 225 Our poet in his short ditties..will..conclude..his Epigram with a verse or two, spoken in such sort, as [etc.]. **1614** BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 124 Not the worst of the heathen Emperors, made that monefull dittye on his deathbed.

† 3. The words of a song, as distinguished from the music or tune; also, the leading theme or phrase; hence, Subject, matter, theme, 'burden'.

1552 HULOET, Dittye synger, or he that beareth yᵉ fote of the song, *præsentor*. 1561 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, That the songe in the Churche be..so deuised and vsed that the ditte may plainly be vnderstand. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XIII. v, Still, therefore, of thy graces shall be my Songs ditty. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 36 There vvas no great matter in the dittie, yet yᵉ note was very vntunable. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 175 The Dity of that hymne, or Caroll, [was] Peace on earth. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 485 Hymnes and Spirituall Songs, where Humane Invention cometh in for Ditty and Notes. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. to Friend* § 25 To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying ditty.

† 4. That which is said; speech. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/2 Whan he spack for his frende he attempred soo the maner of his dytee that he was not ouer hastyng hym self.

† 5. = DITTAY. (Anglicized spelling of the Sc. law term.) *Obs.*

1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 134 If you can learn a ditty against C., try, and cause try, that ye may see the Lord's righteous judgement upon the devil's instruments. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 47 The Scottish Bishops..did accuse the Earl of Traquair..and gave in great Ditties against him. 1657 HUTCHESON *Expos. John* iii. 17 Albeit Christ may be eventually for the falling of many, and his coming will afford sad matter of ditty against them.

† **Di·tty**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. OF. *ditier* to write, compose, DITE.] **a.** *intr.* To sing a ditty; *trans.* to sing as a ditty; also, to celebrate in song. **b.** To fit or adapt words to (music): cf. prec. 2. Hence **Di·ttied** *ppl. a.*, **Di·ttying** *vbl. sb.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 172 You must have an especiall care of causing your parts [of a ditty] giue place one to another..nor can you cause them rest till they haue expressed that part of the dittying which they haue begun. *Ibid.* 178 One of the greatest absurdities which I haue seene committed in the dittying of musicke. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, Such Songs..I often dittied till my boy did sleepe. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* iii, Beasts fain would sing; birds dittie to their notes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. viii, Which bears the under-song unto your chearfull dittying. 1633 — *Poet. Misc.* 65 My Fusca's eyes, my Fusca's beauty dittying. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 86 With his soft Pipe, and smooth-dittied song. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 8 Heard is the love ditty'd Strain. 1797 T. PARK *Sonnets* 97 Many a little dittied tale.

Di·tty-bag. [Origin obscure: according to Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* it 'derives its name from the *dittis* or Manchester stuff of which it was once made'; but no evidence of this is given, nor is anything known of the stuff alleged.] A bag used by sailors to contain their smaller necessaries.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 81, 1 ditty bag, to contain two dozen of clothes stops, needles, thread, scissors, tape, thimbles, and buttons. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 159 He had a lumpy canvas bag a dittey-bag they call it—on his shoulders.

So **Di·tty-box**, a box serving the same purpose, used by fishermen.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June Suppl, A 'ditty-box' is an American fisherman's receptacle for all sorts of odds and ends together with implements of every-day use. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 198 Fishermen's tools, 'ditty-boxes,' ..coopering tools, [etc.].

‖ **Diuca** (dī,ū·ka, dəi,ˈū·kǎ). *Ornith.* [Native name in Chili.] A Chilian finch, *Diuca grisea.*

1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days Patagonia* i. 15 The diucas were sure prophets.

Diureide (dəi,ˈūə·ri,əid). *Chem.* [f. DI-² + UREIDE.] A compound of two urea-residues with an acid radical.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 400 The 4- and 5-carbon diureides (including uric acid itself) are formed by the union of one molecule of a bibasic acid and 2 molecules of urea, with elimination of 4 molecules of water, and accordingly contain one diatomic acid residue and two urea-residues, CO·2(NH).

‖ **Diuresis** (dəi,ˈurī·sis). *Med.* [mod.L. *diūrēsis*, a. Gr. *διούρησις, f. διά through + οὔρησις urination, URESIS. Cf. F. *diurèse*.] Excretion or evacuation of urine, especially when excessive.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Diuresis*, evacuation by urin. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 81 It [the decoction] turns off Feculencies by..Diuresis. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 31 Diuresis may be due to an abnormal condition of the passages, to nervous influence.

Diuretic (dəi,ˈure·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 5 **duretick, -ik, duritik,** 6 **diuretike, dyurytyke,** (7 **diuretique**), 7–8 **diuretick(e.** [ad. L. *diūrētic-us*, a. Gr. διουρητικός promoting urine, f. διουρεῖν to urinate: see prec. Cf. F. *diurétique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of exciting (excessive) excretion or discharge of urine.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 276 A decoccioun of herbis þat ben mollificatif & duretik. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H ij b, It must be myxed..with some dyurytyke medycamentes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 84 Inwardly received it may be very diuretick, and expulse the stone in the kidnyes. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet*, All salts whatsoever are diuretick. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/2 The salts of potash which it contains are diuretic.

† **b.** Of persons: Urinating excessively. *Obs.*

1768 *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. 97. 1812 *Morn. Chron.* 11 Apr.

B. *sb.* A substance having the property of promoting excretion or evacuation of urine.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 279 Þou schalt make him a clisterie of duritikis. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 912 Galen placeth it amongst Diureticks. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 109 Laughter..the most innocent of all diureticks. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 256 Stimulatory Diureticks. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 477.

† **Diure·tical**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. Med.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. **A.** *adj.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 444 The egs or spawn that the Cuttill fish doth cast be diureticall, and prouoke vrine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 92 That Bezoar is Antidotall, Lapis Judaicus diureticall..we will not deny. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 983 Scaliger's Story of the sound of the bagpipe being too diuretical upon a Knight of Gascony.

B. *sb.*

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurts' Surg.* III. vii. 236 To this purpose are..used..all manner of diureticals.

Hence † **Diure·tically** *adv.*, in a diuretic way, by diuresis; † **Diure·ticalness**, diuretic property.

1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* 13 Physicians evacuate the Body..sometimes by Phlebotomie..sometimes diuretically. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 65 Its de-obstructing faculty, and its diureticalness. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxv, Peregrine's nerves were diuretically affected.

Diuretin (dəi,ˈurī·tin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] A crystalline compound derived from coal-tar, used as a diuretic.

1890 *Lancet* 11 Oct. 783/2 Diuretin has produced well-marked diuresis in many cases of dropsy.

† **Diu·rn(e**, *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **dyurne, diourne.** [ad. L. *diurn-us* of or belonging to a day, daily, f. *diēs* a day. Cf. F. *diurne*.] = DIURNAL *a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 551 Parfourmed hath the sonne his Ark diurne. 1500–20 ? DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) 329 Phebus, the radius lamp divrn. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 432 The Moone by her diurne rapt motion from East to West commeth to the nine a clocke point in the morning.

Diurnal (dəi,ǖ·rnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *diurnāl-is* daily, f. *diēs* day. Cf. F. *diurnal* (admitted by the Academy 1694), It. *giornale* (Florio 1598: now only sb.) and see JOURNAL.]

1. Performed in or occupying one day; daily. Chiefly of the motion of the heavenly bodies.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* (R.) Bicause that it drew to the night And that the sonne his arke diurnall Ypassed was. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 54 Phebus.. was entred his chariot, minding to finishe his diurnall Arcke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (1721) 179 The Diurnal Motion of the Sun. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 804 The joyous sun His twelfth diurnal race begins to run. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 363 No spots are visible from which to determine the planet's [Uranus's] diurnal rotation.

2. Of or belonging to each day; performed, happening, or recurring every day; daily. Of periodicals: Published or issued every day. *arch.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxviii. (ed. 7) 77 The diurnall excesse of the Moones Motion from the Sun. 1638 WOTTON *Let. to Milton* 10 Apr. in *Reliq. Wotton.*, Genoa, whence the passage into Tuscany is as diurnal as a Gravesend Barge. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 The Spectator published those little Diurnal Essays which are still extant. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 234 The subject having been so recently before the public in all the diurnal prints. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, The Laird's diurnal visits. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks 1890 III. 33 They're all from one source, monthly, weekly, diurnal.

3. Of or belonging to the day as distinguished from the night; day-: opp. to *nocturnal*. In *Zool.*, *spec.* of animals active only during the day.

1623 COCKERAM, *Diurnall*, of or belonging to the day. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vii.[viii]. § 4 The houses of prayer which the Jewes had..for their diurnall and nocturnal offices. c 1750 (*title*) Complete Modern London Spy, or a Real, New and Universal Disclosure of the Secret, Nocturnal and Diurnal Transactions in London and Westminster. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 287 This. bird is. very late in returning to rest, later indeed than any of the diurnal birds. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 784 The expanded position [of leaves or petals] is called that of growth or the diurnal position, the opposite one that of sleep or the nocturnal position.

† **4.** Of or pertaining to the (particular) day (of the week). *Obs. rare.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 375 The obligation of the day which was then the sabbath, died and was buried with him, but in a manner by a diurnal transmutation revived again at his resurrection.

5. Lasting for a day only; ephemeral. *rare.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diurnal*, enduring but for a day, as the flower of Tigridia.

B. *sb.*

1. *Eccl.* A service-book containing the day-hours, except matins (this being a night office); † hence, a book for devotional exercises; a book of devotion (*obs.*).

[1512 (*title*) Diurnale ad usum Sarum. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Books called..Cowchers, Journales, Ordinales..shall be..abolished.] ? *a* 1550 (*title*) A Dyurnall for Deuoute Soules, to ordre themselfe therafter. 1686 (*title*) The Christian Diurnal of Father Nicholas S J. Revised and much augmented and translated into English by S[ir] T. H[awkins]. 1846 W. MASKELL *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Ang.* I. p. cxxx. (On Service books).

2. A book for daily use, a day-book, diary; *esp.* a record of daily occurrences, a journal. *arch.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 301 The diurnall of our course, sayling thither and returning. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 320, I ever carried with me a little memorial or diurnall, where I set down all the curiosities I met with. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, Let me proceed in my diurnal.

3. A newspaper published daily; also *loosely*, any newspaper published at short periodical intervals; a journal. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1640 *St. Trials, Abp. Laud* (R.), I found myself aggrieved at the Diurnal, and another pamphlet of the week, wherein they print whatsoever is charged against me, as if it were fully proved. 1646 MRQ. WORC. in Dircks *Life* ix. (1865) 147, I..perused all the diurnals for more than a quarter of a year. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 204 ¶ 4 We Writers of Diurnals are nearer in our Styles to that of common Talk than any other Writers. [The *Tatler* was published three times a week.] 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvii, It was in every coffee house, and in half the diurnals.

attrib. 1644 *Mercurius Brit.* 4–11 Jan., A Diurnall maker, a paper-intelligencer. 1654 CLEVELAND (*title*) A Character of a Diurnal-Maker.

4. A diurnal bird, butterfly, or moth.

In recent Dicts.

Hence **Diu·rnalness**, diurnal quality.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diurnalness*, the happening daily.

Diu·rnalist. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. sb. + -IST.] A writer of a diurnal; a journalist.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. ix. (1650) 368 By the relation of our Diurnalists. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 116 The Diurnalists and Intelligencers. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. v. (1872) 238 The Day-historians, Diurnalists or Journalists as they call themselves.

† **Diu·rnaller.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] = prec.

1661 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) III. 468 Tom Sincerfe the diurnaller, a profane atheisticall papist.

Diu·rnally, *adv.* [f. DIURNAL *a.* + -LY².] In a diurnal way; every day; day by day; daily.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 22/1 Administer heerof to the Patient, a spoonefull, which diurnallye he may vse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 483 The Earth is moved annually and diurnally about the Sun 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 2 As we make these Enquiries, we shall diurnally communicate them to the Publick. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 323 Fits of an irregular Fever, which returned diurnally. 1869 R. A. PROCTOR in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 372/2 The idea that the stars revolve diurnally round the polar axis.

† **Diu·rnary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *diurnāri-us* diary-keeper, journalist, f. *diurnus* daily, DIURN.]

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diurnary*, an officer in the Greek empire, who wrote down, in a book for that purpose whatever the prince did, ordered, regulated, &c., every day.

Diurna·tion. [f. L. *diurn-us* daily, DIURN + -ATION; after *hibernation*.] The habit of some animals, of sleeping or remaining quiescent during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night.

1836–9 MARSHALL HALL *Hibernation* in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 767 The bat, which is a crepuscular or nocturnal feeder, regularly passes from its state of activity to one which may be designated diurnation. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Diutu·rn**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *diūturn-us* of long duration, lasting, f. *diū*, *diūt-* long, for a long time. Cf. also obs. F. *diuturne*, It., Sp. *diuturno*] = next.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 E iv b, These vlceres here all are called Cacoethe, inueterate, and diuturnes. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 136 Diseases and poysons by diuturne use, doe..temper to themselves those bodies, which are habituated to them.

Diuturnal (dəi,ˈu·tǖ·rnăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. type **diūturnāl-is* (cf. *diūturnāliter* in Du Cange), f. *diūturn-us*: see prec. and -AL.] Of long duration, lasting.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 100/1 Diuturnalle coughinge is almost accountede incurable. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Dec. an. 1657 Those things, by which the Peace between us may be preserv'd entire and diuturnal. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 344 Lift up, O Hell! thy diuturnal gate, But not eternal.

Diutu·rnity. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *diūturnitāt-em* long duration, f. *diūturn-us* DIUTURN.] Long duration or continuance; lastingness.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 183 Dredenge to lose multiplicacion off childer by diuturnite of batelle. 1581 J. WALKER in *Confer.* IV. (1584) D d b, It is greater, in diuturnitie, because it neuer dieth, nor hath any ende. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 339 Being tired by the diuturnity and violence of the pain. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 123 A Fourth..Proof arises from Length and Diuturnity of Time. 1809 LAMB *Let. to W. Wilson* 15 Nov. (1837) II. 247 I promise myself, if not immortality, yet diuturnity of being read.

‖ **Div** (dīv). Also **dive, deev, dev, dew.** [Pers. دیو *dīv*, *dīw*, formerly *dēv*:—Zend *daēva*, = Skr. *dēva* god: see DEVA.] An evil spirit or demon of Persian mythology; a devil; an evil genius.

The Indo-Iranian language had two words expressive of divinity: *asura* and *dēva*. In the separate development of the languages, *dēva* became in Sanskrit the general name for gods, while the *Asuras* became the enemies of the gods. In the Zend-Avesta, on the other hand, *Ahura*, i. e. *Asura* (originally 'Lord' in Indo-Iranian) came to mean the supreme God *Ahura Mazda*, while *daēva* (Persian *dēv* or *dīv*) became the general name of an evil spirit, a fiend, demon, or devil, for which there had originally been no generic name.

1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East. Nations* 142 The Dives are pictured as hideous in form and malignant in mind. 1843 J. WILSON *Pârsî Relig.* 150 Ahriman, this chief of death, this chief of the Dews. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 50 The div of ancient Persia..is supposed to be the same as the European devil of the middle ages. 1878 HAUG *Relig. of Parsis* (ed. 2) 268. 1883 E. O'DONOVAN *Story of Merv* xviii, Ghouls and divs, and various other

kinds of evil spirits. 1893 MAX MÜLLER *Theosophy* vi. 181. 1895 J. DARMESTETTER *Zend-Avesta* (ed. 2) Introd. 51 Daêva is generally understood as a 'demon', and that is the meaning it has in the derived *dêv* and in most of the Zend texts generally..but it must also have applied to false gods.

Div, Sc. and north. dial. f. Do *v.*, in pres. indic.

‖ **Diva** (dī·va). [It. *diva* goddess, lady-love, 'fine lady' —L. *diva* goddess, female divinity, fem. of *dīvus* divine, god, deity.] A distinguished female singer, a prima donna.

1883 BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 465/2 The latest *diva* of the drama. 1894 *Tablet* 7 Apr. 531 Operatic singers of the other sex are to be engaged, but no diva.

Divagate (dəi·vägē·t), *v.* [f. L. *dīvagāt-*, ppl. stem of *dīvagārī* to wander about, f. DI-[1], DIS- 1 + *vagārī* to wander.] *intr.* To wander about; to stray from one place or subject to another.

1509 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 203/1 [A prescription] agaynste divagatinge payne. 1858 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 171 Sir James had divagated into the question of Eternal Punishment. 1890 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* vi. 200 So does a child's balloon divagate upon the currents of the air.

Divagation (dəivägē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *dīvagārī*: see prec. and -TION: cf. F. *divagation* (16–17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of divagating; a wandering or straying away or about: deviation; digression.

1560 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* ix. (1621) 59 This skipping and divagation from place to place of Scripture. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. i. xi. 272 That the phancy may make no divagation. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* 149 The illogical divagations of their adherents. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 13 Her divagations from the proper purpose of her life will be forgotten. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* ii. 78 With that vile lad to head them off on idle divagations.

† **Diva·ge**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. = DIVAGATE.

1623 COCKERAM, *Divage*, to wander from place to place.

Diva·guely, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. *vaguely*, under the influence of *divagate*.] In a wandering or aimless manner.

1857 READE *Course True Love* iii. 67 They drifted divaguely over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic.

† **Di·val**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *dīvāl-is* divine, f. *dīvus* deity.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Dival*, divine, belonging to the Gods.

Divalent (dəi·vālĕnt, di·v-), *a. Chem.* [f. DI- 2 twice + L. *valēnt em*, pr. pple. of *valēre* to be worth.] Combining with two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical; having two combining equivalents; also *bivalent*.

A *diatomic* element, e.g. OXYGEN, is divalent; so is the highly complex molecule $C_5H_{10}O_5(CH_3)_2C(CH_2)_2$, which has two combining powers unsaturated.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 183 Calcium, Strontium, Barium. The metals of this class are divalent. 1870 F. HUNTER in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 524/2 Oxygen is called divalent, or bivalent, because it can hold two atoms of a monogenous element. 1881 *Academy* 15 Jan. 47/1 In like manner the term 'divalent' may be given to such atoms as are equal in combining power to two atoms of hydrogen.

Divan (divæ·n). Also 6 **douan**, 7 **dyvan**, **divano**, 7–8 **duan(a**, 7 **diwan**, 9 **dewan**, **deewan**. [A word originally Persian, دیوان *dīvān*, now *diwān*, in Arabic pronounced *divān*, *diwān*; in Turkish *divān*, whence in many European langs., It. *divano*, Sp., Pg., F. *divan*. Originally, in early use, a brochure, or fascicle of written leaves or sheets, hence a collection of poems, also a muster-roll or register (of soldiers, persons, accounts, taxes, etc.); a military pay-book, an account-book; an office of accounts, a custom-house; a tribunal of revenue or of justice, a court; a council of state, senate; a council-chamber, a (cushioned) bench. The East Indian form and use of the word is given under DEWAN. Another European form, older than *divan*, and app. directly from Arabic, is It. *dovana*, *doana*, now *dogana*, F. *douane* (in 15th c. *douwaine*), custom-house: see DOUANE.]

1. An Oriental council of state; *spec.* in Turkey, the privy council of the Porte, presided over by the Sultan, or in his absence by the grand vizier.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 679 In Turkie the councell is kept fower daies in a week by the bassaes where-soever the prince sojourneth. In this councell called diuan.., audience is open to euery one. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 305 Requesting the ambassador within an houre after to goe to the Douan of the Vizir. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 252 Mahomet being dead, the three great Bassa's.. called a Divano or counsel for the wars, as if the King had bin alive. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IX. xii. § 6 He comes no more at the Duana, except hee bee called. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2230/1 Proposals have been made for these two Months last past in the Divan. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. IX. ii. 216 The divan declared for the continuation of the peace. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xviii, In full Divan the despot scoff'd. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 366/2 Upon its conquest by the Turks, Tunis was governed by a Turkish basha and a divan, or council of military men. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* II. lvii. 487 The Moslem Caliph at Damascus had now his divan, in imitation of the Persian monarch.

b. *transf.* A council in general.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* lxxviii. 770 This (what Diuano would haue dõne it?) is too weightie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 457 The great consulting Peers, Rais'd from their dark Divan. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 903 The consult of the dire Divan. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) IV. 130 (Stanf.) Of the British Senate, of that august divan whose wisdom influences, [etc.]. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, To meet the family..in full divan. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 324 The changeless decree of Heaven's Deewàn.

2. The hall where the Turkish divan is held; a court of justice; a council-chamber.

1597 R. WRAG in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) II. i. 305 Certaine Chauses conducted him to the Douan, which is the seat of Justice. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 157 The rigour of the Caddies or Causae in the Divanoes, or Judgement Hals. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 46 Under this Gate is the Diwan, or the place of publick Judicature. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems, Chwak of Brit. Palace, Pera*, Till at the dread Divan the slow procession ends. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 548 The officers of state went into the divan, or hall of audience, where the sultan always assisted in person.

3. A long seat consisting of a continued step, bench, or raised part of the floor, against the wall of a room, which may be furnished with cushions, so as to form a kind of sofa or couch.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* ix. 32 Their greatest Magnificence consists in their Divans or Sofas. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 29 These Duans..are a sort of low stages, elevated about sixteen or eighteen inches or more above the floor, whereon the Turks eat, sleep, smoke, receive visits, say their prayers, etc. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XIX vi. 265 The Hebrew word *mittah*, which is here translated 'bed' may be understood of a divan. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 133 The divan is that part of the chamber which is raised by a step above the rest of the floor, and which, is commonly surmounted by a couch, placed along the wall. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 103 The Aga conducted me to the divan where he himself sat.

4. A room having one side entirely open towards a court, garden, river, or other prospect.

1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* (1684) II. 49 The Palace at Agra. On the side that looks towards the River, there is a Divan, or a kind of out-jutting Balcone, where the King sits to see his Brigantines. 1759 *Lond. Mag.* XXVIII. 605 In Surat..They [the Moors] have generally a kind of saloon which they call a *divan*, entirely open on one side to the garden. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 307 The great rooms of state are upstairs, open at one side like Mahometan divans.

5. A name sometimes given to a smoking-room furnished with lounges, in connexion with a cigar-shop or bar, as *cigar-divan*; hence, a fancy name for a cigar-shop.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii, Mr. Toots had furnished a choice set of apartments: had established among them a sporting bower; and a divan which made him poorly. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* xvi, Mr. Harding had not a much correcter notion of a cigar divan than he had of a London dinner-house. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xx, Mr. Trenchard said to Endymion, 'We are going to the divan. Do you smoke?'

‖ **6.** A Persian name for a collection of poems (Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish); *spec.* a series of poems by one author, the rimes of which usually run through the whole alphabet. [From the original sense 'collection of written sheets', perh. influenced by later uses of the word.]

1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. ii. 61 A perfect divan, in their eyes, was that in which the poet had regularly pursued in his rhymes, all the letters of the alphabet. *a* 1827 J. M. GOOD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* (1882) VI. 6 Persian poets..distinguish their separate poems.. by the name of gazels, and the entire set..by that of diwan. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 42/1. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 292/2 The most important diwans are those of..Hafiz, Saadi, and Jami among the Persians. The plan has been imitated by Goethe in his 'West-östlicher Divan'. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 820/1 Complete Divans of the great poetical triumvirate, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Moses ibn Ezra, and Jehuda Halevi.

7. *Comb.*, as *divan-day*, *-hall*.

1677-8 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.* (1684) 24 (Stanf.) The Divan-days (that is to say, upon Council-days). *Ibid.* 27 The Divan-Hall.

Hence **Diva·ned** *a.*, furnished with divans (sense 3).

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. ii, Some strolled into the divaned chambers. 1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wanderer in Syria* 300 Alcoves..divanned with luxurious stuffs.

Divanship: see DEWAN.

† **Divapora·tion.** *Obs.* [f. DI-[1], DIS- 1 + VAPORATION.] The driving out of vapours by heat; evaporation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Divaporation is exhalation by fire of vapour, remaining in liquid substances, till all aquosity be consumed. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

So **Diva·porization.**

In recent Dicts.

Divaricate (di-, dəivæ·rikē·t), *v.* [f. L. *dīvaricāt-*, ppl. stem of *dīvaricāre* to stretch asunder, f. DI-[1], DIS- 1 + *varicāre* to stretch (the legs) asunder, straddle, f. *varic us* straddling.]

1. *intr.* To stretch or spread apart; to branch off or diverge from each other or from any middle line.

1623 COCKERAM, *Divaricate*, to step, to stride wide. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less* Wks. 1845 VII. 195 Two lines may be made to divaricate, when having one end common and immoveable, they depart one from another at the other ends circularly, and this is called simply an angle. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. IV. (1682) 29 All its Parts, upon their shooting forth, divaricate from their perpendicular. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Divaricate*, to straddle wide, as those who are bow-legged do. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 387 While they [languages] run on together, the closest translation may be considered as the best; but when they divaricate, each must take its natural course. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* (1846) 4 At the spot where these two [roads] divaricated, the horseman stopped. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 333 The different races of plants and animals have come to divaricate from each other.

b. *Bot.* and *Zool.* To branch off at a wide angle; to diverge widely from the main stem: see DIVARICATING *ppl. a.*

c. To ramify into divergent branches.

1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5097 Irregularly refracted and made to divaricate into a multitude of other colours. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* 50 The partitions are striated across..one of them also divaricates into two, and another into several small ones. 1828 C. BUTLER *Roman-Cath. Ch.* 120 Here they divaricate into the Transalpine and Cisalpine opinions.

2. *trans.* To stretch or open wide apart or asunder (as the legs, fingers, limbs of a compass, etc.).

1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 160 The incorrigible scold, that..stretched up her hands with her two thumb nails in the knit-cracking posture, or with two fingers divaricated, to call the man still in that language lousy rascal and Cuckold. *Ibid.* II. Wks. II. 362, I took my compasses, and divaricating them for experiment, I drew the circular line. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. i. 336 Three small tubercles..capable of being alternately divaricated and approximated.

3. To cause to spread or branch out in different directions. ? *Obs.*

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2061 A Congeries or Heap of innumerable Filaments, divaricated out of the Solider substance of the Brain. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) viii. P 1 Putting a tile-shard under the nuts, when first set, to Divaricate and spread the roots. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 386 Its Course was not broken, but divaricated into two Streams. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. App. Wks. 1811 II. 259 Refracted and divaricated, in passing through the medium of the human mind.

4. *fig.* To separate mentally, distinguish (one thing *from* another). *rare.*

1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxviii. 714 [He] had too much intellect..not to be able to divaricate populace from people quite as sharply as did Ralegh.

Diva·ricate, *a.* [ad. L. *dīvaricāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dīvaricāre* to DIVARICATE.] Spreading apart at a considerable angle; widely divergent; *spec.* applied (in *Bot.* and *Zool.*) to branches which diverge from the stem, etc. almost at right angles; and (in *Entom.*) to wings which spread apart at the tips when in repose.

1788 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.*, Explan. Terms (ed. 4) 382 *Divaricati*, divaricate, Branches shooting from the Trunk, so as to form an obtuse angle. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Divaricatus* (*Bot.*) divaricate..standing out wide, an epithet for branches, a panicle, petiole, and peduncle. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 173 Cotyledons divaricate. 1846-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 311 Wings divaricate, sometimes very short.

b. Divergent in opinion or practice. *rare.*

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 57 The universe Contentiously divaricate, he shews Made one in spirit with eternity.

Hence **Diva·ricately** *adv.*, in a divaricate or wide-branched manner.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* 390 Divaricately ramose. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 295 Shell trigonal, divaricately sculptured.

Diva·ricated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Widely divergent from each other or from a stem; widely or greatly branched; divaricate.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 301 Its Tail being..divaricated towards the End. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 68 The stalk.. is much divaricated and branched. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. vi. (1862) 463 Mistletoe..the beauty of its divaricated branches of pale-green. 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 5 Mar., The great toe is widely divaricated from the others. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 174 The languages in question are the divaricated representatives of a single tongue.

Diva·ricating *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That divaricates or branches off in different directions; spreading out, diverging.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 154 More correctly named divaricating hairs. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 14 It would seem to have two divaricating lines of migration. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* VI. ii. 431 High trees whose trunk was divided into four divaricating arms.

Hence **Diva·ricatingly** *adv.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 374 Stem dichotomously and divaricatingly branched.

Divarica·tion. [n. of action f. DIVARICATE *v.* (or its L. original): see -ATION.]

1. The action of stretching apart; the stretching of the legs, straddling.

1630 FULLER *Pisgah* V. xix. 178 So that the Priests, not striding, but pacing up thereon, were not necessitated to any divarication of their feet. 1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Geom.* 139 The Quantity of an Angle, is the greater or lesser Divarication of the Legs. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 157/1 A force..which can..cause a divarication of the bones of the leg.

2. The action of separating or branching out in different directions, spreading out, divergence.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 68 Where [of Veynes] such distribution, and divarication ought to be made. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. (1682) 49 [Branches] by their co-arcture and divarication where they are inosculated. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* Dec. an. 1804 The gradual divarication of the two great dialects of the English tongue. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 439 The divarication of their branches in the parenchyma of the leaf.

3. *concr.* a. The point at which branching takes place. b. That which divaricates from a centre; a divaricating nerve or vein; a ramification.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 65 They may be transmitted

to the Brain, and its divarications. 1692 RAY *Creation* (1714) 55 Dogs..running before their Masters will stop at a Divarication of the way. 1794 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Bot.* III. 205 Flowers mostly at the divarications of the branches.

4. *transf.* Divergence of opinion; disagreement; divergence from a fixed standard of opinion, etc.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. 331 To take away all doubt or any probable divarication, the curse is plainely specified in the Text. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 185 Which is drawn from the divarications of the cubit. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* I. xiv. 91 The divarication of the two systems—our popular psychology on the one hand..and our strict metaphysics on the other hand. 1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secr. Hegel* I. 152 How reconcile ourselves to the discrepancy and divarication?

Divaricator. [agent-noun in L. form from DIVARICATE *v.*] That which divaricates; a muscle which draws parts asunder, as the muscle which opens the shells of Brachiopods. Also *attrib.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 234 Divaricator muscle, passing from hinge process in the dorsal valve into the peduncle. 18 . HUXLEY (Cent.), Divaricators of the wall of the sac. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 693 In the hinged Brachiopoda .. the dorsal valve is furnished with a projecting cardinal process to which are attached the divaricator muscles.

† **Divast,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [incorrect form for *devast*: cf. L. *dēvast-us* 'frightfully large', and DEVAST *v.*] Devastated, laid waste.

1677 T. HARVEY *Owen's Epigrams* 89 Time will come when th' earth shall lie divast.

Dive (dəiv), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 dúfan, 2 duven; *β.* 1 dýfan, 2-3 duve(n (*u*), 3 diven, 3-6 (9 *dial.*) deeve (6 deave), 4-6 dy(e)ve, 7-9 dieve, 6- dive. Pa. t. *α.* 1 déaf, 2-3 deæf, 3 def, 9 *U.S.* and *Eng. dial.* dove; *β.* 1 dýfde, 3 defde, 7- div'd, 6- dived. [OE. had two verbs: (1) the primary strong vb. *dúfan*, pa. t. *déaf*, pl. *dufon*, pa. pple. *dofen*, intr. to duck, dive, sink; (2) the derivative causal weak vb. *dýfan*, *dýfde*, *gedýfd* to dip, submerge. Already in 12th c. these had begun to be confounded, the primary *dūven* (pa t. *deæf*, *dēf*, pa. pple. *doven*) being used also trans, and the causal *dȳven* intrans., so that the two became synonyms, and before 1300 the strong vb. became obs., *dȳven* (s.w. *duven*, s.e. *dēven*, midl. and north *diven*) remaining, chiefly in the intrans. sense of the OE. strong vb. Of the compound *bedīve*, the pa. pple. BEDOVEN came down to 16th c. in Sc. Only traces of this verb are found in the cognate langs.: ON. had *dýfa* to dip (also in same sense *deyfa*); MDu. had *bedūven*, pa. pple. *bedoven*, mod.Du. *bedūiven* = OE. *bedúfan*. These belong to an OTeut. ablaut series *deub-*, *daub-*, *dub-*, secondary form of *deup-*, *daup-*, *dup-*, to dip, submerge:—pre-Teut. stems (weak-grade) *dhup-*, *dhub*, respectively.

The s.e. *deven* gave the later *deeve*, *deave*, *dieve*; the modern dial. pa. t. *dove* is app. a new formation after *drive*, *drove*, or *weave*, *wove*.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To descend or plunge into or under water or other liquid. (Usually, unless otherwise stated, to plunge head-foremost.)

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxiii. 4 (Gr.) Ic. deaf under yðe. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 539 Sone he [the whale] diueð dun to grunde, He dreþeð hem alle wið-uten wunde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XII. 163 Þat one hath connynge..and can swymmen and dyuen. *?a* 1400 *Balade in Tyll of Breyntford*, &c. (1871) 35 To dompe als deepe as man may dyeve þus holde I bett þan labour as a Reve. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 124/1 Dyvyn vnder þe weter, *subnato*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 95 They durste not aduenture to dyue to the bottome. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 102 Those birds that deeuing downe to the waters to ketch fish, drowne themselues. 1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 375 Those that dive for Pearles in the West Indies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 69 [The cormorant] from a vast height drops down to dive after its prey. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 72 These animals ..close their nostrils when they dive by a kind of valve. 1867 HAYES *Open Polar Sea* xxxvi, The whole herd..dove down with a tremendous splash.

b. *transf.* To descend with similar motion into the earth, an abyss, etc.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 Ah flih sorhfule thing ut of min ehsihðe, ant def thider [into hell]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 191, I come To answer thy best pleasure; be't..to diue into the fire. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X. 245, The reason, how the man-enlightning sunne Diues vnder earth. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 104 The fierce soul to darkness dived and hell. 1882 *N. Y. Herald* 14 Mar. 4/5 Women dove headlong from the crosstrees into friendly and convenient nets.

† **2.** Of things: To sink deeply into water or the like; to penetrate into any body. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 6505 Þæt þet swerd in deæf. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 29 Euch dunt defde in hire leoflíche lich. *Ibid.* 76 & wið þat ilke beide & def duuelinge dun to þer eorðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 A bleddre ibollen ful of winde ne duueð nout into þeos deope wateres. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 111 The Spider..of the water. This laste is of such nimblenesse that running vpon the water neuer drowneth nor deaueth. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 139 To diue like Buckets in concealed welles. 1607 — *Timon* IV. i. 2 O thou Wall..diue in the earth, And fence not Athens.

3. To penetrate with the hand *into* any recess; to plunge the hand *into* water, etc., or *into* a vessel, *esp.* for the purpose of taking something out. **b.** *slang.* To pick pockets.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dive*, to pick a Pocket. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 89 She'll lead thee with delusive Smiles along, Dive in thy fob, and drop thee in the throng. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, He took snuff ..diving for it under the mighty flaps of his old-fashioned waistcoat pocket. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 54, I at once dived into one of the boxes, and then spent half the night in examining some of its treasures.

† **c.** *spec.* To plunge a fork into a large pot containing portions of meat, having paid for the privilege of taking whatever the fork brings up. *Obs.*

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand.* xiii, Diving, practised by those who are..inclined to live frugally..Many creditable people ..dive every day.

4. *fig.* To enter deeply or plunge *into* (a matter); to penetrate.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 44 But Capys and oothers diuing more deepelye to bottom. Dyd wish thee woodden monster weare drowned. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 25 He did seeme to diue into their hearts With humble and familiar courtesie. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 10 Into the grounds and causes of which euery meane capacity may diue. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 136 The vain Attempts of Men to dive into..the Mysteries of God. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 The king..had been diving into the collection of the canons.

5. To dart suddenly down or into some place or passage; to dart out of sight, disappear.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* viii, Mr. Pecksniff .. dived across the street. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 248 The Highlanders..had dived into their mountain recesses. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 27 He dived into the nearest restaurant. 1893 C. KING *Foes in Ambush* 8 He dove out of sight. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 19 Where a straight pathway dived between hazel-bushes and appeared again twenty feet above.

II. *trans.* [In early use OE. *dýfan*; from 16th c. a new construction].

6. To dip, submerge, or plunge (a person or thing) *in*, or *into* a liquid, or the like. *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii]. (1891) 436 He hine on ðam streame sencte and dyfde. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 3 (Gr.) Mec feonda sum..dýfde on wætre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Louerd ne þaue þu þat storm me duue. *Ibid.* Woreldes richeise wecheð orgel on mannes heorte, and deuð him on helle, alse storm doð þat ship in þe watere. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xii. § 3 To diue an infant either thrice or but once in Baptisme. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii (1628) 45 The Germans vsed to take their new-born children and to diue them in riuers. 1662 Sir W. DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking & Draining* (1772) 231 Thenceforth, neither flax or hemp should be dieved in the said sewers. 1854 SYD DOBELL *Balder* xxii. 84 Spout thee to heaven, and dive thee to the deep!

b. To plunge (the hand or anything held) *into*. (A trans. variant of 3.)

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i 81 She turned her smocke ouer her lilly armes, And diued them into milke to run her cheese. 1878 T. P. BIGG-WITHER *Pioneer. Brazil* I 266 The Camaradas dive their own spoons into the bag and commence to eat from it all together. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 314 She had 'dieved' her kettle into the snow instead of filling it at the pump. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 42 He dived a hand into his tail pocket.

† **c.** *transf.* and *fig.* To plunge, cause to sink.

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas.* IV. Wks. (1711) 78 By largesses, banqueting, and other magnificence, diving himself in debt. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 55 The River dives it self under ground. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 14 Nurse of nature..Dive me in thy depths profound.

7. To penetrate or traverse by diving; to dive into or through. Now *rare.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* V. 459 She..Turn'd to a cormorant, div'd, past sight, the main. *c* 1630 DENHAM *Old Age* 704 The Curtii bravely dived the gulf of flame. 1772 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 224 She fish'd the brook,—she div'd the main. 1823 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 1015 To those who seldom dive the well of truth. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 42 He dives the hollow, climbs the steep.

8. *slang.* To pick (pockets).

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks (Rtldg) 619/2 Using your nimbles [fingers], In diving the pockets.

Dive (dəiv), *sb.* [f. DIVE *v.*]

1. The act of diving; a darting plunge into or through water or the like. *lit.* and *fig.*

The Amateur Swimming Association distinguishes between a dive and a plunge. The latter is defined as a standing dive made head-first from a firm take-off, free from spring. The plunger does not add any further impetus, but allows himself to progress till all forward motion ceases, when he raises his face above water. A dive may be running, from a spring-board, and with propulsion added on reaching the water.

1700 T. BROWN *Amus. Ser. & Com.* 126 A Pick-Pocket; who made a Dive into my Pocket. 1804 *Miniature* No. 19 P 2 Upon taking too profound a dive into the Bathos, he was..unfortunately drowned 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.*, *'Swimming'* 107 (The Dolphin) This is taking a dive from the surface of the water by turning heels upwards for that purpose, instead of leaping from a bank or elsewhere. 1875 TALMAGE *Tea-Table* iii, I first take a dive into the index, a second dive into the preface. 1893 *Badminton Libr., Swimming* 107 The usual high dive is a mere drop at a down-ward angle. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 270 He [the hawk]..gave a sort of dive underneath him.

2. *transf.* A sudden dart into a place or across a space, *esp.* so as to disappear

Mod. He made a dive into the nearest shop.

3. In *U.S.* An illegal drinking-den, or other disreputable place of resort, often situated in a cellar, basement, or other half-concealed place, into which frequenters may 'dive' without observation. Hence *dive-keeper.*

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 7/2 The proprietor of a New York 'dive'. 1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/1 Those who frequent the opium-smoking dives. 1886 E. W. GILLIAM in *N. Amer. Rev.* July 33 There are 150 gambling dives, the approaches to which are so barricaded as to defy police detection. 1887 *Boston Jrnl.* 24 Apr. 2/4 Ordinary saloons and unlicensed dives did a rushing trade.

Dive, variant of DIV.

Dive-dap, -dop. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 dufedoppa, 3 douedoppe(n, 4 dyuedap, deuedop, 6 dyuendop, 9 *dial.* dive dop, dive an' dop. [OE. *dufedoppa*, f. *dúfan* to dive, duck + *doppa*, agent-n. f. ablaut stem *dēop-*, *dēap-*, *dup-* (*dop-*) to dip: cf. *dop-enid* dipping-duck, coot, *dop fugel* dipping-fowl, diver; also the derivative vb. *doppettan* to dip often. The first element appears to have been changed to *dyve-* when the strong form of the vb. became obsolete: see DIVE. Some later forms are due to 'popular etymology'.] = next.

a 1000 *Lamb Ps.* ciii] 6 (Bosw.) Gelic geworden ic eom niht hræfne oððe dufedoppan westennes. *c* 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 452/127 He saiȝh douedoppene fisches cachche. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 17 An owle, and a deuedep [1388 dippere; Vulg. *mergulum*] — *Deut.* xiv. 17 Vnclene [briddis] eete ȝe not, that is,. a dyuedap, a pellican, and a nyȝt crowe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Phyllyp Sparowe* 450 With the wilde mallarde, The dyuendop to slepe. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit Birds* 216 Divedapper or Divedop (Lincolnsh.) Dive an' dop (Norfolk).

Dive-dapper. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **dive-doppel**, 6-7 **dive-dopper.** [The form *dive-doppel* is app. a dim. of *divedop*, *-dap*; the form in *-dapper*, *-dopper*, is assimilated to agent nouns in -ER] A small diving waterfowl; a dabchick; = DIDAPPER; also applied to other diving water fowls.

1550 BECON *Display. Popish Mass* Prayers, etc. (1844) 276 Then once again kneel ye down, and up again, like dive-doppels, and kiss the altar 1592 SHAKS. *Ven & Ad* 86 Vpon this promise did he raise his chin, Like a diuedapper peering through a waue. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 187 And in a Creeke where waters least did stirre, Set from the rest the nimble Divedopper. 1659 D. PELL *Impr Sea* 383 *note*, The black dive-dappers in the salt waters. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict*, A didapper, or dive dapper, *mergus*. 1885 [see DIVE DAP].

b. Applied, ludicrously, to a person.

1607 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* IV. v Wks. (Bullen) II. 340 Behold the little dive dapper of damnation, Gulf the usurer. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. I's* xxix 3 Yet your dive dappers duck not at this rattle in the air

Hence **Di·ve-dopping** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*), diving or ducking like a dabchick.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess., Informer* (1857) 193 He is worse then an Otter-hound for a dive-dopping Ale-house keeper: and hunts him out unreasonably.

Divel, obs. form of DEVIL.

Divelina·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. *devil* and *divination.*] Divination by aid of the devil.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 199 To receive and bring from them [witches] their divelinacions or oracles.

† **Dive·ll,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dīvell-ĕre* to tear or rend asunder, f. *dī-*, *dis-*, DIS- 1 + *vellĕre* to tear. Cf. DIVULSE.] *trans.* To tear, rend, or pull asunder. Hence **Dive·lling** *ppl. a*, divellent.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. [II]. xlvii 147 How the antient society of the body and the soul is divelled. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 174 They [eyelids] begin to separate, and may be easily divelled or parted asunder. 1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI 223 A new order of divelling affinities.

Divellent (di, dəive lĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dīvellent-em*, pr. pple. of *dīvellĕre* to DIVELL] Drawing asunder; decomposing, separative.

1788 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans* LXXIII. 40 In all decompositions we must consider, first, the powers which resist any decomposition and, secondly, the powers which tend to effect a decomposition and a new union The first I shall call *quiescent* affinities, and the second sort *divellent.* 1805 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans* XCV. 108 The application of two divellent forces. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 351 Unstable equilibrium, with the divellent and quiescent attractions so nearly balanced, that nothing but the inertia of the atoms tends to maintain the existing combination.

Divellicate (dəive·likeit), *v.* [f. L. *dī-*, *dis-*, DIS- 1 + ppl. stem of *vellicāre* to pluck, twitch, pinch, deriv. of *vellĕre* to pluck, pull: cf. DIVELL.] *trans.* To tear asunder, pull to pieces. Also *fig.*

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 101 To reduce all Majesty (too long divellicated) to the proper station. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xiii, The interior membranes were so divellicated, that the os, or bone, very plainly appeared. 1752 — *Amelia* V. vi, My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had divellicated his character behind his back. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 234 Three out of the fifteen were divellicated from the parent stem.

† **Dive·ntilate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *dīventilāre*, f. *ventilāre* to fan, winnow, toss in the air.] (See quot.) Hence † **Diventila·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diventilate*, to fan or winnow, ..also to turn out of one hand into another. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Diventilation*, a winnowing, or tossing to and fro.

Diver (dəi·vəɹ). [f. DIVE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. A person who dives under water. *spec.* One who makes a business of diving in order to collect pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc.

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (Camden) 76 The rother..by suttell crafte of a dyuer, was set perfaytly in her place the same nyght. The sayde dyuer dyde all that busynes beynge vnderneth the water. 1565 EDEN *Decades* 95 They had certeyne dyuers or fysshers exercised from theyr youthe

in swymmynge vnder the water. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 227 Eight negroes, expert swimmers, and great deevers, whom the Spaniards call *buzos*. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 27 Dyvers, and Fishers for Pearls. 1893 *Badminton Libr., Swimming* 99 If deep diving be often indulged in .. a curious disease, known as 'Diver's paralysis' is likely to be contracted.

b. An animal expert in diving. (Cf. 2.)

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 90 This Bird is a Diver. 1735 Somervile *Chase* IV. 445 This artful Diver [the Fox] best can bear the Want of vital Air. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 455 Most of them [Ducks], too, are good divers.

c. *fig.* One who 'dives' into a subject, etc.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* A diver into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion. 1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 3 (R.) Diuers in the deep of providence.

2. A name given to various water birds remarkable for their power of diving. **a.** *spec.* The common name of the *Colymbidæ*, noted for the time they remain and the distance they traverse under water; species are the *Great Northern D.*, the *Black-throated D.*, the *Red-throated D.*, etc. **b.** The little grebe, dabchick, or dive-dapper and other species of grebe. **c.** Various species of *Anseres*: *Black Diver*, the common scoter, *Dun Diver*, the female and young male merganser.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F iij, When shall the diuer leaue in waters for to be? 1552 Huloet, Diuer byrde. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 341 The greatest speckled Diver or Loon: *Colymbus maximus caudatus*. *Ibid.* 366 The black Diver or Scoter: *Anas niger minor*. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) II. 213 The Dun Diver, or female [Merganser] is less than the male. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. viii. VI. 98 The first of this smaller tribe is the Great Northern Diver. 1789 G. White *Selborne* II. xlii. (1853) 272 Divers and auks walk as if fettered. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 321 Little Auk, or Small Black and White Diver. 1868 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 207 The great northern, the black-throated, and the red-throated divers visit us regularly each winter.

3. A pickpocket; see also quot. 1608.

1608 Dekker *Belman of Lond.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 140 The Diuer workes his Iugling feates by ye help of a boy, (called a Figger) whom hee thrusts in at a casement..this Figger deliueis to the Diuer what snappings he findes in the shop or chamber. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* v. i. Wks. (Bullen) IV. 133 A diuer with two fingers, a picke-pocket. 1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* I. 1. 24 So expert Divers call aloud, Pray mind your Pockets, to the Crowd. 1887 Baumann *Londinisms* p. v, Are Smashers and divers . Not sold to the beaks By the coppers an' sneaks?

4. Something made to plunge under water.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 22 The water-crackers, or divers, are commonly rammed in cases. 1800 Scoresby *Acc. Arct. Reg.* I. 186 This instrument which I called a marine diver . With this..I completed a series of experiments on submarine temperature.

b. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Divers*, the larger blocks of burr stone used for making river embankments.

Hence **Di·ver-like** *a.* and *adv.*

1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVI. 906 He, diver-like, from his exalted stand Behind the steeds pitch'd headlong.

†Di·ver, *v. Obs.* [app. related to Daver *v.*, and Du. *daveren* to shake, quake, LG. *dǟveren*, *dǟveren* (Matz.); but the phonology is obscure.] *intr.* To shake, quake.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 619 Ha ne schulden nowðer diuerin ne dreden. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Speoken i ne dar nawt, ah diueri ant darie drupest alle þinge. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 Tu þat al þe world fore mihte drede and diuere.

†Di·verb. *Obs.* [f. *di-* (? Di-[2] two, twice) + L. *verbum* word; cf. L. *diverbium* 'the colloquial part of a comedy, the dialogue', to which, however, the Eng. use shows no approach.]

A proverb, byword; a proverbial expression.

(Often used, and app. introduced by Burton; Richardson explains 'an antithetical proverb or saying, in which the parts or members are contrasted or opposed'; but this is hardly applicable to all Burton's diverbs.)

1621–51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 178/2 You may define *ex ungue leonem*, as the diverb is, by his thumb alone the bigness of Hercules. *Ibid.* II. iii. VII. 220/1 Durum & durum non faciunt murum, as the diverb is. *Ibid.* III. iii. I. ii. 364/1 England is a paradise for women, and hell for horses; Italy a paradise of horses, hell for women, as the diverbe goes. 1678 Bp. Wetenhall *Office of Preaching* 793 What do we mean by the usual diverb, the Italian Religion? 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger* Wks. (1716) II. 498 Verifying the Proverb, A great Head and little Wit; not that the Diverb is always true, but it is often so.

Diverbal (dəivə·ːbăl), *a. rare.* [f. Di-[2] + Verbal; or ? f. prec.] Relating to two words.

1828 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 30 It may be asserted of this di-verbal allusion, that it is too good to be natural.

†Diverberate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *diverberāt-* ppl. stem of *diverberāre* to strike or cleave asunder, f. *di-*, Dis- 1 + *verberāre* to beat, scourge, whip.]

trans. To cleave asunder; to strike through.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* cxlvii, These cries for .. blood diuerberate The high resounding Heau'n's conuexitie. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Diverberate* ..to strike, beat or cut.

Hence **Diverbera·tion**, beating.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 311 Praise (which is but an idle diverberation or empty sound of ayre). 1658 Phillips, *Diverberation*, a violent beating. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 352 Aquapendent mentions this diverberation.

Diverge (divə·ːdʒ, dəi-), *v.* [ad. mod.L. *divergĕre*, f. *di-*, Dis- 1 + *vergĕre* to bend, turn, incline, Verge. Cf. F. *diverger*, Sp., Pg. *divergir*.]

1. *intr.* To proceed in different directions from a point or from each other, as lines, rays of light, etc. The opposite of Converge 1.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 69 The Rays..will after the refraction..diverge and spread. 1704 Newton *Optics* I. axiom vi, Homogeneal Rays..shall afterwards diverge from so many other points, or be parallel to so many other lines, or converge to so many other points. 1708 Cowper *Hope* 303 Ethelred's house, the centre of six ways, Diverging each from each, like equal rays. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 232 The mountains here diverge, in a fan-like form. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 148 The anticlinal line is that elevated central point from which the strata diverge.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To take different courses; to turn off *from* a track or course; to differ in opinion or character; to deviate from a typical form or normal state.

1656 E. A. Bond *Russia at close 16th C.* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 27 Brought up to the practice of medicine, he diverged to the profession of astrology. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 264 We may diverge, either into the region of morals..or into the region of matter. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 31, I diverged from the track. 1867 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 377 This is the point .. at which Aristotle diverges from Plato.

c. *Math.* Said of an infinite series the sum of which increases indefinitely as the number of terms is increased. Opp. to Converge 1 c.

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 436 When the terms grow larger and larger, the Series is called a *diverging* one, because that by collecting the terms continually, the successive sums diverge, or go always farther and farther from the true value or radix of the Series.

2. *trans.* To cause (lines or rays) to branch off in different directions; to make divergent, deflect.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 187 The electrified Jet or Stream ..is diverged into several divergent Rays. 1758 J. Dollond in *Phil. Trans.* L. 740 In general the crown glass seems to diverge the light rather the least. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 260/1 An electric current diverges a magnetic needle. 1879 H. Grubb in *Proc. R. Dubl. Soc.* 184 The makers [of stereoscopes] have got so accustomed to diverging their eyes, that .. they require little or no divergent power.

Divergement, [f. prec. + -ment.] The action of diverging; divergence.

1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 257 Then Epicurus had not been constrain'd His lame absurd Divergement to have feign'd. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 359 It .can fix itself .. also by the divergement of its lobes. 1835 — *Power, etc. God* (1852) II. 15 Obliged to retrograde, and begin a branch, from the point of its divergement.

Divergence (divə·ːdʒĕns, dəi-). [ad. mod.L. *divergentia* (f. *divergĕre*) or a. F. *divergence* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); see Divergent and -ence.]

1. The action of diverging; moving off in different directions from the same point (called the *point of divergence*), so that the intervening distance continually increases. The opposite of *convergence*.

1656 Hobbes *Six Less.* III. Wks. 1845 VII. 252 That angle which is generated by the divergence of two straight lines. 1657 Wallis *Corr. of Hobbes* ix. 81 Doth it remain the same angle, the same quantity of divergence? 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. ii. (Seager) The convergences and divergences of the rays. 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 34 This divergence from the true north.

b. *ellipt.* for *amount* or *degree of divergence*.

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 1 121 This angular divergence (i e. the angular distance of any two successive leaves). 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 608 The stamens stand in one or two turns with the divergence ²/₅ or ¹/₃.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The departure from each other of two paths, courses, modes of action, or processes; continuous departure or deviation from a standard or norm.

1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VII. xliv. § 84. 370 Augereau's divergence had been occasioned by something more than the snow-storm. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* II. 140 The natural divergence of the two traditions. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iv. III. 232 There was the widest divergence of opinion as to our probable fate. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xl. 88 *note*, An illustration of the divergences between countries both highly democratic.

3. *Math.* **a.** Of a series: the action of diverging (Diverge *v.* 1 c), or fact of being divergent. **b.** In fluid motion, the decrement of density at any point. In quaternions, the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function (which serves to measure such decrement).

1858 Todhunter *Algebra* xl. *heading*, Convergence and Divergence of Series.

Divergency. [f. as prec.: see -ency.]

1. The quality or state of being divergent; the amount or degree of divergence.

1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 6 The apparent distance still increasing, as the divergency of the rays decreases. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 86, I .. present it to the balls in their diverging state . if it increase their divergency .. it shews their electricity to be..negative. 1831 Brewster *Optics* i. § 16. 7 The rays will have the same divergency after reflexion as they had before it.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 350 General agreement will be diversified by characteristic divergencies. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* xiii. 327 That divergency which..characterizes the relationship between man and the anthropoid ape.

2. *Math.*; Divergent character or quality (of a series).

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 486/1 Of series of positive terms which diminish without limit, a test of convergency or divergency may frequently be given as follows. 1887 Hall & Knight *Higher Algebra* § 279. 230 Rules by which we can test the convergency or divergency of a given series without effecting its summation.

3. = Divergence 1.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Virtual Focus*, Also called point of dispersion, or divergency. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 156 The point of departure or divergency.

Divergent (divə·ːdʒĕnt, dəi-), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *divergent-em*, pr. pple. of *divergĕre* to Diverge: cf. F. *divergent* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Proceeding in different directions from each other or from a common point; departing more widely from each other; diverging.

1696 Phillips, *Divergent*, a Term in Opticks, said of the Beams, which having suffered the Refraction, separate one from the other. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 590 Lines .. so combined as to meet at certain given points, with the divergent avenues. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* Ded. x, Central plains, Whence rivers flow divergent. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* § 92 If these divergent rays be produced backwards, they will intersect behind the mirror. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xix. 345 The Siamese have small noses, with divergent nostrils.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Following different routes, lines of action, or of thought; deviating from each other or from a standard or normal course or type.

1801 W. Dupré *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 93 Questions divergent (or which diverge) from themselves. 1832 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 240 Thence arise divergent opinions. 1875 Gladstone *Gleanings* (1879) VI. iii. 144 Were the question between historical Christianity and systems opposed to or divergent from it.

3. Of, pertaining to, characterized or produced by, divergence.

(*Divergent squint*: strabismus in which the axes of the eyes diverge.)

1831 Brewster *Optics* iv. 34 The divergent point of diverging rays. 1870 T. Holmes *Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 248 Strabismus may be either convergent or divergent. 1879 [see Diverge *v.* 2].

4. *Math.* Applied to an infinite series of terms, the sum of which becomes indefinitely greater as more and more terms are taken. (Opp. to Convergent *a.* 2.)

Sometimes used to include *oscillatory* series, or such as oscillate from one value to another, as the series of 1 − 1 + 1 − 1 + 1 .., the sum of which oscillates between 0 and 1.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 486/1 Series of increasing terms are certainly divergent. 1858 Todhunter *Algebra* xl. § 557 An infinite series in which all the terms are of the same sign is divergent if each term is greater than some assigned finite quantity however small.

Divergentiflo·rous, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *divergent-em* + *-flōrus*, f. *flōrem* flower; cf. F. *divergentiflore*.] Having diverging flowers.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diverge·ntly, *adv.* [f. Divergent + -ly [2].] In a divergent manner; divergingly.

1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 485 Pencils of rays, which, after their crossing, proceed divergently. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 778 Variations..[which] like those of the compass, point, not divergently, but with wavering trepidations in the same direction.

Divergi-, combining form abbreviated from *divergenti-* (see above); e.g. **Divergine·rvious** *a. Bot.*, having diverging nerves; **Divergive·nate** *a. Bot.*, having diverging veins.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Diverging, *ppl. a.* [f. Diverge *v.* + -ing [2].]

1. Proceeding in different directions from a common point, so as to become more and more widely separate; turning off from the straight course.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Divergent* or *Diverging* Rays ..are those Rays which .. continually depart one from another. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 35 These are straight or curved, parallel or diverging, or stellated. 1804 Windham *Diary* in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 75 A diverging ball struck their Capt. Tremlett .. on the foot. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 387 Thus, after wandering in many diverging paths, we return to common sense.

fig. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 312 Uterine brothers with this diverging destination. 1868 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 350 Two diverging epochs.

2. *Math.*; = Divergent 4.

1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 439/1 *Diverging Series*, is one whose terms continually increase, or that has the successive sums of its terms diverging, or going off always the farther, from the sum or value of the Series. 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 300 The series produced may be a converging one, rather than diverging.

Hence **Diverginglyadv.**, in a diverging manner; with divergence; divergently.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 159 Fracture, parallel, or divergingly. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 308 Of a divergingly striated texture. 1828 *Chem.* in *Ann. Reg.* 529/1 Rays which issue divergingly.

Divers (dəi·vəz), *a.* [ME. *divers, diverse*, a. OF. *diviers, divers*, fem. *-erse* (11th c. in Littré) different, odd, wicked, cruel, = It., Sp., Pg. *diverso* :— L. *divers-us* contrary, different, unlike, separate, orig. 'turned different ways', pa. pple. of *divertĕre* to Divert. The spelling was in ME. indifferently *divers* and *diverse*. The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but in conformity with English habits, was at a very early date shifted to the first, though, as with other words from French, both

pronunciations long co-existed, esp. in verse. After *di·vers* became the established prose form, esp. in sense 3, in which the word is always plural, the final *s* came, as in plural nouns, to be pronounced as *z*, and the word to be identical in pronunciation with the plural of *diver*.]

†**1.** Different or not alike in character or quality; not of the same kind. *Obs.* in this form since *c* 1700, and now expressed by DIVERSE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 35 So as we habeþ i-seid of diuers wordles.. so we mowe sigge of þo elde of eueriche men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11054 (Cott.) Bot þat mensking þam bi-tuin, Was sum quat diuers, als i wene. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 484 Bid him bring his clarioun That is ful dyvers of his soun. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 32 Also þese woundis han dyuers [*MS.* B. dyverse] cause. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 58 Dyvers men dyvers in lyvynge these be. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Prov.* xx. 23 Diuers weightes are an abomination vnto the Lord. 1625 (*title*) Free Schoole of Warre, or a Treatise whether it be lawful to beare Arms for the Service of a Prince that is of divers Religion. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 67 The divers Figures of the minute Particles.

†**b.** Const. *from*: Different (in kind, etc.) *from*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 71 (Camb. MS.) But that it is diuers from hym by wenynge resoun. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 119 Brekynge of boonys in þe heed is dyuers in perels fro brekinge of oþere boonys. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Esther* iii. 8 Their lawes are diuers from al people. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* i. 7 The vessels being diuers one from another. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 247 Openly divers from that exhibited therein.

†**2.** Differing from or opposed to what is right, good, or profitable; perverse, evil, cruel; adverse, unfavourable. [Cf. OF. *divers*.] *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 68 Wyþstondynge is a zenne þet comþ of þe herte þet is rebel and hard and rebours and dyuers. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 88 An euelle quene and diuers and to cruelle.. Gesabelle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. iv. 3 Ryght wyld and diuers of condicions. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 156 Diuers in maners, vnhappy, fals, forlorne. [1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 18 New opinions, Diuers, and dangerous, which are Heresies.]

3. Various, sundry, several; more than one, some number of. Referring originally and in form to the variety of objects; but, as variety implies number, becoming an indefinite numeral word expressing multiplicity, without committing the speaker to 'many' or 'few'. Now somewhat *archaic*, but well known in legal and scriptural phraseology.

a. with the notion of *variety* the more prominent: Different, various. **b.** with that of *indefinite number* more prominent: Several, sundry. (In many cases both notions are equally present, and the word might be rendered 'several different'. Cf. the sense-history of *several*, *sundry*, *various*, all of which have come to be vague numerals.)

a. 1297 [see DIVERSE *a.* 5 a]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3144 Alle þe fire þat es þar-in, Es bot a maner of fyre. And noght divers fires, les and mare. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* i. 34 He helide many that weren trauelide with dyuers [ποικίλαις] soris. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 86 Of dukis, erlis and barons, Many there come frome dyvers townes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* i. 1 At sondrie tymes and in diuers maners. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxcviii. (1636) 186 Divers meates require divers sawces, and divers men have divers appetites. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 204 The word Sun is in Scripture taken divers ways. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1552 Fish of divers sorts. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* I. vi. 98 We have the divers statements of St. Paul and St. James -divers but not diverse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 408 This heavenly earth is of divers colours.

b. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 232 Thus to se Divers ensamples how they stonde. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 807 The Citizens..made divers dayes playes and Pagiaunts. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 5 Too whom . came running divers other Turkes to recover him. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 113 If Nimrod tooke divers yeeres to find Shinaar 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxvi, The old gentleman.. made divers ineffectual efforts to get up. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 172 The two Chief Justices, the Chief Baron, and divers other Justices there present. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 195 Seised in fee of divers freehold lands. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Witches' Frolic* 449 Conspiring with folks to deponents unknown, With divers, that is to say, two thousand, people. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 36 There are directions to be given to divers workmen before I start.

c. *absol.*, and with *of*: Several, many. *arch.*

c 1450 [see DIVERSE *a.* 5 c]. 1526–34 TINDALE *Mark* viii. 3 Diuers of them came from farre. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 174 Such fantastical apparitions do appear to divers. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 86 Hope of gaine provoked divers to make search for him. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* I. xiii, He subdued divers of the islands. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 38 The General..slew divers, and forced the rest to fly.

†**4.** as *adv.* = DIVERSELY. Cf. DIVERSE *a.* 6.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lxiii, Divers-speaking zeele. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 234 The neather flood, Which .. now divided..Runs divers. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 347 His troops..Fly divers.

Diverse (di-, dəivɜ̄·ɹs, dəi·vəɹs), *a.* [In origin identical with DIVERS; but in later use prob. more immediately associated with L. *dīversus* (cf. *adverse*, *inverse*, *obverse*, *perverse*, *reverse*). Hence, no longer (since *c* 1700) used in the merely vague numerical sense of *divers*, but always distinctly associated with *diversity*.]

1. Different in character or quality; not of the same kind; not alike in nature or qualities. (Formerly also written *divers*: see DIVERS 1.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 657 Suþþe þoru diuerse tonge me clupeþ it seuerne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 25 Take hede of eyȝte dyuerse manere of accountynge of ȝeres. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 4 The thirde was white..The fourth diuerce of colours. 1598 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 50 H, Wordes of diuerse or doubtfull significations. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 30 From the diverse sense, that men had of this proceeding. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers., etc.* II. 83 The subjects of the Lectures are indeed very different, but not, in the strict sense of the term diverse: they are various rather than miscellaneous. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 798 With habits so diverse, we may well expect corresponding diversity in their forms. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* ix. (1877) 95 These diverse but not antagonistic spiritual forces.

b. Const. *from* (†*to*).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 54 Þaire clething also es diuerse fra oþer men. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 157 A certaine outlandish kinde of talke, strange to them of Athens, and diuerse from their writing. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 29 Any Name contrary or dyverse to the name of the now Chauncellor. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* iii. 8 Their lawes are diuerse from all people. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iv. 25 Against, or diverse from present Acts of the Will. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 11 A procedure .. very diverse from that which he has universally prescribed.

2. Differing from itself under different circumstances at different times, or in different parts; multiform, varied, diversified.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks* (1861) 153 And beareth with his sway the diverse Moon about. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 11 An eschar .. of a diverse colour like a rainbow. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 19 Enlarging on the diverse and multiform nature of pleasure.

†**3.** Different from, or opposed to what is right, good, or profitable; perverse, adverse. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 He found the see diverse With many a windy storm reverse. *Ibid.* III 295 Fortune .. as I shall reherce..was to this lord diverse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 104 But kinge herode was diuerse, couetous, and right malicious. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vj b, An euylle cruell and dyuerse quene.

†**4.** Turning or impelling in different directions; diverting, distracting. (In Spenser.) *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 10 In diverse doubt they been. *Ibid.* II. ii. 3 And into diverse doubt his wavering wonder clove.

†**5.** = DIVERS 3, with its varieties **a** and **b.** *Obs.* (rare in this spelling after 1700).

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 378 Þe kyng hem sende her & þer . To dyuerse men, to vynde hem mete. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1034 (Trin.) Foure stremes passynge into dyuerse remes. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 209 How aungels and men desyred her byrthe for diuerse causes. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 777 They thought that there were diverse Gods, as there were diverse Nations, diverse trades, diverse languages, diverse and sundry kinds of all things. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 68/1 The double Daisies are of diverse Sorts.

b. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 The forsaid Nichol .. ayein the pees, made dyverse enarmynges bi day and eke bi nyght. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 10 Wele knawen to diverses gude men of yis cite. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (an. 29) 162 The toune of Arques, in the whiche be diverse hote bathes. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 18 Diuerse Scholers of Eaton be runne awaie from the Schole. 1601 CHESTER *Loves Martyr* title-p., Collected out of diuerse Authenticall Records. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 6 Towards the close of this History and in diverse other parts of it.

†**c.** *absol.* = DIVERS 3 c. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3638 He. had made diuerse hale and fere. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 172 Many perticuler Regions, as Englande Denmarke, Greece, and diverse, unto the number. of 34. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1309 With the losse of diverse of his company. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 1. 22 [It] hath been excellently handled by diverse. 1706 H. MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 37 Diverse of our historians attribute this victory to the valour of the King.

†**6.** as *adv.* = DIVERSELY. *Obs.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I, The gourd And thirsty cucumber .. with tendrils creep Diverse. 1729 POPE *Dunc.* (ed. 2) II. 114 His papers light, fly diverse, tost in air.

7. *Comb.* adverbial or parasynthetic, as *diverse-coloured*, *-natured*, *-shaped*, etc.

1551 BIBLE *Judg.* v. 30 (R.) Dyuerse coloured browdered work. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 208 Smiling Cupids, With diuers coulour'd Fannes. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 11 Diverse natured parts. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 100 Diverse shaped parterres.

†**Dive·rse**, *v. Obs.* Also 4–6 **dyverse** (6 *pa. t.* **diverst**). [a. OF. *diverse-r* to change, vary, diversify:—med.L. *dīversā-re* to turn, drive about, freq. of *dīvertĕre* to DIVERT, or f. *dī-*, DIS- 1 + *versāre* to turn about.]

1. *trans.* To render diverse or different; to vary, change, diversify. (Also *refl.* = *intr.*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 124 Þise uour uirtues..mochel ham diuerseþ ine hire workes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1703 (1752) Þe world with feyth which þat is stable Dyverseth so his stoundes concordynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 9. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 331 For þis cause þou muste diuerse þi medicyns. 1530 PALSGR. 523/1, I dyverse, I make difference, *je diversifie.* *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* IV. 9 The sentence now is past..It cannot be divers'd.

2. *intr.* To be or grow diverse, different, or varied; to vary, change, become diversified; to differ (*from*).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2262 (Trin.) Her tonges dyuersed fro þat day. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 41 A sterre diuersith from a sterre in clerenesse. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 233. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* i. (1885) 109 Ther bith ij kyndes off kyngdomes..thai diuersen in that the first kynge mey [etc.] .. The secounde kynge may not rule his peple by other lawes than such as thai assenten unto.

3. *intr.* To turn aside, diverge, be diverted. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 62 The Redcrosse Knight diverst: but forth rode Britomart.

Hence **Dive·rsed** *ppl. a.*, diversified, different.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 3 Men se the world In sondry wyse so diversed. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 784 Dyversed wittes dyversely devyse.

Diversely (di-, dəivɜ̄·ɹsli, dəi·vəɹsli), *adv.* [f. DIVERSE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a diverse manner, in a different way; differently, otherwise; in diverse ways or directions, variously; with diversity. See also DIVERSLY.

a 1300 [see DIVERSLY 1]. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 255 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 335 Nu ben theih so degysed and so diverseliche i-diȝt. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 432 Þei lyveden diverseliche fro þise newe sects. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 194 Diuerse folk diuersely [*v. r.* dyuersly] they demed. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 1 The helthe of euery person proceedeth dyuercely. 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* 167 Infernus, which is diversely taken in Scripture both for death, for a grave, and for hell. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 42 Being surrounded with Bodies, that perpetually and diversely affect us. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 97 On Life's vast ocean diversely we sail. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xl. 23 The seven hills of Rome have been diversely enumerated.

Dive·rseness. Now *rare.* Also **diversness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being diverse; difference, diversity, variety.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25160 (Fairf.) Wiþ þis worde ours we vnderstande al diuersenes of our erande. *a* 1541 WYATT *Change in minde* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 37 You, this diuersnesse that blamen most, Change you no more. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 114 The diverseness of the condition of souls is owing to the diverseness of their works.

†**2.** Adverseness, frowardness. *Obs. rare.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 1154 Waiwardnesse, frowardnesse, diuersnesse to please, *morositas*

Diversi-, combining element, f. L. *dīvers-us* DIVERSE, as in *dīversicolor*, *dīversicolōrus*: used in some English words, chiefly technical, as **Diversi·color, Dive·rsicoloured** *adjs.*, of varied colours. **Diversiflo·rate, Diversiflo·rous** *adjs.*, bearing flowers of different kinds. **Diversifo·liate, Diversifo·lious** *adjs.*, having leaves of different kinds. **Diversipe·date** *a.*, having varied feet. **Diversispo·rous** *a.*, having spores of different kinds.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 137 It throws up a diversicolored pellicle, in which orange appeared to predominate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diversiflorous.* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diversicolor* .. *Diversiflorate* .. *Diversifoliate* .. *Diversipedate* *Diversisporous.*

Dive·rsifiable, *a. rare.* [f. DIVERSIFY + -ABLE: so in F.] Capable of being diversified.

1674 BOYLE *Grounds Corpusc. Philos.* 11 Since a single particle of matter .. be diversifiable so many ways. *a* 1691 — *Wks.* IV. 281 (R.) The almost infinitely diversifiable contextures of all the small parts.

Hence **Diversifiabi·lity.**

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 250 They have a relative diversifiability of states and powers and functions.

†**Dive·rsificate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *dīversificāre* (Du Cange) to render unlike, to DIVERSIFY.] = DIVERSIFY.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. ii. 171. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 22 Variety of sounds diversificate passions, stirring up in the heart many sorts of joy or sadnesse according to the nature of tunes

Diversification (divɜ̄ɹsifikēi·ʃən, dəi-). [n. of action f. med.L. *dīversificāre* to DIVERSIFY: cf. F. *diversification* (14th c. in Littré).] The action of diversifying; the process of becoming diversified; the fact of being diversified; the production of diversity or variety of form or qualities.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1027 They be passions, accidents, and diversifications of elements 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan* i. 14 Which diversification need not be expressed. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 16 Nov. in Boswell *Life*, Such an effort annually would give the world a little diversification. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi (1833) 288 He at first was perplexed about the diversification of the pattern. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1872) 90 In the Australian mammals, we see the process of diversification in an early and incomplete stage of development.

b. A diversified condition, form, or structure.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 305 Animals that yet possibly are not of the same Species, but have accidental diversifications. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 48 The minuter diversifications are called varieties.

Dive·rsified, *ppl. a.* [f. DIVERSIFY + -ED [1].] Rendered diverse; varied in form, features, or character; variegated.

1611 COTGR., *Bigarré*, diuersified, varied, mingled, of many colours. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vii. 59 Let the singing be not in diversifyed notes, but in one and the same tone. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 360 Views of that charming lake and of the diversified scenery around its wooded banks. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 219 Deep-seated points of agreement among the diversified forms of life.

Dive·rsifier. *rare.* [f. DIVERSIFY + -ER [1].] One who or that which diversifies.

1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 253 The first moral and intellectual diversifiers of men are to be sought for in geography and geology.

Diversiflorous, -folious: see DIVERSI-.

Diversiform (di-, dəivɔ̄·ɹsifǫɹm), *a.* [f. DIVERSI- + -FORM. So mod.F. *diversiforme.*] Of diverse or various forms; differing in form.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 379/2 It is all one if it be called biform or æqualiform or diversiform. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II ii. 51 To diminish and enlarge these diversiform apertures of the glottis. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 769 The diversiform aspects of strange superstitions.

Diversify (divɔ̄·ɹsifəi, dəi-), *v.* [a. OF. *diversifie-r* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *dīversificāre* to render unlike (Du Cange), f. *dīversus* DIVERSE + *-ficāre* vbl. formative, see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To render diverse, different, or varied, in form, features, or qualities; to give variety or diversity to; to variegate, vary, modify.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 Bochace .. hath transposed or atte leste dyuersifyed the falle and caas of dydo otherwyse than vyrgyle. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The bones of the body .. be deuersyfyed in dyuers maners. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 17 This adventitious or accidental pressure .. must diversify the Figure of the included heterogeneous fluid. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 145 Swift trouts, diversify'd with crimson stains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 505 The course of parliamentary business was diversified by another curious and interesting episode.

†b. To make different, to differentiate *from*.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 98 Whether it could haue beene able to diuersifie them from those who came with them. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) II. lxxxi, We diversifie our selves from him [God], we fight against his love. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶3 Ways of expressing himself which diversify him from all other Authors.

†2. a. *intr.* or *absol.* To produce diversity or variety. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 189 How nature werketh, and .. how she dyuersefyeth in eueryche of her werkes. a 1680 GLANVILL tr. *Fontenelle's Plurality Worlds* (1695) 89 How Nature diversifies in these several Worlds. 1815 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1846) VII. 222 Prospects eternally diversifying varied our delighted attention.

Hence **Dive·rsifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Bigarrément*, a variation, or diuersifying, as in colours. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Diversifying*, in rhetoric, is of infinite service to the orator; it .. may fitly be called the subject of all his tropes and figures. 1837 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* (ed. 3) II. 226 The diversifying process .. may have given rise to differences.

Diversi·loquent, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. DIVERSI- + L. *loquent-em* speaking.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diversiloquent*, that varieth or speaks diversly. 1848 CRAIG, *Diversiloquent*, speaking in different ways. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Diversion (divɔ̄·ɹʃən, dəi-). [ad. med.L. *dīversiō* (vox Medicorum: Du Cange), n. of action f. L. *divertĕre* to DIVERT. Cf. F. *diversion*, in medical use in 13–14th c. (Littré), in military and other uses in 16th c., perh. the immediate source of the English, but not in Cotgr. 1611.]

1. *lit.* The turning aside (*of* anything) from its due or ordinary course or direction; a turning aside of one's course; deviation, deflection.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 414 In Retention of the Sap for a time, and Diversion of it to the Sprouts. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 65 This Diversion is somewhat out of our way to Jamaica. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. i. 2 A diversion of the Rhone .. would have been of incalculable benefit. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* x. (1894) 245, I made a diversion towards the valley. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 180 Fearing the diversion of trade. 1883 *Nature* 8 Mar. 437 Due to its diversion into some other than the usual channel.

†b. *Med.* A turning away of the course of the humours by means of medicinal applications. *Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 17 To use diversion, evacuation, and strengthening. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diversion* in Medicine, the turning of the course or flux of humours from one part to another, by proper applications.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The turning aside (of any person or thing) from a settled or particular course of action, an object, or the like.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 10 Turning all his resolutions upon Affrick .. But this diversion whereunto they perswaded the King, was cause of great ruines. 1626 DONNE *Serm. Ps.* lxiv. 10 A diversion, a deviation, a deflection from this rectitude, this uprightness. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 343 If the war has been diverted from the great object .. this diversion was made to encrease the naval resources and power of Great Britain.

†b. A turning aside from the business in hand, or from one's regular occupation; avocation. *Obs.*

1637 LAUD *Wks.* (1857) VI. 37 Considering my many diversions and the little time I could snatch from other employment. 1662 LIGHTFOOT *Broughton's Wks.* Pref. 2. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. II. 456 The Lords have agreed for another conference .. these and other diversions withhold them from proceeding in their Committee of their Test.

c. A turning aside or diverting of the attention.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ii. ¶7 An artifice of diversion, a sprout of that first fig tree which was to hide the nakedness of lapsed Adam. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 155 The .. diversion .. was the suggestion of a treaty proposed by the enemy. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iv, Charging them to make good with their lives an hour's diversion, that the king might have that space for escape.

3. *Mil.* A manœuvre to draw off the enemy's attention from the operation on which they are engaged, by a movement or attack in an unexpected quarter.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 88 The forces .. which were raised to make a diversion in Scotland. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 45 The Prince .. bethought himself .. of sending his brother to Venlo, so to make a powerfull diversion. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 299 My determination is to make the most powerful diversion which may be practicable on the coasts of the Red Sea.

4. *spec.* The turning away of the thoughts, attention, etc., from fatiguing or sad occupations, with implication of pleasurable excitement; distraction, recreation, amusement, entertainment.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 174 My long indisposition .. hath great need of some diversion. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22, I .. am glad you had so good diversion in drawing valentine. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Off.* iii. ii. Will you allow her no Diversion? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 ¶4 Diversion, which is a kind of forgetting our selves, is but a mean Way of Entertainment. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xvii, All were finding employment in consultations .. or diversion in the playful conceits they suggested.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An amusement, entertainment, sport, pastime.

1648 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Feb., Saw a Tragie-comedy acted in the Cockpit, after there had been none of these diversions for many years during the warr. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 254 If wild and uncouth places be a diversion to you, I promise your curiosity shall be fully gratified. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. i, Open spaces for the popular games and diversions. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 154 Among the in-door diversions were draughts, chess, etc.

c. *Comb.*, as *diversion monger*.

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 212 Our diversion mongers .. every day contriving new entertainments.

†5. Diverse condition, diverseness. *Obs. rare.*

14.. WYNTOUN *Chron.* (ed. Laing) III. 166 (Wemyss MS.) For diversion [*v.r.* syndrynes] of thar changeing.

Dive·rsionary, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ARY¹.] Pertaining or tending to a diversion; divertive.

1846 LANDOR *Wks.* II. 179 What a farce in the meanwhile is the diversionary talk about the abolition of the slave trade!

Dive·rsitude. *rare.* [f. DIVERSE *a.*] = next.

1870 E. MULFORD *Nation* xviii. 344 No diversitude in thought and action.

Diversity (divɔ̄·ɹsĭti, dəi-). Also 4–6 **-te(e**, 4–5 **dyverste**. [a. OF. *diverseté*, *diversité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) difference, oddness, wickedness, perversity:—L. *dīversitāt-em* contrariety, disagreement, difference, f. *dīversus* DIVERSE.]

1. The condition or quality of being diverse, different, or varied; difference, unlikeness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 4 Þai sown all samyn in acordandist dyuersite. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 122 Ther was swich diuersitie Bitwene hir bothe lawes. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 32 Alle þese ben dyverse, after þe dyverste of here cause. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlv. 29 The dyuersytie of that one from y other. 1530 PALSGR. 76 Dyversite of gendre is expressed onely in pronownes of the thirde persone. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. § 9 Diversitie of circumstance may alter the case. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 240 A discrete Axiome is then framed according to Art, when the partes of it doe dissent by diversitie, not as opposites. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxi. 81 Diversity is that affection by which things are distinguished one from the other. And is either real, rational, or modal. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 51 Through that diversity of members and interests, general liberty had as many securities as there were separate views in the several orders. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 247 Unity does not exclude diversity—nay more, without diversity there can be no true and perfect unity.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this condition or quality; a point of unlikeness; a difference, distinction; a different kind, a variety.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 35 Ʒit es þer a dyuersite by twyx gastely and bodily dedis. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 45 In the persones ben so many dyuersetees, & facions not lyke. 1665 RAY *Flora* I. vii. 42 The White lily affordeth three diversities, two besides the common kind. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 84 A waving Glow the bloomy beds display, Blushing in bright diversities of day. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 386 The colours being merely regarded as varieties .. though some, from their rarity and singularity .. ought rather to form diversities. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 39/2 People have diversities of taste.

†c. Divers manners or sorts; a variety. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxi. 5 Forgid of gold, and of siluer .. and dyuerste [1388 dyuersite] of trees. — *Ps.* xliv. 15 The doȝter of the King .. in goldene hemmes, aboute wrappid with diuersitees [*circumamicta varietatibus*]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 234 Roring, shreeking .. And mo diuersitie of sounds, all horrible.

2. *Law.* (See quot.)

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Diversity*, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted; upon which a jury is .. impanelled to try the collateral issue thus raised, viz., the identity of the person.

†3. Contrariety to what is agreeable, good, or right; perversity, evil, mischief. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij, This quene .. made unto the peple grete dyuersytees [*moult de diversitez*]. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1308 Wethyr it be good ar ony deversyte. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2395 In all his realme was no dyuersyte, Malyce was subdued. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 They carey with them no cartis .. for ye diversities [Fr. *diversités*] of ye mountaignes.

†**Dive·rsive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dīvers-*, ppl. stem of *dīvertĕre* to DIVERT: see -IVE.] Tending to divert or cause diversion; divertive.

1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 103 Contenting themselves with only pillaging, did nothing diversive. 1704 tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* III. 274 That Cankar, which her Enemies term'd a Diversive Issue.

†**Diversi·volent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DIVERSI- + L. *volent-em* wishing.] Desiring strife or differences.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. i. Plays (1888) 44 This debauched and diversivolent woman. *Ibid.* 57 Your diversivolent lawyer, mark him.

Diversly (dəi·vəɹsli), *adv.* [f. DIVERS *a.* + -LY². Formerly not distinguishable from *diversely*.]

1. In divers ways, variously; formerly, Differently, DIVERSELY (of which this was a common spelling before 1700); in some recent writers = In several or sundry ways.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21807 (Cott.) Þis tale .. Mani telles diuersli [*Fairf.* diuerseli] For þai find diuers stori. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 810 Somme folke have desired fame Diversly. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 79 Alle we ben brethren þauh we be diuersliche cloþede. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* i. 1 God in tyme past diversly and many wayes [etc.]. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* liv, Disguysing diuersly my troubled wits. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iii. § 6 Divers have diversly set downe the forme of the Hebrew yeare. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxiv. § 669 Stubborn enemies .. are torn in peeces of horses, diversly driven. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Jews of York*, They flew diversly in great consternation. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Confess. Enquir. Spirit* iii. (1853) 64 One spirit, working diversly, now awakening strength, and now glorifying itself in weakness. [See Author's *Note*.] 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* III. i. 112 Men's minds Are with affections diversly distraught.

†2. [= OF. *diversement*.] Wickedly, evilly, perversely. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vi. 4 This sayd kyng gouerned right diuersly his realme by ye exortacion of Sir Hewe Spencer.

Diversness, obs. var. of DIVERSENESS.

†**Dive·rsory**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *dī-*, properly *dēversōri-um*, lodging-place, inn, f. *dēvertĕre* to turn aside, turn in, resort, lodge: cf. OF. *diversoire* (12th c.), It. *diversorio* 'an Inne, an hostery.' See DEVERSARY.] A place to which one turns in by the way; a temporary lodging-place or shelter.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), A comun place .. þat was heled aboune men for to stonde þere for þe reyne & was icleped a dyuersorie. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xiv. 536 Since the man .. In my stall, as his diversory, stay'd. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Diversory*, a diverting place, or a place to turn of one side out of the way.

Dive·rsory, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *dīvers-* ppl. stem of *dīvertĕre* to DIVERT + -ORY.] Serving to divert, divertive.

1864 in WEBSTER. (*Cent. Dict.* cites NORTH.)

Divert (divɔ̄·ɹt, dəi-), *v.* Also 6 **dyvert(e**. [a. OF. *divertir* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *divertire*, Sp. *divertir*, ad. L. *dīvertĕre* to turn in different directions, turn out of the way, with which is also blended L. *dēvertĕre* to turn away or aside.]

1. *trans.* To turn aside (a thing, as a stream, etc.) from its (proper) direction or course; to deflect (the course of something); to turn *from* one destination or object *to* another.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* (an. 9) 28 b, They heryng of his armie, were diuerted to the partes of Britayn. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxii, [Since] it was proclaim'd that no man should conceal him, he diverted his course. 1699 WALLIS in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 209 The old Channel .. for diverting the Thames whilst London Bridge was building. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 ¶8 My Eyes were soon diverted from this Prospect. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 28 We read of irons, which being fixed in earth, diverted the stream of lightning. 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 170 Some of the reinforcements .. were afterwards diverted to other services. 1873 *Act* 36–7 *Vict.* c. 83 Preamb., To make good to the said Fund the sum so improperly diverted from it.

†b. In medical use: cf. DIVERSION 1 b. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Bj, Whan the humours that gathereth in the vlcerate partyes is nat very fer of .. it behoueth to dyuert & dryue away that is in restreynyng. 1541 — *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Applyed .. vnder the brestes for to staunche and dyuerte the floures of women. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. § 472. 401 That .. the Physicians use .. revulsions, and diverting remedies.

†c. *refl.* To turn aside; to betake oneself (*to* something different). *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 134 They diverted themselves, and fled from their most loving and dearest friends. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 282 Which way soever I divert my selfe Thou seemst to follow with a loving eye. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 143/1 He [Bion] diverting himself to Philosophy.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To turn aside out of one's course; to deviate, digress (*lit.* and *fig.*). (The earliest sense exemplified; now *arch.*)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, If that I shulde .. Fro this my purpose by any way diuerte. — *Thebes* II. (R.), [He] List not once aside to diuert But kept his way. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III*, (an. 3) 46 That when they approched the marches .. they should dyverte and take the next weye into Fraunce. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Sept., As I returned, I diverted to see one of the Prince's palaces. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 33 We diverted a little out of the way to see it. 1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) Pref. 23 Studies .. from which .. I should never have diverted. 1804 NELSON 10 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 413 Captain Richardson cannot divert from the immediate prosecution of my orders. 1895 W. MUNK *Life Sir H. Halford* 10 He .. was bred to physic, but he diverted to the diplomatic line.

†b. To withdraw oneself, separate *from*; to part. (Also *refl.*) *Obs. rare.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 293 The

King might divert and divorce himself from Queen Katherine. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (1613), *Diuert*, turne from to another. 1705-14 Forbes in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1824) V. 60 (Jam.) In case they should divert, and live separately.

3. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To turn aside the course or tendency, or interrupt the progress, of (an action, design, feeling, etc.); to avert, ward off, turn in another direction.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 38) 174 [They] studied to divert and turne from them, all mischief or infortunitie. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. Prol. 15 The French..Seeke to diuert the English purposes. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xi. 110 Which Omen..God hath not diverted. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 51 Could France..divert our brave designs? 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 70 Persevering labour, not diverted from one object to another. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 303 The indignation of the New Learning was diverted to more practical ends.

†**4.** (?) To turn awry, or away from the straight. *Obs. rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 99 Frights, changes, horrors, Diuert, and cracke, rend and deracinate The vnity, and married calme of States Quite from their fixure.

5. To draw off (a person) *from* a particular course, design, etc.; to cause (the mind, attention, etc.) to turn *from* one channel *to* another; to distract.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxv, Time whose milliond accidents.. Diuert strong mindes to the course of altering thinges. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 814 Other care..May have diverted from continual watch Our great Forbidder. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 307 Presently after which Augustus was diverted by a Revolt of the Armenians. 1782 Cowper *Let.* 11 Nov., Less profitable amusements divert their attention. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xi, She had an important avocation..to fill her time, divert her thoughts, and divide her interest. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 5 People are diverted from the weak part of the story by this ingenious confirmation.

b. *Mil.*: see Diversion 3.

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 309 To divert the Spanish forces. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 596 It was necessary first to divert the Enemy to some other part.

6. To draw away from fatiguing or serious occupations; pleasurably to excite the mind or attract the attention; to entertain, amuse.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 278 Paste and Sugar..which were brought to the Table, rather to divert the Eye, than to sharpen the Appetite. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 106 ¶1, I had neither Friends or Books to divert me. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 259 The people..seemed much diverted at our predicament.

b. *refl.* To entertain, amuse, recreate oneself; to give oneself to diversion. Now *rare.*

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 12 When they are alone, and seek company to divert themselves, so to elude the length of time. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 22 He..often diverted himself with a viol. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 182, I used frequently to visit my boat ..sometimes I went out in her to divert myself. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 285 [He] was diverting himself with some of his companions at the rural diversion of hop, spring, and leap.

†**c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) = prec. *Obs. rare.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 177 He apply'd himself to divert amongst other young men, rather than to converse amongst books.

†**7.** *trans.* To cause (time) to pass pleasantly; to while away. *Obs.*

1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 214 They diverted the Afternoon playing at All-Fours. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 395, I urged that..going to California would divert our time. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) I, How trifling is the talent of diverting an idle hour.

Hence **Dive·rted** *ppl. a.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 37, I rather will subiect me to the malice Of a diuerted blood and bloudie brother. 1608 Chapman *Byron's Trag.* IV. Wks. 1873 II. 278 Their diverted ears, Their backs turned to us. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/1 How is he to hold the balance with diverted eyes, and a hand that is trembling with passion?

Dive·rter. [f. prec. + -er [1].] One who or that which diverts: see the verb.

1621-51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. 282 'Tis the best Nepenthe, surest cordiall, sweetest alterative, present'st diverter. 1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) 42 Angling was.. A rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter [*ed.* 1 divertion] of sadness. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 204 Seeing his beloved Diverters carrying away by those Birds of Prey, he runs in for his Bow. *Mod.* A diverter of young people.

Dive·rtible, *a. rare.* [f. L. *dīvert-ĕre* to Divert + -ible.] Able or liable to be diverted. Hence **Divertibi·lity,** capability of being diverted.

1881 *Fair Trade Cry* 11 The divertibility of trade is proved by its diversion.

†**Dive·rticle.** *Obs.* Also 7 -icule. [ad. L. *dīverticul-um*: see below. In F. *diverticule.*]

1. A byway or bypath; a turning out of the main way or straight course. Also *fig.*

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 Neither of them standeth in the full sweepe..of those Rivers, but in a diverticle, or by way. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 37 The first entrance..is not streight, but full of many diverticles and crooked paths. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 55 Who made the heart, and knows al the diverticules or turnings and windings of it. 1782 T. Warton *Hist. Kiddington* 52 (T.), I suspect there was a diverticle of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood towards Idbury.

2. = Diverticulum 2.

1847 Craig, *Diverticle*..in Anatomy, any hollow appendage which belongs to and communicates with the cavity of the intestinal canal, and terminates in a *cul-de-sac.*

Diverti·cular, *a.* [f. L. *dīverticul um*: see below and -ar [1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diverticulum.

1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 847/1 A left gall-bladder.. is [a] diverticular production of the gall-duct. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 49 A diverticular outgrowth.

Diverti·culate, *a.* [f. next + -ate [2].] Provided with a diverticulum. Also, in same sense, **Diverti·culated** *a.*

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 130 The diverticulate portion of the digestive tract.

‖**Diverticulum** (dəivəɹtiˈkiŭlŏm). Pl. -a. [L. *dī- dēverticulum* a byway, bypath, deviation, wayside shelter or lodging; f. *dēvertĕre* to turn down or aside, f. De- I. 1 + *vertĕre* to turn.]

†**1.** A byway; a way out, means of exit. *Obs.*

1647 W. Strong *Trust & Acc. Steward* 19 Some. love diverticulnes and turne aside unto crooked waies. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. § 13 (1723) 159 Were it not for these Diverticula, whereby it [fire] thus gains an Exit, 'twould..make greater Havock than now it doth.

2. A smaller side-branch of any cavity or passage; in *Anat.* applied usually to a blind tubular process; in *Pathol.* to a malformation having this character.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Diverticulum*, a mal-formation or diseased apprarance of intestine, in which a portion of intestine goes out of the regular course of the tube. 1822 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. i. 27 The cæcum is a branch or diverticulum of the intestine, ending in a cul-de-sac. 1880 Mivart in *Contemp. Rev.* 285 The South Pacific, of which all other oceans and seas may be regarded as diverticula or reaches.

‖**Divertimento** (divertimeˈnto). Pl. -ti(-ti), -tos. [It. = diversion, pastime, pleasure.] †**a.** Diversion, amusement. *Obs.* **b.** *Mus.* = Divertissement 2.

1759 Goldsm. *Polite Learn.* iii. (Globe) 425/2 Where.. abbés turned shepherds, and shepherdesses without sheep indulge their innocent *divertimenti*! 1823 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1824) 198 Haydn composed. 20 divertimentos for various instruments. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Divertimento*, a term employed for various pieces of music. 1887 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 489/3 (Stanf.) We find five large serenades and divertimenti for wind instruments.

Dive·rting, *vbl. sb.* [-ing [1].] The action of the verb Divert; diversion. Also *attrib.*

1611 Florio, *Diuertita*, a diuerting, a remouing. *a* 1612 Donne *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 213 All darke and dangerous Secessions and divertings into points of our Freewill, and of Gods Destiny. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 237 To obtaine of God the diuerting or turning by of some great iudgements. 1681 [see Diversory *sb.*]. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 19 Jan. 5/5 The diverting of the water to the old workings.

Dive·rting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That diverts or turns aside; distracting; amusing.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 224 To thrust in mens names and words..was unseasonable and diverting. 1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 168 Their Comedies..are very diverting. 1782 Cowper (*title*) The Diverting History of John Gilpin. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 144. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 1 Ombre..the most diverting..of games.

Hence **Dive·rtingly** *adv.*; **Dive·rtingness.**

1697 Collier *Immor. Stage* vi. (1730) 168 The Divertingness of it. 1701 Strype *Life Aylmer* xiv. (R.), He. then added, divertingly, that this argument therefore arose of wrong understanding the word. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 339 Her sensibility appears to be strangely—we had almost said divertingly—acute.

†**Divertise,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 -ize. [f. F. *divertiss-* lengthened stem of *divertir* to Divert: cf. *advertise*, and see -ise. Stressed by Bailey *dive·rtise*; Johnson has *diverti·se.*]

1. *trans.* = Divert 1 b.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 338 Let it [the ulcer] bleed well, to divertize the fluxion.

2. To distract the attention of: to draw off; = Divert 5.

1648 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 17 If the army were but conveniently divertised, both this city and the adjacents to it would be so associate as [etc.]. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* 161 Every one's attentions were divertised according to their different inclinations.

3. To entertain, amuse; = Divert 6. Chiefly *refl.*: To enjoy oneself, make merry.

1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 32 The ordinary entertaines wherewith I divertised my selfe. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 63 The King..bad him take care to divertise me. 1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Danc. Master* I. ii, I think we had better..divertise the gentleman at cards till it be ready. 1696 Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 62 Sir Roger L'Estrange was wont to divertise himself with Cocking in his Father's Park.

Hence **Divertising** *ppl. a.*, entertaining, amusing.

1655 *Theophania* 84 His humour [was] so divertising. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 28 May, To hear the nightingale and other birds, and here fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trump, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty divertising. 1694 Crowne *Married Beau* I. 5 The compliment is not divertising.

Divertisement (divɔ̄ˑɹtizmĕnt). *arch.* [ad. F. *divertissement* (15th c.) action of diverting, diversion, f. *divertiss-*: see prec. and -ment.]

1. The action of diverting or fact of being diverted; recreation, entertainment, = Diversion 4.

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded., Some for divertisement, and some for businesse. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 287 Nature now affect[s] no better divertisement than to be amazing us with Miracles of fertility. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. i. 21 He left the bat and the ball..and in this strange divertisement found exhilarating joy. 1894 J. Winsor *Cartier to Frontenac* 200 Half trader, half explorer, wholly bent on divertisement.

2. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an entertainment, amusement; = Diversion 4 b.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* xix. (Arb.) 80 In this variety of studies and divertisments. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4314/3 There will be. Foot-Matches, and other Divertisements. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. iv. 187 The juggler's exhibition..consists of four divertisements. 1865 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 352 The divertisements of his leisure.

b. = Divertissement 2.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 7 Jan., A most excellent play in all respects, but especially in divertisement, though it be a deep tragedy. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 180. 1822 T. Moore *Mem.* (1853) III. 314 Too late for the divertisement in the opera.

‖**Dive·rtissant,** *a. Obs.* Also 8 **divertisant.** [F. *divertissant*, pr. pple. of *divertir* to Divert.] Diverting, entertaining, pleasing.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 31 Jan., One of the most divertissant and considerable vistas in the world. 1664 — *Sylva* (1679) 27 These sweet, and divertissant Plantations. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Divertisant*, diverting.

‖**Divertissement** (divertismaṅ). [F. = diversion, also 'a ballet-interlude, piece of music for several instruments' (Littré).]

1. An entertainment; = Divertisement 2.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 86 The whole party were called upon to repeat the *divertissement* in a more public.. manner. 1816 Byron in Moore *Life* (1832) III. 328 (Stanf.) All kinds of concerts and divertissements on every canal of this aquatic city. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 3/1 Novels, tales, and adventures of every kind. It is by these divertissements that the taste for reading is first developed.

2. A kind of ballet; a short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces (= F. *entr'acte*); formerly also a piece of music containing several movements.

c 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 710 She hath nothing in her head but plays, operas, and all divertissements. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 257 Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, and Grey, are preparing a new Serious Divertissement, or Pas de Trois, with new scenes, dresses, and decorations, called, '*Le Directoire Executif*'. 1840 Moore *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 14, I must not omit to notice the splendid *Divertissement* founded upon it. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Divertissement*, a kind of short ballet..Also a pot-pourri or piece on given *motifs*. The term is no longer used. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/2 Advt., The new grand spectacular ballet divertissement.

Divertive (divɔ̄ˑɹtiv, dəi-), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Divert + -ive; cf. It. *divertivo* (Florio).] Tending to divert; having the property of diverting or producing diversion; distractive; amusing, entertaining.

1598 Florio, *Diuertiua*, diuertiue or remouing. *Guerra diuertiua*, diuertiue war. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* (ed. 8) II. xxi, By reason of. the divertive crowd of other occasions, Rich men haue not leisure. 1670 E. R. *Animadv. Glanvill's Ne Plus Ultra* 7 Something so charming and divertive in this discourse. 1707 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* App. xii, Several Inscriptions that are Real, but Jocular and Divertive. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 28 Greatly divertive to the inward man.

†**Dive·rtment.** *Obs.* [-ment.] Diversion.

1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 83 The prosecution.. thereof was neyther by him or his successors (hauing other diuertments) euer throughly accomplished. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 116 The manifold divertments incident to your Sexe.

‖**Dives** (dəiˑvīz). [L. *dīves* rich, a rich man.]

1. The Latin word for 'rich (man)', occurring in the Vulgate, Luke xvi; whence commonly taken as the proper name of the rich man in that parable; and used generically for 'rich man'. Hence **Di·vesdom,** the condition of being a 'Dives'.

c 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 169 Lazar and diues lyueden diuersly. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 279 Diues for hus delicat lyf to þe deuel wente. 1493 H. Parker (*title*) Diues and Pauper. 1588 Lupton (*title*) A Dreame of the Deuill and Diues. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 281 Euery one had rather be a Diues, then a Diuus: a rich sinner, then a poore Saint. 1640 Bastwick *Lord Bps.* vi. F b, Doe not our Diveses, our rich Lord Prelates..goe in their Purple, Satten, Velvet? 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lvii, There must be rich and poor, Dives says, smacking his claret. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 7/2 Pleading and entreating with the Christian Diveses, of which the land is so full, for the tiny Lazarus lying hard by their gate.

1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxviii, Pauperdom, Divesdom, taxes, and all kinds of things.

2. *Law.* *Dives costs*: costs on the higher scale.

Under an old practice of the Court of Chancery, a plaintiff who sued *in forma pauperis* (and who therefore if he failed in his action could not be condemned to pay the defendant's costs) was sometimes, in case the action was successful, allowed to recover from the defendant only 'pauper costs', which were costs taxed on a low scale; while in other cases he was allowed to recover what by way of contrast were called 'dives costs', taxed on the ordinary scale.

1849 *Consol. Orders in Chancery* xl. 5 Such costs shall be taxed as dives costs unless the Court shall otherwise direct. 1885 Sir C. S. C. Bowen in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 870 In 1701 Lord Somers allowed a pauper 'dives costs', that is, costs like other suitors. *Ibid.* 871.

Divest (diveˑst, dəi-), *v.* [A refashioning, after L. analogies, of earlier Devest from French. OF. *desvestir*, through its later form *devestir*, gave

devest immediately, while its mediæval latinization *divestīre*, rectified to *divestīre* (after ancient L. *divellĕre*, *divertĕre*, etc.) has given *divest*, and this, through the general preference for the Latin over the French forms of the prefixes has supplanted *devest*, except in legal use, where both are found.]

1. *trans.* To unclothe, undress, disrobe; to strip *of* clothing, or of any covering, ornament, etc.

[1583 1809: see DEVEST 1, 2.] 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VI. 161 A leafy grove Discoloured, then divested. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* ii, Divesting herself of her out-of-door attire. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 327 Having divested himself of the dust with which he was covered. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 32 Some of the Gothic windows had been divested of their tracery.

2. *fig.* To strip (a person or thing) *of* possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, dispossess, deprive; less usually in good sense, to free, rid.

[1563 1686: see DEVEST 3.] 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 36 A prevailing Faction..hath divested him of all his Rights. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 136 [Monkeys] are frequently tamed .. but they can never be divested of a mischievous disposition. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 204 Divesting him of the government. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 105 He divests them of their antithetical character.

b. *refl. To divest oneself of*: to strip or dispossess oneself of; to put off, throw off, lay aside, abandon, rid oneself of.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 50 Now we will diuest vs both of Rule, Interest of Territory, Cares of State. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 70 He agreed to divest himself of this undoubted flower of his crown. 1823 KEBLE *Serm* iii. (1848) 66 Divesting ourselves, for a moment, of all impressions received from other kinds of evidence. 1856 DOYLE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 300 We have a moral nature from which we cannot divest ourselves

3. To put off (clothes, or anything worn or represented as worn); to lay aside, abandon. Now *rare*.

[1566 1765: see DEVEST 4.] 1639 G. DANIEL *Vertue.* 708, I endeavour To put of Man, and frailtie to divest. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 4 P 10. Knowing how hardly we can divest our voluptuousness and ambition. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 23, I will divest all fear.

4. *Law.* To take away (property, etc., vested in any one); to alienate, convey away; = DEVEST 5.

[1574 1848: see DEVEST 5.] 1789 *Durnford & East's Law Rep.* III. 467 The assignees putting his mark on them could not divest the consignor's right. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) XXXV. xiii § 5 No estate or interest can be barred by a fine, unless it is divested out of the real owner, either before the fine is levied, or by the operation of the fine itself. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 145 The property of a bankrupt is..made liable to be divested from him and distributed.

¶ *catachr.* To vest, invest.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 343 When Apollo divests himselfe in his most ardent splendour. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* (1670) 333 That authority which was divested by God in His Majesty's person.

Hence **Dive·sting** *vbl. sb.*, **Dive·sted** *ppl. a.* (The latter is found loosely used for: Devoid *of*.)

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 80 This would be a Divesting of themselves. 1742 *Mem. Lady H. Butler* II. 184, I. was entirely divested of the vanity of wishing to shine in borrowed ornaments. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblcomania* 308 *note*, By no means divested of a literary talent at retort.

† **Dive·st**, *pa. pple.* Short for DIVESTED. *rare.*

a 1679 LD. ORRERY *Herod Gt.* iv, As those who bore them ..Seem'd, by their Looks, of more than Life divest.

Dive·stible, *a. rare.* [f. DIVEST *v.*: see -BLE.] Capable of being divested.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* i. (1700) 2 Liberty being too high a Blessing to be divestible of that nature by circumstances.

Dive·stitive, *a.* [f. as next: see -IVE.] Having the property or function of divesting.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 43 Ablative, or say divestitive facts. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lv. 914. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 3 Title .is a fact Investitive or Divestitive of Rights and Obligations.

Divestiture (dive·stitiŭr, dəi-). Also 7 de-. [f. mod.L. *dīvestīt-* ppl. stem of *dīvestīre* to DIVEST: cf. *investiture*, and see -URE. Cf. F. *dévestiture.*] The act of divesting.

1. Deprivation of a possession or right; dispossession; alienation: see DIVEST 2, 4.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* A iij b, By the diuestiture of the accusers from their places. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xv, He is sent away without remedy with a devestiture from his pretended orders. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 146 Proud honour that shrinks from the idea of divestiture. 1883 LD. CRAIGHILL in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 312/2 There was only a conditional divestiture of the truster.

2. Putting off of clothing; also *fig.*

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Years Ago*, The effect of this divestiture. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* ii. 15 The ἀπέκδυσις..is a divestiture of the powers of evil, a liberation from the dominion of the flesh.

Divestment (dive·stmĕnt, dəi-). [f. DIVEST + -MENT.] The action of divesting or state of being divested; divestiture.

[1647 see DEVESTMENT. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 407 Their Devestment of all Political Power.] 1756 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) II. 92. *a* 1832 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 99 The Apostle would that we have poverty amidst our riches, and divestment in the midst of our possessions. 1844 M. J. ROUTH in Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* (1888) I. 101 To effect the divestment of a body thus bound.

Divesture (dive·stiŭr, dəi-), *sb.* [f. DIVEST + -URE: cf. also DEVESTURE.] The act of divesting; putting or stripping off; unclothing; divestiture.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iv. (1660) 27 When their divesture of Mortality dispenses them from those..Duties. 1865 *Ess. Soc. Subj.* 150 Hasty divesture of prejudice.

So **Dive·sture** *v.*, to strip of a vesture, unrobe.

1824 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XXIII. 117 Dethroned, discrowned, divestured.

Divet, var. of DIVOT.

Divi, colloq. abbreviation of DIVIDEND; see also DIVVY. **Divice**, obs. form of DEVICE.

† **Divi·ciate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DI-[1] or ? DE- + L. *vitiāre* (*vitiāre*) to spoil, injure, mar, f. *vitium* blemish.] *trans.* To corrupt, defile.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CVII. vii, The women euer they diuiciate In euery place.

Dividable (divəi·dăb'l), *a.* [f. DIVIDE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being divided; divisible.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 72 God..is one in himselfe, and in no part diuidable. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 386 b, Lands in the County of Kent, that are called Gauelkinde, which lands are diuidable betweene the brothers. *a* 1774 Z. PEARCE *Serm.* (1779) I. ii. (R.), To make them hard and not easily dividable. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Sept. 363/3 All that comrades had..was equally dividable.

† **2.** Having the function of dividing. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 105 Peacefull Commerce from dividable shores.

Hence **Divi·dableness**, divisibility.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 36 Denying the dividableness of Mercury.

Dividant, var. of DIVIDENT, *Obs.*

Divide (divəi·d), *v.* Also 4-6 **di-, dy-, devyde, dyvide**, 4-7 **devide**, 5 *Sc.* **dewyd(e, dewid.** [ME. *de-, dividen*, ad. L. *dīvidĕre* to force asunder, cleave, apportion, distribute, separate, remove): cf. It. *dividere*, Sp., Pg. *dividir*; F. has *diviser* (OF. *deviser*): see DEVISE.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To separate (a thing) into parts, or (a number or collective body) into smaller groups; to split up, cleave; to break or cut asunder.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ix. 65 (Camb. MS.) Thylke thing þat symply is o thing, with-owten any deuysyon, the errour and folye of mankynde departeth and deuydeth it. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* iii. 25 Deuydith, he seith, the quyk child in two parties. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1046 Hys power sone he gart dewyd in twa. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 158 We breake and deuide this holy breade. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 28 Thy kingdome is diuided, and giuen to the Medes and Persians. 1712 14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 148 The Peer now spreads the glitt'ring Forfex wide, T'inclose the Lock; now joins it, to divide. 1776 *Jrnl. U. S. Congress* 17 July, If a question in a debate contains more parts than one, any member may have the same divided into as many questions as parts. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I 552 Argyle divided his mountaineers into three regiments.

b. *To divide the hoof*: to have divided or cloven hoofs. (A Hebraism of Scripture.)

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 7 A sowe that al be it that sche dyuidith [1388 departith] the clee, she chewith not kude. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, The swine, though he diuide the hoofe and be clouen footed, yet hee cheweth not the cud. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 3 All sorts of greater Fowl, viz. those who divide the Foot.

c. To penetrate by motion through, pass through or across, 'cleave'; also *transf.* to make (a path) *through*. (*poet.* and *rhet.*)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 18 He..with strong flight did forcibly divyde The yielding ayre. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I i. 16, I heard The shrill-edged shriek of a mother divide the shuddering night. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxvi. 6 To divide a pathway through such a sea.

† **d.** To determine, decide. *Obs. rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. (1890) 74 The Erle Douglas bidis outher 3eild him selfe, or the morne diuyde it with the sworde.

2. To separate into branches; to cause to ramify.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Þat þe spirit of lijf myȝte be broust bi hem to al þe bodi þese arteries ben devyded many weiss. *Ibid.* 158 Þis veyne..strecchiþ to þe vttere partie of þe schuldre & here is dyuydid. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 165 This Fort stood upon a point, which divided the Rheyn into his Arms or Branches. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 478 The rod or staff is divided at right angles in two pieces.

3. To separate or mark out (a continuous whole) into parts (in fact, or in thought); to make to consist of parts, or to distinguish the parts of. Said of a personal agent, or of a line or boundary; usually with the number of parts specified. Most freq. in *pass.*; sometimes referring chiefly to condition, and so nearly = to consist of (so many) parts.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 407 Crist devydiþ al mankynde in þre partis. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 108 Dyuers men..dyuyden þe brayn panne diuerslych; summen noumbren mo boonys þan summe oþir speken of. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 3 Thys boke ys deuyded in to thre partes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. F b, A Ruler divided into inches and small parts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 688 Thir songs Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to Heaven. 1777 J. RAMSDEN (*title*) Description of an Engine for dividing Straight Lines on Mathematical Instruments. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 43 Barry-Pily, is when a coat is divided by several lines drawn obliquely from side to side. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 338/1 Graduation is the name commonly applied to the art of dividing mathematical and astronomical instruments. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 733 A little garden .. all round it ran a walk Of shingle, and a walk divided it.

b. *Billiards.* To distinguish (the ball) into distinct parts or points to be aimed at.

1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 44 The old and more usual style of play is to divide the object ball..striking your own ball full in the centre; by the side stroke just the reverse plan is adopted, and you divide your own ball and strike the object ball full.

4. To separate into classes; to distinguish the kinds of; to class, classify. † **b.** Formerly, in scholastic use, To draw distinctions with regard to; also *absol.*: = DISTINGUISH 4 b, 8.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 15 a, I would diuide this worde *Canis* into a Dogge, a fishe of the sea, and a starre in the Elemente, thus might I saie, *Canis* is either a Dogge that liueth vpon the yearth, or a fishe, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 50 b, Comparations are deuided twoo maner of wayes, for, either thei bee equall, or not equall. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 225 Mankind, in general, may be divided into persons of understanding, and persons of genius. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 37 We commonly divide the people into agricultural and manufacturing.

5. To separate (a thing) *from* something else, or (things) from each other; to cut off, sunder, part.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 426 If þe pope & alle his clerkis weren dyuydid fro cristis chirche. 1382 — 2 *Sam.* i. 23 Saul and Jonathas loueli..in deeth thei ben not deuydide. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIII. (1482) 293 The kyng made hem to goo out of the feld at ones, and so they were deuyded of hyr bataylles. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 42 The people..had .deuided themselues from the Senate. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 279 Could that divide you from neer-ushering guides? 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 16 The sick were divided from the rest. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 18 The sea which .. divided the poor Britons utterly from the world.

b. To separate mentally, distinguish *from. rare.*

1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 686 Enid..all confused at first, Could scarce divide it from her foolish dream.

6. To separate or mark off (a thing) *from* something adjacent, or (adjacent things or parts) from one another; to establish or constitute a boundary between. (Said of a personal agent, or of the boundary, etc.) *lit.* and *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 4 God..deuydid liȝt fro derknessis. *Ibid.* 6 Be maad a firmament in the myddel of watres, and dyuyde it watres fro watrys. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Thus danz Aristoteles These thre sciences [theorique, rhetorique, practique] hath devided. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 19/2 The partes & lots of enheritances were of old time met oute & deuided by cordes or ropes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 95 A partition wall .. dividing the little roome from the body of the Chappell. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 226 What thin partitions Sense from Thought divide. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvii. 6 Eternal form shall still divide The eternal soul from all beside.

7. To separate (persons) in opinion, feeling, or interest; to cause to disagree, set at variance, produce dissension in or among; to distract or perplex (a person) by conflicting thoughts or feelings.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 365 Þes newe ordris ben dividid in þer love. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I 7 Þe regnes ben diuided, In stede of loue is hate guided. 1526-34 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 52 Ther shalbe five in one housse devided, thre agaynst two, and two agaynst thre. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 77 The Marquess, was much divided within himself. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. Wks. 1874 I. 300 Men are divided in their opinions, whether our pleasures over-balance our pains. 1832 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 255 The fluxionary controversy had at this time begun to divide the mathematical world.

8. To distribute among a number; to deal out, dispense. Const. † *to* (obs.), *among, between.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 210, I will dele..& dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 190 Crist..wolde not juge ne devide heritage among men. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 995 The castellis off Scotland King Eduard haill has tane in his awin hand: Deuidyt syn, to men that he wald lik. 1526-34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xii. 11 The silfe same sprete, devydynge to every man severall gyftes, even as he will. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVI. 230 God divided the land of Canaan amongst the Israelites. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 145 The Ministers, had their Stipends divided to them out of these Offerings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 Of the rent, a large proportion was divided among the country gentlemen.

b. To take or have a portion of (something) along *with* another or others; to share.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 13 Master, bid my brother deuide the enherytaunce with me. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 18 Tis Ioane, not we, by whom the day is wonne, For which, I will diuide my crowne with her. *c* 1630 MILTON *Passion* i, Erewhile of music and ethereal mirth..My muse with angels did divide to sing. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 168 Let old Timotheus yield the prize, Or both divide the crown. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to the Mail* 69 These two parties still divide the world—Of those that want, and those that have.

absol. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 87 Make good this ostentation, and you shall Diuide in all, with us.

† **c.** To give forth in various directions. *Obs.*

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* vi, When it once doth burne, it doth diuide Great heat. *a* 1687 WALLER *Her Chamber* Poems (1893) 26 While she..like Phœbus so divides her light, And warms us, that she stoops not from her height.

† **d.** To assign severally to different places or posts; to allocate. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 315 To devide the souldiers and munition into their severall places. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 124 There Men are all divided, so many to each Boat, and so they go to the Oyster-Banks.

1718 WATTS *Ps.* I. (L. M.) v, The dreadful judge with stern command Divides him to a different place.

9. To distribute (attention, etc.) between different objects; to direct to different things.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv, Me thinkes I see Leontes .. ore and ore diuides him, 'Twixt his vnkindnesse, and his Kindnesse. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 291, I, who at some times spend, at others spare, Divided between carelessness and care 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxiii, The bell's grim voice divides thy care, 'Twixt hours of penitence and prayer! 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arth.* 60 Both his eyes were dazzled, as he stood, This way and that dividing the swift mind, In act to throw. [Cf. VIRGIL. *Æn.* IV. 285.) 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 290 The guide's attention had been divided between his work and his safety.

9. *Math.* **a.** *To divide* a number or quantity *by* another: to find how many times the latter is contained in the former; to perform the process of DIVISION on. (Also *absol.*)

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 25 Þou schalt deuide .. þe noumbre .. by þe neþer figures. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XV. v, Who knewe arsmetryke in every degre.. Bothe to detraye and to devyde and adde. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 47. 1652 *News fr. Low-Countr.* 8 Podex can cast, can clear a summe, Adde, Multiply, Subtract, Divide. 1847 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 8, 8÷4, denotes that 8 is to be divided by 4.

b. Of a number or quantity: To be a divisor or factor of (another number or quantity); to be contained an exact number of times in; to measure.

1709–29 J. MANDRY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 4 A Number is said to measure a Number, when one so exactly divides the other, that nothing remains. *Mod.* 9 divides 36. $x+y$ divides x^n+y^n when n is odd.

†**c.** To take the difference of the terms of a given ratio, and make a new ratio by comparing this difference with either term of the original one. *Obs.* The phrase 'by dividing' is now expressed by the Lat. *dividendo*. See also DIVIDED 5.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 402 By compounding and dividing them, you will have the Ratio of *SA+SP* to *SP*, and *SA−SP* to *SP*.

10. To part (a legislative assembly, etc.) into two groups which are counted in order to ascertain the number voting on each side of a question. Also *absol.* and *intr.*

1554 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 19 Apr., I. 34 Upon the Question for the Bill, the House did divide. 1604 *Ibid.* 24 Mar., I. 152 The Voice seeming doubtful, the House was divided. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 52 The House being then divided upon the passing or not passing it, it was carried for the affirmative by nine voices and no more. *a* 1794 GIBBON (Webster 1828) The emperors sat, voted, and divided with their equals. 1801 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 335 Opposition were afraid to divide upon it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 6/2 The House..divided, when Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by 337 to 38. *Mod.* The honourable member proceeded amid cries of 'Divide!' 'Divide!' *Mod* Mr. B. expressed his intention of dividing the House on the motion.

†**11.** *Mus.* **a.** *trans.* To perform with 'divisions'; **b.** *intr.* To perform or execute 'divisions'; to descant: see DIVISION 7. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 17 Most heauenly melody About the bed sweet musicke did diuide. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, What heavie string doost thou devide upon? 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* II. ii, You will divide too shortly; Your voice comes finely forward.

12. Of a horse: (?) To distribute his legs and feet as they touch the ground; to keep them clear of each other in walking, trotting, etc. Also *absol.*

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 23 How a Horse ought to devide his Legs. *Ibid.* 38 Horses that devide all four well. *Ibid.* 93 The truest way to know whether he be a firm compact Nag, and divide well.

II. Intrans. senses. (See also 4 b, 9, 10, 11 b, 12.)

13. *absol.* To make separation or distinction (*between*). (In quot. 1377, To make distinctions, as in logic: = DISTINGUISH 8; cf. DIVISION 3, 6.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 234 Somme he tauȝte..to dyuyne and diuide. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 2 Soure wickidnesses deuydeden betwe ȝou and ȝoure God. 1607 tr. BACON *Ess., Wisdom for a Man's Self* (Arb.) 182 Diuide with reason betweene Self-loue, and Society: and be so true to thy self as thou be not false to others. 1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.* 61 Justice requires that we should divide between the innocent and the guilty.

14. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become divided, undergo division; to become separated into parts, or from something else or each other; to part; to cleave, break up, go to pieces; to branch, ramify.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Whan we come to the yeres of discrecyon, than we deuyde in two partes, two companyes & two wayes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1737 Bubbling from her breast, it [the blood] doth divide In two slow rivers. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 15 Loue cooles, friendship falls off, brothers diuide. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 569 To Right and Left the Front Divided, and to either flank retir'd. 1734 WATERLAND *Script. Vind.* ad fin. (T.), Commentators and criticks have divided upon this matter. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 73 Her hair In gloss and hue the chestnut, when the shell Divides threefold to show the fruit within. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 144 [The river] divides and subdivides, till at last it is split up into a network of channels.

b. *Camb. Univ.*: see DIVISION I c.

1797 *Camb. Univ. Calendar* 235 February .. 23. Lent Term divides. 1895-6 *Ibid.* October 1, Michaelmas Term begins. Oct. 20, End of first quarter of Mich. Term. Nov. 9, Michaelmas Term divides. Nov. 29, End of third quarter of Mich. Term. Dec. 19, Michaelmas Term ends.

Divi·de, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of dividing, division: †**a.** Separation; **b.** Distribution among a number of persons.

1642 *Preparative for Fast* 4 This divide and scatter, if it be not prevented, will be no small curse. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 749 In these [friendly societies] .. the hope of a 'divide', as it is often termed, tends to keep up the figure of contributions. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 27 There is to be the big divide next New Year, but I shan't be in it.

2. In U.S. and British Colonies: A ridge or line of high ground forming the division between two river valleys or systems; a watershed.

1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 136 Struck and passed the divide between the Grand river and the Verdegris river. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. & Phys. Geog. Victoria* 6 The 'Main Divide' of Victoria, forming the watershed line between the Murray River system on the north, and the numerous streams debouching on the southern coast. 1890 *Century Mag.* Mar. 771/1 In central Colorado the 'Continental Divide' is a wilderness of desolate peaks. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 377, I could take the expedition..along the great divide which forms the watershed.

Divi·ded, *ppl. a.* [f. DIVIDE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Separated into parts. **a.** Split, cut, or broken into pieces; †incomplete, imperfect quot. 1595.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abscissus*..deuided, broken. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. 439 And she a faire diuided excellence, Whose fulnesse of perfection lyes in him. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 113 A plate of glass covered with..dust in a finely divided state.

b. Marked out into parts; marked by divisions, graduated; consisting of distinct parts; in *Bot.* (of leaves, etc) cut into segments.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 71 Divided-footed-Fowl. 1715 DE SAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 95 A divided Box. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 24 The Species are .. arranged according as the Leaves are divided, or not divided. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* XXVII. § 131 A goniometer, or other divided instrument.

†**c.** Said of the moon in the phase at which half the disk is illuminated; = DICHOTOMIZED 2.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 292 [The moon] cornicular, or divided, or gibbous, or full.

2. Separated from something else, or from each other; situated apart; separate.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 8 The Province of Britain in so divided a distance from Rome. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 140 Possibly the first divided King of Babylon was that Nabonassar. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 105 Those Birds that have divided Claws.

b. *Mus.* Said of voices or instruments, usually in unison, to which independent parts are temporarily assigned in the course of a piece.

1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Divisi*, divided. A direction that instruments playing from one line of music are to separate and play in two parts.

3. Separated in opinion or interest; discordant, at variance; split into parties or factions.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 244 He little thought of this diuided Friendship. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 129 The unstable vulgar .. whose divided tongues, as they never agree with each other; so seldome..agree long with themselves. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. XXX. 136 A divided court, and a discontented people. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 454 Divided and tumultuous assemblies. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 123 Any charm that might save a jury from the pain of giving a divided verdict.

4. Distributed or parted among a number of things or persons; directed to different objects.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 49 The fellow that..pledges the breath of him in a diuided draught 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 415 Where beasts with man divided empire claim. *c* 1845 C. MACKAY *Candid Wooing* iii, Accept then a divided heart. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 249 The difficulties into which he was brought through this divided allegiance.

†**5.** *Math. Divided ratio*: see DIVIDE *v.* 9 c.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. def. 15, Divided ratio is when the excess wherein the antecedent exceeds the consequent, is compared to the consequent. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 325 Divided ratio, is when the difference of the antecedent and consequent is compared, either with the antecedent or with the consequent.—Thus, if 1 : 2 :: 3 : 6, then, by division, 2 − 1 : 1 :: 6 − 3 : 3, and 2 − 1 : 2 :: 6 − 3 : 6.

Divi·dedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a divided manner; separately, apart; in separate parts.

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 2 Either iointly all at once, or diuidedly by themselues. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* VI. 100 They .. went out after them, but dividedly, the better to finde them. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 783 (R.) If therefore, God be every where: it cannot possibly be, that he should possibly be so dividedly; because then himself would not be every where, but only a part of him here and a part of him there. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 168 The middle term is taken dividedly or distributively.

†**b.** *Math.* By 'dividing' the ratio: see prec. 5.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 70 If A : a :: B : b, Then..Dividedly, A − a : a :: B − b : b. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 218 When four quantities, *a*, *ar*, *b*, *br*.. are proportional; then..Dividedly, *a* : *ar* − *a* :: *b* : *br* − *b*.

Divi·dedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being divided.

1656 BAXTER *Refd. Pastor* (1862) 234 Our dividedness and unaptness to close for the work. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 400 The failure .. has arisen from dividedness of motive. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 569 Infinite dividedness..or composition which is not of simple parts.

†**Divi·dence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *divident-em*, pr. pple. of *dividĕre* to DIVIDE; prob. after It. *dividenza* (Florio 1611).] The action of dividing; division.

1598 FLORIO, *Partigione*, a partition, a diuidence. 1611 *Ibid., Diuidenza*, a diuidence, a distinction. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xxvii. (1632) 90 This commixture, dividence, and sharing of goods.

Dividend (di·vidĕnd). Also 6–7 *erron.* **dividente, -ent.** [a. F. *dividende*, in sense 4 (1300 in Anglo-Fr.), ad. L. *dividend-um* (that) which is to be divided, absol. use of neuter gerundive of *dividĕre* to DIVIDE. In early use often erroneously *dividente*, *divident* (*-end* being an unusual, and *-ent* a well-known ending), but in 17th c. conformed to the L. type. (The sense development is not clear, senses 3 and 4 being the earliest found.)]

1. *Math.* A number or quantity which is to be divided by another. (Correlative to DIVISOR.)

a. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 126 b, Then begynne I at the hyghest lyne of the diuident, and seke how often I may haue the diuisor therin. 1608 R. NORTON *Stevin's Disme* Bij, The number to be diuided (or diuident) and the number to diuide (or diuisor).

β. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Zj, I see noe soche denomination in the diuidende. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. v. (ed 7) 14 The dividend. 487. (9. the quotient.) 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 31 Proceed as before to the end of the Dividend. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 16 The usual manner of placing the terms, is, the dividend in the middle, having the divisor on the left hand, and the quotient on the right, each separated by a curve line. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 437/1.

2. A sum of money to be divided among a number of persons; *esp.* the total sum payable as interest on a loan, or as the profit of a joint-stock company, divided periodically among the holders (usually reckoned at a certain rate per cent.); also, the sum divided among the creditors of an insolvent estate. *To declare a dividend*: DECLARE *v.* 5 d.

1623 W. SCLATER *Quæst. Tythes Revised* 152 Will you moove doubt whether Tithes entered the common Dividend? 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 11 Profits and emoluments accrewing may make a dividend sufficient to draw to some unjust act. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1948/4 The Creditors of Benjamin Hinton .. are desired to meet .. to receive an Accompt of their Trustees, and to advise of a Dividend. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4744/3 Warrants for the said Dividend will be delivered. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. II ii. 320 For some years past the Bank dividend has been at five and a half per cent. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 271 Two-fifths of these profits form a fund from which the annual dividend on capital is paid

3. *transf.* A portion or share of anything divided; *esp.* the share (of anything divided among a number of persons) that falls to each to receive or pay. †**a.** *gen. Obs.* exc. as *fig.* from b.

a. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm (1652) 97 Another Furnace .. serving for Seperation of dividents. 1563–70 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 116 What portions or diuidentes ought to be made thereof. *Ibid.* 1513 The Kings subsidie .. is committed vnto me in the Kings Roll a whole Summe in grosse, to be receyued of the Canons Residentiaries for their Diuident, who .. cannot agree in deuiding. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 81 Security the last deuident of Delicacy, it [sloth] includeth in it. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 108 Which otherwise rested upon the Priest or Clerks of that Church to do from the allotted divident.

β. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xlvi. 850 The financies and revenues .. were shared out in dividends between some certaine of the head citizens. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 28 Divided all things equally .. the Boys Dividend being as large as my own. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Waller* Wks. II. 264 The Panegyrick upon Cromwell has obtained .. a very liberal dividend of praise. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. i. 266 What proportional dividend of man is a Stay maker?

b. *spec.* The portion of interest on a loan, or profit from a joint-stock company, received by an individual holder as his share; the amount received by an individual creditor from an insolvent estate.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2596/4 Sir Edward Dering Deputy-Governor of the Hudsons Bay Company .. Presented to his Majesty a Dividend in Gold, upon His Stock in the said Company. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 337 A testatrix gave to trustees certain bank stock, upon trust to pay the dividends to her daughter M. for life. 1884 ACLAND & JONES *Working Men Co-operators* iii. 32 It is on the amount of her purchases at the shop that her dividend or share of profits is declared.

†**4.** The action of dividing among a number of persons; distribution (*esp.* of profits, or assets.) *Obs.*

[1300 *Act* 28 *Edw. I*, Super Cartas ii, Et des choses issint par eus prises.. soit faite dividende entre les prenours & les gardeins des feires.]

a. 1535 LATIMER *Fruitf. Serm.* I. Eph. vi. 10 By these meanes a diuident [ed. 1635 devision] of the spoyle was made. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 67/32 A diuident, *diuidentia*. 1634 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 126/2 The divident of corne is managed according to the ancient custome.

β. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 165 Paying the Debts, and making Dividend of the overplus into the reasonable parts. 1675 *Art Contentm.* IX. iii. 224 If there were a common bank made of all mens troubles, most men would rather chuse to take those they brought, then to venter upon a new dividend. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 292 So we resolv'd to steer for Zant..and there make Dividend of our Prize Money and Goods.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Dividend warrant**, the documentary order or authority on which a shareholder receives his dividend.

1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5479/4 Lost .. a Dividend Warrant on the South Sea Company. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 54.

88 He might be seen at the Bank of England about Dividend times. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 897/2 The dividend warrants are sent..by post

† Di·vident, *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-ant.** [ad. L. *dīvident-em*, pr. pple. of *dīvidĕre* to DIVIDE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Dividing; distributive.

1660 BURNEY *Κερδ. Δωρον* Ep. Ded. (1661) 4 The divident and impartial justice of our Sovereign Lord.

2. Divided, separate. (In Shaks. *dīvī·dant.*)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 5 Twin'd brothers of one Wombe, Whose procreation..and birth Scarse is dividant.

B. *sb.* One who or that which divides; something that separates or forms the boundary between two regions, etc.; in *Arith.* = DIVISOR.

c 1450 *Chester Pl.* ii. 19 Now will I make the fyrmament . for to be a divident to twyne the waters aye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 249 This Offa..made a depe dytche for a sure dyuydent Bytwene Englande and Wales. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I. xviii. E iv b, Multiply the third distance by the second, and the product diuide by your dividend or diuisor. 1696 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 47 'Divide', says one [girl] to the other, 'and I will chuse'..The divident, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half; wherefore she divides equally.

Divident, -e, frequent early f. DIVIDEND, q.v.

Divider (divəi·dəɹ). [f. DIVIDE *v.* + **-ER** 1.] One who or that which divides, in various senses.

1. One who or that which separates a whole into parts or portions.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ochavero*, a deuider into eight parts. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. ix. 78. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 54 The Sun and Moon..the dividers of time into dayes and years 1774 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 2/2 The dividers of Poland. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 130 Two several dividers of intelligence.

2. One who distributes, a distributor; one who shares something with another.

1526-34 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 14 Who made me a iudge or a devider over you? 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i 3 There is a devider or distributer of these things. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 88 Roused from the stupor of her affliction by this little divider of her cares.

† 3. One who makes philosophical distinctions (cf. DIVIDE *v.* 4 b); one who classifies. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xiii. 57 Plato .. compareth inartificiall dividers to bungling cookes, who in stead of artificiall carving, use rudely to breake and dismember thinges. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VI. ii. (1620) 227 Who was euer a more curious inquisitor of these things . a more elegant diuider, or a more exact recorder?

4. One who or that which disunites, separates, or parts; a causer of dissension or discord.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xxi, Hate is of all things the mightiest divider. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, Money, the great divider of the world, hath..been the great uniter of a most divided people. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xv. 295. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 56 They swear that death the divider Shall only unite them more.

† 5. *Arith.* = DIVISOR. *Obs. rare.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* 130 By my method of dividers, other numbers might have been assumed for the value of *y*.

6. *pl.* a. Dividing compasses; a kind of compasses worked by means of a screw fastened to one leg and passing through the other; used for measuring or setting off very small intervals. b. A simple pair of compasses with steel points.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 316 You may in small Quadrants divide truer and with less trouble with Steel Dividers, (which open or close with a Screw for that purpose,) then you can with Compasses. 1875 BRADFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 195 Chart, scale, and dividers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 12 Compasses which have both points of steel are called 'dividers'. 1881 *Metal Worker* No 14. 218 A pair of 4½ in. or 5 in. plain dividers, or what are called hair dividers.

7. *Farming.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Divider* (Husbandry), the prow or wedge-formed piece on a reaping-machine, which divides the grain to be cut from the standing grain.

8. *Mining. pl.* Timbers or scantling put across a shaft to divide it into compartments: also called *buntons.* (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*)

Dividing (divəi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIVIDE *v.* + **-ING** 1.] The action of the verb DIVIDE; division.

1526-34 TINDALE *Heb.* iv. 12 Euen vnto the diuidynge a sonder of the soule and the sprete. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C ij a, Their Jurisdiction extends as far as the deviding of the Seas neere Rochel. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi 124 That there might be no dispute about dividing. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 86/3 Alocasias..bear dividing freely.

Divi·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + **-ING** 2.] That divides, in various senses; that cleaves into parts; † 'running divisions' in singing (quot. 1639; see DIVISION 7); that separates regions, parts, etc.

Now often written with hyphen in certain phrases or combinations, as *dividing-line, -point*, where it may be taken as the *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.* *Dividing-engine*, a machine for graduating or dividing a circle into a number of equal parts, or for cutting the circumference of a wheel into a number of teeth *Dividing ridge* = DIVIDE *sb.* 2.

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 34 Horrid claps of heavens-dividing thunder. *a* 1639 CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 129 In your sweet dividing throat, She [the nightingale] winters and keepes warme her note. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 237 We came to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Missouri and Columbia. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 338/1 The invention by Ramsden of his dividing engine. *Ibid.* 338/2 The dividing tool employed by Graham was the beam-compass. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 251 The true dividing-line. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., Ramsden's circular dividing-engine consisted of a large wheel moved by a tangent screw. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 [A] Dividing plate..[is] the circular brass plate in a wheel-cutting engine, in which holes are drilled as a register for the proper division of the wheel teeth.

Hence **Divi·dingly** *adv.*, so as to divide.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Diuidement*, diuidingly, separately. 1847 in CRAIG.

‖ **Divi-divi** (di·vidi·vi). [The native Galibi or Carib name.] The commercial name of the curled pods of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, a tree found in tropical America and the West Indies; they were introduced to Europe from Caracas in 1768, and are highly astringent, and much used in tanning. Also the tree itself. b. The similar pods of *C. tinctoria* used in Lima for making ink (*Cent. Dict.*).

[1763 JACQUIN *Stirp. Amer. Hist.* 124 Leguminа..ab Hispanis et barbaris. nuncupata *Libi dibi.* 1832 G. DON *Dichlamydeous Pl.* II. 432 *Libidibi* is the name of the legume at Curaçno.] 1843 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* II. 600 Divi-divi, imported from Carthage, is the pod of a leguminous shrub. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 550 In the Dividivi or Libidibi pods..we have one of the most astringent of known substances.

Dividual (divi·diuăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *dīvidu-us* divisible, separated + **-AL.**]

1. That is or may be divided or separated from something else; separate, distinct, particular.

1598 FLORIO, *Diuisible*, separable, diuiduall. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. iii, The true love 'tweene mayde and mayde may be More then in sex dividual [*printed* individuall]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 85 True Liberty..which always with right reason dwells Twinn'd, and from her hath no dividual Being. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* VI. vi, The two ..scarce dividual. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 536 A union of the mind's dividual acts. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 147 The Seasons..Come and go with sweet dividual change.

2. Capable of being divided into parts, divisible; divided into parts, fragmentary.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vii. § 1 (1622) 50 Some make their god of Atomes, and indiuidual moates; some of diuidual numbers; as Epicurus, and Pythagoras. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* iv. (1643) 13 Where any one would shew much variety of exercise, then 8..will be the more pliant and dividuall number [of soldiers]. *a* 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 10. 18 . LOWELL *Ambrose* Poet. Wks. (1879) 772 'Believest thou then'..Cried he, 'a dividual essence in Truth?'

3. Divided or distributed among a number; shared, participated, held in common.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 382 The moon..her reign With thousand lesser Lights dividual holds. 1735 H. BROOK *Univ. Beauty* IV. 132 While thro' the pores nutritive portions tend, Their equal aliment dividual share. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligat. & Contracts* I. 141 The rule holds when the obligation is dividual.

† B. *sb. Obs.* **1.** That which is dividual; something divided or capable of being divided.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 553 This is that of Gregory Nazianzen, ἀμέριστος ἐν μεμερισμένοις ἡ θεοτης, The Individual Divinity in Dividuals.

2. *Math.* In the process of division: One of the several parts of the dividend, each of which yields successively one figure or term of the quotient.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dividuale* (in *Arithm.*) is a Number in the Rule of Division, comprehending part of the Dividend distinguished by a Point; whereof the Question must be ask'd, How often the Divisor is contain'd in it? 1811 *Self Instructor* 62 A new dividend, or dividual, to work upon.

Hence **Divi·dualism, Dividua·lity** (used as the opposites of *individualism, individuality*).

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 23 The chances..do not depend solely upon their dividuality. 1883 F. GALTON *Hum. Faculty* 169 Individualism is changed to dividualism. *Ibid.* 207 Dividuality replaces individuality.

Divi·dually, *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.] In a dividual manner; separately.

1633 EARL MANCH. *A l Mondo* (1636) 6 Meditation is, as hee that smells the Violet, the Rose, the Jessamie, and the Orenge flowers dividually..But Contemplation is a water compounded of them all. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIV. 209 They are each in each, and cannot stand Dividually. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 247 We are compelled to express it dividually, as consisting of two correlative terms.

Dividuity (dividiū·ĭti). *rare.* [ad. rare L. *dīviduitātem*, n. of quality f. *dīviduus*: see next and **-ITY.**] Dividuous quality or state.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dividuity*, a division, also an aptness to divide. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 108 This mysterious dividuity of the good and the evil will.

Dividuous (divi·diuəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dīvidu-us* (see DIVIDUAL) + **-OUS.**]

1. Capable of being divided, divisible (= DIVIDUAL 2); characterized by division.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* v. 397 The Mind, of separate parcels uncompos'd, Though in dividuous Body now inclos'd. *c* 1800 COLERIDGE *Mahomet*, The ruinous river Shatters its waters abreast, and..Rushes dividuous. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* iv, The..cloud-like mountains, and dividuous waves Of Greece.

2. Separable, non-essential (= DIVIDUAL 1).

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 343 The accidental and dividuous in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature which shines in it.

† Di·vify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dīvus* godlike (see DIVINE *a.*) + **-FY.**] *trans.* To raise to the rank of a divinity, invest with divine dignity, DEIFY. So **† Divifica·tion,** *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. iv. § 7 The divifications ascribed unto them, as their enrolments in the catalogue of former saints, adoration of relics, and the like. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 4 [They] divifie such as never were holy men.

Divi·nable, *a. rare.* [f. DIVINE *v.* + **-ABLE.**] Capable of being divined or conjectured.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 5 Travelling for no definite, nor even divinable purpose.

† Di·vinail. *Obs.* Also 4-5 **de-, dy-, -al(e, -aile, -aille, -ayle, deuenaylo.** [a. OF. *de-, divinail, -al* masc., and *devinaille, -nalle, -gnaille* fem. (Godef.) a thing divined, a conjecture, prediction, DIVINATION, repr. L. types **dīvināle* sing., **dīvinālia* pl, of *dīvinālis*: see next and **-AL** 4, 5.]

1. Divining, soothsaying, divination.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 531 Hem þat bilieuen in diuynailes [*v. rr.* dyuynayles, -ales, -alis, divynailles, deuenayles] as by flight or by noyse of briddes or of beestes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 51 b, Her clerkes in theyr diuinayle Tolde it was token of seruage and trauayle. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 87 The deuynaylles of them that by the flyght of byrdes deuynen.

2. Something to be divined, a riddle.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 18 a, The serpent him.. would assaile With a problem..Called of some men an uncouthe deuinaile. *c* 1430 — *Thebes* I. (R.), To slea all tho..that did faile, To expoune, his misty deuinale. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G ij b, Sayeng that they myȝt not arede a certayne deuynal.

† Di·vinal, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dīvināl-is*, f. *dīvīn-us* DIVINE: see **-AL** 3.] Pertaining to divination; divinatory, magical.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 6 All these were Mynystris of God immortale, And had in theym no power dyuynall. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* viii. (Arb.) 38 A myrrour of lernyng that was dyuynall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. i. 52 Wyth wordis augurall, Eftyr thar spaying ceremonis diuynal.

Divination (divinē·ĭ·ʃən). [a. OF. *divination* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dīvinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīvināre* to DIVINE.]

1. The action or practice of divining; the foretelling of future events or discovery of what is hidden or obscure by supernatural or magical means; soothsaying, augury, prophecy. With *a* and *pl.*, an exercise of this, a prophecy, an augury.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 125 (Camb. MS.) Marchus tullius, whan he deuynede the dyuynacions, þat is to seyn in his book þat he wroot of diuinacioun. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 16 Sum wenche hauynge a spirit of dyuynacioun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 57 Eiþer seide þat [he] hadde þe better dyuynacioun of foules [*felicius augurium*]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 309 To speke of thynges that shalbe, longe before they are, is a kynde of diuination. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) 80 The flying of birds, which doe geue a happy divination to things to come. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 1 The Gentiles hearkend unto Oracles and Divinations. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 505 ¶ 5 Among the many pretended arts of divination, there is none which so universally amuses as that by dreams. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* v. 103 Divination is made by examination of the state of the body internally.

attrib. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 100 The annexed illustrations, representing divination rings, are taken from Liceti.

2. In a weaker sense: Prevision or guessing by happy instinct or unusual insight; successful conjecture or guessing.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 88 Tell thou thy Earle, his Diuination lies. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. vii. § 5 Whether he or they would have bin contented with an equall share..were perhaps a divination unnecessary. 1685 KEN *Serm.* Dan. x. 11 Wks. (1838) 169 It was such divination, such sagacity as this which interpreted to him [Daniel] all the dreams of human life. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Richard Owen..adding sometimes the divination of the old masters to the unbroken power of labour in the English mind.

3. *Rom. Law.* (See quot. 1868.)

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1868 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Divinatio*, If in any case two or more accusers came forward against one and the same individual, it was, as the phrase ran, decided by divination, who should be the chief..accuser..The judices had, as it were, to divine the course which they had to take.

¶ *catachr.* Divine condition or state, divinity.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1327 Of Dæmons some few..came to participate the divination of the gods.

Di·vinator. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 **-our.** [ad. L. *dīvinātor, -ōrem* soothsayer, agent-n. from *dīvināre* to DIVINE: cf. F. *divinateur.*] One who divines; a diviner, soothsayer.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 688 The Egyptians hold opinion that the Crocodile is a divinator. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xxxix. (1636) 60 When thou goest unto a divinatour. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. i. (1652) 638 Of this number are all Superstitious Idolaters..Divinators, Prophets, Sectaries and Schismatiques. 1884 *Science* 19 Dec. 559/2 In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass. .. a professed divinator has kept for years a large, business-like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services.

Divinato·rial, *a. rare.* [f. as next + **-AL.**] Conjectural.

1860 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 167 Divinatorial criticism has often undertaken to work wonders by conjecture operating upon collation of MSS.

Divinatory (divi·nătŏri), *a.* [f. L. type **dīvinātōri-us*, f. *dīvinātōr-em*: see DIVINATOR and **-ORY.**] Pertaining to a diviner or to divination; prophetic, divining. b. Conjectural.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 44 b, An other kinde of Astrologie..called Diuinatorie, or Judiciall. 1626 GATAKER *Lots* (1619) 269 These are those that are most

commonly tearmed Diuinatorie Lots. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 35 The use of the Hasel is .. for .. Divinatory Rods for the detecting and finding out of Minerals. 1886 Miss Berry *Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* (1831) 395 A peasant of Burgundy .. appeared with the exploded notion of the divinatory wand to discover hidden sources of water. 1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxxiv. (1866) II. 199 Here the conjectural or divinatory emendation comes into play.

† Divinatrice, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *divinatrice*, fem. of *divinateur*, ad. L. *dīvīnātrīcem*, fem. of *dīvīnātor*: see above.] That divines, divining.

a 1535 More *Rufol Lamentacion* (R.) Lo where to commeth thy blandishyng promyse, Of false astrology and diuinatrice.

Divine (divəi·n), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **devin(e, de-, dyvyn(e,** 5–6 **divyne,** *Sc.* **de-, dywyne,** 6 **dyvine,** 7 **divin,** 4– **divine.** [ME. *devine, divine*, a. OF. *devin* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), later *divin*:—L. *dīvīnus* pertaining to a deity. In med.L. *dīvīnus* bore the sense of *theologus*. OF. *devin* was the word of popular formation; *divin* was a learned assimilation to the ancient L. type, which in F. became the accepted form for the adj., and in English for all senses: cf. Divine *sb.*[2]]

1. Of or pertaining to God or a god.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. ii. 118 (Camb. MS.) The speculacion or lookynge of the deuyne thoght. 1388 Wyclif *Deut.* i. 13 3yue 3e of 3ou men wise in dyuyn thingis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, The diuyne nature or godhed. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 67 So darke are earthly things compar'd to things divine. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Many..complain of divin Providence for suffering Adam to transgresse. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 525 To err is human, to forgive divine. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* 290 Divine acts are not less Divine because they do not happen to be recorded in the Canonical Scriptures.

2. Given by or proceeding from God; having the sanction of or inspired by God.

Divine right, a right conferred by or based on the ordinance or appointment of God. *Divine right of kings*, that claimed according to the doctrine that (legitimate) kings derive their power from God alone, unlimited by any rights on the part of their subjects. In English History, the phrase came into specific use in the 17th c., when the claim was prominently made for the Stuart kings.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 67 By precept of the Messager diuyn. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. i. 2 Dywyne Scrypture. *c* 1450 Henryson *Test. Cres.* (R.) Ye gaue me ones a diuine responsaile That I should be the floure of loue in Troye. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 128 Quhome God did place be ordinance dewyne. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ii. § 6 Unto kings by human right, honour by very divine right, is due. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 2 Whether Tithes be perpetually due to the Ministers of the Gospell by Diuine Right. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* ii. Wks. (1847) 85 The divine right of episcopacy was then valiantly asserted. 1640 *Const. & Canons* i. B iv b, The most High and Sacred order of Kings is of Divine right, being the ordinance of God himself. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 188 The Right Divine of kings to govern wrong. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 25, I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy. 1835 J. Waterworth *Exam. Princ. Protestantism* 95 Did this unrivalled Biblist acknowledge any writings as divine, which the Jews did not receive as canonical? 1865 Seeley *Ecce Homo* iv (ed. 8) 31 In obedience to an irresistible divine impulse. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 63 The apologies of Jesuit writers for the assassination of tyrants deserve an important place in the history of the doctrine of divine right.

3. Addressed, appropriated, or devoted to God; religious, sacred.

Divine service, the public worship of God, *Divine office*, the stated office or service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 41 Do clerkis deuyn officis after þe ordre of þe holy Chirche of rome. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 122 Fful weel she soong the seruice dyuyne. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* x. 27 Do 3our obseruance devyne To him that is of kingis king. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The common prayers in the Churche, commonlye called diuine seruice. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cviii. 5 Yet, like prayers divine, I must each day say o'er the very same. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. 71 The Tunes of Psalms are of general use, all who are true Lovers of Divine Musick, will have them in estimation. 1688 Stoddon (*title*) An Essay on a Question relating to Divine Worship. 1720 Watts (*title*), Divine Songs, attempted in easy language, for the use of children. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Divine Service, tenure by*, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants were obliged to do some special divine services in certain, as to sing so many masses, to distribute such a sum in alms, etc. 1880 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s.v. *Divine office*, Offices for the several hours of prayer, which together constitute the Divine Office, as distinguished from the liturgy. 1889 Farrar *Lives Fathers, Ambrose*, xv. § 3 II. 169 Theodosius .. as a penitent ..abstained from presenting himself at divine service.

4. Partaking of the nature of God; characteristic of or consonant to deity; godlike; heavenly, celestial.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. ii. 118 (Camb. MS.) Why in the souereynes dyuynes substaunces, þat is to seyn in spiritz, Iugement is moore cleere. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 167 Men saiden, that she was divine, And the goddess of sapience. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxv. 113 All the hevinly court devyne. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 6 The diuiner part in relation vnto the baser of our soules. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 12 Hail, divinest Melancholy! Whose saintly visage is too bright To hit the sense of human sight. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 40 Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* 171 At last divine Cecilia came. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Prol. iv, Thou seemest human and divine, The highest, holiest manhood, thou. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 97 The strains .. of divinest music in which the voice of inspiration died away.

† b. Immortal; beatified. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. i. 38 For what I speake, My body shall make good vpon this earth, Or my diuine soule answer it in heauen. 1632 Heywood *2nd Pt. Iron Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 409 Thou lyest downe mortall, who must rise diuine.

5. In weaker sense: More than human, excellent in a superhuman degree. **a.** Of persons: Of more than human or ordinary excellence; pre-eminently gifted; in the highest degree excellent.

1582 Hulоet, Divine or immortall, *nectareus*. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 4 Diuinest Creature .. How shall I honour thee for this successe? *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 18 Nothing did win more praise .. Then did their actors most divine. 1680 Crowne *Misery Civ. War* Prol., For by his feeble skill 'tis built alone, The Divine Shakespear did not lay one stone. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 146 ₱ 3 The divine Socrates is here represented in a Figure worthy his great Wisdom and Philosophy. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* I. 250 That mighty orb of song, The divine Milton. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 473 That would clearly contradict the divine Homer.

b. Of things: Of surpassing beauty, perfection, excellence, etc.; extraordinarily good or great.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 348 That..In cartis brocht thar purwiance dewyne. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. § 9, I graunt..that oftentimes a thing is called Diuine or of God, that is notable by any singular excellence. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 77 Beautifull Tyrant, fiend Angelicall..Dispised substance of Diuinest show. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* 85 Blackness sits On the divinest wits. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* III. xlvii. (1760) 212 Recipe for a Gallon of Divine Water. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 40/6, I have had the divinest cornette sent me. 1826 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* 147 The champagne at eighteen dollars really divine. 1877 Kate Thompson *Pubd. Pict. Gall. Rembrandt*, The great master of the Dutch school .. preeminent by his wonderful and Divine talents.

6. Connected or dealing with divinity or sacred things; sacred. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (an. 9) 115 b, All auncient writers, as well devine, as prophane. 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 235 A famouse Doctour of divinitie as appeareth by his devyne works. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. Ded. § 2. 2 A rare Conjunction, as wel of divine and sacred literature, as of prophane and humaine. 1720 Watts *Divine Songs* Pref., This may sometimes give their thoughts a divine turn, and raise a young meditation. [1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1872) 85, I give Dante my highest praise when I say of his Divine Comedy that it is..genuinely a Song.]

† 7. Foreboding, prescient. [a Latinism.] *rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 845 Yet oft his heart, divine of somthing ill, Misgave him.

8. *Comb.*, as *divine-human*, human and divine.

1884 *Chr. World* 11 Sept. 688/2 The animal-human is very obstructive to the Divine-human. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 254 [Christianity] is summed up in the facts of a divine-human life. 1893 *Tablet* 9 Dec. 933 The Divine-human Mediator in heaven.

† B. *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [absolute uses of the adj., or its F. original.]

1. Divine service.

1480 *Will of Vavesour* (Comm. Crt. Lond.), To sing Devyne for my sowle. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 327 (Jam.) Twa clerkis to serue in the divines within the College kirk of Creichtoun.

2. Divinity, theology.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2890 Seynt austyn þat was a clerk of dyuyne. *Ibid.* 11411 A master of dyuyne. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 90 Bisschops Bolde and Bachilers of diuyn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6490, I wole fillen..My paunche of good mete and wyne, As shulde a maister of dyvyne.

3. Soothsaying; conjecture; Divination.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 282 Merlyn, in his deuyn, of him has said, þat þre regions, in his bandons, salle be laid. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8092 On þis manere myghte Merlyn Be geten & born, by oure deuyn.

4. Divine nature, divinity.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 132 Bachus .. Accordant unto his divine A prest..He had.

Divine (divəi·n), *sb.*[2] Also 4–5 **devine, -vyne, dy-.** [a. OF. *devin* soothsayer (13th c. in Littré), also later *devin, divin* theologian (15th c. in Godef.); the former the popular descendant of L. *dīvīn-us* soothsayer (become **devīn-us* in late L.); the latter repr. med.L. *dīvīnus* doctor of divinity, theologian; both subst. uses of L. *dīvīnus* adj. In both senses conformed in Eng. to the L. spelling.]

† 1. A diviner, soothsayer, augur; a prophet, seer.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1302 Dere Daniel also, þat watz deuine noble. 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Þe deuines and þe wichen and þe charmeresses þet workeþ þe þe dyeules crefte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 66 A gret Deuyn þat cleped was Calkas .. Knew wel þat Troye sholde destroyed be By answere of his god. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 42 b, Saul had cast out all diuines From Israell, and eche diuineresse. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxx [ccxvi. 680 *note*, Of these deuins, arioles, and charmers, there were certayne brente at Parys. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 2/2 To deriue the name of their diuines called Magi from him [Magus].

2. One who has officially to do with 'divine things'; formerly, any ecclesiastic, clergyman, or priest; now, one skilled in divinity; a theologian.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 376 Bastard dyvynes seien..þat þes wordis of Crist ben fals. 1388 — *Bible* Prol. xiii. 51 Dyuynys that schulden passe othere men in clennesse and hoolynesse. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7503 He was a clerke and gude deuyne. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 16 It is a good Diuine that follows his owne instructions. 1662 Gauden (*title*) The works of Mr. Richard Hooker, that learned godly judicious and eloquent Divine. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 30 Aug. an. 1780, He wrote a young clergyman .. the following .. letter, which contains valuable advice to Divines in general. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Problem* Wks. (Bohn) I. 401 Taylor, the Shakespeare of divines. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 305 We see in him the gentle mystic rather than the stern divine.

† b. Applied to non-Christian writers on theology, and to the priests of heathen religions. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 (Matz.) Among alle manere of philosofres þey þat were icleped deuynes [*qui theologi vocabantur*] bere þe prys. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* x. 144 Pythagoras and all the old Diuines affirme, that God or the onely One is the beginner of all things. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. i. 19 The Oracle (Thus by Apollo's great Diuine seal'd vp).

Divine (divəi·n), *v.* Also 4–5 **devine, -vyne, dyvine, -yne.** [a. F. *devine-r* (12th c.) to recount, signify, wish, prophesy, ad. L. *divinārе* to foretell, predict, after *devin* divine: see prec.]

I Transitive senses.

† 1. To make out or interpret by supernatural or magical insight (what is hidden, obscure, or unintelligible to ordinary faculties); hence, in later use, to interpret, explain, disclose, make known. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1561 þat con dele wyth demerlayk, & deuine lettres. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 138 Daniel deuynede þe Dremels of a Kyng. 1393 *Ibid.* C. I. 217 What this metals by-meneþ Diuine 3e. *Ibid.* XXII. 240 He tauhte.. somme to dyuyne and dyuyde, numbres to kenne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1905 Now þou ..graithis me trouage, With all þis dignites be-dene þat I diuined haue. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Hallіw. *Nugæ Poet.* 5 The cause why I shall to you devyne. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* II. i, I can..Divine my mind to you.

b. To discover or indicate by means of the divining rod. *nonce-use.*

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 6/3 The boy has now been engaged to go to Australia to 'divine' the underground water and minerals of its arid and auriferous regions.

2. To make out by sagacity, intuition, or fortunate conjecture (that is, in some other way than by actual information); to conjecture, guess.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 288 He koude wel dyuyne That Troilus al nyght for sorwe wook. *c* 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 224 Wyf..litel kanstow deuyne The curious bisynesse that we haue. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6706 How it strekys kan I noȝt deuyne. 1530 Palsgr. 514/2 He were a wyse man that coulde devyne what they talke of nowe. 1596 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 37 He could not divine the cause of this extraordinary change. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 312 In common parlance, what one man is said to learn by experience, a man of extraordinary sagacity is said, without experience, to divine. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* ii. 28 He began to divine faintly .. that external circumstances do stand for something.

3. To have supernatural or magical insight into (things to come); to have presentiment of; hence *gen.* to predict or prophesy by some kind of special inspiration or intuition.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 361 (389) But who may al eschewe or al deuyne? *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Oþer thinges þai pronostic and diuines by þe colours of þa flawmes. 1555 Eden *Decades* 47 They diuined the destruction of theyr countrey. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 18 To shun the danger that his Soule diuines. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 833 None could diuine To which side Conquest would incline. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 374 Truly it is not easy to divine what that army may become at last. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 To infer beforehand, or divine, the characters that we should find.

† 4. Of things: To point out, foreshow, prognosticate, portend. *Obs.*

1596 Drayton *Leg.* IV. 69 This prodigious sign..some strange Newes though ever it divine, yet forth them not immediately it brings. 1657 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* I. ii, What envious star when I was born divin'd This adverse Fate? 1712 Swift *Sid Hamet* 22 A certain magick rod.. divines Whene'er the soil has golden mines. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Initial Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 457 All things wait for and divine him.

† 5. To think or conceive of, devise, contrive, by special inspiration or extraordinary sagacity. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XII. 265 Daniel þe doughty..deuynede how Vrye Mighte shlokeste be slayn. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 11 All courses that Cookes could deuyne. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxiv. 15 The lustiest ladie that nature can devyne. 1598 Yong *Diana* 225 So much force had one God .. ouer each others soule, diuining the great and inuiolable friendship that should be betweene him and me.

† 6. To render divine; to canonize; to divinize.

1591 Spenser *Daphn.* 214 Living on earth like Angell new divinde. 1592 — *Ruines of Time* 611 Th' Harpe out of the River was reard And borne aboue the cloudes to be divin'd. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 191 Leaving these divin'd, to Decuman we come .. who was crown'd with glorious martyrdom.

† b. To call or style divine. *Obs.*

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* II. 353 Your nobling and diuining him elsewhere.

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To use or practise divination; to obtain insight into what is future or unrevealed by auguries, portents, magical or occult devices; to soothsay.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1696 (1745) The folk deuyne at waggynge of a stre. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xliv. 5 The cuppe.. in the which my Lord is wonte to dyuyne. 1388 — *Isa.* xliv. 25 Dyuynours that dyuynen by sacrifices offrid to feendis. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lii. (1495) 507 Some in Ethiopia..haue an hounde for theyr kynge, and dyuyne by his meuynge. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 26 You shal not divine, nor observe dreames. 1698 Fryer

Acc. E. India & P. 372 They go to some learned Doctor, who Divines by the Alcoran. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. vi. 1835-49 Lane *Mod. Egypt.* II. 111 They [Gypsies] mostly divine by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, etc., intermixed with them.

8. To foretell by divine or superhuman power; to prophesy. *arch.*

1382 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 143 As Daniel diuinede hit fel in dede after. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 123 If I were bound to Diuine of this vnity, I wold not Prophesie so. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 19 We are as lawgivers; we speak for Nature; we prophesy and divine. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II. 246 Cassandra of coming evil divined.

9. To conjecture (as to the unknown or obscure); to make an inference by conjecture, insight, intuition, or other means than actual information.

1382 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 138 Þe deppore I diuinede þe derkore me þouȝte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 26 Men may deuyne and gloven vp and doun. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 39 Something from Cyprus, as I may diuine. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 100 The meanest have a dignity .. and hence, as I divine, the startling whirl of incongruous juxtaposition.

† **b.** with *of*, *on*, *upon*: To make conjectures about or concerning; to augur from. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 409 (458) Lest ony wyght dyuynen or deuyse Wolde of hem two. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1657 The paleys ful of peples .. Dyvynynge of thise Thebane knyghtes two. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 766 The people diverslye devinyng upon this dealing. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, v. v, Whereon divine you, Sir? 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 857 Thereof would diversely divine every man according to his own fantasie. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* I. 29 The Romans divining upon it, were confident of the Emperours prevailing in this Warr. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 144 At chess they vie, to captivate the queen; Divining of their loves.

Hence **Divi·ned** *ppl. a.* (in quot., Made divine).

1624 Quarles *Sion's Sonn.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 140 The glory of thy divined place No age can injure, nor yet time deface.

† **Divi·nely,** *a.* [1. prec. adj. + -LY 1.] Divine.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (R.) Philosophy is knowing of deuinely and manly things ioyned with study of good liuing. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* II. xi, The infinyte dyvynely Substaunce.

Divinely (divəi·nli), *adv.* [f. Divine *a.* + -LY 2.] In a divine manner or way.

1. By or as by the agency or power of God.

1594 Spenser *Amoretti* lxi, As she is, divinely wrought, And of the brood of Angels hevenly borne. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 2 Whatever comes under Divine knowledge, may be Divinely revealed. *a* 1707 Beveridge *Serm.* I. xviii. (R.) In his divinely-inspired judgment. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxiv. 2 As some divinely gifted man. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. iii. 23 If the Bible is divinely inspired, it follows that it is divinely authoritative.

2. As or like God; in a godlike manner; with an excellence or perfection more than human.

1582 Hester *Secr. Phioray.* III. iv. 9 Because this composition worketh diuinely, I called it Angelico. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiii. 139 Cleere and fayre fountaines dyvinely wrought. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 480 Shee fair, divinely fair, fit love for Gods. 1728 Young *Odes to King* Wks. 1757 I. 173 Its stream divinely clear, and strong. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* 35 An elegant young man .. who danced a minuet divinely. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 87 A daughter of the Gods, divinely tall And most divinely fair.

† **3.** In a holy or pious manner. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 62 He is .. with two right reuerend Fathers Diuinely bent to Meditation. 1595 — *John* II. i 237 This right hand, whose protection Is most diuinely vow'd vpon the right Of him it holds. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 8 They proceed from a divinely disposed mind.

† **4.** After the manner of divinity. *Obs.*

1607 Torsell *Serpents* (1658) 591, I purpose not to follow these things Philosophically .. but rather Divinely.

† **Divi·nement.** *Obs.* [f. Divine *v.* + -ment.] The action of divining; divination.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 33 That which they write of Romulus divinements, maketh great difference between him and Theseus. *Ibid.* 589 Priests and Soothsayers, that did sacrifice and purifie, and tend upon divinements.

Divineness (divəi·nnés). [-ness.]

1. The quality or state of being divine; divine nature, character, or origin; divinity, sacredness.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 84 The common nature of man, that hath in it both Divineness, and sometimes beastly brutishness. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxii. 507, I haue .. prooued the trunesse and diuinenesse of the Scriptures: 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* i. 2 Their admirable Motions and Order, in which the Heathen have acknowledged a Divineness. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 54 P 11 The real Excellency and Divineness of Virtue. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. xii, In all true Work .. there is something of divineness.

2. Superhuman or supreme excellence.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 321 Besought him to repeate it againe, that .. his minde might bee the better acquainted with the diuinenesse thereof. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. vii. 45 Behold Diuinenesse No elder then a Boy.

Diviner (divəi·nəɹ). Forms: 4-5 **devinor**, **-vynour**, **dyvynour**, 5-7 **divinour**, 5- **diviner**. [ME. and AF. *devinour*, *divinour* = OF. *devineor*, *-eour*, *-ur* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), agent-n. from F. *deviner* to Divine, corresponding to L. *dīvīnātōr-em* Divinator. Down to 1500 regularly stressed *devinour*, *devinour*. In sense 2, app. f. F. *devin*, *divin* sb.: cf. *philosoph-er*.]

1. One who practises divination; a soothsayer, prophet, seer; a magician, sorcerer.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8107 Þus seide alle my dyuinours. 1382 Wyclif *Dent.* xviii. 10 Ne be foundun in thee .. that askith dyvynours. 1388 — *Jer.* xxvii. 9 Dyuyneris by chiteryng and fleyng of briddis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 234 b/2 The deuynour had told hym that he shold deye within fyue dayes. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* v. (R.) He fled to his wyse men of the worlde, to his diuiners and charmers. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 649 The .. Divinour or Prophet of the Britans, I mean Merlin. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 238 The People's Pray'r, the glad Diviner's Theme, The Young men's Vision and the Old men's Dream! 1723 Pope *Odyss.* I. 524 Vain diviner's dreams divert her fears. 1860 Hook *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. v. 223 The bishops .. were required .. to banish .. diviners and fortune-tellers. 1881 *Folk-lore Record* IV. 106 Very lately an eminent man .. employed a diviner to look for mines on his property with a divining rod.

b. A successful conjecturer or guesser.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 48 He must be a notable Diviner of Thoughts, that can assure him, that he was thinking. 1846-61 Maurice *Critics* in *Friendship Bks.* xiii. (1874) 377 Richard Bentley was one of the subtlest diviners of the meaning of obscure passages.

† **2.** A divine, a theologian. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 452 Þe doughtiest doctour and deuynoure of þe trinitee Was augustyn þe olde *Ibid.* XIII. 114 Sire doctour .. What is dowel and dobet? ȝe deuynours knoweth. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVI. 85 This doctor and diuinour and decretistre of canon. 1552 Huloet, Diuinour or wryter of holy scripture, *agiographus*.

† **b.** = Divine *sb.*2 2 b; also, a wise man, sage.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 65 Thales .. þis naturel philosofer and dyuynour. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1545 Doctours & diuinours & othire dere maistris.

Divineress (divəi·nərés). Also 4-6 **de-**, (5 **-ouresse**). [a. OF. *devineresse* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), fem. of *devineur* Diviner: see -ess.] A female diviner; a prophetess; a sorceress, witch.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 1522 Pow sorceresse With al þi fals gost of prophesie Thow wenest ben a grete deuyneresse! 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 14 The said woman of Vreland, that clepid herself a dyvenouresse. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIII. vi, And Cassandra, hys doughter, the devyneresse. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* XXVI. (1546) M ij, A woman diuineresse, or contrary, a soth-sayer. 1681 H. More *Postscript to Glanvill's Sadducismus* I. (1726) 24 Do the office of a Divineress, or a Wise-woman. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. ii. (1872) 177 A black Divineress of the Tropics prophesied .. that she should be a Queen. 1848 J. A. Carlyle tr. *Dante's Inferno* XX, The wretched women who .. made themselves divineresses.

† **Divinesse.** *Obs.* [Compressed variant of *divineness*; perh. with some thought of F. *-esse*, as in *richesse* and Eng. *idlesse*: cf. *profaness*, *proness*, etc.] **a.** Divination. **b.** Divineness, divinity; divine quality or character.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iv. (1596) 46 The first who tearmed these maruellous matters by the name of diuinesse was Hippocrates; and that if any such point of diuinesse bee found in the disease, that it manifesteth also a prouidence. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 2. 18 Poesie .. was euer thought to haue some participation of diuinesse. *Ibid.* § 4. 19 Enquirers into truth .. will despise those delicacies and affectations, as indeede capable of no diuinesse.

Diving (dəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Dive *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Dive, in its various senses.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxvi. (1495) 429 By manere of plungynge and of dyuynge. 1614 Rowlands *Fooles Bolt* 37 A common Scould, her furious heate must coole: Wash'd by her diuing in a Cucking stoole. 1743-5 R. Pococke *Trav.* (Camden) II. 129 The curious manner of diveing which they lately began, in order to raise what they could of the wreck. 1854 (*title*) Divings into Scripture and Sprinkling of Wisdom for Little Folk.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *diving-bladder*, *-boat*, *-engine*, *-helmet*, *-machine*, Diving-bell, etc.

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 143 The diuing poole of Bethesda. 1661 Diving-engine [see Diving-bell]. 1693 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2842/3 Letters Patents .. for a Diving-Engine. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 199 P 3 The first experiment in nineteen diving engines of new construction. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Diving Bladder*, a term used by Borelli for a machine .. contrived for Diving under the water to great depths .. The objections all other diving machines are liable to are obviated. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 270 The Diving-boat .. will be capacious enough to contain eight men. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Deving-pond*, a pond from which water is drawn for domestic use, by dipping a pail. 1839 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 163 Inflating air into the diving machine, or rather diving dress, of the man who was working under the sea. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* s.v. *Diving-dress*, The diving helmet is, in principle, similar to the bell.

Diving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That dives, in various senses of the vb.

1602 Fulbecke *and Pt. Parall.* Ded. 1 The industrious search of some diuing braine. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Relig. Wotton.* 402 (R.) Let the diving Negro seek For gemms hid in some forlorn creek. 1712 Gay *Trivia* III. 80 Guard well thy pocket, for these syrens stand To aid the labours of the diving hand.

b. In names of various animals.

Diving-buck or **goat**, a S. African antelope (*Cephalophus mergens*), the *duyker-bok* of the Boers; **diving-duck**, the golden-eye duck (*Clangula glaucion*); **diving-pigeon**, the lack guillemot or dovekey (*Uria Gryllé*); **diving-spider**, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which lives in a nest filled with air under water.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 84 The first Diving Pigeon I got .. at Spitzbergen. 1786 Sparrman *Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 243 The duyker-bok, or diving goat .. rising in its leap with its neck erect, and in its descent bringing it down between its legs .. had the appearance of diving and gave rise to its name. 1813 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 89, I got a diving duck, and should have had more shots. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 161 Diving duck (Shetland Isles). *Ibid.* 218 Diving pigeon.

Diving-bell. [f. Diving *vbl. sb.* + Bell *sb.*1 5.] A strong heavy vessel, originally bell-shaped, with the bottom open, in which persons may descend into deep water, respiration being sustained by the compressed air at the top, or by fresh air supplied by a forcing pump from above.

1661 Evelyn *Diary* 19 July, We tried our Diving-Bell, or Engine, in the water-dock at Deptford .. it was made of cast lead, let down with a strong cable. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 896 Means of weighing up sunken Vessels .. and taking out the Goods by means of the Diving Bell. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. iii. *note* (R.), One of the divers blew an horn in his diving-bell, at the bottom of the sea. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 241 The great diving-bell improved by Doctor Halley, which was large enough to contain five men. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxiv. 212 Breathing with as much difficulty .. as he might have experienced in a diving-bell.

attrib. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 713/2 A diving-bell company was formed in England in 1688. *Ibid.* 715/1 *Diving-bell Pump*, a pump having a casing divided by a vertical partition into two chambers, which are provided with inwardly and outwardly opening valves.

Divinify (divi·nifəi), *v.* [f. L. *dīvīn-us* Divine + (I)fy; cf. *deify*, etc.] *trans.* To render divine; to regard as of divine nature, rank, or origin; to divinize. Hence **Divi·nified** *ppl. a.*

1633 A. H. *Parthenia Sacra* 204 (T.) My beloved is white and red .. white, for his blessed and divinified soul. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 395/1 Good the Civil Virtues render a Man, but the Sciences conducing to the Divine Virtue divinifie. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 32 And knew himself divinified. 1892 Agnes M. Clerke *Fam. Stud. Homer* 45 The same constellation .. under a divinified aspect.

Divi·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. Divine *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Divine: **a.** Soothsaying, prophecy, divination. **b.** Conjecture, guessing.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 9 In þis comandement es forbodyn to gyffe trouthe till socerye or till dyuynynger by sternys. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* V. pr. iii. 122 (Camb. MS.) Elles what difference is ther bytwixe the prescience and thilke Iapeworthi dyuynenge of tyresye the dyuynor? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 102 A Dyuynynge be fyre, *piromancia*. A Diuinynge be water, *jdromancia*. 1646 J. Gerbe (*title*) Astrologo-Mastix, or a Discovery of the Vanity and Iniquity of Judiciall Astrology or Divining by the Starres. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* Jonah i. 7 The lot for divining .. is wrong, except by direct inspiration of God.

2. *attrib.*, as *divining-rod*, *-staff*, *-stick*, *-wand*; a rod, etc., used in divination; *spec.* a forked stick, by means of which certain persons are reputed to have the power of tracing and indicating subterraneous supplies of water and mineral veins. See quots.; also Dowsing-rod.

1696 Cowley *Pindar. Odes*, *To Mr. Hobs* iii, With fond Divining-Wands, We search among the dead For Treasures buried. *Ibid.* Note, *Virgula Divina*; or a Divining-Wand is a two-forked branch of an Hazel-Tree .. used for the finding out either of Veins, or hidden Treasures of Gold or Silver; and being carryed about, bends downwards (or rather is said to do so) when it comes to the place where they lye. 1718 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 188 To find out Water by the Help of a Hasel-Wand, called a Divining-Stick. 1751 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. (Brand *Pop. Antiq.*) So early as Agricola the divining Rod was in much request, and has obtained great credit for its discovering where to dig for Metals and Springs of Water .. lately it has been revived with great success. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xvii. 1883 P. Robinson in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 708/1 The divining-rod finds its professors and disciples .. in every part of the world. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dowse*, to use the divining-rod for the purpose of finding springs of water.

Divi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That divines, foresees, or conjectures; soothsaying, prophesying, conjecturing, guessing, etc.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xxviii. 7 There is a womman havynge a dyvynynge spirite in Endore. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 69 If secret Powers suggest but truth To my diuining thoughts. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 54 The mad divining dame, The priestess of the god, Deiphobe her name. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* V. xxxix, This dreadfully divining personage—evidently Satan in grey trousers.

† **Divini·potent,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. [ad. L. *dīvīnipotent-em* mighty in divination.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Divinipotent*, that hath power in divine things. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

† **Divi·nister.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Divine *v.*, or *divinour*, Diviner *sb.*: see -ister.] A diviner.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1953 Therfore I stynte, I nam no divinistre.

† **Divi·nitize,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [irreg. f. Divinity + -ize.] = Divinize.

1649 J. E. tr. *Behmen's Epist.* Pref. 9 We .. Divinitize our knowledge into an effectual working Love.

Divinity (divi·niti). Forms: 4-6 **de-**, **dy-**, **divinite**, 4-7 **-tie**. [ME. *de-*, *divinite*, a. OF. *devinité*, *-eté*, *-iteit* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) theology, ad. L. *dīvīnitāt-em* godhead, divination, excellence, f. *dīvīn-us* Divine; see -ity.]

1. The character or quality of being divine; divineness, godhood; divine nature; Deity, Godhead.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 7 (Camb. MS.) Thow despitedest .. towching deuynyte and mankynde. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 272 In crist warre flesshe and sawle and verray divinitee. 1582 Fulke in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y, The humanitie of Christ after it was assumpted by the

Diuinitie, was absorpte of the same. *c* 1610–15 *Women Saints, Agnes* (1886) 147 Diuinitie dwelleth not in stones but in heauen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 1010 They feel Diuinitie within them breeding wings. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 877 The veil is rent .. That hides divinity from mortal eyes. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 17 *note*, Arianism consists not in asserting the subjection of the Son to the Father, but in denying the subjected Divinity.

2. *concr.* A divine being; a god, a deity. *The Divinity*: the Deity, the Supreme Being, God.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T* 316 Whil we seken thilke diuinitee That is yhid in heuene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 8 Cryst Iesus very god and man is .. moost blessyd and inestymable dyuynyte or deyte for all mankynde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 10 There's a Diuinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VII. 302 Its divinities were clothed with terror. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 76 It's last and only end is the Divinity himself. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 31 Their national Divinity had been their king. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 80 Mercury..the swift messenger of the divinities.

b. *fig.* An object of adoration, an adorable being.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 49 A Lover, naming what he worships, a Divinity. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* III. ix, I perceived the divinity seated on a large sattin couch—in a genteel deshabille. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii, Composing a most flaming and conceited copy of verses to his divinity.

3. Divine quality, virtue, or power; god-likeness, divineness.

1510–20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 133 These seven.. Gracious sacraments of high divinity. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 34 The goodly Maide, ful of diuinities And gifts of heavenly grace. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. i. 3 There is Diuinity in odde Numbers, either in natiuity, chance, or death. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 71 These miraculous Signs of the Divinity of the Christian Doctrine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 207 To lift the woman's fall'n divinity Upon an even pedestal with man.

4. The science of divine things; the science that deals with the nature and attributes of God, His relations with mankind, etc.; theology; the theological faculty in Universities. (The earliest sense in English.)

Divinity hall, (Scotland, etc.), a theological hall or college.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 238 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 To diuinite as god wolde þis gode man him drouȝ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 Of þe þre vertues of deuynyte *[theologicarum virtutum]*. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 144 Athanasius was a gret Doctour of Dyvynytee. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 118, I woll that the maister of devenyte haue xx li. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 40 William Thurston abbot of Fowntens and bachelar of devinite..hongyd, heddyd and qwarterd. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 38 Heare him but reason in Diuinitie. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. viii. § 112 They never dream'd of Monarchy being *Jure Divino* .. till it was revealed to us in the Divinity of this last Age. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 303 The ordinary of Newgate .. talked a little in his way, but all his divinity ran upon confessing my crime, as he called it. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 14 Mar., Divinity is essentially the first of the professions, because it is necessary for all at all times. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 498 Three poor labouring men, deeply imbued with this unamiable divinity.

b. Applied also to the theological systems of heathen nations or philosophers.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 12 Plato acknowlegeth that he received the .. choicest of his Divinitie from the Phenicians. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 145 The Religion and Divinity of the Vulgar in the Days of Heathenism. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. vii. 365 He..was versed in all the divinity of the Greeks.

† 5. = DIVINATION 1. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 39 By this Arte and science [Astronomye] were first emprysed .. alle other sciences of decrees and of dyuinyte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 28 This diuinitie or fore-telling of Anaxagoras.

6. *attrib.* (*esp.* in reference to the Faculty of Divinity at the Universities), as *divinity act, book, chair, lecture, man, school*, etc.; **divinity-calf** (*Bookbinding*), dark brown stained calf decorated with blind stamping, without gilding: used for theological works. (Zaehnsdorf, *Hist. Bookb.* 1895.)

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. (R.) A full library of all good diuinity-bookes. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 291 We..appointed you to appear before us..in the divinity school, a place for disputations. 1642 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* v. (1653) 22 Such as were able to preach, or keepe a Divinitie Act. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 97 If a young divinity-intender has but got a sermon of his own or of his father's .. he gets a qualification. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 79 The Tongues and Pens of the thriving Divinity-men. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 83 Acceptable .. from the Pulpit as from a Divinity-Chair. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov., The Divinity-Bedell's Staff. 1785 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 138 A register office for parsons, a kind of divinity-shop..for hiring of preachers. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 341 Attendance on divinity lectures is requisite.

Divinityship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The status or personality of a divinity; deity-ship, godship.

1689 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 423 The Keys of the Church, to which he has as good right as your D.D. Divinityship. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 19 'Tis to her divinityship I pay my adoration. 1811 SHELLEY *Let. to E. Hitchener*, Truth is my God..yours is reducible to the same simple Divinityship. 1834 L. HUNT *Town* (1858) 398 The first time he [Henry VIII] had discovered the possibility of such an impiety towards his barbarous divinityship.

2. Knowledge of or skill in divinity.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. XXXVI, Plato's opinion, which with all his divinityship,—I hold to be damnable.

Divinization. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of divinizing, or condition of being divinized.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Grecian Hist.* (1859) II. 310 The basis of that was a *bona fide* personification and divinization of the occult causes of phenomena. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 38 The glorification and divinisation of this natural bent of mankind.

Divinize (di·vinəiz), *v.* [ad. F. *diviniser* (16th–17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to render divine, deify, f. *divin* DIVINE: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or render divine; to deify.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Divinize*, to make divine or heavenly. *a* 1743 A. M. RAMSAY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II. 401 (R.) The predestinarian doctors have divinized cruelty, wrath, fury, vengeance, and all the blackest vices. 1890 NEWELL *St. Patrick* 70 He divinised the powers of nature because he feared them.

† 2. *intr.* To become divine; to act as a divine being. *Obs. rare.*

1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 163 By Divinizing, one gets Respect, by Humanizing, Contempt.

Hence **Di·vinized** *ppl. a.*; **Di·vinizing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 459 This divinizing of 'myself' thus deification of the individual man. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 164 The form Of Divinized humanity.

Divi·no-poli·tical, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to divine polity.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. x. (1713) 437 The meaning of Ezekiel's Mercavah is not Physical, but Moral, Spiritual, or Divino-political, if I may so speak. 1684 — *An Answer* 241 The Divino-political sense of that Vision.

Divis(e, obs. forms of DEVICE, DEVISE.

† Divi·se, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *de-, divise*, ad. late L. *dīvīsa* (med.L. in Du Cange) division, boundary, fem. sb. from pa. pple. of *dividĕre*: see DEVISE, and cf. the town name *Devizes*, formerly 'The Devizes', med.L. *Divisæ*.] Boundary; *pl.* bounds.

c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 434 (Jam.) Divisis betwix sic landis pertening to sic ane man, on the ane part, and sic landis pertening to sic ane uther man on the uther part. *Ibid.* 438 Divises, meithis and merchis.

† Divi·se, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **de-**. [ad. L. *dīvīsus*, pa. pple. of *dividĕre* to DIVIDE: cf. OF. *devis* divided.] Divided; separate, distinct.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 416 In March orenge is sette in sondry wyse: Thai loveth lande that rare is and divise. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II IV. 255 The Author of the Book .. [says] 'the name One is truely said o that which is indivise in it self and divise as to althings else'.

Hence † **Divi·sely** *adv.*, separately (*obs.*).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 398 Ioyntli and deviseli.

1552 HULOET, Diuisely, *seorsum, seorsus, separatim.*

Diviser, obs. form of DEVISER, DIVISOR.

Divisibility (divizĭbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY: cf. F. *divisibilité* (15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*).]

1. The quality of being divisible; capacity of being divided into parts, or among a number of persons.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. viii. (1645) 15 Divisibility, or a capacity to be divided into partes. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 52 That endless..Controversy concerning..the infinite Divisibility of Quantity. 1710 BERKELEY *Prin. Hum. Knowl.* § 47 The infinite divisibility of Matter is now universally allowed. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* iii. 237 Numerous physical analogies favour the conclusion, that the divisibility of matter has a limit.

2. *Math.* Capacity of being divided without remainder.

Divisible (divi·zib'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 **de-**. [ad. L. *dīvīsibil-is* (Tertullian, 3rd c.), f. *dīvīs-* ppl. stem of *dividĕre* to DIVIDE: cf. F. *divisible* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Capable of being divided.

1. Capable of being divided into parts (actually, or in thought); capable of being divided into kinds or classes, distinguishable; capable of being divided or distributed among a number.

1552 HULOET, Deuisible, or able to be parted or deuided, *deuiduus*. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lv. § 7 In as much as that infinite word is not diuisible into parts, it could not in part, but must needs be wholly incarnate. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 2 Certainly the quantity or extension of any body may be divisible *in infinitum*, though perhaps not the matter. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. iii. 38 Every particle of matter is infinitely divisible. 1882 MIVART *Cat* 14 The Cat's entire frame is divisible into head, neck, trunk, tail, and limbs. 1891 *Law Times* 106/2 The beneficial interest..is to be divisible amongst the next of kin.

2. *Math.* Of a number or quantity: † **a.** To be divided; forming the dividend (*obs.*). **b.** Capable of being divided without remainder (*by*).

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 9 The number divisible. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 23 Because 4869 [i.e. 4+8+6+9] make 27, a number divisible by 9, therefore also 4869 may be divided by 9. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Number, Primitive*, or *prime Number* is that, which is only divisible by unity .. *Compound Number* is that divisible by some other number besides unity; as 8, divisible by 4, and by 2. *Mod.* A number is divisible by 9 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 9.

† **B.** *sb.* divisible body. *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* v. (R.), The composition of bodies, whether it be of divisibles or indivisibles.

Hence **Divi·sibleness,** divisibility; **Divi·sibly** *adv.*, in a divisible manner, so as to be divisible; † in small portions (*obs.*).

1598 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* vii. 40 Gods onely begotten sonne goeth into euery man diuisiblye that receyueth him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. v. § 7 The use of reason comes at no definite time, but insensibly and diuisibly. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), Naturalists disagree about .. the indefinite divisibleness of matter. — *Wks.* I. 376 (R.) The divisibleness of nitre into fixed and volatile parts.

Division (divi·ʒən). Forms: 4–6 **devi-, divisioun**, etc. (with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *-on* and *-oun*), 4 **devyseoun, devyseoun**, 5 *Sc.* **dywysiown**, 5–7 **divisione**, 4– **division**. [ME. *de-, divisioun*, a. OF. *devisiun, division*, ad. L. *dīvīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dividĕre* to DIVIDE.]

I. As an action or condition.

1. The action of dividing or state of being divided into parts or branches; partition, severance.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 77 (Camb. MS.) But fyr [fleeth] and refuseth alle deuysyon. *Ibid.* III. pr ix. [see DIVIDE v. 1]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Þese arteries ben deuydid many weies; whos dyuysioun man mai nouȝt conseyue bi his witt. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 111 By, the devision of th' Earth into zones. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 229 How haue you made diuision of your selfe? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 136 Babylon .. there first hapned the division of Languages from one .. to seventie two. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 237 The Division of Time into Hours, Days, and Weeks. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* ix. 109 Let the line be divided into three parts, at C and D and, from the points of division C and D let perpendiculars be drawn. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 2 The division into books .. is probably later than the age of Plato.

b. Separation, partition, parting.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vi. 41 To make a deuysion betwixte the waters, that the one parte might remayne aboue, and the other beneth. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. i. Plays (1868) 499/1 We may meet again, But death's division is for ever, friend. 1864 TENNYSON *Higher Pantheism* 6 This weight of body and limb, Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from Him?

c. *Camb. Univ.* The partition of the term into two halves; the point of time at which the term is thus divided.

1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* s.v. *Term-Trotters*, young men who contrive to be *in* College the night before the division of the term, and *out* of it the morning after the close. 1852 BRISTED *Eng. University* 63 After 'division' in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, a student, who can assign a good plea for absence to the College authorities, may go down. 1896 W. ALDIS WRIGHT in *Letter*, The division of term still marks a period for certain purposes.

† **d.** 'Methodical arrangement, disposition' (Schmidt). *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 23 A Fellow..That neuer set a Squadron in the Field, Nor the deuision of a Battaile knowes More then a Spinster.

2. The action of distributing among a number; distribution, partition, sharing.

Division of labour, in *Pol. Econ.*, the division of a process of manufacture or an employment into parts, each of which is performed by a particular person.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 God wolde suffre no lenger þe fend to regne oonli in oo siche preest, but, for synne þat þei hadden do, made devisioun amongis two. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. vi, It is not good to have partage and dyuysyon with hym which is ryche & myghty. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents (Arb.) 45 The debate and strife betwene the Spanyardes and Portugales for the diuision of the Indies. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 380 He make diuision of my present with you: Hold, there's halfe my Coffer. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. *heading*, Of the Division of Labour. The greatest improvement in the productive power of labour, and [etc.]..seem to have been the effect of the division of labour. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 33 Even in a single family there is division of labour: the husband ploughs, or cuts timber; the wife cooks, manages the house, and spins or weaves; the sons hunt or tend sheep; the daughters employ themselves as milkmaids.

† **3.** The action of distinguishing, or of perceiving or making a difference; distinction. *Obs.*

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 33, I haue the tawht deuisyoun by-twene Frend of effect and frende of countenaunce *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1648 That Iustice be Elyk [= alike] Without diuisione baith to pur and ryk. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 b, The division is an openyng of thynges wherin we agree and rest upon, and wherein we sticke, and stande in traverse. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* viii. 23, I will put a division between my people and thy people.

4. The fact of being divided in opinion, sentiment, or interest; disagreement, variance, dissension, discord; an instance of this, a disagreement.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 381 Division .. many a noble worthy town .. Hath brought to great adversite. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 71, I praye you..that ye kepe you from all dyuysion and roncour. 1526–34 TINDALE *Rom.* xvi. 17 Marke them which cause division..and avoyde them. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xi. 18, I heare that there be diuisions [WYCL. & *Geneva*, dissensions] among you. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 190 A bone of division betwixt the Turk and Persian. 1712 W. HARRISON in *Swift's Corr.* 16 Dec., To sow division between us. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 62 Betwixt these two Division smoulders hidden.

5. *Math.* **a.** The action or process of dividing one number or quantity by another, i.e. of finding how many times the latter is contained in the former, or, more generally, of finding a quantity (the *quotient*) which multiplied by the latter (the *divisor*) will produce the former (the *dividend*); the inverse of multiplication; a rule or method for doing this.

Long division (in *Arith.*), the method usually adopted when the divisor is greater than 12, in which the products of the divisor by the several terms of the quotient are

successively set down and subtracted from the corresponding portions of the dividend. *Short division*: the method used when the divisor is 12 or less, in which the quotient is set down directly, without writing the successive products. Compound *d.*, Simple *d.*: see these words. *Complementary, direct,* and *scratch d.*, ancient or obsolete methods of performing arithmetical division.

c 1425 (*craft Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 25 Þou schalt deuide alle þe nounbre þat comes of þe multiplicacion by þe neþer figures but 3et þou hast not þe craft of dyuision. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* 126 a, If you would prove Multiplycation, the surest way is by Dyuision. *Ibid.* (1575) 148 Division is a distributing of a greater summe by the vnities of a lesser, Or Diuision is an Arithmeticall producing of a thirde number .which..shall so often conteyne an vnit, as the greater of the twoo propounded numbers doth containe the lesser. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 18 The ways of performing Division are divers. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 25 Division is a Manifold Subduction; or the taking of one Number out of another, as often as possible. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 299 The division..is effected by subtracting the logarithm of the latter fraction from that of the former.

† b. The process of 'dividing' a ratio, i.e. substituting the difference of its terms for either of them. *Obs.* (Now expressed by *dividendo*: cf. Composition 5 c.)

1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A : B :: C : D then by Division of reason it will be as A-B : B :: C-D : D. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 325 The term Divided, or Division, here means subtracting, or parting; being used in the sense opposed to compounding, or adding, in def 86.

6. *Logic*, etc. The action of dividing into kinds or classes; separation of a genus into species, called *substantial division*, or *division per se*; classification; *esp.* in scholastic logic, a rough kind of classification based on ordinary knowledge, not on methodical investigation. Also, less strictly, b. Enumeration of the parts of a whole, partition, called *partible division*. c. Distinction of the various significations of a term: called *nominal division*, in opposition to which the two preceding are also called *real division*.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 83 b, Euery man is either wastfull or couetous .. This diuision is not good, for, many men offende in neither. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., As for the diuision, Musicke is either speculatiue or practicall. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 181/2 Of Divisions, one is a distribution of the Genus into Species, and of the whole into parts;..Another is of a word into divers significations, when the same may be taken several ways. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 32 Absolute motion.. relative motion..Besides these, there are some other divisions of motion..[as] uniform. accelerated..retarded 1842 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* lv. (1860) 82 Division is the enumeration of the various co-ordinate species of which a proximate genus is composed. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 99 Division resolves the Extension [of a Concept] into its constituent Genera and Species.

† 7. *Mus.* The execution of a rapid melodic passage, originally conceived as the dividing of each of a succession of long notes into several short ones; such a passage itself, a florid phrase or piece of melody, a run; *esp.* as a variation on, or accompaniment to, a theme or 'plain song'; hence often nearly = Descant *sb.* Phr. *To run division*: to execute such a passage or variation; also *fig.* (cf. Descant *v.*) *Obs.*

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 21 Diuisions framde with such long discords, and not so much as a concord to end withall, argues a bad eare. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* iv. iv, That kiss again! She runs division of my lips. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii. i. 209 Ditties. Sung by a faire Queene..With ravishing Diuision to her Lute. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* i. i, He could not run division with more art Upon his quaking instrument. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* ii. 101 A Bass-Viol for Divisions must be of less size. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 308 Time will not permit me to run Divisions upon each of the Symptoms. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* i. i, Signoras..gargling glib divisions in their outlandish throats. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 21/2 s.v. *Music*, In the fine chorus..when the line 'Hark! how the thund'ring giant roars' occurs, he makes the bases roar in a long division, till they nearly gasp for breath.

† b. *fig.* Variation, modulation. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iv. iii. 96 The King-becoming Graces .. I haue no relish of them, but abound In the diuision of each seuerall Crime, Acting it many wayes.

8. The separating of the members of a legislative body, etc. into two groups, in order to count their votes; in the British Houses of Parliament effected by their passing into separate lobbies, the numbers on each side being counted by tellers.

1600 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 13 Feb. I. 520 Question whether the I or Noe to go out. The Noe yielded, before Division of the House. 1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 103 The Minority on the division was 101. 1794 *Ibid.* LXIV. ii. 727 The question was then put and negatived without a division. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. iv. 115 He was in every division, and sat out every debate.

II. What produces, or is produced by, dividing.

9. Something that divides or marks separation; a dividing line or mark; a graduated scale (quot. 1669); a boundary; a partition.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 19 Thise same strikes or diuisiouns ben cleped Azymuths. And they deuyden the Orisonte of thin astrelabie in 24 deuisiouns. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Noting and observing certaine divisions, answering unto .v. principall paralelles. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 76 On one side the slit you must place a Division of Inches, and every Inch into 10 Parts Divided. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 51 The Funnel..shou'd have several divisions to cut the Wind. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 144 A moveable circle, on which are engraved divisions respecting the periodical revolution of the moon.

10. One of the parts into which anything is or may be divided; a portion, section.

By the Judicature Act of 1873, the Courts of King's (Queen's) Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery, etc., became 'divisions' of the High Court of Justice, e. g. Chancery Division, King's Bench Division, Probate and Admiralty Division.

c 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 273 To yow hardy knyghtis of renoun, Syn that ye be of my deuisioun. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 2 Ezechias..sette prestis companyes and Leuytis bi their devysiouns, echone in propre office. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 35 b, The leafe jagged in five divisions like a starre. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 225 ₱ 5 If we look into particular Communities and Divisions of Men..it is the discreet Man..who guides the Conversation. 1729 Swift *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 20 Desiring you to express the heads of your divisions in as few and clear words as you possibly can. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 335/2 The total number of the [metropolitan police] force is 3486, who are placed in divisions, each division being employed in a distinct district. 1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* vii. 117 Forms, or divisions, as they are termed at Eton. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 265 Our document contains six principal divisions.

b. *spec.* A portion of a country, territory, county, district, etc., as marked off for some political, military, administrative, judicial, or other purpose; e.g. the *parliamentary* or *petty sessional divisions* of the counties of the United Kingdom, the *military divisions* of the United States; the *administrative divisions* of the presidencies (except Madras) and provinces of British India, presided over by a commissioner, and subdivided into 'districts'.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 73 The Committie ordaines that everie captaine, within this divisione, bring in all the runaweyes to the next Committie day. 1709 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 463 The constable..was out of his division. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Truro*, The quarter-sessions for its S. and W. divisions being generally held here. 1808 Brookes *Gazeteer* (ed. 12), *Kesteven*, one of the three divisions of Lincolnshire. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 479/2 (*Blackburn*) A sort of supreme authority is vested in two officers .. called high-constables, one for the higher and the other for the lower division of the hundred. 1837 *Ibid.* VIII. 456 2 (*Devonshire*) The county is divided into two parts for the purpose of parliamentary representation: each division sends two members. 1881 *Imp. Gaz. India* I. 531 Benares—a Division under a Commissioner in the North Western Provinces comprising the six Districts of Azamgarh, [etc.]. 1895 *Oxford Direct.*, Oxford, the capital of and a polling place for the Mid division of the county..is locally in the hundred and petty sessional division of Bullingdon.

c. *Mil.* and *Naut.* A portion of an army or fleet, consisting of a definite number of troops or vessels, under one commanding officer; also applied to a definite portion of a squadron or battalion (see quots.); also, a portion of a ship's company appropriated to a particular service.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, i. iii. 70 His diuisions .. Are in three Heads: one Power against the French, And one against Glendower: Perforce a third Must take vp vs. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 108 When day-light appeared, euery Coronell led his Diuision or Regiment to a village. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Division* (in *Mart. Affairs*) the third part of a naval army or fleet, or of one of the squadrons therof under a general officer. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* 1 Each Squadron is to be told off—by Half squadrons. Four divisions. Eight sub-divisions. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 79 An army composed of divisions. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 45 *Division*—In its strict sense, the fourth part of a Squadron. Divisions are numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th from the right. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Division*, a select number of ships in a fleet or squadron distinguished by a particular flag, pendant, or vane. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 320 Two or three battalions are usually formed into a brigade, two brigades into a division.

d. *Nat. Hist.* A section of a larger group in classification: used widely of groups of higher or lower grade, as the divisions of a kingdom, class, order, family, or genus.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 501/2 Cuvier..laid down the following general table of the animal kingdom: Four divisions: Vertebrated animals. Molluscous animals [etc.]. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* II. ii. 203 Jussieu established his primary divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom on characters which .. define really natural groups..On these characters stood the three divisions, *Acotyledons, Monocotyledons,* and *Dicotyledons. Ibid* II. iii. 218 Subkingdom I. *Phanerogamia*..Division I. *Angiospermia.* 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 359 Amniota..Three classes are included in this division of Vertebrata, the *Mammalia, Aves,* and *Reptilia.*

† 11. *Mus.* A florid melodic passage: see 7. *Obs.*

III. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *division-bell, -list, -lobby* (sense 8), *-maker, -making*, etc.; **division-mark** (*Mus.*), a slur enclosing a numeral, placed over or under a group of notes not in the ordinary rhythm of the piece, (e.g. a triplet), and showing the number of notes; **division-plate** (see quot. 1874); † **division-viol**, a smaller kind of 'bass-viol', adapted for playing 'divisions' (sense 7); the same as *viola da gamba* (*obs.*).

1530 Palsgr. 408 Nouther the erthe nor the Gaulles suffre nothyng by this devysion makyng. 1696 Woop *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 208 J. Procter..was a rare musicion, especiall for the Lyra violl and also for the division violl. 1667 C. Simpson (*title*) The Division-Viol; or the Art of playing extempore upon a Ground. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. ix. (1845) 119 Parliamentary traditions, division lists, election-funds. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Division-plate*, the disk or wheel in the gear-cutting lathe, which is pierced with various circular systems of holes; each circle represents the divisions of a circumference into a given number of parts. 1880 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Division viol*, a violin with frets upon the finger-board. 1894 *Times* 1 Oct. 6/1 Brigade drill, five days; division drill and manœuvres, four and a half days.

Hence **Divi·sionist**, one who favours or advocates division; **Divi·sionless** *a.*, without divisions, (in quot., Not taking part in a division).

1884 McCarthy *Eng. under Gladstone* ii. 37 A youthful ambition to be divisionless. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 15 Jan., The divisionists are embarrassed by the absence from the house .. of [three members] in favour of division.

Divisional (divi·ʒənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [see -al.]

1. Of the nature of division; pertaining to, or serving for, division; characterized by division.

1738 A. Hill *Let. to Ld. Bolingbroke* 31 July, Wks. 1753 I. 289 Let this divisional contract between us support, and encourage a correspondence. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 447 The divisional line between Connecticut and Massachusetts. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xlviii. 575 A divisional structure, like that..derived from plates of mica. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1854) 172 Time is divisional; eternity, all unitive. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 260 Separated by a point, or other divisional mark.

b. Of a lower denomination which exactly divides or measures the higher; fractional; forming an aliquot part of the standard. Also as *sb.* an aliquot part, a submultiple.

1826 Bentham in *Westm. Review* VI. 504 Successive divisional operations, performed upon the same integral subject-matter. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 764 Prefixing the Greek words..for multiples, and the Latin *deci, centi,* and *milli* for divisionals. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/1 A new issue of divisional money is contemplated.

2. Of or belonging to a division, section, or portion: see Division 10.

1845 Stoqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 296 Wattair, a military station, the head-quarters of the divisional command. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xviii. II. 17 A population.. without any special and recognised names either aggregate or divisional. 1875 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 95 The divisional commander and his brigadier. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Apr. 292/2 The police divisional surgeon.

Hence **Divi·sionally** *adv.*, in relation to division, or to a division.

1872 *Daily News* 26 Aug., To accustom themselves and their respective commands to work divisionally. 1887 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. xxv. 580 Throwing the greatest part of the borough representation into the counties, collectively or divisionally.

Divi·sionary, *a. rare.* [f. Division + -ary 1.] = Divisional.

1815 *Q. Rev.* (F. Hall). 1828 in Webster. 1858 G. P. Scrope *Geol. etc. France* (ed. 2) 171 The three chief modifications of divisionary structure. 1891 *Times* 30 Dec. 3/5 Silver can serve all the purposes of the divisionary money.

† **Divi·sionate**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ate 3.] *trans.* To make division of, divide.

a 1586 Sidney *Wanstead Play* Wks. (1674) 622 (D.) [Pedantic schoolmaster speaking] First, you must divisionate your point [of argument], quasi you should cut a chees into two particles..which must also be sub-divisionated into three equal species.

† **Divi·sioner.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er 1 1.] One who makes a division.

1616 R. Sheldon *Miracles Antichr.* 181 (T.) The divisioner, which was Freeman the Ignatian, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present.

Divisive (divəi·siv), *a.* [f. L. type **dīvīsīv-us*, f. *dīvīs-*; see Divise and -ive. Cf. F. *devisif, -ive* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Having the quality or function of dividing; causing or expressing division or distribution; making or perceiving distinctions, analytical.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1341 Dualitie, which is a divisive nature. *a* 1638 Mede *Treat. Daniel's Weeks* Wks. III. (1672) 700 The Hebrews want those numbers which the Grammarians call Distributive or Divisive, *Terni, quaterni, quini* .. &c. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 82 The common Sciences, as the demonstrative, the definitive, the divisive. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* IV. iii. (R.) With its subtle divisive power. 1831 Carlyle *Schiller* Misc. Ess. 1872 III. 110 As the one spirit was intuitive, all-embracing..so the other was scholastic, divisive.

2. Producing or tending to division, disunion, dissension, or discord.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. to Gen. Ass. Ch. Scot., Lond.* 11 Divisive motions against the Course of Reformation. 1649 Milton *Observ. Art. Peace, Belfast Presbyt.* Wks. (1847) 261/1 Broachers of national and divisive motions. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 6 We are not so unconscionably self-conceited or divisive, as to think we must..reject all those..that differ..from us. 1711 *Act of Gen. Assembly of Ch. of Scotl.* (Subscription Formula, Question 6) Do you promise that you shall follow no divisive courses from the present establishment of the Church? 1829 Carlyle *Voltaire*, Misc. (1872) II. 147 Vanity is of a divisive, not of a uniting nature.

Hence **Divi·sively** *adv.*, in a divisive manner, by way of division; **Divi·siveness**, the quality of being divisive, tendency to divide or split up.

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. iv. § 6 Kings .. are in authority over the Church, if not collectively, yet divisively understood; that is over each particular person within that Church. 1620 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 353 Seuerall parts or Colonies, held, deuisiuely, by seauenteene different peoples. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i. (1872) 100 So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible

divisiveness he has! 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/2 This, surely, of all times is not the hour for divisiveness. Every soldier is wanted..Every voice calls for union.

Divisor (divəi·zəɹ). Also 5 **-er**, **-our**. [ad. L. *dīvīsōr-em*, agent-n. from *dīvidĕre* to DIVIDE; perh. in early instances a. F. *diviseur* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Math.* A number or quantity by which another is to be divided. (Correlative to DIVIDEND.)

c 1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 12 The last figure of þe nombre of the dyvyser. *Ibid.*, Yf it happe..þat þe last of the divisor may not so oft be withdraw of the figure above his hede. 14.. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 439, clx. roddes is one acre; wher fore he must ever be your devysour. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 30 This Remain is always less than the Divisor. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 64 Division of Vulgar Fractions..invert the terms of the divisor, and multiply the dividend by it.

b. A number or quantity that divides another exactly; a measure, factor.

Common divisor, a number or quantity that divides each of two or more numbers or quantities without a remainder; =common measure or factor.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* G ij b, Take any twoo square nombers, that will admitte one diuisor. 1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* vi. § 106 The term *greatest common measure* is not very appropriate in Algebra .. It would be better to speak of the *highest common divisor* or of the *highest common measure*. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Algebra* (ed. 6) 290 The Highest Common Divisor of the expressions. *attrib.* 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 229 The divisor quantity.

†2. One who divides; a person appointed to divide property. *Obs. rare.*

1542 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 31 The iiij men divisores and pryces of this forsayd Inventory.

Divisorial, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AL.] Characterized by dividing.

1882 ELWES tr. *Capello & Ivens' Benguella* II. vii. 148 The divisorial line of the waters of the two rivers.

Divisory (divəi·zŏri), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *dīvīsōri-us*, f. *dīvīsor*: see above and -ORY.] Pertaining to division or distribution among a number.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xvi, § 2. 467 Diuers sorts of lots..as in the diuision of grounds or honours; and in thinges to be vnder-taken: the two first kindes were called diuisorie; the third diuinatorie. 1656 FULLER *Notes on Jonah* (1657) 39 Lots were of three natures, 1st, divinatorie, 2nd, Divisorie, 3rdly, consultory. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 65. 1/2. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 442 The divisory actions were the *a. familiae erciscundae* for partitioning an inheritance, *communi dividundo* for dividing common property, and *finium regundorum* for settling boundaries. 1885 LORENZ tr. *Van der Kessel's Select Thesis* cccIxi, In divisory contracts made..between a surviving parent and the relatives of the ward.

†Divi·tiate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dīvitiæ* riches + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To enrich.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxiv, Not possession, but use divitiates a man more truely. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†Divitio·sity. *Obs.* — ° [ad. med.L. *dīvitiōsitās*, f. *dīvitiōsus* abounding in riches: see -ITY.] 'Abundance of riches' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Divitism (dəi·vitiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *divit-(dīves)* rich + -ISM.] The condition of being rich.

1890 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 230 Pauperism and divitism would disappear.

Divoit, obs. Sc. form of DEVOUT.

Divolve, erroneous form of DEVOLVE *v.*

Divorce (divŏ·ɹs), *sb.* Also 4–5 **de-**, **dy-**, **divors**, 4–6 **de-**, **dyvorse**, 4–7 **devorce**, 5 **devourse**, 5–7 **divorse**, 6 **dyvorce**. [a. F. *divorce* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *divorzio*, Sp., Pg. *divorcio* :—L. *dīvortiu-m* (*dīvertium*) separation, dissolution of marriage by consent, n. of action f. *dīvertĕre* (earlier *dīvortĕre*) to turn aside, spec. of a woman, to separate from or leave her husband.]

1. Legal dissolution of marriage by a court or other competent body, or according to forms recognized in the country, nation, or tribe.

Formerly and still often (e.g. historically or anthropologically) used in the widest sense; hence, including the formal putting away of, or separation from, a spouse by a heathen or barbarian; the pronouncing a marriage to have been invalid from the beginning owing to fraud, or to legal, canonical, or physical incapacity of the parties, as in the 'divorce' of Henry VIII from Catherine (now called in English Law *decree of nullity*), and the 'divorce *a mensa et thoro*' (from bed and board), long the only 'divorce' recognized by English law, but now, since 1857, called 'judicial separation'. But, in strict legal use, now applied in English-speaking countries only to the dissolution by decree of court of what was in itself a legal marriage, upon grounds sanctioned by the law, and upon evidence accepted by the court.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 175 Owre synne to suffre, as aboutrie and deuo[r]ses. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXIII. 139 He made leel matrimonye Departe er deþ come and a deuors shupte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 72 Be ware of making of mariagis, & of diuorsis or dipartingis. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VII. 80/1 In the same yere was made a dyvorce bytwene the kynge of Fraunce and the quene his wyfe. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* III. 8, I had put her away and giuen her a bill of diuorce. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 31 The Cardinall did intreat his Holinesse To stay the Iudgement o'th'Diuorce. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 20 ₱ 2 A Method of obtaining a Divorce from a Marriage, which I know the Law will pronounce void. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 559 In cases of total divorce, the marriage is declared null, as having been absolutely unlawful *ab initio* .. for which reason..no divorce can be obtained, but during the life of the parties. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 337 This..widow marries the first man that takes her fancy: as ..she can get a divorce for the modest sum of threepence-halfpenny.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Complete separation; disunion of things closely united.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 Anticrist haþ so weddid þes goodis wiþ preestis þat noon may make þis dyvors. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4775 Bischope Eardulphe..To be blisse of heuen wende, Fra þis werlde made deuorse. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1050 To suffre devorce or departyng betwene his soule and his body. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 394 To make diuorce of their incorporate League. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* I. 41 Without ..having their coherence violated by the divorce of their associated parts. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 110 'Tis hard to make a Divorce between things that are so near in Nature to each other, as being convertible Terms. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 304 The divorce between the 'spiritual faculties' and the intellect..is impossible.

†3. That which causes divorce or separation.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 932 Hateful divorce of love', —thus chides she Death. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 382 [To the Gold] O thou sweete King-killer, and deare diuorce Twixt naturall Sunne and sire.

4. *attrib.*, as *divorce-court*, etc.

a 1806 HORSLEY *Sp. Adultery Bill* (R.), Expatiating upon..the perversion as well as the abuse of many divorce-bills which had passed the legislature. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 40/1 Divorce bills have not improperly been called the privilege of the rich. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 104/2 A point of Divorce law and practice.

Divorce (divŏ·ɹs), *v.* Forms: see prec. [a. F. *divorce-r* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.):—med.L. *dīvortiāre* to dissolve a marriage (Du Cange), f. L. *divortium*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve the marriage contract between (husband and wife) by process of law; to separate by divorce *from*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxiii. 86 The Kynge..sayde if ȝe were true, she shuld frome hym be deuorcyd. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 41 The King was divorced from his wife Queene Anne. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 70 The byshoppe of Wynchester that was than was devorsyd from hys wyffe in Powlles, the whyche was a bucheres wyff of Nottynggam, and gave hare husbande a sartyne mony a yere dureynge hys lyffe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 32 By the maine assent Of all these Learned men, she was diuorc'd, And the late Marriage made of none effect. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 57 (1740) 260 When that extraordinary Law passed, to divorce the Earl of Ross from his Wife. 1771 HOOKI *Rom. Hist.* XI. iv, Scribonia was divorced from him [Octavius] the very day she was brought to bed of the famous Julia.

b. *refl.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 247, I here diuorce my selfe, Both from thy Table, Henry, and thy Bed. 1886 F. M. CRAWFORD *Lonely Parish* xiv, Mrs. G...seemed never to have thought of divorcing herself from her husband.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. iv, The reasons which now move him to divorce, are equal to the best of those that could first warrant him to marry. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 100 King Henry, impatient of delays and amorous, divorceth from his own queen, and marrieth Anne Bullen. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 116 Justinian enacted that a man or a woman who divorced without a cause should retire to a cloister.

2. *trans.* To put away (a spouse); to repudiate.

1387 [see DIVORCING below]. 1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 32 Whosoever maryeth her that is devorsed breaketh wedlocke. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* v. 31 Whosoever divorceth his wife let him give her a diuorsment bil. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 161 Another allows a man to divorce that wife he hath upon sleight occasions, and to take another. 1771 HOOKE *Rom. Hist.* Index, Antony..divorces his wife, and marries Fulvia..Declares Cleopatra his wife. Divorces Octavia. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 40/1 By the Mohammedan law a man may divorce his wife orally and without any ceremony..He may divorce her twice, and take her again without her consent; but if he divorce her a third time, he cannot receive her again until she has been married and divorced by another husband.

3. To dissolve (a marriage or union). *arch.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 545 The cruel villain forced the sword. to divorce the fair marriage of the head and body. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x, An unlawful marriage may be lawfully divorced. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 243 When death divorces such a fellowship.

4. *fig.* To separate; to sever, cut off, part.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xx, Howe his goste and he were deuorced. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89 It was sometime divorced from the continent by a water. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. § 5 Were it consonant vnto reason to diuorce these two sentences? 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 29 The King divorced himself from the Church of Rome. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 748 Till.. knees and hassocks are well nigh divorced. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ix. 192 Divorced from matter, where is life?

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 205 Divorcing from the Church to wed the dame.

5. *trans. fig.* To put away, remove, dispel; to repudiate.

a 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, Fair queen of love, I will divorce these doubts. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. iv. 9 The man That would diuorce this terror from my heart. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (Rtldg. 1883) 77 In time of peace they [mercenaries] divorce you. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI, The pipe distinguished by its gristly rings To cherish life aerial pasture brings, Which the soft-breathing lungs with gentle force Constant embrace by turns, by turns divorce. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Rococo* 30 Say March may wed September And time divorce regret.

Hence **Divo·roed** *ppl. a.*; **Divo·roing** *vbl. sb.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 139 Guynuld..gaf to her housbonde a perpetuel dyvorsynge and forsakynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* XXI. 14 No wedowe, ner deuorsed, ner defyled .. but a virgin of his awne people shal he take to wife. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* XI. Wks. (1847) 95/1 Why do we not say as to a divors't wife. 1645 — *Tetrach.* Deut XXIV. 1-2, The divorcing of an Israelitish woman was as easy by the law as the divorcing of a stranger. 1861 MRS H. WOOD *East Lynne* II. xi, To marry a divorced woman.

Divorceable (divŏ·ɹsăb'l), *a.* In 7 **divorcible**. [f. DIVORCE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being divorced; liable to divorce.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 229/2 It can be no human society, and so not without reason divorcible. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible, N. T.* (1765) V. III. 336 *note*, If she found not grace in her husband's eyes, she was divorceable. 1813 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 215 Lady — and her daughter Lady—both divorceable.

Divorcee (divŏ·ɹsē'). [f. DIVORCE *v.* + -EE. But generally used in the Fr. forms *divorcé* masc., *divorcée* fem. (divorse), pa. pple. used subst. of *divorcer* to divorce.] A divorced person.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. 71 (Stanf.) The mother was a *divorcée*. 1877 READE *Woman Hater* II. (1883) 13 (Stanf.) He was now a *divorcé*. 1880 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/1 The Church would .. refuse to sanction .. any civil marriage between divorcees and co-respondents. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* xviii, Divorcées were in the ascendant.

Divo·rceless, *a. nonce wd.* [f. DIVORCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Not practising or liable to divorce.

1885 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Aph. XXXVI. (1848) I. 86 Contemplate the filial and loyal Bee; the home-building, wedded, and divorceless Swallow.

Divorcement (divŏ·ɹsmĕnt). [f. DIVORCE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of divorcing, or the fact of being divorced; dissolution of the marriage tie; divorce.

1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 31 Let hym geue her a testymonyall also of the devorcement [*c* 1550 CHEKE a diuorsment bill; 1611 a writing of diuorcement]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 96 A devorcement was made, betwene king John and Avis his wife. 1607 SPEED *England, Ireland* i. § 18 Their wiues were many, by reason of diuorcements. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 494 She procured a divorcement from him. 1883 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity N. Amer* 231 Marriage, widowhood, polygamy, divorcements.

2. The severance of any close relation; complete separation.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 21 b, How then canst thou make a diuorsment, betwixte honestie and profite? 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* Ded. 2 Diuorcement of heartes. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 331 After twelve years divorcement from my parents. 1894 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 24 May, The eternal divorcement of church and saloon is..approaching.

Divorcer (divŏ·ɹsəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. a. One who divorces or puts away in legal form a wife or husband. **b.** One who or that which divorces or separates husband and wife.

1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* (J.), Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal divorcer of marriage 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* (1851) 318 They think it follows that second marriage is in no case to be permitted either to the Divorcer, or to the Divorced. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* II. 189 Rutherford sate also within the ring with Dr. Lushington (the divorcer).

2. *fig.* One who or that which severs or parts persons or things closely united.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 759 Patroclus..was from his own [life] divorced, And thus his great divorcer braved: [etc.]. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Corr.*, Since then the old divorcer [death] has been busy. 1887 HOOD *Hero & Leander* XVIII, That cold divorcer will be twixt them still.

Divorcive (divŏ·ɹsiv), *a.* Also **-sive**. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Causing or leading to divorce.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. i, The grave and pious reasons of this divorsive Law. *Ibid.* II. XVIII (1738) Divorcive Adultery

†Divo·rcy, divo·rcie. *Obs.* [ad. L. *divorti-um*, med.L. *divorci-um*: see above.] = DIVORCE *sb.*

1565 CDL. ALLEN in Fulke *Confut. Purg.* (1577) 12 Often diuorcies, and perpetuall change for nouelty. *Ibid.* 15.

†Divo·rsion. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *dīvortiōn-em*, n. of action f. *divortĕre*, *dīvertĕre*: see DIVORCE *sb.*] Divorcing, DIVORCE.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 205 Anent the controuersie of diuorsioun and pairteng betuene him and her.

†Divo·rt, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dīvort-ĕre*, archaic var. of *dīvertĕre* to turn aside; cf. DIVORCE *sb.*] *intr.* To turn away, separate (*from* a spouse).

1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* I. iv, She causeth Make from spouse for to divort.

Divot (di·vət), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 **diffat**, **-et**, **devait**, (**dovet**), 7–8 **devot**, 7–9 **divet** (7 **divott**, 8 **diviot**), 7– **divot**.

A slice of earth with the grass growing upon it, a turf, a sod, such as are used in the north for roofing cottages, forming the edges of thatched roofs, the tops of dry-stone walls, etc.

The thicker, more earthy sods used in building walls or dikes, are called *fails*; hence the common collocation *fail and divot*. The digging and throwing up of either is 'casting': see CAST *v.* 28.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 179 Gret strenthis of treis, stanis and devaitis. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 27 This kiln was first covered with divots. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1790) 132 The houses .. are formed with loose stones and covered with clods which they call devots. *c* 1827 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 214 A coverlet worked as thick as a divot. 1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* Note

(Northumbld. Gloss.), The cottages on the Fell were all covered with divots. *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist Dee Side* (1855) 193 [He] conducted us to his Museum, a little hut, built of stones and roofed with divots. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* 150 Clodding him with divots of peat and sod.

b. As a material.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 172 He beildit ane huge wall of fail and devait. 1541 *Ld. Treas. Accts.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1830) I. 312 Theking of the Tour with brwme and dovet. *a* 1575 *Diurnal of Occurrents* (1833) 322 The toun of Edinburgh begane to big thair fortressis of diffet and mik. 1605 *Feu Contract* in J. Mill *Diary* (1889) 193 To cast faill and devot on the ground of Sumburgh .. according to use and wont. 1730 *Crt. Bk. of Barony of Urie* (1892) 133 The said turf or divot so cast to be forfeit. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. *Rennie* i. 102 To fetch a load of 'divot' from Gladsmuir, or of coal from the nearest colliery.

c. *Sc. Law. Fail* (*feal*) *and divot*, 'a rural servitude, importing a right in the proprietor of the dominant tenement to cut and remove turf for fences or for thatching or covering houses or the like purposes, within the dominant lands' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 161 That the saidis glebes be designed with freedome of foggage, pastourage, fewall, faill, diffat, loning, frie ischue and entrie. 1693 STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 13 (ed. 2) 288 A Servitude of Pasturage introduced by Fourty years peaceable Possession of the Pasturage, was not to be extended to Feal and Divet. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 223 We have two predial servitudes .. viz. that of fuel or feal and divot, and of thirlage. 1773 — *Instit. Law Scot.* I. II. ix. § 17. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, Rights of pasturage—fuel—feal and divot.

d. *Comb.*, as **divot-cast**, as much (land) as one divot might be 'cast' or cut off; **divot-seat**, one made of divots; **divot-spade**, a spade for casting turf, a flaughter-spade.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. i, There you may see him lean, And to his divot-seat invites his frien'. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 153 (Jam.) The old shepherd was sitting on his divot-seat, without the door. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, He husna a divot-cast of land in Scotland.

Di·vot, *v. Sc.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *trans.* To cover with divots; b. *intr.* 'To cast or cut divots' (Jam.).

1696 *Banff Burgh Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 176 To repaire the thatch by divoteing the house.

Divot, obs. Sc. form of DEVOUT.

† Divu·lgate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dīvulgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dīvulgāre* to DIVULGE.] Made public, spread abroad. (Chiefly used as pa. pple. = divulged.)

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 19 This dede anoon was dyvulgate by all the Cyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Dyrectioun, ad fin., Every burell rude poet divulgait. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 210 The fame of this unhappy battall, divulgat in the cuntre. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 216 It was diuulgate through all Rome.

Divulgate (divʌ·lgēt, dəi-), *v.* Also 6 de-. [f. L. *dīvulgāt-*, ppl. stem of *dīvulgāre* to DIVULGE. Pa. pple. and (in Sc.) pa. t. in 16th c. often *divulgat(e*: see prec.] *trans.* To make commonly known; to publish abroad.

1530 PALSGR. 523/2, I dyvulgate a mater, I blowe it abrode .. I thought full lytell he wolde have dyvulgate this mater. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* Proem, I am violently stered to deuulgate or sette fourth some part of my studie. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. vi. 119, I hope that honest and ingenuous Physitians will..abstaine from divulgating abroad their billes or bookes. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 362, I know not whether the facts have been divulgated. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Monks of Th.* xxv, Why should she wish her choice to be divulgated?

Hence **Divu·lgated** *ppl. a.*, **Divu·lgating** *vbl. sb.*; also **Divu·lgater, -ator.**

1537 THROGMORTON *Let. to Cromwell* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 228 The divulgating of the censures. 1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον To Rdr., The un-timous divulgating of this booke. 1613 M. PARKER *Harry White's Humour* (N.), To that great promulgater And neat divulgater Whom the citie admires. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 659 Our divulged and divulgated attachment to the *veneranda rubigo*.

Divulgation (divʌlgē·ʃən, dəi-). Also 6 de-. [ad. L. *dīvulgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīvulgāre* to DIVULGE: cf. F. *divulgation* (16th c.).]

† 1. The action of publishing or making known abroad; publication. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 25 The first springe and divulgation of the hollie Gospell. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (an. 7) (1809) 463 This Devulgacion that Richard sonne of Kyng Edward was yet lyvyng. 1727 WODROW *Will* in *A. Sedgwick's Life & Lett.* (1890) I. 186 To prejudice the sale and divulgation of any of the said copies. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 398 A rule of moral conduct, such as the world never had any idea of before its divulgation. 1823 BENTHAM in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 7 That they will oppose no obstruction to the divulgation of it.

2. The divulging or revealing of something private or secret; revelation, disclosure.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 280 Had they beene honest, they would not have feared divulgation. 1638 J. R. in *Featly's Strict. Lyndom.* II. 66 Divulgation of secret Mysteries. 1860 *Times* 17 Dec. 6/5 His organ for the divulgation of Cabinet secrets.

Divulgatory (divʌ·lgătəri), *a.* [f. L. *dīvulgāt-*, ppl. stem of *dīvulgāre* to divulge + -ORY.] Tending to publish or make known.

18.. EMERSON *Sp., Free Relig. Assoc.* (Cent.), Nothing really is so self-publishing, so divulgatory, as thought.

Divulge (divʌ·ldʒ, dəi-), *v.* Also 5 **dy-**. [ad. L. *dīvulgā-re* to spread abroad among the people, make common, f. *dī-*, DIS- 1 + *vulgāre* to make common, publish; cf. F. *divulguer* (14th c.), but the palatalized *g* in English is abnormal.]

† 1. *trans.* To make publicly known, to publish abroad (a statement, etc.). *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 1 It is somewhat divulgid in this lond, that I have aftir my possibilitie be occupied in wryting. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 Fame of his ourages hath ben dyuulged. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (an. 3) 20 Whiche fraude the Kyng caused openly to be published and divulged. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. i. 4 Their fables they divulge, first by Hymns and Songs. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 14 It is impossible to believe the account as fabricated and divulged by Henry the Seventh. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* I. 233 Among the Danai thy dreams Divulging.

† b. To proclaim (a person, etc.) publicly. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 42, I will divulge Page himselfe for a secure and wilfull Acteon. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 60 When God .. with approbation marks The just man, and divulges him through Heaven To all his angels.

† c. To publish (a book or treatise). *Obs.*

1566 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 517 That treatise .. so publickly by print divulged and dispersed. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 53 Ye must repeal and proscribe all scandalous and unlicenc't books already printed and divulg'd. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 629 Divers other articles .. propounded and divulged abroad by the said Cartwright.

2. To declare or tell openly (something private or secret); to disclose, reveal.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 4, I will ding his spirit to the verge of hell, that dares divulge a ladies prejudice. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 201 Who .. have divulg'd the secret gift of God To a deceitful woman. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi, Command him to divulge the crimes confessed to him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 268 Cowardly traitors hastened to save themselves, by divulging all..that had passed in the deliberations of the party.

† 3. *transf.* To make common, impart generally. [A Latinism.] *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 583 The sense of touch..would not be To them made common & divulg'd.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become publicly known. *rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 22 To keepe it [a disease] from divulging, let's it feede Euen on the pith of life. 1890 CHILD *Ballads* VII. cxciv. 29 Nothing seems to have been done to keep the murder from divulging.

Hence **Divu·lged** *ppl. a.*; **Divu·lging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 174 A divulged shame Traduc'd by odious ballads. 1604 *St. Trials, Hampton Crt. Confer.* (R.), There is no such licencious divulging of these bookes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 555 That which divulged fame doth perswade the believers. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 338 Cease your obstreperous clamours, and divulging slanders. 1883 *Daily News* 20 July 6/2 An action brought for alleged divulging of telegrams.

† Divu·lge, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of divulging or publishing abroad.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Repet. Serm.* in *Phœnix* (1708) II. 478 Our modern News .. is forg'd in Conventicles .. and the Divulge committed to some vigilant and watchful Tongue.

Divu·lgement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of divulging. Also, † *concr.* in *pl.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 497 Rossay that kisseth the devulgements of the River. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 84 Anxious and acrimonious act of divulgement. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xiv (ed. 2) 459 Divulgement would be considered as the deepest of crimes. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xii. (1877) 226 It would not admit of unqualified divulgement of such truth as this.

Divulgence (divʌ·ldʒĕns, dəi-). [f. DIVULGE *v.* + -ENCE: app. by form-association with *indulgence*, etc.] The action of divulging; disclosure.

1851 DICKENS *Our School* in *Househ. Words* 11 Oct. 51/2 The Chief 'knew something bad of him', and on pain of divulgence enforced Phil to be his bondsman. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col. & Philem.* (1876) 92 Their whole organisation was arranged so as to prevent the divulgence of its secrets to those without.

Divu·lger. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who divulges: † a. a publisher (*obs.*); b. a discloser.

1606 *Proceed. agst. Garnet, etc.* M iv b (T.), The first devisers, and divulgers of this scandalous report. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. Comment., Our Commentators .. will by no means allow the word κάπος here for Homer's, but an unskilfulness in the divulger. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. ix, Like other hasty divulgers of news, he only brought on himself the trouble of contradicting it. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* vi. (R.), Those secrets, which..the confidence of a friend has made known to the treacherous divulger of them.

† Divu·lse, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dīvuls-*, ppl. stem of *dīvellĕre* f. *dī-*, DIS- 1 + *vellĕre* to pluck, pull: cf. *convulse.*] *trans.* To tear apart or asunder.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 9 Vaines, synewes, arteries .. Burst and divul'st with anguish of my griefe. 1633 T. BANCROFT *Glutton's Feaver* B iv, My sinewes all divul'st with passion fell. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 36 No part that can be divuls'd One from Another, but All Lying Close in a Line.

Divulsion (divʌ·lʃən, dəi-). [a. F. *divulsion* (Montaigne, 1580) or ad. L. *dīvulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dīvellĕre*: see prec.] The action of tearing, pulling, or plucking asunder; the condition of being torn apart (*from* something); a rending asunder, violent separation, laceration. Also *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1340 That natures parmanent and divine should cohere unto themselves inseparably, and avoid as much as is possible all distraction and divulsion. 1605 G. POWEL *Refut. Epist.* 40 It .. causeth diuulsion and distraction of affections. 1624 T. SCOTT *Aphor. of State* 2 The divulsion of the Easterne Empire from the Westerne. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 137 Others [islands] are made by divulsion from some continent. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelv. & Hern. Therap.* 80 To sever such adhesions by sudden, forcible divulsion, is painful.

Divulsive (divʌ·lsiv), *a.* [f. L. *dīvuls-*: see above and -IVE.] Tending to tear apart or asunder.

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* III. vi, Let tortures and divulsive racks Force a confession from them. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess* 96 The divulsive force that separated Britain from Germany, seems to have been directed from north to south. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xii, Long years of vinegar: perhaps divulsive vinegar, like Hannibal's.

Di·vvy, (divi.), colloq. abbreviation of DIVIDEND. Hence **Di·vvy** *v. colloq.*, to 'go shares'.

1890 G. B. SHAW *Fab. Ess. in Socialism* 88 It degenerated into mere 'divvy' hunting and joint-stock shop-keeping. 1890 *Nation* (N.Y.) 10 Apr. 291/1 Where the chiefs have large families, and the 'divvies' are inadequate for their support. 1893 A. KENEALY *Molly & Her Man of War* 4 We even went so far as to 'divvy up'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 6/1 Co-operators tried to get as much as they could out of the servants, in order to increase the 'divi'.

Diwan: see DEWAN, DIVAN.

Diwyse, obs. Sc. form of DEVISE.

‖ **Dixit** (di·ksit). [L. *dixit* = he has said, perf. t. of *dīcere* to say; the usual expression is *ipse dixit* (q.v.).] An utterance (quoted as) already given.

1628 EARLE *Microsm., Sceptic in Relig.* (Arb.) 66 He hates authority as the tyrant of reason, and you cannot anger him worse than with a father's *dixit*. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 80. (1740) 645 (Stanf.) On no better Ground than this Man's *Dixit*. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 543/2 The point..did not depend on Lord Moira's dixit.

Diz: see DIZZ.

‖ **Dizain** (dizē̆n). *Obs.* Also 6 **di-, dyzaine,** 7 **dixain.** [a. F. *dizain* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dix* ten.] A poem or stanza of ten lines.

The meaning in the first quot. is doubtful.

[*a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4307 In all oure dizans on daies þat duke we comend.] 1575 GASCOIGNE in Haslewood *Eng. Poets & Poesy* (1815) II. 7 (Stanf.) There are Dizaynes .. which are of ten lines. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 217 Strephon againe began this Dizaine, which was answered vnto him in that kinde of verse which is called the crowne. 1602 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 501 [Title of poem] Dixain. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

‖ **Dizdar, disdar** (dĭ·zdār). [Pers. and Turkish دیزدار *dizdār*, f. Pers. دیز *dīz* castle + دار *dār* holder.] The warden of a castle or fort.

1768 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVIII. 155/1 That gentleman introduced him to the Disdar, or commandant of the citadel. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xii. *note*, The Disdar was the father of the present Disdar. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 2 The Disdar of the Acropolis.

† Dize, *v. dial. Obs.* = next (sense 1).

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *To Dize*, to put tow on a distaffe. 1787 in GROSE. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

Dizen (dəi·z'n, di·z'n), *v.* Also 6 **disyn, dysyn,** 7 **disen,** 9 **dizen.** [Found only from 1530: but evidently the verb belonging to *dis-*, *dise-*, in DISTAFF, and LG. *diesse* the bunch of flax on a distaff. It is remarkable that neither the vb., nor the sb. as a separate word, has been found in OE. or ME., and that on the other hand no vb. corresponding to *dizen* is known in LG. or Du.]

† 1. *trans.* To dress or attire (a distaff) with flax, etc. for spinning. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 519/2, I dysyn a dystaffe, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne..And I had disyned my distaffe, I durste drinke with the best of you. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 47 The spindel and rok, that waz dizend with purpl sylk.

2. To dress (with clothes), *esp.* to attire or array with finery, to deck *out* (*up*), bedizen. (In later use mostly contemptuous.)

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. vi, Come quickly, quickly, paint me handsomely..Com Doll, Doll, disen me. 1621 — *Pilgrim* IV. iii, I put my clothes off, and I dizen'd him. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. v, Lasses .. Sate dizen'd up. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Question* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 106, I had dizen'd you out like a queen. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disen*, to dress, to deck or trim, commonly us'd by way of raillery. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 67 Comedy wonders at being so fine: Like a tragedy-queen he has dizen'd her out. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 72 'Tis the vulgar great who come dizened with gold and jewels. [In most northern dial. glossaries, usually *dissen* with *i* short.]

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To deck out, adorn.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. 252 Here the Muse dizens My dirge with orisons. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 94 The fact they had thus dizened and adorned was of no value. 1889 BROWNING *Reverie* 105 Herb and tree Which dizen thy [Earth's] mother-breast.

Hence **Di·zened** *ppl. a.*; **Di·zenment,** condition of being dizened, bedizenment.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Lib. Opinions* (1783) IV. 170 You fine dizen'd-out hussey. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Colum.* XXVII. 10 Standing in dizen'd rows. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Ot.* XVI. i. VI. 137 Foul creatures in high dizenment. *Ibid.* Indeed there was in that man what far transcends all dizenment.

†Di·zener. *Obs.* Also 5-6 **disener.** [a. 15th c. F. *disenier* (later *dizeinier*, *dizainier*), f. OF. *diseine*, later *disaine* group of ten, in med.L. *decēna*, Sp. *decena*, Pr. *desena*, whence also med.L. *decēnārius*, OF. *decenier*: see DECENER, and cf. *douzener*, DOZENER.] A foreman or captain of a group of ten men; = DECENER 1.

[1292 BRITTON I. xiii. [xii]. § 1 Qe touz soint en dizeyne et plevis par dizeyners. *transl.* That every one be in some tithing and pledged by their tithingmen.] 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxx. I vij, Eueryche of hem shal haue vndre hym a dyzener of carpenters and a dyzener of helpers and also thre diseners of laborers for to make the same. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 211 Their capitaines ouer ten, whiche, by a terme borrowed of the Frenche, we calle Diseners.

Diz (diz), *v.* [Back-formation from DIZZY, on the analogy of *craze*, *crazy*, etc.] *trans.* To make dizzy or giddy. Hence **Dizzed, Di·zzing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Diz** *sb.*, the act of 'dizzing'.

1632 SHERWOOD, To dizze, *estourdir*. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xv. 253 He [a horse] is dizzed with the continuall circuits of the Stables. 1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 133 In spite of all the diz and whiz, Like parish-clerk he spoke. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 304 Or wheel in dizzing mazes round and round.

†Dizzard (di·zărd). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 6 **disarde, dysarde, diserde, dissarde, dyserde, dyzert,** 6–7 **disard(e, dissard(e,** 6-8 (9 *arch.*) **disard, dissard.** [First found *c* 1520. Perh. a modification of earlier DISOUR, by assimilation to words in -ARD. See the intermediate forms in *-er*, *-are*, *-ar* in sense 1. In later use, *esp.* in sense 2, app. associated with DIZZY.]

1. = DISOUR; a jester, a 'fool'.

[1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 53 A disare that played the Sheppert before the Quene. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 119 In a cote thou can play well the dyser, Ye, but thou can play the fole without a vyser. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dissar a scoffer, *saigefol.*]

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* 364 To goe gaye With wonderful array As dysardes in a play. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 8 b, To minstrels, players of enterludes, and disardes. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 210 Such commonly are Dizards, Gesturers, Stage-players, [etc.]. 1578 N. BAXTER *Calvin on Jonah* Ep. ded. 3 In the lestes of Skoggen the King's dizzard. 1618 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 90 Archy, the Dizzard.

2. A foolish fellow, idiot, blockhead.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* II. (1859) 138 Shall I be such an idiot and diserde to suffre euery man to speake vpon me what thei list. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iii. 17 Who seeing his deformed countenance called him an idiot and a dissard. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Acajon & Zir*, One may be as great a dizzard in resolving a problem as in restoring a reading. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* ii. 100 They flattered the wantonness of young lords and old wealthy disards.

attrib. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 63 b The craftye knave lyed falselye, and so mocked hys kynge, to make of hym a very dysarde fole. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* III. B iv b, We call him goose, and disarde doulte.

†Di·zzardly, *a. Obs* [f. prec. + -LY 1] Like a dizzard, silly, idiotic.

1594 R. WILSON *Cobler's Proph.* A iv, This prating asse. this dizzardly foole. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 739 These dizzardly people think to make these Lizards .. vigilant for their welfare.

Dizzen (di·z'n), *v. rare.* [f. stem of DIZZY + -EN 5; cf. DIZZ.] **a.** *trans.* To make dizzy. **b.** *intr.*? To dance giddily.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 294 Down flowing from its dizzening height, One dazzling gush of liquid light. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* May 569 The life of a myriad insect-wings In the wet grass buzz and dizzen.

Dizzen, var. DIZEN; Sc. f. DOZEN.

Dizzily (di·zili), *adv.* [f. DIZZY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dizzy or giddy manner.

[*a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 228 (Gr.) Se Godes cunnaþ ful dyslice.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Þa þe heom duseliche folʒiað. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 422 He gert him galay disyly. *Ibid.* VII. 210 He valknyt and raiss all desaly. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. XXVI, My daisit heid fordullit dissellie. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. vii, Dizzily rolls her brain. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* cv. 2 They with pitchforks hurl Mentula dizzily down.

Dizziness (di·zinės). [f. DIZZY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being dizzy or giddy.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. v. (1891) 112 Wæron heo mid elreorde dysignesse onblawne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 22 Innan of manna heortan..cumaþ..dysinessa..stuntscipe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 133 Schir philip of his desynaiss ourcome. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 b, Rosemari is..good to withstand..yᵉ dusines of yᵉ heade. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xxi. 123 Yet..needes must they..bee stricken with the spirit of disinesse and be carried away by the diuill. 1675 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 324 Men were taken with a disiness in the head. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 635/1 Freedom from dizziness while standing at a great height on a narrow base.

†Dizzue (di·zĭu, di·ʒ'u), *v. Obs.* Also **dyshu.** [from Cornish; see quot.]

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Gloss., *Dizzue* (from Dyz-hui, to discover unto, Cornish). To Dizzue the Lode, is this: If it is very small and rich, they commonly only break down the country or stratum on one side of it, by which the Lode is laid bare, and may be afterwards taken down clean.

Hence **Di·zzued** *ppl. a.*, **Di·zzuing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Di·zzue** *sb.*

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 162 This separation or breaking the bad from the good Ore, they call Dyzhuing the leader, or making a Dyzhu; and the good Ore that is thus exposed, is called a Dyzhu. *Ibid.* Gloss. s.v., Afterwards they break the Dizzue or best part, and reserve it to be separately handled and dressed.

Dizzy (di·zi), *a.* Forms: 1 **dysiʒ, dysez,** 2–3 **dysiʒ, dusiʒ, dusi e** (*ie*), 2–6 **desi(e);** 4–6 **dys(s)y,** (6 **dusey**), 6–7 **dis(s)ie, -y;** 6–7 **dis(s ie, 7– dizzy.** [OE. *dysig, dysez* foolish, stupid = OFris. *dusig*, MDu. *dosech, dösech*, LG. *dusig, dösig, dusig* giddy, OHG. *tusig, tusic* foolish, weak, a common WGer. adj. in *-ig* (-ɪ), from a root *dus-* found also in LG. *dusen* to be giddy, OE. *dysllc, dysellc* foolish, stupid, and in a different ablaut grade with long vowel in LG. *dûsel* giddiness, MDu. *dûzelen*, Du. *duizelen* to be giddy or stupid. See early ME. derivatives under DUSI-.]

1. Foolish, stupid. Now only *dial.* (Not in general use since 13th c.)

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* vii, Swe folc dysiʒ. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 26 Gelic bið were dysze se ðe ʒetimberde hus his ofer sonde [*c* 1160 *Hatton* desien men]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 41 Gebenc, þu dysezа mon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Þer þe dusie mon bið þriste and þer þe dwolunge rixað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Nolde me tellen him alre monne dusiʒest? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1466 Dusi luve ne last noht longe. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 479 in *O. E. Misc.* 131 Wurþu neuere so wod, ne so desi of þi mod. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Dizzy*, half-witted. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* II. 45 Such dizzy-fools that they put their money there.

† **b.** *absol.* A foolish man, a fool. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xci. 6 Dysiʒ ne onʒiteð ða. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwet seið þe dusie. *Ibid.* 105 Wrecche hafð wununge on þes dusian bosme. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 590 Ha ne stod neauer, ear þene þes dei, bute biforen dusie.

2. Having a sensation of whirling or vertigo in the head, with proneness to fall; giddy.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 771 Than waxes his hert hard and hevy. And his heved feble and dysy. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1052, I daunce up and down tyll I am dyssy. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* I. 20 [Wolfesbayne] maketh [men] dusey [ed. 1551 dosey] in the head. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XVI. (1887) 73 For feare they be disie when they daunce. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* xiii. 40 They were so exceeding dizzy in the head that they would fall down. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 200 With my heart beating and my head quite dizzy. *fig.* 1786–46 THOMSON *Winter* 122 The reeling clouds Stagger with dizzy poise, as doubting yet Which master to obey.

3. a. Mentally unsteady or in a whirl; **b.** Wanting moral stability, giddy.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 101 My desie heid quhome laik of brane gart vary. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 9 Meere buzzings of your owne conceited dizzie braine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 420 At thy heels the dizzy multitude. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 607 He..dizzy with delight, profaned the sacred wires. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 61 My head is dizzy with thinking of the argument. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Duzzy*, stupid; confused. 'I'm mighty duzzy this morning.'

4. Accompanied with or producing giddiness.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 12 How fearefull And dizie 'tis, to cast ones eyes so low. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Ded., Did not the distemper of their own stomachs affect them with a dizzy megrim. 1811 S. ROGERS *Columbus* I. 24 The very ship boy on the dizzy mast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 561 He began..to climb..towards that dizzy pinnacle.

5. Arising from or caused by giddiness; reeling.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 381 Lost in a dizzy mist the warriour lies. 1740 PITT *Æneid* XII. (R.), A dizzy mist of darkness swims around. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 518 The wretch, who once..sucked in dizzy madness with his draught. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. vii, Thought gave way to a dizzy horror, as if the earth were slipping away from under him.

6. *fig.* Whirling with mad rapidity.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 10 Push'd down the sides of Xanthus, headlong plung'd, With dashing sound into his dizzy stream. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 179 The..stream, That turns the multitude of dizzy wheels.

7. Dull of hearing. *dial.*

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Duzzy*, deafish. 'E's lother duzzy; e doesna ear very well.'

8. *Comb.*, as *dizzy-eyed, headed.*

1592 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 11 Dizzie-eyd Furie.. Suddenly made him from my side to start. 1611 COTGR. *Estourdi*, dulled, amazed..dizzie headed. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cvii. 33 A company of dizzy-headed men.

Dizzy (di·zi), *v.* [OE. had *dysigan, -egian, dysian* to be foolish, to act or talk foolishly = OFris. *dusia*, whence the intr. sense 1; but the trans. sense seems to be a later formation, f. the adjective in its modern form and sense.]

† **1.** *intr.* To act foolishly or stupidly. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 2 Þonne dysezaþ se þe þonne wile hwilc sæd opfæstan þam dryzum furum. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 466 in *O. E. Misc.* 131 Ac [gif] he drinkit and desiet þere a morʒe, so þat he fordrunken desiende werchet.

† **b.** To talk foolishly, blaspheme (in *OE.*).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ii. 7 Hwi spycð þes þus. he dysezað. *Ibid.* Luke xxii. 65 Manega oðre þing hig him to cwædon dysigende.

2. *trans.* To make dizzy or giddy; to cause (any sense) to reel; to produce a swimming sensation in, to turn the head of.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 109 And with that gleme sa desyit was my micht. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 174 Not the dreadfull spout.. Shall dizzie with more clamour Neptunes eare In his discent, then [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* v. xiii, You turn my Head, you dizzy me. 1785 MRS. A. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1813) II. xix. 99 It dizzies one to look down from the tower.

1820 SOUTHEY *Ladore*, Confounding, astounding, Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound.

3. To render unsteady in brain or mind; to bewilder or confuse mentally.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 119 (Qo. 2) To deuide him inuentorially would dosie [Qo. 3 dazzie, Qq. 4 & 5 dizzie] th' arithmaticke of memory. 1801 HRL. M. WILLIAMS *St. Fr. Xav.* I. i. 7 That wild and chimerical equality, the fumes of which dizzy the head of the demagogue. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi, Giving her so many charges, that a head less systematic and business-like than Miss Ophelia's would have been utterly dizzied and confounded. *absol.* 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 378 All this is a vision to dizzy and appal.

Hence **Di·zzied** *ppl. a.*, **Di·zzying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 90 The dizzying mill-wheel rests. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 343 In the din and dizzying of incessant labour. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xiv. (1865) 136 The dizzying effect of height. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 242 With dizzied head upon the ground he fell.

Dj- is not an English combination, but is sometimes put to represent the Arabic letter ج *jim*, = English *j* (dʒ), in Arabic, Turkish, or Berber words, which have come to us through a French channel, or are spelt in imitation of French orthography; e.g. **djebel,** a mountain or hill, **djerid** or **djereed,** a javelin, **djin,** genii or familiar spirits, **djubbah,** an outer garment. So far as these come under the scope of this Dictionary, they will be found under J; for **djowr,** an infidel, see GIAOUR.

Do (dū), *v.* Forms and inflexions: see below. [A common WGer. strong vb. (wanting in Gothic and Norse): OE. *dōn* = OFris. *dua*, OS. *dōn, duon*, *dōan, duan* (MDu. & Du. *doen*, MLG. & LG. *dôn, duon*), OHG. *tôn, tôan, tuon, tuoan, tuen* (MHG. *tuon*, Ger. *thun, tun*,; Pa. t., OE. *dyde*, pl. *dēdon, dydon* = OFris. *dede*, pl. *dēden*, OS. *deda*, pl. *dādun, dēdun* (MDu. *dede*, Du. *deed*, pl. *deden*, MLG. & LG. *dēde*, pl. *dēden*), OHG. *teta*, pl. *tâtum* (MHG. *tete, tâte*, pl. *tâten*, Ger. *that, tat*, pl. *thaten, taten*); Pa. pple., OE. *gedōn, gedēn* = OFris. *dēn*, OS. *gidôn, -dōen, -duan*, ODu. *dân*, (MDu. *gedân*, Du. *gedaan*), OHG. (*ge*)*tân*, Ger. *gethan, getan*; OTeut. types *dôn, deda, dōno-*: *dôno-*, from verbal stem *dō-*: *dō-* appearing also in DEED, DOOM, -DOM), the Germanic representative of the Aryan verb stem *dhē-*: *dhō-*, to place, put, set, lay, in Skr. *dhā-*, OPers. *dā-*, Gr. *θη-* (pres. *τίθημι*, deriv. sb. *θωή* a penalty imposed), L. *-dĕre* in *abdĕre* to put away, *condĕre* to put together, *dēdĕre* to lay down, OSlav. *děte, dějati*, Lith. *dėti*. Lett. *dêt* to put, lay.

The vocalization of the Germanic vb., esp. the present stem *dō-* beside the Gr *θη-* and Slav.-Lith. *dē-*, has been variously explained (see e.g. Streitberg *Urgerm. Gramm.* 329). The pret. *deda* is generally held to be a reduplicated form corresponding to Skr. *dadhāu*: -orig. **dhedhō*. The 1st p. sing. pres. indic. had originally the *m* of primitive verbs in *mi*, Skr. *-mi*, Gr. *-μι*, L. *-m*: viz. OE. *dōm* (later *dō*), OS. *dôm* (*dôn*), OHG. *tôm, tuom* (later *tuon*). This verb is considered by many philologists to be the source of the formative suffix of the pa. t. of weak verbs in the Germanic languages, including Norse and Gothic; in the latter the plural endings *-dēdum, -dēduþ, -dēdun*, are the forms which the pl. of the pret. *deda* would have in Gothic.

OE. deviates from the other WGer. langs. in the past *dyde*, for OS. *deda*, OHG. *teta*; the *y* is now generally explained as a special OE. representation of an Indo-germanic weak vowel. Thence the pl. *dydon*; the plural corresp. to OS. *dādun*, modG. *thaten*, was Anglian *dēdon* (also *dædon*, in Cædmon, etc.). In ME. *dyde, dydon* were represented by *dude, -en* (*ü*), midl. & north. *diden, dide*, now *did*; but *dēden* (with a sing. *dēde* derived from it like modG. *that* from pl. *thaten*) came down in some dialects to 15th c. In the pres. ind., the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. in OE. had umlaut, *dēst, dēð, dēst, dēð*, and these forms survived in s.w till the 15th c.; but ONorthumbrian had, without umlaut, *dōas, dōæð, dōas*, and in ME. the forms *dōst, dōth* (*dōs*) are found in north. & midl. from the 12th c. The pa. pple in OE. is known only with the prefix *ge-*, which in ME. remained in the south as *y-, i-*. (Forms with *ge-* are found also in the pa. t., and occasionally other parts, which, however, are more properly referred to a derivative vb. OE. *gedōn*, ME. *ido, ydo*). The final *-n* of the pple. was generally dropped in the south in ME., esp. in the forms *ydo, ido*, whence the *ado* (ədū) of modern s.w. dialects.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.*

a. *Simple Infinitive,* **do** dū, du). Forms: 1 **dōn** (*north.* **dōan, dōa, doe**; 2 5 **don** (4–5 **doon,** 4 **doyne, doun,** 4–6 **done,** 5 **doone**); 2– **do** (4–7 **doo, 6-7 dooe, doe,** *Sc.* 6 **du, dw,** 9 **dui, dee**).

Beowulf 2349 (Th.) Swa sceal man don. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 17 Huæd sceal ic doa? xiv. 7 Gie mazon him wæl doe. 1131 *O. E. Chron.*, Swa swa hi scoldon don. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Ne mei na man do þing þet beo god iqueme. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 47 Gret wrong þou woldest don vs. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1309, I schal him in mi prisoun do. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. ii. 9 þat he may so done. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 651/1 The same..schall so doon to hem. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 10) 78 b, We might lawfully so dooe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 46 In what sort shall he best doo it. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xlii, Let her .. doe me not .. to dy. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 What he would have me do. *Mod.* Who saw him do it?

b. *Dative Infinitive* (with *to*) to do (tŭ dū); in OE. to dónne (dóanne, dóenne), ME. to donne, to done, to don (to donde, to doinde).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 12 Hyt ys alyfed on reste dagum wel to donne [*Lindisf. G.* wel don; *Rushw.* god to doanne]. ' 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Alse he ment to don. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 ȝif he seolf nule don swa swa he heom techeð to donne. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 19 Arȝe we beoþ to done god. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He was send .. to donde þrefolde wike. *Ibid.* 219 He ne turnde to donde.. nan þer þinge. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 92 Þan we hire .. makede to do sacrefise. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 102, I haue lytel more to done. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 (Matz.) More redy for to doo than for to speke. *c* 1480 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halliw.) 3 To dethe hyt for to doone! 1534 Tindall *Mark* v. 7 What haue I to do [1611 to doe] with the? 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, (an. 8) 71 b, Men that enforce theim for to doen or to ymagine wronges. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K vij, So am I constrainede to doo it. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 Which if I now should begin to doe. *Mod.* What are you going to do?

2. *Indicative Present.*

a. 1*st pers. sing.* do. Forms: 1 dóm (dóam), dó (dóa); 2- do (4-6 doo, 6-7 doe).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 22 Hwæt ðonne dóm ic of ðæm hælend? [*c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Hwæt dom ic þanne be hælend? *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Hwæt do ic?] *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiv. 14 Dis ic doam *vel* ic uyrco. [*c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Dis dom ic.] *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 210 Ic do oððe wyrce. 1388 Wyclif *John* xiii. 7 What I do thou wost not now. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 361, I doo yowe wole to wytt. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* iii. 11 Beholde I do a thinge. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 52 That I doe not.

b. 2*nd pers. sing.* doest (dū'ĕst), dost (dust). Forms: 1 dēst, dēst (*North.* dóas, dóas, dóas), 2-4 dest, 2- dost (3-7 dust, 4-5 doist, 7 doost); 3-4 *north.* dos, 4 dose, duse, 5 doyse), 6- doest (6 doeste, doiste, 7 do'st). In late use, the form *doest* is confined to the principal verb, *dost* is usually auxiliary.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 2 Donne ðu doas ælmessa. — John vi. 30 Þæt ðu doæs. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Hwæt ðu does. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xii. 18 Hwi dest þu wið me swa? *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* John vi. 30 Hwæt dest þu? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þa dedbote þe þu dest. *Ibid.* 67 ȝef þu þus dost. *c* 1200 Ormin 15587 Þu .. þatt dost tuss þise dedess. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 428 Þou ne dust noȝt as þe wyse. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2390 Wat dos þu here? 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 230 Þou ys dest so mochel wo. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 315 What dostow here? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 3 So thynke me that thou doyse. 1534 Tindale *John* vii. 3 Thy workes that thou doest [so all 16-17th c. vv., *Wyclif* doist]. *Ibid.* ix. 34 And dost thou teache vs? [so 1539 *Cranm.*; but 1557 *Geneva*, 1582 *Rhem.*, 1611 have 'doest']. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 78 Do'st thou attend me? 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xix. 9 What doest thou here, Elijah? — *John* xiii. 27 That thou doest [Tindale dost], doe quickly. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* IV. 153 Doest thou run after thine owne Master? *Mod. poetic.* Why dost thou weep?

c. 3*rd pers. sing.* does (dvz); *arch.* doth (dvþ), doeth (dū'ĕþ).

Forms: a. 1 (dēð, dóeð), dēð, 2-5 deþ (2 deaþ, dieþ, 3 deeþ, 5-6 dethe), 3-5 doþ (4 doith, 5-6 dooth), 5- doth, 6-7 doeth (6 dothe). β. 1 *north.* dōas, dóes, 3-4 *north.* dos, dus, (4 dots, 5 duse, doys), 5-6 dois, dose (6 doose), 6- does. γ. 6- do (doe). The orig. northern form *does* superseded *doth*, *doeth*, in 16-17th c. in general use; the latter being now liturgical and poetic. The form *he do* is now s.w. dial.

a. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 19 Se þe hit deð [*c* 950 *Lindisf. G.* doeð]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hwat deð si moder hire bearn?..hi hit..dieð under hire arme. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Al swa me deað bi þe deade. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 He doð alse holie write seið. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1468 Vnwrestlyche he deeþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 68 In al þet god deþ. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11838 (Trin.) Þis caitif .. Dooþ [*v. r.* dos] him leches for to seke. 1382 Wyclif *John* iii. 21 Ech man that doith yuele. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lxii 371 Yf a man dooth as wel as he can. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 35 God..Which doth all in order due. 1569 Golding *Heminges Post.* 27 The thing that Christ dothe here, is that he dothe Peter to understand. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xi. (1617) 166 He doeth thee to onderstand. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 50 It doth amount to one more then two. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 21 He that doth against them, doth against justice. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. iv. 4, I must speak with Count Cenci; doth he sleep?

β. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt vi. 3 Nyta winstra ðin huæt wyrcas *vel* doas suiðra ðin. *Ibid.* vii. 24 Se ðe .. does ða ilco *Ibid.* viii. 9 Ic cueðo .. ðeua minum, do ðis, and [he] does [*Rushw.* he doeþ]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5208 He dus [*v. r.* dos] nakins þing. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 2908 (Fairf.) Hit dose [*v. r.* dos] mony in syn to fal. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 233 He dos as he bad. ' *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7291 Wha so dose agayne þe saynte. 1555 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xxii, My hart .. doth melt and pyne, as waxe by fier dose. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 172 Faith he does. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 236 Our Interpreter do's it well. *Ibid.* 317 Why do's he aske? 1661 Marvell *Corr.* xxi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 54 Longer then your business usually dos. 1666 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 2 The person that does them.

γ. 1547 Bale *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 234 No goodly institution, nor ordinance .. do this faithful woman contemn. *a* 1553 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 333 He..do confess himself to speak of this third kind. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Geographie doe deliniat, and set out the universal earth. 1660 Pepys *Diary* (1875) I. 62 Sir Arthur Haselrigge do not yet appear in the House. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 65 He don't know you. 1831 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 100 God don't suffer them now. *Mod. s.w. dial.* He du say. That he du.

d. *plural*; do.

Forms: a. 1 dōð, dó (we, etc.), (dóað, dóeð), 2-4 doþ. β. 3-4 don, (4-5 done), 6- do (5-6 doo, 6-7 doe, dooe, 7- *interr.* d'ye). γ. *north.* 1 dōas, dóes, 3-6 dos, 4 dose, dus, 4-5 duse, 6 dois.

a. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 46 Ah gæfel-geroefe þæt ne doeþ. *Ibid.* 47 Hwæt doaþ ȝe marae? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 47 Gyf ȝe ðæt doþ. *Ibid.*, Hwæt do ȝe mare? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Bet ..þene we doþ 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 Hi doþ..þe contrarye.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Þese two þing don alle heðen men. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* vii. 8 Manye oþere thingis lyke to þes ȝe don [1388 doon]; 1534 Tindale—1611 ye do; 1582 *Rhem.* you doe]. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 12 Thai done hym deme. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 89 What you doe, and what other do. 1584 Peele *Arraignm. Paris* I. iii, As done these fields and groves 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communn.* i. § 2. 39 We do it also, and doe it much more. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 108 Why don't they consider? *a* 1832 Bentham *Mem.* Wks. 1843 X. 246 How d'ye do?

γ. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 46 Ðær-suinnigo ðis doas. *Ibid.* 47 Gie doas *vel* wyrcas. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4146 Swilk men..þat mykel dus [*v. r.* dose] ogayns Goddes lawe. *c* 1400 Dose [see 24 d]. 1533 Dois [ibid.]. *Mod. north. dial* Them that does it.

3. *Indicative Past.*

a. 1*st and* 3*rd pers. sing.* did.

Forms: 1-2 dyde, 2-5 dide, dude (*ü*), dede, 5 dodo, 4-6 dyde, dyd, 4- did (4 dud, 4-5 didd, 5-6 didde).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2601 (Gr.) Ne dyde ic for facne. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Þis he dyde. *Ibid.* an. 1127 Se king hit dide. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He dude þet heo weren binnende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 762 Quer abram is bigging dede. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 221 Sir Rauf .. did þer his endyng 13 .. *Cursor M.* 1608 He to pin him-selfen did [*G.* didd, *Fr.* diddel]. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 6070 (Trin.) Þe brode watir he dud him ynne [earlier MSS. did, dide]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 215 Þei ynne Romulus dede his owne ymage. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 501 He dude also. *Ibid.* 936 To his mowthe þo his hond he dode. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 495 He dyd hym faste away. 1461 Cl. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 367 I. 540, I dede .. Hauswan goo to my Lord. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 33 All I did, I did but as I ought.

b. 2*nd pers. sing.* didst.

Forms: a. 1 dydes(t, 2-5 dides(t, dudest, 5 dydest, 6-7 diddest, 6- didst. β. 3-4 dides-(tou), dedes-, dudes-; γ. *north* 4 did.

a 1000 *Andreas* 929 (Gr.) Ðu ondsæc dydest. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 þis þu dudest þer. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Þat tu eauer dides te into swuch þeowdom. 13 .. *Cursor M.* 10484 Als þou did [*v. r.* diddist, dudest] quilum dame sarra. *Ibid.* 12626 Qui did þu þus? [*Trin.* didestou þus] 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xii. 12 Þou didist hidyngli. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 41 Thow dedist their brother to be slain. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII, Litany*, The noble workes that thou diddest in their daies. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xii. 12 Thou diddest it secretly. *Ibid. Ps.* xliv. 1 What worke thou didst in their dayes. 1819 Shelley *Julian & M.* 459 Thou didst speak thus and thus.

c. *plural* did.

Forms: 1 dydon (-un), *poet. Angl.* dēdon (*W.S.* dǣdon), 2 didon, 2–5 diden, duden, deden (2 dedeun, 4 didyn, diddyn), 2–6 dide, 3–5 dude, dede (4–6 didde), 4- did (4 dud, 5–6 dyd).

Cædmon's Gen. 722 (Gr.) Þæt hie to mete dædon ofet unfæle. *Ibid.* 1944 He ne cuðe hwæt þa cynn dydon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 19 And dedon ða ðegnas suæ bibeod him ðe hælend. *Ibid.* xxviii. 15 Hia..dedon suæ weron gelæred [*Rushw.* dydun, *Ags. G.* dydon, *Hatt.* dyden] *a* 1132 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Swa swa hi ear didon. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Sume hi diden in crucethus .. and dide scearpe stanes þer inne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Heo.. swa duden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1059 He so deden als he hem bad. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 201 Alle þat did þat dome. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 17411 (Trin.) Ȝe duden him vndir lok & sele. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III. 109 More .. þan þey dude. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 353 Þey dede [*v.r.* dude, dide] hym in to þe see. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Þai did Criste to deed. *Ibid.* xv. 67 Him didd þe Iews on þe crosse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1381 Dydden all to the dethe. *Ibid.* 11960 Dyden. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 10 Thus we dydon myschyvysly. 1530 *Compend. Treat* (1863) 59 So diden y^ apostles. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 8) 72 b, Why did thei take it? 1659 Baxter *Key Cath.* xxxv. 252 The rest.. did what they did.

4. *Subjunctive Present.*

a. *singular* do. Forms: 1 dó, (dóe, dóa), 2- do (5-7 doo, doe).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 35 Þætte..ðu doe us. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 3 Nyte se winstrae hond þin hwæt þin sio swiþre doa. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxv. 6 Dæt he do ealle hale. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Ich bidde .. þæt tu do baldeliche. 13 .. *Cursor M.* 23904 Par-of..scho do hir will. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iv. 32 ȝif ony man do thereinne ony maner metalle. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 b, That he doo not thinke himselfe wyser then his maister. 1581 Savile *Tacitus Hist.* I. vii. (1591) 5 Doe he wel doe he ill, al is ill taken. *Mod.* If he do anything unexpected.

b. *plural* do. Forms: 1 dón (dóen, dóan, dóe), 2 5 don, 4–5 doon, 3- do (5–7 doo, doe).

a 1000 *Father's Instr.* (Cod. Ex.) 70 Ðeah hi wom dón. 13 .. *Cursor M.* 23760 (Fairf.) If we bleþeli after him do. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1988 *Ariadne*, That we doon the gayler..To come. *Mod.* What if we do?

5. *Subjunctive Past.* did.

Forms: *sing.* 1 dyde (dēde); 2- (as Indicative). *plural* 1 dyden, dyde; 2- (as Indic.).

a 900 *Martyrol.* in *O. E. T.* 198/36 Ða frægn se..for hwon he suæ dede. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xv. 24 Gif ic ne dyde. — Matt. xii. 16 Dedon *vel* dydon [*Rushw.* dydun]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 Hi dydun dæd-bote [*Lindisf., Rushw.* dydon, *Hatt.* hyo deden]. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K vij, If I didde it not. *Mod.* If you did that, you would be blamed.

6. *Imperative* do. a. *sing.* Forms: 1 dó (dóa, dóe), 2- do (5-7 doo, doe, dooe).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2225 (Gr.) Do swa ic ðe bidde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 37 Ga and do eall-swa [*Lindisf.* gaa and ðu dóo ongelic]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15306 Fra mi fete do þin hand. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 308 To dedis of armes hym doo. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xliv. 4 Oh doe not this abominable thing. *Mod.* Do your best.

b. *plural.* Forms: a. 1 dōð (dóeð, -æð, -að, dóas), 2-3 doþ, 4 dothe, 4–5 dooth. β. 4- do (5–7 doo, doe). γ. *north.* 3–4 dos (dus), 4–5 dose.

a. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 3 Doþ his siðas rihte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16281 (Laud) Dothe hym on rode. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3807 Doþ your dede to-day. *c* 1400 A. Davy *Dreams* 154 Dooþ me into prison.

β. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4893 (Fairf.) Do folow ham. 1611 Bible *Matt.* vii. 12 Doe [*earlier 16th c. vv.* do] ye even so to them. 1682 Norris *Hierocles, Golden Verses* 32 That doe.

γ. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 2 Hreonisse doas *vel* wyrcas. — John vi. 10 Does þætte ða menn ȝesitta. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2792 Tas and dos [*Fairf.* take an and do] your will wit þan. *c* 1300 Havelok 2592 Dos me als ich wile you lere. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5090 (Fairf.) Make you redy..and dose you hame.

7. *Present Participle* doing (dū'iŋ).

Forms: a. 1 dónde (dóende), 2–3 donde, 4 doinde, 4–6 doinge, doynge, 6- doing. β. *north.* 3–5 doande, 4–6 doand.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John, Cont. x, Efne ȝelic hine.. doende gode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 46 Hys hlafurd hyne ȝemet þus dondne [*Lind.* doende, *Rushw.* dónde, *Hatt.* doende]. *c* 1275 Lay. 5872 Her solle þe wel donde euere worþe riche. *c* 1300 *Beket* 277 Evere doinge he was. *Mod.* What was he found doing?

8. *Past Participle* done (dvn).

Forms: a. 1 ȝedón (-dóen, -dén, -dóen, -dóan), 2-3 idon, 3–5 ydon, ido, ydo (5 ydoo, edoone). β. 3–7 don, 4- done (4 doun, dun(e, 5 doon, *north.* doyne, 5–6 doone, doen, 6 dooen, downe, *Sc.* 6- dune). γ. 4-6 do, 5 doo, doe.

a. 1123 *O. E. Chron.*, Swa mycel hearm þær wæs ȝedon. *c* 1305 *St. Edward* 19 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 107 Þulke ring is ȝut..for relik ido. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 377 Had y don meyte in a dysshe. *Ibid.* 580 Hit was þo y do. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 That edoone the hangmane was commandid..to kut of that hand. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6794 How he hadde follyly I do.

β. *a* 1132 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1126, Þæt wæs eall don ðurh his dohtres ræd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2996 Qui has þou þusgat don? 13 .. *Ibid.* 16762 + 22 Til end þis dede is doyn. — *Ibid.* 16812 Thinges þat are doyne. — *Ibid.* 20065 Crist was doun on þe rode. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 937 Y-wisse, y am done. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 271 Bifore alle þingis ben doone. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 4 As sum have doon. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. xii. 28 Þan wes he dwne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 193 What scholde be doen. 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 380 He hath ..don al this. 1555 Eden *Decades* 182 After he hath dooen thus. 1558–68 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 2 a, That doen, take a pound..of Aloes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 174 b, All is dasht, and done. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 5 To have been doone by Abimelech. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Laplandt* 7 Which don, he rises up. 1860–1 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 24 [To see] that what ought to be done is always done.

γ. 13 . *Cursor M.* 2413 (Trin.) Sir she seide hit shal be do. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 337 ȝif Eve hadde do so. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* Prol. 1 So that it be do with honeste. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 49 Thyngys that y schulde haue doo. 1509 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, Pref., The kynge ..hath do to be ordeined. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 252 Many a lord have I do lame.

9. *Verbal sb.* Doing, q.v.

B. Signification.

General scheme of arrangement—I. Transitive senses (*To put. ** To bestow, render. *** To perform, effect). II. Intransitive: To put forth action, to act. III. Causal and Auxiliary uses (* Causal. ** Substitute. *** Periphrastic). IV. Special uses of certain parts (Imperative, Infinitive, Pres. pple, Past pple.). V. Special uses with prepositions (e. g. *do for*). VI. In combination with adverbs (e. g. *do off*).

I. Transitive senses.

* To put, place. (Cf. the adv. combinations *do on, off, in, out*, etc. in VI.)

†1. To put, place. a. *lit. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xlix. (E.E.T.S.) 383 Dæt mon his sweord doo ofer his hype. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Hig doð niwe win on niwe bytta. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Þet corn me deð in to gerner. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2586 Euerilc knape child .. ben a-non don ðe flod wið in. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13846 (Cott.) Þat he be tan, and don in band. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 20112 (Edin.) Amang þe nunnis. he hir dide. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1363 Take myn hawberke and do it on the. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 425 Do hom in a pot and seth hom, and do therto gode broth. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 43 Orias ..presumed to do upon him the prestis stole. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 440 If I would not tell where I had done him. 1600 W. Vaughan *Directions for Health* (1633) 117 Take a gallon .. of pure water, and do it into a pot. 1608 Holland *Sueton.* 120 He tooke of his Ring .. then afterwardes did it uppon his finger againe. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Lincolns. Glass.* 89/1 Where hes ta done it? I've look'd high an' low for it.

†b. *fig. Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Deð hire in to drecchunge to dihten hus & hinen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15935 (Cott.) Þat sal þis

ilk night be don..to mikel pine. *c* 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 Þe quene vpe him hire hurte dude. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. [xl]. 15 Ne do nou3t, Lord, þy mercy fer fra me. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 93 Ich do me in 3oure grace. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 16 And thou thus dos me from thi grace. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 225 He did him in his will. 1598 *Macedorus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 222 Take him away, and do him to execution straight.

c. *To do to death*: orig. to put to death; now, often with emphasis on the *do*, implying a slow or protracted process. *arch.* (Cf. DEATH 12.)

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Hu hi michte hine to deaðe 3edon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2131 Ichulle .. don þe to deaðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13961 (Cott.) Þe Iues .. soght iesu at do to ded. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 564 Men for her trespacis ben doon into her Deeth. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1004 The putting away and doing his Wife Octavia to death. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* v. iii. 3 Done to death by slanderous tongues. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 302 That brother had been done to death by English traitors.

†**d.** *To do of*: to put out of, deprive of, rid of, 'do out' of. *To do of dawe, adawe*: see DAY *sb.* 17. *To do of live*: see LIFE. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 95 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Ne mai no woman .. of hire maidenhod beo ido. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5944 (Cott.) Drightin sua þam did of all.

†**2.** *refl.* To put or set oneself; to betake oneself, proceed, go. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Me were leouere uorto don me touward Rome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12832 (Cott.) He did him þan to flum iordan. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 33 We dude ous in a schip. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 343 On his knes he him dede Bifor Felice. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1368 Ho dos hir forth at þe dore .. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2061 He deraied him as a deuel & dede him out a-3eine. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2416 He dyde hym anoon to ryde. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1521 Of the valey he did hym swith

†**b.** *intr.* To proceed, go. See *Do way* (53). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6140 'Dos now forth', þai said in hi.

†**3.** *trans.* To apply, employ, lay out, expend. *Obs.* *To do cost*: see COST *sb.*[2] 5.

1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 Y wille þat þe surplus be don for my soule. 1434 *Ibid.* 101 Sell hit, & do hit for the loue of god. 1528 *Bury Wills* (1850) 117 The mony..to be don for my sowle and hys.

b. To settle, invest. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 31 Who felle to haf þe lond, on þam it suld be don.

** To bestow, impart, grant, render, give (a thing to a person); to cause to befall or come.

Orig. with dative of the recipient or person affected, and accusative of that which is imparted or caused: e.g. 'it did him credit'. But in later use the dative is largely replaced by *to* and prepositional object, and then changes places with the verbal object: 'it did credit *to* his good sense'.

(The primary notion here appears to have been that of *putting* (or *bestowing*) something to a person, being closely related to prec. section, in which a person is put to or into something.)

4. To impart to, bring upon (a person, etc.) some affecting quality or condition; to bestow, confer, inflict; to cause by one's action (a person) to have (something). In later use, associated more closely with the notion of performance, as in 6, e.g. *to do any one a service* = to perform some action that is of service to him.

a 1000 *Martyrol.* 7 May (E.E.T.S.) 78 Se gedyde dumbum men spræce. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxlu[ii]. 10 Þu me god dydest. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Alle þe pines þe hi diden wrecce men. *c* 1205 LAY 481 Heo willeð þe freonscipe don. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Þu dest me god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13666 (Cott.) He thoght him do solace. *Ibid.* 20079 (Cott.) Þai me do þis mikel scham. *Ibid.* 20274 (Cott.) It dos me god þat i yuu se. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv 12 Scho duse na man harme. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. ccvii. 244 The which dyd them great trouble. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* ix. 7 It brussed his body, & dyd him greate payne. 1675 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 316 It..did me a great deal of good. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v, Sure he'll do the dear boy no harm. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 112 The book does him very great credit.

b. To render, administer, pay, extend, exhibit, show *to a person* (justice, worship, thanks, etc.).

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1567 Hy to siðe doð gæstum helpe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cviii. 21 Do me þine .. mycle mildheortnesse. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 Alle diden him manred. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24058 (Edin.) Vs al to don sucour. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 15047 (Trin.) Þat we þe do suche worshepe as we may. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 113, I schall do þe an euill turne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 5 They moste do hir the lawe. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 11 To doo her ayde ayenst her ennemyes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxiii. 161 Than the kyng dyd them that grace, that he suffred them to passe. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i, To do him right He was a Man indeed. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/1 The Gentlemen of the Audawlet would do him justice. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, I did a gipsy a good turn once.

5. With the indirect object governed by *to*; thus passing into 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+257 (Cott.) A grete honour to wymmen did he in þat cas. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 5980 (Fairf.) Þe folk of egipte þat maste to bestes done worshepe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1601 *Hypsip. & Medea*, He made hire don to Iason cumpaynye At mete. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 493 Of þe desplesaunce þt ychave do to 3ow. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. xxviii, These ladies unto me did great pleasaunce. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 36 If due Iustice vnto you were doone. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* (1890) I. 17 Which .. he did to do a courtesy to the town. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 P 5 Persons..which do Honour to their Country. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* I. 158 A day's sport which would have done credit to these modern days.

*** To put forth (action or effort of any kind); to perform, accomplish, effect. (Now the leading trans. use.)

Since every kind of action may be viewed as a particular form of *doing*, the uses of the verb are as numerous as the classes of objects which it may govern. Only the general senses can here be exhibited; the phrases formed by the verb with special substantive objects, are treated under the words concerned; e.g. *to do honour, the honours of*: see HONOUR.

6. To perform, execute, achieve, carry out, effect, bring to pass. (With an object denoting action.) e.g. *to do work, a thing, that, it, what?* etc.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 61 (32) [Hi] þa weorc ne doð. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 79 (Gr.) Hio sceal eft don þæt hio ær dyde. 1123 *O. E. Chron.*, Þis he dyde eall for þes biscopes luuen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 748 Heo ne duden nawiht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13473 (Cott.) He. Wist well wat he had to don. 1382 WYCLIF *John* x. 37 If I do not the workis of my fadir, nyle 3e bileue to me. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4156 Of diuers miracles þat Cuthbert did. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* i. (1887) 2 Neither I haue don so much as I might. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 He did neuer doe a more pleasing deed. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 P 1 Our Lives ..are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, Humphrey will..do all the hard work.

b. *To do good, evil, right, wrong*, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxi[i]. 9 Ge woh doð. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 Ware se he com he dide mare yuel þanne god. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29167 (Cott. Galba) Þam aw here to do right. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* vii. 21 Ther is not forsothe a rightwis man in the erthe, that do good, and not synne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 105 Quhat wickitnes or mischeif may he do. 1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 23 What evyll hath he done? 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxv, Surely I have done wrong.

c. To commit (sin, crime, etc.); to perpetrate. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Father's Instr.* 70 (Cod. Ex. lf. 81 a) Deah hi wom don. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 369 Pulke robberye, þat hym þozte he adde ydo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5173 (Gött.) 3e gabb, and certis, 3e do gret sin. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/2 Do mawmentrye, *ydolatro*. 14 *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 98 As thow dydest neuer trespace. 1539 BP. HILSEY *Primer* III, Thou shalt do no murder. 1686 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 271 Severall abuses done by such as sell rootes. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Rules conc. Servants* Wks. 1745 VIII. 7 When you have done a fault, be pert and insolent.

d. To execute, administer, practise (a function, office, or duty).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxix. 12 Gode deð drihten domas. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 He dide god iustise and makede pais. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9708 (Cott.) Rightwish to do iustise. *Ibid.* 27272 Queþer þai þair mister leli do. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I. 99 The Judges attended to do justice. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxvii, As many of your countrymen as you may consider likely to do good service. 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 21 Justice was done between man and man.

e. With various extensions of the predicate expressing the relation of the action to another person or thing. Often blending with 5.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxv. 16 Do gedefe mid me, Drihten, tacen. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Na god ne dide me for his saule þar of. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Þere muchele mildheortnesse þe he dude on us. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19325 (Cott.) Þai durst na violence to þam do. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 3 And thei schuln do to 3ou thes thingis, for thei han not knowe the fadir, nether me. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 300 So riche þat þei wyte not what to done with hire godes. *c* 1480 *Ord. Love* 46 Love arted me to do my obseruaunce To his estate. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xx [xix]. 2, I wil do mercy vpon Hanun the sonne of Nahas. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 Then began to be consider'd..what was to be don to libellous books. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, We knew not what to do with this poor girl. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 729 What is to be done with Ireland now? 1890 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1, I think an injustice has been done to the plaintiff.

7. To perform duly, carry out, execute. (With obj. expressing command, duty, etc.)

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 10 Lær mec doan willan ðinne. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 142 Druxon and dydon drihtnes willan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3414 (Cott.) Gladli his biding he didd. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1644 *Hypsip. & Medea*, And doth his oth & goth with hire to bedde. ?*a* 1525 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 177 Do my counsel, brother Pity. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 10 Thy wil be done [TIND. fulfilled]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 50 They did his commands with alacrity. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 204 Take out the Dirt that hinders the Water from doing its Office. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 5 Servants who did his bidding.

b. To perform duly, celebrate (a ceremony, etc.).

a 1000 *Sonl & Compl.* 69 Þonne halege menn gode..lofsong doð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28251 (Cott.) In kyrk. quen goddis seruis was to do. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1413 All þere lordes Didyn sacrifice solempne vnto sere goddes. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 Whan the messe is do on my yeerday. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219 b/2 To don penaunce here for our synnes. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 8) 75 b, The coronacion of his Quene and spouse..whiche was doen the dale of S. Mathy. 1583 RICH *Phylotus & Em* (1835) 23 The Mariage rites that are to bee doen in the Churche. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 127 She..submitted to the correction of the bishops, and did penance.

†**c.** To execute, discharge, deliver (a message, etc.). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 They loked among them who shulde do yᵉ message. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 55 A Gentleman desired leaue to doe a message from his Lord vnto him. 1596 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 88 To Mr Boston I wold full fayne have my commendations done. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 144 We will do him word of this thy behaviour. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* III. ii, Do my bussemans to the gentleman.

8. (In *pa. pple.* and *perf. tenses.*) To accomplish, complete, finish, bring to a conclusion. *To be done*, to be at an end.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20319 (Cott.) Mi loi es don euerilk dele. *c* 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 131 Whan þe soper was do, crystros anone *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 145 Alle the .. seruice is songe & doo. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 56 He knewe well that it was doon of [=all up with] hym. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 127 b, When the Clerkes have dooen syngyng. 1566 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 21 Before his funerall obsequy was finished and done. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 73 Now the Chime of Poetry is done. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* Wks. (1869) 566/2 When dinner is done. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xv, By the time that the horses had done their forage.

b. *To be done* is used of the agent instead of 'to have done', in expressing state rather than action. (Chiefly *Irish, Sc., U.S.*, and *dial.*)

1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 119, I was done with love for ever. 1771 T. JEFFERSON *Let T. Adams* in *Harper's Mag.* No 482. 206 One farther favor and I am done. 1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 77 The rogue is pressing me so, I must be done. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xiii, One little bit more, and then I am done 1876 H. B SMITH in *Life* (1881) 404 After this is done I am done 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxvi. 192 Let us be done with the matter. 18. *Lit. World* (Boston) X. 400 The mills of the gods are not yet done grinding. 1883 *Century Mag* XXV. 767/1 'Going, at twenty-four thousand dollars! Are you all done?' He scanned the crowd.

9. To put forth, exert, use (diligence, endeavour, etc.) in effecting something. *To do one's best, cure, devoir, diligence, endeavour, might, pain*, etc.: see these words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14480 (Cott.) Þai did þair pain þat he and lazar war bath slain *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 7 Aungeles donn here myȝt To serue hure bope day & nyȝt. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 68 They dede ther besy payne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. xvii, To reade their names I did my busy cure. 1583 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. clxxxii. 216 Shame haue he that dothe nat his power to distroy all. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iv. 9 Doe thy diligence to come shortly vnto me 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 76 They bade the Swedes do their worst. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 328, I shall do my utmost to serve her 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vi. 82 The Lieutenant did his best to amuse her.

10. To produce, make, bring into existence by one's action.

1580 FULKE (*title*), Stapleton and Martiall confuted.. Done and directed to all those that love the truth and hate superstitious vanities. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 357 We have done five or six copies in the same paper. 1601 CHESTER *Loves Martyr*, etc. 165 [169] Done by the best and chiefest of our moderne writers 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 The Rough or Plain Work, is done with the Grey Kentish Bricks. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 73 This method of *doing* (as it is called) a paper, is disgraceful. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. viii. 98 Otto IV. . had an actual habit of doing verse. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 58 The sun is a painter. He does the photograph.

11. To operate upon or deal with (an object) in any way. The most general word expressing transitive action; and so, familiarly substituted for any verb the action of which is of a nature to be readily inferred from the subject or object, or both combined. In *Slang*, employed euphemistically to avoid the use of some verb plainly naming an action. Among the great variety of uses, the following are some of the chief.

a. To do work upon or at, repair, prepare, clean, keep in order, etc.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some yᵉ lodysshe stone dyd seke, some yᵉ bote dyd 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxi, If they had done the other nineteen as that twentieth Ship was done [i.e sheathed]. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxi, I did my hair on purpose. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* (1876) 170 A gardener whose wife (what is called) *did* his lodgers. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* xvi 388 *Do* is made a word of all work ..Women do their back hair, and do everything that they arrange. 'I have got the se flowers to do'—meaning to arrange in a vase. 1883 *Leisure H.* 84/1 The Chinaman who usually 'does' my room. *Mod.* The man who does our garden. The paper-hanger who did this room, has done it very well.

b. To prepare or make ready as food; to cook; to preserve, pickle, etc.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Mar, We had a carp and some other fishes, as well done as ever I eat any. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xix. 304 Red currants are done the same way 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, How equably he twirleth round the string. Now he is just done. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/2 [She] will have an extra bloater or a mutton chop done to a turn. *Mod.* (U.S.) *Advertisement*, Young woman as dinner or order cook: capable of doing pastry.

c. To work at or out, solve, translate, review, depict, etc.

1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 May, My Lives creep on..I have done Addison, Prior and almost Fenton. 1813 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 41, I do Xenophon every day. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* iii, He has done [sketched] me and Hannah too. 1866 *Reader* 3 Nov. 514 The gentleman who 'does' the French books for the Athenæum. 1883 R. BUCHANAN *Love me for ever* II. iii. 92 There Amos often sat and did his accounts. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* iv. 96 Not one syllable of lessons do they ever do after their one o'clock dinner. *Mod.* A class of boys doing arithmetic

while another is doing Euclid. I cannot do this problem. Show me how to do this sum

d. To enact, act; to play the part of.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 122 You could neuer doe him so ill well, vnlesse you were the very man. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Oct., To the Cockpitt to see 'The Moore of Venice', which was well done. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 4 A great Part of the Performance was done in Italian. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80, I shall do Andromache myself. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 131 He was too poor to do comet; but he did fire-fly with some brilliancy. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, East still doing the cicerone. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 755/1 He did not seem to do the host

e. To finish up, exhaust, undo, ruin, 'do for'.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 937 And but he wiȝtly wite, y wisse, y am done. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1713 How we haue done ser Dary & diepid his kniȝtes. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 364 A man euen with veray age almoste clene dooen. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxx, The Holland fleet, who, tired and done, Stretch'd on their decks like weary oxen lie. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 719/2 Oh, Charles, you have done me. 1841 P. MCFARLANE *Sp.* 25 Aug., If we shrink, we are done. 1892 *Black & White* 14 May 623/2 It was a decimal that did me in the Little-Go. 1893 DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 90 It was a..trying march to-day for men and horses, and both were pretty well done by the time we got in.

f. To hoax, cheat, swindle, overreach. *slang.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 136 And I can doe, My master too, When my master turnes his backe. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, If the man comes from the Cornish borough, you must do him. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 To do any one, to cheat him. 1830 DISRAELI in *Edin. Daily Rev.* 12 May (1885) 2/8 He did the Russian Legation at écarté. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 106 If you are too suspicious of servants. they take a pleasure in 'd ing' you, to use a common saying.

g. To accomplish (a given distance) in travelling.

1824 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 179, [I] did the four miles in less than twenty minutes. 1890 *Nature* 13 Mar. 435 The 105¼ miles between Grantham and London are continuously 'done' in 117 minutes

h. To go over as a tourist, visit, see. *colloq.*

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlii, Captain Hall..has..*done* North and South America. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xvi, We..as he used to call it, '*did* a bit of continent' together. 1854 R. DOYLE *Brown, Jones, and Robinson* 8 They 'do' Cologne Cathedral. 1861 *Court Life at Naples* II. 115 Travellers, zealously bent on *doing* the country and all the sights.

i. To serve out (a term of punishment). *slang.*

1865 *Daily Tel.* 1 Mar. 3/3, 'I was doing time'..(A cant term for serving a sentence in prison). 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 316 Men that have 'done time'. 1892 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 30 Jan. 106/3 Tuer is a criminal..and..does his five years.

j. With adjectives (in its origin an ellipt. use of **d**): as *to do the amiable, civil, grand, lazy, polite* (person); but at length sometimes with *thing* understood. *colloq.*

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Steam Excursion* 234/1 He used to..flatter the vanity of mammas, do the amiable to their daughters. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* iii, John 'doing the polite', and laughing as he..introduced 'Captain Lovell' and 'Miss Coventry'. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug., Honestly doing the lazy, and luxuriating in the ..bounteous summer. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 231 Doing the civil most oppressively. 1875 R. H. R. *Rambles in Istria* 195 One confesses, goes to mass, and does the proper.

k. In elliptical expressions, as *to do the outside edge*, i.e. to practise skating on the outside edge.

1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 3/2 To polish up their skates, and to dream..of doing the outside edge almost before Candlemas is over.

l. In many other expressions, for which see the specific words.

12. With noun of action as object, the two being equivalent to a cognate verb of action, as *to do writing = to write, to do repairs = to repair things.* So *to do* BATTLE, SLAUGHTER, etc. q. v.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 35/1 He comyth. euery yere in his chirche and doth a sermon. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxii. [clviii]. 449 There the kynge kneled downe and dyd his prayers. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 38 The Cure whereof, my Lord, 'Tis time must do. c 1750 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* i. 1 Your translation .. is .. done..with much spirit. 1885 *Law Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 To do trifling repairs to waggons. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 58, I was sitting doing a smoke.

13. To translate or render *into* another language or form of composition.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 15 He has already provided, that this piece shall shortly be done into Latine. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 Books .. not translated, but .. Done out of French, Latin, or other Language, and Made English. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 121 A chapter or two of Burnet's theory. well circumstanced and done into verse. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Boswell's Johnson* (1854) 189/1 When he wrote for publication, he did his sentences out of English into Johnsonese.

†**14.** In *passive*, rendering L. *fieri, factum esse*: To be brought about, come to pass, happen. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 1 It is don, whenne Jhesus hadde eendid alle these wordis, he seide to his disciplis. 1388 — *Isa.* xxxvii. 1 It was don, whanne kyng Ezechie hadde herd, he to-rent hise clothis.

II. Intransitive senses.

15. To put forth action, exert activity of any kind whatever; to act (in some specified way). Now a leading sense of the verb.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2225 (Gr.) Do swa ic ðe bidde. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Næure hethen men ne diden werse þan hi diden. c 1205 LAY. 1806 Als his men duden. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Þenc, dude he so? c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 Neiþer þe kyng ne his counsayl deede unriȝtfully. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 9 To do as thou woldest me dud by the. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 500 II. 178 Send me word how ye wyll that I doo there in. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 51 When ye are at Rome, do as they do at Rome. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 138 ¶ 1 It is almost a standing Rule to do as others do, or be ridiculous. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, He had done imprudently to elect her for the companion of his whole life. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 506 You have done well and like a gentleman. 1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 223/3 An example which others..would do wisely to copy.

b. To proceed in an emergency or juncture; to have recourse to some procedure or action; to contrive, manage.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28707 (Cott. Galba) When slike wrake on a syn was tane, how sall he do [that] has many ane. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 104 How shall we do for money for these warres? a 1761 RICHARDSON (Ogilvie), How shall I do to answer as they deserve your two last letters? *Mod.* How do you do for fresh provisions?

16. To perform deeds; to exert oneself; to work. (As opposed to doing nothing, talking, etc.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 585 For all war doand, knycht and knawe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 16 Get the vp, and be doynge. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. ii, Let's meet, and either do or die. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 7 He could neither say nor do. 1793 BURNS *Scots wha hae* vi, Liberty's in every blow! Let us do, or die. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 157 All human talent..is a talent to do. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 58 You have but to say, and they will do.

b. *euphem.* To copulate. See DOING *vbl. sb.* 1 b

17. In perfect tenses: To make an end, to conclude. *Have done!* make an end. *To have done with*, to cease to have to do with; to desist or cease from.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 31 Comyþ alle home, and hauyþ doun. c 1305 *St. Katherine* 279 (1862) Do what þu wolt and haue ido: and bring þi wille to ende. c 1400 *Melayne* 164 Hafe done! late semble the folke of thyne! 1530 PALSGR. 525/2 Nay, and you double ones, I have done with you. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 77 [They] ete them when they haue downe. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 205 Do as thou wilt, for I haue done with thee. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 118 Ha done with words, To me she's married, not vnto my cloathes. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Nov., To make clean the house above stairs; the upholsterers having done there. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 404 After we had done in the Kitchin the woman carried us to the East Part of the House. 1803 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 191, I wish the French would come, and have done.

18. To fare, get on (in some way). *To do well*: to be prosperous in one's doing or proceedings; to prosper, thrive, succeed. **a.** of persons.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13492 (Cott.) 'We sal', he said, 'do nu ful wele'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 128 God. Graunt that he thow passis to, & thow sa weill all tyme may do, That ȝe ȝow fra ȝowr fayis defend! c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxi. 116 Daryus demaunded of his fader how they of þe cytye dyd. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 223, I pray you shewe me how you haue done syn my departure. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 14 (*Passport*) Let me go to Paris and I shall do very well. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 2 The farmers were doing badly. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 56 He had done well with himself, and had made and was making a large income. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i, The inhabitants were all doing well..and all emulously hoping to do better still.

b. of things.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. i. 174 So they had done, if the iourney had done amysse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 It dooth best in good grounde. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 111 Words do well When he that speakes them pleases those that heare. 1605 — *Macb.* V. viii. 3. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 161 Some fruits do best that are put away in a half ripe state. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 447 Flax does well after wheat, and wheat does well after flax. *Mod.* I am glad your affairs are doing well.

19. *spec.* With regard to health or condition: To be (in health), find oneself, feel, fare (well or ill).

[Arising out of 18, and in early instances not easy to separate from it. Cf. MDu. *doen*, in same use; also OF. *Comment le faites vous?* Lat. *Quid agis?* ModGr. πῶς πράσσεις; how do you do?]

1463 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 480 II. 142, I wold ye shuld send me word howghe ye doo. 1535 PALSGR. 524/1, I do, I fare well or yvell touchynge my helth. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 253 God be thanked for you, How do you? 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 70 How doth the good Knight? may I aske how my Lady his Wife doth? 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 2 *Phi.* How haue you done since I sawe you? *Ma.* My health, since you sawe mee, hath beene..badd. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 1 He asked Will .. how he did? 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *ibid.* No. 114 ¶ 1 Child, How does your Father do? 1745 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. ciii. 284 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* Prol. (1883) 180 Nodding to booted beaux—'How do, how do?' 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. v, All..asked him 'how the Marquess did?' 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. ix. (1879) 225 Learn of the language 'How d'ye do?' And go and brag that they've been there.

20. To 'work', 'act', operate, or turn out (in some way); to do what is wanted; to succeed, answer, or serve; to be fitting or appropriate; to suffice. *That will do* (*that'll do*): that is sufficient.

[The unfortunate conjecture of Latham (followed in subsequent dictionaries) that *do* here represents OE. *dugan*, Dow, and is thus a distinct verb, is entirely erroneous.]

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 188, I neuer dealt better since I was a man: all would not doe. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 262 As if she tride how it would do. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. No. 226. 24 Adieu, my dear! I find you will do. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* III. Wks. 1799 I. 314 No, no, Mr. Mandeville, it won't do. c 1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Wks.* (Rtldg.) I. 48 She had long since prophesied he would not do for them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 322 The right..must be a present right; a future one will not do. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 179 The present Yankee .. not so careful for what is best as for what will *do*. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia, etc.* 70, I cannot say much for our inn; but it did. 1869 FREEMAN *O. Eng. H. for Child.* xi. § 2. 277 Perhaps it would hardly have done to send him. *Mod.* That will do, thank you.

III. Causal and auxiliary uses. * *Causal.*

†**21.** With *that* and subord. clause: To make it so that, produce the effect that; to cause (*that* a person or thing shall do something). *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. Care* xxi. (1871) 207 Ic ȝedo ðæt ðu forgitst. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 45 Se þe deð þæt his sunne up aspringð ofer þa godan & ofer þa yfelan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He dude þet heo weren birnende on godes willan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 224 God dede ðat he on swevene cam. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1547 Do that I tomorwe haue victorie.

22. With *obj.* and *infin.* (the obj. being logical subject of the infin.): To make or cause a person, etc., to do something. †**a.** with *simple infin.*; e.g. 'he did them come'. *To do him die*: to cause or make him die, to put him to death. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. 12 Aswindan þu didest..sawle his. *Ibid.* ciii. 32 Se ȝelocað in eorðan & doeð hie cwaccian. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 30 He..deð hi for his egsan ealle beofian. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140, Þe biscop of Wincestre..dide heom cumen þider. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3608 Min engel on Sal ic don ðe bi-foren gon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3071 (Cott.) Þe barn sco dide drinc o þat wel. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 609 In yow lith al to do me lyue or deye. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 264 The Kyng .. ded his officeres arestin .. his uncil the Duke of Gloucetir. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 7 Sometimes, to do him laugh, she would assay To laugh. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. on Ps.* lix. 1 To kill him or to doe him die. [1886 BURTON *Arab Nts.* I. 11 So he carried her to the place of execution and did her die.]

†**b.** with *dative infin.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11222 (Cott.) He..did þe dumb asse to speke. c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 124 Y shal..do the to holde gryht [=gryþ]. ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1063 An hundred have [they] don to dye. c 1450 *Merlin* 29 The kynge dide hem to swere. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 140 Oft the boisteous winds did them to stay. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* P iij b, Who smoke selleth, with smoke be don to dy. [1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 10 He shall do you to die by the illest of deaths.]

c. *To do* (one) *to wit, know*, or *understand*: to cause (one) to know; to give (one) to understand; to make known to; to inform. *arch.*

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Se ilce Heanri dide þone king to understandene þæt he hæfde [etc.]. c 1205 LAY. 27150 And sone duden him to witen Whuder he wolde wenden. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 224 And þat ȝour doctours dere don ȝou to know. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 First openyng or doing to wite, thanne next blamyng. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 69 Syr, I am done to understand, That a qweyn here .. Shalle bere a chyld. a 1540 T. CROMWELL in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. 192, I commend me to your Lordship, doing you to understand that I have received your letters. 1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 121 You shall..do the Maior of this towne to wete thereof. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 22 We are done to wit, that 'tis an infinite not infinite. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, We..do thee, Sir Patrick Charteris..to know, that [etc.].

†**d.** with *passive infin.* (with or without '*to*'): e.g. 'to do him (to) be slain'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15468 (Cott.) To do his lauerd be tan. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1853 Othre relyqes dere, þat þou dudest a way be born. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 180 b/2 That in no wyse she shold shewe ne doo be knowen that she were a woman. 1530 1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Euery of them shall do the sayde seales to be made.

†**23.** With the logical subject of the inf. omitted; the infinitive being (usually) *trans.* with its own object. E.g. *Do bind him* = make somebody bind him, cause him to be bound, have him bound [= Fr. *faire lier*, Ger. *binden lassen*]. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Þo dede he somoni alle þo wyse clerekes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10355 'Maria' sal þou do hir call. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 38 He leet the feeste of his Natiuitee Doon cryen. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 140 In þe castel of corf ich shal do þe close. c 1450 *Merlin* 57 The kynge dide do make this dragon..and lete it be born be-fore hym. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 26 He shal yeerly pay or do paye all the pencyowns. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 209 Every such person shall doe make a seale engraved with the name of the Castle..which he keepeth.

†**b.** with *dative infin.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1936 (Cott.) Noe did to rais an auter suyth [*Fairf.* gert to raisse, *Trin.* let reise]. c 1450 *Merlin* 27 Than [he] did to brynge ston and morter.

†**c.** *passive.* To be caused to be done. *Obs.*

?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 413 Another thing was doon ther write. [*Passive of* '(thei) dide write another thing'.]

** As a *substitute* for other verbs.

24. Put as a substitute for a verb just used, to avoid its repetition. **a.** Without construction, and so intransitive (as in 15), whether the verb which it represents is intr. or trans.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Man. Astron.* (Wright) 2 [Seo sunne] scinð under þære eorðan on nihtlicre tide swa swa heo on dæg deð bufan urum heafdum. c 1000 — *Judg.* xvi. 30 He miccle ma on his deaþe acwealde þonne he ær cucu dyde. a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Þær he wunede eall riht swa drane doð on hiue. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Summe

lauerdes .. god gremiað, swa saul þe king dude. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13950 (Fairf.), I haue him knawen & sal do [*Trin.* haue done] euer. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 He ne hath noght born hym as he sholde haue doon. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 If as the king of Portingall doth, he would become a merchant. *c* 1688 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 141 We pay double the price we formerly did. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf* 306 If competition advances .. as it has done for several years. 1879 BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram.* 176 He speaks as well as you do.

b. In some (esp. late) instances *do, did*, is to be explained as an elliptical use of the periphrastic form: see 26.

1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 195 It sildome visits sorrow, when it doth, it is a Comforter. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iv, Spoke they not of a burial-place? They did. 1823 BYRON *Let. to Kinnaird* 18 Jan., I *will* economise, and *do*. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 749, I think I said that before Yes, I did.

c. With the construction of the verb which it represents, and thus often *trans.* (as in 6).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Vre gultes .. bon us forȝeuen Al swa we doþ alle men þet liuen. *Ibid.* 93 Nu luȝe þu na monnum, ac dudest gode. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 304 And warnie his frend .. swo ich habbe ido mine. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Ȝet ne seiȝ hit nout þæt heo biheold wepmen; auh deȝ wummen. *c* 1320 *Song Husbandm.* 57 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 He us honteth ase hound hare doth on hulle. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5672 (Trin.) Woltou me sle..As þou didest þe egipcian not 3ore? *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 357 Wouȝ halwen þei chirches And deleþ in devynitie as dogges doþ bones. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 They did leade the bounden as they do theues. 1686 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 18 These diseases doe alwaies accompanie the Iesuites, as a dogge doeth a Butcher. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, I .., chose my wife, as she did her wedding-gown .. for such qualities as would wear well. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VI. iii. 144 Thank thou thy God..as I do my many gods.

d. The following serve to connect the substitute use with senses 6 and 15.

(*To do so* = to act thus; *to do it* = to perform this act.)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2586 (Gr.) Waldend usser ȝemunde wærfæst þa Abraham arlice, swa he oft dyde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark viii. 6 [He] sealde his leorning-cnihtum þæt hi toforan him asetton, hi swa dydon. *c* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 377 Þat folc com .. And robbede & destrude, as hii were ywoned to done. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 932 Roland prikede is stede .. so dude scot Gwylmer, So dude Geffray and Aubrys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 Þai sell benificez of haly kirk, and so duse men in oþer places. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy*, Tak away that odius name .. and, gif you dois it plesandlie, thy cieteyanis sal, [etc.]. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 94 If a man maim his neighbour as he hath done. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* A ij b, If any man shall..say, as the consistorie..did by the Talmud, That it were better that such foolish fables..were..suppressed. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 244 For those that fly may fight again, Which he can never do that's slain. 1793 BEDDOES *Sea Scurvy* 52 They may acquire this principle .. but we have no direct experience of their doing so. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 561 Whoever wanted to surrender must..do it in person. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. v, In passing through the bazaar one morning, which he seldom did.

*** As a *Periphrastic Auxiliary* of the present and past Indicative, and Imperative. (Formerly sometimes of the Infinitive.)

(For a detailed treatment of this, see '*Das Umschreibende* Do *in der Neuenglischen Prosa*' by Hugo Dietze, Jena, 1895.)

As auxiliary of the *Indicative* (*present* and *past*). Examples of this are found already in OE (as in MDu., O. & MLG., mod.Ger. dialects). It is more frequent in ME., but became especially frequent after 1500, first as a simple periphrastic form without perceptible difference of sense, in which use it has in the s.w. dialects practically taken the place of the simple form of the verb (e.g. *I dü say* for *I say*, *he dü sim* for *he seems*). But in standard English it is now regularly used only where, for the sake of emphasis, or of word position, it is advantageous to have the verb in two words, so that the auxiliary may receive the stress or be separated from the main verb, like the auxiliaries of the perfect and future tenses, to which the periphrastic present and past is exactly parallel in use. Thus *Simple Affirmative* after certain conjunctive adverbs: 'So quietly did he come that..' (like 'So quietly has he come'). *Emphatic*: 'He *did* drink', 'and drink he *did*' (like 'I *will* go', 'and go I *will*'). *Interrogative*: 'Do you hear?' (like 'Will you hear?'). *Negative*: 'They do not speak' (like 'They will not speak,' 'They have not spoken'.)

25. In *Affirmative* sentences.

a. Originally, simply periphrastic, and equivalent to the simple tense. Found in OE., frequent in ME., very frequent 1500-1700, dying out in normal prose in 18th c.; but still retained in s.w. dialects; also as an archaism in liturgical and legal use, and as a metrical resource in verse.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 5 Æftre ðæm hie dydon ȝeȝþer ȝe cyninga ricu settan ȝe niwu ceastra timbredon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 320 Þys lond..ofte he dude bytraye. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 315 In hurre lyfl, as we don rede. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 180 She ded call after hym ryght pyteousli. 1526–34 TINDALE *John* i. 45 Of whom Moses in the lawe and the prophetes dyd wryte. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 1st Sund. Lent, O Lord, whiche for oure sake dyddeste faste fortye dayes and fourtie nightes. 1557 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 148 He do knowe the men that do owe me the sayd monie. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* III. § 120, I do pity the case in which I do see they are. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Pref., Which doth sufficiently evince they were not of that Original. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 192 He did design a new house. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clvi. 56 Good-breeding, and good-nature, do incline us rather to help and raise people up. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 54 The vernal heat of the sun does also influence them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 22 This being no more than the law doth appoint. 1838 LONGF. *Reaper & Fl.* vi, The flowers she most did love

β. Also employed as an auxiliary to itself as independent vb., or (formerly) in its substitute and causal uses.

a 1400 *Octouian* 901 The kyng hym louede..So dede al do that in Paris were. 14.. HOCCLEVE in *Anglia* V. 30 Though thow no lenger do do by my reed. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 2 My lorde abbot..ded do shewe to me late certayn euydences. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix. 103 A grete toune & bigge, whiche Julius Cesar dide doo make. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 July, He and the Duke of York do do what they can to get up an army.

b. Still used, instead of the simple tense form, in those constructions in which the ordinary order of pronoun and verb is inverted; the use of the periphrastic form allowing the main verb to retain its final position as in the perfect and future.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vi, Swa doþ nu þa þeostro þinre ȝedrefednesse wiþstandan minum leohtum larum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1518 An time dede ysaac fleh. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 145 This lawe did kynge Utopus make. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 45 Ah Euphues little dost thou know [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 249 There did I see that low-spirited Swaine. 1598 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 121 In vayne doth he striue. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 33 Thus did Dion .. counsell the Rhodians. 1698 LOCKE *Educ.* (1699) 205, I should not say this .. did I think that [etc.] 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (Tauchn.) I. 216 Such vengeance did he mutter forth. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, Nor did she seem to be much displeased. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* (Tauchn.) I 90 Not a single word did Peggotty speak. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* 194 Never did mortal suffer what this man has suffered. *Mod.* How bitterly did I repent! Well do I remember the scene.

c. Now the normal *Emphatic* form of the present and past Indicative.

The stress is placed upon the auxiliary, as in the perfect and future tenses. There may be inversion of order as well.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 27 b, But these same..doe manye times more offend .. than those who doe commit them [1738 *Guazzo's Art. Conv.* 52 Than those who actually commit them]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 204, 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. i. 32 *V.* Thou art a merry fellow and car'st for nothing. *C.* Not so, sir, I do care for something, but .. I do not care for you. 1683 WYCHERLEY *Co Wife* v. ii, *H.* Art thou sure I don't know her? *P.* I am sure you do know her. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* ii. § 1 (1731) 61 And yet die they all did. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, I do stir about a good deal, that's certain. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. v, The floodgates of his speech burst, and talk he did. *Ibid.* IV. iv, Why, Mr. Grey, I do declare you are weeping. 1832 TENNYSON *Death Old Year* iii, We did so laugh and cry with you. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick.* ix, But we *do* want him. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar., But these concessions failed, as I believe concessions to evil always do fail. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Xmas No. 2/1, I *do* wish you would let me sleep. *Mod.* Tell us what he did do

†**d.** In ME. the main verb was sometimes put in the same tense and person: cf. 30 a. *β.*

c 1205 LAY. 9385 Aras þer þe to-nome, swa doð a feole wise to-nome arised. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 155 Thales tris .. did wroot to kyng Alexandre in þis manere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 15 Whi brend thi tend so shyre, Ther myne did bot smoked? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij, He dyd made to rayne fourty dayes.

26. In *Interrogative* sentences.

The periphrastic form with *do, did*, is now the normal form. Its use allows the pronoun to be placed between the auxiliary and main verb, instead of coming after the latter: e.g. 'Did he recognize her?' instead of 'Recognized he her?'

In monosyllabic verbs, the simple form may still be used; it is always used in *be* and usually in *have*, though very recently (esp. in U. S.) we find *do you have? did you have?*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 442 Fader why do ye wepe? *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 196 Dude ȝe hym se? 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 84 Did ye se any greate man? 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* xvi 31 Now do you beleue? [1611 Do ye now believe?] 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 250 Do'st thou forget From what a torment I did free thee? 1738 *Guazzo's Art Conv.* 76 Do'st think I never saw a Crane before? 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III, What d'ye call it? 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, 'Why, Sam, what *do* you mean?' said Mrs. Shelby, breathless.

27. In *Negative* sentences.

The periphrasis with *do, did*, is now the normal form with *not*. Its use allows the negative to come after the auxiliary, instead of following the principal verb: e.g. 'We did not recognize him' instead of 'We recognized him not'.

The introduction of the periphrastic *do not, did not*, was connected with the obsolescence of the earlier usage which placed the negative particle first, 'we ne sungen'.

The simple form is still retained with *be, have* ('do', 'did not have'), is colloquial and recent, chiefly in U.S.), and is frequent with monosyllabic words as *dare, need*; with other verbs it is always possible, and not being the ordinary form has an impressive rhetorical effect.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 472 It is to late to repente me that I dyde not doo. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xli. 153 Whan ye dyde not knowe hym. 1564 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 22, I do not doubt but that God revealed .. other parts. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 When it does not actually freeze. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii, They did not take their measures with them, as I did by my man Friday. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/2 If you do not give a plain answer..you will be committed. 1889 J. FISKE *War of Independence* 139 The popular histories do not have [= have not] much to say about these eighteen days. *Mod.* We do not know.

28. In *Negative Interrogative* sentences.

Now the normal form, as in 26 and 27.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 11 Doe you not thinke that these men may be called wise? [1738 *Guazzo's Art Conv.* 10 Don't you think that these men may be called Wise?] 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I iii. § 4 Doe not they agree in those things? 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 124/1 Did he not aim at your hurt? 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 387 Do we not see there..talents distracted? 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 83 Dost thou not believe that I was in it?

29. In colloquial speech *do not* (senses 27, 28), is usually contracted to *don't* (dōunt), *does not* to *doesn't* (vulgar *don't* from *do not* 3rd sing.: see A 2 c. γ), *did not* to *didn't*. The dialectal forms are numerous: Sc. *dinna, disna, didna*, north. Eng. *dunno, dunnot*.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, Don't you know me? 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, Faith, I don't know 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Off.* IV. iii, Don't the moon see all the world? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. ii, You don't now thunder in the capitol. 1713 R. NELSON *Life Bull* 81 Why, said the Preacher, Solomon don't say so. 1731 *Keller's Rules for Thorow Bass* in Holder *Harmony* 168 Play common Chords on all Notes where the following Rules dont direct you otherwise. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 38 It don't regard the present war. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* V. ii, Didn't you stop? 1818 *Go* ABP. WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 216, 'I *don't* think so'.. is good English. But we should not say 'he *don't* think so', but he *doesn't* think so.

30. As auxiliary of the *Imperative*.

a. In the Imperative *positive*, adding force to entreaty, exhortation, or command (this usually with the pronoun inserted as 'do you go at once!'); in early times, down to *c* 1600, it was sometimes merely periphrastic.

The main verb is in OE. found both in the Infinitive (α) and the Imperative (β); the Imperative is usual in early ME.; in later use (γ) the forms are indistinguishable, but it is usually viewed as Infinitive, as in 25.

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii[ii]. 25 Do me æfter þinum wordum wel ȝecwician [L. *vivifica me*]

β. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John viii. 11 Do ga, and ne synya þu næfre ma. *c* 1160 *Hatton G. ibid.*, Dó ga [L. *vade*]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 39 Do swiðe sei me. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Gif þi luue nis nout for to 3iuen, auh wult allegate þet me bugge hire, do seie hu! *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4893 Dos folus þam [*Fr.* do folow]. *Ibid.* 23159 Dos fles heþen, yee maledight! [*Edin* do fles, *Trin.* do fleeþ.] *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1533 Dos techez me of your wytte.

γ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 262 Do stiffeley steppe on þis stalle. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 342 Doo you let all men to vnderstand, that this is God. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1331 Arise, and doo thy selfe redeeme from shame. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* V. ii. 105, I, come: O Ioue! doe, come! 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 31 Do you go. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (Tauchn.) II. 15 Do tell me what I can have for supper. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 442 None of your coaxing and cajoling, your 'Pray Sirs', and 'Do Sirs'. 1813 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii, Do go on, Fred. 1884 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Poisoned Arrows* III. i. 7 'Do, do be calm', said Camilla.

b. For emphasis, *do* is also added to the main Imperative.

1622 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. iii. 144 Giue me the lie, do. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iv, Get in, do. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iii, Let me say a prayer. Do!

c. In *do but* —, *do* was perhaps not originally auxiliary, but a main verb = *ne do but, do nought but* —: cf. BUT *conj.* 6.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* IV. i. Wks. (1888) 107 Do but think what sport it will be. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom. Hogsd.* IV. iv. Wks. (1888) 311 Do but wait here. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* V, Do but hear me. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 260 Do but open your eyes.

d. In the Imperative *negative, do not*, colloq. contracted *don't* (dōunt), is now the normal form.

(The simple forms, now archaic, may still be used impressively, as *be not, say not, think not, withhold not.*)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 306 Good Hermia, do not be so bitter with me. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 87 O doe not doe your cosin such a wrong. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. ii, Don't speak so loud. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. viii, Don't come always, like the devil, wrapped in flames. 1705 VANBURGH *Mistake* I. i, Hold, master, don't kill him yet. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* vi. (1832) 66 Do not you add to the idle race. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* 6 Don't you speak. *Mod.* Mr. Punch's celebrated advice to those about to marry—'Don't'.

†**31.** As auxiliary of other parts of the verb. The 16th c. Scottish poets extended the periphrastic use to the infinitive and pples.: thus, *to do incres* = to increase, *done discus* = discussed, *doand proclame* = proclaiming. Traces of this occur elsewhere.

1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 49 He hes done petuously devour The noble Chaucer, of makaris flouir. *a* 1520 — *Thistle & Rose* 24 The lark hes done the mirry day proclame. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 103 Onto his ceptre thou sall do succeid. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 23 No geir sulde do the faltour bye. *Ibid.* 340 As I afore haue done discus. 1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 189 And many other false abusion The Paip hes done invent. 1597 *Regul. Manor Scawby Lincolnsh.* (MS.), That the Carrgraues shall doe execute theire office truely.

IV. Special uses of certain parts of the verb.

†**32. Do,** the imperative, was used absolutely, as a word of encouragement or incitement = Go on! go it! (Cf. L. *age*; also 30 b.) *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 297 Do, do, laye youre handes Belyue on þis lourdayne. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 237, I, doe, perseuer, counterfeit sad lookes. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. 239 Doe, doe; we steale by lyne and leuell.

33. To do (formerly in north. dial. *at do*: see ADO), the dative infinitive, is used *predicatively* after the verb *to be*, also *attributively* after a sb. =

Proper or necessary to be done, hence, † the thing to be done, necessary, needful (*obs.*). [= MDu. *te doene*, MLG. *to dônde*, *to dôn*, needful.] *What's to do?* What is the matter? † *To have somewhat to do*: to have something the matter with one (*obs.*).

c 1290 *Beket* 476 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 120 'We schullen do' seint Thomas seide 'al þat is to done.' *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1651 (Trin.) Wreche to take hit is to done [= It is necessary to take vengeance]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 11 What is to rere or doon in everything. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclii. 357 If it were to do agayn. *a* 1533 — *Huon* cxxxix. 521, I can not beleue but that my wyfe hath sumwhat to do 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 114 What's to doe heere, Thomas Tapster? let's withdrawe. 1605 — *Macb.* v. viii. 28 And little is to do. 1708–1774 The devil and all to do [see Devil *sb.* 22 g].

b. Hence it has passed into a *subst. phrase* = Ado, work, business, bustle, fuss.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 211 The husband (with much to doe) consented to the condition. 1675 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 103 What a to-do is here! 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* III. II. 141 There was much to do about..re-admission. 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* IV. v. (1849) 159 In the midst of the bustle and to-do. 1888 Stevenson *Stud. Men & Bks.* 224 Many a to-do with blustering Captains.

c. *To have to do*, to have something to do, to have business, or concern. *What has he to do?* What business has he . . .? *arch.* and *dial.*

? *a* 1500 *Sir Penny* in Ritson *Anc. Songs & B.* (1877) 116 If I have to don fer or ner And Peny be myn massangar. 1530 Palsgr. 596/2 If I kembe my heed tyll to morowe what have you to do? 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1596) p. xii, All these Nations have had to doe within this our Countrie. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 135 Neither any man hath to doe, to forbid and warne them. 1611 Bible *Ps.* l. 16 What hast thou to doe, to declare my Statutes? 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 187 What has he to do to controul you?

d. *To have to do with* (in ME. also *to do of*, *at do with*): to have dealings or business with; to have connexion or intercourse (of any kind) with; to have relation to.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Na mon..mid me flesliche nesde to done. *c* 1205 Lay. 19056 The king hire wende to, & hæfde him to done wiþ leofuest wimmone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14974 (Cott) Þe lauerd has Wit þam for to do *Ibid.* 16487 (Gött.) Han we noght þar-of to do *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 76, I had never with the to do, How shuld it [that chyld] then be myne? 1555 Eden *Decades* 34 He wolde not haue to doo with suche myscheuous men. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 90, I neuer had any thing to doe with the said Duke. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 33 ¶ 1 Insolent towards all who have to do with her. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 203 It has nothing to do with the purpose. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 34 All law has to do with pleasure and pain.

34. Doing, the pres. pple., is used in the sense 'in action, at work, actively engaged, busy'.

1375, 1535 [see 16]. 1838 Longf. *Psalm of Life* ix, Let us then be up and doing.

† b. *To be doing with*: to be engaged with, at work with, engaged in active hostilities with. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 106 As if he would now and then be doing with the seas. 1608 Golding *Epit. Froissard* II. 127 The truce..being expired, the French King had a meruailous desire to bee doing with the King of England. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 268 Our general would fain have been doing with him again.

c. *To be doing* [in which an early passive use of the present pple. (cf. northern *doand*, *a* 1300, and mod.Sc.) seems to have blended with *a-doing*, i.e. the verbal sb. governed by the prep. *a* = on, in] is used with a passive signification (= the passive of senses 6–12), for which in more recent use the passive form *being done* is often substituted.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26812 (Cott.) Þat þere er dedis doand neu, þat þai agh sare wit resun reu. 1526 Tindale *Col.* iv. 9 All thynges which are adoynge here. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II, Sin, which is here expressed (while it is a-doing) to be, not bitter, but sweet. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 22 Aug., My closett is doing by upholsters. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 152 While these things were doing. 1749 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Bute* 7 May, What is doing among my acquaintance at London. *Mod.* There is nothing doing.

35. Done, the pa. pple., is used esp. in the sense 'accomplished, finished, brought to an end': see 8. Hence a. in dating an official document.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 49 'Done at Battle, in the County of Sussex'; signed as our ambassador at Paris would sign a treaty of peace.

b. as the word for the acceptance of an offer, esp. of a wager.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* V. ii. 74 A match; 'tis done. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 32 Done: The wager? 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 54 Gad Dam-me cries Bully, 'tis done. 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* II. 149 'Squib against Janus, ten guineas to eight.' 'Done, sir, done.' 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 614 'I'll lay you five guineas I have.' 'Done!' 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, 'Dine with me to-morrow'..'I will', said Jonas. 'Done!' cried Montague.

V. With prepositions in specialized senses.

† **36. Do after** —. To act in obedience to or compliance with: see After *prep.* 12. *Obs.*

1388 [see After *prep.* 12]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 Y tolde her..but she wolde not do after me.

37. Do by —. To act towards or in respect of; to deal with: see By *prep.* 26. (With *indirect passive.*)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þenne do we hi ure sunne al swa me dead bi þe deade. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 213 If a man .. dob wel by hym as þey he were his own childe. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 That he do be me, as he wolde y dede by hym. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 317 My Lord Arlington hath done .. like a gentleman by him. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ix, To do as he would be done by.

38. Do for —. (With *indirect passive*; esp. in b.)

a. To act for or in behalf of; to manage or provide for; to attend to. Now *colloq.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxiii. 723 God dyde for them..to abate the pride of the flemynges. 1526 Tindale *Luke* vi. 33 Yf ye do for them which do for you what thanke are ye worthy of? 1658 T. Wall *Charac. Enemies Ch.* (1659) 2 When God does for man, he expects that man should do for God. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 3 Men who would do immoderately for their own offspring. 1844 J. S. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xliii, The slip-shod maid who 'did' for the lodgers.

b. To ruin, damage, or injure fatally, destroy, wear out entirely. *colloq.*

1752 Fielding *Amelia* VI. iv. (Farmer) He said he would do for him .. and other wicked, bad words. 1803 Nelson 28 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 334 The Kent is almost done for, and she is going to Malta. 1811 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* xli. (Farmer) He has done for himself completely! shut himself out for ever from all decent society. 1876 C. D. Warner *Wint. Nile* i. 18 The railway up the Nile had practically 'done for' that historic stream.

39. Do to —, unto —. To act or behave to; to treat. (With *indirect passive.*)

14 . *Tundale's Vis.* 1704 Pore pylgrymis..Too whom of hys charyte he dyd. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Catechism, To do to all men as I would they should do to me. 1748 G. White *Serm.* (MS.) We should .. do as we have been done unto.

40. Do with —.

a. To deal with, meddle with, have to do with. (Cf. 33 d.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26833 (Cott.) Namli wit fals scrift doand. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. v, I maye not doo therwith said the kynge. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 5 And thou his Dutchesse that will doe with Diuill. *Mod.* She has grown old and difficult to do with.

b. To get on with, put up with, manage with. (With *indirect passive.*)

1815 Jane Austen *Emma* (1866) 207 A mind lively and at ease can do with seeing nothing. 1848 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 128/2 Persons in middle life can do with less sleep than children or very old persons. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 443/1 We could well do with a little leaven of the Nisi Prius leader. *Mod.* He does with very few books. I think ten as many as can well be done with. I am busy, I cannot do with you here.

41. Do without —. To do one's business or get on without; to dispense with. (With *indir. pass.*)

1713 Addison *Cato* II. vi, Come 'tis no matter, we shall do without him. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 5. 189 But there are some things which, all the real talent and resolution in England, will never enable us to do without. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. ii. 238, I daresay..you did without a frock, Until those debts were paid. *Mod.* Among things that must be done without.

VI. With adverbs: forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other language: e.g. *do about*, L. *circumdare*; *do off*, L. *exuĕre*. (Chiefly *trans.* with *passive.*)

† **42. Do about.** To surround, enclose. ? *Obs.*

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 89 A little platform..done about with a double rayle.

† **43. Do abroad.** To diffuse, promulgate, publish.

c 1290 *Beket* 1764 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 157 To don þe sentence al a-brod.

44. Do away.

† a. *trans.* To put away, dismiss, remove. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 3387 Do we awai þane twenti, a tene beoð inohȝe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3028 (Cott.) Yon bastard Do him a-wai. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 235 He byddetlre hem to don here hond a wey. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C ij b, Cast it out and doo away the bonis. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. xi. 29 Doe feare away, and tell.

b. To put an end to, abolish, destroy, undo.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Do þu hit eanes awei, ne schal tu neauer nan oðer..acoueren. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol., It dos away & distroys noy and angire of saule. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/1 Doon a-wey..*deleo*. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 294 Thou that doest away the synnes of the worlde. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 8 Kynadius kyng of scotland dyde away the pictes. 1552 Huloet, Do awaye or vndo, *abrogo*. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* ii. § 25. 168 Sundry and ancient demaines of husbandmen were in a manner quite done away. 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* II. iii, Your grievances shall all be done away. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 47 To do away every jealousy. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II. vii. 214 Necessary to do away this impression.

c. *intr. Do away with*: a later substitute for prec. (With *indirect passive.*)

1789 Romilly in *Bentham's Wks.* X. 225 Doing away with the amenability to law. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 149 This does away with much of the disgustfulness. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 204/2 The Act of Parliament which does away with the distinctions. *Mod.* A practice which has since been done away with.

† d. *Do away!* (Imperative): see *Do way*, 53.

† **45. Do down.** To put down; to take down; to lower; to subdue; to depose. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 90 To wend with Sir Dunkan, & do Dufnald doune. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 19167 (Fairf.) Euer wiþ conquest 3e do vs doun. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxviii. 19 The abite doon doun that she toke. *Mark* xv. 36 Se we if Helyc come for to do hym down. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 603 Furst thou most do down thy hode. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 221 And do their wrathfull weapons down.

† **46. Do in.** To put in. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11411 (Cott.) Ilk yere quen þair corns war in-don [G. in done]. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 40 Make a luytel whucche Forte do in þat ilke blod.

47. Do off.

a. To put off, take off, remove (what is on); to Doff. *arch.*

Beowulf 1346 (Th.) He him of dyde isern-byrnan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 86 Do þonne of þa rinda. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2781 Moyses, moyses, do of ðin s[h]on. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 20211 (Trin.) Of dud she hir clopes. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. CXXXVI. (1869) 71 Dauid dide of the armure. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* x. 27 Huon..dyd of his brothers gowne. 1554 *Interlude Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 19 Every poor fellow..Will do off his cap, and make you courtesy. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 156 As wee use to veile bonet or do of our hats. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 313 He did off all his rich array.

b. To sketch off, hit off. *rare.*

1879 Shairp *Burns* viii. 195 In this poem you have the whole toiling life of a ploughman and his horse, done off in two or three touches.

48. Do on. To put on; to Don. *arch.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 32 Haran gealla[n] do wearmne on. *c* 1205 Lay. 1701 Brutus hehte his beornes don on heora burnan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20214 (Cott.) A new smock scho did hir on [*v.r.* on she dude]. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 12 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 13 Holde of þy cappe..Tylle þou be byden hit on to do. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* v. 3, I haue put off my cote, how can I do it on agayne? 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xiii. 14 Doe ye on our Lord Jesus Christ. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 185 He did the diademe on. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, 'I did on my harness,' said Simon.

49. Do out.

† a. To put out, expel, extirpate, remove. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3012 Dis fiezes flizt vt is don. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 35 (Harl. MS.) His yen were don out.

† b. To put out (a light), extinguish, Dout.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/2 Doon owte, or qwenchyn (liȝth), ..*extinguo*. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1856 Þe fire with water oute to do. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 44 Having the candles done out. *a* 1658 Brome *Novella* I. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 111 Doe out the uselesse taper.

c. To clean out, sweep out.

1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 37 Are all the Rooms done out? *Mod.* The woman who does out his office.

† d. *To do out of*: to put or take away out of.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Þohte þat he walde anan don hire ut of dahene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 381 He ben don ut of paradis. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 To do it oute of straunge men handes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) Introd. ii. 22/1 I do the out of doubte. 1660 Bond *Scut. Reg.* 39 They have undone themselves by doing thee out of thy Kingdom.

e. *To do* (any one) *out of*: to deprive or dispossess of; now *esp.* to deprive of by sharp practice or fraud.

1831 Disraeli *Yng. Duke* IV. vi, Who boasted of having done his brothers out of their..£5000.

50. Do over. To overspread, cover, coat.

1611 Cotgr., *Ardiller* ..to dawbe, or do couer, with clay. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 243 [It] is done over with Linseed Oil. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tapestries*, Rub out the Chalk with which you have done it all over. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 6 A mighty club with bands of steel done o'er.

51. Do to.

† a. To put to, add, apply. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 28 Do hunig to and baldsamum. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 70 þis vers han Cristen men doon to. *c* 1420 *Pallad.* III. 926 Askes and shalkes do to.

† b. To put to, shut (a door, a book). *Obs.*

1562 *Great Curse* in Becon *Relig. Rome* (1563) 254 b, Do to the boke. Quenche the candle. Ring the Bell.

52. Do up.

† a. To put up; to raise; to open. *refl.* To get up, arise. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 1704 Vp heo duden heora castles ȝaten. *Ibid.* 5714 Doð vp an waritreo þer on heo scullen winden. *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 160 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 160 Hi doth ham up, and forth hi fleeth. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 615 Vp the wyndowe dide he hastily.

b. To repair, restore, put into proper order.

1666 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 79 To my taylor for dying and doing up my puff suit. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xi, They can do up small clothes. 1829 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 4 [I] found the gun..newly done up. 1884 Besant *Ch. Gibbon* I. x, But who is to do up your room every day?

c. To put up, fasten up (a parcel), wrap up.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. i, Labouring in vain to do up a parcel, with..weak, bursting paper. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 842/2 The peasants are bundles done up in fur caps.

d. To disable, wear out, tire out. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) *colloq.*

1803 Nelson 27 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 332 The Kent being done up. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 55 Horses and riders were completely done up. 1832 Jane Porter *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 119 We were often languid, what I called 'done up'.

e. To ruin financially; to 'smash up'. *colloq.*

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 *Done up*..Ruined by gaming. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 113 They have reformed them (the West Indies) so totally, that they are done up. *a* 1849 Mar. Edgeworth *Stories Irel.* i, There was a pleasure in doing up a debtor which none but a creditor could know.

† **53. Do way** (in Imperative). *Obs.*

a. *trans.* To put away; to leave off, abandon, have done with.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13049 (Cott.) Do wai fra þe yon wicked wonman. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* l[i]. 2 Do way my wickednes. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 4 Arise for shame, do way your sluggardy. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* II. 163 Idolatrie do way, do way.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To leave off, let alone, cease.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3667 (Cott.) 'Do wai, leue son,' rebecca said, 'þat malison on me be laid.' *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 5976 (Trin.) Do wey þei seide hit is not so. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 436 'Do way,' said Schir Rolland, 'me think thow art not wise.' 1524 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xl, Do way, Coridon, for Gods love let be.

†64. Do withal. *intr.* To do to the contrary; to withstand; to help it. (In negative and interrog. sentences.) *Obs.*

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxii, It was his owne desyre ..and therfore I myghte not doo with alle for I haue done alle that I can and made them at accord *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.*, It was agreed The craftes man could not do there withall. 1596 Munday tr. *Silvayns Orator* 269 But what can a woman doe withall, if men doe love her? 1611 Chapman *May-day* A iv, It is my infirmity, and I cannot doe withall, to die for 't.

Do (dū), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 doe, 7 doo. [f. Do *v.*]

†1. Commotion, stir, trouble, fuss, Ado; usually in phr. *a deal of do. Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

[Arising in part from erroneous resolution of *ado* into *a do.*]

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 71 It maketh me laugh to see what a doe this Herat maketh of nothing.] 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iv, Without much doe. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 358 What a marriage, what a meeting, what a doe. 1631 *Celestina* I. 9 Heer's a deal of doo indeede! 1666 Pepys *Diary* 31 Mar, To my accounts, .. but Lord! what a deal of do I have to understand any part of them. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxiv. (1737) 262 We find a .. Parasite making a heavy do, and sadly railing.

2. The action of doing, or that which is done; deed, action, business. Chiefly in phr. *to do one's do*, i.e. what one has to do, or what one can do. (Common *c* 1650–80; now *rare* or *arch.*)

1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined* 475 Howbeit once, for a full-doe, I desire, to make it appeare [etc.] 1650 Cromwell *Let.* 4 Sept., Surely it's probable the Kirk has done their doo. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 952 No sooner does he peep into The World, but he has done his doe. 1669 Gale *Jansenisme* 105 The will, and the doe. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph* iv. 54 [He] can very well afford to let innumerable ducal Costermongers, say all their say about him, and do all their do.

b. Something done in a set or formal manner; a performance. *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1828 *Craven Dialect, Do*, ..a fete, 'a feaful grand do'. 1832 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July 4/3 At the great Do, or Doment, (as it was called in other days; and is now, in some places,) in honor of the Whig Ministry. 1890 *Placard*, (Winterton, Lincolnsh.) Barkworth's 'Do', the most popular of local entertainments. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 260 'I owed her out to see the do, it's like'.

3. A cheat, fraud, swindle, imposture. *slang.*

1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Broker's Man* (D.), I thought it was a do to get me out of the house. 1837 — *Pickw.* xlviii, 'A disgraceful imposition', observed the old lady. 'Nothing but a do', remarked Martin. 1854 R. Doyle *Brown, Jones, and Robinson* 15 Expressing his opinion that the whole concern is a 'do' and a 'sell'.

¶ See also Derring-do.

Do (dō̆u), *sb.*[2] *Mus.* [arbitrary.] The syllable now commonly used in solmization instead of Ut, to denote the first note (key-note) of the scale (*movable Do*); or in some cases the note C, the key-note of the 'natural' scale (*fixed Do*). (In *Tonic Solfa* commonly spelt *doh.*)

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 957 *Do*, in music, a note of the italian scale, corresponding to *ut* of the common gamut. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Netley Abbey* 32 Then, you know, They'd a moveable Do, Not a fixed one as now. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus., Do*, the syllable used in Italy and England in solfaing instead of *Ut* .. said by Fétis to have been the invention of G. B. Doni..who died 1669.

Do., abbreviation of Ditto.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Do*, is frequently us'd by merchants and tradesmen for Ditto.

Do, doa, obs. forms of Doe.

‖ **Doab, duab** (dōu·ăb, dū·ăb). [Pers. and Urdū دوآب *dōāb*, lit. 'two waters'; used in India of the tongue of land between the Ganges and Jumna, and of similar tracts in the Punjab, etc.] The 'tongue' or tract of land between two confluent rivers.

1803 Wellington *Disp.* (1844) I. 605 (Stanf.) That you should transport your company .. into the dooab between [that river] and the Godavery. 1824 Heber *Jrnl.* (1828) II. 4 An eligible method of travelling in the Dooab. 1835 Burnes *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 319 Cotton .. is chiefly produced in the 'doab', between the Sutlege and Beas Rivers. 1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 177 The Doab, Entre Rios, or Mesopotamia, bounded by the rivers Obi and Irtish. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 72 Khutu proper .. begins with a Doab. *Note.* This useful word, which means the land about the bifurcation of two streams, has no English equivalent..[and] might be naturalized with advantage.

Doable (dū ăb'l), *a.* [f. Do *v.* + -able.]

1. That can be done; practicable.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. vii. 37 A lawe .. which is doable and not oonli knoweable. 1611 Cotgr., *Faisable*..doeable, effectable. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* Proem iii. 23 A right noble instinct of what is doable and what is not doable never forsakes them. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq* 112.

2. Capable of being 'done' or victimized: see Do *v.* 11 f.

1851 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* x, Every man has his weak or 'do-able' point.

Doagh, doach (dōx). *Sc.* [Derivation unknown.] A salmon-weir.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 10 The number of salmon.. caught in the doughs or cruives..is almost incredible. 1895 Crockett *Men of Mosshags* 203, I came down the west side of the water of Ken, by the doachs.

†Doai·re. *Obs.* [a. OF. *doaire* (11th c. in Littré), *douaire* dower.] District allotted, province assigned, after the fashion of a dower.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 127 Tho Signes..most worth In governance of that doaire, Libra ther hen and Sagittaire

Doak, Doal e, obs. forms of Doke, Dole.

Do-all (dū ōl). [f. Do *v.* + All.] One who manages the whole business; a factotum.

1633 D. Rogers *Treat. Sacraments* II. 7 It is conscience which is the do-all in the soule. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 20 Dunstan was the Doe-all at Court, being the Kings Treasurer, Chancellour, Counsellour, Confessour, all things. 1701 J. Jackson *Let.* in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 233 The Cardinal is the do-all.

Doand, obs. f. *doing*, pr. pple. of Do *v.*

Doar, obs. form of Dor, Doer.

Doat, -er, -ing, etc.: see Dote, etc.

Dob (dɒb), *v.* [variant of Dab.] = Dab *v.*[1] 3.

1821 J. W. Masters *Duck & Sal* lxxxii. in *Kent. Dial.*, So den I dobb'd him down the stuff. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 251 She deliberately lifted up her off hind-leg, and 'dobbed' it down into the milk-pail

Dob, obs. form of Dub *v.*

Dobash, variant of Dubash.

Dobber (dɒ·bəɹ). *U.S. local.* [a. Du. *dobber* float, cork.] The float of an angler's fishing-line.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II. v. (1849) 113 He floated on the waves..like an angler's dobber.

Dobbin (dɒ·bin). [the proper name *Dobbin* (dim. of *Dob*, altered forms of *Robin*, *Rob*, dim. of *Robert*) as a pet name. Sense 2 may be a distinct word; there are other dialectal uses.]

1. An ordinary draught or farm horse; sometimes *contemptuously*, an old horse, a jade.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 100 Thou hast got more haire on thy chin, then Dobbin my philhorse has on his taile. 1862 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 229 The dappled dobbins wink lazily. 1871 Miss Mulock *Fair France* 5 Bits of shiny brass .. jangling about their fore legs, in a fashion which British Dobbin would never submit to.

b. *attrib.*, as **dobbin-cart**, an Irish four-wheeled carriage used for travelling, and generally drawn by two horses; **dobbin-wheels**, the large hind wheels of a timber cart (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1884).

2. A small drinking-vessel.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 179 A .. quantity of plate .. 10 silver tankards, 9 cans, 14 silver dobbins. 1821 J. Marsden *Sketches Early Life* (ed. 3) 92 A little bread and cheese and a dobbin, or about a gill of Welsh ale.

Dobby, dobbie (dɒ·bi). [perh. a playful application of the proper name *Dobbie*, dim. of *Dob*, altered forms of *Robbie*, *Rob*; cf. Dobbin.]

1. A silly old man, a dotard, a booby. *dial.*

1691 Nicholson *Gloss. North.* in Ray *N. C. Words* 140 A Dobby, *Stultus, Fatuus .. senex decrepitus & delirans.* 1787 in Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*

2. A household sprite or apparition supposed to haunt certain premises or localities; a brownie. *dial.* (In Sussex called *Master Dobbs.*)

1811 J. B. S. Morritt *Let. to Scott* 28 Dec. in *Lockhart*, She became a ghost..under the very poetic *nom de guerre* of Mortham Dobby. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xvi. 136 An ancient grange .. supposed to be haunted by a dobbie. 1823 Scott *Peveril* x, The Dobby's Walk was within the inhabited domains of the Hall.

3. *Weaving.* An attachment to a loom for weaving small figures (i.e. from twelve to thirty-six threads) similar in principle to the Jacquard attachment. Hence *dobby-loom, -machine.*

1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* xxvi 279 A small Jacquard machine, or dobby, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Dean. 1882 *Standard* 7 Sept. 2/3 The 'dobbies'—a modification of the Jacquard—were also shown.

Dobchick(in, obs. forms of Dabchick.

Dobee, -ie, var. ff. Dhobi, Indian washerman.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII. 230 Dobies, and burrawa's, and coolies. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* II. xiii 127 Linen as white and delicate as an Indian dobee could make it.

‖ **Do·bla.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Sp.: cf. *doble* double] An obsolete Spanish gold coin.

[1599 Minsheu, *Dobla*, a peece of money called a double containing 23 rials and a halfe, of English money ten shillings ten pence halfepenie.] 1829 W. Irving *Granada* i. (1850) 22 (Stanf.) An annual tribute of twelve thousand doblas or pistoles of gold. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. ii. v. 343 A substantial donative of gold doblas.

Doble, Dobler, Doblet te, obs. ff. Double, etc.

Dobson (dɒ·bsən). *U.S.* An angler's name for the larva of *Corydalus cornutus*, a North American neuropterous insect allied to the May-fly, also of other species of the family *Sialidæ*.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Dobule (dɒ·biul). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Dobula* (Gesner).] A North American species of dace (*Leuciscus dobula*).

[1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Dobula.*] 1864 in Webster.

Doce, var. of Doss. Obs.

†Doceamu·r. *Obs.* [F. *douce amour*, sweet love.] Sweetheart.

c 1300 *Sir Beues* 161 He hire clepede doceamur.

Doced (in Phillips), var. of Doucet, *Obs.*

Docent (dō·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *docēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *docēre* to teach.]

A. *adj.* That teaches or instructs; teaching.

1639 Laud *Tgst. Bisbop* § 33 (L.) The church here is taken as it is docent and regent. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 231 Special reasons may be found against the docent authority and right of any Established Church.

B. *sb.* In some American universities and colleges, a recognized teacher or lecturer not on the salaried staff; usually a post-graduate student who is allowed to lecture in some special branch. [Cf. Ger. *privat-docent*, private teacher, recognized by a university.]

1880 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXX. 347 The young docents, whose specialty is Semitic philology. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Sept. 4/1 Docent in Psychology at Clark University, Worcester 1893 *Register Chicago Univ.*, Docent in Spanish, Docent in Chemistry, Docent in Biblical Literature, [etc.].

Docer(e, obs. form of Dosser.

‖ **Docetæ** (dōsī·tī), *sb. pl. Eccl. Hist.* [med. L., a. Gr. Δοκηταί, f. *δοκέ-ειν* to seem, appear.] An early sect of heretics, who held that Christ's body was not human, but either a phantom, or of real but celestial substance.

1818-21 J. Pye Smith *Script. Test. Messiah* (1829) III. iv. 134 The doctrines of the Docetæ. 1831-3 E. Burton *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* xii, The earliest Gnostics, called Docetæ, believed the body of Jesus to have been .. either a mere optical illusion, or something ethereal and impalpable.

Docetic (dōsē·tik, -ī·tik), *a.* See also Doketic. [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the *Docetæ*.

1846 Trench *Mirac.* xvii. (1862) 289 It is a docetic view of the person of Christ, which conceives of his body as permanently exempt from the law of gravity. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. *note*, An argument for Christ's real humanity against the Docetic sects.

Hence **Doce·tically** *adv.*, according to the *Docetæ*.

1887 E. Johnson *Antiqua Mater* 178 Christ actually and not merely docetically risen in the flesh. 1894 Mitchell tr *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* V. 270 *note*, He taught docetically about Christ.

Docetism (dōsī·tiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The doctrine or views of the *Docetæ*.

1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii, A kind of Docetism—asserting the unreality of the body of the Saviour. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II 517 *note*, There may be a silent condemnation of incipient Docetism in ἄνθρωπος (1 Tim. ii. 5).

So **Docetist** (dōsī·tist), a follower of docetic teaching. **Docetistic** (dōsĭtī·stik), *a.* = Docetic. **Docetize** (dōsī·təiz), *v. trans.*, to represent docetically, regard as phantasmal.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 736 These Docetists, had a whole series of successors in the early church. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 129 Basilides docetized the humanity.

Dochmiac (dɒ·kmiăk), *a.* and *sb. Gr. Pros.* [ad. Gr. δοχμιακός, f. δόχμιος pertaining to a δοχμή or hand's-breath.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a *dochmius*; composed of *dochmii*, i.e. of pentasyllabic feet of which the typical form is ∪ – – ∪ –. B. *sb.* A foot or verse of this description. Hence **Dochmi·acal** *a.*, connected with (in quot., learned in) dochmiac verse.

1775 Ash, *Dochmiac a.* and *sb.* 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 683 'The most dochmiacal Seidlerus'. That most facete scholar being particularly sublime upon the dochmius. 1844 Beck & Felton tr. *Munk's Metres* 255 The dochmiac systems are very frequent in the Greek dramatists. 1867 R. C. Jebb *Sophocles' Electra* (1870) 22/1 The normal dochmiac. *Ibid.* 25/1 A dochmiac verse.

Docht, obs. pa. t. of Dow *v.*

Dochter, obs. form of Daughter.

Dochtie, -ilie, obs. ff. Doughty, -ily.

Docibi·lity. ? *Obs.* [f. next + -ity; cf. late L. *docibilitās* (Isidore), f. *docibilis* Docible.] Capacity or aptness for being taught; teachableness.

Coleridge differentiates *docibility* 'aptness to be taught' from *docility* 'willingness to be taught'.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 This beast is .. of ..wonderful meekness and docibility. *a* 1692 Boyle *Wks* VI. 446 (R.) To persons of docibility, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 148 Humility is the safest ground of docility, and docility the surest promise of docibility.

Docible (dɒ·sib'l), *a.* † *Obs.* [ad. L. *docibil-is* teachable, f. *docēre* to teach: see -ble.]

1. Apt to be taught; teachable, docile; submissive to teaching or training, tractable.

1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 70 Lorde, sayed he, *Da mihi cor docile.* He asked a docible herte 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 293 Linnets, be very docible. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/2 Their tenderest and most docible age. 1783 Hailes *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* IV. 147 A young and docible philosopher.

† b. Const. *of, to, in. Obs.*

1617 Bp. Hall *Quo Vadis* iii, This age, is therfore more docible of euill. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 188 The Prince, docible in such like disciplines. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 532 Persons, most docible to instruction

2. Capable of being imparted by teaching.

1649 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 82 Corporealls are not docible nor admit certain knowledge. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I. (1692) 28 Learning anything that is docible.

Do·cibleness. ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being docible or teachable; docibility.

1678 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) III. 122, I have at least docibleness enough to learne of them that which I know not

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. viii. (1662) 64 The horse's ..Speed..his docibleness and desire of glory and praise.

Docile (dōᵘ·səil, dǫ·sil), *a.* [a. F. *docile* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *docilis* easily taught, f. *docēre* to teach.]

1. Apt to be taught; ready and willing to receive instruction; teachable.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 71 b/2 Gyue to me thy seruaunt a herte docyle. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 54 The cause why (docile Reader) I haue not dedicat this short treatise, [etc.]. 1616 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art Poetrie* Wks. (Rtldg.) 735/2 The docile mind may soone thy precepts know. 1629 DONNE *Serm. Matt.* vi. 21 A parrot, or a stare, docile birds, and of pregnant imitation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ⁋ 3 Flattering comparisons of my own proficiency with that of others..less docile by nature. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 495 His docile and intelligent pupil.

b. Submissive to training; tractable, manageable.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 21 The bison breed is also more expert and docile than ours. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 150 This..work..is now discharged by young children, substituting cheap and docile labour for what is dear, and sometimes refractory. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 78 The docile wife would obey without a murmur.

c. Const. *to*, or *inf.* *rare*.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* xiv. 255 To fall Into foule vices we are docill all. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 478 Soon docile to the secret acts of ill With smiles I would betray. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. IX. i. 69, I am docile to follow your advice.

2. *transf.* of things: Yielding readily to treatment; easily managed or dealt with; tractable.

1795 tr. *Rapin's Gardens* 278 Docil Cypresses, dispos'd with ease, Take whatever handsome form you please. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 2 The docile wax acknowledges that the subtle flame is its master. 1884 L. HAMILTON *Mexican Handbk.* 95 The ores are docile and contain ruby-silver and sub-sulphides.

Hence **Do·cilely** *adv.*

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 40 The Sun.. now tells his own story..so docilely. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 42 'Thank you', said Picotee, docilely.

Docility (dosi·lĭti). [ad. F. *docilité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *docilitāt-em*, f. *docilis* DOCILE.] Docile quality. **a.** Aptness to be taught; readiness to receive instruction; teachableness.

1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 41 Tryall being taken whether the spirit of docility be in them [children of the poore] found, or not. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 5 (1622) 360 Nature may giue the gift of docility to vs: but God giueth the gift of docility to it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 379. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 70 ⁋ 1 He that has neither acuteness nor docility..is a wretch without use or value. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii 173 Tact and docility made no part of the character of Clarendon. To him England was still the England of his youth.

b. Amenability to training or treatment; submissiveness to management; tractability, obedience.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 787 (R.) That which the elephant learneth..whose docility is exhibited unto us in the theaters. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 525 The docility of these birds in employing their..powers, at the command of the fishermen. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, Roderick's own battle-horse..from his master's hand had wont to feed, And with a glad docility obey His voice familiar. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xxx, Marjorie bore her lot with exemplary docility and characteristic gentleness.

†**Do·cilize**, *v.* *Obs.*—⁰ [f. DOCILE + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To make docible, teachable, tractable' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Docimastic (dǫsimæ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. δοκιμαστικός pertaining to examination or scrutiny, f. δοκιμάζειν to essay, examine, scrutinize: cf. mod. L. *docimasticus* (in *ars docimastica*), F. *docimastique.*] Of or pertaining to docimasy; proving by experimental tests; *spec.* of or pertaining to the assay of metals.

1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 177 The Docimastic art..in making small Assays of ores. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 266 Platina mixed with lead was put..in a docimastic furnace. 1802 CHENEVIX *ibid.* XCII. 327 A revolution in docimastic chemistry. 1878 tr. *Lacroix's Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* 127 The chemical part..the docimastic part.

Docima·stical, *a.* *rare*—⁰. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Docimastical experiments, see Assaying.

Docimasy (dǫ·simăsi). [mod. ad. Gr. δοκιμασία examination, scrutiny, n. of action f. δοκιμάζειν to examine: cf. mod.L. *docimasia*, F. *docimasie.*]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A judicial inquiry (esp. at Athens) into the character and antecedents of aspirants for public office or citizenship.

2. The art or practice of assaying metallic ores, i.e. of separating the metallic substance from foreign admixture, and determining the nature and quantity of constituent metal.

[1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 197 *note*, Carbone can be of no consequence..in humid docimasia.] 1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxix. 381 To naturalize in France mineralogy, docimacy, and metallurgy. 1878 tr. *Lacroix's Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* 178 The applications of chemistry to ..docimacy.

3. The art of ascertaining the properties and purity of drugs; also of determining by physiological tests whether a child has been born alive or not. 1847 in CRAIG.

Docimology (dǫsimǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. δόκιμος examined, tested + -LOGY.] A treatise on the art of assaying metallic substances, or on certain questions in obstetrics; see prec.

1847 in CRAIG.

Docious (dōᵘ·ʃəs), *a.* *U.S. local.* [Related to next.] Docile, amenable to order.

a 1860 *N. Y. Spirit of Times, Western Life* (Bartlett), I was so mad..I can hardly keep my tongue docious now to talk about it.

Docity (dǫ·sĭti). *dial.* Also 7 **dossety**, 9 **dossity**. [Origin doubtful: supposed to be an alteration of *docility*.] Docility; quickness of comprehension; 'gumption'.

1682 MRS. BEHN *False Count* II i, With good instructions I shall improve; I thank Heaven, I have Dossety, or so. 1687 — *Lucky Chance* II. i, Were you a rascal of Docity you wou'd invent a way. 1746 [see DACITY]. 1786 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 155, I cannot help it, if people have no docity. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Docity*, docility, quick comprehension. *Glouc.* 1825 MRS. E. HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* vi. 40 If she has but..docity or gumption, that is, if she has got the use of her wits and the use of her hands. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* I. 243 She's all docity just now, keep her so. 1886 S. *W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., She seems to have no mind, no dossity whatever.

Dock (dǫk), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **docce**, 4–5 **dokke**, **dok**, 4– **dock**. [OE. *docce*, pl. and inflected sing. *doccan*; app. Common WGer. or OTeut.: cf. MDu. *docke*, in comb. *docke-blaederen* 'petasites', Ger. *docken-blatter* the common dock, ODa. *ådokke* = OE. *ēadocce* water-dock; also OF. *doque*, *doke*, *docque*, mod.Norm. *doque*, the Patience dock or Monk's rhubarb. So Gael. *dogha* burdock.]

1. The common name of various species of the genus *Rumex* (N.O. *Polygonaceæ*), coarse weedy herbs with thickened rootstock, sheathing stipules, and panicled racemes of inconspicuous greenish flowers. **a.** Without qualifying word usually the common dock (*R. obtusifolius*), well known as the popular antidote for nettle-stings.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 218 Sume betan oþþe doccan on ʒeswettum wine seoþað. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xciii (1495) 661 Al manere Dockys heele smytynge of Scorpions. 14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/1 *Perdilla*, a dokke. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 121 a, We have the great kinde of Dock, which the vnlearned toke for Rebarbe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 52 Hatefull Docks, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. (1632) 876 Yet found no docke to rub out the smart. 1728 SWIFT *Pastoral Dial.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 203 Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through Needle's Eye* I. 60 The grounds and gardens.. were overgrown with nettles and docks.

b. With descriptive epithet: **Fiddle Dock**, from the shape of the leaves, *R. pulcher*; **Golden Dock**, *R. maritimus*; **Patience** or **Passions Dock**, *R. Patientia*; also locally applied to *Polygonum Bistorta*; **Red Dock**, *R. sanguineus*; **Sharp** or **Sour Dock**, *R. acetosa*, sorrel; **Swamp Dock**, *R. verticillatus*; **Water Dock**, *R. Hydrolapathum*; **White Dock**, *R. salicifolius*; **Yellow Dock**, *R. crispus*. Many species were already distinguished in OE.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 132 *Herb.* xxxiv, Wudu docce [MS. Harl. 5294 Sur docce]..þas wyrte þe man lapatium & oðrum naman wudu docce nemneð. *Ibid.* II. 122 þa fealwan doccan nær þa readan. *Ibid.* III. 304 *Durh. Gloss.*, *Oxilapathum*, scearpe docce. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* III. ix. (1532) 360 The frute of the soure docke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 A redi Dok, *lappacium*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 69 In english Waterdocke or sharpdocke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. ix. 558 The sharpepoynted Docke or Patience, groweth in wette moyst medowes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxi. 387 Soure Docke called Sorrel. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. vi. (R.), The root of the hearb patience or garden docke..is knowne to run downe in the ground three cubits deepe.

2. Also in the popular names of other coarse plants of similar habit, as **Dove Dock**, coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*); **Round Dock**, common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*); **Spatter Dock**, yellow pond-lily (*Nuphar advena*); **Velvet Dock**, mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*). Also BURDOCK, CANDOCK, ELF-DOCK, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Nimphea*, eadocca. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 27 The great, common round Dock, which many People cultivate.

3. phr. *In dock, out nettle*: orig. a charm uttered to aid the cure of nettle-stings by dock-leaves; † hence, in allusion to the full phrase used, a proverbial expression for changeableness and inconstancy (*obs.*).

The charm to be repeated during the rubbing process is 'Nettle in, dock out, Dock in, nettle out, Nettle in, dock out, Dock rub nettle out' (*N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 133).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 433 (461) But kanstow pleyen raket to and fro, Netle In, dokke out, now this now þat, Pandare? *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 34, I can not skill of such chaungeable mettle, There is nothing with them but in docke out nettle. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* IV. i. 233 Is this my in dock, out nettle? *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* 391 (N.) Off and on, fast or loose, in docke, out nettle, and in nettle, out docke. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 430 They had been in Dock out Nettle above forty and forty Times.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dock-leaf*, *-root*; also **dock-bur**, the flower-head of the burdock; **dock-cress**, nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*); **dock-fork**, **-iron**, a tool for digging out the roots of docks; **dock-nettle**, the lesser stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*); **dock-sorrel**, the sour dock, (*Rumex acetosa*); **dock-worm**, a grub found on docks, used as a bait by anglers.

1632 SHERWOOD, The *dock-burre or burre-docke, *Bardane*. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 55 The sea-egg.. nearly resembles a dock-burr. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xvi. (1633) 255 *Docke Creeses is a wilde wort or pot herbe. 1850 *Beck's Florist* Feb. 39 Eradicating this weed with a small instrument like a *dock-fork. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 389 The root must be completely taken out by the *dock-iron. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii. (R.), He suckt it with his mouth..and softly gan it binde With *dock-leaves. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/39 *Dormentille*, *i.* ortie griesche, *i.* *docnettle. 1886 MARY LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* in *Good Words* 301 The *dock-sorrel stood with its maroon spires in the air. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 95 The Flagworm, the *Dock-worm, the Oakworm.

Dock (dǫk), *sb.*² Forms: 4 **dok**, 6–7 **docke**, 6– **dock**. [Identical with mod.Icel. *dockr* short stumpy tail (Haldorssen). Ulterior etymology obscure. Cf. Fris. *dok* bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), LG. *dokke* bundle (of straw, thread), skein of yarn, mod.G. *docke* bundle, skein, plug, peg.]

1. The solid fleshy part of an animal's tail.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 193 Þe tayl..bounden bothe wyth a bande of a bryʒt grene, Dubbed wyth ful dere stonez, as þe dok lasted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 352 Asses haue the said docke or rumpe longer than horses. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 150 We conjecture the age of Horses from joynts in their dockes. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 59 Hips wide, and rumps and docks good.

2. a. A piece of leather harness covering the clipped tail of a horse. **b.** The crupper of a saddle or harness; see also quot. 1874.

c 1340 [see prec.]. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 31 You shall buckle on his breastplate and his crooper..then you shall lace on his saker or docke. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dock*, in the manege, is used for a large case of leather.. which serves it [the tail] for a cover. The French call the Dock, *troussequeue*. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Dock*, a crupper to a saddle. Devon. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dock*..the divided piece forming part of the crupper, through which the horse's tail is inserted. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dock*, the crupper of either saddle or harness.

†**3.** *transf.* of human beings: The rump, buttocks. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 484 A rottyn crok, louse of the dok. 1684 *Frost of* 1683–4, 22 One's heels fly up, and down he's on his dock.

†**b.** The skirts or 'tails' of clothes. *Obs.*

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 247, I will not go to school..For there beginneth a sorry feast, When the master should lift my dock. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* xxvii, The drier, the les maidens dablith their dockes.

†**4.** The fleshy part of a boar's chine between the middle and the buttock. *Obs.*

1678 in PHILLIPS. Thence in later Dicts.

†**5.** The poop or stern of a ship. *Obs. rare.*

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 108 She bare many canons..two behind in her dock. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158/13 Dock of a ship, *puppis*.

6. A cut end of anything, e.g. of hair, (?) of a tree-trunk (Tusser); a stump; an end cut off. Now *dial.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Dd iij b, His heare down shadowing shed, but gold embroyding bynds their docks. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 For chimney in winter, to burne vp their docks. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dock*, the stump of the tail, which remains after docking. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Strange Survivals* v. 112 [To] prevent..the red-hot dock [of a wick] from spluttering on to the carpet.

†**7.** [f. DOCK *v.*¹] The act of cutting off; amputation. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 133 The amputation and dock of one member forces the bloud. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dock*, *Docking*, in law, a means or expedient for cutting off an estate tail.

Dock (dǫk), *sb.*³ Forms: 6 **dok**, 6–7 **docke**, 6– **dock**. [Found early in 16th c., also in 16th c. Du. *docke*, mod.Du. *dok*. From Du. and Eng. it has passed into other langs., Da. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, mod.Ger. *dock*, *docke*, mod.F. *dock*, in 1679 *doque*. Ulterior origin uncertain.

It has been variously compared with rare Icel. *dǫkk*, *dǫkkr* pit, pool, Norw. *dokk* hollow, low ground, med. L. *doga* ditch, canal (Du Cange), Gr. δοχή receptacle. See Skeat, E. Müller; also Grimm, and Diez s. v. *Doga*.]

†**1.** The bed (in the sand or ooze) in which a ship lies dry at low water; the hollow made by a vessel lying in the sand. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vi. 22 Lat euery barge do prent hyr self a dok. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 Graunt foorth thy warrant in docks oure nauye too settle [L. *liceat subducere classem*]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* I. i, A wet docke is any place where you may hale in a ship into the oze out of the tides way, where shee may docke her selfe. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 80 Shee at a high water would fleet in her docke, though she were still dockt in the sands, almost foure foot.

†**2.** (Apparently) A creek or haven in which ships may lie on the ooze or ride at anchor, according to the tide. *Obs.*

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. 53 Robyn Huddes Bay, a Dok or Bosom of a Mile yn lenghth. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 536 When he had taken them [the pyrates ships] he brought them all into a Dock.

†3. A trench, canal, or artificial inlet, to admit a boat, etc. *Obs.*

(Sense in first quot. doubtful.)

1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham) 45 A chest bored full of holes..placed in a dock prepared for it Herein were fish kept. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 40 The Dock or Trench being thus finished, the Vergantines were calked. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. ix, I . resolv'd to cut a Dock, or Canal, to bring the Water up to the Canoe.

4. An artificial basin excavated, built round with masonry, and fitted with flood-gates, into which ships are received for purposes of loading and unloading or for repair.

Dry or *graving dock*, a narrow basin into which a single vessel is received, and from which the water is then pumped or let out, leaving the vessel dry for the purpose of repair. (Sometimes also used for building ships.) *Wet dock*, a large water-tight enclosure in which the water is maintained at the level of high tide, so that vessels remain constantly afloat in it. *Floating dock*, a large floating structure that can be used like a dry dock.

1552 Hulort, Docke where shippes be layed vp and made, *nauale*. 1569 Stocker tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xxiv 76 Antigone ..likewise caused iii mightie Docks to be cut out to build the sayd shippes in. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Astillero*, a docke to build ships in, *nauale*. 1627 Capt Smith *Seaman's Gram* i. 1 A Docke is a great pit or creeke by a harbour side . with two great floud-gates built so stronge and close, that the Docke may be dry till the ship be built or repaired and this is called a dry Docke. 1662–3 Pepys *Diary* 25 Jan , Sir N. Crisp's project of making about Deptford a wett-dock to hold 200 sail of ships 1758 *Descr. Thames* 268 Docks are small Harbours cut into the Land. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I iii 344 Her endless docks, quays, and warehouses are among the wonders of the world. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Sept., Mr. Campbell's. plan of an iron floating dry dock.

fig. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* viii. (1851) 297 He must cut out large docks and creeks into his text to unlade the foolish frigate of his unseasonable autorities.

5. (Often *pl.*) a. A range of dock basins (sense 4) together with the adjoining wharfs, warehouses and offices (*commercial docks*). b. The whole establishment of similar basins and adjoining work-shops, etc., concerned with the building, outfit, and repair of ships; a dockyard (*naval docks*).

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3912/2 Timber . for the use of her Majesty's Dock at Plimouth 1770 Wesley *Jrnl.* 12 Oct , I walked round the Dock [at Portsmouth], much larger than any other in England 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ix, Captain Cuttle lived near the India Docks. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 693 The docks were full of triremes and naval stores.

6. *Railways.* An enclosure in a platform into which a single line of rails runs and terminates.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dock-boot*, *-constable*, *-head*, *-house*, *-labourer*, *-man*, *-side*, *-still*, *-space*, *-trade*, *-warehouse*, etc.; also **dock-company**, the company or corporate body owning a dock; **dock-charges**, **dock-dues**, charges made for the use of a dock; **dock-master**, the superintendent or manager of a dock; **dock-port**, a port that has a (naval) dock; **dock-rent**, the charge made for warehousing goods in a dock; †**dock-silver** (*Sc.*), dock-dues; **dock-walloper** (*U.S.*), a casual labourer engaged at docks and wharfs; **dock-warrant**, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in a dock. Also Dockyard.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 10 Sea Boots, *Dock Boots 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec 3/6 The deceased was seen safely aboard the vessel by a *dock constable. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 44/2 Amount of *Dock Dues. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Hartlepool in entering dock struck the *dockhead 1662 Pepys *Diary* 10 Apr, In the morning, to see the *Dock houses. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 59 *Dock-labourers are simply strong men without any particular skill. 1755 B Martin *Misc. Corr* Oct 171 Orders .. that he should .. form the *Dockmen into a Regiment. 1736 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 146 Mr. Steers the *Dockmaster. 1758 *M P.'s Let. on R. N.* 42 Wages may be paid at any *Dock-Port. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 [They] arrived at the *dockside. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 174 The *dock sill is 3 feet 6 inches above low water-mark 1641 *Stirling Charters* (1884) 151 (Jam. Suppl.) Heavin silver et *dock silver. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer* , **Dock walloper*, a loafer that hangs about the wharves. New York. 1879 *Lumberman's Gas.* 15 Oct , Dockwollopers are paid 40 to 45 cents an hour. 1878 Jevons *Money* (1878) 207 The holder of a *dock-warrant has a prima-facie claim to the . hogsheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon.

Dock (dɒk), *sb.*⁴ [The same word as Fl. *dok* rabbit-hutch, fowl-pen, cage; '*Docke = keuie, renne*,' i e. cage, fowl-pen, fowl-run (Kilian). In Eng. prob. at first a word of rogues' cant.

Used by Warner and Ben Jonson 1586–1610; but an unknown word to Jonson's editors, Whalley 1756, Gifford 1816. Absent from the 18th c. dictionaries, and from Todd, Webster 1828, Richardson; and after 1610, known to us only in Bail-dock, till the 19th c., in which it has become familiar, largely through the writings of Dickens.]

The enclosure in a criminal court in which the prisoner is placed at his trial: it was formerly filled with the prisoners whose trial was put down for the day. Cf. Bail-dock.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xviii, Sterne Minos and grim Radymant discend their duskie roomes, The docke was also Cleare of Gosts, adiorn'd to after-doomes. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. iv, Here will be officers, presently; bethinke you, Of some course sodainely to scape the dock: For thether you'll come else. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* LXVI 40 The prisoner, after receiving the congratulations of several of his friends, bowed, and retired from the dock 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xliii, A dirty frowsy room. with a dock for the prisoners on the left hand 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* xliii. 396 [He] had to appear and surrender into the dock.

attrib. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xliii, A jailer stood reclining against the dock-rail.

Dock (dɒk), *v.*¹ [f. Dock *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To cut short in some part, *esp.* in the tail, hair, or similar appendage; to curtail.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 590 His tope was doked lyk a preest biforn. 1408 *Will of de Brugge* (Somerset Ho.), Equum meum nigrum dokkede *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 125/2 Dockyd by þe tayle, *decaudatus* 1564 Becon *Early Wks.* Gen Pref. (1843) 7 Admitting him unto the ministry without docking, greasing, shaving 1673 E. Brown *Acc Trav* 72 They have very good Horses but they never dock them, but their tayls grow out at length. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. xxxvi 256 His horses are not docked: their tails are only tied up. 1813 *Sporting Mag* XII 60 He related his docking a defaulter in payment He .. cut off his long hair close to the scalp

b. *spec.* To shorten (the tail of a horse, dog, etc.) by cutting off one or more of the extreme caudal vertebræ. Also *absol.*

1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser II I. 78 *note*, Y wolde breke his Sege, and make hem of Roon dokke hys tayle. 1530 Palsgr 523/2 Docke your horse tayle, and make hym a courtault. 1778 Johnson 3 Apr in *Boswell*, His tail then must be docked That was the mark of Alcibiades's dog. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 494 The barbarous custom of docking the tails is in this country very prevalent. 1876 Miss Cary *Country Life* 189 I'm a going to learn to nick and dock.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cut short or abridge by taking away a part; to lessen, curtail, subject to limitation in some respect; to deprive, divest *of* (†*from*) some part or appendage.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 180 Þei docken Goddis word, and tateren it bi þer rimes. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jereslaus' Wife* 542 If thow fynde þat I gabbe, Of my promesse thanne dokke me. 1693 W Ferke *Sel Ess* xix 109 Docking it [learning] from its superfluous Pedantry 1772 T Jefferson *Lett* Writ 1892 I 387 Dock the invoice of such articles as. I may get in the country 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst* 1374 Dock, by the million, of its friendly joints, The electoral body short 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct , Wages..will be pretty sharply docked by rent. 1892 F Hall in *Nation* (N Y) LV. 335/1 A participial adjective docked of its termination.

3. To cut away, cut off; also = Dag *v.*¹ 3.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 430 Þei wolden teche sum & sum hide & docke sum [of God's law] 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 45, I see you have shaven the mustachios off . I thought I had best dock them 1888 Elworthy *W Somerset Word-bk* , *Dock*, to cut off the wool clotted with dung from around a sheep's tail

4. Law. *To dock the entail*: to cut off or put an end to the entail; to break the prescribed line of succession to an estate; also *fig.*

a 1626 Bacon *Max & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 47 These notable Statutes do dock intailes. 1723 Steele *Conscious Lovers* III, He could not dock the entail. 1854 Lowell *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks 1890 I. 124 A poor relation whose right in the entail of home traditions has been docked by revolution.

Hence **Do·cking** *vbl sb* ; also *attrib.*

1727–51 [see Dock *sb.*² 7] 1742 *Compl Fam Piece* III. 449 So many Horses die with Docking 1865 Youatt *Horse* xxii (1872) 466 The veterinary surgeon with his docking-machine cuts through the tail at one stroke.

Dock (dɒk), *v.*² [f. Dock *sb.*³]

†1. *trans.* To bring or put (a ship) into station or anchorage in a roadstead, etc. *Obs.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 29 Now are they sparcled abrode, Lyke wyse as shyppes be docked in a rode 1615 *Trade's Incr* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) III. 296 Two more [ships] are docked up there, as pinnaces, to trade up and down.

†2. To bring or put (a vessel) ashore where it may rest in the ooze, or in some trench, or creek. cf. Dock *sb.*³ 1. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch V* I. i 27 And see my wealthy Andrew dockt [*early edd.* docks] in sand 1627, 1633 [see Dock *sb.*³ 1]. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* v 81 To weigh Ship .. that hath not lain too long, and docked it self in Oaze. 1751 R. Paltock *P Wilkins* xv, When I had docked my boat, I would accompany her. [Cf xii, I sought for a convenient place to stow my boat in Having pitched upon a swainpy place I soon cut a trench from the lake]

3. To take, bring, or receive (a ship) into a dock (in the modern sense); cf. Dock *sb.*³ 4.

1600 Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 376 Arsenals, or places for the building, repairing, docking, and harbouring of gallies. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 21 July, We saw the manner and trouble of docking such a ship. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Oct. 1/4 A grand dock-yard sufficient to dock and re-fit 30 sail of the line. 1861 *Sat Rev* 14 Dec 608 A British man-of-war was lying there waiting to be docked.

b. *intr.* (for *refl*.) To come into dock.

1892 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 3/1 Water..must be pumped out before she can dock.

4. *trans.* To furnish or lay out with docks.

1757 W. Smith *Hist. New York* 187 The Ships lie off in the Roads, on the East Side of the Town, which is docked out. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 615 The cutting of the Caledonian Canal, the docking of London and Liverpool.

Hence **Do·cking** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1692 T. H[ale] *Acc New Invent.* 28 Their Ransackings, Groundings, Dockings, and Repairings 1799 Nelson 12 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 11 The Seahorse..requires docking. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 284/1 [She] carried the usual docking signal of two bright lights aft.

Dock, *v.*³ *Biscuit-making.* [Origin unknown.] *trans.* To pierce (a biscuit) with holes.

1840 [Remembered as the term in regular use G Palmer] 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 343 The biscuit was then docked, that is, pierced with holes by an instrument adapted to the purpose *Ibid* 346 A stamping and docking frame . The stamps or cutters in the frame being internally provided with prongs dock the cakes, or cut pieces, with a series of holes, for the subsequent escape of the moisture, which, but for these vents, would distort and spoil the cake or biscuit when put in the oven.

Dock, *v.*⁴ *nonce-wd.* [f. Dock *sb.*⁴] *trans.* To place (a prisoner) in the dock.

1895 *Pall Mall G* 2 Dec 2/3 They [Jury] did so on Saturday at Ripon, when and where a lady was docked for disposal

Dockage (dɒ·kɛdʒ). [f. Dock *sb.*³ + -age.] a. Charges made for the use of docks. b. Docks collectively, dock accommodation. c. The berthing of vessels in docks.

1708 *Deed* 9 Apr in *New Engld Hist Gen. Reg.* (1879) 402 The priviledge of Dockage and Wharffage. 1708 Clarkson *Impol Slave Tr* 121 These vessels pay their dockage. 1864 *Daily Tel* 3 May, With regard to the dockage of the iron fleet 1893 *Critic* (U S) 25 Mar 186/1 An interesting study [in water colour] of dockage in New Orleans.

Do·ckage², [f Dock *v.*¹ + -age.] The action of docking; deduction

1886 *Philad Times* 20 Mar (Cent.), I do not find in the time book a single instance of dockage. 1887 *Contemp Rev* May 699 Dishonest dockage for dirt and chaff

Docked (dɒkt), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. Dock *v.*¹ + -ed¹.] Cut short, curtailed; with short or shortened tail.

1408 [see Dock *v.*¹ 1] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 125/2 Dockyd, lessyd or obryggyd, *abbreviatus* 1830 Carlyle *Richter* Misc (1872) III 26 Besides the docked cue, he had shirts *a la Hamlet* 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xii 187 A grey horse, with a docked military tail.

Docked, *ppl a.*² [f. Dock *sb.*² 3 + -ed².] Having buttocks; in *strong-docked*, 'that has strong Reins and Sinews, lusty, stout' (Phillips 1706).

a 1652 Brome *New. Acad.* II 1, She's a tight strong dock't Tit 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 3/1 A Strong dock'd Buckrome Quean

Docken (dɒ·k'n). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **doken, an,** 8 **dockan,** 9 **docking.** [app repr. OE. *doccan*, early ME. **dokken*, pl. and inflected form of *docce*, Dock *sb.*¹] = Dock *sb.*¹ 1.

1423 Jas I *Kingis Q* cix, Als like ȝe bene, as doken to the fresche dayesye. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 103/1 A Dokan, *paradilla* 1721 Kelly *Scot Prov.* 184 (Jam , 'I wo'd be very loth And scant of cloth, To sole my hose with dockans' The return of a haughty maid to them that tell her of an unworthy suitor 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc* (1733) I 91 Wad ye compare ye'r sell to me, A docken till a tansie? 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 138 Amang these green dockings

b. *attrib* Of or like a dock-leaf; dock-like

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xliv. 245 His great red docken ears.

Docker¹ (dɒ·kəɹ). [f Dock *sb.*³ + -er¹.]

1. A dweller in or near a dock; *spec.* an inhabitant of Devonport, formerly Plymouth Dock.

1762 Johnson in Boswell *Life* Visit Devonsh , I am against the Dockers: I am a Plymouth man. 1870 R N. Worth *Hist. Devonport* IX. 100 The oldest living Docker

2 A labourer in the docks

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept 2/2 A trade union for dockers 1889 *Times* 11 Dec. 9/3 Gross intimidation during the dockers' strike.

Do·cker², [f. Dock *v.*¹ and 3 + -er¹.]

1. One who docks the tails of horses, etc.

1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV 263 Croppers, dockers, nickers and trimmers. 1844 J T Hewlett *Parsons & W* III, You. mane and tail docker.

2. A stamp used for 'docking' or perforating the dough for biscuits.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Do·cker³. [f. Dock *sb.*⁴ + -er¹.] (See quot.)

1892 *Pall Mall G* 28 Jan 6/1 Dock cases, 'dockers', as they are called—cases in which you are retained by the prisoner in the dock.

Docket (dɒ·ket), *sb.*¹ Also 5 **doket,** 5–9 **dogget t,** 6–8 **docquett,** 6–9 **docquet** [Found since 15th c.: derivation and original sense obscure.

It has been suggested to be a derivative of Dock *v.*¹, the suffix being either the dim -et (*cf pocket*), or a var. of the ed of pa. pple But neither view is free from serious objections.]

†1. (?) *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 313 May he dug hym a doket, A kodpese like a pokett.

†2. A brief, summarized statement; an abstract or abridgement; a digest, minute. *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

a 1423 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* 25 Lett it alwey be remembered to make in the kinges doggettes both venit and recessit as often as it pleseth the King the prince to come or goe. 1526 *Ibid.* 229 The Clerke of the Green Cloth shall ingrosse and cast up all the particular Breifments of the House and the same, soe cast up enter in the Parchment docquett, called the Maine Docquet *Ibid* 234 The Clerk of the Spicery doe dayly make the Briefments or docquets of the expence of his office. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary* c. 6 That every person auctorised to purveye any Beefes, Wethers, Lambes [etc.] shall make a Docket or Briefe in writing conteyning all & every suche Beefe, Wethers, Lambes [etc.] 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 126 Docket is a little peece of paper or parchment written, that conteineth in it the effect of a greater writing. 1643 in Clarendon

Hist. Reb. VII. § 347 Several proportions of arms mentioned in a docquet then sent inclosed in our said letters. **1858** DORAN *Crt. Fools* 219 The warrant..may have been preserved, and probably also a docket or short minute of it.

3. *spec.* The abstract of the contents of a proposed Letter-patent, written upon the King's bill which authorized the preparation of such letter for the Great Seal, and also copied into a Register or Docket-book.

1552 in *St. Papers, Domestic* (MS), *Docquets* I. [King's Bills endorsed 'Docquet']. **1576** *Ibid*, A docquet of the contents of her mat^tie lettres patentes graunted the xvth of June. **1580, 1590** *Ibid.* **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, My patent being done, we carried it .. to Mr. Beale for a Docket. **1668-3** *Ibid* 28 Feb., I did see the docquet by which Sir W. Pen is made the Comptroller's assistant. **1686** EVELYN *Diary* 12 Mar., A docquet was to be seal'd importing a lease of 21 yeares to one Hall. *Ibid.* 5 May, We should be requir'd to passe a doquett dispensing with Dr. Obadiah Walker and four more, to hold their masterships, fellowships, and cures. *a* **1837** W. H. BLACK *Docquets of Lett. Pat. Chas. I*, 1643-6 (Recd. Commiss., unpubl.) Pref. vii, The Docquet books..present in the form of a Register or Journal short abstracts of all instruments that were prepared for the great seal in the offices to which they respectively belong.

4. *Law.* A memorandum or register of legal judgements.

1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Mar. (1879) VI. 80 To the Crowne Office, where we .. did take short notes of the dockets. **1687** DR. HEDGES in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 204 The Steward ask'd for a docket of ye fines **1692** *Act 4 Will. & Mary* c. 20 § 1 Every Clerk of the Doggets of the Court of Kings Bench, shall, put into an Alphabetical Doggett by the Defendants names a particular of all Judgments for Debt. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Docket* or *Dogget*, When rolls of judgments are brought into C B. they are docketted, and entered on the docket of that term; so that upon any occasion you may soon find out a judgment, by searching these dockets, if you know the attorney's name. *Ibid.* s. v. *Judgment*, By rule of Michaelmas, 42 Geo. 3 (2 East. 136) no Judgment can be signed upon any warrant authorising any attorney to confess Judgment, without such warrant of attorney being delivered to and filed by the Clerk of the Dockets; who is ordered to file the warrants in the order in which they are received.

5. *Law.* A list of causes for trial, or of names of persons having causes pending. Hence phr. *On the docket.* (U.S.)

1790 DALLAS *Amer Law Rep.* I. 382 The plea entered on the docquet. **1800** ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 14 Only one cause appeared on the docquet. **1828** WEBSTER, *Docket*, 3. An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court. In some of the States, this is the principal or only use of the word. **1864** *Ibid.* s.v., *On the docket*, in hand; under consideration; in process of execution or performance. (Colloq.)

† **6.** In phr. *To strike a docket*: see quots. *Obs.*

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 115 The person has subjected himself to being a bankrupt: if so, he is made one, which is termed striking a docket. **1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., 'To strike a docket' is said of a creditor who gives bond to the Lord Chancellor, proving his debtor to be a bankrupt; in consequence of which a commission of bankruptcy is taken out against him. **1835** HOOD *Dead Robbery* i, Of all the causes that induce mankind To strike against themselves a mortal docket. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Docket* or *Dogget*, the entry made by the secretary of bankrupts, when a petitioning creditor's affidavit of debt is lodged with him for the purpose of issuing a fiat in bankruptcy, technically called 'striking a docket'. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* III. iv, Esmond . having fairly struck his docket in this love transaction determined to put a cheerful face on his bankruptcy.

7. An endorsement on a letter or other document, briefly indicating its contents or subject; a label affixed for a similar purpose; a written direction, a ticket.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Docket*, a little Bill ty'd to Goods or Wares, and directed to the Person and Place they are to be sent to **1839** LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* II Feb. (1894) II. 282 You may find your delightful tour safe in red tape and docket. **1840** HOOD *Up Rhine* 76 Tourists..Provided with passport, that requisite docket. **1883** I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 253 On the outer edge of these tablets a docket is occasionally inscribed..containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of enabling the keeper of the records to find any particular document. **1886** *Cheshire Gloss., Docket*, hatting term. The wage ticket of workpeople.

8. a. A warrant from the Custom House on entering goods, certifying the payment of the duty. **b.** A form of certificate giving particulars of the bales, marks, ship's name, etc., of cotton sold for future delivery, the presentation of which at the Cotton Clearing-house entitles the presenter to obtain a delivery order.

The dockets show the amount of cotton tendered on each Tendering Day at the Clearing House. When the same 'form' is used on a second Tendering Day, it is called a *letter-docket*.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Mar., He dreams of nothing but cockets, and dockets, and drawbacks and other jargon, words of the custom-house. **1887** *Times* 27 Aug. 11/6 (Cotton Market) The tenders were 2,100 bales of which 100 [were] letter dockets.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *docket-book* (see sense 3), *-rolls, -warrant.*

1643 *St. Trials, Abp. Laud* 13 Mar., For Worcester, there is no proof but the Docket-book. **1659** RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 637 There were then entred in the Docket Book, several Conge Deslires and Royal assents for Dr May to be Bishop of Bath and Wells [etc.]. **1690** J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I. 34 As appears by the Dogget-Book of the Council. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) II. 12, I found the minute of the docquet warrant for this among the Conway papers. **1888** W. RYE *Records & Rec. Search.* 48 *note*, Calendars and indexes of the Docket Rolls of the Common Pleas. *Ibid.* Index, Doggett or Docket Books (indexes to Common Law Judgment Rolls).

† **Do·cket,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [= DOCK *sb.*[2] 1.

c **1590** GREENE *Jas. IV*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 193 Properties of a lion, a broad breast, a stiff docket.

Do·cket, *v.* [f. DOCKET *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* To furnish or inscribe with a docket.

1615 BACON *Let to King* 12 Aug. in Rawley *Resuscitatio* (1657) Your Majesty shall shortly receive the Bill, for the Incorporation of the New Company: together with a Bill, for the Privy Seal, being a Dependancy thereof. For this Morning I subscribed, and docketted them both. **1621** LD.-KEEPER WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 169, I could not all yesterday get the Clarke of the Signet to docquet the same. **1833** *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 46 § 69 The Lists of Occupiers..or a Copy thereof docqueted and signed by the Preses of any Meeting of the said Commissioners.

2. *Law.* To make an abstract of (judgements, etc.) and enter them in a list or index.

1692 *Act 4 Will. & Mary* c. 20 § 2 No Judgment not doggetted and entred in the Bookes .. shall affect any Landes or Tenementes as to Purchasers or Mortgagees. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Judgment*, Which Judgment . is binding; provided the same..be regularly docketed; that is, abstracted and entered in a book **1818** CRUISE *Digest* II. 58 It is said by Sir J. Jekyll, that judgements cannot be docketed after the time mentioned in the act. **1868** *Act 31 & 32 Vict* c. 101 § 22 Such assignation..may not have been docqueted with reference to such warrant.

3. To endorse (a letter or document) with a short note of its contents, writer, date, or the like.

1750 CHESTERF. *Let.* 5 Feb. (1870) 175 Whatever letters and papers you keep, docket and tie them up in their respective classes so that you may instantly have recourse to any one. **1779** FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 328 Returning immediately all the others, docketed and catalogued, as you please. **1851** *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* ii. 4 These official Returns, are to be properly docketed and addressed on the back. **1887** T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xi. 229 Letters..carefully docketed with the date by my father.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* IX. i. (1860) II 117 Every emotion was methodically docketed; every yearning of the heart minutely catalogued. **1883** E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 244 The Season that is now filed and docketed with the past. **1894** SALA *Lond. up to Date* XX. 300 Plans, docketed, and consigned to their proper imaginary pigeon-holes.

Hence **Do·cketed** *ppl. a.*, **Do·cketing** *vbl. sb.*

1810 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 29 Aug. (1894) I 11 Having embarked me at last in a regular docketted correspondence. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVII viii. 86 In this docketing it lay, sealed for many years. **1866** R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 132 A set of docketed papers, tied up with red tape.

Docking-iron = *dock-iron*; see DOCK *sb.*[1] 4.

1780 W. CURTIS *Flora Lond* III 22 For its [dock's] destruction an instrument called a Docking Iron has been invented.

Dockize (dɒ·kəiz), *v.* [f. DOCK *sb.*[3] + -IZE.] *trans.* To transform (a river) into a range of docks. Hence **Do·ckised** *ppl. a.*, **Do·ckising** *vbl. sb.*

1877 A. FORROW *Thames & its Docks* 61 Could the good people of Bristol be induced to dockise that very erratic stream. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 17 The process called 'docksising', or damming a river at its mouth. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 5/9 The proposed 'dockized' portion.

So **Dockisa·tion,** conversion into docks.

1893 DR RIDDER (*title*) Dockization v. docks. Letter .. to the Mayor..of Bristol. **1895** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 140 The docksation scheme..a proposal to construct a dam across the mouth of the Avon.

Dock-tail, *a.* = next.

1785 *Criticisms on Rolliad* xvii, May thy dock-tail pair Unharm'd convey thee with sure-footed care.

Do·ck-tailed, *ppl. a.* [f. stem of DOCK *v.*[1] + TAILED.] Having its tail docked or cut short.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I 200 That still wretcheder apology for a coat, a dock-tailed jacket **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 189 A dock-tailed waggon horse.

Dockyard (dɒ·kˌyārd). [f. DOCK *sb.*[3] + YARD.] A more or less spacious enclosure, adjoining the sea or a river, in which ships are built and repaired, and all kinds of ships' stores are prepared or brought together; *esp.* in English use, applied to the Government establishments of this character for the use of the navy, in U.S. called *navy-yards.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* 4080/3 [He] landed at the Dock-Yard at Blackwall. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 32 Peter the Great..worked with a hatchet among the carpenters in our dock-yards. **1840** THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 297 Three dockyards were speedily established in Phœnicia.

attrib. *a* **1821** KEATS *Robin Hood* 44 All his oaks, Fall'n beneath the dock yard strokes, Have rotted on the briny seas. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xi, The dock-yard boat with all the pay clerks and the cashier..came.

Docoglossate (dɒkoglɒ·sēt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Docoglossa* (f. Gr. δοκός balk, bar + γλῶσσα tongue) + -ATE[2].] Of or pertaining to the *Docoglossa*, a group of gastropod molluscs having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the lingual ribbon.

1884 T. GILL in *Science* IV. 335 The docoglossate Gastropoda.

Docquet(t, obs. form of DOCKET.

† **Doct,** *a. Obs rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *doct-us*, pa. pple. of *docēre* to teach.] Learned.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Doct Verbocination is imbib'd.

† **Docti·loquent,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *doct-us* learned + *loquent-em*, pr. pple. of *loquī* to speak; cf. L. *doctiloquus*.] 'That speaks learnedly' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So **Docti·loquous** *a.*, 'speaking learnedly' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Doctor (dɒ·ktəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **doctour,** (4-5 **-ur, -oure,** 5 **doktor**), 5- **doctor.** [a. OF. *doctor* (*-ur, -our, -eur*), ad. L. *doctor, -ōrem* teacher, agent-n. from *docēre* to teach.]

1. A teacher, instructor; one who gives instruction in some branch of knowledge, or inculcates opinions or principles. (Const. *of.*) Now *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 43 Seynt Austyn þe firste doctour [= *prothodoctor*] of Englischemen. **1483** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 1 Saynt Poul, doctour of verite. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 20 The heauenly doctour Christe Jesus. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxiii. 10 Be not called Doctors, for ther is but one your Doctor, and he is Christe. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 73 One of the most zealous Doctors of the contrary Opinion **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 32 These new Doctors of the rights of men. **1864** J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 77 St. Augustine..is the doctor of the great and common view that all untruths are lies.

† **b.** *spec.* (*Sc.*) An assistant-master in a school.

1630 *Burgh Recds Perth* in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* 147. **1640** *Burgh Recds. Edin.* ibid. 147 For the tryell of the maister and doctors in teatching. **1695** SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 129 Mr. Heugh Wallace was master. Mr. Francis Cockburn, Mr. Samuel Macom and Mr. John Wardlaw were doctors of the [Edinburgh High] school.

2. One who, by reason of his skill in any branch of knowledge, is competent to teach it, or whose attainments entitle him to express an authoritative opinion; an eminently learned man. *arch.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 12577 *heading* (Fairf), Ihesus disputed wiþ þe doctours. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol, An introductorie afturthe statutz of owre doctours. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 145 Dukes and duspers and doctours noble. *c* **1510** MORE *Picus* Wks. 3/1 He scrupulously sought out all the famous doctours of his time. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 1 Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess., Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) I. 135 The wisest doctor is gravelled by the inquisitiveness of a child.

† **b.** *transf.* One who is eminently skilled in a particular art or craft. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 10) 82 This kyng..in marcial affaires a very doctor. **1602** ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 18 He indeed was a doctor in his arte [of Cutpurses].

3. *spec.* applied to: **a.** *The Doctors of the Church*, certain early 'fathers' distinguished by their eminent learning, so as to have been teachers not only in the Church, but of the Church, and by their heroic sanctity; *esp.* in the Western Church, the four, Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, Gregory (so named in the canon law), and, in the Eastern Church, the four, Athanasius, Basil, Gregory of Nazianzum, and Chrysostom. **b.** The leading Schoolmen of mediæval philosophy.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11007 Seynt Gregory .. telleþ mo hymself a lone þan alle þe doctours do echone. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 294 þe douȝtiest doctour..austyn þe olde and hiȝeste of þe foure *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 1447 Austyn and Gregory, Jerome and Ambrose..the foure doctorus. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 Autentyk doctours apprevit be the auctorite of haly kirk..as Hierome, Ambrose Chrisostome. **1768** REID *Aristotle's Log.* IV. § 6. 97 The Scholastic Doctors, tortured..the modal syllogisms. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1867) IX. 119 Doctors, who assumed the splendid titles of the Angelical, the Seraphic, the Irrefragable [Aquinas, Bonaventura, Alexander Hales].

4. One who, in any faculty or branch of learning, has attained to the highest degree conferred by a University; a title originally implying competency to teach such subject or subjects, but now merely regarded as a certificate of the highest proficiency therein.

The degree is now often conferred by Universities as an honorary compliment upon distinguished statesmen, authors, divines, etc.: *Doctor of Civil Law* by Oxford and Durham, *Doctor of Laws* by Cambridge, Dublin, etc., *Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Philosophy*, etc., by many Universities. *Lambeth Doctor*: one on whom the Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 373 Doctoures of decres and of diuinitie maistres. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 234 A clerke.. dijt as a Doctour in drabland wedis. **1529** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 You y^t haue bene at lerning so long, and are doctor. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 33 *a*, I heard ones a doctour of Diuinitie, whiche was not so greate in knowlege as he was in title. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 107 Many Medicasters, pretenders to Physick, buy the degree of Doctor abroad. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1945/4 Dr. Nic. Stagins..was..admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Musick. **1720** HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Feb., Dr. West's (he is only a Lambeth Doctor) sermon. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1765, Trinity College, Dublin, at this time surprised Johnson with a spontaneous compliment of the highest academical honours, by creating him Doctor of Laws. **1843** MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 737 To make Prince Albert a doctor of laws.

b. Prefixed, as title, to the name (now usually abbreviated *Dr.*), and in addressing a person.

c **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7004 Jarow . Whare doctour bede leuyd and dyed. **1455** *Paston Lett.* No 257 I. 350 Oon Doktor Grene, a preest. **1501** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 90 Mast^r Doctor Curteys, the prior of the Fryers Austyns in Norwysche. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 3 My master, master Doctor Caius. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 10 The Master of the Colledge Mr. Dr. Chaderton. **1778** in Boswell *Johnson* 17 April, Why, doctor, you look stout

and hearty. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* iii, Dr. Tremain was standing by the window. 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* II. v. 113 Doctor Davidson motioned to the Free Church minister to take his place at the head.

†c. *Doctor of the Chair*: a professor in a university; cf. CHAIR *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* II. iv. Wks. (1875) 213 Thou shalt be doctor o' th' chair. 1680 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 62 A Sermon preached by Robert Abbot, Doctor of the Chair in Oxford.

5. Hence used with express or implied specification of: a. One who is proficient in knowledge of theology; a learned divine.

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 148 Þus Doctours han I-souht. 1377 [see 4]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 97 For doctor he is yknowe And of scripture þe skylful. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 50 (R.) Yᵉ best of your doctours in expownynge the Scriptures. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. i, Thanking a surly Doctor for his Sermon. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 244 He heard only the humming of the doctors as they served forth to congregations of poor men hungering for spiritual sustenance the draff of theological superstition.

b. One who is proficient in knowledge of law.

Till 1857 barristers practising in the Court of Arches were required to take the degree of doctor. For the honorary doctors of law, see 4.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 238 Þat conscience and cryst hath yknitte faste, Þei vndon it vnworthily þo doctours of lawe. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1024 Doctur of bothe lawes, beynge in science digne. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 12 Why did you not rather take some doctour of the Arches? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 144 This Letter from Bellario doth commend A yong and Learned Doctor in our Court. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 With the gravity of a doctor expounding ecclesiastical law.

6. *spec.* A doctor of medicine; in popular current use, applied to any medical practitioner.

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 362 Þe bitternesse þat þow hast browe brouke it þi-seluen, Þat art doctour of deth, drynke þat þow madest! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 411 Wiþ vs þere was a Doctur of Phesike.] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 73 Of ra-sis auicen & galion & of obere doctouris. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 106 Shall I loose my Doctor? No: hee giues me the Potions and the Motions. 1699 DRYDEN *Ep. to J. Driden* 71 So liv'd our Sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 182 Our doctors themselves (so we call the surgeons at sea) 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Veterinarius*, a farrier, a horse doctor. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* XV, A common country doctor. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 180 They apply to the missionary in his capacity of doctor .. and..want him only in so far as he is a doctor.

b. *fig.* Applied humorously to any agent that gives or preserves health.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 23 (D.) After those two, Doctor Diet and Doctor Quiet, Doctor Merriman is requisit to preserve health. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* ii. 21 The People here give it [the sea-breeze] the name of Doctor, and truly it deserves the Title. 1823 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1824) 55 Each horseman gulped down a doctor, to counteract the effects of the raw morning air.

7. *transf.* A name given to various mechanical appliances, usually for curing or removing defects, regulating, adjusting, or feeding.

a. *Calico-printing* and *Paper-making*. A thin blade of metal used to remove superfluous colour, loose threads, dust, etc. from the cylinder (a calico-printing machine has a *colour-doctor*, a *lint-doctor*, and a *cleaning-doctor*; see quots.). b. A tool used for soldering. c. An auxiliary steam-engine for feeding the boiler; a donkey-engine.

1796 *Specif. Wild & Ridge's Patent* No. 2134 (*title*), Manufacturing .. steel doctors for printers. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 316 A heated doctor, or soldering bit. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 96 (Calico-printer) The polished surface is cleared by the scraper called the 'doctor'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Doctor. (Calico-printing)*..The cleaning-doctor, which wipes clean the surface of the roller. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 590 The lint-doctor, whose office it is to remove any fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing. *Ibid.* 603 The superfluous colour is.. wiped off by the colour doctors .. These doctors are thin blades of steel or brass, which are mounted in doctor-shears, or plates of metal screwed together with bolts.

8. A fish of the genus *Acanthurus*: also called *doctor-fish* and *surgeon-fish*: see quot. 1850.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 68 The name of 'Doctors', by which they are well known to the English sailors and colonists. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 50 Its name is the 'Doctor Fish'. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 97 Termed Doctors..because they are armed on each side of the tail with a sharp moveable spine like a lancet, which they use with great effect.

9. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 341 The Doctor .. is a very general and deserved favourite. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 6/2 With fine tackle and a very small Blue Doctor.

10. Something used to 'doctor' or adulterate food or drink; e.g. a liquor mixed with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or with light-coloured wine (as sherry) to darken it; hence, a name for brown sherry. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. 84 The governor was as happy if he drank his Doctor next to a man who talked to him upon any thing. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (Farmer), *Doctor*, a composition used by distillers to make spirits appear stronger than they really are. 1848 G. SMEATON *Doings in London* (Farmer), Maton, in his 'Tricks of Bakers Unmasked', says alum, which is called the Doctor..is sold to the bakers at fourpence per pound.

11. (*Naut.*) A ship's cook; (*U.S.* and *Australian*) the men's cook at a station or camp. (*colloq.*)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Doctor*, the cook on board a ship. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Doctor* .. a jocular name for the ship's cook. 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 20 *Doctor, the* (up-country), the men's cook on a station. 1893 FUNK *Standard Dict., Doctor*..6. (Local, U.S.) The cook in a logging-camp.

12. *Old slang.* A false or loaded die.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Doctor*, a false Die, that will run but two or three Chances. *They put the Doctor upon him*, they cheated him with false Dice. 1721 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* I, The old Rogue..wou'd ha' put the Doctor upon me..(unknown to him) I flung away the Doctor, and clapt into the Box a Pair of true Mathematics. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xii. 1774 FOOTE *Coxeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 153. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 7 Loaded a couple of the Doctors for throwing a seven and nine.

13. *Comb.*, as *doctor-farrier*, *-like* (adj. and adv.), *-maker*, *-monger*; **doctor-box**, a form of colour-box in a calico-printing machine, of which the 'doctor' (7 a) forms the bottom; **doctor's curse** (see quot.); **doctor-fish** = sense 8; **doctor-gum**, 'a South-American gum, also called *hog-gum*, usually considered to be a product of *Rhus Metopium*' (Cent. Dict.); **doctor-shears** (see 7 a); **doctor's stuff** (*colloq.*), medicine, physic (also *doctor-stuff*). See also DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1821 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 226, I .. took the "doctor's curse, or, in other words, a dose of calomel. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. ii, Some "doctor-farriers are of opinion that the mare may cast a foal. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* M j b, This Definicion..was not.."doctour like sette foorth by hym. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 41, I told them merilie, They must first make me a Doctor-like maintenance, ere I would take the degree of Doctor. 1884 *Chr. World* 10 Jan. 17/5 A '"doctor-maker' is the maker of a particular metal plate called a 'doctor'. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 87 Summe of 30u ben clepid "Doctour mongers. 1772 GRAVES *Spirit. Quix.* x. xvii. (D.), The man said .. he could not take "Doctor's stuff, if he died for it. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 171 Like doctor-stuff generally, it is not as appetizing as desirable.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Do·ctordom**, the world of doctors, doctors collectively. **Do·ctorhead, Do·ctorhood**, the position or rank of a doctor. **Do·ctorless** *a.*, without a doctor.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 542/2 Thinketh your doctourhed that the children of Isrnell ..could not haue made..excuse? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vi, A match for all the Doctors in Doctordom. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., The shibboleth of doctorhood. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 764 Our butcherless, bakerless..doctorless..and altogether comfortless jungle.

Doctor (dɒ·ktəɹ), *v. colloq.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To confer the degree or title of Doctor upon; to make a Doctor.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 117 Which Church hath now fully .. delivered her mind in the late Councell of Trent; whereto all that are solemnly doctored in Italy must subscribe. *a* 1744 POPE *Let. to Swift* Wks. 1751 IX. 341 (Jod.), I will be doctored with you, or not at all. 1873 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 108, I have been over to Oxford to be doctored, and had a very pleasant time of it. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 20 June 730/1 Cambridge on Tuesday 'doctored' among others her new High Steward.

2. To treat, as a doctor or physician; to administer medicine or medical treatment to.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 47 Rather than suffer a good serviceable Creature to be doctor'd out of his Life by the common Farrier. 1832 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 38 Brodie. prescribed for me and sent me off to doctor myself. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) I. xi. 156 We'll doctor him up while you're gone.

b. *transf.* To repair, patch up, set to rights.

1809 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 50 Wasted most of the morning in doctoring a clock. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 317 Can these [verses] be doctored into any thing available?

3. *fig.* To treat so as to alter the appearance, flavour, or character of; to disguise, falsify, tamper with, adulterate, sophisticate, 'cook'.

1774 FOOTE *Coxeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 188, I wish we had time though to doctor his face. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 138 Directions for .. doctoring all sorts of wines. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* xxi. (1853) 66 Modes of doctoring dice. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan., A serious doubt arises..as to the trustworthiness of .. the narratives thus doctored. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 6/1 By a few touches of a file on the milled edge, a coin can be so 'doctored' as to fall almost invariably heads or tails at will.

4. *intr.* a. To practise as a physician.

(Usually in *vbl. sb.* or *pr. pple.*)

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* ii, Preaching ran in the King family; as politics or doctoring, sailoring or soldiering run in some others. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 205/1, I know more about doctoring.

b. To take medicine, undergo medical treatment. In recent Dicts.

Hence **Do·ctored** *ppl. a.*, **Do·ctoring** *vbl. sb.*; also **Do·ctorer**, one who doctors.

1533 SIR T. MORE *Apol* xlv. Wks. 925/2 If this pacifyer's doctoring [i. e. citing of doctors] wer a good profe. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xv. (ed. 3) 135 A mode of preparing old clover and trefoil seeds by a process called 'doctoring'. 1852 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 143 Most men's letters .. are doctored compositions. 1880 T. W. KNOX in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 38/1 The high-priced wines..need no doctoring. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 15 Serving out doctored grog. 1887 THRING in *Jrnl. Educ.* June 297 Any master of language, as distinct from a doctorer of words.

Doctoral (dɒ·ktŏrăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. F. *doctoral*, It. *dottorale*.]

1. Of or belonging to a doctor (i.e. a man of eminent learning, a professional teacher, or one who has received the degree of Doctor).

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* Let. Bp. Hereford an. 1391 (R.), The golden laurell of teaching doctorall, is not from aboue indifferently euery mans gift. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 278 O that I could set him living before ye in that Doctoral Chair, where once the learnedest of England, thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet! 1655 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 122 The Authority of Synods in matters of Faith is Doctorall and declarative, and not decisively Judiciall. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 277 To receive from an university the privilege of wearing the doctoral scarlet.

†b. Holding the position of a doctor or teacher.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 575 When the elder Doctors..faile them, they might goe to Sorbona, to furnish them of Doctorall witnesses. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Ch.* 55 The Elders Doctorall or Pastorall are worthy of double honour.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a physician or medical man. (*nonce use.*)

1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 17 A native .. pronounced it, with a doctoral air, 'a fever and ague morning'.

Hence **Do·ctorally** *adv.*, in the manner of a doctor; as a doctor.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Witis Lett.* 12 Very solemnly pawsing a whyle, most gravely, and doctorally [I] proceeded as followeth. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. x. § 2 (1630) 498 The Physitions dayly resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider in Colledge of his desease, doctorally at their departure. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 671 (R.) Sinning doctorally, and magisterially. even setting up a school of Atheism.

Doctorate (dɒ·ktŏrĕt), *sb.*[1] [ad. med.L. *doctōrāt-us*, f. *doctor* DOCTOR: see -ATE[1]. Cf. F. *doctorat* (16th c.).] The degree of Doctor.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 373 Make the doctorate a stirrup to mount him to Prelacy. 1775 JOHNSON *Let to Boswell* 7 Feb., No man not a Doctor can .. practice Physick but by Licence particularly granted. The Doctorate is a licence of itself. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 119 The Doctorates of Law and Medicine. 1888-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 651 The evolution of the doctorate as a third university degree above that of master cannot be distinctly traced.

† **Do·ctorate,** *ppl. a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *doctōrāt-us* made a doctor: cf. *doctōrandus* in Du Cange.] a. *ppl. a.* Made a doctor. b. *sb.* One who has received the degree of Doctor.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* II. (1592) 20 One, that for his skill might haue been Doctorat in his misterie. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 15 Master, (which is the Title of the Doctorates in Theology).

Doctorate (dɒ·ktŏrēt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. med. or mod L. *doctōrāre* to make doctor: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To confer the degree of Doctor upon; also *absol.* to confer the degree of Doctor.

1622 FLORIO, *Addottorare*, to take or giue the degree of a doctor, to doctorate. 1637 *Sp.* ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 261 They behoued to be doctorated. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 237 Going afterwards to Oxford he was doctorated in Divinity. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xl. 395 After-wards doctorated in medicine at Oxford. 1886 LAURIE *Universities* vii. 123 Even after Salernum had a teacher of law it could not doctorate in law.

Doctoress: see DOCTRESS.

Doctorial (dɒktō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. type **doctōri-us* (cf. *senātōrius*, *tūtōrius*, etc.) + -AL.] Of or belonging to a doctor; = DOCTORAL.

1789 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 453, I cannot account for the doctorial degrees given all to Non-subscribers by the College of Edinburgh. *c* 1790 J. EARLE in *Calamy's Life* II. 513 So, when our Universities Doctorial honours give, 'Tis not our merit they declare, But their prerogative. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Physic.* I. i. vi. 105 Had not my doctorial title been specified in my passport.

Hence **Doctorially** *adv.*, as a doctor.

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* iii, That a doctor should not laugh at all when called in to act doctorially.

Doctorism (dɒ·ktŏrĭzm). [f. DOCTOR *sb.* + -ISM.] The principles or practice of doctors; a saying characteristic of a doctor.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Detracting Empirick* (1860) 66 Hocus pocusses of doctorisme. 1885 LOCKHART *Let.* 19 Nov. in Smiles *Life J. Murray* (1891) II. xxvii. 224 The Doctors uttering doctorisms on the occasion.

Do·ctorize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To confer the degree of Doctor upon; to doctor.

1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 13, I meane to returne to my towne of Tripalda, doctorized thus by your grace and favour. 1850 PRESCOTT *Let. to G. Ticknor* 26 June in *Life*, Lord Northampton and I were Doctorized in due form.

Hence **Doctorisa·tion**, the conferring of a doctor's degree. In recent Dicts.

Doctorly (dɒ·ktəɹli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY[1].] Like, characteristic of, or befitting a doctor; having the position or character of a doctor.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* Life Tindale (R.), The doctourly prelates. *Ibid.* (1596) 1526 (R.) This doctourlie disputation. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., With a Doctorly arrogance. 1888 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 386, I am still writing upstairs, in a gown scarlet but not doctorly.

Doctors' Commons. [See COMMONS 3 b.] The common table and dining-hall of the Association or College of Doctors of Civil Law in London; hence, the buildings occupied and used by these as an incorporated Society and now the name of the site of these, to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Society was formed in 1509, by civilians entitled to plead in the Court of Arches. In 1768 they were incorporated under the name of 'the College of Doctors of Laws [of Oxford and Cambridge] exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts'. In the buildings of Doctors' Commons were held five courts, viz. the Court of Arches, Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Court of Faculties or Dispensations, Consistory Court, and High Court of

Admiralty; the business included all matters of ecclesiastical law, prosecutions for heresy, divorce suits, licences for marriage, testamentary affairs, Admiralty and Prize cases, etc. The Society was dissolved in 1858 and the buildings were taken down in 1867. Literary references to Doctors' Commons in later times usually refer to the registration or probate of wills, to marriage licences, or to proceedings for divorce.

1680 J. Godolphin *Repertor. Canon.* (ed. 2) App. 10 Doctors of the Civil Laws to the Number of Thirteen in all, assembled together in the common Dining-Hall of Doctors Commons in London. *a* 1690 Bp. T. Barlow *Rem.* 365 (L.) A dignitary of our church..had been at Doctors-Commons; and there fee'd one of the doctors, who is a judge of one of those courts where matrimonial causes are conusable. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 210 Another calls to the Bumbailiffs, the Jaylors, Doctor's-Commons, and the Hangman. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* IV. iv, With this Proviso that he To-morrow Morning weds me. He is now gone to Doctors-Commons for a Licence. 1813 Byron *Waltz* xiii, Search Doctors' Commons. 1819 — *Juan* I. xxxvi, No choice was left his feelings or his pride, Save death or Doctors' Commons. 1854 Phillimore *Internat. Law* Pref. (1873) 37.

Doctorship (dɒ·ktəɹʃip). [f. Doctor *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The degree of Doctor; = Doctorate *sb.*[1]

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 33 Invested with the degree of Doctorship. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 189 After he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 178 They coveted doctorship. 1891 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Dec. 464/3 A thesis written for the doctorship in letters.

2. The position, character, or function of a doctor, teacher, or learned man; teaching, instruction; eminent learning or scholarship.

1598 Florio, *Dottoraggine*, doctorship. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 299 They were taught of the Holy Ghost, through the immediate Mastership or Doctorship of Christ. 1739 'R. Bull' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 252 Your Worship and your Doctorship display. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 703, I must here break off, fascinating as is German doctorship, soothing as is German dullness.

3. The function or practice of a physician; medical skill or attendance.

1640 Brome *Antipodes* Epil., Whether my cure be perfect yet or no, It lies not in my doctor-ship to know. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 515 Would the sick be less likely to recover.. under gratuitous doctorship?

4. The personality or dignity of a doctor; used humorously or ironically as a title.

1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 25 Why then doth his Doctor-shippe parallell these two? 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/2 A poor Fidler..Your Doctorship here does Petition. 1823 *Examiner* 787/2 His Reverend Doctorship.

Doctress (dɒ·ktrĕs), **doctoress** (dɒ·ktŏrĕs). Also 7 **doctrisse**. [f. Doctor: prob. in part a. F. *doctoresse* (15th c.), or repr. a mod.L. **doctrissa*; see -ess.] A female doctor. (Now only used when sex is emphasized; in which case also *woman-doctor*, *lady-doctor*, are more common.)

1. A female teacher; a woman of eminent learning; a woman who has a doctoral degree. ? *Obs.*

(In the last sense, *doctor* is now applied to both sexes.)

a. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* R iv a, I must be borne with, beyng but a younge doctresse. 1612 Chapman *Widdowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 29 Thou speak'st like a Doctrisse in thy facultie. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 124 Who being a Doctresse, scorn'd not to be a Disciple. 1741 Lady Pompfret *Lett.* (1805) III. 179 The famous doctress signora Laura Bassi. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 17. 362 Doctress Kingsford..and some of her *confrères* appear to misinterpret the position which I have assumed.

β. 1606 tr. *Boccalini* 72 (T.) Glorying..to be called the doctoress of all nations. 1689 Evelyn *Let. to Pepys* 12 Aug., Hellen Cornaro..received the degree of Doctoresse at Padua.

b. Applied to things personified as feminine.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. Ep. Ded., The learned..adiudged an historie to be the life of memorie, the doctresse of behaviour. 1589 *Almond for Parrat* 7 That long tongd doctresse Dame Law.

2. A female physician or medical practitioner.

a. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 191 b, The women..take upon them to bee great doctresses in physicke. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 104 Shavings of Hartshorn is much more in Esteem amongst Family Doctresses. 1801 Bloomfield *Rural T.* (1802) 35 His Wife, the Doctress of the neighb'ring Poor. 1879 Miss Drury *Called Rest.* I. vi. 148 Her young friend's skill as a bird and dog doctress.

β. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 66 Unless the excellent Lady Sobriety be their Doctoress. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 34 Let the healing doctoress come.

3. *humorously.* A doctor's wife or daughter. (Cf. Ger. *Frau Doktorin.*)

1748 Gray *Let. to Dr. T. Wharton* Wks. 1884 II. 185 After having made my compliments to the god-mothers of the little Doctress. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 8 The doctor..came accompanied by his lady Mrs. Doctoress Savage. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 253 The Doctor and the Doctress are issuing from the brass-knockered hall door.

† Doctri·ce. *Obs.* [ad. L. *doctrix*, *-trīc-em* female teacher, fem. of *doctor*; perh. through an obs. F. **doctrice*.] A female teacher: in quots. used of things personified; = prec. 1 b.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx, Þi grace. is maistresse of trouþe, doctrice of discipline, liȝt of þe herte. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 27 The Jewish tongue..being..the doctrice and auauncer of carnall obseruaunces. 1577 J. Knewstub *Confut. Heresies* (1579) 18 a, Marie..signifieth with him a doctrice.

† Do·ctrinable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Doctrine *sb.* or *v.* + -able.] Fit for instruction; instructive.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 Then certainely is more doctrinable the fained Cirus of Xenophon then the true Cyrus in Iustine.

Doctrinaire (dɒktrinē·ə·ɹ), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. F. *doctrinaire* (14th c.), ad. L. type **doctrīnārius*, f. *doctrīna* Doctrine: see -ary.] **A.** *sb.*

1. *Fr. Hist.* One of a political party which arose in France soon after 1815, 'having for their object and doctrine the establishment and preservation of constitutional government, and the reconciliation of authority and liberty, royalty and national representation.' (Townsend *Manual of Dates.*)

They were looked upon by members of the two extreme parties as speculative politicians holding a 'doctrine' not within the range of practical politics.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 38 (Stanf.) There is at Paris a small set of speculative politicians called *doctrinaires*. 1834 *Spectator* 15 Nov. 1086/2 Do not be cajoled by any stupid stories..about the Doctrinaires going out of office on any question of principle. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 296 M. Guizot..was a doctrinaire. But though that designation had no political meaning; though it expressed a manner of being, rather than a manner of thinking, still there adhered to it some indescribable tincture of unpopularity which was totally indelible.

2. Hence, One who holds some doctrine or theory which he tries to apply without sufficient regard to practical considerations; a pedantic theorist. (Often applied as a term of reproach by 'practical' men, to those whom they consider talking or writing theorists.)

1831 *Edin. Rev.* LII. 454 (Stanf.) A system may be the truest possible whilst argued on *in vacuo*, in the cabinet of a *Doctrinaire*. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. x. 265 The way to answer these doctrinaires is to turn to facts. 1871 Gr. Duff *Teachings Cobden*, Those are only justly called doctrinaires who insist on acting in season and out of season upon the doctrines which they profess. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 197 They got astride of this favourite hobby-horse of the doctrinaires. 1888 Lowell *Pr. Wks.* (1890) II. 193 Practical politicians, as they call themselves, ..have substituted *doctrinaire* for *pedant* as the term of reproach.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the character of, a doctrinaire; wedded to a particular doctrine or theory and seeking to apply it in all circumstances; merely theoretical or speculative.

1834 *Spectator* 22 Nov. 1112/2 A Cabinet..with an old..employé of the Empire at the head, and a Doctrinaire Minister of Justice at the tail. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 362 The re-iterations of doctrinaire politicians. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* 120 Would Milton take his stand upon doctrinaire republicanism? 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* i, Don't you be too doctrinaire..you and I are practical men.

Doctrinairism (dɒ·ktrinē·ə·riz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] The principles or practice of a doctrinaire; pedantic adhesion to a doctrine or theory without regard to practical considerations; doctrinarianism.

1836 R. H. Froude in *J. H. Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 151 The imputation of a little doctrinaireism. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 454 Eclecticism, or Doctrinairism, is a philosophy marvellously suited to profit from such circumstances. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 353 The largeness of his views saved him from mere doctrinairism. 1876 Skelly in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 179/1 The same public which despises doctrinairism in politics, is just as decided and united in despising everything but doctrinairism in religion.

Doctrinal (dɒ·ktrinăl, dɒktrəi·năl), *a.* and *sb.* [The sb. was a. F. *doctrinal* (13th c. in Littré); the adj. was perh. more directly ad. late L. *doctrīnāl-is* (Isidore), f. *doctrīna* learning, doctrine: see -al.

The historical pronunciation, from L. *doctrīnā·lis*, Fr. and ME. *doctrina'l*, is *do·ctrinal* (so Bailey, Todd); *doctrī·nal* (J.) passes over the actual L., Fr. and ME. words, to reach the ulterior *doctrina.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to doctrine; containing or inculcating a doctrine or doctrines. *Doctrinal Puritans*, those whose puritanism had reference to doctrines rather than discipline or ceremonial.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 14/15 Doctrinall, *doctrinalis*. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 11 Not in doctrinall points that concerne saluation. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 191 He had some doctrinal Opinions which they liked not. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 579 The Calvinists were..branded with the character of Doctrinal Puritans. 1752 Jennings & Doddridge *Pref. to Watts' Improv. Mind* II, A doctrinal controversy. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 115 If he believed that in their doctrinal conservatism they knew and meant what they were saying.

† b. Derived from instruction. *Obs. rare.*

1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* II. xxxix, When..upon natural rather than doctrinal valour [μὴ μετὰ νόμων τὸ πλέον ἢ τρόπων ἀνδρίας] we come to undertake any danger.

† 2. Serving to teach or instruct; instructive, didactic. *Obs.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxi. § 3 The word of God..serueth then only in the nature of a doctrinall instrument. *a* 1632 G. Herbert *Country Parson* xxviii, In a doctrinal way, saying to the contemner, Alas, why do you thus? 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 146 Whether those Dramatick constitutions, wherein Sophocles and Euripides raigne shall be found more doctrinal and exemplary.

B. *sb.*

† 1. The title of a text-book on grammar by Alex. de Villedieu; by extension, a book of instruction in any subject; a text-book. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 189 In alle this scyens is non us lyke, In Caton, Gryscysme, nor Doctrynal [*rime* over alle]. 1482-3 [see Caton]. 1509 Barclay *Skyp of Folys* (1874) I. 144 If he have onys red the olde doctrinall [*rime* all]. 1532 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, Comedies..they suppose to be a doctrinall of rybaudrie. 1534 — (*title*) Doctrinal of Princes. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xiv, An old coughing fellow.. who read unto him Hugotio, Hebard, Grecisme, the doctrinal.

† b. *transf.* An instructor. *Obs. rare.*

1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* xiii. (Arb.) 55 Also saynt Ierome the noble cardynall..Whiche euermore was a good doctrynall.

2. *pl.* Matters or points of doctrine or instruction.

1619 S. Ward in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 68 Our consent was only asked for Doctrinals, not for matters touching Discipline. 1681 Baxter *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 48 We differ in Doctrinals as well as in Ceremony. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 398 The..controversy about doctrinals is again revived. 1876 J. G. Wilkinson *Hum Sc. & Div. Revel.* lxv. 212 Doctrinals are the indispensable readers of all reality.

Hence **Doctrinalism**, the laying of stress on doctrinal matters; **Doctrinalist**, a strict adherent to doctrine; **Doctrina·lity**, doctrinal character.

1846 De Quincey *Christianity* Wks. XII. 278 The doctrinality of our religion. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 356 The Papists were put out of the way. The doctrinalists were promoted to honour. 1869 *Ibid.* (1870) XII. 550 Theological doctrinalism passed out of fashion. 1894 *Thinker* V. 447 Driven..into the other extreme of rigid doctrinalism.

Doctrinally (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a doctrinal manner or form; in respect of, or as a matter of, doctrine; by way of teaching.

1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 371 Writing on the second Commandement doctrinally. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. iii. (1692) 87 Christ Jesus himself and his Apostles..have doctrinally laid it down. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* Pref. 30 If my Opinion be really in it self, Doctrinally Sound. 1869 Haddan *Apost. Succ.* iii. (1879) 58 Churches organically complete but doctrinally corrupt.

Doctrinarian (dɒktrinē·ə·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. type **doctrīnāri-us* (Doctrinaire) + -an.]

A. *sb.* **† 1.** *pl.* The Brethren of Christian Doctrine, or Christian Brothers (F. *doctrinaires*), a lay order instituted at Rheims in 1680 by J. B. de la Salle, to teach gratuitously the principles of religion and the elements of primary instruction. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570 Other amphibious kinds, which are neither Regulars nor Seculars, as Jesuits, Oratorians, Doctrinarians, Lazarists. 1794 Barruel *Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* (1795) 161 [He] had been educated in a secular congregation by the Doctrinarians.

2. = Doctrinaire *sb.*

1836 J. H. Newman *Discuss. & Argts.* (1872) 19 Protestantism is embodied in a system; so is Popery: but when a man takes up this Via Media, he is a mere doctrinarian—he is wasting his efforts in delineating an invisible phantom. 1840 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 164 England has its sect of doctrinarians as well as France.

B. *adj.* = Doctrinaire *a.*, Doctrinary.

1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 101 A stiff and doctrinarian politician of the Whig school.

Hence **Doctrina·rianism**, doctrinairism.

1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* v. 82 The latest products of French doctrinarianism.

Doctrinary (dɒ·ktrinări), *a.* [ad. F. *doctrinaire*: see above and -ary[1].] Holding an abstract doctrine and seeking to apply it in all circumstances; = Doctrinaire *a.*

1850 Hare *Mission Comf.* 284 Arguing against the doctrinary school. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* ii. 33 His..doctrinary republicanism. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 15 Apr. 535/1 Doctrinary pedants.

Hence **Doctrina·rity**, quality of a doctrinaire.

a 1869 Ld. Strangford *Lett. etc.* 235 (D.) Excess in doctrinarity and excess in earnestness are threatening to set their mark on the new political generation.

Do·ctrinate, *v. arch.* [f. med.L. *doctrīnāre*, *-ināt-* to teach, instruct, f. *doctrīna*: see -ate[3] 5.] *trans.* To teach or instruct; = Doctrine *v.* a.; *absol.* To give instruction (*on* a subject).

1631 Heywood *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 33 They were doctrinated and instructed, either in language, or some of the liberall sciences. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 46 They are of Pythagora's doctrinating..in beleeving the Metempsychosis of the soule. 1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Chytraeus* 421 Most profoundly by him doctrinated. 1840 Marryat *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 282 On that..you have not yet doctrinated.

Doctrine (dɒ·ktrin), *sb.* Also 4–6 **doctryn**(**e**, 6–8 **dootrin.** [a. F. *doctrine* (12th c.), ad. L. *doctrīna* teaching, learning, f. *doctor* teacher, Doctor: cf. *pistrīna* bakery, f. *pistor* baker.]

† 1. The action of teaching or instructing; instruction; a piece of instruction, a lesson, precept.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Arguwe, or proue, biseche, blame in al pacience and doctryn. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., I..have hit translated in myn englissh only for thi doctrine. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 1 Al thynges that ben reduced by wrytyng ben wryton to our doctryne. 1526-34 Tindale *Mark* iv. 2 He..sayde vnto them in his doctrine [so 1611; 1881 (R.V.) teaching]: Herken to. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 56 The Commandement..was a doctrine to teach Pharoah what he must have done. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 11 P 2 Doctrines on this Occasion..are the most..empty of all the Labours of Men.

† b. Public instruction; preaching. *Obs.*

1580-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 40 Where the people conveene to the doctrine but once in the week. *a* 1592 Knox

Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 250 After doctrin, he lyikwiese ministrat the Lordis Table. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 33, I saw him everie day of his doctrine go hulie and fear..to the Paroche Kirk.

2. That which is taught. **a.** In the most general sense: Instruction, teaching; a body of instruction or teaching.

1382 WYCLIF *Tit.* ii. 10 In alle thingis schewing good feith, that thei ourne in alle thingis the doctryn of oure sauyour God. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 133 The Gospelles, in the which is gode doctryne. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3 In this smal lytyl booke is conteyned a short..doctryne for all maner of peple. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli. 7 Be rewlyt rycht and keip this doctring. 1500 *Orol. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 2 Foloweth a shorte doctryne .. in ye whiche shall be spoken .of fyue thynges. 1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 12 He bad not them beware of the leven of breed: but of the doctrine of the Pharises. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 179 They next proceeded to consider the points of doctrine and life. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 110 In Scripture, doctrine means broadly, teaching: anything that is taught is doctrine.

b. *esp.* That which is taught or laid down as true concerning a particular subject or department of knowledge, as religion, politics, science, etc.; a belief, theoretical opinion; a dogma, tenet.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xv. 9 Techynge the doctrines and maundements of men. 1483 CAXTON *Paris & V.* Prol., The book of his doctrines. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 308 To publysshe the doctryne & fayth of cryste Ihesu. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 20. 116 The doctrine of the nature of God. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 P 10 To vent among them some of his Republican Doctrines. 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. Rule 6, The doctrine of the sacred Trinity. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 242 That doctrine of the equality of all men, which has been preached by knavery, and so greedily adopted by malice, envy, and cunning 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* viii. (ed. 5) 405 Difficulties in applying the great doctrine of gravitation. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 To hold that mere oral assent to the new lease operates as a surrender in law would be a most dangerous doctrine.

c. *Monroe doctrine* (U. S. politics): the name applied (since about 1848) to a principle or series of principles of policy put forward in, or deduced from, the Message of President Monroe to Congress, 2 Dec. 1823.

In this it was declared that 'we should consider any attempt' on the part of the Allied European Powers 'to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety'; that 'any interposition, for the purpose of oppressing' the recently revolted Spanish-American colonies, 'or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power' would be viewed 'as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States'; and that 'the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement'.

1848 I. E. HOLMES in *Congress. Globe* 29 Apr. 711 The President [Polk] had taken the opportunity of reiterating a doctrine which was said to be the doctrine of Mr. Monroe. 1858 *Sun* (Balt.) 30 Oct. (Bartlett), If we now fall back on the Monroe doctrine, we shall see the difference between an abstraction and its application in practice. 1866 LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 323 The South should put in practice at home that Monroe Doctrine of which it has always been so clamorous a supporter. 1895 MRQ. OF SALISBURY *Disp.* 26 Nov. (*Times* 28 Dec. 7/2) The application of the Monroe doctrine to the question of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and the colony of British Guiana. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 4/6 It was during this contest between Spain and her insurgent colonists that President Monroe, in 1823, at the instigation of Mr. Canning, laid down in a Message to Congress the famous 'doctrine' which bears his name.

3. A body or system of principles or tenets; a doctrinal or theoretical system; a theory; a science, or department of knowledge. ? *Obs.*

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 100 F, I haue..laid downe the doctrine of Instruments. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Feb., [He] understands the doctrine of musique. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 160 Measure the same by the Doctrine of Triangles. 1709–89 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math., Astron.* Pref. 248 Astronomy is a Doctrine or Science. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* 48 A .. notion of .. the solar system: together with the doctrine of comets. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. viii. 130 Psychology therefore, is the discourse or doctrine treating of the human mind.

†**4.** Learning, erudition, knowledge. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1245 Thow art xx wynter, and nauȝt hast of doctryne. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j, The man whiche is without doctryne is like thymage of deth. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks (1892) 12 The principal to be ane man of..sufficient doctrine to supple the regentis absens in redyng. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 247 The Schooles Embowel'd of their doctrine.

†**5.** Discipline. *Obs. rare.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housek. Ord.* 78 These officers should be marked and ordered after theyre .. behavioure .. or elles to be at the doctryne conveniente in the countynghouse. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Pv, The doctrine of sones and doughters was enlarged, and theyr bridell let go at libertee.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* V. 31 To give those doctrine and usemen, those pulpit-engineers their due. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 194 When the excitement of doctrine-smashing was over, the laity grew listless.

†**Do·ctrine,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *doctrine-r*, ad. med.L. *doctrīnāre*, f. *doctrīna*: see DOCTRINATE.] *trans.* **a.** To teach or instruct (a person); **b.** To teach, give instruction in (a science, etc.).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 77 Henry duke of Lancastre..had sent to hym..yong knightis, to be doctrined, lerned, and broughte up..in scole of armes. 1530 PALSGR. 583/2, He hath ben well doctryned: *il a esté fort bien endoctriné.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 Phisic, astronomye and natural philosophie, var fyrst prettikit and doctrinet be vs. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. (1655) 122 They doctrined me as a novice.

Hence **Do·ctrined** *ppl. a.*

1607 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 137 Take view of their doctrined practises, in deuotion to God, Carriage to men, to our selues.

Doctrinism (dɒ·ktrinizm). [f. DOCTRINE *sb.* + -ISM.] Adherence to, or setting forth of, doctrine. So **Do·ctrinist,** one who propounds, or adheres to, doctrine.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 328 Our aim is to be Primitive, not Tridentine, Doctrinists. 1872 TULLOCH *Ration. Theol.* I. ii. 43 The most memorable exception to this fair and conciliatory doctrinism of the Church of England .. is to be found in the famous Lambeth Articles. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 13 Oct. 7/4 The mere doctrinism of the Congress being inadequate for the requirements of the age. 1891 G. MACDONALD *There & Back* II. xxxv. 226 Neither ascetic nor mystic nor doctrinist..she believed in God.

Doctrinize (dɒ·ktrinəiz), *v.* [f. DOCTRINE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To form doctrines or theories; to speculate, theorize. Hence **Doctrinisa·tion.**

1836 R. M. M'CHEYNE *Jrnl.* in *Mem.* (1866) 55 The error of those who speculate or doctrinize about the Gospel. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 570 Stories about animals..are generally spoiled by the same mistaken doctrinization.

†**Do·ctrix.** *Obs.* [a. L. *doctrix*, fem. of *doctor* DOCTOR.] A female doctor: = DOCTRESS.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* xv. 254 Alice Driuer, a famous doctrix. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii (1636) 53 This country of Palestine is called the nurse of the prophets, the doctrix of the Apostles. 1746 in Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 270 *note*, In 1746 a 'doctrix' was consulted in Galston about the recovery of a sick child.

Document (dɒ·kiumĕnt), *sb.* [a. OF. *document* lesson, written evidence (12th–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *document-um* lesson, proof, instance, specimen, in med.L. also written instrument, charter, official paper, f. *docēre* to teach.]

†**1.** Teaching, instruction, warning. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 Despysing thus her hailsome document, The fowles..tuke their flight. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol. iii, All that is wryten is to oure document. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 147 Punishment goes to the prisoner, but examples to the document of all others. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Ld. Barrymore* 101, I have heard much document from the Grey Beards of society, delivered to prove [etc.].

†**2.** An instruction, a piece of instruction, a lesson; an admonition, a warning. *Obs.*

1549 T. SOME *Latimer's Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, Ded., In them are frutefull and godlye documentes. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* 80 b, These were his daily documents to his young wife. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 P 10 There are..few to whom it is not unpleasing to receive documents. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* ii. (1876) 328 Even bad pictures themselves supply him with useful documents. *c* 1800 LANDOR in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 48, I will give him some documents which shall enlighten his judgment at the expence of his skin.

†**3.** That which serves to show, point out, or prove something; evidence, proof. Chiefly with *dependent cl. Obs.*

1459 *Charters of Peebles* (Burgh Rec. Soc. 1872) 132 And than be verray document of thaim that herd and saw the begyning of that bargan the gud men..fand [etc.]. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 353 Ane notabil document, that pluralite of capitanis are unproffittabil in battal. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. iii. § 21. 490 This may serue as a document of Fortunes instabilitie. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxvii. P 5 Sufficient care was taken to leave no document of any treasonable negociation. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 The best document of his relation to his troops is the order of the day .. in which [etc.].

4. Something written, inscribed, etc., which furnishes evidence or information upon any subject, as a manuscript, title-deed, tomb-stone, coin, picture, etc.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Document*, in law, some written monument produced in proof of any fact asserted..The antiquity of the foundation of such a church is proved by a number of authentic documents 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 340 As an Authentic Document was required of the foregoing Declaration, I signed and sealed this to serve where occasion shall require. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 290, I had got..the emplacement of the whole French army of the 1st June which is a very curious document and gives a tolerable notion of their whole force in Spain. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 401 These frescoes ..have become invaluable as documents. 1877–9 F. WHARTON *Law of Evid.* I. II. ix. § 614. 586 A 'document'..is an instrument on which is recorded, by means of letters, figures, or marks, matter which may be evidentially used.

b. *spec.* The bill of lading and policy of insurance handed over as collateral security for a foreign bill of exchange; hence *document-bill.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Document-bill*, an Indian bill of exchange drawn on London, having as collateral security the bill of lading and policy of insurance on the goods; against a part of the estimated value of these the bill is drawn.

Do·cument, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *documenter.*] †**1.** *trans.* To teach, instruct. *Obs.*

1648 *Scottish Mist Dispel'd* 32 Upon this principle you document the Parliament of England about the Kings power in making laws. 1680 BUNYAN *Holy War* 217 That they might be documented in all good and wholesome things. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 271 The Monarch documents him in his Part.

†**b.** To give a 'lesson' to; to instruct or admonish in an authoritative or imperious manner. *Obs.*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* IV. ii, I am finely documented by my own daughter! 1778 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1889 VI. 161 Your letters, in which you, with magisterial airs, schooled and documented me, as if I had been one of your domestics. 1800 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* I. 126 She . entreated Mrs. Carisbrook to send them [the girls] to her.. that she might document them.

2. To prove or support (something) by documentary evidence.

1712 *Countrym. Let. to Curat* 31 The Historical deduction before given (sufficiently documented from your own Writers). 1780 *Blue Blanket* 4 (Jam.) This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be documented. 1805 ANDERSON *Hist. Acc. Fam. Fraser* 79 They are documented in a charter of confirmation of the lands of Wester Logy.

3. To provide with documents. **a.** To furnish (a ship) with the 'papers' or documents required for the manifestation of its ownership and cargo.

1828 WEBSTER s.v., A ship should be documented according to the directions of law. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. 8 By sailing his ship imperfectly or improperly documented, he forfeits his right to protection under the policy. 1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 60/1 To enable such vessels..to be documented and receive an American register.

b. To furnish (a person) with evidence; to keep informed or instructed.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 165 A..corroboration to the statements of that courageous and documented historiographer. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 8 Sept. 187/1 It was for a novel..that he was 'documenting himself'. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/4 Statesmen who want to be, as they say here, 'well documented' to resist possible attacks.

Hence **Do·cumented** *ppl. a.*, **Do·cumenting** *vbl. sb.*; †**Do·cumentor,** an indicator.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxi. 277 There be many of smaller Animals also that claim a Prerogative in the Shields of great men, provided they be the Documentors of mischief: such as Coneys, Moles, Frogs, Locusts, Mice, Serpents. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1857) 4 After the course of documenting which she had gone through. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 256 A full, a documented, a well-proportioned account. 1886 *American* XII. 286 There were 256 disasters to documented vessels.

Documental (dɒkiume·ntăl), *a.* [f. L. *document-um* DOCUMENT *sb.* + -AL.]

†**1.** Pertaining to teaching or instruction; instructive; didactic. *Obs.*

c 1575 (*title*) Documental Sayings as those same were spoken forth by H[enrick] N[iclas]. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VI. ii. (1620) 227 Varro..though he be not eloquent yet is he so documental and sententious.

2. Of or pertaining to documents; documentary.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 277 The documental proofs of the same. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 37 The collection of documental material. 1892 R. DUNLOP in *Academy* 10 Sept. 207/3, I think one ought to say 'documentary' and not 'documental' evidence.

Documentary (dɒkiume·ntări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY[1]: cf. F. *documentaire.*]

1. Of the nature of or consisting in documents.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Rat. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 54 Documentary evidence. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Various fragments of Letters and other documentary scraps 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 178 They were in possession of documentary evidence which would confound the guilty. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* ('89) I. 30 Going back beyond the printed annalists to original and documentary authorities.

2. Affording evidence, evidential. *rare.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. iii, It is an authentic..fact, quietly documentary of a whole world of such.

3. Relating to teaching or instruction. *rare.*

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 52 Long before 1250 we get traces of the documentary use of French..Trevisa says it was a new thing in 1349 for children to construe into English in the Grammar schools.

Hence **Documentarily** *adv.*, in the way of a document; from a documentary point of view.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Ii. (1868) 126 These copies.. would be historically and documentarily valuable.

Documentation (dɒ·kiumentē·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *documentātiōn-em* admonition, n. of action f. **documentāre* to DOCUMENT.] The action of documenting or fact of being documented.

†**1.** Instruction, admonition, 'lecturing'. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxv. 143 Not another word of your documentations, dame Selby. I am not in a humour to bear them. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 199 No end to these chartered documentations of the sex!

2. The furnishing of a ship with the requisite 'papers'.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 60/2 In the registration of a new vessel, the production..of the certificate of measurement.. is required in order to documentation.

3. Preparation or use of documentary evidence and authorities.

In reference to realistic fiction, applied to the faithful reproduction of historical or objective facts.

1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 349 Is art simply an affair of documentation, as the phrase of the day goes? 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 919/1 M. Zola..has great industry and is very painstaking in 'documentation'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 2/1 There is so much to read up, such documentation to be exercised.

† Do·cumentize, *v. Obs.* [f. DOCUMENT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* a. To teach, instruct, give a lesson to. ' b. To furnish with evidence. Hence **Do·cumentizing** *vbl. sb.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 21 Those that be scrutinus.. let them reuolue the Digests of our English discoueries.. and be documentized most locupleatly. 1647 *Maids' Petition* 5 Butcher with his newly hatcht errors will documentise our Bulwarks alive or dead. 1668 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 1 i, You'd best carry your nephew..to Church; he wants a little documentizing that way. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 122. (1740) 294 Being, as he said, well documentised. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxv. 143, I am to be closetted, and to be documentized.

Dod, *sb.*[1] and *interj. dial.* or *vulgar.* In asseverations; originally a deformation of *God.* (Cf. ADOD; also DAD, BEDAD.)

1676 ETHEREGE *Man of Mode* II. i, A Dod she's too serious. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* 60 (Bartlett) I'll cut and run, and dot drot me if I don't. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss* s.v., Dod! but yor a queer fellow! 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 14 And, dod! I believe the day's come now.

Dod (dɒd), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Cognate with early mod. Du. *dodde* in same sense ('caulis et spica typhæ palustris' Kilian); also a stalk, staff, club ('a little broach or spit, a reed' Hexham).] The Reed-Mace or Cnt's-tail, *Typha latifolia.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton* II. (1662) 290 Dods, Waterweed (commonly called by children Cats Tales). 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dod,* the fox-tail reed. *North.* 1864 *Alnwick Mercury* 1 Mar. (Britten & Holland), Dod is the Reedmace (*Typha latifolia*, L.) in the north of England. 1882 FRIEND *Devonshire Plant-n.*

Dod, dodd, *sb.*[3] *north. dial.* [Evidently related to DOD *v.*[1]; app. a specific application of a sb. of which the primary sense was 'rounded head': cf. also DODDY.]

In North of England and South of Scotland a frequent term for a rounded summit or eminence, either as a separate hill, or more frequently a lower summit or distinct shoulder or boss of a hill.

Rarely applied to a lower buttress when not rounded, as Skiddaw Dod. Usually forming part of a proper name, like the equivalent Welsh *Moel* (*Foel*, but also an appellative.

[1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 248/2 (*Westmoreland*) Of which [branch] Dod Hill, Place Fell .and Swarth Fell are summits.] 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Dod,* a round topped fell, generally an offshoot from a larger or higher mountain. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 233 There are many hills in the district known by the appellation of Dodd, and they are generally small and attached to large mountains. 1882 J. HARDY in *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 452 *Pike, crag, law, head, know, dod, edge, rig*..predominate in the nomenclature of the Redesdale eminences. 1886 G. A. LEBOUR *Geol. Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 2) 24 Sand and gravel 'dodds' 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dodd,* a blunt hill, a butt end of a hill. Its occurrence is noted thirteen times in place-names in Northumberland. The truncated chimney or ventilator of a malt-kiln is called the kiln-dodd.

Dod, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [Gaelic *dod* peevishness.] A slight fit of ill-humour; sullenness, peevishness.

1808 in JAMIESON 1823 GALT *Entail* II. 143 (Jam.) When she happens, poor body, to tak the dods now and then. 1823 MISSES CORBETT *Petticoat Tales* I. 250 (Jam.) Her father has ta'en the dods at him.

† Dod, dodd, *a.* and *pa. pple. Obs.* Short for DODDED, q.v.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. i. 135 He wole haue hise heer schorne of and his heed to be dod. 1642 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 99 White-wheat massledine will outsell dodd-reade massledine..grey wheate and long reade will outsell dodde read oftentimes. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 21 Dodred Wheat; is red Wheat without beards.

Dod (dɒd), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ME. *dodden,* app. from the same root as DOD *sb.*[3]; cf. DODDY.

Wedgwood compares Fris. *dodd, dadde,* lump, clump, bunch; but the connexion is doubtful.]

trans. To make the top or head of (anything) blunt, rounded, or bare; hence, to clip or poll the hair of (a person); to deprive (an animal) of its horns; to poll or lop (a tree), etc.; also *fig.* to behead.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Ȝe schulen beon i-dodded [=have your hair cut] four siðen iðe ȝere, uorto lihten ower heaued. *a* 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 192 Hue nolden take for huem raunsoun ne ware; Hue doddeth of hueie hevedes, fare so hit fare. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 27 Ne ȝe shulen in rownde dodde heer, ne shave beerde. — 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26 Onys in the ȝeer he was doddid, for the heere heuyde hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/1 Doddyn trees, or herbys, and oper lyke, *decomo, capulo.* 1683 MERITON *Yorke-sh. Dialect* 6 We mun dod our Sheepe. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Dodd,* to cut wool from and near the tails of sheep.—*Doddings,* the cuttings. *Dod,* to lop, as a tree, is an old word.

Hence **Do·dding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of clipping the hair; tonsure.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Of ower doddunge .. & of ower blod letunge. 1825 [see above]. 1847 78 HALLIWELL, *Doddings,* the fore-parts of a fleece of wool. *North.*

Dod, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [variant of DAD *v.*] *trans.* To beat, knock.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 47 Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between dodding and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain..Our comment may be said to have dodded the Sheriffes of several Counties. 1883 *Gd. Words* 574 He dodded our heads down on the desk.

Dodart, obs. var. of DOTARD.

† Do·ddard. *Obs. rare.* [app. f. DOD *v.*[1] to poll (trees) + -ARD; the formation being parallel to *poll-ard*: cf. DODDLE *sb.*, DODDEREL in same sense. But it may have been merely a modification of *dottard,* DOTARD (found earlier in same sense) with fanciful assimilation to DOD *v.*[1] and its derivatives: see DODDERED.] A tree that has lost its head of branches by decay. In quot. *attrib.* = DOTARD B. 2.

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. (R.), Another shakes the bed .. Till .. chalk is in his crippled fingers found; Rots like a doddard oke, and piecemeal falls to ground.

Do·dded, *ppl. a. north. dial.* [f. DOD *v.*[1]] Polled, lopped; hornless; awnless.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/1 Doddyd, wythe-owte hornysse .. *incornutus. Ibid.*, Doddyd, as trees. 1642 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 6 Signes of a Goode Ewe. Lett her be dodded. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 21 Dodded Sheep, i.e. Sheep without Horns. 1819 *Edin. Advertiser* 24 Aug. (Jam.), Extensive sale of improved dodded cattle. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dodded corn,* is corn without beards.

Dodder (dɒ·dəɹ), *sb.* Also 3–6 **doder.** [perh. Common WGer., though not known in OE., OS., or OHG. ME. *doder* = MLG. *doder, dodder,* MHG. *toter,* mod.Ger. *dotter,* Du. and Da. *dodder,* Sw. *dodra.* Similarity of form has suggested connexion with Ger. *dotter,* MHG. *toter,* OHG. *totoro, tutaro,* MDu. *doder*(*e* yolk of an egg, as if with reference to the colour of the flower-clusters of *Cuscuta europæa*; but this is a doubtful conjecture.]

1. The common name of the genus *Cuscuta,* N.O. *Convolvulaceæ,* comprising slender leafless plants, like masses of twining threads, parasitic on flax, clover, thyme, furze, and other plants.

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/11 *Cuscute,* doder. *a* 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* 17 *Cuscute, podagra lini,* doder. *c* 1450 *Alphita* 154 *Kasta lini* .. doder *uel* haynde. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H v b, Doder groweth out of herbes, and small bushes, as mistelto groweth out of trees. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lviii. 398 Doder is a strange herbe without leaues and without roote, lyke unto a threed, muche gnarled and wrapped togither. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 11 Wee call those stringe generally by the name of Dodder. 1871–2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 227 The dodder..is a mere mass of elastic, pale red, knotted threads, which shoot out in all directions over the vine.

2. Applied locally to some choking or climbing weeds: see quots.

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss*, *Dodder* .. the corn spurrey plant, *Spergula arvensis.* 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. *Dother,* In Mid-Ches. *Polygonum Convolvulus* is called dother.

3. = DOD *sb.*[2] *dial.*

1891 *Rutland Gloss.*, *Dodders,* coarse reeds and rushes in swampy land.

† Do dder, *a. Obs.* [f. DOD *v.*[1]] = DODDED.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* III. i. (1623) 104 Let them have by no meanes any hornes, for the dodder Sheepe is the best breeder. 1668 [see DOTTEREL 3].

Dodder (dɒ·dəɹ), *v.* [A variant of or parallel formation to DADDER, q.v. Cf. also TOTTER.]

1. *intr.* To tremble or shake from frailty.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor,* Dodder grasses..so called because with the least puff or blast of wind it..doth as it were dodder and tremble. 1785 [E. PERRONET] *Occas. Verses, What is Life?* 173 Where wisdom dodders, and where wanders peace. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Dodder, Dother,* to shake, to tremble; to nod, as in the palsy of decrepitude. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 285 He doddered as he spoke.

† 2. To nod (in sleep). *Obs.*

16.. *Poem* (N.) She dodders all day, While the little birds play; And at midnight she flutters her wings.

3. To proceed or move unsteadily or with tottering gait; to totter; to potter.

1819 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 58 One has such pleasure in doddering along the hedgerows. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* iii. 48 [He] was permitted to dodder about books and accounts of no great moment. 1885 *Spectator* 21 Nov. 1544 We must either set [one] up..once and for all, or dodder along for another half century with our miserable muddle. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 201 Old Alresford, too, was fast doddering off the stage.

Hence **Do·ddering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Do·ddering-grass,** quaking-grass (Britt. & Holl.).

1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* IV. (R.), The sailor hugs thee to the doddering mast. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* xlii, A little old grey-headed man, who .had an ancient doddering manner. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dodderin'-dicks,* the quivering heads of the..quaking grass.

Doddered (dɒ·dəɹd), *ppl. a.* [app. originally a deriv. of DOD *v.*[1] to poll or take the top off (a tree).

It is not clear whether it was a contaminated form of DODDED 'polled', or a mistaken spelling of DODDARD *sb.*, 'doddered oak' for 'doddard oak' (cf. *pollard willow*); while the matter is complicated by the earlier use of *dottard* or *dotard* (see DOTARD 2) in the same sense. In later use there has been unintelligent association with DODDER *sb.*, and perhaps with DODDER *v.*, and its cognates. It is doubtful whether senses 2 and 3 belong originally to this word.]

1. A word conventionally used (? after Dryden) as an attribute of old oaks (rarely other trees); app. originally meaning: Having lost the top or branches, esp. through age and decay; hence, remaining as a decayed stump. Johnson explained it as 'Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants'; and this explanation, which was manifestly erroneous, since neither dodder nor any plant like it grows upon trees, has been repeated in the dictionaries, and has influenced literary usage, in which there is often a vague notion of some kind of parasitical accretion accompanying or causing decay.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 9 From the sloaping Mountain to the Vale, And dodder'd Oak [*veteres, jam fracta cacumina, fagos*]. 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* III. 505 The peasants were enjoined Sere-wood, and firs, and doddered oaks to find. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 200 The dodder'd oaks Divide, obedient to the forceful strokes. *a* 1748 THOMSON (Ogilvie), Rots like a dodder'd Oak. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. iii, He passes now the doddered oak, Ye heard the startled raven croak. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 197 Doddered trunks of vast size, like those of Granton and Craigleith. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xii, Nasturtiums clustered beautifully about the doddered orchard giants. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 2 Doddered willows by the watercourses. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxxiv, Sometimes they stood before the vast form of some doddered oak.

b. as *pa. pple.* So **Do·ddering** *pr. pple.*, becoming doddered.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 703 Near the hearth a laurel grew, Dodder'd with age [*veterrima laurus*]. 1766 *Poetry* in *Ann Reg.* 235 The doddering oaks forewarn me of decay.

2. *dial.* [Cf. DODDER *v.*]

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Doddered,* confused, shattered, infirm. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dodder'd,* shattered, dilapidated.

3. Of persons: Decayed or impaired with age.

1893 STEVENSON *Catr.* XV. 173 Auld feckless doddered men.

Dodderel, -ril. *dial.* [f. DOD *v.*[1]; cf. DODDERED, also DOTTEREL (in same sense).] (See quots.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dodderel,* a pollard. *Warw.* 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dodderil,* a pollard tree. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* s.v., The boundary is by yon old dodderil oak.

Do·dder-grass. *dial.* [f. DODDER *v.*] Properly, Quaking-grass, *Briza media*; also called *doddering-grass, doddle grass, doddering dicks,* etc. Sometimes loosely applied locally to species of *Bromus, Festuca, Poa,* or other loose-panicled grasses.

1617 [see DODDER *v.* 1]. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* s.v. *Dawther,* A certain long shaking-grass is called dodder-grass or dawther in Kent. [App. some *Bromus*.] 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, *Doddlegrass, Briza media,* or quaking grass, called in the north 'doddering dick'. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dodder Grass, *Briza media. Cumb.*; *Kent.*

Doddle (dɒ·d'l), *sb.*[1] and *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. DOD *v.*[1]: cf. DODDARD. Whether orig. *sb.* or *a.* is not clear.]

A. *sb.* A pollard. **B.** *adj.* Pollard, of which the top has been cut off.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. II. 251 It..groweth at the foot of old trees. (*Marg.* Yea also in the head of doddle oaks.) 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* 55 Its huge hedgerow with the 'doddles' or pollards, which afforded firing for rich and poor.

† Do·ddle, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. DODDLE *v.*] ? A doddling or infirm person.

1682 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, Is your Piece of Mortality such a doting Doddle? is he so very fond of you?

Doddle (dɒ·d'l), *v.* [var. of DADDLE: cf. also DODDER *v.*, and with sense 2 TODDLE.]

† 1. *trans.* To shake, nod (the head). *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii. (1694) I. 85 Mumbling with his Mouth, nodding and dodling his Head.

2. *intr.* To walk with short, infirm, or unsteady steps, to toddle; to totter; to dawdle.

1761 GRAY *Let.* 24 Sept. Wks. 1884 III. 114 The old Bishop of Lincoln, with his stick, went doddling by the side of the Queen. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Doddle,* to totter; to dawdle. *North.* 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.* 1884 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 1614 A pretty girl.. with a quantity of little pigs doddling about in front of her.

Hence **Do·ddled, Do·ddling** *ppl. adjs.*; **Do·ddish** *a.* (*dial.*), feeble, infirm.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Doddleish,* feeble. *Sussex.* 1874 BURNAND *My Time* XXXIV. 369 A doddling old grandfather. 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, *Doddlish,* infirm. 1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 321 The doddled old küster so bothered us.

Doddy, doddie (dɒ·di), *sb.* [f. DOD *v.*[1]]

1. A cow or bull without horns; *attrib.* = DODDED, as 'a black doddy cow'. *Sc.*

1808 in JAMIESON. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, They were something less beasts than your drove, doddies most of them. 1892 *Scott. Leader* 1 Jan. 3 A very fine herd of the favourite 'Doddies'.

† 2. Shortened form of DODDYPOLL. *Obs.*

a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (N.), Now purpose I soundly Trick this pretty doddy, And make him a noddy.

Doddy (dɒ·di), *a. Sc.* [f. DOD *sb.*[4] + -Y.] Pettish, cross, ill tempered.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xx. 166 Colley is as doddy and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary.

† Do·ddy-pate. [f. as next + PATE.] = next.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* 19 [She] Made hym a fole, And called hym dody-pate.

† Doddypoll (dɒ·dipōul). *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 **dotty-, doty-, dote-,** 6 **doti-, dotti-, -pol(e, -poll(e.** *β.* 6 **dody-, doddye-,** 6–7 **dodi-,** 7–8 **doddy-, doddi-, -pole, -poll,** etc. [app. originally f. DOTE *v.* to be foolish or silly, subseq. referred to DOD *v.*[1], as if 'having a dodded poll': cf. *roundhead.*] A stupid person; blockhead, fool.

1402 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 99 3it, Dawe Dotypolle, thou justifiest this harlotrie *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems, Jonathas* 49 A lewde dotepol, straw for his wit! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 145 Fy, dotty-pols, with youre bookes. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 84 What ye brain-sycke fooles, ye hoddy peckes, ye doddye poulles!..are you seduced also? 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 89 b, No man..besides this Doctour Dottipoll.

a 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 18 All the Doddy-poles in Town. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxv, Shall I be called as many blockheads, numscullis, doddy-poles, dunderheads.

Hence † **Do·ddy-polled** *a. Obs.*

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xlvi, Thou doddipol'd Ninny.

Dode, obs. pa. t. of Do *v.*

Dodeca-, dodec-, Gr. δώδεκα twelve, an initial element in numerous technical words: see below. Also **Dode·cadd** *a.* [L. *-fidus* -cleft], divided into twelve segments (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883). **Dodeca·merous** *a.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], consisting of twelve parts or divisions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Do·decapa·rtite** *a.* [L. *partīt-us* divided] = prec. **Do·decape·talous** *a. Bot.*, having twelve petals. **Do·decase·mic** *a. Pros.* [Gr. δωδεκάσημος of twelve times (in music), f. *σῆμα* sign, mark], consisting of 12 moræ or units of time, as a *dodecasemic foot*. (In recent Dicts.)

1879 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit* II. 197 If all sides had the threefold division, it would have become dodecapartite. 1847 Craig, *Dodecapetalous*, having twelve petals.

† **Do·decade.** *Obs.* Also **dode·cady.** [f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve, after Decade: cf. F. *dodécade* in Littré.] A group, set, or series of twelve.

c 1624 Lushington *Recant. Serm.* in *Phœnix* (1708) II. No. 26. 494 The 12 disciples answering the 12 patriarchs.. that both the Testaments, the New and Old, should be founded upon dodecadies. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 436 We have..a Dodecade of such Rarities.

Dodecadrachm (dōu·dekădræm). *Numism.* [ad. Gr. δωδεκάδραχμος, f. δώδεκα twelve + δραχμή Drachma.] An ancient Greek gold coin of the value of 12 drachmas.

1881 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 748/1 Of the 27 gold coins exhibited one is the dodecadrachm of Queen Berenice II.

Dodecagon (dōu·dekăgŏn). *Geom.* [ad. Gr. δωδεκάγωνον, f. δώδεκα twelve + *-γωνος* angled, *γωνία* angle; cf. F. *dodécagone* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A plane figure having twelve sides and twelve angles. *Regular dodecagon*, one that has all its sides and all its angles equal.

1658 Phillips, *Dodecagon* (Greek), a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I. 51 He draws trees when he should draw dodecagons.

Hence **Dodeca·gonal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a dodecagon; twelve-sided.

1851-60 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

‖ **Dodecagynia** (dōu·dĭkădʒi·niă). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + *γυνή* woman, female, taken by Linnæus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] An order in some classes of the Linnæan sexual system, comprising plants having either eleven or twelve pistils.

1762 in Hudson *Flora Anglica*. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 110. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* I. ii. 197.

Hence **Dode·cagyn**, a plant of *Dodecagynia*; **Dodecagy·nian, -gy·nious, Dodeca·gynous** *adjs.*

1808 Webster, *Dodecagyn*, a plant having twelve pistils. *Ibid.*, *Dodecagy·nian*, having twelve pistils. 1864 *Ibid.*, *Dodecagynous*, having twelve styles. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dodecagynious*..twelve-pistilled.

Dodecahedral (dōu·dĭkă,hī·drăl), *a.* Also **dodecaedral.** [f. Dodecahedr-on + -al.] Having the form of a dodecahedron; twelve-sided.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 207 Transparent, and of a dodecaedral figure. *Ibid.* II. 8 It often gives dodecahædral crystals. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 14 In a perfectly regular arrangement..we have dodecahedral cells.

So **Do·decahe·dric** *a.* = prec.

1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 34 Cleavage indistinct, dodecahedric. 1881 Ruskin *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 126, I retain, therefore, my dodecahedric form of catechism.

Dodecahedron (dōu·dĭkă,hī·drŏn). *Geom.* Also 6-9 **dodecaedron**, 6-8 **-um.** [a. Gr. δωδεκάεδρον, neuter of δωδεκάεδρος, f. δώδεκα twelve + ἕδρα seat, base, face. Cf. F. *dodécaèdre* (16th c.).]

A solid figure having twelve faces: *esp.* the *regular dodecahedron*, see quots. 1570, 1653.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. def. xxiv. 319 A Dodecahedron is a solide or bodily figure contained vnder twelue equall, equilater, and equiangle Pentagons. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. (1662) 147 There are Five regular Bodies in Geometry..the Cube, the Tetraedrum, the Octaedrum, the Dodecaedrum, and the Eicosaedrum. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* vi. (ed. 2) 171 Phosphorus crystallizes in regular dodecaedrons. 1876 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 85 A form consisting of twelve similar rhombuses..is..called the rhombic dodecahedron.

‖ **Dodecandria** (dōu·dĭkæ·ndriă). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + *ἀνδρ-*, stem of *ἀνήρ* man, male: see Decandria.] The eleventh class in the sexual system of Linnæus, comprising plants having from twelve to nineteen stamens not cohering.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dodecandria*..a class of plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with twelve stamina or male parts in each. 1762 in Hudson *Flora Anglica*. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 89.

Hence **Dodeca·nder**, a plant of the class *Dodecandria*; **Dodeca·ndrian** *a.*, belonging to that class; **Dodeca·ndrous** *a.*, having twelve stamens.

1806 J. Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 40 Lythrum..Flowers spiked, dodecandrous. 1808 Webster, *Dodecander*, *Dodecandrian*, [cited from Lee]. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 246 A flower having 12 stamens is Dodecandrous.

Do·decane. *Chem.* [f. Dodeca- + -ane.] A paraffin of the composition $C_{12}H_{26}$.

1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VII. 891 Dodecane..Boiling point 202° [C.]. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 50.

Dodecarch, dodek- (dōu·dĭkāik). *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. δωδεκάρχ-ης, f. δώδεκα twelve + *-αρχης* ruler.] One of a ruling body of twelve.

1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 707 Psammeticus I., one of the dodekarchs.

Dodecarchy (dōu·dĭkāiki). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-αρχία* rule: cf. Decarchy.] Government by twelve rulers or kings; a ruling body of twelve.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 8 So that Egypt was anciently a dodecarchy, as England in the Saxons' time was a heptarchy. 1876 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 246 It was..a dodecarchy, of which the supremacy passed..first to one tribe and then to another. 1876 S. Birch *Rede Lect. Egypt* 39 Psammetichus..seized the moment to reduce the Assyrian Dodecarchy under his sway.

Dodecastyle (dōu·dĭkăstəil). [f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + *στῦλος* column. So mod.F. *dodécastyle*.] A portico or colonnade of twelve columns.

1825 Gwilt *Chambers's Civil Archit.* 413 *Dodecastyle*, a Building having twelve Columns in front. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 509/1 The Chamber of Deputies in Paris has a true dodecastyle.

Do·decasy·llable. [f. Gr. δώδεκα twelve + Syllable.] **a.** *Pros.* A line or verse of twelve syllables. **b.** 'A word of twelve syllables' (Worcester, 1846). So **Dodecasylla·bic** *a.*, of or containing twelve syllables.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Alexandrin*, Alexandrins are otherwise called dodecasyllables; and are peculiar to the modern poetry. 1831 W. H. Mill *Christa Sangitâ* Pref. 11 Distinguishing only the Benedictus or hymn of Zacharias by a lyric dodecasyllable measure. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2286 A sermon in verse, heptasyllabic, octosyllabic, or dodecasyllabic.

† **Dodecate·mory.** *Astron. Obs.* Also 7 **dodecatemorion.** [ad. Gr. δωδεκατημόριον a twelfth part, f. δωδέκατ-ος, *-η*, *-ον* twelfth + *μόριον* piece, portion.] A twelfth part; a term formerly applied to each of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac.

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 374 The dodecatemories of the Zodiack. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) B ij, The mildest Dodecatemorie springs In beauteous Orient. *a* 1700 Creech (J.), 'Tis dodecatemorion thus describ'd: Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains. 1727 & Chambers *Cycl.*, *Dodecatemory*..The term is chiefly applied to the twelve houses, or parts of the zodiac of the primum mobile; to distinguish them from the 12 signs.

Dode·cuplet. *Mus.* [f. Dodec(a- + ending of Octuplet, etc.] 'A group of twelve notes to be played in the time of eight' (Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1880).

† **Dodemu·syd,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [The first element is possibly as in *doddypoll*; the second appears to be from *muse* v., in ME. to be amazed.]

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 395 Ye dodemusyd prynces faste you aray, Or I make avow to Mahomed youre bodyes schul blede.

Doderell, var. of Dotterel, plover.

Dodge (dɒdʒ), *v.* [Known only from 16th c.; origin unascertained. The primary meaning and sense-development are also uncertain.

Wedgwood and Skeat compare an alleged dial. Sc. *dodd* to jog (cf. sense 11 below), which Skeat would also identify with the base of *dodder*, *dotdle*. This might perhaps pass for the sense, but the phonetic development is not evident; cf. however *sled*, *sledge*.]

1. *intr.* To move to and fro, or backwards and forwards; to keep changing one's position or shifting one's ground; to shuffle.

1704 Steele *Lying Lover* II. i. 18 Don't stand staring, and dodging with your feet, and wearing out your Livery Hat with squeezing for an excuse. 1720 J. Quincy *Hodges' Hist. Acc. Plague* 189 Whenever a Buboe is uncertain and dodges, sometimes appearing and then going back. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 324 The Dragon fly, in a hovering Posture, dodging up and down in the Water. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 60 Whenever he went dodging about the village.

† **b.** To use shifts or changes of position (*with* a person, etc.), so as to baffle or catch him. *Obs.*

1631 Milton *Univ. Carrier* i. 8 He had, any time this ten years full, Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* Postscr. 7 He began to dodge with his pursuers. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* II 182 The King..had been dodging with Essex eight or ten Days. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxvi, Do you think we can stand here all day to be turning and dodging with you, like greyhounds after a hare?

c. To move to and fro *about*, *around*, or *behind* any obstacle, so as to elude a pursuer, a missile, or a blow, or to get a sudden advantage of an enemy.

1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 22 Trees, about which they may dodg. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 426 Dodging behind the mizzen mast, and falling down upon the deck at the noise of the enemy's shot. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 77 He was obliged to dodge round his horse. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* VIII. iii. II. 331 Amongst full grown timber, a skilful runner can escape an elephant by dodging round the trees.

† **2.** *intr.* To go this way and that way in one's speech or action; to be off and on; to parley, palter, haggle about terms. *Obs.*

1568 Jewel *Answ. Harding's Detect. Foul Err.* in *Def. Apol.* (1611) 127 If yee doubt heereof, leaue dodging in your note Bookes, and read S. Cyprian, and ye shall find it. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed* II. 25/1 The merchant and he stood dodging one with the other in cheaping the ware. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 335 If the Disease go not off presently, we must not stand dodging, but give a gentle purging potion. *a* 1763 Byron *Careless Content* (R.), For lack or glut, for loss or gain, I never dodge, nor up nor down.

b. To play fast and loose, change about deceitfully; to shuffle *with* a person; to prevaricate.

1575 J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 254 Fie, dost but dodge. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii. § 12. 418 They did him no manner of good, but rather dodged with him, euen in the little courtesie which they most pretended. 1708 Prior *Turtle & Sp.* 109 With Fate's lean tipstaff none can dodge. 1849 Smiles *Self-Help* xiii. (1860) 340 He does not shuffle nor prevaricate, dodge nor skulk.

† **c.** *To dodge it*: to haggle.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 267 That frankness of disposition..not permitting him to dodge it upon inches and ells.

3. *trans.* To play fast and loose with; to baffle or parry by shifts and pretexts; to trifle with.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 15 Thus was I doggid and dodgid on everi side. 1663 J. Spencer *Disc. Prodigies* (1665) 256 Loth to be dodged and abused with endless uncertainties and dissimilitudes. 1697 *Occas. Conformity* 27 To make the matter a Game, to dodge Religions, and go in the Morning to Church, and in the Afternoon to the Meeting. 1855 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 145 He dodged me with a long and loose account. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 559 The Crown lawyers had again to dodge the case, by a trick of their craft.

4. To avoid an encounter with (a person or thing) by changes of position, shifts, or doublings; to elude (a pursuer, etc.) by shifts or sideward movements.

1680 Otway *C. Marius* IV. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 239 Asunder we may dodge our Fate. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. xiv. (1723) *note*, The Doublings of the Hare to dodge and deceive the Dogs. 1893 E. B. Knight *Where three Empires meet* xxiv. 366 Rocks..would come rolling down upon us, and had to be nimbly dodged. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 19 Where blows aimed at the victims had evidently been dodged.

5. To follow stealthily, and with shifts to avoid discovery, as by keeping behind intervening objects. (Cf. Dog *v.* 1.)

1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 58 *La.* Promise not to dodge us. *Wi.* Not even to look after you. 1814 Mad. D'Arblay *Wanderer* IV. 51 If they saw any suspicious persons dodging them. 1840 Lady C. Bury *Hist. Flirt* xi, I will never quit you..I will dodge your steps.

6. To move (a thing) to and fro, or up and down; to lead (an examinee) to and fro in a subject of examination and not straight on.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 266 Two pieces of wood had been introduced between the hoof and the shoe; after replacing the shoe again the horse was dodged, and discovered to be perfectly sound. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* viii, He said, pompously, 'Seven times nine, boy'! and how should I be able to answer, dodged in that way? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., It would be absolutely childish to go on dodging the Fleets about from Cattaro to Volo [etc.].

7. *intr. Change-ringing.* Said of a bell rung in a chime, when, instead of following in its regular ascending or descending order, as in plain hunting, it is shifted one place in the opposite direction, and then in the next round back again to resume its course, until another dodge occurs.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 101 In this Bob, when the Treble leaves the two Hind Bells, they dodge 'till it comes there again, and 'till the Treble gives Way for the dodging again of the said two Hind Bells, the two first Bells dodge, but after cease dodging, when the two Hind Bells dodge. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* ii. 29. 1880 Grove *Dict. Music* s.v. *Changes*, The three first bells go through the six changes of which they are capable..while the bells behind 'dodge'.

8. *intr.* (*techn.*) To occupy positions alternately on the one side and the other of a medial line.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Dodging*, said of mortises, when they are not in the same plane at the hub. By spreading the butts of the spokes where they enter the hub, dodging on each side of a median line, alternately, the wheel is stiffened against a lateral strain.

9. *trans. Photogr.* To use any artifice to improve (the negative) for printing.

1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 335 The important operations of 'dodging' and 'printing-in'. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* (U. S. A.) II. 349 That 'dodging' had been resorted to to make the tree print well.

10. *trans. Salt-making* (*Cheshire*). (See quot.)

1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dodging*, salt-making term. Knocking scale off the plates over the fire.

11. *trans.* and *intr.* (*dial.*) To jog (see quots.).

1808 Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poet.* Gloss. (Jam.), *Dodge*, to jog, or trudge along. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Wds.*, *Dodge*, to jog, to incite. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dodge*, (1) to jog, incite. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dodge-on*, to go along, making the best of an affliction..'Hey! it a bad job, but Ah mun dodge-on somehoo or other'.

† **12.** *trans.* To insinuate *into* by a dodge. *Obs.*

1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Diss.* 47 A Paradox of Conscience Dodg'd into a Popular Scheme of Government!

Dodge (dɒdʒ), *sb.*[1] [f. prec. vb.]

† **1.** The act of slipping aside so as to elude a person or thing; the 'slip', the 'go-by'. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 193 There was a fouler fault, my Gammer ga' me the dodge. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* ibid. IX. 256 Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with me? I am loth to have the dodge. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. iv, I was hard run enough by your mother for one man; but after giving her a dodge, here's another..follows me upon the foil. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* II. 116 He was forced to avoid him by giving a sudden dodge to one side.

2. A shifty trick, an artifice to elude or cheat.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 201, I have beate the Iesuit heretofore out of this dodge. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 64 To put a dodge upon the Protestants to weaken their Faith. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi, 'It was all false, of course?' 'All, sir', replied Mr. Weller, 'reg'lar do, sir; artful dodge.' 1860 BRIGHT *Sp. Church Rates* 27 Apr., I am altogether against any kind of dodge by which this matter may be settled.

3. *colloq.* and *slang.* A clever or adroit expedient or contrivance (cf. *trick* in similar use): vulgarly extended to a machine, a natural phenomenon, etc.

1842 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 111 The alternation of green and corn crops is a good dodge. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxix, [They] have many harmless arts..and innocent dodges (if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries). 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iii, I'd start to America, and do Niagara, and all the other picturesque dodges [etc.]. 1867 LD. MALMESBURY *Memoirs of an Ex-Minister* (1884) II. 376 To show us how to light a good fire by some dodge of lighting the wood at the back.

4. *Change-ringing.* See quot. 1584, and cf. DODGE *v.* 7.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 93 The..Meaning of a Dodge is this; any Bell that is coming down, and is to make a Dodge, must move up again one Bell higher, and any Bell that is going up, and is to make a Dodge, must come down one Bell lower, and then up or down as the Course of such Bell requires. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* s.v. *Changes*, In change-ringing terms, the 4th and 5th [bells] are said to 'make places', and the 2nd and 3rd are said to make a 'double dodge'.

Dodge, *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* A large irregular piece, a lump.

1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 207, j dodge of iron viij li. Fowr axes xvj li. 1825 JAMIESON, *Dodge*, a pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food. *Dodgel*, a large piece or lump. [1895 Still in use.]

Dodger (dɒ·dʒəɹ). [f. DODGE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who dodges, in various senses of the vb.; in early use, *esp.* a haggler; later, *esp.* one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

1568 T. HARDING *Detect. Foul Err.* 226 By this a man may know what a Dodger you are, and whence your great bookes procede. 1598 FLORIO, *Anarone*, a pinch penie, a paltrer, a dodger, a miser, a penie father. 1611 COTGR., *Cagneraffe*, a base micher, scuruie hagler, lowsie dodger. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 156 Tacitus has no good Morals; He is a great Dodger..he always speaks more out of Policy than according to Truth. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXVIII, 'A shy cock, this Frank Tyrrel .. a very complete dodger!..I shall wind him, were he to double like a fox.' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, Among his intimate friends he was better known by the sobriquet of 'The artful Dodger'.

2. *U.S.* A hard-baked corn-cake.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Corn-cake, in all its varieties of hoe-cake, dodgers, muffins. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 327/1, I prospered rarely in the South on 'dodgers'.

3. *U.S.* A small handbill or circular.

1884 *Fargo* (Dakota) *Broadaxe* 7 Apr., With dodgers of warning distributed at the different polling-places. 1888 *Boston Jrnl.* 11 Feb. 5/4, I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, a dodger or a handbill.

4. *Salt-making.* (See quot.) Cf. DODGE *v.* 10.

1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Dodger*, salt-making term; a long-headed hammer with a long handle, used for knocking off the scale or incrustations of lime or dirt on the pan bottoms when the pan is at work; also called *Dodging Hammer*.

Dodgery (dɒ·dʒəɹi). [f. DODGE *v.* or *sb.* + -ERY.] The employment of dodges; trickery.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 98 When he had put this dodgery strongly upon those at London. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, What dodgery are you up to next?

Do·dging, *vbl. sb.* [f. DODGE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DODGE, in various senses.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 16 The dodging of an old beldam. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Upright Walking* Wks. 1687 I. 65 Versatile whifflings and dodgings..and the like. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* s.v. *Changes*, At the end of each six changes one of the bells going up to take part in the dodging, and another coming down to take its place in the changes.

Do·dging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That dodges, in the various senses of the verb.

1625 W. PEMBLE *Justific. by Faith* (1629) 148 Tricks of wit and dodging Distinctions to avoid the accusations of conscience. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 30 Som dodging Casuist with more craft then sincerities. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 115 The Brakes Where dodging Conies sport. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 63 Their irresolute and dodging motions. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* s.v. *Changes*, The bells..have a dodging course.

Hence **Do·dgingly** *adv.*, in a dodging manner.

1599 MINSHEU, *Cavilosamente*, dodgingly, contentiously, deceitfully, fraudulently.

Dodging, var. of DOTCHIN, Chinese steelyard.

Dodgy (dɒ·dʒi), *a.* [f. DODGE *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].] Full of or addicted to dodges; evasive, tricky, artful. Hence **Do·dgily** *adv.*; **Do·dginess.**

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 237 Beggars divide themselves in several classes:—the humourous, the poetical, the sentimental, the dodgey, and the sneaking. 1870 FURNIVALL in *Bk. Curtasye* 698 in *Babees Bk.* marg., A towel folded dodgily. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept., 'Dan Lysons' and his dodginess are on everybody's lips.

Dodipate, -pole, var. DODDYPATE, -POLL, *Obs.*

Dodkin (dɒ·dkin). Forms: 5 **doydekyn, doykyn,** 6 **dodkyn,** 6–7 (9) **dotkin,** 6–9 **dodkin,** (7–9 **doitkin**). [15th c. *doydekyn, doykyn*, a. MDu. *duytken*, dim. of *duyt, doyt*: see DOIT.]

1. An early name for the DOIT, a small Dutch coin. Hence, any coin of very small value.

Only *Hist.* after 1600, except in proverbial phrases.

1415 *Act 3 Hen. V*, c. 1 § 2 Les Galyhalpens & la Moneie appelle Seskyn & Doydekyn. *Ibid.* Galyhalpens, Seskyns ou Doykyns. *c* 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 27 He that will not stoop a dodkin at the dice. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 23 At the end of his maioraltie he owght no man a dotkin. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 79 Brasen Dodkins or mites called *Asses*. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Dotkins*, a kind of coine. [ed. 1672 *Doitkin*, a base Coine, prohibited by 3 H. 5. cap. 1. Hence probably we retain that phrase when we would undervalue a man, to say, *He is not worth a Doit or Doitkin*.] 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 77 Some..divide the Farthing into 2 Ques, the Q into 2 Cees, the C into 2 Dodkins. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. xxvii. 206, I did not care two dotkins.

2. a. A bud. **b.** A pistil.

[Perh. not the same word. In b perh. a dim. of DOD[2], Du. *dodde* club.]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lx. 400 Small dodkins or springes, which are the beginning of leaues. *Ibid.* v. xxvii. 585 The flower..with a yellowe Dodkin or Pestil, lyke golde in the middle.

Do·dman. Now *dial.* [Origin unknown: connexion with DOD *sb.*[3] has been suggested. Other local names are *hodman-dod, hoddy-doddy*.] A snail.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 7 Yt is as great pyte to se a woman wepe, As yt is to se a sely dodman creepe. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 149 Two crooked lines, One like a crawling snake, one like a dodman twines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 732 [Animals] that cast their Shell, are; The Lobster, the Crab, the Crafish, the Hodmandod or Dodman, the Tortoise. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 28 Time..to pull in the hornes of this dodmons accusation. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 125 A Snayl or Dodman..is not only not warm, but to our feeling, very cold. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 65 A *Dodman*: a shell-snail or Hodmandod, *Norf.* 1848 DICKENS *Dav Copp.* vii, 'I'm a reg'lar Dodman', said Mr. Peggotty, by which he meant snail.

Dodo (dō·u·dō). [a. Pg. *doudo* simpleton, fool, as *adj.* silly.] An extinct bird, *Didus ineptus*, belonging to the order *Columbidæ*, formerly inhabiting the island of Mauritius; it had a massive clumsy body, and small wings of no use for flight.

1628 E. ALTHAM *Lett. to Sir Edw. Altham* 18 June in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1874) 448 A strange fowle, which I had at the Iland mauritius, called by ye portingalls a DoDo. *Ibid.* [P. S.] Of m^r perce you shall receue a iarr of ginger.. and a bird called a DoDo, if it live. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 347 Mauritius here and here only and in Dygarroys, is generated the Dodo [1638 a Portuguize name it is, and has reference to her simplenes] which for shape and rarenesse may Antigonize the Phœnix of Arabia. 1638 *Ibid.* 21 Like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. *c* 1650 H. L'ESTRANGE in *Sloane MS.* 1839. 5, lf. 54 About 1638, as I walked London streets, I [saw] the picture of a strange fowle hong out upon a cloth..went in to see it. It..was a great fowle, somwhat bigger then the largest Turkey Cock..The keeper called it a Dodo. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 289/1 A Dodo, or Dronte. doth equal a Swan in bigness. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. i. vii. P 2 Three or four dodos are enough to dine a hundred men. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 163. 1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 157/2 If he has not indeed gone the way of the dodo and the dinotherium.

attrib. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* II. viii. 177 He belongs to the Dodo race of real unmitigated..Toryism.

Dodonæan, -ean (dōudonī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Dōdōnæus*, a. Gr. Δωδωναῖος, f. Δωδώνη Dodona.] Of or pertaining to Dodona in ancient Epirus, where there was a famed oracle of Zeus situated in a grove of oaks. Also † **Dodonian** (dɒdō·u·niăn).

1569 SPENSER *Visions of Bellay* v. in *Theat. Worldlings*, Then I behelde the faire Dodonian tree. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 5 The Thespian spring, Where chatring birds, Dodonean trees do sing. 1851 THOREAU *Autumn* 84 There is mast for me too, this Dodonean fruit.

† **Dodra·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *dōdrāntāl-is*, f. *dōdrāns* nine-twelfths or three-fourths of a weight or measure.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Dodrantal*, of nine ounces or nine inches in length or weight. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Dodrantal*, consisting of nine inches, three fourths of a foot.

Doe (dō·u). Forms: 1 **dá,** 2–6 **do,** (3 *pl.* **don**), 4–7 **doo,** 5–6 *Sc.* and *north.* **da,** (6 **dooe, 7 doa**), 6– **doe** (*Sc.* **dae**).

[OE. *dá* is thought by some to be a contracted form, cognate with OHG. *tâmo, dâmo* wk. masc., MHG. *tâme*, G. *dam-* (in *damhirsch, damwild*), a. L. *dāma, damma* f., sometimes m., fallow deer, buck, doe; but there are serious difficulties. See Pogatscher *Gr. Lat. u. Rom. Lehnworte im Altengl.* § 302.]

1. The female of the fallow deer; applied also to the female of allied animals, as the reindeer.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gr.* (Z.) 309 *Damma, vel dammula*, dá. *a* 1200 *Voc.* Wr.-Wülc. 543 Do. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 393/12 To cacheche hert and bocke and don. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* vi. 5 Be thou rauyschid as a doo fro the hond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii, 105 Hertez and hyndez, bukk and da. † *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 324 Venyson freshe of bucke and do. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 21 The hart, the hynd, the dae, the rae. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 128 For O loues Bow, Shootes Bucke and Doe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xii. 15 Lawful to be offered, as the doa and the hart. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 127 He tooke it for a Doo, where it was more likely some..Chamoy. 1674 tr. *Schaffer's Lapland* 130 These horns are proper only to the Buck [Reindeer], the Doe having much less and fewer branches. 1807–15 WORDSW. *White Doe Rylst.* VII. 96 A doe most beautiful, clear-white. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iii, Close in her covert cowered the doe.

† **b.** Applied generically to both sexes, like L. *dāma*. Hence *doe-buck*, a male deer.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 759 *Hic damus*, a dobuk. *Hic vel hec dama*, a doo.

2. The female of the hare or rabbit; sometimes *dial.* of other animals, e.g. the rat.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 87 One that kept tame Conies..had Does which littered three at a time, and within fourteen daies after, they littered four more. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 300 They are distinguished by the Names of Bucks and Does; and the Males are usually call'd Jack Hares. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 99 A doe [rabbit] when suckling, will drink milk.

3. *attrib.*, as *doe-buck, -cony, -deer, -leather, -venison*; made of DOESKIN, as *doe trousers*.

c 1455 *Golagros & Gaw.* 226 Thay drive on the da deir be dalis and doun. *c* 1475 [see 1 b]. 1611 COTGR., *Rabolliere*, a Rabbets neast; the hole wherein a Doe Conie keepeth her young ones. 1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 572 The Skin drew or stretch'd like a Piece of Doe-Leather. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Doe venison is not equal in estimation with buck venison. 1844 *Advt.* in *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 June 407/3 Plain doe trousers, 17/6.

Doe, obs. form of DO, DOUGH.

Doe-bird, var. of DOUGH-BIRD.

Doel(e, obs. early f. DOLE *sb.*[2], grief, mourning.

Doen, obs. form of *done*: see DO *v.*

Doer (dū·əɹ). Also 4–6 **doar,** 5 **doere,** 6 **dowar(e,** 6–7 **dooer.** [f. DO *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who does; one who performs some act or deed; an actor, agent.

13 *Cursor M.* 28773 (Cott. G.) Els vnmedeful es þe dede, and makes to þe doer no mede. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 22 Be ȝe doers of the word and not herers oneli. 1562 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. G iij, In peincting..they are all most excellent dooers. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 352 Talkers are no good dooers. 1623 COCKERAM, *Actresse*, a woman doer. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 89 Ill Doers are ill Deemers. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Weal or W.* iii. 28 Sympathy affords great advantage to the doers of mischief.

2. One who acts on behalf of another; an agent, factor, manager; an attorney. Now only *Sc.*

1465 *MS.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 388 He sal warn the saidis lord kennedy and Sir Alexander, or yair doars. 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 2 No maner [other] person or persons ..shall..exercyse or frequent the sayd trade..nor have any Factor or Doer for hym or them in the same. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* II. 603, I had the eleven pounds from the Earl of Kilmarnock's doer. 1758 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 44 Before the Day of Compearance, the Lord Advocate, or his Depute, give in the Indictment to the Clerk of Court, that the Prisoner's Doer may have an Opportunity of seeing the same. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 232 In Scotland it is usual to term the law-agent or man of business of any party his 'doer'. 1893 STEVENSON *Catr.* 97 I'm doer for Appin and for James of the Glens.

3. (with qualifying adj.) A horse or other animal that 'does' or thrives (well or ill): see DO *v.* 18.

1865 *Even. Standard* 6 Mar., He..is a rare doer, never having been sick nor sorry since the week he was foaled.

4. *slang.* One who 'does' or cheats another.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 47 [School Masters] are not merely 'do-the-boys', but regular doers of their parents. 1862 A. K. H. BOYD *Recreat. Country Parson* 114 The trickster has been tricked—the doer done.

Does, 3rd sing. pres. ind. of DO *v.*

Doeskin (dō·uskin). [f. DOE + SKIN *sb.*]

1. The skin of a doe.

1496 *Churchw. Acc. Tintinhull* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 187 It. in una pelle de doeskyne pro eisdem libris vij^d. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXV. 5 Goates hayre, reed skynnes of rammes, doo skynnes. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 1/1 A large assortment of prime Buck and Doe Skins. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XI. 74 He was dressed in shirt of doeskin.

b. A kind of leather made from this skin.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4662/4 A pair of Doe Skin Breeches, with Brass Buttons. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 437 Thick, soft, and elastic leather, such as doe or buck skin.

2. A highly-finished closely-cut thick black cloth, twilled, but dressed so as to show very little of the twill.

Believed to have been so named as applied to a softer and less stout cloth than that called 'buckskin', which for riding breeches took the place of real buck-skins.

1851 *Rep. Juries Gt. Exhib.* 351/2 A great variety of fancy doeskins. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Doeskin*, a single width fine woolen cloth for men's wear.

Doest (dū·əst), 2nd sing. ind. pres. of DO *v.*, q.v.

Doff (dɒf), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **doffed** (dɒft). [Coalesced form of *do off*: see DO *v.* 47. Cf. also DAFF *v.*[2]

In ordinary colloquial use in north of England (not in Scotl.). Elsewhere, since 16th c., a literary word with an archaic flavour. Ray noted it as a northern provincialism; Johnson, as 'in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rustics'. In 19th c., since the time of Scott, very frequent in literary use.]

1. *trans.* To put off or take off from the body (clothing, or anything worn or borne); to take off or 'raise' (the head-gear) by way of a salutation or token of respect.

c 1280 *Will. Palerne* 2342 Dof blive þis here skyn. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 120 He doffes his hatte. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 107 The sacred host..to whiche we knele

and doffe our hodes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 To Doffe, *exuere*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 128 Thou weare a Lyons hide! doff it for shame. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 36 Calidore ..doffing his bright armes, himselfe addrest In shepheards weed. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 259 Then made him d'off those weeds. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* IV. 21 Upon a rising Bank I sat adown, Then doff'd my Shoe. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. XXXV, The little warriors doff the targe and spear. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xi, Doffed his furred gown, and sable hood. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1444 The..Earl..cast his lance aside, And doff'd his helm.

† b. Const. *off*; also *intr.* with *with*. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1023 Pow doffe of thy clothes, And knele in thy kyrtylle. 1643 [see DOFFING *vbl. sb.*]. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 186 If you will doff with your boots, and box a couple of bouts.

c. *absol.* To raise one's hat (*to* a person). *rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., To look full on a Great man standing in my way, and not to vouchsafe him worth Doffing to. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* 19 The grave churchwarden doff'd, The parson smirk'd and nodded.

2. *refl.* To undress oneself, put off one's clothes. Also *fig.* Now only *dial.*

1697 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 150 The quaker doffs him stark naked, and takeing a burning candle in his hand he goes to the church. [1838 J. SCHOLES *Lanc. Witches* in Harland *L. Lyrics* (1865) 133 'Hie thi whoam an' doff thi.']

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To put off as a dress or covering; to throw off, lay aside; hence (in wider sense), to do away with, get rid of (anything associated with oneself). †Also with *off* (obs.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 47. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. v, He..oftentimes d'offeth his owne nature and puts on theirs. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 188 Your eye..would create Soldiours, make our women fight, To doffe their dire distresses. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Vp-start Country Knt.* (Arb.) 38 He ha's doft off the name of a Clowne. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. x. (1879) 237 Love .. doffed at last his heavenly state. 1867 BP. FORBES *Exp.* 39 *Art.* ii. (1881) 29 The Word is said to have donned human nature, never more to doff it.

† 4. To put (any one) *off* (with an excuse, etc.); to turn aside: cf. DAFF *v.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

1622 *Shaks. Oth.* IV. ii. 176 (Qo. 1) Euery day thou dofftst [*Fol.* 1. dafts] me with some deuise, Iago. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, They..strew tods' hairs, or with their tails do sweep The dewy grass, to do'ff the simpler sheep. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 67 They doffed us off as long as they could, and then locked up their doors.

5. *Textile Manuf.* a. To strip off the slivers of wool, cotton, etc., from the carding-cylinders. b. To remove the bobbins or spindles when full to make room for empty ones. See DOFFER.

1825 [see DOFFING *vbl. sb.* b]. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. iv **/2 This .. instrument doffs the cotton in a fine transparent fleece. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 33 Spinners .. have, in technical language..to 'doff the cops' in other words..to remove and relieve the spindles of the spun yarn. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 356/2.

† Doff, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. vb.] An act of doffing; a 'put off'.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 276 Lelia has e'en given him the doff here.

Doffer (dɒ·fəɹ). [f. prec. vb.] One who or that which doffs.

1. In a carding machine, a comb or revolving cylinder which 'doffs' or strips off cotton or wool from the 'cards'; a *doffing-cylinder.*

1825 [see DOFFING *vbl. sb.* b]. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 392 When it has passed over the last cylinder on to the drum, it is taken from it by a cylinder somewhat larger than the workers, and called a doffer. 1876 J. WAITS *Brit. Manuf.* III. 134 The doffer or doffing cylinder.

attrib. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 380 The main cylinder..is soon covered with cotton, and is divested of it by the doffer cylinder. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118/4 Occupations of the People.. Doffer-plate maker. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 969 The doffer-knife or comb for stripping the fleecy web from the doffer.

2. A worker employed in removing the full bobbins or spindles: see quot. 1894.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 558/3 The Throstle Doffer. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 989 This loss of time, as well as the labour of the 'doffers', is abolished. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Doffers*, boys or girls from 12 to 15 years..employed to take off the full bobbins and to replace them on the throstle or ring frames by empty ones.

Doffing (dɒ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DOFF. a. The putting or taking off of clothing, etc.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 231 To doe him the grace that he might have the D'offing of her shoes. 1643 G. WILDE *Serm. St. Maries, Oxford* 17 Those..who think a little d'offing off the Hat..Reverence enough for the Lords Annoynted; do not they Pillage him of his Divinity? 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Song Nature*, Too much of donning and doffing.

b. *Textile Manuf.*: see DOFF *v.* 5 and DOFFER.

Doffing cylinder: a cylinder clothed with cards which takes off the fibres from the teeth of the main cylinder of a carding machine. *Doffing knife*: a steel blade with finely toothed edge, which takes off the carded wool from the teeth of the doffer. So *Doffing-plate.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 380 The doffer or taker-off, having affixed to it the steel comb called the doffing-plate. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. iv **/2 A fine fleece of cotton..shorn or combed off from the opposite side of the cylinder by the vibratory action of the doffing knife. *Ibid.*, A smaller drum card..called the doffer (stripper) or doffing cylinder..covered..with fillet cards. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 989 One of the most recent improvements in the throstle frame is that of Bernhardt's 'doffing-motion'.

Dog (dɒg), *sb.* Forms: 1 **dogga**, 3–7 **doggo**, (3, 6 **doggue**, 6 *Sc.* **doig**), 6–8 **dogg**, 3– **dog**. [late OE. *dogga* (once in a gloss); previous history and origin unknown. (The generic name in OE., as in the Teutonic langs. generally, was *hund*: see HOUND.) So far as the evidence goes, the word appears first in English, as the name of a powerful breed or race of dogs, with which the name was introduced into the continental languages, usually, in early instances, with the attribute 'English'. Thus mod. Du. *dog*, late 16th c. *dogge* ('een dogghe, vn gros matin d'Engleterre, *canis anglicus*', Plantijn *Thesaur.* 1573), Ger. *dogge*, in 16–17th c. *dock*, *docke*, *dogg* ('englische Dock', *Onomast.* 1582, 'eine englische Docke', 1653), LG. *dogge*, Da. *dogge*, Sw. *dogg*; F. *dogue* ('le genereux dogue anglais', Du Bellay 15..), It., Sp., Pg. *dogo*, Pg. also *dogue*; in all the languages applied to some variety or race of dog.]

I. The simple word.

1. A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, of which wild species or forms are found in various parts of the world, and numerous races or breeds, varying greatly in size, shape, and colour, occur in a domesticated or semi-domesticated state in almost all countries. These are referred by zoologists to a species *C. familiaris*; but whether they have a common origin is a disputed question.

c 1050 *Prudentius Glosses* (Recd. 148/1) [Gloss to] *canum* [gen. pl.] docgena. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 His [the devil's] teð beoð attrie, ase of ane wode dogge. Dauid, ine sauter, cleopeð hine dogge. *Ibid.* 290 Þet tes dogge of helle kumeð. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/281 A teie doggue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13658 (Cott. & G.) Þai scott him als a dog Right vte o þair synagog. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 261 Thi dogge dar nat berke. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 281 Thei seide pleynly that it was no more trost to the Pope writing than to a dogge tail. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* D viij b, Dogs barke boldely at their owne maisters doore. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 179 Like the Sheepheards good Dog. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 154 If I thought that, Ide beate him like a dogge. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* XXII. 682 The dog teaches thee fidelity. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 112 His faithful dog shall bear him company. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* viii, The dog in the East is not as here domesticated, but .. outside the cities, is more like a wolf prowling for prey.

† b. Used *spec.* as the name of some particular variety; see quots. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXVI. (1495) 786 A gentyll hounde..hath lesse flesshe than a dogge and shorter heere and more thynne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/1 Dogge, shyppe-herdys hownde, *grygarius*. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Dogge, a mischevous curre, *dogue.*

c. *esp.* A dog used for hunting; a hound.

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 A doseyn of doggen Ne myhte hyre drawe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cliii. (1495) 847 Brockes..ben huntyd and chassyd wyth hunters dogges. ? *c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 26 Ychon of hus have a dogge or too; For grehowndes have thou no care. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iii. 38 The Dogge in hunting of the Deere. 1748 N. SALMON *Comp. Univ.* 14 Some gentlemen of the Town always keep a Pack of Dogs.

d. *fig.*; *esp.* in Shaksperian phr. *the dogs of war.*

a 1225 [see 1]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 273 Caesars Spirit ranging for Reuenge, With Ate by his side..Shall in these Confines..Cry haiooke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 616 See with what heat these Dogs of Hell advance. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii, Let loose the dogs of law on him. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xliii, The dogs of war would be unloosed.

e. With qualifications denoting variety or use, as BANDOG, BULL-DOG, CUR-DOG, etc., q.v. in their alphabetical places or under the first element. Also *buck-*, *cattle-*, *field-*, *parlour-*, *shore-*, *toy-dog.*

a 1225 Kur-dogge [see CUR 1 c.]. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 93 Bucke Dogs, of a very good race. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 15 The Indian Dog is a Creature begotten 'twixt a Wolf and a Fox. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 89 My Newfoundland dog..had decamped. 1870 B. CLAYTON *Dog-Keeper's Guide* 6 Field dogs are used for field purposes only. 1889 ST. J. TYRWHITT in *Univ. Rev.* 15 Feb. 253 Society kept him .. painting toy dogs. 1893 EDITH CARRINGTON *Dog* vi. 52 Very famous cattle dogs.

2. In distinguishing sex, the male of this species; a male hound; opp. to BITCH. Also, a male fox, DOG-FOX.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 b, The Dogge is thought better than the Bitche. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 248 Four puppys, that is 3 dogs and a bitch. 1882 *Society* 21 Oct. 19/2 If this is your fox, Jack, he's an unmistakable old dog. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 134/2 The man who knows and loves his hound only uses the word dog, as he does the word bitch, to denote sex.

3. Applied to a person; a. in reproach, abuse, or contempt: A worthless, despicable, surly, or cowardly fellow. (Cf. CUR 1 b.)

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4518 Jhon Doyly..slowgh hym. And sayde: 'Dogge, ther thou ly!' 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* XVI. 9. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XIX. 106 A! dogges, þe deuell 3ou spede. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 23. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. iii. 129 You spurn'd me such a day; another time You cald me dog. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XX. 72 Such feeble slaves, as these Christian Dogs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 P 4 Had not my dog of a steward run away as he did, without making up his accounts. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii, Dog of an unbeliever..darest thou press upon a Christian? 1880 TENNYSON *Revenge* ii, If I left them..To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain.

b. playfully (usually in humorous reproof, congratulation, or commiseration): A gay or jovial man, a gallant; a fellow, 'chap'. Usually with *adj.* such as *cunning*, *jolly*, *lucky*, *sad*, *sly*, etc. *To be dog at*: see *to be old dog at*, 15 i.

a 1618 Q. ANNE *Let. to Buckingham* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 101 My kind Dog..You doe verie well in lugging the Sowes eare [Jas. I], and I .. would have yow doe so still upon condition that yow continue a watchfull dog to him. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 P 9 An impudent young Dog bid the Fiddlers play a Dance called Mol. Patley. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi, I was an unfortunate dog. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 14 Poems (1832) 144 The dog had no industry. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* ix, A sad dog.

c. = BULL-DOG 2.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 113 He had climb'd across the spikes..he had breath'd the Proctor's dogs.

4. *Astron.* a. The name of two constellations, the Great and Little Dog (*Canis Major* and *Minor*) situated near Orion; also applied to their principal stars Sirius and Procyon: see DOG-STAR. b. *The Hunting Dogs*, a northern constellation (*Canes Venatici*) near the Great Bear.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 268 Northe almost from this Dogge is ther a constellation of 2 only starres named Canicula, the lesser Dogge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 210 b, The greate heate of the Sunne ..is most extreame at the rysyng of the lesser Dogge. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, The burnt air, when the Dog reigns. 1728 RowE tr. *Lucan* 408 Till the hot Dog inflames the Summer Skies. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranogr.* § 41 Canes Venatici (The Hunting Dogs). These are the dogs with which Bootes is pursuing the Great Bear.

5. Applied, usually with distinctive prefix, to various animals allied to, or in some respect resembling, the dog:

e. g. **Burrowing dog**, the COYOTE or prairie-wolf, *Canis latrans*; **hunting-dog**, a kind of hyena (see HUNTING-DOG); **pouched dog**, a dasyurine marsupial of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, also called *zebra-wolf*; **prairie-dog** (also *colloq.* called simply *dog* in Western U. S.), a North American rodent (see PRAIRIE-DOG).

6. Short for DOGFISH.

1674 RAY *Words, (Sea) Fishes* 98 Picked Dogs, *Catulus spinax*. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 241, I. fished in five or six different spots..there were 'dogs', as they are called, everywhere..but nothing else. 1860 WOOD *Reptiles, Fishes, Insects* 71 The destructive..fish..known by the names of..Penny Dog, or Miller's Dog. 1861 COUCH *Brit Fishes* I. 49 The Picked Dog is the smallest but far the most abundant of the British Sharks.

7. A name given to various mechanical devices, usually having or consisting of a tooth or claw, used for gripping or holding. Among these are:

a. A clamp for supporting something (*e. g.* part of a building), or fastening or holding it in place. † b. An instrument for extracting teeth (*obs.*). c. An implement for drawing poles out of the ground (see also HOP-DOG), or for extracting roots of broom, furze, etc. (cf. *Dog v.* 6 b, and see *broom-dog*, BROOM *sb.* 6). d. A grappling-iron for raising the monkey of a pile-driver, or clutching and withdrawing tools used in well-boring or mining. e. A grappling-iron with a fang which clutches an object, as a log, barrel, etc. to be hoisted, or a log to be secured in position for sawing. f. *pl.* Nippers used in wire-drawing. g. At the Mint, a device consisting of two levers mounted on a small carriage running on wheels along the draw-bench, and so arranged as to constitute a pair of pincers which seize the fillet and draw it through the opening at the head of the draw-bench. h. One of the converging set screws which establish the bed-tool of a punching-press in direct coincidence with the punch (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). i. A projection or tooth acting as a detent, *e. g.* in a lock; a catch or click which engages the teeth of a ratchet-wheel. j. In a fire-arm = DOG-HEAD 2 b [cf. F. *chien*, snaphaunce (Cotgr.); so It. *cane* (Florio), Sp. *can* (Minsheu)]. k. A drag for the wheel of a vehicle. l. 'A clamp fastened to a piece suspended on the centres of a lathe, by which the rotation of the chuck or face-plate is imparted to the piece to be turned' (= CARRIER 1 d). m. An adjustable stop placed in a machine to change direction of motion. (Webster 1864.) n. *Ship-building* = DOG-SHORE. (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*) o. 'A lever used by blacksmiths in hooping cart-wheels' (Jamieson 1825). p. A kind of spike used on railways for fastening flat-bottomed or bridge rails to the sleepers: = DOG-NAIL. q. An appliance for toasting bread, etc.: cf. CAT *sb.*[1] 9, and see Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

a. 1458 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrews, East Cheap* in *Brit Mag.* XXXI. 249 To Barnard the Smyth for x doggs of Iryn for the Steple weying lxx lb. 1552 HULOET, Dogge of yron to claspe a house from fletyng, *retinaculum, trabalis clauus uel hamus*. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 212 As a Buttress to support it, and may be as serviceable as an Iron dog as many use. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 582/1 The posts of the gantry stand on planks, and are fixed thereto by iron dogs and dowels.

b. 1611 COTGR., *Pelican*..a Snap, or Dog, the toole wherewith Barbers pull out teeth.

c. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., An instrument called a Dog for the more easy drawing the Poles out of the ground. 1893 C. A. MOLLYSON *Parish of Lordown* XXV. 290 The dog, we presume, is still extant.. We will quote .. a description of the broom-dog..'It operates somewhat like a toothdrawer and eradicates the broom in an instant.'

d. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Boring*, For drawing up the Rods, we have..an Iron Instrument called a Bitch, and, for unscrewing them, two more we call Dogs.

e. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dog*..also an utensil for coopers to carry large casks between two persons. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.* 51 *Timber Dogs*, Are drove into Timber for Horses to draw it about the Yard, or to the Saw-pits. 1825 JAMIESON, *Dogs*, pieces of iron, having a zig-zag form, for fixing a tree in the saw-pit. 1840 R. H. DANA

Bef. Mast xxix. 99 One [block] hooked to the strap on the end of the steeve, and the other into a dog, fastened into one of the beams.

g. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 10. 239 This dog is a small thin carriage, travelling upon wheels over a bench, under which revolves an endless chain. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 342 The chain in its onward motion drags the dog, and causes it to bite the fillet and draw it through the opening.

i. 1853 C. TOMLINSON in *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 142 There is a dog or lever..which catches into the top of the bolt, and thereby serves as an additional security against its being forced back. 1857 COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 32 The dog, or catch, prevents its running down.

j. *c* 1660 *Monckton Papers* (1884) 36, I immediately.. clapt hold of the dog of the blunderbus. *a* 1684 LAW *Mem.* (1818) 225 (Jam.) He lets fall the dog, the pistoll goes off. 1846 *Archæologia* XXXI. 492 (D.) A contrivance..for producing fire by the friction of the grooved edges of a steel wheel..against a piece of iron pyrites .. held in a cock or dog which pressed upon it.

k. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 255 This simple and useful contrivance, called here a Dog, or Wheel-Drag.

l. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 134 A contrivance called the dog and driver, the former being a sort of clutch screwed upon the end of the work. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch. & Clockm.* 168 A lathe furnished with dogs.

o. 1735 *Crt. Bk. Barony Urie* (1892) 156 He saw the defenders throw a dogg at each other.

p. 1883 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 21 Dec., *Dog* (spike used on railways), from form of head which resembles a dog's. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Dogs*, a class of nails used for fastening down rails on sleepers. Each nail consists of a long spike, with ears on the side of the head, by means of which the nail may be wrenched up and re-used.

8. One of a pair of iron or brass utensils placed one on each side of a fireplace to support burning wood; = ANDIRON; (more fully called *fire-dogs*.); **b.** a similar support for a dog grate or stove; **c.** a rest for the fire-irons.

1596 *Inton Invent.* 5 One paire of dogges in the Chymly. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* ix. (R.), The iron doggs bear the burthen of the fuel, while the brazen-andirons stand only for state. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., Buying several things at the ironmonger's dogs, tongs, and shovels 1762 FRANKLIN *Remarks* Wks. 1887 III 184 The iron dogs, loggerhead, and iron pot were not hurt. 1862 H. AIDÉ *Carr of Carrlyon* I. 140 The wood fire .. burnt cheerfully on great brass dogs upon the hearthstone *Mod. Ironfounders' Catal.*, Dog stoves .. fine polished brass dogs .. fire basket sloping forward at the top *Ibid.*, Fire Dogs .All Brass.

†**9.** An early kind of fire-arm. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak reddy zour cannons..bersis, doggis, doubil bersis, hagbutis of croche 1650 *Art. Reddition Edin. Castle*, 28 short brasse munkeys alias dogs.

10. Name given to various atmospheric appearances. **a.** A luminous appearance near the horizon; also *fog-dog*, *sea-dog*. **b.** *Sun-dog*, a luminous appearance near the sun, a parhelion. **c.** *Water-dog*, a small dark floating cloud, indicating rain.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Dog, Sea-dog*, a name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise, or after sunset..viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather. If this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning..The *dog* has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Water dogs*, see *Mares'-tails*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Stubb*, or *Dogg*, the lower part of a rainbow visible towards the horizon, and betokening squally weather..On the banks of Newfoundland they are considered precursors of clearer weather, and termed *fog-dogs* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Dog*, a partial rainbow. 'A dog at night is the farmer's delight.' 1876 *Surrey Provincialisms* (E. D. S.), *Water-dogs*, dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by themselves, and indicate a storm. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 97 Often a sun-dog is the first thing to appear, and more or less of these attendants accompany the sun during his short stay above the horizon.

11. Name given to a copper coin used in some islands in the West Indies; also to 'a small silver coin' (Smyth); see also BLACK DOG 1.

1797 W. BULLOCK in *Naval Chron.* X. 128 Negro money called stampees, or black dogs. 1811 KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (1835) I. 362 There are here [Leeward Islands] small copper coins, called Stampees, Dogs, and Half Dogs. 1888 *Star* 18 Feb. 1/4 Fees .. are paid in old Spanish dollars .. and in 'dogs' or French coppers struck in the reign of Louis XVI. for Cayenne.

12. Short for DOG-WATCH.

1893 PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 151 Towards the second bell in the second 'dog' there was a change.

†**13.** = *Dog-chance, dog-throw* at dice: see 18.

1671 H. M. tr *Erasm. Colloq.* 441 That the throw *Cous* was a lucky one, and the *dog* was unfortunate.

II. Phrases and Proverbs.

14. *To the dogs*: to destruction or ruin; as in *to go, send, throw to the dogs*. So *not to have a word to throw at a dog*.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Addicere aliquem canibus*, to bequeath hym to dogs. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 3 *Cel.* Why Cosen, why Rosaline: Cupid haue mercie, Not a word? *Ros.* Not one to throw at a dog. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 147. 1605 — *Mach.* v. iii 47 Throw Physicke to the Dogs, Ile none of it. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* Fpist. A4j b, One is coloured, another is foxt, a third is gone to the dogs. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 66 Had Colepepper's whole wealth been hops and hogs, Could he himself have sent it to the dogs? 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 78, I should not have thought he had a word to throw to a dog. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. iv. (1849) 398 He .. threw diplomacy to the dogs. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi, Rugby and the School-house are going to the dogs.

¶ *Every dog has his day*: see DAY 15. *To take a dog's leave*: see LEAVE *sb.* *Love me, love my dog*: see LOVE *v.* *A dog in the pot*: see POT *sb.* *The scalded dog fears cold water*: see SCALDED. See also BLACK DOG, DOG-IN-THE-MANGER.

15. a. *Fight dog, fight bear*: see quots. †**b.** *A dog for (to) the bow*, 'a dog used in shooting; such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people' (Davies): cf. BOW *sb.*[1] 4 d. *Obs.* **c.** *To rain cats and dogs*: see CAT AND DOG 2; so *to blow cats and dogs*. **d.** *To die like a dog*, or *to die a dog's death*: i.e. a disgraceful or miserable death. **e.** *A hair of the dog that bit you*: formerly reputed a specific for the bite of a mad dog; hence allusively, *esp.* of more drink used to take off the effects of drunkenness. **f.** *To help a (lame) dog over a stile*: see quots. **g.** *To lead a dog's life*: i.e. a life of misery, or of miserable subserviency; so *to lead a person a dog's life*. **h.** *Give a dog an ill name and hang him*: see quot. 1818. †**i.** *To be old dog at* (also *to be dog at*): to be experienced in, or adept at. *Obs.* **j.** *Dog on it*: a form of imprecation; see also DOG-GONE. **k.** *To wake a sleeping dog*, i.e. some person or influence which is for the present quiet, but if aroused will create disturbance. So, *Let a sleeping dog lie*. **l.** *Whose dog is dead?* also *What dog is a hanging?* What occasion is there for watching, or for excitement? what's the matter? **m.** In many other proverbs and phrases.

a. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 350/2 You must fight according to the old Saying, Fight Dog, fight Bear; that is, till one be overcome. 1831 SCOTT *Diary* 5 Mar., A resolution to keep myself clear of politics, and let them 'fight dog, fight bear'.

b. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 770 To Iamuarie he[Damian] gooth as lowe, As evere dide a dogge for the bowe. — *Friar's T.* 71. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy*, She was made as dogge for the bowe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 a, He..with lacke of vitailles brought those chop-logues or greate pratlers as lowe as dogge to the bow.

c. 1738 [see CAT AND DOG 2]. 1766 P. THICKNESSE *Observ. Customs French* 106 It blows cats and dogs, as the sailors say. 1848 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 292 It blew great guns and poured cats and dogs.

d. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 57 He lyved lyke a lyon, and dyed lyke a dogge. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 91 Thou was't whelpt a Dogge, and thou shalt famish a Dogges death. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 22 To die this dog's death, out here under these mountains.

e. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37, I pray the leat me and my felow haue A heare of the dog that bote us last night. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Beste*, Our Ale-knights often vse this phrase, and say, Giue vs a haire of the dog that last bit vs. [1760 R. JONES *Treat. Canine Madness* 204 The hair of the dog that gave the wound is advised as an application to the part injured.] 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lii, Drink again. Another hair of the dog that bit you, captain.

f. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 42 As good a deede, As it is to helpe a dogge ouer a style. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 33, I once knew a man out of curtesie, help a lame dog over a stile, and he for requitall bit him by the fingers. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XXV, 'I can..help a lame dog over a stile'—(which was Mark's phrase for doing a generous thing).

g. 15.. *Fox MSS.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxi. 174 Mr. Ford afterwards had a dogs life among them. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 She. domineers like the devil: O Lord, I lead the life of a dog 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, They've been leading him a dog's life this year and more.

h. [1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v. *Dog*, He who would hang his Dog first gives out that he is mad.] 1818 HAZLITT *Table-t., Nicknames* 173 Give a dog an ill name and hang him, is a proverb. A nickname is the heaviest stone that the devil can throw at a man. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xxxix, It is a case of give a dog an ill name and hang him.

i. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 b, Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 14 To be, as it were, a dog at all things. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii 62, I am dogge at a Catch. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* Prelim. sc. 5 Ah, Sir Roger, you are old Dog at these things.

j. 1886 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 260 Dog on't, ye wicked auld Lucifer, hoo your een sparkle as you touzle the clergy. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 101 'Take that, dog-on-you!'

k. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 132 It is ill wakyng of a sleapyng dogge. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 658 It is good therefore if you have a Wife, that is unquiet and contentious, to let her alone, not to wake an angry Dog. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. ii, Friedrich is not the man to awaken Parliamentary sleeping-dogs. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead?* xiii, Better let sleeping dogs lie.

l. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii, Whose dog's dead now That you observe these vigils? *a* 1663 *Little John a Bagging* viii. in Child *Ballads* V. No. 142. 189/1 'Why rings all these bells? What dog is a hanging?'

m. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* ix. 4 Betere is a quyc dogge thanne a leoun dead. 1388 — *Prov.* xxvi. 11 As a dogge that turneth azen to his spuyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 Whan we returne to our pryde & condicyons.. as y dogge to his vomyt. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will licke a dishe. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 178 b, It is an olde proverbe. A staffe is sone found to beate a Dogge. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, It would have made a dog laugh. 1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 210 We went to bed as tired as dogs. [Cf. DOG-TIRED.] 1843 *Ibid.* II. 236 Old C— held forth with a long speech, lying as fast as a dog would trot. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XXI, I feel his heart. There's life in the old dog yet. 1858 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 439, I cannot promise any special instruction, and shall take no fee. 'Dog does not eat dog' is the saying, you know.

III. Combinations and attributive uses.

16. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to, a dog or dogs; canine.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 81 Would he not whet his dog eloquence vpon you? *c* 1600 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* II. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 239 Such a den of dog whelps. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* I. A iij b, Every where full of *Canina facundia*, Doggeloquence. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1824) 334 The Bull-Dog..the fiercest of all the Dog kind. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 38 'Specifics'..for all dog diseases. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* IV. 87 In the upper Pleiocene period the..dog family..appear for the first time. *Mod.* The wolves, foxes, and jackals are members of the Dog Tribe.

b. With names of some animals (esp. those of the dog kind): = Male (cf. 2); as in *dog hound, hyæna, otter, puppy, tiger*; DOG-FOX, DOG-WOLF. Also humorously *dog-cook* = man-cook.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 The dogge tyger chaunsed fyrste into this pitfaul. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2220/4 Lost lately at Newmarket, an old Dog-Hound of His Majesties. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 136 On Saturday .. was shot .. in the river Avon, a dog-otter. *a* 1841 T. HOOK *Man of many Friends* (D.), A first-rate dog-cook and assistants. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S.E. Africa* 184 An old dog hyæna.

17. General Comb.: **a.** attributive, as *dog-bite, -breed, -couple, -doctor, -feast, -flesh, -hospital, -leash, -licence, -life, -muzzle, -show, -soap, -tax, -truck, -whistle*, etc.; serving as food for dogs, as *dog-bran, -cake*, DOG-BISCUIT, etc.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* etc. (ed. 3), **Dog-bite*, see *Biting of a Mad Dog*. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 115 Two hundred and fifty persons have gone .. to be treated for dog-bite. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 75 Thou might'st .. on base *dog-bran feed. 1652 SHIRLEY *Sisters* I. i, Led Away in *dog-couples by rusty officers. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 67 Thou maist .. gnaw *dog-crusts. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. Let. i, A famous *dog-doctor was sent for. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 80, I was invited to a *Dog-Feast .. It was exceeding good Eating. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 133 Dog is considered a delicacy..There are several ways in which these dog-feasts are conducted. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 146 Some..who prefer *dog-flesh to fish. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 55 Kept for a day or two in a *dog-hospital. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Will.* 12 He may follow his hounds within the Kings forest, as farre as he may cast his horne or his *dogleish. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* I. 25 A Gentleman that wanted a parcel of *Dog-muzzles. 1870 B. CLAYTON *Dog-Keeper's Guide* 20 One of the first *dog-shows held in London. 1796 (*title*) The *Dog Tax, in Verse. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 201/2 The imposition of a dog-tax or licence. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* I, I wish I were a keeper..to..have a real *dog-whistle at my button.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *dog-breaker* (see BREAKER[1] 3), *-breeder, -breeding, -fancier, -keeping, -lover, -owner, -owning, -seller, -skinner, -stealer, -stealing, washing*, see also DOG-KEEPER, -WHIPPER.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 164 To punish the dog-stealer, or the man charged with the crime of dog-stealing. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1099 Dog-fanciers have become practically acquainted with these influences. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 38 That a man shall keep his dog-breakers, and his horse-breakers, and his hawk-breakers, and never hire him a boy-breaker or two! 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 158 The whole body of quondam dog-owners. 1889 G. STABLES *Kennel Comp.* I. 10 On dog-washing days.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similative, as *dog-bitten, -drawn, -driven, -gnawn* adjs.; *dog-eyed, -footed, -hearted, -looked, -looking* adjs. See also **d** below; also DOG-FACED, -HEADED, -LEGGED.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 A stone which a dog hath taken vp with his mouth and bitten, wil cause debate and dissention in the company where it is..it is growne into a common prouerbe..when we perceiue those that dwel in one house together to be .. at variance .. to say, You have a dog-bitten stone here among you. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 47 His own unkindness .. gave her dear rights To his dog-hearted daughters. 1699 R L'ESTRANGE *Colloq Erasm.* (1711) 66 Out comes the Dog-looking grey-Beard aguin. 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* I. xiii, Legless soldier, borne In dog-drawn car. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Spirit of Poverty* II. 3 A dog-gnawn bone.

d. with certain adjs. = As . . . as a dog; thoroughly, utterly; extremely; as *dog asleep, -drunk, -hungry, -lame, -lean, -mad, -poor, -sick, -thick* (= intimate). See also DOG-CHEAP, -TIRED, -WEARY.

1552 HULOET, Dogge leane, *squallidus*. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 712 Cicero was dog-lean, a little eater. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* O iv, He that saith, he is Dog-sicke, as sicke as a Dog; meaneth a sicke Dog, doubtlesse. 1611 COTGR., *Dormer en trause*, to be dog asleepe, to be in a deepe or dead sleepe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, Would I were drunk dog-drunk, I might not feel this. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 47 Som of our preachmen are grown dog mad. *a* 1820 TANNAHILL *Poet. Wks.* 1846) 90 Get dog-thick wi' the parish priest. 1832 SCOTT *Jrnl.* Jan., I was dog-sick of the whole of it. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 59 When she [a mare] was dog-poor and hardly able to drag herself along.

e. in a contemptuous sense, = bad, spurious, bastard, mongrel; esp. in *dog-Latin*; so *dog-Greek, dog('s)-logic, dog-rime*.

1611 FLORIO, *Versaccij*, dog-rimes, filthy verses. *a* 1625 *MS. Bodl.* 30. 13 a, To begge sir Tottipate's applause in dogrime verse. 1721 SWIFT *Exam.* No. 50 P 5 His skill in that part of learning called dog's logic. 1770 D. DALRYMPLE (Ld. Hailes) *Anc. Scot. Poems* 243 (Jam.) The alternate lines are composed of shreds of the breviary, mixed with what we call Dog-Latin, and the French, *Latin de*

cuisine. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi. (1863) 289 'Nescio quid est materia cum me', Sterne writes to one of his friends (in dog-Latin, and very sad dog-Latin too). 1884 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Mar. 496 Agnostic is only dog-Greek for 'don't know'.

18. Special Comb. **a.** **† dog-ape**, a dog-faced baboon (Dyce), CYNOCEPHALUS; **† dog-appetite**, the disease BULIMY, or CANINE appetite (but in quot. distinguished from this; **dog-belt**, in *Coal-mining*, a strong broad belt of leather, worn round the waist, for drawing dans or sledges in the workings; **† dog-chance** = *dog-throw*; **dog-dance**, a dance practised by American Indians. **† dog-flaw**, a burst of passion (FLAW *sb.*[2] 2); **† dog-flogger** = DOG-WHIPPER; **† dog-given** *a.*, addicted to dogs; **dog-grate**, a detached fire-grate standing in a fireplace upon supports called dogs (see 8); **dog-hanging**, 'a wedding feast at which money was collected for the bride' (Halliwell); **dog-horse**, a worn-out horse, fit only to be made into dog's-meat; **† dog-hunger** = *dog-appetite*; **dog-ill** = DISTEMPER *sb.*[1] 4 c; **dog-in-a-blanket**, a rolled currant dumpling or jam pudding (*colloq.*); **dog-iron** = sense 8; **† dog-killer**, a person appointed to kill dogs suspected of madness; **dog-lead**, a line to lead a dog with; **dog-leader**, a servant in charge of dogs; **dog-leaved** *a. rare* = DOG'S-EARED; so *dog-leaving*, vbl. sb.; **dog-line**, a trace for fastening a dog to a sledge; **dog-madness** = CANINE rabies, hydrophobia; **dog-man**, a man in charge of dogs; in quot. *a* 1861, a dealer in dog's-meat; **dog-master**; **dog-meat**, dog's flesh used as food; **dog-nap**, a short nap taken while sitting (cf. *cat-nap* s.v. CAT *sb.*[1] 18, also DOG-SLEEP); **dog-nose vice** (see quot.); **dog-pole** (see quot.); **dog-power**, the mechanical power exerted by a dog, as in turning a spit, or driving a churn-dasher; **dog-rapper** = DOG-WHIPPER; so *dog-rapping*; **dog-screw** (see quot. and cf. DOG-NAIL); **dog-sled**, **-sledge**, a sledge drawn by dogs, as in the Arctic regions; **† dog-spasm** = CYNIC spasm; **dog-stopper** *Naut.* (see quot. and STOPPER) **dog-stove** = *dog-grate*; **dog-strop** *Naut.* (see quot.); **dog-tent**, a small tent, so called from its likeness to a dog's kennel; **dog-throw**, the lowest or losing throw at dice (L. *canis*, *canicula*); **dog-tongs** (see quot.); **dog-town** (*U.S.*), a colony of prairie dogs (see 5); **† dog-wheel**, a vertical wheel turned by a dog inside as a motor. See also DOG-BOLT, -BOX, -BOY, -CART, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 28 If euer I thanke any man, Ile thanke you: but that they cal complement is like th' encounter of two *dog Apes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 169 In the disease called Boulimos, there is hunger without appetite, and in the *Dog-appetite, there is appetite without hunger. 1841 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., etc.*, *Dog-belt. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1674) 112 The losing cast, Canis or Canicula, in English a *Dog-chance. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 441, I always cast the unlucky dog-chances. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 84 In the evening we were entertained with the calumet and *dog dance. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 134 There is the dog-dance, in which the liver of the dog is suspended to a pole.. The Indians.. commence a slow dance round the pole. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* III. iv, We would soon disburthen you Of that that breeds these fits, these *dog-flaws in ye. 1806 *Churchw. Acc. St. Martin's, Leicester* 5 July (1884) 228 P[d] Fewkes *Dog Flogger 0 10 0. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 256 As a *dog-given hunter sets upon a brace of boars His white-tooth'd hounds. 1881 G. T. ROBINSON in *Art Jrnl.* (Cent.), A grate with standards, which we still call a *dog-grate. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* IV. ii, Two blind stallions, besides pads, routs, and *dog-horses. *c* 1765 T. BEWICK *Waiting for Death* in A. Dobson *B. & his Pupils* ix. (1884) 155 He.. was judged to be only fit for the dogs. However, one shilling and sixpence beyond the dog-horse price saved his life. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 451 The *Dog-hunger, or the Bradypepsie. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem., Miser* (1759) II. 342 His greedy appetite to riches is but a kind of doghunger that never digests what it devours. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 41 Distemper is also known as the '*dog-ill'. 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* ix. 72 The *dog-in-a-blanket making its appearance, Clara cut three beauteous slices, with spiral rings of black currant alternating with suet. 1883 *Old Virginia Gentlem.* in *Macm. Mag.*, Brass *dog-irons of ponderous build. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i, A worthy worshipful man .. who would take you now the habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the *dog-killer, in this month of August. 1665 *Ord. Ld. Mayor Lond. Concern. Plague*, That the Dogs be killed by the Dog-killers appointed. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix, Bevis, who was bred here when he was a *dog-leader, would not fly at him. 1843 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 69 The thumbing and *dog-leaving. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 137 Being more thumbed, *dog-leaved, and worn than the others. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 252 The leader of the party succeeded in patching up his mutilated *dog-lines. 1715 J. DELACOSTE tr. *Boerhave's Aphorisms* 304 It 's called .. because mostly proceeding from the bite of Dogs, a *Dog-madness. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 477 The *rabies canina*, or dog madness. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Napoleon III in Italy* XV, Filch the *dog-man's meat To feed the offspring of God. 1879 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 9 It is an error of modern dog men to wean puppies too soon. 1811 BARREY *Ram Alley* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 346 When did you see Sir Theophrastus Slop, The city *dog-master? 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 134 Another feast, in which *dog-meat takes a prominent part. 1860 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* (1863) 295 That sleepy crier of a New Hampshire court, who was ever dreaming in his *dog-naps that the voice of judge or lawyer was a noisy interruption, and always woke shouting 'Silence!' 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dog-nose Vise* (*Locksmithing*), a hand-vise with long, slender, pointed jaws. Called also *pig-nose* vise. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 42 An old Indian camp, where we found some of their *dog-poles.. the Indians fasten their dogs to them, and make them draw them from one camp to another loaded with skins and other articles. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 *Dog Screw*, a screw with an eccentric head or with one side of the head taken off, used for attaching a watch movement to a dome case. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 5/3 An account of a recent *dog-sled trip in the North-west. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 185, I have been out with my *dog-sledge, inspecting the ice. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 754 Those convulsions which we call Cynicke or *Dogge-spasmes, because by the contraction of these, men are constrained to writh and grinne like Dogges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Stopper of the Cable*, **Dog-stopper*, a strong rope clenched round the mainmast, and used on particular occasions to relieve and assist the preceding [i.e. the stopper of the cable, or deck-stopper] when the ship rides in a heavy sea. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* vi. 71 Wide hearths and *dog-stoves. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 43 The strop round the yard is called the *dog strop, and is a single strop. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* III. 181 The French soldiery were provided with what they called *dog-tents—tents not a yard high, but easily carried, and yielding shelter to soldiers creeping into them. 1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Canicula*..The worst throw with dice, the *dog throw. 1891 *Rock* 2 Oct. 4 A very quaint exhibit.. consisting of '*dog-tongs', formerly used for expelling dogs from churches. 1873 *Gd. Words* 77 They have often seen the rattlesnake come out of holes in a *dog-town, but have never seen any prairie dogs come out of the same hole. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* I. 107 A *dog-wheel, for roasting of meat.

b. Combinations with *dog's*: **Dog's body**, a sailor's name for dried pease boiled in a cloth; **† dog's face**, a term of abuse or reproach; **† dog's game**, game hunted with dogs; **† dog's hunger** = *dog-hunger* (see 18 a); **dog's-lug** (*Naut.*) = DOG'S-EAR *sb.* 2; **dog's sleep**, **dog's trick**, see DOG-SLEEP, DOG-TRICK. See also c and d below; also DOG'S-EAR, -LETTER, -MEAT, -NOSE, -TAIL, -TOOTH.

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxviii. 33 What ungrateful sailors call by the harsh epithets of 'junk' and '*dog's body'. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 213 'Dogs-face, and Drunkard, Coward that thou art. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 259 The Conqueror tooke away land both from God and men, to dedicate the same unto wild beasts and *Dogs-game. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* viii. 58 The disease cald the *Dogs hunger, alway eating but never satisfied. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 134 Pass in the leech from the yard-arms and *dog's-lug.

c. In names of animals (*a*) resembling dogs in some respect, or (*b*) infesting dogs: as **dog-badger** (see quot.); **dog-bat**, a species of bat having a head like a dog's, found in Java; **dog-flea**, a species of flea (*Pulex serraticeps*) infesting dogs; **dog's-guts**, a name for the fish *Harpodon nehereus*, also called BUMMALO; **dog-louse**, a kind of louse which infests dogs; also = *dog-tick*; **dog-snapper**, an American species of fish: see SNAPPER; **dog-tick**, a tick of the genus *Ixodes* infesting dogs. See also DOG-BEE, -FISH, -FLY, DOG'S-TONGUE.

1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 297 There are two Sorts of Badgers, viz. the *Dog-Badger, as resembling the Dog in his Feet; and a Hog-Badger, as resembling a Hog in his cloven Hoofs. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 66 *Pteropus rostratus*..The *Dog bat of Java. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 117/1 Other species .. have received .. the names of the species they attack, such as the *dog flea (*Pulex Canis*). 1552 *Dog-louse [see *dog-tick*]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Doglouse*, an insect that harbours on dogs. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 52 The fish caught here..are such as .. red, grey and black snappers, *dog snappers, mutton-fish. 1552 HULOET, *Dogge tyke or louse, *ricinus*. 1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 373 My specimens were taken from the pointer, and were sent to me as the dog tick.

d. In names of plants (frequently denoting an inferior or worthless sort, or one unfit for human food): as **† dog's-apple**, a name for the caper shrub or berry (*obs.*); **dog-blow**, in Nova Scotia, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; **dog('s) cabbage** (see CABBAGE *sb.*[1] 2); **dog's camomile** (see CAMOMILE 1 b); **† dog's-caul (-call)**, Dog's MERCURY; **dog-cherry**, the fruit of *Cornus sanguinea* (Prior) = DOGBERRY[1] 1; **dog's-chop**, *Mesembryanthemum caninum* (*Treas. Bot.*); **† dog's-cods, -cullions**, various species of *Orchis* = DOGSTONES (*obs.*); **dog-daisy**, the common Daisy, *Bellis perennis*; also in some localities, and now generally in books, applied to the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; **dog-hip, -hep** (*dial.*), the fruit of the dog-rose; **† dog's leek, dog-leek**, an old book-name for various bulbous plants; **dog-lichen**, *Peltidea canina* (see quot.); **dog's-mouth, the Snap-dragon**; **dog('s)-parsley**, *Æthusa Cynapium*, also called Fool's Parsley; **dog-poison** = prec. (*Treas. Bot.*); **dog-standard, -stander**, a local name for Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*; **dog-thistle** (see THISTLE); **dog('s)-thorn** = DOG-ROSE; **dog('s)-wheat**, a species of couch-grass, *Triticum caninum* = DOG-GRASS. See also DOGBERRY, DOGWOOD, etc.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forrat* 36 Capers .. of some it is called Doggues Bremble, of other some *Doggues Apple. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. XXX. 186 The second kinde is now called in English *Dogges Camomile. *Ibid.* I. liv. 77 The wilde Mercury is called in English *Dogges Call. 1696 EARL MONM. *Advt. Jr. Parnass* 27 Mallows, Henbane, Dogs-caul, and other pernitious plants. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxi. 222 The first kinde is called in Latine .. *Testiculus canis*, that is to say, *Dogges Cullions, or *Dogges coddes. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Dog-daisy*, the field daisy. *North.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dog-daisy*, the common wild daisy, *Bellis perennis*. [So in Glossaries of Cumberland, Lonsdale, Whitby, etc.] 1894 BARING-GOULD *S. France* I. 102 The meadows were white as with dog-daisies. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. East. Borders* 75 *Rosa canina*, Dog-Rose Briar-Rose: the *Dog-hep. 1892 *Northumberland Gloss.*, *Dog-hips* and *cat-haws* are commonly associated by children. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 21 Bulbine .. maye be called in englishe *dogges Leike. *Ibid.* 57 Ornithigalum .. may be called dogleke or dogges onion. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlv. 209. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nat.* 105 The common *dog-lichen (*Peltidea canina*) .. was formerly employed .. as a cure for hydrophobia (hence its specific name). 1839 PHILLIPS in *Sat. Mag.* 18 May 190/1 It has .. received various names, as *Dog's Mouth, Lion's Snap, Toad's Mouth, and Snap-Dragon. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Parsley*, *Dog's P., *Æthusa Cynapium*. 1868 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Dog Parsley *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Trnl.* (1836) 122, I do not fear the man that can kill me any more than I do him that can cut down a *dog-standard. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 29 There is a confusion of names in botanical authours about Brambles, Briars *Dog thorn, &c. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1801) II. 174 *Triticum caninum*, *dog's Wheat. Woods and hedges.

Dog (dɒg), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dogged** (dɒgd). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To follow like a dog; to follow pertinaciously or closely; to pursue, track (a person, his footsteps, etc.), *esp.* with hostile intent.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 256 Our ennemyes .. dogged vs at the backe [*a tergo instabat*]. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 81, I haue dogg'd him like his murtherer. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, The Bayliffs dog'd us hither to the very door. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 16 P 12 Eleven painters are now dogging me, for they know that he who can get my face first will make his fortune. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 257 A lion was .. dogging us through the bushes the whole way home. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxix. (1872) 272 Spies and informers dogged his footsteps.

b. *fig.* Said of immaterial agencies.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 139 Destruction straight shall dogge them at the heeles. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 404, I fear the dreaded events that dog them both. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 174 Famine dogs their footsteps. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 245 Envy such as dogged Montague through a long career.

† c. To haunt (a place, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. v. (Bullen *O. Pl.*), My mistresse dogs the banket, and I dog her. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. v, Assume disguise, and dog the court In fained habit.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To follow close. (In quot. 1694, To continue persistently or importunately.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 265 They cam doggynge at the tayle of our hoste. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CV. (1714) 121 To lie Dogging at his Prayers so Much and so Long. 1807 J. MOSER in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* X. 7 Should constables dog at our heels. 1837 WHITWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 6, I .. will not hold my tongue, Unless you tell me, why on earth we're dogging.

3. *trans.* To drive or chase with a dog or dogs; to set a dog on; *fig.* to hound or drive *into*.

1591 *Battesford* (*Linc.*) *Manor Rec.* (MS.), Dogging beast vicinorum super communem pasturam. 1602 [see DOGGING, below]. 1794 T. STONE *Agric. Lincolnsh.* 62 [Sheep] being over-heated in being dogged to their confinement. 1840 H. CLEEVE in *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 298 Others have dogged the animal, and worried it to exhaustion. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 264 He may dog his children possibly into some kind of conformity with his opinions.

4. To furnish or fill with dogs. (*nonce-use.*)

a 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1811) II. 276 (D.) The ancient Romans, when first (instead of manning) they dogged their Capitol.

5. To act as a dog to, to guard as a dog. *rare.*

1818 MILMAN *Samor* I. 281 Ah generous King! That sets the emaciate wolf to dog the flock; The hawk to guard the dovecote.

6. To fasten or secure by means of a dog (see DOG *sb.* 7 a, e); also *intr.* to penetrate with a dog.

1591 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 65, iiij li. of leade to dog the stones together of ye steple windowe. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., We can dog directly into the hardest knot in the heaviest timber and hold the log perfectly safe and true. 1886 G. W. HOTCHKISS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 745/2 When the log reached the carriage it was dogged .. by the simple movement of a lever.

b. To extract or uproot with a dog (DOG 7 c).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 21 Whynnes, Broome, &c. .. being .. rooted vp by dogging or grubbing.

c. *Naut.* To fasten, as a rope, to a spar or cable in such a way that the parts bind on each other, so as to prevent slipping.

1847 A. C. KEY *Recov. H.M.S. Gorgon* 24 Another purchase was .. lashed round the sheerhead .. and its lower block was dogged on. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dogged*, a mode of attaching a rope to a spar or cable, in contradistinction to racking, by which slipping is prevented; half-hitched and end stopped back, is one mode.

† 7. *Oxford Univ. slang.* (See quot., and COLLECTOR 4.) *Obs.*

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. 233 The collectors .. having it in their power to dispose of all the schools and days in

what manner they please .. great application is made to them for gracious days and good schools; but especially to avoid being posted or dogged. *Ibid.*, The first column and the last column..(which contain the names of those who are to come up the first day and the last day, and which is called posting and dogging) are esteemed very scandalous.

8. *U. S. slang* Used in imprecations (perhaps sometimes with a reference to sense 3). Cf. *dog on it* (Dog *sb.* 15 j., Dog-gone.

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Dogged*, a euphemistic oath; as, 'I'll be dogged if I do it'. 1884 'Mark Twain' [Clemens] *Adv. H. Finn* (Farmer *Amer.*), Why, dog my cats! there must have been a house full o' niggers in there every night.

Hence **Dogging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* i, They are commonly hawking, or dogging fellowes. 1611 Cotgr., *Espics*, ambushes, waylayings .. treacherous dogging, of people. 1688 R. L'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* II. A vj b, The Dogging of a Plot out at Length. 1894 *Times* 25 Aug. 3/1 Mr. Stuart-Wortley .. holds the balance evenly between 'dogging' and driving.

† **Dog**, deformation of the word *God*, used in profane oaths. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 84 By dog's precious wounds, that was some whoreson villain.

Dog, obs. form of Dawk *sb.*[2]

Dogal (dōu·găl), *a.* [ad. It. *dogale* ducal; in med.L. *dogālis*.] Of or pertaining to a doge.

1848 in Webster. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Dogana** (dogā·nă). [It.: see Divan and cf. Douane.] A custom-house (in Italy).

1645 Evelyn *Diary* (1889) I. 202 We were conducted to the Dogana, where our portmanteaus were visited. 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* i. 22. 1828 [J. R. Best] *Italy as it is* 74.

b. Customs, customs-duty, duty or impost. (In Italy and Spain.)

1822 E. E. Williams in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 495. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. v. 13 The dogana, an important duty levied on the flocks of the Capitanate.

‖ **Dogaressa.** [It., irreg. fem. of *doge*.] The wife of a doge.

1820 Byron *Mar. Faliero* Pref., Towards one of her damsels, and not to the 'Dogaressa'. 1846 L. S. Costello *Tour Venice* 204 The fair Dogaressa of the Morosini

Dogate (dōu·gĕt). [ad. F. *dogat*, Venet. *dogato*, f. *doge*.] The office or dignity of a doge; dogeship.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Doge*, The dogate is elective. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/3 The linen cap, or *velo ducal*, which Lewis Manin wore on the 12th May, 1797, the last day of his dogate and of the Republic of Venice.

Dogbane: see Dog's-bane.

Dog-bee. **1.** A bumble bee or a drone. ? *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Doggebee, *bourdon*.

2. 'A fly troublesome to dogs'.

In recent Dicts.

Dogberry[1] (dǫ·gberi). [Dog 18 d.]

1. The 'berry' or drupe of the Wild Cornel or Dogwood. b. The shrub; also *Dogberry-tree*.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. M j b, The female is called of some doge berry tree: some call it corn tree. 1719 30 tr. *Tournefort's Compl. Herb.* 641 (Jod.) The common wild female cornus, called the dogwood, or dogberry tree. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1801) II. 198 *Cornus sanguinea*, Dogberry tree, Hounds tree, Hounds berry, Prick wood, Prick timber. 1879 H. Dalziel *Dis. Dogs* (1893) 97 Among preventives of hydrophobia in vogue one time or another . leaves of the dog-berry tree.

2. Applied to other shrubs or trees, or their fruit. a. In Nova Scotia, a kind of mountain-ash, *Pyrus americana*; in U.S. the Chokeberry, *P. arbutifolia* (Cent. Dict.). b. Applied locally in Britain to the Guelder Rose, the Bearberry, and the fruit of the Dog-rose. (Britten & Holland.)

Dogberry[2]. The name of a foolish constable in Shakspere's *Much Ado about Nothing*; thence, allusively, an ignorant consequential official.

Hence **Dogberrydom, Dogberryism.**

1864 Miss Braddon *Aur. Floyd* xxxviii. (Farmer), The Dogberries of Doncaster .were on the wrong scent. 1855-81 Hyde Clarke *Dict., Dogberryism.* 1883 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec., Is this firm government? It seems to us Dogberryism in excelsis. 1895 J. J. Raven *Hist. Suffolk* 206 In defiance of Dogberrydom.

Dog-biscuit. Biscuit for feeding dogs.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Dog-biscuit*, coarse waste or broken biscuits sold for feeding dogs. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1502 Dog-biscuits are continually advertised in the London papers. 1879 H. Dalziel *Dis. Dogs* 7.

Dogbolt, dog-bolt (dǫ·gbōult). Also 5-bolde. [Origin uncertain; possibly sense 1 is the original, but sense 2 is known 130 years earlier.

(Johnson's surmise 'Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flower is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dog bolt*, or flower for dogs', has no foundation.)]

† **1.** Some kind of bolt or blunt-headed arrow; perh. one of little value that might be shot at any dog. *Obs.*

1502 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 8 The dreadful engine of phrases instead of thunderboltes shooteth nothing but dogboltes and catboltes and the homeliest boltes of rude folly. 1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 16 Is not this a .. sacrilegious abuse of Gods .. benefits .. to make them dog-bolts in every bow, and shafts in every quiver, to draw out for the managing of any impious fact?

† **2.** Applied to a person as a term of contempt or reproach. Perh. orig. = 'Mere tool to be put to any use', or 'one at the command of another'; but generally = 'contemptible fellow, mean wretch'.

1465 Marg. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 533 II. 249 Sir John Wyndefeld and other wurchepfull men ben mad but her doggeboldes. 1579 U. Fulwell *Ars Adulandi* viii. I ij a, On mee attendeth simple Sir Iohn (a chaplayne..) who is made a doulte and dogbolt of euery seruinge man. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* (1632) G iv, [Granichus remarks] That Diogenes that dog should have Manes that dog-bolt, it grieveth nature and spiteth art. *a* 1619 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* III. i, To have your own turn served, and to your friend to be a dogbolt. 1690 Shadwell *Am. Bigot* III. Wks. (1720) 267 Dog-bolt, to blast the honour of my mistress. [*arch.* 1823 Scott *Peveril* vii, I would not be such a dog-bolt as to go and betray the girl.]

† **b.** *attrib.* Wretched, contemptible. *Obs.*

1580 Fulke *Answers* (1848) 212 He doth nothing..but.. quarrel like a dogbolt lawyer. 1664 Butler *Hud* II. i. 40 Now his dog-bolt Fortune was so low.

3. = Dog *sb.* 7 a.

1824 *Archæologia* XX. 555 (D.) The beams are..fastened to the sides with bolts not unlike our dog-bolts.

4. The bolt of the cap-square over the trunnion of a gun.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Dog-bolt*, a cap square bolt.

Dog-box. a. A box for a dog to lie in. b. A compartment in a railway truck or van for conveying dogs: cf. Box *sb.*[2] 12.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 118 A mallard belonging to Mr. Tucker..was observed to resort every evening to a dog-box in his yard. 1862 Emma Davenport *Live Toys* xiv, Shut up in a dog-box on the train.

Dog-boy. A boy in charge of dogs; a huntsman's assistant.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 179 His dogges and Dog boyes. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ix. 146 Three hounds, accompanied by a dog-boy.

Dog-bramble. Also **dog's-.** A name for various thorny shrubs: † a. (*Dog's bramble*) the caper-shrub, *Capparis spinosa*. † b. = Dog-brier. c. A kind of currant, *Ribes Cynosbati*.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 36 Capers .. called Doggues Bremble, of other some Doggues Apple. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Escaramujo*, wilde eglantine, dogbramble. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Bramble, Dog, *Ribes Cynosbati*.

† **Dog-brier.** *Obs.* [transl. of L. *sentis canis*, Gr. κυνόσβατος.] The wild brier.

1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Dogge brere. 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Sentis canis*, wilde Eglantine, or dogge bryer. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Çarça perruna*, dogge brier, *Canis rubus*. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 9 The Hippbriar is also named Κυνοσβάτος, or the Dog-briar or Bramble.

Dog-cart. **1.** A small cart drawn by dogs.

1668 Pepys *Diary* 13 June, Walked..through the city [Bristol]..No carts, it standing generally on vaults, only dog-carts. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 July 7/1 The dog-cart nuisance..the use of carts drawn by dogs.

2. A cart with a box under the seat for sportsmen's dogs; now, an open vehicle for ordinary driving, with two transverse seats back to back, the hinder of these originally made to shut up so as to form a box for dogs.

1803 C. K. Sharpe *Lett.* 33 July (1888) I. 178 His lordship ..keeps horses and curricles and dogs and dog-carts, and gives dinners..to all the rascality of Oxford. 1812 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 182 Our equipage, a most commodious dog-cart. 1861 *Romance Duel Life* xiii. 98 The closed carriage being better than the dog-cart, for the weather had changed, and it was cold.

Dog-cheap, *adv.* and *pred. a. arch.* [See Dog 17 d and Cheap *a.* 6.] Extremely cheap; at a very low or contemptible price.

1526 J. Rastell 100 *Merry Tales* lxxv. (1866) 126, I wyl say you .ii. gospels for one grote, & that is dog chepe. 1587 Holinshed *Chron. Eng.* 476 In these daies wool was dog-cheape. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* vii. 77 The Souldiers carryed most of their Plunder to Antwerp, and sold it..dogg-cheape. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 2 June, They might..have the..property for £16,000, which is dog cheap.

b. *fig.* Little esteemed; in vile repute.

1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 38 Three thinges there [i. e. in Venice] dog-cheap, learning, poore mens sweat, and oathes. *a* 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1868 II. 33 Trajan..holds all the gods dog-cheap.

Dog-collar.

1. A collar for a dog's neck.

1524 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 270 Hornis, leschis, and dog-collaris 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn collier qu'on met aus chiens*..a dog coller. 1673 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* VI. 604 Dog collar.

2. A name given to close-fitting collars worn by men and women.

1883 E. C. G. Murray *People I have Met* 42 (Farmer) The dog-collar which rose above the black cloth was of spotless purity. 1890 *Daily News* 9 June 9/1 Another lady wore..a dog collar of pearls and diamonds. 1894 *Glasgow Her.* 6 Dec., Dr. Donald Macleod..[said that] he was first to introduce what was known as the 'dog collar'.. It was now recognised as the ecclesiastical collar.

Dog-days, *sb. pl.* [tr. L. *dies caniculares*: see Canicular.]

1. The days about the time of the heliacal rising of the Dog-star; noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year.

They have been variously calculated, as depending on the greater dog-star (Sirius) or the lesser dog-star (Procyon); on the helical, or (by some in modern times) the cosmical rising of either of these (both of which also differ in different latitudes); and as preceding, following, or both preceding and following, one of these epochs; and their duration has been variously reckoned at from 30 to 54 days. In the latitude of Greenwich, the cosmical rising of Procyon now takes place about July 27, that of Sirius about Aug. 11; in Mediterranean latitudes, the former is somewhat later, the latter earlier. The heliacal rising is some days later than the cosmical; and all the phenomena now take place later in the year than in ancient times, owing to the precession of the equinoxes. Thus very different dates have been assigned for the dog-days, their beginning ranging from July 3 to Aug. 15. In current almanacs they are said to begin July 3 and end Aug. 11 (i. e. to be the 40 days preceding the cosmical rising of Sirius).

The name (Gr. ἡμέραι κυνάδες, Lat. *dies caniculares*) arose from the pernicious qualities of the season being attributed to the 'influence' of the Dog-star; but it has long been popularly associated with the belief that at this season dogs are most apt to run mad; see Canicular 1, quot. 1601.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Canicula*..a sterre, wherof canicular or dogge days be named *Dies caniculares*. 1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. i. 138 My double draught may quench his dog daies rage. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* IV. 52 For now (it being the Dog-dayes) the house grew so hot, that diverse members withdrew. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 397 Hotter in January, than Italy in the Dog-Days. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 62 s.v. *Sirius*, Even at this day, when the heats of the latter part of the summer are excessive, we are gravely told that we are in the dog-days.

b. Rarely in *sing.*

1769 Ruffhead *Life Pope* 35 (L.) Is it necessary, to make a complaint of this kind consistent, that every day should be a dog day?

2. *fig.* An evil time; a period in which malignant influences prevail.

a 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 283 Neither that any giddy head in these dog-days might take an ensample by you to dissent from Christ's true church. 1629 N. Carpenter *Achitophel* I. 10 What then shall wee now expect in these dogge-dayes of the worlds declining age? 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* vii. 306 During the dog-days of the Romish spiritual despotism.

3. *attrib.* **Dog-day**: Of the dog-days.

1719 Young *Busiris* II. i, Like pois'nous vermin in a dog-day sun. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 223 Surely never was a town more subject to midsummer fancies and dog-day whim-whams. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 315, I heard the dog-day locust here.

Dogdom (dǫ·gdəm). *humorous.* [see -dom.] The domain or world of dogs; dogs collectively.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 280 A graduate in horse-management and dogdom. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 7/2 The Dog show..bringing together 3,000 specimens of dogdom.

† **Dogdrave, -drawe.** *Obs.* Some kind of sea-fish used for food; ? cod.

[1287 *Rotuli Litter. Clausarum* 20 Feb. II. 172 Naves piscarias quae..consueverunt ire ad piscariam de doggedragh'.] 1367 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) II. 556 Dogdrave. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586/22 *Gerra*, a doggedraue. 1858 *Hist. Coldingham Priory* 55 There are in the accounts ..references to cod and ling, dog-draves and herrings.

† **Dog-draw.** *Forest Law.* The act of 'drawing after' or tracking venison illegally killed or wounded, by the scent of a dog led with the hand.

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xviii. § 9 (1615) 134 Dogge draw is, where any man hath stricken or wounded a wild beast..and is found with a Hound or other Dogge drawing after him, to recouer the same. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. vi. (1743) 186 The foresters may take and arrest a man, if he be taken either at Dog-draw, Stable-stand, Back-bear, or Bloodyhand.

‖ **Doge** (dōudʒ). [a. F. *doge* (monosyll.), ad. Venetian *doge* (disyll.), repr. an It. **doce* = *duce*:—L. *duc-em* (*dux*) leader, duke.] The title of the chief magistrate in the formerly existing republics of Venice and Genoa.

1549 Thomas *Hist. Italie* 77 a (Stanf.) They haue a Duke called after theyr maner, *Doge*. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* June (1889) I. 203 The Doge..together with the Senat in their gownes, imbarked in their gloriously painted carved and gilded Bucentora. 1776 & 81 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lx. (R.), The annual election of the twelve tribunes was superseded by the permanent election of a duke or doge. 1855 Browning *Toccata of Galuppi's* ii, At Venice .. where the Doges used to wed the sea with rings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to any chief magistrate or leader.

1836 J. Strange *Germany in* 1831 I. 65 This League.. whose head Doge, the burgomaster of Lubeck, received the ambassadors of emperors and monarchs. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. 10 Young Hardie was Doge of a studious clique.

Hence **Do·gedom**, the dominion of a doge; the world of doges, doges collectively. **Do·geless** *a.*, without a doge. **Do·geship**, the office or rank of a doge; the dignity or personality of a doge.

1893 Marg. Symonds *Doge's Farm* 225 All the potentates of the dogedom. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. iv, The Dogeless city's vanish'd sway. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 181 In the Dogeship of Renier Zen..the Grand Council added four more to them. 1821 Byron *Foscari* IV. i. 294 His Dogeship answer'd.

Dog-ear, var. of Dog's-ear.

Dogeon, obs. form of Duidgeon.

Dog-faced (dǫ·gfē·st), *a.* Having a face like that of a dog; *esp.* in *Dog-faced Baboon* = Cynocephalus. (In quot. 1873, tr. Gr. κυνῶπις.)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 9 He describeth them to be black haird, Dog-faced, and like little men. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 77 The dog-faced baboon. 1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Knights* I. iii, Before a dog-faced monkey. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vii. 227 Those dog-faced, Fierce-eyed, infernal ministers, dread goddesses!

Dogfall, dog-fall. *Wrestling.* A fall in which both wrestlers touch the ground together.

1808 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 100 It is pronounced a dog-

fall—or a draw. 1858 Hughes *Scouring White Horse* vi. 131 Both fell on their sides, and it was only a dog-fall.

Dog-fennel. Also **dog's-fennel.** [From its bad smell, and fennel-like leaves.] A name for Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Doggefenell and mathes is bothe one, and..beareth many white floures, with a yelowe sede. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxx. 186 The second kind..is now called.. in English Mathers, Mayweede, Dogges Camomill, Stincking Camomill, and Dogge Fenell. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 702/2 There was no dock, nor dog-fennel, nor rag-weed.

† b. Also applied to Sulphur-wort, *Peucedanum palustre*. *Obs.*

1529 *Grete Herball* cccxxx. S v b, Peucedane is an herbe . called dogfenell or swyne fenell.

Do·g-fight. A fight between dogs. So **Do·g-fighting.**

?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 233 Sum seyd it was a beyr-beytyng, Sum seyd it was a dogg-feghttyng. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem.* 61 (T.) To clap their hands, as boys are wont to do in dog-fights. 1670 Evelyn *Diary* 16 June, Cock-fighting, dog-fighting, beare and bull baiting. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* xii. § 80. 215 It needs but to ask whether men who delight in dog-fights may be expected to appreciate Beethoven's *Adelaida*.

Do·g-fish, dogfish.

1. A name given to various small sharks of the families *Squalidæ* (*Spinacidæ*), *Galeorhinidæ* (*Carchariidæ*), and *Scylliidæ*, or to the sharks of these families collectively; *esp.* in Great Britain, the Large and Small Spotted Dogfish (*Scyllium catulus*, *S. canicula*), and in New England, the Picked Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765 *Hic canis*, a dokefyche. 1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Doggefysshe, *chien de mer*. 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 33 The Dogfish, a ravenous Fish. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1769) III. 77 The picked dogfish takes its name from a strong and sharp spine placed just before each of the back fins. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 108 Dr. Delattre has obtained it [shark-oil] from the..Lesser spotted Dog-fish.

b. Applied also to the mud-fish (*Amia calva*); to the blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*); to a kind of wrasse (*Crenilabrus caninus*); and to the mud-puppy, a batrachian reptile (*Necturus maculatus*.

1889 Farmer *Amer., Dog-fish*, the mud fish of Western waters.

2. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to persons.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij b, Whie are not the spawnes of such a dog-fish hangd? 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. iv. 107 Puzel or Pussel, Dolphin or Dog-fish, Your hearts Ile stampe out with my Horses heeles. 1731 Swift *Pulteney* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 167 A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind.

Hence **Dog-fishing** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for dog-fish.

1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 190 Everybody goes dog-fishing.

Dog-fisher, an appellation given by Walton to the Otter (as a dog-like beast living on fish).

(By a strange error, explained by Johnson as 'A kind of fish'; whence in subsequent dictionaries.)

1668 Walton *Compl. Angler* (ed. 4) 49 The Otter devours much fish .. And I can tell you that this Dog-fisher, for so the Latins call him, can smell a fish in the water a hundred yards from him .. and that his stones are good against the falling sickness.

Dog-fly.

1. An English rendering of Gr. *κυνάμυια*; which writers have tried to identify with British flies troublesome to dogs: see quots.

14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 625 Dogflye, *ciniphes*. 1552 Huloet, Dogge flye, *cynomyia*. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 753 Origen compareth the dogge flye vnto thir sect. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 1 Such as are these Dog-flies, such are unquiet men. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 934 *Κυνομυια*, *Musca canum*, in English a Dog-fly .. Isidore, and Euthymius, and Philo, suppose it to be a Wood-fly, very irksome to the ears of Dogs. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Dog-Fly, Cynomyia*.. a species of fly common in woods and among bushes, and particularly troublesome to dogs..It somewhat resembles the flat black fly so troublesome to cattle.

2. As a term of abuse [tr. Gr. *κυνάμυια*].

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxi. 366 [Mars to Minerva] Thou dog-fly, what's the cause Thou mak'st Gods fight thus?

Dog-fox.

1. A male fox. (Cf. Dog *sb.* 2, 16 b.)

1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 183 The female of a foxe is called a bitche and he himselfe a doggefoxe. *a* 1659 Osborn *Misc.* Wks. (1673) 613 A Dog-Fox and an Ordinary Bitch will generate. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* x. vii, We have got the dog-fox, I warrant the bitch is not far off. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4/6 A full brushed, high-conditioned dog-fox.

b. Applied to a man.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iv. 12 That same dog-fox Vlisses.

2. The name of certain small burrowing animals of the family *Canidæ*, as the Corsac, resembling both the dog and the fox.

Do·gfully, *adv. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. Dog *sb.*, after *manfully*.] In a way worthy of a dog; with the courage or persistency befitting a dog.

1861 *Fraser's Mag.* June 770 Still he [the terrier] buckles to his work dogfully. 1880 P. Gillmore *On Duty* 299.

Doggar, var. Dogger 3, ironstone.

Dogged (dǫ·gĕd), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5 **dogget, doggid, doggyd(e,** 6 *Sc.* **doggit.** [f. Dog *sb.* + -ed 2: cf. Crabbed, which appears to be of about the same age.]

1. *gen.* a. Like a dog; having the character, or some characteristic, of a dog. b. Of or pertaining to a dog or dogs, canine. † *Dogged appetite, hunger*: = Canine appetite, Bulimy *obs.* (Now *rare* in gen. sense.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Doggyd, *caninus*. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* 12 This dogged generation, that is euer barking against the Moone. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 149 Now for the bare-pickt bone of Maiesty, Doth dogged warre bristle his angry crest, And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. 1608 Hieron *2nd Pt. Def. Reas. Refus. Subscript.* 121 That hunger which Phisitions cal the dogged appetite. 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 594 Dianas guard the Tragic poet slew, So be thou torn by a watchful dogged crew. 1740 Pineda *Sp. Dict.* s.v. *K*, This Letter..They call dogged, because it sounds like the Noise a Dog makes when he growls.

2. Having the bad qualities of a dog; currish. † a. Ill-conditioned, malicious, crabbed, spiteful, perverse; cruel. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 199 The fals wolf stode behind; He was doggid and ek felle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10179 Of so dogget a dede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Doggyde, malycyowse, *malicious, perversus, bilosus*. 1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* H viij b, It is a token of a dogged harte, to rejoyce in an other mans mysfortune. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 632 Fortune unto them turn'd dogged. For they a sad Adventure met. 1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1895) VIII. 40 This dogged answer cut this poor soul to the heart.

† b. *transf.* Of things: Awkward, 'crabbed', difficult to deal with. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 66 The most craggie, steepe, and dogged Hils in Persia. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 147 The Spanish [Iron] works tough, churlish and dogged.

c. Ill-tempered, surly; sullen, morose. Now with some mixture of sense 3: Having an air of sullen obstinacy.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4028 If Bialacoil be sweete and free, Dogged and felle thou shuldist be. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 55 There is vaine-glory in..being Diogenically and dogged. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 424 My wife in a dogged humour for my not dining at home. 1757 J. Rutty *Diary* 5 Feb. in Boswell *Johnson*, Very dogged or snappish. 1852 Mrs. Stowl *Uncle Tom's C.* xli, Legree looked in with a dogged air of affected carelessness, and turned away.

3. Having the persistency or tenacity characteristic of various breeds of dogs; obstinate, stubborn; pertinacious. (The current use.)

1779 Johnson 1 Apr. in *Boswell*, [He commended one of the Dukes of Devonshire for] 'a dogged veracity'. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxx, An air of stupid impenetrability, which might arise either from conscious innocence or from dogged resolution. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II. viii. 229 The dogged tenacity with which he clung to his purposes. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* vii. (1878) 323 He was such a little dogged, hard, gnarly, foursquare brick of an English boy. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 20 In this domain nothing is denied to a dogged pertinacity.

4. *Comb.*, as † **dogged-sprighted** *a.*, having a 'dogged' or malicious spirit (*obs.*).

1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* vii. 84 Enuie's the fourth: a Deuill, dogged sprighted.

B. as *adv.* 'As a dog'; very, extremely. *colloq.* or *slang*. (Cf. Dog *sb.* 17 d.)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 272 He [a horse] was dogged 'rusty' when your man passed our house. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Dogged*, very; excessive. *Var. dial.*

Doggedly (dǫ·gĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a dogged manner: see prec.

† 1. Like a dog (in appearance or manner). *Obs.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Emperradamente*, doggedly, *Canino more*. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 Seales as big as Lyons, and..doggedly visaged.

† 2. Like a dog (in bad sense); currishly. † a. Cruelly, maliciously, spitefully. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1289 Doggedlich y schal hem grete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1398 And þou so doggetly has done in þi derfe hate. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Then he concludes all doggedlie. 1655 Heywood & Rowley *Fort. by Land* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 398 We have used him so doggedly.

b. Surlily, sullenly; with sullen obstinacy.

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 57 He would not fret, nor doggedly repine. 1760 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 May, You cannot think how doggedly I left your house on Friday morning. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 100 'For my part, I shall resign', said Lord Saxingham doggedly.

3. With the persistence of a dog; obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously.

1773 Johnson 16 Aug. in *Boswell*, Nay..a man may write at any time if he will set himself *doggedly* to it. 1807 Southey *Let. to Scott* 8 Dec., It never does to sit down doggedly to correct. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 209, I..studied on doggedly and incessantly. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 203 He doggedly adhered to his assertions of his own innocence.

Doggedness (dǫ·gĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being dogged.

† a. Malice, spitefulness, cruelty. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Doggednesse, *cruaulté*. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 4 Their disloyaltie and doggednesse. 1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* I. ii. 5 Hazaels..fury and doggednesse unto them.

b. Ill temper, surliness, sullenness. Now, Sullen obstinacy; pertinacity. (Cf. Dogged 2 c and 3.)

1611 Cotgr., *Rechignement*, a powting, sullennesse, doggednesse. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxxvi. 746 Inclinable to..solitarinesse, pertinacy, and what in the vulgar English we call doggednesse. 1770 Wesley *Jrnl.* 3 Feb. (1827) III. 376 He hides both his doggedness and his vanity. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 85 A patient and persevering doggedness of understanding in contending with difficulties. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* v. 113 Our sailors, by dint of sheer doggedness, got us round the bad corner at last.

Dogger 1 (dǫ·gəɹ). [Anglo-Fr. and ME. *doggere*; also in Du. and LG. from 15th c. Origin uncertain.

The Du. word is evidently related to the obscure MDu. *dogger*, in phr. *ten dogger varen* to go to the cod-fishing; cf. also Kilian, '*dogghe-boot* cymba major'; Hexham, '*Dogge-boot*, Great-bark'. Akin to *dogge* or *dogger* is the Icel. *duggu* in same sense; with the statement cited by Vigfusson that thirty English *fiski-duggur* came fishing about Iceland in 1413, cf. our quot. 1491 and the reference there given. The *Dogger-bank* is generally supposed to be named either from this word or MDu. *dogger* trawler; cf. Kilian, '*dogger* funda, sacculus, reticulum'; Hexham, '*Dogger*, Fisher's Boat'; also 'Sling or casting net, also Satchell.']

1. A two-masted fishing vessel with bluff bows, somewhat resembling a ketch, used in the North Sea deep sea fisheries: formerly applied to English craft as well as those of other nations, but now practically restricted to Dutch fishing vessels (though out of use in Holland itself).

In the 17th and 18th c. they frequently acted as privateers.

1356 *Act* 31 *Edw. III*, III. c. 1 Towz les niefs appelles Doggeres. 1491 Hen. VII in *Paston Lett.* No. 922 III. 367 That all the dogers of thos partes schuld have our licens to departe in the viage towardes Islond, as they have been accustommyd to do yerly in tyme passyd. 1566 R. Mighells in A. Suckling *Suffolk* (1847) 86 Then there were thirteen or fourteen doggers belonging to the said town, and now but one. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25/4 The Coast at Bridlington has not for 10 dayes been infested with any Capers, save only one Dogger of 8 guns. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1548/4 The Adventurers of the Royal Fishery, are now fitting out their Doggers from the River . for the White Herring and Cod Fishings. *c* 1682 J. Collins *Making Salt Eng.* 111 The Dutch..have out this Winter 220 Doggers. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 494 A French dogger was brought in prize there. 1799 Sir H. Parker in *Naval Chron.* II. 347 Two Spanish doggers, sloop rigged. 1810 *Hull Rockingham* 15 Dec. 2/1 The beautiful oak-built Dogger called the Rover. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 358 Like a clumsy dish-shaped Dutch dogger. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Dogger*, a Dutch smack of about 150 tons..principally used for fishing on the Dogger Bank.

† 2. One of the crew of a dogger = *dogger-man*.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Suche person or persones, as ..be doggers otherwyse callid Doggermen.

3. Short for *Dogger Bank*: see 4.

1887 E. J. Mather (*title*), Nor'ard of the Dogger.

4. *Comb.* a. In apposition, as † *dogger-boat, caper, -pink, -privateer*. b. similative, as *dogger-built, -rigged* adjs. c. **Dogger Bank,** † **dogger-sands,** name of a great bank or shoal in the North Sea; **dogger-fish** *sb. pl.*, fish taken by doggers or on the Dogger Bank; **dogger-man,** one of the crew of a dogger (see 2).

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 31/4 Some few Dogger boates plying about the *Dogger banks, whereof five labor to infest those parts. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 531 The Dogger Bank Cod. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* vi. (ed. 4) 81 That great shoal called the Dogger-bank, about sixty miles east of the coast of Northumberland, and occupying an area about as large as Wales, in its shallower parts is less than forty feet under water. 1662 J. Smith *England's Improv. Rev.* 252 The Hollanders fishing for Herring, Ling, and Cod, with Busses and *Dogger-boats. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1526/4 Pink, *Dogger built. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3889/4 A *Dogger Caper, of 4 Guns and 45 Men, belonging to Ostend. 1396 *Act* 31 *Edw. III*, III. c. 2 Assiz sur le pesson de *Doggere-fissh & lochefissh. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Doggerfish*.. seemeth to be fish brought in those ships to Blackeney haven. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3939/3 A *Dogger Pink, of about 150 Tuns. 1745 Vernon in *Naval Chron.* IX. 191 A..*dogger privateer has been taken. 1805 Mitchell *Ibid* XIII. 493 The..Privateer Orestes, *Dogger rigged. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9/2 They saw not one Man of War, but within the *Dogger sands about twelve Dogger-Boats.

Do·gger 2. *rare.* One who dogs: see Dog *v.* 1.

1611 Cotgr., *Espie*, a spie..obseruer, dogger of people.

Dogger 3 (dǫ·gəɹ). Also 8 *Sc.* **-ar.** [local term of uncertain origin, perh. a deriv. of Dog.]

1. *dial.* A kind of ironstone, commonly found in globular concretions; a nodule of this; = Cat-head 2.

1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Fss.* 63 A mine, in colour much resembling that of alom .. usually called by them Doggers, or Cats heads. 1757 Walker in *Phil. Trans.* L. 145 Another fossil of a brown colour, called by the miners dogger; a thin seam of which often lies in the midst of the coal. 1793 Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* 253 (Jam.) The most uncommon variety of till..is incumbent on a coarse iron stone, or doggar. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Scar-doggers*..the stone nodules in the alum rock burnt for making Roman cement.

2. *Geol.* A sandy ironstone of the Lower Oolite; applied to part of the Jurassic series.

Dogger-series, the series of strata resting upon the Alum Shale (Upper Lias), containing the dogger.

1822 G. Young *Geol. Surv. Yorksh.* (1828) 126 This..seam is only a few feet above the dogger. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xx. 311 In North-Western Germany The Dogger, or Brown Jura, has dark-coloured clays and ironstones .. it corresponds to the Lower Oolite.

Doggerel (dǫ·gərĕl), **doggrel** (dǫ·grĕl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **dogerel,** 5–7 **-ell,** 6–7 **doggerell, doggrell,** 6–9 **doggrell,** 7–8 **doggril,** 8 **dogrel.** [Origin unknown; but cf. Dog 17 c.]

A. *adj.* An epithet applied to comic or burlesque verse, usually of irregular rhythm; or to mean, trivial, or undignified verse.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* Prol. 7 Now swich a Rym the

Dogmatize (dɒ·gmătəiz), *v.* [ad. F. *dogmatise-r* (13th c.), ad. med.L. *dogmatizāre* to propound dogma, ad. Gr. *δογματίζειν* to lay down as one's opinion, to decree, f. *δόγμα, δόγματ-* DOGMA.]

1. *intr.* To make dogmatic assertions; to speak authoritatively or imperiously (*upon* a subject) without reference to argument or evidence.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 To admonish the Reader.. not to conclude or dogmatize vpon this or that peremptorily. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 464 Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 37 These old fanaticks .dogmatised as if hereditary royalty was the only lawful government. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1872) 22 A question which nobody would wish to dogmatise upon.

†**b.** See quots.: cf. DOGMATIST 2, and F. *dogmatiser*, 'to teach strange doctrine . . or broach new opinions' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1613 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 262 The king..was so moved that he should dogmatize (as he called it) in his court. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *Dogmatize*, to teach new Opinions, to contest the Truths of Religion.

2 *trans.* To assert or deliver as a dogma; to establish as a matter of dogma; to state dogmatically; to express in the form of a dogma. Now *rare*.

1621 BP. H. KING *Serm.* 60 Hee .. dogmatizes them for truth. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally stablished for catholique doctrine? 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiv. § 4 (L.) They would not endure Persons that did dogmatize any thing which might intrench upon their Reputation or their Interest. 1893 N. SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* I. II. I. § 2. 95 Their hope, as well as their law, had become..increasingly dogmatized.

3. *To dogmatize away*, to do away with by dogmatic assertion.

1829 MACAULAY *Mill on Govt.* Misc. Writ. (1889) 174 He placidly dogmatises away the interest of one half of the human race.

Hence **Do·gmatised** *ppl. a.*, **Do·gmatising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 J. TOMBES *Leaven of Pharisaicall Wil-worship* (1643) 2 The Apostle condemnes dogmatizing. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III 42 Dogmatizing Schools. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd (1866) 27 A theory or dogmatized scheme of the incarnate life.

Do·gmatizer. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who dogmatizes; a dogmatist.

1612-20 SHELTON *Quix.* (T.), The dogmatizer and head of a bad sect. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. IV. 139 (R.) The very dogmatizer, that teacheth for doctrines or commandments of God, his own dictates. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Moralist* II. i, Dogmatizers on Pleasure. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Ordin.* 148 Cold, quarrelsome, and unloving dogmatizers.

Dogmato- [Gr. *δογματο-*], comb. f. of DOGMA, as in **Dogmato·logy** [ad. Gr. *δογματολογία*], the science of dogma; **Dogmatopœ·ic** *a.* [f. Gr. *δογματοποιία*], creating dogmas.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol* viii. 341 The comparative science of religions, or, if we might coin a word, of Dogmatology. 1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 460 The people who claim this novel right of erecting new dogmatic barriers.. the dogmatopœic agency, if I may be permitted to coin a word, are exclusively theologians.

†**Dogmatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *δογματ-*: see DOGMA and -ORY.] Dogmatic.

1846 WORCESTER cites *For. Q. Rev.*

Dog-nail. A nail having a solid and slightly countersunk head; also a large nail with a head projecting on one side; also = DOG 7 p.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 211 Dogg-nails .. are proper for fastning of Hinges to Doors for..they will hold the Hinge close without the Heads flying off. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 87 A Ledge nailed on with Dog-nails. 1879 *Notes on Build. Constr.* III. 441 Dog nails . are used for nailing down heavy ironwork.

Dogo·logy. *nonce-wd.* [See -OLOGY.] The science or subject of dogs.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 85 A long speech on 'dogology'. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 722 A book upon dogology.

†**Do·-good.** *Obs.* One who or that which does good, or is of use.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 723 That they may be accounted somebody, and Do-goods.

Dog-plate.

†**1.** ? A plate given as a prize in a dog-race. *Obs.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2166/4 There will be a Dog-Plate run for each day.

2. In a lathe, a plate which imparts rotation to the work to be turned, by means of 'dogs'; see DOG *sb.* 7 l.

[**Dog-ray**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Dog-rose. Also 6-8 **dogs-rose.** [A transl. of med.L. *rosa canina*, repr. L. *cynorrodon* (Pliny, Gr. *κυνόροδον*, f. *κυνο-* dog- + *ῥόδον* rose: see quots. 1597, 1830. The name is thus not of popular Engl. origin.] A common species of wild rose (*Rosa canina*), with pale red flowers, frequent in hedges.

White dog-rose, a book-name for *R. arvensis*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1088 Plinie .. saith, that It is Rosa Canina—Dogs Rose. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* No. 114 (Bartholoni's Acta Med. & Phil.) A sort of Dogs-rose or Briar-bush. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (J.), Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the briar, or dogrose, are a good instance. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 261 *R. arvensis*, White-flowered Dogs-rose. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) III. 618 *note*, By the Greeks Wild Roses were called *κυνόροδον*, because the root was thought to cure the bite of a mad dog; and hence the Latin *canina*, our *Dog Rose*. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia, etc.* 93 Dog-roses that skirt the country road.

Do·g's-bane, do·g-bane. [See BANE.] A rendering of the ancient names *Apocynum* and *Cynoctonum*, given to various plants reputed to be poisonous to dogs, chiefly of the orders *Asclepiadaceæ* and *Apocynaceæ*; now a book-name of the latter, and specifically of *Apocynum androsæmifolium*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxii. 755 Dogs bane is a deadly and dangerous plant, especially to fower footed beasts. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* etc. (ed. 3), *Dogs-bane*, an Herb so call'd because it kills Dogs. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Dogbanes*, a name given by Lindley to the *Apocynaceæ*. *Dog's-bane*, a name for *Apocynum*; also *Aconitum Cynoctonum*.

Do·g's-ear, *sb.* [cf. next.]

1. The corner of a leaf of a book, etc. turned over like a dog's ear by constant or careless use, or to serve as a book-mark.

c 1725 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Mem. P. P. Clerk of this Parish* (J.), I did make plain and smooth the dogs ears throughout our great bible. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 68 Creased, like dogs-ears, in a folio. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* II. 43 Dog's ears and other deteriorations.. disgust the fastidious taste during perusal.

2. *U. S. Naut.* A small bight formed in the leech-rope of a sail in reefing, etc. *Hamersly's Nav. Encycl.* (1881).

Dog's-ear, *v.* Also **dog-ear.** [cf. prec.

So far as our evidence goes, the vb. is the earlier, the sense being evidently to make the leaf like the ear of a dog with its turned-down tip.]

trans. To damage or disfigure (a book, etc.) by turning or folding down the corners of the leaves.

a 1659 OSBORN *Misc.* To Rdr. (1673) 5 To ruffle, dogs-ear, and contaminate by base Language and spurious censures the choicest leaves. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, Lady Slattern Lounger..had so soiled and dogs'-eared it, it wa'n't fit for a Christian to read. 1886 J. R. REES *Divers. Bk.-worm* v. 174 [A] book .. kept specially for Charles Lamb to finger and dog-ear when he came. 1891 E. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xiii. 164 She did not dog's-ear her little library.

Hence **Dog's-eared** (**dog-eared**) *ppl. a.*

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 402 A dog's-ear'd Pentateuch. 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 125 The old schoolroom, the dog-eared grammar. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxiv, A few dog's-eared books upon a high shelf. 1844 — *Chimes* 20 (Hoppe) The pockets of his trousers, very large and dog's-eared.

Dog's fennel, -grass: see DOG-F., DOG-G.

†**Dog's-head.** *Obs.*

1. A dog-faced baboon: = DOG-HEAD 1.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cabeça de perro*, dogs head.

2. A bad throw at dice: cf. *dog-chance, dog-throw* (DOG *sb.* 18 a).

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* v. ii. in Bullen *O. P.* II. 304 Here are the dyce, and ile begin to ye..Dewce ace; a dogge-head!

3. A term of reproach or abuse [tr. Gr. *κυνώπης*].

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 155 Whereof no notice (Dogshead) now you take.

Dogship (dɒ·gʃip). [f. DOG *sb.* + -SHIP, after *lordship*, etc.] The personality of a dog.

1679 MRS. BEHN *Feigned Courtezans* III. i. Wks. 1724 II. 312 Yes, when your Dogship's damn'd. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. iii. § 21. 228 The dog cannot understand .. why she is allowed to stay, disturbing the family, and taking all their attention from his dogship.

Dog-shore. Each of two blocks of timber used to prevent a ship from starting off the slips while the keel-blocks are being removed in preparation for launching.

1805 D. STEEL *Naval Archit.* II. 396 The dog-shores should be knocked down, each falling instantly. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xi. 171 The dogshores were knocked away, the frigate slid down her ways, and took the water. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 211 Useful as the scaffold to a house or the dogshores to a ship.

Dog-skin. The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it; also applied to a kind of leather made from sheep-skin.

1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* Ep. 16 Or Mr. Lun may be out of his Dogskin? 1790 *Med. Commun.* II. 421 The whole .. to be sheathed with thin dogskin. 1830 T. A. JONES *Trad. N. Amer. Ind.* II. 18 He threw the dog-skins into the fire.

b. *attrib.* Made of dog-skin.

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 145 Meriones unto Ulysses gave His bow and quiver, sword and dogskin cap. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Three Pair of oiled Dogskin Gloves.

†**Dog's-leather.** *Obs.* [Cf. *neat's leather*.] Leather made of the skin of dogs; = prec.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, IV. ii. 26 Hee shall haue the skinnes of our enemies, to make Dogges Leather of. 1611 COTGR., *Gans d' acaigne*, Dogs leather gloues oyled in the inside to keepe the hands moist, and coole.

Dog-sleep. [In reference to the light sleeping of dogs, and the difficulty of telling whether, when their eyes are shut, they are asleep or not.]

†**1.** Feigned or pretended sleep. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 298 A jealous man sleepes dog-sleepes. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* III. iv. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 184 ¶ 6 He is represented to have slept what the common People call a Dog's Sleep; or if his Sleep was real, his Wife was awake, and about her Business.

2. A light or fitful sleep, easily interrupted.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiii. (1737) 258 How one might avoid Dog-sleep. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 163 My sleep was never more than what is called dog-sleep; so that I could hear myself moaning; and very often I was awakened suddenly by my own voice. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Dog-sleep*, the uncomfortable fitful naps taken when all hands are kept up by stress.

Dog's letter. [transl. L. *litera canina*, Persius.] A name for the letter R, as resembling in sound the snarl of a dog.

[1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 223 Doth not Rosemarie and Romeo begin both with a letter?..Both with an R...A mocker! that's the dogs name.] 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*, R is the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound, the tongue striking the inner palate, with a trembling about the teeth. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 55 Whose pamphlet is perpetuus Rhotacismus, one snarling Dogs-letter all over. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 356 There is only the difference of the dog's letter between friend and [fiend].

Dog's-meat, dog's meat.

1. Food for dogs, prepared from horse-flesh or scraps of offal, etc., and sold by street dealers.

1593 NASHE *Strange News* Ep. Ded. Wks. 1883-4 II. 180 We haue cattes meate and dogges meate inough for these mungrels. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 54 The horses are scarcely good enough for dog's meat.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Carrion; offal. *To make dog's-meat of*: to kill and throw to the dogs.

1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 43 Paul did account all things but dogs-meat, for the excellent knowledge sake of Christ Jesus. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* V. iii, Rascals, retire; she's my Wife, touch her if you dare, I'll make Dogs-meat of you. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* ii. (L.), Better die at once, than be made dog's meat of in this here way.

3. *attrib.*, as *dog's-meat man*, a seller of dog's-meat.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, 'That's what I call a self-evident proposition, as the dog's-meat man said, when the house-maid told him he warn't a gentleman.'

Dog's mercury, dog-: see MERCURY.

Dog's nose, dog's-nose. A name given to a mixed liquor, compounded of beer and gin, or of ale and rum: see quots.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* (Farmer). 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, He is not certain whether he did not twice a week, for twenty years, taste 'dog's nose', which your committee find upon inquiry, to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg. 1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Bronte* (1862) 19 Rum, or ale, or a mixture of both called 'dog's nose'. 1863 — *Sylvia's L.* III. 87 The serjeant.. brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire 'dog's nose').

Dog's-tail. Also **dog-tail.** [a transl. of Bot. L. *Cynosurus*, or Gr. *κυνόσουρα*.]

1. (Usually **Dog's-tail Grass.**) A genus of grasses, *Cynosurus*, the chief species of which is Crested Dog's-tail Grass, *C. cristatus*, so called because the flowers in each panicle all point one way, like the hairs of a dog's tail.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cynosurus*, dog's-tail, in botany, a kind of grass. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1775) 362 I have .. given English names to them of my own invention . . . Dog's tail grass, crested. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 208 Smooth stalked meadow-grass .. and the crested dog-tail..are well adapted for dry pasture. 1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 9 To harrow in grasses again in August..as crested dogstail, etc.

2. A translation of Gr. *κυνόσουρα*, name of the constellation of the Little Bear: = CYNOSURE 1.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Dog's tail*, a name for the constellation Ursa Minor or Little Bear.

Do·g-star. [after the Gr. and L. names *κύων*, *canicula* (*canis*).]

1. The star Sirius, in the constellation of the Greater Dog, the brightest of the fixed stars. Also applied to Procyon (the Lesser Dog-star), a star of the first magnitude in the Lesser Dog.

The 'influence' of these, or of one of them, when rising nearly with the sun, was anciently supposed to cause excessive heat and other pernicious effects; see DOG-DAYS.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* July 21 The Dogge starre, which is called Syrius, or Canicula reigneth. 1692 PRIOR *Ode Horace* III. ii. 26 Beneath the dog-star's raging heat. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 3 The Dog-star levelled his Rays full at his Head. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 62 s.v. *Sirius*, In the Mediterranean latitudes, and in antient times, it was observed that the unhealthy and oppressive period coincided with the heliacal rising of the dog-star. We say *the* dog-star, without specifying whether it was Sirius or Procyon; it is uncertain which it was.

attrib. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 50 Three Dog-star Suns in Sky somtimes are seen. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 123 No fire when Tiber freezes, no air in dog-star heat.

†**2.** Humorously applied to a comet. *Obs.*

1712 SWIFT *Wond. Prophecy* Wks. 1755 III. i. 173 Lo! the comet appeareth!..Think not that this baleful dog-star only shaketh his tail at you in waggery.

Do·g-stone. A stone used for a millstone.

1640 in Entick *London* II. 170 Dog-stones, Marble-stones, Mill-stones, Quern-stones. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 234 Dog stones, not exceeding 4 feet in diameter, above 6 and under 12 inches in thickness,—the pair £6 3 6. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dog-stones*, rough, shaped or hewn pieces of stone imported to make millstones.

Do·gstones. [transl. med.L. *Testiculus canis* (Turner, Lyte); from the shape of the tubers.] A name for various British species of Orchis.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcviii. 156. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. § 8 (1682) 58 Some also have two or more Roots..of which some are distinctly fastend to the bottome of the stalk, as in dogstones. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 57 Salep is a preparation of the root of Orchis, or Dogstones.

Do·g's-tongue. Also **dog-**. [transl. L. *cynoglossum* (Pliny), Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον* (Dioscorides).]

1. The genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, *esp.* the common species *C. officinale*; also called Hound's-tongue. (From the shape of the leaves.)

1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Doggestong or horehounde, an herbe. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Cynaglossus the second of Plinie..called in englishe Houndes tong or dogs tonge. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 167/12 Dogtong, *cynoglossus*. 1607 TOPSELL. *Serpents* (1658) 730 The stalks of Dogs-tongue, the powder of the right horn of a Hart. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xciv, His remedies were 'womanish and weak'. Sage and wormwood .. dog's-tongue, our Lady's mantle, feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities except the last.

†**2.** A kind of flat-fish, prob. *Platessa cynoglossus*.

1611 COTGR., *Pole*, the Sole-fish called a Dogs-tongue, or kind foole. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 247 Dog's Tongue, or Kind-Fool.

Dog's-tooth. Also **dog-tooth.** [transl. of med.L. *dens canis*.]

1. (Now **Dog's** or **Dog-tooth Violet.**) The English name of the genus *Erythronium* of liliaceous plants, esp. *E. Dens-canis*, a garden plant with spotted leaves and purple flowers, which appear early in spring; so called from the teeth on the inner segments of the perianth.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlv. 203 Dogges tooth..hath for the most parte but two leaues, speckled with great redde spottes. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 194 It is most commonly called *Dens caninus*, and..in English either Dogs tooth or Dogs tooth Violet. 1841 MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Comp. Fl. Garden* 99 Dog's-tooth Violet .. is a pretty bulbous-rooted plant, with spotted leaves and purple flowers.

2. A species of grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*.

Sometimes erroneously given as a name for *Triticum caninum* (DOG-GRASS).

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. x. 50 He shall..plucke vp from them [the vines] the grasse called dogs tooth. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (1837) 70 Creeping Dog's-tooth-grass. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 17 Bamboo, to which are attached bundles of fine dog's-tooth grass.

¶ See also DOG-TOOTH.

Dog-tired, *a.* [See DOG 17 d.] As tired as a dog after a long chase; extremely tired, tired out.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* vi. Wks. 1832 VI. 47 Wretched little dog-tired creatures. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* II. 211 It was 12 before we reached home. We were all dog-tired. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, I'm dog-tired of driving and doing the High Street.

Dog-tooth. Also **dog's-tooth.**

1. A canine tooth or eye-tooth: see CANINE *a.* 2.

1388 [see DOGGY *a.* 1]. 1552 HULOET, Dogges teeth, *dentes canini*. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 105 There are other twaine on each side, commonly called dogge-teeth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. xii. 348 Cutters, Dog-teeth, and Grinders. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), For dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR *Hairy Ainu in Yeso* 233 Uncovering their fangs or dog teeth.

2. *Dog-tooth spar*: a variety of calcareous spar, crystallizing in pointed scalenohedral forms.

1728 WOODWARD *Catal. Fossils* II. 78 They call it Dog-Tooth-Spar. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 87 The dodecahedral variety of carbonate of lime, commonly called dog-tooth spar. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 33 Dogtooth crystals of carbonate of lime.

3. *Arch.* A pointed ornament or moulding suggesting the idea of a projecting tooth, frequent in early mediæval architecture. Also *attrib.*

1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the billet..star, rope, beak-head, dog-tooth. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xiv. English dogtooth moulding, whose sharp zigzag mingles richly with the curved edges of the tiling. *Ibid.* I. xx. § 23 The four-sided pyramid..is called in architecture a dogtooth. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 116 The label is enriched with dog-teeth. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 167 Enriched with..dogtooth ornament.

4. (Also *dog's-tooth.*) 'A sharp steel punch used by marble-workers' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

5. *attrib. Dog-tooth bit*: used as a rendering of L. *lupatum frenum*, a curb studded with jagged points like a wolf's teeth.

1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* II His Gallic steed he doth not guide With dogtooth bit.

Hence **Dog-tooth** *v. trans.*, to decorate with dog-tooth moulding: see 3.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxiii. § 12 It might easily have been dogtoothed, but the Byzantine architects had not invented the dogtooth. 1889 J. T. FOWLER *Notes on All Saints', Winterton* 11 The two[columns]..with dog-toothed, horizontal bands.

Dog-tree. [app. as bearing DOG-BERRIES, q.v.; whence called by the early herbalists *dogberry-tree*.]

1. The Common Dogwood or Wild Cornel.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 30 *Cornus*..The female is plentuous in Englande and the buchers make prickes of it, some cal it Gadrise or dog tree. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. xvi. 326 The barke of the Cornell or dogge-tree.

2. Locally applied to the Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*, the Elder, *Sambucus nigra*, and the Guelder-Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Bur-tree*, an elder or dog-tree. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dog-tree ..(2) *Euonymus europæus*. Warw. *Ibid.* App., Dog-tree, *Viburnum Opulus*. Warw.

Dog-trick. ? *Obs.* A low or 'scurvy' trick; a treacherous or spiteful act; an ill turn.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 36) 284, I will heere, in the way of mirthe, declare a prettie dog tricke or gibe as concerninge this mayden. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. lx. (1878) II. 64 Gewgaws for fooles, dogtricks for disards. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 13 They haue sundrie other dogtricks of cousenage. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* I. i, Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a dog-trick. 1803 *Times* in *Spirit. Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 364 Who scorns to resent that same dog-trick he play'd him.

Dog-trot.

1. An easy trot like that of a dog.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 754 They both advanc'd and rode A Dog-trot through the bawling Crowd. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 258, I hope that..keeping on a good round dog-trot, I shall be able to overtake thee. 1862 C. BONER *Forest Creatures* 2 [The wild boar] setting off at his old dog-trot. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 11 Our Indian took the heaviest [boat]..and with a dog-trot bore it the whole distance. *attrib.* 1830 C. CLARKE 3 *Courses & Dessert* 116 Still came on at a dog-trot pace.

†**b.** *fig.* A steady or habitual course of action; a habit, 'way'. *Obs.* Cf. JOG-TROT.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. Wks. 1884 VIII. 54 I'll fall into my old dog-trot of lying again, if this must come of plain dealing. 1742 WARBURTON *Remarks Tillard* Wks. 1811 XI. 152 The common dog-trot of infidelity and free-thinking.

2. *lit.* A journey performed by dogs on the trot.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 12 A dog-trot of near one hundred miles, where your dogs may drop at any moment.

Dog-vane. *Naut.*

1. 'A small vane made of thread, cork, and feathers, or buntin, placed on the weather gunwale to show the direction of the wind' (*Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dog-Vane*, a small light vane, formed of a piece of pack-thread about two feet in length. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiv, His head turned like a dog-vane in a gale of wind. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, The fool's judgment is a dog-vane that turns with a breath. *attrib.* 1825 H. B GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fams* 51 The Dog-vane Staff the Quartermaster moves, The wind upon the Larboard Quarter proves.

2. 'Familiarly applied to a cockade.'

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Douse your dog vane*, take the cockade out of your hat. *a* 1814 DIBDIN *Bill Bobstay*, There's Nipcheese, the purser,..The eddy of Fortune stands on a stiff breeze in, And mounts, fierce as fire, a dog-vane in his hat.

Dog-violet. Also **dog's violet.** [transl. Bot.L.] The common name of *Viola canina* and other scentless species of wild violet. Originally merely a book-name; but now in general use.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 508 *Viola canina*. Dog's Violet. 1801 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) II. 257 *V[iola] canina*, Dog's Violet. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, Mistress Alice, whom I thought a very snow-drop, turned out a dog-violet! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 52 The pale dog-violet Late April bears.

Do·gward, *adv.* (*adj.*): see -WARD.

Dog-watch. *Naut.* [Cf. DOG-SLEEP.] The name given to the two short watches (of two hours each instead of four): see quot. 1840.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 7 Count Maurice's Quarter hath the second Watch, and is also called the Dog-watch. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxii, About two bells in the first dog-watch the first-lieutenant decided upon furling the main-sail. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 5 The watch from four to eight p m., is divided into two half, or dog-watches, one from four to six, and the other from six to eight. By this means they divide the twenty-four hours into seven watches instead of six, and thus shift the hours every night.

Dog-weary, *a.* = DOG-TIRED.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 60 O Master, master I haue watcht so long, That I am dogge-wearie. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 120, I was so Dog-weary of sitting. 1845 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 323 We are..dog-weary every night.

Dog-whelk. [See WHELK.] The popular name of univalve molluscs of the genus *Nassa*.

1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 129 *Nassa*, Dog-whelk. 1888 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 The dog-whelk..is likewise a great enemy to the [cockle].

Dog-whip. A whip for chastising or driving a dog. Cf. *horsewhip*.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 852/1 They did whip him about the Market with a dogge-whip, hauing three cords. 1677 MARVELL *Arg. New Parl.* Wks. 1776 II. 565 A cowardly baffled sea captain..once whipped with a dog whip. *attrib.* 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 58 His visage ribb'd..with dogwhip-weals.

Dog-whipper.

1. An official formerly employed to whip dogs out of a church or chapel. Locally retained, as an appellation of a sexton or beadle.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (1883–4) 127 It were verie good the dogwhipper in Paules would haue a care of this. 1721 *Audit-Bk. Christ's Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 520 Paid Salmon the Dogwhipper a year ending at Mich. last 1. 0. 0. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Dog-whipper*, a church beadle. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Dog-whipper*, the beadle of a church, whose duty it was, in former days, to whip the dogs out of church. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. Humorously applied to a university proctor in allusion to his 'bull-dogs'.

1789 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 204 Attended by each Dog-whipper called Proctor.

Dog-wolf. [See DOG *sb.* 16 b.] A male wolf.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 114 b/2 Which ye dogge wolfe doth prouide both for the byche and her whealpes. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 22 When the Wolves have kill'd a beast..not a Dog-Wolf amongst them offers to eat any of it, till the she-Wolves have fill'd their paunches. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 255, I happened to see a Dog-wolf.

Dogwood (dɒ·gwud). [lit. *wood* of the DOG-TREE, q.v.]

1. The Wild Cornel, *Cornus sanguinea*, a shrub common in woods and hedgerows in the south of England, with dark red branches, greenish-white flowers, and dark purple berries.

[Turner calls it *dogberry tree*; Lyte 'Wilde Cornell tree, Houndes tree, and Hounde berie, or Dogge berie tree, and the Pricke timber tree, because Butchers vse to make prickes of it'.] 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor Ling.*, The Dogges tree, dogge wood, or wilde cherrie tree, which Butchers make prickes of. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cornus*, The dogwood, or dogberry-tree. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I (1863) 21 Promontories of dog-wood. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 124 The Dogwood, or Wild Cornel.

b. Applied to other species of the genus *Cornus*; *esp.*, in N. America, to *C. florida*, a tree bearing large white or pink flowers, and scarlet berries.

1676 T. GLOVER *Acc. of Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 437 We have also plenty of Pine, and Dog wood, which is a fine Flower-bearing-Tree. 1859 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. i, The dog-wood, robed in the white of its own pure blossoms. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr. Hidatsa* 27 These Indians seldom use tobacco alone, but mix it with the dried inner bark of one or more species of dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera* and *C. sericea*.

2. Applied to various other shrubs and trees. **a.** In Jamaica, various species of *Piscidia*, a genus of leguminous trees; in New South Wales, a leguminous shrub, *Jacksonia scoparia* in Tasmania, the shrub or small tree *Bedfordia salicina* (N.O. *Compositæ*). **b.** Locally and improperly applied in England to the Spindle-tree, Alder Buckthorn, Bird-Cherry, Guelder Rose, and Woody Nightshade. (Britten & Holland.) **c.** With defining words: **Black Dogwood**, Bird-Cherry, Alder Buckthorn, and *Piscidia carthagenensis*. **Poison Dogwood**, the Poison Sumach of N. America (*Rhus venenata*). **Pond Dogwood**, *Cephalanthus occidentalis* of Louisiana (Miller *Plant-n.*). **Striped Dogwood**, *Acer pennsylvanicum*. **White Dogwood**, Guelder-Rose and *Piscidia Erythrina*.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 275 Another sort of fishing they had with the bark of the tree called Dogwood [*Piscidia Erythrina*], which being bruised and put into standing waters..intoxicated [the fishes]. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* 496 *Euonymus europæus*. It is called Dogwood, because a decoction of its leaves was used to wash dogs, to free them from vermin. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* i. 11 Ironbark ridges here and there..with dogwood (Jacksonia) diversified the sameness. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 132 *Bledfordia salicina*, the Dogwood of Tasmania, has beautifully marked wood, suitable for cabinet-work. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (1875) II. 704 The woods yielding good powder charcoals are black alder, poplar, spindle tree, black dogwood, and chestnut 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dogwood .. (3) *Rhamnus frangula*. The 'dogwood' used in the manufacture of gunpowder is produced by this shrub. *Hants.*

3. The wood of any of these; *esp.* that of *Cornus sanguinea*, which is close and smooth-grained.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* I. xx. (1729) 108 Wild-cornel, or Dog-wood, good to make Mill-Cogs, Pestles, Bobins for Bone-lace, Spokes for Wheels, &c. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3206/4 Angle-Rods made of Foreign Dogwood. 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 192 The tube is of dogwood such as butchers skewers are made of. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 69 *Dog-wood, cornus sanguinea*. Little splinters of this wood are used by the watch-maker for cleaning out the pivot-holes of watches, and by the optician for cleaning deeply seated small lenses. Its peculiarity is that it is remarkably free from silex. Toothpicks are also manufactured from dog-wood. 1867, 1878 [see 2].

4. *attrib.*

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xii, Negroes take them [fish] by intoxicating them with Dogwood bark. 1769 W. STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 46 The ash, locust, and dog-wood-trees are here in abundance. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 69 *Dog-wood Bark*, the bark of the *Cornus florida* much used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

Dohter, -or, -ur, obs. forms of DAUGHTER.

Doil(e, obs. var. of DOLE *sb.*2, grief, mourning.

Doiled, doilt (doild, doilt), *ppl. a. Sc.* Also (*north. dial.*) **doyl'd, deylt.** [cf. DOLD.] Stupid; foolish, crazed; affected in mind.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 16 As thir beistis, or the doillit as, Thair fund of treis did in woddis fet. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 It was long held as indifferent in the doylde dayes. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 23 When the body becomes heavy, lazy and doiled. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xv, Mony a poor, doylt, druken hash 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, Ye doil'd dotard.

Hence **Doi·ledness,** stupidity, dullness.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech., Cert. Devot Prayers* 23 O God, mak me lauly without feignednes, mirrie without lightnes, grave without doildenes.

Doilful, obs. form of DOLEFUL.

Doily (doi·li), *sb.* or *a.* Also **doiley, doyly, -ley,** *erron.* **d'Oyley, d'oylie.** [from personal surname *Doiley* or *Doyley*.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 283 P 18 The famous Doily is still fresh in every one's Memory, who raised a Fortune by finding out Materials for such Stuffs as might at once be cheap and genteel. 1727 SIR H. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 222 Mr. Doyly, (who was a great searcher after Curiosities, and gave Name to a sort of Stuffs worn in Summer). 1750–1800 PEGGE *MS. Note* (Skeat, *Philol. Trans.* 1885, 91) Doyley kept a Linnen-draper's shop in the Strand, a little West of Catherine Street.]

†**1.** *attrib.* or *adj.* The name of a woollen stuff, 'at once cheap and genteel', introduced for summer wear in the latter part of the 17th c. *Obs.*

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, Some Doily Petticoats, and Manto's we have. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3293/4 A sad colour Doyly Drugget new Coat 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* t. vi, His children were reduced from rich silks to Doily stuffs. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 102 P 2 Summer has often caught me in my Drap de Berry, and winter in my Doily suit. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 43 Now in thy trunk the Doily habit fold, The silken drugget ill can fence the cold.

2. *sb.* (Originally **Doily-napkin.**) A small ornamental napkin used at dessert.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Apr., After dinner we had coarse Doiley-napkins, fringed at each end, upon the table to drink with. 1785-95 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 243 Who dares with Doylies des'perate war to wage. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVIII. II. 755/2 Thus also the small table napkin called a *D'Oyley*. 1808 S. ROGERS in Clayden *Early Life* (1887) 437 After dinner [in Paris] she threw about her some ugly and dirty English doyleys, which she also explained as the English fashion, and of which I felt quite ashamed. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 68, I had been picking at the fringe of my doily.

Doing (dū·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DO *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DO; action, proceeding, conduct; performance or execution *of* something.

c 1325 *Song Mercy* 129 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 122 In vre doinge. *c* 1400 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* IX, This maner off doynge hath be so ofte practised. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* c. 327 In the doynge is all the mater. 1638 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 40 It shall not be called your ..doeing, what shall be done..by another. 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iv. 62 The faculties..necessary to the doing of any thing. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 121 'Tis their own doing; this is none of mine.

b. *euphem.* Copulation.

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 246. *a* 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Fragm. Petron. Arbiter* Wks. (Rtldg.) 740. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 117. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 105.

2. That which is done; a deed, act, action, performance, transaction, proceeding, piece of business. Usually (now always) in *pl.*

App. little used in 18th c.; Johnson says 'now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low, mean language'.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1681 *Lucretia*, Th' exilynge of kynges Of Rome for here orible doinges. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 21 That horrible doyng and faite.. at [= that] the said traitours hadde done. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning Prayer*, That al our doinges may be ordred by thy gouernaunce. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 63 Volumes of report Run..Vpon thy doings. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XX. 11 Even a child is known by his doings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 720 A Reverend Sire..of thir doings great dislike declar'd. 1799 J. JAY *Corr. & Papers* (1893) IV. 259 Our conversation here turns so much on Great Britain and (as some phrase it) her doings. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlii, You'll do this poor ruined family the best day's doing that has been done them since Redhand's days. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers. etc.* II. 212 My thoughts, wishes, and prayers follow you in all your doings and strivings.

3. with adverbs or adverbial phrases: see DO *v.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 12 Consaile es doynge awaye of worldes reches, and of all delytes of all thyngez þat mane may be tagyld with. 1483 *Cath Angl* 103/1 A Doynge welle, *beneficencia*. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 122 The house was shabby for want of new doing up.

Doing (dū·ĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That does, acts, performs, etc. (see DO *v.*); *spec.* actively engaged or occupied, busy; energetic.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 308 One while I wil be dooing with this booke, another while with that. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rebuelto, cavallo rebuelto* a lustie doing horse 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burden Issachar* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 273 The active and doing men. 1792 LD. GRENVILLE in Lecky *Eng. in 18th C* (1887) VI. 54 All that the most doing Government could do in twenty years.

†**Dois.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. related to early mod.Du. *doesen* to strike with force and noise; cf. DUSH.] Shock (of bodies meeting); crash.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 118 With sic ane dois togidder that tha draif, Quhill all their scheildis into peciis raif.

Doit (doit). Also 7 doite, doyt. [a. early mod.Du. *duit* in MDu. also *duyt, deuyt, doyt, deyt*), whence also Ger. *deut*. Of uncertain derivation. Kluge and Franck identify it with Norse *þveit* piece cut off, small piece of land, a unit of weight, a small coin, f. *þveita* to cut.]

1. A small Dutch coin formerly in use, the eighth part of a stiver, or the half of an English farthing; hence (chiefly in negative phrases) as the type of a very small or trifling sum. (Cf. DENIER 3.)

Also called *doithin* or DODKIN (q.v.); it had illegal currency in England in the 15th c. It was prob. originally of silver, and afterwards of base silver; finally it was of copper.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 5 The pore man might haue his moderate draught for his doit or his dandiprat. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 33 They will not giue a doit to relieue a lame Begger. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks* Aa iij a/1 (Stanf.) They are monstrous thriuers, Not like the Dutchmen in base Doyts and Stiuers. 1638 BP. SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 104 We disburs'd not a mite, not a doyt towards it. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 224, I print for profit, without which, reputation is not worth a doit. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 316. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. P.* ii. (1872) 72 Every doit of the account..will have to be settled one day.

b. Transferred to various small coins.

1728 *Episc. Ch. Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 158 In French dytts and lettered bodles £9. 11. 8. 1744 *Ibid.* 159 The Thesaurer cannot get disposed of the doits belonging to the Chapel. 1888 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 100 *Doit*, a Hindostan copper coin, 120 to a rupee. 1893 CRAMOND *Ann. Banff* II. 158 The doits on hand in 1739 were sold for £12 18s. Sc., and in 1743 the discount on doits..at four for a halfpenny amounted to £7 5s. Sc.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A very small piece or part *of* anything; *absol.* a very little, a bit, a jot; *esp.* in phr. *not to care a doit.*

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 341 Many Holy Prophets Writings are lost, but not a Doit of the Doctrine. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. v, He does not care a doit for your person. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 83 (1740) 74 No Doit of that appears from him. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 94 As if anybody out of the family of Friends cared a doit about W. Penn.

Doi·ted, *a. Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: perh. a variant of DOTED. As the *oi*, however, is here a true diphthong, the form is to be distinguished from Sc. words in which *oi* was merely a fashion of spelling long *ō*.]

Having the faculties impaired, esp. by age.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 4041 The doytȝd qwennys off that land. 15.. *Dunbar's Tua mariit Wemen* 377 (Jam.) Full doitit was his heid [*S. T. S. ed. reads* dotit]. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 36 At mens command that laikes ingyne, Quhilke, doytted dyvours! gart thee dyte them. 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 144 Fit only for a doited monkish race. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, Which plainly shewed her old head to be little better than crazed and doited. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 11 Oct. (1894) II. 351 Old friends left in the bloom of youth have.. become.. doited old bodies.

Doitkin: see DODKIN.

Dokan, -en, obs. forms of DOCKEN.

Doke (dōuk). Now only *dial.* Also 7-8 **doak.** [perh. originally *dolk*, var. of DALK 2, DAWK 1: cf. EFris. *dolke* small hollow, dimple; see also DOLK.] A hollow, depression; a dint; a dimple.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 621 The doke or dimple in the middest of the chin. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 64 *Doke*, a deep Dint or furrow 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 130 His two forefeet, which he had thrust so into the soft of her sides, as to make two deep doaks there. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4156/4 Stolen..a..Mare, with a Doke in her Skull over her right Eyebrow four inches long. 1866 *Spectator* 20 Jan. 72 The little doke in the end of the nose.

Doke, obs. form of DUCK, DUKE.

Doket, obs. form of DOCKET, DUCAT.

Doke·tic, Do·ketism, etc., forms preferred by some to DOCETIC, DOCETISM, etc., as truer phonetic representatives of the Greek. See K.

1877 EADIE *Comm. Thess.* 149 The apostle had his eye on Doketic views. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctr.* III. 206 The finest form of Doketism. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 445 The doketistic Gnostics.

Dokimastic, -asy, var. ff. DOCIMASTIC, -ASY.

Dol, obs. form of DAL, DOLE, DULL.

Do·labrate, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *dolābra* (see next) + -ATE 1.] = DOLABRIFORM. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

†**Dola·bre.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dolābra* mattock, pickax, f. *dolāre* to chip, hew; prob. immediately from an identical OF. form.] An adze.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. Evjb, The carpenters ben signefyed by the dolabre or squyer.

Dolabriform (dŏlæ·brifŏm), *a.* [f. L. *dolābra* pickax + *forma* shape, form: cf. F. *dolabriforme.*] Ax-shaped, cleaver-shaped; in *Bot.* applied to fleshy leaves having one side thick and straight, the other sharp and convex, as in *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme.* Also, in *Entom.*, to joints of antennæ or other parts of a similar form.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Botany Tab. 2 Distinctions of the Leaves..Dolabriform. 1819 *Pantologia, Dolabriform* ..in botany, an axe or hatchet shaped leaf. Compressed, roundish, obtuse..with a sharp edge, roundish below. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 294 Palpi..terminated by a dolabriform joint. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* II. 119 Wings, with broad black fascia..which extends..as far as the middle of the wing, where it is dolabriform.

†**Dola·tion.** *Obs. rare* −°. [n. of action f. L. *dolāre* to hew.] Smoothing with an adze.

1656 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Dolation*, a smoothing or making even.

Dolcan (dŏ·lkăn). [f. It. *dolce* sweet: cf. It. *dolciano.*] A kind of organ stop (see quots.).

1852 J. J. SEIDEL *Organ* 20 Stops..made wider at the upper end than the lower, as is the case with the .Dolcan. 1877 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *The Organ* (ed 3) II. xxii. 137 Dolcan..is a manual stop of 8 feet, the pipes of which are of larger diameter at the top than at the bottom, producing a very agreeable tone.

‖ **Dolce far niente** (dŏ·ltʃe fär nie·nte). [It.; = 'sweet doing nothing'.] Delightful idleness.

1814 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1832) III. 100 (Stanf.) Making the most of the 'dolce far niente' [at Hastings]. 1830 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 187 It is there..that the dolce far niente of a summer evening is most heavenly. 1883 W. H. RUSSELL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 490 That form of the *dolce far niente* which is termed meditation.

attrib. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* i, His *dolce far niente*, insolent manner.

Dolcinist, -ite: see DULCINIST.

†**Dold,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [perh. orig. pa. pple. of **dol-en*, var. of *dull-en*, DULL *v.*: cf. OE. *dol* adj., dull, foolish, stupid; also Sc. *dowd*, Dow *v.*3] Stupid, inert, as through old age, cold, etc.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 27 (*Noe*) Hit is wonder that I last sich an old dote Alle dold [*rime* old]. *Ibid.* 98 (*Shepherd in field by night*) What these wedirs ar cold, and I am ylle happyd; I am nere hande dold, so long have I nappyd.

Doldrum (dŏ·ldrŏm). Usually in pl. **doldrums.** [app. in its origin a slang term, prob. a deriv. of prec., or of *dol*, DULL. For the form cf. *tantrum.*]

†**1.** *slang.* A dullard; a dull, drowsy, or sluggish fellow. *Obs.*

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 571/1 A *doldrum* is, we believe, the cant word for a long sleeper. 1824 SCOTT *Let. to Son* 22 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I hope you will make your way to the clever fellows and not put up with Doldrums. [*a* 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Row in Omnibus* 1 Doldrum the Manager sits in his chair.]

2. pl. *The doldrums.*

a. A condition of dullness or drowsiness; dumps, low spirits, depression.

1811 *Morning Herald* 13 Apr. in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1812) XV. 175, I am now in the doldrums; but when I get better, I will send you [etc.]. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xi, 'Come, father, old Dictionary is in the doldrums; rouse him up with another stave.' 1866 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 266 A glass of brandy-and-water is a panacea for the doldrums. 1886 C. KEENE *Lett.* in G. S. Layard *Life* xi. (1892) 363 The great thing is to evade 'the Doldrums'.

b. The condition of a ship in which, either from calms, or from baffling winds, she makes no headway; a becalmed state.

1824 BYRON *Island* II. xxi. From the bluff head where I watch'd to-day, I saw her in the doldrums; for the wind Was light and baffling. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xliii, As we ran along the coast, I perceived a vessel under the high land in what the sailors called the *doldrums*; this is, almost becalmed, or her sails flapping about in every direction with the eddying winds.

fig. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 10 The ship of State has escaped the tornado, but seems becalmed in a kind of political and financial doldrums. 1895 SIR T. SUTHERLAND in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 1/3 At the present moment the trade appears to be in the doldrums.

c. An intellectually non-plussed condition.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxvii, My wits are in the doldrums. 1878 J. R. O'FLANAGAN *Irish Bar* (1879) 142 The Counsellor's questions put him in a doldrum.

3. *transf.* A region in which ships are specially liable to be becalmed; *spec.* (*Equatorial doldrums*), the region of calms and light baffling winds near the equator, where the trade winds meet and neutralize each other.

(Apparently due to a misunderstanding of the phrase 'in the doldrums', the state being taken as a locality.)

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 583 The 'equatorial doldrums' is another of these calm places. Besides being a region of calms and baffling winds, it is a region noted for its rains 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 26 The sultry doldrums, where a ship may lie for weeks..a region of unbearable calm, broken occasionally by violent squalls.

Dole (dōul), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **dǽl**, 2-4 **dal(e**, 3 **dol**, 4-6 **dool(e**, 5 **doylle, dooll**, 6 *Sc.* **daill**, 6-7 **doal(e**, 3- **dole.** [OE. *dǽl*, a parallel form to *dǽl* which gives DEAL *sb.*1 In senses 5-7, used as n. of action from DEAL *v.* See also DALE 2.]

†**1.** The state of being divided; division. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* viii. 23 Ic sette dal betwux þin folc & min folc. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 446 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Hi nolden þer-of makie nones cunnes dol. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23521 (Trin.) Þei are in onehede so in dole.

†**2.** A part or division of a whole; a portion; = DEAL *sb.*1 I. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 25 Is þes middan-geard dalum gedæled. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Beo heo dal neominde of heofene riches blisse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8266 Sibbenn wass þe kinedom O fowwre daless dæledd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 þe latere dole of his sawe limpeð to recluses; vor þer beoð two dolen to two manere of men þet beoð of religiun. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 151 On four doles delen he ðe ȝer. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 216 þer he tynt þe tybe dool of his tour ryche. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3844 As þai þe forthing-dole had of þe flode past. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlviii. (1878) 104 Amongst those same hillocks deuide them by doles.

b. *Mining.* A portion of ore: see quots.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dole* (Min.), a pile of ore for sale. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 112 The piles or doles belonging to the different parties. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Dole*, a parcel of copper ore; a share in a mine; mine dues. 'What dole do you pay?'

†**c.** A portion of a common or undivided field; = DALE 2 1. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 41 They [meadows] ought to be well staked bytwene euery mannes dole. 1611 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) XI. 263 One Barne and a doale of Lande. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 10 To cut and burn ant-hills off a dole belonging to his farm, upon a common.

d. A portion (conventionally fixed) for sale; a 'lot'.

1887 *Doncaster Tradesman's Advt. Bill*, We shall clear out several hundred doles of superior Wakefield Worsted at 9½d and 11½d per dole.

3. A part allotted or apportioned to one, or belonging to one by right; share, portion, lot. *arch.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 Ne schaltu habben wiþ me dale of heouene riche. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 150 in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Þu schalt me a ueir dol of heoueriche blisse. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 414 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 287 Made al Englond yhol Falle to ys oune dol. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 699, I.. dyȝt drwry þer-inne, doole alþer-swettest. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 649 O Nobul thynge belongethe to youre Doale [*rime* soule]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 176 What great creation, and what dole of honour Flies where you bid it. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 272 Our measure and dole is given unto us. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tournament* 556 Hath not our great Queen My dole of beauty trebled?

4. Portion or lot (in life); fate, destiny: chiefly in proverbial phr. *Happy man be his dole. arch.*

?*a* 1300 *Parl. Byrdes* 179 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 176, I woulde the hauke brake his necke, Or [were] brought vnto some mysclieuous dale [*rime* tale] 1580 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 169 Happy man happy dole, so say sycke and hole. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 79 Happy man be his dole, say I: euery man to his businesse. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 638 Let us that are unhurt and whole Fall on, and happy Man be's Dole. 1803 W. S. Rose *Amadis* 99 Death be his dole who worst maintains the strife. 1838 Southey *Doctor* V. 147 Happy man would be his dole, who, when he had made up his mind [etc.].

5. Dealing out or distribution of gifts; *esp.* of food or money given in charity.

c 1205 Lay. 19646 Six cnihtes..gan to þas kinges dale, swulc heo weoren vn-hale 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 165 Messagers in pouere monne wede, þat at doles in þe court her mete myd oþere bede. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xv. 375 Of the ouerplus make doole to othere. 1630 Sanderson *12 Serm.* (1637) 60 The Gifts here spoken of are distributed as it were by doale. 1633 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 388 As he dispenses it in his Sunday Dole. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Stretham, Surry*..has a charity-school, and a dole every Sunday, of 21 two-penny loaves. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 59 Pleasures stinted in the dole.

†**b.** Dealing, distribution, delivery (of blows, death). *Obs.*

a 1525 (ed. Pynson) *Sir Beues* (1885) 48 *note*, Al they sayde, seke and hole, That they had ben at Beuys dole. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 They..fought couragiouslie, as if the Greeks and Troians had dealt their deadlie dole. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 169 That in the dole of blowes your Son might drop. 1621 Fletcher *Isl. Princess* IV. ii, Dealing large doles of death. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1529 What if .. He now be dealing dole among his foes?

6. That which is distributed or doled out; *esp.* a gift of food or money made in charity. Hence, a portion sparingly doled out.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 63 Whon ȝe ȝiuen doles. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlvi. (1482) 311 A dole to poure peple of vi shyllynges viii pens to be delyd peny mele. 1566 R. Mighells in Suckling *Suffolk* (1847) 86 There was tythe of fysche called Christs dole, paid in this manner: vidl', of every fisher boat going to the sea, half a dole. 1635 R. Bolton *Comf. Aff. Consc.* vi. 396 Rich men cast into the Treasury large Doles, and royall offerings. 1793 Burke *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 136 At Paris..the bread they buy is a daily dole. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xl. 55 Recipients of the ordinary dole of grain. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 59/4 Not a penny of it was distributed until November 1, and then only in doles and driblets.

†**b.** Reward given to hounds. *Obs.*

1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 144 The houndes must be rewarded with the Bowels, the bloud and the feete..it is not called a rewarde but a dole. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 187/2 Dole is the reward of a Roe-Buck, given to the Hounds.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* i. Wks. (1847) 85/1 Who made you the busy almoner to deal about this dole of laughter and reprehension? 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vision Poets* ccxvi. Poems 1850 I. 232 Hand-service, to receive world's dole.

†**7.** Dealing, intercourse; = Dale[2] 2. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 683 (Trin.) Þese beestis were so meke in dole Wiþouten hurtyng þei ȝeoden hole. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* iii. 7 Vf bothe parties .. refrayne from bodyly doale. 1561 *Child Marriages* (1897) 9 He had neuer any Carnall dole with her.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *dole-bag*, *-beer*, *-cup*, *-penny*, *-silver*; **dole-fish** (see quot. 1641); **dole-land**, **-meadow**, **-moor**, a piece of common land, moor, etc. in which various persons have portions indicated by landmarks, but not divided off; **dolesman**, **-woman**, a man or woman who receives a dole; **dole-window**, a window at which doles were distributed.

1620 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, Sell the *dole-beere to aqua-vitæ men. 1583 J. Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.) *Pain d'aumosne*, *dole-bread. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* IV. iv. Wks. 1873 I. 352 Five pound in dole bread. *a* 1845 Mrs. Bray *Warleigh* xiii, He .. received the customary fee, and having drank what was called a '*dole cup' of excellent waters, returned home. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 2 No..person..shall..bie any dole or dooles of any of the maryners of any of the seid shyppe or shippes, called the maryners *Dole fysshe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 126 Dole-fish seemeth to bee those fishes which the fisher-men yeerly employed in the North seas, doe of custome receive for their allowance. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 57 The plots of field are often parcelled out like *dole-lands in petty compartments. 1881 *Times* 30 Mar. 11/4 The trustees, the *dolesmen, and the *doleswomen might be a small group of old faces well known to one another. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. **Dole-Meadow*, a Meadow wherein several Persons have a share. 1825-7 Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 918 The two large pieces of common land called *Dolemoors *Ibid.* 921 The Marks for allotting Dolmoors. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 314 This *dole-penny is .. given to all persons then residing in the parish. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 169 (Jam.) All landis, annuellis, obitis, *daill siluer, mailis, rentis, etc. 1859 Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 214 In the hall..is a low side window, called a *Dole window, formerly used for distributing alms.

Dole, dool, dule (dōul, dūl), *sb.*[3] *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: *α.* 3-4 **deol**, **del**, (3 **deil**, 4 **diol**, **dyel**), 4-5 **deel**, **dele**, (**deyl(le)**; *β.* 3-5 **doel**, (5 **doell**); 3-5 **dol**, (4-5 **doul**, 5 **doll**), 4-9 **dool**, **dole**, (4-7 **doole**, 6 **doal(e**, 7 **dowle**); 4 **doil**, 4-5 **doile**, **doyl**, **doyll**, 5 **doylle**; *γ.* 4 **duel**, **dul**, 4-9 **dule**, 4-5 **duyl**, 5 *Sc.* **dwle**, 6-7 **dulle**, **duill**; 6 **deul**, 6-7 **dewle**, 7-8 *Sc.* **deule**; *δ.* 5 **duyel**, **dueyl**, **deuel**, 6-7 **dueil**. [a. OF. *deel* (11th c.), *duel* (12-14th c.), *deol*, *diol*, *dial*, *diel*, *del* (13th c.), *dol*, *dul*, *deul* (14th c.), *duil*, *dueil* (16-17th c.), mod.F. *deuil*:—late L. *dolium* grief. The manifold forms of the OF. word are reflected in Middle English. The *deol* type, which first prevailed, and was at length reduced to *dēl*, became obs. before 1500. The *dōl*, *dole* form survived in English till the 16th c., and its normal representative in modern English is *dool*; but the word became to a great extent obsolete by 1600, and some of its modern revivers have preferred the ME. spelling *dole*. It has always been retained in Sc., where it is now regularly dōl, dūl, variously spelt *dool*, *duil*, *dule*; *dule* also occurred in English from 14th to 16th c., and is used in preference to *dole* or *dool* by some modern poets. In addition to these derivatives from OF., the forms *dueyl*, *ducyl*, *deuel*, *dueil*, imitating later French types, occur from Caxton onwards.]

1. Grief, sorrow, mental distress.

α. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 42/285 Ech man hadde deol þerof. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, vii, For del ne mihte he speke na more. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 110 Alas whiche sorewe and dyel ther wes! 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 306 And al hus issue sholden deye with deol. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxv, Thenke quat..dele, that I inne duelle.

β. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 Leue me vnderstonde þi dol and herteli to felen sum hwat of þe sorhe. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2574 For doel therof amorewe he starf. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 165 [She] felle R[ichard] to fote gretand, þat doole him nam. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Thomas* 250 He vald..bryne þame sene ine doile and vá. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 4 a, Continual sorow, dread, dole. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 90 The quene dide wepe as she that hadde grete doel. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 62 Alas for doylle we dy! 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 155, I..Am like for desperate doole to dye. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xliii. vi, Why art thou, my soule, Cast down in such dole? *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 526 Dryve, with doole, to death detestabill, This mad malitious monster miserabill. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 804 To change Torment with ease, & soonest recompence Dole with delight. 1776 C. Keith *Farmer's Ha'* 31 They banish hence a' care and dool. 1820 Scott *Monast.* v, The Kelpy has risen from the fathomless pool, He has lighted his candle of death and of dool. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 87 Earth's warm-beating joy and dole.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23975 (Cott.) Hir dule [*v.r.* dole] ne ma i noght for-dill, Bot wit hir wepeing wepe i will. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 93 The Dwle, þat þai had in þat Fycht. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 23 The dulis that communis dois sustene. 1631 A. Craige *Pilgr. & Heremite* 7 Thy duill, her delight. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 287, I stand all day in fear and dule.

δ. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, i, My song, Of duel that Deth hath diht us newe. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 18 b, Wherof their king ..hath had grete dueyl and sorowe. *Ibid.* 116 Jason demened so grete a duyel and sorow.

2. The expression of sorrow or grief; mourning, weeping, lamentation; chiefly in phr. *To make dole*, to lament, mourn.

α. *c* 1290 *Beket* 645 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 125 þe deol þat thomas makede: no tounge telle ne may. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 83 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 Who spekiþ of deil a-ȝe þat del, neuer such nas þer none. *c* 1350 *Leg. Cath.*, *Joachim & Anna* 133 Gret diol made Anne for him. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 318 Þauh men maken muche deol in here angre, And heo inpacient in here penaunces. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 774 For hurre deth he made gret deylle.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10455 (Göttt.) Þu blamys me for i mak dol. *Ibid* 16752+97 (Cott.) Ilk a creature for his ded made doyl on þer wise. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 99 Jesus making dool in himsilf cam to þe sepulcre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 34 After the corse was made grete doel and wepynge. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 43 Time of thy doole, thy spouse new dead, I graunt None might thee move. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 139 Making such pittiful dole. 1790 Burns *Bard's Epitaph* 5 Owre this grassy heap sing dool, And drap a tear. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1130 She died. So that day there was dole in Astolat.

γ. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3785 Four sithes he ful a-doun y-sowe, & oþre dules made ynowe, & ofte cryede, 'Alas!' *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 710 For the dule he made ther-fore, The knyght hym selven he was for-lore. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. i. 25 Thair langsum duile and murnyng. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 13 There was evensong song of our Lady, very freshely, to recompense the deul bifore. 1559 Sackville in *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xiv, The deadly dewle, which she so sore dyd make, With dolefull voice. 1567 Fenton *Fragm. Disc.* 12 Dolefull voyce, redoubled with an eccho of treble dule.

δ. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxiii. 234 He lefte & passed his deuel the best wyse that he coude. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1688) 95 Continual dueil, and mourning for him.

†**b.** *Clothes, habit, weeds of dole*: mourning garments, = sense 5. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10419 (Laud) Clothis of dele [*v.r.* deol] she did on thore. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xiv. 2 Be thou clothid with clooth of duyl [*v.rr.* deol, doel, deel, deyl]. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 5 To weare attire of dule.

†**3.** Physical pain or suffering. *Obs. rare.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 602 Þis is þe ferste dai of ȝoul, þe god was boren wiþ outen doul. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2757 He for dul of þe dent diued to þe ground.

4. That which excites sorrow, grief, or pity; a grievous or piteous thing; a grief, sorrow.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 43/303 Þat deol it was to seo. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxviii. 63 Grete doel and pyte was hit to byholde. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 359 Hit was doole for to see yᵉ sorowe yᵗ he made. *c* 1450 *Kyng Tolous* 801 Grete dele hyt was to see. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 47 Gret doyl it is to se this watyr so wyde! 1789 Burns *To Toothach.* iv, O' a' the numerous human dools Thou bear'st the gree.

†**5.** *transf.* Clothing or trappings worn as a sign of mourning; 'mourning'. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxiv. 239 The kynge .. fette the pucelle, and despoylled her of her dueyl & black clothing. 1509 *Sickness & Death Philip II*, in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 386 My body shall be borne by eight of my chiefest servants .. all in dewle. 1636 in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 80 A horse in doole. 16 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 32 Sertayne gentlemen in Dowle. 1734 R. Keith *Hist. Ch. & St. Scot.* 207 (Jam.) To wear the deule for that day.

6. A funeral. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 50 The conduyt & ordre of thys dolorous dole was commaunded to sir William Philip treasorer of the kinges houshold. *a* 1808 Bewick *Upsetting* (1850) 13 'The spak o' the great Swire's deeth..and the number oh fwonk that went to his dhael.'

†**7.** A fanciful term for a company of doves. [From their mournful cooing.] *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Duell of Turtillis.

8. *attrib.*, as *dole colour*; **dole-cloth**, **-pall**, a funeral pall; **dole** (*dule*) **habit**, **weeds**, mourning clothes; **dule tree**, ? a hanging-tree, a gibbet.

1508 Dunbar *Tua Maritt Wemen* 420, I drup..with a ded luke, in my dule habit. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 73 Ȝoung Alexander was crownit King efter King Williame his Fader deceissit, and tuke on him the Dule Weid, and for his Saik delt Almous Deid. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 241 Arrayit in thair dule habit, for doloure of thair husbandis. 1542 in T. Thomson *Collect. Inventories* 103 (Jam.) Item, foure doule palis of blak clayth. 1710 J. Wilson in *Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 154 Then Zion got on her dool weed. 1870 Edgar *Runnymede* 178 The dule tree is your sure doom. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Doonlweeds*, mourning attire. 1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* 165 The gibbets and dule trees of mediæval Europe.

Dole, *sb.*[3] [ad. L. *dol-us* deceit, cunning, trickery, a. Gr. δόλος; cf. F. *dol* (16th c.), It., Sp. *dolo*.]

†**1.** Guile, deceit, fraud. *Obs.*

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 130 No dole, no fraud, no guile was ever found in his mouth. 1618 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* v. 7 Deceit, dole or guile. 1839 J. P. Kennedy *Rob of Bmol* xii. (1860) 127 What dole hath he done?

2. *Sc. Law.* 'The corrupt, malicious, or evil intention essential to the guilt of a crime' (Bell).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Under Dole are comprehended the vices and errors of the will, which are immediately productive of the criminal act, though not premeditated, but the effect of sudden passion. In this respect Dole differs from what the English law calls malice. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 526 Capable of dole. 1795 Scott in Lockhart *Life* July, To preclude all presumption of dole. [1880 Muirhead *Gaius* III. § 211 He is held to have killed wrongfully to whose dole or fault death is attributable [*cuius dolo aut culpa id acciderit*].]

Dole, *sb.*[4], variant of Dool, boundary mark, etc.

Dole, *v.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **dale**. [f. Dole *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To give as a dole; to distribute by way of alms, or in charity.

1485 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 317 The same day my mastyr toke to mastyr Perse Baxter, to dole for my lady in almesse, x. s. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 188 If to the Parish pouerty, At his wisht death, he dol'd a half-penny. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 40 That daye shall bee doled to fifty poore men fifty loafes. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cxii, The officers appointed to dole out public charity. 1868 Stanley *Westm. Abb* iii. 170 The bread and meat doled out to the poor of Westminster.

2. To give *out* in small quantities; to portion or parcel *out* in a sparing or niggardly manner.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. vi, This comfort she doled out to him in daily portions. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 84 They accordingly doled out supplies to him very sparingly. 1886 J. R. Reid *Pleas. Bk.-Worm* v. 169 The critic..doles out a limited number of praises.

†**3.** To deal *about*, *around*, to distribute. *Obs.*

1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* v. ii. 2799 Thy Arts That Dold about Destruction to our Enemies. *a* 1718 — *Wks.* (1747) II. 293 (Jod.) And Plenty doles her various bounties round. 1766 Ld. Mansfield *Sp. agst. Prerogative* (Jod.), Compensations most liberally doled about to one another.

Hence **Do'ling** *vbl. sb.*

15. *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* I. 210 (Jam. *Supp.*) And viij s. and the daling of thair aill for the second fault. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* VI. lxi. 2 All this temporary doling and coaling is worse than useless.

Dole, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* Also 4 **deol'e**, 5-6 **dool(e**, *Sc.* **dule**, 7 **duill**. [a. OF. *doleir*, *doloir*, mod.F. *douloir*:—L. *dolēre* to grieve. In the stem-accented forms the OF. verb had the same variety as Dole *sb.*[2] (ind. pres. *dueil*, *duels* (*deus*), *duelt* (*deut*), *dolons*, *dolez*, *duelent*), whence the ME. variant forms.]

†**1.** *intr.* To sorrow, grieve, mourn, lament. *Obs.*

13 *K. Alis.* 2734 Alisaundres folk deoleth, y wis, For the knyght that is yslawe. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 68, I wente dolynge on the heeth, and wist not what to doo for sorowe. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maritt Wemen* 450 We wemen ..We dule for na euill deid, sa it be derne haldin. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 161/11 To Doole, sorow, *dolere*. *a* 1668 Davenant *Play-House to be Let* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 27 Dismiss your doling, and let in your poet.

b. Used of the mournful cooing of doves.

1848 W. E. Aytoun in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 110 The throstle's song was silenced, And the doling of the dove. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 218 From the dark woods.. you hear the doling of the cushats.

†**2.** *trans.* To mourn, bewail. *Obs.*

1567 Turberv. *Poems* (Chalmers) II. 617/1 He full shrilly shright and doolde his wofull chaunce.

†**3.** To grieve. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. iii, It duills mee that I am thy mother!

Hence **Do·ling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1668 [see 1]. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 19 There has been such a doling and sameness. 1848–52 [see 1 b].

Dole, *v.*[3] *Glove-manuf.* [a. F. *dole-r* to chip, plane, etc. (12th c., spec. to pare and thin skins for gloves:—L. *dolāre* to hew, plane.] *trans.* To pare and thin (leather or skins).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/1 The kid skin . after it has been unhaired, dressed, nourished, staked, soaked in egg yolk .. dried, stained, stretched, 'doled', or pared, and cut into shape .. is then punched. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 The doling or reducing the skin to an even substance.

Dole: see DOOL, DOWEL, DULL.

†**Do·leance.** *Obs.* Also 5 **doleaunce,** 6 **dolliance, doliaunce.** [a. F. *doléance*, earlier *doliance, douliance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) f. *dolcant, -iant*, ancient pr. pple. of *doloir, douloir* to grieve.]

1. Sorrowing, grieving; sorrow, grief.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vi. 26 Herynge the cryes, & seeynge pe wepynges, the grete sorowe & doleaunce of the vertuose and noble mayden. 1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 103 By way of doleance and sorrow. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 519 Esteeming it their duty to express their doleance for that accident.

2. Plaintive utterance; complaining, complaint.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 104 Albeit ye make some doleance in your letters. 1524 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 30 Any motion, by way of complainte or doliaunce. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 198 All their dolliances herd and remedied. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 97 The substance of these doleances, I..imparted to the..Ambassador.

Do·leant, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. DOLEANCE; it coincides with OF. *doliant, doleant*, pr. pple. of *doloir* to grieve.] = DOLENT.

1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* vii. 95 She is..a lachrymose, grumbling, doleant, miserable waiting woman.

Doleful (dōu·lfŭl), *a.*[1] Also **deol-, del(e)-, dul(e)-, dil-, doil-,** etc. [f. DOLE *sb.*[2] + -FUL. In ME. found with the variant forms of DOLE *sb.*[2]; but *doleful* has been the standard form since 16th c.] Full of or attended with dole or grief; sorrowful.

1. Fraught with, accompanied by, or causing grief, sorrow, etc.; distressful, gloomy, dreary, dismal.

c 1275 LAY. 6902 Ac hit was a deolful þing: þat he ne moste leng beo king. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 237 Þat was a deluol cas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7182 (Gott.) To doleful [*v.rr.* deleful, deolful] dede þai suld him bring. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xiii, Lo! hou dilful dethe hase thi Dame dyste! *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 521 Torrent toke a dulful wey, Downe in a depe valey. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 99 Lord, who schall do þat doulfull dede? 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 23 Scho playit sangis duilfull to heir. 1565 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 202 The deulfull daye of the buriall of her howsbande. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* D vi, The doolefull place, where he lay. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ii. 49 The most dolefullest noyse he ever heard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 65 Regions of sorrow, doleful shades. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 349 In the doleful mansions he survey'd His royal mother. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 354 Here is..a string of doleful tragedies, merry Italian tales, and Spanish voyages.

2. Of persons, their state, etc.: Full of pain, grief, or suffering; sorrowful, sad.

c 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* III. (R.) Amphiorax they carry Set in his chaire with a doleful hert. *a* 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 307 For the doulefull bodies of Gods people to reste in. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 There find the virgin, doolfull, desolate. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Heart fled again* iii, The doleful Ariadne so, On the wide shore forsaken stood. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, Never presume to look doleful again.

3. Expressing grief, mourning, or suffering.

c 1275 LAY. 11997 His heorte ne mihte beo sori for þane deolfulle cri. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6877 Þai sal duleful crying and sorow here. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 291 In dolfull clothes they hem clothe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 104 In signe of mourning: Women .. are cloathed in white, the doleful colour there. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii (1824) 550 She would..look up..with such a doleful expression. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, He went to his business with a doleful face.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) A doleful state. *colloq.* (Cf. *dismals.*)

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 309 You have enough of the dolefuls at Langreath 1822 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. viii. 149 We shall be in the dolefuls all the year.

Do·leful, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. DOLE *sb.*[3] + -FUL.] Full of 'dole', crafty, malicious.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Dolefull or craftie, *dolosus.* 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 207 A depositary..being liable only in so far as he himself has done something doleful [*si quid ipse dolo malo fecerit*].

Dolefully (dōu·lfŭli), *adv.*[1] Forms: see the adj. [f. DOLEFUL *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully, mournfully, sadly; drearily, dismally.

c 1290 *Beket* 1481 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 149 Heo weopen and criden deolfulliche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 419 Þat agag ..and al hus lyge puple Sholde deye delfulliche for dedes of here eldren. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 222 Behold if ever ye saw body..thus dulfully dight. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 Haue pite on hym so dolefully standyng before the. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 193 How dolefully his doole thou didst rehearse. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Play-House to be Let* Wks. (1673) 201 They love sad Tunes, how dolefully they ring! 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. (R.) The circumstances which we so dolefully lament. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 338 We .. sat dolefully staring out of window.

Do·lefully, *adv.*[2] *rare.* [f. DOLEFUL *a.*[2] + -LY[2].] With dole, fraud, or malice.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 47 *note*, Was the thing deposited, and has the depositary dolefully failed to restore it?

Do·lefulness. [f. DOLEFUL *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality or state of being doleful; grief, sadness, sorrowfulness; dreariness, melancholy.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 227 Ther had nevyr woman more doolfulness. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Dolefulnesse, *tristesse.* 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 Wordes..expressing wonderfully the dolefulnesse of the song. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, Sir Adrian offered no reason for dolefulness.

Do·lence. *rare.* [f. DOLENT: see -ENCE.] Mourning, expression of grief.

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 301 The song .. rises first to plaintive dolence, then to a passionate wail.

Dolent (dōu·lĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *arch.* Also 5 **dolant**(e, **dolaunt.** [a. F. *dolent* grieving, sad, suffering (11th c.), ad. L. *dolent-em*, pr. pple. of *dolēre* to grieve; also (in Caxton) a. OF. *dolant*, pr. pple. of *doloir, douloir* to grieve.]

1. Sorrowing, grieving; sorrowful, sad.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvi. 64 A sorweful womman, and ful dolente *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vi. 25 The damoysell dolaunt. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 169 All the other knyghtes were ryghte dolent for his sake. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. iv, The king is angry.. And the passionate duke Effeminately dolent. 1868 LONGFELLOW tr. *Dante's Inferno* III. 1 Through me the way is to the city dolent! Through me the way is to eternal dole.

2. Expressing or indicating grief or sorrow; mournful, doleful.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 Dolaunte lamentacyons rewthes and complayntes. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5150 With dolent Lamentatioun. 1882 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Mar. 278 Why these dolent reflections?

†**3.** Attended with or causing sorrow or grief; grievous, distressing. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. vii. 181 The dolent and sorowfull deth comyng oftymes sodaynly. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 7 Him..Quhome dolent deith hes laitly done deuoir.

†**B.** as *sb.* A sorrowful or suffering person. *rare.*

1530 *Calisto & M.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 82 Is this the dolent for whom thou makist petition?

Hence **Do·lently** *adv.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* (1809) 782, I thynke never Prince tooke it more sorrowfully nor more dolently.

Doler (dōu·lər). *rare.* In 6 **dolar.** [f. DOLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who doles; a dispenser.

1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boethius* II. metr. ii. 10 The liberal dolar of golds plenty.

Dolerin(e (dɒ·lĕrin). *Min.* [a. F. *dolérine*, f. Gr. δολερός deceptive + -INE.] (See quots.)

1863 7th WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II, *Dolerin*, a gneissoid rock in the Alps, consisting of talc and felspar. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 244 Dolerine is the name given by Jurine to a talc schist with essential ingredients of felspar and chlorite.

Dolerite (dɒ·lĕrəit). *Min.* [a. F. *dolérite* (Haüy), f. Gr. δολερός deceptive + -ITE: so called from the difficulty of discriminating its constituents.] A mineral allied to basalt, containing feldspar (labradorite) and augite.

1838 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 594 The variety of basalt called dolerite. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 294 Cut through by dykes and masses of dolerite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 253 The basalts vary considerably in structure: the coarsely crystalline varieties, and those in which the different mineral constituents are sufficiently well developed to be distinguished by the naked eye, are termed dolerites.

attrib. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* iii. 82 A small building of dolerite stone .bearing the marks of extreme antiquity.

Hence **Dolerit·tic** *a.*, of the nature of dolerite.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 293 Basalt and doleritic trap. 1868 DANA *Min.* 343 Dolerytic and basaltic lavas.

Doleromphanite (dɒlĕrɒ·mfănəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. δολερός deceptive + *φαν-*, stem of *φαίνειν* to appear + -ITE. Named by Scacchi, 1873, *dolerofano.*] A form of sulphate of copper of volcanic formation, found on Mount Vesuvius.

1875 DANA *Min.* App. II. 17.

Dolesome (dōu·lsŏm), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. DOLE *sb.*[2] + -SOME.] = DOLEFUL *a.*[1]

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 155 All thingis apperit richt doulsum. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 173 Hir duilsum deith he wars than Jesabell. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 77 In beechen groues, and dolesome shaddowy places. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 17 The most part of the dolesom Night. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 191 The dolesome realms of darkness and of death. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 135 Soon will the death-bell's knelling A dolesome tale be telling.

Hence **Do·lesomely** *adv.*; **Do·lesomeness.**

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 208, 30 great .. bells .. ringinge all together .and verie dolsomlye. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows, Death* (R.) The dolesomnesse of the grave. 1894 J. E. VAUX *Ch. Folk Lore* 119 The dolesomeness of this portion of my book.

Doless (dōu·les), *a. Sc.* and *U.S.* [f. Do *v.* + -LESS: app. sometimes confused with DOWLESS.] Inactive, inefficient, without energy; good for nothing, useless.

1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 148 (Jam.) Hard is the fate o' ony doless tyke, That 's forc'd to marry ane he disna like. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. 135 (Jam.) Sae casten down, doless, and dowie. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Doless*, inefficient. 'He's a doless sort of fellow.' 1881 B. TAYLOR *Ballads, Old Pennsylv. Farmer* vi, But they're a doless set.

Doleur, early var. of DOLOUR.

Dolf, earlier form of Sc. DOWF *a.*

Dolf, -en, obs. pa. t. and pple. of DELVE.

Dolfin, -yn, obs. forms of DOLPHIN.

Dolichocephalic (dɒ·likōsĭfæ·lik), *a. Ethnol.* Also **dolikho-kephalic.** [f. Gr. δολιχός long + κεφαλή head: cf. κεφαλικός pertaining to the head.] Long-headed: applied to skulls of which the breadth is less than four-fifths (or, according to Broca, three-fourths) of the length; also (less commonly) to tribes of men having such skulls: opposed to BRACHYCEPHALIC.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1325/2 The first of these skulls would certainly be placed..in the 'dolichocephalic' division of Professor Retzius. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. v. 32 The features are regular, the head dolikhokephalic. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 84 Skulls..with the cephalic index less than 0·8 are Dolichocephalic. 1878 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* v. 142 If we class those skulls in which the relation of the breadth to the length is less than 73 to 100 as long heads, or Dolichocephalic, those in which it is from 74–79 to 100 as medium heads. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 164 Tribes which were tall and dolichocephalic.

So **Dolichocе·phali** *sb. pl.* [mod.Latin], men with dolichocephalic skulls. **Dolichocе·phalism,** the condition or quality of being dolichocephalic. **Dolichocе·phalous** *a.* = DOLICHOCEPHALIC. **Dolichocе·phaly** = *dolichocephalism.*

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 281 [He] classes the Celts among dolichocephali. 1864 *Reader* 17 Dec. 771/1 Skull .. highly dolichocephalous and prognathous. 1865 THURNAM *Brit. & Gaul. Skulls* in *Anthropol. Soc. Lond.* 477 (L.) If dolichocephalism and brachycephalism have ever, as characters, a race-value, they have it in this instance. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 112 Brachycephaly diminishing and dolichocephaly increasing with the latitude. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. 148 Welcker finds that short men incline more to brachycephaly, and tall men to dolichocephaly. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 224 Dolichocephalism and prognathism prevail. 1881 *Ibid.* XXIII. 221 The Australians .. are usually represented as black, straight-haired, dolichocephalous.

Dolichocerous (dɒlikɒ·sĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. δολιχός long + κέρας horn. Cf. F. *dolichocère.*] Having long 'horns' or antennæ; of or belonging to the *Dolichoceræ* a sub-tribe of *Muscides* in Latreille's classification. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1883).

Dolichoderous (dɒlikɒ·dĕrəs), *a. rare.* Also **-di·rous.** [f. Gr. δολιχόδειρ-ος long-necked, f. δολιχός long + δειρή, δειρή neck. Cf. F. *dolichodère.*] Long-necked. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1883).

Dolichopodous (dɒlikɒ·pŏdəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. δολιχόπoδ- long-footed, f. δολιχός long + πούς, ποδ- foot. Cf. F. *dolichopode.*] Having long feet.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Dolichos** (dɒ·likɒs). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. δολιχός long: named in reference to the length of the pods. Cf. F. *dolic.*] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the Haricot, widely distributed through Asia, Africa, and America.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Dolichos*, in Botany, the name of a genus of plants of the papilionaceous kind. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 130 A species of Dolichos lately introduced into Georgia from China. 1890 *Golden South* 198 Fences covered with dolichos, maurandia, and hoya.

Dolichotis (dɒlikōu·tis). *Zool.* [f. Gr. δολιχός long + οὖς, ὠτ- ear.] A genus of long-eared South American rodents.

1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days Patagonia* iii. 38 Deer, peccary, dolichotis or Patagonian hare.

‖ **Dolichurus** (dɒlikiū·rŭs). *Gr.* and *L. Pros.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. δολίχουρος long-tailed; also in prosodic sense.] A dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable in the last foot. Hence **Dolichu·ric** *a.*, as a *dolichuric hexameter.*

Dolie, obs. form of DOLY, *a.*

Doliman: see DOLMAN.

Doling, *vbl. sb.*: see DOLE *v.*[1], 2, 3.

Dolioid (dōu·liɔid), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dōlium*, dim. of *dōlium* cask + -OID.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dolioid*..resembling a cask.

Dolite (dōu·ləit). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Dōlites* (Krüger 1823), f. *Dōlium*: see below and -ITE.] A fossil shell of the genus Dolium.

Do·-little, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Do *v.* + LITTLE.] **a.** *sb.* One who does little; a lazy person. **b.** *adj.* Doing little; lazy.

1826 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 190 Men borne in a fat and fertile soile, are commonly do-littles, and cowards. *a* 1654 BP. RICHARDSON *Old Test.* (1655) 281 (T.) Great talkers are commonly do-littles. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 41 What Woman would be content with such a doo-little Husband? 1834 FONBLANQUE *Administ.* (1837) III. 101 The..do-little policy which he regrets.

‖ **Dolium** (dōu·liŭm). [Lat.; = a cask, jar.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A large earthenware jar or vessel, more or less spherical, for holding wine, oil, or dry commodities, etc.; hence, in mod. use, a cask.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 29 For every of the Kalender of the yere, a dolium of wyne. 1858 tr.

Porta's Nat. Magick IV. xxiii. 152 For every Dolium, powder one ounce of Allome.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gastropod molluscs, having a ventricose shell; also called *tun*.

1758 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 149 (Jod.) From the resemblance of the body of this shell to a vessel for the containing fluids, the genus has been named dolium. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 115 *Dolium*, Lam. The tun. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 361.

Dolk (dǫlk). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [In form app. the same as Dalk, Doke, as in sense 3; but sense 1 has suggested identity with OE. *dolh*, *dolg* wound, scar, gash, a Common Teut. word = OFris. *dolch*, OHG. *tolg* wound; this, however, does not account for the final *k* sound.]

†**1.** A wound, a scar. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þe on..makeð hire efne & smeðe, wiðute knotte & dolke of woh. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3027 Dolc, sor, and blein on erue and man.

2. A dint; = Dab *sb.* 1 b.

1851 Wynter *Soc. Bees, Aristocr. Rooks* 383 Put an end to by a dolk in the poll from a [crow's] beak close by.

3. = Doke, Dalk.

a 1825 in Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1893 Zincke *Wherstead* 251 Dolk [is used in East Anglia] for a depression, generally in the ground.

Doll (dǫl) *sb.*[1] [a shortened pet-form of *Dorothy*, *Dor-* being modified to *Dol-*: cf. *Hal*, *Sall*, *Mall*, *Moll*, *Poll* = *Harry*, *Sarah*, *Mary*.]

1. A pet form of the name *Dorothy*. Hence given generically to a female pet, a mistress. Also, the smallest or pet pig in a litter (*dial.*).

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 169 But ich tell your minion doll, by Gogs body. 1578 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *O Capitulum lepidissimum*, o pleasaunt companion: O little pretie doll polle. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, I. i, In loving of my Doll [Dorothea], Thou bind'st her father's heart. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 176 Will you have Doll Teare-sheet meet you? *Ibid.* II. iv. 23 Enter Hostesse, and Dol. 1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* IV. vi, Com Doll, Doll, dizen me. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Doll*, the smallest pig in a litter.

2. An image of a human being (commonly of a child or lady) used as a plaything; a girl's toy-baby. [Cf. Sc. *Doroty*, a doll, a puppet. (Jam.)]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Doll*..also a Child's Baby. 1747 Garrick *Miss in her Teens* II. i, I'll carry you and your doll too. 1764 O'Hara *Midas* I. v, An infant's dol. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* I. i, As large as my doll's saucers. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 A laborious class Who earn painful bread by fashioning dolls' eyes.

3. *transf.* A pretty, but unintelligent or empty person, esp. when dressed up; a pretty, but silly or frivolous woman. *A doll's face*, one conventionally pretty, but without life or expression.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 32 A sturdy lad..is worth a hundred of these city dolls. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 47. 497 No worker cares to espouse a doll who costs such a deal of money to dress. 1894 Baring-Gould *Queen Love* III. 145 You care for herself—for her doll's face and wig of yellow hair?

4. †**a.** A hairdresser's block. *Obs.* **b.** = Dolly *sb.*[1] 4 a. **c.** A pair of steps, with wheels, and a stage at the top, used on coal-wharves. **d.** *Doll's head* (in a rifle), a top-extension fitting into a mortice in the top of the standing-breech.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Doll*, a wooden Block to make up Commodes upon. 1841 *P. Parley's Ann.* II. 178 As I understand you get your living by washing, I send you a doll now..namely, a washing doll. 1881 Greener *Gun* 216 Our new treble-bolt prevents this by keeping the doll's head firmly down in the slot in standing-breech.

5. *Comb.*, as *doll-face*, *-kind*, *-maker*, *-pig*, (see 1), etc.; *doll-like*, *-sized* adjs.; †**Doll-commom** (the Cheater's punk in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*) a common woman, a prostitute.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, Thou shalt sit in triumph, And not be styled Dol Common, but Dol Proper, Dol Singular. 1684 Otway *Atheist* v. (1735) 93 What, be a Doll-common, and follow the camp. 1823–5 Fosbroke *Encycl. Antiq.* s.v. *Doll* (L.), In the middle ages the doll-maker was called coroplastes, and the dolls clothed like infants. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. Introd. (1863) 461 The delicate doll-like baby..is her own. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 269 The poor woman..wept as if she had lost her youngest child instead of the doll pig, which is the name usually given to the pet of the farrow. 1864 Tennyson *Becket* IV. ii, A doll-face blanch'd and bloodless.

Hence **Do'llatry**, *nonce-wd.* [after *idolatry*], worship of dolls. **Do'lldom**, the world of dolls. **Do'llhood**, the state or condition of a doll, or of being like a doll. **Do'llship**, the personality of a doll or doll-like woman.

1896 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 261 To convince good Protestant mammas that 'dollatry' was not the result or the origin of Mariolatry. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 Those limp enormities of dolldom with their pink wooden legs. 1893 *Graphic* 3 June 627/3 How a lady moving in the best circles of dolldom ought to be dressed. 18..Carlyle *Let.*, There is much for her to do..her whole sex to deliver from the bondage of frivolity, dollhood, and imbecility. 1876 W. Bayliss *Witness of Art* 19 Radiant with all that real hair, and wax and rolling eyes can impart to dollhood. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) VI. 104 The man who should dare to say half I have written of our dollships ought not to go away with his life.

†**Doll**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [The same as Dalle.] The palm of the hand.

c 1460 [See Dalle]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 160/20 Vº Doll of the hand, *vola*. 1565 Golding (*Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 138 Her babes their prettie dolles did retch.

†**Doll**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6–9 dowl. [Deriv. unknown: it has been conjectured to be the same word as *dull* (of which *doll* occurs as a ME. form: but the Promptorium separates them.]

1. *trans.* To warm moderately; to make tepid; to mull. Hence **Do'lling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/1 Dollyd, sum what hotte, *tepefactus*. Dollyn' ale, or oþer drynke, *tepefacio*. *c* 1490 *Ibid.*, Dollynge (MS. K), Doolynge (MS. H), *tepefactio*. 1658 Phillips, *Dolling*, warming. [So in Cole, Kersey, Bailey.]

2. To render stale or vapid, to deaden (drink).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/2 Dollyd as wyne or ale, *defunctus*, *vapidus*. 1513 *Bk. Kernynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 268 Loke ye gyue no persone noo dowled drynke. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dowled* or *Dull'd*, deadened as stale liquor.

†**Doll**, var. of Dal (*Anglo-Ind.*), a kind of pulse; obs. f. Dole *sb.*[2], Dull.

Dollar (dǫ'ləɹ). Forms: 6 **daleir**, **-er**, **dal(l)or**, **dalder**, **doler**, **dolor**, 6–7 **daller**, 7–8 **doller**, **-or**, 7– **dollar**. [In 16th c. *daler*, *daller*, a. LG. and early mod.Du. *daler* (mod.Du. *daalder*), = HG. *taler*, *thaler*, recorded by Alberus 1540, along with the full term *Joachimstaler*, lit. '(gulden) of Joachimsthal' (in Bohemia), where they were coined in 1519, from a silver mine opened there in 1516 (Kluge). From LG. or HG. taken into other langs. In England before 1600 modified to *dollar*.]

1. The English name for the German *thaler*, a large silver coin, of varying value, current in the German states from the sixteenth century; *esp.* the unit of the German monetary union (1857–73) equal to 3 marks (about 2*s.* 11*d.*). Also of coins of northern countries, bearing equivalent names, as the *rigsdaler* of Denmark, *riksdaler* of Sweden.

1553 R. Morysin & Sir T. Chamberlayne *Let.* 4 Apr. in E. Lodge *Illustr. etc. Edw. VI*, xxiii. (1791) I. 166 The Duke of Wirtemberg..shall have for his charges 66000 dalers. *a* 1560 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 24 (Jam.) Twa siluer daleiris. 1560 Gresham in Burgon *Life & T.* (1839) I. 334 To be received of the Countie of Mansfield..300,000 dallors; which, at five shillings each, is 75,000*l.* 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 364 Of siluer coines..are the dalders, and such, often times brought ouer. 1588 J. Read *Compend. Method* 68 A plate..in thickenesse of a Dolor of siluer. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 92, 2 dollars of money..every house one dollor. 1606 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 67 The King of Denmark..hath given in court 30,000 dollars. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Self-Conv. War* 108 For Dallers, Dolours hoordeth in my Chest. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dollar*, a foreign coin: The Zeoland, or common Dollar is worth 3 shillings sterling, the specie Dollar 5*s.* The Dollar of Riga 4*s.* 8*d.* Of Lunenburg and Brisgaw 4*s.* 2*d.* Of Hamburgh 3*s.* 2*d.* 1763 Shenstone *Economy* I. 218 With nice precision learn A dollar's value. 1775 Wraxall *Tour North Europe* 101, I tender them one of fifty copper dollars. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVII v. 56.

2. The English name for the peso or piece of eight (i.e. eight reales), formerly current in Spain and the Spanish American colonies, and largely used in the British N. American Colonies at the time of their revolt.

1581 Rich *Farewell Milit. Profession* (Shaks. Soc.) 217 Their beardes sometymes cutte rounde, like a Philippes doler. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 41 A Spanish shilling (which is a fourth part of a Dollar). 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 108 As great as a silver Caroline Doller. 1767 Franklin *Wks.* (1887) IV. 90 A dollar thereby coming to be rated at eight shillings in paper money of New York. 1779 R. King in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 30 Could you send me three or four hundred of those good for nothing paper dollars? 1813 Wellington 25 Feb. in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 143 Dollars are issued to the troops at the rate of 4/6 sterling each, which is the mint price of dollars in England. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Coins* 12 A silver dollar of Philip II of Spain bears among his other titles that of King of England.

3. The standard unit of the gold and silver coinage of the United States of America, containing 100 cents; equal in value to about 4*s.* 1½*d.* English. Also a coin of corresponding value in Canada and some other British colonies. Sometimes abbreviated *dol.*, but more generally represented by the dollar-mark $ before the number.

The decimal system of coinage and the dollar were adopted by the Continental Congress on 6 July 1785 (see quot.), but were not brought into use till 1794, two years after the law of 2 April 1792 establishing the mint.

[1782 T. Jefferson *Notes on a Money Unit for U. S.* Wks. III. 446 The unit or [Spanish] dollar is a known coin and the most familiar of all to the mind of the people. It is already adopted from south to north.] 1785 *Resol. Continent. Congress U. S.* 6 July, Resolved, that the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar. 1796 *Amer. State Papers* For. Relat. (1832) I. 549 (Stanf. s.v. *Doucenr*) Sixty thousand dollars were paid. 1821 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 74, I proposed..to adopt the Dollar as our Unit of account and payment. 1837 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 25 The almighty dollar, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land.

4. Also used as a name for various foreign coins of a value more or less approaching that of the Spanish or American dollar; as the *peso* of Mexico, and of the republics of Central and South America (varying from 69·8 to 96·5 U.S. cents), the *piastre* of Arabia, the *yen* of Japan, etc.

1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 99 s.v. *Doblon*, The Gold Doblon of Chili weighing 7·626 grammes, ·900 fine, value 5 Chilian dollars, or 18*s.* 8·95*d.* *Ibid.* 222 s.v. *Patacon*, *Patacon.* (*a.*) The unit of value in the Argentine Republic (La Plata). It bears also the alternative names of Peso Duro, and Hard Dollar. *Ibid.* 226 s.v. *Peso*, The excellence of the Mexican peso, or dollar, renders it a favourite coin with all countries, and has given it much of the character of an international coin. *Ibid.* 228 s.v. *Piastre*, The Piastre or Mocha Dollar is the unit of value in Arabia, and is worth nearly 3*s.* 5*d.*

b. *slang.* A five-shilling piece; a crown.

5. With qualifying words. *Buzzard dollar*, a name applied, in derision of the figure of an eagle on the reverse side, to the United States silver dollar of 412½ grains, coined in accordance with the Bland Bill of 1878. *Lion dollar*, a Dutch coin bearing the figure of a lion; also current in New York in colonial times. *Pillar dollar*, a silver coin of Spain, bearing a figure of the Pillars of Hercules, formerly current in the Spanish colonies in America: cf. sense 2. *Trade dollar*, a silver dollar of 420 grains formerly coined by the United States mint for purposes of trade with eastern Asia. *Dollar of the fathers*, a phrase applied to the silver dollar, by those who advocated its remonetization, which was effected in 1878: see quot. 1889.

a 1725 Whitworth *Acc. Russia* (1758) 77 Of the same goodness with Lyon Dollars, viz. twelve ounces fine silver, and four ounces alloy to the pound. 1768 Gov. Moore *To Earl of Hillsborough* 14 May (Documents relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y. VIII. 72), The Lyon Dollars (a species of money brought here by the first Dutch settlers) are rarely now seen. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, s.v. The former [Spanish Dollars] are called pillar dollars, because they bear on the reverse the arms of Spain between two pillars. 1877 *N. Y. Tribune* 21 July, 6 Some of the absurdities of the demand for the 'Dollar of our Fathers'. 1878 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Jan. 26 Linderman..was the projector of the trade-dollar. 1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 301 The coinage of the Silver Trade Dollar was first authorized by the Act of Feb. 12th, 1873. 1889 Farmer *Amer., Dollar of the Fathers*, a catch cry, turned by opponents into the 'dollar of the daddies', which was used during the remonetization agitation of 1877.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb. Dollar-mark*: see 3.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, A little roll of dollar-notes fell out upon the ground. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 596/2 Folding the dollar-bills that she had brought her. 1894 *Montreal Star* Almanac for 1895. 142 It was found convenient to continue the old dollar-mark in the South, and to adopt it in the North.

Hence **Do'llared** *a.*, furnished with dollars, wealthy. **Do'llarless** *a.*, without dollars: cf. *penniless*. **Dollaro'cracy**, *nonce-wd.*: see -cracy. **Do'llarship** (*humorously*), the personality of a dollared man.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvii. (D.) A dollarless and unknown man. 1869 H. Devoir *America* 151 So long as their Dollarships' eyes and noses are not affected by his [the negro's] propinquity. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 386 The dollared lady. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 2/1 The phlegmatic assurance of dollarocracy.

Do'llar-bird. An Australian bird of the genus *Eurystomus*, so called from a large round white spot on the wing.

1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* v. 156 The dollar-bird passed with its arrow-like flight.

Do'llar-fish.

1. A name given to two kinds of fish, from their round form and silvery colour (in the case of the former, of the young.) **a.** *Vomer setipinnis*, called also *moonfish*. **b.** *Stromateus triacanthus*, called also *butter-* and *harvest-fish*.

2. An echinoderm of a discoid shape; a cake-urchin or sand-dollar.

18.. J. W. Dawson in Borthwick's *Br.-Amer. Rdr.* (1860) 222 The curious flat cake-like shells of the Echinarachnius Atlanticus,—the dollar-fish of some parts of the coast.

Dollied, -er, -ness: see after Dolly *a.* and *v.*

Dollin, obs. var. of *dolven*, pa. pple. of Delve.

Dollish (dǫ'liʃ), *a.* [f. Doll *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Somewhat doll-like; having characteristics of a doll.

1865 E. C. Clayton *Cruel Fortune* II. 237 She's rather dollish, to my taste. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxxii. 320 As pretty, though dollish, a blonde as you'd wish to see.

Hence **Do'llishly** *adv.*; **Do'llishness**.

1892 *Academy* 2 Jan. 9/1 A woman..less dollishly pretty perhaps. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 437/1 Dolls both, and equal in their dollishness.

Dollop (dǫ'ləp). Also 6–9 **dallop**. [Origin obscure: cf. Norweg. dial. *dolp* lump (Ross).]

†**1.** *Farming.* A patch, tuft, or clump of grass, weeds, etc. in a field. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* liv. (1878) 121 Let dallops about be mowne and had out. *Ibid.* lvii. 131 Of barlie the longest and greenest ye find, Leave standing by dallops. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 316 *Dallops*, a term used in some places for Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among Corn. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dallop*, rank tufts of growing corn where heaps of manure have lain.

2. *colloq.* or *vulgar.* (See quots.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, A *dollop* is a large quantity of any thing; the whole dollop means the total quantity. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dallop*..a clumsy and shapeless lump of any thing tumbled about in the hands. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 'What a dollop of fat you have given me!' 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* xxxvi, I sent a great dollop of water into the face of the poor lieutenant.

b. An untidy woman, a slattern, trollop. *dial.*

a **1825** in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* **1877** *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Dolly (dǫ·li), *sb.*[1] [f. DOLL : see -Y.]

1. A familiar pet-form of the name *Dorothy* (= DOLL *sb.*[1] 1).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, (To Dol Common), So much the easier to be cozen'd, my Dolly. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 70 The great soul incarnated in some..Dolly or Joan.

2. † **a.** A female pet or favourite. *Obs. slang.* **b.** A drab, slattern, useless woman. *dial.* or *colloq.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Lyrick to Mirth* (1869) 38 Kisse our dollies night and day. **1706** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. v. 13 And so away he led his Dolly. **1828** *Craven Dialect, Dolly*, a slattern. **1883** *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., 'He's got a maungy dolly for a wife.' **1873** DIXON *Two Queens* I. III. vi. 149 Puebla .. took his seat at table with these dollies and their mates.

3. A pet name for a child's doll. (Also treated as the personal name of a female doll.)

1790 MORISON *Poems* 82 (Jam.) Like a dally drawn on delf Or china ware. **1865** E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 143 A ragshop, with its black dolly dangling over the door. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 137/2 Dolly as a baby, as a girl, as a young lady, as a lady.

4. Applied to various contrivances fancied to resemble a doll in some way.

a. *dial.* A wooden appliance with two arms, and legs or feet, used to stir and twirl clothes in the wash-tub, called a *dolly-tub*; also called *dolly-legs* or *-stick, peggy, maiden*. The name is sometimes less correctly given to the tub, and extended to mechanical contrivances fulfilling the same purpose; also to an apparatus for agitating and washing ore in a vessel; and to a beetle for linen, beating hemp, etc.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 41 The Dumb Dolly, or a machine for washing, is recommended. **1828** *Craven Dialect, Dolly*..a washing tub. **1840** SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby, Dolly*, a beetle used in 'bunching hemp', as a punishment, in bridewell. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dolly*, in mining parlance a perforated board, placed over a tub containing ore to be washed, and which being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore. **1869** R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 609 *Dolly*, an instrument used by diggers for dividing and mixing the tough clay or cement with water in the puddling-tub. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., *Dolly-tub*, a barrel-shaped machine for washing clothes which are stirred about with a pronged-instrument, called a dolly-stick. **1884** *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 533/1 One sort of dolly is a barrel-formed tub, in which a beater is worked by hand up and down. **1892** *Northumbld. Gloss., Dolly*, a clothes washing stick, made with feet, but otherwise like a poss-stick. **1894** *Superfl. Woman* (ed. 4) I. 159 [The] dolly-tub stood with some of the wet linen hanging on the side.

b. *Pile-driving.* A short length of timber or metal set on the top of a pile to act as a buffer between it and the ram; also used to lengthen the pile when driven out of the reach of the ram; a punch.

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* II. (1846) 22 Cast-iron dolleys, weighing about 1¾ cwt., were fitted to the tops of the main piles to receive the blows. **1868** *Minutes Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XXVII. 318 A timber dolly was used between the pile and the ram.

c. *Austral. Gold-fields.* A rude appliance somewhat on the principle of a pile-driver, used to crush auriferous quartz.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 609 *Dolly*..a log of wood shod with iron and suspended from a sapling over a stump, and used in the early days for crushing quartz. **1880** SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldf.* 75 For the purpose of testing the quartz they employed a very primitive apparatus, which the miners call a dolly.

d. A machine for punching iron; a tool used in forming the head of a rivet.

1848 *Inv. Wallsend Colliery* (Northumbld. Gloss.), A punching dolley, 16½ cwts. **1869** SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 340 The holder-up .. after having driven the head [of the rivet] well up by a few heavy blows, holds upon it with a large hammer or a tool called a 'dolly'. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 134/2 A workman .. presses against the head with. a mass of iron termed a 'dolly'.

e. A contrivance with a covering of rags, polish, etc., used in various trades for polishing.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 213 Wooden dollies of suitable shape covered with the finest doe skin and rotated in the lathe are used. **1891** *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., *Dolly*, a wheel covered by rags, and used by cutlers in polishing their wares.

f. *colloq.* & *dial.* A binding of rag round a hurt finger, etc.

1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

g. An apparatus for street gambling. (See quot. 1873.)

[**1851–61** MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 6 (Hoppe) The proprietors of Street Games, as swings..down-the-dolly, spin-'em round, [etc.].] **1873** *Slang Dict., Dolly*..consisting of a round board and the figure of an old man or 'Dolly', down which was a spiral hole. A marble dropped 'down the Dolly', would stop in one of the small holes or pits (numbered) on the board. **1891** *Daily News* 5 Sept. 7/3 The stock-in-trade of the offenders, chiefly roulette tables and 'dollies', being destroyed by order of the Court.

5. *Comb.* as *dolly-land*; **dolly-bar**, 'a block or bar in the trough of a grindstone which is lowered into the water to raise the latter against the face of the stone by displacement' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **dolly-legs**: see 4 a; **dolly-man**, one who keeps a dolly-shop; (*b.*) one who works with a dolly; **dolly-mop** (*slang*), a drab; **dolly-pedal**, a tool used by chainmakers in welding the ends of a link; **dolly-shop**, a marine store, a shop where rags, bottles, etc. are bought, frequently having a black doll hanging outside as a sign, and often serving as a low or illegal pawn-shop; **dolly-tub**: see 4 a.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dolly-legs, an implement with five or six legs for washing. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 110 A poor person driven to the necessity of raising a few pence .. goes to the *dolly-man. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv, His liberty's stopped for getting drunk and running after the *Dolly Mops! **1894** DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 58 A dirty, drabby, little Dolly-mop of a Jewess. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (1861) II. 110 The *dolly-shops are essentially pawn-shops, and pawn-shops for the very poorest. *Ibid.*, The *Dolly system .. The name is derived from the black wooden doll, in white apparel, which generally hangs dangling over the door of the marine-store shops.

Hence **Do·llydom** = *dolldom* (see after DOLL *sb.*[1]).

1880 *Society* 30 Dec. 9/2 Dollydom is a vast study now.

‖ **Dolly** (dǫ·li), *sb.*[2] *Anglo-Indian.* [ad. Hindī *ḍālī*.] 'A complimentary offering of fruit, flowers, vegetables, sweetmeats and the like, presented usually on one or more trays; also, the daily basket of garden produce laid before the owner by the *Mālī* or gardener' (Yule).

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xi. 202 In the evening the Rana's dolly, or offering, was brought in. **1889** MARCHIONESS DUFFERIN *Viceregal Life in India* ii. (1890) 51 A native gentleman sent me what they call a 'Dolly', which is really a trayful of presents.

Dolly (dǫ·li), *a.* [f. DOLL *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Like a doll; dollish, babyish. Hence **Do·lliness.**

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* (1853) 276 A dolly sort of beauty perhaps. **1865** — *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, 'You are a chit and a little idiot..or you wouldn't make such a dolly speech'. **1889** MRS. ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* I. vi. 193 Her greatest charm..was her dolliness.

Dolly (dǫ·li), *v.* *dial.* and *techn.* [f. DOLLY *sb.*[1] 4.] **a.** *trans.* To stir or wash (clothes) in a dolly-tub (see DOLLY *sb.*[1] 4 a); to beat (linen).

1847–78 in HALLIWELL. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Dolly*, to wash linen, etc. with the dolly-legs.

b. *Smelting* and *Chain-making*: To beat (red-hot metal) with a hammer, dolly, etc.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 85 These lumps .. are drawn from the furnace and dolleyed, or beaten into cakes with hammers. **1886** [see DOLLYING below].

c. *Gold-mining.* To crush (auriferous quartz) with a dolly (see DOLLY *sb.*[1] 4 c); to obtain (gold) by this process; also of the quartz: To yield (so much gold) by this method.

1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 July 4 The men are now 'dollying' 1000 ounces a day. **1895** *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 668/1 He dollied, or ground, his little bits of rock by means of a contrivance resembling a pestle and mortar. **1896** *Daily News* 23 Jan. 9/5 This has the richest stone we have got so far, it dollies about 8 grains to the pound.

Hence **Do·llied** *ppl. a.*, **Do·llying** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*); also **Do·llier.**

1882 *N. & Q.* 28 Oct. 349/2 The soiled clothes are immersed in water in the dolly tub. then the dolly is plunged into the mass [of clothes] and worked by the dollier by both arms. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/1 This 'dollying' process is effected by a hammer, which by means of a spring and wooden pedal, is made to strike the already roughly joined link till the two ends are so welded together that the joining is scarcely noticeable. All hand-wrought chain above three-eighths of an inch in diameter is known as 'dollied'.

Dolly, obs. Sc. form of DOWIE *a.*

Dolly Varden. [from the name of a character in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge.*] **a.** A print dress with a large flower pattern, worn with the skirt gathered up in loops. **b.** A large hat, worn by women, with one side bent downwards, and abundantly trimmed with flowers. **c.** A Californian species of trout or char.

1872 A. DOBSON *Dial. from Plato* iv. (*St. Paul's Mag.* Dec.), Blue eyes look doubly blue Beneath a Dolly Varden. **1877** R. L. PRICE *Two Americas* 214 Large baskets of trout, among whom were many 'Dolly Vardens'. *Ibid.* 215, Convinced that the 'Dolly Varden' is a genuine trout. **1881** MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 227 One would get one's self up to look awfully killing in a Dolly Varden.

Dolman (dǫ·lmăn). Forms 6 **dollymant**, 6–8 **dolyman, doliman**, 9 **dolman.** [orig. a. Turkish دولامان *dōlāmān* or طولامه *ṭōlāmah*, whence Pol., Boh. *doloman*, Magyar *dolmany*, F. *doliman*, (in sense 2) *dolman*, Ger. *doliman, dollman.* The disyllabic form appears to be through Fr.]

1. A long robe open in front, with narrow sleeves, worn by the Turks.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III x. 86 They are clothed with a long gowne, which they do call Dolyman, girded with a large girdle of silke. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 113 Yᵉ great Basha..clothed with a robe of Dollymant crimson. **1702** W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xx. 91 Over this comes on the Shirt, and over that the Doliman. **1843** MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro, etc.* II. 314 His haik floated loosely on his shoulders like a dolman.

2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, worn like a cape with the sleeves hanging loose.

1883 *Standard* 7 Mar. 5 (Stanf.) His Royal Highness has presented the whole of the Blücher Hussars with dolmans, which had hitherto only been worn by the Royal and Guard Regiments of Hussars.

3. A kind of mantle with cape-like appendages instead of sleeves, worn by women.

1872 *Punch* 26 Oct. 171/2 The 'dolman' is a loose jacket, with large hanging sleeves, that can be assumed or left loose at pleasure. **1876** OUIDA *Winter City* iii. 38 Perhaps it lurked in the black sable fur of her dolman.

Hence **Dolmane·tte**, a small or short dolman.

1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 21 Apr. 8/4 French Pattern Dolmans, New Dolmanettes, Jackets, etc.

Dolmen (dǫ·lmen). [a. mod. F. *dolmen* (*dolmin* Latour d'Auvergne, 1796, *dolmine* Le Grand d'Aussy 1798, *dolmen*, *Mémoires de l'Académie Celtique* 1807).

Given by Legonidec 1821 as Breton = 'monument in form of an altar or table'; and usually explained as f. Breton *tôl* = *taol*, L. *tabula*, table + *mean, men* stone. But the Breton compound of these words would be *taolvean* or *tôlven*, and the *d* and *m* of *dolmen* are not thus satisfactorily accounted for. Borlase, *Antiq. Cornwall* (1754) called these structures *cromlêh*, but gave *tolmên*, lit. 'hole of stone', as the current Cornish name for those enormous blocks found in Cornwall and Scilly naturally poised upon two supporting points, so as to leave a 'hole' or aperture beneath, through which a man or beast may pass. There is reason to think that this is the word inexactly reproduced by Latour d'Auvergne as *dolmen*, and misapplied by him and succeeding French archæologists to the *cromleck*.]

The French name, used by some English authors, for a CROMLECH, a prehistoric structure, consisting of a large flattish stone supported upon two or more smaller upright stones.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 108 The dolmen appeared to me to consist of a chamber formed by gigantic unhewn granite blocks placed upon smaller ones. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* v. (1869) 104 All over Europe .. we find relics of prehistoric times .. dolmens or stone chambers. **1871** TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 55 Megalithic structures, menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens. **1880** JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 150 He crawled right under the table-stone of the dolmen.

Hence **Dolme·nic** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), of or belonging to dolmens, or to the race who constructed them.

1883 tr. *N. Joly's Man bef. Metals* I. vi. 158 The ethnological character..of the supposed dolmenic people.

Dolomite (dǫ·lŏmait). *Min.* [In F. *dolomie, dolomite*, named 1794 after M. *Dolomieu*, a French geologist and mineralogist: see -ITE.] A native double carbonate of lime and magnesia, occurring crystalline, and in granular masses, white or coloured, called *dolomite marble*; a rock consisting essentially of this mineral.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 111 Common Dolomite. **1799** TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 309 The kind of marble which had been called Dolomite, from M. Dolomieu, who first remarked its peculiarity in dissolving slowly. **1862** *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Dolomite*, The new Houses of Parliament are built of dolomite. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-b. Geol.* v. 102 Dolomite is a granular or crystalline variety of magnesian limestone.

b. pl. *The Dolomites* = the dolomite mountains or peaks; *spec.* those of Southern Tyrol.

1870 (*title*) Zigzagging amongst Dolomites. **1873** A. B. EDWARDS A Midsummer Ramble among the Dolomites.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dolomite country, mountain, peak*; *dolomite-like* adj.

1846 L. S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 389 The horns of the dolomite mountains. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 58/2 The stronghold of the Dolomite country. **1864** *Soc. Sc. Rev.* 35 Celebrated for their Dolomite peaks. **1868** DANA *Min.* § 742 A fine-grained dolomite-like rock.

Hence **Do·lomitise** *v.* (also **Do·lomize**), to convert into dolomite; **Dolomitiza·tion** (also **Dolomiza·tion**), conversion into dolomite.

1833 LYELL in *Life* (1881) I. 397 To make up my mind about Von Buch's theory of dolomisation. **1849** DANA *Geol.* ii. (1850) 153 An instance of dolomization. **1862** G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 89 The frequent dolomitization of limestones. **1863** A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* x. (1878) 149 Some modern atolls are known to become dolomitised. **1891** *Nature* 10 Sept., The limestone had been dolomitized.

Dolomitic (dǫlomi·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, formed of, or containing dolomite.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 329 Dolomitic rocks are also found among them. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 286 No sharp line of demarcation can. . be drawn between the dolomitic limestone and the true dolomites.

Dolor, obs. f. DOLLAR; var. of DOLOUR.

† **Dolori·ferous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. type *dolōrifer, f. *dolōr-em* DOLOUR + *-fer* bearing: see -FEROUS.] Causing pain; = next.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 73/1 Applye it on or in the doloriferous tooth. **1638** WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 74 (T.) In such doloriferous affects in the joints.

Dolorific (dǫlŏri·fik), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *dolōrific-us*, f. *dolōr-em* pain; see -FIC.] Causing or giving rise to pain; painful, grievous.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. xi. (1678) 223 Remedies which are contrary to the dolorifick cause. **1669** GALE *True Idea Jansen.* 144 He abhors sin, not as sin, but as dolorifick or painful. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 192 Alas! for Huskisson, and his dolorific strains.

So † **Dolori·fical** *a.* *Obs. rare*—°.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dolorificall*, causing sorrow.

Dolorous (dǫ·lŏrəs), *a.* Also 5–6 **dolerous(e, dolorouse, dolourous**, 6 *Sc.* **dolorus.** [a. OF. *doleros, -eus, doulour-, dulur-, -eus, -ous* (11th. c. in Hatz.-Darm.) mod.F. *douloureux*:—late L. *dolōrōs-us* painful, full of sorrow, f. *dolor* DOLOUR.]

1. Causing, attended by, or affected with physical pain; painful; severe, acute.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5474 [Fortune] leieth a plastre dolorous Unto her hertis wounded egre. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 14 No Medicin may preuayle..till the same dolorous tooth be..plucked up by the rootes. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 166 Dolorous Gouts..are not apt to be bred by parsimony. **1731** MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 165 A very dolorous thirst. **1865** W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. & Renal Dis.* II. ii. (1885) 301 The dolorous sensations and irritability which constantly torment diabetic patients.

2. Causing or giving rise to grief or sorrow; grievous, distressful; doleful, dismal.

c 1490 *Merlin* 116 The archbishop gaf this scentence full dolerouse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 6) 105 b, Although the death of therle wer dolorous to all Englishmen. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 140 When God commands to take the trumpet and blow a dolorous or a jarring blast. *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 492 Faint he sank amidst the dol'rous way. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxix. (1878) 234 We had a dolorous day of rain.

3. Of persons, their feelings, state, etc.: Full of or expressing sorrow; sorrowful, sad, distressed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 149 Syne confortis he his feris dolorous. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 174, I am ryght dolorous for the newes that I brynge you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 658 Thir armor..wrought them pain Implacable, and many a dolorous groan. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 40 [His] countenance assumed an appearance of the most dolorous sympathy. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* ii. 10 Might I..my dolorous heart awhile deliver.

Hence **Doloro·sity**, dolorousness.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 784, I really do not wonder at your dolorosity.

Do·lorously, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a dolorous manner; painfully, sorrowfully, dolefully.

c 1450 *Merlin* 544, V of tho pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth betinge hym dolerously. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxiii. 637 The thyrd & fourth he made doulourously to dye. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 176 Hearing young Soffees voyce, dolorously crying out for Fatima. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* III. 74 'It will not be posted now before morning', she said, dolorously.

Do·lorousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being dolorous; sorrowfulness, sadness, dolefulness.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 41 (R.) For the dolorousness of the old woman. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad § 15. 95 A designe to heighten the dolourousnesse of his person. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 272/1 Though melancholy is, no doubt, a genuine poetic mood, mere dolorousness is not fit for poetical treatment.

Dolose (dōlōu·s), *a. Law.* [ad. L. *dolōs-us*, f. *dolus* craft, deceit: see DOLE *sb.*3] Characterized by criminal intention; intentionally deceitful.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1103 An act of forbearance or omission which is merely culpove (or not dolose) is not a crime or public delict. 1861 LD. CRANWORTH in *Guardian* 31 July 726 Without accusing his..learned friend of being dolose, he did accuse him of having misled their lordships.

† **Dolo·sity.** *Obs. rare.* [n. OF. *dolosité*:— late L. *dolōsitāt-em* deceit, f. *dolōsus*: see prec.] 'Deceitfulness, hidden malice' (Bailey).

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 111 Al maner of dolosité to 3ou is enditid 1730–36 in BAILEY (folio).

Dolour, dolor (dōu·ləɹ, dɒ·lɔɹ). Forms: 4–6 **doloure** (-owre), (6 **dolar, dollor**, -our), 4–**dolour**, 6– **dolor.** [a. OF. *dolor*, *-our* (11th c.), mod.F. *douleur*, = It. *dolore*, Pr., Sp. *dolor*:—L. *dolōr-em* pain, grief, anger, f. *dol-ēre* to suffer pain or grief. Now unusual in spoken use; hence pronunciation varies; the historical pronunciation was as in *colour* (F. *couleur*), which is retained in East Anglia, and sometimes represented by spelling *dullor*.]

† **1.** Physical suffering, pain; also (with *pl.*), a pain, a painful affection, a disease. *Obs.*

?*c* 1370 *Robt. K. Cicyle* 59 Olyverne dyed in grete dolowre, For he was slayne in a harde schowre. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 227 In þe chapitre of dolour of ioynctis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 24 To kure and to remeid diuers dolouris of the skin. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 33 It easeth the dolour of the caustick medicine. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 311 Rheumatisms and other dolors of the nerves. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 243 In a Nephritic Fit..there's great..Dolour in the Kidneys. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 649 He drew the dolours from the wounded part.

2. Mental pain or suffering; sorrow, grief, distress.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5699 The Kyng therfore was in doloure. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 183 Mekill dolour it did hym in hys mynd. 1544 *Litany* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 575 Pitifully behold the dolour of our heart. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 18 Dolour comes to him indeed. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. vii. (1699) 211 Of joy there must no mention be made in that place of dolour. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xv, To leave her in distress and dolour! 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* II. ii. 66 Thus, in dolour and despair the darkness increased.

b. *pl.* Griefs, sorrows. Now *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 80 The Graces of his Merits due, being all to dolors turn'd. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 163 Every Groan of that man..in his dolours. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* III. 28 Look you, dame!..I have borne with your dolours for many a day.

c. *R. C. Ch. Dolours of the Virgin.*

1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The seven founders of the Servite order, in the thirteenth century, devoted themselves to special meditation on the Dolours of Mary, and from them the enumeration of the Seven Sorrows (i.e. at the prophecy of Simeon, in the flight to Egypt, at the three days' loss, at the carrying of the cross, at the crucifixion, at the descent of the cross, at the entombment) is said to have come. (Hence the appellation *Our Lady of Dolours* or *Sorrows*.)

† **d.** A cause or occasion of sorrow; a grievous or sad thing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 12 To here of the childeryn twoo, How thei were in wele and woo..is grete doloure.

† **3.** The outward expression of grief; lamentation, mourning. *To make dolour*, to lament, mourn. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sewyn Sag.* (W.) 1270 Therefore he made gret dolour. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 338 The doleur & lamentable heuynes that men dide. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 246 Huon..was sorowfull to se his wyfe make so grete doloure. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 107 Though they saw me, they continued their dolours till the end.

† **4.** Anger, indignation, resentment. [As in I..]

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIV. iv. 250 Our fighting souldiers were so enkindled with anger and dolour [*dolore*]. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 92 Anger, dolour, and indignation.

Dolp, obs. Sc. var. of DOUP.

Dolphin (dɒ·lfin). Forms: 4–5 **delfyn**(e, 6 7 **delphin**; 5–6 **dalphyn**(e, 7 **daulphin**; 4–6 **dolphyn**, 5 **dolfyn**(e, **dolphyne**, 6 **doulphyn**, 6–7 **dolphine**, 6– **dolphin**. See also DAUPHIN. [In the form *delfyn*, *delphin*, app directly from L. *delphīn-us* (med.L. also *delfīnus*, It. *delfino*, Sp. *delfin*); with the form *dalphyne*, cf. Pr. *dalfin*, OF. *daulphin*; of the latter *dolfin* appears to be a phonetic variant with *o* from *au*: Littré has an example of *doffin* in 15th c. French.]

1. A species of cetaceous mammal (*Delphinus Delphis*), having a longer and more slender snout than the porpoise, with which it is frequently confounded, so that the two names become interchanged; sometimes applied also to the grampus.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6576 Heo noriceth delfyns, and cokadrill. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Þere beeþ ofte i-take dolphyns, and see calues, and baleynes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/1 Dolfyne, fysche, *delphinus*. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Doulphyn a fysshe, *doulphin*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 353 The Dalphine feedeth her young with milke. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 15 Like Orion on the Dolphines backe 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 41 Had but the curteous Delphins heard. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothick Wars* III. 102 A great number of Daulphins coming upon the mouth of the Euxine Sea. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 50 It does not appear that the dolphin shews a greater attachment to mankind than the rest of the cetaceous kind. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 521/2 The head [of the porpoise] is rounded in front, and differs from that of the true dolphins in not having the snout produced into a distinct 'beak'.

2. Popularly applied to the dorado (*Coryphæna hippuris*), a fish celebrated for its beautiful colours, which, when it is taken out of the water, or is dying, undergo rapid changes of hue.

1578 1628 F. FLETCHER *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 32 (Yule, s.v. *Dorado*) The..great mackrel (whom the Aurata or Dolphin also pursueth). 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 Fish hookes, for . Dolphins, or Dorados. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Giddinesse* v. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 443 The Dolphin. This is one of the most beautiful fishes of those seas. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xxix, Parting day Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues With a new colour..The last still loveliest. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* xcvi. Poems 1850 I. 215 Faint and dim His spirits seemed to sink in him, Then, like a dolphin, change and swim The current.

3. *Astron.* A northern constellation, *Delphinus.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv, In whiche the Egle and also the Dolphyne Haue theyr aryysynge by reuolucion. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 264 A lyttle from it is the Dolphine, whiche hath in it 10 starres. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 57 About the time of the Daulphins appearance 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 358 Two double stars, one of the Lion, the other of the Dolphin.

4. A figure of a dolphin (generally represented as curved) in painting, sculpture, heraldry, etc.

In early Christian art used as an emblem of love, diligence, or swiftness.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2054 A derfe schelde..With a dragone engowschede..Devorande a dolphyne. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1038 He beres a dolfyn of gold. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 20 The fish or dolphin at the side of the statue, on which some boys seem to be riding. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 387 A dolphin may be used as a symbol of the sea. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Aug. 449/1 Some Aldine edition, with..the sign of the well-known anchor and dolphin.

† **5.** (In full, *dalphyn* or *dolphin crown.*) A French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland. *Obs.*

Prob. the Fr. *écu du Dauphiné*, weighing about 54 English grains, struck by Louis XI for the Dauphiné.

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 33 The Crown of France hauand a crowned Flowre-deluce on ilk side of the Schield, ..and the Dolphin Crowne, ilk ane of them hauand course for sex shillinges aucht pennies. 1455 *Ibid.* (1597) § 59 The Salute, the Rydar, the Crowne, the Dolphin, to elleven shillings.

6. Applied to various contrivances resembling or fancifully likened to a dolphin.

a. In early artillery, each of two handles cast solid on a cannon nearly over the trunnions, commonly made in the conventional form of a dolphin.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Ordnance, Maniglions* or *Dolphins*..are the Handles placed on the back of the Piece near the Trunnions, and near the Centre of Gravity, to mount and dismount it the more easily. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* xi. (1874) 240 Thus the handles, *anses* (when in use in England called *dolphins*), are not infrequently made in the form of the body of some living creature; for example, in Fig. 50 they appear in the form of two dolphins.

b. *Naut.* (*a*) A spar or block of wood with a ring bolt at each end for vessels to ride by; a mooring-buoy. (*b*) A mooring-post or bollard placed at the entrance of a dock or along a quay, wharf or beach, to make hawsers fast to. (*c*) A wreath of plaited cordage fastened about a mast or yard, to prevent the latter from falling in case of the ropes or chains which support it being shot away in action.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc., Dolphins of the Mast.* 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, What with dead-eyes, and shrouds, cats and catblocks, dolphins, and dolphin-strikers, I was so puzzled..that [etc.]. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 90 *Q.* What is a dolphin? *A.* There is a post in the middle, and it is inclosed round by other posts, and this post in the middle is the post to make the rope fast to, and the others support it; it is for the vessels to warp into the river Hull. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 91 Substantial hawsers..fixed to the dolphins. 1847 CRAIG, *Dolphin of the mast.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bollard*, also a lighter sort of dolphin for attaching vessels to. *Ibid., Puddening*, a thick wreath of yarns, matting, or oakum (called a *dolphin*), tapering from the middle towards the ends.

c. *Gr. Antiq.* A heavy mass of lead, etc. suspended from a yard at the bows of a war-vessel, to be dropt into an enemy's ship when at close quarters.

1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 279 The enemy..were stopped by the yards of those ships to which were fixed dolphins of lead. 1880 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph. Knights* I. 227 Let your dolphins rise high, while the enemy's nearing. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Knights* II. iii, Quick haul up your ponderous dolphins. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lx. (1862) V. 269.

d. 'A technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water' (Weale *Dict. Terms Arch.* 1849–50).

e. *Angling.* A kind of hook.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 18.

7. A black species of aphis or plant-louse (*Aphis fabæ*), very destructive to bean-plants; also called *collier* and *dolphin-fly.* Also a black coleopterous insect infesting turnips (quot. 1771).

1731 BAILEY (ed 5), *Dolphins* (with Gardiners) small black Insects that infest Beans, etc. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxiv. 90 The country people here call it the Turnip Fly and Black Dolphin; but I know it to be one of the coleoptera; the Chrysomela oleracea. 1846 HANNAM in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 590 The season of 1846 has been memorable for the dolphin among the pea-crop. 1883 SUTTON *Cult. Veget. & Fl.* (1892) 382 The Bean Aphis ..the Bean Plant Louse, or Black Dolphin.

† **8.** = DAUPHIN 1 β., q.v. (*Obs.*).

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *dolphin-colour, -family, -fish, -hue, -shoal*; *dolphin-borne, -headed, -like* adjs.; **dolphin-fat**, a fat obtained from species of *Delphinus* (DELPHIN *sb.* 2); **dolphin-flower**, the Larkspur (*Delphinium*); **dolphin-fly** = sense 7; **dolphin-oil** = *dolphin-fat* (Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 309); **dolphin-striker** (*Naut.*), a short gaff spar fixed perpendicularly under the cap of the bowsprit for guying down the jib-boom; also called *martingale* (which name is also given to the ropes connecting it with the jib-boom).

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 1 Pang by pang, each with a *dolphin colour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 88 Als swift as *dalfin fische, swymand away. 1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasm.* 510 The Dolphin fish. is a lover of man. 1846 WORCESTER, **Dolphin-fly*, an insect of the aphis tribe, destructive to beans. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 15 The fancy cock and hammers have given place to a *dolphin-headed hammer. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 75 Melodious moaned the other 'Dying day with *dolphin-hues.' 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 89 His delights Were *Dolphin-like, they shew'd his backe aboue The Element they liu'd in. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* V. 594 Some *dolphin shoal ..afloat on the watery plain. 1833 *Dolphin-striker [see 6 b]. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* XXVIII. The..collision carried away our..dolphin-striker. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Martingale*, The spar is usually termed the dolphin-striker, from its handy position whence to strike fish. 1891 E. CASTLE *Conseq.* III. II. xvii. 3 Hot water bubbled..in an ancient copper *'dolphin' urn of exquisite outline.

Dolphinate, -ess, obs. ff. DAUPHINATE, -ESS.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. § 9 The Dolphinate in France.

† **Dolphine·t.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. DOLPHIN + -ET, dimin. suffix, here exceptionally used as a feminine.] A female dolphin.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 866 The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove Her deare, the Dolphin his owne Dolphinet.

Dolt (dōult), *sb.* Also 6 **dolte, dowlte**, 6–7 **doult**(e. [Found with its derivatives from middle of 16th c.; perh. earlier in dialect use. App. related to OE. *dol*, ME. *dol, doll*, DULL, and to DOLD, stupid, inert of intellect or faculty. For the *-t*, cf. ME. *dult* in sense of *dulled*: see DULL *v.*]

1. A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead, numskull.

1543 [implied in DOLTISH]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 39 Thies wyse fooles and verye archedoltes. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 42 A very dolt and loute. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 163 Oh Gull, oh dolt, As ignorant as durt. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 417 Not only these Doults, these Sots. 1725 SWIFT *Wood the Ironmonger* 32 Wood's adulterate copper, Which ..we like dolts Mistook at first for thunderbolts 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* V. i, The prerogative of dolts and dullards.

2. a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Doltish, stupid, senseless, foolish. **b.** *Comb.*, as † **dolt-head**, (*a*) a dolt, blockhead; (*b*) a stupid head (quot. 1711).

1579 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* II. iii, Dolt-heads, asses, And beasts of burden. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 414 As soon as each had bolted From out his Straw, and scratch'd his Dolthead. 1808 SOUTHEY *To A. Cunningham* Poems III. 311 The dolt image is not worth its clay. 1852 R. KNOX *Gt. Artists & Anat.* 57 North Germany, the land of schnapps, and insolence, and dolt stupidity.

Hence † **Do·ltage**, † **Do·ltry**, the condition of a dolt; † **Do·ltify** *v. trans.*, to make a dolt of.

1559 AYLMER *Harbor. Faithf. Subj.* G iij b, Women.. doltefied with the dregges of the Deuils dounge hill. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 205 Where I see nobilitie betraid to donghillrie, and learning to doultrie. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* G j b, I have usually seene uncircumsied doltage have the porch of his Panims pilfries very hugely pestred with praises.

† Dolt, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a dolt of, befool; to call dolt.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 74 b, When wee would abashe a man .wee either doulte hym at the firste, and make hym beleeve that he is no wiser then a goose, or [etc.]. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 26 Thus are the people dolted still, and fooles are made of fooles. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 302 Certaine men be dolted, and charged with a thousand thoughts. 1618 TODD, *To dolt*, to make dull. I have heard the word so spoken, but know no instance of it in books.

2. *intr.* To act like a dolt, to play the fool. Hence **Do·lting** *ppl. a.*

1573 *New Custom* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 19 More better..Than in these trifles to have dolted so much. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 21 Touching doating or dolting lelosy.

Doltish (dō·ltiʃ), *a.* [f. DOLT *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of or like a dolt; foolish, stupid, thick-headed, senseless.

1543 BALE *Course Rom. Foxe* 62 b (T.) Your argument is, as you are; unlearned, fantastical and doltish. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. iii. (Arb.) 63 Rather than to mary with suche a doltishe loute. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 32 Doltish incapacity. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* XXXVI. 181 A doltish stare. 1892 LUCY T. SMITH in *Hist. Rev.* Jan. 34 The man with a doltish son.

Do·ltishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a doltish manner; stupidly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bestement & lourdement*, beastly and doltishly. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* II. 98 [They] do very doltishly distinguisht two kinds of adoration. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 186 Thou hast perniciously and doultishly taught and maintained that there is no God.

Do·ltishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being doltish; stupidity.

1569 T. NORTON *Rebell. Earl Northumb.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lv. 597 The vanities, the doltishness, the borrowing without caring to pay. 1609 SYMMER *Spir. Poste* II. i. 33 It is extreame doltishnesse to deferre the practise of Wisedome. 1813 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 339 The usual doltishness of the regal race.

† Dolven, obs. pa. pple. of DELVE *v.*: Delved, dug, buried.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Hud þe iðe doluene eorðe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5280 Ac he was ded & doluen. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 689 In the doluen lond. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXIV. 189 Both dede and doluen, þis is þe fourþe day.

† Do·ly, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* **duillie,** 8 **dooly.** [The forms *dooly* and *duillie* are clearly, and *doly* probably, from DOLE *sb.*2; a 16th c. *dolly* appears to be a different word: see DOWIE.] Doleful, sorrowful, sad.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 189 Quhidder is become sa sone this duillie hant? 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 57 This dolye chaunce gald vs, with blood, with slaghter abounding. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 20 The dolie season of the yeare. 1721 BAILEY, *Doly* or *Dooly*, mourning, sad.

‖ Dom 1 (dɒm). [In sense 1, a. Pg. *dom*, a title of honour, = Sp. *don*:—L. *domin-us* master, ruler, chief, owner; see DON *sb.*1, DAM *sb.*4, DANI. In sense 2 an abbreviation of L. *dominus*.]

1. In Portugal and Brazil, a title of dignity prefixed to the Christian name, used by Royalty, Cardinals, Bishops, and gentlemen on whom it has been conferred by Royal authority.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In Portugal, nobody is allowed to assume the title of *Dom*, which is a badge or token of nobility, without the King's leave.

2. As a shortened form of L. *dominus*, prefixed to the names of R. C. ecclesiastical and monastic dignitaries, *esp.* to Benedictine and Carthusian monks, whether priests or in minor orders.

1716 DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 372 The noted French reform'd Monk Dom Gerberon. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dom* is likewise used in France among some orders of religious as the Chartreux, Benedictines, etc. We say, the reverend father Dom Calmet, Dom Alexis, Dom Balthasar, etc. 1822 NARES s. v. *Dan*, The *Dom* of the Benedictines. 1892 J. WICKHAM LEGG in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccl. Soc.* III. 74 Mr. Edmund Bishop, who, with Dom Aidan Gasquet, is editing the Consuetudinary of St. Mary's Abbey, York.

3. *Dom Pedro* (*U.S.*): a game at cards, a variation of don (DON 6).

1887 F. R. STOCKTON *Borrowed Month*, etc. 191 (American) Dom Pedro .. a social game of cards which we generally played.

‖ Dom 2 (dōm). [mod.Ger. *dom* cathedral, ad. L. *domus* (*domus Dei*): see DOME. OHG. and MHG. had *tuom.*] A cathedral church.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* ii. 35 A stroll through the city showed us..the so-called Dom..a building somewhat resembling the cathedral at Graz. 1876 FREEMAN *Hist. Sk., Venetian March*, As Innsbrück never was a Bishop's see, there is no dom. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed) 22 June 5/1 The Dom at Berlin.

So **Do·mchurch** [tr. Ger. *domkirche*] = prec.

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 219 The domchurch and its organization grew up .. round the body of a saint or martyr.

Dom, obs. f. DOOM, DUMB; var. f. DOUM.

-dom, *suffix.* [OE. *-dōm* = OS. *-dōm*, MDu. *-doem*, Du. *-dom*, OHG., MHG. *-tuom*, Ger. *-tum.*] Abstract suffix of state, which has grown out of an independent sb., orig. putting, setting, position, statute, OHG. *tuom*, position, condition, dignity, in OE. *dōm*, statute, judgement, jurisdiction, f. stem *dō-* of Do *v.* + abstract suffix *-mōz*, OE. *-m*, as in *hel-m*, *sea-m*, *strea-m*, etc. Frequent already in OE. as a suffix to sbs. and adjs., as *biscopdōm* the dignity of a bishop, *cyningdōm*, *cynedōm*, royal or kingly dominion, kingdom, *ealdordōm* the position or jurisdiction of an elder or lord; *þeowdōm*, the condition of a þeow or slave; *frēodōm*, *hālignēss*, *wīsdōm* the condition or fact of being free, holy, or wise. The number of these derivatives has increased in later times, and *-dom* is now a living suffix, freely employed to form nonce-derivatives, not only with the sense of 'condition, state, dignity', but also with that of 'domain, realm' (*fig.*). See in their alphabetical places *alderdom*, *Anglo-Saxondom*, *boredom*, *Christendom*, *cuckoldom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *freedom*, *kingdom*, *martyrdom*, *popedom*, *sheriffdom*, *thraldom*, *wisdom*, etc. Examples of nonce-words appear in the quotations.

1885 H. PEARSON *R. Browning* 8 Pomona..to express all appledom and peardom. 1888 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* I. i. iv. 58 Entitled him to all the honours of B.A. dom. 1887 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* 2 Feb., A real, live Dakota man..fresh from Blizzardom. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 237 Meanwhile cardom flourishes. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 To test . the good-sailordom of the spectators. *Ibid.* 7 Oct. 2/1 Imagine Manchesterdom Protectionist. 1894 *Times* 27 Sept. 7/4 Says Mr. Labouchere, 'Liberal officialdom has wet-blanketed it.' *Ibid* 6 June 11/3 The ranks of old fogeydom. 1894 HENTY *Dorothy's Double* I. 91 A.. specimen of English squiredom. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 1/1 The classic pile which..divides clubland from theatredom. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Jan., A pervading atmosphere of topsy-turveydom.

† Do·mable, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *domābil-is* tamable, f. *domāre* to tame: cf. OF. *domable.*] Tamable. Hence **† Do·mableness.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Domable*, easie to be tamed. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 205 As quiet and peaceable in the world as domable, or indomable doves are. *Ibid.* 213 *note*, It is impossible to reduce this feral creature unto that domableness that young women might play with him.

Domage, -eable, -eous, obs. ff. DAMAGE, etc.

† Do·mager. *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. pres. inf. *domager*, earlier *-ier*, to damage, used substantively.] Damage, injury.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 269 The maner of restytucyon ought to haue conformyte to the maner of the domager.

Domain (domē·n), *sb.* Also 5 **domayne,** 7 **-aine.** [a. mod.F. *domaine* (1611 in Cotgr.), for earlier F. *demaine*, OF. *demeine*:—L. *dominicum*, in med.L. = 'proprietas, quod ad dominum spectat', subst. use of *dominicus* of or belonging to a lord, of the nature of private property, proper, own. See DEMESNE, which is another form of this word.

OF. *domeine*, *demeine*, did not come down from cl. L. *dominium* lordship, ownership, property, for that could have given only an OF. *domein*, *demein*; it is supposed that cl.L. *dominicum* passed in Rom. and OF. through the stages **domenio*, *domenir*, *domeine*, *demeine*: cf. *canonicum*, **canonio*, *canonir*, *canoine*, *chanoine*. But, in the intermediate stage, the form of the word naturally suggested its identity with cl. L. *dominium*, which consequently appears, beside the original *dominicum*, as the Latin equivalent in mediæval documents; the latter have also *domanium* formed on the vernacular. The *o* was in OF. regularly weakened to *e*, *demeine*, whence late AFr. & Eng. *demesne*; in *domaine* the *o* is restored after L.; in French, *domaine* is now (since *c* 1610) used in all senses; but in Eng., *demesne* has been traditionally retained in the legal use, and in senses immediately derived from it, though the two forms overlap.]

† 1. = DEMESNE 1. Also *attrib.* in *domain lands. Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* v. x. 386 Octaveus..þai Deputys has slayne, And held þe kynryk in domayne. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 158 The rights of the Domaine are these: Rents, Feifs, Payments at alienations. *Ibid.* That is Domaine, which belongeth to the Crowne. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 24 This portion was called *terra dominica*, *terræ dominicales*, or domain lands.

2. *Eminent domain*: ultimate or supreme lordship; the superiority or lordship of the sovereign power over all the property in the state, in accordance with which it is entitled to appropriate by constitutional methods any part required for the public advantage, compensation being given to the owner. A term chiefly used in International Law, and in the Law of the United States of America.

[1625 GROTIUS *De Jure B. et P.* I. iii. § 6 Dominium eminens, quod civitas habet in cives et res civium, ad usum publicum.] 1850 LONGF. *Ladder St. Augustine* vi, If we would gain In the bright fields of fair renown The right of eminent domain. 1894 *Harvard Law Rev.* VIII. 237 The name Eminent Domain comes from Grotius, and the subject is a prominent one with European writers on public law; but treatises on it do not exist outside of the United States The topic develops here because it is a branch of our system of Constitutional Law. The first treatise was by H. E. Mills of St. Louis in 1879. (See also EMINENT 5.)

b. *Direct domain*, *domain of use*, translation of the French law-phrases *domaine direct* the ownership or right of the lord, and *domaine utile* the right of use on the part of a lessee, as used in the law of Lower Canada.

3. A heritable property; estate or territory held in possession; lands; dominions; = DEMESNE 3–5.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. iii. (R.), These are in the nature of a domain and inheritance, and fall to the next heire in succession. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 258 Royal domains .. were .. made over to ecclesiastics. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 636 There are, in that Country [Russia], proprietors possessed of domains as extensive as Provinces. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 35 She occupied half a hide of royal domain.

b. *transf.* A district or region under rule, control, or influence, or contained within certain limits; realm; sphere of activity, influence, or dominion.

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 859 Ocean trembles for his green domain. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relation*, He was lord of his library, and seldom cared for looking out beyond his domains. 1858 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 407 For even an infinitude of atoms, infinite worlds in infinite space may be found domain enough.

c. Used by Pinkerton for a subdivision of the Mineral 'kingdom'.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 132 The intrites and glutenites are classed under the several domains to which they belong. *Ibid.* I. Introd. iii–iv.

4. *fig.* A sphere of thought or action; field, province, scope of a department of knowledge, etc.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 97 Carried to excess in each domain, This fav'rite good begets peculiar pain. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Study Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 381 Contracting..the domain of brutal force and of arbitrary will. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) I, Our Poet's gift in raising it into the domain of Art. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 343 An actual enlargement of the domain of Science. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 53.

b. *Logic.* The breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion.

c. *Math.* 'In the theory of Functions, the portion of the z-plane within a circle which just does not include a singular point is called the domain of its centre' (H. T. Gerrans).

1893 FORSYTH *The. Functions* 55 If the whole of the domain of *b* be not included in that of *a*.

Hence **† Domai·n** *v. Obs. intr.*, to dominate.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 36 It must lye wholy open toward the towne, that the towne may commaund, and domaine ouer it.

Domainal (domē·năl), *a.* [f. DOMAIN + AL; united with the more historical word DOMANIAL by the intermediate *domainial.*] = DOMANIAL.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 551 An antient domainal palace. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 352 The domainal jurists of the eighteenth century.

Domal (dō·măl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *domāl-is* (Du Cange), f. *domus* house: see DOME, etc.]

1. *Astrol.* Of or pertaining to a dome or 'house'.

1716 ADDISON *Drummer* III. i, Mars is now entering his first house, and will shortly appear in all his domal dignities. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.*, *Domal dignity*, when a planet is in its own house.

2. Of or pertaining to houses; domestic.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 3 Templar and Domal Architecture. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 98/1 Principles of sanitation—personnal, municipal, domal, etc.

Domanial (domē·niăl), *a.* Also 9 **domainial.** [a. F. *domanial* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med.L. *domaniālis*, f. *domanium.*] Of, pertaining, or relating to domain or to a particular domain.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ii. II. (1855) I. 208 The domanial estates of the crown. *Ibid.* 221 The extent of his domanial territory. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 110 Old privileges of the domanial towns, or, as we might call them, royal boroughs. 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 405 Re-assuming those rich domainial estates. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vii. (1870) 231 That..transmutation..substituted the feudal form of property for the domainial (or Roman) and the allodial (or German).

Domas, obs. form of DAMASK.

Domb(e, obs. ff. DUMB, DOOM.

‖ Domba (dŏ·mbă). [ad. Cingalese *dombe.*] A large East Indian and Malayan tree, *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, N. O. *Clusiaceæ*, the seeds of which yield a thick dark-green strong-scented oil (*domba oil*), used medicinally and for burning.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Dómbóc, OE. form of DOOMBOOK.

Domdaniel (dɒmdæ·niĕl). [a. F. *domdaniel*, app. f. Gr. *δῶμα Δανιήλ*, or L. *domus Danielis*, hall or house of Daniel.

A fictitious name, introduced in the French 'Continuation of the Arabian Nights' by Dom Chaves and M. Cazotte 1788–93, whence adopted by Southey in *Thalaba*, and so by Carlyle. It is not clear whether 'Daniel' is intended to refer to the Hebrew prophet, or to 'a great Grecian sage' of that name who appears in the tale of 'the Queen and the Serpents' in the *Arabian Nights.*]

A fabled submarine hall where a magician or sorcerer met with his disciples: placed by Cazotte 'under the sea near Tunis', by Southey 'under the roots of the ocean'; used by Carlyle in the sense of 'infernal cave', 'den of iniquity'.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xxiv, The Domdaniel rock'd Through all its thundering vaults. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 213 Next see tremendous Thalaba come on .. Domdaniel's dread destroyer. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 41 Spain was as a black Domdaniel. *Ibid.* 64 A grisly Law Pluto .. kind of Infernal King, Chief Enchanter..in the Domdaniel of Attorneys. *Ibid.* IV. 138 Hurled .. into the great Domdaniel of Spanish Iniquity in the far West. 1888 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 408 At ease not in Zion only but in Domdaniel.

Dome (dō·m), *sb.* Also 7 **dosme,** 8 **doom.** [In sense 1, app. directly ad. L. *dom-us* house, home; in other senses, a. F. *dome* (15–16th c.; sometimes *dosme*, whence mod.F. *dôme*), ad. It.

duomo house, house of God, 'chiefe Church or Cathedrall Church in a citie' (Florio), high cupola, dome (as a distinguishing feature of Italian cathedrals) :—L. *domus* house.]

1. A house, a home; a stately building, a mansion. Now only as a poetical or dignified appellation.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 93 Onto my dome [= in my dwelling], I saw 3ou neuir ayr. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 166 Dated at my Dome, or rather Mansion place in Lincolneshire. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dome* .. a Town-House, Guild-Hall, a State-House, Meeting-house in a city, from that of Florence, which is so called. 1724 Swift *Riddles* vii. 51 Sad charnel-house! a dismal dome, For which all mortals leave their home. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 74/2 They built temples .. and other sacred domes. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. Introd. 121 Gladly as he we seek the dome, And as reluctant turn us home.

fig. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. vi, Ambition's airy hall, The dome of thought, the palace of the Soul. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* II. xliii, Hoary crime would come Behind, and fraud rebuild religion's tottering dome.

† **2.** A cathedral church; = Dom 2. *Obs.*

1691 tr. *Emillianne's Journ. Naples* 71 The Ceremony ..Celebrated..at the Dome (so they call the Cathedral Churches in Italy). 1704 Addison *Italy* (1766) 46 Pope Lucius, who lies buried in the dome. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4382/3 There was a Jew Christen'd last Sunday in the Dome of this City [Berlin]. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* II. I. iii. 15 There is also the dome, which is a cathedral church.

3. A rounded vault forming the roof of a building or chief part of it, and having a circular, elliptical, or polygonal base; a cupola.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dome* .. a flat round Loover, or open roof to a Steeple, Banqueting-house, &c. Somewhat resembling the bell of a great Watch. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 114 The Kings Palace..was built square, with a Dosme. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5058/2 The Dome of the Cathedral was illuminated. 1756 7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 321 The roof of the Pantheon is a round doom, without pillars or windows. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 66 The whispering gallery in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 229, I defined a dome as the covering of a circular space produced by the revolution of an arch round its central vertical axis.

b. The hemispherical roof of an astronomical observatory, made to revolve and open so as to direct the telescope towards any part of the heavens.

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 30/2 Since the year 1852, a time-ball has been dropped on the dome of the Observatory ..at precisely one o'clock.

4. *transf.* The vaulted roof of a cavern or natural hollow; the concave vault of the sky; a vaulted canopy; a canopy of trees, etc.; a bee-hive.

1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. iii, Whence the astronomers descend into a large dome .. called .. the astronomer's cave. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 1182 The tender race, By thousands, tumble from their honeyed domes. 1790–1812 Combe *Devil on 2 Sticks in Eng.* (1817) VI 59 In a . bed, with a dome to it. 1797 Mrs. Raicliffe *Italian* ii, The whole dome of the sky had an appearance of transparency. 1830 Tennyson *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 41 Imbower'd vaults of pillar'd palm..the dome Of hollow boughs. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 18 Some bubbles..had lifted the coating here and there into little rounded domes.

b. The convex rounded summit of a mountain, a wave, etc. In U.S., frequently entering into the names of rounded mountain peaks.

[1788 Sir W. Jones *Tartary* v. Wks. 1799 I. 52 A stupendous edifice, the beams and pillars of which are many ranges of lofty hills, and the dome, one prodigious mountain.] 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* v. *At Sea*, The billows..upon their flowing dome .. poise her. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* x. (1858) 366 Tabor with its rounded dome. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal* iii. 58 Velvets ..'studded' with polished domes. 1890 M. Townsend *U. S.* 138 Carter Dome, New Hampshire; The Dome, State of New York.

5. Technical senses.

a. *Manuf.* The cover of a reverberatory furnace, etc.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dome*..among chymists, a kind of arched Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace. 1823 *Specif. Johnson's Patent* No. 4747. 2 The .. uppermost vessel. must have a close dome or cover applied to it. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 127 The dome ought to be made as flat as possible consistent with durability, in order to reflect the heat down upon the coal.

b. *Cryst.* (See quot.)

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem* II. 1 *Dome*, a term used to designate a trimetric, monoclinic, or triclinic prism, whose faces and edges are parallel to one of the secondary axes. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 326 The term dome is employed not in contradistinction to the term prism or prismatid, but, like the latter term, conventionally and merely to distinguish these forms from one another.

c. In *Locomotive Engines*, the raised conical part of the boiler, forming a steam-chamber, the *steam-dome* (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1849–50). In *Railway Carriages*, the raised roof, forming a space for ventilation and light (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, 1874).

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 259/2 The steam-dome and similar parts are double.

d. *Watchmaking.* The back part of the inner case of a watch to which sometimes the works are attached.

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 88 Used for attaching a watch movement to a dome case.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dome-case, -cover, -face, -form, -head, -span, -spire, -theatre, -top, -vaulting*; *dome-like, -shaped* adjs.

1797 *College* 6 Science trailed her pall Through the dome-theatre and spacious hall. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 128 Its [the beaver's] house has an arched dome like roof. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Dome*, Dome-vaulting..is lighter than any that can cover the same area. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 60 The dome-shaped roof. 1849–50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, *Dome Cover*, in locomotive engines, the brass or copper cover which encloses the dome, to prevent the radiation of heat. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 147 When trimetric crystals are bounded only by prismatic and dome-faces. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr* § 328 Dome-forms with the general symbol (*okl*).

Hence **Do·meless** *a.*, not having a dome.

1870 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 239/3 In that domeless Domkirche of Cologne.

Dome, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a dome.

1876 Whitney *Sights & Ins.* XXV. 248 An enlarged chamber, almost domed in by the deep scooped overleaning wall. 1885 Tennyson *Early Spring* i, [He] domes the red-plow'd hills With loving blue. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* II. xix. 88 To the Romans there was no necessity for doming over quadrangular spaces.

2. To make dome-shaped.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/1 And brings down upon them a polished globular punch, which domes them up. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* I. 293 The roof had been raised and domed.

3. *intr.* To rise or swell as a dome.

1887 *Argosy* Jan. 32 The cathedral towered, or rather domed, above the ramparts. 1894 Doyle *S. Holmes* 261 His forehead domes out in a white curve.

Dome, obs. form of Doom, Doum.

Domed (dōmd), *a.* [f. Dome *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.]

1. Dome-shaped, made dome-like; vaulted.

1775 in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 287 The ceiling is domed, and beautifully painted. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xv. 164 They build a domed nest, which is a great anomaly in so large a bird. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* vii. 137 These domed mountains. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 152 The dark Nubians..have domed foreheads.

2. Roofed with or possessing a dome or domes.

1855 Browning *Love among Ruins* ii, The domed and daring palace. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. vi, He looked down on the domed and towered city. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 7 The introduction into France of the domed architecture by a colony of Greeks.

Domel, variant of Dumble.

Domelet (dōmlet). [f. Dome *sb.* + -let.] A miniature dome.

1883 R. F. Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast for Gold* I. i. 19 The Estrella, whose dome and domelets, built to mimic St Peter's, look only like hen and chickens. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 July 38/2 A very low dome, or domelet.

Doment (dōment). *dial.* and *vulgar.* [f. Do *v.* + -ment.] A performance, 'to-do': see Do *sb.*1

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dooment*, deed, action, contest. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July 4/3 At the great *Do*, or *Dooment*..in honor of the Whig Ministry. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Ther'll be a fine doment when yung—cums at aage. Thaay kicked up no end on a doment.

† **Domes-booke.** *Obs.* = Domesday Book.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 234 In Edward the Confessors time (as we read in Domes-booke of England) it paied tribute.

Domesday (dōmzdā, dūmzdē). [f. *dómes* genitive of *dóm* Doom + Day.] A Middle English spelling of Doomsday, day of judgement, now commonly used as a historical term, in the following:

Domesday Book, colloquially *Domesday*: the name applied, from the 12th c., to the record of the Great Inquisition or Survey of the lands of England, their extent, value, ownership, and liabilities, made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086. Extended to abstracts based upon that record, such as the Exon Domesday.

[The name appears to have been derived directly from *Domesday* the Day of the Last Judgement, and *Domesday Book* the Book by which all men would be judged. It originated as a popular appellation (see *Dial. de Scacc.*), given to the Book as being a final and conclusive authority on all matters on which it had to be referred to.]

1178 *Dial. de Scaccario* I. xvi, Hic liber ab indigenis Domesdei nuncupatur, id est, dies judicii per metaphoram; sicut enim districti et terribilis examinis illius novissimi sententia nulla tergiversationis arte valet eludi: sic. sententia ejus [libri] infatuari non potest vel impune declinari. Ob hoc nos eundem librum judiciarium nominavimus. 1485 *Nottingham Rec* II. 350 Libro de Domesday. *a* 1492 J. Ross *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 109 Redacta est dicta descriptio in unum volumen Nomen libri est Domesday. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. CXCVII. 202 An olde boke sometyme in ye Guyldehall of London named Domys daye. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 104 The booke of the generall survey of the Realme, which William the Conquerour caused to bee made .. and to be called Domesday, bicause (as Mathew Parise saith) it spared no man, but iudged all men indifferently, as the Lord in that great day will do. 1591 — *Archeion* (1635) 24 The Record of which Survey was then called Doomes-day Book. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 232 In that which we now call Domesday, made and collected under William I. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dooms-day-book*..wherein all the ancient Demean Lands in this Nation are registred; It is so called, because upon any difference, the parties received their doom. 1701 Dr For *True-born Eng.* 13 Doomsday Book his Tyranny records. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 49 The compiling of the great survey called domesday-book. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 Down goes the flying word on the tablets, and is indelible as Doomsday Book. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. 476 Domesday still sets before us a most minute scale of classes.

b. Transferred to other like documents of standard authority, such as the *Domesday of St. Paul's*, the record of a survey of the capitular estates in 1181; also *fig.* and allusively.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 271 All-rapacious Usurers conceal Their Doomsday-book from all consuming heirs. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IX. i, The vast authentic doomsday-book of nature. 1862–5 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* XII. 259 Which has made the latter half of the Book of Joshua .. the Domesday Book of the Conquest of Palestine. 1865 *Navy Dockyd. Expense Acc.* (*Blue Book* I. 465) Previous to the year 1858-59 the expense accounts of ships and services were transmitted annually from the Dockyards to the Surveyor of the Navy..for recording in the 'Abstracts of Progress' or 'Doomsday Book' the expenditure incurred on account of each ship. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III 300 A Domesday of the conquerors was. drawn up in the ducal hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great Domesday of the conquered.

Domestic (dome·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 -ique, -ick(e. [ad. L. *domestic us*, f. *domus* house; see Dome. In early form and use, immediately through F. *domestique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A *adj.*

† **1.** Having the character or position of the inmate of a house; housed. *To be domestic with (of)*: to be of the household of, at home with. *Obs.*

1521 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* and Ballad to Author 21 (1887) 201 Preserue his soule, and make hym domestique Within the heuyns. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 67, I being domestick with him the selfe same time. *Ibid.* VIII. 358 [He] had turned Turke .. With whom I found Domesticke, some fifteene circumsised English Runagates. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic* (1695) 27 Mercury..hath no dwelling of his own, But is Domestic of the Sun.

† **b.** Intimate, familiar, 'at home'. *Obs.*

a 1622 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 42 The knowledge therof is so domestique, so neare, so inwardly to us, that our conscience cannot slumber in it, nor dissemble it. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 83 He .. was .. domestick with all, and not suspected by either of the . factions. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxiv. 100 Domestic in the best company and the best families. 1750 *Ibid.* (1774) III. 152 An English minister shall have resided seven years at a court..without being intimate or domestic in any one house.

2. Of or belonging to the home, house, or household; pertaining to one's place of residence or family affairs; household, home, 'family'.

1611 Shaks *Cymb.* III. i. 65 Cæsar, that hath moe Kings his Seruants, then Thy selfe Domesticke Officers. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 363 Domesticke pastimes, as Chesse, Cards, Dice, and Tables. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos* I. 11 Of Domestick Spiders there are two sorts. 1681 Temple *Memoirs* III Wks. 1731 I. 345, I was resolv'd to pass the rest of my Life in my own Domestick, without troubling my self further about any publick Affairs. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 434 Domestic joy. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas I*, III. vi. 110 Charles .. loved the privacy of domestic life. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* vii, Her single domestic servant.

† **b.** *fig.* Belonging to what concerns oneself.

1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* VII. 315 Domestic ignorance, the ignorance of our selves, and of what passes within our own breast.

3. Of or pertaining to one's own country or nation; not foreign, internal, inland, 'home'.

1545 Joye *Exp Dan.* vii. (R.), Lo here maye ye see this beast to be no stranger. he sitteth in the temple of God, he is therefore a domestyc enimye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16, I hef vsit domestic scottis langage, maist intelligibil for the vlgare pepil. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 859 That the contentions growing among Priests should be decided by Domestique Judges, and not at Rome. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 7 A great Part of our Domestick Trade depends upon our Foreign Commerce. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* II. 265 The whole domestic and foreign policy of the English government.

b. Indigenous; made at home or in the country itself; native, home-grown, home-made.

1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 42 [It] makes the like impression upon its domestique plants. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No 49 P 8 They [glasses] are domestic, and cheaper than foreign toys. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 77 Domestic woollens and flannels.

4. Of animals: Living under the care of man, in or near his habitations; tame, not wild.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 65 Domesticke or tame Ducks. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 181 No small delight .. to see so timorous a creature growne so domesticke. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 635 Tamed and grown domestic like a barn-door fowl. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 14 The origin of most of our domestic animals will probably for ever remain vague.

† **b.** Of men: Having settled abodes; not nomad or wild. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 291 Moores, Jews, domesticke Arabians.

5. Attached to home; devoted to home life or duties; domesticated.

1638 Davenant *Play-House to be Let* IV. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 85 Kings, who move Within a lowly sphere of private love, Are too domestic for a throne. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 153 P 5 To me, whom he found studious and domestick. 1837 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm* (ed. 2) III. XX. 329 It is praiseworthy and right to be domestic.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A member of a household; one who dwells in the same house with another; an inmate; a member of the family (including children and relatives). (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

1539 Tonstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 56 Nowe ye be not guestes and strangers, but ye be citisens and domestikes of almyghty god. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 62 From that time he had his accesses. to his Majesties presence as a Domestique without Ceremony. *a* 1726 South *Serm.* II. xliii. (R.), A servant dwells..as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a domestick, and yet a stranger too. 1737

WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XVI. vii. § 4 Often did he lament the wickedness of his domestics.

2. A household servant or attendant.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II iv. 114 Where Powres are your Retainers, and your words (Domesticke to you) serue your will. 1647 *Lisander & Cal.* VI 103 Besides the domestics he sent for some of his tenants. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No 106 ¶ 2 His Domesticks are all in Years, and grown old with their Master. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II 228 At a month's notice like a common domestic. 1848 MAURICE *Lord's Prayer* (1861) 66 The relationship between the master of a household and his domestics.

† b. A domestic animal. *Obs. rare.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii, My Pol .. began now to be a mere domestic 1742 J. HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* (1754) I. 215 Continue, therefore, your wonted Care .. for your innocent Domestics *Ibid* 160.

† **3.** An inhabitant of the same country; a native, fellow-countryman. *Obs.*

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* II. vi. *Good Centurion*, If he were a foreigner for birth, yet he was a domestic in heart. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 254 Supplies.. afforded me both by our eminent Domesticks within his Majesties Dominions: and also by Forrainers. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 313 Notable service against the Domesticks.

† b. An indigenous plant. *Obs.*

1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist* § 8 All Exoticks, may probably be reduced to some such Domesticks, unto which they may bear the best Resemblance.

4. *pl* Articles of home produce or manufacture; *esp.*, in U.S., home-made cotton cloths, bleached or unbleached, for common use.

1688 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 2 When mankind was propagated into an infinite number, and the domestiques or neere hand commodities were not sufficient for their sustenance in some countries, and in other countries were ouer aboundant. 1846 WORCESTER, *Domestic* a sort of American cotton cloth. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Famn.* 26 That large class of fabrics known in the trade as 'domestics', of which shirting and sheeting form a large part.

5. 'A carriage for general use' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Hence **Dome·sticism**, devotion to home life; **Dome·sticness**, domesticity.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* A iij b, It's domestickines of spirit. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 344 Our happy domesticism has undergone no change. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 509 The ignorant domesticism which was the only recognised virtue of her sex.

Dome·sticable, *a.* [f. med.L *domesticā-re* to DOMESTICATE + -BLE.] Capable of being domesticated or tamed.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 35 The elephant and the hippopotamus both appear domesticable. 1883 F. GALTON *Inq. Hum. Faculty* 245 All domesticable animals of any note have long fallen under the yoke of man.

† **Domestical** (dome·stikăl), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *domestic-us* DOMESTIC + -AL. (Much used in 16 17th c.)]

A. *adj.* **1.** = DOMESTIC *a.* **2.**

1459 SIR J. FASTOLF *Will* in *Paston Lett.* I. 457 My right trusty chapeleyn and servaunt domysticall. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* III. vi, In their domesticall celebration of the passeouer. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 226 Domestical utensils, as baskets, bags. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* I. XXII. § 1 Raising him up domestical troubles. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 A massive system .at once domestical and stately.

b. = DOMESTIC *a.* **2** b.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch* xii. 62 Inward and domesticall, in that it proceedeth from a natural power. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ii. 48 The domesticall enemies which are within mans body.

2. = DOMESTIC *a.* 3, 3 b.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi. (1883) 60 We lacke nat of this vertue domsticall examples, I meane of our owne kynges of Englande. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 The domesticall and foreigne affaires of the Realme. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. x. (1660) 149 Some [Plants] are forrein, and some Domesticall. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. I. § 21 Domestical dissentions of his own Subjects.

3. = DOMESTIC *a.* 4.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk Simples* (1579) 77 Domesticall or yard foules. 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 44 The Camel is a very domestical and gentle Beast. 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man.* II ix. 208 Animals..that are domestical, and not for food, as Cats and Dogs.

b. Of plants: Cultivated, not wild.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV xviii. 473 The Domesticall, or husbandly beanes, do growe in feeldes and gardens. *Ibid.* xxii. 479 The domestical or tame Cicches.

4. Familiar, homely.

1563 WINJET *Agst. Hæreseis* I. xxviii. Wks. 1890 II. 60 Gif we sal begin to mixt vncouth and strange thingis with domestical materis. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV 52 In our domesticall phrase. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks 1874 VI. 156 O Jupiter..That art domesticall and hospitable

B. *sb.* A member of the household; a household servant; = DOMESTIC *sb.* **1, 2.**

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 110 Hee tooke deliberation of his domesticalls and generallie all his princes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* ii. 19 You are citizens of the saincte, and the domesticals of God. 1639 T BRUGIS tr *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 228 This youth was one of Fursees domesticals.

Hence **Domestica·lity**, domestic quality.

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVIII. 225 His very reflections have a domesticality of character.

Dome·stically, *adv.* [f. DOMESTICAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a domestic manner; in, or in reference to, the house, home, or family; with regard to domestic or home affairs; familiarly.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 80 To change that order of life, which by long use and domestically hee hath frequented. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Agric.* (1669) 104 Augustus had desir'd Mecænas to persuade him [Horace] to come and live domestically, and at the same Table with him. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Introd. Tea, Coffee, etc.*, Probably, tea was not in general use domestically so late as in 1687. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 21 All is well with us, and so far as concerns us, directly and domestically. 1885 *Westmld. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 8/2 Gratified to see the Queen's youngest daughter settled domestically.

† **Dome·sticant,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *domesticānt-em*, pr. pple. of *domesticāre*: see next.] Making its home; dwelling, residing.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* 71 The power .. was virtually residing and domesticant in the plurality of his Assessors.

Domesticate (dome·stikeit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *domesticāre* to dwell in a house, to accustom (Du Cange), f. *domestic-us* DOMESTIC: cf. F. *domestiquer* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To make, or settle as, a member of a household; to cause to be at home; to naturalize.

a 1639 [see DOMESTICATED] *a* 1773 CHESTERF. (Mason), Domesticate yourself there, while you stay at Naples. 1862 GOULBURN *Educ. World in Replies Ess. & Rev.* 9 It domesticated many of them in different parts of the heathen world. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* VII. 97 An element in the Greek nation originally foreign, but now domesticated.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To make to be or to feel 'at home'; to familiarize.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 150, I now require this of all pictures, that they domesticate me, not that they dazzle me. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* V. 179 The mental faculties of one people are domesticated, as it were, into the ways of thought of another.

2. To make domestic; to attach to home and its duties.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 437 A circumstance which generally lowers the spirit of the ladies, and domesticates them. 1863 MISS POWER *Arab. Days & N.* 130 [They] easily become domesticated (as lady-companions and housekeepers now describe themselves in advertisements to be). 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 The efforts which are being made to domesticate the teaching.

3. To accustom (an animal) to live under the care and near the habitations of man; to tame or bring under control; *transf.* to civilize.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres* I. iv-v, 145 Ireland, where the wisedome and valour of the Duke of Yorke had domesticated a savage people. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 29 The first flock, which is minutely described .. was perfectly domesticated. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* 1 (1873) 14 There is hardly a tribe so barbarous, as not to have domesticated at least the dog.

† **4.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To live familiarly or at home (*with*); to take up one's abode. *Obs.*

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1859) I. 305, I would rather .. see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her. 1796 COLERIDGE (*title of poem*) To a young friend, on his proposing to domesticate with the author. 1812 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 230, I shall try to domesticate in some antique feudal castle.

Dome·sticated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made domestic or familiar; tamed, naturalized.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* 366 (T.) Being now familiarized and domesticated evils. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. (1827) 497/1 The sheep in the domesticated state. 1838 DICKENS *Mem. Grimaldi* II, He had always been a domesticated man, delighting in the society of his relations and friends. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 14 There are .. no signs of any domesticated animals except the dog.

Domestication (dome·stikē·ʃən). [n. of action from DOMESTICATE: see -ATION: so in F.] The action of domesticating, or the condition of being domesticated.

1774 KAMES *Sk. Hist. Man* II 13 (Jod.) The same discipline obtains even after domestication. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 150 Animals that readily enter into domestication. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xliv. 192 Her domestication with this family.

Dome·sticative, *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *domesticāre* + -IVE.] Tending to domesticate, productive of domestication.

In recent Dicts.

Dome·sticator. [agent-n. in L. form from med.L. *domesticāre* to DOMESTICATE.] One who domesticates; a tamer.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 51 Man. was obliged to be his own domesticator. 1894 *Q. Rev. Current Hist.* IV. 700 The domesticator of animals.

Domesticity (dōmesti·sĭti). [f. DOMESTIC *a.* + -ITY: cf. F *domesticité* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality or state of being domestic, domestic character; home or family life; devotion to home; homeliness.

1721 BAILEY, *Domesticity*, the being a servant. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (L.), Great familiarity is included under the notion of friendship and domesticity, as living together in the same house, and the like. 1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 49 You would infer..that there is more domesticity. in Holland, than in any other country. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 74 A masculine woman, with no talent for domesticity.

b. The quality of being a domestic animal.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. XXXVI. 314 Domesticity eliminates the tendency. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 37 The most marked sign of domesticity in our European goats.

2. *pl.* Domestic affairs or arrangements.

1824 C. J. MATHEWS in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 550 Since you are determined to be made acquainted with our domesticities. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 165 That shelters itself amid the domesticities of life.

Domesticize (dome·stisəiz), *v.* [f. DOMESTIC + -IZE.] *trans.* = DOMESTICATE.

1696 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 63 Fair treatment doth domestichize even savage beasts. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. xxix. 286 That most pleasant, salutiferous, and domesticising beverage [tea]. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Jun. 13 If . electric power as a motive force admit of being domesticized, and so bring back the system of cottage labour.

† **Dome·sticly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DOMESTIC *a.* + -LY 2.] = DOMESTICALLY.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 350 Sent backe to the Governour with whom I was domestickly reserved. 1755 CHESTERF. *World* No. 151 She is..so domesticly tame.

Domett (dǫ·mĕt). [perh. from a proper name.] A kind of textile fabric: see quots.

1835 BOOTH *Anal. Dict. Eng.* 182 A kind of plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen, is called Domett, or Cotton-flannel. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict., Domett*, a loosely-woven description of flannel, with cotton warp and woollen weft, generally employed for shrouds, and sometimes in the place of wadding by dressmakers.

Domeykite (domē·ikəit). *Min.* [Named 1845, after Domeyko, a Chilian chemist and mineralogist.] A native arsenide of copper of a greyish or tin-white metallic appearance.

1850 DANA *Min.* 513 Arseniuret of copper..corresponds with domeykite.

Domic (dō·mik), *a.* [f. DOME *sb.* + -IC.] = next.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 153 Large roofs, constructed of a domic form.

Domical (dō·mikăl), *a.* [f. DOME (or its etymon) + -IC + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or like a dome; vaulted.

1846 WORCESTER cites LOUDON. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* I i. 39 The curved shape..from which the domical appearance results. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. ii, The apparently domical form of the sky. 1871 — *Fors Clav.* vi. June 12 A white blouse..and a domical felt hat.

2. Characterized by domes or dome-like structure. *Domical church*, one of which the characteristic feature is a dome or series of domes.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 580/1 The wonderful domical cathedral of Perigueux. 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 76 In the celebrated domical churches of Perigord and Angoumois.

Hence **Do·mically** *adv*, in the manner or form of a dome. In recent Dicts.

† **Domice·llary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *domicellāris, -cillāris* (Du Cange).] = DOMICILIAR.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Canon*, Domicellary Canons were young Canons, who, not being in orders, had no right in any particular chapters.

† **Domicelle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *domicella*, also *domnicella*, dim. of *domina*; see DAMSEL.] A young lady, a damsel.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 263 Sche broute oute of Frauns xii. chares ful of ladies and domicelles.

Domicile (dǫ·misil, -səil), *sb.* Also 6-7 -cill(e, 7-9 -cil. [a. F. *domicile* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *domicili-um* habitation, dwelling, deriv. of *domus* house.]

1. A place of residence or ordinary habitation; a dwelling-place, abode; a house or home. Also *transf.* the dwelling-place of an animal, and *fig.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 36 Thalyaunce of my frende and of my domycille. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 7 Fureous mars, that hes violently ocupeit the domicillis of tranquil pace. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 55 Take .. the whytest snayles, with their domicills. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II iii. § 4 That part of learning which answereth to one of the cells, domiciles, or offices of the understanding; which is that of the memory. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Ord. Menu* vi. 43 Let him have no culinary fire, no domicil. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 188 That a Tub could suffice for a domicile we may guess from Aristophanes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 53 To be with the snows, the wild beasts, in a wintery domicile.

2. *Law.* The place where one has his home or permanent residence, to which, if absent, he has the intention of returning.

1766-80 LD. MANSFIELD in Burrows *Settlement Cases* No. 134. 421 (Jod.) The master's place of abode, his domicil, can never be supposed to be at Scarborough. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Where a company has a domicile in more than one country, the proceedings in bankruptcy in any one of the domiciles of the company comprehend the whole personal estate of the entire concern. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 336 Domicil is the place which a man has voluntarily chosen for his permanent residence. *fig.* 1845 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. v. 200 [The] first domicile [of the new Italian language] was the court of Frederick II.

b. The fact of being resident; residence.

1835 *Tomlins' Law Dict.* (ed. Granger) s.v. (L.), The residence of a party for forty days constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction in Scotland. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 180 The American domicile does not take away the power which the State to which the foreigner belongs possesses of interfering for his protection. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 2 A place not only of domicile, but of sepulture.

3. *Comm.* The place at which a bill of exchange is made payable.

1892 J. ADAM *Comm. Corr.* 26 The bank or other place where a bill is made payable..is called the domicile of the bill, which is said to be domiciled there.

Do·micile (see prec.), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To establish in a domicile or fixed residence; to settle in a home.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Domicile*, The county in which he was domiciled at the time of his death. 1822 J. JEKYLL *Let.* 31 Dec. in *Corr.* (1894) 132 The Hollands were domiciled in Burlington Street. 1862 *Lond Rev.* 30 Aug. 180 Aliens who are domiciled in America without having become citizens in the fullest sense.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 387 Souls wherein dull Time Could domicile decay or house Decrepitude. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 278 Medicine had been long domiciled at Athens.

2. *Comm.* To make (a bill of exchange, etc.) payable at a certain place.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 18 He should write on it with his acceptance, the address where it will be honoured; such bills are termed domiciled. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.*, s.v., All the Brazilian loans are said to be domiciled at Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To have one's home, dwell.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 2 She domiciles far down in pebbled well. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 166 God forbid that the white ants should ever domicile here.

Hence **Do·miciled** *ppl. a.*, **Do·miciling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Do·micilement**, the act of domiciling or fact of being domiciled.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. vii. 228 Each was a domiciled stranger. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Domiciled Bill*, a bill not made payable at the residence or place of business of the acceptor, but directed for payment by the acceptor at the time of his acceptance. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 71 After the domiciling of the stories. 1888 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Apr. 141 Laws of Aethelstan on the domicilement of lordless men.

† **Domici·liar,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **domiciliār-is* (see next and -AR).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to one's domicile.

1655 tr. *De Pari's Francion* VIII. 27 To be brought before my Iudge natural, and domiciliar, as in an Action purely personal.

B. *sb.* Short for *domiciliar canon*, a canon of a minor order having no voice in a chapter. [cf. med.L. *domicillāris canonicus*, junior canonicus cui needum est jus Capituli' (Du Cange).]

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. i, The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and domiciliars all wished they had followed the nuns of Saint Ursula's example.

Domiciliary (dǫmisi·liări), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. type **domiciliāri-us*, f. *domicilium*: cf. corresp. F. *domiciliaire* (16th. c.).]

1. Pertaining to, relating to, or connected with a domicile or residence.

Domiciliary visit, a visit to a private dwelling, by official persons, in order to search or inspect it.

1790 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* (1795) I. vii. 174 (Jod.) Those domiciliary visits, which were so often repeated. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 495 Domiciliary visits were attempted by the police. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 287 The tax .. could be levied only by means of domiciliary visits. 1885 *L'pool Merc.* 14 Aug. 5/3 To revolutionise the social and domiciliary condition of the labourers.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the general integument or structure occupied in common by infusoria or other animals of low organization.

In recent Dicts.

B. *sb.* One belonging to a domicile; a domestic.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 166 The two wings .. are allotted to the residence of professors, pupils, and domiciliaries.

Domiciliate (dǫmisi·li,ē͘t), *v.* [f. L. *domicili-um*, prob. after F. *domicilier*: cf. -ATE[3] 6.]

1. *trans.* To establish in a domicile, home, or place of residence; to domicile. Also *fig.*

1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 244 The very good-natured .. letter .. in a manner, domiciliated me already under the friendly roof you invited me to. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 130 Subjects of France. .domiciliated in Portugal. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 190 His purpose was to domiciliate himself in this beautiful scenery.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1815 J. WILSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 466 We domiciliated with many [folks in the Highlands]. 1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 81 Just as I had learned to domiciliate there, I must come back to find a home which is no home.

2. *trans.* = DOMICILE *v.* 2.

1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 200 A foreign country in need of a loan always tries to domiciliate it in London.

† **3.** To accustom to a house or permanent dwelling-place; to domesticate (animals). *Obs. rare.*

1782 POWNALL *Study of Antiq.* 61 (T.) The propagation ..of the domiciliated animals. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 76 Who had domiciliated the birds of the air. *Ibid.* 339 A primitive domiciliated people dwelling in hamlets.

Hence **Domici·liated** *ppl. a.*

1782 [see sense 3]. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.*, *Domiciliated*, a planet is so called when in its house. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi (1862) V. 310 Now began that incessant marauding of domiciliated enemies.

Do:micilia·tion. [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.]

1. The action of domiciliating, or condition of being domiciliated; settlement in a home.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 162 As the Loire is approached, domiciliation thickens over the country. 1831 *Tait's Mag.* XVIII. 634 During my domiciliation among them, I was received. as one of the family. 1859 MOSLEY *Ess., Indian Conversion* (1878) II. 348 This domiciliation of modern science and the useful arts in India.

† **2.** = DOMESTICATION. *Obs. rare.*

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 174 If instead of wantonly destroying this excellent beast [buffalo] .. we were to endeavour its domiciliation.

Domiculture (dǫ·mikǫltiūɹ). *rare.* [f. L. *dom-us* house, after *agriculture.*] 'That which relates to household affairs; the art of house-keeping, cookery, etc.; domestic economy'.

1860 WORCESTER cites R. PARK.

† **Do·mify,** *v.* *Astrol. Obs.* [a. F. *domifier* (1558 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *domificāre* to build houses (13th c. in Du Cange), f. *domus* house: see -FY.] *trans.* To divide (the heavens) into twelve equal parts or 'houses' by means of great circles; to locate (the planets) in their respective 'houses'. Hence **Do·mifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Domifica·tion** [so in Fr.].

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 222, I can . in the starres search out no difference By domifying, nor calculation. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 40 Of the vi. planettes he knewe so perfytly The operacions, how they were domified 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 315 Jugling tricks, enchantments .. prognostications, domifications. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 390 Alcabitius would have the xii Houses of Heaven to be divided by Domifying Circles, or Circles of Position drawn from the Poles of the World through every 30th deg. of the Equator. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Domifying*, *Domification.*

‖ **Domina** (dǫ·mină). [L.; = mistress, lady.]

† **1.** A lady of rank (see quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Domina*, Dame, Lady, a Title formerly given to those honourable Women that held a Barony in their own Right of Inheritance.

2. The superior of a nunnery.

1751 T. GORDON *Another Cordial for Low Spirits* II. 15 [St. Agatha] was the Domina of a Nunnery. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* I. iv. 83 (Stanf.) The very domina who had excited the oracular dignity of one of the party.

Dominance (dǫ·minăns). [f. DOMINANT *a.*: see -ANCE. Cf. OF. *dominance* (15th c. in Godef.).] The fact or position of being dominant; paramount influence, ascendancy, dominion, sway.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 89 That period, which the bishop would allot to the dominance of mere natural religion. 1881 J. PAGET in *Nature* No. 614. 327 The dominance of doctrine has promoted the habit of inference, and repressed that of careful observation and induction.

Do·minancy. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Dominant quality, position, or condition.

1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 82 Before the Roman [empire] came upon the stage of dominancy. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 230 Exercising the dominancy of a superior will and intellect over his inferiors.

Dominant (dǫ·minănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *dominant* (13th–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *domināt-em*, pr. pple. of *dominārī* to DOMINATE.]

1. Exercising chief authority or rule; ruling, governing, commanding; most influential.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1073 The qualytes principall domynant in the same. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 243 Few live who, when they are born, have Saturne dominant in their horoscope. 1680 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 497 An odde feaverish sickness dominant in the Universitie. *a* 1796 REID (Mason) There are different orders of monads..the higher orders Leibnitz calls dominant; such is the human soul. 1813 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* X. 102 The dominant party persecuted both in duty and in self-defence 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 60 Dominant languages and dialects..lead to the gradual extinction of other tongues.

2. Occupying a commanding position.

1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxvi. 561 To take possession of the dominant points of the globe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 81 We were dominant over all other mountains. 1871 — *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 205 Lying in.. a bay, sheltered by dominant hills. 1891 *Nature* 23 July 267 Dominant trees, with their head well above the others.

3. *Rom. Law.* *Dominant land, tenement*: 'the tenement or subject in favour of which a servitude exists or is constituted' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 225 If the rent be payable in meal, flour, or malt, the grain of which these are made must be manufactured in the dominant mill. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 371 Adopting the language of the Roman Law, English lawyers call the land to which the easement is attached the dominant land, and the land over which it is exercised the servient land 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II (ed. 2) 166 Right of way for beast and man .. over the servient tenement to the dominant tenement.

4. *Mus.* [attrib. use of B. 1 b.] Belonging or relating to the dominant or fifth of the key; having the dominant for its root, as *dominant chord*, *dominant seventh*, etc.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The dominant or sensible chord is that which is practised upon the dominant of the tone. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* ii. 16. 1880 STAINER *Composition* § 26 The third of the minor scale is commonly treated as a dominant discord. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 674 The modern Dominant Harmonic Cadence .. defines the key absolutely.

5. *Math.* *Dominant branch of a tree*, one containing half or more of all the knots of a 'tree'.

B. *sb.*

1. *Mus.* †**a.** In the ecclesiastical modes: 'The predominating sound in each mode, the note on which the recitation is made in each Psalm or Canticle tone' (Helmore in Grove *Dict. Mus.*); usually a fifth above the 'final' in the authentic modes, and a third above it in the plagal. *Obs.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. 1880 T. HELMORE in Grove *Dict Mus.* I. 696 To the 4 Authentic, St Gregory added 4 'Plagal' .. modes .. The Dominants of the new scales are in each case a third below those of the old ones, C being however substituted for B♮ in the Hypo-mixolydian.

b. In modern Music: The fifth note of the scale of any key; which is of special importance in relation to the harmonies of that key. (Also *fig.*)

1819 [see 4 above]. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata of Galuppi's* viii, Hark—the dominant's persistence till it must be answered to! 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 133, I would find My soul's true Dominant. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 24.

2. *Math.*: see quot.

1881 SYLVESTER in *Educat. Times* XXXIV. 100 The dominant of a set of numbers meaning the greatest one of them without respect to sign.

Hence **Do·minantly** *adv.*, in a dominating way; so as to dominate or sway.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 155 A vital factor which has dominantly entered into .. national life. 1869 *Ibid.* XI 447 The dominantly Jewish character of the population.

Dominate (dǫ·minē͘t), *v.* [f. L. *domināt-* ppl. stem of *dominārī* to bear rule, govern, lord it, f. *domin-us* lord, master: cf. F. *dominer.*]

1. *trans.* To bear rule over, control, sway; to have a commanding influence on; to master.

1611 FLORIO, *Dominare*, to rule, to dominate, to sway. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 55 Hee that can dominate his passions. 1775 tr. *Sp. Sonn.* in *Twiss' Trav.* App. (T.) He was dominated by his step-mother. 1850 THACKERAY *Virgin.* v, Her power over him was gone. He had dominated her. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* iii. (1878) 50 The Germans dominate the intellectual world.

2. *intr.* To bear sway, exercise control; to predominate, prevail; to lord *over*.

1818 in TODD. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. i, Republicanism dominates without and within. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. (L.), The system of Aristotle still dominated in the Universities. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii (1873) 86 This was. dominated over by a small aristocracy of Aryan warriors.

b. *Rom. Law.* Cf. DOMINANT *a.* 3.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. l. 845 The parcel of land, the owner or occupier whereof hath the right of servitude is said to dominate over the land from the owner or occupier whereof the corresponding duty is owned

3. *trans.* To 'command' as a height; also *fig.*

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 112 A colossal rock which dominates the whole town. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 420 This hill dominates the plain, the harbours and the isthmus behind it. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 77 From where, high-throned, they dominate the scene.

b. *intr.* To occupy a commanding position (*over*).

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 100 It is indeed the commanding ground of Madrid but it does not dominate over the town. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 267 The moraine rises upon its ridge of ice, and dominates. over the surface of the glacier

Hence **Do·minated, Do·minating** *ppl. adjs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 972 A Lady, bred vp in a dominating Family. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 161, I thus conclude my theme, The dominating humour makes the dream 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec 725/1 The dominating influences of a particular period 1891 *Nature* 23 July 267 A portion of the dominated trees being removed.

Domination (dǫminē͘·ʃən). [a. F. *domination* (12th c.), f. L. *dominātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dominārī* to DOMINATE.]

1. The action of dominating; the exercise of ruling power; lordly rule, sway, or control; ascendancy. † **b.** A lordship or sovereignty (*obs.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol. & T.* 232 In whom þat drynke hath dominacion, He kan no conseil kepe. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij b, The kynges and prynces haue domynacions and lordshippes. 1490 — *Eneydos* i. 13 Pryam was subdued and putte vnder the sharpe domynacyon of the grekes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 43 Gave unto him..the Lordship and domination over thys yle. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 86 The people found themselves happy under his domination. 1880 G. DUFF in *19th Cent.* No. 38 666 To keep up the horrible Turkish domination in Armenia.

† **c.** Predominance, prevalence. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 A myxture of syluer and golde . wherin yᵉ syluer hath dominacion. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 Upon the mixtion of these colours, or chiefe domination of them, all things have their colour

† **2.** The territory under rule; a dominion. *Obs.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 265 In what partı he dwelled of his domynacyon. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26. § 1 His subiectes of his saide dominacion of Wales 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 68 The Romans advanced not their names, nor inlarged their Dominations but by Conquests.

3. *pl.* The fourth of the nine orders of angels in the Dionysian hierarchy; a conventional representation of these in art. Cf. DOMINION 4, and see note s.v. CHERUB.

[1388 WYCLIF *Eph.* i. 21 Ech principat, and potestat, and vertu, and domynacioun [so TINDALE, *Geneva*, *Rhem.*]] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xii. (1495) 38 The fourth ordre is Domynacyones. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 9 Archangellis, angellis, and dompnationis, Tronis, potestatis, and marteiris seir. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 601 Hear all ye Angels .. Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 134 A 'throne', for instance, is seated on a throne; a 'domination' holds the balance.

Dominative (dɒ·minătiv), *a.* [ad. med L. *dominātīv-us*, F. *dominatif, -ive* (Oresme, 14th c.); see DOMINATE and -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of ruling or dominating; of lordly authority.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 57 The Princes in Majestie and soveraigntie of power; the Nobilitie in wisedome and dominative vertue .. are respectable and honourable 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 613 Domestic Prudence being either conjugal and paternal, or dominative and possessory. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 77 The public feeling .ought to be dominative, determining the tone, and thus assuring acceptance for the individual.

†b. *Dominative argument*, transl. Gr. *κυριεύων λόγος*, a kind of logical fallacy. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 148 Diodorus interrogated by the Dominative Argument.

†**2.** Of predominant weight or importance. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1840) 183 They approach .. to us in more weighty and dominative points. 1655 — *Ch. Hist* II. vi. § 42 An Induction of the dominative Controversies, wherein we differ from the Church of Rome.

Dominator (dɒ·mineɪtəɹ). Also 5–7 **-our.** [a. F. *dominateur* (13th–14th c.), ad. L. *dominātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *dominārī* to DOMINATE.] One who rules or dominates; a ruler, lord. Also of things.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1000 O lorde of erth dominatoure. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 221 Sole dominator of Nauar. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 344 The Arcadians worship their God Pan .. [as] Lord or Dominator over all material substance. 1723 *State Russia* I. 259 Emperor and Dominator of all the Russias. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i, The elements, whereof We are the dominators.

†b. *Astrol.* A planet or sign supposed to dominate a particular person or region. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 31 Madame, Though Venus gouerne your desires, Saturne is Dominator ouer mine. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 4 Jupiter..Lord of the ascendant, and great dominator.

Dominatory (dɒ·minătəri), *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dominārī* + -ORY.] = DOMINATIVE 1.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 303 A dominatory process.

‖ **Domina·trix.** *Obs.* [Lat.; fem. of *dominātor*.] A female dominator; mistress, lady.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* I. XIX. 20 b, Rome..dominatrix of nations.

†**Domine** (dɒ·minī), *sb. Obs.* [vocative case of L. *domin-us* lord, master.]

1. Lord, master: used in respectful address to the clergy or members of learned professions.

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xix. (1891) 214 Min domne hwæt is þis fýr] 1566 GASCOIGNE III ii, Domine Doctor. *Ibid.* III. iv. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* V. i, 'Tis no presumption, domine doctor 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. i, Adieu, dear Domine! 1640 BROME *Antipodes* IV x, [To his chaplain] You Domine where are you? 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* IV. iii, No, good Domine doctor, I deceive you, it seems, and others too.

2. A clergyman or parson; *spec.* = DOMINIE 2.

a 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* iv, Are you the Domine of the Parish? 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. York* (1860) 55 Two other Ministers or Domines as they were called there ..one a Lutheran..the other a Calvinist 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr* II. ii 26 A little Domine or Curate in the towering and topping Pulpit. *a* 1711 KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 84 The Domineés are .. too Calvinistical! to be in league with those who oppose you. 1892 *Critic* 12 Mar. 151/2 The Dutchman's endearing title of his pastor is properly spelled as the old Dutch documents spelled it ..The 'domine' was the clergyman; a 'dominie' is a school-master.

b. A schoolmaster, etc.; = DOMINIE 1, q.v.

†**Do·mine,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **domyne.** [a. OF. *domine-r*, ad. L. *dominārī* to DOMINATE.]

1. *trans.* To rule, govern, control, DOMINATE.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 2 Alysaundre .. domyned and had to hym obeyssaunt the vnyuersal world. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL. ix, The whych ryght .they myght well domyne.

2. *intr.* To rule; to prevail.

1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* V. i, That noble empyre whiche domyneth vpon the vnyuersal world. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 37/2 He shold domyne over them. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* xvi, Our soueryne whiche doth nowe domyne 1614 P. FORBES *Def. Minist. Ref. Ch.* 61 (Jam.) Hee may expell the Pope from Rome, and domine there.

3. *intr.* To predominate, prevail in importance.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 6 His vertues domyne aboue his vyces.

Domineer (dɒminɪ·əɹ), *v.* Also 6–7 **-eere, 7-ere, -eir(e, -ier(e.** [app. a. early mod. Du. *dominer-en* to rule, have domination (1573 in Plantijn), a. F. *dominer*: see DOMINE *v.*

The circumstances under which the Du. word was adopted in Eng. do not appear.]

1. *intr.* To rule or govern arbitrarily or despotically; to act imperiously; to tyrannize. Now usually (coloured by b), To exercise or assert authority in an overbearing manner, to lord it.

1588 [see DOMINEERING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1591 SIR T. CONINGSBY in *Camden Misc.* I. 62 (Stanf.) They commaund the countrie, and domineer and have their parts in any thing passinge. 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass.* III i. (Arb.) 37 Craft and cunning do so domineere. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii iv. ii. (1676) 96 Oligarchies, wherein a few rich men domineer. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 77 The mercantile company which domineers in the East Indies. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 2 Not .. disposed to domineer over his brothers or arrogate to himself a superiority. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 354 With a certain conscious despotism he rules, nay domineers, over us.

†b. To assume lordly airs; to swagger, play the master. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 376 In this fashion he domineer'd a good time, until at last .. a stranger .. having oftentimes seen both Lions and Asses, knew it for an ass in a Lion's skin. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Kpr.* I. i, He rants and domineers, He swaggers and swears. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 193 When he had the money in his Purse, He domineered and vapoured. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 She does now and then hector a little; and .. domineers like the devil.

†**2.** To revel, roister, feast riotously. [Du. *domineren* to feast luxuriously.—Oudemans.] *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 7 b, Hee can neither traffique with the Mercers and Tailers as he was wont, nor dominere in Tauernes as hee ought. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 226 Goe to the feast, reuell and domineere .. Be madde and merry. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Let him spend, and spend, and domineere. 1601 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV, We intend to..roar and drink bloodily, and domineer in the house.

†**3.** To dominate, predominate, prevail. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. i, O hunger, how thou domin'st in my guts! 1650 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 291 Infected places, and where the small pocks domineered. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, To suit and mingle our Sallet-Ingredients, and to adjust them that nothing may be suffer'd to domineer.

4. To tower (*over, above*); = DOMINATE 3 b.

1698 [see DOMINEERING *ppl. a.* 3]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 229 Darnel domineers, And shoots its head above the shining Ears. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 116 Three lofty mountains..which domineer as landmarks over a vast extent of country. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii.

5. *trans.* a. To govern imperiously, tyrannize over, dominate with absolute sway.

1764 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 477 Supposing him domineered by the Metromanie in its utmost force. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 23 All the bloods it shall absorb and domineer. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 The people have refused to be domineered by Committees and wirepullers.

b. To tower over, 'command'; = DOMINATE 3.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* I. 136 The entrenchments were domineered within pistol shot. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. ii. 98 The cathedral .. situated upon a rock and domineering the whole town.

Domineer, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] A domineering manner or air; imperious swaggering.

a 1768 *Str W. Wallace* ix. in Child *Ballads* (1880) III. vi. 268/3 The captain .. Did answer him in domineer. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. i. 4 There was..a selfwill in the modelling of the lips, a domineer in the cut of the nose.

Do·mineer·er. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who domineers; a tyrant, despot.

1641 SIR F. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 295 Away then with this Lordly Domineerer. *a* 1687 H. MORE *Death's Vis.* iv. (1713) 3 *note*, That Deadly Domineerer [Death]. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 147 An applauded domineerer of the forum.

Domineering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DOMINEER; imperious rule, tyranny; overbearing demeanour.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III 288 Women taxed with this vnnaturall domineering over their Husbands. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* XXXII, If Charlotte did remain with them, she should not stand any domineering.

Domineering, *ppl. a.* That domineers.

1. Ruling arbitrarily or imperiously; tyrannical, despotic; overbearing, insolent.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 179 A domineering pedant ore the Boy. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 105 Their unruly and domineering humour. 1858 MILMAN *St. Paul's* XV. 355 Laud in his haughty and domineering character.

†**2.** Prevailing, dominant. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. i. ii. (1651) 366 The domineering and most frequent maladies of it [a place]. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 325 The religion of the Abrahamites became the domineering religion of Persia.

3. Occupying a commanding position.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. ix, Lofty domineering hills that over top'd the submissive shady dales.

Hence **Domineeringly** *adv.*; **Domineeringness.**

1684 H. MORE *Answer* C j a, He could not..act so domineeringly. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 150 That is the objection to *Charles I*, as a tragedy .. because too domineeringly political. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., A man boiling over with energy and domineeringness.

Dominial (domi·niăl), *a.* [f. L. *domini-um* lordship + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ownership.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Offices*, Venal offices are subdivided into two kinds; viz., dominial and casual.—Dominial, or offices in fee, are those absolutely torn off, and separated from the King's prerogative, so as not to become vacant by death, but passing in the nature of a fee, or inheritance. 1876 *Westm. Rev.* No. 98. 333 Such a right was dominial rather than marital, and belonged to a man not so much as husband but as slave-owner.

†**Do·minic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [See DOMINICAN: cf. Sp. *dominico* Dominican.] = DOMINICAN.

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 129 in Thynne *Animadv.*, The dominikis hold vp thomas the aquin. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 69 Reader among the Dominick-Friers.

Dominical (domi·nikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *dominicāl-is*, in F. *dominical* (1417 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *dominic-us* of or belonging to a lord or master, f. *dominus* lord.]

A. *adj.* **I.** In ecclesiastical uses.

1. Of or pertaining to the Lord (Jesus Christ); Lord's. *Dominical day*: the Lord's day, Sunday. *Dominical year*: the year of our Lord.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 30 He came thether on the Sundaye called the Dominical day. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 239 It is the dominical supper, that is to say, the Lord's. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rev.* I. 10, I was in spirit on the Dominical day. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 472 The Dominical Prayer, and the Apostolical Creed. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. viii, After the exercise of the dominical day is over. 1884 BREWER *Hen. VIII* Pref. 7 Marked with the regnal and dominical year.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day or Sunday [L. *dominica* (*dies*)]; Sunday-.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dominicall*, belonging to the Lords day. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* I. Wks. 1738 I. 367 That reverend Statute for Dominical Jigs and Maypoles..deriv'd from the example of his Father James. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* II. iii, Grave Dominical Postures. 1891 *Times* 9 Apr. 5/5 Their demand .. for a 36 hours' dominical rest, that is, rest from Saturday at 6 p.m. till Monday at 6 a.m.

b. *Dominical letter*: the letter used to denote the Sundays in a particular year.

The seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G are used in succession to denote the first seven days of the year (Jan. 1–7), and then in rotation the next seven days, and so on, so that, e.g., if the 3rd January be a Sunday, the dominical letter for the year is C. Leap Year has two Dominical letters, one for the days preceding Feb. 29 (or according to some, Feb. 24; cf. BISSEXTILE), the other for the rest of the year.

1577 87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Eng.* V. ii. (R.) In the yeere of our Lord 446..the dominicall letter going by E, the prime by 10. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. viii. (ed. 7) 660 When 28 is the number of the Sunnes Circle, A is alwaies the Dominical Letter. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Dog of War* Wks. II. 229/2 Some like Dominical Letters goe In Scarlet from the top to toe. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 629 If the dominical letter of a common year be G, F will be the dominical letter for the next year.

c. *fig.* (from the printing of the dominical letter in red, or larger type; cf. *red letter day.*)

1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, At what times of the year He may do a good deed for itself, and that is Writ in dominical letters. 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 6 For all Cromwells Nose weares the Dominicall Letter. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* IV. iii, Should have scratched your face till it had been a dominical one, and as full of red letters as any Pond's Almanac in Christendom.

II. In legal and other uses.

†**3.** Belonging to a demesne or domain [med.L. *dominicum*]; domanial. *Obs.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 159 He..craftily enterlaced his dominical landes with their servile possessions. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 310 Which, passe by and under the name of dominicall or desmeasne-tithes.

†**4.** Of or pertaining to an absolute lord despotic.

1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 37 That Dominicall-power..is unnaturall: the very definition of it leaves the slave utterly disinherited of himself and subject to his masters sole ends. *Ibid.*, If this condition did justify Dominicall-rule.

5. Pertaining to a DOMINIE or schoolmaster; pedagogic. *nonce-use.*

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle W.* III. iv. 58 The schoolmaster ..knocking down the violator of the dominical sanctity.

†**6.** = DOMINICAN. *rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 126 Least he should seeme ..to follow the advise of the dominicall Fryers.

B. *sb.* [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *dominicāle, -ālis*: see Du Cange.]

†**1.** *Eccl.* A garment or veil for Sundays; *spec.* a veil worn by women when receiving the Communion. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 73 (R.) Wee decree that euery woman when she dooth communicate, haue her dominical. 1727 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Council of Auxerre, ..decrees, that women communicate with their dominical.

†**2.** Short for *Dominical letter*: see A. 2 b. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 44 Let me not die your debtor, My red Dominicall, my golden letter. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 421 Their Dominicals and week-day Letters.

†**3.** The Lord's house; a church. *Obs. rare.*

1639 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 351 Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or Dominicals, to out-shine the Temples of the Heathen Gods.

†**4.** The Lord's day, Sunday. *Obs.*

1628 JACKSON *Creed* IX xxiv. § 3 May we Christians then call the Friday before Easter the day of our atonement, or the dominical next after it, the great Sabbath? 1673 OLEY *Pref.* to *Jackson's Wks.* (1844) I. 27 Matter proper for every dominical and festival in the year.

5. One who observes the Lord's Day, but does not treat it as representing the Sabbath of the Old Testament: opposed to *Sabbatarian.*

1861 HESSEY in *Guardian* 13 Mar. 163/1 These Dominicals (thus argue the Sabbatarians) .. substitute for a Divine foundation of Sunday, one of mere human invention, the authority of the Church. 1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (1894) 629 Those Dominicals who hold the New Testament Lord's Day, but deny the Genesis Sabbath.

Dominican (domi·nikăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. eccl. L. *Dominicānus*, f. *Dominicus*, Latin form of the name of Domingo de Guzman, also called St. Dominic, the founder of an order of preaching friars: cf. F. *dominicain.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or to the order of friars (and nuns) founded by him.

1680 WALLER (*title*) Narrative of the Feigned Visions.. of the Dominican Fathers of the Convent of Berne. 1725–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Friars*, Dominican, or black, or preaching friars. 1758 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 273 In the Dominican convent. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 13 The course taken by the court of Rome (chiefly

dominican influence). 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 279/1 In Ireland ..seven convents of Dominican nuns.

B. *sb.* A friar of the order founded by St. Dominic; a Black friar.

a 1632 WEEVER (Mason) Their rule and habit was much-what like that of the Dominicans. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 259 The Dominicans, who taught the strictest doctrines .. had the right to enforce them by means of fire and sword.

Hence **Domi·nicane·ss**, a Dominican nun.

1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Cath. Relig. in Cornwall*, etc. 65 Two or three Dominicanesses of the third Order.

† **Dom·inicide.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. late L. *dominicīda*, f. L. *domin-us* master: see -CIDE.] **a.** One who kills a master. **b.** Murder of a master.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dominicide*, he that kils his Master. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Dominie (dɒ·mini). Also **domine.** [The same word as DOMINE, the final pronounced *e* being written *-ie*, as in vernacular words.]

1. A schoolmaster, pedagogue. (Now chiefly *Sc.*)

1611 *Two Noble K.* I. iii, But will the dainty Domine, the Schoolemaster keep touch. 1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* III. i. Wks. 1728 I. 372 Why, who am I, good Sir Dominie Doddle-pate? 1826 DISRAELI *Vir. Grey* I. vi, He then walked to the door and admitted the barred-out Dominie. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* Introd., Dominie Sampson..a poor, modest, humble scholar, who has won his way through the classics..But there is a far more exact prototype of the worthy Dominie. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 129 The dominie spirit has become every year more obtrusive and intolerant in Mr. C.'s writing.

b. The (male) keeper of a boarding-house or Dame's house for oppidans at Eton.

1827 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* 352 The oppidans are boarded at private houses; and the title of Domine and Dame, the presiding masters and mistresses have immemorially enjoyed. 1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* viii. 132 Formerly these houses were .. kept by 'Dames' or 'Dominies' .. though now the term 'Dame' applies to all without reference to sex.

2. In U.S., the title of a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church (more historically spelt DOMINE q.v.); whence in New York, New Jersey, etc., extended colloquially to ministers or parsons of other churches. (Commonly pronounced, after Dutch, dɒ·mini.)

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 439 There are two family oracles, one or other of which Dutch housewives consult .. the dominie and the doctor. 1839-40 — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 15 An elder might be seen .. apparently listening to the dominie. 1887 HAZARD *Mem. Y. L. Diman* iii. 43.

Dominion (domi·nyon). [a. obs. F. *dominion* (in Godef.), ad. L. type **dominiōn-em*, deriv. of *domini-um* property, ownership, f. *domin-us* lord.]

1. The power or right of governing and controlling; sovereign authority; lordship, sovereignty; rule, sway; control, influence.

c 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* II. (R.), To haue lordship, or dominioun, In the bounds of this little toun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. vj. 12 She gaue ouer ye rule and domynion to hym. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 These Moguls .. got the Dominion of these Countries. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 500 ₱ 2 Nothing is more gratifying to the mind of man than power or dominion. 1867 FREEMAN *N. C.* (1876) I. iv. 215 Foreign dominion in any shape would soon become hateful. *fig.* 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 61 Fortune .. hath grete domynyon and rule in al vtward thyngys. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* vi. 9 Death shal no more haue dominion [WYCL. lordschip, TINDALE, etc. power] ouer him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ₱ 7 Exempting them from the dominion of chance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 179 For ages physicians have been under the dominion of prejudices.

2. a. The lands or domains of a feudal lord. **b.** The territory owned by or subject to a king or ruler, or under a particular government or control. Often in *pl.*

Dominion of Canada (colloq. '*the Dominion*'), the title under which the former colonial provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, etc., in British North America, were united into one government in 1867. *The Old Dominion*, a popular name in U. S. for Virginia.

1512 *Act 4 Henry VIII*, c. 10 The Domynyons Honours Castelles Parkes .. that late were to Edwarde Courteney. 1548 HALL *Chron., Henry VI* (an. 14) 130 The whole dominion of Fraunce, betwene the rivers of Soame and Marne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 180 If .. Thy banisht trunke be found in our Dominions, The moment is thy death. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 21 The King of Spain had allowed the king of France's subjects a free trade in his American dominions. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 13, I have really reached the Old Dominion. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 529 The wide dominion of the Franks was severed into a thousand pieces. 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 3, § 3 The Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada.

fig. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 414 The Dominions of Pen-men are of far larger extent than those of Sword-men. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. v. 86 Thy spirit lifts its pinions In music's most serene dominions.

3. *Law.* Ownership, property; right of possession. [= *dominium* in Rom. Law.]

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xvi. 81 The Right of possession, is called Dominion. 1682 EVATS *Grotius' War & Peace* 78 We must search into the rise or beginning of propriety, which Lawyers call Dominion. 1738 Eminent Dominion [see EMINENT 5]. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 138 Our Saxon ancestors held their lands .. in absolute dominion, unencumbered with any superior. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. 50. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 386/1 Negligent dealing with goods by a bailee, which does not amount to the assertion of any dominion over them.

† **b.** *fig.* Power or right. *nonce-use. Obs.*

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii 257 The King, during the whole conversation, seemed to leave open his dominion of saying or unsaying hereafter.

4. = DOMINATION 3. (Usually in *pl.*)

[1539 BIBLE (Great) *Eph.* i. 21 Aboue all rule, and power, and might and domynion [TINDALE dominacion] 1611 BIBLE *Col.* i. 16 All things created..visible and inuisible, whether they be thrones or dominions [Vulg. *dominationes*, LXX κυριότητες], or principalities, or powers.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 12 Powers and Dominions, Deities of Heav'n. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 200 Dominions for supream Commands decreed.

5. *attrib.*, as *Dominion act. Dominion day*, in the Dominion of Canada, the 1st of July, observed as a general holiday in commemoration of the union of the provinces, etc., under that name in 1867.

1877 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/6 In violation of the Dominion Act regarding the importation of cattle from prohibited countries. 1892 W PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 167 The loyal Canadians..were..celebrating the anniversary of Dominion Day, with much rye whisky.

Hence † **Domi·nion** *v.*, to exercise dominion, to rule; **Domi·nionless** *a.*, having no dominion.

1647 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 35 We shall have . But few folks, and poor, to dominion o'er. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 523 Dominionless over our sympathy.

‖ **Domi·nium.** A Latin term of the Roman Law, variously rendered lordship, ownership, property, demesne, domain, dominion; but often retained in L. form in legal use.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 300 The interest vested in the superior is called the *dominium directum*, or superiority..The vassal's interest.. is termed the *dominium utile*, or the property.

Domino (dɒ·mino). *Pl.* **dominoes.** [a. F. *domino* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'a kind of hood, or habit for the head, worne by Cannons; (and hence) also, a fashion of vaile vsed by some women that mourne' (Cotgr.): cf. Sp. *domino* a masquerade garment.

Du Cange cites *domino* in L. context, in the sense of a covering of the head and shoulders worn by priests in winter: 'utantur..caputio vulgariter ung Domino', 'caputium seu Domino panni nigri'. Derived in some way from L. *dominus*; Darmesteter suggests from some L. phrase, such as *benedicamus Domino*. According to Littré, sense 4 came from the supposed resemblance of the black back of each of the pieces to the masquerade garment.]

1. A kind of loose cloak, app. of Venetian origin, chiefly worn at masquerades, with a small mask covering the upper part of the face, by persons not personating a character.

1719 *Free-Thinker* No. 138 ₱ 6 Thersites .. instead of covering Himself with a Domine, dresses . in the Habit of a Running Foot-man. 1730 6 BAILEY (folio), *Domino*..the habit of a Venetian nobleman, very much in use at our modern masquerades. 1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Mar., I went in a domino to the ball, a masque giving opportunity of talking in a freer manner than [etc.]. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 66 Miss Strange had a white satin Domino trimmed with blue. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* (Rtldg.) 407 The domino which serves for mere concealment, is almost the only dress assumed.

b. Sometimes applied to the half-mask itself.

[1837 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* Wks. (Longm.) 778 Why not vote in a domino, taking off the vizor to the returning officer only?] 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 442 The masquerade is at its height. Nobody drops his domino.

c. *fig.*

1836 9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 266/1 Reserve .. is a bad domino which only hides what good, people have about 'em, without making the bad look better. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxvii, As for Pantheism, it is Atheism in domino. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 221 John Wilson—who .. writes better under the domino of 'Christopher North'.

2. A person wearing a domino.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. vii, Jones..applied to the Domino, begging and intreating her to shew him the lady. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* viii, Motley company,—dominoes, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime.

3. a. One of a number of rectangular pieces (usually 28) of ivory, bone, or wood, having the under side black, and the upper equally divided by a cross line into two squares, each either blank or marked with pips, so as to present all the possible combinations from double blank to double six. (Sometimes the pieces have more pips, and are more in number accordingly.) **b.** *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) A game played with these pieces, (usually) by placing corresponding ends in contact as long as this can be done, the player who has the lowest number of pips remaining being the winner.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. § 18 Domino .. a very childish sport, imported from France a few years back. 1832 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* v. i. (L.), The menservants were initiated in the mysteries of dominoes. 1835 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 119 His favorite game of domino. 1870 *Modern Hoyle* 92 One of the players draws a domino.

c. *pl.* A game at cards, in which the cards as played out are laid in rows or heaps according to the suits, those of each suit following in their order; the player who first gets rid of all his cards is the winner.

d. *interjectionally*: (see quots.).

1882 *N. & Q.* 25 Mar. 229/2 Probably most Londoners have often heard 'bus conductors cry 'Domino' when an omnibus is 'full in and out'. 1891 FARMER *Slang, Domino*, an ejaculation of completion: e. g. for sailors and soldiers at the last lash of a flogging: also, by implication, a knock-down blow, or the last of a series. From the call at the end of a game of dominoes.

5. A workman's ticket or 'check' given up on entering a factory.

1884 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 530/1 Every man is provided with a number stamped on a small block of wood called a domino.

6. *attrib.*, as *domino-box*; **domino pool**, a variety of the game of dominoes, in which a stake is placed in the pool (*Mod. Hoyle*, 1870, 101).

1849 LAYTON *Cartoons* 19 A beautiful large domino box in cut ivory, painted and gilt.

Hence **Do·minoed** *a*, wearing a domino.

1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* iii, Groups of dominoed masqueraders. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 46.

Domitable (dɒ·mitābl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *domitāre* (see next) + -BLE.] Tamable.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 369 The other are by their very nature more domitable. 1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 166 The carnivorous tribes he finds less domitable.

† **Do·mitate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *domīre*, freq. of *domāre* to tame.]

1623 COCKERAM II, To Tame, *mancipate, domitate.*

Domite (dō·mait). *Min.* [f. *Puy de Dôme* in Auvergne.] A light-grey variety of trachyte.

1828 WEBSTER cites PHILLIPS. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 158/2 The Puys de Dôme, formed of a particular kind of rock, which has thence been named *domite.* 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 226 The name domite .. has been applied to trachytes which contain a high percentage of silica.

Hence **Domi·tic** *a.*, composed of domite.

1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Centr. France* (ed. 2) 67 The origin of all these domitic hills. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* v. 126.

† **Domi·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [n. of action f. L. *domāre* (*domit-um*) to tame.] So **Do·miture.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Domition* or *Domiture* (*domitura*), a taming or breaking. [BAILEY has *Domation, domature.*]

† **Domle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Etymol. unknown.] *intr.* 'To be dull or cloudy' (Stratmann).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1443 Now es þe wedir bright and shynand, And now waxes it alle domland.

Domm, -e, obs. forms of DUMB.

Dommage, obs. form of DAMAGE.

† **Dommagie.** *Obs.* By-form of DAMAGE.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F vj, Nether for feare nor for dommagie. *Ibid* K iij, We do not resave anne dommagie.

Dommegeable, obs. form of DAMAGEABLE.

Dommerer, obs. var. DUMMERER.

Domp(e, obs. var. DAMP, DUMP.

Dom Pedro: see DOM[1] 3.

Dompnation, obs. form of DOMINATION.

Dompne, obs. form of DOM, or DOMINE.

a 1536 ANNE BOLEYN in Wood *Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* II. 191 One dompne John Eldmer.

† **Dompt,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *dompte-r*, in OF. *danter, donter*, later *domter*:—L. *domitāre* to overcome, subdue, tame: a doublet of DAUNT.] *trans.* To tame, subdue, reduce to subjection; = DAUNT *v.*; also *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1480 CAXTON *Ovyd's Met.* XI. iii, His evyll herte myght not dompte ne make hym leve hys folye. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* li. 196 He dompted and subdewed them.

Hence **Do·mpter,** subduer, tamer.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 250 Old Age—that great dompter and mortifier of our passions.

Domy (dō·mi), *a.* [f. DOME *sb.* + -Y.] Having a dome or domes; dome-like.

1833 RUSKIN in *Athenæum* 26 Dec. (1891) 857/3 A thing of the domy firmament 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* 11 Sept., Cool summer palace and domy mosque.

Don (dɒn), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **doen, done.** [a. Sp. *don*:—L. *domin-um* master, lord.]

1. A Spanish title, prefixed to a man's Christian name.

Formerly confined to men of high rank, but now applied in courtesy to all of the better classes.

1523 WOLSEY in *St. Papers* VI. 119 The Archiduke Don Ferdinando. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 313 Done Peter King of Spaine. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 39 Don Alphonso, With other Gentlemen of good esteeme. 1784 T. RICHARDS *Hist. R. General. Spain* 92 This prince [Pelayus] was the first, to whom was given the Title of Don, which till then, they gave only to saints. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* xvi. (Cent.), The title of Don, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy.

† **b.** By extension: often humorous. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 182 This signior Junios gyant dwarfe, don [*Qo.* dan] Cupid. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. ii. 86 If Don worme (his conscience) find no impediment to the contrarie. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 152 Don Constable in wrath appeares. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 17 Don Mars, the great Ascendant on the Road.

c. Don Diego, a name for a Spaniard (cf. DIEGO); hence, † **Don Diego** *v.*, to cheat or 'do' (*obs.*). **Don Juan,** the name of a legendary Spanish nobleman whose dissolute life was dramatized by Gabriel Tellez in his *Convivado de Piedra*; the name was adopted in various popular imitations of this play and by Byron in his well-known poem; a rake, libertine, *roué*; hence, **Don Juanic, Don Juanish** *adjs.*, and **Don Juanism. Don Pedro** (see sense 6). **Don Quixote,** the hero of a Spanish romance by Cervantes, who, from his attempt to be a knight-errant as described in the books of chivalry, has become the type of any one who attempts to do an absurdly impossible thing or to carry

out an impossible ideal; hence, **Don Quixote** *v.*, **Don Quixotism**: see also QUIXOTIC, etc.

1607 WEBSTER *Hist. Sir T. Wyat* Wks. 1830 II. 298 A Dondego is a kind of Spanish stockfish, or poor John. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 39 Now Don Diego or Don Divell, I defye thee. 1674 [Z. CAWDREY] *Catholicon* 18 The furious zeal of persons Don-Quixotted in Religion. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 8 Why you look as if you were Don Diego'd to the Tune of a Thousand Pounds. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, The state he [a Chinaman of position] rode in was a perfect Don Quixoteism being a mixture of pomp and poverty. *a* 1845 HOOD *T. of Trumpet* XXV, The most Don Juanish rake. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1879) II. xx. 236 (Stanf.) It was the man whose sweetheart this Don Juan had..deserted. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 55 It is the punishment of Don Juanism.

2. A Spanish lord or gentleman; a Spaniard.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, A doughty don is taken with my Dol. 1659 DRYDEN *On Cromwell* XXIII, The light Monsieur the grave Don outweighed. 1797 NELSON 13 Jan. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 326, I hailed the Don, and told him, 'This is an English Frigate'. 1880 TENNYSON *Revenge* iv, I never turn'd my back upon Don or devil yet.

3. *transf.* A distinguished man; one of position or importance; a leader, first class man. Also (*colloq.* and *dial.*) *attrib.*, and in phrase *a don at* something, i. e. an adept.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* II. v. Wks. (1875) 306 This is a man of skill, an Œdipus, Apollo, Reverend Phœbus, Don of Delphos. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* Epil. 21 The great dons of wit. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) II. 466 Quotations from the old dons of Greece. 1833 in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 445 One of the men was what was called a 'don workman'. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 280 A don at cricket.

4. Hence, in the colloquial language of the English universities: A head, fellow or tutor of a college.

1660 SOUTH *Serm.* 29 July (1843) II. 88 The raving insolence which those spiritual dons from the pulpit were wont to show [at Oxford]. 1681 THORESBY *Diary* (Hunter) I. 109 Sermons .. against Arminianism, whereat many dons were offended. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* v. 20 The reverend dons in Oxford are already alarm'd. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* vii. (1883) 164 The few left were either the reading undergraduates or the dons. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. x 242 An introduction to two Oxford dons.

† **5.** = DAN[1], DOM[1] 2. *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Chester Pl.* Proem i, The devise of one done Rondall, moonke of Chester abbe.

6. More fully, *Don Pedro*, a game at cards.

The players are divided into two sides and have 6 or 5 cards each; the points scored in one game are 23:—one each for High, Low, and Jack of trumps, 5 for Game (i. e. for the side which at the end of the game scores the highest total from the cards won by them, counting 10, 4, 3, 2 and 1 for a ten, ace, king, queen and knave respectively, also 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively for the ace, king, queen and knave of trumps, and 5 for the five or Don.

1873 *Slang Dict., Don Pedro* was probably invented by the mixed English and Irish rabble who fought in Portugal in 1832-3.

Hence **Do·ndom, Do·nhood, Do·nlike** *a.*, **Do·nly** *a.*, **Do·nness**, all nonce-wds. from sense 4.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNET *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 122 The don was in .. a truly don-like rage. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 143 In the glory of early donhood at the Universities. 1891 RODEN NOEL *Byron* 64 Juvenile verses against Cambridge Dondom. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 20 May 12/2 A very donly Don. 1895 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 432/1 Englishwomen 'who are fairly familiar with Middle English' (who, beyond the range of donnesses, may probably be counted on fingers).

† **Don,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *don*:—L. *dōn-um*, gift.] A donation, gift.

1584 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 223 Whose assumption is undoubtedly worthy to be reputed a don and gift of God.

Don (dɒn), *v.*[1] *arch.* [contracted from *do on*: see DO *v.* 48.

After 1650 retained in popular use only in north. dial.; as a literary archaism it has become very frequent in 19th c.]

1. *trans.* To put on (clothing, anything worn, etc.). The opposite of DOFF.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 109 b, Do'n hornes And Bacchus thou shalt be. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 52 Then vp he rose, & don'd his clothes. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. (R.), In Autumne..when stately forests d'on their yellow coates. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 84 Up Argalus, and d'on thy Nuptial weeds. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Heraiade* (R.), Mars had donn'd his coat of mail. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, My experience has been in donning steel gauntlets on mailed knights. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xii. 61 To shut up his studio, and don his best coat. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. iii. 23 She donned the garment of a nun.

2. *transf.* To dress (a person) *in* a garment; *refl.* to dress oneself. Chiefly *north. dial.*

1801 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 17 Sae doff thy clogs, and don thysel. 1845 E. BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* xix, Joseph was donned in his Sunday garments.

Hence **Do·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 161 Too much of donning and doffing. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Donnings*, Sunday clothes, also finery.

† **Don,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Related to DIN *v.*] *intr.* To resound, ring with sound; = DIN *v.* 1.

a 1400 *Sir Beues* (1886) 163 (MS. E.) Al þe castel donyd and song. 1483 *Festiuall* (1515) 78 b, A man sholde unneth here his folowe speke for donnynges of strokes.

Don, var. form of DUN, DOWN.

Don, obs. pres. inf. and pa. pple. of Do *v.*

‖ **Doña** (dō·nya), **dona** (dō·nă). [Sp. *doña*, Pg. *dona*: L. *domina* mistress, lady.]

1. A (Spanish or Portuguese) lady. Also prefixed to the name as a title of courtesy.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* II. x. 204 We forget to goe for Doña Beatriz the new marryed Bride. *a* 1674 in *Dryden's Wks* (1884) VIII. 513 Was there never a Dona in all Spain worthy your kindness? 1840 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. i, Doña Serafina and her cousins.

2. *slang.* (in form *dona*, also vulgarly *donah*, *doner*.) A woman; a sweetheart.

1873 *Slang Dict., Dona and feelers*, a woman and children. 1875 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 545 A circus man almost always speaks of a circus woman, not as a woman, but a dona. 1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 62 Blokes and donahs..of the foulest slums. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 79 The little doner.

Do·nable, *a.* *rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *dōnābilis*, f. *dōnāre* to present, DONATE.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Donable*, that may be given.

Donary (dō·nări). [ad. L. *dōnāri-um* repository of offerings, offering, f. *dōnum* gift.] A gift or donation; a votive offering.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxi. 5 The Temple..was adorned with goodly stones and donaries. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 57 Hospitals so built and maintained, not by collections, benevolences, donaries. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* iii. 125 Were not Cups frequently among the Donaries presented to the Gods? 1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng. & Scot.* II (1707) 53 There have been several Donaries conferred upon it [College] both in Exhibitions and Scholar-ships. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Donary*, a thing given to sacred uses. 1862 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 7 The kings..granted away land .. by way of local donaries.

Donat, var. of DONET, *Obs.*

Do·natary. [ad. med.L. type **dōnātārius* (in F. *donataire*), f. L. *dōnāt-* ppl. stem of *dōnāre* to present: see -ARY.] The donee or receiver of a gift or donation; a DONATORY: spec. in *Sc. Law.*

1818 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contr.* I. 252 The giver's preference of the donatary before his heir or presumptive successor. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Donatary*..In practice, the term is applied exclusively to the person to whom the Crown makes a gift, as of escheat, *ultimus hæres*, or the like. 1876 D. GORRIE *Summ. & Wint. in Orkneys* ii. 70 One of the ravenous race of crown donataries.

Donate (dōne·t), *v.* (Chiefly *U.S.*) [f. L. *dōnāt-* ppl. stem of *dōnāre* to present, f. *dōn-um*.]

1. *trans.* To make a donation or gift of; hence, vulgarly (in U.S.), to give, bestow, grant.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 172 The sixteenth [section] is 'donated' by Congress for the support of common schools. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 324 Under the former tenure, all lands, to whomsoever donated, were revocable at will. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* vi. § 9 Retentions out of a dowry are competent .. on account of things donated, or on account of things abstracted.

2. To present (a person, etc.) *with* something.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 107 Soldiers returning from the Mexican wars were donated with warrants for land.

Donatee'. [f. as prec. + -EE.] One to whom something is given; a recipient of a donation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 110 Some noble Protestant Donatees. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope* II. 157 From being a donatee, you can become a donor.

Donater, obs. f. DONATOR.

† **Dona·tian.** *Obs.* = DONATIST.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 252 As Donatians thought.

Donation (dōne·ʃən). [a. F. *donation*, ad. L. *dōnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dōnāre* to present.]

1. The action or faculty of giving or presenting; presentation, bestowal; grant.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V xii. 1207 Þe kyng..Mad til Saynct Serf donatyowne Of þat Inch. *c* 1525 (*title*) A Treatyse of the donation or gyfte and endowment of possessyons, gyuen and graunted vnto Sylvester pope of Rhome, by Constantyne. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxii. § 19 The grace of Baptisme commeth by donation from God alone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 69 That right we hold By his donation. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 65 Who..made to him a donation of the island of Iona.

b. *spec.* The action or right of bestowing or conferring a benefice; the 'gift'.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 44 The aduouson, donacion and presentacion of the said vicarage shall apperteyn..to the kynges hyghnesse. 1784 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 145 Many principal church livings are in the donation of the crown. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 222 The offices in the donation of the king.

2. *Law.* The action or contract by which a person transfers the ownership of a thing from himself to another, as a free gift.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 106 In Lands .. A Feoffment is of a Fee simple to the Donee or Feoffee, and a Donation or Gift is of an Estate taile. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. (1793) 264 King William, queen Mary, and queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or purchase, as the lawyers call it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 5 A feud was a tract of land held by a voluntary and gratuitous donation, on condition of fidelity and certain services.

3. That which is presented; a gift.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 960 They..had a donatyon giuen vnto ech of them as it were a pleadge or earnest. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 120 It makes all these graces.. not the absolute gifts, the free donations of God. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 197 All the gifts and donations..amounted to no more than six thousand ducats. 1893 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/6 The commissioners had anticipated that the donations would fall off.

4. *attrib.*, as **donation-governor**, a person constituted a governor of an institution in consideration of a donation to its funds.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Donation Party*, a party consisting of the friends and parishioners of a country clergyman assembled together, each individual bringing some article..as a present to him..also called a *giving party*. 1894 *Daily News* 13 July 7/4 Preference to candidates recommended by a Donation Governor.

Donatism (dɒ·nătiz'm). [f. as next + ISM (in med.L. *Donatismi-us*).] The doctrine or principles of the Donatists.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 64 It is a kind of Donatisme to challenge such authoritie ouer princes. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 188 A bishop converted from Donatism.

Donatist (dɒ·nătist). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *Dōnātista*, f. *Dōnātus*: see below.] One of a sect of Christians which arose in North Africa in the year 311, out of a dispute about the election of Cæcilian as bishop of Carthage, in place of whom they elected Majorinus; they maintained that their own party was the only true and pure church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of others were invalid.

It is uncertain whether the name was derived from Donatus of Casæ Nigræ, a leading supporter of Majorinus, or from Donatus the Great, who succeeded Majorinus as bishop of Carthage.

c 1460 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 104 note, *Donatista*, a donatiste [*printed* donatrice]: *quedam heresis.* 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, (Arb.) 116 An other kynde of poysoned heretikes, that were called Donatistes. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 68 The Separatists or Brownists agree in many things with the Donatists, who confined the holy Catholick Church to a corner of Africa, as the Brownists do confine the Church of God to their conventicles. 1873 ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (1874) I. 176 *note*, At a later time, rebaptism of proselytes was practised by the Donatists.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vii. 372 The Donatist sectaries. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 280 In 330 no less than 270 Donatist bishops met in council.

Hence **Donati·stic, Donati·stical** *adjs.*, pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists; **Do·natistry** = DONATISM (with implication of contempt).

1564 *Brief Exam.* **** iv, This smelleth..either of Donatistrie or Papistrie. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 208 Both.. are donatistical. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) A iv b, The Donatisticall Brownists. 1828 WEBSTER, *Donatistic.* 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* II. xvii. 514 The deplorable Donatistic controversy.

Donative (dɒ·nătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dōnātīvus* adj., whence *dōnātīv-um* sb. donation, largess, f. *dōnāre*: see DONATE, and -IVE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Characterized by being given or presented; of the nature of a donation: *esp.* of a benefice: Vesting or vested by donation; opposed to PRESENTATIVE.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 Foundations of free-chappels, and other howses ecclesiastical by the kings lycence, to be donatyve and not presentatyve. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. iii. (1611) 260 To these donatiue augmentations of Armes I will adde certaine Armes assumptiue. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 382 The deanery is donative, and the installation merely by the king's letters patent. 1875 BP. MAGEE in *Parl.* 1 June, The holder of a donative living owes no obedience to his diocesan.

† **2.** 'That is able or apt to give' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.*

B. *sb.*

1. A donation, gift, present; *esp.* one given formally or officially, as a largess or bounty.

c 1430 LYDGATE *Balade of our Ladie* xi, O mirthe of martyrs, sweter then Sitole of Confessours also richest donatife. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 361 b, The Graunt, & Donative of Ludovicus Pius. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. § 7 The Romane Emperours custome was at certaine solemne times to bestow on his Souldiers a Donatiue. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 17 The devout oblations and donatives of the fishermen. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 313 Francis I gave the Grand Master a Royal Reception, accompanied with a Princely Donative. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 171 [Christ] ranked the widow's mite above the vast donatives of vanity.

2. *spec.* A benefice which the founder or patron can bestow without presentation to or investment by the ordinary.

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 83 He would faine haue a benefice or personage of some pretie donatiue; he cannot get it at the bishoppes handes. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 297 The King can create or found a Donative exempt from the visitation of the ordinary. 1772 WARTON & HUDDESFORD *Life Hearne* 26 He was presented to the Donative or Curacy of Elsfield near Oxford. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* III. 84 This living was a donative, from the dissolution of the monasteries to the first year of Anne.

† **3.** One who is presented to a benefice. *Obs. rare.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXVII. (1739) 127 In their Original, Bishops were meerly Donatives from the Crown, invested by delivery of the Ring and Pastoral Staff.

Hence **Do·natively** *adv.*, by way of a donation.

1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Exp. Sacr.* II. iii. 64 Donatively presenting..sacrifices and vows and libations.

Donator[1] (dōne·tə1). [a. AF. *donatour*, F. *donateur*, ad. L. *dōnātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *dōnāre* to present.] One who makes a donation; a donor.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 412 Chartours of the donatouris or of the ȝeuers. 1873 MISSES HORNER *Florence* (1884) I. v. 93 The donator and his wife kneel at the feet of the Virgin. 1894 *Tablet* 22 Dec. 974 The intention of the donator.

Do·nator². *Sc.* Also 6 -our, 7 -ar, -er. [ad. F. *donataire* or OF. *donatoire* = next.] He to whom a donation is made; a donatory or donee.

c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 23 The Kingis donatour. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Giuen..to the vse of the donatar. 1636 W. MACDOWELL *Assignation* in J. Russell *Haigs* ix. (1881) 225 Ordains the said David Haig, his heirs and donaters, my very lawful..cessioners and assignees. 1859 JAS. ANDERSON *Ladies of Covenant* 274 As donator to the forfeited estate of Coldwell, he pursued her for mails and duties.

Donatory (dǫ·nătəri). [ad. med.L. *dōnātōrius* one to whom something is given (Du Cange), f. *dōnāre*: see -ORY.] The recipient of a gift or donation; a donatary.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 82 A gift..must come freely from the donour, and bee greatly to the good of the donatory or receiver. 1810 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* IV. 13 The donatories of crown property were to pay a double tax. 1817 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 405 The Brazilian white man .. who draws his descent from the first donatory of a province. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Donatory*, the person on whom the king bestows his right to any forfeiture that has fallen to the Crown.

Dona·trix. *rare.* [a. L. *dōnātrix*, fem. of *dōnātor.*] A female donor or donator.

1668 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margarets, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 69 According to the will of the said Donatrix.

†**Do·nature.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **dōnātūra*, f. *dōnāre* to DONATE.] Donation.

1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 344 Being obliged to him by Donatures and all manner of honors.

Do-naught: see DO-NOUGHT.

Donce, Donck, obs. ff. DUNCE, DANK.

†**Dondaine, -dine.** [a. OF. *dom-*, *dondaine*, of uncertain orig. (See Godef. and Hatz.-Darm. s.v. *dondon.*)] A warlike engine for casting stones, in use before firearms.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iii. (1544) 6 a, Shot of arblast, nor on touche of dondine [*rime* attayne].

Done (dvn), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [pa. pple. of DO *v.*, q.v. for forms and participial uses.]

1. Performed, executed, accomplished, finished, ended, settled; also, used up, worn out: see DO *v.*

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. xxx. (1896) 65 Done synnes it hidys. 1665 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 136 She thought 't would be a done Thing Soon. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 29 What l'Eveque only contemplated as a remote probability, [he] now considers as a done thing. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii, It was a done thing between him and Scrooge's nephew. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 2 A done game.

b. *absol.* That which is done or accomplished.

1855 BROWNING *Last Ride Together*, Contrast The petty Done, the Undone vast. 1872 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 208 The condemnation given from the judgment throne..is all for the undones and not for the dones.

†**2.** There was in ME. a curious use of *done*, in which it was nearly synonymous with *kin* = 'kind of': thus *many done*, many kinds of, *what done*, 'what-kin', what sort of. At length, it took, like *kin*, a genitival *s*: thus, *what-dones*, *what dons* = 'whatkins', *cujus generis*, of what kind of. *Obs.*

[There is a certain parallelism between this and the MDu. use of the inf. *doen* (as of MLG. *dôn*, *dônt*, MHG. *tuon*), which has the sense-development 'doing, action, manner of doing, way of acting or being, manner, nature, wise, kind'. But in Eng. the stages by which the sense 'kind' was reached are less clear.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 112 He askede, wat God [*Trin. MS.* what Idone god; *Digby MS.* what manere god.] and wat þing Mercurius was. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 222 We discorden of dede in many done þinguus. *Ibid.* 999 Wiþ oute diuerce dedus of many done þingus. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 298 What dones man was Jhesus. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2906 Quat dones man ert þou? *Ibid.* 5167 Quat dons man ert þou?..and quat dos þou here.

Done, *adv. Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **doyn**, 8- **doon, doons, dunse.** [perh. adv. use of prec.; but cf. DOOMS.] Thoroughly, very, exceedingly.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 82 Bot sa done tyrsum it is to byd it. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xliv, Thir mussillis ar sa doyn gleg of twiche and heryng. 1715 *P. Many's Truth's Trav.* in *Pennecuik's Poems* 106 (Jam.) He was not thence so doons severe. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v. *Doyn*, *Doon weil*, or *dunse weil*, very well.

Done, obs. form of DOWN *adv.*

Donee (dōᵘnī·). [f. stem of DON-OR + -EE.] One to whom anything is given; *esp.* in *Law*, (*a*) one to whom anything is given gratuitously; (*b*) one to whom land is conveyed in fee tail; (*c*) one to whom a 'power' is given for execution.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 7 b, This donee or this purchasoure shall take [etc.]. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 218 A Donee in tail. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vii. § 16 Not sixty of the Kings Donees had sons owning their fathers estates. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 110 If the donee died without such particular heirs, the land should revert to the donor. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 56 The Church, as the donee of pious gifts.

Donek, obs. form of DUNNOCK, hedge-sparrow.

†**Do·net, do·nat.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *donet*, *donnat*, ad. L. *Dōnātus.*] The elementary grammatical treatise (*Ars Grammatica*) of Ælius Donatus, a grammarian of the 4th c.; an introductory Latin grammar; hence, an introduction to, or the elements of, any art, science, etc.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 181 Therinne was paint of Donet thre pars, And eke alle the seven ars. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 123 Þenne I drouȝ me a-mong þis drapers my Donet to leorne. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Donet into Cristen Relig.* Introd., As the common donet berith himsilfe towards the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis laws. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xxv, Dame Gramer..taught me. Fyrst my Donet and then my accidence. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 47, I had nede go lerne my donate and accidence agen.

b. *Comb.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 104/1 A Donett lerner.. *donatista.*

Doney, var. of DHONEY.

Dong (dǫŋ), *v.* [Echoic; expressing a sound of deeper tone than DING.] *intr.* To sound as a large bell. So **Dong** *sb.* (or without grammatical construction), an imitation of the deep sound of a large bell. (Cf. DING, DING-DONG.)

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1579/2 Where they might..heare the donging of the belles as they hoong in the steeples. *a* 1882 ROSSETTI *Wks.* (1890) II. 343 And bells say ding to bells that answer dong.

Dong(e, obs. form of DUNG.

Dong(e, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of DING *v.*¹

‖ **Donga** (dǫ·ŋgă). *S. Africa.* [Native name.] A channel or gully formed by the action of water; a ravine or watercourse with steep sides.

1879 *Daily News* 20 June 5/6 A donga was safely crossed. A donga. would be called..in Scotland, a gully. 1893 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* xii. 374 The culverts which they had made over the dongas.

†**Donge.** *Obs.* A mattress.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/1 Donge, matrasse, *culcitra*, *matracia.* 1448 *Bury Wills* 12, j donge optimum. 1459 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* No. 954 I. 485, J fedder-bedde, Item. j donge of fyne blewe. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 372 Quælibet femina elimosinaria habuit..1 donge.

Dongen, -eon, -eoun, obs. ff. DUNGEON.

Donger, Donghel, obs. ff. DANGER, DUNGHILL.

Dongola, in *Dongola race*: a race in which a punt or the like is propelled by paddling, by three or four pairs (usually male and female).

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 43/3 Canadian canoe race (lady and gentleman), dongola race (four ladies, four gentlemen). 1894 *Daily News* 30 June 6/2 Dongola races for crews of eight gentlemen and mixed crews of four ladies and four gentlemen. *Ibid.* 28 July 6/5 The Dongola Race (paddling in punts)..for crews of three ladies and three gentlemen.

Dongon, -oun, obs. forms of DUNGEON.

Doni, var. of DHONEY.

1803 R. PERCIVAL in *Naval Chron.* X. 26 Boats and donies employed in the fishery.

†**Doni·ferous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *dōnum* gift: see -FEROUS.] 'That carries a gift' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Donjon (dv·ndʒən, dǫ·ndʒǫn), archaic spelling of DUNGEON, q.v.; now usual in sense 1. 'The great tower or innermost keep of a castle', to distinguish it from the modern sense.

1300-1690, 1808 [see DUNGEON 1].

Donk, dial. form of DANK.

Donkey (dǫ·ŋki). Also 8–9 **donky**. [A recent word, app. of dialect or slang origin.

As the original pronunciation apparently rimed with *monkey* (whence the spelling), suggestions have been made that the word is a deriv. of *dun* adj. (cf. *dunnock* hedge-sparrow), or, more probably, a familiar form of *Duncan* (cf. the other colloquial appellations, *Dicky*, *Neddy*).]

1. A familiar name for the ass. (Now in general use, exc. in scriptural or solemn language, and in Natural History.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Donkey or Donkey Dick, a he or Jack-ass. 1793 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1083 A Donky, or a Dicky, An ass. Essex and Suffolk. 1804 MRS. BARBAULD *Wks.* (1825) II. 113, I cannot tell whether my orthography is right, but a *donky* is the monture in high fashion here [Tunbridge Wells] *a* 1819 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1830) 116 Peter, thou art mounted on a Neddy; Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey, Thy Pegasus is nothing but a donkey. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece, etc.* (1839) 37/1 Seven camels and the donkey were stowed in the bottom of the boat. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 45 Costermongers' 'shallows', drawn by woe-begone donkies.

2. *transf.* A stupid or silly person.

1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* ix, 'What a blubbering, abthurd donkey!' said Cinqbars. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* xii. (1864) 212 You little donkey, you'll be off! 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Abb.* I. 254 What a donkey he must be.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** general, as *donkey-back*, (cf. *horseback*), *-carriage*, *-cart*, *-chair*, *-path*, *-race*, *-track*; *donkey-breeding*, *-driver*, *-driving*, *-drubber*, *-riding*; *donkey-drawn*, *-eared*, *-mad* adjs.

1837 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Holy Land* (Chambers) 116 From there we started on *donkey-back. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 158 A favourite method of locomotion among the women, was donkey-back. 1894 *Times* 23 Mar. 3/2 The Queen..went out in her *donkey-carriage this morning. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, *Donkey-carts laden with vegetables. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 61 Three *donkey-drivers, conveying the luggage of two British travellers. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Shores Medit.* I. vii. 189 The road from Castellare, a *donkey-track.

b. Special combs.: **donkey-boy**, a boy in charge of a donkey, or of a donkey-engine; **donkey-engine**, a small steam-engine, usually for subsidiary operations on board ship, as feeding the boilers of the propelling engines, etc.; hence *donkey-boiler*; **donkey-man**, a man in charge of a donkey, or of a donkey-engine; **donkey-pump**, an auxiliary steam-pump for filling the boiler of a steam-engine, or for other subsidiary operations; **donkey-rest**, in *Paper Manuf.*, 'a frame against which the form is laid to drain' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Ragman's Dog*, Little *donkey-boys your steps environ. 1894 *Times* 22 June 10/5 The mate..and the donkey-boy..went in a boat. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 49 Hose was put on the *donkey-engine. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 52 The donkey-engines for hoisting the dredging and sounding gear. 1878 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/3 We also had 3 engineers and *donkeymen. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 293/2 Of the means for feeding the boiler, those in general use are the injector, *donkey pump, and the force pump.

Hence **Do·nkey** *v. intr.*, to ride a donkey. **Do·nkeydom**, condition of a donkey, stupidity, folly. **Do·nkeydrome** [after *hippodrome*], a course for a donkey-race. **Do·nkeyess**, a female donkey. **Do·nkeyhood**, the condition of being a donkey; donkeys collectively. **Do·nkeyish** *a.*, like a donkey, asinine; stupid, foolish. **Do·nkeyism**, the quality of being, or an act characteristic of, a 'donkey'; folly. **Do·nkeyship**, the personality of a donkey. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. III. xiii. 271 The walks..invite to many pedestrian excursions, and to a deal of donkeying. 1889 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* (1890) 466 [It] had startled her out of this intellectual donkeydom. 1852 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* I. v. (D.), The two charioteers being left sprawling in the dust of the donkeydrome. 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 31 Crossing the heath..with no less than seven donkeys and donkeyesses tied in a string. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 222 The typical vanity and maladroit ways of donkeyhood. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 564 We find ourselves quite donkeyish and stupid. 1855 *Househ. Words* XII. 160 [He] committed an outrageous donkeyism. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. (1891) 293 One softens down the ugly central fact of donkeyism. 1880 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Feb. 304 His donkeyship determined That he would yet have fun.

‖ **Donna** (dǫ·nă, It. dǫ·nna). [It. *donna*:–L. *domina* lady, mistress.] A lady; a title of honour or courtesy for an Italian or (instead of *doña* or *dona*) a Spanish or Portuguese lady.

Prima, seconda donna: the principal, or the second, female singer in an opera: see PRIMA DONNA.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I (1698) 67 (Stanf.) To go like the Donna's of Spain. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Jan., They are all well received by the gentil donnas. 1816 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1832) III. 318 (Stanf.) My 'Donna' whom I spoke of in my former epistle. 1817 — *Beppo* xxxii, The 'prima donna's' tuneful heart would bound. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 457/1 A distinguished seconda donna..of Handel's company.

Do·nnered, -ard, *ppl. a. Sc.* Also **donnart, -ert, -ort.** [f. Sc. vb. *donner* to stupefy as with a blow or a loud noise: perh. a freq. of ME. *donen* to din: cf. also DUNNER.] Stunned, stupefied, stupid; 'in a state of gross stupor' (Jam.).

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 63 Worthy Bristle, not sae donner'd, Preserves this bonnet, and is honour'd. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, A donnard auld deevil! 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxix, 'Ye donnered auld runt.'

Donne, obs. form of DUN.

Donnish (dǫ·niʃ), *a.* [f. DON *sb.*¹ 4 + -ISH.] Of the nature or character of a (college) don; having a pedantic stiffness or gravity of manner.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 7 He liked people to be natural and hated that donnish manner. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 546 The most donnish amongst dons.

Hence **Do·nnishness.**

1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 139 A strong specimen of donnishness. 1853 THACKERAY *Lett.* 14 Feb., A vast amount of toryism and donnishness everywhere.

Donnism (dǫ·niz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Action or manner characteristic of a college don.

1859 SHAIRP in W. Knight *S. & Friends* (1888) 200 Here we have no Donnism, nor any stiff academic air.

Donnot: see DO-NOUGHT.

Donor (dōᵘ·nəɹ, -ǫɹ). Also 5–7 **donour**, 7–8 **doner.** [a. AF. *donour*, OF. *doneur*, *duneor*, mod.F. *donneur*:–L. *dōnātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *dōnāre* to present.] One who gives or presents; a giver; *esp.* in *Law*, one who grants an estate, or power for execution. Correlative of DONEE.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1286 (R.) The ryghtfull inheritours, or suche as were next allied vnto the firste donoures. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxviii. (1638) 50 After the death of the tenant in taile without issue, the lands shall revert to the donor. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* xii. § 32 The Creator of the World, and sole doner of life. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 138 Enjoy, but enjoy reasonably, and thankfully to the great Donor. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 3 (2). 228 The doctrine..that a freehold interest in possession must pass instantly from donor to donee.

Do-nothing (dū·nvþiŋ), *sb.* and *a.*

A. *sb.* One who does nothing; an idler.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 259/1 It is not for a do nothing that this office is ordeined. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* IV. i, Such a goodman Do-nothing. 1855 FARADAY in Bence Jones *Life* (1870) II. 361, I cannot imagine you a do-nothing. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1378 A class of do-nothings who at some previous time had owned the land.

B. *adj.* That does nothing; characterized by doing nothing; idle, indolent.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 84 The invalids, old women, and other curious do-nothing folk. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism*

ix 169 A do-nothing guidance; and it is a do-something World! 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. liv. 99 He was.. very fond of yachting: its dreamy, do-nothing absolutism.

Hence **Dono·thingism, Dono·thingness**, the habit or practice of doing nothing; the condition of doing nothing; idleness, indolence.

1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* (1870) III. viii 340 A situation of similar affluence and do-nothing-ness. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* vii 152 Self-cancelling Donothingism. 1879 Mrs. Houston *Wild West* 77 Gaunt, enfeebled-looking labourers abused for their idleness, their do-nothingness. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 267/2 Dangerous apathy and donothingism.

Do-nought (dū·nǫt), **donnot** (dǫ·nǫt). Now chiefly *dial.* [app. f. the words *do nought*: though sometimes taken as a corruption of an earlier *dow not*: cf. Ger. *taugenichts.*] One who does nothing or no good; an idler (= Do-nothing); a good-for-nothing.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 12 Through griefe of seeing his sonne such a doo nought. *Ibid.* 218 The buzzards, the sots, and the doe noughts. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 14 A Donnaught or Donnat. Naught, good for nothing. idle persons being commonly such 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, What's brought thee back again, thou silly donnot? 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Donnot* or *Do-naught*, a good-for-nothing person .. the popular designation with reference to Satan himself. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 38 A do-nought by the fire-side.

Donship (dǫ·nʃip). [f. Don *sb.* + -ship.] **a.** The personality of a don: used as a title. **b.** The possession of the title 'don' (quot. 1838).

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* ii. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 40 What is your Donship calld, I pray. Don John, a Knight of Spaine 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xv. (1655) 100 Began to answer, or more to jeer his Donship. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 160 For a *Monsieur* would he have changed all the Donships in the world 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 231 Entitled to donship in the Basque provinces.

Donsie, donsy (dǫ·nsi), *a.* and *sb.* *Sc.* and *north dial.* Also **doncy, -cie.** [Origin and primary sense unknown.] **A.** *adj.*

1. 'Affectedly neat and trim' (Jam.); nice; hence saucy, restive (as a horse). ? *Obs.*

1717 Ramsay *Elegy Lucky Wood* iv, She was a donsie wife and clean 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 68 (Jam.) Better rough and sonsie, than bare and donsie. 1786 Burns *To Auld Mare* v, Tho' ye was trickie, slee, an' funnie, Ye ne'er was donsie. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 56 (Jam.) Come Muse! thou donsy limmer, who dost laugh, An' claw thy hough, at bungling poets. 1892 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

2. Unlucky, untoward, unfortunate. ? *Obs.*

1786 Burns *Address to Unco Guid* ii, Their donsie tricks, their black mistakes, Their failings and mischances. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 61 (Jam.) Straight down the steep they slide wi' canny care, For fear o' donsy whirl into the stream.

3. Dull or slow of comprehension; dunce-like.

1802 Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Donsie*, dunce-like, dull, stupid. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* III. xxviii. 237 Dinna heed the donsie creature.

B. *sb.* One slow of wit, a stupid; a dunce.

1825 Jamieson, *Donsie, Doncie*, a stupid, lubberly fellow. *Roxb.* c 1826 Hogg in Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 213 That poor donsy.

Don't (dōunt), colloq. contraction of *do not*: see Do *v.* Also humorously as *sb.* = Prohibition, reiteration of 'don't', and *vb.*

1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 5/3 The plan gets rid of many 'don'ts'. *Mod.* 'Don't be always don'ting!'

b. Don't care, used as *adj.*, = careless, reckless. So **Don't-care-ism** (*nonce-wd.*).

1871 *Daily News* 4 Jan., We are in the don't care mood. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 7/1 The spirit of daring don't-careism. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 2/1 A hearty, good-natured, don't-care sort of person.

Donzel (dǫ·nzĕl). *arch.* Also 6–7 **donsel.** [ad. It. *donzello* 'a damosell, a batchelor; also a page, a squire, a waiter, a serving man' (Florio) = Pr. *donzel*, Sp. *doncel*, OF. *donzel, doncel, dancel* young man:—late L. *dom(i)nicell-us*, dim. of *dominus* lord, master: cf. Damoiseau.] A young gentleman not yet knighted, a squire, a page.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 7 b, The high and mightie Prince of Darknesse, Donsell del Lucifer. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. iv, Donzel, methinks you look melancholic. 1664 Butler *Hud.* ii. iii. 572 Much may be done, my noble Donzel. a 1680 — *Charact., Squire of Dames*, He is Esquire to a Knight-Errant, donzel to the damsels. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* i. ii, Cling to me, gentle donzel, and fear not.

‖ **Donzella** (dontse·lla). [It.; fem. of *donzello* (see prec.):—late L. *dominicella*, dim. of *domina* mistress, lady: see Damsel.] An Italian or Provençal damsel or young lady.

1833 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) V. 88 A beautiful Roman donzella. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 196 They bring the donzella out of the cistern alive and well.

Doo, obs. form of Do, Doe; Sc. form of Dove.

Dooab, Dooar: see Doab, Douar.

‖ **Doob** (dūb). Also **doub**, erron. **dhoop.** [Hindī *dūb*, = Skr. *dūrvā*.] Native name for the dog's-tooth grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*), used as a fodder grass in India.

1810 T. Williamson *E. India Vade M.* I. 259 (Y.) The doob .. in the low countries about Dacca..this grass abounds; attaining to a prodigious luxuriance! 1835 Burnes *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) II. 10 A kind of creeping grass called 'doob'. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 405 A thickly matted sod of fiorin, or doob grass.

Doodgean, obs. form of Dudgeon.

Doodheen: see Dudeen.

Doodle (dū·d'l), *sb. colloq.* [cf. LG. *dudeltopf, -dop*, simpleton, noodle, lit. night-cap.] A silly or foolish fellow; a noodle.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* iii. i, Vanish, doodles, vanish! 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* ii. i, Why, doodle, jackanapes harkee, who am I? 1845 Cobden *Speeches* (1872) 179 The Noodles and Doodles of the aristocracy.

Doo·dle, *v.*[1] *dial.* or *slang.* [f. prec. sb.] To make a fool of, befool, cheat.

1823 Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* i. vii. (Farmer), I have been dished and doodled out of forty pounds to-day 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 439 It might have doodled our whole party. 1846 *Cornish Prov. Dial.* 55 'None of thy doodling, thee bean't St. George, no more than me.' 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Doodle*, to cheat; to deceive; to trifle.

Doodle (dū·d'l), *v.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* Also **doudle.** [a. Ger. *dudeln* in same sense (of Slavonic origin: cf. Polish *dudlić*), *dudelsack* bagpipe: prob. associated with Tootle.] *trans.* To play (the bagpipes). Also **Doodle-sack**, a bagpipe.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iv, 'I am wearied wi' doudling the bag o' wind a' day.' 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, 'Thou sack-doudling son of a whore!' 1846 Worcester cites Sir G. Head for *Doodle-sack.* 1847–78 Halliw., *Doodle-sack*, a bag-pipe. *Kent.*

Dook[1] (dūk). [Etym. unknown.] A wooden plug driven into a brick or stone wall, in order to hold a nail.

1808–18 in Jamieson. In mod. Dicts.

Dook[2]. *Sc.* The shaft of a coal mine.

1887 *Scott. Leader* 4 June 7 He was chainman in the main coal dook 1895 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 7 Aug. 4 The bodies of the unfortunate men may be found at the bottom of the dook, which is now full of water.

Dook, obs. and Sc. form of Duck *v.*

Dool[1] (dūl), **dole** (dōul). Also 6 **dowe**, 7–8 **dowl(e**, 6– *Sc.* **dule.** [Corresponds to E.Fris. *dôle, dôl*, landmark, boundary-mark; a stake, stone, hole in the ground, furrow, ditch, etc., used to mark and determine the boundaries of property. Cf. also Du. *doel* aim, mark, butt, in Flemish and earlier mod.Du. (Kilian) a heap of earth, esp. that on which the mark stands at a shooting-place, which is app. related to MLG., LG. *dôle* fem., grave with the mound of earth heaped over it.]

1. A boundary or landmark, consisting of a post, a stone, or an unploughed balk or strip of land.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/1 Dole, merke, *meta.* 1445 *Paston Lett.* No. 46 I. 58 He hath pullid uppe the doolis, and seithe he wolle makyn a dyche fro the corner of his walle. to the newe diche of the grete cloose. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogation Week* (1859) 496 Accursed be he. who removeth his neighbours doles and marks. 1580 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 54 The dowe stone or meire stone, which was placed and set by the Jury. 1681 Worlidge *Dict. Rust.*, *Dool*, a green balk or mound between the ploughed lands in common fields. a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dool, Dole*, a boundary mark in an uninclosed field. It is very often a low post; thence called a Dool-post. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Doole*, a conical lump of earth, about three feet in diameter..and about two feet in height, raised to show the bounds of parishes or farms on the Downs.

2. *Sc.* (dul). The goal in a game.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxii, Fresch men cam in and hail'd the dulis, And dang tham doun in dailis. 1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence* vii, Gar the kirk-boxie hale the dools. 1783 Tytler *Poet. Rem. Jas. I*, 187 (Jam.) When the [foot]ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, Hail! or it has hail'd the dulis. 1802 Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poet.* II. 370 *note* (Jam.) In the game of golf..when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, Hail dule!

3. *attrib.*, as *dool-post, -stone.*

1580 *Dole-stone* [see above]. 1630 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Layd out for seauen dowlstones xviij *d.* a 1825 *Dole-post* [see above]. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Dole-stone*, a landmark

Hence **Dool** *v. trans.*, to mark off by dools.

1696 in *MS. Conveyance*, As it is now dowled, and allready sett out.

Dool[2], variant of Dole *sb.*[2], grief, mourning.

Dool(e, obs. form of Dole *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

‖ **Doolie, dooly** (dū·li). Forms: 7 **dowle, doola**, 8–9 **dooly, -ley**, 9 **doolee, dúlí**, erron. **dhooly.** [a. Hindī *ḍōlī* a litter, a kind of sedan for women, etc., dim. of *ḍōlā* swing, cradle, litter, f. Skr. *dōlā* litter, swinging cradle, f. *dul-* to swing.] A rudimentary litter or palanquin used by the lower classes in India, and as an army ambulance.

c 1625 Hawkins in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 435 (Y.) He sends choice Souldiers .. close couered, two and two in a Dowle. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 66 The Doolaes were no sooner dismounted, but that thereout issued the Amazones. 1782–3 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. 264 Doolies..are only used by the very lower sorts of people, in cases of sickness or accident. 1804 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 114, I could not walk. So they put us into dooleys, or cradles, fastened together with ropes. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 399 Order men who cannot march to be carried in waggons, dhoolies, &c.

2. *attrib.*, as *doolie-bearer.*

1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. ix. v. 655 The dhoolie-bearers followed the example. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* xii. 253 A strong body of dooly-bearers.

Dooly, obs. form of Doly.

Doom (dūm), *sb.* Forms: 1 **dóm**, 2 5 **dom**, 3–7 **dome**, 4–7 **doome**, (4 **dum**, *Sc.* **dowme**, 5 *Sc.* **doym**, 7 **dombe**), 4– **doom.** [Com. Teut. sb.: OE. *dóm* = OFris., OS. *dôm*, OHG., MHG. *tuom*, ON. *dómr* (Sw., Da. *dom*), Goth. *dom-s*:—O.Teut. **dômo-z*, lit. that which is put or set up, statute, ordinance, f. *dô-n* to place, set: see Do *v.* (Cf. Gr. *θέμις*, f. stem *θη-* to place, L. *statūtum*, f. *statuĕre*.) Used as suffix in the form -dom.]

1. A statute, law, enactment; *gen.* an ordinance, decree. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 26 Bioð afirred domas ðine from onsiene his. c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xxi. 1 Þis synd þa domas þe þu him tæcan scealt. a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 1 Þai þat haf forgeten God and his domes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. viii. 24 The domes of law pronuncis sche to thame then. 1669 Dryden *Tyrannic Love* i. i, I have consulted one, who reads Heav'n's Doom. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 220 He revised the whole code of Anglo-Saxon law, and compiled a new book of dooms. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 191 The first Dooms of London provide especially for the recovery of cattle.

2. A judgement or decision, esp. one formally pronounced; a sentence; mostly in adverse sense, condemnation, sentence of punishment.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. v. (1891) 278 Seon heo beʒen biscopes dome scyldiʒe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Ufele ȝitsunge. macað reaflac and unrihte domes. c 1205 Lay. 4271 He sculde dom þolien. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 27 Whan ich deme domes. Þen is racio my riȝt name. 1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 380 To obey, fulfille and perfourme the dome, ordenance and award of vs. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. v. 16 Then was that golden belt by doome of all Graunted to her. 1641 Smectymnuus *Answ.* (1653) Post. 87 Thurstan refusing to stand to the Kings doom. 1709 *Tatler* No. 42 ¶ 5 O! Partial Judge, Thy Doom has me undone. 1808 Scott *Marm.* iii. Introd., Whose doom discording neighbours sought. 1888 Max Müller *Nat. Relig.* vii. (1889) 173 They were not laws in our sense of the word but dooms, decisions.

†**3.** Personal or private judgement, opinion. *As to my doom*: in my opinion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4582 (Cott.) O þis ioseph sal me þi dome, And giue me þar-of god consail. c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* Prol. 49 As to my doom Thou art a maister whan thou art at hoom. c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* i. 314 Ye may weel suppose in yovre owen dome. c 1450 *Merlin* 387 Yef he and the other ne hadde not returned .. by my dom, ther hadde not ascaped the halvendell. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. x. 21 The which did seeme, unto my simple doome, The onely pleasant and delightfull place. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 67 The Age of the work upon which he must pass his Doom.

†**b.** The faculty of judging; judgement, discrimination, discernment. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. ii. 152 It haþ doom by whiche it discerniþ and demiþ euery þing. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ii. vi. 115/1 He must haue with hym dome, that is a good and a dyscrete auysement, er he swere. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 565 With..unerring Doom, He sees what is, and was, and is to come.

4. Fate, lot, irrevocable destiny. (Usually of adverse fate; rarely in good sense.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 203 Lo þy dom is þe dyȝt, for þy dedes ille! 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 235 The angyr, na the wrechyt dome, That is cowplyt to foule thyrldome. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7123 Þurgh domys of destany dreuyt to noght. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 217 All vnauoyded is the doome of Destiny. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 111 And Age, and Death's inexorable Doom. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* iv. 289 Such, happy Nestor! was thy glorious doom. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* i. (1868) 7 A stranger, whom a cruel doom has driven to your land.

b. Final fate, destruction, ruin, death.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xiv. 14 Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 244 The Patient must fall in the Conflict, and owe his Doom .. to the too rigid Rashness of his Physician. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xxii. 157 Irresistible dynamic energy, which moved them [glaciers] to their doom. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 323 Both the Cardinal and his enemies knew that the minister's doom was sealed.

5. The action or process of judging (as in a court of law); judgement, trial. *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 31 Nu is dom middangeordes. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 169 [167] Þe dom sal ben sone idon, ne last hit nowiht longe. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5112 Als domesman to sit in dome. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2194 Thai ledde hym arely fro thens to pilates dome. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 105 Hangit syne but dome. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 817 Therefore to mee thir doom he hath assign'd 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke*, *Song* 17 The Judge is set, the doom begun!

6. The last or great Judgement at the end of the world; also, a pictorial representation of this. *arch.* (Now chiefly in phr. *crack of doom.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Þenche we ure giltes er þe dom cume. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 97 He shall for the dome finall Yef his answere. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) x. 114 The Doom schalle ben on Estre Day, suche tyme as our Lord aroos. 1529 More *Dyaloge* ii. Wks. 180/1, I speke of Christes .. comming to the dreadfull dome. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iv. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to' th' cracke of Doome? a 1800 Cowper *Heroism* 11 On a day, like that of the last doom. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Incarn. our Lord* ix. (1852) 204 When all nations shall behold Him at the crack of doom. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 323 The..hobgoblins of mediæval dooms.

7. *Day of doom*: the day of judgement: see Day *sb.* 8 b, and Doomsday.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2600 Our last day þat sal falle, Our day of dome we may calle. a 1400–50 *Alexander*

1095 So sall..to þe day of dome þi dedis be remembrid. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 What answere shall ye make to your lorde at yᵉ daye of dome? 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vi. 19 The great scrutiny for faith in the day of doom. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 161 In sure succession to the day of doom 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 331 Who, if a hail-storm passes over the village, thinks the day of doom is come.

†**b.** *transf.* The last day of one's life; the fatal day. *Obs.* (Cf. 4 b.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 42. 1593 — *Rich. II*, III. ii. 189. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, V. vi. 93 Ile throw thy body in another roome, And Triumph Henry, in thy day of Doome.

†**8.** Justice; equity; righteousness. Cf. JUDGEMENT. *Obs.* (Chiefly in versions of Scripture, or allusions thereto.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcvi. 2 Hire rehtwisnis and dom ȝerecenis seldes his. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 23 Ge forleton þa þing þe synt hefegran þære æ, dom, and mildheortnysse and ȝeleafan. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXI. 3 To do mercy and dom, more pleseth to the Lord, than sacrifices of victorie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 518 Thou schalt swere in trouthe, in doom, and in rightwisnesse. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 458/1 David in the Sauter saith; Blessed beth they that done dome and rightfulness.

†**9.** Power or authority to judge; *gen.* power, authority. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 22 Ne se fæder ne demð nanum menn. Ac he sealde ælcne dom þam suna. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 To haf þam at his dome. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2606 He sent messangers .. to al that weore at his dome. 1382 WYCLIF *John* v. 22 Neither the fader iugeth ony man, but hath ȝouun al the dom to the sone.

†**10.** A judge. *Obs. rare.*

Perh. an error of transcription for DEME.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 627 Þer haunted til her hous .. Two domus of þat lawe. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 162 Primate and chefe dome of cristen men.

11. *attrib.* (mostly *arch.* or *Obs.*) as *doom-giving, -hall, -place, -storm, -word*, etc.; †**doom-house**, a judgement-hall; **doom-ring** (*Archæol.*), a ring of stones forming the boundary of the old Norse courts of judgement; †**doom-settle**, †**-stool**, judgement-seat; †**doom-stead**, place of judgement; **doom-tree**, a tree on which the condemned were hanged.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 329 At the *dome-ȝeuynge. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III IV. 293 Then gat he to the *doom-hall of the town..And judged the people. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 145/12 *Curia*, *domhus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126/2 Dome howse, *pretorium.* 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXV. 10 At the *dom place of Cesar I stonde. 18.. WHITTIER *King Volmer & Elsie* i, Over heathen *doom-rings and gray stones of the Horg. 1893 S. O. ADDY *Hall of Waltheof* 33 The circle near the Bar Dike may have been a doom-ring. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 19 He sæt þa pilatus on his *dom-setle. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 55 Com .. biuore þe reue as he set on his dom seotle. 1876 *Athenæum* 8 July 48 That way to the *doomstead thrones The Aesir ride each day. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Let skile sitten ase demare upon þe *dom stol. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* ii, Elibank's '*doomtree' extended its broad arms close to the gates of his fortress.

Doom (dūm), *v.* Also 5-6 **dome**, 6 *Sc.* **dume**, 6-7 **doome**. [f. DOOM *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To pronounce judgement or sentence upon; to judge. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as in 2.

c 1450 (MSS. *c* 1600) *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) xxi. 354 The general Resurrection .when Christ is bowne to Dome both good and evill. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 29 The goodys and catels of alle hem that before hem be domed. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 15 They quhilk..Iugis or dwmis oders wranguslie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xlvi 58 There the equall Judge..dooms each voice aright. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xxi, No deed they've done, nor deed shall do, Ere I have heard and doom'd it too.

†**b.** with complement: To pronounce or deem.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 156 Time's use was doom'd a pleasure; waste, a pain.

2. To pronounce judgement or sentence against; *esp.* to condemn *to* some fate.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 47 Tribunes with their tongues doome men to death. 1593 — *Rich. II*, v. i. 4 Cæsars. Tower: To whose flint Bosome, my condemned Lord Is doom'd a Prisoner, by prowd Bullingbrooke. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 372 He dooms it as contrary to Truth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 197 An act was passed which doomed him to perpetual exile. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 189 A decree which doomed to destruction..a whole city.

3. To destine or consign to some adverse fate or lot; also sometimes in neutral sense, to any fate, good or ill. *pa. pple.* Destined, fated.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 10, I am thy Fathers Spirit, Doom'd for a certaine terme to walke the night. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 65 He. feasts the animal he dooms his feast. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 255 You have doomed me to a life of cares. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 19 Our hopes were doomed to disappointment. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 20 A nation .. Doomed in the future ages her Tyrian towers to destroy.

4. *U.S.* (*local*): see quots.

1816 J. PICKERING *Voc. U. S.* s.v., When a person neglects to make a return of his taxable property to the assessors of a town, those officers doom him; that is, judge upon, and fix his tax according to their discretion. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xliii. 133 *note*, In New York..if a person makes no return the assessors are instructed to 'doom' him according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

5. To decree; to pronounce or fix as a sentence or fate; to destine; to adjudge. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 114 The Emperour in his rage will doome her death. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* II. i, The Gods adjudg'd it Parricide, By dooming the Event on Cæsar's Side. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 110 Whether Heav'n has doom'd that Shock must fall. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 227 Buckingham, whose fall he perceived was doomed.

6. *intr.* To give judgement; to judge, decide. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xlii. 2 Doctors that well could doom of Holy Writ. 1662 COKAINE *Ovid* I. III. Dram. Wks (1874) 228, I shall, in my opinion, doom aright, But wish that Jove had chose some other wight. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* 259 They drink in the hall together, they doom in the people's strife.

Hence **Doomed** *ppl. a.*, **Doo·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* IV. 62 For which immedicable Blow Me dooming Heaven ordain'd. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xv. 24 A dooming to death 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii 241 The..doomed city.

Doom, obs. f. DOME, DUMB; var. of DOUM.

Doomage (dū·mėdʒ). *U.S.* (*local*). [f. DOOM *v.* + -AGE.] The action of dooming (see DOOM *v.* 4); assessment in default.

1792 J. BELKNAP *New-Hampsh.* III 284 If any person refuse to give an invoice of his rateable estate, it is in the power of the selectmen 'to set down to such person as much as they judge equitable, by way of doomage; from which there is no appeal'. 1828 WEBSTER, *Doomage*, a penalty or fine for neglect.

Doombook (dū·mbuk). Also **dome-, domes-, doomsbook.** [OE. *dóm-bóc*, book of dooms.]

1. A book or code of (Old Teutonic) laws; *spec.* that attributed to King Alfred and referred to in the laws of later West-Saxon kings. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 925 *Laws of Edward* Preamble, [Swa] hit on ðære dom-bec stande. *a* 940 *Laws of Athelstan* II. v. (Schmid), Bete be ðam ðe seo dom-boc secȝe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 198 Oð þæt he com to ðam dom bocum ðe se Heofenlica Wealdend his folce ȝesette. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 159 If any one shall not pay, let him incur the punishment expressed in the Doom-book (Laws of K. Eadgar). 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 66 A new edition, or fresh promulgation, of Alfred's code or dome-book. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 218 The records..exist in the Doomsbooks. of this country and other lands in the north of Europe.

2. *transf.* A book of doom or judgement.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii, Cursed is that trade .. and is verily marked in the Doom-Book of a God!

Doomer (dū·mər). Now *rare.* [OE. *dómere* judge, f. *dóm* DOOM *sb.*: see -ER¹. In later use f. DOOM *v.*] One who dooms or pronounces sentence; a judge. Cf. DEEMSTER.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 4 Heretoȝan and domeras ..hæfdon mæstne weorþscipe. *c* 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. § 18 (Schmid) Swa him domeras ȝereccen. 1589 GREENE *Tullie's Love* (1609) K ij, Be then..impartiall doomers of my sute. *c* 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* x. 139 Fond Atè doomer of bad-boding fates 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* VII x, The power which dooms the doomer.

Doomful (dū·mfŭl), *a.* [f. DOOM *sb.* + -FUL.] Fraught with or involving doom; fateful.

1586 SPENSER *Sonn. to Harvey*, For Life, and Death, is in thy doomefull writing. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* i. Wks. 1/1 Eternal God, which. at the doomefull day will once unhaspe Th' accusing booke of Subiects and of Kings. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. vii, Think what a volley: reverberating doomful to the four corners of Paris.

Dooms (dūmz), *adv. Sc.* [Origin uncertain. Prob. from DOOM *sb* Some have conjectured connexion with Icel. *ddindis-* pretty, rather, prefixed to adjs. and advs. Cf. also DONE *adv.*]

Very, exceedingly.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, it was not sae dooms likely that he would go down into battle wi' sic sma' means.' 1816 — *Old Mort.* xxiii, 'I wasna that dooms stupid.' 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 20 My case is dooms hard.

Doomsday (dū·mzdē). [OE. *dómes dæg*, ME. *domes dei, dai*, day of judgement: see DOOM *sb.*]

1. The judgement day.

c 975 *Rushw. G.* Matt. x. 15 At domes dæȝe. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., On domes dæȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 On his efter to-come þet is on domes deie. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Heo is gulti..and schal uor his soule onswerien a Domesdei. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 498 (Cott.) And sua sal do to domes dai. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 34 Yair sal be na generacione na corrupcione efter dwmis day. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III i. 98 Men, Wiues, and Children, stare, cry out, and run, As it were Doomesday. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 366 The present moment terminates our sight; Clouds, thick as those on doomsday, drown the next.

b. *esp.* in phr.: *Till doomsday*: to the end of the world, as long as the world lasts, for ever.

c 1200 ORMIN 17682 All þatt follc þatt fra þiss daȝȝ Till Domess daȝȝ shall wurrþenn. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8734 Hit myght laste til Domesday. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 103 a, If a man should aske me till Doumes daie, I would still crie silence, silence. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* v. ii. 232 When thou hast done this chare, Ile giue thee leaue To play till Doomesday. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 4 Questions which all official men wished..to postpone till Doomsday. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 233 They might have waited till Doomsday in the afternoon before [etc.].

c. *transf.* A day of judgement or trial, when sentence is pronounced. Also, a day of final dissolution, as at the end of the world.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 181 Dost thou not knowe that euery ones deathes daye is his do[o]mes daye? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. i. 12 Why then Al-soules day is my bodies doomsday. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. 215 This bell was taken down at the doomsday of abbeys 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, His sudden bereavement ..is talked of as a real Doomsday and Dissolution of Nature.

2. = DOMESDAY: the usual spelling in 17-18th c., still used, esp. in fig. or transf. senses.

3. *attrib.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iii. (1851) 358 The Kings admirers may .. mistake this Book for a Monument of his worth and wisdom, when as indeed it is his Doomsday Booke. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* iv. 8 That dreadful day of judgement, when that doomes-day book shall be opened 1781 COWPER *Hope* 693 Conscience . writes a Doomsday sentence on his heart 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) III. ix. 420 Long doomsday faces.

Doo·msman. [early ME. *dómes man*, man of judgement: see DOOM *sb.*] A judge, deemster.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 260 Medȝierne domes men and wrong wise reuen. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 25 Lest perauenture thin aduersarie take thee to the domesman, and the domesman take thee to the mynystre, and thou be sente in to prisoun. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) þe domys-man come to þe Cite, for to sitte vp on brekers of þe lawe. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de Worde 1515) 4 b, Our lorde Ihesu Cryste his domesman *a* 1640 [see DOOMSTER 2]. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 268 Doomsman, seems to be Suitors in a Court of a Mannor in Ancient Demesne, who are Judges there. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxx. 342 Behold in me the doomsman of your race.

attrib. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/2 A domesman sete, *tribunal.*

Doomster (dū·mstər). In 5 **domstere**. [modification of *demester*, DEMPSTER, DEEMSTER, after DOOM *v.* and *sb*]

1. A judge, doomer. *arch.*

1442 *Cursor M.* 9737 (Bedford) Fadir, rightwis domstere! 1861 LOWELL *Poet Wks.* (1890) IV. 4 Then let him hearken for the doomster's feet! 1882 *Sat Rev.* 11 Nov. 627 Doomsters propounding their own construction of rubrical niceties with Sinaitic thunders.

2. In a Scottish court of law, the official (usually the executioner) who formerly read or repeated the sentence; = DEMPSTER 2.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 158 The Domster sould be sworne. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xlix. § 2 They will. be enforced to borrow a more fit expression of His office from our sister nation, and instyle Him to be the doomster or doomsman of the quick and the dead. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, 'Doomster', he continued, 'repeat the sentence to the prisoner'. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot* s v. *Doom*, The doom or sentence was pronounced by the public executioner, or doomster as he was called—a barbarous practice, which was abolished by Act of Adjournal, 16th March 1773.

attrib. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions of Eng.* 131 Before is the doomster-day, And. the shambles of Fotheringay.

Doon, -e, obs. ff. DO *v.*, DONE, DOWN, DUN.

Door (dōᵊr). Forms: 1 **duru**, 2-5 (*Sc.* 4 9) **dure**, 4-6 **durr(e**, 4-7 **dur**, (5 **duyr**), 6 *Sc.* **duir(e, dwr, dourre**; also 1-5 **dor**, 3-7 **dore**, (4 **doer**, 5 **doyre**, 6 **dower**), 6-7 **doore**, 7 **door**; also 1 **dyr**, 2-3 **dyre**. [OE. *duru*, fem. *u*-stem, not found elsewhere in Teut., but from the same base *dur-*, as the equivalent words in the other langs.: cf. OHG. *turi*, an orig. plural, which became a fem. sing., MHG. *tür*, Ger. *thür(e*, ODu. *duri* pl. (MDu. *dore, dore*, Du. *deur* fem. sing.), OS. *duri*, ON. *dyrr* fem. pl. (and n.), Sw. *dörr* f., Da. *dör*; also Goth. *daurôns* pl. weak fem. OE. had also *dor* neut., pl. *doru*, large door, gate = Goth. *daur*, OS. *dor*, OHG. *tor*, Ger. *thor* gate. The same stem *dhur-, dhwār-* appears in Skr. *dvṛ, dwār*, Gr. θύρα, L. *fores*. The two OE. types *duru*, and *dor* appear to have been mixed in ME., where, beside *dure* and *dor*, are also found *dur* and *dore*. *Dore* prevailed in 16th c., and is found as late as 1684; *door* appeared in 16th c., and at length supplanted *dore* in writing, though now pronounced like the latter.

The spelling *door* points to an earlier pronunciation with ū or ū from ME. close ǫ, which is further attested by Sc. *dure* (dūr) (also in Cath. Angl. 1483), and is considered by Luick as a northern lengthening of OE. *u*. The current pronunciation may be a retention of that evidenced for 16th c. *dore* by quot. 1593 in 1 β; but it may also be a more recent modification of (dūᵊr), as in the case of *floor*, and vulgar pronunciations of *moor, poor*, as *more, pore*.]

1. A movable barrier of wood or other material, consisting either of one piece, or of several pieces framed together, usually turning on hinges or sliding in a groove, and serving to close or open a passage into a building, room, etc.

α. in form *duru, dure* (*dyre*), *durre, dur* (after 1500 *Sc.*).

Beowulf 1447 (Th.) Duru sona on-arn fyr-bendum fæst. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xxv 10 Seo duru wæs beloken [*Lindisf.* ȝetyned wæs ðe dura] *Ibid.* Mark i 33 Eall seo burhwaru wæs ȝegaderod to þære duran [*Lindisf.* to duru *vel* to ȝet, *Rushw.* to dore *vel* ȝeat *c* 1160 *Hatton* Ȝegadered to þare dure] *c* 1025 *Interl. v. Rule St. Benet* (1888) 78 Ætforan dyran. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 And merki mid þan blode hore duren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1082 Al ðat niȝt he soȝten ðor ðe dure 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 61 Thai brak the dur *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11890 The durres to vndo. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 931 Þe durus of þ'chapelle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/1 Dure (*A.* Duyr), *hostium.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 16 Ye beg at a wrong mans dur [*rime* stur]. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 2 Calking of the durris. 1563 — *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 87 The duiris being closit. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* lxv. 11 To come ouir the dur. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* 126 Lipper men..sall not gang fra dure to dure.

β. in form *dor* (OE. = gate, pl. *doru*), *dore* (*doer*).
c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xciv 3 Gað nu on his doru. *Ibid.* cvi. 15 Ærren dor. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III. 56 Hoh ða wyrte on.. þan dore. *c* 1205 LAY. 2382 Neuer ne ferde heo wið uten dore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 495 And the doren after hom .loke vaste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1682 (Cott.) Mak a dor [*v.rr.* dore, dur]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3451 When þou spekes sharppely til þe pure, þat sum gode askes at þi dore *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 280 Whil þat þou Robyn heuest of the dore [*rime* vnderspore]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 104/1 Dore (*A.* Doyre), *hostium*. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Jane Shore* li. 7 To begge from dore to dore. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 77 Open the dore, A Begger begs, that neuer begg'd before. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 59 Other dores which cannot be shut. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 12 And knocked at her Dore.

γ. in forms (*dower*, *doure*) *doore*, *door*.
1504 *Plumpton Corr.* 186 None shall not pas the dowers. 1509–28 Wynkyn de Worde's edd. of *K. Coer de Lion* 1934 Doors and windows barred fast 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 61 Quhen ye disciplis haid closit the dourris. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 3 b, At the haule doore. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. viii. (Arb.) 94 If one should rime to this word [Restore] he may not match him with [Doore] or [Poore] for neither of both are of like terminant. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 7 Sinne lieth at the doore (COVERD. in the dore). 1668 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I 462 Before the west doore 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 269 Well, do so no more, Drop, to atone, your money at the door, And, if I please,—I'll give it to the poor [*triple rime*]. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 297 They cannot venture .. to be seen beyond their own doors.

b. With various qualifications, as *chamber-*, *front-*, *hall-*, *house-*, *kitchen-*, *side-door*, etc. q.v. under their first elements; also BACK-, CHURCH-, FOLDING-DOOR, etc.

Double door(s), a door consisting of two leaves, opening in the centre; also, two doors, one behind the other, closing the same opening, to prevent draughts, etc.; *glass door*, a door consisting mainly of glass panels; *sliding door*, a single or double door that opens by sliding into a recess.

1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* xv, The glass door to the closet 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. v. 36 This posture of affairs Mr. Brass observed through the glass-door. — *Barn. Rudge* xxviii, Hugh closed the double doors behind him. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 177 The double door from her bedroom went wide open.

c. With definite or indefinite numerals, expressing position in a series or row, and hence indicating the room or house to which the door belongs.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv, At the Cross-daggers in Moor-fields, next door to the Popes Head Tavern. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Martin's office is now the second door in the street, where he will see Parnel. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 22/2 [He] lives three doors from the house I inhabited. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 459/1 Having taken offices a few doors off.

2. The opening or passage into a building or room, which may be closed by a door; a doorway.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xix. 13 Helias..goon out, he stode in the dore of the denne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7394 þe bischope in þe dure stode 1595 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 103 They .met the iealous knaue their Master in the doore. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 252 On the left-hand as one enters the door. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 107 A door, which she entered.

3. *fig.* A means of entrance or exit (in quot. 1526 a means of closing); *esp.* in phr. *To open a door to* or *for*: to render possible the admission of; to furnish opportunity or facility for; so *to close the door upon*, and the like

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxl. 3 Duru ymbstondnisse weo[le]rum minum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Heofonrices duru. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 55 Inewyt hys the dore-ward, The doren wyttes fyve 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xvi 9 A greet dore and euident is openyd to me. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 b, Than shall the dore of discrecyon be put to our mouth 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks (1892) 31 Y prouidence of god had closit yᵉ dur to all yair wickitnes. 1648 T. GAGE *New Survey W. Ind* xxi. 191 But this doore of hope was fast shut up. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 561 To open a door for the most confounding Atheism to break in. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4342/1 Opening a Door to the French to assault us that Way. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xii. 195 Which left open a door to future negotiation.

4. *transf.* Anything resembling a door in its motion or use; a lid, valve; an opening, a passage.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 46 How those Atoms come to be hindred from running all out, when a dore or passage in their Pores is made. 1722 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 12 Ash-Timber, for the Doors of Bellows. 1729 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 169 A small Padlock fix'd to the Door of the Basket. 1840 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 259 Place on this the cap, shut the door, cock your gun.

5. Phrases. a. † *At door*: at the door; *out at door*, *-s*, = out of doors; *in at door*, *-s*, = indoors (*obs.*). See also A-DOORS. *In doors*: within doors, in or into the house: see INDOORS. *Next door* (*to*): in the next house (to); hence *fig.* very near (to), bordering (on). *Out* († *forth*) *of door*(*s*: out of the house; in the open air, abroad; hence *fig.* out of place, lost, abroad, irrelevant, worthless (*obs.*). † *To* (*the*) *door*: out of the house or room (*obs.*). *Within door*(*s*: in a house or building, indoors; also *fig.* so as not to be heard outside the door. *Without doors*: out of doors.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 557 Out at dores stirten they anon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32 Merlyn..was gon oute at dore. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 He turnde hir out at doores, 1562 WINJET *Last Blast* Wks 1888 I. 45 Repellit and schot to the dure. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* 71 Love driveth feare out of doores. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 156 Some fathers will not suffer their Daughters to set their foote foorth of dores. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* viii. (1887) 53 One to be vsed within dores, and the other abroade. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 711 Out of doore quite shit. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 144 Speake within doore. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* iv, May dwell next doore, On the same floore. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxxi. (1640) 118 Hee may sit without doores long enough. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* x. 28 Destruction is at next door by. 1657–8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 456 All precedents are out of doors in this case. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* Pref. 159 Well, now go forward, step within the dores. 1699 COLLIER *Sec. Defence* (1730) 324 A Place where Thinking is out of Doors. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi, I kept .. within doors. *Ibid.* II i, To be next door to starving. *Ibid.* II. xvi, That Objection is out of Doors. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 378 Kick the Arts and Sciences to door. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 298 A Jew is not permitted to appear without-doors save in black. 1857 LD. HOUGHTON in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1891) II. xii. 19 These children..live..out of doors all day. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 20 It is next door to cannibalism. *Mod.* You had better remain in doors.

6. † *To drink* or *eat out of doors*: to bring to destitution by excessive drinking or eating: cf. EAT *v.* 4 a. † *To fetch at the doors of*: to obtain from. *To lay*, *lie*, or *be at the door of*: to impute, or be imputable or chargeable to. † *To leap over the door*: to escape, run out. † *To set one's hand to the door*: to apply oneself diligently. † *To set behind the door*: see quot. 1552. *To darken a door*: see DARKEN 6 b. *To keep open doors*: see OPEN.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. St. Andrew's Day* Wks. II. 262 They say when a man will be rich, he must set his soul behind the door; that is to say, he must use falsehood and deceit. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 464/2 We must not therefore spare our selues but set our handes to the dore, as the prouerbe is. 1658 9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 10 A part of the Commonwealth has leaped over the door. *Ibid.* 166 It is so much for your honour to have the Scotch fetch their laws at your doors. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 437 Many Sailors drink .wives and children out of doors. 1683 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1835/3 The fault will lye at their doors. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 299 The Blood .. must all be layd to his door. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. vii, You have in a manner laid your sins at my door. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* vi, The guilt of blood is at your door.

† c. *Is the wind in* (*at*) *that door?* = is the wind in that quarter?, is that the tendency of affairs?

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxv, 'What! neuewe, is the wynde in that dore'? 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B iv, Is the winde at that dore with you brother deane? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 102. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. i, Is the Wind in that Door? Here's like to be fine doings.

7 *attrib. and Comb.* a. attrib., as *door-arch*, *-archway*, *-curtain*, *-handle*, *-jamb*, *-key*, *-knob*, *-knocker*, *-latch*, *-lintel*, *-lock*, *-panel*, *-porch*, *-ring*, *-scraper*, etc. b. objective and obj. genitive, as *door-banging*, *-dressing*, *-opener*, *-warder*. c. *door-like* adj., *door-wise* adv.

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 162 A square-headed *door arch. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4364/4 Window-Curtains, and *Door-Curtains. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Door-fastener*, a portable contrivance for fastening a door. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxix. V. 64 Leaving the hands still hanging to, and grasping the *door-handle. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* II. iii (L.) Leaning against the *door-jamb for support 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, Fumbling in his pocket for the *door key — *Nich. Nick.* xv, When Lords break off *door-knockers and beat policemen. 1875 W. M. ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 75 Shattered *door-lintels. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 16 July, A *dore-lock of a tolerable price. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 123 A representation of St. John's gate . on the *door-pannel. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlvi. 2 Then shal the prynce come vnder the *dore porche, & stonde still without by the dore cheke. 1582 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. (1851 508 Such a terrible noise, as shakes the *Door-rings of Houses .ten mile off. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 87 It must be made higher than the *dor-window. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Young Philosopher* II. 32 One sash opening *door-wise.

8. Special combs.: **door-alarm** (see quot.); **door-boy**, a boy who guards the door of a passage in a mine; **door-fall**, the falling door of a trap; **door-frame**, (*a*) a door-case (Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 1823); (*b*) the structure forming the skeleton of a panelled door; † **door-gate**, an entrance; **door-head**, the upper part of a door-case; **door-land** (*Sc.*), a plot of ground near a door (Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 254); **door-money**, money taken at the door of a place of entertainment; † **door-neighbour**, a near or next-door neighbour; **door-piece** † (*a*) a curtain before a door; (*b*) see quot. 1869; † **door-pin**, the 'pin' or bolt of a door; **door-plane** (see quot.); **door-sign**, a sign upon a door; **door-stone**, a threshold stone, a flagstone before a door; **door-stop**, a device to stop a door from opening too widely or closing too forcibly; also, the slip of wood against which it shuts in its frame; **door-swell**, a kind of swell-box in an organ; **door-weed**, a name for *Polygonum aviculare* (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1857).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Door-alarm*, a device attached to a door, to give an audible notice when the door is opened. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 59 By the most chaffie shrap that euer was set before the eyes of winged Fowle, [you] were brought to the *doorefall. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 214 The *door-frames were covered with the soot of centuries. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Womanhod, Wanton, &c.*, 26 Of youre *doregate ye haue no doute. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 142 *Door-head. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 410 The *door-lintel..was .. put in the door-head of the new cow-house. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 15 *Door-money was demanded as at a puppet-show. 1562 *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 70 She saith she is ther *doore neighbour. 1721 *C. M. Let. to Curate* 14 Would they deny it to the Scots their door Neighbours? 1611 COTGR., *Garde-porte*, a peece of Tapistrie hung before an open dore; a *dore-peece. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold-f. Victoria* 609 Door-piece—That portion of a lift of pumps in which the clack or valve is situate. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1078 Dis angels two drogen loth in And shetten to ðe *dure-pin. *a* 1300 *A. Horn* 1003 Rymenhild undude þe dure pin. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Door-Plane*, the plane between the door proper, and the larger opening within which it may be placed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'Ne'er cross the *door-stane.' 1881 YOUNG *Every Man own Mechanic* § 1285 The *door-stops may be nailed to the casing and the door hung. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 The roof or *door swell ..when accurately constructed (of oak wood), is the best.

Doora, doorah, var. of DURRA.

† **Door-band.** *Obs.* A strip-hinge (see BAND *sb.*¹ 3); also, (?) the bolt or fastening of a door.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 102 Et in j doreband elongand. ibidem, *id.* 14.. *Nom* in Wr.-Wülcker 733/25 *Hic gumfus*, a dorbande. 1530 *Compotus* in Poulson *Beverlac* (1829) 622 Pro 4 doore bands 12*d.*

† **Door-bar.** *Obs.* [see BAR *sb.*¹ 8.] A bar of wood, iron, etc. put across a door to secure it.

13.. *Sir Beues* 1622+43 (MS. C) The dore barre he toke yn honde And slewe all þat he þere fonde. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 667/39 *Hoc repagulum*, dorebar. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 242 Onles thy head and my doore-bar kysse. 1617 *Jaina Ling.* 742 The snaile creepeth beyond the doore-barres.

Door-bell. a. A bell in a house, connected with the door by a wire, and rung by means of a handle. b. A bell fixed on a door or door-case so as to be rung in opening the door; = *door-alarm*.

c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. ii. 330 Lady Russell could not hear the door-bell. 1875 TALMAGE *Around Tea-table* ii. 8 The storm was so great that the door-bell went to sleep.

Door-case. [CASE *sb.*² 5.] The case or frame lining a doorway, in which the door is hung.

1596–7 *Bond* in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 154, x *d.* the foote for the dore cases. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., The window-cases, door-cases, and chimneys, of all the house are marble. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 147 Door-cases of alabaster with rich foliage. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 489 The west door-case..appears to be of the same yellow stone.

Door-cheek. Now *north. dial.* [CHEEK *sb.* 9.] One of the side-posts of a door; a door-post.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* vi 3 The geastes and dorechekes moued at their crienge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 313 The side posts or dore cheeks of any house. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt. O. T.* VIII. i, The destroying angel sees the doore-cheekes of the Israelites sprinkled with red. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, 'I daur ye..to name sic a word at my door-cheek!' 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 198 A hale old man..leaned against the door-cheek.

Doore, obs. f. DOOR, DOWER.

Doored (dōˑɪd), *a.* [f. DOOR + -ED ².] Having a door or doors; chiefly in *comb.*, as *low-doored*.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 97 The open doored cottages. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia, etc.* 95 It is beset with .. doored pews. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 304 Opening by doored archways.

[**Dooring,** error for *door-ring*: see in 7.]

Door-keeper, door keeper. One who keeps or guards a door; a janitor, porter, ostiary.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron* x. [ix.] 26 Vnto these foure maner of chefe dorrkepers were the Leuites committed. — *Ps.* lxxxiii. (lxxxiv.) 10 A dore keper in the house of my God. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 354 The dogge is a diligent dorekeeper. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 126 Avaunt, thou damned door-keeper! 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 179 Privileged..to pass into the theatre without stopping at the door-keeper's box.

Door-less, *a.* [see -LESS.] Having no door.

a 1200 *Grave* in *Erlanger Beitr.* (1890) 11 Durelees is ðæt hus. *a* 1200 *Worcester Fragm.* ibid. 3 On durelease huse. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, The doorless gateway. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 41 Doorless hovels.

Doorman: see DOORSMAN.

Door-mat. A mat placed before a door for cleaning the shoes before entering.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 6 A very convenient substance to make Bed-matts, or Door-matts of. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 541 Of this plant..door mats or basses are made. 1884 J. W. EBSWORTH *Roxb. Ball.* V. II. p. xi, Our jesting here upon the door-mat with the Reader.

Door-nail. A large-headed nail, with which doors were formerly studded for strength, protection, or ornamentation: now chiefly in the alliterative phr. *as dead, deaf, dumb, dour, as a door-nail*: see DEAD *a.* 32 b., DEAF *a.* 1 d., etc.

(Conjectured by Todd to be 'The nail on which in ancient doors the knocker struck'. No evidence of this appears.)

c 1350 [see DEAD *a.* 32 b]. 1350 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, 3000 dornail..7200 dornail. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle & defe was he bathe. 1593–1680 [see DEAD 32 b]. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, Thornton is as dour as a doornail. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 497 Door-nails, floor and roof-nails.

Doorne, obs. f. DUBN.

Door-place. A place for a door; a doorway.

1552 HULOET, Dore, place or steade, *hypothyrides*. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i. Wks. 1728 I. 410, I have dis-

cover'd a Door-place in the wall 1805 *Mod. Lond.* 189 A door-place now walled up, which led into the..church.

Door-plate. A plate, usually of metal, on the door of a house or room, bearing the name, etc. of the resident.

1823 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1824) 94 Door plates of misters and dames. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 70/1 The brass door-plate. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 23 A marble door-plate, engraved in black with his name.

Door-post. The post on each side of a doorway, on one of which the door is hung.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 19 The dorepostes of the ynnermer courte. 1552 CROWLEY *Pleasure & Payne* 93 Ye deafe dorepo-stis, coulde ye not heare? 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, The landlord was leaning against the door-post.

Door-sill. The sill or threshold of a door.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 259/1 To Rome..to visit the doorsels of the Apostles [*limina Apostolorum*]. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 494 A door-cill, or threshold of a door. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 ¶ 2 She..stands gaping at the door-sill. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i. (L.), He invited no comer to step across his door-sill.

Doorsman, doorman. An attendant at the door of a shop or place of entertainment.

1858 *Evening Star* 18 June, Doorsman to a photographic artist. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/2 A 'doorsman,' whose business it was to..invite the patronage of the public.

Door-stead. [STEAD, a place.] A place for a door; a doorway.

1552 [see DOOR-PLACE.] 1607 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 283 That the doresteades be walled vp. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 204 Two doorsteedes with free stone iames and white stone heddes. 1767 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 392 Did nobody clog up the King's door-stead more than I. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 540 He was struck with lightning on his grandmother's doorstead.

b. A timber framing, like a door-case, used to support the roof of a gallery, in coal-mining. ? *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G iij, The Side-pieces..we call Doorsted-Forks; they have a collar on the Top-end in which the Head-tree resteth.

Door-step. The step at the threshold of a door, raised above the level of the ground outside.

1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 301 (Jam.) Coupe yere dish-water farther frae yere door-step. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. x. 74 She..sat down upon a door step. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 200 The prudent person whose charity ends at his own doorstep.

† Door-tree. *Obs.* = DOOR-POST, DOOR-BAR.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3155 Đe dure-tren and ðe uuerslazen, wið ysope ðe blod ben draȝen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1806 Hauelok lifte up the dore-tre And..he slow hem thre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. i. 185 As ded as a dore-tree.

Doorward, *sb. arch.* Also 4 **durward, -warth.** [f. OE. *weard* warden, keeper.] A door-keeper, porter, janitor. An official title under the early Scottish monarchy; = warder of the palace.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 3 Dissum ðe durnard [*Ags. Gosp.* ȝeatweard] ontyneð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* ¶ 34 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 378 (Bosw.-T.) *Ostiarius* is duruweard. *c* 1205 LAY. 17672 He wende to þan burhȝate..and gratte þene dureward. 1340 *Ayenb.* 121 Þe ȝeȝþe of drede is þe doreward to þe greate þreste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 101 Thar surname wes makyne-drosser; That is al-so mekill to say her As 'the Durwarth sonnys' perfay. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 126 Dooreward, that is, Porter. 1828 40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 248 The Chamberlain, and the hostiarius or doorward. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* II. 213 Nicholas de Soulis, descended of the marriage of Marjory, a natural daughter of Alexander II, to Alan the Durward.

Doorward, -wards, *adv.* (*adj.*) [see -WARD.] Towards the door.

c 1400 *Beryn* 477 And drowȝe to Kittis dorward to herken and to list. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* i. (Hoppe), His landlord began to cast significant glances doorwards.

Doorway. The opening or passage which a door serves to close or open; the space in a wall occupied by a door and its adjuncts; a portal.

1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* vi, Sitting at evening in that open door-way. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IX. 57 The bridegroom went forth and stood with the bride at the doorway. 1874 PARKER *Illustr. Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 59 The rich Doorways form one of the most important features of late Norman work.

attrib. 1864 WEBSTER, *Door-way-plane*, the space between the door-way, properly so called, and the larger door-arch-way within which it is placed. It is often richly ornamented with sculptured figures.

Door-yard. *U.S.* A yard or garden-patch about the door of a house.

1854 LOWELL *Cambr.* (Mass.) 30 *Yrs. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 59 The flowers which decked his little door-yard. 1878 EMERSON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 412 We send to England for shrubs, which grow as well in our own door-yards and cow-pastures.

Doosen, doosen, obs. forms of DOZEN.

Doost, dooth, obs. f. *dost, doth*: see DO *v.*

Doote, obs. form of DOTE.

Dooty, var. f. DHOTI, loin-cloth.

† Dop, *v. Obs.* [ME. *doppen*:—OE. type **dop-pian*, represented by freq. *doppettan* to dip, immerse, baptize, and sbs. *doppa, dop-enid*, DOPPE; f. weak grade of **deup-an*: see DIP *v.* and DEPE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To descend or sink suddenly into water or the like, to plump or 'pop' down; to dive.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 246 þei doppen now to helle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. XXVI. (1495) 429 The Cote highte Mergulus and hath that name of ofte doppynge and plungynge. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 421 Like Tonny Fish they be, which swiftly dive and dop into the depth of Ocean Sea. 1682 DRYDEN *Unhappy Favourite* Epil. 2 We..like drowning men, But just peep up, and then dop down again.

2. To duck or suddenly drop the head or body; to curtsy.

c 1557 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 126 This fained friet.. dopped than, and greet this man religiously and ofte. 1635 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 79 He dops, ducks, bowes, as made all of joints. 1692 DENNIS *Poems in Burlesque* 9, I dopt for safety as an Officer Does in a Fight, when he's a Novice.

3. *trans.* To immerse smartly, to dip (as in baptism).

1538 BALE *God's Promises* VII. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* I. 36 Preache to the people.. Doppe them in water—they knowledgynge their offence. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* I. 78 Hee should bee baptized, which word signifieth . to dip or dop the body, or some part of it, into the water.

4. *Angling.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) = DAP *v.* 1.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 7 Dop your Flie behinde a Bush, which angling I have had good sport at; we call it doping. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 118 With these [flies] and a short line, as I showed to angle for a chub—you may dap or dop.

Hence **Do·pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1398 [see 1]. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 2 That dopping curtesie, That fawninge bowe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 96 Erecting of fixed altars, the dopping and cringing towards them.

† Dop, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] A curtsy, a dip.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, The Venetian dop this. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 28 Making many pretty dops, and curtchees. 1704 D'URFEY *Hell beyond H.* 94 Salutes the Punts with Bows and Dops. *a* 1885 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Dop*, a short quick curtsey.

Dop (dɒp), *sb.*[2] [a. Du. *dop* shell, husk, cover.]

† 1. The pupa-case or cocoon of an insect. *rare.*

1700 LEUWENHOECK in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 640, I have seen some flies as soon as ever they came out of their Dop.

2. *Diamond-cutting.* A small copper cup with a handle, into which a diamond is cemented, to be held while being cut or polished.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Diamond-cutting*, Diamonds, soldered into a hollow piece of metal: the workmen call them dops. 1882 *Standard* 5 Sept. 6/2 The polisher sets the diamond in a mass of solder held in a little brass cup about an inch in diameter, with a string of stout copper wire for a handle. This instrument is called a 'dop'.

Dop, obs. form of DEEP.

Dopchick, -en, obs. or dial. = DABCHICK.

Dope (dōup). [app. a. Du. *doop* dipping, sauce, etc., f. *doopen* to dip.]

1. Any thick liquid or semi-fluid used as an article of food, or as a lubricant. *U.S.*

1881 *Sci. Amer. Supp.* XII. 5033 (Cent.) 'Dope', a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over the snow softened by the rays of the sun.

2. An absorbent material used to hold a lubricant; the absorbent element in a high explosive.

1880 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng.* VIII. 417 Hercules powder..contains a very large proportion of nitrate of soda . the remainder of the dope being incombustible carbonate of magnesia. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Explosives, Giant-powder*, a mixture of nitroglycerin with a dry pulverized mineral or vegetable absorbent or dope.

Dople, Doplyt, obs. forms of DOUBLE, -ET.

† Doppe. *Obs.* [OE. *doppa* in *dufedoppa*: see DIVEDAP, and DOP *v.*] A bird that dops or dives; a dabchick.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5776 Hy plumten doune, as an doppe, In the water, at on scoppe.

† Do·pper[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 **dooper, dowpar.** [f. DOP *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which 'dops'.

1. A diving-bird, a didapper.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/1 Doppar, or dydoppar, watyr byrde. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Doppar, byrde. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. viii, Snites, Doppers, Sea-Larkes.

2. A fishing-rod used in 'dopping' or dapping.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 103/1 A Dopper is a strong long Rod very tite.

Dopper[2] (dɒ·pəɹ). Also 7 **doper.** [ad. Du. *dooper*, dipper, baptist, f. *doopen* to dip; erroneously shortened after DOP *v.*] A (Dutch) Baptist or Anabaptist; = DIPPER 2.

1620 B. JONSON *News fr. New World* Wks. (Rtldg.) 615/2 A world of Doppers! 1625 — *Staple of N.* III. ii, This is a Doper, a she Anabaptist! 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/5 Paul Kruger..Belonging to the sect of the Doppers.

Dopping: see under DOP *v.*

Dopplerite (dɒ·pləɹəit). *Min.* [Named 1849, f. *Doppler*, surname of a German physicist: see -ITE.] 'A hydrocarbon found in certain peat beds, amorphous and jelly-like when fresh, and elastic when dried, looking like black pitch' (Dana *Min.* (1854) 474).

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 345 *Dopplerite*..occurring in layers in the peat near Aussee in Styria.

† Do·ppy. *Obs.* [ad. It. *doppia* a double, 'also a double ducket of gold' (Florio).] A former gold coin of Italy, worth, in different states, from 11*s.* 4*d.* to 21*s.*; a pistole.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2721/2 Should pay them 1400 Doppies at two terms. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 2730/1. [1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Doppia*, another name for the pistole.]

† Dopt, aphetic f. ADOPT *v. Obs.*

1631 H. CHETTLE *Trag. Hoffman* (N.), Should hee bee dopted, I would dopt him, and herrite him.

Dor, dorr (dɒɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 4-7 **dorre,** 5-8 **dore,** 7 **doar.** [OE. *dora*: of unknown origin.] An insect that flies with a loud humming noise.

† 1. Applied to species of bees or flies; also *dor-bee, dor-fly. spec.* **a.** A humble-bee or bumble-bee. **b.** A drone bee. **c.** A hornet. **d.** *fig.* A drone, a lazy idler. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 119 *Atticus*, dora. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 28 Doran hunig and ticcenes ȝeallan. *Ibid.*, Þa ahsan ȝemenge wið dorena hunig. *c* 1050 *Cleopatra Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 351 *Adtinus*, feldbeo, dora. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6428 So douren don and flesche fleiȝhen. 14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576 *Crabo*, a dore. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C v, If there come a hornet, a dor, or greater flye, They breake the light webbes. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 18 Gentlemen which can not be content to liue idle them selfes, lyke dorres. 1574 HALL *Ord. Bees* xiii, If the Dorre bees be over many in the hive..do on this maner. *a* 1613 J. DENNYS *Secr. Angling* II. XXXV. in Arb. *Garner* I. 173 With brood of wasps, of hornets, doars, or bees. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xvi, This forrest was most horribly fertile and copious in dorflies. 1658 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 894 The Dors also and Drones they kill. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* iv. § 14 (1689) 45 Resembling a young Dore or Humble-bee.

2. A flying coleopterous insect or beetle; also *dor-beetle, dor-fly. spec.* **a.** The common black dung-beetle or dumble-dor (*Geotrupes stercorarius*), which flies after sunset. **b.** The cockchafer or may-bug. **c.** The rose-beetle. Also, vaguely, other species, chiefly of lamellicorn beetles.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 26 In June take the creket & the dorre & also a red worme. 1598 YONG *Diana* 309 The dore, a little creature, so vile, and common. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 76 The cure or prevention for these Dores, or black Clocks 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii 54 The Dor or Beetle (which you may find under a Cow-turd). 1711 *Phil Trans* XXVII. 347 The next is a pale green shining Dor. 1758 THYER *Note on Milton* 483 (Jod.) A brownish kind of beetle powdered with a little white, commonly known by the name of cock-haffer or dorrfly. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. vi. 542 The May-bug, or dorr beetle, as some call it. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 144 The shining dors are busy. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 192 A bat, or an owl, or a big dor-beetle.

† 3. *fig.* Applied to persons. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* III. iii, What should I care what every dor doth buzze In credulous eares? 1645 MILTON *Colast* (1841) 377 Infested, somtimes at his face, with dorrs and horsflies. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* The Author 8 Nor ..to stoope at the thicke-shell'd Dorrs of Obiection.

4. *Comb.*, as **dor-bee, dor-beetle** (see 1, 2); **dor-bug,** a name applied in America to various beetles, esp. *Lachnosterna fusca*; **dor-fly** (see 1, 2); **dor-hawk,** the goatsucker or night-jar; **† dor-head,** a stupid or blundering fellow = BEETLE[1] 4 (*obs.*).

1849 PARKMAN *Oregon Tr.* (1872) 42 The *dor-bugs hummed through the tent. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. iv 55 Our fire-light will draw stragglers, just as a candle draws dorbugs. 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-door Papers* (1874) 271 The Dytiscus, dorbug of the water, blunders clumsily against it. 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) III. 505 Have you a *caprimulgus*, or 'dorhawk? 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 246 The goat-sucker..feeds on moths, gnats, and dors or chaffers; from whence Charlton calls it the Dorrhawk. 1832 WORDSW. *'Calm is the fragrant air'* 22 The busy dor-hawk chases the white moth With burring note. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 460 There is none so very a *dorrhead as that hee vnderstandeth not [etc.]

† Dor, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also **dorre.** [Goes with DOR *v.*[1]; perh. from ON. *dár* scoff, in phr. *draga dár at* to make game of.]

Scoff, mockery, 'making game' chiefly in phrase *To give* (any one) *the dor*: to make game of, mock, subject to ridicule; so *to put the dor upon, to receive* or *endure the dor*, etc. (From quot. 1552, perh. originally a term at cards.)

1552 HULOET, Dorre at cardes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 170/24 A Dorre, blanke, *argutia*. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Which [change of colour] if your antagonist . shall ignorantly be without, and yourself can produce, you give him the dor. [See the whole passage.] 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 33 The dorre, which..Hubert, did put vpon King John and his late designe. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progr.* I. i, I would not receive the dor. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* III. ii, What dor unto a doating maid this was, What a base breaking off? *a* 1625 — *Woman Pleased* III. iii, I will never bear this, Never endure this dor. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. XXV, There oft to rivals lends the gentle Dor, Oft takes—his mistress by—the bitter bob. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect* 82 [He] brings home the dorre upon himself. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 361 They all thought he had put the dor, as they say, upon the chief justice. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXXI, He has given the Lord High Admiral the dor.

† Dor, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. = ON. *dárr* fool, buffoon; cf. prec. and DOR *v.*[1]] A fool.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. i, This night's sport, Which our court-dors so heartily intend.

† Dor, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also **dorre.** [Goes with DOR *sb.*[2]; perh. from ON. *dára* to mock, make sport of.

Gifford's conjecture that it is derived from DOR *sb.*[1], in reference to the desultory flight of the cock-chafer 'which appears to *mock* or *play* upon the passenger, by striking him on the face', appears unlikely.]

1. *trans.* To make game of, make a fool of, mock, befool, confound. *To dor the dotterel*: to cajole or hoax a simpleton; cf. DARE *v.*[2] 5.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 170/24 To Dorre, *arguere*. 1577

FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 368 I thinke not to dorre vs with Cyprians name. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* v. 39 (N.) What, hop'd you that with this I could be dor'd? 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vi, Oh that villaine dors me. 1614 — *Barth. Fair* IV. i, Here he comes, whistle; be this sport call'd Dorring the Dotterel. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 10 (1653) 42 But this is but a *blind*, wherewith the Bishop would Dorre his Reader. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 177 No more thou now shalt dorre me.

2. *intr.* To make sport, mock.

1655 tr. *Scuderi's Artamenes* VII. II. IV. 96 There was not one of them which dorred at the difficulty of the enterprize.

† **Dor, dorr,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Cf. DURR *v.*] *trans.* To make dim or dull (in colour); to deaden.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. XXXVIII. I. 259 The lightnesse or sadnesse of the one [colour] doth quicken and raise, or els dorr and take downe the colour of the other. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 150 By a good medly of them both to darken and dor the worst by laying the better to.

Dor, obs. form of DARE *v.*[1], DEER.

‖ **Dorado** (dorā·dō). [a. Sp. *dorado* gilded = F. *doré*, It. *dorato*:—L. *deaurātus*, pa. pple. of *deaurāre* to gild, f. *de-* + *aurum* gold: see DORY.]

1. A fish (*Coryphæna hippuris*) celebrated for its splendid colouring and the velocity of its movements; also called *dolphin*: see DOLPHIN 2.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies* (1880) 164 They are pursued by the Dorados, and to escape them they leape out of the sea. 1626 Capt. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 Fish-hookes, for Porgos, Bonetos, or Dorados. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. i. 9 Dolphins or dorados, which beautiful fish seem to take peculiar delight in sporting around the vessels. 1852 Hr. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iii. 132.

2. A South American river fish: see quot.

1871 *Gd. Words* 720 In the deeper waters of the Uruguay are numbers of the dorado, or South American salmon . a very handsome fish, of a bright golden colour

3. A southern constellation, also called Xiphias or the Sword-fish.

1819 in *Pantologia.* 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Dorado*, a southern constellation not visible in our latitude. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* Ixxxiv. 34.

† **4.** *fig.* a. A rich man. *Obs.* b. See Et. DORADO.

1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1 A troop of these ignorant Doradoes. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 179 He found not the sought for Dorado, a golden Prince indeed.

Dor-bee, -beetle: see DOR *sb.*[1]

† **Dorbel.** *Obs.* **1.** The English form of *Dorbellus*, i.e. Nicholas de Orbellis (died 1455), a professor of Scholastic Philosophy at Poitiers, and a vehement supporter of Duns Scotus. Hence, A scholastical pedant, a dull-witted person, dolt; cf. *dunce.*

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 412 Duns, Dorbell, Durand, and such draffe] 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 158 Then asse .. and foole and dolt and idiot, and Dunse and Dorbell and dodipoul .. and all the rusty-dusty jestes in a country. 1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 25 Howe Dorbell comes to bee Doctour none asks. 1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* iii. 305 The dotages of those Talmudicall Dorbels.

2. *Sc.* 'Anything that has an unseemly appearance.'

So **Dor'bellish** *a.*, stupid, awkward, clumsy; also *nonce-wds.*) † **Dorbe'llical** *a.*, † **Dor'bellism,** ‖ **Dor'bellist.**

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* E ij, Thy sheepish discourse . was so vglye, dorbellicall and lumpish. 1593 — *Christ's T.* 64 a, Wil you then hope to beate them [Atheists] down with fusty brown bread dorbellisme? 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., Olde Iohannes de Indagines and his quire of dorbellists. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 107 They flocke to it as crowes to a dead carkasse .. be they neuer so ribauld, filthie, or dorbellicall. 1847 78 HALLIWELL, *Dorbellish*, very clumsy. *Linc.*

Dor-bug: see DOR *sb.*[1] 4.

Dore, obs form of DARK.

† **Dorcake.** *Obs.* A kind of cracknel.

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 740/5 (*De Panibus*) *Hec colivida*, a dorcake.

Dorcas (dɔ·ɹkās). Name of a woman mentioned in Acts IX. 36; hence, *Dorcas Society*, a ladies' association in a church for the purpose of making and providing clothes for the poor. So *Dorcas basket*, a basket of needlework for charitable purposes.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dorcas*, benevolent societies which furnish poor with clothing gratuitously or at a cheap rate. 1857 *Eleanor Clare's Jrnl* in *Housch. Words* XVI. 190, I hope she will not bring a Dorcas basket to sew at. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Just as I am* xliv, Lizzie worked for her Dorcas society.

† **Dorce, dorke.** *Obs. rare.* Adapted forms of *dorcas*, Gr. *δορκάς* deer, gazelle.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 107 The curd of the Dorke is of the same vertue as that of a Hare. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 55 We have distinct Ages for these Dorces.

Dorce, Dorcer, obs. forms of DORSE, DOSSER[1].

Dorche, Sc. var. *duergh*, obs. f. DWARF.

Dordum, var. of DIRDUM.

† **Dore,** *v. Obs. Cookery.* [a. F. *dore-r* (12th c. in Littré) to gild:—L. *deaurāre*, f. *de-* + *aurum* gold: see ENDORE.] *trans.* To glaze with saffron, yolk of egg, etc.; = ENDORE.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Pen coloure þy capon with safroune, dore With a feder. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Dore hem with sum grene þing, percely or 3olkys of Eyroun.

Dore, obs. f. DARE *v.*[1], DOOR, DOR, DOWER *sb.*[2]

Doree, dorey, var. of DORY.

Dor-fly, dorhawk: see DOR *sb.*[1]

‖ **Doria, dorea** (dō·riă). [Hindī *doriyā* striped (stuff), f. *dor* thread, line, streak, stripe.] A kind of striped Indian muslin.

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 14 A sort of strip'd Muslings..called Doreas, it being a Musling that is a yard half quarter broad, and the broadest sorts of stripes of any Musling, and usually the coursest and cheapest of any sort. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4284/3, 9 Chests or Bales of fine Doreas, etc. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 223 From a Long Cloth or Bast to a Mulmul or Dorea. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Doorias*, a cotton fabric made in India. 1886 *Catal. Col. & Ind. Exhib.* 16 (Stanf.) Striped muslins, or dorias, are made at Dacca, Gwalior, Nagpur.

Dorian (dō·riăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Dōri-us* (a. Gr. Δώριος of Doris) + -AN.] Of Doris or Doria, a division of ancient Greece. *Dorian mode*, in *Music*, one of the ancient Grecian modes, characterized by simplicity and solemnity; also, the first of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1021 (R.) Plato .. chose the Dorian, as that which is most beseeming valiant, sober, and temperate men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 550 They move In perfect Phalanx to the Dorian mood Of Flutes and soft Recorders. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. iii. 53. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 309 No Roman structures rose to contrast with the severe simplicity of the Dorian shrines. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* X. ix. 338 Some heart-thrilling chime, Some Dorian movement. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 11 The Dorian is the first mode of the Ambrosian category. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 74 His actions, in the true Dorian mode, correspond to his words.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Doris; a member of one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 14 The Dorians inhabiting probably where most of the Pelasgi had been. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 89/2 The migration of the Dorians to the Peloponnese, is expressly stated to have occurred 80 years after the Trojan war, *i. e.* in 1104 B.C.

Doric (dɔ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Dōric-us*, a. Gr. Δωρικός pertaining to Doris: cf. prec.]

A. *adj.* **1.** = DORIAN; of or pertaining to the Dorians.

1569 SPENSER *Visions of Bellay* ii. in *Theat. Worldlings*, Fashiond were they all in Dorike wise. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 296 Historiographers declare that Orpheus.. wrote in the Doiick dialect. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 The Phrygian mode was religious; the Lydian, plaintive; the Doric, martial.

b. Of a dialect, etc.: Broad, not refined; rustic.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 5/2 Those other faults of barbarism, Dorick dialect, extemporanean style, tautologies. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 189 With eager thought warbling his Doric lay. 1855 J. F. F. in *J. Wilson's Noct. Ambr.* (1868) I. Pref 17 There was a homely heartiness of manner about Hogg and a Doric simplicity in his address. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 281/3 All this was said .. in the Doric dialect of the Lake District.

2. *Arch.* The name of one of the three Grecian orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), of which it is the oldest, strongest, and simplest.

(1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iv b, Tuscana, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, and Composita, increase their heightes by Diameters.] 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. A ij a, Architecture of olde Temples .. was either Dorique, Jonique, or Corinthian according to the Deity's seuerall nature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 714 Doric pillars overlaid With Golden Architrave. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 491 The style of this structure is..the Grecian Doric.

B. *sb.* **1. a.** The Doric dialect of ancient Greek. **b.** A 'broad' or rustic dialect of English, as that of the North of England, Scotch, etc.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 90/2 The choruses in the Attic plays are written in a kind of Doric. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. 127 'My Lord', commenced John, in his purest Doric.. 'I wad hae thocht naething o't'. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* iii, The good doctor dropped into the broadest Doric.

2. The Doric order of architecture.

1818 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 170. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece, etc.* 18/1 A small but beautiful specimen of the pure Doric.

Hence † **Do·rical** *a.*, Doric; **Doricism** (-siz'm), a Doric form of expression.

1592 R. D *Hypnerotomachia* 4, I heard a doricall songe. 1698 BOYLE *Bentley's Phal.* (ed. 2) 43 There is not the least shadow of Doricism 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 472 Salmasius is pleas'd to prefer that Reading, as a Doricism.

Dorism (dō·riz'm). [ad. Gr. Δωρισμ-ός speaking Doric, f. Δωρίζειν: see DORIZE.]

1. The Dorian character of language, manners, etc.

1870 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* (1873) I. II. i. 219 To counteract the one-sided and inflexible Dorism, and to introduce the beneficent germs of universal Hellenic culture into Sparta.

2. A Doric form of expression; a Doricism.

1698 BOYLE *Bentley's Phal.* (ed. 2) 189 But let us hear a Second Apology that may be made for the Dorism of Dr Bentley. 1886 H. W. SMYTH in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Dec. 427 Those Dorisms which appear in the Bœotian dialect.

† **Dorith.** *Obs.* [related in some way to DOOR.]

c 1500 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 204 Tremyng dorythes & lokes. *Ibid.* 206 Item for j par of gemmers [hinges] to the sayd dorith, 16*d.*

Dorize (dō·rəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. δωρίζειν to imitate the Dorians, f. Δωρίς Doris: see DORIAN.]

1. *intr.* To imitate Doric manners, etc.; to speak or write in Doric.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 296 In the Writings of such as did not Dorize. *c* 1795 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 415, I think with the lady in Theocritus, that the Dorians have a right to Dorize.

2. *trans.* To render Doric in manners, etc.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. viii. II. 608 Ionians, but completely dorised through their long subjection to Argos. 1871 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 136 Thebes..Dorized by the Spartans.

Dork, obs. form of DARK, DIRK.

Dorke: see DORCE.

Dorking (dɔ·ɹkiŋ), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *Dorking*, in Surrey.] Name of a breed of poultry characterized by a long square form, and possessing five toes.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 476/2 The characteristics of the pure Dorking are, that it is white-feathered, short-legged, and an excellent layer. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 59 There are only the Dorkings now, and they are all laying.

Dorlach (dɔ·ɹlăχ). *Sc.* Also 6–9 **dorloch,** 7 **darloch.** [Gael. *dorlach* handful, bundle, large quantity, quiver.]

† **1.** A quiver. *Obs.*

1574 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, (Jam.) And in the hielandis, haberschonis, steilbonnettis, hektonis, swerdis, bows and dorlochis, or culueringis. 1625-49 *Sc. Acts Chas. I*, (1814) V. 357 (Jam.) Bodin in hosteill manner with hagbutis..bowes, dorlaches, and wther invasive wapones. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 298 The Highlanders emptying their dorlachs among them.

2. 'A bundle, apparently that kind of truss, formerly worn by our Highland troops, instead of a knapsack' (Jam.); hence, a valise, portmanteau.

a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 175 (Jam.) These supple fellows [the Highlanders] with their plaids, targes and dorlachs. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach. *Ibid.* xliv, His leather dorloch wi' the lock on her was come frae Doune.

† **Do·rlot.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **dorilot.** [a. OF. *dorelot*, *dorlot* knot of hair on the forehead, 'a iewell or prettie trinket ... wherewith a woman sets out her apparell, or decks herselfe' (Cotgr.).] 'The head-dress of network, sometimes enriched with jewels, worn in the middle ages by ladies.' Fairholt *Costume* (1860) 437.

1340 *Ayenb.* 177 Þet hi habbe uayr dorilot. 1394 *Test. Ebor.* I. 196, j kyngll, j dorlot, j armari. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/2 Dorlott, *trica*, *caliendrum.*

† **Dorm(e.** *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of L. *dorm-īre* or F. *dorm-ir* to sleep: cf. DORMANT.] Sleep, slumber, a doze. *In dorme*: dormant.

1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 339 Letting it [a sum of money] lyg in dorme, to the gret hurte of the towne. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 79 Not a calm soft sleep like that which our God giveth his beloved ones; but as the Slumbering Dorms of a sick man; short and..interrupted.

So **Dorm** *v., north. dial.*, to doze.

In Dialect Glossaries of Huddersfield, Sheffield, etc.

† **Do·rman.** *Obs.* [var. of *dormand*, DORMANT.]

1. = DORMANT *sb.* 1.

1374 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 238 Balkes summers siue dormannes giystes et etiam stures. 1579 *Ibid.* 311 One dorman xxviij foote longe xij vnch square. 1598 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 274 For puttinge in of the dorman in the steaple loft, xij*d.* 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 221 This is but the misery of stonework, of Arches, Dormans, Roofs.

2. a. = DORMER 2. **b.** (More fully *dorman-tile*) = DORMER-*tile.*

1703 [see DORMER 2, 4].

Dormancy (dɔ·ɹmănsi). [f. next, or OF. *dormance*: see -ANCY.] Dormant condition: cf. next.

1789 N. FORSTER in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 464 The dormancy of any such prerogative. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 18 During this dormancy, the animal may be frozen, without the destruction of the muscular irritability. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 37 Her only escape from misery had been in the dormancy of feeling. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 158 The period of dormancy or rest should be brought on gradually.

Dormant (dɔ·ɹmănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **-and,** 5–7 **-ond, -ound.** [a. OF. *dormant* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), pr. pple. of *dormir*:—L. *dormīre* to sleep]

A. *adj.*

1. Sleeping, lying asleep or as asleep; hence, *fig.* intellectually asleep; with the faculties not awake; inactive as in sleep.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dormant*, sleeping. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 16 If we have bin too credulous, or too dormant. 1681 GREW *Museum* (J.), His prey, for which he lies, as it were, dormant, till it swims within his reach. 1726 *Adv. Capt. F. Boyle* 285 That he only lay dormant to meditate some Mischief to me. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 132 Some Romans were lying dormant in the sun. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 104 The hitherto dormant members of the Aryan family.

b. Of animals: With animation suspended.

1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 378 It lies dormant the greater part of the winter.

c. Of plants: With development suspended.

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* ii. 5 In dry weather they [Mosses] are often completely dormant. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 640 The numerous dormant buds of woody plants may long remain buried and yet retain their vitality. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Dormant bud*, a bud which remains, it may be for years, undeveloped on a plant stem.

d. *Her.* Represented in a sleeping or recumbent attitude; with the head resting on the paws.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 130 in *Q. Elis. Acad.* etc. 98 xv maneris of lionys in armys..the viij dormand. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. x. 248 Yet were it not probably a Lyon Rampant .. but rather couchant or dormant. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 82 At his foot a cupid dormant. 1842

R. R. Madden *Shrines & Sepulchres* II. 37, I would rather call the ancient figures dormant.

2. In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in motion, action, or operation; 'slumbering', in abeyance.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 597 This riuer runneth but slowly, and seemeth a dead or dormant water. 1639 Earl of Barrymore in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 39 Your lordships directions..must lye dormant by me. 1708 Swift *Abolit. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 85 What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now obsolete to a degree? 1731 — *Pulteney* Ibid. IV. I. 166 Thy dormant ducal patent. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 257 It is possible for original talents to lie dormant. 1792 Chipman *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 21 Plaintiffs who have since revived a dormant claim. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 390 Newark .. formerly gave title of Baron to the family of Leslie, now dormant. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 203 Many volcanoes..are merely dormant.

b. *Dormant commission, credit, warrant, writing*, etc., one drawn out in blank to be filled up with a name or particulars, when required to be used; *dormant partner*, a 'sleeping' partner, who takes no part in the working of a concern.

1551 *Housek. Acc. Eliz.* in *Camden Misc.* 34 Paid..unto James Russell, by warrante dormaunte .. xx. *s.* *c* 1614 Cornwallis in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 148 The warrant dormant, which all Leiger Ambassadors have, to propound and discourse of all things, which they think may tend to the encreasing of amity. 1668 Marvell *Corr.* xxxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 80 That you would send us up a dormant credit for an hundred pound. 1679-88 *Scr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 101 For charge of passing a dormant privy seale, 12li 8s, and of dormant l'res patents, 30li 2s 2d. 1714 Swift *Pres. St Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 221 A power was given of chusing dormant viceroys. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* 36 (Seager) He likewise signed a dormant commission for another to be his high admiral. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 102 Partners thus unknown to the public are said to be dormant.

c. *Mechanics.*

Dormant-bolt, 'a concealed bolt working in a mortise in a door, and usually operated by a key; sometimes by turning a knob'; *dormant-lock*, 'a lock having a bolt that will not close of itself' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

3. Fixed, stationary. *Dormant tree* = B. 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/2 Dormawnte tre..*trabes*. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 128 *Dormant tree*. In Architecture is a great Beam lying cross a House, otherwise call'd a Summer. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 238 The dormant wedge or that with the point upward, being held in the hand, while the drift wedge or that with its point downward, was driven with a hammer. 1798 *Term Rep.* VII. 599 To the sleepers or dormant timbers they affixed railways or waggon ways. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Dormant-tree* or *Summer*.

b. *Dormant table*, a table fixed to the floor, or forming a fixed piece of furniture. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 353 His table dormant in his halle alway Stood redy couered al the longe day. 1430 Lydg. *Chron Troy* II. xi, Eke in the hall..On eche partye was a dormaunt table. [1448 *Inv. T. Morton* in *Test. Ebor.* III. 108 De ij mensis vocatis dormoundes] 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. v, Were not the pounds told out..vpon the table dormant. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxviii. 428 Whatever is strongly affixed to the freehold or inheritance. as marble chimney-pieces, pumps, old fixed or dormant tables, benches, and the like. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. ii. 54.

fig. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 She held a dormant Table in her own Princely breast.

†**4.** Causing or producing sleep. *Obs. rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 66 The effects of Dormant and Narcotique remedies.

5. *Dormant window*, also *dormant* = Dormer 2.

1851 Cleveland *Senses' Fest.* ii, Old Dormant Windows must confess Her Beams. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl., Dormer* or *Dormant*, in architecture, denotes a window made in the roof of an house. 1804 *Ann. Reg.* 829 A dormant must break out in the roof. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneer* x, The dormant windows in the roof.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A fixed horizontal beam; a sleeper; a summer. More fully *dormant tree* (see A. 3). *Obs.*

1453 *Paston Lett.* No. 185 I. 250 Sir Thomas Howes hath purveyed iiij. dormants for the drawte chamer, and the malthouse, and the browere. 1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 46 In the hay barne..Certaine sawen baulkes, viz., ix dormonds and j sile 10s. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 233 Summers (or dormants). 1665 *Pestry Bks.* (Surtees) 201, 2 clasps of iron for fastning the great dormond in the church, 6 *s.*

†**b.** The part between the opening and the top of a doorway; the tympanum. *Obs. rare.*

1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 102 Coach-Gates..have a Dormant (i. e. the upper part of the Gate that does not open), which Dormant, where the Gate is arch'd, commences from the Spring of the Arch.

2. = Dormer window: see A. 5.

3. A dish which remains on the table throughout a repast; a centre-piece which is not removed.

1845 J. Bregion *Pract. Cook* 25 (Stanf.) A centre ornament, whether it be a dormant, a plateau..or a candelabra.

Dormer (dō·ɹməɹ). Also 6-8 **-ar.** [ad. OF. *dormeor, -ior, -or* (= F. *dortoir*):—L. *dormītōrium* sleeping-room, dormitory, f. *dormīre* to sleep.]

1. A sleeping chamber, dormitory. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* IV. i. (R.) Or to any shop.. chamber, dormer, and so forth. 1666 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 98 Watson had done the great window of my dormer..then till 11 bording my dormer. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 460 The foreign discipline of the common refectory and the common dormer.

†**b.** *transf.* A resting place; a repository.

c 1640 [Shirley] *Cupt. Underwit* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 342 The gold..he put in his hocas pocas, a little dormer under his right skirt.

2. A projecting vertical window in the sloping roof of a house. Also *dormer-window*.

[Orig. the window of a dormitory or bed-room.]

1598 Greene *Def. Conny-catch.* (1859) 19 If there were a dormar built to it .. it would make the properest parlour in al the house. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 129 *Dorman, Dormer*, In Architecture is a Window made in the Roof of a House, it standing upon the Rafters. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* I. i. 16 Thatched were the roofs, with dormer-windows. 1871 Miss Braddon *Lovels* ii. 33 There were..queer little dormers in the roof.

†**3.** A beam; = Dormant *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1623 T. Goad *Dolef. Euen-Song* 11 The floare..falling, by the breaking asunder of a maine Sommier or Dormer. 1758 J. Clubbe *Wheatfield* 71 In a parlour belonging to a farm-house..there was a remarkably large dormer of chesnut. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Dormer*, a large beam.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dormer-roof*; *-shaped, -windowed*, adjs. Also, **dormer-gablet**, a small gable over a dormer-window; **dormer-tile**, one used to form a junction between the tiling on the sides of a dormer-window and that on the roof.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 272 *Dormar-* or *Dorman-[tile]*..These Tyles consist of a plain Tyle, and a Triangular piece of a plain Tile standing up at right Angles to one side of the plain Tyle. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 274 There is a lath and plaister wall..supporting a kind of dormer roof. 1811 *Self Instructor* 141 Dormer tiles. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. v, The window was dormer-shaped. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 529/2 The roofs are .. dormer-windowed. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 737 The dormer-gablets..were connected by a parapet.

Hence **Do·rmered** *a.*, having dormers.

18.. *New Princeton Rev.* III. 112 (Cent.) A high, solid, dormered roof.

‖ **Dormeuse** (dɔrmōz). Also 8 **-ouse.** [Fr.; fem. of *dormeur* sleeper, applied to articles convenient for sleeping, f. *dormir* to sleep.]

†**1.** A hood or nightcap. *Obs.*

1734 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 479, I have sent you..a dormeuse patron. 1753 — *Lett. Mrs. Dewes* in *Life & Corr.* 260 She had not yet been able to get her dormouse.

2. A travelling-carriage adapted for sleeping in.

1825 Visc. S. de Ridcliffe in S. L. Poole *Life* (1888) I. 357 The two dark green carriages—a Dormeuse and Britchka, which you saw. at Windsor. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 216 A dormeuse and four drove up to the inn door to change horses.

3. A kind of couch or settee.

1865 Ouida *Strathmore* I. vi. 94 (Stanf.) He lay back in a dormeuse before the fire.

Dormice, plural of Dormouse.

Dormient (dō·ɹmiĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dormient-em*, pr. pple. of *dormīre* to sleep.] Sleeping, dormant.

1643 ? Milton *Soveraigne Salve* 9 The peoples power ever resident in the people though dormient till it be by Parliament wakened. 1684 I. Mather *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 3 b, How it came to lie dormient in his hands I know not. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i. (1883) 28 Is there a De Sauty..dormient in night-cap?

†**Do·rmious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dormī-re* to sleep + -ous.] Sleepy.

1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 16 The Champion..began to grow Dormious.

†**Do·rmitary**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *dormīt-* ppl. stem of *dormire* to sleep: see **-ary.**]

A. *adj.* Causing sleep, dormitive.

1609 Dekker *Raven's Alm.* H, She..put the dormitarie powder that the ould wife had giuen her into the bottle.

B. *sb.* A sleep-producing medicine, a narcotic.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cxl. 52 If the pacient can nat slepe, make a Dormitary. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* III. iv, Sure, Sir, you use some Dormitaries.

†**Dormita·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *dormītātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dormītāre*, freq. of *dormīre* to sleep: cf. obs. F. *dormitation*.]

1. Sleeping, falling asleep, drowsiness.

1563-4 Abp. Parker *Corr.* 202 By great considerations.. of their vigilancy and our dormitation. 1661 G. Rust *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 65 So great a Forgetfulness and Dormitation in so acute and diligent a Writer.

2. Numbness; loss of sensibility.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. 170 Aliabbas nombreth vj dyseases of the teeth, payne, corosion, congelation, dormitation, fylthynes, looseness. *Ibid.* (1586) 269 b, Sometime there chanceth a certaine dormitation in the teeth, by holding cold things in the mouth.

Dormition (dɔɹmi·ʃən). [a. F. *dormition* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dormītiōn-em*, n. of action from *dormīre* to sleep.] Sleeping; falling asleep; *fig.* death (of the righteous).

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 259/1 Thy departyng hens ne thy dormycyon shalle not be withoute wytnes. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Wks.* (1837-9) VII. 295 (D.) Wert thou disposed..to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the dormitione of the soul. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 227 A large sculpture.. representing the death of our Lady; it is called the dormition or *trépas* de Notre Dâme. 1869 *Life M. M. Hallahan* (1870) 121 Her death, which in this case we may almost call her dormition.

Do·rmitive, *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *dormitif, -ive* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. type **dormītīv-us*, f. *dormīre* to sleep: see **-ive.**]

A. *adj.* **1.** Causing sleep; soporific.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 80 b, Dormatiue potions, to procure deadly sleepe. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 338 Dormitive or Sleepifying. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult* I. 366 Accounting for opium making people sleep by its possession of a dormitive virtue.

†**2.** Sleeping through the winter. *Obs. rare.*

1694 R. Burthogge *Reason* 241 In Snakes, in Dormice.. and in other Dormitive Creatures.

B. *sb.* A soporific medicine; a narcotic.

1619 Lushington *Repet. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 490 His Presence gave them a strong Dormitive, it wrought beyond Sleep. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* IV. v, But for cowslip wine, poppy water and all dormitives.

Dormitory (dō·ɹmitōri), *sb.* [ad. L. *dormītōri-um* sleeping-place, subst. use of neuter of *dormītōrius* (see next). Cf. obs. F. *dormitoire*.]

1. A sleeping-chamber; *spec.* a room containing a number of beds, or a gallery or building divided into cells or chambers each having a bed or beds in it, for the inmates of a monastery, school, or other institution.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 33 The kyng charles beyng In his dormytorye..began to say the psaulter. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 397 And lay altogither in one dormitorye as a flocke of sheepe. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* III. vi. 167 Thorow-lights are best for rooms of entertainment, and windows on one side for dormitories. *a* 1782 Cowper *Jackdaw*, A great frequenter of the church, Where bishop-like he finds a perch, And dormitory too. 1860-1 Fto. Nightingale *Nursing* ii. 11 Public or private schools, where a number of children or young persons sleep in the same dormitory. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 86 The canons..were made. to sleep in a common dormitory.

2. *fig.* A resting-place.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 108 His gray haires might goe in peace to an eternall Dormitory. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 350 Hee presumes also to cite the Civil Law, which, I perceiv by his citing, never came within his dormitory. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 1 Truths..lie bed-ridden in the dormitory of the soul.

†**3.** A resting-place for the dead; a cemetery, vault, grave. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 126 Our Ambassadour died .. We obtained a Dormitory for his Body among the Armenian Christians. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 172. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 79 The Choktah use the like in the dormitories of their dead. 1891 St. John Tyrwhitt in *Colleges Oxf.* 305 This is called 'the dormitory', being the burial-place of several deans and canons.

†**4.** A song sung to lull to sleep; a lullaby. *Obs. rare.*

1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 26 Soto sang this Dormitory.

5. *attrib.*, as *dormitory-door, -maid*; **dormitory-car** (*U. S.*), a sleeping-carriage on a railway.

1577-87 Holinshed *Descr. Irel.* iii. (R.), Vnder sparring the gates, and bearing vp the dormitorie doore. 1892 *Ch. Times* 1 Apr. Advt. 332 Wanted..two Dormitory Maids.

†**Do·rmitory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dormītōrius*, f. ppl. stem of *dormīre* to sleep: see **-ory.**] Tending to or causing sleep; sleepy, drowsy.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 2. 118 Of Poppy, or Opium, or such dormitory potions. 1797 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 467 The dormitory proceedings of the American General.

Dormond, -ound, obs. var. Dormant *sb.*

Dormouse (dō·ɹmous). [Origin obscure: the second element has been, at least since *c* 1575, treated as the word *mouse*, with pl. *mice*, though a pl. *dormouses* is evidenced in 16-17th c. The first element has also from 16th c. been associated with L. *dormīre*, F. *dormir* to sleep, (as if *dorm-mouse*; cf. 16th c. Du. *slaep-ratte, slaep-muys*); but it is not certain that this is the original composition.

(Skeat suggests for the first element ON. *dár* benumbed: cf. also dial. '*dorrer*, a sleeper, a lazy person' (Halliwell). (The F. *dormeuse*, fem. of *dormeur* sleeper, sometimes suggested as the etymon, is not known before 17th c.)]

1. A small rodent of a family intermediate between the squirrels and the mice; esp. the British species *Myoxus avellanarius*, noted for its hibernation.

Striped dormouse: Pennant's name for the chipmuck, hackee, or ground-squirrel of North America.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 643 *Hic glis*, dormowse. *Ibid.* 700 *Hic glis, Hic sorex*, a dormows. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1248 Dormiat in pace, like a dormouse. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 19 And stirue the Dormowses themselves in sleeping to excell. 1580 G. Harvey in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 40 Slipperye Eles: Dormise. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 233 The yong Dormice are exceeding kind and louing to their sires that begat them. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* 9 Players lay asleep like Dormouses. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 55. 2/2 The..Toawd is as dull as a Dormouse. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 398 The Hackee of the United States .. Striped Dormouse of Pennant. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi 276 *note*, Extinct fossil dormice have been found as far back as the Upper Eocene of Europe.

2. *transf.* A sleepy or dozing person.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 113 Any lurking Dorm[o]us, blinde, not by nature, but by malice. 1642 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 245 A swashbuckler against the Pope, and a dormouse against the Devil. 1806 Scott *Woodst.* xx, You ..attending to our patient better during your sleep, than most of these old dormice can do when they are most awake.

3. *attrib.* Dormouse-like, sleepy.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 20 To awake your dormouse valour. 1795 Phillips *Hist. Jul. Navig.* 108 Every individual, whose state of existence is not of the dormouse kind.

Dormouse, erron. f. Dormeuse.

Dormy (dō·ɹmi), *a. Golf.* Of a player: As many holes ahead of an opponent as there are holes to play; thus, *dormy one, two*, etc.

1887 in Donaldson *Supp. to Jamieson.* 1892 *Pall Mall*

G 28 July 3/3 You are .'all even' so far, and only one more hole remains to be played after this. Should you lose this one, your antagonist will be 'dormy', that is to say, he will be one hole up with one to play; so that, although you may yet halve the match, you will not be able to win it. **1893** *Scot. Leader* 10 July 7 As Fernie was now dormy seven, the issue was hardly in doubt

Dorne, obs. form of DURN.

Dornick (dǭ·nik). Forms: *α.* 6 **dornyx(e, -ixe, -ycks, -ickes, -yk(k)es, -ikes, -eckes,** 6–7 **dornex, darnix,** 6–8 **dornix,** 7 **darnex, (dorninx).** *β.* 5 **dornewick,** 6 **dornik, -icke, -eck(e, -ek, (dornyth, dornyth,** 7 **darnisle),** 7–9 **darnock, darnick, dornick,** 9 **dornock, darnak.**

The name of a Flemish town (in French called Tournay), applied to certain fabrics originally manufactured there, and to their imitations or substitutes. †**a.** A silk, worsted, woollen, or partly woollen fabric, used for hangings, carpets, vestments, etc. *Obs.* **b.** 'A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table' (J.).

(In sense **b** often spelt *dornock*, and erroneously referred to *Dornoch* in Scotland)

1489 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 131 (Jam.), xij cuschingis .and xij seruiotis of dornewick. **1514** *Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames* in Lyson *Envir. Lond.* I. 230 Three yerds of Dornek for a pleyers cote. **1527** *MS. Inv. Goods T. Cromwell* (Pub. Rec. Office), ij olde qwyshyns of whyte and rede dornyx .a hangyng of dornyxe. **1550-1600** *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MSS. 25097), Dornickes with silke Dornickes with caddes .. Dornickes with woll .. Dornickes with thred. **1552** *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 24 § 1 The making of Hats, Dornecks and Coverlets . of late . begun within the City of Norwich. **1553** *Inv.* in *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* I. 555 An olde white vestment of dornecke, with the albe. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1290/1 Over the third [loom was written] the weaving of darnix. **1625** 6 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 349 For dornicks for the master's bed-chamber ix*s*. **1851** L. D. B GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. viii **/A Pattern-weaving . the twills and all its varieties—as dimities, dornocks..&c.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1530 J. SYMSOUN *Inv.* in *Liber S. Marie de Lundoris* (Abbotsf. Club) 32, vij scruitors of dornyth werk **1652** *Woman's Univers* in *Montgomerie's Poems* (1887) 294 The webster with his jumbling hand, And dornick champion naperies. **1672** SHADWELL *Miser* I, A Darnock Carpet. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/13 Darnick-weaver.

¶ See DANNOCKS, which in Forby's opinion 'should rather be *Dornecks*'.

†**Dorp.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *dorp* = OE *þorp*, Ger. *dorf* village. Cf. THORP.] A (Dutch) village; formerly more or less naturalized in sense: Village, THORP.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 377 By Thorpe, or Dorpe, [is meant by the Saxons] a village, yet used in the lower Germaine. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Where dorps and cottages earst stood **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (1885) I. 106 Betuene dorpe and dorpe, and toune and toune. **1609** DEKKER *Gulls Hornebk.* 38 Tailor's Hall that now is larger than some dorpes among the Netherlands. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 18 Perizzites. By interpretation Villagers, as dwelling in dorps and Hamlets, not walled towns. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 611 No neighb'ring Dorp, no lodging to be found.

attrib. **c1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 587 All the dorp boors with terror fled.

Dorr, var. of DOR *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Dorray, dorree, dorrey, dorroy, dorry: see DORY *a.* and *sb.*[1]

Dorre, obs. f. DARE *v.*[1], DOR, DORY *sb.*[1]

†**Dorring,** obs. f. DARING *vbl. sb.*[1] and [2].

1374 [See DERRING-DO]. **1618** LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 142 If she be flowne any longer, she will likewise fall to dorring, and bee lost.

Dorsabdominal *a.* : see DORSO-.

Dorsad (dǭ·sæd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *dors-um* back + *-ad*, suffix: see DEXTRAD.] Towards the back or dorsal aspect of the body.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anatom. Nomencl.* 166 **1814** J. H. WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Hernia* Mem. 1 25 Immediately behind [*note*, dorsad of] the insertion of the two tendinous pillars. **1835** 6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 271/2 The tail .. can be inflected dorsad.

Dorsal (dǭ·săl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *dorsāl-is*, f. *dors-um* back: cf. F. *dorsal* (13–14th c.).]

†**1.** Having a back: of a knife with one edge.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.*, A knyfe .. is of two maners; one..Dorsall bycause it hath a backe and cutteth but on the one syde, and the other is Ansall.

2. *Anat.* **a.** (*Zool.*) Pertaining to the back of an animal; situated on or near the back. (In this and **b.** often opposed to VENTRAL.)

Dorsal fin, the fin situated near the middle of the back in fishes, etc. *Dorsal nerves*, those spinal nerves which arise in connexion with the dorsal vertebræ. *Dorsal vertebræ*, those situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Nerve*, Dorsal Nerves are in number twelve. **1769** PENNANT *Zool.* III. 32 The dorsal and anal fins **1846** PATTERSON *Zool.* 93 The heart [in Insects] is an elongated muscular tube, situated along the middle of the back, and hence called the dorsal vessel.

b. (*Zool.* & *Bot.*) Pertaining to, or situated on, the back (i.e. upper, outer, convex, or hinder surface) of any organ or part.

Dorsal suture, the outer suture of a carpel or pod, corresponding to the midrib of a leaf.

1808 J. H. WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Aneurism* Mem. II. (1814) 116 The posterior [*note*, dorsal] part of the hernial sac. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 382 Internal expansions of the dorsal or ventral suture. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 441 The dorsal surface of ordinary leaves.

3. *gen.* Of the back; forming a ridge like the back of an animal. *rare.*

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XXV, Warburton, from his dorsal positions, so studiously preserved, either wished to be uncivil or unnoticed. **1868** G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 45 The great dorsal range that in Turkey corresponds to the Apennines.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Anat.* Short for *dorsal fin* or *dorsal vertebra*: see A. 2 a.

1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 220 Pectorals almost imperceptible .. the dorsal and anal hardly visible. **1840** G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 124 The spines of the vertebræ.. from the sixth cervical to the third dorsal.

2. *Eccl.* = DOSSAL b.

1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The altar has an alabaster dorsal.

Hence **Do·rsalmost** *superl. adj.* [after *uppermost*, etc.], most to the back. **Do·rsalwards** *adv.*, towards the back (= DORSAD).

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 674/1 The dorsalmost pair of tentacles. **1887** *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Aug. 591 Nephridial tubes, projecting dorsalwards.

Dorsally (dǭ·săli), *adv.* [-LY[2].] In a dorsal position or direction; on or towards the back.

1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 197 Body.. strengthened dorsally with a calcareous.. plate. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 207 Mantle-cavity opening dorsally. **1881** J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* No. 624. 559 Sporangium of Osmunda seen dorsally.

†**Dorse,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *dors-um* back.]

1. = DOSSER[1] 1.

a **1524** *Will of Sir R. Sutton* in Churton *Life* 521 (T.) A dorse and redorse of crymsyn velvet.

2. The back of a book or writing.

c **1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 94 Without any reverse or privy seale on the dorse. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II 484 Books .. richly bound with gilt dorses. **1866** HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 32 & 33 *Edw. I.* Pref. 37 *note*, Edward the Second's letter to the Friars Preachers on the dorse of the Close Roll of 19 Ed. II.

3. *Pugilistic slang.* The back. *To send to dorse*: to throw on one's back, throw down.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 461 Sent to dorse in a bloodless fight by Painter.

Dorse (dǭs), *sb.*[2] Also 7 dorce. [ad. LG. *dorsch* in same sense = ON. *torskr* codfish.] A young cod. (Formerly supposed to be a distinct species, and named *Gadus* (or *Morrhua*) *callarias*.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Base, Dorce, Mackerill, Whiteing. **1611** COTGR., *Poisson S. Pierre*, the Dorce. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 423 *M[orrhua] callarias*, Lin. The Dorse. Body gray, with brown spots in summer, and black in winter.

†**Dorse,** *v. Obs. Pugilistic slang.* [f. DORSE *sb.*[1] 3.] *trans.* To throw on the back.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 40 The straight hitting .. soon dorses your roundabout hand-over-head hitters.

Dorse, obs. form of DOSS *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2]

Dorsel: see DOSSAL, DOSSEL.

Dorser: see DOSSER[1].

Dorsi- (**dors-**), combining form of L. *dors-um* back (chiefly in anatomical, zoological, and botanical terms) = 'back-'; of, to, on the back'. (Sometimes less properly in the sense 'back and ——', which is correctly expressed by DORSO-.) Used in modern formations, as **Dorsibra·nchiate** *a.*, having gills on the back; belonging to the order *Dorsibranchiata* of Annelids in Cuvier's system; *sb.* a dorsibranchiate annelid. **Dorsicu·mbent** *a.*, lying on the back, supine. **Do·rsiduct** *v. trans.*, to bring or carry towards the back. **Do·rsifixed** *a.*, 'fastened by the back; in Botany, used to describe an anther which is attached by its back to the filament; otherwise called *adnate*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dorsiflexion** (*nonce-wd.*), a bending of the back, a bow. **Do·rsigrade** *a.* [after *digitigrade*, *plantigrade*], walking upon the backs of the toes, as certain armadillos (*Syd. Soc. Lex*). **Dorsi-me·dian** *a.*, situated in the middle line of the back. **Dorsime·sal, dorsome·sal** *a.* [see next] = prec. **Dorsime·son** [Gr. *μέσον* middle], the middle line of the back (Wilder & Gage). **Dorsispi·nal** *a.*, pertaining to the spinous processes of the vertebræ.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/1 The Dorsibranchiate Annelida. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol., Worms* 155 Dorsibranchiates, or free sea worms. **1883** WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Tech.* 84 Dorsiduct the tail of the cat. **1893** CARLYLE in Froude *Life* I. 192 With the most profound dorsiflexions. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 351 The Dorsi-spinal veins form a plexus around the spinous .. processes and arches of the vertebræ.

Dorsiferous (dǭsĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [L. *-fer* bearing.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing the fructification (as a fern) upon the back (i.e. under side) of the frond.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dorsiferous*, or *Dorsiparous Plants*..bear their seeds on the backside of their leaves. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 95 Polypodiaceæ, or what are more commonly called dorsiferous ferns.

2. = DORSIPAROUS b.

1755 in JOHNSON [see DORSIPAROUS]; thence in mod. Dicts.

3. = DORSIGEROUS.

In recent Dicts.

Dorsigerous (dǭsĭ·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [L. *-ger* carrying: see -OUS.] Carrying the young upon the back, as a species of opossum.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III 327/2 The development of the pouch..is rudimental in the Dorsigerous Opossum.

Dorsiparous (dǭsĭ·părəs), *a.* [L. *-par-us* bringing forth.] **a.** *Bot.* = DORSIFEROUS. **b.** *Zool.* Hatching the young upon the back, as certain toads.

1727-52 [see DORSIFEROUS]. **1755** JOHNSON, *Dorsiferous*, *Dorsiparous*, is used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back. **1883** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dorsiparous*, a term applied to those *Batrachia* the ova of which become inserted into the skin on the back of the parent, where they develop.

Dorsi-ventral: see *Dorso-ventral* s.v. DORSO-.

Dorso-, dors-, stem and combining form of L. *dorsum* back, used in comb. in the sense 'back and ——' (but sometimes improperly in other senses, where *dorsi-* is the etymological form) in modern formations, as **Dorso-abdo·minal, dorsabdo·minal** *a.*, relating to the back and abdomen, or to the dorsal and ventral aspects; whence **Dorsabdo·minally** *adv.* **Dorso-cau·dal** *a.*, relating to the back and the tail; superior and posterior in direction. **Dorso-ce·rvical, Dorsoco·llar** *adjs.*, pertaining to the back of the neck. **Dorso-epitro·chlear,** name of a muscle extending from the back to the elbow in some quadrupeds. **Dorso-interco·stal** *a.*, relating to the back and the intercostal nerves. **Dorso-inte·stinal** *a.*, situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dorso-la·teral** *a.*, relating to the back and the side. **Dorso-lu·mbar** *a.*, relating to the back and loins; dorsal and lumbar (vertebræ). **Dorso-pleu·ral** *a.*, relating to the back and the side. **Dorso-sca·pular** *a.*, relating to the back and the shoulder-blade. **Dorso-ste·rnal** *a.*, relating to the back and the breast-bone. **Dorso-ve·ntral** *a.*, (*a*) = *dorsabdominal*; (*b*) *Bot.* (see quot. 1882); whence **Dorso-ventra·lity,** dorso-ventral condition; **Dorso-ve·ntrally** *adv.*, in a dorso-ventral direction or situation. **Dors-u·mbonal** *a.*, 'both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidæ*' (Cent. Dict.).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 170/1 These..dorso-abdominal vessels..distribute to the skin a number of ramifications. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 137 The external dorso-epitrochlear is a slender muscle which takes origin from a fascia outside the spine of the scapula. **1888** W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* II. 750 The dorso-intercostal forms [of neuralgia], which occupy the intercostal nerves. **1835** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 523/2 Dorso-lateral parts of the mantle. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 358 A leaf springs from each of the dorso-lateral segments. **1854** OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 79/2 The dorso-lumbar vertebræ. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 The lung..occupies a much smaller space in the dorso-sternal plane than in mammals. *Ibid.* 138 The dorso-ventral muscles. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* App. II. 954 Sachs points out . that most monosymmetrical .. organs present ..dorsal and ventral halves which are of different internal structure; such organs he describes by the term dorsi-ventral. **1884** *Science* Mar. 324 Making a T, of which the stem represents the limb, and the cross the girdle running dorsoventrally. **1883** E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 687/2 In *Pholas dactylus* we find a pair of umbonal plates, a dors-umbonal plate and a dorsal plate.

‖ **Do·rsolum, -ulum.** *Entom.* [mod.L., dim. of *dorsum* back.] 'Kirby's name for a piece of the exoskeleton of an insect situated between the collar and scutellum, which gives insertion to the anterior organs of flight' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. XXXV. 547 The anterior margin of the dorsolum is deflexed.

Dorsour: see DOSSER[1].

Dorst(e, obs. f. *durst*, pa. t. of DARE *v.*[1]

Dorstenic (dǭrste·nik), *a. Chem.* In *Dorstenic acid*, an acid obtained from *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, a tropical American plant of the mulberry tribe. So **Dorstenin** (dǭ·rstĕnin), a principle obtained from the same plant.

1893 *Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 55 An analysis .. gave .. a principle which he named dorstenin, and an acid, dorstenic acid.

‖ **Dorsum** (dǭ·rsŭm). The Latin word for 'back', used in scientific or technical senses.

1. *Zool.* & *Anat.* **a.** The back of an animal. **b.** The upper, outer, or convex surface of a limb or organ, as the hand, nose, tongue; in *Conch.* the outer surface of a shell opposite to the opening. **c.** *Bot.* The outer surface of an organ or part (e.g. a seed), i.e. that directed away from the axis.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 392 On the dorsum of the hand is a venous arch, which receives..the digital veins. **1843** J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 30 On the dorsum of the tongue..lie obtuse papillæ. **1878** BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 325 The dorsum of the Gastropoda. **1885** H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 195 The nose with a rather prominent and straight dorsum.

2. A ridge of hill or high ground. (*nonce-use.*)

1782 T. WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 69 (T.) A similar

ridge, which creeping through the deep south-east valley.. suddenly rises into a massy dorsum.

Dors-umbonal: see DORSO-.

Dorsur: see DOSSER[1].

Dort (dɔ̃ət), *sb. Sc.* [Of obscure origin; derivatives go back to *c* 1500: see DORTY, DORTINESS.] Usually in *pl.*: Sulkiness, ill-humour; sulks.

1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) I. 91 Let your soul..take the dorts (as we use to speak). 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Then fare ye weel Meg-Dorts. [Cf. SCOTT *St. Ronan's* i.] 1823 MISSES CORBETT *Petticoat T.* I. 288 (Jam.) Andrew, that left you in the dorts.

Hence **Dort** *v. intr.* to become pettish, to sulk; **Dorted** *ppl. a.*, sulky, ill-humoured. (Jam.)

Dortiness, Dortiship: see DORTY.

† **Do·rtory, dortry.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of DORTOUR, *dorter*, with suffix as in *dormitory*.] = next.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lxii. 833 Churchyards by the Ancients are termed dormitories or dortories. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 178/2 The Dortry or Dormitory.

† **Dortour, dorter** (dɔ̃·ɪtʊɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3–5 **dortore**, 4–6 **-oure**, 5 **-oyr**, **-owre**, **doortur**, 5–7 **dortore**, 6–7 **-or**, 7 **-oir(e**, 4–9 **dortour**, 5–9 **dorter**. [a. OF. *dortour*, *-ur*, *-eur*, vars. of *dortoir* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *dormītōri-um* DORMITORY.] A sleeping-room, bed-chamber, dormitory; *esp.* that of a monastery.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 286/278 Of þe dortore he axede him: 3wat were þare is dede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 256 Þou may not ligge & slepe as monke in his dortoure. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 147 His deeth saugh I by reuelacioun, Seith this frere, at hoom in oore dortour. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 803/26 *Hoc dormitorium*, a dorter. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 24 The Monckes he.. pursu'd into their dortours sad. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 499 The Magicians command that the grieved party be included in his Dortor or Bed-chamber. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 214, I saw the dortoire, and the cells of the priests. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, Giving me somewhat over to the building of our dortour. 1891 FARRAR in *Sund. Mag.* 118 The staircase leading up to the Dorter.

attrib. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The dorture doore was made open vnto hir by gods power. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 22 b, It will make them iolly long winded to trot vp and downe the Dorter Staires.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 201 The mouth is assynde, to be the tounges dorter. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) 384 A cemetary, that is, a great dortor. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 71 They are dead tenets.. and we will not..call them up from their dorters againe.

Hence † **Do·rtourer**, one who has charge of a dormitory; a 'bed-maker'.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlvi. (1869) 160 But it displeseth me gretliche that she is dortowrere there, and maketh here beddes as chamberere.

Dorty (dɔ̃·ɪti), *a. Sc.* [f. DORT + -Y.] Ill-humoured, pettish, sulky; saucy, haughty.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* lxv, Right dortie to come ouir the dur. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 65 (Jam.) The dorty dame may fa' in the dirt. 1786 BURNS *Author's Cry & Prayer* xxiii, Though a Minister grow dorty.

Hence **Do·rtiness, Do·rtishly**, ill-humour, haughtiness, sauciness.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 86 The dortynes of Achilles ofspring. 1721 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) II. 192 A ferly 'tis your dortishlp to see.

† **Dory, dorye,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 5 **dorre**, **-ee**, **-ey**, **-oy**, **-y**, **dorye**. [a. F. *doré*, pa. pple. of *dorer*:—L. *deaurāre* to gild: cf. DORE.]

1. Of a golden colour; bright yellow.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv. (1495) 162 Yelowe coloure..Dorrey and cytrine and lyghte redde.

2. *Old Cookery.* Glazed with 'almond milk', 'endored': cf. DORE *v.* As *sb.* A dish so glazed.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 11 Soupes dorye. *Ibid.* Soupes dorroy..Do þe dorry a-bowte. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* II. 90 Soppes Dorre. *Ibid.* II. 114 Soupes dorrees.

Dory (dɔ̃·ri), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **dorre**, **dorray**, 6 **dorrey**, 7 **dorie**, **dorry**, **dorae**, 7– **doree**, **dory**. [a. F. *dorée* 'the Dorec, or Saint Peters fish; also (though not so properly) the Goldfish or Goldenie' (Cotgr.); in origin, fem. pa. pple. of *dorer* to gild.] A fish, *Zeus faber*, found in European seas, and much esteemed as food. Also called JOHN DORY, q.v.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 449 Salmon, fresshe and dorre rosted, or gurnard sothen. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 582 Whale, Swerdfysche, purpose, dorray, rosted wele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 246 The Doree or Goldfish, called Zeus and Faber. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 242 The Dorry is very like to a Sea-bream, of most excellent Taste. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* iv. 63 She has order'd for Dinner a Piper and Dory. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 478 The Dory ..is said to be an excellent fish for the table.

Dory (dɔ̃·ri), *sb.*[2] *W. Indies* and *U.S.* Also **dorey**. 'A small boat; *esp.* a small flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1798 COL. BARROW in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 247 Canoes, dories, and pit pans. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* 738 The Pit-pan being flat-bottomed, the Dory round. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 92, I launched my dory, my little flat-bottomed skiff. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break.-t.* vii. (1891) 164 A fancy 'dory' for two pairs of sculls.

Dos, obs. f. *does*, etc. (see Do *v.*), DOSE.

Dosaberd, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dosage (dō·sĕdʒ). Also **doseage**. [f. DOSE *v.* or *sb.* + -AGE: cf. F. *dosage*.]

1. The administration of medicine in doses: esp. in reference to the size of the dose.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med* (1879) 190 As regards doseage, from fifteen to thirty grains every two, three, or four hours ..is usually the necessary quantity. *Ibid.* 426 [No] arbitrary rules of dosage can be laid down. 1881 *Times* 18 Apr. 10/4 Hahnemann's idea of dosage.

2. The operation of dosing; addition of a dose or doses, e.g. to wine, etc.: see DOSE *sb.* 2, *v.* 2 b.

1867 *C. A. Harris' Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3) *Dosage*, a term applied in Chemistry to a plan of analysis in which the reagent is added in measured quantities, from a graduated tube, to a measured and weighed solution of the assay. 18.. DR COLANGE I. 238 (Cent.) The dosage varies with the quality of the wine.

Dosan, -and, -ain, -ayn(e, obs. ff. DOZEN.

Dose (dōus), *sb.* Also 7 **dos**, **doss**, **dosse**, 7–9 **doze**: see also DOSIS. [a. F. *dose* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *dosis*: see DOSIS.]

1. *Med.* A definite quantity of a medicine or drug given or prescribed to be given at one time.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 78 The Dose or quantity is foure or five leaves of it in a cup of Ale. 1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Encounter* 39 A dos of his Opium. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 248 Small dozes of tincture of digitalis. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 441 To call his complaint a fever, and to administer doses of bark.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A definite quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect; a definite amount of some ingredient added to wine to give it a special character.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 68 To banish the whole dosse of popishe doctrine 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 955 Marry'd his punctual dose of Wives. *c* 1790 WHITLOCK *Voy.* 55 A sufficient doze of their favorite liquor, whiskey. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 338 To repeat and daily increase the dose of flattery.

Dose (dōus), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *doser* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To divide into, or administer in, doses.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (J.) Plants..esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly dosed, may prove powerful medicines. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. xi. § 12 (1734) 105 Care..in dosing the proper Medicines for such.. Disorders. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 74 They knew how to dose it very exactly.

2. To administer doses to; to physic.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 39 For the mishap, no other..was to dose it but himselfe. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* I 298 (T.) A bold, self-opinioned physician..who shall dose, and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem*. 1753 G. WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 25 They dosed themselves pretty plentifully with it [wine]. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 41 My uncle grew worse and worse, the more dosing and nursing he underwent.

b. *transf.* To add or apply a dose of something to: see DOSE *sb.* 2.

1836 J. HUME in *Ho. Comm.* 24 Mar., The dosing wines liberally with brandies and other spirits. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 799 This dosing with ammoniates has done more to impoverish agriculture than all the terrors of disease.

Hence **Do·ser**, one who (or that which) gives a dose: used contemptuously for a physician.

1888 *Poor Nellie* 162 Never met one of your dosers yet, who was anything but a quack.

Dose, obs. f. *does*, etc. (see Do *v.*), DOZE.

Doseberd, -beirde, var. DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dosein, dosen, obs. forms of DOZEN.

Dosel, -il, obs. forms of DOSSAL, DOSSIL.

Doseper: see DOUZEPERS.

Doser, obs. form of DOSSER[1].

Dosimeter (dɒsi·mĭtəɹ). Also **doso·meter**. [f. as next + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring doses or the like.

1881 *Nature* XXV. 144 An electrolytic dosometer for measuring the intensity of the current during medical application of electricity.

Dosimetric (dɒsime·trik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. δόσις (see DOSE) + -METRIC.] Relating to the measurement of doses. So **Dosimetry** (dɒsi·mĭtri), the measurement of doses (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 *Daily News* 11 May, The new Dosimetric method of treatment. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dosimetric medicine*, a method of treating disease..[by] the employment of simple and active remedies..in doses that are mathematically defined and administered according to certain rules.

Dosin, obs. form of DOZEN.

Dosio·logy, doso·logy. [irreg. f. DOSE or DOSIS: see -OLOGY.] 'That branch of medicine which treats of the amounts or doses in which drugs should be given' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Dosology*.

Dosipers, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

‖ **Do·sis.** *Obs.* [med.L. a. Gr. δόσις giving, n. of action from διδόναι to give.] = DOSE *sb.* (being the form in earlier use in Eng.).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 35 b/2 (Stanf.) The dosis of gyuing of them is .3. i. 1621 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, [Thy book] a Dosis is against all Melancholy. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Joy* (1858) 146 A sugerd dosis Of wormwood, and a death's-head crown'd with roses. 1668 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* I. 494 Too large a Dosis of Knowledge.

Dosk, obs. form of DUSK..

Dosour, obs. form of DOSSER[1].

† **Doss**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **doce**. [a. F. *dos*:—late L. **dossum*, for *dorsum* back.] = DORSE *sb.*[1] 1, DOSSER[1] 1.

1482 LD. BRAUCHAMP *Will*, Doce and redoce of red velvet. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 127/2 (MS. K.) Dosse, *dorsium*. 1533 *Coronat. Q. Anne* in Arb. *Garner* (1879) II 50 The blue 'ray cloth spread from the high dosses of the Kings Bench unto the high altar of Westminster.

Doss (dɒs), *sb.*[2] *slang.* Also 8 **dorse**. [Prob. of same origin as DOSS *sb.*[1]; cf. DOSS *v.*[2]]

1. A place for sleeping in, a bed; *esp.* a bed in a common lodging-house.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 165 (Farmer) Dorse, the place where a person sleeps, or a bed. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 336 (Hoppe) In course the man paid. for the dos (bed). *c* 1880 BARNARDO *Taken out of Gutter* 2 The coveted 'doss', as the bed in a threepenny lodging-house is called.

2. Sleep.

1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* 118 (Farmer) Into this retreat, the lads crept..to enjoy their doss, as, in their slang, they called sleep. 1887 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 7/2 [Bargeman] To tell you the truth, we were having a doss (sleeping) in the cabin.

3. *Comb.* **doss-house**, a common lodging-house; **doss-man**, the keeper of a 'doss-house'.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 380 The Duck lane doss man. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4/1 Lord Compton's proposal for an inquiry by a Select Committee into the 'doss-houses' of London. 1891 *Spectator* 14 Mar. 385/2 Preferable..to the contamination of the doss-house

Doss (dɒs), *v.*[1] *Obs. exc. dial.* [Origin obscure. It may be partly onomatopœic, under the combined influence of *dush* (or *dash*) and *toss*. Cf. also MDu *dossen*, intens. of *dosen*, *docsen*, to strike with violence and noise (Kilian).]

1. a. *intr.* To push with the horns, as a bull. b. *trans.* To toss (the horns). c. To butt, toss, or gore (a person) with the horns. *dial.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xx. 119 [These] doe dosse with their hornes like madde bulles against all good Gouernment and policie. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C iv, They are called Bulles, because they dosse out theyr hornes against the truth. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 129 The Deuill.. is introduced with his Hornes, even for dossing (ey destroying) this Man-childe Jesus. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 91 You may know the Nature of the Beast..by her Dossing at Men on all trivial occasions. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Doss*, to attack with the horns, as a bull, a ram, or a he-goat.

2. *Sc.* To throw *down* with force; to toss *down*.

a 1745 MERTON *Poems* (1767) 106 (Jam.) Resolv'd to make him count and reckon, And doce down. *a* 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* in J. Skinner *Misc. Poet.* (1809) 134 (Jam.) The pensy blades doss'd down on stanes.

Doss, *v.*[2] *slang.* Also 8 **dorse**, 9 **dos**. [Goes with DOSS *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To sleep; *esp.* to sleep at a common lodging-house or 'doss-house' (see DOSS *sb.*[2] 3). Hence **Do·ssing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To dorse..to sleep 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 165 (Farmer), I dorsed there last darkey. 1838 *Comic Almanack* Apr. (Farmer) The hulks is now my bowsing-crib, the hold my dossing-ken. 1888 EARL COMPTON *Sp. House Commons* 5 Oct, A select committee to inquire into the 'dossing' or lodging-house system. 1895 *Tablet* 14 Sept. 426 Charges of theft, begging, 'dossing out', and other juvenile misdemeanours.

Doss(e, obs. form of DOSE.

Dossal, dossel (dɒ·săl, -ĕl). Also 7 **dosel**, **dorsel**. [ad. med.L. *dossāle*, var. of *dorsāle* a hanging behind a seat, an altar, etc., after OF. *dossel* (occas. *dossal*), f. *dos* back.]

a. An ornamental cloth forming a cover for the back of a seat: = DOSSER[1] 1. *arch.* b. *Eccl.* An ornamental cloth, usually embroidered, hung at the back of the altar or at the sides of the chancel.

1658–1706 PHILLIPS, A *Dosel* or *Dorsel*.. a rich Canopie under which Princes sit, also the Curtain of a Chaire of State. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i, The Earl's old hawk..perched on the dossel of the Earl's chair. 1851 *Ecclesiologist* 324 A rich woven stuff suspended, as a dossel, behind the altar. 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 6 There should be no Cross embroidered on the Dossal where the Altar-Cross is in use. *Ibid.* 353 Dossel.

Dosseberde, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dossein, dossen, obs. forms of DOZEN.

† **Dossel.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 8–9 **dorsel**. [a. F. *dossel*:—late L. *dorsāle* what pertains to the back, f. L. *dorsum*, F. *dos* back.] A pannier or the like borne by a beast of burden: = DOSSER[1] 2. (In quot. 1827, an appliance for carrying burdens on the back.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Dorsel*, *Dorser*, a pannier; a basket or bag one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden. It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written, *dossel*. 1791 J. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* II. 34 The manure [is carried] in wooden pots called dossels. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* IV. 44 The porter is girding the portmanteau on his dorsel.

Dossel, var. DOSSAL, DOSSIL.

Dosse pers, dosseperes, var. DOUZEPERS.

Dosser[1] (dɒ·səɹ), **dorser** (dɔ̃·ɪsəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: α. 4–5 **doser**, 4–6 **docer(e**, 5 **dossour**, **dosour**, **dosur(e**, 5–7 **dossar**, 4– **dosser**. β. 4– **dorser**; 5 **dorsere**, **-cere**, **-sur**, 6 **dorsour**, 7 **dorcer**, (9 **dorsar**, **-eur**). [a. OF.

dossier, docier, f. *dos* back: cf. med L. *dorsārium* (f. *dorsum*), to which *dorser* is conformed.]

1. An ornamental cloth used to cover the back of a seat, esp. of a throne or chair of state, or as a hanging for the wall of a hall or room of state, or of the chancel of a church (= DOSSAL b).

a. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 478 Hit watz don abof þe dece, on doser to henge. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1340 Þe dossers were of ryche pal; y brouded al wiþ golde. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* II. 22 A rede doser with a banquere, and all yᵗ whisshyns. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 40 Unum doser ad pendendum supra lectum cum curtenis eidem pertinentibus.

β. 1379 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 242/2 Best dorser, four costers and one banker. 14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579/23 *Dorsorium*, a dorsere. 1526 *Inventories* (1815) 28 (Jam.) A frountell of ane alter of clothe of gold, a dorsour of clothe of gold. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 555 Dorsars, with pearls in every hem.

2. A basket carried on the back, or slung in pairs over the back of a beast of burden, a pannier.

a c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 850 Men..maken of these panyers Or elles hottes or dossers. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vi. 30 Schulde men seie, that tho fischis grewen out of the panyeris or dossers 1533 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 657/2 The deuil hath made him to fall in the diche with his docer, and breake all his egges. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 224 Turn the wenches off, And lay their dossers tumbling in the dust. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Seeds*, Seven or eight Dossers full of this earth. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide, Dosser*, a kind of basket..to be carried on the shoulders, used to carry the overplus earth from one part of a fortification to another. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 388 She seems to be in the act of suspending the first in a kind of dosser.

β. 1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 143 And that the dorsers keepe their due gage. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* I, I may meet her Riding from Market..twixt her Dorsers. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 108 Dorsers or Hampers carried by Horses or Asses. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* IV. xiii, A ragpicker with her dorser and her hook

† **b.** A syphilitic swelling or bubo. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxii. 34.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as † **dosser-head**, a foolish person; † **dosser-headed** *a*, foolish.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 312 That's the cause we haue so many dosser-heads. 1655 tr. *De Pare's Francion* I. 26, I find you are not dosser-headed.

† **Do·sser** ², *Obs. rare.* [f. DOSS *v.*¹ + -ER ¹.] *pl.* The horns of an animal.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 161 A ram..Was thither..drawne..the medicine..seard his dossers from his pate, And with his hornes abridgd his yeares.

Do·sser ³, *slang.* [f. DOSS *v.*² + -ER ¹.] One who frequents, or sleeps at, a common lodging-house. *Happy dosser*: see quot. 1884.

1866 *Temple Bar Mag.* XVII. 33 The entrance..is usually thronged with 'dossers' (casual ward frequenters). 1884 G. R. SIMS in *Rep. Comm. Housing of Wrkg. Classes* App. 185/2 People crowd in at night, and sleep on the stairs of the houses..they call them 'appy dossers'.. 'appy dosser' means a person who sleeps where he can. 1891 BOOTH *Darkest Eng.* 98 There is no compulsion upon any one of our dossers to take part in this meeting.

Dosseret (dɒ·sĕret). *Arch.* [a. F. *dosseret*, dim. of *dossier*: see DOSSER ¹.] (See quots.)

1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 2 The supplementary abacus, or dosseret—that cubical block of stone, often higher than the capital itself..so often found above the capitals of Byzantine columns. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 182 The capitals..have a second capital, called a dosseret, above the regular one.

Dosseyn, obs. form of DOZEN.

Dossiberd, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dossier (dɒ·siəɹ). [a. F. *dossier*, in sense 'bundle of papers', which from their bulging are likened to a back (*dos*): see DOSSER ¹.] A bundle of papers or documents referring to some matter.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* 992 The dossiers of the electioneering agent. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1040/2 A part of the Great Hastings dossier, the case against Sir Elijah Impey.

Dossil (dɒ·sil). Forms: 3 **dosil**, 4 **dosele, -eil**, 5 **dosel(le, -ylle, duselle**, 6 **dossell**, 6–8 **dosel(l**, 7 **dossill**, 9 **dossel**, 7– **dossil**. [a. OF. *dosil*, now *doisil, douzil* spigot, plug, tap, cock:—late L. *ducīculus* (Du Cange), dim. of *dux, duc-em* leader. Med.L. had also *ducillus, docillus*.]

† **1.** A plug for a barrel; a spigot. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 542 Hii caste awei the dosils, that win orn abrod. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1159 And tho [=when] he hadde mad holes so fele, In ech he pelt a dosele. c 1425 *Wr.* in Wr.-Wülcker 659 *Hic ducellus*, doxylle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/2 A Duselle.

2. A plug of lint or rag for stopping a wound, etc.; a pledget.

1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* I. (1585) 262 With some dozell or fitte bowlster, layde on the place. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 299, I dressed the Bone with Dossils dipt in a new-laid Egg. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXVII, A dossil of lint with a snip of plaister. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 302, I dressed the wound with small dossils, imbued with vulnerary water

3. *dial.* (See quots.)

1808 *Craven Dialect, Dossel*, a wisp of hay or straw to stop up any aperture of a barn, &c. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dossel*, the rose at the end of a water-pipe.

4. A roll of cloth for wiping off the excessive ink from the surface of a copper-plate in printing.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Dossin, -yn, obs. forms of DOZEN.

Dossity, var. of DOCITY.

Dossour, dosur(e, obs. forms of DOSSER ¹.

Dost (dəst), 2 sing. pres. ind. of Do *v.*, q.v.

Dosy, var. DOZY.

Dosse-peres, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dot (dɒt), *sb.*¹ Also 7–9 **dott**, 7–8 **dote**. [Of OE. *dott* a single instance is known in sense 'head of a boil'; otherwise the word is not known till 16th c., and not common till 18th c. The OE. word was cognate with OHG. *tutto, tutta*, mod. Ger. dial. *dutte*, nipple of the breast; perh. also with mod.Du. *dot* 'twirled knot of silk or thread', but the radical sense is not clear; if **dutto-z, dott*, was the source of *dyttan* to DIT, stop up, the original notion might be 'small lump, clot'.]

† **1.** The head of a boil. (Only OE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 40 Geopenige mon þonne þone dott, and binde þone cliþan to þan swyle.

2. A small lump, a clot. *Obs.* or *dial.*

[1530 PALSGRAVE is cited by HALLIWELL.] 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 176/24 A dot, *obstructorium*. 1611 COTGR., *Crachat ou Iacobin*, to spit out a collop, or dot of flegme. *Ibid., Glaçon*..a dot or collop of flegme spet out. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Dot*, a small lump.

3. A minute spot, speck, or mark of different colour or material from the surface on which it is.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 25 There being as many things to be known, as there are dotts or points in the outward immensity. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 260 Receptacle globular, or oblong, with hollow dots. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 367 In the measles the rash is composed of circular dots partly distinct, partly set in small clusters. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flowers. Pl.* III. 289 Little dots or glands of the leaves.

fig. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iii 4 Unless the hollow dotes of hypocrisie be made plain and even..we can never make up a Temple for God to dwell in.

b. *Plastering*: (see quots. 1823 and 1874). **c.** *Mining*: (see quot. 1881). **d.** *Embroidery*: (see quot. 1882).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Builder* 390 *Dots*, patches of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 722/1 *Dots* (Plastering), nails driven into a wall to a certain depth, so that their protruding heads form a gage of depth in laying on a coat of plaster. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Dotts* or *Dott-holes*, small openings in the vein. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 154/2 *Dot*, an Embroidery stitch used in all kinds of fancy work, and known as Point de Pois and Point d'Or.

4. A minute roundish mark made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 315 A small island which is represented in the general chart..only by a dot. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 184 The Clerk marks with a Dote or Stroke of Ink, the Names of all that do appear. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 403 Working [engraving] entirely in dots or points. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 91 The first twenty numbers were expressed by a corresponding number of dots.

5. Specifically: *Orthogr.* **a.** A point used in punctuation; as in the period or full stop (.), or the colon (:). **b.** The point over the letters i and j; formerly also over y as a vowel. **c.** A point placed over, under, or by a letter or figure to modify its signification, pronunciation, or value.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dot*, a small mark or point, such as is put over an i, or at the end of a sentence. a 1771 G. SHARPE *Method Learn. Hebrew Lang.* i. (R.), To express thousands the Rabbins usually place two dots over the units. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowland for Ol.* Wks. II. 380 On each superfluous letter vents a sigh, and saves the little dot upon an *i*. 1844 UPTON *Physioglyphics* 90 ꝑ represents P, but p (without the dot) is equivalent to Ph. 1887 LD. DERBY in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 14/1 He did not care to put the dots on the i's [see DOT *v.* 1 b], but he said with conviction that the difficulty which Malthus pointed out seventy years ago..was upon us again.

d. *Mus.* A point placed for various purposes after, over, or under a note, after a rest, or before or after a double bar.

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* iii. 32 When it is necessary to lengthen a Note by half its value, a dot is placed after it. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 431/1 Notes marked with dots should be less *staccato* than those with dashes. *Ibid.* 456/2 Dots following rests lengthen them to the same extent as when applied to notes. *Ibid.* 457/2 *Double Bar*..when accompanied by dots indicates that the section on the same side with the dots is to be repeated.

6. A little child or other tiny creature.

1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 174 Right Joyous be thy lot..My bonny bright-eyed dot. 1894 SALA *Lond. up to Date* xii. 149 Troops of children, from little dots of four and five..to big girls.

7. The act by which a dot is made by a point striking a surface.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 255 He..stumped on with a faster or slower dot of his crutch, according to our pace.

8. *Comb.*, as *dot-like* adj., *-maker*; also, **dot-and-dash** *a.*, formed by dots and dashes, as the Morse telegraph-alphabet, etc.; **dot-hole** (see sense 3 c); **dot-plant**, a plant that stands out as a conspicuous spot of varied colour in a mass of plants; **dot-punch** = CENTRE-punch; **dot-stitch**, a stitch used in making dots in embroidery; **dot-wheel**, a toothed wheel mounted in a handle, which when rolled over a surface produces a dotted line.

1876 PREECE, etc., *Telegraphy* (ed. 2) 54 Representing the one signal by a dot (.) and the other by a dash (—), we have the dot and dash alphabet of Morse. *Ibid.* 73 Instruments employed in recording the dot and dash signals. 1888 *Garden* 7 Jan. 7/2 The two last are effective as 'dot' plants in large masses of Pelargoniums or dark-leaved plants. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 6/1 Dot-like irregularities.

‖ **Dot** (dɒt), *sb.*² [a. mod.F. *dot* (dot), ad. L. *dōt-em* dower.] A woman's marriage portion; the property which she brings with her, and of which the interest or annual income alone is under her husband's control. See also DOTE *sb.*², which is the historical Eng. form.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1879) I. xxxi. 354 (Stanf.) Mademoiselle has so many francs of *dot*. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii, There would, perhaps, be some little difficulty about the *dot*. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 37 She had a *dot* of three thousand pounds, which..brought in under a hundred a year.

Dot (dɒt), *v.*¹ [f. DOT *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To mark with a dot or dots; to make a dot or dots on. *Dot in*, to fill in with dots.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dot*, to mark with small points, as engravers do to express *Or* in *Heraldry*. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 87 A third Plate, which you see dotted out. 1811 *Self Instructor* 524 To imagine that the picture was entirely dotted in. 1852 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 211 The choice geraniums are where I have dotted my plan.

b. To put the dot (·) over the letter i or j. *To dot the i's* (*fig.*): to fill in the particulars, to particularize minutely.

1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 557/1 I have.. dotted the i's. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 254 None of the *i*'s are dotted, the dot being first used towards the end of the fourteenth century. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 Improving the interval..to dot his i's and cross his t's. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 20 Apr. 4/7 [He] dotted our 'i's' and crossed our 't's' with a vengeance about the lack of men in the Navy.

2. To cover or diversify as with minute spots.

1818 J. MARSDEN *Amusem. Mission.* (ed. 2) 42 These em'rald isles, that Ocean's bosom dot. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 53 The whole Channel was dotted with our cruisers. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 171 Meadows green Dotted about with spreading trees.

fig. 1853 J. CUMMING *Forershadows* ix. 242 Her nation's history was dotted with judgements from the Lord.

3. To place like dots at separate points on a surface; to scatter like dots or specks.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 25 Domestic fowls [were] dotted here and there through the other groups. 1858 LADY CANNING in Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 464 The staff are dotted about by twos in different bungalows. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 364 All about were dotted leafy trees.

4. To write *down* compendiously; to jot *down*.

1773 [see DOTTING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1845 FORD *Hand-bk. Spain* I. 58 One word dotted down on the spot is worth a cart-load of recollections. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Screens in Din. Rooms* (1876) 60, I had an amiable companion close by me, dotting down my conversation.

5. *intr.* To make a dot or dots. See next.

1755–73 JOHNSON, *Dot*, to make dots or spots.

Dot and carry (one).

1. A schoolboy's expression in some processes of elementary arithmetic (subtraction, division, and addition). Hence, a name for such process; also for one who does calculations or teaches elementary arithmetic.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Dot-and-carry-one*, a writing master or teacher of arithmetic. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* v, You old dotard Dot-and-carry-one that you are. 18.. LOWELL *Didactic Poetry* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 226 The metre, too, was regular As schoolboy's dot and carry.

2. *humorously* = next. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1841 LEMAN REDE 16 *String Jack* I. iv, (Farmer) Of all the rummy chaps I ever did see, that dot-and-carry-one of old poetry is the queerest. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xvi, I know my pulse went dot and carry one.

Dot and go one. An expression representing the limp of a person lame of one leg, or who has a wooden leg which makes a 'dot' on the ground for each step that the other goes. Used *subst.* for the action, and for the person; and as *adj.* and *adv.*, qualifying either. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 130 The Dot-and-go-one of whom we are speaking. 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 2 Oct., The attentive kind husband, who.. prefers a dot-and-go-one with his wife to the fiery coursers without. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Lay St. Nicholas* lviii, He rose with the sun, limping 'dot and go one'. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. viii. 188 The laborious dot-and-go-one walk occasioned by his lameness. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xx, The conversation..hobbled along in the discontinuous, dot-and-go-one fashion that conversations sometimes affect.

Dot, *v.*² *rare.* [ad. mod.F. *doter*, after DOT *sb.*²] The historical Eng. form was DOTE *v.*²] *trans.* To dower (a bride) with a marriage portion.

1887 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* (1888) II. 94 The empress undertook to dot every young gipsy girl who married a person of another race.

Dotage (dō·tĕdʒ). [app. f. DOTE *v.*¹ or *sb.*¹ + -AGE. Cf. F. *radotage*.]

1. The state of one who dotes or has the intellect impaired, now esp. through old age; feebleness or

imbecility of mind or understanding; infatuation, folly; second childhood; senility. Also *transf.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1425 Penne a dotage ful depe drof to his hert. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 709 Thanne sit he doun, and writ in his dotage, That wommen kan nat kepe hir mariage. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Horse, Sheepe & G.* 156, I trowe he be falle in Dotage. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 158 Y^e absurde dotage of him that thinketh ther is no god. 1618 Bolton *Florus* III. vii. (1636) 194 Hee had the reward of his dotage, for the Cretensians intercepted most part of his navie. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiv, The world is in its dotage. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 472 Now fast sinking into dotage.

b. A foolish or imbecile thought, word, or deed; a folly or stupidity.

a 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 272 Deullysshe pages, Full of suche dotages. 1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 8 This ..is a notorious dotage and untruth. 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 47 Enemies to his antinomian dotages. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1848) I. 233 *note*, A specimen of these Rabbinical dotages.

2. The action or habit of doting upon any one; foolish affection; excessive love or fondness.

c 1440 *Partonope* 4768 She ganne no nye fall wyth hym in dotage. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IV. i, Merlyn felle in a dottage on the damoisel. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 59 For a litle wanton dotage vppon her parson. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxii. (1700) 242 A most excessive dotage upon them. 1814 Byron *Corsair* II. xiv. 66 Oh! that this dotage of his breast would cease!

b. An object doted upon, or regarded with excessive fondness.

1662 Cokaine *Ovid* I. iii. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 You shall..Become Jove's dotage, and be Queen of heaven. 1821 Byron *Sardan* II. i, He loved that gay pavilion,—it was ever His summer dotage. 1845 *Whitehall* ii. 7 Being his father's dotage.

Dotal (dōʊ·tăl), *a.* [ad. L. *dōtāl-is*, f. *dōt-em* dowry, marriage portion, endowment; perh. immed. a. F. *dotal* (16th c.).] Pertaining to a dower, dowry, or marriage portion of a woman.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. vii. 182 Gif. this hald ryall Suld be thy drowry, and rich gift dotall. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 296 Nor contend .. for Latinus crowne, Nor dotall Kingdome. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* viii. 156 *note*, There were witnesses, and dotal writings. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* xi. 320 The well-ascertained rules supplied by the written law for dotal settlements.

† **Do·tant.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Dote *v.* + -ant¹. Cf. F. *radotant*, pres. pple.] = Dotard.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* V. ii. 47 Such a decay'd Dotant as you seeme to be.

Dotard (dōʊ·tărd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 **doterd**, 5–6 **dooterd**, **-arde**, (6 **dodart**), 6–7 **dottard**, 7–8 **doatard**. [In sense 1, f. Dote *v.* + -ard. See also note to sense 2.]

A. *sb.*

1. An imbecile, a silly or stupid person; now, usually, one whose intellect is impaired by age; one who is in his dotage or second childhood.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 331 For certeyn olde dotard by youre leue Ye shul haue queynte right ynogh at eue. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 208 Thou were an olde dooterd and a foole. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1874) I. 47 Thou blynde dodart, these wordes holde thou styll. *c* 1610 Randolph *Eclog.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 280 Doatard: you fowle on Pan's omniscience fall. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 433 The dotard's mind To every sense is lost, to reason blind. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 13 He declared that the dying man's disposition..was the act of an incapable dotard.

† **b.** One who dotes (*on* something); a doter.

1608 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 That peevish dotard on thy excellence.

† **2.** (Also *dottard.*) A tree that has lost its top or branches, and of which the trunk alone remains, more or less in a state of decay. Sometimes identified with *pollard*; sometimes apparently distinguished, as having lost its branches by damage or decay, and not by lopping or polling. *Obs.*

[It is doubtful whether this is the same word as sense 1; were it not that the synonymous Doddard is known only later, it would be natural to take that as the original word, from Don *v.*, with *dottard*, *dotard*, as variants assimilated to this word.]

a 1603 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 260 Warrants for the sale of dotards. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 586 We see almost all Overgrowne Trees..are Pollards, or Dottards, and not Trees at their full Height. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 44 The same ill husbandry, as to make fuel of young saplings, instead of dotards and pollards. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Willow*, A Willow Planted and well manag'd, may continue five and twenty Years. Old rotten Dotards may be fell'd and easily supply'd.

B. *adj.* [*attrib.* use of the *sb.*]

1. Imbecile, silly; in senile decay or second childhood.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 291 Olde dotard shrewe. 1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* Prol. A ij b, I never sawe a more dootarde foole than Phormio. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 542 To please Your dotard fancies! 1876 A. D. Murray *Charnwood* 143 My old aunt..has been very feeble and dotard all the winter.

† **2.** Of a tree: Remaining as a decayed trunk without branches: see A. 2. *Obs.*

1585 Burghley *Let.* in *Reg. Merl.* II. 108 The sale of some dottard trees..for their necessary fewell. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 202 A grant worth £20,000 of dotard trees in Needwood forest. 1797 Burns *Eccl. Law* (ed. 6) III. 486 If dotard trees are privileged, much more ought pollards.

Hence **Do·tardage**, **Do·tardism**, **Do·tardy** (*nonce-wds.*), the state of being a dotard; **Do·tardly** *a.*, foolish, stupid; **Dotard-like** *a.*

1664 H. More *Antid. agst. Idol.* 38 That dull and dotardly sin of Idolatry. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Oct 4 Dotardism itself could go no further. 1859 S. Wilberforce in *Times* 28 Feb. 12/3 Drivelling dotardage.

Dotarie, obs. form of Dotery.

† **Do·tate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also **-at**. [ad. L. *dōtāt-us* pa. pple. of *dōtāre*: see next.] Endowed, bestowed. Used as *pa. pple.*

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Cosmogr. p. xxxix, Glasgu..quhare ane nobill kirk is dotat richelie in honour of Sanct Mungow. 1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 164 All things dotate to hospitality in times past.

Dota·te, *v. rare.* [f. L. *dōtāre*, *dōtāt-* to endow, f. *dōs*, *dōt-em* dowry.] *trans.* To endow.

1872 *Daily News* 26 Sept., Get our bishop elected, recognised, dotated.

Dotation (dotē·ʃən). [a. F. *dotation*, ad. L. *dōtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dōtāre*: see prec.] The action of endowing; endowment.

c 1380 Wyclif *Agst. Begg. Friers* Sel. Wks. III. 513 Summe of hem receyven dymes and dotaciouns. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4321 Haly sawles shal be dowed be treble dotacionne. 1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 24 Amang sa gret liberalitie, and ryche dotations maid in Scotland. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II Ded. § 8. 3 This dedicating of Foundations and Dotations to professory Learning..hath..had a Maligne aspect, and influence upon the growth of Sciences. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xviii. 269 The..most considerable dotations of religious houses. 1853 Merivale *Rom. Rep.* ix. (1867) 261 The measure embraced a general dotation of the poorer citizens.

Dotaunce: see Doubtance.

‖ **Dotchin** (dɒ·tʃin). Also 8 **dodgeon**, 9 **dodging**. [Corruption of the Cantonese name *toh-ch'ing* (in Court dialect *to-ch'ing* f. *toh* to measure + *ch'ing* to weigh (N. A. Giles).] The name in the south of China for the small hand-steelyard there used.

1696 *Bowyear's Jrnl. at Cochin-China* in Dalrymple *Orient. Rep.* (1808) I. 88 (V.) For their Dotchin and Ballance they use that of Japan. 1711 C. Lockyer *Trade in Ind.* V. 113 Never weigh your Silver by their Dotchins, for they have usually two Pair, one to receive, the other to pay by. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 48 Dodgings..very similar to steelyards. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II 294 The steelyard, resembling in form the little instrument in use amongst the Chinese, called the dotchins.

† **Dote**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. Dote *v.*¹: with sense 2 cf. MDu. *dote* folly, weakness of mind.]

1. A foolish or weak-minded person; a dotard.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 422 in *O. E. Misc.* 128 Ich holde hine for dote [*v. r.* a dote] þat says þ al his wille. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 217 Aȝilt þe, treitour! þow olde dote! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 27 Hit is wonder that I last sich an old dote Alle dold. 15.. *Smyth & Dame* 325 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 213 Come forthe, olde dote. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey, Seamans T.* 103 How did his death-bed make him a doate!

2. A state of stupor; dotage.

1619 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* (1649) 529 (Jam.) Thus after as in a dote he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust.

3. A piece of folly. Cf. Dotery.

1643 *Plain English* 18 The votes (to them now ridiculous and call'd dotes) passed against them.

Dote (dōʊt), *sb.*² *arch.* [app. a. 16th c. F. *dote*, var. of *dot*, ad. L. *dōt-em* (*dōs*) dowry; see Dot *sb.*]

1. A woman's marriage portion; endowment, dowry. (Now usually superseded by *dot* from Fr.)

1515 Mary Tudor *Let. to Hen. VIII*, in *Facsim. Nat. MSS.* II. vii, I am contented..to geue you all the hoole dote whiche was delyuered with me. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 151 To the dote of pore damosellys and vyrgynys. 1676 Coke *Circumcision Mustapha* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 347 Four Millions..of Dollars, which is her Dote. 1753 in Doran '*Mann' & Manners* (1876) I. xv. 353 She..insisted upon the restitution of her Dote 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 278 The amount of dotes and dowries, and other legal details, were elaborately discussed.

† **2.** *fig.* (Usually in *pl.*) A natural gift or endowment. *Obs.*

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* Pref. 4 Through the dotes and qualities of the soule. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1622) 276 Extolling the goodly dotes of Mopsa. 1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 366 Cloathed with four glorious dotes, or endowments, impassibility, subtilty, agility, and clarity.

Dote, doat (dōʊt), *v.*¹ Forms: 3 **dotie(n**, **doten**, 5 **doyte**, **doote**, 3– **dote**, 6– **doat**. [Early ME. *doten*, *dotien* (of which no trace is known in OE.), corresponds to MDu. *doten* to be crazy or silly, to dote. Kilian has, in same sense, *doten*, = *dutten*: cf. mod.Du. *dutten* to take a nap, to dote, *dutter* a doter, etc., also MHG. *totzen* to take a nap (:—**dottōjan*), Icel. *dotta* to nod from sleep.

The LG. stem *doten* was the source of OF. *redoter*, mod.F. *radoter* to rave, dote; the close parallelism of sense between F. *radoter*, *radoté*, and Eng. *dote*, *doted*, and the presence of Eng. derivatives with F. suffixes, as *dotage*, *dotant*, *dotery* = F. *radotage*, *radotant*, *radoterie*, show an intimate connexion between the F. and Eng. words, as if the latter were immediately from an AF. **doter* for OF. *redoter*.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To be silly, deranged, or out of one's wits; to act or talk foolishly or stupidly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Heo ualleð..into deop þouht, so þet heo dotie. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2121 Hu nu, dame, dotestu? 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 403 Me semeth þat þey doteþ [*mihi desipere videntur*]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 259 Whedir dote we or dremys? 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxvi. 24 [Felix] sayd with a loude voyce, Thou dotest Paul. 1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* vi. 4 Doting [Tindale, *etc.* wasteth his braynes] about questions, and strifes of wordes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 71 Every evening he doted. 1798 Coleridge *Fears in Solit.* v. 171 Others, Dote with a mad idolatry. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* XXXV. 12 She..Doats, as hardly within her own possession.

2. Now *esp.* To be weak-minded from old age; to have the intellect impaired by reason of age.

(Formerly only contextual.)

c 1205 Lay. 3294 Me þunched þe alde mon wole dotie nou nan. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2404 My fader in elde dotes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/1 Doton, or dote for age, *deliro*. 1530 Palsgr. 525/2, I dote for age, as olde folkes do, *je me radote*. 1593 Drayton *Eclog.* VI. 29 Thou dot'st in thy declining Age. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 301 The parson is now old and doates. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* II Wks. 1834 VI. 39 We grow unfitted for that world and dote.

3. To be infatuatedly fond *of*; to bestow excessive love or fondness *on* or *upon*; to be foolishly in love. Const. † *of* (obs. rare), *upon*, *on*.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 129 Thyngis that a prynce ought to eschewe. the theirde, dotyng of women. 1530 Palsgr. 525/2 It is a gret madnesse to dote upon an other mans wyfe. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx (1612) 149 Not one but wexed amorous, yea euen Diana doted. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 87 You doate on her, that cares not for your loue. 1623 Massinger *Pk. Milan* III. ii, A fine she waiter..that doted Extremely of a gentleman. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 277 How distant oft the thing we doat on most, From that for which we doat, Felicity! 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* III. iv. (1862) 255 Where lies the mother on whom I doated, and who doated on me.

4. To decay, as a tree. *Obs.* exc. *dial* Cf. Doted 2, Doting *ppl. a.* 3, Dotard 2.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 752 The seed of thorn in hit wol dede and dote. 1893 E. Coues *Lewis & Clark's Exped* 951 *note*, In North Carolina..it is said of trees dead at the top, that they are doted, or have doted.

II. *trans.* † **5.** To cause to dote; to drive crazy; to befool, infatuate. *Obs.*

1472 Ripley *Comp. Alch* V. xxxiii. in Ashm. (1652) 156 Dotyng the Merchaunts that they be fayne To let them go. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 654/1 Vse no bablinge to dote mens heades vpon. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 103 If my miserable speeches haue not alreadie doted you. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* III. ii, Why wilt thou dote thyself Out of thy life?

† **6.** To say or think foolishly. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 46 Hee openinge his mouthe doateth that the Zemes spake to hym duryng the tyme of his traunce 1611 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 Whatsoeuer the Manichees haue doated to the contrarie.

† **7.** To love to excess; to bestow extravagant affection on. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 73 b/2 Whan he was olde he so doobted and loued hem. 1673 *Rules of Civility* 108 Endure a little hunger, and not dote and indulge their appetites as they do.

Dote, *v.*² *Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **dot**, **doit**. [a. F. *doter* (13th c.), ad. L. *dōtāre* to endow, portion, f. *dōt-em*. See also Dot *v.*², in mod. use.]

† **1.** *trans.* To endow *with* riches, dignities, etc.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 188 And dot thame [Kirkmen] with far moir dignitie, Na euir tha had. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 141 Pepil that ar dotit vith rason. 1620 W. Scot *Apol Narr.* (1846) 39 He was not so liberally doted with vnderstanding. 1623 Cockeram, *Doted*, endowed.

2. To grant or give as an endowment.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 616 How King Malcolme foundit ane Kirk, and doittit it mony Landis. 1636 *Scot. Canons* in *Laud's Wks.* (1853) V. 602 Lands..doted to pious and holy uses. *c* 1771 in *Spectator* 4 June (1892) 781/2 A new cup..was presented, or 'doted' to the parish. 1864 Tweedie *Lakes, etc. of Bible* 209 Abila was doted and confirmed to several members of the Herod family.

Dote, obs. form of Dot.

Doted, doated (dōʊ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 8 **dotted**, 9 **dooted**. [f. Dote *v.*¹ + -ed¹: cf. *learned.*]

† **1.** Stupid, foolish, in second childhood, dotard.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 196 What þe deuel hatz þou don, doted wrech? *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4007 She was past al that passage And was a doted thing bicomen. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 242, I haue..meruayle that I se you so dotyd. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. ii, All such as were crased, or any way doted. 1728 P. Walker *Life Peden* (ed. 3) Pref 25 In his dotted old Age

† **b.** Infatuated, infatuatedly fond. *Obs.*

1550 Cranmer *Defence* 115 b, The people beyng superstitiously enamored and doted vpon the Masse. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xlvii. 286 They continue doted in it.

2. Of a tree: Decayed inside, unsound. Now *dial.* and *technical.* (Cf. Dotard 2.)

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 White oke, not doted, nor storvyn 1559 Morwyng. *Evonym.* 3 Woode whether it be rotten and doated, or sound. 1767 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 19 Found..in the hollow of these trees when doated and rotten. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dooted*, [said of] timber rendered unsound by fissures 1883 C. F. Smith in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 47 *Doted*, 'decayed inside,' of a tree..quite common in Southern States. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 6/3 Doated..full of large knots, ugly shakes..this class of wood is sold in large quantities at the public auctions in the City.

† **Do·tehead.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Dote *sb.*¹ + Head. Cf. *dolthead.*] = Dotard A. 1.

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prel.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 265 The dotehead was beside himself and whole out his mind

Dotel(le : see DOTTLE *sb.*[1] and [2].

Dotepol, var. of DODDYPOLL, *Obs.*

Doter, doater (dōᵘ·təɹ). [f. DOTE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]: influenced by *dotard.*] One who dotes.

1. A person of enfeebled intellect; a dotard.

1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 910 He had never seen a greater doter then Phormio. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 138 These bee the comforts of being famous: let Doaters bee ambitious of it. c 1720 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 607 A poor old doater. 1831 LAMB *Let.* Wks. (1865) xviii. 171 Munden dropped the old man, the doater.

2. One who dotes *on*; one foolishly fond.

1552 HULOET, Doter or folower of women, *mulierarius.* 1653 H MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. ix. (1712) 27 Aristotle, who was no doter on a Deity. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 570 Patron of pleasure! doater on delight! 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 25 No doter upon the dead and gone.

Hence † **Do·teress**, a female doter.

1668 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Perfect. Paint.* Pref. (R. Supp.) An old Dotaresse, who had only slaves in her service.

† **Do·tery, doterie.** *Obs.* [f. DOTE *v.*: cf. F. *radoterie*] Doting; stupidity, infatuation, folly.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 143 God (say they) draweth the forme out of the Abilitie of the matter. Let us examine this doterie yet further. 1593 DRAYTON *Shepherds Garl* (N.), These spenden day and night in dotarie.

Doth (dʋþ), arch. 3rd pers. pres. ind. of Do.

Dother, dial. form of DODDER.

‖ **Dothienenteritis** (dǫþienˌentĕrəi·tis). *Path.* Also (erron.) **dothin-**. [mod. f. Gr. δοθιήν boil, abscess + ENTERITIS.] Inflammation of certain intestinal glands, characteristic of typhoid fever.

1843 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 289 The disease diagnosed in both instances was dothinenteritis.

Doti, var. of DHOTI, loin-cloth.

Do·ting, doating, *vbl. sb.* [f. DOTE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DOTE.

1. Action characteristic of a weak or enfeebled intellect; imbecility, stupidity; an instance of this.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/1 Dotynge, *desipiencia.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 85 b, Dotyng is .. whan a man, through erroure of his mynde, swerueth from reason. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 51/2 An altercation and warre betweene the king of England and Lewes of France, through the doting of both parts. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* Pref., I am not yet arrived to the age of doting. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) 317 Can these [verses] be doctored into any thing available, or are they dotings?

2. The bestowal of foolish affection (*upon*); fond attachment.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 161 Such is our passionate Doting upon this World. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* 53 Dogmatizing, and fond doating upon Authorities.

Hence **Doting-piece**, one who is doted on.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 329 My sister B— is my doating-piece. 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* I. vi. 109 He was his father's doating-piece.

Do·ting, doating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That dotes.

1. Weak-minded, foolish, stupid, imbecile.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. x. 257 Folysh moeuynges and dotyng opynyons. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* vii. 25 The erroure of dotinge fooles. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 366 Ignorant and doting surmises. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* in Wks. VIII. 297 The last resource of female weakness, of helpless infancy, of doting decrepitude. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 273 With silly children, and doting grandmothers.

2. Foolishly or extravagantly fond.

1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 1 Loving and yet not dotyng. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) XI. 497 They are still the most doting'st husbands. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i. Wks. 1757 II. 210 No picture, by the doating eye To be survey'd. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 221 You give us doating mothers.

3. Of trees: Decaying from age.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 32 The old wood, found commonly in doating Birches. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Doting Tree*.. a Tree almost worn out with age. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 109 An old doting oak.

Hence **Do·tingly** *adv.*, in a doting manner or degree: infatuatedly; fondly.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 123 b, Thei dotyngly loued all that was their awne. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 128 So dotingly vaine in ostentation of his owne wit. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lvii. 165 None more superstitious and dotingly stupid. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 85 The duke .. became dotingly fond of his wife.

Do·tish, doatish, *a. arch.* [f. DOTE *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Silly, imbecile, stupid, childish.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 86 Than comys in an other with his dotysshe brayne. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 145 In this dotish simplicitie, he shewed himselfe as verie a clowne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 A mad dotish fellow. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc., Characteristics* (1872) IV. 30 The tongue as in doatish forgetfulness maunders low.

Hence **Do·tishness**, silliness, childishness.

1598 FLORIO, *Bambolità*, childishnes, dotishnes. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 272 A great piece of dotishness and stupidity.

Dotkin, variant of DODKIN, coin.

Dotlot, a little or tiny dot: see -LET.

Dotouse, Dotrel, -elle, obs. ff. DOUBTOUS, DOTTEREL.

Dotrinal, -ine, obs. ff. DOCTRINAL, DOCTRINE.

Do·ttable, *a.* Capable of being dotted.

1844 TUPPER *Twins* xxiv. 175 Charles' letter .. was .. less warm, less dottable with stars.

Dottard, obs. or. dial. f. DOTARD, sense 2.

Dotted (dǫ·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. DOT *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Formed of or traced by dots.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* II. II. vii. (R.), Some few places, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a dotted line. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 177 One such cone is represented by a dotted outline.

2. Marked or covered with or as with dots.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 404 The back-ground .. is dotted or stippled. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 310 Elytra a little longer than the abdomen, dotted. 1872 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* 12 Nov. (1884) 287 The wide plateau looked dreary and sad - dotted all over with graves.

3. Furnished with a dot.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 104/1 s.v. *Dot*, Thus a double dotted minim is equal to three crotchets and a quaver. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* v. 27 Three minims are placed in every bar, against one dotted semibreve in the canto fermo.

Dottel: see DOTTLE *sb.*[2]

Dotter (dǫ·təɹ), *sb.* [f. DOT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which dots; an instrument for making dots; *spec.* a hand-instrument used in embossing letters for the blind.

1832 *Examiner* 583/1 A musician may be created on any emergency with a dotter and ruled paper. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 84/1 Put on the eyes [in bird's-eye maple] by dabbing with the dotter. 1883 N. SHEPPARD *Geo. Eliot's Ess.* Introd. 13 A dotter of I's and crosser of T's.

Do·tter, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Related to DODDER and TOTTER.] *intr.* To move unsteadily and infirmly; to totter; to fall in a tottering way.

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvi, He began to dotur and dote Os he hade keghet scathe. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1109 The duk dotered to the ground, On erthe swyftly he swouned. ?1524 in Ramsay *Evergreen* I. 213 With Grief.. I dottard owre on Sleip. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 112 (Jam.) Willy dottart by himsel Among the hens.

Do·ttered, *a.* App. an obsolete and dialect form of DOTARD *a.*: Decayed, tottering, or worn out with age.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 b, Dottered Bussardly fables of Purgatory. 1884 *Gd. Words* May 324/2 To frighten crows .. is .. child's play or work for old dottered men.

Dotterel (dǫ·tərĕl), **dottrel** (dǫ·trĕl). Forms: 5-6 **dotrell(e, dottrelle**, 6 **dotterelle**, 6-7 **dot(e)rel, dot(t)erell, dottrell**, 7 **dottril(l**, 7-9 **dotteril(l**, 8 **dotrill**, 6- **dotterel, dottrel.** [f. DOTE *v.*[1], the suffix appears to be the same as in *cockerel, mongrel, pickerel*, see -REL. It is not clear whether sense 1 or sense 2 is the original: sense 1 appears to be the more frequent, and in some cases at least sense 2 is evidently treated as transf. from it.]

1. A species of plover (*Eudromias morinellus*): so called from the apparent simplicity with which it allows itself to be approached and taken. (Collective pl. *dotterel*: cf. *snipe*, etc.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/1 Dotrelle, byrde, *fingus.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 b, This dotrell is a lytell fonde byrde, for it helpeth in maner to take it selfe. 1612 DRAYTON *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, As men take Dottrels, so hast thou ta'n us. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 243 The Dotteril, of whom they say, that whatsoever is done in the sight of her, shee will exactly imitate. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 515 The Dottrel appears in spring and in autumn. 1849 C. STURT *Exped. Centr. Australia* I. 311 We passed several flights of dotterel making to the south. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xi. 186 Laughing at the dottrel as they anticked on the mole hills.

2. A silly person, one whose intellect is decayed, a dotard. Sometimes with *fig.* reference to 1. (Now only *dial.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/1 Dotrelle.. *idem quod* Dotarde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 104/2 A Dottrelle, *desipa.* 1547 64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) I. x, Thy words sauour of old idle dottrels tayles. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxx. 489 Being a misbegotten generation, they take monkes and old dotterelles for their fathers. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i. Wks. 1728 I. 342 A paralytick coughing decrepid Dotrel. 1828 *Craven Dialect, Dotterill*, an old doating fellow.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Foolish, stupid, doting.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 360 b, This dottrell Ierarchy of Rome. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 83 Lest the toung of it [a buckle] catch their owne dottril skins.

3. A doddered tree: so *dotterel tree.* now *dial.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 137 Som old dotterell trees. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegy Sir W. Sidney* 108 Doe not we take the timber for our turn, And leave the dotrells, in their time to burn? 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 52 When he..Has mixt with them [Shepherds] beneath a dotterel-tree. 1868 J. W. BURGON *Provinc. Bedfordsh.* in *Bedf. Times* (Mar.), *Dottrel* or *Dottle-tree*, a tree without a head, a pollard. Called a *dodder tree* in the north of the county.

Hence **Do·tterelism.**

1611 COTGR., *Niaiserie*, simplicitie, sillinesse, childishnesse, dotterelisme.

Dotting (dǫ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DOT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The making of dots, or covering of a surface with dots; also, *concr.* markings so produced.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 444 An exceedingly delicate and uniform dotting or stippling of the sky by points of light. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. (1875) 163 The attempts to imitate the shading of a fine draughtsman by dotting. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 722/1 *Dotting*, a form of engraving in which geographical divisions on maps are shown by interrupted lines or series of dots.

2. A jotting down (with pen or pencil).

1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Sept., I must give you this last week all in a lump, for I have no time for daily dottings.

3. *Comb.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 722/1 *Dotting-pen*, a pen having a roulette which makes dots or detached marks on the paper over which it is drawn.

Dottle (dǫ·t'l), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Now *Sc.* In 4-6 **dotel.** [f. DOTE *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1]: see -LE.]

A. *sb.* A fool or dotard; a silly person.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1517 Þenne þe dotel on dece drank. 1562 *Burn. Paules Ch.* in *Pilkington's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 586 A drunken dotel. 1894 J. MENZIES *Our Town* viii. 85 'Your veesits to the auld dottle.'

B. *adj.* In a state of dotage; silly, crazy. *Sc.*

1808 18 in JAMIESON. 1820 *St. Kathleen* III. 162 (Jam.) Ye dottle man. 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* IV. i. 147 Till he be cripple an' dottle (crazy).

Hence **Dottled** *ppl. a.*, (*Sc.*) in the state of dotage.

1825 in JAMIESON.

Dottle, dottel (dǫ·t'l), *sb.*[2] [app. dim. of DOT *sb.*[1]: cf. DIT *v.*]

† **1.** A plug; = DOSSIL 1. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/2 Dotelle, stoppynge of a vesselle (dottel, H. dossell, P.), *ducillus, ductildus.* 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Impr. Knowl. Agric. Scot.* 284 (Jam.) Have a tub, with a small hole in the bottom of it, wherein put a cork or dottle in the under end.

2. The plug of tobacco ash remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking. (orig. *Sc.*)

1825 in JAMIESON. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi. (D.), A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half smoked tobacco, 'pipe dottles', as he called them. 1890 R. KIPLING *Soldiers Three, Black Jack* (ed. 6) 84 Ortheris shot out the red-hot dottel of his pipe on the back of his hairy fist. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 214 His before-breakfast pipe, which was composed of all the plugs and dottels left from his smokes of the day before.

Dottrel: see DOTTEREL.

† **Do·ttry.** *Obs.* [var. of DOTERY.] Doting; impairment of the intellect. So **Do·ttrified** *a.*, rendered doting.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 298 Losse of right wits, feeblenesse of braine, dottry, phrensie. 185. OUTRAM *Legal & other Lyrics* (1887) 82 Dottrified senility.

Dotty (dǫ·ti), *a.*[1] [f. DOT *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Consisting of or characterized by dots; dot-like.

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 763/2 That dotty softness, which confers so.. natural a character on the flesh. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 80 A low dotty underwood that grew thickly in the gorges.

2. Of unsteady, uneven or feeble gait, as from stiffness or lameness. Hence *fig.*, Feeble in mind, silly.

1870 *Sportsman* 9 Apr. (Farmer), He begins to go a little stiff in his limbs and dotty on his feet. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr. 2/6 (ibid.) He [a race-horse] pulled up in a dotty condition. 1885 *Standard* 13 Mar. 6/6, I am not mad, drunk, or dotty.

Hence **Do·ttiness**, unsteadiness of gait.

1888 *Matlock Visiting List* 29 Aug. 3/3 An amount of dottiness like the lurching of a landsman on a rolling steamer.

Dotty-pol: see DODDYPOLL.

Do·ty, *a. dial.* [related to DOTE *v.*[1] 4, DOTARD 2.] (See quots.)

1883 *Philad. Telegraph* XL. No. 44. 8 A log may be doty in places, and even hollow, and yet have.. good timber in it. 1889 HURST *Horsham* Sussex Gloss., *Doty*, decayed with age and crumbling, said of wood.

Dou, obs. Sc. form of DOVE, DOW.

Douager, -ier, obs. forms of DOWAGER.

Doual, Douan: see DUAL, DIVAN.

‖ **Douane** (duˌa·n, dwan). [Fr.; = It. *doana, dogana*, lingua Franca *douana*, from Arabic: see DIVAN.] A custom-house (in France or the Mediterranean countries).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dovane* .. the name of the Custom-house of Lyons; hence also any Custom or Import. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 25 Lions .. so tame, that they went up and down our Doüane, or the Christians Warehouse amongst our Antilopes. 1828 [J. R. BEST] *Italy* 74 The douane of Buffalora I found sufficiently..vexatious.

Hence ‖ **Douanier** (dwanye). [Fr.] A custom-house officer (in France or, by extension, elsewhere).

1739 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 65 The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called Douaniers. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 293 You have even made the douaniers of Dover relent.

‖ **Douar, dowar** (dū·aɹ). Also **douwar, douah, dooar.** [a. Arab. دوار *dūār*, in F. *douar.*] A small encampment of Arab tents grouped in a circle round a central enclosure for the cattle.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 176 Those who dwell in *dou-wars* or *kraals.* 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 64 Near Tuarick town and Arab douar spread. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 168 Straight through a dowar's ground The Chieftain rode.

Douare, obs. form of DOWER *sb.*[2]

Doub, var. DOOB, a kind of Indian grass.

Doub(be, Doubelet, obs. ff. DUB, DOUBLET.

Double (dʋ·b'l), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 3-7 **duble, doble**, 3- **double** (4-7 **dowble**, 6-7 **dubbel**; with 30 variants in **-bb-, -el, -il(l, -ul(l, -yl(le**, etc.) [ME. a. OF. *duble, doble*, later *double* = Pr. Sp. *doble*, It. *doppio*:—L. *duplu-s* twice as much, double, f. *du-o* two + *-plus* from root *ple-* to fill.]

A. *adj.*

1. Consisting of two members, things, or sets combined; twofold; forming a pair, paired, coupled; made of two layers of material, as a garment, etc. Often, with a sing. sb., equivalent to 'two' or 'a couple of' with plural sb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1528 (Cott.) Lameth..bigam was wit dubul vijfe. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 125 Janus with double face. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 60 It es wele walled aboute with a dowble wall. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 830 To have a double string for his Bowe. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 209 Like to a double cherry..Two lowely berries molded on one stem. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 50 A double Wreath shall crown our Cæsar's Brows; Two differing Trophies, from two different Foes. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 140 ₱ 5 Is Dimpple spelt with a single or double P? 1803 Wordsw. *Yarrow Unvisited* vi, Let .The swan on still St. Mary's Lake Float double, swan and shadow! 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 85 Boots ..of double leather. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iii, Nickleby gave a double knock. 1871 Roby *Lat. Gram.* I. v. 22 After Cicero and Cæsar's time the double i had a different meaning.

b. Folded, doubled; bent, 'doubled up', stooping much forward.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 659 in *Babees Bk.* 321 Þo ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Neither .. should be laid double in packing. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xii, I struck my double fist against the side. *c* 1881 *Ord. St. John, Ambulance Dept., On triangular bandage*, Place a piece of lint double over the wound. *Mod.* He was bent double with pain.

c. Having some essential part double, as a two-edged ax, a carriage with two seats, an eagle figured with two heads, etc. Also applied to a horse that carries two persons (see Horse).

1469 *Household. Ord.* 99 Of double horses xxxviii Of hackneyss xij. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C ij, Mounted vppon their dubble Geldings, with theyr Wiues behinde them. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* IX. (R.), The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. 1791 in Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Aug., My daughter and I rode a double horse. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 218/2 The double-fly was ordered to be at the door .. at nine o'clock. 1850 *Vesper Bk.* (Burns & Oates) Pref. 12 The Office is said to be Double when the Antiphon is sung entire both before and after each Psalm. 1851 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 45 The Imperial double eagle..in all its ugliness.

d. Of flowers: Having the number of petals increased to twice the number or more by conversion of stamens and carpels into petals.

In the case of some *Compositæ*, as the dahlia: Having the ligulate florets increased at the expense of the tubular.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. x. 159 By often setting they [Campions] waxe very double. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Single and double Hepatica. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rose Tree*, The Striped Rose does not grow so double as the Dutch. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 489 Petals in several rows, resembling a double flower. 1840 Hood *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* ix, A double dahlia delights the eye

e. *Double of*: corresponding or correlative to. *rare.* (Cf. Double *sb.* 2.)

[1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xlii. 24 All things are double one against another.] 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* ix (1877) 186 There could not be a more striking instance of things being double one of another.

2. Having a twofold relation or application; occurring or existing in two ways or respects; of two kinds; dual; sometimes = ambiguous (see also Double meaning).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Euerich urideie .. holded silence, bute zif hit beo duble feste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 660 (Cott.) O duble ded þan sal 3ee dei. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 898 With dowble wordes sleye, Swich as men clepe 'a word with two visages'. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 274 He hath ordeined of his sleight Measure double and double weight. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 36) 172 Eye on doble entendement, and cloked adulacion. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 10 This Arsenicum is double, one ashie colour, and the other .. like Golde. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 8 The word μηλον, admitting a double construction, sheep and apple. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) V. ii. 43 A double incitement to goodness. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* lii, He..is a double traitor. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iv. § 26 (1879) 143 The Earth..has a double movement, turning round its own axis while it travels round the Sun.

3. Twice as much or many; of twice the measure or amount; multiplied by two. Const. *of* (formerly *over, to*); also *elipt.* with prep. omitted, and thus = twice.

c 1305 *Pilate* 21 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 111 He þo3te if he hit slowe: þat hit were doble wo. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 5 Than suld storyss that suthfast wer..Hawe doubill plesance in heryng. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avian* 17 The dowble parte or as moche more ageyne. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 123 The kyng his armie was double to all this. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 39) 186 b, He..should have .. doble wages. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* ii. 9 Let a double portion of thy spirit be vpon me. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 126 Let the excesse..be but double over his that commeth next unto him. 1648 Cromwell *Lett.* 20 Nov., Their fault who have appeared in this summer's business is certainly double to theirs who were in the first. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 5 We had now above double the number of Officers usual in Privateers. 1807 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 38 Offering about double pay to what the 'Annual' gives. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 147 The average error of the first..is double of that of the second. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 592 His army .. might easily have been increased to double the number.

4. Of (or about) twice the ordinary size, strength, value, etc., or that denoted by the simple word; of extra size, strength, or amount. Chiefly in technical names of various products, as beer, vessels, cannon, coins, sizes of paper, etc.

1478 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 246 Clavis vocatis dowbil-spikynge. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 284, ij. dovbulle glasses. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet* 10 Sengle bere, and othir that is dowble. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 108 Small artillery, that is to say myand..quarter-falcon. double-dogs. 1608 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Guerdoned with twentie thousand double pistolets. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 14 A voice potentiall, As double as the Duke's. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 218/4 A double shallop from Diepe bound for Nants. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2139/4 Two double Tankards, Three single ones. 1773 Williamson in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 100 Within the thickness of double-post paper. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. lxvii, A mighty mug of..double ale. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 497 Foolscap, 16½ by 13¼ (inches) .. double foolscap, 27 by 17. 1889 *Standard* 18 May 3/2 A new coin, to be called a Double-Florin.

b. *Mus.* In names of musical instruments, organ-stops, etc.: Sounding an octave lower in pitch.

(A pipe, string, etc. of twice the length of another (*ceteris paribus*) gives a note an octave lower; hence this use.)

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. i. 3 Those below Gam-ut are called Double Notes as Double F fa ut..being Eights or Diapasons to those above. 1880 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 458 *Double bassoon.* in pitch an octave below the ordinary bassoon. 1880 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Double-trumpet*, an organ reed stop..an octave lower in pitch than the 8-ft. trumpet.

c. *Mil.* Applied to a pace in marching.

Double time: formerly, a pace of 150 steps in the minute, i.e. twice the number of those in slow time. According to the regulations at present (1896) in force in the British Army it consists of 165 steps of 33 inches (= 453⅓ ft.) to the minute. In the U.S. Army (according to Funk & Wagnall) *double time* has recently superseded *double-quick* (q. v.) and is fixed at 180 steps of 36 inches a minute.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 21 The Double March. is 150 steps in the minute, each of 36 inches. 1851 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* 168 They are immediately to return at a double pace. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* s. v. *Pace*, In quick time, 108 paces, are taken in a minute ..in slow time, seventy-five..In double time, 150.

5. Acting in a double manner, i.e. in two ways at different times, openly and secretly, or in profession and practice; characterized by duplicity; false, deceitful. (See also Double-dealing.)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xi. 2 Dubbil hert when a fals man thynkis an & says a noþer. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 87 He was double in love and nothing pleyne. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 121 With dowlull tongis and detraccion. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* I. xvi. (Arb.) 9 They .. are .. euermore fals and double. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. 192 God is the Judge..He sounds the deepest of the doublest heart. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 436 He was, either very double or very inconstant. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* II. 213 To act with doubleness towards a man whose own conduct was double.

6. Special Phrases, chiefly technical.

Double action: action in two directions, by two methods, or by the agency of two parts, etc.; *spec.* in *Steam-engine*, application of the steam power to both sides of the piston: see Double-acting. *Double algebra*: algebra which deals with two sets of quantities or relations (*e.g.* real and imaginary quantities, lengths and directions of lines, or quantities referred to two independent units). *Double change* (*Bell-ringing*): one in which two pairs of bells change places; = Double *sb.* 2 b. *Double common time* (*Music*), time or rhythm in which each bar is equal to two bars of common time (8 crotchets in a bar). *Double cone* (*Arch.*): applied to a moulding composed of truncated cones joined base to base and top to top. *Double consonant* (*Phonology*): two of the same consonant coming together, as in *fully*; also = *double letter* (*a*) below. *Double demisemiquaver*: a note of half the duration of a demisemiquaver; properly called *semidemisemiquaver* (Stainer & Barrett, 1880). *Double first* (University colloq.): a place in the first class in each of two final examinations in different subjects; one who takes such a place: see First A. 7 c. *Double floor*: see quot. *Double land* (*Naut.*): see quot. 1867. *Double letter*: (*a*) a letter of the alphabet denoting two sounds, as *x* (= *ks*), *ψ* (= *πσ*); (*b*) in *Printing*, two letters combined in one type, as ff, fi; † (*c*) a letter written on two sheets and charged double postage (*obs.*). † *Double organ*: an organ with two manuals (*obs.*). *Double point*: in the Higher Geometry, a point common to two branches of a curve, or at which the curve has two tangents (real or imaginary); a node, cusp, or conjugate point; also an analogous point on a curved surface. *Double sixes*: (*a*) two sixes thrown at once with a pair of dice; (*b*) the ordinary game at dominoes, in which the highest piece is the double six; (*c*) a size of tallow candles. *Double snipe*: sportsman's name for the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*. *Double spar*: a name for Iceland spar, as being double-refracting. *Double star* (*Astron.*: two stars so near (really or visually) as not to be separately visible without a telescope; esp. when forming a physically connected system (distinctively called Binary). *Double-stopping* (*Music*): the simultaneous sounding of two notes (strictly, of two 'stopped' notes) on two strings of a violin or other instrument of that class; notes so played are called *double-stops*. *Double tens* (pl.): name for a large kind of nail. *To work double tides*: see Tide. *Double time*: see 4 c. *Double U*: name of the letter W.

₱ Also in many other phrases, as *double bar, d. curvature, d. entry, d. Gloucester, d. question, d. refraction, d. shuffle, d. tooth*, etc., etc., for which see the substantive element.

1849 De Morgan *Double Algebra* v. 117 All the symbols which in single algebra denote numbers or magnitudes, in double algebra denote lines, and not merely the lengths of lines, but their directions. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 91 Make a Change..The single, by changing two Notes, the double by changing Four .. which is however called One double Change, and not two changes. 1872 Eli Acombr *Ch. Bells Devon* iii. 39 About the year 1657, double changes came into practice. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/3 The time of the piece is double common time, but here and there a bar of three semibreves is put in. 1892 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 9 Double Consonants, *x*, *z*. 1862 Trollope *Barchester* I. xlvii, A son from college with all the fresh honours of a double first. 1868 Holme Lee *R. Godfrey* xxx. 158, I shall come out a double-first. 1840 76 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* § 2019 A *double floor* consists in its thickness of three tiers of timbers, which are called *binding joists* (these perform the office of girders), *bridging joists*, and *ceiling joists*. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 275 The largest Island . appears to be high double Land. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Double-land*, that appearance of a coast when the sea-line is bounded by parallel ranges of hills, rising inland one above the other. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 303 *note*, Simonides ..devised also these double letters in the Greeke Alphabete (namely ξ. ψ. θ). 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 328/2 The rates of double letters, are always double; of treble letters, treble. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, The postman who was just coming to the door with a double letter. 1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, V^e. double *organs in 3° Cathedral church of Worcester. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Double point* 1872 B. Williamson *Diff. Calc.* xiv. (1873) § 206 No cubic can have more than one double point. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 91 The ordinary game—technically termed 'double *sixes'—is played with 28 dominoes. 1870 *Lond. Soc.* Sept. 264 A small order for colza, or double sizes, or Souchong. 1840 Hood *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* xi, A double barrel and double *snipes Give the sportsman a duplicate pleasure. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 15 Iceland-spar or, as it is also called, double *spar. 1781 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 101 The second class of double *stars. 1890 C. A. Young *Elem. Astron.* XIII § 462 Stars may be double in two ways, optically and physically..the majority of double stars must be really physically connected. 1880 P. David in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 459 The term 'double *stopping'.. is..indiscriminately used for any double sounds, whether produced with or without the aid of the open strings. The playing of double *stops is one of the most difficult parts of the technique of the violin. 1611 *MS. Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For haulfe a hoondred of dubell *tennes, xd. 1727 Tabor in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 559 Large Iron Nails..not quite so long, as those we call double Tenns. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 65 The latyne, Italiane, frenche, and spanyshe haue no doble *W. 1840 Hood *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* x, A double U (i.e. W.= West] wind. 1885 J. Payn *Talk of Town* II. 232 Doubleyous and esses.

B. *adv.*

1. To twice the amount or extent; in two ways or respects; twice, twice over, Doubly.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 61 Þat day doublle on þe dece watz þe douth serued. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiii. 15 3e maken hym a sone of helle, double more than 3ou. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 Vndir a prince double so myghty as was thair old prince. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 24 § 3 Many prebendes, bene double certified by ye sayd commissioners. 1567 J. Sanford tr. *Epictetus* 14 a, Thou shalte be double as much mocked and scorned. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 254 He beate him, and he were double and double a Lord. 1712 *Spect.* No 527 ₱ 2 Jealous ears always hear double. 1820 Keats *Lamia* 611 Bright eyes were double bright.

b. phr. *To see double*: to see two images of one object, by an illusion or aberration of vision.

[1628 Earle *Microcosm., Self-conceited Man* (Arb.) 32 His eyes, like a drunkard's, see all double.] 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxix. 248 Words brought into the world, to make men see double. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 6 Oh Happiness. O'er look'd, seen double, by the fool, and wise. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxvii, It didn't prove a glass too much, or you'd have seen double.

c. In a pair or couple; two together, two at once; as in *to ride double*, i.e. two on one horse. So of a horse, etc., *to carry double.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 79 As this host of feather-mongers were getting up to ride double. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 94 He never drinks but double, for he must be pledg'd. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 569 Marriage is but a Beast, some say, That carries double in foul way. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. i, Content to ride double, behind the butler. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxl, To prove her mistress had been sleeping double.

d. *Mil.* In double time, 'at the double'.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 21 On the word *Double March*, the whole step off together.

†2. After a numeral, simply expressing multiplication: = (so many) times; -fold. (Sometimes pleonastic, as *sevenfold double* = sevenfold.) *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii[i]. 13 3elde to our neȝbura seven double in her bosme, her lackinge. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 113 He wolde yelde it ayenne an hundred double. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii 89 It brought fruicte an hundred fold double. 1698 J. Fryer *E. India and Persia* 99 Cover them..with a kind of Felt, two or three double.

3. With duplicity, deceitfully. *rare.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II iv. 179 If you should deale double with her. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* iv. 291 Thought played him double.

4. *Double or quit s* Gambling): an expression implying that the stake already due is either to become double, or to be cancelled, according to the issue of another chance; hence *fig.* of a bold or desperate attempt to extricate oneself from present evils at the risk of greatly increasing them.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. Wks. (1613) 242, I thought to play double or quit. 1626 T. H[awkins] *Canisii's Holy Crt.* 406 Alexandra .. resolued to play at double or quit, breake the guiues of specious seruitude, or yield her necke to Herod's sword. 1798 *Geraldina* III. 205 He then offered to play double or quits. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* vii, 'I dare you to another trial - double or quit.' 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* II. lxxviii. 316 He was no

gambler at the game of life, and whether winning or losing he never wagered double or quits.

C. Double- in combination.

There is practically no limit to the number of combinations with *double-* in any of the four groups below, the use of the hyphen in all of them being syntactical rather than lexical, i.e. it shows that the two words which it connects are in this particular context more closely connected than would be supposed if they were written separately: thus the two words *double deck*, used attrib., are written *double-deck*, and give the parasynthetic deriv. *double-decked*; hence arise such verbs as *to double-bar*, and pa. pples. of the type *double-barred*, which again blend with the parasynthetic forms: cf. *double-hinged* with *double-barred*.

1. Double *adj.* in parasynthetic combs., e.g. *double-barred* (having a double bar, or two bars), *-battalioned*, *-bedded*, *-bladed*, *-blossomed*, *-bodied*, *-bottomed*, *-bunched*, *-chinned*, *-decked*, *-doored*, *-ended*, *-eyed*, *-flowered*, *-formed*, *-founted*, *-horned*, *-keeled*, *-lunged*, *-mouthed*, *-natured*, *-nostrilled*, *-piled*, *-pointed*, *-sensed*, *-sexed*, *-shaped*, *-sighted*, *-soled*, *-visaged*, *-weaponed*, *-windowed*, *-winged*, etc.; **double-brooded**, producing two broods in the year or season, as some insects; **double-buttoned**, having two rows of buttons (= DOUBLE-BREASTED); **double-footed**, †(*a*) two-footed (*obs.*); (*b*) = *diplopod* (see DIPLO-); **double-fronted**, having two fronts, double-faced; **double-leaded**, (printed matter) in which the lines of type are widely separated by means of double leads; **double-lived**, having two lives or manners of life; †amphibious. Hence nouns of quality, as *double-livedness*, *-sidedness*, etc. See also DOUBLE-BARRELLED, -BREASTED, etc.

1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* 8 Nuns conversing with strangers through a *double barred grate. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 220 Vnto *double Beneficed men, and Non-residents he was very strict. 1552 HULOET, *Double bodied, *bicorpus*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Double-bodied Microscope*, a microscope invented by Nachet, to enable several observers to view the same object simultaneously. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Feb., We went on board Sir William Petty's *double-bottomed vessel. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 490 Upon his Camel's *double-bunched back. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3691/4 A lightish Drabdeberry Coat *double Buttoned. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 299 (Mätz.) Men..hauep bocches vnder þe chyn iswolle and ibolled, as þey he were *doublechynned. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wood-Mans Bear* xliv, That faire *double-doored port. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Double-ended Bolt*, a bolt having a screw-thread on each end. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 254 Deceitfull meaning is *double eyed. 1552 HULOET, *Double foted, *bipes*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 741 What thing thou art, thus *double form'd. *Ibid.* XII. 144 The *double-founted stream Jordan. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 209 (Jod.) *Double-fronted Janus. 1552 HULOET, *Double horned, *bicornium*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Author's Pref., Their doublehorned argument. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim* 367 (Jod.) The doublehorned rhinoceros. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. For. Policy* 29 Oct., They write it down in *double-leaded columns. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* 504 Such as auncient Writers haue called *double-lived beasts, that is to say, such as liue either in or out of the water. *a* 1821 KEATS *Ode 'Bards of Passion & of Mirth'*, Bards .. Double-lived in regions new! 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 160/1 *Dinoia*..*Double-livedneesse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 971 Fame if not double-faced is *double-mouthed. 1742 YOUNG *Night Thoughts* VII. 127 Two Kinds of Life has *double-natur'd Man. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 12 In your *double pild veluet. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 63 A *double-pointed spear. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 130 The Criticall and *double-sexed Seven..Which Three and Foure conteineth joyntly both. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 149 Double-sexed schools. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 91 Their *double shaped sonne. 1860 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Mod. Chem.* 446 None, however, but a chemist can understand.. the *doublesidedness of all the objects and relations involved in them. 1482 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 62, vij pair of shoon..*double soled. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 149 Barnes' schoes, double-solled. 1575 & AUR. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 389 That triple-crowned beast, that *double-sworded tyrant. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I 178 A *double visaged ministry, half-papist and half-fanatic. 1552 HULOET, *Double wynged, *bipennis*.

2. Double *adj.* in combination with sbs., forming **a.** adjectives or attributive phrases, in same sense as the parasynthetic compounds, as *double-action*, *-blast*, *-cylinder*, *-furrow*, *-roller*, *-shift*, etc.; **double-beat valve**, (*a*) a valve in a pump constructed to afford two openings for the water; (*b*) a device in a steam-engine consisting of two connected conical valves between which steam is admitted so as to equalize the upward and downward pressure; also called *double-seat valve*. **b.** substantives arising out of the absolute or elliptical use of those preceding, as DOUBLE-BARREL, -FACE, -HEAD, -LEAF, etc. **c.** substantives, as **double-man**, = DUBBLE *sb.* 2 c; **double-ripper**, **-runner** (*U.S.*), two sleds connected by a plank, used by boys for coasting down-hill; **double-trouble** (*U.S.*), a step of a rustic dance derived from the plantation negroes (*Cent. Dict.*).

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 36 *Double or triple-action bellows. 1856 MRS C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 62 M. Erard invented .. that mechanism which has given to instruments so constructed the name of double-action harps. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The *double-beat valve is extensively used in England for deep wells and for high lifts. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 227 The table..has fixed at its bottom a small *double-blast bellows. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Double-cylinder Press.. Double-cylinder Pump..Double-cylinder Steam-engine. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 118 The *double-furrow plough.. will plough two acres and a half per day. 1691 R. KIRK *Secr. Commw* i. § 3 (1893) 9 Some Men of that exalted Sight.. have told me they have seen..a *Double-man, or the Shape of some Man in two places. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 145 A *double roller escapement. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/2 A large two handed boy's sled—not what you call a *double-runner. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/2 Mines..worked on the *double-shift system. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Shift*. The double or night shift system is that of working a pit both night and day, with two sets of hewers. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 420 *Double-trigger revolving pistols. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 79 No Long-Island negro could shuffle you '*double-trouble'..more scientifically.

3. Verbs formed from *double* adv. in comb. with verbs (or from *double* adj. with sbs.), as *double arm*, *-bar* (to bar doubly, to secure with double bars), *-bolt*, *-charge*, *-damn*, *-darken*, *-dike*, *-ditch*, *-gild*, *-hatch*, *-load*, *-man*, *-moat*, *-quickset*, *-rack*, *-refine*, *-shade*, *-trench*, *-vantage*, etc. See also DOUBLE-BANK, -BITT, etc.

1602 *How Choose a Good Wife* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 84 My uncles *double-bar their doors against me. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 272 He was double barred: first because an honest man..secondly because an Englishman. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 54 She double-locked and *double-bolted herself in. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 129 Pistol, I will *double charge thee with Dignities. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 24 Fired my Piece.. being double charg'd. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* II. ii, That would *double-damn him. 1696 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ii. 22 If Turks and Tartars shall be damned, debauched Christians shall be double-damned. 18.. LOWELL *To G. W. Curtis* (Cent.) Such natures *double-darken gloomy skies. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xv, *Double dyked with ful warly wallis. *c* 1510 *Little Geste of Robin Hood* in Arb *Garner* VI. 453 *Double ditched it was about. 1566 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 314 A cup of silver, *double-gilt. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 129 England shall double gild his trebble guilt. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 244 The Clasps were of Silver double-gilt. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* III. iii, That superfluous *double-hatched rapier. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. xv. 47 Places which have both flags and Asterisks.. are as I may say doublehatcht with uncertainty. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 If they be *double-manned, that is, to haue twise so many men as would saile her. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITH *Artil. Man.* (1862) 127 The [ropes] are double manned. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Brit. Ch* x, To *double-moat thee with his grace. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 *Double quyke-set it, and dyche it. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xvii, *Double-racked with two divers Tortures. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 500 Now began Night..to *double-shade The Desert. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 655 The Mannor house hath beene *double trenched. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 25 The cage..was twisted and *double-twisted so fast with wire. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* LXXXVIII, Doing thee vantage, *double-vantage me.

4. Double *adv.* in comb.: **a.** with pa. pples. or ppl. adjs, as *double-distilled*, *-lanted*, *-loaded*, *loathed*, *-refined*, *-stitched*, *-stored*, etc.; **double-out**, of a file = CROSS-CUT *a.* 2; **double-hung** (see quot.); **double-ironed**, loaded with irons or fetters on both legs; **double-milled**, of cloth, milled or fulled twice to make it closer and thicker; **double-struck**, of a coin or medal, showing a double impression owing to having been accidentally shifted while being struck; **double-sunk**, **double-worked** (see quots.). **b.** with pres. pples. or ppl. adjs, as *double-biting*, *-clasping*, *-flowering*, *-refracting*, *-seeing*, *-shining*, etc. **c.** with adjectives, as *double-concave*, *-convex*, *-dark*, *-double*, *-fatal*, *fitché*, *-treble*, etc. **d.** with agent-nouns, as **double-breather**, an animal that breathes through two nostrils; **double-goer** = DOUBLE-GANGER.

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* III. 480 His *double-biting axe, and beamy spear. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 264 On his breast, The *double-clasping gold the King confest. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Double-concave Lens*, a lens both of whose faces are concave. 1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 965 If the Lens be *Double-Convex. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 199 A double-convex cross section. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* XXXV, As Moses face was vailed, so is mine, Lest on their *double-dark souls either shine. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4132/3 *Double Distill'd Spanish Brandy. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 280 Which made him hate Egremont with double-distill'd virulence. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 749 In nappy Ale, and *double-double-Beer. 1782 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 112 Not only double-stars, but .. double-double. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 160 Epsilon Lyrae is..a double-double star. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 117 Their Bowes Of *double fatall Eugh. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A cross is denominated *double fiché, when the extremities are pointed at each angle; that is, when each extremity has two points. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726/1 The pure white blossoms of a *double-flowering cherry. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 37 The horrible notion of the *double goer. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584/2 **Double-hung sashes*..those of which the window contains two, and each moveable by means of weights and lines. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 752/2 He has been *double ironed and handcuffed. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* Ep. Ded., I have drunke *double-lanted Ale, and single-lanted. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 18 Her *double-loathed Lord. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix. Girt with thick *double-milled kerseys. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 104 Religion is *double refined, pure and spotlesse without ceremonie. 1792 T. JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1885) 535/1 Double refined maple sugar. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* IV. (1870) 97 A double-refined essence of wit. 1873 TYNDALL *Lect. on Light* iii. 120 The *double refracting spar. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 92 To see the sports of *double-shining day. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 68 We were over-manned and *double-stored. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 89 [A] *Double Sunk Dial..[is] a dial with recesses for the hour hand and seconds hand. 1781 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 124 σ Orionis..A *double-treble star, or two sets of treble stars. 18.. P. BARRY *Fruit Garden* 100 (Cent.) When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked.

Double (dʌ·b'l), *sb.* Forms: see prec. [In branch I, ellipt. use of **Double** *a.*; in branch II, noun of action from **Double** *v.*]

I. 1. A double quantity; twice as much or many; a number or magnitude multiplied by two.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7644 (Gött.) Dauid him þe doubil broght. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 170 He saith that other have shall The double of that his felawe axeth. *c* 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 7 If thow truly double the halfis and truly half the doubles. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 76 There were moo slayn of them by double than they were that assailed them. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxi. 7 In their land they shal possesse the double. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 350 The Arcs G L, L H..respectively the doubles of A E, E B. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Ten, which is the double of five.

2. A thing that is an exact repetition of another. †**a.** A duplicate, copy, transcript (*of* a writing). *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*)

1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 436 (Jam.) The auctentik dowble of thir our souerain ladeis lettrez of summondis. 1628 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 259 My laste will and testament, with a dowble therof, both signed. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 60 Of which Warrant, the Messenger..is..ordained to give a just Double..to the Prisoner himself.

b. A counterpart; an image, or exact copy (of a thing or person). **c.** *spec.* The apparition of a living person; a wraith, fetch.

1798 *Geraldina* II. 189 Lady Withers, who is this Lady's double, and attends her constantly. 1828 TODD, *Double*.. 4. In modern times, used for resemblance; as, his or her double, meaning another person extremely like the party. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. v, I fancy that in this mysterious..woman, I have met a kind of double of myself. 1887 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 1012 The fetch or double of the Göttingen student. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 294 The appearance of a double or 'fetch' has ever been held..to signify approaching death.

†**d.** *pl.* Two of the same kind; twins. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. x. 100 Gemini that ben cleped twynnes or doubles.

3. Technical senses.

†**a.** A step in dancing (*obs.*). **b.** *Bell-ringing.* A 'change' in which two pairs of bells change places. **c.** Double-headed shot, consisting of two balls joined (cf. BAR-SHOT). **d.** Name of a small size of roofing slates. **e.** Name of a size of sheet-iron. **f.** A kind of basket for fish: see quot. **g.** *pl.* A kind of thick narrow black ribbons for shoe-strings. (Caulfeild and Saward *Dict. Needlework* (1882) 156/2.) **h.** *Printing.* An accidental duplication of a word or passage. **i.** *Mil.* A double pace: see DOUBLE *a.* 4 c. **j.** *Whist.* A game (at short whist) in which one side scores five before the other has scored three; (at long whist) in which one side makes ten and the other none; the stake in such case being doubled. **k.** *Dominoes.* A piece bearing the same number of pips on each half. **l.** *Lawn Tennis.* A game played by two players on each side; also two faults in succession. **m.** An actor or singer who takes two parts in the same piece, as in case of absence of another performer. **n.** In many elliptical uses: e. g. = *double bed*, *feast*, *flower*, *game*, *letter*, *line*, *star*, in which the sense is supplied by the context.

a. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. XXV, A double in daunsinge is compacte of the nombre of thre. **b.** 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 93 Another Way of Ringing Twenty Four Changes, Doubles and Singles on Four Bells. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 460. **c.** 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 We gave him..our Broadside with Double and Round. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 167 Firing our double and round, which kill'd 'em above fifty men. **d.** 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 396 The Doubles are so called from their small size. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2211 *c*, Table of the Names and usual Sizes of Slates. Doubles, 13×10 [inches]. Ditto, 13×7. **e.** 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/6 Iron sheets are £6 10*s.* for superior merchant doubles..galvanising doubles may be had at £6. **f.** 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 16 The 'doubles' of plaice, soles, haddock..A 'double' is an oblong basket tapering to the bottom, and containing from three to four dozen of fish. **g.** 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 131/1 Galloon and double, a kind of silk material for shoe ties and binding. **h.** 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Double* (a Term in Printing) the mistake of a Compositor, that sets the same thing twice. 1764 FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg.* Chron. (1817) 389 The outs, and doubles ..are not easy to be corrected. **i.** 1860 RUSSELL *Diary in India* II. 329 (Hoppe) The men cheering, broke out into a double, and at last into a regular race. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 393 The 'double' is never continued very long; it is stopped at the option of the commanding officer. **j.** 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXV, That 's two doubles and the rub. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 30 (Whist). **k.** 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 92 (Dominoes), The person holding the highest double has the 'pose' or 'down'. **l.** 1894 *Times* 29 May 11/2 Lawn Tennis..yesterday, the singles competition..was played..The doubles will be played to-day. **m.** 1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 460 *Doubles*..singers who under-study a part in a vocal work, so as to replace the regular performer in case of need. 1891 FARMER *Slang*, *Double*..an actor playing two parts in the same piece. **n.** 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 Brawling and wrangling..about a vowell, about a consonant, about a liquide: about a double. 1890 *Vesper Bk.*

(Burns & Oates) Pref. 12 Doubles and semi-doubles have First and Second Vespers. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 107 Doubles are seldom played for at Billiards. 1876 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* IV. i. 436 Those [stars] which are catalogued as doubles. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 1/2 The doubles are charged..8*d.* a night, or 4*s.* a week. 1883 Sutton *Cult. Veget. & Flowers* (1892) 272 Frost will not hurt the single varieties, but the doubles will not. endure..a severe winter. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Feast.* Feasts are divided, according to their rank, into doubles, semi-doubles, simples, etc. 1890 C. A. Young *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 207 It was discovered that the line is really a close double, one of its components being due to iron, while the other is due to some unknown gaseous element.

4. † **a.** A small copper coin (value ½ of a sou) formerly current in France. **b.** A small copper coin current in Guernsey, value ⅓ of a penny.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 336 Socrates.. sent him word, that a measure of flower was sold in Athens for a Double, and that water cost nothing. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 35 Most of them throwing a Double upon my Handkerchief. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A. (ed. 2) 563 Copper coinage in Guernsey. consisting of pence, half pence, farthings (called two doubles), and eighths of a penny (called one double).

II. 5. A fold; a folded piece of stuff. ? *Obs.*

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Rowled up in seaven-fould doubles Of plagues. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xiv, Mantles..with large flowing folds and doubles. 1784 Darwin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 3 Another leaden ring..with some doubles of flannel placed under it.

6. A sharp turn in running, as of a hunted hare; also, of a river; *fig.* an evasive turn or shift in action, argument, etc. *To give* (one) *the double*: to give the slip, evade by stratagem..

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 682 With what care he [the hare] cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* III. iv, All their arch-villanies and all their dobles, Which are more than a hunted Hare ere thought on. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 96 P 14 The quick retreats and active doubles which Falsehood always practised. 1813 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 79 A fellow who had tipped the double to some bailiffs. 1820 Scott *Monast.* v, At every double of the river the shadows.. obscured the eastern bank.

Double (dʌ·b'l), *v.* Forms: see Double *a.* [ME. *dublen, doblen, doublen*, a. OF. *dubler, dobler, doubler*, = Pr., Sp. *doblar*, It. *doppiare*:— L. *duplāre* (less common = *duplicāre*) to double, fold up, f. *dupl-us* double.]

1. *trans.* To make double; to make twice as many, as much, or as great; to increase or enlarge twofold; to multiply by two; to put two in place of one. as *to double a letter* in spelling.

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 602 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 236 We wolleþ þeos six dawes doubli al is wo. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 522 Hire grete bounte doubelyth hire renoun. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Begyn at the lyft side, and doubulle a. þat wel be 4. 1582 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 78/2 He had leuer double his own payn. 1611 Bible *Rev.* xviii. 6 Double vnto her double according to her workes. 1696 Whiston *The. Earth* III (1722) 247 Mankind do double themselves in about 360 or 370 years. 1784 Dr Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 103, I doubled my pace. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 4 If either its weight or its velocity be doubled, its momentum will be likewise doubled. 1871 Roby *Lat. Gram.* I. v. 22 To denote the length of a vowel.. (1) They doubled the vowel. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 136 Ignorance doubled by conceit of knowledge.

b. *absol.* (In quot., to double the stakes.)

1669 Dryden *Tyrannic Love* III. i. Wks. 1883 III. 412 I am resolved to double till I win.

c. To amount to twice as much as.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 262 Thy fifty yet doth double five and twenty. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cxix, The adverse fleet, Still doubling ours. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 328 A number doubling that which she was calculated to carry. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 81 When his date Doubled her own.

d. *Mus.* To add the same note in a higher or lower octave to (a note of melody or harmony).

1732 Keller *Thorow-Bass* in Holder *Harmony* 192 On.. any..Sharp or Flat Note out of the Key, you double the 8th. 1877 Stainer *Harmony* vii. § 92 The minor seventh should not be doubled. 1880 P. David in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 458 [The double-bass] often doubles in the lower octave the bass of the harmony.

e. *To double a part*: to act as the double of or substitute for (another player); to play two parts in the same piece; also *fig.*

1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 33 When she attempted to double the part of her mother, she..failed in playing the great or the agreeable lady. 1801 *Paris as it was* II. xli. 60 Laforêt who (as the French express it), doubles Lainez, that is, performs the same characters in his absence. 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 319 Spenser made all his characters double their parts. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/3 Miss Rosa Green 'doubled the parts' of Martha and Siebel.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become twice as much or many as before; to increase twofold.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1199 þi joye doublede an hondrut folde. 1598 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 521 Say, for non-payment that the debt should double. 1684-90 Burnet *Th. Earth* (J.) 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years..the number of men double. 1880 Peabody *Eng. Journalism* xix. 145 The circulation doubled, trebled, quadrupled.

b. Of flowers: To become double (see Double *a.* 1 d).

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 542 When the stamens become transformed into petals (by the so-called 'doubling' of the flower). 1886 G. Henslow *Floral Struct.* 299 The starved state of the plants causes doubling

† **3.** *trans.* To repeat or reiterate; to redouble; to make a copy or duplicate of (*Sc.*) *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 84 Crist techiþ..to have oure wordis þus, 3he, 3he, and nai, nay. Þere he doubliþ his wordis, as if he wolde seie,—3if ȝe seie 3he in ȝoure soule, seie 3he wiþ ȝoure mouþ. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 334 Thus he saith, and doubleth, and repeateth the same. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 28 Pulling out the fatal steel, he doubled his thrust. *a* 1660 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 174 (Jam.) Some of the advertisement I have caused double. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 406 I'll cause double over what account I have insert and send up to you. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. xxvii, Cliffs, doubling, on their echoes borne, The terrors of the robber's horn.

† **b.** *intr.* or *absol.* To speak with repetition of sounds. *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif *2 Sam* iii. 34 And doublynge togidre [*congeminantes*] al the people wept upon hym. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, II iii. 94 This knaues tongue begins to double. 1621 [see Doubling *ppl. a.* 1].

4. *Mil.* **a.** *trans.* To increase (ranks or files) to twice their length by marching other ranks or files up into them. (The latter may also be the object.) **b.** *intr.* Of ranks or files: To march up into the other ranks or files so as to double them.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i 37 What meane you by doubling your ranke and file? 1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* xii. (1643) 45 In the doubling of Ranks, the even Ranks are to double into the odde. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat* 55 They are held to double when the Rear is doubled into the Front. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 46 No doubling up, increasing, or diminishing the front of the column, must be made after entering on a straight alignement. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 26 The left files double behind the right files.

c. *trans.* (*colloq.*) To couple or associate *with* (in the same quarters). Often *double up.*

1837 Major Richardson *Brit. Legion* I (ed. 2) 23 Another Captain of my regiment is doubled up with me. 1885 W. Westall *Larry Lohengrin* III. (Farmer), He..promised the steward a handsome tip if nobody were doubled up with him, i. e. if no other person were put into the same cabin. 1886 Morley *Stud. Lit.* (1889) 108 The scientific lawyer is doubled with the Indian bureaucrat.

d. *intr.* To unite in couples ? *Obs.*

1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 27 Some double in their companies, some treble, some troupe, none goe single.

5. *Mil. intr.* To march in double time, go 'at the double'.

1890 R. Kipling *Willie Winkie* 19 So E Company. doubled for the dear life.

b. To double one's effort or speed. (*colloq.*)

1887 Visc. Bury & G. L. Hillier *Cycling* 104 He doubled to his work..and left the Cantab.

6. *trans.* **a.** To add a second layer of material to (a garment); to line. *Obs.* exc. *Her.*; see Doubling *vbl. sb.* 2.

14.. *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 203 (Jam. Supp.) A lang gowne to the Duk..viij elne of blak dammysk to dowbil it with. 1555 Eden *Decades* 266 A thicke vesture.. well dowbeled. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. iv. (1611) 14 No man under the degree of a Baron..may have his mantle doubled with Ermyne. 1766 Porny *Elem. Her.* vi. (1787) 226 The doubling of Mantlings with Furs.

b. To line or cover (a ship) with an additional layer of planking.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 203 A useful Nail in doubling of small Ships. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 190 Doubling generally consists of the application of 2 or 2½ inches oak plank near the bow, diminishing towards the stern. 1840 *Ivid. Hull Docks Com.* 221 She was obliged to be doubled; to have timber put outside her in order to make her more stationary in the water.

7. *Silk Manuf., Cotton-spinning*, etc. To lay two or more filaments (of silk), or slivers (of cotton, wool, or flax), together, and compress them into one.

1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 204 In the operation of doubling, these bobbins are placed in front of the winding machine. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 123 In fine spinning, the doubling of the fibres is sometimes 70,000 fold--for the purpose of producing perfect uniformity in the finished yarn. 1875 Ure's *Dict. Arts* III. 794 The raw singles are first twisted in one direction, next doubled, and then twisted together in the opposite direction.

8. To bend (a piece of cloth, paper, etc.) over, so as to bring the two parts into contact parallel; to fold; to bend (the body, etc.) so as to bring distant parts into proximity; to close, clench (the hand or fist). Often with *up.*

(In quot. 1589, to close (the ears').)

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 39 Take a pese of fayre Canneuas, and doble it. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 282 To solace your cares with pretie conceits after a sort of long scholasticall preceptes which may happen haue doubled them. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 9 They double all the Stuff..that is, they crease it just through the middle ..placing the two edges, or selvages just upon one another. 1694 Dryden *Love Triumph.* III. i, The page is doubled down. 1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Aug., He doubled his fist at me. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 42 Bending his back, and doubling his chest. 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Exod.* xxvi. 9 Thou..shalt double over the sixth curtain in the forefront of the tent. 1893 A. H. S. Landor *Hairy Ainu* 54 Crouched as she was, doubled up, with her head on her knees.

b. *To double up* (a person): to make to bend or stoop, as by a blow; hence *fig.* to finish up, cause to 'collapse'. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 278 Planting a blow on the side of Perrot, which doubled him up. 1883 J. Parker *Lyne Ch.* 108 Never saw a man so doubled up [in argument] 1891 E. W. Gosse *Gossip in Library* xxi 275 This master of science [pugilism], who doubled up an opponent as if he were plucking a flower.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become folded together or bent over; to fold, bend.

† 1650 *Don Bellianis* 164 With such terrible incounters that the knight .doubled backward upon his horse. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Plants* vii. 163 After 10 hrs. 15 m.. the blade quite doubled up. *Mod.* His knees doubled up under him. The leaf has been folded, and tends to double over.

d. *Billiards.* (*a.*) *intr.* Of a ball. To rebound, (*b.*) *trans.* To cause (a ball) to rebound: cf. Doublet 7.

1885 *Billiards simplified* (1889) 50 If you .hit the red nearly full, so that it doubles down the table [etc.] *Mod.* You can double the ball into the middle pocket.

9. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To sail or pass round or to the other side of (a cape or point), so that the ship's course is, as it were, doubled or bent upon itself.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 11 b, If you wil bring your shippe into the bay of Hardines, you must double yᵉ poynt of Gentilnes 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. x. 12 b, Having doubled the cape, we passed along. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 To go into the East Indies without doubling the Cape of Good Hope. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 295 The invaders doubled the Land's End and ravaged Cornwall.

b. *intr.* To get round. *To double upon* (in naval warfare): to get round to the other side of (an enemy's fleet), so as to inclose it between two fires.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) A a 1j b, The lee-line .cannot so easily double upon the van of the enemy. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* v 91 Nelson's feat of 'doubling', or stationing his ships one on the outer bow and another on the outer quarter of each of the enemy's. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Doubling upon* .a hostile fleet .. as Nelson did at the Nile. 1875 F. Hall in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 751/2 I doubled nimbly round a couple of corners, and paused again.

10. *intr.* To turn sharply and suddenly in running, as a hunted hare; to turn back on one's course; to pursue a winding or tortuous course

1596 Drayton *Legends* ii. 382 To the Covert doth himselfe betake Doubling, and creepes from Brake againe to Brake. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* IV. Wks. 1884 VIII. 75 See how he doubles, like a hunted hare. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 95 He found the river fetching a long reach, double short upon itself. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. iv. 87 The negociation doubled through all the bland windings of concession and conciliation. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 306 They suddenly turned to double upon their walk again.

b. *trans.* To avoid or escape by doubling; to elude, give the slip to.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict* s.v., To double a person .signifies either to run away from him openly, and elude his attempts to overtake you, or to give him the slip.. unperceived. 1848 Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. ii. 23 Skill in doubling all the changes of life, and in meeting its emergencies.

11. *fig.* (*intr.*) To make evasive turns or shifts; to use duplicity, act deceitfully. ? *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 525/2, I double, I varye in tellyng of my tale. . Nay, and you double ones, I have done with you. 1578 Hunnis *Hyveful Hunnye Gen.* xii 25 Why hast thou dealt thus craftely And doubled so with mee? 1604 *Trag. Nero* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 54 Why with false Auguries haue we bin deceiv'd? What, can Celestiall Godheads double too? 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 35 Who have been attent not to double with their God. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxv, If thy tongue doubles with me, I will have it torn from thy misbelieving jaws.

Double-acting, *ppl. a.* Acting in two ways or directions, by two methods, etc.: *spec.* of a steam-engine, worked by application of steam power on both sides of the piston. (Cf. *double action* s v. Double *a.* 6)

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 475 The upward stroke of the piston was now produced by admitting the steam below it..thus the engine became double acting. 1850 Chubb *Locks & Keys* 28 Chubb's detector being combined with the six double-acting tumblers, added very greatly to the security of the lock. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Double-acting Pump*, one which throws water at each stroke. 1892 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* I. ii. 155 The assumed relationship..had begun to perform its double-acting part.

Double-bank, *v.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* **a.** *Naut.* To provide with two rowers on one bench for each pair of opposite oars, or with two rowers for each oar. **b.** *transf.* To work or pull with two sets of men, horses, etc. (*e.g.* a rope with men on both sides, a dray with a double team of horses); also *absol.*

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xii, They double-banked their oars. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 147 They started next day..and, by good luck..met with some chaps on the road with fresh cattle, and so double banked all the way up.

Double-banked (-bæŋkt), *a. Naut.* [parasynth. f. *double bank* + -ED.] Having pairs of opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same bench; or, having two rowers at each oar. (Said of the oars, or of the boat; also adverbially.) **b.** *Double-banked frigate*: a frigate carrying guns on two decks; also called a **Double-banker.**

1697 Dampier *Voy* I. xv. 429 They row double-banked; that is, two Men sitting on one Bench, but one rowing on one side, the other on the other side of the Boat. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., The oars are also said

to be double-ban' ed when two men row upon every single one. 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III 300 A large double-banked frigate 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Double-banked*, 60-gun frigates which carry guns along the gangway..are usually styled double bankers.

Dou·ble-ba·rrelled, -eled (-bæ·rĕld), *a.*

1. Of a fire-arm: Having two barrels.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ₱ 5 His double-barrelled Pistols 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 95, I discharged the double barrelled gun to the right and left.

2 *fig.* Serving a double purpose; having a double reference; double, twofold.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xxvii, This was a double-barrelled compliment. 1841 THACKERAY *Fun. Napoleon* ii, The above account.. has a double-barrelled morality. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 345 Every one they know has a double barrelled name and a great grandfather of renown.

So **Double-barrel** *a.* = prec.; *sb.*, a double-barrelled gun; **Double-barrel** *v. nonce-wd.*, to make 'double-barrelled'.

1811 BYRON *Hints Hor.* 556 Double-barrels, miss their mark 1829 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) I. 111 A double barrel gun 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xii, He double-barrelled his name, and, instead of T. Sniffle, came out as Rev. T. D'Arcy Sniffle.

Double-bass (dv b'l,bē·s). [f. DOUBLE *a.* 4 b + BASS, after the Italian name CONTRABASSO.] A musical instrument, the largest and deepest-toned of the violin class, having three or four strings, usually tuned a fourth apart.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Violone*, A double bass almost twice as big as the common bass violin 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 176 Girls handling the double bass. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 40 To double-basses belong the lowest sounds of the harmony. *attrib.* 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvii, 'Harm them not!' exclaimed Kettledrummle, in his very best double bass tones. 1880 P. DAVID in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 458 Bottesini and other celebrated double-bass players.

Double-benched (-benſt), *a.* Having two benches; *spec.* (*Naut.*) = DOUBLE-BANKED.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 17 A double benched cart. 1881 OGILVIE, *Double banked, double benched.*

Double-bitt, *v. Naut.* [see BITT.] *trans.* To pass (a cable) twice round the bitts, or round two pairs of bitts instead of one.

1833 CAPT. MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, 'Which cable was ranged last night - the best bower?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Jump down, then, and see it double bitted and stoppered at thirty fathoms.' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 104 In ships of war there are usually two pairs of cable-bitts, and when they are both used at once the cable is said to be double bitted.

Double-bitted, *a.* [see BIT *sb.*[1]] Having two bits (in various senses).

1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* i, A double-bitted military bridle. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 345 Grubbing the roots of shrubs is usually performed with the..double bitted mattock. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Double-bitted Axe* has two opposite bits or blades It is an ancient form of battle-axe.

Double-breasted, *a.* Of a coat, etc.: Having the two sides of the breast made alike, with buttons and button holes, so as to button on either side. Also, having a double thickness of material on the breast, as an under-vest.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3693/4 A light Cloth Coat double breasted 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 149 A loose great coat, or double-breasted surtout. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii 54 That arrangement in a modern waistcoat which is entitled 'double breasted'.

Doubled (dv'b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. DOUBLE *v.*]

1. Made double, increased twofold, † repeated, etc.; see the verb.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 16 Fynde a-noper digit vnder the next figure bifore the doublede. 1572 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xi D iij, Ioyning to that doubled distance the heigth of your eye, ye haue the whole altitude. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 70 Hollow Rocks that doubled Images of Voice rebound. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. xiv, Their doubled speed the affrighted Dragons try.

b. Of land: see *double land* s.v. DOUBLE *a.* 6.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I. 256 The Land in the Country is high and doubled. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* App. 26 The Land is white with small Hills, and in some places doubled.

2. Folded, bent: see DOUBLE *v.* 8.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 149 Doubled knees, and Groans and Cries. 1860 MACMICHAEL *Pilgr. Ps* 324 A small doubled piece of cloth 1864 MRS GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. IV. 14 Poor Hans' doubled up figure

Dou·ble-dealer. [f. next, or f. DOUBLE *adv.* 3.] One who acts with duplicity.

1547-64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr) VIII. i, God .. abhorreth..hypocrites, and double dealers. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 22 Thus execrable is the Traytor, and Double-Dealer. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 278 A Janus-faced double-dealer.

Dou·ble-dealing, double dealing, *vbl sb.* [see DOUBLE *a.* 5.] Action marked by duplicity; the profession of one thing and practice of another.

a 1529 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumb.* 174 Let double delyng in the haue no place. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 133 Some feared there was some dissembling or double dealing in this businesse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x 403 The malice and double dealing of the Chinese. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III iv. 45 Saville .. by his double dealing with the King and the Scots, proved himself a political traitor

Dou·ble-dealing, *ppl. a.* [f. prec., or f. DOUBLE *adv.* 3.] Using duplicity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XIV 223 To be beguiled by a dubbledealing Spy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 53 Lowminded, doubledealing, self-seeking politicians.

Double-decker. *colloq.* [parasynth. f. *double deck* + -ER[1].] A double-decked ship, etc. a. 'A ship with two decks above the water-line'. b. *U.S.* 'A street-car having a second floor and seats on top; a freight- or cattle-car with two floors'. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Double-dye, *v.* [f. DOUBLE *adv.* + DYE *v.*] *trans.* To dye twice; *fig.* to imbue or stain deeply.

1602 *How to Chuse good Wife* IV. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 77 Did he not..double-dye your coral lips with blood? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* XXXV, He is a sort of man to double-dye himself in guilt by way of vengeance.

Hence **Double-dyed** *ppl. a.*, dyed twice; *fig.* deeply imbued or stained (with guilt, etc.); **Double-dyeing** *sb.*, a method of dyeing mixed woollen and cotton fabrics by which the two are dyed separately.

1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 148 You are double dy'd Idolaters. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 15 Some double dyed Son of our Church, some Protestant in grain. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *K. Lynne* II. xii. 256 A double-dyed scoundrel.

Double-edged, *a.* [f. *double edge* + -ED, or DOUBLE *adv.*] Having two (cutting) edges; *fig.* cutting or acting both ways.

1552 HULOET, Double edged, *anceps* 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & Panth.* III 192 Your Delphic sword. Is double-edged and cuts on either side. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 289 Pikes.. headed with a double-edged Iron. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 454 (Jod) Strong, pointed, double-edged wit. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 196 The charge. is double-edged, and cuts both ways.

Double-e·nder.

1. Anything having two ends alike; *spec.* a kind of gun-boat rounded fore and aft. *U.S.*

1865 *Star* 3 Feb., The double ender Sassacus.. caught one of the shells. which carried away the skylight of the cabin 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 219 The United States double-ender 'Wateree'. 18.. *Amer. Antiquarian* IX. 370 (Cent) It may be styled a double-ender spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with two adjustable circular saws, for sawing both ends of timber.

‖ **Double entendre** (dūbl ahntahndr). [rare obs. F. = the usual *double entente*, double understanding, ambiguity; (an example, of 1688, is given by Littré in *Suppl.*) Cf. also *double entendement* in DOUBLE *a.* 2 quot. 1548.] A double meaning; a word or phrase having a double sense, *esp.* as used to convey an indelicate meaning.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. 36 Foible, Chagrin, Grimace, Embarrasse, Double entendre, Equivoque. 1678 DUCHESS CLEVELAND in Miss Berry *Eng & France* (1834) I. i. 92 The ambassador showed a letter, which he pretended one part of it was a double entendre. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* Prol., No *double entendres*, which you sparks allow, To make the ladies look - they know not how. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II No 11. 3/2 A double *Entendre* By th' word is express'd 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 159 The jokes and the double entendres that were flying about.

Double-face. a. (Properly two words, *double face*) 'Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern' Webster 1828. b. (*dou·ble-face*), A double-faced person, a hypocrite.

1892 *Boy's Own Paper* Nov. 55/3 Then you believe that uncle is a double face.

Double-faced (-fē·st), *a.*

1. Having two faces or aspects.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 29 Chance is like Ianus, double faced. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 140 Double-fac'd Death. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 36 Double-faced as these inventions are—wearing one meaning in the apologies of theologians, and quite another to the multitude.

b. Of a fabric: Finished on both sides, so that either may be used as the right side.

2. *fig.* 'Facing two ways'; professing different things to different people; insincere.

1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 64 Deep dissemblers, double hearted, double tongued, double-faced. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 134 Double-fac'd men God abhorreth. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks 1859 I. 63 Those whom he knew to be slippery and double-faced.

Hence **Double-fa·cedness**, the quality of being double-faced; duplicity, insincerity.

1867 SALA *Ly. Waterloo to Penin.* II. 116 An element in Spanish statecraft .. known as *dobles*, or doublefacedness. 1887 COLVIN *Keats* 79 Of double facedness or insincerity .. Hunt was incapable

† **Dou·blefold,** *a. Obs.* [loosely after *manifold*, etc.] Twofold, double.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6758 (Cott) He sal again yeild duble fald. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* 2nd Prol., Clad with the doublefold cloth of confusion. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 26 The blessings are double fold to the diligent and obedient hearer. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 70 Increased in a double-fold degree.

Dou·ble-ganger (-gæŋəɹ). [ad. Ger. *doppelganger* or Du. *dubbelganger* double-goer.]

1. The apparition of a living person; a double, a wraith.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* 178 *note*, He .. may probably find it to be his own fetch or wraith or double-ganger. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, Either you are Hereward, or you are his double-ganger.

2. A rendering of *amphisbæna*, the double-headed snake. *nonce-use.*

1832 WHITTIER *Double-headed Snake* 60 Urchins..searching .. for sheep or kine The terrible double-ganger heard.

Dou·ble-ha·nded, *a.*

1. Adapted to be lifted or held with both hands; two-handled.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 366 In his lov'd mother's hand He put the double-handed cup. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 172 Do you use a single or double handed rod?

2. Having two hands; *fig.* capable of a double use, application, or action.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* (J.), All things being double-handed, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood.

Hence **Double-ha·ndedness**, the quality of being double-handed; duplicity of action.

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr Claudius* x, That sort of double-handedness that the Duke hated.

† **Dou·ble-head.** *Obs.* a. The double-headed snake. b. Double-headed shot.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 700 The Grecians call this Serpent Amphisbaina..I have called it Double-head 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 440 The Amphisbena, or Double-head 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1361/1 He .. loaded his Guns with double head and round Partridge.

Dou·ble-he·aded, *a.* Having a double head or two heads, two-headed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Double-headed shot: a shot consisting of two balls joined together. *Double-headed serpent* or *snake*: a snake-like lizard of N. America, having the head and tail nearly alike; hence formerly supposed to have two heads; = AMPHISBÆNA 2.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pinnes such as shalbe double headed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII xii. 363 His favours are deceitfull and double headed, he doeth apparent good, for reall..evill after it 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* E viij b, A double-headed-Aigle 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* 17 Double-headed Shot..are two Bullets fastned together, by a little piece of Iron, about half an inch long. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. XXXIII. 10 This double headed Government. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 222 The Amphisbæna, or the Double Headed Serpent. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 63, 13 rounds of double headed shot. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, His great double-headed axe.

Double-hea·der. *U. S.* a. A kind of fireworks. b. A railway train having two engines.

1869 ALDRICH *Story of Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-headers. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The express from Chicago started out with a double-header.

Dou·ble-hea·rted, *a.* [see DOUBLE *a.* 5.] Having a 'double heart'; deceitful, dissembling.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 151 Double-hearted, speaking one thing with their tongues, and thinking another thing in their hearts. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 160 Guilefull and double-hearted hypocrites. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 227 In this doublefaced, doublehearted world.

Hence **Double-hea·rtedness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XII. 3 This dubble-hartednesse ..maketh men dubbletunged 1886 HERON *Ch. Subapostolic Age* I. i. 21 Doubleheartedness, guile, arrogance.

Dou·blejee, -key, -see, dubbletie, adaptations or corruptions of Du. *dubbeltje*, a coin worth 10 cents, or about 2*d.* English.

1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 201 A Doublekey, which is a piece of money that goes for two-pence. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 168 A Dubbletie .. a twopenny piece of Dutch money. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 59 Two stiver pieces called doublesees. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 183 We had to put a doublejee or so into the wooden shoe.

† **Dou·ble-leaf,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.*

A. *sb.* The plant twayblade (*Listera ovata*), an orchid with two large opposite ovate leaves.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvii. 224 The Twayblade or Doubleleaf. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 65 The salts [of] double leafe and of cardus benedictus. are diaphoricall.

B. *adj.* Having two leaves, double-leaved.

1592 LYLY *Midas* I. ii, The lips are .. made for a double-leafe dore for the mouth.

Dou·ble-lo·ck, *v. trans.* To lock by two turns of the key, as in some forms of lock.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven & Ad.* 448 Bid Suspicion double-lock the door. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 39 How came I to double-lock myself in? 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. ix. 77 John had double-locked the door.

Double meaning, *sb.* Double or ambiguous signification; the use of an ambiguous word or phrase, *esp.* to convey an indelicate meaning; = DOUBLE ENTENDRE. So **Dou·ble-meaning** *a*, having a double meaning, ambiguous. **Double-meaner** *nonce-wd.*, one who deals in double meanings.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 8 The wily using of wordes, that in sense have double meanyng. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 824 Th' Embassader Of Pyrrhus (whom the Delphian Oracler Deluded by his double-meaning Measures). 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 114 Has de eiu'd mee, like a double-meaning Prophesier. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ₱ 2 These are ever harping upon things they ought not to allude to, and deal mightily in double meanings .. for your double-meaners are dispersed..thro' all parts of town or city. 1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* xiii, A double meaning shows double sense. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. LXXXIII. XI. 36 By delicate wit and double-meaning phrases to express an offensive sentiment.

Dou·ble-mi·nded, *a.* Having two 'minds'; undecided or wavering in mind; † also, formerly, Having two meanings, an overt and a concealed.

1552 Huloet, Dowble mynded, or of many wyttes, *altriplex*. 1611 Bible *Jas.* i. 8 A double minded man is vnstable in all his wayes. 1727 H. Herbert tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 161 Thou shalt not be either double-tongued or double-minded. 1834 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iii. 42 It is the double-minded who find difficulties.

Hence **Double-mi·ndedness**, the state of being double-minded (in either sense).

1608 W. Slater *Malachy* (1650) 29 Lameness Is hypocrisie, double-mindedness. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 121 Insincerity and double-mindednesse. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 71 The Amphibology, the double-mindednesse of the word 'dux'. 1881 Gladstone *Sp. at Leeds* 7 Oct., Feeble double-mindedness that does not see its own intention.

Doubleness (dʌ·b'lnés). [f. Double *a.* + -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being double or two-fold. (In quot. 1533, A double layer or fold.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 The more he passyth fro doublynesse and nygheth to symplynesse. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* ix. 23 The stroke passyd through the doublenes of his cloke. 1665-76 Ray *Flora* 190 The Double Popy differeth only from the single field Popy in the doubleness of the flowers. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 10 If we had..two distinct olfactory nerves, we should..have a feeling of doubleness or repetition of smells.

† b. Double or doubtful meaning, ambiguity.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxiii. 248 He wagged his hede, as he that conceyued some doublenesse in this reporte. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 8 That the doublenesse of no one woorde deceive the hearer. [1694 R. Burthogge *Reason* 37 Words .. often have a doubleness of meaning, and then are called Ambiguous].

c. *Doubleness of mind* = double-mindedness.

a 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1634) 10 Doublenesse of mind ..when a man is distracted between God and some other object. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. 348 That doubleness of mind which made him always prone to do acts clashing one with another.

2. The character of being 'double' in action or conduct; duplicity, deceitfulness, treachery.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 159 He coude hir dowblinesse espie. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxvi, Fy on thaire doubilnesse! 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV* (an. 7) 199 b, The erle began to complain.. of the ingratitude and doublenes of kyng Edward. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 602 Dissimulation and doublenesse of heart. 1792 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* May, Unsuspicious .. where he has met no doubleness. 1853 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xxvii, What he called perplexity seemed to her sophistry and doubleness.

Dou·ble-qui·ck, *a.* (*sb*, *adv.*). a. *adj. Mil.* Applied to the quickest step next to the run; = Double *a.* 4 c. Hence *gen.* Very rapid or hurried. b. *sb.* Double-quick pace or time; = Double *sb.* 3 i; also *gen.* *At the double-quick*: very quickly or hastily. c. *adv.* In double-quick time.

In the U.S. army, according to the *Century Dict.*, Double-quick time consisted of 165 steps of 33 inches (= 4532 ft.) to the minute, which is identical with the 'double time' at present (1896) in force in the British Army. According to Funk & Wagnall the term has been superseded by 'double time': see Double *a* 4 c.

1822 G. W. Manby *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 50, I singled out one [seal] that was marching away in double quick time. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 41 It was necessary to move on at double-quick. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* III. 229 He took a candle and lighted it, and turned it down..till it burned his fingers; when he dropped it double quick. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 553/1 His men were proceeding at the double-quick.

Hence **Double-qui·ck** *v.*, *intr.* and *trans.*, to march, or cause to march, at double-quick. (*U.S.*)

1853 *Life in South* II. 294 How they marched and marched again; and 'double quicked', they called it; thirty miles a day. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 962 Berry double-quicked his men to the point, but was too late.

Doubler [1] (dʌ·bləɹ). Now only *dial.* Forms: 4-5 **dobler**(e, **dobeler**(e, **dub(b)lar**, 5 **dobbler**, **dowbler**, *Sc.* **dibler**, 5- **doubler**, **dubler**, (9 *dial.* **dibbler**). [a. AF. *dobler*, *dubler*, = OF. *doblier*, *doublier* a kind of dish, also, a liquid measure, napkin, towel, bag, satchel:— L. *duplārium* liquid measure, bag, purse, f. *duplus* Double: see -arium.] A large plate or dish.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1146 A bassyn, a bolle..A dysche oþer a dobler. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxix. 79 (Gibbs MS.) He þat wyth me putteþ hys honde in to þe dych or dobler. 14.. *Laws of Four Burghs* cxxv. § 3 (Jam.) The heir sall haue ane dish, ane dibler, ane charger, ane cuippie. 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 198, ij brasse potts, iiij puder dublers. 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words* 134 A *Dubler* or *Doubler*, a Platter or Dish. Vox per magnam Angliæ partem diffusa. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dubbler*, a deep earthen dish or platter.

Doubler [2] (dʌ·bləɹ). Forms: see Double *a.* [f. Double *v.* + -er [1]; cf. F. *doubleur*, prob. the immediate source of the technical sense 3 a.]

1. One who, or that which, makes double.

1552 Huloet, Dowbler, *duplicator.* 1557 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 257 The doubler of thy gaine. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 211 One sorte of repetition, which we call the *doubler*, a speedie iteration of one word, but with some little intermission. 1869 Reed *Ship-build.* i. 7 Plates, which..served as doublers to the main flat keel.

† 2. A double-dealer: cf. Double *v.* II. *Obs.*

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 130 Gylefull, craftie, foxlike, and a verie dubbler.

3. Technical senses. a. A person employed in doubling (see Double *v.* 7); also, a machine for doubling cotton or silk.

1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 15 § 6 Silk winder and Doubler. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6187/4 Elizabeth Faulkner Silk-Doubler. *Ibid.* No. 6189/4 Katharine Jackson .. Worsted-Doubler. 1879 J. Robertson in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/1 Carding engines, lap-machines or doublers.

b. *Electr.* An apparatus: see quot. 1788.

1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 8 It is Mr Bennet's doubler that was intended to multiply, by repeated doubling, a small, and otherwise unperceivable, quantity of electricity, till it became sufficient to affect an electrometer, to give sparks, etc. 1794 Read *Ibid.* LXXXIV. 266 When I employ the doubler to investigate atmospheric electricity. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 294 By means of the revolving doubler..Volta succeeded in developing..an electrification capable of affecting his electrometer.

c. *Calico-printing.* 'A blanket or felt placed between the cloth to be printed and the printing-table or cylinder' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

d. *Distilling.* A part or appendage of a still, for intercepting and returning the less volatile vapours to be re-distilled.

4. *slang.* A blow that 'doubles up' a person.

1811 *Morn. Herald* 10 Oct. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 187 Penton was..grounded by a doubler on the left side.

Double-reef, *v.* Chiefly in pa. pple. **double-reefed** (also 8 -rift). *trans.* To reduce the spread of (a sail) by taking in two reefs. Hence **Double-reef** *sb.*, *e.g.* 'in double-reefs of the top-sails' = with the topsails double-reefed.

1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. iii. 133 It would blow..so that we could scarce carry our Top-sails double reft. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 4 At noon we set the main-sail double-reefed 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xv, We were obliged to double-reef the topsails.. and the weather looked very threatening. 1857 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1858) V. 8 At daylight, in double-reefs of the top sails.

Double-ruff, a game at cards: see Ruff.

Doublesee: see Doublejee.

Double-shot, *v.* *trans.* To load (a cannon) with a double quantity of shot. Also *fig.*

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. iii, A pair of buffers.. they are double-shotted. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xvi, The enemy..poured in a double shotted.. broadside 1853 Trench *Proverbs* iii. 49 [Proverbs] so rich in humour, so double-shotted with homely sense. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 60 Double shot the gun.

Doublet (dʌ·blet). Forms: 4-7 **dublett**e, 4 8 **dublet**, (5 **doublet**, **-led**, **dobbelet**, **dobel(l)ett**, e, **dobelat**, **doplyt**), 5-6 **doblet**, **-ett**(e, **doublette**, **dow-**, (6 *Sc.* **dowblat**, **dwiplat**), 6-7 **doublett**, **dowblet**, 4- **doublet**. [a. F. *doublet* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) something folded, a furred coat, etc, f. *double* + dim. suffix *-et*.]

1. A close-fitting body-garment, with or without sleeves, worn by men from the 14th to the 18th centuries. (Rarely applied to a similar garment worn by women.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

(The doublet had many changes of fashion, being at one time with, at another without, short skirts. In its various sleeved and sleeveless forms, it was the prototype of the modern coat, jacket, and waistcoat.)

1326 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II*, 26/3 Unus doublet pro corpore Regis. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Kn.* 571 Dubbed in a dublet of a dere tars. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xiii. 115 They hadd couertly vndre theyr lytel doublettes rasers 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 15) 135 That it was ynough for a woman, to judge the difference betwene the shurte and the dublet of her husbande. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt, etc* 158 Dublet, and Cloke, with Plush and Velvet linde. 1740 Gray *Let.* Poems (1775) 83 We should have taken it for a red sattin doublet. 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf* 133 George Fox..travelled as a missionary .. buttoned up in a leathern doublet with sleeves

b. phr. *Doublet and hose*; *esp.* as the typical masculine attire; also, as a sort of undress, or dress for active pursuits, implying absence of the cloak worn for warmth and protection, or of the gown, coat, or cassock befitting age or dignity.

1598 Shaks *Merry W.* III. i. 46 And youthful still, in your doublet and hose, this raw-rumatick day? 1600—*A. Y. L.* II. iv. 6 Doublet and hose ought to show itselfe coragious to pettycoate. 1603-4 *Const. & Canons Eccl* § 74 That in public they go not in their Doublet and Hose, without Coats or Cassocks. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-T.* (Arb.) 38 One man can go in Doublet and Hose, when another Man cannot be without a Cloak. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* I. 3 Clad in doublet and hose, and boots of Cordovan leather.

† c. *Doublet of defence* (or *fence*): a body-armour composed of metal plates covered with cloth or leather; = Brigandine. *Obs.*

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37 A Doubeled of defence couered with red Leþer. 1463 *Mann & Housch. Exp* (1841) 158 Ffusten .. ffor to make doblettys off fence. 1488 *Will of Sharneboume* (Somerset Ho.), Doblette of fence. 1885 *Fairholt's Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) Gloss. s.v. *Brigandine.*

† d. *Iron* or *stone doublet*: a prison. *Obs. slang.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. Ind & P.* 318 We say metaphorically, when any is in Prison, He has a Stone Doublet on. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Iron-doublet*, a Prison. *c* 1720 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 227 He that will not pay his Debts when a few good Words will ballance his Accounts with his Creditor, deserves to wear a Stone Doublet all his Life-time.

2. One of two things precisely alike or in some way identical: one of a pair or couple; a duplicate copy; *pl.* twins. *spec.* b. *Philol.* One of two words (in the same language) representing the same ultimate word but differentiated in form, as *cloak* and *clock*, *fashion* and *faction*. c. *Printing.* A word or phrase set up a second time by mistake = Double *sb.* 3 h (Webster, 1864).

[1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 107 For as good preachers be worthy double honour: so vnpreaching prelates be worthy double dishonoure: They muste be at theyr doublets.] 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 203 Doublettes, is when we rehearse one and the same worde twise together Ah wretche, wretche, that I am. 1681 Grew *Museum* (J.), Those doublets on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 160 Doublets, i.e. double and divergent derivations from a common root, as, for example, *ration* and *ration* 1881 Skeat *Etymol Dict* 175 Thus *dole* is a doublet of *deal* 1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 594 [In] Hebrew grammar.. there is a special dual form to express doublets.

3. *Gaming.* (*pl.*) a. The same number turning up on both the dice at a throw.

c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 56 Nowe will I begyn For to caste .. Take heare, I dare laye, Are dublettes, in good faye *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) II. 270 He seldom fails to throw doublets. 1855 E. Smedley *Occult Sc.* 246 Doublets must occasionally turn up if we are always casting the dice.

† b. An old game at tables or backgammon.

1611 Cotgr., *Renette*, a game at Tables of some resemblance with our Doublets, or Queenes Game 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 71 At tables he reaches not beyond doublets. 1684 Otway *Atheist* v. 1 Wks. 1728 II. 85 Farewel . Seven and Eleven, Sink Tray and the Doublets

4. A pair or couple. *spec.* a. *Sporting.* Two birds killed at once with a double-barrelled gun.

1816 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 146, I had eight doublets and bagged both my birds every time. 1837 *Ibid.* II. 129 Five glorious doublets.

b. A combination of two simple lenses.

1831 Brewster *Optics* xii. 342 Dr. Wollaston's microscopic doublet..consists of two plano convex lenses. 1844 A. Gray *Lett* (1893) 345, I can .. see the pollen tubes with even my three-line doublet! 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech* s.v., Sir John Herschel's doublet consists of a double convex lens, and of a plano-concave lens..It is intended for a simple microscope. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 411 The object glasses are doublets with a positive lens of quartz and a negative of Iceland spar.

5. A counterfeit jewel composed of two pieces of crystal or glass cemented together with a layer of colour between them, or of a thin slice of a gem cemented on a piece of glass or inferior stone

1449 *Churchw. Acc. St. George, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 133 A gret croun .. garnished with stones clepyd dublets. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 45 Dobblettes of glasse yeue a gret euidence, Thyng countirfet wyl faile at assay. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* Ded., Take my Garnet Doublet Name. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 348 Various methods of counterfeiting gems by coloured glass, pastes, doublets. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 5/1 'Doublets' as they are called are topazes having a thin slice of diamond laid on the visible surface .. the composite stone being sold as a diamond.

6. *Her.*

1830 Robson *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Traverse* or *Doublet*, is a bearing .. resembling the chevron, which issues from two angles of one side of the escutcheon, and meets in a point about the middle of the other side; but without touching the line of the shield with its point.

7. *Billiards.* (See quot.)

1856 Crawley *Billiards* (1859) 18 The Doublet .. is produced by striking your own or the object ball against one of the cushions, so as to make it rebound to an opposite pocket or ball.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1)

1513 More *Rich III* (1883) 47 He plucked vp hys doublet sleue to his elbow. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclxxxiv, A dowblette maker of London. 1675 J. Pyncheon in Mather *K. Philip's War* (1862) 245, I pray you send down by the post my doublet coat.

Hence **Dou·bleted** *a*, clad in a doublet; † **Dou·bleting** *sb.*, ? stuff for doublets (cf. *trouseing*).

1575 *Act Gen. Assembly* in Henderson *Old World Scotland* (1893) 163 All Kinde of gowning, cutting, doubletting, or breckes of Velvet 1858 Hawthorne *Ancestral Footsteps* (1883) 495 Doubletted and beruffled knightly shades of Queen Elizabeth's time.

Double-tho·ng, *v.* *trans.* To strike with the doubled thong of a whip. Hence **Double-tho·nger**, a stroke thus given (*colloq.*).

1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xix, Double-thonging the off wheeler most unmercifully. 1890 Boldrewood *Colonial Ref* (1891) 187 With a shout, a double-thonger, half a dozen wild plunges .. the team settled down to something like racing speed

† **Double-tongue.** *Obs.*

1. Duplicity or deceitfulness of speech. (Properly two words, *double tongue*: see Double *a.* 5.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars T.* 570 Þe sinne of double tonge suche as speken faire biforn folk and wikkedly bihynde. 14.. [see Double *a.* 5].

2. *Herb* The shrub *Ruscus Hypoglossum*; so called from the leaves springing from the middle of the leaf-like stalks or phyllodes

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xiii. 674 Double tongue hath thicke brownish leaues vppon the whiche there groweth in the midle of euery leafe another smal leafe fashioned like a tongue. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 284 *marg.*, *Bilingua.* Horse-tongue, or Double-tongue.

Double-tongue, *v* : see Tongue.

Double-tongued (-tʌŋd), *a.* [cf. Double *a.* 5.] Speaking contrary or inconsistent things; deceitful or insincere in speech.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* iii. 8 It byhoueth dekenes for to be

chast, not dowble tungid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 110/2 Dubylle-tonged, *ambiloguus .. bilinguis*. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 17 Thay that ar doubel tungit the quhilk sais ane thing now, and sine ane oder thing. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xvi, Thou art but a double tongued Christian, I doubt. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxviii (1862) VI. 114 'The double-tongued and all-objecting Zeno.'

Doubling (dʌ·blĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DOUBLE, or its result.

1. Twofold increase, multiplication by two, duplication ; † repetition (*obs.*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxiii. (1495) 361 Reflexion and reboundynge and dowblynge of the sonne bemes. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 29 A Mechanicall Dubblyng of the Cube 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 221 To the doubling of his griefe. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 44 The rapid doubling of the population.

b. *Brewing* and *Distilling* (See quots.)

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. 266 They..use their next small Wort instead of the first Water for brewing Ale or more Strong Beer from fresh Malt, which they call Doubling. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Doubling*. 1. The second distillation of low wines.

2. *concr.* The lining of a garment ; *esp.* in *Heraldry*.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 79 b, In Armes it is called Ermyne .. In Mantles (as M. G. Leyghe sayeth) they are called doblinges. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. iv. (1611) 12 Doublings or linings of roabes. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III iii, A Viscount's mantle hath two doublings and a half of plain white fur. 1809 J. Home in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 193 A mantling gules, the doubling argent.

3. *Naut.* a. A piece of timber fitted on to the bitts ; fir-lining. b. The covering or lining of a ship with an extra layer of planking ; the extra layer itself. c The double-seamed border or edging of a sail. d. *pl.* That part of a mast between the trestletrees and the cap.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coussin de bittes*, the fir-lining or doubling of the bits 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. and Voy* ii 11 Such effects are very apt to follow the doubling of vessels. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug 450/1 The lower part of the luff..laced..to the doublings of the mast.

4. *Building* (See quots.)

1842 76 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Doubling*, a term used in Scotland to denote eaves' boards. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Doubling* .. 2. The double course of shingles or slates at the eave of a house.

5. The folding of any substance ; a fold.

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xiii. 43 Giving to every fold his proper naturall doubling. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 141 A kind of hem or doubling of the leaf. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 9 When you double up your Iron..to make it thick enough..and..work in the doubling into one another, and make it .. one .. lump. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II ii. § 11 The structure is so arranged by ramifications and doublings as to present a very extensive surface to the air.

6. A sudden turn in running ; *fig.* an evasion, a shift ; deceitful or tricky action, double dealing.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 26 Your wurship mai the better conceive there hole dealing and dubling with me. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii (1632) 715 Pestred with the doublings of Lawyers. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I (1677) 92 When Hounds hunt a Female-Hare, she will use more Crossing and Doubling. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 31 ₱ 8 Mean doublings to escape the pursuit of criticism. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 189 To trace all the turns and doublings of his course..would be wearisome.

7. *attrib.* (various technical senses : see the vb.).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clous des sabords*, doubling-nails, to line the gun-ports. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 25 Doubling planks that may be wrought upon the sides. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 793 (Silk Manuf.) The motions are given to the doubling-machine in a very simple way.

Dou·bling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That doubles, in various senses.

1. Making, or becoming, twice as much ; increasing twofold ; repeating, resounding, echoing ; †stammering (quot. 1621).

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handy-crafts* (1621) 228 He makes the trampled ground .. shake with doubling sound. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 23 Tears, whose violence deny'd Th' intended passage of her doubling tongue. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 13 Heads having doubling Croches, are called Forked Heads. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 333 Thro' the big dome the doubling thunder bounds. 1787 Cavallo in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 14 Experiments made with those doubling or multiplying plates. 1801 Young *ibid.* XCII. 45 Doubling [=double-refracting] spars.

2. Folding, bending.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Longing* i, With doubling knees and weary bones.

3. Turning suddenly in running ; *fig.* evasive.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 164 Deepe dissembling and dubling hypocrisie. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV. iv. (1718) 201 The hindmost hound oft takes the doubling hare. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 17 With Steps revers'd She forms the doubling Maze. 1755 H. Walpole *Let. to H. S. Conway* 15 Nov., Lord Egmont was doubling, absurd, and obscure.

Doubloon (dʌblū·n). Also 7 **doblone, dublion,** 8 **doublon, doblon.** [a. F. *doublon*, or Sp. *doblon*, augm. of *doble* DOUBLE.] A Spanish gold coin, originally double the value of a pistole, i. e. 33 to 36 shillings English ; now worth a little more than £1.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. II. viii. 170, I gave him sixe Doblones of two. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xiii, Six doubloons of gold. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There are also double dubloons now current..for 3 pound 12 shillings. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* App. 5 Dollars 540*l.* Troy and Double Loons 201. 1755 Johnson, *Doublon.* 1862 *London Rev.* 30 Aug. 197 A minute search is easily prevented by the influence of doubloons on Spanish officials.

‖ **Doublure** (dublū·r). [F. *doublure* lining, f. *doubler* to DOUBLE, line.] An ornamental lining, usually of leather, on the inside of a book-cover.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 6/2 With a doublure (this is the term applied to the elaborated inside faces of the cover) of crimson morocco. 1892 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Bound in Brocade of the Eighteenth Century, the cloth cover with the Artist's design in gold used as a doublure. 1895 Zaehnsdorf *Sh. Hist. Bookbinding* 22 To Badier is assigned the first use of doublures (1703).

Doubly (dʌ·bli), *adv.* [f. DOUBLE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a double or twofold manner or degree ; in two ways, or twice as much.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 386 Here we synnen doubli. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1172 Two tables of the commandements dowbly in oure lady sawle ware. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 80 Thy blowes, doubly redoubled. 1789 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 14 Jan., I was now doubly sorry. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. 250 Doubly refracting substances.

2. With duplicity, deceitfully. ? *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxvi. (1869) 150 False mesures she vseth doubleliche. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 2 Let him not deale doubly with vs. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* 77 Hee had no reason to speak doublely. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 186 They lay a man under a necessity to deal doubly with them !

Doubt (daut), *sb.*[1] Forms : 3–4 dut(e, (4 dote), 3–6 doute, (4 6 dowt(e, douȝt(e, dought(e, dowght), 4–7 dout, 5– doubt, (5–6 doubte, 6 dubte, dowbt). [ME. a. OF. *dute, dote, doute*, vbl. sb. f. *douter* to DOUBT. The spelling *douȝte, dought*, arose from the spoken identity, which per contra caused Doughty to be spelt *doubty*. As to the mod. spelling with *b*, see DOUBT *v.*]

1. The (subjective) state of uncertainty with regard to the truth or reality of anything ; undecidedness of belief or opinion. With *pl.* : A feeling of uncertainty as to something.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2463 Ne beo þu na þing o dute Of al þet tu ibeden hauest. *c* 1300 *Beket* 375 Thanne was the Ilischop in gret doute what were therof to done. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 Þou man of litil faith, whi had þou doute ? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/2 A Dowte, *ambiguitas, dubietas, dubitacio, dubium*. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 17 Your wordes bringe me in a doubt. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 17 You ought not to stand in doubt. 1585 Q. Eliz. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29, I write not this, my deare brother, for dout. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 16 Modest Doubt is cal'd The Beacon of the wise 1708 Stanhope *Paraphr* (1709) IV. 67 To remove all Remains of Unbelief and Doubt. 1779 Cowper *Hymn*, 'When *darkness long*' i, The folly of my doubts and fears. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcvi, There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds.

b. The condition of being (objectively) uncertain ; a state of affairs such as to give occasion for hesitation or uncertainty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22612 (Götf.) Saint paul it sais, it es na dute. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIV. 207 Quhill eftir myd-morne, the fichting Lestit, in-till sic ane dout. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* IV. i. (Seager) Like A polished glass held to the lips, when life's In doubt. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 556 It..brought in doubt the sincerity of the former professions. 1892 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 140/1 In a case of this kind I think I ought to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt.

†2. A matter or point involved in uncertainty ; a doubtful question ; a difficulty. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 134 Whan oon doute is determined and kut awey þer wexen oþer doutes wiþouten noumbre. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlvii. (1495) 569 No man shal wene that it is doubt or fals that god hath sette vertue in precyous stones. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 41 b, Who will. now and then propose such doubtfull doubtes. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 420 You doe Likewise alledge that the greatest bodie of Laws were transmitted..by Mr. penn, which is a doubt.

†3. Apprehension, dread, fear. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 28 For dute of deaðe. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 89 He nadde of no prince in þe world doute. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ₱ 949 Oonly for the doute of Ihesu Crist. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2, I havyng doute of harme of my body, dyd assemble these persones. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 81 For doubte to be blamed he spored his horse. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xcv. 311 They dare not, for dought of Kyng Charlemayne. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. of Sea* 511 Being in many fears and doubts of starving.

†b. A thing to be dreaded ; danger, risk. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 2922 It is gret doute he schal us wynne ! *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 134 If þat ilke remile peerse þe brayn panne þer is a greet doute in þe caas. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. xi. 47 How ever strong and stout They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt.

4. Phrases : a. *To make doubt* : †(*a*) to hesitate, to scruple (*obs*) ; (*b*) to doubt, to be uncertain. b. *No doubt* : undoubtedly, doubtless. †c. *Out of doubt* : without doubt, doubtless (*obs*). d. *Without doubt* : (*a*) certainly, undoubtedly ; †(*b*) without fear, fearlessly (*obs.*).

a. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 185 Boleslaus the seconde. made no doubt to take women by violence from their husbands. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii, 264, I make some doubt, whether the..Proclamation.. were ever printed. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 320, I make no doubt that you will prove the truth of your words.

b. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 378 And no dowte.. siluestre. schulde haue synned more greuously þan giezi did. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 86 Your mother, a notable Gentlewoman (no dout). 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* 65 It was done..to the entire Satisfaction of five or six (no doubt) very disinterested Officers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 5/1 No doubt it was adroit, but the adroitness was of a vulgar kind.

c. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2276 (Trin.) Þat story telleþ out of doute. 1459 *Paston Lett.* No. 323 I. 436 As I schal owt of dowght her after doo. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm) 111 Out of all doubt..their whole soule shall not suffise to reioise to the full. 1656 Cromwell *Sp.* 17 Sept., Whose ends have, out of doubt, been what I told you.

d. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2053 (Cott.) Cham wit-outen dout Sal be his brothers vnderlote. *Ibid.* 6557 (Cott.) Cums again, wit-vten dute. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 44 Rech and pore.. Schulde be there wythoutton dought. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) D ij, Withouten doute I sholde merite to leaue yow. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 64 This Henricus..was without doubt..the head of the Birkali. 1895 F. Hall *Two Trifles* vii, Without doubt, in the judgment of many..he has done so.

5. *Comb.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxliv, His doubt-Sprung Pietie has yet a farther Quest. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 393 Against these doubt-mongers. 1895 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 901 The doubt-excluding certainty required.

†**Doubt,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. A redoubt.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XII. 286 This doubt downe, that none betwixt us stands.

Doubt (daut), *v.* Forms : see DOUBT *sb.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **doubted** (also 4 dutte, 4–5 dut(e, 5 doute, (dought), pa. pple. 4–5 ydouted). [ME. *duten, douten*, a. OF. *duter, doter, douter*, (14–16th c. also *doubter*) :—L. *dubitāre* to waver in opinion, hesitate, related to *dubius* wavering to and fro, Dubious. The normal 14th c. forms in Fr. and Eng. were *douter, doute* ; the influence of Latin caused these to be artificially spelt *doubt-*, which in 17th c. was again abandoned in Fr., but retained in Eng.

Branch II 'to fear, to be in fear', a development of the verb in OF., was an early and very prominent sense of the vb. and its derivatives in ME. : cf. also Redoubt, etc.]

I. 1. *intr.* To be in doubt or uncertainty ; to be wavering or undecided in opinion or belief. Const. *of* (†*at*, †*in*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21090 (Edin.) [Thomas Didymus] lange he dutid in þe richte. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 100 Of his birth douted þai noht. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* IX. 8 He doutide, for that it was seid of sum men, for Joon roos aȝen fro deede men. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxxxi. 216 There was none that ought to dout in hym. 1539 Bible (Great) *Matt.* xxviii. 17 But some douted. 1548 Cranmer *Conf. Unwrit. Verities* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. AA. 97 The Chyrche wytnesseth them to be true..wherfore it is not lawful to doubt at them. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 178 Hee that never doubted, scarce ever well-beleeved. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. xlvii, But let us hope ; to doubt is to rebel. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 519 Who never doubted of the final triumph of freedom and the law.

2. *trans.* To be uncertain or divided in opinion about ; to hesitate to believe or trust ; to feel doubt about ; to call in question ; to mistrust.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22811 (Trin.) Who so douteþ þis, is childe þe more. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. ccxli (R.), The lady who douted those wordes. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* II. 828 Diverse of his housholde servaunts, whome either he suspected, or doubted. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 183 Doctors doubt that. 1680 Dryden *Ovid's Ep., Helen to Paris* (R.), He..The beauty doubted, but believ'd the wife. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 461 Because Socrates doubted some things, therefore Arcesilas and Carneades doubted all. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* II, My lord, you have never yet doubted my word. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 They doubt a man's sound judgment if he does not eat with appetite.

b. with clause, introduced by *whether, if, that*. (Often with *but, but that*, when the main clause is negative or interrogative : see But *conj.* 21.) †Also formerly with *inf.*

1303 Brunne *Handl. Synne* 857 Hys dyscyplys doutede echoun Whejher he shulde ryse or noun. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2965 Þe saule..þat doutes whethir he sal be dampned or save. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 824 Not doubtyng but that. he should finde him faythfull. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Sec.* I. (1625) 130 Doubting how to have recompence. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1029, I do not doubt To find friends that will bear me out. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 6 ₱ 4, I do not doubt but England is at present as polite a Nation as any in the World. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1059 It never was doubted, but that one partner might bind the rest. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 9, I doubt whether English cookery is not better. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. Pref. 5 Schiller doubted that a poetic measure could be formed capable of holding Goethe's plan. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/2 The master doubted if all remedies were not barred by the lapse of time.

†3. To hesitate, scruple, delay : with *infinitive*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/2 To Dowte ; *cunctari .. herere, hesare*. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* I. 3 Our God shall come in hast, to speake he shall not doubt. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 7, I dout not to request and earnestly beseeche you, to returne. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 85/2 Plato doubteth not to write in this manner. 1743 Fielding *Journ.* I. ii, Mr. Locke hath not doubted to assert, that you may see a spirit in open daylight.

4. *impers.* To cause to doubt, make doubtful.

18.. Whittier *Pr. Wks.* (1880) II. 20 This, he says, somewhat doubted him at first, as the book was not canonical.

II. 5. *trans.* To dread, fear, be afraid of. † **a.** with simple object. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Þe deouel of helle duteð ham swuðe. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 276 Edmond..doutede God þoru alle thyng. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12371 (Cott.) Þai him luued and doted ai. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13834 Myche dut he his dreme, & dred hym þerfore. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxxiv. 48 Ye shulde love and doute your husbonde. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxix. 43 He made many to be slayne, wherby he was so doughted. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 329 (1810) 339 St. Ann's Chapel is .. very near the sea, yet doubts not drowning. 1664 *Flodden F.* v. 46 No English-man Scots more did doubt.

b. With infinitive phrase or objective clause: To fear, be afraid (that something uncertain will take or has taken place). *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10869 (Cott.) Þis leuedi nathing doted sco þat godd ne moght his will do. *Ibid.* 15171 (Cott.) Þe fleche was dutand for to dei. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 6 He dought that he myght not wynne hem. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 265 They doubted to fall in their handes. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 309, I doubt lest we are gone out of the waye. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 171 Doubting that all will break in pieces in the kingdom. 1711 W. Rogers *Voy.* 237, I doubt not any ones contradicting this Journal. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* vii, But I doubt, I doubt, I have been beguiled. 1820 Shelley *Let.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 321, I doubt that they will not contain the latest and most important news. *Mod. dial.* I doubt we are too late.

6. In weakened sense (app. influenced by I.): **a.** To anticipate with apprehension, to apprehend (something feared or undesired).

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 190 Ay dowting deth by cursed gyle and treason. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* II. xii, Doubting nothing more then least they should shift off the battell for feare. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* II. ii. 588 Still I must doubt some Mystery of Mischief. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xi, Fear nought—nay, that I need not say—But—doubt not aught from mine array. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is* II. i. II. 365 They doubted some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king.

b. To suspect, have suspicions about. *arch.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 88 Before..doubting the malicious dealings of the adverse parties against me. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 865 The defendants doubting such a matter, by diligent listening..discovered their works. 1875 Howells *Foregone Concl.* 17 Don Ippolito, whom he had begun by doubting for a spy.

c. with infin. phrase or clause: To apprehend; to suspect. *arch.*

1574 Hyll *Conject. Weather* ii, The pinne or web is likewise to be doubted to happen in that yeare. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iv. (1622) 6 Some perill might ensue, if he should doubt that they perceiued his dissimulation. 1705 Wesley in Hearne *Collect.* 28 Sept., My Flax [was] I doubt willfully fir'd and burnt. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* 148, I doubt that Thackeray did not write the Latin epitaph.

† **7.** *refl.* To fear; to be afraid. [= OF. *se douter.*] Cf. Fear *v.* 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6656 (Cott.) His folk .duted þam to cum him nerr. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 41 Doute þe of non enmys, þat comes vp on þe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12918 Ho dout hir full deply, for drede of þe kyng. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxviii. 278, I doubte me nothynge of them. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. ii. 159 Faith..would not hold taking, I doubt me. 1820 Scott *Monast.* vii, I doubt me his wits have gone a bell-wavering by the road.

† **8.** *intr.* To be in fear; to be afraid *of. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1334 (Gött.) He loked .And sau thinges þat gert him dute. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 21870 (Trin.) Mony mon þerof shal doute. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1827 It .makith realmys and puple bolth to dout. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 94 Help al men quhilk ar vexit in thair hartt doutand for thair sinnis. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 19 The French king who now began to doubt of the puissance of king William, as foreseeing how much it might preiudice him.

† **b.** *To doubt of*: to fear for, be in fear about.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 38 Euery one doubted of his owne life.

† **9.** *impers.* To make (a person) afraid. *To be doubted*, to be afraid. *Obs.*

c 1325 Shoreham 93 Hym ne douteth of no breche Of Godes hestes healde. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3555 (MS. Ashm.) All dri3tens & dewessis ere dute of my name. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 96, I am douted that he vary from his grant. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref (1622) 16 It's want of reason, or it's reasons want Which doubts the minde, and Judgment so doth daunt. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bonduca* I. ii, The virtues of the valiant Caratach, More doubts me than all Britain.

Doubtable (dau·tăb'l), *a.* Forms: see Doubt *sb.*[1] [ME. *doutable*, a. obs. F. *doutable* causing fear, terrible, having fear, doubtful (Godef.), ad. L. *dubitābil-is*, after *douter* to Doubt: see -able.]

1. That may be doubted; doubtful, uncertain, questionable, dubitable.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5413 If thee thynke it is doutable, It is thurgh argument provable. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvi. 172 To have Juggement of doutable Causes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 388 b/1 Answer not by doubtable wordes. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. (1628) 153 'Tis not doutable, but that the mind is working, in the dullest depth of sleep. 1886 W. Knight *Hume* 105 Descartes virtually said, exhaust the sphere of the doubtable.

† **2.** To be dreaded; redoubtable, dread. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 29 b, The mountain, by force he hath assured, Which for brigantes afore was ful doubtable. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 51 Cartage, the victorioux cite of gret renomme, most doubtable. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 345 She hathe frendes ryghte hye and doubtable.

† **Dou·btance.** *Obs.* [ME. *dot-, doutance*, a. obs. F. *doutance*, f. *douter* to Doubt: see -ance.]

1. Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.

[1292 Britton III. vi. § 2 Le seignur .. de ceo soit en dotaunce par acun qi se profre pur dreit heir.] *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 497 Thilke he spende saunt[z] dotaunce. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1016 (1044) Out of doutaunce, I may wel maken..My resonynge. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 110 b/1 Herof no man shold haue doubtaunce. 1509 Lyndesay *Complaynt* 5, I stand in gret dowtance.

2. Fear, dread.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1862 Have ye no doutance Of all these English cowards. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 322 He that of no thyng hath dotaunce. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 67 Doubtance affeblysshyth strengthe of courage.

Doubted (dau·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Doubt *v.*]

† **1.** Feared, dreaded, redoubted. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II 15 Most dowtyd man, I am. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. lxxvii. 98 The moste douted and honoured prince. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 41 Doubted Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts

† **2.** Uncertain, doubtful. *Obs.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 808 a, The sayde byshoppe. in hys sayde sermon .handled them in doubted sorte.

3. Called in question; questioned, disputed.

1795 MacKnight *Apostolic Epistles* (1820) IV. 148 The doubted epistles were very early known.

Hence **Dou·btedly** *adv.*, in a doubted or doubtful manner; doubtfully: opp. to *undoubtedly.*

1584 *T. Wilson's Rhet.* 108 That nothing be doubtedly [*earlier edd.* doubtfully] spoken, which maie haue a double meanyng. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 130 Those that are doubtedly beleevers.

Dou·bter. [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who doubts; one who is uncertain or in doubt.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 294 Some have judged Plato a Dogmatist, others a Skeptike or a Doubter 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* xi, Diabolus .. his army consisted all of Doubters. *Ibid.*, The third captain was Captain Damnation: he was captain over the grace doubters. 1751-73 Jortin *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), Obliged to answer doubters and cavillers. 1852 Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. xix. 264 A much more respectable doubter of my statements.

Doubtful (dau·tfŭl), *a.* [f. Doubt *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Of things: Involved in doubt or uncertainty; uncertain, undecided; indistinct, ambiguous.

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xii. 24 Nether bifor tellyng of thing to comynge schal be douteful. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Dowtefulle, *dubius, ambiguus.* 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 762 Whereof he wist the ende was doubtfull. 1530 Palsgr. 66 Sometyme as masculynes, sometyme as femynines: and therfore I calle theym of the doutfull gendre. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 64 b, Deceiptfull arguments when a doubtfull worde is used 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv 493 You haue no cause to hold my friendship doubtfull. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 56 Whether he were a God or man, is doutful. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 470 ¶ 1 A doubtful Passage in a Latin Poet. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 93 It is very doubtful whether he saw Aristotle again. 1844-57 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 131 Highly coloured deposits..of doubtful origin.

b. Of uncertain issue.

1562 J. Shute *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 14 The battayle was so doubtefull, that of neyther syde was there seane any advantage. 1665 Manley *Grotius Low C. Warres* 673 And try the doubtful Chance of War. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 342 Yet the fight Hung doubtful. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xix, I watched him through the doubtful fray.

c. Of questionable or equivocal character.

1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xvi. III. 253 She never employed doubtful agents or sinister measures. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 3 A shabby composite tenement in a doubtful district of Marylebone.

d. *Pros.* Of varying quantity; that may be either long or short.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 218 Syllables which might .be either long or short, are called Doubtful.

2. Of persons: Divided or unsettled in opinion; in doubt; undetermined, uncertain, hesitating.

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 Doutfull in her mynde, what she were best to do. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 213 b, How good counseyle they haue gyuen to the doutfull. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 81 *note*, He was doubtfull howe Cæsar would take his doings. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 281 The king was doubtful, and could not resolve. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 122 He was doubtful of the prospects of the rebellion, and doubtful of his own conduct. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 He was doubtful .. whether the ideal .state could be realized.

† **3.** To be dreaded or feared; awful, dread. *Obs.*

1397-8 in *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 98 To oure excellent ryght dowtfulle soverayne. *Ibid.* 99 Youre excellent and doughtfulle ryalle magestе. 1555-6 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 240 The unfortunate end and doubtful tragedy of T. C.

† **4.** Giving cause for apprehensions. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 100 A crampe..þat is douteful or dredeful to do awey. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 822 That all thinges doubtfull should of his friendes be prudently forseen. 1637 Heywood *Royal Ship* 22 Worthily they have demeaned themselves .. eyther in doubtfull discoveries, or more dangerous Naumachies or Sea-fights. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 324 The consul. reported the doubtful and dangerous situation of the empire.

† **5.** Full of fear or apprehension; apprehensive. *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 14) 233 b, Privilie enformed of ye French kinges doubtfull imaginacion. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal* May 294 Home when the doubtfull Damme had her hyde. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 79 All this great fight the Constantinopolitanes beheld, with doubtfull hearts. 1783 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 156, I am doubtful that you may not believe. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 253, I hear things which make me doubtful and anxious, though not afraid, absolutely.

6. as *sb.* A doubtful person or thing.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 234 Aporia or the Doubtfull 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt* III clxiv 183 Whereby union might be effected, and the mass of doubtfuls brought into play. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar 7/1 The issue of the battle might rest with the 'doubtfuls'.

Dou·btfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a doubtful, uncertain, or ambiguous manner; hesitatingly, ambiguously, indistinctly.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/1 Dowtfully, *ambigue..dubie.* 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 66 b, When sentences bee spoken doubtfully, that thei maie be construed two maner of wates. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 Had our famous Muffet but seen them..he would not have spoke so doubtfully. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 168 The watcher's ear Caught doubtfully at times the breeze-borne note. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xiii, He shook his head doubtfully.

Dou·btfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality of being doubtful: **a.** Objective uncertainty of meaning or issue; ambiguity, obscurity.

1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Doutfulnesse, *ambiguité.* 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 65 b, Of no one thyng riseth so much he controversie, as of the doubtfulnesse, and double takyng of a worde. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. (R.) What are the causes and remedies of the doubtfulness and uncertainty of law? 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No 77. 2/1 There is no Doubtfulness in the Case. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 387/1 The other point was of greater doubtfulness.

b. Subjective uncertainty; undecidedness of mind; want of assured opinion; distrust.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Dulnesse of spiryte, and doubtfulnesse in conseyence. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 24 Sept., I rather hope it is my doubtfulness of myself. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. i Wks. 1874 I. 141 The doubtfulness of some of the greatest men, concerning things of the utmost importance. 1849 Southey *Newman* vi, The purpose..was entertain'd With doubtfulness and fear.

† **c.** Apprehension. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 49 That which he did not only offer unto me occasion of doutfulnesse, but troubled me also with much feare.

† **2.** The quality of giving ground for fear. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 267 If the disease have in it much difficultie and doubtfulnesse. 1606 G. W[oodcock] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 94 a, Troubled with the doubtfulnesse of the danger.

Dou·bting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Doubt *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Doubt; feeling of uncertainty, hesitation; † apprehension, fear.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiv. 230 The gud erll had gret dowtyne That of thair men suld dronken be. 1486 *Statutes Misc.* (1890) 57 Have you no drede nor no dowting. 1531 Frith *Jdgm. upon Tracy* (1829) 247 There can be no doubting or mistrust. *a* 1628 Preston *Effectual Faith* (1631) 24 We may say of doubting as we say of Thistles, they are ill weeds, but the ground is fat and good where they grow. 1879 O. W. Holmes *Motley* xv. 94 The record of that minister's unutterable doubtings.

Dou·bting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That doubts or is in uncertainty; of undecided opinion; † formerly also apprehensive, fearful.

c 1485 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. v. 110 And Sa dowtand wes in þat debate. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 However doubting I am of the success. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poet's Vow* II. v, She looked upon him silently With her large doubting eyes 1877 Sparrow *Serm* xxii. 297 Who would send doubting Thomas to proclaim the resurrection of Christ?

Hence **Dou·btingly** *adv.*, in a doubting or uncertain manner; hesitatingly; **Dou·btingness.**

a 1535 More *Wks.* 18 (R.) He that asketh doubtingly, asketh coldly. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* II. A iv b, They must act doubtingly and not in Faith. 1840 Mrs. Trotter in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 466 All the humility and self-doubtingness. 1842 Pusey *Crisis Eng Ch.* 19 Churches .. which, at best, own us but doubtingly

† **Dou·btive, doutif,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *doutif, -ive*, doubtful: see -ive, and cf. Doubty] In doubt or fear; doubtful.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 74 The king was doubtif [*v. r.* doutyf] of þis dom.

Doubtless (dau·tlĕs), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Doubt *sb.* + -less.]

A. *adj.* Free from doubt or uncertainty; undoubted, indubitable; † formerly also, free from apprehension, fear, or suspicion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Dowteles, *indubius, sine dubio.* 1577 Fulke *Confut. Purg.* 362 This doubtlesse institution 1593 Shaks. *John* IV. i. 130 Pretty childe, sleepe doubtlesse, and secure. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 20, I am doutlesse I can purge My selfe of many I am charg'd withal *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 172 You have put that .. for a doubtlesse doctrine, which he maketh a doubtfull opinion 1894 P. T. Forsyth in *Independent* 20 Dec., It is another and a doubtless thing.

B. *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably, undoubtedly, certainly. Now generally concessive of something asserted or claimed.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 725 Nade he ben dusty & dryge.. Douteles he hade ben ded. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 128, I wol be cristned douteles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3477 Ye dowtles mun degh. 1535 Coverdale *Ps* lvii[i] 11 Doutles, there is a God that iudgeth the earth. 1592 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 44 Doubtlesse he would haue made a noble Knight. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 16 Of good things, the greater good is most excellent? Doubtless. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 223 He doubtless attacked many of the beliefs which good men held sacred.

b. Often in a weaker sense, implying that the speaker sees no reason to doubt the truth of an opinion or presumption uttered; = No doubt.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1 Doubtless the pleasure is as great Of being cheated as to cheat. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. Wks. (1757) 102 Since his great ancestors in Flanders fell, The poem doubtless must be written well. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 1 The reader of Robinson Crusoe will doubtless remember the flutter of delight [etc.].

Hence **Dou·btlessness.**

1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 565 With equal doubtlessness, Bulgaria would owe her national independence to [etc.].

Dou·btlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Unquestionably, certainly, surely; = DOUBTLESS *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Dowtelesly, *indubie.* 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 261 Gredie Prencis, dowtleshe, Sall nocht faill to end myserablie. 1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* v. vi Dram. Wks (1874) 109, I Doubtlessly shall consent to thy demand. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* I. 203 Doubtlessly many more have escaped the notice of travellers. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ* xxi. (1876) 283 The resources of the individual are doubtlessly diminished.

† Dou·btous, doutous, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **dotus, dotous, doutowse,** 4-5 **doutous,** 5 **douteouse, dowtous(e, -ows, -eus, doughteous, doubteous, -euous(e,** 4-6 **doubtous, -e, -uous(e.** [ME. a. OF. *dutus, dotus, doutous,* mod. F. *douteux,* f. *doute* DOUBT *sb.*: see -OUS, and for the forms cf. *despitous, piteous.*]

1. Doubtful; of uncertain existence, meaning, or issue.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14298 Merlyn seide .þat Arthures deþ was dotouse. 3yt þe Bretons.. seyn þat he lyues in lede. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 373 Counseil in doutouse þinges. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle on Old Age,* Dyvinacions to know the doubteuouse thing. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. viii. 21 In the doubtouse happe of batail. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 457/2 Scripture is.. doubtuouse and hard to vnderstande.

2. Full of uncertainty of mind; doubting.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 5 Of a doutous iugement. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 227/2 Thenne cam he alle doubtous to the yates. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 66 He abode long in this thought doubtouse and varyable.

3. Fraught with terror; fearful, dreadful, terrible.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 113 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Þe erst dai so is dotus.. ful of tene and angus. ?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3968 A dowttouse deise dede [=death], þou duellis to longe! c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXVIII. vi, One that should yᵉ doughteous siege achieue. c 1500 *Melusine* xlv. 318 My departyng fro you is more gryeuous & doubtous a thousand tymes to me than to you.

Hence **Dou·btously** *adv.*, doubtfully.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4338 Doutusli after he stared on his stepmoder stifli a while. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 121 Grettere maistryes..han y-writen dotousliche.

Dou·btsome, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **doutsum.** [f. DOUBT *sb.* + -SOME.] = DOUBTFUL.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xi. 91 Thochtful in mynd, ne doutsum by na way. 1591 JAS. I in Farr. *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 5 Long doubtsome fight. 1642 *Declar. Lords Secr. Counc. Scot.* 3 His generall and doubtsome faith. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 35 The hazard of a doubtsome Cure. 1847 78 HALLIW., *Doubtsome,* doubtful, uncertain *North.* [In N. W. Lincolnsh., Lonsdale, Mid-Yorksh., Whitby, Northumberland Gloss.].

Hence **Dou·btsomely** *adv.*, doubtfully.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 417 Quhat maner of man this wes that spak sa doutsumlie.

† Dou·bty, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4-5 **douti.** [a. OF. *doutif, dotif,* nom. sing. and pl. *dotis*; the suffix being assimilated to English -Y: cf. CORBY, TARDY, etc.] Doubtful; dubious; hazardous.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 381 In soche douty poyntes. 1388 — 1 *Kings* x. 1 In derk and douti questiouns. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 17 A ful noble story, Of the doubty waye to the tower perillous. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XXI. (1632) 1014 A doubty kinde of accusation. 1679 *Hist Jetzer* 6 This doubty controversie.

Hence † **Doubtily** *adv.*, in doubt.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 551, I lived..anxiously, dye doubtfully, and know not whether I go.

Doubty, erron. obs. form of DOUGHTY.

‖ **Douc** (duk). [a. F. *douc,* a. Cochin *douc, dok* monkey (Littré).] A species of monkey (*Semnopithecus nemeus*) found in Cochin China.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 235 The last of the monkies of the ancient continent, is the Douc, so called in Cochin-china, of which country it is a native. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 151 The Douc or Cochin China Monkey.. is distinguished by the singular variety and brilliancy of its colours.

Douce (dus), *a.* Also, 4-9 **douse,** 5-8 **dowse,** 5-9 **dowce.** *β.* 5-7 **doulce,** 6 **doulx** (in sense 1). [ME. *douce, dowce,* a. OF. *dolz, dols, dous,* later *doux,* fem. *douce,* also 15-16th c. *doulce,* = Pr. *dols, dous,* It. *dolce,* Sp. *dulce*:—L. *dulcis* sweet.]

† 1. Sweet, pleasant. (A well-known epithet of France, from Chanson de Roland onwards.) *Obs.*

[a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 111 Oure dame douse shal sitten hym by. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIV. 122 And diues in deyntees lyued and in douce vye] c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1269 We buþ kny3tes alle y-vere: y-born in douce fraunce. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Powder dowce and salt also. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 367 Ye shall never maye retourne in to douce Fraunce agayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 b, Whan..sommer draweth nere, it [an apple] waxeth mellowe douce & pleasaunt. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. lviii. (1887) 251 Sa douse in exhortatione. 1614 FORBES *Comm. Revelation* 126 (Jam.) The douce sounde of harpes.

β. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 b, To mete doulce regarde. 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv. (1883) 154 The lawes..beyng in pure latine or doulce frenche. c 1540 LD. SOUTHAMPTON & BP. OF ELY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 111 With doulx and myld wordes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 Peares.. melow and doulce. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. iii. (1609) 43 Doulce and gentle termes.

2. Quiet, sober, steady, gently sedate; not light, flighty, or frivolous. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1728 RAMSAY *Adv. to Mr. — on his Marriage* 16 I've given a douce advice and plain. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 36 The lads and lasses a' grow douse. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, A douce woman she was, civil to the customers. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Words.* 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 129, I think the new servant will do; she looks douce, intelligent. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* vii. (1876) 158 Realmah and the Ainah talked on in the douce, quiet way.

Hence **Dou·cely** *adv.*; **Dou·ceness.**

1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* (1627) 14 Some luscious delight, yea, a kind of rauishing doucenesse there is in studying good Bookes. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* 3 An' doucely manage our affairs In parliament. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 191 (Jam.) The natural douceness of my character. 1850 R. SIMPSON *Mem. of Worth* ii. 20 Mr. Hislop was riding doucely along this track.

† **Douce,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **dowce,** 7 **doulce.** [Aphetic f. *adoulce, adouce,* a. OF. *adoulcir, adoucir* to sweeten: see ADDULCE.] *trans.* To sweeten; to soften, mollify, soothe.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 With sugur candy þou may hit dowce. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xvi. 484 The young mans stout heart was so doulced, mollified, and easie to bee wrought.

Douce, var. of DOUSE.

Doucepere: see DOUZEPERS.

Doucet (dū·sĕt), **dowset** (dau·sĕt). Forms: *α.* 5 **doucete, dowcete, -ced, -sete,** 5-7 **dou-, dowcette, doucet,** 6-9 **dowset,** 7 **douset, dowcet, -sett, dowloet, douloet.** *β.* 5 **dulset,** 6 **dulcet.** [a. F. *doucet, doucette,* dim. of *doux, douce* sweet; also sb. a sweet variety of grape, of apple, etc., and in other senses. See also DULCET.]

† 1. A sweet dish, in old cookery. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 55 *Doucettes.* Take Porke..& Eyroun..& melle hem to-gederys with Hony & Pepir, & bake hem in a cofyn 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 399 For viij. boshelles of flour for dowsetes. 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Dousette a lytell flawne, *dariolle.* 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* IX. 47 Fresh Cheese, and Dowsets, Curds and clowted Creame. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 75 An excellent Custard or Dowset. 1640 *King & Poor North. Man* (N.), Heer's dousets and flapjacks.

† 2. A wind instrument resembling a flute. *Obs.*

a. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 131 That craftely begunne to pipe Bothe in doucet and in riede. c 1430 LYDG. *Reason & Sensual.*, Trumpes and trumpettes, Lowde shallys and doucettes. *β.* c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 762 The dulset, the dulsacordis, the schalme of assay.

3. *Hunting.* (*pl.*) The testicles of a deer.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. ii, He was there at the fall of a deer, and would needs..give ten groats for the dowcets. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93 Dewclawes, and Dowlcets. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. vi, All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and dowcets. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii. Wks. 1869 II. 234, I am made a gelding, and, like a tame buck, have lost my dowsets. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Doulcets,* the stones of a Hart or Stag. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 255 Red and fallow deer, whose doucets if taken away.. before they have hornes, will never have any at all. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, Broiling the *umbles,* or *dowsets,* of the deer, upon the glowing embers, with their own royal hands.

Doucet, early form of DULCET.

‖ **Douceur** (dusōr). Forms: 4 **dousour,** 5 **-ceour,** 6- **-ceur,** (7 **doulcure,** 8 **doucœur**). [a. F. *douceur,* in OF. *dulçur, douçor, dousor, douçour,* = Pr. *dolzor,* Sp. *dulzor,* It. *dolciore*:—Romanic type **dolçore,* **dulçore,* for L. *dulcōr-em* sweetness, f. *dulcis* sweet. In ME. app. naturalized; but in modern use, since 17th c., a French loan-word.]

† 1. Sweetness and pleasantness of manner; amiability, gentleness. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 429 For synglerty o hyr dousour, We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 189 To Souerayns reuerence and honoure..to fellowis company and douceoure. 1620 *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 126 (Stanf.) Your Majesties douceur and facilitie. 1623 ABP. WILLIAMS in Hacket *Life* I. (1692) 116, I have given special Order to the Judges for Sweetness, and Doulcure to the English Catholicks. 1758 RALPH *Case Authors by Profess.* 5 All the Douceurs of Life arising from Observance and Respect will be wanting. 1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Phillips* 14 May, He.. answered with all his accustomed douceur and politeness.

† 2. An agreeable or pleasant speech; a complimentary phrase. *Obs.*

1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* V. i, Truce with your douceurs, good servant. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliv. 232 Those printed douceurs that pass between authors and their betters, vulgarly call'd dedications. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 190 (Stanf.) Such elaborate douceurs as occur in the following letter..look too much like adulation.

3. A conciliatory present or gift; a gratuity or 'tip'; a bribe.

1763 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) IV. 67 (Stanf.) Her lord has..added..little douceurs..to her jointure. 1769 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 174 Thirty guineas being publicly given to this last soldier, as a sort of douceur for what he had suffered 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., [After] one remarkable speech in the House of Commons.. receiving some douceur to be silent ever after. 1818 R. PETERS in *J. Jay's Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 424 Money..devoted to secret service and douceurs to French agents.

Douche (duʃ, dūʃ), *sb.* [a. F. *douche* spout, stream of water, 16th c. ad. It. *doccia* conduit-pipe, f. *docciare* to pour by drops:—L. type **ductiare,* f. *ductus* leading, lead, conduit, f. *dūcĕre* to lead.]

A jet or stream of water, or the like, applied to some part of the body, generally for medicinal purposes; the application of this; an instrument for administering it.

[1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* II. 710 So the Italians have their doccie..and with them bath an hour in the morning.] 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 351 This last operation called douche, is more effectually undergone in the private bath. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 33/2 A stream of water falling on the head..It is called the *cold dash,* or *douche,* or *douse.* 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 107 The air press should be used, as recommended for applying the air-douche. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xi, It was rather like a douche of cold water on Mrs. Kirkpatrick's plans. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 24 To send down a douche of ice-cold air upon us.

Comb. 1868 *Daily News* 7 Aug., A..bath-house, with plunge-bath, douche-bath, and shower-baths of different sorts. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* XXXV. 275, I don't mind a sprinkling; but no one likes a douche bath of it.

Douche, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *doucher.*] *trans.* To administer a douche to; to douse.

1838 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 21 July (1894) II. 261 A little douching and bathing is the best possible thing. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 350 Douched and drenched in dirty water. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 618 If one or two good force pumps and hose are on board, every man should be douched.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take a douche.

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 19 One.. who had regularly douched through the winter every day for eight minutes.

Doucherie, var. of DUCHERY, *Obs.*

Douch-spere, corrupt sing. of DOUZEPERS.

Doucht, Sc. pa. t. of DOW *v.*[1]

Douchtie, -y, obs. forms of DOUGHTY.

Doucimer, obs. form of DULCIMER.

‖ **Doucin** (dusĕn, dū·sin). Also 6 **duseanne.** [F.; f. *douce* sweet, DOUCE.] A sweet variety of wild apple.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 102 The best apples..in England are Pepins, Costards, Duseannes, Darlings. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 191/2 The stocks..employed are the wild crab, the doucin or English paradise, and the French paradise apple. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 61 There are only two kinds, according to Lindley, on which it is desirable to propagate the apple in this country—the *Wild Crab* and the *Doucin* stock.

‖ **Doucine** (dusī·n). *Arch.* [F., in 15-16th c. *doulcine, doucine* trumpet, f. *doux, douce* sweet, soft.] = *Cyma recta*: see CYMA 1.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 31/2 The Cymatium, or Doucine, both upright and reversed.

Douck(e, Doucker, obs. ff. DUCK, DUCKER.

Doud(e, obs. form of DOWD.

Doudle, var. DOODLE *v.*[2], to play bagpipes.

Douer, var. DOWER *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Douf, var. of DOWF *a.*

Doufe, douffe, obs. forms of DOVE.

Dough (dō[u]), *sb.* Forms: 1 **dáʒ, dáh,** 4 **doȝ,** 4-5 **dogh,** *north.* **dagh,** 4-8 **dow, dowe,** 6 **doughe, dowghe,** 6- **dough,** (7 **doe,** 6- *Sc.* **daigh, deawch**). See also DUFF, which represents a prevalent dialect pronunciation. [A Common Teut. sb.: OE. *dáh,* gen. *dáges,* = OFris. *deeg,* Du. *deg,* OHG., MHG. *teic,* Ger. *teig,* ON. *deig,* (Sw. *deg,* Da. *deig, dei*), Goth. *daigs*:—OTeut. **daigoz,* f. verbal stem *dig-, deig-,* pre-Teutonic **dhigh-* to form of clay, to knead: cf. Skr. *dih-* to besmear, L. *fig-, fingĕre*; cf. Gr. τεῖχος wall.]

1. A mass consisting of flour or meal moistened and kneaded into a paste, with or without leaven, ready to be baked into bread, etc.; kneaded flour; paste of bread. † SOUR-DOUGH (q.v.), leaven.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 342 Wyrc clam of..dage. *Ibid.* III. 88 Cned hyt..þ hit si swa þicca swa doh. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10090 Þe paste.. ne oghe Be made of eny maner of soure doghe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 Ase þe lenayne zoureþ þet doȝ. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 43 Take dow, & make þer-of a þinne kake. c 1450 MYRC 1882 Thy bred schal be of whete flour, I-made of dogh that ys not sour. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* v. 9 A lytel leven doth leven the whole lompe of dowe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 25 He left this nation, as a piece of leaven in a masse of dow. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 137 Leavened bread for use is made by mixing a little dough that has fermented, with new dough, and kneading them together. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 351 The better and older the flour the more water it absorbs to make dough.

b. Proverb. (*My*) *cake is dough,* (*My*) *meal is all dough* (Sc.): my project has failed.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* V. i. 145 My cake is dough, but Ile in among the rest. 1687-1708 [see CAKE *sb.* 8]. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 38 (Jam.) His meal's a' daigh. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* XXV, Dietrich's forty years weighed him down like forty bullets. 'Our cake is dough', he gasped.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Laudore*..a leaden fellow, poore sneakesbie, man of dowgh. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* II. ii, She has found what dough you are made of, and so kneads you. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. i, How unlike the lump I took him for, The piece of ignorant dow. 1788 BURNS *1st Ep. to Graham* 16 She [Nature] kneads the

lumpish philosophic dough. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. lviii. 168 The baking process which the human dough demands.

3. Any soft, pasty mass.

1550 Morwyng *Evonym.* 220 The leaves of hempe.. Water should be poured to it, and when they are made dowe together, then to be destilled. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* (1638) Pref. 4 To mould the dow of artificiall marble, and bake it in killes for building. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 326/2 It [the India-rubber] may be dissolved either into 'varnish', or the more solid 'dough', as it is called, by the digestion of the sheet in..naphtha.

4. a. *north. dial.* (See quot. and Yule-dough.)

1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.*, *Yule Doughs* (1870) I. 293 The Yule-Dough, or Dow, was a kind of Baby, or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used..to bake at this season and present to their customers. *Ibid.*, *note*, Dough or Dow is vulgarly used in the North for a little cake.

b. A pudding or dumpling of dough: cf. Duff and Dough-boy.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dough-cake*, *-pan*, *-pill*; *dough-dividing*, *-kneaded* adjs.; **dough-ball**, (*U.S.*) ? = Doughnut; **dough-balls**, the tufts of a kind of seaweed, *Polysiphonia Olneyi*; **dough-brake, -kneader, -maker, -mixer**, machines for kneading and mixing dough; **dough-head**, (*U.S.*) 'a soft-pated fellow, a fool' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860); **dough-raiser**, (see quot.); † **dough-rib**, an implement for scraping and cleaning the kneading-trough. Also Dough-bake, etc.

1864 *Louie's last Term* (N. Y.) 168 *Dough-balls were her acknowledged passion. 1881 Farlow *Marine Algæ* 171 In its typical form P[olysiphonia] Olneyi forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called *dough-balls by the sea-shore population. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 288 He..demeanes himselfe in the dull expression so like a *dough kneaded thing. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 732/1 *Dough-kneader, a pair of rollers, one corrugated lengthwise and the other transversely, working in a frame with two inclined boards. *Ibid.*, *Dough-mixer. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 108 'Uncover the *dough-pan'. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. iii, His chief Talapoin, to whom no *dough-pill he could knead and publish was other than medicinal and sacred. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 732/2 *Dough-raiser, a pan in a bath of heated water, to maintain a temperature in the dough favorable to fermentation. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 155 *Un rastuer*, a *douw-ribbe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/1 Dowrys or dowrybbe, *sarpa*. 1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Dowe rybbe, *ratisseur a paste*.

Dough (dōᵘ), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To work in dough; to make dough. *Obs.*

1631 Heywood *1st Pt. Fair Maid of W.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 277 When corne grew to be at an high rate, my father [a baker] never dowed after.

2. *trans.* To make (something) into or like dough. *To dough in*: to mix in with the dough (see Doughing *vbl. sb.*).

1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 16/1 Doughing together the paste formed by the *yerba* and water.

Hence **Dou·ghing**, *ppl. a.*

1883 Grant White *Washington Adams* 33 Pleasing and picturesque, and yet souring and doughing.

† **Dou·gh-bake.** *Obs.* $rare^{-1}$. [f. Dough *sb.* + Bake *v.*: cf. next.] Under-done bread; the 'crumb' of a loaf.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* lxxix. (1878) 171 Much dowebake I praise not, much crust is as ill.

Dou·gh-baked, *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [f. as prec.] Imperfectly baked, so as to remain doughy.

1611 Cotgr., *Pasteux*..doughie; clammie as bread which is dough-baked. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. ii. 192/1 One of the Schollers complayned vnto him that the bread were dogh-baked: Why quoth hee, so it should bee; what else is the definition of bread but dough baked? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xx. 205 In that oven wherein dow-baked cakes shall be burnt.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Imperfect, badly finished; deficient, esp. in intellect or sense; feeble, 'soft'.

1592 Lyly *Midas* ii. ii. 22 A reason dow-baked. a 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 64 A very woman is a dow-bak't man. 1623 T. Scot *Highw. God* 80 A deade luke-warme indifferencie, a dow-baked zeale. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (ed. 7) I. 84 Your milksops, your dough-baked lovers. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 216 These dough-baked patriots are not however useless.

† **Dou·gh-baken**, *ppl. a. Obs.* = prec.

1529 More *Dyaloge* iii. 71 a/2 Yf hys brede..be dowe baken. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 498 Who shall scrape off this dough-baken dung?

Dou·gh-bird. Local *U.S.* Also **doe-bird**. The New England name for the Eskimo curlew (*Numenius borealis*).

18.. *Shore Birds* 12 (Cent.) Mingling freely with the golden plover are the Esquimaux curlew, or dough-birds.

Dou·gh-boy. *Naut.* and *Colonial.* A boiled flour dumpling.

1685 Ringrose *Bucaniers Amer.* II. iv. 4 These men.. had each of them three or four Cakes of bread (called by the English *Dough-boy's*) for their provision and Victuals. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. v. 110 This Oil served instead of Butter, to eat with Dough-boys or Dumplins. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 72 Quite a gourmet in the matter of dough-boys and duff. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 13/2 Each man had also a dough-boy made with ¼ lb. of flour, and boiled in the soup.

† **Dou·gher.** *Obs.* In 5 **dower**. [f. Dough *v.* + -er[1].] One who makes dough; a baker.

1483 *Gild Bakers* in *Eng. Gilds* 335 All Dowers of the Cite..[shall] grynd att the Cite-is myllis.

Dou·gh-face, doughface. *U.S.*

1. A face having the appearance or character of dough: cf. *dough-faced*.

a 1833 J. Randolph *Sp. in Congress* (Bartlett), They were scared at their own dough-faces.

2. A dough-faced person; one who allows himself to be moulded or worked upon; formerly, in U.S. politics, applied to Northern politicians considered to yield undue compliance to the South, in the matter of slavery, etc.

1834 Whittier *Let. to Sewall* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 87 How familiar have the significant epithets of 'White slave' and 'dough-face' become! 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poet Wks. 1890 II. 80. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 42 Behold the great doughface cringing before the calm eye of Kossuth. *attrib.* 1886 *American* XII. 279 The doughface press.

So **Dou·gh-faced** *a.*, having a face like dough; of the character of a 'dough-face' in U.S. politics.

1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears of St. Margaret* Wks. 1812 III. 81 The dough-faced Spectres crowded forth. 1848 *New York Comm. Adv.* 4 June (Bartlett) Two-third of the senate were dough-faced.

Doughiness (dōᵘ·inės). [f. Doughy *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being doughy. Also *fig.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 586 Any doughinesse or rawnesse in the crust. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* (1884) 243 Which made me turn and go home, regardless now of Mr. Stoddart's doughiness.

Dou·ghing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Dough *v.* + -ing[1].] The making or dividing of dough; *attrib.* **doughing-machine**, one for dividing dough for loaves.

1882 tr. *Thausing's Beer* 412 The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *einteigen* (doughing in) or, shortly, 'mashing in'. 1884 *Engineer* 30 May 399/2 It is then passed into the doughing machine.

Doughish (dōᵘ·iʃ), *a.* [-ish.] Somewhat doughy, slack-baked.

1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 44 a/1 Doughisshe breadde, not full bake, *rubidus panis*.

Doughnut (dōᵘ·nɒt). *local Eng.* and *U.S.* A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced), and fried or boiled in lard.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 90 An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called doughnuts, or olykoeks. 1847 Thoreau in *Atlantic Monthly* June (1892) 757 The window was..the size of an oblong doughnut, and about as opaque. 1861 R. F. Burton *City of Saints* 104 *note*, The Dough-nut is properly speaking, a small roundish cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard. 1870 Hazlitt *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 48 At Baldock, Herts, the children call..[Shrove Tuesday] Dough nut Day, from the small cakes fried in brass skillets over the fire with hog's lard.

† **Dought**, *sb. Obs.* [In quot. 1450 perh. for *dougth Douth valour; in 1788 app. a back-formation from Doughty *a.*, on analogy of *might*, *mighty*, etc.] Doughtiness, might, power.

c 1450 *Merlin* 555 Yef thei knewe the dought of my brother Agravain. 1788 Picken *Poems* 159 (Jam.) The freckest whiles hae own't her [Fortune's] dought.

† **Dought**, *a. Obs.* [app. a shortened form of Doughty.] Doughty, valiant, mighty.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3380 (MS. A.) Lordinges.. ȝe scholle þis dai be holde so douȝt. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13532 Þat were of prowesse, & of bataille dought.

Dought, pa. t. of Dow *v.*; obs. var. of Doubt, Dout.

Doughter, obs. and dial. f. Daughter.

† **Dou·ghtihede.** *Obs.* = Doughtiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 848 (Cott.) Thoru his auen doghtyhede. *Ibid.* 10628 It was hir dughti-hede.

Doughtily (dau·tili), *adv.* [f. Doughty + -ly[2].] In a doughty manner; valiantly, stoutly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3673 (Cott.) His moder dughtilik it dight. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 420 He laide on Sarazyns..so doȝtilich. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) He bare him so manly, & so doutely in the turnement. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* ii. 96 b, Whiche had doughtely sustemed the siege. 1659 Br. Walton *Consid. Considered* 169 To thank him for disputing so doughtily on their behalf. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 76 The battle which the English race on this continent has been carrying doughtily on.

Doughtiness (dau·tinės). [f. Doughty + -ness.] Valiantness, valour, stoutness.

c 1200 Ormin 17582 Sawle onnfoþ att Godess hand All hire duhhtiȝnesse. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 184 His douhtynes we ken. c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 416 Your dedis, your dignite and your doughtynes. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 18 Hector..Was slayne with payne for all his doubtynes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 A discrete doughtynesse or a spirytuall audacite, to speke or to do. 1612–20 Shelton *Quix.* (T.), The Biscayan..perceived, by his doughtiness, his intention. 1886 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 341 Our difficulties..to test our doughtiness.

Dough-trough (dōᵘ trɒf). A trough or vessel in which dough is placed to rise; in modern use, also a closed vessel in which the rising of dough is promoted by the gentle heat arising from warm water beneath; = *dough-raiser*: see Dough *sb.* 5.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/1 Dowe trowe, *pistralla, alveus*. 1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Doughe troughe, *husche a pestrir*. a 1600 *Turnam. Tottenh.* 124 A doȝ-trogh, and a pele. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 732/2 *Dough-trough*.. a water-tight, covered vessel of tin or other suitable material, with a perforated shelf across the centre.

Doughty (dau·ti), *a.* Forms: 1 **dyhtiȝ, dohtiȝ**, 3–5 **doȝti**, 3–6 **doȝty**, 3– **doughty**, (4 **dohty, dohuti, doghuti, douhti**, 4–5 **douȝti, dowghty**, 4– *Sc.* **douchti, -ty, dowchty**). Also 3–5 **dughti**, 4 **duhti, duȝty**, 6–7 *Sc.* **duchtie**; and 4–6 **dowtie, -ty**, 5–7 **douty**, 5–8 *erron.* **doubty**, 7– **doughty** (dauti). [The original OE. form was *dyhtig*, corresp. to OHG. *tuhtig, MHG. *tühtec*, Ger. *tüchtig*, MDu. and MLG. *duchtich*, from an OTeut. sb. *duhti-z, MHG. *tuht* ability, capacity, from *dugan*: see Dow *v.*[1] (If this had come down, its mod Eng. repr. would be *dighty*.) OE. *dohtig* was a later formation, of which the vowel is difficult to explain, unless perh. by assimilation to *dohte*, pa. t. of *dugan*. It came down in the ME. *doȝti, dohty, dowghty*, Sc. *dochtie, douchtie*, to the mod. spelling *doughty*, of which the expected pronunciation would be (dǭti): cf. *bought, wrought, daughter*. Beside it, ME. had *duhtiȝ, duȝti, duhti*, 16th c. Sc. *duchtie*; and also from 14th c., *dowtie, douty*, erroneously spelt (by assimilation to another word of same sound) *doubty*; whence evidently the current spoken word (dau·ti). The phonology presents many points of difficulty.]

1. Able, capable, worthy, virtuous; valiant, brave, stout, formidable: now with an archaic flavour, and often humorous. **a.** of persons.

1030 *Abingdon Chron.*, Hacun se dohtiȝa eorl. c 1200 Ormin 113 Zacariȝe.. haffde an duhhtiȝ wif.. Elysabæþ ȝehatenn. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 592 Edward, that doughty knyght. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3555 (Cott.) Sir Ysaac þat dughti [*Gött.* dohuti] man. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1480 A duhti kniȝt and no coward. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* ii. 166 For all his eldris war douchty. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 423 Doȝty men & wiȝt. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xiv, Did as a duȝty knyȝte. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxviii. 163 Sir knyghtis, þat are in dedis dowty. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* lxxiii. 55 Kyng Arthur was..bolde and doubty of body. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 42 Lord and knycht.. And mony other richt duchtie and conding. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiv. xlvi. 541 Certaine Tribunes and marshals, valourous and doubtie good men. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. ix. 19 A doutie warrior. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 50 All the Scotish Nobility (Doughty Douglas alone excepted). 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* v. 126 The doughty Paladins of France. 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 263 The doughty critic was at once silenced. 1847 Lewis *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 98 Oxford called upon her doughty men to brighten up their arms. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 115 Nor did he ever again face the doughty Mrs. Pipchin.

b. of actions, and other things.

[*Beowulf* 1287 (Z.) Sweord ecȝum dyhtiȝ. a 1000 *Cædmon's Genesis* 1993 Sweord ecȝum dihtiȝ.] a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 782 Of mine bileaue, beo ha duhti oðer dusi, naue þu nawt to donne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2112 (Cott.) Main contre þar-in es And dughti cites mare and lesse. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 141 Of thyne douhtieste dedes. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 510 Of his duchtie Deidis and Justice done. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 81 Nor men deserue the crowne, and doubtie diademe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. v. 1 How that doughtie turnament With greatest honour he atchieven might. a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) Suppl. 185 In this doughty cause they think it fit to fight and die. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* iii. iv. (1734) 302 Another doughty Objection against a Vegetable Diet, I have heard. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 28 Apr., After this doughty resolution, I went doggedly to work.

† 2. *absol.* = Man or men of valour. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* i, Bothe the kyng and the qwene And other doȝti by-dene. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 590 Thair wald na douchtie this day for Iornay be dicht. 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 140, I..was going up the field to tell this when my doughty arrived.

3. *Comb.*, as *doughty-handed* adj.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 5 Doughty handed are you.

Doughy (dōᵘ·i), *a.* [f. Dough *sb.* + -y[1].] Of the nature of dough; like dough in appearance, consistency, or character.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. v. 3 All the vnbak'd and dowy youth of a nation. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 53 After the Consecration many devout persons came and sticked in the dowy Image pretious stones. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* v. 76 Sometimes it grows doughy, when suffer'd to be too ripe on the Tree. 1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 97/1 A sad, doughy lump. a 1827 Good *Study Med.* (1834) II. 161 White tongue in the morning, and a pallid doughy countenance. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 230 The bread we had to eat was..very doughy.

Douk(e, obs. form of Duck, Duke.

Douke, var. Dauke, *Obs.*, carrot.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xix. v. (D.), Yellow douke or carot.

Doul, obs. var. of Dole *sb.*[2] grief, Dowel.

Doulce, var. of Douce, Dulce.

Doulced, Doulcet(e, var. of Doucet, Dulcet.

Douleia, doulia; see Dulia.

Doulle, obs. form of Dull.

Doulocracy, var. of Dulocracy.

Doum (daum, dūm). Also **doom, dome, dom.** [Arab. دوم *daum, dūm*.] A kind of palm (*Hyphæne Thebaica*), found in Egypt, having a dichotomously divided trunk, and an edible fruit about the size of an apple. Usually **doum-palm**.

1801 Hel. M. Williams *Sk. Fr. Rep.* II. xxxv. 170 In capitals [of columns]..the branches of the doum, and the flowers of the nelumbo, mingle together. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 The Doom Palm of Upper Egypt and the *Hyphæne coriacea* are remarkable for their dichotomous repeatedly-divided trunk. 1849 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 113 In the upper parts of Egypt they have a palm tree

called the Dome. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* i. 34 The region of..the Theban or dôm-palm.

b. *attrib.*, as *doum-leaf, -palm, -wood.*

1768 Clarkson *Impol. Slave Tr.* 20 The doom-wood (which the worm never enters). 1827 Moore *Epicur.* xvi. (1839) 166 A bed of fresh doum leaves.

Doum, doumb(e, obs. forms of Dumb.

Doun, e, obs. forms of Do, Done, Down, Dun.

Doung, obs. pa. pple. of Ding *v.*1; obs. f. Dung.

Dounk, Dount, obs. forms of Dank, Dunt.

Doup (daup). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **dolp**, 6–9 **doup**, 7 **doupe**, 7–9 **dowp**. [Of Norse origin: cf. ON. *daup.*]

†**1.** A rounded cavity or hollow bottom. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 15 Off his E dolp the flowand blude and attir He wische away. 1641 Fergusson *Scot. Prov.* 7 (Jam.) Better half egg than toom dowp. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. vi, Castor and Pollux [born] of the doupe of that Egge which was laid..by Leda.

2. The posterior extremity of the body, the fundament or seat.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxii, At the salt doup [Fr. *au cul salé*, the name of a game]. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxii, A' the skaith that chanc'd indeed, Was only on their dowps. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 257 Sax and therty lashes a piece on the bare doup.

3. The bottom or end (of any thing), *e.g.* the rounded end of a candle.

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. x, I' the doup o' day. 1774 T. Scott *Poems* 319 (Jam.), At the doup o' e'en. 1816 Scott *Antiq* v, The doup o' a candle. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunb.* 72 What remained of the smooth candle 'dowp'.

b. A loop at the end.

1832 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf* 285 The half leaf..passes through the upper doup of the standard.

Doupt, obs. form of Doubt.

Dour (dūr), *a. Sc.* and *north dial.* Also 5 **dowre**, 6–8 **doure**, 6– **dowr.** [ad. L. *dūr-us*, or F. *dur* hard (cf. Durr).

Derivation from French is unlikely on account of the vowel, since F. *u* gives in Sc. not *ū* but *ǖ* (or *ȳ*). An early (11th or 12th c.) adoption of L. *dūr-us*, would suit phonetically; of this however we have no evidence.]

1. Hard, severe, bold, stern, fierce, hardy.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 170 [He] wes dour & stout. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 103 Dyntis dowre ware sene. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. vi (v.) 23 The dour Vlixeals, and Athamas. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. (1822) 166 Thir legatis wes gevin ane doure answere be Marcius. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 249 He led a dour and hard lyfe. 1794 Burns *Winter Night* i, Biting Boreas, fell and doure. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VI. i, Tostig is a man .. dour and haughty. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* 261 The dour, merciless intensity of a northern moorland storm.

2. Hard to move, stubborn, obstinate, sullen.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 187 Malancoly he was of complexioun..dour in his contenance. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. vi. 106 All our prayeris .. Mycht nowder bow that dowr mannis mynd. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 76 Our wyes are dour men. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* viii, 'He's that dour, ye might tear him to pieces, and ne'er get a word out o' him.' 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xvii, Thornton is as dour as a door-nail; an obstinate chap.

Hence **Dour'ly** *adv.*, with hard sternness, stubbornly, obstinately; **Dour'ness**, hardness of disposition, obstinacy, sullenness.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus minor* 337 Thai .. in to durnes ay abad. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 918 To ding thame doun dourly that euer war in my way. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 281 And fercely had fochtne thame, and dourlie dantount. 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* iv, 'Give me those letters, father', she said dourly. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1411 629 Scotchmen .. have the same caution .. courage, and 'dourness' [as Yorkshiremen].

Doura, var. Durra, Indian millet.

Doure, obs. form of Dure, to endure.

†**Dourlach.** *Sc.* [app. a variant of Dorlach.] 'A short sword, a dagger' (Jam.). (? An error.)

1818 Scott (in Jamieson s.v.), In heraldry, Highland swords are called dourlachs. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xvii, Manhood shall be tried by kisses and bumpers, not by dirks and dourlachs.

Dousaine, -ayne, obs. forms of Dozen.

Douse (daus), *sb.*1 Also 7 **douse**, 7– **douce**, **dowse**, 9 **douss.** [f. Douse *v.*1] A dull heavy blow or stroke.

a 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* v. i, Souse upon Souse, Douces single. Justle sides. 1653–4 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 137 A dowse in the neck. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 3 June, He gave the young man a dowse in the chops. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxx, The porter .. started up with his club, and dealt a sound douse or two on each side. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis*, It descended on her..head in one tremendous dowse.

†**Douse, dowse,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [perh. subst. use of *douse*, Douce sweet.] A sweetheart; a 'dear'. Also *ironical.*

[*a* 1310 Dame douse: see Douce *a.* 1.] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* (Surtees) 104 Yit is she a fowle dowse if ye com nar. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* x, Who looketh to marrie must laie to keepe house, for loue may not alway be plaieing with douse.

Douse (daus), *v.*1 Also 7– **dowse**, 8 **dousse.** [Of obscure origin: known only from 16th c. In sense 1, perh. related to MDu. *dossen*, or early mod.Du. *doesen* to beat with force and noise (Kilian): cf. also EFris. *dossen* to beat, strike, punch, knock, and Ger. dial. *dusen*, *tusen*, *tausen*, etc. to beat, strike, butt (Grimm). Senses 2 and 3 may be the same word; cf. 'to strike sail'; sense 4 is more doubtful, and may be distinct. All the senses belong to the lower strata of the language.]

†**1.** *trans.* To strike, punch, inflict a blow upon.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, iv, To death with daggars doust. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *To Dowse* .. to give one a slap on the face.

2. *Naut.* To strike (a sail); to lower or slacken suddenly or in haste; to close (a port-hole).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Dowse your top-saile to salute him. 1629 — *Trav. & Adv.* xx. 40 Very civilly they doused [*printed* dansed] their topsailes. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Molir une corde*, to slacken, dousse, or ease off a tight rope. 1805 in *Naval Chron.* VII. 47 Douse the ports. 1828 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 344 Forced to douse all sail and ease the engine.

3. To put off, doff.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., *Dowse your dog vane*, take the cockade out of your hat. 1808 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 332 The latter have doused their butter-churn boots. 1841 Thackeray *Mem. Gormand.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 357, I..doused my cap on entering the porch.

4. To put out, extinguish, dout (a light).

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* (Farmer), *Dowse the glim* = put out the candle. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* (1849) 428 'Dowse the light'! roared the hoarse voice from the water. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 294 At nine the deck-lantern was doused.

5. To throw down, table (money); = Doss *v.*1 2.

1797 G. Washington *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 425 Asking opinions and requiring services without dousing my money.

6. To 'shut up', stop, cease.

1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxiii. 221 'Dowse that, Billy, and bear a hand and be quiet.'

Hence **Dou'sing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Dou'ser**, a heavy blow.

1782 Franklin *Wks.* (1888) VII. 411 It was allowed..to give him a rising blow. Let ours be a douser. 1837 Southey *Doctor* cxxv. IV. 248 In common use among school-boys and blackguards..the threat of giving any one a dowsing.

Douse (daus), *v.*2 Also 7 **dou-, dowsse, douse**, 7– **dowse, douce.** [Appears *c* 1600: origin unknown; perh. onomatopœic; cf. *souse.*

It is of course not impossible that it arose out of Douse *v.*1, though connexion is not obvious.]

†**1.** *trans.* To plunge vigorously *in* water, or the like; to immerse with force. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* XIX. Epit. 391 Claudius Pulcher .. commaunded the sacred Pullets to be doussed and drenched over the head in the water. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 16 And dowse himselfe ouer head and eares in impietie. 1643 Hammond *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 515, I have wash'd my feet in mire or ink, douz'd my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 11 To have heard the great noise the Sun used to make..when he doused his head in the Ocean.

2. To throw water over; to water, to drench.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 75. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 420 A stately place..which Tanus with wandring streame doth dowsse. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. III. 368 Well dous'd by rushing rains. 1879 Seguin *Black For.* x. 164 Melusina's haunt was thoroughly doused with holy water. 1893 Capt. King *Foes in Ambush* 26 Douse a dipper of water over him.

3. *intr.* To plunge or be plunged into water.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 344 They joy and strive to be doussing, badling, and diving together with them. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 502 It is no jestihg, trivial matter, To swing i' th' air, or douce in water. 1872 Browning *Fifine* lxv, Sowse Underneath ducks the soul, her truthward yearnings dowse Deeper in falsehood!

Hence **Doused** *ppl. a.*; **Dou'sing** *vbl. sb.*, a drenching; also **Dou'ser**, one who drenches.

1788 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 416 A shower came on, and gave us a severe dousing. 1881 Henty *Cornet of Horse* viii, A copious dousing of his face and head with water. 1883 *Gd. Words* Aug. 544/1 The 'doused' and the 'douser' being at enmity.

Douse, var. of Douce *a.*, sweet.

Douse, Douser, etc.: see Dowse, etc.

Dousen, obs. form of Dozen.

Douseper(e)s, var. Douzepers, *Obs.*

Douser: see under Douse *v.*1 and 2.

Dousing-chock, -rod: see Dowsing.

Douspyers, doussepers, var. Douzepers.

Doussemer, obs. form of Dulcimer.

†**Doust.** *Obs.* [perh. a var. of Douse *sb.*1; cf. also Dust.] A firm blow, a punch.

a 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* III. ii, Then there's your *souse*, your *wherrit*, and your *dowst*, *Tugs* on the hair, your *bob* o' th' lips, a whelp on't! *Ibid* IV. i, How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 14 Our ..Knight..gave the Dragon such a doust.

Doust(e, obs. form of Dust.

Dout (daut), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 6 **dowt**, (7 **doubt**, 9 **dought**). [Coalesced form of *do out*: see Do *v.* 49.] *trans.* To put out or extinguish (a fire or light).

1526 J. Rastell *Hundred Merry Tales* (1866) 2 Dout the candell and dout the fyre. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 357 If in the place of snuffing, we dowt the candel. 1691 Alicia D'Anvers *Academia* 15 It flies about And douts one's eyes and makes one cough. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 141 Grist doughted his lantern. [In nearly every Dialect Glossary from Yorkshire to Isle of Wight.]

Dout, *sb.* Now *dial.* In 6 **dowt.** [f. prec.] A douter or extinguisher.

1573 in P. Cunningham *Revels Acc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 58 Bodkyns and dowtes for lightes, viij *d.* 1599 *Ibid.* 160 Dowtes for Candells, vj snuffers vj paire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Dout*, an extinguisher.

Dout, -able, -ance, etc., obs. ff. Doubt, etc.

Doutch, obs. form of Dutch.

Dou'ter. Now *dial.* [f. prec. vb.] One who or that which douts or extinguishes; an extinguisher.

1622 *Naworth Housek. Bks.* 200 For 2 tynder boxeis and 4 dooters, xxij*d*. 1798 T. Jefferson *Let. to J. Boucher* 23 Feb. (MS.), Dout, do out the candle—hence a Pair of Douters. 1828 *Craven Dialect, Douter*, extinguisher.

Douter, obs. form of Daughter.

†**Douth** (dūþ). *Obs.* Forms: 1 **duzuþ, -oð**, 2–3 **duzeð**, 3 **duzeþ(e, duheð**(*e*, **dozeþ**(*e*, **dowep**, 4 **doup**(*e*, **dup**(*e*, **douth.** [OE. *dugup, -oþ* worth, virtue, excellence, nobility, manhood, force, a force, an army, people, OFris. *duged* (MDu. *dôghet*, Du. *deugd*), OHG. *tugund*, MHG. *tugent*, Ger. *tugend* virtue, ON. *dygð* virtue, probity (Sw. *dygd*); a Com. Germanic deriv. of *dugan* to be good or worth: see Dow *v.*1]

1. Virtue, excellence, nobility, power, riches.

a 1000 *Hymns* iii. 24 (Gr.) Ealra duzeða duzuð, drihten hælend! *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Slewðe..bið eure unzearu to elchere duzeðe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 5 Þe modi Maximien .. heiende heaðene maumez .. wið heh duheðe. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 177 in *O. E. Misc* 112 Dowethes louerd.

b. Good deed, benefit.

a 1000 *Crist* 601 Seczen Dryhtne þonc duzuða zehwylcre. *c* 1205 Lay. 10438 Þa duzeðe þe he us dude whilen.

2. Manhood.

a 1000 *Andreas* 152 (Gr.) Todælan duzuðe and zeoxoðe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 634 Lutle childre..Doþ al þat in heore ȝeoȝeþe þat hi forleteþ in heore duzeþe.

3. Men collectively; company; army, retinue.

O. E. Chron. an. 626 Se cining..wæs ȝefullod .. mid eallum his duzoðe. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 91 (Gr.) Duzuþ Israhela. *c* 1205 Lay. 28005 Duzeðe gon sturien. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 597 Þe dome of þe douþe for dedez of schame. *Ibid.* 1367 Vche duk wyth his duthe & oþer dere lordes. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.t.* 1815 Þe douthe dressed to þe wod, er any day sprenged, to chace. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2627 Sone as ser Darie þe deth of his douth sees.

4. *Comb*, as *duzeðe-wiht, -king, -mon.* Also **Duzeðlice** *adv.*, virtuously, worthily.

c 1205 Lay. 16844 Þat heo maȝen drihten duzeðliche hærien.

Doutie, obs. form of Doughty.

Doutro, doutry: see Dewtry.

Douwere, -wir, var. Dower *sb.*1 *Obs.*

‖ **Douzaine** (duzē·n). [Fr. = Dozen, q. v.] *In the Channel Islands*: A body of twelve men representing a parish. Hence **Douzainier** (dūzēnī·ə), (also 7–9 **douzenier**), a member of such a body.

1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 63 The Douzeniers ..officiers .. chosen out of the..men .. in the parish. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 521 Since 1844, the douzaines have been represented in the states by deputies, who are delegates rather than representatives. *Ibid.* 521 *note*, In Guernsey, besides the douzainiers, two constables are elected by the rate-payers for each douzaine. 1889 *Clark's Guernsey News* 10 May 4/5 Douzeniers sworn-in.

Douze, obs. form of Douse *v.*2

Douzen, obs. form of Dozen.

†**Douzepers** (dū·zəpē·əz), *sb. pl. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 **douze pers, dosseperes, dozze pers**, 3–4 **dusze pers**, 4 **dousse pers, dosze-peres, duzze peres, duse pers, dussiperes**, 4–5 **dusper(e)s**, 5 **dosipers, -perus, doseperys, douse)pyers, dousepers, dosepers, duseperys, ducypers, dussepers**, (**doþpe peres, dugeperes, duk-peris, dowchsperys, duchepers, -peiris**), 6 **douseperes, dowsepers, -piers, dowsipers, dowsy peiris, (dyssypers**, 7 **Dutchpeeres)**, 9 **douse peers, douceperes**; also (without final *s*) 3 **duseper**, 5 **dosepiere, duzepere.** Rarely *sing.* 4 **doþþeper**, 4–5 **doseper**, 6 **dowsypere, doucepere**, (**douch-spere**). [a. OF. *douze* (*doce, duze*) *per*(*s*, mod.F. *douze pairs* twelve equals, twelve peers. In English at length treated as one word, with a singular implying one of the class.]

In the *Romances*, the twelve peers or paladins of Charlemagne, said to be attached to his person, as being the bravest of his knights. In *History*, applied to the twelve great peers, spiritual and temporal, of France, supposed to represent those attributed by the romances to Charlemagne.

The historical twelve peers were orig. the Archbp. of Rheims, the Bps. of Laon, and Langres (ranking as dukes), the Bps. of Beauvais, Chalons, and Noyon (ranking as counts), the Dukes of Normandy, Burgundy, Aquitaine, the Counts of Toulouse, Flanders, Champagne. (See Du Cange s.v. *Pares Franciæ.*)

c 1205 Lay. 1622 Twelfe ifʒran. Þa Freinsce heo cleopeden dusze pers [*c* 1275 dosseperes]. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 3 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Nis hit nouht of karlemeyne ne of þe Duzeper. *c* 1310 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 The Kyng of Fraunce..anon Assemblede he is dousse pers. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1601 Þe twelue dosze-peres of pris. 13.. *Coer de L.* 12 Off Rowelond, and of Olyver And of every doseper. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 440 The duk-peris [*v. r.* Dutch peeres: *Wynt.* 4350 dowchsperys] wer Assegyt In-till egrymor. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 808 Erles, Dukes, & the xij duchepers Bothe barons and Bachelers. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 16 His dusperes doghety. *c* 1430 Lyng. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 Where been of Fraunce all the dozepiere? 1494 Fabyan

Wks. I. clv. (R.), [Charles Martel] chase xii. perys, which after some wryters, are callyd doseperys, or kyngs, of y' which vi. were bisshopys, and vi. temporall lords. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* vii. xcix. (Arb.) 26 Charlemayne kynge of Fraunce With his doyssypers Rowland and Olyuer. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxi. (R.), He was crowned by the assent of the twelve douze-piers of Fraunce. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 12 Wes nocht so duchty deidis Amangis the dowsy peiris. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, Oliver, man? nay, then thou art one of the Douze peers already. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 350 King Charles with all his doucēperes Across the ocean sailed.

b. Applied to other illustrious nobles, knights, or grandees. Also with *sing.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 66 At Carlelele a Cristynmese he haldes .. Wyth Dukez and dusperes of dyvers rewmes. *a* 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8 *Dolopes*, dusaiperes. *a* 1400 *Octauian* 949 Ferst they sent out a doseper. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 8 Nowdir with duke nor dugeperes. 1550 Bale *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 317 Prelates, priests, monks, doctors, and other spiritual downipers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 31 Big looking like a doughty Doucepere.

Dove (dʌv), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **duve**, 4–5 **dofe**, **douf(e**, **douff(e**, **dowfe**, **douve**, **dowve**, **doo**, (5 **doyf**, 6 **doffe**), 4– **dove**, (*Sc.* 5– **dow**, **doo**, 6 **dou**). [OE. ***dufe*, not found (unless as first element in *dúfe-doppa*: see Divedop); = OS. *dûba*, OFris. *dûve* (MDu. *dûve*, Du. *duif*), OHG. *tûba*, *tûpa* (MHG. *tûbe*, Ger. *taube*), ON. *dúfa* (Sw. *dufva*, Da *due*), Goth. *dûbo*:—OTeut. **dubōn*, weak fem. Perhaps a deriv. of *dub-* to dive, dip (see Dive): cf. the analogous connexion of L. *columba* with Gr. κόλυμβος diver, κολυμβίς diver (bird).

In OE. the name was displaced by *culufre*: see Culver.]

1. A bird of the *Columbidæ*, or pigeon family.

Formerly, and still in dialects (*dove*, *dow*, *doo*) applied to all the species of pigeon native to or known in Britain, including the Wood-pigeon, Ring-dove, or Cushat-dove, the Rock-dove or Rock pigeon, the Stock dove, and the Turtle-dove; but now often restricted to the last, and its congeners. Most of the exotic species are called pigeons, e.g. the *Passenger-pigeon* of America, *dove* being restricted to those which in appearance or habits resemble the turtle-doves. The dove has been, from the institution of Christianity, the type of gentleness and harmlessness, and occupies an important place in Christian symbolism: cf. sense 2.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Buð admode alse duue..Turtlen and duues. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1901 (Cott.) [Noe] sent þe dofe eftsith. *Ibid.* 10775 (Cott.) A duu [*v. rr.* dowe, douse, dove] þat was fra heuen send. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 78 The Spirit cam doun and þis Spirit was þis dowfe. 1388 — *Prov.* vi 5 Be thou rauyschid as a doo fro the hond. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 231 The Dow, Noyis messinger. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* cxlvi 219 They .. bonde thoo lettres to the tayles of the douues, and lete them flee. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* iii. 16 He saw ye sprite of god coming down like a dow and lighting apon him. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 171, I sweare .. By the simplicitie of Venus Doues. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 180 The common wild Dove or Pigeon. 1712 Pope *Messiah* 12 And on its top descends the mystic Dove. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau.* 88 Voices of the well-contented doves.

b. With prefixed word defining the species, as *ringed-*, *spring dove*. **Blue dove** (*Yorksh.*), the Rock dove. **Bush dove**, the Stock dove. **Wrekin dove** (*Salop*), the Turtle dove. Also Cushat-, Ground-, Ring-, Rock-, Stock-, Turtle-, Wood-dove, etc, q.v. in their alphabetical places.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 59 The thrustelcock The wodedowue. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 911 The rynged doue, *le ramier*; the stocke dove, *le creuset*. 18 Whittier *Hymns fr. Lamartine* i. vi, Thought after thought, ye thronging rise Like spring-doves from the startled wood. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 167 Stock Dove (*Columba œnas*). Bush dove. *Ibid.* 168 Rock Dove (*Columba livia*), also called .. Blue dove (North Riding). *Ibid.* 169 Turtledove (*Turtur communis*), it is also called in Shropshire, Wrekin dove.

c. *Greenland-dove*, *sea-* (*turtle-*) *dove* = Dovekie. *Sea dove*, a kind of fish (see quot. 1753).

1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 326 The Greenland-Dove or Sea-Turtle. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Columba Greenlandica* .. called in English, the sea turtle dove. *Ibid.*, *Columba marina*, the sea dove..the name of an East Indian fish, and appearing to be a species of the orbis, or moon-fish. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*), from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female..this bird has received the names: Greenland dove (Orkney Isles), Rock dove (Ireland).

2. *fig* and *transf.* **a.** Applied to the Holy Spirit. [In reference to Luke iii. 22, and parallel places.]

[13..*Coer de L.* 5671 On hys crest a douve whyte, Sygnyfycacioun off the Holy Spryte.] 1707 Watts *Hymn*, Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove, With all thy quickening powers. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* (ed 2) 168 By thy sweet Dove now (from above) And always taught to pray. 1779 Cowper *Hymn*, 'O for a closer walk,' Return, O holy Dove, return. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.*, *Whit-sunday* iii, Softer than gale at morning prime, Hovered his holy Dove.

b. A messenger of peace and deliverance from anxiety, as was the dove to Noah (*Gen.* viii. 8–12).

1623 (*title*), The Essex Dove presenting the World with a few of her Olive-branches; or, a Taste of the Works of the Rev. John Smith. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* I. ii, He will be a dove of peace to your ark.

c. A gentle, innocent, or loving woman or child; also † an innocent or simpleton.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 159 Tut, she's a Lambe, a Doue, a foole to him. 1771 Foote *Maid of B.* Prol. Wks. 1799 II. 200 The gaming fools are doves, the knaves are rooks. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi, O somewhere, meek unconscious dove, Poor child, that waitest for thy love!

d. An appellation of tender affection.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 897 Rys vp my wyf, my loue, my lady free .. my dowue sweete *c* 1450 Tennyson *Mor. Fab.* 73 The caller cryed: Hald draught, my dowes. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* v. 2 O my sister, my loue, my doue, my derlinge. 1600 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v 167 Fare you well my Doue. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* i. Wks 1799 I. 171 Shall I wait upon you, dove? 1816 Scott *Old Mort* vi, Is not that worth waiting for, my dow? 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xxii. 61 She is coming, my dove, my dear.

3. An image of a dove as a symbol of innocence, etc.; also, the vessel enclosing the pyx formerly used in the East and in France.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 801 The Lorde Lisle Vicount bare the rod with the doffe, which signifieth innocencie. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2309/3 Count Drascouitz bearing the Truncheon..Count Erdeodi the Dove. 1849 53 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 203 (Cent.) There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the pix..the larger cup, or dove, within which the other was shut up 1896 *Daily Chron* 19 May 3/3 The Archbishop delivered the Sceptre to her [the Queen's] right hand, a rod, with a dove on the top, being placed by him in her left, the 'rod of equity and mercy'.

4. Astron. *Dove of Noah.* (See quot)

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 363/1 *Columba Noachi* (constellation), the dove of Noah, a constellation formed by Halley, close to the hinder feet of Canis Major.

5. Combinations.

a. attrib., as *dove-hut*, *-messenger*, *-monger*, *-pinion*, *-taker*, etc.; instrumental, as *dove-drawn*, adj.; similative and parasynthetic, as *dove-form*, *-green*, *-grey*; *dove-feathered*, *-footed*, *-like*, adjs.

1610 Shaks *Temp.* IV. i 94, I met her deity [Venus] and her Son *Doue-drawn with her. 1878 P. Robinson *My Ind. Garden* 205 The dove-drawn goddess. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul* III ii. 76 Rauenous *Doue feather'd Rauen. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 42 The God, *dove-footed, glided silently Round bush and tree. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 287 A huge bank of..*dove-grey cloud. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. ix. 429 Purging of the temple from *dove-mongers. 1552 Huloet, *Doue taker, *columbarius*.

b. Special comb.: † **dove-bird**, the young of a dove, a young pigeon (*obs.*); **dove-colour**, a warm grey with a tone of pink or purple; so *dove-coloured*; **dove-dock**, the coltsfoot; **dove-flower** = *dove-plant* (*Treas. Bot.*); **dove's-foot**, the plant *Geranium molle*, and some other small species of cranesbill; **dove-hawk**, the *dove-coloured falcon* or hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); **dove-plant**, an orchid of Central America, *Peristeria elata*; **dove-tick**, a blind mite parasitic on pigeons; **dove-wood**, the wood of *Alchornea latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of the West Indies.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 47 Two turtle briddes, gif hie was poure, two *duue briddes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xli 250 We haue doyf-byrdes two. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/43 *Hic pipio*, dowbyrd. 1598 Florio, *Colombino*, *doue colour. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Columbine*, a kind of violet-colour, called also dove colour. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 164 A *dove-coloured silk mitten 1812 J. Henderson *Agric. Surv. Caithn.* 84 (Jam.) The arable land was much infested with the *dove dock. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 100 *Donefote, *Geranium molle*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I xxxii. 47 Doue foote. 1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans* XLIX. 841 Doves foot, or Doves foot Cranes bill. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 401/3 The Dove plant ..the beautiful Holy Ghost flower of the Spaniards

Dove, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To treat as a dove; to call 'dove'.

1864 Browning *Too Late* viii, Loved you and doved you.

Dove (dōʊv), occasional pa. t. of Dive *v.*

Dovecot, -cote (dʌvkɒt). Also 6 **dowcatte**, *Sc.* **doocot**, **dooket**. [f. Dove *sb.* + Cot, Cote.] A house for doves or pigeons; usually placed at a height above the ground, with openings for the doves to enter by, and internal provision for roosting and breeding.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670 *Hoc columbare*, dowecote. *a* 1500 in Burton & Raine *Hemingbrough* 390 A parcell of her plase to set a doufecot on. 1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 74 Parkes with Deare, stankes, cunningares, dowcattes. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. vi. 115 Like an Eagle in a Doue-coat. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 3 You find here more Dove-Cots than other Houses. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxii, For the moor-fowl they lie as thick as doos in a dooket

fig. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/3 The flutter that has excited the journalistic dovecot.

† **2.** *transf.* A set or block of pigeon-holes. *Obs.*

1658 Bp. Hall *Invisible World* I. vi, If a man distressed with care for the missing of an important evidence..shall be informed..in what hole of his dovecote he shall find it hid.

3. *Comb.*, as *dovecot-breaker*, *-door*, *-pigeon*.

1847 Tennyson *Princ* IV. 151 When some one batters at the dovecote-doors. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Dovecot breakers, and stealers of pigeons. 1872 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xiv. II. 118 Dove-cot-pigeons dislike all the highly improved breeds.

Do·ve-ey·ed, *a.* Having eyes like a dove; meek, gentle or soft-eyed.

1717 E. Fenton *Poems* 38 (Jod.) Peace, Dove-eyed, and robed in white. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. vi, Dove-eyed Hope. 1895 A. Dobson *Sundial* vii, A second lady.. Dove-eyed, dove-robed, and something wan and pale.

Do·vehouse. Also 5 **duffehous**, **duffous**, etc. A house for doves; a dovecot.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 730 *Hoc columbare*, dowfhows 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 The gardynes, berne, and duffous 1530 Palsgr. 215 Dove house..Duf house, *columbier*. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 175 The sides cut full of holes (in manner of a doue-house). 1887 C. W. Boase *Oxford* 22 There had been elm walks..with dove houses

attrib. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I iii 28 Sitting in the Sunne vnder the Douehouse wall. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 357 Overstocked with dove house pigeons.

b. *fig.* A small petty house or place.

1582 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclxi. 587 Howe is it, that this peuysshe doue-house holdeth agaynst vs so longe?

Dovekie (dʌ·vkī). Also **doveoa**, **-key**, **-ky**. [Sc. dim. of *dove*: cf. *lassikie*, *wifikie*, or *-ockie* (which are of 3 syllables), and see Dove 1 c, Dovie b.] An arctic bird, the Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*).

1821 A. Fisher *Trnl.* 27 Another species of diver was seen today, it is called by the seamen, Dovekey. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 421 Columbus Grylle [=]yste or Doveca. 1835 Sir J. C. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* liv 693 The second dovekie of the season was seen. 1859 M'Clintock *Voy. Fox* 95 Seals and dovekies are now common.

Dovelet (dʌ·vlĕt). A little or young dove.

1825 Southey *Paraguay* I. 43 This dovelet nestled in their leafy bower 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 174 As the dove her dovelets nursing

Dovelike (dʌ·vlaik), *a.* and *adv* Like a dove; after the manner of a dove.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 726 Doue like simplicitie 1667 Milton *P. L.* I 21 Thou [O Spirit] .. Dove-like satst brooding on the vast Abyss. 1710 Pope *Windsor For.* 430 Where Peace scatters blessings from her dove-like wing. 1810 Combe *Hist Reform* xiii § 381 They have not always been in the same dove-like mood.

Do·veling. [-ling.] A young dove; also, a term of affection for a little child.

a 1618 Sylvester *Mem. Mortalitie* II. xlix, An old Sir Tameass .. to doat On Venus Dovelings. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 748, I will be thy little mother, my doveling

† **Do·vely**, *a. Obs.* [-ly 1.] Dove-like; gentle.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 183 Wib an aungels contenans and douvely sympilnesse. *a* 1603 J. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 300 The Douely spirit of God

Dover (dō·vəɹ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [app. a frequentative of dial. *dove* in same sense; cf. OE. *dofung* dotage, also ON. *dofna*, Goth. *daubnan*, to become heavy, flat, or dead.]

1. *trans.* To send *off* into a light slumber; to stun, stupefy. *rare.*

(But in first quot. it may be pa. pple of the intr. sense)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. vi. 12 This is the hald rycht Of Gaistis, Schaddois, Sleip, and douerit Nycht. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 695 The powder that dovers the unhappy off to sleep.

2. *intr.* 'To slumber, to be in a state betwixt sleeping and waking' (Jam.), to doze.

1806 A. Douglas *Poems* 139 (Jam.) She was begun to dover. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 10 Dec., With great intervals of drowsiness and fatigue which made me, as we Scots say, dover away in my arm-chair. 1892 in *Northumbld Gloss.*

Do·ver, *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. vb.] 'A slumber, a slight unsettled sleep' (Jam.)

1820 *Blackw. Mag* Nov. 203 (Jam.) My mother had laid down 'th' Afflicted Man's Companion', with which she had read the gudman into a sort o' dover 1880 J. F. S. Gordon *Bk Chron. Keith* 32 Get a dover in the day time.

Dove-ship, *nonce-wd.*: see Dove and -ship.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Serm. Beauty, &c. Church* (T.), Let our dove-ship approve itselfe in meeknesse of suffering

† **Do·vess, dovese.** *Obs.* [f. Dove *sb.* + -ess.] A female dove.

1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 A dovese come and sate on his hedde

Dovetail (dʌ·vtēl), *sb.*

1. Something in the shape of a dove's tail.

[1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 436 Hang in some high place with a vvire, or doues-tayle of yron, a glasse vessell.] 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 52 A Dufftail, is a Figure made in the form of a Doves tail.

b. *spec.* A tenon cut in the shape of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge, to fit into an indenture or mortise of corresponding shape; also, a mortise shaped to receive such a tenon.

1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 22 A Doodle; a Notch Doo tail, i.e Dovetail, because like a Pigeon's tail extended. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 82 The blocks themselves were .formed into large dovetails..so as mutually to lock one another together. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 64 Very beautifully joined by mortices and dovetails.

2. = *Dovetail joint*: A fastening or joint composed of tenons cut in the shape of an expanded dove's tail, fitting into mortises of corresponding shape.

1565 73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Securicula* A swallowe tayle or doue tayle in carpenters workes, which is a fastning of two peeces of timber or bourdes togither that they can not away. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 26 Make a foure square, box .. close the sides well with doue tailes or cement. 1731–7 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wine Press*, These cross Pieces are placed upon the Posts which are joined into the Ground-plate by a Dove tail. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Dove-tail*, a joint.. is the strongest method of joining masses, because the tenon or piece of wood widens as it extends, so that it cannot be drawn out.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1766.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. 19 [This form of line] is termed patée or Dovetail, from a term of art used by the joiners 1766 Porny *Elem. Her.* Gloss., *Dove-tail*, term to denote a kind of Partition, wherein the two different Tinctures are set within one another, in such a manner, as to represent the form of the tails of Doves or Wedges reversed

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dovetail fashion*, *dovetail-wise* adv.; of the shape of a dovetail, as *dove-tail*

groove, key, mortise, rail, socket, tenon, wedge: employed in making dovetails, as *dovetail-cutter, -marker, -plane, -saw*, **dovetail-file**, a thin file with a tin or brass back, like that of a dovetail saw; **dovetail-hinge**, a hinge having the outer edges of the leaves wider than the hinging edges; **dovetail-joint**, (*a*) *Joinery*: a tenon-and-mortise joint, in which the tenons are shaped like a dove's tail; (*b*) *Anat.*: a serrated articulation or suture, as in the bones of the skull; hence *dovetail-jointed* adj.; **dovetail-moulding**, *Arch.*, an ornament consisting of a moulding arranged in the form of a series of figures like dove-tails; the triangular fret moulding; **dovetail-plate** (see quot.); **dovetail-wire**, a wire wedge-shaped in cross-section.

1885 *Forint in Waggonette* 26 Sketchit and I dispose of our legs in *dovetail fashion. **1776** G. CAMPBELL *Philos Rhet.* II 412 (R.) After the invention of *dove-tail joints. **1848** C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph. Frogs* 30 Well put together, *dovetail jointed **1853** SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 323 Pieces of timber..fastened together by *dovetail keys and wedges. **1846** PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (1875) 158 Mouldings..the Double Cone, the *Dovetail, the Embattled, [etc.] *c* **1850** *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 115 *Dove-tail plates. Metal plates formed like dovetails, and used to confine the heel of the stern-post and keel together. **1812-16** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 107 The *dove-tail saw is used by joiners and cabinet-makers in dove-tailing drawers [etc.]. **1876** ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 24 A hammer face is attached to the bottom of the cylinder by a kind of *dovetail socket **1679** EVELYN *Diary* 23 July. Some of the rooms [were] floored *dove-tail-wise without a nail **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 82 Cut dovetail-wise.

Do·vetail, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To fit together or join by means of dove-tails, or by a similar method. Const. *in, into, to.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 103 That the girders be strong, and very well Dove-tayld, one into another. **1765** LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans* LV. 207 Into this is dove tail'd the upright back KK. **1842-76** GWILT *Archit.* § 2285 e, Steps and risers mitred to cut string, and dovetailed to balusters **1855** RAMSBOTTOM *Obstetr. Med.* 17 The bones are not dove tailed into each other as in the adult.

2. *fig.* To unite compactly as if by dovetails; to adjust exactly, so as to form a continuous whole.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 71 The difficulty of dove-tailing the component parts of the farce into each other. **1826** E. IRVING *Babylon* I. iii. 213 We have as it were, dove tailed it [book of Revelation] with the Prophecy of Daniel. **1861** GEIKIE *E. Forbes* x 293 The readiness with which Forbes had begun to dovetail zoology and geology.

3. *intr.* To fit into each other, so as to form a compact and harmonious whole or company.

1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III 99 Several things dove-tailed in my mind, and at once it struck me what quality went to form a man of achievement. **1833** T. HOOK *Parson's Dau* III. ix 451 The guests did not seem to me to dovetail **1885** STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* ii. 31 The professorial and tutorial systems have not yet dove-tailed into one another.

Hence **Do·vetailed** *ppl. a.*, fitted together or compacted by dovetailing; **Do·vetailedness**, dove-tailed condition; **Do·vetailing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Do·vetailer.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dovetaild*, is a term among Joyners. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 33 Fasten the..pieces of Timber well together with Dove-tailing **1775** ROMANS *Hist Florida* 209 A comfortable house of square cypress timber, dove-tailed **1821** T. D. FOSBROKE *Berkeley MSS.* 224 A very dove-tailing analogy. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 2 Manufacturers of tragedy and dovetailers of melo-dram. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 588 There are three sorts of dovetailing; viz. common, lap, and mitre **1835-6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I 736/1 [The cranial bones] are united by the dove-tailing of their edges. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, A kind of a universal dove-tailedness with regard to place and time **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 789 A 'dovetailed and tesselated' Cabinet

Do·vetailed, *a.* [f. DOVETAIL *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Having a tail like a dove; shaped like a dove's tail; having a dovetail.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 53 There is no other way to secure the said bad Ground but by driving Dovetail'd Piles **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 50/2 Cramps of Wood are secured by their shape, which is such..that for resemblance, they are call'd Swallow, or Dove tail'd. **1838** JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond* 163 Some coal-heaver rejoicing in a dove-tailed hat, which overspreads his neck and shoulders.

2. *Her.* Broken into dovetails, as a dividing line; cf. DOVETAIL *sb.* 2 b.

1868-82 CUSSANS *Her.* ii.

Dovie, dovey (dʌ·vi). [Dim. or pet-form of DOVE: see -IE, -Y.] A term of affection: Little or dear dove. **b.** A local name of the DOVEKIE.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 4/2 The domestic Lovies and Dovies. **1819** *Metropolis* III. 252 My dearest love—lovey, dovey! **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Black Guillemot..Sea dovie (Forfar).

† **Do·vish**, *a. Obs.* [f. DOVE + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the dove; dovelike.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 8 It is like the policie of the serpent, and is joyned with douish simplicitie. **1546** *Confut. N. Shaxton* G iv b (T.) Contempte of thys world, doveyshe simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome.

Dow (dau), *v.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: *Pres. t.* 1 and 3 *sing.* 1. **déaȝ, déah** [= Goth. *dauh*, OHG. *touc*, OS. *dôg*]; 1-3 **deȝ,** 2 **dæh,** 3 **deh, degh,** 3-4 **deih,** 4-7 **dowe,** 5- **dow** (7 **dou**); in 3rd *sing.* 4 **dowes,** 8-9 **dows**; *plural* 1 **duȝon** [= OS. *dugun*, OHG. *tugun*]; 2-3 **duȝen,** 4 **dou-we(n,** 4-7 **dowe,** 5- **dow.** *Pa. t.* 1 **dohte** [= Goth. **dauhta*, OHG. *tohta*]; 3 **douhte,** 4 **dought(e, doht, doght, duȝt, dught,** 4- **dought, dowed,** *Sc.* 5- **docht, doucht, dowcht,** 6 **ducht.**

[One of the original Teutonic preterite-present verbs (see CAN, DARE, MAY): OE. *dugan* to avail, be strong, good, worthy, of use, = OS. *dugan*, OFris. *duga* (MDu. *doghen*, Du. *deugen*), OHG. *tugan*, (MHG. *tugen*, Ger. *taugen*), Goth. *dugan*, ON. *duga* (Sw. *duga*, Da. *due*):—OTeut. *dugan*. The original inflexion *déag* (:—OTeut. *daug*) of the singular present was in 14th c. supplanted by *dow* from the plural, the 3rd sing. being sometimes made *dows*. For the original pa. t. *dohte* (:—OTeut. *duhta*) retained in Sc. as *docht, dought*, a levelled form *dowed* is occasional from 14th c. Both forms are used by Scott in sense 5.]

† **1.** *intr.* To be good, strong, valiant, vigorous, manly, virtuous. Only *OE.*

Beowulf (Th.) 1057 Deah ðu heaðo ræsa ȝehwær dohte. *a* **1000** *Father's Instr.* 4 (in *Exeter Bk.*) Do á þætte duȝe *a* **1000** *Satan* 283 (Gr.) Se ðe his heorte deah.

† **2.** To be valid, or of value; to be worth or good for anything. *Obs.*

c **1200** ORMIN 4872 Icc amm þatt þing þatt nohht ne dæh. *a* **1275** *Prov. Ælfred* 506 in *O. E. Misc.* 132 On him þu maist þe tresten, yif [h]is troȝþe degh. *Ibid.* 546. 133 Hwile þine daȝes duȝen. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 703 Al he solde, þat outh douthe [=ouht douhte]. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 1126 Neuer no douȝt him day For sorwe he hadde oniȝt. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Thebald nouht ne deih. **1508** DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 370 Eftir dede of that drupe, that docht nought in chalmir. **1530** LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 69 It dowe no thyng bot for to be deiectit. **1788** W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Dow*, to..be useful; as 'he dows for nought', he is good for nothing.

† **3** To be of use or profit to any one; to avail. Chiefly *impersonal Obs.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 26 Huæt forðon deȝ menn? *a* **1100** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1006 Det hım naðor ne dohte ne innhere ne uthere. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10771 (Cott.) Quen ioseph sagh na hide ne dught [*trine* broght]. **13**.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 374 Noȝt dowed bot þe deth in þe depe stremez *Ibid.* C 50 What dowes me þe dedayn, oþer dispit make? *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5001 Iff yow do þus in dede, hit doghis the bettur. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 1 Of drefling and dremis quhat dow it to endyt? **1590** R. BRUCE *Serm. on Sacr.* G vij. (Jam.) So this argument dow not.

† **4.** To be good, fitting, or proper for any one; to become, befit, behove. Usually *impers.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2228, & biburiede hire as hit deh martir. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 51 Milde and meoke..as meiden deh to beonne *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 420 Swuch þing þet ou ne deih forto habben. **14**.. *Tundale's Vis.* 907 As wemen doght. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 47 Blase axed what he dought to do.

5. To have the strength or ability, to be able (to do something).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 23771 (Cott.) Fight he aght ai quils he dught, and fle quen he langer ne moght. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 4058 Vnde[d]lynes to dele I dowe be na ways. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 14 Thocht he dow not to leid a tyk. **1573** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix 38 Scho..dang the frenchmen, quhilk we docht not do. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 203 Ye may not, ye cannot, ye dow not want Christ. **1645** *Munim. Burgh Irvine* (1891) II. 58 Our inhabitants who ducht not win away by sey. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea t. Misc.* (1733) I. 2 She doughtna let her lover mourn **1786** BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* Postscr. iii, They downa bide the stink o' powther. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, I never dowed to bide a hard turn o' wark in my life. **1818** — *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii, As well as a woman in her condition dought.

6. To do well, thrive, prosper.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 To Daw or Dou: to thrive.. He'll never dow, i.e. He will never be good. *a* **1758** A. RAMSAY *Poems* (1877) II 174 Unty'd to a man..We never can thrive or dow. **1811** WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Dou, dau*, to do well, to prosper. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, March grows Never dows.

Hence **Dow·ing** *ppl. a.*, † valiant, virtuous (*obs.*); thriving.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Swa swa þan alden bihouað duȝende þewas. *c* **1205** LAY. 4123 Dunwale þat was þe duȝende mon. **1825** JAMIESON s. v., A dowing bairn.

† **Dow**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4-5 **doue, dowe.** [a. F. *doue-r* (12th c.):—L *dōtāre* to portion out, bestow, f. *dōs, dōt-em* dowry.]

1. *trans.* To enrich with property; = ENDOW 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 520 And the churche ifounded in a mory place, called Muryfelde, and Idowed of the pryuy-lege of the citee by kyng Henry. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xv. 519 Constantyn..holykirke dowed With londes and ledes. **1382** WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 16 He shal dowe hir and he shal have hir to wijf. **1403** *York Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi, Wyth my gyftys I dow the. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 The abbay of royalmonte whyche he founded and dowed with grete reuenewe and rentes.

2. To invest *with* something; = ENDOW 3 a.

c **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* lii, Here I doue the as Duke. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 3750 She was dowyd with eterne cristis ffruycionne.

3. To bequeath, give as an endowment.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 230 O lady myn..To whom for eueremo myn herte I dowe.

Hence **Dow·ing** *vbl. sb.*, endowment, dower.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 17 He shal ȝeeld the money after the maner of dowyng that maydens weren wont to tak. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 4323 Dampned sawles and the bodies shal haf no swilk dowyng.

Dow (dau), *v.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Deriv. doubtful; possibly a Sc. form of DULL *v.* or a ME. **doll-en*: cf. DOWIE = *dolly*, DULLY.]

intr. To lose brightness or freshness; to fade; to become dull or musty; to fall into a sleepy state. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* **Dowed, dow'd,** become dull, faded, etc.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 386 People blynded and dowed in theyr synnes. **1653** DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Temple* (1888) 59 I was so tired with my journey, so dowd with my cold. **1737** RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 21 (Jam.) Cast na out the dow'd water till ye get the fresh. *c* **1746** J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Gloss., *Dowd*, flat; dead; spiritless **1845** AINSLIE in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 95 The day begins to dow. **1853** BALLANTINE in *Whistle-binkie* (1890) II. 292 As dowed the outward rind The core it grew the dearer. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.*, It's as dowd as dyke wayter.

† **Dow**, *v.*[4] *Obs.* [Used by Caxton to render MDu. *duwen.*] *trans.* To press, squeeze, wring.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 61, I dowed [*ic duwede*] the cony bytwene his eeris that almost I benamme his lyf from hym. *Ibid.* 111 The sore wryngyng that the foxe dowed [*duwede*] and wronge his genytours.

Dow, obs. form of DOUGH; Sc. var. of DOVE.

Dow, earlier and more correct form of DHOW.

1799 J. JACKSON *Journ. from India* 3 Observed a dow in chase of us. *Ibid.* 5 A large Arab dow.

Dowable (dau·ăb'l), *a. Law.* [a. AF. *dowable*, f. F. *douer* to portion, DOW *v.*[2]] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.

[**1292** BRITTON v. i. § 5 Femmes dowables des terres et des tenementz.] **1535** *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10. § 7 Her husbandes tenementes or hereditamentes, whereof she was before dowable. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 36 If the heire indow the ancestors wife, though she were not dow-able, yet she shall hold in dower **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii. 131 A seisin in law of the husband will be as effectual as a seisin in deed, in order to render the wife dowable. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 131 Is my wife dowable of any part of it?

† **Dow·age.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *douage* dowry, f. *douer*: see prec.] Dower, dowry.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 55 A Park wont to be yn dowage to the Quenes of Englande. **1608** *Merry Devil Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 220 Thy revenues cannot reach To make her dowage of so rich a jointure As can the heir of wealthy Jernıngham.

† Hence **Dow·ageable** *a. Obs. rare*, dowable.

1655 GAYTON *Charity Triumph.* 7 Your Virgin, whom I shal labour to make as famous as your Honour has made her Dowagable.

Dowager (dau·ădʒəɹ). Also 6 **do-, dou-, dowagier, douager.** [a. OF. *douagere, -iere, douaygere, dowaigiere, doagiere* widow enjoying a dower, fem. of *douaigier*, etc. (= mod. F. *douairier*), f. *douage* dower + *-ier*, -ER [2] 2.]

A woman whose husband is dead and who is in the enjoyment of some title or some property that has come to her from him. Often added to the title so enjoyed, as *princess-, queen-dowager, dowager-duchess, -queen, -lady*, etc.

(App. first used of Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII; then of Catherine of Arragon, styled 'Princess Dowager'.)

1530 PALSGR. Ep. to Hen. VIII, Your..most entirely be-loved suster quene Mary douagier of France. **1542** *Fabyan's Chron.* Contn VII. 700 In January dyed lady Katherine princes dowager [*printed* -yer]. **1558** FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 93 They gaue her to name Ladye Douager. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 157, I haue a Widdow Aunt, a dowager, Of great reuennew. **1613** — *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 180 Respecting this our Marriage with the Dowager Sometimes our Brothers Wife. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 154 The two Dowagers, his mother and grandmother, having great joyntures out of the estate. **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3745/2 She was accompanied by the Dutchess of Savoy, her Mother, and by the Dutchess-Dowager. **1754** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 277 He espoused Eleanor, dowager of William Earl of Pembroke. **1809** *Naval Chron.* XXII 276 Mrs. Innes, Dowager, of Sandside. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 411 A marriage with their dowager aunt.

† **b.** Loosely used. (In Drayton, app. = 'lady holding in dower'.) *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxii. (1614) 63/1 Kathren of Spaine, wife and dowager to K. Henry the eight. *a* **1631** DRAYTON *Eng. Hist. Ep.*, As Charles his daughter..As Henry's Queen..By France's conquest and by England's oath, You are the true made dowager of both.

c. *familiarly.* An elderly lady of dignified demeanour.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Like the legendary ghost of a dowager in silken skirts. **1881** 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* v, Anxious dowagers are giving longing glances at the pro-vision-basket.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Of men or animals.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 71 Our..dowager generals, those who, from old men are scarcely better than old women. **1840** LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xiv, A couple of stout post-horses were..preferable to their own quiet dowagers.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dow·ager** *v. intr.*, to play the dowager; **Dow·agerdom, Dow·agerhood, Dow·agerism, Dow·agership**; **Dowage·rian, Dow·agerish, Dow·agerly** *adjs.*

1733-4 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog & Corr.* (1861) I. 426 Bury him decently in Westminster, and enjoy the dowagership most gallantly. **1825** J. JEKYLL *Let.* 6 Oct. in *Corr.* (1894) 150, I dowager daily in the carriage. **1843** *Tait's Mag.* X. 236 Sober dowagerly entertainments. **1848** THACKERAY *Van.*

Fair xlvi, Mansions that have passed away into Dowagerism. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 553/1 The well-preserved dowagerhood of Hampton Court.

Dowannee, obs. var. of DEWANI.

Dowarie, -ry, obs. forms of DOWRY.

Dowb, Dowbart, obs. ff. DUB *v.*, DULBERT.

Dowbill, -ble, -bul, etc., obs. ff. DOUBLE.

Dowcare, obs. Sc. form of DUCKER, diver.

Dowcemere, obs. form of DULCIMER.

Dowcet(e, obs. forms of DOUCET, DULCET.

Dowche, Dowchery, obs. ff. DUTCH, DUCHERY.

Dowchsperys, corrupt f. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dowd (daud), *sb.*[1] [Of uncertain origin.

The ME rimes with *shroud* show that the ME. vowel was (*ū*) = Fr. *ou* or OE. *ū*; this separates it from Dow *v.*[3] (which besides appears later); it also eliminates Wedgwood's suggestion of connexion with *dawdle* and Sc. *dawdie*. The mod.Sc. *dooda* (*dn'dă*) may be related.]

A person, usually a woman, whose dress and appearance are devoid of smartness and brightness.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11255, I trowe þer were many doude þat proudly spak for noble schroude. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. 795 In sege a sot to se, Or do a dowde in dignite. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 312 If she be neuer so fowlle a dowde, With hir kelles and hir pynnes..The shrew hir self can shrowde. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 303 b, To begette soche foule babies and oule faced doudes. 1607 BRETON *Murmure* C vij, Doest thou being Faire murmure at the preferment of a foule one and in thy rage call her foule Dowde? 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 199, I go such a dowd here, that it's enough to frighten you.

† **Dowd,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* A woman's cap or night-cap.

1749 R. GOADBY *Carew* (ed. 2) 42 Having..pinn'd a large Dowde under his Chin. *Ibid.* 223 He puts on a long Dowde. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Dowd*, a *kolled mutch*, or woman's cap with a caul, considered as a dress cap. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dowd*, a night-cap. *Devon.*

Dowd, dowed, *ppl. a.*: see DOW *v.*[3]

Dowdily (dau'dili), *adv.* [f. DOWDY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a dowdy fashion.

1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. ix. 156 The two girls..were dressed exactly alike and very dowdily.

Dowdiness (dau'dinés). [f. DOWDY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dowdy; shabby ugliness of dress or personal appearance.

1842 EMERSON *Nat., Transcendent.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 290 The Beautiful..appears to us the golden mean, escaping the dowdiness of the good, and the heartlessness of the true. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xii, There was nothing of the dowdiness of the lone lorn woman about her.

Dowdy (dau'di), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **doudie**, 7 **dowdie**, 7–9 **doudy**. [A deriv. of DOWD.

(It would be natural to regard the adj. as the primary form, from DOWD *sb.* with suffix *-y* as in *need-y*, etc.; but the sb., being known earlier, may be a diminutive formation, as in *daddy*, and the adj. an attributive use.)]

A. *sb.* A woman or girl shabbily or unattractively dressed, without smartness or brightness.

1581 RICH *Farewe. Milit. Prof.*, If plaine or homely, wee saie she is a doudie or a slut. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 42 Dido, a dowdie: Cleopatra, a Gipsie. 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., Among others the Duchesse of Albemarle, who is ever a plain homely dowdy. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Doudy*, An ugly coarse hard favored Woman. 1774 ANNE GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Corr* Ser. II. II. 49 Her hair not..suffered to grow too low on her forehead ..it makes all the children look like dowdys. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I. ii, To be gracious and sympathetic ..you must be nicely dressed; a dowdy cannot be gracious.

B. *adj.* (Almost always of a woman or her dress.) Shabbily dull in colour or appearance; without brightness, smartness, or freshness.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, Little dowdy strumpets. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 221 Female angels, of a far more charming beauty than the dowdy daughters of men. 1774 ANNE GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. II. 48 A very dowdy fashion. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i, A thick black silk dress..not rusty or dowdy with age. 1869 — *He knew* xcvii, A plain, silent, shy, dowdy young woman. 1887 R. N. CAREW *Uncle Max* XXV. 238 In your nurse's livery..black serge, and a horrid dowdy bonnet.

Dowdyish (dau'diiʃ), *a.* [f. prec. sb. + -ISH.] Somewhat dowdy; inclined to dowdyism.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxvi, A fifth's look's vulgar, dowdyish, and suburban. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* II. 71 The girls were all dressed in a very dowdyish attire.

Dowdyism (dau'diiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character or quality of a dowdy.

1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vi, Dowdyism is.. an expression of imperfect vitality. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 495 A sorry sort of dowdyism in the matter of female finery.

Dowee (dauī). [f. Dow *v.*[2] + -EE: cf. F. *doué* endowed.] A person endowed or holding a dower.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 272 The dowee may answer by herself.

Dowel (dau'ĕl), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **dowle**, 7–8 **doul(e**, 8 **dowl**, (**dole**), 9 **dowel**, **-ell**. [Of doubtful derivation; perh. answering to MLG. *dovel*, Ger. *dobel*, MHG. *tübel*, OHG. *tubili* plug, tap (of a cask, etc.). Still closer in form is OF. *doelle*, *douelle* barrel-stave, dim. of mod.F. *douve* in same sense; but the transference of sense is unexplained.]

1. A headless pin, peg, or bolt, of wood, metal, or other material, serving to fasten together two pieces of wood, stone, etc., by penetrating some distance into the substance of the connected pieces.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21270 (Fairf.) Þe quelis ar ioyned with mani a dowle. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 33 The extrees . the spokis and dowlis [1382 felijs; Vulg. *modioli*] of the wheelis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/1 A Dowle of a whele; *stellio*. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 112 The felly with the pins or dowels on the end, by which it is kept secure at the joints. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 303 An immense block of stone .bolted into sockets in the masonry below by bronze dowels fixed into its lower face. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Dowel*, a pin of wood or iron used at the edges of boards in laying floors to avoid the appearance of the nails on the surface.

2. A plug of wood driven into a wall to receive nails; a dook. [Ger. *dobel*, *dubel*.]

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

3. *Comb.*, as **dowel-bit**, a boring-tool of semi-cylindrical form terminating in a conoidal edge; also called a *spoon-bit*; **dowel-hole**, a hole into which a dowel is or may be inserted; **dowel joint**, a junction formed by means of a dowel or dowels; **dowel-pin** = sense 1; **dowel-pointer**, a tool for pointing or chamfering the ends of dowels; **dowel-ways** *adv.*, in the manner of a dowel.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 20 Having every stone ..shaped Doule-wayes, or in the form of a Cart-nail. 1707 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 187 They cleave these Bolts (with their Dowl Ax) by the Felt-grain. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 108 There are Joints, down-right Pegs, or Dole-pins. 1885 *Academy* 21 Nov. 326/1 The floor has raised edges, in which are visible the dowel-holes to hold wooden panels.

Dowel (dau'ĕl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with a dowel or dowels.

1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 108 You must doule or nail together on the under Side, 2 Boards. 1792 *Acc. Buggesses in Ann. Reg.* 66 Dowling the planks together, as coopers do the parts that form the head of a cask. 1883 GORE in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 7 July 2/7 These [columns] are not cemented but dowelled with iron clamps in the centre.

Hence **Dowelled** *ppl. a.*, **Dowelling** *vbl. sb.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* App. 76 To lay dowelled floors 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 183/2 The method of uniting boards in a flat surface, called 'dowelling'.

† **Do-well.** *Obs.* [f. Do *v.* + WELL adv.] The action of doing well; well-doing. (In Langland freq. personified, together with *Do bet*, *Do-best*.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 156 Þe preost. diuinede þat Dowel Indulgence passede. *Ibid.* 158 Dowel on Domesday Is digneliche I-preiset. 1377 *Ibid.* B. IX. 12 Dobet is hir damoisele sire doweles dou3ter 1628 GAULE *Pract. Ther. Panegyr.* 52 His Doe-well to vsward exceeds our Say-well of him.

Dowelle, obs. form of DWELL.

† **Dowen**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [app. for *dollen*, *dolven*, pa. pple. of DELVE.] Buried.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1484 Cristis flesshe dede & dowen nevere to corrupcionne slade.

† **Dower,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also **dover**, **douwere**, **douwir**, **dwer**, **duer**. [Cf. OF. *douvre*, var. of *douve* ditch, dyke, 'caverne que les habitants des bords de la Loire creusent dans le roc pour s'y loger.'] A burrow (of rabbits, or the like).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVIII. lxviii. (1495) 824 Conyes. make them dowers and dennes vndei crthe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 654 Outher in gourdis grene Make euery fige a douer in to crepe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/2 Dower yn the erthe (dovwere, H. douwir, P.), *cuniculus*. *c* 1490 *Ibid.* 135/2 (MS. H) Dowere, or deen.

Dower (dau'ɔɹ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 **dowaire**, **-ayr(e**, **dowere**, 5 **dowar**, **dowyer**, 6 **douare**, **dore**, **doore**, 6–7 **dowr(e**, 4– **dower**. [a. OF. *douaire*, *doaire*, *douayre*, ad. late L. *dōtārium* (Du Cange), f. L. *dōt-em* dower, *dōtāre* to endow.]

1. The portion of a deceased husband's estate which the law allows to his widow for her life. *Tenant in dower*, the widow who thus holds land. † *Lady of dower*, dowager lady.

[1292 BRITTON I. vi § 5 Et voloms qe les femmes as felouns ne tiegnent nule terre en dowayre de nul tenement qe lour fust assignee par teus barouns.] 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 115 Her part and dowyer of my godes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. xii, The kyng. assigned certayn rentes for the dower of the duchesse & for her children. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxix. 399 He was before the castell of Perides, where as the Lady of Dowaire was. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 267 To Margarete, my wif, hir hoole dore of all my landes. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 58 Yet he was not such a tenant as to be seized of the land, so as his wife could have dower. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 116 The wife of the tenant in tail shall have her dower, or thirds, of the estate-tail. *Ibid.* 129 Tenant in dower. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through a Needle's Eye* II. 40 Of course it will be burdened by a dower of £500 a year to our mother.

2. The money or property which the wife brings to the husband; = DOWRY 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 751 Thilke dowere that ye broghten me Taak it agayn. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G iv b, Thou oughtest not to take a wyf ne to coueyte hyr for hyr dowayr. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (an. 29) (R) He offereth to take to wife, Ellanor Quene Dowager of Portyngall, without any dower, yea, in hir kirtell. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 328 Choose thou thy husband, and Ile pay thy dower. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xiii, She .. offered to give Emily a dower. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 83 Epaminondas was accustomed to ransom captives and collect dowers for poor girls.

† **b.** *transf.* Money or value given by the man to his bride's relatives for her; = DOWRY 3. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXIV. 12 What thing 3e ordeyne Y shal 3yue; eche 3e dower, and aske 30 3iftis..oonly 3if 3e to me this damesele to wijf. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 948 He. A double Dowre, two hundred Foreskins brought. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX. 180 From him I ask No dow'r, myself will such a dow'r bestow As never father on his child before

3. *fig.* Endowment; = DOWRY 4.

c 1375 *Myrour of Lewed Men* (MS. Egerton 927) In thes four dowers sal thi body be sa parfit. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. iii. 94 Subtilite Clerte Inpassibilite and Agylyte ben cleped the dowerys of the body. 1598 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Ded. iii, The richest Mind, both by Art's Purchase, and by Nature's Dower. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe Rylstone* VII. 282 A mortal Song we sing, by dower Encouraged of celestial power. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 50 She was damned with the dower of beauty.

4. *Comb.*, as **dower-house, -land.**

1852 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 418 The dower-lands of the Princess Mary. *Ibid.* II. 409 A dower-house built for Countess Christina. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not* XXXVIII, There was a dower house to which perhaps it would be well for her to retire.

Dower (dau'ɔɹ), *v.* [f. DOWER *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To give a dowry to; to endow.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 207 Will you .. Dow'rd with our curse Take her? 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 43 When she marries, I will dower her 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 266 Amply dowered her suitors were doubtless many.

b. To give as a dower or dowry.

1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 14 Oct., Part of them are settled on her; but whether that will be *dowered* now, I do not know.

2. To endow or furnish *with* any 'gift', talent or power of mind or body.

1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph Woman* 46 Three youths whom Nature dower'd with every grace. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* i, The poet..Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 3/2 The volcanic penks .. were dowered with soft reds and deep purples.

3. *intr.* To take or receive dower.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 196/2 The widow cannot dower out of estates of joint-tenants, because of the right of survivorship. *Ibid.*, She may dower out of the same [land]

Hence **Dowered** *ppl. a.*

a 1756 WEST *Phineus* (Seager) I led Your dower'd sister to my spousal bed. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, Taking a pretty, well-dowered English lady.

Dow'eral, *a. rare.* [f. DOWER *sb.*[2] + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a dower; dotal.

1781–2 POTTER *Euripides' Iphig* v. 659 (R. Suppl.) Take the dow'ral gifts Brought with me for the Virgin.

† **Dow'eress.** *Obs.* Also 6 **dowaros(se**, 9 **dowress.** [f. DOWER, with fem. suffix -ESS. Cf. *jointress*.] A widow holding a dower; DOWAGER.

1519 in Hall *Chron.* (1809) 602 The Kyng of Englande with his bedfelowe the Quene, and his Sister the dowarres of France. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 192 Before the abolition of military tenures, the dowress was attendant on the heir .for the third part of the services. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 287 Some misunderstanding has subsisted between the noble doweress and the present proprietors.

Dowerless (dau'ɔɹlés), *a.* [f. DOWER *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a dower; portionless.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 259 Thy dowrelesse Daughter. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima* 46 Ye friendless orphans, and ye dowerless maids. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 139 The Princess being absolutely dowerless.

Dowf, douf (dauf), *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **dolf**, (8 **doof**). [The 16th c. form is constantly *dolf*, but it is prob. that the *ol* here (as in 16th c. *rolp* = *rope*, ROUP, *nolt* = *nowt*, *nout*, ON. *naut*) merely stands for *ow*, and that *dowf* is etymological. Perh. a. ON. *dauf-r* deaf; cf. Du. *doof* deaf, benumbed, faint. The notions of 'deaf' and 'dull' frequently interchange: cf. Du. *doof* 'hollow, smothered, dull, faint, heavy', related to *doof*.]

A. *adj.* Dull, flat; wanting in spirit or energy; inactive, spiritless. Of sound: Dull, flat, hollow.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 97 Dolf wox thair spretis. *Ibid.* V. vii. 59 The dasyt bluid. Walxis dolf and dull throw myne vnweildy age. 1560 ROLLAND *Cri Venus* I. 413 Thy dolf hart for dredour ay deuillis. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* x, How dowf looks gentry with an empty purse! 1785 BURNS *Sec. Ep. to Lapraik* iv, Her dowff excuses pat me mad. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliii, The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a sexagenary like myself.

b. *Comb.*, as *dowf-hearted* (*dolf-*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ii. 50 The dolf hartit Trojanis.

B. *sb.* A dull spiritless fellow.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 To have a galle, and be clepid a douffe. [1724 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, He get her? slaverin doof!]

Hence **Dowf** *v. trans.*, to make 'dowf', deprive of energy. **Dow'fness**, dullness; want of spirit.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiv. 21 Huge dolfnes, and schamful cowardice. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* II. 38 (Jam.) There was a kind o' doufness and melancholy in his looks. 1838 JAS. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 77 Auld age douffs down the spirit.

Dowghter, Dowghty, obs. ff. DAUGHTER, DOUGHTY.

Dowie, dowy (dau'i, dow'i), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5–6 **dolly**. [The identity of *dowie* with 16th c. *dolly* appears to be proved by the treatment of the two as variants in Gawain Douglas. Probably a deriv. of ME. *dol*, *doll*, OE.

dol, DULL, with *-y* or *-ly*; cf. also DULLY, used in same sense, and OE. *hâl*, *hâlig*, holy.] Dull and lonely, melancholy, dreary, dismal.

1508 DUNBAR *Two Married Women* 412 Now done is my dolly nyght, my day is vpsprungin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII Prol. 51 The dowy dichis [*ed.* 1553 dolly dikis] war all donk and wait *Ibid.* X. iv 73 The dolly tonys [*ed.* 1553 dowy tones] and lays lamentabill. *Ibid.* XIII. x 102 And eind his dolly dayis, and dee. *c* 1581 SEMPILL *Complaint on Fortoun* 171 In Striuling toun, out of his dowie den thai fyrit him in his nest. ?1716 *The Dowie Dens of Yarrow* xv (in *Minstr. Sc. Border*), She kiss'd them, till her lips grew red, On the dowie houms of Yarrow. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 26 What dowy hours I thole by your disdain. 1790 BURNS *Highland Harry* ii, I wander dowie up the glen *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Disenchantment* xiii, The dowie dens of Yarrow. 1890 *Scot. Liberal* 14 Feb. 11 Dark valleys and dowie dens of ignorance.

Hence **Dowily** *adv.*, **Dowiness**.

?17 *Twa Brithers* xi. in Child *Ballads* (1884) II. xlix. 439/2 Sae dowilie alane. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 107 Lying down dowylie, sighed by the willow tree.

Dowing, *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see after DOW *v.*

Dowk, var. DAUK; obs. form of DUCK.

Dowl (daul). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin uncertain. Perhaps in some way related to DOWN *sb.*[2] Prof. Skeat suggests OF *doulle* var. of *doille*, *douille* adj. 'soft, tender', sb. 'that which is soft.' But there is no evidence that the OF. word had any corresponding application.]

One of the filaments or fibres of a feather; the soft fine feathers or fur of birds or beasts; down, fluff.

?*c* 1400 *Plowman's T.* III. (R.), The griffen .. swore by cockis herte and blode He wold him tere every doule. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 65 As well .. as dimmish One dowle that's in my plumbe. 1661 *Humane Industry* (T.), A certain shell fish called Pinna, that bears a mossy dowl, or wool, whereof cloth was spun. *Ibid.* 93 Such trees as have a certain wool or dowl upon the outside of them, as the small cotton. 1845 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XII 758 No feather, or dowl of a feather, but was heavy enough for him 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dowl*, 1. the downy fibres of a feather .. 2. The light downy substance which collects under beds and about bedroom floors.

Dowl, obs. and dial. f. DOOL[1], boundary mark; obs. form of DOWEL.

Dowlas (dau lăs). Also (?5 **douglas**), 6 **dolas**, 6–7 **doulas**, 6–8 **dowlass**, 7 **dowlace**, **-lasse**, 8 **doulace**. [Named from *Daoulas* or *Doulas*, S.E. of Brest, in Brittany, like the associated *locheram* from Locronan or Locrenan in the same vicinity.]

1. †**a.** A coarse kind of linen, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Obs.* **b.** Now applied to a strong calico made in imitation of this.

[1493 *Will of Dolyng of Taunton* (Somerset Ho.), A fyne peece of douglas.] 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 (*title*) Of what length and bredth euery whole peece and halfe peece of dowlas and lockeram, brought into this realm, shall be. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Britaine, where the said linnen Cloth called Doulas and Lockeram is made. 1543 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 15, IX elles of dolas .. to make ij. new albus. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 79 Doulas, filthy Doulas .. they haue made Boulters of them. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* ix. (1881) 58 Dowlasse for saffron-bags. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 Some other sorts of Linnen, as Holland or Dowlace. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 8 Dowlas from France being prohibited and forbidden .. therefore shall proceed with Dowlas from Hamborough. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. (1781) 47 A large cargo of Dantzick dowlas. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 79 Kincardine .. In weaving dowlas, household linens, and a few woollens, 700 men are employed. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict., Dowlas* The name is still perpetuated in a strong calico made in imitation of the linen fabric.

2. *attrib.* Made or consisting of dowlas.

1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. App. QQ, A yard of dowlas linnin cloth *qd.* 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 3 Throw o'er your Dowlass Shirt a Morning Gown. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Recoll. Europe* I. 38 The Channel waterman wore the short dowlas petticoat.

Dowle, obs. f. DOLE *sb.*[2], DOOL[1], DOOLIE, DOWEL.

Dowless (dau les), *a. Sc.* [f. DOW *v.*[1] + -LESS; cf. Ger. *taugenichts.*] Without strength or energy; feeble; infirm.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 50 (Jam.) Winter's dowless days. *Ibid.* 55 (Jam.) Dowless fowk, for health gane down. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poet. Wks* (1846) 48 Dowless eild, in poortith cauld, Is lanely left to stand the stoure.

Dowly (dau'li), *a.* and *adv. North. dial.* Also 5 **dauly**, 5 9 **dawly**. [Perh. a doublet of Sc. DOWIE, in 15–16th c. *dolly*, to which it is exactly equivalent in meaning. The phonology is opposed to its association with DOLY *a*, from DOLE *sb.*[2] In use from the Scottish Border to N. Lincolnshire.]

A. *adj.* Doleful, miserable, gloomy, lonely.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13937 He fell to þe ground All dowly, for dole, in a dede swone. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 22 *Dowly*, melancholy, lonely. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Dowly, dawly*, lonely, sorrowful. 1832 STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 105 When trade grows slack then I Feel my lot quite dowly. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh* I. 95 'It is a dowly, dowly spot, that it is'. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 575 'Ah sir, it was a dowly day for me'.

†**B.** *adv.* Sadly, dolefully, lamentably. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 870 Thou dawly bes dede, and I to doll broght *Ibid.* 9522 Ded men full dauly droppit to ground *Ibid* 9595 Then Deffibus dauly drogh vp his Ene.

†**Dowment.** *Obs.* [f. DOW *v.*[2] + -MENT: perh. originally in AF.] The act of endowing, endowment; the giving of dower.

1552 HULOET, Dowment, dowre and dowrie. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 9 a, There is two other manner of dowers, . dowemente in the church doore .. dowement by the fathers assent. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 39 b, Such dowment cannot be, but where a iudgement is giuen in the Kings Court.

Down (daun), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **dún**, 2–4 **dun**, 4–5 **doun(e**, 4–7 **downe**, 4– **down**. [OE. *dún* fem., hill = ODu. *dûna* (MDu. *dûne*, Du. *duin*, whence mod.LG. *dune* sandhill, F. *dune*). Supposed to be of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *dún* hill, hill-fort, Welsh *din*, and place-names in *-dūnum*.

Since *dûna* must have been in use at an early date in the West Germanic dialects of Batavia and Lower Saxony, it is doubtful whether the word was brought by the Saxons from the continent, or adopted, after their settlement here, from the Britons; the former alternative is favoured by the exact correspondence in form and gender of the OE. and ODu. words, and by the fact that in local nomenclature OE. *dún* seems to have been confined to the Saxon area. It is, however, in English only that the word has given rise to an adverb and a preposition: see below.]

†**1.** A hill. *Obs.* (exc. as blending with 2).

O. E. Chron. an. 661 And ȝeherȝeade Wulfhere Pending oþ Æscesdune. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 He hine lædde upon swiþe heá dune *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi 1 And com . to Oliuetes dune. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Hit ofer-stah æelle duna. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/256 Bi nigte ope heize dounes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7186 (Cott.) Sampson .. bar þe yates o þe tun, And laid þam on a hei dun. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4045 Darke in dennes vndire dounes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* xlix. (1663) 194 A Creek .. on the South side of the Island and invironned by a Down or Hill.

2. An open expanse of elevated land; *spec.*, in *pl.*, the treeless undulating chalk uplands of the south and south-east of England, serving chiefly for pasturage; applied to similar tracts in the colonies, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 144 He wende .. to þe downe of Ambresbury. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xlv. (1495) 483 A downe is a lytyl swellynge or arerynge of erthe passynge the playne grounde and not retchyng to hyghnesse of an hylle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. iii, An hondred thousand layed deed vpon the down. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* iii. (Arb.) 42 To take my sheepe, and dwell vpon the downe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i 81 My boskie acres, and my vnshrubd downe. 1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 220 Downs of fine grass, like some places in the south of England 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 22 As bare as the Grass-Downs in England. 1777 *Phil. Trans* LXVII. 386 Turf, equal to any of the finest on our sheep downs. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 343/2 They [tracts of poor land] are left in down, and produce excellent pasture for the small sheep known as South Down sheep. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 123 On the broad downs .. not a house was visible, nothing but Stonehenge. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 53 The undulating downs of Gilead.

b. Frequent in alliterative association with *dale*: *dale and down*, low land and upland.

c 1300, *a* 1300, *c* 1386 [see DALE *sb.*[1] 1]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 220 (Harl. MS.) Thou shalt go by downys and by dalys. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl *Dodsley* I. 250 All is at my hand-work, both by down and by dale. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxx, By dale and down We dwell, afar from tower and town.

3. A sand-hill, DUNE.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlv. (R.) Other by the downes by the sea syde, or elles aboue by the highe way. *a* 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 88 The space betwixt the sea and the sand-hills or Downs, was commanded by the said hills. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 51 Sorely wounded on Sawco Sands or Downs. 1750 CARTE *Hist Eng.* II. 470 Over the downs of sand by the sea side. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 117 Downs or Dunes are little hillocks of sand formed along the sea-coast .. Downs sometimes intercept the flow of water to the sea

4. *The Downs*: the part of the sea within the Goodwin Sands, off the east coast of Kent, a famous rendezvous for ships. (It lies opposite to the eastern termination of the North Downs.)

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 178 The vyntage come by londe ynne cartys unto London fro the Downys. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 38) 175 b, Sir Simon Mondford . was appoynted to kepe the downes, and the five Portes. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., To send all the ships we can possible to the Downes. 1773 COOK *First Voy.* Concl. (R.), About three [we] came to an anchor in the Downs, and went a-shore at Deal. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer, Downs*, a road on the coast of Kent, through which ships generally pass, in going out and returning home. It is 6 miles long between the North and South Foreland.

5. Applied to a superior breed of sheep, raised on the chalk downs of England. Cf. SOUTHDOWN.

1832 *Lincoln Herald* 21 Oct. 1/1 Prime young Downs sell at 42. to 52. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 345/2 A heavier sort of sheep, a cross between the Somerset and the Down.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Also DOWNLAND[1].)

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 47 Here we left the down country, and once more entered upon cultivated fields. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* II. 193 The down-farms in Wiltshire. 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 215 s.v. *Grass*, The bare down-grass of the limestone hills of Judæa.

Down (daun), *sb.*[2] Also 4–7 **downe**, 5–6 **dawne**, 5–7 **doun**. [a. ON. *dúnn*, nom. *dúnn*, down, *æðar-dúnn*. eider-down, Sw. *dun*, Da. *dunn*, whence LG. *dûne*, Ger. *daune*, *dune*.]

1. a. The first feathering of young birds. **b.** The fine soft covering of fowls, forming the under plumage, used for stuffing beds, pillows, etc.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 250 Of downe of pure doves white. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 321 Paid for iij. pelewes of downe, vij.*s.* viij *d.* 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Downe of any yong byrde, *follet*. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 267 (R.) Soft beds of downe or feathers. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 374 This hand, As soft as Doues-downe, and as white as it. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 172 Iseland. Hence come the finest downs, which are the plumage of a bird called Aidur or Eider. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 309 The development of feathers is always preceded by that of down, which constitutes the first covering of young birds.

fig. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. ii, Must I break from the down of thy embraces, To put on steel. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 ¶ 7 To lull him on the down of absolute authority. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* V, The silken down of happiness complete.

2. Applied to substances of the same nature or appearance: **a.** The hair as it first shows itself on the human face, or the like.

1580 BARET *Alv., Doune*..the soft haires, or mossinesse in the visages of young folkes. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 93 Small show of man was yet upon his chin: His phœnix down began but to appear. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. (R.) The callow down began To shade my chin, and call me first a man. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xvi. 136 Floyd stroked the down on his upper lip.

b. The pubescence on some plants and fruits; the soft feathery pappus of some seeds.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 219 He. most pike away the downe of al the tre. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B iv b, Alopecurus hath. a great thycke and bussby eare full of longe downes. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 184 The Cotton or Doun of Quinces. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 213 There is not a down upon a plant .. but what has it's utility. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I 6 The Calyx .. is at first a mere ring, which ultimately becomes the pappus or down.

c. Any substance of a feathery or fluffy nature.

1626 BACON *Sylva* 560 Down or Nap cometh of a subtile Spirit, in a Soft or Fat substance. 1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 240 Nitre .. effloresces . on their surface, in the form of a crystalline down. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 101 The blackness of the surfaces arose from their being entirely composed of a fine down of quartz.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *down-bed, -head, -pillow, -plumage*; also *down-covered, -headed, -like, -shod, -soft*, adjs.; **down-beard**, the pappus of the thistle; **down-thistle**, *Onopordon Acanthium* (Britten & Holland); **down-tree**, the cork-wood, *Ochroma Lagopus*; **down-woed**, *Filago germanica* (Miller).

1843 CARLYLE *Misc., Dr. Francia* (1872) VII. 18 Like an idle globular *downbeard. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart*, *Cantoes* xxxix, Loving in such a *downe-bed to be placed. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* (1693) 24 A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to Downe-Beds. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Winter is here* iv, *Down-covered peaches. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 32 He. perch'd on the *down-headed grass. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 747/1 The hairs .. becoming finer and more *down-like as they descend. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* III. i. 6 [He] raised himself amongst the *down pillows. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI 485 The *down-soft white of lady's tempting breast. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index (Britt. & Holl.) *Down Thistle. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 11 b, Cottenwede .. maye be called in English *Downewede because the leafe broken is like Downe or cotton.

Down, *sb.*[3] [DOWN *adv.*, used subst., as a name for itself, or elliptically for 'downward motion']

†**1.** The burden of a song. (Cf. DOWN *adv.* 26.)

1611 COTGR., *Refrain d'une Balade*, the Refret, burthen, or downe of a Ballade. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Refret*, the Burthen or Down of a Song or Ballad.

2. A going down, a descent; a reverse of fortune. Usually in phrase *ups and downs*.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 103. 3/2 Wit has her Up's and Downs. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xvi, Fraudulent transactions have their downs as well as their ups. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii, The ups and downs of this route.

3. *Dominoes.* (See quots.)

1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Dominoes* 92 He who draws the domino containing the smallest number of pips, wins 'the down'; [i.e.] he wins the privilege of playing first. *Ibid* 94 In leading 'the down' from a hand consisting of a high double and several light dominoes, lead the double.

†**4.** *slang.* (See quots.). Cf. DOWN *adv.* 22. *Obs.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., *A down* is a suspicion, alarm, or discovery, which taking place, obliges yourself and *pals* to give up or desist from the business .. to *put a down upon* a man, is to give information of any robbery or fraud he is about to perpetrate, so as to cause his failure or detection. 1821 D. HAGGART *Life* Gloss. 171 (Farmer) *Down*, alarm; rose the down, gave the alarm.

5. *colloq.* A tendency to be 'down *upon*'; a grudge.

1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 193 More especially had they a 'down' on people who wore a goatee and snuffled when they talked. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 310 Westall has a down on him. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 2/1 There is a remarkable 'down' on coercion just now in Europe.

6. A cry of *down with*; see DOWN *adv.* 25 b.

1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 17/4 The others . at once raised 'hurrahs' for him .. and 'downs' for the Ministry.

Down (daun), *a.* [DOWN *adv.* used attrib. with verbal sbs. as *leap*, or by ellipsis of some participial word, as *running, directed.*]

1. Directed downwards; descending. Also *fig.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xxxi, Binding all close with down-propensities. 1792 'GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* lx. (1809) 107 A down leap is not so very dangerous. 1858 *Advt.* in *Skyring's Builders' Prices*, Eaves gutters and down pipe. 1883 *Gentl. Mag.* July 54 He passed from the up to the down bow in those long

cantabile notes. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 24 A down line for every stone weight up to eight stones.

b. Of looks or aspect: Directed downwards.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* 388 (Jam.) The kingis doun look at thame. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Regardeure basse*, doune looke. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* (Cent. Dict.) A down countenance he had. 1637 R. MONRO *Expedit.* I. 63 (Jam.) Fearing .. the down-looke or frowne of his officers. 1687 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2223/4 A low stature .. grey eyes, and a Down-look. a 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 158 True Religion does not consist in a peculiar Garb..in a down Look.

c. Of a train or coach: Going 'down', i.e. away from the central or chief terminus; in Great Britain, from London. Hence *transf.* Of or pertaining to down trains, as *the down platform.*

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 249 The signal .. distinguishes an 'up' from a 'down' train. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 656 To go down to the roadside station ..and see the down mail pass. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 622/2 To cross the line to the down platform 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 131 The up coach leaving and the down one just coming in. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 2/8 Pneumatic tubes between this Central Office and .. post offices in the City and West-end, some of them having 'up' and 'down' tubes.

2. In a low condition of health or vitality. *rare.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 319 An old down-man [*depontanus*]. 1885 FITZPATRICK *Life T. N. Burke* II. 225 A friend who visited [him] on one of his 'down-days' [=days of sickness].

†**3.** Downcast, dejected. *Obs.* (exc. predicatively: see DOWN *adv.* 18).

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 24 Goe winde the Plummets up Of thy down spirits.

†**4.** Downright, positive. *Obs.*

1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* I. i, After my many offers .. And her as many down-denials. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 4. (1622) 220 He being named from his downe Being, *I am.* [1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. v. (1849) 57 He .. talked even down nonsense.]

Down (daun), *adv.* Forms: 1–4 **dún**, 1–6 **dune**, 3–6 **doun(e**, (4 **dunne**, 4–5 **don(e**, **dowun**, 5 **douun**), 4–7 **downe**, 5– **down**, (9 *north. dial.* **doon**). [In late OE. *dúne, dún*, aphetic form of *adúne* ADOWN, weakened from OE. *of dúne* off the hill or height (see DOWN *sb.*[1]).] The following are the general and usual senses of the adverb; for its special combinations with verbs, as BEAR *down*, BREAK *down*, BRING *down*, BURN *down*, CALL *down*, CAST *down*, COME *down*, see under the verbs.

I. Of motion or direction in space.

1. In a descending direction; from above, or towards that which is below; from a higher to a lower place or position; to the ground.

It is applied to any degree of descent, from a vertical fall to the slightest slope as in a nearly level river valley, and thus passes into sense 2, in which the descent may be entirely imaginary or conventional.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Brohton dune þæt hæcce þe þær wæs behid. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 Me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12962 (Cott.) Hu bot lepe dun [*v. r.* done] to the grund. 1340 *Ayenb.* 246 Þe lheddre .. huerby þe angles .. cliue op and doun. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1220 *Dido*, Doun cam the reyn. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. viii, The teres began to renne doune by his vysage. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 26 b, He a lighted downe of his horse. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1527 Gif we gae doun. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 15 ¶ 9, I was set down at my aunt's. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xiv, Where his cathedral..Looks down upon the Wear. 1889 WALLACE *Darwinism* 343 Debris brought down by rivers to the ocean.

2. To some place which is conventionally viewed as lower in position; in the direction of a current, or with the wind; from the capital to the distant parts of a country; away from a university; from the House of Lords to the House of Commons or 'lower house'; to a lower or inferior court of law, etc. Also vaguely in *up and down*, which is often = to and fro: see UP.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 240 He .. walkeð weri up and dun, se water deþ mid winde. c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3816 Thai sold..spir in stretes, vp and downe, Efter a man of strange cuntrè. 1590 SHAKS. *Err.* I. ii. 31 And wander vp and downe to view the Citie. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Your mourning .. which Fynes sent downe a Thursday. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH *Ibid.* 48 All but six Lords disliked the Commons adresse to the King, so it was sent them downe againe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 208 We bore down right afore the wind on our Enemies. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 10 We took in six Cows to carry down to St. Jago. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xix, We caught him up accidentally in our journey down. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F, We say, up to windward, and down to leeward. 1798 PITT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 216, I have a scheme of running down..to Somersetshire. 1853 E. BRADLEY (C. Bede) *Verdant Green* I. xii, He won't..gate or chapel you .. or send you down. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* viii. 137, I am in college, and there I intend to remain till I go down. 1895 LD. WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 636/1, I think that this case must go down for a new trial. *Mod.* I have been running up and down all the morning.

II. Of position in space.

3. In a low or lowered situation or position; on the ground.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 29 Beter hym hadde ybe Haue bileued þer doune, þan y-lerned for to fle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1602 Þus es þis world turned up þat es doune. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* v. 132 Whan they were doun from ther horses. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 34 A litle lowly Hermitage..Downe in a dale, hard by a forests side. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 55 When the river is down. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 28/1 Such Trees as grow down in a Valley. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xlvii 255 The blinds were down. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 100 The tide was down, the harbour was empty of water.

4. At a place or in a locality which is considered as lower; at a distance from the capital; away in the country; away from the university.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, He was to be down at Portsmouth in a few days. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* i. 5 A gentleman who lived down in Hampshire. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* v. 81 His 'health' had compelled him to stay down for the whole of our first year.

III. Of position, posture, attitude.

5. Into or in a fallen, sitting, or overthrown position or posture.

c 1205 LAY. 6864 Seoððen he dun læi. c 1300 *Havelok* 925 Sit now doun and et ful yerne. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Nouȝt honge þere heedis doun. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 32 Þare was sum tyme a chapell, bot now it es all doune. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4725 Þai knelyd doune before þe saynt. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i 23 If you'l sit downe Ile beare your Logges the while. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 89 Fold it down. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 1, I laid me down in that place to sleep. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 62 We .. batter'd it down in a very little time. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 10 A Stump hit by the Ball, though the Bail was down, is out. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 279 Christianity .. pulls down their images. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 524 Five fields, one of which is always down to sainfoin. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Des. S. France* II. 228 He cut them down almost to a man. 1894 *Times* 16 June 16/1 [He] lost the [golf] match by four down, and two to play.

6. Prostrate with sickness; 'on the sick list', ill.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Dec., Write to MD when you are down. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 206 We have now about 50 men down. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 351 Five Children, who had been all down in Fevers and Agues. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* II. i, When I was down in the fever, she was down with the hunger. 1892 *Times* 12 Jan 10/1 A large number of the .household are down with influenza.

7. *To run, ride, hunt*, etc. *down*: to bring to the ground, to overtake or overthrow, by running, etc. See also the verbs.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 137 Great care taken..who should run down one another by the board first. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 6 Foxes of the Knight's own hunting down. 1883 SIR M. WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. in Ind.* ix. 245 Capable of .. riding down the most active demon-antagonist. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5, I was tracked down in rather less time than it had taken me to cover the ground.

IV. Particular varieties of direction or position.

8. Below the horizon; *going down*, setting; *down*, set.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6800 (Cott.) Ar sun ga dun þat ilk dai. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7807 The day wex dym, doun was the sun. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 18 The rysing, and goyng downe of every Planet. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 89 Far Northward or Southward..the Sun goeth not down, as they find that Sail about the North Cape 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, The sun had gone down some two hours before.

9. Below the surface or to the bottom of water; into the depths of the sea: *to go down*, to sink; to *run down* to sink (*trans.*) by running against.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 298 One, or both of those ships . goes down with all their passengers in the very bottome. 1782 COWPER *Loss R. George* vi, When Kempenfelt went down With twice four hundred men 1886 *Newspr.*, A boat's crew of the whaling schooner .was taken down by a whale near the Cape Verde islands.

10. To the ground-floor or floor below; downstairs, *scil.* from one's bedroom, or to the dining-room, to dinner.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 66 Is she not downe so late, or vp so early? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, Down came my wife and daughters. 1887 MRS. J. H. PERKS *From Heather Hills* II. xviii. 308 A quiet dinner-party, with a nice, sensible man to take you down.

11. Down the throat; into the stomach; *to go down*, to be swallowed; also *fig.* to please the mental palate: see GO.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xvii. 44 The king shuld not swallow yͤ same downe. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, Butcher's meat will not go down. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. vi. 241 A bitter potion that is soon down. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, Fletcher, Ben Jonson, and all the plays of Shakespeare, are the only things that go down. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 105 Which homely fare they wash down with a spoonful of light wine.

12. In reference to payment: (Laid) upon the table or counter; (paid) on the spot, or at the instant.

1557 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 265 Payeng vijli done. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 93, I dare pawne downe my life for him. 1669 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. (1890) 11 Lord Huntington's marriage .. with Sir James Langham's daughter, who gives 20,000*l.* downe. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 77 For a lump sum down, and a liberal annuity..Charles agreed to declare war.

13. On paper or other surface used for writing; in writing: with *write, note, set, put, take, lay*, etc. See the verbs.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83 He gathereth arguments ..and setteth him selfe downe for a president or patterne to bee followed. *Ibid.* 236 In the margent, the name of the person is set downe to whome the same was directed. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 17 Write downe Master gentleman Conrade. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 448 Many shoals..are not laid down in our Drafts. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 2, I will keep Pen and Ink at the Bar, and write down all they say to me. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 248, I took down the Names. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* ix, I should have put you down for eighteen or nineteen at least. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 5/3 Mr. Stansfield's bill..was down for second reading on Wednesday.

V. Of order, time, condition, quality, or value

14. From a higher to a lower point or member in any series or order.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1659 (Cott.) Fra þe mast dun to þe lest. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 92 So by turns, 'till every Bell being hunted up and down, comes into its proper Place again. *Ibid.* 96 Whatsoever Bells you follow when you Hunt up, the same Bells in the same order you must follow in Hunting down. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 68 Every country has its etiquettes in Spain, down even to the taking of a pinch of snuff. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. i. 53 From the highest effort of genius down to the most detestable trash. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/2 From the aristocracy down to the collier and quarryman.

15. From an earlier to a later time.

1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 122 Vnto seint Petir and his successours, And so foorth doun. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. § 5 Down from the time of Moses. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III 480 Throughout all ages down to our own. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 228 The accounts which the ancients have handed down to us.

16. To a lower amount; to or at a reduced rate or price.

1573 *Acc. Burgh Glasg.* 12 Aug. (Jam. Supp.) Gevin to James Andersoun doun of his ferme be ressoun of the greit drouthit, xxj li. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 320 Bringing down the price of coals. 1838 MACAULAY *Temple* Ess. (1886) 434 Cutting down his salary. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 5/2 Turbot is down too.

17. To or in a lower or inferior condition, a state of depression, subjection, humiliation, inaction, restraint, defeat, discomfiture, annihilation.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15736 Or hys intl schulde brynge hym doun. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 19 Of þi myche joie þou didist doun alle yvele spiritis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Contents 22 Rutulianis .. By the deceiss of Camylla doun bett. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 357 Who can rayse him, that Fortune will have downe? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 12 The Olympian games are down long since. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 117 Annibal, now quite downe. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 289 She happened to look at her watch, but it was down 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* VIII. 274 If the spirit of a nation goes down, its poetry will go down with it 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix 26 If a godly man be a little down in estate.

b. With *frown, hiss, hoot, shout, talk*, etc.: to put down, reduce to silence, etc., by such action.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 6 Here's a villaine that would face me downe He met me on the Mart. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, I. i. 20 The French shone downe the English. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser II. 272 He was immediately frowned down by Mrs. Snagsby

18. Into or in low spirits; *to be down*, to be downcast or depressed. *colloq.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii, Thou art so downe vpon the least disaster! c 1680 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 113 Men's hearts are downe 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 June, When I prest your hand at parting I was rather down. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* x. (1894) 315 The Captain is rather down about it, but I tell him to cheer up.

19. To smaller size or bulk; to minute particles; to a finer consistency.

1675 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 327 He. melted it [New Coll plate] downe. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.) To be boiled down to a sapid fat. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 50 Ground down into dust. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 25 Wearing down into a fine powder 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 76 The..liquid is..thinned down to proper fluidity.

20. From a roused, excited, or violent state; into or in a state of subsidence or calm.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 8 Downe fell his angry mood 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 60 If the winde were downe. 16.. *Progr. Honesty* vii. 9 You whose insipid Palat's down, Failing to relish. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II vi, Down dropt the breeze. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* II. 55 To walk his troubled spirit down.

21. Into a weaker, milder, or less pronounced quality; e.g. *to soften, tone down*: see the verbs.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 250 Time softens down things by unobserved degrees. 1832 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 42 Tamed down into as harmless and beneficent a sect as the Quakers.

22. *slang.* Aware, 'wide-awake.' (See also 27 a.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Down*, sometimes synonymous with *awake*, as when the party you are about to rob, sees or suspects your intention, it is then said that *the cove is down.* 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 285 He supposed he was *down* (had knowledge of it). 1817 *Ibid.* L. 201 Down as a nail. 1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairl.* iv. (Farmer) You're down to every move, I see, as usual.

VI. With ellipsis of a verb: so that *down* itself functions for the verbal phrase. (But uninflected, and therefore used only for imperative and infinitive after auxiliary verbs. Hence DOWN *v.*[2])

23. With ellipsis of *come, go, sit, kneel, lie.*

c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 472 His proude clerkis schal downe with ther pride. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5868 Doune shalle the castelle every dele. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii, The warre which may sone aryse And wyl not downe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxii. 19 Downe .. and laye the with the vncircumcised. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 363 Downe therefore, and beg mercy of the Duke. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 53 Yet down it must, subdued it must be 1671 MILTON *Samson* 322 Down reason then, at least vain reasonings down. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iii, Down,

Smoker, good dog! 1885 R. Bridges *Nero* I. i, That house of Rufus That blocks the way must down.

24. With ellipsis of *go*, in sense 'be swallowed.' *lit.* and *fig.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 303 There was no broth that would downe, but of his making. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* To Rdr. (1586) A vj b, Nothing will downe with them but French, Italian, or Spanish. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 14 (R.) If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down. *c* 1708 Swift *Baucis & Philemon* 143 Plain *Goody* would no longer down; 'Twas *Madam*, in her grogram gown.

25. With ellipsis of *put*, etc.

1820 Byron *Blues* II. 115 And down Aristotle! *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 6 What is the necessary precaution at the word 'down oars'? 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Down oars!.. Down with the helm! 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If caught in a hard sudden squall, down helm at once.

b. In same sense, *down with*: esp. in commands. (Cf. Away *with*.)

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxxvi[i] 7 Downe with it, downe with it, euen to the grounde. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 2 Shrinke not, but down with 'em. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 Down with all Hammocks and Cabins. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xxiii. (1737) 98 Down with your Sails. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* I. 323 Long live Iona! down with Swellfoot! 1856 C. Mackay *Songs for Music, Emigrants* x. I, Down with the lords of the forest! [i.e. trees.]

26. Used in ballad refrains, without appreciable meaning. (Cf. Down *sb.*[3] 1.)

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 44 I doubt he be not well, that hee comes not home: (and downe, downe, adowne'a, &c. 1602 — *Ham* IV. v. 170 You must sing downe a-downe, and you call him a-downe-a. 1717 . *Robin Hood & Bishop* in Evans *O. B* (1784) I. xix. 102 Come, gentlemen all, and listen a-while, With a hey down, down and a down. *a* 1845 Hood *Compass* xiii, Down, down, a dreary derry down.

VII. Phrases.

27. Down on. a. *To be down on (upon)*: to be aware of, to understand, to be 'up to'. *slang* See 22.

1793 J. Pearson *Polit. Dict.*, Egad, the Baronet was down upon it. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 76 Was down upon him, and clearly up to his gossip. 1865 G. Berkeley *Life, etc.* II. 103 (Farmer) I said..'I'm down on it all: the monkey never bit your dog.'

b. *To be down on (upon)*: to fall upon, pounce upon, assail, attack (from a superior position).

1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxviii. I think we should be down upon the fellow one of these darkmans, and let him get it well. 1845 James *A. Neil* vi, We were out from the alders in a minute, down upon them 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Christ. Kirkland* II. vi. 196 The critics would have been down on the author as an absurd bungler.

28. Down east (*U.S.*): into or in the eastern sea-coast districts of New England, esp. Maine. Also as *adj.* and *sb.* Hence **Down-easter.**

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 28 A little boy from 'down-east'. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 110 A party of regular 'down-easters', that is to say, people of New England. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* viii. (1891) 87 He actually had the down-east city called after it. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 938/2 This was originated by down-east men.

29. Down south: into or in the south; in *U.S.* down the Mississippi; into or in the Southern States.

1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xii, 'Taking her down south?' said the man. Haley nodded and smoked on. *Mod.* He is now in Newcastle, but is coming down south next week.

30. Down to the ground (*colloq.*): thoroughly, completely.

1867 Miss Broughton *Cometh up as a Flower* xxvi, Suited me down to the ground. 1889 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* III. 289 The occupation .. suited my tastes and habits 'down to the ground', as the modern slang phrase has it.

31. *Down at* Heel, *down in the* Hips, *down on* (or *in*) *one's* Luck, *down in the* Mouth: see the sbs. *Down with!*: see 25 b.

VIII. 32. Comparative degree † *downer*; also † *downermore* (*obs.*). Superlative: see Downmost.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6619 Ac the delfyn is more queynter, And halt him in the water douner. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 12 As the sonne clymbith vppere and vppere, so goth his nadir downere and downere. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4226 Dounermore the stroke went yet. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* I. x. 20 Bettyr it is..þat criste..to vs say, 'frende, cum vppyrmare', þen þat he say, 'carl, go donyrmare'.

IX. Down- in combination.

33. In combination with verbs, both words having their ordinary meaning. (Stress on the verb.)

Such are *down-come*, *down-cry* (to cry down, decry), † *down-dagger*, *down-darken*, *down-droop*, *down-go*, *down-lay*, † *down-peise* (to weigh down, to compensate), *down-pour*, *down-press*, *down-run*, *down-shear*, *down-shower*, *down-smite*, *down-spring*, *down-squat*, *down-thring* (to press down, crush), *down-throw*, *down-trample*, *down-tumble*. Also Downbear, -cast, -lie, etc.

These are very doubtful combinations. In ME., though occasionally written as one word, the adverb and verb were usually written separately, e. g. *doun come*, *doun ryn*, but are often hyphened by editors of modern editions, e. g. *doun-come*, *doun-ryn*. Modern instances are mostly poetical, being merely examples of inversion of the prose order of verb and adverb for metrical or rhetorical purposes (e. g. *he down-throws* for *down he throws* = *he throws down*); the hyphen seems, as a rule, unnecessary.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1608 [He] sa3 A leddre stonden, and ðor-on Angeles *dun cumen and up gon. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4290 He sal do fire fra þe heven don com. 1883 Besant *All in Garden Fair* II. i, Those who..*downcried her beauty. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 36 He let fly.. and with one blow, confounded and *downe-dagger'd him. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi. 26 þai up stiyhen..And þai *doun ga. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iv. (1632) 404 The presence of the one, *downe-peized the absence of the other. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7123 þe water þat þan salle *doun ryn Ffra þair eghen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii. 6 þaire yhetes with axes þai *doune achare. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Romaunt Page* xxxv, The boy *down-sprung And stobd. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. v. 62 This Eneas..In Itale thrawart peple sall *doun thryng. 1558 Q. Kennedie *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I 100 To invaid, oppres, and alluterlie dounthryng the Congregatioun. 1581 N. Burne *Disput.* 43 b (Jam.) Inducing subiectis to oppress and *dounthraw their maisters. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 61 *Down-trampling vulgar hindrance. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* III. i, One careless slip *down-tumbles him again.

34. With present participle or ppl. adj. These are practically unlimited in number, the use of the hyphen being merely syntactical. They have the stress usually on *down-* when used as adjectives, on the radical element when used as participles. Examples are: *down-beaming*, *down-crouching*, *down-dragging*, *down-drawing*, *down-driving*, *down-drooping*, *down-flowing*, *down going*, *down-hanging*, *down-rushing*, *down-sloping*, *down-stooping*, *down-tumbling*, etc. Also Downfalling, -looking, etc.

1868 Ld. Houghton *Select. fr. Wks.* 189 *Down-beaming from the brazen Syrian skies. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 263 To crase his crowne with a *downedriuing blow. 1840 Clough *Dipsychus* II. v. 48 The deep plough in the lazy undersoil Down-driving. 1784 Cowper *Iroc* 361 Graced With wig prolix, *down-flowing to his waist 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v 1012 As a wolf.. Flyes with *down-hanging head 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 226 Another downhanging rope. *a* 1821 Keats *Fancy* 65 Acorns ripe *down-pattering. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xxxvi, That strong *down-pulling centrall sway. *Ibid.* I. III. vii, Soft *down-sliding sleep. 1837 Longf. *Frithiof's Homestead* 3 The *down-sloping hill-sides. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 177 Night, *down-stooping from her ebon throne.

35. With past or passive participle or ppl. adj. These also are unlimited in number, the hyphen being merely syntactical; the stress varies as in prec. Examples are: *down-bent*, *down-borne*, *down-burnt*, *down-dashed*, *down-dropped*, *down-pressed*, *down-put*, *down-thrown*, *down-turned*, etc. Also Downcast, etc.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iii, A *downbent, broken-hearted..martyr. 1882 L. C. Lillie *Prudence* 96 She kept her face passionately down-bent. 1597 Warner *Alb. Eng., Æneidos* 317 *Down-built Turrets. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 55 With *downdropt eyes I sat alone. 1849 Clough *Life & Duty* vi. 13 With shrunk bodies and heads down-dropt. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 27 Oure lord ihesu criste, the whiche losith stokkid men, reysith vp *downe pressid. 1623 Penkethman *Handf. Hon.* Epist., Like downe-prest Camomile, to spring. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1872) 130 That downpressed mood of despair. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxi. 3 Wall þat is with-outen cyment *downput. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxiv, When sometime loftie towers I see *down-rased.

36. With agent-noun (stress on *down-*), as *down-crier*, *-lier*, *-puller*, *-setter*. Also Down-comer, etc.

1878 Besant & Rice *Monks of Th.* 9 *Downcriers, enviers and backbiters. 1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 99 Up-risers and *Down-liers in this mighty City. 1884 Edna Lyall *We Two* ii, A mere hater, a passionate *downpuller. 1744 J. Paterson *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 386 *Down-setters; officers who set the dishes in good order upon the King's table.

37. With verbal sb. (stress on *down-*), as † *down-ganging*, *down-going*, *-lighting*, *-pouring*, *-pulling*, *-putting*, *-rushing*, *-shedding*, *-sinking*, *-sitting*. Also Down-coming, -falling, etc.

1641 Sir S. D'Ewes in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 311 To add..but one Grain to the *down-balancing of the Affairs of Christendom. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4779 Til þe tyme of þe son *doun-gangyng. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (Tollem. MS.) He [the sun] semeþ more in his arisinge and *doungoynge. 1846 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 266 His down-goings and uprisings. *a* 1699 A. Shields *Society Contendings* (1780) 40 (Jam.) A *down-pouring of the Spirit, in his fullness, be your allowance. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 240 There should be a liberal down-pouring of carbolic acid. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 431 This Priory Church.. was preserued from .*downe pulling. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vii, In our age of Downpulling and Disbelief, the very Devil has been pulled-down. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvi, *Downe puttyng and a-lowenge of his euencristen. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 94 To them who were the occasion of his down-putting. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. i, The dust and *downrushing of a Bastille. 1584 Knox *Faythf. Admon.* G vij b, Of Peters *downsynckynge in ye sea. 1883 R. A. Proctor in *Contemp. Rev.* Earth Movem. Java, The upheavals and downsinkings. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxxviii. 2 Thou knowest my *downe syttinge and my vprisynge. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iv, They drank out the price at ae dounsitting. 1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 11 For the *dountramping of ydolatrie.

38. With noun of action (stress on *down-*), as *downbreak*, *down-drag*, *downflow*, *downgrowth*, *downlet* (cf. *outlet*), *downshoot*, *down-step*, *down-stroke*, etc. Also Downcast, *sb.*, -draught, etc.

1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* 596 They must prove a *down-drag, a moral millstone on the neck. 1887 *Gd. Words* 758 The *downflow of air. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 12 The hypapophysial *downgrowths. *a* 1681 R. Allestree *Forty Serm.* I. 137 (L.) A *downlet to that bottomless pit. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 44 The verie first *down-step to all wickednes. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxi, Every up-stroke and *down-stroke of both documents.

39. Parasynthetic, as *down-backed*, *down-faced*, *down-rumped*; also Downhearted, -looked.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bossu*, *downe backed, crooke-shouldered. 1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* xix, He was rather *down-faced and confused. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3300/4 A bay Gelding..a little *down Rumpt.

Down (doun), *prep.* [Down *adv.* construed with an object. Cf. Adown as *prep.*]

1. In a descending direction along, through, or into; from top to bottom of; from a higher to a lower part of.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 225 Than rynis thow doun the gait. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 51 Let us go downe this Hill into the Citie. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 57 Vntill it had return'd These tearmes of treason, doubly downe his throat. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 107 Such notes as..Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 145 Down his Sides, and all the Belly Part, is white Wool. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

b. In reference to position: At a lower part of.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 225 Three Miles down the River, are the Ruins. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 26 The wines produced down the course of the Rhone. *Ibid.* II 229 In the timbered parts of France, down the Loire.

2. Often with no implication of actual descent: To (or at) what is regarded as a lower part of; along the course or extent of. *Up and down*: see Up. Also *fig.* (e. g. of time; cf the adv.).

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 94 Some Hares will go up one side of the Hedge, and come down the other. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 28 He weighed, and fell down the harbour. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 176 A steady north breeze..prevails all down this coast from the Straits. *Ibid.*, In the progress down the coast. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 18 Down the middle [of the room] were two..tables. 1861 Lowell *Post. Wks.* (1879) 423 The echoes..Like Odin's hounds, fled baying down the night. 1878 G. Dawson *Serm. Disputed Points* xv. 260 Shouting down the ages, 'We did miracles!' *Mod.* Traffic passing up and down the line.

b. *Down town*: Into the town (from a more elevated suburb); down in the town. (See also 3.)

1835 Gray *Lett.* (1893) 55 To-day when I go down town I shall subscribe for the 'New York Observer' for you. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 917/1 She was down-town alone.

c. *Down (the) wind*: In the direction in which the wind is blowing; also *fig.*: see Wind.

3. The preposition and its object may be used as an advb. or attrib. phrase; as in *down-river*, *down-stream*, *down-town*, etc. (Cf. *up-country* farmer.)

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 321 Heaven is down-ground when faith seeth it; it is, when sight faileth us, toilsome, and up the mount. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 4 p.m. P 9 (Farmer) A knot of medical students, who should properly..have a racing and down-the-road look. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 560 Königstein, a little down-stream of Schandau. 1883 H. H. Kane in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 944/2 In the lobby of a down-town hotel. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 2/1 At one of the down-river offices. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., Men engaged on canal-boats on their return journey to Liverpool from Leeds..are said to be engaged on the back passage or down lock.

Down, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. Down *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To cover or line with down, to render downy.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 34 O calme husht rich content..How soft thou down'st the couch where thou dost rest. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 214 Their nest so deeply down'd, and built so high.

Down, *v.*[2] [f. Down *adv.* in the elliptical uses under VI, the adv. having gradually received verbal inflexions.]

1. *trans.* To bring, put, throw, or knock down.

[1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 23 The rootes..helpe to down furth the birth in tyme of labor. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxlvii. ii, To down proud wicked to the dust.] 1776 Johnson 29 Apr. in Boswell *Life*, He talked of one whom he did not know; but I *downed* him with the King of Prussia. 1780 — *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Apr., Did you quite down her? 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxvii, His horse..had downed him three times. 1889 Gunter *That Frenchman* xi, The masked wrestler having downed all the professional athletes.

2. *intr.* To come or go down, to descend.

1825 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 360 What an odd thing life is, and how it ups and downs, and ebbs and flows.

3. *To down upon, on*: to come down upon, fall upon, assail as from a superior position.

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 95 He would down upon her at the second or third interview. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/2 Prove that you value me by downing..on my enemies.

4. *To down with*: to put or throw down; to have done with.

[1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 34 I dismisse you..with aduise to..downe with your traine, you Peacocke. 1639 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* Ded. 8 Let's down with swearing, if ever wee mean to prosper at Sea.] 1682 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) II. 20 Except they..down with their Dust, and ready Darby. 1713 Warder *True Amasons* (ed. 2) 54 They down with her House. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Nov. 3/2 Another reason for downing with the House of Lords.

† Downbea·r, *v. Obs. trans.* To bear down, press down, cause to sink; *fig.* to oppress. Hence **Down-bea·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 158 A tempest on him light, His schip was dounborn. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxviii. 41 Þou heghed þe right hand of downberand him. 1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 5 For the Down-bearing of the Gospel. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 230 Such a full down-bearing Perswasion. 1834 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 130 Hemmed in and downborne by an overpowering opposition.

Downcast (dau·nkast), *v.* Now only *poet.* [f. Down *adv.* + Cast *v.*] *trans.* To cast down (*lit.* and *fig.*); to overthrow, demolish; to deject, dispirit. Hence **Downca·sting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxv. 6 In ax and in thixil þai it doun-caste. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 9 By a cruell downecastyng. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 341 For the..abolishment of idolatrie, and for douncasting the places of the same. 1784 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 120 The occasion of your downcastings. 1839 Longf. *Mass for Dying Year* xii, The stars from heaven down-cast.

Downcast (dau·nkast), *sb.* [f. Down *adv.* + Cast *sb.*; cf. prec. vb.]

1. The act of casting down (*lit.* and *fig.*); overthrow, demolition, ruin; downward cast (of the eyes or look). **b.** *Geol.* = Downthrow 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23721 (Cott.) Dame fortune turnes þan hir quele And castes vs dun..O þat dun-cast we mai wit chance Enentis þis werld get couerance. 1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 11 Exaltation of themselues, and downecast of all that side not with them. 1723 Steele *Conscious Lovers* II. i, I saw the respectful Downcast of his Eyes. 1819 Rees *Cycl., Downcast*, a term among Miners and Colliers for the sinking down of the measures or strata on one side of a fault. 1881 *Q. Rev.* July 102 Upliftings and downcasts of strata.

2. The throwing down of a current of air into a coal-mine, etc.; *attrib.* in *downcast shaft*, the shaft by which fresh air is introduced into a mine, also *ellipt.* called the *down-cast.*

1816 Holmes *Coal-mines Durham, etc.* 78 Ventilation .. is accomplished by means of a stream of air which descends the Downcast Shaft and passes through the workings until it finds the Upcast Shaft, through which it ascends. 1859 *Ann. Reg.* 43 Worked by a single shaft, for both the 'up-cast' and the 'down-cast'. 1880 J. Lomas *Alkali Trade* 150 The heat and smoke are..drawn away to the chimney by means of the downcast. 1881 *19th Cent* No 48. 239.

Downcast (dau·nkast), *ppl. a.* [f. Down *adv.* + Cast *ppl. a.*; also as pa. pple. of Downcast *v.*]

1. Cast down; ruined, destroyed; *fig.* dejected.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. vi. Wks. 1856 I. 143 The downe-cast ruines of calamitie. 1612 Heywood *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 42 In the repairing of your downe-cast state. 1838 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* iii. 43 A few looked downcast. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lx. V. 291 A down-cast stupor and sense of abasement possessed every man.

2. Of looks, etc.: Directed downwards; dejected.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Militant* 86 Where first the Church should raise her down-cast face. 1718 Prior *Power* 787 With downcast eyelids, and with looks aghast 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 166 With downcast eyes and bated breath.

Hence **Do·wncastness.**

a 1851 Moir *Sonn., Scot. Sabbath* ii, Your doubts to chase, your downcastness to cheer.

Downcome (dau·nˌkʊm), *sb.* [f. Down *adv.* + Come *v.*; cf. *income, outcome.*]

1. The act of coming down (*lit.* and *fig.*); descent, downfall; humiliation.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 59 At douncom of thir Harpyis 1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* 101 Love's feares will stoope to the lowest downecome. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 7 Like the sudden down-come of a Towre. 1815 Scott *Rob Roy* xix, It's a brave kirk. It had amaist a doun-come lang syne at the Reformation 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iii 79 That sense of downcome which is, of all sensations of poverty, the most hard to bear.

b. *Hawking.* A swoop down.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 9 Making hir downecomme, and stouping from hir wings. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 178 The Faulcon hath a natural inclination and love to fly the Hern every way, either from her Wings to the down-come, or from the Fist and afore-head. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 219 Tropick Birds..stooping to their Game.. perform it at one down-come.

2. *Metallurgy.* (See quot.)

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Downcome*, the pipe through which tunnel-head gases from iron blast-furnaces are brought down to the hot-blast stoves and boilers, when these are below the tunnel-head.

Dow·n-comer. **a.** One who comes down. **b.** *techn.* A pipe or tube to convey water downwards (cf. prec. 2).

1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.* 1896 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/2 In the Yarrow boiler there are no outside downcomers.

Dow·n-coming, *vbl. sb.* A coming down, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*): = Downcome *sb.* 1.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5271 At his doun commyng. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 400 Before the bishops' downcoming. 1883 Besant *All in Garden Fair* II. vi, A sad downcoming of his lofty aims.

Down-draught (dau·ndraft).

1. A descending draught or current of air.

1849 Cdl. Wiseman *Sense v. Sc.* Ess. 1853 III. 603 How the north wind should always drive a down-draught .. into the drawing-room.

2. A down-dragging or depressing influence. *Sc.*

c 1768 Picken *Twa Kats* Misc. Poems (1813) I. 68 (Jam.) We yield To nae downdraught but perfect eild.

So **Down-draw, Down-drug.** *Sc.*

c 1768 Picken *Misc. Poems* (1813) I. 79 (Jam.) Poortith's sair down-draw. 1814 *North Antiq.* 429 (Jam.) Love in our hearts will wax, Thro' crosses and down-drug.

Downe, obs. f. Down, *done* (see Do *v.*).

Downfall (dau·nfɔl).

1. The act of falling down; sudden descent.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 298 The sonne knowyng no downe falle. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 403 Those that .. runne on swiftly whither they please, without feare of downe falles. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 213 If she [the hawk] miss at the first down-fall and kill not. 1710 Addison *Whig Exam.* No. 2 (Seager), I never met so sudden a downfal in so promising a sentence. 1848 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 108 'Tween the spring and downfall of the light.

b. A fall (of water, rain, snow, etc.).

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 31 The riuer Melas in Winter or any other great downefall of water .. ryght suddenly ouerfloweth his bankes. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Downfalls*, the descending waters of rivers and creeks. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 17 The weather-wise..said there would soon be 'downfall;' but no rain came.

† 2. A steep descent, precipice; an abyss, gulf, pit. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 151 Rockes of a downright pitche, or a stiepe down fall. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I (1589) 231 Beware thou tumble not into some downefall. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 67 These .delight to walke. thorow dangerous and high places, and to approch neere steepe down-fals. 1691 Dryden *K. Arthur* II. i. Wks. 1884 VIII. 153 Dreadfull downfalls of unheeded rocks. 1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* I. 63 A bit downfa' to the south.

3. Fall from high estate, ruin. (The current use.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11362 (Cott.) Þis child sal be to fel men in dun fall, And to fell in vprising. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 64 Those that wish the downfall of our house 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 176 That were an ignominy and shame beneath This downfall. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 60 P 2 Histories of the downfal of kingdoms. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 3 The downfall of his great expectations.

† b. *concr.* (*pl.*) Ruins, débris. *Obs.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 301 On Auentine the down-fals are of Temples store to see.

4. Something constructed on purpose to fall down.

1856 C. J. Andersson *Lake Ngami* 528 To destroy the hippopotamus..by means of the downfall..consisting of a log of wood.

5. *attrib.* Falling down, descending.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 275 Protecting it from the entrance of the downfall spray. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 285 By these drains the downfall waters would immediately escape.

Dow·n-fallen, *ppl. a.* Also 7 -fall. Fallen to the ground, or from a high estate.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 135 The downfall [*mod. ed.* -fallen] Mortimer. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (J.) The land is now divorced by the downfallen steep cliffs on the farther side. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. iii. 4 Let vs .. Be-friende our downfall [*mod. edd.* -fallen] Birth-dome. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 144 His foe's down-fallen beast. 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Veiled Proph.* (1854) 82 Their down-fall'n Chief.

Dow·nfalling, *vbl. sb* The act of falling down; downfall; † setting.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* li. 6 Þou loved alle wordes of doun fallinge [L. *præcipitationis*] 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6576 Hate teres of gretyng, That the synful sal scalden in the dounfallyng. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot* (1821) II. 331 Ane [comet] schane ay afore the sonne-rising, and this othir afore his downfalling. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. VI. 97 He sent..Jeremiah. before the downfalling of destruction.

Dow·nfalling, *ppl. a.* Falling down; also *fig.* declining, decaying.

[*a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 9 Koles þat ware doun fallandi Kindled ere of him glouand.] 1590 C. S *Right Religion* 14 The downfalling pride of the Pope 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 408 The Seamans high soaring *sursums*, and his down-falling *deorsums*. 1886 A. Winchell *Geol. Field* 60 A down-falling mass of vapour.

† Down-flat, *a.* [cf. Flat *a.* 6.] Downright.

1664 H. Cary *Marriage Night* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 140 This is a down-flat challenge

† Dow·ngate. *Obs.* [f. Down *adv.* + Gate, going.] Going down, descent, setting.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 89 To þe doungate of þe sonne. 1555 Waireman *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 43 Certeine of theim worshippe the Sonne at his vprisyng, and curse him moste bittrely at his doune gate.

Downgeowne, obs. form of Dungeon.

Down grade, down-grade. [see Grade.] *lit.* A downward gradient, a descending slope (on a railway, etc.); hence *fig.* A downward course or tendency in morals, religion, etc. Also *attrib.*

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690/2 The train keeps on its rapid down-grade run. 1887 Spurgeon (*title*) Four Articles on the Down-Grade. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 11/1 The Baptist Union, both parties in the 'down-grade controversy' having marshalled their forces. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 2/1. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3/2 A study in the down-grade of a village girl from seduction..to prostitution.

† Down-gyved, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Down *adv.* IX. + Gyve.] Explained by Steevens as meaning 'Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines fetters round the ancles.'

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. i. 80 His stockings foul'd, Vngartred, and downe glued to his Anckle.

Dow·nhaul (-hɔl). *Naut.* [f. Down *adv.* + Haul *v.*] (See quot. 1867.)

1669 Stirmy *Mariner's Mag.* 17 All down upon your doone hall. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. i, We belayed the fore downhaul. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* v. 11, I . sprang forward, threw the downhaul over the windlass. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Down-haul*, a rope passing up ..to the upper corner of the sail to pull it down when shortening sail. Also..to the outer yard-arms of studding sails, to take them in securely.

b. *attrib. Downhaul tackle* (see quot. 1867).

1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 319 Below the down-haul tackle others ply. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Down-haul tackles*, employed when lower yards are struck to prevent them from swaying about after the trusses are unrove.

† Dow·nhauler. *Naut. Obs.* = prec.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 85 The higher studding sails are drawn down to be furled or reefed by down-haulers. *Ibid.* 165 *Downhauler*, A rope which hoists down the stay-sails, studding-sails, and boom-sails, to shorten sail.

Downhearted (-hā·ted), *a* Having the heart 'down' see Down *adv.* 18); discouraged, low spirited. ('A colloquial word.' Todd 1818.)

a 1774 Goldsm *Pss.* (L.), Come, my good fellow, don't be downhearted; cheer up. 1860 Ruskin in Anne Ritchie *Rec. Tennyson, etc.* 29 Sept. (1892) 136, I am very glad to have your letter .. having been downhearted lately. 1869 Goulburn *Pers. Holiness* xxi. 199 To console many a down hearted Christian.

Hence **Downhea·rtedly** *adv.*; **Downhea·rtedness.**

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* Introd v (1669) 174, I find it come off as weakly and down heartedly as before *a* 1863 Thackeray *Haggarty's Wife* (1887) 281 His down-heartedness, surprised his acquaintances.

† Downhe·ld. *Obs.* In 4 dun-, doun-, etc, -holde, -heild. [f. Held *sb.*, slope.] A down ward slope, declivity, decline, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3822 (Cott.) Jacob . sagh þe well be a doun heild. *Ibid.* 5468 Negh seuen score yeir of eld Was þis iacob at his don heild [*Fairf.* atte his doun helde] *Ibid.* 6431 Þe sun was at dun heild [*Trin.* doun helde].

Downhill (see below) *sb., adv.*, and *a.*

A. *sb.* (dau·nhil). [f. Down *adv.*]

1. The downward slope of a hill; a decline, declivity, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 39 Th' Icie down-Hils of this slippery Life. 1607 Topsell *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 107 Some on horseback, other on foot, follow the cry .. neither fearing thornes, woods, down-hils. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 119 It is not possible that the downhill should not be slid into. 1853 W. Jerdan *Autobiog.* III. xiv. 207 To cheer and solace the downhill of life.

† 2. *slang.* (*pl.*) False dice which run on the low numbers. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Down hills*, Dice that run low 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100.

B. *adv.* (dau·nhil). [f. Down *prep.*] Down the slope of a hill; in a descending direction; on a decline; down wards (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 348 Whether it be up-hill or down-hill. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xiv, A very short cut, and all down-hill. 1795 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 313 They are going downhill a well-concerted opposition will end the business. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* i. (1876) 17 They broke through the French and sent them flying downhill.

C. *adj* (dau·nhil). Sloping or descending downwards; declining. (Also *fig.*)

1727 Pope, etc *Art of Sinking* 71 The gentle down-hill way to the *bathos*. *a* 1729 Congreve (J.) A downhill greensward. 1782 Cowper *Lett* 11 Nov., The down-hill side of life. 1856 Froude *Hist Eng.* II. 408 The monks had travelled swiftly on the downhill road of human corruption.

Dow·nily, *adv. rare.* [f. Downy + -ly 2.] In a downy manner; like down or fluff.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 639 We have detected particles of nutmeg reposing downily on the surface.

Downiness (dau·ninés). [f. Downy + -ness.] The condition or quality of being downy; a downy growth or substance.

1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 14 Vapours arise out of the iron which turn into a downiness. 1695 H. Sampson in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 80 A Downyness upon her chin, unusual with those of her Sex. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 88. 2/1 A Hoary kind of Downyness. 1855 Browning *Men & Wom., Respectability*, Your lip's contour and downiness.

Downione, obs. form of Dungeon.

† Dow·nish, *a. Obs.* [f. Down *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat dejected or directed downward.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1177/4 One Booke Bookey, of a middle stature .. full fac'd, of a downish look. 1710 in *Ballard MSS.* XXXVI. No. 24 The Whigs are very downish here upon the late changes.

Downk(e, obs form of Dank.

Dow·nland 1. [f. Down *sb.*1; cf. OE. *dúnland.*] Land forming downs; hilly pasture-land.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut* i. 7 Feld landum & dun landum.] 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 343/2 There are also about 50,000 acres of down-land. 1884 W. J. Courthope *Addison* II. 27 Salisbury Plain, with . its open tracts of undulating downland.

Dow·nland 2. [Cf. *upland.*] Land lying low, or sloping downwards; in quot. *attrib.*

1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 399 Descending the downland lawns.

Downless (dau·nlés), *a.* [f. Down *sb.*2 + -less.] Without down.

1598 Marlowe & Chapman *Hero & L.* v. 45 The downless rosy faces Of youths and maids. 1796 Withering *Brit.*

Plants (ed. 3) III. 222 Dolonicum .. seeds of the circumference down-less and naked. 1872 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Woman in spite of Herself* I. i. iv. 59 As downless and smooth-faced as any girl of eighteen summers.

Down-lie (-lăi), *v.* To lie down, go to bed, retire to rest. (Chiefly in pres. pple. **Down-lying.**)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88 b, Prayer is moche necessary at all tymes, bothe vprysynge and downlyenge. *c* 1550 *Decay Eng. by Shepe* (E.E.T.S.) 98 To kepe vj. persons, downe lyinge and vprisynge in hys house. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Serm. bef. his Majestie* (1630) 74 There are so many uprising & down-lying, that must have bread and meate from day to day.

Hence **Dow'n-lying** *vbl. sb.* **a.** Lying down, going to bed; taking of permanent quarters. **b.** Lying-in of a woman, confinement. (*north. dial.*)

1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps. CXXXIX, My ingoing and downlying to sleep. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 84 What they go withall is but a conceiving, and therefore nothing neere downlying. 1637 R. MONRO *Expedit.* II. 16 What hurt the enemy was able to have done us, before our down-lying 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* iv, She expected her down-lying every day. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Down-ligging time.*

Downlong, *prep.* and *adj.* [app. coined by W. Morris; cf. *headlong.*] **A.** *prep.* Down along. **B.** *adj.* Rushing down headlong.

1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 91 The rush and rattle of waters, as the downlong flood swept by. 1895 — *Beowulf* 21 But me the sea upbore The flood downlong the tide.

†Dow'nlooked (-lukt), *a. Obs.* [f. *down-look*: see DOWN *a.* 1 b.] Having downward or downcast looks; guilty-looking; demure, sheepish.

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 384, I never lik'd such demure down look'd Fellows. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1230/4 A middle size black man, having short black brown lank hair .. down-look'd. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Blank,* baffled, down-look't, sheepish, guilty 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* II. 489 Jealousy .. Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fist. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xix, Men..of evil mien, Down-look'd, unwilling to be seen.

Dow'nlooking (-lukiŋ), *a.* That looks down.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, A ..middle sized man with a down-looking visage. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 12 Wilhelm Meister's uplooking and downlooking aspects, the reverence to things above and things below. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* ii. 120 The rude, clumsy, stupid, down looking fellow he had been.

Downlying: see DOWN-LIE.

Downmost (dau'nmōust), *adv.* and *adj.* Also *dial.* **downermost**; cf. the obs. comparative *downer more*: see DOWN *adv.* VIII.

1790 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 342 So poised as that a certain part should be always downmost. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Conversv., etc.* II. 92 Set the jewel in the marriage ring with the speck downmost. 1849 CARLISLE in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1886) I. 333 The early or downmost part of the sheets had mouldered. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 307 A fowl tied head downmost.

Dow'npour (-pōəɹ), *sb.* A pouring down; *esp.* a heavy, continuous fall (of rain, etc.).

1811 *Agric. Survey Hebrides* 741 (Jam.) A down-pour which had persevered in deluging the island for a week. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 141 The downpour is desultory and uncertain, causing frequent droughts and famine. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* vi. 151 A systematic and continuous downpour of missiles.

Downright (dau'nrăit, dau'nrəit), *adv., adj.,* and *sb.* [f. DOWN *adv.* + RIGHT *adj.* and *adv.*, in OE. *riht, rihte*: cf. ADOWNRIGHT.]

A. *adv.* (Stressed *dow'nright* when preceding the word it qualifies, *downri'ght* when following.)

†1. Straight down; vertically downwards. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25613 Þe drake..flah dun rihte, mid feondliche ræsen. *c* 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 621 The elde tre .. Hewe him to the grounde dounright. 1446 AUDELAY *Poems* 23 He fel downe ryȝt into hel sodenly. 1538 H. MEDWALL *Nature* (1896) 40 Some shote sydelong and some down ryght. 1674 RAY *Notes Hush.* 129 That part of the root, which descends down-right. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 288 He..Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. 1763 *Brit Mag.* IV. 554 Several..were seen to sink downright, by some people who were on the cliffs.

2. Thoroughly, absolutely, quite, positively, out and out, outright.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CV. 18 Þe lowe it swath sinful dounright. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XVIII. 191 God gaf þe dome ..þat Adam & Eue .. Shulde deye doune riȝte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLVII. (1482) 314 Scottes that day were slayne doune right the substaunce of them alle. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 389 They'l mocke vs now downe-right. 1684 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 562 Unless you were down-right mad. 1784 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 141 Killed four downright, and wounded several. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* V. 66, I was downright scared.

†3. In a direct or straightforward manner; plainly, definitely. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 31 You haue heard him sweare downright he was. 1680 OTWAY *Cains Marius* IV. i, An honest, simple, downright-dealing Lord. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 131 St. Peter .. uses a plain literal style, and discourses down-right concerning the natural world.

†4. Straightway, straight. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. I. iii, The soul that I..Must now pursue and fall upon down-right. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell down right into a fit.

B. *adj.* (Usually stressed *dow'nright*; but sometimes *downri'ght* at the end of a clause.)

1. Directed straight downwards; vertical; directly descending.

1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Downeright stroke, *taille.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xiv. 566 This Hawkweede hath no deepe downeright roote. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 92 Haue at thee with a downe-right blow. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 225 To iump from downe-right cliffes. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 71 He gave him again a down-right blow, and brought him upon his knees. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 299 Its motion was, quite downright, i.e. perpendicular to the horizon. 1857 WHITTIER *What of the Day?* 3 Thunders ..Far-rolling ere the downright lightnings glare.

2. *fig.* **a.** Direct, straightforward, not circuitous; plain, definite. Of persons: Plain and direct in speech or behaviour (sometimes implying bluntness of manner). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 12 After this downe-right way of Creation. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knight Malta* V. ii, Your downright captain still I'll live, and serve you *a* 1626 BACON (J.), An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a downright advice. 1717 SAVAGE *Love in Veil* I. i, What we call in downright English a pimp. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 52 As plain As downright Shippen, or as old Montaigne. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 145 He had a certain downright honesty about him.

b. That is thoroughly or entirely (what is denoted by the sb.); nothing less than .., mere, absolute, positive, thorough, 'flat', 'out-and-out'.

1565 73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Autopyron,* Browne bread .. downe right bread. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Serm. bef. his Majestie* (1630) 19 To be a downe-right Papist. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 267 This is no better than down-right Nonsense. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 P 3 [She] is not to have down-right Money, but..a Present of Plate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 344 He is a downright atheist.

C. *sb.* (*dow'nright*). [The *adj.* used *ellipt.*]

†1. A vertical line; a perpendicular. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 153 Brought by a sharp angle to a downright or perpendicular .. with the thiller.

2. (*pl.*) Name of a quality of wool.

1793 VANSITTART *Rest. Concl. Peace* 73 Downrights £12 0 0 per pack, Seconds £11 0 0. 1832-52 M'CULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 1428 The best English short native fleeces .. are .. divided by the wool sorter into .. 1. Prime; 2. Choice; 3. Super; 4 Head; 5. Downrights; 6. Seconds.

Downri'ghtly, *adv. rare.* [f. DOWNRIGHT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a downright manner; directly; thoroughly: = DOWNRIGHT *adv.*

1642 DIGBY *Observ. Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* (1659) 21 Averring down-rightly, That God cannot doe contradictory things. 1679 KID in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 7 Prelacy..is destructive down-rightly to the Sworn Covenants. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 16/1 Persistently overbearing, if not..downrightly insolent.

Downrightness (dau'nrăitnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being downright; directness, straightforwardness of speech or behaviour.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Blunt Man* (Arb.) 56 Hee is generally honest .. and his downerightnesse credits him. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* vii. Wks. 1832 II. 18 They have .. so much self-will, and mercantile downrightness in their manners. 1845 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 237 [To] expose their error with all the downrightness that is necessary.

†Downrights, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with genitival *-es, -s.*] = DOWNRIGHT *adv.* 1.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1165 Þe almauns seweden sadly & slowe doun riȝtes. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 419 They would go downrights into the bottome. *Ibid.* 512 The enemy..hath made after you to sinke you down-rights.

Dow'nrush (-rʊʃ). Rush down, rapid descent.

1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 73 Like the downrush of a mighty cataract. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 140 There must be a down-rush of..cooled gas from above.

Downset (dau'nset). Also (sense 2) **-seat, -sit.**

†1. Going down or setting (as of the sun). *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 128 His honour and fortunes were for ever at their downe-set.

2. *Sc.* An establishment, settlement.

1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* I. 120 By my faith, but you have a bein downset. 1822 GALT *Entail* II. 274 (Jam.) A warm down-seat's o' far mair consequence..than the silly low o' love. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XXXVIII. (1873) 213 He'll get a braw doonsit at Gushetneuk.

3. A setting or putting down, a rebuke.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii, Nowise disconcerted at the downset she had received.

Dow'nset, *a. Her.* Of a fess: Broken so that the one half is set lower than the other by its whole width.

1847 *Gloss. Brit. Her.* 141 The best way would be to say downset on the dexter or sinister side.

Dow'nshare, corrupt f. DENSHIRE.

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 37 Wheat, Barley, Oats, Oats, Rye Grass ..is the course after downsharing that has hitherto generally prevailed. *Ibid.* Downshare land.

Downside (dau'nsəid). The under side; in phr. *downside up* (after *upside down*). Also *advb.*: ? = downwards, or ? short for *downside up.*

1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. of Guise* V. i, *A.* Since last we parted at the barricadoes, The world's turned upside down. *C.* No,' faith, 'tis better now, 'tis downside up. 1833 J. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 56 The factionnaire seized the document, and looked at it upside and downside for some time. 1885 H. PEARSON *R. Browning* 13 Whether the thing shall be hung upside, downside, or endwise.

Downstairs (see below), *adv. phr.* (*adj., sb.*) Less freq. **downstair** (esp. as *adj.*).

a. *adv. phr.* (dau'nstē'əɹz). Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor or (*fig.*) 'the lower regions'.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 112 His industry is vp-staires and down-staires, his eloquence the parcell of a reckoning. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 202 Thrust him downe stayres. *a* 1632 DRAYTON *Wks.* II. 490 (Jod.) When upstair one, downstair another, hies. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, As she went downstairs. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington* xxiii, Such affairs .. are bruited about..'down-stairs' Where Old Nick [etc.]. 1883 READE *Many a Slip* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 133/2 Downstairs the lady did not charm.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* (dau'nstē'əɹz).

1819 *Metropolis* I. 146 At the feet of down stairs Cinderella. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 222, I have sometimes..feared that her down-stair life was less happy. *Mod.* The downstairs rooms.

c. *sb.* (dau'nstē'əɹz). The downstairs part of a building; the lower regions.

1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 254 The old green curtains of downstairs were become filthy. 1877 H. SMART *Play or Pay* (1878) 125 The accredited down stairs is so utterly overstocked with that pavement [good intentions]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/3 The magistrate could not discriminate whether upstairs or down-stairs began [the fight].

†Dow'nsteepy, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. DOWN *adv.* + STEEPY *a.*] Steeply descending, precipitous.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 97 (T.) He came to a craggy and downsteepy rock.

Downthrow (dau'nþrō'). **1.** A throwing or being thrown down. *rare.*

1615 *Catascopes* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 352 Wars, the canker of estate, Hel's image and al commonweale's downthrow. 1891 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/3 Unable to take his downthrow philosophically.

2. *Geol.* The depression of strata below the general level on one side of a fault. (Originally a miners' term.) Also *attrib.*

1858 A. C. RAMSAY *Geol. Struct. Merioneth, etc.* 5 Down the Bala valley .. there runs a great fault. It is a downthrow to the north-west. 1888 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* 282 A true fault with an upthrow and downthrow side. 1889 CROLL *Stellar Evol.* 54 About a mile E.S.E. of Beddgelert, there is a fault with a downthrow of 5000 feet.

Down'trod, *ppl. a.* = next.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 135, (Qo. 1) I will lift the downtrod [*Fols.* downfall, -faln] Mortimer. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 887 [He] Wholly extirps the downtrod Iebusite.

Downtrodden (dauntrɒ'd'n), *pa. pple.* and (dau'ntrɒd'n), *ppl. a.*

1. Trampled down; beaten down by treading.

1568 U. FULWELL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 341 Repent, repent, your sins shall be downtrodden. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 175 The down-trodden grass. 1875 LONGF. *Pandora* viii. 4 The flowers, downtrodden by the wind.

2. *fig.* Crushed down by oppression or tyranny.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 241 This downe-troden equity. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. ad fin., The most dejected .. and downtrodden vassals of perdition. 1845-6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect.* Ser. I. iii. 43 All the .. crushed and down-trodden of the earth. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 342 The down-trodden serfs of Franconia.

Hence **Dow'n-trō'ddenness.**

1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Baronet.* I. 5 Their expatriation, poverty, and down-troddenness.

Downward (dau'nwŭɹd), *adv.* (*prep.*) and *adj.* For forms see DOWN *adv.* [Primarily an aphetic form of ADOWNWARD, in OE. *adûnweard*; but subseq. referred directly to DOWN: see -WARD.]

A. *adv.*

1. Towards a lower place or position; towards what is below: with a descending motion or tendency. **a.** in reference to movement through space.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Ech god giue .. cumeð of heuene dunward. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Ha walden fallen duneward. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 362 As hii þat donward come. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxiv. (1495) 456 A drope .. fallyth dounwarde by his owne heuynesse. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* XX. 10 It is an easy thinge for the shadowe to go ten degrees downewarde. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 40 This Oil taken inwardly worketh upward and downward. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 607 While streams downward run to the sea.

b. in reference to direction, attitude, or aspect.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Lukand douneward to þe eithe. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 ch. x, Tourne the brede doun-warde in the panne. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 113, I looke downeward to my feete. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph Woman* 302 Why downward droops his musing head? 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Florence* X, 'Tis looking downward makes one dizzy.

c. in reference to position or situation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9887 (Cott.) Þis castel dunward þan es it polist slight. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 36 Thanne set I the point .. downward in the same signe. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/2 Fro ye myddell donwarde ben they lyke the halfe neder parte of an horse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 115 [St. Peter] was crucified .. with his head downward. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 463 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 24 Metallic cones, ranged apices downward.

2. *fig.* **a.** Towards that which is lower in order, or inferior in any way.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1943 (Cott.) Fra me dun-ward drogh man his thoght. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 48 In þe lyne of kynrede dounward, þi sone to þe is in þe firste degre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 260 The Pelchtis in thair guddis and ryches downward began to declyne. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 160 God carries his people's circumstances downward..till they come to that point. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 351 Things seem to tend downward, to justify despondency.

b. Onward from an earlier to a later time.

1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 From Christes time downeward. 1679-1714 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* an. 1535 (R.) From the twelfth century downward. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxvi, All the old laws of Athens, from Solon downward.

3. *Comb.*

1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. v, Downward-gazing flowers. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 1370 The downward-dwelling people. 1878 B Taylor *Deukalion* III. i. 97.

† **B.** *prep.* = Down *prep.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. v. (1869) 3 A corde..he hadde set dounward þe wal.

C. *adj.*

1. Directed towards that which is lower; descending; inclined downward. **a.** *lit.*

1552 Huloet, Downewarde, *præceps.* 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 1106 This foul..boar, Whose downward eye still looketh for a grave. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV 517 The downward track. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 188 In the western sky the downward sun Looks out. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 146 The downward current of the river.

b. *fig.*

a 1586 Sidney (J.) At the lowest of my downward thoughts. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 344 Thy low fall .. Shows downward appetite to mix with mud. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1516 A Hampden .. who stemmed the torrent of a downward age To slavery prone. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii 303 Steps in a downward scale.

2. Lying or situated below; lower. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9926 (Gött.) Þat rechis to þe donwar [*v. r.* nepemest] light. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 341 Aurora .. lights the downward Heav'n. 1824 Campbell *Theodric* 138 The waste and wild Schreckhorn .. frowning ..Upon a downward world of pastoral charms.

Hence **Dow'nwardly** *adv.* = Downward *adv.*; **Dow'nwardness.**

1839 Bailey *Festus* iii. (1852) 26 That downwardness of soul. 1850 Browning *Easter Day* xv. 33 Certain rays.. Shot downwardly. 1878 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 60 The downwardly tapering condition of the coccygeal vertebræ.

Downwards (dau·nwŭdz), *adv.* [f. Downward with adverbial genitive *-es, -s*: see -wards.]

1. a. = Downward *adv.* 1 a, b.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* I. 120 The Light is turned down-wards. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 211 Her bill is crooked downwards. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. ix. (1648) 57 The squeezing or pressing of things downewards. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 3 The Tide running downwards. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 36 The hairs which cover the stalks..usually point downwards.

b. = Downward *adv.* 1 c.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 166 Þerfore make þei the halfendel of ydole of a man vpwardes, and the toþer half of an ox dounwardes. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 28 The Antipodites have their feete downewards and their heads upwards as well as wee. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 419 A small antique Venus, with a drapery from the waist downwards. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i, He tossed.. the great horn upside downwards.

2. *fig.* = Downward *adv.* 2.

a 1654 Selden *Table-T.* (Arb.) 69 Some of them are asham'd upwards, because their Ancestors were too great. Others are asham'd downwards, because they were too little. 1857 *Chambers' Information* I. 691 *Angling*, Worm-gut varies in length from nearly two feet and downwards. 1885 L. O. Pike *Yearbks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III* Introd. 42 From the time of Glanville downwards.

Downweigh (dau·nwē·), *v. trans.* To weigh down; to exceed in weight or influence, to outweigh; to depress, as with a weight.

1600 W. Vaughan *Direct. Health* (1633) 153 A forced sanguine complexion .. might down-waigh the naturall melancholike power. 1723 *Trickology* 16 The Nod of a pretending Fop easily down-weighs the Applause of Judges competent. a 1851 Moir *Poems, Message of Seth* vi, The gloom..downweighs My spirit.

† **Down weight, down-weight.** *Obs.* That which weighs down the scale of a balance; full or good weight. *attrib.* Heavy enough to weigh down the scale; of full weight. Also *fig.*

c 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 128, 46 oz. of silver plate, 20 downeweight, to be made into two chalices. 1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 67 *A.* These your crownes are verie light. *S.* Naie, rather they are downe waight. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 8 They will not be pleas'd without a down weight, but God is contented if the scale be turn'd. 1698 S. Clarke *Script. Just.* xii. 61 That I may give down-weight, I shall add these Reasons more.

† **Downwith,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* or *Sc.* **A.** *adj.* Downward. **B.** *sb.* A downward course.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 911 A downwith waill the Sothroun to thaim had. 1617 Markham *Caval.* VI. 9 If the fierce Horse haue .. either vpwithes, inwithes or downe-withes, which is that he may either runne within the side of hilles, vp hils, or downe hils. 1808-25 Jamieson s.v., *To the downwith*, downwards. *Downwith*, descending, as, a downwith road, opposed to an acclivity.

Downy (dau·ni), *a.*[1] [f. Down *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Of the nature of a down; characterized by downs.

1671 *St. Foine Improved* 8 The Downy and dry parts of England and Wales. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) III. 817 The land..was of the downy kind, without a single tree. 1867 Motley *Corr.* 20 Aug., A..rolling, downy country.

Downy (dau·ni), *a.*[2] [f. Down *sb.*[2] + -y[1].]

1. Of the nature of or like down; feathery, fluffy.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xiv. 566 The flowers of milke Thistel..change into rounde cotton or downie bawles. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 79 On his tender lips the downy heare Did .. freshly spring. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 32 There lyes a downey feather, which stirres not. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 4 Sleep..Swift on his downy Pinion flies. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 85 Thick downy feathers, taken from the breasts of various birds.

2. Made or consisting of down.

a 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 243 Mars lies slumbering on his downy bed. 1712-4 Pope *Rape Lock* I. 19 Belinda still her downy pillow prest. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 79 The morning was truly forbidding for the swells to leave their downy dabs.

3. Covered or clothed with down.

1592 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 56 So doth the Swan her downie Signets saue. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* II. 72 For downy Peaches and the glossie Plum. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Peonie*, The Leaves are indented, downy on the Backside. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* 20 Happiness and health bloomed on her downy cheeks.

b. Hence in specific names of plants, as *Downy Ling, Downy Oat, Downy Willow*, etc.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 81 It [Clematis Vitalba] may be called in Englishe Hegune, or Downiuine. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 193 Downy Woundwort.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Down-like, soft as down.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 108 He ..couch my heade in downie moulde. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. iii. 81 Shake off this Downey sleepe, Deaths counterfeit. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* V. 397 Time steals on with downy Feet. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1854) 391 A warmer beauty and a downier depth.

5. *slang.* [with sense from Down *adv.* 22.] Wide-awake, 'knowing'.

1821 Egan *Tom & Jerry* (1890) 95 (Farmer) Mr. Mace had long been christened by the downies, the 'dashing covey' 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 379 The president must be considered a downy one. 1837 Thackeray *Yellowplush* i. (1887) 14 I'm generally considered tolerably downy. 1873 Miss Braddon *Strangers & Pilgr.* III. v, Hilda, you're the downiest bird—I beg your pardon, the cleverest woman I ever met with.

6. *Comb.*, as *downy-checked, -clad, -feathered, -fruited, -sprouting, -winged* adjs.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 42 The feeble downie-feathered Young. 1606 *Ibid.* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 698 Some downy-clad, some (fledger) take a twig To pearch upon, some hop from sprig to sprig. 1792 Cowper *Iliad* IX. 553 To make me downy-cheek'd as in my youth. 1815 Shelley *Demon of World* 23 Downy-winged slumbers.

Dowp, Dowress: see Doup, Doweress.

† **Dowrier.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **dowariar.** [a. F. *douairière* a woman enjoying a dowry, a dowager, f. *douaire* Dower, dowry.] = Dowager.

1533 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 18 To be called Ladie Katherin, wife of Prince Arthur, dowaric[r] of Englande. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 28 In presence of the Queenis Grace, Marie, Queene Dowrier [*ed.* 1566 Dowariar], and Regent of Scotland. 1566 *Hist. Est. Scot.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 82 The Queene Dowrier sent forth a trumpett out of the Castle. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* x. 414 Mary Quene of Scotland and Douariar of France.

Dowry (dau·ri). Forms: 4-5 **dowary(e, dowerie, -rye,** 7 **dowarie,** 6 (9) **dowery**; 4-7 **dowrie, -rey, -rye,** 5- **dowry.** [a. AF. *dowarie* fem. = OF. *douaire* masc., dower, dowry: cf. med.L. *doāria* fem. 1273 in Du Cange), beside *doārium, dōdārium, dōtārium*, neut.: see Dower.]

† **1.** = Dower 1. *Obs.*

[1292 Britton II. xix. § 3 Le garraunt de sa dowarie avaunt le assignement .. de sa certeyne dowarrie *Ibid.* V iii. § 5 Dowarie deit estre assigné entierement et ne mie par parcelerie.] c 1330 R. Brunn *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6538 Ffrensche wymen wolde þey non take To haue cleym þorow heritage, Ne dowarye þorow mariage. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 32 Here Dowerye &..here parte belonging to here of al my godes. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 217 Who had for her Dowrie Lhanncrchheidol. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* Table 76 The dowarie or great terce, perteining to ane woman. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 28. 182 His wife is deprived of her Dowry. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* 76 If he replies that he accepts her, and gives her a dowry.

2. The money or property the wife brings her husband; the portion given with the wife; tocher, dot; cf. Dower 2.

c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 58 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Fle to take wife..take hir for na doweri. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. vii. 182 Gif .. this hald ryall Suld be thy drowry, and rich gift dotall. 1530 Palsgr. 358 She that is good and fayre nede none other dowrie. 1644 Milton *Jdgm. Bucer* (1851) 333 That the Husband wrongfully divorcing his Wife, should give back her dowry. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iii. 36 Augustus married her to his Royal captive, and for a Dowry bestowed on him the Mauritanian and Numidian crowns. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 221 [He] has impoverished himself to provide his daughters' dowries.

† **3.** A present or gift given by a man to or for his bride. (In quot. 1717 given by the woman.) *Obs.*

c 1450 Henryson *Compl. Creseide* (R.) This roiall ring set with this rubie redd Which Troilus in dowrie to me sende. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxxiv. 12 Aske mee neuer so much dowrie and gift .. but giue me the damsell to wife. 1717 Croxall *Ovid's Met.* VIII. i, To his dear tent I'd fly .. confess my flame And grant him any dowry that he'd name.

4. *fig.* A 'gift' or talent with which any one is endowed by nature or fortune; an endowment.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iv. The body of man..shall receyue fully the ryche dowary of vndedlynes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 95 So are those crisped snakie golden locks..often knowne To be the dowrie of a second head. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 491 Strength at Sea (which is one of the Principall Dowries of this Kingdome). 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 97 Beauty should be the dowry of every man and woman. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* ii. 73 A taste for poetry brings a rich dowry of intellectual and moral happiness.

5. *Comb*, as *dowry-money*; *dowry-seeking* adj.

1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 67 Her Dowry-money not payed out of France. 1886 W. J. Tucker *F. Europ.* 267 The love-sick or dowry-seeking soldier.

† **Dow'ry,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To give a dowry to.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 45 a, For to dowrie their wiues with whom they shalbe married.

† **Dow'sabel.** *Obs.* An English form (through French) of the female name *Dulcibella*. Perhaps first used in some pastoral song, whence applied generically to a sweetheart, 'lady-love': cf. Doll *sb.*[1] 1.

1585 6 in *Winterton Parish Register* as *Dussabe*] 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 110 Where Dowsabell did claime me for her husband. 1593 Drayton *Eclog.* IV, He had as antique stories tell A daughter cleaped Dowsabel. a 1652 Brome *Jng. Moor* III. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 48 [Women] Of all conditions, from the Doxie to the Dowsabel. 1675 Cotton *Scoffer Scoft* 75 Give me her for my Dowsabel.

Dowse (dauz), *v.* Also **dowse, douse.** [Derivation unknown; app. a dialect term.] *intr.* To use the divining- or dowsing-rod in search of subterraneous supplies of water or mineral veins.

Hence **Dow'sing** *vbl. sb.*; **Dowser** (dau·zəɹ), one who uses the divining-rod, a water-diviner; **Dowsing-rod,** the rod or twig used by dowsers.

1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* 40 Not of the nature of the deusing-rod, or virgula divina, able to discover mines of gold and silver. 1838 Mrs. Bray *Tradit. Devonsh.* III. 260 The superstition relative to the dowsing or divining rod, and the dowsers themselves, is too well known to be noticed here. 1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. I. Introd. 30 The divining or dowzing rod is certainly not older than the German miners, who were brought over by Queen Elizabeth to teach the Cornish to work their mines. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 380/1 The 'dowsing' or 'divining' rod is a forked stick of some fruit-bearing wood, generally hazel, held by the extremity of each prong of the fork in a peculiar way. 1888 *Standard* 22 Dec., These authorities [Hastings Board of Guardians] lately invoked the aid of a 'Dowser', or water diviner, to tell them where to sink a well. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/2 The dry summer of 1893 brought the Divining Rod forward..'dowsers' sought for water with the mystic 'twig', and, very often, found it. *Ibid.*, Instances are adduced of ladies who have tried..and found that they could 'dowse'.

Dows-: see Douc-, Dous-.

Dowsing-cheek, -chock. Also **dousing-.**

1849-50 Weale *Dict. Terms, Dowsing cheeks.* c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Dowsing chocks*, pieces fayed athwart the apron and lapped on the knight heads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

Dow'sy, *a. Sc.* [? related to Dozy.] Stupid.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 158 God gif this dowsy be drownd. 1529 More *Suppl. of Soulys* Wks. 332/1 Beeing so dowsie drunke, that he coulde neither stande nor reele. 1843 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) II. 99 Watchin' ilka step o' your wee dousy brither.

Dowt(e, etc., obs. form of Doubt, etc.

Dowter, Dowtie, -y, Dowve, *obs.* ff. Daughter, Doughty *a.*, Dove.

Dowy, var. Dowie; obs. form of Doughy.

-dox: see Doxy[2].

Doxastic (dɒksæ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δοξαστικ-ός* forming opinion, conjectural, f. *δοξαστής* conjecturer, f. *δοξάζ-ειν* to conjecture.] Of or pertaining to opinion; depending on or exercising opinion. Also as *sb.* An object of opinion.

1794 T. Taylor *Plotinus* Introd. 22 Different objects of knowledge were known by different gnostic powers, sensibles by sense, doxastics by opinion. 1801 - *Aristotle's Metaph.* Introd. 54 Subordinate to this is the doxastic energy. 1822 — *Apuleius* I. 332 Things which may be seen by the eyes, and touched by the hand, and which Plato calls doxastic.

Doxological (dɒksɒlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Doxology + -ic + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; praising, glorifying.

1655 Howell *Lett.* IV. 123 A Doxological Cronogram including this present yeer mdclv. 1695 G. Hooper *Disc. Lent* 353 (T. Suppl.) The three first collects are noted to be wholly doxological. 1883 H. M. Kennedy tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 42 The poet. presents a doxological opening, glorifying God.

Hence **Doxolo'gically** *adv.*

1891 J. E. H. Thomson *Bks. wh. inst. our Lord* II. vi. 295 The whole Psalter closes doxologically.

Doxologize (dɒksɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. Doxology + -ize.] **a.** *intr.* To say the doxology. **b.** *trans.* To address a doxology to.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Doxologize*..to say the Hymn called *Gloria Patri.* a 1816 *Chr. Disciple* II. 295 (Pickering) No instance is to be found in which primitive Christians doxologized the Spirit of God as a Person.

† **Doxologue.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *δοξολόγ-ος*: see next.] = next.

a 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* I. (1643) 42 The manifold doxologues in Paul's Epistles.

Doxology (dɒksɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. med.L. *doxologia*, a. Gr. *δοξολογία*, abst. sb. f. *δοξολόγ-ος* uttering praise, giving glory, *δόξα* glory + *-λογος* speaking. So F. *doxologie.*]

† **a.** The utterance of praise to God; thanksgiving. *Obs.* **b.** A short formula of praise to God, esp. one in liturgical use; *spec.* the *Gloria in excelsis* or 'Greater doxology', the *Gloria Patri*

or 'Lesser doxology', or some metrical formula, such as the verse beginning 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. 147 It is an expresse Doxology or adoration. 1660 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxvi 12 Doxology, or praise, is a God-exalting work. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 98 That Doxologie of our Blessed Saviour, I thank, O Father [etc.]. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* Ded., The Attempt to introduce New Forms of Doxology. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 129/4 The well-known Doxology beginning, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

Doxy[1] (dɒ·ksi). Also 6 **doocy**, 6–7 **doxe**, 7 **doxie**, **doxye**, 7– **doxey**. [Derivation unknown: peth. like some other terms of rogues' cant, of continental origin; possibly a deriv. of DOCK *sb.*[2] 3.] Originally the term in Vagabonds' Cant for the unmarried mistress of a beggar or rogue: a beggar's trull or wench; hence, *slang*, a mistress, paramour, prostitute; *dial.*, a wench, sweetheart.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 188 Of the stews I am made controller..There shall no man play doccy there..Without they have leave of me. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 4 His woman with him..which he calleth his Altham if she be hys wyfe, & if she be his harlot, she is called hys Doxy. *Ibid.* 5 So she is called a Doxy, vntil she come to y^r^ honor of an Altham [in Harman *Autem.*]. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 2 With, heigh the Doxy ouer the dale. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 217 My doxy stayes for me in a bousing ken. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ₱ 2 The Beggar..while he has a warm Fire and his Doxy, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Doxy*, a sweetheart; but not in the equivocal sense used by Shak. and other play writers. 1827 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 1656 Surrounded by plough-boys and their doxeys. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. i. 71 Spending all my money among doxies and strolling players.

Do·xy[2], *colloq.* (usually *humorous*.) [The latter part of the words *orthodoxy*, *heterodoxy*, etc., from Gr. δόξα opinion.] Opinion (esp. in religious or theological matters). (Cf. *-ism.*) So **-dox.**

1730 J. ASGILL *Woolston* 2. 1756 AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 19 Orthodox and other dox. 17.. WARBURTON in *Priestley's Mem.* I. 372 'Orthodoxy, my Lord', said Bishop Warburton 'is my doxy,—heterodoxy is another man's doxy.' 1778 J. Q ADAMS *Diary* 30 Nov., Orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is your doxy. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets, etc.* 174 [Dryden] made him [Chaucer] a much finer speaker, and not, according to our doxy, so good a versifier. 1843 *Tait's Mag* X. 579 Heterodoxy..does not mean cacodoxy at all..but only another man's doxy: your doxy generally as opposed to mine. 1868 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Apr. 351 This is not the place for the discussion of 'doxies'.

‖ **Doyen** (dwaygn). Also 5 **doien.** [F. *doyen*:—L. *decān-us* DEAN. In sense 1 from OF.; in sense 2 anew from mod.French.]

†**1.** A leader or commander of ten. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 214 Euery ledare [had] ten doiens, and euery doiens ten men.

2. The senior member of a body. = DEAN[1] 10. The French fem. *doyenne* is rarely used in Eng.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 242 This was he, that was afterwards Doyen to the Council of State. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 3/2 A member of the Royal Danish Academy of Arts, of which he died the doyen. 1886 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 3 The doyen of the Russian press.

Doyk(e, obs. form of DUKE.

Doyl(e, **Doyll(e**, obs. ff. DOLE *sb.*[1] and [2].

Doyld(e, **Doyley**, **-ly**: see DOILED *a*, DOILY.

Doyne, **Doysen**, obs. ff. DO *v.*, DONE, DOZEN *v.*

Doze (dōuz), *v.* Also 7 **doaze**, 7–9 **dose.** [Of late appearance in literary English; perh. earlier in dialects. The trans. sense, in which it is first known, is identical with Da. *dose* to make dull, heavy, drowsy (*dos*, dullness, drowsiness, *dosig* drowsy): cf. also rare ON. *dúsa* to doze, *dúls*, *dos*, lull, dead calm, Sw. dial. *dusa* to doze, slumber.]

†**1.** *trans.* To stupefy; to muddle; to make drowsy or dull; to bewilder, confuse, perplex. *Obs.*

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 122 'Tis work for great soules, not [for] one dos'd about the mending of his bed. 1650 *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 7 As night and suspicion doses the mind. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 17 Easily doz'd and amazed with every Sophism. 1658 FLECKNOE *Epigr. & Epigm. Char.* (1665) 82 Whose Head is so doaz'd with knocking, and Breech hardened with whipping. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi, The tobacco had..dozed my head. *Ibid.* II. i, The surgeon..gave him something to dose and put him to sleep. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. ix, Drams and drumming (faes to thinking) Dozed reflection fast asleep. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* ii. 38 Your Lordship..when All sovereigns else were dozed, at last Speeched down the Sovereign of Belfast.

2. *intr.* To sleep drowsily; to fall into a light sleep unintentionally from drowsiness; to be half asleep; to nod. Also *fig.* So, *to doze it* (*obs.*).

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxvii. 161 The best of us dose, dote, and Slumber at times. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) There was no sleeping under his roof; if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobler waked him. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I have been dozing over a stupid book. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 269 A place to doze and dream in. *fig.* 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xvii. 48 The pimpernel dozed on the lea.

b. *To doze off* or *over*: to drop off into a doze.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. i Before I dozed off, I was going to tell you [etc.]. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 19 The figure..haunted the lawyer all night; and if at any time he dozed over [etc.]. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 350, I was just dozed off myself when I was aroused by a cry from the deck.

3. *trans.* (with *away*, *out*). To pass or spend (time) in dozing.

1693 R. GOULD *Corrupt. Times* 14 We doze away our Hours. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 617 Chiefless Armies doz'd out the Campaign. 1845 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 330, I..dose away a few summer months almost in solitude.

Doze, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] A fit of dozing; a short slumber.

1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Jrnl.* (1732) II. 209 A Doze over his Coffee. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii, He fell into a doze again, and slept until the fire was quite burnt out. 1863 MRS OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xiii 224 Now and then he woke up, as men wake up from a doze.

Doze, obs. form of DOSE.

Dozed (dōuzd), *ppl. a.* [f. DOZE *v.* + -ED[1].] **a.** Stupefied; drowsy, sleepy. **b.** Of timber, etc.: Having lost its tenacity of fibre, as by dry rot; doted. Hence **Do·zedness**, drowsiness, sleepiness.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 306 While they were dozed or asleep. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxx. 216 My soul falls into a kind of dozedness. *Ibid.* II ii. 90 It is no strange thing..to continue dozed, and stupid for this space. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. v. (1852) 541 The dozed conscience of the thief. 1722 NELTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 38 Vomiting, dosedness, startings, and sometimes Convulsions. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 86 Bog Oak Timber is always found to be frushey, dozed and short grained. 1825 JAMIESON, *Doz'd*..in an unsound state; as, 'doz'd timber', 'a doz'd raip'. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Poems, New Sirens*, Slowly raising Your dozed eyelids.

Dozel, obs. form of DOSSIL, plug.

Dozen (dʌ·zn), *sb.* Forms: 4 **dosein(e**, **dozyne**, **dosain**, **dosene**, 4–5 **doseyn(e**, **doseyn(e**, 4–6 **dosayn(e**, **dosein**, 4–7 **dosen**, 5 **dusan**, **dusan(e**, **dosan**, **dussen**, 6 **dousaine**, **-ayne**, **dossen**, **-eyn**, **-in**, **-on**, **dosin**, **-yn**, **doosen**, **dosand**, 6–7 **dousen**, 7 **doosen**, **doszen**, **dossein**, 7–8 **dousen**, 6– **dosen**. *β.* 5 **disson**, *Sc.* 6 **desone**, 8– **dizzen**. [a. OF. *doseine*, *dosaine*, Fr. *douzaine* = Pr. *dotzena*, Sp. *docena*, a Com. Romanic deriv. of **dōdece*, *dotze*, *doze*, *doce*:—L. *duodecim* twelve + *-ēna*, as in *decēna*, *centēna*, etc.]

1. A group or set of twelve. Originally as a sb., followed by *of*, but often with ellipsis of *of*, and thus, in singular = twelve. (Abbreviated *doz.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11407 (Cott.) Quen ani deid o þat dozein [*o. rr.* dozeine, doseyn, dozyne]. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 670 A dosain of wondrus. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 164 Dauwe þe disschere, and a doseyn oþer [B. dozeine C. dosen]. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Halfe a dosen spoons. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118b, A thynge done, peraventure a dosyn yere before. 15.. *A Pore Helpe* 335 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 264 And feche in my cosens By the whole dosens. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 133 Halfe a dossen of grene salletts. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 172 Cardinals that are made by the dozens. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 203 A dozen of Knives. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 58, I saw some dozens of these little animals. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 65 There are not..more than a dozen persons. *Mod.* Six dozen pencils.

b. Elliptical (with a noun of measure, etc., understood). *Dozen of bread*: a dozen loaves. *Dozen of beer, ale, wine*, etc., i.e. a dozen pots or bottles; hence *rump(-steak) and a dozen*: see quot. 1893. *To give one two dozen*, i. e. lashes.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* D 1078 A dosen of bread, *duodecim panes*. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 376 Payed for dozen of breade..iiij^s^. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 A dozen of Margett ale. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVIII, 'I'll bet a rump and dozen', said Pleydell. 1835 C. SHAW *Let.* 6 Dec. in *Mem.* (1837) II. 453, I ordered them..to receive two dozen each, being caught in the act. 1839 A. SOMERVILLE *Hist. Brit. Legion* iii. 42 He was tied up, and..took his two dozen. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 8/3 The stake being a 'rump-steak and a dozen'..It was explained that it was a dinner and as much as you liked to drink.

c. With qualifying words. *Baker's dozen* (see BAKER 6), *devil's*, *long*, *printer's dozen*: thirteen. *Brown* (obs.) or *round dozen*: a full dozen. *Thirteen, etc. to the dozen*: see quots. *To talk nineteen to the dozen*: to talk very fast, or to excess.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 393 Have at the hasarde; or at the dosen browne. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 34 Pay it you with advantage, at least thirteene to the dozen. 1598 in Lambert's 2000 *years of Guild Life* (1892) 308 All the saide Company will deliver forthe theire breade..xiij^tene^ to the dozen. 1820 BYRON *Blues* I. 36 A round dozen of authors and others. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 343/2 Instead of one kick, he deserves and gets a devil's dozen. 1872 OUIDA *Fitz's Election* 210 She..generally talked nineteen to the dozen.

†**2.** A kind of kersey or coarse woollen cloth: see quot. 1552. (Usually in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Northerne whites, commonly named and called dosins. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6. § 13 All Devonshire Kersies called Dozens..shall contain in Length at the Water between twelve and thirteen Yards. 1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mary* c. 5 § 10 Every Devonshire Kersie, called Dosson. 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 179 Woollen Drapery — Devonshire dozens..Northern dozens. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 209 English Clothes called Dozens.

†**3.** The town-council of a burgh. *Sc. Obs.*

['Prob. so called because it originally consisted of twelve members' (Donaldson *Supp. to Jamieson*). Cf. also DOUZAINE.]

1416 in *Edin. Burgh Rec.* Oct. (Jam. Supp.), Aldermannus pro presenti anno, one dene of gild..one bursator, thirty two of lie dusane. 1418 *Ibid.* Oct., The dusane is callit 'duodecim consules et limitatores'. 1498 *Ibid.* 19 Oct., Ordanit be the hale dusane of the town. 1574 in *Peebles Burgh Rec.*

†**4.** Corruptly used for Anglo-French *dizeyne* (Fr. *dixaine*) a tithing, or group of ten households. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xiii. (xii.) § 1 Et voloms qe touz soint en dizeyne [*v. rr.* duzeyne, dozein] et pleviz par dizeyners [*v. rr.* dozeyners, dozainers].] 15.. *Act* 18 *Edw. II* (Berthelet 1543) If al the chiefe pledges or their dosens bee come. 1624 *Termes de la Ley* s. v. *Deciner*, Deciner is not now used for the chiefe man of a Dozein, but for him that is sworne, to the Kings peace. 1672 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Deciner*, Now there are no other Dozens but Leets.

Dozen (dʌ·zn), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **doysen**, 5 8 **dosen**, 6 **dosin**, 8– **dosen** (9 **dozzen**). [Prob. of Norse origin, repr. an inchoative verb in *-na*, from the stem of DOZE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To stun, stupefy, daze.

(But app. found only in pa. pple., which might belong to an intrans. vb.: cf. 2.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 126 Mowbray..had beyne doysnyt [*v. r.* dosnyt] in the ficht. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 71 Both deife and dosened. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poet Wks.* (1844) 86 Dorothy, dozened wi' living her lane.

2. *trans.* To make insensible, torpid, or powerless; to benumb. (Only in pa. pple.)

1576 *Trial Idiz. Dunlop* in P. H. Brown *Scot. hef.* 1700 (1893) 212 The merch of the bane was consumit and the blude dosinit. 1789 BURNS *Ep. Jas. Tennent* 6 My dearest member nearly dozen'd. 1828 CARRICK in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 203 Birds Dozened sit on the frosty spray.

3. *intr.* To become torpid or benumbed.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Shcph.* I. ii, A dish o' married love right soon grows cauld And dozens down to nane. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* xi. (Jam.) The birds..Dozen in silence on the bending spray.

Hence **Do·zened** *ppl. a.*, benumbed, torpid.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* II. 119 Thou dosend drone. 1808 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Dozened*, spiritless, impotent, withered. 1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 651 With a natural inclination (as all old bachelors have) to be dozened.

Dozener (dʌ·zənəɹ). Also 6 **dussiner**, 7 **dozinier**, **doziner**, (7 **docennier**, 7–9 **deciner**). [In sense 1, a. AF. *dozeyner*, *dozainer*, a corrupt form of *dizeyner* (DIZENER); cf. DOZEN *sb.* 4. In sense 2 prob. the same; but cf. DOZEN 3.]

1. a. A member of a tithing: see DOZEN 4. **b.** The head of a dozen.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* s. v. *Deciners* [tr. Britton: see DOZEN 4.] We will that all..professe themselues to be of this or that dozein, and make or offer suretie of their behauiour by these or those doziniers. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Deciners* alias *Decenniers*, alias *Doziners*. 1869 [see DECENER].

2. A name formerly borne by the constables, watchmen, or other ward-officers, in some boroughs.

1558 *Lichfield Guild Ord.* (1890) 17 Billettes Directed to the Dussiners in euery seuerall warde for the collection off the sommes aboue written. 1806 T. HARWOOD *Hist. Lichfield* 354 The watch..at Lichfield, used to be called 'dozeners'. *Ibid.*, The great Portmote Court of the Bailiffs and Citizens, Lords of the Manor, called anciently Le Dozener's, or Magdalen Court. 1835 *Municip. Corp. 1st Rept.* App. III. 1851 The Inspector of Pounds, called Dozener..in the borough [Derby].

Dozenth (dʌ·zn̩θ), *a. colloq.* [f. DOZEN *sb.* + -TH.] = TWELFTH. So *half-dozenth* = SIXTH.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Dec., I have sent my 11th to-night..and begin the dozenth. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 264 Every half-dozenth window might be a loophole. 1853 COBDEN in Sir L. Mallett *C.'s Pol. Writings* (1878) 202 Let me repeat it—if for the dozenth time.

Dozepers, dozepiere, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dozer (dōu·zəɹ). [f. DOZE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who dozes or sleeps drowsily.

1710 FULLER *Tatler* No. 205 ₱ 2 To add to my Dead and Living Men, Persons in an intermediate State..under the Appellation of Dozers. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 633 When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless dozer.

Doziberd(e, var. of DASIBERD, *Obs.*

Dozily (dōu·zĭli), *adv.* [f. DOZY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a dozy manner; drowsily, sleepily.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 85 Quiet deer feeding dozily under the stone pines.

Doziness (dōu·zinés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being dozy; drowsiness, sleepiness.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. i. (1713) 244 A inopish ineffective doziness. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 9 The sleepiness or doziness to which the beast..is inclined. 1838 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1890) I. 232 Amid London dinners and doziness.

Do·zing, *vbl. sb.* [f. DOZE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of sleeping drowsily.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* I. 9 With an eternal laziness and dozing. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 834 That border-world Of dozing, ere the sense is fully locked.

Do·zing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Drowsily sleeping.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 6 In a dozing state. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VII. iv. 451 Within arm-reach of the dozing camel.

Hence **Do·zingly** *adv.*, drowsily, sleepily.
1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* cxvii, Trees, under groves of which they dosingly lay.

Dozy (dōu·zi), *a.*[1] Also 8–9 **dos(e)y**. [f. Doze *v.* + -y.[1]] **1.** Drowsy, sleepy.
1693 Dryden *Persius* iii. (R.), His lazy limbs and dozy head. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* ix. 429 The dozy fume. 1883 A. S. Hardy *But yet a Woman* 167 A fire always makes one dozy.
b. as *sb.*
1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 241 That old dozy there and myself got a fortnight's leave.
2. Of timber or fruit: In a state of incipient decay; 'sleepy'. Cf. Dozed, Doted 2, Doty.
1888 *Boston Jrnl. Chem.* 1 Feb. 19/2 The water runs in around the wood and makes it dozy, wet, and heavy.

† **Dozy,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Also **dosye, dosey, dusey.** An obs. by-form of Dizzy *a.*
1530 Palsgr. 310/2 Dosye in the heed, *étourne.* 1551–68 [see Dizzy *a.* 2].

† **Do·zy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make giddy or dizzy; to Dizzy.
1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 51 Not to suffer them to lyve after they be dosyed or made dronken.

Dozyne, dossen, obs. forms of Dozen.

Dozze pers, var. Douzepers. *Obs.*

† **Do·zzle,** *v. Obs.* [f. Doze *v.* with freq. suffix -le.] *trans.* To render stupid; to stupefy.
a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II (1692) 142 Being dozzled with fear, thinks every man wiser than himself.

Dr., abbreviation of *Debtor* (in *Book-keeping*), *Doctor.*

Draaf, obs. form of Draff.

Drab (dræb), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **drabe**, 6–7 **drabb(e.** [Not known before 16th c.; derivation uncertain: prob. at first a low or cant word. Evidently connected with Irish *drabog*, Gael. *drabag* dirty female, slattern; but evidence is wanting to show which is the original. Connexion with LG. *drabbe* dirt, mire, has also been suggested.]
1. A dirty and untidy woman; a slut, slattern.
c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* (Percy Soc.) 11 Sluttes, drabbes, and counseyll whystelers. 1526 R. Whytford *Martilogy* (1893) 36 Sayut Tabite was holden a fole and drabbe of kechyn. 1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Drabbe a slutte, *vilotiere.* *a* 1718 W. King *Art Cookery* (T.) So at an Irish funeral appears A train of drabs with mercenary tears. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* viii, A dirty drab of a housemaid. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xi, Who ended by living up an entry with a drab and six children for their establishment.
2. A harlot, prostitute, strumpet.
c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 403 And than shall the drabbe, my doughter, be mured vp in a stone wall. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ii. 6 b, Gyve that knave or drabbe a phylyp with a club 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* iv i. 31 Birth-strangled Babe, Ditch-deliuer'd by a Drab. 1675 Cocker *Morals* 15 Drink, Dice, and Drabs, three dange'rous Dees. 1731 Swift *Answ. Simile* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 223 Each drab has been compared to Venus. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. 789 And said 'my sister' to the lowest drab Of all the assembled castaways.
transf. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iv b, There is no more sullen beast, than a he drab.
¶ The following are probably distinct words:
3. *Salt-making.* See quot. and cf. Crib *sb.* 9.
1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Drabs*, in the English salt works, a name given to a sort of wooden cases into which the salt is put, as soon as it is taken out of the boiling pan. Their bottoms are made gradually inclining forwards; by which means the saline liquor that remains mixed with the salt easily drains out. In some places they use cribs instead of the Drabs.
4. A small or petty sum (of money); esp. in *dribs and drabs*: see Drib.
1828 *Craven Dial., Drab*, a small debt. 'He 's gain away for good, and he 's left some drabs'. 1847–78 in Halliwell. 1861 Mayhew *Lond Labour* III. 200 (Hoppe) None of us save money; it goes either in a lump, if we get a lump, or in dribs and drabs. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/5 It [the payment] was received in dribs and drabs.

Drab (dræb), *sb.*[2] and *a.* [In early quotations app. synonymous with *drap* cloth (see quot. from Bailey, and cf. Drap-de-Berry). Conjectured to have been applied to a hempen, linen, or woollen cloth of the natural undyed colour, whence attrib. in *drap* or *drab colour*, i.e. the colour of this cloth, and thus to have gradually become an adj. of colour: cf. *rose, pink, salmon*, etc. as colour names.]
A. *sb.* A kind of cloth: see quots.
1541 *Lanc. Wills* 80 Ij drabs of teir of hempe, a drab of new canvis. [1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Drap* (Fr.), cloath, Woollen-cloath. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 42 P 8 To smile on a Brocade more than upon a Brown Drap.] 1721 Bailey, *Drap, Drab*, cloth, woollen Cloth. 1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Drab*, an extraordinary sort of woollen cloth, chiefly worn in the winter-time. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* II. i. v. 20 British Woollens, such as hair-list drabs..We improved some of our drabs, so as to be almost equal to the dutch cloths in the substance. [1772 Mrs. Scott *Test Filial Duty* II. 220 Collin, whose wedding coat is a new white drap.]
B. *a.* Of a dull light-brown or yellowish-brown.
[1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2100/4 The one with a Drapp-colour cloth Campaigne Coat.] 1715–1768 [see *drap-coloured, drab-coloured*, in D. below.] 1775 Ash, *Drab* (adj. with clothiers), belonging to a gradation of plain colours betwixt a white and a dark brown. 1803 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 266 Hence our drab cloth, pure and undied cloth, and they call this a drab colour in the trade. 1832 Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 523 The cottages..were of a deep drab hue. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iii, He wore wide drab trousers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. (L.) Male Quakers have discarded broadbrimmed hats and drab breeches.
b. *fig.* Dull; wanting brightness or colour.
1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* I. iv, The little drab day has already dropped in the maw of night. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 1/2 The lives of the people are dull and drab; a round of work with but little amusement.
C. *sb.* [absol. use of the adj.]
1. Drab colour; cloth or clothing of this colour; esp. in *pl.* = drab breeches.
1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I 78 Milk-maids..Threw 'cotton drabs' and 'worsted hose' away. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 38 Woe to white gowns! woe to black! Drab was your only wear. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xiv, A short old gentleman, in drabs and gaiters. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 5/1 Silk gowns of Quaker drab.
2. Collector's name for a group of moths.
1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 370 Noctua angusta. The dark Drab. Noctua geminata. The twin-spotted Drab. 1869 Newman *British Moths* 358 The clouded Drab (*Taeniocampa instabilis*).
D. *Comb.*, as *drab-breeched, -coloured, -tinted*; **drab-coat** *a.*, wearing a drab coat, drab-coated.
1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5328/4 Dark Drap colour'd Coat. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 114 (*Mystery*) Dressed in a dark drab-colour'd coat. 1843 Syd. Smith *Lett. on Amer. Debts* Wks. 1859 II. 330/1 Drab-coloured men of Pennsylvania. 1848 Whittier *Peace Con. at Brus.* Poems (1882) 149 The dull, meek droning of a drab-coat seer.
Hence **Dra·bly** *adv.*, in drab colour; in comb., as *drably-clad, -tinted*; **Dra·bman** (*humorous nonce-wd.*), a quaker; **Dra·bness,** drab quality.
1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 378 Labouring..at our target practice, long before the drowsy drabmen have moved from their pillows 1878 Miss Braddon *Open Verd.* viii. 60 Though the paint was mostly gone a general drabness remained 1891 H. C. Halliday *Some one must suffer* II. xii. 217 That drably-tinted lady.

Drab (dræb), *v.* [f. Drab *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To associate with harlots; to whore. Also *to drab it.*
1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. i. 26 Drinking, fencing, swearing, Quarelling, drabbing. *a* 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 276 He is the true gentleman now adayes, that can drinke and drab it best. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 48 I'll drink and drab. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 110 He would have drunk and diced, drabbed and hunted.
Hence **Dra·bbing** *vbl. sb.*; † **Dra·bber,** a whoremonger.
a 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Triumph of Death* vi, Drunkenness, and drabbing, thy two morals. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* iv. ii, A most insatiate drabber. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxv, Nothing but dicing, drinking and drabbing.

‖ **Draba·nt.** [Sw. *drabant* attendant, satellite: in Ger. *trabant*, It. *trabante*, F. *traban, draban*, Boh. *drabanti*, Magyar *darabant*, Roumanian *doroban*, ad. Turkish (orig. Pers.) دربان *darbān* porter, guard.] A halberdier; spec. a soldier of the body-guard of the kings of Sweden.
1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/1 He was Captain-Lieutenant of the King of Sweden's Drabants. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Drabants* (Mil.), a select body of men, who were commanded in person by Charles IX, King of Sweden. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 127 We next pass into the drabant guard-room.

† **Drabbery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Drab *sb.*[1] + -ery.] Drabbing, harlotry.
1570 Levins *Manip* 104/12 Drabbery, *meretricium.*

Drabbet (dræ·bĕt, drăbe·t). Also **-ette.** [f. Drab *sb.*[2] + -et, dim. suffix.] A drab twilled linen, used for making men's smock-frocks, etc.
1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I 97 Drabbetts..Fancy Drills Grey Twills. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* ix, Some..in snow-white smock frocks of Russia duck, and some in whitey-brown ones of drabbet. 1885 *Chr. World* 529 Real Suffolk drabbet—one of the finest things for a workman to wear.

Drabbish (dræ·bĭʃ), *a.*[1] [f. Drab *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Partaking of the qualities of a drab; sluttish.
1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* VIII. E, I markte the drabbishe sorcerers and harde their dismall spell. 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex T.* 171 The drabbish woman she had expected.

Dra·bbish, *a.*[2] [f. Drab *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat drab in colour; drab-looking. Also in comb.
1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1868) 89 Dressed in a dusty drabbish-coloured suit. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 64 So many..are neutral-tinted, drabbish, greyish.

'Drabbit! short for *'od rabbit! God rabbit!*: an imprecation: see Rabbit.

Drabble (dræb'l), *v.* [ME. *drabelen* = LG. (EFris.) *drabbeln* to walk or wade about in water or liquid mud, to paddle; to splash, bespatter: cf. *drabbe* thick dirty liquid, mire, *drabbig* muddy, miry, turbid; also early mod.Du. *drabben* to run about, tramp about.]
1. *intr.* To become wet and dirty by dabbling in, or trailing through, water or mire.
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 232 Dist as a Doctour in drabland wedis. 15.. *Hye way to Spyttel Hous* 116 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 28 Brechles, bare foted, all stynkyng with dyrt, With M. [= a thousand] of tatters drabblyng to the shyrt 1565 J. Sparke in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 61 Being put vpon a hooke drabling in the water. *a* 1718 W. King *Art of Love* IV. (R.) Who shall all this rabble meet, But Gnossy, drabbling in the street? 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* v. (1824) 74 The poor fellows who had to drabble through the..mire.
2. *trans.* To make wet and dirty by contact with muddy water or mire.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Drabelyn, *paludo* 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 6 Spreading them drabled sailes.. abroad a drying. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X 47 Heavy showers of rain, which has drabbled the Corn. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. II. 529 Clip off the down at the tail to prevent their being drabbled.
3. *Angling.* (*intr.*) To fish for barbel, etc. with a rod and a line threaded through a leaden bullet so that the hook may be trailed along the bottom.
1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 272 The right method of drabbling, as it is termed..for gudgeons.
Hence **Dra·bbled** *ppl. a.*, wet with dirty water, or with dragging in the mire; **Dra·bbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Drabble-tail,** a slattern, draggle-tail; **Drabble-tailed** *a.*
a 1400 50 Drabbling [see 1]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129/2 Drablyd (*v.r.* drablyd), *paludosus.* 1599 Drabbled [see 2]. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Drabble-tail*, a slattern, who allows her garments to trail after her in the dirt. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Drabbl'd, Drabble-tailed*; dittied.

Drabble, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]
1. The action or process of drabbling for fish.
1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 269 When you angle for this fish at the bottom, on the drabble
2. A contemptuous term for drabbled people.
1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pithe Rencounter* x. 1 Some Presbyterian rabble, Or some fierce Methodistic drabble.

Drabbler, drabler (dræ·blə(r)). *Naut.* [f. Drabble *v.*, in reference to its position] An additional piece of canvas, laced to the bottom of the bonnet of a sail, to give it greater depth.
a 1598 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glass* Wks. (Rtldg.) 134/2 Then scantled we our sails with speedy hands, And took our drablers from our bonnets. 1645 Heywood *Fort. by Land* IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 416 Lace your drablers on. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. Lxiii. (1737) 256 To our Sails we had added Drablers. 1851 Kipping *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 182 Drabbler. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Drabler*, a piece of canvas laced on the bonnet of a sail to give it more drop; used when both course and bonnet are not deep enough.

Drabby (dræ·bi), *a.*[1] [f. Drab *sb.*[1] + -y.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a drab; abounding in drabs.
1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine Drawer* (1876) 12 The Curtaine of dishonesty..the drunken colourer of Drabby salary. 1776 Comm. *Diabolad* (1777) 12 The wiles of drabby Drury and of low St. Giles. 1887 Frith *Autobiog.* II. 81 They are drabby, shabby, dirty creatures.

Dra·bby, *a.*[2] [f. Drab *a.* + -y.] Rather drab; drabbish. Hence **Dra·bbiness.**
1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. viii, A drabby petticoat in rags. 1872 Dasent *Three to One* II. 3 While women should pass their lives in drabbiness and dowdiness 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan. 115/2 We do not believe in all this drabbiness,..in the modern ridicule of ceremonial 1893 G. D. Leslie *Lett. Marco* xxxi. 209 The want of colour that accompanies a north east wind; sky, trees and grass all looking washed out and drabby.

‖ **Dracæna** (drăsī·nă). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. δράκαινα she-dragon, fem. of δράκων dragon.] A genus of *Liliaceæ*, containing the dragon-tree *Dracæna Draco*, and various other ornamental species.
1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1870 Meade *New Zealand* 189 Aprons of scarlet dracæna leaves. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/6 The rooms were charmingly embellished with white dracænas, palms, and other foliage plants.

Drach, obs. f. Draw *v.*

Drachm (dræm). Forms: 4–7 **dragme,** 6 **drachime,** 6–7 **drachme, dragm,** 7– **drachm.** See also Dram. [a. F. *drachme*, earlier *dragme*, in OF. also *drame* = Pr. *dragma*, L. *drachma*, a. Gr. δραχμή, an Attic weight and coin, prob. orig., 'as much as one can hold in the hand', f. δράσσεσθαι (-ττ-) to grasp (cf. δράγμα).]
1. The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks, the Drachma; containing 6 obols. It varied in weight and value in different places, its average value being about 9¾*d.* English. (Also Drachma.)
1382 Wyclif *Luke* xv. 8 What womman hauynge ten dragmes, ether besauntis, and if she hath lost o dragme [etc.]. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. v. 6 These mouers, that do prize their hours At a crack'd Drachme. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xi 360 Every man of the Jews should bring into the Capitoll two dragmes. 1771 in *Phil. Trans* LXI. 469 The current coin of Athens, was the silver Drachm.
b. Hence, the Dirhem of the Arabs.
1554 W. Prat *Africa* G vij a (Staff.) xx Drachimes whiche is ten pens Englyshe. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii. (1872) 66 Mahomet asked..If he owed any man? A voice answered, 'Yes, me three drachms'.
2. A weight approximately equivalent to that of the Greek coin. Now, in Apothecaries' weight = 60 grains, or ⅛ of an ounce, in Avoirdupois weight = 27⅓ grains or $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce. (Spelt *drachm* or *dram.*) Also, the Arabic Dirhem.
Fluid drachm = ⅛ of fluid ounce, = 60 minims or drops.
1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 932 The leeste mesure is Coclearium and is half a Dragme. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 153 Take..of ech two dragmis. 1590 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* (1646) 135, 3 Scruples make a Drachm or Dragme. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 77 A few Drachms of Unctuous Stuff. *c* 1890 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 584 Aladdin..desired to have half a drachm of the powder. 1894 *Lancet* 10 Nov. 1093 The catheter..drew off four drachms of albuminous urine.

3. *fig.* A small quantity; a very little. (Cf. *grain.*)

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 4 Having ..out of the masse of our di[s]asters extracted us this dragme of comfort. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 48 One drachme of affliction. *a* **1729** Congreve (T.) The rogue has not a drachm of generous love about him. **1876** T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 306 'Now do you see the truth?' she whispered..without a drachm of feeling.

‖ **Drachma** (dræ·kmă). Also 6–7 **dragma**. Pl. **-mas**, also **-mæ**, 6–7 **-maes**). [a. L. *drachma*, a. Gr. δραχμή Drachm. The form *dragma* is assimilated to OF. *dragme*, Pr. and med.L. *dragma*.]

1. Drachm 1. Also, the Jewish quarter-shekel.

1579 80 North *Plutarch* 378 (R.) Small pieces of money called oboli, whereof six made a drachma. **1581** Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 313 A Dragma is the fourth part of a Sickle, which is to saie fiue halfe pence. **1601** Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 247 To euery seuerall man, seuenty fiue Drachmaes. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 322 Judas Macchabeus sent thence ten thousand Dragmas. **1712** Addison *Spect.* No. 535 ▸7 He left him to the value of an hundred drachmas in Persian money. **1881** Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 178 Every one of the hoplites received two drachmae a day.

b. The standard silver coin of modern Greece, equivalent to the French *franc* and Italian *lira*.

1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 196.

2. = Drachm 2.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Dj, Myxced with Bolo Armeno and with lapide ematitis, of eche a dragma. **1632** Heywood *2nd Pt. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 426 [They] Will scarce weigh eleauen Dragmaes. **1807** Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 551 Grecian weights reduced to..Troy weight: Drachma = 6 dwt. $2\frac{2}{11}$ grains.

Drachmal (dræ·kmăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Pertaining to a drachm or drachma.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 105 This is sometime called the Drachmal Denary for distinction sake.

† **Dracin, -ine.** *Chem.* = Draconin.

Drack(e, obs. form of Drake.

Dracoman: obs. form of Dragoman.

Draco·nian, *a.* [f. as Draconic + -ian.] = Draconic 1, 2.

1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 97 The Swedenborgian rubrics are not so Draconian. **1877** D. M. Wallace *Russia* xiii. 206 Refraining from all Draconian legislation. **1880** *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov., In the course of one of these draconian performances..the mummer's tail came off.

Hence **Draco·nianism**.

1819 Gifford in Smiles *J. Murray* I. 404, I never much admired the vaunt of Draconianism, 'And all this I dare do, because I dare'.

Draconic (drăkǫ·nik), *a.* [f. L. *draco, -ōnem*, ad. Gr. δράκων dragon, also f. the Greek personal name, Δράκων, Draco: see -ic.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Draco, archon at Athens in 621 B.C., or the severe code of laws said to have been established by him; rigorous, harsh, severe, cruel.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xi. (1737) 43 Any Law so rigorous and Draconic. **1872** Yeats *Growth Comm.* 35 Their criminal code, which was Draconic in severity.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dragon.

1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 118 'The great Dragon was cast out'. This..signified the destruction of the Empire as Draconick and Idolatrous. **1791** tr. *Swedenborg's Apoc. Rev.* xlv. § 655 To whom the draconic spirit addressed the same words. **1820** Scott *Abbot* xv, 'Marry come up—are you there with your bears?' muttered the dragon, with a draconic silliness.

3. *Astron.* = Dracontic.

(Sometimes erroneously explained as 'Relating to the constellation Draco'.)

1876 G. Chambers *Astron.* II. i. 174 This is termed a 'nodical revolution of the Moon.' *note*. Sometimes the Draconic Period.

† **Draco·nical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. (sense 2).

1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 122 This Draconical power.

Draco·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] After the manner of Draco; with extreme severity.

1641 *Parall. betw. Wolsey & Laud* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 465 Both of them at the Council-board, and in the star-chamber, [were] alike draconically supercilious. **1887** S. Whitman *Convent. Cant* 87 It is draconically prohibited.

Dra·conin, -ine. *Chem.* [f. L. *draco* dragon.] The colouring matter in *Dragon's blood*, at first supposed to be alkaline, and named accordingly.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 118/1 Herberger .. calls this colouring matter *draconin*, and he considers it to possess rather sub-acid properties than such as denote alkalinity. **1863–72** Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 345 Melandri regarded the resin..as an alkaloid, and designated it as *draconine*, *dracenine*, or *dracine*.

Draconism (dræ·kǫniz'm). [f. Gr. personal name Δράκων, Draco: see -ism.] Draconic character. (See Draconic 1.)

1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 313 The draconism of their slave laws.

† **Dra·conist.** *Obs.* [f. as Draconic + -ist.] An adherent of the Dragon. (See Rev. xii. 3.)

1684 H. More *Answ.* 179 Open Draconists or Bestians.

‖ **Draconites** (drækǫnəi·tīz). Also 7 **dracontites, dracondite.** [L. *dracōnītis* (Pliny), f. *dracōn-em* Dragon.] A precious stone fabled to be taken from the brain of a dragon; a dragon-stone.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 124 The precious gemme *Dacromtes* [*Draconites*] that is euer taken out of the heade of the poysoned Dragon. **1608** Harington *Sch. Salerne* 358 Haue in your rings .. a Draconites, which you shall beare for an ornament. **1855** Smedley *Occult Sciences* 354.

Draconi·tic, *a. Astron.* = Dracontic.

In recent Dicts.

Draco·ntian, *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. δράκων, -οντα dragon + -ian.] = Draconic 2.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 282 The dracontian figure attached to the ring of Abury. **1818** — *Hor. Mos.* I. 73 The dracontian Ahriman of the Persians.

Dracontic (drăkǫ·ntik), *a. Astron.* [f. Gr. δρακοντ-, stem of δράκων dragon + -ic.] Pertaining to the moon's nodes: see Dragon's-head, -tail.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Dracontic Month*, the space of time wherein the moon going from her ascending node, called *Caput Draconis*, returns to the same. **1730–6** in Bailey (folio). Also in mod. Dicts.

Dracontine (drăkǫ·ntəin), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. δράκων, -οντα dragon + -ine.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a dragon.

1806 G. S. Faber *Diss. Prophecies* II. 248 Her dracontine cruelty. **1865** Baring-Gould *Werewolves* x. 175 A gigantic man with few of the dracontine attributes remaining.

‖ **Dracunculus** drăkɒ·ŋkiŭlɒs). [L. dim. of *draco* Dragon.]

1. The muscular hair-worm *D.* (*Filaria*) *medinensis*, found in the legs and muscular parts of the arms of the inhabitants of both Indies, and other tropical countries; the Guinea-worm.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dracunculus*..a kind of Ulcer that eats even thro' a Nerve it self; also a long sort of Earth-worm, which frequently grows to Indians' Legs. **1727–51** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A disease in children, wherein they feel a vehement itching; supposed to arise from little worms called *Dracunculi*. **1851** 9 *Man. Sci. Enq.* 248 Why the dracunculus should be met with on the west coast of Africa. **1888** Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 676 The female *Dracunculus*..may attain a length of six feet.

2. *Ichthyol.* A fish, a dragonet or goby of the genus *Callionymus*.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 272 (Jod.) The seadragon: this is frequent in the Mediterranean. Ray, etc. call it dracunculus. **1753** in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

3. *Bot.* A herbaceous genus of *Araceæ*, formerly included under *Arum*, containing the Green Dragon (q. v. 14) or Dragons.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). **1748–52** Sir J. Hill *Hist. Plants* 596 (Jod.) Arum; this genus comprehends the arum, arisarum, colocasia and dracunculus of authors. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, Dracunculus, *Dragons* in botany.

Drad, obs. form of Dread *a.* and *v.*

Dradge, dradgy, obs. or dial. ff. Dredge.

Dradgy, Sc. form of Dirge, chiefly in sense 3. Funeral feast.

Draf, obs. form of *drove*, pa. t. of Drive.

Draff (dræf). Forms: 3–5 **draf**, (3 **drof**, 4–5 **draft**, 5 **draaf**, **drafe**, 5–7 **draffe**), 5– **draff**, (7 **draugh**). [early ME. *draf*, prob. repr. an unrecorded OE. **dræf*, corresp. to MDu. and Du. *draf*, Icel. *draf*, Sw. *draf*, Da. *drav* sediment of a brewing, grains, husks, OHG. **trab*, pl. *trebir*, MHG. *treber*, Ger. *traber* grains, husks, etc.:—OTeut. type **trabaz* neuter. Cf. also Ir. and Gael. *drabh* grains of malt, prob. from English.]

Refuse, dregs, lees; wash or swill given to swine; hog's-wash; *spec.* the refuse or grains of malt after brewing or distilling; brewer's grains.

c **1205** Lay. 29256 He gon ȝeoten draf and chaf and aten. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3582 Moyses .. dede ðat calf melten in fir ..And mengde in water..And gaf ðat folc drinken ðat drof. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi 11 Hogges..draf weore hem leuere þen al þe presciouse Peerles. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 171 þei diversen fro Goddis lawe, as draf diversiþ fro clene drynke. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 580 If their appetite With draf of win be fed. **1522** More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 73/2 A sow contente with draffe durt and mire. **1671** Milton *Samson* 573 Till vermin or the draff of servile food Consume me. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. 181/2 Washings .. necessary for keeping of Swine..Whey Butter-milk, Dish-water, any kind of Draff. **1875** A. Smith *Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 559 Animals .. fed off by the dregs or draff at the Distillery.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 312 To wryte The draf of stories, and forgo the corn. *c* **1555** Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 296 The draffs of filthy errors. **1643** Milton *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 6 The brood of Belial, the draffe of men. **1878** Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 45 Examples that have survived the chaff and draff of the time.

c. *Proverbs.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 22 The still sowe eats vp all the draffe. *Ibid.* 26 Draffe is your errand, but drinke ye wolde. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 105 Still Swine eats all the draugh. *c* **1598** D. Ferguson *Scot. Prov.* (1785) 5 (Jam.) As the sow fills the draff sours.

d. *Comb.*, as *draff-drink*, *-midden*, *-pock*, *-trough*, *-tub*; *draff-cheap* adj. Also Draffsack.

c **1450** Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 7 A Sow, to whom men..Into her draffe-troch would sow precious stanes. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* II. 257 Thai kest him our .. In a draff myddyn. **1568** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 282 One draffe tub iiijd. *a* **1661** Rutherford *Lett.* (1765) I. I. (Jam.) The best regenerate have their defilements, and if I may speak so, their draff pock that will clog behind them all their days. **1807** Tannahill *Poems* 103 (Jam.) Thanks is but a draff-cheap phrase.

Draffe, obs. form of Draff, Drove *sb.*

Dra·ffish, *a.* [f. Draff + -ish.] Of the nature of draff, somewhat draffy; worthless.

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1701 Your draffysh ceremonyes. **1543** — *Yet a Course* 97 b (T.), The draffish declaracyons of my lorde Boner.

Dra·ffsack. Now *dial.* [f. Draff + Sack *sb.* = MDu. *drafsac* lit. and fig.] A sack of draff or refuse; also *fig.* a big paunch; lazy glutton. Also *attrib.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 286, I lye as a draf-sak in my bed. *c* **1534** Sir F. Bygod *Treat. Impropr. Benefices*, They. knowe none other god almost than the gret draf-sacke of Rome. *a* **1564** Becon *Humble Supplic.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 239 The priests of Baal .. pampered their idle draffsack bellies with all kind of pleasant wines and dainty dishes. **1616** Dracon *Tobacco tortured* 57 Tobacco .. the Draffe-sacks delight. **1894** Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 171 Sleep yer ain sleeps, ye pair o' draft-sacks.

Hence † **Dra·ffsacked** *ppl. a.*, of the nature of a draffsack; stuffed with refuse; vilely gluttonous; worthless. *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VII*, 43 One of ye capiteins of this donge hill and draffe sacked ruffians. **1560** Becon *Fortress Faithf.* Pref. Wks. 123 a, That gloton..enfarcing his owne stinckyng and draffesacked belly with .. deintie dishes. *a* **1564** — *Humble Supplic.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 228 To maintain their idle and draffsacked bellies.

Dra·ffy, *a.* [f. as prec. + -y 1.] Of the nature of draff, worthless; full of draff or dregs.

1621 Fletcher *Isl. Princess* III. iii, The dregs and draffy part. **1624** Gataker *Transubst.* 86 Such draffy stuffe as this is. *a* **1807** J. Skinner *Tune Your Fiddles* Misc. Poetry 148 Draffy drink may please the Vicar.

Draft (draft), *sb.* A modern phonetic spelling of Draught *sb.*, found in many senses of the word, and now established in the following:

1. The drawing down of one scale or end of a balance in weighing; the 'turn of the scale'; hence a deduction from the gross weight allowed for this in retailing (= Cloff, q.v.).

[**1494–1727** see Draught 13.] **1757** W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 30 To put his Foot into the Scale to weigh it down, to make the Draft good. **1809** R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 72, 100 Hides..Draft 1 lb. per 10 Hs. **1848** *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Apr. 281/1 Secreting two iron hooks under his weighing-machine, thereby causing a draft of 4½ oz. against the purchaser.

2. The drawing off, detachment, or selection of a party from a larger body for some special duty or purpose; *spec.* in military use.

[**1703–1872** see Draught 34.] **1800** Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 93 If the bullocks are not occasionally recruited by drafts of fresh calves. **1813** *Ibid.* 24 Sept. XI. 140 To get nearly as many men by a draft from the militia. **1875** T. W. Higginson *Hist. U. S.* 306 Soldiers were being drafted; but the draft was very unpopular.

b. The party or body so drawn off or selected.

1756 G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 245, I am .. convinced ..all the drafts [will] quit the service. **1780** J. Reid in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 20 They absolutely refuse to march the drafts to the army. **1868** *Regul. & Ord. Army* ▸ 515 Attention .. to the age of the men selected, so that the draft may consist of those best qualified for a change of climate. **1884** Boldrewood *Melbourne Mem.* ii. 22 A draft of out-lying cattle..rose and galloped off. **1890** *Times* 22 Sept. 4/4 The Wye..sailed from Sheerness..with naval drafts and stores. **1894** Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 56 The 'draft'—i. e. the cards to replace those which have been discarded [at Poker].

3. The 'drawing' of money by an order in due form. Also Draught (35 a) q. v.

[**1633–1838** see Draught 35 a]. **1833** *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 46 § 61 Such treasurer shall make no drafts on the said accounts for any private purpose.

b. A written order for the payment of money, 'drawn on' or addressed to a person holding money in trust or as an agent or servant of the drawer; a bill or cheque drawn; sometimes, *spec.*, an order for the payment of money drawn by one branch of a bank or mercantile house upon another, or by one department of an office upon another.

[**1745–1790** see Draught 35 b.] **1786** *Trials & Escapes of John Shepherd* 13 Mr. Elliot sent the draft to the bankers, which was returned unpaid. **1816** Byron *Let. to Murray* Wks. (1846) 120/1 *note*, I have enclosed your draft. **1846** McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 31 [They] pay them by giving a bill or draft for the sum, payable in coin at sight, or at so many days after date. **1861** Goschen *For. Exch.* 31 Teas shipped from China to New York are generally paid for by a draft of the exporter on a London merchant for account of the American importer in New York. **187.** McLeod in Bithell *Counting-Ho. Dict.* s.v. *Draft*, If the order be addressed to a person who merely holds the money as a Depositum, as a Baillee, or Trustee, or Agent, or Servant of the writer, it is not a Bill, but a Draft.

c. *fig.* A demand, claim.

1866 Howells *Venet. Life* 121 Their sterling honesty .. has made the English tongue a draft upon the unlimited confidence of the continental peoples. **1869** Lynch *Church & State* 14 That so great a draft should be made on our patience. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 Her Majesty makes a thoughtless draft upon the loyalty of her Minister.

4. A plan, sketch, or drawing, *esp.* of a work to be executed; † a chart. More usually Draught (30, 31), q.v.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. v. 100 The Spaniards who first discovered them, and in whose drafts alone they are laid down. *Ibid.* ix. 272 Some of their Drafts newly made do make California to join to the main. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 106 A round Iron Plate which lies within the hollow .. and

therefore cannot in Draft be seen in its proper place. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Draught* or, as it is pronounced, *Draft*, in architecture, the figure of an intended building described in paper. 1809 H. Carter *Autobiogr. Cornish Smuggler* (1894) 55 There is no draft for the Channel on board, I knows nothing of the Channel. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 138 The Superintendent delivers the order, with the drafts and specifications, to the master shipwright.

5. A preliminary sketch or rough form of a writing or document, from which the final or fair copy is made.

[1528–1831 see Draught 32.] 1769 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 187, I have seen the draft of the petition. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 474 A draft of the conveyance was prepared by Mr. Booth, as counsel for the purchaser. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 921/1 The latest draft of Thames Conservancy bye-laws, now awaiting the Order of Council.

6. *Technical.* **a.** *Masonry.* Chisel-dressing at the margin of the surface of a stone to serve as a guide for the levelling of the surface. Also Draught, q. v. 43. **b.** 'The degree of deflexion of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.' (*Cent. Dict.*) **c.** See quot. 1874.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Draft* 6. (*Pattern-making.*) The amount of taper given to a pattern to enable it to be withdrawn from the mold, without disturbing the loam. 1878 Conder *Tentwork Pal.* II. 81 The stones are all drafted with the real Jewish draft, broad, shallow, and beautifully cut.

7. *attrib.* **a.** Drafted or selected from the flock, as *draft ewe*. **b.** Drawn up as a preliminary or rough form whence a fair copy is afterwards made. **c.** *Draft-cattle, -horses*: see Draught 47 a.

a. 1794 Ure *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* (Jam.), Those are picked out which are most unfit for breeders, and in best condition for the market. These are called *Draught* or *Cast Ewes*. 1878 *Cumbld Gloss., Draft sheep* .. a selection of the best annually. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Draught*, the worst sheep 'drawn', or culled out from a flock. 'Draught ewes.' In parts of England these are called *culls*. 1894 *Times* 30 July 12/2 Draft ewes made up to 88s. per head.

b. 1879 E. Garrett *House by Works* II. 153 This was but a draft will, partly filled up. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 420/1 How unreal is the publicity afforded by laying draft rules upon the table in Parliament.

Draft (draft), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Formerly spelt Draught, which is still retained in some senses.]

1. *trans.* To draw off or out and remove (a party of persons, animals, or things) from a larger body for some special duty or purpose. Chiefly in *Mil.* use, and in *Stock-farming*: see quots.

[1714–1868 see Draught *v.* 1.]

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6309/2 The .. Corps out of which they have been drafted. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* I. 6 Taddeus .. had been drafted into one of the condemned regiments. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 3 Many exceedingly good animals are drafted in consequence of some little want of uniformity .. It is not uncommon with the ram-breeders to draft the whole produce from a sheep that has disappointed them. 1867 Rogers *Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 7 Promising young Scotchmen are yearly drafted off to complete their studies at Oxford.

b. More generally: To draw off or away.

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* IV. i, All her rents had been drafted to London, without a shilling being spent among them. *a* 1875 Carpenter in Croll *Climate & T.* ix. 164 The cold and dense polar water .. will not directly take the place of that which has been drafted off from the surface.

2. To make a draft or rough copy of (a document); to draw up in a preliminary form, which may be afterwards perfected. Rarely *draught*.

1828 in Webster. 1828 J. W. Croker *Diary* 11 July, The Duke .. read me a letter .. which he had drafted. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. III. ix. 168 The Articles were drafted into form and signed. 1878 Seeley *Stein* I. 456 It is not draughting a Bill, but passing it, that is the difficulty.

3. *Masonry* To cut a draught (or draft) on a stone: see also Draught *v.* 4.

1878 [see Draft *sb.* 6]. 1890 Sayce in *Contemp. Rev.* 431 The stones of the glacis .. are drafted. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 110 Megalithic masonry occurs on the Mole at Sidon, but it is not drafted.

Hence **Dra·fted** *ppl. a.*

1877 Black *Green Past.* iii, Some drafted bills. 1878 C. R. Conder *Tentwork Pal.* I. 352 Drafted masonry. 1894 *Forum* Oct. 153 Drafted or pre-announced oratory.

Draft, obs. form of Draff.

Drafter (dra·ftəɹ). [f. prec. vb.] One who drafts.

1. A man employed in drafting animals.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 397 It is the business of the drafter to coax and encourage the unwilling [hounds] to him. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* xviii. 227 [Cattle] keeping the drafters incessantly popping at the fence by truculent charges.

2. One who drafts or draws up a document.

1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 393 The drafters of the Constitution. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 2/1 The promoters and drafters of the Albert Charter.

Dra·fting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Draft *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Draft (in various senses).

1878 Seeley *Stein* I. 456 Between the draughting of the Emancipating Edict, and the making it law. 1884 Boldrewood *Melbourne Mem.* x. 72 Separating our cattle .. by drafting through the yard, or by 'cutting out'. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 6/7 The unskilful drafting of the bill.

attrib. 1884 Boldrewood *Melbourne Mem.* x. 72 We .. armed ourselves with drafting sticks. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 Hitherto he had seen in drafting-yards only men used to managing breeding cattle. 1893 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 3/6 [He] submitted it to the drafting master, as well as to experts at the Treasury. 1894 *Ibid.* 17 Feb. 5/5 One or two verbal and drafting amendments having been agreed to.

Dra·ftman, *rare.* = Draftsman 1.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 218 Draftman's tracing paper.

Draftsman (dra·ftsmăn). [Another spelling of Draughtsman.] **1.** One who makes, or whose business it is to make, drawings or designs.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* G j a, Good Draufts-men do express .. what is to be built in Brick by a Red Line, what with Stone white. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 223 Mr. Alexander, Draftsman to the late Chinese Embassy, will .. publish a series of Plates, on the Costume of China. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 16. 62 Where there is no Draftsman, the Junior Officer .. is to attend to the .. arrangement of all Plans and Models, in the Engineer Drawing Room.

2. One who drafts or draws up a document, *esp.* a legal document or a parliamentary bill or clause.

1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 179 The draftsman hath assured us, that no power is comprised in that charter but what was the proprietary's direction. 1884 Sir H. Cotton in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 99 The draftsman has framed this declaration of trust awkwardly.

Hence **Dra·ftsmanship** = Draughtsmanship.

1882 Traill *Sterne* vi. 89 Sketches of travel .. surpassed in vigour and freedom of draftsmanship, by the *Sentimental Journey*. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 171/2 Faulty draftsmanship and highly technical construction.

† Dra·fty, *a. Obs.*

[In several places *drafty* is a proved misprint or misreading for Dranty, 'of the nature of refuse, dreggy', and possibly the whole word originated in such misreading, which it was subsequently attempted to explain by association with Draff or with Draught *sb.* 45, 46: see Draughty 3. Scott's use, quot. 1823, is app. after an ed. of Chaucer with *drafty* erroneously for *drasty* in *Prol. to Melibeus.*]

Of the nature of refuse or garbage; rubbishy, worthless; filthy, vile.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded (Arb.) 9 Skauingers of draftie poetrye .. that bast theyre papers with smearie larde. 1597–8 Br. Hall *Sat.* v. ii, Drafty, sluttish geere, Fit for the oven, or the kitchen fire. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* I. ii 195 So long As drafty ballats to the paile are song. 1823 Scott *Romance* Ess (1874) 105 The poems which they recited were branded as 'drafty rhymings'.

Drag (dræg), *v.* Also 5–6 **dragge.** [Not known before 15th c. A derivative of OE. *dragan*, or ON. *draga* (Sw. *draga*, Da. *drage*) to Draw. Perh. a special northern dialect-form in which the *g* has been preserved instead of forming a diphthong with the prec. *a*, as in English generally: cf. Jos. Wright, Dialect of Windhill 102. See also Drug *v.*2]

I. 1. *trans.* To draw or pull (that which is heavy or resists motion); to haul; hence to draw with force, violence, or roughness; to draw slowly and with difficulty; to trail (anything) along the ground or other surface, where there is friction or resistance.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 130/1 Draggyn or drawyn, *trajicio*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 10/17 To Drag, *extraherr*. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 14 The bodies shall be dragg'd at my horse heeles. 1611 Bible *John* xxi. 8 The other disciples came .. dragging the net with fishes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 260 The arch foe subdu'd Or Captive drag'd in Chains. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 244 Aligators .. dragg'd him to the Bottom, and there devour'd him. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 315 Dragging a ponderous equipage over the rugged pavement. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 124 To drag him off as a prisoner. 1896 *Daily News* 9 June 9/6 A 'shot' tint .. is produced by sparsely 'dragging' a little colour over the surface.

b. Said of moving the body or limbs with difficulty, or of allowing a member to trail.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105 We dragge our winges after vs as they say. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 644 [The Snake] retires. He drags his Tail. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 146 His Brush he drags, And sweeps the mire impure. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 228 So reduced that they could scarcely drag themselves along. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 24 Four wretched animals, who can hardly drag themselves, *Mod.* I could scarcely drag one foot after the other.

c. *Naut. To drag the anchor*: 'To trail the anchor along the bottom after it is loosened from the ground, by the effort of the wind or current upon the ship.' (Crabb, 1823.)

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 11 The wind turned to North-west and west, and the single Anchor was dragg'd by the Ship. 1726 *Adv. Capt R. Boyle* 340 [We] threw out our Anchors .. but the Wind increasing, we dragg'd 'em. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), To drag the Anchors, implies the effort of making the anchor *come home*, when the violence of the wind, &c. strains the cable.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* = *passive.*

1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* xxiii, The anchor still dragged, from .. bad holding-ground.

2. *fig.* Said of other than physical force, or local motion. *To drag in* (*into*), to introduce (a subject) in a forced manner, or unnecessarily.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 19 What impediments Drag backe our expedition. 1612 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 24 My Affaires Doe euen drag me home-ward. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 716 Drag'd back again by cruel Destinies. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. iii. § 4 (3) A writer of great name drags a thousand followers after him into his own mistakes. 1853 Bright *Sp. India* 3 June, Everything that could possibly be dragged into the case. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 4 His habit of dragging in the most irrelevant tales. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 479 His pleasure is to drag words this way and that. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 124 To know why she must be dragged out to these people's stupid parties.

3. *intr.* To hang behind with a retarding tendency; to lag in the rear.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxxix. 176 That none shuld dragge or tary after his hoost. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 They yᵗ draggeth behynde & goth but slowly forward in yᵉ iourney of perfeccion. 1530 Palsgr. 526/1 Thou draggest alwayes, *tu fais tousjours la queue*.

b. To lag behind in singing or playing.

? *a* 1500 [see Dragger 1] 1526 [see Dragging *vbl. sb.*]. 1863 *Spectator* 4 July 2303/1 The chorus .. 'dragged' unmistakeably in one or two passages. *Mod.* The quartet was not sung in time, the tenor dragged.

4. *intr.* To trail, to hang with its weight, while moving or being moved; to move with friction on the ground or surface.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 12 June, Only for a long petticoat dragging under their men's coats, nobody could take them for women. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 753 Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 129 In Architecture, a Door is said to drag, when in opening and shutting it hangs upon the Floor. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 155 To raise the Door that it drag not. 1820 Shelley *Orpheus* 108 Elms, dragging along the twisted vines. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 119 There is the least colour possible used, the pencil drags. 1896 *Daily News* 23 July 8/5 The overturned coach dragged along the permanent way, and suffered considerable damage.

5. *trans.* To protract or continue tediously; usually *drag on*. Also *to drag out*, to protract to a tedious end.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* II. 877 'Tis long since I .. have dragg'd a ling'ring life. *a* 1710 E. J. Smith (J.), Oh; can I drag a wretched life without him? 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 315 Dragging out a painful existence. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxvi 308 The events of the day drag themselves on tediously in such a country house. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 488 [It] dragged on a wretched existence for some centuries. 1892 *Black & White* 2 Apr. 424/2 Like too many vocalists, [he] 'dragged' certain passages until all sense of time was lost.

6. *intr.* To advance or progress slowly and painfully; to be tediously protracted; to become tedious by protraction. *To drag on, along*: to go on with painful or wearisome protraction.

1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 29 Long open panegyrick drags at best. 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* III. 290 He shall not drag Forlorn and friendless, along life's long path. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xxxii, The day drags through though storms keep out the sun. 1830 *Examiner* 472/2 He .. continued to drag round the course till he had made sixty-five circuits. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. (1889) 5 A correspondence .. had already lasted through the long vacation without sensibly dragging.

II. To use or put a drag to.

7. *trans.* To draw some contrivance over the bottom of (a river, etc.), so as to bring up any loose matter; to dredge; to sweep with a drag-net; to search by means of a drag or grapnel as for the body of a person drowned. Also *fig.*

1577 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 392 Such freemen .. shall .. scoure, clense, and dragge .. all the ryvers. 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780), *Dragner Fauere*, to drag, or sweep the bottom, for an anchor which is lost. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xviii, After having dragged the whole neighbourhood for every man, woman and child. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 136 While I dragg'd my brains for such a song.

b. *absol.* To use a grapnel or drag; to use a drag-net; to dredge.

1530 Palsgr. 526/1 Carnest thou dragge for fyshe, *scays tu bien pescher pour les poyssons*? 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 77 No Draggerman that .. doth use to drag for Shrimps. 1768 G. Washington *Writ* (1889) II. 241 Went to my Plantation, and dragd for Sturgeon & catchd one. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 84 Bricks are said to be sometimes raised by the fishermen dragging off this coast. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* s.v. *Creeper*, A small grapnel .. for dragging for articles dropped overboard.

c. *trans.* To catch with a drag-net or dredge.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 49 This is the place where they drag Pearl. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* I. vi. 113 Go drive the Deer, and drag the finny prey.

8. To break up (the surface of lands, clods, etc.) with a drag or heavy harrow.

a 1722 Lisle *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 101 Ground which I had ploughed, thwarted and dragged. 1828 Webster, *Drag* v. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; a common use of the word in New-England. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 51 The lands are dragged with a heavy crab-harrow.

9. To put a drag upon (wheels or vehicles); to retard as by a drag.

1829 Southey *Lett.* IV. 156 Our endeavours must be to drag the wheels. 1884 *Law Times* 6 Dec. 97 The wheels of the waggons were chained and breaks applied, and these dragged wheels wore the road more rapidly.

† 10. *Criminal slang.* To rob vehicles. Cf. Drag *sb.* 8 a, Dragger 3. *Obs.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Dragsman*, a thief who follows the game of dragging.

III. 11. *colloq. To drag up*: to rear roughly or without delicacy: to bring up 'anyhow'.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dragg'd up*, as the *Rakes* call it, educated or brought up. 1802 M. Moore *Lascelles* II. 5 Lavinia has been wretchedly dragged up by the old curate. 1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies*, Poor people do not bring up their children; they drag them up. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. 532 They must be tenderly reared and not 'dragged up', as the saying is.

12. *To drag along, on*: see 6; *drag in*: see 2; *drag on, out*: see 5.

Hence **Dragged** (drægd), *ppl. a.*; esp. (*colloq.*) in sense 'physically exhausted'; also *dragged out*.

1651 H. More *2nd Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 195 The disjoynted limbs of dragg'd Hippolytus. 1866 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 374, I needed some more pungent food in my rather dragged-out condition. 1884 [see 9]. 1893 R. Kipling *Many Inventions* 21 The seafog rolled back from the cliffs in trailed wreaths and dragged patches.

Drag (dræg), *sb.* Also 4–7 **dragge**, 6–7 **dragg**. See also Drug *sb.*[2] [mainly f. Drag *v.*; but some of the applications may have been originally introduced from other langs.: cf. MLG. *dragge* drag-anchor, grapnel, Sw. *dragg* grapnel, creeper, *dragnot* drag-net]

1. Something heavy that is used by being dragged along the ground or over a surface.

a. A heavy kind of harrow used for breaking up ground or breaking clods; a drag-harrow.

1388 9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, lj draggis cum dentibus ferreis. 1533 J. Steward in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 48 My dragge, olde plowe beme, my yokes and my ropes. 1552 Huloet, Dragge or instrument of husbandry with yron teeth to breake clodde, some do cal it an harrowe. 1682 J. Collins *Making of Salt* 15 Then the Earth appears in Clods, which they Harrow, and bring on a Drag, and a Rowle. 1821 Dwight *Trav.* II. 465 A large and strong harrow; here called a drag, with very stout iron teeth. 1875 A. Smith *Hist. Aberdeensh.* II. 1120 The drag can easily be converted into a harrow, simply by changing the tines.

†**b.** A float or raft for conveyance of goods by water: see quot. 1607. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3616 Dresses dromowndes and dragges, and drawene upe stonys. 1431 *Act 9 Hen. VI*, c. 5 En Flotes nuttrement appellez dragges [16*th c. transl.*, flotes commonly called dragges]. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Drags* seem to be wood or timber so joyned together, as swimming..upon the water, they may bear a load.

c. An overland conveyance without wheels; a rough kind of sledge. see Dray[1], and cf. Drug *sb.*[3]

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4, Sleades, carres, or drags, furnished for..repairing..high wayes. 1611 Cotgr., *Train* ..a sled, a drag or dray without wheeles. 1750 R. Pococke *Trav.* (1888) 135 They have drags for drawing up the side of steep fields. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 446/2 Two skids fastened together make a 'drag', or 'sledge'. 1895 Capt. King *Under Fire* 452 The Indian households were piling their goods and chattels..on travois and drag of lodge-poles.

d. A kind of vehicle; the application has varied, and it is often not distinguished from a *brake* or Break; but in strict English use, applied to a private vehicle of the type of a stage coach, usually drawn by four horses, with seats inside and on the top. Cf. also Dragsman 1.

1755 Johnson, *Drag* .. a kind of car drawn by the hand. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Drag*, a cart. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 79 The prads are put to, and the drag is shoved forward. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 86 Since she put down her tandem drag. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* iii (1887) 173 Behind her came .. a drag, or private stage-coach, with four horses. *Ibid.*, The man on the drag-box said to the bugleman, 'Now!' 1865 *Derby Mercury* 1 Mar., A horse-breaker's drag or break. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/4 The fine turnout of the Blues in their handsome drag at Hyde Park.

2. Something used to drag or pull a weight or obstruction. †**a.** A hook or the like with which anything is dragged or forcibly pulled. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 A Drag, *arpax*, *luppus*, *trudes*. 1577 Frampton *Joyful News* I. (1596) 2 It is taken out of the Sea in great peeces with a dragge of Iron. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 78 The executioner prepared dragges and tortures. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Uncus* A drag, or iron hook, to drag traitors after execution about the streets. 1789 G. Vassa *Life* (1793) 357 Leg-bolts, drags, thumb-screws .. instruments of torture.

b. A Drag-net.

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 192 The..netter.. had sent ..a dragge of viij. fadom. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* iv 18 Peter, and Andrew his broother, casting a drag into yᵉ see. 1611 Bible *Hab.* I. 15 They catch them in their net, and gather them in their drag. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 214 Casting Nets were spread in shallow Brooks, Drags in the Deep. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* I. (1880) 13 A drag with a coil of strings is serviceable.

c. An apparatus for cleaning out and deepening the beds of rivers, etc.; a dredging apparatus; also for collecting oysters from the bed.

1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For mending of the dyche dragg iiij[d]. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dragne*, a drag, or instrument to clear the bottom of rivers and canals; also to catch oysters. 1846 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. iv. 162 His huge drag had brought up all sorts of fragments of antiquity.

d. An apparatus for recovering objects from the bottom of rivers or pools; esp. for recovering the bodies of drowned persons.

[1577–87 Holinshed *Chron. Scot.*, *Malcolme* an. 1034 (R.) Howbeit their bodies were afterwards drawne foorth of the loch with drags.] 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 163 The Lancashire Humane Society..[has] 90 stations..where the sets of apparatus, cases, drags, boards, &c. belonging to the society, are established. 1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 15 Premium offered by the Society of Arts for a cheap and portable drag .. for the purpose of taking up..the bodies of persons who have sunk under water. 1894 Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 109 We had the drags at once, and set to work to recover the remains.

e. Applied to certain agricultural implements, as a *dung-drag* or muck-rake, and an implement with two curving claws for pulling up turnips, etc.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 6 June 3/3 Striking him on the head with a dung drag. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 501 Turnips..are pulled up by a peculiar drag, or 'hack', as it is provincially called. 1851 Moore & Masters *Exhib. Gardening* 118 The drag is..a light three-pronged tool, ..used for loosening the soil amongst vegetable crops.

3. Something that drags, or hangs heavily, so as to impede motion. **a.** *Naut.* (see quot.).

1708 Kersey, *Drags*..whatever hangs over a Ship, or hinders her sailing. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Drags*. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. A drag-anchor (see 9).

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

c. A device for retarding the rotation of the wheels of a vehicle when descending a hill; *esp.* an iron shoe to receive the wheel and cause friction on the ground.

1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 254 A Drag to prevent the Accidents..to Horses drawing loaded Carts down steep Hills. 1796 T. Twining *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 63 The wagon descended at a great rate, for..it was not provided with a drag to keep it back. *c* 1842 Syd. Smith *Lett. to Ld. J. Russell* Wks. 1850 II. 300/1 Gently down hill. Put on the drag. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 The drag that dishonesty claps upon the wheel of their conduct.

d. *fig.* A heavy obstruction to progress.

1857 Mrs Mathews *Tea-T. Talk* I. 106 There's that drag of a husband. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 May 492/2, I find it a drag upon me. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Myst.* 141 In short, she was a drag on his career.

†**4.** A person employed to drag in or gather followers. *Obs.*

1663 Heath *Chron.* (ed. 2) 732 Some young men and apprentices whom his drags had trepanned.

5. In various technical applications: see quots.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 338 *Drag*, a thin plate of steel indented on the edge..used in working soft stone. [See 1876 in Dragging.] 1864 Webster, *Drag* (*Founding*) The bottom part of a flask; – called also *drag-box*. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Drag*..The carriage on which a log is dogged in a veneer saw-mill. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.* s.v., The mould having been prepared in the two parts of the flask, the cope is put upon the drag before casting.

6. *Hunting.* **a.** The line of scent left by a fox, etc.; the trail; *spec.* as in quot. 1888.

[*a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Drag*, a Fox's Tail [? *read* Trail]. So in Phillips, Bailey, Dyche, etc.] 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 47 Hark! on the Drag I hear Their doubtful Notes, preluding to a Cry More nobly full. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 295 As the Drag or Trail mends, cast off more Dogs that you can confide in. 1858 Ld. Ravensworth *Horace Odes* I. i, His bloodhounds snuff the drag Of timid hind or antlered stag. 1888 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Drag*, in fox-hunting, the line of scent where a fox has been during the previous night, before he is found and started by the pack.

b. Any strong-smelling thing drawn along the ground, so as to leave a scent for animals; esp. for hounds to follow, instead of a fox.

1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 145 Will advised that his stockings should be well rubbed with oil of aniseed, and the hounds let out to run him as a 'drag'. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xxi, He was always ready to carry a drag, to stop an earth. 1856 C. J. Andersson *Lake Ngami* 127 [In trapping hyenas] A 'drag' consisting of tainted flesh, or other offal, is trailed from different points..directly up to the 'toils'. 1888 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.* 208 A red herring or a ferret's bed are the commonest drags used.

c. The hunt or chase with hounds following such a line of scent; a club or association for the prosecution of this sport.

1851 *Eureka; a sequel to Lord J. Russell's Post Bag* 21 The necessity of keeping up the Drag [at Oxford]. 1869 W. Bradwood *The O. V. H.* v (Farmer) He subscribed to the drag at Oxford. 1881 *Morning Post* 29 Sept. 5/5 The hounds..form two packs, one of harriers, the other for drag.

7. The action or fact of dragging; slow, heavy, impeded motion; forcible motion or progress against resistance.

1813 W. Beattie *Tales* 34 (Jam.) Washing 's naething but a drag. We hae sae short daylight. 1826 *Examiner* 559/1 The first stage..was..a miserable drag through mud and holes. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 112 The 'drag' of the brush being evident. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 989 The strain produced by the 'drag' of the bobbin whilst being spun. 1887 in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 144 He..gave one the impression of working with pleasure, and not with any drag. 1891 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 859/1 The book is good and refined; there is no drag about it.

b. The amount by which anything drags or hangs behind in its motion.

1864 Webster, *Drag*..(*Marine Engin.*), the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw when the ship outruns the screw.

c. *Billiards.* Retarded motion given to the cue-ball.

1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 194 Drag is put on by striking the ball as low as possible, No 1 strength.

8. *Criminal slang.* †**a.** Robbery of vehicles (*obs.*). **b.** A term of three months in gaol.

1781 G. Parker *View Soc.* II. 151 Rum Drag. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, The *drag*, is the *game* of robbing carts, waggons, or carriages..of trunks, bale-goods, or any other property. *Done for a drag*, signifies convicted for a robbery of the before-mentioned nature. 1862 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 233 (Hoppe) Sometimes they are detected, and get a drag. 1891 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 6/4 Men who had actually served terms of penal servitude, 'drags' or 'sixes', as they were called, for their offences.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drag-boat*, *-cart*, *-harrow*, *-horse*, *-hunt* (cf. Drag-hound), *-man*, *-rope*, *-weight*; **drag-anchor**, see quot., a drift-anchor; **drag-bar**, **-bolt**, **-chain**, **-hook**, **-spring**, those by which locomotive engines, tenders, and trucks are connected; **drag-box**, (*a*) see 1 d, quot. 1837; (*b*) see 5, quot. 1864; **drag-link**, **drag-rake**, see quots.; **drag-saw**, a saw in which the effective stroke is given in the pull, not in the thrust; **drag-sheet** = *drag-anchor*; **drag-twist**, see quot.; **drag-washer**, in a gun-carriage, a flat iron ring having an iron loop to which the drag rope is attached. Also Drag-chain, -hook, -hound, -net, -rope, -staff, Dragsman.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Drag-anchor*, a frame of wood, or of spars clothed with sails, attached to a hawser, and thrown overboard to drag in the water and diminish the lee-way of a vessel when drifting, or to keep the head of a ship to the wind when unmanageable by loss of sails or rudder. 1849–50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, **Drag-bar*, a strong iron rod with eye-holes at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the *drag-bolt and spring. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/5 Sixteen more [bodies] were recovered by a *drag-boat. 1849–50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, **Drag-hook and chain*, the strong chain and hook attached to the front of the engine buffer-bar, to connect it on to any other locomotive engine or tender; also attached to the drag-bars of goods waggons. 1611 Cotgr., *Cheval de trait*, a *drag-horse, draught-horse, cart-horse, coach-horse. 1750 Ellis *Mod. Husbandman* II. i. 49 They ..harrow them in with one single *drag-harrow, as they call it. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* vii. 32 *Drag-hunting is not popular with sportsmen. 1849–50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, **Drag link*, a link for connecting the cranks of two shafts in marine engines. 1678 Hale *Hist. Placit. Cor.* xiv. § 7 (T.) The great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces. 1760 in *N. & Q.* (1887) 17 Sept. 226 'Great Rakes'..are now come in general use among the farmers, and are called *drag-rakes. 1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 188 The large drag-rake..for raking after the cart in hay and corn harvest. 1849–50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, **Drag-spring*, a strong spring placed near the back of the tender. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Drag-twist*, a spiral hook at the end of a rod, for cleaning bore-holes. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 172 When a carriage is dismounted, all the small articles, such as elevating-screws, linch-pins, *drag-washers, cap-squares, &c. must be carefully collected.

Draga(u)nce, etc., variants of Dragons, *Obs.*

†**Dra·gant.** *Obs.* Also 3 7 **dragagant**. [a. OF. *dragant*, *dragagant*, ad. late L. *tragacanthum*, (also *dragantum*), a. Gr. τραγάκανθα astragalus.] A gum; = Tragacanth. Also called *gum dragon*, and formerly Adragant.

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/23 *Dragagantum*, *i.* dragagant. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* (1870) 97, I do take Dragagant, and gumme Arabycke. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo..Gum Arabeck, Gum Dragant..&c.

Drag-chain (-tʃēn).

1. A chain used to retard the motion of a vehicle; *esp.* 'a strong chain, with a large hook to hitch on the hind wheel, and keep it from turning when descending a hill' (Felton *Carriages*, 1801).

a 1791 Warton in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1754 (Visit Oxford) He cried out 'Sufflamina'..as much as to say, 'Put on your drag chain'. 1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 188 On arriving at the top of a steep hill, the carter takes off all his trace horses, and hooks them to the drag chain behind. *fig.* 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 276 The minister whose melancholy duty it is to act as a drag-chain upon the progress of liberal ideas. 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. viii, To take from my wheels the drag-chain of disreputable debt. *a* 1871 Grote *Plato* Pref. (1875) 9 The perpetual drag-chain upon free speculation.

2. The strong chain by which railway wagons, etc. are coupled: see Drag *sb.* 9.

Dragdom: see -dom.

Drage, var. of Dredge *sb.*[2]

‖ **Dragée** (dra·ʒe). Also erron. **dragé**. [F. = sweetmeat, comfit: see Dredge *sb.*[2]] 'A sugar plum or sweetmeat in the centre of which is a drug; intended for the more pleasant administration of medicinal substances' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* Ser. II. VII. 374 A medicine called Cod-liver Dragés. 1870 *Ibid.* XI. 543 On the Continent..[they] keep genuine dragées of various strengths ..of rhubarb, aloes, and other simple and compound pills.

Dragence, variant of Dragons, *Obs.*

‖ **Drageoir** (dra·gwār). [F. = comfit-box; cf. Dragée.] A sweetmeat-box; cf. *dredge-box*, and Dredger[2].

1861 *Our Eng. Home* 73 On the buffet of a queen were placed three drageoirs of gold. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 375/2 The drageoirs or comfit boxes, full of perfumed confectionery, were passed about.

†**Dra·ggage.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Drag *v.* + -age.] The action or work of dragging.

1611 Cotgr., *Tirage*, draggage; or a drawing, haling, pulling. *Ibid.*, *Droict de Tirage*, draggage; or a toll, or fee for Draggage (of salt or wine) due vnto some Lords.

Dragge, draggeye, variants of Dredge *sb.*[2]

Dragger (dræ·gəɹ). [f. Drag *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who drags: in various senses of the vb.

?*a* 1500 in *Audelay's Poems* (Percy Soc.) Notes 85 Jangler cum jasper, lepar, galper quoque, draggar. 1598 Florio, *Oncinatore*, a hooker or a dragger. *Ibid.*, *Sarpatore*, a puller, a drawer, a tugger, or a dragger. 1724 *Session*

Minutes in Cramond *Ch. of Rathven* 60 Anent the ware draggers, there being ane act against dragging ware on Sabbath. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 4 [It] Resists each pull, and 'gainst the dragger, drags.

2. *spec.* **a.** One who uses a drag or dredge. **b.** A street-seller of small wares.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 8/2 Even when the tide was quite down, the draggers encountered almost insuperable difficulties. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 6/3 These men.. technically termed 'draggers', frequent the City, and..are to be found cheek by jowl with the greatest children of commerce.

†**3.** One who robs vehicles: cf. DRAG *sb.* 8. *slang.*

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 151.

4. *Comb.*, as †*draggerman*, one who fishes with a drag-net.

1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 77 [see DRAG *v.* 7 b].

Dragges, obs. f. *drugs, dregs*: see DRUG, DREG.

Dragging (dræ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DRAG *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of DRAG *v.* in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 130/1 Draggynge, or drawynge, *tractus.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody & hymnes..Begin al at ones, & ende all at ones.. beware of tayles or draggynge. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 143 Mens consciences are more moved with leading then dragging or drawing. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 241 Went a dragging for sturgeon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 31 The ship .rode out the gale in safety, without dragging at all. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Dragging*, the operation of completing the surface of soft stone by means of an instrument called a drag, a thin plate of steel with fine teeth on one edge, moved backwards and forwards by the workman.

b. *concr.* The produce of dragging.

1893 *Daily News* 21 June 6/1 Scarce .. equal to the draggings of a decent hay field.

Dra·gging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That drags: in various senses of the vb.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Lib. Opinions* (1783) I. 158 The road.. was heavy and dragging. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 Aug., [Mrs. Siddons] In face and person, truly noble.. in voice, deep and dragging. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/6 A dull and dragging market.

Hence **Dra·ggingly** *adv.*

1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* III. i. 18 Her words .. come draggingly, with a little break between each.

Draggle (dræ·g'l), *v.* Also (5 ? **drakel**), 6–8 **draglo**, 6–9 *Sc.* **draigle.** [Not certainly known before 16th c.; app. dim. and freq. of DRAG *v.*: cf. *waggle*, and see -LE.]

1. *trans.* To wet or befoul (a garment, etc.) by allowing it to drag through mire or wet grass, or to hang untidily in the rain; to make wet, limp, and dirty.

[1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 129/2 Drabelyn (drakelyn, *Pynson*), *paludo, traunlimo* (*sic*).] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 76 Puire laboraris and byssy husband men Went wayt and wery draglyt in the fen. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 361 Draiglit throw dirtie dubes and dykes. — *Sonnets* lxvi, Draiglit in dirt. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. (Globe) 672/2 Draggled up to the waist. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII xi, The wet day draggles the tricolor. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Pref. ii. 18 If she falls, she is not draggled in the mire

†**2.** To drag or trail (through the dirt). *Obs.*

1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* II. i, Here you have dragled me a long way. 1723 *State of Russia* II. 79 They take it by the Tail, and draggle it thrice round the Idol.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To trail (on the ground), hang trailing. So † *to draggle it.*

c 1594 in Pollen *Acts Eng. Martyrs* (1891) 333 On the hurdle .. one of his legs draggled on the ground as he was drawn. *c* 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 300 Masters gownes long, dragling on the ground. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Lib. Opinions* (1783) IV. 16 [Man] draggles it on foot upon the polluted earth. 1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 5 Sept. (1894) I. 78 Flounces draggling. 1859 SIR G. W. DASENT *Pop. Tales fr. Norse* 356 Such. long wool, it hung down and draggled after him on the ground.

4. *intr.* To come on or follow slowly and in a straggling train.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 477 The spies came dragling in after in base attire. *a* 1598 R. ROLLOCK *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xxxii. 389 He that draigled behind will be before thee. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 209 With heavy hearts they draggled at the heels of his troop. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 205 Some beasts of burden which had lagged behind..came draggling in one after the other.

Hence **Dra·ggling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1598 R. ROLLOCK *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xxxii. 389 A draigling person. *Ibid.*, He or she that will persevere in draigling. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 449 His draggling tail hung in the dirt 1840 THACKERAY *Cruikshank* (1869) 304 My lady with the ermine tippet and draggling feather. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 5/2 After the Speaker is chosen, several days will pass in draggling fashion.

Draggle, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The action of draggling.

1894 STOPF. BROOKE *Tennyson* x. 330 The dull coarseness and the draggle of the last days of luxury and adultery.

2. One who draggles. *Sc.*

1806 TRAIN *Poet. Reveries* 64 (Jam.) To her came a rewayl'd draggle.

Draggled (dræ·g'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Befouled with dragging through wet and mire.

1513 [see DRAGGLE *v.* 1]. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. (1700) 23 The draggl'd Dignity of Scavenger. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 9 You'll see a draggled Damsel here and there, From Billingsgate her fishy Traffick bear. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 183 A draggled trail of disreputables.

Draggle-haired, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. DRAGGLE *v.* and HAIR, after *draggle-tailed.*] With hair hanging wet and untidy.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, Draggle-haired, seamed with jealousy and anger.

Draggle-tail (dræ·g'l,tē'l). [f. DRAGGLE *v.* + TAIL *sb.*]

1. A draggle-tailed person; a woman whose skirts are wet and draggled, or whose dress hangs about her untidily and dirty; a slut.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 143 To see a draggell taile run her taile into a bushe of thornes. 1612 SPEED *Hist. G. Brit.* IX. xxiii. (1632) 1135 About twenty of those bemired Souldiers were slaine, and no other cry heard, but downe with the Draggle-tailes. 1725 SWIFT *Ep. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 572 What a draggletail she will be before she gets to Dublin! 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. iii, A well-dressed woman and a draggletail are all one to them.

2. *pl.* Skirts that drag on the ground in the mud.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxxv. 331 Looped-up dresses..a great improvement on the draggletails. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* viii, The dress..which, to avoid draggle-tails, was worn short.

3. *attrib.* = next.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 420 Draggle-Tail Jilts newly Whip'd. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xii. 108 Nice draggle-tail creatures we shall look after we have walked. under such a rain as this.

Dra·ggle-tailed, *a.* Having a tail or skirt that trails on the ground in mud and wet.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 4 Everie draggle tail'd Girl that comes to them. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 23 Nov., A draggle-tailed wench. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 288 The draggletailed. cockatoo.

Dra·ggly, *a.* [f. DRAGGLE *v.* + -Y.] Inclined to draggle or trail untidily.

1850 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) II. 65 A strange draggly-wick'd tallow candle.

Draggy (dræ·gi), *a.* [f. DRAG *v.* + -Y 1.] Inclined to drag or cause dragging; heavy; slow; dull. Hence **Dra·gginess.**

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxix, The roads were soft and draggy. 1890 *Columbus Disp.* (Ohio) 4 Sept., The market is dull and draggy. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Oct. 501/2 One or two rather draggy episodes. 1892 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love and His Life* VI. ix, There was a little dragginess of gait.

Dragh(en, drajen, obs. ff. DRAW *v.*, DRAWN.

Drag-hook.

1. A hook used for dragging.

1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Draghoke, *crocq.* 1653 WALTON *Angler* x. 193 You may..take it up with a drag-hook. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* XXI 253 They lowered their drag-hooks. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 3038 The drag-hook is another implement for clearing away obstructions in angling.. It consists of three stout iron hooks placed back to back.

2. The hook of a drag-chain: see DRAG *sb.* 9.

Dra·g-hound. *Hunting.* A hound of a pack used to hunt with a 'drag' or artificial scent.

1884 *Times* 4 Feb. 8/2 (heading) Household Brigade Drag Hounds. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr 5/2 He then hunted the draghounds for three seasons at Ballincolley.

Draght, drazt, obs. forms of DRAUGHT.

Dragman 1: see DRAG *sb.* 9.

Dragman 2, obs. form of DRAGOMAN.

Dra·g-net. [Cf. Sw. *dragg-not.*] A net which is dragged over the bottom of a river or piece of water in order to enclose all the fish, etc.; also a net used to sweep the ground game off a field.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright 15/13 *Tragum*, dræg-net, *vel* dræge. *Ibid.* 48/27 *Verriculum*, dræg-net.] *a* 1542 WYATT *Of meane Estate* 89 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Ye set not a dragge net for an hare. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 11 Shall the Fisher cast away a good draught because his drag-net hath weedes? 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 246 It is also prouided..that no drag-net be set before March, nor vpon deeper water than foureteene fathome. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks V. 351 It has the whole draft of fishes in its drag-net. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 61 Preventing partridges being taken at night by drag-nets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1847) 22/2 Whatsoever time..hath drawn down from old, in her huge drag-net . those are the fathers. 1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 7 The dragge-net of no diligence can be .. so advantagiously cast, as to catch and hold all particulars uttered in a long speech. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* (Cassell) 43 This act was popularly termed 'The Bishops' Drag net'.

Dragoman (dræ·gŏmăn). Pl. **-mans, -men.** Forms: 4, 7–8 **drogman,** 5–8 **droge-,** 6 **drag-, druga-,** 6–9 **drogue-,** 7 **dragu-, droga-, droger-, drugga-, drug-, drugoman,** 7–8 **druggerman, drogoman,** (9 **dracoman**), 6– **dragoman.** See also TRUCHMAN. [a. F. *dragoman, drogman*, in OF. *drugemen* = Sp. *dragoman*, It. *dragomanno*, med.L. *dragumannus*, late Gr. δραγούμανος, ad. OArab. ترجمان *targumān*, now *tarjumān, tarjamān, turjumān*, interpreter, f. ترجم *targama, tarjama* to interpret = Chaldee תרגם *targēm*, (whence *targum*). From 14th c. commonly treated as a compound of Eng. *man* with pl. *dragomen*; in 19th c. more frequently *dragomans.*

The variants are due to the varying vocalization of the Arabic word, and the passage of Old Arabic *g* into *j*. Forms closer to the modern Arabic are Sp. *trujaman*, med.L. *turchemannus*, It. *turcimanno*, Fr. *truchement*, Eng *tourcheman, trudgeman*, TRUCHMAN, q.v.]

An interpreter; strictly applied to a man who acts as guide and interpreter in countries where Arabic, Turkish, or Persian is spoken.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3401 Alisaundre.. is y-come to Arabye. So me saide a drogman. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 63 a, Cirus..All vnpurueyed of drogeman or of guide. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (Camden) 56 (Stanf.) Our drogemen and guydes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV. xvi. 131 Oftentimes they serve for Dragomans, or interpretours. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 305 The ambassador, himselfe last, with his Chause and Drugaman or Interpreter. 1606 MIDDLETON Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. III. 115 (Stanf.) For want of a Drugman. 1613 *Haga at Const.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 214 Two druggermen, or interpreters. 1627 SIR T. ROE in Fennell tr. *Michaelis' Anc. Mosph. in Gt. Brit.* (1882) 201 (Stanf.), I am this day sending a drogaman. to Brussia. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Drogoman* (or *Dragoman*), an Interpreter or Truchman. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag* I. 106 Met .. by the druggerman or interpeter. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 592 *note*, To the horror of all the dragomans. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 317/2 Our ostentatious drogueman will feel a pleasure in raising your astonishment. 1861 MRS. HARVEY *Cruise Claymore* viii. 153 Most travellers are entirely at the mercy of their dragomen. 1870 A. I. ADAMS *Nile Valley & Malta* 4 The best Maltese and Egyptian dragomans.

b. *transf.*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* III. i. Wks. 1883 VII. 374 You druggerman of heaven, must I attend Your droning prayers? 1735 POPE *Donne Sat* IV. 83 Pity, you was not Druggerman at Babel! 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 117 Through the Jews of Andalusia &c (those Dragomen of Mediæval Science).

Hence **Dra·gomanate,** the office of a dragoman; **Dragoma·nic, Dra·gomanish** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or like a dragoman.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 437 Grimani. looked rather grand and dragomanish. 1869 FRESHFIELD *Caucasus & Bashan* ii. 62 The usual dragomanic expenses. 1881 *Times* 19 July 9/3 To inscribe themselves..as French subjects, at the Consular Dragomanate.

Dragon 1 (dræ·gŏn). Forms: 3–4 **dragun,** 3 6 **dragone, dragoun(e, 4 dragowne,** 4 **dragon** [a. F. *dragon*:—L. *dracōn-em* (nom. *draco*), a. Gr. δράκων, -οντα; usually referred to δρακ- strong aorist stem of δέρκεσθαι to see clearly.]

†**1.** A huge serpent or snake; a python. *Obs.* (exc. in etymol. use).

c 1200 *Bestiary* 759 De dragunes one ne stiren nout, oc daren stille in here pit. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2924 And worpen he ðor wondes dun, fro euerile ðor crep a dragun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5900 (Cott.) Dun þai kest a wand ilkan, And þai wex dragons [*v.rr.* -onis, -ownes, -ouns] son onan. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 40 It is alle deserte & fulle of Dragouns & grete serpentes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 263 Be dragonis baitht and dowis, ay in double forme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 529 Hee. Now Dragon grown, larger than whom the Sun Ingendred in the Pythian Vale on slime, Huge Python. 1700 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Deut.* XXXII. 33 Many authors..say that dragons have no poison in them. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc., Poet. Sacred & Leg. Art* I. 265 Why should not these dragons have been simply what the Greek word dragon means—what. the superstitions of the peasantry in many parts of England to this day assert them to have been—'mighty worms', huge snakes?

2. A mythical monster, represented as a huge and terrible reptile, usually combining ophidian and crocodilian structure, with strong claws, like a beast or bird of prey, and a scaly skin; it is generally represented with wings, and sometimes as breathing out fire. The heraldic dragon combines reptilian and mammalian form with the addition of wings.

It is difficult to separate senses 1 and 2 in early instances.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 158 Þe deuel com to þis maide swyðe In aforme of a dragoun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 151 Out of the dragone's mouth twei leomes ther stode there. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiv. 28 Ȝeue to vs Danyel that distruyede Bel and slewȝ the dragoun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 166 A derfe dragon drede to be holde. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 11 His Armes spred wider than a Dragons Wings. 1595 — *John* II. i. 288 Saint George that swindg'd the Dragon. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 705 There be some Dragons which have wings and no feet, some again have both feet and wings. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* I. i. (R.), On a rising ground above the tents is St. George on a brown steed striking with his sword at the dragon, which is flying in the air. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 156 The Dragon, a most terrible animal, but most probably not of Nature's formation. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. XIX, They faced the dragon's breath of fire. 1895 A. H. S. LANDOR *Corea* 116 In shape, as the natives picture it, the dragon is not unlike a huge lizard, with long-nailed claws, and a flat long head . possessed of horns and a long mane of fire.

b. Hence frequent allusions to ancient and mediæval tales of dragons, as those which watchfully guarded the Gardens of the Hesperides, those which drew the chariot of Cynthia or the moon, those fought and slain by Beowulf, St. George, and other champions.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 379 Night-swift Dragons cut the Clouds full fast. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. ii. 48 Swift, swift, you Dragons of the night, that dawning May beare the Rauens eye. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 5 He was very notorious for robbing of Orchards.. the frequent spoyls and damages of Trees. committed by this Apple-Dragon. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 240 The other public buildings being guarded by the dragon of bigotry. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 Harder still it has proved to resist and rule the dragon Money, with his paper wings. 1860 — *Cond. Life, Fate* II. 320 Every brave youth is in training to ride, and rule this dragon [Fate].

c. *Like a dragon* fiercely, violently.
1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 213 We ate roast beef like dragons. 1742 tr. *De Mouhy's Lond. Country Maid* I. 165 The poor Boy..seeing himself collar'd, fought like a Dragon. 1827 Scott *Jrnl* 8 Oct., I even made a work of necessity and set to the Tales like a dragon.

3. In the Bible versions reproducing *draco* of the Vulgate and δράκων of the Septuagint, where the Hebrew has (*a*) יתן *tannîn* a great sea- or water-monster, a whale, shark, or crocodile, also a large serpent; or (*b*) תן *tan* a desert mammalian animal, now understood to be the jackal, and so rendered in the Revised Version.
a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxiii[i]. 14 Pou angird þe heuedis of dragunys [1382 Wyclif dragouns, 1611 dragons, 1885 *R. V.* dragons (*marg.* sea-monsters)] in watirs. 1382 Wyclif *Is* xl[i] 13 Thou shalt to-trede the leoun and the dragoun [1611 dragon, 1885 *R. V.* serpent]. — *Job* xxx. 29 Brother I was of dragouns [1611 dragons, 1885 *R. V.* jackals]. — *Isa.* xxxiv 13 It shal be the bed place of dragownes [1611 dragons, 1885 *R. V.* jackals]. 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Ps* cxlviii. 7 Praise the Lord from the earth, Ye dragons [*marg.* sea monsters] and all deeps

4. An appellation of Satan, the 'Old Serpent'.
1340 *Ayenb* 174 Ine þe brote of þe lyone of helle, and of þe dragoune þet him wyle uor3uelje. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xx 2 And he cauȝte the dragoun, the olde serpent, that is the deuel and Sathanas. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 157 The dragons poure .. Thurgh my baptyme distroyed haue I. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxviii. 1 Done is a battell on the dragon blak 1567 Milton *P. L.* iv. 3 The Dragon, put to second rout, Came furious down to be reveng'd on men 1707 Watts *Hymn 'How sad our State'* v, The old Dragon With all his hellish crew.

b. *transf.* A devilish person; a 'fiend'.
1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 249 Dathane deuillis sone, and dragon dispitous. *Ibid* 283 Corspatrick..That dampnit dragone drew him in diserth 1715 I. Mather *Serm.* (Boston) 1 ii 40 Has not the Dragon of France boasted, that he caused Twenty hundred thousand Persons to renounce their Religion?

c. An evil power embodied *rare*
c 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 287 Inwy the wyle dragoun, In cruell fyr he byrnys this regioun.

5. An appellation of Death. *arch.*
1500 20 Dunbar *Poems* viii. 17 O duilfull death! O dragon dolorous! *Ibid* lviii. 28 Off deathe..the dragoun stang thame. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 43 The serpent pains which herald, swarming in, the dragon death.

6. A fierce violent person; *esp.* a fiercely or aggressively watchful woman; a duenna.
Dragon of virtue (F. *dragon de vertu*), a woman of austere and aggressive virtue.
1755 Johnson, *Dragon*. 3 A fierce violent man or woman. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vi, Lady Thrum, dragon of virtue and propriety. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 178 She will keep her husband in as tight order as the handsome old dragon we met just now. 1887 Mrs. C. Reade *Maid of Mill* II. xxvii. 216 Confronted by the dragon, in her not least dragonesque mood.

7. A representation or figure of the mythical creature.
c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1042 Tristrem..Bar him þurch þe dragoun In þe scheld *c* 1540 *Inv. Westm. Abb.* in *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* (1875) IV, Hym that herith the Dragon on Easter Evyn. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 1 b, A red firye dragon beaten upon white and grene sarcenet. 1766 Porny *Heraldry* (1787) 203 The Eleventh is Or, a Dragon passant Vert. 1870 H. W. Henfrey *Eng. Coins* (1891) 38 The dragon on some of the coins [of Henry VII] was the ensign of Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons. 1888 J. T. Fowler in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 234 *note*, On the three Rogation Days the dragon was carried 'in principio processionis'.

† b. An ensign or standard, having the figure of a dragon. *Obs.*
1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 303 Edmond ydyȝt hys standard.. And hys dragon vp yset. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13345 A-mong þo was þe dragoun þat Arthur bar for gonfanoun. 13 .. *E. Allit.* 4300 Theo kyng dude sette out his dragoun. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell* xvi. xi. 74 The purple ensigne of a dragon fitted to the top of a high launce, as if it had beene the pendant slough of a serpent.

c. *Dragon china*, a kind of porcelain decorated with designs of dragons.
1786 F. Tytler *Lounger* No. 79 ¶ 8 Ringing it to try if it was without a flaw, she returned it into the auctioneer's hands, declaring it a piece of true Dragon

8. *Astron* a. A northern constellation, *Draco*.
1551 Recorde *Castle Knowl.* (1556) 263 Aboute these 2 Beares is there a long trace of 31 starres, commonly called the Dragon. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 334 Around our Pole the Spiry Dragon glides, And like a winding Stream the Bears divides. 1786 7 Bonnycastle *Astron.* 420.

† b. The part of the moon's path which lies south of the ecliptic: see Dragon's Head, Tail. *Obs.*
c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 4 Whan that no wykkid planete, as the tail of the dragoun, is in [the] hous of the assendent. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xix. (1495) 330 The heed of the dragon and the tayll.. meue wyth the fyrmament and folowe his course. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III I xv (ed. 7) 306 The Dragon then signifieth none other thing but the intersection of two Circles, that is to say, of the Ecliptique and of the Circle that carrieth the Moon.. and that part towards the South is called of some the belly of the Dragon.

† c. Applied to a shooting star with a luminous train. *Obs.* Cf. Drake[1] 2.
1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiii. (1495) 335 Amonge the mydle sterres of Artos fallyth downe as it were a dragon other a fleenge sterre in lyknesse of lyghtenynge. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 7, 10. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 119 Fiery dragons were seene fluyng in the ayre. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 134 Floating bodies of fire, which assume different names .. The *draco volans*, or flying dragon, as it is called.

9. A paper kite. [Ger. *drache.*] *Sc.*
1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* (1884) 145 A peice of brocade..in the shape of a dragon the boys let fly. 1868 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 253 The dragon broke its string and drifting away, went downwards in the distance

† 10. a. An early fire-arm; = Dragoon 1. b. A soldier armed with this; = Dragoon 2. *Obs.*
1604–28 W. Yonge *Diary* (Camden) 35 Colonel Francis his regiment, especially the soldiers called Dragons, do continually make incursions upon the enemy. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 270 The dragon received its name from its muzzle, being generally ornamented with the head of that fabled monster, and the troops who used it .. acquired the name of Dragons and Dragoons from this circumstance. 1849 Jas. Grant *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xviii 198. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd-bk., Dragon*, an old name for a musketoon.

11. *Zool.* A lizard of the genus *Draco*, having on each flank a broad wing-like membrane, which enables it to leap some distance in the air.
1819 *Pantologia, Draco volans*, flying dragon. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Dragon* (*Zool.*) the *Draco* of Linnæus, a four-footed beast of the lizard tribe..able, by means of its lateral membrane, to support itself for a short time in the air. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 457/2 The canines of the Dragon are proportionally longer than those of Stellio. 1847 Carpenter *Zool* § 468 The Dragons of zoologists, instead of being formidable animals, like those of poets, are of very small size, and only attack insects.

12. *Ichthyol.* (Also *dragon-fish.*) a. = Dragonet 2. † b. The Angler, *Lophius* (obs.).
1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 198 Dragon..the flesh is hard and dry, but if prepared, pleasant 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 132 Of the Dragon-fish. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 130.

13. A fancy variety of pigeon; = Dragoon *sb.* 3.
1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* viii. 80 The Dragon most closely resembles the Carrier, and it is stated..that it was produced by mating a Tumbler with a Horseman or a Carrier 1895 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 5/4 A splendid collection of dragons and tumblers, both short-faced and flying.

14. (Also *Green dragon.*) The plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Arum Dracunculus*); = Dragons, Dragonwort. Also applied to species of *Dracontium*.
1538 Turner *Libellus*, Dracontia latine dracunculus dicitur, anglice Dragon. 1551 — *Herbal* I. O vj a, Dragon hath a certayne lykenes vnto aron, bothe in the lefe and also in the roote. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 632 The Spirits doe but weaken, and dissipate, when they come to the Air and Sunne; As we see it in Onions, Garlick, Dragon, &c. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd* 796 *Dracunculus vulgaris*, or Green Dragon, is a native of the South of Europe, and receives its name from spots on the stem. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*; also applied to the orontiaceous genus *Dracontium*.

† 15. A disease of the eye of the horse: see quots.
1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 94 Dimnesse of sight, filmes, pearles, pin and web, dragons, serpentines. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. xxiv. (1738) 80 Cataract.. is the same which the Farriers distinguish by the different Names of a Speck, Pearl, or Dragon. *Ibid* 81 When it is very small, and shows itself only in the Bottom of the watry humour, it is then called a Dragon.

16. (Also *Dragon cane*): see quot.
1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt Exhib* II. 798 From Singapore .. Rattans, dragons, and Penang lawyers are stems of various species of Calamus. *Ibid.* 800 Dragon canes mounted.

17. *slang.* A sovereign: from the device of St. George and the Dragon.
1827 Maginn *Transl. Vidocq* (Farmer) Collar his dragons clear away. 1859 Matsell *Vocabulum* (Farmer).

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

18. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or as of a dragon, of the nature of a dragon; dragon-like, dragonish.
Dragon boat = Drake[1] 5.
1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 17 The dragon wing of night ore-spreds the earth. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 59 Cynthia checks her dragon yoke. 1777 Potter *Æschylus* (1779) I. 110 (Jod.) Fierce with dragon rage. 1828 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1823) II. 274 They .. kept a dragon watch on the gipsies. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Women* 255 Those dragon eyes of anger'd Eleanor. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, Two dragon sentries keeping ward. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 50 Dragon warriors from Cadmean teeth. 1895 Æ. Mackay *Life & Kinross* I. 20 Norse Vikings whose dragon boats preyed on the coasts.

19. General Combs.: a. attributive, as *dragon-bought, -coil, -face, -feet*, † *-hame* (covering), *-hole, -killer, -kind, -legend, -mail, -race, -scale, -seed, tooth* (see 21 b), *-whelp, -womb*; b. similative, as *dragon-green* adj.; c. instrumental, as *dragon-ridden, -wardered* adjs.; d. parasynthetic, as *dragon-eyed, -mouthed, -penned, -winged*, adjs.; also *dragon-like* adj. and adv.
1872 Tennyson *Gareth* 228 The *dragon-boughts and elvish emblemings Began to move. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I 149 Those grotesque figures and *dragon-faces 1820 W. Tooke tr. *Lucian* I. 107 Hecate.. stamped with her *dragon-feet. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 5/1 *Dragon-green great coats with red linings. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 487 Anec[t]anabus..Did on him his *dragon-hame and drafe thurȝe þe sale. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 106/2 A *Dragon hole. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 81 Ten times more troublesome than..the *dragon-killer. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 424 The *dragon legend of the Gargouille. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vii. 23 He Fights *Dragon-like, and does atcheeue as soone As draw his Sword. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 392 Clad in his *dragon mail. 1886 W. J. Tucker *Life in E. Europe* 236 The prodigious, *dragon-mouthed water-pipes. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 389 Had only sowed the *dragon seed of worse heresies. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 709 A little *Dragon whelp bred in Arcadia. 1605 *Play Stucley* 1191 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 206 His dauntless *dragon-winged thoughts. 1634 Milton *Comus* 131 The *dragon womb Of Stygian darkness.

20. Special Combs.: **dragon Arum**, the plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (sense 14); **dragon-beam, dragon-piece**, 'a short beam lying diagonally with the wall-plates at the angles of the roof for receiving the heel or foot of the hip-rafter' (Gwilt); **dragon-bushes**, *Linaria vulgaris* (Miller); **dragon claw** = *dragon's claw* (see 21); **dragon-fish** (see sense 12); **dragon-plant**, a name for the species of *Dracæna*; † **dragon serpentine** = Dragonwort; **dragon-shell** (see quot.); **dragon-stone**, Draconites; † **dragon-volant** (see quot.); † **dragon-water**, a medicinal preparation popular in 17th c. Also Dragon-fly, etc.
1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 160 *Dragon-beams, are two strong Braces or Struts, meeting in an angle upon the shoulder of the King-piece. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 222 *Dragon-piece, a beam bisecting the wall-plate, for receiving the heel or foot of the hip-rafters. 1598 Florio, *Dragontea*, the herb dragon wort, or *dragon serpentine. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dragon-shell.., a name given to a species of concamerated patella or limpet. This has its top very much bent, and is of an ash-colour on the outside, but of an elegant and bright flesh-colour within. 1632 Sherwood, *Dragon stone, *draconite*. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Dragon-volant, the old name for a gun of large calibre used in the French navy. 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* II. ii. Wks. 1873 II 308 Will you send her a Box of Mithridatum and *Dragon water. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 6 For the Quartan Fever, Take..Dragon water.

21. Comb. with *dragon's*. a. In names of plants, as **dragon's-claw, dragon's-herb** (= Dragonwort); **dragon's-mouth** (see quot.). b. **Dragon's belly, dragon's skin** (see quots.); **dragon's teeth**, the teeth of the dragon fabled to have been sown by Cadmus, from which sprang armed men; **dragon's tongue**, ? the tongue of a buckle. See also Dragon's blood, -head, -tail.
1766 Croker *Dict. Arts, Venter Draconis*, *Dragon's Belly, in astronomy, that part [of a planet's orbit] most remote from the nodes, that is, from the dragon's head and tail. 1832 Comstock *Bot.* (1850) 424 *Corallorhiza*, *Dragon's claw 1600 Vaughan *Direct. Health* (1633) 166 Rosemary, Myrrh, Masticke, Bolearmoniacke, *Dragons hearbe, Roach Allom. 1857 & Henfrey *Bot* (ed 4) 301 The Snap-dragon, or *Dragon's mouth. 1884 Miller *Plant-n*, Dragon's-mouth, *Antirrhinum majus, Arum crinitum*, and *Epidendrum macrochilum*. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Dragons' Skin, a familiar term among miners and quarrymen for the stems of *Lepidodendron*, whose rhomboidal leaf-scars somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 They are as lively, and as vigorously productive, as those fabulous *Dragons teeth. 1853 Marsden *Early Purit.* 290 Jesuits ..sowed the dragon's teeth which sprung up into the hydras of rebellion and apostasy. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 101 The small splinter-sockets, shewing the hook, the eye and *dragon's-tongue, which are for one and the same use.

Hence **Dra'gonhood**, the condition or quality of a dragon; **Dra'gonship**, the office or occupation of a dragon (as strict guardian).
1862 E. Bradley (C. Bede) *College Life* 103 The same mysterious dragonship was maintained over her in-doors. 1894 G. Allen in *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 1/3 What are the visible signs and credentials of his dragonhood?

Dragon[2]. [corruption of Dragant.] In *Gum dragon* = Tragacanth.
1813 W. Milburn *Oriental Comm.* I. 110 Tragacanth gum, or as it is usually called gum dragon. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dragonade: see Dragonnade.

Dragonce, var. of Dragons, *Obs.*

Dragonesque (dræ gŏne·sk), *a.* [f. Dragon[1] + -esque.] Of the style or character of a dragon.
1881 J. Anderson *Scot. in E. Chr. Times* 131 Designed in fanciful dragonesque forms. 1882 R. C. Maclagan *Scot. Myths* 84 The dragonesque animal representing the fertilising power of water. 1887 [see Dragon 6].

Dragoness (dræ·gŏnes). [f. as prec. + -ess.] A female or she dragon (*lit.* and *fig.*).
a 1634 Chapman *Hymn to Apollo* (R.), She gaue command. that the dragonesse Should bring it vp. 1764 Gray *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 176 Will nobody kill that dragoness? 1883 A. S. Hardy *But yet a Woman* 80 Even had she herself assumed the rôle of dragoness.

Dragonet (dræ·gŏnĕt). Also 6 **-ette**. [a. F. *dragonet* little dragon, f. *dragon*: see -et.]
1. A small or young dragon.
13 .. *K. Alis.* 602 That signifieth the dragonet. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii 10 Some hidden nest Of many dragonettes, his fruitfull seede. *a* 1797 W. Mason *Ep to Shebbeare* (R.), Each little dragonet, with brazen grin, Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Witches*, From the womb of those crushed errors young dragonets would creep.
2. A fish of the genus *Callionymus*, esp. *C. dracunculus*.
1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 130 *Dragonet*, a name we have taken the liberty of forming, from the diminutive *Dracunculus*, a title given it by Rondeletius, and other authors. 1838 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 172 *Callionymus dracunculus, Linn.* Sordid Dragonet, *Penn.*
3. A South American lizard, *Crocodilurus*.

Dra·gon-fly, dragon fly.
The common name for neuropterous insects of the group *Libellulina*, characterized by a long, slender body, large eyes, and two pairs of large reticulated wings, and by their strong, swift flight.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 729 The delicate coloured Dragon Flies may have likewise some Corrosive quality. 1694 E. FLOYD in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 46 Wings..resembling those of the larger *Libellæ*, or Dragon-flies. 1782 ANDRÉ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 440 The wonderful structure of the eyes of insects..most commonly illustrated by that of the *Libellula*, or Dragon-fly 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. II. vi. 247 Above the pools dragon flies, of more than metallic lustre, flash in the early sunbeams.

Dra·gonish, *a.* [f. DRAGON + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature or character of a dragon; fierce, severe.

1530 PALSGR. 312/1 Dragonyssahe, of the nature of a dragon, *draconique.* 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xiii. (R.) This beastes dragonishe speache. 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* I. 139 [She] was sufficiently 'dragonish' to make a fight for her principles. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 883 A matron—may be, maid Mature, and dragonish of aspect.

2. Somewhat like a dragon in shape.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV xiv. 2 Sometime we see a cloud that's Dragonish, A vapour sometime, like a Beare, or Lyon. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb., Trees that are dragonish; trees that are like bears and lions.

Dra·gonism. [f. DRAGON + -ISM.]

†**1.** Dragonish nature; devilry. *Obs.*

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 47 Vith all the properteis of Sathannis dragonisme.

2. Jealous and watchful guardianship. (See DRAGON 2 b, 6.)

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 302 Emancipated from boarding-school restraints, or the dragonism of their governesses.

Dra·gonize, *v.* [f. DRAGON + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To turn into a dragon, render dragon-like.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1857) II. 231 Siegfried by main force slew this dragon, or rather dragonised Smith's brother.

2. To keep guard over or watch as a dragon.

1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* viii, Clare to dragonize us. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. x. 155 His few household goods were borne in a cart through the sea-gate dragonized by Bykes.

Dragonnade (drægŏnēi·d), *sb.* Also **dragonade, dragoonade.** [a. F. *dragonnade* (18th c.), f. *dragon* DRAGOON: see -ADE.] In *pl.* a series of persecutions directed by Louis XIV against French Protestants, in which dragoons were quartered upon the persecuted. Hence, any persecution carried on with the help of troops. (Rare in *sing.*)

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1686 (T.), It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a dragoonade in conclusion. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, III 25 Notwithstanding the favourable accounts given of these Religionists, it was in agitation to renew the Dragonades. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 403 France was to go her way through Bartholomew massacres and the dragonnades to a polished Louis the Magnificent. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav* Ps. xliv. 22 The dragoonades of Claverhouse. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* II. i. (1881) 291 To avoid the horrors of the dragonnade.

Dragonna·de, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To subject to a dragonnade; to dragoon.

1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* II. i (1881) 289 The Huguenots..refused to be converted by the priests; and then Louis XIV determined to dragonnade them.

Dra·gon-root.

†**1.** The root of dragonwort or dragons. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II iv. II. ii, These are very gentle [purgers], alyppus, dragon root, centaury, ditany.

2. In U. S. applied to the tuberous roots of various species of *Arisæma*; also to the plants themselves.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Arisæma*, The Dragon-root, or Indian turnip of America, is the tuber of *A. atrorubens*, which furnishes a kind of starch. *Ibid.* 427 *Dragon Root, Arisæma atrorubens*; also..*Arisæma Dracontium.* 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v., Dragon-root..of which the acrid tuber is applied to various uses in domestic medicine.

†**Dra·gons.** *Obs.* Forms: (1 **draconse, dracentse, dracanse**) 5 **dragance, -ans, -auns, -ence, -onys,** 5–6 **dragaunce,** 5–7 **dragonce,** 6–8 **dragons.** [In late ME. *dragance*, a. OF. *dragance*, var. of *dragonce* (in med.L. *dragancia, -ontia*) :—L. *dracontia*, for *dracontium*, a. Gr. δρακόντιον, f. δράκων, δρακοντ- DRAGON. The Lat. word had already given late OE. *draconse, dracentse.*]

A popular name of the DRAGONWORT, *Dracunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Arum Dracunculus*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 12 Herba dracontea þæt ys dracentse. *Ibid.* II. 350 Wyrc þonne drenc font wæter, rudan, Saluian, cassuc, draconzan. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 130/1 Dragaunce, herbe (dragans, P.), *dragancia.* *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 48/1 Draguncea..gall. et angl. *dragaunce.* *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 301 Take the jus of dragonce. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787/8 *Hec dragancia*, a dragauns. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij a, Take Juce of dragonys. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 b, Thynges good for the Lyver: Wormewode .. Dragons. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 202 Biting of a Dogge or Adder, drinke Dragons, Rue and Betony. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 804 The Juyce of dragons, expressed out of the leaves, fruit, or root. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. xv. (1760) 170 Take Dragons, Rosemary, Wormwood, Sage.

Dragon's blood.
A bright red gum or resin, an exudation upon the fruit of a palm, *Calamus Draco.* Formerly applied also to the inspissated juice of the dragon-tree, *Dracæna Draco*, and to exudations from *Pterocarpus Draco, Croton Draco*, and other plants.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 331 That substance which the Apothecaries call *Sanguis Draconis*, (that is), Dragons blood, otherwise called *Cinnabaris.* 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 37 When you have laid on your former Red, take Dragons Blood and pulverize it..a small Portion will extreamly heighten your Colour. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 97 Dragon's Blood is the Weepings of a Tree which bears a Fruit not unlike a Cherry. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 282. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 6/1 The deep red varnish of Cremona is pure dragon's blood.

attrib. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4059/4 The following Goods, viz.. Jumbee Canes. Dragon's-Blood Canes. 1870 *Daily News* 6 June, The scarlet foliage of the South American dragon's-blood tree. 1884 MILLER *Plant n.*, Dragon's blood-plant, *Calamus Draco.* Dragon's-blood-tree, *Dracæna Draco.*

Dragon's head. [See DRAGON 8 b.]

1. *Astron.* The ascending node of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic (marked ☊).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII ii, Dyane..Entred the Crab, her propre mancyon, Than ryght amyddes of the Dragons hed. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* xiv. (ed 7) 504 Subtract the place of the Dragons head from the place of the Moone. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 83 The place of the Dragon's Head is considered of great efficacy.

b. *Her.* The name of the tincture *tenné* or tawny in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dragons head*, is..the Tenne, or Tawny Colour in the Escutcheons of Soveraign Princes. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Dragon's-head*: Part of a celestial constellation, assigned by English Heralds to express the Color Tenné in blazoning the Arms of Sovereigns.

2. *Herb.* (See quots.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Dracocephalon*, Dragon's Head, in botany, the name of a genus of plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dragon's-head*, name for *Dracocephalum.*

Dragon's tail. [See DRAGON 8 b.]

1. *Astron.* The descending node of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic (marked ☋).

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 140 My father compounded with my mother vnder the Dragons taile, and my Nativity was vnder *Vrsa Maior.* 1786–7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 420. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*

b. *Her.* The name of the tincture *murrey* or *sanguine*, in blazoning by the heavenly bodies.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dragons-tail*..signifies the Murrey Colour in the Coats of Soveraign Princes. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss.

2. *Palmistry.* The discriminal line.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Restrict Line* (in Chiromancy)..is otherwise called the *Discriminal line*, and also the Dragons tail. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. *Chiromancy*, The dragon's tail, or discriminal line, between the hand and arm.

Dragontian, -tine, bad ff. DRACONTIAN, -INE.

Dra·gon-tree. The monocotyledonous tree *Dracæna Draco* (N. O. *Liliaceæ*).

1611 COTGR., *Sang de dragon*..not..the bloud of a Dragon ..but the Gumme of the Dragon tree opened or bruised in the dog-daies. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1531. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 194 The Dragon Tree..appears to be a kind of Date Tree. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 63 *note*, Toothpicks steeped in the juice of the dragon-tree..for keeping the gums in a healthy state.

†**Dra·gonwort.** *Obs.*

1. The plant *Dracunculus vulgaris*; = DRAGONS.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Dracontium*. Dragonwort, or dragens. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vi. 322 It is thought..that those which carrie about them the leaues or rootes of great Dragonwurtes, cannot be hurt nor stong of Vipers and Serpentes. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 594 A certain experimental unguent..made of..the roots of dragonwort.

2. *Small d.*: the common Arum or Wake-robin.

1674 BLAGRAVE *Suppl. to Culpepper's Eng. Physic.* 54 *Aron maculatum*; in English, small Dragon-wort, and speckled Aron.

3. The Snakeweed, *Polygonum Bistorta. rare.*

1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 35 Bistort..is called Snake-weed,..Dragonwort.

Dragoon (drăgū·n), *sb.* [ad. mod.F. *dragon* Dragon, also in sense 2.]

†**1.** A kind of carbine or musket. So called from its 'breathing fire' like the fabulous dragon. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. v. 138 A lieutenant of the late invented Dragoones (being not aboue sixteene inch Barrell, and full Musquet bore). *Ibid.* v. ii. 167 If the Regiment be but Dragoones, then a Spanish Morian, and no other Armor, a light Guelding, a good sword, and a faire Dragoone. 1637 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 142 To my Lord Strange one case of pistolls and a dragoone. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* II. II. App. 137 The arms of a harquebusier, or dragoon..are a good harquebuss or dragoon, fitted with an iron work, to be carried in a belt [etc.].

†b. See quot., and cf. FIRE-DRAKE 3.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Pots of wild fire or dragouns.

2. A species of cavalry soldier. The name was originally applied to mounted infantry armed with the firearm (sense 1). These gradually developed into horse soldiers, and the term is now merely a name for certain regiments of cavalry which historically represent the ancient dragoons, and retain some distinctive features of dress, etc.

In France, the edict of Louis XIV, 25 July 1665, ranked dragoons among infantry, and this was their status until 1784. In Montecuculi's time, *a* 1688, they still ordinarily fought on foot, though sometimes firing from horseback; when Simes wrote, 1768, they mostly fought on horseback, though still occasionally on foot. The French *règlement* of 1 Jan. 1792, confirmed by the *décret* of 21 Feb. 1793, classed them among horse soldiers, after the cavalry proper. In the British Army, the Cavalry are now (1896) divided into Life Guards, Horse Guards, Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers. Earlier classifications made the Hussars and Lancers subdivisions of the Dragoons. (See quot. 1836.) In the U.S. army the term is not used.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. i 83 To these Low Countries haue produced another sort of Horse-men and they call them Dragoons which I know not whether I may returne them Foot-Horsemen, or Horse-Footmen. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Journ.* (1677) 283 The General following with the rest of his Horse and Dragoons. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Dec., The King had now augmented his guards with a new sort of dragoons, who carried also grenados. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) V. 1274 Armed soldiers, called by that name of dragons, or, as we according to the French pronunciation call them, dragoons. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 286 They..lost most of their horses, and..turning dragoons, they lined the hedges 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley, Dragoon*, is a musqueteer, mounted on horseback, sometimes fighting on foot, but mostly on horseback, as occasion requires 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 388 In the British Army [Cavalry] consists of the two regiments of Life Guards, the royal regiment of Horse Guards, seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, and seventeen regiments of Light Dragoons, of which the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 15th are Hussars, and the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th are called Lancers. [There are now (1896) 3 Regiments called Dragoons, 14 of Hussars, and 5 of Lancers.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I iii 294 The dragoon has since become a mere horse soldier. But in the seventeenth century he was accurately described by Montecuculi as a foot soldier, who used a horse only in order to arrive with more speed at the place where military service was to be performed 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 469 Riding to the field, but fighting on foot, they were *dragoons* in the earlier sense of the word.

b. As the type of a rough and fierce fellow.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 ¶ 2 What Treatment you would think then due to such Dragoons 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks (Bohn) II. 27 These founders of the House of Lords were greedy and ferocious dragoons, sons of greedy and ferocious pirates.

†c. In the following, taken by Todd, etc., as = DRAGONNADE.

a 1692 BP. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 265 (T.) To bring men to the Catholick faith (as they pretend) by dragoons, and imprisonments.

3. A variety of pigeon, being a cross between a horseman and a tumbler.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeons*, From the Tumbler and the Horseman, Dragoons 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 60 When the powter has laid her egg, it must be shifted under a dragoon 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 64 His pigeon-cote is no longer stocked with carriers, dragoons, horsemen [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1688 EVELYN *Diary* 23 May, The dragoon missioners, Popish officers and priests, fell upon them [French Protestants], murdered and put them to death. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 487 The duke of Grafton was shott at by a dragoon soldier 1692 *Ibid.* II. 402 Rigorous proceedings against the dragoon-converts 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 416 A regiment of dragoon guards of 10 companies. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 217 A light Dragoon horse, mounted and accoutred complete, carries 2 cwt 1 qr. 14 lbs. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. XI (1865) I 218 [A] rugged dragoon-major of a woman.

Dragoo·n, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; or ad. F. *dragonner* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To set dragoons upon, to force or drive by the agency of dragoons; to persecute or oppress, as in the DRAGONNADES.

1689 in *Somers Tracts* (1795) II 351 The Art of Dragooning Men into Religion..the Contrivance of Lewis XIV. 1692 *Pretences Fr. Invas.* 12 To Dragoon all Men into the Kings Religion. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 566 His brother of France..was dragooning his Protestant subjects out of his kingdom 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 1/1 The necessity for dragooning the Irish or for abolishing trial by jury

2. To force (*into* a course, etc.) by rigorous and harassing measures.

1689 PRIOR *Ep. F. Shephard* 136 Deny to have your free-born Toe Dragoon'd into a Wooden Shoe. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 112 He dragooned men into wisdom. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvi (1889) 152 He wasn't to be dragooned into doing or not doing anything.

3 To exact free quarters from.

1753 EDWARDS in Mrs. Barbauld *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) III. 52 Nor ought I..to be..a vagrant without any fixed habitation or to dragoon my friends throughout the year.

Hence **Dragoo·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Dragoo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also (*nonce-wds.*) **Dragoo·nable** *a.*, capable of being dragooned; **Dragoo·nage,** the action of dragooning.

1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* iii. 45 Domestick Heroes, whose Dragooning Hands Seek out no Forreign Wars, while they can plunder Friends. *Ibid.* vii. 3 Dragooning's ceas'd 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot* III. 78 All the French Dragooning, the Popish Burnings, the Heathen Torturings that we read of. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 67 The next evil to that of being dragooned is that of living dragoonable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 426 That inextinguishable hatred which glowed in the bosom of the persecuted, dragooned, expatriated Calvinist of Languedoc. 1892 *Athenæum* 24 Dec 883/3 Isaac Minet was a witness of the 'dragooning' persecution. 1894 *Speaker* 26 May 584/1 Ecclesiastic and squirearchic almsgiving and dragoonage.

Dragoonade: see DRAGONNADE.

Dragoon-bird. A Brazilian bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*), having a large, umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill; also called *umbrella-bird*. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†Dragooner. *Obs.* Also 7 **dragonier, -goner, -gooner, -gooneer.** [f. DRAGOON *sb.* 1, or immediately from French. Cf. Ger. *dragoner*, in 17th c. also *tragoner, draguner*.

In German, the word was already in regular use in the Thirty Years War, and in 1617 was ridiculed as a 'fremdwort' or foreign word (Kluge). This, with the variant 17th c. English forms, and the fact that it was not a natural Eng. formation from *dragoon*, imply for the original a F. *dragonnier* 'soldier armed with a dragoon or harquebus', although this is not recorded in the dictionaries. OF. had *dragonier* in the sense 'standard-bearer', = med.L. *draconarius*.]

1. = DRAGOON *sb.* 2.

1639 *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 27 The dragooneers .. are commanded by one Colonell Stafford. 1642 *Decl. Lords & Com., For Rais Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Dragooners be put into Companies, And that one hundred and twelve be allotted to a Company. *c* 1642 LWYNE in Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist. Soc.) I. 68 The kynges horsemen or troopers and dragoners. 1643 *Sober Sadnes* 35 They had a power could reach him; and this was the power of the Dragooneers. 1644 7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 2 The Emperick Divines of the Assembly, those Spirituall Dragooners, thumbe it accordingly. 1672 T. VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discip.* iii. 7 Five several kinds of men at Arms for the Horse Service, Lanciers, Cuirasiers, Harquebuziers, Carabiniers, Dragooners. 1705 S. WHATELY in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 168 To raise the Dragooners and 5th men.

2. A horse ridden by a dragoon.

1642 *Ord. & Declar. Lords & Com.* 29 Nov. 11 Horses for service in the Field, Dragooners and Draught-Horses.

3. [f. DRAGOON *v.*] One who dragoons or takes part in a dragonnade; a rigid persecutor.

1688 *Reasons for Establ. Standing Army*, in *5th Coll. Papers Jun. t. Affairs* 14 The Dragooners have made more Converts than all the Bishops and Clergy of France. 1826 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 263 Who for long years had been a great dragooner.

Drag-rope (-rōup). A rope by which anything is dragged; *spec.* that used in dragging a piece of ordnance.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 345 Harness for horses, besides mens harness, drag-ropes, &c. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Reminiscences Mutiny* 46 The sailors manned the drag-ropes of the heavy guns.

attrib. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl., Drag-rope Men*, .. the men attached to light or heavy pieces of ordnance, for the purpose of expediting movements in action.

Dragsman (dræ·gzmăn).

1. The driver of a drag or coach.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 284 He slanged the dragsman..which means that he sneaked away from the coach, without even apologizing for his want of means of paying. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* i, He had .. a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the dragsman. 1885 *New Bl. Sports* 166 Men do not drive nowadays with the skill which used to characterize the gentleman dragsman.

2. *Rogues' cant.* A robber of vehicles, a dragger.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Dragsman*, a thief who follows the game of dragging. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 332 'Dragsmen', i. e. those persons who steal goods or luggage from carts and coaches.

3. One employed to drag a river-bed, etc.

1896 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 6/5 When every inch of the dark river bed has been raked the dragsmen move round on to the towing path and begin again.

Drag-staff (-staf). A trailing pole hinged to the rear of a vehicle to check its backward movement when it stops in a steep ascent.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit* II. 209 The Coach wanting a Dragstaff, it ran back, in spite of all the Coachman's Skill. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss. 6. 1806 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 53 The horses ran back on a very steep hill, and nothing but the dragstaff could have saved our lives.

Drahen, Draht, obs. forms of DRAW *v.*, DRAUGHT.

Draidour, var. of DREADOUR, *Obs.*

Draif(f, obs. Sc. f. *drove*, pa. t. of DRIVE *v.*

Draigle, Sc. form of DRAGGLE.

Draiht,e: see DRETCH *v.*[1]

Draik, Sc. var. of DRAKE; obs. f. DRAWK.

†Drail, *v. Obs.* Also **drayl(e.** [app. an altered form of TRAIL, influenced by *draw, drag, draggle*.]

1. *trans.* To drag or trail along.

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 91 First would I serue myselfe .. Or these rude chuls should drayle me through their tayles. *c* 1642 TWYNE in Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist. Soc.) I. 82 The pike men drayled their pikes on the ground. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* To Rdr., He returned..drailing his sheephook behinde him.

2. *intr.* To trail, draggle, move laggingly.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann., Germanie* i. 259 Neither going too hastily before the horsemen, nor drailing after. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. xii. (R.), Unless we have also a continual care to keep it from drailing in the dirt.

Drail (drēl), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. A fish-hook and line weighted with lead to enable it to be dragged at a depth in the water; also, the weighted hook, and the weight, which is a conical piece of lead placed round the shank of the hook. (*U. S.*)

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 38 These Macrills are taken with drails, which is a long small line, with a lead and hooke at the end of it. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 195 Jigs and drails for the capture of cod, weakfish, Spanish mackerel, bass, bluefish, and dolphin. 1894 *Youth's Companion* (U. S.) 22 Nov. 562/4 To whirl the lines .. armed with weighted hooks called 'drails'.

†2. A long, trailing head-dress. *Obs. rare.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 It is no marvell they weare drailes on the hinder part of their heads.

3. Part of a plough: see quot. *local.*

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. (1888), *Drail*, the iron bow of a plough from which the traces draw, and which has teeth to set the furrow wider or narrower. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 161 The drail, by which they are now commonly attached, being at *a*.

Drain (drēn), *v.* Also 6–7 **drean(e, drayne, drane,** 7–8 **drein, dreyn,** (dreign). [OE. *drēahnian* (*drēhnian, drēhnigean*), prob. for **drēagnian*, f. root *drēag-* :—OTeut **draug-* dry.

It is remarkable that, after the OE. period, no example of this word is known to occur for 500 years, till the 16th c. (Richardson's quot. of *dreine* from Lydgate, erroneously referred here, belongs to *dereine*, DERAIGN.) The historical spelling is *drean*, pronounced in some dialects (drēn), in others (drīn). *Drein, dreign, drain, drane*, are non-etymological representations of (drēn), on the analogy of *rein, reign, rain, crane*, cf. *Jean, Jane*.]

I. †1. *trans.* To strain (liquid) through any porous medium. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 24 Ge drehnizeað [*v.r.* drehmað; *Hatton G.* drenieð] þone gnætt awex. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 72 Wyll swiðe well on buteran; dreahna ut þurh wyllene clað. *c* 1500 *Spir. Remedies* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 67 Drayne it and dringke it with confescione. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 95 Drean away what is left of the vineger. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 2 Salt-water drayned through twenty vessels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 605 Old Proteus from the Sea, Drain'd through a Limbeck to his Native forme.

2. To draw *off* or *away* (a liquid) gradually, or in small quantities, by means of a conduit or the like; to carry *off* or *away* by means of a drain.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 99 A Causey of Stone with divers Bridges over it to dreane the low Medow Wateis..into Aire Ryver. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV iv. 276 A hand-kercheefe did dreyne The purple sappe from her sweet Brothers body. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1640) 2 The streams of milk and hony..are now drained drie. 1671 tr. *Fregus' Voy. Mauritania* 39 It is impossible to passe it, untill the waters are all dreined away. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 A Puddle of Water, which I gave Directions to be dram'd. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 621 Small trenches are cut through the field to drain off the rain. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 29 The ordinary flow of tears is thus drained into the nostril.

†b. To let fall in drops strained out. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 142 To drayne Upon his face an Ocean of salt teares.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To carry off, withdraw, take away as by a drain.

1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* an. 1596 (R.), He permitted those of Rome to exhaust and drain the wealth of England. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 412 The Pope was wont to dreign away greatest part of the wealth of this..Land. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 433 To expend as much as it could possibly drain from its subjects.

4. To drink (a liquid) off or to the last drops.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 10 He dreines his draughts of Renish downe. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV (R.), Who ..the sweet essence of amomum drains. 1823 BYRON *Island* I. vi, [They] drain'd the draught with an applauding cheer. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* I, He drained the remaining drops of the three-pennyworth of cream.

5. *intr.* Of liquid: To percolate or trickle *through*; to flow gradually *off* or *away*.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 207 Let the bloud dreyne out, the mouing wax weake, the sences faile. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 80 They .. fill with fresh water; but I believe it dreaneth thither from the higher land. 1673 RAY *Willughby's Journ. Spain* 478 The juice dreins down through the course sugar at the bottom. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, Let the Water drein well and equally from the Corn. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 3 The vast volume of water sent down from above drains away seawards.

II. 6. *trans.* To withdraw the water or moisture from (anything) gradually by straining, suction, formation of conduits, etc.; to leave (anything) dry by withdrawal of moisture.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 88 Bodies dreined from the dregges of all corruption. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 18 He dreyne him drie as Hay. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 100 Drein all sorts of Mines, and furnish Cities with water. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol Arith.* (1690) 66 Dutch Engineers may drain its Bogs. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis* vii. (1875) 315 In the valleys drained by the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. 1890 ABNEY *Photography* (ed. 6) 128 The emulsion may be drained .. by placing it on a hair sieve. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 A pipe or sewer which also drained another house.

7. To empty by drinking; to drink dry.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg.-Past.* II. 53 Two Kids .. drein two bagging Udders every day. 1714 POPE *Wife of Bath* 214, I drain'd the spicy nut brown bowl. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 209 Where God Bacchus drains his cups divine. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxiii, They had drained the cup of life to the dregs.

8. *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive (a person or thing) of possessions, properties, resources, strength, etc., by their gradual withdrawal; to exhaust.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 203 How the King of Fez had drained their Countrey. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, You have drained all the French plays and romances. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 243 These expences .. drained him so much, that he again quitted Rome. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 784 Drained to the last poor item of his wealth, He sighs. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 295 The cities drain the country of the best part of its population. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 189 The treasury .. was drained by his Norman wars.

9. *intr.* To become rid of moisture by its gradual percolation or flowing away.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 Having laid them [pots] side-long to drain. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 288 Lay them on a coarse cloth to drain. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. I. 43 This land won't drain. 1892 W. K. BURTON *Mod. Photogr.* (ed. 10) 142 The prints, as they are taken from the washing water, are allowed to drain.

Hence **Drained** (drēnd), *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Esconlé*, drained. 1655 in Hartlib *Legacy* 270 Trees .. planted in the drained Fens .. by Dutchmen. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 180 He .. the drain'd goblet to the chief restores. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. 20 A scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *Spring*, Where the drained flood lands flaunt their marigold.

Drain (drēn), *sb.* Forms: see prec. [f. DRAIN *v.*]

1. A channel by which liquid is drained or gradually carried off; *esp.* an artificial conduit or channel for carrying off water, sewage, etc.

In the Fen districts, including wide canal-like navigable channels (See *Penny Cycl.* s. v. *Bedford Level.*) Elsewhere, applied chiefly to covered sewage drains or field drains.

1552 HULOET, Drayne, *sulcus*. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* xv. (R.), Here also it receiueth the Baston dreane, Longtoft dreane, Deeping dreane, and thence goeth by Wickham into the sea. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Un Rayon*..a drane to drawe the water out of a field. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Sept., A stop at Charing Crosse, by reason of digging of a drayne there to clear the streets. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 344 Through these Fens run great Cuts or Dreyns, in which are a great many Fish. 1739 tr. *La Pluche's Nature Display'd* III. 9 Gentlemen convert their Marshes into good fruitful Meadows by contriving large Fosses and Drains to carry off the Water. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 23 Another great evil in house construction is carrying drains underneath the house. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 Several drains .. will be fishable to-morrow. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 2/3 You are sometimes asked in Yorkshire to go for a picnic on the drain .. you discover that 'dram' is merely the local name for canal.

fig. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 165 Such a loud and vicious sort of People, that seem to have run together, as to the Drain of Humane Nature.

†b. A teat. *Obs. rare.*

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 260 Euery pigge will but sucke his drene or teate.

c. Applied to a natural water-course which drains a tract of country.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atal.* 93 A valley stood below: the common drain Of Waters from above, and falling rain. 1770 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 311 The little runs and drains, that come through the hills. 1876 V. L. CAMERON *Across Africa* (1885) 511 The main drain of the country is the Walé nullah.

d. *Surgery.* A tubular instrument used to draw off the discharge from a wound or abscess.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 106 When the case is chronic setons or some other protracted drain should never be neglected. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 18 There was immediate union of the flaps of the wounds save where the drains emerged.

2. The act of draining or drawing off, drainage; now only *fig.* constant or gradual outlet, withdrawal, or expenditure.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 10 Sluices or Trunks, made for the drein of the Levels. 1732 SWIFT *Propos. Paying Nation. Debts* Wks. 1761 III. 213 Remittances to pay absentees .. and many other drains of money. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 392 Owing to the great drains of people sent to America. 1829 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 65 A sad drain upon my time. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 308 The excess of phosphates indicates the 'drain' on the nervous energies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 307 Which caused no drain on the revenue of the state.

3. That which is drained or drawn off; a small remaining quantity of liquid. b. *slang.* A drink.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Ginshops* (D.), 'Two old men who came in 'just to have a drain'. 1852 — *Bleak Ho.* xix, He stood drains round. 1868 C. H. ROSS *Bk. Cats*, A .. jug .. with a drain of milk in the bottom of it.

4. *pl.* Dregs from which liquid has been drained. b. *dial.* Brewers' grains from the mash-tub.

1820 KEATS *To Nightingale* 3, I had .. emptied some dull opiate to the drains. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Drains*, grains from the mash-tub, through which the wort has been drained off.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drain-digger, -pipe, -tax, -tile*, etc.; **drain-cock,** a cock for draining the water out of a boiler, etc.; **drain-exhauster,** a machine for pumping up the water from deep drains; **drain-grenade:** see GRENADE; **drain-plough,** a plough for cutting field-drains, a draining plough; **drain-trap,** a trap on a drain to prevent the escape of sewer-gas; **drain-well:** see quot.

1895 PARKES *Health* 95 The escape of *drain air into the house. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/5 The *drain cocks blew out and the boilers emptied themselves into the vessel's bilges. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 97 The steam-driven pump—quite a different affair from the Fen *drain-exhauster. 1857 *Chambers' Informat.* I. 494/1 The substitution of water-closets and *drain-pipes for privies and cess-pools. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 921/2 The rage for painting on drain-pipe. 1895 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* I. 706 The *drain plough was first introduced into Scotland by Mr. McEwan. 1780 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

5869/3 A[n] Estate lying in Deeping Level .. subject to *Drain Taxes. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Drain-traps*, contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Drain-well*, a pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth to reach a pervious stratum and form a means of drainage for surface water.

Drain, obs. pa. pple. of Draw *v.*

Drai·nable, *a.* Capable of being drained.

1611 Cotgr., *Escoulable*, drainable. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 48 Some great Bog or Quagmire lying so flat as is not Draynable.

Drainage (drē·nėdʒ). [f. Drain *v.* + -age.]

1. The action or work of draining.

1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 91 The works..within the dicage and draynage of the Levell of Hatfield Chase. 1834 [see 3]. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 152 Drainage by the old method of windmills, imported from Holland. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Drainage, surgical*, the use of a Drainage tube, or of strands of horse-hair, silk, or other material..in a wound or suppurating cavity for the purpose of removing the fluids therein contained.

fig. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* xvi. 189 This constant drainage of the purse. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 905/2 That drainage by Rome of the very heart-blood of his fatherland.

2. A system of drains, artificial or natural.

1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 19 Such a line divides the western drainage of the country from its eastern drainage.

b. Porous matter, broken fragments, etc, used to drain a flower-pot. (Cf. Draining 3.)

1892 *Garden.* 27 Aug. 191 Pots..filled about three parts of their depth with clean drainage.

3. That which is drained off by a system of drains; sewage.

1834 in *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 314/2 Their ideas of..drainage never extended to more than taking away the surface drainage. 1857 *Chambers' Informat. for People* I. 495 The drainage..rises through a false perforated bottom covered with peat-charcoal. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 555 Lake Titicaca .. receives the drainage of the great inland basin of the Andes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drainage-area, -district, -shaft, -system, -tent*; *drainage-soaked* adj.; **drainage-anchor, -tube:** see quots. 1883.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 69 Pumps..for carrying off the drainage water. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 34 § 23 Separate drainage districts. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Gold-f. Victoria* 610 The main shaft in which the pumps..are fixed ..is sometimes called the water shaft, and the drainage shaft. 1873 J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 549 The drainage-area of Maggiore, Lugano, and Como. 1881 Moore & Masters *Epit. Gard.* 143 Keeping the..soil from mixing with the drainage crocks. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Drainage anchor*.. an india-rubber filament with laterally projecting arms .. introduced within a cannula into the cavity of an abscess. *Ibid., Drainage tube*, a small .. india rubber or coiled wire or other tube, with lateral perforations .. passed through a cannula into the .. cavity to be drained. 1892 R. Kipling *City Dreadf. Nt.* 6 The damp, drainage-soaked soil is sick with the teeming life of a hundred years.

Drainer ((drē·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who drains; *esp.* one whose business is to construct field-drains.

1611 Cotgr., *Espuiseur*, a drayner; exhauster, emptier of moisture. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* 115 The Drayners of the fenns have..secured the County against his power for the future. 1667 Duchess Newcastle *Life Dk. of N.* iv. (1886) 224 It is a part of prudence in a commonwealth or kingdom to encourage drainers. 1717 S. Sewall *Diary* 23 Aug. (1882) III. 136 Gave the workmen 2*s.*, Dreaners 6*d.* 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* vi. xv. (1862) 576 As the drainer cuts his drain in the greensward of the meadows. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* ix. 1277 This drainer to the dregs O' the draught of conversation.

fig. 1637 Wotton in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 105, I must note the Pope's Legats and Dreyners. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. iv, The drainer of oblivion, even the sot.

2. That which drains; a drain; a vessel in which moist substances are put to drain.

1598 Florio, *Gocciolatoio*, a gutter or drainer in a house. 1662 Sir W. Dugdale *Hist. Embank. & Drain.* (1772) 164 An old gote and drainer called Symond's gote. 1696 Edwards *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 99 The gall-bladder in the hollow part of the liver, is the dreiner for choler. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 319 He makes his Theatre to have had Drainers for Water, and a Roof. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I. 208 While the curd is pressing in the drainer, it ought to be set before a good fire. 1880 Lomas *Alkali Trade* 229 The white salt in the drainer may be washed with water.

Drai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. Drain *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Drain in various senses; drainage.

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Deriuatio* .. a turning: a drayning. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Esgnaso*, the draining or drawing of water from a boggie or marrish ground. 1677 Halr *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 209 The drayning of the great Level in Northamptonshire. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 90 The Inside of the Nose remained perfectly clear, and free, nor was there any running or draining from thence. 1834 *Penny Cycl* I. 225/1 The subsoil is..not wet for want of outlet or draining. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 73 This inordinate draining upon the prosperity of the country.

2. That which is drained off; = Drainage 3.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* I. 228/1 Liquid manure..drainings of dunghills.

3. Something used to drain a flower-pot, etc.

1852 *Beck's Florist* 224 Plant them singly in a 60-size pot..with plenty of drainings in the bottom.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *draining-auger, -brick, -engine, -machine, -plough, -pot, -tile, -well*, etc.

1609 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) A ij b, A great guid in this drayning businesse. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 41 Draining Wells should be made, at convenient Distances. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 415 Another form of draining-brick for forming larger sorts of drains. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 122/1 A draining plough has been invented which.. greatly accelerates the operation of forming drains. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Draining-auger*, a horizontal auger occasionally used for boring through a bank to form a channel for water. *Ibid., Draining-machine*, a form of filter or machine for expediting the separation of a liquid from the magma or mass of more solid matter which it saturates. *Ibid., Draining-pot* (*Sugar-manufacture*), an inverted conical vessel in which wet sugar is placed to drain.

Drai·nless, *a.* [f. Drain *sb.* or *v.* + -less.] That cannot be drained or exhausted; inexhaustible, exhaustless.

1817 Keats *Sleep & Poetry*, A drainless shower Of light is poesy. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* v. lii, Sad tears turning To mutual smiles, a drainless treasure.

Draisine (drēzī·n). Also **draisene,** erron. **draisenne.** [a. F. *draisine, draisienne*, Ger. *draisine*, f. name of the inventor, Baron Drais of Saverbrun near Mannheim.] The earliest form of bicycle; = Dandy-horse.

1818 *L'pool Mercury* 24 Apr., Experiments with *Draisiennes* (a species of carriage moved by machinery without horses). 1879 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 30 Aug. 275/3 One of its [the velocipede's] rudimentary forms was 'the draisine', a cumbersome machine invented by Baron Von Drais, of Mannheim on the Rhine .. The improved draisine soon reached America. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 485 The dandy-horse, hobby or draisnene, was a two-wheeled vehicle.

Drait, obs. pa. t. of Drite.

Drake 1 (drēk). Forms 1 **draca,** (7 **drack**), 3- **drake.** [OE. *draca*:—Com. WGer. **drako*, n. L. *draco* dragon: cf. MDu, MLG., OFris. *drake*, mod.Du. *draak*, OHG. *trahho*, MHG. *trache*, Ger. *drache*; also ON. *dreki* (Sw. *drake*, Da. *drage*).] (See also Fire-drake.)

1. = Dragon 2. Also a representation of this used as a battle-standard. *Obs.* or *arch.*

Beowulf (Th.) 5371 Þa wæs .. freone fyr-draca, fæhða gemyndig. *a* 1000 *Martyrol.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 Of þære com gan micel draca ond abat þone þriddan dæl þæs haðnan folces. *c* 1200 Ormin 1842 Forr þatt he shollde fihhtenn Onnjæn an drake. *c* 1205 Lay. 15962 Þas tweie draken [*c* 1275 drakes]. *Ibid.* 27244 Þa lette he sette up þene drake, heremærken unimake. 13.. *K. Alis.* 554 Theo lady gede to theo drake. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 259 If it were the burnand drake Of me styfly he gatt a strake. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 12/14 Drake, dragon, *draco*. 1597 Constable *Poems* (1859) 53 The pryde of heauen became the drake of hell. [1892 Stopf. Brooke *E. Eng. Lit.* iii. 71 Three hundred years before Beowulf met the drake.]

†**b.** A serpent; = Dragon 1. *Obs*

c 1000 *Panther* 16 (Bosw.) Is ðæt deor pandher, se is æt-hwam freond, butan dracan anum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xc[i]. 13 (Th.) Þu ofer aspide miht eaðe gangan .. and leon and dracan liste gebygean.

†**c.** A monster of the waters; = Dragon 3. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxiii[i]. 13 Swylce gebræce þæt dracan heafod deope wætere. *Ibid.* cxlviii. 7 Herigen dracan swylce Drihten.

†**2.** A fiery meteor: see Fire-drake 2. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 25594 Þa com þer westene winden mid þan weolcen a berninge drake. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 96 Lo where the firie drake alofte Fleeth up in thaier. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. iii. (1660) 116 Fearfull..fiery Drakes, and Blazing bearded-light, Which frights the World.

†**3.** Name of a species of ordnance; a small sort of cannon. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1625 J. Glanvill *Voy. to Cadiz* (1883) 75 Wee discharged upon them some of our Drakes or field peices loaden with small shott. 1627 *Taking of St. Esprit* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 550 Two drakes upon the half deck, being brass, of sacker bore. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 170 Mr. Bellingham having lately invented a sort of gun, called a drake, to serve in nature of feild peices, and may be carried behind a man on horseback. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 266 Two ships had .. landed at Leith, six culverins and nine drakes. 1894 Wolseley *Marlborough* II. 157 Ten demiculverins, twelve drakes, two three-pounders, and some mortars.

4. An angler's name for species of *Ephemera*: the green drake is the common day-fly (*E. vulgata*). (See also *drake-fly* in Drake 2.)

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 66 It was only with dracks that I killed these trouts. 1676 Cotton *Walton's Angler* viii, The drake..is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, near the river. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 282 The drake or true cadfly, called by many the May-fly, from the month in which it is in season. 1884 G. F. Braithwaite *Salmonidæ of Westmorland* vi. 26 The most beautiful species of our ephemera, the green and grey drakes.

5. A beaked galley, or ship of war of the Vikings. (Cf. ON. *dreki*.)

1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* I. 199 *note*, Those in which the vikings were buried in their drake. *Ibid.* 438 A viking was discovered at Hatuna, interred in his drake.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drake-head*; **drake-shot** from sense 3.

c 1205 Lay. 18231 Pendragun an Brutisc Draken hefd [*c* 1275 Drake-heued] an Englisc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Þu hauest forschalded. Þe drake heaued. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 77 A Drake Shot, otherwise a Four Pounder.

Drake 2 (drēk). In 5 **drak,** 6 *Sc.* **draik,** (7 **draig**). [ME., first found in 13th c., corresponding to northern and central Ger. dial. *draak, drake, drache* (same sense); this is app. the second element in OHG. *antrahho, antrehho*, MHG. *antreche*, Ger. *enterich*, 1599 *endtrich*, Ger. dial. *endedrach, antrek, antrecht, entrach*, Sw. (from LG.) *andrake*, the first element usually explained as *end, end, ente, and, ant, anut* 'duck', though the OHG. forms offer difficulties. The compound form is not known in English.

If **drako, *drakko, *drekko* was originally the W.Ger name of the male of the duck, the word for 'duck' may have been prefixed to distinguish it from the similar forms of Drake 1. (The notion that ME. *drake* was shortened from an OE. **andrake* has no basis of fact, and the conjecture that the word contains the suffix *-ric, -rich*, 'chief, might), ruler', is absurd.)]

1. The male of the duck, and of birds of the duck kind.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1241 Ne gos ne henne Ne the hende, ne the drake. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2450 *Phyllis*, Without love as can a drake swetne. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 210 With grene almouss on hed, schir Gawane the Drak. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii 46 Huntaris of draik and dunk. 1639 Sir R. Gordon *Hist Earldom Sutherland* 3 Ther is. duke, draig, widgeon, teale. and all other kinds of wildfowl. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* (1888) 393 The common drake..after the breeding-season is well known to lose his male plumage for a period of three months.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drake-neck*, †*-nosed*, adjs.; †**drake-fly,** an artificial fly dressed with breast feathers of a drake; **drake-stone,** a flat stone thrown along the surface of water so as alternately to graze it and rebound in its course.

a 1450 *Lyfshynge w. Angle* (1883) 35 The drake flye, the body of blacke wull..wynges of the mayle of the blacke drake. 1575 *Appius & Virg.* in Harl. *Dodsley* IV. 151 That drousy drakenosed drivel. 1828 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 907 It .. reappears at a remote part of the sentence, like what is called a drake-stone on the surface of a river. 1847-8 — *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 130 The boyish sport sometimes called 'drake-stone': a flattish stone is thrown by a little dexterity so as to graze the surface of a river. 1884 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 481/3 Bound in drake-neck blue vellum cloth. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5 There are few handsomer sea-fowl than the drake eider.

Drake, obs. form of Drawk *sb.*

Dram (dræm), *sb.*1 Also 5 **drame,** 5-7 **dramme.** [phonetic spelling of earlier Drachm, *dragm*, also in OF. *drame*. See also Drachma, Dirhem.]

†**1.** = Drachm 1, the ancient Greek coin. *Obs.*

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) I xlviii, What woman..that hath lost a drame. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 A certayne coyne, called a dramme.

2. A weight, orig. the ancient Greek Drachma; hence, in Apothecaries' weight, a weight of 60 grains = $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce; in Avoirdupois weight, of 27$\frac{1}{2}$ grains = $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce; = Drachm 2. Also the Arabic Dirhem, used from Morocco to Persia and Abyssinia.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 130/2 Drame, wyghte, *drama, dragma*. 1555 Eden *Decades* 12 Stones of gold weighing .x. or .xii. drammes. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 233 Yes good faith, every dramme of it, and I will not bate thee a scruple. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 27 A Dram of Saffron, tied in a Rag. 1892 W. K. Burton *Mod. Photogr.* (ed 10) 17 Four ounces of sulphide of soda. one dram of citric acid.

3. a. A fluid dram (= $\frac{1}{8}$ fluid ounce) of medicine, etc.; hence **b.** A small draught of cordial, stimulant, or spirituous liquor. Also *fig.*

c 1590 *Play of Sir Thomas More* (Shaks. Soc.) 93 Thou shalt see me take a dramme .. Shall cure the stone. 1598 Shaks. *Rom & Jul.* v. i. 60 Let me haue A dram of poyson. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 320. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 38 Surely .. hee must put more drammes and drugges to the Physicke. 1688 Bunyan *Holy War* (Cassell) 208, I have a cordial of Mr. Forget-Good's making, the which, sir, if you will take a dram of .. it may make you bonny and blithe. 1713 Swift *Dreamy of J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 143 The dram, sir? Mr Lintot drank up all the gin just now. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. iv, You certainly want a cordial. I must send to Lady Edgely for one of her best drams. 1758 *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 338/2 They went in, and drunk some drams. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 145 Unless you keep up their spirits continually with a dram of the same [variety]. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 80 They were like a dram given to the country which for the moment might increase its power, but which would be followed by greater languor and debility. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxi, She to her spinning-wheel and he to his long clay and his dram.

4. *fig.* (of 2 and 3.) = Drachm 3.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* III. B iij, No dram he had of constancy. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* I. 77 Wrath, without any dram of mercy to allay the bitternesse of the cup. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 11 Mar., Having not one dram of Learning.

5. *Canada* and *U.S.* A collection of 'cribs', forming a section of a raft of staves: see quot. 1892 and cf. Crib *sb.* 14. (Perh. a distinct word.)

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 774/2 (*Canada*) The cribs floated from the far inland timber limits are collected into what are called drams .. and so many drams form a raft. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 885 A raft is made into sections, or 'drams', each .. about 200 feet long and fifty feet wide. About ten 'drams' make a raft.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 3) *dram-bottle, -cup, -dish, -glass, -house, -pot, -shop*, (in sense 2) *dram-dose, -weight*; **dram-drinker,** one addicted to drinking drams, a tippler; **dram-drinking,** tippling.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 851/4 Two Silver Beakers, and two Silver *Dram Cups. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cii, By flourishing a dice-box in one hand, she generally comes to brandish a dram-cup in the other. 1782 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6079/9 One

small *Dram Dish. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 108 Some tough *dram-drinker. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 554 An old dram drinker or an old opium eater. 1772 Wilmer in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 141 Her old custom of *dram-drinking. 1716 Addison *Drummer* III i, I have a *dram-glass just by. 1752 *Scots Mag.* Aug (1753) 393/2 They drank two or three drams at a *dram-house 1691 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 197 And make themselves drunk with their *dram-pots. 1839 *Lincoln, Boston, etc. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/3 A detached part of these premises is a *dram-shop. 1611 Florio, *Dramma*, a *Dram-waight. 1632 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 88 Sell not one dram-weight of God's truth.

Dram, *sb.*[2] [Short for *Drammen.*] Timber from Drammen in Norway. Also *attrib.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 64 Yellow Fur (called Dram) being very good 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 721 You must take the finest streightest grain of your Dram deal. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 62 It is customary to allow four cuts.. when cut by the load, and two to the Berwick or dram, ditto.

Dram, *v.* [f. Dram *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To drink drams; to tipple.

1715 [see Drammer below]. 1752 H. Walpole *Lett.* 28 Aug, Melancholy..is not strong enough, and he grows to dram with horror. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 53 P 5 To dram it by authority, and to get tipsy *secundum artem.*

2. *trans.* To give a dram or drams to; to ply with stimulants.

1770 Warton *Newsman's Verses* (D.), Dram your poor newsman clad in rags. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxviii. (1868) II. 335 The parents..are getting ready their daughter for sale .. praying her, and imploring her, and dramming her, and coaxing her.

Hence **Dra·ming** *vbl. sb.*; also **Dra·mmer, Dra·mmist.**

1715 Cheyne *Philos. Conject. & Disc.* (L.), Habitual drinkers, dramming, and high feeders. 1755 Hales in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 332 The most zealous advocates for drams, even the unhappy besotted dramists themselves. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 74 Whether they discover'd his dramming by his breath, or by his behaviour.

†Dram, *a. Sc.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. Gael. *trom*, heavy, sad, melancholy.] Sad, melancholy.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lii. 23, I pray That never dolour mak him dram. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. Prol. 157 Quhat honestie or renoun is to be dram? 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 16 Paill of the face..Deid eyit, dram lyke.

Drama (drā·mă). Also 6 drame, 7 dramma. [a. late L. *drāma* drama, play (Ausonius), a. Gr. δρᾶμα deed, action, play, esp. tragedy, n. of action from δρᾶν to do, act, perform. In earliest use in form *drame* as in Fr. (1707 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A composition in prose or verse, adapted to be acted upon a stage, in which a story is related by means of dialogue and action, and is represented with accompanying gesture, costume, and scenery, as in real life; a play.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj/1 Such rascolde drames promoted by Thais, Bacchus, Licoris, or yet by Thestalis. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* cxii, I cannot for the stage a drama lay, Tragic or comic. 1636 Heywood *Loves Mistresse* Ded., Neither are Dramma's of this nature so despicable. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., The Scripture also affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. (1698) 140 (Stanf.) The several Opera's or Musical Dramata are acted and sung. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i 24 Their Tragic Dramas .. being usually accompanied by Instruments. 1852 Hallam *Lit. Eur., E. European Drama* 2 The Orfeo of Politian .. the earliest represented drama, not of a religious nature, in a modern language.

2. With *the*: The dramatic branch of literature; the dramatic art.

1661 *Middleton's Mayor of Queenborough* Pref. Wks. (Bullen) II. 3 His drollery yields to none the English drama did ever produce. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 13 P 5 The received Rules of the Drama. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* xvi Wks. 1757 VI. 219 (Stanf.) The Drama, which makes so great and so lucrative a part of Poetry. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* viii. 284 The true philosophy of the drama as an imaginative imitation of life. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* I. 46 The lover of the Elizabethan drama.

3. A series of actions or course of events having a unity like that of a drama, and leading to a final catastrophe or consummation.

a 1714 J. Sharp *Serm.* I. xiii. (R.), It helps to adorn the great drama and contrivances of God's providence. 1775 Mason *Gray* G.'s Poems 2 That peculiar part which he acted in the varied Drama of Society. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 78 The awful drama of Providence now acting on the moral theatre of the world. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* ii. 58 That great drama which was to culminate in the death of Christ.

Dramatic (drămæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *drāmatic-us*, a. Gr. δραματικός pertaining to drama, f. δρᾶμα, δράματ- Drama: (cf. F. *dramatique*).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the, or a, drama; dealing with or employing the forms of the drama.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb) 49 Foure sundry formes of Poesie Drammatick..to wit, the Satyre, olde Comedie, new Comedie, and Tragedie. *c* 1680 J. Aubrey in *Shaks. C. Praise* 383 He began early to make essayes at Dramatique Poetry 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 196, I have never written any dramatic piece whatsoever 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 280 The dramatic corps. 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* viii, She played the part of the dramatic critic.

2. Characteristic of, or appropriate to, the drama; often connoting animated action or striking presentation, as in a play; theatrical.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* Postscr., The whole structure of that work [Iliad] is dramatick and full of action. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 378 There seems to be a kind of dramatic justice in the change of your two situations. 1855 Brimley *Ess., Tennyson* 9 That dramatic unity demanded in works of art. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) I. 176 The destruction of a great and ancient institution is an eminently dramatic thing.

B. *sb.* †1. A dramatic poet; a dramatist. *Obs.*

1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 30 Hee was, of English Drammatickes, the Prince. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 164 No longer shall Dramatics be confin'd To draw true Images of all Mankind. *a* 1741 Gray *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 109 Put me the following lines into the tongue of our modern dramatics.

2. *pl.* Dramatic compositions or representations; the drama.

1684 W. Winstanley *Eng. Worthies, Shaks.* 345-7 In all his writings hath an unvulgar Style, as well in his..Poems, as in his Drammaticks. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 265 We read epicks and dramaticks, as we do satirs and lampoons. 1880 C. Kenne *Let.* in G. S. Layard *Life x.* (1892) 308 The prevailing mania for dramatics.

Drama·tical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -al.] = Dramatic *a.* 1. (Now *rare.*)

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. (R.), Dramaticall, or representative [poesy] is as it were, a visible history. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VI. iv. (1821) 221 The whole dramatical series of things. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 101 P 7 A Dramatical Performance written in a Language which they did not understand. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 591 Fletcher was the dramatical parent of Congreve.

†B. *sb. pl.* = Dramatics *sb. Obs. rare.*

c 1826 Moir in *Wilson's Wks.* (1855) I. 198 Then bid Bryan Procter beat To dramaticals retreat.

Drama·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].]

a. In a dramatic manner; from a dramatic point of view. b. With dramatic or theatrical effect.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 192 The outward frame of things dramatically set forth. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. viii. 57 This plea, tho' it might save me dramatically, will damn me biographically. 1836 9 Dickens *Sk. Bos* (C. D. ed.) 200 He stalked dramatically to bed.

Dramaticism (drămæ·tisiz'm). [f. Dramatic *a.* + -ism.] Dramatic character or quality.

1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 80 More than its dramaticism and epicism. 1890 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 775/2 The dramaticism frequent among Nineteenth Century writers of blank verse.

Drama·ticle, -icule. Also erron. -uole. [f. L. *drāma, drāmat-* with dim. suffix.] A miniature or insignificant drama.

[1792 T. Twining *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 168 His two printed dialogues, or dramacles.] 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar 171/1 This admired dramatucle (if we may be allowed such a diminutive). 1851 *Beddoes' Poems* Mem. 15 'Olympian Revels,' and other dramaticles published in the 'London Magazine' of 1823. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 252 Court-shows, dramaticules, transparencies.

Dra·matism. [f. as Dramatist + -ism]. Dramatization, dramatized form.

1834 *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 122 He could no longer amuse his flock with the dramatism of devotion.

‖ **Dramatis personæ** (dræ·mătis pəɹsōu·nē). Abbreviated *dram. pers.* [L.; = persons of a drama.] The characters of a drama or play; the actors in a drama. *lit.* or *fig.*

1730 Fielding *Temple Beau* I. vi. Wks. 1882 VIII. 117 There is (to give you a short Dramatis Personae) my worthy uncle [etc.]. 1806 J. Jay *Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 308 Whether this distant nation is to appear among the *dramatis personæ* cannot now be known. 1821 Byron *Diary* 13 Jan., Sketched the outline and Dram. Pers. of a .. tragedy. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 547/1 His *dramatis personæ* included a low attorney.

Dramatist (dræ·mătist). [f. Gr. δρᾶμα, δραματ- Drama + -ist: cf. F. *dramatiste* (1787 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A writer or composer of dramas or dramatic poetry; a play-wright. (Also *fig.*)

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 879 They .. impatiently cry out against the Dramatist, and presently condemn the Plot. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 358 To see the mighty Dramatist's last Act..in Glory rising o'er the rest. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 483 In every country the dramatists have preceded the metaphysicians.

Dramatisation (dræ·mătəizē·ɪ̯ən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of dramatizing; conversion into drama; a dramatized version.

1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 482 The variegated list of his dramatizations. 1846 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 165, I really am bothered..by this confounded dramatization of the Christmas book. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* ix. 253 A dramatisation of the origin of Justice.

Dramatise (dræ·mătəiz), *v.* [f. as Dramatist + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To convert into a drama; to put into dramatic form, adapt for representation on the stage.

1780-83 [see Dramatized]. 1810 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 22 Dec., They are busy dramatizing the Lady of the Lake here and in Dublin. 1884 *Law Times* 27 Sept. 358/2 The play 'Called Back,' dramatised from the novel of that name.

b. *absol.* To write dramas.

1814 *Sortes Horatianæ* 125 Scrawl, dramatise .. do what ye will.

2. To describe or represent dramatically.

1823 Adolphus in Lockhart *Scott* Aug., To exert the talent of dramatizing and..representing in his own person the incidents he told of. 1894 Howells in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 383 The men continue to dramatise a struggle on the floor below.

3. *intr.* (for *pass*). To admit of dramatization.

1819 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 15 June, The present set..will not dramatize. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 235 The story would dramatize admirably.

4. *trans.* To influence by the drama. *nonce-use.*

1799 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 154 Some might take their station in the theatres, and dramatize the audience into loyalty.

Hence **Dra·matized** *ppl. a.*, **Dra·matising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dra·matisable** *a.*, (Webster, 1864); **Dra·matiser,** one who dramatizes.

1780-83 W. Tooke *Russia* (Webster 1828), A dramatized extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* XVIII. 226 The dramatizer of Cooper's 'Pilot'. *a* 1834 Lamb *Charac. Dram. Writers, Rowley* Wks. 530 Our delicacy..forbids the dramatising of distress. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xli. 99 The dramatized histories of the English bard. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 221 A sort of dramatizing talent.

Dramaturge (dræ·mătəɹdʒ). [a. F. *dramaturge* (1787), ad. Gr. δραματουργός composer of drama, f. δρᾶμα, δράματο- Drama + ἔργειν to work, -εργος working, worker.] = Dramaturgist.

[1859 *Times* 17 Nov. 8/2 Schiller was starving on a salary of 200 dollars per annum, which he received..for his services as 'dramaturg' or literary manager.] 1870 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 366 M. Sardou, that indefatigable dramaturge. 1882 Symonds *Animi Figura* 118 Fate is the dramaturge; necessity Allots the parts.

Dramatu·rgic, *a.* [f. Gr. δραματουργ-ός (see prec.) + -ic.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; dramatic, histrionic, theatrical.

1831 Beddoes *Let.* Jan. in *Poems* p. xcvi, So much for my dramaturgic ideas on playbills. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 158 Some form [of worship] not grown dramaturgic to us, but still awfully symbolical for us. 1883 *Mag. of Art* June 315/1 That lack of dramaturgic science.

So **Dramatu·rgical** *a.*

1865 F. Hall *Daśa-rūpa* Pref. 5 To propound..a few dramaturgical definitions.

Dra·maturgist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] A composer of a drama; a play-wright.

1825 Carlyle *Schiller* II. (1845) 63 Notwithstanding..all the vaunting of dramaturgists. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* II. ii, The World Dramaturgist has written, *Exeunt.*

Dra·maturgy. [mod. ad. Gr. δραματουργία composition of dramas: cf. F. *dramaturgie* (17th c.), Ger. *dramaturgie.*]

1. Dramatic composition; the dramatic art.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 Lessing's Dramaturgy. 1805 *Ibid.* XX. 41 Lessing..published a weekly paper, entitled the Hamburg Dramaturgy. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 419/2 The immortal Mac-Flecknoe, in which the 'Nursery' and its dramaturgy are annotated.

2. Dramatic or theatrical acting.

1837 Carlyle *Diam. Neckl.* Misc. Ess. 1888 V. 184 Let her..give her past Dramaturgy the fit aspect to Monseigneur and others. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. i. iii. 22 Sublime dramaturgy, which we call his Majesty's Government, costs so much.

Drammer, Dramming: see Dram *v.*

Drammock (dræ·mɒk). *Sc.* Also 6 drum-make, 8 dramock, -uck, 8-drummock, 9 drammach. [Cf. Gael. *dramag* 'foul mixture'.] 'Meal and water mixed in a raw state' (Jam.).

1563 *Reasoning betuix Crosraguell & J. Knox* Prol. ij b, Watter & meal made i maner of a drammock. 16.. F. Sempill *Blythsum Bridal* in *Harp of Renfrewsh.* (1819) Pref. 63 There will be..Powsowdie and drammock and crowdie. 1786 Burns *Scotch Bard* vii, Scarce a bellyfu' o' drummock. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xvi, The lifeless, saltless, foisonless, lukewarm drammock of the fourteen false prelates. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxii, We..made ourselves a dish of drammach.

Drane, obs. form of Drain, Drone.

Drang, var. of Drong, lane.

Drank, pa. t. of Drink.

[**Drank,** erron. f. Drawk *sb.*, brome-grass.]

Drant, draunt (drant), *v. dial.* [app. onomatopœic, after *drawl* or *drone* and *rant.* Recorded from Scotl. and E. Anglia. Other dialects have *drunt, drate.*] *intr.* To drawl or drone in speech. b. *trans.* To drawl or drone *out.*

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 141 To drivel and drant While I sigh and gaunt. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 74 (Jam.) To draunt and drivel out a life at hame. 1796 Burns *On Life* viii, Lest you think I am uncivil To plague you with this draunting drivel. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Drant*, to drawl in speaking or reading; more properly *draunt* (like *aunt*). It may be connected with drone.

Drant, draunt, *sb. dial.* [f. prec. vb.] a. A droning or drawling tone. b. 'A slow and dull tune' (Jam.).

1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence's Last Advice* ii, Nor wi' your draunts and droning deave me. 1781 Burns *Tarbolton Lasses* (and Poem) xiv, To wait on their drants. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., He reads with a drant. 1852 Aird *Mem. Moir* in *M.'s Poet. Wks.* I. ii. 29 A kind of rant, or drant..often fixes itself upon the public.

Drap: see Drab *sb.*[2] and *a.*

Drap, Sc. dial. form of Drop *sb.* and *v.*

†Drap-de-Berry. *Obs.* Also droppe-, drape-, drab-, -du-, -Berri(e, -berry, -ie, -bure. (Printed as one or three words). [Fr.; = cloth of Berry.] A kind of woollen cloth, coming from Berry in France. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1629 Purchas *Microcosmus* xxvii. 269 The Colours of

Gingelline, Gridelline, Deroy, Elderado, Droppe du Berry. 1684 J. Wilson *Cheats* II. iv. Dram. Wks. (1874) 42 Drape de berry in the summer keeps out the heat. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2385/4 Stolen .. a Drabdeberry Riding Coat. 1693 Shadwell *Volunteers* III. Wks. 1720 IX. 441 They turn it into Drabdubbery. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. iii. Plays (1887) 361 Fools never wear out—they are such drap de Berri things! 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxi, Your rotten French camlets now, or your drab-de-berries.

Drape (drēip), *v.*[1] [a. F. *drape-r* to weave, drape (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *drap* cloth.]

†**1.** *trans.* To weave or make into cloth. *Obs.*

1436 *Libel of Eng. Pol.* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 162 Spayneshe wolle in Flaundres draped (*v.r.* draperd] is. *Ibid.*, By drapinge [*v.r.* drapryng] of oure wolle in substaunce Lyvene here comons. *a* 1657 Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 97 All the wooll that was not drapped and made vse off within the kingdome. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Flanders doth drape Cloth for thee of thine own Wool.

absol. 1538 Leland *Itin.*, Baillies Sun now drapeth yn the Toun. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 76 That the Clothier might drape accordingly as he might affoord.

2. To cover with, or as with, cloth or drapery; to hang, dress, or adorn with drapery.

1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 54 Like some sweet sculpture draped from head to foot. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, The walls were draped with silken hangings. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxiii, She stood, not dressed, but draped in pale antique folds. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 146 A red gown draped with old Spanish lace.

transf and *fig.* 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* ii. 63 Draped and veiled in a phraseology so reverent and tender. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 50 Abbey walls Draped with pale lichens. 1894 Froude *Erasmus* vii. 120 Draped in solemn inanities.

3. To arrange or adjust (clothing, hangings, etc.) in graceful or artistic folds. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 523 Light material that will fall around and drape itself about the figure. 1894 A. St. Aubyn *Orchard Damerel* II. ii. 59 The curtains would not 'drape' artistically.

†**4.** To reprimand. [cf. Dress *v.* So in obs. F.]

1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 449 Draping us for spending him so much Money, and doing nothing.

Hence **Draped** *ppl. a.*

1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* II. 9 Draped figures. *Mod.* Is the skirt plain or draped?

Drape, *v.*[2] *north. dial.* [Goes with Drape *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To cull, to draft.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 72 When the worst of the flocke are drawne out, the shepheards call this drapinge out of sheepe, and some drape out a score..by reason of theire age.

Drape (drēp), *sb.*[1] [f. F. *drap* cloth, and Drape *v.*[1]] **a.** Cloth, drapery. **b.** Draping.

1665 J. Wilson *Projectors* v. Dram. Wks. (1874) 271 My new drape. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* 107 Each glossy cloth, and drape of mantle warm. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 4/3 A dress .. of pale blue velvet, with long flowing drape of white tulle.

Drape, *sb.*[2] and *a. local.* [Origin uncertain: cf. ON. *dráp* slaughter, f. *drepa* to strike, smite, kill, put to death.] A sheep or cow culled or drafted from the flock or herd to be fatted off for slaughter; *esp.* a cow or ewe whose milk is dried up or that has missed being with young. Used in north and north east of England.

1822 Cotgr., *Brebis de rebut*, an old or diseased sheepe thats not worth keeping..a drape or culling. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 15 *A Drape*, a farrow cow, or cow whose milk is dried up. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 287 Dry cows—provincially, 'drapes'. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Drape*, a dry or milkless cow. 1885 *Standard* 2 May 6/4 Smaller beasts .drapes.

B. *adj.* or in *Comb.*, as *drape cow, ewe, sheep.*

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 15 Drape-Sheep, *oves resiculæ.* 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 333 The drape-ewes (or crones) are .. sold at Michaelmas. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/7 The animal was a drape cow, about 9 years old.

Draper (drēi·pəɹ), *sb.* Also 4–5 **drapere,** 5 **-ure, -ar.** [a. AF. *draper* = F. *drapier* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *drap* cloth: see -er[2] 2.]

1. Orig., One who made (woollen) cloth. Subsequently, A dealer in cloth, and now by extension, in other articles of textile manufacture: often qualified as *woollen, linen draper.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 123 Penne I drouȝ me a-mong his drapers my Donet to leorne. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 255 Bothe mercere & drapere. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Webe) 144 Ther myght. no draper is clothe drawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 A Draper, *pannarius, trapezata.* *a* 1512 Fabyan *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 3, I Robert Fabyan, citizein and draper of London. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 342 The mercers and wollen drapers shalbe incorporated to one incorporation. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. 275 Thus the Draper may sooner sell forty ells of freeze and course cloath, than the Mercer four yards of cloath of gold. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* 13 If at the draper's window Susan cast A longing look.

2. In comb. = *-seller*: see Ale-draper.

Hence **Dra·peress,** a female draper.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 226 Almost every man above the rank of a mere daily cultivator has a wife who is groceress, linen-draperess, butcheress, or confectioner.

†**Dra·per,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *draper* to weave, Drape.] **1.** *trans.* To weave, make into cloth.

1436 *Libel Eng. Pol.* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 168 They Cowde never drapere [*v. r.* drape, draper] here wolle. *Ibid.* [see Drape *v.*[1] 1.]

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To arrange drapery, to drape.

1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 523 His [Perugino's] drapering every one knows to [be] of a little gout.

Hence **Dra·pering** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib*, as *drapering-house*, one where cloth is manufactured or sold.

1436 [see Drape *v.*[1] 1]. By drapryng of oure wolle. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 78 This House is made by one Bell a Drapering House. 1717 [see 2 above.]

Drapery (drēi·pəri), *sb.* Also 4 **drapreye,** 4–7 **draperie.** [a. OF. *draperie* (12th c.), f. *drap* cloth, *drapier* draper: see -ery.]

1. Cloth or textile fabrics collectively.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xl. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 154 Hail be ȝe marchans wiþ ȝur gret packes of draperie auoir-de-peise and ȝur wol sackes. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamb., No Substance of fine Drapery. 1538 Leland *Itin.* I. 44 The hole profite of the Toune [Wakefield] stondeth by Course Drapery. 1622 Misselden *Free Trade* 40 The Draperies of this Kingdome are termed Old and New. By the Old; are vnderstood Broad Clothes, Bayes and Kersies: By the New; Perpetuanoes, Serges, Sayes, and other Manufactures of Wooll 1706 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/2 A duty ..on all drapery imported into that Kingdom. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 A napkin or some other piece of drapery is suspended over the door.

2. The trade or business of a draper; the manufacture of cloth (*obs.*); now, the sale of cloth and other textile fabrics.

1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 11 Thencres and mayntenyng of Drapery and makying of Cloth withyn this land. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 352 Flemings. to teach our men that skill of Draperie or weaving and making wollen cloth. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* (1662) 113 Such the use thereof [fuller's earth] in Drapery, that good cloth can hardly be made without it. *Mod. Advt.*, Millinery and Fancy Drapery Young Lady to serve through.

†**b.** A place where cloth is made. **c.** A place where a draper's business is conducted. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 106/2 A Drapyry, *pannarium.* 1598 Florio, *Drapperie*, drapery, or street where cloth is made or sold. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 77 The Gynegium or Draperie in Britaine in which the Clothes of the Prince and Souldiers were woven.

†**3.** See quot., and cf. Cilery. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Draperye worcke or cylerye a kynde of caruynge or payntynge so called, *volута.* 1611 Cotgr., *Draperie*..a flourishing with leaves, and flowers in wood or stone, vsed especially on the heads of pillers, and tearmed by our workemen Draperie, or Cilerie.

4. The artistic arrangement of clothing in painting or sculpture.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* vi. v. (1611) 267 Which forme of plaiting in the art of painting is termed drapery. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc* i. xiii. 43 Drapery..principally consisteth in the true making and folding your garment, giving to every fold his proper naturall doubling and shadow. *c* 1811 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 448 Attitude without action..dress without drapery.

5. The stuff with which anything is draped, or artistically covered; clothing or hangings of any kind; *esp.* the clothing of the human figure in sculpture or painting. Also *fig.*

1686 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* Expl Terms s.v. *Drapery*, We say, Such a Painter disposes well the Foldings of his Drapery. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 357 The drapery of this statue is much admired. 1771 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* iv. (R), It requires the nicest judgment to dispose the drapery, so that the folds shall have an easy communication, and gracefully follow each other. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xviii, The muslin drapery of your fair partner. 1831 Howitt *Seasons* 315 Nature is stripped of all her summer drapery. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 45 There is no drapery about the window.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. i, The Bulls and Frogs have served the lord Strutts with drapery-ware for many years. 1765 J. Trusler *Mod. Times* I. 63 Sales of linen and other drapery goods. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) II. 103 Rubensten, a drapery drudge to portrait painters.

Dra·pery, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or cover with, or as with, drapery; to drape.

1814 Byron *Juan* xvi. cii, What beautiful simplicity Draperied her form with curious felicity! 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. vii, Not only dressed, but harnessed and draperied. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* vi. 74 It was festooned and draperied with all kinds of green.

Hence **Dra·peried** *ppl. a.*

1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* I 105 A sudden canopy..disparts its draperied shade. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* IX, The lone draperied mantel-piece.

†**Dra·pet.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *drappetto*, dim. of *drappo* cloth.] A cloth, a covering.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 27 Tables fayre dispred, And ready dight with drapets festivall. *a* 1799 Melmoth *Transformation Lycon & Euphormius* (R.), He op'd his gates .. a decent drapet throws O'er her cold limbs.

Dra·ping, *vbl. sb.* [f. Drape *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Drape. †**a.** The action of weaving or making into cloth (*obs.*). **b.** The action of adjusting or fixing in artistic folds; manner or style of arranging the drapery.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 § 1 By the meane of true makyng and drapyng and also of true dying of Wollen Cloth 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The true making and draping of worstedes, sais, and stamins. 1883 *Myra's Jrnl.* Aug., The style of polonaise .. owes its popularity to the grace of its draping. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 4/1 The draping is long and very simple.

Drapple, -y (dræ pl). *Sc.* [f. *drap* Sc. form of Drop *sb.* + -le, -y dim. suffix.] A little drop (e g. of stimulant).

1789 Burns *'O, Willie brewed,'* We're no that fou, But just a drappie in our ee. 1795 Macneill *Will & Jean* liv, Jean, quite unhappy. Tynes a' heart, and taks a-drappy!

Drapure, obs. form of Draper.

†**Dra·sic,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [Perh. connected with Drazel.] ? Phlegmatic.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 17 Flewme is flat, slaw, richt slipperie and sweir [A]nd drasie, to spit can not forbeir. *Ibid* 74 He that hes of Watter the natoure, Is daft, and doyld, drasie with small effect.

†**Dra·ssock.** *Obs.* Also ?**drapsock, drossock.** [Etym. and form uncertain.] ? A drab, an untidy woman.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 117 Lowte ill-favorid drapsocks died into dun. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 24 If any man mislikes a bullymong drassock [*v.r.* drossock] more then I, let him take her for all mee.

†**Drast, drest.** *Obs.* Forms: *Plural* 1 **dærstan, derstan,** 2 **derston,** 4 **darstis,** 4–5 **drastes, -us, -ys, -on,** 4–6 **drestes.** *Sing.* (rare) 4–5 **dreste, drast.** [OE. *dærstan* pl. (:—OTeut. type **drastjon-* or *-jôn-*), cognate with OHG. *trestir*, MHG. and Ger. *trester* pl. grounds, husks (of grapes), (app. OTeut. **drastis-*, an *s*-stem): cf. OSlav. *drožďij* and *drožtiya* lees.]

(*mostly pl.*) Dregs, lees; fæces, refuse, residue.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th.) lxxiv. 8 Nyle he þa dærstan him don unbryce. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 98 Getrifula wiþ eredes derstan .. *Semi Saxon Voc.* in Wright 94/1 *Amurca, fex olei*, dersten. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxiv. 8 The dreste of it is not wastid out. — *Hos.* iii. 1 Thei..louen the darstis [1388 draffis] of grapis. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 165 Wel moysted at the rote wt drestis of wyne. 1530 Palsgr. 215/2 Drestes of oyle, *lie dhuile.*

fig. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xlix. 6 To conuerte the drastis [1382 dreatus] of Israel. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 388 Of Troyans blode the drastes and nat sede.

Draste, obs. form of *durst*, pa. t. of Dare *v.*[1]

Drastic (dræ·stik), *a.* (*sb.*) [mod. ad. Gr. *δραστικ-ός* active, efficacious, f. *δραστός*, vbl. adj. of *δρᾶν* to do: cf. F. *drastique* (1741).]

1. *Med.* Of medicines: Acting with force or violence, vigorous; esp. acting strongly upon the intestines.

a 1692 Boyle *Wks.* II. 190 (R.) After this single taking of the drastick medicine had done working. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 213 All strong or drastic purgatives are to be carefully avoided. 1836 *Johnsoniana* I. 24 His friend had prescribed palliative not drastic remedies.

2. *transf.* Vigorously effective; violent.

1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 27 In consideration of their too extensive and too drastic efficacy. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ* I. 274 Occasions in which so drastic a measure would be fit to be taken into serious consideration. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxiii 424 Very comprehensive or drastic schemes.

B. *sb.* A drastic medicine; a severe purgative.

1783 F. Michaelis in *Med. Commun.* I. 318 Large quantities of the pills..acting as a drastic. 1863 Reade in *All Year Round* 3 Oct. 125/1 For want of drastics and opiates.

Dra·stically, *adv.* [f. Drastic + -al + -ly[2].] In a drastic manner; with drastic remedies or applications; with effective severity.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 345 The poor patient is again pilled and purged drastically. 1877 Gladstone *Gleanings* I. 169 The spectral letters 'redistribution of seats' operate as drastically as if they were 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin'. 1887 *Leeds Mercury* 21 Jan 4/7 A Bill. which..will deal drastically with the land question.

†**Dra·sty,** *a. Obs.* Also **dresty.** [f. Drant + -y[1]. In several places the *s* has been misread or misprinted as *f*, which was perhaps actually the source of Drafty *a.*] Dreggy; *fig.* vile, worthless, 'rubbishy'.

a 1000 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 238/20 *Feculentus, fece plenus*, dræstiх. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* Prol. 5 Min eres aken of thy drasty speche. *Ibid* 12 Thy drasty rymyng [Tyrwhitt, etc., *in both places*, drafty]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxvi. (1495) 727 Erthy partyes and drasty. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 195 Olyvys..With drasty [*misprr.* 1873 drafty] wattry fruyt. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dreggy (*Pynson* dresty) or fulle of drestys, *feculentus.* 1530 Palsgr. 311/1 Dresty, full of drestes, *lieux.*

Drat (dræt), *int.* [Aphetic f. *'od rot*, for *God rot!*: see Rot *v.* in similar use.] A vulgar form of imprecation, giving vent to annoyance or angry vexation; = 'Hang', 'dash', 'confound'.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 13 'Now drat that Betty', says one of the washer-women. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xxxix, 'Drat their impudence', said Mrs. Greenacre. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xliv, 'Drat it, Jane, kneel down, and bless the gentleman, I tell 'ee!'

Hence **Drat** *v.*; **Dra·tted** *ppl. a.* 'confounded'.

1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* (1861) 326 The quintain was 'dratted' and 'bothered' and very generally anathematized by all the mothers. 1869 Mrs. H. Wood *Roland Yorke* v. (Farmer), If that dratted girl had been at her post. 1878 M. & F. Collins *Vill. Comedy* I. 195 The ladies are 'dratting' me, if you know what that means.

Drat, obs. 3rd sing. pres. of Dread *v.*

Dratchell, drotchell (dræ·tʃĕl), drɒ·tʃĕl). Now only *midl. dial.* [Derivation uncertain. Connexion is suggested with Dretch *v.*[2], Sc. *dratch* to go heavily and reluctantly, to linger. Cf. also Sc. *drotch* to hang negligently; and see Drazel, Drossel.] A slovenly, untidy woman; a slut.

1755-73 Johnson, *Drotchel*, an idle wench; a sluggard. In Scottish it is still used. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xx. p 9 She'll be a poor dratchell by then she's thirty. *Ibid.* xxxvi (end), She's not a common flaunting dratchell, I can see that.

Drate: see DRITE.

Drau(en, drauȝ(e, drauhe(n: see DRAW *v.*

Draught (draft), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 **draht, draȝt**, 4– **draught**; (4 **draȝþe, drauht**, 4–5 **drauȝt(e**, 4–6 **draght(e, draughte, drawght(e, drawt(e**, *Sc.* 5 **drawcht, drawcht, 6 draucht**). *β.* 6 **drafte**, (7 **drauft**), 6– **draft**. [Early ME. *draht* (prob. in OE., though not recorded), corresp. to MDu., Du. *dragt*, ?OHG., MHG. *traht*, Ger. *tracht*, Icel. *dráttr* (:—**drahtr*), verbal abstract from Com. Teut. *dragan* to *draw*. The guttural sound of *gh, ch*, is retained in Sc.; in late ME. the word was sometimes *drawt*, whence the frequent (dɔ̃t) in 16–18th c. rimes, but more usually the *gh* passed in pronunciation, through *wh*, into *f*, whence the spelling DRAFT (q. v.) now established in some senses, in which the connexion with *draw* is less obvious.

All the senses in which *draught* is still the accepted or approved spelling are treated here; only those in which *draft* is established appear under that word. Many groups of senses have been derived independently from the verb, so that a satisfactory logical order is almost impossible.]

I. 1. The action, or an act, of drawing or pulling, esp. of a vehicle, plough, etc.; pull, traction. *Beast of draught*: a horse or other animal used for drawing a cart, plough, etc. *β.* rarely *draft*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. CXV. (1495) 855 The worme drawith and halyth his bodi..wyth many dyuers drauȝtes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/1 Drawte, or pulle, *tractus*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 220 Pulle, pulle! ..Yit a draght. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 The harowe.. goeth by twytches, and not alwaye after one draughte. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. ii. 292 That bogs nor rocks, should forbid the draught of the Cannon. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best ..and of the easiest draught. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VII. 318 The Llama, which was never used for draught. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast* i. (1875) 8 Beasts of draught and of burden. *β.* 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 205 (This Crane) having a two-fold principle making a perpendicular draft, and discharging the load at the same time.

† **b.** Drawing of breath. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 82 [IV. 46] This byrde.. syngyng of fyne manere in grete draughtes and of a longe brethe his right sorowfull songe.

c. Drawing motion or action.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 401 Chaff-cutter..the shaft .being within the range of the long-way of the mouth-piece, gives the knives about 24 times the usual amount of draught, and causes them to cut, instead of chopping.

2. That which is drawn. † **a.** A load. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21266 (Cott.) Four ar þai tald, þe wange-listes, þat draues þe wain þat es cristes, O þaim i sal tell.. Quat þai bitaken, and quat þair draght. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1610 Dicson suld tak..his hors..a drawcht off wod to leid 14 . *MS. Douce* 291, lf. 7 (Halliw.) The whiche .bere and drawe draghtes and berthennes.

b. A quantity drawn: used as a specific measure of something drawn, extracted, or taken up.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Draught* .. in Trade, it is so much goods as are carried upon one carriage at a time. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Draught* .. sixty-one pounds weight of wool. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Draught* (S. Staff.), the quantity of coal raised to bank in a given time. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s v, In the salt industry, a draught is the quantity of salt taken out of a pan each time the pan is cleared; sometimes..this drawing takes place once or twice a day.

† **3.** A drawbridge. *Obs.*

13 .. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 817 þay let doun þe grete draȝt. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1636 The porter lete the draught down falle.

4. Something used in drawing or pulling, as harness for horses to draw with: see quots.

1483 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* in *Antiq. Repr* (1807) I. 43 The chiefe chare of the Quene..with v. paire of draughts. 1552 HULOET, *Draughte* to drawe vp water after the sorte of a gybet with a paile at the one ende. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* v. (ed. 2) 173 That part of the shoulders of the horses, to which the draught is fixed 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 395 Set of box whipple-trees, or two-horse draughts.

5. A team of horses or other beasts of draught, together with that which they draw. Now only *dial.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 22 An housbande can not conueyentlye plowe his lande, and lode out his dounge bothe vppon a daye, with one draughte of beastes. 1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* V. 649 The officers and souldiers shall be accomodate with draughts in their march. 1774 *Beverley & Hessle Road Act* ii. 15 Any person..keeping a team or teams, draught or draughts. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 39 A stone waggon with a team,—a 'draught' we call it in our North Yorkshire Vernacular—of no less than 20 horses and oxen attached to it.

II. 6. *fig.* Drawing, attraction; tendency, inclination, impulse. *arch.* † *β.* also *draft*.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 85 (Mätz.) To sunne and schame [it] was thi drauȝt. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 31 For the goode reule..of the Kynges persone, and draught of him to vertue and conuyng. 1758 W. RICKITT *Jrnl.* 73, I felt a draught to visit New England. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 81 A draught towards the Deep, a commencing giddiness.

β. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 10 He..by his false allurements wylie draft Had thousand women of their loue beraft. *a* 1775 J. CHURCHMAN *Life* (1780) 37, I felt a secret gentle draft to visit to meetings in the back parts of Chester.

III. 7. The act of drawing a net for fish, or (quot. 1205) for birds.

c 1205 LAY. 29259 Sparewen þerto liht. And he a þan uorme drahte Swiþ monie he ilahte. 1526–34 TINDALE *Luke* v. 4 Let slippe youre nettes to make a draught. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 208 Upon the draught of his Pond, not one Fish was left. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 362 Full three Thousand .. At but one Draught he caught. 1883 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* XXIII, Eager to witness the draught of the seine.

b. A place where a net is wont to be drawn. (Also *draft*.)

1895 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 8/5 Severn Salmon Fishing..the netting operations were greatly interfered with by masses of ice..and several favourite drafts were quite frozen over.

8. The quantity of fish taken in one drawing of the net; a take. *β.* rarely *draft*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 67 Som fischeres solde a drauȝte of fische wiþ þe nettis. 1526–34 TINDALE *Luke* v. 9 He was vtterly astonyed..at the draught of fisshe which they toke. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 241 This was a great draught in so short a time, and such as Saint Peter himselfe never made the like in all his life. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 13 To secure a good draught of fish. *β.* 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 351 It has the whole draft of fishes in its drag-net.

9. A measure of weight of eels, equal to 20 lbs.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 18 Eels are sold by the 'draft' of twenty pounds weight. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/2 Live eels, 20*s.* per draught; dead eels, 14*s.* per draught.

IV. † **10.** The drawing of a bow; a bowshot; also, the distance which a bow can shoot. See also BOW-DRAUGHT. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 862 Wyþ þat schote his fiader he slow; Al vnwylland þat draught he drow. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 118 þe ferthe commez behind him, as it ware ane arow draght. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1224 Lamydon . with-drogh hym A draght. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 44 That euerie man haue a good and meete Bowe according to his draught and strength. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 209 Geoffray .. at one draught of his bowe .. broched three feetlesse birds called Allerions.

† **11.** The drawing or sweep of a weapon; a stroke, a blow. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 868 Sum knist Beues so ofraȝte þe heued of at þe ferste drauȝte. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1666 No man ne myghte with strengthe asytte Hys swordes draught. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 388, xij. draughtes with þe egge of þe knyfe þe venison crossande. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 109 Sche..smitith þe grounde with hir heed wiþ a meruaylous draughte.

12. The drawing of a saw through a block of wood or stone; hence a measure of sawyers' work.

1404 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 205 *note*, In sarracione xv draghtez..11*d*. *c* 1520 *Ibid.* 205 Johanni Henryson sawying waynscottes .. xxxij draȝttes, 12*d* j draghth, 16*d*. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* 175 Scaleboards, from Germany, are packed in bundles, weighing 50 at each draught. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1859) 91 He was cutting it [a block of Sandstone], by three draughts, parallel to its largest plane into four slabs.

13. = CLOFF, q.v. (Now usually DRAFT, q v. 1.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 342 Before tyme y^e^ weyer vsyd to lene his draught towarde the marchaundyse, soo that the byar hadde . . x. or xii.li. in a draughte to his aduauntage. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Draught*..in Trade, an Allowance made in the weighing of Commodities. See Clough.

V. 14. The drawing of liquid into the mouth or down the throat; an act of drinking, a drink; the quantity of drink swallowed at one 'pull'. † *β.* rarely *draft*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 [Þe neddre] cumeð to sum welle and drinkeð a draht swo michel þat heo chineð. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 222 To drynke a drauȝte [C. XXIII. 223 drawt] of good ale. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXVI. 240 A draughte here of drinke haue I dreste. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 One of these, drunke a bowl of water at a draughte. 1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* II. ii. Plays (1868) 231/2 Let us take, then, Our morning draught. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* Sat. X. 37 No Poyson is in Earthen Vessels brought; In Gold adorn'd with Gemms beware each draught. 1738 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 158 Giscon drank the inflam'd potion at one draught. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 196 It forms a pleasant effervescing draught. *β.* 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 199 Empty thy cuppe..there is but a litle draft left. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Feb., They brought me a draft of their drink in a brown bowl.

† **b.** A fanciful name for a 'company' of butlers. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Draught of boteleris.

15. A dose of liquid medicine; a potion.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 153 On a medicinal Potion. How loathsome a draught is this! 1699 DRYDEN *To J. Driden* 94 Better to hunt in fields for health unbought Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 545 She spreads the couch, prepares the healing draught [*rime* unbought]. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xii, I have ordered him a composing draught. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, The incipient effects of the soporific draught. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 233 To smooth my pillow, mix the foaming draught Of fever.

c. *Black draught*: a purgative medicine consisting of an infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia and extract of liquorice. (Also *fig.*)

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk., Fr. Fashionable Novels*, Your dull black draughts of metaphysics. 1862 A. K. H. BOYD *Recreat. Country Parson* Ser. II. 155 As if you gave a man a large jug of pure water, and then cast into it a few drops of black-draught. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* vii, One of my black draughts wanted anywhere?

16. Drawing of smoke or vapour into the mouth, inhaling; that which is inhaled at one breath.

1621 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 402 To take 4 or 5 draughts of this fume. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 9 The common prison ..Where I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw The air imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught. 1833 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* I, There is no composing-draught like the draught through the tube of a pipe.

17. *fig.* The 'drinking in' of something by the mind or soul; a portion of something, pleasurable or painful, 'drunk', partaken of, or experienced. (Cf. DRINK *v.*; also CUP *sb.* 9.)

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1844) 295 Take him with the hand of thy heart, and chiefly drink him with the draught of thy inward man. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 72 P 1 Make the draught of life sweet or bitter. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IX, Quaffing deep draughts of love. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 357 Ecstatic whirl And draught intense of passionate joy and pain.

VI. 18. The action of drawing out to a greater length, extension, stretching; *concr.* that which is drawn out or spun, a thread. *spec.* in *Cotton-spinning*, etc. the 'drawing' or elongation of the slivers by passing them between pairs of rollers revolving at different speeds. (See DRAW *v.* 56 e). *β.* sometimes *draft*.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (R.), The euen drauht of the wyer drawer, maketh the wyer to ben euen. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) I. 2 The wool. is..spun so fine that it is in manner comparable to the spiders draught. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 346 Flowered silk and worsted tammy draughts. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 975 The drawing operation, or draught, is..repeated in all the subsequent processes. 1877–81 W. C. BRAMWELL *Wool-carder* 44 (Cent.) What stands for 'top' in wool manufacture is called first drafts in silk-combing. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 One yard of lap is drawn out to one hundred yards of sliver. This draught may be increased or diminished.

VII. 19. *Naut.* [See DRAW *v.* 13.] The action of 'drawing' or displacing (so much) water; the depth of water which a vessel draws, or requires to float her. *β.* sometimes *draft*.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 58 A bawbling Vessel was he Captaine of, For shallow draught and bulke vnprizable. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 Her water draught is so many foot as she goes in the water. 1751 *Act* 24 *Geo. II*, c. 8 § 2 Orders .. touching the sizes and Draughts of all Boats, Barges and other Vessels. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 10 For shipping of less draught, pilots are in attendance. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 A scale of feet denoting her draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem. *fig.* 1888 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 27 There was a defect of deep sensibility in Macaulay—a want of moral draught and earnestness.

β. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 509 They then begin a.. march, the regularity of whose step is essential to the draft of the vessel. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 115 Her draft of water..was 16 feet 7 inches aft. *Ibid.* 122 The Channel ..is the least dangerous for a steamer of draft.

VIII. † 20. The action of moving along (cf. DRAW *v.* 68); course, going, way. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3745 Asen he maden here drauȝt Al-so þat skie haued tauȝt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 479 Out of Grece þer cam a bole; To Paris bestes was his draught, And wiþ Parys bole he faught. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. i, They loued to gyder more hotter than they did to fore hand, and had suche preuy draughtes to gyder that many in the Courte spak of hit.

† **b.** *fig.* Course, way of going on. *Obs.*

a 1387 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 153 Uch a strumpet that ther is such draȝtes wl drawe. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2160 Thus es the lady so wo, And this is the draghte!

† **21.** A 'move' at chess or any similar game. [F. *trait*:—L. *tractus*.] *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 653 At the chesse with me she gan to pley, With hir fals draughtes dyvers She stanle on me. † 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* (Halliw.) 54 With a draght he was chekmate. 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prince.* (Roxb.) 76. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 133 The progressyon and draughtes of the forsayd playe of the chesse. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* VIII. (1596) 112 He..makes ten or twelve faire draughts one after another on the Chesse-boord. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 3 The draught of a Pawne is only one house at a time.

22. *pl.* A game played by two persons on a board of the same kind as that used in chess, which game it somewhat resembles, though of much simpler character, all the pieces or 'men' being of equal value and moving alike diagonally. (In U.S. called *checkers*, in Scotl. *dambrod*.) † *β.* rarely *drafts*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1622 The draghtes, the dyse, and oper dregh gaumes. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conic.* (1619) 346 The gaines of chesse, and draughts. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1756, The game of draughts..is peculiarly calculated to fix the attention without straining it. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 103 Draughts is entirely a game of mathematical calculation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 391 These pastimes are not so very unlike a game of draughts.

β. 1726 FRANKLIN *Jrnl.* Wks. 1887 I. 116, I tire myself with playing at drafts. 1796 OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 405 The evening was passed in a variety of amusements. Some were occupied at drafts. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 308 They play at what we call Polish drafts.

b. One of the pieces used in this game: = DRAUGHTSMAN 4. (Usually in *pl.*)

1894 'CHEQUERIST' (R. A. Williams) *How to play Draughts well* 14 The Draughts must be so turned that one man will stand on another for 'crowning'.

IX. 23. A current, stream, flow.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 7 Whiles she [the moon] is turned away, all the draught of light, she casteth thither backe againe, from whence she receiued it. 1688 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 11 There is a vast draught of water poured continually out of the Atlantick into the Mediteranean. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 P 12 The draught of the gulph was generally too strong to be overcome. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 161 The .. sympathy which causes .. the mother to feel the draught flow into her breasts some seconds before the child awakes. 1880 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 75 On approaching

rapids, I was usually in the very draught of them, before I could discern the proper channel. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Draught*..in the breast of a nursing woman.

b. A stream course, a ravine (?). (Also *draft*) 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 101 Having found a tolerable good road except where some draughts crossed it. *Ibid.* 231 But the snow was not so deep in the drafts between them.

c. *Hydraulics.* The area of an opening for a flow of water: see quot. (Also *draft.*)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Draft* .. 8, The combined sectional area of the openings in a turbine water-wheel; or the area of opening of the sluice-gate of a fore-bay.

24. A current of air, esp. in a confined space, as a room or a chimney. β. sometimes *draft.*

Natural draught: the current of air that passes through the fire in a steam boiler, etc. without mechanical aid, as distinguished from *blast*, *forced draught*, that artificially increased either by rarifying the air above the fire or by compressing it below the same.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 478 We feel and hear the draught of air, and see the commotions it raises among the trees. 1818–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 325 The height of the chimney has an important effect on the draught of a wind-furnace. 1844 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 110 A sore throat; from sitting in constant draughts. 1864 Webster, Blast draught..Forced draught .. Natural draught. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept. 641/3 The steam trials of the Victorious, battleship, have proved remarkably successful, the contract speed for natural and forced draught having been exceeded.

β. 1818–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 246 The nearer the throat [of the chimney] is brought to the fire, the stronger the draft will be. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 207 The drafts from the doors and from the windows. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn*, *Emma & Eginhard* Interlude 57 That draft of cold, Unpleasant night air.

b. An appliance for creating a draught in a fireplace; a blower. (Also *draft.*)

1874 Mrs Whitney *We Girls* vi. 129 The drafts were put on, and in five minutes the coals were red.

X. † 25. The drawing of a brush, pen, pencil, or the like, across a surface, so as to make a line or mark; the mark so made; a stroke. [*F. trait.*] *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3624 Besseleel, And eliab, he maden wel Þe tabernacle..Goten and grauen wiÞ witter draȝt. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 224 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Arsmetrike is a lore ..of figours..And of drauȝtes as me drawe þ in poudre. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1557 Þer watz neuer on so wyse coube on worde rede..What tybyng ne tale tokened þo draȝtes. 1548 Thomas *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Lineamenti*, strikes or draughtes of a figure. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. def. iv. 2 A right line is the shortest extension or draught..from one poynt to an other. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 119 It is time to draw the last draught of the pensill vpon the face. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 19 How to express all kind of sounds, with the several draughts of a pen.

† **26.** Drawing of figures; delineation. *Obs.*

1552 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xvii, For the manner of their draught wil declare, how many paires of parallels they shall neede. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 127 For your first beginning..in draught make your hand . ready in those generall figures of the Circle, ovall, square, &c. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 357 Had his colouring and penciling been as good as his draught. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 211 Painters, and such as practise draught.

† **27.** That which is drawn or delineated; a representation (*of* an object) by lines drawn on the surface of paper, etc.; a drawing, picture, sketch. β. rarely *draft. Obs.* in general sense.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 280 In þis oþir draȝt ware deuysid a dusan of bestis. 1584 Pekle *Arraignm. Paris* I. i, A dainty draught to lay her [Venus] down in blue. 1667 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 420 Sufficiently skilled .. to make a Draught of the Place. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 109 The Draught of an old Saxon Coin. 1779–81 Johnson *Ascham* Wks. IV. 621 He embellished [his pages] with elegant draughts and illuminations.

β. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxv 141 Lively drafts of a woman of estate of Græcia, of a Turky woman of meane estate [etc.]. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 930 This sort Pennius referreth to the species of the Wasp, and so he describeth it in his drafts. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) I. i. 19, I took a draft of the unhappy sufferer.

† b. Representation in sculpture; a sculptured figure. *Obs.*

1646 Clevrland *King's Disguise* 88 Porches wrought With Sphynxes, Creatures of an Antique draught. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 105 The sculpture draughts of the larger Pyramids of Ægypt. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 246 An old Tower built of Free-stone, of which you see the Draught in the Sculpture.

28. *spec.* An outline, sketch, or design, preparatory to a completer work of art.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* D 1166 The first ordinaunce, or first draught, which is done with a cole, *adumbratio.* 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 58 The lambe [is] a shadowing figure, like the first draught of a painter. 1720 Shaftesb. *Charac.* III. *Advice to Author* I. iii, Poetry .. resembles the statuary's and the painter's [art]..in this more particularly, that it has its original draughts and models for study and practice. 1771 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* iv. (1876) 359 A composition of the various draughts which he had previously made from various beautiful scenes and prospects. 1847 Emerson *Poems*, *Day's Ration* Wks. (Bohn) I. 482 Why need I galleries, when a pupil's draught..fills and o'erfills My apprehension?

b. *fig.* Image, representation; something devised or designed like a work of art; slight or preliminary sketch or outline. † β. rarely *draft.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. v. (1634) 12 This way of seeking God .that is, to follow these first draughts which.. doe as in a shadow set forth a lively image of him. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* v. i. 2195 My Elder Brothers..Rough draughts of Nature, ill-design'd and lame. 1796 Owen *Trav. Europe* II. 99 The Bay of Naples and its environs form a draught of higher and more finished scenery, than I have yet seen.

β. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 92 Vᵉ image of God, yea, y perfect image..It is not a draft halfe drawen.

29. A sketch in words; a slight or concise account, 'outline', abstract. β. sometimes *draft.*

1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* Prol. i, The famous draughtes of poetes eloquent. 1569 T. Underdowne *Ovid's Invect. agst. Ibis* Title-p, A short Draught of all the Stories and Tales contained therein. 1665 *Epitaph at Beverley Minster*, What ere I did beleeve, what ere I taught..*Resurgam* of them all is the full draught. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 73 Thus I have, in a short draught, given a view of our original Ideas. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 302 P 8 This is but an imperfect Draught of so excellent a Character. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 151 P 6 Unable to compare the draughts of fiction with their originals.

β. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* ii. (1875) 90 Drafts of the future state given by religious systems of human origin.

† **30.** A plan, map, chart, plot. Also Draft, q. v. 4. *Obs.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Alignement*, a Carde or draught. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. i. 2 The generall draught of the whole Iland. 1701 Boyer (*title*) The Draughts of the most remarkable Fortified Towns of Europe. 1875 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 15 This tract of low land was partly included in the Wells's meadow draught.

31. A 'plan' of something to be constructed, as a building. Also Draft, q. v. 4.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 396 That..there should be lawes concerning draughts, and order of buyldings. 1602 Gerbier *Princ.* Ded., The makeing of a Sumptuous Gate at Temple-Barr, whereof a Draught hath been presented to his Sacred Majesty. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 79 Let the architect first make a draught on paper of the intended work. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Elevation*, the orthographic draught or perpendicular plan of a ship, whereon the heights and lengths are expressed. It is called by ship-wrights the 'sheer draught'.

† b. A pattern, an outline drawing. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 4 Certaine exemplary draughts or patternes. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 342 When the corne is come uppe a man may see the draughts of streetes crossing one another.

32. A preliminary 'sketch' or outline of a writing or document, from which the fair or finished copy is made. (Now usually Draft, q. v. 5.)

1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 250 Where ther is a draught of a Will of myne. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 238 In the Draught of the Bill..it was further specified [etc.]. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 263 This was the first draught of the new covenant. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. Pref. 3 What I wrote in the first draught of this work. 1738 Birch *Milton* in M.'s Wks. I. 3 There are two Draughts of this Letter in his own hand writing. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 7, I prepared a draught of instructions to be given to the delegates. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 31 We have found several rough draughts of the changes which he intended to have made upon the scholium.

† **33.** Something drawn up or devised; a scheme, plan, design, device; a plot; an artifice. β. rarely *draft. Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 101 Richt quietlie..that draucht wes drawin. 1631 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 70 The counsels and draughts of men against the kirk. 1731 Pope *Ep. Burlington* 103 Greatness, with Timon, dwells in such a draught As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. β. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 21 How much this draft of morality .. differs from that of heathen nations in general.

XI. 34. The withdrawing, detachment, or selection of certain persons, animals, or things from a larger body for some special duty or purpose; the party so drawn off or selected; *spec.* in military use. (Now usually Draft, q. v. 2.)

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3888/3 Orders .. for making a considerable Draught out of our Garison, in order to some Expedition. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 245 The several garrisons, from whence Draughts are made for the army. 1780 T. Jefferson *Lett* Writ. 1893 II. 343 We happened to have about 400 draughts raised .. and never called out. 1794 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Draughts*, hazel-rods selected for hurdle-making. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 31 Draughts of labourers were employed in Spain.

35. *Comm.* a. The 'drawing' or withdrawing of money from a stock by means of an order written in due form. (Also Draft, q. v. 3.)

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. iii. 29 Fearing..lest some draught might bee drawen upon them. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 437 To get such draughts made on that bank..that there should be no money current there. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 47 P 3 Payments by Draughts upon our banker. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. III. 338 Replenishing the exchequer by draughts on his new subjects.

b. A formal written order for the payment of money, 'drawn on', or addressed to, a person holding funds available for this purpose. (Now written Draft, q. v. 3 b.)

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Draught*, a bill drawn by a Merchant payable by another on whom it is drawn. 1745 Fielding *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 335, I have sent you a draught on your tutor according to your desires. *a* 1754 — *Ess. Char. Men* Wks. 1762 IV. 358 [He] who relieves his friend in distress by a draught on Aldgate pump. [*Note*] a mercantile phrase for a bad note. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 In common speech such a bill is frequently called a *draught*, but a *bill of exchange* is the more legal as well as mercantile expression. 1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 195 Draughts made payable to the party himself. [1796 — see Draft 3 b.]

XII. 36. The act of drawing forth or out; drawing (as of lots). *rare.*

1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* III. xvi. 264 To take fatidical verses . written .. on little pieces of paper, to put them into a vessel; out of which they drew them, expecting to read their fate in the first draught.

† **37.** *fig.* Extraction, derivation; something derived, an emanation. *Obs.*

1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 76 The synne yᵗ they had of the draught of kynde of our fader Adam and Eve. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. v. (1634) 11 Some say that Bees have part of minde divine, and heavenly draughts.

† **38.** A passage of a writing; an extract. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Esther* Prol., The whiche boc the comun making drawith along hider and thider with the torne draȝtis. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2667 *Hypermnestra*, And seyde, herof a draught, or two. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 373 Extracts and draughts out of those authors.

† **39.** An extract obtained by distillation. (Also *draft*) *Obs.*

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 230 b, To the draft or substance of the hearbs let the proper water be poured.

40. The action of drawing liquor from a vessel; the condition of being ready to be so drawn.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/1 Drawte of . lycoure owte of a weselle. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 234 By this machine, wines, spirits, stout, &c, can be kept on draught.

41. *Cookery.* The entrails of an animal drawn out (cf. Draw *v.* 50). *Obs.* or *dial.*

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 88 Tak the draught of samon and mak it clene and put it in a pot. 1787 Mrs. Maciver in Kitchiner *Cook's Oracle* (1829) 373 Scotch Haggis mince the draught and a pretty large piece of beef very small. 1825–80 Jamieson, *Draucht*, the entrails of a calf or sheep, the pluck.

42. A mild blister or poultice that 'draws'.

1828 Webster, *Draught*..18 A sinapism, a mild vesicatory. (So in later Dicts.)

43. *Masonry, Arch.*, etc. (See quots.)

1859–76 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Draught*, in masonry, a part of the surface of the stone, hewn to the breadth of the chisel on the margin of the stone according to the curved or straight line to which the surface is to be brought. *Ibid.*, In carpentry, when a tenon is to be secured in a mortise by a pin, and the hole in the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than to the cheeks of the mortise, the insertion of the pin *draws* the shoulder of the tenon close to the cheeks of the mortise, and it is said to have a *draught.* 1864 Webster, *Draught*..8 The bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1313 Two chisel draughts are made at one side and the end of the stave something like what in joinery is termed a rebate.

44. *Weaving.* The succession in which the threads of the warp are inserted into the heddles of the loom in order to produce the required pattern; the plan of 'drawing' of a warp (see Draw *v.* 8 b).

1822 A. Peddie (*title*), Linen Manufacturer, Weaver, and Warper's Assistant, with Tables, Drafts, Cordings, etc. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 979 s.v. *Textile Fabrics*, As the operation of introducing the warp into any number of leaves [of heddles] is called drawing a warp, the plan of succession is called the 'draught'. *Ibid.* 982 Fig 1955 represents the draught and cording of a fanciful species of dimity.

XIII. [In sense 46 *withdraught* also occurs, and has been taken by some as the full word whence *draught* has been shortened.]

† **45.** (?) A cesspool, sink, or sewer. *Obs.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 479 Now .. everie privat house hath the awin gutters and sinkes, for voiding of filthie excrementis, quhare before thay had ane commoun draucht. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 126 Our whole body is within as it were a stinking draught or puddle that emptieth it selfe on euery side as it were by sinks and gutters. 1600 Holland *Livy* I. xi. Notes (1609) 1366 The image of this Cloacina was found in a privie or draught, called Maxima. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i 82 Sweet draught: sweet quoth-a? sweet sinke, sweet sure. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* Pref. 12 Some make this Place the Draught of their Houses.

† **46.** A privy: also *draught-house* (see 48). *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 7 Christ sayde all thynges that a man eatethe is sent downe into the draughte awaye. 1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 68/1 This communicacion had he sitting at the draught [1543 Grafton Drafte], a conuenient carpet for such a counsaile. 1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Draught a prevy, *ortraict.* 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. i. 105 Hang them, or stab them, drowne them in a draught. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 501 A draught or Jakes, *latrina: secessus.*

β. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 142 [He] borowed a candell..and serched the drawft and all the chambers on the back side. 1552 Huloet, Draft or Jaques .. *latrina.*

† b. Evacuation. *Obs. rare.*

1659 Macallo *Can. Physick* 6 If in the draught there be found any piece of skin, it signifies the Guts to be ulcerate.

XIV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

47. *attrib.* a. Of beasts: Used for draught or drawing (see 1). β. also *draft.*

1466 *Test. Ebor.* II. 285 A draght ox. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 70 Melch kyne and draught oxen. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 777 Draught-Horses .. for the Artillery and Baggage of the Irish Army. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 141 Draught and carriage-bullocks for the army. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 273 Strengthened with additional draught animals, both horses and bullocks, we commenced the ascent [of the Simplon].

β. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 116 Yoke you like draft-Oxen. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1635/4 Five good Draft-Horses. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* Introd. 17, I purchased five draft-bullocks

b. Of sheep: Drafted or selected from the flock; see Draft *sb.* 7.

c. Of liquor: On draught; drawn or ready to draw from the cask: as *draught ale, beer*, etc.

1893 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 4/7 Whisky will keep, and draft ale will not.

d. Of a document: Drawn up as a preliminary or rough copy. (Commonly Draft, q. v. 7 b.)

1878 Skeat *Stein* II. 293 The document resembles closely . the draught Proclamation. *Ibid.* III. 323 In the form of a draught Act of Federation.

48. *Comb.* a. in sense 1 (pull, traction), as *draught bar, -equalizer, -harness, -pole, -rod, -rope, -spring*; b in other senses, as *draught-phial* (15), *-player, -playing* (22), †*-raker* (46), *-furnace, -regulator* (24). c. Special combs. **Draught-board**, the board on which the game of draughts is played; **draught-box** (see quot.); †**draught-boy** = Draw-boy; †**draught-breadths** *sb. pl.*, ? the traces of a vehicle; †**draught-chamber**, a chamber to withdraw or retire to, a private room; **draught-compasses** *sb. pl.* (see quot.); **draught-dog** = *draught hound*; **draught-engine**, the engine over the shaft of a coal-pit or mine; **draught-hole**, a hole by which air is admitted to a furnace; **draught-hook** (see quots.); †**draught-hound**, a hound used for tracking men or beasts by the scent [see Draw *v* 74]; †**draught house**, a privy (= sense 46); **draught-line**, a line on a ship marking the depth of water she draws; **draught-net**, a net that is drawn for fish; **draught-spring**, a spring inserted between the tug or trace of a draught-animal and the car, wagon, or other load, so as to relieve the strain at starting, etc.; †**draught-vice**, some machine or vehicle for drawing a load; **draught-way**, a way along which something is drawn; a passage for a draught or current of air; †**draught-well**, a draw-well. Also Draught-bridge, etc.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Draft-bar*. 1. A swingle-tree. 2. The bar of a railway-car with which the coupling is immediately connected. 1726 Franklin *Jrnl.* Wks. 1887 I. 104 All this afternoon I spent . at the *draft-board. *a* 1833 Lamb *Last Essays of Elia* (Ainger 218) In. . books which are no books . I reckon court calendars, directories, pocket-books, draught-boards bound and lettered on the back. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Draft-box* . . an air-tight tube by which the water from an elevated wheel is conducted to the tail-race. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2301/4 A Patent . . unto Mr. Joseph Mason, for his new invented Engine, which saves all Weavers the Trouble . . of a *Draft-Boy. 1617 Markham *Caval.* v. 54 The *draught-breadthes or Coach treates, which extend from the breast of the Horse to the bridge-tree of the Coach. 1453 Marg. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 185 I. 250, I have take the mesure in the *draute chamer, ther as ye wold your cofors and cowntewery shuld be sette. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The chambyr abovyn the kechene, with the drawgth chambyr longyng therto, with the esement of the prevy longgyng thereto. 1706 Phillips, **Draught-Compasses*, a sort of Compasses with several moveable Points, to make fine Draughts of Maps, Charts etc. 1656–7 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.* App. 575/2 A couple of whelps of the blood-hound strain to make *draught-dogs. 1884 Symons *Geol. Cornwall* 196 To increase the efficiency of the *draught engine and to reduce the cost of fuel. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Draft-equalizer*, a treble tree; a mode of arranging the whiffletrees when three horses are pulling abreast, so that all possess an equal leverage. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 3 The saied Charlotes, and the *draught harnesses. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 99 Above the sole of the furnace are three rows of *draught holes. 1721 Bailey, *Draught Hooks. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side . called the fore and hind Draught-hooks. . Used for drawing a gun backwards or forwards by men with strong ropes, called Draught ropes. 1843 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc., Show* 2 A neck collar for . . Farm Harness . . has the draft-hook attached, and requires no hames. 1598 Florio, *Bracco*, a beagle, a hound, a spaniell, a blood hound, a *draught hound. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 291 Having their Harbinger, Blood hound or Draught hound in Readiness, they begin the Chace. 1594 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 69 They had . . a goddesse for their *draught-houses. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* x. 27 They brake downe the house of Baal, and made it a draught-house [Coverd. prevy house]. 1884 J. Payne *Tales fr. Arabic* I 18 So thou mayest enter the draught-house. 1893 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 The lower line of such . . figures to coincide with the *draught line denoted thereby. *a* 1631 Drayton *Wks.* IV. 1495 (Jod.) With my *draught-net then I sweep the streaming flood. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 14 Any person who shall shoot or work any seine or draft net for salmon. 1834 Good *Study of Med.* (ed 4) III. 396 The dose of this water . . was a *draught-phial full, and, consequently, about an ounce and a half. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 4/1 The inmates were sitting reading, *draught playing, or otherwise amusing themselves. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 715 The *draft-pole is pivoted to eyes . . attached to the forward face of the main frame. *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 758 Halland shaker, *draught raiker. 1857 Colquhoun *Compl. Oarsman's Guide* 32 (Locks). The *draught rod connects the paddle or sluice with the lever, the rack and winch, or the crowbar [that raises it]. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Draft-rod* (Plow), a rod extending beneath the beam from the clevis to the sheth and taking the strain off the beam. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xvii. iv. 84 [The Egyptian Obelisk] . . beeing layed upon certaine *draught-vices and engines . . was . . brought into the Circus Maximus. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. i. 17 Along this line, hence called the *Diolcus*, or *Draughtway, vessels were often transported from sea to sea. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 257/2 The metal being kept perfectly cool by the increased draughtway. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/1 *Drawte welle, *haurium*.

Draught (draft), *v.* [f. Draught *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To draw off (a party of persons, animals, etc.) from a larger body for some special duty or purpose. (Now commonly Draft, q.v. 1.)

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5193/4 Who was Draughted into Sir John Gibson's Company of Invalid Serjeants. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 664 An order . . for draughting out of the train of artillery . . 130 matrosses. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 12 The commander . . shall draught off an equal number of men . . to supply their places. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xi. 211 The soldiers . . were hastily draughted off to their respective vessels.

2. To make a plan or sketch of; *esp.* to draw a preliminary plan of (something to be constructed); to design. (Sometimes *draft*.)

1828 Webster, *Draft*, to draw the outline, to delineate. 1851 Kipping *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 138 To have a right understanding of draughting sails, geometry ought to be studied. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn* I. *Building of Long Serpent* iii, Drafting That new vessel for King Olaf.

3. To treat with draughts (of medicine), administer draughts to. *rare.* (Cf. *dose* v.)

1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III Wks. 1799 II. 275 Power . . to pill . . draught and poultice, all persons.

4. *Masonry.* To cut a draught upon: see Draught *sb.* 43. (Also Draft, q. v. 3.)

1848 [see *ppl. a.* below]. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/1 They [stones] are draughted all round, but left rough on the outer face.

5. *Weaving.* To draw (the threads of the warp) through the heddles of the loom: = Draw *v.* 8 b.

Hence **Draughted** *ppl. a.*, **Draughting** *vbl. sb.*; esp. = Draught *sb.* 44.

1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 529 The draughting of their children into the Militia. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xx. (1879) 438 The old wall with its large draughted stones. 1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 108 (Cent.) The draughting or entering of the warp threads through the headles. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 218 Draftman's tracing paper . . can be obtained of most dealers in drafting materials.

¶ For other senses, see Draft *v.*

†**Draught-bridge.** *Obs.* = Drawbridge.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 183 Was þer non entre . . Bot a streite kauce, at þe end a drauht brigge. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1952 Þe 3eates were þanne sone y-schet, & þe drazt-brige vp y-drawe. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784/18 *Hoc superfossorium*, a drawtebryge. *c* 1543 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 78 William Clebe . . hath made . . at your Tour of London . . a new draght brygge.

Draughtman (dra·ftmăn). *rare.*

1. = Draughtsman; esp. in sense 4.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* I. iv, Lavinia, rising to the surface with the last draughtman rescued. 1891 E. A. Tilfett *St George Tombland, Norwich* 36 A bone draughtman, of the type used by the early Norsemen.

†**2.** *nonce-use*, in *morning's draught-man* = a man who indulges in a morning's draught (of liquor); a tippler. *Obs.*

1710 *Tatler* No. 241 P 2 That the wholesome Restorative above-mentioned [Water-gruel] may be given in Tavern Kitchens to all the Mornings Draught-Men . . when they call for Wine before Noon. [In some later edd. printed *morning draughtsmen*, and so quoted by Latham, etc.]

Hence **Draughtmanship** = Draughtsmanship.

1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 648 The artist has rendered the pathos of his subject with perfect skill in draughtmanship and modelling. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 179 As old as the infancy of draughtmanship.

Draughtsman (dra·fts-măn). Pl. **-men**. See also Draftsman. [f. *draught's*, genitive of Draught *sb.* + Man.]

1. One whose profession is to make drawings, plans, or sketches; a man employed or skilled in drawing or designing.

1663 [see Draftsman 1]. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 59 One of the best draughtsmen of our time. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* iii. 41 The drawings were executed by Mr. H. S. Smith, the . . draughtsman of the Survey. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 345 Though he was no draughtsman, he was the author of a large portfolio of portraits.

2. One who draws up, or makes a draft of, a writing or document; one whose office it is to draw up legal or official documents. Now more usually Draftsman, q.v. 2.

1759 [see Draftsman 2]. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 40 The laws of which I was myself the mover and draughtsman. 1878 Seelye *Stein* I. 457 Jurist and parliamentary draughtsman. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 762/1 The actual draughtsman of the Report.

3. A man employed in drawing or pulling something. *rare.* Also *draftsman.*

1795 A. Anderson *Narr. China* in Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) II. 509 Fastening one rope to the mast . . the draftsmen take the rope on shore along with them.

4. One of the 'men' or pieces used in the game of Draughts; also Draughtman, q. v. 1.

1894 'Chequerist' (R. A. Williams) *How to play Draughts well* 8 The writer recommends the 'Royal' Draughtsmen of the British Chess Company, as retaining the upper man when a King is made.

Draughtsmanship. Also Draftsman-. [f. prec. + -ship.] The function, quality, or art of a draughtsman; skill in draughting or drawing.

1846 Worcester cites Sir J. Herschel. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 54 Turning the boy's perspective, geometry, and architectural draughtsmanship to some account. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 730/2 In all, good, sound draughtsmanship prevails. 1886 Dicey *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* (ed 2) 225 Hesitations of statesmanship betrayed themselves in blunders of draughtsmanship.

Drau·ghtswoman. [as Draughtsman.] A woman employed or skilled in drawing.

1845 *Lond. Jrnl.* I. 191 [They] are likely to become bold landscape draughtswomen. 1881 Mrs E. J. Worboise *Sissie* xli, She is a very fair draughtswoman.

Drau·ght-tree. ? *Obs.* The pole of a wagon or other vehicle, to which the drawing gear is attached.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Le Limon d'vn chariot* . . the beame whereon the iron hangeth in a Waine, the draught tree of a wagon, coache, or carte. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 358 His draught-tree fell to earth, and him the toss'd up chariot threw Down to the earth. 1789 Madan tr. *Persius* (1795) 130 *note*, *Temo* signifies the beam of a wain, or the draught-tree whereon the yoke hangeth. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 109 Carts . . [having] a very thick axle-tree, upon which is fixed a stout planking or platform, that terminates in a draught-tree for steerage and yoking the cattle to.

Draughty (dra·fti), *a.* [f. Draught *sb.* + -y 1.]

1. Abounding in draughts or currents of air.

1846 Mrs. Marsh *Emilia Wyndham* (L.), In this draughty comfortless room I waited. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 123 A filmy shade that flutters and flickers in the draughty breeze.

2. Designing, artful, crafty: see Draught 33. *Sc.*

1822 Galt *Steam-Boat* 189 (Jam.), I could discern that the flunkies were draughty fellows. 1823 - *R. Gilhaize* I. 162 (Jam.) I'll be plain wi' you, said my grandfather to this draughty speech. 1829 Hogg *Sheph. Cal.* I. 233 Ye're a cunning draughty man.

†**3.** [Perhaps an alteration of the equivocal adj. Drafty.] Rubbishy; filthy. *Obs. rare.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 251 The filth that falleth from so many draughty inuentions as daily swarme in our printing house.

Hence **Drau·ghtiness**, draughty condition.

1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., It might prove an undesirable habitation for invalids on account of its draughtiness.

Drauk, obs. form of Drawk *sb.* and *v.*

Draunt, var. of Drant.

Drave (drēiv). *Sc.* [northern form of Drove:—OE. *drāf.*] A fishing expedition in which several men take part, each supplying a net and receiving a share of the profits made. Later, A haul (of fish); also, a shoal.

1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 202 Artificers, Day-labourers, and Farmers Servants that live near the Coast . . make it a Condition with their Masters, to be allowed the Drave to themselves. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 18 An Adventure of this Kind is called a *Drave* . . two or three Fishermen associate five or six Landmen, for there are commonly eight or nine Men to a Boat. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Fifesh.* IX. 445 (Jam.) The Drave, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail. 1854 *Phemie Millar* I. 224 Phemie loved the stir and excitement of the great herring drave.

Drave, obs. or arch. pa. t. of Drive *v.*

†**Dra·vel**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **dravil, drevil, drefle.** [Matzner suggests connexion with ON. *drafa* to talk indistinctly, *draft* tattle.] *intr.* To sleep unsoundly, have troubled sleep; ? to talk in one's sleep.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1750 In dreȝ droupyng of dreme draueled þat noble. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 1 Of dreflìng [*ed.* 1553 dreuilling] and dremis quhat dow it to endyt? *Ibid.* X. xi. 96 Quhen mennis myndis oft in dravilling gronis. *Ibid.* XII. xiv. 52 Quhen langsum dravillyng [*ed.* 1553 dreuillyng] on the onsound sleip Our ene oursettis.

Dravel, obs. form of Drivel.

Dravick: see Drawk *sb.*

Draw (drǫ), *v.* Pa. t. **drew** (drū); pa. pple. **drawn** (drǫn). Forms: see below. [A Common Teut. strong vb. of 6th ablaut series: OE. *dragan, dróg* (*dróh*), *dragen* = OS. *dragan*, OHG. *tragen*, ON. *draga*, Goth. (*ga*)*dragan*: only in OE. and ON. with the sense 'draw, pull'; in the other langs. with that of 'carry, bear'.

On account of the phonetic development of original *g* in English, the modern conjugation deviates much from the normal type (as in *shake, shook, shaken*); the *g* of the present stem having passed through the labialized guttural spirant (γ̯ʷ), to (w), *drag-, draȝ-, drauȝ-, drawȝ-, drawh-, draw-*. The same happened in ME. in the pa. t, where *dróg, dróh*, became *droȝ, drouȝ, drowȝ, drowh, drough, drow*; but this was supplanted in 14–15th c. by *drew*, app. by assimilation to the originally reduplicated verbs of the series *blow, blew, blown*, and prob. first in the northern dialect, where these verbs retained their original *-dw* (*blaw, blew, blawen*; so *draw, drew, drawen*). (Through the modern pronunciation of *ew*, after *r*, as (ū), *drew* is now pronounced as the historical *drough* would have been, if it had survived.) In OE. the 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind. had umlaut, *drægst, drægst*,

drægþ. This was probably the origin of the by-form *dray-* of the present stem: see A. 1 β. (A weak pa. t. and pple. **drawed** is occasional from 16th c., and freq. in illiterate speech.)]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Present stem.* α. 1 **dræ3-**, 2–4 **dræ3-**, (**draoh-**), 3 **dræ3h-**, **drah-**, 3–5 **drau3-**, 4–5 **drauh-**, **dragh-**, 5 **draw3-**, (4–6 **drau-**), 3– **draw-**.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvi. (1871) 431 Hit mon dræ3þ. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 699 (Gr.) Ongon .. dra3an. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 And swo dra3en hem to hire. *Ibid.* 149 Louerd drah me after þe. *Ibid.* 258 Louerd drau3 us neor þe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15394 To dra3henn hemm till hellegrund. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1991 Þe opre walden drahen hit. *c* 1275 LAY. 1338 Seyles [to] drawe to toppe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21264 (Cott.) Four ar þai .. þat draues [*v. rr.* draghis, draus, drawe] þe wain. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1031 Þere he dra3ez hym on-dry3e. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 190 Oure cart shal he drawe. 1540 *Ludlow Chamb. Acc.* (Camden) 3 To draue the clothe. 1558 HULOET, Draw as a paynter doth.

β. 3 **dreih-**, **drei-**, **drey-**, **drai-**, 5–6 **dray-**.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Elewsius..het..dreihen [*v. r.* dreaien] hire into darc hus. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2237 Giltelese, leaden And dreien to deaðe. *c* 1275 *Pains of Hell* 89 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 And dreyeþ heom in-to a wel. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 49 When his tyme begynnys to day, I rede no man fro hym dray. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* ix. (1539) 13 To dray any water like a pompe.

2. *Past tense.* α. 1 **dróʒ, dróh**, 2–4 **droʒ, droʒh, droh** (3 **drohh**), 3–4 **drou**, 3–5 **drow**, 4–5 **drogh, drouʒ, drowʒ, drowgh, drowh, drough** (**drooh, droow, dro**).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xxi. 11 Simon Petrus..droʒ þæt nett on eorðe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8704 Horrs off fir itt droȝhenn. *Ibid.* 11907 He drohh þær forþ þe bokess lare. *Ibid.* 14675 Abraham..droh hiss sword. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 Vor hore uorlorennesse þet drowen him to deaðe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3909 Dis water him on-sunder droʒ. *c* 1275 LAY. 16058 Þou drohe to þe vncouþe leode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4387 (Cott.) Sco drou [*v. r.* droghe] his mantel. *Ibid.* 24056 (Edin.) Þat þi son þar droch in place. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer* xxxi. 3 Y rewende droȝ thee. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 106 He that droow me out of the wombe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5290 And dro hym fro dethe. *Ibid.* 6207 Two dromondarys drowe hit. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. lviii. (1869) 171, I .drowh my bordoun to me. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vi. 12 Wolues.. al to drow hym. *c* 1500 *Merry Jest Mylner Abyngton* 239 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 109 At that worde the clarke loughe, And by the voice to her he drough.

¶ In the following either a scribal error for *droge*, or confused with pa. t. of DREE *v.*

a 1400 50 *Alexander* 3629 Cursoures þaim dreȝe. *Ibid.* 5554 Þai dreȝe him vp to þe drye.

β. 4– **drew** (4 *Sc.* **drewoh**, 5 **drw**, 5–6 **drewe, dreue, droe**).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1299 Riche sail þai drewe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 170 þey drowȝ to dynerward, as it drew to noon. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* v. 23 The wounde that drue hym toward to dethe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 352 Than the barons dreue towarde London. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 24 They drewe together. *Ibid.* 155 He drue more and more of his people into the Citie. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 176 And with thy scornes drew'st Riuers from his eyes.

γ. **drawed.**

1629 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 134 There was no..abuse which drawed not after it [etc.]. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* X. Characters 204/1 [He] wire-drawed the books of Moses into a complete system of natural philosophy.

3. *Pa. pple.* 1 **dræzen**, 2–3 **dræzen**, 4–5 **draghen, drauen** (4 **drauhen, dragh(e**, 4–6 **draun(e, drawen** (4–5 **-in, -yn, ydrawe, drawe, draw**), 6– **ydrawne**, 6–7 **drawne**, 7– **drawn.**

1127 *O. E. Chron.*, Eall þæt þa beon dræzen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 13 Dis song is dræzen on Engleis speche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20061 (Edin.) In oþir inglis was it drawin [*v. rr.* draun, drawen]. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4499 Toward Inglond is Gij y-drawe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 Drauhen ouer þe gate. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 8 Þai ere draghen aboute. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 70 The noble folke were to the toune ydrawe. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ix. 50 To be drawe oute of himself. *c* 1550 *Lucrece & Euryalus, Envoy*, Thys boke in Englysh drawe was. 1582 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 273 It shalbe drawen with horses. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 110 They had drawn their curtains.

β. 3 **dreien**, 4 **drayn, drain**, 5 **dreyn.**

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1575 Wiþ his sword al drain. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 665 When the lordys were drawin [*rimes* leyn, aȝeyne].

γ. Weak forms.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6828 Thai were abrod y-dreyght. 1580 T. WILSON *Logike* 58 b, Now, that we have drawed [*ed.* 1567 drawen] these wordes..so farre.

B. Signification.

General scheme of arrangement:—

I. Of traction (* Generally. ** In specific applications. *** With specific objects. **** In transferred and figurative applications). II. Of attraction, drawing in or together. III. Of extraction, withdrawal, removal (* With that which is taken as the object. ** With that from which the contents are taken as the object). IV. Of tension, extension, protraction. V. Of delineation or construction by drawing (* To draw a line, figure, formal document, comparison. ** To draw a bill or demand note). VI. *refl.* and *intr.* Of motion, moving oneself. VII. In combination with adverbs (e. g. *draw out*).

I. Of simple traction. * *In the general sense.* (The most general word for this; other words, partly synonymous, as *drag*, *haul*, *trail*, *tug*, imply drawing in a particular manner or with special force.)

1. *trans.* To cause (anything) to move toward oneself by the application of force; to pull.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xxi. 11 Astag Simon Petrus and drog þæt nett on eorðe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15394 To dra3henn hemm till hellegrund. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2566 The Babyloynes of his hors him drowe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 140 By drawing threads out of the leaves. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 93 Draw your Sight-Vane a little lower down. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 165 Canoas ..will not last long, especially if not drawn ashore often and tarred. *Ibid.* xiv. 380 It comes off by only drawing the Cane thro your hand. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 16 A Shark came up to him, and drew him under Water. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 163 P 1 He drew a Paper of Verses out of his Pocket. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 21 May, I . drew my hat over my face. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 255 The buckle of my belt was never disturbed, except to draw it tighter, when I was pinched with hunger. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 Drawing her father aside for an instant. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 72 To draw the pen across six hundred lines.

b. *absol.*

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 105 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Hi schoue and droȝe al þat hi miȝte. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II (1711) 131 The Rope of its own accord doth pull or draw very hard .. two such Ropes draw as much as a Man's Strength.

c. *refl.* (with adverbial or other complement). (See also *draw up*, 89 b.)

1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* I, Mrs. Winthrop drew herself together. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. vii. 141 Wilfrid..drew himself erect. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 138/1 Ermyntrude drew herself to her full stature.

d. *intr.* for *passive.* To be drawn, or to admit of being drawn. *spec.* in *Founding*, etc. = DELIVER *v.*[1] 12.

1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I. iv. 17 Thy Balance will not draw; thy Balance will not downe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ii. 17 The Line in drawing after him chanc'd to kink, or grow entangled. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 179 That the String may draw tight upon the Work. 1886 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* I. x. 299 The rope drew taut and parted in the middle.

2. To pull (anything) after one; to move (a thing) along by traction. Specifically used of a beast of draught pulling a vehicle, a plough, etc.

c 1200 [see A. 2 α]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11654 (Göttt.) A waine ..þat drauen was wid oxen tuin. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 18 Haling or drawing any such Trow, Boat, or Vessel. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears Fancie* iv. (Arb.) 180 In her Coach ydrawne with siluer Doues. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 54 They..drew after them stones, earth, timber. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind* 263 We drew their Vessel along after us. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* 180 The Egyptians and the Hittites possessed war chariots drawn by horses. *Mod.* A locomotive drawing a long train of wagons.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* esp. of beasts of draught; also *fig.* in phr. *to draw together*, or *in one line* = to 'pull together', agree (*obs.*); also *to draw with* = to be in like case with (quot. 1604).

1526 TINDALE *Phil* ii. 2 That ye drawe one waye being of one accorde. 1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 215 Drawe only after his lyne. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 We drew both in one line. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*. 65 b, An Antlop drawyng in an horse mill. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 68 Thinke euery bearded fellow that's but yoak'd May draw with you. 1686 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2147/4 These three [horses] have all drawn. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Does she draw kindly with the Captain? 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 171 The horses draw abreast.

c. *intr.* for *passive.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 141 He..puts on a white shirt that drawes on the ground, like persons doing penance with us. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 415/2 The Irish outside cars..draw lighter than an ordinary English cart.

3. *transf.* a. With the load as object: To convey or carry in a vehicle; to cart; to haul.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/185 Huy drowen þat bodi so mildeliche. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 275 To drawe a-feld my donge. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 153 Two strengthless doves will draw me through the sky. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 49 Where the gardener Robin..Drew me to school..Delighted with my bauble coach. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 282 The farmers generally draw the hay and coals for the cottagers.

b. With the beast as obj.: To employ in drawing, use for draught. ? Only in *pa. pple.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1423/4 One brown bay Gelding.. trots all, and hath been much drawn. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 5996/10 A grey Nag, used to be drawn.

c. *absol.* Of hawks: see quot.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij, We shall say that hawkys doon draw when they bere tymbering to their nestes, and nott they beld, ne make ther nestes.

** *In specific applications.*

4. To drag (a criminal) at a horse's tail, or on a hurdle or the like, to the place of execution; formerly a legal punishment of high treason.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 First was he drawen for his felonie, and as a þefe þan slawen, on galwes hanged hie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1970 To be..drawen as a dog and to dethe broght. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 287 [Serle was] condempned to be drawe thorow oute the good townes of Ynglond, and aftir to be hangen and quartered at London. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 288 Juged to be leyd on an hurdel and than to be drawe thurgh the cyte of london to Tiborne. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 47 After the fassyon of treytours to be drawen, hanged and quartred. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 18 Whane they ware drawne they had ther pardone all and their lyffes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 191 Because he came of the bloud royall. he was not drawne, but was set upon an horse, and so brought to the place of execution, and there hanged. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1830) IV. vi. 92 That the offender [in cases of high treason] be drawn to the gallows, and not be carried or walk. 1890 T. COOPER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 4/1 [Garnett] was sentenced to be drawn, hanged, disembowelled, and quartered.

†**5.** To pull or tear *in pieces, asunder.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9060 (Göttt.), I war worthi wid hors be drauin. *c* 1400 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 173 He seyd, the howndes schuld the flesch drawe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 96 Reynawde. made Hernyer to be bounde hys foure membres..to foure horses taylles, and soo he was drawnen all quyck, and quartered in foure peces. 1530 PALSGR. 349 They had rather suffre their lymmes to be drawen in peces. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II 902 He was condemned to be drawn asunder by Horses. 1700 *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 276 To be drawn in pieces with Elephants.

6. To contract, cause to shrink; to pull out of shape or out of place, to distort.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Þe crampe .in þe which sijknes cordis and þe senewis weren drawen to her bigynnynge. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1074 So þat þe synnes in his ham..was drawen samen. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 82 His mouth was so drawn awry, that 'twas hideous to behold. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, She draws her mouth till it..resembles the aperture of a poor's-box. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 114 With all their foreheads drawn in Roman scowls. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 357 The face smiling, but drawn and fixed. 1892 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 279/1 Artificial teeth..are apt to draw the mouth.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To contract, shrink.

1530 PALSGR. 527 His skynne draweth togyther lyke burned lether. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 34, I haue not yet found certainly, that the Water it selfe will shrinke or draw into lesse Roome. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 157 Her dark brows draw together over her black eyes.

†**7.** *trans.* To bring together by sewing (edges of a rent, etc.); to mend (a rent); cf. also *draw up*, 89 c, and FINE-DRAW. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 242 Haue they not a drawer..to drawe & seame up the holes so cunningly, that it shall neuer be espied? 1611 COTGR., *Rentraire*, also, to draw, dearne, or sow vp a rent in a garment. *Ibid.*, *Rentraicture*..also, a drawing of rent cloth; a dearning.

*** *With specific objects.*

8. *trans.* To pull up (a sail, a drawbridge), pull out (a bolt, an organ-stop), haul in (a net), etc.

c 1275 LAY. 1339 Brutus hepte handli cables, seyles drawe to toppe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1561 *Hypsip.*, And drough his sayille and saugh hir neuer mo. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 326 The gate was shut and the bridge drawen. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 27 The bridge of mercy will ere long be drawn. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xvii 318 He then drew the bolt, the door was opened. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 584/2 If we .draw all the so-called 'stops' [of a great organ]. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* June 120 The net is drawn.

b. *Weaving.* To insert the threads of (the warp) into the heddles in the proper order.

1875 [see DRAUGHT sb. 44].

9. To pull back the string of (a bow) in order to bend it so as to shoot; to bend (a bow). Also, to pull back (the arrow) on the string. Also *absol.*

To draw the long bow: see BOW[1] 4 c; also LONG BOW.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4379 Archers drowe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 2 (Harl. MS.) Þe knyȝt sawe him begynne forto drawe his bowe. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 19 The Englishmen yt might eyther stand or drawe a bowe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 339 Draw Archers, draw your Arrowes to the head. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xxii. 34 A certaine man drew a bow at a venture. 1766–82 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lvi, Exercised. to draw the bow. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 173 He drew with ease as strong a bow as was borne by any yeoman of his guard.

¶ *To draw a head*: to take aim with a gun or rifle: see HEAD *sb.* 5 d.

10. *To draw bit, bridle, rein*: to pull the reins in order to stop or check the horse; to stop, halt, 'pull up'; also *fig.*

1664, 1782 [see BIT *sb.*[1] 8 d]. *a* 1690 LD. SOMERVILLE *Mem. Somervilles* (1815) II. 349 He..never drew bridle untill he came the lenth of Leads. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 55 Surrey..rode, without drawing bridle, to Berwick. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech Folkestone*, Scarcely drawing bit. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 51/2 Karolus drew rein in the square.

11. To pull (a curtain, veil, cloth, etc.) over something so as to cover or conceal it, or aside or off from it so as to disclose it. Also *fig.* (See also CURTAIN *sb.*[1] 1 b, VEIL *sb.*)

c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 74 Over his heyd he drw his hode. 1509 etc. [see CURTAIN *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. xxv. 36 When the curtens were drawne, all the people might see it. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 36 And sable stole of cyprus lawn, Over thy decent shoulders drawn. 1702 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 90 Satyr, be kind and draw a silent Veil. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, In a room with all the window-curtains drawn. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 307 Let us draw a veil over this dismal spectacle. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 167 The sun had gone down, but the blinds had not been drawn.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* = *passive.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 240 P 3 Getting into one of the Side-boxes on the Stage before the Curtain drew. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* July 38, I remember a carriage..with curtains that drew in front of it.

12. *To draw the cloth*: to withdraw or remove the table-cloth after a meal; to 'clear away'. (Now *rare* or *arch.*) † Also, in same sense, *to draw the board* or *table* (*obs.*).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 706 Cloþ and bord was drain [*rimes*

bayn, fayn, etc.]. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4623 Aftyr mete the cloth was drawe. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 289 Let hem abyde tyl þe bord be drawe. *a* 1791 Grose *Olio* (1796) 111 Come here, Wolley, and draw the table. 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xx, When the tables were drawn. 18.. Thackeray *Haggarty's Wife* (1892) 489 When the cloth was drawn.. he would retire to his own apartments. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 197 The cloth had been drawn, as the reporters write of public dinners. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 192/2 People don't even 'draw cloths' any more.

13. Of a ship or boat: To displace (so much depth of water); to sink to a specified depth in floating. [So F. *tirer tant d'eau, seize pieds d'eau*, etc. It is not clear what the original notion is here.]

1555 Eden *Decades* 7 The smauler vesselles which drewe no great depthe entered. 1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 26 She drawes but xj foot water. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xi 54 The Ships that drawes most water are commonly the most wholsome. 1634-5 Bekketon *Trav.* (1844) 5 Two feet more water than the ship drew. 1782 W. Gilpin *Wye* (1789) 59 Our barge drawing too much water to pass the shallows. 1826 *Examiner* 289/1 A boat drawing six inches water. 1892 *Blackw. Mag* CLI. 321/2 Steamers for the Zambesi..should not draw over 18 inches.

fig. 1601 Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 319 You may easily sound what depth of wits they draw.

absol. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii 277 Light Botes may saile swift, though greater bulkes draw deepe.

† **b.** Of the sea or river. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 132 There be certaine trenches or channels in it that draw deepe water, wherein they may without danger saile.

14. In *Cricket*, To divert (the ball) to the 'on' side of the wicket by a slight turn of the bat. In *Golf*, To drive (the ball) widely to the left hand.

1857 *Chambers's Information* II. 690 (Cricket) The proper balls to *draw* are those which are pitched somewhat short ..and come up rather within the line of your leg-stump. *Ibid.* 696/2 (Golf) *Draw*, to drive wildly to the left. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii. (1880) 352. 1893 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 8 Apr. 456/3 Let him draw the ball or heel it, and the chances are he will drop into a lakelet.

15. *Billiards.* To cause (a ball) to recoil as if pulled back, after striking another ball.

**** *In transferred and figurative applications.*

16. *trans.* To cause to come, move, or go (from or to some place, position, or condition); to lead, bring, take, convey, put. Also *fig.* e.g. *to draw into example, precedent, comparison, consequence, practice, allowance*, etc. *Obs.* (exc. as associated with other senses). † *To draw to death* (also *of* (=from) *life*): to put to death (*obs.*).

c 1200 Ormin 10392 Ne nohht ne draȝhe ice upponn me To beon bridgume. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 4 Derfliche [he] droh ham to deaðe *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3806 And .iiii. score of liue draȝen. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 698 Lorde þy seruaunt draȝ neuer to dome. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 628 He in bowrch hys landis drewch. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Parl. T.* P 165 To drawen in-to memorie þe goode werkes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 17 Than the luges drough hem apart, and cleped these other wemen. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* v. 23 The wounde that drue hym toward to dethe. *c* 1591 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 Grosse practises to drawe the wealth of the land into his treasurie. 1608 Hieron *Defence* III. 73 Kneeling..was not drawne into allowance and practise in the Church. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 90 Hee alters his intent, and drawes his forces against Rantas. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 22 He hastened to draw him from the seductions of the garden.

† **17.** To construct (a ditch, canal, wall, etc.) from one point to another; to 'lead'. (L. *ducere*.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11160 With dykes so depe draghen a-boute. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 89 A navigable ditch or cut, drawne out of the Nile. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 377 From this Lake they draw a Channell that sets certain Leather-Engines at worke. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 From the first Point a Curtain is drawn with a Parapet. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 26 A navigable canal has been drawn lately from Kiel..to the river Eyder.

† **18.** *Cookery.* To pass through a strainer; to bring to proper consistence (cf. *draw up*, 89 d). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Drauȝe hom thorowghe a streynour clene. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Draw þe same brothe thorwe a straynoure. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 39 Draw it and do it in a pott. *a* 1550 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. x. 227 Drawe the pulpe of them thorough a strayner.

† **19.** To render into another language or style of writing; to translate. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 13 Ut of latin ðis song is draȝen on engleis speche. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 32 Intil englishe þus I draw hit. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 I haue drawen youre legende and all youre seruyce in to Englyshe. *a* 1547 Surrey (*title*) The fourth Boke of Virgill..translated into Englishe, and drawen into straunge metre. 1569 Fenton (*title*) A Discourse of Ciuile warres ..in Fraunce, drawne into Englishe.

† **20.** To bear, endure, suffer, undergo. *Obs.* (App. confused with Dree.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 49 Oþe pine ant te deð þat he droh for mon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1914 Teonen and tintreohen þe alle meast derue þat eni deadlich flesch Mahe drehen and drahen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16989 (Cott.) Þe pine he for me drou [*Gött.* dregh].

† **21.** *fig.* **a.** To adduce, bring forward, appeal to for confirmation (see also *draw forth*, 81 b). **b.** To assign, attribute. **c.** To turn aside to a purpose, pervert, wrest. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14651 (Cott) Him drau i me to mi warand. 1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen.* 177 Paul draweth the same to all mortal men in all ages. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 173 If we cannot draw it to one of these, then we think it fortune. 1608 Earle *Microcosm., Lascivious Man* (Arb.) 95 Whatsoeuer you speak, he will draw to bawdry. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Apol., Passages, which prejudiced or ignorant readers have drawn by great force to hint at ill meanings.

† **22.** *Arith.* To add (*to, together*); to subtract (*out of*); to multiply (*into, in*). *Obs.*

c 1425 *Craft of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 9 Draw a out of 4, þan leues 2. *Ibid.* 18 Draw þat 1 to 6 .. & þat 1 & þat 6 togedur wel be 7. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. xxxv. Schol., Draw 3 into 4, there will be produced 12. 1709-29 V. Mandey *Syst. Math., Arith.* 13 Two Numbers given, to multiply one by the other, or to draw one into the other. 1811 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 291 The fluxion of.. the continual product of four .. quantities .. consisting of the fluxion of each quantity, drawn into the products of the other three.

II. Of attraction, drawing in or together.

23. To take in (air, etc.) into the lungs; to breathe, inhale; to cause (a draught) to enter, e.g. into a chimney or bellows. See also *draw in*, 82 c.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1780 Unnethe he might draw his blast. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 199 He na mocht His aynd bot with gret panys draw. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 17 He drough his breth lyke as one sholde haue deyde. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Life* (1553) D viij b, Great heate in the brest.. is quenched in drawing colde ayre. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 126 [Sheep] Swoln with wind and the rank mist they draw, Rot inwardly. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 271 The Male-stream-well..of Norway..draws water into it during the flood .with such an avarous indraught. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 3 Alciphron..stopped to draw breath and recover himself. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxii, I ne'er before..Have ever drawn your mountain air. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 223 Mellish drew a deep breath.

b. *absol.* To take a draught (of liquor).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 348 They had their cup-quarrels, striving who should draw deepest.

24. *absol.* or *intr.* To produce or admit of a draught or current of air; said of a chimney, also of a tobacco-pipe or cigar.

1758 A. Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* i. 269 Some chimney that draws well. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxvii, The fire does not draw well. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* 100 His pipe requiring to be prodded to make it draw.

25. To attract by physical force, as a magnet; to contract, become covered or affected with (rust, heat, etc.: also *fig.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Vor ne beo neuer so briht gold .. ne stel, þet hit ne schal drawen rust of on þet is irusted. *c* 1315 Shorham 70 So drawyth hy affinite Wyth alle thyne sibbe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 Bete þe lyme. til þou drawe blood þerto. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 Bras draweth soone ruste. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cix. 371 The Adamant drew so sore the Iron. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 70 b, Jeat and Amber draw hayres, chaffe, and like light matter, but being before chafed. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV 138 The Points of the Needle.. are subject to be drawn aside by the Guns 1880 E. Kirke *Garfield* 25 As the rod draws the electricity from the air.

26. *fig.* To attract by moral force, persuasion, inclination, etc.; to induce to come (to a place); to attract by sympathy (to a person); to convert to one's party or interest; to lead, entice, allure, turn (*to, into*, or *from* a course, condition, etc.). (See also *draw in, on, off*, in VII.) **a.** a person.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 To draȝe lechurs to ham. *c* 1200 Ormin 10115 Her droh Johan Bapptisste wel þe leode wiþþ hiss lare. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14039 He ..þy wif til hys hore hab drawe. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 138 Grace drawiþ to god and to vertues. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 98 I was drawn and allured thereunto through the. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* A vj b, [They] have..hanged their bills up to drawe customers. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. 59 The people are drawne to their churches more for the delight of the musick. 1781 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* June, He endeavoured to draw him into telling the tale. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, It is wonderful, though, how you feel drawn to a man who feeds you well.

b. the mind, desires, eyes, attention, etc.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 For to drahen his luue toward hire. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 Þe synne of þe heldar man drawiþ.. þe hertis of þe 3ungar in to deþ. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 358 They drawe the mindes of the people into an admiration. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 308 His look Drew audience and attention still as Night. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 15 P 5 To draw the Eyes of the World upon her. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 95 My attention being drawn to the spot, I saw an animal. 1884 L. J. Jennings in *Croker Papers* I. vi. 154 A great bereavement .. drew his mind from public affairs.

27. *absol.* To exercise allurement or attractive force; to prove an attraction; to attract crowds.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 94 Such..as draw unto mischiefe. 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 117 All draws towards liberty and joy. 1708 Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 190 Example draws, when Precept fails. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 375 Mr. Emerson always draws. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 703 Lord Randolph Churchill .. is sure to 'draw' enormously wherever he goes.

28. To influence in a desired direction, induce (*to do* something). (See also *draw on*, 86 c.)

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 205 The Spencers had so drawne the king to doe and consent to whatsoever they required. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 13 I say not this..to draw you to desire me for your wife. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 472 Ahaz his sottish Conquerour, whom he drew Gods Altar to disparage. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* xiii. 231 When I am drawn to attend more to the Singer than to what is Sung. 1892 *Argosy* May 359 When he had drawn me to love him.

29. To bring together, gather, collect, assemble. *Obs.* exc. as associated with other senses.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 143 Into the marches of Wales, where they drewe to them great power. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 118 That such an Army could be drawne in France. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 63 An Army of about 1600 Men was drawn together.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To come together, gather, collect, assemble (*about, around, to* some centre).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15911 (Cott.) Mani drou a-bote þat fire. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 964 All his frendus..drowyn aboute hym theke and fast. 1538 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 83 The great resorte of people that drue to his sermons. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Our desolate party drew round it. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 27/2 The whole party drew round the table.

30. To bring about as a result, cause to follow as a consequence, entail, induce, bring on. (See also *draw in*, 82 e, *draw on*, 86 b.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26649 (Fairf.) A synne or twa vnbete þai dragh ay ma & ma. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 7 The proverbe sayth, tareynge draweth and ieopardeth perell. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 35 Any default or laches..either in accepting the freehold, or in accepting the interest that drawes the freehold. 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. ii. 392 This act drew after it important consequences.

31. To cause to fall or come *upon*; to bring (evil, calamity, etc.) *upon*. (See *draw down*, 80 b.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 18729 (Fairf.) Ful grete veniaunce is on him draw. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Rash man* (Arb.) 96 The occasion [that] drew this mischiefe vpon him. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 113 Which drew the Forces of the Sultan his Master upon him. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 126 He drew upon Himself, immediately, that Swarm of Enemies. 1823 *Examiner* 65/2 They are drawing on themselves their own ruin. 1860 T. Martin *Horace* 29 Rage drew on Thyestes the vengeance of heaven.

III. Of extraction, withdrawal, removal.

* *With that which is taken as the object.*

32. *trans.* To pull out, take out, extract (*e.g.* a cork from a bottle, a tooth from the jaw, a charge from a gun, a nail, screw, etc. from what it is fixed in, bread from an oven, stone from a quarry, a root, pole, young plants, stumps at cricket, etc. from the ground, a card from the pack). See also *draw out*, 87 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 996 (Cott.) Adam .. was wroght at vndern tide, At middai eue draun of his side. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) ix. 100 Men make drawe the braunches þere of, and beren hem to ben grafted at Babiloyne. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 98 This peny father drue his purse apase. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 46 The other Country-fellow, that was, drawing his Cards. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 255 Some in drawing of Stone make use of Gun-powder. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxi. (1737) 95 The Batch .. in the Oven was to be drawn. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 34 P 5 To cut off Legs, as well as draw Teeth. 1752 *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1573) 402/2 Having drawn the shot of the loaded piece. 1828 *Examiner* 658/1 He would have drawn the cork. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 387 A poor crop of turnips..one half of which was drawn, and the other eaten off by sheep. 1850 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* 40 The time for drawing the stumps depends..upon pre-arrangements. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 156 (Besique) When a player draws two cards instead of one, he intimates the fact at once. *Mod.* That onion bed is fit for drawing [=thinning].

absol. (*Cards.*) 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 154 (Besique) The winner of a trick is the first to draw from the pack. 1892 *Field* 28 Nov. 842/3 The dealer can only draw from the stock.

33. To pull out or extract (a sword or other weapon) from the sheath, etc., for fight or attack.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile his swerd drazen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7764 (Cott.) Þou dragh þi suerd and sla me her. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1575 Ysoude to tristrem 3ode Wiþ his swerd al drain. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 27 The barons..drewe alle theyr swerdes. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 191 Every man draw his knife. 1678 J. Phillips *Tavernier's Trav., India* III. xxiv. 202 The Java Lords .. Drawing their poyson'd Daggers, cry'd a Mocca upon the English, killing a great number of them. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* v. x, You may draw your fox if you please, sir. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 351 They had obliged him to draw the Sword. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. xiii, Are you going to draw a sword upon your friend in your own house?

b. *absol.* (*sc.* the sword.)

1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 69 Draw, if you be men. 1608 J. Rous *Diary* (Camden) 27 The Captaines..drewe upon the saylers with greate fury. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiv, We fired our pistols..and then drew. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 306 It is but ill fighting and base fence to draw upon a foe in a coach.

c. *fig. To draw one's sword against*: to attack, 'take up arms' against, assume an attitude of hostility to. So *to draw one's pen* or *quill against*, to attack in writing.

a 1683 Sidney *Disc. Govt.* II. xxiv. (1704) 153 He that draws his Sword against the Prince .. ought to throw away the Scabbard. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Apol., That this answerer had .. drawn his pen against a certain great man. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 151 Yet then did Gildon draw his venal quill. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee, Augustan Age* (Globe) 414/1 Many members of both houses of Parliament drew their pens for the Whigs. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 624 The two bishops insisted on Monmouth's owning that, in drawing the sword against the government, he had committed a great sin.

34. To pull or take one from a number of things ('lots') so as to decide something by chance:

usually in phr. *to draw cut(s, to draw lot(s* (see CUT *sb.*[1], LOT). Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16699 (Cott.) A-bute his kirtel drou þai cutt, qua suld it bere a-wai. 1386, etc. [see CUT *sb.*[1] 1]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/1 Drawe lotte, *sorcior.* 1552 HULOET, Drawe cutte or lottes, *sortio.* 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* A iij b, The World's a Lott'ry; He that drawes may win. 1832 *Examiner* 614/1 Drawing straws, for guilty or not guilty, were infinitely preferable. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 287 Then we shared the spoil by drawing short and long. 1886 *Lesterre Durant* I. xi. 159 They had drawn for partners, and he was congratulating himself on his luck.

b. To obtain or select by lot.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 124 P 1 Neither of them had drawn the Thousand Pound. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) V. 215 Johnson was once drawn to serve in the militia. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 214 The jury is drawn very fairly. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 251 She contributed her half-crown to a Derby sweepstakes..and triumphantly drew the winning horse.

35. To separate or select from a group or heap; *spec.* **a.** To select and set apart (sheep) from the flock, for breeding or fattening, or on account of disease or defect. **b.** To separate (seeds) from the husks. **c.** *Falconry.* To remove (a hawk) from the mew after moulting.

14.. *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 54 Euery yere onys betwixt ester and whitsonday drawe your shepe and loke yeff þey be clene. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 To drawe shepe, and seuer them in dyuers places. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. v. (1668) 36 Hawks for the field would be drawn from the mew in June. 1839 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. II. 169, I then proceeded..to draw forty wether hogs out of my flock of Leicesters. 1845 *Ibid.* VI. II. 373, I drew two lots of lambs on the 15th of April. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. II. 283 The cost of 'cobbing', separating the [clover] seed from the stalks, and 'drawing', separating the seed from the husk by hand 1865 *Ibid.* Ser. II. II. I. 165, I get all my seeds drawn by contract. It took me five days to cob and draw the 45 bushels of Anthyllis which I drew.

36. To drag or force (a badger or fox) from his hole. (See also s.v. BADGER *sb.*[2] 5.)

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 272 You see this little terrier .. many a fox has he drawn from earth 1838 [see *badger-drawing* s.v. BADGER *sb.*[4] 5]. 1844 J. T. HEWITT *Parsons & W.* iii, Bait cats and draw badgers. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1751 If the fox must be drawn by a hound, first introduce a whip, which the fox will seize, and the hound will draw him more readily. 1884 LD. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL *Sp.* 28 Oct., I will take the earliest opportunity I can find of seeing what I can do to draw the badger.

†**37.** To withdraw; in *Sporting*, to withdraw (the stakes), or to withdraw (a horse) from competing in a race. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 162 Go, wash thy face, and draw thy Action. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 365 [The match] betwixt the Yorkshire mare and Mr. Frampton's horse the Turk for 500*£* is drawn by consent 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72. 2/1 We wou'd .. advise the Wagerers to draw Stakes. 1809 *Brit. Press* 5 Apr. in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1810) XIII. 61 He [a horse] was drawn at the late Westminster races. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 258 If he would specify any Tract which he wished drawn from publication .. I would do so forthwith 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ix. (1880) 368 'Rory-o-More drawn. Butterfly colt amiss', shouted the student.

38. To leave undecided (a battle or game). Also *absol.* [Original sense unknown: see DRAWN 3.]

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 51/1 (Chess) In this critical position, white having the move can draw the game by checking [perpetually]. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* v, Once or twice the battle was drawn by foreign intervention. 1892 *Graphic* 10 Sept. 302/3 The tendency to draw a match rather than gain a victory at the cost of an individual wicket or two is far less marked. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 7/2 If First Trinity wins, it will be the first success they have had since they drew twenty-one years ago.

39. To take (water) from a well, etc. by hauling or pumping up. Also *absol.* **b.** *Mining.* To raise (ore) to the surface in buckets.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5687 (Cott.) Þai war drauand watur. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 277 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 278 He com to the putte, and drou. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1115 The thre stronge watere drew vpp out of a cisterne. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* 4 Of this fountayne maye we easly drawe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 60 A smal bucket to draw water with. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 540 With Waters drawn from their perpetual Spring. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III. 322 The engine..has been employed, ever since its erection, in drawing water, full seventeen hours per day. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Aug. 662/2 [They] congregate to draw their water at the old pump.

40. To cause (liquid) to flow from a vessel through an opening; to obtain (drink) from a cask, etc. by a tap or the like; to cause (blood) to come flowing through a wound. Also *absol.* to draw liquor; in quot. 1598, to exercise the trade of a 'drawer' (DRAWER[1] 2).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 401 Ich coupe .. drawe at one hole Thicke ale and þynne ale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 Per may na maner of yrne dere him ne drawe blude of him. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 178 The butler drawth and drinkth beere. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 11, I will entertaine Bardolfe; he shall draw; he shall tap. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 The Toddy is drawne out of the Palmito-tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 239 Their Stings draw Blood. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 193 Blood is drawn at several Periods. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 529 You may draw me a mug of ale.

b. *To draw it mild*: (*a*) *lit.*, in reference to beer; (*b*) *fig.* (*colloq.*) to be moderate in statement or behaviour; to refrain from exaggeration. So, *to draw it strong*, in the opposite sense.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii, Dress quiet, sir: draw it mild. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Misadv. Margate*, A pint of double X, and please to draw it mild 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr, Our ladies faithfully promised to 'draw it as mild' as possible; but when they made their appearance in most splendid array, I felt rather uncertain as to what the consequences might have been if they had drawn it strong.

41. To extract (a liquor, juice, etc.) by suction, pressure, infusion, or distillation.

a 1550 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. IX. iv. 222 Drawe the muscellage of them with rose-water and white wyne. 1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* v, To drinke clarified whey simply, or drawen with cold herbes, is then very healthful 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* II. 73 To draw the Juice of Cherries, take out the stones and presse them. 1730 6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., To draw as tea. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 83 Oil of sweet Almonds newly drawn. 1836 FORBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 313 How are the graves to be drawn, if the cook goes to church? 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* IX, He will be here by the time the tea's drawn.

b. Said *absol.* of the teapot; also *intr.* of tea.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 14 [The tea] took a long time to draw. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* June 627/1, I like the teapot always to have time to draw. 1891 *Morning Post* 25 Dec. 6, 5 If people buy strong Indian tea and put the same quantity into the pot as they do of China tea .. the liquor draws too strong.

42. *Med.* To cause a flow of (blood, matter, 'humours') to a particular part; to promote suppuration. Also *absol.* of a poultice or blister.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 227 And leie þerto resoluyng þingis þat ben not to strong, and þat þei drawe not to harde. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 808 He scarified the place, and drawed it with cupping-glasses. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 38 Ruharb draweth Choller. Agaricke Flegme. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 565 In order for a blister to 'draw' thoroughly, it usually has to be left on some eight hours. 1890 BLACKMORE *Kit & Kitty* (ed. 3) III. vii. 96 As soon as his poultice began to draw.

43. To convey away (water) by a channel, etc.; to drain off; also *absol.*, and *intr.* (for *refl.*) to drain off, percolate.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 766 They forsake the water when it draweth or falleth low 1794 *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 368 (Jam.) The sub-soil is so concreted that water does not draw or filter beyond a few feet of distance. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 573 The deep drains draw the water from a distance of 22 feet. 1856 *Ibid.* XVII. II 488 It is a common belief that water draws better down a curved drain than a straight one.

44. *fig.* To take or obtain *from* a source; to derive.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5581 (Cott.) Of israel sede..wald he drau his manhede. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 193 Now we han medycyns drawen of .ij. wellis and of manie maistris. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 144 On of faire..Of the which I am drawen lynyally. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 12 Foure familiar exempills drawin fra the haly scripture. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 376 The stocke from whence he draweth his descent. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 232 Which kind of custom happily the Chineses drew from the Persians. 1758 JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 21 Sept. in *Boswell*, The consolation which is drawn from truth is solid and durable. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 197 This incidental hint may perhaps draw some indirect confirmation from the highest evidence of all.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To obtain supplies, resources, information, etc, *from* a source. (See also 66.)

1829 *Examiner* 772/1 His Lordship has drawn from other sources than his own brain. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 702 We get a spirited account of the battle, from which I have not scrupled to draw largely.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To be derived, spring *from.*

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 395, I know Your prowess, Arac, and what mother's blood You draw from.

45. To take, receive, or obtain (money, salary, revenues, etc.) from a source of supply.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 87 If euerie Ducat in sixe thousand Ducates Were in sixe parts, and euery part a Ducate, I would not draw them, I would haue my bond. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 87 What can you say, to draw A third, more opilent then your Sisters? 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 195 And draw a revenue from the poor inhabitants. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 532/2 [He] drew his salary quarterly. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 210 Neither could he forget to draw his pension from the King of Prussia. 1879 SALA *Paris Herself* (ed 4) II. vii. 85 Ladies who have come to the Bank to draw their dividends.

46. To cause to come forth or issue; to elicit, 'fetch', call forth, evoke. *spec.* in *Cards*, To cause (a particular card or cards) to be played out.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1522 (Cott.) Organis harp and oþer gleu, He drou þan oute o musik neu. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 33 They entendyd to drawe from hir som wordes scruynge to theyr entencion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 Which drew aforetime many a teare from the distressed Christians. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 252 P 3 So great an Orator in this Way, that she draws from me what Sums she pleases. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 280 He drew from me all the information I had been able to elicit. 1876 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 41 He draws all the trumps and wins all the tricks.

47. *colloq.* To rouse (a person) to action, speech, or anger; to induce to come forth, 'fetch'; to irritate, exasperate. (Cf. 36, also *draw out*, 87 g.).

1860 THACKERAY *Philip* vi, (Farmer), The wags .. can always, as the phrase is, 'draw' her father, by speaking of ..Waterloo, or battles in general. 1890 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Born Coquette* II. xx. 220 The hostess .. is not here to be badgered and worried and drawn. 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 21 *Draw*, to vex, to infuriate. undoubtedly a metaphor from 'drawing a badger'. 1892 *Guardian* 10 Aug. 1178/2 He has striven .. to 'draw' his opponents and to exasperate them.

48. To deduce, infer (a conclusion, etc *from* premisses). (Cf. also 64.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 176 *note*, A conclusion .. drawne from hope and bonne esperaunce. 1693 *Hunt & Com. Town* 132 From innocent Looks drawing what Conclusions they please. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vii. 343 We may hence draw an argument backward for the necessity of truth. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 541/1 Astonished at the logick which could draw such an inference. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* viii, What inference would you draw from that? 1885 S. LAING *Mod. Sc. & Mod. Th.* (1894) 146 Conclusions drawn from a totally different class of facts.

** *With that from which the contents are taken as the object.*

49. To extract something from, draw out the contents of; to empty, drain, exhaust, deplete. *To draw dry*: to empty or exhaust of liquid; also *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 378 To declare .. it would.. drawe the veyne of mine invention drie. *c* 1586 CLERK PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXV. vi, The conduites of his store, He never dry shall draw. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marforius* 22 Fire-queens..and when they are drawn, they deliuer a latch for the deuils tooth. 1630 *K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 522 The Persian waire [has] drawne drie his Coffers. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., Their oven was drawn by ten o'clock at night. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 49 The calf should be allowed to draw the cow fully. *Ibid* 281 Carrots do not draw the ground more than swede turnips 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Drawing a Pan*, taking out of a pan the draught of salt which has accumulated there.

50. To draw out the viscera or intestines of; to disembowel (a fowl, etc. before cooking, a traitor or other criminal after hanging).

In many cases of executions it is uncertain whether this, or sense 4, is meant The presumption is that where *drawn* is mentioned after *hanged*, the sense is as here

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1797 Sche swore bi godes rode þai schuld ben hong and drain. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 278 Sum thai hangyt, and sum thai drew. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Þo crane schalle fyrst enarmed be .. Drazun at þo syde as wodcockis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/1 Drawe fowlys, or dysbowaylyn. *eviscero.* 1465 *Paston Lett.* I. No. 99. 135, I was arestyd and was thretenyd to have ben hongyd, drawen, and quarteryd 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* in *Monumenta Franciscana* (Rolls) II. 152 Thys yere was Roger Mortemer erle of March hangyd and drawne at Tyborne for tresoun. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. vi 27 Take a Goose or Duck that is fat, pluck it and draw it. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 178 Those men, whom they can neither hang nor draw. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks. V. 160 We have not been drawn and trussed, in order that we may be filled like stuffed birds in a museum, with chaff and rags 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 311/1 The proper mode of removing the neck, crop, and merrythought, and drawing the fowl.

51. To draw a net through or along (a river or shore) for fish. Cf. DRAG *v.* 7.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 113 He drowhe reveres with ffyah 1673 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 83 That no Person do hereafter presume to draw the Shores in the River of Thames 1758 *Descr. Thames* 52 Where Fishermen that draw the Shores usually resort. 1784 COWPER *Lett* 28 Nov., When they drew the river, they presented us with a fine jack.

52. *Hunting.* To search (a wood, covert, etc.) for game. Also *absol.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV (Arb.) 98 When they shal in thickets thee goonert maynelye be drawing 1686 [BLOME] *Gentl Recreat.* II. 78 When a Huntsman beats a Wood to find a Chase, 'tis called Drawing the Covert 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1875) 319 Though the huntsman drew Harteley Wood..yet no stag could be found. 1859 JEFFISON *Brittany* ix. 143 To open the hunting season by drawing the forest . for wolves. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 693/2 Two of the .. coverts were drawn without success.

absol. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. v, You have lost the hare, and I must draw every way to find her. 1892 *Field* 7 May 663/3 While the hounds were drawing, a holloa ..made known the whereabouts of a fox.

b. *To draw* (a covert, etc.) *blank*: to search it without success; also *to draw a blank*, and *intr.* for *refl., to draw blank.* (With allusion to drawing a blank in a lottery: cf. 34 b, and BLANK *sb* 4.)

1832 EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* ii. (1883) 7 The man .. Whose heart heaves a sigh when his gorse is drawn blank. 1858 A. F. W. DRAYSON *Sporting Scenes S. Africa* 215 Some of these woods had been drawn blanks. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 3 Dec. 29/3 The Laurels . and the Willows all drew blank.

53. *colloq.* To elicit information from (a person); to 'pump'.

1857 READE *Course True Love* 225 I'll draw the farmer! 1891 *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 330/1 It is a pity that the dramatist lets himself be drawn by the interviewer.

IV. Of tension, extension, protraction.

54. To pull out to a greater length or size; to stretch, distend, extend, elongate; to spin (a thread). Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.* (See also *draw abroad, draw out*, in VII.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12409 (Gött) Þis tre þai droght þaim bituine. 1512-13 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The byer of wollen clothes . shall not drawe .. the same clothes by teyntour or wynche 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. vi 88 Any might haue drawne it .. as if it had bene some glue or birdlime. 1655 *W. Fulke's Meteors* Obs. 164 Though Gold be drawn into the smallest wire. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 590 Or draw to silk Arachne's subtile line. 1747 STOVIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 572 The Skin drew or stretch'd like a Piece of Doe-Leather. 1824 *Mirror* III. 383/2 Had we but the art of drawing threads as fine as a spider's web.

†**b.** To stretch on the rack; to rack. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lv. (1893) 96 They made hym to be

drawen and payned to saye the trouthe. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* cxl. 197 Rather I shold lete me drawe than I shold telle it ageyn.

55. *fig.* To extend, lengthen, prolong, protract. (See also *draw along*, 77 b, *draw out*, 87 d.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 701 (Cott.) Quat bot es lang mi tale to draw. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/1 To Drawe on longe or on lenght, *crastinare, prolongare*. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. 1 1, I will drawe my leisure and poore skill to the vttermost. 1619 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No King* I. i. 8 Thou drawst thy words. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* ix. (1848) 119 The sense of hushing solemnity is drawn to the finest point. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 661/1 The anguish of the last chapters is too long drawn.

56. *techn.* a. To straighten out (straw, etc.) by pulling it repeatedly lengthwise, for thatching, etc. b. To make (wire) by drawing a piece of metal through a succession of holes of diminishing size and thus extending it in length. c. To form (a glass tube or the like) by drawing molten glass out in length. d. To flatten out (metal) by hammering or otherwise. e. *Cotton spinning*, etc. To elongate and attenuate (the slivers of cotton, wool, or flax), by passing them between successive pairs of rollers revolving at different speeds. f. To spread plaster over (a wall or ceiling).

1509 [see Drawn 1] 1606 *Durham Grassmen's Acc.* (Surtees) 33 For the carrage of ye straw to ye bull house and for the drawinge of yt, 14*d*. 1702 *Mem. St. Giles's* (Surtees) 98 Paid for drawing the new Whins, and spent, 8*s*. 6*d*. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5965/4 A Work-house for.. Drawing Wyer. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 450 The glass tube had been just drawn at the glass-house. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf Metal* II. 334 Wire is drawn either by hand, or by steam, water, or other power. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 95/2 (Cotton-spinning) The next operation is called drawing.. The object.. is to complete.. the arranging of the fibres of cotton longitudinally, in a uniform and parallel direction, and to remedy all existing inequalities in the thickness of the sliver. 1841 in R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* (1842) I. xlviii. 380 Being employed in 'drawing lace', when only twenty-one months old.

57. *Naut. intr.* Of a sail: To swell out tightly with the wind.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 We haue a.. faire wind, and all sailes drawing. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 183 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more. 1835 Marryat *Pirate* ix, The schooner had let draw her foresheet. 1840 R. H Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii 66 Her yards were braced sharp up, every sail was set, and drew well. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 716/1 The canvas either drew full, or was absolutely slack.

† **58.** *intr.* To extend or amount *to*. *Obs.*

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 87 As myche mony as iij quarters shall drawe to. 1563-4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 571 Top pieces for the west wyndowe whiche drewe to xxi fote of glass.

† **b.** *trans.* To amount to. *Obs.*

c 1462 J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No 461. II. 114 To have the seid place and certeyn of his livelode of gretter valew than the charge of the seid college schuld drawe 14.. *Tretyce in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 51 Your costes done vpon þe seid acre drawithe iij*d*. & j*d*. ob.

V. Of delineation or construction by drawing.

* *To draw a line, figure, formal document, comparison, etc.*

59. To trace (a line or figure) by drawing a pencil, pen, or the like, across a surface; to cut (a furrow) by drawing a ploughshare through the soil.

c 1305 *Edm. Conf.* 223-5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 To arsmetrike he drouȝ.. And his figours drouȝ aldai. Arsmetrike is a lore þat of figours al is And of drauȝtes as me drawe þ in poudre. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A Straight lyne, is the shortest that maye be drawenne betweene two prickes. 1552 Huloet, Drawe a furrow with a plowe about a place. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 130 Wyth th' one fote of your compasse (placinge th' other foote in K.) drawe Cycles. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 24 The Center from which Point all Lines drawn to the Circumference are equal. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 380 Like figures drawn upon a dial plate. 1890 Sir S. W. Baker *Wild Beasts* I. 159 These cuts were as neatly drawn across the skull as though done by a sharp pruning knife.

b. *To draw a* (or *the*) *line* (*fig.*): to determine or define the limit between two things or groups; in mod. colloq. use (esp. with *at*), to lay down a definite limit of action beyond which one refuses to go.

1793 *Trial of Fyshe Palmer* 42 It is difficult..to draw the line. 1821 *Examiner* 582/1 They know how to draw the line between private and public feeling. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 129/1 Lord Brougham then proceeds, after stating that it was 'necessary to draw a line somewhere'. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 409/2 Feathers and flowers are different things. You must draw a line somewhere, an' I draw it at feathers.

60. To make (a picture or representation of an object) by drawing lines; to design, trace out, delineate; formerly also, to mould, model.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 194 b, We rede that saynt Luke the euangelyst drewe and made an ymage of our Sauyour Jesu. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 599 He could draw the figures of men exactly [1606 make Images] in Earth or Clay. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 376 Will a Picture continue that is drawn upon an Ice? 1661-2 Pepys *Diary* 1 Mar., My wife and I by coach..to see my little picture that is a drawing. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 83 ₱ 5 All the Faces he drew were very remarkable for their Smiles. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* iv. 203 The forms of the figures, were finely imagined and correctly drawn. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 24 He drew cartoons on wood.

b. To represent (an object) by a drawing or picture; to delineate, depict.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 156 b, Having to draw the singular beuties of Helen. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. i. 91 He fals to such perusall of my face, As he would draw it. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 18 Here are many rare sorts of Birds.. one only I have drawne. 1833 *Mech. Mag.* 341 Those who draw the objects on wood, as well as engrave them. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 304 Leech has drawn him in Punch five hundred times.

c. *fig.* To represent words, describe. Also *to draw a portrait* or *picture of*, in same sense.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 213 (262) And sith thend is euery tales strength.. What should I paint or drawen it on length. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 Having drawne his portraiture, I send the first counterfeit to himselfe. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 309 ₱ 7 Mammon's character is so fully drawn in the First Book. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 249/1 Macaulay.. draws a flattering picture of William's capabilities. 1891 *Sat. Rev* 19 Dec. 696/2 The character of Pamphilus.. shows how Terence could draw a young man.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To trace the lines of a figure; to practise the art of delineation.

1530 Palsgr. 526 He draweth as well in blacke and whyte, as any man in Englande. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 11 Did those great Italian masters, always draw with the same ease and freedom? 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 23 He could draw from the 'round'.

61. *Masonry. trans.* To shape (stone-work) by cutting off thin slices. (Cf. Draught *sb.* 43.)

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 183 The work is hewed or drawn pretty near a Round.

† **62.** To devise, contrive; to set in order, arrange, array. *Obs.* (See also *draw up*, 89 f.)

(In quot. 1230, the sense is very doubtful.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Þe flurs þat beoð idrahe þ[e]ron.. to tellen of hare euene ne is na mopnes speche. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 179 Burning with rage incredible..he drew a plot for the lord Hastinges. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 98 Judas..ane vȝler draucht nor thow did neuer draw. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 142 Straight she drew a plot to have him slaine. 1663 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behav.* 83 The matter of any Book or Science, drawn into Indexes or Tables.

63. To frame (a writing or document) in due form; to compose, compile, write out. (See also *draw out*, 87 h, *draw up*, 89 g.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20059 (Cott.) In sotherin englis was it draun, And turnd it haue i till our aun Langage o northrin lede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, I thought it necessary to drawe a treatyse for myselfe. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 21 A forme of a league and amitie shoulde be drawen with condicions, clauses and covenauntes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 394 Clarke, draw a deed of gift. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 92 Drawing the letter we are to send. 1728 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 25 Caused an indictment to be drawn against us. 1889 *Examiner* 779/2 Acts of Parliament were drawn so negligently. 1879 L. Stephen *Johnson* iii. 72 Langton had employed Ghambers..to draw his will.

† **b.** *intr.* To write or treat *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2315 (Cott.) Of abraham now wil we drau [*v. r.* draghe, drawe]. *Ibid.* 28868 And for þer mater es gode to knau, Of almus sal i for-þer drau.

64. To frame, make, formulate, lay down, institute (comparisons, contrasts, distinctions, etc.) [App. of very composite origin, having affinities in varying measure with senses 16, 48, 59 b, and 63.]

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 136, I.. drew incessant censures on his taste. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 190, I.. avoided drawing comparisons between your son and F. 1823 Keble *Serm.* ii. (1848) 31 He has been drawing, in strong colours, a contrast between the punishments and the rewards. 1832 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 157 Praying that a distinction may be drawn between [etc.]. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 4 Nestor.. draws a somewhat similar contrast between the heroes of his youth and those of the Greek army before Troy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 21, I have heard Prodicus drawing endless distinctions about names. 1876 J. S. Brewer *Eng. Studies* iv. (1881) 201 Comparisons were drawn in his favour to the disadvantage of his brother.

** *To draw a bill or demand note.*

65. *Comm.* To write out in due form an order to pay money on the writer's account; to write out (a bill, cheque, or draft). Const. *on*, *upon* (the person who has to pay).

1671 Crowne *Juliana* III, Draw bills of death, they shall be paid on sight; I will.. pay as fast as you can draw on me. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 213 She should draw bills upon me. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2 Bollakey Doss drew a draught on Benares in favor of Lord Clive for a lack of rupees. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1171 C drew bills of exchange on B. for the price of the goods. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* li, With instructions to draw the cheque for his signature. 1892 J. Adam *Commercial Corr.* 24 The person who writes the 'order to pay' is said to draw the Bill.

b. *absol.* in same sense; also, less strictly, to make permitted demands *on* or *upon* (a person) for funds. *To draw against*, to issue drafts in consideration of (value placed in the drawee's hands).

1672 [see prec.]. 1732 Gay *Lgt. to Swift* 16 Nov in *S.'s Lett.* (1766) II. 171 You may now draw upon me for your money, as soon as you please. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 26, I have.. taken the liberty to draw upon you for £5000. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 504 Remit Frank his allowance without drawing on our income. *Ibid.* III. 218 She has unlimited power to draw on my banker. 1866 Crump *Banking* iii. 78 It is expected that the portion of the credit consisting of those documents, will not be drawn against until sufficient time shall have elapsed for them to be cleared.

66. *intr.* To make a demand or draft *upon* (a person, his memory, imagination, etc.) *for* resources or supplies of any kind.

1797 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 166/2 England, to meet the war of assignats, drew upon the finances of posterity. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Ghost* Introd., It is on my own personal reminiscences that I draw for the following story. 1885 H. Rogers *Ess.* II. vii. 323 The narrative..here and there draws largely on our faith. 1889 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 488 [Wheat] draws less upon the natural powers of the soil. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 42 They drew amply upon their imagination when facts failed.

VI. (*refl.* and *intr.*) Of motion, moving oneself.

† **67.** *refl. To draw oneself*: to move oneself, betake oneself, come, go, proceed, approach *to* or *towards*; to withdraw, retire, or remove *from*. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 10656 Sannt Johan droh himm o bacch. *Ibid.* 11545 þatt illke mann birrþ draȝhenn himm Fra gluterrnessess esstess. *c* 1205 Lay. 93 Þes duc mid his drihte To þare sæ him droh. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7412 (Cott.) Þe men was won to drau ham nere. *Ibid.* 15904 (Göt.) A quile forward he yode, A quile him drou againe. 1388 Wyclif *Luke* xv. 15 And he wente, and drouȝ hym to oon of the citeseyns of that cuntre. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2322, I drowȝ me to foly, and wold nat be governed. 1530 Palsgr. 526 He begynneth to drawe hym in to companye nowe. *a* 1618 Raleigh (J.) As their people increased, they drew themselves more westerly towards the Red sea.

† **68.** *intr.* To move, proceed, come, go. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as in b.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 699 (Gr.) Ongon þa leofne siðdraȝan. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 49 þider ȝe sculen ȝorne draȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22543 (Cott.) Wodd and wall al dun sal drau. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 906 Iason..Drow euyn to the dragon, dressit hym to fight. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 66 'Where be my sonnes gone?'..'I cannot telle whether they are drawen.' *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* iii. 18 So shal we leue him drawing on his waye. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 73 Why draw we not home into our own soyle of England? 1644 Chas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 317 Wee desire you to draw with all your forces to Bristol. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xiii, The train from out the castle drew.

b. Now only, To move or make one's way *towards* a place, to come near, approach, to come *together*, to withdraw to one side; and in certain adverbial combinations, as *draw back*, *down*, *in*, *near*, *nigh*, *off*, *on*, *up*: see VII.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2378 Toward here fader he gunen draȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6276 (Cott.) Þe see drogh samen on ilka side. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 61 Anyde he gan drawe. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 250 They all togyther drewe a parte in to a chambre. 1563 Shute *Archit.* B j b, Constrained the braunches of the herbe to draw downwardes againe with a sertaine compasse. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 16 [Sails] all set to draw away southerly. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. v. 116 Our men immediately..drew together in a body. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 144 Having heard of our drawing homeward. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I am now drawing towards an abode that looks brighter as I approach it. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III 535 Every believer would draw on one side. 1892 *Ibid.* Nov. 363 Drawing towards Wales and the line of the Severn. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 5 Aug. 304/1 They drew closer together.

† **69.** *fig.* To approach, incline, tend (to some condition, state, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 17902 All hiss hallȝhe dede Droh till þatt an, to turrnenn folle Intill þe rihhte weȝe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 781 He to sa gret vorschip dreuch, That all spak of his gret bounte. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 542 But he draweth now more to age. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xcii. 272 The upper leaves draw towardes the proportion of the leaves of fenell. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 235 Of a darke colour, somewhat drawing toward a violet.

70. To draw near or approach in time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22662 (Edin.) Al þing now draus til end. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 31 Whanne it drowe to þe day of þe dede-doynge. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 38 It drew to the nicht. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 410 When the time drue neere, he came to Oxforde. 1641 D'Ewes in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 169 It drawes nowe towards tenn of the clocke at night. 1758 A. Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 313 The operation draws toward an end. 1881 *Examiner* 121/1 It is time I should draw to a conclusion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 379 The days of Socrates are drawing to a close.

† **71.** *To draw to*: to resort to, join the party of (a person); to take up with; to betake oneself to (a course of action, study, etc.). *Obs.* (exc. as associated with sense 26).

c 1205 Lay. 10530 Alle heo wulleð to me draȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 45 (Göt.) For be þat thing men draus till, Men may þaim knaue for gode and ill. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 221 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Sibbe..to arsmetrike he drouȝ. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 190 Preestes and oþer peple to peers þei drowen. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 5 When Lucifer to pride drogh. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* xlv. in Ashm. (1652) 22 Heche thyng drawes to hys semblable. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 139 Much people drewe unto them. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 13 May 643/2 Like draws to like.

† **72.** *To draw after*: (*a*) to act by the advice of, follow the counsel of; (*b*) to 'take after', resemble. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 32 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 44 Swithin his consailler, after wham he drouȝ. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 434 She.. draweth litill after hir moder. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6243 He drawith after that laydy Ffro whom he is discended uerily.

† **73.** *intr.* To move (at chess); cf. Draught *sb.* 21. Also *trans.* with cognate obj. *Obs.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 682 Whan she my fers kaught I wolde have drawe the same draught. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1809 'Draw on', seyd the Burgeyse; 'Beryn! ye

have þe wers!' *Ibid.* 1822 He drouȝe, and seyd 'chek mate!'

74. *Hunting.* **a.** Of a hound: To track game by the scent. **b.** To move slowly towards the game after pointing. Const. *after, on, upon.* See also *draw on*, 86 f.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Prose Addit. (1612) 345 Ascanius and his Companie drawing by Parsie after the Stagge. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 39 A hound that runs Counter, and yet draws drifoot well. 1617 Markham *Caval.* VIII. 33 It might bee possible to make a Horse to draw dry-foot after any Man, and to distinguish Scents with his nose as well as any Bloodhound. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 365 The Spaniel .. draws full, Fearful and cautious, on the latent prey. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* III. (1868) 38 Thrice they snuffed round and round like hounds who draw upon a deer. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. I. v. § 2. 90 Many pointers are capable of drawing.

75. *Racing.* Gradually to gain *on* or get further *away from* an antagonist in running or rowing. *To draw level*: to come up with or alongside of an antagonist. See also *draw out*, 87 j, *draw up*, 89 h.

1823 *Examiner* 395/2 The boat's crew still drawing on them. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 30 Apr. 249/1 They could not draw quite level, and were beaten by two to one. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/1 Two drew away fast from the others, and the race appeared to be over. 1892 *Black & White* 6 Aug. 158/2 Gradually drawing upon him.

VII. In combination with adverbs.

76. Draw abroad. **a.** See simple senses and Abroad *adv.* †**b.** *spec.* (*trans.*) To spread (anything) over a surface; to spread out, expand. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Whanne þe arterie is drawe abrod. *Ibid.* 53 Aboue þe wounde leie terebentine..drawen abrood hitwene two lynnen cloþis.

77. Draw along. **a.** See simple senses and Along *adv.* †**b.** To stretch, extend; *fig.* to prolong, protract. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 124 To drawe þe lyste [*C.* þe lisure] wel along þe lengore hit semede. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* CXIX. 5 My pilgrimaging is drawen along. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 53 Þouȝ þat þi cure be drawe along. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 426 This..drew me along.

78. Draw back. **a.** *trans.* See simple senses and Back *adv.* **b.** *Comm.* To get back or recover (the whole or part of the duty on goods) upon exportation: see Drawback *sb.* 2. Also *fig.* to deduct, take off, 'discount' (quot. 1768).

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4509/3 The Sugars must pay French Duties, but on Exportation draws back all but about 2*s* per C. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 36, I always suffer my judgment to draw back something on that very account. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. i. (1869) II. 24 When the home manufacturers were subject to any duty or excise, either the whole or part of it was frequently drawn back upon their exportation; and when foreign goods, liable to a duty, were imported, in order to be exported again, either the whole or a part of this duty was sometimes given back upon such exportations.

c. *intr.* (also *refl.*, *obs. rare*) To move backwards from one's position; to retire, recoil, retreat; *fig.* to withdraw from an undertaking, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15892 (Cott.) He drogh him bak behi[nd] þe men. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 15925 (Fairf.) Petre drogh him bakker mare. 1530 Palsgr. 526 He drewe backe and defended himselfe as well as he coulde. 1611 Bible *Heb.* x. 38 If any man drawe backe, my soule shall haue no pleasure in him. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 196 These rocks begin at last to draw back here and there from the river. 1851 *Temple Bar* I. 517 Too deeply committed to draw back.

79. Draw by. **a.** *trans.* To draw aside. **b.** *intr.* To pass by, draw to a close.

1830 Tennyson *Mariana* 19 She drew her casement-curtain by. 1850 — *In Mem.* lx. 14 The foolish neighbours ..tease her till the day draws by: At night she weeps.

80. Draw down. **a.** See simple senses and Down *adv.* **b.** *trans. fig.* To cause to fall or light *upon* a person, etc.; to attract, bring down.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 35 These crying sinnes, have apparantly drawne downe Gods heavy judgements upon these Countries. *a* 1694 Tillotson (J.), The blessings it will draw down upon us. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 164 This of course draws down French vengeance.

c. *Cookery.* To stew or boil down. **d.** *Forging.* To reduce (bars, etc.) in size by hammering.

1806 *Culina* 15 Put all those into a stew pan, with some water, and draw them down to a light brown colour.

81. Draw forth. **a.** *trans.* See simple senses and Forth *adv.*

c 1200 Ormin 7413 Þatt hord tatt oppnedd wass And draȝhenn forþ. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 29 Out of his bouget forth he drew Great store of treasure. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 89 To see if they could .. draw forth into the Maine, the Sardan Galleyes. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 134 The Madrecon that drawes forth the Army, and ranges it in battalia. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iv. 86 A May morning would draw him forth into the sun.

†**b.** To adduce; = sense 21 a. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 11907 He drohh þær forþ þe bokess lare.

†**c.** To protract, prolong; to spend (time). *Obs.*

c 1305 *Edm. Conf.* 402 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 81 Þat he al day forþ drouȝ. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 In this sort did Pleusidippus draw foorth his infancie. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* ix. 25 Leonard. drew forth a most poor life in the Netherlands, whither he escaped.

†**d.** To trace out; to design, draw up, draw out (see 62, 87 h, 89 g). *Obs.*

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 79 Utopus him selfe ..drewe furth the platte fourme of the citie.

e. To elicit, evoke, call forth.

1821 *Examiner* 780/2 [His] drollery drew forth no cordial laugh. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 168 His bravery .. drew forth the generous applause of hostile armies.

82. Draw in. **a.** See simple senses and In *adv.*

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 Eagles draw in their tallants as they sit in their nestes. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xiii. 81 The greedy Earth .. opened her mouth to draw in Townes and Cities. *a* 1732 Gay (J.), Now, sporting muse, draw in the flowing reins. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. xiii. As the vulgar phrase is, [he] immediately drew in his horns. 1847 A. M. Gilliam *Trav. Mexico* 133 Obliged to draw in his reins.

b. *trans.* To contract, draw tight; to cause to shrink.

1608 Earle *Microcosm., Handsome Hostesse* (Arb.) 55 No Citizens wife'.. drawes in her mouth with a chaster simper. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* I. ii, Miss Gisborne's flannel.. must be drawn in to-morrow. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 192 The gown was drawn in but slightly under the arms.

c. To take into the lungs, breathe in, inhale.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* CXVIII. [CXIX.] 131, I open my mouth and drawe in my breth. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 469 All their Cattle for want of water do draw in the cold air. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* x. 402 Soft oily poisons which we incautiously draw in for common breath. 1892 *Graphic* 210/3 Hughes drew in his breath sharply.

d. *fig.* To induce to come in or take part; to allure, entice, inveigle; to ensnare, 'take in', delude. (Now only with *in*.)

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. iv. 6 To draw in other men of learning. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 74 Onely perswaded and drawen in by Catesby. 1726 *Adv. Capt. F. Boyle* 55 Smiling..to think how soon I drew in the credulous Captain. 1752 Foote *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 24 Mecænas.. has been drawn in to purchase. a cart-load of—rubbish! 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* iv. 54 He was not the man to be drawn in to do what..he disliked.

†**e.** To induce or bring as a consequence. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 One worde drauithe an other in. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), A view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition inferred.

f. *intr.* Of a day or evening: To draw to a close, to close in. Also of a succession of evenings in late summer and autumn: To become gradually shorter (as if contracting or shrinking in).

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI 260/2 Hours passed and the evening drew in. 1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* II. x, The evenings are beginning to draw in already. 1891 H. S. Merriman *Prisoners & Captives* II. iii. 55 The short winter day was drawing in.

83. Draw near. *intr.* To come (gradually) near, approach (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21700 (Edin.) Quen he droch til his ending nere. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 14525 (Fairf.) Halde ȝou stille & drawes nere. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 28 Preamb., The seid parliament draweth so near to the end. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iii. 47 He stayd, till that he nearer drew. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 101 Her blossoms like Lillies broken off green, draws near to the yellow. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 523 ¶ 7 The time of a general peace is, in all appearance, drawing near. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 667 Sentinels were posted to give the alarm if a stranger drew near.

84. Draw nigh. = prec.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1653 Men drowe to þeym ney. 1526 Tindale *John* xvi. 33 The houre draweth nye. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 138 The end of this time drew nie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 645 He drew not nigh unheard. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'A.* 163 My end draws nigh; 'tis time that I were gone.

85. Draw off. **a.** See simple senses and Off.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8116 (Cott.) Þe king drou of his gloue. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) x. 41 Mary Mawdelayne and Mary Cleophe, makand sorow and drawand off þaire hare. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. iii. 37 Bark of Maho .You may draw it off either in flakes or small threads. 1711 Pope *Let. to J. C.* 19 July (1735) I. 173 Tonson's Printer told me he drew off a Thousand Copies in this first Impression. 1747 Franklin *Lett.* (1887) II. 67 The wonderful effect of pointed bodies, both in drawing off and throwing off the electrical fire.

b. (*a*) *trans.* To withdraw (troops) from a particular position, or from the scene of action. (*b*) *intr.* To move off, withdraw, retire, retreat. (*c*) *Pugilism*: see quot. 1873.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 782 Half these draw off. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. iv. 84 Captain W. drew off his men. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 377 He resolved to draw off his Dragoons.

intr. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fletcher *Custom of Country* I. i, Draw off a little; Here come my mistress and her father. *c* 1645 T. Tully *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 17 Barkley drew of sore bruised. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* vii, When they were tired they drew off on both sides. 1873 *Slang Dict., Draw off*, to throw back the body to give impetus to a blow; 'he drew off, and delivered on the left drum'.

c. To turn aside, divert (the mind, attention).

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 121 There is something in those objects .. which draws off the mind from itself to the contemplation of them. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 187 A friend..rode after the brute, and drew off his attention to himself.

d. *trans.* To convey away (liquid) by a tap, or a channel or the like; esp. without disturbing the bottom or sediment. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drain away, flow off.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. viii. 226 The Indico falls to the bottom .. When it is thus settled they draw off the Water. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 321 A Rowel is to draw off the bad or corrupt Humours from the Blood. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 316 The water can be successfully drawn off by a catheter. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. II. 442 It is repeatedly 'racked', or drawn off from one cask into another. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 802/3 Care should be taken not to disturb the lees until all the cider is drawn off.

intr. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. I. iv. 199 To keep back the waters which otherwise would draw off too fast. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 9 The deposit that would be left after the water had drawn off.

86. Draw on. **a.** See simple senses and On.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 162 If the Whale should draw on again. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 5 He immediately drew on his Boots. 1847 A. M. Gilliam *Trav. Mexico* 135 He drew on his cloak.

b. *trans.* To bring on, bring about, lead to, involve as a consequence.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 75 Looke therefore Lewis, that by this League and Marriage Thou draw not on thy Danger, and Dis-honor. *a* 1627 Hayward (J.), Under colour of war, which either his negligence draws on, or his practices procured. 1672 Boyle *Orig. Formes* (J.), The examination .. would draw on the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 55 This Beginning drew on the General Battle.

c. To entice, allure, lead on.

1603 Shaks. *Mach.* III. v. 29 Such Artificiall Sprights, As ..Shall draw him on to his Confusion 1648 Gage *West Ind.* iv. 12 If I resolved to goe, my resolution should draw on an other friend of mine. 1816 J. W. Croker in *Croker Papers* (1884) 28 Nov., If you suffer yourself to be drawn on by what you conceive to be the taste of the day. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 606 When he was drawing them on to speak of antiquity.

d. *intr.* To advance, approach, draw nigh.

1535 Coverdale *Job* XXXIII. 21 His soule draweth on to destruccion. 1586 A Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 17 Christmasse now drew on. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* III. 303 The Season drawing on for opening the Campaign. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 401 Evening again drew on.

†**e.** To draw near to death, be in a dying state.

1555 Watkyns *Famille Facions* I. vi. 88 When any man lieth in drawing on. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 100 He lay (as some say) drawing on Untill his breath and all were past and gone.

f. *Hunting.* Of a hound: To approach game after pointing: = sense 74.

1892 *Field* 7 May 695/3 Muss pointed and drew on, but could not locate the birds. *Ibid.* 19 Nov 797/3 The setter must often draw on and draw on, not unlike a cat creeping on its prey.

87. Draw out. **a.** *trans.* To pull out, take out, extract, derive, etc.: see simple senses and Out *adv.* (Also *intr.* for *pass.*)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10500 (Edin.) Oute he droȝ baþe wine and man. 1393 Gower *Conf* II. 251 He anone the tethe out drough. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* XXI. 58 I han they tooke lond and drew out theyr horses. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 24 Then in rage and sudden rapture drew out his knife. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 301 Kill your pig, dress off the hair, and draw out the entrails. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 20 Paying in money, and drawing money out, at his employer's bank.

intr. for *pass.* 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 69 The harpoon did not penetrate sufficiently .. and therefore drew out. 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 A drawer should be fitted, so as to draw out..and shut back, in a moment.

b. *Mil.* (*a*) To lead out of camp or quarters; to call out. (*b*) To detach from the main body. (*c*) To set in array, extend in line, draw up. (*d*) *intr.* for *refl.* To march out of camp or quarters.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 88 Next morning drawing out his men [he] assayles him 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 81 The king ordered the regiment to be drawn out. 1866 Carlyle *Inaug. Addr.* 177 Thirty-thousand armed men, drawn out for that occasion.

intr. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* I. ii, To morrow we'll draw out, and view the cohorts 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 Three score of us then drew out 1894 Wolseley *Marlborough* II. 177 Some sixty or seventy Irish Dragoons 'drew out', and took up a threatening position.

c. To stretch, extend; to flatten out (metal).

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamb., Clothes. benset upon Tentours, and drawen out in Leyngh and Brede. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy* II. (1711) 148 One may draw it out in Threads like hot Sealing-wax 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 9 When your Iron hath not its Form, then you must batter it out; or, as Workmen call it, draw it out. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1812) IV. 284 He drew out his face, glouting, to half the length of my arm 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 222 The spores were lengthened, or drawn out into a short pedicel.

d. *fig.* To extend, protract, prolong.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 169 Dulled with overlong drawing out of a sentence. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 140 In notes, with many a winding bout Of linked sweetness long drawn out. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 515 To draw out time, and weary them. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 30, I Prayed often, and drew out my Prayers to a great length. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCIX. 68 Breakfast was drawn out to a most unusual length

†**e.** To utter slowly or with an effort. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5054 Diamede full depely drough out a laughter. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 1 Hearing him drawe out his wordes so softlie and so weaklie.

f. To elicit, evoke, call out.

a 1586 Sidney (J.), To draw out more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiii. § 10 To draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches. 1777 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 27 Mar., Useful in drawing out the wit and pleasantry of others. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 215 The bench interrogating the prisoner, and drawing out indiscreet avowals.

g. To induce to talk or express opinions; to elicit speech or information from. (*colloq.*)

1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug, She did not..use any means to draw me out 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxxxii, He had the art of drawing people out, Without their seeing what he was about 1890 A GISSING *Village Hampden* III 295 Joice steadily resisted all efforts to draw her out.

h. To write out in proper form, draw up, (in quot. 1500, to translate, render); to make out; to trace out, delineate.

c 1500 *Lichfield Gild Ord* (1890) 14 It ys a-Greyde that the Statutis shalbe draue owt in-to Englyshe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 377 *note*, It passeth my capacitie to drawe out his portrayture in sufficient livelynesse 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq* II i, Bring us the bill of fare I believe it s drawn out 1826 *Examiner* 190/2 Leases..were drawn out and founded on the basis of that monopoly. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag* II 248 The [marriage] settlements were permitted to be drawn out

i. *intr* To extend in length, become longer.

Mod The days are beginning to draw out.

j *Racing.* To get gradually farther ahead.

1891 *Strand Mag* II 655/1 The runner . drew out in front 1892 *Standard* 10 Aug 7/5 The favourite drew out and won by two lengths.

88 Draw over †**a** *trans* To overspread

a 1400 50 *Alexander* 4207 Draȝen ouer with hidis 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen VIII*, 3 Their horses trapped, in burned Silver, drawen over with cordes of Grene Silke and Golde.

b. To cause to pass over in a still; to obtain by distillation.

1676 BOYLE *On Colours* (J), I mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn over with water in a limbeck. 1884 *N & Q.* Ser. VI X 159/1 The Moslem physician Rhazes drew over a red oil by distillation called oleum benedictum philosophorum.

c. To convert to one's party or interest.

1707 ADDISON *Pres State War* (J), Some might be brought into his interests by money, others drawn over by fear 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 153 To draw over some of the German Princes to His Interest. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq* Diss. 1, How otherwise could he draw over so many of the Jews

†**d** *intr* To extend, last, endure *Sc. Obs*

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (1728) 256 (Jam) This drew over for ane space *Ibid* 312 Thir cumberis drew over till the king was tuelf yeires of age

89. Draw up a. *trans* (also *intr* for *refl.*) See simple senses and UP *adv.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 159 Alswa se þe sunne drach up þene deu and makeð þer of kume reines. 13.. *Coer de L.* 55 Anon the sayle up thay drowgh 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen. VIII*, 27 And by force of engynes drewe it up 1694 *Acc Sev Late Voy* II 1711) 174 They draw it up also with Pulleys into the Ship 1706 MOTTEUX *Vanbrugh's Mistake* Epil, With Glass drawn up, Drive about Covent-Garden 1869 W LONGMAN *Hist Edw III*, I xiv. 261 The gate was shut, the bridge was drawn up

intr c 1400 *Destr Troy* 755 Whan þe day vp droghe and the dym voidet 1823 *Examiner* 792/1 The curtain drew up at the instant of his entrance

b *refl* To assume an erect or stiff attitude

1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII 342/2 The Doctor drew himself up in offended dignity 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb* xiii (1878) 269 She drew herself up in her chair.

†**c.** To mend (a rent in a garment) by stitching so as to draw the parts together. *Obs.*

1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* I x. (Hoppe), That he could draw up an argument in his sermon—or a hole in his breeches

†**d.** *Cookery* ? To bring to the proper consistence (as by 'drawing' through a strainer). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 20 Draw hem vppe wyth the [almond] Mylke þorw a straynoure. c 1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Househ Ord* 1790) 425 Breke hom in a morter, and drawe hom up wythe gode brothe

e. *trans.* To bring to a stand (by pulling at the reins) *intr.* To come to a stand; to pull up, stop

1828 *Examiner* 562/1 He drew up his gig on the wrong side 1849 E. E. NAPIER *S. Africa* II. 26 The waggons had been drawn up so as to form a sort of hollow square. 1892 *Cornh Mag* July 22 She drew the horse up short

intr. 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I 171 A carriage with six mules drew up to the guard house 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* i, The young gentleman's post-chaise drew up at the rustic inn 1885 *Manch Exam.* 3 Oct. 4/7 The tram drew up in the station.

f. To bring into regular order, as troops; to set in array. Also *intr* for *refl.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V i 51 The Enemy's in view, draw vp your powers. a 1671 LD FAIRFAX *Mem* (1699) 84 Here we drew up our army 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* i, The legion was usually drawn up eight deep 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III 243 The ranks were drawn up under arms

intr. 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 292 The whole Portuguese Cavalry being landed, drew up in two squadrons 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 231 They did, indeed, draw up in Order of Battle

g To put together in proper form; to frame, compile, compose, write out in due form.

1639 S DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir. Events* Ep. Ded A iv, The work which I have here drawne up to a translation 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 94 Those who drew up the processe 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* I 423 The Committee having drawen up their Answer to the remonstrance, doe sign it 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 60 ¶ 7 A List of Words drawn up by another Hand. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II x. 440 The report was drawn up by men who had the means of knowing the truth.

h *intr.* To come up *with*, come close *to*; in *Racing*, to gain on or overtake an antagonist.

1795 NELSON 13 Mar in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II 13 As we drew up with the Enemy. 1889 J K JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 8 We drew up to the table. 1894 *Times* 17 Mar. 14/1 Then the Oxford crew began slowly but steadily to draw up.

i. To take up *with*, enter into relations *with*.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I 89 Gin ye forsake me Marion, I'll e'en gae draw up wi' Jean. 1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III 152 (Jam) When I had naething I was fain to draw up wi' you 1892 *Sat Rev.* 9 July 32/2 There was news from Morocco that their Minister had 'drawn up' with the Sultan's dreaded rival.

Draw (drǭ), *sb.* [f. DRAW *vb.*]

1. An act of drawing, in various senses of the vb.; draught; pull, strain; the drawing of a card from a pack, etc.

1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1679) 45 (L.) The cavalier cut the ribbon which tied his murrion and with a draw threw it off his head. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Draw*, the act of drawing 1857 *Chambers's Information* I. 690 (*Cricket*) The 'draw is the most elegant of the batsman's defences 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 121 Whenever there is a draw on the baits. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Aug, The salaries would not bear the extra draw which must necessarily ensue. 1888 MISS W. JONES *Games of Patience* xiv. 31 You are allowed 'two shuffles and a draw'.

b. An amount drawn up or out.

1847 *Jrnl. R Agric. Soc* VIII i 126 The clay being taken out one 'draw' deep 1852 *Ibid.* XIII i 92 The last spit or draw being much narrower than the preceding one.

2. The drawing or bending of the bow.

1879 M & W THOMPSON *Archery* 19 Care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct draw.

3. Drawing or attractive power or effect; anything having power to draw a crowd. *colloq.*

1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 58 Little to do with the success or legitimate 'draw' of the entertainment 1891 N GOULD *Double Event* 264 Smirke would have proved a big draw

4. Drawing of lots; anything decided or arranged by drawing lots, as the order of competitors in a contest, a raffle.

1755-73 JOHNSON, *Draw*..the lot or chance drawn. 1885 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Dec 115/4 The familiar raffle or 'draw'. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Jan 7/2 Unlawfully publishing a proposal for a Christmas draw. 1894 *Times* 11 June 7/2 The following is the draw for the order of play.

5 A drawn game or match.

a 1871 *New York Herald* (Hoppe), He fought his last battle which ended in a draw and division of the stakes. 1885 *Manch Exam* 6 July 4/7 The cricket match ended in a draw in favour of the latter county 1887 *Times* 19 Aug 5/2 The war..apparently has ended in a draw

6. *Spinning.* The distance which a mule-carriage travels in drawing out the yarn; a 'stretch'.

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV. 396/2 So soon as the carriage has receded to the end of the 'draw' or 'stretch' which usually extends to about sixty inches—it stops

7 'That part of a bridge which is raised up, swung round, or drawn aside; a draw-bridge or swing-bridge (*U.S*)' (Webster 1864).

1837 J F COOPER *Recoll. Europe* II. 243 The bridge is now permanent, though there was once a draw 18 . WHITTIER *Countess*, A skipper's horn is blown To raise the creaking draw

8. *Clock making.* (See quot)

1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 92 In a lever escapement the locking faces are cut back at an angle which is called the draw.

9. A natural ditch or drain that draws the water off a piece of land *U.S.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug 365/1 You must find cover in some *coulée* or draw. 1885 in A Fryer *Gt Loan Land* (1887) 12 The drainage of the uplands is collected by..shallow 'draws' which effectually drain the surface.

10. A thing or person employed to draw a person out, to elicit from him what he knows or intends to do. Also, one from whom information, etc., may be extracted *slang.*

1811 *Sporting Mag* XXXVIII 168 The pretended flat who was a *draw*, was introduced. 1860 READE *Cloister & H* v, This was what in modern days is called a *draw* to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 124 Butt was a sure 'draw' on this subject

11. a. With adverbs, as *draw-down*, *draw-in.*

b *Comb.*, as **draw-tender**, one who attends to a draw-bridge

1787 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks* (1798 IV 114 A draw down at the sides of his mouth. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm* 85 Is there any particular current setting into the old harbour? There is a draw-in, like all other harbours. 1883 *Harper's Mag* Feb 357/2 The draw-tender . saw repeated visions of his death.

Draw-, the verb-stem in combination:

a. used attrib. = drawing-, used for, in, or by drawing as *draw hook*, *-ladder*, *-lid*, *-mule*, *-nail*, *-pull*, *-stroke*, *-window*. **Draw-arch**, a movable arch in a bridge; a drawbridge arch; **draw-beam**, a windlass; †**draw-bed**, an extensible bed, also called *drawing-bed*, **draw-bench**, a machine in which wire or strips of metal are reduced in thickness or brought to gauge by drawing through gauged apertures, also called *drawing-bench*; **draw-board**, a board adapted to be drawn up; **draw-bolt**, a coupling-pin of a railway wagon; **draw-bore**, a pin-hole through a tenon, so bored that the pin shall draw the parts together; hence **draw-bore** *v*; †**draw-box**, a drawer; †**draw-dike**, a ditch from which water can be drawn off; **draw-dock**, a creek or inlet in the bank of a navigable river into which boats or barges can be run to land cargoes, or lie in the mud at low water; **draw-farm**, a farm whence supplies are drawn; **draw-gear**, (*a*) harness for draught animals (Phillips, 1706); (*b*) the apparatus by which railway carriages and trucks are connected together in a train; **draw-head**, (*a*) the head of a draw-bar in a railway-carriage; (*b*) part of a drawing-frame, in which the slivers are lengthened and twisted; **draw-horse**, a bench or support on which a drawing-knife is used; **draw-kiln**, a lime-kiln so constructed that the burned lime is drawn at the bottom; **draw-knot**, a simple knot, undone by drawing the ends of the string; **draw-ling** (see quot.); **draw-link**, a link connecting railway carriages or trucks; **draw-loom**, the loom used in figure-weaving, in which the strings through which the warps are passed were pulled by a draw-boy; **draw-pin**, a draw-bore pin; **draw-pipe**, a pipe for drawing water from a cistern or boiler; **draw-poker**, a game of cards, also called POKER q v.; **draw-rod**, a rod connecting the draw-bars of railway trucks; **draw-shave**, a drawing-knife for shaving spokes, etc.; **draw-sheet**, a folded sheet placed under a patient so that it can be withdrawn without the disturbance of making the whole bed; **draw-sluice**, a sluice opened by being drawn up a groove; **draw-spring**, the spring between a draw-bar and the truck or carriage; **draw-string**, a string slipped through the mouth of a bag, the neck or waist of a garment, etc., so as to tighten it by drawing the ends; **draw-tap**, a tap for emptying a pipe, cistern, etc; **draw-taper** = DELIVERY 5 b; **draw-tongs**, a wire-drawer's tool; **draw-tube**, the compound tube, one part sliding within the other, which carries the object-glass and eye-piece of a microscope. Also DRAW-BAR, -BOY, -BRIDGE, etc.

1807 SIR R C HOARE *Tour Irel.* 197 A *draw arch of which all the machinery is worked under the floor of the bridge. 1611 COTGR, *Ergate*, A Windlasse, Windbeame, or *Draw-beame. 1663 *Inv Ld J Gordon's Furniture*, In the chamber next adjacent ane stand bed with a *draw bed. 1859 DICKENS in *All Year Round* 2 July 239 The fillets, or ribands of gold are taken to a machine called a *draw-bench where their thickness is perfectly equalised from end to end. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 298/1. 1791 R MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 56 The Stone fixed weir should have a gauge-weir with *Draw boards constructed on it. 1812-16 J SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 120 *Draw-bore pins are used in forcing a tenoned piece into its proper place in the mortise 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 232 The Draw bore Pin, or Hook-pin [used] for draw-boring 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II IV. 13 In the wall many *draw boxes, with rings at them like those in a Grocer's Shop c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 747 Some fell in to *draw dykis deip. 1883 *Standard* 6 Feb 6/4 A barge . moored in the *drawdock 1891 *Pall Mall G* 10 Nov. 5 1 Authority to construct new drawdocks and to repair and rebuild the existing docks. 1885 R BAGWELL *Irl. under Tudors* I p. vi, Content to look upon Ireland as a mere *drawfarm 1889 *Scribner's Mag* Aug 217/1 Castings daily required in the way of brake-shoes, pedestals, *draw heads, grate bars, etc 1687 *MS. Acc St. John's Hosp, Canterb*, For mending on of the *drawe hoockes 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* II 446 Collieries and lime-quarries were opened, *draw kilns erected 1894 J GEDDIE *Fringes of Fife* 25 A line of cyclopean draw-kilns 1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I 147 To God, their belt wherewith they are girt is knit with a single *draw-knot 1895 *Daily News* 3 May 7/6 When he. went to the premises they used a *draw-ladder, and went up into the depository where the goods were 1811 AITON *Agric. Ayrsh* 475 Heather and the *draw-ling (*Scirpus cæspitosus*) are the chief plants that the sheep can eat 1856 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Terms* 153 The patent railway *draw-link is now universally employed 1831 G R. PORTER *Silk Manuf* 238 The apparatus called a *draw-loom was invented. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr Catal.* p viii. **/1 The first step in improving the draw-loom was the substitution of mechanism for the handle and boy called a draw-boy. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlix (1632) 163 They call for their fare, tie *drawmule to 1708 in *Phil Trans.* XXV. 1864 The Head not round but somewhat like the modern *Draw-nails. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 *Draw Pins described § 6. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 5/3 There were only a supply and *draw pipe, and no safety valve. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov., Losing your money at euchre or *draw-poker. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar 4/3 The great American game of draw-poker 1886 *Badm. Library, Shooting* (1895) 60 They are now made without a *draw-pull, similar to a revolver. 1808 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed 2) 17 Wheeler's Tools *Draw Shaves, Spoke Shaves Drive Pins. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 31 There was intended *draw-sluices to be made. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 79 The mouth of the bag is . secured by a double *drawstring. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 333 Considerable time is lost between each *draw stroke and the return of the pincers. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 3/4 A *draw tap in the supply pipe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 36 A *drawe-window of a low chamber.

b. governing an object: as **draw-blood**, he who or that which draws blood; **draw-stop**, a knob or handle in an organ by which a slider is drawn so as to admit the wind to a set of pipes.

1609 BP. HALL *Pharis. & Chr.* Wks. (1627) 409 They beat their heads against the walls, as they went, till bloud came; whence one. is called Kizai, a Pharise *draw bloud. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 605 The *Draw-stop

action. *Ibid.* 606 The 'action' to a single stop..consists of a draw-stop rod..a movable trundle..a trace-rod..and the lever..On pushing in the draw-stop, the action of the several parts is reversed, and the stop is silenced.

Drawable, *a.* Capable of being drawn.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. 11. ii, Not fixt to ought, but by a Magick might Drawable here and there. 1867 H. Kingsley *Silcote of Silcotes* xv. (1876) 94 Lines..which he recognised as drawable.

Drawback (drɔ̄·bæk), *sb.* and *a.* [f. vbl. phr. *to draw back*: see Draw *v.* 78.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** One who draws back or retires. *Obs.*

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 101 Fabius. got the nickname, to be called, The Draw-backe, or Cunctator.

2. An amount paid back from a charge previously made; *esp.* a certain amount of excise or import duty paid back or remitted when the commodities on which it has been paid are exported; originally, the action of drawing or getting back a sum paid as duty.

1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* IV. 200 For a drawback of the duty on exportation thereof. 1729 Swift *Grand Quest. Debated* 21 In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent. 1775 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 23 To move for the account of the duties paid on tobacco imported; and also for an account of the drawback, when exported. 1874 Bancroft *Footpr. Time* xi. 269 All imported goods are entitled to drawback whenever they are taken out of the United States. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 567 The balance in hand . shall be equally divided amongst the shareholders pro ratâ per share by way of drawback.

3. A deduction, a diminution.

1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* i. 15 An unnecessary weight, which would have been a draw-back from his strength. 1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 395 A little draw back is made from this panegyric. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. 1 § 39. 121 The want..was a very great drawback from the utility of their compilations.

4. Anything that retards progress or advance, or that takes from or diminishes success or satisfaction; a hindrance, disadvantage.

1720 *Humourist* 59, I have .. as a Drawback upon my Ambition, laid aside my Silver Buckles. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 80 Daughters were but incumbrances and drawbacks upon a family. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 32 Our little vessel pursued her way without drawback. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 284 Roman citizenship had its drawbacks as well as its advantages. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. Test.* 6 A serious drawback to our enjoyment.

5. A movable piece or core in a mould used in iron-founding.

B. *adj.* That is, or has to be, drawn back: *draw-back lock*, a door-lock the bolt of which can be drawn back by a knob or catch inside.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 23 The Draw-back Spring. 1801 W. Bullock in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 290 An improved Drawback Lock for House-Doors. 1866 Timmins *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 87 Drawback locks. resemble dead locks, except that the bolt springs and is worked by a brass knob on the inside.

Draw-bar (drɔ̄·bār).

1. The bar that bears the draw-links or couplings by which railway carriages and trucks are connected in a train.

1839 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* XXIV. 156 The bumpers or elastic cushions are to be attached .. to the front and rear draw-bar. 1861 *Times* 1 June, The draw-bar of one of the trucks broke, and the draw-spring fell on the rails. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 8/2 Breaking a coupling chain or a drawbar hook.

2. A bar in a fence that can be drawn out. (*U.S.*)

Draw-boy. **a.** *orig.* The boy employed to pull the cords of the harness in figure-weaving; hence **b.** The piece of mechanism by which this is now effected.

1731 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 105 Mr. Le Blon's new Way of weaving Tapestry in the Loom with a Draw-boy. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 239 This machine..from its standing in the stead of a person who was distinguished by that name .is called a draw-boy. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 339 The occupation of draw-boys and girls to harness-loom weavers .. is by far the lowest and least sought after of any connected with the manufacture of cotton. 1851 [see *Draw-loom* s.v. Draw-].

Draw·bridge. Forms: see Bridge. [f. Draw-: see also the earlier Draught-bridge.]

1. A bridge hinged at one end and free at the other, which may be drawn up and let down so as to prevent or permit passage over it, or allow passage through the channel which it crosses.

The original form was the *lifting drawbridge*, used from early times to span the foss of a castle or fortification, or the inner part of it; also in more recent times to provide a passage over canals, dock-entrances, and other waterways; for this the form called a *swing-* or *swivel-bridge*, which revolves horizontally is often substituted: see also Bascule. A drawbridge to permit the passage of vessels, sometimes forms a small section of a long permanent bridge.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1205 Heore drawbrugge they drowe ate. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 757 Thai..a fyre had maid At the draw-brig, and brynt it doune. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 87 Wyett..made a bulwarke at the bryge fotte..and dyd no harme there..for the brygge drawebrygge was drawne agayne hym. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 2 Before we came into the Town (Graveling) we passed over five Draw-Bridges. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6053/1 The Draw-Bridge of the..Bridge of London will be taken up in order to lay down a new one. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xv, The steed along the drawbridge flies, Just as it trembled on the rise. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 266 The Barriers are to be shut, Draw-Bridges drawn up. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/1 It is the surface of the 'bascule'—the 'drawbridge' part of the bridge.

2. A movable bridge or gangway on a ship, etc.

1856 S. C. Brees *Gloss. Terms* 183 The floating bridge .. is a large flat-bottomed vessel .. drawbridges are made at each end which let down and form roadways. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 93 The drawbridge . could be swung round the mast towards the point where the danger threatened, and . let fall .. with its heavy weight upon the deck of the attacking ship.

Hence **Draw·bridged** *a*, having a drawbridge.

1846 Dickens in *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/5 Queer old towns, draw-bridged and walled.

†**Draw-can-bully.** *Obs.* = next.

1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles* 89 Whosoever steps forth as a 'Draw can bully' to stab and murther Persons in their Credit and Reputation.

Drawcansir (drɔ̄kæ·nˌsɪə). Also **Draw·can-sir.** Name of a blustering, bragging character in Villiers's burlesque 'The Rehearsal', who in the last scene is made to enter a battle and to kill all the combatants on both sides: hence allusively, and *attrib.*

(Formed as a parody on *Almanzor* in Dryden's *Conquest of Granada*, perhaps intended to suggest *drawing a can* of liquor (see the references to his drinking capacity in Act IV. sc. i 'Enter Drawcansir').)

1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* IV. i. (Arb.) 95 *J.* Pray, Mr. Bayes, who is that Drawcansir? *B.* Why, Sir, a fierce Hero, that frights his Mistriss, and does what he will, without regard to good manners, justice, or numbers. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 42 But it is a brave thing to be the Ecclesiastical Draw-Can-Sir. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. xvi. § 177 They that found absolute monarchy upon the Title of the Sword, make their Heroes .. arrant Draw-can-Sirs, and forget that they had any Officers and Soldiers. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 16 P 3, I have so much of a Drawcansir in me, that I shall pass over a single foe to charge whole armies. 1761 Colman *Jealous Wife* Prol (L.), Drawcansir death had rag'd without controul: Here the drawn dagger, there the poison'd bowl. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 562 Such a Drawcansir, as to cut down both friend and foe. 1797 J. Warton in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV. 335 One shall hardly see such drawcansir-work 1800 *Rival Bards* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 394 Gifford Now struts a Drawcansir with hideous stare! 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. xlviii. 6 Mr. Layard . a very Drawcansir of political debate, a swashbuckler, and soldado of Parliamentary Conflict.

Drawcht, obs. Sc. form of Draught.

Draw·-cut, *sb.* [Cut *sb.*²] A cut made by a drawing movement, and not by a stroke or pressure.

1833 J. Holland *Manuf Metal* II. 45 Garden shears .. amputate by a draw-cut like a knife.

†**Draw·-cut,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [See Cut *sb.*¹] Done by drawing cuts or lots.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Shee..toyls too pioners by drawcut lotterye sorteth

Drawe, obs inf. and pa. pple. of Draw *v.*; obs. form of Drove; obs. Sc. pa. t. of Drive *v.*

Drawee (drɔ̄ˌī·). [See -ee¹.] The person upon whom a draft or bill of exchange is drawn.

1766 W. Gordon *Gen Counting-ho.* 346 A bill.. would not make the drawee liable. 1767 Blackstone *Comm* II xxx. 467 The person..who writes this letter, is called in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee*. *Ibid.* 469 If..the indorsee cannot get the drawee to discharge it. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 114 If the drawer and drawee of a bill are persons of good credit, a banker will readily discount such a bill.

Drawer¹ (drɔ̄·ɔə). [f. Draw *v.* + -er¹.]

1. One who draws; in various senses of the vb.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii. 13 Puttand away þe draghere til ill. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/2 A Drawer, *vector* 1537 Bible *Josh.* IX. 21 Hewers of wodd, and drawers of water. 1640 *Remonstr. Troubles fr. Estates Scot.* 20 The drawers of his Majesty to this action. 1781 P. Beckford in Blaine *Encycl Sports* § 1719 It is a modern fashion for the huntsman .. to ride into the cover .. but this proceeding is apt to render hounds bad drawers. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 58 Before the drawing was made, it was three to one that the drawer should go to the first urn.

2. *spec.* One who draws liquor for customers; a tapster at a tavern. Also in comb., as *beer-drawer.*

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 32 Drawer, let us have a pinte of whyte wine and borage. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 9. 1640 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS), John Williamson of Canterbury, Beeredrawer. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 16 P 5 Thundering to the drawer for another bottle. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. iv, Bring me another pint of this same wine, drawer.

3. A name of operatives in various industries. Chiefly in comb., as *straw, tube-, wire-drawer.*

spec. In a *Coal pit*: One who draws or hauls the coal from the face to the bottom of the shaft, a hauler. In *Weaving*: A woman who puts the warp into the splits or heddles; also, a woman who draws warps through the combs and reels. In *Gasworks*: A man who draws the coke out of the ovens. (*Labour Commission's Glossary*, 1894.)

c 1400 Wyer drawer (see Draught 18). 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 27 Weauers and Wierdrawers. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg) 126 Gold and Silverwyer-drawers. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 989 The toddy-drawer selects a tree of easy ascent. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 315 The straw drawers .. purchase the straw in the bulk. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 As the getters can do nothing without the drawers, the mine is stopped. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 Metal rollers and tube drawers. 1894 *Standard* 5 Apr. 3/6 A number of loomers and drawers .. met the employers in conference yesterday.

4. One who draws a draft or bill of exchange.

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges*, The Drawer when he hath made his Bill, should make the Direction on the inside of it towards the left Hand. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass* II. ii. 191 No merchants .. would take bills, unless the drawers would make themselves responsible. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xl. 350 The drawer of the cheque had lost it, as he thought.

5. One who makes a drawing; a draughtsman.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 410 We will not allow the drawer to leave it out altogether. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 308 The drawer made the nostrils lesse then might answer the proportion of the face. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 234 For the want of a good Drawer I cannot send you Draughts of all of them. 1832 J. Horgan in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 289 A good drawer and surveyor.

6. One who draws or drafts a legal document.

1776 *Claim of Roy Roda Churn* 19/1 The drawer of the affidavit. 1884 Ld. Bramwell in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 465 The drawer of this Act of Parliament. 1892 Gladstone in *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/7 The drawer of the paper..has made one omission.

7. An instrument, tool, or agent for drawing; an extractor.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 511 Ane instrument of tre, like the drawer of ane wel. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 314 Open the rift with a tosenet or drawer *Ibid* 322 Get out the gravel with a cornet or drawer. 1616 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 491 Iuy is a great drawer, and opener. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1756) I. 187 Such Medicaments as are. stiled Ripeners or Drawers.

8. With adv. as *drawer-in, -on, -out.*

c 1400 *Test Love* I. Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 290 h/2 Thylke thinges been my drawers in. 1612 Cotgr, *Retrayeur*, a redeemer, a fetcher or drawer back of. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 18 The ayre is a great . drawer-on of health. 1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* V. (Stratm.), The drawer-up of my godfather's will.

Drawer² (drɔ̄ˌə). [f. Draw *v.*: cf. F. *tiroir*, f *tirer* to draw.] A box-shaped receptacle, fitting into a space in a cabinet or table, so that it can be drawn out horizontally in order to get access to it.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Un escrin* .. a casket, a little chest, a drawer. 1583 — *Campo di Fior* 145 Reache the cardes, which thou shalt finde in the drawer of the table. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 245 P 2 A small Cabinet, with Six Drawers. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 All his bookcases and drawers were examined.

b. *pl. Drawers* = *Chest of drawers*: a piece of furniture made to contain a number of drawers, arranged in tiers, and having usually a flat top, used as a writing table, toilet-table, or the like.

1677 1859 Chest of drawers [see Chest *sb.*¹ 8]. 1697 9 Dampier *Voy.* an 1688 (R.), Corners of drawers or cabinets 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 84/2 A suit of clothes . happened to be on the drawers 1850 Mrs. F. Vidal *Orphan* II. 11, I moved away my pink ribbon off the drawers.

c. *attrib.* Also **Drawerful.**

1808 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 513 A whole drawerful of skeins. 1850 Chubb *Locks & Keys* 14 A three-inch drawer-lock.

Drawers (drɔ̄ˌəz), *sb. pl.* [From quot. 1567, app. a term of low origin, which has risen into general use: f. Draw *v.*, prob. as things which one draws on.] A garment for the lower part of the body and legs: now usually restricted to under-hose worn next the skin. (In some early instances the word appears to mean stockings.)

1567 Harman *Caveat* 83 Here followyth their pelting speche . Whych language they terme Peddelars Frenche. A commission, a shierte; drawers, hosen; stampers, shooes. 1576 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 378 A paire of drawers of mockadoo 1611 Cotgr, *Brayes*, short (and close) breeches, drawers, or vnderhose, of lunnen, &c. *Ibid*, *House*, a drawer, or course stocking worne ouer a finer, by country people 1655 Newbrugh in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 280, I haue sent an Indian gowne and stuff for drawers. 1658 Howell. *Parl. Vocab*, *Drawers*, le sotto calzetti, les chaussettes. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 P 5 Makes a Country Squire strip to his Holland Drawers. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Cleas Mar* 1 Apr, The first part of my dress is a pair of drawers, very full, that reach to my shoes. 1791 Huddesford *Salmag* 66 Cricket, nimble boy and light, In slippers red and drawers white. 1893 Sinclair & Henry *Swimming* (Badm. Lib.) 374 A skin-tight costume .. with bathing-drawers underneath of silk.

Draw-file (drɔ̄·fəil), *v.* [f. Draw- vb.-stem used adverbially.] *trans.* To file or roughen a surface by drawing the file along it longitudinally without lateral movement, as in using a spoke-shave.

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 35 The bouchon .. should be previously lightly draw-filed at the end.

Drawgate. A sluice-gate; a shuttle in the gate of a canal-lock which is drawn up to let part of the water escape.

1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* 2 Estimate 2 A new Pound Lock and Wear rebuilt with Draw Gates. 1793 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames* 16 A single Pair of Gates, with draw-Gates or Cloughs therein. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 69 To provide them with nine draw-gates.

Drawght, obs. form of Draught.

Draw-glove.

†**1.** (Also *draw-gloves.*) An old parlour game, also called *drawing* (of) *gloves*, which consisted apparently in a race at drawing off gloves at the utterance of certain words. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2938 Drawing of glovis, With comonyng in company..Gers maidnes be mart, mariage fordone. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* 370 (N.) In pretty riddles to bewray our loves, In questions, purpose, or in drawing gloves. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) 104 (*Draw Gloves*) At draw-gloves we'l play, And prethee, let's lay A wager, and let it be

this; Who first to the summe Of twenty shall come Shall have for his winning a kisse. *Ibid.* 230. 1767 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 21 Here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at drawglove and shuffle the slipper.

2. An archer's drawing-glove.

Drawing (drǭ·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Draw *v.*]

1. *gen.* The action of the verb Draw in its various senses: the imparting of motion or impulse in the direction of the actuating force; pulling, dragging, draught, hauling, traction; attraction, extraction, removal, derivation; formal composition (of a document), † translation, etc.

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 136 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 Summe þe3 hit fewe beo: mid lasse drawinge wolleþ gon. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. i. (1495) 345 The stone Adamas meuyth by strong drawinge yren. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. li. (1859) 54 Synne .. done .. by drawyng and inclynacion of the fiecl flesshe. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 3 Of psalmes .. ye may haue them of Rychardе hampoules drawynge 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* i. xxiii, Shotyng and drawyng of the bowe. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 17 b, Beastes mete for drawyng. 1686 [Blore] *Gent. Recreat.* II. 98 To beat the Bushes after a Fox is termed Drawing. 1712 J. James tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 209 Clay .. costs nothing but the Drawing. 1893 *Times* 14 July 11/4 At the drawing of stumps at 7 o'clock. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* I. 176 A romantic drawing towards the stateliness and power which it all implied.

b. *concr.* That which is drawn, or obtained by drawing *spec.* in *pl.*, the amount of money taken in a shop, or drawn in the course of business.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* 829/2 To these .. is given the second drawing of the tea.

2. The formation of a line by drawing some tracing instrument from point to point of a surface; representation by lines, delineation; hence, 'any mode of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of colour'; the draughtsman's art.

Out of drawing, incorrectly drawn, esp. in relation to the point of sight, out of proper perspective.

1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Drawyng of an ymage, *portracture.* 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. 53 You must have a Gauge .. for the drawing of straight Lines on your Scale. 1769 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* II. (1887) 21 Painting comprises both drawing and colouring. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 697 Drawing, strictly speaking, includes only the art of forming the resemblance of objects by means of outlines, but it is usual to call those performances drawings, where only a single colour, as Indian ink, is employed to produce shades. 1859 Reeve *Brittany* 59 The building in our stereograph is .. out of drawing. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 205/2 'Drawing', though it must often be used with less precision, really implies work with the point. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 251 The plates .. were .. the first examples of the sun's drawing that were ever seen in Oxford.

b. *transf.* The arrangement of the lines which determine form.

1753 Hogarth *Anal Beauty* x. 110 Legs much swoln with disease..having lost their 'drawing', as the painters call it. 1881 Grace *Landscape Paint* 62 The late autumn is..good for sketching trees, as you can see their anatomy and drawing.

3. That which is drawn; a delineation by pen, pencil, or crayon; a representation in black and white, or in monochrome; a sketch.

1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 23 Jan., Looking on my .. pictures, and my wife's drawings. 1769 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* I. (R.) They made a variety of sketches; then a finished drawing of the whole. 1778 *Ibid.* viii. (1887) 151 A collection of drawings by great painters. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 303 We can readily understand how paintings in water colours came to be called simply 'drawings'. 1868 Browning *King & Bk* I. 57 Modern chalk drawings

4. In Textile manufacture, applied to various operations: see quots.

1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 220 The next process is drawing or entering, which is passing each thread of the warp regularly through its appropriate loop in the heddle. 1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Fam.* 29 The tender production of the carding-engine is subjected to the drawing-frames, which give a little more consistence and much greater length to the fleecy rope, now become a 'drawing'. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Drawing*, a number of operations from combing to spinning to reduce the thickness of the sliver of wool by *drawing* the warp through the 'reed'.

5 With *advbs.*, as *drawing back, near*, etc.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclxxxi. (R.), They haue .. good breed, and we haue the drawyng out of the chaff. 1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Drawyng nere *approche.* 1636 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 53 What shrinking and drawing back! 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* iii (R.), Little drawings aside of the curtains of peace and eternity. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 174 To insult him upon his drawing off. 1873 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* ii. (1875) 39 Entrusted with the drawing-up of the ultimate document.

6. *Comb.* **a.** In various senses, as **drawing-awl**, an awl having an eye near the point, as to carry a thread through the hole bored; † **drawing-bed**, an extensible bed; **drawing-bench**, a bench or table in the mint on which strips of metal are drawn to the same thickness for coining; also a bench on which a cooper works with his drawing-knife; † **drawing-bridge** = Drawbridge; **drawing-engine**, a stationary steam-engine used to draw loads up an incline, the shaft of a mine, etc.; **drawing-frame**, a machine in which the slivers from the carding-machine are drawn out and attenuated; **drawing-glove**, a glove worn by archers on the right hand in drawing the bow; **drawing-machine**, a machine through which strips of metal are drawn to be made thin and even, or of a desired curve, etc.; **drawing-press**, a machine for cutting and pressing sheet metal into a required shape, as for pans, dish-covers, and the like; **drawing-rolls**, in a spinning mill, rolls between which the slivers pass in the process of 'drawing'; **drawing-string**, a string passed through a hem, casing, or eyelet holes, by which the sides of an article (as a bag) may be drawn together, or on which it may (as a curtain) be suspended instead of a rod; **drawing-table**, a table extensible by drawing out slides or leaves.

1439 *Will of Lochard* (Somerset Ho.), Lectos extendibiles vocatos *drawyngbeddes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/1 The drawing tool .. is a heavy block of steel with a hole in the centre, fixed upon the substantial bed of the long *drawing-bench. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 334 A dozen iron Gates, and *drawing Bridges. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 123 The important part which Arkwright's *drawing-frame performs in a cotton-mill. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 19/3 The mill .. contained from 70 to 100 spinning and drawing frames. 1881 Greener *Gun* 296 The thimble is then..forced through the *drawing machine again. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor of Casterbr.* 41 Dimity curtains on a *drawing-string.

b. Of or pertaining to delineation, Drawing 2, as *drawing-office, -pencil, -room, -school, -table*, etc.; **drawing-block**, a block composed of leaves of drawing-paper adhering at the edges, so as to be removable one by one when used; **drawing-board**, a board on which paper is stretched for drawing on; **drawing-book**, a book for drawing in, wholly blank, or with designs to be copied; **drawing-compass, -es**, a pair of compasses having a pencil or pen in lieu of one of the points; **drawing-paper**, stout paper of various kinds intended for drawing on; **drawing-pen**, an instrument adjustable by a screw to draw ink lines of varying thicknesses; **drawing-pin**, a flat-headed pin used to fasten drawing-paper to a board, desk, etc.

1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 63, 2 Reams *Drawing Atlas [paper] 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* I. 7 Daphne produced her *drawing-block, and opened her colour-box. 1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 26 On a *Drawing-Board, or Floor, describe .. the Arch *ABC.* 1755 (*title*) The Complete *Drawing Book, Containing many and curious Specimens. 1863 Miss Whately *Ragged life in Egypt* xvi. 152, I came down with a drawing-book to sit near the door 1804 Ct. Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 135 A circular piece of thick *drawing paper. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Drawing-pen*, an Instrument . to draw Lines finer or thicker. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc Archit.* Advt., Mathematical instruments . Compasses, Drawing-Pens. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 368 Fixing it firmly by means of *drawing-pins. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Drawing-table*, an Instrument with a Frame, to hold a Sheet of Royal-Paper, for Draughts of Ships, Fortifications, etc.

Draw·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. *gen.* That draws, in various senses of the verb.

1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 179 We take them..with a drawing ferret when they be yong. 1669 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 315 A deep drawing Vessel. 1890 Baker *Wild Beasts* II. 49 With one desperate drawing cut across the throat he reached the spine.

2. *spec.* Used to draw vehicles, etc.; draught-.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 138 Drawing and beringe beastes. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1810/4 A brown bay drawing Gelding. 1875 R. F. Martin *Winding Machin.* 40 The two head-gear pulleys. at the drawing shaft.

3. That draws out purulent or foreign matter from a wound, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (1495) 288 Thenne the leche vsyth drawynge medycynes *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 232 Þis enpostym schal be helid wiþ drawynge þingis and wastynge. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Oct. 1/4 A drawing plaister was speedily applied. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 302 Substances which .. promote suppuration .. are vulgarly termed drawing.

† **4.** Attractive. *Obs.*

1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 282 She was of goodlye personage, hir aspecte sweete and drawing. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 181 It had a very taking and drawing Glory in it.

† **Draw·ing-chamber.** *Obs.* A drawing-room: see Withdrawing-chamber.

1582 Whetstone *Heptameron* C j b, After .. Dinner .. Queene Aurelia with a chosen company, retyred her selfe, into a pleasant drawing Chamber. 1642 *Declar Lords & Com.* 19 May 25 Meeting Mr. Jermyn in the Queens drawing Chamber. 1649 *Inv.* in *Merton Reg.* II. 361 In the Drawing chamber. 1813 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XVII. 122 For my drawing-chambers I will have them delicately furnished.

Drawing-knife. **a.** A tool, consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, used for shaving or scraping a surface. **b.** A farrier's instrument. **c.** (See quot. 1842–76).

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 354 The Farrier's drawing Knife. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Drawing Knife* .. sometimes used instead of the stock-sheave, to pare off the rough wood. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 159 If .. the drawing-knife [be] used every time he is shod, he will be tender footed. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 318 A carpenter buys a drawing-knife, which is a stout blade, edged in the middle, and handled at both ends. 1842–76 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Drawing Knife*, an edge tool used to make an incision on the surface of wood along which the saw is to follow. It prevents the teeth of the saw tearing the surface.

† **Draw·ingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Drawing *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In a slow, deliberate, or hesitating manner; drawlingly.

[1562 T. Hoby *Courtier* I. D ij b, Their woordes they pronounce so drawningly, that a man would weene they were yeelding vp the ghost.] 1598 Florio, *Cacatamente*, sneaklingly, drawingly, faltringly. 1626 Bacon *Notes Civ. Conv.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 198 To speak leisurely, and rather drawingly, than hastily. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 18 Scarce the space, wherein any one might drawingly pronounce four syllables.

Drawing-master. A teacher of drawing. Hence **Drawing-masterish** *a.*, **-mastership.**

a 1779 Tweddell *Rem.* lix. 273 (Jod.) Consult a drawing-master upon the subject. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* iv. 196 The general standard of proportion which has doubtless been laid down to you by your drawing masters. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 341/1 A sort of drawing mastership *in excelsis.* 1889 Black *Penance of John Logan* 207 A pretty drawing-masterish kind of a sketch.

Drawing-room[1] (drǭ·iŋˌrūm). [Shortened from Withdrawing-room, which is found in 16th c. and is very common in 17th.]

1. *orig.* A room to withdraw to, a private chamber attached to a more public room (see Withdrawing-room); now, a room reserved for the reception of company, and to which the ladies withdraw from the dining-room after dinner.

1642 Ld. Sunderland *Let. to Wife*, The king .. is very cheerful, and by the bawdy discourse I thought I had been in the drawing room. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 579 Here are chambers, with drawing-rooms provided, not open chambers, but with doors..shut round about. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 239 Next this is the drawing roome of state. 1728 Young *Love Fame* I. Wks. (1757) 88 Nor shoots up folly to a nobler bloom In her own native soil, the drawing-room. 1791 Boswell. *Johnson* 25 Apr. an. 1778, We went to the drawing-room, where was a considerable increase of company. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 The gentlemen..rejoin the ladies in the drawing-room, and take coffee.

b. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

[1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 11 In any drawing-room or assembly of polite people.] 1841 4 Emerson *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 212 The person who screams .. or converses with heat, puts whole drawing rooms to flight. 1856 Macaulay *Johnson* Misc. Writ. (1889) 374 He would amaze a drawing-room by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.

2. A levee held in a drawing-room; a formal reception by a king, queen, or person of rank; that at which ladies are 'presented' at court.

[1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, You shall be every day at the King's levee and I at the queen's; and we will never meet but in the drawing-room. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* IV. ii, Whereas, If I marry my Lord Aimwell, there will be Title, Place and Precedence, the Park, the Play, and the Drawing-Room.] 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Aug., There was a drawing-room to-day at court. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5267/8 In the Evening her Highness kept a Drawing-Room, at which were all the Ladies and Persons of Distinction of this Place 1838 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 148 The last Drawing Room of the season; so of course an awful crowd. 1868 Q. Victoria *Tours Eng & Irel.* 183 At half past Eight we drove into Dublin for the Drawing room. It is always held here of an evening..One thousand six hundred ladies were presented.

3. *attrib.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3980/1 He met Her at Her Drawing-Room Door. 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 27 July, The Queen..puts on her drawing-room apparel at St. James's. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 379 The drawing-room influence thus set in motion. 1888 Sala *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 88 The Pullman 'parlor'—or, as it is called in England, 'drawing-room Car'. 1888 Lowell *Lit. Ess.* (1892) II. Domestic and drawing-room prose as distinguished from that of the pulpit, the forum, or the closet.

Drawing-room[2]. A room for drawing in: see Drawing *vbl. sb.* 6 b.

Drawk, drauk (drǭk), *sb.* Also 4–6 **drauke**, 5–9 **drake**, 6, 9 **draviok**, (8–9 erron. **drank**), 9 **droke.** [Corresponds to OF. *droe, droue*, F. *droc*, med.L. *drauca*, MDu. *dravik*, mod.Du. *dravig*, according to Verdam *Bromus secalinus.*]

A kind of grass growing as a weed among corn; app. orig. *Bromus secalinus*, but also applied (at least in books) to *Lolium temulentum* and *Avena fatua*, and so confounded with 'cockle' or 'darnel' (*lolium, zizania*), and wild oats.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 152 With gastly drauc and wit darnele. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles w.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 80 Drauck, *betel.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 130/2 Drawke, wede, *dranca.* *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787/1 *Hæc sisania*, a drawke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/2 Drake or darnylle. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Drake is lyke vnto rye, till it begynne to sede. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xvi. 470 *Festuca*, or as the Douchmen call it Drauick, is also a hurtfull plant, hauing his leaues and strawe not much vnlyke Rye, at the top whereof growe spreading eares..it may be also very well called..in Englishe Wilde Otes, or Drauick. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lv. (1633) 76 *Bromus Altera*, Drauke. 1808 Barrington *Hist. N. S. Wales* vi. 159 The corn..was much mixed with a weed called drake. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Drawk*, the common darnel-grass. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 351 Droke is the enemy most to be dreaded in strong soils.

Drawk, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6, 9 **draik**, 8 **drake**, 9 **drauk.** [Etymology obscure; perh. related to ON. *drekkja* to drench, drown, swamp, submerge.] *trans.* To saturate with moisture, as flour or quicklime with water.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 102 All his pennis war drownd and drawkit [v.r. draikit]. 1776 SIR J. MALCOLM in *Herd's Collect.* II. 99 (Jam.) The tail o't hang down, Like a meikle maan lang draket gray goose-pen. 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* (1880) 58 O dight, quo she, yere mealy mou', For my twa lips ye're drauking. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Drawk, Drack*, to saturate with water. 1856 W. A. FOSTER in W. S. Crockett *Minstr. of Merse* (1893) 152 The muir-fowl likes the heatherbell When draiket wi' the dew.

Draw-knife. = DRAWING-KNIFE.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 122 With the handles of the Draw-knife in both their Hands, enter the edge of the Draw-knife into the Work, and draw Chips almost the length of their Work. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4863/4 Each fore Foot cut in three places with a draw Knife. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 249 The stock is then rounded up with a draw-knife.

Drawl (drǭl), *v.* Also 7–8 **draul(e.** [Appears in end of 16th c.: perh. introduced in Vagabonds' Cant from Du. or LG. Cf. Du. *dralen* to loiter, linger, delay, in Kilian (1599) *draelen* 'cunctari, morari, trahere moram' (prob. also in MDu.), LG. *drålen*, EFris. *dralen*, in same sense; also EFris. *draueln, draulen*, LG. *draueln* (*Brem. Wb.*) to linger, loiter, dawdle. App., in origin, an intensive deriv. from the root of DRAW *v.*: cf. mod.Icel. *dralla* quasi *dragla* to loiter.]

1. *intr.* To move along with slow and loitering pace; to crawl or drag *along*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. liii. 30 Whose..march is slow as drawling snails. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Warren*, Suffering your Net to drawl on the Ground. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Charlotte ..drawled towards us, and asked me why I would not dance? 1829 *Examiner* 616/2 Sporting in the moonshine, and drawling along the streets.

b. Of words.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. vi. 8 The nimble dactils striving To out-go The drawling spondees pacing it below. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 316 Duller rhymes With heavy halting pace that drawl along. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 118 His words..drawled slowly over his lips.

2. *intr.* To prolong or lengthen out the sounds of speech in an indolent or affected manner; to speak slowly, by affectedly prolonging the words.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 145, I neuer heard such a drawling-affecting rogue. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Draule*, to speake slowly. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 388 The clerks..in one lazy tone, Thro' the long, heavy, painful page drawl on. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 95 The tedious Rector drawling o'er his head. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 A long-winded orator..is left to drawl away by himself.

3. *trans.* To utter with lazy slowness: chiefly with *out*.

1663 HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 24 If any drawl forth his words. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 202 The Psalms..drawled out and bawled with..unmusical and unmeaning vehemence. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 355 [To say] do-o-main, pul lee, ho-lee, fu-ree, &c. protracting or drawling out the syllable. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvi. 187 When the squire ..drawled out some expression of regret.

4. To cause to pass *on* or *away*, or move along slowly and laggingly; to drag *out*, *on*, etc.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 ⁋ 7 Thus ..does she constantly drawl out her time, without either profit or satisfaction. 1769 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 210/2 Their mornings are drauled away, with perhaps a saunter upon the beach. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 197 This languid and spiritless existence is frequently drawled on. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 119 The Chancery would drawl it out till [etc.].

Hence **Drawled** *ppl. a.*, **Draw·ling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Draw·ler.**

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 571 The common drawling of thir Pulpit elocution. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A Subburb Letcher, or a drawl'd Prostitute. 1663 HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 28. 1830 TENNYSON *To J. M. K.*, Thou art no sabbath-drawler of old saws.

Drawl, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of drawling; a slow, indolent utterance.

1760 LLOYD *Actor* (R.), The white handkerchief and mournful drawl. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 199 His weekly drawl, Though short, too long. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 They have a good deal of the Creole drawl. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxii. 318 In speaking, he had caught a little of the drawl affected in high life.

b. Slow loitering pace. *rare.*

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 190 It is in the epistolary compositions of the age..that the drawl of our ancestors strikes us most forcibly.

† **Draw·-latch,** *sb. Obs.* [f. DRAW *v.* + LATCH. With sense 3 cf. dial. *latch*, a lazy or indolent fellow.]

1. A string hanging on the outside of a door by which a latch is drawn or raised.

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 249 I'll pull out my tongue, and hang it at her door for a draw-latch.

2. A thief who enters by drawing up the latch; a sneaking thief; a sneak. Cf. LATCH-DRAWER.

1331 *Act 5 Edw. III*, c. 14 Roberdesmen, Wastours & Draghlacche. 1383 *Act 7 Rich. II*, c. 5 § 5. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 With davy drawelache of rokyngame. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 72 To make me Iohn drawlache, or such a snekebill. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Drawe latches*. Master Lamberd..calleth them miching theeves, as wasters.

3. Applied opprobriously, esp. to a lazy laggard.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 393 If the masters be not good, but honourers of drawlatches, change them. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 You drawlach loytrers. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 394 Some heavy drawlatch would have been this month.. Before he could have found my policy. *a* 1610 CHETTLE *Hoffman* G j (N.), If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a drawlatch.

Hence † **Draw·latch** *v. intr.*, to sneak, shuffle, lag behind.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 59 Baw waw quoth Bagshaw to that which drawlacheth behinde.

Drawlery, obs. var. DROLLERY.

Drawling (drǭ·liŋ), *ppl. a.* That drawls.

1597 [see DRAWL *v.* 1 b]. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks (1847) 225/2 A tedious and drawling tale of burning, and burning, and lust and burning. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 105 Pretty drawling words like these. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 173 The drawling, snail-like slothfulness of our progress. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxii, He seems to me always to preach very drawling sermons. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 64. 174 A slovenly or drawling pronunciation.

Hence **Draw·lingly** *adv.*; **Draw·lingness.**

1742 BAILEY (ed. 10), *Drawlingly*, speaking very slowly. *Drawlingness*, Slowness in Speech. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 643 Blarney sings drawlingly like a street singer.

Draw·ly, *a. Sc.* [f. DRAWL *sb.* + -Y¹.] Of the nature of a drawl, characterized by drawling.

1825 JAMIESON, *Drawlie*, slow, and at the same time slovenly. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 962 For the painter to illustrate the work of the poet or proser, be it drawly or divine. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 285 The old don..so sedate and drawley as he was a minute before.

Drawn (drǭn), *ppl. a.* [see DRAW *v.*]

1. Moved by traction; dragged, hauled, pulled; attracted; extracted; protracted; strained, stretched, made thin by tension. Also in *comb.*, as *long-*, *well-drawn*; with advbs., as *drawn-up*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 10 Drawyn grewel. *Ibid.* 42 Take þe drawyn Eyroun. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. xi, Her heer was bryght as the drawne wyre. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 129 There's no more truth in thee, then in a drawne Fox. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 64 Ventured himselfe in a Coach with drawne curtaines. 1753 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 240 He has no scruple about fish or drawn gravy. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. xvi, Drawn, vapid, cold tea. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 363 Well-drawn dry wheat-straw. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 247 Tall, drawn-up saplings. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* ii, A long drawn-out tale.

2. Of a sword: Pulled out of the sheath, naked. †Of a person: Having his sword drawn (*obs.*).

c 1200 ORMIN 16284 Þatt draȝhenn swerd wass inn an hannd. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxviii. 159 Robert the Brus pursued hym with a drawe swerd. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 402 Where art thou?.. Here villaine, drawne and readie. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 307 Hoa ..why are you drawn? 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi, The stranger had in his hand a drawn sword. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. xi. 243 We all live now at swords drawn. [Cf. DAGGER 2.]

3. Of a battle or match: Undecided.

[The origin of this use is uncertain. It is suggested that *drawn* = *withdrawn*: cf. DRAW *v.* 37.]

1610 D. CARLETON *Let.* 17 June in *Crt. & T. Jas. I* (1848) I. 115 It concluded, as it is many times in a cock pit, with a drawn match; for nothing was in the end put to the question. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. Sum. Concl. (1739) 201 A drawn battle, wherein he that continueth last in the Field, is glad to be gone away. 1650 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Oct., They shot so exact, that it was a drawn match. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ⁋ 6 Our greatest Captains have been glad to come off with a drawn Battle. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* (1859) I. 37 If he lost the main battle, he.. regained so much of it as to make it a drawn one. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 20 We played a drawn game at chess.

4. Traced (as a line), delineated. Chiefly in *comb.*, as *ill-drawn*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxvi. H ij b, Making so many Diuisions in your drawne line, as there are Miles. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 46 Muche difference is betwixt the drawen platte and the builded house. 1895 *Athenæum* 18 May 648/3 Deftly drawn studies of birds.

5. Disembowelled.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. xlviii. (1853) 292 My specimen, when drawn and stuffed with pepper, weighed only four ounces and a quarter.

6. Subjected to tension.

1879 F. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* I. vi. 130 With a white, 'drawn' look of pain on her face. 1885 MALET *Col. Enderby's Wife* VI. iv. (ed. 3) III. 147 His lips were drawn and stiff. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* I. 114 She looked at her father's drawn face, altered by pain.

7. Moulded by a drawing-machine.

1893 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/6 Stamped and drawn tinware, bowls, etc. are selling well for export.

8. Gathered, in needle-work.

1852 in *Viscount Ingestre's Meliora* I. 269 They were drawn-bonnet makers. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* x, A drawn silk bonnet of pale lavender. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 8/4 Her first bonnet..made of drawn white tulle.

Draw·-net. = DRAG-NET; also 'a net with large meshes used for catching the larger varieties of fowls'.

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Bee hee a Cristian or beleeve in Mawmett, I such a one this night tooke in my drawnett. 1630 in *Lex Londinensis* (1680) 201 Any Draw-net or Coulter-net. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vii. 192 The Church Militant is a mixed multitud of good and bad, as a draw-net. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., If you would have a Draw-Net with square Meshes. 1879 *Queen's Printers' Aids to Bible* Gloss., *Drag*, a large draw net.

Draw·n-work. Also **drawn-thread work.** Ornamental work done in textile fabrics by drawing out some of the threads of warp and woof, so as to form patterns, with or without the addition of needlework, or other accessories.

1595 GOSSON *Quips Upst. Gentlewom.*, Gorgets brave with drawne-worke wrought. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 II. 41 The finest drawne-worke cuffe. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxi. 401 Behold here, as in a faire samplar, an admirable patterne of drawne-worke. 1894 *Bazaar* 21 Nov. 1248/2 White linen edged with a narrow band of drawn-work. 1894 *Daily News* 28 June 6/3 Awards for smocking, baskets, embroidery, drawnthread work. 1895 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 5/3 Beautiful drawn-thread table linen.

Draw·-plate. An apparatus for reducing the thickness of wire or strips of metal, consisting of a steel plate pierced with a number of graduated apertures through which the wire or metal is drawn. Also *drawing-plate*.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 98 From slight imperfections in the drawplates. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 332 The drawing-plate, through which the wire passes. *Ibid.* 335 A draw plate..made of the best steel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 92.

Drawsy, obs. form DROWSY.

Drawt, obs. form of DRAUGHT.

† **Drawth.** *Obs.* Also 4 **draȝthe.** [f. DRAW *v.*: see -TH.] **1.** A treatise; = L. *tractus*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 251 Þet ich habbe hier be-uore y-ssewed.. ate ginninge of þe draȝþe of uirtue. *Ibid.* 260.

2. = DRAUGHT.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 The welle werke.. with the drawth and the stoon werk. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 219 In shipping..the drawth of water.

Draw·-well. **1.** A deep well from which water is drawn by a bucket suspended to a rope.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 372 Tho thou threwe my porter in the draw-welle. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 78 The draw well.. Where that two buckets seuerall suithly hang, As one came vp, the other downe would gang. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 He drounit in ane drau vel. 1697 F. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 467 Their Coal-works were not Pits sunk like Draw-wells. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Hydraulics* ii. 6 (U. K. S.) The Common bucket and rope.. drawn up by a windlass, as in our common draw-wells.

† **2.** A deep drawer. *Obs.*

1762 STERNE *Tristram Shandy* VI. xxx, I wish for their sakes I had the key of my study out of my draw-well, only for five minutes, to tell you their names.

Dray (drēⁱ), *sb.*¹ Also 4–7 **draye, drey(e.** [A deriv. of OE. *dragan* to draw: cf. OE. *dræge* drag-net, also Sw. *drög* sledge, dray, (ON. *draga*, pl. *drögur* timber trailed along the ground).]

†**1.** A sled or cart without wheels, formerly much used for dragging wood, turf, etc. *Obs.*

[1369–70 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 17 In vna dreia empta xiiijd. In rasteis vijd. ob.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 145 He sent it on a dreye as it were venysoun. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxix. (1495) 790 In stede of a slede other of a draye. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 617/10 *Traha*.. a trahendo dicta, quia rotas non habet [*anglice* a Dreye]. 1552 HULOET, Dray or sleade whych goeth without wheles.

† **2.** 'A little cart' or car on wheels. *Obs.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Curulis*.. a little cart or drey hauing in it a chaire of estate. c 1610–15 *Women Saints* (E. E. T. S.) 48 To fasten it to her litle cart or drey.

3. A low cart without sides used for carrying heavy loads: esp. that used by brewers.

1581 [implied in DRAYMAN]. 1611 COTGR., *Haquet*, a Dray, a low and open Cart, such as London Brewers vse. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* App. 32, I saw a large broad Dray.. drawne into the Castle by three or foure Horses. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Let. ii. 1 Old batter'd Horses, such as are often seen in Drays. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 455 A stoppage, caused by some brewer's dray.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dray load*; **dray-cart,** = sense 3; **dray-plough** (see quot. 1727).

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 78 A Dray load more of Match. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The dray-plough is the best plough in Winter for miry clays. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Let him be brought into the field of election upon his draycart. 1724 DE FOE *Fortunate Mistress* (1854) 3 The horses were kept at work in the dray-carts. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Plough*, Dray Plough.. is made without either wheel or foot.

Hence **Dray** *v.*, to convey on a dray.

1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* vi (1874) 39 My house is being cut out in Christchurch and will be drayed to our station next month, a journey of fifty miles.

Dray, drey (drēⁱ), *sb.*² *local.* Also 7 **draie, draye.** [Origin unknown. ? Same word as prec.] A squirrel's nest.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 387 They.. make their nests like the draies of Squirrels. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Quest of Cynthia* in Campbell *Spec. Brit. Poets* (1819) III. 45 The nimble squirrel.. Her mossy dray that makes. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 366 Three little young squirrels in their nest or drey as it is called in these parts. 1889 *Eng. Ill. Mag.* Dec. 211 [They] lay their eggs in old nests, very often in old squirrel's drays.

Dray, obs. f. DRAW *v.*; variant of DERAY.

Dray(e, obs. form of DRY *a.*

Drayage (drēⁱ·edʒ). [f. DRAY *sb.*¹ + -AGE.] **a.** Conveyance by dray. **b.** The charge for this.

1791 T. JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1885) 535/2 Pd. Wm. Forbes freight, storage, drayage of 13 hhds. tob°. 1860 *Times* 9 May 12/5 He then collected the drayage, and informed the agent that the person sending it would call round, pay carriage, and get a receipt.

Drayff, obs. Sc. pa. t. of DRIVE *v.*

Dray·-horse. [f. DRAY *sb.*¹] A large and powerful horse used for drawing a dray.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 ⁋ 10 A Discourse on the Nature of the Elephant, the Cow, the Dray-Horse. 1756

FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 106 She is condemned to do more drudgery than a dray-horse. 1880 B. SILLIMAN *Trnl. Trav.* (ed. 2) III. 86 When we speak of a London dray-horse, we must understand an animal which in size resembles an elephant rather than a horse.

Dray'man. 1. A man who drives a dray (in England, usually a brewer's dray).

1581 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 285 They brought unto me .. vi tall fellowes that were draymen unto bruers 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 270 A Dray-man, a Porter, a very Camell. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4649/4 A Drayman at Mr. Truman's and Mr. Bacon's, Brewers in Spittlefields. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* lii, Two .. burly draymen letting down big butts of beer into a cellar.

†**2.** A fisherman who uses a drag-net; cf. next and *dragger-man. Obs.*

1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen, Garthmen, Petermen, Draymen, or Trinkermen, shall .. set up any Weirs, Engines [etc.].

†**Dray-net.** *Obs.* = DRAG-NET.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 105/4 *Tragum*, dræʒnet *uel* dræʒe. *Ibid.* 167/13 *Verriculum*, dræʒnet. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Dray Nets and Kiddels, forbidden.

Draysche, drayse, obs. forms of THRESH *v.*

Drazel (dræ z'l). Now *dial.* In 8 **drasil.** See also DROSSEL. [Derivation uncertain: prob. from same root as Sc. DRASIE. Often identified with *dratchell*; but this seems improbable.] A slut.

1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 96 A Drazel; a Dirty Slut. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 987 To use her as the Dev'l does Witches .. That, when the time's expir'd, the Drazels For ever may become his Vassals. 1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*

Dre, obs. form of DREE *v.*

Dread (dred), *v.* Forms: 2 6 **drede,** (3 **dræden**), 4-6 **dred,** (4 **dradde, dride,** 3 pers. sing. **drat, dret**), 4-5 **dredd(e,** 4-6 **dreed(e,** 5 7 *Sc.* **dreid,** 6 **dread.** *Pa. t.* 3-5 **dredd(e,** (4 **drede**), 4-5 **dradde,** 4-6 **drad, dred,** 5 *Sc.* **dredyt,** 6- **dreaded.** *Pa. pple.* 4 **ydred, ydradde, idrad,** 4-6 **dred, -de,** 5 6 **drad, -de,** 6-7 **dread(e,** 6- **dreaded.** [Early ME *dreden, drǽden*, not found in OE.; prob. aphetic f. *adreden*, OE. *an-, ondrǽdan*: see ADREAD.]

1. *trans.* To fear greatly, be in mortal fear of; to regard with awe or reverence, venerate.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Swilcne lauerd we aʒen to dreden. Þet is godalmihtin. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14686 Nu wat I þatt tu drædesst Godd. 1340 *Ayenb* 116 Þe ybernde uer dret. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 33 Þai drede noʒt þe sowdan ne nan oþer prince. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II xxviii. 121 The thondre, whiche is moche to be doubted and drad. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I ii. 2 Nothing did he dread, but euer was ydrad. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 35 Studieng no less to be loved then to be dreade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 464 His Temple high .. dreaded through the Coast Of Palestine. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 129, I love thee dreaded as thou art! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii § 7. 148 The man whom Henry dreaded as the future champion of English freedom.

†**b.** *To dread* (dative inf.): proper to dread, to be dreaded. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 16 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 8 No þing no man mai loke þat is so grisful forto drede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 272 Thai sall fer mar be .. for to dred. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 It is to drede, þat .. muil comiþ to vs. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 591 [A] knyghte .. that in his lyfe was more to drede than ony man alyve.

2. To have a shrinking apprehension of; to look forward to with terror or anxiety: of future or unknown events. Often with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Ne dredich na deð for to drehen for him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7613 He dred his kingdom to lese *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 630 Wallace dredyt gyll. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 26 It is to be drad leest ony preuy gyle or deceyte remayne styll in the soule. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvii, Leaves look pale, dreading the winter's near. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 733, I came, still dreading thy displeasure 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 P 3 We .. dread their intrusion upon our minds, and fly from them as enemies. 1801 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I 116, I sometimes dread that all is not right at home. 1808 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III 26, I dread she is playing a dangerous fatal game 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 31 This next visit she dreaded more than she had any of the former ones.

†**b.** To be anxious about, to fear for. *rare.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 966 So much I dred my burden and my feer [*comitique onerique timentem*]. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgrim* 94 How many tales to please me hath she coin'd, Dreading my love, the loss thereof still fearing!

†**c** To doubt. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 96 If þat þou dredist wheþer þat it be a symple vlcus or a cankre and a foul, for þe signes .. beþ doutis.

†**3.** *intr.* (or *absol*). To be greatly afraid or apprehensive; to fear greatly. Const. *about, of, for.*

c 1205 LAY. 31164 Swiðe heo gunnen dreden of Cadwalanes deden. *a* 1240 *Lofsung* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Ic .. am on mest ifuled of sunne ase ich drede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1810 (Cott.) þai war ful dredand for [*Fairf.* of] þar lijf. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii 10, I dredde, there thurȝ that I was nakid. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 87 Drede ȝe of the effect which bifille to Bohemeris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 15 God .. bad them to be stronge and not to drede. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxii. 13 Dread [1885 *R. V.* fear] not, nor be dismayed. 1769 GOLDSM *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 48 Their friends .. began to dread for the consequences. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 296, I dread about our Statutes.

†**4.** *refl.* To fear, be afraid. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 151 Ne dred te, Zacarize, nohht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1008 Al ðis sor Sar3 pharaun, and dredde him ðor. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1740 *Lucretia*, Drede the nat for I am here. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xii, I wold fayn do that myȝt please yow, but I drede me sore.

b. with *subord. cl.* **arch.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3665 (Cott.), I dred me sare, for benison He sal me giue his malison. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 374 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 340, I drede me that God us hath for-laft out of his hond. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 713, I dreid me sair I be begylt. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 97 A felde the whiche he drade hym, might have folowed if he had long taried. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 512, I dread me, if I draw it, you will die.

†**5.** *trans.* To cause to fear; to affright, terrify. (In first quot. perh. impersonal.)

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Wat dret yw folk of litle beliaue? 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 141 Þe sauours þat she myghte not suffir byfore, than dredde hir not a deel. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 42 Which sight did much appall And dread the lookers on. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortal.* III. iii. 201 A blazing Starre, that dreadeth the minde by presaging ruine. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 169 The very thoughts of it would seem to dread me.

6. *Comb*, as *dread-death, dread-devil* adjs.

1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 48 A reader of old dread-death and dread-devil Johnson.

Hence **Drea'ded** *ppl. a.*, **Drea'ding** *vbl. sb.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7185 He Dredinng and aȝhe sette On alle þa þatt lufenn toþþ. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cx[i]. 9 Þe biginnyng of wisdome is dredyng of our Lord. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xii (R.), If ye shal vpon the dreading of man, grow cleane out of kinde from the sinceritee of preaching the ghospel. 1556 Dreaded [see DREADER] 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 1 My most dreaded Soueraigne. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* III. iii. 98 In the ꝑsence Of dreaded Iustice. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 242 The dreaded rattlesnakes.

Dread (dred), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **dred, drede,** (4 **drad,** 4-5 **dredde,** 5-6 **dreed(e, dreid(e,** 6 **dreade**), 6- **dread.** [f. prec. vb.]

1. Extreme fear; deep awe or reverence; apprehension or anxiety as to future events. Rarely in *pl.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Forgetelnesse, nutelnesse, recheles, shamfastnesse, drede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 9 Þai quoke for dred whare dred was noght. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 124 Bi cause of drede lest an hoot enpostyme schulde come. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 28 The drede of god putteth awaye synne. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 470 They'l straight resume their wonted Dreads. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* I. xlvii, Suspicion ripened into dread. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iv. 67 The dread of famine. 1895 J. KIDD *Morality & Relig.* iv. 164 Dread is the extreme of anxiety on account of possible danger.

2. A person or thing (to be) dreaded; an object or cause of fear, reverence, or awe; †a danger.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 299 It is ful greet drede for to lete a child blood. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* II. xlviii. He tauld .. Of Dianis bair, in Callidon the dreidis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 2 Vna his dear dreed 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1473 Shouting to behold Their once great dread, captive and blind before them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV 980 Then Euryclea thus, My dearest dread! 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 38 To meet the spectral Dread. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 13 The wonder and dread of all neighbouring nations.

†**3.** Doubt, risk of the thing proving otherwise. Chiefly in phr.: *without* (*but, out of*) *dread*, without doubt, doubtless; *no dread*, no fear, no doubt.

1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Hit ne is no drede þet ine þe zonge. þe ilke þet tekþ þe uoȝeles zynge, ne heþ uele notes sotiles and zuete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 809 To yow broghte I noght elles, out of drede, But feith and nakednesse and maydenhede. *c* 1440 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. C.) 102 Þe tyme is nere withowten drede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 105 Of that ye wolde rowne, No drede. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 201 Ȝe sall be plukkit frome ȝour ryngis, ..withouttin dreid.

†**Dread** (dred), *a. Obs.* In 4 **drad,** 5 **dred.** [Aphetic f. ME. ADRAD, *ofdrad*, OE. *ofdrǽd*(*d* in same sense.] Afraid, frightened, terrified.

c 1300 *Haveloh* 1669 Hauelok .. was .. ful sore drad, With him to ete, for hise wif *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6260 (Trin.) For pharao was he not drad 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 310 Of deþ ne of derþe drad was he neuere. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2489 Þan was ser Darius dred. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5739 Theues war dred of Cuthberts wrake.

Dread (dred), *ppl. a.* Also 5-6 **drede,** 5-7 **drad, -de.** [ME. pa. pple. of DREAD *v.*]

1. Feared greatly; hence, to be feared; dreadful, terrible.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 166 A derfe dragon, drede to be-holde. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I. ii 206 And make .. his dread Trident shake. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 969 Death or aught then Death more dread. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. XXXI, When louder yet, and yet more dread, Swells the high trump that wakes the dead! 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 378 A bondage dreader far than death. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* ii. (1876) 21.

2. Held in awe; awful; revered.

1420 in Rymer *Foed.* IX. 883/1 Moste Dredde Soverayne Lord. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 99 My redoubted naturel and most dradde sauverayne lord kyng Rychard. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, V. i. 17 A Messenger from Henry, our dread Liege. 1608 — *Ham.* III. iv. 109 Th' important acting of your dread command. 1643 *Pet. Gen. Assembly Kirk Scot.* in Clarendon *Hist Reb.* VI § 343 Suffer us therefore, dread Sovereign, to renew our petitions. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 108 That dread Being we dare oppose. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix, The dreadest ruler of men.

3. *Comb.*, adverbially, as *dread-dear, -desired, -sweet*; parasynthetic, as *dread-bolted.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* IV. xlii, That drad-desired Day. 1598 — *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Eden* 429 And in our face his drad-sweet face he seales. 1613 — *Microcosmogr.* 7 Drad-dear Creator, new-create Thy Creature. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 33 To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder.

†**Drea'dable,** *a. Obs.* [f. DREAD *v.* + -ABLE.] To be dreaded, dreadful.

c 1400 *Manner to live* V iij in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. clvj. *note*, Sorowful and dreydabyl fygurys. 1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* (1656) xvi, At the judgement of God most dreadable. *Ibid.* li. (T.), At the sounding of a dreadable horne.

Drea'der. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who dreads, or is under fear and apprehension.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 20 Dred, in dred of the dreddid, the dredder driues To Judge, more or lesse, as the dreddid contriues. 1732 SWIFT *Sacramental Test* Wks. 1761 III. 297 Great dreaders of Popery. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, The old saw, that evil doers are evil dreaders.

Dreadful (dre·dfůl), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*) Forms: see DREAD *sb.*; also *β.* 3-5 **dredfu(l,** 9 *dial.* **dreffu.** [f. DREAD *sb.* + -FUL.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Full of dread, fear, or awe; fearful, terrified, timid; reverential. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 Schrift schal beon .. hihful, edmod, scheomeful, dredful, and hopeful. 1340 *Ayenb.* 117 We byeþ þe more ymylded and þe dreduoller. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 844 The dreedful and seekly wolde she conforte. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. 71 a/2 Ouer dredefull and scrupulous in stede of deuoute and dylygent. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYN *Pharonnida* III. iii, The Turks .. of whom the city ladies take A dreadful view.

β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2590 Ghe was for him dreful and bleð. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/2 Drefulle, *attonitus.*

†**b.** Const. *of* or *inf. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 62 b, The people, dreadful to bylde their mansions, For feare of death. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 37 Dreadfull of danger that mote him betyde. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 370 Reuerently awfull, or desperately dreadfull of his Maiestie, and Power.

2. Inspiring dread or reverence; awe-inspiring; terrible, formidable; awful; to be dreaded.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3521 Ðat dredful beames blast. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvi[i]. 2 Our Lord ys heiȝe, dredful, and michel kyng. 1447 *Will of Hen. VI*, in T. J. Carter *King's Coll. Chapel* (1867) 13 The blessed and dredeful visage of our Lord Jesu in his most fereful and last dome. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 135 Harsh resounding Trumpets dreadfull bray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 121 My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd. how is it now become So dreadful to thee? 1758 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Lo! He comes*' ii, Robed in dreadful majesty. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) I. i. § 10. 56 The insurrection of slaves is the most dreadful of all commotions.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. XXXVI. (Tollem. MS.), This mounte was dreful [1535 dredful] to all men.

†**b.** Dangerous, perilous. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Whos [the arteries'] dyuysiouns .. ben nouȝt dredful to surgiens craft. *Ibid.* 129, I holde þis wey lasse dredeful þan ony oþere.

3. In weakened sense, applied to objects exciting fear or aversion. In mod. colloquial use often a strong intensive = Exceedingly bad, great, long, etc. Cf. *awful, horrid.*

1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Two Voy. E. I.* 213 The Maid .. gave a dreadful Shriek. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 12 Sept., I intend to set out tomorrow, and to pass those dreadful Alps, so much talked of. 1775 MRS. HARRIS in *Prov. Lett. L.d. Malmesbury* I. 302, I have long wished to be in company with this said Johnson; his conversation is the same as his writing, but a dreadful voice and manner. 1864 P'CESS ALICE in *Mem.* 72 The parting from Anna three days ago was dreadful. *Mod.* It was a dreadful business. We waited a dreadful time.

B. *adv.* = DREADFULLY 2, 3. (Now *vulgar.*)

1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 52 Here some .. Look dreadful gay in their own sparkling blood. 1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Two Voy. E. I.* 234 We had .. a dreadful violent Storm. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 297 Oh formidable Glory! dreadful bright! 1762 J. H. STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 86 A batchellor, and old, and dredeful sly. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* i, The Market price is dreffle high just now.

C. *sb.* A story of crime written in a sensational or morbidly exciting style; a journal or print of such character; a 'shocker'. *colloq.*

1884 *World* 20 Aug. 9/2 The wicked noblemen of the transpontine melodrama or of penny dreadfuls. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1046/1 [He] has given himself up to the writing of three-volume dreadfuls. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 67 Destined to perish in shilling dreadfuls.

Dreadfully (dre·dfůli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dreadful manner.

†**1.** With terror, fear, awe, or apprehension. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11673 [The publican] seyde wyþ herte ful dredfully, 'Lorde, þou haue on me mercy'. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2680 *Hypermnestra*, Dredfully sche quakyth. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 77 Mekely and dredfully knowynge oure feblenesse. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vi. (Arb.) 71 I will..so make as though I ranne away dreadfully. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 150 A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleepe.

2. So as to cause dread; terribly, fearfully, awfully.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21882 (Trin.) Oure soulis alle to make redy Azeyn his coome so dredefuly. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 444 They .. tell her she is dreadfully beset. *a* 1666 BROME *Ecclus.* xlii. (R.), Red burning bolts .. Dreadfully bright o'er seas and earth they glare. 1802 PORTEUS *Lect. Gosp. Matt.* II. xxii. (R.), A most fatal imprecation, and most dreadfully fulfilled. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 224 Blazing martyr-piles, shining dreadfully through all after ages.

3. Colloquially used as a strong intensive = Exceedingly, 'terribly', 'awfully', 'abominably'.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 276, I am most dreadfully attended. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 35 This is dreadfully Astonishing! 1796 DK. LEEDS *Pol. Mem.* (1884) 220 This dreadfully interesting conversation. 1824 SYD. SMITH

Wks. (1867) II. 42 Dreadfully afraid of America and everything American. 1881 Mrs. Molesworth *Adv. Herr Baby* 138 He would have liked dreadfully to come home.

Drea·dfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being dreadful.

†1. The quality of having terror or dread. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dredefulnesse, *idem est quod* Drede. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* II. iii. § 2. 71 Dreadfulnesse of infamie, and feare of diseases draw in the raynes of this inordinate affection. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* III. i. (1654) 162 In respect of our dreadfulnesse.

2. Awfulness, terribleness, frightfulness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dredefulnesse, and horrybylnesse, *horribilitas, terribilitas.* 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 In sygne of punycyon of his synne and terrour and dredefulnesse to alle other. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* iv. (R.), Afrayed with dreadfulnes of the great iudgement. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 276 The dreadfulnesse of the Lord above all gods. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. xi. 167 The dreadfulness of death is one of the most remarkable things.

Dreadingly (dre·diŋli), *adv.* [f. *dreading* pres. pple. of Dread *v.* + -ly 2.] With dread; apprehensively.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxiii. (R.), Mistrustfully he trusteth, and He dreadingly did dare. 1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* xvii, Mary..looked on dreadingly to see the end.

Drea·dless, *a.* and *adv.* [See -less.]

A. *adj.* Void of dread or fear; having no fear; fearless; not apprehensive. Const. *of.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2334 How þat doȝty dredles deruely þer stondez. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3262 After hys dayes fulle dredelesse..To welde Alle yngland, towre And towne. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* I. 46 With a dredelesse minde to loke down vpon his enemies. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 140 A haughtie courage, dreadlesse of dangers. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 150 At each yard-arm a dreadless sailor strides. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 238 We await the issue..with dreadless confidence.

†b. Exempt from dread or apprehension of danger; secure; void of terrors. *Obs. rare.*

1591 Spenser *World's Vanitie* x, A mighty Lyon..Safe in his dreadles den him thought to hide. 1622 S. Ward *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 91 That which makes death so easie, so familiar and dreadlesse to a beleeuer.

†**B.** *adv.* Without doubt or apprehension of mistake; doubtless. Cf. Dread *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1272 Dredelesse I mene none other wayes. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 91 Thane was Orncyane dede And sulde to delfynge be done dredles þat daye. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2043 Dredlesse with-owttyne dowtte, the daye is halle be ourez. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 61 Dreidles than we man all suffer deid.

Hence **Drea·dlessly** *adv.*, in a dreadless manner, fearlessly; **Drea·dlessness**, fearlessness.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 68 Zelmane (to whom daunger ..was a cause of dreadlesnesse). 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 670 So dreadlesly their course they did pursue. 1831 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX 295 Animals who dreadlessly follow their instincts.

†**Drea·dly,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **dredlich,** 4 **dredli.** [f. Dread *sb.* + -ly 1.] = Dreadful 1, 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 þis is a swuðe dredlich word to wummen. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* 12 in *Map's Poems* (Matz.) With dredli mod.

Dreadly (dre·dli), *adv.* [f. Dread *a.* + -ly 2.] 1. In a manner inspiring dread; dreadfully, awfully, terribly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Vre drihten wile cumen dredliche in fures liche. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 25 Alle þo, þat .. dredly astonyen þe ordinaryes & here offycerys. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 224 So shall you see a Cloud crown'd Hill sometime .. Dreadly to shake. 1751 W. Mason *Elfrida* Poems (1773) 127 Dreadly sweeping thro' the vaulted sky. 1849 Lytton *King Arthur* I. 11 With mangled plumes and mantles dreadly rent.

2. With dread or awe. *rare.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 181, I should go in fear of my life..and dream full dradly on't every night. 1847 R. W. Hamilton *Disq. Sabbath* i. (1848) 18 The sabbath .. was jealously reckoned and dreadly revered.

3. *Comb.*, as *dreadly deep, -glorious, -sad,* etc.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 196 Sound round the Cels of the Ocean dradly-deep.

Drea·dness. [f. Dread *a.* + -ness.]

1. Dreadfulness, awfulness. Now *rare.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He us is..hlaford for þan þe [h]is ȝeie and drednesse is ofer hus. *a* 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl. MS.) 69 For deaðes drednesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7544 (Göttt.) Qua þat fihtes in wrangwisness It helpis him noght, his drodness. 1868 Nettleship *Browning* 242 The mystery and dreadness of the hidden power.

†2. Dread, terror, apprehension. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11161 (Cott.) Haf na drednes. *Ibid.* 12837 (Cott.) For drednes ilk lim him quok.

Dreadnought (dre·dnɔt), *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Dreading nothing, fearless.

1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 301 Three Kentucky hunters, of the true 'dreadnought' stamp. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* 288 The manly and dreadnought character of the seafaring man.

B. *sb.* A thick coat or outer garment worn in very inclement weather; also, the stout woollen cloth with a thick long pile of which such garments are made. Also *attrib.* Cf. Fearnought.

1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 140 'I am Lord Nelson', replied the hero..throwing aside his green dreadnought. 1826 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 326 Drenched to the skin, in spite of all his 'dread-nought' garments. 1834 Southey *Doctor* lvii. II. 197 One of those dreadnoughts the utility of which sets fashion at defiance. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 11/2 A pair of dreadnought trousers. 1870 Thornbury *Tour Eng.* II. xxviii. 249 An artful-looking man in a dreadnought.

b. (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Dreadnaught,* a heavy, woolen, felted cloth, used as a lining for hatchways, etc., on board ship.

Dreadour (dre·dəɹ). *Sc.* Also 5–6 **dreddour,** 6 **dred-, draid-, dreidour,** 8–9 **dridder, dreder, drither.** [f. Dread with F. suffix, after such words as *dolour, terror.*] Fear, dread.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I 114 He fled with gret dredour to his tentis. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* IX. xii. 67 With dredfull dredour [*MS.* raddour] trymbling for effray. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* X. 94 Quhen thai him saw, all dreddour [*MS.* raddour] thai forsuk. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 83 Be reason of feare and dreadour. 1834 Hogg *Mora Campbell* 402 He .. saw with dreadour and with doubt, A flame enkindling him about.

†**Drea·dy,** *a. Obs.* In 3–4 **dredi, -y.** [f. Dread *sb.* + -y 1.] Feeling dread, fear, or awe; timid.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 872 Abram folc made him dredi. 1382 Wyclif *Judg.* vii. 3 Who is feerful and dredy, turne he azen. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 Þey wil be seen a mong men dredy and just.

Dreaien, obs. form of Draw *v.*

†**Dream,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **dréam,** 2–3 **dream, dræm,** 3–4 **drem(e,** 4 **dreem.** [OE. *drēam* = OS. *drôm* mirth, noise, minstrelsy:—WGer. **draum-.* Kluge suggests that it is from the same root as Gr. θρῦλος noise, shouting.]

1. Joy, pleasure, gladness, mirth, rejoicing.

Cædmon's Satan 316 Þær heo .. moton .. aȝan dreama dream mid drihtne Gode. 975 *O. E. Chron.*, Her ȝeendode eorðan dreamas Eadgar Engla cyning. 1008 *Will of Wulfric* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 149 God ælmihtig hine awende of eallum Godes dreame. *c* 1205 Lay. 14286 Heo æten, heo drunken: dræm [*c* 1275 blisse] wes i burhȝen.

2. The sound of a musical instrument; music, minstrelsy, melody; noise, sound.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th) II. 86/35 He ȝehyrde micele stemne swylce bymena dream. *Ibid.* II 548/12 Werhades men ongunnon symle þone dream, and wifhades men him sungon ongean. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 Þe bemene drem þe þe engles blewen. *c* 1200 Ormin 923 Þe belledræm bitacneþþ ȝuw þatt dræm þatt ȝuw birrþ herenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 1010 Muchel folkes dream. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 314 Ich singe .. Mid fulle dreme and lude stefne. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 57 Thou make me here thi suete dreem *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1339 (MS. A.) Saber wep and made drem. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 37 The leuedi .seide here louerd with still dreme, Sire [etc.].

Dream (drīm), *sb.*2 Forms: 3–5 **drem,** 4–6 **dreem, dreme, dreeme,** 4–7 **dreame,** 7– **dream,** (6– *Sc.* **dreim**). [Early ME. *dream, drém,* not recorded in OE., but pointing to an OE. **drēam* = WGer. *draum-,* OFris. *drâm,* OS., MLG. *drôm,* (MDu., Du. and LG. *droom*), OHG., MHG. *troum* (Ger. *traum*), ON. *draum* (Sw., Da. *dröm*), all in same sense. Generally thought to be a different word from Dream *sb.*1, OE. *drēam* = OS. *drôm* joy, which also points to a WGer. **draum-.* Kluge suggests that Germanic **draumo-,* dream, was for an earlier **draugmo-* or **draugwmó-,* a deriv. of the verbal series *dreug-, draug-, drug* , to deceive, delude, Ger. *trügen,* whence ON. *draugr* ghost, apparition (cf. Zend *druj* apparition), the radical sense being 'deceptive appearance, illusion'.

It is remarkable that no trace of *drēam* in this sense appears in OE.; yet it is clear that it must have existed, since the ME. form *drém* is regularly derived from it, and could come from no other source. It seems as if the prevalence of *drēam* 'joy, mirth, music', had caused *drēam* 'dream' to be avoided, at least in literature, and *swefn,* lit. 'sleep', to be substituted.]

1. A train of thoughts, images, or fancies passing through the mind during sleep; a vision during sleep; the state in which this occurs.

Waking dream, a similar involuntary vision occurring to one awake.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1179 On dreme him cam tiding. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4605 (Cott.) Bath þi drems ar als an. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 22 Ỳ seiȝ a dreem [1382 sweuen]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 22 He interpretid þe kynges dremes. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 2 They coude not telle hym his dreme that he had dremyd. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. I. § 1 We have not permitted things to passe away as in a dreame. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 157 We are such stuffe As dreames are made on. 1673 Wycherley *Gent. Dancing Master* IV. i, Ne'er fear it: dreams go by the contraries. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 204 P 12 Striving, as is usual in dreams, without ability to move. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* xiv. (1860) 328 If life be but a dream, happy is he who can make the most of the illusion. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 79 Like a dog, he hunts in dreams. 1875 L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 331 Large bodies of men have what may be termed waking dreams; so that, without being either authors or dupes of imposture, they declare that they have seen what they have not seen.

2. *fig.* A vision of the fancy voluntarily or consciously indulged in when awake (esp. as being unreal or idle); a visionary anticipation, reverie, castle-in-the-air; cf. Day-dream.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 8 b, Those be yours Osorius your owne drousie dreames. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. ii. 34 To liue But in a Dreame of Friendship. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. vi. 159 These may seem to the Reader but Golden Dreams. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 24 The dreams of Rabelais's commentators have indeed discovered a very different intention. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 274 The search after the great is the dream of youth.

3. *transf.* An object seen in a vision.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 292 When suddenly stood at my Head a dream. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VII. 130 If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream.

b. Something of dream-like beauty or charm, such as one expects to see only in dreams.

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1 My little dream of a place..such a sweet, select watering-place. 1890 *Daily News* 2 May 2/1 Attired in a succession of those lovely gowns which enthusiasts delight to describe as 'a dream'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** Simple attrib., as *dream-content, -habit, -light, -story, -tide.* **b.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a dream or dreams, as *dream-city, -fabric, -hall, -idea, -image, -life, -lore,* etc. **c.** Done in a dream, as *dream-change, -discourse, -travel, -vision.* **d.** Objective and obj. genitive, as *dream-bringer, -interpreter, -smith, -speller, -teller; dream-haunting* adj. **e.** Instrumental and locative, as *dream-awake, -born, -built, -created, -haunted, -perturbed,* etc., adjs. **f.** Similative and parasynthetic, as *dream footed* adj.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's R.* v. 7 Soft, drowsie, *dream-awake. 1881 H. Phillips tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 14 Then let the *dream-born terrors selves reveal! 1845 Mrs. Norton *Child of Islands* (1846) 182 Thought, the great *Dream-bringer. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* 240 London the *dream-city of my youth. 1777 Potter *Æschylus* (1779) II. 37 (Jod.) Oft, as short slumbers clo e his eyes..The *dream-created Visions rise. 1865 Lowell *Ode at Harvard Commem.* x, *Dream-footed as the shadow of a cloud, They [those names] flit across the ear. 1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 297 The person here satirised seems to have been the diviner and *dream-interpreter of that name. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lay Brown Rosary* I. ii, Forgot or unseen in the *dreamlight around her. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reform.* (1891) 318 The *dream-palaces of a slumbering child. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 9 But *dream-scenery of this sort is familiar to most persons. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 313 At this the *dream-spellers were divided in their divinations. *a* 1642 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 331 He sent for *dreame tellers to expound his dreame.

g. Special combs.: †**dream-doctor,** one who professes to interpret dreams; **dream-reader,** one who reads or interprets dreams; **dream-while,** the apparent duration of a dream; **dream-wise** *adv.,* after the manner of, or as in, a dream; **dream-world,** the world that one seems to enter in dreams; a world of dreams or illusions.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* v. H viij b, His sothsayers, *dreame doctours, enchaunters, sorcerers. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4502 (Cott.) Welnes o welth did þis boteler For gete ioseph, his *drem reder. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. ix, He we wel auysed to be aferd of a dreme reder said Kyng Lot. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* 3 The grey dream-readers said 'The dream is good!' 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Artificial Comedy,* Now and then for a *dream-while or so. 1880 Watson *Prince's Quest* (1892) 51 When all things *dream-wise seemed to swim. 1817 Coleridge *Biogr. Lit.* 65 It places us in a *dream-world of phantoms and spectres. 1885 Tennyson *Ancient Sage* x, But thou be wise in this dream-world of ours.

†**Dream,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [OE. **drēman, dréyman, drēman* to make music or melody, to play on an instrument, rejoice = OS. *drômian* 'jubilare'; f. WGer. **draum-,* OS. *drôm,* OE. *drēam,* Dream *sb.*1] *intr.* To make a musical or joyful noise; to make melody.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* xcvii. 7 (Bosw) Dremaþ oððe sæȝniaþ on ȝesihþe cyninges. *c* 1205 Lay. 13586 Me heom brohte drinken & heo gunnen dremen. *Ibid.* 22885 Harpen gunnen dremen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Þet ower beoden bemen & dreamen wel ine Drihtenes caren. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Murie dreameð engles biuoren þin onsene.

Dream (drīm), *v.*2 Pa. t. and pple. **dreamed** (drīmd), **dreamt** (dremt). Forms: see Dream *sb.*2 [Appears in 13th c. with the sb. Either derived from the latter, or repr. an unrecorded OE. **drēman, dryman, drēman,* corresp. to ON. *dreyma,* OHG. *troumen,* Ger. *traumen,* an earlier deriv. of Germanic **draum-*: see Dream *sb.*2]

1. *intr.* To have visions and imaginary sense-impressions in sleep. Const. *of* (†*on*), *about,* and with indirect passive.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2067 Good is .. to dremen of win. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2960 This lady was the same That he had so dremyd of. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1705 Tell I this in our place Thai wyll bot deym, I othir dreym or rawe. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxv(i). 1 Then shal we be like vnto them that dreame. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 74 She gallops. Ore Ladies lips, who strait on kisses dreame. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 514 Jacob .. Dreaming by night under the open Skie. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. iii. (1840) 198 To dream is nothing else but to think sleeping. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* I. 8 The object dreamt of. 1875 A. Swinburne *Picture Logic* v. 40, I actually dreamt about Logic again.

2. *trans.* To behold or imagine in sleep or in a vision; **a.** with cognate or pronominal obj.; sometimes with simple obj. = *dream of.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18985 (Cott.) Yur eldrin men sal dremes dreme. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 18 That dremen in her slepe a nights Ful many things couertly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 The holy Seruauntes of god dremeth holy dremes. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 53 They [dreamers] do dreame things true. *Ibid.* v. iii. 79 Said

he not so? Or did I dreame it so? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 135 One that ne'er dream'd a Ioy, beyond his [her Husband's] pleasure. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, To D'Ivetot Ormond* 134 The Macedon by Iove's decree, Was taught to dream an herb for Ptolemy 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. III, He brought her to dream whatever he put into her thoughts 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXXI, Who have.. Dreamed calmly out their dangerous dream. 1813 'ÆDITUUS' *Metrical Remarks* 32 The droning Priesthood slumber'd in their stalls, Nor dreamt the storm, which shook their fabrics' walls. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CII, On that last night I dream'd a vision of the dead.

b. with *obj. clause*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 99, I dreme .That I alone with her mete. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVIII. 2, I dremed ane angell came fra Hevin 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III. XXXII. 196 He dreamed that God spake to him. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 151 He dreamed a veiled maid Sate near him.

†3. Impersonal construction: with obj. of the dreamer, followed by *of*, cognate obj., or object clause, as in 1 and 2 *Obs.* or *arch.*

The regular construction in ON., and possibly the original in Eng. also. Cf. ON. *mik dreymdi draum*, or *draum dreymdi mik*, ME. *drem dremede me*; ON. *hann dreymdi þat, at hann væri*, etc., ME. *him drempte that he was*, etc. The ON. shows that there are two accusatives, which ME. from the levelling of inflexions fails to do.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1941 Quat so him drempte ðor quiles he slep *Ibid.* 2049 Hem drempte dremes boðen omȝt *Ibid.* 2059 Me drempte, ic stod at a win-tre. c 1300 *Havelok* 1304 Another drem dremede me ek. ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 51 That it was May, thus dremed me. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XVIII. 8 Of gerlis. gretly me dremed. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7347 Me dremyd. þat I was ledd To durham [1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XIV. 58 In the night Methought I stood within this room..and me-dreamed I stood Robed like a necromancer]

4. *trans.* To imagine or fancy as in a dream; to think or believe (a thing) to be possible; to picture to oneself.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 355 ȝit eche preest . shulde haue power to do good, but not so myche as here is dremed. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 197 They are farre out of the waie, that dreame in the mysticall bread and wine, a bodilie presence. 1606 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii 81 Nor Cymbeline dreames that they are aliue. 1617 SIR J. FITZEDMOND in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 83, I neuer thought or dreamed the like to doe. 1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Two Voy. E. I.* 165 (We) never dreamt that there was any thing of value within it. 1849-52 M. ARNOLD *Longing* iii, Come now, and let me dream it truth. *Mod.* Little did any one dream that such a catastrophe was at hand.

5. *intr.* with *of*, †*on*: To think *of* even in a dream or in the remotest way; to have any conception *of*; to think *of*, or contemplate, as at all possible; to conceive, imagine. Chiefly in negative sentences (express or implied).

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 36 Iugyd happy and fortunate ..though he neuer Dreme of vertue. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 27 Weapons, whereof they never once dreampt 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 168 There are more things in Heauen and Earth, Horatio, Then are dream't of in our Philosophy. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 539 This is not so much as dreamed on by Baronius 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 506 P 12 She has discovered . accomplishments in herself, which she never before once dreamed of. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 167, I wouldn't dream of going to live in the place.

6. *intr.* To fall into reverie; to indulge in fancies or day-dreams; to form imaginary visions *of* (unrealities).

1533 GAU *Nacht vay* To Rdr. (1888) 3 Thay thocht and dremit efter thair aune heid. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 877/2 Let vs not dreame vpon rest, to say, we shall be at our ease 1595 J. EDWARDES in *Shaks. C. Praise* 17 Poets that diuinely dreampt. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 166 He also dreaming after the empire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 175 Dream not of other Worlds. 1845 LONGF. *Old Clock on Stairs* vi, There youths and maidens dreaming strayed. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 20/2 One who .. has been dreaming of future triumphs.

†7. a. *intr.* To act drowsily or indolently; to procrastinate. b. *trans.* To perform indolently like one in a dream. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 162 b, He mindyng no longer to dreame in his waightie matter, nor to kepe secrete his right and title. *Ibid., Edw. IV*, 231 b, The Frenche kyng dreamyng, and waityng like a Foxe for his praie. *Ibid.* 237 b, In all hast possible Peter not sluggyng, nor dreamyng his busines, came [etc.].

c. *intr. fig.* To hover or hang dreamily or drowsily.

1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* II A sleepy light upon their brows and lips—As when the sun, a crescent of eclipse, Dreams over lake and lawn. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 284 Mist. dreamed along the hills.

8. *trans.* † *To dream forth*: to put forth as one who tells a dream (*obs*) *To dream away* or *out*: to pass or spend in dreaming.

c 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) 17 Winchester, dreamynge vs forth, his newe fayned fayth, coupleth her to an externe knouledge. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 8 Foure nights wil quickly dreame away the time. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 451 Whether [swallows] dream the winter out in caves below. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Ch. Exs. & Reading*, I dream away my life in others' speculations

9. *refl.* To bring oneself in a dream.

1720 *Hum. Lett. in Lond. Jrnl.* (1721) 29 Having dreamed himself into this Importance [etc.]. 1847 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1848) I. 221, I hope .. that I may dream myself among lakes and mountains.

Hence **Dreamed**, **Dreamt** *ppl. a.*, **Drea·ming** *vbl. sb.*; also **Drea·mage** (*rare*), dream-stuff.

c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 3089 To hir he talde of his dremeing. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (R.), They deeme other mens wisedome to be but dreamings. 1622 BROUGHTON *Require Agreem.* 53 Diana, a dreamed Goddesse of hunting. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 59 This dreamt or imaginary space. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* IV. 127, I was walking along . Full of my dreamings. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. 111, Like a dreamed visitant from some region of departed mortals. 1887 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XLIV. 515/3 The musty dreamage which he retails.

Dreamer (drī·mǝr). [f. DREAM *v.*2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who dreams; one who has visions in sleep; a visionary; an idle speculator.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4111 (Coll.) Lo quar þe dremer now es cummen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dremare, *sompniator*. 1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 437 Unless we will be very dreamers and blockheads. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 24 He is a Dreamer, let vs leaue him. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 117 We have indeed some of Balaam's dreamers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 691 He was not .. the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer.

2. A name given to some species of *Chelidoptera* or puff-bird.

Dreamery (drī·mǝri). [f. DREAM *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + -ERY.] a. A place that favours dreams. b. Dream-work, 'such stuff as dreams are made of'.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 338 He would be .. dissolved, like Sardanapalus, in that voluptuous dreamery, a hot-bath. 1838 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 313 One of the finest lecturers I ever heard But it is all dreamery, after all. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl* XVIII, His whole stock of helplessness, dreamery, and unpracticality.

Drea·mful, *a.* [f. DREAM *sb.*2 + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in dreams; dreamy.

1552 HULOET, Dreamefull or full of dreamynge, *somniculosus*. 1781 MICKLE *Siege of Marseilles* V. i. (R.), While Reason sleeps she [Melancholy] impious leads The dreamful fancy. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleänore* 30 Into dreamful slumber lull'd. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III vii. 166 Of the Lotos-land a dreamful denizen.

Hence **Drea·mfully** *adv.*, dreamily.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 198 As singers dreamfully play with a flitting chorus. 1887 *Century Mag.* July 412 Where dusk-green sway the pine-boughs dreamfully.

Dream-hole. [? f. DREAM *sb.*1 + HOLE.] One of 'the holes left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, etc, for the admission of light' (Grose). Supposed (by modern archæologists) to have been originally applied to the holes in church-towers and belfries by which the sound passed out.

1559 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinhampton* in *Archæologia* XXXV. 425 For mendyne of dyuerse of the dreame-holes in the steeple, the churche porche, the north syde of the churche 1787 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* 1855 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Dream-hole*, loop-hole 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 175 He saw the dreadful-looking thing go through the narrow straitened slit or dream-hole in the tower.

Drea·mily, *adv.* [f. DREAMY + -LY 2.] In a dreamy manner; as in a dream or reverie. So **Drea·miness**, the quality or state of being dreamy or given to reverie.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 467 In that dreaminess of thought When every bodily sense is as it slept. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, That vague and abstracted dreaminess of eye usually denotes a propensity to reverie and contemplation. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* X, Looking dreamily into the embers. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 298 Her dreamily abstracted eyes.

Drea·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. DREAM *v.*2 + -ING 2.] That dreams or acts as if in a dream.

1552 HULOET, Dreaminge felowe, *somniculosus*..Dreaminge speaker, *tardiloquus*. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 529 A numerous Host of dreaming Saints succeed. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. (1875) 44 The cold clear light of eternity flashed suddenly upon the closed and dreaming eyes.

Hence **Drea·mingly** *adv.*; **Drea·mingness**.

1545 COVERDALE *Writ. & Transl.* (1844) 511 Allegories handled, not dreamingly or unfruitfully. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. v. 231 They would never go so dreamingly about so weighty a matter. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dreamingness*, slothfulness, acting as if in a Dream. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. VI. ix. 207 Looking out dreamingly and despondently at the dark night.

†**Drea·mish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DREAM *sb.*2 + -ISH.] Somewhat dreamy.

1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 38 Dremish demonstrations of places.

Dreamland. [f. DREAM *sb.*2 + LAND.] The land or country which one sees in dreams, and which exists only in imagination; an ideal or imaginary land. Also *attrib.*

a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in dreamland. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, This England of the Year 1200 was no chimerical vacuity or dream-land. 1847 A. C. COXE *Chr. Ballads* (1861) 30 In Dreamland once I saw a Church.. And Dreamland Church was decent all. 1885 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 74 That delightfully fortuitous inconsequence that is the adamantine logic of dreamland 1895 *Tablet* 20 July 108 A dreamland scheme of conditional reunion.

Drea·mless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without or free from dreams. Hence **Drea·mlessly** *adv.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Names* (R.), The savages of Mount Atlas .. which were reported to be both nameless and dreamlesse. c 1815 MOORE *Irish Mel.* Poet. Wks. II. 228 Then leave them in their dreamless sleep. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 203, I slept all night dreamlessly.

Drea·mlet. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LET.] A short or brief dream.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 463 Is it only a dreamlet of some flower-enamoured swain? 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. iv. 95 She..had two or three nice dreamlets.

Drea·m-like, *a.* Like a dream; unsubstantial, vague, shadowy, or ideal, as a dream.

1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* VI, Her engagements became dream-like, she forgot their steadfastness. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 32, I can gaze upon her dream-like beauty. 1843 — *Last Bar.* I. IV, The eyes were soft, dark, and brilliant, but dreamlike and vague. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* XI. 240 A new world of dream-like glory.

Dreamt, pa. t. and pa. pple. of DREAM *v.*

Dreamy (drī·mi), *a.* [f. DREAM *sb.*2 + -Y 1.]

1. Full of or abounding in dreams; characterized by dreaming or by causing dreams.

1567 *Triall Treas* (1850) 6 Thou goest like a dromeldory, dreamy and drousy. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* VI, All day within the dreamy house, The doors upon their hinges creak'd. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XVI. 196 A dreamy but intense slumber. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 196 Having spent a very dreamy night.

2. Given or pertaining to reverie or fancy.

1809 C. LLOYD in *Athenæum* 2 Mar. (1895) 282/1 In fact he [Coleridge] attends to nothing but dreamy reading & still more dreamy feelings. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* IV, Her words were spoken in one of those strange dreamy moods, that sometimes fall upon her. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* IX. (1894) 218 To enjoy an Alpine view properly, one should at times be dreamy and sentimental.

3. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a dream; dream-like; vague, indistinct; also, of the eyes, or a colour: misty, dim, or cloudy.

1848 KEBLE *Serm.* Pref. 54 To slight it altogether, as a dreamy, unreal kind of thing. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 243 A single stockdove .. began calling sadly and softly, with a dreamy peaceful moan. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 20 He has a dreamy recollection of hearing [it]. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 26 She has deep blue eyes, wide apart and dreamy. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/1 Cloth in a soft and dreamy tone of sea blue.

4. *Comb.*, as *dreamy eyed*, *-minded*, etc.

1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 171 The dreamy-minded musician.

Drean(e, obs. and dial. f. DRAIN.

†**Drear**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **drere**. [A back-formation from DREARY *a*, by the Elizabethan archaists.] Dreariness, sadness, gloom.

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. to Mirr. Mag.* XX, Sith sorrowe is thy name And that to thee this drere doth wel pertayne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VIII. 40 A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly drere. *Ibid.* II. XII 36 The hoars Night-raven, trump of dolefull drere. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. VI, His dim eyes see nought but death and drere. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opinions* (1783) IV. 48 In the drear of December.

Drear (drīəɹ), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [A poetic shortening of DREARY *a.*] = DREARY *a.* 4.

1629 MILTON *Nativity* 193 A drear and dying sound Affrights the flamens at their service quaint. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* I. 12 A moor, Barren, and wide, and drear, and desolate. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Crt.-yard of Castle* 18 All is silent, sad, and drear.

b. Rarely of persons; = DREARY 3.

a 1717 PARNELL *Fairy Tale* (R.), His heart was drear, his hope was cross'd. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* IV, So agonized Saul, drear and stark, blind and dumb.

c. *Comb.*, as *drear-nighted*, *-white*.

a 1821 KEATS *Stanzas* I, A drear-nighted December. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1889 I. 97 When he tosseth his head, the drear-white steed.

Hence **Drea·rly** *adv.*; **Drea·rness**.

1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 170, I lose the drearness Of the Present. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. XI. 270 The scene striking him drearly.

Drearihead (drīə·rihed). *arch.* [See -HEAD.]

1. Sadness, sorrow; = DREARIHESS 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1122 So ist nu forwent mirie dale In to drirhed and in to bale. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4728 Delite right fulle of hevynesse, And dreried fulle of gladnesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. I. 62 Suddein feare and ghastly drerihedd. *Ibid.* III. II. 30 What evill plight Hath..with sad drearyhead Chaunged thy lively cheare. a 1764 LLOYD *Progr. Envy* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 138 Fit place for melancholy dreary-head 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 92 Cast somewhat off, O friend, thy drearyhead.

2. Dismalness, gloominess; = DREARINESS 2.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 347 She grew to hideous shape of dryrihed. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. XI, If't [the sun] appear In rounder shape with skouling dreryhed. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* VII, Other sound there was none in this land of drearihead.

Drea·rihood. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = prec.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. IV. VI, Particular visibles deaths drearyhood Can seiz upon. 1817 SCOTT *Harold the Dauntless* Introd., The jolly sportsman knows such drearihood When bursts in deluge the autumnal rain. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. (1870) 152 So all men..Forgat him and his drearihood.

Drearily (drīə·rili), *a.* [f. DREARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dreary manner: see the adj.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 280 Dreoriglice wepende. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1898 Þu most.. ȝef þu nult nawt, dreoriliche deien. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22188 Siben dreirili to del. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 31 We..becomes thralles dreryly to be deuelle. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 45 Breme Winter .. Drerily shooting his stormie darte. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 207 The month of December set in drearily. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. IX. 99 A flower-growth

..drearily Arctic in its type. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/6 One Irish member succeeded another, and went drearily over the same ground.

Dreariment (drī·riměnt). *arch.* [A Spenserian irreg. formation from *dreary*: cf. *merriment*, of about the same age.] Dreary or dismal condition, or the expression of it.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 36 Sing of sorrowe and deathes dreeriment [*Gloss.* dreery and heauy cheere]. 1591 — *Ruins Time* 158 Mourne my fall with dolefull dreriment. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 1 Let some part of thy diuine dreariment liue againe in mine eyes. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glasse* iv. 28 Bacchus is a wise Collegian, who admits meriment, and expels dreriment. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* iii. xviii, The Cloudie Isle with hellish dreeriment Would soon be fill'd. 1867 Caroline Southey *Poet. Wks.* 110 There lay in helpless dreariment The Master loved so well. 1867 Morris *Jason* x. 82.

Dreariness (drī·rinės). [f. Dreary *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being dreary.

†1. Sadness, sorrowfulness, dolefulness. *Obs.* (exc. as influenced by 2: 'desolate sadness').

a 1000 *Greg. Dial.* MS. Hatt. 5 a, 8 (Bosw.) Gif he ne ȝehulpe hire sarlican dreorinysse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22667 (Fairf.) For drerines þai salle be drad. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* iv. 8 Bowe doun to the pore thin ere without drerynesse. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3221 Drerynesse trembling and drede cristis threfolde Orisoune. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 197 He fand her lyeng..in dreirrines, lamentatioune, and mourneng sair. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* i. v, She looked with a sad dreariness in her young face at the lifeless objects around her.

2. a. Dismalness, desolateness, gloom. b. Oppressively uninteresting character.

1727 Bailey vol. II., *Dreeriness*, dismalness. 1775 Johnson *Journ. W. Islands* Wks. X. 354 Passing on through the dreariness of solitude. 1856 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* l. 472 The dreariness of Greenland. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 562/3 The ..incessant and ..gratuitous dreariness of the story.

† **Drea·ring.** *Obs. rare.*$^{-1}$ [A Spenserian irreg. formation from *drear*, *dreary*.] Sorrowing; grief.

1591 Spenser *Daphn.* 189 All were my selfe, through grief, in deadly drearing.

Drearisome (drī·risŏm), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. next + -some.] Of a dreary character; lonely and desolate.

1633 W. Struther *True Hapines* 143 Under that drearie-some widowhood of our soule. 1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Drearisome*, dreary, solitary. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Witches' Frolic*, Who roams the old ruins this drearysome night? 1877 Blackmore *Erema* i, That wearisome, dreari-some, uncompanionable company.

Dreary (drī·ri), *a.* Forms: 1 dreóriȝ, 2 droriȝ, 2–6 dreri(e, -y, 3 dreori (drori), 3–5 druri, -y, (4 drwry, 4–5 drewry(e), 4–8 dreeri, -y, *Sc.* dreiri, (6 driery, driry, dryrye), 6– dreary. [OE. *dréoriȝ* gory, bloody, sorrowful, sad, f. *dréor* gore, falling blood, app.:—OTeut. type *dreuzo-z; in ablaut relation to OS. *drôr*, OHG. *trôr* gore, blood (?—*drauzo-z), and to ON. *dreyri* (:—*drauzon-*) gore, blood, whence *dreyrigr* gory, bloody. Generally referred to the verbal ablaut stem *dreuz-, OE. *dréosan* to drop, fall. To the same verbal root is ultimately referred OHG. *trûrac, MHG. *trûrec*, Ger. *traurig* sorrowful, sad, which is thus remotely connected in derivation with *dréoriȝ*, *dreary*.]

†1. Gory, bloody. *Obs.*

In OE.; the later instances are doubtful, and may belong to 2.

Beowulf (Th.) 2838 Wæter stod dreoriȝ and ȝedrefed. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22462 (Cott.) A blodi rain, a dreri drift. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. vi. 45 With their drery wounds, and bloody gore.

†2. Cruel, dire, horrid, grievous. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1085 (Gr.) Þam ic ȝeorne gæst-ȝerynum in þas dreorȝan tid dædum cwemde mode and mæȝne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Te Giws dutten .. his deorewurde muð mid hore dreori fustes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 214 (Cott.) Þe dreri days fiueten þat sal cum for-wit domes day. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 158 What drerye destonye me drew fro þat dede! 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 41 (R.) To ease the ship's sides from the great and driry strokes of the yce.

3. Of persons, their actions, state, aspect, etc.: Full of sadness or melancholy; sad, doleful, melancholy: in late use, influenced by 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xliv. 14 Hiȝ wurdon swiþe dreoriȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He ifrefrað þa dr[e]oriȝan. *c* 1315 Shoreham 89 Drery was thy mone. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1454 Now es he blithe, now es he drery. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 458 Al drery was his cheere and his lookyng. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2989 Sire Dary as a drery man duellis at hame. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 277 Of his deid moir drerie wes ilk man. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 17 With sad, driry and quiet countenance. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 53 The deaw that from thine eyes and drearie cheekes do flow. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 822 Singing drerie lamentations. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 224 Come and fetch the dreary passenger. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* 227 He, dreary caitiff! pines. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lay of Brown Rosary* iv. i, Only I am dreary; And, mother, of my dreariness, behold me very weary.

4. Dismal, gloomy; repulsively dull or uninteresting. (The ordinary current sense: app. a later weakening of 2.)

1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 180 Seest thou yon dreary Plain.. The seat of desolation, voyd of light? 1718 Prior *Power* 401 In chains of craggy hill, or lengths of dreary coast. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. lxii. 560 At the dreary prospect of solitude and ruin. 1838 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 8 A house standing alone in the midst of a dreary moor. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 114 The light of London flaring like a dreary dawn. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* ii (1894) 48 It sounds a very faded and dreary commonplace. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/3 The customs which made Sunday the dreariest day in the week are changing. *Mod.* A dreary speech by a dreary orator.

5. *Comb.*, as †*dreary-mood*, *dreary-souled*, adjs.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2798 Draf of wicum dreoriȝmod. *c* 1200 Ormin 6541 Herode King Wass dreriȝmod and dreofedd. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1103 Þan set he him doun drurymode & dropede for hure sake. 1818 Milman *Samor* 97 Dreary-soul'd Barbarians.

† **Drea·ry**, *v. Obs.* In 1 dreóriȝian, 4 dreri. [f. prec. adj.] a. *intr.* To be dreary. (Only OE.) b. *trans.* To make dreary, sadden. (Only ME.)

c 1000 *Ruine* 30 (Bosw.) Das hofu dreorȝiaþ. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvii. 7 Alle dai dreried I in-went.

Dreche: see Dretch *v.*

Dred(e, etc., obs. form of Dread, etc.

Dreddour, dreder, var. Dreadour.

Dredge (dredʒ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5–6 dreg, 7 dridge, 8 drudge, 7– dredge. [Of this, and the associated verb, the Sc. form *dreg* is found *c* 1500, and in comb. in *dreg-boat* 1471; the Eng. form *dredge* appears (in the vb.) in 1576. (Cf. Sc. *seg* = *sedge*, etc.). The sb. corresponds to mod.Du. *dreg*, in 16th c. *dregghe*, *dregge* 'harpago; verriculum, euerriculum, Angl. dragge' Kilian, LG. *dregge* a dredge, F. *dreige*, *drège* (for oysters), 1584 in Hatz.-Darm. These continental words are perh. from English; and our word a derivative of the stem of Drag *v.* The forms *dreg*, *dredge*, suggest an OE. type *dreȝg or *dreȝge from *dragjo-, -jôn. The variants *dradge*, *drudge*, *dridge* appear to be perversions under the influence of other words.]

An instrument for collecting and bringing up objects from the bed of a river, the sea, etc., by dragging along the bottom; usually consisting of an iron frame with a net, bag, bucket, or other receptacle attached. a. *orig.* A drag-net for taking oysters, used also in pearl-fishing, etc. b. More recently, An apparatus for collecting marine objects for scientific investigation. c. A dredger for clearing the beds of rivers and navigable waters.

1471 implied in *dredge-boat*: see b. [1561 Eden *Arte of Navig.* Pref. ¶ iv b. Fyshermen that go a trawlyng for fyshe in Catches or mongers, and dradgies for Oysters about the sandes.] 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 30 b, The oysters ..haue a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastned to three spils of iron, and drawne at the boates sterne. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 To the boate or skiffe belongs .. a dridge. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun .. two Drudges in her with Ropes to them. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I 464 Mr. Culver has constructed a Dock Drudge, which is a boat for clearing docks and removing bars in rivers. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 172 Sponges brought up by the dredge. 1861 Geikie *E. Forbes* xv. 537 Cruising..with the dredge—an instrument which he first methodized as an implement of zoological research. *fig.* 1888 A. S. Wilson *Lyric of Hopeless Love* cxxvi. 360 Fancy casts her dredge in vain, To glean the secrets of the main.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dredge-boat*, *-man*, *-net*, *-rope*, *-sump*, *-wood*. Also **Dredgeful**, as much as a dredge will hold.

1471 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 16 Nov. (Rec. Soc.) (Jam. Supp.), Of ilk *dreg boat and hand-lyne bot cummand in with fisch. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* liv, I daresay the lugger's taken .. a dredge-boat might have taken her. 1883 Norman *Presid. Addr. Tyneside Field Club* 27 A *dredgeful of 'Globigerina Ooze' from 2,435 fathoms. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 46 At low Water I set all the *Drudge and Watermen to that Corner. 1892 E. Reeves *Homewd. Bound* 160 Most of the signal-house keepers and dredge men along the canal seem French. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 110 Persons skilled in *dredge-nets. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* ii. xi. § 12. 217 [Whale-fishing] To the further end of this stick is fastened a tow-rope, called the *drudge-rope, of about fifteen fathom. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 24 '*Dredge Sump*, a reservoir through which a current of water is sometimes made to flow before passing to a pump, in order that any small stones or sludge may be retained.

Dredge, *sb.*² Forms: 4–7 drage, 5 drag(g)eye, dragie, -gy, dragge, dregge, 5–6 drege, 5– dradge, 6– dredge, (7 drag). β. 5 dragett. [Late ME. *dragie*, *dragé*, also *dragett*, a. OF. *dragie*, *dragee*, mod.F. *dragée*, in Pr. and Sp. *dragea*, Sp., Pg. *gragea*, It. *treggéa* (masc.), med.L. *drageia*, *drageya*, *dragia*, *dragētum*, and *dragāta*: all supposed to derive in some way from L. *tragēmata*, a. Gr. τραγήματα spices, condiments. In Eng. the final vowel became at length mute; the form *dragett* directly represents med.L. *dragētum*.]

†1. A sweetmeat; a comfit containing a seed or grain of spice; a preparation made of a mixture of spices; cf. Dragée. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 390 Yᵉ sed is good fastende to ete, And ek in drage after mete. [1377–86 see Drug *sb.*¹] 1401 a *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 208 Et in j lib. dragge empt., 5*d.* [1402–3 dragy]. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 27 Cast on a dridge mad with hard yolks of eggs. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 451 Make thenne a dragee of the yolkes of harde eyren broken. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 130/1 Dragge (*v.rr.* dragy, dradge), *dragetum*. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 367 Item..payed for a box of drege xx. *d.* 1530 Palsgr. 215/1 Dradge, spyce, *dragee*. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) I vj b, By eatyng of a litle dredge, made of anyse seede and coriander. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 108 A drage or poudre of it [thyme] with salt, brings the appetite againe. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country F.* 48 Take fasting a Dredge made of Annise, Fennell, Caraway, and Coriander seed.

β. 1470–71 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III., Dragett.

2. A mixture of various kinds of grain, esp. of oats and barley, sown together. Now *dial.*

[In Fr. *dragée* is a mixture of pease, vetches, beans, lentils, sown as a forage crop.]

[1309 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumba* (1892) 304 Quatuor quarteria frumenti, et quatuor quarteria boni drageti.] 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596 *Mixtilio*, Draggeye. 14.. *Metrical Voc.* Ibid. 625 *Dragetum*, dragge, *mixtilioque*, medylde corne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 130/1 Dragge, menglyd corne (drage, or mestlyon, P.). 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 55, ij quarters of barley and ij of drege. 1573 Tusser *Hush.* xvi. (1878) 39 Sowe barlie and dredge, with a plentifull hand. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 534 As touching the drage called Ocymum .. it is a kind of forage or prouender for horses. 1611 Bible *Job* xxiv. 6 *margin*, Mingled corn or dredge. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Dredge*, Oats and Barley mixed. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Dredge*, mixed corn of several kinds, as oats, wheat, and barley sown together; done very commonly for game feed.

fig. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 108 (R.) Choler is a miscellane seed (as it were).. and a dredge, made of all the passions of the mind.

3. *Mining.* Ore of a mixed quality intermediate between the rich and the worthless.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 80 Detaching from each piece the inferior portions, and thus forming either prill or best dradge ore. 1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 111 A quantity of material of a mixed nature, called 'dredge', or 'roughs', or 'rows', is often separated, on the one hand from the rich ore, on the other from the worthless waste.

4. *Comb.*, as **dredge-box** † (*a*) a box for holding dredges or comfits, etc., a drageoir; (*b*) = *dredging-box*: see Dredge *v.*²; **dredge-malt**, malt made of oats and barley; † **dredge-powder**, a powder of mixed spices, sugar, etc.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii]. 434 Two *dredge boxes of golde. 1812 Chalmers *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 293 Eloquent upon her favourite subject of napery inventories and dredge boxes. 1496–7 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 78/3 *Dregg malt. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 379 Mault of Oats, which mixt with that of barley, is call'd Dredg-mault. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 363 A *dredge powder: take fine powder of Licoras and Anniseeds, of each one pound, suger candy to pound, pepper and ginger, of each two ounces: mixe them and vse it for most inward griefes.

Dredge, *v.*¹ Also 6–7 dreg, dregge, 7–8 drudge, 8 druge. [Goes with Dredge *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To collect and bring up (oysters, etc.) by means of a dredge; to bring *up*, fish *up*, or clear *away* or *out* (any object) from the bottom of a river, etc. Also *fig.*

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 379 Thou sailit to get a doweare, for to dreg it, It lyis closit in a clout on Seland cost. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 South Yenlet, notorious also for great Oisters, that be dredged thereaboutes. 1659 E. Leigh *Eng. Descr.* 105 The salt savoury Oisters there dregged. *a* 1705 Ray *Sel. Rem.* 277 (L.) They dredge up from the bottom of the sea .. white coral. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 34 We drudged all we could come at away. 1851 Taylor *Improvem. Tyne* 77 Dredging out silt. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* vii. 265 You and I perhaps shall..dredge strange creatures such as man never saw before. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 286 A stone celt which was dredged up from the Thames.

2. *intr.* To make use of a dredge; to fish *for* (oysters, etc.), or to remove silt, etc. from the bottom of a river, etc., by means of a dredge.

1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 44 Some getting oyster-boats to dreg, Some making satires for to beg. 1711 *Act 9 Anne* c. 26 Such persons as shall use to fish or druge within the limits of the said Fishery as common Fishermen or Drugermen. 1764 Platt in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 52 To use drag-nets as they do in drudging for oisters. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 18 Mud .. obtained by dredging in the adjoining shallow water.

3. *trans.* To clean out the bed or bottom of (a river, channel, harbour, etc.) by removing silt with a dredging apparatus.

1844 *Hull Dock Act* 98 Repairing, altering, dredging, or improving the said docks. 1875 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* i. viii. (ed. 2) 242 The government has dredged the magnificent old port, which had been allowed to fill up.

Hence **Dredged** *ppl. a.*

1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* vi. 158 The dredged bed of the river. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/3 Built in a dredged out berth or dock.

Dredge, *v.*² Also 7 dreg, 7–9 drudge. [app. f. Dredge *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle (anything) with powder, *esp.* flour; *orig.* to sprinkle with some powdered mixture of sugar, spices, etc. Also *fig.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 48 A continuat Tropologicall speach.. all to bee-spiced and dredged with sentences and allegories. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornful Lady* ii. iii, Burnt figs, dreg'd with meal and powdered sugar. *a* 1616 — *Bloody Brother* ii. i. *ad fin.*, My spice-box, gentlemen.. Dredge you a dish of plovers, there's the art on't. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* 19 Drudge it with a little flour. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* iv. 26 His..hair was dredged with grey.

2. To sprinkle (any powdered substance) *over* anything. Also *transf.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pray & Prosper*, The spangling dew dreg'd o're the grasse. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii 98 Dredge grated Bread over it. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 288 Serve, having . dredged over them a little poppy-seed.

Hence **Dre·dging** *vbl. sb.*; *attrib.* as *dredging-box.*

1611 COTGR., *Rosti sanglant*, a dredging with the powder of Hare. bloud. 1709 W. KING *Art of Cookery* Let. v, Basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and drudging-boxes. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. lxxxviii. 47 This all the flour in his drudging-box had not been able to whiten. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Sept. 203 Sulphur is a well-known remedy, dusted on the leaves, while wet, from a dredging-box.

Dredge, -s, obs. form of DREG, -S, *sb.*

Dredger[1] (dre·dʒəɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* **dregar, dregger, 8 drudger.** [f. DREDGE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who uses a dredge; *esp.*, in early use, one who dredges oysters.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 242 Rank beggar, ostir dregar, foule fleggar, in the flet. 1572 *Lament. of Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 250 It is mair schame in burgh to se beggers Nor is it skaith in Crawmont to want dreggers. 1667 in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 307 (Jod.) The oysters cast their spawn which the dredgers call their spats. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6196/8 Edmund North, late of Wakerin in Essex, Oyster-Drudger 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 The Whitstable dredgers feed, but do not breed oysters. 1887 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 7/2 The dragging up of the body by a dredger . [with] his dredging apparatus.

2. A boat employed in dredging for oysters.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 586 (R.) We .. then had sight of a brigandine or a dredger, which the general tooke within one houres chase with his two barges. 1888 *Public Opinion* (N.Y.) 15 Dec., The Maryland steamer .. has a two hours' fight with a fleet of oyster pirates..and runs down two of the dredgers.

3. A dredging machine: see quot. 1892.

1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 29 A strangely shaped anchor brought up by the dredger the other day. 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, Any tendency thereto [silting up] may be averted by the steady use of dredgers. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Dredger*, vessels fitted with iron buckets and machinery for deepening rivers or bars and keeping harbours or docks from filling up.

Dre·dger[2]. Also **drudger.** [f. DREDGE *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling powder over anything, as a *flour-dredger.*

(In quot. 1666, some think = F. *drageoir*, OF. also *drageur*, 'a comfet box of silver', Cotgr.)

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Feb., To London . and did carry home a silver drudger for my cupboard of plate. 1721 BAILEY, *Dredger*, a Flower Box. 1775 ASH, *Dredger, Drudger* .. the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 189 The drudger, salt-box, cullender and skewer.

Dre·dger-man. = DREDGER[1] 1.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3182/3 Masters of Vessels, Fishermen, Dredgermen, and other Seafaring Men. 1711 [see DREDGE *v.*[1] 2]. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 165 (Hoppe) The dredgermen, of the Thames, or river finders. 1887 *Daily News* 27 July 6/3 It [a Fraternity at Faversham] consisted of free fishermen and dredgermen, who had the exclusive right to dredge and sell oysters within the hundred.

Dre·dging, *vbl. sb.* [f. DREDGE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb DREDGE [1].

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 227 In anno 1583..I was at the dregging of pearle oysters after the manner we dregge oysters in England. 1764 PLATT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 52 To use dragnets as they do in drudging for oisters. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk Geol.* xx. 414 So far as dredgings and soundings enable us to decide.

b. *concr.* That which is dredged up.

1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* xii. § 474 It is curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same dredging. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 120/1 Depositing thereon dredgings from the river.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dredging-bag, -engine, -gear, -iron, -machine*, etc.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 33 The Stones . tore and totally destroyed our Drudging-bags. *Ibid.* 29 Drudging-engines. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIII. 64 The dredging-machines . were invented and patented by a Mr. Israel Pownall in 1712. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 37 Excavation..done by the dredging machine. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt Exhib.* II. 600 Improved grappling or dredging-iron, for drawing from the water the bodies of persons..drowned.

Dredging, -box: see DREDGE *v.*[2]

Dredgy, -ie, Sc. forms of DIRGE, chiefly in sense 3, funeral feast.

Dredour, var. DREADOUR.

Dree (drī), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **dréoȝan,** 2 **dreoȝen,** 2–5 **dreȝe(n,** 3 **drehe(n, dreȝhenn** (*Orm.*), 3–4 **driȝe(n,** 3–6 **drei(e,** 3–9 **drie,** 4 **drey(e, dryȝ(e,** 4–5 **dregh(e,** 4–6 **drighe, dry(e, dre** (5 **dryee**), 4– **dree.** *Pa. t.* 1 **dreáȝ, dreáh,** *pl.* **druȝon,** 2–3 **dreȝ,** *pl.* **druhen, drehen,** 3 **dreih,** 4 **dreiȝh, dreȝh, dreyȝ, drey,** (**drogh, drow, drie**). *β.* 3 **drehde,** 4 **dried,** 5 **dreghit,** (6 *Sc.* **dreit**), 5– **dreed.** *Pa. pple.* 1–3 **droȝen,** 2 **idreȝen,** 4 **drowen,** (**droun**). *β.* 5– **dreed.** [OE. *dréoȝan* (3rd sing *drîehþ, drýhð*); a strong vb. of 2nd ablaut series, (OTeut. type **dreug-, draug-, drug-*), elsewhere represented only by Gothic *driugan* to do military service (*gadrauhts* a soldier), and the ON. derivative vb. *drýgja* to perform, perpetrate, lengthen, f. *drjúg-* enduring, lasting, etc. In the 13th c., a weak pa. t. is found, and the strong inflexions do not occur after 1400. The verb has lived on in Sc. and north Eng. dialects, and has been revived as a literary archaism by Sir Walter Scott and his imitators.

In ME. there was some tendency to confuse *dree* and *draw*, arising prob. from form-association of *drōȝ, drōgh, drōw*, pa. t. of *draw*, with *druȝen*, pl. of pa. t., and *droȝen, drowen* pa. pple., of *dree*. Hence *drogh, drow* occur for *dreȝ, dreigh*; see also DRAW *v.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9398 (Trin.) Þerynne he dreyȝe aftir bale (*Laud MS.* drie, *Gött.* drow, *Cott.* drogh.)]

†**1.** *trans.* To do, perform (service, duty, any one's will); to commit (sin). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) liv. 8 Druȝon þæt on burȝum, dæȝes and nihtes. c 1000 *Guthlac* 386 Se þe in þrowingum þeodnes willan dæȝhwam dreoȝeð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þa sunfulle monne þe dreȝeð a heore uuele werkes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þe wapmen and wimmen þe hordom drien. *Ibid.* 191 Neddre doð þre þing lichamliche .. þe þe deuel driȝeð gostliche.

2. To endure, undergo, suffer, bear (something burdensome, grievous, or painful).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 2078 Seo menȝeo fæsten dreah fela missera. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 288 Al þat man mai here dreoȝen [*v.r.* drie] a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 Uor þe luue of him þet dreih more þen þe. *Ibid.* 356 Wouh of scheome þet mon drihð c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Hare weanen þat ure alre modres drehden on us seluen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23225 (Cott.) Þe thrid pine es hard to drei [*v.rr.* drie, dreȝe, dreye]. c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2660 He telde hire the sorewe that he dregh. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3115 For peynes gret, disese and thought, Fro day to day he doth me drye. c 1400 *Melayne* 1055 Pity the dole we dree for thee. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. x. heading, Quhat sorow dreis queyne Dido all the nycht. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 40 His buik has dree'd a sair, sair fa'. 1848 MRS GASKELL *M. Barton* xxv, To dree all the cruel slander they'll put upon him. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Florence* xxv, While their pictures dree Such doom.

†**b.** with *inf.* or *subord. cl.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1300 (Gött.) Langer to liue may he noght drei. c 1330 *King of Tars* 235, I nul no lengor drye That Cristene men schul for me dye 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 950 (R.) Never they ne seygh Man that myghte dreygh To justy wyth Gyffroun.

c. *To dree one's weird*: to endure one's fate, suffer or submit to one's destiny. *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1224 In dongoun be don to dreȝe þer his wyrdes. ?c 1485 *Prophecy of Waldhaue* in *Whole Prophecie of Scotland* (1603) C j b, Heere in wildernes I dwell, my weird for to dree. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxii, 'Ohon! we're dreeing a sair weird; we hae had a heavy dispensation.' 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xxxv, French must dree his weird as a brave man should.

†**d.** *intr.* To suffer. *Obs.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvi. 5 Of duill and dolour so I dry.

3. *trans.* To do, perform, suffer (penance, shrift). *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Er he hefde idreȝen þet scrift. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 496 (Cott.) Þai drei ful harde schrift. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16613 He schulde go to Rome penaunce to drye. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xi, God hase grauntut me grace, To dre my penawunse in this place. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 210 The slaers..sulde be banist to ffrance and drie thair pennance thair. 1810 SCOTT *Lett.* 30 Mar. (1894) I. 174, I was dreeing penance for some undiscovered sin at a family party. 1866 NEWMAN *Gerontius* v. 39 He dreed his penance age by age.

4. *intr.* To endure, last, hold out, continue. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 26 Six men beateð hire hwil ha mahten drehen. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1772 Fled as fast homward as fet miȝt drie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 53 Sall na man say, quhill I may dre, That strynth of men sall ger me fle. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 156 [Symeon] Welle is me that I shalle dre Tylle I have sene hym with myn ee. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 46/26 To Dree, last, *durare*. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Dree*, to endure, to last. 1871 WADDELL *Ps.* lxxxviii. 15, I..kenna nae langer how till dree.

5. *trans.* To last through (time); to pass, spend, live (one's life, days); esp. with the notion of endurance. Also with *forth, out.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2404 An hundred ȝer..Haue ic her droȝen in werlde wo. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 242 With doole dried hee so his dayes. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5842 God lyf schalt þou drye. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 44 To drie Her voyage out. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* vii. 1 Drie furth the inch as thou hes done the span. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. v, Would'st thou thy every future year In ceaseless prayer and penance drie.

6. To 'spin out', protract. *dial.*

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'He dreed a lang drone', delivered a tiresome dissertation.

Hence **Dree·ing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 919 For dreȝing of þis duel.

Dree, *sb.* *Sc.* [f. DREE *v.*] The action of the verb DREE; suffering, grief, trouble. (Mostly a modern archaism.)

[c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 The first yere wedlokk is called pleye, The second dreye, and the thrid yere deye.] 1871 WADDELL *Ps.* xxvii. 5, I' the day o' dule an' dree. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* IV. 4 The half-moon. Shrinketh her face of dree.

Dree, dreigh (drī, drīχ), *a.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 **dreiȝ, drih,** 3–5 **dreȝ,** 4 **drye, dryȝ,** 4–5 **drey,** 5 **dregh, drie,** 5– **dreich,** 6– **dreigh,** 7– **dree,** (8 **dreech, dreegh,** 8–9 **driegh,** 9 **driche, driech**). [ME. *dreȝ, dregh*:—OE. type **dréog*, corresp. to ON. *drjúgr* enduring, lasting, substantial, ample, rich (Sw. *dryg* heavy, long, large, rich, etc., Da. *drøi* lasting, durable, great); from stem of DREE *v.*]

†**1.** Enduring, patient, long-suffering. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Lomb is drih þing and milde. c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 34 *Ibid.* App. 256 Maide dreiȝ & wel itaucht.

†**2.** Heavy, mighty, great; doughty, fierce. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 342 In dryȝ dred and daunger. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 696 His dynttys were full dreghe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5322 Dreghist in armys, And the strongest in stoure. *Ibid.* 11890 Þe key..the durres to vndo of the dregh horse. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5568 Þe dreȝest deele of þaim died of his dukis handis.

3. a. Long; slow, tedious, wearisome; persistent; difficult to surmount or get over, 'stiff', severe. **b.** Dreary, cheerless, doleful.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1622 The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer dregh gaumes. *Ibid.* 3320 Elan..driet the dropis of hir dregh teris. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4441 Ȝoure surfete of drinkis .. gers ȝow die or ȝoure day many dreȝe wyntir. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 22 Þerof us þenkiþ þe wey to drie. ?14.. *MS. Harl.* 2252, fo. 118 (Halliwell) A ryver brode and dreghe. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 357 The craige was vgly, stay and dreich. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 15 *Dree*: Long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way. A hard bargainer, spoken of a person. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 35 There's lang and dreech contestin. 1794 BURNS '*There was a lass*' i, The moor was driegh, and Meg was skiegh. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 19 Six dree years had Susan languish'd. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, 'Our minny here's rather driech in the upgang.' 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 207 The rains are heavy and dree upon Ashworth moors. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiii, 'My life is a bit driegh .. I see little company'.

†**4.** At a tedious distance, far off. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12205 Þe lasse hil was nought so drey ffro þe more, but euene ney.

Dree, dreigh, *adv.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [ME. *dreȝe*:—OE. type **dréoge.*]

†**1.** Heavily, severely, mightily, vehemently. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3035 Þou louest tristrem dreiȝe. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2263 Hade hit [weapon] dryuen adoun, as dreȝ as he atled, Þer hade ben ded of his dynt. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Irel.) xl Querto draues thou so dreȝghe?

2. Persistently, 'doggedly'. *dial.*

1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 110 The rain having set in dree. 1865 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 7 Th' rain's comin' deawn very dree.

Dreed, obs. form of DREAD.

Dree·-draw. An implement used in illegal fishing, being a 'stroke-haul', q. v., fastened to a line reaching across a river, and held by a man at each end.

1850 *Act* 13 & 14 *Victoria* c. 88 § 40 It shall not be lawful ..at any Season of the Year, to use for the Purpose of taking Fish any Otter, Lyster, Spear, Strokehaul, Dree Draw, or Gaff. 1866 *Cork Constitution* (newspr.) 12 Sept., For that..each of you did illegally use a dree-draw or goff for the purpose of taking fish in .. the Bandon River.

Dreel, Sc. form of DRILL.

Dree·ly, dreighly, *adv.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. DREE *a.* + -LY [2].]

†**1.** Heavily, mightily, vehemently, stiffly. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 235 Drof hem dryȝlych adoun þe depe. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1026 Þay .. þe wyn dronken, Daunsed ful dreȝly wyth dere carolez. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 90 And thou drynk drely, in thy polle wylle it synk. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 217 They drank dreichlie about.

2. Slowly, persistently. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dreely*, slowly, though continuous. 'It rains dreely'. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xlvi. 251 Father called thee dreely.

Dreen, obs. and dial. form of DRAIN.

Dreep, drepe (drīp), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [In Sc. use, a dial. form of DRIP *v.*; but the 15–16th c. English examples appear to represent the OE. strong vb. *dréopan* = OS. *driopan*, OHG. *triofan*, ON. *drjúpa*:—OTeut. **dreup-, draup-, drup-* to drop. See DRIP, DROP.]

1. *intr.* To fall in drops, to drip.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxi[i]. 6 Dropa þe on þas eorðan up on dreopað. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* 67 b, Of Diana the transmutacion, Now bright, now pale, now clere, now dreping. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3198 Þe terys oure hir face drepyd. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxix. 4 The Rayne dreepeth doune softly. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 183 The dreeping dimness of the night. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 55 Some with spilled drink are dreeping, And some sit on a privy sleeping. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., 'Dreaping o' wet'. a 1835 HOGG *Ringan & May* 50 Well do I like at the gloaming still, To dreep from the lift or the lowering hill.

†**2.** To droop; *fig.* to lose courage, grow faint.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10795 Þai drepit in dole, as þai degh shuld. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 161 (Mätz.) Alcestis flower .. In stormys dreepithe. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 170 In goode tyme ȝe dede downe drepe To take ȝowr rest.

Dreeri, -y, obs. forms of DREARY.

†**Dref,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [early ME. :—OE. **dréfe* (:—*drôbjo-*), secondary form of *dróf* (:—*drôbu-*): see DROF, and cf. OHG. *truobi*, Ger. *trübe.*] Troublesome, vexatious, grievous.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4144 Ydolatrie, ðat was hem lef, ofte vt-wroȝte hem sorȝes dref.

Dref(f, obs. pa. t. and pple. of DRIVE *v.*

Drefle, dreifle, obs. forms of DRIVEL.

Dreful, -ly, obs. form of DREADFUL, -LY.

Dreg, *sb.* Chiefly in pl. **dregs** (dregz). Forms: 3–4 **drege**, 4– **dreg**, (6 **dredge**, 7 **dregge**); *Pl.* 4–7 **dregges**, (5 **-is**, **-ys**, **dregys**, 6 **dragges**), 6–7 **dreggs**, 6– **dregs** (6–7 **drags**, **dredges**). [Probably from Norse: cf. Icel. *dreggjar* pl., Sw. *drägg* pl. dregs, lees.]

1. (Usually *pl.*) The sediment of liquors; the more solid particles which settle at the bottom of a solution or other liquid; grounds, lees, feculent matters. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiv. 9 [lxxv. 8] Drege in him [*v. r.* his dreg; Vulg. *fæx eius*] noght is littled; drinke sal al þa sinfulle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 397 Whil I can selle Bothe dregges and draffe and drawe it at on hole, þikke ale and þinne ale. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dreggys of oyle, *amurca*. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 The drinke that they drawe [is] ouer-charged with dregges. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. xliii. 70 Much corruption lieth as dreggs at the bottome. 1752 BERKELEY *Farther Th. on Tar-water* Wks. III. 493 The dregs of tar are often foul. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Two Vol. Serm.* II. 43 The bitterest dreg in the cup of God's wrath. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 453 The other goes into a deep and narrow cistern, where the dreg again subsides. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, He flings the dregs of his wine at Edwin.

b. phr. *To drink, drain,* etc. *to the dregs,* i.e. to the thick and turbid sediment: often *fig.*

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 545 The following licence of a Foreign reign Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xcvii, This manner..of drawing off a subject, or a peculiar mode of writing to the dregs. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* I. 260 Destined to drain the cup of bitterness, Even to its dregs. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* Concl. I, To require of bard That to his dregs the tale should run. 1874 J. STOUGHTON *Ch. of Rev.* xiii. 318 This strange mortal, who had drunk the dregs of Antinomianism.

†**2.** *transf.* Fæces, excrement, refuse, rubbish; corrupt or defiling matters. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxix. 3 [xl. 2] Fra þe slogh of wrecchednes, And fra fen of dreg [Vulg. *fecis*] þat es. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 332 Because the guts be stopt with winde and dregges. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xi. 26 The Dregges or Excrements..did lie lurking.

3. *fig.* The most worthless part or parts; the base or useless residue; the refuse or offscourings.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, They .. neuer tasted other but the fecis or dragges of the sayd noble doctrines. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Com.* (E. E. T. S.) 65 Symple creatures..taken for the dregges of the worlde. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 Traditions of men: Mounckish vowes, pilgrimages, and innumerable such dredge. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ix. 121 Matter is the dreg of nature, and dend without power. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 495 For us who live in the Dregs of Romulus [cf. L. *in Romuli fæce*]. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i, Some dregs of ancient night not quite purg'd off. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 320 Low mechanics..the very dregs of the fanatics. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 66 The very dregs of the population.

4. Last remains, small remnant, residue.

1577 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 490/1 Sore hurt, in the arme with the dredge of a caliuer shot. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 124 Some certaine dregges of conscience are yet within mee. 1619 MRQ. BUCKHM. in *Fortesc. Papers* 84, I will wash away that offence..and if there shall yet remayne any dregg of it. 1685 BURNET *Life Bedell* Pref. (L.), This iron age and dreg of time. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 208 A dreg of the Romish superstition. 1867 G. GILFILLAN *Night* III. 76 The meteor..left not e'en a trace or dreg behind.

b. The sequelæ of a disease.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xi. (1647) 187 The remnant-dregs of his disease. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* XXVII, The dregs of the measles are a serious thing.

5. *sing.* A small quantity or drop left; hence, *depreciatively*, a small quantity or 'drop'.

1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 579 Take it and drink it off; leave not a dreg. 1821 CARLYLE in *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 10 Make yourself a comfortable dreg.

Hence **Dre'gful** *a*, full of dregs, dreggy; **Dre'gless** *a.*, free from dregs.

1552 HULOET, Dreggefull or full of dregges, *amaricosus.* 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 197 It passed, dregless, into the vat of our memory.

†**Dreg,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make dreggy; to render turbid as with dregs.

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xcv. 298 Our much use of strong Beere, and grosse Flesh, is a great occasion of dregging our spirits. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 101 So was the finish of this scene dregged with dross.

Dreg, obs. form of DREDGE.

†**Dregbaly.** *Obs.* ? Error for **dragbelly*: a big belly, a person with a large paunch.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 108/1 A Dregbaly, *aqualiculus, porci est ventripotens.*

Dreggish (dre·giʃ), *a.* [f. DREG *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of dregs or refuse; affected by the presence of dregs. Also *fig.* Base, vile.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. v. (1634) 535 Barbers, Cooks..and such dreggish men. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 435 Not that which is in the bottome, because it is verie dreggish and filthie. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 346 The Clogging and Dreggish Menstruums of Galenick Electuaries.

Dreggy (dre·gi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Abounding in dregs or fæces; of the nature or character of dregs; feculent; foul, impure; turbid, polluted.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dreggy..or fulle of drestys, *feculentus.* 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 48 Grapes leave much feculent and dreggie matter in the body. 1697 *Physical Dict.*, The thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and dreggy. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 105 Either Draggy or .. mingled with the Settlings of the Cask. 1883 *Standard* 19 May 6/2 Tallow..fine, 42*s.* ..dark dreggy lots, 30*s.*

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 59 Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 880 This earth .. the lowest and most dreggy part of the universe! 1741 E. POSTON *Prattler* (1747) I. 43 Old Age, or the dreggy Part of Life. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 249 A dreggy hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.

Hence **Dre'ggily** *adv.*; **Dre'gginess.**

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 778 Having but little earthy dragginesse and drossy refuse. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 51 The dregginess of the ferment. 1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. XXXV. 638 Dim city edges that dip dreamily and dreggily to the brink.

Dregh, dreȝ(h, dreh(e: see DREG, DREIGH.

Dregs: see DREG *sb.*

Dregy, var. *dergie*, obs. Sc. form of DIRGE.

Drehte, pa. t. of DRETCH *v.*[1]

Drei, dreich, dreigh, dreih, obs. and dial. ff. DREE *v.* and *a.* **Drei(e,** obs. f. DRY.

Dreid, obs. Sc. form of DREAD.

Dreien, dreihen, obs. forms of DRAW *v.*

Dreifle, obs. form of DRIVEL.

†**Dreigh, dreich.** *Obs.* Also 4 **dreh, drehi, dreih, drei, drey**, 4–5 **dreghe, dreȝ(e, driȝe.** [? f. *dreȝe, dregh*, earlier form of DREE *a.*]

1. Long duration of space or time; length, distance, extent.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2916 And thus they drevene to þe dede dukes and erles, Alle þe dreghe of þe daye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 678 When the dregh was don of þe derke night. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4788, viij daies be dene þe driȝe was, and mare, Or he miȝt couire to þe copp fra þe caue vndire.

2. phr. *A-, on-, (o-) dregh*: at or to a distance, afar off; = A-DRIGH, q.v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21859 (Cott.) Bi takens ferr on drei Men wat it es command nei *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 1079 Folow on dreich, giff that we mystir ocht. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III (1822) 213 Throw ane signe that Quinctius maid on dreich, the Romanis ischit fra thair tentis. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* II. vi, He stood nae lang a-dreigh.

3. Tediousness, annoyance. *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5578 All þe dreȝe of þa deuels þai drenchid or þai past.

†**Dreight, dright.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **dreght.** [f. *dreȝe, dreghe*, DREE *a.* + -T.] = DREIGH 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10633 The day of þe dreight [was] dryuyn vppo long. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1112 þe dreȝt [*v. r.* droȝt] of þi days. *Ibid.* 4874 þe driȝt of daies foure score. 1557–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 260 Thaj past throw the seynis, a dricht fra schote of the castell.

Dreint, obs. pa. t. and pple. of DRENCH *v.*

†**Dre'mels.** *Obs.* [a deriv. of ME. *drem-en* to DREAM + -ELS.] A dream.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A VIII. 138 þe Bible bereþ witnesse hou Daniel deuyned þe Dremels of a kyng. 1377 *Ibid* B. VII. 154. *Ibid.* XIII. 14 How þat ymaginatyf in dremeles me tolde Of kynde and of his connynge.

Drempt, obs. pa. t. of DREAM *v.*

Drench (drenʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **drenc(e**, 3 **drænc, drencche, drunch**, 4 **drenche, dronke**, 3–**drench.** [OE. *drenc* draught, drink, drowning:—OTeut. **drayki-z*, f. *drayk-* ablaut grade of *driyk-an* to DRINK. Cf. Goth. *draggk, dragk*, OS. *dranc*, OHG. *tranch* (Ger. *trank*):—OTeut. **drayko-m*, and OHG. *trenka* fem. :—OTeut. **draykjō*.]

†**1.** Drink; a draught. *Obs.* in general sense.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 166 *Antedo* [*antidotum*], wyrtdrenc. *c* 1000 *Coll. Monast.* (Th.) 35 (Bosw.) Win nys drenc eldu. *c* 1205 LAY. 13435 Heo hafden drænc, heo hafden mete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Þer ne is noþer king ne kuene þet ne ssel drinke of deaþes drench.

2. *spec.* A medicinal, soporific, or poisonous draught; a potion. From 1600 often (after 3): A large draught or potion, or one forcibly given.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Wyrc drenc wiþ hwostan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 158 Se drenc deaðbær wæs. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 151 He ȝef hym a luþer drench. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1386 Sche fet him a drench þat noble was, & mad him drynk it warm. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 250 A poysoned drench. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. Wks (Rtldg.) 385/1 A drench of sack At a good tavern .. Would cure him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 73 If the sleepy drench Of that forgetful Lake benumme not still. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 327 This muddy Drench of Ale. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trnl. Geog. Soc* XXIX. 286 Girls are fattened to a vast bulk by drenches of curds and cream thickened with flour. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 953 Guido..Shook off the relics of his poison drench.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 324 With concubynes and drenches of Baudrye. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 204 To diet their ignorance..with the limited draught of a Mattin, and even song drench. 1891 E. H. HICKEY in *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 549/2 The sleepy drench of Time.

3. A draught or dose of medicine administered to an animal.

1552 HULOET, Drench or drynke for horse or other beast, *saluiatum.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 144 Poure this drench with an horne downe the throat of laboring jades. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 66 Administred by way of Drench to a horse. *a* 1748 WATTS *Ontology* x. ii. § 4 A farrier constrains him to take a drench. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* I. ii. 151 No cattle-doctor would give a drench to a cow unless he consulted the table in the Almanack.

4. The act of drenching, soaking, or wetting thoroughly; such a quantity as drenches.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 442 Wide over earth his annual freshet strays, And highland drains with lowland drench repays. 1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve*, etc. 168 Quench The gin shop's light in hell's grim drench. 1893 BARING GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* III. 114 A drench of rain.

5. *Tanning.* A preparation in which skins are steeped. Cf. *drenche-kive* in 6.

1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning, etc.* 410 Skins..undergo a steeping, for ten or fifteen days, in a fermenting mixture, or 'drench', of forty pounds of bran and twenty gallons of water

6. *Comb.*, as **drench-horn,** (orig. OE. *drenc-horn* a drinking horn), a horn used for giving a medicinal drench to animals; †**drenche-kive,** a drenching vat or tub (see sense 5).

? *c* 1000 *Cod Dipl* 722 (Kemble) III. 361 (Bosw.) Ic ȝeann into ðære stowe ðone drenc horn ðe ic ær [*MS.* er] æt ðam hirede ȝebohte. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv. in *K. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be ȝe skinners wiþ ȝure drenche kiue, Who so smullið þer to wo is him aliue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/2 The Farriers Drench Horn.

Drench (drenʃ), *v.* Forms: 1 **drencan**, 2–5 **drenchen**, 3–6 **drenche**, (4 **drensche, dr(e)inche**, 4–5 **drynche**), 5– **drench.** *Pa. t. a.* 1–3 **drenct**e, 2–5 **dreint(e, 3 drengte**, 3–6 **dreynt(e**, 4 **dreynkt(e**, 5 **dronkte, dreynote**, 5 **draynt(e, drenckt**, 6–7 **drent(e.** *β.* 4–5 **drenchid(e, -yd**, 4– **drenched**, 6–7 **drencht.** *Pa. pple. a.* 1 **drenct**, 2 5 **dreint**, etc., 6 **drent, drint, drynt.** *β.* 4– **drenched**, 6 7 **drencht.** [OE. *drencan* = OS. *drenkian* (Du. *drenken*), OHG. *trenchen* (Ger. *tranken*), ON. *drekkja*:—*drenkya* (Sw. *dranka*):—OTeut. **draykyan*, f. *drayk*, ablaut grade of *driyk-an* to drink, of which it is the causal derivative.]

1. *trans.* To make to drink; to administer drink to; now *spec.* to administer a draught of medicine in a forcible manner to (an animal).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lix. [lx.] 3 Þu..hi..mid wynsume wine drenctest. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1106 Þou sall be drenchid of a drinke a draȝte of vnsele. 1598 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* 29 Wks. (1717) 54 Take it [i. e. poison], or I will drench you else by force. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. 55 The drink proceeding, and Gontharis being well drencht and grown bountifull, gave of his meats to the guard 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* I Dram. Wks. (1875) 21 I'll to the wood and drench a sick horse. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. Fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 106 Madam, drenched with a bumper, drops a curtesy, and departs. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. XXII, A stranger maiden Had drenched him with a beverage rare. 1894 DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 2 It is necessary to drench him.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XXXII. 42, I shal drenche myn arewis in blood, and my sweid shal deuour fleish.

†**2.** To submerge in water; to drown. Also *refl. Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Gif he ship findeþ, he fondeð to drenchen hit ȝif he mai. *c* 1205 LAY. 12111 Summe heo heom drengte in þere sæ deope. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 561, I shal dreinchen him in þe se. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 650 They priuely been stirt in to a welle And dreynte [*v. rr.* drenkte, dreynt, dremte] hem seluen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 55 Nor no water shulde drenche her, nor fyre brenne her. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 6 Condemned to be drent. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 165 And in the straunghng waters drencht his child.

fig. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 302 The Dart drencheth itself into that river.

†**3.** *intr.* To sink in water; to be drowned. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 100 þe se bist ow al a boute ȝe mowe . drenche. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2008 He dreynte þerin. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III. 1747 þat in þis flod we drench natt *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 16 Alas, now drencheth my swete fo. 1570 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 364, I was like to have drenched in the midst of the Thames.

fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 902 (930) Dough ye bobe in salte teris drenche [*Harl.* dreynte]. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1919 *Ariadne*, And let hire drenche in sorwe & in distresse.

4. *trans.* To wet thoroughly by immersion; to steep, soak, saturate.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 15 His earewen idrenсte of an attri haliwei. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 370 Let drenche it for a tyme in water swete. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 310 A. spunge drenched in white Vineger of Roses. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 680 Good Shepherds after Sheering drench their Sheep. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* V. i, I'll drench my sword in thy detested blood. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 152 The nails, which were drenched in his sacred veins.

b. *Tanning.* (See quots.)

1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning, etc.* 413 The skins are drenched for some days in a fermenting bran-bath. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 To 'drench' the hides are placed for six or eight hours in vats filled with a dissolved excitement, above which a line of large wooden . wheels..in their revolution turn them over and over in the solution.

5. Now *esp.* To wet through and through with liquid falling or thrown upon the object.

1549 *Gs* STERNHOLD & H. *Ps* CXXXIII. 343 It weat not Aaron's head alone, but drencht his beard throughout. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 53 Many fields have been drencht with blood. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 46 And Show'rs soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 85 Dark wood-walks drench'd in dew. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 95 A thunderstorm drenched us during our descent. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 9 Drench'd in a brother's tears, and weeping freshly, receives them.

†**6.** *fig.* To drown, immerse, plunge, overwhelm.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. I. 1 (Camb. MS.) The sorwful howre þat is to seyn the deth hadde almost dreynt myn heued. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvi. 303 (Harl. MS.) He drenchith þe synner in Ivill thowtis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 83 He..was drint into dispair. 1566 DRANT

Horace's Sat. iv. C, His sonne is drente in debte so deepe. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Cov't* (1630) 198 Men much drenched in worldly busines. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 45 Minds drenched with terror are easily deceived.

Hence **Drenched** (drenʃt), *ppl. a.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1886 (Trin.) A drenched beest. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 47 To drie their drenched apparaile. 1650 GAUDEN *Dr. Brownrig* 212 A drenched and almost drowned man. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 The drenched hides..are..worked over a beam.

Drench: see DRENG.

Dre·ncher. [f. DRENCH *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which drenches; a drenching shower; an apparatus for administering a drench to a beast.

1755 JOHNSON, *Drencher*, 1. One that dips or steeps any thing. 2 One that gives physick by force. *Dict.* 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 3/1 We have just had a drencher, and the main street..is swimming. 1894 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* 3 The medicine measure and drencher. I invented.

Drenching (dre·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of DRENCH *v.*, in various senses.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 59 To saue a mannus bodi fro deþ or drynechyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 387 Who kepte hire fro the drenchyng in the see? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 648 Malt in the Drenching will swell. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov., He gives them three drenchings of varnish.

b. *Comb.*, as *drenching-horn*, *-staff*.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 106 Holding up his head with a Drenching Staffe. 1697 DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 50 If it be for any Cattel, it must be ..given with a Drenching Horn. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 64 A Drenching-horn serves to convey a Draught into a Horse's Mouth.

Dre·nching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That drenches or thoroughly wets; soaking.

1757 GRAY *Descent Odin* 33 The drenching dews, and driving rain. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 292 We descended ..amid drenching rain.

Hence **Dre·nchingly** *adv.*

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. vii, It is wet..oh, drenchingly, drowningly wet.

Dreng (dreŋ). *Eng. Hist.* Also 1 **drench, drengh,** 3 **drenche, dringche,** 3-4 **dring(e,** *Sc.* 6-8 **dring.** [OE. *dreng*, ON. *drengr* young man, lad, fellow, (Sw. *dräng* man, servant, some one's 'man', Da. *dreng* boy, lad, apprentice). The modern word, had it survived in living use, would have been *dring*; but the OE. and Norse form *dreng* is retained by historical writers.] A free tenant (specially) in ancient Northumbria, holding by a tenure older than the Norman Conquest, the nature of which was partly military, partly servile. See Maitland, 'Northumbrian Tenures' in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* V. 632.

a 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 149 Forlet ða drenga sum daroð of handa, fleoȝan of folmum. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* 269 b, Hujus manerii [Neweton, Lanc.] aliam terram xv. homines quos drenchs vocabant pro xv. oris tenebant.. Modo sunt ibi vi. drenghs. *c* 1100 *Charter of Ranulph* in Murray *Dial. S. C. Scot.* 22 *note*, R[anulf] bisceop greteð wel alle his þeines & drenges of Ealondscire & of Norhamscire. *c* 1205 LAY. 12713 Androgien wes þer king; vnder him wes moni hæh dring. *Ibid.* 14700 Drenches. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16022 (Cott.) All þai gadird o þe tun, bath freman and dring. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2258 And siþen drenges, and siþen thaynes, And siþen knithes, and siþen sweynes. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 96 (ed 3) I. 262 Lanfranc..turned the drengs, the rent-paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country. 1890 F. W. MAITLAND in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* V. 628 Under Richard I the thegns and drengs of Northumberland paid tallage.

b. Contemptuously: A low or base fellow. *Sc.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 278 Quhilk is knawin for ane wrache or dring. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 796 Deid dring, dryd sting! thou will hing but a sunȝie. 1799 STRUTHERS *To the Blackbird* ix, The Captive o' some dudron dring, Dull, fat an' frowsy.

Drengage (dre·ŋgedʒ). *Eng. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *drengagium*, f. prec. + *-agium*, -AGE.] The tenure or service of a dreng. Also *attrib.*

[*c* 1250 *Testa de Nevill.* 389 Johnes de Hawilton tenet Hawilton Claverworth & Wytington in capite de domino Rege in drengagio. 1277 *P.* 6 *Edw. I, B. R. Rot.* 7 Drengagium est certum servicium mes nemy Service de Chivaler.] 1607-72 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Drengage, Drengagium*, the Tenure by which the Drenches held their Lands. 1890 F. W. MAITLAND in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* V. 626 Even in the fourteenth century the drengage tenants of the bishop of Durham were still nominally liable to do 'outward'. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorld.* 94 A mere trace of Drengage is to be found in Cumberland, two tenants only, but it existed in Durham and Northumberland.

Drenke, obs. form of DRENCH.

†**Dre·nkle,** *v. Obs.* Forms: α. 4 **drenkle, -kil,** 5 **-kel**; β. 3-5 **drinkel, drynkle**; γ. 4 **dronkle.** [A frequentative derivative from stem of *drink* and *drench*:—OE. type **drenclian*:—**drankilojan*. The form *dronkle*, if not a misreading of *drenkle*, may represent a type **drankulojan*; cf. *drevel, dravel*, DRIVEL.]

1. *trans.* To submerge, drown.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1652 (Gött.), I sal þaim drenkil [*Cott.* & *Fairf.* droun, *Trin.* drenche] in watir sone. *Ibid.* 2228 (Gött.) *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 þe rayne.. ran doun on þe mountayns, & drenkled þe playnes.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2768 Egipte king .. ðe ðe childre so drinkelen bead. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 75 Enchauntement. that drynklyn may the not the see.

γ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 43 Four & tuente þousand in Temse alle at ones Wer dronkled. *Ibid.* 288 In a water stampe he was dronkled fleand.

2. *intr.* To suffer submersion or drowning.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1236 (Gött.) Þai drenkled all in noe flode. 14.. *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Percy Soc.) 58 His bestes drenkelyd in every dyche.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1796 (Gött.) Þai drinkhd ilkan.

γ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 106 And dronkled by þe se side boþ William and Richard. *Ibid.* 170 Þe schip þat was so grete it dronkled in the flode.

†**Drent,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also **dreint, dreynt.** [obs. pa. pple. of DRENCH *v.*] Drenched, drowned.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 He is dronke ase a dreynt mous. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 37 For deade is Dido, dead alas and drent.

Dreof, obs. pa. t. of DRIVE *v.*

Dreoghen, dreoȝen, obs. forms of DREE *v.*

Drepanid (dre·pănid). *Zool.* [f. Gr. δρέπαν-ον scythe + -ID.] A fish belonging to the *Drepanidæ*, a family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, the typical genus of which is *Drepane*, so called from its elongated falciform pectoral fins.

From same source, **Dre·paniform** *a.*, sickle-shaped, falciform. ‖ **Dre·panis** [mod.L.], a genus of birds; the sickle-billed sunbirds of the South Sea Islands. ‖ **Drepa·nium,** *Bot.* [mod.L.], 'Eichler's term for a sickle-shaped cyme, in which the lateral axes are all in the median plane and spring from the upper side of the curved axis.' **Dre·panoid** *a.*, 'scythe or sickle-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

†**Drepe,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **drepan,** 4-5 **drep(e.** *Pa. t.* 1 **dræp, drep,** 4 **drap, drop, dreped,** 5 **drepit.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **drepen, dropen,** 5 **drepit, -id.** [A Common Teut. strong verb of ablaut series *e, a, ǽ, e*; OE. *drepan*, = M. and mod.LG. *drepan*, *drapan*, MDu. *drepan* to hit, strike, OHG. *trefan*, *treffan* (Ger. *treffen*), ON. *drepa* to strike, smite, kill (Sw. *dräpa*, Da. *dræbe*, to kill, slay)] *trans.* To strike, kill, overcome.

Beowulf (Th.) 3495 Under helm drepen. *Ibid.* 5753 Þonne ic sweorde drep ferhð-geniðlan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3602 (Cott.) Þat þou mai drep [*v. r.* sle] me sum dere. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xciii[i]. 6 Step-childre þai drape al dai. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2229 He with his hend Ne drop him nouth, that sor fend. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* 259 in *Map's Poems* 343 The deth so deolfulliche me drap. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 929 Þis stone..drepit the dragon to the dethe negh. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 867, I did bot my deuize to drepe him.

Hence †**Dre·ping** *vbl. sb.*; also †**Dre·per,** one who kills; a murderer.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2684 Þer was swilk dreping of þe folk. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3422 Þe drepars of Dary.

Drepe, early form of DREEP *v.*

Drere, -lie, Drerie, etc., obs. ff. DREAR, etc.

†**Drese,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *dréosan*, to fall, go to ruin, pa. pple. (*ge*)*droren*, whence early ME. *ydrore*; a comm. Teut. vb. = OS. *driosan*, Goth. *driusan, draus, drusum, drusan.*] To fall.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 34 Wæstmas ne dreosað. [*c* 1275 LAY. 9245 Al he [Portcastre] gan to-drese] 13.. *Leg. of Gregorius* 155 (Mätz.) He was to deþ ydrore.

Dress (dres), *v.* Forms: 4 **dresce,** 4-6 **dres,** 4-7 **dresse,** (5 **drisse, drysse**), 4- **dress.** β. 5 **dirse, dyrse,** 9 *north.* **derse.** *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 5-6 **dreste,** 4- **dressed, drest.** [a. OF. *dresse-r* (earlier *drecier, drescer*) to arrange = Pr. *dressar, dreçar*, OSp. *derezar*, It. *d(i)rizzare*:—L. type **dīrectiāre*, f. *dīrect-us* DIRECT.]

I. To make straight or right; to bring into proper order; to array, make ready, prepare, tend.

†**1.** *trans.* To make straight; to erect, set *up*.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2554 He dressyd hys bak unto the maste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 372 Dressand vp ledderis douchtely. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 28 Myne eres shall be dressed vp, to here his prayer. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 476 That the gibet be dressed all hie vpon the gate. 1530 PALSGR. 528/2, I dresse, I set upryght.. Dresse this old ymage agaynst the wall. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 73 b, To dresse up the pavillion. [1892 *Black & White* 22 Oct. 474/2 He..dressed his figure still more uprightly.]

†**b.** *refl.* and *intr.* To raise oneself, to rise. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 566 He..dressez on þe morn, Askez erly hys armez. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 22 (71) Troilus ..dressede hym vpward. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxcviii. 288 He dressyd hym on his steroppes.

†**2.** *trans.* To put (things) 'straight' or 'to rights' (*lit.* and *fig.*); to set in order; to manage. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 327 Wardeyns wise, To kepe þe lond and dres þe folk forto justise. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 46 Danmarke he dryssede alle by drede of hym selvyne. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 117 All thing ȝeid weill and wes weill drest, In..peace. 1672 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 9 To the wright.. for dressing some things about yᵉ house.

†**b.** To right, redress, remedy. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xx. 7 Scho..Quhilk suld thy dolour dress.

†**c.** To arrange *amongst*; to divide. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 36 Dresseth my londes among my sonis thre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2112 Till ho duly were ded & dressit in pesis. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Take onyons..And dresshe hom smalle.

†**3.** To place or set in position; to put on (with a connotation of adjustment). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 325 A coroun on hir heed thay han i-dressed. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 71 Gerebertus dressed hym [*se occultuit*] under a treen brugge and heng by þe armes. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 835 Thay dressede on hym a dyademe. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 347 How Arthur dressed downe one of the corners of her keuerchefe aboute her necke.

b. *Printing.* See quot.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *To Dress a Chase* (Print.) or *a Form*, to fit the pages and the chase, or form, of the matter that has been composed.

4. *Mil.* **a.** *trans.* To draw up (troops) in proper alignment.

1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 54 The Artillery to have been posted on the Right of the Line, and dressed straight with it. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. viii. 185 The whole party being dressed in one rank, face to the right. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 23 No rank..ought ever to be dressed, without the person..appointed to dress it, determining .. a line on which the rank .. is to be formed. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 220 The battalion dressed its ranks with precision.

transf. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 27 Pull down the whole front of the warehouses and dress them back. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 159 The subalterns dress and correct the line of tents.

b. *intr.* To 'form' in proper alignment.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 51 When marching in line, each squadron dresses to its own center. 1803 *Compl. Drill Serjeant* 10 At the word Dress, each man will cast his eyes to the point he is to dress to. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s. v., Soldiers dress by one another in ranks, and the body collectively by some given object.

transf. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 344 All that remains of the west sides of the square..is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and dresses with it in height.

†**5.** *trans.* To make ready or prepare for any purpose; to order, arrange, draw up. Also with *up*. *Obs.* exc. as transf. from 7.

13.. *K. Alis.* 479 Neptanabus Made so strong sorcerye, And dressed hit by the skye. 1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 23 Dresse ȝe the wey of the Lord, as Ysaye .. seyde. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 274 Nou þei dresse hire to deþ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 240 A draughte..of drinke haue I dreste. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxvii. 422 And dresse vp tubbes with water of the see, and halowe you it, and chrysten them therin. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Minde's Melodie* Ps. lvii. 35 A ditche is drest For me—bot loe! my foes therein doe fall. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 681 Galilæus .. undertook to dress Tables of their Motions. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 50 There was neither History nor Philosophy .. but what was dressed by the Muses. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 34 To employ ourselves in dressing a few flies.

†**b.** *intr.* To make arrangements, arrange. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 445 He sendis Bischop Monluch .. to handle with her, and dres anent the transporteng of the armie frome the Jnglis bordouris.

†**6.** *refl.* and *intr.* To prepare oneself, make ready; in many quots. coloured by sense 14, and so = to apply oneself, direct one's skill or energies, turn the attention *to*. Cf. ADDRESS *v.* III. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1002 Alla gan hym dresse, And eek his wyf, this Emperour to meete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5195 Þes drest for þe dede and droghen to ship. *Ibid.* 8425 Of Andromaca drem I dresse me to telle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 Let vs dresse our selfe to go forth the iourney of lyfe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 75 The Hammiltounis vrges the Douglas, to dres him for the morne.

7. *trans.* To array, attire, or 'rig out', with suitable clothing or raiment; to adorn or deck with apparel; in later use often simply, to clothe.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 91 Dresse vs in riche array. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, The spouse..hath many women to adorne and dresse her. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. iii. (1676) 296/1 Some light housewife..dressed like a May-lady. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv, I was dressed after the fashion of Europe. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlvii. 101 He..came out drest in white. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 319, I was up and dressed at seven.

b. *refl.* (and *pass.*) To attire oneself with attention to fashion or artistic effect; *spec.* to put on the more elaborate costume proper for a dinner or evening party or for a ceremonial occasion; also, simply, to attire oneself, put on one's clothes.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 99 Our Saviour..sets up little children as looking-glasses of grace, to dresse ourselves in. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Mar., By and by comes Mr. Lowther and his wife and mine .. into a box, forsooth, neither of them being dressed. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xi, He had barely time left to dress himself. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 ¶ 4 He was come back to dress himself for a ball. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty* III. 9 He saw the lawyer dressing himself and shaving.

c. *intr.* in reflexive sense.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* Prol. 15 They..Dress'd at Her, danc'd, and fought, and..did all that Men could do to have her. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 77 While I was dressing. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s. v., To dress at a person, is to dress and adorn in order to enamour or gain the affection of a person. 1800 *Oracle* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 23 When he gets up in the morning, let him dress off in the sprucest style. 1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 505, I went up to dress for dinner. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 51 They .. dress like Khyberees. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/2 The ladies..dress in blacks and drabs. 1887 *Daily News* 7 June 6/1 That section of the world that 'dresses' in contradistinction to merely wearing clothes.

d. *trans.* *To dress up*: to attire elaborately, or in a manner appropriate to a superior position or to a part which one aspires to play. *To dress out* (†*forth*): to deck out with dress. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Lead* 29 Being neatly and Taylor-like drest up. 1721 BERKELEY *Procr. Ruin Gt Brit.* Wks. III. 201 The direct way to ruin a man is to dress him up in fine clothes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. x, Dress forth his wenches in such gaudy style. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, Down came my wife and daughters, drest out in all their former splendour. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. i. 16 The Frenchmen..dressed out with women's gowns and petticoats. *Mod.* To dress up for private theatricals.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* (of 7 and 7 d.)

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* A viij, Such a most busie Daw did seeme to dresse My Characters with sauciuesse. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 162 A sort of Declamation, to dress up and to varnish the Story of Pausanias. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 1 They dress up the opinion of their adversary as they please. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 315 Dressing the popular doctrine out with fine speculations.

8. To array, equip; to adorn, deck; also with *out*, †*up*. *To dress a ship*: to deck it out with flags, etc. *To dress a (shop) window*: to decorate it with goods artistically or attractively displayed.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 362 Thay..dressede hym in his armours. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 165, I haue dyamantis dere wourthy to dresse. 1530 PALSGR. 528/2, I dressed my house gayly against my housbandes comynge home. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* viii. 23 The Chamber was richly dressed and hung with many pictures, and with hangings. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Faire la Parade*, to dress a ship, or to adorn her with flags. 1844 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* 47 It was made plain enough, by the dressing of the shops, that here too it was Christmas time again. 1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* I. xviii. 292 His windows are not yet 'dressed'.

b. To equip or provide (a play, etc.) with the appropriate costumes.

1741 T. BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 9 The Play. was acted before the Court and very richly Drest 1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/1 The opera will be newly dressed.

c. *Arch.* To decorate (a window, etc.) with mouldings or the like. Cf. DRESSING *vbl. sb.* 4 c.

1726 LEONI *Designs* 5/2 The Windows of the upper Apartments are dressed — *Alberti's Archit.* II. 57/2 A door dressed after the manner of the Doric or Ionic Order.

9. To treat (a person) 'properly', esp. (in ironical use) with deserved severity; hence, to give a thrashing or beating to, to chastise; to reprimand severely, scold. Now usually with *down*. (App. associated with 13 f, and kindred uses.)

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clxxiii, From day to day so sore here artow drest. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 268 The Apostillis..Reioysit that for Christ sa thay were drest. 1679 *Essex Freeholders* 6 They dressed the Rogues.. as they were never dressed in their lives. 1785 *Spanish Rivals* 9 He would dress my jacket, an I were to tell him on't. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 302 So we say allegorically to *trim* one handsomely, to *dress* him, when we mean to *punish*.

10. To treat (a wounded man or his wounds) with remedies or curative appliances.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 668 III. 3 He is hurt with an arow .. and I have sent hym a serjon, whyche hathe dressid hym. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* x. 34 [He] brought hym to a commen hostry and dresse him. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 120 The wound..had bin..well dressed by the..Surgeons. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 149, I dressed him..with the common Digestive. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 156 He had his wound dressed.

11. To treat or prepare (things) in some way proper to their nature or character; to subject to processes requisite for cleansing, purifying, trimming, smoothing, etc. See also 13.

1480 *Wardr. Acc., Edw. IV* (1830) 225 For bynding gilding and dressing of a booke called Titus Livius. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 132 Dresse the wode and bowe it clene. 1535 COVERD. *Exod.* xxx. 7 Whan he dresseth the lampes. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 15 Hoate oyles chymistically drest and prepared. 1696 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 85 As her father was dressing a great pond. there was cast up out of it 60 or 80 little images. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 The trenails having been previously dressed with a plane. 1808 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 277 These stones.. require to be..oftener dressed than French Burr-stones. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 302 The usual mode of dressing flour is to brush it through a cylinder clothed with wire. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Dressing Lime*, The slaked lime powder is passed through a sieve to remove coarse particles, and this operation is known as dressing lime. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 50/1 The surface..is dressed with a little oxide.

b. *intr.* = *passive.*

1802 *Naval Chron.* IX. 293 A rove-ash oar that will dress clean and light, is too pliant. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 269 It was a hard..stone, but dressed readily to pick and hammer.

12. To take away or remove (anything) in the process of preparing, purifying or cleansing.

1702 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. York* (1860) 30 They fence.. their graves about..dressing the weeds from them. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 301 Kill your pig, dress off the hair. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 229 For the purpose of dressing the remaining sand off it [a casting]. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 218 Vast quantities of the seeds of the cotton-plant are dressed out of the cottons.

13. Specific and technical uses. **a.** To prepare for use as food, by making ready to cook, or by cooking. Also *intr.* = *passive.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 3510 Or ye come the flesch was dressyd. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Put yn þe Oystrys þer-to, and dresse it forth. 1588 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lv. 10 b, To dresse their meate with salt water. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 86 Their savoury dinner..Of herbs and other country messes, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. 1736 T. SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 163 We dress them with carp sauce. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxii, A very genteel entertainment. dressed by Mr. Thornhill's cook. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/1 The carcase of a..cow dressed ready for sale

1806 *Culina* 27 This dish will dress very well with the cheese of our own country. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 75 Potatoes so grown..dress badly. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/5 The sheep should dress about 75 lbs. each

b. To comb, brush, and do up (the hair).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. vii, Her shining here so properly she dresses. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, Her hair dressed *à la negligence* 1773 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 24 Sept., [She] dresses her head very high. I wish her head-dress was lower. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 333 He dressed his hair and crowned himself for a battle as others for a feast.

c. To till, cultivate, prune, or tend (a field, garden, or plant); to treat *with* manure, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 They laboured and dressed the vynyarde of god by holy werkes of fayth 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 56 He had not so trim'd And dress his Land, as we this Garden. 1625 PAGITT *Christianogr., Relig. Britons* 36 Some wrought in the Gardens, others dressed the Orchards. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 93 In planting and dressing the Vines. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav.* II. 343 Lands, dressed with gypsum. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 22 The leaves are allowed to rot and dress the ground. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 8 Sets are cut in the early spring..when the plants are dressed.

fig. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 52 This seed of Religion .. to nourish, dresse, and forme it into Lawes. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* II. (1730) 72 St Paul, who had planted a Church..left him to dress and propagate it.

†d. To train or break in (a horse or other animal). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6207 Two dromoudarys drowe hit, dressit þerfore 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 80 That horse, that I so carefully haue drest. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* 157 The great horse whom already dressed, no man can more skilfully manage, or better break if rough and furious. 1771 BERENGER *Hist. Horsem.* I. 169 They all having been carefully handled, dressed, or maneged.

e. To groom or curry (a horse).

1530 PALSGR. 528/2 Hosteller, dresse my horse well, and thou shalte have a penny. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 61 Dress your horse twice a day, when hee rests, and once when he travels. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 7 The gentlemen have commonly a good horse under them, but certainly a dressed one 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 304 It is not only to remove dirt and to make the coat shine that we dress horses, but. to ensure their health.

f. To prepare and finish, as leather; to curry.

1512–13 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Preamb., Whiche Ledder ..the same persones corye and dresse in theyr owne houses. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 113 The skins of Dogs are dressed for Gloves, and close Boots. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) III. 357, I observed them .. dressing sheep-skins. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 173 In dressing leather, the first operation on the skins is steeping them until they are thoroughly wetted.

g. To finish (textile fabrics), so as to give them a nap, smooth surface, or gloss

1512–13 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Preamb., Marchauntes should be bounden to dresse every white Cloth. on this side the See after they have bought theym. 1530 PALSGR. 528/2, I dresse an olde garment, I rayse the woll of it to make it seme newe agayne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 84/33 To Dresse cloth, *concinnare*. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 235/2 The white cloths..sent to Holland to be dyed and dressed.

h. To cleanse (corn) from chaff and the like.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. x. (1718) 90 Teach me the skill To dress and chuse the corn, take those the chaff that will. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* II. 76 Corn Threshed, Winnowed, and Dressed. 1738 *Acc. Workhouses* 79 Their bread is wheat dressed down. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 371 A machine for dressing grain, being an improved winnowing machine.

i. To prepare (ore) for smelting by the removal of the non-metallic portion.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Dressing of ores*; the preparing of them as they come rough from the mine, for the working by fire. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 161 Apparatus used for dressing the inferior copper ores..for dressing the poorer portion of the mineral from the tye.

II. To direct.

†**14.** *trans.* To make straight the course of (a person or thing); to turn or send in some given direction; to direct, guide. (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxiv. [xxv] 5 Dresce me, Lord, in thy sothenesse. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 110 (Camb. MS.) God hym self..ordeynyþ and dressyþ alle þinges to goode. 1382 WYCLIF *Num* xxiv. 1 He..dressynge his chere aȝens the deseert .. sawȝ Israel in the tentis dwellynge. *c* 1500 *Melusine* vi. 30 Yf you knowe not the way wel I shall dresse you to it. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 75, I had beene wisely drest, if I had playd that Knight. *refl.* 1596 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) H iij, All her entreprises ..dressethe them all unto the dishoneste parte.

†b. To reach or hold forth; to offer. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 9 Who of ȝou is a man, whom ȝif his sone axe breed, wher he shal dresse to hym [1388 take hym] a stoon? — *Luke* xxiv. 30 He took bred, and blessidde, and brac, and dresside to hem. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 Thes ladies gan her gyftes dresse.

†**15.** *refl.* and *intr.* To direct one's course; to betake oneself, repair; to proceed, move, go. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1415 þe douthe dressed to þe wod. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 951 To Grisilde agayn wol I me dresse. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xxviii, They dressyd to gyders and eyther gaf other suche strokes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 10 Dress fro desert, draw to thy dwelling-place. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. x. 18 Syne baldly .. Agane Eneas can Tarquytus dres. 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 1064 in *Anglia* VII, Unto the busshoppe he dreste him forth.

†**16.** *trans.* To direct (spoken words or a written message) *to* any one; to ADDRESS. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 (Matz.) Hir suster . gan unto me dresse A wooful bille. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 2 These same wordis bi Seint Poul dressid to Thimothe mowe wel ynow be. dressid ferthir to ech lay persoon. *c* 1500 *Melusine* ix. 38 A knyght . dressed hys wordes toward her, & said [etc.]. 1664 *Bleddan F.* II. 17 His Letters fast he forth did dress.

Dress (dres), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

†**1.** The act of dressing. *Obs.*

†**a.** A setting 'to rights'; redress.

1565 in Tytler *Hist. Scot* (1864) III. 404 The Earls haue receiued their dress, and so are in quiet.

†**b.** Conduct (*lit.* and *fig.*)

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 434 To enter in the dresse of suche affaris. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform* xlv. 756 Daylie we may se his dress, When Monseir gaid vnto his mess.

†**c.** The act or fact of attiring or arraying oneself, esp. ornamentally.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 107 Be ever on the Dress, and on the Rove. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxii, She and Mrs. Selwyn were gone up stairs to finish their dress.

2 Personal attire or apparel: orig. that proper to some special rank or order of person, or to some ceremony or function; but, in later use, often merely: Clothing, costume, garb, esp. that part which is external and serves for adornment as well as for covering.

Full dress (or, simply, '*dress*'): the more elaborate apparel proper to a public ceremony, a dinner, or an evening party.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iv. 5 Till I shall see you in your Souldiers dresse 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 93 The Merchants weare the Turkish dresse. 1693 *Hum. & Conv. Town* 35 Appeal'd to . in all nice points of Dress. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.) Full dress creates dignity; augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an encroacher 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, Your black silk frock will be quite dress enough. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 15 Dress was then the symbol of rank, prescribed by statute 1868 *Daily News* 8 Aug., The male dancers were in every variety of costume none, of course, in anything approaching to 'dress'. *a* 1876 G. DAWSON *Fr. Mem.* (1888) 249 History shows us people in full dress, biography shows them in undress, and diaries show them undressed.

b With *a* and *pl.*: A suit of garments or a single external garment appropriate to some occasion when adornment is required; now *spec.* a lady's robe or gown made not merely to clothe but also to adorn.

1638 FORD *Fancies* III. iii, Your dresses blab your vanities ' 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 P 4 The single Dress of a Woman of Quality is often the Product of a hundred Climates. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Changing our travelling dresses in the morning. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sonn.* 'Keen fitful gusts', Lovely Laura in her light green dress. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 74 No good historical painting .. can exist, where the dresses of the people of the time are not beautiful. *Mod.* She has had a new silk dress for the occasion.

c. *transf.* An external covering and adornment, as the plumage of birds. d. *fig.* The outward form under which anything is presented.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 412 All the trim and dress Of those still roaring-noise resounding seas. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 164 Eloquence, the dress of our thoughts. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. (R.), Feathers are as commodious a dress to such as fly in the air, to birds, and some insects. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 147 *L'Histoire secrette de la Revolution*, which work will speedily appear in an English dress. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvi. (1888) 492 The adults [birds] in their winter dress.

3. Technical senses.

†**a.** Dressing of a wound, etc. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit* III. 76 In about six weeks from the first dress the Skull scaled 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 299 Her form with dress and lotion they repair.

†**b.** *Arch.* = DRESSING *vbl. sb.* 4 e. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 62/2 The Arches must stand quite clear above the water: their dress may be taken from the Ionic or .the Doric Architrave. *Ibid.* 68/1 One principal door with all the dress of the door of a Temple.

c. The arrangement of the furrows upon the surface of a millstone.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 535/1 Care must be taken to put the dress [of millstones] in the right way.

d. Finish put upon anything to improve or set off its appearance; e.g. the stiffening of a fabric with starch, glue, size, or the like.

1883 R. HAIDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 122 Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the 'dress'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of, for, or pertaining to apparel, or to a woman's dress, as *dress-chamber*, *-cutting*, *-goods*, *-gown*, *-silk*, *-skirt*, *-stand*, etc.; **dress-guard**, an appliance fixed to a vehicle or cycle to prevent injury to dress from the wheels; **dress-improver**, a pad, cushion, etc. at one time worn by women, to make the skirt stick out at the back; = BUSTLE *sb.*2 **b.** Characterized by, or pertaining to, 'full dress', as *dress-ball*, *-boots*, *-coat* (whence *dress-coated* adj.), *-dinner*, *-parade*, *-pumps*, *-shoes*, *-suit*, *-sword*, *-uniform*, etc.; **dress-circle**, a circular row of seats in a place of entertainment, the spectators in which were originally expected to be in dress-clothes; in a theatre, usually the gallery next above the floor. See also DRESS-MAKER, etc.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XIV. xliii, A 'Dress-ball—alias a public parade of finery, dull-

ness, and etiquette. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 341, I kept my seat in the *dress circle. 1831 Jane Porter *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 201 That our *dress-clothes should be brought home in time. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 138 *Dress-coats, and such elegant formalities. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, New Year*, As if we were duly *dress-coated and pumped. 1889 *Daily News* 18 July 3/5 Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., afterwards addressed the students on *dress-cutting. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 The *dress-dinner generates a talent of table-talk. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Damage..to dress gowns, in consequence of its [a spaniel's] untimely frolics. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 8/1 [A] skirt .. short enough to clear cranks and pedals when the cyclist is seated, and make *dress-guards unnecessary. 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 228 The skirts swung on the *dress-improvers. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnie*, xiii. 210 A sort of *dress parade of mediocrity. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv, xlviii, A *dress-suit of clothes for a grand occasion. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 509 Physicians and secretaries wore a *dress sword with rapier blade.

Dressed, drest (drest), *ppl. a.* [f. Dress *v.* + -ed 1.] † Straightened (*obs.*); prepared; clothed, attired, etc.: see the verb.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* iii. 5 Schrewide thingis schulen be in to dressid thingis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 Delycates or deynty dressed meates. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 7 Shirts, made of drest deer-skins. 1793 J. Williams *Life Ld. Barrymore* (ed. 3) 20 We had a dressed rehearsal. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 130 Specimens of dressed oilstones.

Dresser 1 (dre·sə1) Also 5 **-ore**, **-ur(e**, 5–6 **-our(e**, 7 **-oir**. [a. OF. *dresseur*, *dreceur*, *dreçor* (= mod.F. *dressoir*), f. *dresser* to Dress: cf. med.L. *directōrium* 'abacus, ministerium, ubi reponuntur vasa ad convivia' (Du Cange).]

1. A sideboard or table in a kitchen on which food is or was dressed; formerly also, a table in a dining-room or hall, from which dishes were served, or on which plate was displayed.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Powder dowce þeron þou kast Stondande at dressore on þe last. 15.. in Blount *Anc. Tenures* 100 Upon Chrystemes day he..shall go to the Dressour, and shall serve his Lordys messe. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss* II. ccxxii. [ccxxiii.] 710 All the..plate of golde and sylver that was serued..in the palays at the dresser or elswhere. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 123 *b*, What meaneth this drumme, said I. Quod he, this is to warn gentlemen of houshold to repaire to the dresser. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 166. 1608 S. Hieron *A Defence* III. 32 A dressoir whereon to marshall the dishes. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. v, I..set up some Pieces of Boards, like a Dresser, to order my Victuals upon.

2. A kind of kitchen sideboard surmounted by rows of shelves on which plates, dishes, and kitchen utensils are ranged.

1552 Huloet, Cupborde or dresser, *abacus*. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. (1852) 47 It should not be fasten'd unto the wall, dresser fashion. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* x. 171 The dressers were covered with brilliant copper .vessels. 1882 *Good Cheer* 48 The old black dresser with its row of shining pewter at the top.

† **3.** ? A table-cloth. *Obs. rare.*

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* 360, j dresser of dyaper *js.*

4. *Comb.*, as † *dresser-window*; † **dresser-board**, the board or table of a dresser; † **dresser-knife**, a knife for dressing meat for the table.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/41 *Escaria*, dresserbord. *Ibid.* 594/15 *Machera*, a dressurcnyf. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 69 Having their meat served out of the Dresser-windowe of the great Kitchen. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 126 The meat..on clean dresser-boards..he sets.

Dre·sser 2. [f. Dress *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which dresses.

1. One who dresses (in various special and technical senses: see Dress *v.* 13, etc.).

1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 16 *b*, Shermen, dressers, carders and spynners. 1526 34 Tindale *Luke* xiii. 7 The dresser of his vyneyarde. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 36 There is great abuse in the tanners, makers, curriers, and dressers of the same [leather]. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 125 The most elegant dresser of a fly in Scotland. 1865 J. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 14 These sheets of slate are then passed to the 'dressers' or cutters.

2. One who attires another; *esp.* a tirewoman.

a 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Brother* IV. iii, I'le be my self thy dresser. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* II. i, Command my dresser to adorn her with The robes that I gave command for. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 18 Sept., I chose to dine with Mrs. Hill, who is one of the dressers, and Mrs. Masham's sister. 1884 *Mem. Princess Alice* 8 A former dresser of the Queen's.

3. One who attires himself (or herself) elegantly, or in any way defined by the context.

1679 Crowne *Ambit. Statesm.* II, He is no dresser, do but see how awkardly His damn'd crevat is tyed. 1778 Mrs. Thrale in Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 23 Aug., I don't think Mrs. Burney a very good dresser. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav* 49 The most perfect dresser that even France could exhibit. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 264 Of all the dressers I ever saw, she is the worst.

4. A surgeon's assistant in a hospital, etc., whose duty it is to dress wounds, etc.

1747 (July) *Minutes of Grand Committee St. Thomas's Hospital* (MS.), An application was made to this Committee to receive a young man as 'Pupil or Dresser' in the Hospital. 1758 (March) *Ibid.* Resolved and ordered that for the future no Surgeon, Pupil, or Dresser, be in the Wards after One o' Clock. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees, George & Dragon* 60 Dressers waiting for the surgeons to make their daily round of the wards.

5. *Mil.* (See quot. 1823.)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 11 Every dresser of a body in a given line, must in his own person be placed on that line, while he is directing such operation. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Dressers* (*Mil.*) those men who take up direct or relative points, by which a corps is enabled to preserve a regular continuity of front. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 19 On the word *March*, the dressers front, and the rear rank steps back one pace, dressing by the right.

6. Various appliances used in 'dressing' or preparing things.

a. A shoemaker's tool. b. A plumber's mallet to smooth down joinings in lead, etc. c. *Tanning*: see quot. 1853. d. *Coal-mining*: see quot. 1881. e. An apparatus for dressing corn; a winnowing machine. f. A tool or machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on a mill-stone. g. A machine for cutting and shaping geological specimens or minerals.

1600 Dekker *Gent. Craft* iv. (1862) 15 You skoomaker, have you all your tools..a good dresser, your four sorts of awls? 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 326/1 A Plummers Dresser.. a Bat of Wood made with a handle, flat at the bottom, and rounded off at the top-side. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 192 Having roll'd open 2 Sheets, they beat them flat with their Dresser. 1853 C. Morfit *Tanning, etc.* 468 They [skins] are then worked with the round-knife upon the dresser, a cylindrical wooden bar fastened at a height of five feet three inches from the ground, by its two ends, to two buttresses projecting from the wall. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Dresser*, a large pick, with which the largest lumps of coal are prepared for loading into the skip. *S. Staffords.* 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 After being carried through certain apparatus called detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

Hence **Dre·ssership**, office of surgical dresser.

1869 *Lancet* 391/1 Certain of the dresserships..are appointed from the most diligent students.

Dre·ssing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Dress *v.* + -ing 1.]

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

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dressynge, *directio*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 *b*, The spouse..hath many women to adorne and dresse her, and yet she werketh with them to her owne dressynge. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 207 One stroke may cause it [a wound], but many stirrings and dressings cannot cure it. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Words Dressing, Leveling..signify the Action of harrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and even. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 6 Dressing is a progressive operation..by which any number of men are correctly aligned. 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 101 There is no elaborate dressing for dinner here.

2. Applied to various technical processes in arts and manufactures. See quots. and the vb.

1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ii. (R.), The dressing of wooll hath beene euer an honest occupation for a good woman. 1611 Cotgr., *Affilement*, a dressing, or stiffening with wire. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 264 Hides and Leather..of their own dressing. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 24 A new composition for careening or dressing of ships, to preserve them from the Worms. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 341 The corn of England, as far as respects *dressing*, that is cleaning from dirt, chaff, seeds of weeds, &c. is as much better than that of France. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 7 Washing and dressing of shirts, neckcloths, &c.

3. *ironically.* A drubbing, a beating; chastisement, castigation, by blows or words.

1769 in *10th Rep. Hist. MS. Comm.* App. i. 413 For this he got a very severe dressing from Ld. North. 1809 Malkin tr. *Gil Blas* v. i. (Rtldg.) 191 His fingers itched to give me another dressing. 1854 A. Fonblanque in *Life* vi. (1874) 511 If our Generals do not give the enemy a dressing. 1860 Thackeray *Round Papers, Screens in Din. Rooms* (1876) 57 A criticism, in which an Irish writer had given me a dressing for a certain lecture on Swift.

4. *concretely.* That which is used in the preceding actions and processes; that with which any thing or person is dressed for use or ornament: e.g.

a. *Cookery.* The seasoning substance used in cooking; stuffing; the sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish, a salad, etc. b. Personal decorations; vestments, dress; trimming. c. *Agric.* The manure or compost spread over or ploughed into land in preparing it for a crop. d. *Surg.* The remedies, bandages, etc. with which a wound or sore is dressed. e. *Arch.* Projecting mouldings on a surface. f. Glaze, size, or stiffening, used in the 'finishing' of textile fabrics; etc.

a. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 319 For floure and peper, and dressing. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 75 Lettuces may also be eaten with a dressing of gravy and pickles.

b. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 26 Shee.. would..put on her dressings, and weare her attire. 1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 11 One piece of her gaudy dressings. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, Tom began .scrutinizing the dressings of the flies [for fishing]. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii, Trees..in their beautiful spring dressing.

c. 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 199 Wks. 1871 III. 371 Vegetables..ploughed in for a dressing of land. 1816 *Act* 56 *Geo. III*, c. 50 § 11 Any Manure, Compost, Ashes, Seaweed, or other Dressings intended for such Lands.

d. 1713 Parnell *Guardian* No. 66 P 2 To tear off the dressings, as I may say, from the wounds. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 95 Dressings for blisters.

e. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 584 *Dressings*, all mouldings projecting beyond the naked of walls and ceilings. 1843 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 214 The dressings round them [doors] to be of scagliola.

f. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 72 The dressing thereof [sail-cloth], being a compound of meal and lime. 1853 C. Morfit *Tanning, etc.* 181 The hides..are put through the dressings, that is, subjected to the action of fermentable barley water.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Employed in or connected with attiring the person, as *dressing-bag, -basket, -block, -boy, -chair, -closet, -cloth, -glass, -jacket, -maid, -robe*; **dressing-bell, -gong**, one rung as the signal for dressing for dinner; † **dressing-plate**, silver toilet service (*obs.*); **dressing-sack** (*U.S.*), a dressing-jacket. Also Dressing-box, -room, -table, etc. **b.** Pertaining or appropriated to the treatment of various articles, as *dressing-machine, -shed, -shop, -station*; **dressing-bench, -floors**: see quots. **c.** Used in preparing food: see Dressing-board, -knife. **d.** For 'dressing', as *dressing hide, leather, wheat.*

1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* vii. 75 He..packed his coats, and *dressing-bag, and desk. 1849 Marryat *Valerie* xii, The *dressing-bell has rung. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Dressing-bench*, a bricklayer's bench having a cast-iron plate on which the sun-dried brick is rubbed, polished, and beaten with a paddle to make it symmetrical. 1632 Field & Massinger *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, His *dressing-block, upon whom my lord lays all his clothes..ere he vouchsafes them his own person. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 478 P 13 A looking-glass and a *dressing-chair. 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* Wks. (1673) 332 Whether she be some Skeleton whose Beauties lye at night upon her *dressing-cloth. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., A **dressing-floors* (not floor) is a surface works where the tin stuff as it comes from the shaft of the mine is first subjected to various crushing processes..and then 'washed'..in order that the tin may be separated from alien matter. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5214/3 *Dressing Glasses, Union Suits, Dressing Boxes. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 121 Look for yourself in a mirror, or dressing glass. 1855 Miss Manning *Old Chelsea Bun-House* xiv. 239 Prue, in her *Dressing-Jacket. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/4 Light English sole and *dressing leather. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Sept. 2/1 Thrashing and *Dressing Machines. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 29 Having been *dressing-maid..to the late Mrs. Bracebridge. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* 16 Aug. (1887) I. 107, I had wickedness enough to covet St. Ursula's pearl necklaces..and wished she herself converted into *dressing-plate. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 A *dressing shed, where the work of unhairing the skins takes place. 1894 Sir E. Wood in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/2 The farm used by the doctors as a *dressing-station. 1709 *Wakes Colne* (*Essex*) *Overseer's Acc.* (MS.), 3 peckes of *dressinge wheat.

† **Dre·ssing-board.** *Obs.* A board on which anything is dressed; esp. a board on which food was dressed; a dresser.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dressure, or dressynge boorde, *Dressorium, directarium*. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Tajon*, a boord to cut flesh on, a dressing boord. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 172 Puts it [the whale's fat] upon the Bench or Dressing board, where it is cut by others into less pieces. ? *a* 1700 *Sir Hugh* in Percy *Reliq.* (1765) I. 32 Scho laid him on a dressing-borde [*other versions* dressing-table, dresser-board (cf. Child *Ballads* v. 246).]

Dre·ssing-box. = next.

1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* III. ii, A fine-bred woman, with a lute, and a dressing-box. 1714 [see Dressing 5]. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* IV. (1863) 181 He sports a dressing-box..full of almond paste and violet soap.

Dre·ssing-case. A case of toilet utensils.

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 18 Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing-case Manufacturer.

Dre·ssing-gown. A loose gown worn while making one's toilet or when in dishabille.

1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, Enter Lord Foppington in his dressing-gown. 1847 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 3, I was sitting at breakfast in my dressing-gown.

Hence **Dressing-gowned** *ppl. a.*

1855 Dickens *Dorrit* (Househ. ed.) 315/1 Mr. Dorrit, dressing-gowned and newspapered.

Dre·ssing-knife. † **a.** A knife used in dressing food. *Obs.* **b.** A blade with two handles used in leather-dressing. Hence † *Dressing-knife-board.*

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. dressyngknyf, ij d. c 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 266 (Cott. MS.) Cokes come with dryssynge knyfe. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662/18 *Hic scamellus*, dressyn-knyfbord. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 A Dirsynge knyfe. *Ibid.* 108/1 a Dryssynge-knyfle, *spata, farcularium*. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12. § 13 The coke..shall..bring with him a dressing knife.

Dre·ssing-room. A room for dressing and the toilet, usually opening from a bed-room.

1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* IV. iii, I..was made free of their society and dressing-rooms for ever hereafter. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 4 Oct., I went..into the Duchess of Portsmouth's dressing-room within her bed-chamber. 1803 Repton *Landscape Gard.* (1805) 178 The present dressing-room ..added to each modern bed-room. 1875 Jowett *Plato* I. 195 I was sitting alone in the dressing-room of the Lyceum.

Dre·ssing-table. A toilet table.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. 1/1 Ladies Inlaid Dressing Tables. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* ix, Laying my watch ..on the dressing-table.

Dress-maker (dre·s,mē·kəɹ). A maker of dresses; *spec.* a woman who makes dresses for those of her own sex.

1828 in Webster. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* I. 289 The dress-makers, and the jewellers, and the artificers in gold and silver. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* x, The situation I have made interest to procure..is with a Milliner and dressmaker.

Hence **Dre·ss-ma·kership**; **Dre·ss-makery**, a dress-making establishment.

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* v. (1893) 29 In all the elegance of first-rate millinery and dressmakership. 1888 Besant *All Sorts* viii. 75 Details of a practical nature concerning the conduct of a dress-makery.

Dre·ss-making, *vbl. sb.* [f. Dress *sb.* and Making *vbl. sb.*] The action or occupation of making (women's) dresses. Also *attrib.*

1837 Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 308 Dress-making

came from France, i. e. Paris. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 158, I can do dressmaking very well.

So **Dre·ss-making** *ppl. a.*; **Dre·ss-make** *v.* (*colloq.*), to make dresses.

1882 B. Harte *Flip* iv, I must see that dressmaking sharp about it. 1885 *Times* 5 Mar. 10 A registry..for women.. accustomed to dressmake, wash, or do charing work.

Dressy (dre·si), *a.* [f. Dress *sb.* + -y 1.]

1. Fond of or attentive to dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing.

1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* i. i, One of those fine old dressy things, who thinks to conceal her age, by everywhere exposing her person. 1834 Lady Granville *Lett.* 31 Oct. (1894) II. 173, I am growing dressy..and am learning how to unite smartness and economy. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lix, I am a dressy man.

2. Of garments: Having an air of dress; stylish.

1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* I. 206 (Jam.) Black velvet gowns..they were dressy, and not too dressy. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 735 Such a truly elegant boot, so gentlemanly, so dressy. *transf.* 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 63/3 Anemones.. are not only very dressy, but last a long time in water 1887 F. B. Zincke *Materials for Hist. Wherstead* 148 The less dressy parts of a garden.

Hence **Dre·ssiness.**

1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 249 Habits of dressiness are adopted. 1877 Spurgeon *Lect. to Students* Ser. II. viii. 131 A hundred years ago the dressiness of the clergy was about as conspicuous as it is now.

Drest, var. pa. t. and pple. of Dress.

Drest, variant of Drast *Obs.*, dregs, lees.

† **Dretch,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 drecc(e)an, 2–6 drecche, 3 dræcche, dracche, dreeche, 3–5 drecche, (4 drich), 5–6 dretch. *Pa. t.* 1 drehte, 4 draihte. *Pa. pple.* 1 (ȝe)dreht, 3–4 idrecchid (-æ-, -a-, -ee-), idraht, 4 draiht. [OE. *drecc(e)an*: unknown in the other Germanic langs.]

1. *trans.* To afflict, torment, vex; in ME. esp. to trouble in sleep.

c 900 *Bede Glosses* 27 in *O. E. Texts* 180 *Adficiens*, drecc-ende. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2179 Mec sorȝ drecch. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 86 ȝif he hwon hnappode, ðærrihte hine drehton nihtlice ȝedwimor. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Alle oðre men þet heuie sunnen drecheð. *c* 1205 Lay. 4521 Þa þe king wes a-waht, he wes swuþe idraht. *Ibid.* 22556 Þa þe king him awoc swiðe he wes idræcched [*c* 1275 idrecched]. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 819 Hee was draiht with dreme thorou deuiles engines. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Catharina* 818 Þu sall drich me na mare. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 67 As man þat in his dreem is drecched soore. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx. v, We alle..were soo dretched that somme of vs lepte oute of oure beddes naked.

2. *intr.* To be troubled in sleep. *rare.*

1421 Hoccleve *Complaint* 308 Lat them drem as them lyst and speke & dreche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131/2 Dremyn, or dretchyn yn slepe, *sompnio*. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 210 Sleeping or waking, dreaming or dreching.

Hence † **Dre·tching,** torment, vexation, trouble.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxxx. (1889) 217 Fram þysum lichaman butan dreccunge stiþre beon ȝenumene. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Deð hire in to drecchunge to dihten hus and hinen. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8080 Drecchynge by tymes haue þey wrought. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xxi. xii, It is but dretchyng of sweuens.

† **Dretch,** *v.*2 *Obs.* In 3–5 **drecche, dreccbe,** (5 **driche, dryche.**) [Not known before 13th c.; in form identical with prec. vb., but, on account of diversity of sense, generally viewed as distinct.]

1. *intr.* To delay, linger, tarry.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1420 Ne wold he ðor Ouer on niȝt drechen nunmor. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1215 (1264) What sholde I drecche [*v.r.* dretche] or telle of his aray? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 754 For drede of þe derke nyghte þay drecchede a lyttille. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. xi. (1877) I. 399 The party .. drichit and delayit our fra yeir to yeris.

2. *trans.* To delay. b. To protract. *rare.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1602 What halt hit muche her-of to telle? to drecchen ous of our lay? 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 41 Than make I..tarienges To drecche forth the longe day.

Hence **Dre·tching** *vbl. sb.*, procrastination, delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16390 (Göttt.) Selcuth vs thinc of þe, pilate, wid dreching [*Cott.* drightin] for to drill. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11757 Make no long drecching þer-to. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. iii. 52 And to Rowme þet Tribwte pay Wycht-owtyn drychyng or delay. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 183 Trubbill weddyr makis schippis to droune, His drychyn is with Pluto in the se.

† **Dretch,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Dretch *v.*1] Trouble.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1972 To sett hym in þe waye And coundue hym by þe downez, þat he no drechch had. ?13.. *MS. Cambr.* Ff. ii 38. 33 (Halliw.) Ye schall see a wondur dreche Whan my sone wole me feeche.

Dreuch, obs. Sc. pa. t. of Draw *v.*

† **Dreve,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 drǽfan, drefan, 2–3 drefe, 3 dreofe, dreaue, 3–4 dreve. [OE. *drǽfan* = OS. *drôbjan, druovjan* (LG. *drôven, drôven*, Du. *droeven*), OHG. **truobjan, truoban*, (MHG. *trüeben*, G. *trüben*), Goth. *drôbjan* to disturb; f. OTeut. **drôbu-* turbid, disturbed; perh. from an ablaut series *drab-, drôb-*, whence also Draff. Cf. Drove *v.*1, Drovy *a.*] *trans.* To trouble, disturb, agitate.

Beowulf (Th.) 2838 Water under stod dreorig and gedrefed. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiv. 1 Ne sy eower heorte gedrefed (*Lindisf. G.* gedroefed). *c* 1200 Ormin 147 He warrþ drefedd & forrdredd. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Unbilefde folc þe wolden dreuen hem. *a* 1240 *Ureisun in Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne beoð heo neuer i-dreaued mid winde ne mid reine. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 318 Ic wene ðat ic and eue sulen alle is blisse dreue. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxii, Alle the Duse-peris of Fraunse with ȝour dyn deuyt [*Thornt. MS.* dreuede].

† **Dreve,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **drefe.** [OE. *drǽfan* to drive, impel (:—*drâfjan*) corresp. to Goth. *draibjan* to drive, trouble, vex:—OTeut. **draibjan*, f. *draib-* ablaut grade of *dreiban*, OE. *drîfan* to drive.]

1. *trans.* To drive away or apart; to separate.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 406 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 287 Thus wes Englond to-deled, Ant uch kyng from other dreued. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5316 (Fairf.) Mony baret fra him was dreued *Ibid.* 6766. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 1330 Bot cowatice the ay fra honour drefyd [*v.r.* dreft]

absol. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 83 If yee deale guilefully, parson will dreue, and so to your selfe a worse turne ye may geue.

2. *intr.* To move, proceed, tend.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1768 (Göttt.) Þe springes gan ouer al vte dreue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7123 Thus cursily þat knighthode ..burgh domys of destany dreuyt to noght.

Dreve, drevin, -yn, obs. pa. pple. of Drive *v.*

Drevel(l, -ill, -yll, var. of Drivel, *sb.*1 *Obs.*

† **Drevyll,** *v. Obs.* [f. *drevyll* early form of Drivel *sb.*1] *intr.* To drudge or slave.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 14 To drudge & to drevyll in warkes vyle and rude, This wyse shall ye lyve, in endeles servytude.

† **Drew,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **drewe.** [Derivation unknown.]

1. A drop, a very small quantity (of liquid).

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 60 Whanne þe child was .vij. ȝeer olde, Passyng sowkyng of milke drewis. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 965 The drie erthe ferre about had noght þerof a drewe. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon* II. xii, Of the water I micht not taste a drew. *a* 1555 Lyndesay *Auld Man & Wife* 87 The divill a drew sall cum in thy throte.

2. A morsel, a very small bit.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 36 Of whom we have our dayly food, Ellys we had but lytyl drewe. *Ibid.* 405 Nakyd men and ffebyl of array ȝe wolde nott socowre with a lytel drewe.

Drew (drū), pa. t. of Draw *v.*

Drewery, drewrie, etc.: see Druery.

Drewin, -yn, obs. pa. pple. of Drive *v.*

Drewry, obs. form of Dreary *a.*

Drey, obs. f. Dry, Dray 1; var. of Dray 2.

Drey(e, dreyȝ, obs. forms of Dree *v.* and *a.*

Dreyen, Dreyn, obs. form of Draw, Drain.

Dreynt, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Drench *v.*

† **Drib,** *v. Obs.* [app. an onomatopœic formation arising out of Drip or Drop, the modified consonant expressing a modification of the notion.]

1. *intr.* To fall in drops; *fig*, to go on little by little.

1523 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, VI. 160 Suche drybbing warre, as hit hitherto hathe ben made by the said Princes.

2. ? To dribble, to slaver.

a 1529 Skelton *Crowne Lawrell* (R.), Dasyng after dotterels, lyke drunkards that dribbes.

3. *trans.* a. To let fall or utter as in driblets.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 917/1 In the second side of yᵉ .xxvi lefe, he dribbeth in a word of spiritual dignity.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 107 Proverbs .. which those, that have bitten with ill bargains of either sort, have dribbed forth in revenge.

b. To let fall in drops or driblets.

1682 Southerne *Loyal Brother* Prol., There's not a Butcher's Wife but Dribs her part, And pities the poor Pageant from her heart.

c. 'To crop; to cut off, to defalcate. A cant word.' (J.)

1693 Dryden, etc. *Juvenal* VII. 298 Merchants Gains come short of half the Mart, For he who drives their Bargains, dribs a part.

d. To lead one little by little *into* something.

a 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Art Lovet* (R.), With daily lies she dribs thee into cost, That ear-ring dropt a stone, that ring is lost.

4. *trans.* To shoot (an arrow) so that it falls short or wide of the mark.

1545 [implied in Dribber below]. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 295 Behold how hee. dribs his arrowes up and downe At birds. 1572 Churchyard To Rdr. in J. Jones *Bathes of Bath*, At rouers they but shot theyr Shafts, and dribbed wyde a skore. 1592 Lyly *Galathea* III. iv, O Venus .. well shalt thou know what it is to drib thine arrowes up and downe Diana's leyes.

Hence **Dribbed, Dri·bbing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Dri·bber,** one who dribs his arrows.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 94 So if a man be..neuer so wel taught in his youth to shote, yet if he giue it ouer, and not use to shote .. he shal become of a fayre archer, a stark squyrter and dribber. 1581 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* ii, Not at the first sight, nor yet with a dribbed shot Loue gaue the wound.

Drib, *sb. Sc.* and *dial.* [f. Drib *v.*, or perh. more immediately deduced from *dribble, driblet*, which appear much earlier.] A drop, a petty or inconsiderable quantity; a Dribblet.

c 1730 Ramsay *Ode fr. Horace*, That mutchkin-stoup it hauds but dribs. *a* 1745 Swift *On Gibbs' Ps.* (T.), Do not, I pray thee, paper stain With rhymes retail'd in dribbs. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 172 And gust our gabs wi' dribs o' wine. 1862 Lincoln *Let. to McClellan* 25 May in Raymond *Life* (1864) 241 We are sending such regiments and dribs from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry. 1873 *Sussex Gloss., Drib*, a very small quantity of anything.

Dribbet, obs. var. or misprint for Driblet.

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* II. xix. 941 Pittances .. slowly payd by dribbets and with infinite delayes.

Dribble (dri·b'l), *v.* [freq. of Drib *v.*; in certain uses associated with or influenced by Drivel *v.*]

1. *trans.* To let (anything) flow or fall in drops or a trickling stream; to give forth or emit in driblets. *lit.* and *fig.* With *out, forth, away.*

c 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 31, I thinke it well if I can dribble out a Pistle in octauo nowe and then. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. (1612) 236 Dribling Almes by Att. *c* 1721 Swift *Rules to Servants* Wks. 1778 X. 275 Let the cook .. follow with a ladleful [of soup], and dribble it all the way up stairs. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. 405 Elizabeth dribbled out her secret aid to the Prince of Orange.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To let the spittle flow down over the chin, as young children and imbecile people often do. Hence also *fig.*, = Drivel.

1673 *Rules of Civility* 61 Snoaring, sweating, gaping, or dribling. 1731 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 167 He .. had no Motion to vomit, but dribbled much. 1870 Dickens *Ed. Drood* 114 The Lascar laughs and dribbles at the Mouth. *Mod.* Infants generally dribble when they are teething.

3. *intr.* To flow down in small quantities or in a small and fitful stream; to trickle.

1599, 1687, 1699, etc. [see Dribbling]. 1784 R. B Cheston in *Med. Commun.* II. 6 She had perceived her water dribbling from her. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xv. (1830) 185 Which receives allows the grain to dribble only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper mill stone. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 22 The water which falls upon the rock then dribbles through the little cracks.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1600–1672 [see Dribbling *ppl. a.* 3]. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. v. 173 From about the end of June, the Reichs Army kept dribbling in.

4. *trans.* In *Football*, etc. To keep (the ball) moving along the ground in front of and close to one by a rapid succession of short pushes, instead of sending it as far as possible by a vigorous kick. Also *absol.*

1863 A. G. Guillemard in *Sport. Gaz.* Oct. (Football), The Eton game, when the 'long-behind' is dribbling the ball before his feet slowly forward. 1868 *Football Annual* 1 'Dribbling', as the science of working the ball along the ground by means of the feet is technically termed. 1871 A. G. Guillemard in *Bell's Life* Apr., The Scottish forwards 'gained not a little by their dribbling, which feature of the game is but seldom seen round London'. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/4 There is no more legitimate and scientific form of 'football' than the 'drop-kick' and that 'dribbling' with the feet which now forms a most important part of the Rugby game. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* viii. 165 To dribble it [the ball, at polo], along. 1887 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/8 The English forwards dribbled the ball close up to the Welsh line and nearly scored.

b. *Billiards.* To give (a ball) a slight push.

1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 253 To keep the white by the spot, and by the same stroke to dribble the red over the corner.

† 5. in *Archery* = Drib *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1593) 203 Paris dribling out his shafts among the Greekes she spide. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 2 Beleeue not that the dribling dart of Loue Can pierce a compleat bosome. 1612–15 Br. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV. i, Prayer is an arrow .. if it be but dribbled forth of careless lips, it falls down at our foot.

Dribble, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. A small trickling and barely continuous stream; a small quantity or drop of liquid.

c 1680 [F. Semple] *Banishment Pov.* in Watson *Collect.* I. 14 (Jam.) I..stour'd to Leith To try my credit at the wine; But [ne'er] a dribble fyld my teeth. 1785 Burns *To a Mouse* vi, The winter's sleety dribble. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, Teeth black with chewing, and always a little brown dribble from the left corner of his mouth. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 5/4 This stream is a mere languid dribble from the side of the mountain.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 403 *note*, As often as her apron-string breaks, the stones fall in such a direction as to form a dribble. *a* 1871 R. Chambers *Whoesht!*, These people.. attempt to work off 'a great secret' upon me, in their quiet way, dribble by dribble. 1872 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* xii. (1894) 294 The little dribble of Commerce .. never quite ceases.

2. *Football.* An act of 'dribbling': see Dribble *v.* 4.

1889 *Pauline* 34 When play was again resumed, the Modern forwards .. did a good dribble into the Classical twenty-five. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 5/3 He .. collided with an opponent, who had led a dribble down the field.

3. *local.* A field drain made of broken stones between which the water trickles. Cf. Rubble.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 325 Stone drains are various; the most common here [in Wiltshire] are wall, and dribble or rubble. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 234 The dribble is made with stones, broken about the size..used for roads, the drain about eight inches wide filled a foot high with the stones.

† **Dri·bblement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Dribble *v.* + -ment.] A dribbling.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 23 To shun spight I smothered these dribblements.

Dribbler (dri·bləɹ). [f. Dribble *v.* + -er 1.] One who dribbles; e.g. at football.

1835 Southey *Doctor* Interchapter vii. III. 5 The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the dribblers and the spit-fires. 1868 *Football Annual* 1 The supporters of Football appear now to have arranged themselves in two great

and distinct factions..the 'dribblers', and the..admirers of the running and hacking style. 1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 13/1 The centre man is a speedy dribbler and good shot at goal

Dri'bbling, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRIBBLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. A falling in a trickling stream or succession of drops or small quantities.

1669 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, The day being unpleasing .and now and then a little dribbling of rain 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Semilunar processes on the surface, owe their form to the dribbling of water. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun* II. 516 The dribbling of urine..ceased.

b. *concretely.* That which is dribbled, or given forth in driblets; a dropping.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 95/1 Take sixe, or seaven sheepe dribbelinges, as fresh as the sheepe avoydeth them. *a* 1666 A. BROME *Songs, Reformation* (R.), Out of all's ill gotten store He gives a dribbling to the poor.

2 *Football.* See DRIBBLE *v.* 4.

Dri'bbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dribbles (in various senses).

1. Giving forth in driblets.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 14 Pidlinge and driblinge confuters that sitt all day buzzing upon a blunt point.

2. Flowing out in a dropping stream, trickling.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 186 The Hower-glasse .. whose dribbling sands..make mee too much to feele Your slacke-nesse hither. 1679 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist Soc.) II. 460 Dribling raine and mists. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* iii. 29 It is no dribbling rivulet..but a rejoicing river.

fig. 1686 DRYDEN *Prol. Union two Companies* (R.), We'll take no blundering verse, no fustian tumor, No dribbling love from this or that presumer.

3. *fig.* Inconsiderable; made up of petty or trifling items.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xvii. 597 There passed some dribbling skirmishes [*levia prælia*] betweene the..Carthaginians, and..the Romanes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 45 A long suit for a dribling debt. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 321 Small temptations allure but dribling offendors. 1672 E. RAVENSCROFT *Mamamouchi, D.* I stand indebted to you. *Cr.* A few dribbling sums, Sir.

4. That allows saliva or moisture to flow from the mouth, as *a dribbling child.*

Driblet, dribblet (dri·blĕt), *sb.* [f. DRIB *v.* + -LET: association with *dribble* seems later.]

1. 'A small sum, odd money in a sum' (J.).

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. XXV. (1660) 107 We crave, and crave a longer Day, Then pay in Driblets, or else never pay. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 The high rate . that divers live at, can be maintained by no driblets. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks. XV. 41 They had received in little driblets to the amount of ninety-five pounds. 1884 BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 28 Chancery Div. 16 A tenant who has paid his last quarter's rent by driblets under pressure.

† b. *esp.* A small or petty debt. *Obs.*

1591 HARINGTON *Ord. Fur.* XLIII. CXXXVI, And quite each other all old debts and driblets [*Note*—Driblets used for petty reckninges]. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 18 Ide set mine olde debts against my new driblets. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augus* xiv, So strictly wer't thou just to pay, Even to the driblet of a day. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 104 Some other driblets, called debts of honour. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lviii. 151 A small mortgage and such like convenient but uninfluential driblets.

2. A petty or inconsiderable quantity or part of anything. *By (in) driblets*: in petty portions at a time, little by little.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Dribblets* (old word), small portions or pieces. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Driblet*.. any small quantity or parcel of money, or any thing else. 1832 *Examiner* 34/1 It is rumoured that the creation of peers is to be by driblets. A drop-by-drop invigoration seems . absurd. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 501 A hundred weight of fish to be sold in driblets, for a few pence

3. A small quantity or dribble (of liquid).

1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 141 A driblet of sour milk. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 77 Every driblet of water seemed to be inseparably connected in their minds with a drop of brandy.

Hence † **Dri'blet** *v. intr.*, to come in driblets.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* III v. 276 Biting poverty..hardly to be relieved by those driblting pittances.

Driche, var. form of DREE *a.*, DRETCH *v.*[2]

Drichte, -ine: see DRIGHT, DRIGHTEN.

Dricksie: see DRIX, DRUXY.

Driddle, *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. *diddle, piddle.*] *intr.* 'To work, walk, or act in a feeble, unsteady or uncertain manner.' (Jam. Suppl.)

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 17 Thou art doeand and dridland like ane foule beast. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, A pigmy scraper, wi' his fiddle, Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to driddle. 1786 — *Ep. Major Logan* iii, Until you on a crummock driddle, A gray-haired carl.

Dride, obs. pa. t. and pple. of DRY *v.*

Dridge, obs. form of DREDGE *sb.*[1]

Drie, obs. form of DREE *v.*, DRY.

Driech, driegh, var. forms of DREE *a.*

Dried (dröid), *ppl. a.* [f. DRY *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Deprived of moisture, desiccated. Often with *up.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 4 A dryid scyn. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 203 Pull off all crumpl'd dry'd Leaves. 1771 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 403 A specimen of the American dried apples. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. iii, I find The furrows of long thought, and dried-up tears. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 185 Keeping the dried meats for places where game might be scarce.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* See the verb.

1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* III. ii, A man of a dride conscience. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* VI, A dried-in man of business. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xiii, In a dried-up Indian military tone.

Drier, dryer (drəi·əɹ). [f. DRY *v.* + -ER 1. The analogical spelling is *drier*, but *dryer* is app. more frequent in the technical applications in 2 and 3.] One who or that which dries.

1. A thing that removes moisture.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Q iv b, Olde dry nuttis are greate driers. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 6 Wind is a Dryer, even as Frost a Cooler. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 73 Salt is justly deemed a drier. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 7/2 The sun and air are good enough driers.

b. A person engaged in drying. Chiefly in combination, as *fruit-drier.*

2. (*dryer*) A substance mixed with oil-paints to make them dry quickly.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 145/2 To all paint a little sugar of lead, or litharge (*dryers*), should be added to make it dry quick. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 208 All dryers..have in some degree a pernicious influence on colours.

3. (*dryer*) A mechanical contrivance or apparatus used to remove moisture; a desiccator.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Dryer*, 1. The heated tables or cylinders which expel the moisture from the just-formed paper, in the machine. 2. The oven which evaporates the moisture from ceramic work. 1890 *Kew Bulletin* 145 Gibbs' Patent Tea Dryer .. is suitable for drying corn, coffee, manure, hops, brewers' grains and fruit.

4. A substance that dries (quickly or slowly).

1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 379 Olive oil never dries, or at least is the worst drier known.

Hence **Dri'erman, dry'erman,** a man whose business it is to manage some drying process; **Dri'ery, Dry'ery,** a drying establishment.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., Paper makers.—Two dryermen. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 13/2 The largest and finest peaches going to the cannery..the rest to the dryery.

Drier, driest, comp. and sup. of DRY *a.*

Driery, drieth, obs. forms of DREARY, DRYTH.

Drieve, -en, drif(e, drife, obs. ff. DRIVE *v.*

Drifat, var. DRYFAT *Obs.*

† **Driffle, drifle,** *v. Obs.* [? Allied to DRIBBLE.] 1. *trans.* To utter in driblets.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 14 These pidlinge and driblinge confuters .. with much adoe drifle-out as many sentences in a weeke as he will poure-down in an houre.

2. *intr.* 'To drink deeply' (Halliwell).

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 15 The Garrison's excessive drinking, called drifling.

3. To rain fitfully or in sparse drops, as at the 'tail' of a shower. *Sc.* Hence **Driffling** *vbl. sb.*

1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 220 Some jealousies did yet remaine, as driffling after a great shower.

Drift (drift), *sb.* [Early ME. *drift* (not recorded in OE.) corresp. to OFris. *drift* (in *ur-drift*), MDu., Du. *drift*, MHG. *trift*, G. *trift* passage for cattle, drove, ON. *drift* snow-drift, (Sw., Da. *drift*); verbal abstract from *drifan* to DRIVE.]

I. The action of driving, etc.

1. The act of driving; propulsion, impulse, impetus. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in b. or 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 496 (Gött.) Þar þai drey ful hard drift. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 76 A drift of wedir us droffe to Rome. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Dryfte, or drywynge of beestys, *minatus.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 b, As the whele gothe by drifte of water. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), A man being under the drift of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 26 The Breach..was stop'd by..the drift of a Row of large Piles, drove near to each other. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II. 296 Sheep for the Smithfield Monday market had to leave their homes on the previous Wednesday or Thursday week. Such a long drift..caused a great waste of meat.

b. *Forest Law.* The driving of the cattle within the precincts of a forest to one place on a particular day, for the determination of ownership, levying of fines, etc. (Cf. DRIVE *v.* 4 b.)

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 4 It shalbe laufull to the said lordis owners and possessioners of the said forrestis and chaces..to make like drifte of the said forestis, chaces. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XV. § 2 (1615) 105/1 The Officers of the Forest..did use to make two drifts of their Forest euery year. 1776 *Customs Manor Epworth* in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 145 The Lord is entitled to make one drift of the commons, between May-day and Midsummer, in order to ascertain whose cattle are pasturing thereon. 1887 W. F. COLLIER *Venville Rights on Dartmoor* in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XIX. 382 The moorman then proceeds to summon the venville tenants to join in the drift by blowing horns on the tors. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 418 Assisting at the 'drifts' in which the horned cattle and ponies are collected, branded, and the 'strays' returned to their owners.

† c. *Arch.* The horizontal 'thrust' of an arch.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 60 The thickness of the pier necessary to resist the drift of the arch. *Ibid.* 91 Drift, Shoot, or Thrust of an arch, is the push or force which it exerts in the direction of the length of the bridge. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338.

2. The fact or condition of being driven, as by a current; the action of drifting; a slow course or current. Also *fig.* On or *upon the drift* = ADRIFT.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 Beware dryft to the woorst shore. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 100 We considered where we might haue the cleerest drift..and let her driue. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 305 Anchors give way, and so [ships] are most dreadfully put upon the drift. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 75 A considerable Frost and drift of Ice..that Winter. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 107 The effect of moderate winds..is to cause what may be called the drift of the sea rather than a current. Drift is confined to surface waters. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 11/1 There is a steady low-class labour drift into London.

b. *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from its course in consequence of currents; *esp.* in reference to its amount.

1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 174 True Course, Drift and all Impediments allow'd, is, [etc.] 1793 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 195 On the 31st of January, when lying to, 36 miles are allowed for 20 hours drift, to the north-west. 1859-62 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 87 The maximum drift for a single tide [in the English Channel] is eighteen miles, and the minimum nine miles.

c. *Gunnery.* The constant deviation of an elongated rotating projectile in the direction of its rotation; = DERIVATION [2].

1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, The hexagonal shot is far more limited with regard to lateral drift or deflection than the other two kinds of shot. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

d. Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fibre.

3. *fig.* Natural or unconscious course, progress, process (of action, argument, † time, etc.); *esp.* in reference to direction or probable result: Tendency.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* 61 Since the drifte of myne epistle hath brought me to the visions and reuelacions of the Lorde Jesus. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 46 Such a drifte of tyme was thear passed. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 5 That Epicurean doctrine, whose only drift is..to turne men from all religion. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 173 The whole drift of their institution is contrary to that of the wise legislators of all countries. 1891 T. W. REID *Life Ld. Houghton* I. x. 441 The general drift of affairs on the Continent.

4. The conscious direction of action or speech to some end; the end itself; what one is 'driving at'; purpose, intention, object, aim. (Now *rare*, exc. in reference to speech or writing: see also b.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 168 b, To imagyn.. what is the dryfte of yᵉ kynge in his parlyament. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. (1612) 223 Our drift (quoth he) a Conquest is. 1781 COWPER *Let.* 19 Oct., My sole drift is to be useful. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. viii, The drift of the Maker is dark, an Isis hid by the veil.

b. Meaning, purport, tenor, scope (of a speech or writing). Now the usual sense.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Harde it is..to perceyue the processe and dryfte of this treatyse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 17 The main drift and scope of these pamphlets..was to defame and disgrace the English Prelates. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III. i, I see the whole drift of your argument. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* vi. (1876) 124, I cannot see the general drift and purpose of the story.

† 5. A scheme, plot, design, device. *Obs.*

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 That drift was by the Queene not unwisely devised. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1462 Now wyll I contryue the dryft of an other playe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 647 Beware that by their wily drifts thou perish not. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 193 Those..hallowed drifts, and everlasting well wishes for the happiness of..sinful man.

† 6. Putting off, delay, procrastination. [Cf. DRIVE *v.* 22.] *Sc. Obs.*

a 1558 Q. MARY *Answ. Thomworth* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) App. 102 (Jam.) Scho intendit na drift of tyme. 1592 R. BRUCE *Eleven Serm.* v. 5 a (Jam.) Lang drift and delay of thinges hoped for. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 484 These promises..were to be performed againe Michaelmasse..But this day come he continued his drifts.

II. That which is driven.

7. A number of animals driven or moving along in a body; a drove, herd, flock, † flight (of birds), † swarm (of bees). Rarely of persons. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5840 Þar ran sixten men in a dryft. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvj, A Dryft of tame Swyne. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 32 Cursit is the drift of thine Oxin. 1613 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyrick* 45 Whole driftes of quailes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 316 Marks of cattle having passed there, as if they had gone in drifts or droves. 1816 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 16 May in *Lockhart*, To think of carrying off a drift of my neighbour's sheep. 1888 *Craven Dial., Drift*, a drove of cattle.

8. A shower (of rain, snow, dust, etc.) driven along by the wind; a driving mass.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22462 Þar sal fall dun fra þe lijft A blodi rain, a dreri drift. 1569 *Satir. Poems Reform.* X. 320 In snaw, sleit, drift, wind, froist, haillstanis and rane. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 412 Our Thunder .. Shall raine their drift of bullets on this Towne. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 128 Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* ii, The city lies, Beneath its drift of smoke. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 290 Exposed to drift of rain under violent..wind.

b. An accumulation of snow, sand, etc., driven together by the wind. (In quot. 1645 applied to a bed or vein of metal.) Also *transf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9932 Þis castel .. quitter es þan snau drift]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1756 (Dubl. MS.) A flaw of fell snaw fallen .. fro þe drifte. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 91 The sands by the fury of Tempests lies in great drifts. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* IV. 21 Hath Heaven enricht thy paynes with thriving drifts Of mighty Gold? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 300 Meadows White with Drifts of Snow. 1865 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 59 A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed, A fenceless drift what once was road. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 The apparent carelessness with which the folds have been drifted together. The drifts are held by clusters of ostrich feathers. 1893 *Ibid.* 10 Mar. 5/8 A drift of lovely lace fell over the large sleeves.

9. Floating matter driven by currents of water; a floating log, or mass of wood, etc. so driven.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 530 Foure leagues from the lande, you finde..many drifts of rootes, leaues of trees, [etc.]. 1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A Drift is any thing floating in the sea that is of wood. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clvi, Some log perhaps upon the waters swam, An useless drift. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 11 We crept along through the floating drift of boards, logs, and chips.

10. *Geol.* A term applied (*a*) to any superficial deposit caused by a current of water or air; also (*b*) *spec.* (*the Drift*) to Pleistocene deposits of glacial and fluvio-glacial detritus, also known as *boulder-clay*, and *till*; diluvium.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I xxxvii. 509 Each region of the earth has its own superficial diluvia, produced by separate and distinct action; [for these] the unambiguous word *drift* is proposed. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 30 Accumulations of marine and fresh water shingle and gravel called *drift*. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* Pref. (1878) 1 The Flint Implements of the Drift 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 609 *Drift*, loose sand or a very loose friable alluvial deposit met with in some places close to the washdirt. 1888 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. v. 1 § 1. 858 This 'glacial drift' spreads over the low ground of the glaciated districts. 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng* 2 These Palæolithic men of the river drift.

fig. 1878 W. P. ROBERTS *Law & God* 44 In the Protestant *drift* may often be found .the implements of Rome.

b. *attrib.* 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 288 The mountain from which all these drift boulders were detached. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 323 This drift-age cone is about twelve times as large as that now forming. 1878 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* IV. 113 The removal of the drift deposits allows the underlying rocks to become visible.

11. a. A set of fishing-nets. **b.** A large kind of net used in the herring, pilchard, and mackerel fishery, extended by weights at the bottom and floats at the top, and allowed to drift with the tide; also called *drift-net* (see 19 c).

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 260 A complete drift of nets. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) 322 A drift of nets consists of from sixteen to twenty-six. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm* (1858) 440 Not a herring swam so low as the upper baulk of our drift.

†**c.** A fanciful name for a company of fishers.

1481 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Drifte of fishers.

12 A series of piles driven in.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 75 The said Drift of dove-tail'd Piles. 90 A new Drift of Piles on the Thames side.

13. Technical senses. **a.** A tool used for driving or ramming something (e g. for driving piles). **b.** A steel tool for enlarging or shaping a hole in a piece of metal; a drift-pin. **c.** 'A priming-iron used to clear the vent of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge' (Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.*). **d.** *Ship-building* (see 1st quot. *c* 1850).

1552 HULOET, Drift, betle, or malle, to dryue pyles or stakes, *fistuca*. 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 164 Term-pieces; the finishing Pieces, or those which terminate the Drifts. 1808 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 77 Needles, Quadrants, Wooden Drifts *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Drifts*, those parts where the sheer is raised according to the heights of the decks or gangways, and where the rails are cut off and ended by scrolls. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Drift*, a piece of hardened steel, notched at the sides and made slightly tapering used for enlarging a hole in a piece of metal to a particular size by being driven through it. 1864 WEBSTER, *Drift*, a tool used in driving down compactly the composition contained in a rocket, or like firework. 1874 [see *drift-pin* in 19 c]. 1881 [see DRIFT *v.* 6]

e. *Ship-building.* The difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven. (Ogilvie.)

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 227 Being a bolt of two drifts, [it] could not be driven out. 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict.*

III. A course or way along which something is driven.

14. *gen.* A track. *poetic* and *rare.*

a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 182 Birds.. passing through the airy Drift.

15. *Mining*, etc. A passage 'driven' or excavated horizontally, for working, exploration, ventilation, or draining; *esp.* one driven in the direction of a mineral vein. See DRIFTWAY 3.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 159 They may cause [to be] open'd Drifts, and Sumps. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 5 The conveniency of driving a drift or sough, from the bottom of the hills to the sole of the Rake. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 A Drift or Watercourse from the old Pits. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s. v., A drift follows the vein, as distinguished from a cross-cut, which intersects it, or a level or gallery, which may do either.

16. A lane or road along which horses or cattle are driven; = DRIFTWAY 1. *local.*

1686 EVELYN in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 132 Why it should be made a common drift at all times, does not at all consist with .. convenience. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng* II. 79 I went..diagonally, across the wheatfield, and presently struck the 'drift', which has the appearance of an old pack horse road. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. The broad way that led to it .. was a drift or grass lane.

17. *S. Africa.* [a. col. Du. *drift.*] A passage of a river; a ford.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 401 The road . crosses two or three 'drifts' or fords. 1852 F. FLEMING *Kaffraria* (1854) 46 Where the road crosses a river, what is called a drift is made by clearing the bed of the river of large stones, and cutting a sloping roadway through the banks on either side. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 320 The passage of the Orange river..at what is called Zendlings Drift, or the missionary ford.

IV. 18. *Naut.* Length of rope paid out before a fastening is made; length that a tackle will reach from its fixed point; distance so estimated.

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 47 Allow a fathom drift ..Bend it to the bunt becket, to allow the same drift as the buntlines. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 120 In ships with great drift between the fore and main yards, the boats are hoisted in..with the launches *purchase*

V. 19. *attrib.* and *Comb* **a.** *gen.*, as *drift-boxer* (see 15), *-cloud*, *-current*, *-sail* (see 13 d), *-rain*, *-sand*; *drift-covered*, *-strewn* adjs. **b.** *Geol.* See 10 b.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II 13 The drift sand, pible stones and gravell lying on the shore. 1749 J. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 141 To go to the Bottom of the Bay to search for drift Fins [i. e. whales]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 238 The dormant wedge or that with the point upward, being held in the hand, while the drift wedge or that with its point downward, was driven with a hammer. 1856 *Household Words* XIII. 544 Miners from Cornwall, drift borers from Wales 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 102 The Drift Current is merely the effect of the wind on the surface of the water.

c. Special combs.: **drift-anchor**, a floating wooden frame or the like, used to keep the ship's head to the wind in a gale or when dismasted (called also *drag-*, *sea-anchor*); **drift-boat**, a boat for fishing with a drift-net; **drift-bolt** (earlier *drive-bolt*) see quot.; **drift-fish**, fish taken with a drift-net; so *drift-fisher*, *fishery*, *-herring*, *-sprat*; **drift-keel** = BILGE-KEEL; **drift-mining**, gold-mining carried on by making drifts (sense 15) along the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now covered by more recent deposits; **drift-net** = sense 11 b (also *attrib.*); **drift-netter**, one who fishes with a drift-net; **drift-piece** (see quot. 1850 and sense 13 d); **drift-pin**, **drift-punch** = sense 13 b; **drift-road** = DRIFTWAY 1; **drift-sail** (see quot. 1627); **drift-timber** = DRIFT-WOOD; **drift-weed**, (*a*) sea-weed drifted on shore by the waves; (*b*) a name for the gulf-weed (*Sargassa baccifera*) and tangle (*Laminaria digitata*); †**drift-wind**, a wind that drives or impels (*obs.*). Also DRIFT-ICE, -WAY, -WOOD.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drift-anchor*. 1881 *Times* 27 Apr. 6/4 She had lost both her masts, and was riding to a drift anchor. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 800 Model of. the new Mevagissey *drift and fishing boat. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 697/2 A drift boat carries from eight to twenty nets. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Drift-bolts*, commonly made of steel, are used as long punches for driving out other bolts 1864 *Glasgow Daily Herald* 24 Sept., I have sold *drift fish for 12*s*...both drift herring and trawled herring would be selling for 8*s* *Ibid*, I was a trawler when trawling was permitted, and a *drift fisher as well. 1869 Sir E. J. REED *Shipbuild* II. 43 Side keels . [also] known as '*drift keels', 'auxiliary keels', 'bilge-keels'. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 43 At nightfall the nets are set either across or parallel to the tide and suffered to drift with it, hence they are called '*drift nets'. 1885 *Times* 25 May 9 Line and drift-net fishermen. 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist* 75 Term Pieces or *Drift Pieces sided. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Drift-pieces*, solid pieces, fitted at the drifts, to form the scrolls. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drift-pin*, a hand tool of metal driven into a hole to shape it; as the drift which makes the square socket in the watch-key. 1869 Sir E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* x. 198 When the holes are badly punched the workman drives in a steel *drift punch. and the plate is thus forced and torn and the holes enlarged. 1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* vii. 31 A *Drift saile is onely vsed vnder water..to keepe the Ships head right vpon the Sea in a storme, or when a ship driues too fast in a current. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Drift-sail*..is generally used by fishermen, especially in the North sea. 1845 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 140 To visit the mouths of the Mississippi, and see the banks of sand, mud, and *drift timber, recently formed there. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 220 The high-water mark of *drift-weed on a sea beach. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iii, Waters, That *drift-winds force to raging.

Drift, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To move as driven or borne along by a current; to float or move along with the stream or wind; = DRIVE *v.* 26. **b.** Of snow, sand, etc.; To collect in heaps driven together by the wind.

†*a* 1600 *Robin Hood* 61 Cam dryfting owyr the ley. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 185 Drifting fast on Grecia's rocky strand. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXIV, We must let her drift with the current. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* III 67 Columns of smoke and ashes which drifted to the south-east. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 66 Beds of sand, which drift like snow.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To move or pass passively or aimlessly; to be carried involuntarily or without effort in some course or into some condition.

1828 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 8 Drift with the tide of nonsense. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* XI (1877) 121 They..were fast drifting towards apostasy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Content to let things drift.

2. *trans.* To drive or carry along, as by a current of water or air; to blow into heaps (snow, sand, etc.).

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* II. iv, Time flits as Winde .. Who knowes what ills it every moment drifteth. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I 166 In Places where the Snow is drifted by the Wind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* (1858) I iv. 334 Into civil war the nation had no intention of permitting themselves to be drifted. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 296 Can malaria be drifted to the place in any way?

3. *trans.* To cover with drifts (of snow, etc); also *intr* for *refl.* to become covered with drifts.

a 1851 MOIR *Poems, Birth Flowers* xvii, When Winter drifts the fields With snow. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 250 The sides of the road were drifted with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Gr. N. Canada* 103 Our tracks had drifted up.

†**4.** *trans.* To put off, delay, defer; = DRIVE *v.* 22. *Sc. Obs.*

1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 434 To drift time awhile. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.*, *Confession* 3 To drifte to do pœnance for oure sinnes quhil the houre of deathe 1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 237 (Jam.) If thou delay and drift him vntill morrow.

†**5** To drive at, aim at, try to effect. *Obs.*

1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng* XII lxix. (1612) 291 Not sooner Dorcas had deuis'd, but Elenor it drifts. *Ibid*, *Epitome*, Which Elfrick..drifted the murther of King Edmund. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Cup of Consolation* 16 Dark Limbo's Potentate Drifts Man's destruction.

6. *Mech* To form or enlarge (a hole) with a drift (DRIFT *sb* 13 b)

1869 Sir E. J. REED *Shipbuild* xix. 415 Drifting unfair holes would be considered bad work 1881 GERRANS *Cwm* 251 The hole is drifted from round to square by knocking in different sized drifts.

7. (*Mining.*) *intr.* To excavate a drift (see DRIFT *sb.* 15); *trans.* to excavate a drift in; = DRIVE *v.* 10.

1864 in WEBSTER 1878 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 179 They have sunk a shaft over 50 feet, and intend to go to a depth of 200, drifting east and west at 100 feet 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar 524/1 It is tunnelled or 'drifted' as in one of the hill side mines.

Hence **Dri·fted** *ppl. a.*

1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 285 Impatient flouncing through the drifted heaps. 1778 T. HUTCHINS *Descr Virginia &c* 31 The Channel is obstructed with Islands, formed by trees and drifted wood 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 47 Struggling through the drifted roads 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, Sprung landings held with unfair or drifted holes.

Driftage (dri·ftedʒ). [f. DRIFT *v.* + -AGE.]

1. The process or operation of drifting.

1860 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 414 There is always a driftage of the [sounding] line 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Driftage*, the amount due to lee way 1877 I. R. CONTE *Elem Geol* (1879) 135 The rate of peat-growth depends upon. the manner of accumulation, whether entirely by growth of plants *in situ*, or partly by driftage.

2. *concr.* Drifted material. (Cf. *wreckage*)

1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 63 No hopes of any valuable driftage from [the wreck] 1835 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-bks.* 15 June (1883) 13 Among the heaps of sea-weed there were sometimes small pieces of painted wood, bark, and other driftage.

Dri·ftal, *a. rare.* [f. DRIFT *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of drift.

18.. ALLEN in Coues *Birds N.-W.* (1874) 10 The drifted *débris* adhering to the trees serves to mark the 'high water' line.

Drifter (dri·ftəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] **a.** *gen.* One who or that which drifts **b.** *Mining.* A miner who excavates drifts (see DRIFT *sb.* 15) **c.** A boat or man engaged in fishing with a drift-net.

1854 *Daily Tel* 16 Aug. The lead of rich pay dirt was lost for a short time, but the drifters found it again 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* 79 Model of Drifter for Herring Fisheries. 1887 *Daily News* 17 Sept 4 6 The proposal that trawlers should fish only in the daytime, and drifters only during the nighttime

Drift-ice. [f. DRIFT *sb.*] Drifting or drifted ice; *esp.* detached pieces of ice drifting with the wind or ocean currents.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 63 (R.) We were greatly endangered with a piece of drift yce, which the ebbe brought foorth of the sounds 1694 *Acc. Late Voy* II (1711) 221 The Coast so full of drift Ice, that it is almost inaccessible. 1772 J. COOK *Voy.* (1790) V 1892 We spent the night standing off and on, among the drift ice 1820 SCORESBY in *Ann Reg* II 1324 Drift-ice consists of pieces less than floes, of various shapes and magnitudes

Drifting, *vbl sb.* [f. DRIFT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DRIFT, q.v.; also *concr.* (*pl.*) that which is drifted.

1821 KEATS *Isabella* xiv, The rich-ored driftings of the flood. 1891 *Echo* 10 Mar 3/3 The drifting has caused many roads to be impassable.

†**b.** Putting off; lapse (of time). *Obs.*

1610 J. FORBES *Certain Rec* (1846) II x. 496 No drifting of time sould cause them to alter

†**c.** Scheming, machination. *Obs.*

1600 WARNER *Alb Eng* XII. lxxv. (1612) 313 Italian Driftings, and such Sinnes.

Drifting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That drifts; see the verb.

1749 F. SMITH *Voy Disc.* II 43 Intensely cold, with excessive Frost and drifting Snow. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* Wks. (Bohn) I. 423 Drifting sand-heaps. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 331 The gaunt, perishing seaman on the drifting raft.

†**b.** Designing, aiming, scheming. *Obs.*

1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. (1612) 239 Ill drifting Rome and Spaine.

Hence **Dri·ftingly** *adv.*

1859 *Chamb Jrnl.* XI. 128 The fading clouds, all driftingly, Submerge. 1895 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw. Mag* 639/2 To fish driftingly from one end of Lough Inagh to another.

Driftland: see DROFLAND.

Driftless (drif·tlĕs), *a.* [f. DRIFT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no drift, purport, or purpose; aimless.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 536 The primitive meaning of ambiguous therefore is driftless. *a* 1875 H. TAYLOR *Autobiog* (1885) I. vi. 95 A reckless and driftless conduct in life.

2. *Geol.* Free from drift: see DRIFT *sb.* 10.

1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxxii. 465 The 'driftless region' of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Hence **Drif·tlessness**, aimlessness.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 582 An apparent driftlessness of the events and characters.

Driftway, drift-way (drif·t,wē¹). [f. DRIFT *sb.* + WAY.]

1. A lane or road along which cattle or horses are driven to pasture or market; a drove-road: see also quot. 1884. (In local use.)

1611 *Award conc. Holland Fen, Lincolnsh.*, The said commoners to leave a driftway for the cattle and beasts of the said Edward Dymocke. 1772 *Rhode Isl. Colonial Rec.* (1862) VII. 54 An Act empowering the several town councils to lay out drift-ways in their respective towns. 1880 WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 324 A way may be either a footway, or a bridleway, or a driftway for cattle. 1884 HALE *Christm. in Narragansett* xi. 41 'Driftway'.. is a cross-road to the sea by which the sea-weed..may be hauled up to their homes.

2. *Naut.* The amount by which a vessel drifts out of her course; lee-way.

1721 BAILEY, *Drift Way*, (of a Ship) is the same as Lee-way. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. *Mining*, etc. = DRIFT *sb.* 15; also, a small gallery driven in advance of a tunnel, etc.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 371/2 The miners begin to excavate laterally by forming a heading or driftway along the level of the upper part of the tunnel. Sometimes such a drift is formed throughout the whole length of the tunnel before any part is opened out to the full size. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 444 The excavations..proceeded in opposite directions to meet the other driftways..in progress.

Drift-wood, drift·wood. Wood floating on, or cast ashore by, the water.

[1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 743 They have no wood but drift.] 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 26 There was great store of drift wood. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 42 Forobieff built another small vessel with drift-wood 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 72 [We] made a fire..with the drift-wood.

Drifty (drif·ti), *a.* [f. DRIFT *sb.* + -Y.]

†1. Full of secret aims; wily. (Cf. DRIFT *sb.* 5.)

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 106 Ormond was secret and drifty.

2. Characterized by drifts, of the nature of a drift.

1730 T. BOSTON *Mem* xii. 435 That drifty day stopt a funeral. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* viii, Through the ragged roof and chinky wall, Chill, o'er his slumbers, piles the drifty heap! 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* xi. 301 The Thirteen Drifty Days in which the storm culminated in the month of February [1674].

Drifun, obs. pa. pple. of DRIVE *v.*

Drige, drije, drigh,e, obs. ff. DRY, DREE *v.*

†**Dri·ggle-draggle.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Reduplicated f. DRAGGLE *v.*, with vowel-alternation: cf. *dingle-dangle*, etc.] A slut, slattern, drab. Also *attrib.*, slatternly.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 33 b, If there be any driggle draggle in Shrewsbury. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 14 Those driggell draggells (whose wicked and lascivious lives have wasted their bodies). 1611 FLORIO, *Zaccara*, a driggle-draggle strumpet. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk, Driggle-draggle*, adv. and sb., in a slovenly, slatternly manner—specially applied to women's dress; also as an epithet.

†**Dright**[1]. *Obs.* In 1-3 **dryht, driht**, 5 **dri3t.** [OE. *dryht, driht* multitude, army, people = OS. *druht*, OHG., MHG. *truht*, ON. *dróttr*; cf. Goth. *ga-drauhts* soldier; f. *drēogan* to do, perform, work, do military service; see DREE *v.*] A multitude, host, army.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 78 Drihta xedrymost. *c* 1205 LAY. 92 Þes duc mid his drihte to þare se him droh. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3868 Dragons dryfes doun o dri3t fra þe derfe hillis.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as **drightfare**, march of a host, procession, throng; **drightfolk**, people, army; **drightman**, warrior. (OE. and early ME.)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 34 Þa wæs..deaðe xedrenced drihtfolca mæst. *c* 1205 LAY. 14715 Hengest gon to flonnen mid al his driht-monnen. *Ibid.* 16584 He wende in to Cuninges-burh mid his driht folke. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1852 Wiþ swuch dream & drihtfare as drihtin deah to cumene.

Dright[2]: see DRIGHTIN.

Drighte: see DRETCH *v.*[2]

†**Dri·ghtin, -ten,** abbrev. **dright.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1-4 **drihten,** 3 **dri3ten,** (*Orm.*) **drihhtin, drittin,** 3-4 **dri3tin, drihtin,** 4 **drightinn, -un, dri3tyn, dry3t(t)yn,** 4-5 **dri3tine, drightin(e, dryghtyn(e,** 5 **drichtine.** *β.* 3-4 **driht(e,** 3 **dryght,** 3-4 **drichte,** 4 **dright(e, drytte,** 4-5 **dry3te.** [OE. *dryhten, drihten* = OS. *drohtin*, OFris. *drochten*, OHG. *truhtin*, ON. *dróttinn*, f. *dryht*, DRIGHT[1] with suffix *-ino-z*: cf. Goth. *kindins* governor, L. *dominus*, etc.] A lord, ruler, chief; *spec.* the Lord God, or Christ.

a. *Beowulf* (Th.) 2073 Geata dryhten. *Ibid.* 3113 Witiz Drihten rodera rædend. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xx. 10 Se seofoþa ys Drihtnes reste dæg þines Godes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Iblesced he þe her cumeþ on drihtenes nome. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Ure drihten christ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5217 I am dri3ttyn þi faders god and al-so þine. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 664 To dye at Dryghtyns wylle. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 856 Now thankit be Drichtine.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 187 Manie mannisshe folzeden ure drihte. *c* 1250 *Hymn to God* 5 ibid. App. 258 Folkes fader, heouenliche drichte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11000 Thoru grace o dright. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 33 Bye drytte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 407 So helpe þe þy dri3te! *c* 1490 MYRC 1470 To burye the dede as byd owre dry3t.

† Hence (only in OE. and early ME.): **Dri·ghtness (drihtnesse)**, majesty, godhead; **Dri·ghtful, Dri·ghtlike (drihtlic)** *adjs.*, lordly, noble.

Beowulf (Th.) 2320 Hie..drihtlice wif to Denum feredon. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1843 Him drihtlicu mæz .. þuhte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Þreo on hadan and an god.. on ane drihtnesse and godnesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 24762 Al þi drihtliche uolc. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1123 He ne losede..undedlichnesse onont his drihtnesse. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 13 þe drihtfule godd apollo mi lauerd.

Drih, Drijfe, obs. ff. DREE *a*, DRIVE *v.*

Drill (dril), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **drylle,** 7 **dril, drille.** [In sense 2, goes with DRILL *v.*[2]; sense 1 offers difficulties, and is not certainly the same word.]

†1. A small draught (of liquid). *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Drylle, or lytylle dráfte of drynke, *haustillus.*

2. A (? trickling) rivulet or small stream; a rill.

1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* IV. ii, Those living Springs..Whose Drils our plants with moisture feed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x, Meadow-land..which had two or three ..drills of fresh water in it. 1752 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 93/1 Coming to my drill's mouth, I fixed my implements for a draft there. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 313 The drills in marshes should be examined.

Drill (dril), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **dril.** [In sense 1 prob. immed. a. Du. *dril, drille*, in same sense (in Kilian 1599, and prob. in MDu.), f. *drillen*: see DRILL *v.*[3]; in other senses app. from the vb. in Eng.]

I. Mechanical and technical senses.

1. An instrument for drilling or boring; applied to contrivances of many kinds for boring holes in metal, stone, and other hard substances, from a pointed steel tool to an elaborate drilling machine.

1611 COTGR., *Trappan*, a Stone-cutters Drill, the toole wherewith he bores little holes in marble, &c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 322/1 The Drill is a shaft or long Pin of Iron with a Steel point. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 6 Drills are used for the making such Holes as Punches will not conveniently serve for. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 185 The drill is a revolving cutter .. to form circular holes in iron or other material. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., The ordinary miner's drill is a bar of steel, with a chisel-shaped end.

2. A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters; a borer.

1886 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* XXII. 8868 The little *littorinas*, the destructive 'drill' which works its way into the shell of the young oysters.

3. Manner or style of drilling, or in which a hole is drilled.

1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* 22 He..said the drill of the [needle's] eye was superior to any other.

II. Military and derived senses.

4. The action or method of instructing in military evolutions; military exercise or training; with *a* and *pl.* an exercise of this nature.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxii. 29 He that but saw thy curious captain's drill, Would think no more of Vlushing, or the Brill. 1809 WELLINGTON 24 June in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 463, I propose to give the best drilled of the seven battalions coming to Portugal, in order to assist in your drills. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* II. 15 A company of soldiers..at drill.

5. One who drills (others); a drill-master.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxii, Her husband was my sergeant-major .. and got on by being a good drill. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 57 The various drills laboured at him like galley-slaves.

6. *fig.* Rigorous training or discipline; exact routine; strict methodical instruction.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 51 Thy worn quill Too often hath needed Apollo's sharp drill. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 194 This wise mixture of good drill in Latin grammar with good drill in cricket, boating, and wrestling.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Pertaining to a drill or boring instrument, as *drill-hole, -holder, -room, -spindle, -string*; *drill-like* adj.; **drill-barrel,** a cylinder round the shank of a drill, on which the string of the drill-bow works; **drill-bow,** a bow used for working a drill; **drill-chuck, -extractor, -gauge, -jar, -pin, -plate** (= BREAST-PLATE 3 b), **-press, -stock** (see quots.).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 6 The bigger the *Drill-barrel is, the easier it runs about, but less swift...You must..keep your *Drill-Bow straining your String pretty stiff. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xiv. (1869) 513 The Dacotahs used a drill bow for the purpose of obtaining fire. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drill-chuck*, a chuck in a lathe or drilling-machine for holding the shank of the drill. *Ibid.*, **Drill-extractor*, a tool or implement for extracting from deep borings a broken or a detached drill. *Ibid.*, **Drill-gage*, a tool for determining the angle of the basil or edge of a drill. *Ibid.*, **Drill-jar*, a..stone or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. 1698 BALLARD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 420 Little..*drill-like pieces of Steel. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 15 The *drill pins of the locks, and the pipes of the keys. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drill-pin*, a pin in a lock which enters the hollow stem of a key. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 7 *Drill-Plate, or Breast-Plate..to set the blunt end of the Shank of the Drill in, when you drill a hole. 1864 WEBSTER, **Drill-press*, a machine-tool embodying one or more drills for making holes in metal. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Drill-stock*, the holdfast for a metal drill. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 6 You may sometimes require..several *Drill-strings; the strongest Strings for the largest Drills.

b. Pertaining to or connected with military drill, as *drill day, -ground, -instructor, -master, -purpose, -room*; **drill-sergeant,** a non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers in military evolutions.

1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 169 After these arrangements, *drill-day came. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 120 In the Barrack-Yard or *Drill-Ground. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 28 The..*drill-instructor has never before him the same body of men. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 34 The Holy Spirit is the great *Drill-master of heavenly soldiers. 1803 (*title*) The Complete *Drill Serjeant. 1856 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 265 Facing to right and left, under the command of a drill-sergeant.

Drill (dril), *sb.*[3] Also 7 **dril.** [perh. ad. native name.] A West African species of baboon, *Cynocephalus leucophæus.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* A iv, The dumb Ginnie Drills. 1652 — *Anthropomet.* (1653) 439 This relation of Tulpius shows this creature to have been a kind of Ginney Drill, which this Michaelmas Terme, 1652, I saw neare Charing Crosse.. which Drill is since dead, and I believe dissected. 1654 CLEVELAND *Char. Diurnal-m.* 12 A Diurnall-maker is the antemark [antimask] of an Historian, he differs from him as a Drill from a man. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dril*..a large over-grown Ape, or Baboon, so called. 1726 SWIFT *It cannot rain but it pours* Wks. 1755 III. i. 136 His ears..he can move like a drill, and turn them towards the sonorous object. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 156 The Drill .. is rather smaller in stature than the Mandrill..The face is black; but the beard is orange coloured.

Drill, *sb.*[4] [Perh. the same word as DRILL *sb.*[1], in its sense of rill, runnel: cf. the senses of Ger. *rille* small furrow, drill, chamfer.]

1. A small furrow made in the soil, in which seed is sown; a ridge having such a furrow on its top; also, the row of plants thus sown.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carnation*, The seed may be sown .. in drills drawn cross a bed by a Line. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 2, Field rats..will .. run along the drills of peas. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 184 The drills were eight inches asunder. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* I. 224/2 The seed sown by hand falls into the bottom of the drills. *Mod.* A drill of potatoes or turnips.

2. A machine for sowing seed in drills, now usually having contrivances for drawing furrows and for covering the seed when sown.

1731 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxii. 147 The Drill is the Engine that plants our Corn and other Seeds in Rows; it makes the Channels, sows the Seed into them, and covers them. *a* 1740—in C. W. Hoskins *Occas. Ess.* (1866) 102, I composed my machine. It was named a Drill, because when farmers used to sow their beans and pease into channels or furrows by hand, they called that action drilling. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* 3 Wks. 1834 IV. 195 Corn sown by drill, or thresh'd by a machine. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* xxiv, The new-fashioned..horse-drill.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drill-box, -culture, -husbandry, -man, -system*; **drill-barrow,** a barrow-like contrivance for sowing in drills; **drill-harrow** (see quot.); **drill-machine, -plough** = sense 2.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 28 The *drill-barrow is .. well adapted for sowing some grains and small seeds. 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Drill, or *Drill-Box. 1847 CRAIG, *Drill-box*, the box in a drill-machine which contains the seed. *Ibid.*, **Drill-harrow*, a small harrow .. used between the drills or rows for the purpose of extirpating weeds. 1784-5 *Ann. Reg.* 59/2 *Drill husbandry is .. the practise of a garden brought into the field. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 120 **Drill-machines*, attached to the ploughs .. or used with a horse or by hand. 1731 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 166 The *Drill-Plow which makes the Channels for a treble Row of Wheat. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 63 A drill-plough, which drills the seed, and covers it in with the furrow turned by the plough.

Drill (dril), *sb.*[5] Abbreviated form of DRILLING *sb.* [Cf. Ger. *drell* (Brem. Wörterb.).]

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 315 A Sort of Cloth called Drill. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 99 Drills, and other Twilled Linens. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 7/1 In cotton goods..America takes a high position in two descriptions, drills and sheetings.

attrib. 1880 BRET HARTE *Flip* i, His light drill garments.

†**Drill,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*). Also 4 **dril.** [Appears first in ME.: origin unknown.]

1. *trans.* and *absol.* To delay, defer, put off.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16390 (Cott.) Selcuth vs thinc o þe, pilate, wit drightin for to drill [*Gött.* wid dreching for to drill] We haf vs chosen nu baraban, him haf algat we will. *Ibid.* 23715 þe ded ai wen we for to dril.

2. *To drill away, on, out*: to protract, lengthen *out*; to fritter *away*, spend aimlessly (time).

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 464 Purposely drilling out the time, hoping to enclose the Senate to favour his designe. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* II. i, We must drill away a little time here. 1678 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 306 They drill'd things on, till they might [etc.]. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 180 He drills on his Evil, then curses his Fate, And bewails those misfortunes himself did create. *a* 1745 SWIFT (Webster, 1864) This accident hath drilled away the whole summer. 1752 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxx. (1883) 84/2 One pretence or other..of drilling on the time till the dark weather is over.

3. To lead, allure, or entice (a person) *on* from

one point to another (in time or action); and so = to put off (cf. 1).

1669 Marvell *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 270 So speedily as they may not have drilled you on beyond the time of prosecution. *a* 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 141 Nor is it wit that drills the statesman on To waste the sweets of life, so quickly gone. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 She has bubbled him out of his Youth;..she drilled him on to Five and Fifty, and..she will drop him in his old Age. 1752 Gray *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 231 He drilled him on with various pretences.

4. To draw or entice (a person) *in*, *into* a place; also *on*, *along*, *out of* a thing.

1682 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) I. 296 Drilling in the rabble with their..buffooneries. 1682 *Ibid.* 187 To drill Men out of their Estates. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 72 [He] was pickt up by a pack of Rogues in the streets and drilled into a Tavern. 1696 Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 97 Having drill'd his Wife along till he came to a certain Close ..he threw her by Force into the Water. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. v. 114 They drill'd them by discourse so near, that our men lay'd hold on all three at once.

5. *intr.* To slip away, vanish by degrees. *dial.*

c 1325 [see Adrylle]. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Drill.* to slide away. *Kent.* 1887 *Kentish Dial.* (E. D. S.), *Drill*, to waste away by degrees.

† **Drill**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Etymology of this, and the cognate Drill *sb.*[1], uncertain. The verb is identical in sense with Thill, frequent from Chaucer onward, and may be an altered form of it. Cf. also Ger. *trillen* to flow whirling or rolling, cited by Grimm from a 17th c. writer, and taken by him as a sense of *drillen* to turn.]

1. *intr.* To flow in a small stream or in drops; to trickle, percolate; to drip.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xlix. (1632) 162 In summer they often caused cold water..to drill upon them as they sate in their dining chambers. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* (N.), Swift watry drops drill from his eye. 1728 A. Monro *Anat., Bones, Nerves* 62 The liquor..drills down upon the membrane of the nose. *refl.* 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 209 Water..gently drils it selfe from the high Rocks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To be derived, spring, flow.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 111 Chaldy, Arabick, and Siriack drilling from the Hebrew.

Hence **Dri·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 214 Full of shadowing trees, and drilling Rivolets. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 226 The drilling down of the Water..from the..Hills. 1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 86 A constant drilling of a glairy Mucus.

Drill (dril), *v.*[3] Also 7 **dril**, **dryll**, 9 *Sc.* **dreel**. [Known only from 17th c.; cf. Drill *sb.*[2] All the senses are found in Du. *drillen* to drill, bore; to turn round; to shake, brandish; to drill, form to arms; to run hither and thither; to go through the manual exercise, MDu. *drillen* to bore, turn in a circle, brandish; cf. MLG. *drillen* to roll, to turn, MHG. and mod. Ger. *drillen* to turn, to round off, to bore, to drill soldiers. MHG. *gedrollen* 'rounded', *drall*' (twisted) tight', point to an old strong verb, of ablaut series **prell-*, *prall-*, *prull-*. The English verb and sb. were prob. from Dutch; they are not connected etymologically with *thrill*, *thirl*, OE. *þyrelian*, though sense I is identical in sense with it.]

I. To pierce, bore, make a narrow hole.

1. *trans.* To pierce or bore a hole, passage, etc. in (anything); to perforate with or as with a drill or similar tool. (Said chiefly of personal agents.)

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clviii, The Stone dropt Sand; And the drill'd Alpes, became a Posterne which From Time lockt vp, noe foot had ever trode. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. xvi. 466 Twirling the hard piece between the palms of their hands, they drill the soft piece till it smoaks, and at last takes fire. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 26 Drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* iv, Being drilled was to be shot through the body. 1871 P. H. Waddell *Ps.* xl 6 My lugs ye hae dreel'd. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 213 Rabbit-holes drill the bank everywhere.

b. *intr.* To pierce *through*.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 196 None of those rayes of other atoms..come riding or drilling through both. *Ibid.* 62.

2. To make or bore (a hole, etc.) by drilling.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. 73 There must be a Hole drill'd. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 36 The holes.. appear to have been drilled into the rock by Jumpers. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 47 Drill a communication, and put in a nipple. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept. 446/1 On August 28, 1859, the first well, drilled in the United States with the object of obtaining petroleum, was successfully completed.

II. † **3.** *trans.* To turn round and round; to whirl, twirl; in quot. 1681 to churn. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 97 They skim off the Cream, and drill it in an earthen Vessel with a stick. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Drill*, to twirl, or whirl. *Devon.*

III. To train in military movements and exercise. [Found from 17th c. also in Du., Ger., Da. (Not in Kilian 1599; in Hexham 1678). Prob. from the sense 'turn round'.]

4. *trans.* To train or exercise in military evolutions and the use of arms. ('An old cant word.' J.)

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 37 Drilling your men..to ranke, file, march, skirmish, and retire. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 445 The Foe appear'd, drawn-up and drill'd. 1848 Macaulay *Fredk. Gt.* Ess. (1887) 695 The business of life, according to him, was to drill and be drilled. *Ibid.* 709 He drilled his people as he drilled his grenadiers.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* and *pass.*

1848 W. E. Forster in T. W. Reid *Life* I. vii. 26 May, Large numbers of men are armed and drilling nightly. *Mod.* The regiment drills regularly every day.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To train or instruct as with military rigour and exactness. Const. *into*, *in*, *to*, and *inf.* (Also *intr.* for *refl.*)

1622 Massinger *Virg. Mart.* II. ii, I hug thee..For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot. 1796 Southey *Botany Bay Eclog.* III, So I..was drill'd to repentance and reason. 1798 Edgeworth *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 323 Where boys are to be drilled in a given time into scholars. 1842 [see 4]. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 254 We had drilled with knapsack and sledge, till we were almost martinets in our evolutions on the ice. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 389 Bear-dogs..that had been drilled to relieve each other in the melée. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xii. 182 He had drilled her in all that she should do and say.

6. a. To order or regulate exactly. **b.** To impart by strict method (a subject of knowledge). **c.** (See quot. 1894.) **d.** *U.S. Railroads.* To shunt (carriages, engines, etc.).

1863 'Ouida' *Held in Bondage* 2 Drill Greek, and instil religious principles into them. 1877 Blackmore *Erema* lii, To be a great lady..and regulate and drill all the doings of nature. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v., To drill a person is to refuse him employment for a certain period, say, a fortnight, as a punishment.

Hence **Drilled**, **Dri·lling** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Dri·llingly** *adv.*, by way of drilling or boring.

1649 Drill'd [see 1]. 1830 [see Driller[2] 2 a]. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 490 The moths drillingly devoured the manuscript. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 103 The superiority of the drilled Roman legions.

Drill, *v.*[4] [f. Drill *sb.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To sow (seed) in drills, as opposed to broadcast; to raise (crops) in drills.

a 1740 [see Drill *sb.*[4] 2]. 1788 G. Washington *Let.* Writ. 1891 XI. 223 As all my corn will be thus drilled, so. I mean to put in drills also potatoes, carrots (as far as my seed will go), and turnips. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 148/2 The crops which are now most generally drilled are potatoes, turnips, beans, peas, beet-root, cole-seed, and carrots.

2. To sow or plant (ground) in drills.

1785 G. Washington *Writ.* (1891) XII. 225 A piece of ground..drilled with corn and potatoes between. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 11/1 He drilled two acres of land with this barley.

Hence **Drilled** *ppl. a.*; **Drilling** *vbl. sb.*

1766 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Wheat*, An Acre of drilled Wheat. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. People* 117 The drilling method likewise promises great advantages. 1806-7 A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 100, I do not know that a drilled acre is superior in produce, at first, to a broadcast acre. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 241 Drilling, now styled the 'New Husbandry,' is in reality the primitive practice. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 108 Like a drilled-in crop of which not a seed has failed.

Drillable (dri·läb'l), *a.* [f. Drill *v.*[3] + -able.] Capable of being drilled.

1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., The Romans..were the most drillable of peoples. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar. 264/1 The German has always been an admirably drillable animal.

† **Dri·ller**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. Drill *v.*[1] + -er[1].] ? One who entices or allures (*sc.* into evil).

1652 J. Tatham *Commend. Verses to Brome's Joviall Crew*, But Shakespeare the Plebean Driller, was Founder'd in 's Pericles, and must not pass.

Driller[2] (dri·lər). [f. Drill *v.*[3] + -er[1].]

1. One who drills holes in metal, stone, etc.

b. A machine or contrivance for this purpose.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 21 The dexterous hands of the filer and driller. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 480/1 A driller [*i. e.* tool]..will bore the holes.

2. a. One who drills others; a drill-master, a drill instructor. Also *transf.*

1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 251 The drillers..were made liable to transportation..the drilled, to fine, and imprisonment. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 277 The great authors of antiquity..degraded from teachers of thinking to drillers in grammar.

b. One who practises military drilling.

1848 W. E. Forster in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 248 The soldiers..were called out to help the specials to arrest some drillers. 1890 C. Martyn *W. Phillips* 260 A prominent driller in the 'awkward squad'.

Dri·ller[3]. [f. Drill *v.*[4] + -er[1].] One who sows seed by drilling.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 78 A practical Driller. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 149/2 The farmer finds horses and seed, and the driller finds the machine.

Drilling (dri·liŋ), *sb.* [corruption of Ger. *drillich*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch* threefold, ad. L. *trilicem* (*trilix*), f. L. *tri-* three + *licium* thrum, thread.] A coarse twilled linen or cotton fabric used for summer clothing, etc. Also *attrib.*

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 168 Gutting and spruce canvas drillinges. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xiv. 61 Making sail-cloth, sheetings, ravenducks and drillings. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* vi. 55 A blue drilling shirt.

Dri·lling, *vbl. sb.*[1]: see after Drill *v.*[2]

Drilling (dri·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Drill *v.*[3]]

1. Boring; perforation.

1698 Ballard in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 420 Bare drilling might be able to give a Polarity to a Drill. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Drilling*, making holes in rails for the purpose of putting in bolts to fasten them to sleepers.

2. Training in military evolutions. Also *transf.*

1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* III. i, There being no war, nor hope of any, The only drilling is to eat devoutly. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 17 Training and Drilling is a small part of Soldiery. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. 127 Its oath of fidelity..its nightly drillings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** in sense 1, as *drilling-engine*, *-machine*, *-tool*; **drilling-bow** = *drill-bow* (Drill *sb.*[2] 7 a); **drilling-jig**, **-lathe** (see quots.). **b.** in sense 2, as *drilling-day*, *-exercise*.

a. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 246 Used by watchmakers for the *drilling-bow. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* XIX. (ed. 3) 172 The dividing and the *drilling-engine are of this kind. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Drilling jig*, a portable drilling-machine which may be dogged to the work, or so handled as to be readily presented to it and worked by hand. *Ibid.*, **Drilling-lathe*, a drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. 1865 Greener *Pract. Treat. Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (ed. 2) 34 *Drilling machines which can bore nine feet per hour.

b. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* III. ii, I..gave him..In the artillery yard three drilling dates. 1870 Whitney *Germ. Gram.* Suppl. 3 Drilling exercises upon individual difficulties of German idiom.

Drilling, *ppl. a.*: see after Drill *v.*[2], [3].

Drily, *adv.*: see Dryly.

Dringe, obs. form of Dreng.

† **Dringle**, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A word of uncertain origin, varying dialectally with *drindle*, *drimble*: see also Drumble.] *intr.* 'To waste time in a lazy lingering manner' (Forby); to linger; to trickle sluggishly.

c 1680 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) II. 536 Condemn'd to endure the Fatigues of Life to the last dringling Sand.

Drink (drink), *v.*[1] Pa. t. **drank** (drank); pa. pple. **drunk** (drʌnk). Forms: Pres. stem. 1-4 **drinc-**, 2-**drink-** (3 **drinnk-** *Orm.*, **dringk-**, 3-4 **drinch-**, 3-5 **dring-** (**he dringp**), 3-6 **drynk-**, 4-6 **drinck-**); 3-7 **drinke**, 4- **drink**. Pa. t. *sing.* 1-3 **dranc**, 3- **drank**, 3 **dronc**, **dranck**, *Orm.* **drannk**, 3-5 **drong**, 4-5 **dronk(e**, 4-7 **dranke**, 6-7 **drunke**, 6-9 **drunk**; *pl.* 1 **drunoon**, 2-4 **drunken**, (3 **drunnkenn** *Orm*, **drongken**), 3-4 **dronke(n**, 3-5 **drunke**; also 3- *north.* and 5- *generally*, same as sing. Pa. pple. *a.* 1 **druncen**, 2- **drunken**, (3 *Orm.* **drunnkenn**, 3-6 **dronken**, 4 **dronckyn**; *Sc.* 5 **drukken**, 6 **drokin**, 7-9 **druken**, **drucken**). *β.* 3-7 **drunke**, (5 **drownk**, 5-6 **dronke**, **droonke**, **dronoke**), 6- **drunk**; also 7-9 **drank**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *drincan* = OS. *drinkan* (Du. *drinken*), OHG. *trinkan*, *trinchan*, mod.G. *trinken*, ON. *drekka* (Sw. *dricka*, Da. *drikke*), Goth. *drigkan*:—OTeut. **driŋkan*, not found outside Germanic. The pa. t. had originally vowel change, *drank*, pl. *drunken*, *drunk(e*, but from the 13th c. in northern dial., and 15th c. generally, these were levelled under the sing. form (Caxton *we*, *ye*, *thei dranke*). Either through the retention of the pl. form in some southern dial., or from the pa. pple., *drunk* began to reappear, for sing. as well as pl., in end of 16th c., and is occasional to 19th. On the other hand, from 17th to 19th c. *drank* was intruded from the pa. t. into the pa. pple., prob. to avoid the inebriate associations of *drunk*. The full form *drunken* of pa. pple. has been since 17th c. mostly used as adj., exc. as a poetic archaism. Sc. and n. dial. *drucken* represents the ON. pa. pple. *drukkinn*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To take (liquid) into the stomach; to swallow down, imbibe, quaff.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke I. 15 He ne drincð wín ne beor. *c* 1205 Lay. 5804 Ze scullen drinken eowre blod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6354 Suetter [water] neuer þai sipen drank. *Ibid.* 12679 He dranc [*Trin.* dronk] neuer cisar ne wine. 13.. *Ibid.* 17708 (Fairf.) They fille as they had dronckyn dwale. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 318 He no may.. Rest no take slepeinge, Mete ete no drinke dringe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (1495) 91 Yf bulles blode be dronken rawe. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. i. (1883) 83 In olde tyme women dranke no wyn. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 108 To tel you..what wyne was dronke in houses. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 116 Such a Cup of Wine as ye never dranke before. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. ii. 6 Wormwood..drunken with vineger is good. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii, I ne're drank sacke in my life. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 268 Common Water or Whey, drank in cool Air. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 It should be drunk with the finest Sugar. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II App. iii. 521 Three hundred and sixty-five hogsheads of beer were drank at it. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 30 They..drank the running waters. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Triumph of Time* 26, I trod the grapes, I have drunken the wine. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. 9 Which I have drunk with my parishioners.

b. spec. *To drink the waters*: i.e. at a spa medicinally.

c 1681 Viscountess Campden in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 My sister..was troubled with malincoly, so went to drinke Astrope watter. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5130/9 The Elector intends..to drink the Waters at Pirmond. 1845 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 699 Annandale..retired to Bath, and pretended to drink the waters.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in general; cf. also 3, 4.

c 1340 [see 6]. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 59 Drie sorrow drinkes our blood. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 102, I drinke

the air before me. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 211 While his keen falchion drinks the warriors' lives. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. ii, When the dim air Has drank this innocent flame. 1847 POLLOK *Course T.* v. 116 Give the heart to drink ..draughts of perfect sweet. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. (1862) 4, I drank in the land-wind .. with an enjoyment verging on intoxication.

2. With *off, out* (now dial.), *up*, expressing exhaustion of the liquid; so also *to drink dry*.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* XL. 23 Without eny laboure might he drynke out the whole floude. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 199 Drinke up all, Seeing there is but a litle left. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 94 This distilling liquor drinke thou off. 1593 — *Rich. II*, II. ii. 146 The taske he vndertakes Is numbring sands, and drinking Oceans drie. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 119 My Chocolatte, which I drunke off heartily. 1728 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 118 We drank on, and drank the punch out. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 581 He that sips often, at last drinks it up. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, 'A' Saunders's gin..was drucken out at the burial o' Steenie.'

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 986 (1035) Pete .. goodli drinkyþ vp al his distresse. 1644 CROMWELL *Let. Col. Walton* 5 July in Carlyle, Let this drink up your sorrow. 1847 POLLOK *Course T.* III. 314 Consumption..drank her marrow up.

3. *transf.* Of porous substances, plants, etc. To absorb (moisture); to suck. Often with *up* or *in*.

1530 PALSGR. 529/2, I drinke, as the yerthe dothe water, or as blottyng paper dothe ynke. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 7 a, If the Aqua vite is dronke in of the herbes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 82 Like barren ground, drinking up the raine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV. 46 Let the purple Vi'lets drink the Stream. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 190 Plaster of Paris .. would then drink up linseed oil plentifully. 1858 DRAYSON *Sport. S. Africa* 238 The soil that had drunk the blood of his warriors.

4. *fig.* esp., with *in*: To take into the mind, esp. by the eyes or ears, with the eager delight of one who satisfies physical thirst; to listen to, gaze upon, or contemplate with rapture.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 58 My eares haue yet not drunke a hundred words Of thy tongues vttering. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 386 They sung .. And with fix'd eyes drink in immortal rays. *a* 1723 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 18, I drank in his Words with Desire. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 96, I stopped for a while to drink in the beauty of the scene. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 11 Your level path that let me drink the morning deep and slow.

† **5.** To draw in or inhale (tobacco smoke, etc.); to smoke. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, The most divine tobacco that ever I drunk. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. i. 820 Their Lords and Priests consult of warres, after they have drunke the smoke of a certain herbe. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. wrky. Provid.* 97 He was drinking a pipe of Tobacco. 1781 PENNANT *Tour Wales* II. 28 The first who smoked, or, (as they called it) drank tobacco publickly in London. [1855 SPENCER *Turkey, Russia, &c* xix. 278 According to the idiom of their language, they [Tatars] do not smoke the fragrant herb, but drink it.]

6. To swallow down the contents of (a cup or vessel). Also with *off, up*, indicating completeness. *fig. To drink the cup*, or *chalice, of joy, sorrow, suffering*, etc.: see CUP *sb.* 9, CHALICE 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15681 (Cott.), I wat wel þat i sal it drinc þis calice [*Gött.* drinck; *Fairf.* drink. *c* 1340 *Trin.* drynke þis deþ] 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* XI. 26 How ofte euere ȝe schulen .drynke the cuppe, ȝe schulen schewe the deeth of the Lord. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 Put off his Turbant, and drunke the cup off. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 49 P 10 He had . drank many a flaggon. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. ii, I drank the cup of joy.

7. To swallow down (something solid) in a liquid. *To drink candle-ends*: see CANDLE-END 1 b.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 278 A little of it [earth] drunke in any Liquor. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 35 A wasp . may fall in [a pot] to be drank by one, whom he shall sting to death.

8. To consume or spend in drinking (money, etc.).

1492 in *Burgh Rec. Edin.* I. 62 (Jam. Supp.) He sall pay for ilk defalt vj [pennies ?] .. to be drukken be the dusane. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I. 305 If another gyue them ought of pyte, At the next alestake dronken shall it be. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 220 Spignola bestowed of them . forty thousand gilders to drinke. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks 1799 II. 8, I hope you'll tip me the tester to drink. *Mod.* He drinks his whole earnings.

9. *colloq.* To provide with drink.

1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 85 He could not feed us, only lodge and drink us.

II. Absolute and intransitive senses.

10. *absol.* To swallow down or imbibe water or other liquid, for nourishment or quenching of thirst. Const. † *in, from, out of* (the vessel).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 26 We æton & druncon beforan þe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Bitweone mete, hwo se drinken wule, sigge benedicite. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3551 He ete and dranc [*Trin.* dronke] and went his wai. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 130 And eton and drongon and made hem blythe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* viii. 31 The kynge of Fryse had nothre eten nor dronken. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 169, I am a Rogue if I drunke to day. 1600 *Narcissus* (1893) 248 They can but bringe horse to the water brinke, But horse may choose whether that horse will drinke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 67 The Wine bottles and flat cups we drunke in, were of pure Gold. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 93 Such little Glasses as we drink out of. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 466 Thou fountain at which drink the good and wise. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxvii. 214 Having sufficiently eaten and drunken.

b. *To drink deep*: to take a large draught, either once or habitually; see also 10 c, 11.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* XX. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 156 Men..þat .. drinkiþ dep and makiþ glade. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 145 Eremytes, That .. drynke drue and deepe. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 218 Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* v, 'Pledge me, my guests.' He drank deep, and went on.

c. Const. *of* (rarely † *upon*) the liquid or source of supply. *lit.* and *fig. To drink of the cup of sorrow*, etc.: see CUP *sb.* 9.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 21 Þa he dranc of ðam wine, ða wearþ he druncen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He dranc of deðes flode. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15241 (Trin.) Drinkeþ [*Cott.* drinckes] alle of þis he seide. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 4, I suppose he hath dronken of Elycons well. 1549 *Order of Communion*, Exhortation 3 To give us his said body and blood..to feed and drink upon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 584 Lethe..whereof who drinks, Forthwith his former state and being forgets. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* ii. 7 Drink as deep as you can of these divine springs. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iv. 75 Ye have eaten of my dish and drunken of my cup for a dozen years.

d. Proverb. *One must drink as one brews.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2848 (Gött.) Suilk as þai breu nou haue þai drunke [*Cott.* dronken]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 111 Bot we must drynk as we brew, And that is bot reson. *c* 1580 A. SCOTT *Poems* XX. 64 3it man thou stand content And drynk þat thou hes brewit. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 114 She drinketh of her owne brewing. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xiii. 10 Antichrist shall one day..drink as he brewed, be paid in his own coin. [See also BREW *v.* 1 d].

11. To take alcoholic or intoxicating liquor, either convivially, or to gratify appetite; to indulge therein to excess; to tipple; *spec.* to be a habitual drunkard. (The sense is often indicated contextually by adverbs or phrases such as *about, deep, hard, heavily, like a fish.*) Also *to drink it.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Drynkyn a-bowte..*epoto.* 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. (1883) 130 He dranke so moche that he was veray dronke. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIV 67 The Feind me ryse Gif I do ocht bot drynk and swyse. 1611 BARRY *Ram-Alley* IV. (Hazl. *Dodsley*), I have been drinking hard. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 242 They sit long and drink soundly. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 390 His son ..Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 492 I'll coach it, and dine it, and drink it till morn. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, We went to a barrack room, where we drank about. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* vii, A woman who drank like a fish and swore like a trooper. *Mod.* Poor woman! her husband drinks.

12. Hence *trans.* and *refl.*, with various complements, indicating the result of drinking, as **a.** refl. *to drink oneself drunk, sleepy, tame, to death, into incoherence, into spirit, out of a situation*, etc. † **b.** ellipt. intr. *to drink drunk* (obs.). **c.** trans. *to drink away one's reason, one's property, one's eyes out*; *to drink down* (i.e. quench or destroy by drinking). **d.** *To drink* (a person) *out of* or *into* some condition, etc; *to drink* (a person) *dead drunk, down, to bed, under the table*: said of the more seasoned toper, who sees his comrades succumb to the effect of their potations. † **e.** *To drink the sun up*: to carouse through the night until sunrise.

a. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 180 The Gentleman had drunke himselfe out of his fiue sentences [=senses] 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 805 The Country-people set little vessels of wine..whereunto the Vipers coming, easily drink themselves tame. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 95 By persuading him to drink himself drunk. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxvi, A genius who has drunk himself to death. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 384 He .. drank himself diurnally into incoherence. 1879 *Lond. Soc.* Christm. No. 71/2 He drank himself out of one situation after another. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I i, Till he had drunk himself sleepy.

b. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. (1883) 130 And not lyue to ete glotonsly & for to drynke dronke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. xiv. 1069 Kept my soldiours from drinking drunke. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 33 Are you addicted to drink drunke? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 403 They gourmandize, and drink drunk after their fashion.

c. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 204, I hope we shall drinke downe all vnkindnesse. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Yet you may drink your eyes out, sir. 1679 *Essex's Excell.* 8 They will .. no more suffer themselves to be .. drunk out of their reason. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 92 Drink their Estates away, and Senses too.

d. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 84 Why, he drinkes you with facillitie, your Dane dead drunke. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 21 Ere the ninth houre, I drunke him to his bed. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, He .. will drink Downe a Dutchman. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 437 These lads drink the Land out of quiet. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 242 One Earl, who had drank most of the rest down, and was not himself moved or alter'd. 1720 *Humourist* 161 Drinking a Man to Death. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* I. 68 We having nearly drunk the landlord out of both his English and French wine. *Mod.* To drink a person under the table.

e. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 His best companions that have a thousand times drank up the sun with him.

13. *To drink to* (a person): † **a.** To hand or present beverage for his use; to give drink to. *Obs.* The cup presented was first sipped by the one who offered it, and hence

b. To salute (any one) by drinking; to invite him to drink by drinking first; to drink in his honour, wishing him health or success. Hence, in wider use, to drink in honour of (anything desired), with good wishes for its furtherance. Also *ellipt.* with the person as obj.: to pledge, toast; and in *indirect pass.*

a. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1660 He..dede him eten and to him dranc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 289 Vorst ych wolle to þe drynke, and suþþe þou ssalt hym yse. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15263 And o mi drinc þar i sal Drinc to yow for yur mede. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxiv, Thenne they lough and made good chere and eyther dranke to other frely. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xv. 434 When by themselves, they drink about from one to another; but when any of us came among them, then they would always drink to one of us.

b. 1530 PALSGR. 529/1, I drinke to you, *je boys a vous.* 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 89, I drinke to th' generall joy o' th' whole Table. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 186 The lord mayor was pleased to drink to Mr. North. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 P 4 The gay drink to their success. 1787 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 56 We drank the man we were so much obliged to in a bumper. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XVI. (1859) 401 Speaking when he is spoken to, drinking when he is drunken to. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* IV. 149 Drink we, last, the public fool. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 444 All who passed were invited to drink to the health of the new sovereign.

c. *trans.* in same sense; cf. CAROUSE *sb.* 2.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 34 We all would sup together And drinke Carowses to the next dayes Fate. 1688 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 145 The Emperor .. drank a deep Carouse to the Queen's Health.

14. *trans. To drink* (a sentiment or toast) † to honour it and express a desire for its accomplishment or success by drinking.

13.. *Coer de L.* 6746 To warraunt that I have i-doo, Wesseyl I schal drynk yow too. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. (1874) 13 Drinke some braue health vpon the Dutch carouse. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 35 They drunk Damnation to Dr. Sacheverell. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (1818) 297 He was drinking her ladyship's health in a cup of .. ale. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV. 145 'The King', and other loyal toasts..'Our fleets', and 'a' our armed hosts'; Were drank aloud. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. 244 Drinking confusion to the Pretender.

15. *intr.* To have a specified flavour when drunk. [Fr. *se boire*, refl. for pass.]

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. kilde with Kindnesse* Epil., The wine..drunk too flat. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xi. 314 It drinks brisk and cool. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 70 The Burgundy drinks as flat as Port.

† **16.** *fig.* To experience, endure, suffer, pay the penalty; to 'taste the cup' of suffering, etc. (see 6, 10 c, and CUP *sb.* 9). *trans.* and *absol. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 7 Ilk dampned man sall drynk of the sorow of hell. 1530 PALSGR. 556/1, I forgyve you for this tyme, but and you faute agayne you shall drinke for bothe. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 20 Ye will drink without a cup. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 35 The dammage that side of the Country hath been made to drink thereby, is not easy to recount.

† **Drink**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Aphetic f. ADRINK, to drown.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3362 Hadde I than be dronken, And in the salt flod sonkyn. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 7 3if þou fell in-to a depe pytt & schuldyst be dronchyn. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 107 Thei were dronchin in the depe see. *Ibid.* 133 Too of the Kyngis sones..and many worthi folk..were dronch in o schip.

Drink (drink), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1–4 **drinc, dryncˇ**, 3– **drink**, (2–4 **drenc(k**, 4 **drenk**, 3 **drinck**, 3–6 **drynk**, 5 **dryng**). *β.* 3 **drinch**, *Orm.* **drinnoh**. *γ.* 1 **drincz**, 3–6 **drynke**, 3–7 **drinke**, (3 **dringe**). [ME. had two forms *drink* (*drinch*), and *drinke*, corresp. to OE. *drinc*, and *drinca*, f. *drincan* to DRINK; cf. Sw. *drick*, *dryck*, Da. *drik*. The normal mod. form of the sb. would be southern *drinch* (cf. *finch*, *drench*, *stench*, *bench*, etc.), northern *drink*; the latter has become the standard form, prob. under the influence of the verb.]

1. Liquid swallowed for assuaging thirst or taken into the system for nourishment. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 37 þyrstendne & we ðe drincˇ sealdon. *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 206 Þe godspel .. is soule drink. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Þei ȝeuen not drenk to pore þristi men. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 7 The thorste ȝif dryng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 They dranke none other drynke, but the water of the ryuer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 344 For drink the Grape She crushes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 319 The thirsty one, in that he thirsts, desires only drink.

b. esp. as correlative to solid nourishment (*meat, food*, etc.). *Meat and drink*: see MEAT.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 55 Lichoma forðon min soðlice is mett & blod min soðlice is drinca [*Rushw.* drync, *Ags. G.* drinc, *Hatton G.* drenc]. *c* 1205 LAY. 3558 Bugge him .. metes & drinches. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11426 Þam failed neuer o drinc ne fode. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 282 Item Richard Litster dyner and drynk id. ob. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 136 In the sacrament is drie and moyst nourishment, that is, bread and drinke. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. ii, What's one man's poison .. Is another's meat and drink. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. i. § 5 When the Drink is in too great a Proportion to the solid Food. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 516 The crews had better food and drink than they had ever had before.

c. *transf.* Liquid absorbed or drunk in.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 182 Til that her garments, heauy with her drinke, Pul'd the poore wretch..To muddy death. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 If they [plants] shrivel and fold up, give them Drink. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 112 The scooped rind [of the oak] that seems A huge throat calling to the clouds for drink.

2. A kind of liquor for drinking; a beverage.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xv, Næron ða..mistlice..drincas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3212 Hiss drinnch wass waterr. *Ibid.* 15397 Þuss birleþþ defell & hiss þeww A33 werrse & werrse drinnchess. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 490/219 And oþer drynkes þat weore dere In Coupes ful gret. 1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x, Wyth

their drinke, which they call Sorbet. 1692 Tryon *Wind. Dictates* 4 Delight not in Meats and Drinks that are too strong for Nature. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 154 The ancient Persians .. esteemed water the best drink. 1884 Gustafson *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 3 The fermented drinks of antiquity were but little adulterated.

3. *spec.* Intoxicating alcoholic beverage. Hence in various phrases: Indulgence to excess in intoxicating liquor; habits of intemperance, drunkenness. *In drink*: intoxicated, drunk.

1042 *O. E. Chron.*, Her ȝefor Harðacnut swa þæt he set his drinc stod. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2942 (Trin.) 3yue we our fadir [Lot] ynowȝe of drinke. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 211 (R) Hauynge then hys senses ouercome with drynke. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 458, I doe not speake to thee in Drinke. 1605 — *Macb.* III. vi. 13 The two delinquents .. That were the Slaues of drinke. 1639 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 79 Take heed that your Sea-men see not the least appearance of drink in your eyes. 1887 H. R. Tedder in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 330/2 With advancing years Caulfield took to drink. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* iv. 46 Not a drop of drink of any kind shall be put on board that boat. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 284 Heaving into the hall like a man in drink. *Mod.* Drink's doings.

b. specifically described, as *strong, ardent drink. Small drink*: see Beer *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1526-34 Tindale *Luke* i. 15 He..shall nether drinke wyne ner stronge drinke. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B ij a, Drynke onely pennye ale, or suche smalle drynke. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xv. 106 The great abuse of wines and strong drinks. *a* 1774 Ferguson *Election* Poems (1845) 40 Our Johnny's nae sma drink, you'll guess. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* ii. 27 Ardent drinks of various kinds.

4. The action or habit of drinking (to excess); a time or occasion of drinking. *rare* exc. in colloq. phr. *on the drink*. Cf. Drunk *sb.*[2] 1.

1865 *Reader* No. 148. 495/1 He has been out on the drink. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* ii, Her brute of a husband was always on the drink and gamble. 1894 R. S. Ferguson *Charters Carlisle* xxx; There was a great drink in Carlisle that night.

5. A draught or portion of liquid; *spec.* a glass of wine or other alcoholic liquor.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Swa hwylc swa sylþ anne drinc cealdes wæteres. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 289 As me hym [Edward the Martyr] dryuke toc. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 A well to þe whilk Moyses ledd þam and gafe þam a dryuk þeroff. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lix. 3 Thou hast geuen vs a drynke off wyne. 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 450/2 He..wanted a drink very much. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xiii, Will anybody give me a drink of milk? 1888 Lighthall *Yng. Seigneur* 154 He was rich, for had he not paid the drinks?

b. A medicinal potion or draught.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 261 Leches .. don men dyȝen þoruȝ heor drinke er destenye wolde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 þis is a perfiȝt drynke to woundes of þe heed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 247 A lectuary or drynk wherof ye shal be poysonned. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. i. 15 Wee will giue you sleepie Drinkes. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cccxxv. 601 The decoction therof in Wine, is an exceeding good Wound-drink. 1884 *Law Times* 310/2 One of the defendant's men came back with two drinks for the calf.

fig. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1106 Þou sall be drechid of a drinke, a draȝte of vnsele.

6. *U.S. humorous.* A river or body of water. *Big drink*: the Mississippi; also, the Atlantic.

1857 Holland *Bay Path* xii. 137 So you'd better scull your dug-out over the drink again. *a* 1860 *N. Y. Spirit of Times* (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Big*), Off I sot, went through Mississippi, crossed the big drink. 1873 *Roots* (1888) 47 If you don't sit steady, we shall be spilt into the drink. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/2 Many of the Transatlantics will doubtless take a journey across what they call 'the big drink' to hear her.

†**7.** Barley; cf. *drink-corn* in 9. *Obs. rare.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 45 Where barlie did growe, laie wheat to sowe. Yet better I thinke, sowe pease after drinke. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (1878) 75.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 3). **a.** simple attrib, as *drink-bill, -crave, -craving, -demon, -duty, -evil, -interest, -licence, -traffic*, etc.; used for the sale or consumption of alcoholic liquors, as *drink-house, -room, -shop, -stall*; **b.** objective, as *drink-conveyer, -giver, -maker, -seller*; *drink-inspiring, -prohibiting*, adjs. **c.** instrumental, as *drink-blinded, -closed, -washed* adjs.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 13 Sept., The *drink-bill of Tennessee is $2,000,000 more than the wheat-crop. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 2/1 Murderous attacks..at a moment of *drink-blinded fury. 1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* III. 162 Hardly to hope That Eye (*drinke-closed still) can ever ope. 1713 Countess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 57 Your self (reply'd the *Drink-conveigher) May be my Ruin. 1896 *Tablet* 1 Feb. 171 The *drink-demon in possession of a young wife. 1883 M. Davitt in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 178 The low *drinkhouse and the brothel. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 2/2 Grocers' *drink licences. 1888 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 2/1 We might reasonably have objected to the *drinkseller voting. 1883 Miss Howard *Guenn* 15 Through the glass door of a *drink-shop came an orange glow. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/3 His attitude towards the *drink traffic.

9. Special comb.: †**drink-corn**, the grain used in brewing, barley; **drink-drowned** *a.*, intoxicated; **drink-offering**, an offering of wine or other liquid poured out in honour of a deity, a libation; hence *drink-offerer*; **drink-penny** = Drink-money.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 The Open [Country] .. yields us the greater part of our *Drink-Corn. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* xxii. 28 When signeur Sacke and Suger *drinke-drown'd reeles. 1824 J. Symmons tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 9 In vain..the *drink-off'rers sacrifice. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxxv. 14 Jacob set vp a piler of stone ..and poured *drynkofferynges theron. 1583 Dee *Diary* (Camden) 45, I gave him a saffron noble in ernest for a *drinkpeny.

Drinkable (dri·ŋkăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [-able.]

A. *adj.* That may be drunk, suitable for drinking, potable.

1611 Cotgr. *Potable*, potable, drinkable. †1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 15 A Home-Excise upon things eatable and drinkable. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Restoring of Beer*, Rendering sour Beer drinkable. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 205 A marsh where there was..neither firm earth nor drinkable water.

b. *nonce-use.* That may be drunk to or toasted.

1886 Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 127 We drink the Queen ..and the Ladies, and everybody else that is drinkable.

B. *sb.* (usually *pl.*) That which may be drunk; something to drink; liquor.

1708 Hearne *Collect.* 24 Oct., Good eatables as well as Drinkables. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, I never have courage till I see the eatables and drinkables brought upon the table. 1822 Byron *Let. to Moore* 23 Nov., They are my favourite dish and drinkable.

Hence **Drinkabi·lity, Dri·nkableness; Dri·nkably** *adv.*

1635 Person *Varieties* I. 25 Waters..at least drinkably fresh. 1846 Worcester, *Drinkableness.* 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. xii. 510 Words..intended to mean Champagne of the first quality, but..really meaning of the first drinkability. 1894 T. Hardy *Life's little Ironies* 271 A gallon of hot brandy and beer..kept drinkably warm.

Drink-a-penny. Local (Irish) name of the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis.*

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 216.

Dri·nkdom. [f. Drink *sb.* + -dom.] The sphere of action of drink; the drink interest.

1884 R. V. French 19 *Cent. Drink in Eng.* 208 The subject of comparative drinkdom. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/3 The triumph of drinkdom over temperance.

Drinkel, -kle: see Drenkle.

Drinker (dri·ŋkəɹ). [f. Drink *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1. One who drinks.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 19 Etere & drincere wines. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxvi. (1495) 624 The rote of Carduus sod in water gyuyth appetyte to drynkers. 1500 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vi. 68/2 Whan one dranke to another the drynker sholde saye Wassayle. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 125 The drinkers commonly stand to be helped with water. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 324 As a rule sherry drinkers are soundly-minded persons.

b. *spec.* One who indulges to excess in intoxicating liquor; a tippler, a drunkard.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 On swiche drinkeres cumeð godes curs. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319/690 Proud and wemod, and drinkare. 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 77 Some sayed he was..a drincker, a pot-companion. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 100 That tankard-lifting Zeno.. was such a drinker, that hee would often lye as one dead.

c. Qualified by adjs. *great, hard, small*, etc., indicating the amount of liquor habitually taken.

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Þe mochele drinkeres. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* VI. ix. (Tollem. MS.) The Danes were grete drynkers by kynde. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* VI. 614 Some say that a great drinker shall neuer become drunke, if he weare a wreath of Iua moscata about his head. 1641 Baker *Chron.* an. 1580 (R.) The English ..were hitherto the least drinkers. 1725 Swift *Let. to Worrall* 27 Aug. Lett. 1766 II. 49 You have been all your life a great walker, and a little drinker. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 179 They are horrid Drinkers. *Mod.* His father was a hard drinker.

2. (In full **drinker-moth**). The popular name of a large European moth, *Lasiocampa* (*Odonestis*) *potatoria*, of the family *Bombycidæ*, so called from its long suctorial proboscis.

1682 M. Lister *Goedart. Albin.* pl. xvii, Drinker-Caterpillar. 1749 B. Wilkes *Brit. Moths* (1773) pl. 58. 1865 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. (1868) 288 The fur-clad Drinker Moth. 1871 E. F. Staveley *Brit. Insects* 270 The downy, large-winged Drinker.

Hence **Dri·nkeress**, a female drinker.

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 188.

Drinkery (dri·ŋkəɹi). [f. Drink *sb.* + -ery.] A place for the supply of (intoxicating) drink.

1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 360 Music-hall drinkeries. 1889 *Times* 27 Dec., The public-house was the chief drinkery.

†**Dri·nk-hail.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Early ME. *drinc hæil, drinc hail*, f. Drink *v.* in imperative + Hail *sb.* = ON. *heill*, 'good luck'. In *wassail*, early ME. *wæs hail, hail* may be the adj. = ON. *heill*: see Hail *sb.* and *a.* The form *hail*, indicates that these phrases are of Norse, not OE. origin.] The customary courteous reply to a pledge in drinking in early English times. The cup was offered with the salutation *wæs hail* 'health or good luck to you' (see Wassail), to which the reply was *drinc hail*, 'drink good health or good luck'.

c 1205 Lay. 14332 Þat freond sæiðe to freonde .. Leofue freond wæs hail. Þe oðer sæið drinc hail. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 118 With a coppe of gold, fol of wyn. A kne to þe kyng heo [Rowena] seyde, 'lord kyng wasseyl'..Drinkhayl, quoth this kyng agen, & bed hire drinke anon. 1350-70 *Eulog. Hist.* (1863) III. v. cxxv. 110 More Saxonico salutavit, et ait: Wassayl..Rex dedit responsum: Drinkhayle, et monachus læto vultu ciphum hausit. 14.. *How Good Wyf taujte Dou3tir* (Trin. MS.) in *Babees Bk.* 44 Syt nat vp long At euyn As A gase with the cuppe To sey wessayle, and drynke heylle. [1848 Lytton *Harold* XI. xii, Leofwine..rose to propose the drink-hail.]

Drinking (dri·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Drink *v.*[1]]

1. The action or habit denoted by the vb. Drink; *spec.* the use of intoxicating liquor, or indulgence therein to excess.

c 1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Sume men ladeð here lif on etinge and on drinkinge alse swin. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 58 Wythdrawe þe fro mekyl drynkynge. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 91 As for natural wine..the drinking therof is forbidden them. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 313 Finding their own provisions of eating and drinking. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn.) II. 86 Gaming, racing, drinking, and mistresses, bring them down.

2. An occasion of drinking; a convivial revel.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 7 At euery tauerne in the yere, A solempne dyrygge is songe there, With a grete drynkynge. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 118 A busshell and halffe of malte to be browne..to synde a drinkinge vpon Ascention Even. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 99 You contend in your drinkings..who should drink most.

3. *concr.* in dial. use; see quots.

1552 Huloet, Drinckinge geuen to workemen after dinner, *colostium.* 1808 *Craven Dial., Drinkings*, beer given to labourers before and after dinner.

4. *Comb.* **a.** with sense 'used for drinking', as *drinking bowl, -cup, -fountain, -horn, -liquor, -place, -pool, -pot, -trough, -vessel, -water*, etc.; **b.** 'used for the sale or consumption of drink', as *drinking-booth, -house, -inn, -room, -saloon.*

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 334 The neatness of their *drinking-booths. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxvii. X. 208 Two silver *drinking-bowls. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 121 A silver *drinking cup. 1552 Hulоet, *Drinkynge glasse, or potte, or cuppe, *ampulla.* 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 24 P 10 Her Name is written with a Diamond on a Drinking-glass. 1552 Hulоet, *Drinkynge house, *cænatiuncula.* 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 79 Thou shalt go to some drinking-house of greatest resort. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. vi. 19 A *drinking Inne in Cheapside. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ale*, A *drinking Liquor made by infusing ground Malt in boiling Water. *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 80 Jewelled *drinking-pots. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxiii, The stone-basin seemed to be destined for a *drinking-trough for cattle. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* iv. 20 All kynge Salomons *drynkynge vessels were of golde. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. v, The *drinking-water of the house was supplied from this well.

c. Special comb., as **drinking-bout**, a fit of hard drinking; **drinking-club**, an association for the purpose of drinking in company; †**drinking-money, -penny** = Drink-money; **drinking-song**, one written about drink or drinking.

1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 285 Not spent upon feasts and *drinking-bouts. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* (1874) 8 As if he were at a drinking-bout of the lads. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 19 Most free-thinkers are the proselytes of a *drinking-club. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 582 Goo to your purse & gyve vs som *drynkynge money. 1611 Florio, *Beueraggio*..also drinking money. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 180 The slightest kind of musicke .. are the *vinase* or *drincking songs.

Dri·nking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That drinks. **a.** Of persons: Addicted to drinking; *spec.* indulging freely in intoxicants. **b.** Of a material: That sucks up moisture; absorbent.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Of milc drinkende childre muðe. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 339 Wast paper, Which we call, the drinking paper, which beareth no inke. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 97 Drinking men, wholly unfitted for the responsibility imposed on them. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 12/1 Tobacco, known in the trade as drinking tobacco, will carry the water better.

Dri·nkless, *a.* [f. Drink *sb.* + -less.] Without drink or liquid to quench one's thirst; dry.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 621/319 Druiȝe drinkeles was his tonge. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 669 (718) He nought for-bet þat euery creature Be drynklees for alwey. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. xiii. 389/2 Moyses was with god .xl. dayes and .xl. nyghtes metelesse & drynkeles. 1646 F. Thorpe in *Hull Lett.* (1886) 143, I am now come back. meatless and drinkless. 1860 J. F. Campbell *Tales West Highlands* (1890) II. 426 He was grown sick: Sleepless, restless, meatless, drinkless.

Drink-money. A gratuity to be spent on drink; a douceur. Cf. G. *trinkgeld*, F. *pourboire.*

1692 A. Haig in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) xi. 332 A legg-dollar for parchment and drink-money. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcvii. 451 Brandy, or uncommon fees of drink-money, will induce them to travel fast. *a* 1863 Thackeray *D. Duval* iii, He bade the man follow him to the hotel. There should be a good drink-money for him.

Drink-silver, -siller. *Sc.* = prec.; a perquisite. Also *fig.*

1467 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 87 (Jam.) And at na drinksiluer be tane be the maister nor his doaris. 1489 *Treasurer's Bks.* 10 July in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 396 Given to the gunners to drink-silver, when they cartit Monss..18 shillings. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 297, I cannot get a house in this town wherein to leave drink-silver in my Master's name. 1808-25 Jamieson, *Drink-siller* is still the vulgar designation.

Drink-water. *rare.* [f. Drink *v.* + Water *sb.*] A drinker of water.

a 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 449 That *hydropotæ*, or drinke-waters were onely amongst the Rechabites.

Drip (drip), *v.* Forms: 1 **dryppan**, 5–6 **dryppe**, 6 **drippe**, 6– **drip**, (*Sc.* 6–9 **dreip**, 8–9 **dreep**). [OE. *dryppan*:—OTeut. **druppjan*, from *u*-grade of ablaut-series **dreup-, draup-, drup-*,

OE. *drēopan*: see DREEP *v.* Examples of *dryppen* are not known between the OE. period and the 15th c, and it is possible that the modern vb. is from Norse: cf in same sense Da. *dryppe*.

An OE. *dryppan* seems established by the imperative *drype* in the Leechd. (5 times on p. 40); the other OE. instances in Bosw-Toller appear to belong to *drēpan*, *drȳpan*, DRIPE. As to the relations of these, see the etymological note under DROP *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To let (a liquid) fall in drops; to let fall (drops; rarely other objects).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 40 Drype on þæt eare þone ele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Dryppyn, or droppyn, *stillo, gutto.* 1552 HULOET, Drippe, *fundere guttas.* 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV II. *Magnificence* 448 Nectar-deaws, which Heaven drips. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 186 I'le dresse the dinner, though I drip my sweat. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The lofty barn Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain. 1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* iv, The woodbine and eglatere Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear. *fig.* 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 29 They bee called golden Candlesticks, bycause that they . do dripne into mens hartes, the most pure, plaine, and naturall vnderstanding of faith.

2. *intr.* Of a person or object: To have moisture or liquid falling off in drops; to be so copiously wet or saturated *with* as to shed drops.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 519 Thy dok of dirt dreipis. 1607 W. S[MITH] *Puritan* IV. (R.) He drips and drops poor man. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 46 Half Spent, and dripping from every Pore in his Body. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, Her lang hair dreeping wi' the salt water. 1872 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* viii. (1894) 173 Pine branches..dripping with moisture.

transf. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* 396 Every arch drips with foliations hanging free like lacework.

† **b.** *absol. Falconry* = DROP *v.* 2 b. *Obs. rare.*

1696 PHILLIPS, *Dripping* [*ed.* 1706 dripping or dropping] in Faulconry, is when a Hawk muteth directly downward in several Drops.

3. *intr.* To fall in drops.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 166 (L.) The fat of the project dript insensibly away at a slow fire 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* I. xiii. (R.) Having roasted him enough,—let what was put into his belly, and what drips, be his sauce. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 The rain..came through the roof, and dripped from the ceiling.

transf. and *fig.* 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar., The surplus population of Southern Europe. drips slowly into French Africa. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 262 The moonlight was dripping down on him through the leaves of the trees.

† **4.** *intr.* To slope, slant, dip. *Obs.*

1613–39, 1740 [see DRIPPING *vbl. sb.*3] 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 26 Holding your Hammer in your Right-hand, hold the Edge..Dripping a-slope from the Right-hand outwards.

Drip (drip), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

† **1.** A falling drop. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Dryppe or drope (*P.* drepe), *gutta, stilla.* 1552 HULOET, Drippe or Droppe, *gutta.*

2. The act or fact of dripping or falling in drops. Also redupl. *drip-drip.* *In a drip*: in a dripping condition, saturated.

Right of drip (Law): an easement which entitles the owner of a house to let the water from his eaves drip on his neighbour's land.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii § 1 (1681) 114 No Tree thriving under its drip 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, On the ear Drops the light drip of the suspended oar. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* ii, Listen to the drip-drip of the rain upon the leads. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 378 He's in such a drip of perspiration.

fig. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The tedium of sitting under a drip drip of perfunctory discussion.

3. That which drips or falls in drops; *pl.* drippings.

1707–12 MORTIMER (J.), Water may be procured from the heavens by preserving the drips of the houses. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Solit. Wand.* I. 110 But for the drip of the trees. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi (1878) 227 The drip from the thatch of the mill. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* II. xii. 244 An awning..to keep the drips off.

4. *Arch.* **a.** A projecting 'member' of a cornice, etc., from which the rain-water drips and so is thrown off from the parts below. **b.** An overlapping piece of lead-work; cf. *drip-joint* in 8.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 129 A Corona or drip to the Capitel, whereof it is the Plinth and Superior. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II 35/2 The mutules supporting the Drip. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 407 Drips on Flats or Gutters..are formed by dressing the joints of the lead as described for rolls. 1850 INKERSLEY *Romanesque Archit.* 274 Whose principal arches..are covered with concentric drips.

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Drips* is also used in building, for a kind of steps, on flat roofs, to walk upon. This way of building is much used in Italy, where the roof is not made quite flat, but a little raised in the middle; with *Drips*, or steps, lying a little inclining to the horizon. 1730 36 BAILEY (folio).

5. (See quot.)

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Drip*, stalactites, or petrifactions.

6. *Manuf.* A receptacle for waste or overflow, as in refrigerators, etc.

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 43 Only by his drips and chamber caps can an acid maker know exactly what is going on in his chambers. *Ibid.* 55 The drips of the first chamber must be kept at about 135°.

7. *Mining.* See quot., and cf. DRIP *v.* 5.

1856 S. C. BREES *Terms Archit., etc., Drip* (in mining), the angle or inclination of a stratum to the horizon.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **drip-board**, a board to carry off the drip; **drip-cock**, the tap of a 'drip' to receive condensed moisture; **drip-cup**, a cup-shaped vessel to catch droppings of liquid; **drip-joint** (see quot.); **drip-moulding** = DRIPSTONE; **drip-pan**, a pan to catch drops of liquid; **drip-pipe** (see quot.); **drip-pump**, a plumbers' pump for removing water from gas-pipes, etc.; **drip-shot** (see quot.); **drip-stick**, in stone-sawing, a stick along which water is slowly led to the stone, to keep the kerf wet; = *dripping-board*; **drip-tray** = *drip-pan*. Also DRIPSTONE.

1890 R. KIPLING *Phant. Rickshaw* 44 Over the mouth a wooden *drip-board projected. 1865 GESNER *Coal, Petrol., etc.* (ed. 2) 85 The *drip-cock carries off the condensed steam. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Dict. Fire Ins.*, **Drip-cups*.., provided to catch falling oil from bearings, and other lubricated portions of machinery. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drip-joint* ..a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water conductor. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 73 Windows..with a *drip moulding 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drip-pipe*, a small copper pipe..from the waste-steam pipe inside, to carry off the condensed steam and other hot water which may be blown into the 'trap' at the top. 1758 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 497 Under almost all the arches there are great numbers of *drip-shot piles, or piles driven into the bed of the water-way, to prevent it from being washed away by the fall.

Dri·p-drop, *sb.* [reduplication of DRIP or DROP.] Continuous dripping with alternation of sound. So **Drip-drop** *v.*, *lit.* and *fig.*

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix, The drip-drop from the roof without. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 269 She patient..wiled the slow drip dropping hours away. 1888 W. E. HENLEY in *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 3/1 My very life goes dripping, Dropping, dripping, drip-drop-dropping, In the drip-drop of the cistern.

† **Dripe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ME. *drīpen*:—OE. *drȳpan*, early WS. **drīcpan*:—**draupjan*, causal from *au*-grade of ablaut series **dreup-, draup-, drup*: see DRIP *v.* and etymological Note to DROP *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To let drop, cause to fall in drops.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Orosius* IV. vii, Þe mon nime ænne eles dropan, and drype on an mycel fyr. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 118 Mine handa drypton myrran. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 277 Ek of the yonge out trie Oon heer, oon theer, and elliswhere hem dripe.

† **2.** To moisten, wet with drops. *Obs.*

(In quot. 1573 prob. by ellipsis of prep. *on.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 330 He bæd..ðæt Lazarus moste his tungan drypan. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXV. (1878) 78 Ye may, for driping his fellowes, that bough cut away.

Dri·pless, *a.* Without a drip; that does not drip.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 6/2 There are displays of taps, one a 'dripless'. *Mod. Advt.*, The Standard 'Dripless' Strainer. No drip to soil table-linen.

Dripper (dri·pəɹ). [f. DRIP *v.* + -ER 1.] He who or that which drips; a wet, rainy day.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 59 Of 261 days there are found 140 Drippers. *Ibid.* xiii. 70 Of 87 Full Moons there appear. Seventy Five Drippers.

Dri·pping, *vbl. sb.* [f. DRIP *v.* + -ING.]

1. The fall of liquid in drops; *concr.* the liquid so falling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Dryppynge, or droppynge, *stillacio. a* 1635 CORBET *On J. Dawson, Butler Ch. Ch.* (R.), O ye barrels! let your drippings fall In trickling streams. *a* 1816 BP. WATSON *Anecd.* I. 121 (R.) The scanty drippings of the most barren rocks in Switzerland.

2. *spec.* The melted fat that drips from roasting meat, which when cold is used like butter. Formerly often in *pl.*

1463 [implied in DRIPPING-PAN.] 1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Drepyng of rost meate, *la gresse du rost.* 1552 HULOET, Drippinges of rost. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 385 The dripping or grauie that commeth from a rams lights rosted. 1723 SWIFT *Poems* Wks. 1763 II. 141 For Candles she trucks her Dripping. 1826 SCOTT *Let. to Lockhart* 15 Jan., A good sirloin, which requires only to be basted with its own drippings. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* viii. 67 A piece of bread and dripping.

† **3.** A slope to carry off water. Cf. DRIP *sb.* 7.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 71 The Dripping of the Pavement. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dripping*..the inclination or angular slant of a pent house.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **dripping-board**, a board from which water drips; **dripping-cake**, a cake made with dripping; **dripping-vat** (see quot.). Also DRIPPING-PAN.

1865 I. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 16 The slab, on which, from a *'dripping-board', a continuous dropping of water washes particles of flint sand beneath the saw-plate. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, The excellence of that mysterious condiment, a *dripping-cake. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Dripping-vat*, a tank beneath a boiler..to catch the overflow or drip, as..in indigo-factories.

Dri·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. DRIP *v.* + ING 2.]

1. That drips; having liquid falling off in drops.

1783 COWPER *Rose* 10 A nosegay, so dripping and drowned. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. XXXVI, His back and dripping wings Half open'd to the wind. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* vi. 109 The other girls wrung out their dripping hair.

b. Of weather: Wet, continuously rainy.

1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 7 They had a dripping Harvest. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 99 In any dripping year, you will not fail of two hundred bushels to an acre. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 250 A dripping September day.

c. *Dripping eaves.* (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Dripping-eaves*, the lower edges of the roof of a building from which the rain drips to the ground. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 189 The towers sometimes have octagonal spires of wood with dripping eaves.

2. quasi-*adv.* in phr. *dripping wet.*

1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr., S.W. by W. & W.*, The master..came down dripping wet.

Dripping-pan (dri·piŋˌpæn). [f. DRIPPING *vbl. sb.*] A pan used to catch the 'dripping' from roasting meat.

1463 *Act* 3 *Edw. IV*, c. 4 Hamers, pinsons, firetonges, drepyngpannes. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 142 One drypppine panne of iron. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 95 Put them into a tin dripping-pan to bake or fry them. 1883 *Knowledge* 8 June 342/2 Inside the cylinder [of the roaster] is a cylinder to support the dripping-pan.

Dripple (dri·p'l), *v.* [A frequentative formation blending *drip* and *dribble.*]

1. *intr.* = DRIBBLE *v.* 3; but connoting a lighter and brisker motion.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 106 The brook mourns dripling o'er its pebbly bed. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic T.* 59 Dripping springs romantic play.

2. = DRIP *v.* 3.

1822 BYRON *Werner* III. ii. 26 You who stood still Howling and drippling on the bank. 1863 ROBSON *Bards Tyne* 245 Drippling like some River God, he slowly left the harbour.

† **Dri·pplekie.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* A very small drop, a driblet.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. iii. 135 If you squeeze the substance thereof, many little Dripplekies of blood do sweat out.

Drippy (dri·pi), *a.* [f. DRIP + -Y 1.] Characterized by dripping; wet, rainy.

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 50 The drippy and chilly climate of England. 1868 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 108 In town Muddy, sloppy, drippy.

Dripstone (dri·pstəun).

1. A moulding or cornice over a door, window, etc., to throw off the rain; a label. Also *attrib.*

1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 139 The dripstone is generally clearly marked and often small. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. vi. § 6 The dripstone is naturally the attribute of Northern buildings, and therefore especially of Gothic architecture. *Ibid.* § 9 A true dripstone moulding.

2. 'The name usually given to filters composed of porous stone' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Driry, obs. form of DREARY *a.*

Drisk. *U.S.* A drizzly mist.

1717 S. SEWALL *Diary* 27 Apr. (1882) III. 129 My Calash defended me well from the Cold Drisk. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 239 We mistook a little rocky islet seen through the 'drisk'..for the steamer.

Drisle, drissel, drit, obs. ff. DRIZZLE, DIRT.

Drite, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 1 **drītan**, 5–6 **drytt**, 5–7 **dryte**, (7 *pa. t.* **drait**, 8 **dret**, *pa. pple.* **drate**). [Com. Teut. str. vb. **drīt-an, drait, dritan-*, in ON. *drīta, dreit, dritinn*, MDu. *drīten*, Du. *drijten*, LG. *drīten.* The strong inflexion pa. t. *drate, drait, dret*, and pa. pple. *dritin*, also *dirtin*, are retained in Sc. Hence DIRT, ME. *dirt.*] *intr.* To void or drop excrement; to stool.

a 1000 *Ags. Gl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 218/11 *Degestio, i. egestio*, driting. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 364 Nim eac þæt græs þær hund ȝedriteþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22398 Sua sal he perís, al beseeten, Bath wit driten and soru beten. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109/1 To Dryte, *cacare, egerere.* 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 395, I sall ding the, quhill thow dryte and dong. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 754 And thou flyt, Ile dryt in thy gob. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 367 (Jam.) You have dirten in your nest. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 7 (Jam.) Ere the ducks had drate Upo' the hallan-stane.

Drith(e, obs. var. of DRYTH.

Drittin: see DRIGHTIN.

Drivable (drəi·văb'l), *a.* [f. DRIVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being driven; suitable for driving.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* i. (1863) 49 Straight, and drivable nails. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* liii, Within a driveable distance. 1892 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 359 When the snow began to be drivable. 1895 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 52/3 That..the majority of the Scotch moors [are] 'drivable'.

Drive (drəiv), *v.* Pa. t. **drove** (drōuv); *arch.* **drave** (drēiv). Pa. pple. **driven** (dri·v'n). [A Common Teut. vb., of first ablaut series: OE. *drīf-an, drāf*, pl. *drifon, drifen*, corresp. to OS. *drīban*, OFris. *drīva*, Du. *drijven*), OHG. *trīban* (Ger. *treiben*), ON. *drīfa* (Sw. *drifva*, Da. *drive*), Goth. *dreiban*; *draib, dribum*; *dribans.* Not represented outside Teutonic.

The OE. inflexion is regularly represented by the current forms. In the pa. t., however, the northern *drave* long held the field (as in the Bible versions) against the southern *drove*; the ablaut plural *drīven* became obs. in 15th c. A new pa. pple. *droven, drove*, after the pa. t., was also long used by some instead of *driven.*]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Present stem.* 1 **drīf-**, 2–5 **drif-**, **dryf-**, (4 **drijf-**, 4–5 **driff-**, 5 **dryff-**, **dreff-**), 3– **driv-**, (3–6 **dryv-**, 4–5 **dryw-**, 6 **driev-**).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. x. (xiii). (1890) 48 Us drifað ða ellreordan to sæ. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 116 Hine þer to scal driue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22642 (Edin.) Drif þaim doun. *c* 1300

Beket 197 So moche wo he gan dryve. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 91 He herd ane dryfe beste. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109/1 To Drywe (*A.* Dryffe). 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* 179 b, Dryue hym away. 1593 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 113 Whiche nacion the Turke..entended to drieue out of India.

2. *Pa. t.* **a.** *sing.* **a.** 1 **dráf**, 2–4 **draf**, 4–7 (9 *arch.*) **drave**, (3 **dræf**, 4 *north.* 5–6 *Sc.* **draif**, 5 **drafe**, *Sc.* **draiff**, **drayff**, **drawe**). These forms also *pl.* from 13th c. in north, from 15th c. generally: see below c β.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2804 Þa se wer..Draf of wicum..his agen bearn. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 76 A steorm..draf ham to londe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii[i]. 9 Wharfore awai drave þou me? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 92 A tempest..drafe him. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 417 Camillus draif infinite gudis fra Capena. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xxiv. 18 The Lord draue out from before vs all the people. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Usurpation* ii, But thou, their Cov'etous Neighbour, drav'est out all. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* i. 151 Nor ever thence my Kine or Horses drave. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* i. 29 Now from Latium's shores Troy's exiled army she drave.

β. 3–5 **drof**, 4– **drove**, (4–5 **drofe**, **droof(e**, **droff(e)**. These forms also *pl.* from 14th c.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules..ut af á man. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5092 Syx thousand..he droff hym before. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 190 She..drofe him forthe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 241 [Crist] droof out symonyentis. 1382 — *Gen.* xv. 11 Abram droue hem awey. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 78 Our meynee..drof hem ageyn. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 [He] droff oute of Lyncolnshyre Sere Thomas a Burghe. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 102 He..droue vs to seeke out This Head of safetie.

γ. 3 **dreof**, 4 **dref**, 4–5 **drife**.

c 1205 LAY. 29939 Aðelstan..dreof heom. Ut ouer Wezen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1590 In-to þe erthe his ax dref. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 407 A Romayne drife a darte him to.

δ. 5–7 **drived**.

1388 driueden [see 2 c]. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 328 To the Duke a dynt he dryvede. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., John* iv. 46 Outward necessities..drived many to seek to Christ.

b. *2 sing.* 1 **drife**.

c. *pl.* 1 **drifon** (**dreofon**), 2–3 **drife(n**, 3–5 **drive(n**, (4–5 **dryve(n**, **dreven**, **-yn**).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. v. (1890) 112 [H1] dreofon hine onwez. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lix. 9 [lx. 10] Þu..ðe us swa drife. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ix. 35 Hiz hyne drifon ut [*c* 1160 *Hatton* drifen]. *c* 1205 LAY. 1673 Heo..Driuen heom on ȝeinwærd. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/188 Huy driue þane wayn þare as þe Quene was. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5774 That they ne dreven alle adoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxiv. 3 They dryuen awei the asse [1388 driueden]. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 14 Þai drevyn þe Brytones houȝt and drevyn hem in to Walys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 78 We driven the remenaunt in at the gates.

β. *pl.* from 13th c. in north, from 15th c. generally, as sing.: see 2 a, α, β.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4572 (Cott.) Þai draf [so *Gött.*, *Fairf.* drave, *Trin.* droof] þir oþer seuen a-wai. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxix. 265 They..drofe oute al the prisoners. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 183 They..draue away al the bestes.

3. *Pa. pple.* **a.** 1 **drifen**, 3– **driven**, (4 **drivin**, **y-driven**, 4–6 **dryven**, **-in**, **-on**, **-un**, **-yn**, **dreven**, **-in**, **-yn**, 5 **drifun**, **dryfen**, *Sc.* **drywyn**, 5–6 **drewin**, **-yn**, 6 **drieven**).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 29 [He] ȝedrifen wæs from diowlæ on woesternum. *c* 1200 ORM. 8247 He wass drifenn ut. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21779 (Edin.) Nailis in his hend and fete That driuin ware. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6223 Y-driuen he was undir the toun. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 7 Þai ere..dryuen in til þe pitt of hell. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9454 (Fairf.) Drevyn fro his Erytage. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 187 Was dryvun þus in to helle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12322 Dryvon fro troy. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 99 All be drifun in to þe seruice of Crist. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliii[i]. 2 How thou hast dryuen out the Heithen with thy honde. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Drieuen into Germanie. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 28 By tempest ware drevyne to Porchemoth havyne. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 22 The preistis dryuin away and banissit. *Ibid.* 63 This wil..violentlie is drewin.

β. 3 **ydryve**, 3–6 **drive** (4–5 **dryve**, **idreve**, 5 **idrevfe**, **drif**, 6 **dryff**, **dreff**).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 97 Mid strengþe ydryue into Yrlonde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13856 Ner al slayn, and dryue bakward. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 502 This bargayn is ful dryue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 133 Nilus is i-dreue aze. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 1024 Or this dredfull day was drif to nyght. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 43 From dale to doune I am i-dreufe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Contents 2 How the..Troianis war drive on to Cartage ciete. [1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 59 Dryff in to Barbaria. *Ibid.* 60 We war Dreff bakward.]

γ. 5–8 **drove**, 6–7 **droven**.

14.. *Amis & Amil.* 2461 (Douce MS.) When thei had.. Droue oute both broun and blake. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 152 b/2 To haue droven out the Gothes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 480 They were drove formost. *Ibid.* 517 They are not to be droven but to be carryed in a Cart. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* viii. (1655) 24 We thought it would [have] blown and droven us out of our beds. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxvi. 13 The victor and the vanquished have alternately drove, and been driven. 1799 NELSON 18 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.*, The French yet may be drove out of the Kingdom of Naples.

δ. 5–7 **drived**.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl[xxxvi. 658 They were driued home agayne to their losse.

B. Signification.

I. To force (living beings) to move on or away.

1. *trans.* To force (men or animals) to move on before one, or flee away from one, by blows or intimidation; to urge on or impel with violence. Usually with an adv. or prepositional phrase defining the direction, etc., as *away*, *back*, *down*, *in*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *up*; *from*, *to*, *toward*, *through* a place, etc. In comb. with an adv. often answering in sense to a compound verb from I.: *drive back* = *repel*, *drive out* = *expel*, *drive in* or *on* = *impel*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 15 He ongann drifan [*c* 1160 *Hatton* drifen] of þam temple syllende and biegende. *c* 1205 LAY. 17613 Drif heom of ærde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3832 (Gött.) I se his dohutir rachell Driuand his bestes to þe well. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) I. ii. 3 Michael drofe me out of heuene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Dryve bestys, *mino*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109/2 To Drywe (*A.* Dryffe) away. 1530 PALSGR. 529/2 I drive a thyng afore me, *je chasse devant moy*. *Ibid.* 530/1 He drave me out a dore..as I had ben a dogge. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 38 We droue them to flyghte. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* To Rdr. 3 To be driven up and downe the world, as a vagabond, or as dryed leaves. 1726 SWIFT *It cannot rain but it pours* Wks. 1755 III. i. 134 A flock of sheep, that were driving to the shambles. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 333 It was impossible to drive him to bay. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 35 The Indian jackal..can fight in an ugly way when driven into a corner. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 254 The King..drove in the Russian sharpshooters.

b. Proverb.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 557/1 He must needes go, whom the dyuel dryueth. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lv. A a v b, Forth he must (they say) that the deuil doth driue. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 92 He is in haste whom the devil drives. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Coachman* 6 The Proverb, needs must go when th' Devil drives. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xxxiii, I am sorry for that little fellow..but needs must when the devil drives.

c. *transf.* To constrain or oblige to go or flee (by force of circumstances, or by an inward feeling or impulse).

c 1510 *Robin Hood* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 449 What need driveth the to green wood? 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess., Fidler* 425 Hope of imployment drives him up to London. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvii. 20 Stark hunger drove the wolfe out of the wood, as the proverb is. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* x, A Knave, or a Sot! who is drove by the Fear of an After-reckoning to the Church. 1867 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 30 Thirst for knowledge drove him to Jerusalem. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 235/2 The persecutions..drove about 5,000 refugees to England.

2. *fig.* (with abstract object).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Swilch manifeald pine.. driuen ut of ure þoght þe fule lustes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26865 His scrift þou agh noght to driue awai. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) 4 To dryue awey melancholye. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 28 [This] drave all my sorrowes into perpetual exile. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iv. (1673) 88 When he could not drive the thing he might at least banish the name. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 23/1 French bread having driven English from the tables of the great. 1890 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 427/1 India.. has practically been driving China out of the London Market.

b. To put, bring, cause to fall (*upon* a person). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19335 (Gött.) Queder ȝe will driue on vs þe blam. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xv 14 Lest he.. dryue some mysfortune vpon vs. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* II. iv, Drive not the fault on him.

3. To cause to flee before one's pursuit; to chase, hunt, pursue, follow; also *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Þe deuel.. henteð us alse hunte drieð deor to grune. 1340 *Ayenb.* 75 Þe on vlyȝþ, þe oþer hyne dryfþ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 66 He vist full weill that thai vald drif The kyngis trass till thai hym ta. 16.. *Chevy Chase* ii, To drive the deer with hound and horn, Earl Percy took his way. 1639 LD. DIGBY *Let. conc. Relig.* iv. (1651) 93 To drive up this belief to the Patriarkes. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xxiv, Drive the fleet deer the forest through.

b. To chase or frighten the game or wild beasts of an extensive area into nets, traps, or a small area where they can be killed or captured. (See DRIVE *sb.* 1 c.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Driving*, amongst sportsmen, a term applied to the taking of young pheasants, and some other birds, in nets of an open structure. *Driving of wild fowl*, is only practicable in the moulting time. and is to be done by means of a spaniel. 1841 J. FORBES *Eleven Y. in Ceylon* I. 125 To encircle the herd, and to await his signal to commence driving. *Ibid.* 139 We could distinctly see the progress of the people employed in driving..At last the elephants broke from the jungle. 1883 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1096 Battue shooting and grouse and partridge driving. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts* I. 162 Any form of shooting excepting driving is quite impossible under these conditions.

c. *absol.* To drive a tenant's cattle to the pound as a method of distraining for rent.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, &c.* 19 (T.) His landlord..hath sent His water-bailiff shus to drive for rent. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiv, My steward talks of driving for the rent. 1868 TRENCH *Realities Irish Life* vi. 82 The term 'driving' was applied to a summary process for recovering rent, which the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice.

4. With the place or area as verbal object: **a.** To drive off the animals, etc. from (a district); to scour, devastate, harry. **b.** *Forest Law.* To drive together all the cattle in (a forest) for purposes of identification, etc.; see DRIFT *sb.* 1 b. **c.** *Hunting.* To search (a wood, district, etc.) for game; also *absol.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1198 All þe pastours and þe playnes prestly to driue, And bring in all þe bestaill, barayn and othire. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13. § 4 All forrestis.. shalbe driven at the feast of Sainct Michaell. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* i. 745 We come not with design of wasteful Prey, To drive the Country, force the Swains away. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 72 They have..driven the country, and carried off at once whole cart-loads of our manufacture. 1790 R. BAGE *Hermsprong* xxiii, If I live, I will drive the country of him. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I. 88 One day we were driving a rocky hill for a tiger. *Ibid.* 417 We were driving for any kind of animals that the jungle might produce.

5. *spec.* To urge onward and direct the course of (an animal drawing a vehicle or plough, or the vehicle itself; also, by later extension, a railway engine or train, etc.).

[*c* 1000 *Christ* 677 Sum mæg ofer sealtne sæ sundwudu drifan.] *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 95 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 And þe cheorl beo in fryþ And his plouh beo i-dryue. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* vi. 3 The sones of Aminadab dryuen the newe wayn. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 437 A werk man come fast, Dryfande a mere. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 206 He is a meter man to drive the cart then to serve the court. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 438 Where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind their canie Waggons light. *c* 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 34 Sledges..are counted dangerous things and none can drive the horse that draws them about but the D. of Monmouth. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 623/2 The engine-driver drove his train at the rate of..forty miles an hour.

fig. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Jolling Minist.* Wks. 1812 II. 116 Who driveth, Jehu-like, the church and state. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D. Grieve* II. vii, Louie isn't an easy one to drive.

b. To carry or convey in a vehicle.

1660 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 120 To be droven in a wheelbarrow. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 218, I was driven by my two guides in an open sledge to Sallenches. *Mod.* You can have the luggage driven to the station.

c. *absol.* To guide a vehicle or the animal that draws it, to act as driver; also, to travel or be conveyed in a carriage under one's own direction or at one's disposal. Also *intr.* (for *pass.*), of the vehicle.

One *drives* in a vehicle of which the course is under one's control, as one's own or a friend's private carriage, or a hired carriage or cab; one *rides* in a vehicle the course of which one does not control, as a public stage coach, omnibus, or tram-car, or the cart of a friendly farmer who gives one a 'lift' on the way.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 82 Sometime she [Queen Mab] driueth ore a Souldiers necke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 136 So that a-top might drive together sixe Chariots. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 46, I hear a coach drive along the street. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 140 The man within the coach that sits..Is safer much..than he that drives. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 83 The lady..ordered her coachman to drive on. *c* 1838 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 14 If they do not like the price, they drive off. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii, They drove through a shady beech-wood. 1892 *Times* 19 Jan. 7/5 The Queen drove yesterday afternoon. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 293 A new bridge..was just finished as we drove up. *Mod.* You can ride by omnibus all the way; but, as time is an object, you had better take a cab and drive to London Bridge.

† **6.** *intr.* or *absol.* To ride hard on horseback.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2702 He cam driuende up-on a stede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 335 Thei saugh her meyne come full harde dryuinge. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. viii, They sawe a knyght come dryuend by them al in grene.

II. To impel (matter) by physical force.

7. *trans.* To cause (something) to move along by direct application of physical force; to propel, carry along (usually said of the wind, or a current of water).

a 1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 221 Eall ðæt to his strande gedryuen hys. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Storm..arereð ahures fele and drieð hem biforen him. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 119 Þe se þat schup so faste drof. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 76 A drift of wedir us droffe to Rome. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lv. 117 b, Their ships were driuen on shore, for all their Ankors. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 125 When the light Stubble, to the Flames resign'd, Is driv'n along, and crackles in the Wind. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 805 Our helpless bark at last ashore is driven. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 696 To prevent the blood from being driven back again into the ventricle. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* ix, Alice and I used to drive hoops.

b. To direct the course of (timber floating down a stream). (*U.S.* and *Canada.*)

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 55 It was easy to see that driving logs must be an exciting as well as arduous and dangerous business. 1873 *Gt. Indust. U. S.* 822 The difficult and dangerous service of driving the logs down the rivers to the abodes of civilization.

8. To cause to go with force; to throw, cast, send, impel in any direction; e.g. to throw *down* by force, force *asunder*, separate or dispel with force.

a 1000 *Beath. Metr.* xxix. 57 (FOX) Hwilum þæt drize drift þone wætan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26047 Samson..þis hus skakand don dos he drijfe. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 21143 (Trin.) Stones at him þei draue. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxii. (1495) 573 A nother kynde [of stone] forsakyth yren and dryueth it awaye fro hymself. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 283 Hayll! duke þat dryues dede vndir fete. 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 17 b, The Northeast winde doth not so drive in sunder the clouds. 1898 A. W. DRAYSON *Sporting S. Africa* 191 He generally drove a bullet pretty straight. *Mod. Sc. dial.* Boys driving stones at a bird in a tree.

b. *Cricket.* To strike (a ball) with the bat held upright, so as to send it back (more or less) in

the direction of the bowler. (Often with the bowler as object.) c. *Base-ball* and *Lawn-Tennis*. To throw or hit (a ball) very swiftly.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. (1880) 358 Arthur gets the ball again, and actually drives it forward for two. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/1 Whiting drove Studd to the off for four. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Shaw, letting out at that bowler's next delivery, drove it to the boundary for a quartette. 1894 *Daily News* 12 June 3/4 Moorhouse, in attempting to drive Richardson was bowled.

d. To separate (feathers or down) artificially by a current of air which drives away the lightest and collects them by themselves.

1604 [see DRIVEN 2]. 1696 [see DRIVING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Drive*, .. 18 To purify by motion: so we say to drive feathers. 1817 [see DRIVEN 2].

9. To force, impel, or expel, by a blow or thrust; *spec.* to force by blows (a stake, a nail, etc.) into the ground or into anything solid, so as to fix it in its place. Also *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 [Hy] driuen þuruh his four limes irene neiles *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7809 Thoru his licam mi suerd i draif. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 12 Als the stakes are dryfen. 1530 PALSGR. 530/1, I drive out the heed or bottome of any vessell, *je effonce*. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 191 One nayle is driven out by an other. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 93 The ground is not firm to build on, but doth require stakes to be droven. 1698 FRYER *E. India & P.* 58 Coopers .driving home their Hoops. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 44 [He] drove his heels into the horse's sides. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & Ways* I. 147 The elephant.. drove his long tusks between the tiger's shoulders.

fig. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 215 That I may..driue home the naile of this exhortation euen to the head. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 459/2 The enormity of a particular case only drives home upon the public mind the evils of perjury.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* (of a nail, ball, etc.).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 123 These Hook-Pins .. drive into the Pin-holes through the Mortesses and Tennants. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 97 At twenty-six yards distance it [the ball] would drive through an oak board half an inch thick. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 The trenail would drive no further.

c. *transf.* (*trans.*) To drive nails into, so as to fasten; to drive the hoops upon (a cask).

1692 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 26 Their sheathing when laid on, and droven with Nails. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 18 The Casks not having been drove and filled up.

10. To cause (a cavity, tunnel, etc.) to penetrate any solid formation; *spec.* in *Mining*, to excavate horizontally (also *absol.*): distinguished from SINK.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4538 On þe heued a gerd, As harde as he may dryue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9430 Palomydon..droffe vnto Deffibus with a dynt felle. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 5 He let driue at him with great violence. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 217 Foure Rogues in Buckrom let driue at me. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 145 [He] let drive at us with a vast folio. 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 14 Driving at him with her stool. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 7/1 It is not the proper thing to drive a man with the elbow.

12. *trans.* To spread or beat out thin. (Now only as a techn. term in *Painting*: see quot. 1859.)

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 47 As thyn as ye may dryf them. 1530 PALSGR. 529/2, I drive a thyng abrode, I spred it, or make it larger, *jestargis* .. Drive this playster abrode, *estargisses cest emplastre*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 553 A master and his prentise wrought in a strife and contention, whether of them could driue his earth thinnest. 1849 J. S. TEMPLETON *Guide Oil Paint.* i. (ed. 3) 44 By .scumbling is meant the driving opaque tints very thinly over parts that have already been painted. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 230 When colour is spread thinly and rapidly, it is occasionally said to be 'driven'.

b. *Printing. To drive out, over*; see quots. Also *intr.* for *pass.*: see quot. 1823.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, When an omission is to be made .. If it be but little, the compositor takes it out, and drives out the remaining matter. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., A compositor is said to drive out when he sets wide; the matter in the chace is said to drive out when, by the addition of fresh matter, it is obliged to be moved forwards into the next page. *Mod.* This word should not have been driven over.

†**13.** *To drive a buck of clothes*: see BUCK *sb.*[3] 3.

1588 L. M. tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 10 Then drive them as you doe a bucke of clothes, and when they are well driven, then shall you take them foorth of the bucking tubbe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 181/2 A woman was driving a buck of clothes. 1648-1753 [see BUCK *sb.*[3] 3].

†**14.** To dress (cloth). *Obs.*

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 169 A greasie cloak..of some gross die, w[h] some French weaver drove but ill.

15. To set in motion, set going, supply motive power for (a mill, machinery, etc.).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 21 A water-streame, whose swelling sourse Shall drive a Mill. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 428 As good water goeth by the Mill as driveth it. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 33 The stream that drave the machinery. 1855 LARDNER *Mus. Sc. & Art* v. 37 The machinery which the axle of the fly-wheel drives. 1891 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/1 A dynamo driven by belting from the engine.

b. *To drive a quill, a pen*: to write.

1793 *Regal Rambler* 32 Flourish thy fork, and drive thy quill. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 131, I am compelled to write them as fast as I can drive my pen. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* vii, One of half a dozen who drove the quill for very slender wage.

III. To impel forcibly to action, or into some state; to constrain, compel.

16. To incite or impel powerfully or irresistibly; to force, compel (*to* or *into* some action, *to do* something; also, *from* a course of action, etc.).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 He (þe deuel] me drof þerto. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26262 For þou hir has to sin driuen. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvii. 253 Thou3 3e be therto dryue bi peynes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 142 [He] was driuen to laugh at his owne errour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 184 A prowling Wolfe, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. 1752 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 71 This driues him to contract unprofitable friendships. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii. 363 The pride of the girl had driven her to this decision.

17. To impel, force, or bring forcibly into some state or condition. † *To drive to scorn, to hething*: to put to scorn, make an object of scorn (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26455 His lauerd he driues to scorn. *Ibid.* 26810 þai crist till hething driue. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 153 'Me think', quod he, 'thow drywys me to scorn'. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 37 b, Howbeit the prolongyng of tyme drave Perkyn into a suspicion. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 388 Discouraged, and driven into dumpes of doubtfulnesse. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 356 She drives the Parson out of Patience with her modestie. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 198 An extremity to which the prince is seldom driven. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conse.* II. xxii, It's enough to drive one out of his senses.

b. With adj. complement: *To drive mad, distracted, crazy*, i.e. into the state of madness, etc.

1813 SHELLEY *Queen Mab* v. 113 Or religion Drives his wife raving mad. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 40. 388 Questions which drove the subtlest of their doctors almost distracted. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, A strange hand about me would drive me absolutely frantic.

18. To urge on, incite to action; to force to work; to overwork, overtask.

1645 WARD *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 6 A field which is driven, and the heart of it worn out, whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing. 1838 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 79 In order that he might drive the committee a little, if it should be necessary. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 6/3 A very important matter in the training of a horse is not to drive him. I mean by that, not to overwork him, not to push him.

IV. 19. *trans.* To carry on vigorously, 'push', prosecute, conduct, practise, exercise (a custom, trade, etc.); to carry through or out, to effect; to bring to a settlement, conclude (a bargain).

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lvii. (Schröer) 125 þa ðe þone ceape drifað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Talewise men, þe speches driuen, and maken wrong to rihte, and riht to wronge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1681 Long wune is her driuen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 471 The King wolde, that in his court the ple solde be driue. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 1 Thorgh out Chestreschire werre gan thei dryue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 502 This bargayn is ful dryue [*v. rr.* dreue, drewyn]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5600 What dede haue we don, or dryuen to an end? 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* Pref. (1640) A iv, Arithmetic, by which .. all reckonings and accounts [were] driven. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 Let two men..pursue the same business, drive the same design. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 37 A Bargain can never be driven, where a Buyer can on no terms be procured. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 204 The wife..will still be driving some separate end or project. *c* 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Sp. Jrnl.* in *Corr.* (1861) II. 36 The Portuguese princess spoke French sufficient to drive a conversation. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vi. 81 He stuck to his business and drove a thriving trade. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 78 But the senate .. managed to drive a hard bargain with the Syracusan king.

b. with *on, through*.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxii. 375 The mariage..was driuen through and agreed. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 30 Some men driving on their private ends. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 490 Trading was driven on, either by the bartery or change of wares..or else by money. 1712 SWIFT *Conduct of Allies* Wks. 1778 II. 368 We drove on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.

V. To go through, endure, pass, prolong.

†**20.** *trans.* To go through (something painful or unpleasant); to endure, suffer, undergo. (App. confused to some extent with DREE.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7829 (Gött.) A fouler dede [= death] þan ani may driue. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xxii, Whil thou wilt here thi penaunce dryve. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 120 Bettyr .. Than soche payne for to dryve. *c* 1490 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 516 Parfore sorow grete sho draue.

†**21.** To pass, spend (time); to cause (the time) to pass: often with *away, forth, over*. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1176 [He]..drof þat day wyth ioy Thus to þe derk nyst. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. i. 225 As dikers and deluers þat..dryueþ forþ hure daies with '*deux sanz dame emme*!' *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 88 Anoon he wold aryse & stonde, & so dryue forth al þe meste parte of the nyght. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. viii, To dryue aweye the tyme. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 17 Quha .. dois his dayis in dolour dryfe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 976 To drive out the time, untill his soldiers..were all gathered together. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 583 To drive the tedious Hours away.

†**b.** *intr.* Of time: To pass away, elapse. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6699 þe 3eris of criste war our dryue Sex hundreth' thritty and fyue. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1182 The nycht was myrk, our drayff the dyrkfull chance. 1569 MORAY *Let. to Cecil* 22 Feb. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 317 Let not time drive, but with speed let us understand her majesty's mind. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 155 Two times may as well drive on by each others side..as two everlastingnesses.

22. *trans.* To protract, prolong (time or occupation): also with *off, out, on*. Hence, to put off, defer. Also *absol.*

c 1300 *Beket* 45 He drof hire evere biheste. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxix, Dryve of no lenger, but tell me your mynde. 1530 PALSGR. 529/2 I drive of a thynge, I dyffar it, *je differre*. 1537 *Durham Depos.* 30 June (Surtees) 53 Dryue yt no longer. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 140 If you drive it long, they will make it their advantage to break with you. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* Pref. 4, I have purposely affected Brevity, otherwise I could have drove out to a bulky Volume. 1741 ir. *De Monky's Fort. Country Maid* I. 209, I drove on the Time, if I may be allow'd the Expression, in Hopes [etc.]. 1808 *Craven Dial., Drive*, to procrastinate, 'thou begins to drive it'. *Mod. colloq.* You had better not drive it to the last minute.

VI. To infer, conclude, deduce, derive.

†**23.** To obtain as a conclusion from premisses, or as a result from some logical process; to conclude, infer, deduce (also *drive out*). *Obs.* (Perh. sometimes associated with *derive*: cf. next, and DERIVE 7.)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 36 The fyrst yer of the secund Urban..as cronycles dryve. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 8 An Argument if he be ful and foormal, which is clepid a sillogisme is mad of twey proposicioun3 dryuyng out of hem & bi strength of hem the thridde proposicioun. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 443. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 9 For Enos in oure language soundith 'A resonable man'; for he drove out, be reson, that God was his makere. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. xii, Thou haste dryuen that conclusyon upon so many reasonable pryncyples. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 By such confronting of them together, [he] driues out thettrue ods that is betwixt them, and makes it better appeare. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Which upon search have been found to have been done there, as near as could be driven.

†**24.** *trans.* By confusion with *derive*: **a.** To derive, obtain from a source (= DERIVE 6); b. To convey (a stream) along, or divert it into, some channel (= DERIVE 1, 2). *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16 Oncoutht exquisite termis, dreuyn, or rather..reuyn fra lating. 1569 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 329 It ys. ordered y[t] the ffysshers do not drawe, dryve, nor turne any of the common waters of this Towne. 1572 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xiv. (1633) 44 S. Madoc .. with his owne hands, driued a running spring to his Monastery. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 75 Cimmerien night Drevin from a kynd of people in the East, called Cimmerij.

VII. *intr.* To drive oneself, or be driven; to move with vehemence or energy.

25. To move along or advance quickly; to run or come with violence; to dash, rush, hasten.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 400 Ða ic hreowsende wæs, ða ic mid ðy heafde and mid honda com on ðone stan dryfan. *c* 1205 LAY. 9367 Aruiragus him to dræf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 25 Alfrid it herd, þidere gan he dryue. *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 46 Aboute the wheel with oother most thou dryve. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 712 Doune he drafe to þe depest of þe dike bothom. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 102 Wyth swyft cours he Furth steris his steid, and dravf in the melle. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 469 They..ran away as fast as they could drive. 1798 W. CLUBBE *Omnium* 126 In swarms again they seek the Hive As fast as ever they can drive. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 138 A single British battalion .. repeatedly drove at immense columns of the enemy. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 434 So he drives in between them, and plays upon the judge with his own guns.

b. *fig.* To work hard, 'go *at*' strenuously. *colloq.*

1835 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 82 My cottage is not yet finished, but I shall drive at it as soon as the opening of spring will permit. 1842 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 296 I have been driving away at the 'Flora', of late, very hard.

26. To move along, impelled by wind, current, or other natural agency; to float along, drift.

c 1205 LAY. 28073 Ich iseh þæ vðen i þere sæ driuen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 183 She dryueth Under a castell with the floode. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 27 Ithand wedderis of the eist draif on sa fast. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 17 Forth he droof in the streem wel a ij or iij myle. 1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 15 And when the ship was caught..we let her goo and drave with the wether [1611 We let her drive]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 63 The needle ..endeavours to conforme unto the Meridian, but being distracted driveth that way where the greater & most powerfuller part of the earth is placed. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 528 Oft as he..mark'd the clouds that drove before the wind. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 157 By the force of the current, all three drove a great way to leeward. 1852 LONGF. *Warden Cinque Ports* 1 A mist was driving down the British Channel.

b. To fish with a drift-net.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/3 This last night a small Fisher Boat, with two Men, was driving in this Bay for Herrings. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 697/1 Drift-net fishing, or 'driving', as it is technically called.

†**c.** *Metallurgy.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1678 in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1050 If the Lead be gone before all the Copper, 'twill rise in small red fiery bubbles; then they say, the Metal Drives, and must add more Lead.

27. *fig.* **a.** To proceed in a course; to tend.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 25 To dede may we dryfe or lif for the. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 492 Ay me, with rage and furies loe I drive. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 174 Christ in his preaching doth every where drive upon Parables. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iv. 279 They were driving into blank universalism.

b. with *at* (formerly also † *to*): To proceed towards with definite intention, aim at, have for one's drift or aim; to mean, intend, purpose.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 136/2 To this end and purpose doth the office of Magistrates driue. 1664 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Rdr. 8 He drived directly at the church of England. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iii, Their intent drives to the end of stirring up the people. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 182 He. is driving at the Popedom. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 167 The Presbyterians saw what was driven at. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 298 What can he be driving at now! 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 387 Mankind at large..will not listen to a word about these propositions, unless it first learns what their author was driving at. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 27, I ask you..what you are driving at.

Drive (drəiv), *sb.* [f. DRIVE *v.*]

1. The action or an act of driving, impelling, urging onward, etc.: see the verb. *Full drive*: at full speed; with utmost force or impetus.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 254, 2 of our men..rode after the Spaniards full drive. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* iv. i, He's coming hither full drive. 1860 *Harper's Mag.* XX. 441 The stream must be cleared of obstructions for the drive [of timber] in the Spring. 1883 F. SKERROM *Eng. Village Comm.* 2 The length of the drive of the plough.

b. An act of driving in a vehicle; a journey or excursion in a carriage driven by oneself or under one's direction.

1785 BOSWELL *Tour to Hebrides* 18 Aug., We had a dreary drive, in a dusky night, to St. Andrew's. 1823 GR. KENNEDY *Anna Ross* (ed. 6) 163 You shall have as many drives as you please in my curricle. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 178 After this pleasant drive of some four-and-twenty miles. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. vi. 73 Within two hours' drive of Oxford.

c. An urging or impelling forward of animals, so as to drive them into a net, snare, enclosure, or place where they can be killed or captured.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. v. 373 Those taken in the second drive. 1880 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/3 There will be a deer drive in the forest of Invermark, and also a grouse drive. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I. 170 After the tiger has killed a buffalo, there is much art required in the conduct of the drive.

d. A forcible blow or stroke, *esp.* in various games, as golf, base-ball, lawn-tennis, etc.: in cricket, *spec.* one which sends the ball back nearly straight in the direction of the bowler.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. (1880) 356 Jack Raggles ..having run one for a forward drive of Johnson's, is about to receive his first ball. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 493 He has two long drives and a short stroke, while I have three moderate 'drives', and get quite as far. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil* I. i. § 299 In..forces of brief duration, as in a 'drive' in cricket or golf. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 104 Rapid run-getter on a fast wicket with a strong off drive. 1894 BLACK *Highland Cousins* I. 36 He made a drive that should have sent the ball over to Lismore.

e. The action of driving or state of being driven, in *fig.* senses; *esp.* the state of being hurried or overtasked, extreme pressure of work.

1854 W. ARTHUR *Let.* in Arnot *Life of J. Hamilton* (1870) 430 The constant drive of work has..driven a postponable duty out of the way. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 2/1 The success of a manufactory will depend upon the drive and harshness of the supervision.

f. Onward course, drift, tendency.

1895 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 152 We..believe that the tendency and drive of things is forward to a reasoned faith.

2. A carriage road; *esp.* the private road leading to a house.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 285 Four acres—for walks ..drives, produce, lawns, and plantations! 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 238 [She] regularly sports her carriage in the drive. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xiii. 65 [She] walked round the carriage drive that inclosed the lawn. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 14 The window ..overlooked the long white drive.

b. A course or tract over which game is driven.

3. A mass or quantity of timber 'driven' down a stream (*N. Amer.*): see DRIVE *v.* 7 b.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr., [He] bid in the following drives at the prices mentioned. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 21 Apr. 1/8 A drive of 2,000,000 feet of hard and white pine logs will soon be put into the Merrimack at Boscawen.

4. *Mining.* A passage 'driven' or excavated horizontally; a gallery, tunnel, level; = DRIFT *sb.* 15.

1864 E. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* III. 58 We take this pipeclay out in tunnels called drives. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* iii 24 The roof of the gallery, or 'drive', as it is invariably called in Australian mining parlance.

5. *Type-founding.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Drive*, a matrix formed by a steel punch, die, or drift. 1888 in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 699/2 When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *drive* or *strike*.

Drive-, the verb-stem used in *Comb.*: **drive-boat** (*U.S.*), a light rowing-boat used in the menhaden fishery in driving the fish into the net; **drive-bolt** = *drift-bolt* (see DRIFT *sb.* 19 c); **drive-pipe**, a pipe conveying water for driving machinery; **drive-screw**, a kind of screw driven by a hammer; **drive-shaft**, a shaft for communicating motion so as to drive machinery; **drive-wheel** = DRIVING-WHEEL. See also DRIVEWAY.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Drivebolt*, in Navigation is a long piece used for the driving out of Tree-Nail, or the like. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Bolt*, *Drive-bolts*, used to drive out others. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 329 A drive-pipe is forced down through the earth to the rock. 1889 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 2/8 Samples of new 'drive' screws (which can be forced into wood by the blows of a hammer) were also shown. 1895 *Specif. Patent* No. 7271. 1 The drive shaft for operating the sustaining screws.

Drivee (drəiv'), *nonce-wd.* One who is driven or conveyed in a carriage; one taken for a drive.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 3 The cab owner is, to the majority of drivees only a dim figure in the distance. 1890 R. KIPLING in *Wit & Wisdom* 6 Dec. 63/2 Neither driver nor drivee has a thought beyond the enjoyment of a good time.

† **Driˈvel**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **drivel**, 5–6 **dryvyl(le, -ell, drevyll, -ill, -ell, drewell, -ill**, 6 **drivell.** [Early ME.: app. of Low German origin; = MDu. *drevel* scullion, turnspit, lit. 'driver, tool for driving' (OHG. *tribil*, MHG *tribel*, mod.G. *trebel* driver), f. MDu. *drīven*, OHG. *trīben* to DRIVE.]

1. A drudge, a servant doing menial work; a 'kitchen-knave'.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 The drieules unduhti swa duden. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 And mare beon idrecchet þen eni driuel i þe hus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Dryvylle, serwawnte, *ducticius, ducticia*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 26 A dyshwasher, a dryvyll. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* xi. 11 To vse his wife as a vile dreuell, because she is commaunded to obeye. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 1305 A Drudge, or driuell..*mediastinus*.

2. Hence, opprobriously: a. One deficient in intelligence, an imbecile. [Prob. associated with or influenced by DRIVEL *v.* 5; cf. *driveller*.]

1478 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 812. III. 220 So the drevyll lost hys thank of us. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 173 Blame it blynde dryull. *c* 1555 *Schole ho. Women* 795 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 136 Called him drivel and witles man. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i 1141 When I loved I was a drivell.

b. A dirty or foul person, a 'pig'.

1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drivell, *sordillon*. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (R.) If thou didst know what a life I lead with that drivel. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 3 That foule aged dreuill ..an incarnate deuill.

3. A driving tool or instrument.

1431–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 610 Item ij drewills ponderant' iiij[li], vij[d]. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* III. 61 Twoo dryvells of iren vj[d].

Drivel (drivˈl), *sb.*[2] Also 5 **drevel**, 5–6 **drivil**, 6–7 **drivell**. *β.* 4–5 **dravel**. [f. DRIVEL *v.*]

1. Spittle flowing from the mouth; slaver, dribblings. Now *rare*.

?*c* 1325 *Old Age* ii. in *Relig. Ant.* II. 210 Moch me anueth, That my drivil druith. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13 His drauelis [*gloss* that is, spotelis] flowiden doun. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599 *Orcvis*, drevel. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/43 V[s] Driuil at nose, *pus*. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. (R.) He..clear'd the driuell from his beard. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 50 The Snivel or Drivel that comes from the Mouth of a Dog..when mad. 1789 M. MADAN *Persius* (1795) 54 *note*, The child .wet with drivel from the mouth. *transf.* 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 211 Chequered with small hollow round grains..which I conceive are formed by bubbles of air, forming the drivel of the metal. [Cf. DRIVE *v.* 26 c.]

2. Idiotic utterance; silly nonsense; twaddle.

1852 BLACKIE *Study Lang.* 2 As it begins with dreams, so it must end in drivel. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* III. 474 The most abject drivel that has ever degraded paper. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* i. 21 We may have thought ..his words the drivel of idiotcy.

3. *Comb.*, as *drivel-bib*, a child's bib to intercept the drivelling.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* I. xi. (1872) 52 Did he, at one time, wear drivel-bibs, and live on spoon-meat?

Drivel (drivˈl), *v.* Forms: (1 *pr. pple.* **dreflende**), 4 **drevele**, 4–5 **dryvele**, 6 *Sc.* **dre(i)fle**, 6–7 **drivell**, 7–8 **drivle**, 6– **drivel**. *β.* 4 **dravel-e**(n. [ME. *drevel-en* corresponds to OE. *dreflian*; ME. *dravel-en* indicates an OE. **draflian* (not found); these prob. represent OTeut. types **drabilojan, drabulojan*, f. stem *drab-* (see DRAFF, DROF). *Drivel* is app. a later change: cf. *divel*.]

I. 1. *intr.* To let saliva or mucus flow from the mouth or nose, as young children and idiots do; to slaver, dribble.

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 161/34 *Reumaticus*, saftriende, *uel* dreflende. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 11 *Noli mittere* Margeri perles Among hogges..þei don bot drauele þeron [1377 B. X 11 dryueleȝ; 1393 C. XII. 9 dreuele, *v.rr.* dreuel(en, dryuele, drauele, dreuely(n]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599 *Orexo* [*anglice* to dryvele.] 1530 PALSGR. 530/1 I drivell, I slaver..He driveleth as he were a yonge chylde. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 122 [A mad dog] Foming and drivueling at his mouth. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 130 As oft as your nose drivles. 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 480 The patient feels a tendency to drivel at one corner of the mouth rather than the other. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 212 The..nurse leaves you to drivel, and never wipes your nose.

† 2. *trans.* To let (spittle) flow from the mouth; *transf.* to let flow *out* through a crack. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXIV. 1 Too feyne himself mad by driveling doune his spittle. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critick* 67 The rest ran furiously about this tragick Theatre, drivelling out the overflowing Bloud. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 362 The Child..driveled much Spittle. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 432 This crack'd Pot..drivels out the Water.

† 3. *intr.* To flow as saliva or mucus from the mouth or nose; to flow ineptly from the lips; also *transf.* of water, etc. *Obs.*

1624, 1804 (see DRIVELLING *ppl. a.* 1 b). 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 120 The Pituita drivelled down from the Emunctory of the Brain. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* I. 404 The water..will not spout at all, but drivel down the side of the vessel. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 285 Strange that such folly..Should ever drivel out of human lips.

† 4. *trans.* To befoul with spittle; to beslaver.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 8 Then he doth drivell his hostesse. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 22, I will..kiss Thy drivell'd Beard, though drown'd in Breda Beere.

II. *transf.* [Referring to the slavering utterance, etc. of infants, and weak-minded persons.]

5. *intr.* To talk childishly or idiotically; to let silly nonsense drop from the lips; to rave.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 43 Þus þei draueleȝ on heore deys þe Deite to knowe [*v. r.* dryueleȝ, B. X. 56 dryuele, C XII. 40 dreueleȝ]. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 292 Be no her with youre mouthe, ne lykorous, ne dryvelynge. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 292 Droning, and dreaming and drivelling to a Multitude.

6. *trans.* To utter in a childish, or idiotic way.

a 1754 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl* No. 4, Nor shall it be sufficient for such critic to drivel out, 'I don't know'. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 310 Snivelling and driveling folly without end.

7. a. *trans.* To waste or fritter *away* in a childish or idiotic manner. b. *intr.* To go *on* in a feeble or idiotic way.

1763 CHURCHILL *Poems, Ep. Hogarth* 643 To drivel out whole years of Idiot breath. 1832 *Hammer* 66 2 Every thing has been done to drivel away the popular enthusiasm. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Lect. Republic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 391 Drivelling and huckstering away..every principle of humanity. 1885 *Lancet Times* 23 May 68/2 He drivels on from year to year, his fine abilities rusting from disuse.

Hence **Driˈvelled** *ppl. a.*

c 1325 *Poem on Times of Edw. II*, lv. (Hardwick) 25 His hod schal hang on his brest, Rist as a draveled lowt. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elysium* x. (R.) His staring beastly drivel'd beard. *a* 1668 [see sense 4].

† **Drivelarde.** *Obs. rare*–[o]. [see next.]

1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drivelarde a lyer, *baueresse*.

Driveller, -eler (drivˈlə). [f. DRIVEL *v.* + -ER[1].] 1. One who drivels or slavers.

1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drivelar that driveleth, *baueux*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 119 The other [cattle] do greatly desire and delight in that which these drivelers do leaue vpon the edges of the rackes, and licke it away. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 206 The proudest Arab..never disdains to kiss the..garments of any squalid Scoundrel, if a Natural Driveler, or a reputed Marabboth. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 The pitiful drivellers whom travellers describe as frequenting the bazaars of Constantinople.

2. One who talks or acts in a babyish or idiotic way; a drivelling idiot or fool.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 P 8 An errant Driveler. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* II. ii, Sure you imagine me an idiot, a driveller. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 159 He had been . a driveller in policy, if he had done otherwise than he did. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1859) II. 67/1 It is the argument of a driveller to other drivellers. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 204 Pitt's..military administration was that of a driveller

Driˈvelling, -eling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DRIVEL.

1. A running at the nose and mouth; slavering; *concr.* = slaver.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvii. (1495) 284 Yf the dreuelynge of a woode hounde fallyth in to the water, it enfectyth the water. 1563 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 740 (R.) His eyen and mouth faire closed, without any drieuling or spurging in any place of his body. 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 407 The coryza or snuffling of old age, is precisely analogous to its ptyalism or drivelling.

2. = DRIVEL *sb.*[2] 2.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 62 As he betrayed a villanous drivelling in his tears, the Caliph turned his back. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 425 The miserable drivelings of the senate.

Driˈvelling, -eling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That drivels.

1. Slavering, dribbling.

1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Drivelyng as a yonge chylde, *baueux*. 1552 HULOET, Driuelynge harlot or queane, *scraptia*. *c* 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 179 Stooping as she goes, With driveling mouth, and with a sniveling nose.

† b. *transf.* That flows or falls in drops. *Obs.*

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* vii 63 Those driueling droppes are they, which are kept in a siluer Image. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 473 Gusts of wind and drivelling sleet

2. Characterized by or given to silly childish talk or weak action; idiotic.

c 1460 [see DRIVEL *v.* 5]. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 95 This drieuling Loue is like a great Naturall, that runs lolling vp and downe to hid his bable in a hole. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 56 Can you paint me a driveling reeling song? 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius' Sat.* I. (1739) 21 All this drivling Stuff without Sinews or Strength. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. v. III. 222 Some driveling grecanised Mythologist. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 105 The mere drivelling effusions of his spleen and malice. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* I. iii. 167 A drivelling idiot called a king.

† 3. *absol.* or as *sb.* A drab. *Obs. rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 135/47 A Driueling, *scraptia*.

Hence **Driˈvellingly** *adv.*

1731 BAILEY, *Drivelingly*, sillily 1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCII. 62 The wording of the poetry..is often drivellingly diffuse.

Driven (drivˈn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of DRIVE *v.*]

1. Urged onward, impelled, etc.: see the verb.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 99 If it bee not infected with a wheate called driven wheate; which wheate hath no awnes like unto long read. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. xli, The driven air before her fann'd the face Of Thalaba. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/1 An amount of work such as mates of less driven steamers have no idea of.

2. Of snow: Carried along and gathered into heaps by the wind; drifted. Of feathers or down: Separated from the heavier by a current of air (see Drive *v.* 8 d).

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 As white as the driven snow. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 232 My thrice-driuen bed of Downe. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xxviii. (1713) 251 Thin Paper ..but as strong as any Vellum, and as white as driven Snow. 1817 Scott *Harold the Dauntless* I. xix, More than to rest on driven down. 1823 Byron *Juan* VI. xxv, Sheets white as what bards call 'driven Snow'.

Driver (drəi·vəɹ). [f. Drive *v.* + -er 1.]

1. *gen.* One who drives (in various senses: see the verb).

14 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 687/13 *Hic fugator*, a dryfer. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. 142 Grace is .. prower doun, dryuer awey of sorowe. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 4 Solicitors and Drivers of Bargains. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Caesar* I. ix. 80 A dangerous driver at Popery and Sedition. 1767 Richardson in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 20 The weight of a hammer did not contribute so much in driving a nail, as the quickness of the motion given it by the driver.

2. *spec.* a. One who drives a herd of cattle, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109/1 A Drywer (*A.* Dryfer) of nawte. 1530 Palsgr. 215/2 Drivar of camelles, *chamelier*. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* II. vi. 156 All were forced to keep the same pace, in order that a single driver..might suffice.

b. One who drives a vehicle or the animal that draws it; a charioteer, coachman, cabman, etc.; also, one who drives a locomotive engine. (Often with defining word prefixed, as *cab-driver, engine-driver*, etc., for which see the first element.)

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6016 All þe dryuers ware agaste þat þe sledd suld ga our faste. 1581 Savile *Tacitus* 93 (R.) Buffons, stage-players, and chariot drivers. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 99 Fiery coursers in the rapid race Urg'd by fierce drivers thro' the dusty space. 1818 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 55 An excellent chaise with a decent driver.

c. The overseer of a gang of slaves. (See also Slave-driver.)

1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xviii. 55 The prisoners..being secured by the negro-drivers. 1823 Ld. Bathurst in *Ann. Reg.* 131/1 *note*, That the whip should no longer be carried into the field, and there displayed by the driver. *a* 1843 Southey *Sonn.* iii, That inhuman driver lifts..The..scourge.

d. *slang.* (See quot.)

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 233 'Drivers', or those who compel the men in their employ to do more work for the same wages.

e. In various other specific uses: see quots., and various senses of Drive *v.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 7 The same ..driuours [of a forest] shal cause the same vnprofitable beastes..to be killed. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 52 The best curler, has generally the power of arranging the order of the game; and whoever is last in order gives directions to all the rest .. He is called the *driver* and the first the *lead*. 1849 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 58 When the holers have finished their operations, a new set of men, called hammer-men, or drivers, enter the works. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 492–3 There is the 'long driver' [at golf], who hits as far in two strokes as a 'short driver' does in three. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 753/2 The .. workmen wade about the vats spearing..hides as a Western river 'driver' does his logs.

3. A tool or appliance for driving.

a. A bundle of osier rods used to beat the bushes in 'driving' young pheasants (see Drive *v.* 3 b). b. A mallet. c. A tool used by coopers in driving on the hoops of casks. d. *Shipbuilding* (see quot. 1850). e. *Weaving*. The piece of wood which drives the shuttle through the shed of the loom. f. A bar for tamping the powder in a blast-hole; a tamping-iron. g. An instrument for enlarging or altering the shape of a drilled hole; = Drift *sb.* 13 b. h. A tool for driving out the piece of a metal plate in punching. i. *Golf*. The *play-club*: 'a wooden-headed club with full-length shaft, more or less supple, with which the ball can be driven to the greatest distance'.

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1706) 37 Take your Instrument called a Driver, which is made of strong white Wands or Osiers set fast in a handle..With this Driver you must make a gentle noise. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 318/1 A Driver [is] a piece of Wood cut in the form of a Wedge..with this by the help of Blows with the Addice, all sorts of Hoops are driven fast upon Barrels. *Ibid.* 344/1 A Pavers Maul, or Mall, or Mallet ..is of some termed a Driver. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Driver*..used in the taking pheasant powts, in the method called driving..With this instrument the sportsman having fixed his nets, drives the young birds into them. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Driver*, the foremost spur on the bilgeways, the heel of which is fayed to the foreside of the foremost poppet, and cleated on the bulgeways, and the sides of it stand fore and aft. It is now seldom used. 1892 *Badm. Libr., Mountaineering* ii. 68 Forty-four inches is an average length for the golfer's driver..the longest club with which he finds he can hit accurately. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 707/3 The bat [was] a monstrous club .. wielded, as one would wield a driver at golf.

4. A boat used in fishing with a drift-net.

1664 J. Keymer *Observ. Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 223 The 1500 Strand-boats, Evers, Gallots, Drivers, and Tod-boats fish upon their own Coasts. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 1/2 Drivers (i. e., boats used in the herring, mackerel, or pilchard fisheries with drift nets)..are smaller than trawlers, and are not required to sail while fishing.

5. *Naut.* †a. A large sail formerly used at the aftermost part of a ship in fair weather, set 'square' (i.e. transverse to the ship's length) on a yard at the end of the spanker-boom. *Obs.* b. Now applied to the Spanker, a fore-and-aft sail at the same part of the ship; sometimes distinguished as a sail smaller than the spanker, but set on the same boom and gaff.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Driver*, an oblong sail, occasionally hoisted to the mizen peak, when the wind is very fair. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 217 The Driver or Spanker Sail is bent as a temporary matter. 1798 *Jrnl. of 'Vanguard'* Dec., in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 209 A very stormy passage, in which the Vanguard split her three topsails and the driver though it was brailed up. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Driver*, a large sail formerly used with the wind aft or quartering..The name latterly has been officially applied to the spanker, both being the aftermost sails of a ship. 1883 (*A Coastguard says*) A driver differs from a spanker in being smaller, and is used in bad weather, being set on the same gaff and boom.

6. A part of machinery, usually a wheel, which communicates motion to other parts, or to which the power is directly communicated; the driving-wheel of a locomotive, etc.

1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 208 The rude wooden wheels and drivers which were long used. 1847 *Engineer & Mach. Assistant* (1850) 71 When two wheels geer together, the one which communicates the motion to the other is called the *driver* or *leader*, and the wheel impelled is called the *follower*. 1879 Holtzapffel *Turning* IV. 196 Motion is transmitted by the contact of an arm or pin, the *driver*, on the chuck, with an arm or *carrier* attached to the work.

b. *Front-, rear-, double-driver*: applied respectively to a bicycle or tricycle in which the driving power is applied to the front wheel, the hind wheel, or two wheels (of a tricycle).

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1275/1 Imperial Club tricycle..front steerer, double driver. 1891 *Wheeling* 11 Mar. 455 The rear-driver can be mastered in a much shorter time. 1895 *Cycl. Tour Club Gaz.* Dec. 372, I did not see one solitary specimen of the front driver.

7. *Comb.* **driver-ant**, a species of ant (*Anomma arcens*) found in West Africa: see quot. 1865; **driver-boom** (*Naut.*), the boom on which the driver (sense 5) is set; **driver-yard** (see quot.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 84 The mizen course and driver boom sail [are set] from the mizen mast. *Ibid.* 180 The *Driver-yard* is a small yard, which expands the head of the driver without the peek of the gaff, to which it is hoisted by halliards. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 442 Her driver boom [is] gone. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1878) 232 Nest of the driver ant. 1865 Wood *Homes without H.* xxiv. (1868) 447 They are called Driver Ants because they drive before them every living creature.

Hence **Dri·veress** (*nonce-wd.*), a female driver; **Dri·verless** *a.*, without a driver; **Dri·vership**, the office of a driver (sense 2 b); skill in driving.

1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 346 Not the Omnipotency, but the Driveress in or into the might. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 511 They go on performing surpassing feats of drivership. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., He lost all command over the horses, which dashed along driverless. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/3 The runaway horses had taken the driverless coach on without injury.

Driveway (drəi·vˌwē). Chiefly *U.S.* [f. Drive *v.* + Way.] A way along which something is driven. a. A course along which game are driven in hunting. b. A road or way along which animals or vehicles are driven; a carriage drive.

1875 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 46 Capturing both larger and smaller sorts by means of driveways and in rude traps and yank-ups. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 184/2 Winding driveways lead up to it from the road. 1889 *Century Mag.* Dec. 227/2 The decks [of a ferry-boat] were crowded with laboring men, the drive-ways choked with teams; the women and children standing inside the cabin. 1895 H. P. Robinson *Men Born Equal* 16 A carriage ..came down the driveway.

Driving (drəi·vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action of Drive vb. (q.v.), in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Dryvynge, or cathchynge [*v. r.* chasinge], *minatus*. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 461 In tyme of dryuynge ..of whiche bargayne. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 110 Wythout any delayes, or dryuynge of. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Dechassement*, a driuing away. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* ix. 20 The driuing is like the driuing of Iehu the sonne of Nimshi; for he driueth furiously. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xvii. (R.), All within three minutes driving. 1884 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 290/2 At private schools of a higher class the driving is even worse.

2. *concr.* That which is driven: see Drive *v.* 8 d.

1696 Tryon *Misc.* ii 61 Many Feathers..are Imported from several Countries, which are the Drivings of old Beds.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Several of the combinations may also be regarded as belonging to the ppl. adj.) a. Relating to, adapted for, or devoted to driving (in a carriage).

1788 Mrs. Hughes *Henry & Isabella* I. 77 Moving slowly round the driving way. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) Gloss., *Driving Cushion*, a deep cushion, made..for the driver to sit on. 1888 L. C. Lillie *Prudence* 95 To make her driving toilet. 1887 *Daily News* 16 May 2/6 The institution of the two four-in-hand driving clubs. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 6/1 Beautiful driving weather. 1895 *Daily News* 5 July 5/3 The driving meet in Hyde Park.

b. In names of various mechanical contrivances used for driving (see quots., and various senses of Drive *v.*), as *driving-block, -bolt, -cap, -chisel, -pike*; *esp.* of parts of machinery which communicate motion to other parts, as *driving-axle, -band, -belt, -gear, -pulley, -shaft*; or of parts in connexion with these, as *driving-spring*; also **driving-iron, -putter**, two clubs used in golf, the former to give great elevation to the ball, the latter to drive a very low ball against a heavy wind. See also Driving-box, -wheel.

1849-50 Weale *Dict. Terms, Driving springs*, the springs fixed upon the boxes of the *driving axle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden the shocks caused by irregularities in the rails. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 327/2 *Driving-bands..are now made largely in india-rubber. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 358 Leathern *driving-belts were used in working the machinery at the factory. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* 80 The 'monkey' was the large *driving-block that falls upon a pile-head. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Repoussoir*, a *driving-bolt, used by shipwrights to knock out some other bolt from its station. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 Each man..carries a *'driving pike' or heavy pole some eight feet long. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693/2 The *driving-putter is shorter in the shank than the play-club .. The driving-putter sends 'skimming' balls, and so 'cheats the wind'.

Dri·ving, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That drives.

1. Impelling, setting in motion, actuating.

(The phr. *driving wind*, etc. may belong to sense 2.)

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 20 Heo. wende uorþ with god wynd & wel dryuyng flode. 1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 403 So great a driving wind. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 116 The ability of its journals is the driving force. 1895 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 156 Doubt as the driving energy of active inquiry.

2. Moving along rapidly, esp. before the wind; drifting; said also of a storm, in which rain or snow drives rapidly before a strong wind.

1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 11 When you..Hung on our driuing boate. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 564 Perpetual Sleet, and driving Snow. 1802 *R. Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Provincetown*, The houses are..set upon piles, that the driving sands may pass under them. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 43 The nets are set..parallel to the tide and suffered to drift with it, hence they are called 'drift nets', and the boats 'driving boats'.

†3. *Driving notes* (*Mus.*): an old name for syncopated notes, as being 'driven' or prolonged through the accent. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 89 The third is a driuing waie in two crotchets and a minime, but added by a rest. 1731 Keller *Thorough-bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 189 The several driving Notes descend by degrees. 1858 Currie *Elem. Mus. Anal.* 101 Which..has so peculiar an effect in performance as to have sometimes procured for such notes the epithet of 'driving notes'.

Hence **Dri·vingly** *adv.*, in a driving manner.

1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 163 It rained drivingly.

Dri·ving-box.

1. The box on which the driver of a carriage sits.

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 149 The driving-box ..fitted to the half top of the seat of a chaise. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xiv, A couple of driving-boxes, two or three whips, and as many travelling-shawls.

2. The journal-box of a driving-axle.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Driving-axle*, the axle of a driving-wheel; the bearing portion rests in the driving-box. The weight of that portion of the engine is supported by a driving-spring upon the box.

Driving-wheel. a. A wheel which communicates motion to one or more other wheels or machinery. b. Each of the large wheels of a locomotive engine, to which the power is transmitted through the connecting-rod and crank. c. The wheel of a bicycle or tricycle to which the force is directly applied. Also *fig.*

1838 N. Wood *Railroads*, An engine..with driving wheels ten feet diameter. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 116 The men in cities who are the centres of energy, the driving-wheels of trade, politics, or practical arts.

Driwerie, var. Druery, *Obs.*

†**Drix.** *Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] Decayed wood; the decayed part (of timber).

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 57 [The Wasp] worketh a Comb of the utter drix of Pales, or other Timber.

Hence **Drixy**, †**dricksie** *a.*, decayed (as timber); = Druxy, q.v.

Drizzle (dri·z'l), *sb.*1 [goes with Drizzle *v.*] Small, fine, spray-like rain.

1554 in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 93 To shunne Bleak winters drizzle. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 58 The Condensation of it, from a Cloud, or from a Mist, Rain, Drizle. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. iii, A mist which successively becomes a mizzle, a drizzle, a shower, a rain, a torrent. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xxi, It rained a November drizzle.

Drizzle, *sb.*2 A name of the young ling (fish).

1769 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) III. 198 (Jod.) It is not reckoned a sizeable fish, and consequently not entitled to the bounty ..Such are called drizzles and are in season all summer.

Drizzle (dri·z'l), *v.* Also 6 **drysel**, 6–7 **drissel**, 6–8 **drisle**, **dris(s)le**, 7 **dris(s)el**. [Not known before 16th c. Origin obscure: possibly dim. and freq. of rare ME. Dresse, OE. *drēosan* to fall; with 16th c. *dryseling* cf. Drysning.]

1. *intr.* To rain in very fine, dense, spray-like drops: said of the weather, the day, and *impers.*; to fall, as rain, in fine drops.

1566 [see DRIZZLING *ppl. a.* b.] 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 199/2 These tears, that drizzle from mine eyes. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Ile* 7 Nor ever did the winter drissle here. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, The morning is none of the comfortablest: raw; it is even drizzling a little. 1892 ZANGWILL *Big Bow Myst.* 89 A thin rain drizzled languidly.

fig. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 187 The magic notes, like spark on spark, Drizzle, whistling through the dark.

†**2.** *trans.* To shed in fine spray-like drops. *Obs.*

1543 [see DRIZZLING *vbl. sb.* below]. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* III. iii, Danae, into whose prison Jupiter drizled a golden showre. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 111 Stand thee close then vnder this penthouse, for it drissels raine. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. ii. 21 Fierce fiery Warriours fight vpon the Clouds.. Which drizel'd blood vpon the Capitoll. 1642 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Elegie Dr. Wilson* i, I cannot mizzle: My fluent brains are too severe to drizzle Sleight drops.

3. To sprinkle or wet with minute drops. *rare.*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. v, Drizzled by the ceaseless spray, The wizard waits. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, The little stubby trees..were drizzled with a mess of wet.

Hence **Dri·zzled** *ppl. a.*, shed in spray-like drops; **Dri·zzling** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. 1543, *concr.*).

1543 BALE *Yet a Course, &c.* 97 (T.) The draffysh declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty dryselings of Antichrist. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 312 Sap-consuming Winters drizled snow. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 499 They..auoid their water by drisling or drops. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 342 A bloody drizzled shower.

Dri·zzling, *ppl. a.* [f. DRIZZLE *v.* + -ING [2].] That drizzles. **a.** Of rain or the like.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 41 From mine eyes the drizling teares descend. 1594 — *Amoretti* xviii, Drizling drops that often doe redound, the firmest flint doth in continuance weare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 546 No drizling showr, But ratling storm of Arrows barbd with fire. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 267 Run a drisling Stream ..on a few Hops. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xiv, They walked on in silence..under the small drizzling rain.

b. Of a day, climate, etc.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. ii.(R.), Through sletie drisling day. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. lxxii, Thus mounts she drizling Olivet. 1741 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 629 All Three Days showery or drisling. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. iii. 81 A drizzling November day in England.

Drizzly (dri·zli), *a.* [f. DRIZZLE + -Y [1].] Of the nature of, or characterized by drizzling.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 475 During Winter's drisly Reign. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 238 Falling back again in drizzly dew. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxvii, Unfortunately the morning was drizzly.

Dro, droch, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Droag, droan(e, obs. ff. DROG, DRONE.

Drobely, drobly, drobyl, varr. DRUBLY, DRUBBLE, *Obs.*

†**Drock.** *Obs.* A part of a plow (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Drock*, is an upright piece of timber..belonging to the right side of the tail..The ground wrist of the plow is fastened to this, as also is the earth board.

†**Drof, drove,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *dróf* turbid, disturbed, a parallel form to OS. *dróbi* (MDu. *droeve*, Du. *droef*), OHG. *truobi* (Ger. *trübe*):— OTeut. **drôƀu-z* (becoming **drôƀjo-*), from ablaut stem of *draƀ-an*, whence DRAFF. Cf. DREF.] Turbid, disturbed, troubled: physically or mentally.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 204 Flod drof ȝesihð æbyliiȝða hit ȝetacnað. *c* 1205 LAY. 1040 Drof he wes on mode. *Ibid.* 6588 Drof [*c* 1275 sori] him wes on heorte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13769 (Cott.) Quen þis water all droue [*v.r.* droued] war.

Drof(e, droff(e, obs. ff. *drove*: see DRIVE *v.*

†**Drof-land.** *Old Law.* Also ? **dryfland** and *erron.* **driftland.** [f. ME. *drōf*, OE. *dráf*, DROVE, driving + LAND.] (See quot. 1660.)

1660 W. SOMNER *Gavelkind* prop. iv. 116 (Drof-land) that holden by the service of driving, as well of Distresses taken for the Lords use, as of the Lords cattel from place to place, as to and from Markets, Fairs, and the like: more particularly here in Kent of driving the Lords hogs or swine to and from the Weald of Kent. 1664 F. PHILLIPS *Mistaken Recomp.* 39 [The lords] in many or some of their manors do receive Quit-rents of their Tenants for *Berdland*, or provision of victuals for their homes; *Drofland*, for driving their Cattle to Fairs and Markets. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Drift-land, Drofland, or Dryfland.

Drog, *v.* Also 7 **droag,** 8 **drouge.** [? a back-form from DROGHER or F. *drogueur.*] *trans.* To carry in a drogher. Hence **Dro·ging, dro·ghing,** the West Indian coasting trade; also *attrib.*

1681 *Treat. conc. E. India Trade* 4 To hope that ever we can cope with the Dutch in White Herring Fishing, Salt-droaging from St. Uvals to the East Land, or the Russia or Greenland Trade. 1787 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 222 All the drouging vessels belonging to the island. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 6 I employed myself in drogging sugar.

Drog, -arie: see DROGUE, DRUG, DRUGGERY.

Droga, droger: see DAROGA.

Droga-, drog(e)-, drogerman, obs. forms of DRAGOMAN.

Drogat(t, drog(g)itt, obs. ff. DRUGGET.

Droger, drogger, var. of DROGHER.

Drogge, obs. form of DRUG.

Drogh, obs. dial. f. THROUGH.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* lf. 4 b, Both drogh right and trowth.

Drogh, droȝ, droȝghe, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Droghen, droȝen, obs. pa. pple. of DREE.

Drogher (drōᵘ·gəɹ). Also 8–9 **drogger,** 9 **droger, droguer.** [a. obs. F. *drogueur* (1525 in Jal and Godef.) 'a ship which fished and dried herring and mackerel' (Jal), f. 16th c. Du. *drogher*, *droogher*, Du. *drooger*, a dryer, f. *droogen* to dry. Cf. F. *droguerie*, Du. *droogerij*, drying-place: 'ce terme se dit de la pêche et de la préparation du hareng' (Aubin 1702 in Jal).] A West Indian coasting vessel; hence transferred to other slow clumsy coasting craft.

[1756 see DROVER 2 P.] 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 270/2 If they are not employed in droghers.. means shall be furnished them to depart for the neutral islands. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 346 Droghers, or vessels employed in carrying stores, &c. from one part of the island [Grenada] to another. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 6 A drogger is a Shallop, or Schooner, employed to convey sugar from the Plantations to the Merchantmen. *Ibid.* XIV. 73 Disguising her as a Droger. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxiv, This drogher..was a large, half-decked, cutter-rigged vessel. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Droger* or *Drogher*..built solely for burden, and for transporting cotton, lumber, and other heavy articles.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *drogher-man*, *system*.

1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 330 Trade..done on what is still known as the drogger system. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Froudacity* 179 Engage the..droghermen as able seamen.

Droghing: see DROG *v.*

Droght(e, droȝt(e, droȝþe, obs. ff. DROUGHT.

Drogoman, droguemam, varr. of DRAGOMAN.

Drogue (drōᵘg). Forms: 8 **drug,** 9 **drugg, drog, dro(u)gue.** [perh. orig. *drug*, var. of DRAG *sb.*, the form *drogue* arising through assimilation to *drogue*, obs. and Sc. form of DRUG *sb* [1].]

1. *Whale-fishing.* A contrivance attached to the end of a harpoon line to check the progress of a whale when running or sounding.

A simple form consists of a piece of stout board, 12 or 14 inches square; another consists of a small wooden tub, with its concavity in the direction of the whale.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 263 Sometimes they will get away after they have been lanced..with Irons in them, and Drugs fastened to them, which are thick Boards about fourteen Inches square. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Drog*, a name given in Scotland to a buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line. 1875 KINGSTON *South Sea Whaler* iii. 79 The first mate was on the point of heaving his own line overboard with a drougue fastened to it.

2. *Naut.* A hooped canvas bag towed at the stern of a boat to prevent it from broaching to.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 220 Towing astern a pig of ballast..or canvas bag termed a 'drogue' or drag..to hold the boat's stern back, and prevent her being turned broadside to the sea or broaching-to. 1878 *Boston Mercury* 8 June, They are provided with a novel kind of anchor (the drogue). It is a large canvas barrel-shaped bag, attached to fifty fathoms of rope. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 29 Nov. 7 The first breaker lifted the boat on her end, while the second, driving the drogue forward, slacked the rope, when the boat broached to.

Drogue, -ry, obs. and Sc. ff. DRUG, DRUGGERY.

Droh, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Droich (drōχ). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **droiche,** 7 **droigh,** 9 **droich.** [perh. a metathesis of *duerch*, *duergh*, or some similar form of DWARF; Gaelic has also *droich* from same source.] A dwarf.

1535 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *285 To the Droiche, to lows his claithis fra the tailȝeouris. 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* lf. 173 (Jam.) Ane little Interlud, of the Droichis part of the Play. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 70 Doe, droigh, what thou dow. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* II. 185 'The Englishwomen are all poor droichs,' said Nicky, who had seen three in..her life.

Hence **Droi·chy** *a.*, dwarfish.

1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 117 There was Zaccheus, a Man of a low Stature, that is, a little droichy Body.

Droict, obs. form of DROIT [1].

Droig, obs. var. of Sc. *drogue*, DRUG.

†**Droil,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: (6 **droyelle**), 6–7 **droyl(e,** 7 **droil(e.** [The origin and mutual relations of this and the related DROIL *v.* are not clear. The sb. has been (very doubtfully) compared with Icel. *drjóli*, drone, sluggard. According to analogy (as well as dates), the vb. would be expected to be formed from the sb. in sense 1; the vb. however is possibly related to Du. *druilen* to loiter, slumber, in Kilian *druylen* 'suggredi, latenter siue clam ire', which answers for the form, but imperfectly for the sense. The word has prob. been influenced by *toil*, *moil*. Cf. also DROY.]

1. A servant of all work; a drudge.

1579 *Remedy agst. Love* Db, A bond man to his appetites, A drudge unto a droyelle. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xcvi. 593 If his master would send him to the feeldes or vse him as a droyle in his house to doe whatsoeuer he had to be done. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 301 So they be faithfull droiles and drudges, they think more cannot be required. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § 1. 264 Conditions of men.. Freeman..Slave..Bondman..Droyl, Drudge.

2. Drudgery; toil in disagreeable work.

1639 SHIRLEY *Gentl. Venice* I. ii, 'Tis I do all the droil, the dirt-work. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 22 For what reward hath man of all his droyle.

†**Droil,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **droyl(e,** 7 **droil(e,** [goes with DROIL *sb.*, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To drudge, slave, toil in mean work.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 157 Let such vile vassalls borne to base vocation Drudge in the world, and for their living droyle. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. iii. (1718) 14 O who would droil, Or delve in such a soil! 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. xvii. 207 To make mill-horses of them, that they may the better droile and drudge for the satisfaction of their lusts.

2. *trans.* To subject to drudgery. *rare.*

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* i. 22 To what hopefull end Droyle we our crazy bodies?

Hence †**Droi·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 135 Moiling and droiling there is for the world without measure. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 3 [The soul] left the dull and droyling carcas to plod on in the old rode, and drudging Trade of outward Conformity. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 13 The droiling pesant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his own village, or the neighboring markets.

Droit [1] (droit, or as F., drwa). Also 5–6 **droyt,** 6 **droict.** [a. F. *droit*, earlier *dreit*:—late pop. L. **drēctum*, *drictum*:—L. *dīrēctum* straightened, straight, right, DIRECT; as sb. a straight or right line; in late L. right, legal right, law.]

1. A right; a legal claim to what is one's due; hence, that to which one has a legal claim; a due; *pl.* dues, duties, perquisites due by legal right.

Droits of Admiralty: certain rights or perquisites, as the proceeds arising from the seizure of enemies' ships, wrecks, etc., formerly belonging to the Court of Admiralty, but now paid into the Exchequer.

1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* ccvi. 301 He sayde that they were the droytes and rightes of his chirche of the sepulcre. 1484 — *Curiall* 8 The vertues of nature and the ryghtes and droytes of lyf humayne. 1528 SIR R. WESTON in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 92 Other casualtyes and droyts Royall belonging to the Seignorye. 1638 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) II. 206 As if the keeping of the Fort.. had prejudiced him in the Droits of his Admiralty. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 164 A difficulty experienced in collecting the droits or duties exacted. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. iv. 198 George III derived a considerable amount from the droits of the crown and Admiralty.. and other casual sources of revenue. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v., In American law droits of admiralty are not as such recognized.

†**2.** Law, right, justice; a law. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, My fader.. knoweth the lawes & droytes. 1481 — *Myrr.* I. ix. 35 The droytes and lawes by which the jugements be made. 1483 — *Cato* C viij, It is founde in droyt canon. — *Gold. Leg.* 175b/1 To lerne the Scyence of droyt and of the lawe. 1535–6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 Preamb., The Domynyon.. of Wales.. [whereof] the Kinges moost Roiall Magestie of mere droite and verye right is verie hedde King Lorde and Ruler.

3. *Comb.*, as **droit-house,** a building at a seaport for the collection of the droits of Admiralty; **droitsman,** the collector of droits.

1836 *Ann. Reg.* 31 Plaintiff was taken to the droit house at the end of the pier. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxxiii, The Admiralty droitsmen made an accurate inventory of the bungs and blacking bottles.

†**Droit** [2]. *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A minute weight; the four hundred and eightieth part of a grain troy, one twenty-fourth of a 'mite'.

(Belonging to a series used in exact computations of weight of coins, before the introduction of decimals, the alternate subdivisions by 20 and 24 carrying out those of ounces and pennyweights. See *Notes & Queries* 8th S. X. 255, 278, 338.)

1601 ['Weight of Silver Coins 43 Eliz. 1601' given in 'dwt., gr., Mites, Droits, Perits, Blancs,' cited in J. MILLAN *Coins, Weights, & Meas.* 1740.] 1604 *Procl. Jas. I* in Ruding *Coinage of Gt. Brit.* 1840, I. 363. *a* 1606 *Mint & Moneta* (*MS.* in Royal Mint Lib.) iv. lf. 2, Note that.. in 1 grain Subtill there are 20ᵗʸ Mites Subtill, and so further to Droites, to be devided if need shalbe. 1649 *Act Long Parlt.* c. 43 (Scobell II. 65) *Schedule or Table annexed*—Pieces of Gold: xxˢ. 05 Penny weights. 20 Grains. 10 Mites...Pieces of Silver: .. iᵈ 00 Penny weights. 07 Grains. 14 Mites 20 Droits 02 Perits. 12 Blanks. .. *Memorandum*: Twelve Ounces makes a pound weight Troy; Twenty Mites makes a Grain; Twenty four Droits makes a Mite; Twenty Perits makes a Droit; Twenty four Blanks makes a Perit. Passed 17 July. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Ounce.* 1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Perit.* 1708–43 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 160. 1811 KELLY *Univ. Cambist*, The Droit of 20 Periots. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Droit*, a division of the troy grain used by moneyers.

Droitural (droi·tiŭrăl), *a. Law.* [f. F. *droiture* (see next) + -AL.] Relating to a right to property, as distinguished from possession.

1850 BURRILL cited in WEBSTER. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 191 He might recover it for future presentations by droitural writ of right of advowson. *Ibid.* IV. 649 The old division of Real actions in English law into Possessory and Droitural.

†**Droi·ture.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *droiture* straightness, rightness:—late pop. L. **drēctūra-m*:—L. *dīrēctūra-m* a making straight (Vitruv.), f. ppl. stem of *dīrigĕre* to straighten, DIRECT.] Uprightness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 246/2 Therfor remayneth his droyture perdurably whyche he fulfilled wyth holy werke.

Droll (drōᵘl), *sb.* Also 7 **drolle,** 7–8 **drol(e.** [a. F. *drôle* (1584 *drolle* in Hatz.-Darm.; in 16th c. also *draule*), orig. a sb. 'a good fellow, boone companion, merrie grig, pleasant wag; one that cares not which end goes forward, or how the world goes' (Cotgr.); subseq. also an adj., and so in Eng. The origin of the F. word is uncertain: see Diez, Littré, Darmesteter.]

1. A funny or waggish fellow; a merry-andrew, buffoon, jester, humorist.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. xviii, The old Duke of Main .. was us'd to play the drol with him. *Ibid.* (1650) I. 438 Dr. Dale, who was a witty kind of drole. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1700) 374 Lucian is a Drol, and intends a Jest. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 June, Very

merry we were, Sir Thomas Harvy being a very drolle. c 1672 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 201 John Lamphire .. who was sometimes the natural droll of the company. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 102 The worst Drols of Punchinellos Were much th' ingeniouser Fellows. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ⁋ 2 Mr. Scoggin, the famous Droll of the last Century. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 645 The frolic gamesome droll they have seen upon Covent Garden theatre. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. viii, Mrs. Coningsby was .. a fascinating droll. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 328 As for the droll there, he that plays the king And screws out smile with a red nightcap on.

†**2.** A comic or farcical composition or representation; a farce; an enacted piece of buffoonery; a puppet-show. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 8 The frequent heapes Of Braines, from the weake sun-shine of an Eye Work Maggotts out—short Drolls—scurrilitie. 1662 TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* Introd., There are two Drolls, one of Watermen, the other of Seamen. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.*, *Enthusiasm* (1749) I. 19 They are .. the subject of a choice Droll or Puppet-show at Bart'lemy Fair. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 10 The crew, to divert themselves, acted several Drolls. 1818 TODD, *Drollery* .. 2. A show; the old word for the present drolls exhibited at fairs.

† **b.** The acting of farces. *Obs.*

1817 D. HUGHSON *Walks thro' Lond.* 194 A house of public exhibition in horsemanship and droll.

† **3.** The action of making jest or sport; jesting; burlesque writing or style. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 13 The whole Sermon being but a drol and derision of Kings and their Ministers. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., To turn everything he writes of into Droll and Laughter. 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Disc. Logomachys* 164 The ridiculous Mockery and Drolls of the Vulgar. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 35 A pretty story .. that affords scope for clinch and droll.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*droll booth*, *-house*, a place where drolls were acted (*obs.*); *droll teller*.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. viii, Like Smith-field Droll-Booth, built with Wood. 1738 WATTS *Holiness of Times* in Wks. 1812 III. 579 Should the senate-house .. be used for a theatre or droll-house, or for idle puppet-shows. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Aug. 186/1 The droll-teller still went his rounds from hall to cottage.

Droll, *a.* [f. F. *drôle*: see prec. sb.]

1. Intentionally facetious, amusing, comical, funny. †*Droll painting*, caricature; *d. painter*, caricaturist.

1623 JAS. I in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 45, I heartily thank thee for thy kind droll letter. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. ii. 51 Landscape-painting .. being even preferred to single portraits, to pieces of still-life, to droll-figures. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 45 Daniel Boon, Of the same country, a droll painter. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. x. 202 The droll inventions of Hogarth. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. xii, He was a droll and joyous humourist. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 230 Everybody has a perception of what is droll and ludicrous.

2. Unintentionally amusing; queer, quaint, odd, strange, 'funny'.

1753 MELMOTH *Cicero* IV. ix. (R.) Imitating the droll figures those gallant youths exhibited. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 159 Wither'd beldams, auld and droll. 1822 SCOTT *Let.* in Taylor & Raine *Mem. Surtees* (1852) 164 I have built a droll sort of house here .. a pretty, though somewhat fantastical residence. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Biog. Lect.* (1886) 94 Charles the Second certainly was the drollest idol ever nation set up.

Hence **Dro·llity**, the quality of being droll; *concr.* a droll thing; **Dro·llness**.

1639 DAVENANT *Salmacida Spolia* Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 317 Four Grotesques or drollities. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* (1825) 10 Excited, as he said, by the drollness of the scene. 1885 *Library Mag.* (N. Y.) July 4 The ground-cuckoo is an embodiment of drollness and absurdity.

Droll, *v.* Also 7 **drol**, 7–8 **drole**. [a. obs. F. *droler* 'to play the wag', etc. (Cotgr.), f. *drôle* sb.]

1. *intr.* To make sport or fun; to jest, joke; to play the buffoon. Const. *with*, *at*, *on*, *upon*.

1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 130 Whitelocke drolled with them. 1665 EARL MARLBURGH *Fair Warnings* 19 There was no greater argument of a foolish and inconsiderate person, than profanely to droll at Religion. a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 333 (R.) As Killegrew buffoons his master, they droll on their God, but a much duller way. 1680 *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (ed. 2) 32 An Author .. that drolls with every thing. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 227 To drole upon the established religion of a country. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 369 He doubtless is in sport, and does but droll. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* V. 1428 To droll on a private person.

2. *trans.* To jest (a thing) *away*, *off*; † to jest (a person) *out of* or *into* something (*obs.*); to bring *forth* after the manner of a jester or buffoon.

1663 R. STAPYLTON *Slighted Maid* 7 (N.) He would scarce droll away the sum he offer'd. 1679 SHARP *Serm. at St. Margarets* 11 Apr. 11 To Baffle and Droll out of Countenance those that stand up for the Reputation of Sacred things. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 57 The Mulgraves and Masseys .. might have drolled and drivelled forth their sickening imbecility for half a century.

Hence **Dro·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dro·llingly** *adv.*; jestingly, so as to make a jest of it; †**Dro·ller**, † **Dro·llist**, a professed facetious person; a jester, buffoon.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb., Their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 19 [They] use but drolling and impertinence in their Arguments. 1676 GLANVILL *Season. Refl.* i 5 And .. now he .. sets the Apes and Drollers upon it. 1681 — *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 451 These idle Drollists have an utter Antipathy to all the braver and more generous kinds of Knowledge. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Confer.* P j. (T.), To talk lightly and drollingly of it. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 284 Something like an Epitaph, in a drolling Stile. 1847 W. IRVING 14 Apr. in *Life* IV. 3 A quiet drolling vein. 1882 TROLLOPE *Alice Dugdale, etc.* 357 There was a sound of drolling in her voice.

Drollery (drōu·ləri). Also 7 **drol l)erie**, **drolrie** (**drawlerie, drallery**). [a. F. *drôlerie* (1584 in Hatz.-Darm.; also *draulerie* in Cotgr.), f. *drôle*: see -ERY.]

1. The action of a droll; waggery, jesting.

1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 279 So they parted in much drollerye. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 449 An affected humour of Drollery and Scoffing. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 202 Better .. than to make it the subject of their jests and drollery. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Burns* (1872) II. 22 This [faculty of caricature] is Drollery rather than Humour. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 109 A humour for drollery and sarcasm.

2. Something humorous or funny: † **a.** A comic play or entertainment; a puppet show; a puppet.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 21 What were these? A liuing Drolerie. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., Those that beget tales, tempests, and such like drolleries. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* I. ii, Our women the best linguists; they are parrots; O' this side the Alps they 're nothing but mere drolleries. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiii, A land that has never been blessed by that fatal drollery called a representative government.

† **b.** A comic picture or drawing; a caricature.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 156 For thy walles, a pretty slight Drollery .. is worth a thousand of these Bed-hangings. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* Ded., A Drollerie (or Dutch peece of Lantskop) may sometimes breed in the beholders eye, as much delectation, as the best and most curious master-peece excellent in that Art. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Aug., We arrived late at Roterdam, where was their annual marte or faire, so furnished with pictures (especially Landskips and Drolleries, as they call those clounish representations) that [etc.] 1888 F. T. PALGRAVE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 85 [Dutch] pictures .. were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*.

c. A jest; a facetious story or tale.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. i. 170 Let it be if you please a Drawlery upon it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 121 The King is very much pleased with such Fictions and Drolleries. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* l. 4 Scribbling drolleries each of us together.

3. The quality of being droll; quaint humour.

1742 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 143 Old words revived .. add a certain drollery to the comic, and a romantic gravity to the serious. 1856 MACAULAY *Goldsm.* Misc. Writ. 1860 II. 255 The rich drollery of 'She Stoops to Conquer'.

Hence **Drolle·rical** *a. nonce-wd.*, comical.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 15 This Drollerical Poem mightily augmented our Champion's Mirth.

Drollic, *a. rare.* [f. DROLL *sb.* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. iii. (D.), At the fair of Bartholomew .. Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in drollic story.

Drollish (drōu·liʃ), *a.* Somewhat droll.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxiv. 108 Imposing drollish nick-names upon them. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii, A drollish and witty kind of peevishness.

Drolly (drōu·l,li), *adv.* [f. DROLL *a.* + -LY [2].] In a droll manner; funnily; quaintly, oddly.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Nov., Jane .. did answer me so humbly and drolly about it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 May an. 1775, Tom Davies described it [Johnson's laugh] drolly enough: 'He laughs like a rhinoceros'. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 43 A tone of voice having a drolly pathetic sound. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 59 Things manage themselves drolly.

Drom, obs. form of DRUM.

Dromæognathous (drǫmi,ǫ·gnăþəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. *Dromæus* generic name of the emeu, (ad. Gr. δρομαῖος swift-running) + γνάθος jaw: see -OUS.] Having the bones of the palate arranged as in the emeu and its allies. Hence **Dromæo·gnathism**, the arrangement of the palate-bone in this particular manner.

1867 HUXLEY *Classif. Birds* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 425 The Dromæognathous birds are represented by the single genus *Tinamus*, which has a completely struthious palate. 1875 PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 711/1 (Birds) That low kind of skull which is called 'Dromæognathous' best seen in *Dromæus* the Emeu.

Drombeslade, -byllsclad, var. of DRUMSLADE *Obs.*, a drum.

† **Dro·med, -e.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *dromeda*, f. class. L. *dromas*, *dromad-em.*] = DROMEDARY.

['*Dromeda*, quoddam genus camelorum, minoris quidem staturæ, sed velocioris' (J. de Janua in Du Cange); 'dromeda, & dromas & dromedarius, idem animal est minus camelo, sed velocius'. (*Gloss. Camberonense* in Du C.)]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 340 Þei camen upon dromedis. 1388 — *Isa.* lx. 6 The lederis of dromedis [1382 dromedaries] of Madian and Effa. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxxvi. (1495) 797 Dromedarius is an heirde and keper of Dromedes. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* viii. (Sherard MS.), The dromedes þat they riden vpon. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 58, G. beareth sable, a Dromede passante d'Or, gesante a branche of the Date tree propre.

Dromedary (drʊ·m-, drǫ·médări). Also 4–6 **dromodarye, -ie (dromounday)**, 5 **dromadayr, dromyder, drowmondere, dromond-, dromydary, (drombodary)**, 5–7 **dromadary**, 6 **dromedare, -der, dromun-, drumbledary, drummi-, dromeldory**, 7 **dromidore, dromderrie, dromidary.** [ad. OF. *dromedaire* (mod.F. *dromadaire*), late L. *dromedārius* (Vulgate, Isa. lx. 6) for **dromadārius* (sc. *camēlus*), f. *dromas*, *dromad-em* dromedary, a. Gr. δρομάς, δρομάδα, running, runner + Lat. suffix *-ārius*: see -ARY [1]. The *drumble-*, *dromel-* forms are due to popular association with vernacular words in DRUMBLE-, q.v.]

1. A light and fleet breed of the camel, specially reared and trained for riding. See CAMEL.

Usually of the Arabian or one-humped camel, but the Bactrian camel may also be improved into a Dromedary.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3407 Olifans and camailes, Dromedaries. 1382 [see prec.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6207 Two dromondarys drowe hit [a chariot], dressit þerfore. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 111 Right swyft as dromyders. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 638 *Hic dromedarius*, a drowmondere. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 274 Thenne came a trucheman mounted vpon a dromadary. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104 A Drumbledary, *dromedarius*. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 38 Ryding upon a Dromedare on hie, Of stature huge, and horrible of hew. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 298 A Dromidore, and Camel differ much in quality, but not in quantity, being of one height, bredth, and length .. the Dromidory .. will ride above 80 miles in the day. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxv, The Camels and Dromedaries of a Caravan. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. lii. 271 Mounted on dromedaries, they crossed the desert.

† **2.** = DROMOND. *Obs.*

[Late L. had *dromeda* also as the name of a sailing vessel: 'Lembus est genus naviculæ quas Dromedas dicimus', Fulgentius, *Super Serm. Antiq.* (c 550).]

? c 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 818 With lxxx shippes of large towre, With dromedarys of great honour. 1520 [see DROMOND]. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 66 b, They looked for taking certaine of their dromundaries, costed into a creek adjoining.

† **3.** A stupid, bungling fellow. *Obs.* Cf. DRUMBLE-DORE.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* B ij, Because Democrites iudgd art to be more base then witte, Therefore those drunmidories seeke so sleightlie after it. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* II. 217 An old Stigmatick, an ould sober Dromeder. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, A soulless dromedary! a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dromedary*, a Thief or Rogue .. You are a purple Dromedary. You are a Bungler or a dull Fellow at thieving. 1785 in GROSE.

4. *attrib.*, as *dromedary camel*, *corps*, *hump*.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* V. 76 Dromedarye Camels that were wonderful swift. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 572 [He] had escaped .. flying upon a Dromedary-Cammel. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 301 He moved against them with the third cavalry, the dromedary corps, and two companies of infantry. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* xli, The dromedary humps of certain hills.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dromeda·rian** *a.*, of the nature of a dromedary; *sb.*, a rider on a dromedary; also **Dro·medarist**.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. xvii, On his Dromedarian Brute. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. ix. 135 Mohhammad Ibn Kamil the Dromedarist. 1877 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov., Ridden by dromedarians in Egyptian costume.

Dromic (drǫ·mik), *a.* [ad. Gr. δρομικός, f. δρόμος course, race-course.] Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a race-course; applied to the basilican type of Eastern churches from its resemblance to the plan of a race-course. So also **Dro·mical**.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. II. i. 170 There are many [Eastern churches] of the kind called *dromic*, or *basilican*, which exhibit the early Western arrangement. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 418/2 The basilican form, or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 770 Such megalithic edifices as the dromic vaults of Maes How and New Grange.

Dromioid (drǫ·mi,oid), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *Dromia* a genus of crustaceans: see -OID.] Having the form of a *Dromia*, a genus of Anomourous Crustacea, closely allied to the true crabs. **b.** *sb.* A crustacean of this genus.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 50 The genus Trichia .. is a transition genus between the Parthenopinea and the Dromioids. *Ibid.* 53 Three distinct grades of degradation .. —i.e., the Dromioid, the Lithodioid, and the Paguroid.

Dromler: see DRUMBLER.

Dro·mograph. [f. Gr. δρόμος course + -GRAPH.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current. Also *attrib.*

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Hum. Physiol.* I. 181 The dromograph curve .. shews the primary elevation .. and the dicrotic elevation.

Hence **Dromogra·phic** *a.*

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dromographic curve*, the tracing obtained by the dromographic indicator.

Dromo·meter. [f. Gr. δρόμο-ς course: see -METER.] A measurer of speed; a pocket instrument, serving to check the indications of the dromoscope.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 225 Colonel Leboulangé will exhibit his ingenious dromometer and dromoscope for controlling the velocity of trains.

So **Dromo·metry**, the measurement of velocity.

1685 PETTY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 658 Dromometry, and the Measures of a Ships Motions at Sea.

Dromond (drǫ·mǫnd, drʊ·mənd). *Hist.* and *arch.* Also 4–5 **dromon, dromoun, dromonde, drowmound, dromund**, 5–6 **dromounde**. [a. OF. *dromon*, *dromont*, AF. *dromund*, *-unt*, (in Cotgr. *dromant*), ad. late L. *dromōn-em*, a. Byz. Gr. δρόμων large vessel propelled by many oars, f. δρόμος racing, course.] A very large mediæval ship;

according to Jal, 'a great vessel of the class of long ships'. Used both in war and commerce. In more ancient times it is said to have been 'a ship with rowers, having a single sail'.

13.. *Guy W.* (A.) 2802 A dromond he seye arrieving. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2459 The drowmound was so hevy fraught, That unethe myght it saylen aught. 13 . *K. Alis.* 90 How he scholde his fomen quelle .. That comen by schip other dromouns. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 199 Whan at Hampton he made the grete dromons, Which passed other grete shippes of alle the comons. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxciv. 171 He and his companye robbed two dromondes [*ed.* 1520 dromedaryes] besyde sandwyche. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) v. iii, A great multytude of shyppes, galees, cogges and dromoundes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. 30 A mightie Argosey, called a Dromond. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, I have got the sternpost of a dromond brought up the river from Dundee. 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 171 Dromonds huge deep-weighed with plenteousness. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. Prol. 8 The great dromond swinging from the quay.

‖ **Dromornis** (dromǭ·mis). Also **Dromæornis**. [f. δρόμος course, race, or mod.L. *Dromæus* emeu + ὄρνις bird.] A genus of extinct Australian ratite birds allied to the Emeu.

1872 OWEN in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 682. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 642 Among extinct types .we have the Dromornis of Australia, the Æpyornis of Madagascar.

‖ **Dromos** (drǫ·mǫs). *Archæol.* [Gr. δρόμος race-course, avenue, f. vbl. stem δρεμ- to run.] An avenue or entrance-passage to a temple or other building, often as in Ancient Egypt between rows of columns or statues.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 220. 217 Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or dromos. 1889 C. D. BELL *Winter on Nile* vi. 57 A populous city with its palaces and temples and dromos of sphinxes. 1896 *Academy* 18 July 54/2 The tholoi with their entrance passages or dromoi excavated in the indurated clay of the hillside were .of good Mycenaean period.

Dromoscope (drǫ·mǒskōᵘp). [mod. f. Gr. δρόμος running, course + -SCOPE.] An instrument to indicate the course of a ship; also, to indicate the velocity of a train or other vehicle.

1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 79 The 'universal dromoscope', for correcting the course of a ship. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 3131 *Dromoscope.* By means of this instrument the deviation of the compass, either of the course or azimuth, is indicated merely by stopping the hand. 1881 [see DROMOMETER].

Dromslade, -slet, var. of DRUMSLADE, *Obs.*

Dron, drone, obs. forms of DROWN.

Dro·nage. [f. DRONE *sb.*[1] + -AGE. Cf. DOTAGE.] The condition of a drone.

1846 LD. COCKBURN *Let.* in *Blackie's Biog.* x. (1895) 232 We only aggravate the drone-age of the drones. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 103 Many a man. .is reduced into a state of dronage by him [the usurer].

Drone (drōᵘn), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 **dran, dræn,** 2–6 (*s. w. dial.* 7–9) **drane** (6 **drayne,** 6–7 **dran**); *β.* ? 3 **dro(n),** 5– **drone** (6 **dron, drowne,** 6–7 **droane**). [OE. *dran, dræn* (? *drán, dræ̂n*). Cf. OS., pl. *drani* (? *drâni*), MLG. *drâne, drône,* E.Fris. *drâne,* LG. *drône,* whence mod.Ger. *drohne.* Also OHG. *treno,* MHG. *trene, tren* (Maaler 1561 *trän*), mod.HG. dial. *trehne, trene* 'drone'.

The etymological relations of these forms are difficult to make out, esp. in our ignorance whether the vowel in OE. and OS. was *a* or *â*. A short *a* would bring the OE. and OS. words together, and put both in ablaut relation to OHG. *treno,* from an ablaut series *dren- dran- drun-,* with primary sense 'to resound, boom', whence also ON. *drynja,* and mod.G. *dröhnen* (see DROUN *v.*). But an OE. *á* (: –*ai*) would not belong to the same ablaut series as OS. *â* (:–*ē*). An OE. str. fem. *dran, drane,* would regularly give ME. and mod. s. w dial. *drane*; but it leaves unexplained the mod. *drone* (found chiefly since 1483, but app. indicated by *dro-,* in a mutilated (?) 12th c. MS. glossary, Wr.-Wülcker 543/8). On the other hand, neither are the facts explained by an OE. *drán,* since this would have given ME. *dron, droon,* mod. *drone,* Sc. *drane*; for *drane* was the ordinary ME., and is now a southern Eng., not a Sc. form.]

1. The male of the honey-bee. It is a non-worker, its function being to impregnate the queen-bee.

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 121/10 *Fucus,* dran. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* Ibid. 318/35 *Fucus,* dræn. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127, Swa drane doth in hiue. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 726 As dranes doþ nouȝt but drynkeþ vp þe huny. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 21 Dranes loue weel reste. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, If any drane or other unprofitable bee entréth in to the hyue. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19/1 A Drane, bee, *fucus. Ibid.* 200/2 A Drayne. *Ibid.* 168/5 A Drone. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 917 The Drone called in Latine, *Fucus*..in English, a *Drone,* a *Dran.* 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Drain,* a drone. 1880 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Drane,* a drone.

β. 12.. *Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 543/8 *Fucus,* dro(n). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109/2 A Drone, *asilus, fucus.* 1508 Dron [see 3]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 There is a bee called a drone, and she..wyll eate the honny, and gather nothynge. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 389 It helpeth not the droane, but the bee. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 322 The Bee makes honey till his sting be gone, But that once lost, he soone becomes a Drone. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 7 Some against hostile drones the hive defend. 1889 GEDDES *Evol. of Sex* 19 The drone, although passive as compared with the unsexed workers, is active when compared with the extraordinarily passive queen.

2. *fig.* A non-worker; a lazy idler, a sluggard.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 172 The rude rank Scottes, lyke dronken dranes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 3 Idle loiterers and verai dranes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 8 a, Droanes that greedily consume the fruites of others paine. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 205 The lazie yawning Drone. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* v. i, A Droan of a Husband. 1693 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 161 Ye preferments of ye Church were never designed for such drones. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 52 The lands are held by active men and not by drones.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *drone-bee, -cell, -eggs*; *drone-like* adj.; **drone-beetle** = DOR-BEETLE; **drone-fly,** a dipterous insect, *Eristalis tenax,* of family *Syrphidæ,* resembling the drone-bee.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 91 Ane bumbart, ane *dron bee, ane bag full of flewme. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 77 Much lyke vnto the drowne bees in a hyue. *c* 1640 *Pilgr. T.* 68 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 79, I thought yt had beyn the dran be. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 42 Drone bees, that liue vpon the spoile of the poore bees that labour. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxiii. (1868) 426 There are three kinds of cell in a hive..the worker-cell, the *drone-cell, and the royal-cell. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.,* **Drone-fly,* or *Bee fly,* a two wing'd fly, so extremely like the common bee as to be at first sight not easily distinguishable from it. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 836, My honey lost, and I, a *drone-like bee [etc.].

Drone (drōᵘn), *sb.*[2] Also 6 (9 *s.w. dial.*) **drane** (6 **drene, droon,** 7 **droane**). [app. f. DRONE *v.,* though its early application to a bag-pipe or other sonorous instrument is somewhat surprising.]

I. 1. A continued deep monotonous sound of humming or buzzing, as that of the bass of the bagpipe, the humming of a fly, or the like.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 7 Ane fule, thocht he haif causs or nane, Cryis ay, Gif me, in to a drane [*v.rr.* rane, drene; *rime* stane]. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 209 Ever .thumming the drone of one plaine Song. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ⁋ 7 The insects. that torment us with their drones or their stings. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 140 The dull drone of nominal diversion still humming on, when the short tune of enjoyment is over. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. IV. 131 The occasional drone of the [organ] pipes vibrating drearily through the aisles.

b. *transf.* A monotonous tone of speech.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 205 I would fain give you some idea of the drone of her voice. 1827 MACAULAY *Misc. Poems* (1860) 416 He commenced his prelection in the dullest of clerical drones. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Drane,* a drawl in speech.

c. A monotonous speaker; a drawler.

1786 BURNS *Ordination* x, We never had sic twa drones. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii, Some drone of a freedman. reads them a section of Cicero 'De Officiis'.

II. 2. A bagpipe or similar wind instrument.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 2 A Mynstrell that played upon a droon. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iij/2 Yet coulde he pipe and finger well a drone. 1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drone, a bagpype, *cornemuse.* *c* 1700 *Wooing of Q Cath.* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) I. lvi. 310 Our harps and our tabors, and sweet humming drones. 1787 BURNS *Fragm.,* '*When Guildford Good*' ix, Caledon threw by the drone, An' did her whittle draw, man. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 30 An' sit an' smirk, an' hotch, an' swear An' blaw the drone.

3. The bass pipe of a bagpipe, which emits only one continuous tone.

(The modern Highland bagpipe has three drones.)

1592 LYLY *Midas* IV. i, The bag-pipe's drone his hum lays by. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt,* etc. 152 Then your Bagpypes you may burne, It is neither Droane nor Reed .that will serue your turne. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 516 This Light inspires, and plays upon The Nose of Saint, like Bag-pipe Drone. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scotl. in* 1772, 303 The bagpipe ..had two long pipes or drones and a single short pipe. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 90 The drone was here, the chanter yonder. 1879 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 123 The Irish bagpipe is perhaps the most powerful. keys producing the third and fifth to the note of the chaunter having been added to the drones.

4. The tone emitted by the drone of a bag-pipe.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* I. ii. 85 I am as Melancholly as.. the Drone of a Lincolnshire Bagpipe. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 38 What sports they now deuise With Treble and Drone, and Bonfiers, and Bels. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. I. 54 Till the bags are weel filled, there can nae drone get up. 1879 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 123 A combination of fixed notes or 'drones', with a melody or 'chaunter'.

5. *attrib.,* as *drone-bagpipe, -bass, -pipe, -reed.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 The fyrst hed ane drone bag pipe *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems,* etc. (1677) 2 While his canting Drone-pipe scan'd The mystick Figures of her hand. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 330 The drone-pipe of an humblebee. 1879 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 123 The drone reeds are only intended to produce a single note, which can be tuned by a slider on the pipe itself. *Ibid.* 124 An instrument..with a 'drone bass' in the strictest sense of the term.

Drone (drōᵘn), *v.*[1] Also 7 **droan,** 9 (*dial.*) **drean.** [f. DRONE *sb.*[1]; or *sb.*[2], sense 2. (The ME. DROUN, to roar, appears to be a distinct though radically related word.)]

1. *intr.* To give forth a continued monotonous sound; to hum or buzz, as a bee or a bagpipe; to talk in a monotonous tone.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 8 He that dronis ay as ane bee Sowld haif ane heirar dull as stane. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 292 A little paultry Mortal, droning, and dreaming, and drivelling to a Multitude. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. vi, From morning to night .. the Tribune drones with oratory on this matter. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xvii, The inveterate piper droned on. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Drean,* to drawl in speaking. 1868 KINGSLEY *Christm. Day* 13 Beetles drone along the hollow lane.

2. *trans.* To utter or emit in a dull, monotonous tone. Also with *out.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. iii, A dry grace, as long as a table cloth, and droan'd out by thy sonne. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 352 A..German organ droning its dull round of tunes 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Week's Hol.* 203 Penitents..droning their dirges.

† **3.** [f. DRONE *sb.*[2]] To smoke (a pipe) (ludicrously compared to playing on a bagpipe). *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iii, His villanous Gannnede and he ha' been droning a tobacco pipe there ever sin' yesterday noone. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* IV. i, As he lyes on his backe droning a tobacco pipe.

Drone, *v.*[2] Also 6 **drane.** [f. DRONE *sb.*[1]] To act or behave like a drone bee.

1. *intr.* To proceed in a sluggish, lazy, or indolent manner. Also *to drone it.*

1509–1680 [see DRONING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* § 606. 112 To which Hive every one, Bee-like, Should bring honey, and not Drone it upon the heroick labour of others. 1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 87 My soul went droning through the hours. 1891 M. E. WILKINS *Humble Rom.,* 2 *Old Lovers* 49 The business was not quite as wide awake and vigorous as when in its first youth; it droned a little now.

2. *trans.* To pass *away,* drag *out,* spend (life, time) indolently and sluggishly.

1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 180 One that drones away life, without ever labouring. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I iii, To. drone out manhood in measuring cloth. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 361 Gentlemen who merely drone away existence in a *laisser-aller* kind of way.

† **Dronel, Dronet.** *Obs.* [deriv. of DRONE *sb.*[1]: perh. one form is an error.] = DRONE *sb.*[1]

1575 *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 151 That dronel, that drousy drakenosed drivel. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* To Rdr. (1877) 11 Like vnto dronets deuouring the sweet honie of the poore labouring bees.

Droner (drōᵘnəɹ). [f. DRONE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who drones. † **a.** One who plays on a drone or bagpipe. *Obs.* **b.** One who emits a monotonous sound; a monotonous speaker or reader.

a 1547 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII,* To a droner that played on the drone 10*s.* 1784 *Laura & Augustus* I. 127 Enough to have awakened the suspicions of any man except such an old droner. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 109, I am tempted..to summon the aid of the police, and to give one of the grinders, howlers, or droners in charge. 1893 R. F. HORTON *Verbum Dei* vi. 187 Mere droners. or reciters..of words which are merely traditional.

Drong. *dial.* Also **drang.** [f. ablaut stem of *dring,* s. w. form of THRING, OE. *þringan* to press, compress.] A narrow lane or passage.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Drang,* a narrow lane or passage. *Devonsh.* 1830 *Mem. Gentlewoman of Old School,* Each.. opening into a different street, or, I should rather say, lane; indeed, one was denominated a drang. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Drong or Drongway,* a narrow way between two hedges or walls. 1880–88 *West Cornwall Gloss.* & *W. Somerset Word-bk., Drang, Drang-way.* 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex T.* (1889) 161 Accessible for vehicles and live-stock by a side 'drong'.

Drongo (drǫ·ŋgo). *Ornith.* [a. Malagasy *drongo* (Brisson *Ornithol.* 1760 .]

1. A name originally belonging to a Madagascar bird, *Dicrurus* (*Edolius*) *forficatus*; thence extended to other species of *Dicrurus,* and in a wide sense to the numerous African and Indian species of *Dicruridæ,* also called **Drongo-shrikes.**

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 416 The Drongos..are fly-catching birds. *Ibid.,* The Dicrurinæ or Drongo shrikes of Le Vaillant. 1894 *Naturalist on Prowl* 178 The ever-changing . notes of the Racket-tailed Drongo

2. Drongo cuckoo, a species of the cuckoo genus *Surniculus,* a native of Nepaul.

Droning (drōᵘ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DRONE *v.*[1] and [2] + -ING[1].]

1. Continued monotonous emission of sound, as of buzzing or humming; monotonous talk.

1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* ii. Wks. 1778 II. 20 Cant and droning supply the place of sense and reason. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* xviii. 507 The monotonous droning of the one-stringed guitar. 1894 FROUDE *Erasmus* vii. 113 Mere sounds like the dronings of a barrel-organ.

2. Lazy, indolent inaction.

1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

Dro·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That drones.

1. [f. DRONE *v.*[1]] Emitting a dull, monotonous sound; having a monotonous tone or utterance.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. i. 315 Along with me then, you droning Sagbut! 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 89 Mix with tinkling Brass, the Cymbals droning Sound. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* ii, Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. I. v. 45 The endless droning eloquence of Bishops.

2. [f. DRONE *v.*[2]] Lazy, indolent, inactive, listless.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 186 Slouth and wretchyd Idylnes By wayes remys and dranynge neglygence. 1680 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* II. ii, A long restive race of droning kings. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 46 The droning world.

Hence **Dro·ningly** *adv.,* in a droning manner.

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Oct. 630 If he could..read it freshly like a book, not droningly and dully like a portion of the Bible. 1892 LOWELL in *Harper's Mag.* June 78/2 That droningly dreary book the *Mirror for Magistrates.*

Dronish (drōᵘ·niʃ), *a.* [f. DRONE *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Of the nature of a drone or male bee; living on another's labour; lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive.

1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 37 (T.) Good travelling bees more profitable than the dronish ones. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* 40 Wks. II. 76/2 Each lumpish asse, and dronish noddie. 1714 ROWE *Jane Gray* III. i, The Dronish Monks, the Scorn and Shame of Manhood. *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm* xxix, Some dronish Dominie.

Hence **Dro·nishly** *adv.*, **Dro·nishness**.

1731 in BAILEY (both words). 1753 *Ess. on Action proper for Pulpit* 63 (L.) Placid dronishness of gesture.

Dronk, obs. f. *drank*, *drunk*: see DRINK *v.*

Dronkelew: see DRUNKELEW.

Dronken, obs. f. DRUNKEN.

Dronkle: see DRENKLE.

Dronscellett, slade, var. DRUMSLADE, *Obs.*

‖ **Dronte** (drɒ·nt). *Obs.* [Du. and Fr. *dronte*.] A name of the DODO, q. v.

Drony (drō·ni), *a.*[1] [f. DRONE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Having the characteristics of a drone; sluggish.

1781 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) V. 3 To restrain a man from drony solitude and useless retirement. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I 169 Some stupid books were to be read by drony souls with a uniform monotony of voice.

Drony, *a.*[2] [f. DRONE *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Characterized by a drone or monotonous tone, hum, or buzz.

1824 *Body & Soul* (ed. 4) I. 93 The bats were wheeling their drony flights. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 25 A couple of desperate Dutch prosers .. kept up a steady, drony hum between them. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 52 That drony vacuum of compulsory prayer.

Droof(e, obs. form of *drove*: see DRIVE *v.*

Drook, var. spelling of DROUK *v.*

Drool (drūl), *v. dial.* and *U.S.* [Contracted form of DRIVEL *v.*] = DRIVEL *v.*, in various senses.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Drool*, to drivel. *Somerset.* 1854 THOREAU *Walden* iv. (1886) 124 [A frog] with his chin upon a heart-leaf, which serves for a napkin to his drooling chaps. *a* 1860 T. PARKER in Dean *Life* (1877) 159 (D.) His mouth drooling with texts. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 290 There may be drooling of saliva and other indications of bulbar degeneration. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* III 803 Blood and morsels soaked in blood and wine Did drool. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss*, *Drule*, to drivel.

Droop (drūp), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **drupe**, 4 **drope**, 4–6 **droupe**, **drowp**(e, 6 *Sc.* **drup**, 6–7, (9 *dial.*) **droup**, 6– **droop**. [ME. *drupe-n*, *drowpe-n*, a. ON. *drūpa* to droop, hang the head, etc., deriv. wk. vb. f. ablaut series *dreup-*, *draup-*, *drup-*: see etymological note to DROP *sb.*]

I. *intr.* To hang or sink down, as from weariness or exhaustion; to bend, incline, or slope downward. Of the eyes: To be bent downward, with the eyelids lowered.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16064 Iesus stode als a lambe, His hefde druppand [*v. rr.* drupand, droupande] dun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 107 His sweet arwes drouped noght with fetheres lowe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II iii. 45 Thus droupes this lofty Pyne, and hangs his sprayes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 He is the flagging'st bulrush that ere droopt With each slight mist of raine. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 P 16 The Bridegroom's Feathers in his Hat all drooped. 1858 A. W. DRAYSON *Sporting S. Africa* 64 The elephant, male twelve feet high, droops towards the tail. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Bella's eyes drooped over her book.

2. To sink, go down, descend. Now only *poet.*; of the sun, day, etc.: to decline, draw to a close.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9447 Er I degh, or droupe in-to helle. *Ibid.* 10407 Pe day wex dym, droupit þe sun. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 357 The starrie Welkin couer thou anon With drooping fogge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 178 Laborious til day droop. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. x. 5 The Eagle .. as if it failed Drooped through the air. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 452 The evening wore on, and the sun drooped in the west.

†**3.** To sink out of sight; to crouch or cower down; to lie hidden. *Obs.*

c 1480 *Anturs of Arth.* iv, The dere in the dellun, Thay droupun and daren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 Drowpyn, or prively to be hydde. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres* (R.) His cien drouped hole sonken in his heed. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xix, Here ben knyghtes .. that wyl not longe droupe, & they are within these walles.

4. To decline in vital strength and energy; to sink in physical exhaustion, languish, flag.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 122 Eson, Endured his dayes drowpynge in age. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 734 She..drowpys doun in swone. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii 420, I drup with a ded luke. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xviii 524 We had not been at Sea long, before our men began to droop, in a sort of distemper that stole insensibly on them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 P 3 This great Hero drooped like a scabbed Sheep. 1846 DICKENS in *Daily News* (1896) 14 Feb., When our poor infants droop.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To flag, fail, decay.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 34 The faith of Abraham began not to droope. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw Ho* I D.'s Wks 1873 III. 4 The towne droopt ever since the peace in Ireland. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 198 For the encrease and enabling of Merchants, which now droop and daily decay. 1880 BON. PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 678 Trade languishes..the rate of interest droops.

5. To flag in spirit or courage; to become dejected, dispirited, or despondent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4460 Sir, we are þe droupander [*c* 1340 *Fairf.* we droupe þe mare], For þa sueuens we sagh..to night. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 252 He drouped þerfore doune, & said þe lond were schent. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2103 þan set he him doun drurymode; & dropede for hure sake. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 223, I dre, I drowpe, I dare in drede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 158 To droup like a fordullit as. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 86 Why droop'st, my soul? Why faint'st thou in my breast? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 159 P 5 Must my Terentia droop under the Weight of Sorrow? 1838 [see DROOPING *ppl. a.* 3].

6. *trans.* To let hang or sink down; to bend or incline downwards; to cast down, lower, turn towards the ground (the eyes or face).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 Thee Godes hard louring to the ground her phisnomye drowped. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 12 A withered Vine, That droupes his sappe-lesse Branches to the ground. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, He droopes his eye. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 34 [The reindeer] resembles the stag, only it somewhat droops the head. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* vi, I cannot veil, or droop my sight. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 64 The shears being drooped, shift the..blocks.

† **b.** *nonce use* with *out*: To express by drooping.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 319 Why wither not these trees .. And every neighbour branch droup out their grief?

c. To cause to drop, fell, lay low.

1819 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Rape Proserpine*, And if the woodman's axe should droop the tree The woodbine too must perish.

Droop (drūp), *sb.* [f. DROOP *v.*] The act or fact of drooping; drooping action or condition; downward bend or sinking.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. XXV, Get up out of thy drowsie droop. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. XXVIII. 226 His only blemish a droop of the left eyelid 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 375 The droop of the chain is 14 feet. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXX. 409 The droop of the shoulders 1874 FORSTER *Dickens* (Househ. Ed.) 314 Such indications of a droop in his invention. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl* XVIII, Singing a..droning sailor's song, with a droop and a quaver at the end of every verse.

Droop, *a. rare.* Also 6 **drup**, **droup**, **drowp**. [The stem of DROOP *v.* used adjectively.] = DROOPING *ppl. a.*

The 13th c. instances are doubtful; they may be for *drupest* from *drupi*, DROOPY.

[*a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 16, I .. diueri ant darie drupest alre þinge. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2050 Druicninde & dreori, & drupest alre monne] 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 192 Into derne, at the deid, he sallbe drup [*v.r.* droup] fundin. *Ibid.* 370 Eftir dede of that drupe, that docht nought in chalmir. ?16. *Laird o' Laminton* XIII. in Child *Ballads* VII. CCXXI. (1890) 220/2 Droop and drowsie was the blood. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 87 In the droop ash shade.

c. esp. in parasynthetic combs., as *droop-headed*, *-nosed*, etc.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 29 If it [the Croupe] fall too hastily, the Horse is said to be droop-arsed. *a* 1821 KEATS *Ode to Melanch.* 13 The droop-headed flowers. 1881 A. J. EVANS in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 228 The .. fine aquiline nose which distinguish[es] these Serbian mountaineers from their droop-nosed lowland kinsmen.

Drooped (drūpt), *ppl. a.* [f. DROOP *v.* + -ED.] Bent downward; downcast; depressed.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 13 With drooped figure .. and swollen face. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan*, Now with droopt brow down the long glades he rode. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 72 With drooped eyes, and a face to which a hot blush was rising.

† **Droo·pen, droupne,** *v. Obs.* [Extended form of DROOP *v.* with suffix -EN[5], as if repr. an ON. **drūpna.*] = DROOP *v.* 5.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2048 (MS. Cott.) Al adeadet, drupninde & dreri. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 259 Godd iseh ow offruhte ant sumdel drupnin of þat fearlac talde of deað. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* 1 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) [MS. Vern.] Als ich lay in Winteres niht, In a droupnynge [*MS. Ansch.* droupening] to fore the day. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 54 For hire love y droupne ant dare. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12625 (Trin.) Wip heuy hert & droupenyng chere.

Droo·per. [f. DROOP *v.* + -ER[1].] One that droops; †one whose energy or spirit fails.

1586 STANYHURST *Ded. to Sir H. Sidney* in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 80 If the historian .. be pleasant, he is noted for a jester; if he be grave, he is reckoned for a drooper. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun* 21 Let such droopers know, that ..they offend God. 1657 G. HUTCHESON *Expos. John* xiv. 15 A..cure, which cannot be expected by lazie droopers.

Drooping (drū·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DROOP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or state expressed by the verb DROOP; *lit.* downward hang or depression; *fig.* falling off, pining away; dejection.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1748 He wat3 in drowping depe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3291 Sobbyng vnfaire .. with drouping on nightes. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 160 To support the people of God against discouragements and droopings. 1816 BYRON *Dream* v, An unquiet drooping of the eye.

attrib. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. v. 5 When saplesse Age .. Should bring thy Father to his drooping Chaire.

Drooping, *ppl. a.* [f. DROOP *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. Hanging or bending down; descending, declining. In names of plants = L. *nutans*.

1590 [see DROOP *v.* 2]. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* XXVII. 7 Keep my drooping eyelids open wide. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XXXVIII. xi, Hang down her drooping head. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* III. 144 Long stems entirely drooping. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd Sund. Advent ii, Why lifts the Church her drooping head? 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 275 Drooping Star of Bethlehem. 1878 BRITTEN *Plant-n.*, Drooping Tulip, *Fritillaria Meleagris*.

2. Declining from vigour, prosperity, etc.; failing, decaying, flagging.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 31 b, He that is so sower of witte, and so drowpyng of braine. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 210 Overburthened with drooping old age. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 17 Drooping cattle .. recover'd to their health. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/3 In the face of a drooping market.

3. Dejected, depressed, dispirited, despondent.

a 1300 [see DROOP *v.* 5]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. x, Fayr knyȝt why sytte ye soo droupyng. 1558 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 289 To reuiue ye droopeing spiritts of our freinds in England. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. XXXIV. 331 To endeavour to raise their drooping spirits.

Droo·pingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a drooping, hanging down, or dejected manner.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 200 To support our feeble hands which hang so drowpingly downe. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. XV, That hand, so raised, how droopingly it hung! 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xiii, She stood droopingly in the midst of us.

Droo·pingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Drooping condition or state.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 220 The shackles of that benumming droopingnesse. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 66 Where lilies hang In silver droopingness.

Droopy (drū·pi), *a.* Forms: 3 **drupie**, 6 **droupy**, **-ie**, **droopie**, 6– **droopy**. [Early ME. *drupi*, referred to DROOP *v.*, but perh. repr. an ON. **drūpag-*, f. *drupr* drooping spirits, faintness.] Dejected, sad, gloomy, drooping.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 [He] makeð drupie chere. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Sumeliwile to pleiful, to drupi oðer hwiles. ?13.. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. II. 38. 245 (Halliw.) Sche fonde the lady alle drupy, Sore wepyng and swythe sory. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 15 Her lothy leere is..ugly of cheere, droupy and drowsie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 35 Titans golden flame That shines by Day, and droopie Night. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* ii. 19 Looking.. droopy and woe-begone.

Hence **Droopiness**, tendency to hang down.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 870 Maiden, the sleepy richness of whose eyes, and the dowdy droopiness of whose bonnet, indicate serious contemplativeness.

Drop (drɒp), *sb.* Forms: 1 **dropa**, 2–7 **drope**, 4–7 **droppe**, 3– **drop** (5 **droupe**, 6– *Sc.* **drap**). [In I. repr. OE. *dropa* wk. masc. = OS. *dropo* (MDu. *droppe*, Du. *drop*), OHG. *troffo*, *tropfo* (MHG. *tropfe*, Ger. *tropfen*), ON. *dropi* (Sw. *droppe*) :—OTeut. **dropon-* and **droppon-*, f. *u*-grade of ablaut stem *dreup-*, *draup-*, *drup-*.

The affinities of the *drop*, *dreep*, *drip*, *dripe*, *droop* family of words are here exhibited for reference from their respective places:

I. The original strong vb.: OTeut. **dreup-*, *draup-*, *drup-*; in ON. *drjūpa* (Sw. *drȳpa*), OHG. *triefan* (Ger. *triefen*), OS. *driopan*, OF. *drēpan*, ME. *drepe*, DREEP *v.*

II. From *au*- grade: Causal **draupjan*; in ON. *dreypa*, OHG. *troufen*, OS. **drōpian*, OE. **dretpan*, *dryppan*, ME. DRIPE *v.*

III. From *ū*- grade: ON. *drūpr* sb.; *drūpa* vb. (:—**drūpō-*, corresp. to a Gothic **drūpan*, *-aida*), ME. *droupen*, DROOP *v.*, also DROOP *a.* and *sb.*, DROOPEN *v.*

IV. From *u*- grade: 1. **dropon-* sb. (pre-Teut. **dhrubdn-*), in ON. *dropi*, OHG. *troffo*, OS. *dropo*, OE. *dropa*, DROP *sb.* Thence **dropjan*, OE. *dropian*, DROP *v.* Also **druppjan*, in OE. *dryppan*, ME. *drippe*, DRIP *v.*

2. *-pp* forms, originating in assimilation of pre-Teut. *-bn* to *-bb*, OTeut. *-pp*, in sb. **dhrubbōn*, gen. *dhrubnōs*, assimilated *dhrubbōs*, in OTeut. **dropō(n, dropp-*; whence, by levelling, **droppō(n-*: in OHG. *troppo*, OE. **droppa*, ME. *droppe*: see DROP *sb.* From this, **droppjan*, OHG. *tropfōn*, OE. *droppian*, DROP *v.* Also **druppjan*, in ON. **dryppa*, Da. *dryppe*: see DRIP *v.*]

I. The original sb. * *Primary sense.*

1. The smallest quantity of liquid that falls or detaches itself, or is produced, in a spherical or pear-shaped form; a globule of liquid.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliv. 9 [xlv. 8] Myrre & dropa. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 44 And his swat wæs swylce blodes dropan [*Lindisf. G.* dropps, *Hatton* dropen] on eorðan yrnende. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 34 Let ʒedreopan on þa eaʒan ænne dropan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Nout so muche ase a lutel deawes drope aʒean þe brode see. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 560 An vewe dropes of reine þer velle. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 213 If hit is cold up an heȝ the dropen falleth to snowe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxiv. (1495) 456 A droppe is callyd *Stilla* while it fallith, and *gutta* while it stondyth or hangyth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3320 Elan..driet the dropis of hir dregh teris. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 49 b, Why raine falleth in round drops. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 750 On his hanging Ears. Sweat in clammy Drops appears. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXII. 265 Drops of rain, which we know to be small spheres. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 145 The hypodermal layer of tissue containing drops of oil and resin.

b. *fig.* Of things immaterial.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 94 To instill sweete droppes of consolation, into your heart wounded with anguish. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 319 I have besprinckled them pritilie with the drops of my bountie. *a* 1687 WALLER (J.), Admiring in the gloomy shade, Those little drops of light. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 46 To preserve thy sweets Unmix'd with drops of bitter. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 51 Life's loss drop by drop distilled.

c. *Drop serene*, transl. of L. *gutta serena*, an old name for the disease of the eye called amaurosis.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 25 So thick a drop serene hath quencht thir Orbs. 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 175 The Gutta Serena of the Arabic writers, whence the term 'Drop Serene' of our own tongue.

2. *ellipt.* or *absolutely*: = tear-drop; also drop of sweat, blood, dew, rain, according to context.

c 1000 *Azariah* 64 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þonne on sumeres tid sended weorþeð dropena dreorung mid dæges hwile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7997 Achilles .. warmyt in yre .. That the droupes, as a dew, dankit his fas. *Ibid.* 9216 He dride vp his dropes for dymyng his ene. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1228 The maid with swelling drops gan wet Her circled eyne. 1607 — *Cor.* V. i. 10 I vrg'd our old acquaintance, and the drops That

we haue bled together. 1600 Quarles *Div. Poems, Jonah* (1638) 6 Tradesmen arise, and plie your thriving shops With truer hands, and eate your meat with drops. *a* 1637 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 157 One drop, let fall From her, might save the universal ball. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xviii. They would be faithful to him to the last drop. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 175 Cold drops over me streaming, I leapt forth-with from my bed.

8. *spec.* In dispensing and administering medicines, etc., the smallest separable quantity of a liquid.

1772 T. Percival *Ess. Med. & Exper.* (1777) I. 97 Forty drops of the acid of vitriol. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. lxxxii, The London College have introduced the last measure (minim) as a substitute for the drop, the inaccuracy of which had been long experienced; as the fluidity and specific gravity of the liquid, the thickness of the lip of the phial, and even its degree of inclination, were all liable to vary its size. 1822–34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 344 Twenty drops of turpentine, with four black drops, were given every four hours.

4. *pl.* A medicinal preparation to be taken or administered in drops. Rarely *sing.*

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 47 Adding some of the chymical Drops into any liquid she shall drink. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Guttæ Anglicanæ*, English drops, volatile English drops, or Goddard's drops, a name of a medicinal liquor. 1728 Swift *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* 205 Here, Betty, let me take my drops. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* vii. Wks. 1834 III. 133 Tincture or syrup, lotion, drop or pill.

** *The amount of a drop, a very small quantity.*

5. Such a quantity as would fall in, or form, a single drop; the smallest appreciable quantity.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 100/290 Nou3t o drope of blode, *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 + 39 Pen mi3t þei .. More blode fynd none, But þat sely drope þat was In his hert. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 124 Þei comaunden to drynke a drope of water. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 104 b, Writers: who, with one drop or two of inke, may prolong our life. 1700 S. I.. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 9 A man may as well steal all one's money, as a drop of Water from any one. 1786 Burns *Sc. Drink* vii, His wee drap parritch. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* II. ix, Water, water, everywhere, Nor any drop to drink 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 163 Suspected of a drop of Moorish blood in their composition.

b. *A drop in the* (*a*) *bucket* or *the ocean*: a quantity bearing an infinitesimally small proportion to the whole.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xl. 15 Lo! Gentiles as a drope of a boket, and as moment of a balaunce ben holden. 1611 *ibid.*, The nations are as a drop of a bucket. 1693 W. Erbe *Sel. Ess.* xxxiii. 206 The Invisible, Infinite and Eternal Maker of all things .. to whom the Whole Globe is but as a drop of the Bucket. 1844 Dickens *Chr. C.* i, The dealings of my trade were but a drop of water in the .. ocean of my business.

6. *spec.* A small quantity of drink or intoxicating liquor. *To have a drop in one's eye*: to show signs of having had a glass. *To take one's drops*: to drink hard, to tipple.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Drop-in-his-eye*, almost drunk. 1738 Swift *Pol Conv.* i. Wks. 1778 X. 159 You must own you had a drop in your eye; When I left you, you were half seas over. 1775 Sir M. Hunter *Jrnl.* (1894) 21 The captain's servant .. liked a drop as well as his master. *c* 1793 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 10 If I like any drop—but a drop in my eye. 1828 *Craven Dial., Drops*, 'to take one's drops,' to drink hard, applied to one who drinks spirits. 1886 Stevenson *Pr. Otto* I. iv, I have had a drop, but I had not been drinking. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xi. 119, I went to the Chequers and had a drop too much.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* A minute quantity, portion, or particle of anything immaterial.

c 1398 Chaucer *Fortune* 58 I the lente a drope of my rychesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 66 Is there in the no drope of kyndenesse. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 195 Take paine To allay with some cold drops of modestie Thy skipping spirit. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xii. (1664) 131 Having a drop of Words, and a floud of Cogitations. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 263 Gather in that drop of time A life of pain, an age of crime.

8. An obsolete Scotch weight, = $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce.

In the Scottish Troy or Dutch weight = 29·722 troy grains; in Scottish Tron weight = 37·588 troy grains (the pound of 16 oz. being in the former = 7609 gr., in the latter 9622·6 gr.).

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm Min. Bk.* (1855) 35, xj spoones, Scots worke, weghtan xiij unce iij dropes. 1673 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 14 A quech weighting 18 unce and 10 drop. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* I. 78 Archers consider an arrow of from 20 to 24 drop weight to be the best for flight.

*** *Something like a drop in appearance.*

†**9.** A spot of colour (like the mark or stain of a drop); also *fig.*, spot, stain. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 236 O Sone of God allone, O Sapience, O Hope, of synys drope or fraude immuyn. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 80 The other all blacke, dropped wt silver droppes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 91 Their belly is parted with black strakes and drops. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 213 The points and extremities of their Feathers full of white drops.

10. Applied to various objects resembling a drop of liquid in size, shape, or pendent character.

a. A pendant of metal or precious stone, as an ear-drop; a glass pendant of a chandelier, etc.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 21 Spangelles settes .. sterrys dropes and pointes .. for garnisshing of jakettes. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 A pair of Diamond Pendants, with Roses, and Knots and Drops. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 140 A pair of ear-rings .. with a fine drop. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 186 (Hoppe) Cut drops of a glass chandelier. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 728/1 A large silver urn bedecked with the drop-and-garland of Queen Anne's time.

b. *Arch.* (*pl.*) The frusta of cones used under the triglyphs in the architrave of the Doric Order below the tænia; also in the under part of the mutuli or modillions. (L. *guttæ*.) (Gwilt.)

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Dropp*, an Ornament in the Pillars of the Doric Order, underneath the Triglyphs; representing Dropps or little Bells.

c. *Naut.* See quot.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 Drops are small foliages of carved-work in the stern-munnions.

†**d.** Small shot. Cf. also *drop-shot* in 23. *Obs.*

1752 Maccoit in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 367/2 The gun .. was charged with powder and small drops. 1825–80 Jamieson s.v. *Draps, Lead draps*, small shot of every description.

e. A lozenge or sugar-plum, originally of spherical form, but now of various shapes.

1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Astleys*, Ma, in the openness of her heart, offered the governess an acidulated drop. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 202 Fancy chocolate in drops.

f. Name of a variety of plum, gooseberry, etc.

1883 G. Allen in *Colin Clout's Cal.* 197 Orleans plums, and golden drops, which differ .. in their fruit.

g. Applied to flowers with pendent blossoms, as the fuchsia (*dial.*), and in *comb.*, as *snow drop*.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 226 December .. Flowers in Prime .. Snow-flowers or Drops, Yucca, etc. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Drops*, the common name for fuchsia.

h. (*Prince*) *Rupert's Drops*: see quots.

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 353 An Account of the Glass drops. These Drops were first brought into England by His Highness Prince Rupert out of Germany. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Rupert's Drops*, a sort of glass drops with long and slender tails, which burst to pieces, on the breaking off those tails in any parts. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 24 A toy called a Prince Rupert's Drop (a pear-shaped lump of glass with a slender stalk).

†**11.** A disease: in quot. 1559 (and prob. in *c* 1000) gout. (→ med.L. *gutta*, F. *goutte*.) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 236 Heo ale ysel blod and bene dropan gewyldeþ. *Ibid.* 376 Wiþ fot adle, and wiþ done dropan nim datulus. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 241 Thus .. cureth all scabbednes and the drop. *Ibid.*, Sod with bran and drunnken it driveth away all droppes.

II. Secondary sb., f. Drop *v.* * *The action.*

12. The action or an act of dropping, in various senses, e.g. the fall of a minute particle of liquid; an abrupt and clear fall or vertical descent in space; a decided descent professionally or socially: see the vb. † *To give one the drop*: to give one the slip (*obs.*).

1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, My slow drop of tears. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* III. v, I'll give him the drop, and away to Guardian's, and find it out. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* I. 288 The .fountain with its eternal drop-drop and splash-splash. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 99 (Hoppe), I .. began pitching in the street. I didn't much like it, after being a regular performer, and looked upon it as a drop. 1855 Browning *By Fireside* xi, The drop of the woodland fruit's begun These early November hours. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The force of gravity, which has far greater influence than any other in determining the course of the bullet, and is called 'the drop' of the bullet

b. *slang.* Cf. *drop-cove, drop-game* in 23.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s.v., The game of ring-dropping is called the *drop*. 1823 in Grose.

c. With adverbs, as *drop in* (see Drop *v.* 27), *drop out* (see quot.).

1819 *Metropolis* I. 234 D—s-y gave us a drop in for a few minutes, just long enough to be perceived. 1888 Drop out [see Drop-kick]. 1896 *Laws of Football* 3 *Drop out* is a drop-kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal line. 1896 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 21 Mar. 6/9 The drop-out was well followed up.

13. *fig.* A sheer fall or descent in anything measured by a scale; e.g. in prices, values, atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc.

1847–78 Halliwell, *Drop*, a reduction of wages. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/5 A portion of the hands .. have abided by the agreement and gone in again at the drop. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 4/4 Owing to the drop in exchanges and higher rates of discount. *Mod.* There has been a great drop in the temperature since yesterday morning.

14. *To get* (*have*) *the drop on* (U.S.): to get (have) a person at a disadvantage; *orig.* to have the chance to shoot before the antagonist can use his weapon.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/1 The men .were always waiting to 'get the drop' on somebody. 1884 *U. S. Newspaper*, The Sheriff and his deputies, having the drop on the outlaw he surrendered quietly. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* II. 27 It was my own fault for letting them get the chance to have the drop on me.

15. The act of dropping or giving birth to young; the produce so dropped.

1891 *Australasian* 320/4 The bulk [of the lambs] consisted of this season's drop.

** *That which drops or is used for dropping.*

16. In a theatre: The painted curtain let down between the acts of a play to shut off the stage from the view of the audience; also called *act drop*, and (less technically) *drop-curtain*.

1779 Sheridan *Critic* II. ii, The carpenters say, that unless there is some business put in here before the drop, they shan't have time to clear away the fort. 1859 Sala *Gaslight & D.* ii. 21 Long cylinders, or rollers, used for 'drops'. 1896 C. Wyndham in *Daily News* 2 May 8/2 The curtain which will fall to-night upon the drama will not be a final curtain, but only an act drop serving to divide one section of a career, one stage of friendship from the next.

17. A small platform or trap-door on the gallows, on which the condemned stands with the halter round his neck, and which is let fall from under his feet.

1796 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., The new drop is a contrivance for executing felons at Newgate. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 121 The *New Drop*. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan 41/1 The drop fell. They were executed in their irons. 1843 Sir P. Laurie in *Cobbett Papers* (1884) III. xxiii. 15 The first attempt at something like a drop in hanging criminals was at the execution of Lord Ferrers at Tyburn in 1760, but .. it was not adopted as the general mode of execution till 1783, when ten felons were executed on the 9th of December .. for the first time in front of Newgate, on a new drop or scaffold hung with black.

18. Variously applied to things which drop or fall from a height, and to mechanical contrivances arranged to descend, or fall from an elevated position: see quots. **b.** A movable plate covering the key-hole of a lock. **c.** The slit or aperture of a letter-box (*U.S.*).

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E Anglia*, *Draps*, fruit in an orchard dropping before it is fit to be gathered 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Drop*, a machine for lowering coals from railway staiths into the holds of colliers. 1864 Webster, *Drop* a contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas-jet. *Ibid.* [see *drop-press* s.v. Drop-]. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Drop*, a swaging-hammer which drops between guides. 1879 *Postal Laws & Reg. of U. S.* 427 *Drop*, the opening in a post-office or mail apartment of a car for the mailing of letters by the public. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Drops*, window-blinds. 'I knew he was dead the drops were down'.

*** *The space, place, or part, in which there is a fall or vertical descent.*

19. The distance through which anything drops or is allowed to fall; e.g. the distance through which a criminal drops when hanged.

1879 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept., I would recommend the drop to be no more than 2½ feet with ordinary sized men. 1884 A. Griffiths *Chron. Newgate* vi. 174 Sometimes the rope slipped, or the drop was insufficient. 1892 *Lit. World* 3 June 534/3 As to the length of the drop there has been prolonged controversy.

20. The depth to which anything sinks or is sunk below the general level.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 87 *Drop* of a sail, a term sometimes used to courses and topsails instead of depth. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Drop*, the fall or declivity of a deck, which is generally several inches. 1864 Webster, *Drop* the distance of a shaft below the base of a hanger. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 143 This difference between the theoretical and actual width of the pallet is called the drop. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Drop of stock*, in firearms, the bend or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel.

21. An abrupt descent or fall in the level of a surface.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 62 The traveller from the mountain top Looks down .. And meditates beneath the steepy drop What life and lands exist, and rivers flow. 1891 C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 166 Another fence loomed ahead .. the water meadow beyond it was at a considerably lower level. 'Look out!' cried Georgy. 'It's a biggish drop'!

b. *Fortification*: see quot.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Drop*, that part of a ditch sunk deeper than the rest, at the sides of a caponnière or in front of an embrasure.

22. An arrangement in a genealogical table, whereby names belonging to a particular horizontal line, where there is no room for them, are carried lower down. Also *drop-line*: see Drop-.

1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 49/3 The excessive use of 'drops' may have been necessary; we can, however, but regret the adoption of so distracting a system.

III. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (See also Drop- the vb.-stem.) **a.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a drop or drops, as *drop-earring, -fall, -falling, -ornament, -pearl*; *drop-shot* (sense 10 d); *drop-bottle* (cf. sense 10 e). **b.** Special comb.: **drop-black**, a superior quality of bone-black ground in water, formed into drops, and dried; **drop-cove** (see quot.); **drop-dry** *a.*, watertight; **drop-game** (see quot. 1891); **drop-meter**, an instrument for measuring out liquid drop by drop; **drop-sulphur, drop-tin**, i.e. that granulated by being dropped in a molten state into cold water.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 222/1 *Drop-black and Indian red. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 41, I use drop black, as it is already mixed with water, and it is very hard to make the common lamp black mix, owing to its greasiness. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 16 '*Drop-bottles' manufactured for holding sweetmeats of various kinds. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Drop-cove*, a sharp who practises the game of ring-dropping. 1844 Cobden *Speeches* (1878) 84 The thinly thatched roofs are seldom *drop-dry. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 17 Nobody can appear with a Button bigger than a *Drop Ear-ring. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Contrast* (1832) 180 She wore the drop-earrings. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxiv. 11 [lxv. 10] In his *drope fallingus shal glade the buriounende. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Drop-game*. 1891 Farmer *Slang, Drop-game*, a variety of the confidence trick:—The thief .. pretends to pick up (say) a pocket book (snide), which he induces the greenhorn to buy for cash. 1857 Sir J. G. Wilkinson *Egyptians* 87 *Drop ornaments in necklaces. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4383/4 Lost .. two *Drop-Pearls, Weight 15 Carrets. 1698 *Ibid.* No. 3362/4 *Drop shot of all sizes. 1858 *Advt.* in Greener *Gunnery* 14 With the largest drop shot, and also with mould shot. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 122 Crude *drop Sulphur.

Drop (drɒp), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dropped, dropt.** Forms: 1 droppian, 2–7 droppe,

4 **droupe**, 4–5 **drope**, 5 **drappe** (7 *pa. pple.* **droppen**), 6– *Sc.* **drap**, 3– **drop**. [OE. *dropian*, *droppian*, = MDu. *droppen*, OHG. *troffôn*, *tropfôn* (Ger. *tropfen*): see note to DROP *sb.*]

I. Intransitive senses

1. Of a liquid: To fall in drops or globules; to exude or distil in drops.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xliv. 10 Myrre, and gutta, and cassia dropiað of þinum cladum. *Ibid.* (Spelm.) lxxi. 6 Swa swa dropan dropende [*Lamb. Ps.* droppende] ofer eorþan. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3884 He..held it vp, For water sold noght tharon drop. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxvii[i]. 9 Heuenus droppeden [*Vulg.* distillaverunt] doun fro the face of God of Synay. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 Apon þe roche dropped blode of þe woundes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 31 The kindly deaw drops from the higher tree. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 958 The crystal tide that from her two cheeks dropt. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) I. 47 A certane coue, quhairin water continualie drapping .turnes in a verie quhyte stane. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 265 It will distill and drop out of the cicatrized place into the vessel. *Mod.* The rain drops incessantly from the eaves Sweat dropped from his brow.

2. Of a person or thing: To give off moisture or liquid which falls in drops; = DRIP *v.* 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3572 Þe nese it droppes [*Fairf.* droupes] ai bi-tuine. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xvi. 21 My woordi frendis, myn eȝe droppith [*Vulg.* stillat] to God 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 107 The swerde dropped yet of blonde. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 226 If the chalice drop vpon the altare, let the droppe be supte vp. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xviii. 499 We, who were dropping with wet. 1885 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 14 The rabble of Comus, grotesque monsters, half bestial, half human, dropping with wine.

b. *Falconry.* (see quots.)

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Vocab., *Dropping*, is when a Hawke muteth directly downeward, in seuerall drops 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 167 *Sliming*, is when a Hawk muteth without dropping.

3. To fall vertically, like a single drop, under the simple influence of gravity; to descend.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xxi. 70 Euere as þei [apples] dropped adown, þe deuel was redy, And gadred hem alle togideres. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii 140 Ha's't thou not dropt from heauen? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 100 The shell opens, and the nut drops out. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 14 One of the Master's Boys .. dropt into the Sea. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 140 Birds flying over it dropt down dead. 1890 *Lloyd's Weekly* 30 Nov. 6/1 You could have heard a pin drop. *Mod.* The sword dropped out of his hand.

b. *fig.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 62 That we may not think this doctrine dropt from S. Austin by chance, he again affirmes [etc.]. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 237 His words like Honey dropped from his tongue. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. viii. 49 This ablatival *d* has dropped off also from the adverbs *supra*, *infra*, &c. *Mod.* The second *t* has now dropped out.

c. To have an abrupt descent in position.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., Her maintopsail drops seventeen yards. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 74 In front the ground drops as sharply as it rises behind.

4. To sink to the ground like inanimate matter; to fall exhausted, wounded, or dead.

a 1400 *Octouian* 567 Neygh to dede we gan drappe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 169 It was your presurmize, That in the dole of blowes, your Son might drop. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 226 [They] were ready to drop downe for griefe. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 76 Tho' thousands of their Men dropt, they would not give ground an Inch 1841 J. FORBES II. *in Ceylon* I. 141, I fired; the elephant dropped on his knees. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 371 A..giraffe .dropped dead to the first shot.

b. Of a setter, etc.: To squat down or crouch abruptly at the sight of game.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2545 After standing some considerable time, she [a pointer] would drop like a setter, still keeping her nose in an exact line, and would continue in that position until the game moved. 1898 *Field* 7 May 695/3 Druid had birds before him and Blanch a rabbit; the one dropped to wing and the other to fur.

5. Of a person or thing: To fall or pass involuntarily or mechanically *into* some condition.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 411 Many other Townes .. silently drop into Dung Hills, without the least mention in History. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 278 They had drop'd into absolute oblivion. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 66 For fear you should drop asleep again. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 706 We soon dropped back into the old life of sight-seeing and shopping.

b. *fig.* To die. See also *drop off*, 28 d.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 410 A small Cottage, that hath, as it were, lived and dyed with her old Master, both dropping down together. 1728 DIGBY *Let. to Pope* 1 Sept., Nothing, says Seneca..so soon reconciles us to the thought of our own death, as the..prospect of one friend after another dropping round us. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, I lay five to two, Mathilda drops in a year. 1889 ANSTEY *Pariah* v. i, I shall have the old place some day, when the old governor drops.

6. To come to an end through not being kept up; to cease, lapse; to fall through.

1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 257 We must ..let our correspondence drop for the present. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 July, The matter was let drop. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 498 The Bill of Rights..in the last Session, had .. been suffered to drop 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 161/2 The search after him was not allowed to drop.

7. To fall in direction, condition, amount, degree, force, or pitch; to sink, become depressed.

1789 SWIFT *Libel on Delany* 15 His visage drops, he knits his brow. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. vi, Down dropt the breeze. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiii. 191 The prices slightly dropping afterwards. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. v, His voice had dropped to the lower notes.

8. To allow oneself to be carried quietly down stream; to descend without effort, with the tide or a light wind.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 178 The Resolution..dropped down the river as far as Woolwich, at which place she was detained by contrary winds. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. vi, Merrily did we drop Below the Kirk, below the Hill, Below the light-house top. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 47 We made sail, dropping slowly down with the tide and light wind. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 425 At the turn of the tide the boats began to drop down the harbour.

b. To let oneself fall *behind* or *to the rear* by making no effort to keep ahead or to the front.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Drop astern*, [used] to denote the retrograde motion of a ship 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 117 'I oby then dropped to the hind part of Tickler .. and some thought passed the winning post before Idris. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 86 The officers drop to the rear. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Drop astern, to*, to slacken a ship's way, so as to suffer another one to pass beyond her.

9. To come or go casually, unexpectedly, or in an apparently undesigned manner (*into* a place, *across*, *on*, *upon* any person or thing casually met with); to fall upon. See also *drop in*, 27.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 73 Not dropping into Towne, (like men, that follow their private affaires, and no body lookes after them): but, they make their entrance in a publike manner. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 P 5, I looked into Shakespear. The Tragedy I dropped into was, Harry the Fourth. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The gentlemen who drop down there for six months. 1862 MRS H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. iii, He's sure to drop across somebody that ..wants it. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 11 We shall probably drop upon a stray couple of lovers. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 584 *note*, When the Church grew, and heathens dropped not unfrequently into its meetings.

10. To come down *upon* with a surprise, a check, or forcible reproof; to '*pitch into*'. *colloq.*

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxiv. 217 (Farmer) He's welcome to drop into me, right and left. 1877 *Five Years' Penal Serv.* iv. 268 (Farmer) Do the police ever drop upon the parties and frustrate their plans? 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 48 The poor Pigeon will get dropped on.

II. Transitive senses.

11. To let fall or shed (liquid) in drops or small portions; to distil; to shed (tears). Also *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þai drope swetnes in mannys saule. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 101 Herbes groweþ beron þat droppeþ gom. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3801 A litill drysnyng of dewe was droppid fra þe heuen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. (R.), That the thyng .. be stilled, & as it wer dropped into the heartes of men. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) 429 If these eyes of Job have droppen many a teare. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 14 Drop in it thirty or forty of Jones's Drops.

absol. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 36 Sende Lazar..that he his finger wete In water, so that he maie droppe Upon my tonge. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 19 In summers drought Ile drop vpon thee still.

12. To sprinkle with or as with drops; to bedrop; to spot; to dot with spots of colour. *arch.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. ci. (1869) 55 The scripne thus dropped with this blood. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 57 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 31 Droppe not þi brest with seew & oþer potage. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 12 The flancardes droped and gutted with red. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 406 Their wav'd coats dropt with Gold. *c* 1800 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 253 Fish Innumerable dropt with crimson and gold.

13. To let fall (like a drop or drops). Also *fig.*

c 1315 [see DROPPING *vbl. sb.* 2]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1363 Þe kyng..Devynez deply on days, dropes mony willes. 1530 PALSGR. 530/1, I droppe a wyle, as a crafty man dothe, *jaffine* .. Let me alone with hym, I shall droppe a wyle to begyle him. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 50 He would haue dropt his knife and fell asleepe. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 250 It may wel be cal'd Ioues tree, when it droppes forth fruite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 24 His rosie Wreath was dropt not long before. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 149 Furl the sail! drop the oar! Leap ashore! 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 43 Bodies .. dropt from an elevated object.

b. *To drop anchor*: to let the anchor down, to cast anchor. See ANCHOR *sb.*[1] 6 c. Also *absol.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 27 Tyding up with streame-Anchors, each sixe houres weighing and dropping. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 143 Dropped presently her anchor, and is .. come safe in harbour. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 151/1 Soon after the Venus had dropped, the master of the ceremonies and the captain..were sent on board. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *In darkest Africa* I. 373 The steamer dropped anchor in the baylet of Nyamsassi.

14. To let fall in birth; to give birth to (young); to lay (an egg). The usual word in reference to sheep. Also *absol.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 22 June, A Portugall lady..that hath dropped a child already since the Queen's coming. *c* 1709 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callimachus* 64 Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs, Now dropp'd their twofold burthens. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 17 The Does passing to the Southward to Fawn or drop their Young. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. App. 263 At the time the ewes drop. *Ibid.* II. 11 Mares drop their foals in January. 1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes* (1841) I. 46 The eggs are not .. dropped till toward the end of May.

15. To let fall (words, a hint, etc.); to utter casually or by the way. Also with *obj. clause.*

1611 BIBLE *Amos* vii. 16 Prophecie not against Israel, and drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. I. 337 Both these Authors can somtimes drop leasings. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Jan., Keile dropt..by chance, yt my Ld. Pembroke was inform'd. 1772 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* (1859) I. 15 She never dropped a syllable which intimated her expecting death. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. x. 268 Quoting short Latin sayings, without dropping a hint as to their authorship.

b. To let (a letter or note) fall into the letter-box; hence, to send (a note, etc.) in a casual or informal way.

1777 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 234 I will drop a line as often as I can. *Mod.* You might drop him a note to that effect.

16. *slang.* To give, lose, or part with (money).

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, After a tedious fretting and wrangling, they drop away all their money on both sides. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., He dropp'd me a quid, he gave me a guinea. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii. (Farmer), We played hazard. And I dropped all the money I had from you in the morning. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxi, Tommy is dropping pretty heavily [at écarté]. 1893 LADY BURTON *Life Sir R. Burton* I. 590 He was afraid he would drop several thousand pounds.

17. *To drop a curtsy*: to make a curtsy by lowering the body; so, *to drop a nod.*

1694, etc. [see CURTSY *sb.* 3] 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 280 Tresten dropped a nod.

18. To bring or throw to the ground by a blow or shot; to fell with a blow, '*floor*'.

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 199, I..dispatch'd two of 'em immediately, and I had made a shift to drop a third. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 243 The coachman dropped his man the first round. 1823 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 54 The wood-cutter .was puzzled to find a tree to drop. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 151, I..planted my fist . under his jaw-bone, and dropped him at once. 1872 H. M. STANLEY *How I found Livingstone* (1890) 460, I ..fired at it; but..did not succeed in dropping it.

19. To deposit from a ship or vehicle; to set down; also, to leave (a packet) at a person's house.

1796 NELSON 4 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 233 So soon as he has dropped the Convoy at Naples, he will proceed on his voyage. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 296 [He] promised to drop us at the Shetland Islands. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 395, I will drop this at your door in passing for my drive. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 551 He would..stop his coach to drop a friend at his own door.

20. To omit (a letter or syllable) in pronunciation or writing.

1864 TENNYSON *Sea-dreams* 192 Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. viii. 49 The preposition *prod* always drops the *d* in composition except before a vowel. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. (1885) 36 He does not drop his *h's*. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 191 The son of a celebrated clown, Gomery, who had dropped the aristocratic syllable Mont.

21. To let droop or hang down.

1842 L. HUNT *Palfrey* I. 149, I blush, dear uncle; I drop mine eye-lids. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 51 The fair Tamar dropped her eyes, and hung her head.

22. a. To let move gently with the tide. b. *To drop astern*: to leave in the rear.

1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 24 Admiral H. ..ordered me to drop the Cutter up-abreast of Common Hard. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Drop astern, to*.. distancing a competitor. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. 2/5 A couple of..catboats..were dropped astern at a great rate.

23. To lower (the voice) in pitch or loudness.

1860 MRS. GASKELL *Right at Last*, He dropped his voice.

24. *Football.* To obtain (a goal) by a drop-kick.

1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 B. then dropped another goal.

25. To cease to keep up, or have to do with; to have done with; to leave off or let alone; to break off acquaintance or association with. *Drop it!* (*colloq.* or *slang*) Have done! leave off!

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. i. 122 Certaine friends .. Whose loues I may not drop. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 75 Let us drop that Matter. 1700 RODERICK in *Ballard MSS.* 23. 23 The .. bill is likely to be dropt. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 P 1 She will drop him in his old Age, if she can find her Account in another. 1767 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., I save at least eightpence by dropping tea in the afternoon. 1872 *Public Opinion* 24 Feb. 241 He looked at me angrily, and briefly answered, 'drop it'. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 403 So the subject was discreetly dropped. 1882 BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 88 A custom which had once been universal, and had never been entirely dropped. 1889 FROUDE *Ch. of Dunboy* xxvii, 'Drop that .. or .. I will drive a bullet through the brain of you.'

III. With adverbs.

26. Drop away. *intr.* To fall away drop by drop, or one by one.

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 18 Then began they to drop away one by one, leaving the camp so disordered. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 324 The men might drop away, and..betray all the rest. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. xv. 252 If the war continued much longer, America would almost certainly drop away.

27. Drop in. *intr.* a. See simple senses and IN *adv.* b. To come in unintentionally; to come in or call unexpectedly or casually; to pay a casual visit.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xc, Join with the spite of fortune, make me bow, And do not drop in for an after-loss. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Oct., Mr. Pierce, the surgeon, dropped in. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. i. 2 He dropt in upon us as we were going to dinner. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xiii. 166 Many dropped in uninvited. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 34 The younger neighbours drop in to have a talk.

c. To come in one by one or at intervals.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. viii. 219 These..came dropping in one

or two at a time, as they were able. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiv. 417 The other legions dropped in slowly.

d. To fall casually into one's hands or disposal, to become vacant.

1770 Mrs. J. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 189 Till a larger patent place in the West Indies. . drops in.

e. To meet casually *with*, to fall in *with*.

1808 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Mysterious Visit* IV. 217 The party Lord Lymington accidentally dropped in with.

28. Drop off. *intr.* **a.** See simple senses and OFF *adv.* **b.** To withdraw or retire one by one, or by degrees.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 149 P 2, I..found the [others].. drop off designedly to leave me alone with the eldest Daughter. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. viii, The banqueteers had dropp'd off one by one. 1890 *Century Mag.* Nov. 112/1 The membership of the Society began dropping off.

c. To fall asleep.

1820 B'NERS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. v. 159 He put his arms round his own mother's neck..and dropped off. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xiii, Whenever they saw me dropping off, [they] woke me up.

d. To die; = 5 b.

1699 J. JACKSON in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 213 He is..extremely ill, and could not do a greater service to strangers than to drop off at this juncture. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 230 He dropped off in six months. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 56 He .. would probably drop off quietly with suppressed gout.

e. To become less frequent or assiduous *in*.

1827 *Examiner* 684/1 The defendant began to drop off in his visits.

29. Drop short. *intr.* **a.** To fall short; usually with *of*, to fail to reach or obtain. (In quot *a* 1726, *to drop* simply, in same sense)

1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footm.* (1886) 143 Many eminent professors drop short of a welcome from God into this pleasant place. *a* 1726 COLLIER (J.), Often it drops or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 150 A stroke which drops short of the stem.

b. *colloq.* or *slang.* To die.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 327 One of these days he must drop short.

Drop-, the verb-stem used in *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* with sb., in the sense 'dropping', 'used in dropping', 'arranged so as to drop', forming substantives or adjectives; as *drop-ladder, -leap, -ring, -shade, -stile, -wave*; **drop-arch** (see quot.); **drop-bar** (*a*) one of the vertical bars connecting the chain and the roadway in a suspension bridge; (*b*) (*Printing*), a bar or roller for running the sheet into the machine; **drop-bottom** (see quots.); **drop-box**, in figure-weaving looms, the shuttle-box containing shuttles carrying wefts of various colours; **drop-curls** (*dial.*), dropping curls, ringlets; **drop-curtain** = DROP *sb.* 16; **drop-drill**, a drill which sows seed and manure together; **drop-flue** *a.*, of a boiler, in which the flues drop or descend; **drop-fly** (*Angling*), see quot. (= DROPPER 3); **drop-glass**, a dropping tube or pipette used for dropping liquid into the eye or other part; **drop-hammer** = *drop-press*; **drop-handle** *a.*, applied to a form of needle-telegraph instrument which is operated by a handle directed downward; **drop-keel**, a movable keel which can be lowered below the bottom of a boat; a centre-board; **drop-lamp, drop-light** (*U.S.*), a portable gas-burner, connected with the gas-fittings by a flexible tube, usually in the form of a lamp, which can stand on a table; cf. DROP *sb.* 18, quot. 1864; **drop-line** = DROP *sb.* 22; **drop-press, drop-repeat** (see quots.); **drop-roller** = *drop-bar* b; **drop-shutter**, a device for securing very brief exposure in instantaneous photography; see quot.; **drop-table** (see quot.). **b.** In verbal comb. with object, as † **drop-piss**, strangury; **drop-seed**, a grass that readily drops its seed, spec. *Muhlenbergia diffusa* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **c.** In adverbial combination with an adj., as **drop-ripe** *a.*, so ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree; also *fig.*

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 *Drop arches .. have a radius shorter than the breadth of the arch. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 375 The *drop bars are rods of iron.. which fall through the joints of the main chains. 1887 *Clowes Printing Mach.* in *Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.* LXXXIX. III, The dropbar feeding arrangement .. a revolving steel bar, on which are fastened two disks..which can by means of screws be shifted to any position .. to suit the sheet to be printed. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., **Drop Bottom*, the bottom of a coach, chariot, or chaise body, when sunk deeper than the surface of the framing, to give more room. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 44 It raises the coals .. and delivers them on an elevated railway platform into a waggon—through the drop-bottom of which they are duly distributed among the range of hoppers attached to Stanley's ingenious furnace-feeding machines. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 63 Robert Kay. invented the *drop-box, by means of which three spindles of different coloured wefts could be used successively. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, **Drop-curls*, ringlets. 1832 *Examiner* 85/1 There is a new *drop-curtain, painted in crimson. 1827 DICKENS *Lett.* 17 Aug., In order that the piece may be played through without having the drop curtain down. 1847 RAYNBIRD in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 215 Using a *drop-drill. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drop-flue Boiler*. .the object being to cause [the heat] to leave the boiler at the lower part, where the feed-water is introduced. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2969 When more than one fly is used in fly-fishing, the additional one is called a *drop-fly, and by some a bob. As these flies drop or hang down from the line, so they gain their name of drop-flies. 1876 PREECE, etc. *Telegraphy* § 48 There are two forms of the single needle instrument in use, viz. the *drop-handle and the pedal or tapper form. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 2/1 To steady the boat still further, it carries a water ballast, or a *drop-keel. 1895 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 2/1 The *drop-ladder was all burnt now, and the flames pouring out of the trapdoor. 18. MRS. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, When dark came we would light the *drop-lamp. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 5 [He] sprang with a *drop-leap from one of the trees. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Drop-light*. 1890 *Century Mag.* Mar. 764/1 Reading a calf-bound volume at a drop-light. 1888 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* xxi. 282 It frequently happens when Pedigrees are printed, that space forbids such an arrangement, and that *drop lines are obliged to be used. . The drop-line ..shows that Margaret is sister to John and William. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xxviii. 41 The roote [of Dropwort] boyled in wine and dronken is good against the *Droppisse, or Strangury. 1864 WEBSTER, **Drop-press*, a machine for embossing, punching, etc., consisting of a weight guided vertically, to be raised by a cord and pulley worked by the foot, and to drop on an anvil; called also drop-hammer, or simply a drop. 1888 W. CRANE *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 42 One way of concealing the joints of the repeat of the pattern is by..a *drop-repeat, so that, in hanging, the paper-hanger, instead of placing each repeat of pattern side by side, is enabled to join the pattern at a point its own depth below, which..arranges the chief features or masses on an alternating plan. 1883 *Standard* 28 Mar. 5/2 Thence it [bearing-rein] passes through the *drop-ring. 1784 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 152 He was *drop-ripe for heaven. 1829 CUNNINGHAM in *Anniversary* 6 Lips like drop-ripe cherries cleft. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 632/1 The *drop-shades were of thick light-blue paper. 1890 ARNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed 6) 235 The principle of a *drop-shutter is the passing of an elongated aperture, cut in a board, over the front of the lens. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 14 Gates and *Drop-stiles in the cross Fences. 1864 WEBSTER, **Drop-table*, a machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxxiii 276 There may be on one side no..rhythmic *drop-wave.

‖ **Dropax** (drō·pæks). ? *Obs.* Also 7 **dropace**. [mod.L., a. Gr. δρώπαξ pitch-plaster, f. δρέπ-ειν to pluck. In F. *dropace*, Cotgr.] A pitch plaster, a depilatory. Hence **Dro·pacism, -ist** (see quots.).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. iii. i (1651) 401 Piso [prescribes] Dropaces of pitch, and oile of Rue, applyed at certain times to the stomach, to the metaphrene. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dropacist*, one that pulls off hair, and makes the body bare. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 774/1 A Dropace ..is made of Pitch mixt with Oyl. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Dropax*, or *Dropacismus*, of Pitch and Oil. 1721 BAILEY, *Dropacism* .. an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dropax*, *Dropa ism* (old terms).

Drop-bolt. [In sense 1, f. the stem of DROP *v.*; in sense 2, f. DROP *sb.*]

1. A bolt constructed so as to drop into a socket.

1786 MISS A. SEWARD *Lett.* I. 225, I lifted the drop-bolt.

2. The bolt of the drop on a gallows.

1890 R. KIPLING *Phantom Rickshaw* (ed. 3) 9 As a condemned criminal might speak ere the drop-bolts are drawn.

Dropcy, dropecy, -sy, obs. ff. DROPSY.

† **Dropic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Aphetic f. *hydropic, edropic*: cf DROPSY.] Affected with dropsy.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 29 A Certeyne dropik man that bare his surname of the happe of this sikes.

Drop-kick. *Football.* [f. DROP- + KICK *sb.*] (See quot. 1896.) So **Drop-kicking** *vbl. sb.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Vigorous efforts to accomplish a drop-kick. 1880 [see DRIBBLE *v.* 4]. 1882 *Field* 28 Jan., The drop out was well returned, and some good drop-kicking took place. 1896 *Laws of Football* 2 A Drop-kick is made by letting the ball fall from the hands, and kicking it the very instant it rises.

Dro·pless, *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Free from drops.

1798 COLERIDGE *Picture* 40 Ye that now cool her fleece with dropless damp.

Dro·plet. [-LET.] A minute drop.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 76 Our humane griefes, those our droplets, which From niggard Nature fall. 1788 *Trifler* XXV. 323 They are also to be..taken internally by droplets. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 45 When these droplets run together, they produce drops too heavy for suspension.

Drop-letter. *U.S.* A letter posted in any place merely for local delivery (formerly called *box-letter*); a 'local' letter.

Originally applied to letters sent from a distant place by some other mode of conveyance, and 'dropped' into the post office box at the place of destination for delivery there

[1841 *Rep. Postmaster-General* (U. S.) 452 Letters have frequently been dropped into this [Philadelphia] office, from Boston, New York [etc.], for deliverance by our carriers.] 1844 *Ibid.* 688 'Drop letters'.. This is a class of letters which are usually sent from one place to another by private conveyance, and are 'dropped' or deposited in the post-office for delivery. 1845 (Mar. 3) *U. S. Statutes at Large* V. 733 Drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission by mail, but for delivery only. [The term *drop matter* is common in American post offices, meaning matter for local delivery, without passing from one post-office to another.]

† **Dro·pling.** *Obs.* [-LING.] A little drop.

1605 SYLVESTER *Quadrains of Pibrac* xiii, A dropling of th' Eternall Fount. 1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* III. lxxxii. 170 His guests to accept a few droplings he asks.

† **Drop-meal,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *drop-mælum*, f. DROP *sb.*: see -MEAL.] In drops, drop by drop.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 508 Yrnþ dropmælum swiðe hluttor water. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 In hire he helded nout one dropemele, auh 3eoteð vlowinde wellen of his grace. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. vii. (1495) 393 Rayne fallyth ..thenne and thenne and dropmele. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xii 8 As the cloud dissolves drop-meal upon the earth.

b. Often with *by*; = prec. Hence as sb.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 1 These good things that are as by dropmeale poured into vs from heauen. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 58 To them that make their water by dropmeales. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 40 Physicians vse to instill the juice of the Radish by drop-meale into the eares. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 440 Which. cannot void his water but by drops meal.

Dropped, dropt (dropt), *ppl. a.* [f. DROP *v.*]

1. Fallen, lowered; allowed to drop or fall.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 248 Vnder a tree like a drop'd Acorne. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 235 With distended eyes, dropped jaws, and shaking limbs. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 314 Till the dropped curtain gives a glad release. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 62 With dropt looks. 1893 *Times* 16 Dec. 9/5 Lead paralysis with its special feature of 'dropped wrist', or paralysis of the muscles of the arm. 1896 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 29 Feb. 46 Winners .. by 1 dropped goal [i. e. obtained by a drop-kick].

b. Of eggs: Fried or poached, 'dropped into the frying pan' (Jam.).

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. x, A toasted chucky and a drappit egg. 1884 MARY E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* July 306 2 Martha was eating her toast and a dropped egg.

† **2.** Marked with spots or specks. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Gouët, faulcon gouët*, whose feathers are ill marked, mailed, or coloured, a dropt Hawke.

3. Abandoned, allowed to lapse.

1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 16, I resumed my dropped intention.

4. *Comb.*, as *dropped-eared*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2308/4 A Sorrel Mare, dropt Ear'd.

† **Droppell.** *Obs. rare.* [a. MLG. and MDu. *droppel*, Ger. *tropfel* small drop.] In *droppell-piss, -pysse*, stranguary.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iij b, Good for the Strangury or droppell pysse named Stranguria.

Dropper (drǫ·pəɹ). [f. DROP *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who drops or lets fall in drops; in quot. 1700 = distiller (*slang*). **b.** One who drops seeds into the holes made by a dibbler.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-dropper*, a Vintner 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II 415 The greatest droppers of beads were often the worst men. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II 356 An active dibbler with three droppers at seven pence per day. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 45 With two dibbers and seven droppers.

2. A dog that drops down when it sights game; a setter. Cf. DROP *v.* 4 b.

3. *Angling.* An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher fly. Also *drop-fly, dropper-fly*.

1746 BOWLKER *Angling* (1833) 112 The first dropper about a yard from the leading fly; the second dropper about eighteen inches above the first. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iv § 3. 350 If more than two droppers are used, the single gut length is increased to eight feet.

4. Dropper-in: one who drops in or pays a casual visit.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 58 The laundress is a costly dropper in. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 264 Endless, purposeless visitants; droppers in, as they are called.

5. a. A pendant; cf. DROP *sb.* 10 a. **b.** A glass tube with an india-rubber top on one end, and a small opening at the other, for dropping liquid. **c.** A contrivance in some reaping-machines for depositing the cut grain in gavels on the ground; also the machine itself. **d.** *Mining.* (See quot. 1864.)

c 1825 *Houlston Juv. Tracts* No. 18 *Imag. Troubles* 4 She had. a ring on her finger, and long droppers in her ears. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dropper* (*Mining*), a branch vein which drops off from, or leaves, the main lode. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields of Victoria* 609 Dropper, a spur dropping into the lode. A feeder. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I 754/2 Simultaneously with the bringing into action of the dropper, a cut-off is brought down to arrest the falling grain till the platform is reinstated. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* LV. 373/3 Grain..cut with a 'dropper' or a self-raking reaper. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 12 The dropper is filled with alkali solution from the wide-mouthed bottle.

6. *Comb.*, as *dropper-fly* = 3.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 113 Select. a small gentle, and apply it at the end of his dropper fly. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iv. § 3. 350 Take a few turns round the dropper-gut to make all secure.

Dropping (drǫ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DROP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DROP.

1. The action of falling or letting fall in drops.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxiv. 11 Þurh dropunge deawes and renes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 120 The thynges dryuen a man out of his hous, that is to seyn Smoke, droppyng of Reyn, and wikked wynes. 1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Droppyng of lycour, *distillation*. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 789 The watering or dropping of the Eyes 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvii. 15 A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 308 Forbidding God's word as a wearisome dropping.

b. See quot.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dropping* (*Vet.*), a name given to that disease in a cow, which is analogous to the puerperal fever in women.

2. The action of falling or descending vertically; also, of letting anything fall.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 17 So halbeth..Crystnynge, Her signe, droppynge in the water. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyet's dry Dinner* D iv, Plantes .. that are subject .. to his leaves-

dropping. 1874 Johns *Brit. Birds* 180 It begins to descend by a series of droppings with intervals of simple hovering.

3. The action of discontinuing or abandoning.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/1 The dropping of such a work..would be a loss to the country. 1859 J. Cunningham *Ch. Hist. Scot.* II x. 409 A dropping of the method of queries in processes of error.

4. Falling, dropping off, dying.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 240 By the unexpected dropping of two elder brothers, he is..come to an estate.

5 *coner.* That which drops or falls in drops, as rain, melting wax, etc.; the fat that drops from roasting meat, dripping. (In quot. 1398 = rheum.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix (1495) 66 They that haue droppyng and rewme fallyng to the brest. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. lxi. (1869) 172 This kowtele i haue set vnder for to take the droppinges. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II vi. 36 The Mastic is the teare or droppings of the Lentiscus. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 11 The Rain and Droppings of the Thatch. 1837 Whittock *Compl. Bk. Trades* (1842) 348 Rape oil, which obtains the term 'droppings'. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* II. xiv. 124 Collecting the droppings from the great wax candles.

6. Dung of animals. (Now only *pl.*)

1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* D iv, Do you not..tell of springing a pheasant and a partridge, and find them out by their dropping? 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 80 Fresh droppings from the stables. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 5/1 The only combustible we had was the droppings of the wild yaks.

† **7.** The eaves from which water drops. *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xlvii. § 2. 262, I founde it vnder the dropping of the bishops house at Rochester. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 181 The meeteing house.. being under the Dropings of ye Cathedrall.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **dropping-bottle** (see quot. 1864); † **dropping-meal** *adv.* = Drop-meal; † **dropping-pan** = Dripping-pan; **dropping-tube** (see quot.); **dropping-well**, a well formed by the dropping of water from above.

1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* vi. 185 It is proper to have a smaller *dropping-bottle ready for use. 1864 Webster, *Dropping-bottle*, an instrument used to supply small quantities of a fluid to a test-tube or other vessel. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II 427 A combined minim-measure and dropping bottle. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII lv (1495) 268 Stranguria whan a man pissyth wyth dyffyculte *droppynge mele. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 A *droppyng panne. 1672 A. Haig *Inventory* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 475 A great frayyng pan and a great droping pan. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dropping tube*, the tubulated stopper of the Dropping-bottle. 1652 J. French (*title*) The Yorkshire Spaw; or a Treatise of four famous Medicinal Wells, the *Dropping, or Petrifying Well. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxiii, Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire.

Dropping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. Falling in drops; distilling.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4054 Derefulle dredlesse with drowppande teris. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* Pref. 71 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Fra they gat the drapping grise they wanted. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV 630 Those Blossoms also, and those dropping Gummes. 1790 Burns *Elegy Henderson* vi, Frae my een the drapping runs Maun ever flow.

b. Having moisture falling off in drops, dripping. Of the weather: rainy, wet.

a 1425 Lydg. *Temple of Glas* 194 Oft also, aftir a dropping mone, The weddir clereþ. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 13 If your cattell haue dropping Nostrils. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xv. 105 To wipe their dropping brows. 1775 Shaw *Hist. Moray* 151 (Jam.) A misty May, and a dropping June. 1790 A. Wilson *Morning* Poet. Wks. 1846 2 From every bush and every dropping tree.

c. quasi-*adv.* in *dropping wet.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 201 Dropping wet..I return to land Laden with spoyls. 1770 Wesley *Jrnl.* 16 Apr., We got into a Scotch mist, and were dropping wet.

2. Falling vertically, falling to the ground.

1715 *tr.* Pope *Iliad* XIV. 546 The dropping head first tumbled to the plain. 1832 Tennyson *On a Mourner* 9 The swamp, where hums the dropping snipe. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 2/1 The 'warm corner' is alive with rising and dropping birds.

3. Falling detachedly, desultory, not continuous.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4467/3 The Major ..and a Captain.. were kill'd, the former by a dropping Shot. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxvi, A few dropping shots fired about the spot. 1890 *Century Mag.* July 447/2 A dropping fire of musketry.

4. Falling in value, or in any scale.

1894 *Times* 23 Apr. 13/3 Small occupiers..were..benefited by dropping prices.

Dro·ppingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a dropping manner; drop by drop; one by one.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 278 If he makiþ watir droppynli and a litil at oonys. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* IX. ix. (1632) 629 They came droppingly in, and became good Subiects. 1844 Mrs Browning *Vision of Poets* Concl. vi, The dew sliding droppingly From the leaf-edges.

Dropple. *rare.* [Arbitrary dim. of Drop *sb.*] A little drop.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 132 The gudgeons..Startling as each nimble eye Saw the rings the dropples made.

Droppy (drɒ·pi), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. Drop *sb.* + -y 1.] Given to dropping; dripping, rainy.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 130 A bow of many colours; appearing in a dewie, dark, droppie, and hollow cloud. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Droppy*, wet, rainy. 'We've had a vara droppy time'. 1834 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 789 It is dewy and droppy, and mild and misty.

Dro·p-scene. A term used loosely or incorrectly for *drop* or *act-drop* (Drop *sb.* 16); also for the final scene of a play or drama in real life, that on which the curtain drops.

1815 tr. *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 191 In order to make a drop-scene. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 146 An impression very similar to that..produced by the drawing up of a drop scene in the theatre. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 412 Such..was the drop-scene of his Excellency's memorable Campaign—the finale of his administration. 1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* (1881) 282 She was hoping that with Alvan's eruption the drop-scene would fall.

† **Dro·psic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dropsy.] = next.

1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. vi. 96, I have seene dropsick persons whom the people have thought to be in a consumption.

Dropsical (drɒ·psikăl), *a.* [f. Dropsy + -ic + -al, after *hydropical.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dropsy.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2323/1 Dangerously ill of a Dropsical Distemper. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower de Luce*, The Juice .. evacuates dropsical water. 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 372 Hydrophthalmia, or a dropsical enlargement of the [eye]. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 280 Dropsical symptoms.

2. Affected with or subject to dropsy.

1678 H. Sampson in *Phil. Trans.* 437. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 180 Dropsical People are generally observ'd to sweat much, but perspire little. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 153 *Anasarca*, a diseased condition of plants, resembling that of dropsical subjects.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Swollen, enlarged. **b.** Overcharged with water.

1721 *Lett. from Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 226 In dropsical bombast Expressions. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 6 Inflates itself into a dropsical boastfulness and vainglory. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1873) I. 19 The Country to the East is all Fen and still of a very dropsical character. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 321 Puffy with a dropsical want of proportion.

Hence **Dro·psically** *adv.*; **Dro·psicalness.**

1727 Bailey vol II, *Dropsicalness*, having a dropsy. 1785 *Eugenius* I. 84 He .. was somewhat dropsically disposed. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, That stood dropsically bulging over the causeway.

Dropsied (drɒ·psid), *a.* [f. Dropsy *sb.* + -ed 2.] Having the dropsy; swollen with or as with water; watery; inflated, turgid.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 135 Where great addition swells, and vertue none, It is a dropsied honour. *a* 1631 Drayton *Noah* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 119 The dropsied clouds, see, your destruction threat. 1768–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 640 Our dropsied ship may founder by the lee. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 65 III. 14 An infant with a dropsied head.

† **Dro·pstone.** *Obs.* [f. Drop *sb.* or *v.* + Stone.] An old popular name for stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dropping of water.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 211 The common *Stalactites*, *Lapis Stillatitius*, or *Drop-stone*, hanging down from the Tops and Sides of Grotto's. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 Stalagmites. The Drop stone. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 211 A spacious and very humid cavern, with a variety of figures in it in dropstone.

Dropsy (drɒ·psi), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 3 5 **dropesie,** 4 **dropecy, -sy** e, 5 **dropsye,** 6 **dropoy,** 6–7 **dropsie,** 4– **dropsy.** [aphetic form of ME. *i-, ydropsy*, Hydropsy, q.v.]

1. A morbid condition characterized by the accumulation of watery fluid in the serous cavities or the connective tissue of the body.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 364/10 Some fullen in-to þe dropesie. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11820 (Cott.) Ydropsi [*Gött* þropsi, *Fairf.*, *Trin.* þe dropesy] held him sua in threst. 1388 Wyclif *Luke* xiv. 2 A man sijk in the dropesie [1382 syk in ydropesie]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 54 (Harl MS.) A man that hath the dropcy. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Child.* 21 They fall in to dropesie. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 70 In a dropcy the body ys vnweldy, vnlusty and slo. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 488 Dropsies, and Asthma's and Joint-racking Rheums. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 567 A dropsy of the brain. 1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwif.* 297 Dropsy of the Cellular Tissue is quite a frequent occurrence.

fig. 1621 Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 37 Pampered vppe in .. the very dropsie of excesse. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 345 The gout and dropsy of a big margent, litter'd and overlaid with crude and huddl'd quotations.

b. 'In *fish culture*, a disease of young trout.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

c. A disease in succulent plants, from an excess of water; anasarca.

1846 in Worcester. 1864 Webster cites Wright.

† **2.** *fig.* An insatiable thirst or craving. *Obs.*

1548 J. Hales in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. Q. 50 The great dropsy and the insatiable desire of riches of some men. 1612 Dekker *It be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 358 Seas could not quench his dropsie. 1727 I. Howel *Desiderius* (ed 3) 41 Ambition..will prove an insatiable Dropsy.

3. *Comb.*, as *dropsy-breeding, -dry, -like, -sick* adjs.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 54/37 Dropsyseke, *hydropicus*. 1603 J. Davies *Microcosm.* (1876) 25 (D) Many dropsy-drie forbeare to drinke Because they know their ill 'twould aggravate. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Memorials of Mortalitie* I. xx, As one dropsie-sick. 1619 R. Harris *Drunkard's Cup* 14 This Dropsilike disease is almost incurable.

† **B.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Dropsical. *Obs.*

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 133/1 (Pynson) Dropsy man or woman, *ydropicus*. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 127 The dropsy dryeth that Tantale in the flood Endureth. 1617 Hiphon *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 219 Like a dropsie-man, who the more hee drinks, the more he desires to drinke. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 80 It was their cups which..brought the dropsie corpse so soon thither.

† **b.** *fig.* Charged with water. *Obs.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 503 All th' Earth's dropsie vapours. 1683 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 160 Anon a Dropsie cloud Puts out the Sun.

Dro·psy *v.*, to render swollen as with dropsy.

c 1817 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* xi (1848) 548 Goltzius and Spranger..dropsied the forms of vigour, or dressed the gewgaws of children in colossal shapes.

† **Drop vie, drop-vie,** *vbl. phr. Obs.* [f. Drop *v.* + Vie *sb.*: but sometimes treated as a compound vb.] To drop pieces of money or the like in competition or rivalry, trying which can ontdo the other; to compete in alternate efforts, to bid against each other, to vie.

1598 Florio, *Rinuilare*, to reuye it againe at any game, to drop vye, to bid againe. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 19 For numbers..of honest housholders..and substantiall graue Burgers, Yarmouth shall droppe vie with them to the last Edward groate they are worth. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 191 When twoo Monkes were at drop-vied Bezantines..before him for an Abbey. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. i, He there would sit, and withe the well drop vie That it before his eyes would first run drie.

Hence † **Drop-vie** *sb. Obs.*, a competition in which each tries to outdo the other.

1598 Florio, *Rinnito*, a reuye, a drop vye at any game.

Dropwise (drɒ·pwəiz), *adv.* [see -wise.] In the manner of a drop; drop by drop.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6156 His urine coming from him drop wise. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 272 I cull'd the spring That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft.

Dropwort (drɒ·pwŭt). [f. Drop *sb.* + Wort; in reference to L. name *Filipendula*, i.e. pendulous threads.] A name applied to certain plants having tuberous root-fibres.

1. *Common, Field,* or *Mountain Dropwort*, a plant, *Spiræa Filipendula*, belonging to the same genus as Meadowsweet, but scentless. Extended, with defining words, to other species of Spiræa.

1538 Turner *Libellus, Phellandryon* .. uulgus Filipendulam & Droppewort nuncupat. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxviii. 40 Of filipendula or Dropworte..The rootes be small & blacke, whereon is hanging certaine small knops or blacke pellets, as in the rootes of the female Pionye, sauing yt they be a great deale smaller. 1863 Buckman in *Gard. Chron.* 23 May 493 The Field Dropwort is a denizen for the most part of dry uplands on calcareous soils. 1879 Miss Pluks *Rambles Wild Flowers* (ed. 3) 102 The Willow-leaved Drop-wort (*S. salicifolia*) is frequent in shrubberies.

2. A name for species of *Œnanthe* (esp. *Œ. fistulosa*), often distinguished as *Water Dropwort, Hemlock (Water) Dropwort, Œ. crocata.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 901 There be divers sorts of Dropwoorts, some of the champion or fertill pastures, and some of the water .. 3 Narrow-leaved Dropwoort. 4 Homlocke Dropwoort. 5 Water Dropwoort. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 566 Four children had eaten the roots of the *Oenanthe aquatica cicutæfacie* (hemlock-dropwort). 1835 Hooker *Brit. Flora* 131 *Oenanthe*, Water Drop-wort.

† **Drosen.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **drósna** (*pl.*), 4 **drosen,** 5 **drowsyn.** [see Dross.] Dregs.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 271 Hi drincon oð ða drosna. 12.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 549 *Fex*, drosne. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 193 Drosenes and dregges drynke for menye beggeres. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 808 *Hec amurca*, drowsyn.

‖ **Droshky** (drɒ·ʃki). Also **droitschka, drojeka, droshka, -ke, -ki, droska, droskoha.** [ad. Russ. дрожки *drozhki*, dim. of дроги *drogi* waggon, hearse; properly pl. of дрога *droga* perch, or 'teach' of a four-wheeled vehicle. So Fr. *droschki*, Ger. *droschke.*]

A kind of vehicle: orig. and prop. a Russian low four-wheeled carriage without a top, consisting of a narrow bench on which the passengers sit astride or sideways, their feet resting on bars near the ground; hence transferred to other vehicles in use elsewhere; in some German towns the name of the ordinary four-wheelers or fiacres plying for hire.

1808 Sir R. K. Porter *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iii. 23 A sort of hireable machine..denominated a Drojeka. *Ibid.* II. xxviii. 20 The vehicle being a droshky, there was no other servant but the coachman. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 25 June, [At Blair-Adam] We drove in the droskie and walked in the evening. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 255 They were taken home by the police in droshkies. 1872 Freeman in Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 58 At Frankfurt..to get on the Bavarian line you have to take a droschke. 1882 Strathesk *Bits fr. Blinkbonny* xiii. 294 He met the drosky containing Mrs. Barrie and the children. *attrib.* 1838 J. L. Stephens *Trav. Greece*, etc. 72/1 The drosky boy, dressed in a long surtout..sits on the end.

Drosometer (drɒsɒ·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. Gr. δρόσος dew: see -meter. In F. *drosomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew deposited.

1885 W. Hamilton *Dict. Arts, etc.* (Worc.) 1886 L. P. Casella in W. C. Wells *Ess. Dew* 7 To measure the quantity of dew deposited each night, an instrument is used called a drosometer.

Dross (drɒs), *sb.* Also: 1–6 **dros,** 5–7 **drosse.** [OE. *drós* = MLG. *drôs*, MDu. *droes* dregs. A lengthened form, Drosen, ME. *drosne*, OE. *drósna*, corresponds to OHG. *truosana*, MHG. *truosen*, Ger. *drusen* pl. husks of grapes, lees, dregs. See *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* XXXIV. 513 (1896).]

1. The scum, recrement, or extraneous matter thrown off from metals in the process of melting.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 353 *Auriculum*, dros. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Gold and seoluer clenseð ham of hore dros iðe fure. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3339 Als gold, þat

shynes clere and bright..Whar it put in fire to fyn mare Yhit suld it leve sum dros þare. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/1 Drosse of metalle, *scorium*. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 91 (R.) As hard as the drosse of iron. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 952 There swims on the Metal .. a Scum, which they call Dross; much like to Sclag or Dross of Iron. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 239 Separate the gold by fire from the dross and mixture. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 123 Turn..dross to gold with glorious alchemy. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Dross*, the material skimmed from the surface of freshly melted, not perfectly pure metal.

† **b.** Volcanic scoria. *Obs. rare.*

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 307 Above are great masses of sand, red drosses, and puzzolana.

c. A workman's name for protoxide of lead.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 73 Fresh quantities of litharge or pot dross..are from time to time thrown in. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 81/1 The first step..is to convert the lead into .. protoxide, which is more usually called 'dross' by the workmen than litharge or massicot.

d. An alloy incidentally formed in the zinc-bath, by the action of the zinc on the iron pot and iron articles dipped. (Wahl *Galvanopl. Manip.* 1884).

2. Dreggy, impure, or foreign matter, mixed with any substance, and detracting from its purity; e.g. the dregs or lees of oil or wine, the chaff of corn, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/1 Drosse of corne, *acus*, *criballum*. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 12 You shall find a fourth or fifth part of drosse in the best butter. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 39 She shall reserue the drosse of the Grapes shee presseth. *Ibid.* 46 Take the drosse of oyle of Linseed. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 379 Report what allowance ought to be made for dross and dirt on the Bees-wax.

b. A miner's name for iron pyrites in coal; also, small or waste coal, the screenings of the coalhills.

1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 234 Many of the coal-seams ..have considerable quantities of brasses or drosses in them, which are lumps of iron pyrites. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 117/1 A heap of dross or small coal. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Oct., Great black mounds of coal dross 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Dross*, 'small coal' [*Ibid.* s.v. *Coal*, the duff, slag, or waste, which arises from the sorting of the large coal into nuts, and which passes through the screen bars]. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 4/3 Quietness rules in the coal trade .. Dross is scarce and dearer.

c. *Salt-making.* 'The refuse or marl left after dissolving rock-salt in water.' *Chester Gloss.* 1884.

3. *fig.* from 1 and 2. (Cf. *dregs*, Dreg 3.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Our lorde wolde not that we sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyses. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 119 The Dregs and Lees of the Earth, and Drosse of Mankinde. 1745 A. Butler *Lives of Saints* (1836) 104 The seventh general persecution, permitted by God to purge away the dross of his flock. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxii, A human tear From passion's dross refined and clear.

4. In general: Refuse; rubbish; worthless, impure matter.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/1 Drosse, or fylthe .. qwat so it be, *ruscum*, *rusculum*. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 200 His chambre .. with the tempest was dung in dros. 1632 G. Fletcher *Christ's Tri* 26 So tinne for silver goes, and dunghill drosse for gold. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 23 All treasures and all gain esteem as dross. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 428 The stars, tho' rich, what dross their gold to thee. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. i, He was of different quality from the human dross around her.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dross heap*, *iron*; *dross-full*, *dross-rich* adjs.

1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 And iiij^c and mo peces of fals drosseyren. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. *Ded.* 14 Such sparks may flame..A higher pitch, then dross-full Vanity. 1881 W. T. Ross *Poems* 69 The dross-rich earthling leaves life's stage. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 13 Having stood for a long time on the edge of a dross heap.

Dross, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *trans. Dross out*: to sift out as dross. *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 In every bushell of meale..there is very neare a pecke of chizell drossed out.

† **2.** To render drossy or impure; to corrupt. *Obs.*

1648 Earl Westmld. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 69 Of full Power to refine the deed Our Parents Dross'd by their Corruption.

3. To convert (lead) into 'dross' or protoxide.

1891 *Address Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* 27 Aug., In 'drossing' molten lead, the oxidation of the lead is greatly promoted by the presence of a trace of antimony.

4. To free from dross, remove dross from.

1884 W. H. Wahl *Galvanopl. Manip.* 529. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† **Drossard, -art.** *Obs.* [a. mod.Du. *drossaard*, a transformation (through *drossaet*, *drossaert*, Kilian, 1599) of MDu. *drossâte* = MLG. *drossēte*, *drotzēte* (mod.LG. *droste*, Du. *drost*), MHG. *truhtsæze*, OHG. **truhtsâȥȥo*, *truhsâȥȥo*, *trutsâȥo*:— OTeut. type **druhtisǣtjon-*, f. *druhti-*, *truhti-*, people, company, retinue + *sǣtjon-* one who sits; hence, 'he who sits or presides at the meals of the *druht*'. See Kluge s.v. *Truchsets*, Franke s.v. *Drossaard*.] A steward, high bailiff, prefect.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1287/3 The Drossarts and Bailiffs of the several places in the Country of Waes, are summoned to Ghent, to swear Fealty to the French King. 1685 *Ibid.* No. 1998/2 The Provost of the Court, the Drossart of Brabant, and the Mareschal-General, are commanded to have their Companies abroad for the executing the said Placeat.

† **Dro·ssel, drosell.** *Obs.* [Origin obscure: cf. Drazel, Dratchell.] A sloven, a slut.

1581 Nuce *Seneca's Octavia* iv, That drosell dyre, that furious slut, Erin. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 219 Now dwels each Drossell in her Glasse. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Panguts*..an vnweldie Drossell, nothing but guts.

Drosser (drǫ·səɹ). *Glass-making.* [Corrupted from F. *dressoir*, dresser, frame, etc.] A separating iron frame placed between sets of tables in the annealing kiln.

1856 H. Chance in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 15 Feb. (*On Glass*) Iron frames or drossers, which divide the tables into sets, the first drosser leaning against the wall of the kiln, the second against the first, and so on.

Drossiness (drǫ·sinės). [f. Drossy *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being drossy.

1639 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* ix. (1702) 121 Purge thy soul from carnal drossiness. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 60 The Myrrha of these parts had the name of Barbara, from the drossiness and coarseness of it. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* I. 275 (R.) To refine us from our earthly drossiness.

Dro·ssless, *a.* [see -less.] Free from dross.

1846 Worcester cites Stevens.

Drossock, var. of Drassock.

Drossy (drǫ·si), *a.* [f. Dross *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of metals, etc.: Characterized by containing dross or scorious matter, or waste and worthless material; of the nature of dross; dreggy, feculent.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 106 Yf thi mede is drossy, bareyn, olde, Let plough hit eft. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* Introd. xl, So doth the Fire the drossy Gold refine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 442 The Empiric Alchimist Can turn ..Metals of drossiest Ore to perfet Gold. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* I. xx. (1760) 83 The recrementitious or drossy Parts of the sugar. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 158 As kingly gold To our thin brass, or drossy lead.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Impure, mixed with impurities.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* A vij, Yet shal papistes be to light and to drossie to marry with vs. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxx. 106 Words being rather the drossie part, Conceit I take to be the principal. 1854 Faber *Growth in Holiness* xii. (1872) 205 We find our actions to be..only the drossy compound of nature and grace.

‖ **Drosty.** *S. Africa.* Also **drostdy.** [Du. *drosty*, *drostij*, f. *drost* bailiff: cf. Drossard.] The official residence of a *land-drost* (no longer in use in Cape Colony).

1812 Miss Plumtre tr. *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 172 The Drosty at Zwellendam was built of like materials. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* ix. 296 The source of the Ghamka, where the drostdy, or district village of Beaufort had been recently erected.

† **Drote,** *v. Obs.* [Etymology unknown.] *intr.* To stammer, stutter. Hence † **Droting** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; † **Drotingly** *adv.*; † **Droter,** a stutterer.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 Drotare, *traulus*, *traula*. Drotyn yn speche, *traulo*. Drotynge, *traulatus*. Drotyngly, *traule*.

Drou, drough, drouȝ, obs. pa. t. of Draw *v.*

Drouery, var. Druery, *Obs.*

Droug, drougge, obs. ff. Drug.

Drought (draut), **drouth** (drauþ, *Sc.* drūþ). Forms: *α.* 1 drúgað, -oð, 3 (*Orm.*) druhhþe, 4 druȝþe, drouhþe, droȝþe, 5 droughþe, drouȝth, 6-8 drougth, 7-8 droughth; 4-7 drouthe, 5 drowþe, 5-8 drowth, (6 droutht), 4- drouth (now *dial.* or *arch.*). *β.* 3-4 druȝt(e, 4 droȝt(e, drohut, 4-5 drouȝt(e, 4-6 droght(e, drught, 5 droughte, drowghte, drouht, drowte, 4- drought. [OE. *drúgað*, *-oð*, f. *drúg-* stem of *drýge* Dry, q.v. Cf. Du. *droogte*, f. *droog* dry. From an early period the final *-th* after *ȝ* varied with *-t* (cf. *highth*, *height*:—OE. *hiehþu*), and this form is established in standard English, while *drouth*, *drowth* has continued in Sc. and northern dialects, and is often used by Eng. poets.]

1. The condition or quality of being dry; dryness, aridity, lack of moisture. *arch.*

α. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 317/24 *Siccitas*, drugað, oððe hæð. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 17 It bryngiþ vnkindly drowþe to woundis. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 91 The drouth of the ground. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 48 The Heat, Coldness, Drowth, Moisture .. of Air. 1833 Tennyson *Fatima* 13, I look'd athwart the burning drouth Of that long desert to the south. *a* 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Ser. I. xiii. Wks. 1846 I. 68 Grubs .. which die, the moment they tumble out of the nutshell and its comfortable drouth.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6365 Ne for na drught ne for na wat. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) 81 Droughte and moysture ben contrary. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 Drowte, *siccitas*. 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* clxi. (1636) 154 Old doves for their..drought and hardnesse of digestion, are to bee eschewed. 1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 28 Called *Horeb*, from the rocky drought of it. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 27 Drought, a driness.

b. *fig.* (With quot. 1652 cf. Dry *a.* 15.)

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 203 The great drought that we suffer in our soules. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 118 The sluce .. that feeds the drowth of his Text. 1652 J. Hall *Height Eloquence* p. vi, All men naturally aim at high things, and ambitiously avoid the imputation of drought or weaknesse. 1872 G. Macdonald *Wilf. Cumb.* I. xxviii. 286, 'I daresay', returned Charley, with drought.

2. *spec.* Dryness of the weather or climate; lack of rain. (The current sense.)

α. *c* 1200 Ormin 8625 Forr þatt te land wass driȝȝedd all And scorrcnedd þurrh þe druhhþe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 524 Ne hete, ne no harde forst, vmbre ne droȝþe. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xviii. 108 In tyme of drouȝth. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xvii. Contents of Ch., A greate drouth & derth in Elias tyme. 1673 Temple *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 75 There happen'd .. a mighty Drowth in the Beginning of the Summer. 1865 Swinburne *Song in Time of Revol.* 22 The tender dew after drouth.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2348 So sal druȝte ðe feldes deren. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 2 Whan that Aprille with hise shoures soote The droghte of March hath perced to the roote. ? *a* 1500 *Metr. Prov.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 323 After droght commyth rayne..after rayne, Commyth drought agayne. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cx, As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry And gape upon the gathered clouds for rain. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1446 Streams unfailing in the Summer's drought. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* v. (1884) 148 Subject to occasional and prolonged droughts.

fig. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* v. i, A drouth of virtue, And dearth of all repentance. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* Serm. i. (1867) 104 The drowth and scorching heat of persecution. 1877 L. Morris *Epic Hades* II. 82 A secret spring of joy, Which mocked the droughts of Fate.

† **3.** Dry or parched land, desert. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Ps. Lamb.* 189 a, 21 (Bosw.) Beam Israela eodon þurh druȝoþe. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 274 To South the Persian Bay, And inaccessible the Arabian drouth.

4. Thirst. *arch.* and *dial.*

α. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 253 Whenne þow clomsest for colde oþer clyngest for drouthe. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xl. 28 Off wyne . They drank twa quartis . Of drowth so excess did thame constrene. 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VII*, 53 b, He called for drynke. one of hys chambrelaynes mervellynge, requyred the cause of hys drouth. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 325 His carcass, pined with hunger and with droughth. 1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* 63, I am taking it off to quench my Droughth. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 82/2 That burning drowth of the mind, which kept you waking. 1855 Browning *De Gustibus* ii, Where the baked cicalas die of drouth.

β. 1588 *Losses Span. Navy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 52 Their flesh meat they cannot eat, their drought is so great. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II 560 Feeling himself afflicted with a vehement Drought. 1847–8 H. Miller *First Impr.* xvi. (1857) 272, I asked..[for] something to slake my drought.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2107, vii. lene [eares] .. Welkede, and smale, and druȝte numen [= drought seized]. 1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 169 That I may wet my drought-parch'd mind. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/6 They traversed the same drought-stricken plain.

Droughty (drau·ti), **drouthy** (drau·þi, *Sc.* drū·þi). *a.* [f. Drought + -y: cf. *mighty*, *weighty*.]

1. Dry, without moisture; arid.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* II. xvii, Yet not one drop fall from thy droughtie eyes! 1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 28 Out of the droughty rocke Moses . bringeth forth water. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. Poems (1763) 92 Thou must With tasteless water wash thy droughty throat 1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* xv, His cough, like a drouthy piston, Tried to dislodge the husk that grew to him.

fig. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. ccv, Campbell's Hippocrene is somewhat drouthy. 1848 Hake *Guesses* II. (1874) 561 Men of drowthy hearts and torpid imaginations.

2. Characterized by drought; deficient in rainfall.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 261 Preach unto the droughty earth; Persuade it, if thou canst, to shun the rain. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 315 In droughty hot weather. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 5 Droughty Seasons. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, As drouthy as the weather had been.

3. Thirsty; often = addicted to drinking.

α. 1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 71 The children of rich men become drouthy amongst a masse of fountaynes. 1691 Tryon *Wisd. Dictates* 115, I am never droughthy as those are that eat Flesh. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 2 When. drouthy neebors, neebors meet. 1879 *Temple Bar* Oct. 237 The dusty, drouthy wayfarers.

β. *a* 1713 Sloane in Derham *Phys.-Theol.* x Note 27 (R.) A limpid..water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxix (Orig. Draft), [He] droughty then alights, and roars for Roman purl. 1863 Whittier *Cobbler Keezar's Vision* 37 But that droughty folk should be jolly Puzzles my poor old wits.

Hence **Drou·ghtiness.**

1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. Pref. 63 These Methods . will . refresh the Droughtiness of the Soul.

Drouguist, obs. f. Druggist.

Drouh, obs. pa. t. of Draw *v.*

Drouk, drook (druk), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also (6 **drokke**), 9 **drowk.** [Origin uncertain: cf. ON. *drukna* to be drowned, *drukkit* drunk, and Drunk *v.*] *trans.* To drench (as with heavy rain). Hence **Drouked,** *Sc.* **droukit,** *ppl a.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. vi. 44 Bot finaly, all droukit and forwrocht, Thai salffit war, and warpit to the cost. 1619 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* (1629) 302 (Jam.) Heare how the drouked man [Jonah] sang at last. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Cauler Oysters* Poems (1845) 7 If ye hae catch'd a droukit skin. *a* 1796 Burns *Weary Pund o' Tow* ii, And aye she took the tither souk To drouk the stowrie tow. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. i. 9 Foul would hae been the gait, and drooking the shower. *c* 1836 R. Dick in Smiles *Life* (1878) 64 With the mist swooping about you and drooking your whiskers and eyebrows 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Drouk*, to drench. 1869 C. Gibbon *R. Gray* iv, Men and cattle were 'drookit' and uncomfortable.

Drouke, var. Drowk *v.*

† **Drouken,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Etymol. uncertain: perh. a. ON. *drukna* to be drowned, taken fig.] ? To be sunk in slumber or a swoon. Hence **Droukening, drouknyng,** deep slumber, swoon.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 1 (MS. Laud) Als I lay in a winteris nyȝ[h]t in a droukening [*Roy. MS.* drouknynge, *Vernon MS.* droupnynge] bifor the day. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* 141 Alle þei seiden þei weore sori, Fordolled in a drouknyng dred.

† **Drouking,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Deriv. uncertain: cf. Drowk *v.*] ? Crouching, cowering.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 113 (Heber MS.) Droukynge [*Pynson* droukinge, *Harl. MS.* Darynge or drowpynge], *latitatio*.

† Droul, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also **drool.** [cf. Sc. *droul* 'to bellow as a hart,' Jam.] *trans.* To utter mournfully.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 224 O Sons and Daughters of Jerusalem, droul out an Elegy for good King Josias. 1825 JAMIESON, *Drool*, ..to cry in a low and mournful tone.

Droumslade: see DRUMSLADE, *Obs.*, a drum.

† Droumy, *a. Obs. rare.* [? Related to Sc. DRUMLY.] Turbid.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 45 To set on fire and trouble states, to the end to fish in droumy waters. 1640 WATTS tr. Lat. version of do. 421 To become an incendiarie and a perturber of states, to the end he may better fish in droumy waters [L. *turbidis aquis*]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Droumy*, dirty, muddy. *Devon.*

† Droun, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Related to ON. *drynja*, SW. *drona* to roar, bellow, mod.G. *drohnen* to roar, and so to DRONE *sb.*¹, q.v.] *intr.* To roar.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 985 Hee drouned as a dragon, dredefull of noyes.

Droun, Droup, obs. ff. DROWN, DROOP.

Drounslade, -slet, etc.: see DRUMSLADE.

Drourie, -ry, var. DRUERY, *Obs.*

Drouse, -se, -sie, obs. ff. DROWSE, DROWSY.

Drouth, drouthy, var. of DROUGHT, -Y, q.v.

Drove (drōʊv), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **drǽf,** 3 **drof,** 4– **drove,** (5 **drowe,** *north.* **drafe, draffe, drawe,** 6 **droave,** *Sc.* **drave**). [OE. *drǽf*, from 2nd ablaut grade of *drīfan* to DRIVE.]

I. † **1.** The action of driving. (Only OE.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 Hē þa se fear þæs hyrdes drafe forhogode.

2. A number of beasts, as oxen, sheep, etc., driven in a body; a herd, flock.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1016 Hi drifon heora drafa in to Medewæge. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 181 Whanne he went hom eche nijt wiþ is droue of bestis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107 A Drawe of nowte [*A* a Draffe of Nowte], *armentum.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 300 They go with theyr droues of cattayle 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 27 He had also, gathered together, as it were in a droave, much cattel. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 48 Market day, when great droves of little Horses, laden with sacks of corn, allways resorted to the Town. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* II He passed a drove of sheep.

b. *transf.* A crowd, multitude, shoal (of other animals, or of human beings, esp. when moving in a body; also *fig.* of things).

1014 WULFSTAN *Hom.* XXXIII. (1883) 163 [Hi] drifaþ ða drafe cristenra manna fram sæ to sæ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 102 It mai ben hoten heuene-Rof; It hileð al ðis werldes drof. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 29 Proteus .. Along the fomy waves driving his finny drove. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 51 In draues as it war, returnes to thair awne cuntrey. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 230 That olde popish rule, to follow the droue, and to beleeue as the church beleeueth. 1692 WASHINGTON *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I 494 Then a great drove of Heresies and Immoralities broke loose among them. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 164 The Welchmen came in by droves. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 260 A ghost in every room, and droves of them in some of the rooms.

3. Locally, esp. in the Fen District: **a.** A road along which horses or cattle are driven. **b.** A channel for drainage or irrigation.

934 *Charter of Æthelstan* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 217 Of ðam hlince andlang drafæ on ðonæ hlinc æt waddænæ [1319 *Reg. Christ Ch. Cant.* in Cunningham *Law Dict.* s.v., Pasturas .. cum omnibus pertinentiis drovis viis semitis & fossatis] 1664–5 *Act* 16 & 17 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 13 Libertie .. to passe and repasse upon any .. Drove or Droves in or compassing the said Fenns. 1849 [J. R. BEST] *Personal & Lit. Mem.* 456 The major rode in the middle of the Drove (so our fen roads are called). 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 44 Droves or cuts to carry off the increase of water towards the Wash. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 67 Many droves, leams, eaus, and drains were cut. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I 58 [In the Fens] there is no material of which roads can be made. In place of roads there are 'droves'.

II. 4. A stone-mason's chisel with a broad face.

1825 JAMIESON, *Drove*, the broadest iron used by a mason in hewing stones. 1881 MORGAN *Contrib to Amer. Etknol.* 180 It shows no marks of the chisel or the drove.

III. 5. *Comb.*, as *drove-dike, -way*; **drove-road,** an ancient road or track along which there is a free right of way for cattle, but which is not 'made' or kept in repair by any authority.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, He sprang up the *drove-dyke. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 189 The *drove road passed at no great distance. 1892 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 355/1 The old rights-of-way known as 'drove-roads' [in Scotland]. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/3 The drove road in Southern Scotland is the way once used by drovers .. from the extreme north. 1239–52 *Rental Glastem.* (Som. Rec. Soc. 1891) 44 Philippus bel tenet vij acras et quoddam iter quod vocatur *Drofwei. 1664–5 *Act* 16 & 17 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 22 The twoe Drove wayes in the said Fenns called the North drove and South drove. 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 181 Whereby Drove Ways, Bridges &c. ..shall be obstructed.

† Drove, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also 4 **druve, druvy.** [Early ME. *drōven*, a derivative of OE. *drōf*, DROF, turbid, troubled, disturbed. Cf. DREVE *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* To trouble, disturb.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 2 Hou fele-folded are þai, þat droves me to do me wa. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11974 His moder mode wald he noght droue. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* II 5 In his wodnes he sall druuy þaim. *Ibid.* vi. 2 Druuyd ere all my banes.

2. *intr.* To become troubled or overcast.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24418 Ouer al þe werld ne was bot night, Al droued and wex dime.

Drove, *v.*² [f. DROVE *sb.*; or back-formation from DROVER.] To drive herds of cattle; to follow the occupation of a drover. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 459 Baptista the Coach-man, an Indian Negro droving out at the Sea-gate. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 328 Persons who drove to a considerable extent ought to have funds or friends of their own to be security for them. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 61 Scores of highly born and bred men live by droving cattle.

Drove, *v.*³ [f. DROVE *sb.* 4.] *trans.* To dress (stone) in parallel lines with a drove or broad chisel. Hence **Droved** *ppl. a.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Drove*, to hew stones for building by means of a broad pointed instrument. 1830 GRAY *Arithmetic* 98 The Droved hewn-work of said house, the rybats and lintels of 6 windows .. 6 soles of ditto. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1914 In Scotland, besides the above described sorts of work, there are some other kinds, termed *droved, broached,* and *striped.* Droving is the same as that called random tooling in England, or boasting in London *Ibid.* § 1915 The workmen will not take the same pains to drove the face of a stone which is to be afterwards broached.

Drove, pa. t. (and obs. pa. pple.) of DRIVE *v.*

Drove, var. of DROF *a. Obs.*

† Droveden (drōʊ·vden). *Obs.* [f. DROVE *sb.* + DEN *sb.*¹] A wooded hollow or tract into which swine and other beasts might be driven to feed.

In the Weald of Kent neighbouring proprietors sometimes had common of pannage in these see quots. 1778–91.

1309 *Roll of Pleas*, 3 *Ed. II* (in Robinson *Com. Law Kent* (1791) 269 Arbores in prædictis terris & tenementis crescentes, una cum proficuo Pannagii, ratione Drovedenn sunt ipsius Archiepiscopi. 1338 *Literæ Cantuarienses* 15 Aug. (Rolls No. 85) I. Lett. 463 Par les usages de Kent de drovedenn, le boys de cheyne et de fou deit estre le nostre, a copier, et a carier..et a entrier en noz drovedenn pur les carriages faire. 1778 HASTED *Kent* I cxlii.'2 A custom peculiar to the Weald, that the lords of whom the *drovedennes* were holden in *gavelkind*, should have all the great oaks, ash, and beech growing there, together with the pannage thereof, and the tenants only the underwoods, or at most the oaks, ash, and beech, under forty years growth. 1791 T. ROBINSON *Comm. Law Kent* II. viii. 265 It was usual in ancient Royal Donations of Manors lying out of the Weald, to render the grant more compleat by an additional Privilege of Common of Pannage .. in one or more Dens in the Weald.. And these Denns set out for the Agistment of Hogs and other Droves of Cattle, were thence called Drovedennes.

Drover (drōʊ·vəɹ). Also 5 **drovare** (*Sc.* **dravere**), 6–7 **drovier.** [f. DROVE *sb.* + -ER¹ 1; cf. *gardener, miller.*]

1. One who drives droves of cattle, sheep, etc., esp. to distant markets; a dealer in cattle.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv 53 The Dravere he gert, and opir ma be examynyd, þat swne þa Tald hym, þat þe Carle þame stall. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 585/10 *Fugarius*, a dryvere or a drovare. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 13 Counties where Drovers have bene wonte.. to buy Cattell. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 201, *Cl.* I wish him joy of her. *B.* Why that's spoken like an honest Drouier: so they sel Bullockes. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 254 A quarrell between some gentlemen .. and a drover of sheep by Temple Bar. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 59 A little wayside alehouse..much frequented by drovers.

† b. *fig.* A dealer, trafficker. *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 237 Having entered the temple, he findeth there drovers and brokers making sale. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1763 The yong drouer of liuings .that haunts steeple faires.

2. A boat used for fishing with a drift-net.

(Quot. 1465 is doubtful, although rendered 'drover' in Bolton and later edd. of Irish statutes.)

1465 *Stat. Roll Ireland* 5 *Edw. IV*, Art. 39 [c. 6 § 1] Toutz maners vessels, del portage de xii tonelx ou desuys eiauntz une drower ou lawer [1621 *Bolton's transl.* All maner vessels of the burden of twelve tunnes or lesse, having one Drover or Boate]. 1584–5 *Pat. Roll Ireland* 27 *Eliz.*, Every boate or drover that shall fysshe hearing within the liberties of the said Towne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 22 He woke And saw his drover drive along the streame. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 122 The order of takeinge them [herrings] is with Drovers. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Drover*, a fishing-boat employed in driving, or fishing with drift or float nets.

¶ Erroneously for DROGHER.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 23 His goods must be shipped on board of some drover.

Hence (from sense 1) **Dro·vering, Dro·vership** (*nonce-wds.*), the business or occupation of a drover.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 381 Far better..have taken to ploughmanship or drovership 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales of W. Highlands* (1890) I. 338 It was at drovering they had made the money.

† Droving, *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. DROVE *v.*¹] Troubling; tribulation; disturbance.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 22 [x. 1] In nedinges, in drovynge [L. *tribulatione*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22384 Wit all þe drouing he mai do ouer al þis werld.

Droving (drōʊ·vin), *vbl. sb.*² [f. DROVE *v.*²] The occupation of driving cattle to distant markets, etc.; the business of a drover.

1881 *Cheq. Career* 335 Droving is very wearisome work. 1896 *Westm Gaz.* 19 June 3/3 The unconventional freedom of colonial life, with its rough riding and droving.

attrib. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in Lockhart *Life* I, He was ..active in the cattle trade..and by his droving transactions acquired a considerable sum of money. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 83 He 's not used to droving work.

Droving, *vbl. sb.*³ The dressing of stone with a drove: see DROVE *v.*³

† Drowy (drəʊ·ui), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A deriv. of OE. and ME. *drōf*, turbid, troubled, DROF, or of its deriv. vb. DROVE *v.*¹: see -Y.] Turbid; not clear or transparent, opaque, 'drumly'; cloudy.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 523 So droui is te sees grund. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1016 A see .. þat ay is drouy & dym, & ded in hit kynde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 742 An hors that seketh rather to drynken drouy or trouble water than for to drynken water of the clere welle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 110/1 Drovy, *turbidus, turbulentus.* 1691 NICHOLSON *Gloss. Northankymbricum* in Ray *N. C. Words* (E.D.S.) 41 *Druvy*, adj. *limosus.* 1825 in BROCKETT. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Druivy*, overcast, muddy.

Drow (drau), *v.* Now only *s.w. dial.* [Aphetic f. ADROUGH, ADROW, OE. *adrūgian.* Cf. DROUGHT.] *trans.* To dry *up.* In quot. 1393, *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 22 Conuynge and vnkynde rychesse .. Droweþ vp dowel and distruyeþ dobest. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Drow hem wyl in þe Sonne, þat þey ben drye. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* Vocab., To *Drow*, to dry. 1888 *W. Somerset Wd.-bk., Drow*, to dry. (Always.)

Drow (drau), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* [perh. f. ppl. stem *drow-* of DREE *v.* to endure, suffer, undergo, which is phonologically suitable.] A fit of illness; a fainting fit; a qualm.

1727 WALKER *Remark Pass. Life A. Peden* 63 (Jam.) There was a drow of anxiety overwhelmed her about him. 1808 18 JAMIESON, *Drow*, a fainting fit. *Angus.* 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 175 Down he tummlet in a drow. 1883 W. JOLLY *Life J. Duncan* XXXV. 409 Inquiring..how he felt after his drow.

Drow, *sb.*² *Sc.* 'A cold mist approaching to rain; a drizzling shower.' (Jam.)

a 1614 J. MELVILL *MS. Mem.* 115 (Jam.) Comes off the hills of Lammermoor edge a great mist with a tempestuous showre and drow..It pleased God .. to drive away the showre and calm the drow, so that it fell down dead calm. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXII, A sort o' drow in the air.

Drow, obs. pa. t of DREE; s. w. dial. f. THROW.

Drow, drowgh, drowȝ, drowh, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

† Drowarie, erron. f. DROWRIER, Sc. form of DOWRIER, dowager.

a 1557 *Diurn Occurr.* (1833) 30 In this menetyme the quenis grace drowarie past on her fute to our Lady Laureit. *Ibid.* 34 He gat word the queenis grace drowarie was cummit out of Striveling to the Parliament.

Drowe, obs. form of DROVE *sb.*

Drowen, obs. pa. pple. of DREE *v.*

Drowk (drauk), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 **drouke.** [Deriv. uncertain: app. a parallel formation to DROOP, ME. *drowp*; cf. DROUKING.] *intr.* To droop, as a flower or plant.

a 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 165 Yf the peche tree begynne to drouke let hym be wel moysted at the rote wt drestis of wyne. 1880 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 71 Drowking lies the meadow-sweet. 1881 — *Vill. Minstr.* I. 133 Bumble-bees ..Clinging to the drowking flower.

Drown (draun), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **drun(e, droun(e,** (4 **drounne, druen,** 4–5 **drone,** 5–6 **drowen,** *Sc.* **drwn**), 4–7 **drowne,** 4– **drown.** *β.* 6 **dround,** 6–7 **drownd** (now *dial.* and *vulg.*) [ME. *drūn-, droun-, drown-*, pointing to an OE. **drūnian*, not found: origin obscure.

A current conjecture is that ME. *drūn-* was a phonetic reduction of ME *drunken-* or ON. *drukn-* (see DRUNKEN *v.*) in the same sense. But, on phonetic and other grounds, this appears highly improbable. The later variant *drownd*, so widely prevalent in dialectal and vulgar use, is parallel in development to *astound, bound, compound, sound*, etc.]

I. Intransitive. (Now *unusual.*)

1. To suffer death by submersion in water; to perish by suffocation under water (or other liquid).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11793 Pharaon wit al his folk .. Al þai drund in þe se. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 24867 (Edin.) Al mon we druen [*v. rr.* drun, droun]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 358 Thai in perell war till droune. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 256 b/1 He fylle in the water and drowned. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Narcissus..for loue of eccho, drounit in ane drau vel. 1654 D. OSBORNE *Lett* lxii. (1888) 292 If I drown by the way, this will be my last letter. 1856 GRINDON *Life* v. (1875) 59 The bird and the mammal drown if submerged in water.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* iii. 23 Whan of win thei drownyn. *c* 1680 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 42 Our life.. drownes in time.

† 2. To sink and perish (as a ship); to suffer extinction or destruction by deluge or inundation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24857 Þair scip ai redi for to drun [*v. r.* droun] *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 1532 (Fairf.) Þis werlde sulde come til ende To droun or wiþ fire be brende. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 182 Trubbill weddyr makis schippis to droune. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. CXX. 144 One of the scafoldes drowned in ye water, and the moost part of them that were within it.

II. Transitive.

3. To suffocate (a person or animal) by submersion in water (or other liquid).

Mostly with personal agent, or reflexive or passive; but also said of the action of the water.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1652, I sal þam alle in watur droun [*v. rr.* drenkil, drenche]. *Ibid.* 5592 Pharaon þat king felun þat badd þe childer for to drun [*v. r.* droun]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXXIII. 151 Sum ware drouned by violence of þe wawes. *c* 1521 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 32/2 Ther they drowne theym self. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 58 Thay var drunit in ye fluid. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 239 b, He..was paively drouned in a But of Malvesey. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 109 [He] here leaped in, and drouned himselfe. *Ibid.* V. 178 The

last flood did drowne the greatest part of the Inhabitants. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 149 The earth shall..drown him in her dry and gusty gulfs. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 47 Part were drown'd within the whirling brook. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* iv, My father's drooned.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 528/2, I dreynt (Lydgate), I drownde, *je noye*. 1644 PRYNNE *Vind. Fs.* cv. 15 (ed. 3) A iij b, God .. drownded Pharaoh and his host in the read sea. 1727 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* Wks. 1814 XIV. 195 In my own Thames may I be drownded.

b. *fig.* (Also *refl.*)

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* iii. 23 Whanne thei han be drowned of wyn..thei han no mynde what thinges thei diden. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Men .. drowned in the deluge of erroure. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 435 They drown themselves in drink. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 Nov., Her Majesty .. drowned in tears. 1807 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, He drowned himself in sleep, in wine.

β. *c* 1679 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 146 They dy'd..in Seas of sorrow Drownded. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* v, 'Just fill that mug up with lukewarm water, William, will you?' ..'Why the milk will be drownded'.

†**4.** To sink (a ship or the like) in water; to send to the bottom. *Obs.*

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 43 On of the grettist carrakez..was so rent and bored in the sides .. that sone aftir it was dround. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 270 His peuple assaylled strongly, and drowned foure of the sarasyns shippes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 46 Brasse and lead in the masse or lumpe sinke downe and are drowned. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66 In that fight [Lepanto] there was taken and drowned 180 of Turkish Gallies.

5. To lay under or cover with water, etc.; to submerge, flood, inundate, deluge; to drench.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1532 Þat his werld suld cum til end, Or drund wit watur, or wit fir brend. 1500 *20* DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 100 My visage all in watter dround. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 19 The watter of the Temse by excesse of floode..incresid on the londe unto Populer, and drownyd many howsys and feldes and medowes. 1695 *Phil Trans.* XIX. 353 When the Fens are drowned. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 29 Seueral good Collieries .. lye unwrought and drowned for want of such Noble Engines. 1861 W. RANKINE *Steam Engine* 151 A weir is said to be drowned when the water in the channel below it is higher than its crest. *β.* 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 7 The works in mines of Lead or Tin Oare, are like..to be drowned.

b. *To drown out*: to put or drive out by inundation; to stop (works, etc.) or drive (people, etc.) from their habitation by flooding.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. iii, Chilion fished, hunted, laid traps for foxes, drowned out woodchucks. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The [Severn Tunnel] works were constantly 'drowned out'. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I. 186 During inundations the islands are frequently drowned out. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/7 Deserted cottages, whose tenants had been 'drowned out'.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* To overwhelm, to overpower, by rising above like a flood; to immerse or smother; to overpower (sound) by greater loudness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18361 Þou slockens al vr sin; Þou has þam drund and don forfare. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiii. (1495) 57 The more the resonable soule drowneth hym in to the body the more slowely and the lesse perfytely he vnderstondyth. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 42 They wych haue theyr myndys drownyd in the vayn plesurys of thys lyfe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 23/1 Ludsgate, .. vnto this daie it is called Ludgate, (*a*) onelie drowned in pronuntiation of the word. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 2 The sound..was drowned by some louder noise. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* 53 Vice drowns the noble Ideas of the Soul. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 43/1 Little pieces of..Stone..which they perfectly drowned in Mortar. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Poems* (1777) 25 His heavenly charms..drown'd her senses in a flood of light. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 175 Yells drowned his voice.

β. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 398 Thy curate (that otherwise wold mumble in the mouth and drounde his wordes). 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 410/2 He had a beautiful voice. He could drownd out the whole choir.

†**b.** *Law.* To extinguish by merging in something greater or higher. Also *intr.* To merge. *Obs.*

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 584. 254 If the estate in remainder or in reversion be such an estate wherein the particular estate may be drowned. *Ibid.* § 589. 256 An estate for life cannot drown in an estate for yeares. 1662 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 54 Estates in land are properly drowned or confounded, when a lesser estate concurs with a greater in the same person, and in the same right. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 109 The reversionary interest coming to the possession, drowns it.

Drownable (drau·năb'l), *a.* [f. DROWN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being drowned.

1863 OWEN *Lect. Power of God* 50 Air-breathing or drownable animal species.

Drownage (drau·nédz). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Drowning, submersion.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-day Pamph.* iii. 42. 1851 — *Sterling* I. i. (1872) 6 Drownage in the foul welter of our so-called religious..controversies.

Drownd, dial. and vulgar for DROWN *v.*, q v.

Drowned (draund), *ppl. a.* Also **drownded** (now *vulg.*) [f. DROWN *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Killed by submersion in water.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1886 A druned beist þar lai flettand. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 212 A drenched and almost drowned man. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 631 The society for the recovery of drowned persons. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 5/2 Relatives of drowned passengers.

b. *Like, as wet as, a drowned rat*: in a thoroughly soaked and dripping condition.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 2 He lokyd furyous as a wyld catt, And pale of hew like a drowned ratte. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 84, I got on shoare as wet as a drowned Rat. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 17 'Take Pity on poor Miss; don't throw Water on a drownded Rat.' 1880 *New Virginians* II. 229 Looking like the drowndest of drowned rats.

2. Submerged; flooded, deluged, inundated.

1626 NORDEN *Surv. Kirton in Lindsey* 17 in Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, There is much drowned lande. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* Misc. II. i (1737) III. 46 The Measure of their yearly drounded Lands. 1865 DICKS *Mry. Wore.* 538 The Mineral wealth was drowned treasure. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 332 A drowned lime is too often a lost fish. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Drowned-level (Mining)*, a depressed level or drainage-gallery in a mine, which acts on the principle of an inverted syphon.

Drowner (drau·nəɹ). [f. DROWN *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who drowns, or who suffers drowning; that which drowns.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 52 Ydlenesse, enemy of vertue, y' drowner of youthe. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 102 b, Welles, the which be as drowners to the same caues. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 223. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* XIX, As waves .. Hiss round a drowner's head. 1827 MOORE *Alciphr.* iv, As drowners cling To the last hold.

2. A manager of water-meadows. ? *local.*

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 166 The drowner, as he is generally called, or the man who has the superintendence of the water-meadows. 1834 *Brit Husb* I. 531 When the manager of the mead, provincially termed 'the drowner', —begins to clean out the main drain.

Drowning (drau·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb DROWN, in its various senses.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3673 *heading*, The Drownyng of Pollux & Castor. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The ouerflowyng and drowning of the medowes. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 55 b, Those which put the shippe in daunger of drowning. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 798, I call *drowning of Metals*, when that the baser Metal is so incorporate with the more rich, as it can by no means be separated again. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 54 Things ..which in any sort might be subject to drowning, or extinguishment by unity of possession 1682 SHIRLEY *Augs Crit.* xi. 474 The hangings, and burnings, and drownings, and Bartholomew massacres, and Spanish furies, of past times.

attrib. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 556 In great despair, and disgustion of a drowning death. *c* 1798 SOUTHEY *Ball. Lord William*, No human ear but William's heard Young Edmund's drowning scream. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Margret* XXV, The men at sea heard a drowning cry.

Drow·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That drowns.

1. Perishing from suffocation in water; suffering inundation.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 822 Drownand folk. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 911 The ocean .. grasps each drowning hill. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 69 As is well known, a drowning man will catch at a straw.

2. Suffocating or destroying by submersion in water; also *fig.*, overwhelming, overpowering.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 516 Great Faith, will beleeve in an angry God, in a killing God, and in a drowning God. 1716 CIBBER *Love makes Man* II. ii, Dissolving Softness! O the drowning Joy!

Hence **Drow·ningly** *adv.*, so as to drown.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 282 What misery most drowningly doth sing In lone Endymion's ear? 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. III. vii. 233 Drenchingly, drowningly wet.

Drowrie, -ry, var. DRUERY, *Obs.*

Drowrie, -ry, Drowrier, obs. Sc. ff. DOWRY, DOWRIER. [These forms seem to have arisen from a confusion of *dowery*, DOWRY, with *drowrie*, Sc. form of DRUERY (sense 2). See also DROWARIE.]

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* (1814) 240 (Jam.) The qwenis drowry and morwyn-gift. 1513 [see DOWRY 2]. 1551 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 21 (Jam.) Quene drowrier. *a* 1835 MOTHERWELL in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 13 The fisch are the deer that fill my parks, And the water waste my drurie.

Drowse (drauz), *v.* Also 6-7 **drouze,** 6-9 **drowze,** 7 **drouse.** [In current use appears in 1573: perh. a back-formation from *drowsy*, which is found earlier; perh. identical with OE. *drūsian*, to sink, become low, slow, or inactive, a derivative from the ablaut series *dreus-*, *draus-*, *drus-*, OE. *drēosan* to fall down; but the non-appearance of the verb for 600 years leaves this uncertain.]

†**1.** *intr.* (OE.) To sink, droop, become slow.

Beowulf (Th.) 3265 Lazu drusade. *a* 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* (Gr.) 1258 Cen drusende. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* (Cod. Ex.) 368 He drusende deað ne bisorgað.

2. *intr.* To be drowsy; to be heavy or dull with or as with sleep; to be half asleep.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 81 [They] drowz'd, and hung their eye-lids downe, Slept in his Face. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 447, I could not hold my eyes open for an houre, but I drowsed .. but I anon wakened. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 131 More wakeful then to drouze. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 615 Drowsing and dreaming with half-open eye.

3. *fig.* To be or grow inactive, dull, or sluggish.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxii. (1878) 140 Ill husbandry drowseth at fortune so nuke: Good husbandrie rowseth himselfe as a hauke. *a* 1679 W. OUTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 455 The minds of men would drowze and slumber. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 318 Let not your prudence .. drowse. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 56 *Leamington* The Leam. drowsing across the principal street beneath a handsome bridge.

4. *trans.* To render drowsy; to make heavy, dull, or inactive, as with sleep.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. viii. 1027 When as wine had drowned and droused the understanding. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* VI. 102 The Fume of his aboundant Drink, Drouzing his Brain. 1819 KEATS *Otho* V. v, Nations drows'd in peace! 1881 B. WEBBER *In Luck's Way* I. i, Any birds which the heat has not utterly drowsed.

5. To pass *away* (time) drowsily or in drowsing.

1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. III. XII. 255 To drowse away the mornings. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* I. 171 Don't I drowse The week away down with the Aunt and Niece?

Hence **Drowsed** *ppl. a.*, **Drow·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Drow·ser.**

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 557 The lesser snatches of Rest and Drowsings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 289 Gentle sleep .. with soft oppression seiz'd My drowsed sense. 1796 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 34 The drowsed Soul. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* II. iii, The drowsing effects of the last night's sitting. 1887 M. B. EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* I. viii. 110 Unwary drowsers were severely castigated from the pulpit.

Drowse, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of drowsing; a fit of drowsing; the state of being half asleep.

1814 *Prophetess* III. i, Men are seiz'd with most unnat'ral drowze. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Tomb of De Bruce* iii, Shaking the fetters away, which in drowse she had worn. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 593. 1859 TENNYSON *Idyll* 1121 Many a voice along the street..burst Their drowse. *fig.* 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. II. (1866) 259 The wealthy wheat Bends in a golden drowse.

† **Drowsen.** *Obs.* Also 7 **drousen, drouson.** [A variant of DROSEN, OE. *drōsna*, grounds, dregs.] A kind of oatmeal pottage: see quot. 1620-25.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 152 b, A drousen tubbe: and a swynes troughe, be fayre vessellis to serue swyne. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal*, White-pot and Drowsen broth. 1620 *25* MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* 133 Boyling Oatemeale..with barme, or the dregges and hinder ends of your Beere barrells, makes an excellent .. pottage .. of great vse in all the parts of the West Countrie called by the name of drousson pottage.

Drowsihead (drau·zihed). *arch.* [f. DROWSY + -HEAD.] = DROWSINESS.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii 7 The royall virgin shooke off drouzyhed. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III App. civ, Thou hast .. lous'd the soul from her dull drowsihed. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 46 A pleasing land of drowsy head it was, Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 139 And did the drowsihead So suit, so soothe the learned loving eye?

Drowsihood. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = prec.

1867 LONGF. *Dante's Purg.* XXXII. 69 He may, who well can picture drowsihood.

Drowsily (drau·zili), *adv.* [f. DROWSY + -LY[2].] In a drowsy manner; sluggishly, inactively.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XIII. (1887) 62 Talking .. is thought verie fit for such, as be drousely giuen. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. III. 240 What, thou speak'st drowsily? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 Classics which at home are drowsily read. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XVII. 13 Urchin, across papa's elbow drowsily swaying.

Drowsiness (drau·zinės). [f. next + -NESS.]

1. The state of being drowsy; heavy sleepiness.

1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 33 Drowsiness take from our eyes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 b, They shal fall into a forgetfull and a slepishe drowsines. 1630-31 MILTON *Arcades* 61 When drowsiness Hath lock'd up mortal sense. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 37 Drowsiness, increasing till it end in sound sleep. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 353 The symptoms were a sudden perspiration, accompanied with faintness and drowsiness.

2. *fig.* Intellectual or moral lethargy; sloth.

1575 85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 438 By the drowsiness of the husbandmen and the sloth of the cultivators. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XXIII. 21 Drousinesse shall cloath a man with rags. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 P 5 Convinced of the necessity of breaking from this habitual drowsiness. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 567 His vivacity relieved the drowsiness of mere antiquarianism.

Drowsy (drau·zi), *a.* Also (6 **drawsy, drusye**), 6-8 **drousy,** 7-8 **drouzy, drowzy.** [Found in first half of 16th c.; no corresponding ME. or OE. form is recorded: it is however probably related to OE. *drūsian*: see DROWSE *v.*]

1. Inclined to sleep, esp. at a time when one wishes, or ought, to be awake; heavy with sleepiness; half asleep, dozing.

1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Drowsy, heavy for slepe or ondusty, *pesant.* 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 3, *N.* Me think you are very drowsie still. *T.* I am not very well awaked yet. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 113 It made mee more drowsie at night. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 446 Drowsy they rose, with heavy fumes opprest. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* xviii, A drowsy watchman's footsteps sounded on the pavement. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* I, I am very tired and drowsy.

2. Caused or characterized by sleepiness or inactivity.

a 1589 SKELTON *El. Rumming* 15 Her lothy leere is ugly of cheere, droupy and drowsie. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 b, Pour rose oyl and vinegre vpon them that haue the drawsy or forgetfull euel. 1562 — *Baths* 8 b, Diseases of the heade, as are the drusye euill. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. ii. 9 Drousie Diseases, called Coma, Lethargy, Carus, and Apoplexy. 1727 *38* GAY *Fables* II. xiii. 68 Till drousy sleep retard the glass. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* i, Some..period of drowsy slaughter.

3. Inducing sleepiness; lulling; soporific.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II iii. 1 [He] vprose from drowsie couch. *c* 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* IV iii, I spic'd them .. with a drowsy posset, They will not hear. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iii, The bowl, with drowsie juices fill'd. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 3 That potent and drowsy spell, which still prevails over the valley.

4. *fig.* Heavy, dull, inactive; sluggish, lethargic.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 108 Drowsie, *desses.* 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* I. iii. 5 In whose drousie minds the divell hath goten a fine Seat. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 399 The dead and drowsie fier. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* X. § 140 The drowsy, dull Presbyterian humour of Fairfax.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ₱ 14 A drowsy thoughtlessness or a giddy levity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 467 Sinking into a servile, sensual, drowsy parasite.

5. *Comb.*, as **drowsy-head**, a person of a sleepy or sluggish disposition; *drowsy-headed*, *-flighted* adjs.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 354 The drowsie headed lubber. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 269 Slothfull drousheades are .. an vnprofitable lumpe of vnoccupied earth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 551 The drowsy-flighted steeds That draw the litter of close curtained sleep. 1834 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 708 The drowsyhead, man, on his bed slumbers prone.

Drowsyhead, variant of DROWSIHEAD.

Drowte, drowth, obs. var. DROUGHT.

† **Droy**, *sb. Obs.* [This and the vb. following appear to be related in some way to DROIL.] A servant; a drudge.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxxi. (1878) 172 Good droie to serue hog, to helpe wash, and to milke. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I (1879) 78 Any droye or pussle in the Cuntrey. 1592 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Genesis* xviii. 6 Wks. (1637) 56 Every Droy in the house, yea the kitchenmaid.

† **Droy**, *v.* [see prec. sb.] *intr.* To toil, drudge.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 He which can in office drudge and droy.

Droyl, Droyt, obs. ff. DROIL, DROIT.

Drub (drʌb), *v.* Also 7 **thrub**. [Appears first after 1600; all the early instances, before Hudibras, 1663, are from travellers in the Orient, and refer to the bastinado. Hence, in the absence of any other tenable suggestion, it may be conjectured to represent Arabic ضرب *ḍaraba* (i. e. *ḍarba*) to beat, to bastinado, vbl. sb. *ḍarb* (i. e. *ḍarb*) beating, a blow, a drub.

There are difficulties. In Persia, of which Herbert wrote, the vbl. sb. is pronounced *zārb*; but in Turkey it is *dārb*; in North Africa the Arabic dental is retained, and in Algiers, and Barbary generally, the verb is vulgarly pronounced *ḍrab*, *ḍ'rib*, or *ḍtrob*. It is therefore conceivable that the form *drub* came originally from the Barbary states, where so many Christians suffered captivity, and was already known to Herbert as applied to the bastinado, when he went to the East. But of this we have as yet no evidence; while the absence of the word from the Mediterranean languages, into which it was quite as likely to pass as into English, is an element of doubt.]

1. *trans.* To beat with a stick or the like, to cudgel, flog; in early use, *spec.* to bastinado; to thrash, thump, belabour; also, to beat in a fight.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 [He] confest and was drubd right handsomely. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1042 He that is valiant, and dares fight, Tho' drubb'd, can lose no honour by't. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., He .would have got seamen to have drubbed them. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Franch Komish Monks* 254 Those Priests who thrub'd one another in the Place of S. Mark, for to catch the Assignations to say Masses. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 52. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Drub*, to beat the Soles of the Feet with a Stick, a Punishment us'd in Turkey: Also simply, to cudgel or bang one soundly. 1733 FIELDING *Quit-tote in Eng.* II. iv, He was most confoundedly drubb'd just now. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* iv, See if I won't drub you within an inch of your life. 1887 BESANT *The World went* III. He drubbed and belaboured his servants every day.

b. Const. *To drub* (a person) *to death*, *into* or *out of* something; (a thing, a notion) *into* or *out of* a person.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 98 [The Bashaw] made the Petitioner be almost drubd to death. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 172 He is almost drubd (with many terrible bastinadoes on the soles of his feet) to death. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Let us drub these lobsters into better manners. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5460/3 He had been barbarously drubbed to Death [in Algiers]. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 269. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxi. 183 Those foolish notions ought to be drubbed out of you. 1791 MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 384 We had drubbed those fellows into a proper reverence for us. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, If the leaven of thy malignancy is altogether drubbed out of thee.

c *fig.* To belabour with abuse.

1821 SCOTT *Let.* 4 Apr., Pray drub your management for the..blunder. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Feb., Drubbing the church and praising outsiders.

2. *transf.* To strike or beat with force.

1849 THACKERAY in '*Punch*' Wks. 1886 XXIV. 208 Pots were cooking, drums were drubbing. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xlii, To go and handle butter.. as Mrs. Sumpit drubbed and patted it. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* i, Teaching the young idea how to drub the piano.

3. To beat the ground; to stamp. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 227 She drubs her little foot when his name is mentioned. 1859 — *Virgin.* xxxiii, Drubbing with her little feet. 1860 — *Round. Papers, On being found out* 129 You .. drub on the ground with your lovely little feet.

Hence **Dru'bbing** *vbl. sb.*, a beating, a thrashing; also *attrib.*; **Dru bber**, one who drubs or beats.

1650 HOWELL *For. Trav.* App. (Arb.) 85 They [the Turks] have sundry sorts of punishments that torture the sense a longer time, as drubbing, guunshing, flaying alive, impaling. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. v, He will take a drubbing with as little Noise as a Pulpit Cushion. 1708 PRIOR *Mice* 102 These two were sent for I'm no drubber. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 266 To hear..Jupiter threaten Juno with a sound drubbing. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 108 *note*, Sir Edward Hawke had given the French a drubbing. 1784 *Lett. to Honoria & M.* II. 36 Who had just suffered a hearty drubbing-bout. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxiv, Beyond the capacity of the drubber of sheep skin. 1871 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Ann. Oxford* I. xx. 313 The classical drubbings which pupils underwent.

Drub, *sb.* [f. DRUB *v.*] A stroke given in punishment or in fighting, esp. with a cudgel; a thump; = BASTINADO 1.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 751 The blows and drubs I have received. 1678 *Ibid.* III. i 1360 The drubs he had so freely dealt. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2237/1 A Bustangee..had, after receiving 500 Drubs, been obliged to comply with the Grand Signior's Command. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 30 It might cost him fifty, perhaps one hundred drubs on his bare feet. 1780-86 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes K. Academicians* Wks. 1790 I. 8 Herculean Gentlemen! I dread your drubs. *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xix, The Pedagogue, with sudden drub, Smites his scald head.

† **Drubble, druble**, *v. Obs.* Also **drobyl**. [app. an alteration of *trouble*, F. *troubler*, under the influence of native words: see next.] *trans.* To trouble, disturb.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 6 Drubild stiryngs of pryde. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 9 Broght til drublynge of warldis werkis. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 100 Wharof þe kyng was mekyll drobyld. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 Drubblyn, or torblyn watur.. *turbo*. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* (I. i. 60) Him needes not draw the drubbled dreggs of fawle by durtye poole (*limo turbatam..aquam*).

† **Dru'bly**, *a. Obs.* Also **drob(e)ly**. [app. a blending of ME. *trobly*, TROUBLY from French, and OE. *drōf*, *drōflic* (ME. **drov(e)ly*) turbid, disturbed. See also DRUMLY.] Turbid, troubled.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 5 Warldis men drynkis..þe drubly delitis of lychery & couaitys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 27 If þe water be clere.. þe bawme es gude, and, if it be thikk and drubly, it es sophisticate. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/2 Drobly, or drubly, *turbulentus*, *turbidus*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 1 Thir dirk and drublie dayis.

Hence † **Dru blineSS.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 Drublynesse, *turbulencia*, *feculencia*.

† **Dru'bman.** *Obs. rare.* An officer who administers the bastinado.

1629 Capt. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xii. 24 The Tymor Bashaw..caused his Drub-man to strip him naked.

Drucken, Sc. and north. dial. f. DRUNKEN.

Drudge (drʌdʒ), *sb.* Also 6 **drugge, drug**. [The derivation of this and the associated vb. is obscure: the sb. is known *c* 1500, the vb. about 50 years later. As a rarer form of both, *drugge*, *drug* is also found 1550–1650. The forms and sense would both be satisfied by an OE. sb. **dryċġea* 'labourer', from **dryġe*:—**drugi-z* 'labour', from *u*-grade *drug-* of *drēogan* to work, etc. (DREE *v.*), (cf. *lyre*, *scyte*, from *lēosan*, *sċēotan*, etc.); or by an OE. vb. **dryċġean*, WGer. **druggjan*:—**drugjan*, from same vb.; but of these no actual trace has been found either in OE. or ME.]

One employed in mean, servile, or distasteful work; a slave, a hack; a hard toiler.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 497 Many they held as drudges and captyues. 1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drudge, a woman seruaunt, *druge*, *meschine*. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 791 Getting their living as drudges and slaves, to do most vile Service. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 705 He was the common drudge of the University..to make, correct, or review the Latine Sermons..before they were to be delivered. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lexicographer*, a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 51, I was not born to be the household drudge. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxvi. 320 The Pastor is required to be the hardest drudge in his parish.

β. 1552 HULOET, Drudge, or drugge, or vile seruant in a house, whych doth all the vyle seruice. 1598 GREENE *Disput.* 31 At these wise words spoken by so base a drug as his mayd. [Cf. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 254.]

fig. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* vi. (1878) 15, I [Husbandry] seeme but a drudge, yet. To such as can vse me, great wealth I do bring. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 73 Destiny is no mans drudge. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 13 Discrowning sovereign reason to be the serving drudge of superstition.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. i. (1885) 41 Rozinante. *Note*, From *Rosin*, a common drudge-horse, and *ante*, before. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 465 The .drudge-like aversion to change.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dru'dgical** *a.*, belonging to a drudge; **Dru dgism**, the practice of a drudge.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, Dandiacal Self-worship or Demon-worship, and Poor-Slavish or Drudgical Earth-worship, or whatever that same Drudgism may be.

Drudge (drʌdʒ), *v.* Also 6–7 **drugge, drug**. [app. f. prec. sb. But cf. Norw. *drugga* to go laboriously, bent over and with bending knees, as under a heavy burden. (Ross.)

Both *drudge* and DRUG *v.*[1], were in early times spelt *drugge*: so that there are cases in which it is difficult to be certain which word is meant. It is esp. so with the two ME. instances (*a* 1240 and *c* 1386) which are left provisionally under DRUG *v.*[1], but of which one or both may possibly belong here.]

1. *intr.* To perform mean or servile tasks; to work hard or slavishly; to toil at laborious and distasteful work.

1548 [see DRUDGING *ppl. a.*]. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 343 The labouryng manne that toileth and drudgeth with his body. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Drudge*, toyle. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 188 The World is but his Slave..to drudge to his Necessity. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753 (1831) I. 215 While her husband was drudging in the smoke of London. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 234 College-tutors do indeed work; they drudge.

2. *trans.* To subject to drudgery. *rare.*

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vi. (1861) 349 He will even drudge himself to serve it. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* v. (1848) 163 A hardness of heart which cares not how his brother-man is drudged.

3. *Drudge out*, to perform as drudgery; *drudge away*, *over*, to pass in drudgery; *drudge down*, to repress with drudgery.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 254 The end of the commandment is charity..not the drudging out a poore and worthlesse duty forc't from us. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. (1735) 37 Rise to our toils and drudge away the day. *a* 1735 GRANVILLE (J.), What is an age, in dull renown drudg'd o'er? 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 282 Rouse the independent faculties of the student's mind,—not, as now, mechanically drudge them down.

Hence **Drudged** *ppl. a.*, set to laborious or servile tasks; **Dru'dging** *vbl. sb.*, drudgery; also **Dru'dger**, one who drudges; † **Dru'dge-pudding**, a kitchen drudge.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. i, Life..spent in a continual drudging for edification. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 105. 3/2 Condemn'd to Drudging. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 225 A Kitchen-slave, a Drudge-pudding. 1755 JOHNSON, *Drudger*, a mean labourer. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xx. 210 The drudged horse stood meek and passive in the field. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Pre-Hist. Woman* ix, A mere drudger for daily bread.

Drudge, drudger, obs. ff. DREDGE, DREDGER.

Drudgery (drʌ'dʒəri). Also 6 **droudgery**, 6–7 **druggery**. [f. DRUDGE *sb.* + -ERY; cf. *slavery*.] The occupation of a drudge; mean or servile labour; wearisome toil; dull or distasteful work.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 557 To tyll the grounde and doe your other droudgery. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Elixer* v, A servant with this clause Makes drudgerie divine. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 183 Who put them to all Drudgeries and servile Works. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 10 Apr. an. 1754, He now relieved the drudgery of his Dictionary..by taking an active part in the composition of 'The Adventurer'. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xii. 163 If there is any literary drudgery more mechanical than another, it is generally supposed to be that of making a dictionary. 1890 W. C. CANNETT *Blessed be Drudgery* 15 Drudgery is the gray Angel of Success.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Mavruffino*, the yoongest prentise in a house, one that is put to all druggerie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 297 Avaricious plenty is its own Tasker .. whose Druggery and Time to serve God cannot consist together.

b. *attrib.*, as in † *drudgery work*, *servant*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 42 Familiar spirits, which are there said to be conversant with men, and do their drudgery works. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 88 They that do drudgery-work. 1802 GABRIELLI *Myster. Husb.* IV. 119 A mere drudgery servant.

Drudging, *vbl. sb.* : see under DRUDGE *v.*

Drudging (drʌ'dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **drugging**. [f. DRUDGE *v.* + -ING².] That drudges; of the nature of drudgery; toilsome, laborious.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 40 These small and druggynge workes. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* 8 She was hys wyfe, & not his drudgeing haude mayde. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 105 How the drudging Goblin sweat, To earn his cream-bowl duly set. 1894 W. J. DAWSON *Making of Manhood* 88 A drudging attention to details.

Hence **Dru'dgingly** *adv.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 149 That He should .. do all the meanest and triflingest things Himself drudgingly. 1864 *Times* 12 Aug. 4 He had collected, lovingly rather than drudgingly, the materials for a new edition.

Drue, obs. form of *drew*, pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Drue, early ME. form of DRY.

† **Druery, drury.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 3–4 **druery, -rie, driwerie, drywery, -orie**, 4 **drew-, drou-, druwery(e**; *β.* 3–5 **drury, -ri**, 4 **dreury, drowry(e**, 4–5 **drurie, -rye, drewri(e, -ry, drowry**, 5 **droury, drewre**, 6 *Sc.* **drou-, drowrie**, (9 *Sc.* **drurie**). [a. OF. *druerie*, *droerie*, *druirie* love, friendship (= It. *druderia*, med.L. *drudaria* Du Cange), f. *dru*, *drut*, friend: see DRUT.]

1. Love, *esp.* sexual love· love-making, courtship; *often*, illicit love, amour.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Uor þe deore driwerie þet he haueð to his deore spuse, þet is, to þe cleane soule. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 158 in *O. E. Misc.* 77 Þeos prude leuedies þat luuyeþ drywories, And brekeþ spusynge. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23786 (Edin.) A litil lust, A drewri [*v.rr.* druri, dreuri, dreury] þat es bot a dust. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 498 Than mycht he weill ask ane lady Hir amouris and hir drowry. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 184 Of ladies love and druerie Anon I wol you tell. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 995 That he never, yn no folye, Besofte the quene of no drurye.

2. A love-token, keepsake, gift, present. (In Sc. confused in sense with *dowery*: see DROWRIE.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Þis was his driwerie þet he bileauede and 3ef ham in his departunge. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7610 By special messangere, Y wol sende hire love-drewry. ?*a* 1500 *How Marchande dyd hys Wyfe betray* 32 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 197 That y myȝt the bye some ryche drewre. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1003 He gaif hir ane lufe drowrie, Ane ring set with ane riche rubie. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 562 Of thy auld Name I the deprive..To thy Drourie, and callis the Dalience.

3. A beloved person, 'love', sweetheart.

c 1325 SHOREHAM 131 Thou [Mary] art Crystes oȝene drury. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2214 Mony mon ther les his brothir .. Mony maide hire drewery. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 74 Jesu my dere, and my drewrye. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 19 You was our drowrie and our dayes darling.

4. A beloved, prized, or precious thing, a treasure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21372 Quen it [the cross] had ben tua hundret yere Al vnder mold, þat druri dere..He did be funden thoru a wijf. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7825 Þare es alkyn druryes and rychesce. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* i. 85 Treuþe is þe Beste .. Hit is as derworþe a drurie as deore god him-seluen. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 87 So was þou dayntе as drowry derely endent.

Drug (drʌg), *sb.*[1] Forms: (*pl.*) (**4 dragges**), **4–6 drogges, drouges,** 6 **drougges,** *Sc.* **droggis, drogis, droigis,** 6–7 **drugges,** 7 **drogues, drougs,** 8 **druggs,** 8–9 *Sc.* **drogs,** 7- **drugs**; (*sing.*) 6–7 **drugge,** 7 **drogue,** 7- **drug.** [ME. a. F. *drogue* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a Com. Rom. word (Pr. *drogua*, Sp., It. *droga*): ulterior origin uncertain.

The suggestion of Diez, that the source is Du. *droog*, MDu. *droge, drooch*, Kilian *droogh* 'dry', is doubted by Kluge and Franck. In 14–15th c. there is scribal confusion in Eng. MSS. between *drogge* and *dragge* = Dredge *sb.*[1]

1. An original, simple, medicinal substance, organic or inorganic, whether used by itself in its natural condition or prepared by art, or as an ingredient in a medicine or medicament. Formerly used more widely to include all ingredients used in chemistry, pharmacy, dyeing, and the arts generally, as still in French. In early use always in the pl.: cf. *spices*. (So in Fr.)

[1327 *Close Roll*, 1 *Edw. III*, 1. mem. 23 Novem balas de drogges de spicerie.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 173 And dryuen awey deth with dyas and dragges [*v. r.* drogges; C. xxiii. 174 drogges, *v.rr.* drouges, dragges] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 428 Apothecaries To sende him drogges [3 *MSS.* drugges, *Harl.* dragges]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xix. 614 By cause of stronge drouges [(1495) *printed* dreuges]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. *Prol.* 144 Hailsum of smell as ony spicery, Tryakle, droggis, or electuary. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* ii. viii. (1539) 22 b, The traffyke of spyce and sondry drouges. 1555 Eden *Decades* 239 Apothecaries drugges 1563 Winjet *Wks.* (1890) II. 12 An apothecaris buyth ful of al kynd of droigis, bayth of delicat spycerie and of rady poysoun. 1577 Harrison *England* ii. xx. (1877) I. 327 Our continuall desire of strange drugs. 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 262 All the women of Venice .. vse to annoint their haire with oyle, or some other drugs. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of Catholicon the drugge that it is in stead of all purges. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xvii. 113 Much Cacao, Achiotte, and drugs for Chocolatte .. also Apothecary drugs, as Zarzaparilla. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Tea and other Drugs at reasonable rates. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Thy druggs alone the fatal work had done. 1727 51 Chambers *Cycl., Drug*, in commerce, a general name for all spices, and other commodities, brought from distant countries, and used in the business of medicine, dying, and the mechanic arts. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 215 Tea .. was a drug very little used in Europe before the middle of the last century. 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 56 What drug can make A wither'd palsy cease to shake?

2. A commodity which is no longer in demand, and so has lost its value or become unsaleable. (Now usually *a drug in the market.*)

[It is questionable if this is the same word. Quot. 1760 implies it; but it may possibly be only a witty play on the word: see also Fuller's contrast of *drugs* and *dainties*.] *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* iv. (1662) 54 [He] made such a vent for Welsh Cottons, that what he found Drugs at home, he left Dainties beyond Sea. 1671 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 151 We might send our English Cloth, which now is grown a Drug. 1673 Temple *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 116 Horses in Ireland are a Drug, but might be improved to a Commodity. 1704 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 278 Wheat..bears no price, and bread and flour is a very drug. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i iv, I smil'd to my self at the Sight of this Money. O Drug! said I aloud, what art thou good for? 1760 Murphy *Way to Keep Him* i, A wife's a drug now; mere tar-water, with every virtue under heaven, but nobody takes it. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 211 They told me poetry was a mere drug; every body wrote poetry. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 163 Quite a drug in the market.

3. *Comb.*, as *drug-compounder, -grinder, -house, -mill, -seller, -shop, -store*, etc.; **drugman,** a man who deals in drugs, an apothecary.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* i. 698 Apothecarie, drug-seller and such like. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 15 That Drug-damn'd Italy, hath out-craftied him. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 87 Mak'st..drugmen brew the poisoning dose. 1842 Abdy *Water Cure* (1843) 162 The drug-compounder and the plaster-spreader. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. iv, Clerk in the drug-house. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 8/1 Messrs. Jordan and Co, Drug grinders

Hence **Dru gful** *a.*, full of drugs, having plenty of drugs; **Dru gless** *a.*, without drugs.

1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 150 That so the drugful leech Might profit me the more. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idylls* Ser. ii. *Doctor* — 99 Whether drugged or left Drugless, the patient always lived, nor died.

Drug, *sb.*[2] [Allied to Drug *v.*[1]; cf. also Drag *sb.*] **1.** A low truck for the carriage of timber and other heavy articles; cf. Drag *sb.* 1 c and d.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 125 The *Drug*..is made somewhat like a low narrow Carr. It is used for the carriage of Timber, and then is drawn .. by two or more Men. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 355/2. 1787 W. Marshall *East Norf* Gloss., *Drug*, a four-wheeled timber carriage. 1878 in F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 499 We managed that on a drug—a four wheeled timber wagon sort of thing.

2. A drag for a vehicle; = Drag *sb.* 3 c. *dial.*

1880 in *W. Cornwall Gloss.*

3. *Comb.* †**Drug-carriage** = sense 1; †**drug-saw,** a cross-cut saw: cf. *drag-saw* (Drag *sb.* 9).

1578 *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 255 (Jam.) Ane litle drug saw for wrichtis. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 214 In all likelihood, they were brought thither on Drug-Carriages. ?17.. *Acc. Depredat. on Clan Campbell* (1816) 53 (Jam.) Drug-saw, bow saw, and others.

Drug, *sb.*[3] var. of Drogue.

† **Drug,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3–6 **drugge.** [Common from *c* 1500 in Sc.; also in mod.Eng. dialects. Of uncertain origin.

In Sc. and Eng. dial. use, app. a variant of Drag *v.*; but the two ME. instances are earlier than any known examples of *drag*, and may have some different origin. One or both may possibly belong to Drudge *v.*, of which, also, *drugge* was an early spelling.]

To pull forcibly, to drag. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

[*a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his owune rode, on his softe schuldres, so herde druggunge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kmt.'s T.* 558 At the gate he profteth his seruyse to drugge [*Camb. MS.* drogge] and drawe what so men wol deuyse]. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 70 Evir the cuschettis at him tuggit, The rukis him rent, the ravynis him druggit. *Ibid.* lxi 32, I am ane auld horss, as 3e knaw That evir in dull dois drug and draw. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ii. iv. 84 And for to drug and draw wald neuer irk. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* i 312 If all the Brewers jades in the Towne can drugge me from loue of my selfe. 1794 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* (1818) 258–68 *Drugging* timber, drawing [timber] out of the wood under a pair of wheels.

Drug (drʌg), *v.*[2] [f. Drug *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To mix or adulterate (food or drink) with a drug, esp. a narcotic or poisonous drug.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* ii. ii. 7, I haue drugg'd their Possets, That Death and Nature doe contend about them. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xv, What would it have cost me.. so to have drugged that balm, as should have made your arm rot? 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 263 Montigny's meat and drink, they said, should be daily drugged.

fig. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xliv. 11 A speech of his, pure poison, every line deep-drugg'd.

2. To administer drugs to (a person), esp. for the purpose of stupefying or poisoning him. Also *fig.*

a 1730 Fenton *To Knt. of Sable Shield* (R.), Whom he has drugg'd to sure repose. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* ii. 434 Some baneful herb Which cast into our cup shall drug us all. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 598 No one had been drugged on the night when the house was broken into.

b. To administer something nauseous to; to nauseate.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 567 Drugd as oft, With hatefullest disrelish. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* i. vi, With pleasure drugg'd, he almost long'd for woe.

Hence **Drugged** *ppl. a.*; **Dru gging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* ii. i, Past all the doses of your drugging doctors. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xxii. 504 The drugged soul is beyond the reach of reason. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 169 The physician's use of burning, cutting, drugging, and starving. *a* 1880 Geo. Eliot in *Pall Mall G.* (1885) 9 Feb., Brewers with their drugged ale.

Drug, Druggery, -ing, obs. ff. Drudge, etc.

Drug(g)a-, druggerman, obs. ff. Dragoman.

† **Druggard.** *Obs.* [? f. Drug *v.*[1]] ? = Druggle.

15.. *Pore helpe* 313 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 263 Maister huggarde Doth shewe hymselfe no sluggarde, Nor yet no dronken druggarde.

† **Druggare.** *Sc. Obs.* [perh. f *drug*, obs. Sc. f. Drudge.] ? = Drudger. (But cf. prec.)

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clv, The slawe ase, the druggare beste of pyne.

Drugger (drʌ·gəɹ). Also 6 **druggier, -eir.** [f. Drug *sb.*[1] (in sense 2 f. Drug *v.*[2]) + -er[1], -ier. Cf. F. *drogueur* in both senses.]

† **1.** A dealer in drugs, a druggist. *Obs.*

1594 Nashe *Terrors Nt.* E ij, The hungrie druggier .. agrees to anything, and to Count he goes 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 109 Another craftie mortring Druggeir. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv vii, He owes this honest Drugger here seven pound .. [for] Tabacco. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Meer dull Physician* (Arb.) 25 Then follows a writ to his drugger in a strange tongue. 1845 S. Naylor *Reynard* Introd. 42 The prelate, the lawyer, the drugger, are here fitted to their hearts' content.

2. One who administers a drug.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* I. I became .. lethargically drowsy .. They are skilful druggers. 1893 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/1 The child was observed by this persistent drugger ..to be 'red all over'.

Druggery (drʌ·gəɹi). Also (*Sc.*) 6 **drogarie,** 9 **droguery.** [a. F. *droguerie* (1462 in Godef.), f. *drogue* drug: see -ery.]

1. Drugs collectively; medicine, physic.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 279 Till all seik men or tha get drogarie. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 11 Potegareis that sellis corruppit drogaris. 1611 Cotgr., *Drogueries*, drugs, druggeries, confections. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* III. xxxiii 285 Nane o' the droguery nor the roguery o' doctors for me. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* I. vii. 118 Awful combinations in druggery.

2. A place where drugs are kept for sale or use.

1855 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 422 My druggery and consultation-room.

Drugget (drʌ·gĕt). Also 6 *Sc.* **droggitt, drogatt,** 8–9 **druggit.** [a. F. *droguet* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), thence, prob., Sp. *droguete*, It. *droghetto*, Ger. *droguett* Ulterior origin unknown.

Littré suggests derivation from *drogue* drug as 'a stuff of little value'; some English writers have assumed a derivation from *Drogheda* in Ireland, but this is mere wanton conjecture, without any historical basis.]

1. a. Formerly, a kind of stuff, all of wool, or mixed of wool and silk or wool and linen, used for wearing apparel. **b.** Now, a coarse woollen stuff used for floor-coverings, table-cloths, etc

1580 Lady Errol *Let.* in Mrs. Pratt *Buchan* (1858) App. 322 Ane pair of drogatt courtingis. *Ibid.* 323 Ane pair of courtingis of l[l]ew & quhyt drogitt. 1672 Eachard *Observ. Answ. Cont. Clergy*, One that is in canonical black may..see as far into a millstone, as he that wears a light drugget. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2362/4 Several Pieces of Rich Silk Druggets, Serge-Wale, Thred Druggets. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 378 Druggets of Wool, and Thread and Wool. 1721 Swift *Fp. to Play* Wks. 1755 III ii. 182 In drugget dress, of thirteen pence a yard, See Philip's son. 1727 52 Chambers *Cycl., Drugget*..a sort of stuff, very thin, and narrow, usually all wool, and sometimes half wool and half silk..woven on a worsted chain. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 99/1, I remember plain John Dryden..in one uniform cloathing of Norwich drugget 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* iii. iv, He wore a spencer of a light brown drugget. 1877 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* i, A wide corridor, carpeted with warm crimson drugget. 1882 Beck *Draper's Dict.* s.v., Twilled druggets were known in trade as corded druggets, but when of linen warp and woollen weft, as threaded druggets.

2. † **a.** A garment or suit of drugget. **b.** A carpet or floorcloth of drugget.

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 147 ¶ 1 He was married in a plain drugget. 1859 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* III 10 Putting down the drugget in the drawing-room 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ko Lynne* xiii, The carpets remained hidden from sight by the cleanest of druggets.

3. *attrib.* Made of drugget.

1580 [see 1] 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No 980/4 A Drugget Sute lined with green. 1836 Sir G. Head *Home Tour* 160 Dressed in easy loose-fitting costume, viz. a drugget pea-jacket and wide trowsers. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxv. 427 A young lady, dressed in a drugget petticoat.

4. *Comb.*, as *drugget-maker.*

1709 *Lond Gaz.* No 4594/4 Thomas Twaite, late a Drugget maker.

Hence **Dru ggeted** *ppl. a.*, covered or carpeted with drugget; **Dru ggeting** = sense 1 b.

1890 *Sale-Catal* (Derby), Carpet.., Red druggeting. 1893 *Cornh. Mag* Jan. 29 The drawing-room.. is bare of furniture, and druggeted for Edith's skirt-dancing party.

† **Dru ggish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Drug *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Of the nature of a drug.

1600 W. Vaughan *Direct. Health* (1633) 80 Take heed of the black druggish Tobacco 1701 J. Law *Comm. Trade* (1751) 108 However low and druggish the price of fish might be.

Druggist (drʌ·gist). Also 7 **drouguist.** [a. F. *droguiste* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.), f *drogue* drug: see -ist.] One who sells or deals in drugs.

In Scotland and United States the usual name for a pharmaceutical chemist. *Chemist and druggist*: see Chemist 4.

1611 Cotgr., *Drogueur*, a druggist, or drug seller 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Physic.* i 10 Two pennyworth of Sene ..which they may have at the Apothecaries or drouguists. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 360 Two chymists had agreed upon a cheat, that one of them should turn druggist, and sell strange roots and powders. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 3 That this new Corporation of Druggists had inflamed the Bills of Mortality and puzzled the College of Physicians with Diseases, for which they neither knew a Name or Cure. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 123 Mr. Brown, Wholesale Chemist and Druggist 1802 *Ibid.* VIII. 247 Compounding and vending medicines in the shop of a druggist or an apothecary.

Dru ggister. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec.; cf. *barrister, chorister.*] = Druggist.

1632 Sherwood, A Druggister, *drogueur* 1679 Filmer *Free-holder* 325 The Septuagint have translated a Witch, an Apothecary, a Druggister, one that compounds poisons. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.*, *Druggester*, a druggist.

† **Druggle.** *Obs.* Also 7 **druggel**(l. [? f. Drug *v.*[1]] A term of contempt: app. = A heavy, stupid, spiritless, or cowardly fellow. Hence † **Druggle-headed,** † **Druggly** *adjs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Bustarin*, a great lubber, thicke druggell. *Ibid., Retrousné*, thicke and short, druggellike. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* i. xxv, Slapsauce Fellows, slabberdegullion Druggels, lubbardly Louts. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. lxi (1737) 272 Thou forlorn druggle headed Sneaks-by!

Druggy (drʌ·gi), *a.* [f. Drug *sb.*[1] + -y.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of drugs or medicinal substances.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 55 It is hard to get anything of them [apothecaries] that is right pure and good of it selfe, but druggie baggage, and such counterfait stuffe as is starke naught. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* iii. lxxxviii. (1660) 136 His loathed Potion Whose druggy taste goes so against their mind. 1890 H. James tr. *Daudet's Port Tarascon* i. vi, The druggy aroma

¶ **2.** Error or misprint for Druggy.

1599 Middleton *Micro-Cynicon* Wks VIII. 116 Druggy lees, mix'd with the liquid flood 1627 47 Feltham *Resolves* i. xix 66 Transcending the sense of the druggie flesh.

Drughe, obs. f. *drew*, pa. t. of Draw *v.*

Drught, druȝte, druȝþe, obs. ff. Drought.

Drugman, drugoman, obs. ff. Dragoman.

† **Drugster.** *Obs.* [f. Drug *sb.*[1] + -ster.] = Druggist.

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* ii. i, With the best tricks of any drugster's wife in England. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 215, I have often enquired amongst our London Drugsters for Egyptian Nitre. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* i. 1 (1734) 4 It is a small Knotty Root, and may be had at any Drugster's or Apothecary's. 1756 W. Tolderyy *Hist. Two Orphans* I. 106.

Druid (drūid), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6–7 **Druide,** 7 **Druyd.** [a. F. *druide* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. **druida*, ? *druis*, found only in pl., *druidæ, druides*, in Gr. Δρυΐδαι; a. OCeltic dental-stem

druid-, whence OIr. *drui*, dat. and acc. *druid*, pl. *druad*, mod.Ir. and Gael. *draoi* (*draoidh*, *draidh*, gen. *druadh*) magician, sorcerer, Welsh *dryw* (also *derwydd*, perh not the same word). As to the ulterior etymology, see Holder, *Alt.-Celt. Sprachschatz* s.v.]

1. One of an order of men among the ancient Celts of Gaul and Britain, who, according to Cæsar were priests or religious ministers and teachers, but who figure in native Irish and Welsh legend as magicians, sorcerers, soothsayers, and the like. (The English use follows the Latin sources, whence it was derived, rather than native Celtic usage.) In early use always in plural.

1563 Golding *Cæsar* vi. (1565) 155 The Druides are occupied about holy things: they haue the dooing of publicke and priuate sacrifices, and do interprete and discusse matters of Religion. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 167 A woman.. that was a Soothsayer of them which were called Druides. 1602 *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 439 The Druyds, lifting up their hands towards heaven, filled the air with cries and curses. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* ii. 8 The last Age hath discovered a famous Urn of one Chyndonax, Chief of the Druids. 1708 Young *Love Fame* III. Wks. (1757) 101 Like an old Druid from his hollow oak. 1782 Cowper *Table T.* 303 Every hallowed druid was a bard. 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 279 Curious beads of coloured glass commonly called 'Druids' beads'. 1892 Gardiner *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 14 In Mona was a sacred place of the Druids.

2. Hence in some modern applications. **a.** A priest, religious minister, chaplain. **b.** A philosophic bard or poet.

1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 255 ₱ 3 Even the Christmas Pye ..is often forbidden to the Druid of the Family. *c* 1748 Collins *On Death Thomson* i. In yonder grave a Druid lies. 1760 Jortin *Erasm.* II. 94 Who have endeavored to serve the public in a way not agreeable to certain Druids.

c. The appellation of some officers of the Welsh Gorsedd.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb 3 Not only was Dr. Price the arch-druid loudly cheered..but [etc.]

d. *United Ancient Order of Druids*, a secret benefit society founded in London in 1781, and having now numerous lodges called *groves* in the United Kingdom, America, the Colonies, etc.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to the Druids, Druidic.

Druid stone, *sandstone*, the stone of which Stonehenge is constructed, grey-weather.

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 31 If lastly the Druid learning honour'd so much among them, were at first taught them out of Britain. 1776 Wesley *Jrnl.* 1 Sept., Druid altars of enormous size. 1777 Warton *Poems* 17 (Jod.) Here Poesy, In druid songs her solemn spirit breath'd. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, Grey Druid stones gleaming through the dawn. 1871 Phillips *Geol. Oxford* xvii. 446 In this way perhaps we may account for the 'Druid' sandstones, or 'Grey Weathers', or 'Sarsen stones' which lie in such abundance about Ashdown .. and between Marlborough and Avebury.

† Druidan. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **druydan.** [f. L. **druida* + -AN.] = Druid.

(The first form of the word in Eng., transl. L. *Druidæ*.)

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* I. 202 As the Druydans [*ed.* 1570 Druidans] rennyth in vayne about In theyr mad festes.

† Druidean, *a. Obs. rare.* = Druidic.

1678 E. Jonks *Heart & its Right Sov.* 542 The Druidean philosophy.

Druidess (drū'idĕs). [f. Druid + -ess. Cf. mod.F. *Druidesse* (Dict. Acad. 1835). F. *druide* and Eng. *Druid* were formerly of both genders.] A female Druid; a Druidic prophetess.

1755 T. Amory *Mem.* (1769) I. 237 Caesar. conversed here with the Dryades, and Magistri Sapientiae, the Druidesses and Druids. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) III. 32 (Jod.) Our modern Druidesses give much the same account of the *ovum anguinum* 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxxv, Of merry England she, in dress Like ancient British Druidess. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 286 The Druidesses are represented to have acted like furies

Druidic (drūi'dik), *a* [ad. L. type **druidic-us*: see Druid and -ic. Cf. mod.F. *druidique*, (Dict. Acad. 1835).] Of or pertaining to the Druids.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 230 The remains of a stone tower, which I apprehend to be a Druidic work. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 261 The druidic or rather bardic order, among the Cimbri, was very literate. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 16 'Scraps of Druidic lore', Sigh scholars.

Druidical (drui'dikăl), *a.* = prec.

1755 W. Cooke (*title*) An Inquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, etc. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 191 Circles of upright stones, like those which in Europe are termed Druidical. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* v. 169 Avebury, the most magnificent of Druidical remains.

† Druidish, *a. Obs.* [-ish.] = Druidic.

Holinshed has *Druysh*, which he derives 'from Druiyas (the originall founder of their religion)'.

1577 Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* viii. 7 b/2 Places where the Druiysh religion was frequented. 1723 H. Rowlands *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 226 The Druidish discipline in Gallia.

Druidism (drū'idizm). [f. Druid + -ism. Cf. F. *druidisme* (1727 in Hatz. Darm.).] The religious and philosophical system of the Druids.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 287 Fabulous Legends and Poetick Druidisms. 1723 H. Rowlands *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 257 We date and fix the original of Druidism about the time of Abraham. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 340 They [Galatians] had brought with them into Asia their old Druidism.

Druidry. *rare.* [f. Druid + -ry.] = Druidism; Druidic practices.

1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* I. 4 The spring festival of Druidry.

Druie, druize, obs. forms of Dry.

Drum (drʌm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 **drome, droome,** 6–7 **dromme, drumm(e, drumb(e,** 6– **drum.** [Evidenced *c* 1540, but not common before 1575: app. preceded in use by *dromlyllsclad*, *drombeslade*, Drumslade, which was very common in 16th c. It is not certain whether *drome*, *dromme*, *drumme* was an Eng. shortening of that longer name, or an independent form corresp. to MDu. *tromme*, Du. *trom*, MHG. *trumme*, *trumbe*, LG. *trumme*, Da. *tromme*, Sw. *trumma* drum. Nor is it clear how the English forms, app. from the beginning, have *dr-*, while all the continental langs. have *tr-*. (The forms *drumbe*, *dromme*, occurring in late MHG., and *dromm* in mod.HG. dialects, have no historical contact with the English word.)

MHG. *trumbe*, *trumme* had orig. the sense 'trumpet', the only sense of OHG. *trumba*, *trumpa*, corresp. to It. *tromba*, Sp. *trompa*, F. *trompe* trumpet (see Trump); so that the more general German sense would appear to have been 'loud-sounding or booming instrument'. Mod.G. uses for 'drum' a derivative form *trommel*, MHG. *trumbel*, *trumel*, Du. *trommel* (beside *trom*).]

I. 1. A musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of a hollow cylindrical or hemispherical frame of wood or metal, with a 'head' of tightly stretched membrane at one or both ends, by the striking of which and the resonance of the cavity the sound is produced.

1541 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 384 For pleying of hys drome afore Master Mayre..vjd. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 678 And sodainly strake up a Dromme or Drounslade. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. vii. (Arb.) 74 Now sainct George to borow, drum dubbe a dubbe afore. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 977/2 Drommes made of their skinnes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 41 At sound of morning droome. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 15, I haue known when there was no musicke with him but the drum and the fife. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 13 We hear not the Drumb. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1701) 271 A membrane stretched like the head of a drum. 1778 Johnson in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* Nov., How should a woman who is as empty as a drum, talk upon any other subject? 1817 C. Wolfe *Burial Sir J. Moore* i, Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, As his corpse to the rampart we hurried. 1838 Long. *Ps. of Life* iv, Our hearts Still, like muffled drums, are beating Funeral marches to the grave. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 307 He entered on the following morning .. with drums beating, and colours flying.

b. With various qualifications, as *bass*, *big*, *great*, *little*, *long*, *tenor drum*; also Kettle-, Snare-, Table-drum, q. v. *Double-*, *side-drum* (see quot. 1874).

1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Subj. Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 154, I scarcely know The Oboe from the Double Drum. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, [He] plays the great drum to admiration. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 757/1 The large drum, beaten at both ends, is called a *double-drum*. Those hanging by the side of the drummer are called *side-drums*. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* s.v., When musicians talk of 'drums' they mean kettledrums, in contradistinction to the side drum or bass drum. *Ibid.*, The Bass-drum .used to be called the long-drum. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 59 They would beat their war drums.

c. Phrases: † *By the drum*: by public announcement, publicly.

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 375 Unto him y^t offered most silver .. the priesthoode was given, as when a garment is sold by the drumbe. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 465 That. their Slaves should be openly sold by the Drum. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 32 He .. was woont to sell all other ecclesiastical promotions as it were by the drum. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 239 Saintish, not in Deede, but by the Dromme.

d. *fig.* and *transf.*

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* III. ii, What need you, sir, To beate the drumme of my wife's infamy. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 11 And, Pulpit, Drum Ecclesiastick, Was beat with Fist, instead of a Stick. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. Pref. Wks. 1727 II. 101 So at last all Times might not have Reason to complain of the Drum Ecclesiastic.

e. Applied to the body of a banjo, being like a drumhead and of parchment.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 7/1 The best length is twenty-seven inches from nut to drum. Fixing a skin upon a drum is a delicate operation requiring considerable patience.

f. *Zool.* A natural organ by which an animal produces a loud or bass sound; *spec.* the hollow hyoid bone of the howling monkey.

1817 [see *drum-cover* in 13]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 37/1 (*Mycetes*) To afford room for the bony drum formed by the convexity of the os hyoides. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 159 The howling Monkeys are distinguished..by the dilatation of the os hyoides into a hollow drum, which communicates with the larynx, and gives great additional resonance to the voice.

2. The sound of the instrument; also *transf.*, a noise resembling that of a drum.

1646 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behaviour* (1663) 2 Strike not up a Drum with thy fingers, or thy feet. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxxi, And the bittern sound his drum, Booming from the sedgy shallow. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 649 The drum of his wings as he trees.

3. *Mil.* One who plays the drum; a drummer (cf. *bayonet*, *trumpet*, etc.). † Also, a small party (sometimes the drummer alone) sent with a drum to parley with the enemy or to carry a message (*obs.*).

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1192/1 The lord lieutenant .. sent a drum vnto Monsieur Doiseil to signifie to him that his soldiours had gone further without their bounds than they might doo. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dial.* 62/3 Tell the drum that he sound to set the watch. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 226 Our men. took prisoners..150 private soldiers, among whom were 6 sergeants..1 surgeon, and 3 drumms. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 165 ₱ 5 The Day after a Drum arrived at our Camp, with a Message. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 525/2 He was appointed Houshold Drum to K. William. 1835 J. Wilson *Autobiog.* 95 *note*, Amongst them [horses]..was a grey one belonging to one of the drums.

† **b.** *Jack, John,* or *Tom Drum's entertainment*: a rough reception, turning an unwelcome guest out of doors. *Obs.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Hist. Irel.* B ij/1 (N.) Tom Drum's entertainment, which is, to bale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 22 Plato .. gaue them all Drummes entertainment, not suffering them once to shew their faces in a reformed common wealth. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. vi. 41 If you giue him not Iohn drummes entertainement. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 79 If his backe be poore .. and hath neither money nor friends, he shall haue Tom Drums entertainment. 1613 J. Taylor in *Coryat's Crudities* (1776) III. Cc iij, Not like the entertainment of Iacke Drum, Who was best welcome when he went his way.

II. Something resembling a drum or cylinder in shape or structure.

4. The hollow part of the middle ear; the tympanum; chiefly in phrase, *drum of the ear*.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 611 The outwarde Aire affected with the quality of the sounde runneth vpon the Membrane or Head of the Drumme. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & P.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 272 Motion in the external air..striking on the drum of the ear, it causeth a vibration. 1757 Beattie *Wolf & Shepherds* 31 A Beau. with loud and everlasting clack, [Will] beat your auditory drum. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* 71 A distinct chamber known as the Drum (*tympanum*) or *middle* ear.

5. *Machinery.* A cylinder or 'barrel' round which a belt passes or a rope is wound.

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 36 The Spring that locks the Drum to the Shaft. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* 111 [The rope] is carried two or three times round a large vertical drum erected near the well. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 96 The barrel on which the driving cord in turret clocks is wound also answers to the name of drum. 1887 Hoffman *Tips f. Tricycl.* 8 Abandoning this form of brake for the second form—the band and drum on the centre of the axle.

6. Applied to drum-shaped parts of many machines. Such are the following:

a. *Paper-making.* A framework covered with wire gauze, having in its interior two suction-tubes by which the water, after circulating through the rags, is carried away in a constant stream. **b.** *Calico-printing.* The hollow cylinder or cask in which steam is applied to printed fabrics in order to fix the colours. **c.** A cylindrical chamber used in stoves, flues and heating apparatus. **d.** The cylindrical case which holds the coiled spring of a car-brake. **e.** A doffer in a carding-machine. **f.** The cylindrical beater of a thrashing-machine. See also quotations.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 526/2 A rotatory axis furnish'd with fans for making a wind, by turning in a drum. 1805 R. Somerville *Agric. Surv. East Lothian* 74 (Jam.) The sheaves were carried between an indented drum and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the drum. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 305 Then polishing the whole in a machine termed a drum. 1853 *Catal. Roy. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 30 Four-horse portable thrashing machine..The drum is of iron with six beaters. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* II. 110. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 13/2 A joint, a pair of chickens, a piece of salmon, with vegetables, each in their separate dishes, were packed one above the other in what is called the cooking drum. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 887/1 The drum of [a Gatling gun] contains 102 cartridges.

7. *Archit.* **a.** The solid part or 'vase' of the Corinthian and Composite capitals. **b.** The block of stone composing one section of the shaft of a column (Gwilt). **c.** The upright part under or above a cupola. **d.** See quot. 1883.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl., Vase*..the body of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the *tambour*, or *drum*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 70/1 The height of the drum [of the Dome of S. Paul's] is 62 feet. 1861 Miss Braufort *Egypt. Sepulch. & Syr Shrines* II. xxiv. 320 Forty of these columns are still standing .. and the ground is strewed with their fallen drums. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 19 May 1/6 The console or drum, as our English clockmakers call the projection from the tower [to hold a clock face].

8. Various technical applications: **a.** A sieve (see quot. 1706). **b.** A cylinder of canvas used together with a cone as a storm-signal. **c.** The cylindrical or nearly cylindrical part of an urn or other vessel.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Drum*..also a fine Sieve, made use of by Confectioners, to sift powder'd Sugar, etc. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sieve*, A finer Sieve call'd a Drum. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Storm Signal*, Fitzroy's drum and cone which show the direction of the expected gale. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 8 A drum, as well as a cone, is considered to denote a very heavy gale approaching from the direction indicated by the cone.

9. A cylindrical box or receptacle.

a. A box in which figs or other dried fruit are packed, weighing from ½ to ¾ of a cwt. **b.** A large flat tub in which cod are packed. **c.** An iron or tin case for oil or spirits.

1828 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* 46 Bristles in drums. *Ibid.* 75 Figs, 4 drums. 1854 Wynter *Curios. Civilis.* vi. 215

Squeezed into hurdles like figs into a drum. 1858 SIMMONDS *Trade Dict.* s.v., The large flat tubs in which fish are packed in New Brunswick for the Brazil markets are called drums; each drum contains exactly 128 lbs. of pressed codfish, that being the Portuguese quintal. 1881 *Price List*, Burning oils are supplied in Casks about 40 gallons each and in Iron Drums of about 10 gallons each.

III. 10. An assembly of fashionable people at a private house, held in the evening: much in vogue during the latter half of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century; a rout. (See quots.) Later, An afternoon tea-party, formerly sometimes followed by the larger assembly. Cf. KETTLEDRUM.

1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spectator* (1748) II. 269 She told me, that, when the number of company for play exceeded ten tables, it was called a *racquet*; if under, it was only a *rout*; and if no more than one or two, it was only a *drum*. 1748 Mrs. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1813) III. 37, I wish we had.. our vanities, as last year; that by the word Drum we understood a polite assembly, and by a Rout, only an engagement of hoop-petticoats. 1746 SMOLLETT *Advice* 30 *note*, This is a riotous assembly of fashionable people, of both sexes, at a private house, consisting of some hundreds; not unaptly stiled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. vi, A drum then, is an assembly of well dressed persons of both sexes, most of whom play at cards, and the rest do nothing at all. 1779 Mrs. BARBAULD *Wks.* (1825) II. 22 Do you know the different terms? There is a squeeze, a fuss, a drum, a rout, and lastly a hurricane, when the whole house is full from top to bottom. 1824 Lady GRANVILLE *Lett.* 5 Dec. (1894) I. 317 We went last night to a drum at Rothschild's 1866 BROWNING in Mrs. Orr *Life* 273, I met him at a large party . also Carlyle, whom I never met at a 'drum' before.

IV. 11. More fully **drum-fish**: A name of various American sciænoid fishes which have the power of making a drumming noise.

Among these are the 'salt-water drum' (*Pogonias chromis*) found on the Atlantic coast; the 'fresh-water drum' (*Haplodinotus grunniens*) of the Mississippi, and lakes of the St. Lawrence; the 'branded drum', 'organ-fish', 'red-fish', 'sea-hoss' (*Sciæna ocellata*) of the Gulf States.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 624 There is another sort which the English call a Drum; many of which are two foot and a half or three foot long. 1683-4 ROBINSON *Ibid.* XXIX. 480 Many Tamburo's or Drum-Fishes. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 187 The principal fish here .. is the red drum, called in East Florida a bass, and in West Florida carp. *Ibid.* 188 The roes of mullets and black drum. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 210. 1892 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 106 The drawback to East River oyster-planting..is the abundance of enemies with which the beds are infested. These consist of drum fish, skates, [etc.].

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. General comb.: **a.** Simple attrib., as *drum-beat, -call, -cover, -roll, -skin, -tap*, etc. **b.** Like, or of the shape of, a drum, or having a part so shaped, as *drum-capstan, -clock, -net, -pulley, -salt, -shaft, -tower*, etc. **c.** Objective and similative, as *drum-beating, -maker, -player*; *drum-like, -shaped* adjs.

1855 LONGF. *My Lost Youth* iv, I remember..the *drum-beat repeated o'er and o'er, and the bugle wild and shrill. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 697/3 It is time the *drum-beating about the deadly peril of the exploit is estimated at that true value my brother..assigned to it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) III. 151 He [Sir S. Morland] invented the *drum-capstands for weighing heavy anchors. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 96 The escapement used in French *Drum Clocks is a continual source of trouble to English clock jobbers. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. xxiv. 405 The *drum-covers or opercula [of the cicada] from beneath which the sound issues. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2582/4 William Grining, *Drum-maker to the Office of the Ordnance. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 185 Daffodils or any bright yellow flowers will decoy perch into a *drum-net. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Tabourinour*, a *drumplaier. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 982 Upon the main shaft is mounted a cylindrical hollow box or *drum pulley. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 3/2 You will see war..without music, without the *drum-roll [etc.]. 1688 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 114 One Silver *drum Salt with the Colledge Arms on it. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. by S. Waters* 125 Near to this, under a mediæval *drum-tower, is the gateway of the 'City of Happiness'. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 678/3 Musical instruments..are yet readily reducible under three distinct types: 1. The *drum type; 2. The pipe type; 3. The lyre type.

13. Special comb.: **drum-armature**, a dynamo-armature in form of a rotating hollow cylinder; **drum-boy, -man**, the drummer in a band; **drum-curb**, a cylindrical curb of iron or wood to support the brickwork of a shaft; **drum-fish**: see 11; **drum-hole**, the sound-hole in the side of a drum with two heads; **drum-line**, a line used for catching drum-fish; also *drum-fish line*; **drum-ring**, the annular margin of the tympanum of the ear; **† drum-room**, the room in which a 'drum' or rout is held; **drum-saw**, a cylinder- or barrel-saw for sawing curved material; **drum-sieve**, a sieve enclosed in a drum-like box, for sifting fine substances without loss or dust: cf. 8 a; **† drum-staff**, a drumstick; **drum-wheel**, (*a*) a barrel or cylinder round which a rope is coiled; (*b*) a water-raising current-wheel made in the form of a drum, a tympanum; **† drum-wine**, ? wine sold 'by the drum': see 1 c. Also DRUM-HEAD, -MAJOR.

1890 WORMELL *Electr. in Serv. Man* 269 The *drum armature usually consists of a hollow cylinder, which rotates with the shaft, and round which the wires are wound parallel with the axis of rotation. 1763 Sir M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1894) 54 A *drumboy of ours got upon the coop with him. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 142 In Drums, the Closenesse round about..maketh the Noise come forth at the *Drum hole, far more loud, and strong, than if you should strike upon the like Skin, extended in the Open Aire. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 64 *Drum-lines, for drums, have 16 threads. Drum-fish-line has 9 threads. 1867 *Athenæum* No. 2085. 458/2 A tie of triple drum line. 1811 *Self Instructor* 578 The drum-major has the command of all the *drum-men. 1877 BURNETT *Kar* 42 The inner and major portion of the entire auditory passage, is developed from the so-called *drum-ring, *annulus tympanicus*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ix, The bonny house-maid begins to repair the disordered *drum-room. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 736 The Priests wold make such a noise with *drumstaves, Timbrells, and Tabrets. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. i, Yet not find a chapman That in courtesy will bid a chop of mutton, Or a pint of *drum-wine for me.

Drum, *sb.*[4] [a. Gael. and Ir. *druim* back, ridge.] A ridge or 'rigg', a long narrow hill often separating two parallel valleys: a frequent element in Scottish and Irish geographical proper names. Hence *Geol.* A term for a long narrow ridge of 'drift' or diluvial formation, usually ascribed to glacial action.

1725 R. INNES *Lett. to Bp. Nicolson* 2 June 24 The low-land of Magilligan is divided into ridges (or, as we call them, dryms) of sand. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 342 These singular ridges of Nature called here drums. 1833 *Jrnl. Roy. Geol. Soc. Dublin* I. 37 The names Drum and Drumlin (*Dorsum*) have been applied to such hills. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* ii 17 The long parallel ridges, or 'sowbacks' and 'drums', as they are termed .. invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie. 1888 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. v. § 1. 889 Round the mountainous centres of dispersion it [drift] is apt to occur in long ridges or 'drums' which run in the general direction of the rock-striation.

Drum, *v.* [f. DRUM *sb.*[1] Cf. the analogous Du. *trommen*, Da. *tromme*, Sw. *trumma*, G. *trommeln*.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To beat or play on a drum.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 86 Then anon [she] drums in his eares, at which he startes, and wakes. 1602 — *All's Well* IV. iii 331 Ile no more drumming, a plague of drummes. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* I. He drummed with enthusiasm. 1888 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xiv. (1883) 324 [They] found..a cart containing drums. They seized them and began drumming with all their might.

† b. To announce by beat of drum. *Obs.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 516 We drum, that Doomsday, now at hand, Doth call all soldiers to death's band.

2. To beat as on a drum; to beat or thump upon anything with a more or less rhythmical or regular noise; e. g. to thump on a piano as distinguished from playing properly.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Thee rocks sternelye facing with salt fluds spumye be drumming. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 185 Brauely did he [an executioner] drum on this Cutwolfes bones. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III ii 336 Some of them drumming upon Kettles, sum upon Bucklers. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., She got a harpsichord..put herself in fine attitudes, and drummed. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 51 They..began a low nasal chant, drumming with their hands upon their breasts, by way of accompaniment. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii (1889) 111 They soon found themselves drumming at his oak, which was opened shortly. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. vii. 165 [Her] foot was drumming on the carpet.

b. Applied to the strong beating of the heart.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 435 His drumming heart cheares vp his burning eye. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Now, heart, Set ope thy sluices .. Then take thy rest within the quiet cell; For thou shalt drum no more.

3. Of birds or insects: To make a loud hollow reverberating sound, as by the quivering of the wings.

a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Wks. (1846) 232 Buried in depth of woods .. Where pheasants drum. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* i. Wks. (Bohn) I. 421 He saw the partridge drum in the woods. 1873 J. E. TAYLOR *Half-h. in Lanes* 2 Flies and gnats drum around you.

4. To sound like a drum; to resound.

1638 R. JUNIUS *Sin Stigm.* 38 (T.) A boiling stomach, rotten teeth, a stinking breath, a drumming ear. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 51 This indeed makes a noise, and drums in popular ears. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, Seized with .what I can call a drumming in my ears.

5. 'To go about, as a drummer does, to gather recruits, to secure partisans, customers, etc.; with *for*' (Webster 1864).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms, Drumming*, in mercantile phrase, means the soliciting of customers.

II. *trans.* **6.** To summon by or as by beat of drum; to call or beat *up* as by drumming. **b.** *colloq.* To obtain (custom, customers) by canvassing or solicitation; cf. DRUMMER 2.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* I. iv. 29 Such time, That drummes him from his sport. 1696 J. BENTHAM *Two Treatises* (1697) 46 As if none are so dead, but dancing will drumm up. 1849 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 362, I will then drum up subscribers for Fendler. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The fish are drummed up by striking two shells..together.

7. To expel or dismiss publicly by beat of drum, so as to heighten the disgrace, as *to drum out of* a regiment; to put *down* or silence by drumming.

1766 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 254 They .. ought to be drummed out of society. 1822 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 28 You are to be drummed ashore. 1849 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 317 Another is drummed out of a regiment. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 580 The voice of conscience drummed down by popular excitement.

8. To din or drive (a person, etc. *into* a certain state) by persistent repetition of admonition, etc.; *to drum* (a lesson) *into* (a person), to drive it into the ears or mind by incessant repetition.

1800 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 259, I have hummed her and drummed her From place to place, till at last I have dumbed her. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vii. (1861) 368 Small children are likely to be worried and drummed into apathy by dogmatic catechisms. 1848 MILL *Pol Econ.* III. xiii. § 3 (1876) 331 This doctrine has .. been tolerably effectually drummed into the public mind. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. ii. (1868) 257 The soul..cannot drum itself to sleep in mere generalities of wrong.

9. To beat or thump (anything) as in beating a drum. *dial.* To beat or thrash.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 8 It is amusing to see two of these animals drumming each other; they stand on their hind legs, and strike with the fore pads as if boxing. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss., A drumming*, a thrashing. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 153 His fingers drum the dock ledge.

10. To strike (the hands, feet, etc.) *upon* something, as if they were drumsticks.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXXIV. 353 Shall I .. drum my fingers upon the table? 1886 SIMS *King o' Bells*, etc. I. II. 37 All the company waiting and drumming their heels.

11. To perform (a tune) on or as on a drum.

1864 WEBSTER, *Drum*, to execute on a drum, as a tune. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* IV. 69 He drummed an unconscious rataplan on the table with his knife. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* I. 9 He drummed the national hymn of Gloria upon the balcony-rail with his fingers.

III. *intr.* **12.** To give or attend social 'drums'.

1825 Lady GRANVILLE *Lett.* 30 Jan. (1894) I. 339 Little they'll heed if they see me drum on. 1837 *Ibid.* Jan. II. 221 We must begin again drumming and affronting.

† Drumble, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Variant of *dumble*, DUMMEL, perh. influenced by *drone*, or *dromedary*.] An inert or sluggish person; a 'drone'.

1575 *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 118 Yea, but what am I? A dreamer, a drumble, a fire or a spark? 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk., Drumble*, obsol., a dull, inactive person. 'The poor owd mon .wuz al'ays a poor drumble.'

Drumble, *sb.*[2], a dial. var. of *dumble*: cf. DIMBLE.

Drumble- (also 6 **dromel-**, 9 **drummel-**, **drumle-**), in names of insects, a variant of DUMBLE-. [Cf. DRUMBLE *sb.*[1]] **† Drumble-bee**, a humble- or bumble-bee (*obs.*). **Drumble-dore**, a clumsily-flying insect, a dor-beetle, or bumble-bee; *fig.* a heavy stupid fellow; app. sometimes associated with *dromedary*. **Drumble-drone**, a drone-bee, a bumble-bee.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 Thou goest like a dromeldory, dreamy and drowzy. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F iij b, Your fly in a boxe is but a drumble-bee in comparison of it. 1746 *Vocab. in Exmoor Scold.* (E. D. S.) 65/2 *Drumble-drane*, a drone or humble bee. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 290 Since you used to put drumble-drones into my desk to Bideford school. 1881 Miss YONGE *Lads & Lasses of Langley* iv. 154 Poor Billy, he was but a drumble-dore of a boy, as his mother called him. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 69, I must a' been mazed as a drummeldrone.

Drumble, *v.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. DRUMBLE *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To be sluggish; to move sluggishly.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 156 Go, take vp these cloathes heere, quickly .. Looke, how you drumble! 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXIII, Why, how she drumbles—I warrant she stops to take a sip on the road. 1826 — *Woodst.* XVIII, Why do you hesitate and drumble in that manner? 1875 H. KINGSLEY *No. Seventeen* XXVI, They, to use a Devonshire expression, drumbled on to Falmouth.

† 2. *intr.* To drone, to mumble. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 288 How so euer M. Heskins drumbleth and dreameth of this matter, Cranmer saith truely. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 34 Graybeard drumbling over a discourse.

† Drumble, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. freq. and dim. of DRUM *v.*: cf. Du. and Ger. *trommeln*, Da *tromle*, Sw. *trumla* to drum.] *intr.* To sound like a drum.

1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elysium* viii. (R.), Let the nimble hand belabour The whistling pipe, and drumbling tabor.

Drumble, *v.*[3] *Sc.* Also 9 **drummle**. [app. a nasalized form of DRUBBLE *v.*, parallel to *drumbly*, DRUMLY *a.* from DRUBLY; but possibly a back-formation from the adj., which occurs earlier.]

† 1. *trans.* To trouble, disturb. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 355 My drumbled and troubled well began to clear. 1724 RAMSAY *Ode. of Hamilton's Shooting* in *Poems on R. C. of Archers* (1726) 46 Rogues that drumble [*ed.* 1800, at] the Common Weal.

2. To make drumly or turbid.

1825 in JAMIESON. *Mod. Sc.* The flood had drummled the water.

† Drumbler, drumler. *Obs.* Also 7 **dromler**. [a. early mod. Du. *drommeler* a kind of ship (Kilian); perh. a perversion of the foreign term *dromon, dromond* after a native word: cf. *drommel* a compact and dense thing, *drommeler* a square-built 'chunky' man.]

1. A name in the 17th c. for a small fast vessel, used as a transport, also as a piratical ship of war.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 601 (R.) She was immediately assaulted by diuers English pinasses, hoyes, and drumblers. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 31 Two Dromlers laden with bowes. 1611 COTGR., *Dromant*, a Drumbler, Caruell, or such like small, and swift vessell, vsed by Pyrats. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Navy of Land Ships* Wks. I. 87/2

Seuerall vessels at Sea doe make a Nauy, as Carracks .. Barkes, Pinnaces, Hoighs, Drumlers, Fregates, Brigandines.

2. A wheelbarrow.

1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xvi. (1635) 204 This dunge you shall bring into your Garden in little drumblars or wheele-barrowes.

Dru·mhead. [1. Drum *sb.*[1] + Head *sb.*]

1. The skin or membrane stretched upon a drum, by the beating of which the tone is produced.

Used also in the camp or field for various purposes as an improvised table, gaming table, writing-desk, etc.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 170, I did so often visit the Drum-head..getting little, and loosing much. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 423 The Chance of War, playeth as casually while the Drumme beats, as ever Die did on Drumme Head. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. vi. (1699) 66 A Soldier, passing away his time at Dice upon a Drum head. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1830) 32 It resembles also a drum head in this principal property, that its use depends upon its tension 1841 James *Brigand* xli, He shall have no judgment but that over the drum-head.

2. The membrane across the drum of the ear.

1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. *Heroic. Ep. to Sidrophel* 24 As if the vehemence had stunn'd And torn your Drum-heads with the Sound. 1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* 63 Sometimes the hairs of the canal grow to such a length as to obscure the view of the Meatus and the drum head. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 163 Operations for deafness by the excision of the drumhead.

3. The circular top of a capstan, into which the capstan-bars are fixed. Also, the head or top of a 'drum' in machinery.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* 15 We began to heave up our anchor the day before, but wrench'd the drum-head of our capstane. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) I. ij, The drum-head is a broad cylindrical piece of wood, resembling a mill stone, and fixed immediately above the barrel. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 54 Name the parts of a capstan The bed, .. spindle, drum-head [etc.]. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/1 The boring by means of the great circular drumhead—the 'Shield'—weighing 250 tons, with a sharp cutting edge in front, and at the back of it 28 hydraulic jacks.

4. A flat topped variety of cabbage. More fully *drumhead cabbage*.

1797 W. Green in A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 94 The sort [of cabbage] drum-head, from its flat top, and as hard as a stone. 1808 Curwen *Econ. Feeding Stock* 50 The ground was cropped with four acres of drumhead cabbages.

5. *attrib.*, as *drumhead court-martial*, a court-martial round an up-turned drum, for summary treatment of offences during military operations; hence *drumhead discipline, law*, that which is dispensed at a drumhead court-martial; also *fig.*

1835, etc. [see Court-martial 1 b]. 1847 Le Fanu *T. O'Brien* 168 If your majesty were to give them drumhead law. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 246 He lived to see that there was more reason in the drumhead religious discipline..than he may have thought at first.

Hence **Dru·mhea·ded**, in *drumheaded cabbage*, = Drumhead 4.

1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 137 The drum headed cabbage is the best sort.

Drumler: see Drumbler.

Drumlin (dru·mlin). [app. for *drumling*, dim. of Drum *sb.*[2]] = Drum *sb.*[2]

1833 [see Drum *sb.*[2]]. 1833 *8* J. Scouler in *Jrnl. Royal Geol. Soc. Dublin* I. 273 These drumlins are very common in many parts of the country, and a very fine example of their nature occurs between Belfast and Lisburn. 1893 Sir H. Howorth *Glac. Nightmare* II. 854 Sometimes..they are aggregated into lenticular mounds or drumlins.

Drumly (dru·mli), *a.* Orig. *Sc.* Also **drumbly**. [app. nasalized var. of Drubly, in same sense.]

1. Of the sky or day: Troubled; gloomy, cloudy; the opposite of clear. Also *fig.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xii. 55 The drumblie schoure 3et furth our all the air Als blak as pik. 1708 J. Blackadder *Diary* 26 Sept. in Crichton *Life* xiv. (1824) 331 This campaign has still a strange drumly aspect. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 220 A glow of seriousness in his drumly looks. 1888 A. S. Wilson *Lyric of a Hopeless Love* xxviii. 92 Above the drumly day.

2. Of water, etc.: Turbid; discoloured with matter in suspension; not clear.

1570 Buchanan *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 24 Gude fischeing..in drumly Watter. 1622 Bp. Abernethy *Phys. for Soule* xix (1630) 293 Like a stirred and drumly water. 1713 Kennedy *Ophthalmogr.*, It mixed with the aqueous humour, which becoming drumly, the patient could no longer see. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 10 Its margin often miry and sedgy, its water drumly.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1563 Winjet *Wks* (1890) II. 78 Lat the cleir fayth .. of our elders be na mixing of glar .. be tribulit and maid drumlye. 1790 Burns '*Kind Sir, I've read your paper through*' 6 Or what the drumlie Dutch were doin'. 1809 Scott *Jrnl.* 13 Feb., I wrote for several hours .. but was nervous and drumlie.

Dru·m-ma·jor. [See Major *sb.*]

1. † a. The first or chief drummer in a regimental band (*obs.*). b. A non-commissioned officer who has command of the drummers of a regiment. c. An officer of a band or drum-corps, who leads it and directs its movements on the march.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 99 He is to commaunde the drumme maior to sound the call. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2458 4 Michael Cavendish, Drum-major in my Lord Lovelace his Regiment of Foot. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6382/1 The Drums of His Majesty's Houshold, the Drum-Major attending. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Music for Slow and Quick Time is to be practised under the direction of the Drum-Major..until the prescribed cadence has been acquired.

† **2.** *humorous.* A large 'drum' or rout. *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 37/1 At home. To have a drum-major and seventeen card-tables.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † **drum-major-general**, a staff officer who controlled the drummers, etc.

1631 Cleveland *Poems* 27 These Drum-major oaths of Bulk unruly. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 177 To John Maugridge, drumajor gen[ll], bounty. 2000. 1743 *List Govt. Officers* in J Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* 108 Staff-Officers on his Majesty's Establishment. Mr. John Clothier, Drum-Major-General.

Drummer (dru·mər). [f. Drum *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who beats a drum for public or military purposes; one who plays the drum in a band.

In the British army it was formerly also his duty to carry out sentences of the 'cat'. (Cf. Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* 1853.)

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* D 1309 A Drummer, or plaier on the drumme. 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 196 Payd to the drummer xvj d. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 50 Drummer strike vp, and let vs march away. 1784 De Fos *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 206 The preachers were better than drummers to raise volunteers. 1803 J. F. Cooper *Pioneer* IV, The lash drawing through his left, in the scientific manner with which drummers apply the cat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 168 The proportion of Acting Drummers shall not exceed Four [to a Company]. 1890 *Times* 17 Dec. 14/4 When the order to commence was given, the first drummer went in and administered 25 lashes, told off deliberately by the drum-major, 'One, two, three', and so on.

2. *fig.* One who solicits custom or orders; a commercial traveller; cf. Drum *v.* 5 and 6 b. *U.S.*

1827 Scott in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 398 The Nos of Lodge's book .were left by some drummer of the trade upon speculation. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Drummer*, a person employed by city houses to solicit the custom of country merchants 1882 T. S. Hudson *Scamper thro' America* 183 As enterprising as a Chicago drummer.

3. (See quot.)

1885 C. Mackeson *British Alm. Comp.* 94 Among the double meanings .. Drummer for a Musician or a Blacksmith's hammer man.

4. Applied to various animals which make a drumming noise, or suggest the action of drumming.

a. A drum-fish. b The large West Indian cockroach (*Blatta gigantea*) which makes a noise at night by knocking its head against the woodwork of houses. c. A rabbit. d. *Sporting slang*: see quot. 1785.

1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 290 Drummer-Fish. This was taken at Old Harbour. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Drummer*, a jockey term for a horse that throws about his fore legs irregularly. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 665 One of them [species of *Blatta*] is known in the West Indies by the name of drummer, from the sharp knocking sound which it produces. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 Grunts, Croakers, and Drummers .. deriving their names from the sounds they utter when caught. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* May 722 'When I wanted drummers [rabbits] I could git them for myself.'

5. *Comb.*, as *drummer-boy, -fish* (see 4), *-lad.*

1830 Scott *Demonol.* x. 365 Matcham would have deserted had it not been for the presence of a little drummer-lad. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lviii, The drummer boys practising in a distant courtyard.

Dru·mming, *vbl. sb.* [See -ing[1].]

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

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. Pref. (1879) 11 With pyping, fluting, dromming, and such like inticements. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 228 Apparitions, Voices, Drummings, Noises of Evil Spirits in the Heavens or Earth. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. vii, The deep and dreadful drumming of the thunder. 1831 [see Drum *v.* 4]. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* v. 141 Ignominious drumming out.

2. The sport of fishing for drum-fish. *U.S.*

1889 in *Century Dict.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* iv. 92 As a Tam'd Hare, that Strikes a Drumming fitt. 1832 J. Brer *St. Herbert's Isle* 155 That fatal hive In which..My drumming-stick I plunged.

Dru·mming, *ppl. a.* [f. Drum *v.* + -ing[2].] That drums or beats like a drummer.

1593-1638 [see Drum *v.* 2 b, 4]. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1022 The drumming thunder of the huger fall At distance. 1875 Miss Bird *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 83 There are no horrid, drumming, stabbing mosquitos.

Drummock, Sc. var. of Drammock.

Drummond light. The lime-light, or oxy-hydrogen light (invented by Capt. T. Drummond, R.E., *c* 1825), wherein a blow-pipe flame, e.g. of combined oxygen and hydrogen, impinges on a piece of pure lime, and renders it incandescent.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 298 The combination evolves what is..known as the Drummond Light. 1870 J. C. Grikie *Life* (ed. 3) 211 Wisdom thinks, and makes a solar Drummond light of a point of dull lime.

Drummy (dru·mi), *a.* [f. Drum *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Of the nature of a drum, or characterized by the drum.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xi, A tolerably good band, a little too drummy. 1890 Fenn *Double Knot* I. Prol. iii. 49 [His] ribs. emitted a cavernous drummy sound.

† **Drumslade, dromslade.** *Obs.* Also 6 **drombyllsclad, drombeslade, dromslet, droumslade, drumslade, -slad, -slate, -sled, -selet, -salt, dronscellett, -sselat, -slade, drounslade, -slet, drunslade.** [app. corruption of Du. or LG. *trommelslag*, Ger. *trommelschlag* drum-beat (cf. next); though it does not appear how this name of the action came to be applied to the instrument. The variety of forms (with others, as *dronsselar, drumsted*, which are mere copyists' errors) arose from the foreign character of the word.]

1. A drum, or some form of drum.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 224 The dayly retinue of fotemen of this towne..wel trymmed and furnished with their dromslades, trompettes, and banerettes. 1530 Palsgr. 215/2 Dromslade, suche as almayns use in waire, *bedon.* 1539 T. Perv in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 154 They cawsyde the trompettys with dronscellettys to go abowit the Cyte. 1548 [see Drum *sb.*[1] 1]. 1550-63 Machyn *Diary* (Camden) 13 Trompets and bagespypes, and dronssclats [*printed* -ars] and flutes. 1552 Huloet, Drunslade, *tympanum.* 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 191 To strike vppon his Drumselet or Taberde. 1635 J Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 153 The harsh antique consort of Fifes and Drumslads.

2. A drummer; = Drumslager.

1527 *MS. Acc. K. Gibson, Master of Revels* (Publ. Rec. Off.), ij cotis for the drombyllsclads of yelowe sarsenet. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ii ij, These ydell trewandes gestours, tomblers plaiers, or dromslai[d]es. 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 242 Item, for Burtill and Hans, dromslades xxxiij *s* iiij *d.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 44/3 The Musicians .. in the Kings Majesties Houshold [are] 3 Drumslades. 1777 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 182 The drummers, and the drumslades..call to arms.

3. *Comb.*, as *drumslade-player.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 80 b, The Drumslad plaiers and other minstrels arayed in white. 1552 Huloet, Drumslade player, *symphoniacus servus.*

† **Dru·mslager.** *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *drummeschlager*, earlier var. of *trommelschläger*, Du. *trommelslager*, Da. *trommeslager*, Sw. *trumslagare*, drum-beater.] A drummer.

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 175/2 There being but one man the drumslager left aliue, who by swiftnesse of his bote escaped.

† **Dru·msler.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Drumslager or Drumslade.] = Drummer.

1583 J. Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), The drum-player, or drumsler. 1599 *Soliman & Perseda* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 303 Fellow drumsler, I'll reward you well.

† **Dru·mster.** *Obs.* [f. Drum *v.* + -ster.] A drummer.

1586 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxxi. 567/2 Ensigne Bearers and sergeants with a fit Drumster. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Drumster, or plaier on the Drum.

Drumstick (dru·mstik).

1. The stick having a terminal knob or padded head with which a drum is beaten.

1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For iiij. gunstickes and twoe drumme stickes. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* III. 25 The drum-stick falling upon the drum makes a percussion of the air, and puts that fluid body into an undulating motion. 1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 219 The Egyptians had also straight drum-sticks with a handle, and a knob at the end.

† b. Applied to a person. *Obs.*

1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* III. iv, What? I will not offend thee, my good drumstick.

2. *transf.* (in reference to shape.) a. The lower joint of the leg of a dressed fowl.

1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 She always helps me herself to the tough drumsticks of turkies. 1832 Moore *Summer Fête* 825 Since Dinner. Put Supper and her fowls so white, Legs, wings, and drumsticks, all to flight. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxii, A finger, as knotted as a turkey's drumstick.

b. A popular appellation of the Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra* and *C. Scabiosa*).

1878-86 in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*

c. 'The colloquial name in the Madras Presidency for the long slender pods of the *Moringa pterygosperma*, the Horse-Radish Tree of Bengal.'

d. *U.S.* The stilt-sandpiper.

3. *Comb.*, as *drumstick-shaped* adj.; also **drumstick-tree**, *Cassia Sieberiana*, so called from the shape of its pods, known in Sierra Leone as *monkey drumsticks.*

1831 Don *Dichlamyd. Pl.* I. s. v. *Cassia Sieberiana.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Drumstick Tree, *Cathartocarpus conspicua.* 1893 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 113 All forms of tetanus.. are due to..the drumstick-shaped bacillus of Nicolaier.

Drungar (dru·ŋgăr). *Hist.* [ad. late L. *drungārius*, f. *drungus* a body of soldiers (Vegetius *c* 420).] The leader or commander of a troop or body of soldiers. *Drungar of the fleet* (*Drungarius classis*), a Byzantine admiral or commander of the fleet.

1619 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 465/2 Vnto this Great Duke whom they had as chiefe Admirall, they made subiect all the Drungars of their Fleete. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* liii. (1836) 1002 They obeyed the great drungaire of the fleet.

† **Drunk**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 2-4 **drunch**, 4 **druno**, (**drung**). [OE. *drync* (:—**druyki-s*), corresp. to OHG. *trunch*, MHG. *trunc*, Ger. *trunk*, f. *u*-grade of *driyk-an* to drink. The *u* in early ME. is *ŭ* = OE. *y*. The form *drunk* may have been assimilated to the verb.] = Drink *sb.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1008 *Haustum*, dryne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Gula..to depe bringeð mid unmete drunche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Of mete & of drunc & of oðer þinges þet falleð ðer abuten. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 97/172 Þat no man hire mete ne 3af ne drunch. *c* 1325 *Song on Passion* 38 in *O. E. Misc.* 198 Of bitter drunk he senden him a sonde.

Drunk (drʊŋk), *ppl. a.* and *sb.*[2] Also 4-6 **dronk(e.** [pa. pple. of DRINK *v.*, of which the earlier form was DRUNKEN. Now, in standard Eng., almost exclusively in the predicate; in Sc. and north. dial. still *attrib.* 'a drunk man'.]

1. That has drunk intoxicating liquor to an extent which affects steady self control; intoxicated, inebriated; overcome by alcoholic liquor. The degree of inebriation is expressed by various adjs. and advs., as *beastly, blind, dead, half*, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2021 (Trin.) Dronke [*earlier texts* drunken] he lay & slept bi his one. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 72 One counsailed to make hym gret chere tyl he were dronke. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 591/2 We ware wanton or sowe dronke. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 91 They doe not thinke they have made good cheere..except they be made beastly drunk. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. 144 If they can get any drink that will make them mad drunk..they never leave off, untill they bee mad and raging dronke. 1684 DRYDEN *Disappointment* Prol. 59 The doughty bullies enter bloody drunk. 1830 CARLYLE *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* V. 1 Trodden into the kennels as a drunk mortal. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 45 She was blind drunk in the bar parlour.

b. In various proverbial phrases and locutions.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 403 We faren as he þat dronke is as a Mous. A dronke man woot wel þat he hath an hous. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 128 As dronke as a Ratte. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 23 He that kylth a man, whan he is dronke Shalbe hangd when he is sobre. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* III. iii, Be drunk as a beggar, he helps you home. 1669 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, He had been acquainted with you these seven years drunk and sober. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 8. 2/2 He's as Drunk as a Wheel-barrow. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* iii. Wks. 1778 X. 247 He came to us as drunk as David's sow. 1832 *E. Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 137 The man was as drunk as a fiddler. 1891 FARMER *Slang* II. 333 Drunk as a lord.

c. Intoxicated or stupefied by opium, tobacco, etc.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xi. 91 They have another order to make themselves drunk without wine, which is with their Opium. 1598 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 46 They..sucking the Tobacco smoak in greedily, swallow it down with the Water. For which reason.. generally at..the first Pipe in the Morning, they fall down drunk and insensible.

d. *fig.* = Intoxicated.

1340 *Ayenb.* 251 And makeþ him dronke of holy loue. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. Wks. 1856 I. 117 Most things that morally adhere to soules, Wholly exist in drunke opinion. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii. 35 Was the hope drunke Wherein you dress'd your selfe? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 77 Drunk with secret Joy, Their young Succession all their Cares employ. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 799 Napoleon was drunk with success.

†2. Of a thing: Drenched; saturated with as much moisture as it can take in or receive. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* lxiv. [lxv.] 10 Thou hast visitid the erthe, and maad it drunke. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxii. 42, I will make mine arrows drunk [COVERDALE dronken] with blood. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 479 The Fleece, when drunk with Tyrian Juice, Is dearly sold.

3. Of a thing: Unsteady, uneven or erratic in its course, as the thread of a screw; = DRUNKEN *ppl. a.* 5.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 170 A sure sign that the screw is not true, but 'drunk' as it is termed.

4. *Comb.*, as *drunk-blind, -mad* adjs.; also **†drunk-wort**, tobacco (*obs.*).

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Drunke-woort*, or *Drunken-woort* ..Tabaco. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. ii, To be drunk-blind like moles in the wine-cellar. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 147 He had .. made himself .. drunk-mad.

B. *sb.* (*colloq.*)

1. A drinking-bout; a drunken fit or orgie.

1862 *Times* 10 Apr., Both Houses immediately adjourned, and made preparations for a 'general drunk'. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) II. 44 When I come out of one of my drunks. 1893 CAPT. KING *Fort in Ambush* 39 He could put up with an occasional drunk in a man who promised to make as good a trooper.

2. An intoxicated person; a case or charge of being drunk or intoxicated.

1888 BESANT *All Sorts* vii. 61 Such a brave display of disorderly drunks. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 Apr. 1/6 To show the very large percentage of drunks among the commitments. 1892 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 30 The burly president of the lock-up for European drunks.

Hence **†Dru'nkhead** = DRUNKENNESS. **Dru'nkify** *v.*, to make drunk or intoxicated. **Dru'nkish, Dru'nky** (*dial.*) *adjs.*, somewhat drunk. **†Dru'nksome** *a.*, addicted to drunkenness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 260 Ne y-charged of glotounie ne of dronkehede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 Drunksum men, rauenors, fornicaters, & swilk oþer. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Commenius* II. iv, Have ye any more that must be drunkified? 1710 *Fanatick Feast* 11 The Company having plentifully dipt their Bills, and got pretty drunkish. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. v. i. 58 Drinks diligently..not till he is drunk, but only perceptibly drunkish. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 63 The Fishermen then gat drunkey, O!

†Drunk, *v. Obs.* [f. *drunk* pa. pple. of DRINK *v.*: cf. DRUNKEN *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To drown. Cf. DRUNKEN *v.*[1] **2.**

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3516 Hire sone was in þe see dronked.

2. To saturate or fill with drink, to drench, to make drunken. Cf. DRUNKEN *v.*[1] **3.**

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliii. 24 With the talʒ of thi victorie sacrifises thou inwardly drunkedest not me [1388 thou fillidist not me, Vulg. *non inebriasti me*]. — *Ecclus.* xxxii. 17 Blisse thou the Lord, that made thee, and inwardli drunkinge thee of alle his goodis. — xxxix. 28 The vnyuersel flod drunkede [1388 fillide gretli, Vulg. *inebriavit*] the erthe.

Drunkard (drʊ'ŋkărd). Also 6 **droncarde, -kerd(e, dronckharde.** [f. DRUNK *ppl. a.* + -ARD.]

1. One addicted to drinking; one who habitually drinks to excess; an inebriate, a sot.

1530 PALSGR. 155 *Yuroygne*, a man droncarde; *yuresse*, a woman droncarde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxviii[i]. 12 The dronckhardes made songes vpon me. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cvii. x, As drunckards. they staggring reele. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 P 1 A Man that is now and then guilty of Intemperance is not to be called a Drunkard. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 35 A drunkard in charge of drunkards would be singularly fortunate if he avoided doing a serious mischief.

2. A local name of the Marsh Marigold.

1886 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* App. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* I. 118 The large golden cups that grow by the water's edge—these we call drunkards, but they drink only water.

3. *Comb.*, as *drunkard-curer, -curing*; also **drunkard's cloak**, a tub or barrel with holes for the head and hands fitted on a drunkard like a jacket, as a punishment.

1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 192 *note*, In the time of the commonwealth, it appears that the magistrates..punished .. drunkards by making them carry a tub, called the drunkard's cloak, through the streets. 1892 *Daily News* 22 June 5/5 There are several rival drunkard cureis in the field. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 18 Nov. 7/4 The new drunkard-curing institution.

Hence **†Dru'nkardize** *v. intr.*, to act like a drunkard.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* (N.) Her deaded heart incens'd, she raves aloud, Doth madly through the citie drunkardize.

†Dru'nkelec, dro'ncelec. *Obs. rare.* [f. DRUNKE(N *ppl. a.* + ON. suffix *-leik-r* action, function.] Drunkenness.

c 1450 MYRC 31 Dronkelec [*v.r* dronkelewe] and glotonye, Pruyde and slouþe and enuye Alle þow moste putten away.

†Dru'nkelew, dru'nklew, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4 **drunkenlew,** 4–6 **drunkelew(e,** 4–5 **dronkelew(e, -leuh,** 5 **-lowe;** 5 **drunk-, dronklew,** 6 **dronkleu.** [f. DRUNKEN + -LEWE: cf. ME. *costlewe* and *siklewe*.]

A. *adj.* Given to drunkenness, drunken.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 75 Ho .. is not dronkeleuh ne deynous Dowel him folewe þ [*B.* dronkenlew, dronkelew; *C.* dronkelewe]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 49 3if he ete and drynke with drunkenlewe [1388 drunken] men. — *Ecclus.* xxvi. 11 A drunkelew womman. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 Also heedache comyth..as it happyth in dronklew men. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 Loke that thu be not dronkelowe. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 62 The foule dishoneste of them that be dronkleu. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 824/2 If he..be dronkelew, or rauenous, wyth suche folke doe not so muche as eate.

B. *sb.* Drunkenness.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 68 Voyde al drunklew. *c* 1450 [see DRUNKELEC]. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* (1810) F iv, To be full of drynkynge & dronklewe.

Hence **†Dru'nkelewness,** drunkenness.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 173 Þey woneþ hem to dronkelewnesse. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 38 For as moche as they vse them to dronkelewnes.

†Dru'nken, *sb. Obs.* [OE. *druncen* sb., f. *druncen* pa. pple.] Drunkenness, intoxication.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 34 Ne sie ahefiʒad hearto iuero on oferfyllo & miþ druuncen [*Rushw.* druncennisse]. *a* 1000 *Imposition of Penance* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 276 (Bosw.) Gif hit þurh druncen ʒewurþe. *a* 1300 *Moral Ode* 253 Þe luueden tening and stale, hordom and drunken.

Drunken (drʊ'ŋkĕn), *ppl. a.* Also *Sc.* 6 **drokin,** 7– **druken, drucken.** [pa. pple. of DRINK *v.*: cf. DRUNK. The Sc. and northern *drucken* is from Norse: cf. Icel. pa. pple. *drukkinn*.]

1. Overcome by liquor; intoxicated; = DRUNK.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* XXVIII. (1889) 107 Ealswa se druncena [*ebriosus*] win onfehð unhold. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 871 He woren drunken and slepi. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27894 Þe drunken semes in his misfare Noght lik þe man þat he was are. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 852 Ye fare as folkes that dronken ben of ale. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3642 Some..saide thai ware dronken and fulle of must hardily. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 630 How King Duncane send the Wyne and Aill browin with mukil Wort to King Sueno, quhairwith thai war all drokin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past.* VI 23 They .. seiz'd with youthful Arms the drunken God. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 494 Drunken people are never seen making disturbances in open day. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. iv. 95 Who drink till they are drunken.

b. In proverbs and locutions.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1500 [He] bibbes þer-of Tyl he be dronkken as the deuel. 1562 PILKINGTON *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 51 'A drunken man is always dry', according to the proverb. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 13 A drunken man neuer takes harme. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar., The drucken man gets the drucken penny.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxv. 9 Þan sall þai all be drunkyn in god þat wonys in godis hows. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxix. 9 Be 3e drunken inwardli, and not of wyn. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 Inebryate or dronken with heuenly ioye. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 313 Dronken with the flatteries of prosperity. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 196 We were so drunken with cold that we strode on steadily.

2. Given to drink; habitually intemperate. (The more common current sense.)

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 26 b, Could neither have money nor men of the dronken Fleminges. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 277 Is not this Stephano, my drunken Butler? 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18 You .. represent your friend in the character of a drunken landlord. 1786 BURNS *Lines on meeting w. Ld. Daer* ii, I've been at druken writers' feasts. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 163 Drunken, lazy, good-for-nothing fellows.

3. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from intoxication.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Bevida*, drink, a potion, a drunken match. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 44 Dutch & drunken deuises, about the gaining of the grounde 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i, To take up a drunken brawl. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 189 P 6 Men who .. destroy in a drunken frolick the happiness of families. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 81 Pointing to his drunken sleep.

b. Of or pertaining to drink or drunkenness.

1607 WILKINS *Inforced Marr.* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 556 You in riot's house, A drunken tavern, spilled my maintenance. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 76 The delirium of a low, drunken alehouse club.

c. That causes drunkenness. See 6 b.

4. *transf.* Soaked or saturated with moisture; sometimes (with sense affected by 1) 'drowned'.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 34 But glad is hit [radish] to loke on drunkun ayer. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut* XXXII 42 I wil make myne arowes dronken with bloude. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii 47 She..The drunken lampe downe in the oyle did steepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 170 The Ploughman .. Drains the standing Waters, when they yield Too large a Bev'rage to the drunken Field.

5. *fig.* Of a thing: Uneven, unsteady, reeling in motion or course; off the vertical.

1786 [implied in DRUNKENNESS c.] 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 526/2 There are no abrupt breaks to form what would be called by a screw chaser 'a drunken thread'. 1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* (1885) 106 If the tool is moved irregularly or becomes checked in its forward movement, the thread will become drunken, that is, it will not move forward at a uniform speed. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 69 You have now..no excuse for drunken architecture.

6. *Comb.*, as *drunkenmost* adj., most drunken, drunkenest.

1854 H. VICARS in Miss Marsh *Mem.* vii. 143 Four hundred of the drunkenmost and wildest men in the regiment.

b. *esp.* in names of intoxicating plants, or of such as suggest drunkenness: **drunken date,** the betel-nut tree; **drunken plant, drunken rye-grass,** darnel grass, *Lolium temulentum*; **†drunken-wort,** tobacco (Minsheu *Ductor* 1617).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. CXXXIX (1633) 1520 Arec a sive Fausel, the drunken date tree 1611 COTGR., *Noisette des Indes*, the drunken Date. 1891 GRIFFITH tr. *Eduard's Christ Son of God* I. 304 *note*, *L'ivraie*, drunken rye-grass.

†Dru'nken, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **druncnian,** 2–3 **druncnen, druncnie** (*Orm.*) **drunnenenn,** 4 **drunken, -yn, drunkne, dronken, -in, drownkyn.** [ONorthumb. *druncnia*, ON. *drukna* (:—**druyknа*) to be drowned = Goth. **druggknan*, a neuter-passive vb. in *-nan* derived from pa. pple. **druyk-an-* of **driyk-an* to drink: lit. to be drunk or swallowed up (by water). Cf. Ger. *ertrinken* to swallow up, drown.]

1. *intr.* To become swallowed up or sunk in water; to suffer drowning, be drowned.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv 30 Mið ðy ongann druncnia [*Rushw.* in-gon sincan, *Ags. G.* weard ʒedofen] clopade cueð drihten hal mec don. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Ich leade ham .into se deop dung þt ha druncned þerin. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Leste eni best ualle þer inne, & druncnie ine sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24862 Quen þe scip suld quelm and drunken [*v.r.* dronkin]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 138 In se dronkenes folc ful fele.

2. *trans.* To swallow up in water; to drown.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þe swin urnen..into þe sæ, and druncnede hem seluen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6795 All follc wass þurrh Nohess flodd O Nohess time druncnedd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 504 Hys chosen prynces ere drunkynd in þe rede see.

3. To drench, saturate or soak with liquid.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv [lxv] 10 Þou soght þe land, and dronkened it yhite. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii[i]. 3 Þe storme me dronkynyd. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xvi. 9, I shal drunkne thee with my tere. *Ibid.* lv. 10 What maner cometh doun weder and snoʒ fro heuene, and .drunkneth [1388 fillith, Vulg *inebriat*] the erthe

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxi. 14 Y shal inwardly drunkne the soule of the prestus with fatnesse.

†Dru'nken, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *druncnian*, f. *druncen* DRUNKEN: in later use perh. a new formation.] *intr.* To drink to excess, to become drunk.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 70 Þonne ða ʒeberas druncniað. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. iii. 55 If a Patient. fall on gourmandizing and drunkning, then no good is to be looked for. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* 56 The Captain has been Drunkning with my Lord all Night. 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 3 Notorious Offenders, such as continue drunkening at late and unseasonable hours.

†Drunkenhead. *Obs.* [f. DRUNKEN *ppl. a.* + -HEAD.] = DRUNKENNESS.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28459 And hafe i oft in my sott-hedd dryuen oþer men to drunkenhedd. 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xiii. 19 He lai in his drunkinhed. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 20 Through her drunkenhede Of witles excitation. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 82 b/2.

Drunkenlew: see DRUNKELEW.

Dru'nkenly, *adv.* [f. DRUNKEN *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a drunken manner.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* D 1312 Dronkenly. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 127 That blood already..Thou hast tapt out, and drunkenly carows'd. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 96 (R.) They carowse for the victory very filthily and drunkenly.

1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 210 The Dacian's eye flashed drunkenly again. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxix. 218 Tottering drunkenly on the edge of the grave.

Drunkenness (drʊ·ŋkĕn,nés). [f. DRUNKEN *ppl. a.* + -NESS. See also DRUNKENESS.] The state of being drunk; intoxication; the habit of being drunken or addicted to excessive drinking.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. vi. § 1 Hi forneah mid ealle fordyde..mid druncennysse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 34 On ofer-fylle and on druncennesse [*Hatton G.* druncenesse]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þe fule floddri of drunkennesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27897 Schortly al iuels þat es Riueli becumis of drunkenness [*v.rr.* drunkynnes, drinkynnes]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. ix. (1495) 557 The purpur red amatistus .helpyth ayenst dronkennesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 101 His noble men in their droonkennesse had so abused their toonges. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 71 We having drunk pretty high though not to drunkenness. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* XIX. § 15 With what chance of success for example would a legislator go about, to extirpate drunkenness..by dint of legal punishment? 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. vii. 602 Drunkenness is frequently a disease

b. *fig.* Intoxication of the mind or spirit.

c 1200 ORMIN 14333 To ȝifenn mannkinn .gastliȝ drunkennesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 This inebriacyon or heuenly dronkennesse of the spiryte. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV 733 In the drunkenness of factious animosity. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. (1875) 45 A divine drunkenness was given to them.

c. Unsteadiness of the thread of a screw.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 21 To free the screw from what workmen call drunkenness. *Ibid.*, Otherwise the curved screw would be subject to..drunkenness.

† **Dru·nkenship.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP. See also DRUNKSHIP.] = DRUNKENNESS.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 371 (Add. MS.) They drawe to lecherye, and dronkynship. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 68 Dronkenshyp is the begynnyng of alle euylles. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxj (1870) 284 Quinces..dothe preserue a man from dronkenshyppe. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlii. 113 How agreeth Christe with Belyall or dronkenshippe?

† **Dru·nkensome,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Addicted to drunkenness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26188 Brath, and drunkensum, and skald. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Drunkunsum men, vsurers, and who euer is contrari to þe doctrin, and to þe word of God, he is anticrist. 1567 *Stat. Trin. Coll. Edin.* 249 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* II. (1753) 211 Gif ony of the Beidmen be drunkinsome. 1825 JAMIESON, *Druckensum.*

† **Dru·nker.** *Obs.* Also **-kar.** [f. DRUNK *ppl. a.* + -ER [1].] = DRUNKARD.

1538 STARKEY *England* II i. 171 Al craftys men in cytys and townys wych are drunkerys..schold be..punnyschyd. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 62 Oure common prouerbe..Children, drunkers and fooles, can not lye. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Glasse* 21 Two honest Drunkars must goe drinke a pot.

Drunkery (drʊ·ŋkəri). [f. DRUNK *ppl. a.*: see -ERY.] A place to get drunk in; a contemptuous appellation of a public-house or drink-shop.

1836 J. LIVESEY *Malt Liquor Lect.* in Pearce *Life* (1887), While about every twentieth house is metamorphosed into a drunkery. 1869 *Daily News* 29 June, He thought it was offensive to set up a drunkery in the middle of a public park.

Drunkhead, drunkify, drunkish: see after DRUNK *ppl. a.*

Drunklew: see DRUNKELEW.

† **Dru·nkness.** *Obs.* Also 2–5 **drunkenesse.** [Early ME. *druncenesse*, for *druncennesse*: the *e* of the second syllable becoming at length mute.] = DRUNKENNESS.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xxi. 34 Mid druncenesse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 ȝe nulleð forleten .. ȝifernesse and druncnesse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 748 Dronkenesse that is the horrible sepulture of mannes reson. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. xvi, Over come by sykenes or by dronknes. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Check* iv. (1858) 85 He bids beware of drunknes, surfeits, care. 1702 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 100 Drunk'ness has been the Darling of the Realm, E'er since a Drunken Pilot had the Helm.

† **Dru·nkship.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **drunke-, dronke-.** [f. DRUNK *ppl. a.* + -SHIP; or shortened as prec. from *drunkenship*.] = DRUNKENNESS.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 132 Upon his drunkeship They bounden him with cheines faste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. H iv b, Ful of glotonye and dronkship. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 32 Drunkeshippe doyth ryght nought evynly.

b. A drunken company.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Dronkship of Coblers.

Drunksome, drunky: see after DRUNK *ppl. a.*

Drup, obs. form of DROOP.

Drupaceous (drupā·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *drūpa*: see next and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a drupe, or characterized by bearing drupes; belonging to the *Drupaceæ*, a subdivision of the *Rosaceæ* bearing stone-fruits.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* VI. iii. IV. 687 In drupaceous fruits. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 74 Fruit 1-seeded, hard and dry, and drupaceous. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 163 The Peach and other drupaceous plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 54/2 The drupaceous subdivision of the rose family.

Drupe (drūp). *Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot.L. *drūpa*, a stone-fruit, L. *drūpa, druppa* (sc. *olīva*) over-ripe, wrinkled olive = Gr. *δρύπτα* in same sense; cf. F. *drupe* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A stone-fruit; a fleshy or pulpy fruit enclosing a stone or nut having a kernel, as the olive, plum, and cherry.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Drupe*, among botanists, a species of pericarpium, consisting of a soft, fleshy, and succulent pulp, in the center of which there is a nucleus. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 41 From the bosom of each leaf is produced a single oval drupe. 1818 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 469 Jasmineæ .. Their fruit is a capsule, a drupe or a berry. *c* 1854 WHITTIER *Lay Old Time* 2 Sighing o'er his bitter fruit For Eden's drupes of gold. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 305 The Drupe is a superior, one-celled, one or 2 seeded, indehiscent fruit, having a fleshy or pulpy sarcocarp.

Drupel (drū·pĕl). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *drupella*, dim. of *drūpa* DRUPE.] A little drupe: such as those of which a blackberry is composed.

1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* 108 The numerous small drupes, or 'drupels' of the raspberry, and other Rubi. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 308. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 96 The fruit of the Blackberry .. consisting of a number of succulent little drupes (called drupels)..each drupel answering to an achene of buttercup or strawberry.

Drupelet (drū·plĕt). *Bot.* [-LET.] = prec.

1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 297 The several pericarps of the aggregate blackberry and raspberry are diminutive drupes or Drupelets.

Drupeole (drū·pi,ōul). *Bot.* [f. L. type **drūpeola*, irregularly formed dim. of *drūpa*: cf. mod. F. *drupéole, drupole.*] = prec.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Drupeole*, a little drupe.

Drupi·ferous, *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *drūpa* + -FEROUS: in F. *drupifère.*] Drupe-bearing.

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 85 Wild plants chiefly of the Drupiferous and Bacciferous kind.

Drupose (drū·pōus). *Chem.* [f. DRUPE + -OSE, forming names of carbo-hydrates, as *glucose, dextrose.*] (See quot.)

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 547 *Drupose*, $C_{12}H_{20}O_8$, a substance produced together with glucose, by the action of boiling moderately diluted hydrochloric acid on glycodrupose, the stony concretions found in pears.. It is a greyish-red body, similar in structure and physical properties to glycodrupose.

Druri, -y, obs. forms of DREARY *a.*

Drurie, var. of DROWRIE, Sc. f. DOWRY.

Drury, var. of DRUERY *Obs.*

Druse [1] (drūz). *Min.* [a. G. *druse* = Boh. *druza* in same sense.] a. A crust of small crystals lining the sides of a cavity in a rock. b. A cavity of this description.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Drusa*,..a name given by some of the Saxon miners to the common pyrites, and by others to some peculiar kinds of it.] 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 576 A hard concreted stony crust, called *druse*, adhering to the inside of the cavity. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xx. 260 Veins and druses lined with crystals of quartz. *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 454 Good crystals occasionally one inch broad are found in druses of the Granite on Bennachiche.

Druse [2], **druse** (drūz), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. Arab. دروز *Durūz*, a form of plural used for names of nations: see note below.] One of a political and religious sect of Mohammedan origin, inhabiting the region round Mount Lebanon in Syria.

Believed to derive their name from *Ismail al-Darazi* (i. e. the tailor), who, in A.D. 1040, supported the claims of the 6th Fatimite Caliph, Hakim Biamrillahi, to be a divine incarnation, and introduced this belief to the Lebanon.

1786 tr. *Ruffin* (title) A historical Memoir concerning the Drusis, a people inhabiting Mount Lebanon; a Catechism (etc.), translated from Drusean MSS. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 125 Sithence our Drusi prince is loathsome grown. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 160/1 The emir of the Druses is tributary to the pachalik of Acre, on condition that no Turk shall reside within his territories. 1895 W. WRIGHT *Palmyra & Zenobia* XXV. 298 The thick stumpy Druze women.

Hence **Dru·sedom,** the system of the Druses. Also **Dru·sian, -ean,** *sb.* (*obs.*) and *a.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 553 Sydon, now the strong receptacle of the stiffe-necked Drusians. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 87 A Drusian Lord, kept himselfe out of his hands. 1786 [see above]. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 484/1 The full exposition of the Drusian creed ..would require a volume of considerable size. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 750/2 A convert from Drusedom. *Ibid.* 762/2 The dogmas of esoteric Drusedom.

Dru·siform, *a. rare.* [f. DRUSE [1] + -FORM.] Having the form of druse.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 361 Drusiform mountain-crystal.

Drust, obs. form of *durst*, pa. t. of DARE *v.*[1]

Drusy (drū·zi), *a.* [f. DRUSE [1] + -Y.] Covered or lined with a crust of minute crystals.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 31 A surface on which very minute crystals abound is called drusy. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 83. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xi. 308 Occasional cavities—drusy or lined with crystals. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 155 The botryoidal or mammillated forms of hematite .line drusy cavities.

Drusye, obs. form of DROWSY.

† **Drut.** *Obs.* In 3 **druð,** 5 **druit.** [a. OF. *drud, drut, dru* friend, lover: see DRUERY.] Darling, love, friend.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Ihesu swete ihesu mi druð mi derling. *a* 1400–30 *Alexander* 5123, I drysse ȝow here a diademe ȝoure druits to were.

[The OF. word, orig. adj., = It. *drudo*, late L. *drudus* (Capitulary of Charles the Bald), is app. of German origin, corresp. to OHG. *trut* (in Otfrid *drut, drud*), Ger. *traut* dear, beloved: see Kluge and Diez.]

Druvy: see DROVY. **Druwery,** var. DRUERY.

Druxy (drʊ·ksi), *a.* Also 6 **driokste.** [formerly *dricksie*, f. DRIX + -Y.] Of timber: Having decayed spots concealed by healthy wood.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III xix. (Arb.) 252 We liken .. an old man who laboureth with continuall infirmities, to a drie and dricksie oke. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 160 Druxy Plank or Timber decayed and spungy. 18.. *Lloyds' Reg.* in Dana *Seamen's Friend* (1856) 347 The inside planking to be..free from all foxy, druxy, or decayed planks. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Druxey*, a state of decay in timber with white spongy veins, the most deceptive of any defect. 1875 LASLETT *Timber & Timber Trees* 36 Producing..what is technically termed a 'druxy knot'.

Druye, druyȝe, obs. forms of DRY.

Drw, obs. form of *drew*, pa. t. of DRAW *v.*

Drwry, var. DRUERY; rare obs. f. DREARY *a.*

Dry (drəi). *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 1 **drȳge, drīge,** 2–4 **drīge, dreȝ(e,** 3 **druie,** (*Orm.*) **drīȝȝe,** 3–4 **druye, drue,** 3–7 **drie,** 4 **dryȝe, druiȝe, druyȝe, draye, dreȝe, drey(e, dri,** 4–7 **drye,** 6 **drygh, drigh,** 4– **dry.** [OE. *drȳge* (:—**drūgi-*) in ablaut relation with MDu. *dròghe, drōghe,* Du. *droog,* MLG., LG. *drögle, droge, dreuge* (:—**draugi-*), f. OTeut. ablaut-series **dreug-, draug-, drug-* to be dry, whence also OE. *drūgian* to dry, *drūgaþ* DROUGHT, and (with formative suffix) OHG. *trochan,* Ger. *trocken* dry.]

I. As a physical quality.

1. Destitute of or free from moisture; not wet or moist; arid; of the eyes, free from tears.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 43 He gæð ȝeond drīȝe stowa [*Lindisf. G.* dryia, *Rushw. G.* dryȝe, *Hatton G.* dreȝe stowa]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi ledde oðer sē mid dreie fote. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God hom ledde ofer þa rede se, mid druȝe fotan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Axe þe desert is hard and draye. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 336 Ne never mo myne eyen two bee drye. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 125 Þei leien a dreie cloop vndir. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 132/1 Dry fro moysture, *siccus.* 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 155 Men [went] over a fote drye. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 243 Among whome was not oon drie eye. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 226 As dry as a kixe [= kex]. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 52 The Air rather sharper and dryer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 542 Rub his Temples, with fine Towels, dry. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 209 Atmospheric air in the driest possible state. 1806–7 J. BERKSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xviii, Till every blade is as dry as a bone. ? 1834 *Orange Song* (in *Hansard* Ser. III. XXXII. 717), Then put your trust in God, my boys, And keep your powder dry!

† b. In mediæval physiology: One of the fundamental qualities of elements, humours, planets, etc.; opp. to *moist.* (See COLD *a.* 6.) *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIII. § 4 Sie eorþ is dryge and ceald. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 Eorðe ys ceald and drixxe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3563 His blode þan wexus dri and cald. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 10 Þe qualitees..ben foure: hoot, coold, moist and drie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxviii. 426 Aconit is hoate and drie in the fourth degree. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 128 Saturn and Mercury, the Patrons of Learning, are both dry Planets. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 3 Madness, melancholy .. and all diseases proceeding from a dry habit.

c. Of a season or climate: Free from or deficient in rain; having scanty rainfall; not rainy.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 531 Thulke ȝer was that somer so druye & so hot. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 70 Dame Nature .. had eik Juno .. That scho the hevin suld keip amene and dry. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 Mine are multiplied in drie seasons. 1626 BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 807 A Drie March, and a Drie May, portend a Wholesome Summer, if there be a Showring Aprill betweene. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 322 The Summer had been the driest that was known of some years. *Mod.* Arable land that does fairly well in a dry year.

2. That has given up or lost its natural or ordinary moisture; dried, desiccated, parched, withered Now *arch.* or sunk in sense 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 31 Forðon ȝif in groene tree ðas doað, in dryȝi huæd worðes? [*Rushw.* on dryȝe, *Ags. G.* on þam drigean.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Ofte druie sprintles bereð winberien? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20747 His arms war al clungen dri [*v. rr.* drei, dry]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXXVII. (1495) 625 Yf olde men ete ofte drye fygges. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3523 When my mouthe was dry for thrist. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxiv. 61 Greate store of drie Cinamon. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1232/1, 3 French Prizes, laden with dry Fish from Newfoundland. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 79 A dry tongue can no more taste, than a dry eye see..distinctly.

b. Said of a body of water, or of moisture on a surface, that has disappeared by evaporation, or by being wiped or drained away: Dried up.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 2166 The brode Ryuer somtyme waxeth dreye. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 2 b, If there be a plash of water..standing in the heate of the Sunne, it will soone be drie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 279 We saw a quadrangled dry Pond. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 95 Some small Rivers..are dry at certain seasons of the year. 1707 WATTS *Hymn 'Come, we that love the Lord'* x, Then let our songs abound, And ev'ry tear be dry. ? 1709 in J. W. Cole *Lives Generals Penin. War* (1832) I. ii. 78 Before the sweat was dry on his brow.

3. Of persons: Wanting or desirous of drink; thirsty. Cf. A-DRY. (Now only in vulgar use.)

b. *transf.* Of things or conditions: Causing thirst.

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 135 The thirsty hete of hertes drie. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 79 To eat when I will, and drink when I am dry. 1637

Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* iv. iii, *Boy.* I am very dry with singing and dancing. *Jag.* Follow me to the wine cellar! 1738 Wesley *Hymn*, '*Of Him who did Salvation bring*' viii, I drink, and yet am ever dry. 1807 Pike *Sources Missis.* (1810) II. 182, I returned hungry, weary and dry, and had only snow to supply the calls of nature. 1890 *Beeton's Christm. Ann.* 17 Come in, you look dry; let's have a wet. *Mod.* Better have a pint; it's dry work.

fig. 1620 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 112 So drie he was for Sway.

4. Not yielding water (or other liquid); exhausted of its supply of liquid.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 310 (Gött.) He es welle þat neuer is drey. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 378 It would .. drawe the veyne of mine invention drie. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xiii. 304 It must be a dry flower..out of which this bee sucks no honey. 1874 J. T. Micklethwaite *Modern Par. Churches* 160 A dry inkstand. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 323/1 Wasting large sums of money on 'dry holes' [unproductive oil-wells]. *Mod.* Our own well never runs dry.

b. *spec.* Of cows, sheep, etc.: Not yielding milk.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 37 3if þou paye tythe for leyse to þi mylche beestys, & noȝt of þi drye beestys. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 39 The dammes wil waxe drye, and wayne theyr lambes theym selfe. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 187 (L.) At home their allowance .. was no more than three milch cowes; and in case any of them became dry, the parishioners supplied them again. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 100 What we term dry sheep (viz. wethers, barren ewes, &c.). 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 26/5 Twenty thousand breeding ewes .. the remainder being what are called 'dry sheep'.

5. Not under, in, or on water; not submerged (see also Dry land); †inland (quot. 1599); drawn or cast up on shore, as a boat or a fish.

c 1200 Ormin 14862 Swa þatt teȝȝ o þe driȝȝe grund Wel sæȝhenn openn weȝȝe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 381 Drightin.. bad a dri sted suld be. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 220 Came none of hem to londe drey. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 2 That at is dry the erth shalle be, The waters also I calle the see. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 268 Aleppo .. is the greatest place of traffique for a dry towne that is in all these parts. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 93 The Head of his Ketch was dry, and at the Stern, there was above 4 Foot Water. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 195 *note*, In dry work the difference of hardness..is less apparent. 1798 R. Dodd *Port Lond.* 5 Further dry arches on each shore. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 55 The tide leaves them dry.

6. Of bread (or toast): Without butter or the like.

1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastell* 762 The words .. wold not agree to drie bread. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* (libr. ed.) II. ix. 66 Making some thin dry toast. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* III. 157 The meal..of dry bread with plain tea.

7. Solid, not liquid.

1722 Ogle in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6091/1 Neither the Wine nor dry Provisions were come. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 27 By this are measured all dry wares, as, Corn, Seeds, Roots, Fruits, Salt, Coals, Sand, Oysters, &c.

8. Of wines, etc.: Free from sweetness and fruity flavour.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dry-wine*, a little rough upon, but very grateful to the Palate. 1706 Farquhar *Recruiting Officer* III. (1728) 43 Many a dry bottle have we crack'd hand to fist. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xlviii, Where's the old dry wine? 1887 J. A. Sterry *Lazy Minstr., Bolney Ferry* (1892) 187 In Mrs. Williams' driest sherry He toasts the Lass of Bolney Ferry!

9. *Metallurgy.* Said of copper, tin, or lead, in the brittle and coarse-grained condition which they exhibit before refining, or when insufficiently de-oxidated in refining.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 918 When the operation of refining begins, the copper is dry or brittle..Its grain is coarse, open, and somewhat crystalline. *Ibid.* 919 Copper, in the dry state, has a strong action upon iron. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Dry copper. Under-poled copper.* Copper not poled enough to remove all sub-oxide.

10. *transf.* Of or relating to dry substances or commodities; *dry measure*, measure of capacity for non-liquids.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 337/2 A Pint .. is the least of dry measures. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 703 The loss in the dry weight connected with the exhalation of carbon dioxide. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 363 In dry or corn measure, eight bushels..make a quarter. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/6 In both wet and dry departments separate rooms are set apart for all deadly drugs.

11. Not associated or connected with liquid.

a. Not accompanied or associated with drink; in *U.S. political slang*, said of places which favour the prohibition of the liquor traffic. **b.** Of diseases, etc.: Not marked by a discharge of matter, phlegm, etc. **c.** Not accompanied with tears. †**d.** Not accompanied with bloodshed: see also **f.** (*obs.*) **e.** Said of processes or apparatus in which no liquid is used. **f.** phr. *To die a dry death*: i. e. without bloodshed, or (in Shaks.) without drowning.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 108/2 A Dry feste, *xerofagia.* 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastell* 778 The Papistes make a drie communion, when they robbe the people of the cuppe. 1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* 13 Priviledge to drinke..at dryeor prohibited times. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* A v, A Dry Dinner .. without all drinke, except Tobacco (which also is but Dry Drinke). 1667 Poole *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 198 It was not a dry Feast..they had drink with it. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. liv. 350 *note*, A local option system, under which each county decides whether it will be 'wet' or 'dry' (i. e. permit or forbid the sale of intoxicants). 1892 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/6 Dividing the receipts at the music-halls .. as they are named in the trade 'Wet Money' and 'Dry Money' [i. e. money paid for refreshments, and for admission].

b. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 þe drie discrasie þou schalt knowe bi þe .. litil quytture. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xii. (1887) 61 Good for the drie cowghe. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 182 Occasion'd by the Dry-Gripes of that Country. 1821 Hooper *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Colica*, This is called..from its victims, the plumbers' and the painters' colic; from its symptoms, the dry belly-ache, the nervous and spasmodic colic. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 83 The expression dry catarrh involves a contradiction if we look to etymology..I shall employ it..to designate those inflammations of the bronchi which are attended with little or no expectoration.

c. 1619 W. Whately *God's Husb.* ii. (1622) 49 The Lord will not reiect dry sorrow, if he see it hearty and true. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring..Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* xxv, Dry sobs they seemed to be.

d. 1618 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 75 (D.) Thus are both sides busied in this drie warre. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 204 If we should be blessed with a dry peace, without one drop of blood therein.

e. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 395 In the Dry way, it may be essayed when pulverized. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 386 Iron .. precipitates nickel from its acid solutions, and in the dry way takes from it the sulphur which it contains. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 127/2 The first dry-meter was patented by Mr. Malam in 1820. 1879 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* xxx. (1889) 250, I have often seen the knife used in the manner which ..is called dry tapping. 1890 Walmsley *Electr. in Serv. Man* 108 Dry piles—that is, batteries where no fluids were used—were first constructed by Behrens (1806).

f. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 158 Destin'd to a drier death on shore. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 72, I would faine dye a dry death. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) E iij, Tyrants..goe neuer to Pluto with a drie death..without bloud and murder. 1688 R. L'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* III. 275 He dy'd rather a Dry Death, then a Bloudy.

†**12.** Of a blow, or a beating: properly, That does not draw blood (as a blow given with a stick or the fist, which merely causes a bruise); by some app. used vaguely, = Hard, stiff, severe. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 306/2 Blo, blewe and grene coloured, as ones body is after a drie stroke. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 94 A Iewe..couered with woundes and swelling drye blowes. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 64. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 711 Give him many a drie bob. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 38 ₱ 3 Many a dry Blow was strenuously laid on by each Side. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 44 The Fellow..had an honest dry drubbing. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* I. 104 Having got nothing but dry blows and empty pockets.

II. Figurative senses.

13. Feeling or showing no emotion, impassive; destitute of tender feeling; wanting in sympathy or cordiality; stiff, hard, cold. In early use, chiefly: Wanting spiritual emotion or unction.

c 1200 Ormin 9883 Hæþenn follkess herrte Iss..driȝȝe, & all wiþþutenn dæw. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 27 Weetynge of hevenly deew to her drie hertis. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 48 Hov dry & hov harde þou art wiþoute ihesu! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b, Drye, dull, or vndeuoute in spirituall thynges. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 440 He .. is grown miskenning and dry to His poor friends. 1761-2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 321 Noted for an address so cold, dry, and distant, that it was very difficult..to soften or familiarize it. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 110 Lord North's answers were dry, unyielding..and betrayed an absolute indifference to the occurrence of a rupture. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 244 'Well!' said St. Clare, in a tone of dry endurance.

14. Said of a jest or sarcasm uttered in a matter-of-fact tone and without show of pleasantry, or of humour that has the air of being unconscious or unintentional; also of a person given to such humour; caustically witty; in early use, ironical.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. *v, Of the subtile knackes, of the drye mockes .. whiche Socrates dooeth there vse. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 199 The figure Ironia, which we call the drye mock. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 81, I. v. 45. 1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 7 Keep your Flirts to your self, and your merry dry Bobs. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, [He] was .. something of a humorist and dry joker. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 129 Froissart, with a touch of dry humour, explains that their allies had no objection to speed the exit of the poorer knights.

†**15.** Yielding no fruit, result, or satisfaction; barren, sterile, unfruitful, jejune. (Cf. 4.) *Obs.* (or merged in sense 17).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi. 6, I sall make it to bere froit, þat bifore was drye fra goed werkes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, He shall go drye, and for a surety haue no perfeccyon. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 42 One.. whose dryer braine In tost with troubled sights and fancies weake. *a* 1680 Glanvill (J.), That the fire burns by heat, is an empty dry return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant.

†**b.** Of persons: Miserly, stingy; reserved, uncommunicative. (Cf. 4.) *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Drye fellow whom some call a pelt or pinchbecke. 1604 etc. [see Dry-fist]. 1612 Cotgr. s. v. *Acquesté*, He is but a drie fellow, there is nought to be got by dealing with him. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 509 Dry or reserved. 1688-9 Ld. Clarendon *Diary* (T.), He thanked me .. and said, he had not seen so particular an account of those affairs before; but he was very dry as to all things else.

16. Lacking adornment or embellishment, or some addition; meagre, plain, bare; matter-of-fact.

1626 Laud *Wks.* (1849) II. 370 And if they say .they believe them in the Church's sense; yet that dry shift will not serve. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Discoveries, Precipiendi modi* (1640) 116 As wee should take care, that our style in writing, be neither dry, nor empty. 1643 H. More *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/1 Contemplations concerning the dry essence of the Deity are very consuming and unsatisfactory. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* ii. 6 With a pension and dry title only. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref., Enforced thereunto, by Dry Mathematicall Reason. *c* 1734 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 34 I would willingly return .. something more..than dry thanks impertinently expressed. 1803 Lin Eldon in *Vesey's Rep.* VIII. 435 It is the case of a dry trust, all the debts and legacies being long paid. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ii, A long catalogue of dry facts.

17. Deficient in interest; unattractive, distasteful, insipid. (*fig.* from food that wants succulency.)

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii. (1651) 39 Our subtle Schoolmen .. are weak, dry, obscure. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 12 May, Methought it was a poor dry Sermon. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 315 ₱ 3 These Points are dry in themselves to the generality of Readers. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 425 If these speculations appear too dry, they may be rendered more pleasing, if the reader would peruse the two pieces criticised. 1790 J. Q. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 567 Mankind have an aversion to the study of the science of government. Is it because the subject is dry? 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 Annals..valuable to the antiquary, but dry and profitless to others.

18. *Art.* Characterized by stiff and formal outlines; lacking in softness or mellowness; frigidly precise.

1716 *Notes Dryden's transl. Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* 224 His Manner was Gothique and very dry. *Ibid.* 227 [His] manner was drier and harder than any of Raphael's School. *a* 1792 Sir J. Reynolds *Journ. Flanders & Holland* (R.), The fall of the Angels, by F. Floris, 1554; which has some good parts, but without masses, and dry. 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 205. 195 The workmanship, however, is still drier than in the Antonines. 1876 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxiv. 353 A dry and hard manner of execution.

19. Of money, rent, or fees: Paid in hard cash, in actual coin. [Cf. F. *argent sec, perte sèche.*]

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 162 Such as shal play at Cardes or dice for drie money. 1696 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 36 Worth a matter of four millions dry rents. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 30 Sept., I am fain to preserve my vowe by paying 20*s.* dry money into the poor's box. 1694 *Provid. God* 64 That what could not be done by dry Money, might be by Debauchery. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 97 ₱ 5 To Zelinda's woman..fifteen guineas in dry money. 1725 Berkeley *Let. to T. Prior* 12 June Wks. 1871 IV. 112 It hath cost me 130 pounds dry fees, besides expedition-money to men in office. 1885 *Standard* 3 Apr. 2/6 He had played in Defendant's house..but not for 'dry money'.

20. *Dry light* (an expression derived from a doubtful or corrupt passage in Heraclitus; ed. Bywater 30): 'Light' untinged by any infusion of personal predilection, prejudice, or fancy.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Friendship* ₱ 7 Heraclitus saith in one of his Ænigmaes: Dry Light is euer the best. — *Apophth.* 268 Heraclitus the Obscure sayd: The drie Light was the best Soule. Meaning, when the Faculties Intellectual are in vigour, not wet, nor, as it were, blouded by the Affections. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 149 The web that looks so familiar and ordinary in the dry light of every day.

B. as *adv.* In a dry manner, dryly. (See C. 2.)

1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4. § 1 If the same Worsted, so dry calandred, taketh any Wet. 1710-11 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 97 I talk dry and cross to him. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* xix. (ed 2) 331 Where the land is very dry situated. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxviii, 'He's rowing *dry*, your honour—only making bilave.'

C. Combinations.

1. Parasynthetic, as **dry-eyed** *a.*, having dry eyes, tearless, not weeping; *dry-boned, -fancied, -handed, -leaved, -lipped, -skinned, -tongued*, etc. adjs.; also *dry-looking* adj. See also Dry-fisted, -footed.

1618 Brathwait *Descr. Death* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 272 Chop-falne, crest-sunke, *drie-bon'd anatomie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 495 Sight so deform what heart of Rock could long *Drie-ey'd behold? 1890 *Fall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 6/2 The face..has the drawn expression of dry-eyed grief. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 50 Any *dry-fancied Metaphysicians. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 241 As in a *drie-mouth'd feaver. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xviii. 8 The *dry-tongued laurels' pattering talk.

2. Adverbial, in comb. with verbs and their derivatives. **a.** In a dry way; without the use of liquid; without drawing blood: as *dry-rub, -scratch, -scrub*, etc., vbs.; *dry-blowing* pres. pple.; †**dry-bang**, †**dry-baste** *vbs.* = Dry-beat; **dry-cupping**, see Cupping 1; **dry-cure** *v.*, to cure meat, etc. by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling; **dry-grind** *v.*, to grind articles of cutlery without the use of water; hence **dry-grinder**, a workman employed in *dry-grinding*; so **dry-pointing**, e. g. of needles and table forks; **dry-salt** *v.* = *dry-cure*; **dry-shave** *v.*, (see quots.).

c 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* iv. iii, And I did not *dry bang ye all one after another I'de eat no more but Mustard. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* vi. 58 They .. *dry-basted brother Hill and left vs. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 115 If..a cutting gale..*dry-blowing, breathe Untimely frost. 1822-34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 473 The use of *dry-cupping between the shoulders. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 259 His apparatus for the relief of *dry-grinders. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 187 *Dry-pointing, which also is executed with great rapidity. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 Preamb., Pillows made of..scalded feders and *drie pulled feders to gedre. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/1 Goat-skins in their raw state come to the market *'dry salted'. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 305 On intermediate days the rooms are *dry-scrubbed. 1600 Thomas *Lat. Dict.*, *Attondere aliquem auro*, to ridde him of his gold, to *drie shaue him. 1706 Phillips, To *Dry-shave*, to chowse, gull or cheat notoriously. 1778 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) 540/2 [He] shall be dry shaved..and have his head dressed on the parade.

b. So as to be or become dry, to dryness: as *dry suck, -weep* vbs; *dry-burnt, -drunken, -roasted, -withering* ppl. adjs

1891 R. Kipling *Light that failed* xii, The grass was *dry burnt in the meadows. **1589** Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 132 Except it be very *dry rosted. **1671** Shadwell *Humourists* III, Loins of Mutton dry-roasted. **1604** Dekker *Honest Wh.* viii. Wks. 1873 II. 49 Thou *dry-suckst him.

3. Special attributive combs.: **dry-beard**, an old man with a dry or withered beard; **dry-bob** (see Bob *sb.*7); hence *dry-bob* vb.; **dry-bone** (U.S.), a miner's name for the silicate and other ores of zinc (Dana 1868); **dry-bones**, a contemptuous or familiar term for a thin or withered person, who has little flesh on his bones; **dry-bulb thermometer**, one of the two thermometers of which a *dry- and wet-bulb hygrometer* consists; **dry-castor**, 'a kind of beaver, called also *parchment-beaver*' (Webster 1864); **dry-cooper**, a cooper who makes casks, etc. for dry goods; †**dry-ditch** *v. trans.*, to work at (anything) without result, like one digging a ditch into which no water flows; **dry-fly** *a.* and *v.* (*Angling*), used to describe a method of fishing in which an artificial fly is dangled just above the water; **dry house**, a building in which miners change their clothing (also called *drying-house*, or *dry*); **dry lodging**, lodging without board; **dry-march**, a march or boundary-line not formed by a river or water; **dry multure**, see Multure; **dry-needle** = *dry-point*; **dry pack**, see Pack; **dry-pile** *a.* (†*dripile*), with the pile dry; **dry-plate** (*Photogr.*), a sheet of glass coated with collodion subsequently sensitized and dried, or, more usually, with an emulsion of gelatine (or collodion) containing a sensitive silver salt, and exposed to the action of light in a dry state; **dry-point** (*Engraving*), (*a*) a sharp-pointed needle used for engraving without acid on a copper plate from which the etching-ground has been removed; (*b*) the process of engraving in this way, or an engraving so executed; hence *dry-point* vb.; **dry-puddling**, see Puddling; †**dry-rent**, a Rent-seck or barren rent, i.e. one reserved without clause of distress (*obs.*); **dry-shearer**, a workman whose business is to shear the nap of cloth; **dry-skin** (see quot.); **dry-stone** *a*, applied to a 'dike' or stone wall built without mortar, cf. Dike *sb.* 6 b; **dry-stove**, a stove for plants, with dry heat; **dry wall**, a wall built without mortar. See also Dry dock, etc.

1749 Garrick *Lethe* I. (1798) I. 11 Well said, old *dry-beard. **1797** T. Park *Sonnets* 66 By Pythagrean dry-beards sentenc'd. **1865** *Dry-bob [see Bob *sb.*7]. **1881** W. E. Norris *Matrim.* I. 73 You never used to dry-bob at Eton, did you? **1845** James *A. Neil* III. xiv, Ha, old *dry-bones, have I caught thee at length? **1882** Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 227 Table I. To obtain the dew-point, multiply the difference of reading of the thermometers by the factor opposite the *dry-bulb reading, and subtract the product from the dry-bulb reading. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5308/3 Mr. Henry Taylor, *Dry Cooper. *a* **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 98 His adversaries did *dry-ditch their matters and digg'd in vain. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 4/2 The beautiful and delicate art of fishing with the *dry fly. **1893** *Nat. Observer* 5 Aug. 300/2 You must creep up-stream as warily as if you were dry-flying it on the Hampshire chalk. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 130/1 Drawing of *Dry House where miners change their clothes. **1796** in Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., To *drye Lodginge for seven weeks, £0 4 1. **1825** *Hist. Little Pat* (*Houlston Tracts* I. xi. 3) She..lived in one of those cellars which have 'dry lodgings' written over the door. **1820** Scott *Monast.* vi, The last who went south passed the *dry-march at the Ridingburn with an escort of thirty spears. *c* **1790** Imison *Sch. Art* II. 48 The *dry needle..is principally employed in the extreme light parts of water, sky, drapery, architecture, &c. **1600** Fairfax *Tasso* xx. cxxiv. 388 And loue will shoote you from his mightie bow, Weake is the shot that *dripile falles in snow. **1859** *Photogr. News* I. 296 Some difference of opinion exists as to the collodion best suited for *dry plates. **1878** Abney *Photogr.* (1890) 91 In the development of dry plates..the image..is built up from the solid silver salt in the film itself. *Ibid.*, The practical part of dry-plate processes. **1837** Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 216 The *drypoint, or needle, is principally employed for the lightest parts of the engraving on the copper plate. **1883** *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 256/1 The etchings and dry-points of Venetian views which Mr. Whistler is showing. **1722** Chamberlayne in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 161 A kind of Tumor..as the *Dry-sheerers, or those who dress Cloth, have upon their left Hands. **1701** C. Wolley *Jrnl. in N. Y.* (1860) 39 If the Blubber be not fat and free, the Whale is call'd a *Dry-Skin. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* i. *note*, Called by the vulgar a *dry-stane dyke. **1878** C. R. Conder *Tentwork Pal.* 312 Siloam—a most disappointing pool with dry-stone walls and a little muddy water. **1828** *Craven Dial.*, *Dry-wall, a wall without lime. **1873** H. Spencer *Study Sociol.* iii. (1877) 48 A dry wall of the same height and stability.

Dry, *sb.* Forms: see prec. [subst. use of prec.]

1. Dry state or condition, *esp.* of the atmosphere; dryness, drought.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 He..þoleð his unwille hwile druie and hwile wete. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6365 (Gött.) For na drie ne for na wate Ne changid þai neuer þair state. **1377** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 216 Thei dredde nother tempest, druyȝe nor wete. **1414** Brampton *Penit. Ps.* lxxviii, For dry myn herte to gydere is runne. **1480** Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 5 With colde ne with hete, with weet ne with drye. **1695** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 272 Successions of Heat and Cold, Wet and Dry. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 279 At end of dry He cut his hay, to lie long in the rain. **1877** R. F. Burton in *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 568/3 Dead water during the dries, and a lake with two outlets after the annual rains.

†**b.** Thirst: cf. Dry *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 50 Ete þis whan þe hungreth, Or whan þow..clyngest for drye. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 313, I dy nere for dry.

2. That which is dry; *spec.* dry land. *In the dry*: on, or as on, dry land; not under water.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 383 Þe dri [he] cald erth. **1382** Wyclif *Ps.* xciv[xcv]. 5 Of hym is the se, and he made it; and the drie his hondis formeden. **1784** Cowper *Task* II. 56 When did the waves so haughtily o'erleap Their ancient barriers, deluging the dry? **1871** G. Macdonald *Sonn. conc. Jesus* vi, When God said, 'Let the Dry appear!'

3. A drying-place, or drying-house.

1876 J. H. Collins in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 5 May 568/1 The floor or 'pan' of the dry is composed of fire-clay tiles. **1882** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 1/2 It is transferred to the drying-house or 'dry'.

4. *Masonry.* 'A fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to support a load' (Ogilvie).

1825 Jamieson, *Dry* (in a stone), a flaw. *Aberd.*

Dry (drəi), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dried** (drəid). Forms: 1 **drýȝean**, 2–4 **driȝe n**, 3 (*Orm.*) **driȝȝenn**, 3–4 **druye(n**, 4 **druiȝe, drue, dreiȝe, dri**, 4–6 **drey, drye**, 4–7 **drie**, 5– **dry** (*inflexions* **dries, drieth, drying**). Pa. t. 1 **dryȝde, driȝde**, 3–5 **dride**, 4 **dreide, dreyede, druyde**, 5 **dryed(e**, 4– **dried**. Pa. pple. 1 **ȝedriȝed**, 3 (*Orm.*) **driȝȝedd**, 4–5 **dreyed**, 4–8 **dryed**, 6–7 **dride**, 7 **dryde**, 7–8 **dry'd**, 6– **dried**; (*β.* 7 **drien**). [OE. *drýȝ(e)an, drīȝean*, f. *drýȝe* Dry *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make dry (*e.g.* by wiping, rubbing, exposure to heat or air, draining, etc.); to rid, deprive, or exhaust of moisture; to desiccate.

c **888** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Se hata sumor dryȝþ and ȝearwaþ sæd and bleda. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John xi 2 And driȝde [*Hatton G.* dreide] his fet mid hyre loccon. *c* **1200** Ormin 8625 Forr þatt te land wass driȝȝedd all And scorrenedd þurrh þe druhhþe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14011 Sco..þan þam dries wit hir hare. *c* **1400** Maundev. (1839) iii. 19 Thei dryen it at the Sonne. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 76 Þes þynges dryes and feblys þe body. *a* **1500** *Flower & Leaf* (R.), To dry their clothes yt were wringing weat. **1549–62** Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxix. 313 As a skin bottel in the smoke, So am I partcht and dride. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 56 After it be dryed a little before the Fire. **1664** Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 They should be dry'd in the Shade. **1726** Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/1 Wood thus dry'd..acquires a Hardness..by which means they think it is better dried. **1848** Dickens *Dombey* v, Mrs. Chick was yet drying her eyes.

b. To remove or abstract (water or moisture); to wipe away, cause to evaporate, or drain off.

c **1350** *Barlam & Josaphat* (Bodl. MS.) 867 Whan þu myȝt heuin areche wit þin hond, and dreyȝe þe water of þe se. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 113 Faste by the brook þat he dreyede [*v.r.* druyde]. **1551** Crowley *Pleas. & Pain* 482 Christe doeth drye all teares from the oppressedis eye. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* I. vii. 197 The Water..was now dried away. **1798** Canning *New Morality* 89 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 204 Not she, who dries The orphan's tears. **1842** Tennyson *Audley Court* 45 Till all his juice is dried, and all his joints Are full of chalk.

2. *intr.* To become dry; to lose or be exhausted of moisture; to cease to yield a supply of liquid.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum of þe sed ful uppe þe ston and dride þere. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 310 (Cott.) He is welle þat neuer sal dri. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 8768 (Trin.) Þe tre..for elde bigon to driȝe. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 His armes driede and wax al drye. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 363 The see grauel is lattest for to drye. **1538** Lyndesay *Agst. Syde Taillis* 75 In Somer quhen the streittis dryis. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 259 The Morter doth not Cement. when it dries hastily. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4114/4 It [a sandbank] drys at Low-Water. **1870** C. F. Gordon Cumming in *Gd. Words* 138/2 Masses of apricots spread out to dry in the sun.

b. Of water or moisture: To disappear or pass away by evaporation, absorption, or draining.

?*c* **1325** *Old Age* ii. in *Reliq. Ant.* II. 210 Moch me anueþ þat mi drivil druiþ. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 197 If þou waisschist hise lymes in watir, anoon riȝt it wole drie yn. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 143 Great flouds haue flowne..and great Seas haue dried. **1648** Gage *West Ind.* 109 The unctuous part will dry away.

†**3.** *intr.* To be thirsty, to thirst. *Obs.*

In ME. also *impers.* me drieth; cf. Hunger.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 25 And drink whon þou druiȝest [B. dryest: *v.rr.* þe driȝeþ, ȝow drieth]. *a* **1541** Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 117 For thirst to death I dry.

4. a. *trans.* To render (a cow, etc.) 'dry'; to exhaust or stop the secretion of milk in. **b.** *intr.* To become 'dry', cease to give milk.

1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* (Nat. Lib. Ed.) 116 All have cows, and when they dry them, buy others. **1797** J. Downing *Disord. Horned Cattle* 87 The following medicine may be given to any cow you wish to dry. **1806** Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* III. 76 The thicker milk of those which were beginning to dry. **1828** *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'It's time to dry the cow, shoe gives lile milk'. **1894** *Times* 6 Mar. 4/2 A few farmers report that they cannot dry off their cows.

5. Dry up. *trans.* **a.** To suck, draw, or take up (liquid or moisture) entirely, as is done by the sun or with a cloth or the like. **b.** To exhaust (anything) of its moisture; to render quite dry; to desiccate. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

c **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 775 *Thisbe*, Phebus..Hadde dreyed up the dew of erbis wete. **1484** Caxton *Curiall* 1 The grace of humanyte is not dreyed vp in the. **1552** Huloet, Dryed vp to be, as a cowe or yewe that goeth gelde or foremilch and geueth no mylke. **1563** W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 63 b, Chalke is an earth by heate concocted ..and dried up. **1613** Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 105 In Summer it [Jordan] is almost drien up. **1664** Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 The sharp Easterly..Winds transpierce, and dry them [tulips] up. **1804** *Ann. Rev.* II. 81/1 One fertile source of information was dried up. **1850** McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 407 The amazon..had her breast dried up that she might fight the more fiercely. **1871** R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (1877) I. 18 Theoretic atheism dries up the sources of personal affection.

c. *intr.* Of water or moisture: To disappear entirely as by evaporation. Of a source: To cease to yield liquid, to become quite dry.

1535 Coverdale *Job* xii. 15 Beholde, yf he witholde the waters, they drye vp. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 60 The Fountaine from the which my currant runnes, Or else dries vp. **1726** Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 104/1 Springs..which have dryed up. **1842** Tennyson *Two Voices* 268 The sap dries up: the plant declines.

d. *intr.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) To stop the flow of words, cease talking; also *gen.* to stop, cease.

1864 in Webster. **1865** *The Index* 2 Feb. (Farmer), With which modest contribution we dry up with reference to the subject. **1884** *Cornh. Mag.* June 617 (*ibid.*) Dry up!..the slangy..exclamation with which he cuts short..attempts of his mother to lecture him. **1884** G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 179 No matter how well you knew your words, you'd dry up when you got before the footlights. **1892** Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* xxiv. (1895) 231 The rain begins..and I will do the reverse and dry up.

Dry, obs. form of Dree.

Dryad (drəi·ăd). Also 6–7 **driade**. Pl. **dryads**: also in L. form **dryades** (drəi·ădīz). [ad. L. *Dryas*, pl. *Dryad-es* = G. Δρυάς, pl. Δρυάδες wood-nymphs, f. δρῦς, δρυ-ός tree.]

1. In *Gr.* and *Lat. Mythol.* A nymph supposed to inhabit trees; a wood-nymph.

1555 Eden *Decades* 23 They supposed that they had seene those most beawtyfull *Dryades*. **1575** Laneham *Let.* (1871) 14 The Fawnz, the Satyres, the Nymphs, the Dryardes, and the Hamadryades. **1598** Marston *Pygmal., etc.* Sat. iv. 155 Summon the Nymphs and Driades to bring Some rare inuention, whilst thou doost sing. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IX. 387 Like a Wood-nymph light, Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's Traine. **1708** Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 35 The dryads all forsook the wood. **1798** Coleridge *Picture*, Ye Oreads chaste, ye dusky Dryades. **1859** Thackeray *Virgin.* ii. (1878) 17 Marble fauns and dryads were cooling themselves.

2. *transf.* **a.** A maiden of the woods; a sylvan beauty. **b.** A forest-tree, a denizen of the woods.

1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 30 This young Gentleman..inflamed with the love of this Driade. **1823** Byron *Island* II. xi, The palm, the loftiest dryad of the woods.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a **1790** Warton *Bathing* Sonn. ii. (R.), Young Health, a Dryad-maid in vesture green..On airy uplands met the piercing gale.

Hence **Drya·dic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling a dryad.

1891 C. E. Craddock *In Str. Countr.* iv, Soft dryadic murmurs. *Ibid.* xii, A flitting dryadic shape.

Dryasdust (drəi·ǣzdɒst), *sb.* and *a.* [That is, *dry as dust.*]

A. *sb.* The name of a fictitious person to whom Sir W. Scott pretends to dedicate some of his novels; hence, a writer or student of antiquities, history, or statistics, who occupies himself with the driest and most uninteresting details.

1820 Scott *Ivanhoe*, The venerable name of Dr. Jonas Dryasdust. **1822** — *Nigel* Introd. Ep., Captain Clutterbuck to the Reverend Dr. Dryasdust. **1858** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. 16 (H.) The Prussian Dryasdust, otherwise an honest fellow, and not afraid of labour, excels all other Dryasdusts yet known. *a* **1872** Maurice *Friendship Bks.* vii. (1874) 214 The Dryasdusts may pick up real gems amidst heaps of rubbish. **1889** *Spectator* 9 Nov. 644/1 In spite of his being a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, has nothing of the Dryasdust about him.

B. *adj.* **1.** Extremely 'dry', as a writer, book, or subject of study.

1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. iv. 313 The most dryasdust of the whole. **1879** E. Garrett *House by Wks.* II. 79 Dry-as-dust antiquarian stories. **1880** Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xlv, She considered political economy as a dry-as-dust something outside the circle of her life. **1881** — *One Thing Needful* viii, Aged by poring over dry-as-dust books.

2. *lit.* Of climate: Extremely dry or rainless.

1889 Geikie *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* (*Nature* 19 Sept. 490) A dry-as-dust climate like that of some of the steppe-regions of our own day. *Ibid.*, I cannot..find..any evidence of a dry-as-dust epoch..in Europe during..the Pleistocene period.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dryasdu·stic, Dryasdu·stish** *adjs.*; **Dryasdu·stism.**

1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xiv. i. (1873) IV. 149 The dark Dryasdustic ages. **1888** *Glasgow Even. Cit.* 7 Sept. 2/4 The British Association, which has naturally an extensive acquaintance with dry-as-dustism. **1890** *Spectator* 31 May 767 Elaborate and yet not Dryasdust-ish disquisitions.

†**Dry-beat**, *v. Obs. trans.* To inflict 'dry blows' upon (see Dry *a.* 12); to beat soundly or severely. Hence **Dry-beaten** *ppl. a.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 64 This drye beaten hosteler. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E iij b, A yonger brother, that meanes to drie beate those of the Elder house. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1281 His body..is drie beaten, brused and broken. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Rom.* ii. 4 Wks. 1831 II. 393 He by dry-beating him might make him at least sensible of blows.

Dryche, var. form of DRETCH *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Drydenian (drəidĭ·niăn), *a.* Characteristic, or in the style, of the English poet John Dryden (1631–1700). So **Drydenic** (drəide·nik), **Drydenish** (drəi·dĕnĭʃ) *adjs.*, in same sense; **Dryˈdenism,** a phrase, etc. characteristic of Dryden.

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* Pref. 2 The boldest Drydenism that e're came in Print. *Ibid.* 23 The greatest piece of Drydenian Nonsense that I have met with yet. *Ibid.* 41 Something Drydenish, Illnatured and unjauntee. 1868 LOWELL *Dryden* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 141 *note*, A very Drydenish verse. 1896 SAINTSBURY *Hist. 19th Cent. Lit.* 8 The Drydenian triplet..on which Pope had frowned.

Dry dock, dry-dock. A dock from which the water is or may be let out, for repairing (or building) a ship: see DOCK *sb.*[3] 4.

1627 [see DOCK *sb.*[3] 4]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiii. 363 They immediately hale their Ship into a dry Dock, and burn her bottom. 1803 MORSE in M. Cutler *Life, etc.* (1888) II. 129 The President's scheme of a Dry Dock at Washington, appears to me in a high degree visionary and ridiculous. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div 503 The owner of a dry dock used for the painting and repairing vessels.

Hence **Dryˈ-dock** *v.*, *trans.* to place (a vessel) in a dry dock for repairs.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug 11 The ordinary methods by which ships are dry-docked. 1895 *Boston Her.* (U. S.) 21 Mar. 7/1 The lack of dry-docking facilities.

Drye, obs. form of DREE, DRY.

Dryer, var. of DRIER, freq. in techn. senses.

† Dryˈfat, dry-fat. *Obs.* Also 6 **drievat,** 6–7 **drifat(te, driefat(te,** etc.; also as two words. [f. DRY *a.* + FAT *sb.*[1] = *vat.*] A large vessel (cask, barrel, tub, case, box, etc.) used to hold dry things (as opposed to liquids); see FAT *sb.*[1] 3.

1526 *Tolls* in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 89 For evry dryfatt with merchandyce injd. 1540. etc. [see FAT *sb.*[1] 3]. 1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 127, 2 Driefats of bread. 1577 87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 196 Unlesse it come out of their owne drievat. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. iv, I am a broken vessell..a shrunke old Dryfat. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv* 45 The Thread is brought down the Elbe and Rhine in dry Fats for Holland and Flanders.

Dryf(e, dryff(e, dryfen, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of DRIVE *v.*

† Dryˈ-fist. *Obs.* [cf. DRY *a.* 15 b.] A niggardly or stingy person. So **† Dryˈ-fisted** *a.*, niggardly, miserly, stingy.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 28 Of all filthy dryfisted Knights. 1607 — *Knts. Conjur* (1842) 76 Nash inueyed bitterly..against dryfisted patrons. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. i, Why, wise madam Dry-fist, could your mouldy brain be so addle? [1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 334 Throwing..at a good sum with a dry fist (as they call it); that is, if they nick you, it is theirs; if they lose, they owe you so much.]

Dry-foot (drəiˈfut), *adv.* (*a.*) Also without hyphen, and as two words: see DRY and FOOT.

1. With dry feet; without wetting the feet.

c 1200 ORMIN 10338 All comm oferr drizzefot All alls itt waterr nære. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 32 þu leddest israeles folc þurh þe reade sea..druifot. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 239 He wolde lede hem drie foot into þe londe of byheste. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Childer of Israel passed thurgh it drie fote. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 19 a, Ouer the waters of my Teares and tribulation, shee..passeth as drie-foote, as once they past ouer Iordan. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test., Evangelists,* Walked upon the sea drie-foot.

† 2. *To draw* or *hunt dry-foot*: to track game by the mere scent of the foot. Also *fig. Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 39 A hound that runs Counter, and yet draws drifoot well. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V,* CCXLIX, When we read that wonder, and have trac'd Historie, dry-foot. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 41 Like Dogs that draw dry-foot.

† 3. *attrib.* or *adj. Obs.*

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 166, I care not for his dry-foot hunting. 1635 QUARLES *Emblemes* IV. viii. 213 And, from her sandy deepes, approach the dry-foot shore. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* II. Wks. 1720 III. 39 Thou art like a dry-foot dog.

Dryˈ-footed, *a.* Having dry feet; with the feet not wetted; = prec. 1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 Þer heo eoden drui-uoted. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXXI. (1495) 367 [They] passyd Iordan drye foted. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. X. 30 Such as a man may go into drie-footed at the full Sea. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XII, Whether he was out of his depth or not, I can't tell, although I suspect that he was not dry-footed.

b. *fig.* ? Passing lightly and dexterously over a difficulty (like one who steps lightly over a stream without wetting his feet).

[1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 359 Maister Heskins skippeth ouer with a drye foote, that Ambrose saith..he shall not die.] 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 20 May, The explanation of Erasmus, and Clarke, and some others, is very dry-footed.

Dryˈ-founder, *v. trans.* To render (a horse) lame from inflammation in the hoof; = FOUNDER *v.* Chiefly in pa. pple. **Dry-foundered** = FOUNDERED. ? *Obs.* (In quot. 1654 alluding to the foundering of a ship.)

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no King* V. iii, If he kick thus i' the dog-days, he will be dry-foundred. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I,* 131 Before these ships could be fitted to flote upon the main, they were dry-foundred at land. For the Tax being a burden, every man began to study how to decline the weight. *a* 1696 USSHER *Ann* vi. (1658) 301 Fearing least..he should dry founder and lose all his horses.

Dryȝe, obs. form of DREE, DRY.

Dryght, -ȝt, -in, -yn: see DRIGHT, DRIGHTIN.

Dry goods. A name (chiefly in U.S.) for the class of merchandise comprising textile fabrics and related things; articles of drapery, mercery, and haberdashery (as opposed to groceries).

1708 *Deplorable State New Eng* 18 in *Sewall's Diary* (1879) II. 115* One Hog's-Head of Dry Goods. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 71 With the dry goods, which they purchase in London, they traffick in the neighbouring colonies. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Loyal Effusion,* And raised the price of dry goods and tobaccos. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav.* I. 187 There were in New-Haven..41 stores of dry goods.

b. *attrib.*, as *dry-goods business, dealer, shop, store*; **dry-gooˈdsman,** one who sells dry goods.

a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 233 At length we spelt this precious piece of lore; 'Pat Dougherty's Hotel and Drygood Store'. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* 12 Aug., Fellow-passenger, a Boston dry-goods dealer, travelling to collect bills. 1863 — *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 160 What we should call a dry-goods store, or, according to the English phrase, a mercer's and haberdasher's shop. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 3 A number of New York and Boston dry-goods men.

† Dryˈhede. *Obs.* Also **drihed, dryehed.** [f. DRY *a.*: see -HEAD.] Dryness, drought; dry land; a dry place, desert.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxv[i]. 6 Whilk þat tornes þe se In mikel drihed for to be. *a* 1325 *Prose Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 45 Hou oft hij greued hym in wildernes; hij somond him in ire in dryhede. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 236 In hyȝe hylles of pryde arn iiij. wyckednessys, þat arn, dryehed, hardhed, bareynhed, & a foul fall doun.

† Dryˈine. *Obs.* Also 6 **drynas.** [ad. late Gr. *δρύινας*, f. *δρῦς* tree, oak.] A serpent reputed to live in hollow oaks.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 201 Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink). 1607 TOPSELL. *Serpents* (1658) 717 Bellonius writeth, that he never saw any Serpent greater then this Dryine, which he calleth Dendrozailla.

Drying (drəiˈiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DRY *v.* + ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb DRY; abstraction of moisture; desiccation. Also with *adv.*, as *drying-up.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI XXII. (1495) 560 The powdre of the whestone hath vertue of dryenge. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124 For wasshing and drying of ix pair of shetes. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 Except the same [Malt] have in the fatt flower stepinge and sufficient drienge. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 417 The too hasty drying thereof spoils it. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 349 The people complained bitterly of the drying up of the streams. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 3/3 Fifty years is the period..[assigned] for the practical drying-up of the ivory supply.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Used in or for drying something, as *drying-basin, -box, -case, -chamber, -closet, -cylinder, -floor, -ground, -horse, -house, -machine, -paper, -pipe, -plate, -room, -stove, -tube, -yard.*

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 81 To the Quenes fotemen for thaire dryeng money. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 150 A dryeng hason. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauge* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 371 Hung up, on Lines.., in the Drying-House. 1799 MRS. ADAMS in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 538/1, I made a drying-room, to hang up the clothes in. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 49 Close by the road-side is the drying-ground. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 238 If you consign it [the plant] to your drying-paper. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 149 The green leaves, called matu, are then spread out in the drying-yard..and carefully dried in the sun.

Dryˈing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That dries or renders dry: having the quality of abstracting moisture; desiccative. In early use in Medicine.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxix. (1495) 913 The harde yolke is dryenge and harde to passe out of the stomak. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 291 Make fumigaciouns of driynge þingis: as galles [etc.]. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 57 b, These waters being also drying by nature. 1709 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti,* Drying Coffee was deny'd; But Chocolate that Loss supply'd. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 93 A cold drying wind.

2. Becoming dry; having the quality of drying quickly; *spec.* of oils (see quot. 1865).

1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 115 What is called a Spirit-Varnish, or a Drying Varnish, because it soon dries. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 99/1 Subdivided into those which become thick or gelatinous on exposure to the air (*drying oils*), as linseed and poppy; and those which do not (*fat oils*), as olive and sperm. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE *ibid.* 418/2 Some oils, by the absorption of oxygen, become what are termed 'drying oils'. 1872 TENNYSON *Lynette* 1087 A helm With but a drying evergreen for crest.

Hence **Dryˈingness,** drying quality.

1840 *Æolus* 60 The air..receives..an increase of dryness, or of dryingness, which latter designation is to be preferred as more truly expressive of the fact.

Dryish (drəiˈiʃ), *a.* [f. DRY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dry (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Osier,* Planted rather in a dryish than overmoist ground. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 159 A curious and valuable collection, but rather dryish.

Dry land. [See DRY *a.* 5.] Land not submerged or under water; land as opposed to sea.

a 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl. MS.) 77 And drof ham to drue lond in to champaine. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 444 Anon rijt als roulond Hadde ikaust þe druye lond [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* i. 10 And God called yᵉ drye londe, Earth. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 3 God..discovered the face of the Deep, and brought forth Drie-land. 1890 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 1 Animals could pass over on dry land.

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to dry land; land-.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 330 The Generation of the Dryland Animals. 1738 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 33 Oxen, and other dry land animals. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* XII. 179 No horse..that type of dry-land locomotion.

Dryly, drily (drəiˈli), *adv.* [f. DRY *a.* + -LY[2]. The former spelling is more analogical: cf. *shyly, slyly,* also *dryness.*]

1. In a dry manner or state; without moisture.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Walke thou weatly, walke thou dryly. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 176 Your old virginity, is like one of our French wither'd peares: it lookes ill, it eates drily.

2. Without emotion, sympathy, or cordiality, coldly, frigidly: see DRY *a.* 13.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), Conscious to himself how dryly the King had been used by his council. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* I 113 Virtue is but drily Prais'd, and Starves. 1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 392 Saying drily, but civilly, that he should come. 1862 WILSON & GRIKIE *Mem. A. Forbes* IV. 115 His sympathy was but dryly expressed.

3. With quiet sarcasm or caustic humour: see DRY *a.* 14.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, He was bouerdyng all the long daye So dryely that no man might espye So sober he was in his countenaunce 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 14 a, A iolly lustie olde Gentleman, that will winke, and laugh, and ieast drily 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* VII, 'You saw me, neighbour Glover, at the beginning of the fray?' 'I saw you after the end of it, neighbour', answered the Glover, drily. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. i. iv § 16. 10 The style of Bentley was sometimes humorous and dryly sarcastic.

4. In a bare or plain style, without embellishment, baldly; in a dull or uninteresting style or manner: see DRY *a.* 16–18.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 103 Which for being so drily written, made them. desirous to know the occasion. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 114 Some dryly plain.. Write dull receipts how poems may be made 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee, Augustan Age* (Globe) 414/2 The poet either drily didactive or triflingly volatile. 1836 WHATELY *Chr. Evid.* xi, The miracles..are all related briefly, calmly, and dryly, and almost with an air of indifference.

Dryness (drəiˈnės). Forms: see DRY *a.*; also 5 6 **drines,** 6–7 **drinesse,** 7–8 **driness.** [f. DRY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being dry; absence or deficiency of moisture; aridity; drought.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii (1495) 83 Dryenesse spoyllyth the heed of the heer and makyth it ballyd 1483 *Cath. Angl* 108/2 A Drynes, *ariditas.* 1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Drimesse, *sechesse*..Drighnesse, *chaline.* 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 For the drines of the earth. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 19 Windes..some of them bringing raine, some drinesse. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 207 While driness moisture, coldness heat resists. 1770–4 A. HUNTER in Winter *Syst. Husb* (1787) 183 According to the driness or wetness of the season. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 562 The milky liquid is evaporated to dryness.

† b. *concr.* A dry place; dry land. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxix. (1495) 575 Nitrum..is made ryghte as salt in drynesse in alde clyues. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 21 That drynes earth men shall call; The gathering of the waters all Seas to name.

† c. The condition of being dried up; failure, cessation. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Usurie* (Arb) 545 This will preserue Borrowing from any generall Stop or Drinesse.

2. Thirst. *Obs.* (or only in vulgar use.)

a 1535 FISHER *Serm.* Wks (1876) 400 How in his dryghnesse they would haue filled it with Asell and Gaule. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 176 Much sweter then Hony, and most pleasantly aswageth drines.

3. *fig.* **a.** Absence of emotion, feeling, or fervour; lack of cordiality; coldness of feeling; distance of manner.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. 142 Lest my soule faile for werynes & drynes of mynde 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b, Dryenesse of spiryte cometh somtyme..whan a persone gyueth hymselfe moche to worldly or bodyly myrth and pleasure. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. iv. 12 God changed the driness wherein my soul had formerly been, into an extream tenderness. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1792) I. 278 There was a dryness between the lieutenant and him on my account. 1832 *Society* I. 310 An apparent want of delicacy in his accosting her..made her manner assume a dryness very unlike its usual tone.

b. Absence of embellishment, plainness, baldness; lack of interest, dullness.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries, Præcipiendi modi,* Their new flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others dryness and squalor. 1709 *Tatler* No. 43 P 5 The Learned have so long laboured under the Imputation of Dryness and Dulness in their Accounts of their Phænomena. *a* 1719 GARTH (J.), Paraphrase where penury of fancy or dryness of expression ask it. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* IX. (ed. 4) 78 The dryness and daily routine of lectures.

Dry-nurse, *sb.* [Cf. DRY *a.* 4 b.]

1. A woman who takes care of and attends to a child, but does not suckle it (opp. to *wet-nurse*); formerly, also, in the general sense of 'nurse'.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. ii. 3 One Mistris Quickly; which is in the manner of his Nurse; or his dry-Nurse; or his Cooke. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *To Son* ii. in *Remains* (1661)

84 After a while thou didst love thy Drie-nurse, and didst forget the other 1663 Tuke *Adv.* 5 *Hours* v. iii, There's no cook, nor dry nurse, like a wife. 1732 Swift *To Gay* 8 Make a dry nurse of thy muse? 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* III. iii, To play the dry-nurse to three starving brats.

2. *fig.* A man who is charged with 'looking after' another; *esp.* one who instructs or 'coaches' a superior in his duties.

1614 B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* I. (Rtldg.) 310/2 Well, this dry nurse .. is a delicate man. *c* 1640 *Capt. Underwit* in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 322 (Farmer) You must have a dry nurse, as many Captaines have . I can hire you an old limping decayed sergeant at Brainford. 1784 Cowper *Task* II 372 Grand caterer and dry nurse of the church! 1820 Scott *Monast* vi, The old general who, in foreign armies, is placed at the elbow of the Prince of the Blood, who nominally commands in chief, on condition of attempting nothing without the advice of his dry-nurse. 1846 Wellington in *Croker P.* (1884) I. xi. 343 When the Horse Guards are obliged to employ one of those fellows like me in whom they have no confidence, they give him what is called a *second in command*—one in whom they have confidence—a kind of *dry nurse*.

Dry-nurse, *v.* [f. prec. sb. or f. Dry *adv.* + Nurse.] *trans.* To bring up 'by hand', without the breast; to play the dry-nurse to (*lit.* and *fig.*); to 'coach' or instruct (a superior) in his duties.

1581 Rich *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 185 Her daughter..she committed to the outlawes .. who .. promised to drie nurse the child so well as thei could till she should make retourne. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 168 As Romulus a Wolf did rear So he was dry-nurs'd by a Bear. 1767 Mrs. S. Pennington *Lett.* IV. 13 A round flexible pipe might be contrived for the feeding dry-nursed children. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* ii, She had dry-nursed a young baronet. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* x. iv. (1865) III. 246 Franz of Lorraine bears the title of Commander, whom Seckendorf is to dry-nurse. 1894 Wolseley *Marlborough* I 282 Some regular officers who had been selected .. for the purpose of dry-nursing their inexperienced colonels.

Dry rot, dry-rot.

1. A decayed condition of timber in confined situations, in which it becomes brittle and crumbles to a dry powder; caused by various fungi, esp. species of *Polyporus* and *Merulius*, or by slow chemical processes. Also applied to any fungus causing this.

1795 (*title*) Some Observations on the Distemper in Timber called the Dry Rot. 1803 J. Papworth (*title*) An Essay on the Cause of the Dry Rot in Buildings; with some Observations on the Cure of the Dry Rot, by the Admission of Air into the Parts of Buildings affected with that Disease. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 337 Of parasitical Fungi, the most important are those which are called dry rot. *a* 1835 J. MacCulloch *Proofs & Illustr. Attrib. God* (1837) 121 The far greater number of these imaginary cases of dry-rot are no other than this, the usual chemical decomposition of the hard vegetable fibre.

2. *fig.* A state of hidden or unsuspected moral or social decay tending to disintegration.

1821 *Examiner* 91/1 A species of political dry rot is pervading the whole community. 1881 W. Phillips in C. Martyn *Life* (1890) 586 The dry-rot of legislative corruption.

Hence **Dry-rot** *v. trans.*, to affect with dry rot.

Dry-rotten *ppl. a.*, decayed with dry rot.

1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 359 *note*, The more completely and notoriously dry-rotten the whole fabric, the more money would be called for .. for the support of it. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 223 They are dry-rotting the very fibre of will and conscience. 1883 *American* VII. 4 Swept away as incapable and dry-rotten.

Dryry, obs. form of Dreary *a.*

Drysalter (drəi·sɒ ltəɹ). [app. f. *dry salt*, after *salter*.] A dealer in chemical products used in the arts, drugs, dye-stuffs, gums, etc.; sometimes also in oils, sauces, pickles, tinned meats, etc.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4352/4 John Lawford, late of London, Dry-Salter. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* iv. (1841) I. 25 A B was bred a dry-salter. As a salter A. B...understands very well the buying of cochineal, indigo, galls, sumach, logwood, fustick, madder, and the like. 1790 Sir W. Fordyce *On Muriatic Acid* 7 (T.), I heard by accident of a drysalter, who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune from possessing a secret that enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork, in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. 1828 (*raven Dial., Dry-salter*, a person dealing in various articles for dyeing (not in pickles, according to Mr. Todd). 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxi, There was scarce one of the ladies that hadn't a relation a peer, though the husband might be a drysalter in the City. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Drysalter*, one who deals in drugs, oils, potted meats, gums, etc. 1896 *Kelly's P. O. London Directory* 1816 *Drysalters*. See also Druggists—Wholesale; also Gum Merchants; also Indigo Merchants; also Merchants—General; also Oil and Color Men.

Drysaltery (drəi·sɒ:ltəri). [f. prec. + -y: cf. *grocery*, etc.] A drysalter's store or business; the articles dealt in by a drysalter (*sing.* and *pl.*).

1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, The smell of which dry-saltery impregnated the air. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. 189 A bunch of keys, commanding treasures in the way of dry-saltery. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 424/2 A general dealer, selling..meat and drapery, as well as groceries, or as they are called dry-salteries. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* Extra 24 July 10/1 A collection of drugs, drysaltery, and chemicals.

Drysel, obs. form of Drizzle.

Dry-shod (drəi·ʃɒd), *a.* [= *dry shoed*, with dry shoes.] Having one's shoes dry; without wetting the feet. (With *go, pass, walk*, etc.)

1535 Coverdale *Josh.* Contents iii, The people go thorow it drye shodd. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxvi. iii, Through Jordans streames we dry-shod waded. 1679 Dryden *Troilus* v. ii, And dry-shod we may pass the naked ford. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. ix, Dry-shod, o'er sands, twice every day, The pilgrims to the shrine find way.

b. *attrib.* qualifying *passage*, etc.

1813 Scott *Trierm.* i, A dry-shod pass from side to side.

† **Dry·sne,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *drysnian*, deriv. of **drus-*, *u*-grade of **dreus-an*, OE. *drēosan* to fall; cf. Drizzle, in 6 *drysel.*] *intr.* To fall down, sink. Hence **Dry·snyng,** falling, fall.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 46 Der wyrm hiora ne bið dead and þæt fyr ne bið adrysned [*Rushw.* ne bið drysned]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3801 A litill drysnyng of dewe was droppid fra þe heuen.

Drysse, obs. form of Dress *v.*

Dryster (drəi·stəɹ). [f. Dry *v.*: see -ster.] A workman or woman employed in drying something.

14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 692 *Nomina artificium multierum..Hec siccatrix*, a dryster. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 109 A Dryster, *dissicator, -trix*. *a* 1671 Lamont *Diary* 180 (Jam.) Old Robert Baillie being dryster that day, and William Lundy..measter of the mille. 1825 Jamieson, *Dryster*. 1. The person who has the charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln. 2. One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleachfield. 1894 H. Speight *Nidderdale* 384 *note*, Throwsters and drysters were potters' craftsmen.

Dryte: see Drite.

Dryth (drəiþ). Now only *south. dial.* Also 6–7 **drythe, drith(e, drieth, dryeth.** [f. Dry *a.* + -th, after *warmth*, etc.] Dryness, dry condition.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ll v, By heate of the sonne and drythe of the powdre. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par Mark* xi. 20 By reason of the drieth of his bodye. 1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. viii. 15 Moysture and dryeth, heat and cold. 1672 Blagrave *Astrol. Physic* 10 Agreeing with heat and drith. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 3 Dryth and Moisture. 1721 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 175 Dry'th. 1889 *Temple Bar* Feb. 178 (*dial.*) 'What the old man do want is nourishing food and dryth.'

b. Dry weather, drought.

1572 Fortescue *Forest* 106 b, Bee you well assured of greate drieth. 1620 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 53 But now for drieth the fields were all undone. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., Drythe never yet bred dearth. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 294 The end of a week's dryth.

† **c.** Thirst. *Obs.*

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 137 The dropsy dryeth, that Tantale in the flood Endureth aye. 1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 86 His dryth and thirst ne slakes.

d. Drying.

1881 Young *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1588 To harden it and promote quick dryth.

Drytt, drytte: see Drite, Drightin.

Dry-vat: see Dryfat.

Dryve, dryven, drywe, etc.: see Drive *v.*

Drywery, dryworie, var. Druery, *Obs.*

Dschikketai, dshiggetai: var. of Dziggetai.

Dschin: see Jin.

‖ **Dso.** *Zool.* [Tibetan.] See quot.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 197 (*Ladak*) Among domestic animals are the famous shawl goat.. the yak, and the dso, a valuable hybrid between the yak and common cow.

D-string (dī·strin̩). *Mus.* [See D II. 2.] The string sounding the note D on instruments of the violin class; in the violin the third string.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 262 It sounds higher on the G-string than on the D-string of a violin.

'Dswounds: see Zounds.

Du, Sc. and dial. form of Do *v.*

† **Du·able,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *du-o* two: see -able.] Divisible into two.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 58 Whatsoever is duable or triable, is tryable.

Duad (diū·ăd). Also 8 **duade.** [ad. Gr. δυάς, δυαδ-, 'the number two'; prob. influenced by L. *duo*; the normal repr. of the Gr. is Dyad.]

1. A group or combination of two; a couple, a pair.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 378/2 The Duad is indeterminate; Monad is taken according to equality and measure, Duad according to excess and defect. 1752 Harris *Hermes* II. I. (1786) 226 Δυὰς ἐγκωμίνη, a known Duad, as Apollonius expresses himself. 1793 Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 133 Lord Monboddo.. reduces without hesitation, the Greek primitives to the five duads already quoted. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 517 What the Pythagoreans intended to signify by monad, duad, and triad. 1848 G. A. Poole *Eccl. Archit.* Contents x, Three Duads of Ecclesiastical Builders. 1857 De Quincey *Judas Isc.* VII. 32 *note*, [Aaron] is blind; [Moses] is dumb. But, moving as a co-operating Duad, they become the salvation of Israel.

2. *Math.* A combination of two things; a pair (considered without reference to the order of the two elements: e. g. *ab* and *ba* are the same duad). Hence **Dua·dic***a.*, relating to or consisting of duads.

1879 Sylvester in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* II. 94 *Duadic diyntheme*, any combination of duads .. in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.

Dual (diū·ăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **douale,** 7 **duall.** [ad. L. *duāl-is* containing two, f. *du-o* two: cf. F. *duel*, and see -al.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to two. *Dual number* (*Gram.*), the inflected form expressing two or a pair.

1607 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* II. 217 In the holy tongue, the word which signifieth life is of the dual number. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* iv. 75 It ought to be read..in the Dual or Plural Number. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* II. Epil. 397 The great dual law which makes Adam and Eve one humanity, the dry land and the seas one globe.

2. Composed or consisting of two parts; twofold, double.

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 7 His Majesty..conducted her to Canterbury, where the marriage was finally completed .. From Canterbury his now dual Majesty took coach for White-hall. 1860 *Weldon's Register* Aug. 3 That in the dual life of man the working faculty should be married to intellectual beauty. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. vi. 79 Truth is often of a dual character. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 3/1 They..proclaimed it as their policy to get rid of this 'dual ownership' in the land. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 6/4 The skirt was dual, and rather short.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Gram.* The dual number.

1530 Reyse *Introd. Grk. Tongue* 9 In the second and third duall, and in the second plurall. 1832 Coleridge *Table-t.* 7 July, It is very natural to have a dual, duality being a conception quite distinct from plurality. 1858 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) III. i. 3 Gothic. (where we still find a dual in addition to the singular and plural).

† **2.** App. a name for the two middle incisor-teeth in each jaw. *Obs.*

1542 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 18 Howe many tethe ought euery persone to haue?..In some is founde .xxxij .xvj. in euery Jawe. And in other is founde but [x]xviij. That is to wyt two doubles two quadruples .viij. molares and two cassalles [*orig. L.* duo duales: duo quadrupli: et duo canini: et viii. molares et duo caysales].

Dual(e, obs. form of Dwale.

Dualin (diū·ălin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. Dual + -in: in reference to the twofold combination with nitre.] A powerful explosive consisting of 20 parts of nitre mixed with 30 of fine sawdust, and 50 of nitro-glycerin. Also *dualin-dynamite*.

a 1874 *Jrnl. Appl. Chem.* (in Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 767) Dualine..contains 30 to 40 per cent of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust saturated with nitrate of potassia. 1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 694 *Dualin.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 8/1 One of the cartridges found last week under the Parliament buildings here [Toronto], has..been found to be filled with dualin.

Dualism (diū·ăliz'm). [f. Dual + -ism: cf. F. *dualisme* (1755 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The condition or state of being dual or consisting of two parts; twofold division; duality.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ix, In Teufelsdröckh there is always the strangest Dualism. 1833 — *Diderot* Misc. Ess. 1872 V. 53 Among the dualisms of man's wholly dualistic nature, this we might fancy was an observable one. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 41 An inevitable dualism bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* ii. 12 A dualism between knowing and being, between the 'me' and the 'not me'.

2. *Gram.* The fact of expressing two in number.

1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vii. 276 We find many others [languages] in which the formal expression of plurality has never passed beyond that of dualism.

3. A theory or system of thought which recognizes two independent principles. *spec.* a. *Philos.* The doctrine that mind and matter exist as distinct entities; opposed to *idealism* and *materialism*. b. The doctrine that there are two independent principles, one good and the other evil. c. *Theol.* The doctrine, attributed by his opponents to Nestorius, that Christ consisted of two personalities.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 65 Then he introduces .. the two principles or dualism (a little more French jargon) the *monde animé* and the *monde machine*. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 293, I would be inclined to denominate those who implicitly acquiesce in the primitive duality as given in Consciousness, the Natural Realists or Natural Dualists, and their doctrine Natural Realism or Natural Dualism. 1847 Buch tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 93 The Gnostic doctrine of two supreme beings (*dualism*). 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1865) 529 The characteristic error of the Zend religion, its Dualism, was its blot from the first. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* iv. 148 Manicheeism was the Dualism which had acquired a Christian flavour by coming into contact with Christianity. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 263 The dualism—the existence of matter as the source of evil apart from God—finds a distinct expression in the *Wisdom of Solomon*. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 669 According to dualism existence itself is based on a contrariety which appears in philosophy as spirit and matter.

4. *Chem.* The theory, originated by Berzelius, now abandoned, that every compound is constituted of two parts which have opposite electricities.

1884 Muir *Princ. Chem.* I. ii. iii § 54 Dumas' discovery of the chloracetic acids which marks the beginning of the revolt against the compound radicles of dualism.

Dualist (diū·ălist). [f. Dual + -ist: cf. F. *dualiste*.]

1. One who holds a doctrine of dualism or duality.

a 1822 Shelley *Christianity* Pr. Wks. 1880 II. 340 The Stoic, the Platonist, the Polytheist, the Dualist, and the Trinitarian 1845 R. Balmer *Lect. & Disc.* I. vi. 305 For a certain portion of his life he was a dualist, a believer in the doctrine of the duality of persons in the Godhead. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* iv. 149 We of this generation are not Dualists.

attrib. 1890 Daubeny *Atom. The.* i. (ed. 2) 49 When two kinds of matter shew an affinity one for the other, it is because they are actually penetrable..This, which has been called the Dualist system, presents..but an obscure and imperfect image to the mind.

† **2.** A holder of two offices. *Obs. rare.*

a 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Wilts* III. (1662) 154 He was a Duallist in that Convent (and if a Pluralist, no ingenious person would have envied him).

Dualistic (diŭălĭ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC; cf. F. *dualistique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dualism.

1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* v. 106 He.. passed over Symmer's theory [of electricity], or the dualistic system entirely. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 57 The admission of the dualistic hypothesis. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. ii. 33 In the usual dualistic or teleological conception of the universe, organic nature is regarded as the purposely executed production of a Creator working according to a definite plan. 1884 MUIR *Princ. Chem.* I. ii. ii. § 48 Berzelius raised the structure of dualistic chemistry, which asserted that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts, of which one is positively, and the other negatively electrified. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) I. I. xi. § 8. 205 The dualistic assumption .. of the mutual exclusion of extension and thought. 1890 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 178 From this source [Zoroastrianism] dualistic doctrines invaded the Christian Church in Gnosticism and Manichæism.

2. Characterized by duality; dual.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 260 Consider them as the two disjointed Halves of this singular Dualistic Being of ours. 1884 MUIR *Princ. Chem.* I. ii. ii. § 48 All salts were to be regarded as dualistic structures.

Hence **Duali·stically** *adv.*, in a dualistic manner; in accordance with duality.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Judas Iscariot* Wks. VII. 31 *note*, The two co-agents move in couples—move dualistically. Each is essential to the other. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 Each of them [compound atoms] was the smallest quantity of a compound, which .. could be represented as built dualistically of its constituent atoms.

Duality (diŭæ·lĭti). Also **dualty**. [ad. F. *dualité* (14th c.), ad. late L. *duālitās*, f. *duālis* DUAL.]

1. The condition or fact of being dual, or consisting of two parts, natures, etc.; twofold condition.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 306 b/1 This dualitie, after Clerkes determission, is founden in euery creature, bee it neuer so single of onhed. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 54 Wheat and barly, peaz and beanz, meat and drinke, bread and meat, beer and ale, appls and pearz. But least by such dualiteez I draw you too far: let vs heer stay, and cum neerer home. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 2 (1622) 299 Dualitie is nothing but a composition of two vnities. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* (1887) 83 The solitude, or rather the duality of our condition, at Olney. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanac* 437 In the Austro-Hungarian empire duality extends to the annual budget. 1890 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 176 Zarathustra himself seems to have taught a certain duality in the one Divine Being.

† **2.** The holding of two benefices together. *Obs.*

1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 714 Plurality of Benefices is forbid, and dualty granted when one is not sufficient. *Ibid.* 738. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 156 Dispensations given .. for non-residents .. dualities, trialities, pluralities. 1647 SIR J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662–3) 8 He is not against Pluralities, but Dualities.

Dualize (diū·ălaiz), *v.* [f. DUAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make or regard as two. Hence **Du·alized** *ppl. a.*; **Dualiza·tion**, the action of dualizing.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 550 The great unity of sensation, that is, the state which prevailed anterior to the dualization of subject and object. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. iii. 295 *note*, It was feared that to represent God as the God of Creation and of Providence would be to dualize him. 1877 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig.* 33 Man had not learned to dualize his own being.

Dually (diū·ăll), *adv.* [f. DUAL *a.* + -LY².] In a dual or twofold capacity; in the dual number.

1650 RERVE *Introd. Grk. Tongue* 24 Dually and plurally they are declined like the Feminine Article. 1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 44 If, therefore, we do not resolve (..if you and I *dually* do not resolve) to consult. 1881 *19th Cent.* Mar. 492 Hence it has followed that this great outside party ..has come to be dually represented in the Lower Chamber.

Duan (dū·ăn). [Gael. *duan* poem, canto, song. First used in Eng. in Macpherson's *Ossian*, 1765.] A poem or song; a canto of an epic or long poem.

1765 J. MACPHERSON *Ossian* II. 237 Cath-loda, Duan I. (*Note.* The bards distinguished those compositions in which the narration is often interrupted by episodes and apostrophes, by the name of *Duan*). 1785 BURNS *Vision*, Duan First. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 281 His Diarmod and his Guare may stalk on the stage, or declaim in duans. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. CXVII, Till what is call'd, in Ossian, the fifth Duan. 1893 H. WALKER 3 *Cent. Scot. Lit.* II. 124 One epic poem of six duans or cantos, and another of eight.

Duan, obs. var. DEWAN, DIVAN: so **Dua·nee** = DEWANI; **Dua·nage**, dewanship.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 415/1 Carrying a Letter to the Duan. 1766 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 29/1 The Duanage became annexed to the Nabobship. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. I. 18 Appointed duan (or controller of the revenues) of Bengal. *Ibid.* V. 213 The duanee, or collection, receipt and disbursement of the revenue.

Duarchy (diū·ăĭki). [f. L. *duo* (or irreg. f. Gr. *δύο*) two, after *monarchy*, etc.] A government by two co-ordinate rulers; a diarchy.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 582 Properly called a Duarchie, which may continue so long as those two princes agree. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 3 A Duarchie in the Church .. being inconsistent with a Monarchie in the state. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. IV. 144 That Sparta should be careful to preserve both her Kings, and not change the duarchy into a monarchy.

So **Du·arch**, one who shares rule with another.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 706 There will be *duarchs* for four phalanx, *triarchs* for 12, *tetrarchs* for 48, and so on.

Dub (dŭb), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **doubbe, dubbe**, 6–7 **dubb**; see also DIB *sb.*³ [Of uncertain origin.

It has been compared with Da. *dyb* adj. deep, sb. deep, abyss; but this being a relatively recent repr. of ON. *djúp*, can hardly be connected.]

1. A muddy or stagnant pool; a small pool of rain water in a road; a puddle. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 119 Thre dayis in dub amang the dukis He did with dirt him hyde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 54 The..stretis..Full of fluschis, doubbis, myre and clay. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 145 Ouir dykes and dubis, sykes and seuches thay sould spang and leip. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 81 Tam skelpit on thro' dub and mire. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXIV. 243 'Here's a dub for ye to jump.'

2. A deep dark pool in a river or stream (*north. dial.*).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 264 Sicklike the Scottis, on the tother syde, Arrayit war thair battell for to byde .. Ane mos also vpoun the tother syde, With mony dubbis that war bayth deip and wyde. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Dub*, a small pool of water; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. 1883 *Kendal Mercury* 12 Oct. 5/3 In the neighbourhood of Tebay salmon are in the various favourite dubs in immense numbers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4/1 During summer and when the water becomes low the fish congregate in deep 'dubs'.

3. *Comb.*, as **dub-skelper**, one who runs through the 'dubs', 'a rambling fellow' (Jam.).

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXVIII, I'll warrant it's some idle dub-skelper..coming after some o' yoursells. 1825 BROCKETT, *Dub-skelper*, bog-trotter; applied to the borderers.

† **Dub**, *sb.*² *Angling. Obs.* [f. DUB *v.*¹ 5.] An artificial fly: also *dub-fly*.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 How ye schall make your hokes of stey! & of osmonde som for þe dub & som for þe flote. *Ibid.* 20 Yf ye se..þe trowyt or the graylyng lepe, angle to hym with a dub accordyng to the same moneth. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade m.* II. § 12 (1689) 12 Your line for Dub-fly, Cast-fly, or Artificial fly.

Dub (dŭb), *sb.*³ Also 6 **dubbe**. [Mainly onomatopœic (cf. *dub-a-dub*, *rub-a-dub*); but having connexions with DUB *v.*²]

1. A beat of a drum; the sound of a drum when beaten. Cf. DUB-A-DUB.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruits of Warre* Wks. (1587) 113 They .. Who followe drummes before they knowe the dubbe. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 140 That drummes with deadly dub, may countervayle the blast. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hudibras* 86 Before the Masters of the Dub..Advanc'd a Red-fac'd squabby Fellow. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 321 The sullen dub of two drums beaten with crooked sticks.

2. A blow struck as in drumming. *rare.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 850 As skilful Coopers hoop their Tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian Dubs; Why may not Whipping have as good A Grace, perform'd in Time and Mood?

3. A short blunt dull-sounding thrust or blow.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* II. xix. 271 Jotting down each dull footstep with a melancholy dub of his staff.

Dub (dŭb), *sb.*⁴ *East Ind.* ['Telugu *dabba*.] 'A small copper coin, value 20 cash' (Yule).

1781 in Ld. Lindsay *Lives Lindsays* (1849) III. (Y.), The fanam changes for 11 dubs and 4 cash. 1791 J. ANDERSON *Corr.* 43 The Exchange 88 Dubs for one Rupee. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dub*..a division of the rupee in Mangalore, also called dudu, equal to about 2½*d.*

Dub (dŭb), *v.*¹ Forms: 1 **dubban**, 2–5 **dubben**, 3–5 **dobb(e**, 4–6 **dubbe**, 4 **dube**, 5 **doubbe, dowbe**, 5–6 **doub(e**, 5– **dub**. [Appears in Eng. before 1100. Generally supposed to be from OFr., which had in this sense *aduber* (Ch. de Rol. 11th c.), *adober*, *adouber*, also (rarer, and app. only later) *duber*, *douber*. The OFr. word is Com. Rom., It. *addobbare*, OSp. and Pr. *adobar*, OPg. *adubar*; its ulterior derivation is unknown.

By Diez it was assumed to be of Teutonic origin: there is however no such Germanic verb as *dubban* to strike, and the Icel. and Sw. *dubba*, cited in support of such, are really late words for 'to dub a knight', from Eng. or Romanic. EFris. *dubben* to strike, seems, like our DUB *v.*², to be a recent onomatopœic formation. Even the relation of Eng. *dub* to the OF. word presents difficulties, since the latter would be expected to have been adopted as *adub*, which is not found till the 15th c. Branch II is presumably an extension of the same word, though some of the senses are very remote, and are perh. affected by other associations.]

I. To invest with a dignity or title.

1. *trans.* To confer the rank of knighthood by the ceremony of striking the shoulder with a sword. **a.** (with compl.) *To dub* (one) *a knight* (*† to a knight*).

1085–1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1085, Se cyng.. dubbade his sunu Henric to ridere þær. *c* 1205 LAY. 22497 þu .. scalt .. to cnihte hine dubben. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 447 Horn..þu schalt beo dubbed knizt. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 31 The kynge Charlemayne .. doubed hym to a knyghte. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. of Suffolk* v, Whan my Kyng had doubed me a Knight. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i, Has his majesty dubbed me a Knight for you to make me a Mister? 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. vii. 116 Thou wast dubbed knight in this church.

† **b.** (with simple obj.) *To dub* (a knight, etc.).

13.. *K. Alis.* 818 Dubbed weore an hundrud knightis. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1168 Charlis..him self me dobbede riȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 693 The sword that men yeuen first to a knyght whan he is newe dubbed. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* Contents XIII. i, How .. a damoysel .. desyred syr launcelot for to come and dubbe a knyght. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 37/1 He dubd on saint Michaell the archangels daie thirtie knights. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 35 So he him dubbed, and his knight did call. 1617 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 467 Sir John Smith..was lately knighted .. Robin Hatton .. was likewise dubbed. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 [They] were Dub'd by his Grace with the Sword of State.

2. To invest with a dignity or new title. (In later times often mockingly or humorously used.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 331 An abbot..of Scone, þat dubbid þe kyng. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7328 (Fairf.) He sal be dubbed [*earlier texts* enoynted] king to be. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 304 Dubbe hym Duke in my stede. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 82 Since that our Brother dub'd them Gentlewomen. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. vi. 81 A Man of wealth is dubb'd a Man of worth. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 76 The college .. has dubbed most of us doctors. 1758 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 6 *note*, You are pleased to dub me with a title I have no pretentions to—that is, ye Honble. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* IV. 22 They'd hardly dub you Esquire. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/3 The marvel is that he was not dubbed F.R.S.

3. To name, style, nickname; to speak of or set down as; now usually in pleasantry or ridicule.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 120 To dub thee with the name of Traitor. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. IV. 175 The reading of homilies, which they dubb with the name of preaching. 1693 *Humours & Conv. Town* 62 A Condemning-Face..dubs any one an uncontrovertible Critick. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 40. 260 A Cobler blacks a Boot .. and dubs it *La Botte Royalle*. 1773 GARRICK *Prol. to Goldsmith's Stoops to Conq.*, You..Pronounce him regular, or dub him quack. 1894 G. R. SIMS in *My First Bk.* 88 Was I to be dubbed a scribbler?

II. To dress; to trim; to crop.

† **4.** To dress, clothe, array, adorn. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28014 Yee leuedis.. studis hu your bare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 12 He..schop him bodi of bir fleyse And dubbed him wit our liknes. *a* 1450 *Alexander* 3447 He gase vp to þe gilt trone, Dobbed in his diademe & dizt as he-fore. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/38 To Dub the house, *exornare, putare*.

† **b.** To 'stick' (with ornaments). *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXII. 24 Covered..of Plate of fyn gold, dubbed with precious stones. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6205 A cloth all of clene gold, Dubbit full of diamondis.

5. *Angling.* To dress or make up (an artificial fly), or to dress (a hook or line) *with* a fly.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 33 Thyse ben the xij. flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to þe trought & grayllyng, and dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell. 1575 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* I. 65 He who .. dubbs his Hook with a counterfeit Fly, will chuse to fish in troubled Waters. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIII. 31 Dubbed with bear's hair of a brownish colour. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 310 They could neither scour a worm..nor dub a fly.

6. a. To cut off the comb and wattles of (a cock).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/39 To Dubbe a cocke, *coronare*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/2. 1828 *Craven Dial.* 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* XIII. (1883) 403 Cock-fighters trim the hackles and cut off the combs and gills of their cocks; and the birds are then said to be dubbed.

b. To trim or crop (trees, hedges, etc.).

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 73 The trees, which are now cut and dubbed. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss., Dubbings*, evergreens with which churches and houses are decorated at Christmas. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Dub*, to clip a hedge.

7. To dress (cloth) see quot. 1847. Formerly, To 'renovate' old cloth or clothes: see DUBBER¹.

[*a* 1400 *Liber Albus* IV. lf. 337 *a.* (Rolls) 718 Item, qe nul face dubber ne fuller tielx draps, et les vendent pur novels.] 1801 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 456 For dressing or dubbing cloths, either wet or dry, otherwise than by green cards and pickards. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dub*, to strike cloth with teasels in order to raise the flock or nap. *Glouc.*

8. 'To place good wares in the upper part of a basket and inferior beneath; a term still in use in Billingsgate Market.' Riley, *Liber Albus* III. 311.

[1290 in *Liber Albus* III. III. (Rolls) 378 Et qe nulle soit des pessoners si hardi .. faucementz a douber lour panyers; cestassavoir, mettre al desus panyer un demonstrance de convenable pessoun, et dessouthe en les panyers mettre pessoun desconvenable de poy de value.]

9. To smear with fat or grease. Now *spec.* to do this to leather. Cf. DUBBING *vbl. sb.* 4.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 448 All, after pray'r..kill'd, flay'd the beeves, Cut out and dubb'd with fat their thighs, fair dress'd with doubled leaves. 1615 — *Odyss.* III. 619 Apart flew either thigh, That with the fat they dubb'd. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 162 Well dressed ox or cow leather .., when in use, is occasionally dubbed over with neat's oil. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 398 Grease was needed for dubbing leather.

10. To trim, or work level and smooth, with an adze. Also with *off*, *down*, *out*.

1712 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 160 To Dub; to work with an Addice. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I had.. to cut down a Tree..hew it flat on either Side with my Ax, till I had brought it to be thin as a Plank, and then dubb it smooth with my Adze. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 315 Canoes made from the trunk of a tree dubbed out. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* 234 A paling board .. slabbed or feather-edged and dubbed on the sappy side.

11. To beat blunt or flat.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 298/1 The end of the tube is bent and hammered over in any rough way to pass it through..and is afterwards 'dubbed' or 'tanged'.

Dub, *v.*² [Known only since 1500: evidently onomatopœic, imitating the sound, or suggesting the feeling of a firm blow or thrust with something blunt. Cf. EFris. *dubben* to butt, beat, strike.]

1. *trans.* To thrust: now implying a moderately firm blunt thrust or poke. †Formerly also, To stab as with a dagger; to bring down (a club) (*obs.*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. XII. 109 Or that Proserpine .. dubbit hir heid Onto the Stygian hellis flude of deid. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* Wks. (1831) 210 With bodkins

dubd and doust to death 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (R.), He dubs his club about their pates. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc.* (1677) 15 Women commence by Cupid's Dart, As a King hunting Dubs a Hart. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXXIV, Pigs .. were .. to be seen dubbing their snouts under the gunnel.

b. *intr.* To make a thrust or dab, to poke (*at*).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, The slightest mistake as to time .. and at this moment the flatfish would have been dubbing at our ugly carcasses. 1875 SIR G. W. DASENT *Vikings* II. 196 The flounders would now be dubbing at our limbs thirty fathoms deep.

2. Used *intr.* and *trans.* of the beating or sound of a drum. Also redupl. DUB-A-DUB, *rub-a-dub.* Cf. DUB *sb.*[3]

1588 T. DELONEY 3 *Ball. Armada* II. iv. in Arb. *Garner* VII. 47 With trumpets sounding, and with dubbing drums. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 50 The warlike Armie then stood still, and drummers left their dubbing sound. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. i, Now the drums dubbs.

† Dub, *v.*[3] *Obs. slang.* [? corruption of DUP *v.* = do up.] **1.** *trans.* To open (a door).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Case*, Tis all Bob, and then to dub the gigg. *Ibid.* s.v *Gigger.*, *Dub the Gigger*, open the Door with the Pick-lock. 1785 in GROSE.

2. To shut *up*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dub up*, to lock up or secure any thing or place, also to button one's pocket, coat, etc.

Dub-, in *Comb.* Chiefly *dial.* [cf. DUBBED 4.] Having a blunt point.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. VIII 12 A swarthy dub-nosed Fellow, With Cheeks like rusty Bacon, yellow. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Dub-point, dubpointed, sb.* a blunt point; *adj.* blunt at the point. [1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dub*, a straight-edged, round-pointed, dinner-knife blade.]

Dub, dube, var. of DOOB, E. Indian grass.

Dub-a-dub. [Echoic; cf. DUB *v.*[2]] The sound made in beating a drum: used, **a.** adv'b., or without construction, as a simple representation of the sound; **b.** as *sb.*, to name the sound, or the drummer who makes it; and **c.** as *adj.* to characterize it.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. VII. (Arb.) 74 Now sainct George to borow, Drum dubbe a dubbe afore. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 67 When drums are dumb, and sound not dub a dub. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 Lowd dub a dub tabering with frapping rip rap of Ætna. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rtldg.) 242 Hark, how their drums with dub-a-dub do come! 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* v. II. (1881) 77 These drumming dub adubs loues pleasure feares. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 81 The Dub-o-dub Rattling of the Drums. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 86 Each dub-a-dub goes direct to a man's heart.

¶ Applied, by confusion, to the accolade given in conferring knighthood.

1618 FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 23 The dub-a-dub of honour, piping hot Doth he upon my worship's shoulder-blade.

So **Dub-a-dub** *v.* = DUB *v.*[2] 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Tambussare* to dub a dub, to drum 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov 573 Trumpets and drums, blown and dub-a dubbed by fellows that .. I would not trust [etc.]

Dubartas, -us, obs. var. JUBARTES, a kind of whale.

‖ **Dubash** (dubə·ʃ). *East Indies.* Also 7 **deubash,** 9 **debash, dubashee.** [ad. Hindī *dūbhāshiya, dōbāshī,* man of two languages, f. *dō, dū* two + *bhāshā* language.] An (Indian) interpreter or commissionaire, employed in transacting business with the natives, and as a cicerone, courier, etc.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 30 The Moors..not vouchsafing to return an Answer by a Slave, but by a Deubash, who is the Interpreter. 1776 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1792) 14/2 Two days before our arrival at Hyderabad, I sent my Dubash on before. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Prop. Chr.* (1823) I. 198 The rapacious dubashes denied them full payment. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* XXXVIII, By inquiry of the dubashee. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 318 The dubashes, a superior sort of *valet de place* and cicerone.

‖ **Dubba, dubber.** *East Indies.* Also 7–9 **dupper,** 8 **duppa.** [Arab., Pers., and Urdū دبّہ *dabbah* vessel made of raw skins.] 'A leather bottle or skin bag, used chiefly in India for holding oil, ghee, and other liquids, and capable of holding, according to size, from 20 to 80 lbs. weight' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, 1858).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 118 Their Butter..after it has passed the Fire, they keep it in Duppers the year round. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 126 (Y.) Great Quantities of Butter, which they gently melt and put in Jars called Duppas. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 26 A small quantity of wood-oil, contained in a dubber, or leathern bottle. 1845 NAPIER *Gen. Order* in J. Mawson *Rec.* (1851) 35 (Y.) What became of these dubbas of ghee.

Dubbed (dəbd), *ppl. a.* [f. DUB *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] **1.** Invested with knighthood, knighted.

1552 HULOET, Dubbed, *decuriatus.* 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. XXVIII. (1612) 137 Lord of nine score dubbed knights. 1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Jrnl.* (1732) II. 257 A dubb'd Plebeian, Fortune's Fav'rite Fool. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii, A dubbed knight.

2. *Angling.* Dressed, as a hook.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 The dubbyd hoke.

3. Cropped.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 44 Dubbed hedges.

4. Blunted; blunt, pointless. (Now *dial.*)

17..E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (1750) 8 The spurs of the pheasant cock, when young, are short and dubbed. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 10 His spurs will be short and dubbed. 1825 *Wiltsh. Words, Dubbed*, blunt, pointless.

† Dubber[1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *doubeur* repairer, f. *douber* to trim, dress, repair: cf. DUB *v.*[1] 7.] A renovator of old clothes.

(But the meaning in quot 1415 is uncertain: some have conjectured 'trimmers or binders of MSS.')

1225–6 *Liber Albus* I. II. VIII. (Rolls) 83 Et Paganus le Dubbour, unus vicinorum, attachiatur pro morte illa. 1240–2 *Ibid.* I. II. XXXVIII. (Rolls) 103 Et Johannes Clericus, Dubbeour, et Thomas de Marisco, committantur gaolæ. 1415 *Liber Memorandorum* A/V lf. 129 b, in *York Myst.* Introd. 20 Que touz hosyers que vendront chauuces, aueront la charge del pagyne de Moyses et Pharao..horspris les Dubbers et ceux que sount assignez a eux. 1415 *Ordo paginarum ludi Corporis Christi* lf. 245 Ibid. 26 Escriuenes, Lumners, Questors, Dubbers.

Dubber[2]: see DUBBA.

Dubbil, -ble, -bul, etc., obs. forms of DOUBLE.

Du·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. DUB *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DUB[1].

1. The conferring of knighthood; investment with a dignity or title.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 438 Help me to knizte Bi al þine mizte, To my lord þe king, þat he me 3iue dubbing. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 15 A prince longeth for to do The gode knyztes dobbynge. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVI. 7. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 152 The ordering of dubbings and creations of Knights or Esquires. 1611 in Gutch *Collect. Cur.* I. 101 All Bachelor Knights of more puny dubbing. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 2 The Dubbing or Creating of Witts.

† 2. Attire, dress, array. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28032 Quen þai see your dubbing ware [*i.e.* attiring gear]. *c* 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 76 Bope hij hadden a newe dubbyng; Hure gray was her cloping.

3. *Angling.* The dressing of an artificial fly; *concr.* the materials used in the process.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II. 300 To teach you..of what dubbing you are to make the several flies. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 290 The dubbing of the fur of a black spaniel. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* VI. (1880) 214 *note*, The dubbing..of which the fly is composed.

4. A preparation of grease for softening leather and rendering it waterproof. Also *dubbin.*

1781 J. RIPLEY *Orig. Lett.* 23 Take currier's dubbing, and anoint his sores. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XX, The hide or skin is then conveyed to the shade or drying-place, where the oily substances are applied, termed stuffing or dubbing. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 96 The dubbing .. is composed of tallow, brought to a soft plastic condition by being melted and mixed with cod-liver oil. 1896 *Price List*, Prout's Dubbin.

5. a. Working timber with an adze. **b.** *Dubbing-out* (*Plastering*): see quot. 1842–76.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 379 The expenses of dubbing-out. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Dubbing-out*, the bringing of an uneven surface in a wall to a plane, by pieces of tile, slate, or the like, before it is plastered over. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* 116 Dubbing, working with an adze.

6. *attrib.*

a 1300 [see 2]. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1274 Seuen dayes ylyke hyt leste, The bredale and the dubbyng feste. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dubbing-tool*, a tool for paring down to an even surface. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 51, Lines, Fly Books, and Dubbing Books

Dubbler, var. DOUBLER.

Dubbletie: see DOUBLEJEE.

Du·berous, Du·bersome, *a. dial.* or *vulg.* [Corruptions of DUBIOUS.] Dubious, doubtful.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 17 They became a little duberous. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. X, The squire..was duberous if his charackter would serve. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 139 As if he was dubersome whether he ought to speak out or not. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* XX. 277 'She was..a little dubersome about my coming to time.' 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 109 That's what I'm dubersome about.

Dubiety (diubəi·ĕti). [ad. late L. *dubietās*, f. *dubius* doubtful: see -ITY.] The condition or quality of being dubious; doubtfulness, dubiousness. **b.** An instance of this, a matter of doubt.

c 1750 RICHARDSON (T.), A state of dubiety and suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 32 So expressive..as to admit of no dubiety. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, The twilight of dubiety never falls upon him. 1892 STEVENSON *Across Plains* 286 On one point there should be no dubiety.

b. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. 279 Hume's account of his own dubieties. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 260 A terrible dubiety to itself and to us.

Dubil, obs. form of DOUBLE.

Dubiosity (diubiɒ·sĭti). [ad. L. type **dubiōsitās*, f. *dubiōsus* DUBIOUS: cf. It. *dubbiosità.*] = DUBIOUSNESS; with *pl.*, a doubtful matter.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. V. 17 Men..swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties. 1881 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 299 The puzzles and the dubiosities of meaning. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* III. VI. 169 Distinctly and without a shadow of dubiosity.

Dubious (diū·biəs), *a.* [ad. L. *dubiōs-us* doubtful, f. *dubium* doubt, neuter of *dubius* doubtful.]

1. Objectively doubtful; fraught with doubt or uncertainty; uncertain, undetermined; indistinct, ambiguous, vague.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 208 To abide the fortune of battayle, which is ever dubious and uncertayne. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 8 In what year of his raign, is very dubious. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 8 Dubious propositions .. are distinguished into probable, or improbable. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 100 He joins a dubious friend against a known benefactor. 1813 BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* Life, The faint and dubious rays of crepuscular light. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abbey* iv. 350 A dubious honour.

b. Of uncertain issue or result.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 181 The fight was no lesse dubious than dangerous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 104 His utmost power .. oppos'd In dubious Battel on the Plains of Heav'n. 1875 HELPS *Ess.*, *Self-Disc.* 16 A dubious deadly struggle which had terminated in his favour.

† c. *Old Chem. Dubious acids*: see quot. *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Acid, Dubious* or *Latent Acids*, are those which do not possess enough of the Acid nature to give sensible marks thereof on the taste, but agree with the manifest Acids in some other properties.

d. Of questionable or suspected character.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 25 A large bed, covered with clothes of the most dubious black-brown hue. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* I. vi. 158 She had been absent from England..oftentimes in very dubious company. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 Having got into evil odour by their dubious gains.

2. Subjectively doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; hesitating; inclined to doubt.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 189 Though I beleeve..yet am I somewhat dubious in beleeving. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* V. 220 Uncertain Ballancings and Fluctuations of a dubious Will. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* I. ii. 40 [She] raised her eyebrows with a dubious expression. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiv. 198 I followed them, dubious as to whether I should ultimately interfere.

Du·biously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a dubious manner; with doubt, doubtfully, hesitatingly; uncertainly, vaguely, ambiguously.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. V. 115 Albertus magnus speaks dubiously .. but Aldrovand affirmeth plainly. 1708 SWIFT *Predict. for* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 152 To wander in generals, and talk dubiously. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i, How Goes on the conflict? *A.* Dubiously and fiercely. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ii. 39 'I don't know where you will find it', said the doctor, shaking his head dubiously.

Du·biousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dubious; doubtfulness; doubtful character; uncertainty, ambiguity.

1652 R. SAUNDERS *Plenary Possess.* 3 All which particulars..have difficulty and dubiousnesse in them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. *note* (R.), She speaks with the dubiousness of a man, not the certainty of a Goddess. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* X. (1875) 421 The dubiousness and involved manner of the Greek. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxiii, The dubiousness of all medical treatment.

Dubitable (diū·bităb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *dubitābilis*, f. *dubitāre* to DOUBT: see -ABLE, and cf. OF. *dubitable.*] Capable of being doubted; liable to doubt or question.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 265 The dubitable hazards Of fortune. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 30 Aristotle makes it dubitable, and disputable, whether it is better to be Ruled by a good Law, or a good Man. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II ix. 391 The consequence, which is the only dubitable one, is again proved by this enthymeme. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 30 Sept. 515/1 To put into dubitable French what he might have said. in indubitable English.

Hence **Du·bitably** *adv.*, in a dubitable manner.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† Dubitancy. *Obs.* [ad. L. **dubitāntia*, f. *dubitāre* to DOUBT: see -ANCY and cf. OF. *dubitance.*] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty of opinion.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm. on Rom.* iv. 25 Wks. 1684 IV. 505 They are .. without all dubitancy resolv'd, that all the joys of Heaven are forfeited by this choice. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 3 A certain knowledge, free from all dubitancy, of his Presence.

Dubitant (diū·bitănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *dubitānt-em*, prcs. pple. of *dubitāre* to DOUBT: see -ANT.] Doubting; having doubts. *absol.* One who doubts.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 39 Why art thou..to be less dubitant and circumlocutory? 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 87 Let the dubitant take a piece of the blackest paper. 1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* X, The male is a shy and dubitant creature. 1895 *19th Cent.* Oct. 680 The Church militant rather than the Church dubitant may hold sway.

Dubitate (diū·bitēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *dubitāt-*, ppl. stem of *dubitāre* to DOUBT.] *intr.* To doubt, hesitate, waver.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. VI, If..he were to loiter dubitating, and not come. 1879 MAUDSLEY *Pathol. Mind* VII. 312 If it were some great thing concerning which they dubitated and wavered.

Hence **Du·bitating,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Du·bitatingly** *adv.*

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* I. 231 Dubitatingly. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. I, What dubitating, what circumambulating. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1871) III. 194 Answered dubitatingly.

Dubitation (diūbitē·ʃən). [a. F. *dubitation* (13th c.), ad. L. *dubitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dubitāre* to DOUBT.] The action or condition of doubting; doubt, uncertainty; hesitation. **b.** An instance of this; **† a** matter of doubt (*obs.*).

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 67 I..Alle that my progenitouris hath..seyn, fleythfully beleve withowtyn alle dubytacion. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 51 The Chamæleon..eftir sum dubitatioun come to Striueling. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. V. XXI, It is as true a rule, that .. dubitation is the beginning of all knowledg. *a* 1736 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. (1740) 28 Lest the Author should think himself affronted by this Dubitation touching his Story. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XII, 'Beyond a shadow of dubitation.' 1891 *Spectator* 14 Mar., The assertion, made with no dubitation or reserve.

b. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* XII. (R.), The trewe inuocacion of God thorow Cryst, thei haue turned it into a dowtfull dubitacion. 1663 R. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 99 Altercations, disputations and dubitations of, in

and about Mystic Theologie. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. vii, In the wreck of human dubitations, this remains indubitable, that Pleasure is pleasant.

Dubitative (diū·bitătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *dubitātīv-us* (Tertull.) doubtful, f. *dubitāre*: cf. F. *dubitatif* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Inclined or given to doubt; expressing doubt or hesitancy.

1615 [implied in DUBITATIVELY]. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conjunctions dubitative*, those which express some doubt, or suspension of opinion.—as, *if*. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* liii, Turning his head on one side in a dubitative manner. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* 49 Your old Arcadian's style of talk is full of doubts; it is what may be called the dubitative or approximating style.

b. *absol.* A word or phrase expressing doubt.

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. xcii. 176 Some one has said that the Devil's dubitative is a negative.

Du·bitatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dubitative or doubting manner; doubtingly.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 121 This is the exposition..so dubitatiuely propounded by the Interpreters themselues. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ix. II. 132 The Reichshofrath dubitatively shook its wig, for years. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Mask* I. vii. 107 'H'm—yes', said I dubitatively.

Duble, Dubler, Dublet, obs. ff. DOUBLE, etc.

† Dubment. *Obs. rare.* [f. DUB *v.*1 + -MENT: cf. *adubment*.] Dubbing, adornment, array.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 121 The dubbement dere of doun and dale.

Duboisine (diuboi·sin). *Chem.* [see -INE.] An alkaloid obtained from the Australian solanaceous shrub *Duboisia myoporioides*, having qualities similar to those of atropine and hyoscyamine.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dubul, dubylle, obs. forms of DOUBLE.

Duc, obs. form of DUKE.

Ducal (diū·kăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **ducall,** 7 **duckal.** [a. F. *ducal* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *ducale*, Sp. *ducal*, ad. late L. *ducāl-is*, f. *duc-em* (*dux*) leader, DUKE.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a duke or dukedom (also, of a doge).

In quot. 1626 = Of the party of the Duke (of Buckingham).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 374 The bezaunde imperiall is worth .l. ducates, and the ducall bezaunde is worth .xx. ducates. 1626 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 106 Some say my Lord of Suffolk having given his proxy to my Lord of Walden, his eldest son, and now, finding him ducal, hath revoked. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2099/4 The Crest is a Griffins-head between two Wings, coming out of a Duckal Coronet. 1732 SWIFT *On Pulteney* 10 Produce at last thy dormant ducal patent. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 106 Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney..are governed by their own laws, which are for the most part the ducal customs of Normandy. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 216 The Ducal Gallery of Florence. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 17 The Ducal Palace of Venice..is the central building of the world.

b. Of the rank or bearing the title of duke.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 138 The offices..are hereditary to the ducal families of Ancaster and Norfolk.

c. *Ducal mantle*, (*a*) the official robe of a duke; (*b*) *Conch.* a species of mollusc, *Chlamys pallium*.

1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 292 The Ducal Mantle Escallop. 1819 in *Pantologia*. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

† B. *sb.* See quot. *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ducals*, the letters patent granted by the senate of Venice are called *ducals*.

Ducality (diukæ·lĭti). *humorous.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Ducal rank or character; *concr.*, a ducal personage; the ducal order.

1847 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1890) I. 399 The German ducalities go to Granada. 1848 *Ibid.* 408 Disraeli made an excellent use..of the ducality of his friend. 1891 *Pictorial World* 7 Mar. 307/2 The Ducality was in high good humour.

Du·cally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a ducal manner; as a duke.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxii, A lion rampant, Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

Ducape (diukē·p). [Origin unascertained.] 'A plain-wove stout silk fabric of softer texture than *Gros de Naples*.

Its manufacture was introduced by the French refugees of 1685.' Beck, *Draper's Dict.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ducape*, a certain kind of Silk used for Womens Garments. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 98/1 Womens Hoods..made of..Sarsenet, Ducape, Vinian Sarsnet, Persia..Silk. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 477, I have had it worked up..into a French grey ducape. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 12/1 Persian, sarsenet, gros-de-Naples, ducapes, satin, and levantines are..plain silks, which vary from one another only in texture, quality, or softness.

Ducat (dv·kăt). Forms: 4 **duket,** 5 **dokett(e, ducatt(e,** 5–6 **doket, duckett(e,** 5–7 **dukat,** (6 **ducade**), 6–7 **ducate, ducatt(e, duckat(e,** 6–8 **duket,** 5– **ducat.** [a. F. *ducat* (1395 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *ducato* (12th c.), in late L. *ducātus* DUCHY, also name of a coin, f. L. *dux* DUKE.]

1. A gold coin of varying value, formerly in use in most European countries; that current in Holland, Russia, Austria, and Sweden being equivalent to about 9*s.* 4*d.* Also applied to a silver coin of Italy, value about 3*s.* 6*d.*

Used as the name of a silver coin issued in 1140 by Roger II of Sicily, as Duke of Apulia, bearing the inscription R DX AP, i.e. *Rogerus Dux Apulie*; according to Falcone de Benevento 'monetam suam introduxit, unam vero, cui Ducatus nomen imposuit' (Du Cange, s.v.). In 1202, it appears (Pappadopoli, *Monete di Venezia*, 1893, 81) as the name of a Venetian silver coin, usually known as the *grosso*. In 1284, the first gold ducat, also called *zecchino d'oro*, was struck at Venice under the doge John Dandolo. This coin, worth about 9*s.*, bears on one side figures of St. Mark and the Doge, and on the other a figure of Christ with the legend 'Sit tibi Christe datus quem tu regis iste ducatus'; this, though it did not originate, may have contributed to spread the name, which was subseq. applied to the gold coins of various European countries.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 258 As fyne as ducat [*v.r.* doket, ducket] in venyse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 A duket þat is worþy half an Englisshe noble. 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 804 III. 204 In mony he bremyth with hym an hundred thowsand dokets. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clix. 148 A dukat is of sondry valuys, but ye leest in value is .iiii *s.* iii.*d.* ob. & the best .iiii.*s.* vii.*d.* 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxx. (1870) 199 In golde they [Castilians] haue duccates and doble duccates. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 The double ducades whiche yowre maiestie haue caused to bee coyned, are disparsed throughowte the hole worlde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 15 Two sealed bags of ducats, Of double ducats. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem* (1644) 199 This Ducket currant for three ounces in Barbary, was then worth in England seven shillings and six pence. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The chief gold ducats now current, are, the single and double ducats of Venice, Florence, Genoa, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Flanders, Holland, and Zurich. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., The Dutch ducats, which are reckoned the purest gold, are about 9*s.* 6*d.* sterling. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 363 A Persian ducat now bears the value of nine kurans, or rupees. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiv. I. 189 The latest existing representative of the ancient Gold Gulden is the Ducat, worth generally about a Half-sovereign in English.

† b. A money of account in the Venetian republic. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 286 Now whereas the Venetian duckat is much spoken of, you must consider that this word duckat doth not signifie any one certaine coyne. But many severall pieces do concurre to make one duckat, namely six livers and two gazets. 1638 ROBERTS *Merch. Map of Commerce* in Halliw. *Shaks.* V. 323 At Venice there were two sorts of duccats, the one currant in payment, which may bee valued ster. about 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the other of banco, which may be valued about 4*s.*, or 4*s.* 2*d.*

2. *loosely.* A piece of money; *pl.* Money; cash.

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iv, I shall be entitled to the girl's fortune, without settling a ducat on her. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* vi. (Farmer) From spendthrift King John downwards, the Christian has ever pocketed the [Jew's] ducats, and abused the donor. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 174 Holmes was likewise out of ducketts.

3. **Ducat gold,** fine gold; also applied to gilding of a brilliant colour.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 7 The garmentes were powdered with castels, and sheles of arrowes of fyne doket gold. *Ibid.* 80 b, On their faces vysers, and all the berdes were fine wyer of Ducket gold. 1808 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iv. 29 The spire of this edifice is..gilt with ducat gold.

Ducatoon (dŭkătū·n). Also 7 **ducaton, ducattoon, -oun,** 7–8 **duccat-, duckatoon.** [a. F. *ducaton* 'a small duckat, or halfe duckat' (Cotgr.), ? ad. It. *ducatone* (not in Florio) augm. of *ducato* (being a bigger coin than the gold ducat, *Della Crusca*): see prec. and -OON.] A silver coin formerly current in Italian and some other European states, worth from 5 to 6 shillings sterling.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 285 The greatest [Venetian silver coin] is the duckatoone, which containeth eight livers, that is, sixe shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch..and in the other the figure of St. Justina. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 40 What mean the Elders else, those Kirk Dragoons, Made up of Ears and Ruffs like Ducatoons? 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 385 Weighty plate pieces, together with ducatoons, making about three quarters of the money now current in Ireland. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/1 Duccatoons of Flanders, Twenty Peny-weight and Twenty one Grains, Five Shillings and Six Pence. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ducatoon*, a silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy; particularly at Milan, Venice, Florence, Genoa, Lucca, Mantua, and Parma; though there are also Dutch and Flemish ducatoons..There is also a gold ducatoon, struck and current chiefly in Holland. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 19 He had possessed himself of a ducatoon.

Duce, obs. form of DEUCE.

† Ducena·rious, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *ducēnārius*, f. *ducēnī* two hundred (each).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ducenarious*, pertaining to two hundred.

‖ **Duces tecum** (diū·sīz tī·kvm). *Law.* [Latin phrase; more fully *sub pœna duces tecum*, 'Under penalty thou shalt bring with thee'.] A writ commanding a person to produce in court specified documents or other things which are in his custody, and are required as evidence.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Duces tecum*, is a Writ commanding one to appeare at a day in the Chauncerie, and to bring with him some peece of euidence, or other thing that the Court would view. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1715 *Amer. State Papers* Misc. (1834) I. 682.

Duch(e, obs. forms of DUTCH.

Duchepers, -peiris, corrupt ff. DOUZEPERS.

† Du·chery. *Obs.* Also 5 **douch-, dowch-.** [app. f. *duché*, earlier form of DUCHY + -ERY, q.v.]

1. The domain or territory of a duke; = DUCHY.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 49 He doubbyd hys knyghtez, Dyvysyde dowcherys and delte in dyverse remmes. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 936 Appeirand air To twa Douchereis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 455 Charlis de Bloyes made his clayme to that duchery by tytle of his wyfe. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 291 To have the empire of Ingland, with the duchery of Normandy.

2. A duke's rule or term of office.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. v. (Tollem. MS.), The fourtenthe yere of his duchery. *Ibid.* (Rolls) VII. 219 A þeire of his ducherie. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccvii. 290 The xii. yere of his dowchery, he went to Iherusalem.

Duchess (dv·tʃes). Forms: 4–6 **duches,** 4–7 **duchesse,** (5 **ducesse, dochesse, duches, dukes,** 6 **dutches,** *Sc.* **duches**), 6–9 **dutchess,** 6– **duchess.** [a. F. *duchesse* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ad. late or med.L. *ducissa*, f. *dux* (*duc-*): see DUKE. The spelling *dutchess* was usual till *c* 1810.]

1. a. The wife or widow of a duke. b. A lady holding in her own right a position equal to that of duke.

Grand (*Great*) *Duchess*, the wife of a GRAND DUKE, q.v.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2465 Alþurez half suster, þe duches doȝter of Tyntagelle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2122 *Ariadne*, Myn dere herte, Of Athenys duchesse [*v.r.* ducesse, duches]. *Ibid.* 2127 Al softely systyr myn, quod she, Now be we duchessis bothe I and ȝe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 145 Aftyr the dochesse of York clepyd Isabel. *c* 1475 *Vw.* in Wr.-Wülcker 792/4 *Hec ducissa*, a dukes. 1489 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 28 Any Chaplaine of any Duchesse, Marquesse, Countesse, Vicountesse, or Baronesse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii 38 What thinke you of a Duchesse? Haue you limbs To beare that load of Title? 1702 *Act 12 & 13 Will. III*, c. 2 § 1 Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hannover. 1756 7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 2 The public audiences are given by the great dutchess. 1779 81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 74 To display the Dutchess of Marlborough under the name of Atossa. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 344 A court of demissions was held in the names of the duke and duchess.

2. *transf.* † a. Lady (as feminine of *lord*). *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 33 Ich am hus dere douheter, duchesse of heuene. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 515 A dere dewchesse, my daysyys Ice! 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2183 A duches of vertue as whylom was Delbora. *fig. c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 173 (Matz.) Prynce! remembre..Howe vertue is of vices a duchesse.

b. *slang.* A woman of imposing demeanour or showy appearance. [Cf. F. *duchesse*.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-dutchess*, a jolly handsom Woman. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, This Stammer in my address..can never permit me to soar above the reach of..one of the Duchesses of Drury-Lane. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 8/1 The dissemination of those articles of apparel amongst 'factory ladies' and the elderly 'duchesses' of Chevalierland!

3. A size of roofing slate, of 24 by 12 inches.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 396 Countesses are in size the next gradation above ladies; and Duchesses still larger. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 141 From 'ladies' (16 inches by 8) to 'duchesses' (24 by 12), the slates are sold per thousand (of 1200 slates). 1883 [see COUNTESS 2].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *duchess-gentlewoman, -regent*; *duchess-like* adj.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 52 Her beauty is duchess-like. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 47 The cause for which the priest-knight and the duchess-gentlewoman suffered was one and the same. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii 178 An honourable embassy was sent to the Duchess-Regent in Normandy.

Hence **Du·chessship,** the rank or personality of a duchess; **Du·chessy** *a., colloq.*, like or of the nature of a duchess; abounding in duchesses.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 29, I would haue put that proiect face of his To a more test than did her Dutchesship. 1819 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 415 His Princeship and her Princessship; his Dukeship and her Duchessship, may also find a place in his crabbed vocabulary, if he prefer it. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 486 'Lothair' has been called a 'duchessy' book. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 49 A handsome nose that made her look duchessy.

Ducht, pa. t. of DOW *v.*1

Duchtie, -y, Sc. forms of DOUGHTY.

Duchy (dv·tʃi). Forms: 4–5 **duche, -ee,** 4–7 **-ie,** (5 **dwche, -ie**), 5–6 **duchye,** 6–8 **dutchie, -y,** 6– **duchy.** [a. OF. *duchié*, later *duché*, fem. (12th c. *ducheté, ducelé* in Hatz.-Darm.), and later OF. *duché* masc. The former represents a L. type **ducitāt-em* dukeship; the latter is = Pr. *ducat*, It. *ducato*, Sp. *ducado*:—late L. *ducātus* territory of a duke; f. L. *dux, duc-em* leader, DUKE.]

1. The territory ruled by a duke or duchess.

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* v. 18 The ȝeris frutis of my duchie [Vulg. *annonas ducatus mei*] I soȝte not. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 245 A kyngdome oþer duche May nat be sold soþly. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) i. 7 He holdeth..of the reme of Roussye a gret partie, where-of he hath made a Duchee. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 291 The French king should clerely geve unto him all the Duchy of Guyan..And that king Edward..should freely holde and occupie the sayde Duchie. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 105 The Pope hath the cittie of Rome..the Dutchie of Spolet. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 257 The dutchy of Carniola. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 396 Otho..had erected his duchy into a kingdom.

b. In Great Britain, applied to the dukedoms of Cornwall and Lancaster (the two earliest in England) vested in the Royal Family, and having certain courts of their own, in which respect they differ from ordinary peerage dukedoms.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 229 Kyng edward made of the erledome of cornewayle a duchye. 1552, etc. Duchy of Lancashire [see CHANCELLOR 4]. 1648 SIR R. GREENVILLE in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 104 The Revenue of his Dutchy of Cornwal. 1703 *Act 1 Anne* Stat. 1. c. 7 § 5 Under the..

seals of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 157 Duchy of Lancaster .. Duchy of Cornwall. [With a List of Officers of the two Duchies.]

c. A district between London and Westminster forming the precincts of the Duchy House of Lancaster.

1626 *Cal. S. Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 154 St. Clement's parish, the Strand, the Duchy, with the Savoy, have caused a riot.

2. *attrib.* **a.** generally, as *duchy rights*; **† duchy-peerage**, a dukedom. **b.** *spec.* Of or relating to the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; as *duchy land, manor, tenement* (one held of the crown in either of these duchies); **duchy-chamber**, the court-room at Westminster of the **duchy-court** of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the Duchy (see CHANCELLOR 4), or his deputy, having equitable jurisdiction over lands holden of the Crown in right of the duchy; **duchy-house**, the official London residence of the Chancellor of the Duchy.

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary* c. 20 § 5 The Fermes Rentes Suytes and services .. aunsweryd and paide in the Court of the Duchye Chambre at Westminster. 1607 Duchy court [see CHANCELLOR *sb.* 4]. 1609 *Cal. S. Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 100 The two chancellors of the exchequer and duchy keep residence here in town .. of which the last hath been .. driven from the duchy house to Lambeth by the plague. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 103 The Dutchie Court (if just cause be) May yield relief against those verdicts three. 1659 *Rushworth's Hist. Coll.* I. 149 (Title of Act 21 Jas. I. c. 25) An Act for relief of Patentees, Tenants, and Farmers of Crown-Lands and Dutchy-Lands. 1672 LEYCESTER *Hist. Antiq.* II. iv, The dutchy office at Gray's Inne in London. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4132/4 Exposed to Sale, a Dutchy Tenement .. being parcel of the Dutchy Manour of Trematon, and part of the Ancient Dutchy of Cornwall. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 445 To shew his title to the Dutchy-peerage of Bretagne. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi, The court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster is another special jurisdiction. 1814 LYSONS *Cornwall* vii, The tenants of the duchy manors are either free tenants, or conventionary or customary tenants.

† Du·cible, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dūcibilis*, f. *dūcere* to lead.] **a.** That can be led; tractable. **b.** Able to be drawn out; = DUCTILE 1.

1633 T. ADAMS *1 Ep. 2 Peter* ii. 2 Here is a ducible disposition .. that will follow upon the least hint. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 427 Silver is easily ducible and liquescible.

Duck (dŭk), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 **duce**, 4 **duk**, 5– **duck** (5 **dukke**, 6 **ducke**). *β.* 4–5 **doke** (5 **dooke**, 6– *Sc.* **duke**, **duk**, **duik** (**deuk**). *γ.* 4–5 **douk**, 5–6 **dowk**. [OE. *duce* (? *dúce*), from *u-* (or *ū-*) grade of **dūcan* to DUCK, dive; cf. Da. *duk-and* lit. dive-duck (*and* = duck), Sw. *dyk-fågel* lit. dive-fowl, diver; and the synonyms under DUCKER[1].

The phonological history presents some difficulties, esp. owing to uncertainty whether the OE. vowel was *u* or *ū*, and the development of the three ME. types: *dukke, duk*, corresp. to mod. *duck*; *doke, dook*, corresp. to mod Sc. *duik* (dūk); *douke, dowke*. Cf., for the forms, BROOK *v.* and DOVE; and see Luick, *Untersuch. zur Engl. Lautgeschichte* (1896) § 388, 553.]

I. Primary sense.

1. A swimming bird of the genus *Anas* and kindred genera of the family *Anatidæ*, of which species are found all over the world.

Without distinctive addition or context, the word is applied to the common *domestic duck*, a domesticated form of the *wild duck* or MALLARD (*Anas boscas*). The other species (about 125 in number, distributed among some 40 genera) are distinguished by adjuncts expressing colour, appearance, or habits, as *black, brown, crested, dusky, fishing, grey, little, long-tailed, noisy, painted, pied, red-headed, ring-necked, ruddy, sleepy, swallow tailed, tufted, velvet, whistling, white-faced duck*, etc; habitat, as *channel-, creek-, mire-, moss-, mountain-, river-, rock-, sea-, shoal-, surf-, tree-, wood-duck*; native region, as *American, English, French, German, Labrador, Norway duck*; or by more distinctive words as CANVAS-BACK-, CUTHBERT-, EIDER-, HARLEQUIN-, HERALD-, MAIDEN-, MANDARIN-, MUSCOVY- or MUSK-, MUSSEL-, PENGUIN-, SQUAM-DUCK, etc., q.v. in their alphabetical places. In its widest technical sense, the name includes the gadwalls, garganeys, golden-eyes, pintails, pochards, scaups, scoters, sheldrakes, shovellers, spoonbills, teal, whistlewings, widgeons, and other related groups; the geese and goosanders, though *Anatidæ*, are not usually called 'ducks'.

a. 967 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* No. 538. III. 18 Andlang Osrices pulle þæt hit cymþ on ducan seaþe; of ducan seaþe þæt hit cymþ on Rischale. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XVII. 62 A-syde he gan hym drawe Dredfully .. as duk [*v.r.* 5 *MSS.* doke] doth fram þe faucoun. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 5 Henneban sede duckys wylle kylle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 110/2 A Dukke, *anas*. 1530 PALSGR. 215/2 Ducke a foule, *canne*. Duke of the ryver, *cannette*. 1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 37 b, He is more neerer a ducke then a duke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 136 Though thou canst swim like a Ducke, thou art made like a Goose. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 69 Whistling Ducks are somewhat less than our Common Duck In flying, their Wings make a pretty sort of loud whistling Noise. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 162 Brooding black-duck from her nest of turf In the tall sedge. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 455 The Eiders are the largest of all the Ducks, being as weighty as the average of Geese.

collective pl. 1858 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-Min.* (1884) II. 145 It would do for firing into a flock of duck.

β. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 58 He schulde .. Drinken bote with þe Doke [So B. v. 75. 1393 C. VII. 274 douke] and dyne but ones. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 Hennes, goos, and dokis 14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563 *Anas*, a doke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dooke, byrde (*K.* doke), *anas*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij b, Tame Dookes. *Ibid.* F vj, A badelyng of Dokys. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Fenzeit Friar* 119 Thre dayis in dub amang the dukis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The dukis cryit quaik. 1630–56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland*, Duke, draig, widgeon, teale .. and all other kinds of wildfowl. [*Mod. Sc.* duik.]

γ. 1393 [see *β.*] 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 84 Swannes, gies, or dowkes.

b. *spec.* The female of this fowl: the male being the DRAKE.

In the domestic state the females greatly exceed in number, hence *duck* serves at once as the name of the female and of the race, *drake* being a specific term of sex.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 390 Thanne shal I swymme as myrie .. As dooth the white doke after hire drake. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 320 The tele, the ducke and the drake. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Take hede how thy hennes, duckes, and gees do ley. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. iv. § 1. 380 Between the Duck and the Drake there is this difference, that he hath growing on his Rump certain erect feathers .. which she hath not. *Mod.* A flock of ducks swimming behind their drake.

c. The flesh of this fowl.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 111 Plutarch assures us, that Cato kept his whole family in health, by feeding them with duck whenever they threatened to be out of order.

d. *Antiq.* (More fully *duck-weight.*) A stone or clay figure of a duck used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia.

[1849 LAYARD *Mon. Nineveh* Ser. I. 21 A duck, in baked clay, with .a cuneiform inscription .. The letters may denote a numeral.] 1853 — *Nineveh & B.* XXV. 601 *note*, The actual weight of the large ducks in the British Museum being 480 oz. troy.

2. In phrases and proverbial sayings.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Apprendre*, (An idle, vaine, or needlesse labour) we say, to teach his grandame to grope ducks. *a* 1656 R. CAPEL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. IX 18 Money, which lying long in the bank, comes home at last with a duck in its mouth. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 188 Then he turned up his eyes like a duck in thunder. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* III. 161 Look less like a duck in a thunderstorm. 1889 L. B. WALFORD *Stiffnecked Generation* (1891) 321 It had all passed off like water off a duck's back. 1894 ASHLEY 50 *Y. of Life* I. 22, I always took to shooting like a duck to water. ['Duck's weather', 'fine day for ducks', referring to wet weather.]

II. Transferred uses.

3. A term of endearment.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 282 O dainty Ducke: O Deere! 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* I. iii, And now, sweet duck, know I have been for my cousin Gerardine's will 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. iii, For see you not too women? daynty ducks! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, How is he now, my duck of diamonds? 1880 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXVI. 46 Her child .. was so much her 'duck' that he grew up to be a goose.

4. Short for *lame duck*: see 9.

5. *Anglo-Ind. slang.* A nickname for soldiers of the Bombay Presidency.

1803 ELPHINSTONE in Sir E. Colebrooke *Life* (1884) I. 53 (Y. Supp.) They have neither the comforts of a Bengal army, nor do they rough it, like the Ducks. 1879 LOW *Afghan War* I. 97 The 'Ducks' (as the Bombay troops are called) enjoy it much.

6. A boy's game, also called *duckstone, duckie-stone*; also one of the stones used in this game, and sometimes a player.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 32 (Jam.) The duck is a small stone placed on a larger, and attempted to be hit off by the players at the distance of a few paces. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Duck*, a game. 1893 *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Pastimes* 255 The players [at Duckstone] then, standing at home, 'pink for duck', that is, they throw their stones towards the block, and he whose stone remains farthest from the block is first duck.

7. *Cricket slang.* (Short for DUCK'S EGG). No score, nought; also, a player who fails to score.

1868 *St Paul's Mag.* in *Daily News* 24 Aug., You see .. that his fear of a 'duck'—as by a pardonable contraction from duck-egg a nought is called in cricket-play—outweighs all other earthly considerations. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept., Life is very much like cricket: Some get scores and some 'a duck'. 1885 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 17 Aug. 3/5 The former batter proved a duck.

8. *dial.* and *slang.* (See quots.)

1873 *Slang Dict., Duck*, a bundle of bits of the 'stickings' of beef sold for food to the London poor. A faggot. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss., Duck*, a faggot.

9. *Lame duck*: a disabled person or thing: *spec.* (*Stock Exchange slang*): one who cannot meet his financial engagements; a defaulter. Also, short, *duck*.

1761 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 28 Dec. (1843) I. 60 Do you know what a Bull, and a Bear, and a Lame Duck are? 1771 GARRICK *Prol. to Foote's Maid of B.*, Change-Alley bankrupts waddle out lame ducks! 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. xviii, Attending at the Stock-exchange on settling-day amidst the quack of Ducks, the bellowings of Bulls, and the growls of Bears. 1832 MACAULAY *Mirabeau* Misc. 1860 II. 95 Frauds of which a lame duck on the Stock exchange would be ashamed. 1889 C. D. WARNER *Little Journ.* xvii, Do you think I have time to attend to every poor duck?

10. *Bombay duck* = BUMMALO.

1860 MASON *Burmah* 273 (Y.) A fish nearly related to the salmon is dried and exported in large quantities from Bombay, and has acquired the name of Bombay Ducks. 1879 F. S. BRIDGES *Round World in 6 Months* 214 'Bombay Ducks' are always served with curry. These are small dried fish of a peculiar flavour, and are quite dry and crisp.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. **a.** *attrib.*, as *duck-dance, -gun, -house, -pond, -pool, -puddle, -tribe.* **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *duck-decoying, -fattener, -fattening, -hunter, -hunting, -keeper, -rearer, -rearing.* **c.** similative, as *duck-foot, -tail*; *-footed, -hearted, -like, -toed* adjs.

1884 *Mag. of Art* Feb. 143/2 Indulging in a most ungraceful *duck-dance. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 230/3 Most readers of sporting books have some idea of *duck-decoying. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 3/1 *Duck fatteners have to pay highly for sittings of eggs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 350 They killed more fowls .. of the *duck-foot kind. 1823 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 85 I left my *duck gun and went to Whitchurch. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 285 Never make duck-guns above seven-eights in the bore. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. i. 45 Like so many *Duck-houses all wet and dirt. 1730 *Index of Addison's Wks.* (Jod.) *Duckhunting, what Mr. Bayle compares to it. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, They had never been duck-hunting there since. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3175/4 Mr. Webbs, the *Duck-keeper in St. James's Park. 1832 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* 293 To live on a gravelly hill—without so much as a *duck-pond within ten miles of him. 1601 *Memorials of St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 29 For castinge of the *dooke poole and for dammynge the water at giles bridge - xxd. 1893 SINCLAIR & HENRY *Swimming* (Badm. Libr.) 337 Harrow. Its swimming-pond, named the '*duck-puddle', is one of the finest open-air baths in England

12. Special comb.: **duck-chicken**, one hatched by a hen; **duck-gravel** (see quot.); **duck-ladder**, a kind of short ladder; **duck-legged** *a.*, having unusually short legs: so *duck-legs*; **duck's-off**, the game duck or duckstone; **duck-oil**, water, moisture (Halliwell); **duck-shot**, shot of a size suitable for shooting wild ducks; **duck-weight** = 1 d; **duck-wife**, a woman who has charge of ducks. Also DUCK AND DRAKE, DUCK-BILL, DUCK'S BILL, EGG.

1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 201 Neither understood the other no more than *duck-chickens their hen-dam, recalling them from connatural element. 1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/2 *Duck-gravel, a deposit like pumicestone, into which the ducks push their bills. Every ducker's place has a lump of this duck-gravel, a coralline stuff .. like little oyster shells. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/1 He took a shorter ladder (called a *duck ladder) and placed this duck ladder against the roof. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 263 Or, why so long, doe they make men *Duck-leg'd? 1714 tr. *Adv. Rivella* 45 Conscious of his duck Legs and long Coat. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 187 A little duck-legged fellow, was equipped in a pair of the general's cast-off breeches. 1888–9 *Longm. Mag.* XIII. 516 Another [game] named '*ducks off' consisted in setting on a large flat stone a round stone .. which from a certain distance one strove to knock off. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, She counted them like a good *duck-wife.

b. Esp. in names of animals and plants: **duck-ant**, the white ant or termite; **duck-eagle**, a South African species of eagle; **duck-mole**, the Duck-billed Platypus; **duck-mud**, Crow-silk; **duck's foot**, a local name of Lady's Mantle; also the American May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*; **duck-snipe** (Bahamas), the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*; **duck-wheat** = DUCK-BILL wheat; Also DUCK-HAWK, -WEED, etc.

1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 283 A fragment of the earthy nest of the *Duck-ants (*Termites*). 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 136 There is another sort of eagle in the Cape countries which the naturalists call *Aquila anataria*, or the *Duck-Eagle. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 237 The Ornithorhynchus, or *duck-mole of Tasmania. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Duck-mud, *conferva rivularis* and other delicate green spored Algæ. 1755 JOHNSON, **Ducks-foot*, black snakeroot, or Mayapple. 1611 COTGR., *Bled rouge*, ordinarie red wheat; called by Kentishmen, *Duck-wheat.

Duck, *sb.*[2] Also 7 **douke**. [f. DUCK *v.*] An act of ducking.

1. A quick plunge, a dip.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 156 *note*, Two singular basins, not large enough for any monarch bigger than Oberon to take a duck in. 1876 *World* V. No. 113 18 The elder women content themselves with a few ducks as the waves break over them.

2. An instantaneous lowering of head or body; a rapid jerky bow or obeisance.

1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 46 The fond nods, crosses, becks, and ducks. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 960 Without duck or nod. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 19 Be ready with your napkin, and a lower douke, maid. 1802 LAMB *J. Woodvil* II. Wks. 612 The ducks, and nods Which weak minds pay to rank. 1879 S. ST. JOHN *Life Sir J. Brooke* 268 The ball rushing over our heads, caused a most undignified duck.

Duck, *sb.*[3] [Known only from 17th c.; app. a. 17th c. Du. *doeck* 'linnen or linnen cloath' (Hexham 1678); = Ger. *tuch*, Icel. *dúkr*, Sw. *duk.*]

1. A strong untwilled linen (or later, cotton) fabric, lighter and finer than canvas; used for small sails and men's (esp. sailors') outer clothing.

In the earlier half of the 19th c. much worn for trousers.

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 169 Duck hinderlands, middle good headlock. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched., Drilling & pack ducke ye 100 ells cont. 6 score. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 II. 329 What is to be done for tents, I know not. I am assured that very little duck can be got in this country. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* ii, A shirt of coarse duck. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 258 The genuine white smock-frock of Russia duck and the whity-brown one of drabbet, are rarely seen now afield.

2. *pl.* Trousers of this material.

1825 *Universal Songster* 305 Tother day I saw a goose in white ducks. 1869 MISS SHERIDAN in *Lett. etc. Dk. Somerset* (1893), The boys were in white ducks, with lightish green jackets. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXV, They must be young Pendennis's white ducks.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 485 Coopers, duck-weavers, hemp-dressers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 403 There is a duck manufactory at Boston. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvi, In a blue frock-coat and spotless white duck trowsers.

Duck (dŭk), *v.* Forms: α. 3-5 (*Sc.* 6) **duke**, 4-6 **douke**, 5-6 (*Sc.* and *north. dial.* -9) **douk**, **dowk**(e, 6 (*Sc.* 7-9) **dook**; β. 6 **ducke**, (**dokk**), 6- **duck**. [The ME. forms (= dŭk), correspond to an OE. type **dūcan* = MDu., MLG. and LG. *duken* (Da. *duiken*), OHG. *tûhhan*, MHG. *tûchen*, G. *tauchen*, a WGer. strong vb. of 2nd ablaut series (with *u* instead of *eu*, *iu* in pres. stem). This form is still preserved in Sc. *douk*, *dook* (dŭk); but about the middle of the 16th c., it was shortened in Eng. to *duck*, prob. by assimilation to DUCK *sb.*[1] Cf. however MHG. and Ger. *ducken* (MHG. also *tucken*, *tücken*) to duck, dive, etc.:—**dukjan*; also Sw. *dyka* to duck, dive.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To plunge or dive, or suddenly go down under water, and emerge again; to dip the head rapidly under water.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23203 (Trin.) He þat doukeþ ones þer doun. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4090 It was .bred full .Of dragons..& doukand neddirs. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 60 They comme wel also duke in the water after lapwynches and dokys. 1552 HULOET, Ducke vnder the water, *vade in* dyue. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 182 The outward sacrament of dipping or ducking in the water. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV (1682) 7 Though (to avoid their Darts) he sometimes ducked, yet held he still his left hand above the water. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Douk*, to bathe or plunge under water, to duck. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug 167/2 It [a torpedo] will be able 'to duck' under the defensive nettings carried by men-of-war. *Mod. Sc.* To dook for apples at Hallowe'en.

b. To make a sudden descent or dive, not under water.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 126 Quhill all the wallis doukis to the ground, Wndir the braing quhelis and asiltre. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Snow* ii, Behold the trees Their fingery boughs stretch out..As they duck and drive about. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Receiving the foul fiend, when he ducks from its stage into the infernal regions.

2. To bend or stoop quickly so as to lower the body or head; to bob; to make a jerking bow; hence, *fig.* to cringe, yield; so, *to duck under*.

1530 PALSGR. 526/1, I dowke, I stowpe lowe as a frere doth. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xix. 24 A wicked man can behaue himself humbly, and can douke with his heade. 1539 *Surrender of Monasteries* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIV. 611 Dokkyng, Nodding and Beckynge. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 89 Douking on all four unto him. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 73 To duck and stoop to all sorts of people. 1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 92 ₱ 5 He never once ducked at the whiz of a cannon-ball. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1407 Law ducks to Gospel here. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (1878) I. III. 352 Eat cold mutton, have to..duck under in any sort of a way. 1887 BESANT *The World went* V. 42 [I] was comforted to see the men at the guns, none of them killed, and none of them ducking.

II. *trans.* **3.** To plunge (a person or thing) momentarily *in*, *into*, or *under* water or other liquid.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23203 He that es duked ans dun. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 27 In the water eithir twyse or thryse Hee dowked him. 1553 *Note* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 266 Ducked at yardes asme, and so discharged. 1588-8 *Hist. James VI.* (1804) 105 They were dukit in a deepe loche, ouer the head thrie seueral tymes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xi. (1603) 95 Ouerthrowne, and well dowked. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 78 Howbeit, ye may be ducked, but ye cannot drown. 1752 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1045 A man and woman are to be publicly ducked at Tring. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Begg.*, 4th Recit., And had in monie a well been dooked. 1790 A. WILSON *To E. Picken* Poet. Wks. (1846) 109 While I can douk in ink a quill. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii, I say, duck her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not.

4. To lower (the head, etc.) suddenly and momentarily; to jerk down.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 57 But bring them to the charge, then..Though but a false fire, they theyr plumes will duck. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 81 If he haue taken a custome to duck downe his head, when he standeth still. 1727 SWIFT *To Delany* 3 When..first he hears The bullets whistling round his ears, Will duck his head. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 240 We .ducked our heads, and hurried into the tent.

5. *Duck up* (*Naut.*): To raise with a jerk, haul up (a sail that obstructs the steersman's view).

1706 PHILLIPS s.v., 'Duck up the Clew-lines of those Sails'.

Duck, obs. form of DUKE, TUCK.

Duck and drake. [from the motion of the stone over the watery surface.]

1. A pastime consisting in throwing a flat stone or the like over the surface of water so as to cause it to rebound or skip as many times as possible before sinking. Chiefly in phr., *to make a duck and drake, to play* (*at*) *duck and drake*. (Often in *pl.*)

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), A kind of sport or play with an oister shell or stone throwne into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, etc. It is called a ducke and a drake, and a halfe-penie cake. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* I. ii. In Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 14 The poorest ship-boy Might on the Thames make duckes and drakes with pieces Of eight fetchd out of Spayne. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Carteret* Wks. 1755 V. II. 188 Scipio and Lelius ..often played at duck and drake with smooth stones on a river. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Hydrostatics* I. 2 (U. K. S.) The common play of making ducks and drakes, that is, throwing a flat stone in a direction nearly horizontal against a surface of water, and thus making it rebound, proves the water to be elastic. 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 15 A shot made a duck-and-drake in the water.

b. *attrib.*, as *duck-and drake fashion, sort*.

1858 A. W. DRAYSON *Sport. S. Africa* 304 Sometimes with a duck and drake sort of progression they [fish] skipped along over the top of the pool. 1893 *Boy's Own Paper* Jan 183/2 A cannon ball .. came Skipping at a long range over the water 'duck and drake' fashion.

2. *fig.* In phrases: *To make ducks and drakes of* or *with, to play* (*at*) *duck and drake with*. to throw away idly or carelessly; to play idly with; to handle or use recklessly; to squander.

c 1600 *Timon* v. v, I will make duckes and drakes with this my golde..Before your fingers touch a piece thereof. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 164 A miser has it in his power to make ducks and drakes of his guineas. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 32 His Majesty's Government never intended to give over the British army to the Governors of this Kingdom to make ducks and drakes with. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tournament* 344 Ye .. grew So witty that ye play'd at ducks and drakes With Arthur's vows. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. vi, Finding the money to play duck and drake with ever after.

b. Idle play, reckless squandering

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 212 This royal Cæsar doth regard no cash; Has thrown away as much in ducks and drakes As would have bought some 50,000 capons. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Char. Holland, Nature*.. Would throw their land away at duck and drake.

Hence **Duck-and-drake** *v. trans.*, to make 'ducks and drakes' of; to throw away idly.

1700-32 *Gentl. Instructed* 18 (D.) I would neither fawn on money for money's sake, nor duck and drake it away for a frolick. *Ibid* 116 Is it then no harm, like children, [to] duck and drake away a treasure able to buy Paradise?

Duckat, duckatoon, obs. ff. DUCAT, etc.

Du·ck-bill, *sb.* [f. DUCK *sb.* + BILL *sb.*[2]]

a. Red wheat; more fully *duck-bill wheat*.

1596 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 20 a/1 *Ador*, is also an other kinde of wheate..whiche we doo nowe call duckbill. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xl. § 5. 60 Red Wheate is called in Kent Duckbill Wheate. *c* 1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 Wheat Square gray with ales, otherwise called *Dunmore*, Duck-bill Wheat, and Duke wheat. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 32 The cultivation of Duck-Bill, or Conical-Wheat—Triticum turgidum has been attempted in England.

b. The broad-toed shoe worn in the 15th c.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 202 When men became tired of these pointed shoes .. they adopted others in their stead denominated duck-bills.

c. = Duck-billed platypus: see below.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 28/1 *Ornithorhynchus*, Blumenbach's name for that extraordinary quadrupedal form, The Duckbill or Duckbilled Platypus. 1850 J. B CUTTERBUCK *Port Philip* iii. 42 *Platypus*, water-mole or duckbill.

d. *Duck-bill speculum*, a speculum flattened like a duck's bill.

1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* ix. (1889) 55 The duck-bill speculum is the best. 1888 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 1778 Another form of speculum much used of late years is the 'duck-bill' speculum.

Hence **Duck-billed** *a.*, having a bill like a duck. **Duck-billed platypus**, the *Ornithorhynchus* of Australia, a monotrematous mammal having a horny beak resembling the bill of a duck; **duck-billed cat**, the paddle-fish (*Polyodon spatula*); **duck-billed speculum**: see DUCK-BILL d.

1822-34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 13 The platypus or ornithorhyncus as he [Blumenbach] calls it, that most extraordinary duck-billed quadruped which has lately been discovered in Australasia. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 317 The Ornithorhyncus or Duck-billed Platypus, the Water Mole of the Colonist. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 35 Know ye the land contrariety sways. Where black swans .. With water-rats, duck billed, come forth to the day?

Duckcoy, obs. form of DECOY.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 47 There be conuenient ponds for the planting of Duckcoyes.

Ducker[1] (dŭ·kəɹ). Forms: 5 **dokare**, 5-6 **dowker**, 6 **douker**, *Sc.* **dowcare**, 7 **doucker**, 9 *Sc.* **dooker**, 7- **ducker**. [f. DUCK *v.* + -ER[1]. In sense 2 it corresponds to MDu. and MLG. *dûker*, Du. *duiker*, Ger. *taucher* diver (bird).] One who or that which ducks or dives.

1. A person who ducks or dives under water; a diver. In mod. Sc., *douker*, *dooker*, a bather.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 105/1 A Dowker, *emergator*. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 379 Thou sailt to get a dowcare, for to dreg it. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. xii. 431 Fished for by duckers, that dive into the water. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 29 Dec. 7 Glasgow Morning Dookers Holiday Races.

2. A diving bird: applied to the *Colymbidæ* or Divers generally; also *spec.* the little grebe or dabchick.

b. A local name of the Water Ouzel.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 762 *Hic mergulus*, a dokare. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Collimbris* .the birde called a Douker, or Didapper. 1692 RAY *Creation* 147 Some sorts of Colymbi or Douckers. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. (1711) 11 Divers Duckers, and other Sea Birds. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 [Amongst] the seafowls are .. scarfs or black duckers. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 50 *Cinclus Europæus*..Dipper, Ducker. 1859 A. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* I. 122 Gulls of all kinds are there, dookers and divers of every description.

†**3.** A fighting-cock that ducks its head. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/2 A Ducker, or Doucker, is such a kind of Cock as in his Fighting will run about the Clod almost at every blow he gives.

4. 'A cringer' (J.).

¶ Meaning uncertain: Todd inserts it under 4; others would explain as = *duck-hunter*.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv. (1620) 60 My dainty duckers, vp with your three-pil'd spirits.

Ducker[2], [f. DUCK *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who breeds or rears ducks.

1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/2 Often the eggs are sold to a 'ducker'. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 Ducks are..dirty creatures, and if 'cleanliness be next to godliness' the Aylesbury duckers are a long way removed.

2. A ducking-gun.

1896 *Month* Mar. 390 He warned us in the most terrible manner not to get near his heavy ducker in the bows.

Du·ckery. [f. DUCK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] A place where ducks are reared.

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VIII. xv, In the middle of this duckery a lake is digged. 1791 S. ROGERS *Diary* in *Early Life* (1887), Saw the dauphin's garden and duckery.

Ducket, obs. form of DUCAT.

Duck-hawk. [f. DUCK *sb.*[1] + HAWK.]

1. A common English name of the marsh harrier or moor-buzzard (*Circus æruginosus*).

1812 *Note* in *Pennant's Zool.* I. 247 In some places it [the Moor Buzzard] is called duck hawk. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 7 Another large bird, which a countryman would have pronounced to be one of the biggest duck hawks that he had ever beheld.

2. *U.S.* Applied to the American variety of the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus* var. *anatum*).

1884 ROE *Nat. Sev. Story* iv, Our duck or great footed hawk is almost identical with the .. peregrine falcon of Europe .. It measures about forty five inches in the stretch of its wings, and its prevailing color is of a dark blue.

Duckhood: see -HOOD.

Duckie, Duckey: see DUCKY.

Ducking (dŭ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. DUCK *v.* + -ING[1].] **a.** Immersion in water.

1582 [see DUCK *v.* 3]. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 Ducking at Yards arme, hawling vnder the Keele. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60, I punished by ducking and other wayes a dozen men. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ducking*, There is also a kind of dry ducking, wherein the patient is only suspended by a rope, a few yards above the surface of the water. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 30 His ducking sobered him a little. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 378 He ran no risk but of a sound ducking, being a strong swimmer.

b. Prompt bowing or bending of the head or body.

1539 T. CHAPMAN in *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) p. xv, Dome ceremonyes..dokynges, nodynges, and bekynges. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 6 What are all our crossings, and kneelings, and duckings? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxi, There was much..ducking of heads in the doorway.

Du·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. DUCK *sb.*[1]] The catching or shooting of wild ducks. Also *attrib.*, as *ducking-punt*; **ducking-gun**, a fowling-piece carrying a heavy charge a long way, so as to kill a large number of ducks in a flock at one shot.

1577 E. HOGAN in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 159 His pastime in ducking with water Spaniels. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, Keep company with none but the archers of Finsbury, or the citizens that come a ducking to Islington ponds! *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 77 Their wiues drew them .. into the fields a ducking with there water spaniells in somer. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxii, The French ducking gun. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months in Smack boat* 7 He constructed a new ducking-punt with a low paddle-wheel at its stern.

Ducking[3]. = DUCK *sb.*[3]

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 238 Add pillow-case, sheeting, and ducking.

Du·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. DUCK *v.* + -ING[2].] That ducks, dives into water or bows the head.

a 1400-50 [see DUCK *v.* 1]. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prel.* K iv, A douckynge hypocrite. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Imitations* 88 The Cyclades appear'd Like ducking cormorants.

Du·cking-pond. [f. DUCKING *vbl. sb.*[1] and [2].] **a.** A pond on which ducks may be hunted or shot. **b.** A pond for the ducking of offenders. (The senses cannot always be discriminated.)

1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* IV. i, You may take your spaniel and spend some hours at the ducking-pond. 1625 *Sess Bk. Middlesex* in *Jrnl. Chester Archæol. Soc.* (1861) VI. 224 The inhabitants of the parishe of St. James, Clerkenwell, shall erect and place a Cocqueane-Stoole on the side of the ducking ponde. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 33 No ducking ponds can afford more delight than a lame Cormorant, and two or three lusty Dogges. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Mar. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 54/1 The ducking-pond in Whitechapel. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., Ball's Pond, Islington, takes its name from the Ducking Pond which belonged to a person named Ball, who kept a tavern there in the reign of Charles II.

Du·cking-stool. A sort of chair at the end of an oscillating plank, in which disorderly women, scolds, or dishonest tradesmen, were tied and ducked or plunged in water, as a punishment. See CUCKING-STOOL. So **Ducking tumbrel**, a ducking-stool provided with wheels.

1597 *Ipswich Chamberlain's Bk.* in Clarke *Ipswich* (1830) 299 To porters for taking down the 'Ducking Stole'. 1635 *Records of Gravesend* in *Jrnl. Chester Archæol. Soc.* (1861) VI. 225 For two wheeles and Yeekes for the Ducking-Stool. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 352 A Cuck-stool, or a Ducking Tumbrel. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, Once for all, Mrs. Mynx .. remember, I say, that there are pillories and ducking-stools. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.*

(1780) 84 The bakers at Vienna are punished for frauds by the severity and disgrace of the ducking-stool. **1780** B. West *Misc. Poems* in Andrews *Old Time Punishm.* (1890) 13 There stands, my friend, in yonder pool, An engine called the ducking stool **1831** *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 43/1 In an apartment of the Custom-house at Ipswich, is an original ducking-stool **1853** Wharton *Pa. Digest* § 455 The punishment of the ducking stool cannot be inflicted in Pennsylvania.

Du·ckling. [f. Duck *sb.*[1] + -ling, dim. suffix] A young duck.

Ugly duckling, the cygnet, in one of Hans Andersen's tales, hatched with a brood of ducklings, and despised for its clumsiness until it grew into a swan. Hence the unpromising child in a family who turns out the most brilliant of all.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dookelynge (*P.* birde), *anatinus*. *c* **1532** Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 912 The ducklyns, *les anneçons*. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 299 It is sport alone to see the maner of an hen that hath sitten vpon ducks egs how at the first she will wonder to haue a teem of ducklings about her. *c* **1709** Prior *Widow & Cat* 14 Nor chick, nor duckling, 'scapes, when Grim Invites the fox to dinner **1869** Duckers tr. *Andersen's Little Match Girl* 45, *Ugly Duckling*, I never dreamed of so much happiness when I was still the ugly Duckling! **1883** J. H. Ingram in *Harper's Mag.* July 226/2 The mother's fears about her 'ugly duckling'..took another turn

†**b.** A term of endearment. *Obs.*

1629 Massinger *Picture* II. i, Thy dear, thy dainty duckling, bold Mathias. **1716** Addison *Drummer* (T.), But hark you, duckling; be sure you do not tell him that I am let into the secret.

Hence **Du·cklingship**, the state of a duckling.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 740 Ducks, whether .. full grown, or in the tender state of ducklingship.

Duckoy, obs. form of Decoy.

Duck's bill. The bill of a duck. Applied **a.** to certain instruments of this shape, chiefly in surgery. Also *attrib.*

1601 Manningham *Diary* Feb (Camden) 23 They grope for the stone [in the bladder] with an other toole which they call a duckes bill **1676** Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* 314, I took hold of it with a Forceps Ducks bills. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Cleats* the thin end is shaped with a duck's bill. *Ibid.* 28 The lower ends are .. thinned with a duck's-bill shape

b. *Printing.* A tongue cut in a piece of stout paper and pasted on at the bottom of the tympan sheet.

c. *Comb.*, as **duck's-bill bit**, a form of bit for use in a brace in wood-boring; **duck's-bill limpot**, a limpet of the genus *Parmophorus*.

Duck's egg. Also **duck egg.** The egg of a duck; hence, **b.** in *Cricket*, the zero or '0' placed against a batsman's name in the scoring sheet when he fails to score; no runs; hence, generally in school-boy slang, 'nought'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxxiv. (1495) 914 Duckys egges ben more thanne hennes egges. **1601** [see Duckling]. **1863** Reade *Very Hard Cash* vii, Now you and I, at Lord's the other day achieved..the British duck's-egg **1868** [see Duck *sb.*[1] 7]. **1881** *Standard* 8 July 6/1 Their captain was out for the dreaded 'duck's egg'.

c. The colour of the egg of a duck; used *attrib.*

1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 115 A general flat tint of duck's-egg green **1893** Collingwood *Life Ruskin* II. 190 The walls, painted 'duck egg', are hung with old pictures.

Duck's meat, duckmeat. = Duckweed.

1538 Turner *Libellus*, Duckes meat. *Lens Palustris*. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 142 There is a kind of marish or moory Lentils (called Ducks meat) growing of it selfe in standing waters. **1766** J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 7 Jan. 27 Having most of its surface covered with duck-meat. **1842** S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii, There was Andy .. floundering in rank weeds and duck's meat.

b. *fig.* As an epithet of contempt.

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. Here's your first weapon, duck's meat!

Du·ckweed. The common name for plants of the genus *Lemna*, which float on still water, so as to cover the surface like a green carpet.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 125/2 Dockewede, *padella* (*P. paradilla*). **1591** Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Lenteja de agua*, duck weede, *Lens palustris*. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 567 The Water also doth send forth Plants, that have no Roots fixed in the Bottome .. Such is that we call Duck-Weed. **1745** *Gentl. Mag.* 418 Go to a ditch where there is a quantity of duckweed. **1840** Hood *Up the Rhine* 35 Stagnant ditches and ponds covered with duckweed.

Comb. **1895** K. Grahame *Gold. Age* 20 He had rendered up his duckweed-bedabbled person into the hands of an aunt.

Hence **Du·ckweedy** *a.*, full of duckweed.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 530/2 The little green duckweedy moat.

Ducky (dv·ki). [f. Duck *sb.*[1] + -y, dim. suffix.]

†**1** A woman's breast. *Obs.*

a **1536** Hen. VIII *Let. to A. Boleyn* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147 Whose pritty duckys I trust shortly to kysse **1847–78** Halliwell, *Ducky* (North.).

2. A term of endearment.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 252 The extravaganza of 'My heart's core..my dearest love—lovey, dovey, or odious duckey'.

Ducquoy, obs. form of Decoy.

Duct (dʌkt). [ad. L. *duct-us* leading, conduct, command, in med.L. aqueduct, n. of action f. *dūcĕre* to lead, conduct, draw; in mod.L. in sense 6. The L. form was formerly in Eng. use.]

†**1.** The action of leading; lead, guidance. *Obs.*

a **1660** Hammond (J.), To obey our fate, to follow the duct of the stars. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 216 The Physician..is bound to follow Nature's duct.

†**2.** Course, direction, trend. *Obs.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 48 The other the ductus or course of the hair turns away. **1662** Glanvill *Lux Orient* 146 (T.) According to the duct of this hypothesis. **1712** Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 435 Observing..the Duct of its Fibres. **1718** J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* I. ix. § 8 Remarks upon each Duct, or Course, of these Nerves.

†**3.** A passage, etc leading in any direction. *Obs.*

1670 E. Brown in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2191 The ductus's or veins of Metals, do. some-times run North and South. *a* **1721** Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 431, I then meet labyrinthal Ducts, Turnings and Windings, dark Retreats.

†**4.** A stroke drawn or traced, or the manner of tracing it (cf. L. *ductus litterarum*). *Obs.*

1699 N. Marsh in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 297 Using a magnifying glass for discovering the more diminutive lines, ductuses, and appendages to the Letters. **1760** Swinton in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 857 The ducts of the letters are drawn with so much accuracy, that they may be intirely depended upon **1796** Peggy *Anonym.* (1809) 278 The ducts of the letters will sufficiently justify this reading

5. A conduit, channel, or tube, for the conveyance of water or other liquid.

1713 Pope *Guardian* No. 173 P 7 The two fountains.. were brought by conduits or ducts. **1776** *Act* 16 *Geo. III*, c. 56 (T.) For making and perfecting any channel, course, main cut, or duct, through any of the grounds. **1809** A. Henry *Trav.* 69 The [sugar-maple] trees were .. tapped, and spouts or ducts introduced into the wound. **1880** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 31. 10 For letterpress it has two ink ducts.

6. a. *Phys.* A tube or canal in the animal body, by which the bodily fluids are conveyed. Formerly used in a wide sense, so as to include the blood-vessels and alimentary canal, but now applied more strictly to the vessels conveying the chyle, lymph, and secretions.

These have names expressing their position or character, or in some cases the name of their discoverer, as *biliary, choledoch, cystic, efferent, genito-urinary, hepatic, lactiferous, lymphatic, nasal, pancreatic, parotid, thoracic duct* (See these words.) Also *ducts of Bellini*, the excretory tubes of the kidneys; *duct of Bartholin, ducts of Rivinus*, certain ducts of the sublingual gland; *Steno's duct*, that of the parotid gland, which conveys saliva into the mouth; *Wharton's duct*, that of the submaxillary gland, also conveying saliva; *duct of Wirsung*, the principal pancreatic duct; *Wolffian duct*, the excretory duct of the Wolffian body or primitive kidney.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 There being peculiar ductus's, by which the bloud passeth into the Aorta. **1692** Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 109 All the various ducts and ventricles of the body. **1741** Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 134 *Steno's* Duct may be traced some Way on the Side of these Passages next the Nose. **1748** Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. 151 The whole alimentary Duct, quite down to the *Anus*. **1767** Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 327 *marg.*, The treatment of wounds of the salival ducts. **1837–9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 219 Eustachius had observed the thoracic duct in a horse. **1845–6** G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 210 The capillary system surrounding the biliary ducts. **1872** Huxley *Phys.* v. 131 The neck by which a gland communicates with the free surface is called its duct.

b. *Bot.* One of the vessels of the vascular tissue of plants, formed by a row of cells of which the partitions have been obliterated, and containing air, water, or some secretion; *spec.* the narrow tubular continuous cells surrounding the broad cells or utricles in the leaves of *Sphagnum*.

1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 40 The midrib and veins .. consist of three kinds of structure;—*ducts* or canals, which are supposed to transmit fluid. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* I. 433/1 *Ducts*, tubular vessels marked by transverse lines or dots.

†**Ducta·rious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ductārius* of or for drawing, f. *duct-*: see prec. and -arious.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ductarious*, that draweth, leadeth, or guideth.

†**Du·ctate.** *Obs.* [Cf. Duction and -ate[1].] The product of two quantities multiplied together.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. viii. 61 From the medietie of the sides vnited, subduct each side seuerally; eradicate the ductat of the said medietie and remainders.

Du·ctible, *a.* Now *rare.* [a. obs. F. *ductible*, ad. L. type **ductibilis*, f. *duct-* ppl. stem of *dūcĕre* to lead, draw: see -ble.] = Ductile.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 77 The hede oweth rightwysly to be of gold, shewyng hymself tough and ductyble. **1623** Cockeram, *Ductible*, easie to be perswaded, or drawne. **1660** W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof.* 12 The purest gold is the most ductible. *a* **1704** T. Brown 2 *Oxford Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 12 If any should prove more intractable or less ductible than others. **1847** Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 449 We must..know from experience that gold is ductible before we can predicate ductility of gold.

Hence **Ductibi·lity**, ductility, pliableness.

1789 Cowper *Lett.* 16 June, Ductability of temper.

Ductile (dv·ktil, -əil), *a.* Also 7 -il. [a. F. *ductile* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ductilis* that may be led or drawn, f. *dūcĕre* to lead.]

1. Of metal: **a.** That may be hammered out thin; malleable; flexible, pliable, not brittle. Still frequent in literary use: for technical use, see **b.**

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xcvii. 6 Syngis til oure God .. in trumpys ductils [Vulg. *in tubis ductilibus*]. **1567** Maplet *Gr. Forest* 10 It [gold] is more ductile and easie to be brought to what poynt you will then any of the other. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 505 The other sort of copper.. yeeldeth to the hammer and will be drawne out, whereupon some there be who call it Ductile, i. battable. **1676** Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 290 Pieces for his legs of ductile tin. **1869** Mrs. Somerville *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 4 Calcium is a bright ductile metal of a bronze colour. **1870** Bryant *Iliad* II. xviii. 229 Greaves of ductile tin.

b. Capable of being drawn out into wire or thread, tough. (The current technical use.)

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 845 All Bodies Ductile (as Metals that will be drawne into Wire). **1796** Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 430 The best English copper is accounted less tough and ductile than Swedish copper. **1846** Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 479 All the metals, that have been described as malleable, (with the exception, perhaps, of nickel) are also ductile, or may be formed into wire. **1875** Emerson *Misc., Parnassus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 359 A firm ductile thread of gold.

2. Of matter generally: Flexible, pliant; capable of being moulded or shaped; plastic.

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1662) 175 The moist and ductil matter in the Womb. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 303 The Waters were ..a more ductile, and possibly a more fertil Body than the Earth. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* XII. 208 The ductile wax with busy hands I mold. **1735** Somerville *Chase* IV. 162 Potters form Their soft and ductile Clay to various Shapes. **1869** Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 209 The level interior is full of ductile sulphur.

b. *fig.* Of things immaterial.

1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 187 The first principles of life must be tender and ductile, that they may yield to all the motions and gentle touches of nature. **1788** Reid *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3. 77 To show of what ductile materials syllogisms are made. **1842** H. Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 46 There never was a man under whose hands language was more plastic and ductile. **1864** Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 239 The Roman law..has proved extremely ductile and accommodating.

3. Of persons, their dispositions, etc: Susceptible of being led or drawn; yielding readily to persuasion or instruction; tractable, pliable, pliant.

1622 Donne *Serm.* 15 Sept. 21 A good, and tractable, and ductile disposition. **1650** Durye *Just Re-prop.* 16 Men of ductile spirits unto evill. **1765** Johnson *Obs. Shaks. Plays, Rom. & Jul*, Whose genius was not very..ductile to humour, but acute, argumentative, comprehensive, and sublime. **1835** Lytton *Rienzi* III. ii, The ductile temper of Adeline yielded easily. **1894** Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* II. 310 The man..was in truth childishly soft and ductile.

4. Of water: Conducted or capable of being made to flow through channels.

[*a* **1637** *B. Jonson's Fall of Mortimer* Wks. (Rtldg.) 503/2, I felt it ductile [**1640** ductile: see Dactile] through my blood] **1728** Pope *Dunc.* I. 62 Ductile dulness new meanders takes. **1737** Savage *Of Public Spirit* 16 Lo! ductile rivlets visit distant towns! **1834** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 177 The ductile streams, after performing their fertilizing office, bound over the rocks.

Hence **Du·ctilely** *adv.*; **Du·ctileness** (*rare*).

a **1612** Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 155 Gold..by reason of a faithfull tenacity and ductilenesse, will be brought to cover 10000 times as much of any other Mettall. **1618** — *Serm.* lii. 524 Which shewes the Ductilenesse, the Applicablenesse of Gods Mercy. **1629** *Ibid.* CXXXVI. 439, I come into the hands of my God as pliably, as ductilely, as that first clod of Earth of which he made me in Adam.

Ductili·meter. [f. L. *ductil-is* Ductile + -meter: cf. mod. F. *ductilimètre* (Littré).] An instrument for measuring the ductility of metals.

1825 W. Hamilton *Dict. Terms Arts & Sc.* cited in Worcester 1846.

Ductility (dʌkti·lĭti). [f. Ductile + -ity, after L. type **ductilitās*: cf. F. *ductilité* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being ductile.

1. Capability of being extended by beating, drawn out into wire, worked upon, or bent; malleability, pliableness, flexibility.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 44 This Ductility of Spirit commendeth Men, as well as that other doth Mettals. **1683** Evelyn *Diary* 19 Sept., I stepp'd into a goldbeaters workhouse, where he shew'd me the wonderfull ductilitie of that spreading and oylie metall. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 435 Argillaceous earth is distinguishable from..a certain viscidity and ductility, which proceed from its power of retaining water. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 364 The ductility of platina is such, that it has been drawn into wire of less than the two-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. **1881** Lubbock in *Nature* No. 618. 407 Supposing that glacier ice enjoys a kind of ductility.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1654 [see prec.]. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* III. IX. i. 164 Never was there ductility of genius equal to his. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 202 Greater ductility and energy of language.

2. Capability of being easily led or influenced; tractableness, docility.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 220 Calling Obstinacy, Solidity; and humble Ductility after further Reason, and Discovery, Sceptick Inconstancy. **1768** Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 46 (*Remise Door*) As I led her on, I felt a pleasurable ductility about her. **1880** Kinglake *Crimea* VI. ix. 247 A spirit of servile ductility.

†**Du·ction.** *Obs.* Also 5 ducciоun. [ad. L. *ductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dūcĕre* to lead.] The action of leading or bringing. *lit.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1430 = multiplication.)

c **1430** *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Oft of ducciоun of figures in cifres nought is the resultant, as here, wherof it is evident and open, yf that the first figure of the nombre to be multiplied be a cifre, vndir it shalle be none sette. **1607–77** Feltham *Resolves* II. lxvi. 299 By the but meanly wise and common ductions of bemisted Nature, it would haue been no very powerful Oratory. *a* **1696** Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 36 Euclide only means a Mental Duction, or Position of that strait line between any two points.

Du·ctless, *a.* [-less.] Having no duct.

Ductless glands, 'term applied to several bodies which

present the general character of glands, but possess no excretory ducts. They are the thymus and thyroid bodies, the spleen, adrenals, and the vascular, carotic, coccygeal, and pituitary bodies.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1112/1 The ductless glands **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 89 The liver, in one of its functions, is a ductless gland. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 237 The Thyroid Body or gland is another ductless structure of unknown function.

Ductor (dɒ·ktəɹ, -ǫɹ). [a. L. *ductor* leader, agent-n. from *dūcĕre* to lead.] A leader.

†**1.** 'The leader of a band of music, an officer belonging to the court' (Halliw.) *Obs.*

15.. *Househ. Ord. Edw. III* in *Househ. Ord.* 9 Mynstrelles, ductors or centeners, everye man by the daye. o. o. 12.

†**2.** A line which 'leads' in some direction. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 115 The ..Lozenge figure..being most ready to turn every way..having its ductors..at each Angle.

3. *Printing.* A roller which conveys the ink from the ink-fountain to the distributing-rollers. Cf. DOCTOR *sb.* 7 a. Also *ductor-roller*.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 283 [A] trough formed of an iron roller, called the ductor, against which ..an iron plate rests, and, by its pressure, regulates the quantity of ink ..The ink is conveyed by the ductor-roller to the table.

†**Ductory.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *duct-*: see above and -ORY.] A conducting instrument or appliance.

1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* III. xliv. § 15. 226/1 I did therefore put words into this ductory of the voice.

Ductule (dɒ·ktiul). *rare.* [f. L. type **ductulus*, dim. of *duct-us.*] A minute duct.

1883 FOSTER & BALFOUR *Embryol.* I. vi 18 (Cent.) As the ductules grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them.

†**Du·cture.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **ductūra*, f. *dūcĕre* to lead: see -URE.]

1. Leading, guidance, direction.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 84 Willingly and by the ducture of their own inclinations. *a* **1677** MANTON *Wks.* 1871 II 332 Observe the ducture and leading of Providence. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IX. v. (R.), To steer our practice according to the ducture of the universal church.

2. Extension or movement in some direction.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxii. 328 A melodious song, a delicious harmony..by ductures scarce perceivable in the throat. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. v, Lines are Artificially made by the ducture of some point.

3. A duct or channel.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 81 Aliene matter..sent forth by the next convenient ducture, or emunctory.

Ducypers, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dud (dɒd). Chiefly *pl.* **duds** (dɒdz). *colloq.* and *dial.* Also 5–7 **dudde**. [Origin unknown.]

1. †An article of clothing, a coarse cloak (*obs.*). Usually (now always) *pl.* = Clothes. (*slang* or *colloq.* depreciatory or humorous).

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 568 *Birrus vel Birrum, i. grossum vestimentum*, a dudde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 134/2 Dudde, clothe, *amphibilus*. **1567** HARMAN *Caveat* 86 We wyll fylche some duddes. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 345 When thy duddes are bedirtten. **1651** RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* III i. Wks. (1875) 431 By these good stampers, upper and nether duds, I'll nip from Ruffmans of the Harmanbeck. **1790** BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 8th Recit., They toom'd their pocks, an' pawn'd their duds. **1831** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 Mar., I promised to shake my duds and give them a cast of my calling. **1861** RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 126 He's mair need o' something to get duds to his back. **1866** MRS STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 26 Girls knit away small fortunes ..on little duds that do nobody any good. **1881** TROLLOPE *Marian Fay* iii. (Farmer), To see her children washed and put in and out of their duds.

attrib. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 46 In dud frese ye was schryned With better frese lynyd.

b. *slang* and *dial.* Effects in general, 'things'.

1662 HEAD & KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* (Farmer) All your duds are binged avast. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dudds*, Cloaths or Goods. **1780** R. TOMLINSON *Slang Pastoral* ix. 2 No duds in my pocket, no sea-coal to burn. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Duds*, workmen's tools, clothes, personal possessions of small value.

2. *pl.* Rags, ragged clothes, tatters. (Rarely *sing.*)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 384 Cryiand *caritas* at durris..Bairfut, brekeles, and all in duddis vpdost. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* 40 (Jam.) A hair-brain'd little ane wagging a' wi' duds. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* v, A ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other. **1823** GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. 81 (Jam. s. v. *Cuff*) He fell into the corner of the room like a sack of duds. **1880** BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xix, She..was clothed in nothing but old rags and duds. **1889** BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* III. 21.

3. Applied contemptuously to a person. *rare.*

(In quot. 1870, perh. = scarecrow: see next.)

1825 JAMIESON s. v., Applied to a thowless fellow..'He's a soft dud.' *Roxb.* **1840** CARLYLE *Let.* in Froude *Life in Lond.* I. vii. 186 A wretched Dud called —, member for— called one day. **1870** *Putnam's Mag.* Feb. (Farmer), Think of her? I think she is dressed like a dud; can't say how she would look in the costume of the present century.

Hence **Du·dman**, a scarecrow. *dial.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Dudman*, a Maulkin or Effigies set up to fright Birds from Corn or Grain sowed. **1787** GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Dudman*, a scarecrow, also a ragged fellow. **1825** in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* **1844** J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* x, He was just like a dudman.

[**Duddels**, given in some Dicts. = Duds; but probably a misprint for *puddles*.

1562 PILKINGTON *Exp. Abdiam.* Pref. Aa viij, As he that ripes in a dungehyll, is infect with the smell therof..so good men, now searchinge the festerd cankers and riping the stinking duddels of Poperi, for a time smell evil.]

Dudder (dɒ·dəɹ), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [var. of DIDDER.] *intr.* To shudder, shiver.

a **1658** FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i, I dudder and shake like an aspen leaf. *a* **1846** SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby's Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dudder*, to shiver with cold, or with fear; to shudder; but a more expressive word.

Du·ddery. *dial.* [f. DUD + -ERY.] A place where woollen cloth is sold or manufactured.

a **1552** LELAND *Collect.* (1774) II. 444 (Stourbridge) Sacellum & inditia ruderum domus veteris eo loco ubi nunc pars fori lanarii, Angl. *the Duddery*. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Stourbridge*, Great store of serges, duroys, druggets, &c from Exeter, Taunton, Bristol. and some too from London: so that the Duddery, an area of 80 or 100 yards square, in which the clothiers unload, resembles Blackwell-Hall. **1806** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1306 In this duddery [at Stourbridge fair]. 100,000*l.* worth of woollen manufacture has been sold in less than a week [A correspondent says that a large woollen factory at Haverhill in Suffolk goes by the name of the Duddery.]

†**Duddle,** *sb.* *Obs. rare.* A teat, nipple.

1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref* (1716) 242 To his lips Madge held the Bottle, On which he suckt, as Child at Duddle.

†**Duddle,** *v.* *Obs.* [cf. DODDLE *v.* and DIDDLE *v.*[3]] *trans.* To confuse, muddle.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III 1'9 Howbeit because the riders were no babies, nor their horses any colts, they could [with their rattles] neither duddle the one nor affray the other. **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 47 So duddld with such varietee of delyghts . [they] coold not . tend their work a whyt.

†**Du·ddroun.** *Sc.* *Obs.* [? f. DUD.] An opprobrious epithet: ? One clad in duds.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 71 Mony slute, daw, and slepy duddroun. **1536** LYNDESAY *Answ. Kingis Flyting* 59 To indyte, how that duddroun was drest, Drowkit with dreggis, quhimperand with mony quhryne.

Duddy (dɒ·di), *a.* *Sc.* [f. DUD + -Y[1].] Ragged.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I i Song v, Little love or canty cheer can come Frae duddy doublets, and a pantry toom. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xxx, There isna a wheen duddie bairns to be crying after ane. **1845** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 306 That two-year old duddy child.

Hence **Du·ddiness** (Jam. 1825).

Dude (diūd). *U.S.* [A factitious slang term which came into vogue in New York about the beginning of 1883, in connexion with the 'æsthetic' craze of that day. Actual origin not recorded.]

A name given in ridicule to a man affecting an exaggerated fastidiousness in dress, speech, and deportment, and very particular about what is æsthetically 'good form'; hence, extended to an exquisite, a dandy, 'a swell'.

1883 *Graphic* 31 Mar. 319/1 The 'Dude' sounds like the name of a bird. It is, on the contrary, American slang for a new kind of American young man..The one object for which the dude exists is to tone down the eccentricities of fashion .. The silent, subfusc, subdued 'dude' hands down the traditions of good form. **1883** *North Adams* (Mass.) *Transcript* 24 June, The new coined word 'dude' has travelled over the country with a great deal of rapidity since but two months ago it grew into general use in New York. **1883** *American* VII. 151 The social 'dude' who affects English dress and the English drawl. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* LXVII. 632 The elderly club dude. **1884** in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1888) II App. 642 Dudes and roughs, civil service reformers and office-holding bosses join in midnight conferences. **1886** A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 553 Our novels establish a false ideal in the American imagination, and the result is that mysterious being 'The Dude'.

Hence **Du·dedom**, **Du·deness**, **Du·dery**, **Du·dism** (*nonce-wds.*), the state, style, character or manners of a dude; **Dudine** (-īn), a female dude; **Du·dish** *a.*, characteristic of a dude; foppish.

1883 *Philad. Times* No. 2892 2 Not . to encourage the development of the dude or the dudine in his dominion. **1885** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 June 2/3 The intense dudeness of Lord Beaconsfield in his early days is illustrated by a letter written in 1830. **1889** *Bookworm* 237 Any dudish Anglomaniac or Fifth Avenue 'bud'. **1889** *Voice* (N. Y.) 2 May, The Pharisaical dudery which presumes to deny her [woman] a place in the world . equal with man. **1890** *Teacher* (N.Y.) Sept 101 Are we traveling the way of the Greeks?.. Is dudism becoming more contagious among us than philanthropy? **1891** A. WELCKER *Woolly West* 69 Joe then went east, and . married a young dudine out there. **1894** DICKSON *Life Edison* 230 A dudish applicant, with an overweening sense of his own self-importance. **1894** *Forum* (U. S.) May 345 [It] would relegate its champion to the realms of dudedom.

Dude, obs. pa. t. of DO *v.*

Dudeen (dudī·n). Also **dodeen, doodheen, doudeen, dudheen.** Irish name for a short clay tobacco-pipe; now generally known in Great Britain, and esp. in the British Colonies and U.S.

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* cvii, A short dudeen graced his lip. **1842** THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Conf.* Wks. 1869 XXII 215, I found the Irish doodheen and tobacco the pleasantest smoking possible. **1880** SENIOR *Trav. & Trout in Antipodes* 100 [He] knocks the ashes out of his dudheen.

†**Dudgen,** *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [perh. the same as DUDGEON *sb.*[1]: a dagger with a handle of this material being cheap and often regarded as an inferior, unreliable weapon; cf. quots. 1581 and 1590 in DUDGEON *sb.*[1] 3.]

A. *sb.* 'Poor stuff', trash.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 139 The stalest dudgen or absurdest balductum that they..can invent.

B. *adj.* **1.** Mean, poor, contemptible.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 a, We talkt euen now of a dudgen destinction from which my Bedlam brother .. with the rest of those patches, striue to deriue theyr discipline disobedience. **1593** DRAYTON *Idea* 427 Think'st thou, my Wit shall keepe the pack Horse Way, That every Dudgen low Invention goes?

2. ? Ordinary, homely.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* II. i, Though I am plain and dudgeon, I would not be an ass. *c* **1618** FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* II. iv, Tell him I.. would request to see him presently: Ye see I use old dudgen phrase to draw him.

Dudgeon (dɒ·dʒən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **dogeon,** 5 **dogean, dojoun, dugion,** 6 **dogen, -ion, dugyon,** 6 **doodgean,** 6–7 **dudgen, -in, -ion,** 6– **dudgeon.** [Occurs as *digeon* in AF. the form of the word suggests a French origin; but no corresp. word has been found in continental French.]

†**1.** A kind of wood used by turners, esp. for handles of knives, daggers, etc. *Obs.*

(According to Gerarde 1597 = boxwood. The same sense has been attributed to *dudgin* in the following quot. from Holland's Pliny, where however the Latin is obscure, and the English a very rude rendering of it.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xvi, Now for the Box tree, the wood thereof is in as great request as the very best: seldom hath it any grain crisped damask wise, and neuer but about the root, the which is dudgin and ful of work For otherwise the grain runneth streight and euen without any wauing. [PLINY: In primis vero materies honorata buxo est raro crispanti nec nisi radice, de cetero lenis quies est materiæ silentio quodam et duritie ac pallore commendabilis, in ipsa vero arbore topiario opere.]

1380 *Ordinance for Cutlers, Lond.*, in *Lett. Bk* H. lf. cxviii, Qe nulles manches darbre forsqe digeon soyent colourez. [tr. in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 439 No handle of wood, except dogeon.] **1439** *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) III. 96 De j dagger, cum manubrio de dogeon. **1443** *Ibid.* II 88 Unum par cultellorum cum manubrio de dugion. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 *Ronnyn*, as dojoun, or masere, or oper lyke. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 245 All my stuf beyng in my [Cutler's] shoppe, that is to saye, yuery, dogeon, horn, mapyll. **1535** in Maddison *Linc. Wills* (1888) 11 A pare of beads of dogeon. **1550-1600** *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097) Dogen, the c peces containing v[xx] xs. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 71 b, The wilde ashe. can scarsly be knowen from dudgyon and I thynke that the moste parte of dogion is the root of the wilde ashe **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1225 (L.) Turners and cutlers . doe call this woode [box woode] dudgeon, wherewith they make dudgeon-hefted daggers. **1660** *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched., Dudgeon the hundred peeces cont. five score, j. li.

†**2.** The hilt of a dagger, made of this wood: cf. *dudgeon-haft* in 4. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 46, I see..on thy Blade, and Dudgeon, Gouts of Blood.

3. Hence **dudgeon-dagger,** and in later use **dudgeon**: A dagger with a hilt made of 'dudgeon'; also, a butcher's steel. *arch.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 10 b, Upon the whiche when you rushe with your doodgean daggar eloquence. **1590** GREENE *Wks.* (1882) VIII. 199 Loose in the haft like a dudgin dagger *a* **1687** COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 83 With Dudgeon Dagger at his Back. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* vii, Bid me give him three inches of my dudgeon dagger.

1638 BROME *Antipodes* v. v. Wks. 1873 III. 328 Take your dudgeon, Sir, I ha done you simple service. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 379 It was a serviceable Dudgeon, Either for fighting or for drudging. *Ibid.* ii. 769 That Wight With gauntlet blue and Bases white And round blunt Dudgeon [*some later edd.* truncheon]. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III v, And still the dudgeon sticks from his left lapelle. **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (ed. 2) II. xix. 372.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dudgeon-knife*; †**dudgeon-dagger**: see 3; **dudgeon-haft**, the hilt of a dagger, made of 'dudgeon'; hence **dudgeon-hafted** *a.* (*arch.*); †**dudgeon-tree** = 1.

1559 *Will of J. Gryffyn* (Somerset Ho.), My dagger wt the *dudgen hafte gilte. **1611** COTGR., *Dague a roëlles*, a Scottish dagger; or Dudgeon haft dagger. *a* **1612** HARINGTON *Epigr* IV. 11 A gilded blade hath oft a dudgen haft. **1634** S. BRERETON *Trav* (1844) 108 [I] bought in Edinburgh . a dudgeon-hafted dagger, and knives, gilt. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, I'll dash your teeth out with my dudgeon-haft! **1841** BORROW *Zincali* (1872) 213 I'd straight unsheath my *dudgeon knife And cut his weasand through. **1861** THORNBURY *True as Steel* (1863) III 20 Cutting out the heavy lead window frame with a short heavy dudgeon-knife. **1551** *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 21 (Jam) Certane *dugeon tre coft be him. **1602** DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 195, I am too well ranckt to bee stab'd With his *dudgion wit.

Dudgeon (dɒ·dʒən), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Forms: 6 **dudgion, duggin,** 6–7 **dudgen,** (7 **dodgeon, dudgin, -ing**), 7– **dudgeon.** [Origin unknown; identical in form with prec.; but provisionally separated as having, so far as is known, no connexion of sense. Cf. ENDUGINE.

A conjectural derivation from Welsh *dygen* malice, resentment, appears to be historically and phonetically baseless.]

A feeling of anger, resentment, or offence; ill humour. Almost always in phr. *in dudgeon*, and esp. with qualifying adj., as *high, great, deep*.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 Who seem'd to take it in marvelus great duggin. **1592** GREENE *Disput.* 6 Taking it in dudgion, that they should be put down by a Pesant. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 1 When civil dudgeon first grew high. **1687** CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. ii, I hope you are not going out in dudgeon, cousin? **1781** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, I returned without . any remaining appearance of dudgeon in my phiz. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* v, They often parted in deep dudgeon. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxvii. (1873) 195 You must not be in a dudgeon with me. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ix. 197 He went off in a high dudgeon. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/3 [He] resigned his position as reporter of the Committee in high dudgeon.

† **B.** *attrib.* and *adj.* Resentful, spiteful; ill-humoured. *Obs.*

[1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C b, If such a one doo but nod, it is right dudgin and deepe discretion.] 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 5 Those dull-pated pennifathers, that in such dudgeon scorn rejected him. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 128 Another speaketh low, one dudgen is and spightful.

Hence **Du·dgeon** *v.*, to be in dudgeon. *rare.*

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxviii, You've never been dudgeoning already.

Dudine, Dudish, Dudism: see DUDE.

Dudleyite (dv·dli,əit). *Min.* [f. *Dudleyville*, a town in Alabama, U.S.] A hydrous mica formed by the transformation of margarite.

1873 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 404. 1875 *Dana's Min.* App. ii. 17 Dudleyite..has the form of margarite.

Dudman: see DUD.

Due (diū), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4–6 **dew, dewe, dwe,** 5 **deu, diewe, dwwe, duewe,** 5–6 **du,** 7 **dueue.** [ME. a. OF. *deu*, later *dû*, orig. pa. pple. of *devoir* to owe:—late L. **debūt-um* for *debitum*: cf. It. *dovuto*, formerly *devuto*, owed, due.]

A. *adj.* **1.** That is owing or payable, as an enforceable obligation or debt.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 68 (Trin.) For þere shal mede wiþouten let Be sett to him for dew [*Gött.* duel] dett. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 312 ȝif tiþes when dewe bi Goddis comaundement. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 79 Owre raunson were superhaboundaunt, ouer that was due. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 411 Three thousand Ducats due vnto the Iew. 1616 SIR F. KINGSMILL in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 18 Bouth confesse the dueue debt but I can gett itt of neyther. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 160 It must speedily die, and pay the Debt that's due to Nature. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., A debt is said to be *due* the instant that it has existence as a debt; it may be *payable* at a future time. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 238 The amount of service due from the serf had become limited by custom. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 409/1 The whole of those sums remained due.

b. Of a person: That owes. Now *dial.* or *colloq.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. vii. 61 They ben due to payen this dette. 1812 INGRAM *Poems* 73 (Jam.) He.. strives to pay what he is due Without repeated craving.

c. Phrases. *To fall* or *become due*: to become immediately payable, as a bill on reaching maturity. *To grow* or *accrue due*: to be in process of maturing for payment.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 96 The Time must precisely be..written in every Bill of Exchange, that the Drawer may certainly know when they fall due. 1695 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) I. 263 Now due or accrewing due. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 224 Nor for what estate the rent was to be paid, nor when or on what days it was to grow due. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 89 The bill really becomes due on the third day of grace, and not earlier, unless it fall upon a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a day of public fast or thanksgiving, in which cases the bill becomes due the day *before*. If on a Bank Holiday, the day *after*. 1896 *Law Times* C. 509/1 Income which has become due and has not yet been paid over.

† **2.** Belonging or falling *to* by right. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 61 Dites full dere was dew to the Grekys, A lede of þat lond & logede hom with. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 Whatsoeuer..vnknowen landes shoulde be discouered in the Easte partes the same to be dewe to the Portugales. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* ii. 6 In Rome there is an other preferment successively due to Dominicans, from the time of Dominicus de Guzman. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 26 A new Coat.. which is due to the descendents onely of his body.

† **3.** Belonging or incumbent as a duty. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 603 *Cleopatra*, Hym thoute there nas to hym no thyng so dewe As Cleopatras for to love and serve.

† **4.** Pertaining or incumbent as a necessity. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2186 To maken vertu of necessitee, And take it weel, that we may nat eschue, And namely that to vs all is due [*i.e.* death]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2673 It was desteynid by dome, & for due holdyn. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 12 Preamb., Deth is due to every creature born in this world.

5. Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; proper to be conferred, granted, or inflicted. **a.** with *to*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 18 To pursue Thing, which that is to love due. 1393 *Ibid.* I. 19 There is a helle, Whiche unto mannes sinne is due. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 For to grete [people] ye make curtesie of right, the whiche is dew to hem. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiii. 219 Honoure is dew to them that dyserueth it. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* iii. 8 Absolved .. from all sinne, and from their Purgatory and Hell due unto it. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiv. 68 He that winneth Meriteth, and may claime the Prize as Due. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 9 The first Place among our English Poets is due to Milton. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 426 ¶ 1 The Care of Parents due to their Children. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 7 So much is due to the wishes of your late husband.

b. *simply.* Merited, appropriate; proper, right.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 49 ȝif me be dyȝt a destyne due to haue, What dowes me þe dedayn, oþer dispit make? 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 3 Warres and bataylles shold be acursed thyng and not due. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 77 Full law inclynnand with all dew reuerens. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1237 Hell, his dewest meed. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiii. 41 We receiue the due reward of our deeds, but this man hath done nothing amisse. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 321 The Lord .. shall execute due vengeance upon Satan. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* Ded., Your Honours in duest observance Ri: Brathwait. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 67 He useth a decent and due Epithet, thus, Honourable Judge, Honoured Sir. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 154 Silent, nor wanting due respect, the crowd.

6. Such as ought to be, to be observed, or to be done; fitting; proper; rightful.

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) l, Knygts shuld were clothes Ischape in dewe manere. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 15 [It] procediþ in dewe ordre. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 61, I do but þat diewe is. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 The passage and dew course is partlie tyll vs knawin. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 At last reduceth the people to their due temper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 146/1 In the working of Landskips..observe a due distance of things. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* ii. (1739) 29 You may offer these Prayers in due Form. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 315 A beauty that results from a due mixture of uniformity [etc.]. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 35 It will produce its due effects. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xxxviii. 136 The due use of some human gift. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54. § 4 Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due election of the person therein mentioned.

b. Of time.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 364 (MS. Gg 4. 27) To heryn here excusacyouns .. In duewe tyme whan they schal it profre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6584 Troilus was takyn..And don out of daunger for the due tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 23 O how pleasaunt is a worde spoken in due season? 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 45 b, Thynges, that in due tyme followe the causes that went before. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* vi. 9 In due season we shall reape, if we faint not. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 152 This Patriarch blest, Whom faithful Abraham due time shall call. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 1, I left him to be convinced of his Mistake in due time. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* vii. 69 In due course of time they got into the hot air of London.

7. Such as is necessary or requisite for the purpose; adequate, sufficient.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12867 Þat þe pepull..shuld send ffor Dyamed the dughty, with his du helpe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 [Veins] bryngen lijf and dewe norischinge and cordialle spiritis. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 483 II. 147 Ye havynge dooe swerte [surety] both in obligacions and pleggs. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 65 b, They have not the due quantity of brimstone. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 To bring them to a due stature, and perfect their seed. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xx, A due Degree of Exercise. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 1. (1862) 115 Upon due consideration.

† **8.** Of a person: Proper, right; genuine, real, true.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 60 But þan þe dewe dame ..ffostrith hem fforthe. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 575 The forest of Ettrik, and vthair ynewe With dynt of his derf swerd, the Dowglass so dewe Wan wichtly of weir.

9. To be ascribed or attributed: **a.** as a quality or attribute *to* its possessor (*arch.* or *obs.*); **b.** as a thing *to* its author or introducer; **c.** as an effect or result *to* its cause or origin; owing to, caused by, in consequence of. *rare* bef. 19th c.; according to Johnson 'proper, but not usual'.

1661 BOYLE *Hist. Fluidity* I. xxiv. Wks. 1772 I. 395 The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some partial solution made of them by the vinous spirit. 1669 EARL ORRERY *Tryphon* v. That Guilt is to Aretus due. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. viii, All the Ills that happen in it, Are due to them that did begin it. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 293 Jonah's gourd, Up in one night, and due to sudden sun. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness. 1870 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Electr.* 5 This beautiful experiment is due to Grove. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 136 The .. difficulty in the Philebus, is really due to our ignorance of the philosophy of the age. 1886 *Lancet* 15 May 947/2 The albuminuria was due to a bacterial nephritis.

10. Under engagement or contract to be ready, be present, or arrive (at a defined time); reckoned upon as arriving; as *the train is already due* = ought, according to the time-tables, to be already here (or *at* such a place).

1833 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 336 Bills coming in at Christmas, and my History due at the same time. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Williams, Bob Glamour, and Jonathan, you are all due. a 1872 B. HARTE *Lost Galleon* i, Due she was, and over due—Galleon, merchandise, and crew. 1896 *Times* 13 Jan. 7/1 She is due at Ascension on February 11, and is to leave for England again on February 21..being due at Sheerness on March 19. *Mod.* The train is due in London at 5 a.m. He is due at his office next Monday. I must go; I am due at Mr. B.'s at seven o'clock.

11. Phrases and Comb., as **due-bill** (*U.S.*) (see quot. 1864); **due date,** the date on which a bill falls due and is payable; so † **due day,** the day on which any payment falls due.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1620) II. 457 There is a due day put in vpon the lease to be payd to him that is thy lord. Darest thou deale .. with him in that duty, as thou dealest with God in His due-day? 1843 [*Due date* is remembered in ordinary business use]. 1864 WEBSTER (citing BURRILL), *Due-bill*, a brief written acknowledgment of a debt not made payable to order, and not transferable by indorsement, like a promissory note. 1877 *Banker's Mag.* 53 In case the bill is not taken up by the acceptor on the due date. 1887 J. E. WORDSWORTH (*title*) Tables for calculating the Due-Dates of Bills of Exchange.

B. *adv.* **1.** = DULY, in various senses. *arch.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 330 Euery third word a Lye, duer pay'd to the hearer, then the Turkes Tribute. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 1342 Of this great Frame, the parts so due-devis'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 303 And Eve within, due at her hour prepar'd For dinner savourie fruits. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Caroline* II. *To Even. Star* ii, So due thy plighted love returns, To chambers brighter than the rose.

2. With reference to the points of the compass: Properly; right, straight; directly. (Orig. *Naut.* Allied to 6.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 145 There lies your way, due West. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 455 The Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current..Neu'r keepes retyring ebbe, but keeps due on To the Proponticke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 45 Tis from Ormus Ile forty leagues due South. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 103 We went due east. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvi, Due westward, fronting to the green, A rural portico was seen. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 345 This..does not take the shape of a due north wind.

3. *Comb.*, as *due-distant*, at due distance; † *due-timely*, in due season, duly (*obs.*).

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Abraham* 1002 Their extreme thirst due-timely to refresh. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 120 A seat..prepare, Due-distant for us both to speak and hear. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 595 By some due-distant eye..seen at once.

Due (diū), *sb.* Also 5–6 **dew(e.** [subst. use of DUE *a.*: cf. F. *dû* sb., in 14th c. *deu*, from *dû* pa. pple.]

† **1.** That which is due; a debt. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2–4.)

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 127 And all othir dueez and governaunces for the performyng of his wyll. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 311 Thow can of cowrte thew, Bot lay downe the dewe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 16 My Lord, heere is a note of certaine dues. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. Ep. Ded., The Performance whereof .. is to be looked upon, as a Due to the Authority which Your Judgment hath over me.

2. That which is due or owed to any one; that to which one has a right legal or moral: with possessive of the person to whom owed.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xiii. 7 Render therfore to al men their dew [1611 their dues]. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1183 Which ..shall for him be spent, And as his due writ in my testament. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet?* 32 The cursed crew, That will not cheate the hangman of his due. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9 When I come to demand my dues..I shall find it a hard matter to get them. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* Ded. A ij, Though Praise is the just Due of Merit. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 118/2 It was no more than his due. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 249 He charges them with having defrauded the masters under whom he studied of their dues.

b. *To give* (*a man*) *his due* (fig.): to treat him or speak of him with justice, to do justice to any merits he may possess. *To give the devil his due*: to do justice even to a person of admittedly bad character or repute (or one disliked by the speaker).

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij, Giue them their due though they were diuels. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 59 *Prin.* Did I euer call for thee to pay thy part? *Fal.* No, Ile giue thee thy due, thou hast paid al there. *Ibid.* 133 He was neuer yet a Breaker of Prouerbs: He will giue the diuell his due. 1642 *Prince Rupert's Declarat.* 2 The Cavaliers (to give the Divell his due) fought very valiantly. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 Fryers; who, to give them their due, compass Sea and Land to make Proselytes. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* x, 'Well', observed the captain ..with the air of giving the devil his due, 'I've seen some very good people among the Catholics'.

3. That which is due or owed by any one: with possessive of the person owing.

1738 WESLEY *Hymn, 'Infinite Power, Eternal Lord'* vi, Shall Creatures of a meaner Frame Pay all their Dues to Thee? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* v, Independent so long as my dues of homage are duly discharged. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 14 There was no chance of paying the rent..even if Sullivan had been answerable for nobody's dues but his own. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. i. 54 Pay your dues And make them debtors.

4. *spec.* A payment legally due or obligatory; a legal charge, toll, tribute, fee, or the like. Chiefly in *pl.* Often with attrib. word, expressing the nature of the charge, as *admiral, dock, Easter, harbour, light, market, Sound, tonnage dues*, etc.; see these words.

1546 *Suppl. Poore Comm.* (E. E. T. S.) 86 Tyll the poore people .. had begged so moch as the pristes call theyr dwe. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 570 To seize their pretended priestly Due by force. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 213 Who have not paid the King dues for their harvest of silk. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 1 The Parson of the Parish goes to Law for half his Dues. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 204/2 The produce of herring caught last season..was, after deducing 16*s.* 8*d.* per boat for admiral dues, 2028*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 414 And it still pays all customary dues except gable and toll. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 39. § 1 The bar-master or other local officer, if any, employed to collect the dues or royalty. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 263 The question as to the payment of civil dues leads St. Paul naturally to speak of the payment of other dues.

† **5.** That which is due to be done; duty. *Of due*, as a matter of duty. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Bird* 101 in *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 182 To synge agayne, as was hir due. — *Min. Poems* 19 Of dew os thei oughte to doo, On procession withe the kyng to goon. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 71 To the full discharge of my bonden dew herin. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxxii. 3 Whereas of due you should defend The fatherlesse and weake. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 658 Eury-clea, that well knew All the observance of a handmaid's due. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 318 All dues perform'd which holy Rites require.

† **6.** A right; *of* (*by*) *due*, by right, by just title.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1616) 143 Whereas of due, a good wit and sufficiencie should rather encline a man to vertue and godlinesse. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12. (1873) 37 Let great authors have their due, as time .. the author of authors, be not deprived of his due, which is..further to discover truth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 850 The key of this infernal Pit by due .. I keep. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 122 That which should of due have been separated.

†7. Due quality or character, propriety. *Obs.*
1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 If the same grow hot or cold beyond due. 1600 *Trial Sir C. Blunt* in Cobbett *State Trials* (1809) I. 1422 For the honour of the Indictment and manifesting the due of their proceedings.

8. *Naut.* What is duly or thoroughly done: in phrase *for a full due* = thoroughly, for good and all; so that it will not need to be done again.
1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, Desire the carpenter to nail up the hatchway-screens .. We'll keep them up for a *full due*. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 32 How will you turn in the lower rigging when it is marked off for a full due? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Full due*, for good; for ever; complete; belay. 1884 LUCE *Seamanship* 116 (Cent.) The stays and then the shrouds are set up for a full due.

†**Due**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [variant of Dow *v.*[2]: cf. ENDUE = *endow*.] *trans.* To endow, invest, endue.
c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 776 Fraunces founded hem nou3t to faren on þat wise, Ne Domynik dued hem neuer swiche drynkers to worþe. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 34 This is the latest Glorie of thy praise, That I thy enemy, dew thee withall.

†**Due**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. DUE *a.*] *impers.* To be due, to fall due; to be proper or fit.
1603 DRAYTON *Odes* VI. 16 Which when it him deweth, His Fethers he meweth.

Due, obs. form of DEW.

Dueful (diū·fůl), *a. arch.* [f. DUE *a.* + -FUL: an anomalous Spenserian formation, prob. on some such analogy as *right, rightful*.] Due, duly belonging, appropriate.
1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 44 To doe their dueful service, as to them befell. *Ibid.* VII. vi. 35 Of my desert, or of my dewfull Right. [Also IV. i. 6; VI. x. 32.] 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 84 Ere to the furrows you consign Their dueful seeds. *Ibid.* 316 For the altars he The dueful sacrifices slew.

Dueil, obs. f. DOLE *sb.*[2], after later French.

Duel (diū·ĕl), *sb.* Also 7 **duell.** [a. F. *duel*, ad. It. *duello* or med.L. *duellum*, an ancient form of L. *bellum*, retained in archaic lang. and by the poets, and app. appropriated in late or med.L. to the fight of two combatants. The L. *duellum* was also in earlier Eng. use.
Isidore c. 600 says 'Bellum antea duellum vocatum, eo quod sunt duæ dimicantium partes, vel quod alterum faciat victorem et alterum victum'.]

1. A regular fight between two persons; a single combat. *spec.* †**a.** A judicial single combat; trial by wager of battle. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*
[1284 *Act* 12 *Edw. I* (Stat. Walliæ) c. 8, Placita de terris in partibus istis non habent terminari per duellum, neque per magnam assisam. 1299 see FINE *sb.* 6. 1397 W. WYRC. *Ann.* in *Wars Eng. in Fr.* (Rolls) II. II. 754 Duellum inter Henricum ducem Lancastriæ, appellantem, et comitem Norfolche, defendentem. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 550 How many lawes did Moses make, but none for the *duellum* or combat betweene two?] 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. 23 Were it not for his function, he would enter the Duell or Combat with them in the field, to acquit himselfe both of Treason and Perjury. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 P 1 When a Man is sued, be it for his Life or his Land, the Person that joins the Issue, whether Plaintiff or Defendant, may put the Trial upon the Duel. 1875 J. FOWLER in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* III. 270 A certain man.. was vanquished in a duel.

b. In current use: A private fight between two persons, pre-arranged and fought with deadly weapons, usually in the presence of at least two witnesses called seconds, having for its object to decide a personal quarrel or to settle a point of honour.
[1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 65 This kind of chalenging and fighting man to man, vnder the name of *Duellum*, which is vsed now a dayes among souldiers and men of honour, and by long custome authorized, to discharge a man of an iniury receiued.] 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 506 They fought a Duell, that is, a single combat in a field hard by Spira. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Fr. Lawyer* I. i, Private Duells which had their first originall from the French. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xxviii. (1704) 353 When Duels were in fashion (as all know they were lately). 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 186 A duel was fought .. between two colonels. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XI, He and Mr. Haredale are going to fight a duel.

c. A sustained fight between two animals.
1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts & their Ways* I. 287, I never .. witnessed a duel between this dog and a leopard. *Ibid.* 303 During this duel [of two bucks] the herd of females stood entranced.

2. Duelling, as a practice having its code of laws.
1615 TOMKIS *Albumasar* IV. vii, Understand'st thou well nice points of duel?..by strict laws of duel, I am excus'd To fight on disadvantage. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Magico Prod.* I. 247, I know little of the laws of duel.

3. Any contest between two persons or parties.
1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 802 If he [Aconite] finde our bodies fore-possest With other Poyson .. with his Rivall enters secret Duel. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* II. iii (Christ tempted), This duel was for us. 1672 MILTON *P. R.* I. 173 Victory and triumph to the Son of God Now entering his great duel. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 84 Preserve me from..A duel in the form of a debate. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VII. xlii. § 27. 110 It was a duel between France and England, and France had succumbed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 1/1 The duel between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberlain hardly came up to general expectation.

4. *Comb.*, as *duel-cut, -trial.*
1632 in Cobbett *St. Trials, Ld. Uchiltrie* III. 474 If his majesty is pleased to admit torture before a duel-trial the pannel is ready .. to bear out the torture. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 33 Big German refugee, scarred with duel-cuts.

Duel (diū·ĕl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. med.L. *duellare*.]
1. *intr.* To fight a duel; to engage in single combat. Also *to duel it.*
c 1645 *Vox Turturis* 8 *Dimicare*, to duell or fight. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 179 The thirty English, who for the honour of the Nation, undertook to duel with as many Britons. *a* 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* I, Nay, if you will duel it, you shall do it without Seconds. 1795 S. ROGERS *Poems, Written for Mrs. Siddons* 99 The Sires .. Knelt for a look, and duelled for a smile. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 61 'We duel a great deal, and must be ready, on the slightest provocation, to defend our honour'.

†2. *trans.* To encounter in a duel or combat.
a 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc.* (1677) 152 This is an Heresie where you stand alone, and..with your single Valour duel an Army. 1698 B. F. *Modest Censure* 31 Dr. Whitby and Mr. Norris, who have duell'd one another about the Love of the Creature. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 38 The Stage on which St. George duell'd and kill'd the Dragon.

†**b.** To overcome or kill in a duel. *Obs.*
1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 60 How many have bin murthered, more duelled, upon play-quarrels! *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. vi. 215 He might so fashionably and genteelly .. have been duelled or fluxed into another world.

Hence **Du·elling** *ppl. a.*
1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 58, I was talking over the correspondence with a duelling gentleman.

Duel, obs. f. DOLE *sb.*[2], grief; obs. f. DWELL.

Dueliche, duelie, obs. forms of DULY.

†**Du·ellary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *duell-um* (see DUEL) + -ARY.] Relating to duels or duelling.
1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 38 No more then would the Lumbards forsake their duellary Lawes in Italy.

†**Duella·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. med.L. *duellare* to DUEL.] Combat of two antagonists.
1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 250 Torneys duellacyon or the fight of two men.

Dueller, dueler (diū·ĕlə). [f. DUEL *v.*]
1. One who duels; a duellist.
1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Sceptick in Relig.* (Arb.) 67 His conscience interposes itself betwixt Duellers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 207, I have been accused as a Dueller, and now as a Profligate. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 81 Gamesters, duelers, adulterers, scoffers, the foes of God and the pests of men.
fig. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i, These perpetual talkers, disputants,. and duellers of the tongue'

2. A duelling pistol or revolver.
1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXXVII, His long-barrelled Manton duellers.

Duelling, dueling (diū·ĕlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The fighting of duels.
1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II xi. § 3 (R.) I have character'd this spirit of duelling as ugly and deform'd as I could. 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 163 The House of Commons have brought in a Bill to prevent Duelling and make it Felony. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iv. 584 Duelling has from the beginning been more popular in France than in England.
attrib. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 143 Religion will not endure the duelling principle. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, Engaged in cleaning the duelling pistols.

†**Du·ellion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *duellion-em* = *duellium, duellum*.] A duel.
1728 RAWLINSON *Hist. Sir J. Perrott* 228 The recital of privat Quarrells, Duellions, or contentions

†**Du·ellism.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DUEL + -ISM; prob. after *duellist*.] A duel, contest between two.
c 1609 DONNE *Let. to Sir H. G.* Wks. (Alford) VI. 313 Those single Duellisms between Rome and England.

Duellist, duelist (diū·ĕlist). Also 7 **dualist.** [f. DUEL *sb.* + -IST; prob. after F. *duelliste* (16–17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *duellista*.] One who fights duels, or practises duelling.
1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 33 He fights as you sing prickssong, keeps time, distance, and proportion, he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom: the very butcher of a silk button, a Dualist, a Dualist. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. xlviii, He hath no honour lost, our Duellists say. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. 2 Many worthy men have been in the sad case of the surviving duellist. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvi, What I have written will not avail .the professed duellist.
fig. 1676 BOYLE *Acids & Acidum* vii. Wks. 1772 IV. 291 The Duellists (or the two jarring principles of alkali and acidum). *Ibid. passim.* 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. xi. 499 The blind wrestling of controversial duellists.

Hence **Duelli·stic** *a.*, pertaining to a duellist.
1873 H. CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 147 He escaped all duellistic dangers. 1881 *World* 12 Jan. 6 Mr. Irving's duellistic performance as Fabian dei Franchi.

†**Du·ellize,** *v. Obs.* [f. DUEL + -IZE.] *intr.* To engage in a duel or combat.
1632 VICARS *Æneid* V. (N.), The furious duellizing chariots swift Burst from their bounds. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Courtier* (1860) 22 That makes him so duellize and quarrell for the one. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlii. 350 The Lists of a Duellizing Engagement.

‖ **Duello** (due·lo). [It. (due·llo) = DUEL.]
1. Duelling, as a custom having its laws and rules; the established code of duellists.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 185 The Passado hee respects not, the Duello he regards not. *a* 1623 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 243 But observes not the lawes of the Duello. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, The most accomplished regulator of the duello. 1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot*, Under the infernal, devil-invented system of the duello.

†**2.** A duel (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*
1612 FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* II. in Hart *Dodsley* XI. 44 Setting this duello of wit aside. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. ii, And spurn out the duelloes out o' th' kingdom. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXV, None shall fight duelloes here.

Duelly, duely, duelye, obs. forms of DULY.

Duelsome (diū·ĕlsŭm), *a.* [f. DUEL *sb.*, after *quarrelsome*.] Given or inclined to duelling.
1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-book* ii. (1872) 21 Being incorrigibly duelsome on his own account.

Dueness (diū·nés). [f. DUE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being due: in various senses of the adj.
1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 153 There is a Parochiall or particular dueness of Tithes. 1646 *Ord. Lords & Com. Susp. Tryers* 9 The dueness of their election. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 175 The promise determineth of the dueness of the reward. The threatening determineth of the dueness of the Penalty. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Exp. 1 Eph.* Wks. I. II. 199 When God had dissolved that dueness, that debt, (as I may call it,) that obligation. 1868 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 98 The dueness of wages. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* viii (1870) 142 The rational recognition of duty or dueness.

Duenna (diuⁱe·nă). Also 7 **douegna,** 8 **duegna, duena.** [Sp. *dueña* (dwe·nyă), formerly spelt *duenna*, married lady, mistress (fem. of *dueño* master):—L. *domina* lady, mistress.]
1. **a.** The chief lady in waiting upon the queen of Spain. **b.** An elderly woman, occupying a position between governess and companion, and having charge over the girls of a Spanish family.
1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 64 I am call'd (says she) Douegna, or Madam the Gouvernante 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* I. ii, Enter Elvira's Duenna, and whispers to her. 1715 C'TESS D'ANOIS *Wks* 141 One of my Lady Constable's Duegna's desir'd to speak with her. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 10 Sept. (1857) III. 435 Kitty Dashwood..living in the palace as Duenna to the queen 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 293 The Princesses hung round their old duenna, and coaxed, and entreated.

2. Any elderly woman whose duty it is to watch over a young one; a chaperon.
1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II. ii, You are her duenna. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 111 There is no duenna so rigidly prudent, and inexorably decorous, as a superannuated coquette. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Jan., He used to have a duenna of a housekeeper to sit in his study with him while he wrote. 1877 RITA *Vivienne* VI. i, Her home is guarded by a dragon-like duenna.

3. *Comb.*, as *duenna-like* adj.
1808 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 188, I never had Duenna-like talents.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Duennadom,** the realm of duennas; **Duennaship,** the position or office of a duenna; **Duenna-ish, Duennesque** *adjs.*, like or characteristic of a duenna.
1821 *Examiner* 205/1 Her voice and eye were not at all Duenna-ish. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* III. 123 The ancient dames of duennadom may purse their withered lips. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. xxxviii. 320 When the duennesque squadron had finished coming in. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & My Dau.* xi. (1885) 154 Camilla's aunt..regulated Mr. Arden's household affairs, and exercised a shadowy duennaship over his daughter.

Duer, var. DOWER *sb.*[1] *Obs.*, burrow.

Duerch, Duergh, Duerwe, Duery, obs. forms of DWARF.

Duere, rare obs. form of DEAR *a.*[1]

Duesse: see DEWESS, goddess.

Duet, duett (diuⁱe·t), *sb.* [ad. It. *duetto*: see below.] A musical composition for two voices or two performers.
1740 DICHL & PARDON, *Duet.* 1757 (*title*) Apollo's Cabinet .. an accurate Collection of English and Italian Songs, Cantatas, and Duetts. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I. (1826) 10 They..opened the serenade with a duet. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 47 You can .take me to her house to sing duets, as part of her lesson.
transf. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXII, When Miggs had finished her solo, her mistress struck in again, and the two together performed a duet. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 92 The two young women performed a sobbing duet. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/1 Two sisters.. wore recently an original duet of gowns in these colours.
attrib. and *Comb.* 1819 *Metropolis* I. 156 Your duet singer. 1836 SYD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II. 383, I have fallen into the duet life, and it seems to do very well.

Duet, -ett, *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To perform a duet.
1822 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 12 July, You can spare time from duetting. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. II. 29 As accordantly coupled..as a drum duetting with a bass-viol.

Duete(e, -ie, y(e, obs. forms of DUTY.

Duettist (diuⁱe·tist). [f. DUET *sb.* + -IST; cf. *soloist*.] One who takes part in a duet.
1876 J. GOULD *Letter-press Printer* 100 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. will be the duettists. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 3/7 Well known in music-hall circles as a duettist and dancer.

‖ **Duettino** (duettī·no). [It.: dim. of *duetto* DUET.] 'A duet of short extent and concise form' (Grove *Dict. Music* 1879).
1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. iv, Ariettas and duettinos succeed each other. 1842 *Musical World* XVII. 83/3 (*title*) Three Duettinos for the Cornet à Pistons.

‖ **Duetto** (duetto). [It. *duetto*, dim. of *duo* a duet: see DUO.] = DUET; also *transf.*
1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Music Bks.* (Stanf.) *Duetti*, or *duetto*, are little Songs or Airs in two Parts.

1731 Mrs. Pendarves in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 275 They agreed to sing a duetto out of y^e Beggars' Opera. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribblomania* 55 *note*, The literary pretensions of this once metrical and corresponding duetto. 1820 Scott *Monast* xviii, They then .. set off in a sort of duetto, enumerating the advantages of the situation.

Duff (dʌf), *sb.*[1] [orig. a northern pronunc. of Dough: cf. *enough*.] **a.** Dough, paste. (*dial.*) **b.** A flour pudding boiled in a bag; a dumpling.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 To enhance the value of the Sabbath to the crew, they are allowed on that day a pudding, or, as it is called, a 'duff'. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Duff*, dough, paste. *North. a* 1870 J. P. Robson *Wor Mally Torned Bloomer* (Northumb. Gloss.), Aw wesh'd the currans, wey'd the duff. 1878 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev* vii 139 Crowning the repast with a duff, accurately globular. 1880 Besant & Rice *Seamy Side* I. 8 Two helps of minced veal and two of currant duff.

Comb. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 142 The sailors' duffbags.

Duff (dʌf), *sb.*[2] *local.* [Possibly the same as prec.; but more prob. onomatopœic, or associated with the sound made in striking a soft spongy substance.]

1. *Sc.* **a.** 'The soft or spongy part of a loaf, a turnip, a new cheese, etc.' **b.** 'A soft spongy peat' (Jam.).

2. *Sc.* and *U.S.* The decaying vegetable matter (fallen leaves, etc.) which covers forest ground.

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xvi. (1855) 150 Dung, mixed with duff-mould. 1878 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIII. 289 (Cent.) This duff (composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to a sponge. 1886 *Rep. Forest Comm. State N. Y.* 102 (Cent.) I have seen the smoke from fires in the duff even after the snow has fallen.

3. Coal dust or smaller coals, after separation of the nuts; slack, dross. Also *duff-coal*.

1865 Jevons *Coal Quest.* (1866) 363 We could hardly prohibit the burning of duff and slack coal on the colliery heaps. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 248 The extended use .. of slack and the smaller varieties of screened coal (pease and duff). 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/1 One ton of common duff coal..has generated as much steam as two tons of good bituminous coal. 1892 [see Dross *sb.* 2 b].

Duff (dʌf), *v. slang* or *colloq.* [A word of thieves' slang. Evidently closely related to Duffer *sb.*[1] from which (appearing so much later) it may be a back-formation.]

1. *trans.* To dress or manipulate (a thing) fraudulently, so as to make it look like new or to give it the appearance of something which it is not; to 'fake up'.

c 1838 J. Vaill in *Mem.* (1839) 26 My pillow was a duffed great coat. 1870 W. B. Sanders in 31*st Rep. Dep. Keeper Public Rec.* p. vi, Some of these..MSS. were so very bad that it would have been impossible to duff them. 1892 *Edin. Evening News* 3 Mar. 2 A good deal of the old plate was 'duffed'.

2. (*Australia*). To alter the brands on (stolen cattle); to steal (cattle), altering the brands.

1869 E. C. Booth *Another Eng.* 138 The man who owned the 'duffing paddock' was said to have a knack of altering cattle brands. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 306 In such districts 'duffing' cattle is thought rather a smart thing to do. 1890 Boldrewood *Squatter's Dream* xiv. 162 He'd think more of duffing a red heifer than all the money in the country.

3. To cheat, do *out of* fraudulently.

1863 Sala *Capt. Dangerous* III. ix. 305 Allowing him to duff me out of a few score pieces at the game of Lansquenet.

Hence **Du·ffing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 380 'Duffing' and all that is going down fast. 1858 Fonblanque *Life & Labours* (1874) 279 Duffing..is the art of giving such a gloss and air of novelty to old clothes as to pass them off for new. 1869 [see 2]. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 329 'Cattle-duffing' and free-bootery. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 27 It was a duffing yard, sure enough.

‖ **Duffada·r.** *E. Indies.* [Pers. and Urdū دفع دار *dafaʿdār* a subaltern of cavalry.] 'A petty officer of native police; and in regiments of Irregular Cavalry, a non-commissioned officer corresponding in rank to a corporal' (Yule).

1800 Wellington *Disp.* (1844) I. 109 (Stanf.) 2½ pagodas for a maistry or duffadar 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 5/3 Two native officers, two Kote Duffadars, and three others.

Duffel, duffle (dʌ·f'l). Also 7–8 **duffield**, 7–9 **duffil**. [Named from Duffel, a town of Brabant, between Antwerp and Mechlin.]

1. A coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap or frieze.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 279 These Duffields, so called from a Town in Brabant, where the trade of them first began.. otherwise called shags, and by the Merchants, trucking cloth. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2914/4 Broad-Cloths, Serges half thicks, Duffils, Kerseys. *c* 1695 J. Miller *Descr. N. York* (1843) 42 Indian goods as duffels, shirts. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 283 Witney..They likewise make here the Duffield Stuffs, a Yard and three Quarters wide, which are carried to New-England and Virginia, and much worn even here in Winter 1802 Wordsw. *Alice Fell* 53 Let it be of duffil grey. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 289 If you weren't satisfied with the duffle. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XI. iv. (1865) IV. 66 Muffled-up in a dressing-gown of coarse blue duffel.

2. *U.S.* Change of flannels; personal effects taken by a sportsman or camper-out.

1884 G. W. Sears *Woodcraft* 4 (Cent.) Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much impedimenta, too much duffle. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 188 His dainty craft has room for little beyond her crew and a limited amount of duffle.

3. *attrib.* Made or consisting of duffel.

1699 J. Dickenson *Jrnl. Trav.* 70 He gave each of them a Duffel Blanket. 1759 G. Washington *Writ.* (1889) II. 138 Light duffil Cloak with silver frogs. 1792 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 246 Duffle great coats. 1856 Mayhew *Rhine* 260 A long grey great-coat like a duffle dressing-gown.

Duffer (dʌ·fəɹ), *sb.*[1] *slang.* [Connected with Duff *v.* From the date of the words and senses, it may be inferred that *duffer* in senses 1 and 2 (the relative priority of which is uncertain) is the starting-point in Eng.; that Duff *v.* is a back-formation from this, to express the action of the *duffer* (in a somewhat later application), and that sense 3 of the sb. is, in turn, an agent-noun from the vb. Cf. also Duffing *ppl. a.*, and Duffer *sb.*[2]

I. 1. One who sells trashy goods as valuable, upon false pretences, e g. pretending that they are smuggled or stolen, and offered as bargains.

1756 W. Toldervy *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 61 These two fellows..are after being duffers, or some such thieves. 1756 Fielding in *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 565 Another set of gamblers .. call'd duffers .. invite you to go down some alley, and buy some cheap India handkerchiefs. 1781 R. King *Mod. Lond. Spy* 65 One of the people called Duffers, who pretend to sell smuggled goods, such as silk handkerchiefs, and stockings. 1832 *Examiner* 268/1 On being searched, a complete stock-in-trade of a duffer was found upon him. His hat was crammed with rings, brooches, seals, &c. .. and a couple of watches, apparently of immense value .but got up in reality for the purposes of fraud. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvii. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 324 Duffers, who vend pretended smuggled goods..also, the sellers of sham sovereigns and sham gold rings for wagers.

2. A pedlar or hawker: see quots.

[1763 Sir S. T. Janssen *Smuggling laid open* 19 These Duffers supply the Hawkers, who carry it about the Town, and sell it to the Consumers.] 1795 *Fortn. Ramble* 22 You have been dealing with a duffer. they carry none but the worst of wares, and charge three times the value of them. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Duffer*, a pedlar; applied exclusively to one who sells women's clothes. *South.* 1884 S. Dowell *Hist. Taxation* III. I. i. iii. 38 A class of persons termed 'duffers', 'packmen', or 'Scotchmen', and sometimes 'tallymen', traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered..These duffers were numerous in Cornwall.

II. 3. [f. Duff *v.* 1, 2.] **a.** One who 'fakes up' sham articles. **b.** (*Australia*) One who 'duffs' cattle.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 70 The 'Duffer' in English birds disguises them so that they shall look like foreigners. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 32 No cattle-duffer in the colonies could have had a better pair of mates. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* xxv. 352 What's a little money..if your children grow up duffers and planters?

Du·ffer, *sb.*[2] *colloq.* and *slang.*

[The evident association of the word with Duffing *ppl. a.*, 'a duffer' being = 'a duffing fellow', 'a duffing coin or article', appears to connect the word with Duff *v.* It is possible, though our quots. do not show it, that the application to things, e. g. to a counterfeit or base coin, is the earlier, and that the term was thence transferred to a man who is similarly 'no good'. Less probable, though not out of the question, are the suggestions that a duffer is a man of *duff* or dough, or 'spongy substance' (see Duff *sb.*[1] 2), or that the word is the same as Sc. *duffar, duffart* 'a blunt stupid person', *dofart, doofart, dowfart*, 'a dull heavy-headed inactive fellow' (Jamieson).]

1. *colloq.* A person who proves to be without practical ability or capacity; one who is incapable, inefficient, or useless in his business or occupation; the reverse of an adept or competent person. Also more generally, a stupid or foolish person.

1842 Ld. Houghton *Lett. in* Wemyss Reid *Life* (1891) I. 284, I do not think him the mere duffer that most people make him out. *a* 1845 Hood (O.), 'Duffers' (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxv. (D.), 'Do you get £800 for a small picture?'..'Well, no'..'but then I am a duffer'. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* xvii, I was always a duffer at dancing. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* 171 'Is it all right?' .. 'Lovely .. You are duffers not to come in.' 1891 A. Lang *Angling Sketches* 8 Next to being an expert, it is well to be a contented duffer.

2. *slang.* A counterfeit coin or article; any article that is 'no good'. Cf. Duff *v.* 1.

1875 Jevons *Money* xxi. 289 The cheques, bills [etc.] are regarded by thieves as 'duffer', with which they dare not meddle. 1876 *World* V. No. 115. 19 He had purchased a veritable 'duffer' and could get no redress. 1881 *Standard* 2 Sept. 5/3 The [picture] gallery of a wealthy but uncritical collector came to the hammer, when..nine-tenths of it were adjudged to consist of 'duffers'. 1889 *Answers* 29 June 66/1 (Farmer) If the note is a genuine one the water-mark will then stand out plainly. If a duffer it will almost disappear

3. *Australian Mining.* A claim or mine which proves unproductive.

1861 T. McCombie *Austral. Sk.* 193 It was a terrible duffer anyhow, every ounce of gold got from it cost £20 I'll swear. 1864 Rogers *New Rush* II. 33 Reposing here, the son of quartz and clay Forgets the duffer he has sunk to day. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/6 We struck the reef at Christmas, but it was a duffer.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Du·fferdom, Du·fferism,** the style, character, or condition of a duffer.

1893 *Field* 10 June 832/1 There is no wilful misconduct, but only hopeless dufferism. 1895 *Tablet* 20 July 96 Aspirations to escape from dufferdom.

Duffer, *sb.*[3], variant of Duffer.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 3/1 There are two classes of children employed, called cagers and duffers; little children, boys and girls, who assist the spinners. 1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 27 Aug. 4 These included preparers, as they are called..stainers..duffers..reelers..and weavers.

Du·ffer, *v. Australian Mining.* [f. Duffer *sb.*[2] 3.] *intr.* Of a mine: To prove a 'duffer', become unproductive or exhaustive, give *out*. Also *fig.*

1885 Finch-Hatton *Advance Australia* 279 The lode had 'duffered out', and..it was useless to continue working. 1890 Boldrewood *Miner's Right* vi. 58 'So you're duffered out again, Harry!' she said.

Duffing (dʌ·fiŋ), *ppl. a. slang.* [f. Duff *v.*]

1. That passes off a worthless article as valuable.

1862 *Lond. Herald* 27 Dec. (Farmer) Houses..run up by the 'duffing' builder, merely for sale.

2. Counterfeit, rubbishy and offered as valuable.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 19 Dealers in 'duffing fiddles'. These are German-made instruments, and are sold to the Street-folk at 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* each. 1873 *Times* Jan. (Farmer) We know now that so-called 'duffing' jewellery is scattered far and wide. 1883 *Sword & Trowel* July 355 'Duffing' canaries, or painted sparrows.

3. Incompetent, inept, stupid, duffer-like.

1881 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. iii. 39 A little brilliant singing, which Hew .. secretly stigmatised as 'the most duffing caterwauling!'

Duffle: see Duffel.

Duffous, obs. form of Dovehouse.

Dufftail, duftail: see Dovetail.

Dufoil (diū·foil). *Her.* [f. L. *duo* two + Foil leaf; cf. *trefoil, cinquefoil*.] A two-leaved flower; the plant Twayblade (*Listera ovata*).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. iv. § 2. 58 He beareth Argent, a Dufoile or Twyfoile, Vert, flowered, Purpure. The Flower is like that which we commonly call Dogstones, ..but more spireing. 1889 Elvin *Heraldry* Gloss., *Dufoil*, or *Twyfoil*, having only two leaves.

Dufrenite (diūfrē·nəit). *Min.* [Named 1833 after M. Dufrénoy, a French mineralogist.] Hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in dull-greenish nodules and fibrous masses.

1850 Dana *Min.* 450 Dufrenite.

Dufrenoysite (diūfrēnoi·zəit). *Min.* [Named 1845 after M. Dufrénoy: see prec.] An arsenical sulphuret of lead, occurring in highly modified prisms, of grey colour and metallic lustre.

1848 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. V. 268 Dufrenoysite is an arsenical sulphuret of lead. 1868 Dana *Min.* 92.

‖ **Dufter** (dʌ·ftəɹ). *E. Indies.* Also 8 **-ur.** [Arab., Pers., Urdū دفتر *daftar* record, register, ad. Gr. διφθέρα skin.] **a.** A bundle of official papers; a register, record. **b.** A business office.

1776 *Trial of Joseph Fowke* 18/1 The said Kialanders entered false records in the Duftur. 1803 Wellington *Disp.* (1844) I. 761 (Stanf.), I refer you to the papers upon this subject, which you will doubtless find in the dufter. 1817 M. Wilks *Hist. Sk. S. Ind.* xxv. II. 33 The business of the treasury was conducted in two dufters or departments.

Dug (dʌg), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **dugge.** [Not known before 16th c.; origin obscure. Perh. radically connected with Sw. *dägga*, Da. *dægge* to suckle (a child).] The pap or udder of female mammalia; also the teat or nipple; usually in reference to suckling. As applied to a woman's breast, now contemptuous.

1530 Palsgr. 280/1 Tete, pappe, or dugge, a womans brest. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Her dug with platted gould rybband girded about her. 1598 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 875 Like a milch doe, whose swelling dugs do ache. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 519 The number of young Pigs .. I finde to be so many as the Sow hath dugs for. *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1630) 477 The promises are full of comfort as a dugge is full of milke. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. xv. 256 With Duggs and Nipples placed in the most convenient part of the Body of each Animal. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. iii. 75 The enormous dugs which hung down from the bosoms of the women.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 131 Lye hidden a while, at the dug of the booke. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 253 Nature has supplied this animal [spider] with.. five dugs or teats for spinning it into thread. 1866 B. Taylor *Poems, Mondamin*, The savage dugs of fable.

† **c. Dug-tree,** an old name of the Papaw-tree (*Carica Papaya*), apparently from the milky juice exuded by all parts of the tree when wounded.

1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* xvii. cxxix. 1649 *Manoeræ mas & femina.* The male and female Dugge tree.

† **Dug,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. Angling.* A kind of red worm used as a bait. More fully called **dug-worm.**

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 811 Some are red, (which we Englishmen call Dugs). 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 93 Others [breed] amongst or of plants, as the dug worm. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1677) 60 Baits for the Angler; the Earth-worm, the Dug-worm, the Maggot or Gentle.

Dug (dʌg), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Dig *v.*] Obtained by digging, excavated, thrust into something, etc.: see the verb.

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 4 All dug Stones are better..than gather'd ones. 1885 Tennyson *Balin & Balan* Wks. (1894) 374/2 Now with slack rein..Now with dug spur..he rode. 1892 A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 29 Several excavations or 'dugholes', from which material ..seems to have been taken.

Dugarde: see DIEU-GARDE.

Dugeperes, corrupt f. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

† Duggishly, *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **duggish* adj. (f. DUG *sb.*[1] + -ISH) + -LY[2].]

1611 COTGR., *Mammellement*, duggishly, breast-fashion, pap-like. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. vii. (1694) 24 This point hath been found duggishly scandalous.

† Duggy, *a. Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. DUG *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1611 COTGR., *Tetassier*..duggie, having great..dugs.

Dughtie, -y, obs. forms of DOUGHTY.

Dugion, obs. form of DUDGEON *sb.*[1]

† Dugon. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **dogone**. [perh., as Jamieson suggests, a. F. *doguin* 'a filthie great old curre' Cotgr., dim. of *dogue* dog.] A worthless fellow: a term of contempt.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 458 Thir damysellis.. That dogonis haldis in dainte, and delis with thaim so lang. 1820 HOGG *Wint. Even. T.* I. 292 (Jam.) When ane comes to clove quarters wi' him, he's but a dugon.

Dugong (dū·gŏŋ). [a. Malay name *dūyong*. Barchewitz, 1751, gives *dugung* as the name in the Philippine isle of Leyte; this was adopted 1765 by Buffon (*Hist. Nat.* XIII. 374) as *dugon*, and by Gmelin, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ed. 13, 1788, as *dugong*.]

A large aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Halicore dugong*, order *Sirenia*) inhabiting the Indian seas.

1800 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 239 Trichecus Dugong (*Gmel.*). Dugon (*Buffon*). Indian Walrus (Pennant *Quadr.*). This species, in the Philippine Islands, is said to be called by the name of *Dugung*. 1820 SIR S. RAFFLES in *Phil. Trans.* CX. 174 (*title*) Some account of the Dugong. *Ibid.* 180 The Malays..distinguish two varieties, the duyong *bamban*, and the duyong *bantal*; the latter much thicker and shorter in proportion. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 496 The Dugong . is the only animal yet known that grazes at the bottom of the sea. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 126 We have .. alluded to the dugong or duyong, and the lamantin .belonging to the pachydermatous order. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 189 On the surface of the water there were several dugong asleep.

Dug-out, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [See DUG *ppl. a.*, and *dig out*, DIG *v.* 13 b.]

A. *ppl. a.* Hollowed out by digging, excavated.

1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/3 In some cases the station was completely insulated, and reached only by means of dug-out canoes. 1887 *Archæologia* L. 370 Dug-out boats of more or less rude construction. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 838 Ordinary dug-out canals like that of Suez.

B. *sb.* (chiefly *U. S.*) **1.** A canoe made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree.

1819 J. A. QUITMAN in Clairborne *Life* (1860) I. 42 At Wheeling .. we purchased a small canoe, called here a 'dug-out', or 'man-drowner'. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. II. 57 We had no boat with us, not even a dug-out. 1887 *Archæologia* L. 370 Ship-building..of a very superior kind to these rude dug-outs.

2. A rough kind of dwelling formed by an excavation in the ground (usually in a slope or bank), roofed with turf, canvas, etc.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., Instead of 'dug-outs' on the prairies, he found the farmers living in large, handsome frame houses. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 281/2 The Kansas 'dug-outs' consist .. of a square hole dug in the ground, roofed either by a canvas waggon-cloth or..with sods.

Duhti, obs. form of DOUGHTY.

‖ Duiker, duyker (dəi·kəɹ). [Du. *duiker* (dœi·kər):—MDu. *dūker* = Ger. *taucher* ducker or diver: see DUCKER [1].] In full, *duikerbok*: A small South African antelope, *Cephalopus mergens*; so called from its habit of plunging through the bushes when pursued.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 84 The duyker or diving antelope .. is not yet sufficiently known. 1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 224 As for the duyker-bok, or diving goat, I have only had a single glimpse of it. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 23 And the duiker at my tread Sudden lifts his startled head. 1895 *Longm. Mag.* July 263 Dainty steinboks and timid duykers..began to feed.

Duil, duill, obs. or Sc. forms of DOLE *sb.*[2], grief.

Duillie, Sc. form of DOLY *Obs.*, doleful.

Duir, -e, obs. Sc. forms of DOOR, DURE *a.*, hard.

† Duistre. *Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *duistre*, var. of OF. *duitre* (obj. case *duitor*):—L. *dūctor, dūctōrem*, leader.] A leader, conductor.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 (Fairf. MS.) That þei be Duistres of þe weie.

† Duity. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *duo* two; after *unity*.] Twofold nature or condition; duality.

1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig. Temp. Evils* 16 Plutarch .. writeth, that he the said Pythagoras called..the unity, God; and the..duitie daemon. [Cf. 1642 H. MORE *Life of Soul* xxvi. 7 But he [Dæmon]s the fount of foul duality.]

Duk, duke, obs. Sc. forms of DUCK.

Duke (diūk), *sb.* Forms: 2–6 **duc**, (3 **dux**), 3–4 **duk**, 4– **duke**. (Also 3–5 **duyk**, 3–6 **duck, -e**, 4 **douk, -e, douc, deuk**, 5 **dukke, dwk, -e, doke, doyk, duche**, 5–6 **dewke, duque, duce**, *Sc.* **duik**.) [ME. *duc, duk*, a. F. *duc*, in OF. nom. *dux, ducs, dus* (11–12th c. in Littré), early ad. L. *dux, duc-em*, leader, commander, general. (If the Latin word had come down in OF., its form would have been *dois, doix*: cf. *croix, noix*, OF. *crois, nois*:—L. *crucem, nucem*.)]

† 1. A leader; a leader of an army, a captain or general; a chief, ruler. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 264 Þe 3et leouede Assceni, þe on þan londe was duc. *Ibid.* 268 Þa sende Assceni, þe wes laueld and dux. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17979 Sathan .. duke of deep & prynce of helle. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 340 A duk þat shal reule my folk of Israel. *Ibid.* III. 137 Jesus Crist duke of our batel. 1382 – *Ps.* lxxiv. 10 [lxxx. 1] Duke of the weie thou were in his sizt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iii. (1495) 749 The ramme that is duke and defender of other shepe. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ix. (1554) 173 a, Duke Moses, by god was made their gyde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vii. 460 Dukis and reulers of the churche. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 237 The Comones risen ageyn the kyng and the lordes .. Her duke was Wat Tyler, a proude knave and malapert. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV (1822) 339 Na man may be callit duke, bot he alanerlie be quhais avise the army is led. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 346 The great Duke, that (in dreadful aw) Upon Mount Horeb learn'd th' eternall Law. [1869 *Daily News* 26 Jan., Nowadays *Dukes* do not *lead*. *Duc à non ducendo* is the true political etymology of the title.]

b. Rendering L. *dux*, a provincial military commander, under the later emperors.

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 234 The Counts or Dukes of the Midland parts and the Count of the Sea-Coast or Saxon Shore, had distinct charges. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 44 Under their orders thirty five military commanders were stationed in the provinces..All these provincial generals were therefore *dukes*; but no more than ten among them were dignified with the rank of *counts* or companions, a title of honour, or rather of favour, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 445/2 Three other principal officers are mentioned—the *Comes littoris Saxonici per Britanniam*, the *Comes Britanniarum* (Count of Britain), and the *Dux Britanniarum* (Duke of Britain). We have translated the words *Comes* and *Dux*, by *Count* and *Duke*, after Horsley.

c. In O.T. rendering *dux* of the Vulgate, ἡγεμών of LXX, in sense 'chief or leader of a tribe'.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvi. 40 Thes thanne the names of the dukis [1388 duykis] of Esau..the duke [*v.r.* duyk] Ihanna, the duke Alua, the duke Jeeth [etc.]..thes the dukys [*v.r.* duykis] of Edom, the dwellers in the loond of his empire. [So 1611 and *R. V.* 1885; COVERD. has 'prynce, prynces'.]

2. In some European countries: A sovereign prince, the ruler of a small state called a duchy.

Five dukes (with six *grand-dukes*) rule states included in the new German Empire. Two Italian dukes (and one grand-duke) remained as rulers of independent states down to 1860.

(In this sense, the name is partly derived from the late Roman use of *dux* (1 b), partly the English rendering (through med.L. *dux*, F. *duc*, It *duca*) of Ger. *herzog*, OHG. *herizogo*, OE. *heretoga*, lit. 'leader of warlike host'. Throughout the Frankish empire, the Merovingian kings appointed *duces* to superintend several frontier *comitatus* (the *dux* being superior to the *comes*). These *duces* of Aquitaine, Allemania, etc were purely official. But in the half of Germany not under the Franks there still existed 'dukes' of another kind. The Teutonic *herizogo* was originally the temporary war-chief of a tribe, as opposed to the civil chief or king. He occasionally made himself permanent head of the *volksstam*, while still retaining his title (e.g. in Bavaria). In Germany, this class of 'duke' came to an end when Charlemagne destroyed the last independent German states. Under the Carolingians, the *dux* was, east and west of the Rhine alike, an *official* ruling a province. But, in the decay of this dynasty, the dukes everywhere became hereditary and practically independent. Hence came, in the West, the dukes of Aquitaine, Burgundy, Normandy, etc.; in the East, those of Franconia, Saxony, Suabia, etc In France, however, the monarchy gradually reabsorbed the duchies, which by 1500 were all amalgamated with the crown, the title of 'duke' having become merely that of the highest rank of nobility, with no sovereign rights. (See sense 3.) In Germany, on the other hand, the Duke of Bavaria or of Saxony was practically independent, the emperor having little or no power over him. The early Italian *duca* came direct from the Old Teutonic *herizogo*, the dukes of Benevento and Spoleto having been chiefs of Lombard war-bands who carved new states out of Roman Italy. In England, before the Norman Conquest, *dux* was an ordinary translation of *ealdorman* in L. charters; but did not become vernacular. From the Conquest till Edward III, *ealdorman* or *eorl* was rendered by *comes*, and *dux, duc, duk*, was known only as a foreign title; even William and Robert are known to the Old English Chronicle only as 'earls' of Normandy.)

[1066 *O. E. Chron.*, Wyllelm eorl of Normandi3e. 1124 Þes eorles sunu Rotbert of Normandi.] 1129 *O. E. Chron.*, Mid him helden ða of Rome, and se duc of Sicilie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7498 Þys noble duc Willam hym let crouny kyng At Londone amidewinter day. 13.. *Guy W.* (A.) 2372 Þe douke wers bifallen is, For miche of his folk he les. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 477 Wenynge that reynawd had not durst hange the duche richarde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1 William the Conquerour, Duke of Normandie ..began his dominion over this Realme. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 58 Thy father was the Duke of Millaine and A Prince of power. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 217 The emperor Leopold I. and John III. king of Poland, met . attended by a great number of electors, dukes, princes, and nobles, to congratulate each other after they had successfully raised the siege of Vienna. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 205/1 The government of Modena is the most absolute in Italy.. the present duke, Francis IV. of Este, is .the last descendant of the houses both of Este and Cibo. *Mod.* H. R. H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

† b. Used to render the Venetian DOGE. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 183 The Duke of Venys is chosen for terme of hys lyfe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 230 The Duke, and the Senators of Venice greet you. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 45 What better is His Majesty then a Duke of Venice? 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, 'Tis not well In Venice' Duke to say so.

c. Loosely used as the translation of the Russian КНЯЗЬ, *knyaz*, prince: see F. *duc*. See also GRAND DUKE.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 208 Remember what is in the first booke of the Duke of Muscouie, for a Duke vncrowned, yet supreme Prince. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* Dram. Pers., Great Duke of Moscovia. *Ibid. passim.*

3. In Great Britain and some other countries: A hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of prince.

Royal duke, a duke who is a member of the royal family, taking precedence of the other dukes.

(After the great feudatory dukes of France, or most of them, had come to be merely the greatest nobles of the country, the title was imitated in England and other countries. In England it was introduced by Edward III, who in 1337 created the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and in 1351 the king's cousin Henry, Duke of Lancaster, which title at his death in 1361 was conferred on his son-in-law, John of Gaunt, the king's third surviving son, the title of Duke of Clarence being at the same time conferred upon the second son Lionel. Under Richard II and in subsequent reigns, the dignity was gradually extended outside the Royal Family, this being especially the case after the death of Queen Elizabeth, under whom the rank had been for some time extinguished.)

[1337 *Rot. Cart.* 11 *Edw. III*, No 60 in *Lord's Jewels.* (1829) LXI. 743 Pro Edwardo duce Cornubie. *Ibid.*, Eidem filio nostro nomen & honorem ducis Cornubie de communi assensu & consilio..dedimus. 1352 *Patent Roll* 25 *Edw. III*, 1. m. 18 *ibid.* 748 Pro Henrico duce Lancastrie. *Ibid.*, Prefato Henrico nomen ducis Lancastrie inponimus et ipsum de nomine ducis dicti loci. investimus. 1351–2 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, stat. v. Preamb., Nostre Seignur le Roi del assent des Prelatz, Ducs, Countes, Barons, & de tout le comunalte de son Roialme d'Engleterre [etc.]]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Duckes, Erles, Barouns, and Bacheleris of ye londe. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 The Lordes, ajuggen .. that the Dukes of Aumarle Surrey and Excestre..lese and forgo fro hem and her heirs thes names that thei have now as Dukes. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 715 III. 75 To the right hyghe and myghty Prince..my Lord the Duke of Norffolk. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I. iij, The Quene and manney Duques, earles, and grete lordes besoughte him. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 7 Thys yere sir Edmonde Langle and sir Thomas Wodstoke ware made duckes. *Ibid.* 52 The dewke of Norffolke and the yerle of Sorre hys sonne ware comyttyd unto the tower of London. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 124 For Suffolkes Duke, may he be suffocate, That dims the Honor of this Warlike Isle. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xii. 397. 1850 FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* I. (1874) 106 The Duke of Wellington, the 'Iron Duke', the 'hero of a hundred fights'. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington*, Bury the Great Duke With an empire's lamentation.

b. *slang.* A man of showy demeanour or appearance.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-duke*, a jolly handsom Man. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 372, I..soon acquired the appellations of a rum duke, a queer dog, and a choice spirit. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

c. Phr. *Duke of Exeter's daughter*: see DAUGHTER 6 c. *To dine with Duke Humphrey*: see DINE *v.* 1 b.

† 4. The castle or rook at chess. *Obs.*

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* Induct. 54 Dukes? they're called Rooks by some. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 7 The Rocks, Rookes, or Dukes walk forward, backward, and side-wayes.

† 5. The great eagle-owl (*Bubo maximus*). *Obs.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 137. 41 The boading Owl, the Horn-Owl, or Duke, the mournful Howlet, the sad Scritch Owl.

6. Name of a kind of cherry.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1669) 64 June..Cherries Duke, Flanders, Heart (Black, Red, White) 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v *Cherry*, The Duke and archduke on a good wall are most years ripe before the end of the month. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Cal.* 117 The common dwarf cherry ..is the ancestor of morellos, dukes, and the Kentish kind.

7. *slang.* The hand or fist.

1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 501 (Farmer), I said I would not go at all if he put his dukes (hands) on me. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Y. my Life* I. 142 There were many officers in the Guards well known to be fairly clever with their 'dukes'.

Hence **Duke** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to make a duke or leader of; *intr.* (also *to duke it*), to play the part of a duke, act as a duke; to court dukes.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1072 Thow salbe dukit in our duchery. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* III. ii. 100 Lord Angelo Dukes it well in his absence. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Captaines* 1 Just-Duked Josuah cheers the Abramides To Canaan's Conquest. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* III. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 70 Ay, sister, as young maids go a-maying we'll go a-squiring, a-knighting, a-lording, a-duking. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 293 During his [Monmouth's] previous visit to the West, during what was locally known as 'The Dukeing Days'.

Dukedom (diūk dŏm). [f. DUKE *sb.*; see -DOM.]

1. The state or territory ruled by a duke; a duchy.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 1723 Of alle thys dukdom feyr That ylke lady ys eyr. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 The ducdom of Normandy. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* i. 39 Y^e people.. vnto whom I wyll geue the dukedome of Abraham, Isaac and Iacob. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 9 What then remaines. But that we enter, as into our Dukedome? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 199 In the Dutchy of Burgundy the Guisian Faction..to whom there was nothing left Fortified in that Dukedom, but Chalons sur la Saone. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 218 This whole tract of land belongs to the dukedom of Urbino. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 89 When chaos gave way to order, and the dukedoms were swallowed up in kingdoms.

2. The office or dignity of a duke.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1286/2 With the honour of a Dukedome also to him and hys heires for euer. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 93. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 30 All that is before spoken concerning the Duke and the Dukedom of Lancaster. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4781/1 The Marquisate of Moravia, and the Dukedom of Silesia. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 502 Thomas..who became Duke of Nor-

folk .. died without issue, whereby the dukedom descended to Henry. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 4/6 It is considered probable that the Marquis .. will have a dukedom conferred upon him.

Hence † **Dukedomship** (*Obs. rare*) = prec.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xvi. (1870) 164 Saxsony is [a] Dukedom-shyp, And holdeth of hym selfe. *Ibid.* xxiv. 183 [He] shall not clayme no inheritaunce of the dukedomshyp.

† **Dukehood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **duchehode.** The office of a duke; dukedom, dukeship.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iv. iii. 429 Holi Scripture approueth weel Princehode and Duchehode..to be ouer and aboue the comoun peple.

Du·kelet. *nonce-wd.* [see -LET.] = next (sense 1).

1870 *Daily News* 16 Dec., Very serviceable in teaching some dukelets and their good ladies better manners.

Dukeling (diū·kliŋ). [see -LING.]

1. A little or petty duke. (Contemptuous; in quot. 1634, One who claims to be a duke.)

1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* ii. iii, This dukeling mushroom Hath doubtless charm'd the king. *Ibid.* v. ii, Urswick, command the dukeling and these fellows, To Digby, the Lieutenant of the Tower. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* I. xiv. 363 No proud dukeling in England could regard a pauper with more pronounced contempt.

2. A duke's child.

1612 Sylvester *Lacrymæ* 130 For Savoy's Dukelings, or the Florentine, Hee [Prince Henry] wedds his Saviour of a Regall Line. 1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* ii. v, The duke gone thither, do you say?..And all the ducklings too. 1690 Crowne *Eng. Friar* iii. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 70 Little squirelings, and knightlings, and lordlings, and dukelings. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 411 Duke, Dukeling, Princess, Prince, consign'd to jail!

Dukely (diū·kli), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. DUKE + -LY[1].] Belonging to or befitting a duke.

1826 *Examiner* 119/2 Making somewhat free with his dukely character. 1827 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 48 The Duke has sent them to me, with a dry and dukely note.

Dukery (diū·kəri). Also 6 *Sc.* **duikrie.** [f. DUKE *sb.*: see -ERY, -RY.]

1. † **a.** The office or dignity of a duke, a dukedom (*obs.*). **b.** The territory ruled by a duke, a duchy. (Now only as *nonce-wd.*)

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 9 To give him the dukery of Turine. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 338 He hechtis the forsaid duikrie to the Gouernour. 1855 Carlyle *Prinzenraub* Misc. Ess. 1872 VII. 162 The Albertine line .. made apanages, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukes and dukeries of a similar kind.

2. The residence or estate of a duke; *spec.* (usually *pl.*, *the Dukeries*) a district in Nottinghamshire containing several ducal estates.

1837 Southey in *Q. Rev.* LIX. 291 A Rookery has been demolished, and a Dukery planted in its stead. 1879 *Standard* 8 Dec. (D.), The Dukeries still exist, but they are little more than a geographical expression. Welbeck Abbey is the last of those palaces for which this part of England was formerly famous. 1884 L. J. Jennings in *Croker Papers* III. xxv. 166 Thoresby, the second of the three famous 'Dukeries' which comprise within their domains the scenes of Robin Hood's most popular exploits.

Dukeship (diū·kʃip). [f. DUKE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of a duke. Also (with possessive pronoun) as a humorous title for a duke.

? a 1500 *Nine Ladies Worthie* in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) ii. (R.), Ye dukeship of Diamedes & dignitie. 1636 Massinger *Gt. Dk. Florence* iv. ii, Will your dukeship Sit down and eat some sugar-plums? 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 619/2 'Tis for killing English game, your Dukeship.

Duk-peris, corrupt form of DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dul, obs. var. of DOLE *sb.*[2]; obs. f. DULL.

Dulace, obs. form of DOWLAS.

1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 22 A pece of Dulace.

Dulbert (dɒ·lbəɹt). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* **dowbart,** 7 **dullberd,** 9 **dulbard.** [The first element is app. DULL *a.*; the second is possibly *beard*: cf. Ger. *dummbart.*] A dull or stupid person; one slow of comprehension.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 66 Ȝe, dagone, dowbart, thairof haif thow no dowt! 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 510 Very flockpates, dullberds. 1809 T. Donaldson *Poems* 45 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., To learn your exercise be quick, An dinna be a dulbard. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Dullbirt*, *Dulburt*, *Dulbard*, a stupid person, a block-head.

† **Dulca·cid,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. late L. *dulcacid-us*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *acidus* sour.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dulcacid*, that which hath a mingled taste with sweet and sower.

‖ **Dulcamara** (dɒlkămēə·ră). *Herb.* and *Pharm.* [med.L. = bittersweet, f. L. *dulc-is* sweet + *amāra* bitter (sc. *herba*).] The Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*; the pharmaceutical preparation of this plant.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. lvii. 397–8 The learned men of our age do cal this herbe .. in Latine *Dulcamara* or *Amara Dulcis*. Dulcamara is of complexion hoate and drie. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 479 The Belladonna, Stramonium, and Dulcamara, are active poisons. 1847 E. J. Seymour *Severe Dis.* I. 146 Washing the parts..twice daily with the decoction of dulcamara. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 500 Dulcamara..has been distinctly known only since the time of Tragus.

Hence **Dulcama·rin,** *Chem.*, the glucoside $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$, obtained from dulcamara; converted by dilute acids into **Dulcamare·tin** (see quot.) and glucose.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 347 *Dulcamarin.* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dulcamaretin*, $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$, a brown, resinous, tasteless substance obtained from dulcamarin, along with glucose, by the action of dilute acids.

† **Dulca·rnon.** *Obs.* [a. med.L. *dulcarnon*, corrupted from Arabic ذو القرنين *ðū 'lqarnayn* two-horned, *bicornis*, *cornutus*; lit. 'lord or possessor of the two horns'.]

1. A dilemma (= med.L. *cornutus*, CORNUTE *sb.* 5); a non-plus; *at dulcarnon*, at one's wit's end.

According to Neckham (*De Nat. Rerum*, Rolls, 295) and others, *Dulcarnon* was also a mediæval appellation of the Pythagorean theorem, Euclid i. 47 (it is supposed, from its somewhat two-horned figure). In Pandarus's reply to Cressida (quot. 1374), *Dulcarnon* appears to be confounded with *Elefuga* or *Eleofuga*, an appellation of the *pons asinorum*, Euclid i. 5, mediævally explained as *fuga miserorum*, 'flemyng of wrechis'. See *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th s. IV. 130, and references there given.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 882 (931), I [Crisseide] am til god me bettre mynde sende, At [*v.r.* A] dulcarnoun ryȝt at myn wittis ende. Quod Pandarus, ȝa nece, wele ȝe here: Dulcarnoun clepid is flemyng of wrechis. It semyþ hard for wrechis nil it lere. 1534 Mrs. M. Roper in *More's Wks.* 1441/2 In good fayth father qd. I, I can no ferther goe, but am, (as I trowe Cresede saith in Chaucer) comen to Dulcarnon euen at my wittes ende.

2. A person in a dilemma; one 'halting between two opinions'.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed (1587) II. 28/1 S. Patrike considering, that these sealie soules were (as all dulcarnanes for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the paines of hell, than allured to christianitie by the ioies of heauen.

† **Dulce** (dɒls), *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* Also 6 **dulse.** [ad. L. *dulcis* sweet: or a refashioning of DOUCE after the L., through the intermediate *doulce*.]

1. Sweet to the taste or smell.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 47 This garth, most dulce and redolent Off herb and flour. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 41 To make it dulce and pleasant in the taste.

2. Sweet to the eye, ear, or feelings; pleasing, agreeable, soothing.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* i. xliv, Thair musick tones war mair cleir And dulcer than..Orpheus harp. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 8 Dulse and sugred eloquence. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 4 a, The dulce, or delectable Bathes, or Welles of Buckstone. a 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xvii. 57 With blinkis dulce and debonair. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. of Sea* 259 Of that sugred and dulce aspect. [1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xliv. 479 Which two means, if they should seem to him and his associates too dulce.]

B. *adv.* Sweetly.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 The musician amphion .. sang sa dulce, quhil that the stanis mouit. a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 87 My lords mynstrells, who played there so connyngly and dulce.

Dulce, *sb.* [In 1 f. prec. adj.; in 2 = Sp. *dulce*.]

† 1. Sweetness, gentleness. *Obs.*

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* B vj, The goodness, candor, and dulce of your nature. 1728 North *Mem. Musick* (1846) 88 His lesser peices imitated the dulce of Lute-lessons.

‖ 2. A sweet substance; sweet wine, must.

1870 J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* ii. xxxviii. (1876) 518 [Cacao] yielding, besides chocolate .. a wine, and a dulce.

† **Dulce,** *v. Obs.* [Refashioned from DOUCE, *doulce v.*: cf. DULCE *a.*] *trans.* To sweeten; to soften, soothe, appease. Hence **Dulcing** *vbl. sb.*

1579 80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 83 To dulce and soften the hardned hearts of the multitude. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 54 (R.) For the dulcing, taming, and appeasing of the soul. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 68 This Albinus .. dulceth and kindly intreateth the men.

Dulce, var. form of DULSE.

† **Du·lcean,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. DULCE *a.* or L. *dulc-is* + -AN.] Dulcet, sweet.

1606 J. Raynolds *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 66 With dulcean straynes of heauenly melody.

† **Du·lcely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DULCE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a 'dulce' manner; sweetly; soothingly.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 339, I..dulcely drank of eloquence the fontayne. a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* iii. viii. (1612) 120 They can handle their husbands so well and dulcely. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Sonnets, Nothing so dulcely sweet or kindly dear.

† **Du·lceness.** [-NESS.] Sweetness.

c 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 436 By the dulcenes of loue, whiche the holy gost hath put in our hartes. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 32 (1873) 238 By too much dulceness, goodness, and facility of nature.

† **Du·lceous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DULCE *a.* or L. *dulc-is* sweet + -OUS.] Sweet.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 387/2 The Dulceous [is a] Luscious, or sweet tast.

[**Dulcerate, -ation,** erron. ff. DULCORATE, etc.]

† **Dulce·scate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *dulcescĕre* to become sweet + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To sweeten.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 370 Art .. dulcescates the acid.

Dulcet (dɒ·lsėt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: α. 5–7 **doucet,** 5 **dowcet**; β. 5 **dulcette,** 6 **doulcet(e,** (6–7 **dulced,** 7 **doulced),** 6– **dulcet.** [A refashioning of *doucet* (from F.), after L. *dulcis* sweet: cf. It. *dolcetto*, dim. of *dolce*. See also DOUCET.]

† 1. Sweet to the taste or smell. *Obs.* or *arch.*

α. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Seson it with Sugre, & loke þat it be poynant & doucet. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 128/1 Dowcet mete, or swete bake mete. c 1475 *Partenay* 972. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Doucet Pippins.

β. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 156 The other partyes .. arne the swetter and more dulcette. 1505 *Power of Doctr.* 49 in *Percy's Reliq.*, Thys dulcet water. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* H ij, All doulcet wynes. 1623 Cockeram, *Dulced*, sweet. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 347 And from sweet kernels prest She tempers dulcet creams. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* 312 Whose art did first these dulcet cakes display. 1854 Longf. *Catawba Wine* vi, But Catawba wine Has a taste more divine, More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy.

2. Sweet to the eye, ear, or feelings; pleasing, agreeable; soothing, gentle. Now chiefly of sounds.

α. 14.. *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 178 Wiþ doucet not and ryme. c 1475 *Partenay* 877 Doucet songes hurde of briddes enuiron. *Ibid.* 1008 Fair melusine, the suete doucet made [= maid].

β. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 53 With doulced [*MS. in margin* dowcet] speech. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* v. (Arb.) 20 Her delycate and doulcete complacence. 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep. to Mæcenas* D iij, He will see the my dulcet frinde. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xi. 118 It is a dulcet [*ed.* 1664 dulcid] humour. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 712 Dulcet Symphonies and voices sweet. c 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* vii. 52 Still to her dulcet murmurs not a foe. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* ii. iii, Her dulcet tones seemed even sweeter than before.

3. *Comb.*, as *dulcet-chinking*, *-eyed*, *-streaming*.

a 1784 Johnson *Parody Transl. Medea* ii, With dulcet-streaming sound. a 1821 Keats *Fancy* 81 Dulcet-eyed as Ceres' daughter. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* III. 23 Five dulcet-chinking pennies.

B. *sb.* † 1. A dulcet note or tone. *Obs.*

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 61 Mine Italian dulcets, my dutch houez, my doobl releas.

† 2. ? = DOUCET 3. *Obs.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 24 Thee stags vpbreaking they slit to the dulcet or inchepyn.

3. † **a.** A wind instrument: see DOUCET 2. *Obs.* **b.** An organ stop resembling the Dulciana, but an octave higher in pitch; = *Dulciana Principal.*

1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* ix, Dulcet, a delicate stop of 4 feet, small scale metal pipes. 1880 E. J. Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 598 In the organ made..Green .. included [in the Swell] not only a Dulciana but also its octave, the Dulcet or Dulciana Principal.

Hence **Du·lcetly** *adv.*, **Du·lcetness.**

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* H b, The doulce wynes (for theyr doulcetnes) are vehemently drawen. 1536 *Primer Hen. VIII*, lf. 149 Jesu, the author of buxomnes .. Of dulcednes the well of grace. a 1555 Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 338 The .. short time that we have to use them should assuage their dulcetness. 1832 L. Hunt *Sonnet* Poems 209 His brow with patient pain dulcetly sour.

Dulcian (dɒ·lsiăn). *Mus.* [f. L. *dulcis* sweet: cf. next and OF. *doulçaine*, *doulcine*, *doucine*, an ancient musical instrument, 'a sort of flute' (Godefroy).] An organ reed-stop; = BASSOON 2.

1852 Seidel *Organ* 95 Dulcian is the same as 'bassoon', the latter having originated in an old instrument called the dulcian. 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* x, Dulcian..is a free-reed [organ stop] of 16 feet.

‖ **Dulciana** (dɒlsiɑ·nă). *Mus.* [ad. med.L. *dulciana*, 'musici cantus dulcioris species', f. *dulcis* sweet: cf. prec.] An 8-foot organ stop of a soft string-like tone, introduced in 1754 by Snetzler. *Dulciana principal*: = DULCET *sb.* 3 b, q.v.

1776 Sir J. Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* IV. i. x. 149 The organ at Haerlem is said to have 60 stops, many of them little known to the English workmen, among which are the .. Dulciana, [etc.]. 1870 Nelson in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/1 The organ .. by Johannes Snetzler .. bears the date 1754. It was the first organ that ever had a dulciana stop, which was Snetzler's invention. 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* ix, Dulciana, an open stop..It is generally of metal.

† **Du·lciary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dulciāri-us* making sweetmeats, f. *dulcis* sweet, *dulcia* sweets.]

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Dulciaries*, sweetners, such things as sweeten. 1696 in Phillips.

† **Dulcid,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [A modification of *dulcet*, *dulced*, after words like *rapid*.]

a. *adj.* Dulcet, sweet. **b.** *sb.* A sweet substance.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 19 All dulcid things are agreeable to the Lungs. 1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 314 Some with honey and other dulcids have sweetly allured him. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 182 Tartness .. excellently qualified by a dulcid Sapor.

Dulci·fic, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **dulcific-us*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *-ficus* making.] Sweetening.

1772 T. Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 50 These narcotic, emolient and dulcific remedies avail not.

Dulcification (dɒlsifikēⁱ·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *dulcificāre* to DULCIFY.]

1. The action of dulcifying, sweetening, or correcting; *spec.* in *Old Chem.*: see DULCIFY 2.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Dulcification is the correction of mineral medicaments by ablutions, and the like. 1641 [see DULCORATION]. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 126. 1770 *New Dispens.* 457/2 The dulcification of the spirit of salt. 1852 Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xix. 204 The dulcification of the amylaceous roots.

2. The softening (of a sound) to the ear.

1826 *Examiner* 612/1 A sort of Tuscan dulcification of the *ch*.

Du·lcified, *ppl. a.* [f. DULCIFY + -ED[1].]

1. Sweetened; *spec.* in *Old Chem.*: see DULCIFY 2.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 43 A little well dulcified Mercury. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 234 A Pint of dulcified Spirit of Wine. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 221 Boiled with dulcified spirit of nitre.

2. Softened in sound.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 176 In their dulcified pronunciation.

Dulci·fluous *a. rare.* [f. L. *dulcis* sweet + *flu-us* flowing + -OUS.] Sweetly or softly flowing.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dulciſluous*, flowing sweetly. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 272 His dulcifluous anathemas against all existing laws. 1895 W. WATSON *On Landor's Hellenics* Poems 33 With beakers rinsed of the dulcifluous wave.

Dulcify (dʊ·lsifəi), *v.* [ad. L. *dulcificāre*, f. *dulcis* sweet : see -FY. Cf. F. *dulcifier* (17th c.).]

1. *trans.* To render sweet to the taste, sweeten.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 152/1 You may.. dulcify it with Suger. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 95 One Pound of broad Figs slit, is said to dulcify an Hogshead of cider. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Birch Tree*, This Wine..may be dulcify'd with Raisins. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, Intenerating and dulcifying a substance ..so mild and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs.

† **b.** To purify from acidity or other distempered condition. *Obs.*

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 99 Such medicines as dulcify the blood. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. Quarterly No. 1. 12/1 Crab's Eyes..Dulcify the Blood.

† **2.** *Old Chem.* To wash the soluble salts out of a substance; to neutralize the acidity of.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Can you sublime, and dulcefie? calcine? 1662 HOBBES *Problems* vi. Wks. 1845 VII. 48. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 126 Pour the Aqua fortis off, and dulcify the Gold with warm water. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 350 The Astroites .. will not only stir in Vinegar, but also Dulcifie it. 1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 32/2 Their..oily part, which dulcifies the acid.

† **b.** *intr.* for *pass.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. v, The oftner it is sublimed, the more it does dulcify, and becomes proper to apply to flesh, where we would gently corrode.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To sweeten in temper; to render gentle, soften; mollify; to appease.

a 1669 TRAPP in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 122 There are that render the words thus, 'Dulcify, or, delight thy servant in good'. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* IV. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 301, I am mollified; I will go home, and be dulcified. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 1 This Title might have been dulcified; and..rendered extremely polite and unintelligible. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 217 Time had not dulcified the tempers of the three elder.

4. *intr.* To speak in dulcet or bland tones.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. iii. 87 As she had dulcified sufficiently with .. the duchess. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 44 'Waiter', dulcifies an urbane gentleman.

Hence **Du·lcifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Du·lcifier.**

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dulcifying*, a term used in physic, for rendering a fluid less acid, and rough. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* I, The pleasure of this discourse had such a dulcifying tendency. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 163 A kind of general dulcifier of all acerbities.

Dulciloquent (dʊlsi·lǒkwĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *dulcis* sweet + *loquens*, pres. pple. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking sweetly.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dulciloquent* (*dulciloquus*), that speaks sweetly. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 248 Most dulciloquent and incomparable Miss Camilla.

† **Dulci·loquy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **dulciloquium* sweet speech; cf. L. *soliloquium* soliloquy.] A soft or pleasant manner of speaking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dulciloquie*, sweet speaking. 1731 BAILEY, *Dulciloquy*. 1846 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Dulcimer (dʊ·lsimɔɹ). Also 6 douci-, dousse-, dowcemer, (7 dulcimel). [a. OF. *doulcemer* (Roquefort), *doulcemele*, *doulz de mer* (Godef.) = obs. Sp. *dulcemele*, It. *dolcemelle* (Florio); supposed to represent L. *dulce melos* sweet song, tune, or air. (The L. in this application is not known.)]

1. A musical instrument, in which strings of graduated lengths are stretched over a trapezoidal sounding board or box and struck with two hammers held in the hands.

Considered to be the earliest prototype of the pianoforte.

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1075 With fydle, recorde, and dowcemere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xi, Cymphans, doussemers, wyth claricimbales glorious. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 May, Here among the fiddlers I first saw a dulcimere played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 596 The solemn Pipe, And Dulcimer, all Organs of sweet stop. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 45 The dulcimer became a genuine string-instrument constructed without a neck.

b. It has sometimes been applied erroneously to wind-instruments. In Dan. iii. 5, etc. it is used to render סומפניה, Gr. *συμφωνία*, which was a kind of bagpipe; while the word rendered 'psaltery' in the same passage signifies 'dulcimer'. *Oxf. Helps to Study of Bible.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 The Elder..Hereof are made ..a kind of Symphonie whiche the common sort call a Pipe: the learned and more civil kinde of men name it a Dulcimer. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iii. 10 The sound of the cornet, flute, harpe, sackbut, psalterie, and dulcimer [COVERD. Symphonies, *R. V. marg.* or bagpipe].

attrib. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good French Governess* (1832) 195 The little boy belonging to the dulcimer man.

† **2.** A kind of bonnet. *Obs.*

a 1790 WARTON *High-St. Trag.* (R.), With bonnet trimm'd and flounced withal, Which they a dulcimer do call.

‖ **Dulcinea** (dʊlsi·nɪ,ă, dʊlsini·ă). [Sp. deriv. of *dulce* sweet.] The name given by Don Quixote to his mistress in Cervantes' romance; hence, A mistress, sweetheart, lady of one's devotion.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 40 His dulcinea persuaded him. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 404 Our sailors..took it for granted that their dulcineas were all of one name. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 134 *note*, The fables of knights errant and their persecuted dulcineas 1889 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 171.

[Dulciness, in Webster 1828 and later Dicts., attributed to Bacon; an error for DULCENESS, q.v.]

Dulcinist (dʊ·lsinist). Also **doloinist.** [ad. med.L. *Dulcinistæ* (pl.), followers of *Dulcinus* or *Dulcino*: see -IST.] One of a religious sect, identical with the Apostolicals, who opposed the papacy and rejected oaths, marriage, and rites and ceremonies generally. So **Du·lcinite.**

1721 BAILEY, *Dulcinists*, a sort of Hereticks. 1884 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XVIII. 351 Nor does the defence of the Dolcinists in the 13th century, afford a capable brief to the assailant of Christianity.

† **Dulci·sonant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. type **dulcisonānt-em*, f. *dulcis* sweet + *sonāre* to sound.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dulcisonant* (*dulcisonus*), that sounds sweetly.

Dulcite (dʊ·lsəit). *Chem.* [f. L. *dulc-is* sweet + -ITE.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) similar to and isomeric with mannite, obtained from various plants, and known in the crude state as Madagascar manna. Also called **Dulcin, Dulcitol, Duloose.**

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 449 Dulcite (from Madagascar) crystallises in colourless highly lustrous prisms of the monoclinic system.

Hence **Du·lcitami·ne,** the amine or compound ammonia of dulcite $C_6H_8(OH)_5.NH_2$. **Du·lcitan,** the anhydride of dulcite, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, a very viscid neutral syrup. **Du·lcitanide,** a compound of dulcitan with an acid, analogous to the mannitides and glycerides, as *benzo-*, *butyro-dulcitanide.*

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Dulcitan*. the anhydride of dulcite ($C_6H_{14}O_6 - H_2O$), obtained by heating dulcite for some time to near 200° C. *Ibid.*, *Dulcitanides* may be regarded as dulcitan, in which 2 or 4 at. H are replaced by acid radicles. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 632 Dulcite, heated with organic acids forms ethers called dulcitanides .. yielding by saponification, not dulcite, but dulcitan.

Dulcitude (dʊ·lsitiūd). [ad. L. *dulcitūdo* sweetness, f. *dulcis* sweet.] Sweetness.

1623 COCKERAM II, *Sweetnesse*, Dulcitude. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 127 The charming dulcitude of a fair reputation. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B* II. iv. 55 The sweeter it, for preserving its dulcitudes as it did.

† **Du·lcity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *dulcitās* sweetness, f. *dulcis* sweet.] Sweetness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dulcitie*, Sweetnesse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Which seeme to have dulcitie and acrimony mixt together 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 38 The austerity, expelled, dulcity succeeds.

† **Dulcoacid,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *dulcis* sweet + ACID.] = DULCACID.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Dulcoacid*, sweet, and yet sharp, as syrup of lemons. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165* If dulcoacid, incide..and prepare viscous and crasse Phlegme.

† **Dulcoamare,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *dulcis* sweet + *amārus* bitter.] Bitter-sweet.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Dulcoamare*, bitterish sweet. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165* If dulcoamare, deterge, cool and expurgate.

† **Dulcor, -our.** *Obs.* [a. L. *dulcor* sweetness, f. *dulc-is* sweet.] Sweetness, pleasantness.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 153 A full swete voice full of all dulcoure. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 584 Withouttin dolour, dulcore and delyte. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/2 Suger mixed therwith, according as we desire the dulcor therof. 1675 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 176 (T.) That by its colour and dulcour they might be remembered of the purity and delightfulness of the law.

† **Du·lcorate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dulcōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dulcōrāre*: see next.] Endowed with sweetness; sweet.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. v, The ladyis sang in voices dulcorait.

† **Dulcorate** (dʊ·lkoreit), *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dulcōrāre* to sweeten, f. *dulcor*: see prec.] *trans.* To sweeten, DULCIFY; to free from acridity.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 145 b, To dulcorate and make sweet the bitter gall of griefe. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 258 A few Aniseeds dulcorated with white Sugar Candie. 1669 EVELYN *Vintage* (1675) 47 Some dulcorate, and sweeten their wines..with raisins of the sun. 1675 E. BORLACE *Reduct. Irel.* 174 Conducing to dulcorate the humour apt to ferment with so much virulency.

Hence **Du·lcorating** *vbl. sb.*; **Dulcora·tion.**

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 358 In the Dulcoration of some Metalls; as *Saccharum Saturni*. *Ibid.* § 465 The Ancients for the Dulcorating of Fruit, doe commend Swines-dung, aboue all other Dung. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 10 Dulcoration, or dulcification is either the washing off the salt from any matter that was calcined therewith..or it is sweetening of things with sugar or honey, or syrup.

† **Du·lcorous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *dulcor* sweetness + -OUS.] Sweet.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Some [Plants] are acid, other more dulcorous and sweet.

Dulcour, var. of DULCOR, *Obs.*

Dule, var. f. DOLE *sb.*² grief; Sc. f. DOOL, landmark; obs. and dial. f. DEVIL.

Duledge (diū·lédg). [Cf. DOWEL.] A dowel or peg for connecting the felloes of the wheels of gun-carriages.

1721 in BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Duledge*, in gunnery, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six fellows, which form the round of the wheel of a gun-carriage, and the joint is strengthened on the outside of the wheel by a strong plate of iron, called the Duledge plate.

Dulful, obs. form of DOLEFUL.

Duli, var. DOOLIE; obs. form of DULY.

‖ **Dulia** (dʊlɔi·ă). Also **douleia.** [med.L., a. Gr. δουλεία slavery, servitude, f. δοῦλος slave, bondsman.] Servitude, service; *spec.* the inferior kind of veneration paid by Roman Catholics to saints and angels; opposed to LATRIA.

[1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 15 The Iesuites distinction of *douleia* and *latreia*.] 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 369 Austen patronizeth not your dulia to Saints. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dulia*, seruice of a bondman, worship to Saints. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 10 The worship of *latria* due to God, and that of *dulia*, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 404 The hyperdulia and dulia due respectively to our Blessed Lady and the Saints coregnant with Christ.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Du·lian** *a.*, pertaining to dulia; **Du·lically** *adv.*, by way of dulia.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 368 Austen neuer said that we may adore a creature..with a religious adoration, no not vnder latria, or neuer so dulically. 1635 PAGIT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian.

Dulipan, early form of TURBAN.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 160 On their heads they wear a black dulipan.

Dull (dʊl), *a.* Forms: 3 6 **dul,** 4-6 **dulle,** (5 **dol(e),** 6 *Sc.* **doll,** 4- **dull.** See also DILL *a.* [ME. *dul, dull*, found once in 13th c., but not usual bef. 1350; beside which *dil, dill, dylle*, is found in same sense 1200 1440. The two appear to point to an OE. **dyl*, **dylle* :—**dulso-*, a parallel form to OE. *dol* foolish (:—**dulo-*) = OS. and Du. *dol*, OHG. *tol* (Ger. *toll*), from the Germanic *dul-*, ablaut-form of *dwel-* to be foolish.]

1. Not quick in intelligence or mental perception; slow of understanding; not sharp of wit; obtuse, stupid, inapprehensive. In early use, sometimes: Wanting wit, fatuous, foolish.

[*Seafarer* 106 Dol bið se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondræd þ. *Riddles* xii. 3 Ic. dole hwette. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 22 Seðe þanne cwæþe dysig *vel* dole [Vulg *fatue*, *Ags. G.* þu stunta] he bið sceyldiz helle fyres.] *a* 1250 *Leg. Kath.* 1268 Wacre þen eni wake! of deað & of dul [*earlier MSS* dult] wit! *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 40 If thi herte be dulle and myrke and felis noþer witt ne sauour ne deuocyone for to thynke. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 129 Þou dotest daffe! quaþ heo 'Dulle are þi wittes' 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 735 The oxe is slowe and stable and the asse dull of wytte. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 She fond the soo dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 To my dull wytte it is nat atteynaunt. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 269 The blunt and dull capacities of them that give judgement. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxv. 135 Feare of appearing duller in apprehension 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 44, I confess myself to have one of those dull Souls, that doth not perceive it self always to contemplate Ideas. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. ii 32 The Israelites were a dull and a carnal people. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* I. 8 He was rather a dull child —usually called uncommonly stupid.

2. Wanting sensibility or keenness of perception in the bodily senses and feelings; insensible, obtuse, senseless, inanimate. In dialect use, *esp.* Hard of hearing, deaf.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3564 (Trin.) His body waxeþ drye & dulle [*Gött.* dall; *not* in *Cott.* or *Fairf.*] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XV. 9 And he that dronis ay as ane bee Sowld haif ane heirar dull as stane. 1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* XIII. 15 Their eares were dull of herynge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 18 She..opened his dull eyes, that light mote in them shine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 434 And when I am forgotten ..And sleepe in dull cold Marble *a* 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 115 By dull I only mean hard of hearing 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 35 You never would hear it; your ears are so dull. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* iv. 18 The light came again into the poor dull eyes.

b. Of pain or other sensation: Not keen or intense; slightly or indistinctly felt.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 165 A heavy, dull Pain generally affects the Patient, either on the Right or Left Side. *Mod.* A sharp pain, followed by a dull ache.

3. Slow in motion or action; not brisk; inert, sluggish, inactive; heavy, drowsy.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III 6 My limmes ben so dull, I may unethes gon the pas. 1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Dull at the spurre as a horse is, *restif.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 5 Thenceforth her waters wexed dull and slow. 1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. Cadiz* (1883) 56, I gott a dull and ill paced horse. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 20 Our Ketch, even when light, was but a dull Sailer. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 222 When we came to sea she proved the dullest of ninety-six sail 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 9 The long whips could not urge the dull, lean teams into a quicker pace. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 49 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

b. Of trade: Sluggish, stagnant; the opposite of *brisk*. Hence *transf.* of goods or merchandise: Not much in demand, not easily saleable.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 73 Trade being extremely dull at that time. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 275 If raising wheat proves dull, more may proceed to the raising and manufacturing of hemp, silk, iron. 1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 182 Flour is dull at $ 7·50. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 43 Dull trade is always prejudicial to them.

1892 E. Reeves *Homewd. Round* 205 This being the dull season, we arranged terms at about half price. 1895 *Times* 17 Jan. 4/1 In the Market Consols opened dull at 104¾.

4. Of persons, or their mood: Having the natural vivacity or cheerfulness blunted; having the spirits somewhat depressed; listless; in a state approaching gloom, melancholy, or sadness: the opposite of *lively* or *cheerful*.

c 1393 Chaucer *Scogan* 45 Scogan þat knelist at þe wellis hed Of grace of alle honour and worþynesse In þe ende of wich stream I am dul as ded. c 1475 *Lerne or be Lewde* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 9 To Dulle, ne to Dredefulle, ne Drynke nat to offte. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 79 Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue But moodie and dull melancholly? 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 45 ₱ 7 You are dull to Night; prithee be merry. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* vii, When other people were merry, Mrs. Varden was dull. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 103 They say they are 'dull' if they have to be quiet for a while.

5. Causing depression or ennui; tedious, uninteresting, uneventful; the reverse of exhilarating or enlivening.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 91 Are my discourses dull? Barren my wit? 1693 *Hum. & Conv. Town* 63 Some admirable Passage in the last dull Prologue. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs Thistlethwayte* 26 Sept., I have already said too much on so dull a subject 1798 Dk. Clarence 1 June in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp* III. 10 *note*, I trust the Campaign..will be less dull than you imagine. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 23 Good curates generally are dull. 1892 *Bookseller* 18/2 There is no fear of Sunday being a dull day for the little ones.

6. Not sharp or keen; blunt (in *lit.* sense).

[c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10548 Parys cast at the kyng..þre darttes noght dole.] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dulle of egge, *obtusus*. 1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 226 No doubt the murd'rous knife was dull and blunt, Till it was whetted on thy stone-hard heart. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Time* i, Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I, Thy sithe is dull; whet it for shame. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. v, I had three large axes..but with much chopping and cutting.. they were all full of notches, and dull. 1835 Whittier *Mogg Megone* II. iv, Time..Wielding the dull axe of Decay.

7. Of or in reference to physical qualities, as colour or luminosity, sound, taste: Not clear, bright, vivid, or intense; obscure, dim; indistinct, muffled; flat, insipid. **b.** Of the weather: Not clear or bright; cheerless, gloomy, overcast. (Here there is app. some mixture of sense 5.)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 151 (Matz.) Al is dul shadwe, whan Phebus is doun goon. 1552 Huloet, Dulle or sadde coloure, *raunis* [printed *rauens*] *color*. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. v. 16 Is not their Clymate fogky, raw, and dull? 1611 — *Cymb.* II iv. 41 Sparkles this Stone as it was wont, or is't not Too dull for your good wearing? 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 4 On the 19th we had a dull Sun-shine. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 66 Of a dull grey. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 826 The alloys of platina with silver give only a dull metal. 1836 Dubourg *Violin* i. (1878) 11 In character of sound, the viol instruments were decidedly sweet, but comparatively dull. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 1 xxvii. 195 The dawn was dull, but the sky cleared as the day advanced.

8. *Comb.*, as *dull-disposed, -looking, -making, -smelling* adjs.; parasynthetic, as *dull-brained, -browed, -coloured,* †*-conceited, -edged, -eyed, -featured, -hearted, -scented, -sighted, -spirited, -surfaced, -voiced* adjs.; also † **dull-house** [*transl.* Du. *dolhuis*, in Kilian *dulhuys*], a mad-house. See also Dull-head, -headed, etc.

1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 332 *Dull-brain'd Buckingham. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B., Sensual Man* (T.), A pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed sorrow. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 369 They cannot be so sottish or *dull conceited. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, The most melancholick and *dull-disposed creature upon earth. *a* 1631 Drayton *Wks.* III. 1176 (Jod.) *Dull-edg'd tools. 1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* III. iii. 14 He not be made a soft and *dull ey'd foole. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 121 This helped him through his dull-eyed woe. 1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 79 Their Bedlams and *Dul-houses for distracted people. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 If you be borne so neere the *dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot heare the Plannet-like Musick of Poetrie. 1552 Huloet, *Dulle sighted or poreblinde, *ranos oculos habens*. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 A light Gray Gelding..dull Sighted, especially in the right Eye. 1616-61 Holyday *Persius* (1673) 135 Whether he buy *dull-smelling cinnamun. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxx. § 4 To play vpon *dull-spirited men.

Dull (dʌl), *v.* Also 4 **doulle**. [f. Dull *a.*]

I. *trans.* To make dull, in various senses.

1. To render sluggish or inert; to deprive of quickness, sharpness, or activity; to stupefy (a person, or the mind, understanding, wits, etc.).

c 1392 Chaucer *Compl. Venus* 76 Ffor eelde þat in my spiryt doulleþe me. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dullyn, or make dulle in wytte, *hebeto*. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxix. 8 They wilfully dull themselves, that they may sleepe soundly in their owne vanitie. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 394 Dull not Deuice, by coldnesse, and delay. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 543 Vsury..doth Dull and Dampe all Industries..wherin Money would be Stirring, if it were not for this Slugge. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* v. § 21. 165 Man is dull'd by an evil habit. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 89 Without dulling their responsiveness to each new impression.

† **b.** To pass *away* in sloth or inactivity. *Obs.*

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 33 Dull not away thy days in slothful supinity.

† **2.** To render dull of mood; to make listless, or somewhat gloomy: the opposite of to enliven. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 540 Of his falshede it dulleth me to ryme. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11314 Youre dedis me dullis, & dos out of hope. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 64 My desire is not to dull you, if I can not delight you. c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cii, I would not dull you with my song. *a* 1611 Beaum & Fl. *Philaster* III. i, The nobles and the people are all dulled With this usurping king.

3. To render less sensitive; to take away the keenness of, blunt (the bodily senses or organs).

1552 Huloet, Dulle or darken with ouer muche lyght, *perstringo*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xxx. 488 If one eate to muche thereof, it dulleth the sight. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 292 Their ears shall be dulled and deafened 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 161 Each sense is dull'd! *a* 1822 Shelley *M. N. Fost. Fr.* 16 For passion's voice had dull'd their listless ear.

b. To render (feeling) less keen or intense.

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 2. 4 That the Appetite, of present matters, be dul'd with the memory of things past. 1832 Tennyson *To J. S.* 40 Weep, weeping dulls the inward pain.

4. To take off the sharpness of, to blunt (an edge or point, or something edged or pointed). Often *fig.* in phr. *to dull the edge of* = 3 b.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5131 þen Vlixes .. The derfe wordis of Diamede dullit with speche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dullyn, or make dulle in egge toole, *obtundo* 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. 128 My Reason's edge is dull'd in this Dispute. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 359 Leopards .. and Lions, do hide their clawes within their skin when they go or run, that so they might not be dulled. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* IV. ii. (R.), How quickly the edge of their valour was dulled. 1821 B. Cornwall *Mirandola* II. ii, Your sword is dulled With carnage, I am told.

5. To take away the brightness, clearness, vividness, or intensity of; to make dim or indistinct; to tarnish. Also *fig.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ₱ 159 þe goode werkes þat he dede .. ben amortised and astoneyed and dullid by ofte synnynge. c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. x. 24 Swa suld I dulle hale yhoure Delyte. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iii. 13 In which they [the sun's beams] steeped lay All night in darkenesse, duld with yron rust. 1630 Davenant *Cruel Bro.* III. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 157 Foreste is the man That dulls your reputation with the Duke. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 185 The swift footfalls Were dulled upon the marble floor By silken webs from some far shore 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xvii. 237 A sort of mist..dulling the rich colours of the glen. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 220 The image of God in man if dulled has not been destroyed.

II. *intr.* To become dull, in various senses.

6. To become stupid, inert, blunt, dim, etc.; to lose force, intensity, keenness, or clearness.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) Allas how the thowt of man dreynt in ouerthrowynge depnesse dulleþ and forletiþ his propre cleernesse. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 343 Myn heed dullyth, Myn herte ffullyth Of sslepp. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Ctess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 305 Her herynge sholde haue dulled. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I vi. 230 A pregnant Wit; Which rusts and duls, except it subject finde Worthy it's worth, whereon itself to grinde. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 22 The winde duld something. 1862 G. P. Scrope *Volcanos* 35 The lava was visible at a white heat, gradually dulling to a faint red. 1871 Black *Dau. Heth* III. ii 24 The day had dulled somewhat.

† **b.** To be inactive or sluggish; to drowse. *Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xx, My counsayle is our nakers up to pulle In this matter no longer that we dulle. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 281 þat þou schalt noȝt dullyn and slawthyn in þi labour of þi prayers.

† **7.** To become dull, listless, or somewhat gloomy; to grow weary, tire (*of* something). *Obs.*

[c 1220 *Bestiary* 383 in *O. Eng. Misc.* 12 Dus is ure louerdes laȝe, luuelike to fillen, her-of haue we mikel ned, ðat we ðar-wiþ ne dillen.] c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1461 (1489) That ye shul dullen of þe rudenesse Of vs sely Troians. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx. 68 (Harl. MS.) He dradde moche of the forseid word, and gretly dullid therwith.

† **8.** To be tedious; to urge tediously. *Obs.*

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) P vij, Many women..with their ungodly crying and unreasonable calling, craving, and dulling upon them, driveth them to seeke unlawfull meanes of living.

Dullard (dʌ·lārd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5–6 **dullarde**, 6 **dullarte, dullerde**. [f. Dull *a.* + -ard.]

A. *sb.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt, dunce.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dastard, or dullarde, *duribuctius*. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quot., Ps. xcii. 7 A dullard doth not know this, neither doth a foole understand it. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 342 To steale cunningly wins great reputation..and they which cannot doe it, are holden dullards and blockes. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. viii, But indeed man is, and was always, a blockhead and dullard. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* V. 135 Cibber. might be a representative of folly, but was as little of a dullard as Pope himself.

B. *adj.* Stupid, inert, dull.

1583 Hollybband *Campo di Fior* 255 In a moment he is become the most dullard and ignorant. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* sat. ii. 143 These darke Enigmaes .. passe my dullard brames intelligence. *a* 1748 Thomson *Hymn to May* (R.), The dullard earth May quick'neth with delight. 1894 Gladstone *Horace* III. xxi. 13 Thou prickest on the dullard sense Yet gently.

Hence **Du·llardism, Du·llardness.**

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 666 Dullardness and stagnation of soul. *a* 1846 Maunder (cited in Worcester), Dullardism.

Dulle, obs. f. *dule*, Dole *sb.*[2], and Dull.

Dulled (dʌld), *ppl. a.* [f. Dull *v.* + -ed[1].] Made dull (in various senses: see Dull *v.* 1–5).

c 1480 *Crt. of Love* 477 And not to wander liche a dulled asse. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 16 Thy dullyd reason can not perceyve the same. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 68 My dullit brane. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 35 The deadly dint his dulled sences all dismaid. 1794 Coleridge *To Ynf. Asz* 5 What thy dulled Spirits hath dismayed? 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 384 We look on the facts of Nature and of human life through the dulled eyes of Custom and Traditional Opinion.

† **Du·llen,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [irreg.] = prec.

1608 Davison *Rhapsody* (1611) 70 And beating oft my dullen weary braine.

Dullen (dʌ·lĕn), *v. rare.* [f. Dull *a.* + -en 5.] *trans.* To make dull, to dull.

1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 464 His glossy locks were now dullened and mixed with grey.

Duller (dʌ·lər). *rare.* [f. Dull *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which dulls.

a 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II. ii, Fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey..are all dullers of the vital spirits.

Dullery (dʌ·lərі). *nonce-wd.* [f. Dull *a.* + -ery.] Dullness; stupidity; unenlivened condition.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xi, Master Antitus .. had passed his degrees in all dullery and blockishness. 1841 Lady F. Hastings *Poems* 190 And victim she to all a housewife's dullery Visited eke the kitchen and the scullery.

† **Du·ll-head.** *Obs.* [cf. next.] A dull-headed or slow-witted person; a fool, a blockhead.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* iii. 3 Now for foles and dulleheddes, we be made sobre and wise. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 76 Fooles and dul-hedes to all goodnes. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 146 Neither I, nor any such dull-heads as I am..can easily understand.

Dull-headed (dʌ·lhe ded), *a.* [parasynthetic f. *dull head* + -ed[2].] Having the head dull or stupid; slow-witted; obtuse in intellect.

1552 Huloet, Dulle headed, *capitosus*. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xiv. 2 Wee be monstruously dullheaded, if his majestie strike us not in feare. 1635 *Gram. Warre* D vij, Some are obserued so dull-headed and doltish. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* liv, The very uttermost extent of dull-headed perplexity supplied the place of courage.

Dullify (dʌ·lіfаі), *v. colloq.* [see -fy.] *trans.* To render dull, to dull. So **Dullifica·tion** *nonce-wd.* (in quot., something that makes one dull).

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 38 Watry humidity doth.. dullify the strength of every sapour. 1838 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 104 Preternatural intensity of sensation .. which I study to keep down with such dullifying appliances as offer themselves. 1846 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 20 The long and dullyfying dose. 1855 Doran *Hanover. Queens* II. vii. 275 The princess called her mother's court a 'Dullification'.

Dulling (dʌ·lіŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Dull *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Dull, q. v.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 33 The dulling of the childe, and discouraging of the maister. 1684 Baxter *Twelve Argts.* xvi. 24 The dulling of Affection in hearing still the same words. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 719/2 A general dulling of the field [of the telescope].

Du·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That dulls: see the verb.

1592 Bp. Andrewes *Wks.* (1843) V. 486 So hath His temptation a dulling force to the devil. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* ii. 42 Strong Drinks .send dark and dulling fumes into the Head. 1822 Lamb *Let. to Wordsw.* 20 Mar., I have a dulling cold. 1841 Clough *Early Poems* vii. 144 The dulling clouds.

Dullish (dʌ·lіʃ), *a.* [f. Dull *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat dull, rather dull.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 127 And ffor her dignesse endauntid of dullisshe nollis. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lxxvii. (1591) 98 The other through pride and breach of discipline waxe dullish. 1660 Howell *Parly of Beasts* 12 (D.) They are somewhat heavy in motion and dullish. 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xi. 115 A dullish glass. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* xxxvii, I haven't read it myself, for it looked dullish.

Dullness, dulness (dʌ·lnės). [f. Dull *a.* + -ness.

The former spelling is more in accordance with general analogies, as in *smallness, illness, stillness, drollness*, though the latter has hitherto been more prevalent.]

The state or quality of being dull.

1. Slowness or obtuseness of intellect; stupidity.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 118 It is a token of dulnesse and of slowe wytte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/1 A Dullnes, *ebitudo*. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25 Possessed with dullnesse, yea ouerwhelmed with grosse ignorance. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. viii. 32 A slow Imagination, maketh that Defect .. which is commonly called Dulnesse. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 11 Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right, Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 190 Dulness and modesty are a more useful combination than cleverness and licence.

2. Sluggishness, inertness, inactivity; drowsiness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Theyr ende is drynesse of deuocyon, dulnesse of spiryte. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 185 Thou art inclinde to sleepe: 'tis a good dulnesse, And giue it way. 1665 Glanvill *Sceptis Sci.* 75 Such a Dulness and inactivity of humor. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 309 From the general dullness of character pervading Spartan citizens.

3. Gloominess of mind or spirits: now esp. as arising from want of interest.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 879 Dulnesse was of hir a-drad. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9854 Lette no dolnes you drepe, ne your dede let. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxviii. 10 My heid..Dullit in dulness and distress. c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lvi, Do not kill The spirit of love with a perpetual dullness. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 32 Mirth endeth in Dulnesse, if not Sadnesse.

4. Irksomeness; uninteresting character or quality.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ₱ 5 A man of parts, who wanted nothing but the dulness of a scholar. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 609 Grave without dulness. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* x. (1894) 231 The deadly dulness of the grounds that surround a first-class family mansion.

5. Want of sensibility or acuteness (of the senses); want of sharpness, clearness, brightness, distinctness, or intensity (of physical qualities); bluntness, dimness, etc.: see DULL *a.* 2, 6, 7.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dulnesse of egge, *obtusitas.* 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 b, Through yᵉ dulnesse of his owne colour. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 50 Sport.. depending..on the brightness or dulness of the water.

† **Du·ll-pate.** *Obs.* = DULL-HEAD. So **Du·ll-pa:ted** *a.*, dull-headed.

15.. *Doctour doubble ale* 47 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 304 They folowe perlowes lechis, And doctours dulpatis, That falsely to them pratis. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 439 Grose and dull pated. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 39 b, For his dull capacity he might worthily bee tearmed *Grossum caput*, a dulpate or a dunse. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxiv. 59 Blockheads and dull-pated Asses. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) III. 218 Dul-pates.

Dull-witted (dʌ·lwi·tėd), *a.* [parasynthetic f. *dull wit* + -ED ^{2}.] Having a dull wit; stupid.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 467 Dyvers manere of soules..beeþ witted in a cleer day, and dul witted in an hevy. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Dulle witted, of no strength, and Idolaters. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 476 Dull-witted Persons are ..the fittest Instruments for Wise-men to employ. 1887 W. GLADDEN *Parish Probl.* 404 The average boy..is [not] duller-witted .. now than I was then.

Dully (dʌ·li), *sb. colloq.* [f. DULL *a.* + -Y: cf. *softy.*] A dull or stupid person.

1883 *My Triv. Life & Misfort.* xliv, I was lucky in my dully, since he could entertain himself. Most dullies can't! 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 12 Any..gentleman or useful dully.

Dully (dʌ·li), *a. poetic.* [In sense 1, a Sc. variant of *dolly*, DOWIE, or of DOLY; in sense 2, f. DULL *a.* + -Y (cf. *vasty*).]

† **1.** Doleful, gloomy, dreary. *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 37 Passit is ȝour dully nycht. *Ibid.* l. 15 Amang thai dully glennis. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 320 That dully den, that furneis infernall.

2. Faint, indistinct.

1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* lxix, Far off she seem'd to hear the dully sound Of human footsteps fall.

Dully (dʌ·lˌli), *adv.* [f. DULL *a.* + -LY ^{2}.] In a dull manner.

1. Without quickness of understanding; stupidly.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1029/1 In fayth that is spoken very dully. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* Ep. A, He.. has perform'd it so dully, that if you put him away..No body else will take him. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Jan., A dully stupid Creature. 1895 M. CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* 7 So I thought, dully.

2. Without energy or activity; sluggishly, inertly, drowsily.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 7 Liuing dully sluggardiz'd at home. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 419 They..in the lap of fortune dully dose. 1731 *2nd Add. on Bowman's Serm.* 6 Preaching the Word, not triflingly and dully, but with a warmth of affection. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xi, He who cannot pray for his brothers..will pray but dully.

3. Gloomily, sadly (*obs.*); with ennui; irksomely, tediously; without interest or enlivenment.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 380 I warrant thee Claudio, the time shall not goe dully by vs. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 61 He's always dully gay, or vainly grave. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, All honest joggtrot men, who go on smoothly and dully. 1772 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 538 The park very fine indeed, the house dully magnificent. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 76, I trust you did not find the evening hang dully on your hands.

4. In reference to the bodily senses, or to physical qualities: Bluntly, indistinctly, obscurely, dimly; not keenly, clearly, or brightly.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xi. (1544) 23 a, He gan dully to heare their mocions. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij, And thay be brokyn thay wyll sowne full dulli. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 375 The Aire, if it be Moist, doth in a Degree quench the Flame..and..maketh it burne more dully. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 18 Many urns are..dully sounding. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 385 A Crocodile sees clearly in the Water, but dully on Land. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* i. 25 Dully glowing sodium vapour.

Dully, obs. form of DULY.

† **Du·lman.** *Obs.* [f. DULL *a.* + MAN.] A dull or stupid person; humorously as a proper name.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 38 And then right harmeles Dulman doth inchant the Scæne. 1635 *Gram. Warre* D vij, These bussards of Barbary, Ignoramus and Dulman his Clearke. a 1666 A. BROME *To Friend J. B. on his Trag.* (R.), I dare not do't, lest any dulman says We by consent do one another praise.

Dulness: see DULLNESS.

Dulocracy (diulǫ·krăsi). Also doulo-. [ad. Gr. δουλοκρατία (Josephus), f. δοῦλος slave + -κρατία rule: see -CRACY.] Government by slaves; the rule of slaves. Hence **Dulocra·tical** *a. rare* $^{-0}$.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dulocracy*, *Dulocratical.* 1824 (*title*) Dreams of Dulocracy. 1836 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 232 We should be the sport of chance and caprice, as has ever happened to a people when fallen under a doulocracy.

† **Dulsaco·rdis.** *Obs.* [Ultimately f. L. *dulcis* sweet + ACCORD *sb.* 4 or L. *chorda* string.] Some kind of musical instrument.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 762 The dulset, the dulsacordis, the schalme of assay.

Dulse (dʌls). Forms: 7- **dulse**; also 7 **duleasg**, 8 **dulish**, *Ir.* **delisk**, *Sc.* **dilse**, 9 **dellish**, **dulce**, **dul(l)esh**, **dylish**, *Ir.* **dillesk**, **-isk**, **-osk**, *Sc.* **dilce**, **dills**. [ad. Ir. and Gael. *duileasg*, in W. *delysg.*] An edible species of seaweed, *Rhodymenia palmata*, having bright red, deeply divided fronds. In some parts applied to *Iridæa edulis*.

[1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Dylysc*, Tang] 1684 O'FLAHERTY *West Connaught* (1846) 99 Duleasg, or salt-leafe, is a weed growing on sea-rocks. 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 58 They boil the Sea-Plants, Dulse and Slake. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 49 From this concretion..sticking to the leaves of the Delisk..it is that that plant is made delightful to the Irish palats. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Scrapt haddocks, wilks, dulse and tangle. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 Dilse, a Sea-Plant, antiscorbutick. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 351 Farmers collecting the dilce (as they name it). 1859 LONGF. in *Life* II. 387 The tide is low, and the purple dulse is lovely. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 67 *Rhodomenia palmata* passes under a variety of names, dulse, dylish, or dellish. 1889 BARRIE *Wind. Thrums* iv, Dulse is roasted by twisting it round the tongs fired to a red-heat.

b. *Comb.*, as *dulse-dealer*, *-green*, *-man.*

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118/4 Occupations of the People..Dulse-dealer. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept 730/2 Variously coloured tiles..dark leaden gray for mud and dulse-green for sea-weed. 1889 BARRIE *Wind. Thrums* iv, The dulseman wheeled his slimy boxes to the top of the brae.

Dulsome (dʌ·lsŏm), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. DULL *a.* + -SOME: cf. *darksome*, etc.] Of a dull character or quality; dreary, dismal.

1614 LODGE *Seneca's Epist.* 486 Darksome night Begins to spread her sad and silent eye Upon the dulsome earth. a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* (R.), What time Aquarius' urn impends To kill the dulsome day 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'It's strange dulsome weather for August'. 'He looks strange an' dulsome'.

† **Dult,** *a. Obs.* [? related to DULL.] Blunt; *fig.* dull, stupid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Idoluen mit te dulte neiles..þe neiles weren so dulte þet heo duluen his flesch. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1268 Of ded and of dult [*v.r.* dul] wit! [*hebetatis sensibus*] Nu is ower stunde! a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 Þurh driuen fet and honden wið dulte neiles.

Dult (dʌlt), *sb. Sc.* = DOLT; a dunce; the boy at the bottom of a class or form.

1825 in JAMIESON. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 115 Agamemnon should have been sent to school for a dult. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* iii, The stupidity of some laggard on what is called the dults' bench.

Dulwi·lly. [? = *dull Willy.*] A provincial name for the Ringed Plover, *Ægialitis hiaticula.*

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 141.

Duly (diū·li), *adv.* Forms: 4-5 **duelich(e**, **dulich(e**, 5-8 **duely**, 5- **duly** (5 **duli**, **dueli**, **dewli**, **dwly**, **deuly**, **diewly**, **dieulie**, **dulye**, 5-6 **dewly**, 6 **deulie**, **dulie**, **duelye**, 7 *Sc.* **dewlie**). [f. DUE *a.* + -LY ^{2}.] In due manner, order, form, or season.

1. In a manner agreeable to obligation or propriety; as is due; rightly, properly, fitly.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxix. 27 And the sacrifices..duelich [1388 riȝtfuli] ȝe shulen halwe. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 106 But had ȝe do duly, and as a duke oughte..He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on the fforckis. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cli. (1869) 76 Whan thou puttest thee oother weys than dueliche. c 1440 *York Myst.* I. 11 Vnto my dygnyte dere sall diewly be dyghte A place. 1477 *Certif.* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 36 Dieulie sworn & examyned. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. x, Well and duely employed. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt. III*, c. 45 § 5 Gif they doe dewlie their office. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 150 That they may haue their wages, duly paid 'em. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 28 Persons duely qualified. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 349 A set oration duly ornamented with words and phrases. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 70/1 These persons had never been duly appointed directors.

2. To the extent or degree that is due; adequately, sufficiently, fully.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 Whan kinde is dueliche served. c 1532 *Remedie of Love* (R.), Not to much, but duely mending Both praise and blame. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 27, I do extend him (Sir) within himselfe, Crush him together rather than vnfold His measure duly. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 514 Whosover duely considers it. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 97 The Man Is yet unborn, who duly weighs an Hour. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 108 Just duly sufficient to shade this.

3. At the due time; in due season, time, or order.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 Manyfolde storyes, in ordre duely sette. 1552 HULOET, Duelye or in due season, *tempestiue.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. xcviii. (1895) 24 From their first beginning, continuall successioun, dulie descending, all ordourlie. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 40 The brize comes from the sea duely euerie day about noone. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* II. i, What day did e'er peep forth In which I wept not dulier than the Morning? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 6, I will have my Rent duly paid. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, And duly got to the Surrey side.

Duly, anglicized form of DULIA.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* xvi. 352 Devotion..whether Duly or Hyperduly.

Dum, obs. form of DOOM, DUMB.

† **Du·mal,** *a. Obs. rare* $^{-0}$. [ad. L. *dūmāl-is*, f. *dūmus* bramble.]

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dumal*, pertaining to Bryers.

Dumb (dʌm), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 1- **dumb**; also 3-5 **doumb(e**, 3-6 **domm(e**, (4 **doum**, **doump**), 4-7 **domb(e**, **dumbe**, 5 **doom**, **dowmb(e**, **dowm(e**, **dume**, 5-6 **dome**, 5-7 **dum**, **dumm(e**. [A Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *dumb* = OS. *dumb* (MDu. *domp*, *dom*, Du. *dom*, LG. *dum*), OHG. *tumb*, *tump* (MHG. *tump*, *tum*, early mod.G. *thumb*, mod.G. *dumm*), ON. *dumbr* (Sw. *dumb*), Goth. *dumbs*. In Gothic, Old Norse, and OE. only in sense 'mute, speechless'; in OHG. it shared this sense with those of 'stupid' and 'deaf'; in the other langs. and periods, generally in sense 'stupid', though early mod.Ger. had also that of 'deaf': see Grimm. These diverse applications suggest as the original sense some such notion as 'stupid', 'not understanding', which might pass naturally either into 'deaf' or 'dumb'.]

1. Destitute of the faculty of speech. *Deaf and dumb*: see DEAF *a.* 1 e.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 32 Hig brohton hym dumbne man [*Rushw. G.* monnu dumb and deaf]. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 202 Beo ðu dumb oððæt þæt cild beo acenned. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 Þus bicom þe holi man dumb. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 131 Þe maistres sete stille y now, ryȝt as heo doumbe were. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 29 A deef man and a doumbe was helid of Crist. c 1450 *Merlin* 172 Thei were alle stille and mewet as though thei hadde be dombe. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 82 Better a dum mouthe than a brainles scull. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* ii. 18 Therfore maketh he domme Idols. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 103 Diuers may haue vnderstanding by their sight onely, though dumb and deafe. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 284 Worshippers of dum idols. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec., It appears quite as strange to meet with people who have no ear for music .. as to meet with people who are dumb. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 66 Every deaf and dumb child is educated, more or less, by living among those who speak.

absol. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 544 Hi forȝeafon . dumbum spræce. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 75 Þe blinde, ðe dumbe, ðe deaue, ðe halte. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxxi. 8 Opene thi mouth to the dumbe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxv. 6 The tongue of the dumbe [shall] sing. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 14 The ideas of the deaf and dumb.

b. Applied to the lower animals (and, by extension, to inanimate nature) as naturally incapable of articulate speech.

a 1000 *Andreas* 67 (Gr.) Swa þa dumban neat. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Of dumbe bestes & of dumbe fueles leorned wisdom & lore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11224 He..did þe dumb asse to speke. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 49 Þe creatours þat er dom, And na witt ne skille has. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 82 They slewe the one thother, as domm bestes. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 31 That the divine Creature .. should no otherwise florish, but that it neede possession of dom [L. *inanimatæ*] ware? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 644 Dumb Sheep and Oxen spoke. *Ibid.* III. 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XVIII. ii, To waste on a dumb animal what ..many a good Christian would be..glad of.

c. Without the power of making their voice effectively heard; without any voice in the management of affairs.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 215 The dumb masses have often been so lost in this shadow of egotism, that [etc.]. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 191 He talks of the dumb millions in terms of fine and sincere humanity.

d. In proverbial phrases.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13739 (Fairf.) Þai wex doumbe as stane. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvi. 10 Doumbe dogges not mowende berken, seende veyne thingus, slepende, and louende sweuenus. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 148 Dombe as any stoon Thou sittest at another booke. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle and defe was he bathe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 65 Domme as a dore gon he dwell. a 1607 J. RAYNOLDS *Proph. Obad.* ii. (1613) 29 The ignorance of many, that are dumbe dogges, and cannot barke. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 61 A whole family dumb as oysters. c 1793 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 13 When Pitt, as a fish, in the Commons was dumb.

2. Temporarily bereft of the power of speech, from astonishment, grief, or some mental shock.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24308 (Gött.) For murning al dumb war þai. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxviii. 10 [xxxix. 9], I was doumbe, and openyde not my mouth; for thou hast maad. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. i. 1 Enee half wod and doum stude. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 29 Strucken dumbe remain'd Feredo with this dishonest proposition. 1714 MISS VANHOMRIGH in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 287 There is something in your looks so awful, that it strikes me dumb. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III 95 Men of a delicate sympathy, who are dumb in a mixed company. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 31, I was struck dumb with astonishment for the minute.

3. That does not or will not speak; that remains persistently silent; little addicted to speech; taciturn, reticent.

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 433 The prouerbe is 'the doumb man no lond getith'. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 119 That they be neither to talkative, nor to dumbe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 171 This Spirit dumbe to vs, will speake to him. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 173 The Oracles are dumb 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiv, He was dumb all the rest of the way 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 717 Nature is dumb on this important point. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v, The English are a dumb people.

† **b.** Const. *from*, *of*. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 60 [Þei] ben doumb fro þe gospel, and tellen here owen lawis. *Ibid.* 420 His herdis.. be doump of lore of lif and lore of word to helpe þer sheepe.

c. *To sing dumb*: to be silent, hold one's peace.

1715 *Auld Stuarts back again* in *Jacobite Songs* (1871) 27 We'll either gar them a' sing dumb, Or 'Auld Stuarts back again'. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, I'll tell them tales will gar them a' sing dumb. 1752 *Scotland's Glory, etc.* 54 When this is answered I'll sing dumb.

4. Of things or actions: Not characterized by or attended with speech or vocal utterance. *Dumb crambo*: see CRAMBO 1 b. See also DUMB SHOW.

Dumb cake, a cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands (Halliwell).

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 103 So long as the kyng ys lyuely reson..so long, he ys aboue hys lawys, wych be but, as you wyl say, rayson dome. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. iii. (1590) 10 b, His countenance could not but with dumme Eloquence desire it. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 359 All this dumbe play had his acts made plain. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 39 Expressing, a kinde Of excellent dumb discourse. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 344 Doing all by signs and dumb postures. 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia De Lacy* I. 30 Her employ is making dumb cakes, and tying girdles round the bed-posts to dream of her sweet-heart. *Ibid.* III. 214. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Pleasant answered with a short dumb nod.

5. Not emitting sound, unaccompanied or unattended by sound of any kind; silent, mute; unheard, from the sound being drowned by a louder one.

[c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 Þa oðre nixon *consonantes* synd ȝecwedene *mutæ*, þæt synd dumbe.] 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 50 What I would haue spoke, Was beastly dumbe [*mod. edd.* dumbed] by him. *a* 1680 T. Brooks in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxvii. 2 Written with ן, a quiet dumb letter. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc.* (1734) II. 149 This is the dumb and dreary hour When injur'd ghosts complain. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* 39 All the while his whip is dumb. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* I. xiii, Its thunder made the cataracts dumb. 1828–34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 385 The trachea is straight in the tame or dumb swan. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* 52 The streets are dumb with snow. 1891 R. Kipling *Eng. Flag* xvii. in *Nat. Observer* 4 Apr. 511/1 The dead dumb fog bath wrapped it.

b. *Dumb peal*: a muffled peal of bells.

1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 264 A dumb or mourning peal.. was rung. 1837 *Boston Advertiser* 10 Jan. 2/1 [He] was greeted on his return home with a dumb-peal.

c. Giving no sound on percussion, as a tumour.

1879 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* i. (1889) 3 The ear may find it dumb, or may find a souffle or a pulse. *Ibid.* xv. 112 The tumour is rounded, dull on percussion, dumb, slightly displaceable.

6. Applied to mechanical contrivances which take the place of a human agent. See Dumb-waiter.

Dumb borsholder: see Hasted (as cited), L. J. Jennings *Rambles among the Hills* (1880) 299.

1782 Hasted *Hist. Kent* II. 284/2 Electing a Deputy to the *Dumb Borsholder of Chart*, as it was called. 1793 B. Edwards *Hist. W. Indies* in Burrowes *Cycl.* X. 286/1 The canes are turned round the middle roller by a piece of frame work of a circular form, which is called in Jamaica, the dumb-returner. 1853 (*title*) Specif. S. Blackwell's Patent for..'constructing a certain article of saddlery denominated a dumb jockey'.

7. Saying nothing to the understanding; inexpressive, meaningless; stupid, senseless. Now *rare*.

1531 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 53 They wyl breake in to thy conscience, as the byshop of Rome doeth with his domme traditions. 1542–5 Brinklow *Lament.* lf. 18 b, A popishe Masse is to the people a domme, yea a deade ceremonye. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 17 'Twas not dumbe chance, that..contrived a miscarriage in the Letter.

8. Lacking some property, quality, or accompaniment, normally belonging to things of the name.

Dumb ague, one in which the paroxysms are obscure. *Dumb arch*: cf. Blind *a.* 10. *Dumb chamber*, one having no outlet. *Dumbfish*: cf. Dunfish. *Dumb nettle*, the Dead-nettle: cf. Blind-nettle. *Dumb nut* (*St. dial.*), a deaf nut. *Dumb piano*, a contrivance having a set of keys like a piano and used for exercising the fingers. Also Dumb barge, -bell, -craft.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 131 Musick, three kettle drummes, and six dumb Musquets. 1792 J. Belknap *New-Hampsh.* III. 214 Large thick fish, which after being properly salted and dried, is kept alternately above and under ground, till it becomes so mellow as to be denominated dumb fish. 1853 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 4) 435 Imperfect paroxysms, the 'dumb-ague' as they are often..called.. appear again. 1866 Mitchell *Hist. Montrose* viii. 80 The dumb overarched spaces where the letters are put in. 1871 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) II. xxxv. 763 This state is commonly known..as the *dumb* ague, or the *dead* ague; the patient is said not to *shake out*. 1888 Gowers *Dis. Nervous Syst.* II. 674 Gymnastic exercises are often useful, for which with advantage a 'dumb piano' may be used. 1894 W. M. F. Petrie *Hist. Egypt* I. 185 A long staircase, which ended in a dumb chamber.

†**9.** Lacking brightness; dull, dim. *nonce-use.*

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 Her stern.. was painted of a dumb white, or dun colour.

†**B.** *absol.* or as *sb. Obs.* **1.** A dumb person.

[c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 33 Utadrifene þam deofle, se dumbe spræc.] 1596 Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) I. 122 A murthirer, a dum [*mutus*], or vngrate to his parents.

2. A dumb state; a fit of dumbness.

1640 Nabbes *Bride* II. ii, Suddaine dumbs: Whence are they? *c* 1678 *Roxb. Ball.* (1882) IV. 358 Can you cure a Woman of the Dumb?

C. *Comb.* **a.** general, as *dumb-born*, *-cowed*, *-discoursive*, *-doggish*, *-mad*, *-stricken*, *-struck*, etc.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. 244 Thus would hee..bee dumb-stricken when her presence gave him fit occasion of speaking. 1594 Drayton *Ideas* xxxv, A dumb-born muse made to express the mind. *a* 1613 Overbury *Characters, Distaster of Times* Wks. (1856) 128 He is often dumb-mad, and goes fetter'd in his owne entrailes. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. ix, Poor young Esmond was so dumb-stricken that he did not even growl. 1887 Sir R. H. Roberts *In the Shires* vi. 104 For a few moments he remained dumb-struck. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 332 Affectionate in a dumb-doggish sort. 1890 R. Kipling *Willie Winkie* 63 They were openly beaten, whipped, dumb-cowed, shaking and afraid.

b. Special combinations: **Dumb-chalder** or **-cleat**, a metal cleat, bolted to the back of the stern-post for one of the rudder-pintles to rest on (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **dumb-drift**, an air-way conveying foul air to the upcast shaft of a mine, past and not through the ventilating furnace, called when so arranged a **dumb-furnace**; **dumb-pintle**, a peculiar kind of pintle or rudder-strap; **dumb-scraping**, 'scraping wet-docks with blunt scrapers' (Smyth); **dumb sheave**, a sheaveless block having a hole for a rope to be reeved through; **dumb single**, a kind of silk merely wound and cleaned (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*); **dumb-sound** *v.*, to deaden the sound or noise of; **dumb-tooling** (*Book-binding*) = *blind tooling*; **dumb well**, a well sunk into a porous stratum, to carry off surface water or drainage; also called *blind well*, *dead well*.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Dumb-drift*, an air-way conveying air around, not through, a ventilating furnace to the upcast. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Dumb furnace*. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 137 Sometimes one or two are shorter than the rest, and work in a socket-brace, whereby the rudder turns easier: the latter are called 'dumb-pintles. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Pintles*, The rudder is hung on to a ship by pintles and braces.. a dumb pintle on the heel finally takes the strain off the hinging portions. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a **dumb* one for the hawser. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 32 It is rove over a dumb sheave in the flying jib-boom end. 1882 *Even. Standard* 3 Feb., To compel the Company to '**dumb-sound*' and make water-tight a bridge which they propose building across Montpellier Road. 1895 J. Zaehnsdorf *Short Hist. Bkbind.* 11 Great aptitude for receiving impressions of **dumb* or blind tooling. 1878 J. T. Bunce *Hist. B'ham* I. 325 The contents of water-closets pass..into **dumb* wells. 1888 *Law Rep.* Ch. Div. XXXIX. 272 A dumb well, viz. a well into which waste water flows through a pipe and thence percolates into the soil, is not a 'drain or watercourse' within the meaning of the Highway Act 5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 50 § 67.

Dumb, *v.* [f. prec. adj. (OE. had, in sense 1, *adumbian*.)]

†**1.** *intr.* To become dumb, speechless, or silent.

[c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 25 A-dumba and ga of þisum men.] *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii[i]. 3 I doumbed [*v.r.* ic a-dumbade] and meked, and was ful stille. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxviii[i]. 13, I dumbid, and i oppynd not my mouth.

2. *trans.* To render dumb, silent, or unheard.

1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. Prol. 5 Deep clerks she dumbs. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Sonn. late Mirac. Peace* xxv. 3 Deafning the winds, dumbing the loudest thunders. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 219 It..dumbs the mouth to prayer. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 14 A splendour that dazed the mind and dumbed the tongue. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 5/1 Sounds at sea..becoming arrested, and, as it were, dumbed by new strata of air.

Dumb barge. [see Dumb *a.* 8.] A barge without mast or sails. On the Thames applied to the ordinary lighters which travel up and down river by means of the tide. (See also quot. 1886, and cf. Dummy *sb.* 4 c.)

1869 *Daily News* 24 May, There are, we believe, some four thousand 'dumb' barges belonging to the port, and 2,385 sailing barges. 1884 W. C. Russell *Jack's Courtship* xix, Didn't you notice the dumb-barge right in the road of the tug? Those things are the curse of the river. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 28 (Editor) A dumb barge used to signify a barge used as a pier, and not for the conveyance of merchandise. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 3/8 The dumb barge Athens, laden with sugar, was proceeding up the Thames. 1896 *Letter fr. London Shipowner*, The barges used for wrecks are large dumb barges, but the word would have to be qualified in some way to convey any other meaning here than an ordinary cargo lighter.

Dumb-bell (dʌ·mbel), *sb.*

1. Formerly, An apparatus, like that for swinging a church-bell, but without the bell itself, and thus making no noise, in the 'ringing' of which bodily exercise was taken. **b.** Also, applied to a similar apparatus, used in learning bell-ringing.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115. P 7, I exercise myself an Hour every Morning upon a dumb Bell, that is placed in a corner of my room..My Landlady and her daughters.. never come into my room to disturb me while I am ringing. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 77. 1784 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XI. 520 If you cannot ride or walk abroad, use, within, a dumb-bell, or a wooden horse. 1888 J. Dixon in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 282. 1895 R. S. Ferguson in *Archæol. Jrnl.* LII. 45 A contrivance or machine at Knole, called the 'Dumb Bell', which stands in an attic called the 'Dumb Bell Gallery'. 1896 *Ibid.* LIII. 23 Two instances of actual dumb bells, that is of dumb bells used for the purpose of teaching beginners the art of change-ringing.

2. An instrument of wood or iron, consisting of a short bar or slender connecting-piece weighted at each end with a roundish knob; used in pairs, which are grasped in the hands and swung for exercise.

[1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 P 8 (Described under the name of σκιομαχία).] 1765 F. Tytler *Lounger* No. 24 P 3. It was Peter's province..to attend me at noon with the dumb-bells, and measure out my hour of exercise. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 208 Talking..is nearly as good to open the chest as the dumb-bells. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 426 A stone like a dumb-bell, large at both ends and narrow in the middle.

3. An object of the shape of a dumb-bell or of two rounded masses with a narrowed connecting part. **a.** Applied to microscopic crystals of oxalate of lime, etc. found in the urine. **b.** A name for a diplococcus.

a. [1844 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* 127 In a very few cases the oxalate is met with in very remarkable crystals shaped like dumb-bells or rather like two kidneys with their concavities opposed. *Ibid.* 128 Large 'dumb-bell' crystals.] 1864 G. Harley in *Med. Times & Gaz.* II. 535 Lithates may be found as dumb-bells.

b. 1885 E. Klein *Micro-Organisms & Dis.* (1886) 58 Between the individuals of a dumb-bell there is always noticeable a short pale intervening bridge.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dumb-bell-shape*, *-shaped* adj. **Dumb-bell nebula**, a nebula of this shape in the constellation Vulpecula.

1826 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 83 This is the third day I have practised a dumb-bell exercise. [1833 Sir J. Herschel *Catal. Neb.* in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIII. 465 A nebula shaped like a dumb-bell.] 184. Nichol *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 81 The celebrated 'Dumb Bell' nebula of Sir John Herschel. 1867–77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* VI iv. 536 A curious object near the 5th-magnitude star 14 Vulpeculæ..usually known as the 'Dumb-bell' nebula. 1844–57 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 29 A very thick double convex lens excavated at the sides into a kind of dumb bell shape. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 77 A dumb-bell-shaped mass.

Hence **Du·mb-bell** *v.*, **a.** *intr.* To practise with dumb-bells; **b.** *trans.* To exercise or drill with dumb-bells. So **Du·mb-beller.**

1827 *Mirror* II. 274/2 Gymnasticating, dumb-belling, and dancing-mastering, will not put quicksilver into a man's neck. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* I. 144 How I have been.. governessed..and back-boarded..and dumb-belled. 1891 Du Maurier *Peter Ibbetson* II. in *Harper's Mag.* July 177/1 A..persevering dumb-beller and Indian-clubber.

Dumb cane. A West Indian araceous plant, *Dieffenbachia Seguine*, so called from the effect of its acrid juice upon the tongue: see quot 1830.

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 296 The Dumb Cane..is not properly any Species of Reed or Cane, but of Arum or Wake-Robin. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 168. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 252. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 287 The Dumb Cane..has the power, when chewed, of swelling the tongue and destroying the power of speech.

Dumb craft. [see Dumb *a.* 8, Craft 9.] **a.** In some places = Dumb barge. **b.** More particularly, A heavy boat, hulk, or 'hopper' without sail or propelling power, used for weighing up and raising sunken ships, or heavy matter from the sea-bottom or river-bed. (So in regular use on the Tyne.) **c.** 'An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.' (Ogilvie.) ? *Sc.*

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dumb-craft*, lighters, lamps, or punts, not having sails. Also, a name for the screws used for lifting a ship on a slip.

Dumbfound, dumfound (dʌmfau·nd), *v.* [app. f. Dumb *a.* + *-found* in Confound.] *trans.* To strike dumb; to confound, confuse; to nonplus.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. vi. (1694) 22, I beseech you never Dum-found or Embarrass your Heads with these idle Conceits. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, He has but one eye, and we are on his blind side; I'll dumb-found him (strikes him on the shoulder). 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VI. ii, To cramp and dumbfound his opponents. 1861 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 361, I cannot wriggle out of it; I am dumbfounded.

Hence **Dumbfou·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Dumbfou·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1682 *Epil.* to *Mrs. Behn's False Count*, Among all the follys here abounding, None took like the new Ape-trick of Dumfounding. 1690 Dryden *Prol.* to *Beaum. & Fl.'s Prophetess* 47 That witty recreation, call'd dumb-founding. 1770 C. Jenner *Placid Man* II. 139 That kind of dumb-founding astonishment. 1815 Moore *Mem.* (1853) II. 70 The dum-founded fascination that seizes people.

Dumbfou·nder, dumfounder, *v.* [f. prec.: assimilated to Founder *v.*] = prec.

1710 *Fanatick Feast* 16 Both which Blockheads..I could dumb-founder with a single syllogism. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 181 Poor Beck, poor Beck; 'fore gad, she's quite dumb-founder'd. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* (1857) 156 I..stood..dumbfoundered at..her miraculous self-possession. 1859 G. Rawlinson *Herodotus* VI. CXXIX, Hippoclides, who quite dumbfoundered the rest, called aloud to the flute-player, and bade him strike up a dance.

Dumbfou·ndered *ppl. a.*; **Dumbfou·nderment.**

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 368 A state of body and mind made up one-half of benumbment, the other half of dumb-founderment. 1883 A. S. Swan *Aldersyde* I. x. 160 In dumfoundered amazement.

Dumble-, in names of insects, app. the same as Dummel; but varying with *bumble-*, *drumble-*, *humble-*.

†**Dumble bee.** *Obs. rare.* [see prec.] A drone.

1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 72 To liue, like the ydle dumble bee in the hyue, vpon..other mennes labours.

Dumbledore, dumble-dore (dʌ·mb'l,dōəɹ). *local.* [f. Dumble- + Dor *sb.*[1]; see also Drumble-*dore*.] A humble-bee or bumble-bee; also *dial.* a cockchafer.

1787 Grose *Prov. Gl.*, *Dumble-dore*, an humble, or bumble-bee. 1799 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 264 Is it not the humble-bee, or what we call the 'dumble dore',—a word whose descriptive droning deserves a place in song? 1837 — *Doctor* IV. Interch. xvi. 383 Of Bees, however, let me be likened to a Dumbledore, which Dr. Southey says is the most goodnatured of God's Insects. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I. xxvi. (1879) 276 Buzzed

and hummed over by busy, blacktailed yellow-banded dumbledores. 1863 G. Kearley *Links in Chain* iii. 57 In Hampshire these insects [humble bees] are Dumbledors, in other districts Bumble bees, and hummel bees. 1880 *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Dumbledory*, cockchafer.

Dumbly (dʊ·mli), *adv.* [f. Dumb *a.* + -ly 2.] In a dumb manner; speechlessly, mutely.

1552 Huloet, Dombely, *mute*. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 1059 Dumblie she passions, frantikely she doteth. 1593 — *Rich. II*, v. i. 95 One Kisse shall stop our mouthes, and dumbely part. *a* 1845 Hood *Bridge of Sighs* xvii, Cross her hands humbly, As if praying dumbly. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1177 Your wretched dress..dumbly speaks Your story, that this man loves you no more.

Dumbness (dʊ·mnes). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being dumb; inability to speak; speechlessness; silence, muteness.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 126 To displese god bi suffrynge of opyn synne & domnpnesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dumnesse, *mutitas*, *taciturnitas*. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The plage of dompnesse his lippis lappyd. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* 553 (R.) This therefore is no spiritual dumbenesse. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 14 There was speech in their dumbnesse, Language in their very gesture. 1861 O'Curry *Lect. MS. Materials Irish Hist.* 253 The spell of his dumbness was broken, and the young man spoke.

Dumb show.

1. In the early drama, A part of a play represented by action without speech, chiefly in order to exhibit more of the story than could otherwise be included, but sometimes merely emblematical.

1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* (1847) 94 The Order of the domme shewe before the firste Acte, and the Signification therof. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iii. ii. 14 Groundlings, who (for the most part) are capeable of nothing, but inexplicable dumbe shewes, and noise. *a* 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 77 Both stood still a while, like a dumb shew in a tragedy. 1674 S. Vincent *Gallant's Acad.* 20 You have heard..nothing but the Prologue, and seen no more than a Dumb Show: Our *Vetus Comedia* steps out now. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* vii. (1890) 275 The recourse to dumb show (which, however, Webster again permitted himself in *The Duchess*).

2 Significant gesture without speech.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 31 Or shall we bit our tongues, and in dumbe shewes Passe the remainder of our..dayes? 1611 Cotgr., *Emparler silence*, a dumbe shew, or speaking by signes. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 123 ⁋ 5 Expressing in dumb Show those Sentiments of..Gratitude that were too big for Utterance. 1888 Frith *Autobiog.* III. v. 109 A great master in the art of conveying a story by dumb-show.

3. *attrib.*, as *dumb show-man*.

1812 J. Nott *Dekker's Gulls Horne-bk.* 56 *note*, A sort of dumb-show-man stands forth between the acts, holding up a board on which is inscribed the business of the act about to commence.

Dumb-waiter. [see Dumb *a.* 8.]

1. An article of dining-room furniture, intended to dispense with the services of a waiter at table.

In its typical form, an upright pole bearing one or more revolving trays or shelves. On these are placed dishes and other table requisites, which can thus readily be got at as required. Other simpler forms have also been used.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 49 As soon as Supper was over, Glasses and a Bottle of Burgundy with a Flask of Champaign, was laid on the Table, with a Supply of those Wines on a Dumb-Waiter. 1779 Boswell in Fitzgerald *Life* (1891) 265 We dined in all the elegance of two courses and a dessert, with dumb waiters. 1824 Scott *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 14 Apr. in *Lockhart*. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxvi, A capacious dumb-waiter, with a variety of bottles and decanters on it 1884 Shorthouse *Schoolmaster Mark* ii. vii, Dumb waiters .were placed by the table's side, and the servants left the room.

2. (U. S.) 'A movable frame, by which dishes, etc. are passed from one room or story of a house to another.' (Webster, 1864.)

['So called in my father's house.' F. Hall.]

Dumby, earlier form of Dummy.

Dume, obs. f. Dumb; obs. Sc. f. Doom *v.*

Dumetose (diūmĭtōᵘ·s), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *dūmētum* thicket (of thorn-bushes), f. *dūmus* thorn-bush, bramble: see -ose.] Bush-like.

a 1864 Henslow is cited by Webster.

Dumfound, -er: see Dumbfound, -er.

Dummel (dʊ·mĕl), *a.* (*sb.*) *dial.* [app. a deriv. of Dumb, with the more general sense seen in Ger. *dumm*, Du. *domm*.]

A. *adj.* Stupid, dull, slow. **B.** *sb.* A dumb person; a stupid, dull person.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 55 A Dumel, *stupidus*..A Dummel, *mutus*. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Dummil*, a slow jade. *Salop.* 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 155 Severe weather, which makes all wild animals 'dummel'. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dummel*, a dolt; a blockhead. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Dumble*, stupid. *Dummell*, slow to comprehend. 1888 *Berksh. Wds.*, *Dummle*, in animals, sluggish.

† **Du·mmerell.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Dumb *a.*] A dumb person; a dummy.

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 185 Is it not impossible for Humanity to be a Spittle-man, Rhetorique a dummerell ..History a bankrowt?

† **Du·mmerer.** *Old slang.* Also 6 dommerar, 7 -er. [f. Dumb *a.*] The cant name for a beggar who pretended to be dumb.

1567 Harman *Caveat* xii. (1869) 57 The Dommerars are lewd and most subtyll people; the moste part of these are Walch men. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 274 It is thought he will turne Dummerer, he practises already, and is..many times taken speechlesse. 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* ii. i, Higgen your orator..That whilom was your Dommerer. 1725 in *New Cant Dict.* 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* iii. v, The dummerar, whose tongue had been cut out by the Algerines.

Dummify (dʊ·mifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Dummy + -fy.] *trans.* To make a dummy of.

1893 Lady Fl. Dixie in *Mod. Rev.* I. v. 461 Royalty, mummyfied by custom and dummyfied by law.

Du·mminess. *rare.* [f. next + -ness.] The quality of being a dummy.

1852 C. A. Bristed *Eng. University* (ed. 2) 235 *note*, A little anecdote..which..strikingly illustrates the dumminess of a certain class of the English population.

Dummy, dumby (dʊ·mi), *sb.* Also 6-7 *Sc.* **dummie, dumbie**, 8 **dummee**, 9 **dumbee**. [f. Dumb *a.* + -y. Cf. Blacky, Darky.]

1. A dumb person. *colloq.*

1598 Ferguson *Scot. Prov.* (1785) 10 (Jam.) Dummie canna lie. 1629 Boyd *Last Battell of Soule* (1629) 1049 (Jam.) All men are lyers, but Dummie cannot lye. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 Like to dumbies making signs. 1823 Moore *Fables* 26 The wise men of Egypt were secret as dummies. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 117 Tongue tied like a dumbie. *a* 1849 Hor. Smith *Addr. Mummy* ii, Speak! for thou long enough hast acted dummy.

2. At *Whist*, An imaginary player represented by an exposed 'hand', managed by and serving as partner to one of the players; a game so played.

Double dummy, a game in which two 'hands' are exposed, so that each of the two players manages two 'hands'.

1736 Swift *Proposal for Regul. Quadrille* Wks. 1824 VII. 374 She shall not handle a card that night, but *Dummy* shall be substituted in her room. 1825 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) II. 140 We have a corner at double dumbee for you. 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* (L.) He proposed that we should play double dummy. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 181 He'll see her, silent as a mummy, At whist, with her two maids and dummy. 1856 *Whist-player* (1858) 70 Dummy cannot revoke. 1860 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* iv. 178 He who draws the lowest card takes Dumby as his partner.

3. A person who has nothing to say or who takes no active part in affairs; a dolt, blockhead.

1796 Mrs. M. Robinson *Angelina* II. 61 Those who take you for a dummy will be out of their reckoning. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxi, If the chief magistrate's a man and not a dummy. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 219 Half the House of Commons is made up of harmless dummies.

4. One who is a mere tool of another; a 'man of straw'; in *Australia*, a man employed to take up crown-land as if for himself, but in reality for another person who is not entitled to do so.

1866 Rogerson *Poems* 23 The good selectors got most of the land The dummies being afraid to stand. 1880 C. H. Pearson in *Victorian Rev.* I. 527 No doubt this will reduce the area upon which dummying is profitable, and the average profits of dummies. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 687/2 The petitioner was from first to last a mere dummy in the hands of Mr. Tassie.

5. A counterfeit object made to resemble the real thing, as a sham or empty package, drawer, etc. in a shop, made as though containing goods; a substitute used to mark or occupy a space in an arrangement of articles, etc.; *spec.*,

a. A block, model, or lay figure on which clothes, hair, etc. are displayed. **b.** A figure representing a man in rifle or artillery practice. **c.** A floating landing-stage, or dumb barge **d.** A hatter's pressing-iron. **e.** A set of sheets or leaves of paper made to resemble a book or document. See also quots. 1858, 1864, and cf 6.

a 1845 Hood *Tale Trumpet* vii, She was deaf as any tradesman's dummy. 1850 Thackeray *Hobson's Choice* ii. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 228 A dark green suit. purchased at an establishment in Holborn, off the dummy at the door. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 53 Attempted to jump on to the 'dummy' before the vessel had got quite alongside. 1856 S. C. Brees *Gloss. Terms*, *Dumby*, a floating barge connected with a pier. 1857 Mrs. Mathews *Tea-T. Talk* I. 341 Like the dummies on a young lawyer's shelf. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Dummy*..a name given by firemen to the jets from the mains or chief water pipes. 1864 Webster, *Dummy*, 1. A dumb-waiter (*Colloq.*)..5. A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without the noise of escaping steam. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Sept. 327 On Friday the small gun was again fired, at various ranges, from 1200 down to 400 yards, at targets and at dummies. making the same targets and producing the like destructive effect among the dummies. 1871 *Daily News* 28 Apr. (Farmer), The Bill is not yet in the hands of members or public, the document placed on the table of the Lords being what is, in parliamentary slang, called a 'dummy'. 1893 *Leeds Mercury* 19 May 5/2 Mr. Acland..laid the new Evening School Code in dummy form on the table of the House of Commons.

6. *slang.* A pocket-book.

1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (Farmer). 1812 in J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* iii. v, Then out with the dummy.

7. *attrib.* or *adj.* Counterfeit, sham: see 4. *Dummy whist*: see 2.

1843 Lefevre *Life Trav. Physic.* III. iii. xi. 234, I found three gentlemen playing a rubber of dummy whist. 1846 *Punch* XI. 185 (Farmer) A Dummy list of Causes has long since been preferred. 1870 Reade *Put yourself*, etc. I. xi. 275 A very beautiful organ that had an oval mirror in the midst of its gilt dummy pipes 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 13 The dummy clock-dial. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 15, I have..enjoyed some capital sport there with a dummy gun.

Dummy, *v. Australia.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To select or take up (land) in one's own name, but really in the interest of another person who is not himself entitled to do so. Also *absol.*

1873 Trollope *Austr. & N. Z.* vi. 101 The system is generally called dummying—putting up a non-existent free selector—and is illegal. 1880 C. H. Pearson in *Victorian Rev.* I. 527 A cry is raised..that land is dummied for rich men. *Ibid.* 531 A man who has dummied 320 acres. 1885 Mrs. C. Praed *Head Station* 15 The expediency of doing a little 'dummying'.

So **Du·mmyism**, the practice of dummying land.

1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 80/2 'Larrikinism' was used as a synonym for 'blackguardism', and 'dummyism' for 'perjury'. 1877 M. Clarke *Hist. Australia* 211 It contains powers to prevent dummyism, and gives concessions to Crown lessees. 1880 C. H. Pearson in *Victorian Rev.* I. 532 In Victoria..the system specially favours dummyism.

Dummygrane, var. of Demigraine, *Obs.*

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 76 With vlis to renew it. And gar it glanss lyk Dummygrane.

Dumortierite (dium*ǫ*·ɹtiərəit). *Min.* [Named 1881 after M. Dumortier.] A silicate of alumina, occurring in minute crystals in gneiss, and showing unusual dichroism.

1881 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. iii. XXII. 157 Dumortierite.. has a bright blue color.

Dumose (diū̆mōᵘ·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *dūmōs-us* bushy, f. *dūmus* thorn-bush, bramble.] **a.** Full of bushes. **b.** *Bot.* Having a compact bushy habit of growth.

[1623 Cockeram, *Dumosous*, full of bushes.] 1721 Bailey, *Dumose*, full of Brambles and Briers.

Hence **Dumo·sity**.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dumosity*, that hath many, or is full of Brambles or Bryers. (Sic.)

Dumous (diū̆·məs), *a.* = Dumose, a.

1847 in Craig.

Dump (dʊmp), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **dompe, doompe, dumppe**, 6–7 **dumpe**. [First found early in 16th c.; derivation obscure.

In form it corresponds to MDu. *domp* exhalation, haze, mist; and possibly the original notion might be a mental haze or mist, in which the mind is befogged; but connecting links are not known, and the sense-development in Eng. does not quite favour such a starting-point. Cf. also the Ger. adj. *dumpf*, LG. *dump*, dull, flat, hollow (in sound), dead, obtuse; mentally depressed, clouded, dazed, or dulled, having the sensations blunted (Grimm); gloomy (silence) (Flügel); but this is known only from middle of 18th c., and has no corresponding sb.]

† **1.** A fit of abstraction or musing, a reverie; a dazed or puzzled state, a maze; perplexity, amazement; absence of mind. (Often in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurell* 14 So depely drownyd I was in this dumpe, encraumpyshed so sore was my conceyte, That, me to rest, I lent me to a stumpe of an oke. 1530 [see Dump *v.*² 1]. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 17/1 [They] were in a great dumpe and perplexitie, and in a maner were at their wits end. 1611 Cotgr., *Donner la muse à*, to put into a dumpe, to make to studie, or pause about a matter. 1663 Butler *Hud.* i. ii 973 To rouse him from lethargic dump, He tweak'd his nose, with gentle thump. *c* 1698 Locke *Cond. Underst.* § 45 The shame that such dumps cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company.

2. A fit of melancholy or depression; now only in *pl.* (*colloq.* and more or less *humorous*): Heaviness of mind, dejection, low spirits.

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1140/2 What heapes of heauynesse, hathe of late fallen amonge vs alreadye, with whiche some of our poore familye bee fallen into suche dumpes. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* ii. viii 179 Nor lacke throwe men into desperate doompes. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* xi. (Arb.) 47 Into howe sorrowfull a dumpe, or sounden extasie he fell. *c* 1600 *Chevy Chase* 198 For Witherington needs must I wayle As one in doleful dumpes. 1664 Butler *Hud.* ii. i. 85 His head, like one in doleful dump, Between his Knees. 1714 *Swift's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 513 He tells me that he left you [Swift] horridly in the dumps. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *Down in the dumps*, low spirited, melancholy. 1850 Thackeray *Lett.* 23 Apr., If I am dismal don't I give you the benefit of the dumps?

† **3.** A mournful or plaintive melody or song; also, by extension, a tune in general; sometimes app. used for a kind of dance. *Obs.*

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* ii. i. (Arb.) 32 Then twang with our sonets, and twang with our dumps, And heyhough from our heart, as heauie as lead lumpes. *a* 1586 Sidney *Sonn.* in Arb. *Garner* II. 180 Some good old dumpe, that Chaucers mistresse knew. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 85 To their Instruments Tune a deploring dumpe. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* i. 421 The funerall Song or Dump of a most ancient British Bard. 1706 Addison *Rosamond* i. iv, What heart of stone Can hear her moan, And not in dumps so doleful join? *a* 1852 Moore *Vision* ii. 33 Like an Irish Dump ('the words by Moore') At an amateur concert screamed in score.

Dump, *sb.*² [Not known before the latter part of 18th c., some time later than Dumpy *a.*², from which it is prob. a back-formation.]

A term familiarly applied to various objects of 'dumpy' shape.

a. A roughly-cast leaden counter, used by boys in some games. (In quot. 1859 applied to the disk of metal or 'blank' before being coined.) **b.** A name of certain small coins; *esp.* a coin worth 1*s.* 3*d.* formerly current in Australia, made by punching a disk out of the middle of a Spanish dollar and milling the edge. Hence (*slang* or *colloq.*) used allusively for a small coin or amount; and in *pl.* for money in general. **c.** A kind of bolt or nail used in ship-building (also *dump-bolt*, *dump-nail*); see quots. **d.** A kind of quoit made of rope for playing on board ship. **e.** A local name for a short thick skittle; *pl.* the game

played with these. f. A globular sweetmeat, a 'bull's-eye'. g. Applied to a short and stout person.

a. 1770–90 D. KILNER *Village School* ix. in Miss Yonge *Storehouse of Stories* (1870) 369, I could buy .. a top too, and some dumps, and a new skipping-rope. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Dumps are also small pieces of lead, cast by schoolboys in the shape of money. 1805 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 253 The capons were leaden representations of cocks and hens pitched at by leaden dumps. 1827 HOOD *Retrospect, Rev.* v, My dumps are made of more than lead. a 1845 — *Tale Trumpet* xxxvi, Playing at dumps, or pitch in the hole. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 10. 239 The golden dumps that are passed into the Weighing Room .. are distributed amongst the balances.

b 1821 *Bank of N. S. Wales Notice* 5 May, In Hyman *Coins Austral.* (1893) III. 59 The following Description of illegal Coin is much in Circulation :—Dollars and Dumps that are not Silver. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert*, When a gentleman jumps In the river at midnight for want of 'the dumps'. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxv, It's all gone, every dump. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* II. 141 Dumps struck out from dollars. 1870 HENFREY *Guide Eng. Coins* (1891) 293 The pieces (halfpence and farthings) of 1717 and 1718 are much thicker and smaller than those of the following dates, and generally go by the name of dumps. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judicata* iv. 116 One of those questions .. that..does not matter a dump.

c. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 7, *Nails, Dump*, are round, and have long flat points. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Dump-bolt*, a short bolt driven in to the plank and timber as a partial security previous to the thorough fastenings being put in. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 60 1 The fastenings, in the deck-planking .consist of nails or dumps (short bolts) driven into, not through the beams.

e. 1895 *W. Sussex County Times* 4 May 8/5 A game known as 'dumps'.

f. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii. 5 Some of us having sucked much parliament and dumps at my only charges. 1894 — *Perlycross* 2 The big Tom Waldron supplied the little Phil Pennloe with dumps and penny-puddings.

g. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* xviii. (Stratm.), Her dump of a daughter. 1867 CARLYLE *Reminis* II. 53 A puffy, thickset, vulgar little dump of an old man. 1887 C. HAZARD *Mem Diman* v. 94 The little dump of a rector made an eloquent address on the importance of observing the laws.

Dump, *sb.*3 *local.* [perh. of Norse origin: cf. Norw. *dump* pit, pool, also dial. Ger. *dumpf, dümpfel, dumpel,* a deep place in flowing or standing water, an abyss (Grimm); Du. *dompelen* to plunge, dive, dip.] A deep hole in the bed of a river or pond.

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* Gloss., *Dump*, a deep hole of water; feigned at least to be bottomless. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Dump*, a deep hole in the bed of a river, or in a pool of water. 1887 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* 28 An Alpine stream..becomes a series of humps and dumps wherever it is shallow.

Dump, *sb.*4 [f. DUMP *v.*1, senses 2, 3.]

1. (Chiefly *U. S.*) A pile or heap of refuse or other matter 'dumped' or thrown down.

1871 *Rept.* in *Daily News* 21 Sept., The dump is being overhauled and the pay ore selected for the company's mill. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 81 A canyon .. was here walled across by a dump of rolling stones. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 49 *note*, A 'dump' is the mass of refuse matter which gathers at the mouth of a mine. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim Life* 8 It was pointed out as an ash-dump from a steamer. 1895 *St. James' Gaz.* 10 Sept. 16/1 Small chips of quartz which I took from the dump of this working.

2. (Chiefly *U. S.*) A place where refuse material, *esp.* from a mine or quarry, is deposited.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 68 Natural advantages for the construction of dumps and undercurrents. 1883 *Century Mag.* Jan. 327/1 To use [the cañon] as a 'dump' or depository for the 'tailings' or débris of his sluices. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Comp.* 9 July 13/1 Thrown by housekeepers into the domestic ash-barrel, and from there..taken to the town or city 'dump'.

3. A dull abrupt blow, a thud; a bump, as of a heavy body falling.

1825 JAMIESON, *Dump*, a stroke [with the feet]. a 1859 I. HUNT *Robin Hood* II. xxviii, As in a leathern butt of wine Stuck that arrow with a dump. 1894 MRS. CROKER *Mr. Jervis* I. 211 Mrs. Brande .was now let down with a dump.

4. *Comb.*, as *dump-heap, dump-pile* = 1.

1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xxvi. 286 On the outskirts of the town are great dump-piles.

Dump, *a. rare.* [In sense 1, app. f. DUMP *sb.*1 In sense 2, perh. related to LG. and EFris. *dump* damp, moist, heavy, close, hollow in sound, etc.]

†1. In a 'dump', amazed, perplexed; *to strike dump,* to strike with amazement. (But perhaps an error for to *strike dumb.*) *Obs.*

1616 S. WARD *Coale from Altar* (1627) 31 How can hee chose but be strucke dumpe? 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 53 He was strooken so dumpe, and so full of wonder, to see what I had show'd him, that hee had not a word to say. [Cf. *Ibid.* I. 79 Whil'st they were thus strucken into their dumps and doubts.]

2. Of the consistence of dough or dumpling; without elasticity or spring.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.*, An heiress doughy-like and dump. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ecl. & Georg. Virg.* 83 The more we knead, the denser will it grow, Adhesive like to pitch and dump as dough.

Dump (dump), *v.*1 Also 4 **domp(e.** [perh. of Norse origin: cf. Da. *dumpe*, Norw. *dumpa*, Sw. dial. *dompa*, to fall suddenly or with a rush, to fall plump; also in same sense the Sw. str. vb. *dimpa, dampa, dumpit*; which may show the primary ablaut series. But the sense of the word has evidently received onomatopœic modification, from its suggestiveness of a dull abruptly-checked blow or thud, and of the action producing this: cf. *thump.*]

†I. in ME. use.

†1. *intr.* To fall with sudden force; to plunge.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 362 Vp-so-doun schal ȝe dumpe depe to þe abyme. 1333–52 MINOT *Poems* (1887) x. 24 Kene men sall þe kepe, And do þe dye on a day, and domp in þe depe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10713 But I degh of þi dynt, and dump into helle. *Ibid.* 13289 The folke in the flete felly þai drownen :—þai dump in the depe and to dethe passe.

† b. *trans.* To cast or fling down forcibly, to plunge down. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22643 And driue þam dun all vntil hell, And dump [*Gött.* bete] þe deuels þider in.

II. in modern use.

2. *trans.* (Chiefly *U. S.*) To throw down in a lump or mass, as in tilting anything out of a cart; to shoot or deposit (rubbish, etc.); to fling down or drop (anything) with a bump. Also *fig.* in reference to persons.

1808 WEBSTER, *Dump, v. t.*, to throw or drop, as a load from a cart. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 387 Loading them [carts] with dirt, and dumping them upon the road. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civilization* Wks. (Bohn) III. 13, I see..California quartz-mountains dumped down in New York. 1879 MACCOOK *Nat. Hist. Agric. Ant Texas* 139 Presently the carcasses .. were carried up and dumped into the water. 1880 EARL DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Oct. 593 The houses..are .. dumped down anywhere. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 3/6 The tip system..by which manure..can be dumped . with no further labour than working a crank handle to give the .. cart body the necessary inclination. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 128 A baggage porter 'dumps' trunks and portmanteaus down on the pavement as though he were delighted with the noise they made in falling.

fig. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 349 Hundreds of thousands of the poorest and least educated peasantry in .. Europe were all at once dumped upon the American seaboard. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 189 To dump four hundred and fifty millions a year down on the Exchequer counter.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To deposit oneself, drop down.

1891 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/3 Down we dump in the dead rushes, buckle on our own skates, and are presently flying away with the rest of them.

3. *trans.* To thump, beat, strike. *Sc.*

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Dump*, to strike with the feet. 1832–53 J. BALLANTYNE in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 74 He thumpit the blacksmith hame to his wife, He dumpit the butcher, who ran for his life.

b. *intr.* To strike with a dull abrupt thud.

1832 L. HUNT *Bonlean Battle Bks.* 115 The book, like butter dumps against his head.

4. *trans.* To compress (wool-bales), as by hydraulic pressure. *Australia.*

1872 C. H. EDEN *My Wife and I in Queensl.* 68. 1896 MORRIS *Austral English* s.v., Bales are often marked 'Not to be dumped'.

† **Dump,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [f. DUMP *sb.*1]

1. *intr.* a. To fall into, or be in, an abstracted or absent state of mind; to muse. b. To be in the dumps; to be sad or downcast in spirit.

1530 PALSGR. 531, I dumpe, I fall in a dumpe or musyng upon thynges, *je me amuse* .. He dumpeth nowe a days more than he was wont to do. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With Colericque fretting I dumpt and ranckled in anguish. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 17 He knows the Countie (like to Cassius) Sits sadly dumping, ayming Cesars death. 1590 — *Never Too Late* G, I thought either Diana sate musing on the principles of her modesty, or Venus malcontent, dumping on her amours.

2. *trans.* To cast into melancholy, sadden, grieve, cast down. (Sometimes blending with DUMP *v.*1)

c 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ. to Cartwright* 87 The greater nomber of them being dumped with dumbe ministerie. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 45 The gods..were so dumpt with this miserable wracke [of Hero and Leander], that they beganne to abhorre all moysture. 1614 FORBES *Def. Lawfull Ministers* 66 (Jam.) Which .. hath dumped in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the ilands.

Du·mpage. *U.S.* [f. DUMP *v.*1 + -AGE.] The work of dumping or emptying out refuse, ballast, etc.; the privilege of doing this on a particular piece of ground; the fee paid for this privilege.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Dumper (dv·mpəɹ). *U.S.* [f. DUMP *v.*1 + -ER1.] a. One who 'dumps' or deposits rubbish, etc. b. A dumping-cart or truck.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Dumper*, a tilting-car used on dumps.

Dumpily (dv·mpili), *adv.* [f. DUMPY *a.*2 + -LY2.] In a dumpy manner or form.

1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 126 Another specimen is more dumpily conical.

Dumpiness (dv·mpinés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being dumpy.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 128 A very little inclined to clumsy dumpiness. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xi. 147 Girls with nineteen inch waists, before whom I felt myself a monster of dumpiness.

Dumping (dv·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. DUMP *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of the verb DUMP; flinging down in a heavy mass; depositing of rubbish, etc.; *concr.* a heap of material flung down or deposited.

1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* xii, The Common, where for three months past the monumental dumpings of the icy streets had dismally accumulated. 1894 SALA *Lond. up to date* xvii. 210 Noises of the hammering of rivets, and the dumping down of huge sheets of metal.

b. *attrib.* Used for dumping or depositing loads, as *dumping-bucket, -car, -cart, -ground, -machine, -place, -reel, -sled, -wagon.*

1857 *N. Y. Tribune* 18 May (Bartlett), There is much difficulty in getting dumping grounds for the dirt from the streets. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Dumping-reel*, an arrangement in a harvester for dropping the gavels of grain. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 829/1 Dumping-place for city refuse. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 3/1 A 'dumping ground' for all the human garbage collected in the moral cesspools of the [French] Republic.

† **Dumping,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. DUMP *v.*2 + -ING1.] Mental stupefaction.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 114 b, To note the brutish grossenesse and dumping of the minde.

† **Dumping,** *sb. Obs.* [f. DUMP *v.*1 (sense 1) + -ING, or (in form *dompyng*) a nasalized form of *doppyng*, f. DOP *v.* Cf. the synonym *dompus*, app. a nasalized form of *doppes*, DOPPE *sb.*] A dabchick or didapper.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 169 In mareis and in mores in myres and in wateres Dompynges [*v.rr.* dumpynges, doppynges, dompus] dyueden.

Dumpish (dv·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. DUMP *sb.*1 + -ISH.]

†1. Dull, stupid, slow-witted; inactive, inert, spiritless; destitute of sensation; abstracted, insensible to outward things; dull, uninteresting. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 28 Base and dompysshe wittes can neuer be hurte with continuall studie. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. Q j b, Combrous Age of dompishe yeeres. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 41 b, A dumpische priuation of sense. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II xii. (1632) 258 She was but in a deepe study, and dumpish retracting into herselfe. *c* 1628 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 3 Let such busie Censurers use their own Lumpish Dumpish grave way.

2. Sad, melancholy; dejected, 'in the dumps'.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 182 I am dumpyshe to see thee play the drabbe. 1595 SOUTHWELL *Maeonia* 23 Dolefull tunes for dumpish cares. 1627 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 23 It is a false slander raised on christianitie that it maketh men dumpish and melancholicke. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 17 She will..be dumpish or unneighbourly. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., On Monday .. I was wofully dumpish. 1847 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xix. (1856) 310 In prosperity they were moody and dumpish, but in adversity they were grand.

b. Such as to put one 'in the dumps'.

c 1727 *Lett. fr. Miot's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 89 The Day and Weather being as sad and dumpish as old Saturn himself.

Du·mpishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a dumpish manner; dejectedly, gloomily.

c 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 47 If thou liuest dumpishly, and yet say thou liuest by Faith. 1648 BP. HALL *Select Th.* § 61 (R.) One so dumpishly sad, as if he would freez to death in melancholy.

Du·mpishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Sluggishness, inertness, insensibility. *Obs.*

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* D 1356 A Dumpe, or dumpishnesse, *torpor.* *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 444 That which is born of the flesh hath all the properties of the flesh, heaviness and dumpishness. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 307 What means that .. strange dumpishness, when God courts and beseeches my soul?

2. Dejection; tendency to be in the dumps.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 15) 237 b, What should signifie, that dumpishenes of mynde, and inward sighyng. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 194 Making pictures in his fancy..out of pensiveness and dumpishnesse. 1864 H. BRADSHAW in *Life* (1888) 116 Never allow yourself more than five minutes..for the luxury of dumpishness

Dumple (dv·mp'l), *v. rare.* † a. [nonce-formation from *dumpling.*] *trans.* To make or cook, as a dumpling. *Obs.* b. [? f. DUMPY 2.] To bend or compress into a dumpy shape.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii, *Greedy.* Without order for the dumpling? *Over.* Let it be dumpled Which way thou wilt. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 17 Jan. in *Lockhart*, He was a little man, dumpled up together, and so ill made as to seem almost deformed. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 65 Let law come dimple Cinoncino's cheek, And Latin dumple Cinarello's chin.

Dumpling (dv·mplin). Also 7-9 **dumplin.** [prob. f. same source as DUMP *a.*: see -LING.]

1. A kind of pudding consisting of a mass of paste or dough, more or less globular in form, either plain and boiled, or inclosing fruit and boiled or baked. (Originally attributed to Norfolk.)

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 35 When mine Hostis came up to call me, I was as naked as your Norfolk-Dumplin. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 17 He lookt like a Norfolke dumpling, thicke and short. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 A Dumpling, or Pot-Ball is made either long or round, as the maker pleaseth. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 P 2 An Esquire of Norfolk eats Two Pounds of Dumplin every Meal. 1792 MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770 (1831) I. 391 A clergyman of small income .. brought up a family very reputably, which he chiefly fed with apple dumplings. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. i, Now, to many a Royal Society, the Creation of a World is little more mysterious than the cooking of a Dumpling; concerning which last, indeed, there have been minds to whom the question, How the apples were got in, presented difficulties.

b. *transf.* A pasty mass like a dumpling.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 199 Mix them up .. into a Mass, out of which form Dumplins. *Ibid.* 240 Oyster-shell-powder, Pebble-stone-powder .. one Quartern of French Brandy, and two Ounces of powder'd Ginger; Knead all together into four or five Dumplins.

2. A dumpy animal or person, short and of rounded outlines.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor* s. v. *Dwarfe*, A dwarfe, dumplin, a Nobodie. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 Short runtish sheepe..of the shepheardes callede dumplinges, or grasse belly'de lambes. 1808 *Craven Dial*, *Dumpling*, a little fat child or person, as broad as long. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ix, You ought to have a nice little dumpling of a wife.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1726 Arbuthnot *Diss. Dumpling* 21 Why should Dumpling-Eating be ridicul'd, or Dumpling-Eaters derided? 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 180 A young dumpling-shaped doctor. 1868 Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* iv. 36 She had no idea that there could be any prettiness in a dumpling figure.

Dumps, dial. var. of Dimps.

Dumpty (dʊ·mpti), *a.* (*sb.*) By-form of Dumpy *a.*[2] (See also Humpty-dumpty.)

1847–78 Halliwell, *Dumpty*, a very short person. *West.* 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xxv, Mary comes in; a little dumpty body with a yellow face and a red nose. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Conse.* I. iii, The dumpty wooden lighthouse. 1891 *Dawn of Day* 158 The 'dumpty dolly'.. is a piece of muslin twisted up with a lump of sugar inside it, which some mothers give their children to suck.

Dumpy (dʊ·mpi), *a.*[1] [f. Dump *sb.*[1] + -y.] Melancholy, dejected, 'in the dumps'.

a 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 643 For Dumpier none then the Tobacconer; None sadder then the gladdest of their Host. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Dumpy*, sullen. *a* 1845 Hood *John Trot* vi, And left her to her widowhood, Of course more dumpy still.

Dumpy (dʊ·mpi), *a.*[2] (*sb.*) [Appears in middle of 18th c.: not in Johnson 1755–87, nor in Ash 1775; in Todd 1818. Its form is that of a derivative from a sb. *dump* (cf. *lumpy*, *stumpy*); but the sb Dump[2], with which it goes, is known only later, and appears to be a back-formation from this adj. It is not obvious how these words can be connected with the other sbs. and vbs. of same form.]

Short and stout; deficient in length or stature.

1750 *Student* II. 225 Short, dumpy, gouty, crooked fingers. 1808 Scott *Let. to G. Ellis* 23 Feb. in *Lockhart*, The 5th canto of a certain dumpy quarto, entitled Marmion. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. lxi, Her stature tall—I hate a dumpy woman. 1856 Mayhew *Rhine* 44 Everlasting rows of dumpy willows.

b. *Dumpy level*: a spirit-level used in surveying, having a short telescope with a large aperture.

1838 P. Bruff *Engineer. Field-work* 137 Gravatt's Improved Level, commonly called (from its appearance) the Dumpy Level. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 664 On levelling and the use of the dumpy level.

B. *sb.* **a.** A dumpy person or animal; *spec.* one of a breed of very short-legged fowls; in *pl.* a nick-name for the Nineteenth Hussars. **b.** Short for *dumpy level*; see above.

1808–18 Jamieson, *Dumpy*, adj. Short and thick; also used as a sb. 1868 *Who breaks, pays* (Tauchn.) 39 (Hoppe) The daughter is a dumpy. 1878 Trimen *Regiments Brit. Army* 38 [The Nineteenth Hussars] nicknamed 'the Dumpies' when raised, from the diminutive size of the men. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1267/2 Dumpies' eggs, genuine Scotch breed.

Dun (dʌn), *a.* Also 4–6 **dune, donne,** 5 **don,** 5–7 **dunne,** 6 **doon.** *β. Sc.* 6 **dyn,** 9 **din.** [OE. *dun*(*n*, perh. from Celtic: cf. Irish and Gael. *donn* brown, Welsh *dwn* 'subfuscus' (Davies).]

1. Of a dull or dingy brown colour; now *esp.* dull greyish brown, like the hair of the ass and mouse.

953 *Charter of Fadred* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 325 Ðanne to ðan redan hole; and ðanne to ðan dunnan hole. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wright 46 *Nomina colorum. Dosinus uel cinereus*, asse dun. *Natins*, dun. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1213 She was not broune ne dunne of hewe [*qui nestoit ne brune ne bise*]. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxx. 32 What euer thing schal be dun and spottid. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 98 My Don Bullok. 1548 Hall *Chron., Henry VIII*, an. 5 (1550) 28 On the toppe of the pauilions stode the kynges bestes holdynge fanes, as the Lion, the Dragon, the Greyhounde, the Antelope, the Donne kowe. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 139 The dun Asse hath trode on both thy feete. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 279 May the devil go with you and his dun dame! 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 118 A Buffola is of a Dun Colour. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 148 ℙ 1 Guy Earl of Warwick, who is well known to have eaten up a Dun Cow 1800 Scott *Ivanhoe* xvi, Among the herds of dun deer that feed in the glades. 1830 – *Demonol.* iv. 132 Her colour ..is now of a dun leaden hue. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) IV. iii. 38 The dun cow was a cognizance of the Earldom of Richmond. 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* I. 22 Its dun or iron-grey colour.

β. The Sc. form *dyn*, *din*, has now esp. the sense of *dingy-coloured* as opposed to *white* or *fair*.

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* VIII. ix. 26 Ane dyn [*MS.* dvn] lyoun skyn with nalis of gold. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 207 (Jam.) As din as a docken, an' as dry as a Fintrum speldin. *a* 1876 *Bindrie O an Bindrie* x. in Child *Ballads* I. x. (1882) 133/2 But ye was fair and I was din.

2. More vaguely: Dark, dusky (from absence of light); murky, gloomy. Cf. Brown. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22510 Þe sun þat es sa bright..It sal becum .. dune [*Gött.* dim] and blak sum ani hair. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 859 (908) Whit thingis gan to wexe donne For lak of light. *a* 1425 Lydg. *Temple of Glas* 30 Certein skyes donne. 1634 Milton *Comus* 127 Tis only day-light that makes sin, Which these dun shades will ne'er report. *c* 1748 Collins *On Death Thomson* ix, Dun Night has veil'd the solemn view. 1801 Campbell *Hohenlinden* 22 Scarce yon level sun Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* 23rd Sund. Trinity, Chill and dun Falls on the moor the brief November day. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* v. *At Sea* 31 Athwart the vapours, dense and dun. *fig.* 1797 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 11 Frowning like herself, in dun cogitation.

3. *Comb.* **a.** With adjs. of colour, as *dun-brown*, *-olive*, *-red*, *-white*, *-yellow*. **b.** Parasynthetic, as *dun-bolted*, *-coloured* adjs.

1783 Lightfoot in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 11 All of one uniform *dun-brown colour. 1882 E. O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. 336 The air is thick with dun-brown dust. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 41 Of the Dun-Hound.. there are few *dun-coloured to be found bad. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 55 The English race-horse..is said never to be dun-coloured. 1798 Coleridge *Picture*, With *dun-red bark The fir-trees .. Soar up. 1822–34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 516 The *dun yellow colour of the middle coat. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, [The mare] of that *dun-yellowish colour known as 'clay-bank'.

c. Special Combs.: **dun-bar**, collector's name for a dun-coloured moth (*Cosmia trapezina*), having two bars or transverse lines on the fore-wings; **dun courses** (see quot.); **dun cow**, local name for a fish, the shagreen ray, *Raia fullonica* (Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 578); **dun cur** [see Cur 3], local name of the pochard = Dun-bird; **dun cut, dun drake, dun hackle**, names of artificial flies used in angling; **†dun-kite, †dun pickle**, obsolete names for the moor-buzzard (*Circus æruginosus*); **dun land** (see quot.); **†dun-row**, name given to a dun-coloured stratum.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 433 *Noctua trapezina*. The *Dunbar. 1869 Newman *Brit. Moths* 381 The Dun-bar. 1881 E. A. Ormerod *Injurious Insects* (1890) 241 The carnivorous caterpillars of the Dunbar Moth..doing great good in clearing away this attack. 1877 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* vii. § 2. 276 Ribs of Magnesian Limestone are met with in the Carboniferous L. of Yorkshire where they are known as **Dun Courses*. 1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 142 Dunbird and *Duncur. Names for the Pochard. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The *donne cutte: the body of blacke wull and a yelow lyste after eyther syde. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 291 The Duncut. Dub with bear's-cub fur, and a little yellow and green crewel. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 302 The brown-fly or *dun drake. *Ibid.* 301 *Dunhackle. Body, dun coloured silk, with a dun cock's hackle. 1577 Harrison *England* III. v. (1878) II. 31 The bussard, the kite, the ringtaile, *dun-kite. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. iv, **Dun land* .. is furnished .. by the decomposition of the Schistus rock on which it lies. 1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 146 **Dunpickle*, a name for the Moor Buzzard. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 535 The dun-pickles or moor buzzards alight. 1712 F. Beilers in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A black Substance, called the *Dun-Row-Bat. *Ibid.*, A hard grey Iron Oar, called the Dun-Row Iron-Stone.

Dun (dʌn), *sb.*[1] [subst. use of Dun *a.*]

1. Dun colour: see Dun *a.* 1.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 11 Dun dippit in ȝello ffor mony gud fallo. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 111 They will certainly change the colour of their coat to a whitish-dun. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. xcii, Baptized in molten gold, and swathed in dun. 1894 *Superfluous Woman* (ed. 4) I. 121 Silvery grays and duns.

2. A dun horse. Formerly a quasi-proper name for any horse (see also 5).

c 1386 [see 5]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 18 Gif Don, thyne hors, a wisp of hay. 1840 E. E. Napier *Scenes & Sports Foreign Lands* I. ii. 27 In India .. four-legged duns are as much disliked as those of the biped species. 1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West* 21 The Colonel's son has taken a horse, and a raw rough dun was he.

3. A name for various dusky-coloured flies used in angling, and for artificial flies imitating these.

1682 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. § 26 (1689) 200 Angle with the smallest gnats, Browns and Duns you can find. 1760 Hawkins in *Walton's Angler* I. xvii. *note*, Ash-coloured duns of several shapes and dimentions. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 290 The little-dun. The dubbing of a bear's dun-hair, whirled upon yellow silk. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* 36 Various species of day flies known to anglers by the various names of duns, drakes, and may flies.

4. (See quot.) = Dun-row in Dun *a.* 3 c.

a 1843 Southey *Comm-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 407 A thin stratum near the coal called duns.

5. Proverbial Phrases. *Dun* [the horse] *is in the mire* (see 2): (*a*) a phrase denoting that things are at a stand-still or dead-lock; (*b*) an old Christmas game (called also *drawing Dun out of the mire*), in which a heavy log was lifted and carried off by the players. *Dun's the mouse*: a phrase 'alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done*' (Nares). *The Devil upon Dun*, i. e. (app.) on horseback: see Devil *sb.* 22 n, quots. 1708. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 5 Ther gan our hoost for to Iape and pleye, And seyde, sires, what Dun is in the Myre. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* II. 1046 For as wyth me, dun is in the myre, She hath me stoyned and brought me to a bay. She wil not wedde, she wil be stylle a may! *c* 1550 *Schole-ho. Women* 461 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 122 One and other little ye care..Though dun and the pack lye in the mire. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 40, 41 The game was nere so faire, and I am done. Tut, duns the Mouse, the Constables owne word, If thou art dun, weele draw thee from the mire. 1600 *Two Merry Milkmaids* (N.), Why then 'tis done, and dun's the mouse, and undone all the courtiers. 1640 Shirley *St. Patrick for Irel.* (N.), Then draw Dun out of the mire, And throw the clog into the fire. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 355. 1887 E. Gilliat *Forest Outlaws* 252 Merry games at barley-break and dun-in-the-mire.

Dun, *sb.*[2] Also 7 **dunne.** [Goes with Dun *v.*[3] The evidence does not decide whether the sb. or the vb. is the starting-point. If sense 1 below is (as appears in the quotation) earlier than sense 2, we should naturally expect it to be the source of the vb. as in *Burke, to burke*, and the like; sense 2, on the other hand, would as naturally be a noun of action from the vb. as in *to kick, a kick*. See the vb.; also the following:

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 60. 2/1 The word *Dun* .. owes its birth to one *Joe Dun*, a famous Bailif of the Town of Lincoln..It became a Proverb..when a man refused to pay his Debts, Why don't you *Dun* him? That is why don't you send Dun to arrest him?..It is now as old as since the days of King Henry the Seventh.]

1. One who duns; an importunate creditor, or an agent employed to collect debts.

1608 Earle *Microcosm.* xlv. (Arb) 74 An Vniversitie Dunne .. Hee is an inferiour Creditor of some ten shillings or downwards. Hee is a sore beleaguerer of Chambers. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. iv. To be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally dun. 1812 Combe *Picturesque* xxiii. I've just enough the duns to pay. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x, Here I live free of duns and debt.

2. An act of dunning or importuning, esp. for debt; a demand for payment.

1673 F. Kirkman *Unlucky Cit.* 210 [To] endure the frequent Duns of his Creditors. 1691 *Islington Wells, or Threepenny-Acad.* 7 Who. Kickt their Taylors, For giving Dun at Chamber Door. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiv. 312 The debtor .. Finding himself waked with such a disagreeable dunn. 1847 A. M. Gillian *Trav. Mexico* 149 The crowd let us pass to our rooms, without our receiving a single dun for alms.

3. *Comb.*, as *dun-driven*, *-haunted*, *-racked* adjs.

1839 J. R. Darley *Introd. Beaum. & Fl's Wks* I. 13 As fast as a dun-driven poet. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xv, Dun-haunted students.

‖ **Dun** (dʌn), *sb.*[3] Also **doon.** [Irish and Gaelic *dun* (dʌn), hill, hill-fort, fortress, W. *din* hill-fort. A frequent element in Celtic proper names in Scotland and Ireland, as in Dunkeld, Gael. *Dunchaillein* hill fort of the woods, *Dumbarton*, the dun of the Britons.]

An ancient hill-fortress or fortified eminence (in the Highlands of Scotland, or in Ireland). Sometimes also applied to a *brough* or Broch.

1605–74 Camden *Rem.* (ed. 7) 196 (Jam.) The Dune or Tower of Dornadilla in the parish of Diurnes. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 293 These fortresses are called universally in the Erse, Duns. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIII. 334 There are several duns in this parish, most of which were built by the Danes. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann* (1863) II. III. iii. 87 This class of strongholds or Duns, as they are locally termed, pertain to a people whose arts were still in their infancy. 1873 O'Curry *Manners. Anc. Irish* III. 3 The Dun was of the same form as the Rath, but consisting of at least two concentric circular mounds or walls, with a deep trench full of water between them. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 138 Here are the remains of a doon, or of a circular tower of some sort. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 70.

Dun (dʌn), *v.*[1] [OE. *dunnian*, f. *dun*(*n*, Dun *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make dun, dusky or dingy; to darken or dull the colour of.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* iv, Se mona mid his blacan leohte þæt þa beorhtan steorran dunniaþ on þam heofone. *a* 1425 Lydg. *Temple of Glas* 252 Rist as þe sonne Passeþ þe sterres and doþ hir stremes donne. 1765 *Precepts* in *Ann. Reg.* 135/2 Smoke disfigures the furniture..and duns the complexion. 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 103 Afore the Lammas' tide Had dun'd the birken-tree.

b. In New England, To cure (codfish) in a particular way, by which they become of a dun colour, and are termed *dunfish*.

'They are first slack salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up", and then dried again.' (*Century Dict.*)

1808 in Webster s.v. *Dunning*. 1873 Celia Thaxter *Isles of Shoals* 83 The process of dunning, which made the Shoals fish so famous a century ago, is almost a lost art, though the chief fisherman at Star still 'duns' a few yearly.

† 2. *intr.* To become dun or dull-coloured.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 (Edin.) Flures .. þat neuir mar sal dunne ne dwine. *a* 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 221 Wonne .. þin hew dunnet; and þi sennewess starket.

† Dun, *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 4–5 **don**(**n**-, 5 **dunn-en.** [app. a. ON. *duna* to thunder, give a hollow sound, f. Germanic root *dun*-, whence also Din *sb.* and *v.*] *intr.* To sound, ring with sound, resound; = Din *v.* 1.

Hence **Dunning** *vbl. sb.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 4975 The erthe donyd hem undyr. *c* 1345 *Orpheo* 275 The kyng . Com to hunte all aboute, With dunnyng and with blowyng. *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* (E. E. T. S.) p. 163 (MS. E) Al þe castel donyd and rong Off here merþe and off here song. 14.. *Sir Raynbourn* (MS. Cantab. Ff 2. 38, lf. 224), Soche strokys gaf the knyghtys stowte, That the hylle donyed all abowte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115/1 Dunnyn in sownde, *bundo*. 1483 *Festivall* (1515) 78 b, A man sholde unneth here his folowe speke for donnynges of strokes.

Dun, *v.*[3] [First found after 1600, when quoted by Bacon, from the old besom-maker at Buxton; to Blount 1636–56 it was a 'fancy' word recently taken up. Origin uncertain.

It is generally assumed to be identical with Dun *v.*[2], or to be a variant of Din *v.*, of which it may possibly have been a dialect form. But cf. the cognate Dun *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To make repeated and persistent demands upon, to importune; *esp.* for money due.

a 1626 Bacon *Apophth.* in *Baconiana* (1679), The advice of the plain old man at Buxton that sold besoms. 'Friend, hast thou no money? borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly, they will never ask thee again: I

shall be dunning thee every day'. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, To *Dun*, is a word lately taken up by fancy, and signifies to demand earnestly, or press a man to pay for commodities taken up on trust, or other debt. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 73, I dunn'd him for money and could not get it. 1706-7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* III. iii, I remember the good Days, when we cou'd dun our Masters for our Wages. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 16 Dec. 4/6 Ministers are again dunning the king for more Peers. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* VIII. There's a certain tradesman's house down there that I'd rather not pass; he has a habit of coming out and dunning me.

2. *transf.* To pester, plague, assail constantly.

1649 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal.* 5, I am so dun'd with the Spleen, I should think on something else all the while I were a playing. 1721 *C. M. Let to Curat* 72 I'm so dunn'd with your Author's *demonstrations*, that they can take no effect upon me. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 486, I am dunned with letters upon all hands from London and Edinburgh, urging us to meet, and do somewhat.

3. Associated with Din *v.*

1753 *School of Man* 24 Ismena .. concealed her desire, whilst Philemon was dunning everybody's ears with his. 1818 *Sporting Mag* II. 189 His teeth chattered and his head was dunned. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 116 You brute my ears thus will you dun!

Dun, obs. f. Down *sb.*1

Dun-bird. [f. Dun *a.* + Bird.] The pochard or red-headed duck, *Fuligula ferina*. Also, locally (Essex), the Scaup Duck, *Fuligula marila*.

1765 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) II. 600, These birds .. are much sought for in the London markets where they are known by the name of dun birds. 1800 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 142 Dunbird and Duncur. Names for the Pochard. 1813 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 86 The geese, dunbirds and wigeons were in myriads. 1832 T. Wright *Hist. Essex* I. 25 In a decoy at Goldhanger the fowls called dun birds are exceedingly numerous. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 769.

Dunce (dʌns), *sb.* Also 6–7 **duns(e.** [An application of the name of John *Duns* Scotus, the celebrated scholastic theologian, called 'Doctor Subtilis' the Subtle Doctor, who died in 1308.

His works on theology, philosophy, and logic, were textbooks in the Universities, in which (as at Oxford) his followers, called *Scotists*, were a predominating Scholastic sect, until the 16th c., when the system was attacked with ridicule, first by the humanists, and then by the reformers, as a farrago of needless entities, and useless distinctions. The *Dunsmen* or *Dunses*, on their side, railed against the 'new learning', and the name *Duns* or *Dunce*, already synonymous with 'cavilling sophist' or 'hair-splitter', soon passed into the sense of 'dull obstinate person impervious to the new learning', and of 'blockhead incapable of learning or scholarship'.

1530 Tindale *Answ. to More* Wks. (1573) 278/1 Remember ye not how..the old barkyng curres, Dunces disciples & lyke draffe called Scotistes, the children of darkenesse, raged in euery pulpit agaynst Greke Latin and Hebrue. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 101 a, Vse the quiddities of Dunce, to set forth Gods misteries: & you shal se thignorant either fall a slepe, or els bid you farewell. 1679 Hobbes *Behemoth* I. Wks. 1840 VI. 214 Peter Lombard, who first brought in .. the learning called School divinity .. was seconded by John Scot of Duns..whom any ingenious reader, not knowing what was the design, would judge to have been two of the most egregious blockheads in the world, so obscure and senseless are their writings. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 673 That the said Winter should study the Dunces Logick Questions, meaning I suppose the Logick Questions of John Dunse.]

†**1.** The personal name *Duns* used attrib. *Duns man*, a disciple or follower of Duns Scotus, a Scotist, a schoolman; hence, a subtle, sophistical reasoner. So *Duns learning, Duns prelate. Obs.*

1527 Tindale *Par. Wicked Mammon* Wks. (1573) 88 A Duns man would make xx. distinctions. *a* 1540 Barnes *Free Will* Wks. (1573) 267 Now where will our Duns men bring in their *Bonum conatum*? 1546 *Confut. Shaxton* F iij (T.), The pure worde of God, voied of all the dregges of Dunsse learning and man's traditions. 1582 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 479 The Dunce-men and Sophisters..the inuenters and finders, yea, and the verie makers of Purgatorie. 1626 W. Sclater *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 184 That selfe-conceited dunce criticke. 1641 Milton (*h. Govt.* v. (1851) 115 It were a great folly to seeke for counsell..from a Dunce Prelat.

†**2.** A copy of the works of Duns Scotus; a textbook of scholastic theology or logic embodying his teaching; a comment or gloss by or after the manner of Scotus. *Obs.*

1530 Tindale *Pentat.* To Rdr. 3 They which in tymes paste were wont to loke on no more Scripture then they founde in their duns or soch like develysh doctryne. 1536 Leyton *to Cromwell* in *Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 71 We have sett Dunce in Bocardo, and have utterly banisshede hym Oxforde for ever, with all his blinde glosses. *Ibid.*, The second time we came to New College .. we found all the great quadrant court full of the leaves of Dunce, the wind blowing them into every corner. 1607 Marston *What You Will* II. i, My spaniel slept, whilst I bausd leaves, Tossd ore the dunces, por'd on the old print Of titled wordes. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* III. iv. Wks. 1878 II. 78 A villanous Duns upon the letter, knauish exposition. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* III. ii, Brought him in league with logicke, And red the Dunces to him. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. ix. (1810) 333 I will write as I have read in my dunses of Logicke.

3. A disciple or adherent of Duns Scotus, a Duns man, a Scotist; a hair-splitting reasoner; a cavilling sophist. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr Irel.* i. in *Holinshed* (1587) 9/2 Duns, which tearme is so triuiall and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in cauilling sophistrie, or subtill philosophie, is forthwith nickenamed a Duns. 1611 Florio, *Scotista*, a follower of Scotus, as we say a Dunce.

†**4.** One whose study of books has left him dull and stupid, or imparted no liberal education; a dull pedant. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 47 If one be hard in conceiuing, they pronounce him a dowlt: if giuen to studie, they proclaime him a dunce. 1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 25 You that purpose with great summes of study and candles to purchase the worshipfull names of Dunses and Dodipoles may closely sitt or sokingly ly at your bookes. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 322 When a man courts to be a Doctor in all Arts, hee lightly proues a dunce in many. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xviii. 199 A dunce, void of learning but full of books. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 90 A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits.

5. One who shows no capacity for learning; a dull-witted, stupid person; a dullard, blockhead.

1577 *tr.* Holinshed *Chron. Scot.* 461/1 But now in our age it is growne to be a common prouerbe in derision, to call such a person as is senselesse or without learning a Duns, which is as much as a foole. 1611 Cotgr., *Lourdaut*, a sot, dunce, dullard. *Viedase*,..an old dunce, doult, blockhead. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 202 I confess the greatest Dunces have commonly the best Imployments, and many abler men before the Mast. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV. i, Blockhead! dunce! ass! coxcomb! were the best epithets he gave poor John. 1852 Blackie *Stud. Lang.* 21 Let the hopeless dunce of the Grammar School be tried with Natural History. 1866 R. W. Dale *Disc. Spec. Occ.* ii. 39 As some boys remain dunces though they are sent to the best schools.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dunce-corps*; †**dunce-table,** a table provided for duller or poorer students in some inns of court; **dunce's cap,** a cap of conical shape, sometimes marked with a capital D, and placed on the head of a dunce at school.

1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* v. i, His father, me thinks, should be one of the Dunce-table, and one that never drunk strong beer in's life, but at festival-times. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxiv, And on a small shelf, the dunce's cap. 1847 Mary Howitt *Ballads*, etc. 383 Or, learning's serf, puts day by day, Dunce-corps through classic exercises.

†**Dunce,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To puzzle, pose, prove to be a dunce; to make a dunce of.

1611 Cotgr., *Metagraboulisé*, puzzled in, dunced vpon. *Metagraboulizer*, to dunce upon, to puzzle, or (too much) beat the braines about. 1649 R. Hodges *Plain. Direct.* 66 Boys may be easily taught the Latine. Why should children therefore be wearied and dunced out many yeares, and yet in the end fail? 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. vi. 71 'Tis time for the Scholar to throw off his gown.. when every Schoolboy is able to dunce and pose him. 1662 *Ibid.* verse 17. xxiv. 202 Thy own reason..which is dunced and pozed with so many secrets in Nature.

†**Duncecomb.** [f. Dunce, after *coxcomb.*]

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *To T. Coriat* Wks. III. 15/2 I am no Duncecomb, Coxecombe, Odcomb Tom.

Duncedom (dʌnsdəm). [see -dom.] The domain of dunces; dunces collectively; a dunce's condition or character.

1809 Carlyle *Voltaire* Misc. Ess. 1872 II. 151 In the midst of that warfare with united Duncedom. 1809 — *Novalis* ibid. 197 Their far famed campaign against Duncedom, or that which called itself the 'Old School' of Literature. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 210 One who displays the true characteristic of Duncedom.

Duncehood (dʌnshud). [f. as prec. + -hood.] The quality, condition, or character of a dunce or dunces; mental opacity.

1809 *Blackw Mag.* XXVI. 561 The seal of supreme dunce-hood. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 728 The caution or dunce-hood of modern booksellers. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 231 A habit of dunce-hood which has been acquired by the passive resistance of the mind to the reiteration of the same matters.

Duncely (dʌnsli), *a. rare.* [f. Dunce + -ly 1.] Like or of the nature of a dunce.

1826 *Examiner* 407/1 Duncely scribes and clerks.

Du·ncely, *adv. rare.* In 6 **dunsly.** [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] As a dunce; †in the way of the scholastic philosophy.

c 1535 Latimer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 374 He is wilfully witted, Dunsly learned..zealous more than enough.

Dunce-man, Duns-man: see Dunce *sb.* 1.

†**Du·ncer, du·nser.** *Obs.* [f. *Duns*, Dunce + -er.] An adherent of Duns Scotus, a Scotist; a follower or teacher of the scholastic divinity and logic; = Dunce 3.

c 1550 Becon *Jewel of Joy* 9 [Latimer's teaching] whyche thynge dyuers drowesy dunsers wyth certayne fals fiynge flaterynge Friers coulde not abyde. *Ibid.* 10 Drowned in the dirty dregges of the drowsy dunsers.

Duncery, dunsery (dʌnsəri, dʌnsri). [f. Dunce: see -ery.]

†**1.** The practice, style, or character of a Scotist or Schoolman. *Obs.*

1560-70 Sir T. Smith *Orat.* iv. in *Life* (1698) App. 81 Here you come with your fine and logical Distinction..as tho' we were in a School of Dunsery. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 148 Prelaty, under whose inquisitorious and tyrannical dunccery no free and splendid wit can flourish. 1683 Kennett *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 75 The more of duncery they have, the more of pride, and the greater is their ambition. 1687 *Refl. Dryden's Hind & P.* 25 The Author of *Pax Vobis* ..your Brother in Scholastick Duncery.

2. The state, character, or practice of a dunce or dullard; intellectual dullness, stupidity.

1618 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-combe* i. 17 He shewed more foolery then Philosophy, more Dunsery then Diuinity. 1715 Prideaux *Art. Reform. in Universities* xxiv. in *Life* (1748) 216 To the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of duncery and idleness. 1882 Swinburne in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 151 The detestable duncery of sham Pindarics.

Dunch (dʌnʃ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* **Also dunsh.** [Derivation unknown.

Mätzner suggests connexion with Icel. *dunka* to resound, give a hollow sound, Sw. *dunka*, Da. *dunke* to beat, knock, thump, throb; but these are modern forms, having no historical connexion with English.]

trans. To strike or push with a short rapid blow; now esp. to jog with the elbow.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 þat tai þe dunchen and þrasten þe forðward swiðe toward ti dom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dunchyn, or bunchyn, *tundo*. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 49 (Jam.) The unco brute much dunching dried Frae twa-year-alls and stirks. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 25 When Trummel cleek'd her on his knee, She dunch'd and punch'd, cried, 'fuil, fuil, be I' 1827 *Ann. Reg.* 198, I felt his skull had been dunched in. 1887 Sir W. G. Simpson *Art Golf* 132 A bad ball, which can .. be dunched along the ground a short distance with a brassy. *Mod. Sc.* Do not dunch me while I am writing.

Dunch, *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. vb.] A jog, a push with the elbow, a smart shock.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dunche, or lonche..*sonitus, stopitus..bombus. c* 1490 *Ibid.* (MS. K.) Dynche (*P.* dunchinge), *tuncio, percussio.* 1811 Aiton *Agric. Ayrsh.* Gloss. 691 *Dunch*, a smart push. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xiii. (1888) 118 She .. struck the reef with such a dunch as threw us all flat upon the deck.

Dunch, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. Dunny *a.*2] Dull or inert in the senses, or in composition.

1. Deaf. *Dunch down*: see quot. 1578.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 75, I haue spoken with Perianes .. and as he was deafe and moste dunch, I cried out more in speaking vnto him, than I do vse in preaching. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. liii. 513 This herbe is called..in Latine *Typha*..in Englishe..Dunche downe, bycause the downe will cause one to be deafe, if it happen to fall into the eares. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Dunch*, deaf. *W.* 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Dunch*, deaf.

2. Blind.

?16.. *Clown's Journey to London* (Somerset dial.) *MS. Ashmole* 36 lf. 112 What with the smoke and what with the criez, I was amost blind and dunch in my eyes. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss., Dunch passage*, a *cul de sac*; the term 'blind passage' is sometimes used in this sense.

3. Heavy or doughy, as bread.

1842 Akerman *Wiltsh. Gloss., Dunch-dumpling*, a hard dumpling, made of flour and water. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 129 Priding herself that [the batch of bread] is never 'dunch' or heavy. [Hence prob., in midland dialects, *dunch* sb., dumpling.]

Dunciad (dʌnsiăd). [f. Dunce *sb.*: see -ad 2.] The epic of dunces: name of a well-known poem by Pope. Also, the world or commonwealth of dunces. Hence **Dunciade·an,** *a. nonce-wd.*

1728 Pope (title) *The Dunciad.* 1742 — *Dunciad* IV. 604 Tyrant supreme! shall three Estates command, And make one Mighty Dunciad of the Land! 1799 *Morn. Her.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 169 Dunciadean critics.

Duncical (dʌnsikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* Also **dunsical.** [f. Dunce *sb.* + -ic + -al.]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to the Scotists or to the Scholastic system. *Obs.*

1546 Coverdale *tr. Calvin on Sacrament* Pref. A ij, Romissche idolatrers and diligent studentes of duncicall dregges. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 3 b, Miserable Sorbonists and dunsicall Quidditaries. 1625 *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquis.* 140 All that Sophisticall and Dunsicall diuinitie.

2. Of or pertaining to a dunce; dull-witted, stupid, blockheaded.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 65 Botched vp..after a rude, and dunsicall sort 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 26 This neck-question..the most dull and duncicall Commissioner was able to aske. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. liii, Students sottish and duncical. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 303, I have no patience with the foolish duncical dog. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 7 Mathematics might be flogged into them .. as readily as into our own dunsical natures.

B. as *adv.* for *duncically.*

1624 Rand *Epil. to Skelton's El. Rummyng*, King Henry the Eight Had a good conceit Of my merry vaine, Though duncicall plaine.

Hence †**Duncica·lity.**

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶ iij, If this be all the Dunsicalitie you talke of, you are farre more nyce then any Universitie man of mine acquaintance.

Du·ncify, *v. rare.* [f. Dunce *sb.*: see -fy.] *trans.* To make a dunce of. Hence **Duncified** *ppl. a.*, constituted as a dunce.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1222 Let this duncified worlde esteeme of Spencer and Chaucer, I'le worshipp sweet Mr. Shakspeare. 1759 Warburton *Lett. to Hurd* (1809) 286 A fellow ten thousand times more duncified than dunce Webster.

Duncish (dʌnsiʃ), *a.* [f. Dunce *sb.* + -ish.] Of the nature of a dunce; dunce-like. Hence **Du·ncishly** *adv.*; **Du·ncishness.**

1805 Fonblanque in *Westm. Rev.* IV. 377 A sentence of impenetrable duncishness. 1831 *Examiner* 162/1 Stupid by nature, and dunceish by education. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* x, The 'duncish curate', as his lordship called him. 1834 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 161 Men, who read the broad signs of the times so duncishly.

Duncur: see *dun cur* s.v. Dun *a.* 3 c.

Dunder (dʌ·ndəɹ). [Corrupted from Sp. *redundar* to overflow.] The lees or dregs of cane-juice, used in the West Indies in the fermentation of rum; = DANDER *sb.*[2]

1793 EDWARDS *W. Indies* v. ii. II. 241 The use of dunder in the making of rum, answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flower. *Ibid.*, Dunder .. is the lees or feculencies of former distillations. *Ibid.* 240 To provide a dunder-cistern of at least 3000 gallons. 1795 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Let. to Admiralty* 5 The miserable ferment called Dunder, which is the only one used in the West Indies.

Dunder, var. of DUNNER *v. Sc.*

Dunderbolt, dial. f. THUNDERBOLT, a belemnite; a flint arrow-head.

Dunderhead (dʌ·ndəɹhed). [The origin of *dunder* in this and the following words is obscure. It may possibly be connected with DUNNER *v.* and *sb.*[1] (which also occur as *dunder*): cf also Sc. *donner* to stun as with a blow or loud noise: see DONNERED. Some association between *dunder* and *blunder* appears to be indicated by the change of Du. *donderbus* to *blunderbuss*.]

A ponderously stupid person; a blockhead, a numskull.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* II. iv, Oh, thou dunderhead! Wouldst thou be ever in thy wife's Syntaxis? 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i, Recover, dunder-head! *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dunder-head*, a dull heavy Creature. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxv, Shall I be called as many blockheads, numscullo, doddypoles, dunderheads .. and other unsavoury appellations. 1894 J. N. MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* i. 6 There are so many dunderheads of all nationalities who can never realise the truth of that simple maxim.

Hence **Du·nderheadism,** practical stupidity.

1846 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 115 Utter and inconceivable dunderheadism. 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 491 Bureaucratic and police dunderheadism.

Du·nder-headed, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Ponderously stupid, thick-headed.

1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 37 The poor scolded broken-hearted boy .. becomes dunder-headed and dull for all his life-time. 1836 WAKLEY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 15 Mar., Any illiterate and dunder-headed police officer. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xlv, He regarded it as a mixture of jealousy and dunderheaded prejudice.

Hence **Du·nderhead-edness,** gross stupidity.

1870 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Jan. 80/2 This dunderheadedness of crime which is brought home to our senses by reports like these.

Dunderpate (dʌ·ndəɹpēˑt). = DUNDERHEAD.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. i. (1849) 140 A dunderpate, like the owl, the stupidest of birds. 1829 J. JEKYLL in *Corr.* 16 Mar. vii. (1894) 194 When the Republic, like Great Britain at this day, was overrun by dunderpates.

† Du·nderwhelp. *Obs.* [see above.] A dunderheaded 'whelp', a contemptible blockhead.

1621 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* III. i, What a purblind puppy was I!..What a dunder-whelp, To let him domineer thus! *a* 1625 — *Women Pleased* II. vi, You know what a dunder-whelp [*Folio* 1, dundierwhelp] my master is.

Dun-diver. [f. DUN *a.* + DIVER 2.] **a.** The female and young male of the goosander (*Mergus merganser*). **b.** *U.S. local.* The ruddy duck.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 333 The Dun-Diver or Sparlin-fowl, *Merganser fœmina*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 556 The Dun Diver or female is less than the male. 1809 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 175 I shot whilst in Shrewsbury a Dundiver (female Goosander, as I suppose you know).

Dune (diūn). [a. mod.F. *dune* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a. ODu. *dûna*, MDu. *dûne* (Du. *duin*, mod.LG. *düne*) = OE. *dún*: see DOWN *sb.*[1]] A mound, ridge, or hill of drifted sand on the sea-coast (or, rarely, on the border of a lake or river); applied esp. to the great sand-hills on the coast of France and the Netherlands. In earlier English use, *down* occurs: see DOWN *sb.*[1] 3.

1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 184 Supposing the extremities of the base between Fort Revers and the Dunes to be accurately known. 1830 33 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xxi. (1847) 312 By the aid of embankments and the sand dunes of the coast. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 79 Indurated dunes occur in various parts of the world: they have been noticed by Peron in New Holland. 1835 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xvi. 10 On the dûnes of Nagow Wudjoo .. Stood the lodge of Pau-Puk-Keewis. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* ii. 23 The Sahara presents now a stretch of sand, then hills and ravines, Marshes and dunes. 1883 SYMONDS *Italian Byways* vii. 222 A handful of horned poppies from the dunes.

b. *Comb.*, as *dune-like* adj.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 270 Rolling dune-like hills.

Dune, obs. f. DIN, DOWN, DUN *sb.*[3]

Du·nfish, dun-fish. *U.S. local.* (New England). [f. DUN *a.*] Cod cured by dunning (see DUN *v.*[1] 1 b).

[Cf. 1792 *Dumb-fish* s.v. DUMB *a.* 8.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Dun-fish.* 1873 CELIA THAXTER *Isles of Shoals* 83 A real dunfish is handsome, cut in transparent strips, the color of brown sherry wine. The process is a tedious one.

Dun-fly. [f. DUN *a.*] **a.** A kind of artificial fly used in angling. **b.** A kind of gadfly.

a 1450 *Fyssshynge w. Angle* (1883) 33 The donne flye: the body of the donne woll. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 97, I will name..the dun flie, the stone flie, the red flie [etc.]. 1809 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 177 *Oestrus Curvicauda*, Gadbee or Dun Fly.

Dung (dʊŋ), *sb.* Forms: 1– **dung,** (3 **ding**), 4–6 **dunge, donge**(**e**, 4–7 **doung**(**e**, (6 **dungue, doong,** 6–7 **dongue**). [OE. *dung* = OFris. *dung*, OHG. *tunga* manuring, mod.G. *dung* and *dünger* manure. Cf. also Sw. *dynga* dung, muck, Da. *dynge* heap, hoard, mass, pile, mod.Icel. *dyngja* heap, dung. The original sense is uncertain: see Kluge s.v.]

1. Excrementitious and decayed matter employed to fertilize the soil; manure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 104/9 *Fimus*, dung. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xiii. 8 Ic hine beweorpe mid dunge. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. IV. 130 Þat lawe schal ben a laborer and leden a-feld dounge. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 276 The lond aboute a roote is to be moued Al vpsodoun, and flekis shal we make Of donge and molde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/1 Donge, mucke, *fimus, letamen*. 1563 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 44 What kind of dung is best to fatten the same [barren ground] againe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 533 It will be good to spread Quickliine vpon the plowed ground .. the haruest after it is more plentifull, than after anie other dung that a man can inuent. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, Dung made of Leaves that are well rotted. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 213 All the essential fertilising substances of a large mass of home-made dung.

2. (As constituting the usual manure) The excrement or fæces of animals (rarely of human beings): as *cow-dung, horse-dung, pig's-dung*, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 310 In to a chambre forene þe gadelyng gan wende..& in þe dunge þar Hudde hym þere longe. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* 6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 A sakke ipudrid ful wiþ drit and ding. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Þai dight þaire mete with dung of bestez dried at þe sonne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 527 Donge of fowlis is ful necessary To londtiling. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 17 Horse-donge is the worste donge that is..And the dounge of douues is best, but it muste be layde vppon the grounde verye thynne. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xviii 27 That they maye eate their owne donge and drynke their owne stale. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xx. 7 Yet he shall perish for euer, like his owne doung. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* I. 262 Now this dung was entirely the produce of the fishes on which those fowls constantly fed. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav.* 135 Having collected a sufficient quantity of dry buffaloe's dung, we made a fire.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to that which is morally filthy or defiling; or to matter that is vile, contemptible, or loathsome.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Heo mot..upholden ham, þet heo ne uallen iðe dunge of sunne. *c* 1325 *Kel. Ant.* II. 191 Loverd king, to hori ding what makith man so hold? 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 They were fallen and leyen defyled in the donge of synne 1526–34 TINDALE *Phil.* iii. 8 For whom I have counted all thynge losse, and do iudge them but donge. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 76 This dung and filth of ydlenesse. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 95 For greedinesse of a little mucke or dung of the earth, (For monie is no better). *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks 1716 I. 26 The dust of pelf, the dung of sensuality. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. (1865) I 12 The noteworthy Dead is sure to be found lying under infinite dung, no end of calumnies and stupidities accumulated upon him.

4. *Tailor's slang.* A term of obloquy, applied to journeymen who submit to the masters' terms, working by the piece instead of by the day, or working while others are on strike. Cf. DUNGHILL 2 d.

1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/2 Who, refusing to comply with the masters' terms .. call themselves *Flints*, in contradistinction to those who submit, and are in derision called by the first *Dungs*. 1824 *Ibid.* 80 The whole body of journeymen tailors is divided into two classes, denominated Flints and Dungs: the former work by the day and receive all equal wages; the latter work generally by the piece. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 430 (Tailor) Any man being declared a 'dung' for working too fast. 1867 *Morning Star* 6 Aug. 7/1 He said, 'I know by your walk you are a "dung!"' (A term applied to men who work for a shop where the hands are on strike.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *dung-barge, -bed, -boat, -drag, -mere, -mixen* (i.e. dung-heap), *-pike, -pit, -yard*, etc.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvi. 188 The rudder of a *dung-barge. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 47 The preference of a small [hot] house over a *dung-bed. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Answ. Invit. Cambridge* Wks. 1711 III. 63 The Quondam *Dung-boat is made gay. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 6 June 3/3 Striking him on the head with a *dung drag. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Dung-Meers*, are Places or Pits where Soils, Dungs, Weeds, etc. are mix'd and lie and rot together for some time, for the Improvement of Husbandry. 1480 *Robt. Dewyll* 38 So into a foule *donge myxen he her caryed. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 12 Road-side laystalls and dung-mixens removed out of sight. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 *Donge pyke, *fourche a fiant*. 1658 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Oyl Beetles .. rowl up and down a *dung-pil. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 86 Their dung-hills or *dung-pits. 1707–12 MORTIMER (J.), Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard.

b. objective, instrumental, etc. as *dung-eater, -finding*; *dung-bred, -feeding* adjs.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Poems* IV. 1271 (Jod.) I scorn all earthly *dungbred scarabees. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1889) 490 Many kinds of *dung-feeding beetles. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 691 Stercutius, who was deified for *dung-finding.

c. Special combs.: **dung-bath** (*Dyeing*), a mixture of dung, usually that of cows, with chalk in warm water, used to remove superfluous mordant from printed calico; **dung-beetle,** a name for the dor-beetle or dumble-dore; also a general name for the group of beetles which roll up balls of dung; **dung-bird,** (*a*) the hoopoe; (*b*) = *dung-hunter*; **dung-chafer** = *dung-beetle*; **dung-cistern, -copper,** a vessel containing a dung-bath; **† dung-farmer,** one who contracts to remove dung and refuse; **dung-fly,** a two-winged fly of the genus *Scatophaga*, feeding in ordure; **dung-gate, -port,** a gate through which dung and refuse are removed; in O. T., the name of a gate of Jerusalem; the anus; **dung-hunter, -teaser,** the Dirt-bird or Dirty Allan: (see quots.); **† dung-wet** *a.*, as wet as dung, wet through; **dung-worm,** a worm or larva found in cow-dung, used as bait. Also DUNG-CART, -FORK, etc.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 153/2 The chalk occasionally added to the *dung-bath serves to neutralise the acids as they are evolved from the mordants. 1869–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 353 The dung bath is now almost wholly superseded by the solutions of certain salts, viz. the double phosphate of soda and lime, arsenite and arsenate of soda, and silicate of soda. 1634 MOUFET *Theat. Ins.* 153 *Dung-beetle, Sharnbugg. 1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* I. 172 A bluish metallic-coloured dung-beetle. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 280 The common *dung-chafer..flies with great rapidity and force 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 154/1 The goods must be..winched through a fresh *dung-cistern (commonly called a *dung-copper). 1598 E. GILPIN *SAtal.* (1878) 26 He'le cry, oh rare, at a *Dongfarmers cart. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 69 The dungfermers seek in euery streete by exchange to buy this durtie ware. 1616 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 414 They say a dung-farmer gave him his death's wound. 1658 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 947 Merdivora or *Dung flies are of divers sorts. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* xii. 31 On the righte hande of the wall toward the *Donggate 1697 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 152 The Excrement..in that part which was near the Dung-gate. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 144 Searching into the pedigree of Paper, it cometh into the world at the doungate, raked thence in Rags. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 423 This species [of Gull] is likewise called by some the *Dung Hunter. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 210 Richardson's Skua [called] from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are muting, when, in reality, they are only disgorging fish newly caught..Dung bird or Dung hunter. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* ii 13, I rode by nighte vnto the valley porte. and to the *Dongporte. 1842 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I No. 9. 256 Arctic skua, better known .. by the name of the *dung teazer. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808–12) VI. 180 (D.) Fishermen cowthring and quaking, *dung-wet after a storme. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 723 The duke of Alva (wonderfully wearied in the late skirmish, and dung wet). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Dung-worms* found in great plenty among cow-dung in September and October.

Dung (dʊŋ), *v.* Forms: 1 **dyngian,** 4–6 **dong**(**e,** (5 **doong,** 6 **doung**), 4 7 **dunge,** 4– **dung.** [In OE. *dyngian* from *dung* sb.; cf. OFris *donga, denga*, MHG. *tungen*, Ger. *düngen*. In ME. assimilated to, or formed anew from the sb.]

1. *trans.* To manure (ground) with dung; to dress with manure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 104/8 *Stercoratio*, dingiung. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 Digge aboute þe vyne rotis and dung hem wel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/1 Dungen, or mukkyn londe, *fimo*. 1502 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 7/1 He taught men to donge theyr feldes. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 The ploughman..tilleth hys lande..and sometyme doungeth it. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii 135 The best way to husband or dung their ground. 1770–74 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 313 They miss a crop by dunging an improper soil.

fig. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 P 2 To improve and dung his Brains with this prolifick Powder [snuff].

b. Predicated of animals.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 15 b, If I deliver to a man mye sheepe to dong or marle his land. 1607 DEKKER *Westw Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 294 Doe lack-dawes dung the top of Paules Steeple still? 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. iv. (1762) 9 The land is well dunged by them.

c. Predicated of the manure.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52 b, Medic fother muste be sowen in April..It dongeth the ground well. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* 5 The carkases of the deade did dunge the grounde.

2. *intr.* Of animals: To drop or eject excrement.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXI. iv, In [the whiche time] no horse maye dunge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 Let them [shepe] stande stylle a good season, that they maye donge. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 105 He grases on the Shore, and dunga like a Horse. 1791 J. WHITAKER *Rev. Gibbon's Hist.* 256 (R.) He dungs upon it at last from the dirty tail of Mahometanism. 1846 [see DUNGING *vbl. sb.* 2].

† b. *trans. Dung out*, to pass as excrement. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 8 Till such time as the lambe beginne to dunge out the milke which it hath gotten of her [an ewe].

3. *Calico-printing.* To immerse in a dung-bath in order to remove superfluous mordant.

1836 [see DUNGING]. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I 626 In dunging calicoes. *Ibid.* 628 A solution of arseniate of soda, containing from 10 to 50 grains arsenic acid per gallon, according to the strength and nature of the mordants to be dunged.

Hence **Dunged** *ppl. a.*, covered or mixed with dung; manured; **Dunger,** an animal that dungs (Colgr. s v. *Grumer*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 151 In donged lond. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. i. 116 To see the dunged folds of dag-tayled sheepe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 500 An Infusion of the Medecine in Dunged Water. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 11 Dung'd land.

Dung, pa. t. and pple. of DING *v.*[1]

‖ **Dungaree** (dʊ·ngărī). Also **dungeree.** [Hindī دنگری *dungrī*.] A kind of coarse inferior Indian calico.

[1613 Capt. Saris in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625-6) I. 363 (V.) The sorts requested, and prices that they yielded.. Dongerijns, the finest, twelve] 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho* 14 Dungarees is another sort of Callico which is course, but something whiter than the former, yet not so fine, but is much stronger than the Derribands. 1739 *Lond. Mag.* XXVIII. 604 A sail-cloth called Dungaree. 1868 Miss Frere *Deccan Days* p. xxiv. (Y.), Such dungeree as you now pay half a rupee a yard for.

b. *pl.* Trousers of this material.

1891 R. Kipling *City Dreadf. Nt.* 40 He's got his dungarees on.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 230 Blue dungaree trowsers. 1890 W. C. Russell *My Shipmate Louise* III. xxxiii. 103 Clad in shirts and duck or dungaree breeches.

Du·ng-cart. A cart used to convey manure.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 216 He. fond A dong Carte as it went for to donge lond. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 146 To helpe her husbande to fyll the mucke wayne or donge cart. 1606 *Hoke, Chance, etc.* (1881) 48 What a spight it was to see a horse of seruice drawe in a doung-cart. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xiii, If I thought that no one would see me, I'd fill a dung-cart or two.

fig. 1624 Heywood *Captives* I. i, Whele about thou dung cart of diseases. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 764/2 Reducing all wit to the original dung cart.

Hence **Dung-cartful**, as much as fills a dung-cart.

1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 235 I have kill'd a dungcartful at the least. *a* 1650 Cleveland *Chym. Magic* 18 Guts at least a Dung-cart full.

Dungeon (dv·ndʒən), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4-5 **dongeoun, -goun, -gon, -gen, -gyn, doun-, dungoun**, *Sc.* **dwngeoune, -geown, downgeowne**, 4 6 **dongeon, dungion**, 5-6 **doungeon, -gen**, 6 **dongion, -gyon**, 4- **dungeon**. *β.* 4-9 **Donjon** (4 **dunjon**, 4-5 **donjoun·e**, 9 **donjeon**). [a. F. *donjon* (12th c. in Littré), in OF. also *danjon, dangon* = Pr. *donjon, dompnhon*:—late L. *dominiōn-em* in same sense, f. *dominus* (for *dominus*) lord; thus essentially a doublet of Dominion.]

1. The great tower or keep of a castle, situated in the innermost court or bailey. (To this the archaic spelling **donjon** is now usually appropriated.)

α. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 224 Bath the castell and the dwngeoune. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 937 *Dido*, The noble tour of Ylion That of the citee was the cheef dungeon. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. iii. (1544) 6 a, A thousand arblastes, bent in his doungeoun. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 23 Lohier. mounted vp vnto the dongeon of the castell. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 288 Come on Sirs, ye shal enter into the Dungeon, for then shall ye be sure to be Lordes of the Castell. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4164/3 The Governor..retired into the Dungeon, which is a small Fort within the great one. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vii, The keep or dungeon of the ancient fort.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9926 Þe thrid [colur]..castes lem ouer al sa bright, þat reches to þe dunjon light. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 121 Steuen. did reise in þat coste a stalworth donjon. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 12 The castelle and donjoune held still. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 116 Donjon, a place of Retreat in a Town or Place, to capitulate in with greater security in case of Extremity. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2727/2 After this we fixed our Miners to the Donjon or Tower within the Castle. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. x, Nor tower nor donjon could he spy. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* II. xvi 38 A cylindrical donjon, with ancient buildings grouped about it.

b. More fully, *donjon-* (*dungeon-*) *keep, -tower.*

1808 Scott *Marm.* I. i, The battled towers, the Donjon keep. 1813 — *Rokeby* II. ii, By Brackenbury's dungeon-tower. 1849 James *Woodman* xi 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* vi. iii. (1866) 828 It was in the donjon keep of the castle.

c. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Donjon* (Archit.), a small wooden pavilion raised above the roof of the house, where anyone may command a fine view.

2. A strong close cell; a dark subterranean place of confinement; a deep dark vault.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1186 So wel is me in þys doel doungoun. 13.. *Coer de L.* 728 That thou dwelle in a fowle dongon. *c* 1385 *Body & Soul* 471 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 345 The eorthe cloʒede hit self aʒeyn, And the dungoun was for-dit. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Preamb., The said Richard was taken and imprisoned in a doungen and a depe pytt under grounde. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 271, I had rather be a Toad, And liue vpon the vapour of a Dungeon. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 317 The King of Heav'n hath doom'd This place our dungeon. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 39. P 3 Beneath the castle I could discern vast dungeons. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 7 When the fortunes of the fight do not hurry the combatant to dungeon or stake.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2835 'In helle', he says, 'es na rauneeon'. For na helpe may be in þat dungeon. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 251 (Mätz.) That worldly waves with there mortal deluge Ne drowne me nat in ther dreedful dongoun. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col* 2 In the deepe doungeon of ignorance. 1671 Milton *Samson* 156 Thou art become.. The dungeon of thyself. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 68 Palissy.. confined within the dungeon of his own breast, those feelings of bitterness. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxviii. 102 Strangely the land's last verge holds him, a dungeon of earth.

† b. A habitation, mansion: also *fig. Obs.*

1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xxiv. (1554) 194 b, Up to the rich sterry bright dongeon. Called Arthurs constellacion. — *Lyke thyn Audience etc.* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 25 Dyogenes lay in a smalle dongeon, In sondre wedyrs which turnyd as a balle. 1443 — *Prospect Peace* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 Briht was the sterre ovir the dongoun moost, Wher the hevenly queen lay poorly in jesyne.

c. Applied to a person of profound learning or wisdom: = 'deep mine or receptacle.' (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

1773 in Boswell *Jrnl. Tour Hebrides* 92 Oct., Lady Lochbury said, 'he was a dungeon of wit'. 1832–53 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 81 Although he's a dungeon o' Latin and Greek. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Dungeonable*, 'He's a dungeon o' wit', very shrewd. *Mod. Sc.* He is a perfect dungeon of learning.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: Of or belonging to a dungeon, as *dungeon-bolt, -cell, -door, -floor, -fortress, -gate, -vault*, etc.; **dungeon-keep, -tower** (see 1 b). Also *dungeon-like* adj.

1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. xxii, A fearful vision..Of *dungeon-bolts and fetters worn. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* III. iv, From lowest *dungeon cell To highest tower. *a* 1743 Savage *Wks.* (1775) II. 107 (Jod.) Where *dungeon damps arise Diseas'd he pines. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v. 720 The gayleris were sore afrayde of certeyn light at the *dongeon-doore. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 183/2 This is that grisly porter, who..claps the *dungeon-gate upon them. 1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 98 Above were two *dungeon-like apartments. 1856 W. E. Aytoun *Bothwell* (1857) 2 They riot o'er my *dungeon-vault. 1810 Montgomery *Poems, Old Man's Song* viii, To burst these *dungeon-walls of clay.

Hence **Du·ngeonable** *a.* (*north. dial.*), 'deep', shrewd, knowing (cf. 3 c). **Du·ngeonly, Du·ngeony** *a.*, dungeon-like.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 42 None but the God of heauen may. returne Conquerour from that dungeonly Kingdome. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 22 A Dungeonable Body; a shrewd person, or, as the vulgar express it, a divelish Fellow. 1823 in *Life of Dean Hook* I. 360 Unaired dungeony rooms of a bachelor's house. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Dungeonable*, deep, knowing.

Dungeon (dv·ndʒən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put or keep in a dungeon or cell; to imprison; to shut *up* in, or as in, a dungeon.

1615 T. Adams *Blacke Devill* 76 If he once recovers him into his prison he will dungeon him. 1645 Bp. Hall *Remedy Discontents* 124 Are we dungeon'd up from the sight of the Sun? 1819 Shirley *Cenci* II. i, You said nothing Of how I might be dungeoned like a madman. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* v. ii. 193 They..Kill'd half the crew, dungeon'd the other half In Pevensey Castle.

Hence **Du·ngeoned** *ppl. a.*, **Du·ngeoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Du·ngeoner**, one who or that which dungeons.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 The prisoner, that is allowed to walk abroad, though with his keeper, is not so miserable as the dungeoned. 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid of Orleans* I. 30 A dungeon'd wretch. 1820 *Examiner* No. 650. 620/1 The dungeonings and ironings of Reformers. *a* 1821 Keats *Lines to Fanny* 33 That most hateful land, Dungeoner of my friends.

Du·ng-fork.

1. A three- or four-pronged fork used to lift or spread dung; a kind of pitchfork.

c 1430 Lydg. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 13 To a chorle a dongforke in his honde. 1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Donge forke, *fourche a fian.* 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 A Dung fork is a Tool of 3 Tines or Pikes, for the better casting of Dung. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. x. 254 The manure.. so far rotted as to be easily divisible by the dung-fork. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* II. ii, The reeking dungfork master of the mace!

attrib. 1674 Flatman *To Mr. Austin* 9 Our Noddles understand them can No more, than read that dung fork, pothook hand That in Queen's Colledge Library does stand.

2. *Entom.* The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects carry their excrement; a furcifork.

Du·ng-heap. A heap of dung, a dunghill.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvii. 103 Ne fyndest thou non so fyl dung-heep. 1393 [see next 1]. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. liii. (1869) 96 Eche wight is strong on his owen dung hep, and tristeth to his cuntree; He is heere in his cuntree, on his dung hep. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. v, 'Dungheaps' lying quiet at most doors.

Dunghill (dv·nhil), *sb.*

1. A heap or hillock of dung or refuse.

c 1300 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2417 To-delue anon in thi donghel. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 109 For ypocrysie in latyn is ly kned to a dongehul [1393 C. xvii. 265 dounghep]. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Aesop* I. i, As a Cok ones sought his pasture in the donghylle he fond a precious stone. 1697 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 29 Raking of Dunghills is an Employment more fit for a Scavenger than a Gentleman. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 352 One half, perhaps, of these provisions is thrown to the dunghill. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xx, Mud hovels, with their dunghills..around them.

b. In proverbs and locutions.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 25 But he was at home there, he might speake his will, Euery cock is proude on his owne dunghill. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Alexander and Darius, when they straue who should be Cocke of thys worlds dunghill. 1857 Trollope *Three Clerks* xl, Mr. Chaffanbrass was the cock of this dung-hill. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xv. 233 What he [Cicero] could not say in the Forum he thought he might venture on with impunity in the Senate, which might be called his own dunghill.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A heap or repository of filth or rubbish; often applied depreciatively to the earth, and to the human body. Also as the type of the lowest or most degraded situation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, Y^e foule & fylthy donghyll of this world. 1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C ij, The fayrest body is nothing els but a doungehyll covered in white and purple. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Salisbury* ix, And buryed in the dounghil of defame. 1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* II. i, More to be loath'd than vileness or sin's dunghill. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 133 For matter of Books there is no body publishes huger Dunghils than you. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 40 Considering the condition from which this son of a dunghill sprung. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Moving dunghill, a dirty filthy man or woman. 1817 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 40 Those who have risen suddenly from the dunghill to a chariot.

b. Applied opprobriously to a person of evil life, or of base station.

1553 Brcon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 105 Shal ye vile dongehills of the earth presume to alter and chaunge the blessed and euerlasting Testament of ye only begotten sonne of God? 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 87 Out, dunghill! dar'st thou braue a Nobleman? 1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Proph.* 49 Paracelsus.. was a walking Dunghil (so offensive and corrupt his life).

c. With reference to the *dunghill cock* (see 3 d), a man who is not 'game', a coward or spiritless fellow. *To die dunghill*, to die as a coward, not to die 'game'. d. = Dung 4.

1756 W. Toldervy *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 52 Submit, be a wretch, and die dunghill. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 358 There would be no sport, as the combatants were both reckoned dunghills. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Dunghill*, a coward; a cockpit phrase, all but game cocks being stiled dunghills; *to die dunghill*, to repent or shew any signs of contrition at the gallows. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xliii, To see ..whether the heroes of the day are, in the heroic language of insurgent tailors, flints or dunghills.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to a dunghill, as *dunghill beetle, raker*, etc. b. Fit for or vile as a dunghill. c. Cowardly, or showing no fight, as the dunghill cock.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 192 (Mätz.) A downghille doke as deynte as a snyghte. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII.* 7 A dongehyll knave and vyle borne villeyne. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 This dunghill trade of Brokerie. 1602 Cornwallyes *Ess.* xxv, Many Dung-hill Birdes have maintained infinite labours, assisted onely with the fame of making their sonnes Gentlemen. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 423 Rich offerings..were made to that dunghill Deity. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1009 Some call the Pilularius the dunghill Beetle, because it breeds from dung and filth. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 54 God never loves to lift up the light of his countenance upon a dunghill-spirited man. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr. Progr.* II. 55 The Dunghil-raker, Spider, Hen, The Chicken too to me Hath taught a Lesson. 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* III. ii, My liege, 'twas wisely ordered, to destroy The dunghill rabble. 1889 Swinburne *Study of Ben Jonson* 70 Some dunghill gazetteer of this very present day.

d. Special combs.: **dunghill-cock, -fowl, -hen**, common barndoor fowls, as distinguished from the game-cock, etc.; so **dunghill craven.**

1580 G. Harvey 3 *proper wittie Lett.* 29 [There are] Asses in Lions skins; *dunglecocks. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 163 The game-cock being by no means so fruitful as the ungenerous dunghill-cock. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 218 The difference.. between the game-cock, and the *dunghill-craven. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 112 A few *dung-hill fowls were also found on these islands. 1611 Cotgr., *Vne poule de paillier*, a *dunghill henne, a henne thats fed at the barne doore.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Du·nghill** *v. trans.*, to make *up* into a dunghill; in quot. *fig.* † **Du·nghillry**, vile condition or practice. **Du·nghilly** *a.*, like or characteristic of a dunghill; vile, ignoble.

1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 205 Where I see nobilitie betraid to donghillrie, and learning to doultrie. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, Poor, degenerate, dunghilly blood and breeding. 1668 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 115 It hides part of a stinking or Dunghilly ferment under the soureness of the milk. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 438 Where all the lees of Stamboul were dunghilled up into one reeking mass of infamy.

Dunging (dv·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Dung *v.* + -ing¹. Cf. Ger. *dungung.*] The action of the verb Dung.

1. The manuring of land; *concr.* manure, dung.

c 1000 [see Dung *v.* 1]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 238 Lupyne and ficchis slayn, and on their roote Vpdried, are as dongyng, londis boote. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 74 b, Dungyng hurteth Date trees. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1743) 11 The soil is so rich that it .. will bear good Barley for almost 20 years without dunging.

2. Dropping of excrement.

1617 Markham *Caval.* III. 24 Which you shall know by his dunging. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pheasant taking*, If you perceive by their dunging and scraping, that they frequent any Place. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 109 By eating, by treading, by dunging, by staling.

3. *Calico-printing.* The operation of passing the cloth through a dung-bath. Also *attrib.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 153/2 The dunging is .. one of the most important .. processes in calico-printing. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 627 Dunging salts, or liquors, are now made by the manufacturing chemist.

† **Du·ngish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Dung *sb.* + -ish.] Of the nature of dung; vile.

1550 Bale *Apol.* 46 Dongysh and fylthie tradicions. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 126 No lesse dungish and brutish.

† **Dunglecock.** *Obs.* = Dunghill *cock.*

† **Du·ngled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* ? = *Dunghilled*, thrown on a dunghill.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr. 332 As if a dungled Asse should die.

Dung-pot. Now *dial.* A tub for carrying manure, etc., of which a pair is borne by a pack-horse; also a low-wheeled cart for the same purpose.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 58, lj wylpottis..j dung-pot. 1552 Huloet, Dunge cart or dunge potte made of wickers, *scirpea.* 1875-6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 Everye person

..shalbe charged to finde .. one Carte .. Tumbrell, Dounge Pott or Courte..for..repayringe of the Highe wayes. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 171 A horse wch draws a sort of carriage, the wheeles like a Dung-pott. 1881 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.* 1888 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

Dungy (dʊ·ŋi), *a.* [f. DUNG *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Of the nature of dung; abounding in dung.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 35 Our dungie earth alike Feeds Beast as Man. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 21 The best dungy compost.

2. Foul or filthy as dung; vile, defiling.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlvii. (1869) 160, I am foule..stinkinge and dungy. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie*, *To Detraction* 165 My mind disdaines the dungy muddy scum Of abiect thoughts. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxix. 17 Their idols [*marg.* dungy gods], wood and stone. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* Hosea ix. 10 Scripture gives disgraceful names to the idols (as abominations, nothings, dungy things).

Dunite (dʊ·nəit). *Min.* (See quot. 1879.)

1868 DANA *Min.* 258 Dunyte. 1874 DAWKINS *Ess.* v. 137 The peridot rock of New Zealand known as dunite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 265 Dunite (so named from Dun Mountain in New Zealand, which consists in great part of this rock and serpentine) is a crystalline-granular aggregate of olivine and chromic-iron.

‖**Duniwassal** (dū·niˌwa·săl). Also **duniwassel, -waisle, dunni-, duinnie-wassal, dunniwassel.** [Gael. *duine uasal* lit. gentleman, = *duine* man + *uasal* gentle, noble, well-born.] A (Highland) gentleman; a gentleman of secondary rank, below the chief, a yeoman; a cadet of a family of rank.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 357 (Jam.) The king..caused many of the great Duny vassalis to shew thair holding. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 187 That..the overseers of ministers, deacons and elders, be named duniwassels of the kirk. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 60 Though some, Sir, of our duniwaisles Stood out, like Eglinton and Cassils. 1808 SCOTT *Bonny Dundee* viii, There are wild Duniewassals three thousand times three, Will cry hoigh! for the bonnet o' Bonny Dundee. 1814 — *Wav.* xvi, His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Duinhé-Wassell* or sort of gentleman. 1884 *Times* 18 Mar. 7 The feathers .. indicated gentility .. the 42nd being duinnie-wassals, or small gentry.

Dunkadoo (dʊŋkădū·) [Echoic: from the bird's cry.] Popular name in New England of the American bittern (*Botaurus mugitans*).

Dunkard (dʊ·ŋkăɹd). *U.S.* = DUNKER 1.

1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* I. xii. 336 Dunkards, whose men and women live in separate communities. 1896 *Chr. World* 21 May 403/1 The Dunkards are to be found in twenty of the United States, the total membership being about 75,000. *Ibid.*, A Dunkard minister made a speech.

Dunker 1 (dʊ·ŋkəɹ), **Tunker** (tʊ·ŋkəɹ). [ad. Ger. *tunker*, f. *tunken* (*dunken*) to dip.] A member of a body of German-American Baptists, who administer baptism only to adults, and by triple immersion.

They settled in Pennsylvania early in the 18th c., whence they spread into Ohio and other states.

1756 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 354 The Dunkers (who are all Doctors) entertain the Indians who are wounded here. 1785 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 533 The Quakers and Moravians, Dunkers, Mennonites, or other worthy people in Pennsylvania. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 281 The words Tunkers and Tumblers have been corruptly written Dunkers and Dumplers. 1858–60 GARDNER *Faiths World* I. 770/1 The Dunkers hold that celibacy is not binding..but that it is to be commended as a virtue. 1886 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 602/1 Settlements were formed by the emigration of married Tunkers to other parts.

Dunker 2, corruption of DUNKIRK: see next.

1631 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Curse of Corn-horders* 14 Suffered to be a prey to Dunkers abroad, and to as bad at home.

Dunkirk (dʊ·nkəɹk). Name of a town on the coast of French Flanders; hence, a privateer vessel of that town. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 200 Ile march through thy dunkirkes guts for shooting jestes at me. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 89 Like to roving Dunkirkes, or robbing pyrats. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* IV. ii, Quite shot through 'tween Wind and Water by a she-Dunkirk. 1699 *Churchw. Acc. Kirton-in-Lindsey* in *Antiquary* (1888) Dec. 21 A trawler .. that was taken with Dunkerkes. 1888 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 335/1 Of persons robbed on the sea by Dunkirks we have several examples [in the Doncaster records].

Du·nkirker. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A privateer belonging to Dunkirk, or one of its crew.

1603 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 4 The Dunkirkers have been very busy with us of late, and..took three pinks coming from Flushing. 1625 *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 50 There are brought into Plymouth three long boats full of Dunkirkers. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 373 A Dunkirker, who delights to prey on poor merchants' ships.

Dunkle (dʊ·ŋk'l), *v. Sc.* Also **dunckle.** [A parallel form to DUNTLE, DIMPLE: cf. the parallel forms *crimple, crumple, crinkle, crunkle, dingle, dimble.*] *trans.* To make a dint or pit in; to dint.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III. xxxiii. 284 We think his harnpan's surely dunklet. 1830 — *Lawrie T.* II. i. (1849) 42 Without very deeply dunkling the truth.

Dunkle (dʊ·ŋk'l), *sb. Sc.* [Goes with prec. vb.] 'The dint made or cavity produced by a blow, or in consequence of a fall' (Jam.).

1821 GALT in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 6 [It] would have left both cloors and dunkles in her character.

Dunlin (dʊ·nlin). [dial. form of *dunling*, f. DUN *a.* + -LING. Cf. *dunnock.*] The red-backed sandpiper (*Tringa alpina* or *variabilis*), a European migratory bird, abundant at certain seasons on the sea-coast. Also an American species or subspecies (*T. pacifica*).

1531–2 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 185/1. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. xii. 305 The North-Country Dunlin ..is about the bigness of the Jack-Snipe. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 471 *Dunlin*, this species is at once distinguished from the others by the singularity of its colours. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xiii, A flock of ox-birds, or dunlins, digging out the juicy slugs from the mud.

Dunnage (dʊ·nedʒ), *sb. Naut.* [In 17th c. *dynnage, dinnage*: origin unascertained.

Cf. Du. *dun*, LG. *dün* thin, *dünne twige* brushwood.]

Light material, as brushwood, mats, and the like, stowed among and beneath the cargo of a vessel to keep it from injury by chafing or wet; any lighter or less valuable articles of the cargo used for the same purpose.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 75 Mats and dynnage vnder the Salt, and Salt Shouels. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 101 To take Care of the requisite Dunnage and Bavins at the Bottom. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 98 We covered the bottom of the hold..with dried brush, for dunnage. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 198 He had stowed his dunnage, many hundred bundles of light flexible canes from Sumatra and Malacca.

attrib. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Dunnage battens*, pieces of oak or fir, about two inches square, nailed athwart the flat of the orlop, to prevent wet from damaging the cables, and to admit air. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 73 Dunnage wood 26*d.* per 100 pieces. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dunnage gratings*, express gratings placed on a steamer's deck to place cargo upon, serving as dunnage. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 4/2 They store there the dunnage mats used for the cargo. [When guano was shipped in bulk at the Chincha Islands, the hold was lined with guano in bags, called *dunnage bags*, to protect the rest and for better packing; so with various other commodities.]

¶ Loosely used for miscellaneous baggage; *slang*, a sailor's or tramp's clothes.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (1861) I. 262. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Dunnage*, baggage, clothes. 1885 C. A. NEIDÉ *Cruise of Aurora* 105 (Cent.) Some of the dunnage and the tent would need to be dried before being packed. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 2/1 The other dunnage was a curious mixture of odds and ends, such as a sextant, a little mahogany sea chest, strings of candles, bread bags, rusty scissors, knives, forks, and spoons.

Du·nnage, *v. Naut.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To stow or secure with dunnage. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 63 Dunnage as high as the kelson..to prevent water getting to the casks. 1865 J. LEES *Laws Brit. Shipping* (ed. 9) 190 The vessel must also be properly dunnaged in the bottom and at the sides of the hold, in order to raise up the loading. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., A vessel dunnages below the dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water. 1884 *American* VIII. 382 Vessels fraudulently 'dunnaged' for the purpose of reducing their tonnage.

† **Du·nned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. DUN *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Made dun; of a dark or dusky colour: = DUN *a.* 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dunnyd of coloure, *subniger.* 1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Dunde gray as a horse is. 1542 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 37 One great donnyed cow. 1643 *St. Trials, Essex Witches* (R.), That the impe, which the said Joyce Boanes sent was a dun'd one like unto a mouse.

Dunner (dʊ·nəɹ), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* Also **dunder.** [Belongs to DUNNER *v.*] A resounding or reverberating noise; a blow causing vibration.

1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. 127 But a' this time, wi' mony a dunder [= dunner], Auld guns were brattling aff like thunder [= thunner]. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 18 (Jam.) His Maggy on his mind Did sometimes gie a dunner. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* I. Autobiog. 129 The dunner of the engine..has ceased.

Dunner, *sb.* 2 [f. DUN *v.* 3 + -ER 1.] One who duns or importunes another, esp. for money due; a dun.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dunner*, a Sollicitor for Debts. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 5 [They] serve the Owners in getting them Customers, as their common Dunners do in making them pay. 1822 T. THOMAS *To Occupiers of Land* 14 A fine till'd wheaten Field That Owner will from Debts and Dunner shield.

Dunner, *v. Sc.* [perh. in origin freq. of DUN *v.* 2; but with onomatopœic associations.] *intr.* To make a reverberating noise, to resound; to fall or strike with vibration and reverberating noise.

1802 in SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 180 As down he dunner'd on the ground. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* June 533 (Jam.) It gard the divots stour aff the house riggins and every caber dunner.

Dunness (dʊ·nˌnės). [f. DUN *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dun; duskiness, dinginess.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxvi. 140 When Baynesse turnes to dunnesse, blackes to duskishnes 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 205 Spots or dunnesse of the skinne. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. vii, The dunness of the clouds.

† **Dunning,** *vbl. sb.* 1: see DUN *v.* 2

Dunning (dʊ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. DUN *v.* 3] The action of importuning for debt, etc.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 246 Without taking notice of their dunning. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 176 The continual dunnings and insolent menaces of their creditors. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 36/2 The importunate dunnings of a gamester.

Dunning (of codfish): see DUN *v.* 1 1 b.

Du·nning, *ppl. a.* [f. DUN *v.* 3 + -ING 2.] That duns, or importunes for debt, etc.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. 116 Surrounded by these dunning devils. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, Madame Bobinot is writing dunning letters for the money.

Dunnish (dʊ·niʃ), *a.* [f. DUN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dun or dusky; inclining to a dun colour.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. G iij, The sede is donnysh blak. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1134/4 A dunish gray Mare. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 27 Dressed in a dunnish-coloured great coat.

Dunnock (dʊ·nŏk). Also 5 **donek, dunoke,** 7 **dunneck,** 9 **dinnick** (sense 2). [app. f. DUN *a.* + -OCK dim. suffix; from the dusky brown colour of the plumage. Cf. *dunlin.*]

1. The hedge-sparrow or hedge-warbler (*Accentor modularis*).

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761/38 *Hec lonefa*, a donek. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/1 A Dunoke..*curruca.* 1611 COTGR., *Verdon*, a Dunneck, Dike-smowler, Hedge-sparrow. 1824 FORSTER *Perenn. Calend.* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 119 The dingie dunnock, and the swart colemouse. 1847 E. BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* iv. (D.), Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged dunnock.

2. (form *dinnick*) Applied in Devonshire to the Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*).

1863 *Q. Rev.* July 245 Either the cuckoo or the cuckoo's servant, the dinnick, as it is called in Devonshire. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 104 Wryneck ..Dinnick (Devon). From its brown plumage.

Dunny (dʊ·ni), *a.* 1 [f. DUN *a.* + -Y.] Somewhat dun or dusky brown.

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 400 I were skynnes of conny, That causeth I loke so donny. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 28 Lime made of a dunny gray stone. 1715 LANCASTER 16 Jan. in *Ballard MSS.* xxi. 59 Paper of the same Dunny Colour.

Du·nny, *a.* 2 (*sb.*) *dial.* [possibly f. DUN *v.* 2; and if so, meaning originally 'having a ringing or resonance in the ears'; cf. also *dunch* adj..] Dull of hearing, deaf; dull of apprehension, stupid.

1708 KERSEY, *Dunny*, somewhat deaf, deafish. 1775 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 97 My eyesight grew dimmer, my ears more dunny. *a* 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 105 What the devil are you dunny? won't you give me no answer? 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* III, My old Dame Joan is something dunny. 1882–8 [In Dialect Glossaries of Berkshire, Worcestersh., etc.].

† **B.** *sb.* A stupid fellow; a dunce. *Obs.*

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3/2 Should a School-boy do so, he'd be whip'd for a Dunny.

Hence **Du·nnily, Du·nniness.**

1731 BAILEY, *Dunnily*, deafishly. *Dunniness*, deafishness.

Dunpickle: see DUN *a.* 3 c.

Duns, dunse, etc., obs. forms of DUNCE, etc.

† **Dunship.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DUN *sb.* 1 + -SHIP.] As a humorous title, referring to the saying 'Dun is in the mire': see DUN *sb.* 1 5.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii 110 Ralph himself, your trusty Squire, Wh' has drag'd your Dunship out o' th' Mire.

Dunstable (dʊ·nstăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [The name of a town in Bedfordshire.]

† **1. a.** *attrib.* in phr. *Dunstable way*, app. referring originally to the road from London (Edgware Road) to Dunstable, a part of the ancient Roman Road called Watling Street, notable for its long stretches in direct line, and for its general evenness; used proverbially as a type of directness and plainness. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 56 Some .. that walked in the kynges highe waye ordinarilye, vprightlye, playne Dunstable waye. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 122 Indeed for the device, I grant it as plain as Dunstable highway. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Prov. Bedfordsh.* I. (1662) 114 As plain as Dunstable Road. It is applied to things plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found, without any difficulty or direction. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 132 'Tis of the making of Dunstable way, Plain without turning. 1744 WARBURTON *Rem. Sev. Occas. Refl.* 128, I would advise him to return again as fast as he can into the old Dunstable Road of Moses and a future State for ever.

[Cf. also the following: 1611 B. JONSON *Introd. Verses to Coryat's Crudities*, Here up the Alpes (not so plaine as to Dunstable) Hee's carried like a cripple. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) A ij b, Whilst pathes vntraced former steps vntroad, Become as Dunstable, more worne, more broad.]

† **b.** Hence as *adj.*: Direct, straightforward, plain, downright. (Often preceded by *plain, downright.*)

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 19 a, A good old dunstable doctor here in London. 1598 FLORIO, *Carlóna*, plainly, dunstable way, homelie fashion. 1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 21 Men who vsed old and ancient simplicitie, and were (as a man would say) plaine Dunstable. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* (1705) 11 The old plain Dunstable stuff that commonly occurs in those that have treated of Policy and Morality. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VI. 177 (D.) Your uncle is an odd, but a very honest, Dunstable soul. 1817 SCOTT *Lett.* 17 Mar. (1894) I. 422 Now Morritt (who is 'Downright Dunstable') would not have let this sentence slip him.

† **c.** as *sb.* in phr. *Plain* (or *downright*) *Dunstable*: plain speaking or language. *Obs.*

1597 BRETON *Miseries of Mavilla*, Plaine Dunstable is the high way, and yet there are many holes in it. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 87 Their Fore-fathers .. lov'd plain downright Dunstable. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxii. 239 That's the plain dunstable of the matter, Miss! 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, If this is not plain speaking, there is no such place as downright Dunstable in being!

2. *attrib.* Applied to a kind of straw plait made at Dunstable, or to the method of plaiting it. Hence *ellipt.* as *sb.* (Formerly also a straw bonnet.)

1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* (1851) 424 A milliner, who sold 'Dunstable and eleven-braid, open-work and coloured straws'. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 377 Plait straw is the straw of the wheat grown on dry chalky lands, such as those about Dunstable..'Whole Dunstable', signifies that the plait is formed of seven entire straws, and 'patent Dunstable', that it consists of fourteen split straws. *Ibid.* 581 A coarser kind of material than the Dunstable.

† **Dunster** (dʊ·nstəɹ). *Obs.* A woollen cloth, so called from a small town in West Somersetshire.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10 Preamb., Dunster Cotton hereafter shalbe by this presente Acte intended and taken to be of like weighte, lengthe, and breadth as Taunton and Bridgewater Cloth. 1607 *Act* 4 *Jas. I*, c. 2 Dunsters made in the Westerne parts of Somersetshire. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 95.

† **Du·nstery.** *Obs.* [var. of *dunsery*, DUNCERY.]

1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 50 The dunstery of the Monkes made Erasmus studious.

† **Du·nstical,** *a. Obs.* [var. of DUNCICAL.]

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 47/2 All those decretall letters, nothing sauouring of that age, but rather of the latter dunsticall times that followed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A ij b, As Sophisters use to argue of moates in the Sunne in their triflyng and Dunsticall Schooles. 1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 8 Those silly and ridiculous Fashions, which the Old dunstical world wore, even out at Elbows.

Hence **Du·nstically** *adv.*

1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* II. 195 (T., s.v. *Dunce*), One speaks fluently, but writes dunsticallie.

Dunstone (dʊ·nˌstōᵘn). *Mining* and *Geol.* [f. DUN *a.*; cf. also *dun courses*, *dun-row*, s.v. DUN *a.* 3 c.] Stone of a dun or dull brown colour; applied locally to different sedimentary rocks, as magnesian limestone, ironstone, sandstone, and sometimes to igneous rocks, such as dolerite.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 20 A few .. of the kind which the Derbyshire miners call dunstone. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 19 The soil generally consists of a hazel-coloured loam, or free dunstone. 1870 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 1 One wide, wild stretch of rocky moorland, broken with masses of dunstone. 1887 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* (ed. 2) 577 Dolerites are exposed west of St. Austell .. In places they are called 'Dunstones'.

Dunt (dʊnt), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5–6 **dount.** [app. a phonetic variant of DINT *sb.*, perh. modified to express the duller sound implied. Cf. also Sw. dial. *dunt* in same sense. (In early ME. *dunt* (*ü*) is merely a southern spelling of *dynt*, DINT.)]

1. A firm but dull-sounding blow or stroke.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 183 Wᵗ ouȝt ony stroke, dount, or wound. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvii. 60 Full hastely doun swakkis, dunt for dunt. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 572 All with ane dunt the dur sone vp tha dang. *c* 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 616 And double dunts upon their rumps, the lads began to fa' then. 1788 BURNS *Naebody* 12 I'll tak dunts frae nae-body.

b. A wound produced by such a blow.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* vii. 56 My visitor. set himself to wash and dress the wound upon my scalp. 'Ay', said he, 'a sore dunt'. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 279 Wi' a three-cornered dunt on his broo.

c. A beat or palpitation of the heart.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 62 (Jam.) Dunt for dunt, her heart began to beat. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 52 (Jam.) Ilk rowt the twa gave thwart the burn Cam o'er her heart a dunt.

2. *Dunt-about*, a person or thing knocked about, ill-used, or made a convenience of.

1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, s.v., 'Aye, poor thing, she's a fair dunt-aboot.'

Dunt, *a.* and *sb.*² *dial.* [perh. f. root of DUN *v.*²: cf. *dunch*, *dunny*.]

A. *adj.* Stupid, dizzy, or giddy, from an affection of the brain: said especially of sheep or calves.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Dunt*, stupified, numbed. *Norf.* ..A dunt sheep, one that mopes about, from a disorder in his head. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Surv. Cambr.* 33 Dying dunt (as the shepherds term it) that is dizzy. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dunt*, stupid; or dizzy. A dizzy calf with water in the head is said to be dunt. 1893 ZINCKE *Wherstead* 276 Dunt [in East Anglia, means] chronically stupid from some affection or lesion of the brain.

B. *sb.* The gid or sturdy, in sheep, etc.

1784 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* II. 436 *Dunt*, a distemper [in sheep] caused by a bladder of water gathering in the head; no cure. 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 355 The staggering or vertiginous disease which is provincially known by the name of dunt.

Dunt (dʊnt), *v.*¹ *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. DUNT *sb.*¹, or variant of DINT *v.* (sense 1): cf. also Sw. dial. *dunta* to strike, shake.]

1. *trans.* To knock with a dull sound, as with the fist in the back or ribs. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1570 *Henry's Wallace* x. 285 Duschyt in dros, duntit [*MS.* in gloss, dewyt] with speris dynt. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 393 The dunting of Mells and Hammers. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 59 (Jam.) The pliant foot .. Dunting, oppressive, on the verdant path. 1806 *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* I. 304 (Jam.) He dunted o' the kist, the buirds did flee. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* 38 The sound of my mother's roller 'dunt dunting' on the dough. *Mod. Sc.* It's too good a hat to be dunted about every day.

b. *To dunt out*: to drive out by knocking; to thresh or beat out. Also *fig.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 115 (Jam.) Ae thing I'd hae dunted out. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. 220 (Jam.) Fearing the wrathful ram might dunt out the bowels, or the brains .. of the young cavalier. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xiii. (1873) 81 Johnny's principle of action, as regarded differences between himself and others, was always to 'dunt it oot' as he went along.

2. *intr.* Of the heart: To beat violently.

1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* (1824) II. 17 Neir dunt again within my Breist. 1795 BURNS *To Mitchell* 11 While my heart wi' life-blood dunted. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 111 His proud heart it dunted.

Dunt, *v.*² *dial.* [Belongs to DUNT *a.*] *trans.* To drive stupid; to deafen or stun with noise.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v., How you dunt me, saying of a mother to a crying child. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dunt*, to stupify.

Dunt, early ME. form of DINT.

Dunter (dʊ·ntəɹ). *local.* [In sense 1 prob., in 2 certainly, f. DUNT *v*¹.]

1. A local name of the eider-duck (app. originally in Orkney and Shetland). Also *dunter-goose*, *-duck.*

1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 16 Plenty both of wild and tame fowls..Dunter-Goose, Claik-Goose. 1768 WALKS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 126 There are various sorts of the geese, as ..the brant, the dunter..The gander of the dunter kind is ..one of the most beautiful feathered birds that I have ever seen. 1866 CRICHTON *Nat. Rambles Orcades* 97 We could distinguish one eider duck or dunter, as they are here termed.

2. A porpoise (*Northumbld.* and *south Scotld.*).

1825 in JAMIESON. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

† **Duntibour.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **dont-, dount-, duntebor.** [Derivation uncertain.] ? A lady of the bed-chamber.

1538 LYNDESAY *Supplic. agst. Syde Taillis* 176 Quod Lindesay in contempt of the syde taillis, That duddrounis & duntibouris throu þe dubbis traillis. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* IV. (1644) 307 The old Duntebors, and others that had long served in the Court, and hoped to have no remission of sins, but by vertue of the Masse. *Ibid.* 363 Certain Duntiberis, and others of the French Menȝie. *Ibid.*, Madame Baylie, Mistris to the Queens Dountibures (for maids that Court would not then well bear).

Duntle (dʊ·nt'l), *v. dial.* [perh. dim. and freq. of DUNT *v.*: but see also DUNKLE.] *trans.* To knock; to dent with a blow.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxvii. 167 It was between these places that I got my head duntled into my hat. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* Introd (1879) 6 His cap is duntled in: his back bears fresh stains of peat

‖ **Duo** (dɪ̄ū·o). *Mus.* [It. *duo* duet, a. L. *duo* two.] A duet.

1590 T. WHITHORNE (*title*) His Songs for 2 voyces, of the which some be plaine and easie..the rest of these Duos be made for those that be more perfect in Singing or Playing. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Oct., Tried to compose a duo of counter point. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1795) I. 189 A Duo performed by an old man and a young woman. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 468 Some writers use the form 'Duet' for vocal, and 'Duo' for instrumental compositions; this distinction, however, is by no means universally adopted.

transf. and *fig.* 1808 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* I. 232 She usually had a female friend staying with her, to interrupt these tedious duo's. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* x, The talking was done in duos and trios more or less inharmonious.

Duo-, L. *duo* = Gr. δύο (*dyo*), 'two', as an initial element, forms composite numbers. It is sometimes improperly used to form other modern compounds where BI- (or in Greek words DI-) is the proper formative; e.g.

Duoca·meral = bicameral; **Duoce·ntenary** = bicentenary or ducentenary; **Du·oglott** = diglott; **Duoli·teral** = biliteral; **Duo·pedal** = bipedal.

1828 WEBSTER cites STUART for *Duoliteral.* 1850 (*title*) The Duoglott Bible comprising the Holy Scriptures in the Welsh and English Languages. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxviii. 318 Forced to assume the duopedal attitude by the cudgel of his master. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 412/1 Duocentenaries, ter-centenaries, and quin-centenaries have all lately taken place. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 19 Mar. 7/3 It has helped to illustrate..the utility of the Duocameral system. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug. 4/7 Many thousands of the 'duoglot' babies have been reduced by a stroke of his autocratic pen to 'monoglots'.

Duode·cad, -ade. [ad. late L. *duodecas* the number twelve: cf. DECADE.] A group of twelve; a period of twelve years; = DODECADE.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribae* I. 258 Ogdoades, Duodecads, Triacontads .. and all the Æones, blasphemous speculations [of the Gnostics]. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* III. 57 The changes necessitated by a duodecade of eventful years.

Duode·cagon, -he·dron = DODECAGON, -HEDRON. **Duodecahe·dral** *a.* = DODECAHEDRAL.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 173 From the bisection of an Hexagonal Arch, may be inscribed..a Duodecagon. 1828 WEBSTER, *Duodecahedral, Duodecahedron.*

Duodecane: see DUODECYL.

Duodecennial (diū̆:oˌdɪ̄se·niăl), *a.* [f. L. *duodecennium* period of twelve years, f. *duodec-im* twelve + *annus* year: see -AL.] Of twelve years.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1865 *Morning Star* 12 Apr., The next duodecennial period commences next July.

Duodecim-, L. *duodecim* twelve, an initial element in some recent technical terms:

Duodeci·mfid *a.* [L. *-fidus* cleft], divided into twelve parts or segments (Webster, 1828); **Duodeci·mlobate** *a.* [Gr. λοβός lobe], divided into twelve lobes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Duodecimal (diuˌode·simăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *duodecim-us* twelfth, f. *duodecim* twelve: see -AL. Cf. F. *duodécimal* (1801 Hauy).]

A. *adj.* Relating to twelfth parts or to the number twelve; proceeding by twelves.

1727 J. JORDAINE (*title*) Duodecimal Arithmetick and Mensuration improved. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 56 A duodecimal Progression. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 448/1 A strictly duodecimal coinage.

B. *sb. pl.* **Duodecimals**, a method of multiplying together quantities denoting lengths given in feet, inches, twelfths of an inch, etc., without reducing them to one denomination; also called *cross-multiplication.*

The method is essentially that of long multiplication, but in the duodecimal scale instead of the decimal. The successive terms of the result denote square feet, twelfths of a square foot, square inches, etc.

1714 S. CUNN (*title*) A new and complete Treatise of the Doctrine of Fractions..with an Epitome of Duodecimals. 1802 P. BARLOW (*title*) On the Method of Transforming a Number from one Scale of Notation to another, and its Application to the rule of Duodecimals. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed 6) 167 This method is styled Cross Multiplication or Duodecimals, and it is generally employed by painters, bricklayers, &c., in measuring work.

Hence **Duode·cimally** *adv.*

1847 CRAIG, *Duodecimally*, by duodecimals.

Duode·cimary, *a.* [f. L. *duodecim* twelve: see -ARY.] Having twelve parts or sections.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 27 In the course of one month, by the mere disposal of cards, divided into twelve compartments, as tickets for so many lessons, he pocketed about fifty pounds..[He] only desired that they would take his duodecimary cards, and pay for them.

‖ **Duodecimo** (diū̆ˌode·simo). [L. (*in*) *duodecimō* in a twelfth (*sc.* of a sheet), abl. of *duodecimus* twelfth.]

1. The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-twelfth of a whole sheet: usually abbreviated 12mo.

1658 PHILLIPS s.v., A book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet. 1688 *Catalogus Librorum..per Benj. Walford* 137 English Miscellanies in Octavo and Duodecimo. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 47 His miscellanies in duodecimo 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 451 The book is in duodecimo, and contains but eighty-five pages. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 56 Some fifty leaves in duodecimo.

fig. 1832 *E. Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 49 Mrs. Erskine was a beauty in duodecimo.

2. A book or volume of this size.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ 1 The Author of a Duodecimo. 1807 *Director* II. 348 Some of the duodecimos of our circulating libraries. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iii. (1872) 190 A tiny duodecimo without name attached.

fig. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 282 Those delicious things, Which constitute Love's joys and woes In pretty duodecimos.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1781 W. MASON *Let.* 29 Mar. in *Walpole's Lett.* (1858) VIII. 18 *note*, A hundred duodecimo pages. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750, It was published in six duodecimo volumes. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. Pref. 3 The last Duodecimo edition of his Grammar. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. I. § 148 The duodecimo division of the sheet. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxx. 296 An abridgement in one volume duodecimo.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person or thing of minute or diminutive size.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Lady Betty..was taking the dust in Hyde Park, in a sort of duodecimo phaeton. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 46 All the little monarchies and duodecimo princedoms. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 283 He bent, and bowed, and touched his heart with his hand, like a little duodecimo Lord Chesterfield.

Duode·cuple, *a.* [f. L. *duodecim* twelve, after DECUPLE.] Twelvefold.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), To establish the duodecuple proportion.

Duodecyl (diuˌǫ·dɪ̄sil). *Chem.* [f. L. *duodecim* twelve + -YL.] The twelfth member of the series of hydrocarbon radicals having the formula C_nH_{2n+1}; the monatomic alcohol radical $C_{12}H_{25}$. Used *attrib.* in *duodecyl chloride*, *compound*, *hydride.* So **Duo·decane, Duode·cylene**, the paraffin and olefine of this series. Also *Dodecyl*, *Dodecane*, etc.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI, *Duodecyl compounds*.. *Duodecane* or *Duodecyl Hydride* $C_{12}H_{26}$, is one of the constituents of American petroleum..*Duodecyl chloride*, $C_{12}H_{25}Cl$, is a faintly yellowish, nearly inodorous liquid.. *Duodecylene*, $C_{12}H_{24}$, is one of the hydrocarbons obtained by Warren and Storer by destructive distillation of the lime-soap of Menhaden oil; also from Rangoon tar.

Duodenal (diūˌodɪ̄·năl), *a.*¹ [ad. mod.L. *duodēnālis*, f. *duodēnum*: see below; cf. F. *duodénal.*] Pertaining or relating to the duodenum.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 149 The duodenal artery. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 In the concavity of the duodenal fold.

Duode·nal, *a.*² *rare.* [f. L. *duodēnī* twelve each + -AL.] Composed of twelve members.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) II. App. v. 275 The southern Duodenal Confederacy of the Turseni. *Ibid.* 286 Duodenal Federations.

Duode·nal, *sb. Mus.* The symbol of the root of a DUODENE.

1874 A. J. ELLIS *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 20 The duodenal will direct the player to the mode of arranging the manual.

Duodenary (diuˌodɪ̄·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *duodēnārius* containing twelve.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Arith.* Pertaining to twelve; proceeding by twelves.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 448/1 The use of the duodenary division of the shilling. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *Duodenary arithmetic*, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelve-fold proportion from right to left. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Jan. 15/1 The duo-denary system of calculation.

2. *Mus.* Relating to duodenes.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 21 The fingering..on manuals constructed on the duodenary theory.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A period of twelve years. *Obs.*

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 224 In the beginning of the Duodenary.

2. *Mus.* A keyboard constructed according to duodenes. See A 2.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* 28 The hand would on the duodenary..dip between high digitals to strike octaves of low digitals.

Du·odenate, *v. Mus. intr.* To modulate by duodenes. So **Duodena·tion.**

1874 A. J. ELLIS *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 21 If..a piece in ♭B♭ duodenated much to the left..we could play it as A♯. *Ibid.* 19 To consider modulation as taking place by duodenes, and hence consisting of duodenation.

Duodene (diū·ōdīn). *Mus.* [f. med.L. *duodēna* a dozen, a group of twelve, f. L. *duodēnī* twelve each: cf. late L. *centēna*, etc.] Name given by A. J. Ellis to a group of twelve notes having certain fixed relations of pitch, in a proposed scheme for obtaining exact intonation on a keyboard instrument.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 16 A *duodene* ..consists of 12 tones, forming four *trines* of major Thirds arranged in three *quaternions* of Fifths.

‖ **Duodenum** (diū,ōdī·nŏm). *Anat.* In 6 also **duodene.** [med.L. (so called from its length, = *duodēnum digitōrum* space of twelve digits, inches, or finger's breadths), f. *duodēnī* twelve each (see prec.). Used in Fr. in 1514 (Hatz.-Darm.).]

The first portion of the small intestine immediately below the stomach, commencing at the pylorus, and terminating in the jejunum or second portion, at the second lumbar vertebra.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The fyrste gutte of the thre subtyll guttes hyghte duodenum, for in his lengthe by the mesure of euery man he conteynyth twelue ynches. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 þe firste gutt is maad fast to þe lower mouþ, and þis gutt is clepid duodenum..for he is of þe lengþe of xij. ynchis. *Ibid.* 171 Wiþ a gutt þat is clepid duodeno. 1594 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 349 The first is called Duodene, because of the length of it, which is without any folding or turning. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 237 The greatest part of the Food, that is thus broken and concocted, is by the Contraction of the Fibres of the Stomack press'd into the Duodenum. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 398 The small intestines, consisting of the *Duodenum*, *Jejunum* and *Ileum*. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 603 The duodenum is rarely ruptured, its position protecting it.

Hence **Duodeni·tis,** inflammation of the duodenum; **Duodeno·stomy** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], **Duodeno·tomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting]: see quots.

1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, Duodenitis. 1868 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 450 Duodenitis..separately, or in connection with gastritis and enteritis. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Duodenostomy*, the opening of the duodenum through the abdominal walls, and its attachment to them so as to make an artificial mouth or entrance for food, as in cancer of the pylorus. *Ibid. Duodenotomy*, the opening of the duodenum through the abdominal parietes, as in cancer of the pylorus, to introduce nutriment.

Duodra·ma. [ad. It. *duodramma* (= F. *duodrame*), f. L. or It. *duo* + DRAMA.] 'A dramatic piece for two performers only': cf. DUOLOGUE. In recent Dicts.

Duologue (diū·ŏlŏg). [irreg. f. L. *duo* or Gr. *δύο* (*dyo-*) two, after *monologue.*] A conversation between two persons, a dialogue; *spec.* a dramatic piece spoken by two actors. Also *attrib.*

1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 21/1 The dramatic monopolists ..are now taking steps to stop a 'dualogue entertainment' at Weston's Music Hall. 1865 Miss BRADDON *Sir Jasper* v, [He] was fain to let the conversation lapse almost into a duologue between his daughter and his guest. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 288/1 'Fashionable Intelligence', an original duologue..is promised at the Court Theatre.

Duomachy (diu,ō·măki). *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *duo* or Gr. *δύο* two + *-μαχία* fighting] A fight of two; single combat.

1885 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* Aug. 69/1 To run away.. rather than engage in a Waki' al-isnayn or duomachy.

‖ **Duomo** (dwōmo). Also 6–8 **domo.** [It. *duomo*, *domo* cathedral: see DOME *sb.*]

1. A cathedral church (in Italy): cf. DOM.[2]

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 188 b, The *Domo* of Myllaine. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Oct., The Duomo, or Cathedral ..is a superb structure. 1672 CROWNE *Chas. VIII*, v. Dram. Wks. (1873) I. 214 The Duchess, Sir! Bleeding and faint is from the Domo led. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 46 In bright vignettes..Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet.

attrib. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 94 We chased the Archbishop from the duomo door. 1856 — *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 44 The duomo-bell Strikes ten.

†**2.** = DOME 5 a. *Obs.*

1693 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 94/1 Open the Cover to the Duomo, and increase the Fire more and more.

†**Duo·polize,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *duo* or Gk. *δύο* two, after *monopolize.*] *trans.* To engross between two.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 440 Some rigid Presbyterians and popular Independents affect with great Magistery to Duopolize all Church-power.

Duorow, obs. form of DWARF.

Duosecant (diu,ō·sī·kănt), *a. Cryst.* [non-etymol. f. L. *duo* two + *secāntem* cutting.] (See quot.)

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 121 Any plane of any crystal whatever must belong to one or other of the three forms..Trisecant. Cutting all three gubernatorial axes. Duosecant. Cutting only two axes, and therefore parallel to the third. Ultimate. Cutting only one.

Dup (dŭp), *v. dial.* or *arch.* [contr. from *do up* (see DO *v.* 52): cf. *doff*, *don*, *dout*, and see DUB *v.*[3]] *trans.* To open.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 122 Dup the dore, gos! 1564 EDWARDS *Dam. & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 69 Will they not dup the gate to-day? 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 51 Then vp he rose, and don'd his clothes, and dupt the chamber dore. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 14 If we dup the Giger. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 'Now dup the gate', quoth the king's men, 'So quickly as ye may'.

Dup, -e, obs. forms of DEEP.

Dupable (diū·păb'l), *a.* Also **dupeable.** [f. DUPE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being duped; gullible. Also as *sb.* Hence **Dupabi·lity,** gullibility.

1833 CARLYLE *Cagliostro* Misc. Ess. 1872 V. 104 That same blubbery oiliness..the very gift of a fluent public speaker to Dupeables. *Ibid.* 122 Some boiling muddleheads of the dupeable sort. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Ixxxvii. III. 119 Man is a dupeable animal. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 366 Napoleon..believed too much in the Dupeability of men. 1896 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ix. 99 Behold that grand Magnet for all the loose and dupable social particles in every class and country.

†**Du·pa·rted,** *a. Her. Obs.* [f. *du-* (= DUO-) + *parted.*] = BIPARTED.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 270/2 Some blazon this.. Duparted and Biparted, if it end in two points.

Dupe (diūp), *sb.* [a. F. *dupe*, †*duppe* (15th c.) deluded person: in 1426 said to belong to 'the manner of speaking that they call *jargon*'.]

A person who allows himself to be deceived or deluded; one who is misled by false representations or notions; a victim of deception. Const. *of*, rarely *to.*

1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* II. Wks. 1731 I. 344 They were other Mens Dupes, and did other Mens work. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 39 But Dennis was the dupe of his credulity. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 304 Dupes to the most fatal delusion and self deceit. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 356 The ready dupe of astrologers and soothsayers. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 But Gregory was not the dupe of this stratagem.

Hence **Du·pedom, Du·pism.**

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 171 That single instance of dupism. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i. (1845) 322 Imbecile Dupedom.

Dupe, *v.* [a. F. *dupe-r* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); or f. DUPE *sb.*] *trans.* To make a dupe of; to deceive, delude, befool; to cheat.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* § 9 Those entertainments and pleasures we most value in life, are such as dupe and play the wag with the senses. 1771 *Junius Lett* li. 264, I will not concur to dupe and mislead a senseless multitude. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 26, I am not to be duped by these solemn phrases. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 480 William had too much sense to be duped. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 14, On his faith, I have been duped..into imagining myself able to [etc.].

Hence **Duped** (diūpt), *ppl. a.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., The duped populace. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. II. iv. 91 One of those duped dupers who still clung to the great promises of Alchemy.

Dupeable, var. spelling of DUPABLE.

Duper (diū·pəɹ). [f. DUPE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who dupes; a deceiver, deluder.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 Sept., The duped and the dupers. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* V. 1361 The waggish parents who played dupes To dupe the duper.

Dupery (diū·pəri). [f. DUPE *v.* + -ERY: cf. F. *duperie* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] **a.** The action or practice of duping; deception, trickery. **b.** The condition of one who is duped.

1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* VI. i. (R.), [Machiavel] has much contempt for the dupery and weakness of the sufferers. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 163 The whole displays a complete system of dupery. 1816 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 28 Oct., While thus open to dupery, he is so fearful of ridicule that [etc.]. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 418, I was..continually exposed to the dupery of cunning.

Du·pion. ? *Obs.* Also **doupion.** [ad. F. *doupion* = It. *doppione*, f. *doppio* double.] 'A double cocoon formed by two silk-worms' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). 1888 in WEBSTER.

†**Du·plar,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *duplār-is* containing double, f. *duplus* DUPLE.] Double, duple: see quot.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 783 Duplar or Duple Armaturæ they were called in those daies, who had Duble alowances of Corne; Simplar, that had but single.

†**Du·plat,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *duplāt-us*, pa. pple. of *duplāre* to double.] = DUPLE *a.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Proportionis..Duplat, tr.plat, diatesseriall.

Duplation (diuplē·ʃən). [ad. L. *duplātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *duplāre* to double.] The operation of doubling.

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 12 This is the chapture of duplacioun..Duplacioun is a doublyng of a nombre. *Ibid.* 13 Do away þe figure þat was dowblede, and sett þere þe digit þat comes of þe duplacioun. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 167 Duplation is nothing else but multiplying by 2. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 6 The originals in all cases double consonants which have *r* over them. I have simplified this duplation.

Duple (diu·p'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *duplus* double, f. *duo* two + *-plus*, from root *ple-* to fill.]

A. *adj.* Double, twofold. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense: in *Math.* applied to the proportion of two quantities one of which is double of the other; in *Music*, to 'time' or rhythm having two beats in the bar.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 47 If it..be with a duple voucher, then sixe shillinges and viii *d.* 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 19 For example sake 6 and 12 will make a duple reason [= ratio]. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 162/2 By finding two mean proportionals between two right lines in a Duple proportion. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 269 A breach of Oath is Duple And either way admits a Scruple 1725 52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Time*, Common or duple Time is of two species. The first, when every bar or measure is equal to a semi-breve. The second, where every bar is equal to a minim. *a* 1763 BYROM *Robbery Camb. Coach* (R.), Made the red-rugg'd collector's income duple. 1881 W. S. PRATT in Gladden *Par. Probl.* 460 Duple and quadruple rhythms are the best.

†**B.** *sb.* A double; = DOUBLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 61 You shall find it a Duple. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 63 The proportion of a half part to a duple. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 88/2 Four..the Duple of two. 1767 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 515 Mathematical ratios of a duple and triple.

†**Du·ple,** *v Obs.* [ad. L. *duplare* to double, f. *dupl-us* DUPLE] *trans.* To double; to make twice as much or many.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 63 Rehersyng, and duplynge prayers. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess. Vit.* Ixxxii, That duples force. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 110 Dupling the Terms of the Ration.

†**Du·plet.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DUPLE, after *doublet*: see -ET.] = DOUBLET 3 a.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i, To throw with three dice, till duplets, and a chance be thrown; and the highest duplet wins.

Duplex (diū·pleks), *a.* [a. L. *duplex* twofold, f. *duo* two + *plic-* to fold. Not in Webster 1828.]

1. Composed of two parts or elements; twofold.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 51 A poet and a critic; in which *duplex* capacity he had first deluged the world with torrents of execrable verses—and then written anonymous criticisms to prove them divine. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 29 A double definition is required; because we are endeavouring to express a duplex idea. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Social progress is for the most part typified by this duplex or polar action.

b. In various technical applications.

Duplex escapement, one in which the escape-wheel has both spur and crown teeth; *duplex gas-burner*, one having two jets so arranged as to combine the two flames into one; *duplex lamp*, one with two wicks; *duplex lathe*, one having a cutting-tool at the back opposite to that in front, and in an inverted position.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* III. 1266 Gold hunting watch ..style of regulator with duplex escapement. 1883 Miss BRADDON *Gold. Calf* XXV. 281 In the mellow light of a duplex lamp. 1889 FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 114 A duplex steam hammer of 30 tons, and one of 10 tons.

2. *Electric Telegraphy.* **a.** Applied to any system by which two messages can be sent along the same wire at the same time: now called DIODE. **b.** Now restricted to systems in which two messages are sent simultaneously in opposite directions: opp. to DIPLEX, q.v.

1873 *Telegraphic Jrnl.* I. 59 The term duplex telegraphy has recently been applied to the system by which two messages may be sent along the same wire at the same time. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii, In 1872 Stearns perfected a duplex system, whereby two communications could be simultaneously transmitted over one wire.

Du·plex, *v. Electric Telegraphy.* [f. prec. 2] *trans.* To render duplex; to arrange (a wire or cable) so that two messages can be sent along it at the same time.

1880 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 3/4 The Duplexing of Submarine Cables. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 330/2 Duplexing had been known and used on land lines for some time before it could be applied to long deep-sea cables. 1883 *Daily News* 30 May 7/3 Science had enabled them to duplex their cables. 1894 *Times* 30 Apr. 3/4 There are two systems of duplexing—the one called the 'differential', where you balance two currents against one another, and the 'bridge' system, where you balance two electric pressures or tendencies to drive a current.

Duplexity (diuple·ksĭti). *rare.* [f. DUPLEX *a.* after *complexity*] The quality of being double; doubleness. (Used occasionally instead of DUPLICITY (sense 2), to avoid the suggestion of sense 1.)

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. vi. 405 In the duplexity of method may be found the key. 1885 HUXLEY *Phys.* Index, Nervous apparatus, duplexity of.

†**Du·plic.** *Obs.* In 6 **-icke,** 7 **-ique.** [a. F. *duplique* sb. (1512 in Hatz.-Darm.), med.L. *duplica* 'iterata responsio in litigiis' (Du Cange), f. F. *dupliquer*, L. *duplicāre*, to double.] = DUPLY *sb.*, DUPLICATION 3.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 984/2 Then after, at the daies appointed, went forth with replication duplicke, with other answeres ech to other in writing what they could. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1747/2 Making a Duplique to the last Reply of the French Ambassadors.

† Duplicament. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *duplicā re* to double. see -MENT.] A duplicate, a copy.

1574 in H. Hall *Soc. in Eliz. Age* (1886) 161, I delivered him the Duplycamente of his Accompte. *Ibid.*, Web sayde Duplycamente is enrolled before Mr. Fanshawe.

Duplica'nd, du'plicando. *Sc. Law.* [L. *duplicando* (in feu charters written in Latin) 'with or by doubling', used in Engl. context with sense 'doubling', and now usually anglicized as *duplicand.*] The doubling of feu-duty for one year, on the occasion of the admission of an heir or assignee, or at certain specified intervals, as e g. at the 20th, 25th, or 30th year; a double feu-duty so paid.

1769 *Morrison's Dict. of Decisions* 15059 'Necnon duplicando dictam feudifirmam primo anno introitus cujuslibet heredis aut assignati.' 1777 *Ibid.* 15053 The superior is bound to enter an heir .. for a mere *duplicando* of the feu-duty. 1804 *Ibid.* 15040 On payment of the *duplicando* or other composition. 1838 DUFF *Feudal Convey* ii. ii. § 56 P 4 With respect to the *duplicand* or *relief* due by an heir, it ought to be expressed in the charter. *Ibid.* The duplicand or casualty of relief may be renounced. 1892 *Scottish Feu Charter*, 'As also paying to me and my foresaids a duplicand or additional sum of one pound ten shillings sterling at the expiration of every period of twenty years from Whitsunday .1892.'

Duplicate (diū·plikĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *duplicāt-us* doubled, pa. pple. of *duplicāre* to double: see next.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Double, twofold, consisting of two corresponding parts; that is made or exists in two corresponding examples.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 125 Galile is a region betwene the Iewery and Palestine, whiche is duplicate, the superior and inferior. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 12 No man shal pay any more .. then shalbe limitted in the saide duplicate bokes of taxes. 1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 182 Euclid has but one word for double and duplicate. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 152 Nitro-alumnous, or duplicate salt. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 248 Astronomy is a science of duplicate origin. 1888 PRIDDY *Eng. Journ.* XX 148 The *Standard* is a morning and an evening paper, and is the only London newspaper which now appears in this duplicate form.

b. *Duplicate ague*: see DUPLICATED 3.

1822-34 GOOD *Study Med* (ed. 4) I. 607 The fifth species [i e complicated ague] is distinguished from the rest by its peculiar complexity, consisting of double tertians, triple tertians, unequal tertians, duplicate tertians.

2. Double, doubled; consisting of twice the number or quantity.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, (an. 6) (1550) 23 The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a nombre into so populous a company, ye though the numbre were duplicate. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s v., Double, duplicate. Applied to flowers having a double row of petals.

3. That is the exact counterpart or 'double' of something already in existence: applied to any number of such copies or specimens of a thing.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* App. (1821) 375 Sometimes goods are included with other goods, in a warrant passed in the Wood Farm Office; in which case the Landing Waiter is furnished with a duplicate warrant from thence, as his authority for the delivery. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. I. 341 The duplicate copy of Florio, which the British Museum purchased. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 194 For each ship of war there are duplicate boilers, either in store, in hand, or in contemplation. 1895 *Stanley Gibbons' Stamp Catal.* 593 A convenient means of keeping duplicate or superfluous stamps.

4. *Duplicate proportion, ratio*: the proportion or ratio of squares, in relation to that of the radical quantities.

1678 HOBBES *Decam.* v. 57 'Tis because all heavie Bodies Naturally descend with proportion of swiftness duplicate to that of the time. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 386 All the particles of matter attracting one another in the reciprocal duplicate ratio of their distances. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I. 330 If any number of quantities be continued proportionals; the ratio of the first to the third, will be duplicate or the square of the ratio of the first and second. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xii. 309 He must have been acquainted with the duplicate proportion before his conversation with Hooke.

B. *sb.* [absol. use of the adj.; in F. *duplicata*, a. med.L. *duplicata* (*charta*, etc)]

1. One of two things exactly alike, so that each is the 'double' of the other; especially, that which is made from or after the other. **a.** A second copy of a letter or official document, having the legal force of the original: whether made along with it, for separate custody or transmission, or prepared subsequently to take the place of the other in case of loss. **b.** The second copy of a bill drawn in two parts; a 'second of exchange'. **c** A pawnbroker's ticket.

1532 SIR J. RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 303, I do send a post unto your Highnes with the duplicate of these my said Letties who goyth by Alemaignie. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 374 Two duplicats thereof to be signed. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 130 Duplicat is a second letters Patents graunted by the Lord Chancellour, in case where hee hath graunted the same before, and therefore they are held void by M. Crompton. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 2 Oct. in *Carlyle*, Duplicates of all which I have sent to the Committee at Derby House, and therefore forbear to trouble you with the things themselves. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 20 That a transcript or Duplicate of all lawes, be transmitted to the privy Councell. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 113 The original and duplicate being but one will, they must stand or fall together. 1828 WEBSTER s v., A second letter or bill of exchange exactly like the first is called a duplicate. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Pawnbroker's Shop* (D.), This elegantly attired individual is in the act of entering the duplicate he has just made out in a thick book. 1838 — *O. Twist* XXXVIII, 'It was a pawnbroker's duplicate'. 1886 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 147 The moment you have cashed your duplicate, which you are certain to receive by next mail go to the office..and take your berth for Liverpool. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist* I. xi. 379 The rolls of the treasurer and chancellor were duplicates.

2. Generally, a thing which is the exact counterpart or 'double' of another reckoned the original or primary specimen; one of two or more specimens of anything exactly or virtually alike: in this sense there may be any number of 'duplicates'.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 50 So that one man is but the duplicate or counterpart of another. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Dec., We will part with duplicates [of coins]. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 23 He commonly made duplicates of his pictures, reserving one of each for himself. 1771 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 350 It is so similar to the former that it may almost .. pass for a duplicate of the same coin. 1880 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in Vac.*, As if a man should suddenly encounter his own duplicate. 1890 OCILVIE. *Postage Stamps* 11 Friends will soon supply you with plenty of duplicates which you can utilize for exchanges.

b. A word which is in sense exactly the same as another; a synonym.

1839 H. ROGERS *Est* II. iii 147 These languages, more especially the Latin, have furnished us with duplicates of many words of common objects, which add much to the variety and harmony of expression.

3. *In duplicate*: in two exactly corresponding copies or transcripts.

[1627 SIR N. HYDE in *St. Trials* (1735) VII. 140/1 This was certified under the hands of all the Judges, in a duplicate, whereof the one was delivered to the Lord Chancellor, and the other to the Lord Treasurer. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 21 July, I .. went to get Mr. Spong to engross it [the agreement] in duplicates.] 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 61/1 Receipts for refunds are taken in duplicate.

Duplicate (diū plikĕt), *v.* [f. L. *duplicāt-*, ppl. stem of *duplicāre*, f. *duplex*, *duplicem*, double.]

1. *trans.* To double; to multiply by two; to make double or twofold; to redouble.

1623 COCKERAM, *Duplicate*, to double. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 101 To duplicate the analogy. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 100 Requiring them to duplicate the dimensions of Apollo's altar. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 308 Their wailings and lamentations, which they duplicate when they come together. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 As 4372 duplicated..is..8744. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 5/2 The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company .. have decided to duplicate the cables which are not duplicated over their lines.

2. To make or provide in duplicate; to make the double or exact copy of; to repeat.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fates* (1861) 14 Copying or duplicating his own structure. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 To provide against the possibility of a breakdown, all the vital parts are duplicated. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* x. 330 It is a case which is being duplicated every day in our own country. 1895 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 900 Many of the official pieces were almost certain to be duplicated.

† 3. *intr.* for *refl.* To become doubled. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 156 If we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* v. § 6 The desires of man .. if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition, . duplicate and grow to a disturbance.

† b. To double or fold on itself. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 325 Pepper, in the growth supported by poles or canes, about which it entwines and duplicates with many embraces.

4. *Eccl.* (*absol.*) To celebrate the Eucharist twice in one day.

1865 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 2) 196 If the Priest has to duplicate, i. e. to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the ablutions. 1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* II. x. 132 Rebuking priests who said mass frequently, sometimes duplicating out of avarice.

Hence **Du'plicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 316 Who .. hath represented all my faults in a duplicating glass. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 79 Iceland or duplicating spar.

Du'plicated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Doubled, made in duplicate, repeated.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 30 Sundry duplicated deepe Asseverations. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 274 Single flowers are observed much sweeter than .. such flowers which are duplicated. 1801 HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 40 This confused or duplicated pulse..does produce on the retina, the sensation of a yellow. 1896 T. MARTIN *Æneid* IV. (470) When he sees..two suns And duplicated Thebes before him rise.

† 2. Doubled back. *Obs.*

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 73 The Edges of the .. Valves are duplicated with a muscular Corpuscle in the Middle. 1741 — *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 210 The duplicated Tendon of the *Musculus descendens abdominis.*

3. *Pathol.* 'Applied to intermittent fevers in which two paroxysms occur during the time in which one is usual; the two paroxysms being unlike to each other, but each like the corresponding one of the following period' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1883).

Du'plicately, *adv. rare.* [f. DUPLICATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a double or twofold manner or measure.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 145 If there happens a twofold need .. of Medicine .. then administer also duplicatly to the Paralitick.

Duplication (diūplikē·ʃən). [a. F. *duplication* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *duplicātiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *duplicāre* to double.]

1. The action of doubling. **† a.** *Arith.* Multiplication by two. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 7 Duplicacioun is agregacion of nombre pat me may se the nombre growen. In doublynge ay is but one ordre of figures necessarie. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 Duplication is nothing else but to double every figure of the Multiplicand.

b. The making anything twice as many or as much; the repetition of an action or thing; division into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 168 There be duplication of notable members, as to haue four armes, or two heades. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* v. Ad sect. vii § 1 The duplication of their joys. 1770 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 86 A duplication of consonants, in writing, having been unknown to the most ancient Etruscans. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 154 It could only have been produced by a duplication of one of the figures produced by unequal refraction. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 149 The alleged duplication of the tribute. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 291 This duplication of the carbon element..by a combination of one of the four combining units of one atom with one of the four units of the other atom.

c. *Math. Duplication of the cube*: The problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube; the DELIAN problem, q.v.

Duplication formula, a formula for obtaining the sine or other trigonometrical function of the double of an angle from the corresponding function of the angle itself.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 435/2 Amongst his Geometrical Inventions also must be remembered the Duplication of a Cube. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 992 The duplication of a Cube is a problem famous in antiquity. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 203.

d. *Music.* See DOUBLE *v.* I c.

2. A duplicate copy or version; a counterpart.

1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 219 Appears to be but a duplication of the Tarquin legend. 1893 J. INGLIS *Oor Ain Folk* iv. (1894) 41 There were numberless duplications of Jeems Wright.

3. *Civil* and *Canon Law.* A pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication, corresponding to the rejoinder at common law.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 476 The courts of Equitie beyond the seas, after bill and answere, replication and reioynder, and sometimes duplication, and at last conclusion [etc.]. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 251 Duplications are those Exceptions, which the Defendant made use of to repel the Plaintiffs Replication. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 127 [If] a replication .. operates inequitably against the defender; in that case an additional clause is added on his account, which gets the name of duplication.

b. *transf.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 11 To haue written in controuersie, had bin to cut off an Hydra's head, *lis litem generat*, one begets another, so many duplications, triplications, and swarmes of questions.

† 4. *Anat.* A folding, a doubling; *concr.* a fold.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 The Cause of this duplication [of the pleura]. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the duplications of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 170 A Ganglion is a Tuber or Tumour which is formed of the Duplication of a Nerve.

† b. = DIPLOE 1. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 447 To the duplication of the skull, that is to the porie substance between the tables thereof.

5. *Eccl.* 'A second celebration by the same priest on the same day.'

1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 354.

Duplicative (diū·plikătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *duplicāt-*, ppl. stem of *duplicāre* to double + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of doubling; producing two instead of one.

c 1870 CARPENTER (O.), The multiplication of cells by duplicative subdivision.

B. *sb.* A doubling addition.

1884 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 235/2 Clack, near Bradenstock, is the Celtic *cleg*, a hill .. Clay Hill..is simply *cleg*, with a duplicative to make it intelligible.

Du'plicato-, combining adverbial form of L. *duplicātus* doubled, prefixed to adjs. in the sense 'doubly'; esp. in *Botany*, as *duplicato-dentate, -pinnate, -serrate, -ternate*, applied to toothed, pinnate, etc. leaves, of which the teeth, pinnæ, etc. are themselves again dentate, pinnate, and so on.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Duplicato-ternatea Leaf*, one consisting of leaves, which are themselves composed of three leaves each. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot* I. (1858) 9 In like manner we have the terms bicrenate and bidentate, or rather duplicato-dentate.

Duplicator (diū·plikē·tə). [agent-n. in L. form f. DUPLICATE *v.*: see -OR.] A machine for producing copies. Also *attrib.*

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 7/2 The matter being closely type-written on six foolscap pages and the copies produced by a duplicator apparatus.

† Duplicatory, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Having the quality of doubling; in quot. used for: Double, twofold.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 362 A duplicatory reason of this desire; 1: For... 2. For...

Duplicature (diū·plikĕ¹tiūı). [a. F. *duplicature* (16th c.), f. L. *duplicāt-*, ppl. stem of *duplicāre* to DUPLICATE: see -URE.] A doubling; a fold. (Chiefly in *Anat.*)

1686 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. xx. 42 Seeing it is onely a Duplicature of the common coverings of the Body. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Duplication*, The Duplicature of the cube. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 203 A duplicature of the skin connects the fore and hinder legs together 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 279 The internal muscular ridges are produced by duplicatures of the shell-wall.

Duplicidentate (diū·pliside·ntĕ¹t), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *duplici-*, comb. form of *duplex* (see DUPLEX) + DENTATE: cf. F. *duplicidenté.*] Belonging to the *Duplicidentata*, a division of rodents characterized by two pairs of upper incisor teeth.

Duplicipennate (-pe·nĕ¹t), *a.* *Entom.* [f. as prec. + L. *pennātus* winged.] 'Having the wings folded longitudinally when in repose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Duplicity (diūpli·sĭti). Also 5–6 -te, 6–7 -tie. [a. F. *duplicité* (13th c.), ad. L. *duplicitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *duplex, duplic-em*: see DUPLEX.]

1. The quality of being 'double' in action or conduct (see DOUBLE *a.* 5); the character or practice of acting in two ways at different times, or openly and secretly; deceitfulness, double-dealing. (The earliest and still the most usual sense.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 165 (Mätz.) In symulacioune is false duplicite. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. (Arb.) 19 Wo worth the man full of duplycyte. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 14 Suche ys the choyce that these make of duplicitie and hypocrisie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 143 Whether this Duplicity of Tongue be in them *Lusus Naturæ*, or a meer Device of Art. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lii. 267 I am astonished he does not see through your Duplicity. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi 206 We have here complete evidence of the duplicity of the King's conduct.

2. *lit.* The state or quality of being numerically or physically double or twofold; doubleness.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 205 Because of the darkenes and duplicitie of his sence. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat.* iv. 163 Nature has furnished men with double parts . where that duplicity may be highly useful. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 13. Wks. I. 165/2 We as invariably see two objects unite into one, and, in appearance, lose their duplicity. 1863 C. PRITCHARD in *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1375 The duplicity of the two stars must have been apparent. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VIII. 769 The duplicity of Saturn's ring. 1892 MIVART *Ess. & Crit.* I. 403 Due to non-appreciation of our duplicity in unity.

3. *Law.* The pleading of two (or more) matters in one plea; double pleading.

[1628 COKE *On Litt.* 304 The Plea that containes duplicity or multiplicity of distinct matter to one and the same thing ..is not allowable in Law.] 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Duplicity.* See *Double Pleading.*

† **Duplify**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *duplus* double: see -FY.] *trans.* To make double, to double.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 122 Wherfore by reason I must be duplifyde. 1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B ij b, Your slight regard and recompence of this, So duplifies the bondage of our state. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 73 Duplifying the single motion.

Hence **Duplifica·tion**, the action of doubling.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xlviii. 157 I was pleased to see the duplification of well-doing, as I think marrying is.

Duplo- (diū·plo). [L. *dupl-us* double.] Used in chemical nomenclature with the sense 'double' or 'twofold', as *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 442 *Duplosulphacetone.*

Duply (diuplai·), *sb.* *Sc. Law.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Usually in *pl.* [f. med.L *duplica* 'iterata responsio in litigiis' Du Cange; cf. F. *duplique*, and *reply* = F. *réplique.*] A second reply; a defender's rejoinder to a pursuer's reply. (Now abolished.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Forme of Proces* 121 Quhen ane exception onely, or ane exception with ane duply, is admitted to probation of the defender. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxix. 326 Duplies, Triplies, Answers to Rejoinders. 1760 in *Scotsman* (1885) 20 Aug. 5/3 Having considered the petition of the Magistrates..answers thereto, replies, duplies, and triplies with the writs produced. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* viii. 210 Counsel on both sides, with many replies, duplies, and triplies, discussed the question of its relevancy.

b. *transf.* In a controversy, the rejoinder that comes fourth in order after the original assertion.

1638 (*title*) Duplyes of the Ministers and Professors of Aberdene to the Second Answeres of some Reverend Brethren. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 340 Replies were made by Monks and duplies by them. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, Answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruplies, followed thick upon each other. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 235 To the Demands there were 'Answers', to these came 'Replies' by the Doctors, and then second Answers, and finally 'Duplies' by the Doctors.

Hence **Duply·** *v.*, to make a duply.

1631 in Cobbett *State Trials* III. 444 (Trial Lord Uchiltrie), It is duplyed for the Pannel by his Prolocutors, as to the particulars contained in my Lord Advocate's Answer. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, *Advocatus* for Lackland duplies that..the pursuer must put his case under the statute.

Duporthite (diupǭ·ɹþəit). *Min.* [Named 1877, from Duporth in Cornwall: see -ITE.] A silicate of alumina and other bases, occurring in greyish fibres in serpentine.

1877 *Min. Mag.* I. 226 Duporthite, a new asbestiform mineral.

Duppa, dupper, var. DUBBA.

Duppy (dɒ·pi). [Understood to be of African origin.] Name among West Indian negroes for a ghost or spirit.

1774 LONG *Hist. Jamaica* II. 416 They firmly believe in the apparition of spectres. Those of deceased friends are *duppies*; others .. like our raw-head and-bloody-bones, are called *bugaboos.* 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. West Ind.*, The negroes are . very much afraid of ghosts, whom they call the duppy. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 215 After dark nothing would induce them to pass the mangrove-swamps or cockle-ponds, for fear of 'Duppies'. 1896 N. DARNELL DAVIS (Br. Guiana) in *Letter*, Only last Saturday morning, my butler was told by a man that 'the Duppies had been troubling the telephone wire .

Dur, obs. form of DARE *v.*¹, DOOR.

Dura (diū·ră). [L. *dūra* adj. fem. 'hard'.]

1. Short for DURA MATER.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anatom. Technol.* 447 Notwithstanding its feminine form, *dura* is frequently employed without the substantive *mater.* 1886 *Med. News* XLIX. 536 The dura was universally adherent on both hemispheres. 1890 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.* 2166 *Ligamentum dentatum* ..Its outer edge is serrated, the serrations being adherent to the inner surface of the spinal dura.

2. = DURAMEN.

Durability (diū·răbi·lĭti). [a. obs. F. *durabilité*, ad. late L. *dūrābilitāt-em* (Palladius), f. *dūrābilis* DURABLE.] The quality of being durable.

1. Continuance; lastingness, permanence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 78 (Camb. MS) By the whiche is sustenyd the longe durablete of mortal thinges. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 67 Þat all delitable þinges of þys world.. þat þay ben alle for longlastynge of durabilyte lyflode for lastynge ys to be had, and noght durabilite for liflode. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 164 The Prophets. assign the character of perpetual durability thereto. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 224 Pope hesitated at deciding on the durability of his poetry. 1891 *Spectator* 27 June, Nor has there ever been an explanation of this durability in the Jew..which in the least satisfies or convinces any reflecting mind.

2 Capability of withstanding decay or wear.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in. durability of being. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* II. xx 370 Colours .. greatly superior both in beauty and durability 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx, The great density and durability of the rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 184 Where doors are required to combine strength, beauty and durability.

Durable (diū·răb'l), *a.* [a. F. *durable* (11th c. in Littré) = It. *durabile*, Sp *durable*, ad. rare L. *dūrābilis* lasting, durable, f. *dūrāre* to last, endure, hold out, f. *dūrus* hard, unyielding.]

1. Capable of lasting or continuing in existence; persistent, lasting; not transitory, permanent.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 965 To han thynges espiritueel and durable and somtyme temporele thynges. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 103 Wiþoute me is noon availyng .. ner durable remedie. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* xxvi. 65 b, They thought this kinde of weather was alwayes durable there. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 581 Time measures all things durable By present, past, and future. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. x. 204 The compunction of Richard for his undutiful behaviour was durable. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VII. xli. § 58. 63 Comparing his durable designs with the temporary expedients of the statesmen who. followed him.

2. Able to withstand change, decay, or wear.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. lxxxiii. (Tollem. MS.) The tre þerof [of Ilex] is durable and stronge, and nyȝe nouȝt able to rote. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. vi, The best wood and moost durable that men maye fynde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 42 To dye clothe with a more fayre and durable colour. 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 134 Sun-burnt bricks, hard and durable. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 238 They make a good Pavement, and are very Durable. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 225 Inscriptions are more durable incised than in relief.

† **3.** Able to endure toil, fatigue, etc. *Obs.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 4 Stronge and durable to susteigne peynes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 Thair horses ar verie litle. bot in labour meruellous durable. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 708 French Goshawkes .. are .. neither so valiant, sound or durable, as those which are bred in Ireland.

† **4.** Capable of being endured, endurable. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 194 A small diseas which is ynoughe durable At the begynnynge.

Durableness (diū·răb'lnes). Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being durable.

1. = DURABILITY 1.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1617) 141 The measuring of durablenesse..they call Time. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxv. (1713) 350 *marg.*, The Apostacy of the Church, how consistent with the durableness of God's Kingdom. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pease*, Pease, everlasting, so call'd because of its durableness. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1764) II. 243 Speculating on the Durableness of Things without themselves.

2. = DURABILITY 2.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* To Rdr. 1 (R) There is neither picture, nor image of marble, nor arch of triumph .. that can match the durableness of an eloquent history. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 90 No Timber natural to our English Soil exceeds the Oak, for its Plenty, Strength, and Durableness. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I xi. III. (1869) I 221 The durableness of metals is the foundation of this steadiness of price. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Barrington*, A quarry of free-stone..noted for its durableness.

† **3.** Power of endurance. Cf. DURABLE 3. *Obs.*

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 50 He . exceeds our English Horse as to Durableness in travelling

Durably (diū·răbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY ².]

1. In a durable or lasting manner; lastingly.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Monuments engraved in marble, and yet more durably in men's memories. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII xvi. 374 Yet did not his Successors durably inherit that scruple. 1775 PRIESTLEY *On Air* I. 320 A durably elastic Vapour. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 7 The habits of his mind were durably formed. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xv. 294 The play and the publication of the book strongly and durably affected Queen Elizabeth

† **b.** Continually; continuously. *Obs.*

1555 ABP PARKER *Ps.* xlv. 134 The people so shall durably, To thee aye thankes pronounce. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* i. 59 That weariness, which that durably constrained posture would be sure to give them. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxvii. 48 The mountain ceased to repeat its quick successive claps of thunder, and continued to roll it durably

2. So as to withstand wear or decay.

1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 125 Others being more durably constructed, were still habitable.

† **Duracine,** *a.* (*sb*) *Obs.* [a. F. *duracine* (16th c. in Littré, first as adj.) stone fruit with hard pulp, ad. L *dūracin-us* hard-berried, f. *dūrus* hard + *acinus* berry.]

A. *adj.* Applied to stone-fruit: Having a hard pulp. **B.** *sb.* A cherry with a hard pulp.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xl. 710 That kinde [of peach] whiche will not easily be separated from the stone, are called *Duracina* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 448 The Duracine Cherries be the soueraign, which in Campaine are called Plinian. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 294 Duracines, or in French *Cœur.*, or Heart Cherries, .. are the firmest of all other

† **Du·ral,** *a.*¹ *Mus.* *Obs.* [f. It. *duro* hard, harsh, in Music also 'sharp'.] = DURE *a.* 2.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 14 The Scale ♮ Durall is a Progression of Musicall Voyces, rising from A to ♮ sharpely, that is, by the Voyce *Mi.* [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Durale* or *Duro*, in the Italian music .. This name is given to B natural, by reason its sound is sharp, when compared with B mol, or flat]

Dural (diū·răl), *a.*² [f. DURA (*dura mater*) + -AL] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

1888 *Medical News* LII. 430 The dural vessels were well injected externally and internally. 1890 F. P FOSTER *Med. Dict.*, *Dural*, pertaining to the dura.

‖ **Dura mater** (diū·ră mē¹·təɹ). *Anat.* [Med.L. = hard mother; literal translation of the Arabic ام الغليظة *umm al-γalīdah* or ام الجافية *umm al-jāfiyah* (Bocthor) in the same sense, in accordance with the Arabic use of 'father', 'mother', 'son', etc. to indicate relations between things.] The dense, tough, outermost membranous envelope of the brain and spinal cord.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 An hard pannicle þat is to seie a clooþ þat is vndir þe brayn panne. þe which pannicle is clepid dura mater 1525 tr *Brunswyke's Surg.* A iv b/1 (Stanf.) Than within be ij small fleces named dura mater and pia mater, than the substance of the braynes. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 157 How could I play the commentator On dura and on pia mater? 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 270 The Dura Mater is an inelastic membrane, about the thickness of parchment 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 365 The solid structures which protect the cerebro-spinal axis are lined by a dense membrane – the dura mater.

‖ **Duramen** (diurē¹·men). *Bot.* [rare L. *dūrāmen* hardness; a hardened or ligneous vine-branch (Columella), f. *dūrāre* to harden.] The central wood or heart-wood of an exogenous tree.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 205/1. 1839 CARPENTER *Princ. Gen. & Comp. Phys.* § 329 The deposition of the products of secretion which gives strength and firmness to the duramen, destroys or greatly diminishes its power of transmitting fluid. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 133 The inner layers of alburnum are gradually transformed into duramen .. the cell-walls assuming a darker colour, from saturation with resin, colouring substances, etc. The distinction between alburnum and duramen is very clear and well-marked in the oak, walnut, cherry, elm ..brazil wood, etc.

Durance (diū·răns). [a. OF. *durance* duration, f. *durer* to last, DURE: see -ANCE.]

† **1.** Continuance, duration; lastingness. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. cv,. Some wryters accompt the terme of the duraunce of this kyngdome from Cerdicus to Egbert, and some to the last yere of Aluredus. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 29/2 Let it soe rest in a sellar the durance of 14 dayes 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 271 Had not that Instigator of Ills .. forbid its Durance by maliciously sowing Tares

† **2.** Lasting quality, durability *Obs.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 69 That compar'd with this is nought so fine. Nor of like durance. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 Precious Wood both for Colour, Aromatick smell and Durance 1703 *Art Vintners* 23 It acquires a better durance and taste 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Astræa* Wks. (Bohn) I. 444 The durance of a granite ledge.

† **3.** A stout durable cloth. (Cf. DURANT *sb.*) *Obs.*

1583 in *North. N. & Q.* I. 77 A payr of blew paynd hosse, drawin furthe wt Dewrance. 1588 *Acc.-bk. of W Wray* in *Antiquary* (1896) Feb. 54 Ii pece cremosynge Duraunce ..and one pece blacke duraunce 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* (1632) xiii, I refuse to weare buffe for the lasting, and shall I be content to apparrell my braine in durance? 1709 MRS. CRACKENTHORPE *Female Tatler* in Malcolm *Anecd. 18th C.* (1808) 133 Shallons, durances, and right Scotch plaids

4. Endurance (of toil or fatigue). *arch.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Epil 2 That .. time in durance shall outweare. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 5. 38 Their hardinesse, partly naturall, and partly acquired by practise of their bodies to durance. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* III. 31 Many a man had saved himself from madness by the hard durance of toil.

5. Forced confinement, imprisonment; constraint. Now esp. in phr. *in durance vile*. Cf. DURESS 3.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 773 Those that have not letted to put them in duraunce without colour, will let as litle to procure their destruction without cause. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 82 His mother, which as yet was in durance in Englande. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 36 Thy Dol is in base Durance, and contagious prison. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 62 St. Paul being at durance in Rome. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 995 Him they release from durance base. 1770 BURKE *Pres Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 130 This royal servitude and vile durance. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 9 To deliver the peerless and immaculate Antoinetta, from the durance vile in which she has so long been immured in the Tuileries. 1794 BURNS *I sopus to Maria* 57 A workhouse!. In durance vile here must I wake and weep. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. 246 The writer, who was in durance for stealing a pair of mules.

† **Durancy.** *Obs. rare.* [see -ANCY.] = prec. 1.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xlvii, A never fading durancie Belongs to all hid principles of life. 1653 — *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 119 The permanency and stable durancy of the world.

Durand, -ly, obs. north. forms of DURING, -LY.

Durangite (duræ·ŋgəit). *Min.* [Named 1869, from Durango in Mexico.] A fluo-arsenate of aluminium and sodium, in orange-red crystals.

1869 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLVIII. 182, I propose for it the name Durangite.

Durant (diū·rănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *durant*, pres. pple of *durer* to last, continue, DURE.]

† **A.** *adj.* Lasting, continuous; current, present.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 237 I. 325 [To hear of his] durant prosperite and welfare. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 Of names of tymes, and of the duraunt yere. 1652 MARBURY *Comm. Habak* i. 2 Christ's so frequent, so durant prayers. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 97 Can he suppose the greatnesse of his Master were constant and durant.

B. *sb.* A woollen stuff called by some 'everlasting' (Webster, 1828); a variety of tammy.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting ho.* 428 Superfine black durants. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 98 Fabrics composed entirely of Wool.. Durants and Buntings. 1883 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s. v., Both Tamies and Durants were hot-pressed and glazed, but the former were kept at the full width of the cloth, while the latter were creased.

‖ **Durante** (diuræ·ntĭ), *pres pple.* and *prep.* The Latin pres. pple. *durāns* enduring, in ablative singular, used in absolute constructions.

a. In Latin phrases *durante beneplacito*, during pleasure; *durante vita*, life enduring, during life.

1621 *Debates Ho. of Lords* (Camden) 63 Whether to be degraded *durante vita*. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Anyth. for Quiet Life* IV. i, I cannot longer merit their *durante bene placita*. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii, To have the priviledges of a Husband, without the dominion, that is *Durante beneplacito*.

† **b.** Hence, in English context, = DURING. *Obs.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I. viij, To take plesour durante thy lyfe. *a* 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 101 *Durante* the minority of Ioas surviving. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xvi. (1860) 147 It was a grant *durante* the existence of the mill-pond.

Duration (durē·ı̆ən). [a. obs. F. *duration*, ad. late L. *dūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *dūrāre* to harden, endure: see DURE *v.* Used by Chaucer, and then after 1600; not in Shaks.]

1. Lasting, continuance in time; the continuance or length of time; the time during which a thing, action, or state continues.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1024 And yaf hem eke duracioun. *c* 1386 — *Knt's T.* 2138 That same prince.. Hath stablissed in this wretched world adoun Certeyne dayes and duracioun (*orig.*, *Petw.*, *Lansd.* dominacioun) To al that is engendred in this place. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxx. § 5. 283 The actuall visibilitie of colours wholly depends vpon the light, as well for existence as duration. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 287 What is Duration, but the persevering of a thing in its existence? 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 80 Their duration was unequal, some lasting ten or fifteen days, and others longer. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 94 ¶ 5 That Space of Duration which we call a Minute. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 24 Feb., The peace will probably be of short duration. 1868 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 118 The average duration of human life in the agricultural districts is beyond that of the great cities.

† **b.** Lasting in use; endurance of wear; durableness, permanence. *Obs*

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarq.* 139 That Magistracy in States is of duration, which is content to execute as a Minister, not to command as a Lord. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 380 Date .a Tree which both for quality, duration, and fruit is [etc.]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 112 A Bason..of Ciment, is preferable to all for its Duration. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXXIV. 157 The brick..appears to be ill prepared for duration.

† **2.** Hardening. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (1653) 270 Duration is either when things mollified at the fire are set in a cold place to harden or by boyling do waxe hard. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 75 The doctrine of Mollition and Duration.

Hence **Dura·tional** *a.*, pertaining to duration.

1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 620. 549 The durational character of this former is very much more marked than that of this latter.

‖ **Durbar** (dū·ɹbā·ɹ). *East Indies.* Also **darbār.** [Pers. and Urdū دربار *darbār* court.]

1. The court kept by an Indian ruler; a public audience or levee held by a native prince, or by a British governor or viceroy in India.

1609 HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. iv. 432 (V.) An inner court where the King keepes his Darbar. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 98 This Noble Prince shews himself in the Durbar and Jarneo to the people not so oft as was expected. 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 298 To lay these communications before the Peishwa's Durbar. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. VIII. vi. 475 The Maharanee held durbars daily. 1881 SIR W. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 811 On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at a *darbār* of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic 'ridge' overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Aug. 1/2 A grand Durbar was held .. by Mr Croswhaite the Commissioner at Mandalay.

attrib. 1867 *Evening Star* 7 Dec., The beautiful durbar-tent of red and yellow silk.

2. The hall or place of audience.

1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 105 In the inner court are the remains of the durbar, or hall of public audience. 1888 *Quiver* July 673/1 The Durbar, a large audience hall, which forms a part of every Eastern palace.

Durdum, var. of DIRDUM.

Dure (diū·ə), *v. arch.* and *dial.* Also 4 **duyre, dyre,** 4–6 **dour e,** 5 **deure, dewre, dowre,** 6 **duor.** [a. F. *durer* to last, continue, persist, † extend:—L. *dūrā-re* to harden, be hardened, endure, hold out, last, f. *dūr-us* hard.]

1. *intr.* To last, continue in existence. *arch.*

c 1275 LAY. 26708 Al þane day long durede þat fiht strong. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 3 Hy ne moȝe nauȝt dury. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Pref. (1810) 189 Þare biriels he þouht to honoure With som þing þat ay myght doure. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* XXXVII. 793 Monnes lyf nis bote schort: Sone wol hit go; Bote þe sely soule Duyreþ euermo. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32 As longe as the worlde dureth shall thi boke gladly ben herde. 1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* XIII. 21 Yet hath he no rotts in him selfe, therfore dureth but a season. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 321 Thare empire durit nocht lang. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 97 This bucking dueid, foure hours and more at lest. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 261 The wood being preserved dry, will dure a very long time. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 247 You may change for the other, and so make your sport dure the longer. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XCVI. 6 In thy love dureth a plenary joy. 1888 in *W. Worc. Gloss.*

† **2.** To persist, 'hold out' in action; to continue in a certain state, condition, or place. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 181 He þoȝte..to wynne ȝut al Europe, ȝyf he myȝte dure. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2937 The Sarezynes myghten nought doure, And flowen into the heye toure. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, [They] persecuted them with their arowes as long as they dured. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 469 For so in dule he micht no langar dure. *a* 1542 WYATT *Despair counselleth*, etc. Poet. Wks. 97 Against the stream thou mayst not dure. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 639 As the body can not dure, Except in season men procure Fude in dew tyme it to sustene.

† **3.** To continue or extend onward in space. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 210 Babilloine Dureþ abute furtenniȝt ȝonde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) VI. 67 There begynnethe the Vale of Ebron, that dureth nyghe to Jerusalem. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. XVII. 52 Lyke as a flye goth round aboute a round apple In like wyse myght a man goo rounde aboute therthe as ferre as therthe dureth. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVI. 281 Nygh therby was a forest that dured a myle.

† **4.** *trans.* To sustain, undergo, bear (pain, opposition, etc.); to endure. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 335 Ȝyf heo yt may dure. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2634 Might thare none his dintes dour. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 232 Durynge grete sorow in ye horryble pryson. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii. I may not dure this female drudgery. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. I. (1764) 138 He that .. arm'd in proofe, dare dure a strawes strong push.

5. To harden: see DURING *vbl. sb.* 2.

Dure (diū·ə), *a. arch.* Also 4 **dur,** 5 **deure,** 6 *Sc.* **duire.** [a. F. *dur, dure*:—L. *dūrus* hard: cf. also DOUR.]

1. Hard. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 621 Gyf þat þu sa dur wil be þat þu wil nocht consent to me. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. VI, His brygbt skales were so hard and dure. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* IV 155 As the woirme that workis vnder cuire At lenth the tre consumis that is duire. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 47 That place with dure and deadly dinte hath Cupid crased earst. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 80 Blows with bils most dure was delt. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. i, In reply to too dure a request. 1885 R. F. BURTON 1001 *Nts.* I. 111 The last judgment will deal them durer pains and more enduring.

† **2.** *Mus.* Sharp. (In quot. applied to the note now called B natural, as distinguished from B flat.) [cf. F. *dur*, formerly used in same sense.]

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 15 The Scale of ♮ dure, and where the Mutations are made. *Ibid.* 16 For ♮ dures are not changed into *b* mols, nor contrarily.

Hence **Du·rely** *adv.*; **Du·reness,** stubbornness.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus (minor)* 337 Þe Iowis.. wald [not] mend þar wikit liffis .bot in to durnes ay abad. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 102 He made his heed hurtle ayenst his crawpe right sore and durely.

Dure, obs. form of DARE, DEER, DOOR.

† **Duree, dure,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *durée* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) duration, f. *durer* to endure.] **a.** Power of endurance. **b.** Duration.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Þe kynges folk was litelle, it had no dure. On the nyght he fled away, þat non suld him se. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14123 Þen myghte Moddred haue no duree, Ne no fot helden his meynee.

† **Du·reful,** *a. Obs.* [f. DURE *v.* + -FUL.] Lasting, continuing, durable.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* vi, The durefull Oake, whose sap is not yet dride. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. x. 39 Neither pretious stone, nor durefull brasse. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 56 A durefull continuance.

† **Du·reless,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Not lasting, unenduring, transient.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 23 The false and durelesse pleasures of this Stage-play World. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* XLV. 664 As lasting as the other is durelesse.

Dureresque (duŕére·sk), *a.* [see -ESQUE.] In the style or manner of Albert Durer (1471–1528), the most distinguished Renascence artist of Germany, famous both as painter and as engraver on copper and on wood.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ii. § 13. 213 Trace this fact through Greek, Venetian, and Dureresque art. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Mar. 221/1 Nor does he rely upon Greek drapery or Dureresque handling for success as book decorator. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 2/1 Dureresque as it is in its treatment.

Duress, duresse (diure·s, diū·rès), *sb.* Forms: 4–9 **duresse,** 4 **duresce,** (5 **dwresse, dewresse**), 5–7 **dures,** 7– **duress.** [a. obs. F. *duresse, -esce, -ece*, hardness, oppression, constraint:—L. *dūritia* (= *dūritiēs*), n. of quality f. *dūr-us* hard.]

† **1.** Hardness; roughness, violence, severity; hardiness of endurance, resistance, etc.; firmness.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. i, By duresse of sorowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/2 Dwresse, or hardenesse, *duricies*. *c* 1460 ROSS *La Belle Dame* 463 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 67 An herte of suche duresse..ye wynne al this diffame by cruelte. 1652 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. ii. 13 What he did was done by duress of mind.

† **2.** Harsh or severe treatment, infliction of hardship; oppression, cruelty; harm, injury; affliction.

[1298 BRITTON V. iii. § 1 Sauntz duresce fere.] *c* 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2189 Ac yif thou do thi sone duresse. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1074 Þe duresse þat he wrouȝt. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 118 (Matz.) The wolfe in fieldis the shepe doth grete duresse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 170 Thair scharp assayes mycht do no dures To me. 1673 in *Jackson's Wks.* (1844) IX. 271 Taught to hunt counter for pleasure, and seek delights in difficulties and duresses.

3. Forcible restraint or restriction; confinement, imprisonment; = DURANCE 5. **b.** Harshness or strictness of confinement (cf. senses 1 and 2).

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb. 1884) 13 She wyl..put me in duresse as þou3 I were a faytour. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* (Prose add. Harl. MS.) CXCVI. 353 Kynge Richarde vnder dures of prison in the Toure of London. 1577 87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 40/1 He was suddenlie apprehended .. and kept in duresse, by reson that he was suspected to be of no sound religion. 1652 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. lix. 188 He kept the whole Synod in duress to have their votes for the election of his Son to be his successor. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp.* I. 249 What, then, is the degree of duresse which is to constitute imprisonment? 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 376 Persons in prisons, workhouses, asylums, hospitals, or under any form of duress. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvi. 222 Some of the missionaries had been four years in duresse.

4. Constraint, compulsion; *spec.* in *Law*, Constraint illegally exercised to force a person to perform some act.

Such compulsion may be by actual imprisonment, by threat of imprisonment or of loss of life or limb, or by physical violence. A deed or contract made under duress is voidable on a *plea of duress* at a subsequent trial.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 10 If he should through pride your doome undo, Do you by duresse him compell thereto, And in this prison put him here. 1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 3 If an infant make.. a lease by dures, if the lessee enter, the infant may haue an assise. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 78 A Marriage, Bond, or deed made by Duresse or Menace, are good in Law, and not meerly void, but voidable only upon a Plea and Tryall. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 131 The constraint a man is under in these circumstances is called in law *duress*, from the Latin *duritia*, of which there are two sorts; duress of imprisonment, where a man actually loses his liberty..and duress *per minas*, where the hardship is only threatened and impending. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 550 The man was under duresse, and his act not voluntary, but imposed upon him by force. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* X. § 1. 369 Similar principles apply to conveyances by persons under *duress*, that is, under pressure of illegal bodily restraint, or of danger to life or limb. 1896 W. T. STEAD *Pref. to Keble's Chr. Y.* 2, I made the omissions with reluctance, under duress from the inexorable printer.

b. *elliptical*, for *plea of duress.*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 10 One imprisoned till he bee content to make an obligation .. being at large, yet he shall auoid it by dures of imprisonment.

† **Dure·ss,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To subject to duress, constraint, or oppression. Hence † **Dure·ssor,** he who subjects another to duress.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* XXII. (1636) 81 If the party duressed doe make any motion or offer. *Ibid.*, If it had beene moved from the duressor, who had said [etc.].

† **Duret.** *Obs.* [Etym. obscure. (cf. OF. *duret* dim. of *dur* hard.)] A kind of dance.

1618 BRAUM. & FL. *Masque at Gray's Inn* Stage Direct., The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, durets, corantoes.

‖ **Dure·tto.** *Obs.* Also **-etta, -ette, -etty.** [a. It. *duretto*, dim. of *duro* hard:—L. *duru-m*

hard.] A coarse or stout sort of stuff; app. so named from its durable quality. Also *attrib.*

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* xxvii. 269 The new deuised names of Stuffes and Colours the lying names of Perpetuano and Duretto. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 27 These Mohelians..are cut and pinckt in several works, upon their duretto skins, face, armes, and thighs. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* I. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 222, I never durst be seen Before my father out of duretta and serge. 1641 L. ROBERTS *Treas. Traff.* 41 Grograme-yarne of which is made Iames [? Janes], Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched., Durance or Duretty.

‖ **Durgah** (dɒ·rgā). *E. Indies.* Also **durgaw.** [Pers. درگاه *dargāh* royal court; gate, door, large bench.] In India, 'The shrine of a (Mohammedan) saint, a place of religious resort and prayer.' (Yule.)

1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 87 On some of the highest of these hills I observed durgaws, or burial places, with little chapels annexed, belonging to the Mussulmans. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 293 In a durgah, or mosque outside the town, lie the bones of Chanda Saheb.

Du·rgan, -en. *dial.* [This and dial. *durgy* dwarfish, are app. derived from some of the forms mentioned under DWARF.] An undersized person or animal; a dwarf.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Durgen*, a little thick and short Person; a Dwarf. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. v, And can my princess such a durgen wed [*i.e.* Tom Thumb]? 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Durgan*, a name for an undersized horse in a large team.

‖ **Durian** (durī·ăn, dūə·riăn). Also 6– **durion,** 6–7 **duryoen,** 7 **duroyen,** 8 **durean,** 9 **dorian.** [Malay درين *durīan*, f. دوري *dūri*, thorn, prickle: so called from its prickly coat (Marsden).] The oval or globular fruit of *Durio zibethinus*, N.O. *Sterculiaceæ*, a tree of the Indian Archipelago; it has a hard prickly rind and luscious cream-coloured pulp, of a strong civet odour, but agreeable taste; also the tree itself.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 393 There is one, yt is called in the Malaca tongue Durion, and is so good that..it doth exceede in savour all others that euer they had seene, or tasted. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 The Duroyen..may be called an Epitome of all the best and rarest fruits. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xi. 310 The Trees that bear the Durians, are as big as Apple Trees ..the Fruit..as white as Milk, and as soft as Cream, and the taste very delicious. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 81 The Durean is another excellent Fruit, but offensive to some Peoples Noses, for it smells very like human Excrements, but when once tasted the Smell vanishes. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 332 Loftiest in height as unrivalled in excellence of flavoured fruit, the royal durion. 1887 ANNA FORBES *Insulinde* 111 The durian, of which Mr. Wallace says that it is worth a voyage to the East to taste it.

During (diūə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DURE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb DURE; duration.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 99 (Camb. MS.) Yif they weere of lengere durynge. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* iv. 40 Mageste of alle duringis aboue time [*aevorum*]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How shorte they [rychesse] be in during. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 38 Long the during thereof.

2. Hardening; induration. In quot. *attrib.*

1804 *Hull Advertiser* 30 June 2/3 A Bark-Mill, three Leather-houses, two During-shades.

Du·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That dures; lasting, continuing.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x (1495) 230 Fallynge euylles ben moost duringe and harde to heele. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 51 Nor canst thou..stop the trumpe, that sounds hir during fame. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D j, Marble..and during Adamant. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 226 Charity is a during and perpetual grace. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 15 Close-linked chains of during adamant.

During (diūə·riŋ), *pres. pple.* and *prep.* (*conj.*) Also 5 **dewer-,** 6 **duering.**

†1. The *pres. pple.* of DURE *v.* = enduring, lasting, continuing, was used in Fr. and Eng. in a construction derived from the Latin 'ablative absolute'; thus L. *vita durante*, OF. *vie durant*, Eng. *life during*, while life endured or endures.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 271 Sche was comoun to alle þat wolde haue here, xv. ȝere durynge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxxviii. 72 She neuer was seyn among folke hir lyf durynge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 This sege durynge, ther were many skirmysshes. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* lf. 12, I..will continuallye, my lyfe duringe, praye vnto the euerlyuinge God.

The participle also often stood before the sb., e.g. L. *durante bello*, F. *durant la guerre*, Eng. *during the war*; in which construction *during* came in the modern langs. to be treated as

2. *prep.* Throughout the whole continuance of; hence, in the course of, in the time of.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 283 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Stedefaste wedewys durynge alle here lyuys. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1118 In damaging of Darius durand [*Dublin* endurand] his lyfe. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 103 This contynued duryng mony a yere. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 221 An annuitie of an C.l [£100] duryng his lyfe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxii. 29 Al that which during our voyage was happened unto us. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 203 Dureing the terme of her naturall life. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 77 Trees may live during the world. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 49 Judge North, who supplies the Lord Chancelors place during his being sicke. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. iv. 281 During the course of seven hundred years. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 During the night the rain changed to snow. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 58 § 2 The hours during which the offices..shall be open.

†3. *conj.* While; until. (Also *during that.*) *Obs. rare.* [cf. F. *durant que, pendant que.*]

1595 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Macchiavelli's Florentine Hist.* 192 During that these matters..were handled in Toscana. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 308 To remaine during a necessary conveniency might also be had for the repairing of her own ship. 1693 *Mem. Cnt Teckely* IV. 32 During the Christians and the Turks were seeking one another for fighting.

†**Du·ringly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. DURING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] Lastingly, continuously; for a long time.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvii. 72 Yeuen hym only to kepen hym duryngly. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 246 þe meke seruyth smertly, & lyȝtly, & strongly, and duryngly. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 17 The deip durandlie draif in mony deip dell.

Duritike, obs. (erron.) form of DIURETIC.

†**Durity** (diūə·rīti). *Obs.* [ad. L. *dūritās*, n. of quality f. *dūrus* hard. Cf. F. *dureté* (13th c.), earlier OF. *durté.*] Hardness. *lit.* and *fig.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. 19 Apostemes whyche encline to corruption thorough duritees and hardenes. 1623 COCKERAM, *Duritie*, harshnesse, crueltie, hardnesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 [Chrystall] ..commeth short of their [gemmes'] compactnesse and durity. 1772 T. NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 533 What motive could induce to such durity severe. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragments* I. 154 Physical durity..engenders moral durity.

Durk, -e, obs. forms of DIRK, DARK.

Durling, -yng, obs. forms of DARLING.

Durmast (dɒ·ɹmast). [A recent word. The first element is doubtful (see Note below); the second is MAST, fruit of forest tree.] A sessile-flowered sub-species or variety of oak (*Quercus pubescens*, or *Q. sessiliflora*): see quot. 1866. (Usually *durmast-oak.*)

1791 T. NICHOLS *Obs. on Oak Trees* 24 There are two different sorts of oak growing in the [New] forest, one the true english the other is called by the woodmen in the forest the dur mast oak, which I believe to be the second sort of oak, described by Mr Miller the wood of which is not so strong 1792 MARTYN *Flora Rust.* I, A branch ..received from Mr. Nichols out of the New Forest, where it is known by the name of the *Durmast Oak.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 212/2 What is called the Durmast oak..seems to us a slight variety of *Q. sessiliflora*, with the leaves pubescent on the under side 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 949 The wood of *Q sessiliflora*, or Durmast as it is called, is described as darker, heavier, and more elastic than that of *Q. pedunculata*, less easy to split, not so easy to break, yet the least difficult to bend.

[*Note.* The original authority for 'durmast' appears to be Nichols, on whose information Martyn inserted it in his ed. of Miller's Dictionary, whence it has passed into general book use. According to W. Atkinson in *Trans Hort. Soc.* (1833) I. 336, the name appears to have been mistaken: he says 'The woodmen in the Forest call certain oaks that have dark-coloured acorns *Dun-mast*, but those dun-coloured acorns are found both of the *Q. pedunculata* and *Q sessiliflora*; I have raised trees from them, and consider them as only accidental varieties, and that the colour of the acorns may be occasioned by something peculiar in the soil'. (No ground has been found for connecting 'durmast' with F. *durelin* or Ger. *dürreiche*, varieties of the oak. Welsh *derw* is, of course, out of the question.)]

Durn (dɒɹn). Now *dial.* Forms: 4–7 **dorne,** 5 **dirn, dyrn,** 6 **doorne,** 6–7 **durne,** 7 **dourne,** 9 **dern, durn.** [Widely used in dialects, Lincolnshire to Cornwall: app. from Norse. Cf. in same sense OSw. *dyrni*, Norw. *dyrn*, Sw. dial. *dorne*:— *durnja- deriv. of *durŏn, durn (Goth pl. *daurons*, Crim-Goth. *thurn*) door, f *dur-* DOOR.]

A door-post, when made of solid wood; usually in *pl.* The framework of a doorway.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 F. entre la teste la suslyme [*Gloss.* over-slay, *MS. Cambr.* hover-dorne]. 1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 58 Unum hostium cum dirnis de chelario, unum hostium et unum par de dyrnes. 1503 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 127 For hewyng of ye dornenys of ye seyd dor. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Batiente de puerta*, the doornes of a doore, *anta.* c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* 59 The fayre freehewed stone wyndowes, the Durnes and wrowght Doreposts, are converted to private mens purposes. 1630 *Churchw. Acc. Tavistock* in Worth *T. Par. Acc.* (1887) 44 Paid Stephen Browne the mason for makinge of new durnes. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Durn*, gate-posts. N[orth]. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xiv. (1861) 237 So I just put my eye between the wall and the dern of the gate, and I saw him come up to the back door. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Derns*, the wooden frame in which a door swings. 1886 COLE *W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v. *Door-dern*, I am sure the doors were in, leastways the derns were. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Durns*, the frame of a door *in situ* ..applied to a solid door-frame. *Ibid.*, *Durn head*, the cross piece at the top of a door-frame.

b. *Mining.* **Durns** (as a *sing.*), A frame of timbering; also called DOOR-STEAD (b).

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 166 If the ground is very loose on all sides, they make a Durns..which for a Shaft is square like the frame of a window, and for an Adit is the same as a door case. 1877 tr. *Callon's Lect. Mining* I. 257 (Cent. s.v. *Set*), A gallery requires what are called frames (sets or durnzes) for its proper support.

Durn: see DARE *v.*[1]

Durned, var. of DARNED, euphem. for DAMNED.

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* viii, It was the durndest misbegotten location..that ever called itself a city. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/1 Palaces be durned! Excuse my French.

‖ **Duro** (dū·ro). [Sp.: for *peso duro* hard or solid piastre.] The Spanish silver dollar, or piastre.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* 39 (Stanf.) A peseta (the fifth of a duro, or dollar). 1869 in *Mem. & Rem. J. D. Burns* v. 81 The talk of the Brazilians was of Spanish duros, bales of cotton, and yellow fever.

†**Du·rous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dūr-us* hard + -OUS.] Hard.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 186 They [glandules] all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more durous.

†**Duroy** (dŭroi·). *Obs.* Also 7 **deroy.** [Of uncertain origin: perh. Fr. *du roi* of the king. *Glossaire* to *Encyclopédie Méthodique* (1790) vol II gives '*Duroi*, étoffe de laine, rase et sèche, dans le genre de la tamise, mais moins large et plus serrée'.]

A kind of coarse woollen fabric formerly manufactured in the west of England; akin to the stuffs called *tammies* (Not the same as *corduroy.*)

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm* xxvii. 269 The Colours of Gingelline, Grideline, Deroy, Elderado, Droppe du Berry 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6080/4 Wearing a grey Duroy Coat and Wastcoat. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 331 Fine silk drugget and duroys. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* I. 93. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2) s.v. *Somersetshire*, The manufactures are chiefly fine cloths, druggets, duroys, shalloons, serges 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 385 Those [manufactures] formerly carried on at North and South Molton, consisted chiefly of duroys, serges, and other light cloths.

‖ **Durra, dhurra** (du·rā). Also **dourra, doura(h, dura, doora(h, durrah, dhourra.** [Arabic ذرة, ذُرّة *ðurah, ðurrah.*] A kind of corn, Indian Millet (*Sorghum vulgare*).

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. x. (1806) I 214 A little flat cake of barley or dourra. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 117 Panicled Millet is the species most usually cultivated In India it is called jovaree; in Egypt and Nubia dhourra. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* 77 The dhurra..is the grain most commonly used throughout the Soudan. 1876 S MANNING *Land of Pharaohs* 67 Riding through some fields of doorah and vetch. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi 140 The strip of cultivated soil, green with maize or tawny with doora

attrib. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 212/1 Dates, durra bread, and fish. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 27 Coarse, reed-like dourra straw. 1885 *Times* 3 Jan. 12 The whole district is busy just now with the durrah harvest.

Durre, obs. f. DARE *v.*[1], DOOR.

Durst, pa. t. (and *dial.* pa. pple.) of DARE *v.*[1]

Durt, Durwe, obs. forms of DIRT, DWARF.

Durward, -warth, obs forms of DOORWARD.

†**Durze,** *v. dial. Obs.* Also **durse.** *intr.* Of corn: To shed the grains, as when over-ripe. *trans.* To shake or beat out (corn) from the ear.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 50 If they [mowers] shoulde not follow the corne, and goe with the winde, the oates woulde slipe and durze extreamely with the cradles. *Ibid.* 52 [They] remove things out of the way, fey up dursed corne, and lye strawe on the floores. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 23 *Durs'd* or *Dorz'd out*; it is spoken of Corn, that by Wind turning of it, etc. is beaten out of the Straw. *Ibid.* 57 Corn so dry that it easily durses out.

Dus, obs. form of *does*, etc: see DO *v.*

Dusan(e, obs. form of DOZEN.

Duschet, obs. Sc. f. DOUCET (sense 2), a kind of pipe or flute.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 88 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Bot for to tell what text he tuike, Dysertis Duschet was the buike. *Ibid.* 270 Vpon his duschet vpe he played.

Duseanne, obs. form of DOUCIN.

Duseliche, obs. form of DIZZILY.

†**Duseling.** *Obs.* [app. f. Ger. *duseln* to be dizzy. Cf. DOZZLE.] Dizziness, giddiness.

1562 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 36 a, If it is a hote humor ..he hath a duselynge.

Duselle, obs. form of DOSSIL.

Duseperys, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dusey, dusie, obs. forms of DIZZY.

Dush (dɒʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4 **dusshe,** 4–6 **dusche,** 6– **dush.** [Found in 14th c.: perh. a modification of DASH, expressing the same kind of action with a suggestion of more muffled sound: cf. *crash, crush.*

But there are similar continental words, as Ger dial *duschen*, *duschen*, *dussen*, to beat, strike, knock, box (see Grimm, s.v *Dusen*[2]); E.Fris. *dössen* to beat, etc. (Cf *Douse*.)]

†1. *intr.* To move with violent impulse or collision; to rush or strike forcibly against something; to fall with a thud. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1538 Such a dasande drede dusched to his hert. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6410 He dusshet, of þe dynt, dede to þe ground c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 For dread of death hee dushed ouer ane Dyke And brack his neck. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 109 Owt throw the scheyld..Duschit the dynt.

2. *trans.* To push or throw down violently.

1785 BURNS *Vision* I. 45, I glowr'd as eerie's I'd been dusht In some wild glen 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Dush*, to push with violence 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Dush*, to thrust, to strike (*Obs.*)

Hence **Du·shing** *vbl. sb.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7351 Raumpyng of devels and dyngyng and dusching.

†**Dush,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4–6 **dusch(e, dosche.** [f. prec. vb.] A violent blow, stroke, or impact; the sound of violent collision.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 147 [Thai] with axis sic duschis gaff. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 470 A fire þan fro þe crosse gane frusche, And in the Sarazene eghne it gaffe a dosche. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX XXVII. 407 Dusch for dusch, and dynt for dynt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii. 82 With mony lasche and dusche, The carteris smat thar horsis fast in teyn. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 144 Heav'n rattles wi' the dunnerin' dush.

† **Dusi,** *a. Obs.*, foolish: see DIZZY *a.* 1.

† **Du·silec.** *Obs.* [Early ME., f. *dusi*, DIZZY + *-lec, -leke, -leche*, suffix of action or function.] Foolishness, folly.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 425 Nis hute dusilec al þæt ha driueð.

† **Du·sischip.** *Obs* [as prec. + -SHIP.] = prec.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1817 To longe we habbeð idriuen ure dusischipes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Nout þet [sicnesse] sum kecchеð þuruh hire owune dusischipe.

Dusk (dʌsk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 **deosc, deosk,** dosc, 3-6 **dosk,** 5-6 **duske, doske,** 6- **dusk** [Origin and phonetic history obscure.

OE. had in the same, or an allied sense, *dox*, which, if = **dosc*, would repr. an OTeut. **dusko-z*. - Aryan **dhuskos*, to which Kluge refers also L. *fuscus*. The relation of mod. *dusk* to OE. *dox*, **dosc*, presents some difficulties, both as to the vowel, and, still more, in regard to the final consonant-group. Few of our words in *-sk* are of OE. origin; OE. *-sc* normally gives *-sh* in later English, e.g. in *ash, dish, fish, bush, rush*; so that from OE. *dosc* we should expect *dosh*, or, at least, as in the case of *ask* and *tusk*, ME. and mod. forms in *-sh*, and *-r*, beside the *-sk* form.]

A. *adj.* (Now largely supplanted by *dusky*.)

1. Dark from absence of light; dim, gloomy, shadowy; dark-coloured, blackish; dusky. (Now usually in reference to twilight: cf. B. 2.)

[*a* 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss* (*Anglia* XIII. 28 No. 8) *Furva*, dohx. — *OE. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 239/35 *Flavæ speciе*, of glæteriendum *vel* scylfrum hiwe *vel* doxum.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Þe silðe þæt is nu deosc her. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 259 Azein þe brihtnesse ant te liht of his leor, þe sunne gleam is dosc. *a* 1450 *Pynson tr. Angle* (1880) 34 The body of doke wull. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fyshing* 9 Yelowe; grene; browne, tawney; russet and duske colours. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 63 The grund stude barrand, widderit, dosk and gray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 741 Vapour and Exhalation, dusk and moist. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 72 As soon as it grew dusk. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* V. 79 Every evening, as it became dusk. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 5 As rich as moths from dusk cocoons.

fig. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* D 1375 Wisedome is made duske, or dimme by drinking of wine: it is obscured and darkened.

† **2.** Obscure, veiled from sight or understanding.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Þis word is deosk. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 My mother, the godesse (who was accustomed algats Eare this tyme present to be dusk).

B. *sb.*

1. The quality of being dusk; that which is dusk; duskiness, shade; gloom (as of a forest).

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* III. 77 Freckles. Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 25 Frail Mortality will always have some Remains of Shadow and Dusk. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ii, And in the dusk of thee [Old Yew], the clock Beats out the little lives of men.

2. The darker stage of twilight before it is quite dark at night, or when the darkness begins to give way in the morning.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 313 In the duske of the evening. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 218, I would not fail waiting on her the Sunday following, after Dusk. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 21 Light colours in the dusk of morning or evening, and dark colours in..bright weather. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 268/2 The gardens of Lincoln's Inn will..be thrown open..from three until dusk. *fig.* 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* V. Wks. 1757 IV. 233 To grope out our weary way, through the dusk of life, to our final home.

Hence **Du·skly** *adv.*; **Du·skness.**

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXIII 17 Duskenesse couerede my face. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, Paynfull diseases and sickenesses ..duskenesse of sight. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 42 Shapes which have no certainty of shape Drift duskly in and out between the pines. 1864 NEALE *Seaton Poems* 68 Duskness and dreariness around. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* 58 An eagle with wide wings outspread Athwart the sunfire hovering duskly red.

Dusk, *v.* [f. DUSK *a.*; OE. had *doxian*, from *dox*. See Kluge *Engl. Studien* XI. 511.]

1. *intr.* To become dusk or dim; to grow dark.

[*a* 1000 *Vercelli MS.* lf. 21b, þonne wannað he [dead body] and doxaþ; oðre hwile he hið blæc and schiwe.] *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Þine ehnen schulen doskin. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't's T.* 1948 Dusked hise eyen two and failled breeth. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1544) 6 b, By process of yeres Their memory hath dusked. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 217 The even dusketh o'er that sword-renowned close. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* xi. (1890) 169 When it began to dusk, Hood descended and supper was prepared.

b. To exhibit a dusky appearance.

1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i, Little breezes dusk and shiver. 1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* I. Prol. 2 A copse of aspens dusked and shivered near the brink.

2 *trans.* To make dusky or somewhat dark in colour; to darken, obscure; to dim.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) The whiche clothes a dulnesse of a forletyn and a despised Elde hadde dusked and derked. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Q iv b, They goe about to duske mens eies with smoke. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807-8) VI. 51 You must not think that, you may so easilie duske or dazell our eies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 9 That shadow which dusketh the light of the Moone. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* xiii, Poet Wks. 1890 IV. 47 The painted windows ..Dusking the sunshine which they seem to cheer.

b. *fig.* To obscure, darken, cloud, sully.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 563 Þe poyntes of scheldes Wib-drawen his deuocion & dusken his herte. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vij b, The onely vnderstandyng, which is dusked in errours. 1680 *Counterplots* 33 (It) would . dusk the lustre of his Name. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* XII. lv, One appalling silence dusk'd the place As with A demon's wing.

Hence **Du·sked** *ppl. a.*; **Du·sking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 204 (Mätz.) Hire cote armure is duskyd reed. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 72 b, Duskynge of the eyes, head aches, hotte and thyn reumes. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* V. D iij, The worlde is blearde with duskyng shoes [=shows]. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 375 Who travels from the dusking East.

Dusken (dʌ·sk'n), *v. rare.* [f. DUSK *a.*: see -EN 5.] **a.** *trans.* To make dusk or obscure. **b.** *intr.* To grow dusk.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 163 The sayd Epigrame was not vtterly defaced, but onely duskened or so rased, that it myght be redde, thoughe..with..difficultie. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* I. 10 Till twilight duskened into dark.

† **Du·sketly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? erroneous form.] ? Of somewhat dusky colour.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A iij a, An Ametisce a dusketli stone, brusk hit is calde in armys.

Duskily (dʌ·skili), *adv.* [f. DUSKY *a.* + -LY².] In a dusky, dim, or obscure manner; dimly.

1612 COTGR., *Obscurement*, obscurely, darkly .. duskily. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII, Those arches that stand duskily beyond the citadel. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Deserted Churchyard* iv, Or the crow that . Sail'd through the twilight duskily. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XVI.

Duskiness (dʌ·skinés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dusky; partial darkness or blackness; dimness, gloom.

1611 COTGR., *Obscurité*, obscuritie, darknesse..duskinesse. 1639 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xci. 5 Duskyness or twilight. 1775 BOSWELL *Let. to Johnson* 18 Feb in *Life*, One of them [manuscripts]. does appear to have the duskyness of antiquity. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Matin Carol* ii. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 141 A gloomy duskiness drapes the cape.

Duskish (dʌ·skiʃ), *a.* [f. DUSK *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat dusk or dusky; blackish; partly obscure.

1530 PALSGR. 310/2 Duskysshe of colour, *soubz brun.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 47 As duskish cloudes do darken dayes. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 61 Let them have rather a Duskish Tincture, then an absolute black. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 91 To return as soon as it was duskish. 1840 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 290 It was getting duskish. 1842 D. R. HAY *Nomencl. Colours* (1846) 36 Described as a duskish red.

¶ Used as *sb.* The time when it is near dusk.

1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Oct. (1878) I. 436 About duskish we know there is a house on fire. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 105 At duskish the Dreadnought was about 7 miles astern.

Duskishly (dʌ·skiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a duskish manner; duskily; obscurely.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* IV. 65 Purple hew . dooth somwhat duskishly shine in the leaues. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 369 To burn duskishly. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Dec., The Comet appeared again to-night, but duskishly.

Duskishness (dʌ·skiʃnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being duskish or slightly dark; slight obscurity or dimness.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a, Fumositie ascendynge up into the head causeth..duskyshness of the sight. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 497 Men in the duskishness of ignorance. 1769 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 356 There seemed to be a duskishness in the place of contact.

Dusky, Duskness: see after DUSK *sb.*

Dusky (dʌ·ski), *a.* [f. DUSK *a.* (or ? *sb.*) + -Y¹.] The normal source of an adj. in *-y* is a sb.; but the substantival use of *dusk* is not known so early as the appearance of *dusky*, so that the latter would appear to be one of the rare instances of a secondary adj.: cf. the parallel *worth, worthy, murk* (*mirk*), *murky*; also *ready*.]

1. Somewhat black or dark in colour; dark-coloured; darkish.

Also used to specify animals or plants characterized by this colour, as *dusky ant, crane's-bill, duck, grebe, lark, petrel*, etc.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* V. (R.), A showre aboue his head there stoode, all dusky blacke with blew. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 No duskie vapour did bright Phœbus shroude. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 554 It is not greene, but of a duskie browne Colour. 1763 E. STONE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 199 Of a light brown, tinged with a dusky yellow. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* V, Afric's dusky swarms. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 30 The peaks in front deepened to a dusky neutral tint. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 36 Dusky Crane's-bill..flowers of a dingy, purplish black colour. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* vii. (1868) 125 The Dusky Ant generally prefers banks with a southern aspect.

2. Somewhat dark or deficient in light; not bright or luminous; dim, obscure.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIII. ix, Who dwell in duskie place. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. v. 122 Here dyes the duskie Torch of Mortimer, Choakt with Ambition of the meaner sort. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 667 Midnight brought on the duskie houre Friendliest to sleep and silence. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 95 As soon as it is dusky they make a fire of dry pitch pine. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, One end of this long and dusky apartment. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* vi. 168 From 4 to 5 in the evening, it is quite dusky.

3. *fig.* Gloomy, melancholy.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., Wks. 1856 I. 3 Why looke you so duskie? *Ibid.* III. ibid. 41, I..fill a seat In the darke cave of dusky misery. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 24 That dusky scene of horror, that melancholy prospect. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 195 Here no dusky frown prevails.

4. *Comb.*, as *dusky-faced, -rastered, -tinted*, etc.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1088 The dusky-mantled lawn. 1825 LONGF. *Spirit Poetry* 9 The..dusky-sandaled Eve. 1848 WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* I. iii, Dusky-faced clouds.

Hence **Du·skyish** *a.*, somewhat dusky.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXV, Too far off to see him, if it was pretty duskyish.

† **Dusky,** *v. Obs.* [f. DUSKY *a.*] *trans.* To make or render dusky.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 19 It is not so soone dulled or duskied as many other be.

Dusodile, erroneous form of DYSODILE.

Duspers, dussiperes, var. DOUZEPERS.

Dussel, obs. form of DOSSIL, plug.

14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579/11 *Docillus*, a dussel.

Dussen, -on, obs. forms of DOZEN.

‖ **Dusserah** (dʊ·sĕrā). *E. Indies.* Also **dusrah, desserah, dasserah.** [a. Hindī *dasahrā*, Marāṭhi *dasrā*, Skr. *daçaharā*.] A Hindu annual festival extending over nine nights (or ten days) in the month Jaishṭha (Sept.–Oct.).

1799 SIR J. MALCOLM in *Trans. Bombay Lit. Soc.* (1820) III. 73 (*title*) On the institution and ceremonies of the Hindoo Festival of the Dusrah. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* IV. 97 (Y.) This being the desserah, a great Hindoo festival .we resolved to delay our departure and see some part of the ceremonies. 1849 *Benares Mag.* II. 1 Our friends ..are coming over to spend the Dasserah with us. 1889 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/6 The Mahommedans have built a mosque in a street through which the Hindoo procession passes on the occasion of the Dusserah festival.

Dussie, obs. Sc. var. DOUCET (sense 2), a kind of pipe or flute: cf. DUSCHET.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 180 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, He toned his dussie for a spring.

Dussiner, obs. form of DOZENER.

Dust (dʌst), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1- **dust**; also 3 (*Orm.*) **dusst,** 3-5 **doust(e,** 4 **dost,** 4-6 **duste.** [OE. *dúst* (later prob. *dust*) = OFris. and EFris. *dûst*, OLG., MLG., LG. *dust*, MDu. *donst, dunst, dûst* fine flour, Kilian *duyst, donst, dûst*, mod.Du. *duist* meal-dust, bran, ON. *dust* dust, Da. *dyst* mill-dust. All these go back to an earlier *dunst*, whence also Ger. *dunst* vapour; the primary notion being app. that which rises or is blown in a cloud, like vapour, smoke, or dust. See Kluge, and Franck.]

1. Earth or other solid matter in a minute and fine state of subdivision, so that the particles are small and light enough to be easily raised and carried in a cloud by the wind; any substance comminuted or pulverized; powder. (Rarely in *pl.*)

Often extended to include ashes and other refuse from a house. cf. DUST-BIN, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalt.* xviii[i]. 43 Swe swe dust biforan onsieme windes. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I. 290 Ȝedrigede & to swyðe smalon duste ȝecnucude. *c* 1205 LAY. 27046 Þenne he þat dust [*c* 1275 doust] heȝe Aȝuеð from þere eorðe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 108 Of motes and of doust wyþ oute tale. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clix. (1495) 708 To clense houses of duste. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 112 Bray hem al to doust in a morter. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 367 Beate these upper hose that the dust maye come out. 1620 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 367 Presentmentes. for castinge theire dust and ashes into the highe way. 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 19 Aug., We had . showers, which . laid the dust. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 212 Clouds of cosmic dust intervene between us and the sun. 1894 *Daily News* 26 June 8/3 Of the whole of the dusts tested, that from the Albion Colliery .. excelled all others in violence and sensitiveness to explosion.

b. The fine or small particles separated in any process: cf. *sawdust*; *spec.* (see quot. 1828).

1552 HULOET, Duste of corne, mettall, or anye other thinge that commeth of wyth fylynge and clensing. 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 179 (Jam.) Paying alss deir for dust and seidis as gif the samyn wes guid meill. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) I. 22 It will .. swimme upon the water like dust of wood. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Cave*, or *dust*, the chaff of the wheat and oats which is generally given to the horse. 1828 *Craven Dial., Dust*, the small particles separated from the oats in the act of shelling.

c. Applied to the pollen of flowers.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. xxii, The fine dust or meal that is contained in the Tips, is thrown upon the Summit of the Pointal. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 272 The Pollen, or Dust, is contained in the Anther. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 301 The butterfly and the bee.. carry the fertilizing dust to the waiting stigma.

2. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** A grain of dust, a minute particle of dry matter; **b.** in *Cookery*, etc., a small 'pinch' of something in the form of powder.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 91 Why haue these banish'd .. Legges Dar'd once to touch a Dust of Englands Ground? 1595 — *John* IV. i. 93 A graine, a dust, a gnat, a wandering haire. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 105 'Tis impossible to put so much as one jot or dust unto bulk, beyond a set or bounded number. 1702 WATTS *Horæ Lyr., True Monarchy* 52 Wealth and fame A bubble or a dust. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (1799) I. 54 With, or without, a dust of grated nutmeg. *a* 1854 C. B. SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 50 If a mote, a hair, a dust prepond On Inclination's side, down drops the scale.

c. (With *a*) A cloud of dust floating in the air, such as is raised by a vehicle driven or a crowd walking over dusty ground, or by sweeping, etc.

1570-81 [see 4 and 5]. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 188 Oh what a dust do I raise. 1806 *Oracle* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1807) X. 53 To kick up the d—l of a dust in Rotten-row. *Mod.* What a dust you are making!

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1.) **a.** That to which anything is reduced by disintegration or decay; *spec.* the 'ashes', or mouldered remains of a dead body. Also in phrases denoting the condition of being dead and buried (*laid in the dust*, etc.).

† *a* 1000 *Martyrol.* (E. E. T. S.) 74 Þæt hi mihton mid heora handum ræcan ond niman þæs halgan dustes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4124 Many a day hade i be ded and to dust roted. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* xxi[i]. 16 Thou hast brou3t forth me in to the dust of deth. 1600 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 225 Why may not imagination trace the Noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bunghole? 1676 I. Mather *Hist. K. Philip's War* (1862) 38 That Great Author, unto whose dust .. I owe a sacred Reverence. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xi, Can Honour's voice provoke the silent dust? 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 263 One, without whose friendly aid the hand which writes this would long since have been in the dust. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. § 2. 40 Worthier dust lies east and west of him.

b. Applied to the mortal frame of man (usually in reference to Gen. ii. 7, iii. 19).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iii. 19 For þan þe þu eart dust, and to dust wyrst. *Ibid.* xviii. 27 Nu ic æne begann to sprecanne to minum Drihtene þonne ic eom dust and axe. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Þu eart dust, and þu awenst to duste. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* ciii[i]. 14 He bithou3te that we ben dust. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. ix. 76 Þou3 I be dust & asshen. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial*, Earth to earth, asshes to asshes, dust to dust. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 11, How covetous, how proude is dust and ashes of dust and earth. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* II. 133 The soul, that dwells within your dust. 18 Sir R. Grant *Hymn*, '*O worship the King*' v, Frail children of dust, And feeble as frail.

c. In phrases denoting a condition of humiliation.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Cant. 501 Rayssand þe nedy out of dust. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxi[i]. 9 His enemies shal licke the dust. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 29 Now France, thy glory droopeth to the dust. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV 416 The Power .That rais'd us from the dust and plac't us here. 1718 Watts *Ps.* li. III vi, My soul lies humbled in the dust. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Prol. iii, Thou wilt not leave us in the dust 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 286 The Navy that .humbled to the dust the pride of France.

d. As the type of that which is worthless.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23786 For a littel lust, A druri þat es bot a dust. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 282 Thus whiles they search for gold and silver, they search for dust and sand 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 168 A Long-boat he [the whale] values no more than Dust. 1818 Jas Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 296 The rights conferred by charter [were] treated as dust.

e. In other figurative uses.

1680 T. Granger *Syntag. Logic.* 382 Besprinkled with the powder, or dust of veniall imperfections. 1682 Earl of Anglesea *Pref. to Whitelocke's Mem.*, The dust of action [had] never fallen on his gown. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* (1836) II. 29 The very dust of his writings is gold.

4. Phrases. *To shake the dust off one's feet* (in allusion to Matt. x. 14, etc.). *To throw dust in the eyes of*: to confuse, mislead, or dupe by making 'blind' to the actual facts of the case. *To bite the dust*: to fall to the ground; *esp.* to fall wounded or slain. (See also 3, 5.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 14 Asceacaþ þæt dust of eowrum fotum. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* x. 14 3ee goynge forth fro that hous, or citee, smytith awey the dust fro 3oure feet. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 27 b, They doe nothing else but raise a dust to doe out their owne eies. 1612 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 169 To countermine his undermines, and, as he termed it, to cast dust in their eyes. 1767 Franklin *Wks* (1887) IV. 79 It required a long discourse to throw dust in the eyes of common sense 1856 C. J. Andersson *Lake Ngami* 94 In the course of half an hour, he had twice bitten the dust. *Ibid.* 363 He..had made numerous lions bite the dust. 1862 Colenso *Pentateuch* 6, I was not able long to throw dust in the eyes of my own mind and do violence to the love of truth in this way.

5. *fig.* (from 2 c.) Confusion, disturbance, commotion, turmoil (as of a conflict in which much dust is raised); formerly chiefly in phr. *to raise a dust*, to make a disturbance; now only with conscious reference to the literal sense (exc. as in b).

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 390 A doughty dust these four boys will do. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Conse.* (1650) 220 This particular concerning Tithes hath raised no little dust in the Church of God. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 118 That quarrel and raise a Dust about nothing. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 161 Great contest follows, and much learned dust Involves the combatants. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 Entering heart and soul into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world.

b. Hence (*slang* or *colloq.*) A disturbance, uproar, 'row', 'shindy'.

1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 50 Mr. Buck..will ..then adjourn to kick up a Dust. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 380 Several of the company, not satisfied .., in the language of the Bucks, kicked up a dust. 1805 F. D. Romney in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 493 This dust has cut me up 1849 De Quincey *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 16 Soon there would be a dust with the new master.

6. *slang.* Money, cash; *esp.* in phr. *down with the* (†*your*) *dust.*

[1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 b, Neuer wery to labour for this erthly dust & rychesse.] 1607 G. Wilkins *Miseries Enforced Marr.* IV. in Hazl *Dodsley* IX. 531 Come, down with your dust. 1691 H. Maydman in *Naval Chron.* XV. 210 He .. is not willing to down with his dust. 1783 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1813) I. 122, I have more dust in my fob than all these powdered sparks put together. *a* 1845 Hood *Dean & Chapter* ii, And make it come down with the dust.

7. = Dust-brand. In recent Dicts.

8. *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Consisting of or relating to dust, as *dust-atomy*, *-bath*, *-cloud*, *-heap*, *-particle*, *-whirl*; used for the reception or conveyance of dust, as *dust-basket*, *-cart*, *-cellar*, *-wharf*, *-yard.* **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *dust collector*, *-contractor*, *-licking* adj., *-producing* adj., *-shovelling*, *-sifter*, *-sifting*, *-throwing.* **c.** instrumental and locative, as *dust-begrimed*, *-born*, *-covered*, *-creeping*, *-laden*, *-polluted*, *-soiled* adjs. **d.** similative, as *dust-dry*, *-grey* adjs.; also *dust-like* adj.

1839 Bailey *Festus* vi.(1848) 59 Are not all equal as *dust-atomies? 1626 T. Loaik in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 478 George's desk, and his sword, and a *dust basket. 1891 C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 33 Taking a *dust-bath there in the centre of the roadway. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. XI. 339 Blood stained and *dust-begrimed. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 483 Till . Death . Thy *dust-born body turn to dust again. 1776 Entick *London* I. 187 A tumbrel or *dust-cart. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 21 Every species of carriage from the chariot to the dust cart 1849 Whittier *Wife of Manoah* 16 The thick *dust cloud closed o'er all. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* (1861) II. 188 (Hoppe) The *dust-contractors are likewise the contractors for the cleansing of the streets. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Old Clock* i, Thy *dust-covered face. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 97 Such a *dust-creeping worme as I am. 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 4 Ponds drained *dust-dry 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 51 The misty scorching *dust-grey shores. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* xiii. 8 Such *dust-heaps are found in every corner. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Grandfather's Stick* xi, The *dust laden carpets. 1808 R. A. D. *To France* in *Poet. Reg.* 1806–7, 170 Blood-drinking tyrants, or *dust-licking slaves! 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 227 *Dust-like Dispaire may with me liue. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 5/1 Operatives engaged in *dust-producing trades. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar 3/1 The female *dust sifters had just completed their ablutions. 1890 *Ibid.* 26 Aug 2/3 The Ottoman art of *dust throwing in the eyes of Europe. 1887 *Courier* 16 June 2/2 To let or sell to the Board a *dust wharf. 1886 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXI. 247 (Cent.) The formation of a *dust-whirl as it suddenly bursts upon you in the open street.

e. Special combs.: **dust-ball**, a concretion of the dust of corn sometimes formed in the intestine of the horse, and giving rise to disease; **dust-brush**, a brush for removing dust from furniture, etc.; **dust-chamber** (in an ore-roasting furnace), a closed chamber in which the heavier products of combustion are collected; **dust-cloak**, a cloak worn to keep off the dust (so *dust coat*, *-gown*, *-wrap*); **dust-cloth**, (*a*) a cloth for wiping off dust (= Duster 1); (*b*) a cloth placed over something to keep off dust; **dust-colour**, the colour of the ordinary dust of the ground, a dull light brown; hence *dust-coloured* adj.; **dust-cup** (see quot.): **dust-destructor**: see Destructor 2; **dust-devil**; see Devil 11; †**dust-gold**, gold dust; **dust-guard**, a contrivance to keep off dust from the axle and bearings of a wheel, or on a bicycle from the dress of the rider; **dust-hole**, a hole or receptacle in which dust and refuse are collected, a dust-bin; **dust-louse**, an insect of the genus *Psocus*; **dust-pan**, a utensil for catching dust as it is swept from a floor, etc.; **dust-plate** (see quot.); **dust-shoot**, a place where dust and refuse are shot or deposited; **dust-shot**, the smallest size of shot; †**dust-spawn**, offspring or progeny of the dust; **dust-storm**, a tempest in which large clouds of dust are raised and carried along; †**dust-tempered** *a.*, mingled or composed of dust; **dust-thread**, **dust-way** (*nonce-wds.*), applied to the stamens and pistils of flowers, as respectively producing and conveying the pollen (see 1 c); **dust-woman**, a woman employed in sifting dust and refuse; †**dust-worm**, a 'worm of the dust', a mean or grovelling person. See also Dust-bin, etc.

1888 Webster, **Dust-brush*. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/1 With our *dust-cloaks and some yards each of brown gauze, we defied the great Dust Demon. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Draught horse*, They must with a *Dust-cloth wipe off all the Dust that lies on the Horse. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* v. ii, A slut whose fairest linen seems Foul as her dust-cloth, if she used it. 1878 *Punch* 6 July 7/1 He arrives in a white *dustcoat. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 3, Apes..both red, black, green, *dust-colour, and white ones. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (1837) 14 The small *dust coloured beetle 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xliii, A man in a dust-coloured dress. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 99 [The] *Dust Cup..a guard fitted round the fusee arbors of watches and chronometers to exclude dirt. 1892 R. Kipling *East & West* 31 in *Barrack-r. Ballads* 77 It's up and over the Tongue of Jagai, as blown *dust devils go. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 117 A .way of washing out very small *Dust gold 1802 Mrs. J West *Infidel Father* I. 23 Her homespun *dust-gown. 1888 *Engineer* LXV. 297 The *dust-guard is made of sycamore wood, and is either in one or two parts. 1811 L. M. Hawkins *Ctess & Gertr.*, *Dust hole. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Streets* I, A rakish-looking cat . bounding first on the water-butt, then on the dusthole. 1861 — *Gt. Expect.* xii, She got out the *dustpan . and began cleaning up to a terrible extent. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Dust-plate*, a vertical iron plate, supporting the slag-runner of an iron blast furnace. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 12/1 Each tenement has a separate coal-place, copper and *dust-shoot 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 273 Used to kill small birds for their plumage, with *dust shot. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* xi. (1864) 352 Mine was a double-barrel, with one charge of BB, and one of dust-shot. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 178 See .. these *dust-spawn, feeble dwarfs. 1607 47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xi. 30 Poore *dust-tempered man. 1879 Jas. Grant in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 95/1 He showed that the stamina, or *dust-threads, were the male, and the pistilla, or *dust-ways, the female parts of the plants. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 162 The calling of the dustman and *dustwoman is not so much as noticed in the population returns. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. II. III. xii (1651) 116 Never satisfied, a slave, a *dust-worme.

† **Dust,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [cf. Dust *v.*[2]: also Doust.] A stroke, blow.

1611 Cotgr., *Faire de main non garnie* .. a cuffe, or dust with the fist.

Dust, *v.*[1] [f. Dust *sb.*[1]; cf. ON. *dusta* to dust. The connexion of senses 7 and 11 is obscure, and it is not certain that they belong here. Cf. Dust *v.*[2]]

† **1.** *intr.* To be dusty; to rise as dust. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 3if hit dusted awuðe, heo vlasked water þeron, & swopeð hit ut awei.

† **2. a.** *trans.* To reduce to dust, or to small particles like dust. **b.** *intr.* To crumble to dust.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/2 Dustyn, *pulverizo.* 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Pouldrer*, to dust. 1636 W. Denny in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 16 When thy name fades; Marble pillars shall Dust into nothing 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 417 He can crumble a Shower into a Drisle, or Dust it into a Fog.

3. *trans.* To sprinkle with dust or powder.

1598 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* II. 19 He being thus dusted with meale. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* XXIX. vi. 288 Shimei's behaviour . who .. threw stones, and dusted him with dust 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr* (1778) 13 Dust them with flour 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. VIII. v. 367 Dusting themselves with sand.

b. *refl.* Of birds; also *intr.* for *refl.*

1789 G. White *Selborne* II. IX. (1853) 185 Let me hear.. whether skylarks do not dust. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* x. 144 The partridges that were dusting themselves in the road. 1884 Sperdy *Sport* XV. 267 [Partridges] prefer, as a rule, places where they can 'dust' and bask in the sun.

c. *To dust the eyes of* (fig.: see Dust *sb.*[1] 4); also (slang or colloq.) *to dust*, in same sense.

1814 *Stock Exchange Law Open* 11 This is termed 'Dusting the public'. 1867 Froude *Ess.* 401 Instead of dusting our eyes with sophistry.

4. To soil with dust; to make dusty.

1530 Palsgr. 530/2 You have dusted your cappe, let one go brusshe it. 1624 R. Skynner in *Usher's Lett.* (1686), Dust thy self in the dust of their Feet. 1848 Froude *Nemesis of Faith* (1849) 154 We go out. and dust our feet along its thoroughfares 1886 A. Lang *Lett. Dead Authors* 194 Dusting your ruffles among the old volumes on the sunny stalls.

† **b.** *intr.* To become dusty. *Obs.*

1625 J. Phillips *Way to Heaven* 52 The Booke..lay dusting and out of use.

5. To strew or sprinkle as dust.

1790 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 314 *note*, A little of it is applied, or even dusted only, on the bottom of a small cup made of clay. 1806 *Culina* 74 Dust in a little flour. 1884 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 528/1 We never dusted on enough [pepper] to please him.

6. To free from dust; to wipe or brush off the dust from.

1568 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 708/2 The French riddles (with which they dust their corne). *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers, etc.* Wks. (1587) 180 Yea when he curried was and dusted slike and trimme. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 60 P 2 It became my province once a week to dust them [books] 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 267 I went about sweeping and dusting. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 52 [She] was. dusting the big shells on the mantelpiece.

b. *To dust a person's coat, jacket*, etc.: to beat him soundly. *colloq.* (Cf. sense 7.)

1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 154 I'll dust your coat for you. 1698 Farquhar *Love & a Bottle* v. ii, Tell me presently.. sirrah, or I'll dust the secret out of your jacket. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 3 June, With a good oak sapling he dusted his doublet. 1884 L. J Jennings in *Croker Papers* II. XIV. 49 The threat to dust the author's jacket, for the gratification of private malice.

† **7. a.** *trans.* To beat, thrash. **b.** *intr.* To strike, hit. [But the place of these is doubtful: cf. Dust *v.*[2]]

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (Farmer) If. she be good, to dust her often hath in it a singular..vertue to make her much better. *c* 1612 Chapman *Iliad* XVI 544 Another stony dart As good as Hector's he let fly, that dusted in the neck Of Sthenelaus.

8. *trans.* To brush, shake, or rub off as dust.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Lib. Opinions* (1783) IV. 63 Boy, dust away the crumbs with your hat. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I. XXXVIII. A strenuous family dusted from its hands The sand of granite,

9. To pass (any one) on the road, so as to expose him to the dust of one's horse or wheels; to make one 'take the dust'; to outride. *U.S.* and *Colonial.*

1890 Boldrewood *Col Reformer* (1891) 419 I could have dusted any of 'em with Ben

10. *intr.* To ride or go quickly, hasten, hurry, make *off*; also, *to dust it.* (Now *U.S. slang* or *colloq.*)

1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. *Rules & Lessons* (1858) 75 Stick thou To thy sure trot .. Let folly dust it on, or lag behind. 1884 A. A. Putnam *10 Years Police Judge* XVII. 166 He's throwing dust, but he dusted off with the horse all the same.

† **11.** *trans.* To drink quickly, 'toss off' (liquor).

1673 Shadwell *Epsom Wells* III. Wks. 1720 II. 241 Clodpate is to dust his stand of ale, and he must be bubbled. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 447 A Prodigal .. dusts his Estate, as they do a Stand of Ale in the North. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew, Dust it away*, drink quick about.

† **Dust,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Pa. t. 3-4 **duste, deste.** [A ME. word, of which the earlier history does not appear.

The pa. t. *deste* beside *duste*, and the rime in Ferumbras, show that the *u* was *i*, pointing to an OE. **dystan* (= **dustjan*), of which, however, no examples have been found. The Norse words cited by Mätzner, Icel. *dust* a 'tilt', Sw. *dust* a 'brush' with any one, Da. *dyst* 'tilting, fighting, shock', appear to be later words, and are app. not related. Of an OE. *dystan*, early ME. *düsten*, the normal mod. Eng repr would be *dust*; but *dust* (cf. BLUSH) would also be possible; in which case senses 7 and 11, under DUST *v.*[1], may possibly belong here, though the wide chronological gap is against this.]

1. *trans.* To cast forcibly or violently, fling, dash.

a **1225** *St. Marher.* 12 Ant duste him adunriht to þere eorðe. *Ibid* 18 Þa warð þe reue wod, ant bed . dusten hire into þe grunde. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 984 Þu underfes þet an half, and dustes adun þet oðer. *Ibid.* 1094 He is godd seolf, þe duste deað under him. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 38 Ant te þreo children beon idust in þe fur of þe ofne. *c* **1325** SHOREHAM 52 Thet non harm hyne don deste, In mode.

b. *intr.* To dash, throw oneself violently.

c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2393 Vrgan lepe vnfain, Ouer þe bregge he deste.

2. To strike or hit with violence. See also DUST *v.*[1] 7.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2025 Þis wes uneaðe iseid, þat an engel ne com. And duste hit [the wheel] a swuch dunt þat hit bigon to claterin. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2855 [He] heuid vp ys honde, & þar-wiþ an þe heued him duste [*rime* vuste 'fist']

Dust-bin, du·stbin. A bin or receptacle for the dust, ashes, and other refuse of a house.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xvii, The Captain's nosegay was swept into the dust-bin next morning. **1895** PARKES *Health* 37 The old-fashioned brick dustbin.

Dust-box.

1. A box from which 'dust', i.e. fine sand or powder, is sprinkled on something (e.g. on writing, for the purpose now served by blotting-paper; also, on a prepared photographic plate).

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* iii (1887) 14 Incke and paper, ..a deske and a dustboxe. **1894** *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* XLI 33 Place some pulverised asphaltum in a 'dust-box', agitate it, and allow the particles to settle down upon the plate.

2. A box or receptacle for the dust of a house.

Dust-brand. [f. DUST *sb.*[1] + BRAND *sb.* 7: cf. Ger. *staub brand.*] A disease of corn, in which the ears become filled with a black powder; the fungus which causes this. Also called *smut.*

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Nat.* 268 By farmers it is familiarly called smut or dust-brand. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 435 Dust brand, *Ustilago.*

Dusted (dv·sted), *ppl. a.* [f. DUST *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Sprinkled with dust or powder; powdered.

1643 5 *Years of K. James* in *Select. Hist. Misc.* (1790) 293 Yellow bands, dusted hair, curled, crisped, frizzled, sleeked skins. **1806** J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 28 The spacious door White-dusted tells him, plenty reigns around. **1870** MORRIS *E. Par.* IV. 383 The purple-dusted butterfly.

2. Cleansed or freed from dust.

1685 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. 59 A handful of clean dusted Hempseed.

Duster (dv·stəɹ). [f. DUST *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A cloth for removing dust from a surface; † a dust-brush.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 30 A litele brush or duster to rubbe and duste his houndes **1611** COTGR., *Vistempenard*, a Duster made of a Fox-taile fastened vnto a staffe. *a* **1748** WATTS *Educ. Children & Youth* xi, We were..well instructed in the conduct of the broom and the duster. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 163 The housemaid was forbidden to enter it with broom or duster.

b. A machine for removing dust (by rubbing, etc.) in various mechanical processes.

2. A contrivance for removing dust by sifting; a sieve. b. An apparatus for sifting dry poisons upon plants to kill insects.

1667 *Hist Gunpowder* in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* (1702) 283 (T.) The lower sieve is called the dry duster, and retains the small corns..and lets fall the dust into the bin.

3. A person who dusts, or wipes off dust.

1850 HASTINGS *Life of J. Wilson* II. ii. 255 A cobweb here and a little dust there which have escaped the vigilance of the duster. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept 6/2 Employed as an assistant 'duster' for the stalls at the Italian Exhibition.

4. A light cloak or wrap worn to keep off dust; = *dust-cloak* (see DUST *sb.*[1] 8 c). Chiefly *U.S.*

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The citizen in the straw hat and the 'duster' or overcoat of yellow Spanish linen. **1870** LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. xi 77 Rose discovered your thin coat, which she called a 'duster'. **1883** GRANT WHITE *W. Adams* 114 Whether it was an overcoat that he was wearing as a duster, or a duster doing service as an overcoat.

Dustifit, dustifute: see DUSTYFOOT.

Dustily (dv·stili), *adv.* [f. DUSTY + -LY[2].] In a dusty manner or condition.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV (1586) 177 If they bee heavy, looke lothsomely, and dustelie. **1863** *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 102 The regiments in homespun gray and butter-nut that trail dustily through the high streets.

Dustiness (dv·stines). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Dusty condition.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 The craft is perceived by the dustinesse thereof. **1772** GRAVES *Spirit. Quixote* III. 21 (T.) The heat of the weather, dustiness of the roads. **1858** MORRIS *Sir Peter Harpdon's End* Poems 105 High up in the dustiness of the apse.

Dusting (dv·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DUST *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb DUST, q.v., in various senses: usually, that of freeing from dust.

1623 COCKERAM II, Dusting, *pulueration. Ibid.* I. *Pulueration*, a beating into powder. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ fil.* x. 47 Dusting of cushions. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw* xii, Mrs. Bardell resumed her dusting.

2. A beating, thrashing; also used by sailors of rough or stormy weather. (*colloq.* or *slang.*)

1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 542 They did not venture a dusting with the *Naiad.* **1821** *Sporting Mag.* VII. 285 So his men fac'd about, and gave all the rogues a good dusting. **1895** *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6/4 When we got beyond the shelter of the islands we should have a rough time of it — what the skipper calls 'a dusting'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Used for dusting, as *dusting-brush, -cloth*, etc.; also **dusting-colours**, colours in the form of powder to be dusted over adhesive varnish; **dusting-powder**, a powder, usually antiseptic, for dusting over wounds, etc.

1667 *Hist. Gunpowder* in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* (1702) 281 (T.) The bin, over which the sieve is shaken, called the dusting bin. **1686** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. 28 Your Curry-combs, Brushes, Dusting-cloaths, Ointments. **1851** *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 101 The Feathers..made into dusting-brooms.

Dusting, *ppl. a.* That dusts: see DUST *v.*[1]

1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept., Partridges are a good example of the dusting birds, and are most careful in the selection of their dust-baths.

† **Du·stish,** *a. Obs. rare.* Somewhat dusty.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 45 Sooner, yond dustish mulberry In her old white shall cloathed be.

Dustless (dv·stles), *a.* [f. DUST *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Free from dust.

a **1618** SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 577 The Wayes so dust-lesse, and so dirtlesse faire. **1861** W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 405 Blue morocco books in dustless regularity.

† **Du·stling.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -LING.] A small grain or particle; cf. DUST *sb.*[1] 2 a.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 60 Now Gods Almightiness is within the least *punctum physicum*, or dustling of body.

Dustman (dv·stmăn). [f. as prec. + MAN.]

1. A man whose occupation it is to collect and cart away dust and refuse from dust-bins, etc.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 399 The Dust-men were not idle **1714** GAY *Trivia* II. 37 The dustman's cart offends thy cloaths and eyes. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 191 The dustman's call down the area-grate.

2. *colloq.* A personification of sleep or sleepiness; in allusion to the rubbing of the eyes as if there were dust in them.

1821 P. EGAN *Tom & Jerry* III (Farmer) Till the dustman made his appearance and gave the hint to Tom and Jerry that it was time to visit their beds. **1891** FARMER *Slang* s.v., 'The dustman's coming'=you are getting sleepy.

3. *slang.* A preacher who uses violent action; a 'cushion-thumper'.

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1887) 368 Sitting under the most furious dustman that ever thumped a cushion.

‖ **Dustoor** (dʊstū·ɹ). *East Ind.* Also 8 **dastoor,** 9 **dustour.** [Pers. and Urdū دستور *dastūr* custom, privilege, perquisite.] a. Custom, usage, fashion. b. Customary commission; = DUSTOORY.

1680 *Fort St. Geo. Cons.* 2 Dec. in *Notes & Extracts* II. 61 (Y. Supp.) [To] be content with the Dustoor..of a quarter anna in the rupee, which the merchants and weavers are to allow them. **1785** in Seton-Karr *Sel. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* I. 130 (Y.) No Commission, Brokerage, or Dustoor is charged by the Bank, or permitted to be taken by any Agent or Servant employed by them. **1887** FIFE-COOKSON *Tiger Shooting* 14 A handsome profit in commission which is called in Hindustani, 'dustour', literally meaning 'that which is customary' **1888** J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 57 The claims of custom, the tyranny of dustoor.

‖ **Dustoory** (dʊstū·ri). *East Ind.* Also 9 **-roe, -ri.** [a. Pers. and Urdū دستوري *dastūrī* what is customary, f. *dastūr*: see prec.] A commission or perquisite by custom paid to or taken by an agent.

1681 *Fort St. Geo. Cons.* 10 Jan. in *Notes & Extracts* III. 45 (Y. Supp.) For the farme of Dustoory on cooley hire at Pagodas 20 per annum. *a* **1826** HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1844) I. 198. **1866** TREVELYAN *Dawk Bungalow* 217 (Y.) Of all taxes small and great the heaviest is dustooree.

† **Dust-point.** *Obs.* A boy's game in which 'points' were laid in a heap of dust, and thrown at with a stone.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Darde*, Our boyes laying their points in a heape of dust, and throwing at them with a stone, call that play of theirs, *Dust-point.* *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Captain* III. iii, He looks Like a great school-boy that had been blown up Last night at Dust-Point. **1630** DRAYTON *Nymphal* 6 (N.) Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to nine holes fall At dust-point or at quoits. **1675** COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 50 To play at Dust-point, Span-counter, Skittle-pins.

‖ **Dustuck, dustuk** (dv·stʊk). *East Ind.* Also 8 **dustick.** [a. Pers. and Urdū دستك *dastak* passport.] A passport; applied esp. to the passports granted by the covenanted servants of the East India Company.

1748 in J. Long *Sel fr. Rec. Govt.* (Fort William) (Y.), The Zemindar..stopped several boats with English Dusticks. **1783** BURKE *Rep. Indian Affairs* Wks. XI. 173 Persons, who had not the protection of the Company's dustuck. **1862** BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. xii. 673 The European officials .availed themselves of the dustuks or passports of their employers, to smuggle goods.

Dustward (dv·stwʊ̆ɹd), *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. DUST *sb.*[1] + -WARD.] Towards the dust; towards death or the grave.

18.. LOWELL *Extreme Unction* ii, This fruitless husk which dustward dries Hath been a heart once, hath been young.

Dusty (dv·sti), *a.* [f. DUST *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of, abounding with, or strewn with dust.

a **1225** *Juliana* 79 And weorpð þat dusti chef to hellene heate. **1499** *Promp. Parv.* 135/2 (Pynson) Dusty, *pulverulentus.* *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Fear of Death*, Our life is but a step in dustie way. **1602** *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 72 Farewell musty, dusty, rusty, fusty London. **1605** SHAKS. *Mach.* v. v. 23. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 99 Urged by fierce drivers through the dusty space. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 532 In the dusty recesses of a few old libraries. **1891** *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Money, Dusty money*, a special allowance per quarter made when the corn to be unloaded at docks is dusty.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, dust; powdery.

1552 HULOET, Dustye, or of dust, *pulueris.* *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVI. iii, A field of dusty sand. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III ii. 196 When .. mightie States characterlesse are grated To dustie nothing. **1748** F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 157 We had a Fall of small dusty Snow. **1890** *Nature* 20 Mar. 473 A dusty material of a scaly form.

3. Of colour, etc.: Having the appearance of being strewn with dust. Also *advb.* qualifying adjs. of colour.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1148/4 A dusty brown Gelding. **1679** *Ibid.* No. 1419/4 A dusty black Gelding. **1701** *Ibid.* No. 3703/4 A black dusty-colour Mare. **1843** CARLYLE *Let. to Emerson*, A great shock of rough, dusty dark hair.

4. In various *fig.* senses: † **a.** Soiled or stained as with dust, smirched (*obs.*). b. Mean, worthless, vile (cf. DUST *sb.*[1] 3 d); now only in slang phr. *not so dusty* = 'not so bad'. c. Obscured as with a cloud of dust. d. 'Dry as dust', uninteresting.

c **1610** *Women Saints* 168 She knew her dayes to haue beene .. dustie and deceitfull. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 144 Yet should they not envy silly men a dusty honour. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 172 What, to his dusty apprehension, appeared the most confused..story in the world. **1860** HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) I. v. 56 Hard and dusty facts. **1893** R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 148 If Company has come up very well, I said. 'They're none so dusty now, are they?

5. *Comb.*, as *dusty-footed* adj.; **dusty miller,** (*a*) a popular name of the auricula (*Primula Auricula*), from the fine powder on the leaves and flowers; also of *Senecio Cineraria* and *Cerastium tomentosum*; (*b*) a kind of artificial fly used in angling; † **dusty-poll,** a nickname for a miller.

c **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* 3 A myller dusty-poll than dyde come. *a* **1600** J. T. *Collier of Croydon* IV. i in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 446 Now, miller, miller dustipoll I'll clapper-claw your jobbernole. **1825** JAMIESON, *Dustie-miller*, the plant Auricula. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 417 Conipodes, the dusty-footed. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 355 The Dusty Miller has become a capital general fly. **1888** *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 581 The auricula has..the popular name in Scotland of 'Dusty Miller'.

† **Dustyfoot.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **dustifit,** 7 **dustifut(e.** [A transl. of med.L. *pede pulverosus* 'dusty of foot' = *vagans* wandering, travelling, in AF. *piépoudreux*: see PIEPOWLER.]

A wayfarer, traveller; *spec.* a travelling pedlar or merchant. (In quot. 1570 applied to Death personified.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a **1400** *Leg. Quat. Burg. Scot.* xxix, (*Stat. Scot.* I. 361) Vagans, qui vocatur piepowdrous, hoc est Anglice Dustiefute [*tr.* Beand vagabund in þe contre þe quhilk is callit pipouderus] **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 56 At thy last funerall, Quhen Dustifit to dance sall furth the call. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* 134 Burgesses, Merchands, and Dustifutes (*Cremars*) quhen they passe forth of the foure Portes of their burghs **1862** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., According to Lord Kames, courts of *Pie-Powder* are so called, because fairs are generally composed of pedlars or wayfaring persons, who in France bear the name of *Pied Poudreux*, and in Scotland of *Dusty-Foot.* **1872** E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 131 The *Negotiatores*, the chapmen and dusty feet of our old laws.

Dusy, obs. form of DIZZY.

Dusse pers, var. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dut, obs. f. *doubt, doubted*: see DOUBT *sb.* and *v.*

Dut, var. of DUTE, *Obs.*

Dutch (dʊtʃ), *a., sb.* (*adv.*) Also (4 **duchysshe,** 5 **duysshe**), 5-7 **duch(e,** 6 **dou(t)che, dowche, duitch, dutche.** [a. MDu. *dutsch, duutsch, duutse*, 'Hollandish, or, in a wider sense, Netherlandish, and even German' (Verdam), in early mod.Du. *duytsch*, now *duitsch*, 'German', = Ger. *deutsch*, MHG. *diutsch*, 'German', OHG. *diutisc*, popular, vulgar.

OHG. *diutisc*, OS. *thiudisc*, OE. *þēodisc*, Goth. **þiudisks* :—OTeut. **þeudisko-s*, meant 'popular, national', f. OTeut. **þeudā-*, Goth. *þiuda*, ON. *þjóð*, OS. *thioda, thiod*, OE. *þēod* (ME. THEDE), OHG. *diota, diot*, people, nation. In Germany, the adj. was used (in the 9th c.) as a rendering of L. *vulgaris*, to distinguish the 'vulgar tongue' from the Latin of the church and the learned; hence it gradually came to be the current denomination of the vernacular, applicable alike to any particular dialect, and generically to German as a whole. From the language, it was naturally extended to those who spoke it (cf. *English*), and thus grew to be an ethnic or national adjective; whence also, in the 12th or 13th c., arose the name of the country, *Dintiskland*, now *Deutschland*, = Germany. In the 15th and 16th c. 'Dutch' was used in England in the general sense in which

we now use 'German', and in this sense it included the language and people of the Netherlands as part of the 'Low Dutch' or Low German domain. After the United Provinces became an independent state, using the 'Neder-duytsch' or Low German of Holland as the national language, the term 'Dutch' was gradually restricted in England to the Netherlanders, as being the particular division of the 'Dutch' or Germans with whom the English came in contact in the 17th c.; while in Holland itself *duitsch*, and in Germany *deutsch*, are, in their ordinary use, restricted to the language and dialects of the German Empire and of adjacent regions, exclusive of the Netherlands and Friesland; though in a wider sense 'deutsch' includes these also, and may even be used as widely as 'Germanic' or 'Teutonic'. Thus the English use of *Dutch* has diverged from the German and Netherlandish use since 1600.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Of or pertaining to the people of Germany; German; Teutonic. *Obs.* exc. as a historical archaism, and in some parts of U.S.: see B 1 and DUTCHMAN.

High Dutch, of or pertaining to the South Germans who inhabit the more elevated parts of Germany, High German, *Low Dutch*, of or pertaining to the Germans of the sea coast, and flatter districts in the north and north-west, including the Netherlands and Flanders.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 311 Hic barnes bredeles. A horne and a duch ax, his slefe must be flekyt. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 266 Lordes and knyȝtes of hit countre of beme and of other duche tonges. 1530 PALSGR. 31 In propre names commyng out of the Greke or doutche tong. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A iij a, French and dowche writers. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 195/35 Dutche, *Teutonicus*. 1599 MINSHEU, *Gente Alemdna*, the high Dutch people, the high Germans. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 132 When the Dutch knightes were Lordes of the countrey [Poland]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 376 The Dutch word Zurich signifieth two kingdomes. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 404 We baited our horses .. at the first house, a Dutch cabin [in Pennsylvania]. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 785/2 The High-Dutch practice of ennobling every substantive with a capital.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the 'Low Dutch' people of Holland and the Netherlands.

Dutch school, a school of painters and style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, in which commonplace subjects, chosen from ordinary or low life, received consummate artistic treatment.

[1568 (*title*) Propositions or Articles drawn out of Holy Scripture, showing the Cause of continuall Variance in the Duch Church in London.] 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* (Arb.) 37 The short waste hangs ouer a Dutch Botchers stall in Vtrich. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. ii, You'll have the great Dutch slop 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* s.v. *Duchman*, The Duch nation aboue all other haue had the glorie and fame .. for their valour in warre .. fortunate battels both by land and sea. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 198 Each fierce Logician .. dash'd thro' thin and thick On German Crouzaz, and Dutch Burgersdyck. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvi, Brenda .. ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch caper. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 16 The collections of pictures of the Dutch school. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 188 A Dutch love For tulips.

3. Of or belonging to the Dutch; native to, or coming from, Holland; first used, introduced, invented, or made by the Dutch.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse*, [As hoary as Dutch butter]. 1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 131 A. W did transcribe on Dutch paper. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 36 There was an Original drawn with a Pencil, upon Dutch Paper. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xxi, Dreams and Dutch almanacs are to be understood by contraries. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3358/4, 5 Cane Chairs, 3 Dutch Chairs 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, Late as the Dutch clock showed it to be. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Camphor, Dutch.* Japan camphor is so called because it was introduced into commerce by the Dutch.

b. Often distinguishing a particular sort of article, originally made in or imported from Holland: e.g. **Dutch barn, brick, carpet, case, cheese, clinker, drops, pan, pump**: see quots. **Dutch foil, gold, gilt, gilding, leaf, metal**, a very malleable alloy of 11 parts of copper and 2 of zinc, beaten into thin leaves, and used as a cheap imitation of gold-leaf. **Dutch liquid, oil**, Ethene dichloride, 2 (CH_2 Cl), a thin oily liquid, having a sweetish smell and taste. **Dutch mill**, an oil mill for rape oil. **Dutch pins, rubbers**, a form of nine-pins or skittles.

1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Ins.*, **Dutch barn*, a protection for hay, straw, &c., having the supports and framework of a barn, without the side and end boarding. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) Index 84 *Dutch Bricks, which they call Klinkers. 1890 A. RIMMER *Summer Rambles Manchester* 35 Red 'Dutch' bricks in 'Flemish bond'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Dutch-carpet*, a mixed material of cotton and wool, used for floor-coverings. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Dutch-case* (*Mininy*), a shaft-frame composed of four pieces of plank, used in shafts and galleries. 1700 S. L. tr. *Bryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 7, 5 *Dutch Cheeses. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dutch-cheese*, a small round cheese made on the Continent from skim milk. 1856 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Terms*, **Dutch clinkers*, a description of brick employed for paving stables and yards, being exceedingly hard. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, A bottle of *Dutch Drops. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dutch-drops*, a balsam or popular nostrum, prepared with oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, nitric ether, succinic acid, and oil of cloves. 1759 SYMMER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 375 A piece of paper, covered on one side with *Dutch gilding. 1605 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 51 Their .. ware has leaves of untarnished *dutch-gilt stuck on. *Ibid.* 1170 The gingerbread stalls .. were .. fine, from the *dutch gold on their .. ware. 1848 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 2) 404 Pure *Dutch liquid is a thin colourless fluid, of agreeably fragrant odour, and sweet taste. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 191 Dutch liquid, chloride of olefiant gas, a new anæsthetic agent, said to be less irritating than chloroform. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 69 *Dutch liquid* having been discovered by four Dutch chemists in 1795. 1885 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1245 Instead of leaf gold..they were covered. with *Dutch metal. *c* 1865 URE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 99/2 These mortars and press-boxes constitute what are called *Dutch mills. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pen*, **Dutch Pens*, are those made of quills which have been passed through hot ashes, to take off the grosser fat and moisture thereof. 1802 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 10 *Dutch-pins is a pastime much resembling skittles; but the pins are taller and slenderer, especially in the middle pin, which is higher than the rest, and called the king-pin. 1809 *Sporting Mag* XXXIV. 236 A match at Dutch-pins for 100 guineas. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dutch pump*, a punishment so contrived that, if the prisoner would not pump hard, he was drowned. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 4. 238 Some call this game [long-bowling] *Dutch-rubbers.

c. In names of trees and plants, of species or varieties introduced from Holland, or common in that country; or sometimes merely to distinguish them from the common English variety or species; e.g. *Dutch Agrimony, Beech, Clover, Elm, Honeysuckle, Medlar, Mezereon, Myrtle, Violet, Willow*, etc.; see these words. **Dutch Mice**, Carmele, *Lathyrus tuberosus* **Dutch Rushes**, a species of *Equisetum* or Horse-tail used for polishing; shave grass.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* A vj b, Albucum. groweth in gardines in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte affodil, or duche daffodil. *Ibid.* D v b. *Ibid.* E v. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1156 Sweet Dutch grasse with a tufted head. 1731-45 MILLER *Gard. Kalendar* 79 Imperial, Cos and Brown Dutch Lettuces. *Ibid.*, The large-rooted Dutch Parsley. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 208 *note, Ulmus suberosa*, often called the Dutch Elm. *Ibid.* 891 *note, Equisetum hyemale* is imported from Holland under the name of Dutch rushes. 1849 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 757 Minute particles of silex or flinty substance, whose presence renders one species, .. the 'Dutch Rush', valued for its use in polishing furniture and pewter utensils. 1860 *Gardener's Chron.* 774/2 *Lathyrus tuberosus* .is occasionally cultivated under the name of Dutch Mice. 1888 G. S. BOULGER *Fam. Trees* Ser II 142 The Dutch Elm .. was introduced by William III. for clipped hedges, on account of its rapid growth.

4. Characteristic of or attributed to the Dutch; often with an opprobrious or derisive application, largely due to the rivalry and enmity between the English and Dutch in the 17th c.

Often with allusion to the drinking habits ascribed to the 'Dutch'; also to the broad heavy figures attributed to the Netherlanders, or to their flat-bottomed vessels. Sometimes little more than = foreign, un-English.

Dutch auction, bargain, concert, courage, gleek, nightingale, uncle: see AUCTION, BARGAIN, etc. *Dutch comfort, consolation, defence, feast, palate, reckoning, widow*: see quots. **Dutch wife**, an open frame of ratan or cane used in the Dutch Indies, etc. to rest the limbs upon in bed

1872 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov. (Farmer) The old 'Dutch auction, by which an article was put up at a high price, and, if nobody accepted the offer, then reduced to a lower, the sum first required being gradually decreased until a fair value was attained 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 28 The contract..is not (like *Dutch Bargains) made in Drinke. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, **Dutch Comfort*, thank God it is no worse. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 267 What is commonly called a *Dutch concert, when several tunes are played together. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Dutch consolation*. 'Whatever ill befalls you, there's somebody that's worse'; or 'It's very unfortunate, but thank God it's no worse'. 1888 *All Year Round* 9 June 542 (Farmer) The expression often heard, 'Thank Heaven, it is no worse', is sometimes called Dutch consolation. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vi, I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of *Dutch defence, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair Sophia. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, **Dutch feast*, where the entertainer gets drunk before his guests. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* Pref. (1699) 3 Fit only for a Tavern entertainment; and that too among Readers of a *Dutch Palate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Dutch-Reckoning*, or *Alte-mall*, a verbal or Lump-account without particulars. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dutch reckoning*, a bad day's work, all in the wrong. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* III. iii, *Hoord.* What is that Florence? a widdow? *Dra.* Yes, a *duch widdow. *Hoo.* How? *Dra.* Thats an English drab sir.

5. *Comb.* (parasynthetic and adverbial), as *Dutch-bellied, -built, -buttocked* (see note to 4); *Dutch-cut* (like yews, etc. in Dutch gardening).

1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 7 Such a Dutch-bellied, blundering, boreal Month as this March. 1676 *Rep. French Capers* 4 Aug. in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 59 Whether (as is imputed) all the Ships taken are Dutch built? 1823 MOORE *Fables* ii. 8 Some wished them tall; some thought your dumpy, Dutch-built the true Legitimate. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 8 The farmers continued to select cattle with large hind-quarters, until they made a strain called 'Dutch-buttocked'. 1893 T. C. FINLAYSON *Ess.* etc 97 Many allow themselves to be 'Dutch-cut'.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. The German language, in any of its forms. *Obs.* exc. in *High Dutch* = German [*Hoch Deutsch*]; *Low Dutch* = Low German [*Platt Deutsch*], that of the north and north-west (including Netherlandish: see next), which has not undergone the High German consonant-mutation, and thus is in form nearer to English and Scandinavian.

Pennsylvania Dutch, a degraded form of High German (orig. from the Rhine Palatinate and Switzerland) spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers in Pennsylvania.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 100 Whether it be..wryten in Latin in Englyssche or in Frensche or Duchyssche [*v.r.* Duche]. 1485 CAXTON *Pref. to Malory's Arthur*, Bookes .. as wel in duche ytalyen spaynyssche and grekysshe as in frenssche. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xv. (1870) 163 In Denmark..theyr speche is Douche. 1548 TURNER (*title*) The names of herbes in Greke, Latin, English, Duch and Frenche. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxxi. 590 Called..in high Douche, Melaunen: in base Almaigne, Meloenen: in Englishe, Melons. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* II. Plays 187 III 219 Good Aunt, teach me so much Dutch to ask her pardon. *Empress.* Say so: *Guedigers frawslin vergebet mirs* [etc.]. 1688 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* II. 11 Translated out of Low-Dutch. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 60, I spoke high Dutch. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 326 A chronicle of Nurenberg, in High-Dutch, written in the year 1585. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 17 The Saxons were a border people, and spoke a Low Dutch strongly impregnated with Scandinavian associations.

2. The language of Holland or the Netherlands.

[1647 H. HEXHAM (*title*), A copious English and Netherduytch Dictionarie.] *a* 1706 DORSET (Mason), Thy plays are such I'd sweat they were translated out of Dutch. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 470 The pronoun of the second person singular is lost in Dutch. 1872 R. MORRIS *Hist Outl. Eng. Accid* § 9 To the Low German division belong the following languages: (1) Gothic (2) Frisian .. (3) Dutch .(4) Flemish (5) Old Saxon ..(6) English.

b. *Double* (†*high*) *Dutch*: a language that one does not understand, gibberish.

1789 DIBDIN *Poor Jack* ii, Why 'twas just all as one as High Dutch. 1876 C. H. WAIT tr. *Molière* I. 116 (Farmer) Though I have said them [prayers] daily now these fifty years, they are still double Dutch to me. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 297 The preacher preaches double Dutch or Greek, or something of the sort

3. *The Dutch* (*pl.*) †**a.** The Germans. *Obs.* **b.** The people of Holland and the Netherlands; formerly called also *Low Dutch*. (†Rare pl. *Dutches.*)

1577 *Remembr. Life Gascoigne* (Arb.) 19 Wel plaste at length, among the drunken Dutch [*margin* He served in Holland]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 155 Of mercenary soldiers .. he had 4300 Polonians: of chirchasses (that are under the Polonians) aboute 4000, Dutches and Scottes aboute 150. *Ibid.* 257 He is served by the Swizzers and the Dutch. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom all Trades* (1876) 164 When our acquaintance tooke first life with those of the Low Countries..the Dutch askt him [our Embassador] what handicraft our King was brought up unto. 1648 H. HEXHAM *Netherdutch & Eng. Dict.* Pref., Having of late compiled a large English and Netherdutch Dictionarie .. for the accommodation of the Netherdutches who are desirous to attaine unto the knowledge of our English Tongue 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab.* clxvii, The toils of war we must endure, And from the injurious Dutch redeem the seas. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 345 The success of Philip's arms excited in the Dutch and Flemings the most alarming apprehensions. *c* 1826 G. CANNING (in *Lyra Elegantiarum* 1867. 148) In matters of commerce, the fault of the Dutch Is giving too little and asking too much 1832 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 180 The Dutch are distinguished by a great desire for cleanliness.

c. *To beat the Dutch*, to do something extraordinary or startling. *That beats the Dutch*, that beats everything. *colloq.*

1775 *Revolut. Song* in *New Eng. Hist Reg.* Apr. (1847) 191 (Bartlett) Our cargoes of meat, drink, and cloaths beat the Dutch.

†**C.** *adv.* In Dutch (or German) fashion. *Obs.*

a 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 364 Drinke Dutch, like gallants, let's drinke vpsey freeze.

Hence **Du'tchlike** *a.*; **Du'tchly** *adv*, in a Dutch fashion, like the Dutch.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Dry Dinner* P. v, On English foole' wanton Italianly: . Duchly drink: breath Indianly. 1818 W. ALLSTON in *W. Irving's Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 497 Impenetrably, and most Dutchly grave. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 203 Flat Dutchlike country.

Dutch, *v.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To clarify and harden (quills) by plunging them in heated sand or rapidly passing them through a fire.

1763 *Lond. Chron.* 3-6 Sept. 231/1 Advt., The whole art of Dutching, Clarifying, and Making of Quills perfectly clear and hard. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III 215 Hardened like a quill, by being Dutched. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Compl. Bk. Trades* (1842) 373 We imported vast quantities of quills from Hamburgh, Rotterdam, etc., and these were clarified or Dutched.

Du'tcher[1], *rare.* [f. DUTCH, after Ger. *deutscher.*] A Dutchman; in earlier use, a German.

1672 CROWNE *Juliana* II. Dram. Wks 1873 I. 45 There have I .. boarded the French-man, the high Dutcher, the Spaniard, the Grecian. 1818 *Blackw Mag.* III. 402 Reviled the Dutchers as Poltroons and Shirks.

Du'tcher[2]. [f. DUTCH *v.*] (See quot.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 333 (*Feathers*) Quills are dressed by the London dealers..the principal worker is called a Dutcher.

Dutchess, obs. form of DUCHESS.

Dutchify (dʌ'tʃifəi, *v.* [f. DUTCH *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make Dutch; to render Dutch-like.

1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 13 So much Dutchified, as to understand the Phrase Hogan-Mogan. 1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 11 Sept. Wks. II. 379 We .. heard .. a Dutchified English prayer and preachment. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* ix. (1856) 115 In modern poems, where all is so dutchified, if I may use the word, by the most minute touches, that the reader naturally asks why words, and not painting, are used. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 452 The admixture tends to Anglicize the Dutch rather than to Dutchify the English.

†**Dutchkin,** *a. nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. DUTCH + -KIN: cf. *alkin*, etc.] Of 'Dutch' or German kind or sort.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Epil. 31 (Arb.) 83 What be they? women? masking in mens weedes? With dutchkin-

dublets, and with Ierkins jaggde? With Spanish spangs, and ruffes set out of France?

Dutchland (dʌ·tʃländ). †**1.** [= Ger. *Deutschland.*] Germany. *Obs.* Divided into *High Dutchland* and *Low Dutchland*, the latter including, and sometimes definitely meaning, the Netherlands.

1547 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 243 Both in England and Dutchland also. 1561 J. WYTHERS tr. *Calvin's Prof. Treat.* Title-p., In France, Dutchland, Spaine. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ja, Trier in lowe Doutcheland. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Alemaña*, Germanie, high Dutchland. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 206 Brave Duke of Saxon, Dutchland's greatest hope.

2. Holland, the Netherlands. *rare.*

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Duchland* or Low Countries. 1865 MRS. HAWTHORNE in Bridge *Pers. Recoll. N. Hawthorne* (1893) 194 Do we not like to see even a common object of still life truthfully represented by the great masters of Dutchland?

Dutchman (dʌ·tʃmăn). [f. DUTCH *a.* + MAN.] †**1.** A German; a man of Teutonic race. *Obs.* exc. locally in *U.S.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 253 þe woodnesse of Duchesmen [*furorem Teutonicorum*]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80 Be it duyssahe man or lumbard or ony other nacion. 1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 90, 3 men and 1 woman, all Duchemen borne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 21/2 Dutchman, *Teutonicus.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 33 To bee a Dutchman to day, a Frenchman to morrow. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A *Duchman* or German. Vi[de] *German.* 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 404 This is a good house, kept by a Dutchman [in Pennsylvania].

2. An inhabitant of Holland or the Netherlands.

1596 *Edward III*, III. i. 25 In Netherland, Among those euer bibbing Epicures, Those frothy Dutch men, puft with double-beer. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A *Duchman*, or one of the Low Countries. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 66 A Gill of Brandy (the best thing in the World to inspire Courage into a Dutch-man) 1873 F. C. BURNAND *My Time* i, Uncle Van Clym was a Dutchman. *Mod.* Is he a German or a Dutchman?

b. Phr. *I'm a Dutchman*, i. e. some one that I am not at all: as the alternative clause to an assertion or questioned hypothesis. *colloq.*

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii, If there's a better-dressed man in Europe..I'm a Dutchman. 1856 READE *Never too late* lii, If there is as much gold on the ground of New South Wales as will make me a wedding-ring, I am a Dutchman. *Mod.* It is my brother, or I'm a Dutchman.

3. A Dutch ship.

Flying Dutchman: **a.** A legendary spectral ship supposed to be seen in the region of the Cape of Good Hope; also, the captain of this ship, said to have been condemned to sail the seas for ever. **b.** In recent years, applied to a particular express train on the Great Western Railway running between London and Bristol.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 There was a Dutch man that lay there but three dayes, and in that little stay lost two Anchors. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Ded., They give it no more Quarter, than a Dutch-Man would to an English Vessel in the Indies. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xi. *note*, A fantastic vessel, called by sailors the *Flying Dutchman.* 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* ix, I fear no Flying Dutchman. 1870 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* 25 The Flying Dutchman from Paddington.

4. *Carpentry.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Dutchman* (*Carpentry*), a playful name for a block or wedge of wood driven into a gap to hide the fault in a badly made joint.

5. *Comb.*, as **Dutchman's breeches**, (*a*) a name in U.S. of the plant *Dicentra Cucullaria*; (*b*) *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); **Dutchman's laudanum**, a climbing shrub allied to the passion-flower, *Passiflora Murucuja* (*Murucuja ocellata*); also, a narcotic prepared from this; **Dutchman's pipe**, (*a*) 'an American name for *Aristolochia Sipho*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (*b*) the nest of the South American wasp.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 328 The Bull-hoof or Dutchman's Laudanum..a climber, whose fruit is..about the size of a large olive. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lexicon* 315 Dutchman's Pipe, *Aristolochia Hirsuta.* 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxiii. (1868) 421 The South American wasp, which makes the nest popularly called the 'Dutchman's pipe'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 400/1 *Dicentra Cucullaria*, is known in the United States as Dutchman's Breeches, from the shape of the spurred flower. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Dutchman's breeches*, the patch of blue sky often seen when a gale is breaking, is said to be, however small, 'enough to make a pair of breeches for a Dutchman'.

Hence **Dutchman-like**, *a.*

1612 W. SCLATER *Christians Strength* 5 That same vnmeasurable and Dutchmanlike drinking.

Dutchpeeres, corrupt f. DOUZEPERS, *Obs.*

Dutchwoman. [See DUTCHMAN.] †**a.** A German woman. *Obs.* exc. locally in *U.S.* **b.** A woman of Holland or the Netherlands.

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 400 His wife is the handsomest, smartest, and most delicate Dutchwoman we have seen on the road..she was born in Germany, and came over when a child. *Mod.* Mrs. L. is a Dutch woman, a native of Haarlem.

Du·tchy, *a.* [f. DUTCH + -Y[1].] Dutch-like.

1862 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 495, I was .. copying out Griesbach's manuscripts for the printer (for the printer won't touch the Dutchy-looking thing). 1893 J. H. ROSS in *King's Business* (New Haven, Conn.) 127 The faces [in Rembrandt's Scripture pictures] are not ideal but Dutchy.

Dutchy, obs. form of DUCHY.

†**Dute.** *Obs.* Shortened form of *dedute*, DEDUIT, enjoyment, pleasure.

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 24 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Of paradis þe grete dute. *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 9 ibid. 156 Þo3 þer be ioi and grete dute. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1020 Much dut watz þer dryuen þat day.

Dute, obs. form of DOUBT.

Duteous (diū·tiəs), *a.* Also 6-7 **dutious.** [f. DUTY + -OUS; cf. the earlier *beauteous.*] Characterized by the performance of duty to a superior; dutiful, submissive, obedient, subservient. (Of persons and their actions, etc.)

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1360 And yet the duteous vassal scarce is gone. 1594 — *Rich. III*, II. i. 63, I intreate true peace of you, Which I will purchase with my dutious seruice. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 258 Duteous to the vices of thy Mistris. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 190/2 But the law can compel the offending party to be more duteous. 1698 DRYDEN *On a Lady who died at Bath* 35 A daughter duteous, and a sister kind. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 417 And only wish, As duteous sons, our fathers were more wise. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. iii, Nine-and-twenty yeomen tall Waited, duteous, on them all.

Hence **Du·teously** *adv.*; **Du·teousness.**

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. v. (R.), Whatever dutiousness or observance comes afterwards. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excurs.* VII. 667 Once every day he duteously repaired To rock the cradle of the slumbering babe. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, Kneeling duteously down. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess. et.*, (1848) I. 311 (Carlyle) Without faith, affectionateness, duteousness, truth.

Dutiable (diū·tiăb'l), *a.* [f. DUTY + -ABLE.] Liable to duty; on which a duty is levied.

1774 A. YOUNG *Pol. Arith.* (L., s. v. *Excise*), The number of dutyable articles. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 201 He inquired whether I had any dutiable articles. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Jan. 58/2 Goods now comprised in the tariff as 'dutiable'.

Dutied (diū·tid), *a. U.S.* [f. DUTY + -ED 2.] Subjected to duty; on which duty is charged.

1771 T. JEFFERSON *Let.* Writ. 1892 I. 394 Everything but the dutied articles. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 522 Goods into which dutied goods have entered.

Dutiful (diū·tifŭl), *a.* [f. DUTY + -FUL.]

1. Full of 'duty', i. e. that which is due to a superior; rendering the services, attention, and regard that are due.

1552 HULOET, Dutifull or dewtifull, *officiosus.* 1590 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 57 With all duetifull respect unto your Lordship. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mule* II. i. 401 How can I pay dutiful Allegiance To him? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xviii. 134 If words were to pass for duty, Clarissa Harlowe would be the dutifullest child breathing. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 511 Dutiful and loyal subjects of the King of Great Britain.

†**2.** Relating to duty or obligation. *Obs. rare.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Camisius' Catech.* 177 Quhilk [cardinal] vertues ar also called official or dewetifull, for that of thame proceids al kynd of offices and dewties.

Dutifully (diū·tifŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dutiful manner; with the regard and observance that is due.

1552 HULOET, Dutifullye or dewtifullye, *officiose.* 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 195 (R.) Citizens, whose persons and purse did dutifully serve the commonwealth in their wars. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 171 Having dutifully taken my Counge of many worthy friends. 1826 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* Proem, Ye Nymphs..Whom I have dutifully served so long.

Dutifulness (diū·tifŭlnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dutiful; the habit of due performance of obligations to superiors.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 329 The auncient duetifulnesse, which I owe to your reverence. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 932 We doe it rather out of a sense of our dutifulnesse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 264 A dutifulness so exemplary. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 277 His dutifulness..to his Parents.

Dutiless (diū·tilĕs), *a.* [f. DUTY + -LESS.]

1. Wanting in the performance of duty; undutiful. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 298 To be so dutileesse unto the Queene. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 155 Wee are not so dutileesse to endevour any such thing. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. in Prose & P.* (1894) 202 The heartless and dutiless young king.

2. On which duty has not been paid. (*nonce-use.*)

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 37 The lads who bring over the dutiless gear from Holland and the Isle of Man.

Dutra, -troa, -troy, -try, var. DEWTRY, *Obs.*

Dutte, obs. form of DOUBT, and of DIT *v.*

Duttee, dutty, obs. forms of DHOTI.

Duty (diū·ti). Forms: 3 **deuyte**, 4 **dewete**, (**dwete**), 4-5 **duete**(**e, duyte**, 4-6 **deute, dewte**(**e**, 5 **dutee**, (**dywte**), **dwte**, 5-6 **dute, dutye**, 5-7 **dutie**, 6 **deuty, duitie**, *Sc.* **deuitie, dewite**, 6-7 **dew**(**e**)**tie, -y**(**e, duetie, -y**(**e**, 6- **duty.** [a. AF. *dueté, duité, deweté*, f. *du, due* DUE: see -TY, and cf. *beauty, fealty.* Not recorded in continental French: cf. DEVOIR.]

1. The action and conduct due to a superior; homage, submission; due respect, reverence; an expression of submission, deference, or respect.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 316 Þe kyng .. gret deuyte tolde of hem, vor her gentryse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 2202 That goode Arcite.. Departed is with duetee and honour Out of this foule prisonne of this lyf. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 994 To do hym reuerence & dewtee. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 70 [To] dooe his dutie with his Cappe of to his better. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 147 Stay not thy complement, I forgiue thy duetie, adue. 1602 — *Ham.* I. ii. 252 Our duty to your Honour. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Ded., What Duty, what Submission shall they not pay to that Authority? 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. ix. 383 Before noon came the lord mayor, with aldermen and other members of the Corporation, to offer their duty on behalf of the city of London. 1875 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* 15 June (1884) 337 Many, many kisses from all children, and William's respectful duty.

b. *spec.* An action due to a feudal superior or lord of a manor. Cf. also 3 c.

1893 ELTON & MACKAY *Law of Copyholds* App. v. No. 17. 502 To have and to hold..according to the custom of the manor, by and under the rents, duties, and services therefor due and of right accustomed.

†**2.** That which is owing to any one; (one's) due; a debt; a charge, fee, etc. legally due; a due portion or allowance. *Of duty*: as a debt or thing due. *Obs.* **a.** with possessive of the person to whom it is due.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 54 His maister had not half his duetee. *Ibid.* 93 To reysen vp a rente That longeth to my lordes duetee. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2016 He and his ayeris claymeth it of dewte. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 779 III. 166 Dyverse have lost mony er they cowde gete ther dywtes owte off the Staple. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 [5] Preamb., To defraude ther creditours of their duties. 1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* XX. 14 Take that which is thy duty. — *Luke* xii. 42 To geve them their duetie of meate at due season. 1542 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 231/1 To him that worketh is the rewarde not geuen of fauour, but of duetye. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 755 A stranger by his act without my assent shall not take away my duty.

b. with possessive of the person by whom it is due.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 141 (Mätz.) How may this be that thou art froward To hooly chirche to pay thy dewtee. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) B b viij, To pay their duty unto nature, as their creditor. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 198 Kirkis..dois also pay Thair dewtie alsweill as thay. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 291 a, If *A.* be accountable to *B.* and *B.* releaseth him all his duties.

3. A payment due and enforced by law or custom.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 150 He sholde be free of all maner of duytes the space of x. yeres. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 559 Therewith were they quite of all duetyes, both of rent, custome, tribute, and tolle.

spec. †**a.** Payment for the services of the church. Chiefly *pl. Obs.* (superseded by *dues*).

1431 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 88 Y wille that my parisshe chirches haue alle here ductees. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 53, I will that the parrysh prest and the parrysh clerke have ther dewty as they by custome have hadde aforetyme. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 86 These charitable men..woulde not take the paynes to bury the dead corps, onlesse they had theyr dutye, as they call it. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, The man shal geue vnto the woman a ring, laying the same vpon the boke with the accustomed duty to the priest and clerke [so also in 1662]. 1562 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 139 That they shuld resort to their owne parish churche..and pay their duties accordingly.

b. A payment to the public revenue levied upon the import, export, manufacture, or sale of certain commodities, the transfer of or succession to property, licence to use certain things or practise certain trades or pursuits, or the legal recognition of deeds and documents, as contracts, receipts, certificates, protests, affidavits, etc. Applied to the payments included under the several heads of customs, excise, licences, stamp-duties, probate and succession duties (death duties), inhabited house duty.

In general, 'duties' differ from other taxes in that they are levied upon specific articles or transactions, and not upon persons whether by capitation or in proportion to their income or possessions. But the distinction is not strictly observed in language; a 'window-tax' and 'dog-tax' are duties, as much as the inhabited house duty, or the duty on men-servants.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 120 The costumes, tolles, scawage, peages and duetees of the cytees. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20. § 1 Yf eny concelement be founde in the merchaundez of the dewetye aforeseid [= poundage]. 1530 PALSGR. 216/1 Dutie or exaction, *exaction.* 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Oct., Here, having payd some small duty, we bought some trifles offer'd us by the souldiers, but without going on shore. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. of Rules r. 4, Any kind of Wines wch formerlie have paid all the dutyes of the Tonnage inwardes. 1669 *Sc. Acts Chas. II*, c. 9 The tolls customes and other dewties belonging to the said yeerlie fair and weeklie mercat. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4154/4, 86 Hogsheads of..White Wine..to be deliver'd free of all Duties, except the Orphans Duty. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 2 Oct., Cards are very dear: there is a duty on them of sixpence a pack. 1721 *Act* 10 *Anne*, c. 19. § 34 The said Books, Prints, and Maps as are to pay the said Duties *ad Valorem.* 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 445 P 3, I am informed by my Bookseller he must raise the Price of every single Paper to Two-pence, or that he shall not be able to pay the Duty of it. 1766 FRANKLIN *Exam.* Wks. 1887 III. 447 By taxes they [the American colonists] mean internal taxes; by duties they mean customs. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. viii. 387 High duties were laid on foreign corn when imported. 1894 *Act* 57 & 58 *Vict.* c. 30. § 34 Duties of income tax granted by this act. 1894 HARCOURT *Sp. Ho. Commons* 16 Apr., The death duties have grown up piecemeal and bear traces of their fragmentary origin..There exist at present five duties, and there is a wide distinction between them that may be illustrated by the Probate and Legacy Duty.

c. *Sc. Law.* A payment made in recognition of feudal superiority; hence, the rent of a feu or lease-

hold tenement (perpetual or for a term of years). *Mails and duties*: see MAIL.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XI. viii. (Jam.), He dischargit thame of all malis and dewteis aucht to hym for v. yeris to cum. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 169 Constrained to pay the yearly duty and mails of the said lands. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 13 (*title*). Act in favouris of his Majesteis vassellis for payment of their blenshe dueties. 1669 *Sc. Acts Chas. II*, c. 5 But preiudice to Superiors, to vse poinding against their Vassalls for their few duties. 1723 Blench-duty [see BLANCH *sb.* 3 c]. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., *Feu-duty* .. The feu-duty is truly a rent in cattle, grain, money, or services, generally agricultural; varying in amount from an adequate to a merely elusory rent.

4. Action, or an act, that is due in the way of moral or legal obligation; that which one ought or is bound to do; an obligation. (The chief current sense.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 360 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Hym owith o verry duetee..wel to heryn here excusacyons. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 324 Yet have I lever to serve you, as mi dute is for to doo. 1526–34 TINDALE *Luke* xvii. 10 We have done that which was oure duetye to do. 1530, etc. Bounden duty [see BOUNDEN 5]. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Eccl.* xii. 13 Feare God and kepe his commandments: for this is the whole dutie of man. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 186 The entire Knowledge of Civill duty. 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 317 Economy is the duty of all persons, without exception. 1805 (21 Oct.) NELSON in J. K. Laughton *Nelson* xi. (1895) 221 (Signal at Trafalgar) 'England expects that every man will do his duty.' 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 To do one's duty thoroughly is not easy in the most peaceable times. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. (1877) 183 The New Testament says comparatively little about duties to equals, and enlarges upon duties to inferiors.

b. Absolutely: Moral obligation; the binding force of what is morally right. (Sometimes personified.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 195 Where duetie can haue no shewe, honestie can beare no sway. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 172 Zeal and duty are not slow, But on Occasion's forelock watchful wait. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* ix. (ed. 2) 132 Out of a pious tender sense of Duty. 1805 WORDSW. *Ode to Duty* i, Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! O Duty! 1869 LOWELL *Parting of Ways* 8 The figure of a woman veiled, that said, 'My name is Duty, turn and follow me'. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. xci. 445 In England the noble, selfless word 'duty' has long been the motto of her most famous warrior sons.

5. The action which one's position or station directly requires; business, office, function.

1375–89 in *Eng. Gilds* 5 3if eny .. haue dwellid in þe bretherhede vij. 3er, and done þerto alle þe duytes with-in þe tyme. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 12 Which is the propre duetee Belongend unto the presthode. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1, § 2 If..Constables do not theire dutie as is aforesayd. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* x. 27 Their dewtye was to geue attendaunce to open euery mornynge. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 102 Other Fakiers (whose Duty it is daily to salute the Sun at his Height, Rising, and Setting, with their Musick). 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iii, His father.. was..too aged to do the duty [of forest ranger].

b. *Eccl.* Performance of the prescribed services or offices of the church; in *R. C. Ch.*, attendance at the public services, confession, communion, etc.

Ministerial or *clerical duty*, or (with contextual indication) simply *duty*: the regular ministration and service of a clergyman.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Whan ye synge or say your duty. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 71 Persons that have cast off Sabbaths, Duties, Ordinances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xiii. (1813) 55 Provided that some other clergyman is engaged to do the duty of the day. 1814 — *Mansf. Park* xxv. (D.), Edmund might, in the common phrase, do the duty of Thornton, that is, he might read prayers and preach. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xix (1878) 132 He [a priest] asked why Tim didn't come to his duties. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 197 A papist always going to her duties. *Mod.* He lived in my rectory and took duty for me last August. He does Sunday duty in a neighbouring parish.

c. *Mil.* Prescribed or appointed military service (now, other than actual engagement with an enemy: see quot. 1853).

1590 R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* (ed. 2) 30 Considering the number of hands that come to fight, and to doo duetie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vii. 1 Keepe your Duties As I haue set them downe. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 1 A Regiment which did Duty in the West-Indies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 585 It had been wisely determined that the duty of the capital should be chiefly done by the British soldiers in the service of the States General. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Duty*, the exercise of those functions which belong to a soldier, with this distinction, that duty is counted the mounting guard, etc., where no enemy is to be engaged; but when any body of men marches to meet the enemy, it is strictly called *going upon service*.

d. *School work.* The service other than teaching performed by an assistant master, consisting in taking charge of the pupils out of school hours, superintending preparation of lessons, keeping order in corridors and dormitories, and the like.

Sometimes this work is shared among the members of the staff, some of whom are thus *on* while others are *off* duty; sometimes it is done entirely, or nearly so, by a *duty-master*.

e. phr. *On duty*: engaged in the performance of one's appointed office, service, or task. *Off duty*: the opposite of this; not officially engaged.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 333 Men wont to watch On duty. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 134 Killing Two of the Watch on Duty. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 298, I was upon Duty in the Fort Galture. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, On duty with his regiment in Germany. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ii, When off duty Captain Dick often came to console his friends.

f. Of things: *To do duty*, to discharge a function; to serve or stand *for* something else.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 289 Observe that *ought* once did duty for both these senses. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 28 A railway reading lamp did duty for footlights. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 198 With historians and other prose writers, stock epithets almost always do duty.

6. *Mech.* The measure of effectiveness of an engine, expressed by the number of units of practically effective work done per unit amount or weight of fuel. (See also quot. 1890.)

1827 D. GILBERT in *Phil. Trans.* CXVII. 26 Duty, a term first introduced by Mr. Watt, in ascertaining the comparative merit of steam-engines. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 102 Good Cornish engines. in water-works, whose 'duty' averages nearly, or quite, 100,000,000 foot-lbs., or in other words, which lift one hundred million pounds of water one foot high, by the consumption of each hundredweight of coal 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi 151 The duty of an animal engine is much larger than the duty of any other engine, steam or electro-magnetic. 1890 J. W. POWELL in *Century Mag.* 770/2 The amount of water which is needed to serve an acre of land. This is called the 'duty' of water, and in the United States it varies widely.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *duty call*, *dance*; *duty-doing*, *-monger*; (in sense 3 c) *duty fowl*, *-ore*; also **duty-paid** *a.*, on which customs or excise-duty has been paid; **duty-sergeant**, a sergeant who has the charge of seeing that military duty (5 c) is done; **duty-sounding**, the sounding of a trumpet for some special military duty.

1850 B'NESS TAUTPHOEUS *The Initials* (Bentley Ed.) 325 Released from what he probably considered a *duty dance. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* viii, I am marked out for duty-dances for the rest of the evening. 1563 FOXE *Life Latimer* in *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xvi, Detaining him from his *duty-doing. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Rosanna* i (1832) 301 Notice that they must pay all the *duty-fowl and duty-geese. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 71 Calling them, *Duty-mongers, Men of an Old Testament Spirit. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Duty-ore* (*Cornw.*), the landlord's share of the ore. 1893 *Times* 13 June 9/4 A large export of *duty-paid Irish spirits. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/1 There should..be more sergeants to a battalion, so as to give four *duty-sergeants to each company. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 281 Trumpet *Duty Soundings. 1. Reveillé. 2. Stable Call—For stable duties. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Duty-Soundings of every Regiment are to be invariably performed on Trumpets in the Key of E flat.

Duty-free, *a.* and *adv.* [See DUTY 3 b.] Free of duty; exempt from payment of duty.

1689 *Order in Council* 12 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2514/1 The Term allowed for the Importation of Provisions and Necessaries into Ireland Duty-free. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 43 Where a treaty does not give the principal right of selling, the additional one of selling duty free cannot be given. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 43 The Hanseatic traders imported their goods duty-free.

Duumvir (diu,ʌ·mvəɹ). Pl. **-virs**, or in L. form **-viri** (-virəi). [L. *duumvir* lit. 'man of the two', 'one of the two men'; in pl. originally *duo-virī* 'the two men', later *duumviri* after the sing.] In *Rom. Hist.*: One of the *duumviri*, the general name given to pairs of co-equal magistrates and functionaries in Rome and in her coloniæ and municipia. Hence, in modern use, one of two colleagues in authority.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xxvi. 19 b, The king [Tullus Hostilius]..assembled the people together and said: 'I ordaine Duumvirs to sit upon Horatius. to judge him according to the law'. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The antient Romans..had almost as many Duumviri as they had officers joined two by two in commission. 1794 BURKE *Sp. Impeach. Hastings* (Bohn) II. 33 Here is a compact of iniquity between these two duumvirs [Wheler and Hastings]. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 312 *note*, The two supreme magistrates in the municipia..whose office was analogous to that of the consuls at Rome, were called duumvirs.

† **Duu·mviracy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as DUUMVIRATE: see -ACY.] = DUUMVIRATE.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 438 A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their Duumviracy.

Duumviral (diu,ʌ·mvirăl), *a.* [ad. L. *duumvirāl-is*, f. *duumvir*.] Of or pertaining to duumvirs. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Duumvirate (diu,ʌ·mvirət). [ad. L. *duumvirāt-us*, f. *duumvir*: see -ATE[1].]

1. The position or office of the Roman duumvirs; the joint office or authority of two.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Duumvirate*, the Office of the Duumvir in Rome, or of two in equal Authority, and may be taken for the Sheriffship of the City of London, or of any other place, where two are in joynt Authority. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The duumvirate lasted till the year of Rome 388, when it was changed into a decemvirate. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 137 A Swift and Pope can even found an imperious Duumvirate. 1894 W. K. HILL *Life of W. H. Widgery*, title-p., The government of children is a duumvirate of teacher and parent.

2. A coalition of two men; a pair of officials or of men associated in any office or position.

1771 *Magna Charta* in Newell *Inquest Jurymen* (1825) 104 The livery .. had made a resolution to walk before this illustrious Duumvirate [two Magistrates released from confinement] to the Mansion-House. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 283 The duumvirate were three hours together. *a* 1868 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 29 That highly gifted duumvirate, Beaumont and Fletcher.

So (in sense 1) † **Duu·mvirateship** (*obs.*).

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 197 It is a sort of Duumvirateship in Power, by which the Civil Monarchy is broken.

Duv(e, obs. forms of DOVE.

‖ **Duvet** (duvę). [F. *duvet* down, earlier *dumet*, dim. of OF. *dum* down.] A quilt stuffed with eider-down or swan's-down.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 ¶ 4 There are now to be sold ..some duvets for bed-coverings. 1880 M. V. G. HAVERGAL *Mem. F. R. Havergal* xv. 299 Her pet kittens on her duvet.

Dux (dʌks). [a. L. *dux*; leader.]

1. A leader, chief; *spec.* the head pupil in a class or division in a school: chiefly in Scotland

1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in Lockhart *Life* i, Our class contained some very excellent scholars The first Dux was James Buchan, who retained his honored place almost without a day's interval all the while we were at the high school. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p xxix, 'I'm second dux'.. means in Scottish academical language second from the top of the class 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 213 *note*, A gold medal [is given] to the dux of the [Aberdeen grammar] school.

2. *Mus.* The subject of a fugue (the 'answer' being called *comes*).

1819 *Pantologia* citing BUSBY, *Dux*, in music, the name formerly given to the leading voice or instrument in a fugue. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 2 s.v. *Fugue*. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, *Dux*, an early term for the first subject in a fugue—that which leads; the answer being the *comes* or companion

Hence **Du·xship**, the position of dux.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 192 In Scotch schools very generally..Places are taken, tickets are given, and notices of the duxship are recorded.

Duxite (dʌ·ksəit). *Min.* [Named by Dolter 1874, from *Dux* in Bohemia, where it is found.] A dark brown resin found as a layer on lignite.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 695.

Duyel, duyl, var. DOLE *sb.*[2], grief, mourning.

Duyker: see DUIKER.

Duyn(e, Duyr, Duyre, obs. forms of DWINE *v.*, DOOR, DURE *v.*

Duzan, obs. form of DOZEN.

Duzeper(e, duzze peres: see DOUZEPERS.

† **Dwale**, *sb.*[1] and *a. Obs.* Forms: α. 1 **dweola, dwola, dwala**, 3 **dwole, dwale**, 3–4 **duale**. [In sense 1, a variant of DWELE *sb.*, = OE. **dwela, dweola, dwola, dwala*, error, heresy, madness; in sense 2 app. aphetic for OE. *gedweola*, *-dwola*, etc. error, heresy, madness, also heretic, deceiver; f. ablaut-series *dwel-*, *dwal-*, *dwol-*: see DWELL *v.* Cf. OE. *dwol-* in comb. 'erring, heretical', and Goth. *dwals* 'foolish'.]

1. Error, delusion; deceit, fraud.

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xii. [xv.] (1890) 142 Seo mæʒd þreo ʒear in ʒedwolan wæs lifiende.] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 64 And bið ðin hlætmesto duola wyrse from æra. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi 24 Ne maʒun ʒe gode ðeowiʒe & dwale *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 823 ʒif the vox mist of al this dwole, At than ende he cropth to hole. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4055 Wið win, and wlite, & bodi, & dwale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12841 Þe godds lamb, þan clenge sale þis wreched werld fra sinful duale. *Ibid.* 14197 Qua walkes on nightertale O dreching oft he findes duale.

2. Heretic, deceiver, transgressor.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 290 Þa forwearð eac þes ʒedwola mid his ʒedwylde. *c* 1000 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Þone ealdan ʒedwolan (= Satan).] *c* 1200 ORMIN 7454 Off all þiss laþe læredd follc..Wass maʒʒstredwale, an defless þeww, Þat Arriuss wass nemmnedd. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 414 in *O. E. Misc.* 126 Ne myd manyes cunnes tales; ne chid þu wiþ nenne dwales. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1220 Til god him bad is wiues tale Listen, and don a-wei ðat dwale. *Ibid.* 3404 Ietro listnede moyses tale, Of him and pharaon ðe dwale.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Heretical, perverse.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 20 Lucifer, ðat deuel dwale.

4. *Comb.*, as **dwal-kenned** *a.*, heretical.

c 1200 ORMIN 7441 Þatt þurrh dwallkennde lare Tahhtenn & turrndenn lawedd follc To lefenn wrang o Criste.

Dwale (dwēl), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **dwall**, 7 **dwaile**. [prob. from Scandinavian: cf. ON. *dvol*, *dvalar*, delay, *dvali* (Haldors.) delay, sleep, Sw. *dvala* trance, Da. *dvale* dead sleep, trance, torpor, *dvaledrik* soporiferous draught, *dvalebær* narcotic berry; from same root as DWALE *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** A stupefying or soporific drink. *Obs.* (Prob. in many instances, the juice or infusion of Belladonna: see 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26323 (Cott.) Lech þat suld ..giue him for to drinc duale. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 17708 (Trin.) Þei fel as þei had dronken dwale. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 241 Hem neded no dwale. This Millere hath so wisely bibbed Ale. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 379 The frere with his fisik þis folke haþ enchaunted, And doþ men drynke dwale. *c* 1480 *Crt. of Love* 998 Aryse anon, quod she, whate? have ye dronken dwale? 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 73 Dwale ..makes one to sleep while he is cut, or burned by cauterizing. 1606 BRETON *Ourania* M ij, As one receiving Opium or Dwall, Deprived of vital sence doth deadly fall.

2. The Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

In early use sometimes applied to a species of Winter Cherry (*Physalis somnifera*), and perhaps to other plants of similar properties.

14.. *Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 324 For to take alle maner of byrdys..take juse of dwale and menche the corne theryn;

and ley yt ther the byrdes hawnten, and wher they have eten therof, they shalle slepe c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 134/1 Dwale, herbe, *morella somnifera, vel mortifera.* 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Dwale, *Solanum soporiferum.* 1552 Huloet, Dwale, herbe hauynge a redde berrye within a bladder lyke a cherye, *alkakengi.* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. li. § 1. 269 Dwale or sleeping nightshade hath round blackish stalks sixe foote high. 1608 R. Johnson *Seven Champ.* II M iv, As heavy a sleepe as if they had drunke the juyce of dwaile or the seede of poppie. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 71 Dwale, or Deadly Nightshade.

†3. In *Her.* sometimes used for *sable. Obs.*

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 102 b, For Azure, perwinke: for Sable, dwale. 1727 51 Chambers *Cycl., Dwale*, or *dwal* in heraldry..used by such as blazon with flowers and herbs, instead of colours and metals, for sable, or black.

Dwalm, dwam (dwâm), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6–9 **dwawm**, 8 **dwaam**, 9 **dwam, dwalm, dwaum.** [orig. *dwalm*, a deriv. of the verbal ablaut series mentioned under Dwell: cf. OE. *dwolma* confusion, chaos, abyss, OHG. *twalm*, MDu. *dwelm* stunning, stupefaction, giddiness, OS. *dwalm* delusion.] A swoon, a fainting fit.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxiv. 17 Sic deidlie dwawmes so mischeifaislie .. hes my hairt ourpast. 1566 *Let.* 23 Oct. in Keith *Hist. Ch. & St. Scotl.* II. App. (1734) 133 Hir Majestie hes had sum Dwaumes of Swouning, quhilk puttis Men in sum Feir. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Cauler Water* Poems (1845) 25 Though .. ony inward dwaam should seize us. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxix, 'Sae he fell out o' ae dwam into another.' 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 151 Last Sabbath, as I sang the Psalm, I fell into an unco dwaum. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dwalm*, a slight illness, a faint fit. (Also in Glossaries of E. Yorkshire.)

Dwalm, dwam, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Dwalm *sb.*] *intr.* To faint, swoon; to become unconscious; also, to sicken or fail in health.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvii. 50 His hairt a littill dwamyng tuke. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 55 Sit thus, at last said eftir hir dwalmyng. 1576 *Trial Eliz. Dunlop* in P. H. Brown *Scot. hef.* 1700 (1893) 212 That causit hir to dwam. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Ah dwalmed off to sleep. 1895 Ian Maclaren *Bonnie Brier Bush* 31 He begood to dwam in the end of the year.

Dwang (dwæŋ). *Sc.* [cf. Du *dwang* force, compulsion, constraint, f. *dwingen* to force.]

1842–76 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Dwang*, a term used in Scotland to denote the short pieces of timber employed in strutting a floor.

Dwarf (dwǭɹf), *sb.* and *a.* Pl. **-fs**; Forms: α. 1 **duerg, dweorg, dweorh,** 2 **dwæruh,** 4 **dweruȝ,** 4–5 **dwerȝ(e,** 5 **dwergh, dwargh(e, duergh, dwerk,** 5–6 *Sc.* **duerch(e, dorche,** Droich. β. 4 **dweruf,** 4–5 **dwerf(e, dwerff(e, (dwrfe),** 5–7 **dwarfe,** 6–7 **dwarff(e,** 7 **dwearf,** 5– **dwarf.** γ. 4 **duerwe, durwe, dwarw,** 5 **dwerwh e, dwerwe, dwerowe, duorow.** δ. 5 **dwery, duery, dueri.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *dweorg, dweorh* (:—*dwerg*), = OFris. *dwirg*, OLG. **dwerg* (MDu. *dwerch*, Du. *dwerg*, MLG. *dwerch, dwarch*, LG. *dwark, dwarf* (Brem. Wbch.), *dorf*), OHG. *twerg* (MHG. *twerc*, Ger. *zwerg*), ON. *dvergr*, (Sw., Da. *dverg*) :— OTeut. **dwergo-z* :—Aryan type **dhwṛg*hos*, represented phonetically in Gr. by *σέρφος* (:—**τ*ƒ*έρφος*) 'midge'. In English the word shows interesting phonetic processes: (1) the original guttural and vowel came down in Sc. *duerch, duergh* (whence *dorch*, and by metathesis Droich). (2) In Eng. *dweorg* became regularly *dwarf* (*eor* —: *ar* as in *bark*; *g* —: *f* as in *enough, draft*). But (3) the pl. *dweorgas* became *dwerwhes, dwerwes, dwerows, dwarrows*; and (4) the inflected form *dweorge-* gave *dwerȝhe, dweryhe, dwerye, dwery*. From these, by 'levelling', arose corresponding forms of the nom. sing. Parallel forms appear in *bargh, barf, harrow, burrow, berry*, from OE. *beorg* (:— *berg*) hill, and *burgh, borough, burrow, bury, Brough*, (burf, bruf), from OE. *burg* town.]

1. A human being much below the ordinary stature or size; a pygmy.

α. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 686 *Nanus vel pumilio*, duerg [so *Erfurt* and *Cott.*]. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1176 *Humiliamanus*, duerh. *c* 1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 190/17 *Pygmæus* .. dweorȝ. 11.. *Semi-Sax. Voc.* ibid. 539/20 *Nanus*, dwæruh. 13 . *Sir Beues* 2526 (MS. A.) Eueri man me clepede dweruȝ. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Þai er lytill, lyke dwerghs. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1752 Slike a dwinyng, a dwaje & a dwerje as þi-selfe, A grub, a grege out of grace. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 650 That wretchit dorche. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 481 (Mätz.) The dwerk Teondeleyn Tok the stede be the rayne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/2 A Dwarghe, *tantillus*. 1508 Kennedie. *Flyting w. Dunbar* 395 Duerch [*v.r.* derch], I sall ding the.

β. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 167 *Neym*, a dwarw (dweruf). 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 A dwerf of þe kynrede of Mesenis. *Ibid.* IV. 301. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 98 Ȝacheus the Dwerf, that clomb up in to the Sycomour Tre. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 689/14 *Hic tantillus*, a dwarf. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2058 A dwerffe shulde wende by hyr syde. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 6 Behind her farre away a Dwarfe did lag 1668 Wood *Life* 24 July, Edward Price, dwarff, belonging to Mert. Coll., buried. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 99 ₱ 5 The Damsel..to avoid Scandal, must have a Dwarf for her Page. 1843–46 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 3 If a dwarf on the shoulders of a giant can see further than the giant, he is no less a dwarf in comparison with the giant.

fig. 1707 Norris *Humility* v. 197 A dwarf in goodness.

γ. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6266 Durwes al so he bysette Thikke and schort and gud sette. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2062 Þe duerwe yseiȝe her ginne þer he sat in þe tre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 134/2 Dwerowe (*K.* dwerwh, *H., P.* dwerwe, *W.* dwerfe), *nanus*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 806/9 *Hic omunculus*, a duorow.

δ. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii. (ed. 1555), No dwery is but lyke a gyaunt longe. 1430–40 — *Bochas* III. i. (MS. *Rawl. C* 448 *lf.* 63 a/1) But it may falle a dwery [*ed.* 1554, *lf.* 70 b/2 Drewry] in his riht Toutraie a geaunt for al his gret myht. *Ibid.* VI. i. viii. (MS. *Bodl.* 263 *lf.* 298) Now as a crepil lowe coorbed doun, Now a duery [*MS. Rawl. C* 448 *lf.* 123 a, dueri] and now a Champioun.

b. One of a supposed race of diminutive beings, who figure in Teutonic and esp. Scandinavian mythology and folk-lore; often identified with the elves, and supposed to be endowed with special skill in working metals, etc.

1770 Bp. Percy tr. *Mallet's North. Antiq.* v. (1847) 98 They made of his skull the vault of heaven, which is supported by four dwarfs, named North, South, East, and West. 1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 26 The history of Laurin, king of the dwarves. 1834 Lytton *Pilgrims of Rhine* xxvi, The aged King of the Dwarfs that preside over the dull realms of lead. 1846 J. E. Taylor *Fairy Ring* Notes 363 The notion that the wicked elves or dwarfs had the power to steal children before their baptism is found also..in Iceland.

2. An animal or plant much below the ordinary height or size of its kind or species.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 The Crab-stock for Standards: For Dwarfs, Stocks of the Paradise or Sweet-Apple-Kernel. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 113 The Beauty of Dwarfs consists in a low Stem, an open Head. 1785 Marmontel *Rousseau's Bot.* xiv. 158 You will be glad to entertain this pretty dwarf [the Persian Iris]. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 170 The wistaria..As a dwarf, it covers the hills and roadsides, and as an aggressive liana it climbs the tallest trees.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dwarf-armour, -king*; *dwarf-worked* (wrought by the dwarfs) adj.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 240 The pygmie-warriour runs to fight In his dwarf-armour. 1853 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 317 Happy if I could do her any dwarf service. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, A gold ring .. right royally dwarf-worked. 1884 Child *Ballads* II. xli. 361/2 A dwarf-king, elf king, hill-king.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a dwarf; dwarfish; of unusually small stature or size; diminutive; pygmy.

1634 Randolph *Muses' Looking-gl.* v. i, Their stature neither dwarf nor giantish. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.*, Those little dwarf Spirits, we call Elves and Fairies. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 342 Salix herbacea; very dwarf. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* vii, There were dwarf book-cases between the windows. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 126/3 The sweet perfumed double yellow Wallflower .. is much dwarfer than the old well-known yellow.

b. *transf.* Small, puny, stunted.

1634 Fitz-Geffray *Bless. Birthd.* 23 (T.) Great is this mysterie of godliness Exceeding man's dwarf wit.

2. a. Used as the specific or trivial name of plants and animals of a height or size much below the average of their kind. See the sbs.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. ii. (1633) 3 Dwarfe Grasse is one of the least of Grasses. 1598 Florio, *Garzetta* .. Also a dwarfe Hearon, or myre dramble. 1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 39 Ebulus or Dwarfe Elder. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 149 Dwarf-Box .. is made use of for planting the Edgings of Borders. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 220 The dwarf kidney-bean..a native of India..erroneously called the French bean. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 66 Dwarf Birch..a low shrub.

b. *Dwarf wainscoting*: see quot. 1823. *Dwarf-wall*, any low wall; *spec.* one which forms the basis of a palisade or railing, or which supports the joists under a floor.

1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 37 A Dwarf-wall with a Palisadoe on it. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 584 *Dwarf-wainscotting*, that wainscotting which does not reach to the usual height. *Ibid.*, *Dwarf-walls*, those of less height than the story of a building. 1842–76 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Dwarf Wainscoting*..usually three, four, five or six feet high. Sometimes called a *Dado. Dwarf Walls* .. sometimes the joists of a ground floor rest upon dwarf walls. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 487/1 Protected by dwarf walls on each side of the cutting.

Hence **Dwa'rfdom**, state of a dwarf. **Dwa'rfess**, (*rare*), a female dwarf. **Dwa'rfism**, a dwarfed condition (in animals or plants). **Dwa'rflike** *a.* **Dwa'rfship**, the personality of a dwarf.

a 1618 Sylvester *Epist.* i. *Arctophilo to Arctoa* Wks. 1880 II. 331/1 To see his dwarfship court you to my face. 1670 J. Smith *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 74 Dwarf-like trees. 1830 Coleridge *Ch. & St.* 111 With its dwarfdom exaggerated by the contrast. 1835 Anster tr. *and Pt. Faustus* II. (1887) 118 The dwarfess fair. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VII. 111 Half-crushed among the rest A dwarf-like Cato cower'd. 1865 *Morn. Star* 18 July, Upon the origin of dwarfism in animals .. The cause of dwarfism the writer supposes to be an accelerated development.

Dwarf (dwǭɹf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To render dwarf or dwarfish; to hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt in growth.

a 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1886) 180 We make them greater or taller than their kind is; and contrariwise dwarf them and stay their growth. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 ₱ 1 The whole Sex is in a manner dwarfed and shrunk into a race of Beauties that seems almost another Species. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 251 Such a limitation of the supply, as would dwarf a Plant to any considerable extent, would be fatal to the life of an Animal. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ix. 255 The seedlings were miserably dwarfed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render small, puny, or insignificant in extent, nature, character, mind, etc.

1638 W. Gilberie in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 494 He dwarfs his Understanding. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 219 Undoubtedly high Customs do as well dwarf Plantations as Trade. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 125 Not being dwarfed by the restraint of authority. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man, robs him of his strength, wit, and versatility.

3. To cause to look or seem small, as by the near presence of a much higher or larger object, or by removal to a distance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1850 *Chambers' Papers for People* IV. 3 It overshadowed and dwarfed the sinking throne of the Merovingian kings of France. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxi, There was an immense chandelier suspended in each of these rooms.. dwarfing the apartments. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I. 40 A herd of these [goats] on the other side of the valley, seemed to be dwarfed to the size of rabbits.

4. *intr.* To become dwarf or dwarfed.

1833 Tennyson *Poems* 132 By him [Mark Antony] great Pompey dwarfs and suffers pain. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 7 The region where the herbage began to dwarf.

Hence **Dwa'rfing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 536 Dwarfing requireth a slow Putting forth, and lesse Vigour of Mounting. 1823 Byron *Juan* VIII. lxvi, Tall, and strong.. Beyond the dwarfing city's pale abortions. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 113 The process of dwarfing is another illustration of the fact that leaf-buds can be converted into flower-buds.

Dwarfed (dwǭɹft), *ppl. a.* [f. Dwarf *v.* + -ed 1.] Rendered dwarf-like; stunted in growth.

1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 29 A dwarfed, stunted..religion. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ix. 134 Dwarfed and gnarled oaks.

Hence **Dwa'rfedness.**

1886 W. F. Warren in *Homilet. Rev.* Jan. 53 All our deformities, all our dwarfedness.

Dwa'rfify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Dwarf + -fy.] *trans.* To dwarf.

1816 J. Gilchrist *Phil. Etym.* 187 The..dwarfifying tendency of [this] kind of learning.

Dwarfish (dwǭɹfiʃ), *a.* [f. Dwarf *sb.* + -ish.] Approaching the size of a dwarf, dwarf-like; of a stature or size below the average; pygmy, puny.

1565 73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Homuncio* .. a litle man: a dwarfishe fellow. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 295. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 23 In Ferraria among other strange beasts, they nourish dwarvish Asses. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Friar* Ded., A dwarfish thought, dressed up in gigantic words. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 219 A whole race of the dwarfish breed is often found to come down from the north. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* (1854) I. 22 The days..of dwarfish talents and gigantic vices. 1852 *Beck's Florist* Aug. 183 It has a dwarfish habit, is a profuse bloomer.

Hence **Dwa'rfishly** *adv.*; **Dwa'rfishness.**

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 75 Shrunk to a dwarfishnesse and epitomized to a Decimo-sexto. 1755 Johnson, *Dwarfishly*, like a dwarf. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. i. (1876) 38 To express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not dwarfishly and fragmentarily. 1850 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xii. 217 Written by a Miss Brontë, a clergyman's daughter, diminutive almost to dwarfishness.

Dwarfling (dwǭɹflin). [f. Dwarf *sb.* + -ling.] A small dwarf; a pygmy. Also *attrib.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Woodman's Bear* xxxiii, When the Dwarfling did perceive me, Me, Love's most rebellious scorner. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 6/1 Giant trees they are, and throw the dwarfling oaks into the shade.

Dwa'rfness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being a dwarf; diminutiveness.

1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* Pref. 3 Neither the meannesse of the Superficies, nor dwarfnesse of the Bulk. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 116 His Expression, little Cleark ..referred not to his stature, but dwarfness in learning. 1880 P. Gilmore *On Duty* 147 Peach, apple, and walnut-trees, the dwarfness of which did not take away from the general dreariness.

Dwarfy (dwǭɹfi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y 1.] Of the nature of or resembling a dwarf; dwarfish.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* (1608) 233 A kind of smal hungry dwarffy thistle. 1775 Romans *Hist. Florida* App. 66 Where you see the timber of a dwarfy and shrubby growth. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Dec. 281 If it has but few and short roots, the flower will be poor and dwarfy.

Dwaum, dwawm, var. of Dwalm.

Dway-berry. *Obs.* or *dial.* [cf. Dwale *sb.*2, and Da. *dvale-bær.*] The berry of the Deadly Nightshade.

1605 Plat *Delightes for Ladies*, Recipe 70 Dwayberies that do somewhat resemble blacke cherries, called in Latine by the name of *Solanum lethale.* 1819 *Banquet* 91 On dway-berries and daffodils to gaze. 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*

Dwble, obs. Sc. form of Double.

†Dwele, *sb. Obs.* Also 3–4 **dweole,** 4 **dwelle.** [= OE. **dwela*, **dweola* (*dwola, dwala*), or aphetic for *gedwela, -dweola, -dwola*, in same sense, f. root *dwel-*, as in next. Cf. Dwale *sb.*1] A going astray; error, delusion, deceit.

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. viii. (1890) 42 Se ȝedweola wæs, on ðam Nyceanisean sinoþe ȝenierad.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Louerd .. wend awei mine elen vrom þe worldes dweole. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 525 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 Penne wrþ þe laste dwele wurse to alegge. *c* 1275 *Orison of our Lady* 35 ibid. 160 Iluued ich habbe gomen and gleo..Al þat is dweole wel i seo. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xxvii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 Þeiȝ freris prech of heuen and helle .. al þat him þenchit bot dwelle. *a* 1350 *Life Jesu* 149 (Mätz.) It nis bote dwele.

† **Dwele,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **dwelian, dweli-ȝan,** 2–4 **dwele.** [OE. *dwelian* (*dweolian, dwolian*), app.:—**dwelōjan*, f. *e*-grade of ablaut series *dwel-, dwal-, dwol-*: see DWELL.]

1. *intr.* To wander, go astray; to err, be deluded.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii. (1890) 270 Þurh moniȝe stowe dwoliende. *Ibid.* xxvii. 362 To ðæm dwoliȝendum læcedomum deofolȝylda. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 384 Þæt he swa lange on ðam holte..dwelode. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 29 ȝe dweliaþ and ne cunnon haliȝe ȝe-writu. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 109 ȝif þe larðeu dwelað hwa bið siððan his larþeu. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lvii[i]. 4 Þai dweled fra magh

2. *intr.* To be torpid, to be stunned, to swoon.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 770 The cradel turnd up so doun on ground, Up so doun, in hire feghting, That the child lai dweling.

Dwell (dwel), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **dwelt,** now rarely **dwelled** (dweld). Forms: 1 **dwellan,** 3 (*Orm.*) **dwellenn,** 3–6 **duell(e,** (4 **dewelle, dowelle),** 4–6 **duel, dwelle,** 4–7 **dwel,** 4– **dwell.** *Pa. t.* **α.** 1 **dwealde,** 3 **dwalde, dualde, duelde,** 4–5 **dwelde, dwellede,** 4– **dwelled** (4–6 **-id, -yd).** **β.** 4 **duelit, dwelte,** 4–5 **dwellet, -it,** 4– **dwelt.** [OE. *dwęllan*, pa. t. **dwalde, dwealde*, (later also *dwęlian, -ede, -ode*) to lead astray, hinder, delay; also *intr.* (for *refl.*) to go astray, err; to be delayed, tarry, stay; corresp. to OHG. *twęllan*, ON. *dvęlja* to retard, delay, *intr.* to stop, MDu. *dwellen* to stun, make giddy, perplex:—OTeut. **dwaljan*, causal of strong vb. of ablaut series *dwel-, dwal-, dwol-* (*dul-*), repr. by OHG. *gitwelan* to be stunned, benumbed, torpid, also to cease, leave off, give up, OS. *fordwelan* to cease, leave off, OE. pa. pple. *gedwolen* gone astray, gone wrong, perverted; from an Aryan root *dhwel, dhul*, appearing in Skr. *dhwṛ, dhūr* to mislead, deceive.]

†**1.** *trans.* To lead into error, mislead, delude, to stun, stupefy. *Obs.*

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 5 Me þincþ þæt þu me dweliȝe [*MS. Cott.* dwelle]. *Ibid.*, Du rædest ær þæt ic þe dwealde. Ac me þincþ selfum þæt ic þe nauht ne dwelode [*MS. Cott.* dwelle]. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 492 Þa drymen..ferdon him ætforan mid heora scincræfte, þæt folc dweliende. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17708 Þei fell als þai in duale war dueld [*Gött.* delued]. *Ibid.* 28031 Quen yee sa bede your war to sell, Þe fole marchandis eth to duell.

†**2.** To hinder, delay. (Only OE.)

a **1000** *Riddles* xii. (*Exeter Bk.* lf. 103 b) Ic dysȝe dwelle.

†**3.** *intr.* To tarry, delay; to desist from action.

c **1200** ORMIN 9938 He nollde nohht þatt aniȝ shollde dwellenn Ne draȝhenn nohht fra daȝȝ to daȝȝ. *Ibid.* 13218 [He] Ne dwalde nohht to kiþenn himm. Þatt god tatt himm was awwnedd. *c* **1300** [see DWELLING 1]. *a* **1325** *Prose Psalter* xliii[i]. 25 Arise vp, Lord; whi dwellestou? *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 330 Thilke tale is al to longe for to telle, And eek it is ny day, I may nat dwelle. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XI. vii, I drede we dwelle ouer longe from the sege.

4. To abide or continue for a time, in a place, state, or condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1200** ORMIN 5576 Himm reoweþþ þatt he dwelleþþ her Swa swiþe lange onn eorþe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17288 + 393 Sir, dwelle withe vus, for it is nerhand night. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 318 Crist duelled in preyere al þe nyȝt. *a* **1483** *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* 66 If any sergeaunt..dwelle in arerages, he to be sent into the ward of Marchalcye. **1550** CROWLEY *Epigr.* 26 They be determined styll in their synne to dwell. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 157 Ile rather dwell in my necessitie. **1670** BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 390 A man..would dwell in this contemplation of heaven, and be loath to come out of it. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 40 Their lines dwell upon our memory. **1896** J. DAVIDSON *Fleet Street Eclogues* 25 Fainter Voices Echo about the air and dwell and die.

†**b.** *To let dwell*: to let (things) remain as they are, let alone, let be. *Obs.*

c **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 2105 Let we now this children dwelle, And speke we more of Desonelle.

c. Of a horse: (*a*) To be slow in raising the feet from the ground in stepping. (*b*) To pause before taking a fence.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 48 They..are apt..to interfere or cut, and to dwell upon the Ground (as the Jockeys term it). *Ibid.* 76 The Horse that takes long Steps, and dwells upon the Ground. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 206/1 Horses that 'dwell' at their fences are in our opinion, most objectionable hunters.

d. *Mech.* To pause. See DWELL *sb.* 2.

1836 [see DWELLING 4]. **1888** C. P. BROOKS *Cotton Manuf.* 61 The slay dwells longer at the healds than at the cloth.

5. *To dwell on, upon* (†*in*): to spend time upon or linger over (a thing) in action or thought; to remain with the attention fixed on; now, *esp.* to treat at length or with insistence, in speech or writing; also, to sustain (a note) in music. (The most frequent current use in speech.)

[*c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 69 He dwellide on þe cure, and I wente my wey. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 246 Thai chargyt the geyler nocht on him to duell, Bot bryng him wp out of that vgly sell To jugisment.] **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 246 Quhat suld I langar on his errouris dwell? **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xliv. (1887) 285 Not to dwel longer on this point. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 100 Enterchange of sweet Discourse, Which so long sundred Friends should dwell vpon. **1652** J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 222 Not to dwell any longer in these lawless proceedings. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 13 That Letter dwells upon the Unreasonableness of the Allies. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 33 The mind can make the eye dwell on the more pleasing parts. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 274 Now she dwells on a single note. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 3 (1876) 42 This proposition requires to be somewhat dwelt upon. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 495 [Plato] is constantly dwelling on the importance of regular classification.

†**6.** To continue in existence, to last, persist; to remain after others are taken or removed. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 294 Yf I my sorowe hir doo not telle, Allas, wrecche, how shall y duelle? **1393** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 186, I will that this place dwell still to my wyfe and to my childer. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 49 For so þe schap of þe lyme [= limb] mai dwelle faire and strengere. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 83, I have chosen ȝou alle, that ȝe gon and beren fruyte, and ȝour fruyte may dwellyn

7. To remain (in a house, country, etc.) as in a permanent residence; to have one's abode; to reside, 'live'. (Now mostly superseded by *live* in spoken use; but still common in literature.)

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1106 Quile ðat loth dwelledde ðor. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* Prol. 65 Y dwelled yn þe pryorye Fyftene ȝere yn cumpanye. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii, His mayster Bleyse that dwelde in Northumberland. **1574** *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 156 The tenemente..wherein George Taylor lately dwelled. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 240 The King that dwelleth in Heaven. **1798** WORDSW. *We are Seven*, Two of us at Conway dwell, And two are gone to sea. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 3 As they fought side by side on the field, so they dwelled side by side on the soil.

transf. and *fig.* **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 294 Bot na drede in þair hertes may dwelle. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 40 Reste in þe passion of crist, & dwelle gladly in hys holy woundes. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 250 Farewel happy Fields Where Joy for ever dwells. **1751** JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 114 A faith which dwells in the heart. **1847** A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 177, I admire the love of country that dwells in the bosoms of Englishmen.

†**8.** *trans.* To occupy as a place of residence; to inhabit. *Obs.*

1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 315 The tenement that she dwellith in Sarum. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* I. 330 We..Who dwell this wild, constrained by want. **1799** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 And now I dwell the cloister, sweep the ailes.

†**9.** To cause to abide *in*. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 487 The promise of the Father, who shall dwell His Spirit within them.

Hence **Dwelling** *ppl. a.*, remaining, lasting, abiding; †**Dwelt** *ppl. a.*, inhabited.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 293 Apostlis chosen preestis..and maden hem dwellinge curatis. **1610** BROUGHTON *Job* xxxiv. 13 Who settled all the dwelt-land. **1650** TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xix. 17 The neglect of this dutie breeds dwelling suspicions. **1872** A. SHADWELL in J. E. Morgan *University Oars* (1873) 316 The blade long enough in the water to secure a dwelling stroke.

Dwell, *sb.* Also 4 **duell, dwel.** [f. DWELL *v.* (Cf. ON. *dvǫl* stay, delay.)] The action or an act of dwelling.

†**1.** Delay, stay, stoppage. *Withoute(n dwell*: without delay, straightway. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2831 Ne mak ȝee in þe plain na duell. *Ibid.* 12992 Fle sathanas, wit vten duell. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 648 Þe iantail knyȝt..spak with oute duelle. *Ibid.* 2646 Þat myn host may come withoute dwel.

2. *Mech.* A slight pause in the motion of a part of a machine to give time for the completion of the operation effected by the particular part. **b.** The brief continuation of pressure in taking an impression with a hand-press.

1841 *Specif. Darker's Patent* No. 9065. 7 A dwell of sufficient length to insert the wire [in a carpet loom]. **1885** *Specif. J. Jardine's Patent* No. 4960. 4, I am enabled to give a similar rest or dwell to the carriages at each extremity of their motion. **1890** *Iron* XXXV. 269/1 This positive standstill lasts during the whole portion of the stroke [of the press], which is technically called the dwell.

Dweller (dwe·ləɹ). [f. DWELL *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who dwells or resides (in a place); an inhabitant, resident.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xviii. 3 Alle ȝee dwelleris of the world. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 Dwellers vppon owre costes. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 1 The owner or dweller of the howse then beyng theryn. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 186 Enough to hold all the dwellers of it and their children. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* I. 332 The rude dwellers on the mountain-heights. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* I. v, The dwellers in a sunny clime.

2. With *on*: see DWELL *v.* 5.

c **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxv, Dwellers on form and favour.

3. A horse that 'dwells' at a fence.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 206/1 Dwellers require very careful handling, for..if hurried at their fences they will run into them instead of jumping.

Hence †**Dwe·lleress,** a female dweller. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxi. 13 To thee, dwelleresse [*c* **1440** *MS. Bodl.* 277 dwelstere] of the sadde valey, and wilde feld.

Dwelling (dwe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DWELL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb DWELL.

†**1.** Delaying, delay; tarrying. *Obs.*

c **1300** *Havelok* 1352 Loke that thou dwellen nouth: Dwelling haueth ofte scathe wrouth. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4965 Bot com, & make no dwellynge. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. i. 1 (Camb. MS.) Myn vnpietous lyf draweth a long vnagreable dwellynges [*ingratas moras*] in me. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 239 For my dwelling to nicht, I dreid me for blame.

b. With *on, upon*: see DWELL *v.* 5.

1832 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ix. 380 It will not bear dwelling upon.

2. Continued, esp. habitual, residence; abode. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* v. 21 With feeld assis his dwellynge was. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6208 Ne no wight may, by my clothing, Wite with what folk is my dwellyng. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 My dwelling with Master I continued..even to this present day. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. 124 The healthiest and pleasantest place of dwelling that ever I came into.

†**b.** 'Residence', accommodation. *Obs.*

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1885) 151 He hath be þe yere iij. li. x[d], be sydes his dwellynge in þe logge. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Kings* ii. 19 There is good dwellynge in this cite, but the water is euell.

3. *concr.* A place of residence; a dwelling-place, habitation, house.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1368 Na syker duellyng fynde we here. **1382** WYCLIF *John* xiv. 2 In the hous of my fadir ben manye dwellingis. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594/41 *Mansio*, a dwellynge. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Esdras* ix. 37 The children of Israel were in their dwellynges. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 749 They have no dwelling but their boats. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 183 Good will To future men, and in thir dwellings peace. **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 43, I went back to my Dwelling. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx, A street of high silent-looking dwellings.

fig. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 40/1 Enclosed in the narrow dwelling of the Mind. **1713** BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 3 ¶ 1 That bosom which ought to be the dwelling of sanctity and devotion.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dwelling cave, chamber, cottage, space*, †*stead, tent*, etc.; *dwelling action* (see DWELL *v.* 4 d). Also DWELLING-HOUSE, -PLACE.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14709 (Gött.) His duelling stede sal last in hell. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii. 17 Na duellynge stede haf i here. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 703 The Sea-tortoises of India are so big, that with one of them they cover a dwelling Cottage. **1718** BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 593 The dwelling seat of the Prince of Caserta. **1780** COXE *Russ. Disc.* 132 One of the dwelling-caves of the savages. **1836** *Specif. Stansfeld's Patent* No. 7130. 2 Producing a gradual pressure and dwelling action of the lay or slay. **1891** *Month* LXXIII. 25 Freight-cars..turned into dwelling-caves for the ballast men.

Hence **Dwe·llingless** *a.*, without a dwelling, possessing or containing no dwelling.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 244 A melancholy expanse—treeless, dwellingless, manless. **1894** *Month* May 68 Whether they be styled dwellers in waggons, or be dwellingless.

Dwe·lling-house. A house occupied as a place of residence, as distinguished from a house of business, warehouse, office, etc.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 111 She mote make god mercyfull to vs, that was made hys dwellynge howse. **1592** *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 Makinge his barnes into dwellyn houses. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 6 You must chuse the higest peece of ground to build your dwelling house vpon. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 190 Even in a village of the rudest Indians there are..dwelling-houses. **1893** SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 251 A comfortable dwelling house and several outhouses.

Dwe·lling-place. A place of abode.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 197 Þei..han not here a dwellynge-place for evere. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Na kirk, ne na chapell, ne oþer dwellyng place. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 78 b, None can tell almoste now a daies, where the good menne dooe dwell. Or if thei have dwellyng places still, yet fewe can finde them at home. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 57 For thir dwelling place Accept this dark opprobrious Den of shame. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxvii, Oh! that the Desart were my dwelling place. **1889** JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 119 The monastery was the common dwelling-place; the convent was the society of persons inhabiting it.

†**Dwe·lster.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DWELL *v.* + -STER.] A female dweller.

c **1440** [see DWELLERESS].

†**Dwelth.** *Obs.* Also 3 **dweoleð, dweoluhðe, dweolðe.** [OE. type **dweluða, *dweoluða*, from root *dwel-*: see DWELE, DWELL.] Error, delusion.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 224 Þet heo was igon a dweoleð [*v. r.* o dweole]. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* 93 in *Cott. Hom.* 195 Alle kunnes dweoluhðe. *Ibid.* 148 Þet..ne dweolðe me ne derie. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 3149 So seke he was þat he speke o dwelthe.

†**Dweo·mercræft.** *Obs.* [f. OE. **dwimer*, **dweomer*, in *gedwimer, gedwomer* illusion, sorcery, necromancy, *gedwimere* juggler, sorcerer + *cræft*, CRAFT.] Jugglery, magic art.

c **1205** LAY. 30634 And Peluz hit wiste anan þurh his dweomer-cræften.

Dweomerlayk = prec.: see DEMERLAYK.

Dwer, var. DOWER *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

†**Dwere.** *Obs.* Also **dwer.** [Etymology unknown. (Cf. DISWERE.)] Doubt, dread.

c **1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1165 Thou seyde to hem thei shulde not be in dwere What thei shulde speke. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xi, Ther fore fallen some in dowte and dwere wheder they synned in tyme of temptacyon or noo. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* lxvi. 18 Thus bothe the ladyes Enterid were In that same Abbey with-Owten dwere. *c* **1450** *Cov. Myst.* Prol. (Shaks. Soc.) 17 Alle woundere sore and have gret dwere. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 302 That maide us alle to be in dwere.

Dwerf, dwergh, dwerowe, obs. ff. DWARF.

Dwete, obs. form of DUTY.

†**Dwild.** *Obs.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) **dwilde, dwillde.** [OE. *dwyld* (*dwila*):—**d(w)ulði* (:—*dhulti*), from *u*- grade of **dwelan* to err: see DWELL, DWALE.] Error, heresy.

O. E. Chron. an. 1122 Feole dwild wearen ȝeseoȝen and ȝeheord. *Ibid.* an. 1129 Nu wærð swa mycel dwyld on

Cristendom. c 1200 ORMIN 11147 Þurrh hæþenndom and dwilde. [Also in 10 other places.]

Dwindle (dwi·nd'l), *v.* [A dimin. derivative of DWINE *v.*: cf. KINDLE *v.*² Prob. of dialect origin: in Shaks., but little used before 1650.]

1. *intr.* To become smaller and smaller; to shrink, waste away, decline.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 3 Bardolph, am I not falne away vilely..doe I not bate? doe I not dwindle? 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 23 Wearie Sev'nights, nine times nine, Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 107 Corne will fall flat and dwindle or rot. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex* (R.), It grindeth the grain beforehand, making it to dwindle away almost to nothing. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 150 ¶ 1 Little Insults and Contempts, which..seem to dwindle into nothing when a Man offers to describe them. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 126 Man seems the only growth that dwindles here. 1831 EARL OF ELGIN in *Croker Papers* 15 July, [The] Opposition..dwindling down to thirty or forty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 285 The party which on the first day of the session had rallied round Athol had dwindled away to nothing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 Polygamist peoples..dwindle in numbers.

In *pa. pple.* (constructed with *be*), denoting the resulting condition. (See also 2.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 145 The rest were dwindled away. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 130 Honour and Arms..is now almost dwindled into an Airy nothing. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii. (1878) 134 Whether the fall be dwindled to a single thread.

b. *fig.* To decline in quality, value, or estimation; to degenerate, 'sink'.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 644 For Saints in Peace degenerate And dwindle down to reprobate. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Thou that hast look'd so fierce, and talk'd so big, In thy old age to dwindle to a Whig. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1843 II. 517 The ancient prætors dwindled into his legates. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* 142 The writers dwindle into mere annalists whose view is bounded by the abbey precincts.

† **c.** To shrink (with fear). *Obs. rare.* (Prob. a misuse owing to two senses of *shrink*.)

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* V. iv, *Fac.* Did you not heare the coyle, About the dore? *Sub.* Yes, and I dwindled with it.

2. *trans.* To reduce gradually in size, cause to shrink into small dimensions.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 56 Divine Justice, insensibly dwingling their Estates. 1679 *Prot. Conformist* 4 These Monsters..have dwindled the Wolf into a Fox. 1710 *Pict. of Malice* 12 Dwindling the Prince below the Pigmy Size. 1867 G. GILFILLAN *Night* I. 13 Like a star..When dwindled by the moon to small sharp point.

Hence **Dwi·ndling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dwi·ndler**, one who dwindles; **Dwi·ndlement** (*nonce-wd.*), dwindling, shrinking.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 38 The Monks were..not dwindlers, but of ample size. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* 73 *Illuminatrix cordium*..would be but a dwindling Title. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* II. xv. 200 A dwarfish and dwindling race. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* i. 22 With a sensation of dreadful dwindlement. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 902/1 The dwindling of their majority.

Dwi·ndle, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The process of dwindling; gradual diminution or decline. **b.** *concr.* A dwindled or shrunken object.

1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. 128 The hope of every day growing greater in the dwindle of posterity. 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III. xciii. 173 Three hairs, and four teeth, are the dwindle Fell Chronus allows thy command. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dwindle*, a poor sickly child. *Kent.*

Dwindled (dwi·nd'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] That has wasted away, or become gradually less; shrunken; reduced to insignificance.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 He hath a dwindled legge. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 86 The degenerate and pusillanimous impatience of our dwindled race. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, A poor dwindled dwarf. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 97 This dwindled Humanity of ours.

† **Dwindling** (dwi·ndliŋ), *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DWINDLE + -ING³: cf. DWINING *sb.*] A thing that dwindles or has dwindled away.

a 1653 PLAT *Garden of Eden* (1653) 39 Your pompions will prove but dwindlings.

Dwine (dwəin), *v.* Now *Sc.*, *dial.*, and *arch.* Forms: 1 **dwínan**, 3–8 **dwyne**, (4 **duin(e**, 5 **dwynne**, 6 **dwinne**, *Sc.* **duyn(e)**), 4– **dwine**. [OE. *dwínan*, *dwán*, *dwinen*, an original Teut. strong vb., represented by ON. *dvína* (Sw. *dvina*, MDu. *dwínen*, early mod.Du. *dwijnen* (Kilian 1599), Du. *verdwijnen* to vanish, disappear), MLG. and LG. *dwínen*. The strong inflexions are not found after OE. period. Cf. also FORDWINE.]

1. *intr.* To waste or pine away; to decline in vigour, languish, fade, wither.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 82 Đonne dwineþ seo wamb sona. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 506/35 *Tabuerunt*, dwinan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 Wit sere colurs; þat neuermar sal dime ne duine. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 578 Sche dwined awaie boþe daies and niȝtes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 34 [It] comeþ above þe erþe soone, but it dwyneþ anoon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. 149 Lyke as the purpour flour..Dwynis away, as it doith faid or de. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Sel. Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 591 John's faith and Peter's zeal were languishing and dwining. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxii. 4 My hevy hairt, Quhilk daylie duyns, bot nevir dees. a 1818 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 98 See how he's dwining wi' care. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Dwine*, to pine, to be in a decline or consumption. 1886 LADY VERNEY in *Gd. Words* 181 Put the plant into a splendid..vase, in which it dwined and dwindled. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec., A race, which..must, to use a fine though half-forgotten word, begin to dwine away.

2. *trans.* To cause to pine or waste away. *rare.*

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 752 His deidly drouth; Quhilk pynis him, and dwynis him To deid. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 360, I will dwine your flesh on your bones.

Hence **Dwined** *ppl. a.*; **Dwining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Dwine** *sb.*, decline, wane.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 360 Drye and dwyned al for elde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 60 Ambrose ..fell in ane dwinand seiknes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 His old dwynd carcas. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 403 Our dwining, sinking condition. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 280, I' the dwine o' the moon. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 289 For long dwining and ill heal.

† **Dwi·ning,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DWINE *v.* + -ING³.] One who pines away, a sickly creature.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1752 Slike a dwinyng, a dwaȝe, and a dwerȝe as þi-selfe.

Dwle, Dwly, obs. forms of DOLE *sb.*², DULY.

Dwme, Dwole, obs. forms of DOOM, DWALE.

Dwr, Dwresse, obs. forms of DOOR, DURESS.

Dwrfe, obs. form of DWARF.

Dwt., abbreviation for *pennyweight*: see D.

Dwte, Dwwe, obs. forms of DUTY, DUE.

Dy, obs. form of DIE.

Dya, Dya-, var. DIA *Obs.* drug; obs. f. DIA-.

Dyad (dəi·æd). Also 7 **diad**. [ad. L. *dyas*, *dyad-*, a. Gr. δυάς, δυάδ-, the number two.]

1. The number two; a group of two; a couple. Cf. DUAD 1.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 244 Now a Monad and a Diad, or One and Two, makes Three. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 372 The Writer..doth affirm Pythagoras to have asserted Two Substantial Principles Self-existent, a Monad and a Dyad. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 37 Pythagoras likewise inculcated the famous numerical system of the monad, dyad, and triad. 1885 F. HALL in *Ballantyne's Sánkhya Aphorisms* 224 The gross product of Nature, viz., the great elements and the dyad of bodies.

2. In specific uses: **a.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has the combining power of two units, i.e. of two atoms of hydrogen.

1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 372/2 Each of these atoms combines usually with three monads, or with one dyad and one monad. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 250 Sulphur, selenium, and tellurium, are usually regarded as dyads.

b. *Biol.* A secondary unit of organization consisting of an aggregate of monads. Hence *dyad-deme.* 1883 [see DEME].

c. *Pros.* A group of two lines having different rhythms.

1885 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Pindar* p. liii, Dyads and triads there are in Pindar, but they do not disturb the rhythmical working of the odes.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = DYADIC.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 266 Copper is a dyad element. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 433/1 He has also prepared the hydrate and oxalate of the dyad radical ($C_2 H_2 Hg_2 O_2$).

Dyad, Dyaf, Dyaþ, ME. (Kentish) forms of DEAD, DEAF, DEATH.

Dyadeeme, obs. form of DIADEM.

Dyadic (dəiæ·dik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. δυαδικ-ός of the number two.] Of or pertaining to a dyad or group of two. *Dyadic arithmetic*: binary arithmetic, in which the radix is 2. *Dyadic disyntheme*: see DUADIC.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Arithmetic*, Binary or Dyadic Arithmetic is that, wherein only two figures, unity, or 1, and 0, are used. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 43 The dyadic arithmetic proposes to express all numbers by two characters, 1 and 0. Thus, 1 is represented by 1, 2 by 10, 4 by 100, and 8 by 1000. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2395 Up to 360, the whole development [of the doctrine of the Trinity] was markedly dyadic.

b. *Chem.* Of the atomic constitution of a dyad.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* 395 Cadmium, like zinc, is dyadic.

B. *sb.* = *Dyadic arithmetic.*

[1845 J. M. MACKIE *Leibnitz* 187 Leibnitz invented the Dyadik or reckoning with zero and unity.]

Dyakis-dodecahedron (dəi·ăkis,dōu dĭkăhī·drǫn). *Cryst.* [f. Gr. δυάκις twice, f. δύο two + DODECAHEDRON.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes having two sides equal; = DIPLOHEDRON, DIPLOID.

1881 H. BAUERMAN *Textbk. Syst. Min.* 54 The same relation holds good with its hemihedral form, the dyakisdodecahedron which under similar conditions passes into a pentagonal dodecahedron. 1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 355 The dyakisdodecahedron..has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges.

Dyakne, obs. form of DEACON.

Dyal-, Dyam-, Dyap-: see DIAL-, etc.

Dyarchy (dəi·ăɹki). [Another spelling of DIARCHY, of less etymological authority.] = DIARCHY; government by two rulers.

1885 *Academy* 10 Oct. 231/2 The imperial government is a Dyarchy, says Dr. Mommsen. 1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* I. 350 The 'dyarchy' of senate and emperor is taken for granted.

Dyas (dəi·æs). *Geol.* [a. Gr. δυάς: see DYAD. After *Trias.*] A name for the Permian system.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 273 The lower red sandstones and magnesian limestones—the Dyas or double group of German geologists. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 163/2 In the place of Murchison's term 'Permian'..he follows continental geologists in using Marcou's rather awkward word 'Dyas'.

Hence **Dyassic** (dəi,æ·sik), *a.*, Permian.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 105 Rocks belonging unmistakably to the Rothliegende or Dyassic age.

Dyaster, Dyastole: see DIA-.

Dyat(t, obs. form of DIET.

Dyaue, ME. (Kentish) form of DEAF.

Dycare, obs. form of DIKER.

Dyce, dice (dəis), *adv. Naut.* [History obscure.] Assumed to mean 'thus'.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 40 What is the meaning of 'very well thus'; 'dice and no higher'? Her head is in a very good direction, but no closer to the wind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., 'Very Well Dyce.' (See *Thus.*) *Ibid.*, *Thus, Very Well Thus*, or *Dyce*, the order to the helmsman to keep the ship in her present direction, when sailing close-hauled.

Dyce, dycer, obs. forms of DICE, DICER.

Dych(e, Dycht, Dycke, obs. ff. DITCH, DIGHT, DIKE. **Dyctee, -ye,** obs. forms of DITTY *sb.*

Dydapper, -dopper, obs. ff. DIDAPPER.

Dyde, obs. form of DEAD, DEED, DID, DIED.

Dye (dəi), *sb.* Forms: 1 **déaȝ, déah**, 3–4 **dehe**, 6–9 **die**, 7– **dye**. [OE. had *déag*, *déah* fem., gen. *déage* (:—OTeut. **daugâ-*), for which a ME. *dehe* (= *deaȝe, deȝe*) is known in 13th c. This would give later *deye*, *dey*, also (as with DIE *v.* and EYE) *dye*, *die*. The word is not known thenceforth till the 16th c., when we find *die*: see the vb.

(The OTeut. **daugâ-* indicates an ablaut series *deug-*, *daug-*, *dug-*, Aryan **dheuk-*, etc., to which Kluge (*Engl. Stud.* XI. 511) refers also L. *fūcus*, and *fūcāre* to dye.)]

1. Colour or hue produced by, or as by, dyeing; tinge, hue.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152/18 *Tinctura*, deah. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 254 Se wolcn-reada wæfels..mid ðære deaȝe hiwe. a 1300 *Prayer to Our Lady* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 And mi tohte rude iturnd al in-to oðre dehe [*rimes* bisehe, ehe, leihe]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 Girt with a crimson roobe of brightest die. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 243 His tawny Beard In..cut and dye so like a Tile. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 24 Till..we ploughed deeper Water, North East, of a Cærulean dye. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. iii, Deck'd with flow'rs of various dies. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 358 Fragrant Spice, or Silks of costly Die. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 88 Wings and crests of rainbow dyes.

b. *fig.* Chiefly in such phrases as *a crime, fact*, etc. *of blackest* or *deepest dye*, and the like.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xvii, I never yet saw griefe of so deepe a Dye. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 314 True vertues dye is such That malice cannot stayne nor envy tuch. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 244 A Treason of an ugly dye. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 5. § 1 A Fact..of as Glaring a Die as I have ever known. 1819 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 2 Mar. Wks. 1846 III. 370 Crimes..of the blackest die. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 He is a criminal of the deepest dye.

2. A material or matter used for dyeing; *esp.* colouring matter in solution.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152/19 *Coccus*, read deah. c 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* ibid. 244/30 *Fucus*, deaȝ *uel* telȝ. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 Wood called Sorba, much like Brasill, but makes a very deep dye. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xiv, Cheese of curd-like whiteness, with no foreign die Adulterate. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 Dyes..which require no mordant, are called permanent or great dyes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 269 The purple shellfish..supplied the Phœnician merchants with their celebrated dye.

b. As a constituent or property of the cloth.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 200 When the dye is very fast, the cloth may be passed repeatedly through the machines ..without being affected.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dye-drug*, *-pot*, *-trial*, *-vat* (*-fat*); **dye-bath, dye-beck**, the wide shallow vessel containing the dyeing liquid; also the colouring matter therein contained; **dye-stone**, an iron limestone, used as a dye in U.S.; **dye-stuff, dye-ware**, a substance which yields a dye; **dye-works**, works in which dyeing is carried on. Also DYE-HOUSE, -WOOD.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 168 But in its state of freshness its volume becomes troublesome in the *dye-bath. *Ibid.* I. 611 The mordant..is apt to give up a portion from the cloth in the *dyebeck. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 198/2 A solution of it is made in the dyebeck—a long vessel containing the dye in solution. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 267 The duties upon oil, *dye-drugs, and every other impost. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* (1644) 602 A blew and purple scumme that riseth on the *Dyfat which is taken off and dried. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 55 Wool which never received the least tincture in the dye fat. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 225/1 *Dye-stuffs can penetrate the minute pores of vegetable and animal fibres only when presented to them in a state of solution. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 41 Low prices of oil and *dye-wares. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 226/2 Each of the great *dye-works in Alsace.

Dye (dəi), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dyed**; pr. pple. **dyeing**. Forms: 1 **déaȝian, déȝian**, 4–5 **deyen, deien, dyen**, (5 **dyȝen, dyne**, 6 **dei**), 4–9 **die**, 4– **dye**. [OE. *déagian* (:—OTeut. **daugôjan*), f. *déag* DYE *sb.* (The convenient distinction in spelling between *die* and *dye* is quite recent. Johnson's Dict. spells both *die*; Addison has both as *dye*.)]

1. *trans.* To diffuse a colour or tint through; to tinge with a colour or hue; to colour, stain.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Gl.* (Napier, *O. E. Gl.*) I. 1208 *Fucare*, deaglian. *Ibid.* 5196 *Inficere*, deaghian. *Ibid.* 5330 *Coloratis*, deazedum. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. viii. (1495) 866 Red clothe dieth the vtter parti of water yf it is layed there vnder. *Ibid*, Many thynges dyeth and colouryth thynges wythout and not wythin: as it fareth in peynture. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 229 The dyches watre was tourned & dyed with theyre blood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1009 So much of Death her thoughts Had entertaind, as di'd her Cheeks with pale. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 258 My hands with blood of innocence are dy'd. 1826 COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. iii. 45 It fell, dying the waters with its blood. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 9 They dyed their faces in order to terrify their enemies.

b. *spec.* To impregnate (any tissue or the like) with a colour, to fix a colour in the substance of, or to change the hue of by a colouring matter.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Epil.* 12 Him nedeth nat his colour for to dyen With brasil. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 180 þow schalt die hise heeris if þei ben white, wiþ tincture þat ben forseid. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 178 Saffe he axithe alowanse ffor dyeynge xvj. ȝerdys cloth .xj.*d.* *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, etc. Wks. (1587) 309 Nor useth art, in deing of hir heare. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 34 Black and purple horse-hair, which they die and dress most curiously. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 The most usual stuffs or materials which are required to be dyed, are wool, silk, cotton, and linen.

fig 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 418 As it were dye your wit in their unchaungeable colours. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), All white, a virgin saint she sought the skies; For marriage, though it sullies not, it dies.

c. Phrase: *To dye in* (*the*) *wool, in grain*, to subject to the action of a colouring matter while the material is in the raw or primitive state; the effect of which is more thorough and lasting than when done after it is 'made up'. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1386 [see sense 2 a] 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 65 If he had not through institution and education (as it were) died in wool the manners of children. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1449/4 A peice of half Ell green double Camblet dyed in the Wool. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ* II. 351 Dyed in grain, means dyed into the substance of the material so that the dye can't be washed out.

2. Various constructions: **a.** with the colour as object.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 503 So depe in greyn he dyed [*Lansd.* deiede] his coloures. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. Prol.* 53 Colours ne knowe I none..But swiche as men dye [so all 6 texts; *Wright* deyen] or peynte. 1530 PALSGR. 515/2 This dyer dyeth none other coloures but onely scarlets. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcix, The purple pride In my love's veins thou hast too grossly dyed. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 173 Green .. is produced by dyeing a blue over a yellow or a yellow over a blue.

b. with *complement*: To dye (a thing) *red, blue*, etc, or *of* (†*into, to*) some colour.

1418-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Whose blewe is lightly dyed into grene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, It hade need to be died other green or blwe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 39 A stream of gore..into a deepe sanguine dide the grassy grownd. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., They die their nails a rose colour. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Dyeing*, He uses it daily to dye any thing woollen to a scarlet colour. 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* II. 164 Moses speaks of a raiment dyed blue. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 30 Oct. 8/4 The rain .. in this red sandstone country soon dyes the stream of a dark red.

c. *absol.* or with *compl.* only.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 The madre and woode that dyers take on hande To dyne wyth. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 Wher they be persones ynogh .. to dye, carde, or spynne. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 16 They call drinking deepe, dying Scarlet. 1862 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 56 Genista tinctoria..Dyes yellow.

3. *intr.* for *pass.* To take a colour or hue (well or badly) in the process of dyeing.

Mod. This material dyes very well.

Hence **Dyed** *ppl. a.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. 9 Alderman Cockeins project of transporting no White Cloths but Died. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 354 A piece of dyed cotton. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 30 A henna-dyed follower of Islam.

Dye, obs. form of DIE *v.* and *sb.*

Dyead, Dyeath, Dyeaue, obs. ff. DEAD, DEATH, DEAF.

Dyedral, obs. var. DIHEDRAL.

Dye-house[1]. The building in which a dyer carries on his work.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 179 Edward Bernard that dweld in hys dyhowse. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen VIII*, c. 12 § 9 Wheare anny personne shall demyse any dyehouse or Brewhouse. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3261/4 Some of them Broke open a Dye-House at Bow. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. XXX. 87 Trees, useful in the workshop and the dye-house.

Dye-house[2], dial. var. of DEY-HOUSE (Grose).

Dyeing (dəi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6–9 **dying.** [f. DYE *v.*+-ING[1].] The process of impregnating with colour; esp. the fixing of colours in solution in textile and other absorbent substances.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 464 Ne mihte se wuldorfulla Salomon, ne nan eorðlic cyning swa wlitige deazunge his hræglum begytan swa swa rose hæð. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Dieng with colour, *taincture.* 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 26 Preamb., White Ashes..are very necessarie .. for the.. dyinge and scowringe of wollen clothe. 1731-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Cæsalpinia*, The Brasiletto wood which is much used in Dying. 1877 C. O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 570/2 The term dyeing .. is usually confined to the colouring of textile fibrous materials by penetration.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dyeing-drug, -earth, -goods, -herb, -liquor, -material, -stuff, -wood*, etc.; also **dyeing-frame,** one on which articles are hung when dipped simultaneously into the dye.

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Dieng fatte or leed, *cowter.* 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 34 All sorts of Dying stuffs, Hides, [etc.]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 161 Dying woods and dying-earths. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 509 Saffron, dying drugs, and the like produce. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 73 Dyeing materials are furnished by leaves, or the petals of flowers. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 792 When the dyeing-frame is raised up out of the copper, it should be tilted on one side.

Dyep, obs. (Kentish) form of DEEP.

Dyeper, obs. form of DIAPER.

Dyer (dəi·ər). Also 4 **dighere, dyhere,** 6-7 **dyar, dier, -ar.** [f. DYE *v.*: OE. type **dēagere*.]

1. One whose occupation is to dye cloth and other materials.

1369 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 337 Victor le Male, dighere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 362 A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapicer. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 359 þe mayster dyheres of peyntours in þe citee. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 47 b, With this Diars colour their Wolle withall. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr, A great water pot like a Diers fat. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 94 A piece of black and white stuff just sent from the dyer. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 368 Indigo employed by the dyers or calico-printers.

b. A variety of grape.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 20 July, Grapes are already in the market, and the especial one known as the 'dyer', from being used to colour various wines, is beginning to blush.

2. Combinations of *dyer's*: **a. dyer's bath** DYE-BATH; †**dyer's grain,** the coccus insect, kermes; **dyer's spirit,** tin tetrachloride, employed as a mordant. **b.** In the names of plants used for dyeing: **dyer's alkanet, bugloss,** *Anchusa tinctoria* (*Ure's Dict. Arts* 1875); **dyer's broom, whin,** *Genista tinctoria*, also called **dyer's greenweed,** *Dyer's weed*, and *woadwaxen*; **dyer's grape,** *Phytolacca decandra* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **dyer's-moss,** archil; **dyer's oak,** *Quercus infectoria*, the galls of which yield a dye; **dyer's rocket,** *Reseda Luteola*, also called **dyer's yellow-weed**; **dyer's woad,** *Isatis tinctoria* (see WOAD).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, The tree whereon diers grayne groweth, *Coccus infectorius.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xviii. (1633) 1317 The Greenweeds do grow to dye clothes with. It is called..in English Diers Greenweed. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 236 The yellow-flowered *Genista tinctoria*, or dyer's green-weed, or woad-waxen. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1886) 124 Dyer's Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*). 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 157 *Reseda Luteola*, Dyer's Rocket. *Ibid.* II. 81 *Genista tinctoria*, Woad-waxen, Dyer's-whin, Dyer's weed, or Greenweed.

Dyer, obs. form of DIER, one who dies.

Dyer's weed. A name given to plants that yield a dye: esp. Yellow-weed or Weld, *Reseda Luteola*; also Dyer's greenweed or Woadwaxen, *Genista tinctoria*, and Dyer's woad, *Isatis tinctoria.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlvii. 68 Of Dyers weede .. The leaues of this herbe are..not much vnlike the leaues of Woad..It is vsed of Dyers to colour and dye their clothes into greene, and yellow. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv Impr* (1653) 224 In our English Weldé or Dyars-Weed. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XX. 280 Dyers-weed or Weld grows common in barren pastures, dry banks, and on walls. 1861 MISS PRATT *Fl. Pl.* II. 81 [see prec.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Dyer's-weed .. also *Isatis tinctoria. Ibid.* s. v. *Reseda, R. Luteola*, the Weld, Yellow-weed, or Dyer's Weed.

Dyery (dəi·ərɪ). [f. DYE+-(E)RY.] A place where dyeing is carried on; a dyeing establishment.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 609 In this town are manufactures of stuffs and linen, as also a dyery. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* VIII. 298 The door of the dyery.

Dyery, obs. form of DAIRY.

Dyester (dəi·stəɹ). Now *Sc. arch.* Also 4 **diestere, -are,** 5 **deyster.** [f. DYE *v.* + -STER. Cf. DEXTER *sb.*] = DYER.

a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1158 (Mätz.) He cam to a diestare, And seide he coube of his mestere, þis diestere with oute blame Of þis hadde game. 1497 *Will of J. Thomlynson* (Somerset Ho.), I John Thomlynson of Coventry, Deyster. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, That dyester's pole is good enough for the homicide. 1857 A. JEFFREY *Roxburghshire* II. iii 120 In 1736 Robert Dick, a dyester, was summoned.

Dyety, Dyeve, obs. forms of DEITY, DIVE *v.*

Dye-wood. Wood yielding a dye.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (R.), Here are dye-woods, as fustick, &c. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 92 Several woods..of foreign production, such as dyewoods..we pass over. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 354 This is a style of calico-printing in which one or more mordants are mixed with dye-wood decoctions or other coloured solutions.

Dyf-: see DIF-.

Dygne, dygnyte, obs. ff. DIGNE, DIGNITY.

Dygogram (dəi·gogræm). [See quot. 1862.] A diagram consisting of a curve showing the variation of the horizontal component of the force of magnetism exerted upon the ship's compass-needle by the iron in the ship's composition while making a circuit or curve.

1862 A. SMITH *Deviat. Ship's Compass* App. ii. 151 Graphic representations of the amount and direction of the forces which act on the magnetic needle. These representations are designated by the general name of 'Dygogram', a contraction for 'Dynamo-gonio-gram' or 'Force and angle diagram'. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn* II. 71 Such a curve, by means of which the direction and magnitude of the force on the compass is given in terms of the magnetic course of the ship, is called a Dygogram.

Dygre, obs. f. DEGREE.

Dying (dəi·ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see DIE *v.*[1] [f. DIE *v.*[1]+-ING[1].] The action of the verb DIE.

1. Ceasing to live, expiring, decease, death.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 485 Hunger & deiinge of men. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cvi. 20 He toke þaim out of þaire dyngis. 1526 34 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iv 10 And we all wayes beare in oure bodyes the dynge of the Lorde Iesus. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 448 The Dying, in the Winter, of the Roots or Plants that are Annual. 1893 HUXLEY *Evolut. & Ethics* 9 Life seems not worth living except to escape the bore of dying.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* See DIE *v.* Also with *advs.*

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 413 At the dying of the Stream, it is often two Feet higher than the Main Tide. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 16 The gradual dying away of a motion. 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY in *13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 7 The history of the dying-out of Cornish.

2. *attrib.* Of, belonging to, or relating to dying or death, as *dying bed, command, day, declaration, fit, groan, prayer, shriek, time, tree, wish, word*, etc. Cf. DEATH 18 a. (In some of these, the *vbl. sb.* has come to be identified with the *ppl. a*

1580 J. STUBBS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 41 The glad tydings, half revived my wife almost in a dyeing bedd. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1266 Dying fear through all her body spread. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 90 To have a sight of her sometime before their dying-dayes. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 45 Like pinioned pris'ners at the dying tree. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70. P 8 The Scotch Earl falls; and with his Dying Words encourages his men to revenge his Death. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 328 The sobs and dying shrieks Of harmless Nature. 1872 WHARTON *Law-Lexicon* (ed. 5) 273/2 Death bed or Dying Declarations are constantly admitted in evidence. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prol. 19 A dead man's dying wish should be of weight. *Mod.* I shall remember it to my dying day.

Dy·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That dies.

1. Departing from this life; at the point of death, moribund; mortal.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 59 Know for certein þat þou must lede a dieng lif. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 61 He had leur the dethe of the deand sinnar, than that he suld returne and leue. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. IV. *Handicrafts* 422 He .. buries there his dying living seeds. 1704 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 206, I look upon my self as a dying man. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 81 The dying violet. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 71 Oh! how much might be spared to the dying!

2. *transf.* and *fig.* See DIE *v.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II vii. 36 Another did the dying brondes repayre With yron tongs. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 138 As a dying coal revives with wind. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 382 Dying Murmurs of departing Tides. 1713 POPE *Prol. Cato* 14 Such Tears as Patriots shed for dying Laws. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* xix, As a brief insect dies with dying day.

Hence **Dy·ingly** *adv.*, in a dying manner, in dying; **Dy·ingness,** dying or languishing quality.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. xii. 103 Deyngly I sal wax stronge. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lix. 46 As both sides shall liue: euermore dyingly. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Lowe's Pilgr.* IV. iii, I can dyingly and boldly say I know not your dishonour. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III v, Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of dyingness. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 276 To sing faintly, sweetly, and as it were dyingly.

Dyit, Sc. var. of DITE *sb.*, *Obs.*

Dyke, etc, a frequent spelling of DIKE, etc.

Dyker, Dylaye, obs. forms of DICKER, DELAY.

Dylde (in phr. *God dylde you*): see YIELD *v.*

Dyle, Dyll(e, obs. forms of DILL.

Dylectable, obs. var. DELECTABLE.

Dyluuye, var. DILUVY *Obs.*, deluge, flood.

Dymbe, dyme, dymme, obs. forms of DIM.

Dyme, obs. form of DEEM *v.*, DIME.

Dymisent, dymyceynt, -sen(t, -son: see DEMICEINT, *Obs.*

Dymonde, obs. form of DIAMOND.

Dyna-. In the derivatives of Gr. *δύνα-σθαι* to be able, *δύναμις* power, the *y* (= Gr. *υ*) is etymologically short, and is so treated in pronouncing dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. But popular usage (esp. since *dynamite* came into vogue) tends to give the *y* the diphthongal pronunciation (əi) in all these words, though (din-) is still preferred by some in *dynamic* and its family, and app. by most scholars in *dynasty* and its family.

Dyna, obs. form of DINAR.

Dynactino·meter. ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *δύν(αμις* power + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτῖν-*) ray + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER, and cf. ACTINOMETER.] An instrument designed to measure the intensity of the photogenic rays, and to compute the power of object-glasses.

1851 M. CLAUDET in *Philos. Mag.*

Dynagraph (dəi·nägrɑf, din-). [f. Gr. *δύνα(μις* power + *-γραφος* writer, -GRAPH.] The name given in the United States to a machine of the same character as the *dynamometer car* on some English Railways, used for mechanically reporting the condition of a railway line, the speed of a train, and the power used in traversing a given distance.

These elements are recorded on a paper ribbon moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car or van which carries the machine. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

†Dy·nam. *Obs* [a. F. *dyname* (also *dynamie*), 'a unit of power, the force necessary to raise in a given time 1000 kilogrammes to a height of 1 metre'; f. Gr. *δύναμις* power, force.] 'A term proposed by Dr. Whewell, as expressive of a pound or other unit, in estimating the effect of mechanical labour.' Craig 1847. (See also DYNE.)

Dynama·gnite, early name for DYNAMOGEN, q.v.

Dyname (dəi·nēm). *Physics.* [a. Ger. *dyname*, f. Gr. *δύναμις* see DYNAM.] A force or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body.

1866 J. PLÜCKER *Fundam. Views Mech.* in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 362 If any number of given forces..act upon or pass through given points, according to the fundamental laws of statics, the *resulting effect* is obtained by adding the six coordinates of the forces. In the general case I propose to call the cause producing the resulting effect *dyname*. *Ibid.* 363 A dyname, determined by its six linear coordinates represents the effect produced by two forces not intersecting each other. *Ibid* 369 A dyname may be resolved into pairs of forces, the forces of all pairs constitute a linear complex.

Dynameter (dəi-, dinæ·mĭtəɹ : see DYNA-). [mod. f. Gr. *δύνα(μις* power + *μέτρ-ον* measure; or shortened from DYNAMOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope; = DYNAMOMETER 2.

a 1828 WEBSTER cites RAMSDEN. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 67 View the image .. formed in the visual pencil of an engiscope, with a dynameter of very delicate divisions. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 116 The image can be measured with tolerable accuracy by Mr. Berthon's dynameter.

Hence **Dyname·tric, Dyname·trical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a dynameter.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynametrical.*

Dynamic (dəi-, dinæ·mik : see DYNA-), *a.* and *sb* [ad. F. *dynamique* (Leibnitz 1692, Dict. Acad. 1762), ad. Gr. *δυναμικός* powerful, f. *δύναμις* power, strength.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to force producing motion; often opposed to *static*.

1827 D. GILBERT in *Phil Trans.* CXVII 26 Mr. Watt .., assumed one pound raised one foot high for what has been called in other countries the dynamic unit. 1843-46 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 1) 13 A comparative view of the corpuscular and dynamic theories of heat. 1850 *Ibid* (ed. 2) 74, I have used .. the terms dynamic and static to represent the different states of magnetism. 1847 J. DWYER *Princ. Hydraul Engineer.* 94 The horse's power is principally used by Engineers in this country as a Dynamic unit. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. XI. 138 We find light producing a dynamic effect..in those molecular re arrangements which it works in certain crystals. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II XIX. 331 According to the dynamic view .. heat is regarded as a motion. 1881 ARMSTRONG *Address Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* No. 619. 449 Such is the richness of coal as a store of mechanical energy that a pound of coal, even as used in the steam-engine, produces a dynamic effect about five times greater than a pound of gunpowder burnt in a gun.

2. Of or pertaining to force in action or operation; active.

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* i. 6 What would man be without Nature? A mere capacity, if such a thing be conceivable alone; potential, but not dynamic. 1863 — *Heat* v. 137 While in the act of falling, the energy of the weight is active. It may be called *actual* energy, in antithesis to *possible*, or .. *dynamic* energy, in antithesis to *potential*. *Ibid.* 138 As potential energy disappears, dynamic energy comes into play.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Active, potent, energetic, effective, forceful.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 105 Their dynamic brains hurled off their words, as the revolving stone hurls off scraps of grit. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. i, What was the secret of form or expression which gave the dynamic quality to her glance? 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 14 It [Greek intellect] has been the great dynamic agency in European civilisation.

b. Opposed to *static*.

1876 C. P. MASON *Eng Gram.* (ed 21) 117 (To borrow a metaphor from mechanics) the adjective is a *static attribute*, the verb is a *dynamic attribute*.

4. Of, according to, or pertaining to the science of DYNAMICS: as the *dynamic* theory of the tides

1838-52 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 196 A sure dynamic theorem. 1851 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 416 The dynamic laws which cause a pump to act.

5. *Med.* **a.** Functional, in contradistinction to *organic*; as in *dynamic disease*. **b.** With Hahnemann and his followers: Of the nature of some immaterial or 'spiritual' influence. **†c.** Attended with a morbid increase of vital action, sthenic (*obs.*).

Dynamic school: a name given to the Stahlians, or followers of Stahl, as attributing the vital phenomena to the operation of an internal force or power acting for the most part independently of external causes. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

[1809 see ADYNAMIC.] 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 272 Dr. Stoker .. has divided dropsies into two kinds, dynamic and adynamic. 1855 J. R. REYNOLDS *Dis. Brain* ix, The simple fact of convulsions is proof of dynamic (functional) disease. 1881 J. G. GLOVER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 128/1 (*Homœopathy*), Underlying all his [Hahnemann's] system..was the idea that the causes of disease were impalpable, immaterial, spiritual, dynamic. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 114 A dynamic narcosis of the ultimate fibres of sensation.

6. In the Kantian philosophy: Relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.

Dynamic relations, the relations between objects as forming parts of one connected experience: viz. the relations of substance and accident, of cause and effect, and of substances acting upon each other. *Dynamic category*, a category that expresses one of the dynamic relations. *Dynamic synthesis*, a synthesis which is guided by the dynamic categories.

7. Relating to the existence or action of some force or forces; applied esp. to a theory that accounts for matter, or for mind, as being merely the action of forces: see DYNAMISM 1.

Dynamic theory of Kant, a theory according to which matter was conceived to be constituted by two antagonistic principles of attraction and repulsion

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 150 We had both equal obligations to the polar logic and dynamic philosophy of Giordano Bruno.

B. *sb.* **1.** = DYNAMICS, q. v.

1873 CLIFFORD *Syllabus of Lectures* in *Math. Papers* (1882) 516 The science which teaches under what circumstances particular motions take place is called Dynamic. It is divided into two parts, *Static*..and *Kinetic*. 1878 — (*title*) Elements of Dynamic: an Introduction to the Study of Motion and Rest in Solid and Fluid Bodies.

2. = Dynamic theory: see A. 7.

1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph* 305 As Kant does in the course of his 'Proof' of this 'Precept No. 1' of his 'Dynamic'.

3. Energizing or motive force.

1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 270 The Struggle for Life, as life's dynamic, can never wholly cease. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 80/1 There is lack of dynamic. There is lack of direct soul-changing power.

Dynamical (dəi-, dinæ·mikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the science of DYNAMICS.

1818-26 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 271 An elementary exposition of the dynamical principles employed in these investigations. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 266 As an abstract dynamical proposition. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 486/3 Strict deductions from admitted dynamical principles.

2. Of or pertaining to force or mechanical power: = DYNAMIC *a.* 1, 2.

Dynamical electricity, current electricity, as exhibited in the galvanic battery, and in electromotive appliances.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynamical*, pertaining to strength or power. 1843-46 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed 1) 15 Nor do we by any of our ordinary methods test heat in any other way than by its purely dynamical action. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. XI. 138 In this purely dynamical action consists the production of sound. 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog. Sea* II. § 108 The dynamical forces which are expressed by the Gulf Stream. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* i. 14 On the mutual convertibility of heat and dynamical force. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 96 In a permanent condition of dynamical equilibrium. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No 619. 435 High potential is the essential for good dynamical economy in the electric transmission of power.

b. *transf.* Cf. DYNAMIC *a.* 3 b.

1870 S. H. HODGSON *The Practice* II. iv. § 93. 11 The distinction between the statical and dynamical mode of perception gives the distinction between noun and verb. [See also s.v. DYNAMICALLY.]

3. Applied to inspiration conceived as an endowing with divine power, in opposition to a 'mechanical' inspiration in which the medium is the mere tool or instrument of the Deity.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xvi. 60 The method in which it [Divine Influence] has been exerted on man has been dynamical rather than merely mechanical. 1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 299 Andrewes .. was disposed to look at the work of the Spirit rather as mechanical, than as dynamical or organical. 1856 J. MACNAUGHT *Doctrine Inspir.* vi. (1857) 6 If a living man .be 'moved by the Spirit', it can, assuredly, only be by a strengthening, or enlarging, or adding to the number of the faculties of that living man– that is, by 'dynamical' inspiration.

4. Of or pertaining to DYNAMISM (sense 1).

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 579/1 That high form of dynamical philosophy which was contained in the poems of Empedocles of Agrigentum. 1850 — *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 85 The natural philosophers of Greece are divided into the dynamical and mechanical—Thales being assigned to the former class.

5. *Med.* Functional: = DYNAMIC 5 a.

1862 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 19 Another element of disease in the dynamical condition of a part, appears to be an alteration in the relation between the tissues and the blood.

Dyna·mically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a dynamic or dynamical manner or way; in the way of a force in action or in motion; from the point of view of dynamics.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 267 A straight line, dynamically speaking, is the only path which can be pursued by a body absolutely free. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* XXVII. 411 Manifesting its power, at great distances, only dynamically, by shaking the crust of our planet in linear directions. 1870 S. H. HODGSON *The. Practice* II. iv. § 93. 8 The distinction of noun and verb..seems to me to be the distinction between an object considered statically, and one, perhaps the same object, considered dynamically.. A verb is a noun in motion, a noun is a verb at rest. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 9 The animal may be considered statically or dynamically.

Dynami·city. *Chem.* A synonym of *valency* or *atomicity*. In mod. Dicts.

Dynamics (dəi-, dinæ·miks). [Plural of DYNAMIC, after earlier names of sciences in -ICS, q.v.]

1. The branch of Physics which treats of the action of Force: in earlier use restricted to the action of force in producing or varying motion, and thus opposed to *Statics* (which treats of rest or equilibrium under the action of forces); more recently (see quots. 1863-67), the name *Kinetics* has been introduced for the former, Dynamics being taken in a more comprehensive (and more etymological) sense, to include Statics and Kinetics. But the earlier usage, in which Statics and Dynamics are treated as co-ordinate, is still retained by some physicists, and has largely influenced the popular and transferred applications of the word and its derivatives. Also called DYNAMIC.

1788-89 HOWARD *Royal Encycl., Dynamics* is the science of moving powers; more particularly of the motion of bodies that mutually act on one another. 1804 ROBISON *Mechan. Philos.* Pref, The general doctrines of Dynamics are the basis of Mechanical Philosophy. 1818-26 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 57 This part of Dynamics would lead to the consideration of Central Forces. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mech.* I. 1 (U. K. S.) In the second part, which is called dynamics, bodies are considered as submitted to the action of forces which are not in equilibrium. 1863 THOMSON & TAIT *Sketch of Elem. Dynamics* I Dynamics is the science which investigates the action of Force..Dynamics is divided into two parts, Statics and Kinetics. 1867 — *Nat. Philos.* Pref. 2 Keeping in view the proprieties of language, and following the example of the most logical writers, we employ the term Dynamics in its true sense as the science which treats of the action of *force*, whether it maintains relative rest, or produces acceleration of relative motion. The two corresponding divisions of Dynamics are thus conveniently entitled *Statics* and *Kinetics*. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 17 We deal with statics, not with dynamics.

b. That branch of any science in which force or forces are considered.

e. g. *Geological Dynamics*, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and operation of the forces by which the earth's surface has been affected, as distinguished from that which treats of the existing condition of the surface, and the order and characteristics of the strata.

1843 MILL *Logic* VI. X. § 5 (1856) II. 505 [With Comte] Social Dynamics is the theory of society considered in a state of progressive movement; while Social Statics is the theory of the *consensus* already spoken of as existing among the different parts of the social organism. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 768/1 He treats rather of the *dynamics* than of the *statics* of law—rather of those events or *forces* by which classes of rights begin, are modified or terminate, than of those rights and duties which accompany a given *stationary* legal relation. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* XV. 313 It is for those to decide who are conversant with dynamics of glacier motion.

2. *transf.* The moving physical or moral forces in any sphere, or the laws by which they act.

1833 CHALMERS *Const Man* (1835) I. vi. 236 To unsettle the moral dynamics which nature hath established there. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 189 The great storehouse of our spiritual dynamics 1849 BUCHANAN *10 Years' Conf.* (1852) II. 392 Conscience seemed to be a force as little known to the dynamics of politicians in the nineteenth as in the seventeenth century. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 25 No comprehensive theory of the dynamics of æsthetic evolution has yet been propounded.

†Dynamide. A generic term proposed by Berzelius to include the 'imponderables', caloric, light, electricity, and magnetism, in substitution for *fluid*. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883)

Dynami·meter, Dynamio·meter, forms more etymologically correct, proposed and by some used, instead of DYNAMOMETER.

Dynamism (dəi·n-, di·năməiz'm). [f. Gr. *δύναμις* power, force + -ISM. In mod.F. *dynamisme*.]

1. A philosophical system, theory, or doctrine, which seeks to explain the phenomena of the universe by some immanent force or energy.

Applied to an ancient doctrine of the Ionic philosophers, who explained the motion of bodies by such principles as love and hatred; to the doctrine of Leibnitz that all substance involves force; and to modern theories that mechanical energy is substance, or that the doctrine of energy is sufficient to explain the constitution of the universe.

1857 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* (1858) 148 *Dynamism*, the philosophy of Leibnitz, that all substance involves *force*. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 552 To distinguish the dynamism of Goethe from that of Diderot, to show how this dynamism is related to the free pantheistic doctrine which emerged in Goethe's mind from the dogmatic system of..Spinoza. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* IV. iv. § 77 II. 316 Two great systems embrace all minor systems: Atomism and Dynamism..The Dynamist theory regards Matter as constituted by unextended centres of force. 1876 MANNING in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 1030 Mr. Kirkman, as a champion of Dynamism, has challenged single-handed all Atomists and Materialists. 1891 tr. *Didon's Jesus Christ* 14 The dynamism of Thales and Pherecydes gave place to the atomism of Democritus.

2. In various *nonce-uses*: The mode of being of force or energy; operation of force; energizing or dynamic action.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1882) II. vii. 144 These all build on mechanism; one spark of dynamism, of inspiration, were it in the poorest soul, is stronger than they all. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 111 That which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure dynamism. 1880 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/4 The seismograph on Mount Vesuvius indicates great subterranean dynamism. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* 211 Apparent miracle by the dynamism of touch. 1887 — *Fash. Philos.* 19 The one contains a vital element in its dynamism which the other does not.

3. *Med.* 'The theory of the origin of disease from change or alteration of vital force.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Hence **Dy·namist**, **a.** One who studies or deals with dynamics; **b.** One who holds the doctrine of dynamism. **Dynami·stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dynamism; according to the doctrine of dynamists.

1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 275 The dynamist ..treating of levers which..have neither breadth nor thickness, and contain no material, is an absolute Idealist. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 719/1 It is usual..to speak of two kinds of monarchianism,—the dynamistic and the modalistic. By monarchians of the former class Christ was held to be.. constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power.

‖ **Dynamitard**, [f. DYNAMITE, after Fr. *communard*. (Not in recognized Fr. use, though it may have occurred in French newspapers.)] = DYNAMITER.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 1/2 'Red Spectre in France.' The public confession that the 'dynamitards' had paralyzed the administration of justice. 1883 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The Dynamitards have not secured the return of a single deputy even for the 'reddest' constituency in France. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 876/1 A melodrama..dealing with the proceedings of English dynamitards.

Dynamite (dəi·năməit, di·n-), *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. *δύναμις* force + -ITE, by Alfred Nobel the inventor.]

1. A high explosive prepared from nitro-glycerine mixed, for greater safety in carriage and use, with some inert absorptive substance.

1867 *Specif. Newton's Patent* No. 1345. 3 Causing it [nitro-glycerine] to be absorbed in porous unexplosive substances, such as charcoal, silica .whereby it is converted into a powder, which I call dynamite or Nobel's safety powder. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 15 July, Other experiments demonstrated the great velocity imparted to fragments of shells charged with dynamite. 1875 *Ann. Reg.* 120 A clockwork which was timed to cause the explosion of the dynamite. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 641 Dynamite..consists of nitro-glycerine absorbed in an infusorial siliceous earth called 'Kieselguhr'.

2. *attrib.*, as *dynamite bomb, outrage*, etc.; **dynamite cruiser**, a cruiser armed with dynamite guns; **dynamite gun**, a pneumatic gun for throwing dynamite shells, or other high explosives.

1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec., What was to be said of the dynamite affair at Bantry. 1883 *Ibid.* 14 Sept. 2/7 The various dynamite outrages committed in Glasgow. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 7/1 The dynamite conspiracy. 1886 *World* 12 May 8 The dynamite bomb exploded among the Chicago police. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/2 To have shown that the dynamite shells could be successfully fired from an ordinary gun. *Ibid.*, The dynamite gun is a new instrument which has its own functions in time of war. *Ibid.*, After the gun has been properly tested on board the dynamite cruiser.

Dy·namite, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To shatter or wreck by the explosion of dynamite; to mine or charge with dynamite.

1881 H. CROSBY in *Independent* (N. Y.) No. 1684 Finally Utah should be dynamited. 1883 A. M. SULLIVAN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 7/1 Our homes are in the midst of the cities that are, forsooth, to be kerosined and dynamited. 1892 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Aug. 5/9 Threat to dynamite New York Bankers.

Dynamiter (dəi·năməitəɹ, di·n-). [f. DYNAMITE *v.* + -ER.] One who employs dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; esp. as a means of attacking existing governments or political systems.

1883 *U. S. Newspaper* 16 May, There is a rumor that dynamiters intend to damage the Welland canal. 1884 *American* VIII. 294 You do not find a good citizen..under the hat of a dynamiter and an assassin. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 116 Under this alias, you follow the profession of a dynamiter.

‖ **Dynamiteur** (dinamitör). [mod. F.] = prec.

1883 *Spectator* 14 Apr. 472/2 The Dynamiteurs—we had better adopt the French word at once—may yet secure.. fanatics as agents. 1886 J. D. CHAMPLIN *Chron. Coach* i. 6 The tall column..which the dynamiteurs had threatened with their bombs only a few nights before.

Dynamitic (dəinămi·tik, di·n-), *a.* [f. DYNAMITE *sb.* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to dynamite; having to do with dynamite, or dynamiters.

1882 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* June 887 If he did, a more dynamitic rival would immediately pluck him down. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 102/2 To receive subscriptions for carrying on dynamitic warfare. 1893 *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 463 The father of Nihilism and of dynamitic anarchy.

Hence **Dynami·tical** *a*, in same sense; **Dynami·tically** *adv.*, by way of dynamite.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/1, I have had neither part nor lot in any secret Fenian or dynamitical operations. 1887 *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 17 Feb., The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, dynamitically to blow up England on behalf of Ireland. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Oct. 450/3 His dynamitical and tyrannicidal schemes.

Dynamitism (dəi·năməitiz'm, di·n-). [-ISM.] The principles and practice of the dynamiter; the use of dynamite and similar explosives for the destruction of life and property, as a method of attacking a government, nation, or person.

1883 *American* VI. 36 Unqualified repudiation of assassination and dynamitism. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/3 He was indicted, not for dynamitism, but for Fenianism.

Dynamitist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises or favours dynamitism; a dynamiter.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 45/1 Reports of the intentions of the American-Irish dynamitists. 1885 HOLYOAKE *Let.* in *Daily News* 7 Feb. 3/8 While Dynamitists and State Socialists appear as lurid figures on the horizon of society.

Dynamize (dəi·n-, di·năməiz), *v. Med.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To endow with power. In *Homœopathy*, To increase the power of (medicines) by trituration or succussion. Hence **Dynamiza·tion**.

1855 *Household Wds.* XII 69 Monstrous assertions of the curative power of the 'high dynamisation' of medicinal substances. 1881 J. G. GLOVER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 127/1 The most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice—the 'potentizing', 'dynamizing', of medicinal substances. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dynamisation*..used by the homœopathists to denote the accession or freeing of active powers produced in a medicine by pounding it or shaking violently the bottle in which it is contained.

Dynamo-, an element, derived from Gr. *δύναμις* 'power, force', used to form combinations and derivative words, as **Dynamo-ele·ctric** *a.*, pertaining to current (formerly called dynamic) electricity; also, pertaining to the conversion of dynamical into electrical energy, as in *dynamo-electric machine, machinery*: see next. **Dynamo-metamo·rphism**, the transformation of energy from one mode of action to another.

1882 *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* (ed. 6) 795 Machines constructed on this principle [that of Siemens and Wheatstone] are called dynamo-electric. 1896 *Yale Univ. Grad. Course Instruct.* 58 Effects of dynamo metamorphism.

Dynamo (dəi·năm*o*), *sb. Electr.* Pl. **-os**. [Abbreviated from *dynamo machine*, itself short for *dynamo-electric machine*.] A machine for converting energy in the form of mechanical power into energy in the form of electric currents, by the operation of setting conductors (usually in the form of coils of copper wire) to rotate in a magnetic field.

The full name *dynamo-electric machine* was given by Siemens in 1867, to distinguish his invention from the *magneto-electric machines* previously used, in which the electric current was generated by means of a permanent magnet. But in the shortened form *dynamo* (recommended by Prof. S. P. Thompson early in 1882), the use of the word has been extended so as to include all forms of these machines: see quot. 1884.

1882 *Times* 2 Dec. 5 Professor Thompson said that the name 'dynamo-electric machine' was first applied by Dr. Werner Siemens in a communication made in January, 1867, to the Berlin Academy. He there described a machine for generating electric currents by the application of mechanical power, the currents being induced in the coils of a rotating armature by the action of electro-magnets which were themselves excited by the currents so generated. The machine was, in fact, a self-exciting dynamo.]

1875 *Specif. Clark's Patent* No. 4311. 2 Dynamo-electric machine. 1878 S. P. THOMPSON in *Engineering* 20 Dec. 500 Such machines were more powerful than those in which only steel magnets were used; and they have received the name *dynamo-electric machines*. *Ibid.*, The cost of producing electric currents of any required power is now simply the cost of..a dynamo-machine and a steam-engine, and of the coal and labour necessary to supply and attend to them. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 26 Instructions..for depositing Copper by the battery, or by the Dynamo-machine. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 179/2 The word 'dynamo' is now being used as a noun in the place of 'dynamo electric machine', and from its convenience it will probably soon become the generic term. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electric Mach.* 3 A dynamo is a dynamo, in fact, whether its magnets be excited by the whole of its own current, or by a part of its own current, or by a current from an independent source. *Ibid.* 4 The arbitrary distinction between so-called magneto-electric machines and dynamo-electric machines fails when examined carefully. In all these machines a magnet, whether permanently excited, independently excited, or self-excited, is employed to provide a field of magnetic force. *Ibid.* xi. 199 (Heading) The magneto-dynamo or magneto electric machine. 1885 *Athenæum* No. 2985. 54 Efficiency and economic coefficient of dynamos, the series dynamo and the shunt dynamo being separately considered.

Dynamogen (dəin-, dinæ·mŏdʒĕn). [mod. f. DYNAMO- + -GEN taken in sense of 'producing', 'producer'.] Nitromagnite; a high explosive (for which the name 'dynamagnite' was first proposed), consisting of a mixture of nitro-glycerine and prepared hydrocarbonate of magnesia. Known in U.S. as 'Hercules powder'.

1888 *Daily News* 30 May 6/2 A new explosive has been invented by M. Petri, a Viennese engineer. The name given to it is dynamogen .. The charge of dynamogen is in the form of a solid cylinder.

Dynamogeny (dəin-, dinămŏ·dʒĕni). [mod. f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *-γενεια* production: see -GENY.] Production of increased nervous activity; dynamization of nerve-force.

1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 742 The views recently propounded by Professor Brown-Séquard upon what he calls nervous 'dynamogeny'. *Ibid.*, Inhibition in one nervous sphere is often accompanied with dynamogeny in another. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 28 A feeling of pleasure is always connected with dynamogeny, or the production of force; every living thing, therefore, instinctively seeks for dynamogenous sense-impressions.

So **Dynamogenesis** = DYNAMOGENY; **Dynamoge·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to dynamogeny; **Dynamo·genous** *a.*, having the property of generating or producing force; **Dynamo·genously** *adv.*

1883 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 436 M. Brown-Séquard supposes that in each layer of the cerebro-spinal system there are both dynamogenic elements and inhibitory elements for the subjacent segments. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 742 Recent researches by Dr. Féré have thrown additional light upon these 'dynamogenic' or 'force-producing' processes. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 28 Many sense impressions operate enervatingly and inhibitively on the movements; others, on the contrary, make these more powerful, rapid and active; they are 'dynamogenous', or 'force-producing'. *Ibid.* 29 Pictures operating dynamogenously, and producing feelings of pleasure.

Dynamograph (dəi·n-, di·năməgrɑf). [mod. f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *-γραφος* writer: see -GRAPH.] An instrument for recording the amount of force exerted.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* III. 1014 A dynamograph, for ascertaining the average strength of draught. Invented by Adam Chevalier de Burg. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xix, The Dynamograph is of great value in the diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system. 1878 HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 26 The dynamograph..a combination of the dynamometer and the writing part of the sphygmograph, is advocated as a valuable aid in diagnosis.

Hence **Dynamogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to a dynamograph.

1895 PRITCHARD tr. *Marey's Movement* ix. 52 The areas of the curves which are described by the dynamographic needle express the exact equivalent of the force employed.

Dynamometer (dəin-, dinămŏ·mĭtəɹ: see DYNA-). [ad. F. *dynamomètre* (in Lunier, *Dict. des Sciences*, 1805), f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.]

1. A name of instruments of various kinds for measuring the amount of energy exerted by an animal, or expended by a motor or other engine in its work, or by the action of any mechanical force.

1810 *Q. Rev.* Aug. 59 Some experiments made..with a new instrument, invented by Regnier, which he calls a dynamometer, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative strength which individuals are capable of exerting. 1823 *Mech. Mag.* No. 14. 209 The Dynamometer of Regnier, which enables us to ascertain easily the comparative strength of men. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 176 The draught-power of the engine was noted by a spiral spring dynamometer, capable of registering up to 8 tons. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i 488 The name 'dynamometer', besides, appears to be badly formed from the Greek; and for designating an instrument for *measurement of force*, I would suggest that the name may with advantage be changed to *dynamimeter*. 1895 PRITCHARD tr. *Marey's Movement* ix 146 Dynamometers are constructed on the principle that an elastic body is distorted in proportion to the degree of force applied.

fig. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Y. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 88 An accurate dynamometer of Willard's punch or Porter's flip. 1890 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 245 He saluted his wife as a moral dynamometer.

2. An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope: also called DYNAMETER.

1838 *Nat. Philos., Optic. Instr.* iv. § 18. 11 (U. K. S.) The magnifying power of telescopes may be ascertained..by means of a dynamometer. 1890 G. F. CHAMBERS *Handbk. Astron.* VII. i, Shifting the Dynamometer until the two internal edges exactly touch the circumference of the image.

Hence **Dynamome·tric, -metrical** (also **dynami-**) *a.*, of or pertaining to the measurement of force; **Dynamo·metry**, the measurement of force.

1864 WEBSTER, *Dynamometric, -al.* 1868 DUNCAN *Ins. World* Introd. 23 In order to measure the muscular strength of man, or of animals .. many different dynamometric apparatuses have been invented, composed of springs, or systems of unequal levers. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Nov., Thorough Test of Double Ploughs..To carry out the dynamometrical experiments. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 437 If we..apply the proper amount of force at each end of the dynamimetric rope or chain. 1891 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 316/1 Further Contributions to Dynamometry.

Dynamo·pathy. A synonym of *Homœopathy*, in reference to the 'dynamization' of drugs. (*S.S.Lex.*)

Dynamoscope (dinæ·mŏskōp). [a. F. *dynamoscope* (Collongues 1862), f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *-σκοπος*, -SCOPE.] An instrument devised for the prosecution of *dynamoscopy*.

Dynamo·scopy [Fr. *-opie*], Collongues' name for a special form of auscultation for the observation of the sound called *bruit rotatoire*, a hollow rumbling heard in living muscular tissue, esp. in the tips of the fingers, and supposed to proceed from fibrillary contraction of the muscles.

Dynast (di·n-, dəi·năst: see DYNA-). Also 7 di-. [ad. late L. *dynastēs*, a. Gr. *δυναστής* lord, chief, ruler, f. *δύνασθαι* to be able, powerful. Cf. F. *dynaste* (16th c.). Milton used the Gr. and L. accus. pl. *dynastas* in English context.] One in power; a ruler, lord, chief, potentate, esp. a hereditary ruler; a member or founder of a dynasty.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 642 The ancient stemme of Des Ewes, Dynasts or Lords of the Dition of Kessell in the Dutchie of Gelderland. 1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II. iii. III. (ed. 4) 332 How many great Cæsars, mighty monarches, tetrarches, dynastes, Princes, liued in his daies. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 113 Shaw-Mahomet an Arabian Dinast. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. (1847) 237/1 Therefore did his Mother the Virgin Mary give such praise to God .. that he had..cut down dynastas or proud monarchs from the throne. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 121 They might probably be Dynasts of that Country. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 116 Miltiades the elder was a sort of prince or dynast in Attica.

Dynastic (din-, dəinæ·stik), *a.* (*sb*) [ad. Gr. *δυναστικ-ός*, f. *δυναστής*: see prec., and cf. F. *dynastique* (admitted 1878 into Acad. Dict.).] Of, pertaining to, or connected with a dynasty or dynastics.

1808 WEBSTER, *Dynastic*, relating to a dynasty or line of kings. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 74 An alien tyranny, With its dynastic reasons of larger bones And stronger sinews. 1863 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 77 The first of the dynastic quarrels of modern Europe.

†**B.** *sb.* = DYNAST. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dynastick*, one of great rule and power. *Ibid.* II, A great Ruler, *Potentate, Dinastick.*

Dyna·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1730 DALE (*title*) The History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, topographical, dynastical, and political. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xxiii. 232 Monarchical, not dynastical institutions.

Hence **Dyna·stically** *adv.*

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 243 Those [nations] which are designated dynastically from the head of a ruling family.

Dyna·sticism. [f. DYNASTIC *a.* + -ISM.] The dynastic principle; the system of ruling dynasties.

1872 GOLDW. SMITH in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 260 Look round Europe, and you will see that Legitimacy is dead, and that the sand of Dynasticism has nearly run. 1884 — in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 315 Its attempt to make election extinguish itself in favour of dynasticism.

Dynastidan (din-, dəinæ·stidăn). *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Dynastidæ*, f. *Dynastes* as a generic name.] A member of the *Dynastidæ*, a family of large beetles including the *Dynastes* or Hercules-beetle.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 365 The mighty Dynastidans appear to feed upon putrescent timber.

Dynasty (di·năsti, dəi-). [a. F. *dynastie* (15-16th c.), ad. late L. *dynastīa*, ad. Gr. *δυναστεία* power, lordship, domination, f. *δυναστής* DYNAST.]

1. Lordship, sovereignty, power; régime. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 69 They tell of divers Dynasties or governments in this countrey of Babylon *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 196 The King bestowed a far better Dynasty or Principality upon him in Asia. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 439 The Dynasties or Polities of the Nations, the Secular Kingdomes and Powers. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xv. (1874) 295 During the present dynasty of probation and trial.

2. A succession of rulers of the same line or family; a line of kings or princes.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 23 Than entered that lond [Egipte] they of Tebes, tyl xxxvi. dynasties had regned. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. ii § 2 (R.) The account of the dynasties agreeth for the most part, if not altogether, with the histories of the Assyrians, Trojans, Italians, and others, etc. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 146 He digested the successive Governments of the Egyptians into 32 Dynasties. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 19 At some time or other all the beginners of dynasties were chosen by those who called them to govern. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 53 Disaffected to the ruling dynasty of Nepal.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1800 J. REEVES *On Ps.* 18 (T.) The next dynasty of theologists, the schoolmen. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* VII. 234 The annals of a dynasty of noble poets. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 363 Aristotle .. was fitted to found a new dynasty in philosophy.

Dyndille, obs. form of DINDLE *v.*

Dyne (dəin). *Physics.* [a. F. *dyne*, taken from Gr. *δύναμις* force, *δύνασθαι* to be powerful.]

The unit of force in the centimetre-gramme-second (C. G. S.) system, i.e. a unit equivalent to that force which, acting for one second on a mass of one gramme, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second.

In France the term had been proposed at an earlier date in a different sense: see quot. 1842.

[1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 192 The Industrial Society of Mulhausen..observe, that the usual estimation of horse-power is not uniform, and propose that the unit for France should be the force required to raise one kilogramme to the height of a metre in a second. To this unit they propose that the name of *dyne* should be applied.] 1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 923 As regards the name to be given the C. G. S. unit of force, we recommend that it be a derivative of the Greek *δυναμις*. The form *dynamy* appears to be most satisfactory to etymologists. *Dynam* is equally intelligible, but awkward in sound to English ears. The shorter form, *dyne*..will probably be generally preferred in this country. *Ibid.* 224 The weight of a gramme, at any part of the earth's surface, is about 980 dynes, or rather less than a kilodyne. 1874 MAXWELL *Poem* in *Life* (1882) 633 This string, you said, is strained too far, 'Tis forty dynes at least too tight. 1889 A. W. POYSER *Magnet. & Electr.* 97 By a charge of one unit is meant that charge on a very small body, which, if placed at a distance of one centimetre from an equal and similar charge, repels it with a force of one dyne.

Dyneer, -er(e, dynner, -or, obs. ff. DINNER.

Dyng, e, obs. forms of DING *v.*[1]

Dyng(e, Sc. var. of DIGNE *a. Obs.* worthy, etc.

Dyngnete, obs. form of DIGNITY.

Dynle, Dynt, obs. ff. DINDLE, DINT.

Dyophysite (dəi,ɒ·fizəit). *Theol.* [ad. late Gr. *δυοφυσῖται* (found in 5th c. beside *διφυσῖται*, DIPHYSITE, which was a more etymological form), f. *δύο* two + *φύσις* nature.] A holder of the doctrine of the co-existence of two natures, the divine and the human, in Christ: opposed to the Monophysites. Hence **Dyophysi·tic, Dyophysi·tical** *a.*, of or pertaining to Dyophysites; **Dyo·physitism,** the doctrine of the Dyophysites.

1860 EDERSHEIM tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* I. § 82. 5 Felix II of Rome, leader of the Dyophysites. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctrine* 216 This monothelistic formula of union maintained by Heraclius and Zenon, retained no place between Dyophysites and Monophysites. *Ibid.* 219 In opposition to all theories of confusion the Church held to Dyophysitism and Dyotheletism. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 461 An attempt to reconstruct the Lutheran theory [of Christology] on a modern critical and ethical instead of a dyophysitic basis.

Dyot, obs. f. DIET.

Dyothelete, -ite (dəi,ɒ·þĭlĭt, -əit), *a.* and *sb. Theol.* [f. Gr. *δύο* two + *θελητής*, agent-n. from *θέλ-ειν* to will: lit. a 'two-willer'. Opposed to *μονοθελήτης* a 'one-willer'. The ending in *-ite* is conformed to words of that termination. A more etymological form would be *dithelete.*] **a.** *adj.* Holding the doctrine that Christ had two wills, a divine and a human. **b.** *sb.* A holder of this doctrine; an opponent of MONOTHELETISM.

Hence **Dyothele·tian, Dyothele·tic, -i·tic, Dyothele·tical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Dyotheletes; **Dyo·theletism, Dyo·thelism,** the doctrine that Christ had two wills.

1848 S. DAVIDSON tr. *Gieseler's Eccl. Hist.* II. 174 The doctrines of the Duothelites and Monothelites. 1860 EDERSHEIM tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* I. § 82. 8 After that [A.D. 680] Dyotheletism was universally received as orthodox doctrine. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctrine* 220 The decision of the Dyothelitic Council of the year 680: 'The human will remains in unity with the Divine, because it is always determined by the omnipotent drawing of the Logos'. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 458 [Impersonality of human nature of Christ] seems inconsistent with the dyotheletic theory. *Ibid.* II. 1560 The dyothelite views were defended by the Roman legates. *Ibid.* The doctrine of two wills in Christ, dyothelism, was formally defined and accepted by a synod of the Lateran (649). 1887 HEARD *Russian Ch.* i. 2 The monothelitian patriarchs and the dyotheletian popes mutually anathematized each other.

Dyphone (dəi·fōⁿn). *Mus.* [f. Gr. *δύο* two + *φωνή* sound, tone. But the etymological form is *diphone*, Gr. *δίφωνος.*] The 'double lute', invented by Thomas Mace in 1672.

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* II. xli. 203 Concerning the Dyphone; or Double-Lute, The Lute of Fifty Strings. *Ibid.* 206 Since we are Thus Joyned Both in One, Henceforth Our Name shall be The Lute Dyphone. 1880 W. H. HUSK in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 185 He [Mace] in 1672 invented a lute of 50 strings, which he termed the Dyphone, or Double Lute.

Dypnosophistick, erron. f. DEIPNO-.

Dyptic(k, obs. ff. DIPTYCH.

Dyr-: see DER-, DIR-.

Dyre, obs. f. DIRE *a.*, DOOR, DURE *v.*

Dyrege, obs. form of DIRGE.

Dyrk(e, Dyrse, obs. forms of DARK, DRESS *v.*

Dyrupcionne, obs. f. DIRUPTION.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2963 Josephs cote in no parte felt payne of dyrupcionne.

Dys, obs. f. DICE; see DIE *sb.*[1]

Dys-: obs. spelling of DIS-, in many words.

Dys- (dis), *prefix*, repr. Gr. *δυσ-* [= Skr. *dus-*, OTeut. **tuz-*, OHG. *zur-* (Ger. *zer-*), ON. *tor-*, OE. *tō-* in *to-break*, etc.] 'inseparable prefix, opp. to *εὖ* [see EU-], with notion of *hard, bad, unlucky*, etc.; destroying the good sense of a word, or increasing its bad sense' (Liddell and Scott). In Eng. used in many words, chiefly scientific, derived or compounded from Greek; the more important of these are entered as Main words; others (mostly pathological) follow here.

Dysangelical *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), used in opposition to *evangelical.* **Dysarthrial** [Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint, articulation], defective or deranged articulation in speaking; whence **Dysarthric** *a.*, belonging to dysarthria. **Dysarthrosis** (disaɪþrōʊ·sis) [Gr. *ἄρθρωσις* articulation], (*a*) faulty articulation or congenital dislocation of a joint; (*b*) = *dysarthria.* **Dyscholic** (-kɒ·lik), *a.* [Gr. *χολή* bile], arising from bilious disorder (*nonce-wd.*). **Dyschromato·psia, -chro·matopsy** [Gr. *χρωματ-* colour + *-οψία* seeing, sight], deranged vision of colours, colour-blindness; hence **Dyschromato·ptic** *a.*, colour-blind. **Dyscine·sia:** see *Dyskinesia.* **Dysepulo·tic, -ical** *adjs.* [Gr. *ἐπουλωτικός* (Galen) promoting cicatrization], difficult to heal or cicatrize. **Dysgenesis** (-dʒe·nĭsis) [Gr. *γένεσις* production], difficulty in breeding; *spec.* used by Broca for that degree of sexual affinity in which the offspring are sterile among themselves, but capable of producing (sterile) offspring with either of the parental races (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); so **Dysgenesic** (-dʒĭne·sik), *a.* [F. *dysgénésique*]. **Dysgeogenous** (-dʒi,ɒ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [ad. F. *dysgéogène* (Thurmann 1849), f. Gr. *γῆ, γεω-* earth + *-gène*, taken in sense 'producing'], not readily decomposing into good soil; the opposite of *eugeogenous.* **Dysgramma·tical** *a.*, pertaining to faults of speech arising from disease. **Dyshidro·sis** (also *dyshi-*) [Gr. *ἱδρώς* sweat], a disease of the sweat-glands, in which the sweat is retained and produces swellings. **Dyskine·sia** (also *dysci-*) [Gr. *δυσκινησία* (Hippoc.)], a class of diseases in which voluntary motion is impeded. **Dyslalia** (dislēⁱ·liă), **Dyslaly** (di·slăli) [Gr. *λαλία* speaking], derangement or impediment in speech, *spec.* that due to defects in the organs of speech or motor nerves. **Dyslexia** [Gr. *λέξις* 'speaking' (here taken in sense 'reading')], a difficulty in reading due to affection of the brain. **Dyslogia** (-lōᵘ·dʒiă) [Gr. *-λογία* speaking, speech]: see quot.; hence **Dyslo·gical** *a.* **Dysnomy** (di·snɒ̈mi) [Gr. *δυσ-νομία* lawlessness, f. *νόμος* law], a bad system of law (*rare*⁻⁰). **Dyso·pia, Dyso·psia, -o·psy** [Gr. *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*) eye, face, *-οψία* sight, vision], defect or derangement of vision (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811). **Dysore·xia, -xy** [Gr. *δυσορεξία* (Galen)], defective or depraved appetite. **Dysphasia** (-fē·ziă) [Gr. *δύσφατος* hard to utter, *-φασία* speaking], derangement in speech due to confusion or loss of ideas arising from affection of the brain (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); hence **Dysphasic** (-fæ·zik), *a.* **Dysphonia** (-fōᵘ·niă), **Dysphony** (di·sfɒ̈ni), [Gr. *δυσφωνία* 'harshness of sound'], difficulty of speaking arising from affection of the vocal organs; hence **Dysphonic** (-fɒ·nik), *a.*, affected with dysphonia. **Dyspneu·mony** *nonce wd.* [Gr. *πνεύμων* lung], disease or affection of the lungs. **Dysspe·rmatism** [Gr. *σπερματισμός* emission of semen (LXX.)], impeded emission of semen (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811). **Dysthesia** (-þē·siă), **Dysthesy** (di·sþĭsi) [Gr. *δυσθεσία*], a bad condition or habit of body; hence **Dysthetic** (-þe·tik), *a.* **Dysthymic** (-þɪ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *δύσθῡμ-ος* despondent + -IC], affected with despondency or depression of spirits. **Dystocia** (-tōᵘ·siă), **Dystokia,** incorrectly **-tochia** (-tɒ·kiă) [Gr. *δυστοκία*], difficult or painful childbirth; hence **Dysto·cial** *a.* **Dystome** (di·stoᵘm), **Dystomic** (distɒ·mik), **Dystomous** (di·stɒ̈məs), *adjs. Min.* [Gr. *δύστομος* hard to cut], having imperfect fracture; cleaving with difficulty. **Dystrophia** (-trɒ·fiă), **Dystrophy** (di·strŏfi) [Gr. *-τροφία* nourishment], defective nourishment (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); hence **Dystro·phic** *a.*

1834 SOUTHEY *Corr. w. Caroline Bowles* (1881) 318 What I call the *Dysangelical party. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 The latter [Ialopathia] thus includes *dysarthrias (including dyslalias and dysphasias). *Ibid.* 612 *Dysarthric disturbances of speech. 1889 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 441 Views.. formed under the predominating influence of eucholic and *dyscholic expressions of thought prevalent at the time. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 117 *Dyschromatopsia has been found common. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Apr. 515 A *dyschromatoptic patient. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Dysepulotica*, in medicine, great ulcers beyond cure. 1851–60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dysepulotucus .. difficult to be healed .. *dysepulotic. 1697 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 205 The ulcer is sometimes left *dysepulotical. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vii. 369 M. Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity..thus:—Abortive, Agenesic, *Dysgenesic, without offspring; Paragenesic, Eugenesic, with offspring. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 152 The *dysgeogenous hills, a range of calcareous hills which are somewhat lower in altitude. 1888 F. A. LEES *Flora West Yorksh.* 65 Dysgeogenous Rocks, are homogeneous in nature, hard or moderately so, very permeable to water, etc. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 793 [Faults of speech] which arise from disease and which we designate by the term **dysgrammatical derangements.* 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 236 **Dysidrosis.* Fox has described this disease. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Dyscinesia.* 1879 G. HEWITT in Reynolds *Syst Med.* V. 702 Uterine dyskinesia is one of the earliest symptoms of uterine flexion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Uterine Dyscinesia.* Grailly Hewett's term for inability to walk or move, or perform certain of the ordinary motions of the body, without producing pain referable to the uterus. 1851–60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Dyslalia.* 1856 *Househ. Words* Nov. 465 Learnedly speaking, stammering is an idiopathic *dyslaly. 1876 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 612 It is usual to designate those [lesions of articulation] which depend clearly upon gross mechanical defects in the external apparatuses of speech and their motor nerves as *dyslaliæ* in contradistinction to the true or *central dysarthrosis.* 1886–8 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (1892) I. 297 The cerebral symptom..'*dyslexia' a peculiar intermitting difficulty in reading. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Dyslogia*, a defect of speech in which the individual words are correctly formed, but are so put together as to express a disturbance of thought. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 790 An instance of *dyslogical paragraphia. 1623 COCKERAM, **Dysnomie*, ill ordering of lawes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Dysopsie*, dimness, ill sight. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Dysorexia*, a decay or want of Appetite. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dysorexy*, a bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite. *Coxe.* 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 Dysarthric and *dysphasic disturbances taken together constituting what are properly considered as true disturbances of speech. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Dysphonia*, a Difficulty of Speech, occasion'd by an ill-Disposition of the Organs. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 309 There is dysphonia, but not complete loss of voice. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 164 At other times the patient wakes up in the morning aphonic or *dysphonic. 1839 STERLING *Let.* 30 June in Carlyle *Life* III. i, Rather I think from dyspepsia than *dyspneumony. 1882–34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 605 Followed by secondary symptoms or a syphilitic *dysthesy. *Ibid.* I. 282 Persons of weakly and inelastic fibres, and *dysthetic habits. 1847 CRAIG, **Dysthymic*, desponding; depressed in mind. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dysthymic*, affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Dystocia*, a Difficulty of bringing forth. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Dystockia.* 1868 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* 308 In consequence of difficult, tedious and *dystocial labors. 1847 CRAIG, **Dystomic*, in Mineralogy, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage. 1864 WEBSTER,

Dystome, Dystomic, Dystomous. 1886 W. R. Gowers *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 386 Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy.. Muscular *Dystrophy. 1893 S. D'Odiardi *Med. Electr.* 54 The agents of demolition or elimination, called *dystrophics or denutrients. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 4 Nov. 998 The dystrophic view of sclerosis.

‖ **Dysæsthesia** (disēsθī·siă). *Path.* [L., a. Gr. *δυσαισθησία* (Galen) insensibility, f. *δυσαίσθητος* insensible, f. *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *αἰσθε-* to feel: cf. Æsthesis, Anæsthesia.] Difficulty or derangement of sensation, or of any bodily senses; also applied to a class of diseases of which this is a symptom.

1706 Phillips, *Dysæsthesia*, a difficulty or fault in sensation. 1822 34 Good *Study Med.* (ed 4) III. 210 The common technical name for the genus is dysæsthesia. 1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 Hyperæsthesia or dysæsthesia of one or more nerves.

So **Dysæsthetic** (-θe·tik), *a.*, relating to or affected with dysæsthesia.

Dysamay, obs. f. Dismay.

Dysanalyte (disæ·năləit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *dysanalit*, Knop, 1877), ad. Gr. *δυσανάλυτ-ος* hard to analyse.] A columbo-titanate of lime, in black cubical crystals.

1877 *Amer Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XIV. 243.

Dysar, Dysarde, obs. ff. Dicer, Dizzard.

Dysbink, var. of *dish-bink*: see Dish *sb.* 10.

Dyscece, -cencion, -cend, -cept, -ceyte, -ceyue, obs. ff. Decease, Descension, Dissension, Descend, Deceit, Deceive.

Dysclasite (di·sklăsəit). *Min.* [Named 1834, f. Gr. *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *κλάσ-ις* breaking, fracture + -ite; from its toughness.] A synonym of Okenite.

1835 C. U. Shepard *Min.* 175.

† **Dyscra·se**, *v. Obs.* Also 4–7 **discrase**, 6 **discrayse**, 7 **discrase**. [f. *dyscrasie*, Dyscrasy, or prob. a. OF. **discraser*, f. *discrasie*. In 15–16th c. evidently viewed as a deriv. of *crase*, Craze *v.*, and used accordingly.] *trans.* To affect with a dyscrasy; to distemper, disorder.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 215 Bi occasioun of þes two errours many oþer men ben discrasid. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Secrees* 1213 Helthe of body, discrasyng of syknesse. 1504 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii, A bell..whether it be hole and of perfite sounde or dyscrased. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* Ep. 4 Sufficient to cure the discrased. 1576 — *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 45 Wherby health..if it happen to be discrased and impaired..may againe be restored. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physic* (N.), So they do first by this evil demeanour shake and discrase them [their bodies].

‖ **Dyscrasia** (diskrē·siă). Also 7 **dis-**. [med.L., a. Gr. *δυσκρασία* bad temperament (of body, air, etc.), f. *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *κρᾶσις* mixing, tempering.] = Dyscrasy.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 54 A Wounde þat hab enpostym or an yuel discrasiam – þat is to seie out of kynde distemperid, eiþer to cold eiþer to hoot. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 65 The souls of men have their general discrasias and disaffections, as our bodies have. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 413/1 We find these alterations associated with a general dyscrasia.

Hence **Dyscra·sial** *a.*, of the nature of, belonging to, or arising from dyscrasia.

1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 23 Acute dyscrasial disease—typhus, small-pox, etc.

Dyscrasic (diskræ·zik), *a.* [mod. f. Dyscrasia + -ic.] Of the nature of, arising from, or affected with dyscrasia; dyscratic.

1874 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 227 This form is ..of a dyscrasic character. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 161 A dyscrasic state induced by the enormous amount of alkali.

Dyscrasite (di·skrăsəit). *Min.* Also **dis-**. [f. Gr. *δυσκρασία* bad mixture + -ite.] Antimonial silver, a native alloy of silver and antimony in variable proportions (Ag_3Sb, Ag_2Sb, Ag_3Sb_2), found in the Harz Mountains, etc.

1852 C. U. Shepard *Min* 300 Arsenical silver .. is harder than discrasite. 1868 Dana *Min.* 35 Dyscrasite.

Dyscrasy (di·skrăsi), *sb.* Also 5–8 **discrasie, -cie, -cy**. [a. OF. *dyscrasie* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *dyscrāsia*: see above.] A bad or disordered condition of the body (originally supposed to arise from disproportionate mixture of the 'humours': cf. Distemper, -ance, -ature); morbid diathesis; distemper. (Now more usually in Latin form Dyscrasia, q.v.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 Þe drie discrasie þou schalt knowe bi þe smalnes of þe lyme 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. x. (1539) 27 b, Nutmigges, with their swete odour comforte..also the brayn in colde discrasies. *Ibid.* IV. 75 b, I will somewhat wryte of two dyscrasyes of the body. 1630 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 9 A dyscrasie, a putting of the body and spirit out of frame. 1646 J. Whitaker *Ussiah* 22 Physicians observe in crasie bodies, that a sudden *encrasie* is the forerunner of some *discrasie*. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 154 A discrasy of the juices. 1822–34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 364 Dependent upon a dyscrasy or intemperament of the blood.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Disorder.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 2 The perpetuall Meditation of my private Troubles, and the publike Dyscrasy. 1647 Cudworth *Serm.* 2 Cor. xv. 57 (1676) 81 Sin is but a disease and Dyscrasie in the soul. 1817 J. Gilchrist *Intell. Patrimony* 40 Giving..nutriment to social dyscrasy.

Hence † **Dyscrasy** *v. Obs. rare.* = Dyscrase.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 85 If þei ben discrasid [*v.r.* discrasyede], remeue þilke discrasie wiþ þat, þat is contrarie. 1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* iii. 40 A discrasyed body.

† **Dyscra·tic**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *δύσκρᾶτος* of bad temperament, distempered + -ic.] Affected with dyscrasy; distempered.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 739 The Blood being habitually weak and withal dyscratick or intemperate.

Dyscrease, -crece, -cres, obs. var. ff. Decrease.

Dyse, obs. f. Dice (Die *sb.*[1]); var. Disk (= Adze).

Dysease, dyseis, obs. ff. Disease.

† **Dysenteˈrial**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dysenteria* Dysentery + -al.] = Dysenteric 1.

1600 W. Vaughan *Direct. for Health* (1633) 76 Use it to stop the fluxe, whether it be sudden, or humorall, or dissenteriall. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 185, 1785 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Strawberry*, To stop the Whites and Dysenterial Fluxes.

Dysenteric (disenteˈrik), *a.* Also 8 **dissentrick**. [ad. L. *dysenteric-us*, a. Gr. *δυσεντερικ-ός* liable to or afflicted with dysentery, f. *δυσεντερία*: see Dysentery.]

1. Belonging to or of the nature of dysentery.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flux*, A Dysenterick Flux. 1764 Granger *Sugar Cane* 114. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 382 In dysenteric diarrhœa. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* xix. 410 [It] produced a dysenteric effect.

b. Used for curing dysentery. *rare.*

1703 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III. 459 The Dissentrick Vomit, a leaning plant.

2. Affected with or suffering from dysentery.

1822–34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 248 Twelve dysenteric patients. 1831 Trelawney *Adv Younger Son* I. 288 Noisy and filthy as the draggletailed dysenteric cockatoo.

† **Dysenteˈrical**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 331 If the flux be from the stomack, or dysentericall 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 303 Calanus, an Indian philosopher, being dysenterical, obtained leave of Alexander to burn himself for more quick despatch. 1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 29 A Flux, for the most part dysenterical.

Dysenteriform (disenteˈrifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. L. *dysenteria* + -form.] Having the appearance or symptoms of dysentery.

1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 5 Dysenteriform evacuations.

† **Dysenteˈrious**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous] = Dysenteric 2.

a 1654 Gataker 186 (L.) A dysenterious person, that can relish nothing.

Dysentery (diˈsentĕri). Also 4–7 **diss-**, (**dyss-**), 6–7 **dis-**, (7 **diso-**); 4–8 **-erie**. *β.* (In L. form) 4–7 **dissenteria**, (4 **-aria**), 6–7 **dis-, dysenteria**. [a. OF. *dissenterie* (13th c. *dissintere*), ad. L. *dysenteria* (Pliny, etc.), a. Gr. *δυσεντερία*, f. *δυσέντερος* afflicted in the bowels, f. *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *ἔντερα* bowels.]

A disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane and glands of the large intestine, accompanied with griping pains, and mucous and bloody evacuations.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxviii. 8 The fadir of Puplius trauelid with feueres and dissenterie or flix. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 259 That dyssentyrye of comon usage The reed flyx ys clepyd in oure langwage. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cvi 40 The disentery or exulceracion of the guttes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxviii. ix. (R.), For the dysenterie or bloudie flix. 1649 *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CCCCXLII vi. 51 Other necessities encreased the discentery in our leaguer. 1708 Swift *Predict. for* 1708 Wks 1755 II. i. 153 On the 20th cardinal Portocarero will die of a dysentery. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II. iv. 419 Many of our men had .. fallen into dysenteries. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 544 The dysentery swept away one-third of their army. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 69 Dysentery also is decidedly produced by impure water.

attrib. 1822–34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 265 Rolander, who, like Linnæus, ascribed dysentery to the dysenterytick, or *acarus dysenteriæ*.

b. A disease of bees.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) I iv. 90. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 97 The chief diseases of bees .. are dysentery or looseness, torpor, falling in flight from vertigo or giddiness, and vermin.

Dyser, obs. form of Dicer, Disour.

Dyses, -esse, dyshese, etc., obs. ff. Disease.

Dysiz, Dysioyn, obs. ff. Dizzy, Disjoin.

Dyslogistic (dislŏdʒiˈstik), *a.* Also erron. **dis-**. [f. Dys- + stem of *eu-logistic* (without reference to Gr. *δυσλόγιστος* 'hard to calculate, ill-calculated, misguided').]

Expressing or connoting disapprobation or dispraise; having a bad connotation; opprobrious. (The opposite of *eulogistic*.)

1822–12 Bentham *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) I. 146 Under the name of revenge, or malice, or some other such dyslogistic name. 1820 — *Packing* (1821) 15 Packing:—a name which, from the application at that time but too frequently made of the practice .. has acquired a dyslogistic tinge: serving at present to express, not merely the practice itself, but the sentiment of disapprobation excited by the idea of it. 1825 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 70/2 Mischievous fallacies also circulate from the convertible use of what Mr. B. is pleased to call dyslogistic and eulogistic terms. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 67 A political adventurer (we use the word in its dyslogistic sense). 1887 *Spectator* 2 July 888/2 The dyslogistic names, by which it pleases each side to denominate its opponents.

Dyslogiˈstically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -al + -ly 2.] In a dyslogistic manner; in dispraise.

1886 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 166 The latter is applied to them dyslogistically. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* (1877) 304 'Caution' is used dyslogistically; at least a man is said to be too cautious or over-cautious, when he deliberates too much or too often.

Dyslogy (diˈslŏdʒi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Dys- + stem of *eu-logy*. (There was no corresp. Gr.)] Dispraise, censure: the opposite of *eulogy*.

1837 Carlyle *Mirabeau* Misc. Ess. 1872 V. 267 In the way of eulogy and dyslogy .there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau.

Dysluite (diˈsluɔit). *Min.* [arbitrary f. Dys- + Gr. *λύ-ειν* to loose, dissolve + -ite.] A variety of gahnite or zinc spinel, containing manganese: from the difficulty of decomposing it for analysis.

1821 *Jrnl. Acad. Nat. Sc.* (Philad.) II. 287 Dysluite, a new mineral.

Dyslysin (diˈslisin). *Chem.* [arbitrary f. Dys- + Gr. *λύσ-ις* solution + -in.] (See quots.)

1851–60 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Dyslysin*, term for a substance got from bilin digested with dilute hydrochloric acid with alcohol 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 360 *Dyslysin*, $C_{21}H_{36}O_3$. Dyslysin is an amorphous substance .. insoluble in water, acids, potash-ley, and alcohol (hence the name), but soluble in ether.

Dysme, obs. form of Dime.

‖ **Dysmenorrhagia** (dismenoɪˈdʒiă). *Path.* [See Dys-.] = next.

1885 W. Roberts *Treat. Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. xiv. (ed. 4) 678 In women who are subject to dysmenorrhagia.

‖ **Dysmenorrhœa** (-rīˈă). *Path.* Also **-rhea.** [See Dys-.] Difficult or painful menstruation.

1810 R. Thomas *Mod. Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) 532. 1873 E. H. Clarke *Sex in Educ.* (1880) 23 Those grievous maladies which torture a woman's earthly existence, called leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa..and the like.

Hence **Dysmenorrhœˈal, Dysmenorrhœˈic** *adjs.*

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 644/1 These dysmenorrheal membranes present all the characteristics of a true decidual structure. 1873 E. H. Clarke *Sex in Educ.* 62 Pale, weak, neuralgic, dyspeptic, hysterical .. dysmenorrhoeic girls and women.

Dysmerism (diˈsmĕriz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *μερισμός* division into parts (Merism).] The aggregation of unlike or irregularly arranged parts in the formation of an organism. So **Dysmeriˈstic** *a.*, having the character of such an aggregation. **Dysmerogenesis** (di smĕrŏdʒe nésis) [Gr. *μέρος* part, *γένεσις* production], the formation of an organism by successive production of parts which are unlike or irregularly arranged; hence **Dysmerogeneˈtic** *a.*, marked by or resulting from dysmerogenesis. **Dysmeromorph** (-mɔ̄f) [Gr. *μορφή* form], an organic form or organism resulting from dysmerogenesis; hence **Dysmeromorphic** *a*, having the character of a dysmeromorph. (Opposed to Eumerism, Eumeristic, etc.)

1881 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/1 (*Hydrozoa*) According to this second hypothesis, the tendency to bud-formation has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance This is 'dysmerogenesis', and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called dysmeristic. *Ibid.* 555/2 Ordinary cell division is an example of eumerogenesis; free-formation of nuclei, as in the fertilized ovum of Arthropoda, is dysmerogenesis. A synyctium is usually a synthesized eumeromorph, but may be a dysmeromorph.

Dysodont (diˈsodɔnt), *a. Zool.* [f. Dys- + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth.] Belonging to the order *Dysodonta* of bivalve molluscs, having obsolete or irregular hinge teeth.

Dysodyle, -ile (diˈsodəil). *Min.* [a. F. *dysodyle* (Cordier 1808) f. Gr. *δυσώδης* ill-smelling, stinking + *ὕλη* matter: cf. Cacodyl.] A very inflammable hydrocarbon occurring in masses of a yellowish or greenish colour, and foliated structure, which emits a fetid odour when burned.

1809 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXIV. 223 On the Dusodile, a new Species of Mineral. 1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomen.* 12 Dysodile. 1887 *Dana's Man. Min.* 349 Dysodile .. containing several per cent of sulphur.

Dysour, -owre, obs. forms of Dicer, Disour.

Dysparych, obs. form of Disparage.

Dyspathy (diˈspăθi). *rare.* Also 9 (erron.) **dis-**. [In sense 1, ad. Gr. *δυσπάθεια* insensibility, f. *δυσπαθής* impassive, f. *δυσ-* (Dys-) + *πάθος, παθε-* feeling. In sense 2, = obs. F. *dispathie* 'an Antipathie or naturall disagreement' (Cotgr.), obs. It. *dispathia* (Florio), taken as the opposite of Gr. *συμπάθεια*, L. *sympathia*, It. *simpathia* (Florio), *simpatia*, F. *sympathie*, Sympathy, and sometimes spelt *dispathy*, as if the first element were L. *dis-* (Dis-), and the sense rather 'difference of feeling'.]

† **1.** *Med.* (See quot. 1883.) *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 E j, They do vse these names, Dyspathies, Metasyncrises, Imbecyllitees, fyrmytudes, and sondry other such names. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dyspathia*, old term. for indisposition to, or non-susceptibility of, a disease. Also, a severe disease.

2. The opposite of *sympathy*; antipathy, aversion, dislike; disagreement of feeling or sentiment.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 428 It may well be, I have received from them that natural dyspathie unto physicke. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* Summary 73 A discourse touching the causes of Sympathie and Dyspathy. 1803 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 439 With enough dispathy always to keep conversation wakeful. 1829 — *Sir T. More* I. 18 Notwithstanding many discrepancies and some dispathies between us. 1884 H. S. Wilson *Stud. Hist.* 326 Woman-like, she was a partisan; she felt sympathy or dyspathy; she loved favourites, and she loathed antagonists.

So **Dyspathe·tic** *a.*, marked by 'dyspathy' or aversion; the reverse of *sympathetic*.

1886 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 315 What you say of Carlyle is sympathetic (as it should be) and not dyspathetic.

Dyspayr(e, -peir(e, -pere, obs. ff. Despair.

‖ **Dyspepsia** (dispe·psiă). [a. L. *dyspepsia* (Cato), a. Gr. δυσπεψία indigestion, f. δύσπεπτ-ος: see Dyspeptic.] Difficulty or derangement of digestion; indigestion: applied to various forms of disorder of the digestive organs, esp. the stomach, usually involving weakness, loss of appetite, and depression of spirits.

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Duspepsia*, ill concoction.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Dyspepsia*, a Difficulty of Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach and Guts. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 569 Report of Diseases in the .. Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.. Diarrhœa, 15; Dysenteria, 2; Dyspepsia, 10. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 263 Rapid eating almost invariably leads to overloading the stomach; and when to this is added a total disregard of the quietude necessary for digestion, what can be expected to follow but inveterate dyspepsia? 1854 C. Bronte *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 430 Headache and dyspepsia are my worst ailments. 1862 *Lancet* 13 Sept. 278 A French writer calls dyspepsia 'the remorse of a guilty stomach'.

fig. 1865 Lowell *Thoreau* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 362 Every possible form of intellectual and physical dyspepsia brought forth its gospel. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 3/2 The Christian life, in order to be healthy and strong, wanted exercise as well as feeding; too many were content to feed without serving, the consequence being spiritual dyspepsia.

Hence **Dyspe·psia** *v. nonce-wd.*, to affect with dyspepsia.

1848 *Q. Rev.* Dec. (Hoppe), It gravels and dyspepsias him. 1849 F. B. Head *Stokers & P.* iii. (1851) 38 To lose sight of his luggage..dyspepsias him beyond description.

Dyspepsy (dispe·psi). Also 7 **-ie**, 7–9 **dis-**. [a. F. *dyspepsie* (17th c.) or ad. L. *dyspepsia*: see prec.] = Dyspepsia (which is now more usual).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Dyspepsie.* 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 366 The imbecility of the stomach, which is a vice of the concocting faculty. and it's called apepsy, bradyspepsy, or dispepsy and diaphthora. 1817 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVII. II. 365 He was, at first, attacked with diarrhœa, afterwards with dispepsy. 1829 Southey *Epistle* in *Anniversary* 18 By bile, opinions, and dyspepsy sour. 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* 106 Brought to death's door of a mental dyspepsy.

Dyspeptic (dispe·ptik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. δύσπεπτος difficult of digestion, f. δυσ- (Dys-) + πεπτός cooked, digested: after Gr. πεπτικός able to digest.]

†**1.** Difficult of digestion; causing dyspepsia; indigestible. *Obs. rare.*

1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.*, It is..more solid, course, and dispeptic than that of wheat.

2. Of or belonging to dyspepsia.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 269 This dyspeptic state of the stomach. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 188 Decided dyspeptic symptoms.

b. *fig.* Showing depression of spirits like that of a person suffering from dyspepsia; morbidly despondent or gloomy.

1894 *Forum* (U. S.) Aug. 732 There is no throwing up of the hands in despair—no dyspeptic politics, to put it briefly.

3. Subject to or suffering from dyspepsia.

1822–34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 443 Common to the hysteric, dyspeptic, and choleric. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 171 Dyspeptic individuals bolted their food in wedges. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1 Carlyle..was a kind of dyspeptic Mount Sinai.

B. *sb.* A person subject to or suffering from dyspepsia.

1822–34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 157 The sedentary and studious dyspeptic. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 34 It is almost impossible for a confirmed dyspeptic to act like a good Christian; but a good Christian ought not to become a confirmed dyspeptic. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* II. 98 She had the usual surprising appetite of the sallow American dyspeptic.

Dyspe·ptical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iv, We are poor, unfriended, dyspeptical, bashful. 1831 — in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1882) II. 169 She had been for three years violently dyspeptical.

Dyspe·ptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly ².] In a dyspeptic manner (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1859 De Quincey *Posth. Wks.* (1893) II. iv. 102 A man ..dyspeptically incapable of command at forty-two. 1866 Dickens in J. Forster *Life* VIII. vii. 354 Half strangled with my cold, and dyspeptically gloomy and dull.

‖ **Dysphagia** (disfēi·dʒiă). *Path.* Rarely in anglicized form **dysphagy** (di·sfădʒi). [mod.L. f. Dys- + Gr. -φαγία eating. So mod.F. *disphagie* (1805 Lunier).] Difficulty of swallowing (as a symptom of some disease or affection).

1783 W. Keir in *Med. Commun.* I. 160 This case exhibits an instance of a species of dysphagia. 1822–34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 78 Dysphagy, strictly speaking, is not a disease itself. 1892 Gowers *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 293 Dysphagia may be added to the other paralytic symptoms.

Hence **Dysphagic** (disfæ·dʒik), *a.*, relating to or affected with dysphagia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

Dyspite, obs. form of Despite.

‖ **Dyspnœa** (dispnī·ă). *Path.* [L. *dyspnœa*, a. Gr. δύσπνοια difficulty of breathing, f. δύσπνοος, f. δυσ- (Dys-) + πνοή breath, breathing.] Difficulty of breathing; laborious breathing.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Dyspnœa*, a pursiness or shortness of breathing. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 144 This happens in Dyspnæas, Pains, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Head. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* II. 27 She was seized with a dry cough, violent dyspnœa, etc. 1843 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Phys.* xxxviii. (L.), In dyspnœa the breathing is almost always difficult when the patient is lying flat on his back. 1890 *Lancet* 27 Sept. 663/2 Obesity develops the systemic circulation to the full capacity of the lungs, so that the least exertion will produce dyspnœa.

Hence **Dyspnœ·al** *a.*, of or belonging to dyspnœa; **Dyspnœ·ic** [Gr. δυσπνοϊκός] (also erron. **Dyspnœ·tic, -etic**) *a.*, of the nature of, characteristic of, accompanied by, or affected with dyspnœa.

1822–34 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 467 Gold-refiners become dyspnœtic from inhaling the vapour of aquafortis. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 245 Diseases terminating rapidly with dyspnœic symptoms. 1874 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 4) 31 Without experiencing any notable dyspnœal distress.

Dysporomorph (di·spŏromǭɹf). *Zool.* [f. *Dysporus* name of a genus of gannets + Gr. -μορφος -form.] A bird of the division *Dysporomorphæ* in Huxley's classification, including the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, etc. So **Dy:sporomo·rphic** *a.*, belonging to the *Dysporomorphæ*.

Dyspoyle, Dyspyghte: see De-.

Dyssaue, -ayue, Dyssayt, -eyte, obs. forms of Deceive, Deceit.

Dyssche, Dysse, obs. ff. Dish, Dais, Dice.

Dyssease, -ees, -ese, etc., obs. ff. Decease, Disease.

Dyssende, -ente, obs. forms of Descend.

Dyssour, var. Disour *Obs.*

Dyssypers, corrupt f. Douzepers *Obs.*

Dysteleology (di:steliǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Ger. *dysteleologie* (Häckel), f. Dys-, here taken in privative sense + *teleologie* Teleology.] The doctrine of purposelessness, or denial of 'final causes', in nature (opp. to Teleology); the study of apparently functionless rudimentary organs in animals and plants, as held to sustain this doctrine.

1874 Mivart in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 371 Dysteleology is a term which Professor Haeckel, of Jena, has devised to denote the study of the 'purposelessness' of organs. 1875 *Ibid.* XXVI. 950. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 109 The science of Rudimentary Organs, which we may call, in reference to their philosophical consequences, the Doctrine of Purposelessness, or Dysteleology.

Hence **Dy:steleolo·gical** *a.*, relating to dysteleology; showing absence of purpose or design; **Dy:steleo·logist**, a believer in dysteleology; one who denies final causes in nature.

1874 Mivart in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 371 Arguments analogous to some of the Dysteleological arguments of to-day. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. v. 111 The favorite phrase 'the moral ordering of the world' is also shown in its true light by the dysteleological facts. 1883 L. F. Ward *Dynam. Sociol.* I. 173 (Cent.) Dysteleologists, without admitting a purpose, had not felt called upon to deny the fact.

Dyster, var. Dyester.

Dysuric (disiū·ɹik), *a.* [ad. Gr. δυσουρικός, f. δυσουρία Disury: see -ic.] Pertaining to or affected with dysury (Webster, 1864).

Dysury (di·siŭri). *Path.* Forms: 6 **dyssurye**, 6–7 **dissurie, -ry**, 6–8 **disury**, 7 **dysurie**, 7– **dysury.** Also in Lat. form **dysuria** (disiū·riă). [a. OF. *dissurie* (14th c.), mod.F. *dysurie*, ad. L. *dysūria* (Coelius), a. Gr. δυσουρία retention of urine, f. *δύσουρος adj., f. δυσ- (Dys-) + οὖρον urine.] Difficulty in passing urine; a disorder characterized by difficult or painful urination.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 268 Somtyme the wayes ben alle stoppyd and þyssynge is all forbode, and that euyl hyghte Dissuria. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* K ij, Good agaynst strangury and dyssurye. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cvii. 40 b, It is named the Disury. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 60 Old Men, who labour of a most cruel Dysury from a great Stone. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 266 If he stales with Difficulty, it is called a Dysury. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 26 She had dysuria during the night. 1837 Bickersteth *Life of Franke* vii. 208 The complaint so frequently attendant upon old age, the dysury.

Dysyn, dysyng, obs. forms of Dizen, Dicing.

Dyt-: see also Dit-.

Dytiscid (diti·sid), *a.* [f. *Dytiscus*, a genus of water-beetles, mod.L. corruption of *Dyticus*, a. Gr. δυτικός able to dive, f. δύειν to dive.] Pertaining to the *Dytiscidæ*, a family of water-beetles.

Dytone, Sc. form of Ditton *Obs.*, a phrase.

Dyvise, dyvys(e, obs. ff. Device, Devise.

Dyvour (dəi·vəɹ). *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **dyver**, 7–8 **dyvor, -ar**, 9 **divor.** [Origin uncertain.

According to Skene, 'called *dyvour*, because he does his *devore* to his creditours'. But this is not logical; and it leaves the vowel and stress of the first syllable unexplained. The phrase 'drowned in debt' in quots. 1597 and 1636, with the later 'over head and ears in debt', suggests that it may be the same word as *diver.*]

A bankrupt; hence *gen.* one in debt; a beggar.

1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 410 Deid is now that dyvour, & dollin in erd. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 278 Lyk ane dyver, thair he deis. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.*, *Dyovr*, *Dyvour*, vtherwaies Bair-man, quha being involved and drowned in debtes, and not able to pay or satisfie the same: For eschewing of prison and vther paines, makis cession and assignation of al his gudes and geare, in favoures of his creditoures: And dois his devour and dewtie to them. 1636 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 194, I am as deeply drowned in His debt as any dyvour can be. 16.. *Court of Sess. Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 318 *note*, The Court of Session enacted that the dyvours habit be a coat or upper garment..whereof one half to be of a yellow and the other of a brown colour..with uppermost hose on his legs half brown and half yellow. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 101 The Saints in Heaven are nothing but Christ's..beggarly Dyvars, a Pack of redeem'd Sinners. 1769 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 318 The magistrates ..ordained him to put on and wear the dyvour's habit: he was thereafter dismissed wearing the said dyvour's habit. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, 'Well, you dyvour bankrupt,..have you brought me my rent?' 18.. Galt *Town Drummer*, He was..a divor bodie, with no manner of conduct. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV*, c. 56 § 18 It shall not be lawful to ordain the Debtor to wear the Dyvour's Habit.

† **Dy·voury.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -y.] Bankruptcy; beggary.

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Dyovr*, *Dyvour*, Diverse shamefull formes of dyuourie, ar vsed and observed. 1661 R. Baillie in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 35/2 Help your..friends out of beggary and dyvoury if you can.

Dywte, rare obs. form of Duty.

Dyyss, obs. form of Dice: see Die *sb.*¹

Dyzar, var. of Disour, *Obs.*

Dyzerde, -ert, var. Dizzard, *Obs.*

‖ **Dzeren** (dzī·ren). Also **-on, -in.** [Native name in Mongolia, *dséren* (Pallas *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica* 251), more properly *dzēren*, f. *dzēr* reddish-yellow, rufous. (Prof. Pozdneyev of St. Petersburg.)] The Mongolian antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 73/2 The dzerens inhabit the dry arid deserts of Central Asia...particularly the desert of Gobi.

Dzhu: see Dizzuk.

‖ **Dziggetai, dzh-** (dzi·gĕtai, dʒ-). Also **dschikketaei, dshikketei, dshiggetai, dziggue-tai, dzigithai, dziggethai, gioquetei, djiggetai, jiggetai.** [Mongolian *dschiggetéi* (Pallas *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica* 262), more properly *tchikhitei*, eared, long-eared, f. *tchikhi* ear (Pozdneyev).] A species of equine quadruped native to Central Asia, *Equus hemionus.* It approaches the mule in appearance.

1793 Pennant *Hist. Quad.* (ed. 3) I. 4 *Dshikketaei* or Wild Mule. *Ibid.* 7 The Mongalians call them *Dshikketaei*, which signifies the *eared.* *Ibid.* 11 The manners of the *Koulan* or wild ass, are very much the same with those of the wild horse and the Dshikketaei. 1825 T. M. Harris *Nat. Hist. Bible* s.v. *Ass* § 4 The *Gicquetei* of Professor Pallas, the wild mule of Mongalia. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 102 *Equus hemionus.* (The Dziggueta.) A species which, as to its proportions, is intermediate between the horse and the ass, and lives in troops in the sandy deserts of Central Asia. 1834 *Phys. Geog.* 54/2 (U. K. S.) Thus the quagga [and] the zebra..answer to the ass and the jiggetai of Asia. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 330/1 Wild animals are numerous, especially hares, antelopes, dshiggetais or wild asses. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. I. 714 The second species admitted by Zoologists to form a distinct race is the Dziggu etai. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 77 That direct link between the horse and ass, known to the moderns as the *dziggetai*, or *Equus hemionus.*

E.

E (*ī*), the fifth letter of the Roman alphabet, represents historically the Semitic ⟨ē⟩, which originally expressed a sound resembling that of *h*, but was adopted by the Greeks (and from them by the Romans) as a vowel, the pronunc. of which probably varied from the 'mid-front' (*e*) to the 'low front' (*ę*) vowels of Bell's system. In the Roman, as in the earliest Greek alphabet, the letter represented the long as well as the short quantity of the vowel. There are reasons for believing that in OE. the short *e* had two sounds, possibly (*e*) and (e); the OE. long *ē* seems to have been sounded approximately as (*ē*).

The sounds now expressed by E in standard English are the following:

(1) *I* in *be* (bĭ)
(2) ɪ in *here* (hɪ·ɹ)
(3) ɛ in *there* (ðɛ·ɹ)
(4) *i* in *acme* (æ·kmi)
(5) e in *bed* (bed)
(6) ə in *alert* (ălə·ɪt)

Exceptional sounds are (7) ɛ̄ in *eh!* (8) i in *England, English*, and (9) ă occurring before *r* in *clerk, sergeant*, and in various proper names, as *Berkeley, Hertford*.

In unaccented syllables it has the obscure sounds:

(10) ĭ in *remain* (rĭmē·ĭn)
(11) ĕ in *moment* (mō·mĕnt)
(12) ė in added (æ·dėd)
(13) ə in *father* (fā·ðəɹ)
(14) the mere voice-glide (') as in *sadden* (sæ·d'n).

In foreign words not fully naturalized certain other sounds occur: the Fr. *en* occas. retains in Eng. use its two sounds of (añ) and (æñ), as in *ennui* (añnŭi), *bon-chrétien* (boñkretyæñ); the Fr. unaccented *e* preserves the sound of (ə) in words like *eau-de-vie* (ō də vī); and the Fr. *é* that of (e) in a few words, as *café* (kafe).

E is also the first element in many vowel-digraphs, most of which have more than one pronunciation.

(1) *Ea* is usually sounded (ī), as in *bead* (bīd); exceptionally as (ē) in *break, great, steak*. It frequently represents (e) in cases where that sound descends from a long vowel or diphthong, either original, as in *thread* (þred), *dead* (ded), or acquired in ME. through position, as in *stead* (sted). When followed by *r* it has the sounds of (ī) as in *ear* (ī·ɹ), of (ē) as in *pear* (pē·ɹ), and of (ə) as in *earth* (əɹþ), (ā) as in *heart* (hāɹt). In final unaccented syllables it sometimes becomes (i) as in *guinea* (gi·ni).

(2) *Eau*, found only in words of Fr. origin, is sounded (iō) in *beauty* and its derivatives, and (ō) in a few proper names, as *Beauchamp* (bō·tʃăm); in all other cases it is (ōᵘ) or (ō), as in *bureau* (biurōᵘ), *rouleau* (rulō·).

(3) *Ee* has the sound of (ī) as in *feel* (fīl), and before *r* that of (ī), as in *peer* (pī·ɹ). In *been* many persons sound it as (i); it has also this sound in *breeches* (bri·tʃĕz), *coffee* (kɒ·fi).

(4) *Ei* has the sound of (ē) chiefly in the combination *cei*, as in *receive*; also in *teil*, and in Sc. words, as *teind*. In other cases its usual sound is (ēⁱ), as in *vein*. In *either, neither*, it is variously sounded (ī) and (əi). In a few words, on account of German or Greek etymology, it is pronounced (ei), as in *eider-down, ophicleide*. In unaccented final syllables it becomes (ė), as in *foreign* (fɒ·rėn), *sovereign*.

(5) *Eo* (as a digraph) is sounded (ī) in *people*, (e) in *leopard*, and (ēᵉ) in *yeoman*.

(6) *Eu* has the sound of (iū), and when followed by *r* that of (iū), as in *euphony, Europe*; in unaccented syllables these sounds become (iu), (iu), as in *euphonious, neuralgia*. (After *l* or *r* the first element in these diphthongs is wholly or partially obscured: see L, R.) In a few Fr. words not fully naturalized *eu* retains its original sounds (ŭ), (ē), and (ō).

(7) *Ew* has the sounds of (iū), (iu), as in *new* (niū), *Matthew* (mæ·þiu).

(8) *Ey* is sounded (ī) in *key*, and (ēⁱ) in *obey, they, prey*; it occurs most frequently in unaccented final syllables, with the sound (i), as in *donkey* (dɒ·ŋki), *money*. In *eye* and its derivatives and compounds it is pronounced (əi).

The cases in which E is silent are very numerous.

The rule may be laid down that (except in foreign words not fully naturalized as to form) a final *e* is never sounded when there is another vowel in the word. The silent *e* is due primarily to the ME. obscure *-e* (ə:—OE. *a, e, o*, or *u*. Fr. *e*), which continued to be written long after it ceased to be sounded. In imitation of the cases in which the silent *e* had this historical justification, it was in 16th c. very frequently added to almost all words ending phonetically with a cons.; when the preceding vowel was short and accented, the final cons. was doubled, as in *bludde, bedde* for *blood, bed*; a mute *e* after a single cons. implied that the preceding vowel was long. In our present spelling the use of silent *e* has been greatly narrowed, but it is retained in the following cases: (1) When it serves to indicate that the vowel in the syllable is long; e.g. in *wine* (wain) compared with *win* (win), *paste* (pēst) compared with *past* (pɑst). When the quantity of the vowel is already shown by the use of a digraph, the *e* is no longer added, e.g. in *soon, mean* (in 16th c. often *soone, meane*), unless the final cons. is *s*, *z*, or the voiced *th* (ð), as in *house, breeze, sheathe*. (2) When a word ends phonetically with certain consonants which custom does not permit to be written in a final position, as *v*, and *i*, *r* after consonants. (3) Where the silent *e* affects the pronunc. of a preceding *c* or *g*. (4) After *s* or *z* preceded by a cons., as in *purse, pulse, corpse, bronze, furze*. (5) In words like *infinite, vapine*, etc., where the vowel of the final syllable has become short since the establishment of the existing rules of spelling; and in words adopted from Fr. (6) In some anomalous cases of diverse origin, as *are, were, come, done, gone, some, one, none*. The silent *e* is omitted before flexional suffixes beginning with a vowel, as in *moving*; before *-able* it has been usually retained, as in *moveable, loveable, unmistakeable*, though many writers now prefer to omit it, esp. when the vb. is a polysyllable. Before suffixes beginning with a cons. the mute *e* is nearly always written; in *abridgment, acknowledgment, fledgling, judgment, nursling*, it is commonly omitted, but usage is divided except in the last instance; in this Dictionary the *e* is retained after *dg*, in accordance with general English analogies.

The following are illustrations of the literary use of the letter: **a.** simply.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (1880) 6 Þa syx ongynnaþ of ðam stæfe e. 1668 O. Price in Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. (1867) 81 E soundes like, ee, in be, euen, euening, England, English, etc. 1865 Miss Yonge *Clever Wom. of Fam.* I. x. 249, I can very easily alter the L into an E.

b. as representing the sound of which it is the usual symbol.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 485 If þe child a woman be, When it es born it says 'e, e'..þe first letter..of Eve.

II. Used as a symbol, with reference to its place (5th) in the alphabet, or (2nd) in the series of vowels; also on various other grounds.

1. E, e, *e* is used to denote anything occupying the fifth place in a series (cf. A, B, C).

2. in *Music*. E is the name of the 3rd note of the diatonic scale of C major, corresponding to *mi* in the Sol-fa notation. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1848 Rimbault *First Bk. Pianof.* 54 Every black key except B-flat and E-flat. 18.. *As it was Written* 229 A leap of the bow and fingers back to A and E.

3. in *Logic*: A universal negative.

1827 Whately *Logic* (1850) 49.

4. *Naut.* E. The second class of rating on Lloyd's books for the comparative excellence of merchant ships. (Adm. Smyth.)

5. *Math.* The lower-case e or *e* denotes: **a.** The quantity 2·71828.., the base of Napier's system of logarithms. **b.** The Eccentricity of an ellipse.

1860 Salmon *Conic Sect.* xi. (1879) 161 The quantity *e* is called the eccentricity of the curve. 1873 B. Williamson *Diff. Calc.* i. 21 The system [of logarithms] whose base is *e*.

6. in *Dynamics*: *e* is the symbol of the coefficient of restitution or of elasticity.

1856 Tait & Steele *Dynam. Particle* x. (1871) 344 Let *e* be the coefficient of restitution.

7. in *Electricity*. *e* stands for the electro-motive force of a single cell, E for the sum of such forces.

1885 S. P. Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* § 345.

8. in *Chem.* E represents the element Erbium.

III. Abbreviations.

a. E. = various proper names, as Edward, Ellen; = Engineer(s) in C.E. and R.E. **b.** = East, a point of the compass. **c.** E.E., E. & O.E. (*Comm.*) = *errors (and omissions) excepted*. **d.** E.M. = Earl Marshal. **e.** *e.g.* = Lat. *exempli gratia* for the sake of example.

E, obs. form of He; obs. Sc. form of Eye.

E-, *prefix*[1], ME. *ė-*:—OE. *ā-*, accented form of *a-*. See A- *pref.* 1 and Æ- *pref.*

E-, *prefix*[2], occas. variant of Y-. *Obs.*

E-, *prefix*[3], L. *ē-*, shortened form of *ex-*, out of, occurring in words ad. or f. L., as *emit, evacuate*; see Ex-.

Ea (*ī*·ă). *dial.* [repr. OE. *ēa*, ME. *Æ sb.*[1] river.] A river, running water. Still in use in Lanc.; in the fen-country applied to the canals for drainage, in which sense it is usually spelt *eau* [as if a. F. *eau* water]. Also *attrib.* See also Aa.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* ii. 14 Seo feorðe ea ys gehaten Eufrates.] 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Ea*, a river along the sands on the sea shore. 1861 Smiles *Lives Engineers* I. 63 They.. surveyed the new eaus and sluices..after which they returned to Ely. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xx, They rowed away for Crowland, by many a mere and many an ea. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ea-coorse*, or Eau-course, the water-channel.

Each (*ītʃ*), *a.* (quasi-*pron.*) Forms: *a.* 1 ælc, ælc, 2–3 elc, elch, 3 alc, alch, 1–2 elc, 2–3 elch, (2 helch, 3 elhc), 2 ech(e, (ec), 3 eche, 3–6 ech(e, 5–6 eich, eyche, esche, 6– each. *β.* 1 ylc, 3–4 ilc, (3 il), 3–5 ilk(e, (3 *Orm.* illc, illk), 6– *Sc.* (see Ilk). *γ.* 2 ulch, 3–4 ilch(e, 5 ylche, 2, 4–5 uch(e, 4–6 ich(e, 5–6 ych(e. *δ.* 1 gehwilc, -hwelc, -hwylc, 2 iwilch (iwil, iwi), iwulc(h, uwilch, (uwlch, uwil), (3 *Orm.* iwhillc), 4 ulch. *ε.* 1 ǽg- (cgɜ-, ɣg-)hwilc, -hwelc, -hwylc, -wylc, 2 aighwilc, ewilch, eilc, 3 ewc (*accus.* eulne), 2–4 euch, 5 (*Norf.*) euych. [The historical forms inseparable from this word represent three distinct but nearly synonymous words in OE.

1. OE. *ælc*, app. = OFris. *ellik, elk, ek*, Du. *elk*, OHG. *eogilīh* (MHG. *iegelīch*, mod.G. *jeglich*):—WGer. phrase **aiwo(n galīko-z*, corresp. to OE. *ā gelīc* (see A *adv.*, Ay, and Alike). The phrase may perhaps best be explained as evolved from the adverbial **aiwo(n galīkō* 'ever alike', = the frequent OHG. *eogilīcho*. In OE. (as in OFris. and Du.) the second word seems to have lost the prefix *ge-*, and the *ī* of **ā-līc*, **ālīc*, produced the umlaut in the first syllable. (See, however, 3 below.) The OE. *ælc* with long vowel is perhaps the ancestor of our modern form; but already in the OE. period the vowel was dialectally shortened, and appears as *ælc, elc*, and *ylc*. The two former gave rise to such ME. forms as *alc(h, ache, elch*; the OE. *ylc* seems to be recorded only in the (Mercian) Vesp. Psalter, but must have been widely diffused, as it became in southern ME. *ulch* (*ŭ*), *ilch*, in west midland *uch* (*ŭ*), *ich*, and in east midland and north. Ilk, which still survives in north. dial. and in Sc. (In *Havelok* the form *ilc, ilk* is occas. reduced to *il* before a cons.)

2. OE. *gehwilc* = OHG. *gihwelīh* (see Y- and Which). This is the source of early ME. *iwilch, iwulch*, probably also of *uwilch, uich*; it is possible also that the 14–15th c. *uch(e* may be from this source instead of being a continuation of the earlier *uch* (*ŭ*) from OE. *ylc*. (Layamon writes *iwildel, iwidel* for *iwilc del*; similarly the Lambeth Homilies have *uwil* before cons., and accus. *uwilne*.)

3. OE. *æg-* (*æg-*, *ég-*)*hwilc* = OHG. *eogihwelih*, f. WGer. **aiwo(n*, OE. *á*, *ó*, AY, always + **gahwalīko-z* = OE. *gehwilc* (see above). (The umlaut is supposed to be due to the *i* in *gi-*, earlier form of the prefix *ge-*.) This word seems to be represented in ME. by the forms *ewilc* (*eulne* for **eulcne* accus. occurs once in Layamon), *euych*, *eilc*, *ewc*, *euch*; the forms *eich*, *eyche*, in 15–16th c. may possibly in some cases belong to this series rather than to *a*, to which they are referred above.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. *c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* civ. 35 And slog oelc frumbearn. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 17 Ælc god treow byrð gode wæstmas. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ic eou wulle werien wið elcne herm. *Ibid.* 75 Ec of heom wrat..his uers. *c* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 217 Þenche 3ie ælc word of him swete. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Elch pine of helle is fremed on þre fold wise. *Ibid.* 31 Ðus deuel eggeð ælch man on his herte. *Ibid.* 91 Elhc cristene man maked þis dal..processio. *Ibid.* 99 Eches mannes soule. *Ibid.* 145 Hie clensede heo seluen of ache synne. *c* **1205** LAY. 13113 Wende æche oðer þat hit weoren heore broðer. *Ibid.* 14850 Habbe alc god mon his rihte. *Ibid.* 29056 We þe wulleð 3elden sixti hundred punden to alches 3eres firsten. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* xxxiii, And eache a Prince bryng his semble. *a* **1500** *MS. Sloane* No. 1986 f. 30 in *Dom. Archit.* III. 69 In halle make fyre at eyche a mele. *a* **1500** *Miracle Plays* (1838) 17 Leeve you not this elch one? **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 52 Eche heart was then peruersely bent. *a* **1580** *Ld. Vaux* in Farr's *S. P.* 303 Why doest thou put thy trust In things eiche made of clay. **1593** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. ii. (1611) 3 That which doth assigne vnto each thing the kinde.

β. *c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 51 And slox ylc frumbearn on eorðan. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 119 Ilk gres, ilc wurt, ilc birðhel tre. *a* **1300** *Havelok* 1740 Il man to þer he cam fro. *Ibid.* 2112 Of his mouth it com il del. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 584 Þus foul with-in ilk man es. *c* **1430** *Syr Tryam.* 1511 At ylke stroke the fyre owt braste.

γ. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Ulche dei. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 90 in *Cott. Hom.* 165 Uches monnes þonc. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Ilch man of his wise noteð his swinch. **1307** *Elegy Edw. I*, xi, In uch bataille thou hadest pris. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 3666 Ich of hem wel noble was. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 35 (Trin.) Vche fruyt, þat men may fynde. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 Ilche man þat is ordeynd of God to be dampned. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4046 Now wete yche wegh. *c* **1450** MYRC 416 Vche dayes bred. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. ii. § 3 (1871) 29 Ychone in hym selfe. *Ibid.* 38 Loue euery man iche other.

δ. *c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* xl[i]. 2 Ða idlan spreocende is anra gehwelc to ðæm nestan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Halden from uwilche swinke. *Ibid.* 13 Uwil mon. *Ibid.* 17 God.. hauet ihaten uwilne..mon. *Ibid.* 121 Seh ut on iwulche half. *Ibid.* 133 Wið iwilche cristene monne þe he to sendeð his halie iwriten. *c* **1200** ORMIN 10784 Iwhillc man. *c* **1205** LAY. 25664 Þat lond iwelde iwidel. *Ibid.* 25880 He þe awalt iwildel. *c* **1275** *Lwve Ron* 125 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Þarinne is vich balewes bote. — *Pains of Hell* 151 *ibid.* 151 And heore ineward uych del. Eft heo werpeþ al in al.

ε. *a* **1000** *Metr. Boeth.* xiv. 9 Ægþwylc dæg æcera þusend, *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 34 Ægþwylc [*c* **1160** *Hatton G.* aighwilc] dæg hæfð genoh on hys agenum ymbhogan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þet þu beode eilcmon al swa þu waldest þet me dude þe. *Ibid.* 93 Ewilcum of þan wurhtan. *c* **1205** LAY. 596 Þe king.. heihte eulne mon. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1231 On euch [*Cotton MS.* ewc] wise in þe world. *a* **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 On euche half abuten. **1480–7** PRIOR OF BROMHOLM in *Paston Lett.* 856 III. 277 Euych on in length xj 3erds.

B. Signification and uses.

I. As adj. used *attrib.*

1. Every (individual of a number) regarded or treated separately.

The early use of *each* corresponded closely to the mod. use of its compound EVERY (= *ever each*), the only difference being that it has always been possible to use *each* when only two things are referred to. Thus a sentence with a sing. subject preceded by *each* would (formerly) have been but slightly if at all altered in meaning by the substitution of a plural subject preceded by *all*. In modern usage *each* has assumed the sense of the Lat. *quisque*, and implies a distribution of the predicate or object parallel with the distribution of the subject (or conversely). An exception to this rule results from the fact that we cannot use *every* when only two persons or things are spoken of, so that in this case *each* retains its original extended use.

a. followed immediately by a sb. (In OE. sometimes pl.; afterwards always sing.)

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 310 Ælce wunde hyt gehæleþ. *a* **1123** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Rotb't ælce 3eare sceolde..þreo þusend marc habban. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 581 Ilc wateres springe here strengðe undede. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1488 Uch wiȝh þat it wist. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* lxxxvii. Sel. Wks. I. 301 Ebreus clepen ech water a see. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* l, Iche mon in thayre degre. **1482** *Marg. Paston's Will* in *Lett.* 861 III. 283, I wulle that ich houshold being my tenaunt there have vjd. **1598** J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 153 The bodyes each-sicknesse may be expelled by choyce of symples. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 Gard'ners had need each Star as well to know..as Seamen. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 286 Each night we die, Each morn are born anew. **1820** KEATS *Lamia* 372 Before each lucid panel fuming stood A censer. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 123 Each citizen of the latter is an incorporated member of the former.

† **b.** with *a* or *an* (*one*) before the sb. (= mod. *each, every*). *Obs.* (For Sc. examples see ILKA.)

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þet heo sculden offrien of elchan hiwscipe gode an lomb. *c* **1200** ORMIN 5726 Illc an unnclene lusst. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii[ix]. 13 In ilka land. *c* **1330** *Will. Palerne* 511 Vch a burn of þis world worschipeþ him one. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXIII. 19 He dronk of eche a diche. **1432** *Test. Ebor.* II. (1855) 22, I wite to ilka prest.. iiiijd. *c* **1466** *Tourn. Tottenham* 112 in *Percy Reliq.*, In ycha stede ther thay me se.

c. with *one* used absol. (often distributing a pl. subject or object; cf. 4). In mod. use generally superseded by *every one*, or by *each* absol. For Sc. examples see ILKANE.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Æt æghwylcum anum þara hongaþ leohtfæt. *c* **1000** ORMIN 503 Þatt illc an shollde witenn wel. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 57 Euchan bi his euene. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1379 Him and ilc-on his kamel Wið watres drinc ghe quemede wel. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 165 With þo ladies ilkone. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 96 Leue vchon oþer. **1420** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52, I will þat ilkon off þe other thre ordirs..haue *x* marc. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 55 The fader of goddis ichone. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 113 She..kyssed them ycheon. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 14 Euery man shal turne to his owne people, & fle echone. **1631** T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 153 Every each one respectively.

d. Phrases. *On* († *in*) *each side*, † *on each a side*: (now usually = *on both sides*; formerly also = *on every side*). In same sense, † *On, in each half. Each day*: † used *attrib.* and in genitive case in sense 'every day', as applied to clothing, etc. † *Each other* . . : = *every other* (i. e. every alternate). . . † *Each a deal*, † *each deal*: every whit. † *Each kins*: of every kind, every kind of; the northern form appears in one word as ILKIN.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 367 The..lord of dowglass ay Had spyis out on ilka syde. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 724 Wepyng and sorwyng in yche a syde. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* D vja, It groweth .. of iche syde of the hygh way.

c **1205** LAY. 14745 Bruttes .. heom to-holden in æchere halue. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 19 On euch half [= on every side]. **1422** *Will of Clanbowe* (Som. Ho.) Myn echedaies gown.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 363 It ended in a compromise for a fee each other time.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1364 Had vnderstanden wele .. ilk [*F.* ilka] dele. *c* **1325** *Chron. Eng.* in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 303 The traitour uchadel Sende hit to Denemarke. *c* **1400** *St. Alexius* (Vern.) 334 Rædde hit siþen vchadel. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 697 His thought was sett oon hir yche deell.

a **1250** *Prov. Alfred* 384 in *O. E. Misc.* 126 Uyches cunnes madmes. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 220 Ilc kinnes beste.

e. *Ever each*: original form of EVERY, q. v.

† **2.** After *without* (*buton*): = ANY. Cf. ALL A. 4.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 288 Butan ælcum eze. *c* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 227 Acenned of þe feder on hefene buton elcer moder. *c* **1300** *Beket* 480 Withoute ech delay.

II. Absol. (quasi-*pron.*)

3. With reference to a sb. going before, or followed by *of*. Sometimes incorrectly with pl. vb.

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 1521 (Gr.) Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gastes dugeðum. *c* **1330** [see A. γ]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 163 He . . maked ech of hem to been his thral. **1588** J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 50 If God do vsually bestow doctrine and exhortation vpon seuerall persons, wherein eche is found to excell. **1678** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xi. § 7. 354 Each made it their work to retire inwardly to the Measure of Grace in themselves. **1739** CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. XXV. 93 Each of these verses have five feet. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 213 All and each that pass'd that way Did join in the pursuit. **1837** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxii. 354 Each has his own place marked out for him. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to..purify the spiritual self-respect of mankind.

4. Distributing a plural subj. or obj. So *equal each to each*, said in Geometry of corresponding parts.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Þa onfengon hiȝ ælc his pening. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 83 Lo! howe the clowdis worchyn, eche to mete his mach. *c* **1510** MORE *Picus* Wks. (1557) 9/1 Eche of them after their deseruing. **1572** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 151 Turmerick, long Pepper, graines of Bayberries, of ech a halfe peny worth. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 258 Studious of Honey, each in his Degree. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 19 His majesty's heirs and successors, each in his time and order. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 164 The component plates .. being equal .. each to each in magnitude. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 309 The lords of the bedchamber [had] a thousand a year each.

† **b.** *Each* (uninflected) has been occas. used to distribute a pron. in genit. pl.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 149 Two rocks .. whose each strength binds The boist'rous waves in from the high-flown winds. **1704** ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 944 The massie Goblets.. Whose each capacious Womb..Portended witless Mirth.

c. Often with reference to price; = *apiece*.

Mod. They cost sixpence each. I paid sixpence each for them.

5. *Each other*: used as a reciprocal pronoun in acc., dat., or genit. case; = *one another*.

Originally this was a phrase construed as in 4, *each* being the subject, and *other* (inflected in OE. *ōðerne*, *ōðres*, *ōðrum*, etc.) being governed in acc., genit., or dat. by a verb, prep., or sb. This use still occurs arch. or poet. (*each to other*, etc.). The words have however long become a compound (cf. Du. *elkander*), so that we can say *to each other, of each other*, etc. To use the word as a nom. ('We know what each other are doing') is a vulgarism occasionally heard.

a **1000** *Battle of Maldon* 234 Us is eallum þearf ðæt ure æghwylc oðerne bylde. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Þat we sholden biwepen ure elch oðres sinne. **1298** *Proclam. Hen. III* in Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 388 Þæt æhc oþer helpe þæt for to done. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 Foules that lyue by blode ete not eche other. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIII. 222 Thousandes fell to the grounde eche vp other. **1485** MALORY *Arthur* II. vi, We wil helpe eche other. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. 133 [He] saluted them eche after other. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. 2 Ych one to the profyt of other. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 338 Helping eche other so farre as wee may. **1615** WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 7 How these two could be..members ..participant each of other. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 37 Justled each the other too much. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 682 Responsive each to others note. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 P 2 These Two Lovers seem'd..made for each other. **1816** J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 11 That we may see each other's faces. **1821** KEATS *Isabel* XXI, Each unconfines His bitter thoughts to other. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 24 To defy each other to mortal combat.

C. Combinations.

Certain phrases beginning with *each* were formerly written as single words (cf. *everybody*): as *each a dele* (*ilkadel, uchadel*), *each day's* (*echedaies*, cf. Sc. *ilkaday*), *each man* (*eilcmon, eachemani*), *each one* (*echone, ichone*, ILKANE); see examples under A, B. See also ILKIN.

Each, var. f. ECHE *v. Obs.*

† **Ea'ch-where.** *Obs.* [f. EACH + WHERE.] Everywhere, in every part, on every side.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 13981 (Trin.) Iesus preched vche where. *a* **1541** WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 50 Each where where man doth live. **1553** *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies, etc. Edw. VI* (1844) 507 His Godhead is in such sort eachwhere, that it filleth both heaven and earth. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 43 From dark sepulchres each where.

Eadmede, -mod, var. ff. EDMEDE, *Obs.*, humility, EDMOD *a.*, humble.

† **Ea'di,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ēadiȝ, 2–4 eadi, 2–3 ædi, ædiȝ, edi, eddi. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ēadiȝ* = OSax. *ōdag*, OHG. *ōtag*, ON. *auðigr*, wealthy, happy, Goth. *audags* happy, f. OTeut. **audo-m, audo-z* riches + *-go-*; see -Y.]

1. Rich, wealthy, luxurious.

a **1000** *Crist* 1497 (BOSW.) Earm ic wæs .. ðæt ðu wurde eadiȝ. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þet he mid woh3e ne ofsitte ne ermne ne eadine. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 227 in *Lamb. Hom.* 173 Understondeð nu to me edi [*other MSS.* eadi, edye, ædi] men and arme. *c* **1205** LAY. 2367 An eorð-hus eadi & feier.

2. Happy, fortunate, well-omened. Also, Blessed, saintly; said of persons and their actions.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. (cxix.) 1 Eadge unwemme in weȝe. *a* **1000** *Guthlac* (Gr.) 147 Siððan biorȝ ȝestæh Eadiȝ oretta. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Ædie and blessede beon alle þeo þe ihered godes weordes and heom athaldeð. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 142 Heo holden hire up mid hore lif holinesse, ant mid hore eadie bonen. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2086 'Me wore leuere,' quad Ioseph, 'Of eddi dremes rechen swep.' *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 129 The eadi levedy [*i. e.* the Blessed Virgin].

Hence † **Ēdiȝlezȝo** (Orm.) [see -LOOK.], happiness, prosperity. † **Eadily** *adv.*, in a blessed or fortunate manner. † **Eadiness,** happiness, prosperity; blessedness.

a **1000** *Beowulf* (Gr.) 100 Swa þa driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadiglice. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Þe fulle edinesse of paradis. *c* **1200** ORMIN 5706 Þe sexte seollþess ædiȝlezȝc. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 328 Edmodnesse eadilíche bigileð ure Louerd. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Þu hauest þin edinesse, and ti muchele heh-schipe.

Eadish, obs. form of EDDISH.

† **Ea'dness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 eadnis, 2 ednesse. [OE. *ēadnis*, f. *ēad* wealth = OHG. *ōt*, *ōd*, ON. *auðr*:—OTeut. **audo-m, audo-z*; see -NESS. (The OE. *ēad* adj. wealthy is of doubtful genuineness.) Cf. EADI, EADINESS.] Happiness, luxury.

a **1000** *Runic Poems* (Gr.) 4 Os byð..eorla ȝehwam eadnis and tohyht. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Ednesse letteð þe mannes shrifte.

Eager, var. form of EAGRE, tidal wave.

Eager (*ī'gəɹ*), *a.* Forms: 3–7 **egre,** 4–5 **egor, egyr,** 4–6 **egir,** 5 **eegre,** 5–6 **aygre,** 6 **eigre, eygre, eger, egar, aeygre,** 7 **ægre,** 6– **eager.** [a. OF. *aigre* sharp, keen, sour:—L. *acre-m* acc. of *acer* sharp, pungent, swift, strenuous.

(Senses 1, 2, 4, 5 are taken from Fr.; 6 seems a specially Eng. development.)]

I. Of material things or physical conditions.

† **1.** Pungent, acrid, keen to the taste or other senses. Of medicines: Sharp or violent in operation. Of diseases: Acute, severe. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) I. v. 25 A more myȝty and more egre medicine. **1544** PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) I j, Those diseases are excedynge egre, sharp and almost importable of peyne. **1574** NEWTON *Health Mag.* 14 To mingle..sweete and toothsome with sower and eigre. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXVIII, To make our appetites more keene With eager compounds we our pallat vrge. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. v, Of all this bulbous kind, the Sea-onyon is reputed chiefe.. there is not any more ægre and biting than it.

b. Said of cold (after quot. 1602).

1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 2 It is a nipping and an eager ayre. **1854** J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 100 Imparted an eager chilliness to the atmosphere. **1884** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 180 The eager air of the seaside.

† **c.** *fig.* Of words: Biting, keen. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 212 Thou shalt rather.. flee fro the sweete wordes of flaterynge preiseres than fro the egre wordes of thy freend. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. vi. 68 Vex him with eager Words. — *Rich. II*, I. i. 49 The bitter clamour of two eager tongues.

† **2.** *spec.* Sour, acid, tart. *Obs.* [So Fr. *aigre.*]

c **1350** *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 352 Eysyl or egyr wyn. *c* **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 4 Corrupt wiyn, þat is, rotyn, but not egre. **1573** *Art of Planting* 39 The wylde and eager Cherry tree. **1600** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 69 It doth posset And curd like Aygre droppings into Milke. *a* **1717** PARNELL *Hermit* 39 Bread of the courest sort, with eager wine. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Brewing*, It was hard to brew Drink which would be fine before it was eager.

3. †a. Of a cutting instrument: Sharp (*obs. rare.*) b. *techn.* Of certain tools: 'Biting' keenly.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 150 The eager razor's edge. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 139 [The tool represented in the figure] is what the artisan calls an eager tool, and is used for roughing the work; it has a .. semicircular edge, so formed as to bite keenly.

†4. Of metals: Imperfectly tempered, brittle. *Obs.* [So Fr. *aigre*, opposed to *doux*.]

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 378 The Iron Coyn of Sparta..was so eager and brittle by means of this temper, that, etc. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 35 Gold will be sometimes so eager .. that it will as little endure the Hammer as Glass itself. 1763-6 W. LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 78 *note*, Iron or steel..render gold hard and eager.

II. Of living beings or their attributes.

†5. Strenuous, ardent, impetuous; fierce, angry. Said of persons, their actions and attributes. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 80 þis Britones were so egre..þat þo Romaynes and here kyng gonne fle atte laste. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 144 Roland answerede wyþ egre mod. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5445 Ymasus, yrfull, egor of wille. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse*, Cruell and egre werre. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv (1817) With an egyr countenaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 28 Egyr of thar wyllis. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 17 Echone contendeth with eigre mode and bitter dispute. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 137 His most ægre enemy. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 1. 298 Glut the eagerest malice. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 7 (1734) 201 When the Conflict..is very hot, brisk, and eager, we all agree to call it a Fever.

†b. Of beasts and birds of prey: Fierce, savage. Also *transf. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1143 Egre as is a Tygre. 1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Egar, fierce..as a wyld beest is. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The southwynd merciles eager.

6. Of persons: Full of keen desire or appetite; impatiently longing to do or obtain something. Const. *inf.*; *after*, *for*, †*of* (the thing desired); *about*, *in*, †*upon* (a task, matter, or concern). Also of desires or appetites: Intense, impatient.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3753 Menelay the mighty was .. Auntrus in armys, eger of wer. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* 1008 After bloud so eigre were thy thirst. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 6 Eger greedinesse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 40 He..found others to be less eager in the pursuit of his Friendship. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX. 432 Eager of fame, and of the promis'd Prize. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 319 The Captain was so eager .. that he could hardly have Patience to let him come so near as to be sure of him. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xii. (ed 2) 189 He is eager upon it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 153 P 5 Eager of any intelligence that might increase it. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 133 She had become acquainted with the eager and impatient temper of the nation. 1769 — *Chas. V*, III. VII. 2 He was eager for war. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 177, I am not now so eager about your coming to town as I was. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 291 The enemy..being eager in plundering the baggage of the dead. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. XIX. 106 They are .. eager for foreign expeditions. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* V. § 10. 146 How much of imperfection..the eyes of those eager builders could endure. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/2 Makers are not eager to book fresh orders.

b. Of actions, gestures, looks, etc.: Characterized by or manifesting alacrity or impatient desire.

Phrases like *eager conflict*, *pursuit*, originally belonged rather to 5, but modern feeling connects them with this sense.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes devouring..The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 16 Wks. 1871 II. 84 Those gentlemen who are called men of pleasure, from their eager pursuit of it. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. (1876) 131 An epistle abounding with the most earnest and eager controversy. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 253 The unconsciously eager way in which he looked at the eatables. 1873 BUCKLE *Civilis.* viii. 457 Eager in upholding rights of kings.

†7. *spec.* Hungry (? orig. techn. in *Falconry*). Of the eyes: Hungry-looking. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cvj, The hawke will be very eegre and gleetous of the seakeness. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 160 When your falcons be skoured and cleane so as beyng sharp set they may be called hungrie hawkes, or as faulconers tearme them eagre hawkes. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 516 Eager or sharp set, i.e. hungry. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 P 2 Her eyes were wan and eager. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* v. 75 Your Frenchman so eager, With all his Soup Meagre.

III. *Comb.*, as *eager-eyed*, *-hearted*, *-looking* adjs.; also †**eager-dulce**, **-sweet** *a.*, acid and sweet. [Cf. AIGRE-DOUX, AGRODOLCE.]

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* iv, The carved angels, ever eager-eyed. 1805 WORDSW. *Incid. Favourite Dog* 11 Every dog is eager-hearted. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 77 His eager-looking red eyes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 3 a, The eagredulce sauce of the paraphrase. *Ibid.* Pref. 5 b, If with vinegre it be made eagredulce. *Ibid.* 3 Eagredulce. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 416 As concerning Ciders .. the eager sweet are much better .. than the harsh sweet.

†**Ea·ger**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 **egren**. [ad. OF. *aigrier*, *aigroier*; cf. prec.] *trans.* To excite, irritate, provoke; in quot. 1581 to irritate physically; also *refl.* to become exasperated.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) IV. vi. 141 þe nature of som man is so .. vncouenable þat..pouerte..myste raþer egren hym to done felonies. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7329 He angurt hym full euyll, & egerd hym with. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 77 They that be gawled or byled within, may neither runne nor wrastle, for eagering the inward.

Eagerly (ī·gəli), *adv.* [f. EAGER *a.* + -LY².]

†1. Sharply, pungently, keenly; violently, harshly, severely. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 376 þanne welled water for wikked werkes, Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 82 The more the synne is abhominable the egerlyer thei be tempted bi the deuelle. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. XXI, I am more aigrely tempested, than he was wyth the floodes of the see. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 341 Within ii dayes after was I sick agayn, so egerly, etc. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 650 Raine, which frose so eagerly .. that it seemed the depth of Winter had..been come in.

†b. *To bear eagerly* [tr. *acide ferre*, Vulg.; cf. also Lat. *ægre ferre*, which may have been sometimes confused]: to take amiss, be grieved at. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iv. 9 Egreli or heuyly bere thou not in thi soule. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. XXXV. (1495) 29 a/1, Whyche thynge..Cypryan bare aygrely. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 99 Agamemnon rose, eagerly bearing all.

†2. Angrily, fiercely, bitterly, malignantly. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 64 Egrelich he loked on me. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVII. 698 A lyown that loked ful egerlye. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. ii. 81 Him she loves most, she will seeme to hate eagerliest.

3. Impetuously, swiftly. (Now only in phrases like *eagerly pursuing*, which approach sense 4).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 39 To þe cite þei went egrely, & did þo kynges fle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 427 Douglas .. full egirly Assalit. *c* 1450 *Merlin* X. 158 He..rode a-gein hym full egerly. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 240 How eagerly ye follow my disgraces. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 23 Who were eagerly pursuing the Parthians.

4. In an eager manner; with impatient desire, promptitude, or alacrity.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iii. 7 Brutus .. hauing some aduantage on Octauius, Tooke it too eagerly. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 184 Eagerly hungry. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 114 The oath of fidelity was eagerly taken by every order of the state. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 546 An unprincipled minister eagerly accepted the services of these mercenaries. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 156 Thanksgivings..in which the people eagerly took part.

Eagerness (ī·gəines). [f. EAGER *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being EAGER.

†1. a. Pungency of taste. b. Acidity, sourness.

1490 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 112 Alle maner auenturs ..of alle the sayd wynes, lecage forth and egirnesse of the same oonly excepte. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 106 a, Sugre for to moderate the eygrenesse of the Alome. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. viii, Senvie..stewed in some convenient liquor, in such sort, as a man shal not..complaine of any eagernesse that it hath. 1723 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 104 By..Boiling, the Wort is..more able to resist Eagerness and Putrefaction.

†2. Acerbity, bitterness, irritability. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 4 Ire, egrenesse, and feersnesse is holden for a vertu in the lion. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. I. 56 Saul had persecuted him with greater furie and egrenesse than all the rest. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* ii. 47 This eagrenesse is not mutuall.

†3. Of metals: Defective temper, brittleness.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 289 It taketh away the eagrenesse of Brasse.

4. Keenness, swiftness.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metals* I. 290 These stones [grindstones for cutlery] are of a peculiar grit, and cut with great eagerness

†5. Impetuosity, fierceness. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 915 Aftir armours he askede tytte, For egernesse he loughe. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* I. XV (1817) They were so couragyous that many Knyghtes shoke..for egrenes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 417 Nor the Sea it self, can put a stop to their [bears'] eagerness. 1676 EARL MURRAY in *Lauderdale Pap.* (1885) III. lxxx. 131 The Kinge .. becaem paell and he shouke withe eagernes.

6. Keenness of appetite or desire; impatient haste to do or obtain something. Const. *of*, *for*, or *inf.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij b, Mony an hawke for egernesse when he shulde nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 239 Industrie is a liuely and vnweried search and occupation in honest things, egernesse is an appetite in base and small matters. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 69 We..find not..that Satisfaction .. that the Eagerness of our unruly Appetites promises us. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., An eagerness of Learning more. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 18 'What say'st thou my Girl?' said he, with some Eagerness. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VI. 184 Let no man through eagerness for spoil Linger behind the rest.

Eagle (ī·g'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **egle**, 5 **egylle**, 6 **aegle**, 6-7 **egle**, 6- **eagle**; also 4-5 **a negle**, **neggle**. [ME. *egle*, a. OF. *egle*, *aigle* = Pr. *aigla*, It. *aquila*, Sp., Pg. *aguila* :—L. *aquila*.]

1. The name commonly given to any of the larger Diurnal Birds-of-prey which are not Vultures; though some birds are accounted Eagles by ornithologists which are smaller than certain Buzzards. Two species of Eagle are natives of Britain; the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*), almost confined in these islands to the mountainous parts of Scotland and Ireland; and the Sea, or White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaëtus albicilla*) found on the coasts of the same countries. Much resembling the latter is the Bald or White-headed Eagle (*H. leucocephalus*), the emblematic bird of the United States of America.

The strength, keen vision, graceful and powerful flight of the eagle are proverbial, and have given to him the title of the king of birds.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* XXX. Sel. Wks. II. 110 Lyke to a fleynge egle. 1382 — *Jer.* iv. 13 Swiftere than eglis his hors. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 701 *Hec aquila*, a negylle. *Ibid.* 761 A egyle. 1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* 4 Though thou wentest vp as hye as the Aegle. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 81 An Ægle snatched a peece of bread out of his hand. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 224 These moyst Trees, That haue out-liu'd the Eagle. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 123 Eagles are remarkable for their longevity. 1860 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 391/2 Ninety miles off as the eagle flies. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 25 Can I make my eye an eagle's?

b. with prefixed word defining the species.

1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 The largest I take to be that they call the Grey Eagle. 1790 PENNANT *Tour in Scotl.* II. 24 Sea Eagles breed in ruined towers, but quit the country in winter; the black eagles continue there the whole year. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 6 (1806) I. 224 The fierce bald-eagle, tyrant of thy native woods. 1865 GOULD *Birds of Australia* I. 9 The natural disposition of the Wedge-tailed Eagle leads it to frequent the interior portion of the country.

c. *fig.* (often with allusion to 2 a, b.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 473 Our princely Eagle Th' Imperiall Caesar. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 126 Those two Sonnes of the Russian Eagle. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 47 Russia's famish'd eagles Dare not to prey beneath the crescent's light. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 64 Hope, a poising eagle.

2. A figure of the bird used for any purpose:

a. as an ensign in the Roman army, and as an ensign and badge in the French army under the empire.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 360 Hys egle to touche, þat borne es in his banere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 273 Caius Marius.. ordained, that the legions..should haue the Egle for their standard. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XI. 161 Cinna flatter'd Valerius..that Sylla's Soldiers..would soon desert to his Eagles. 1812 WELLINGTON *Disp.* 21, 24 July in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 535/2 The Eagles and Colours taken from the enemy. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Papers* (1884) I. iii. 73 The broken eagles which the French soldiers wore on the fronts of their caps. 1868 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. XXXVIII. 348 Their eagles were retained as trophies.

b. as an armorial bearing; *esp.* of the Holy Roman Empire, and of the various modern empires, as the Austrian, French, German, and Russian. Also as the badge of an order of knighthood.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 393 The feeld of snow, with thegle of blak ther-Inne. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4182/1 A new Order of Knighthood, called the Order of the White Eagle. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4354/2 Knight of the Order of the Prussian Eagle. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. I. 149 The..cities..which bear the imperial eagle in their arms.

c. as the sign (or appellation) of an inn.

1586 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 75 At the syne of the Eggkylle.

3. Applied to certain objects made in the form of an eagle; such as a brass (or wooden) lectern in a church; the ampulla containing the anointing oil used at coronations; a clasp for a belt, etc.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 213 The reader's desk is an inclosure..in which is a..brass pillar supporting an eagle. 1820 A. TAYLOR *Glory of Regal.* 61 A spoon into which the oil is poured from the beak of the eagle. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I. 287 A common form for brass lecterns..is that of an eagle..with wings expanded to receive the book. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 43 She..Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt. 1858 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. vi, Mr. Tusher..read from the eagle.

4. The asterism *Aquila*, one of the northern constellations. †*Eagle-star*, Altair or α Aquilæ.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 264 Towarde the southe, is the Egle, includynge 9 starres. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 522 From the Egle-star. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 329 In the west appears Atair, in the Eagle.

5. A coin bearing the image of the bird; *spec.* a coin of base metal current in England at the accession of Edward I; a gold coin of the United States, value ten dollars. *Double-eagle*: a U. S. coin worth twenty dollars.

[*c* 1350 W. HEMINGBURGH *Chronicon* (1849) II. 187 Monetas .. pessimi metalli, pollardorum, crocardorum .. aquilarum, etc.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., He..decry'd the use of these Eagles, and other the like kinds of base coin. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 209 Quite a glut of eagle-pieces. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., There are also double-eagles of twenty dollars, as well as half and quarter-eagles.

6. *Sea Eagle*: †a. properly the White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaetus albicilla*), which older writers confounded with the Osprey or so-called Fishing Eagle. Pennant, *Brit. Zool.* (1766) 140, refers to Sibbald as having applied this name to the Skua.

1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* 63.

b. a species of Skate, *Myliobates marginata*. [So Fr. *aigle de mer*; see quot.]

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 584 The Myliobates receives its common name of Sea-eagle from having the pectoral fins of extreme breadth, so that it much resembles a bird of prey with its wings expanded.

†7. *Arch.* The gable of a house; the pediment of a temple. [transl. L. *aquila*, Gr. *ἀετός*, *ἀέτωμα*.]

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* v. 360 The Figures of the Front, which the Antients called the Eagle. *Ibid.* 388 On the highest point of the Eagle is a broad Stone laid. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.

†8. *Cant.* 'The winning Gamester' (*New Cant. Dict.* 1725). *Obs.*

9. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.
1867 F. Francis *Angling* x. (1880) 360 There are two Eagles, the grey and yellow.

10. *Comb.* **a.** attrib, as *eagle-bark, -claw, -eye, -flight, -height, -plume, -plumage, -radiance, -speed, -spirit, -standard*; **b.** objective, as *eagle-baffling* adj., *-bearer*; **c.** parasynthetic deriv., as *eagle-billed, -pinioned, -sighted, -winged* adjs.; *eagle-like* adj. and adv. Also **eagle-cock**, a weather-cock; **eagle-fisher**, the Osprey; †**eagle-flower**, the Balsam (*Impatiens Balsamina*); **eagle-ray, -skate** (= sense 6 b); †**eagle-wit**, a person of penetrating intellect. Also Eagle-eyed, -hawk, -owl, -stone.
1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 20 This wall of *eagle-baffling mountain. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* Aiskhulos' bronze-throat *eagle-bark at blood. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 939 The mouth forked and *Eagle-bill'd. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 *Eagle-claw trap. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 213 On it was a Cross..and on that an *Eagle-cock of Copper gilt. [1603 Chettle, etc. *Patient Grissil* (1841) 12 Women have *eagle's eyes To pry even to the heart.] 1819 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 120 The eagle eyes of informers. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* X. 145 Hiawatha..hardly touched his *eagle-feathers As he entered at the doorway. 1849 C. St. John *Tour Sutlej*, I. 24 A shepherd told us of a nest of the *Eagle Fisher. 1821 Gallenga tr. *Mariotti's Italy* 347 *Eagle-flight of genius was out of the question with him. 1766 Chambers *Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v. *Balsamine*, The other [species] is from China..most commonly called the immortal *eagle-flower. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 386 Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as .. Genistella, Eagle Flower. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 29 At such an *eagle-height I stand. *a* 1600 J. Bryan *Ps.* cxxvii. in Farr's *S. P.* 335 *Eagle-like his fame shall mount. *a* 1626 R. Harris *Hezekiah's Recov.* (1630) 29 Good men will bless God for an eagle-like body. 1800 Burns *Wks.* III. 301 Dangers, *eagle-pinioned, bold, Soar around each cliffy hold. 1811 Scott *Roderick* 28 Morena's *eagle-plume adorned his crest. 1813 Scott *Tricrm.* II. ix, *Eagle-plumage deck'd her hair. 1727 Fenton *Poems* 160 (Jod.) The nectar'd sweets supply *Eagle-radiance to the faded eye. 1856 Gosse *Marine Zool.* II. 151 Myliobatis (Cuv.) *Eagle Ray. Head projecting; pectorals extended like wings. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 226 What peremptory *Eagle-sighted eye Dares looke? 1637 Heywood *Roy. Kings* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 7, I was borne Eagle-sighted, and to gaze In the Suns fore-head. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 113 S. John having written his Eagle-sighted Gospel. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 Mar. 6/1 The formidable sting-ray, *eagle-skate, or *thrre*. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 413 Abrupt, with *eagle-speed she cut the sky. 1817 Byron *Lament Tasso* 2 *Eagle-spirit of a child of song. 1811 Scott *Roderick* 42 On *eagle-standards and on arms he gazed. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 129 The *eagle-winged pride Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 12 The Eagle-wing'd Evangelist. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* iii. 112 The eagle-winged lion of Daniel. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xx, 129 Aristotle would have fainted before he had flown half so far, as that *Eagle-wit [Descartes].

Eagle (*ī'gl*), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To fly as an eagle. Also, *To eagle it.*
1652 Benlowes *Theoph. To my fancy, &c.*, Eagling 'bove transitory Sphears. 1868 R. Buchanan *Wallace* I. ii, Thou'dst play the eagle in thy borrowed plumage; Whose are the feathers wherewith thou wouldst eagle it?

†**Ea'gled**, *ppl. a. Obs. or nonce-wd.* [f. Eagle *sb.* + -ed 2.] **a.** Furnished with the image of an eagle; having an eagle or eagles. **b.** Resembling an eagle in form or action; eagle-like.
1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 296 Hee carried upon his own shoulders the Eagled Ensigne into the Camp. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 115 Souldiers haue the start of Scholars in their Eagled strength.

Ea'gle-ey'ed, *a.* [see Eagle 10 c.] Having an eye like an eagle; keen-sighted. *lit.* and *fig.*
1601 Bp. Barlow *Eagle & Body* (1609) E iv a, Faith, being Eagle eyed, can..see the maiestie of God. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur* II. iii. 65 The most eagle-eyed Physitian. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* John viii. 11 It is a false zeal that is eagle-eyed abroad, and blind at home. 1800 Weems *Washington* v. (1877) 35 The eagle-eyed friendship of Mr. Waller quickly discovered him.

Eagle-haw'k. Transl. of Fr. *aigle-autour*, Cuvier's name for a South American bird of prey of the genus *Morphnus*, called *Spizaëtus* by Vieillot.
The name is found in Griffith's transl. (1829) of Cuvier's *Règne Animal*, but never came into English use.

Ea'gle-owl. A nocturnal bird of prey (*Bubo ignavus*), the largest of the Owl tribe inhabiting Europe.
1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 99 The great Horn-Owl or Eagle-Owl. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* 72 The great eagle owl has once been shot in Yorkshire. 1849 Knox *Ornith. Rambles* 186 There has been for many years a magnificent living collection of Eagle owls at Arundel Castle.

Ea'gleship. *nonce-wd.* [f. Eagle *sb.* + -ship.] The position or dignity of an eagle.
1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 24, I always illustrated my eagleship, by aiming at the noblest quarries.

†**Ea'gless.** *Obs. rare*−°. [ad. OF. *aiglesse*.] A female eagle.
1611 Cotgr., *Aiglesse*, an Eaglesse; a henne Eagle.

Ea'gle-sto'ne. [See Aetites, and quot. 1601.] = Aetites.
c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 390 An egyll and a charbokull stone. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 590 The Ægle-stones called Aëtites .. it is said that .. without them the Ægles cannot hatch. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 An Eagle Stone, tied up in a piece of black Ribon..lost the 29th Instant. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Ætites*, The finest and most valued of all the eagle-stones, are accidental states of one or other of our common pebbles. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 16 Norway produces crystals..thunder stones, and eagle-stones. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Aetites*, The eagle-stone; a stone, hollow and containing another substance within it; the..shell of clay-iron stone; the..nucleus, of variable composition.

Eaglet (*ī'glĕt*). Also 7 **eglet**. [a. Fr. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle* Eagle; see -et.] A young eagle.
1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 68 b, This birde Ossifraga .. bryngeth vp the Eaglet so cast out. 1608 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1660 When Eglets are first taught to flye. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* X. 377 Went like eaglets to the prey. 1838 Tennyson *Œnone* 208 The callow eaglet.
b. as a charge in heraldry.
1611 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvii. 158 On a bend gules, three Eaglets displaied. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 158 The well-known Shield of Piers de Gaveston..vert, six eaglets or.

Ea'gle-wood. Also 8 **agal-wood**. [transl. F. *bois d'aigle*, Pg. *pao d'aguila*, a perversion of Malayālam *ayil*, or some other vernacular form of Skr. *aguru* (Yule). Cf. Agalloch.]
Another name for Agalloch or Calambac, q. v.
[1516 Barbosa (Lisbon) 393 (Y.) Aguila, cada Farazola de 300 a 400 (fanams)]. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 59 The Portuguese call it Eagle-wood. 1774 Niebuhr *Des. de l'Arabie* xxxiv. (Y.) Un bois nommé par les Anglois Agal-wood, et par les Indiens de Bombay Agar. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* (1855) II. 318 (Y.) The eagle-wood..is much sought for its fragrant wood. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 67 Trees containing the eagle-wood, resins, and dye-woods. 1872 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 86 A second [palace] of nine stories, constructed entirely of eagle-wood.

†**Ea'glify**, *v. Obs.* [f. Eagle + -fy.] *trans.* To make into an eagle or like an eagle.
1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii, Had the Sunne been up..(such pride bewitch'd my wit To Egel-fie my selfe) I had assayed to soar to it. 1608 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1595 The Kites that flye Above the clouds, themselves to Eaglifie.

†**Ea'gly**, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Eagle + -y 1.] Eagle-like, aquiline.
1624 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 222 The sharpest and most eagly eye.

Eagre (*ē'gə, ī'gə*). Forms: *a.* (2, 8 **higra**), 7 **higre**, 7– **hygre, hyger**. *β.* (? 6,) 7 **agar**, (9 *dial.* **ager**), 7–9 **eagre**, 8 **eger, egre**, (9 **ægir, ægre**, *pseudo-arch.* **eygre**), 7– **eager, eagre**. [Of unknown etymology. The conjecture which connects it with the OE. *ēagor, ēgor*, occurring in comb., app. with sense 'flood, ocean', is untenable, because the OE. *g* in such a position would have become *y* in mod.E. Nor can it be a. ON. *ægir* ocean, sea-god, as the inflexional *-r* would in that case have disappeared.
The identity of *eagre* with *higre* (latinized as *higra* by William of Malmesbury) seems clear from the sense, but is difficult to account for phonologically. The usual pronunc. in the neighbourhood of the Humber and Trent is (*ē'gə*); the 17th (? 16th) c. spelling *agar* seems to be a phonetic rendering of this or its antecedent. The Dicts. give (*ī'gə*). Identity with Acker is not clearly indicated by the sense, and is very doubtful.]
A tidal wave of unusual height, caused by the rushing of the tide up a narrowing estuary; = Bore *sb.*3 Chiefly with reference to the Humber (and Trent) and the Severn.
a. [*c* 1125 Will. of Malmesb. *Gest. Pontific* (Rolls) 292 [The Bore on the Severn] Nautæ certe gnari, cum vident illam Higram (sic enim Anglici vocant) venire, navem obvertunt, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus eludunt.] 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vii. 101 With whose tumultuous waues Shut up in narrower bounds, the Higre wildly raues. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wherry-Ferry Voy.* Wks. II. 11/1 The Flood..hath lesse mercy then Beare, Wolfe or Tyger, And..it is called the Hyger. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover*, Such a Roll of the Tides as the Sailors corruptly call the Higre, instead of the Eager. 1817 Stark *Hist. Gainsburgh* (1843) 522 A curious phenomenon is observed in the Trent called the Eagre or Hygre.
β. [1592 Lyly *Gallathea* I. i, [The scene is beside the Humber] Neptune..sendeth a Monster called the *Agar*, against whose comming the waters rose, the fowles flie away, etc.] 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 76 A sudden surprisal of the tide called Eager. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 312 Those Agars and impetuous flows. 1685 Dryden *Threnodia August.* iv, His manly heart..like an eagre rode in triumph oer the tide. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 49 P 12 He forded rivers where the current roared like the Egre of the Severn. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 323 The Eager or Eau-guerre, so remarkable in the mouth of the Severn. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 653 In the eagre of the Amazon, the whole tide passes up the stream in five or six waves..each twelve to fifteen feet high. 1863 Jean Ingelow *High Tide* Lindis..at the eygre's breast Flung uppe her weltering walls. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Shirl.* II. 87 He would..get on a pink and go up wi' th'ager.

Eahte, obs. form of Aught, property.

Eaise, obs. form of Ease.

Eal, obs. form of Awl.

Eald, obs. form of Eld, Old.

Ealdor, Ealdor-, WS. ff. of Aldor, Aldor-.

Ealdren, obs. and dial. form of Elder.

Eam, variant of Eme, *Obs.*, uncle.

Eam, obs. form of *am*: see Be *v.*

†**Ean**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ēanian**, 4 **enen, enye**(**n**, 5 **enyn**, 6 **eane, eyne**, 7– **ean**. (*Pa. pple.* 4 **eindyd.**) [OE. *ēanian* = Du. dial. *oonen* of same meaning; Prof. Sievers considers the OTeut. type to be **aundjan*, f. **aw-jō* Ewe.
The current identification with OE. *ēacnian* to bring forth does not account for the specialized sense, and the supposed loss of the *c* lacks analogy.]
trans. Of ewes: To bring forth lambs, to yean. Also *intr.* See Yean.
a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 70 (Bosw.) He genam hine of eowedum sceapa, fram eanigendum he genam hine. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 451 An hoyffer..enyed a lomb. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iv. (1495) 757 Lambes whyche ben eindyd in sprynggyng tyme. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Enyn, *feto*. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 329 A lambe newly eyned. 1580 North *Plutarch* 582 An Ewe that had eaned a Lamb. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 243 Eaned and nursed up such a couple of twins as the kingdome..could not parralell. 1730 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 115 (E. D. S.) When the ewe has lately eaned. 1864 in Webster.
Hence **Ea'ned** *ppl. a.*, born (of lambs); **Ea'ning** *vbl. sb.*, the action of bearing lambs; also *attrib.*, as in *eaning-mood, -time*; **Ea'nling**, a young lamb.
1596 Shaks. *Merch. V* I. iii. 80 All the eanelings which were streakt and pied. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 24 Your selfe-conceiuing phantasie, being euer in the eaning mood. 1662 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 88 Salt is to be given to them after eaning. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* I. iv. (1640) 134 And both [ewes and rams] do feed, As either promised to increase your breed At eaning-time. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xlvi. 47 When he the Ean-ling offer'd. *a* 1648 — *Eclog.* v. 57 Dire, as ye Smiting Haile to new-ean'd Lambs.

Eani, obs. f. Any.

Ear (Iə1), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–2 **ēare**, 3–6 **ere**, (3 **ire**, 4 **3here, er, erre**, 5 **heer, here**, 6 **heare**) 4–6 **eere, yere**, 5 **eire**, 6–7 **eare**, 6– **ear**. *Pl.* **ears**; also 1–2 **earan**, 1 **earo**, **-u**, 2–4 **eren**, 4 **eeren, eren**, (**heren, ern**). [Common Teut.: OE. *ēare* wk. neut. = OFris. *āre*, OS. *ōre, ōra* (MDu. *ōre, oore*, Du. *oor*), OHG. *ōra* (MHG. *ōre*, mod.G. *ohr*), ON. *eyra* (Sw. *öra*, Da. *øre*), Goth. *ausō*:—OTeut. **au'son-*), *auzo'n-*, cogn. with L. *auris* (:—**ausis*), Gr. *οὖς*, Lith. *ausis*, OSlav. *ucho*, OIr. *ó*, of same meaning.]
I. The organ of hearing in men and animals. Anatomists distinguish (1) the *external ear*, consisting of the pinna (the portion which projects outside the head) and the meatus or passage leading thence to (2) the *middle ear*, or tympanum, a cavity in the substance of the temporal bone, separated from the external meatus by a membrane called the *membrana tympani*; (3) the *internal ear*, or labyrinth, which is a complex cavity hollowed out of the bone. In popular language *ear* is often used for the external ear or the pinna alone.
1. The external ear.
a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxviii. 3 (Gr.) Wiht..hæfde an eaze and earan twa. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18836 His hare..Bi his eres skailand sumdele. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 556 Reed as the brustles of a sowes erys. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 79 Vij gentylmen of Kent sett on the pyllery..and one of eche of ther erys cut of. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 Hir eares might well glow, For all the towne talkt of hir. 1662 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The eares ..are divided..in the hart, and pilous in the rat. 1746 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 34 They would not have let their Ears appear quite so long, had they suspected, etc. *c* 1750 J. Newton *Jrnl.* (1836) 64 Some of them said that their ears burned on their heads to hear me speak to such a man. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xxii, I would be the jewel That trembles in her ear.
b. With certain defining words: a particular shape or appearance of the ear. *Button ear*: in dogs, an ear falling in front, and hiding the inside. *Rose ear*: one folding at the back and disclosing the inside. *Asylum ear, insane ear*: a disease of the ear common among the insane in asylums.
c. Phrases. *About one's ears*: said of a shower of blows or missiles, a conflagration, a falling house; also *fig.* *Over* (*head and*) *ears, up to the ears*: *fig.* deeply immersed *in*. *To prick* (*up*) *one's ears*: as a horse when full of animation; *fig.* of persons, to assume an attitude of expectant attention. †*To hang one's ears*: to be cowed, discouraged. *To have, hold, take by the ears*: to keep or obtain a secure hold upon (a person); so also, *to pull or drag by the ears*, i.e. violently, roughly; *to lead by the ears*: to keep in abject dependence. †*To pull one by the ear* [? after L. *vellere auriculam*]: *fig.* to compel one's attention. †*To shake one's ears*: (? as a dog when wet); also, ? to make the best of a bad bargain; also, to show contempt or displeasure. *To be willing to give one's ears*: to be ready to make any sacrifice.
1652 Warren *Unbelievers* (1654) 84 All Sodome was.. flaming about the ears of the Inhabitants. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIV. x, I have brought this world about my ears, and eke The other: that's to say, the clergy.
a 1552 Upall *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12 If any woman smyle, Vp is he to the harde eares in loue. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 2 Oct., My wife, who is over head and eares in getting her house up. 1768 Gray in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 80, I am over head and ears in writings. 1829 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 213, I..was up to my ears in law.
1602 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 275 As which like Vnback't colts they prick't their eares. 1678 Earl Murray in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. lxxxiv. 147 They begine now to hange ther ears..A gentilman tould me..he saw the E. Kincarden

& dyvers others..all out of humor. *Mod.* I pricked up my ears when I heard your name mentioned.

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 206 Bertram was the first that pulled me by the ear and brought me from the common error of the Romish Church. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 For Poesie must not be drawne by the eares, it must be gently led. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C b, They have all vowed to hale thee out of thy trenches by the head and eares. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. 592 They would home to their very houses and pluck them out by the eares. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. xxviii. 39 Which Countries .. the Spaniard holds as one would do a Woolf by the ear, fearing they should run away. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. Introd. 9 The chiefs..led the ignorant credulous masses by the ears after them.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* viii. 45 When Gods threatnings are vttered vnto vs a great many of vs do but shake our eares at them. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* II. (D.) Shooke mine eares And lickt my lipps, as if I begg'd attention. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. § i. xxi. 32 They shut their Gates against him, and made him go shake his ears, and to shift for his lodging. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 166 (D.) How merry my ghost will be, and shake its ears, to hear itself quoted as a person of consummate prudence.

1883 W. NORRIS *No New Th.* I. vii. 176 Many a man would give his ears to be allowed to call two such charming young ladies by their Christian names.

d. † *To go, come, fall, together by the ears, be by the ears*: said of animals fighting; hence of persons, to be at variance (*obs.*). So *To set* (*persons*) *by the ears*: to put them at variance.

1539 TAUERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 22 The apes..skambled and went together by yᵉ eares for the nuttes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 280/1 When we be together by the eares like dogs and cattes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 1184 They fell together by the eares about the matter, some taking part with the old General, and some with the new. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 4 When hard Words .. Set Folks together by the ears, And made them fight. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 67 They would fall together by the ears about who should go with you. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 225 In one place, we fight for a sword; in another for a horse; in short, we are all by the ears together. 1793 GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 282, I saw clearly that France and England would at length get by the ears. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* (1868) 40 Does it [Turkey] fancy that it will obtain security for itself by setting Greek and Bulgarian by the ears?

†**e.** *To sleep on the* (*right or left*) *ear*: to sleep lying on one side. *To be able to sleep on both ears* [after L.: 'you may sleep at ease on which ear you like', Ter. *Heaut.* I. ii. 100]: to be free from anxiety.

a 1663 BRAMHALL *Wks.* (1842-4) III. 518 (D.), I will remove this scruple out of his mind that he may sleep securely upon both ears. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1805) VII. 485 Young people..will need no more than one nap..if they turn upon the other ear to take a second, they should be taught to look on it as an intemperance.

f. In allusion to the loss of ears as a punishment. † (*Not to dare*) *for one's ears*; cf. *for one's life*, and mod. *colloq.* 'It would be as much as his ears were worth'.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 640 The Drones do willingly contain themselves in their own cells..the younger not daring for their ears to break into their fathers Lands.

†**g.** *Wine of one ear*: good wine. [A French idiom of obscure origin.]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v, [The wine] is of one eare, well wrought, and of good wooll.

2. The internal and middle ear, together or separately; also the three portions as a whole.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (1495) 64 The couenable lymme to herynge is a gristyl-bone set in the eere. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 611 The Sounds..are carried through the contorted Meanders of the Eares to the Auditory Nerue. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 387 The Muscles of the Middle Ear. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 50 In the lowest animals the ear is reduced to a sack filled with a special fluid.

3. With reference to its function: The organ of hearing. *To speak in the ear*: to whisper, speak privately. Proverb, *Walls have ears*, i.e. there may be listeners anywhere.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 38 Lustas heortan heara ȝeherde eare ðin. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Hiȝ hefelice mid earum ȝehyrdon [*c* 1160 *Hatton* earen]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Eien lokeð and eare lusteð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Sing ine min earen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5140 A messager, þat spak al still in his er. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* cxl. Sel. Wks. II. 28 Here he þes wordis, wiþ ere and herte. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2068 Tho thinges that I herde there, What a loude and what in eere. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 411 If thou putte thyne eiere to hit thou schalle here a maruellous sownde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 27 He rouned in one of his felawes heres. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 53 They say Walls have Ears. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 27 To inform either of them in the ear what may be the best for them to choose. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 802 A buzzing Sound of Bees his Ears alarms. 17.. COWPER *Ep.* ii. 4 Nor ear heard huntsman's halloo. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine.* 893 Till the ear Wearies to hear it.

b. with adjs. expressing the character or disposition of the person listening, as *vulgar, polite, fastidious, willing, sympathetic, patient.*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi, Plausible to vulgar eares. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 32 This is abhorring to Christian..eares. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark ix. 8 The obedient ear honours Christ more than..the applauding tongue. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 511 Things unfit for ears polite.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. as attributed to the mind, the heart, etc., or to quasi-personified objects.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Wiþ þe eeris & een of his hert. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 No persone may receyue ..the counseyles of the holy goost, excepte he haue a spirituall eare. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 35 Stop my houses eares, I meane my casements. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 126 Those that are appointed to receive the Petitions .. of the People. are as it were the publique Eare. 1728 ADDISON *Ps.* xix, In reason's ear they all rejoice. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xx. 350 There was an ear in an Assyrian..people which could be opened to hear God's word. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 103 The illustrious Eastern conqueror, whose name fills the ear of fame.

d. *fig.* Phrases, *To open one's ears, incline one's ear(s, lend an ear* (*one's ears*), † *lay to one's ears*: to listen (see *give ear* in 6). *To bow down one's ear*: to listen graciously. † *To cast aside one's ear*: to listen casually. *To be all ears*: to be eagerly attentive. *To close, stop one's ears, turn* († *give*) *a deaf ear*: to refuse to listen. † *To hear of both ears*: to hear both sides, be impartial. † *Not to hear of that ear*: to be wilfully obtuse on a certain subject, 'to be deaf on that side of the head'. *To go in at one ear and out at the other*: said of discourse that produces no impression on the hearer's mind. *To have itching ears* (after 2 *Tim.* iv. 3): to be eager to hear novelties. *To tickle the ear(s*: to gratify with agreeable sounds; hence to flatter, coax; so also, † *To stroke the ears.*

c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-bk.* B. 585 Bow doun þin eren. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 59 *note*, If ye wyll..laye to your eere, Of adventres ye shall here. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I i. Wks. 1873 II. 9 *Viola.* Then lend me your eares. *Fust.* Mine eares are yours deare sister. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 20 My sonne,..incline thine eare vnto my sayings. 1611 — *Ps.* xxxi. 2 Bowe downe thine eare to me. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i. (D.) Hang your ears this way, and hear his praises. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 74, I..began to open my ears, the better to understand so efficacious a proof. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* 202 These are possibilities to which he will lend no ear.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xxv. 969 a, Of hap, as he kest his eare aside, He, of two porters, the counsaile did espie.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 88 He was all ear to her charming voice. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xv. 174, I am all ears.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19452 (Gött) Þa wreches..gun þair erin for to ditt. 1548 HALL *Chron. Rich. III*, 24 (Halliw.) She began .. to relent and to geve to them no deffe are 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xlvii. 850 Scipio Africanus for a long time gave the deafe eare..unto them. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. i. 201 [The king of] Bohemia stops his eares. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 272 She had turned a deaf ear to the persuasions by which they sought to prevail on her.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 239 Our unthankfulness, how foul it is .. But we cannot abide to hear on this ear. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. v. 50 A Man of Understanding .. is not apt to pass sentence till he hear of both Ears, and have well pondered, Pro and Con.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5154 For alle yede oute at oon ere That in that other she dide lere. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 125 [A sermon] goes in at the one eare and out at the other. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 173 Let it go in at one ear, and out at the other; never report it again.

a 1668 DENHAM *Sp. agst. Peace at Close Comm.* xi, Did I for this take pains..To stroke the people's ears?

4. *transf.* Used in *sing.* and *pl.* for: The sense of hearing, auditory perception (cf. similar use of *eye, palate*). *In the ears* (rarely *ear*) *of*: within the hearing of, so as to be heard by. (Orig. a Biblical Hebraism, and now somewhat *arch.*) *To come to the ear(s of*: to come to (a person's) knowledge by hearing; said of facts, reports, etc. † *At first ear*: on the first hearing.

1297 R. GLOUC. 492 It com the kinge to ere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 449 The tithandis..Com to the cliffurdis ere. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 21 This scripture is fulfillid in ȝoure eeris. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 A third cause of common Errors is..a believing at first eare what is delivered by others. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 9 Dec. (1870) 158 Most people have ears, but few have judgment.

5. (in *sing.* only) The faculty of discriminating sounds; *esp.* that of accurately recognizing musical intervals. More fully *musical ear, ear for music.* Similarly, *an ear for verse*, etc. *To sing or play by ear*: i.e. without the aid of written music.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody.. haue a good eare. 16.. PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 139 Singing with my wife, who has lately begun to learn .. though her eare is not good. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 110 To learn to play by rote or ear without Book. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 313 ¶ 9, I have no Ear for Musick. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. (1876) 40, I am convinced .. that he has no ear for poetical numbers. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 220 The ear distinguishes verse from prose. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i. (1871) 104 A fine ear for music. 1874 SAYCE *Philol.* vi. 246 The musical ear is..the creation of a high civilisation.

6. Voluntary hearing, listening, attention. Chiefly in phrases like *To give ear*: to listen attentively. *To have* (*win, gain*) *a person's ear*: to have (obtain) his favourable attention.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 83 Gyuynge god ere vnto the vteraunce. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 23 Your request deserveth little consideration and lesse eare. 1611 COTGR., *Ouye*, eare, attention, hearing. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* in Dircks *Life* (1865) 384 Never refused me his ear to any reasonable motion. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* Alex. i. 463 They..would..sell his Ear, pretending Interest where they had none. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 ¶ 7 Mr. Kidney..has the Ear of the greatest Politicians. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 103 On condition that thou wilt now .. give ear to my instructions. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 97 Some messenger powerful enough to take their ear and be heard. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 14/3 To gain the ear of the House.

II. An object resembling the external ear in shape or relative position.

†**7.** One of the auricles of the heart. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 Thyse two pyeces ben callyd the eeres of the herte. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The hert hath two eares. yᵗ serue for to let the ayre in and out. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 196 The bullet had peirced through his heart, and had stayed in the left eare. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 4 The Fibers of the Ears of the Heart.

8. The handle of a pitcher or drinking vessel, and *dial.* of many other things.

[Cf. Ger. *öhr* (:—OHG. *ôri*, perh. = OE. *ýre*, ? spike at the back of an axe), *öse* (:—MHG. *œse*, f. base of OTeut. *auˑson*, *ausoˑn* = EAR); Eng. employs the primary word in this sense instead of a derivative as in Ger.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Ere of a vesselle, *ansa.* 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a new bayle & an ere .. of the bukket. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 211 Item an other basen of latten withowt erys weynge v*li.* 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* liv, A deep bottomed bason..with two eares of Iron to hange it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) I. 135 His empty can, with ears half worn away, Was hung on high. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 61 Each bottle had a curling ear.

b. The part of a bell by which it is hung; a similar part on the ram of a pile-driver, by which it is lifted; 'the lugs or ear-shaped rings fastened on the larger bombs or mortar shells for their convenient handling with shell-hooks' (Adm. Smyth).

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Lincolnsh.* (Nichols 1797) 80 Paide..for makyng..an ere to yᵉ for bell 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* i. 4 The various parts of a bell may be described as .. the ear or cannon on its top .. by which it is hung.

9. *Mech.* A projection on the side or edge of a piece of machinery or a tool; serving as a handle or attachment, as one of a pair of supports on opposite sides, or for other purposes.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 2 At the Ear of the upper Bellows board is fastened a Rope. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ear*, one of the two projecting parts on the portions of an eccentric strap by which they are bolted together. *Ibid. Ear*, in *Printing*, a projection on the edge of the frisket; or one on the edge of the composing-rule. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 27 Flue-pipes [of an organ] ..are often furnished with ears, that is, pieces of metal or wood projecting from each side of the mouth.

†**b.** Used by Dryden in the description of a Roman plough [transl. L. *auris*].

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 252 A fastned Beam prepare, On either side the Head produce an Ear.

10. *Ears of a pump*: 'the support of the bolt for the handle or break' (Adm. Smyth).

11. *Naut.* See quot.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 Ears of boats, the knee-pieces at the fore-part on the outside, at the height of the gunwale.

12. *Bot.* and *Conch.* = AURICLE 2.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Ears, or fines, are such leaves as grow on the foot stalk, either naturally small, or through extravagancy above natures use. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Ear, is the flat part that in some bivalves spreads from the Curdo, or joint, as in a scalop. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 258 Shell hyaline, posterior ears obsolete, anterior prominent. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 183 Corolla with two ears at the base, which remain and crown the fruit.

13. The part of a cap coming over the ears.

c 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. lxxvii. 8 The ears of her mob cap untied for the benefit of the air.

14. *Artificial ear*: an ear-trumpet in the form of a natural ear.

III. *Comb.* and *attrib.*

15. General relations: **a.** attributive (portions or natural appendages of the ear), as *ear-drum, -lobe, ridge, -root, -sac, -tip, -tuft*; (ornaments worn in the ear), as *ear-jewel, -pendant*; (surgical instruments for operating on or examining the ear), as *ear-douche, -lamp, -nozzle, -speculum, -syringe*; **b.** objective, as *ear-protector, -whisperer*; † *ear-bussing, -catching, -crucifying, -deafening*, † *-deafing, -erecting, -kissing, -piercing, -pleasing, -splitting, -stunning* adjs., *ear-tickling* adj. and vbl. sb.; **c.** locative and instrumental, as *ear-labour, -cropped, -directed, -hard* adjs.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. (Qo.), You have heard of the news .. I meane the whisper'd ones, for they are yet but *ear bussing [*folios* here kissing] arguments. 1839 DARBY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.* (1839) I. 25 Fletcher's *ear-catching language. 1646 J. HALL *Poems, To Mr. Hall*, Thou need'st no nose-lesse monuments display Or *Ear-cropp'd Images. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 110 Raising such *ear-crucifying noise. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. i. 9 The *eare-deaff'ning Voyce o' th' Oracle. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 8 The noise of some *eare-deafing crowd. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* II. xxvi, *Ear-directed by the sound. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 63 There is carnosity on the *ear-drum. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 166 The much-enduring ear-drum of the nursery-maid. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 9 He chirrups brisk his *ear-erecting steed. 1721-1800 BAILEY, **Ear Hard*, spoken of a Horse. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 126 Made the other pull off his two *ear-jewels also. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 325 But as we pray, so we hear; the one is a lip-labour and the other is an *ear-labour. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr.*

Afr. in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 130 All distend the *ear-lobe: a hole is bored with a needle .. and is enlarged by inserting bits of cane. 1648 tr. *Senault's Par. upon Job* 416 An *Ear-pendant of gold. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 352 Th' *Eare-piercing Fife. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxix. 362 Wail on wail, long, wild, ear-piercing, rang along the vaulted roofs. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* Pref. A ij b, As for this Sermon, expect not *eare-pleasing, but heart-affecting phrases in it. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 156/1 *Ear Protector for winter. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 203, I wear an *ear-ridge, a tiara, to speak heroically, of wolf-skin. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 128 Your Horse .. sweateth much, especially in his flanks, at his *eare-roots, and in such like vsuall places. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/8 A .. Bay Gelding .. hath large slouch Ears .. very large Ear-roots. 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 166 The huge *ear-sacs are quite perfect as to cartilage. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/1 The trombones seemed .. to drown everything else by their *ear-splitting tones. 1885 TENNYSON *Tiresias.* 11 That *ear-stunning hail of Ares. 1884 *Academy* 10 May 303/1 There is no *ear-tickling, or mere writing for effect. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 182 It puzzles me how he has learnt to round his sentences so ear-ticklingly. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix 395 A crescent of black marking the *ear-tips. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 71 Elegant *ear-tufts are occasionally present. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Paraphr. Ephesians* Prol., Seduced .. by sedicious *eare-whisperours.

16. Special comb.: **ear-bob** (now *vulgar* or *humorous*), = EAR-DROP; † **ear-bored** *ppl. a.* (see BORE *v.*[1] 1 c); **ear-bow**, an ornament for a horse's ear; **ear-brisk** *a.* (see quot.); **ear-brush** = AURILAVE (see quot.); **ear-bulb** (*Anat.*), the membranous labyrinth and the cochlea together; **ear-cap** (see quot.); **ear-chamber**, the cavity of the internal ear; **ear-conche** (*Anat.*), the concha or external ear; † **ear-confession**, auricular confession; **ear-cornet**, a kind of ear-trumpet; **ear-cough**, a 'cough excited through irritation of the external ear' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **ear-covert**, a tuft of feathers covering the ear in birds, = AURICULAR B. a; **ear-deep** *a.*, reaching the ears only; † **ear-dove**, obs. name of some bird (see quot.); † **ear-dropper**, an eaves-dropper; **ear-exercise**, an exercise for training the musical ear; † **ear-finger**, the little finger, often put in the ear, = AURICULAR B. b; **ear-flap**, the lobe or the loose part of the ear; the external ear generally; † **ear-gristle**, the cartilage of the ear, the external ear; † **ear-guard**, one who prevents a person from hearing; **ear-hole**, the aperture of the ear; *dial.* used for the ear itself; † **ear-knowledge**, knowledge obtained by hearsay; **ear-lap**, the lobe of the ear; also the external ear as a whole; **ear-lappet**, ? = *ear-covert*; † **ear-leaf** (*Bot.*), the cotyledon of a plant; **ear-lechery** (see quot.); † **ear-lid** (see quot.); **ear-lock**, a lock of hair over or above the ear; **ear-nosed** *a.*, *Conch.* (see quot); **ear-pieces, ear-plate**, part of a helmet covering the ears; **ear-port** (see quot.); **ear-reach**, = EAR-SHOT; † **ear-rentingly** *adv.*, ? for *ear-rendingly*, but cf. EAR-RENT; **ear-room** (cf. *house-room*); † **ear-rowner**, an ear-whisperer; **ear-say**, erroneously used for *hearsay*; **ear-scalp** (*Anat.*), the skin covering the ears; **ear-shell** (see quot.); † **ear-shrift**, auricular confession; † **ear-sore**, something disagreeable to the ear (cf. EYE-SORE); **ear-sore** *a.* (*dial.*), irritable, ill-tempered; † **ear-spectacle**, an ear-trumpet; **ear-stone**, an otolith; **ear-string** (cf. *eye-strings*, *heart-strings*); † **ear-wire** (see quot. 1685); **ear-worm**, ? = EARWIG; *fig.* a secret counsellor; **ear-wort**, a plant supposed to be good for curing deafness, *Dysophila auricularis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also EAR-ACHE, -DROP, -MARK, -MARKED, -PICK, -RING, -SHOT, -TRUMPET, -WAX, -WISE, -WITNESS, q. v.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 56 Her *eare-bobs of some considerable Jewels. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 He purchased a pair of ear-bobs. 1658 *and Narr. Late Parl. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 433 The *ear-bored slavish citizens. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 64 Are voluntary Ear-boared Slaves. 1796 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 148 The *Earbows are of stiff leather, and covered with lace, or tape. 1731–1800 BAILEY, **Ear Brisk*, when he [a horse] carries his Ears forward. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. viii. (1871) 281 He was an ear-brisk and high-necked critter. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Ear-brush*, a toilet instrument for cleaning the ear. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 529/2 The *ear-bulb .. consists of a hard external case. 1847 CRAIG, **Ear-cap*, a cover for the ears against the cold. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 65/2 They contribute .. to the formation of the *ear-chamber. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 86 There are no *earconches, lips, teeth, epiglottis .. nor scrotum. 1549 ALLEN tr. *Jude's Par. Rev.* 37 The articles of auricular and *eare confession, of purgatorye. 1877 BURNET *Ear* 326 *Ear-cough was known to medical men a long time ago. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 233 Head, nape of the neck, and *ear-coverts pale yellow. *a* 1643 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 376 Content with *ear-deep melodies. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 304 It had two spots of each side of the neck of a dark colour, whence the name of *Ear-Dove. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 81 (D), An *ear-dropper might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools. 1867 *Birmingham Instit. Mag.* Sept. 23 The classes in Harmony—*Ear Exercises, and Sight Singing. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (*Z.*) 298 *Auricularis*, *ear-finger. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 179 To becken with the Eare-finger is their usuall concise expression. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *De Santy* Pretermit thy whittling, wheel thine *ear-flap toward me, Thou shalt hear them answered. 1876 LANKESTER *Hist. Creation* I. i. 13 Our long-eared ancestors .. moved their large ear-flaps freely. 1696 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 206. 57 To the ears are fitted the *ear-gristles, being broad to reflect the sounds, and hollowed with turnings to carry them inwards. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 62 Your *Ear-guard will keep farre enough from you what ever I have said. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 152 Have very small ears and *ear-holes as the cetaceous fishes have. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 186 In all this banding of their disreputation .. nothing ever came within the compasse of his *eare knowledge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Pinnula*, *earlæppa, *uel* ufweard eare. 1562 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 13 Pull ye patient sore by ye earlap vpwardly. 1880 E. OPPERT *Forbid. L.* iv. 126 The hat is .. attached by strings round the earlaps. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 40 Aristotle gives risibility as a property of man, Hegel .. the ear-lap; both distinguish man from the brutes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. vii. 244 The breeds which .have red *ear-lappets. 1718 BRADLEY *Gardening* (1731) 285 If any seed has had Moisture enough to put forth its Radicle never so little, and is after that check'd before the *Ear-Leaves appear. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1738) 20 Hir'd to praise with stallion pen, Serve the *ear-lechery of men. 1552 HULOET, *Eare lydde, or overparte of the eare, *pinnula*. *c* 1775 WELCH in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Oct. 736/1 A musket ball [struck] the pin out of the hair of his *ear-lock. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 183 His hair strutting out on each side in stiffly pomatumed ear-locks. 1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1054 This is distinguisht from the last in being .. *Ear-nosed, viz. inclining more towards one end of the hinge. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 644 The morion should be without *ear-pieces. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. ix. § 3. 34 A Spanish Morian .. bound downe with lined *eare-plates vnderneath his chinne. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcix. Wks. (1797) IV. 461 Your *ear-ports will let in the sound. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. II. § 6 Some invisible eare might lie in ambush within the *Eare-reach of his words. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 Roaring and *eare-rentingly exclaiming. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Select Th.* § 48 Som there are that will not give so much as *ear-room to the Word of Truth. ? 1388 WIMBELDON *Serm.* in Hatton MS. 57 p. 11 (Halliw.) It is good that every lorde of the comunte be not lad bi folis, nor bi noon othir *ere-rowneris. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iii. 53, I have only *ear-say evidence. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 396 This part is distributed to the *ear-scalp and the muscles of the mouth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ear Shell, *auris marina*, in natural history, the name of a genus of shell-fish. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 14/2 This section of Gastropods [Haliotidæ] commonly called 'Ear-shells' or 'Sea-ears'. 1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 30 But this is so far from their *ear-shrift. 1604 BABINGTON *Notes Levit.* Wks. (1637) 385 Our Popish Teachers would gather an argument for their Auricular Confession and Eare-shrift. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1596) 106 It is rather an head-ach than an *eare-sore. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) I. 306 (D.) The perpetual jangling of the chimes .. is no small ear-sore to us. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 285 Mark whether any Sound abroad in the open Air, will not be heard distinctly, from further distance, than without that Instrument; being (as it were) an *Eare-spectacle. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 171 The large *ear-stones, which .. characterise all the members of the present group [the gurnard group]. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama*, The *ear-strings throb as if they were rent. 1659 FELTHAM *Low Countries* (1677) 54 Their *Ear-wyres have so nipt in their Cheeks. 1685 COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg.* (ed. 4) v. i. 221 The Ear-wires worn by women to fix their Head-clothes too to keep them on. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. xl. 84/2 They [in India] can hardly kepe any paper .. from wormes, which are like *eare-wormes. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 152 There is nothing in the oath to protect such an ear-worm, but he may be appeached.

Ear (iə1), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **éar, éher, æhher, æchir, 2 eher, 3 er, 3–5 ere, 5 eere, 3er, 6–7 eare, 7– ear.** For Sc. forms see ICKER. [OE. *éar* (WS.), *eher, æhher* (Northumb.), *æchir* (? Mercian) = OHG. *ehir, ahir*, (MHG. *eher* neut., mod.G. *ähre* fem., Du. *aar*), ON. *ax* (Sw., Da. *ax*), Goth. *ahs* (genit. *ahsis*) neut.:—OTeut. **ahoz-*, of same meaning = Lat. *acus* (genit. *-ĕris*) neut., husk of corn. Words radically of the same origin and signification are AWN, AIL *sb.*[2]]

A spike or head of corn; the part of a cereal plant which contains its flowers or seeds. *In* († OE. *on*) *the ear, in ear*: said of corn when in the stage at which it bears ears; cf. *in flower.*

a 800 *Corp. Gloss.* 1892 *Spicas*, ear. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 1 Hys leorning-cnihtas .. ongunnun pluccian þa ear [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* eheru; *c* 975 *Rushw.* æchir; *c* 1160 *Hatton* ear]. *Ibid.* Mark iv. 28 Syþþan fullne hwæte on þam eare [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* eher; *c* 975 *Rushw.* æhher; *c* 1160 *Hatton* eare]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2104, Vii. eares wexen fette of coren. 1297 R. GLOUC. 490 Tho grene corn in Somer seolde curne, To foule wormes muchedel the eres gonne turne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clvi. (1495) 707 The heedis of corn eres ben arerid vpwarde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 16 Now gynneth barly ripe and is to amende Er the eere to breke and shedde it. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Ere of corne; *spica, arista*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 136 We oughte to ryde now..while the corne is in the eere. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 Sprot-barley hath a flat eare. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* ix. 31 Barley was in the ear. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. (1749) 133 The ripen'd Grain, whose bending Ears Invite the Reaper's Hand. 1859 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 93 Thirty-two kernels of wheat from the middle of the ear. 1881 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I, Marking each little object on his road, An insect, sprig of grass, and ear of grain.

† **Ear**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. Forms: 5 **yere, 7 eare.** [f. EAR *v.*] The action of ploughing; a ploughing. Also in *comb.*, as *ear-land, -time.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 12 At yere time I sew fare corn 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 35 Hee shall giue the second eare vnto those his grounds that are most barren. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 516 Ear-land, *arvum.*

Ear, *sb.*[4] *dial.* 'A west country term for a place where hatches prevent the influx of the tide' (Adm. Smyth). 1847 HALLIW. (Somerset.)

Ear (iə1), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1 **erigan,** 1–2 **erien,** (3 **ærien**), 3–5 **ere**(n, (**eer**), 6–8 **eare,** 7– **ear.** (3–5 **here,** 5 **eryyn, eiere,** 6 **eire, eyr,** 6–8 *Sc. dial.* **are,** 7 **ayre.**) [Common Teut.: OE. *erian* = OFris. *era*, ODu. *erien*, OHG. *erran, erren*, (MHG. *eren, ern*, early mod.G. *aren*), ON. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*:—OTeut. **arjan*, f. WAryan root **ar* to plough, whence Gr. ἀρό-ειν, L. *ar-āre*, Ir. *airim.*]

1. *trans.* To plough, till (the ground); also, to turn *up* (the ground), to throw *up* (an object) with a plough.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. 4 (Gr.) Þeah him mon erigan scyle æcera þusend. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxiv. 135 Hæfst ðu æceras to erigenne. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 201 For ye non erþe ne eren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryyn londe, *aro*. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 184 To tille a felde man must .. eree it uppe bydene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 140 And wyth ane hundreth plewis the land he aryt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 After that he tempereth it with dong, than eareth it, soweth it, and haroweth it. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. xxiv. (1877) I. 361 A siluer saucer..was eared vp by a plough. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 503 When you ere it [the ground] vp with the plough. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 181 A plow will ayre an Acre a day. 1721–1800 BAILEY, To *Ear*, or *Are*, to till, plough, or fallow the Ground. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 83 But if you'll ear the soil For wheaten harvest.

b. *absol.*

a 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 7 Hwylc eower hæfþ erigende þeow. *c* 1205 LAY. 10030 Heo gunnen to ærien. 1297 R. GLOUC. 21 Heo .. erede and sewe, So þat in lutel while gode cornes hem grew. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xix. (1554) 35 b, If ye not had hered in my calf. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 74/4 The oxen erid in the ploughe. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ix. 10 That he which eareth should ear in hope. *c* 1630 in RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 77 (1810) 78 Plough with a golden coulter, And eare with a gilded shere.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 28, I wolde have told you fully ..But all this thing I moste as now forbere. I have..a large feeld to ere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271/3 With the plough of his tonge erye the feldes unresonable. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. F ij, Long pilgrimage you haue to pas, huge feelde of seas to eare. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xiv. 22 The field of loue, with plow of vertue eared. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 49 Make the Sea serue them; which they eare and wound With keeles.

Hence **Eared, Earing** *ppl. adjs.*; **Earer** *sb.*, a ploughman.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXVIII. 24 Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 485 Without toune, house, or tree .. or eared land. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryar of londe, *arator*. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 178 He maketh many mysteries of the Cross: as the hoised sail, the earing plough, the blowing winds. 1594 ? GREENE *Sellmus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 244 The vnmanured land, Which answeres not his earers greedie mind.

Ear (iə1), *v.*[2] Also 7 **eare.** [f. EAR *sb.*[2]] *intr.* Of corn: To produce ears, come into ear.

1442 *Three K. Cologne* (Bedf. MS.) vii, [In Palestine] atte Cristemasse barly bygynneth to ere. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 56 Thou with corn canst make this stone to eare. 1776 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 373 The barley .. not earing well on account of the dry season. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxvii. 157 The rye was .. beginning to ear.

† **Ear**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [f. EAR *sb.*[1]; in some cases perh. a misspelling for *hear.*] *trans.* To give ear to.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 117 You Gods .. Eare this I doe craue you. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Two Noble Kinsm.* III. i, Thou knew'st .. I ear'd her language.

Ear, dial. var. of NERE, kidney.

† **Earable,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–7 **erable,** 5 **errabull,** 6–7 **errable,** (**herabul**), **ereable,** 6–7 **earable.** [f. EAR *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being ploughed; fit for tillage. Also *absol.* as quasi-*sb.* Cf. ARABLE.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* (1477) 118 Good londe erable and fayr medowes plente. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj, On felde or in errabull londe. 1552 HULOET, Ereable, or rather arable lande. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Germanie* iii. (1622) 265 Their earable land they change by yeeres. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 516 Earable, *arabilis.*

Ear-ache. [f. EAR *sb.*[1]]

1. Pain in the drum of the ear; otalgia.

1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 361 When the ear-ach proceeds from insects, or any hard body sticking in the ear. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Reid. Georgia* 63 A poor woman suffering dreadfully from the earache.

2. *dial.* The Field Poppy. (Britten and Holland.)

† **Ear-al** *a.* ? *nonce-wd.* That addresses the ear.

1658 HEWYT *Serm.* 34 (Todd) They are not true penitents who are merely earal, verbal, and worded men, that speak more than they really intend.

Earand, dial. f. ERRAND.

Earar, var. of ERER, sooner.

Ear-cockle (iəɹkɒk'l). [? f. EAR *sb.*[2] + COCKLE in some sense, perhaps the name of the weed.] 'A disease of wheat and other graminaceous plants caused by the presence of vibriones in the seed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 213/2.

Ear-drop (ī·ə,drɒp). [f. EAR *sb.*¹ + DROP *sb.*]

1. An ornamental pendant worn in the ear.

2. *transf.* The popular name of the flower of the common fuchsia. (Britten and Holland.)

Eared (ī·əd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. EAR *sb.*¹ + -ED.]

1. Furnished with ears (in various senses); in *Bot.* = AURICULATE. *Eared owl*: a species of owl which has tufts on the head resembling ears.

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 A litill panne of brasse y-ered. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xii. (ed. 7) 556 He is eared and tailed like a Rat. 1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 103 This stone is .. eared on both sides. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 256 Shell sub-orbicular .. beaks approximate, eared. 1867 *Athenæum* No. 2094. 812/2 A white cap and eared head-dress. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 C, A group of Eared Seals.

b. With defining word: Having (large, open, etc.) ears. Also LOP-EARED, PRICK-EARED, etc. †*Four-eared*: ? = four-armed (said of a market cross).

1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. .. for land at þe fower yeryd cros. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6324/3 A Cart-like Gelding .. a little Wide Ear'd. 1813 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VI, The whole people heard .. open-ear'd, the sound. 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Old Times* II, Her hair .. was combed neatly under a round-eared cap.

†2. (Cf. L. *auriti canes* in Apuleius.) *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 111 Dogs .. are called .. fierce, subtil, sounding, bold, eared for attention, affable, swift.

Eared (ī·əd), *ppl. a.*² Also 4 **eeryd**. [f. EAR *sb.*² and *v.*² + -ED.] Of corn or similar plants: Having ears; in *Her.* having ears of a certain tincture. Also, That has come into ear.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. vi. (1495) 393 Dewe gendrid in corrupt ayre .. corrumpyth grene corn whan it is eeryd. 1563 HYLL *Garden.* (1593) 105 The flour also is eared, much like to an ear of corne. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perv.* (1590) 21 A crop of toward youth, so well eared, that they put vs in hope of a timely haruest. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* III. ix. 111 Three Wheate stalkes, bladed and Eared all proper. 1623 E. WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 108 We have Wheate, Barly, Oates & Beanes both eared and codded. 1870 RUSKIN in *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., If one could only consider it as much a victory to get a barren field sown as to get an eared field stripped.

†**Earestay.** ? Mistake for *caresaye*, obs. f. KERSEY.

1611 in J. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* II. 71 Unam peciam linei vocatam Earestayes.

Earewe, obs. form of ARROW.

Earfth, var. of ARVETH, *Obs.*

‖ **Ea·rik.** [Ir. *eiric.*] Compensation, fine.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 23/2 When earike or composition is made among the late people for anie murther.

†**Ea·ring**, *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. EAR *v.*¹ + -ING.] The action of ploughing; a ploughing. Also *attrib.*, as in *earing-time.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryynge of londe, *aracio.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 15 The first earing, or tilth of land. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxiv. 21 In eraring time and in haruest thou shalt rest. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 537 Wheat or mesling especially doe desire to haue three earings before they bee sowne.

Ea·ring, *vbl. sb.*² [f. EAR *v.*²] The process of coming into ear. Also *concr.* (see quot 1750).

a 1547 T. KEY *Erasm. Par. Mark* (1548) iv. 17 It widdered awaye before it came to earing. *a* 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 41 Many grains are lost which come not to sprouting or earing. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 27 (E. D. S.) The shoot or earing of young wheat.

Earing (ī·ərin), *sb. Naut.* Also 7–9 **earring**. [? f. EAR *sb.*¹ + -ING¹; possibly however = EAR-RING. (See quot. 1627.)] 'One of a number of small ropes employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to the yard' (Adm. Smyth). Also *attrib.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The trusses, the lifts, the earring, the cat harpings. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 The Earing is that part of the bunt rope which at all the foure corners of the saile is left open as it were a ring. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 153 The weather-earings and the lee they past. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 We're all Macaronies from earing to clue. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 9 Our new second mate used to .. have the weather earing passed before there was a man upon the yard. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 Head earring strops [are] used .. For hauling out and securing the head earrings. *Ibid.* 45 The head earrings [are] handed up to the earing men on the yard. *Ibid.* 46 The first and second reef earrings.

†**Ea·rish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EAR *sb.*¹ + -ISH.] Auricular (confession).

1554 BECON *Comfort. Epist.* in *Prayers* (1844) 201 Their rising up consisteth in popish penance, in feigned contrition, in earish confession.

Earl (ɜːl) *sb.* Forms: 1–4 **eorl**, 2 **eerl**, 3 **ierl**, 3–6 **erl**, (4 **erldl**, **erld**, **erel**, **errel**, 5 **erell**, **errille**), 4–6 **3erl**, 5–7 **erle**, 5 **urle**, **3orle**, 6–7 **yerle**, **earle**, 9 *Sc.* **yerl**, 7– **earl**. See also JARL, YARL. [OE. *eorl* = OSax. *erl* (= sense 1 b below), ON. *earl*, later *iarl*, nobleman, chieftain:—OTeut. **erlo-z.*

Some scholars refer the word to the Aryan root **ers*, comparing Gr. ἔρσην, ἄρσην male; cf. also EARNEST *a.* and *sb.*¹ The ON. runic spelling *erilar* seems however unfavourable to this view. The notion that *eorl* is a corruption of *ealdor* is wholly untenable.]

†1. A man of noble rank, as distinguished from a *ceorl*, CHURL, or ordinary freeman. Only in OE.

?*a* 616 *Laws of Ethelbert* P 13 Gif on eorles tune man mannan ofsleahþ xii scillinga gebete. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 132 Eode swa anræd eorl to þam ceorle.

†b. In OE. poetry used for: A warrior, a brave man, a man generally.

Beowulf 357 Þær Hroðgar sæt .. mid his eorla gedriht. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xlvii. 6 (Gr.) Ealra wæron fife eorla and ideas. *a* 1000 *Crist* 546 (Gr.) Hwite cwoman eorla eadgiefan englas togeanes. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1844 Þa com ellenrof eorl siðian Abraham.

†2. In late OE.: A Danish under-king (see JARL); hence (under Cnut and his successors) the viceroy or governor of one of the great divisions of England, Wessex, Northumbria, Mercia, etc. (In this sense practically synonymous with the native title of ALDERMAN.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 906 *Laws of Edw. & Guthrum* P 12 Gif man ȝehadodne .. forræde .. þonne sceal him cyng beon oþþon eorl þær on lande .. for mæȝ and for mund boran. *c* 1042 *Chart. Leofric* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 72 Leofric eorl and his ȝebedda habbaþ ȝeunnen twa land for Godes lufan. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud) an. 1048 Man sette þa Odda to eorle ofer Defenascire, & ofer Sumersæton, etc. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 72 Canute .. created Thurkill earl or duke of East Anglia.

3. After the Norman Conquest regarded as equivalent to the Lat. *comes* COUNT.

†a. *generally.* Applied to all feudal nobles and princes bearing the Romanic title of Count; also *Hist.* to the officers called *comites* under the later Roman empire. In ME. often used as the typical designation of a great noble. *Obs.* (In *Hist.* use COUNT is now always employed in this sense.)

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Se hlaford into þar halle come, mid his dierewurd ȝeferede, mid ærlen and aldren. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 324 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 230 We mihten habben more .. þan ȝierles and kinges. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13270 Noght o riche kinges kin Ne of erel þan gret baron. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 386 Dukis & erlis, barons & knyȝtis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 251 Rouland eorl of þe paleys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4068 Ascalaphus, a skathil duke .. And Helminus, a hede vrle, hadyn to-gedur Thretty shippes. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 269, Duke, Errelle, and eke Baroun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erle, lorde, *comes.* 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vj, The sone of an erle of that land. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 72/2 Nectaridus one of the emperours house earle of the sea coast, hauing charge of the parties towards the sea, was slaine. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 51 We used the word Earl for gentle or noble. 1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre* I. 354 Christianity .. wrested in France enormous possessions out of the hands of the Earls and Barons.

b. *spec.* In England, Scotland, and Ireland, the title of a specific order of rank, corresponding to *Count* in the nobility of other European nations; in the modern peerage an earl ranks next below a marquis, and next above a viscount.

Under the Norman kings the title of earl (count) implied the governorship or the feudal lordship of a COUNTY; subsequently the territorial designation (Earl of Derby, of Leicester) became, as in other degrees of the peerage, purely formal, and in some cases a surname is used instead (as Earl Brownlow, Earl Cowper). When a duke or a marquis has an earldom as his second title, this is 'by courtesy' given to his eldest son: thus the heir of the Duke of Northumberland is Earl Percy, of the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Wiltshire.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Þurh þone eorl Rodbert of Normandie þe mid unfriðe hider to lande fundode. 1140 *Ibid.*, On þis ȝær wolde þe king Stephne tæcen Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre. 1297 R. GLOUC. 523 He .. bileuede the erl marschal & the erl of Chestre there. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 234 Twa Erlis alsua with him war. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 1 Lord Stafforde was made Erle of Devynshire. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 41 Moste of the Kings Councell, as erles, lordes and nobles of this realme. 1550 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 54 Sir John Dudley that was amerelle of the see was made yerle of Warwyk. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 79 The Earle of Warwick Shall one day make the Duke of Yorke a King. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. xii. 310 An earl is a title of nobility. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 293 Levied an armed regiment under the Yerl of Angus.

†4. A director, superintendent.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 382/1 Thenne the erle of the sacrelyses gaue moche money.

5. *Comb.* †**earl-right.** (Only in OE. and *Hist.*)

c 1030 *Laws of Cnut* in Thorpe *Laws* 81 Gif þegen ȝeþeah þæt he wearð to eorle þonne wæs he sybban eorl-rihtes weorðe. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 80 The .. man who has 'thriven to eorl-right', or who has his forty hides.

Earl, *v.*¹ *Sc.* [var. of ARLE *v.*] To 'fasten' by earnest-money, pledge, betroth.

c 1378 ? BARBOUR *St. Agnes* 26 In takine of wedinge He erlis þaime with his rynge. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *My Mary*, The heavenly vow I got, That earled her my own.

†**Earl**, *v.*² ? *nonce-wd.* [? f. EARL *sb.*] *trans.* ? To be the lord of.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4646 Alexander, that aire · þat erles all þe werd.

†**Ear-lage.** *rare*—¹. (See quot.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 439 The ear-lages or ear-laps of a Mule.

Earldom (ɜːldəm). [f. EARL *sb.* + -DOM.] The domain or territory governed by an earl (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*); the rank or dignity of an earl.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1053 (Laud MS.) Feng Ælfgar eorl to ðam eorldome þe Harold ær ahte. 1297 R. GLOUC. 523 Sir Peris de Roches .. The king ȝef .. erldom of Gloucestre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 85 Two and þritti schires .. þat now beeþ i-cleped erldoms. 1496 *Act 2 Hen. VII*, xxxiii. § 2 Londes and tenementes parcelles of the seid Erledome of Marche. 1530 PALSGR. 49 *Conte*, an erledom. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 93, I clayme the gift .. Th' Earledome of Hertford, Which you haue promised. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 124 Others with Titles and new Earldoms Caught. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) IV. 317 [Henry II] bequeathed that earldom [Anjou] to the second [son] in his last sickness. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 118 Robert Guiscard, about 1059, united in his own person all these earldoms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 537 His marquisate became extinct; but his son was permitted to inherit the ancient earldom. 1874 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/4 The accession of Viscount St. Lawrence to the earldom of Howth.

fig. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 88 The erldom of enuye and yre he hym grauntep.

Earled *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* Turned into an earl.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relat.* Pp 3 b, As the Prior of Duresme [wondered] of his Earled Bishop.

Earless (ī·ərlės), *a.*¹ [f. EAR *sb.*¹ + -LESS.]

1. Having no ears: a. of human beings and animals; b. of drinking vessels, etc. (cf. EAR *sb.*¹ 7); c. *Conch.* of bivalve shells.

1611 COTGR., *Essoreillé* .. earelesse, without eares. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 103 Earless mammot [*misspelt for* marmot]. 1808 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 He was .. earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 261 Aucella .. left umbo prominent, earless. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 136 Dainty little earless china cups.

2. Destitute of the sense of hearing, or of musical ear. Also *poet.* of places: Where nothing can be heard.

1808 WORDSW. *Sonn. To Toussaint l'Ouv.*, In some deep dungeon's earless den. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* I. 180 Weary of singing his songs to the earless rocks and sea waves. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womank.* vi. 44 Just as the earless are given up as to music.

Earless (ī·ərlės), *a.*² [f. EAR *sb.*²] Of stalks of corn: Destitute of ears.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl., Death Abel* 1. (1843) 38 *Cain.* Thes earles cornes .. offer I will to daye.

Earlet (ī·ərlėt). [f. EAR *sb.*¹ + -LET; in sense 1 after BRACELET.]

†1. An ear-ring. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* XXV. 12 A golden earlet.

2. Anything resembling a small ear. †a. An auricle of the heart. b. *Bot.* = AURICLE 2. c. ? An attachment to a church bell.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 107 The parts of the Heart .. are either externally seen, as the Earlets. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. iii. (1738) 27 There belong also to the Heart, two Auricles or Earlets. 1865 tr. *Hugo's Hunchback* IV. iii. (Chapman and H.) 144 He seized the brazen monster by the earlets. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Earlet*, an ear-like appearance produced by an indentation in the leaves of some of the foliose Hepaticæ.

†**Ea·rlierness.** *Obs.* [f. *earlier*, compar. deg. of EARLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being more early, priority.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Cont., A Moreness of worlds, and Earlyerness of this world, stand upon the same untrusty bottom.

†**Ea·rlily**, *adv. Obs.* [f. EARLY *a.* + -LY².] At an early period or stage.

1669 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Mar., And so I parted, with great content that I had so earlily seen him there. 1678 BP. WETENHALL *Office of Preaching* 742 That it [preaching] was earlily required of the Presbyters, we have already seen out of the pretended Apostolical constitutions. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 46. 302, I thus earlily let go my Fire against the Pretender's Friends.

Earliness (ɜːlinės). [f. EARLY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being early; formerly also, promptitude, zeal.

a 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 245 There is a youth in our age and an earlinesse acceptable to God in every action. 1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. xii. 52 Our owne Authours are .. alledged for the earlinesse of this Apostasie. 1682 *Addr. fr. Worcester* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1707/5 Our former Earliness and Stability in Duty, had given us the Character of the Loyal City of Worcester. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xx, That we may strive to-morrow, with the sun's earliness, to wake a stag from his lair. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 328 No one objected to the earliness of his call.

†**Ea·rlings**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [? f. EAR *sb.*¹ + -LING.] Possibly a transl. of Fr. *oreillettes* 'wires about a woman's head' (Mège *Fr. Dict.* 1701); cf. *Ear-wires.*

1660 *Rates* in *Act Tonnage & Poundage* 12 *Chas. II*, 16 Earlings, the Groce cont. 12 dozen, *l.* 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 290 Catlings, Earlings, Outnall, Thred, Ticking, Copperas [in list of Imports from France].

Earlishness (ɜːlishnės). *nonce-wd.* [f. EARL *sb.* + -ISH + -NESS; OE. had *eorlisc* (= earlish) in the sense 'noble, like an earl'.] The distinctive quality of an earl.

1876 M. COLLINS *Blacksm. & Schol.* II. 120 The Earl had no particular earlishness about him.

Earl Marshal. A high officer of state, formerly the deputy of the CONSTABLE as judge of the *curia militaris* or court of chivalry. The title was originally 'marshal', but one of the holders of the dignity became in 1189 Earl of Pembroke, and it has never since been held by a person of lower rank than an earl. The office is now hereditary in the line of the Dukes of Norfolk, its functions being now confined to the presidency of the Heralds' College and the right of appointing its officers, and to certain purely ceremonial duties.

The equivalent Scottish office of *marischal* became in 14th c. hereditary in the family of Keith; in 1458 the holder of the office was created an earl under the title of Earl Marischal; the last Earl Marischal was attainted in 1716.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls ser.) 10733 Willam þe erl marschal deide þulke 3er alas. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxv. Preamb., The..office of Erle Marchall of this Realme. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* (R.) Being earl-marshall..welcomes her ashore. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants .. are also created by the earl-marshal. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 242/1 Earl Marshal of England .. orders all great ceremonials.

Earlship (ɜ·rlʃip). In OE. **eorlscipe.** [f. Earl *sb.* + -ship. In sense 2 the word is of later and independent formation.]

†**1.** Manliness, bravery; nobility, lordship. Only in OE.

Beowulf 1727 (Gr.) Eard and eorlscipe. *a* 1000 *Widsith* 37 (Gr.) No hwæðre he ofer Offan eorlscype fremede.

2. The dignity or office of an earl (*Hist.*). Also, *your earlship*: used as a humorous or quasi-*arch.* form of address.

1792 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* V. 268 Allow me to repair my omission by presenting to your earlship her little highness Abenaide [*ed.* 1 1770 *has* your lordship]. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 295, I thank your noble earlship. 1883 H. M Kennedy tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 115 The formation of the new great earlships.

Early (ɜ·rli), *a.* Forms: 3 **earlich**, 4–5 **erli, erly**, 6 **yerly**, 7 **earely**, 6– **early**. See the *adv.* Not found in OE., and only rarely in ME.; probably evolved from the adv. Cf. the equivalent ON. *árligr*, which is also of rare occurrence.]

I. Absolutely or relatively near to the beginning of a portion of time: opposed to *late*.

When used with a sb. denoting a division of time, it sometimes gives to the latter a partitive sense: thus *the early spring* = the early part of the spring; *the early morning* = the early part of the morning; similarly *the early nineteenth century*, etc.

1. With reference to the time of day.

a. Belonging to the first part of the morning; that exists, takes place, appears, or does something in the first part of the morning. Proverb, *The early bird gets the worm*; hence *early bird*, humorously = early riser.

In *early riser*, *early rising*, the first word may either be taken as an adj., or the phrase may be treated as a combination in which the first element is the adv. (cf. *well-doer*, *-doing*). The former view seems most in accordance with the modern grammatical consciousness, and is supported by the analogy of the similar phrase in quot. 1225.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 His earlich ariste from deaþ to liue. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxii. (1495) 360 Mane the erly dawnynge makyth ende of the nyght lytyll and lytyll. *c* 1450 *Sir Beues* (MS. *M.*) 1929 Beuys sayde: 'Yet is it but erly day!' 1504 Skaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 209 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morne. 1611 Bible *Hosea* vi. 4 Your goodnesse is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *c* 1645 Howell. *Lett.* II. xiv, He that hath once got the fame of an early riser, may sleep till noon. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 642 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest Birds. 1785 Cowper *Tiroc.* 765 Where early rest makes early rising sure. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 356 Whose watchful priest would meet, with matin blaze, His earlier God. 1833 R. Hogg *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IX. 111 He asked me if I was an early riser. 1866 *Arab. Nts.* 487 It was time to get up for early prayers before sunrise.

b. Relatively near to the beginning of the day (or night). Of events or actions: Taking place at an hour relatively not far advanced, or before the usual hour. *Small-and-early*: applied in recent use to evening parties; colloq. also as quasi-*sb.*

1848-60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, The meeting will begin at early candle-light. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi. 83 Mrs. Podsnap added a small and early evening to the dinner.

c. *To keep early hours*: to rise and retire early. *Early habits*: habits of keeping early hours. Hence colloq. the adj. is applied to persons.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* V. xvii. 114 Early hours .. and ease, without hurry, will do every thing. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 429 What early philosophic hours he keeps. *Mod.* They are early people, and seldom go out in the evening.

†**d.** *absol.* = Early morning, early hour. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xviii. 26 Fro erli vnto euen the tyme shal ben chaunged 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 7 To morrow with your earliest, Let me haue speech with you.

2. Relatively near to the beginning of the year. Of things or events: Appearing or occurring relatively soon in the year; *esp.* of plants with regard to their time of bearing flowers or fruit.

1526 Tindale *James* v. 7 Untill he receave the yerly and the latter rayne. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 38 In an early Spring, We see th' appearing buds, which to proue fruite, Hope giues not so much warrant. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 89 If the earlier season lead. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Fruits and Flowers, are more early or tardy .. according as the Soil and Situation are qualify'd by Nature or Accident. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 67 Ev'n in this early Dawning of the Year. 1821 W. Spencer *Poems* 98 Sere, sere was ev'ry earlier rose. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 204 Early Purple Orchis.

3. With reference to a lifetime.

a. Pertaining to or connected with childhood or youth. **b.** Relatively near to the beginning of a lifetime or career. (Sometimes contextually = premature, too early.)

1630 Lord *Bacons* 62 They marry about the seventh year .. that the parents might before death see their children disposed, which commeth to pass by these earely conjunctions. 1705 Addison *Italy* (Ded.), I had a very early Ambition to recommend my self to Your Lordship's Patronage. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 899 Early, not sudden, was Narcissa's fate. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 The duke .. was in life your earliest friend. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 354 Our most important are our earliest years. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 109 Henry Wharton, .. whose early death was soon after deplored by men of all parties. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims., Poet & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Music and rhyme are among the earliest pleasures of the child. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 The man who is to be good at anything must have early training.

¶ Used by Byron for: Youthful, young.

1814 Byron *Lara* I. xx, Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands That mingle therein well-according bands. 1818 — *Juan* I. xliii, Lucretius' irreligion is too strong For early stomachs.

4. Belonging or relating to the initial stage of a historical epoch, of the history of a people, of the world, of a science, etc.; ancient. So *early history, early records.*

1672-5 Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 558 There are no More, or earlyer Laws than these. 1747 Collins *Passions* 2 While yet in early Greece she sung. 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* I 3 Astronomy is a science of the earliest antiquity. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 106 Anaxagoras seems to have been one of the earliest philosophers .. who held this doctrine. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* vii. 373 The early engravers .. never attempted to express more than the drawing and the actual light and shadows. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 593 After the fashion of an earlier generation. *Ibid.* II. 399 Early fathers of the Church. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. viii. 90 Wherever we find the level..square occurring..in early Northern work. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 1, In the early Church he exercised a real influence. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* 92 Two large and finely painted early dishes.

b. *Archit.* **Early English**: the name commonly applied to the period of English architecture succeeding the so-called 'Norman', and usually described as extending from A.D. 1175 to 1275; also the style characteristic of that period; also called *Early Pointed, First Pointed.*

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. 106 The Early English capital is, therefore, a barbarism of triple grossness. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 123 The round moulded capital is characteristic of the English Early Pointed. *Ibid.* 138 The Early Pointed style was from 1175 to 1275.

5. *generally.* Connected with the initial part of any division of time, any continuous action, etc.; also, anterior in comparison with something else; timely, done or taking place without delay, or before it is too late. In compar. and superl. = former, foremost (in time).

1767 Gooch *Wounds* I. 191 This consideration shou'd engage our earliest and closest attention to the rules. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 9 Made men remiss in early precaution. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IX. 303 Fear not for Burgundy!..Our earliest scouts Shall tell his homeward march. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. iii, Bruce's earliest cares restore That speechless page to Arran's shore. 1882 Pebody *Eng Journalism* xxi. 153 The early part of this century.

b. Of future dates and events: Not remote, near at hand.

1857 Livingstone *Trav.* Introd. 8 There being no prospect of an early peace. *Mod.* An early date has been fixed for the ceremony. Please reply at your earliest convenience.

II. 6. With reference to serial order: Occupying a position near the beginning.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4333/8 They will Advance Money upon early Tallies. *Mod.* The early chapters of the book. The early prime numbers.

Early (ɜ·rli), *adv.* Forms: 1 *Northumb.* **ærlice**, **ærlice**, 2–4 **erliche**, 3 **earliche**, 4 **erlike**, **erli**, **erely**, **eerly**, **arliche**, **orly**, *Sc.* **airlie**, 3–4 **arli**, 4–5 **erly**, 5 **3erlyche**, **yerely**, *north.* 4–5 **areli**, **-ly**, 4–6 *Sc.* **ar-**, **ayr-**, **airly**, 5 *Sc.* **yarly**, 6 **yerle**, 6–7 **earely**, 6– **early**. [OE. *árlice* (=ON. *árliga*) f. **ár* (=ON. *ár*) positive deg. of *ær* Ere + *-lice* -ly [2]. The ME. forms with *o* descend directly from this; the OE. var. *ærlice* (with umlaut or assimilation to *ær*) gave rise to *arli*, *erli* (whence the mod form).]

I. Near the beginning of a period of time.

1. With reference to the time of day.

a. In the first part of the morning.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 2 And ærlice [*c* 975 *Rushw.* arlice] æftersona cuom in temple. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Erliche rise, and gernliche seche chireche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Siggeð .. prime iþe winter erliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2817 Bot arli [1340 *Fairf.* erly], ar men well moght see, þe angls badd loth do him flee. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 203 The child..ros arliche amorewen. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 32 He suld fynd a palmere orly at morn. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 554 For to riss airly cuirilk day. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 460 He wakide eerly to his puple. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 785 In Asterre day yerlyche in þe mornyng. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. i. 65 Rycht airly in til þe dawing. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. viii. 23 At morrow full ayrly Eneas haistis vp, and mycht nocht ly. 1523 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 165 This Judith .. rose up yerle. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxviii(xix). 147 Early in ye mornynge do I crie vnto the. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 188 What misaduenture is so earely vp? *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 113 Early up and never the nearer. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 2 Young Fellows..who rise early for no other purpose but to publish their Laziness. 1832 Tennyson *May Queen*, Call me early, mother dear. 1884 J. Hawthorne in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 433/2 You must get up early to get the better of a man who has been a parson.

b. Relatively near to the beginning of the day (or night); at an hour not far advanced.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxii. § 4 Laborers .. late commyng unto their werke, erly departing therefro. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 458 We resumed our journey early. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xviii, Earlier the night came on. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvii, A bitter day that early sank Behind a purple-frosty bank Of vapour.

c. *Early and late*: at all hours, continuously, incessantly.

c 1330 *Assump Virg.* (BM. MS.) 302 Erliche & late to gladen þec. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 392 What lyf 3e lede, erly & late. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 124 Be subgette to þi souereyne Arely and late. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C iij b, His conuersation among them .. was .. all manner of seasons, earely, and late. [1621 Quarles *Esther* (1717) 28 Prayr .. finds admittance, whether earl' or late.] 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, I was up early and late.

2. Relatively near to the beginning of the year.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 421 An Early-Comming Fruit. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Early-set Anemonies. 1795 Burke *Th on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 All the early sown grain recovered itself. *Mod.* Some of the species flower very early.

3. With reference to a lifetime.

a. In childhood or youth. **b.** At a time relatively near to the beginning of a lifetime or career. (Sometimes contextually = too early, prematurely.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 116 Hire fader hefde iset hire earliche to lare. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Edinb. MS.) 23046 Þat..arlik to god þaim tok. 1612-15 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* XII. iv, Samuel began his acquaintance with God early. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 265 Early begin the stubborn Child to break. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. xii. 200 She lost her father early. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 252 Where the seeds of virtue are early planted. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. xiv. 105 The early-learnt history of the family. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 107 Voltaire perceived very early in life that to be needy was to be dependent.

4. At or near the beginning of a historical epoch, of the history of the nation, the world, a science, etc.; far back in date, anciently.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9001 (Fairfax MS.), Allas arly [*v. r.* arli, erly] þis gile be-gan, þat adam þat was formast man..was begiled þorou a wife. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* ii. 7 The Romans themselves were early in no small numbers. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 312 The Americans early found out its useful qualities. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 317 As early as the reign of Elizabeth.

5. *generally.* In the initial part of any division of time, any continuous action, etc. Also, at a time anterior with respect to something else; in good time, without delay, before it is too late.

1655 Milton *Sonn.* 'Avenge, O Lord' 14 That from these may grow A hundredfold, who .. Early may fly the Babylonian woe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 345 Early they stall their Flocks and Herds. 1702 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* Alex. I. 457 This Abuse was early redrest. 1807 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 72 He very early saw that the fidelity of the western country was not to be shaken. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. vii. 456 This great and salutary reaction began early in the present century. 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* I. vi. 41 A Parliament .. may .. be convened earlier for dispatch of business. 1872 Raymond *Mines* 200 Early in December the weather becomes too cold and stormy.

II. 6. Referring to serial order. Near the beginning of the series.

Mod. His name appears very early in the list.

†**Ea·rman.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 **hearman**. [f. stem of Ear *v.*[1] + Man.] A cultivator.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 All swuch as weren ear ha gulten his earste hearmen.

Ear-mark, *sb.* [f. Ear *sb.*[1] + Mark *sb.*]

1. A mark in the ear of a sheep or other animal, serving as a sign of ownership.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked, both eare-marke, pitche-marke, and radel-marke. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1623/4 Lost .. a White Mare ..no Ear-mark. 1683 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 65 Punishm^t^ for those y^t^ shall presume to alter their Neighbours Eare or Brand Mark. 1705 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Marking*, Some mark them with Raddle and make Ear Marks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A 'stamp', mark of ownership, identifying mark.

1577-87 Harrison in Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* XX. 115 This proverbe hath..been used as an eare marke of their dissimulation. 1628 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 67 We should see foure, five, and more, which had, as it were, our eare-marke; one hurt upon the backe, another neere the tayle, another about the fynnes. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 99 God makes this the ear-mark of his people, that they are children that will not lie. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 131 Fanatick Money hath no Ear-mark. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* 202 His [Thackeray's] most besetting sin in style,—the little earmark by which he is most conspicuous.

3. The mark of teeth in the ear.

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.*, They said it was a biter bit, and they came..to see which critter would get the ear-mark.

Ear-mark, *v.* [partly f. prec. sb.; partly f. Ear *sb.*[1] + Mark *v.*]

1. *trans.* To mark (animals) in the ear as a sign of ownership or identity; *fig.* to mark (anything) as one's own, make its identity recognizable, by a special sign. Hence **Ear-marked** *ppl. a.*

1592 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 188 Least we..for eare marked beasts abroad be bruted. 1622 R. Carpenter *Soules Sonl.*

76, I will heere let them passe as eare-markt slaues of Sathan. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 4 It is a goode way to earemarke lambes as they fall. 1882 *Standard* 2 Jan. 5 The troubles which an ear-marked cheque avoids. 1882 Montague Williams *Def. Dr. Lamson* in *Times* 14 Mar., Why did the prisoner go down to Wimbledon and earmark his visit by, etc.

†**2.** (*nonce-use.*) To mark a person by cutting his ears (in the pillory).

1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 125 The Practice of..pilloring, gagging, Ear-marking, Nosesllitting.

† **Earn**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [OE. *ærn* = (by metathesis) ON. *rann*, Goth. *razn*:—OTeut. **razno(m*; cogn. with Rest. The OE. word is chiefly found in compounds, as *bere-ern, hordern*; see quots. under Barn, Saltern.] A place, dwelling, hut.

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* 57 (Bosw.) Bireþ into his ærne. 1664 *Floddan F.* iii. 25 Who had been shroud in shepherds earn.

Earn (ɜ̄ɹn), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 1 **earnian**, 2–4 **ernie(n, erne(n**, 5 **arne**, 6–7 **earne**, 7– **earn**. β. 1 **ȝeearnian**, 2 **ȝearnien, iarnien, ïernien**, 6 **ȝarn, yerne, yearne, yarn**, (9 *dial.* **yearn, yarn**). [OE. *earnian, ge-earnian*, repr. an OTeut. type **aznôjan*, f. **aznâ* (ON. *ǫnn*) labour, properly field-labour, connected with Goth. *asans*, OHG. *aran* (whence MHG. *erne*, mod.G. *ernte*) harvest, Goth. *asneis*, OHG. *esni* hired labourer, OE. *esne* serf, labourer, man. The primary sense is therefore 'to obtain as the reward of labour'. The OE. *earnian* corresponds in meaning with OHG. *arnên*, but in form with OHG. *arnôn*, which derives its sense 'to reap' independently from the sb.

The ME. forms with initial ȝ or *y* may in some cases descend from OE. *ge-earnian*; the mod. dial. forms with *y* prob. represent the simple vb.; cf. *yerth, yale* for *earth, ale* (OE. *ealo*).

1. *trans.* To render an equivalent in labour or service for (wages); hence, to obtain or deserve (money, praise, any advantage) as the reward of labour. In early use in wider sense: To deserve; to obtain as a recompense. (In OE. the simple vb. governs the genit. case, the compound *ge-earnian* the accusative.)

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) ix. 47 Wuton agifan ðæm esne [Orpheus] his wif, for ðæm he hi hæfð ȝeearnad mid his hearpunga. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 767 (Gr.) Soðfæstra saula..earniað on eorðan ecan lifes. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Þat hi sceoldan mid edmodnisse & mid hersamnisse ȝearnie þa wuniunge on hefe rice. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Þet ðeo edmode isomnunge iernade et gode, þet muchel er þe engles..forluren. *a* 1529 Skelton *Vox Populi* 1. 339 Yoke man..trewly his goodes to yerne. 1529 Lyndesay *Complaynt* 50 Lang seruyce ȝarnis ay rewaird. 1591 Nashe *Prognost.* 23 Many shall drinke more than they can yearne. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 107 There was earned in four years..the summe of four Millions. 1772 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286 These praises..have been dearly earned. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugg.* I. i. 8 Do they all earn wages? 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 359, 'I must..yearn my own living.' 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. i. xv. § 11 The effort of men to earn, rather than to receive, their salvation. 1863 Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 147 Go into any private workshop where old men are earning as much as young men, and you will find that they *are* earning it.

b. Of qualities or actions: To procure as a direct consequence (a name, reputation, etc.) *for* a person.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. i. 40 The which shal nought to you but foule dishonor yearne. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 7 (1882) 148 The stern justice of his rule earned the hatred of the disorderly baronage. *Mod.* His eccentricities had earned for him the nickname of 'The Madman'.

c. Of money invested; also of an implement, etc.: To be the means of producing (an income or money return).

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Sept. 1/4 The line..would earn at least four per cent.

†**d.** *intr.* To do work *for* (a reward or result).

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 148 Now Mars.. Anchises and Adonis..May earne for babes, for Vulcan shall be parent at their birth.

†**2.** *absol.* To deserve *well* or *ill. Obs.* [cf. L. *bene mereri.*]

961 Eadgifu *Charter* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) 55 Heo ne dorste..hem swa leanian swa he hire to ȝeearnud hæfde. 1622 Dekker, etc. *Virgin Mart.* iv. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 59 A piece of Roman gold With Cæsar's stamp, such as he sends his captains When in the wars they earn well.

3. [cf. OHG. *arnôn* to reap.] To glean. *dial.*

1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

Hence **Earned** *ppl. a.*, purchased by an equivalent in labour; *esp.* in phrases *well-earned, hardly-earned.* **Earner**, one who or that which earns.

1612 Rowlands *Knave of Harts* 23 Make my hands the earners of my meate. 1624 Cornwallis in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 162 Nor make him so dear an earner of our monies. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 75 The well earned promotion. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 11/2 Unearned incomes should be taxed before earned incomes. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 5/3 The wives of wage earners.

† **Earn**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. identical with ME. *erne* (repr. both OE. *iernan*, metathetic var. of *rinnan*, Run, and the causative *ærnan* = *rennan*); in OE. the prefix-vbs. *ge-rinnan, ge-rennan*, occur in the senses 'curdle, cause to curdle'; the pple. *geurnen* 'curdled' is found in *Leechdoms* II. 230, 272, III. 278.] *intr.* To curdle. Also *trans.* To curdle (milk), esp. for making into cheese.

1674 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 16 To *Earn*, to run as cheese doth ..Var. Dial. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 The kirns to kirn and milk to earn. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 250 When it [new milk] is ready to boil put in a quart of good cream, earn it. 1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Earn*, to curdle with rennet.

† **Earn**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: (? 1 **eornian**), 6 **erne, earne**, 7 **earn**. [app. a var. of Yearn:—OE. *geornian*; cf. dial. *ear* for *year*. All the senses of the present word, exc. 3, also belong to the form Yearn. The OE. *eornian* to murmur (Bosw.-T. in pres. pple. *eornigende*), *eornfulnes* solicitude, *eornlice* diligently (*Leechdoms* I. 190), seem to show that the two forms go back to an early period; see Sievers *Ags. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 212.

Prof. Skeat (s. v. Yearn) considers that *earn, yearn* to grieve (sense 2 below) are of distinct origin from *earn, yearn* in the sense to desire. He regards the former as a corruption of ME. Erme. But the development of sense from 'desire' to 'sorrow' presents no serious difficulty; and there is no clear evidence of confusion between the two words.]

1. *intr.* To desire strongly, to long. Also, *To earn it.* (? refl.)

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 76 My courage earnd it to awake. 1596 — *F. Q.* i. i. 3 His hart did earne To proue his puissance.

2. To be affected with poignant grief or compassion; also impers. *it earns me.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, ii. iii. 3 My manly heart doth erne ..for Falstaffe hee is dead, and wee must erne therefore. 1601 — *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 129 That every like is not the same.. the heart of Brutus earnes to think upon. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* iv. vi, Alas poore wretch! how it earnes my heart for him! 1651 P. Sterry *England's Deliverance* (1652) 26, I do..with bowels tenderly Earning, warn and intreat, etc.

3. ? To tremble. *rare*—[0].

1611 Cotgr., *Frissonner*, to tremble, quake, shrug, shiuer, didder, shudder, earne, through cold or feare.

4. Of hounds, deer, etc.: To utter a prolonged cry. See Earning *vbl. sb.*[2] 2.

† **Earn**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. ME. *eorne*, OE. *georne* eagerly, anxiously; cf. Earn *v.*[3]] Earnestly, longingly.

1230 *Ancr. R.* 44 Crieð him eorne merci & forgiuenesse. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vii. 11 Who doubts but they prayed earn and earnestly, when they were in Bocardo.

Earn, var. form of Erne, eagle.

Ea·rn-bleater, -bliter. *dial.* [Derivation unknown; this and OE. *hæferblæte, hæfenblæte*, name of some bird, 'bicoca, bugium', prov. Eng. *hammerbleat* snipe, may possibly be various corruptions of the same word.]

'A Scotch name for the snipe.' (Jamieson.)

1768 Ross *Helenore* 58 (Jam.) The earn-bleater or the muirfowl's craw, Was like to melt her very heart awa.

Earnest (ɜ̄·ɹnėst), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **eornust, -ost, -est**, 3 **eornest, ȝorneste**, 3–5 **erneste**, 3–6 **ernest**, 5 **erneyst**, 4–6 **ernes**, 6 **earnes**, 6– **earnest**. [OE. *eornust* fem. = OHG. *ernust* fem., neut., MHG. *ernest*, mod.G. *ernst* masc., MDu. *ernst, aernst* (of similar meaning):—OTeut. **ernusti*, perh. f. root **ers*, found also in Erre (*obs.*) anger. A different ablaut form of the same root, with similar suffix, appears to exist in OE. *ornest* wager of battle, ON. *orrosta*, late OE. *orrest* battle.

The form *ernes* may possibly represent a distinct word:—OE. *geornes*, (**eornnes*) eagerness, strength of desire; cf. Earn *v.*[3]; it was however in 15th c. completely identified with the present word.]

†**1.** Ardour in battle; in wider sense, intense passion or desire. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 16480 Þer wes fehte swiþe stor, eornest ful sturne. *c* 1250 *Ibid.* 16468 To fihte mid folle ȝorneste. 1297 R. Glouc. (1810) 121 Vortimer with gret power and god ernest ynow. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1285 The hote ernest [*v. r.* hervest] is al overblowe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4840 And whanne they han her lust geten The hoote ernes they al foryeten.

2. Seriousness, serious intention, as opposed to jest or play; *esp.* in phrase *in* (†*for*) *earnest, in good* (*sober, sad*) *earnest.* In OE. *on eornest* means 'earnestly', also 'in reality'. In mod. use *to be in earnest*, applied to persons, has sometimes an emphatic sense = to be earnest.

c 1000 Wulfstan *Addr. to English* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) 111 Gif we on eornost ænige scame cuðan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 411 Adam is to eue cumen, More for erneste ðan for gamen. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* v. 6 Til perfite man it falles not to leghe nouþer in ernest ne in gamen. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* i. v And this contek in ernes and in game Departed was betwixt love and shame. *Ibid.* i. vi, It is an ernest and no game. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14/2 Arneste or erneste, seryowste. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 328 Is it erneste that ye speke? *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 927 In earnes, *a certes*, For earnes, *pour certes*, Of earnes, *de certes.* 1570 *Marriage Wit & Sc.* iv. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 362 But in good earnest, madam, speak—off or on? 1636 Rutherford *Lett.* lxxv. (1862) I. 193, It were good to be beginning in sad earnest to find out God. 1646 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 373, I deal not now with this caitiff, never worth my earnest, and now not seasonable for my jest. 1729 Bp. Butler *Serm.*, *Self-Deceit* 475 It never in earnest comes into their thoughts. 1746 Wesley *Answ. Ch.* 15, I am in great Earnest when I declare once more, that I have a deep conviction. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, ii. vi. (1857) 102 It was no feint, but a surprise meditated in good earnest. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 Are you in jest or in real earnest?

†**b.** ME. phrase: *Erte(n to ernest*: to conduct to a serious result; *erte(n in ernest*: to bring seriously to pass. [Cf. OHG. *uuart giuuentit in guota ernust* 'factus est in agonia' Graff.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2942 Ertes ay to euyll ende & ernyst by the last. *Ibid.* 11634 For ertyng his exile in ernest.

Earnest (ɜ̄·ɹnėst), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3 dat. or acc. **ernesse**, 4 **ernes, eernes**, 5 **ernys**, 5–6 **ernest**, (5 **arneste**), 6– **earnest**. [Of obscure etymology: presumably connected with the synonymous *erles* (see Arles), Erres (a. OFr. *erres* pl.); possibly it was altered from these after the analogy of derivatives in -ness.

The alleged OF. *ernes*, frequently given as the etymon, is spurious (Prof. Paul Meyer); the Welsh *ernes* is borrowed from Eng. At an early period app. confused with Earnest *sb.*[1], the notion being that an 'earnest' was so called as showing that a bargain was made 'in earnest'.]

1. Money, or a sum of money, paid as an instalment, esp. for the purpose of securing a bargain or contract. Also *fig.* A foretaste, instalment, pledge, of anything afterwards to be received in greater abundance. † Phrase, *On* (*in, for*) *earnest*: by way of earnest, as an instalment or foretaste.

The lit. sense is now nearly confined to law-books, and the fig. use, which retains its currency chiefly on account of its occurrence in the Bible, has almost ceased to be consciously metaphorical.

a 1225 *Juliana* 17 Nu þu schalt on alre earst as on ernesse swa beon ibeaten wið bittere besmen. 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 142 Crist toke ernes here in þis world. *Ibid.* III. 61 He hadde answere of God, þat was eernes herto. 1424 R. Flore in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 59, I haue paied him a noble on ernest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14/2 Arneste or hanselle [or ernest *H. P.*, ansal *K.*]. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 157 Item, my mastyr payd to hym in ernest that schuld make my ladys cloke, iij*s.* iiij*d.* 1499 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* MS 1378. 5 Reseyved of ernys iij*d.* 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 115 Thy ernest is layde, the bargen must abyde. It may nat be broke. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 685 As ye see,..after all bargaines, there is a signe thereof made, eyther clapping of hands..or giving some earnest. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* i. v. 65 It is an earnest of a farther good. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iv. 11 An earnest seals the bargain. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ 12 The Earnest given me of something further intended in my Favour. 1800 A. Addison *Reports* 133 Plaintiff paid a guinea earnest. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* i, The primrose flower Peeped forth, to give an earnest of the Spring. *a* 1830 Mackintosh *More* Wks. 1846 I. 397 The enthusiastic admiration with which the superior few feel an earnest of their own higher powers. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* II. 69 If such portion be accepted by way of earnest. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcvii, The days she never can forget Are earnest that he loves her yet.

b. *Comb.*, *earnest-money, -giver*, Earnest-penny.

1557 in Turner *Records of Oxford* 266 The ernyst money of the towne rents. 1626 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 136, I delivered to..Cap[n]. W[m]. Hull xx[li] ster: as earnest money to buy casks for ffumadoes. 1698 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* iii. i, I'm none of your earnest-givers. 1826 Kent *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 494 If, therefore, earnest money be given..the contract is binding.

†**2.** *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 37 *Tip me my Earnest*, Give me my Share or Divident. 1785 *New Cant. Dict.*

† **Ea·rnest**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* ? Mistake for OE. *ornest* single combat; the ground for the concluding statement in the quot. is unknown.

1591 Lambarde *Arch.* (1635) 44 If a French man doe appeale an English man of..murder, the French man may defend himselfe by Battaile, which was then termed in English, Ernest; a word that we keep yet, saying, when wee see a man fight, hee is an Ernest.

Earnest (ɜ̄·ɹnėst), *a.* Forms: 1 **eorneste**, 3, 6 **ernest**, (3 **ernexst**), 5 **ernyst** (? 7 **earst**), 6– **earnest**. [OE. *eorneste*, f. Earnest *sb.*[1]; in ME. no unequivocal examples have been found; perh. the word died out in OE., and was afterwards developed afresh from the attrib. use of the sb.]

1. Of persons: Serious, as opposed to trifling; usually in emphatic sense, intensely serious, gravely impassioned, in any purpose, feeling, conviction, or action; sincerely zealous. Of feelings, convictions, etc.: Intense, ardent. Of actions or words: Proceeding from or implying intensity of feeling or conviction.

In mod. use the word tends to exclude the notion of ungoverned or violent feeling, which in some earlier examples is prominent; cf. quot. 1670 under Earnestness.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 386 Mid eornestum mode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26351 Clene and reuful..stedfast, ernexst, willi [? *read* ernest-willi]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2713 The ernyst speche..of Elinus the Byshop. 15.. R. Weaver *Lusty Juv.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 99 Of an earnest professor of Christs Gospel Thou madest me an hypocrite. 1563 Man tr. *Musculus' Common Pl.* 372 a, Anye earnest or curiouse search thereof. 1591 Savile *Tacitus' Agricola* (1622) 186 Being yoong hee had addicted himselfe to the study of philosophie in earnester sort. 1592 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, iii. ii. 316 My tongue should stumble in mine earnest words. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* ii. i. (1611) 54 An earnest longing desire to see things brought to a peaceable end. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, i. iii. 87, I..haue been An earnest aduocate to plead for him. 1611 Bible *Hebr.* ii. 1 We ought to giue the more earnest heede.

1608 EARLE *Microcosm., Flatterer*, His chiding may seem but the earnester commendation. 1608 DEKKER, etc. *Witch Edmont.* III. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 391 I'll not turn from it, if you be earst Sir. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 141 The good lady..was very earnest in serving me of everything. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Wom.* 240 What though her Priests in earnest terror call On all their host of Gods to aid? 1830 D'ISRAELI *Charles I*, III vi. 114 There was a good deal of earnest impetuosity in his temper. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 26 All history resolves itself..into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons. 1858 *Edin. Rev.* No. 217. 183 To [Arnold]..we owe the substitution of the word 'earnest' for its predecessor 'serious'. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 160 To say one earnest word in connexion with this ascent.

b. Const. *for*, or *inf.* Somewhat *rare.*

c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 302 The presbyterian faction were earnest to have the army disbanded. 1676 TEMPLE *Let.* in Wks. 1731 II. 420 The Swede is earnest for a Peace. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* 377 Saony, .. was earnest with the King to give the signal to the executioner. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. v. 61 Caraffa [was] earnest to introduce the inquisition.

c. *transf.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 166 For the Earth, I say, is an earnest place. 18.. LONGF. *Psalm of Life*, Life is real, life is earnest. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling*, The Bible, most earnest of books.

d. Comb. *earnest-hearted, -mild* adjs.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 409 If a little maid, .. Should sigh within it, earnest-mild, This reed will answer evermore. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 53/2 A thoroughly good and earnest-hearted man.

† 2. Of animals: Excited. *Obs. rare.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) C ij, If they [bees] be so earnest that you fear stinging your hands.

3. Of things: Demanding serious consideration; weighty, important.

1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 26 We scholers have more ernest and weightie matters in hand. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 180 Sir Charles had earnest business in town.

† Ea·rnest, *adv. Obs.* [OE. had *eornoste* adv., perh. instrum. case of *eornost*, EARNEST *sb.*[1], or f. the adj.; the later word is merely an advbl. use of the adj.] = EARNESTLY.

1609 J. COLE *Of Death* 44 The lesse the bodily members are occupied, the more earnester hee withdrawes himselfe to his cogitations. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 516 Had not profited with that Queen, so earnest was she bent against the Duke of Chastelherault. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 453 Earnest they sued for an auxiliar band.

† Ea·rnest, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*[1] or *a.*] *trans.* **a.** To use in earnest. **b.** To render earnest.

1608 *Pastor Fido* Ej (N.) Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest, That when we come to earnest them with men, We may them better use. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 519 The study and plodding on bookes, is a languishing and weake kinde of motion, and which heateth or earnesteth nothing.

† Ea·rnest, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **ernest.** [f. the adj.] To secure by giving or taking earnest.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 120 A nothir lovere..Wyth the ryng of hys feyth hath ernestyd me. 1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., I was willing to earnest his love to mee by this injunction. 1695 J. ST. N. *Widow's Mite* 28 Election made sure, confirmed, sealed, witnessed, earnested by the peculiar Spirit of Adoption.

† Ea·rnestful. *obs.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] **1.** Important; = EARNEST *a.* 3.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1175 Lat us stynte of ernestful matere. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 60 If so be of seryous and ernestfull maters, let hym vse grauytie.

2. = EARNEST *a.* 1. Also as quasi-*adv.*

1430 *A. B. C. Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 11 E to elenge, ne to excellent, ne to eernesful neiber. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 73 Quhen the king wes behaldin this man maist earnistfull. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 186 Zour Lordship's earnestfull and godly desyre.

Hence **† Ea·rnestfully** *adv.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 144 He ansuerd ernystfully.

Earnestly (ə·ɹnèstli), *adv.* [f. EARNEST *a.* + -LY[2].] In an earnest manner; in a manner indicating earnestness. (In OE.: In truth, in reality; also in the Gospels transl. *ergo, itaque*, Vulg.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Eornostlice þa ðæ ʒecomon þa embe þa endlyften tide comon, þa onfengon hig ælc hys pening. *a* 1000 *Laws of Cnut* (Eccl.) xv. Sunnan-dæʒes cypingce we forbeodaþ eac eornostlice. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26932 Þi scrift agh to be mad hernestly, noght als intent o waynglori. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1240 He entores in ful ernestly, in yre of his hert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6490 Carion ..full ernestly with Ector auntrid to fight. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ernestly, *seriose*. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobias* ix. 3 Now seist thou how earnestly Raguel hath requyred me. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 268 Than loked the Lord Cobham ernestly vpon the archbishopp. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 He so ernestly maid supplicatioun to thame. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 121. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* xii. *comm.*, The other Jewes most earnestly persecuted Christians. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 P 3 Reflexions which I earnestly recommend to the Thoughts of my fair Readers. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 33. 123 The most earnestly imitative treatment. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip. II*, i. (1857) 8 He had ..endeavoured earnestly to do his duty to the best of his abilities. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 55 A .. pair of chickens, which he offered most earnestly to S——. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 155 We know enough of Hereward to make us earnestly long to know more.

Earnestness (ə·ɹnèstnés). [f. EARNEST *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being earnest.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. 162 They must watch with all care, earnestnesse, and diligence. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 158 Never expressing an earnestness..but an humble Gravity suteble to the Aged. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) II. ccvii. 55 Keep your mind quiet, do not think with earnestness even of your health. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 361 Sawing, every one with the might and earnestness of a Demiurgus. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 32 Earnestness; that is, sincerity of purpose. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 581 The discussion began with warmth on one side, and grave earnestness on the other.

† Ea·rnest-penny. *Obs.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*[2] + PENNY.] A small sum of money (prob. orig. a literal penny) paid as earnest to secure a bargain; cf. *bargain-penny, fastening-penny*.

1508 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* MS. 1383. 10 Recepit .. unum denarium argenti ut pro an ernest peny. 1552 HULOET, Bynde wyth an earnest penye, *obærro*. 1562 EDEN *Let.* in *1st Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) Pref 43/2, Xx[li] thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest penye to begynne the booke. 1609 W. COWPER *Heaven Open.* 119 It is customable to men to giue an earnest penny in buying and selling. 1760 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (1820) 10 *Arrha*, an earnest-penny.

b. *fig.* (In 16th and 17th c. freq. in religious use.)

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* 19 That assured saving health and earnest-penny of everlasting life. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 59 Then for an earnest-penny take this blow. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 927/2 Y[e] spirite of God .. is the earnest peny of our adoption. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 281, I offered them an earnest-penny, to take me along with them as a companion and witnesse. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. ii, Presents from me .. the earnest-pence for our love-bargain.

† Ea·rnesty. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **yrnesty.** [f. EARNEST *a.* + -TY.] Earnestness.

1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 419 With some earnesty to prefer his honour and true religion. 1592 HORNEY *Trav.* (1857) 361 This was done with such yrnesty that for the tyme it was a great obstacle in our proceedings.

† Ea·rnful, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. a var. of YEARNFUL; for the relations between the two forms cf. EARN *v.*[3]] Anxious, full of longing desire; sorrowful. Hence **Ea·rnfully** *adv.*

[*a* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 22 Eornfullness [*v. r.* ʒeornfullnes] þisse worulde.] *c* 1300 *Noble Lyfe* II. lxxxix, He cryeth curnefulli ho, ho! 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 47/1 Their woofull cries .. their earnefull plaintes. 1582 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œt.* 191 b, Philomele .. earnefully did mone Her tender Itis death. 1587 T. HUGHES *Arthur* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 323 A deep and earnful sigh. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 136 Weeping piteously in so erneful manner. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. viii. The earnful smart Which eats my breast. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Ernful*, sad, lamentable.

Earning (ə·ɹnin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. EARN *v.*[1] + -ING[1]; in OE. *earnung, gearnung*.]

1. The action of giving labour as an equivalent for wages, of acquiring money by labour. Also *attrib.*

1872 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 The men who have earned them [laurels] and know what the earning cost. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 1/1 The real earning power of the property.

b. *concr.* in pl.: The amount of money which a person acquires or becomes entitled to by his labour; also, the income produced by invested capital.

1732 *Acc. of Workhouses* 29 To know their earnings, and to give an account to the trustees. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. vi. 56 The whole is commonly considered as the earnings of his labour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The earnings of the peasant were very different in different parts of the kingdom. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/1 The gross earnings of railways have increased.

† 2. The fact of deserving, merit; *concr.* that which one deserves. *Obs.*

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Homily* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* xvi. 16 Mid miclan earnungan we ʒearnodon þa yrmða þe on us sittað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Crist us ʒef moni freo ʒeue .. nawiht for ure ernunge bute for his muchele mildheortnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Ðanne wule he..demen elch man after his erninge.

† 3. *pl.* Gain, profit. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 161 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 32 Ȝif we serueden god so we doð erninges, more we haueden of heuene þanne eorles oþer kinges. [*But other texts read* erminges.] 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 182 Now is the time to make earnings in the islands. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 15 If thou wouldst make any earnings of thy reading this treatise, then thou must—Read, and believe what thou readest.

† Ea·rning, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. EARN *v.*[3]; = YEARNING.]

1. Longing desire; poignant grief or compassion.

1632 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 232 The strong movings of his hart, and the earnings of his affections. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 P 2 The generous Earnings of Distress in a manly Temper.

2. The act of uttering the prolonged cry of hounds or deer.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 The earning of the hoounds in continuauns of their crie. 1632 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 4. 219 The young Fawne with earning.

Earning (ə·ɹnin), *vbl. sb.*[3] *dial.* Also **yearning.** [f. EARN *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The curdling of milk for cheese.

1780 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 40 It is this fourth stomach with the milk curdled in it, that is commonly taken for earning of milk. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 31 To allow the Milk to stand an Hour, in earning, or after the Runnet is put in. *Ibid.* 45 A very material circumstance to be attended to in Cheese-making, is the time .. when the Milk is at rest, called earning time.

2. The means of curdling milk; rennet. Also *attrib.*, as in *earning-bag, -skin.* Also **earning-grass** = BUTTERWORT.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 When your Runnet or Earning is fit to be used. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Cheese*, Go to the Pot where the Earning Bag hangs, and take so much of the Earning..as will serve for the Proportion of Milk. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1792) 1131 (Jam.) *Pinguicula vulgaris*, Steep-grass, Earning-grass. 1776 *Fam. Acc. Bk.* in E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) A calf-head and a piece of earning-skin. *c* 1800 *Cottagers of Glenburnie* 202 (Jam.) Mrs. MacClarty then took down a bottle of rennet, or yearning, as she called it. 1863 ATKINSON *Dawby Provinc. N. Riding Yorksh.*

Earock, var. form of EIRACK.

Ea·r-pi·ck, -pi·cker. [f. EAR *sb.*[1]] An instrument for clearing the ear of wax, etc.; also *fig.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Erepyke, *aurificium*. 1568 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 227 To James Gybson my godson .. one silver ear pick. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne cure oreille*, an eare picker. 1592 LYLY *Midas* V. iii. 63, I protest by cissars, brush & combe; bason ball & apron; by razor, carepike & rubbing clothes. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxvi. 10 Alas! poor truth, that she must now be put to the charge of a golden earpick, or she cannot be heard. 1634 S. ROWLEY *Noble Sold.* II. i, Is the king at leisure..to heare a Souldier speake. I am no eare-picker To sound his hearing that way. 1700 *Transactioneer* 21 He Acts all the uncouth Faces, of a Transactioneer pausing over a China Earpicker. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1255 Tweezers with an ear-pick.

† Ea·r-re·nt. *Obs.* [perh. orig. f. EAR *sb.*[3] + RENT; but used (? punningly) with allusion to EAR *sb.*[1]] ? Some kind of agricultural rent. In quots. used punningly for: **a.** The loss of a person's ears in the pillory. **b.** The 'tax' imposed on a listener's patience by a profitless or noisy talker.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Raskalls would runne themselves from breath to see .. you t' haue but a Hole to thrust your heads in, For which you should pay Eare-rent. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. ii, You speak not tempests, nor take ear-rent from A poor shopkeeper.

Ea·r-ring, earring. [f. EAR *sb.*[1]] Also 1 **ear-hring,** 5 **aryng,** 6 **earing(e, eare ryng(e.**

1. A ring worn in the lobe of the ear for ornament; often used for a pendant or 'drop.'

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxxii. 2 Nymaþ ʒyldene ear-hringas of eower wifa earon. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 45 *Inauris*, þe Aryng in the ere. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* viii. 24 For in so moch as ye men were Ismaelites, they had earinges. — *Ezek.* xvi. 12, I put..eare rynges vpon thyne eares. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 454, I send your honour two earerings. *a* 1643 G. SANDYS (J.) They .. gave the precious earrings that they wore. 1702 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 18 Her earrings .. were two diamonds shaped exactly like pears. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, A pair of gold ear-rings. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xi. 174 The lifeless frame, dressed as became a warchief, glittered with belts, and ear-rings.

2. *dial.* The common fuchsia. (Britten and Holland.)

† Earsh. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A slurred pronunc. of EDDISH; see also ARRISH.]

a. A stubble field. **b.** = Eddish or aftermath.

1622 MAY *Virgil's Georg.* (L.) Fires oft are good on barren earshes made. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Earsh*, a stubble field; as a wheat earsh, a barley earsh.

Earshot (i·ə·ɹʃɒt). [f. EAR *sb.*[1] + SHOT; after *bowshot*, etc.] The distance at which the voice may be heard; hearing.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Wom. Hater* I. iii, Hark you Sir, there may perhaps be some within ear-shots. 1713 *Guardian* No. 71 (1756) I. 315 Within ear-shot of one of those little ambitious men. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi. 75 Tadpole and Taper .. withdrew to a distant sofa, out of earshot, and indulged in confidential talk. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 1001 She was .. not in earshot of the things Outspoken o'er the heads of common men.

Earst, obs. var. ERST; ? also of EARNEST *a.*

Eart, obs. form of *art*: see BE *v.*

Earth (ɜ·ɹþ), *sb.*[1] Forms: **a.** 1–4 **eorðe,** 1–*Northumb.* **eorðu, eorče,** 2 **horče,** 3–6 **erð(e,** 4–5 **irthe, urth(e,** 4–6 **yerth(e, herthe,** 5 **jerþ, yorth,** 6 **earthe, yearth(e, (erith),** 8–9 *Sc.* **yirth,** 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* **yearth, orth,** 6– **earth.** **β.** 3–5 **erd(e,** 6 **eard, eird,** 8 **yird,** 9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **yird, yeird, eard.** [Common Teut.: OE. *eorþe*, wk. fem., corresponds to OS. *ertha* wk. fem. (MDu. *aerde, erde*, Du. *aarde*), OHG. *erda* str. and wk. fem. (MHG., mod.G. *erde*), ON. *iorð* (Sw., Da. *jord*), Goth. *airþa* str. fem.:—OTeut. **erþô*, (? WGer.) *erþôn-*; without the dental suffix the word appears in OHG. *ero* earth, Gr. ἔρα-ζε on the ground; no other non-Teutonic cognates are known to exist, the plausible connexion with WAryan root **ar*, to plough, being open to serious objection.

With the northern and Sc. forms with *-d* cf. ME. *dede* for *death*; the change of *-þ* into *-d* is rare at the end of a word, though in medial positions it is frequent in Sc. The northern forms of the present word were in the early ME. period graphically coincident with those of ERD, and in some phrases the two words seem to have been confused.]

(Men's notions of the shape and position of the earth have so greatly changed since Old Teutonic times, while the language of the older notions has long outlived them, that it

is very difficult to arrange the senses and applications of the word in any historical order. The following arrangement does not pretend to follow the development of ideas.)

I. The ground.

1. Considered as a mere surface. † *To win earth on*: to gain ground upon; *to lose earth*: to lose ground.

Beowulf 1533 Wearp ða wunden mæl..þæt hit on eorðan læg stið and stylecg. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Sweet *Anglo-Sax. Reader* (ed. 5) 85 Iohannes..astrehte his lichoman to eorðan on langsummum gebede. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8073 Forr he [Herod] warrþ seoc, and he bigann To rotenn bufenn eorþe. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13860 þey wyþ-drowen hem, & erþe þey les. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 284 The Kyng..Wes laid at erd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6817 Sum [he] hurlit to þe hard yerth. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 657 Twenty fote he garde hyme goo, Thus erthe on hym he wane. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 199 They kneele, they kisse the Earth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Let your Gardiner endeavour to apply the Collateral Branches of his Wall-Fruits..to the Earth or Borders. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 486 Part roll'd on the earth and rose again.

2. Considered as a solid stratum.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4699 þe erth it clang, for drught and hete. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* (Fairf.) 16784 The day was derker then the night þe erthe quoke with-alle. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 57 a, The people..are constrained to inhabite in Caves, under the yearth. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 8 b, Of Gemmes, some are found in the earthes vaines, & are digged vp with Metalles. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* III. 339 Who under earth on human kind avenge Severe, the guilt of violated oaths. [1865 *Frost & Fire* II. 182 Them is what we call marble stones; they grow in the yearth].

†**3.** Considered as a place of burial; *esp.* in phrase *To bring* (*a person*) *to* (*the*) *earth*. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 4283 To gadere come his eorles & brohten hime to eorðe. *c* 1305 *Edm. the Conf.* 594 in *E. P. P.* (1862) 86 Ded he com iwis & þer he was ibro3t an vrþe. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Y be-quethe iii.*li* to bringe me on erthe. 1541 *Bury Wills* (1850) 261 [William Clovyer, of Chelsworth, charged his wife] to brynge me vnto the herthe honestly accordynge to my value. *Ibid.* 141, I commytt my body to be buryed in the churche erthe. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. i, Every earth is fit for burial.

4. The hole or hiding-place of a burrowing animal, as a badger, fox, etc. Also *fig.*

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 187 If you..put the Terryer into an earth where foxes be or Badgerdes, they will leave that earth. 1611 COTGR. *Accul*, .. the bottome .. of a foxes, or badgers earth. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 183 Frighted hare fled to cover, or fox to earth. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 332, I recommend to you, to turn them into large covers and strong earths. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I 311, I am ready to take you to any place of safety you can name .. But you cannot persuade me that you do not know what earth to make for. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 113 They were generally near their earths, but the dogs killed one. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 253 And onward to the fortress rode the three..'So,' thought Geraint, 'I have track'd him to his earth'.

5. The soil as suited for cultivation; sometimes with a defining word denoting the nature or quality of the soil.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 7 Hrendas forðon ða ilca to huon uutedlice eorðo ȝi-onetað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum ful on þe gode eorðe and þat com wel forð. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27268 (Fairf.) Tilmen .. better þaire awen erþ tilis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erye, or erthe [erde *K*], *terra, humus, tellus.* *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 81 The bitterest erthe & werst that thou canst thinke. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 To plowe his barley-erthe. 1557 *Lanc. Wills* (1854) I. 143 On close lyeinge nerest unto James Bailies called the merled earthe. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 29 When you finde the chase to runne ouer any faire earth, as either ouer More, Medow, Heath [etc.] all which my countrymen of the North call skelping earths. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Earth*, By means of sand it is, that the fatty earth is rendered fertile. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmorld. Dial.* 71 They racken his earth is as gud as onny ith parrish.

6. *Electr.* The ground considered as the medium by which a circuit is completed. Hence used for: A communication with the earth.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 250 An 'earth', however, is generally put at each station.

II. The world on which we dwell.

7. The dry land, as opposed to the sea.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 10 And God gecigde þa drignisse eorðan. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 15 ȝe befareð sæ and eorðan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 116 Đe ðridde dai .. was water and erðe o sunder sad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 383 þe watris all he calid þe se, þe drey he calid erd. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 10 God clepid the drie erthe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 624 The seat of men, Earth, with her nether Ocean circumfus'd. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 119 Sooner let earth, air, sea to Chaos fall. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 6 There's sae strong a spirit of life hotchin over yearth and sea.

8. The world as including land and sea; as distinguished from the (material) heaven.

Beowulf 92 (Gr.) Se ælmihtiga eorðan w[orhte]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunnen dei was isetan þet formeste liht buuen eorðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4154 He somenede ferd Swulc nes nauere ær on erde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 Of noȝt Was heuene and erðe samen wroȝt. *c* 1300 *Cast. Love* 95 God atte begynnynges Hedde i-maad heuene wiþ ginne.. And þe eorþe þer-after þer-wiþ. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 127 What proportion all the Rivers in the Earth bear to the Po. 1747 J. SCOTT *Christ. Life* III. 489 Spreading..even to the utmost ends of the earth. *a* 1823 A. WILSON *Rab & Ringan* Poet. Wks. (1846) 147 He ca'd the kirk the church, the yirth the globe. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 99 Men for a long while regarded the earth as a boundless plain.

9. Considered as the present abode of man; frequently contrasted with heaven or hell. In poet. and rhet. use often without the article.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 18 Me is ȝeseald ælc anweald on heofonan and on eorþan [950 *Lindisf.* on eorðo]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Heo on eorðe ȝeueð reste to alle eorðe þrelles wepmen and wifmen of heore þrel weorkes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29280 Crist has here in irthe leuyd þe hele of cristendom and heuyd. *Ibid.* 71 [Scho] saues me first in herth fra syn, And heuen blys me helps to wyn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 515 To conquere alle seculer lordship in þis eorþe. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Wat þu byndist vpon ȝerþe, it schal be boundoun al so in heuin. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 462 Shalle not long wt ȝou in urthe a byde. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 13 And he ..loueth hir chastite a monge alle þe virgyns in erthe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 128 For in this erith no lady is so fare. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII*, 74 To whom .. In heaven & yerth be laud and praise. Amen. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37, I came not to send peace in to the yerthe but warr. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 45 Those that haue knowne the Earth so full of faults. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 99 O Earth! how like to Heav'n, if not preferr'd More justly. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 813 Mighty Cæsar .. On the glad Earth the Golden Age renews. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 182 But Kilmeny on yirth was nevir mayre seine. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* ii. (1877) 15 Earth is not a shadow of heaven, but heaven..a dream of earth.

b. *transf.* The inhabitants of the world.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Benedicite*, O let the Earth, speak good of the Lord. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xi. 1 The whole earth was of one language.

c. In the intensive expression *on earth*.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* (1872) 228 What scheme on (h)earth are you driving at? *Mod.* What on earth is the matter here?

10. Considered as a sphere, orb, or planet.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5339 Erthe, that bitwixe is sett The sonne and hir [the moon]. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* Cont. (Arb.) 45 A demonstration of the roundenesse of the earth. 1658 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* 18 The Earth is a great lump of dirt rolled up together, and .. hanged in the Air. 1786 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 403 The Place of the Aphelion or Perihelion of the Earth. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Introd. 32 The Earth is lengthened out at the Poles. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* Introd. 2 The earth is a planet.

†**b.** *transf.* A world resembling the earth; a (supposed) habitable planet.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 381 He affirmed..the Moon [to be] an earth, having Mountains and Valleys, Cities and Houses in it. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 168 We will consider..the rest of the earths, or of the planets within our heavens. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 23, This is the 1st, or highest, of 7 earths.

III. †**11.** [? After L. *terra*.] A country, land; portion of the earth's surface. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 22 Æfter ðas cum se hælend .. in iudea eorðu (975 *Rushw.* eorðo). *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5484 Ioseph..first was berid in þat contre, Siþen born til his erth was he. *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 2 Sone of man, prophecy thou ayens the erthe of Israel. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1325 They yave Ser Torent that he wan, Both the erth and the woman. 1556 LAUDER *Tract.* (1864) 270 And ..ȝe be nocht feird But doute for to possesse the eird. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 344 This hand That swayes the earth this Climate ouerlookes. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 41 The Athenians have the spirit not to be slaves to their earth.

IV. As a substance or material.

12. The material of which the surface of the ground is composed, soil, mould, dust, clay.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 351 (Gr.) Þeah min ban and blod butu ȝeweorðen eorðan to eacan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God .. cweð þat he wolde wercan man of eorðan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 928 Vnto þat erth þou was of tan. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 740 A litel hus to maken of erthe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 427 Askes and pouder, erthe and clay. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C v, To graue .. in erthe, and other sculptures. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Now is your Season for Circumposition by Tubs or Baskets of Earth. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 15 Mould, Sand, Gravil or Clay (all which I call Earth). 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 54 Alternate strata of earth and limestone. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 213 The envoys .. undertook to give earth and water. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* III. 168 'Sober floories that smell o' the yird like'.

†**b.** Clay as material for pottery. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 He wolde euer be serued in vessels of erth. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched. s. v. *Bottles*, Bottles .. of Earth or Stone the doren.

c. In *Sugar-making*. A layer of earth spread over the raw sugar in the process of refining.

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sugar*, When the second earth is taken off, they cleanse the surface of the sugar with a brush.

13. As the type of dull, dead matter.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 78 Dar'st thou, thou little better thing then earth, Diuine his downfall?

b. As a disparaging term for precious metal.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 34 My bagges are full .with the white and red earth of the world.

c. Used for: The body. Cf. *dust, clay*.

a 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvi, Poore soule the center of my sinfull earth. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. (1679) 19 This earth of mine doth tremble, and I feel A stark affrighted motion in my blood. 1820 SHELLEY *Hellas* 21 The indignant spirit cast its mortal garment Among the slain—dead earth upon the earth.

14. Earth as one of the four so-called 'elements'. Also, in pre-scientific chemistry, one of the supposed five (or six) elements; see quot. 1778.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 267 Of this four elementz ech quik thing y-maked is, Of urthe, of water, and of eyr, and of fur, i-wis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 92 Four elements there ben diverse, The first of hem men erthe call. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* I. iii. 5 The yearth is the loweste and heauiest element. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 294 You should not rest Betweene the elements of ayre and earth. 1778 *Dict. of Art & Sciences*, s. v. *Element*, The elements.. to which all bodies may be..reduced are .. Water .. Air .. Oil..Salt..Earth.

15. *Chem.* (See quots.) In mod. use restricted to certain metallic oxides, agreeing in having little taste or smell, and in being uninflammable, *e.g.* magnesia, alumina, zirconia, and the 'alkaline earths' baryta, lime, strontia.

a 1728 WOODWARD (J.) Earths are opake, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* (J.) The five genera of earths are, 1. Boles, 2. Clays, 3. Marls, 4. Ochres, 5. Tripelas. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. 22 They unite with acids, alkalis..and some earths, principally alumine. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 12 Four Earths generally abound in soils, the aluminous, the siliceous, the calcareous, and the magnesian. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 360 *Earths*, this name is applied to the oxides of the metals, barium, strontium, etc.

B. Earth- in *comb.*

I. General relations.

1. attributive. **a.** Pertaining to the earth as a world, or as a globe or planet; as in *earth-god, -goddess, -history, -lord, -measure, -noise, -pole, -power, -surface*. **b.** Pertaining to the ground, dwelling or existing on, near, or below the surface of the ground, as in *earth-beetle, -bird, -damp, -fly, -hole*. **c.** Pertaining to the crust of the earth, as in *earth-throe, -tremor*. **d.** Pertaining to the earth in relation to electricity, as in *earth-resistance*. **e.** Characteristic of earth as a substance, as in *earth-colour, -tint*; composed of earth, as in *earth-bank, -bottom, -envelope, -mound, -wall*.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. 236 He went along the *earth-banks of his ancient home. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 379 A kind of *earth-beetles called tauri, i. Buls. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Þeos..beoþ *eorð briddes, & neateð o þer eorðe 1883 F. G. HEATH in *Century Mag.* Dec. 169/1 Over the original *earth-bottom of the cave is a bed or layer of considerable thickness. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvii, The light usually carried by a miner..certain to be extinguished should he encounter the more formidable hazard of *earth-damps or pestiferous vapours. 1884 H. R. HAWKIS in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 191 The *earth-envelope of mind is not the measure of mind. 1732 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 176 There is a sort of Flies at the Cape which the Europeans call *Earth-flies. 1876 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 74 We have no acknowledged *earth-goddess in the poems. 1880 A. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 83 The opposite belief, which is now rapidly gaining ground among the students of *earth-history. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He turnde..fro mennes wunienge to wilde deores, and ches þere crundel to halle and *eorðhole to bure. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* 42 The *Earth-Lords [Adam's] honour now layd in the dust. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. xviii. 389 It was nedefull for Mechanicall *earthmeasures, not to be ignorant of the measure and contents of the circle. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immortality* Wks. (Bohn) III. 280 The Pyramids . and cromlechs and *earth-mounds much older. 1850 BROWNING *Poems* II. 435, I can hear it 'Twixt my spirit And the *earth-noise, intervene. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 32 From the *earth-poles to the line. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 626/1 The *earth powers which dwell in the billows, the rain, the frost, and the air. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 243 The *earth resistance to the current..is next to nothing. 1883 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 566 An extent of *earth-surface to be measured. *Ibid.* Tens of thousands of human beings have..been destroyed by *earth-throes. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 3/1 The colour of these tiles is a deep *earth-tint. 1887 G. H. DARWIN *Earthquakes in Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 274 These troublesome changes are called *earth tremors 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 217/3 Dr. Bruce also pointed out traces ..of the vallum or *earthwall.

2. objective. **a.** (sense 1), as *earth-tilling, -worker* vbl. sbs., *earth-baking, -convulsing, -delving, -incinerating, -piercing, -trading* ppl. adjs. **b.** (senses 7, 8), as *earth-measuring* vbl. sb., †*earths-amazing, earth-crossing, -destroying, -devouring, -embleming, -overgazing, -refreshing, -vexing* ppl. adjs. **c.** (sense 9), as *earth-poring, -seeking* ppl. adjs. **d.** (sense 12), as *earth-grubber, -maker, -scraper*; *earth-eating* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; *earth-wheeling* vbl. sb.

1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 221 Jehovah did at length unshroud His *Earths-amazing language. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 143 *Earth-baking heat. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. (1878) II. 132 *Earth-convulsing behemoth. 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 692 A special *earth-crossing family of Comets. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. of Ad.* 687 Where *earth-deluing Conies keepe. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1540 (Jod.) This all drowning *earth-destroying shower. *c* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* 30 (Jod.) The *earth devouring anguish of despair. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 499 These examples of *earth-eating in the torrid zone appear very strange. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 22 There are a tolerably large number of earth-eating tribes in North America. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 108 The sacrificial ox, *earth-embleming. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33/2 The earth and *earth-embracing sea did shake. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. ix. 274 They offered prayer To earth-embracing Neptune. 1883 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 566 The *earth-fashioning power of vulcanian forces. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Usurer* (1860) 74 This miserable *earthgrubber doth..acquire this trash with vexation. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 2 True believers do not..bend double as earth-grubbers. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 34 Finding nothing could be done with the *earth-holders, I..determined to build my stories in the heaven. 1598 J. DICKENSON

Greene in Conc. (1878) 134 *Earth-incinerating Aetnas wombe big swolne with flames. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 285 Potters and *earth-makers; that is to say, people that tempered the earth for the China ware. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xii. xviii. 389 Geometria, that is, *Earthmeasuring. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* iii. xci, The peak Of *earth-o'ergazing mountains. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 206 The broad and upturned base Of that *earth-piercing altar pyramid. 1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 24 High, and purg'd Soules Leave Time and Place, to dull *earthporing fooles. *a* 1631 Drayton *Wks.* II. 479 (Jod.) The *earth-refreshing Sun..his golden head doth run Far under us. 1615 T. Adams *Spiritual Navig.* 34 *Earth scrapers .that would dig to the Center to exhale riches. 1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 13 A low bruit Affection .which binds In Sensuall Fetters, lowe *Earth-seeking minds. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 3 Wearing so many crowns, as *Earth-subduer, Legislator. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 31 þis kyng [Azarias] louede wel *erþe telynge. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor* iii. 9 3e ben the erthe tilyinge of God. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul* I. ii. 25 *Earthtreading starres, that make darke heauen light. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 42 This *earth-vexing smart. 1477 in *York Myst.* Introd. 21 *note*, Garthyners, *erthe wallers, pavers, dykers. 1885 Sir R. Rawlinson in *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 1/2 Stockport, where men hnd been set to test work at *earth-wheeling. 1872 H. Macmillan *True Vine* ii. 57 "'Earth-worker,' as the original word for husbandman should be rendered.

3. instrumental with passive pple., as *earth-blinded, -dimmed, -fed, -rampired, -stained, -worn.*

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* iii. viii, Thou the *Earth-blinded summonest both Past and Future. 1884 W. G. Horder in *Chr. World Pulpit* 12 Nov. 310/3 Our *earth-dimmed souls. 1605 B Jonson *Volpone* III vii, *Earth-fed Minds That never tasted the true Heav'n of love. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cli, *Earth-rampeir'd Ears, expect the Drum to Call. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y. 24th Sund. after Trin.*, The *earth-stained spright Whose wakeful musings are of guilt and fear. 1866 E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 177 The *earth-worn face of the living.

4. adverbial with adjs. or vbl. sbs. Chiefly locative and originative (in, on, near to the earth; from, of the earth), and similative (as the earth); as in *earth-bedded, -bound, -bowed, -bred, -burrower, -coloured, -creeping, -ejected, -gaping, -grovelling, -lent, -low, -made, -nurtured, -proud, -rooted, -sprung, -turned, -undone, -wide.*

1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. xv, Yon *earth-bedded jetting-stone. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 96 Who can..bid the Tree Vnfixe his *earth-bound Root? 1865 G. Smith *Autumn* iv. in *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 54 *Earth-bow'd trees. 1594 ?Greene *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 285 *Earth-bred brethren, which once Heapte hill on hill to scale the starrie skie. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 90 Earth-bred wormes, .. will stand vpon termes of gentilitie. 1622 May *Heir* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II 517 The earth-bred thoughts of his gross soul. 1883 Wood in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 162 The mole is an *earth-burrower. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/7 We reached Biela at dark, *earth-coloured, wet and out of spirits. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poesie* (1622) 530 So *earth-creeping a mind, that it cannot lift itself vp to looke to the skies of Poetry. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii, The earth-creeping breeze. 1886 Proctor in *19th Cent.* May 694 The orbit, had been that of the *earth-ejected comet. 1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 *Earth-gaping Chasma's, that mishap aboades. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. iii. xxxviii, This Province .. is hight *earth-grovelling Aptery. 1839 Bailey *Festus* vi. (1848) 61 With every *earthlent ray of every star Holy and special influences are. 1600 Tournebr *Transf. Met.* cclxxxii, With fleecy Wooll, that hung on *earth-low brakes. 1849 Hare *Par. Serm.* II. 416 Everything *earth-made has a weight in it which drags it down to earth. 1881 H. Phillips tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 15 Woe and wail! earth-born, *earth-nurtured! 1868 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 218 Weary *earth-plodders. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 70 *Earth-proud, proud of the earth which is not theirs. 1871 G. Macdonald *Songs of Days & Nts.* 31 The long grass .. an *earth-rooted sea. 1614 R. Taylor *Hog lost Pearl* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 412 Tortur'd by the weak assailments Of *earth-sprung griefs. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1850) 74 Earthsprung mothers, of an earthly name, Doomed to die. 1618 Braithwait *Descr. Death*, *Earth-turned, mole-eied, flesh-hook, that puls us hence. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 313 As one God-satisfied and *earth-undone. 1864 R. S. Hawker *Quest. Sangraal* 4 The *Earthwide Judge, Pilate the Roman.

II. Special comb.: **earth-almonds,** 'the corms of *Cyperus esculentus*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **earth-bags** = *sand-bags* (Adm. Smyth); see *earth-sack*; **earth-balls,** truffles, *Tuber cibarium* (Britten and Holland); **†earth-bath,** a kind of medical treatment in which the patient was buried up to the shoulders in the ground; **earth-battery** (*Electr.*), a battery formed by burying two voltaic elements in the earth some distance apart; **earth-bed,** a bed upon the ground; the grave; **†earth-bind,** some creeping plant; **earth-bob,** a maggot, the larva of a beetle; **†earth-coal,** coal as distinguished from charcoal; **earth-car** (see quot.); **earth-chestnut** = Earth-nut; **†earth-chine,** a cleft in the earth; **earth-closet,** a substitute for a water-closet, in which earth is used as a deodorising agent; **earth-current** (*Electr.*), an irregular current due to the earth, which affects telegraph wires so as to render them temporarily useless for communication; **†earth-dog,** a terrier; **earth-drake,** mod. rendering of OE. *eorð-draca* **earth-dragon; †earth-flax,** some mineral, possibly asbestos; **earth-flea, earth-fly,** = Chigo; **earth-foam,** a variety of Aphrite; **earth-fork,** a digging fork; **earth-gall,** the Lesser Centaury, *Erythræa Centaurium*; **earth-hog** = Aard-vark; **earth-house,** an underground chamber or dwelling; *fig.* the grave; **earth-hunger,** a disease characterized by a morbid craving for eating earth; *fig.* desire to possess land, greed of territory; **†earth-ivy** = Ground-ivy; **†earth-lice,** transl. L. *pedunculi terræ* (see quot.); **earth-marl,** marl containing a large proportion of clay; **earth-moss,** the genus *Phascum* (Britten and Holland); **earth-mouse,** the plant *Lathyrus tuberosus* (Britten and Holland); **†earth-moving** *vbl. sb.* = Earthquake; **earth-oil,** petroleum; **earth-pillar** (*Geol.*), a pillar-like mass of earth (see quot.); **†earth-planet,** *nonce-wd.*, a fugitive, wanderer; **earth-plate** (*Electr.*), a metal plate buried in the earth, connected with a telegraph battery in order that the circuit may be completed by the earth; **†earth-puff,** a puff-ball fungus (Nares); **†earth-rie** (Orm. *eorþeriche*), the earth-realm, earth as a region; **earth-rind,** rhetorically used for 'crust of the earth'; also *fig.*; **earth-sack,** a sack filled with earth, used as a fascine in fortifications; **earth-sculpture,** the physical processes by which the form of the earth's surface is altered; **earth-shaker,** also **earth-shaking** *ppl. a.*, chiefly used as epithets of Poseidon or Neptune; **earth-shaking** *vbl. sb.*, formerly = Earthquake; **earth-shine** (*Astron.*) = Earth-light; **earth-shock,** a convulsion of the earth; †an earthquake; **†earth-shrew,** the Shrew-mouse; **earth-side,** *nonce-wd.*, earthward side or aspect; **earth-smoke,** the plant Fumitory (Britten and Holland); **earth-spider,** the Tarantula; **earth-spring,** in electrical machines a spring connected with the earth; **earth-star,** a fungus so called from its stellate shape when lying on the ground; also as *nonce-wd.*, applied to the earth considered as a 'star', and to luminous objects resembling stars; **earth-stopper,** one who is employed to stop up the 'earths' or holes of foxes; **earth-table** (*Arch.*), see quot.; **earth-tongue** (*Bot.*), Eng. rendering of the name of the genus *Geoglossum* (Treas. Bot.); **earth-wave,** a seismic wave in the solid crust of the earth; **earth-wolf,** transl. Du. Aardwolf, q.v. Also Earth-apple, -board, -born, -din, -fast, -less, -light, -mad, -wise, -work, -worm.

1765 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/2 The *Earth-bath..may be used with safety only from the end..of May to..October. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6962 Ioseph bans þai wit ham ledd, þar þai þam grof in *erth bedd. 1637 Nabbes *Microcosm* in *Dodsley* IX. 163 My earth-bed wet with nightly tears. 1877 Browning *La Saisiaz* 118 Of all earth-beds, to your mind Most the choice for quiet, yonder. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 205 Headache of rheume, put in the iuyce of white *Earthbinde into the nose. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* I. iii. 13 The *Earth-Bob or White-Grub is a Worm with a red Head. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 57 The best bait for them in the winter is, the earth bob, it is the spawn of the beetle. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Earth-car* = dumping-car, a car for transporting gravel and stone in railway operations. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 402 [A fox] goð o felde to a furg, and falleð ðarinne, In eried lond er in *erð-chine. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/3 He had converted a privy into an *earth-closet. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 233 The dry earth-closet is especially valuable. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I. 12 They burn *earth-coal everywhere. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 376 An unknown and ever varying electromotive force..due to the earth (producing what is commonly called the '*earth-current'). 1626 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 699 The hunting of the Foxe and Broke .. is to bee performed with *earth-dogs. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* (Gr.) 2711 Sio wund..þe him se *eorð-draca ær geworhte. 18.. Ogilvie, s.v. *Earth-drake*, cites W. Spalding. 1695 Woodward (J.) Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, *earth flax, or salamander's hair. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 349 A soft friable variety of it [aphrite] called *earth-foam. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 Centaurian sume hataþ hyrde wyrt sume *eorð geallan. 1611 Cotgr., *Repeyret*, Feuerwort, Earthgall, Centorie the lesse. 1884 Miller *Plant Names* 40 Earth-gall, Erythræa Centaurium and other plants of the Gentian tribe. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 118 The *Earth-hogs..are not unlike the European hogs, excepting that their colour approaches to a red. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 246 Romane him..worhton *eorþ hus for þære lyfte wilme. *c* 1205 Lay. 2381 Seouen 3er wes Astrild i þissen eorð huse [1250 erþ huse]. *a* 1256 Longf. *Graves* 28 Loathsome is that earth-house and grim within to dwell. 1826 Emerson *Eng. Traits* vii. *Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 53 The *earth-hunger, or preference for property in land, which is said to mark the Teutonic nations. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 342/2 The Boers .. whose earth hunger is notorious, will gradually 'eat-up' all the surrounding territories. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 299 *Hedera nigra*, *eorðifig. *c* 1465 *Voc. Plant-names* in Wr.-Wülcker 558 *Hedera nigra*, eorþiui. 1562 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 37 a, Take the lesse Shaving girss..and Earth yvy, of eche two handfull. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 379 Some tearme them, Pedunculos terræ, *earth-lice. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 226 *note*, A very considerable number of *earth-marls are of a stony hardness. 1831 *Brit. Husb.* I. 311 The origin of earth-marl is a subject of curious inquiry. 1899 *All Y. Round* No. 32. 126 The *earth-mouse (Lathyrus tuberosus), which the French peasant will not cultivate because, he says, it walks underground. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiv. 7 *Erthemouyngis schulen be by placis. 1755 Baker in Dalrymple *Or. Rep.* I. 172 (Y.) About 200 Families .. employed in getting *Earth-oil out of Pitts. 1870 Lyell *Student's Geol.* vi. (ed. 4) 82 *Earth-pillars with stones on their tops are relics of the country worn away all around them. 1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 141 Children, whores, and fugitiues .. A man must not beleeue these runagate *earth-planets. 1585 J. Higins tr. *Junius Nomenclator* (N.) Mushrooma, tadstooles, earthturfes, *earthpuffes. *c* 1200 Ormin 12132 Nan eorþliȝ kinedom Here upponn *eorþeriche. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamphl.* iv. 8 On what a bottomless volcano .. separated from us by a thin *earth-rind, Society .. in the present epoch, rests! 1871 Hartwig *Subterr. W.* I. 5 The history of the earth-rind opens to us a vista into time. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4471/2 We began .. to fill the Fosse .. with Fascines and *Earth-Sacks. 1883 Mrs. Prestwich in *Gd. Words* 643/2 Glaciers and other agents of *earth-sculpture. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 184 Th' *earth-shaker Neptune. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1869) I. 55 The mighty Poseidon, the earth-shaker and the ruler of the sea. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 299 Mammertus..ordeyned Rogaciouns aȝenst *erþe schakynge. *Ibid.* VII. xv. (1527) 280 b, In ytalye was an erth-sakynge that dured xl dayes. 1634 Milton *Comus* 869 By the *earth-shaking Neptune's mace. 1875 Longf. *Masq. Pandora* III. sp. 8 The earth-shaking trident of Poseidon. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* (U. K. S.) III. *Astron.* iii. 77/2 That part of the moon which receives no light directly from the sun, may, by indirectly receiving it from the earth, become .. faintly visible. The appearance .. has received the name of *earth-shine. 1876 G. Chambers *Astron.* 87 The Earth-shine is more luminous before the New Moon than after it. *c* 1325 Shoreham 124 Altha was an *erthe-schoke. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xxxiii, All the living things that heard That deadly earth-shock disappear'd. 1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 The Shrew-mouse or Erd, i. e. *Earth-shrew. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, The *earth-side of the grave. 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. ix. 226 On this dark or earth-side of his [Christ's] nature. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Dec. 760/2 A common *earth-spider, the tarantula. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 299 When P moves away from the *earth-spring it carries this charge with it. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* v, Its *earth-stars melted into heaven. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 335 Is the earth-star struggling still with death? 1885 W. H. Gibson in *Harper's Mag.* May 912/1 The fungus called the earth-star, *Geaster hygrometricus*, a plant of the puff-ball tribe. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4/5 There are huntsmen, whips, and grooms, kennel attendants, smiths, and *earth-stoppers to be employed. 1875 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., **Earth Table* .. the plinth of a wall .. or lowest course of projecting stones immediately above the ground. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ix. 261 Heat in some way generates the force of the *earth-wave. 1876 Huxley *Physiogr.* 188 [In earthquakes] near the sea the water waves may be far more destructive than the earth waves.

†Earth, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 ierþ, irþ, yrþ, earþ, ærþ, 4–5 erþe, 6 earthe, 6– earth. [OE. **erþ*, WS. *ierþ* str. fem. (OTeut. type **arpi-z*) f. **ar-*, root of OE. *grian*, Ear *v.*[1] to plough + suffix as in Birth.

1. The action of ploughing; a ploughing. In OE. also 'ploughed land' and 'produce of arable land, a crop' (Bosw.-Toller).

c 890 K. Ælfred *Beda* IV. xxviii. (Bosw.) Ða ȝeorn ðær sona up ȝenihtsumlic yrþ and wæstm. *a* 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) 189 Feola syndan folcgerihtu . ben-feorm for ripe, ȝyt-feorm for yrðe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xviii (MS.) Þe more gardyne was of twenty days erþe oþer erynge [1495 erthe ar eryenge]. 1552 Huloet, Earth or earynge of Lande in some place taken for tyllage of lande, as the first earth .. first plowynge styrringe. 1573 Tusser *Husb* xxxv. (1878) 84 Such lande as ye breake vp for barlie to sowe, two earthes at the least er ye sowe it bestowe. *a* 1813 Vancouver in A. Young *Agric. Essex* I. 203 One or two deep clean ploughings is all that can .. be required and one or both of these earths, under certain circumstances, had better be dispensed with.

2. The soil turned up by the plough on the edge of the furrow.

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 275 If the earths of the furrows are set on their edge, the harrows turn them back.

Earth (ɑ̃ɹþ), *v.* Forms: *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4–6 erde, 6 eird, 9 eard, yird. *β.* 6– earth. [f. Earth *sb.*[1]; until 16th c. app. only *Sc.*]

†1. *trans.* To commit (a corpse) to the earth; to bury. (In *Sc.* formerly the usual word for this sense; in Eng. writers only *poet.* or *rhet.*, with a reference to the etymology.) Now only *dial.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 666 And the laiff .. In-to gret pittes erdit war. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xii. 7 Robert oure secound Kyng..Wes erdyde in Skone, quhare he lyes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. ii. 12 The reliquies and bonis in feir Of my divyne fadir we erdit heir. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 142 Though earthed be his corps, yet florish shall his fame. 1591 Greene *Maiden's Dr.* Wks. (1881–3) XIV. 316 His liuelesse bodie..Let that be earthed..in gorgeous wise. 1626 Dk. Buckhm. *Sp. Ho. Lords* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 377 If my Posterity should not inherit the same fidelity, I should .. be glad to see them earthed before me. 1742 R. Blair *Grave* 169 Why thy ado in earthing up a carcase? 1808 *Poet. Register* 73 We'll earth her tomorrow, 'Tis the only wise method to bury one's sorrow. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 100 But Lauchie did dee, and was welcomely yirdet. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Eearded*, consigned to the earth; buried.

2. To plunge or hide in the earth; to cover with earth. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) Only *poet.* or *rhetorical.* Also *fig.*

1648 Bp. Hall *Select Th.* § 25 Let a man strictly examine his own affections, he shall find them so deeply earthed. 1682 Benlowes *Theoph.* xi. xliii, Seeds thrive When earth't. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 948 The miser earths his treasure. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) 16 Could I, like Heaven's bolt, earthing quench myself, This moment would I, etc.

3. *Gardening.* To heap the earth over (roots and stems of plants). Usually with *up*.

1693 Sir R. Bulkley, *Maize*, in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 939 It must be earth'd up with the Howe twice or thrice in growing. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard* 209 In dry Soils, you must Earth up a little our Artichoaks. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xv. (1813) 231 Earth up the plants frequently .. a little at a time, in order to blanch them. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 8 The plant centres being 'earthed' or covered over with a few shovels of earth.

4. *trans.* To conceal in a hole or burrow.

1619 J. King *Serm.* 40 Beasts .. earthed in their thickets and bogges. *a* 1635 Corbet *Iter Bor.* 127 The cunning men, like moles, Dwelt not in howses, but were earth't in holes.

b. *refl.* (In 17th c. often *transf.* and *fig.*)

1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 335 This wily Creature, fearing lest hee should bee taken by the .. sent, hath earth'd himselfe backe againe into the 92 page. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 137 He then retreats to this [strong-hold] of Scandal, and earths himself in this burrough. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 56 He Earths himself in Cellars deep.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* of the fox, etc.: To run to his earth; to hide in the earth.

1622 Fletcher *Span. Curate* II. i, They wil not die here, They will not Earth. 1634 Heywood *Witches of Lanc.* I. i Wks. 1874 IV. 172 Perhaps some Foxe had earth'd there. 1713 *Guardian* No. 125 (1756) II. 163 Hence foxes earth'd, and wolves abhorr'd the day. *c* 1800 S. Rogers *Italy* (1852) 188 Once again he earths, Slipping away to house with them beneath. 1822 *Echo* 20 Feb. 4/2 The vulp earthed at last, and had to be left for another day.

5. *trans.* To drive (a fox, etc.) to his earth. Also *fig.*

1575 Turberv. *Bk. Venerie* 239 We earth and digge a Badgerd. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 270 The vixen's just now Earth'd. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 96 The circling hunt, of noisy men..Pursuing, and pursu'd, each other's prey..Till death, that mighty hunter, earths them all. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 272 The consciousness of having now fairly .. earthed the objects of this arduous search.

6. *intr.* (See quot.) *dial.*

1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss., Earth*, to turn up the ground as a mole does.

7. In *Sugar-making.* Hence **Earthed** *ppl. a.* See quot., and cf. Clayed.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Sugar*, Earthed Sugar is that which is whitened by means of earth laid on the top of the forms it is put in to purge itself.

† **Ea·rth-apple.** *Obs.* [f. Earth *sb.*1]

1. In OE. ? A cucumber; also = glossarial L. *mandragora*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Num.* xi. 5 Cucumeres þæt synd eorþæppla. *c* 1000 — *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Mandragora*, eorðæppel.

2. = Sow-bread (? *Cyclamen europæum*).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 300 Cankerous sores are cured with the root of Sowbread, which we call the earth-apple.

3. ? The potato [transl. Fr. *pomme de terre*]. In mod. Dicts.

Ea·rth-board. [f. Earth *sb.*1 (or perh. *sb.*2) + Board.] The mould-board of a plough.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 The Shield-board, some call Breast-board, or Earth-board, or Furrow-board. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/2 The plat, or earth-board, turned most of the carrots out of the ground. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 403 The 'hardy rustic' still goes into the woods and seeks for an elm .. for the earth-boards.

Ea·rth-born, *ppl. a. poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1. Born by emerging from the earth: applied e.g. to the Titans, to the offspring of the dragon's teeth of Cadmus, etc. Also = Autochthonous.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 231 They had like the earth-borne brethren, wrought one anothers destruction. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 403 Young turtles .. are seen bursting from the sand, as if earth-born. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 324 Lessing still towers in the distance like an Earth-born Atlas. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 41 Cadmus and his earth-born men.

2. Born on the earth; of earthly or mortal race, as opposed to angelic or divine.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 360 Creatures of other mould, earth-born perhaps, Not Spirits. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* cxlvii. 11. vi, By all the Earth-born Race His Honours be express'd.

b. *transf.* Of humble, as opposed to royal birth.

1709 Edm. Smith *Phædra & Hippol.* I. ii. (1793) 594 Earth-born Lycon may ascend the throne.

3. Of things: Produced by the earth; arising from the earth.

1708 Rowe *Tamerl.* v. i, Behold the vain Effects of Earth-born Pride. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xi, Nor were these earth-born Castles bare. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* ix. 563 The serene depth of heaven..undimmed..by the black earth-born clouds, which roll so far below.

† **Ea·rth-din.** *Obs.* For forms see Earth *sb.*1, Din; in 4 *Sc.* **erdine, erdinge.** An earthquake.

a 1079 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1060 On þisan gere wæs micel eorð-dyne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1108 Oc siðen loth wente ut of hine, brende it ðhunder, sanc it erðe-dine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20499 An erth-din þar com þat scok All thinges. *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* I. 455 Scho walde horribile erdinge ger be, Ande hydwisly wp raise the see. *c* 1375 — *St. Margarete* 590 Sone wes herde a fellone bere Of thonir and of erdine. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erthe qwake, or erþe dene (*K.* erdyn, or erde qwave, *P.* erthdyn). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Erthe dyne, or an Erthe qwake.

Earthen (ə·ɹþ'n), *a.* Forms: 3 **eorðen, erthin,** 4–5 **erþen,** 5 **erþyn,** (6 erdyn), 6– **earthen.** Also **Earthern.** [app. not recorded in OE.; the normal form would be **erþen*, WS. **ierþen, yrþen* = OHG. *irdîn*, Goth. *airþeins*:—OTeut. **irþino-z*, f. *erþd* Earth; see -en.]

1. Made or composed of earth.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 A lefdi was þet was mid hire uoan biset al abuten..wiðinnen one eorðene castle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27646 Þou man þat es in erth stad þat es noght bot an erthin gadd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erþyn [*written* eryyn] or of the earth, *terreneus*. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 286 The earthen floors we have in use in several parts of England..as hard as stone. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. ii. 243 A high earthen rampart..running off, from a British fort. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 16 Pacing the earthen floor with solemn feet.

b. Made of baked clay.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xix. 1 Go and tac the erthene litil wyne vessel of the crockere. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (1841) 150 Item, for ij. erthen panys ijd. 1527 *MS. Acc. R. Gibson Master of Revels*, Itm, dew for iiij dosyn erdyn dishes, ye dosyn, iiijd. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 536 The God of Wine, Whose Earthen Images adorn the Pine. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 102 Two hundred large earthen jars. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 233 A tubulated earthen or iron retort. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 66 The three measures of wine, or the earthen vessel which contains them.

2. Said disparagingly of the human body, or of the world. Sometimes *transf.* and *fig.* of conditions, qualities, etc.: Characteristic of the earth, merely material. Also in comb., as *earthen-hearted.*

16.. Lever *Prayer* in Farr's *S. P.* 523 Let thy holy eyes reflect Their influence upon my earthen state. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 174 Nor will he care who shuts up his earthen eyes, when death it selfe opens his soules eyes. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 68 The best part of this Earthen World is man. 1855 Browning *Grammarian's Funeral*, To make the heavenly period Perfect the earthen. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 211 We know who is to be the guest of this earthen hospitality, .. how much beauty, love, and heartbreak, are to be covered in that pit of clay. 1876 *Ibid.* Ser. II. 15 Far from a man .. be so rash and earthen-hearted a humility.

Ea·rthen, *v. rare*—1. [f. Earth *sb.*1 + -en.] *intr.* To turn into earth.

1839 Bailey *Festus* v. (1848) 39 While one so beautiful lies earthening here.

Earthenware (ə·ɹþ'n,wēə·ɹ). [f. Earthen *a.* + Ware; until 19th c. often written as two words.]

1. Vessels or other objects made of baked clay.

1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 29 The Town [Delft] is noted for good earthen Ware, as Stone-jugs, Pots, etc. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* XXVI. (1841) I. 267 Earthenware from Stafford, Nottingham, and Kent. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 270 When earthen ware is mentioned in this paper, the cream-coloured or queen's ware is meant. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 30 The manufacture of earthen-ware.

b. In *pl.* Kinds of earthenware.

1832 G. Porter *Porcelain* I. 19 Efforts for improving the quality of common earthenwares made in Staffordshire.

2. The material of which such vessels are made.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 295 Pour it into a jar of stone or earthenware. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) Introd. 40 A trough of earthen-ware, divided in its length by numerous partitions of the same material. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 388 Earthenware is made from a white secondary clay.

3. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *earthenware vessel, -dealer, -man.*

1812 J. & H. Smith *Ref. Addr.* v. (1873) 41 England is a large earthenware pipkin. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 329/1 J. Downes, High Holborn, earthenwareman. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 53 The light by which the minister was reading was a wax-candle in a white earthenware candlestick.

Earthern *a.*, corrupt form of Earthen.

1726 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 591 Your earthern vessel, provided it is close stopped, I allow to be a good succedaneum. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 407 Beating also with a stick..on the top of an earthern pot covered with a wet and well-stretched deer-skin.

Earthfast (ə·ɹþfast), *a.* [f. Earth *sb.*1 + Fast *a.*] Fixed in the ground; cf. quot. 1869.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xvii. (1885) I. 130 Sume men synd swa ablende þæt hi bringaþ heora lac to eorðfæstum stane. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 199 No runic earth-fast monument of any kind .. has ever been found in any Saxon or German territory. 1869 R. B. Peacock *Gloss. Lonsdale Dial., Earthfast*, said of a stone appearing on the surface but fast in the earth. 1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. ii. 97 A box..fixed to the ground with earth-fast stakes and cross-bars.

† **Ea·rth-grine, -grith.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Earth *sb.*1; the correct form and the etymology of the second element are unknown.] An earthquake.

1297 R. Glouc. (1810) 414 Þoru out al Engelond so gret erþgryþe [*v. r.* erþgrine, erþgrene, erþe dene, erþe den] þer com. *Ibid.* 530 Erthgrine strong inou aboute Leinte.

† **Earth-horn.** ? *nonce-wd.* A contrivance said by Langtoft and his translator Robert of Brunne to have been used by the English at the battle of the Standard, in order to discomfit the Scots by terrifying their cattle with a subterraneous noise.

Langtoft's words are 'Homme dist, tymmers Englays suz terre avayent.' The original source seems to be the following: 'Idem archiepiscopus [Thurstinus] .. fieri jussit in viis subterraneis quaedam instrumenta sonos horribiles reddentia, quae Anglice dicuntur *Petronces*' (*Life of Abp. Thurstan* in Raine *Historians of Church of York* II. 266).

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 118 Yn ilk strete & way þei ordeynd an erþe horn. *Ibid.* Þis was at Kouton more, þat þe erþe hornes blewe þer þe Scottis misfore.

Earthiness (ə·ɹþinés). [f. Earthy *a.* + -ness.]

1. The quality of being earthy; the properties characteristic of earth as a substance or as an 'element'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXIV. (1495) 685 Tame peres grene .. be soure: but in sethynge .wyth hony .. the erthynesse .. therof maye be somwhat tempryd. 1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* II. II. I. X. 166 We find Bodies of more Earthiness of more easie Calcination. 1730 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 18 There is no stone but will, by reason of its earthiness, sink in water. 1870 Reade *Put yourself in his Pl.* III. 275 The water had a foul and appalling odour, a compound of earthiness and putrescence.

† **b.** *concr.* Earthy matter. *Obs.*

1528 Paynell *Salerne Regim.* B iij b, The moystnes therof [of fleme] is conleyled and some what altered to erthynes. 1642 French *Distill.* I. (1651) 19 The Spirit, ariseth, without any earthinesse mixed with it. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 124 Having a Juice extremely sweet and sugred, leaving no Earthiness or Lees behind it.

2. *fig.* = Earthliness 1.

1670 Walton *Lives* IV. 340 This dignity hath no such earthiness in it, but it may very well be joined with Heaven. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* V. § 24. 161 There is dreaming enough, and earthiness enough, in human existence. 1864 D. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 265 The eyes are living eyes, but with no touch of earthiness.

Earthing (ə·ɹþiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Earth *v.* + -ing1.] Occas. *attrib.*

† **1.** Burial. *northern* and *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1190 [Abel had] at his erthing [*Gött.* birijng, *Trin.* buryinge] all lede. *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 2054 Nocht lange eftir his erdinge..Egistus tuke to wyf Cletemistra. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 86 Euerilk clan had .. ane commoun erding place.

† **b.** The state of being buried. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18041 Þat stinkand lazarun fra vs Of his erding þe thridd dai He losed him.

2. The action of heaping (*up*) earth round a plant.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Several of which [vegetables] are most of them to be blanch'd by laying them under Littier, and earthing up. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Earthing* is the covering of Trees, Plants, and Herbs with Earth. 1862 Dr. Lamer *Kitch Gard.* 117 All that will be required after, besides these earthings, is a regular supply of air.

† **3.** Anchorage. *Obs. rare.*

1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angels* 171 Our anchor casts deepe in heaven, where there is good earthing.

4. a. The action of taking refuge in an 'earth' or burrow; *concr.* the earth or burrow itself. b Driving an animal to its earth; perh. also used for Unearthing.

1597 *2nd Pt. Return Parnass.* II. v. 830 Do you meane at the vnkennelling, vntapezing, or earthing of the Fox? 1706 Phillips, *Earthing*, among Hunters, a Term us'd for a Badger's lodging. 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. I. 295 Having found a Fox's Earth, cause all his Holes you can find to be stopt..in order to prevent his Earthing. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 335 Our party .. had its dog .. and my companions were desirous of getting his earthing ability tested upon the badger of the establishment.

† **Ea·rthish,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Earth *sb.*1 + -ish.] = Earthly.

1536 Tindale *Exp. Matt.* Wks. 1849 II. 87 But an if thou wilt not come within the covenant of God..thou art bound by these words so fast that none..can loose thee; no, though our earthish god whisper all his absolutions over thee.

Ea·rthite, *nonce-wd.* [f. Earth *sb.*1 + -ite.] An inhabitant of earth.

1825 R. Ayton *Ess. & Sk. Char.* 210 We loyal earthites may be pleased to think so; but what may the moonites.. say to such a notion?

Earthland. [f. Earth *sb.*2 + Land.] Arable land.

826 *Chart. Egberht* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 84 Donon wæst for ðonæ sealstub oð ðæt yrðland. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 279 *Arua*, yrþland. 1885 *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLII. 271 That slight deposit of mud from the river which is at present imperceptibly converting them from earthland into marsh.

Ea·rthless, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Earth *sb.*1 + -less.] Unencumbered by earth (by the body).

1817 Byron *Manfred* III. iv. 152 He's gone—his soul has ta'en his earthless flight.

Ea·rth-light. *Astron.* The partial illumination of the dark portion of the moon's surface by light reflected from the earth; = *earth-shine*, q.v. in Earth *sb.*1 B. II.

1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* vi. 223 It [the earth] then illuminates its [the moon's] dark half by strong earth-light. 1874 Mosely *Astron.* xlvii. 150 In the conical shadow there is absolutely no light (except, perhaps, some little reflected from the earth called earthlight).

Earthliness (ə·ɹþlinés). [f. Earthly *a.* + -ness.]

1. The quality of being earthly; the distinctive properties of terrestrial things; worldliness as opposed to *heavenliness.*

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* CXCVI. 1215 When we .. worship him [God], wee imagine not any earthlinesse in him. 1611 Cotgr., *Terresterrité* .. earthlinesse, worldlinesse. 1645 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 107 They in whom the first natural Earthlyness and will, are predominant. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* I. (1853) 4 Each stain of earthliness Had passed away. 1851 Hawthorne *Twice-told T* II. xiii. 212 For often there was an earthliness in his conceptions.

2. = Earthiness 1. *Obs.*

c 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 920 The one is pure, separate of erthlynesse. 1594 *Mirr. Pol.* (1599) 178 If of an earthly substance wee would make fire, we must first purge and purifie it from the earthlinesse. 1642 French *Distill.* V. (1651) 144 It is .. the earthlinesse that is so nauseous. 1649 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. iv. 371 Vultures are said to smell the earthlinesse of a dying corps.

† **Ea·rthling,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **yrpling,** 2 **urþling,** 8 **earthling.** [f. Earth *sb.*2 + -ling.] A ploughman, cultivator of the soil. Perh. only

in OE.; quots. 1200 and 1714 merely give the OE. word in later spelling.

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 99 Se yrþling us ealle fett. *a* 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gloss.* (1838) 2 Urþling. 1714 Fortescue-Aland *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 79 [The Anglo-Saxon] Eorthling, is a Husbandman, or Earthling.

Earthling (ɜ·ɹþlin), *sb.*[2] [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + -ling.]

1. An inhabitant of the earth.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 124 Wee (of all earthlings) are Gods vtmost subiects. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 Nature gaz'd on with such a curious eye, That earthlings oft her deem'd a deity. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* III. 176 Shall we .in absence be betray'd, Like puny earthlings by a faithless maid? 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 297 Behold this earthling standing by my side.

2. One who is earthly in mind or disposition.

1615 Rowlands *Melanch. Knt.* 35, I haue interiour excellence that shines Beyond your earthlings gold and siluer mines. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* v. 148 It is not gold or silver that the earthlings of this world seek after. 1866 Aiger *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 59 The cold earthlings who form the various embodiments of selfishness.

Earthly (ɜ·ɹþli), *a.* For forms see Earth *sb.*[1] [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + -ly[1].]

1. Pertaining to the earth, terrestrial. Chiefly and now almost exclusively with implied opposition to *heavenly*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Þæm wiþerweardan beoþ þæs mannes synna gecwemran þonne eal eorþlic goldhord. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 29 Witodlice ic secge eow þæt ic ne drince heonunforð of þysum eorþlican wæstme. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þet þu luuie þine drihten ofer..alle eorðliche þing. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 155 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Fȣlate him ware al wele and eorðeliche blisse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1157 Hou suld ani erdli fless Duelle wid þe in sikirness. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3344 Erþliche man semeþ he nouȝt .. Boute a fend stolen out of helle. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxx. (1859) 33 Man, of heuenly nature and erdely very partyner, knytteth to geders bothe heuen and erthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 A pilgrym that entendeth to go to the erthly Jerusalem. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 115 Then is there mirth in heauen, When earthly things made eauen attone together. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* iv. § 23 Wks. 1871 II. 171 This earthly globe is but a point in respect of the whole system of God's creation. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxv, The pageant pomp of earthly man. 1877 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* i. 1 [The Church] has taken her own way in claiming earthly sovereignty.

b. Of or belonging to the material or lower elements of human nature.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxiv, For she [knowledge] is earthly of the mind. 1858 Robertson *Lect.* ii. 191 This influence of the religious element of the imagination on the earthlier feeling.

c. As an emphatic expletive; = 'on earth'.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 132/2 What earthly purpose could the pannel serve by such a..piece of villany? 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iv. 37 If a man were alone on an island..the precious metals would be of no earthly use.

d. Like or resembling the earth. *rare.*

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 304 Thales..maintained the stars and sun to be earthly.

e. As quasi-*sb.* with pl.: A terrestrial being. *rare.*

1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 177 Let all earthlies and celestials wait Upon thy royal state.

† 2. Existing or living in or on the ground. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 17 Richard cry'de..A Scepter, or an Earthly Sepulchre. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1103 Some earthly Insects .. are bred in the earth, some in living creatures.

† 3. Partaking of the nature of earth, resembling earth as a substance, consisting of earth as an element; = Earthy, *arch.* or *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xi. 96 Yf unkind melancoly hath maystry..soure sauour and sharpe and erthly is felt in the mouth. 1562 Turner *Herbal* (1568) 107 b, Penny ryall..is made of a fyrie substance with som burnt erthly part. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xiv. 335 The roote is..covered with a thicke rinde or barke, of a browne earthly colour without. 1614 W. B. *Philos. Banquet* (ed. 2) 15 The gristles are .more earthly, drie, and hard, then Liguaments. 1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes Trial* App. 11 He said the mount .. was of an earthly substance for a certaine depth. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/2 The Creatures were first generated of Humidity, Calidity and Earthly Matter. 1770 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 222 Metals and charcoal agree in consisting of phlogiston united to an earthly base. 1772 N. Nicholls *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 131 An earthly smell..exhaled by the sun from the loose and fermenting mould. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 423 No earthly covering masks the grinning rocks of Proven.

† b. Pale or lifeless as earth. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 229 A precious Ring .. Doth shine vpon the dead mans earthly cheekes.

† c. *fig.* Stolid, dull; cf. *airy, fiery.* ? *nonce-use.*

1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 394 Nor so airy [English horses] as the Spanish gennets..nor so earthly as those in the Low Countries.

† 4. Made of earth or baked clay; = Earthen. *rare* and *doubtful.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Erthly [*P.* or of erthe made], *terrenus, terrestris.* 1533 Frith *Anoth. Bk. agst. Rastell* 333 We have this..treasure in frail, brittle, and earthly vessels.

5. *Comb.* **Earthly-minded** *a.*, having the affections fixed on the earth, worldly-minded; whence **Earthly-mindedness. Earthly-wise** *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), in an earthly manner.

1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 35 To be earthly minded men. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 7 An earthly fulness, which .. the children of this world, or earthly-minded men, do affect and set their hearts upon.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 93 A very earthly-minded man, and too much sighted into this lower world. 1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. 749 Suppresse within me all earthly-mindednesse. 1692 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 258 That particular sort of Earthly-mindedness which we call Covetousness. 1874 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 627, I speak too earthlywise, Seeing I never strayed beyond the cell.

Earthly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] = 'In any way on earth', at all.

1809 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd. 36, I do not know earthly where to go or what to do.

† **Earth-mad.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *eorþmata* 'vermis' in Corpus Gloss. for *eorþmapa*, f. *eorþe*, Earth *sb.*[1] + *mapa* Mathe.] An earthworm.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 334 The earth-mads and all the sort of worms & grubs, are without eies.

Earth-nut. Also 6 ernut(e.

1. The roundish tuber of an umbelliferous plant (*Bunium flexuosum*, including *B. Bulbocastanum*), called also *Earth-chestnut* and *Pig-nut.*

875 *Charter* in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 399 (Bosw.) Of ðam cumbe in eorþnutena þorn. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. D iij b, Apios is called also Chamebalanos in greke .. and the same semeth to me to be called in Englishe, an ernut, or an erthnut. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. cccxxxi. (1633) 1064 Earth nut, Earth chest nut, or Kipper nut. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sallet*, Earth-Nuts, when the Rind is pared off, are eaten raw by Country People. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 90 Daws forsake the fields, Where neither grub .. nor earth-nut..Repays their labour. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 331 The earth-nut, pig-nut, or ground-nut, as it is variously called.

2. Applied variously to other plants, as the truffle (*Tuber*), the Arachis, the *Œnanthe pimpinelloides*, and the Heath Pea (*Lathyrus macrorhizus*).

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 Astragalus..may be called in english pease-erthnut. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 83 A dish of Truffles, which is a certain earth-nut. 1713 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 62 Four leaved Earth-Nut. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Gesse*, a plant of which there are two sorts, one .. cultivated .. and the other the wild one in Latin Chamælalanus, called by some *Earth-Nut.* *a* 1854 *Phytologist* III. 260 (Britten) *Œnanthe pimpinelloides*, L. The children eat the tubercles under the name of earth-nuts.

Earthquake (ɜ·ɹþkwēik). [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + Quake *sb.*]

1. A shaking of the ground; usually *spec.* a convulsion of the earth's surface produced by volcanic or similar forces within the crust.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20499 (Trin.) An erþequake [*v. r.* erthdin] coom þat shoke alle þinge. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 252 The pestilens, and the eorthe-qwake, Theose..thinges Beoth tokenes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 305 As thro an erthe qwake. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iv. 131 By fors of thunder or erdquayk wyth a clap. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 73 Thee doors, thee laurel, thee mount with terribil earth quake Doo totter shiuering. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. ix. 156 After an Earth-quake many new springs..discouered themselues. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 91, I plainly saw it was a terrible Earthquake, for the Ground I stood on shook three times at about eight Minutes distance. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 5 All its banded anarchs fled, Like vultures frighted..Before an earthquake's tread. 1864 *Q. Jrnl. Science* I. 57 An Earthquake .. is the transit of a wave or waves of elastic compression in any direction..through the substance and surface of the Earth, from any centre of impulse.

b. *fig.*

1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 188 Whosoever so earnestly labours to keep such an incumbring surcharge of earthly things, cannot but have an earth-quake still in his bones. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 310 In this age, wherein there is an earthquake of ancient hospitals. 1835 L. Hunt *Capt. Sword* II. lviii. See where comes the horse-tempest again, Visible earthquake. 1868 Bright in *Star* 14 Mar., This social and political earthquake under which Ireland is heaving.

attrib. 1814 Byron *Ode Napoleon* 30 The earthquake voice of Victory.

2. *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *earthquake-fiend, -gown, -pendulum-microphone, -shock, -voice, -wave.*

1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 38 The *Earthquake-fiends are charged To wrench the rivets from my quivering wounds. 1750 H. Walpole *Let. Sir H. Mann* 2 Apr., Several women have made *earthquake gowns, that is, warm gowns to sit out of doors all to-night [an earthquake having been predicted]. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 220 For the study of..seismological movements of the earth's crust as revealed by the microphone..Dr. A. V. G. Mocenigo..has devised an *earthquake-pendulum-microphone. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 188 *Earthquake-shocks are happily of rare occurrence in this country. *Ibid.* An *earthquake-wave is a vibration of the solid crust of the earth.

b. *instrumental*, as *earthquake-rifted, -ruined, -shaken, -swallowed* adjs.

1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I, New fire From *earthquake-rifted mountains of bright snow Shook its portentous hair. *Ibid.* II. iv, The lurid smoke Of *earthquake-ruined cities. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. iv. 240 Silent villages, *earthquake-shaken, gleam in white ruin. 1839 Bailey *Festus* ix. (1848) 102 *Earthquake-swallowed cities.

Earth-quakes. *dial.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + stem of Quake *v.*] 'A species of quaking-grass common in England' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1884 Miller *Plant-N.*, Earthquakes, *Briza media.*

Earthquaking, *vbl. sb.* [f. Earthquake + -ing[1]; in first quot. f. Earth *sb.*[1] + Quaking.]

† a. = Earthquake (*obs.*). b. The occurrence of earthquakes. c. *attrib.*

c 1400 Maundev. viii. 84 When the Jewes hadden made the Temple, com an Erthe quakeng, and caste it doun. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 31/2 The constant earthquaking has ceased.

Earthquaking, *ppl. a.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + Quaking; also f. Earthquake + -ing[2].] a. Causing the earth to shake. Also *fig.* ¶ b. Subject to earthquakes.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 72 Jove shaking his earthquaking haire. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* xlii, The earthquaking cataracts which shiver Their snow-like waters into golden air. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 570 But here amid earthquaking shocks Whirlwinds rave around the rocks. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug., That..earth-quaking spot which was selected by the Spanish leader for the site of his capital (Lima). 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 19 Mar. 306/3, I have travelled a good deal in earthquaking lands.

† **Earthquave.** *Obs.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + Quave *sb.*] = Earthquake.

1382 Wyclif *Esther* xi. 5 There semeden voisis .. and thundris, and erthe quaues, and disturbing up on the erthe. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. iii. (1558) 5 God..may confounde it with an erth quaue. 1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 67 Where diuerse citees by earthe quaues had ben frushed, and therewith defourmed.

Earth-ridge. [f. Earth *sb.*[2] or [1].] See quot.

1796 Marshall *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* 158 Earth-ridges are formed in the field, either with mold hacked from the borders of it, or with the soil of the area raised with the plow. 1848 Halliwell, *Earth-ridge*, a few feet of earth round a field which is ploughed up close to the hedges.

† **Earth-tiller.** *Obs.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + Tiller.] A cultivator of the soil. So in OE. and ME. **Erthetillie, -tilye** [see Tilie].

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iv. 2 Abel was sceaphyrde, and Cain eorþatilia. *c* 1205 Lay. 22107 He hæhte..þa eorðe-tilien [1250 erþe-tilies] teon to heore cræften. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 93 in Ritson *Metr. Nom.* II. 274 Bruyt hade muche folk with him .That were erthe-tilyes gode. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxi. 34 He sente his seruantis to the erthe tiliers, that they token fruytis of it. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, &c. (1747) 190 Over that 4*d.* or 6*d* daily to every one of them to be had and paid of the poore earth-tillers. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Off-cast words in the mouths of Handy-crafts-men and Earth-tillers.

† **Earth-tilth.** *Obs.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + Tilth.] Cultivation of the soil, agriculture. Hence † **Earth-tilther** = Earth-tiller.

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 99 Eorþtilþ, *agricultura.* 1388 Wyclif *Ecclus* vii. 16 Haate thou not trauelouse werkis, and erthetilthe maad of the hiȝeste. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxx. (1495) 720 Erthe tylthers and kepers of vynes.

Earthward (ɜ·ɹþwəɹd), *adv.* and *adj.*

A. *adv.* Towards the earth. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 413 (Add. MS.) The Fadre loked to the Erthward, and fownde a peny. 1646 Jenkyn *Remora* 28 Shall we run with the swiftnes of the Roe earthward, and go a dull Asses trot heavenward? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., The..outpourings of smoke..sink earthward.

B. as *adj.*

1870 M. D. Conway (*title*), The Earthward Pilgrimage.

† **Earth-ware,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [OE. *eorþware*, f. *eorþe*, Earth *sb.*[1] + *-ware*, as in *heofonware* heaven-dwellers, *burhware*, etc.] Earth-dwellers.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. v. § 5 Crist..sibb is heofonwara and eorðwara. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunne dei blisseð to-gederes houeneware and horðe ware. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 322 Al þe wide worlde—eorðe ware and heouene ware.

Earthwork (ɜ·ɹþwɜ̄ɹk). [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + Work *sb.*] A bank or mound of earth used as a rampart or fortification. Not in 18th c. Dicts.

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xv. (1821) 385 The Enemy had ground sufficient..to cast up new Earth workes. 1830 Lyell *Prine. Geol.* I. 278 The remains of an ancient entrenchment .. This earth-work was evidently once of considerable extent. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) III. iii. 340 The Russians had thrown up strong earthworks on the banks of the river.

Earthworm (ɜ·ɹþwɜ̄ɹm). [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + Worm.]

1. A worm that lives in the ground, *esp.* an individual of the genus *Lumbricus.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Lombris*, an easse, an earth worme, *lumbricus.* 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 220 We, like earth wormes lurking in the weeds, Do liue inglorious in all mens eyes. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 148 Earth-Worms, are often us'd in compositions for cooling and cleansing the Viscera. 1855 Owen *Comp. Anat.* (ed. 2) xi. 228 The second order [of annelids] includes the earth-worms.

2. *fig.* a. As a disparaging designation for a human being, *esp.* a mean or grovelling person. b. With allusion to the 'worm' in the grave.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Ded. 2 This generation of earth-wormes, which place nature .. in the roome of the Creatour. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 39 The Couetous Earth-worme would laugh in his sleeue to see his elbow vnderlaid with such a Cushion. 1684 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 606 How should such an earth-worm ..be afraid to speak irreverently of so great a king? 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* viii. 73 Apt to be smitten by the earthworm of death.

attrib. 1626 W. Sclater *Expos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 22 God so ordering the state of his earth-worme Children.

Earthy (ɜ·ɹþi), *a.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + -y.]

1. Of material substances: That is of the nature of earth or soil; having the characteristic properties of earth; resembling earth in some specific property. Of minerals: Without lustre, friable, and rough to the touch; also, containing impuri-

ties of the nature of earth, as in *Earthy Cobalt, Hæmatite, Manganese*, etc.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The Earthy powder, I obtain'd from already distill'd Rain water. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.) All water .. is .. stored with matter, light in comparison of the common mineral earthy matter. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 284 The kidneys have been said to be converted into an earthy substance. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 225 Earthy Hæmatite is found at Bardahessigh. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 293 An excess of vegetable matter is .. to be remedied by the application of earthy materials. 1863–82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 814 Earthy Cobalt is a wad in which oxide of cobalt sometimes occurs to the amount of 33 per cent. 1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 5. 46 Crystalline rocks occasionally put on a loose friable form and are then said to be earthy.

b. Of qualities, etc.: Characteristic of earth. So *earthy taste, smell, colour. Earthy fracture*: see quot. 1817.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. lx. (Arb.) 131 The skyn is of earthy coloure. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 387 All sweet Smells have joyned with them some Earthy or Crude Odors. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 235 When the fracture surface shews a great number of very small elevations and depressions, which make it appear rough, it is called earthy. 1839 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 508 An earthy fracture. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 133 The crispness of the raw onion, with the earthy taste.

c. Consisting of earth (said of the ground; cf. *sandy*), or of material resembling earth. Said *fig.* of the human body, *esp.* of a dead body.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xcvi, Starry roofe, and earthy floore. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 219 And soone lye Richard in an Earthie Pit. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 147 His dead and earthy Image. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 380 The soul must be wholly dissolved from this earthy body in which it is so deeply immersed. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 46 The .. egg-like earthy chrysalis of the Sphynx Atropos.

¶ *humorously.*

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1877) 69 A damp earthy child.

†2. Having the properties of the 'element' earth, as distinguished from those of fire, air, or water; heavy, gross. So *earthy vapour. Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 390 When they [flowers] are Crushed, the Grosser and more Earthy Spirit cometh out with the Finer and troubleth it. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* (J.) Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat earthy vapours. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 76 The Clouds are attracted out of moist and watry, and also earthy Vapours

b. *fig.* Grossly material, coarse, dull, unrefined. Sometimes with mixture of 1.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 65 The sense of touching..is most earthy of all the rest. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 273 Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and abhor'd commands. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. ii. (1675) 176 Men whom..he was wont to undervalue, as being far more Earthy than himself. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. *Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 They [the English] delight in strong earthy expressions .. coarsely true to the human body. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* ii. 74 The dumb striving of a humanity prisoned in too earthy a chamber.

3. *Chem.* Pertaining to the class of substances technically called 'earths', or to one of those substances; in mod. use, pertaining to the class of metallic oxides so designated. † Also quasi-*sb.*

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 10 The Particles of Sal Alcali do consist of earthy and acid united together. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 135 Bodies have been divided into six classes, saline, inflammable, metallic, earthy, watery, and aerial. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 40 Sulphat of Lime ..is one of the commonest of all the earthy salts that are found in natural springs. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 475 Earthy carbonates. 1863–82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 360 Baryta, strontia, and lime..are sometimes designated earthy alkalis. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Eastbourne.* There is an earthy spring here of little moment.

4. Pertaining to the ground, or to what is below the ground; dwelling inside the earth; resembling a place underground.

1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* II. i. Wks. (1821) II. 313 Those earthy spirits black and envious are. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 106 Beneath the earthy surface of the globe, we shall be able to trace its levelling and its dreadful energy. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 36 Little Paul might have asked with Hamlet 'into my grave?' so chill and earthy was the place.

†5. Pertaining to the earth in its geographical or astronomical aspect. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. v. (1495) 443 The ryuer Gyon hyghte Nilus..and is callyd the joynynge of the erthe, other erthy. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 115 The gravity and magnitude of this Earthy Globe, do make it altogether unfit for so swift a Motion. 1721–1800 BAILEY, Earthy Triplicity [in Astrology], the Signs Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn.

6. Dwelling or existing on the earth; characteristic of earthly as opposed to heavenly existence. Now only with a mixture of sense 1, 1 c, or 2 b, as in the Biblical phrase *of the earth, earthy.* Hence comb., *earthy-minded.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 147 What earthie name to Interrogatories, Can task the free breath of a sacred King? 1609 CHAPMAN *End of Learn.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 253 Let a scholar all earthy volumes carrie, He will be but a walking dicionarie. 1615 — *Odyss.* VII. 290 The implous race Of earthy giants, that would heaven outface. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 167 O that in this case we were Earthy-minded. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 583 If Spirit of other sort ..have oreleapt these earthie bounds. 1688 NORRIS *Heroicles* 19 As apt to dwell and converse upon the Earth, and inform earthy bodies. 1829 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 45 The latter [Shakspeare] is of the earth, earthy. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 219 The..muse Urania is almost his only patroness; from her eight earthier sisters he gets hardly any assistance.

Ear-trumpet. An apparatus in the form of a straight or convoluted conoidal tube, used by persons somewhat deaf, to enable them to hear more distinctly.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 184 Perhaps Asclepiades was the inventor of the acousticon, or ear-trumpet. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xxxiv, The ear-trumpet of my good old aunt.

Eartu, obs. f. *art thou*: see BE *v.*, and THOU.

Earun, obs. form of *are*: see BE *v.*

Ear-wax. [f. EAR *sb.*[1]] A viscid secretion which collects in the external meatus of the ear.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. v. (1495) 606 Eere wexe is put thereto to make it [aloes wood] somdeale bytter and redde. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 27 b, Earewaxe doth stop the entrynge from small bestis. 1573 *Art of Lunning* 2 If there stand any belles uppon the sise, put in eare waxe, for it ys a remedy therefore. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxvi. 10 Far be from our souls..that the ear..should be stopped with the earwax of partiality. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 20 *note*, The ear-wax in animals seems to be in part designed to prevent insects from getting into their ears. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 631 The cerumen or ear-wax is secreted by these glands.

Earwig (ī·ərwig). Forms: 1, 2 **earwicga**, (1 **eorwicga**), 5 **erwyge, ȝerwigge, erewygge**, 6 **erwygge**, (**herewigge**), 6–7 **earwigge**, 7 **earwick, earewigg.** 6– **earwig.** [OE. *ẽarwicga*, f. *ẽar-e*, EAR *sb.*[1] + OE. *wicga* earwig; cf. WIGGLE *v.* to wriggle. See also ARWYGYLL. Cf. Fr. *perce-oreille*, Ger. *ohr-wurm.*]

1. An insect, *Forficula auricularia*, so called from the notion that it penetrates into the head through the ear.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122 *Blatta*, eorwicga. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 44 Wiþ earwicgan, ȝenim þæt micle greate windel streaw twyecȝe..ceop on þæt eare he biþ of sona. 14.. *Voc. Harl. MS.* 1002 in *Promp. Parv.* 143 *note*, *Auriolus*, a ȝerwigge. *c* 1450 *MS. Sloane* 4. 80 in *N. & Q.* III. VI. 4 Vº blacke flye, vº erwyge, yª old waspys. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Pryf klustioc*, an erwygge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 300 If an earwig.. be gotten into the eare..spit into the same, and it will come forth anon. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems* (1651) (N.) I'm afraid 'Tis with one worm, one earwick overlaid. 1727 SWIFT *To Young Lady*, To fall into fits at the sight of a spider, an earwig or a frog. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* ix, No verbal message was worth a pin, Though you hired an earwig to carry it in!

¶ Perhaps with a pun on *heretic.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 988/2 He was once at the burning of an Herewigge (for so hee termed it) at Uxbridge.

†2. *fig.* An ear whisperer, flatterer, parasite.

1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. i, That gawdy earwig, or my lord your patron, Whose pensioner you are. 1688 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 260 Court earwigs banish from your ears. 1758 *Herald* II. 46 The earwigs of royalty..will not hereafter be suffered to mislead majesty by whispering, etc.

3. *Comb.*, as †**earwig-brain**, one who has a 'maggot' or craze in his brain.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 74 Eight score more galliard cross-points, and kickshiwinshes, of giddy ear-wig brains.

Earwig (ī·ərwig), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. a. To pester with private importunities or admonitions. b. To influence, bias (a person) by secret communications; to insinuate oneself into the confidence of (a person).

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* (L.), He was so sure to be earwigged in private that what he heard or said openly went for little. 1839 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 251/2 Suppose he was to do all this .. not grabbed, trapped, tried, earwigged by the parson .. but of his own fancy. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 767 Each secretary of state is earwigged by a knot of sturdy beggars. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Ear-wigging*, feeding an officer's ear with scandal against an absent individual.

2. in *pa. pple.* ? Having a 'maggot' or craze in one's brain. *nonce-use.*

1880 BROWNING *Pietro* 340 The people clamour, Hold their peace, now fight, now fondle, earwigged through the brains.

Earwiggy (ī·ərwigi), *a.* [f. EARWIG *sb.* + -Y.]

a. Infested by earwigs. b. Resembling an earwig. Hence **Ea·rwi·gginess.**

1870 Miss BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 82 A seat..'I don't fancy it..it looks earwiggy'. 1885 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 388 There was an inherent dogginess or earwigginess in the given kind of associable feelings.

Earwise (ī·ərwəiz), *adv. rare.* [see -WISE.] 1. After the manner of an ear of corn. [EAR *sb.*[1]]

1723 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Mint*, The Great Mint .. has leaves like Sage .. with a good Number of Stems at the End of which it produces Flowers growing Ear-wise.

2. By means of the ear; auricularly. [EAR *sb.*[2]]

1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 123 Although I took the advice earwise, I did not act upon it.

Ear-witness. [f. EAR *sb.*[1]] A person who testifies, or is able to testify, to something on the evidence of his own hearing.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. 257 All which are present being made eare-witnesses. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* lxix. 89 Let not .. the vulgar bee eare-witnesses of thy words, but eye-witnesses of thy workes. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. i. § 1. 181 Strabo himself was an ear-witness of this. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiv. VIII. 269 The last words of these drowning men reported by an ear-witness. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 433 The Testimony of eye- and ear-witnesses.

†**Ea·ry,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **earie.** [f. EAR *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Of the nature or appearance of an ear (of corn).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xviii. 168 His spikie tuftes, or earie floures are greater, longer and fuller.

Easalon, var. of ESALON, a small buzzard.

Ease (īz), *sb.* Forms: 3 **eaise, ays, esse,** (4 **hess, hayse**), 3–4 **eise, eis,** 3–6 **es(e,** 4 **ess, eyse,** 4–5 **eyse, ayse,** 5 **aiese,** (**hesse**), 6 **eas,** (*Sc.*) **eais, eis,** 4– **ease.** [a. OF. *eise, aise* (mod. *aise*) fem., cogn. w. Pr. *ais*, It. *agio* (formerly also *asio*), Pg. *azo* masc.; late L. type **asia, *asium*, of uncertain origin.

The earliest senses of Fr. *aise* appear to be: 1. elbow-room ('espace libre aux côtés de quelqu'un', A. Darmesteter, from Heb.-Fr. gloss 12th c.); 2. opportunity. It has been suggested by Bugge that **asia, *asium* may be f. *Asa*, a recorded vulgar form of L. *ansa* handle, used fig. in sense 'opportunity, occasion'. With reference to the sense 'elbow-room' it is remarked that *ansātus* 'furnished with handles' is used in Lat. for 'having the arms a-kimbo'. This is not very satisfactory, but it does not appear that any equally plausible alternative has yet been proposed. Connexion with EATH is impossible.]

†I. 1. Opportunity, means or ability to do something (cf. EASY *a.* 1).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 ȝif þer were eise uorto fulfullen þe dede. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Man seiþ þat eise makeð þeof. *a* 1300 *Life St. Katherine* (Halliwell 1848) 2 The riche come ..and broghte with them ryches moche, And the pore come also And after there ese broght tho.

II. Comfort, absence of pain or trouble.

2. Comfort, convenience; *formerly* also, advantage, profit, and in stronger sense, pleasure, enjoyment. *To take one's ease*: to make oneself comfortable. † *To do* (*a person*) *ease*: to give pleasure or assistance to. † *To be* (*a person's*) *ease*: to be pleasing, convenient, advantageous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Grucched ȝif heo naueð nout oðer mete oðer drunch efter hire eaise. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 I-se swote eise wiðute swuch trubuil. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22773 Werldis worschip..siluer and gold and esse [*F.* ese, *C.* es, *Edinb.* ais] of lijf. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 623 Bot mycht nane eyss let hyr to think On the king, that sa war wes stad. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 35 The woundes of his malady They [*i. e.* the hounds] licken for to done him ese. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xlvi. (1495) 807 Them that liue delycately and in ease and reste. *c* 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 199 in *Cursor M.* p. 1672 Quen þou art in gode ese, þou þink on mis-ese. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7500 We wolden, if it were your ese . A short sermon unto you seyne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 386 (Add. MS.), I wil neþer selle it .. for the aiese that it dothe me. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xxviii. Preamb., His Highnes is not mynded for the eas of his subgiectes .. of longe tyme to calle..a newe parliament. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcvii. 686 It was nat his ease to come to Tourney as at that tyme. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 653 He levis weill that levis into eis. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Wks.* 1845 II. 479 *Latimer*:—'Good master Prolocutor, do not exact that of me which is not in me.' *Prolocutor*:—'Take your ease.' *Latimer*:—'I thank you, sir, I am well.' 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 131 Any good thing .. That may to thee do ease; and grace to me. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 The ease, and benefit the Subjects may enjoy. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 234 The General could not live in it to his ease. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 4 The portion which came .. to Mrs. Jefferson..doubled the ease of our circumstances. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 205 The popular notion [of a gentleman] certainly adds a condition of ease and fortune. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 217 The occasional ease of rustic wealth.

†b. *concr.* A convenience, gratification, luxury.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 38 Idelnesse .. secheth eses many folde. 1484–5 CAXTON *Curial* 3 b, Noman preyseth ynough the ayses that he hath in hys pryuate and propre hous. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 She can cause her prelate to dispence with her to haue suche pleasures & eases. 1609 PARKINSON *Paradisi in sole* (1656) 5 A Fountain in the midst..to serve as an ease to water the nearest parts thereunto. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxix. 384 Uriah..refused to take the Eases of his own house.

3. Absence of pain or discomfort; freedom from annoyance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Nis he a kang knit þet secheð reste iðe nihte, and eise iðe place? *a* 1300 *Havelok* 59 Þanne was engelond at hayse. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 55, I wish you such contentment of minde, and ease of bodie. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* 276 There were more ease in a nest of Hornets, then under this one torture. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 P 1 They now no longer enjoyed the Ease of Mind and pleasing Indolence in which they were formerly happy. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 85 P 4 Ease, a neutral state between pain & pleasure. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 1 The horrid scenes .. hardly leave one ease enough of heart or clearness of head to put down any thing..on paper to you. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. ii. (1880) II. 16 He wanted a little ease..after the agitation and exertions of the day.

4. Absence of painful effort; freedom from the burden of toil; leisure; in bad sense, idleness, sloth.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 110 He loveth ese, he loveth rest, So he is nought the worthiest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ese, or reste, *quies.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 138 Ease breedeth vice. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 184 The Sire of Gods and Men .. Forbids our Plenty to be bought with Ease. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* li. 15 Ease hath entomb'd princes of old renown and Cities of honour.

b. Facility as opposed to difficulty. Chiefly in phrase, *with ease.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 30, I should do it With much more ease. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 137 With ease distinguish'd is the Regal Race. 1737 POPE *Horace Epist.* II. i. 108 The mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease.

1896 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvi. § 27 Another..test of greatness is..the appearance of Ease with which the thing is done. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 174 Seeing with how great ease Nature can smile.

c. Indifference, unconcern; absence of hesitation or scruple.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 2 In your lordship it beholds its patron and introducer; the author, it is matter of ease to me not to know. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 661 Where the Governor-General spoke of pensions with so much ease, he well knew, that in the circumstances..a pension..little or nothing differed from a name.

5. Freedom from constraint; an unconstrained position or attitude; *esp.* in *Mil.* phrase, *To stand at ease*: see quot.

1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Ease*..signifies a prescribed relaxation of the frame from the erect and firm position which every well-dressed soldier should assume.. *To stand at ease* is to draw the right foot back about six inches, and to bring the greatest part of the weight of the body upon it. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, His usual 'stand at ease' position. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 43 Stand at Ease. *Ibid.* 61 Sit at Ease. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s. v. *Stand*, To stand at ease is to be allowed..a certain indulgence with regard to bodily position, with or without arms.

6. Freedom from embarrassment or awkwardness in social behaviour.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 157 P 8 Enabled me to discourse with ease and volubility. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Whim*, Wears his own mirth with native ease. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 65 Mrs. Wallace envied Mrs. Sydney the ease and kindness with which she conversed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 469 A certain graceful ease marks him as a man who knows the world. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 91 She..moved about among the dignitaries of the University, with combined authority and ease.

7. Phrases (senses 1–6). a. *At ease, at one's ease, †well at ease*: in comfort, without anxiety or annoyance, unconstrained, unembarrassed; formerly also, in comfortable circumstances, well-to-do. b. *Ill* (†*evil*) *at ease*: uncomfortable, uneasy. †c. *Little ease*: used as a name for a prison-cell too small to permit the person occupying it to assume a comfortable position.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13136 All war sett and ete at esse. *Ibid.* 17651 He was gestind ful wele at ais. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 228 He levys at ess that frely levys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 397 Galashin was not all at his ese, ffor he was yet a-monge the horse feet. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* ii. 7, I will go turne agayne to my first husbonde, for at yᵗ tyme was I better at ease, then now. 1668–9 MARVELL *Corr.* cix. Wks 1872–5 II. 268 If..you have given us a rule to walke by, our discretion will be more at ease. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 210 Monied men..amongst whom his Majesty conceiving the Duke of Espernon to be one the most at his ease, etc. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 P 2, I am the more at Ease in Sir Roger's Family, because it consists of sober and staid Persons. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* cc, An old Aunt has..left me an estate..this puts me a little at my ease. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 202 We all felt more at ease when a safe footing was secured. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxiv. 564 He felt much more at his ease in the saddle than afoot.

b. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16119 Mi wyf es sumquat iuel at ess [*v. r.* ese]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 She..was of euelle atte ease in this worlde. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 2 a, Iii. or .iiii. dayꝭ ȝitt j was euyll att ese in my hede. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. xx. 70 He feigned himselfe to be evill at ease. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* xix, You were ill at ease..Too fearful that you should not please.

c. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 156 A little ease (i. e. a prison). 1829 HEATH *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 92 *note*, Little Ease was a place of confinement for unruly apprentices; it was situated in the Guildhall.

III. Relief, alleviation. [Somewhat influenced by the verb.]

8. Relief or mitigation of pain or discomfort; release from an annoyance. Const. *from, of.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, viii. § 1 Surgions..mindinge onely their owne lucres, & nothing the profit or ease of the diseased or pacient. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 17 Sum little ease and release of the intollerable feares and miseries. 1708 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 103 The Patient breaks much Wind upwards and downwards, and finds Ease thereby. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 62 That positive enjoyment, which sudden ease from pain..affords. 1775 JOHNSON *Taxation no Tyr.* 61 That a great man may get ease from importunity. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 Liberate him, said the King, and give us ease.

b. † *To do one's ease*: to relieve the bowels. So *seat*, †*house of ease.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. § 1. xviii. 28 It happen'd the King was come from doing his Ease. 1731 SWIFT *Strephen & C.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 157 Had you but through a cranny spied, On house of ease your future bride. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 143 Round-house at the Head. Conveniences or seats of ease for the officers.

c. *Chapel of Ease*: see CHAPEL. So also (humorously) *court of ease, theatre of ease*: one provided to relieve the crowding in a larger building.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Make the stage a court of ease to the old Bailey. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 499 It seems a sort of theatre of ease to that called the National.

9. Relief from constraint or pressure; abrogation or alleviation of a burden or obligation; †redress of grievances. † *Writ of ease*: a certificate of discharge from employment; *transf.* a 'bill of divorcement'.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 107 Hastings, Dover, Hithe [etc.]..were the first Ports of priviledge..although..divers other places also (for the ease of their charge) be crept in. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1345/2 Thus was justice ministred, and that execution to Gods glorie, & the ease of the common wealths greefe dispatched. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1851) 103 Salomith..sent a writ of ease to..her husband; which, as Josephus there attests, was lawfull only to men. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 18 Having..tried gentle measures, and..found no Ease. 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, Mischiefs..might follow, if princes get not..ease from the apostolic see. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 519 He hath a writ of ease given him; *rude donatus est.*

†10. *concr.* (from 8, 9): An act or means of relieving pain or discomfort, of giving relaxation from burdens, an easement, relief. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ese, or cowmfort, *levamen, consolamen.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 275 Eases of griefes he reposeth..in calling from the thought of offence. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 56 Till then, Ile sweate, and seeke about for eases. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 172 This ease..of the industry, would chiefly and principally fall on the lands by two several ways. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* in Wks. 1726 I. 129 Dissenters receiv'd a General Ease, and enjoy'd their Meetings peaceably. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* III. iii, That [discovery of springs] was an ease to them [the Israelites suffering thirst]. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 141 Required by His Majesty from those Colonies to be done in ease of the National Expence.

IV. 11. *Comb.*, as † *ease-bred, -loving* adjs.; **ease-and-comfort**, a leg-rest, consisting of two boards fixed in the shape of a T; † **ease-room**, a comfortable lodging-room; cf. EASEMENT 1 d.

1591 *Troubl. Raigne K. John* (1611) 62 The ease-bred Abbots, and the bare-foot Friars..Are all in health. 1609 RUTHERFORD *Let.* v. (1862) I. 47 In your house there are fair ease-rooms and pleasant lights. 1847 C'TESS BLESSINGTON *M. Herbert* (Tauchn.) I. 126 A bergère in each of the rooms, with abundant pillows to prop up her weak frame, and an ease-and-comfort to each, to support her legs. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 175 Around Hanno gathered all that was ease-loving, all that was shortsighted.

Ease, obs. and dial. var. of EAVES.

Ease (*īz*), *v.* Forms: 4 **eysy, eyse**, (**heise**), **eyss**, (*Sc.*) **eiss, eese, ayse**(n, 4–5 **esy**(n, 4–6 **ese**(n, 5– **ease**. [Prob. originally ad. OF. *aaisier* = It. *adagiare*, f. L. *ad* to, at + late L. **asiu-m* EASE *sb.*[1]; but virtually f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To give ease (physically) to; to render more comfortable, relieve from pain, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Þo þet byeþ zuo wyse to loky þet body and to eysy and to delyty. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. liii. (1495) 635 Iuy hathe vertue of rypynge, of clensynge and of easynge. † *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 5 This woman..That eased me this hasse. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxii. (1483) 81 Oftimes these armes wil bleden to esen and comforten the hede. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvi. 23 So was Saul refreszshed, & eased. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb) 7 Though it grieue mee to thinke vpon it, yet it easeth my stomacke to tell it. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 56 He drank it because it 'broke the wind, and eased' him. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Dæmonic Love*, Even the fell Furies are appeased, The good applaud, the lost are eased.

†b. To refresh with repose or food; to entertain, accommodate hospitably. Also *refl. Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 Toward Wynchestre þam dight, his folk forto cyse. *Ibid.* 192 Seke were þer heised, heled þam of wound. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 387 Thai esyt thame, and maid gud cher. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn's. T.* 1336 Theseus..festeth hem, and doth so gret labour To esen hem. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 232 That night had i..mi stede esed of the best. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2816 Anazaree..into a feire chambre him ladd, And eased him as a fre prisovn. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 543 [Se] that..they ben esed with the beste. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) His squier soȝte an host, for ȝwiche a worthi knyȝt to be eside ynne. 1630 Row[son] *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 513 To harbour more souldiers nor conuenientlie they can lodge & ease. 1698 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VI. 457 Boldly fall on, before their Troops are eas'd.

c. † *To ease nature* (obs.), *ease oneself*: to relieve the bowels.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esyn, *stercoriso, merdo, egero.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47 Passage to dismisse excrements which easeth. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 13 If thou wilt ease thyself. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 145 Whosoever easeth Nature in Apollo's Temple shall be Indicted. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ease one's self*, to relieve the bowels.

2. To give ease of mind to; to comfort, disburden, relieve (the mind or heart). Also *refl.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13868 (Trin.) He esed him wiþ wordes hende. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1700 And with oure speche lat us ese oure herte. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 6 b, I shall ese my mynde or hertt, *animo meo morem gessero.* 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 28 Come unto me..and I will ese you. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. viii. 385 Torment [may prove] an occasion of easing the mind. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 365 Some scruple rose, but thus he eas'd his thought. 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* I. 29 Give me to ease my tortured mind. 1820 KEATS *Hyper.* I. 112 And all those acts which Deity supreme Doth ease its heart of love in. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. 294 The Chancellor..could not well ease himself by cursing and swearing at Ormond.

†3. To give relief to (any one suffering from oppression, or burdened with expenses or laborious duties) in wider sense; to benefit, help, assist. Also (rarely) *absol. Obs.* or *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Prol. 84, I made it not forto be prayysed, Bot þat þe lewed menne were aysed. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 So þat þe somme be nat so moche þ⁹ on may be esed as wel as an oþer. 1563 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 As though they would ease you with a sterope. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1541/2 They were afterwards eased by purueiors appointed for those and other purposes. *a* 1629 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 200 If that rule..be..a good guide in all perplexities, it will ease very much.

1647 *Protests Lords* I. 15 The kingdom eased..by the discharging of all unnecessary forces. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlv, He..gave unto each of them a horse to ease them upon the way. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 746 Towards the latter end of Summer..they constantly eased the Country, and retired of themselves. 1762–3 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 713 The declared intention of easing the dissenters.

4. To relieve, lighten, set free (a person, etc.) *of* (†*from*) a burden, pain, anxiety, or trouble.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 354 Thou shalt be esed er thou go Of thilke unsely jolif wo. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 75 His Son, King Robohani, would not ease them thereoff. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, In maner easynge them of theyr labour. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxx.[lxxxi.] 6 He eased his shulder from the burthen. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 227 If this law were observed, the people should be eased of great expences, judges and justices of great travail. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Prague* Wks. III. 90, I am no sooner eased of him, but Gregory Gandergoose..catches me by the goll. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 9 Nor, indeed, can I ease you of that wonder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 486 The Pastor..eases of their Hair, the loaden Herds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 342 Ease your bosoms of a fear so vain. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. vi. 63 To ease the expedition of all unnecessary expence. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* vi. 76 To ease my mind of all worldly concerns. 1862 BORROW *Wales* I. 34 A powerful priest..has..eased me of my sins.

b. in *pass.* with prep. omitted. *poet. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 739 [Adam & Eve] eas'd the putting off These troublesom disguises which wee wear, Strait side by side were laid.

c. *humorously.* To deprive, despoil *of.*

1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xiii. 952 Having eased them [*exutos*] of a great part of their prey..he chased themselves to the sea unto their ships. *a* 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii. (R.) He is sure to be eased of his office, though perhaps he bought it. *Mod.* The light-fingered gentry eased them of their purses.

5. To lighten (a burden, etc.); to lessen (an inconvenience); to assuage, relieve (pain, distress).

a 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 950 And ech of ȝow eseth otheres sorwes smerte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 152/2 And for easing whereof he..in verie deed had also promised, and deuised how and by what means these charges might be answered. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 35 Is there no play To ease the anguish of a torturing houre? 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 112 The haven is not very large nor safe, but that inconvenience is somewhat eased by an artificiall key. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Crosse* vi, Ah my deare Father, ease my smart. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 109 'Tis resolved that it cannot be eased or remitted. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 355 The horse and the ass..contribute to ease his fatigues. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 3 Machinery, which easeth man's labour. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 133 This conduct is found conducive to easing the rates.

b. *poet.* To rest from, relax (labour).

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* X. 543 Eased in sleep the labours of the day. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 36 The rest which easeth long toil.

6. To render easy, facilitate. *rare.*

1632 MASS. & FIELD *Fatal Dow.* II. i, My miracle is eased. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 430 [Storks] with mutual wing Easing thir flight. 1795 ANDERSON *Narr. Embassy China* in Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) II. 516 But with this aid in easing the passage, the beginning of the ascent has a very fearful appearance.

7. To relax slightly (anything that is too tight); to move gently; to lift slightly; to shift a little, make to fit.

Mod. Tell the carpenter to ease the door a little.

†8. *intr.* To cease, slacken. *Obs.*; cf. 10 b.

1583 *Exec. for Justice* (1675) 46 The remnant of the wicked flock..would ease from their..libellings. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ease*, to cease operations, abate. T'rains boun to ease a bit.

9. *Naut.* Often with *away, down, off*: to slacken (a rope, sail, etc.). *To ease up*: to come up handsomely with a tackle-fall. Also in forms of command, as *Ease away! Ease off!*: slacken out a rope or tackle. *Ease her!* (in a steam vessel): reduce the speed of the engine. *Ease the helm!*: put the helm down a few spokes in a head sea. (Adm. Smyth.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 When the Shrouds are too stiffe, we say, ease them. 1692 *ibid.* xvi. 76 To make her go *more large*, they say, *Ease the Helm.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Larguer..l'Ecoute*, to ease off the sheet. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 202 Ease the ship with a spoke or two when she scuds. 1841 *Punch* I. 35 The dirty lad below, whose exclamation of 'Ease her—stop her—one turn ahead'—may one day be destined to give the word of command on the quarter deck. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcv. 78 The present government might have stood its ground, if it had known how to ease off the rope handsomely. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 8 Luff and ease off the fore-sheet. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/6 She ratched like a phantom to windward of us, and..eased away her sheets fore and aft. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 132 The earings are eased down.

10. Ease off. a. *trans.* To get rid of with the view of giving or obtaining relief. b. *intr.* To become less burdensome.

1884 S. DOWELL *Hist. Taxation* I. 177 It was an object with the king to ease off the business. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 21 Oct. 4/1 To-morrow..the rates are likely to again ease off. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1012/1 Every effort to ease off the immediate pressure of the agrarian difficulty.

Hence **Eased** *ppl. a.*

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 87. 124 The Arms to be carefully deposited in the Rack, with eased springs. 1877

M. Arnold *Heine's Grave*, Poems II. 257 Cool drinks, and an eased Posture and opium.

Easeful (ī·zful), *a.* Also 4 eisfull, 5 esful. [f. Ease *sb.* + -ful.]

1. That gives ease, comfort, or relief; comfortable, soothing.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 70 Myne auenture heir tak will I, Quhethir it be eisfull or angry. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. xx. 46 Wyth owre thyng Dat esful ware to bare lykyng. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. 377 Wishing easeful rest to Philoclea. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 58/2 How pleasant and easefull the good lucke of those princes. 1607 C. Lever in Farr's *S. P.* 168 To make his burthen Easeful as hee may. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 123 A bed of flags which serued them both to couch on, more painefull a great deale then easefull. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 67 It is neither easeful, profitable, nor praiseworthy in this Life to do evil. 1820 Keats *Ode Nightingale* 52 For many a time I have been half in love with easeful Death. 1886 T. Hardy in *Macm. Mag.* 70 That easeful sense of accomplishment which follows work done that has been a hard struggle in the doing.

2. Unoccupied, at rest; addicted to ease or indolence, slothful, careless.

1611 Cotgr., *Aiser*, to be lazie, easefull. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Sent of Govt.* (1651) 66 Giving the best of their grain to the easefull and idle. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* III. 18 The faire smooth way, of easefull Pleasure tends. 1686 J. Crook *Ep. Yng. People prof. Truth* 4 Rest no longer in an easeful mind .. but sink down in deep Humility. 1845 Singleton *Virgil* I. 88 Winter is easeful for the husbandman.

Hence **Ea·sefully** *adv.*, in an easeful manner; comfortably; idly. **Ea·sefulness**, the condition of being easeful.

1611 Cotgr., *Estre en la paille iusques au ventre*, to be fully accommodated, easefully lodged. *a* 1639 W. Whatelev *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 235 The diligent man takes as much content in his moderate labour, as the sluggard in somnolency and easefulesse. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 15 The exceeding sense of comfort and easefulness. 1886 *Graphic* 27 Feb. 242/1 Standing with her hands on her hips, easefully looking at the preparations on her behalf.

Easel (ī·zĕl, ī·zl). Also 7–8 easle, 8 esel. [ad. Du. *ezel* = Ger. *esel* ass. Cf. the similar use of Horse.] A wooden frame to support a picture while the painter is at work upon it; a similar frame used to support a blackboard, etc. (In quot. 1791 a blunder for *palette*.)

1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nat.* 119 Provide a frame or Easel called by Artists. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 193/1 St. Luke, the Patron of Painters .. is drawn at his Easle working. 1733 Belchier in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 196 The Trunk of a Skeleton fix'd to a Painter's Ezel. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 7 Many of the unexpected changes in mixing colours on a painter's easle.. may depend on these principles. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 199 The Easel is a frame which supports the painting during its progress.

b. as the typical instrument of a painter.

1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. 223 *note*, Some productions of his easel vie with those of Raphael.

Hence **Ea·seldom** (*nonce-wd.*), painting as a profession; the whole body of painters. **Easel-picture, easel-piece**, a picture painted at the easel, or small enough to stand upon it.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 308 He continued working on his easel-pieces. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 396 His easel-pictures are perfect models of colouring. 1860 Sala in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 578 This grandee of easeldom.

Easeless (ī·zlĕs), *a.* [f. Ease *sb.* + -less.]

1. Of persons: Having no ease or rest. *rare.*

1632 Vicars *Æneid* II. 915 Thus as I ceaselesse, easelesse pri'd about, In every nook, furious to finde her out.

2. Of pain or distress: Having no abatement, admitting of no relief.

a 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 169 It will take from them all pleasure, and bring them to easeless, and yet endless, pain. 1633 Drumm. of Hawth. *Speeches K. Chas.*, Thou becalm'st Mind's easeless anguish. *a* 1770 Whitefield *Serm.* Xxxii. Wks. 1772 VI. 10 Easeless and endless misery.

3. Destitute of ease in bearing or manner. *rare.*

1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 5 It is often accompanied with a punctillous easeless behaviour.

Easement (ī·zmĕnt). Also 4 eyse-, 4–5 esement, 5 esmint, -ment, aysyament, (6 hesement), 6–8 eas-, 7 aisment. [a. OF. *aisement*, f. *ais-ier*, Ease *v.*: see -ment; cf. Anglo-Lat. *aisiamentum*.]

1. The process or means of giving or obtaining ease or relief from pain, discomfort, or anything annoying or burdensome; relief, alleviation; † redress of grievances. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 259 Some esement has lawe yshapen us. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7088 We exiled for euermore our easement to laite. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105 In sted of easement he findeth himself tormented dubble. 1640–9 Sir B. Rudyard in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 24 They must .. be eased in their Goods, from the exactions .. of Pursevants [etc.] .. And if the People have all these easements, yet if, etc. 1796 Burke *Let. noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 260, I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief and easement. 1840 W. Howitt *Visits Remark. Places* 200 Seeking a little easement of their swollen purses. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. ix. 405 He promised its reduction to three shillings in the pound, an easement to the landed interest of five hundred thousand pounds.

† b. *Dogs of easement*: dogs employed to take up the chase in place of those that are spent. *Obs.*

1626 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 602 Then also you must let slip some of your fresh dogs, or dogs of easement.

† c. *spec.* The relieving of the body by evacuation of excrement; *concr.*, a privy. Phrases, *House, stool of easement*; *to do one's easement*. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 43 Schal þey [children] not .. make me foule wyth her kyndely esement. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 283 And se the hous of hesement be swete and clene. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 51 In the easements of vrine, the men rowked doune. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Aller à la selle*, to go to the stoole of easement. 1634 Harington *Salernes Regim.* 3 Doing his easement. 1712 Digby *Epicurus' Morals* 124 The soldiers .. found him in a House of Easement.

† d. *spec.* Refreshment by food and repose; hence, comfortable accommodation, food and lodging; 'entertainment for man or beast'. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3384 He had ful nobil rest, With alkins esment of the best. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clxx. 155 He wold not abyde in scotland in wynter season for esement of his peple. 15.. *Eger & Gr.* 235 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 361 Easment for me and my hackney. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* i. (1539) 5 A place of easement to put in cattel. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 93 Meit and drink, fyre, claithis and easment. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xvi, He might have had less to complain of in respect of easements.

2. Advantage, convenience, comfort; furtherance, assistance; formerly also, gratification, enjoyment. † *Common easement*: something done for the public benefit. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3338 A place onestly ordainit for esmint of hir. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. viii. 772 Wyth þare possessyounys and þare Rentis Wyth wont Fredomys and Aysyamentis. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 120 Into esement of him silf and also of his neiȝbour, a man mai singe, pleie, and lauȝe vertuoseli. 1582 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 16 The reparation of such wayes, brydges, and other common easements. 1602 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 212 Nature unwilling that humane life should want any easement, hath provided .. the labour of cammels. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 283 To leave our .. loose materials, stowed away in the store-room, .. was indeed a great easement to us. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, I had the cast of a horse from Ferrybridge—and divers other easements.

b. *concr.* Something that serves for an assistance or convenience; *e. g.* accommodation in or about a house, as rooms, sheds, or farm-buildings.

c 1400 Maundev. xix. 214 Schippes .. made with Halles & Chambres and other eysementes. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 138 Easmentis fixed vnto houses or to soile. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Act Robt. I*, 26 That nane of them [our subjects] sall .. carie .. anie kind of armour: or horse, or other aismentis, to the comon enemies of our Realme. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 28 Without the assistance of such easements. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* II. 48 The bills in their houses [in Scotland] say they have different easements to let.

3. The right or privilege of using something not one's own; esp. in *Law*. (See quot.)

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 22, I wille the seid Jenete terme of hire lyff haue esement of the kechene to make in hire mete, and esement of the welle in yᵉ yeerd. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 210 A Way or other thing of easement. 1607 Cowell, *Easement*, easmentum, is a seruice that one neighbour hath of another by charter or prescription, without profite, as a way through his ground, or such like. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* iii. 154 If the purposes for which the land of another are used merely tend to the more convenient enjoyment of another piece of land, the right is called an easement.

Easer (ī·zəɹ). [f. Ease *v.* + -er.] One who or that which gives ease or relief. Hence **Ea·seress.**

1599 Greene *Alphons.* (1861) 235 Farewell, Medea, easer of my heart. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. xcii. 179 This is lenitiue and a great easer of paine. 1632 *Celestina* xii. 136 Easeresse of my paine, and my hearts joy! 1779 Johnson *Lett.* (1788) II. ccxxi. 82 The depository of her troubles, and easer of her bosom.

† **Ea·sierly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* Used for *easilier*, comparative degree of Easily.

1494 Fabyan VI. clxxxvi. 187 He myght the more easyerly optayne the possession. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 146 The lesser are more moist, easierly concocted.

Easily (ī·zili), *adv.* Formerly compared **easilier, -est**; also Easierly. Forms: 4 aisieliche, eseliche, eesely, eesili, 4–5 esely, esili, esyly, 5–6 easely, 6 easly, easilie, 6– easily. [f. Easy *a.* + -ly².]

1. Comfortably; without pain, discomfort, or anxiety, luxuriously, self-indulgently.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 395 Ȝe schulle wende, Al eseliche without anuy [*MS. Laud* 108, 106 (Halliw.) *has* aisieliche]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 20 To disceyue men in gostly goodis and worldly, and norischen hem esily in synne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 471 Vp on an Amblere esily [*v. r.* esely] she sat. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 298 Belyve ȝe brought me of þe beste And made my bedde full esyly. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* xii. § 3 Persons seeking only to live easily, and to leave their honest Labour. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 339 The one sleepes easily because he cannot study. *Mod.* The patient rested much more easily last night.

2. Without constraint or stiffness; smoothly, freely.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii, þis puppis [the hinder part of the brain] is harde þat þe synewis of meuynge meue þe eseloker [1535 easelier] and þe soner. 1535 Coverdale *Sam.* xx. 8 A swerde .. which wente easely out and in. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 159 Sir, your wit ambles well; it goes easily. *Mod.* The window-frame fits quite easily.

† 3. Without hurry; deliberately, gradually. Also, calmly, quietly. *Obs.*

1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1675 That through the worlde her fame goo Esely and not to faste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2208 When Priam hade his prologe preched to ende, Ector hym answarede esely and faire. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 473 Let hit reane thorugh esiliche. 1483 *Vulg. Abs Terentio* 7 b, Bere esily thy harme & it shall greue the the lesse. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* II. iv, I am acquainted with the way .. Lets easily walke. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* I. 9 She reach'd her Hand easily towards my Breast.

4. With little exertion, labour, or difficulty.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1089 So great a noyse .. Men myght hyt have herd esily to Rome. *c* 1400 Maundev. xiv. 160 The poyntes [of these contrefetes] wil breken lightly, and men may esily pollische hem. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. ix. 46 Withoute the clerkis .. lay persoones schulen not esili liȝtli and anoon haue the dew vndirstonding of Holi Scripture. 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. § 12 (1871) 190 By thys mean .. the controuersys .. schold easelyar be pacyfyd. 1550 Vernon *Godly Sayings* (1846) 9 Whyche thing we may easly se in the historyes of the olde auncyent Jewes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 65 Nothing is more easily broken than a mans word. 1728 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) II. 178 Who might easiliest get out of the City. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 29 It is a .. better rule not to put off till to-morrow what we can do more easily to-day.

b. In phrases like *easily possible, it may easily happen*. Also *easily* (= beyond question) *first*, after L. *facile princeps*.

1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 145 They are more straung, nor easilie like to happen. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 75. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 96 We name .. things according to what they oftenest or easiliest do seem to us to be. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* xlix. 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders. 1883 W. Blaikie in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 907/1 Harvard has .. easily the finest gymnasium in the world.

5. With little resistance or reluctance.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 392 The House of Peers .. gave .. easily [their consent]. 1696 Ridgley *Pract. Physic* 56 If it come from the Brain it [a Catarrh] afflicteth easily, long and continually. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 4 Youth catches Distempers more easily [than Age]. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 38 They easily bear with the smothering Heat of Stoves. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 24, I had too easily, and, I may say, too weakly, put that to the vote. 1872 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 401 [He] had thought He loved her .. wedded easily But left her all as easily.

† 6. Preceded by *but*: In a listless or indifferent manner; hence, in a trifling degree; with poor success; indifferently, meanly, poorly. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 29 Some peple endowed with worldly goodes, .. can not depart but easily withe finaunce. 1476 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* 776 III. 162 The Frenshe Kynge cherysheth hyr [Queen Margaret] but easelye. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 16 Some nonnys kepe theyr virginite but easely. *Ibid.* 34 For lacke of tethe I cham my meate but easily. 1536 *Remed. Sedition* 16 Can they here goddis lawes, ye though they be but easily preached, and not abhorre sedition .. ?

7. (Made) in such a manner as to be easy.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 75 The staires .. are so easily made, that one may go them vp and downe a hors-backe.

Easiness (ī·zinés). [f. Easy + -ness.] The state or quality of being Easy (in any of its senses).

1. Freedom from discomfort or anxiety.

1691 Ray *Creation*, The rest and easiness we enjoy when asleep.

2. The quality of being easy in attitude, behaviour, style, etc.

1567 Drant *Horace's De Arte Poet.* A j, I followe flowinge easynes, my style is clearely marde. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 343 Her Easiness of Behaviour makes him secure of acceptance. *a* 1792 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 378 Perspicuity, purity, propriety, strength and easiness, constitute a good style. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 551 Virgil .. wanting much of that natural easiness of wit that Ovid had.

3. Indolence, carelessness, indifference.

1581 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 49 They are full of very idle easines. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 75. 1699 T. C[ockman] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 207 Ruin'd by his Easiness and Neglect. 1825 *Houlston Tracts* I. xxx. 3 There was no reason for deferring it, but only just his easiness.

4. The quality of not being difficult or burdensome; facility.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 Many and dyuerse boones ben in the body and that for .. easynesse of mouynge. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 727 No man, should with too much easinesse be promoted without witnesses. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 166 Refraine to night And that shall lend a kinde of easinesse To the next abstinence. 1626 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 320 The easinesse of the purchase makes the profit so much the greater. 1800 Stuart in *Wellington's Disp.* (1877) 575 Besides easiness of conquest, they would find wealth.

5. The quality of not being harsh or exacting; gentleness, indulgence, kindness.

1483 *Vulg. Abs Terentio* 20 a, To holde chylder vndir wyth shame & gentillnes sofnes or esynes. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, Do you raise mirth out of my easiness? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 347 The Easinesse of our Saviour, in bearing with offences, etc. 1748 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 304 That easiness of temper, which .. is expressed by the word good-humour. 1862 Trench *Mirac.* xxiii. 344 Behind a seeming severity lurks the real love, while under the mask of greater easiness selfishness lies hid.

† 6. The quality of being easily influenced; in bad sense, credulity; want of firmness, fickleness.

a 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 35 The King .. working vpon the easinesse of his youth, and ambition. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 12 Persons .. who practised upon their easiness. 1708 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 496 The Envy and Spight of the Chief Priests and Pharisees, The Easiness and Fury of the Common People. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, (1847) III. vii. 174 All made advantage of English easiness and dissipation.

Easing (ī·zing), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Ease *v.* + -ing¹.]

The action of the verb EASE. Mostly gerundial. Also † *easing-chair*, a nightstool.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Allegeance*, an easing or succouring. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 179 For easing me of the carriage. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 The Staying and Easing of the Tooth-ach. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 The easing of her Masts and Shrouds, for some ships will saile much better when they are slacke. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. § 40. 149 The Easing and Pleasing many of his Poor Subjects. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Oct., The doctor..found Frogmore enthroned on an easing-chair. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 195 The taking away of an angle..of the rail..is called by workmen the easings of the rail. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. ii. § 1. 649 Easing and starting are of course the exact opposites of each other.

Easing (ī·zin), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **esyng**, 9 *dial.* **yeasin**, 6– **easing**. [contracted form of EAVESING.] = EAVESING 2. Also in *comb.*, as *easing-drops*, *-sparrow*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1522 Euen als þe esynges ȝode ouer be þe coste. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Esynge, *domicilium, tectum*. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 597 He..lay without doors, under the easing of the House. 1611 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 267 Anoyed by the water wch cometh from the easinge of the howse. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Easings*, eaves. 1857 J. SCHOLES *Jaunt* 31 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), See yo, Tim, hoo sed to me, iv ther is nah o felley peeorcht on th' yeazin's wi' o choilt in his arms. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Easings*, eaves, more particularly the eaves of a stack or rick.

Easing (ī·zin), *ppl. a.* [f. EASE *v.* + -ING[2].] That eases.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 39 He did it upon lightening and easing circumstances.

Easki, early variant of ASK.

† **Ea·sle.** *dial.* Also 1 **ysle**, 4 **his-, huysseles**, 5 **iselle, isyl, ysyle**, 6 *Sc.* **isill**, 8–9 *Sc.* **aisle**. [OE. *ysle* (app. wk. fem.), cogn. w. ON. *usli* wk. masc., embers, perh. f. Aryan root **eus* to burn, whence L. *ūr-ēre*. The mod. forms *easle* (17th c. ē·z'l), *aizle*, are phonetically anomalous.] Hot ashes or cinders; see quot.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2553 (Gr.) Bearwas wurdon to ascan and to yslan. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146 *Favilla*, ysle. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles.* in Wright *Voc.* 171 *De falemetches*, from hiseles [*v. r.* huysseles]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266 Isyl of fyre, *fauilla*. *c* 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Aiselle, *favilla*, or a sperke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. i. 125 Had sytten still, amang the assys cauld And lattyr isillys of thar kynd cuntre. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* Pref. 4 (E. D. S.) We in Essex use Easles for the hot embers (or as it were burning coals) of straw only. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xiii, She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt..An aizle brunt Her braw new worset apron. 1874 *N. & Q.* 10 Oct. 290 So as to receive and enclose the falling aizle, as well as the wax or tallow of the candle.

Hence † **easle-cake**, a cake baked in the ashes.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261 Isylkake, or chesekake, or eykake bakyne vndyr askys.

† **Easse.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **ease**. An earthworm.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Lombriz*, an easse, an earth worme. 1598 FLORIO, *Lumbrici*, little easses or earth-wormes. *Mod. Devonsh. Dial., Eases*, worms.

Ea·ssel, *adv. Sc.* Also **easel, eissel.** [f. EAST; the mode of formation is obscure.] Eastward, easterly. Hence **eassel-gate, -ward.**

1810 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsb.* I. 12 (Jam.) The wind being eissel. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, 'O, if ye get to eassel and wessel again, I am undone' 1816 *Antiq.* I. vii. 162 'Weize yourself a wee easel-ward.' 1819 — *Guy M. note* v, Dandie Eassil-gate, Dandie Wassail-gate..had their names from living eastward and westward in the street of the village.

Ea·ssin, *v. Sc.* Also **easten, eisen, -sen.** [? repr. OE. **æxnian*, **æhsnian*, f. *oxan-*, **ohsan-*, Ox; cf. ON. *kýr yxna* 'a cow in heat' (Vigf.).] **a.** Of a cow: To desire the male. **b.** *fig.* To desire strongly. Hence **Eisning** *vbl. sb.*

1661 *Act Chas. II*, vii. 183 (Jam.) Fiftie sex calves, which within three years..would have eisened. 1725 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 15 (Jam.) The country people call this plant..Eastning wort, which they affirm makes cows come to bulling. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 42 (Jam.) Ye'll weet mony a drouthy mou', That's lang a eisning gane for you, Withouten fill, O' dribles frae the gude brown cow.

East (ēst), *adv., sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 1 **ēastan** (*Northumb.* **éasta**), 3–4 **esten**. β. 1–2 **ēast**, 2–5 **est**, 3 **æst**, (4 **yeast**), 4–5 **este**, 4–6 **easte, eest**, 6 *Sc.* **eist**, 3– **east**. [repr. two distinct forms in OE., both of which occur only as adv. or in composition. (1) OE. *ēastan* = OS. *ōstan(a* (Du. *oost*), OHG. *ōstana*, (MHG. *ōsten(e*, mod. G. *osten*), ON. *austan*:—OTeut. **aus-to-nō* 'from the east', f. base **aus-* dawn (found in L. *aurōra*:—**ausōsa*, Lith. *auszrà*, Skr. *ushās* dawn, Gr. *αὔριον*:—**αὐοριον* morning) + double suffix, as in OE. *hin-da-n* from behind. (2) OE. *ēast*, in compounds repr. OTeut. **aus-to-* (see above), but as adv. perh. shortened from **ēaster* 'toward the east'[1] = OS., OHG. *ōstar* (Du. *ooster-* in compounds), ON. *austr* advbs.:—OTeut. **aus-tr-*, f. **aus-* + suffix, as in OE. *hinder* backwards; cf. ON. *austr* sb. masc. (gen. *austrs*), Goth. **Austragutōs* Ostrogoths. A trace of the lost OE. **ēaster* appears in the adj. (compar.) *ēasterra* more easterly; also in certain place-names, as *Eastorege*, Eastry; cf. 'Alduulfus rex Estranglorum' Bæda *H. E.* IV. XVII.

As a nautical term the Eng. word has been adopted into Romanic langs.: Fr., It. *est*, Sp., Pg. *este*, Pg. also *leste*.]

A. *adv.*

† **I.** **1.** [repr. OE. *ēastan*.] From the east. Also in OE. *bi ēastan*, ME. *bi esten* eastward; sometimes as prep. with dat. = eastward *of*. Comb. **eastan-wind**: see EAST-WIND.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 12 Be eastan Rine sindon Eastfrancan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 806 (Gr.) ȝif wind cymþ westan oþþe eastan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 'Bihold,' cweð [he] bi esten. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1725) 5 Grete taliage laid he þeron bi Esten.

II. [repr. OE. *ēast*.]

2. With reference to motion or position: In the direction of the part of the horizon where the sun rises. More definitely: In the direction of that point of the horizon which is 90° to the right of the north point; also *due* (†*full*) *east*.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* I. iii. (Bosw.) Dæt ealond on Wiht is þrittiges mila lang east and west. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 59 (Gr.) Sio sunne..norð eft and east Eldum oðeweð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7270 We sæȝhenn æst in ure lond þiss newe kingess sterrne. 1250 LAY. 23223 Ferden heo æst ferden heo west. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (1839) 22 It [a comet] arose ester and ester, till it arose full este. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, Where it weneth to go eest, it gothe west. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 41 Alwaie the longe east the shorter west. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 11 Lot iourneyed East. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 144 If the place be any distance east or west of Greenwich. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, lxiv. Sched. O. 38 A straight line drawn due east to a point one hundred yards distant.

b. *About east*: in U. S. slang 'regularly', in proper style, as it should be.

a 1860 H. BIGELOW *Lett.* in *Family Comp.* (Bartlett), I did walk into the beef and 'taters and things about east. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 231 To find out what was about east and to shape his course accordingly.

3. quasi-*sb.* Preceded by prep. *from*, *on*, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 11258 All þiss middellærd iss ec O fowwre dalesse dæledd Onn Est, o Wesst, o Suþ, o Norþ. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 As swifte as þe sunne gleam þe scheot from est into west. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2212 Fra est he broght a felauscap vnto þe feld of sennar.

B. *sb.*

1. subst. use of A. 2. The portion of the horizon or of the sky near the place of the sun's rising. More definitely, that one of the cardinal points near which the sun rises.

c 1180 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 118 Versus le Est. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 35 Towards than Est so fur we wende. 1340 *Ayenb.* 124 Sleȝþe: hit wereþ wyþ þet yeast be porueynge aye þe perils. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Est, *oriens*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* viii. 16 Fyue and twenty men..turned.. their faces towarde the easte. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 27 The gentle day..Dapples the drowsie East with spots of grey. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 65 Herbs sleep unto the East. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 64 The Wind just shifted from the East. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCV, And East and West..Mixt their dim lights..To broaden into boundless day.

b. *To the east* (*of*): (situated) in an eastward direction (from).

1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 431 If the countries..had been situate to the east of those whose longitude mariners had ascertained. *Mod.* Barking is 7 miles to the east of London.

2. The eastern part of the world, the orient; the eastern part of a country, district, or town.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3384 Þai held..þe landes þat war tilward þe est. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 339 Þre kingis camen afer out of þe eest. 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxii. 21 The real wey from the eest in to the west was called watling strete. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXV. 4, I will delyuer yᵒ to the people of the east. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 3 Where the gorgeous East..Showrs on her Kings Barbaric Pearl. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 27 There was a general expectation in the east of a Messiah. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 38 In the same East, men take off their sandals in devotion.

3. = EAST-WIND.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XX. 12 Where the sharp east for ever..blows. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 363 The unhealthful East, That..searches every bone Of the infirm. 1864 BRYANT *Return of Birds* iv, The blustering East shall blow.

C. as *adj.* That is situated in or adjacent to the eastern part of anything; that is towards the east; oriental, easterly. Formerly often used where *eastern* would now generally be preferred.

The adjectival use of the word arises from the analysis of compounds like OE. *east-dǽl* (see D. 1), the first element of which, having a virtually adjectival force, came to be regarded as a separable word.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 [Christ] rad in et þan est ȝete þere burh. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 2 Temese by the Est syde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11395 A folk..Wonnand be þe est occean. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xiv. 156 Ethiope is departed..in the Est partie, and in the Meridionelle partie. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. 81 The sonne..hastyd hym vpward toward the eest oryson. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi, The East and West Churches. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 167 An East window welcomes the infant beams of the Sun. 1693 EVELYN *Compl. Gard.* I. 30 There are four sorts of Expositions, the East, the West, the South and the North.

D. In Combination.

1. Combined with sb., as in † **east-deal**, eastern part; † **east-half** [cf. ON. *austr-hálfr*], eastern or easterly side; † **East-man** (see quot.); **east-sea**, a sea on the east side of a country, or in an eastern region of the world; formerly also as the proper name of the Baltic [= Ger. *Ostsee*]. See also EAST-COUNTRY, -END, -LAND, -WIND, ESTRICHE. (The combs. of this class still in use are now commonly written without hyphen, and *east* regarded as an adj.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 2 We ȝe-sawon hys steorran on *east-dæle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16400 Æstdale off all þiss werelld iss Anatole ȝehatenn. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii[i]. 12 How mikle estdel stand westdel fra. 898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Dæm monnum þe on *east healfe bære e wicodon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3430 He sette a steorrne upp o þe lifft..Onn æst halff off þiss middellærd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10581 He grauntid þo grete a graunt for to haue In the entre of the est halfe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 68 The Oustmans, as one would say Esterlings or *Eastmen, came out of..Germanie into Ireland. *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* I. xii, Fram *east sæ oþ wæst sæ. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 18 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 48 Temese [gop] into þe est see. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4669/3 A Danish Frigot arrived from the East-Sea.

b. Prefixed to names of countries or districts, usually with sense 'eastern portion of...', as in *East Germany*, *East London*; often forming the recognized name of a political or administrative division, as *East Prussia*, *East Derbyshire*. Also prefixed to adjs. of territorial signification, as *East-midland*, *East-central*; and to names of peoples, as *East-Goths* (= *Ostrogoths*), *East-Franks*.

898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Norþhymbre ond Eastengle hæfdon aþas ȝesealde. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 40 Vpoun the xxvj day of September, the Homes wan eist-Nisbet. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 The Eastgothes & Lumbardes, obtained Italy. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 49 The East-insular tribes have a chivalrous abhorrence of..personal abuse. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 55 The East-Goths had a strongly monarchical constitution.

2. With ppl. adj., as † *east-surprised*; **east-bound**, eastward bound (chiefly in America of railway traffic).

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 29 By the proportion of the east-surprised Gades..diuers have tried..to configurate a twin-like image of it. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The east-bound express was held at North Platte. 1882 *Times* 22 Mar. 5/3 East bound freight rates.

3. *East-south-east*, *East-north-east*: the points of the compass distant 22½° from due East; *East-by-South*, *East-by-North*: the points distant 11¼° from due East. Used as sb., adj., and adv.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. VI. (Arb.) 87 An Eastsouth-easte wynde arose. 1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 14 East and by north raiseth a degree in sailing 102 leagues and a mile. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5141/3 A Sand lies almost East and by South, half Southerly from the Spurn Light. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 84 We..then stood away east, and east-by-north. *Ibid.* 302 [We] stood away..east-north-east. *Ibid.* 335 A much larger river..which..ran east-by-south towards the sea. 1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xxiii. 98 A light breeze springing up at east south east, we weighed. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 489 The course of a fissure is east-by-north.

East (ēst), *v.* [f. prec.] **a.** *intr.* To move, turn, or veer towards the east. Cf. EASTING *vbl. sb.* **b.** *refl.* To orientate, find out one's true position.

1858 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 202 He must make many a turning..before he can east himself.

Ea·st-country. An eastern country: in 18th c. applied spec. to the region of the Baltic; cf. EASTLAND, ESTRICHE. Also *attrib.*

1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 141 Since by them they will be capable of receiving corn in the east-countrys. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4604/4 Will be exposed to publick Sale ..about 730 Quarters of East-Country Wheat. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4708/4 Inquire at the Works, or Royal Exchange East Country-Walk in Exchange Time. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 120 Our Trade to the East Indies and East Country is as free to us as ever.

† **Eastee-man.**

1681 E. WHITAKER *Ignoramus Just.* 18 To turn Informer, Promoter, or Eastee-man, unless in case of a Riot, or such like, the Constable can do no such thing but at his own Peril.

† **Ea·sten,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 **æsten**, 6 *Sc.* **estin**. [f. EAST + -EN; cf. NORTHEN. In quot. 1205 the reading *æsterne* (EASTERN) has been suggested; in quot. 1549 the word may possibly represent OE. *ēastan*: see EAST.] **a.** Belonging to Eastern countries; **b.** Coming from the east; easterly.

c 1205 LAY. 27393 Eorles and dukes eke of æstene weorlde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 61 The..cardinal vynd callit subsolanus..quhilk the vulgaris callis estin vynd.

Ea·st-e·nd. The easterly extremity of anything. In mod. use often *spec.* The eastern part of London. Hence **Ea·st-e·nder,** an inhabitant of the East End.

O. E. Chron. an. 893 Se muþa is..æt þæs miclan wuda east ende þe we Andred hatað. *c* 1205 LAY. 28303 Þa wind him ȝon wende, & stod of þan æst ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1251 Toward þe est end of þis dale. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxix, What we are doing in the East-end. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 11/1 The stereotyped East-ender of London. 1886 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 1/1 The East-enders have several advantages..over the West-enders.

Easter (ī·stəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 (as pl.) **ēastron, -un, -an, -u, -o**, *Northumb.* **ēastro, ēostro, ēostru**; (as sing.) **ēastre**, *Northumb.* **ēostro**; genit. (as pl.) **eastrena, -ana, eastra**; (as sing.)

éastran, *Northumb.* **éastres, éostres**; **2 eastran, eastren**, 3, 5 **eastre**, 3-6 **esterne**, 4-6 **ester**, (4 **hestern**), 5 **aster(e, estren(e, eesterne, estryn**, 6 **estur**, 6- **easter**. [OE. *éastre* wk. fem. = OHG. *ôstara*; more freq. in plural *éastron*, corresponding to OHG. *ôstoron* (MHG., mod.G. *ostern* pl.); the strong forms occas. appearing seem to have been derived from the combining form *éastor-*. Bæda *Temp. Rat.* xv. derives the word from *Eostre* (Northumb. spelling of *Éastre*), the name of a goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox; her name (:—OTeut. **austrôn-* cogn. w. Skr. *usrā* dawn; see EAST) shows that she was originally the dawn-goddess.]

1. One of the great festivals of the Christian Church, commemorating the resurrection of Christ, and corresponding to the Jewish passover, the name of which it bears in most of the European langs. (Gr. πασχά, ad. Heb. *pésah*, L. *pascha*, Fr. *Pâques*, It. *Pasqua*, Sp. *Pascua*, Du. *pask*). According to the modern rule it is observed on the first Sunday after the calendar full moon—i.e. 'not the actual full moon, but the 14th day of the calendar moon' (Bp. Butcher)—which happens on or next after 21 March. In ordinary language *Easter* is often applied to the entire week commencing with Easter Sunday.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. xxi. Ic ðas tide Eastrena ecelice healdan wille. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 471 *Phase*, eastran. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Heold se cyng Heanrig his hired .. to Eastran on Winceastre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Þe þre dage biforen estre [ben] cleped swidages. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3288 Dor-of in esterne be we wunen Seuene siðes to funt cumen. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 148 Ther ȝe shulle this Ester beo. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 Þe soneday fourtnythe after esterne. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 785 Þis miracle was Þus .. y do, In Þe Astere nexste after hurie body dyenge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Eesterne, *Pascha*. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 278 From passyon Sonday tyl Esterne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXIII. 254 The clergye .. wold not graunte vnto Estre next comyng. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi, Keeping the feast of Easter on the same day the Jews kept theirs. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 55 The Springtime, wherein the Feast of Easter .. was celebrated. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 129 The first .. festival .. that was observed .. was Easter. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. iv. (1862) 432 Easter was the great festival of the Church.

† **2.** The Jewish passover. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 Hælend cwom syx dazum ær Iudea eastrum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 1 Æfter twam dagum wæron eastron. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 366 Ester is callyd in Ebrewe Phase, that is passynge other passage. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 21 Vpon yᵉ xiiij. daye of the first moneth ye shal kepe Easter. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Whitsunday* I. (1859) 453 Easter, a great, and solemne feast among the Jewes. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xii. 4 Intending after Easter to bring him foorth.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.*

a. Obvious combinations: in sense 1, as *easter-festival*, *-gambols*, *-holidays*, *-lamb* (see also b), *-morning*, † *-morrow*, † *-pence*, *-Sunday* (*-Monday*, *-Tuesday*, etc.), *-tide*, *-time*, *-week*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 133 On Eester monedai. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 He ros on estryn morwe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 266 (Add. MS.) Our Lord Jhesu Crist, the whiche many desire for to norissche, and namly in Esterne tyme. 14.. *Prose St. Brandan* (Percy) 39 A place lyke Paradyse wherein they shold kepe theyr Eestertyde. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 66 Ther we a bode .. Ester evyn, Ester Day, And also Ester munday .. Ester Tewysday .. we Departyd. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 11 [Some] would .. have ventur'd their coffer-farthing, yea their Easter-pence by advance. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6052/1 The Easter-Holidays having passed. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxviii, How there the Easter gambols pass. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* II. 193 The house-lambs and the early Easter-lambs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 The weather this Eastertide is bright.

b. Special combs., as **easter-book**, an account-book for recording easter-dues; **easter-dues**, money payable at Easter to the parson of a parish by the parishioners; **easter-eggs**, eggs painted in bright colours, which it was (and, by a partial revival, still is) customary to present to friends at Easter (= PACE-EGGS); **easter-eve**, † **-even**, the evening, and hence the day, before Easter-Sunday; † **easter-lamb**, the paschal lamb; **easter-offering** = *easter-dues*; formerly also used for the paschal sacrifice; † **easter-supper**, the passover; **easter-taper** [L. *cereus paschalis*], a taper used in church ceremonies at Easter. Also EASTER-DAY.

1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 10 Item the *Easter Booke communibus Annis, lxvjs. viijd.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXV. 229 Necessity will .. make him study his Easter-book more then all other Writers. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 426 *Easter Eggs .. pass about at Easter week under the name of *pask*, *paste*, or *pace* eggs. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 On *estereuen gon abuten Þe fantston. 1894 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1617) 392 That one Sabboth or Saturday which falleth out to bee the Easter-eue. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 66 Vpon Easter even we were called vnto the tent. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdr.* vii. 10 They that came out of captiuyte, kylled the *easter lambe. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX. 481 Jesus the true Easterlamb. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue offrede Þe *Ester offryng. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 422 Were it only by Easter-offerings. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiv. 15 There prepare you for vs our *easter souper. 1848 *Secret Soc. Mid. Ages* 361 The bone .. he had filled with the wax of an *Easter-taper, and with incense. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 477 The fine levied .. in *Easter term 1697.

Easter, *sb.*[2] *dial.* Forms: 6 **astire**, 9 **ester**, 7- **easter**. See also ASTRE. [a. OF. *aistre*, *astre* (mod.F. *âtre*) hearth.] (See quot.)

1542 *Schole-house of Women* in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* IV. 129 Bad her take the pot set it aboove upon the astire. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.*, *Easter*, the back of the chimney or chimney stock. 1848 A. B. *Leicestershire Wds.*, *Ester*, back of the fire-place. 'My hay .. is as black as the Ester.'

† **Ea·ster,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **ester**, 6 *Sc.* **eister**. [perh. comparative of EAST *a.* (OE. had *éasterra*); possibly suggested by Du. *ooster-* in compounds.] Nearest the east; eastern (part of a country, a building, etc.). Also in comb., as *easter-board*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 257 Boemya is Þe firste prouince of Þat ester Germania. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 29 James Colvillis sone [was restorit] to his landis of eister Wcymes. 1591 HARINGTON tr. *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XXIII. vi, The dawning brake, and all the Easter parts were full of light. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 This bay is all sandie and cleane ground on the easter part. *Ibid.* 135 One evening, being calme, and a goodly cleare in the easter-boord, I willed our anchor to be weyed. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4430/4 The Town of Anstruther-Easter. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. x. 448 Covering it from north to south, that is, from the Easter to the Wester Scheld, with water. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, He's keeping guard o'er Milnwood in the easter round of the tower.

Ea·ster-da·y. For forms see EASTER. [OE. *éastor-dæg*, f. *éastor-* combining form of *éastron*, EASTER; some of the ME. and early mod. forms are f. the genit. or nom.] Easter Sunday.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Uwilc sunne-dei is to locan alswa ester dei. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Forte þene þuresdai biforen estrene dai. *Ibid.* 99 Þis dai is cleped estre dai. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXXI. (1495) 367 Eester daye is tyme of gladnesse. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 180 On esterne day next folwyng. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 29 He helde vnlawfully esterday. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 53 He sawe Criste rysen vpon Estern Day. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Ballad Wedding* Poems (1648) 38 No sun upon an Easter day Is half so fine a sight.

Ea·stering, *ppl. a. rare.* [? f. EASTER *a.* + -ING[2]; cf. *westering*.] Shifting eastward.

1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 202 As the eastering wind shall lead.

† **Ea·sterling.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [app. f. EASTER *a.* + -LING, prob. after Du. *oosterling*.

The word seems not to have been found as Eng. before 16th c. In Anglo-French and Anglo-Lat. *sterling(us, esterling(us* appear in the 13th c., but only in the sense of 'sterling penny' or 'pennyweight' (cf. *libræ sterilensium, sterilensis monetæ* in Ordericus Vitalis, *a* 1142); in Matt. Paris *moneta esterlingorum* seems to mean 'the coinage of sterling pennies', not 'the coin of the easterlings'; nor do AF. phrases like 'vint soutz desterlings', 'cinkaunte mars desterlings' show that *esterlings* was understood to be the name of a people. The antiquaries of the 16th and 17th c., however, assumed that the 'esterling' was so called as having been coined by the Easterlings or Hanse merchants; hence they use *easterling money* as a transl. of *moneta esterlingorum*, etc. See STERLING.]

A native of the east.

1. *spec.* A native of eastern Germany or the Baltic coasts; chiefly applied to the citizens of the Hanse towns.

1534 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 24 Alis Gray, and Wolfe, an Esterlinge. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 57 Many Esterlinges were buried there. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 6 Witland is apperteining to the Easterlings. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. (1632) 878. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 127 The Danes, Swedes, Holsteiners, and all Easterlings, who .. import .. Eastern Commodities. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. xxiii. 67 The High-Dutch of the Hans Towns .. (known by the name of Easterlings). 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 251 The city of Wexford, and the two adjoining districts .. were then in possession of the Easterlings.

b. attrib. *Easterling money*: see etymology.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 184 Money coined in the East parts of Germany .. was called Easterling money. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 176 Guilhalda Teutonicorum is used for the fraternity of Easterling Merchants in London called the Stilyard. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 145 A Tax being laid upon these Easterling Clothes. 1871 J. C. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 112 The Rochelle and easterling pound was therefore the same.

c. A ship of Germany or the Baltic countries.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* XXI. 3 At hand whole fleet of easterlynges. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* XI. (1821) 593 The ships that were descryed being a Fleet of Easterlings.

d. [transl. Anglo-L. *esterlingus*.] The weight of the easterling or sterling penny; a penny-weight, $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 185 In a pound there ought to be eleven ounces, two Easterlings and one ferling, and the other allay.

2. *gen.* An inhabitant of an eastern country or district; also, a member of the Eastern Church. *arch.*

1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 279 b, In .. 1215 he [Pope Innocent III] helde a generall counsell in Laterane, wherin warre was declared agaynst the Easterlinges. 1563 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 156 John, the legate of the Easterlings, brought forth another reason. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 230 b, The farre South asterlynges doe know this parte of Europe by no other name then Portugall. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. xvi. 431 The .. regiment of Easterlings [*Orientalis turma* i.e. *Saracenorum*] got the upper hand. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. XV. 84 It was a custome of the Easterlings, and of the Roman Empire generally. 1688 BP. PARKER *Reasons Abrog. Test* 107 Mahomet gives them that name of Zabii, because they lay Eastward from Arabia, for so the Word signifies Easterlings. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 19 Of all the Easterlings, the Persians are the worst. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho.* (1861) 4 One west country man can fight two easterlings. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 124 With Easterlings and his own country-folk they dealt.

3. See quot.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 161 *Easterling*, a name for the Smew.

† **Ea·sterly,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. EASTER *sb.* + -LY[1].] Pertaining to Easter or to the passover.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 42 Hy foron to hierusalem to þam easterlican freolse. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom* 89 Þas fifti dazes fram þan esterliche deie beoð alle ihalzede to ane herunge. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 135 Pryncypally amongest these eastrnly solempnytes.

Easterly (ī·stəli), *a.*[2] and *adv.* [? f. EASTER *a.* + -LY; cf. Du. *oosterlijk* in same sense.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Situated towards the east.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Orientale*, easterlie. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 87, I would have the Easterly Franci to follow the best manner. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 85 Easterly Towns .. are more wholesome than the westerly. 1751 PERCIVAL in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 218 Condate being placed in the road to Mediolanum shews it to be easterly of Chester. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 43 The most easterly part of this constellation.

2. Coming from the east; chiefly of the wind, rarely of merchandise.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 399 Then kepe by itself an unce of easterly saffron well beaten. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 662 Cold and Easterly Winds. 1778 DK. RICHMOND in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 309 Going to Uppark in this easterly wind, has made me quite ill. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 43 The wind in the Atlantic is almost always easterly.

B. *adv.* In an eastern position or direction. Of the wind: From the east, or a point nearly east.

1635 BREREYTON *Trav.* (1844) 77 During this time the wind stood most easterly. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* 2640/3 It blew hard Easterly. 1692 RAY *Creation* II. 1701 193 To them that live more easterly. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* III, To get into the little valley of Glendearg he had to proceed easterly.

Easter-ma·giant, ma·ngiant. *dial.* In Cumberland, the green tops of Bistort (L. *Polygonum Bistorta*) which are eaten (Britten and H.).

† **Ea·stermost,** *a. Obs.* [f. EASTER *a.* + -MOST, in place of the earlier EASTMOST; cf. *bettermost*, *uppermost*, etc. Now superseded by EASTERNMOST.] Most easterly; situated farthest to the east.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 381 The eastermost tree is the highest. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 287 The .. Easter-most Hils of Tyre. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 51/2 The bigger Island is the Eastermost. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philological Museum* I. 175 The eastermost Pelasgian country on the Propontis.

Eastern (ī·stəɹn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **éasterne**, 3 **estrin**, 4 **eestren, estern(e**, 6-7 **easterne**, 7- **eastern**. [OE. *éasterne* = OS. *ôstroni*, OHG. *ôstrôni* (wind), ON. *austrœnn*:—OTeut. **austrônjo-*, f. **austr-* EAST; for the suffix *ônjo-* (? = L. *-āneus*) cf. *northern*, *southern*, *western*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the east side of the world, to countries in the East, or to the empire of the East; dwelling in the East; Oriental. *Eastern Church*: the great communion otherwise called the Greek Church. *Eastern question*: a general term for the political problems relating to Eastern Europe.

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 228 *Eoi magi*, easterne tungelwitegan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11388 A prophet of estrinland, hight balaam, crafti and bald. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi, His desire was that of the two the Easterne Church should rather yield. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 311 Oh Easterne Starre. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 27 As Eastern priests in giddy circles run. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 The simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage vizier.

2. Lying towards the east; having a position relatively east; facing eastward.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 42 He [the sun] fires the prowd tops of the Easterne Pines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 541 The eastern Gate of Paradise. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), The eastern end of the isle rises up in precipices. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 18 The greatest names of the church continued to be found in the eastern quarter of the empire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 74 A pale light now overspread the eastern sky.

b. Having an eastward direction. *rare.*

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), A ship at sea has no certain method in either her eastern or western voyages.

3. Of the wind: Blowing from the east. *poet.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 315 (Gr.) Donne cymð on uhtan easterne wind. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III ii 142 Fan'd with the Easterne winde. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. (R.) When eastern breezes yet enervate rise. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 52 She was sharper than an eastern wind.

B. *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of the East; an oriental. **b.** A member of the Eastern Church.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* (Thwaite) 167 (Bosw.) Se wer wæs swiðe mære betwux eallum easternum. 1862 J. GADSBY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXIX. 136 Most of the easterns shed tears much more copiously than the people of Europe. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 60 S. Meletius remained in the communion of the Easterns. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 360/2 These degenerate Easterns, who .. rush at and devour French novels of the lowest type.

Hence **Ea·sterner** (U.S.), an inhabitant of one of the eastern or New England states.

1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 246 One hears such not seldom among us Easterners.

Easternly (*ī*·stəɹnlɪ), *a.* & *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

† **A.** *adj.* Situated to the eastward, or on the east side; of the wind, blowing from the east; = EASTERLY. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* viii. (ed. 7) 790 You shall easily draw the Easternly Meridians. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 39 These hottest regions of the world..are refreshed with a daily gale of Easternely wind. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2325/1 Volhinia, the most Easternly Province of Lithuania.

B. *adv.* † **a.** In an eastern position (*obs.*). **b.** In an eastern manner; after the fashion of the Easterns (*rare*).

1765 MICHELL in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 76 Somewhere about the place D, a little less easternly than the point of the sand. 1883 *Athenæum* 9 June 724/1 Men who know nothing of the East..and cannot think easternly.

Easternmost (*ī*·stəɹnməst, -mōust), *a.* [f. as prec. + -MOST; cf. EASTERMOST, EASTMOST.] Situated farthest to the east; also (*nonce-use*), of a character most essentially oriental.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xli. 418 The species are most numerous in the Easternmost islands. 1859 SMILES *Stephenson* 51 The railway..crosses this road close by the easternmost end of the cottage. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* i. (1869) 5 Easternmost of all the Eastern Churches, easternmost in thought and custom always, and easternmost in situation also. 1884 *Law Rep.* XIII. *Queen's B.* 675 The defendants' colliery is the easternmost in the group.

† **Ea·st I·ndia.** *Obs.* exc. *attrib.* Formerly used = (*The*) EAST INDIES. *East India Company*: a company formed for carrying on an East Indian trade, especially the English company incorporated in 1600, and described in its charter as 'The Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies', which from 1773 exercised political power in the East, and had the chief part in the administration of the affairs of Hindostan, till 1858, when the government was assumed by the Crown. *East India fly*, an East Indian species of Cantharis or blister-fly; *East Indiaman*, a ship of large tonnage engaged in the East India trade.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 187, I account so farre of East India, as is from eighteene degrees north..to..Cape Comrein. 1655 E. TERRY (*title*), A Voyage to East India. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 192 (R.) Our own eight East India ships..are all safe in our harbours. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3980/4 Lost a New East-India Company's Bond..for 150*l.* 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 P 2 A Boatswain of an East-India Man. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 49 The East India Company was incorporated about..1600. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. (1862) 395 The crew of a West Indiaman or an East Indiaman.

b. In Anglo-Indian use sometimes *attrib.* = EURASIAN.

1831 *Asiatic Jrnl.* New Ser. VI. II. 106 Some elaborate speeches..were delivered by members of the East-India community.

Ea·st I·ndian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. as *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the East Indies.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The Ilandes of *Molucca* situate in the mayne Easte Indian Sea. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 105 From the coast of the East Indian sea.

2. In Anglo-Indian use; = EURASIAN *a.*

1831 *Asiatic Jrnl.* New Ser. VI. II. 106 The Calcutta East-Indian petition. 1849 *Calcutta Rev.* XI. 74 The present situation and prospects of the East-Indian body.

B. as *sb.* A Eurasian.

1831 *Asiatic Jrnl.* New Ser. VI. II. 106 A meeting of East-Indians took place at the Town Hall. 1849 *Calcutta Rev.* XI. 74 The East-Indians obtained the privilege of sitting on the..Juries.

Ea·st I·ndies. A geographical term, including Hindostan, Further India, and the islands beyond. Opposed to the *West Indies* or Central American islands.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 79 They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will trade to them both. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Mistr.* (1710) I. 82 Mine her fair East-Indies were above. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 252 The East Indies include also the islands of the Indian Ocean.

Easting (*ī*·stɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EAST + -ING¹.]

1. *Naut.* 'The course made good, or gained to the eastward' (Adm. Smyth).

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 91 For easting and westing, great diligence is required not to fall into error. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (1698) 169 My whole easting I reckoned to be now 677 Leagues and ⅔ of a league. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. iv. (ed. 4) 233 Without hailing in for the main to secure our easting. 1781 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 339 We made some easting to keep clear of the dangerous shoals. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 230 To compute from the observed bearings the amount of all the..easting or westing. 1860 L. BILTON in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 289, I ran down my easting in 38° S.

2. An approach to an easterly direction; a sloping or veering eastwards. Of a wind or ocean current: A shifting eastward of the point of origin; easterly direction.

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 344 That diurnal rotation does impart easting to these winds there is no doubt. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 539 In Maine the courses [of the rock-groovings] have an unusual amount of easting. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 This very *gregale*..has there [at Malta] decided easting in it, and may well have blown St. Paul from Crete thither.

3. Of a heavenly body: The reaching the eastern point of its apparent daily path.

1883 PROCTOR *Gt. Pyramid* iii. 139 The easting, southing, westing, and northing of heavenly bodies.

Eastland (*ī*·stlănd). [f. EAST + LAND.]

1. **a.** *gen.* An eastern country or district. Now only *poet.* † **b.** *spec.* (in 14th–17th c.): The lands bordering on the Baltic.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxix. 1 Witodlice þa he [Jacob] com to þæm eastlande. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 534 Wittiest ha weren of alle þe meistres þæt weren in estlonde. *c* 1325 *St. Kenelm* 43 Of westsex & of humberlond; & of estlond. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix. 1 Jacob thanne forth goon, cam into the est loond 15.. LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 357 Mr. Normand Galloway..was in the eastland. [1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. IV. 185 And emeralds from far east lands brought.]

2. *attrib.*

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 102 Et in iiij Estlandborde [*i. e.* planks from Norway] emp. ad ponend. subtus le Table..12*d.* 1580 *Invent.* (1815) 301 (Jam.) Item, in the chalmer of deis ane stand bed of eistland tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Inv. Shipping* 10 South part of the Baltick, or Eastland Sea. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 127 The Eastland and Norway Merchants, who affirm..their Trade is much declined since the passing the Act of Navigation. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xix, Would..send a great deal of Money for Eastland Firr. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3880/4 Two of the Convoys to our homeward-bound Eastland Fleet. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 410 The Eastland Company..enjoying by their charter..the Trade of..Norway, Sweedland, Poland. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 184 Phronimus, a considerable east-land merchant. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 408 How goes it then, With him—thy kinsman, mid the Eastland men?

Hence † **Ea·stlandish** *a.*, *obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Ep. Ded., High, Low, and Eastlandish Teutonicke.

Ea·stling, *a.*, **-lings,** *adv. Sc.* In 8 eastlin, -lins. [f. EAST + -LING, with adverbial genitive *-s*. Cf. BACKLINGS.]

A. *adj.* Of the wind: Easterly. **B.** *adv.* In an easterly direction.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, This [elm] shields the other frae the eastlin blast. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 58 (Jam.) Ay hading eastlins, as the ground did fa'. 1789 BURNS *Let. J. Tennant* 7 This blae eastlin wind.

Eastmost (*ī*·stməst, -mōust), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* eistmost. [OE. had *éastmest* adj., superl. f. EAST *adv.* + *-m-*, *-st*, suffixes (see -MOST); but continuity is not proved, and the word was prob. formed afresh at a later period.] That is most easterly in position. Now *poet.*; see EASTERNMOST.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 201 The eistmest part of Britane to the se. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 306 The eastmoste bed, next to the windowe, in the hye chamber. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 75 Bassora is the eastmost City..in the Turkish Dominions. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 2 My father purchased the eastmost house on the south side of the Meadows. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 12 Up the eastmost of the beech-slopes brown He turned.

Eastre, var. EASTER *sb.*¹ & ², also of ESTRE, *Obs.*

Eastward (*ī*·stwəɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. EAST + -WARD; OE. had *éasteweard(e* adv., *éastanweard* adj., but the mod. adj. is probably merely a use of the adv.] **A.** *adv.*

1. Towards the east; in an eastern direction: **a.** of motion.

959 *Chart. Edgar* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 8 Ðonon to holan dic eastwærde. 1297 R. GLOUC. 41 Þis Picardes þenne wende forþ Estward euer faste. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 133 Alle þat han wel y-wroght wenden þey shulle Estwarde to heuene. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVIII. 18 Whedir is he walked, Estewarde or weste? 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Sayling Eastward by the coastes of Aphrica. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xvii. 3 Get thee hence, and turne thee Eastward. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 16 The plague..began now to come eastward. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 155 Ten of the stars have motions eastward, peculiar to themselves.

b. of position, bearing, or aspect. Also in *comb.*, as *eastward-looking*.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xvi. 18 (Gr.) Þonan Oð Indeas easteweardе. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 14 Esteward ich byhulde after þe sonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XI. 10 The chambers of the dore eastwarde, were thre on euery side. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 14 Looke..Northward, and Southward, and Eastward, and Westward. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. 11 The eastward-looking branches of the great elms.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3099/3 The 17th arrived the *Smirna* Factor..from the Eastward. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 318 It might..empty itself to the Eastward. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 230 If a ship has been sailing to the eastward.

B. *adj.* That moves or looks eastward.

824 *Chart. Ecgberht* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 71 Ðonan on rihsc mere eastanweardne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Estwarde, *orientalis*. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 903 The..eastward posture in prayer. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 27 Mar. 4/7 The Russians on their side are quietly prosecuting an eastward concentration.

Ea·stwardly, *adv.* and *a.* [f. prec. + -LY¹, ².]

A. *adv.* **a.** In an eastern direction. **b.** Of wind: From an eastern quarter.

1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 421 Another people, not far from these, Eastwardly, of a Dwarfish Stature. 1747 DOBBS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 474 Behring sailed..to the Isles of Japon, and from thence Eastwardly 50 German miles. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 There is a breeze eastwardly. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 46 Continuing eastwardly along the coast.

B. *adj.* **a.** That has an eastern direction. **b.** Of the wind: That blows from the east.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 68 The wind was eastwardly. 1805 FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 258 The eastwardly winds appearing to have set in. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iv. 108 *note*, Higher latitudes where the earth's eastwardly motion is less. 1883 — in *Knowledge* 20 July 41/2 The body at P is carried eastward by the eastwardly motion of G.

Eastwards (*ī*·stwəɹdz), *adv.* [f. EASTWARD + *-s*; cf. *backwards, upwards.*] = EASTWARD *adv.*

1527 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 38 The londe..marcheth Estwardis to the kyngdom of Araby. 1877 R. J. MORE *Under Balkans*, The corpse..was..laid feet eastwards.

Ea·st wi·nd. ea·st-wi·nd. [OE. *éastan-wind*: see EAST A. 1.] The wind blowing from the east. In England and in New England proverbially bleak, unpleasant, and injurious to health; hence often *fig.* In quots. from or allusions to the Bible the fig. sense refers to the scorching and destructive east wind of Palestine. Hence **East-winded** *adj.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143 *Subsolanus*, eastenwind. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. (1495) 386 The Este wynde that hight Subsolanus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 þe Estewynde, *eurus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvii. 10 Withered..as soone as ye east wynde bloweth. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 4 An East-winde may spoil a nest of yong birds. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 262 It was to no more purpose to talk to them than to an East-wind. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 75 The east wind in Palestine..is parching, scorching, destructive to vegetation, oppressive to man. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 53 [A nature] so steeped..in sunshine that the east winds (physical or intellectual) of Boston..assailed it in vain.

1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* ii. 9 One bitter east-winded morning.

East-wise, *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*) [f. EAST + -WISE.] = EASTWARD.

1882 E. C. BABER in *Roy. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Pap.* I. I. 115 The elegant northward meander with the graceful turn eastwise provided for it by cartographers.

Easy (*ī*·zi), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3–4 aisie, -y, ? eise, 3–5 eese, -i, -y, 4–6 esee, -i(e, -y(e, (4 eisy, 5 eyse, 3eesy, hesy), 6–8 easie, -ye, (9 *dial.* yessy, yeasy) 4– easy. [a. OF. *aisié* (mod. *aisé*), pa. pple. of OF. *aiser, aisier* to put at ease, whence EASE *v.* The development of the Eng. senses has been affected by EASE *sb.*; the mod.Fr. uses of *aise* may also have had some influence.]

I. At ease; characterized by ease or freedom from pain or constraint.

† **1.** At liberty, having opportunity or means (to do something). Cf. EASE *sb.* 1.

[Possibly *eise* in quot. 1225 may be a distinct word, a. Fr. *aise* at ease.]

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Offredde loc for him . alse hie aisie was; gif hie was riche wimman . a lomb..gif hie was poure two duue briddes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Et te one psalme 3e schulen stonden, 3if 3e beoð eise, [*v.r.* aise] & et te oðer sitten.

2. Of conditions or state: Characterized by ease or rest; comfortable, luxurious, quiet.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 166 Worldly honour & aisy lif. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 Esy; *ediosus, secundus*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 You vie Happiness in a thousand easy and sweet Diversions. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 123 In the full enjoyment of all things that can make their life easy, pleasant and happy. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 114 My Condition began now to be..much easier to my mind. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Lit. Mattie* v, 'Twas a green and easy world As she took it.

3. Of persons: Free from physical pain or discomfort, or from outward annoyance or burden.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esy, *Quietus*. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 741 The sick grow easie, and the feeble strong. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XII. 131 Mr. W's radical cure I shall hardly try, I am very easy, and that is enough. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 256 Head easy, thirst and general indisposition continued. 1809 *Ibid.* XXI. 487 After an opiate he became easier.

4. Free from constraint or stiffness; chiefly of or with reference to bodily posture or movements. Also *transf.* of manners or behaviour: Free from embarrassment or awkwardness. Also in phrase, *Free and easy* (see FREE).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 Esy of gate; *gracilis*. 1696 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Gen. Pref. 17 That I might the more undisturbedly write the easie Emanations of mine own Mind. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 7 His conversation was easie and obliging. 1704 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 77 Be easie, affable, familiar, friendly. 1730 EARL SHAFTESB. in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 77 Handel..is quite easy in his behaviour. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, Leicester, bowing to his rival with the easiest and most graceful courtesy. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 142 He was a most friendly personage, as willing as he was free and easy. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Lay. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 279 To an easy graceful carriage..he added..great skill in argument.

b. of written compositions: Showing no trace of effort; smooth, flowing. Also *transf.* Of a writer or thinker.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 P 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing and looking as it were another way, like an easy Writer. 1713 *Guardian* No. 15 (1756) I. 69 As there is an easy mien, and easy dress..so there is an easy sort of poetry. 1830 tr. *Simond's Ital. Rep.* vii. 153 The light, elegant, and easy prose of his novels. 1880 L. STEPHEN

Pope iv. 90 He could seldom lay aside his self-consciousness sufficiently to write an easy letter. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 Easy and unstudied as his writing seems, it was .. the result of unintermitted trouble and varied modes of working.

5. Not hard pressed: not hurried, gentle; said of motion, a breeze, a fire, etc. Also *Naut.*, as *easy sail*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 284, I saugh comyng of ladyes nientene In .. a ful esy pass. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), To make þe syzte perfit þis þingis beþ nedful; þe cause efficient .. and takynge hede, and esy meuynge [L. *motus mediocris*]. *Ibid.* XIX. lx. (1495) 897 Oximell is sodde on esay fyre and softe vnto it be thycke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esy, or softe, yn steryngе, *lentus*. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 795 They have a very slow and easie pace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 120 So to the Coast of Jordan he directs His easie steps. 1704 J. CUNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1659 Fair and serene weather..with easie Gales at S. 1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5430/2 We made an easie sail for the Maese. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* I. 2 We coasted within four leagues of the land, under easy sail, with light breezes. 1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. in Syria* I. i. 8 The donkeys are like large dogs, and of easy motion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Easy draught*. The same as light draught of water. *Easy roll*. A vessel is said to roll deep but easy, when she moves slowly, and not with quick jerks.

b. *Be easy!* do not hurry, don't be so eager. Now considered an 'Irishism'.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 26 That Gentleman ..advised the said *William Thompson* to be easy for a little Time. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 41 'Be aisy, be aisy!.. and don't be after killin' him quite.'

6. Free from mental anxiety, care, or apprehension. Phrase, *To make* (a person) *easy*.

1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xx, Manage the rest of your affairs of Life With easie Conversation, void of Strife. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. 363, I was perfectly easy as to the security of my effects. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 208, I made her easy on that point. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 187 Meer Causim was not easy upon the prospect of a connexion between the Emperor and the English. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 *P. D.* 88 A sensitive girl, whose conscience was not easy on the subject.

7. Fond of ease, averse to taking pains or thought; not strenuous, indolent; careless, thoughtless, unconcerned; = EASY-GOING.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 10. 3 The easie softnesses of religious affections. 1650 — *Holy Living* ii. (1727) § 79 For no easie, healthful and idle person was ever chaste. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 604 Easy Sloath. 1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. i. (1802) 371 In this easy view of things. 1798 WORDSW. *Old Cumb. Beggar* 108 The easy man Who sits at his own door,—and .. Feeds in the sunshine. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 251 They mark out for their prey the easy colonists. 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Ver.* xvi, He'd meet them flushed with easy youth.

8. (With mixed notion of 2, 3, 6.) In comfortable circumstances, well off. Also of 'circumstances', fortune.

1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 41 To make them and their Posterity easie in all times to come. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 86 Such a rent as, in the modern form of speech, would make them easy. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 206 Men easy in their fortunes, and unprovoked by hardships of any sort. 1726 BUTLER *Serm.* vi. 108 One in easie Circumstances. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 59 These plots and rebellions..are the offspring of an easy condition, and hoarded riches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 46 Easy farmers display a variety of plate. 1857 *Edin. Rev.* July, The 'easy' classes will contrive to furnish the governing classes of the country. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 160 He was in easy circumstances.

II. 9. Conducive to ease or comfort: chiefly of appliances for repose. See also EASY-CHAIR.

138. *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 129 Þei slepyn ful soft in ful eesi beddis. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5609 Though he have lytel worldis goode, Mete & drynke, & esy foode. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxviii. [lxxiv.] 234 Theyr lodgynge..was not so easye nor large as thoughe they had ben at Parys. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 19 (1864) 104 Driven along at a moderate speed, in an easy carriage. 1879 WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 105 An office much sought after as one of those 'easy cushions' reserved for the repose of men of merit or favourites of the great.

† b. Advantageous, affording convenience, satisfactory. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 126 [A horse is] esy and prophetabyll. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 Having all one common End of publick Good, they come after full Debates to easie Resolutions.

III. Causing little discomfort or obstruction.

10. Of the means, method, or object of an action: Presenting few difficulties; offering little resistance. Const. *inf.* (act., less freq. pass.) or *of* followed by sb. denoting the action; also with the nature of the action contextually implied: of books, language; = easy to read, understand; of the soil; = easy to cultivate, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16557 (Trin.) Þei..cut þis tre in two; þei fond hit good and esy to dele wip. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 202 Þis pater noster þat is best & most hesy of alle. 15.. *Frere & Boye* 76 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 38 The olde man was easy to please. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlviii. 385 Vitalba..hath long branches ful of ioyntes, easie to ploy. 1582 CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Cc iij, The place is easie Greeke. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xiii. 481 Nothing..is more else and easie [*facilius*] to be knowne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 89 From want of understanding this easie truth. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 240 Two ready and easie wales of procuring Atonement. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 283 Ploughing is an imitative Toil, Resembling Nature in an easie Soil. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 P 6 This part of a critick is very easie to succeed in. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 163 *note*, Those, which being in great collections are most easy of access. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. i. 11 Men are much more likely to discover easier .. methods of attaining any object. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xii. (1865) 314 The writings of Temple are, in general, after this easy copy. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 31 The colors and scents are useful in making the flowers more easy to find.

b. Of a road: That may be travelled without discomfort or difficulty. Of a slope: Gradual, not steep.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1402 Þe way of dede semes large and eesy. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiv 328 And all the other of the Companyons .. had more easy passage thanne those that passed the day before. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 536 An easie and short ladder, whereby we may climbe. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 3 Subdued the people unto him, & made easie way to the settling of his will. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 17 At last, with easie Rodes he [Wolsey] came to Leicester. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 P 6 You mount by six easy steps. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xx, Children of Earth,..Whom I have guided here By easier passage.

11. Of actions: Not difficult; to be accomplished with little effort. Frequently as complement when the subject is a vb. in the inf.; = FATH I.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 245 For drede of lettyng of lettre occupacion þat is more liȝt or eisy. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. (1495) 208 In olde men abstynence of meete is softe and easy. 1538 STARKEY *England* iii. 69 Much easyar to spy ij fautys then amend one. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* I. 81 As eese a broken Syve Should holde the dropping rayne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 57 After taking of somewhat of easie Digestion. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 144 You must live after the spirit ..and thats no easie thing to do. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 128 It is as easy to close the eyes of the mind as those of the body. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 144 The easier digestibility of animal food in man. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 151 It is of the nature of habit to make acts easier and easier. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* 196 It is easy to make a solitude and call it peace.

12. Of persons and their dispositions: Moved without difficulty to action or belief; soon yielding, compliant; credulous. *Lady of easy virtue*: euphemistically for an unchaste woman.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 47 Not a whit, Your lady being so easy. 1643 DENHAM *Poems* 169 An easy ear deceives, and is deceiv'd. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* III. i, An easie King deserves no better Fate. 1697 — *Virg. Æneid* II. 261 With such Deceits he gain'd their easie hearts. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i, To which his easy nature, soon appeas'd, Invited me. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* V. i. (1849) 263 The great city .. seemed, like some fair lady of easy virtue, to lie open to attack, and ready to yield to the first invader. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 258 Juries were no longer so easy of belief.

† b. Not unwilling, ready. Const. *inf.* Now only with passive, as *easy to be entreated*; cf. 10. *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III 83 When men ignorantly .. do wrong, the wronged are to be easie to grant pardon. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 55 Hutchinson was neither easy to believe it, nor frighted at the example. 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1823) I. 529 He was too easy to enter into any employment that might bring him into favour. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* CXVI. 5 How easy to forgive!

13. That is obtained with ease, with little effort or sacrifice.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 641 The Swain..Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand. *Ibid.* IV. 704 A Fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 766 Disease or comes not, or finds easy cure. 1856 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1876) II. xiv. 463 He obtained an easy pardon.

14. Of burdens or penalties: Not oppressive or painful. Of prices or conditions: Moderate, not burdensome.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 30 My ȝoc is swete, or softe, and my charge liȝt, or eisy. 1423 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. vi. (1483) 54 That hath..graunted the to be purged with more esy peynes. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 47 Curators Engeyne ȝe not to ȝeesy penans, ne to strayt algat. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, ix, They woll sell theym at none esier price. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xi. 22 It shalbe easier for Tyre and Sidon at the day of iudgement, then for you. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C ij b, Where Marble is to be had at easy rate, but where Copper is very dear. 1696 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 187 Secure it for me on the easiest terms you can. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 31 An easy fee of one shilling. *a* 1771 SMOLLETT *Love Elegy* 18 And bid the turf lie easy on my breast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 He remained there in easy confinement. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 34 Peace was granted to him on the easy conditions of a nominal fine.

† b. Of persons: Not oppressive or severe; not exacting; lenient, gentle; cf. 12. In 18th c. also: Not difficult to 'get on' with [cf. Fr. *aisé à vivre*].

c 1325 *Body & Soul* (Laud MS.) in Wright *Mapes' Poems* 336 For I [the body] the [the soul] so eise fond the[r]fore couthe I nevere blinne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 223 He was an esy man to yeue penaunce. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 70 Sche mad hir son more esy, and sesed mech his persecucion. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 30 b, Faders shuld be esy ande tendyr anemste theire chyldere. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 310 Pisistratus, .. a generous and easie Governour. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 221 Supposing..that the elector should refuse to be .. easy with the queen herself. 1727 — *To very yng. Lady* Wks. II. ii. 42 A shrew from Billingsgate would be a more easy and eligible companion.

† 15. Of small 'weight' or importance, insignificant, slight; not very good, indifferent. So *easy birth, easy capacity*; cf. dial. '*Easy*, idiotic' (East Cornw. Gloss.). *Obs.*

1468 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* (1874) II. 321 Thow..I have govyn yow bot easy cause to remembyr me..yet..let me not be forgotyn. 1473 *Bk. Noblesse* 78 Holden vertuous .. though he were descendid but of esle birthe. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle's Old Age* Hj, Of so grete age that he..shold be of easy power of bodily strength to make werre ayenst Carthage. 1491 *Will of Cliff* (Somerset Ho.), I shall leue but Esy good. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 147 b, Easy agrement foloweth..where women be maried not for loue but for good. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 348 Wine that was but easie and so-so. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experiences* II. vii. 171 Shall one of us dirty creatures, frowne and be troubled..moved by every small and easie occasion. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Charles I*, 191 Though an easie capacity might foresee that they could do nothing by such an enterprize.

16. Not pressing hardly; loosely fitting; opposed to *tight*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 50 Is my beaver easier? 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 278 This womans an easie gloue my Lord, She goes off and on at pleasure. *Mod.* The coat is an easy fit. An easy pair of slippers. The nut of the screw is a little too easy.

17. *Comm.* (opposed to *tight*.) Of a commodity: Not much in demand; hardly maintaining its price. Of the state of the market: Not characterized by eager demand; showing little firmness in prices.

1888 *Standard* 7 Apr. 2/8 (Trade report) Bacon is easier. *Mod.* The money-market is easy.

18. In Whist. *Honours easy*: said when the 'honours' are evenly divided. (Merely *colloq.*: the technical phrase is 'honours divided'.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 103 If we have the worst of that, honours are easy.

B. *adv.* In an easy manner.

1. Without difficulty. Chiefly in compar. or superl.; now *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 239 For eaye he comunal eaye ho ssuln wende. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***b, This thyng is easyer .. saide of you, then proued. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 4 Three miles it might be easie heard. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cix, As easie might I from my selfe depart, As, etc. 1680 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 12 The voice of a multitude is easier heard. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 279 The good man can easiest persuade himself that God is good. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lxxxv, A wavering spirit may be easier wreck'd. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* v. (1876) 134 All the easier led away by bad example.

† 2. In a very moderate degree. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 Many of the officers have be but esy valleable to the defense of youre countre.

3. Not tightly, with freedom of movement.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 204 P 2 Fit as easie as any Piece of Work. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xli, The bolts full easy slide.

4. *colloq.* At a leisurely pace, comfortably, without much trouble; in a comfortable position (also *transf.* of a ship). In phr. *To take it easy*, to make oneself comfortable, to do no more than one must; also, *To let one off easy*, i.e. with a light penalty.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 13 Which kept the vessel's head to the sea, and made her lie easy. 1821 BYRON *Lett.* civ. in Moore *Life* 1833 III. 139 'The two dozen' were with the cat-o'-nine tails;—the 'let you off easy' was rather his own opinion than that of the patient. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 103 Everything was going on quite easy and comfortable. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Taking it easy. Neglecting the duty. 1885 *Illust. Lond. News* 23 May 539/2 Take my advice, and go easy for a bit.

b. As word of command. *Easy!*: (move) gently! *Easy ahead!*: (steam) at a moderate speed! In Boating, *Easy all!*: stop (rowing)! Hence as *sb.* A short rest.

1865 'A DON' *Sketches fr. Cambr.* 119 Hallo! easy all! Hard word there, Smith! what does it mean? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Easy*, lower gently. 1883 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. in Malay Pen.* v. in *Leisure Hour* 193/2 'Easy ahead', shouts the..captain. 1885 *Standard* 6 Mar. 3/7 They reached Iffley lock without an easy.

C. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *easy-hearted, -humoured, -priced, -spirited, -tempered*; b. adverbial, as *easy-borrowed, -flowing, -handled, -held, -rising, -spoken, -yielding*. Also EASY-GOING.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 187 A Slaue whose *easie borrowed pride Dwels in the fickle grace of her he followes. 1839 J. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.* Wks. 1839 I. 25 Fletcher's liveliness, bustle, his *easy-flowing language .. are sure to titillate a mixed audience. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxv. 142 One of those *easy-handled personages. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 164, I..wind me into the *easy-hearted man, And hug him into snares. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 139 Her *easie held imprisonment. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 177 Tully, the most *easy-humoured and facetious man in the world. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxv. 147 The easiest-humoured amateur of luxury. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. i. 171 Haue wrought the *easie-melting King, like Wax. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xi. 98 There were small hillocks upon an *easie-rising plain. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrif.* II. iv, I was a good, cold, *easy-spirited man. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 10 A world, where most of us are plain easy-spoken people. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iv. 38 Her ladyship is one of those *easy-tempered beings. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) XIV. 65 For what does vast Wealth bring, but Cheat..An *easy-troubled Life, and short? 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. clxi, And *easie-yeelding zeale was quickly caught.

D. as *sb.*; see B. 4 b.

† **Ea·sy**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] a. To make easy; to facilitate. b. To relieve, assist.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 Their [cranes'] flight is like a

Triangle, sharpe at the ende, and broade aboue, and easied therewithall by one another his helping. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 51 If I myght see their forme I shoulde be muche easyed in framynge it.

Ea'sy chai'r, ea sy-chai'r. A chair adapted for sitting or half reclining in in an easy posture, often furnished with arms and padded back.

1707 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* IV. i, Get my easie chair down stairs, put the gentleman in it. 1713 *Guardian* No. 141 (1756) II. 188 Immersed in the luxury of an easy-chair. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 371 His host was confined by gout to an easy chair. 1881 Mrs. A. Ellis *Sylvestra* II 65 He sunk into an easy-chair, pipe-and-bottle life.

Ea'sy-go'ing, *ppl. a.* a. Of a horse: Having an easy gait or step. b. *fig.* That takes things easily; comfort-loving; inactive, indolent.

1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 7 Let us suppose an easie-going, good-natur'd man. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* iii, That easy going cream-coloured 'oss. 1862 Burton *Bk.-hunter* 1 3 Antiquarianism, which used to be an easy-going slipshod sort of pursuit. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* iii. 36 He is a careless, easy-going vagabond, always cheerful.

Hence **Ea'sy-go'ingness.**

1879 Mrs. Houston *Wild West* 34 The temptation to cheat..owing to the easy-goingness of his master. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 164 The good-natured easygoingness of the then leader of the House of Commons.

Eat (ēt), *v.* *Pa. t.* **ate, eat** (ēt, et, ēt). *Pa. pple.* **eaten** (ēt'n). Forms: *Inf.* 1–2 **et-, eat-, eatt-, eotan,** 2–4 **eat-, eoten, ete(n,** (2–3 **aeten,** 4 **ethen,** 3–4 **hete, heyt**), 4–6 **ete, ette,** (4 **eete, ehyt,** 4–5 **eyt(e),** 3–7 **eate,** 6 *Sc.* **eait, eit,** 6– **eat.** *Pa. t.* 1–3 **æt,** (2 **eat**), 2–4 **et(t,** 4–6 **ete,** 3–4 **at,** (4 **hete**), 4–5 **eet(te,** 6–7 **eate,** 7–9 **eat,** 6– **ate.** *Pa. pple.* 1–5 **eten,** 4–5 **ete, eete(n,** 4–6 **etin(e, -un, -yn, ettyn,** 6 *Sc.* **eatin, eittin,** 7–9 **eat,** 8–9 **ate,** 7– **eaten.** [Common Teut. and OE. *etan* str. vb. (3rd sing. pr. *ytt, itetp,* pa. t. 1st, 3rd sing. *æt, æt,* pl *æton,* pa. pple. *eten*) = OFris *ita, eta,* OS. *etan* (MDu., Du. *eten*), OHG. *ezan, ezzan* (MHG. *ezzen,* mod. G. *essen*), ON. *eta* (Sw. *ata,* Da. *ade*), Goth. *itan*:— OTeut. *etan* = L. *ed-ĕre,* Gr. *ἔδ-ειν,* Ir., Gael. *ith,* Lith. *ed-,* Skr. *ad-*. The accentuation of OE. MSS. shows that this verb differed, as in Goth. and ON., from other verbs of the same conjugation in having a long vowel in the pa. t. sing. *ēt,* whence the mod. *eat* (ēt); but a form *æt,* with short vowel, must also have existed, as is proved by the ME. form *at,* mod. *ate.* The pronunc. (et) is commonly associated with the written form *ate,* but perh. belongs rather to *eat,* with shortened vowel after analogy of wk. vbs. *read, lead,* etc.; cf. dial. (bet) pa. t. of *beat.*]

I. To consume for nutriment

1. *trans.* To take into the mouth piecemeal, and masticate and swallow as food; to consume as food. Usually of solids only.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix.[l.] 13 Ah ic eotu flesc ferra. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 54 Se hafð ece lif þe ytt [1160 *Hatton* et] min flæsc. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 For þat þu ete þat ich þe forboden hadde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 337 Sum þe ðer at, and sum þe nam, And bar it to her fere adam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 922 Þou sal wit . sunne Win þat þou sal ete and drinc. *Ibid.* 11111 He hete na bred ne drane na win. 1382 Wyclif *Isa* xxxvii 30 Et this ȝer that freeli ben sprunge, and in the secunde ȝer et appelis. *c* 1400 Maundev. ii. (1839) 11 That Tree that Adam ete the appulle of. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 29 Tho heroun is rosted .. And eton with gynger. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 498 The Tacianys..helden that fleisch schulde not be ete. 1508 Fisher *Wks.* i. (1876) 56 Ete vnholsome metes, and anone cometh sekenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 A synner is not worthy the breed that he eateth. 1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 700/1 In that golden age..they..eate rootes for breade and fruites for flesh. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 724 Whoso eats thereof forthwith attains Wisdom. 1763 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 93 Whitebait..are only to be eat at Greenwich. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 22. 155 Up to this point I had eaten nothing.

b. Of liquid or semifluid food. Now chiefly with reference to soup, or other similar food for which a spoon is used.

1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 75 We eat excellent cream. 1692 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 405, I observed it afterwards not only to eat Milk. 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 127 He might have eat his soup. 1885 Sinnett *Karma* II. 36 He began to eat the soup.

c. In phrases, *To have something, enough, little,* etc. *to eat*; formerly also *To have to eat, to give* (*a person*) *to eat.* Cf. F. *donner à manger.*

In some dialects 'something to eat' is the common expression for food: 'The something to eat at the hotel was very good' (Sheffield).

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. xi. § 3 Seo leo bringð his hungrezum hwelpum hwæt to etanne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Mon leoseð his fleis, hwenne he him ȝefeð lutel to etene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 All þai had i-nogh at ette. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6191 Yhe wald noght gyfe me at ete. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 Þei hadden not to ete. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 10 Wee have had enough to eate. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 2/2 We had hardly anything to eat all the while we were prisoners.

†d. *fig.* To submit to, 'swallow' (an injury). Also, To treasure up, 'feed upon' (thoughts, words, etc.); orig. a Biblical idiom.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xv. 16 Found ben thi-wrdys, and Y eet hem [1611 I did eate them]. 1607 Dekker *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 119 He eate no wrongs, lets all die, and He dye. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 185 Hee vtters them as he had eaten ballads, and all mens eares grew to his Tunes.

e. *absol.* with *of* in partitive sense. In early ME. sometimes with *genitive.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iii. 17 For ðan . ðu æte of ðam treowe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Moyses .. þes dazes .. nefre ne ete mennisses metes. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Se þe of þese brad ett, ne sterfeð he nefer. *c* 1205 Lay. 18858 Of his breosten scullen æten aðele scopes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3944 O sinnu etes [*v. r.* etis] neuer þin. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5258 Hymself dronke whit wyn & eten of hure vytaile. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 108 Finding him eating of an Albrew. 1611 Bible *Ex.* xxxiv. 15 Lest .. thou eate of his sacrifice. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. ii. 19 But the rest eat very voraciously of a loaf of coarse bread.

2. Phrases, chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

a. *To eat one's terms*: a colloquial phrase for 'to be studying for the Bar'; students being required to have dined in the Hall of an Inn of Court three or more times during each of twelve terms before they can be 'called'.

1834 Macaulay *Pitt* Misc. (1860) II. 312 He had already begun to eat his terms. 1861 Lever *One of Them* 159 He had eaten his terms in Gray's Inn.

†b. *To eat the air*: to be 'fed upon promises', tantalized. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii 28 Who lin'd himself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply.

c. *To eat one's words*: to retract in a humiliating manner. See also Humble pie.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 12 God eateth not his word when he hath once spoken. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 73 Nay wee'le make you confesse that you were deceived in your projects, and eat your own words. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 35 He..began to boggle, and would fain have eaten his words. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, Ye lied auld roudes,—and, in faith, had best Eat in your words. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. xli, Unguarded words, which, as soon as you have uttered them, you would die to eat. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) Ded. 7 Quoting one's own books is next worst to eating one's own words.

d. † *To eat iron, a sword*: to be stabbed (*obs.*). *To eat stick*: a mod. orientalism for 'to be beaten'.

15 . *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 168 The whoreson shall eat him [*i. e.* the dagger], as far as he shall wade. 1594 *Contention betw. Lancaster & York* I. (1843) 63 He make thee eate yron like an Astridge. 1868 W. M. Thomson *Land & Bk.* 319, I frequently hear them say of one who has been bastinadoed on the soles of his feet, that he has eaten fifty or five hundred sticks. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 122 The uncivilized freedom in which they could do as they liked, 'eating stick' included.

e. In certain Biblical Hebraisms; *To eat the fruit of one's own doings*: to receive the reward of one's actions; *To eat the good of the land,* etc.

1611 Bible *Prov.* xiii. 2 A man shall eate good by the fruit of his mouth. — *Isa.* iii. 10 They shall eate the fruit of their doings.

f. *To eat earth*: a colonial expression for 'to possess oneself of land'; cf. *earth-hunger.*

1888 *Times* 8 Apr. 9/5 A man [in Australia] can eat as much earth as he likes for 5*s.* to 10*s.* a square mile.

3. *intr.* To consume food, take a meal.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi[i]. 26 Eatað ðearfan and bið ȝefylled. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 29 Swiðe ætan and sade wurdan. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 [Hio] æat and ȝiaf hire were, and he æt. *c* 1205 Lay. 13456 For alle heo sculden æten [1275 heote] ther. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1779 Dor-on he eten blíde and glað. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3497 Whenne they hadde eeten, the cloth was folde. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 27 Þe pore sall ete & þai sall be fild. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 Weþer het ȝe or drynk .. do all þingis in þe name of our Lord. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 To Ete, *epulari.* 1526 Tindale *Acts* xi. 3 Thou wentest in unto men uncircumcised and atest with them. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 905 Now we cannot eat, unless we gnaw with our Teeth. *a* 1678 Marvell *Wks.* III. 457 He had not eat since the day before at noon. 1687 Shadwell *Juvenal* 23 He does forget..his Friends Face, with whom last Night he Eat. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 46 They eat and sleep at proper intervals like all other quadrupedes. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 There should be temperance..in eating.

b. *To eat well*: to have a good appetite; also, to keep a good table, be an epicure. So also † *To eat ill*: to be badly fed.

1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 16 The Peasant..eats and lodges worse than the Citizen. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 9 Who is a great Admirer of the French Cookery, and (as the Phrase is) eats well.

c. Const. † *on, upon* (a kind of food). Cf. *to dine on, feed on*; also 1 e. Also const. *from, off,* † *in* (gold, china, etc.).

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 84 Have we eaten on the insane Root, That takes the Reason Prisoner? 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 361 [He] did eat upon Cakes made with meal and hony. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. 1474 Hee alwayes eates in priuate among his women vpon great varietie of excellent dishes. 1648 C'tess Sussex in *7th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1879), I am loth .. to eat in pewter yet, but truly I have put up most of my plate. 1738 Pope *Ep. Lady* 82 Yet on plain pudding deign'd at home to eat.

4. quasi-*trans.* uses of 3.

a. with obj. followed by adj. or prep.: To affect in a certain way by eating: e.g. *To eat oneself sick, into a sickness*; *to eat* (a person) *out of house and home* (i.e. to ruin him by eating up his resources); of animals: *To eat the ground bare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4574 In þat medu sa lang þai war þat etten þai had it erthe bare. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 80 All I haue, he hath eaten me out of house and home. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 53 John's family was like to be eat out of house and home. 1807 Anna Porter *Hungar. Bro.* v, You would not deny me my dinner, because I might eat myself into an apoplexy. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iv. 54 They would soon eat us out of house and home.

b. *To eat its head off*. said of an animal that costs more for food than it will sell for.

1736 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 35 The eating his head off means that he would eat as much hay and corn as he was worth. 1860 Trollope *Framley P.* xiv. 277 A gentleman .. does not like to leave him [a good horse] eating his head off. 1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Cattle which have been bought at a loss are said to eat their heads off.

c. *To eat one's fill*: to eat until satisfied.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þe tadde .. neure ne mei itimien to eten hire fulle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12947 Bidd þir stanes be bred to will, And siþen mai þou ete þi fill. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxv. 19 Ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safetie. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 323 You've play'd, and lov'd, and eat, and drunk, your fill.

5. *intr.* with pass. force (chiefly with *adj.* or *adv.*): To have a certain consistence or flavour when eaten.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 175 Like one of our French wither'd peares .. it eates drily. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 36 Being dressed they eat like Barbles. 1688 J. Collins *Making Salt Eng.* 6 A Chine of this Beef..Eat with a savour like Marrow. 1766 Goldsm. *Vicar W.* xvi. (1857) 96 If the cakes at tea eat short and crisp.

6. To cause to be eaten.

† a. (See quot.)

1784 Twamley *Dairying* 71 Cheese..that will spend well, or according to the common Phrase, will eat Bread well.

b. To have (a crop, etc.) eaten; to give up (to animals) to be eaten. Const. *with.*

1601 Werver *Mirr. Mart.* F iij, Their dead with dogs Hircanians do eate. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 218 A custom of eating his hay, sometimes, with sheep, close to the ground. 1868 *Perthshire Jrnl.* 18 June, The pasture .. he intended to eat with sheep.

¶ 7. U. S. *slang.* To provide with food.

a 1860 *Pickings fr. Picayune* 47 (Bartlett), I was told you'd give us two dollars a day and eat us. *Mod.* I can eat you and drink you, but I can't sleep you.

II. To destroy by devouring.

8. *trans.* To devour, consume (as a beast of prey); to prey upon; to feed destructively upon (crops, vegetation); *transf.* to ravage, devastate. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 10 Deaf ne cymes buta þæt te ȝestele & eteð [V. *mactet*] & losað. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Mätz.), Þei ete [V. *comederunt*] Jacob, ilka lim, And unroned þe stede of him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22862 Men .. Wit hundes eten þe mast parti. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 21 Saf me þat þe deuel ete me noght. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 65 Or Earth gape open wide, and eate him quicke. 1611 Bible *Ex.* x. 12 That they may .. eate every herbe of the land. 1730 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 196 The gaunt mastiff ..Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* 8 Monsters who were in the habit of eating children. *Mod.* He went to Africa, and got eaten by a lion.

† b. To absorb (time) wastefully. *Obs.*

1598 Marston *Pigmal.* iii. 147 His ruffe did eate more time in neatest setting Then Woodstocks worke in painfull perfecting.

c. *To eat one's* (*own*) *heart*: to suffer from silent grief or vexation. Also in Biblical phrase, *To eat one's own flesh*: said of an indolent person.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 6 He could not rest; but did his stout heart eat. 1611 Bible *Eccles.* iv. 5 The foole foldeth his hands together, and eateth his owne flesh. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cviii. 3, I will not eat my heart alone. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 333 Eating away their own hearts in the consciousness of an ineffectual protest.

9. *trans.* Of small animals: To gnaw, pierce, wear away by gnawing.

1611 Bible *Acts* xii. 23 Hee was eaten of wormes and gave up the ghost. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 61 *note*, It is not uncommon for the timber of ships to be eat by the worm under the copper sheathing. *c* 1822 Beddoes *Alfarabi* Poems 137 Many a wrinkled sun Ate to the core by worms.

10. *transf.* Of slow and gradual action, as of frost, rust, cancerous or similar disease, chemical corrosives, the waves, etc. Const. *into* (the result).

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. IX. (Arb.) 177 It is eaten & indented with two goulfes. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 100 The Rose though a lyttle it be eaten with the canker. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 12 The Dreadnought's Rudder-Irons being..so eaten, as not to be fit for her being adventured to Sea again with them. 1796 Coleridge *Destiny of Nat.* Wks. I. 199 His limbs The silent frost had eat, scathing like fire. 1819 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 265 The cliffs chalky and stratified, like those of Marsden, eaten into caves.

b. *absol.*

1620 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 484 Arsnick..bindeth, eateth, and fretteth, being a very strong corrosiue. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 242 Being washed three or four times, it Bites or Eats not, but dries quickly. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 520 To eat as rust doth, *rodere.* To eat as a canker doth, *corrodere.* 1883 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 280 His disease was a scrofula, which appeared to have eaten all over him.

† c. *fig.* Of passions, grief, etc.: To 'devour', torment. Cf. *eat up* 18. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ii. 17 þines huses anda me et [*c* 1160 *Hatton* ett]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 For onde that

et ever ant aa ure heorte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23280 Enst and hete, þat iþenli þair hertes ete.

11. To make (a hole, a passage) by fretting or corrosion. With cognate obj. *To eat one's* (*its*) *way*. *lit.* and *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 843 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs, and makes the Life his Prey. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* V. 138 Something like a figure eaten into the barril. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvi. 344 The long canal which the running waters have eaten into the otherwise unchanged ice. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 138 Little water-courses may be eaten out of solid rock by a running stream.

12. *intr.* To make a way by gnawing or corrosion; *lit.* and *fig.* Const. *into, through.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 136 How one man eates into anothers pride. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 189 The canker..eats through the cheek. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 674 Searching Frosts have eaten thro' the Skin. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 8 Strange doctrine this! that..eats into his [the warrior's] bloody sword like rust. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxii. 365 Has not the desire of wealth so eaten into our hearts? 1861 BRIGHT *India, Sp.* 19 Mar. (1876) 61 Anticipation .. more likely to eat into the heart of any man.

13. *Naut. trans.* and *intr.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sourdre au vent*, to hold a good wind; to claw or eat to windward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Eating* the wind out of a vessel, applies to very keen seamanship, by which the vessel.. steals to windward of her opponent.

III. Combined with adverbs. (All *trans.*)

14. Eat away. To remove, destroy by gradual erosion or corrosion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 46 They be as hyt were etyn away. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 147 The river .. frequently eats away its banks. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 8 Carbonic acid eats away the limestone. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 286 The sun still eats away the shadow inch by inch.

15. Eat in. † **a.** To take into the mouth and eat; *fig.* to consider, 'inwardly digest'. Also, to consume, waste away (*obs.*). **b.** To 'bite in' with acid, etch.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 20527 Þe appel of a tre that adam toke & ete it Inne. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 133 That their very skin, and quicke flesh is eaten in and consumed to the bones. *c* 1680 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 125 What I have said, I'le neither lesse nor more, Nowe eate it in.

16. Eat off. To take off or remove by eating.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 182 Some thieves have eat off their irons..with mercury water.

17. Eat out. a. = *to bite out.*

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* I. 267, I suppose I ought to eat my tongue out, before I should say such a thing.

b. To exhaust eatables or pasture in (a place).

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xv. xi. 71 But, in the mean while, he is eating-out these Bohemian vicinages. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 6/1 Wyoming is a natural grazing country .. and to suppose that it can be 'eaten out' in ten years or a generation is to suppose an impossibility.

c. To destroy as a parasite or a corrosive. Also *fig.*

1616 [see 18 b]. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 165 Yet, when we have all done, time eats us out at the last. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶ 103. 33 Yvie clambering over trees, eateth them out. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 A little of the said oyl .. presently eats out the Colour. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 146 The cheapness of these Threds will eat out the very Spinning in most parts of England.

d. To encroach upon (space, formerly also time) belonging to something else.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 67 No .. Business of State ate out his times of Attendance in the Church. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. iv. I. 197 A certain handsome room on the ground floor, eating out a back-yard.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 25 *Eat out*, this expression is applied when a level coal drift is turned to the dip, in order to take advantage of (or 'eat out') a rise hitch.

18. Eat up. a. To consume completely, eat without leaving any; to devour greedily. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Bel* 22 Ate vp soch thinges as were vpon yᵉ altare. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 27 By this meanes rich men eate vp poore men, as beasts eate vp grasse. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii, The wedding-cake was all ate up. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N-Cap C.* 1472 Monsieur Leonce Miranda ate her up with eye-devouring.

b. To devastate, consume all the food in (a country); to consume all (a person's) provisions or resources; to ruin (a person) for one's own benefit. Also (in mod. use) of nations: To absorb, annex rapaciously (neighbouring territories).

1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 589 Goe not from the church, to eate out & to eate vp one another in the market, by fraud & cruelty. 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1823) I. 413 He set as many soldiers upon him, as should eat him up in a night. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 158 The Scots were sent home, after having eaten up two counties. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 146 Others .. would not fail to make themselves greater or stronger by eating up their neighbours. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 42 On they swept eating up the country. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 342/2 The Boers .. will gradually 'eat-up' all the surrounding territories, as they are now 'eating-up' Zululand.

c. *fig.* To absorb wastefully; to have a destructive effect upon; to consume (time, money, etc.).

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 54 Hath eaten up the comfort of love in a great measure. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 4 The Affectation of being Gay and in Fashion, has very near eaten up our good Sense and our Religion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 416 Whose salaries may eat up the greater part of the produce of the tax. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxxv, The sun had so much power that it eat up the wind. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xviii. (1879) 179, I got a bit of Sophocles that was so horridly hard, it ate up all my time.

d. To absorb, assimilate the ideas of (a writer).

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 138 We say in Dutch, He hath eaten Galen or Priscian quyte vp, that is to say, he hath learned them by hart. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 281 Kant ate up all Hume, and redigested him.

e. Of passions: To 'consume', absorb (a person). Of diseases, troubles, etc.: To wear out the life of (a person). Chiefly in *pass.*; const. *with* (pride, selfishness, etc.; a disease, debts, etc.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 391, I see, you are eaten vp with Passion. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 494 ¶ 1 The saint was.. generally eaten up with spleen and melancholy. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. vi. 109 Nehemiah found the people .. eaten up with debts. 1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 316 The garrison is .. eat up with the scurvy. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. 15 He is eat up with pride.

† **f.** To elide or slur over (syllables) in pronunciation. *Obs. rare.* [So. Fr. *manger.*]

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 57 Sa is the hinmest lang syllabe the hinmest fute, suppose there be vther short syllabis behind it, quhilkis are eatin vp in the pronounceing, and na wayis comptit as fete.

IV. The verb-stem in comb. with obj.: **eat-all**, a glutton; † **eat-flesh**, transl. L. *sarcophagus*, Gr. σαρκοφάγος the name of a kind of stone which had the property of consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it (see SARCOPHAGUS).

1598 FLORIO, *Pamphago*, the name of a dogge, as one would saie a rauener, an eate-all. 1884 C. POWER in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 121 Idle people in the community - do nothings and eat-alls. 1632 SHERWOOD, An eate-flesh, *sarcophago.*

† **Eat**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 **æt**, 2–4 **ete**, (2 **hete**), 3 **at**, 4 **ethe**, 7 **eat**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *æt* = OFris. *êt*, OS. *ât*, OHG. *âz*, ON. *át*:—OTeut. **êto-m*, f. ablaut-stem of **etan* to EAT. In later use perh. the vb.-stem used subst.]

1. That which is eaten, food.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 708 (Gr.) Oft he him æte heold. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. T.* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* 60 Moyses .. ætes ne gimde on eallum ðam fyrste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 On monie wisen mon mei wurchen elmessan, on ete and on wete. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11640 Adam .. Biswikenn wass þurrh æte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 248 Vor be to moche drinke and ethe sterfþ moche volk. 1609 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. 70 Thou art cold of constitution, thy eat unhealthful.

2. The action of eating; a meal.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lviii[ix]. 15 (Gr.) Hi to æte ut ʒewitað. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 258 in *Cott. Hom.* 175 Þo þe sungede muchel a drunke and an ete. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Þe lichames festing is wiðtiging of estmetes..and untimliche etes. *Mod. Scotch*, *Gude to the eat* = good to the taste.

Eat, Sc. variant of OAT.

Eatable (*ī*·tăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EAT *v.* + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* That may be eaten, suitable for food; edible, esculent.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Eteabylle, *comessibilis.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) M v b, The eatable cucumbre pepon that is to saye rype, is of a fyne substance. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 306 The crosse maketh our Lordes fleshe layde vpon it eatable of men. ?1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 15 To lay a Home-Excise upon things eatable and drinkable. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 8 Bread mixed with sea-water .. in time becomes so bitter as not to be eatable. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 13 The common eatable oyster.

B. *sb.* That which may be eaten; an article of food. Chiefly in *pl.*

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 362 More eatables were exported anno 1664, than 1641. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 46 Bread or other eatables. 1726 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 137 Whether a minor be not chargeable for eatables and wearables. 18.. LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 82 We had brought no eatable with us but fruit and thin *marzopane.* 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* xvi. 242 Till..all the drinkables and eatables in Pedro's shop had disappeared.

Hence **Ea·tableness**; also **Eatabi·lity**, *nonce-wd.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Letters fr. Spain* (1799) 113 P.'s theory of the eatability of cats. 1813 *Ann. Reg.* 1812 Chron. 518 Water-cresses, of the eatableness of which the Persians appeared totally ignorant.

Eatage (*ī*·tedʒ). *north. dial.* [f. EAT *v.* + -AGE; cf. EDDISH, which may have been confused.]

1. Grass available only for grazing; *esp.* the aftermath, or growth after the hay is cut. Also with some defining word, as *after-*, *spring*, *winter.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 129 Three landes in the Carre at 16*s.* 8*d.* a lande without the eatage. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6209/4 The Winter Eatage .. arising from .. West Inggs. 1784–1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 313 in *Old Country Wds.* (E. D. S.) There is no grass that will bring so heavy a crop of hay [as clover and rye-grass] and that after an early spring eatage. 1797 BURNS *Eccl. Law* III. 469 The after-mowth or after-eatage. *Ibid.* 477 Cattle .. put and kept upon the same land..for the spring eatage. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The eatage of the Lanes of the Township will be let by ticket. 1877 JUSTICE LUSH in *Law Rep. Queen's B.* II. 449 The winter eatage of the tenement.

2. The right of using for pasture.

1887 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. Best's Farm. Bks.* (1856) 184 An increased charge being made for eatage of the fogge. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 5 It is the eatage of the straw rather than the straw itself which belongs to the off-going tenant. 1885 *East Cumbrld. News* 18 July, To be sold, eatage of fog.

† **Ea·t-bee.** *Obs.* An English name for the *Merops apiaster*, (sometimes wrongly identified with the Wood-pecker.) Cf. BEE-EATER.

[1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, Apiastra Auicula est, Serulus, Eadem quæ merops, auis Germaniæ ignota. Longe enim errant, quæ picum viridem interpretantur.] 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 646 Divers living creatures are nourished by honey; as the bear .. the woodpecker or eat-bee. 1611 COTGR., *Guespier*, a Woodwall, Wood-pecker, Eat-bee (a little bird). 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 590 An eat-bee, a bird; *apiaster*, *merops.*

† **Eat-bill.** ? Blundered form of prec. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Grallo*, a woodpecker, or eate-bill, or witwall.

Eatche. Also 7 **eitch.** Sc. form of ADZE.

1611 *Rates* (Jam.) Eitches for cowpers, the doren iii*l.* xiii*s.* 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxv, 'Let me hae a whample at him wi' mine eatche -that's a'.'

Eatelich, var. of ATELICH *a.*, *Obs.* frightful.

Eaten (*ī*·t'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of EAT *v.*]

1. Consumed as food; devoured.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 80 Eaten bread is forgotten. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl* ¶ 862. 271 Half-eaten morsels, and other scraps. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* Thou whose mouth Looks red from the eaten fruits of thine own womb.

2. Gnawed, corroded, ulcerated. Cf. MOTH-, WORM-EATEN.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Old Mouse-eaten records. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 401 The aforesaid eaten or lanced wounds.

Eater (*ī*·təɹ). Also 1–5 **eter(e**, 5 **etar**. [f. EAT *v.* + -ER.] One who eats; also with *up*, a consumer, devourer, and with object sb. prefixed, as *bread-*, *flesh-eater.*

a 1000 *Prov.* 18 (Bosw.) Eteras, *commessatores.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Ase byeþ þe mochele drinkeres and eteres. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/2 Thou etar of porrete wene thou to take me out of myn hows? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Eter, *comestor.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxvi. 13 Thou art an eater vp of men, and a waister of thy people. 1625 6 SHIRLEY *Maids' Rev.* III. ii, Do I look like a spider-catcher, or toad-eater? 1710 FULLER *Tatler* No. 205 ¶ 2, [I] always speak of them with the Distinction of the Eaters, and the Swallowers. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 7 June *Life* (1862) II. viii 253 We slept like pudding-eaters. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) VI. vii. 95 It severs the fruit from the eater. *fig.* 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Vill. Patriarch* Notes 179 Unless the bread-tax-eaters can be induced to convene.

b. with adj. prefixed, as *great*, *moderate*, etc.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 37 They are great eaters. 1809 JAS. MOORE *Camp. Spain* 62 He [Sir John Moore] was a very plain and moderate eater. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 43 He is no great eater.

c. *transf.* Of chemical corrosives.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxx. 432 Litergie, or lime, in lye .. are likewise very violent and strong eaters.

Hence **Ea·tress** [see -ESS], a woman who eats.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 244, I never beheld eaters or eateresses lay about them with greater intrepidity. 1840 *New Month. Mag.* LIX. 312 In a salon filled with the insatiable eaters and eatresses of macaroni.

Eath, eith (*ī*ð, *ī*þ), *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1–3 **eað(e**, **eð(e**, 1–4 **eþ(e**, 3–6 **eth(e**, 3 **æþ**, **eið**, **eitht**, **ith**, **ieþe**, **yþe**, 4–5 **eyth**, (4 **eeþ**, **eeth**, **eʒathe**), 6 **eathe**, 6– **eath**, *Sc.* **eith**. [OE. *éaþe* adv. = OS. *ôðo* easily, perhaps, OHG. *ôdo* perhaps (also in *un-ôdo* 'with difficulty'):—OTeut. **auþô*; the combining form *éaþ-* = ON. *auð-*, as in *auð-gørr* easy to do. Of the adj. the normal OE. form is *íeþe*, *ýþe* (also used as adv.) = OS. *ôði* easy, OHG. *ôdi* easy, possible:—WGer. **auþjo-z*; perh. the word was orig. an *-u* stem, which would account for the existence of the form *éaþ(e* without umlaut. The OE. compar. degree of the adv. was *íeþ*, *éþ*, but there is no distinct evidence of its survival into ME.

It has been disputed whether the present word is related to OHG. *ôdi*, MHG. *ôde*, *æde*, mod.G. *öde*, ON. *auðr*, Goth. *auþs* (? or *auþeis*, *auþus*), desert, uninhabited, empty. The sense offers no valid objection to the connexion of the words, as the notion of 'empty' might give rise both to that of 'desert' and to that of 'free from difficulties'.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of an action: Easy, not difficult.

c 1200 ORMIN 19673 And Crist wass æþ to witenn þatt Forr Crist wat alle þingess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18385 Of eldrin men þai mette wit tuin, Þat þai war ald was eth [*v. r.* ith] to se. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 676 To fynde hys fere vpon folde, in fayth is not eþe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 454 It wes nocht eyth till ta the toune. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxi, In olde men abstinence of mete is eth and esy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Exclamatioun 28 Far eithar is .Ane othir sayaris faltis to spy and note, Than but offence or falt thame self to wryte. *c* 1579 MONTGOMERIE *Navigation* 200 To the Porte of Leith: To come right in, we thoght it very eith. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Confl.* xiii, And eath it was, since they're so near a kin. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxxiv, To stir him from his traunce it was not eath. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *App. Cumbrld. Dial.* 10 E'en yet its eith to trace A guilty conscience in my blushing feace. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scotl.* 55 Eith working when will's at hame.

b. Of a passage, etc.: That may be travelled with ease, not rough.

Beowulf 228 (Gr.) Wedera leode .. ʒode þancedon þæs þe him yþlade eaðe wurdon. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 90 Hereto, the hilles bene nigher heauen, and thence the passage ethe. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* I. ix, Hels yron gates to every guilty soule yeelds entrance eath.

2. Of the object, means, or method of an action: Making slight resistance; presenting few difficulties; = EASY. Const. *inf.*, usually active in form but passive in sense.

a 1225 *Juliana* 57 Wenest tu þat we beon se eð to biwihelin? *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 279 Pouerte wiþ menske is eað for to þolien. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 327 He was symple & myldore, & eþ to ouercome. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 849 He was ethe ynough to maken dwelle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3955 A foole is eyth to bigyle. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 The Bairne is eith to buske that is vnborne. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 382/1, I woulde euery other thinge wer as ethe to mend as thys is. *a* 1535 — *Wks.* 83 For as saint Poule saith, yᵗ fleshly sinnes be eth to perceiue. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 323 A great mountaine is eath to be seene. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* Coll. 23 It is eath to do, i. e. Easie. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 235 One of our old Scotch proverbs [says] God's bairns are eath to lear, i. e. easily instructed.

† **b.** Of a person: Easy to be entreated, gentle; in ME. with genit, *eði modes* gentle of mood. Also, Ready, susceptible; const. *inf.* *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2249 God hunne him eði-modes ben. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 40 Her gentle hart .. More eath was new impression to receive.

† **3.** Comfortable, at ease, free from pain.

c 1205 LAY. 2214 Eð him wes on heorten. *Ibid.* 8178 Þa wes his hurte eðe. *Ibid.* 1250 Þo was he þe ebere.

B. *adv.* Easily, without difficulty.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 54 He wel meahte þæt unriht him eðe forbiodan. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 425 (Gr.) God eaðe mæg heaðoliðendum helpe gefremman. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He wolde and eaðe mihte bien his sceoppinde ȝelic. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 284 in *Cott. Hom.* 177 Ieþe he muwen ben of-drad þe hine sculled bi-helde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Ablinde þe heorte, heo is eð ouercumen, & ibrouht sone mid sunne to grunde. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 61 So fele miȝten yþe Bringe hem þre to diþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11219 Moght he not þan .. Be born vte of a maiden eth At þe time o nine moneth? *c* 1325 SHOREHAM 7 Wel eȝathe, God thorwe miracles ketheth hit A-lyve and eke a-dethe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 193 Oone worde myght thou speke ethe. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. § 6 (1871) 32 We may the..ether also avoyd thys ignorance. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xliii. 187 Who thinkes him most secure is eathest shamed. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of Sess.* Poems (1845) 28 Eith can the pleugh-stilts gar a chiel Be unco vogie Clean to lick aff his crowdie-meal. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scotl.* 54 Eith learned, soon forgotten.

C. **Eath-** in *Comb.*

1. Forming adjs. (which did not survive beyond 14th c.), the final element being f. the stem of a verb: **eðbete** [see BEET *v.*], easy to amend; **eðfele** [see FEEL *v.*], easily felt; **eþgete** [see GET *v.*], easily obtained; **eðlete** [see LET *v.*¹, and cf. OE. *earfoðlǽte* emitted with difficulty], easily dismissed, lightly esteemed; **eðluke** [see LOUK *v.*], easily pulled; **eðsene** [see SENE *a.*, SEE *v.*], easy to see; **eþwinne** [see WIN *v.*], easy to win.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 þat we hauen agilt her biforen .. buð *eðbete gif hie us sore rieweð. *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Uorði þet heo beoð *eð fele. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC on *O. & N. Test.* 32 (Bosw.) Him wæs *eaþgete ele to ðam baþe. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 19 in *O. E. Misc.* 74 Þy vs is eþ-gete Helle þat is unlede. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 38 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 24 *Eðlete [is] muchel gyue ðenne ðe heorte is ille. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 70 Me ledde hire & hleac forð ant heo wes *eðluke. *a* 1000 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1235 Ðær bið *eþgesyne þreo tacen. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 338 in *O. E. Misc.* 70 Þat is wel eþ-sene. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 381 Sutel is and eðsene .. þæt tu were iset ȝung to leaf and to lare. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Wiðuten writunge, þe fulðe is to eð-cene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Nime we þe turtles bitocninge þat is *eðwinne.

2. With final element f. a sb.: see EDMOD, -MEDE.

† **Eathe,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 3 *pa. t.* **eððede.** [f. EATH *a.*] *trans.* To lighten, alleviate, assuage.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1439 Eliezer him cam a-gon, Eððede his sorȝe, broȝt him a wif Of faiȝer waspene.

Eather, dial. form of EDDER, osier.

† **Eathly,** *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: see EATH. [f. EATH *a.* + -LY.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Easy, not difficult.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix 26 Ealle þing synt mid Gode eaðelice [*c* 1160 *Hatton* æðelice]. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xix. 24 Æþelicor beoð þam olfende to ganne þurh nædle eaȝe. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Of ane eðeliche dede.

2. Inconsiderable, slight, trifling. Often in antithesis to *eche* (= eternal): Of short duration.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Boeda* II. v. (Bosw.) Gif ðu ne wilt us ȝeþafian in swa æðelicum þingo. *c* 1176 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Mid þare æðelice hyrsumnesse þu ȝearnest hefen rices merhðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 On eðelich stiche, oðer on eðelich eche makeð uorte understonden hwu lutel wurð is prude.

3. a. Of a person: Low in station; mean in character. **b.** Of a thing: Of small value.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ne was þe engel isend ne to kinge .. ac to loȝe and eðeliche men alse heordes buð. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 274 Abute þe orchard is a wal; þe eþelikeste ston is cristal.

B. *adv.* Easily, without difficulty.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 25 Eaðelicor mæg se olfend gan þurh are nædle eaȝe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12532 Soþ Godd .. mihhte standenn æþeliȝ ænn himm. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 249 His lyik eithlie culd not heirtofoir be fundin. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* Ded., You may eithly make yourselfs master of the hale ware. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 73 The rein deir dun can eithly run, Quhan the houndis and the hornis pursue. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 71 This only lore my beggar wit Could eathly understand.

b. At an easy price, cheaply.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Ne sule þu neuer so eðeliche .. his deorewurðe spuse.

† **Eaths,** *adv.* *Obs.* [f. EATH *a.* with genitival *-s*; cf. UNEATHS.] Easily.

1594 *Cornelia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 209 Which eaths appear in sad and strange disguises To pensive minds.

Eating (*ī*·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EAT *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action or habit of taking food.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Þe licome luuað muchele slauðe and muchele etinge and drunkunge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Sume men ladeð here lif on etinge and on drinkinge alse swin. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 66 Hous of etynge. *Ibid.* III. 410 Ffor goostily eetynge of Cristis owne body. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 22 Ther was gret noyse betwene the man and hys wiff for etinge of the ele. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* E., They that haue a putrified feuer, are forbyden eatynge of mylke. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 296. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 264 By eating at Christ's table, is meant the eating of the Tree of Life. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 133 The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 6/1 You have .. kickshaws instead of beef for your eating.

b. An act of taking food; a meal. Also a way or manner of feeding. *arch.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Etynge, *commestio, edilis.* 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxxvii. 29 Be not gredy in euery eatynge. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 691 Taking heed to our selues in our eatings, in our apparrell, in our companie, in our recreations. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & B.* I. iv. 77 Marvelling at their eatings, their faces, and at the prodigious jumps they took. 1873 LYTTON *K. Chillingly* III. v. (1878) 188 Epochs are signalised by their eatings.

c. *Good*, etc., *eating*: said of an article of food.

1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 93 Whitebait..are really very good eating. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI 169 *note*, White Ants .. are most delicious and delicate eating. 1871 *Gd. Words* 720 A .. fish, weighing from half-a-pound to two pounds, and excellent eating.

2. Corrosion; disintegration by a chemical agent.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 1 The extraordinary Eating and Corroding of their Rudder-Irons and Bolts.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *eating-apple, -parlour*, etc. Also EATING-HOUSE, -ROOM.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Etynge appulle tre, *esculus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Etynge place, *pransorium.* 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Marg. Ctesse Richmonde* (1708) 12 The hour of dyner .. of the Etynge day was ten of the Cloke, and upon the fastynge day, Eleven. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* ii. 12 Whan it is eatinge tyme, come hither, and eate of the bred. 1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. i, I shall have but six weeks of Lent .. & then comes eating-tide. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 Nothing comes amisse. Let any come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is welcome. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 256 The said man-eating occasions. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* vii. (1869) 35/2 The remainder of the party withdrew to an eating parlour. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 172 The elevatory movement, and the eating-back power of the sea. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 86 They went in procession to the eating-hall.

Eating (*ī*·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EAT + -ING².]

1. That eats; chiefly in comb. with prefixed obj. Formerly also, Greedy, voracious.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Etynge, *edax, edaculus.* 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 446 ₱ 6 An eating Parasite, or a vainglorious Soldier. *Mod.* He has killed a man-eating tiger.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* = EATER. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7125 (Trin.) Of þe etyng þe mete out sprong. 1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* iii. 12 His vnripe figis .. shuln falle in to the mouth of the etynge [1388 etere].

2. That consumes or eats away; gnawing, corroding, fretting: of sores, chemical corrosives, etc.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. III. (1651) 383 Plaisters to raise blisters, eating medicines of pich, mustard-seed and the like. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1774 Drops of eating Water on the Marble. 1835 BROWNING *Paracels.* 130 Festering blotches, eating poisoning blains.

fig. *c* 1602 FR. DAVISON *Ps.* lxxiii. in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) 322 From sweatting toyle, and eating care. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 135 And ever against eating cares, Lap me in soft Lydian airs. 1702 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* I. i. 278 That eating canker, Grief. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 186 From eating care thy heart to free.

Eating-house. A house for eating, *esp.* one in which meals are supplied ready dressed; a cook's shop, restaurant.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Etynge howse, *pransorium.* 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, An eating house. Bottles of wine on the table. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xiii, To dine at an eating-house. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Let.* in *Corr. Gray* (1843) 49 He dined generally alone, and was served from an eating-house .. in Jermyn Street. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 237 A third had stepped into an eating house in Covent Garden.

Eating-room. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* A room appropriated for eating; a dining-room.

1613 in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 74 Chalmeirs to be ordinaire eitting roomes. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxvi. 27 He handed her down stairs into the eating-room. 1849 H. MAVO *Pop. Superst.* vi. 87 He went to the hotel of M. Lafargue .. and entered the eating room.

† **Eatnell.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [obscurely f. EAT *v.*]

1611 COTGR., *Croqueteur*, an eatnell, a greedie, and lickorous feeder.

Eaton, obs. form of ETIN, giant.

‖ **Eau** (*o*), French for 'water', occurring in the names of several liquids, used as scents or in medicine, as **Eau-de-Cologne,** a perfume consisting of alcohol and various essential oils, originally (and still very largely) made at Cologne; also (*nonce-use*) as a *vb.* **Eau-de-Luce,** a medicinal preparation of alcohol, ammonia, and oil of amber, used in India as an antidote to snake-bites, and in England sometimes as smelling salts. **Eau-de-vie** [lit. 'water of life'], the Fr. name for brandy. See also EWE ARDAUNT, EWBOSE.

1823 BYRON *To Ld. Blessington* 14 Apr., Neither lemon-juice nor *eau de Cologne, nor any other eau. 1845 *Tait's Mag.* XII. 803 Her maid..comforted and eau-de-cologned her. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, Mrs. Thornton bathed Margaret's temples with eau de Cologne. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 33 This gives you the genuine *Eau de luce. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 492 The wounds were deeply scarified, and filled with eau de luce. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 447 In vain have ammonia and eau-de-luce been tried against the Curare.

Eau, erroneous form of EA, canal.

† **Eau-bruche,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 ǽwbryce, 2–3 eu-, ewe, ewue, eaubruche. [OE. *ǽwbryce*, f. OE. *ǽw, Æ sb.*² marriage + *bryce*, BRUCHE, a breaking.] Adultery.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 374 (Bosw.) Wiþ æghwylcne æwbryce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Alse þeos men doð þe ligged inne eubruche. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Alle þo ..don ewuebruche on here agene spuse. *Ibid.* 213 Ollende word and idele lehtres .. beð bispeke ewebruche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Heo beoth .. Hordom, Eaubruche, etc.

† **Eau-bruche,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 ǽwbryca, 2 eubruche. [OE. *ǽwbryca*, f. prec.]

Also **Eau-brekere.** *Obs.* In 2 eawbrekere. [f. ME. *brekere* BREAKER.] An adulterer.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 268 (Bosw.) Se ðe his æwe forlæt, and nimð oðer wif, he bið æwbryca. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne beo þu eubruche. Ne do þu þeoliðe. *Ibid.* 29 Rubberes .. and þa eawbrekeres .. habbeð an þonc fulneh.

‖ **Eau forte** [*lit.* 'strong water'], French for 'nitric acid'; hence, for an etching.

Hence **Eau fortiste,** an etcher.

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 22/2 The etching being by the well-known *eaufortiste*, Mr. J. L. Steele.

Eave, (*īv*). [Back-formation from EAVES, treated as pl.] Used as the sing. of EAVES. Hence **Eave** *v.*, to provide with shelter under eaves; **Eaved** *ppl. a.*, provided with eaves; **Ea·ving** *sb.* (usually pl.) = EAVES.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 378 He hid the Money he had stolne under the house eavings. 1611 COTGR., *Agouttis*, the eauings of a house. 1710 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* I. (1716) 102 (D.) His hat..With narrow rim scarce wide enough To eave from rain the staring ruff. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 445 On these walls..is a large eaving to his house. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 402 *Eaves.*—The skirt or lower part of the slating hanging over the naked of the wall. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xiv. 151 The Eaved Cornice ..as represented in the simplest form by cottage eaves. 1871 TYNDALL *Forms Water* § 37. 258 The water trickles to the eave and then drops down.

Eaver¹ (*ī*·vəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **ever.** [Of unknown origin; some have suggested adoption of F. *ivraie* darnel, *Lolium temulentum*; the forms of the Eng. word, however, seem to forbid this.]

Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 359 Clover, Eaver, and Trefoil Grass. 1796 W. MARSHALL *West of Eng.* Gloss. Eaver, *lolium perenne*, ray-grass. 1880 *East Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Eaver*, in some parts pronounced *Hayver*. The grass, *Lolium perenne*.

Eaver² (*ī*·vəɹ). *dial.* Also 7 **eever,** 9 **ether.** A provincial term for the direction of the wind; a quarter of the heavens. (Adm. Smyth.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Eaver* (sometimes *Ether*) .. The wind is in a rainy eaver.

Eaver, obs. Sc. var. of AVER.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 72 Great number of eavers or beasts.

Eaver, var. of EVER, *Obs.*, wild boar.

Eaves (*īvz*). Forms: 1 efes, 3–5 eouesen (*pl.*), ouese, -ise, 4 eues, euese, 4–8 eves(e, (4 hevese), (6 ease, 6 *pl.* esen), 7 eaues, (eeves, heaves), *dial.* else, 7– eaves. [OE. *efes*, fem. = OFris. *ose*, Flem. (Kilian) *oose*, OHG. *obasa* (MHG. *obse*, mod. dial.G. *obsen*) eaves, porch (:— WGer. **obis(w)a*, **obas(w)a*) = ON. *ups* (Sw. dial. *uffs*), Goth. *ubiswa* porch; prob. f. same root as OVER. The final *-s* has been mistaken for the sign of the pl., and in mod. Eng. the word is commonly treated as pl., EAVE being occas. used as the sing. The forms ME. *ovese*, WSomerset *office* (Elworthy), point to an OE. form **ofes*:— WGer. **obas(w)a*.]

1. The edge of the roof of a building, or of the thatch of a stack, which overhangs the side.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* ci[i]. 7 (Bosw.) Geworden ic eom swa swa spearwa..anwuniende on efese. *c* 1205 LAY. 29279, I þan eouesen he [þa sparwen] grupen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 462 Ðe spinnere .. festeð atte hus rof hire fodredes o rof er on ouese. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evese, or evesynge of a house, *stillicidium.* *c* 1500 *Partenay* 5504 Allso thys chambre well depeynted was Ffro foote of wallure the ouise vnto. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 211 Vᵉ ease or eues of a house. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 The Swallow which in the summer creepeth under the eues of euery house. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 17 His teares runs downe his beard like winters drops From eaues of reeds. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 323 The pantices or eaulsses of their houses. 1649 *S'hertogenbosh* 48 It .. ruined some houses; of some the heaues and tops were damnified very much. 1632 MILTON *Il Penser.* 130 Ushered with a shower still .. With minute-

drops from off the eaves. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 104 The Birds under the Eeves of his Window call him up in the morning. 1751 W. HALFPENNY *New Designs Farm Ho.* 5 Thence to the Eves of the Roofs one Brick and half. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 161 The best form of corn stacks is circular, with .. a conical top, diverging a little towards the eaves. 1819 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 367 Like twinkling rain-drops from the eaves. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 178 The eaves .. rest commonly on small arcades or corbel-tables.

fig. 1675 CROWNE *City Polit.* II. i, I hang on the eves of life, like a trembling drop, ready every minute to fall.

†**b.** Of a wood: The edge, margin. *Obs.*

898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Þa foron hie .. bi swa hwaþerre efes swa hit þonne fierdleas wæs. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 159 *Desoux l'overayl*, under the wode-side wode-hevese. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1178 Þus laykez þis lorde by lynde wodez euez.

2. *transf.* Anything that projects or overhangs slightly, as † the brow of a hill, † the flaps of a saddle, the edge of a cloud or precipice, the brim of a hat; also *poet.* the eyelids.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xi. 5 Anne forsothe sat beside the weye eche dai in the euese [1388 cop; Vulg. *supercilio*] of the hil. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 412 He got up to the saddle eaves, From whence he vaulted into th' seat. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxvi, Closing eaves of wearied eyes I sleep. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 511 The southern eaves of the cloud plane. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 21 Overhanging eaves of snow. 1862 BORROW *Wales* I. 4 A leather hat .. with the side eaves turned up.

3. *Comb.* **eaves-board** (also *eave-board*; see EAVE), **eaves-catch, -lath** (see quot. 1875); † **eaves-knife**, a knife for cutting thatch at the eaves; **eaves-martin**, the House Martin (*Hirundo urbica*). Also EAVES-DROP *sb.* and *v.*, -DROPPER, -DROPPING.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 131 Tabulas quæ vocantur *Esborde. *c* 1505 *Church-w. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.*, For xlv fote of *evys borde xv*d.* 1627 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, To the Sawyers for cutting of evesboord. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 88 The eave-boards project .. 16 inches. 1875 GWILT *Archit.*, *Arris fillet.* When ..used to raise the slates, at the eaves of a building, it is then called the eaves' board, eaves' lath, or *eaves' catch. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 139 A thatchers tooles are .. an *eize-knife for cutting the eize. 1422–3 *Archives Christ Ch. Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cantiana* XIII. 561 Item payd for Caryyng of the Schretherris *Evys-lathe, lathe, and tyle .. iiis. iiij*d.* 1833 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 307 The *eaves-martin very plentiful.

Ea·vesdrip, -drop, *sb.* [OE. *yfesdrype*, f. EAVES + DRIP, afterwards refashioned after DROP; cf. ON. *upsar-dropi* of same meaning; the Flem. *oosdrup*, according to Kilian, meant simply 'eaves'.] The dripping of water from the eaves of a house; the space of ground which is liable to receive the rain-water thrown off by the eaves of a building.

Chiefly used with reference to the ancient custom or law which prohibited a proprietor from building at a less distance than two feet from the boundary of his land, lest he should injure his neighbour's land by 'eavesdrop.'

868 *Kentish Charter* in *Brit. Museum Fac-Sim.* II. plate xxxviii, An folcæs folcryht to lefænne rumæs butan twigen fyt to yfæs drypæ. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. ii. 15 The lean demigod .. had .. to wait under eavesdrops. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 590 Rights of light, prospect, gutter, and eaves-drop.

Eavesdrop (ī·vzdrǫp), *v.* Also 7 **eave-drop.** [f. prec.; or perhaps back-formation from EAVESDROPPER.] *intr.* To stand within the 'eavesdrop' of a house in order to listen to secrets; hence, to listen secretly to private conversation. Also *trans.* To listen secretly to (conversation); formerly also, to listen within the 'eavesdrop' of (a house); to listen to the secrets of (a person).

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 82 We will be bold to evesdroppe. 1611 S. W. BAKER in Coryat *Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, That evesdrops a word. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Escoute, Estre aux escoutes*..to eaue-drop, to prie into men's actions or courses. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxxv. (1630) 189 Against such as by night shall evesdrop mens houses. 1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* I. ii, It is not civil to eavesdrop him. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxi, Art thou already eaves-dropping? 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* v. *Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 386 We must not peep and eavesdrop at palace-doors. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 176 What we eavesdropped so shamefully in the hotel parlor.

Eavesdropper (ī·vzdrǫpəɹ). For forms see EAVES. [f. EAVESDROP *v.* (or perhaps *sb.*) + -ER.] **a.** In English Law: see quot. 1641. **b.** *gen.* One who listens secretly to conversation.

1487 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 10 Juratores..dicunt .. quod Henricus Rowley .. est communis evys-dropper et vagator in noctibus. *c* 1515 *Modus tenendi Cur. Baron.* (Pynson) A v b, Euesdroppers vnder mennes walles or wyndowes .. to bere tales. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vocab.* 15 Esen Droppers. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. viii. 24 There must be some eves-dropers with pen and inke behind the wall. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 153 Evesdroppers are such as stand under wals or windowes .. to heare news. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xii. 72 Like a thief, or eves-dropper, he is forced to dodge about in hopes of a letter. 1851 W. W. COLLINS *Ramb. by Railways* xv. (1852) 290 The expertest eaves-droppers, who had listened at the door, brought away no information.

Hence **Ea·vesdropping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* IV. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Your close eaves-dropping pollicies Have hindred him of greater benefits. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 191 To stand to the courtesy of a night-walking cudgeller for eaves dropping. 1672–3 *Roxb. Ballads* VI. (1887) 440 Where they need fear No .. eves-dropping ear. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iii, A beggarly, strolling, eavesdropping ensign. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iii. 46 An eaves-dropping menial. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 473 Eavesdropping consists in privily listening.

† **Ea·vesing.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **oefsung, efesung,** 5 **evesung,** 4–6 **evyss-, evys-, evesyng, -ing,** 6 **eusing, eavesinge.** See also EARING *sb.*² [repr. OE. *efesung*, vbl. sb. f. *efes-ian*, EVESE *v.*; in sense 2 directly f. EAVES.]

† **1.** The action of trimming the edges of anything; clipping, polling, shearing. Also *concr.* What is cut off: the clippings of hair. *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 474 *Circinatio*, oefsung. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 364 *Circinnatio*, efesung. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Absalomes schene white, þet ase oft ase me euesede him me solde his euesunge vor two hundred sicles.

2. The eaves of a house or stack; formerly also used for 'roof', and hence *transf.* for 'dwelling'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Þe niht fuel iðen euesunge bitocneð recluses, þet wunieð..under chirche euesunge. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 193 As we may seo a wynter, Isykles in euesynges · thorgh hete of þe sonne Melteþ in a mynt-while · to myst and to water. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evese, or evesynge of a howse. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Bargawt tuy*, house eusing. 1572 *Schole house Wom.* 912 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 140 King Salomon..A woman dooth assimilate Unto a dropping euesing guise, Distilling down after rain late. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 88 A righte little parte of water..is called Gutta, when it..hangeth on eavesinges.

Eawiht, obs. form of AUGHT.

Eawl, Eax, obs. forms of AWL, AXE.

Eaxl, eaxle: see AXLE¹.

† **Eban stone.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv. (1651) 370 The Eban stone which Goldsmiths use to sleeken their gold with.

Eban(e, -y, obs. forms of EBON, EBONY.

† **Ebaptiza·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? Declaring a person not to have been validly baptized.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* Δενδροʌ. ** 2 f, Ebaptizations, Correptions, Abstentions, Excommunications.

† **Eba·te.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ébat*.] Sport, diversion.

c 1515 *Compl. to late maryed* (1862) 14 For to blame women was all his ebate.

‖ **Ebauchoir.** [F. *ébauchoir*, f. *ébaucher* to sketch in outline.] **a.** A large chisel used by sculptors to rough-hew their work. **b.** A large hatchel or comb used by ropemakers.

Ebb (eb), *sb.* Forms: 1 **ebba,** 4–6 **ebbe,** 7 **eb,** 7– **ebb.** [OE. *ebba* = OFris. *ebba*, Du. *ebbe, eb*: the mod.G. *ebbe*, Da. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*, are not native in those langs., and Fr. *èbe* is, like other nautical terms, adopted from Eng. The ultimate etymology is uncertain: the OTeut. type might be **abjon-*, f. the prep. *ab* off; or **ebjon-*, connected with Goth. *ibuks* backwards.]

1. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water towards the sea. Often in phrase *ebb and flow*; also *tide of ebb, half-quarter-ebb.*

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 65 (Gr.) Þar com flowende flod æfter ebban. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1114 On þis geare wæs swa mycel ebba. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1810) 106 Þe bodies ..wer costen vpon þe sond, After an ebbe of þe flode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135 Ebbe of the see, *refluxus, salaria.* 1561 EDEN *Art. Navig.* II. xviii. 50 Whiche the Mariners call nepe tydes, lowe ebbs .. or lowe fluddes. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* I. xxxix, As Seuerne lately in her Ebbes that sanke. 1665 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 54 The Flood runs East .. and the Ebb West. 1762 BORLASE *ibid.* LII. 418 The sea advancing the first time to a quarter ebb; but the second advance was but as far as the sea reaches at half ebb. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* 69 During the freshets the ebb and flow are little felt. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvii, We..made sail, stemming the last of the ebb.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A flowing away backward or downward; decline, decay; a change from a better to a worse state.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 273/1 That sight..might all my welling sorrowes voide, and of the flood make an ebbe. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Ded. 1 Not coueting to make of my flouddc, another manes ebbe. 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloquence* Introd. 20 This..was the Ebbe of his greatnesse. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v. 80 To shed the slow remains, His last poor ebb of blood, in your defence. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. iv, His faintness came .. from..nature's ebb. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 279 Her ebbs and flows of passion.

b. A point or condition of decline or depression, *esp.* in phrases *To be at an ebb, at a low, lowest ebb.* Also *poet.* of the eyes, *At ebb*: dry.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 435 Mine eyes (neuer since at ebbe) beheld .. my Father wrack't. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142 The low water ebbe of the evill day. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 134 To make the Apostle reason at a very low ebbe. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. 154 Private and public Virtue were at the lowest Ebb. 1798 in Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 36 In 1780 money was at its lowest ebb. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. (1878) 698 The fortunes of France reached their lowest ebb.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ebb-tide*, etc. Also **ebb-sleeper**, a bird; = DUNLIN.

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ebb-water*, when there's but little Money in the Pocket. 1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Ork. & Shet.* 87 *Tringa Variabilis*, Meyer. Ebb-sleeper, Dunlin. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xxix, They were .. swept out of the harbour by the strong ebb tide. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lxiii. 448 They began to feel as if the ebb-tide had reached its lowest point. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 65, I was introduced also, in our ebb excursions, to the cuttle-fish.

† **4.** [? f. the adj.] *pl.* Shallows.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 41/2 Brigantines with flat keeles to serve for the ebbes.

5. [? a distinct word.] The Common Bunting, *Emberiza miliaria. dial.*

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 61.

† **Ebb,** *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–7 **eb,** 6–7 **ebbe,** 6– **ebb.** [app. evolved from the attrib. use of the sb., as in *ebb-tide*.]

1. Of water, wells, etc.: Shallow, not deep. With *of*: Having a small supply, short. Also *fig.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. iii. 47 Swlway was at þare passyng all Eb. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. 57 The ebber the water is, the swyfter it is. *c* 1581 J. FALKNER in *Eng. Mech.* (1870) 4 Feb. 500/2 The water of Trent [was] dried up, and sodenly fallen so ebb. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xciv. I. 243 O, how ebb a soul have I to take in Christ's love! 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 165 When the water is drawn ebb from Fishes. 1693 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Peter* v. 8 This Apostle .. drew from too full a spring to be ebb of matter. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 Their Tide of Learning .. is always ebb.

b. *transf.* of a furrow; the sides of a vessel, etc.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 33 A meane forowe, not to depe nor to ebbe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 185/1 A Greyhound [is] Ebb, or Shallow chested . [when he hath] his breast & body all of a thickness. *Ibid.* III. 320/1 It is a cooling Vessel .. with ebb sides. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scotl.* 149 Plowed with an ebb Furrow. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Will this dish do to make the fitchock pie in? No; it's too ebb.

2. Near the surface; **a.** of the sea, **b.** of the land; also as quasi-*adv.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 40 A multitude of fishes floted ebbs about it. *Ibid.* II. 29 Cumin .. hath a qualitie to grow with the root very eb. 1608–11 BP HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. xiii. Whether I be drowned in the ebber shore or in the midst of the deepe sea. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 119 Sometimes it [marl] lyes so ebb .. that they plow up the head of it. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M iv b, If Ore be once discovered, and it lie Ebb and Soft. 1794 *Bailiff's Diary* in *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, I am convinced that it is too ebb plow'd.

Ebb (eb), *v.* Forms: 1 **ebbian,** 2 5 **ebben,** 5 6 **ebbe,** 7– **ebb.** [OE. *ebbian*, f. EBB *sb.*; cf. OE. *a-ebbian, be-ebbian* to strand a ship; also OHG. *fir-ebbita* 'deferbuerat', and MHG. (*rare*⁻¹) *eppen* to ebb.]

1. *intr.* To flow back or recede, as the water of the sea or a tidal river: frequent in phrase, *To ebb and flow.* Also with *away, down, off, out.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1413 Lago ebbade sweart under swegle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Þe sæ floweð and ebbeð. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1216 The se, aftir the tydes certayn, Ebbes and flowes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 425 The se wes ebbit sa. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 223 The see wase ebbyd. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 216 The sea will ebbe and flow. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 86 In some narrow seas the sea seauen times a day ebbs and flowes. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 121 Ships .. may lie afloat, and not have the Water ebb'd away from them. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* v. 59 The water might ebb another fathom. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* ix. (1860) § 429 The tides ebbed and flowed in it.

b. *transf.* Of a ship: To sink with the tide. Of water: To sink lower. Of blood: To flow away.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1145 Ebben gan the well Of hir teares. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 421 Quhill that scho [the ship] ebbit on the ground. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* lvii, The water standing at a level, if a Globe be cast in .. it presently Ebbeth. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii, [He] eyed The life-blood ebb in crimson tide.

2. *fig.* To take a backward or downward course; to decay, decline; to fade or waste away. Also with *away, down, off, out.*

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4828 When that richesses ebben and abate. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Med. Morall* To Rdr. 3 Helpyng hym to ebbe, and helpyng hym to rise. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 12 After full sea, our hopes ebde too. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 226 Kingly power, thus ebbing out. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 325 My passions ebb and flow At Thy command. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 170 As my money declined, their respect would ebb with it. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ix. 137 As his strength ebbed away. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. 29 My spirit's flood tide ebbeth more and more.

3. *trans.* **a.** To hem in (fish) with stakes and nets so that they cannot go back to sea with the ebb-tide; see EBBING *vbl. sb.* 2. **b.** To hem in (the tide) with sandbanks. **c.** (See quot. 1877.)

1827 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 12 Driving that sand along towards the sea shore, To ebb the tide fast in. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ebb*, to gather fish-bait. So termed on account of its being done whilst the tide is ebbing.

Ebbed (ebd), *ppl. a.* [f. EBB *v.* + -ED.]

a. That has flowed back. **b.** That has been left dry by the falling tide.

1858 HOGG *Shelley* II. 204 A fresh flood of the ebbed waters of a wide sea of troubles. 1859 A. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* I. 121, I can wander on the ebbed beach.

† **E·bberman.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 **hebberman.** [f. *ebber*, agent-noun f. EBB *v.* (sense 3) + MAN.] (See quot. 1715.)

1715 KERSEY, *Hebberman*, one that fishes below Bridge, commonly at ebbing Water, etc. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. vii. 35/1 A number of fishermen belonging to the .. Thames some stiled .. hebbermen. *Ibid.* II. v xxvii. 480/2 No . Hebberman shall .. fish for smelts, between Good Friday and, etc. 1721 90 in BAILEY.

Ebbing (e·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EBB *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of flowing back or retiring: of the sea or a tidal river; also, of springs.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 154 *Sinus*, sæ æbbung. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxvii. (1495) 929 Ebbynge and flowyng of the see comyth and gooth. *c* 1430 *Life St. Katherine* (Gibbs MS.) 52 The ebbyng and þe flowyng of þe see. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 173 The Ebbing and Flowing .. of certain Springs. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 377 Sea-weed .. left there by the ebbing of the tide.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 For swich ebbinge. 1647 J. BERKENHEAD in *Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* Pref. Verses, Brave Shakespeare flow'd, yet had his Ebbings too. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xviii. 136 There may be strange Ebbings and Flowings .. in the Atmosphere. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 141 Popular heats, which have their ebbings and flowings. 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 109 Slow ebbing of life.

2. *Comb.*, as **ebbing-lock, -weir**, a lock or weir for detaining fish at the ebb-tide.

1472 *Act* 12 *Edw. IV*, vii, Ascuns .. tielx .. milledammez estankez de molyns lokkez hebbyngwerez, etc. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, v. § 2 Myldammes lokkes hebbynge weres heckes and fludgates. 1539 *Will of Samson, Eryth* (Somerset Ho.) My Tyde bote .. my Hebbing locke. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 211 Locks and Hebbing-weres. 1715 KERSEY, *Hebbing-wears*, nets or devices laid for fish at ebbing water. 1721–90 in BAILEY.

Ebbing, *ppl. a.* [f. EBB *v.* + -ING [2].] That ebbs.

1530 *Hist. Jacob & 12 Sonnes* (Collier) 19 Layed him on the fome .. But .. it was ebbing water. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. ii. 28 Bornedown the rapid sunset's ebbing sea. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xii, They watch'd the ebbing tide. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1873) 458 These ebbing wells.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. 10 For all this ebbing chance, remains The spring that feeds that hope. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 53 Since after wine the ebbing'st wit doth flow. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 226 Ebbing men .. do so neere the bottome run. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 90 Crisoprasius is a stone .. of an ebbing and confused colour. 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* xii, When ebbing life nae mair shall flow. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 295 My ebbing purse, no more the foe shall fill. 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 263 Mr. Newton's ebbing and flowing religious impressions. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxi. (1878) 388 These tide-marks indicated ebbing strength.

† **E·bble.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 **awbel, ebel(le.** [app. a var. of ABELE, though the form is not easy to explain.] The Aspen (*Populus tremula*); perhaps also the White Poplar (*Populus alba*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17/2 Awbel or ebelle tre [*K, P*, ebeltre]. 1830 FORBY *E.-Angl. Glossary*, *Ebble*, the asp tree .. *populus tremula.*

Ebbless (e·blės), *a.* [f. EBB *sb.* + -LESS.] Not liable to, or susceptible of, an ebb.

1827 LYTTON *Falkland* 217 An ebbless and frozen substance. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 405 One ebbless flood of many Waves.

E·bbness. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. EBB *a.* + -NESS.] Shallowness.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* clxxv. I. 413 Their ebbness could never take up His depth.

† **E·bby,** *a. Obs.* [f. EBB *sb.* + -Y.] Having an ebb or receding direction.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxv. (1658) 371 The current .. can make a contrary ebby water in the sam channell.

Ebdomade, -ary, obs. ff. HEBDOMAD, -ARY.

Eben(e, obs. form of EBON.

Ebe·neous. [f. L. *ebene-us* + -OUS.] Of the nature of ebony. In mod. Dicts.

Ebenezer (ebĕnī·zəɹ). [Heb. אבן העזר *eben hā-ʿezer* 'the stone of help': see 1 *Sam.* vii. 12.]

1. The name of the memorial stone set up by Samuel after the victory of Mizpeh: see 1 *Sam.* vii. 12. Used appellatively in religious literature in fig. phrases, alluding to the sentiment 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us', associated with the origin of the name.

1758 R. ROBINSON *Hymn*, '*Come Thou fount*', Here I raise my Ebenezer, Hither by Thy help I'm come.

2. Occasionally (like Bethel, Zoar, Zion, etc.) adopted by Methodists, Baptists, Independents, etc. as the name of a particular chapel or meeting-house. Hence used contemptuously as a synonym for 'dissenting chapel'.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 318 Such low resorts as public-houses and Ebenezers.

† **E·ber,** *a. Obs.* Also 1–2 **ǽbére, ǽbǽre,** 3 **ebare, ebure,** 4 **ebber.** [OE. *ǽbére*, (? *ǽbere*), of obscure origin; = OFris. *âber, âuber*, used as a law term in same sense.]

1. Manifest, unconcealed. The phrase *ebere morþ* (open murder) is retained in the Latin Laws of Henry I, and is quoted by the legal antiquaries of 17th c. as a technical term; see also ABERE. (Occasionally *absol.* ? = 'manifest fool' or 'villain'.)

a 975 *Laws of Eadgar* II. vii, Se æbera þeof. *a* 1035 *Laws of Cnut* (Secular) lxv, Husbryce & bærnet & open þyfð and æbere morþ .. is botleas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7189 All þe33re æbære unnþankness. *c* 1205 LAY. 2271 Saie me þu ebure [1275 ebare] sot *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13662 He wald lere vs her vr lai, þat ebber þat in sine was gotin. *Ibid.* 15921 'Ful eber thuert [*read* thu ert] nai' coth he. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 13041 (Trin.) She þat was an ebber [*G.* obber] fol.

Hence † **E·berly** *adv.*, manifestly, flagrantly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8680 Þou lies .. Ful eberli.

† **Ebi·be,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *ēbibĕre*, f. *ē* out + *bib-ĕre* to drink.] *trans.* To drink to the dregs, swallow completely. In quot. *fig.*

1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 13 Having long before ebib'd the Doctrine of Passive Obedience.

Ebionite (ī·biŏnəit). [ad. L. *ebionita*, f. Heb. אביון *ebyōn* poor; see -ITE. The original signification is prob. 'one who is poor in spirit'.]

One of a body of Christians in the 1st c., who held that Jesus was a mere man, and that the Mosaic Law was binding upon Christians. In the 2nd c. they became a distinct sect. Also *attrib.*

1650 GELL *Serm.* 11 Ebionites, who denied the Deitie of Christ. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 103 Ebionite hatred [was] still burning against St. Paul in the second century. 1882 — *Early Chr.* II. 343.

Hence **Ebioni·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the Ebionites, or their doctrines; **E·bioni:tism** = EBIONISM.

1833 G. S. FABER *Recapitulated Apostasy* 18 The early Gnostic and Ebionitic Heresies. 1882 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* 106 It .. shows traces of Ebionitic origin. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 44 The so-called Ebionitism of St. James.

Ebionize (ī·biŏnəiz), *v.* [f. EBION-ITE + -IZE; see -IZE.] *intr.* To adopt or imitate the doctrines or practices of the Ebionites. Hence **E·bioni:zing** *ppl. a.* So also **E·bionism,** the tenets of the Ebionites; tendency towards the tenets or practices of the Ebionites.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 168 The liberal Gentiles far more than the Ebionising Jews. *Ibid.* 173 The Ebionism of this section of the Church. 1880 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v. *Ebionites*, Essenism modified Ebionism greatly.

Ebland, var. of IBLAND, *obs.* among.

† **E·blandish,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [as if f. F. **éblandiss-*, lengthened form of **éblandir*: — L. *ēblandīri* to obtain by coaxing.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, To get by Flattery .. *Eblandish.*

† **Ebla·ze, ebla·zon,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. E-3 (after words of Lat. etymology) + BLAZE, BLAZON *v.*] *intr.* To shine forth in bright colours.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* ii, Th'engladded Spring .. Began to eblazon from her leauie bed. — *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 61 There pinks eblazed wide, And damaskt all the earth.

Eboe (ī·bo). A name applied in the W. Indies to the negroes from Benin. ? Hence *attrib.* **Eboe-tree** (*Dipteryx eboensis*), a tree of Central America, yielding **Eboe oil,** a name also given to the oil of a different tree; see quot.

1834 M. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 126 Immediately after the christening the Eboe drums were produced. *Ibid.* 190 The mortification of the Eboes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 476 *Aleurites triloba* [candleberry-tree] yields eboe oil.

Ebolition, obs. var. EBULLITION.

Ebon (e·bən), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (4 **ebenus**), 5–7 **eban(e, heban,** 6–7 **eben(e, heben(e, ebone,** (9 *arch.* **heben**), 6– **ebon.** Some of the forms in *-e* may belong to EBONY. [ad. L. *hebenus, ebenus*, ad. Gr. *ἔβενος*, perh. of oriental origin: the Heb. הבנים *hobnīm* (Ezek. xxvii. 15) is supposed to be the same word. In med.L. (*h*)*ebanus*, whence some of the Eng. forms; cf. It., Sp., Pg. *ebano.*]

A. *sb.*

1. A hard black wood, the product of a tree belonging to the N.O. *Ebenaceæ*, mentioned in very early times as an article of import from the East; = EBONY. Now only *poet.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lii. (1495) 633 Ebenus is a tree growynge in Ethiopia wyth blacke coloure.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135 Eban, tre, *ebanus.* 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 96 a, It is very good .. also to make tables and coffers of .. Hebene. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *De l'Hebene*, a wood called Heben. 1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 139 Pillars there Not covered with Ægyptian Eben were. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) I. 207 India black ebon and white iv'ry bears. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 301 Dark as ebon, spreads the one wing.

† **2.** The tree itself, *Diospyros Ebenus*, a native of Ceylon, Madagascar, and the Mauritius. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 284 Wodde of Heben. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 148 Great woods of Ebene .. alwaies greene. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Ebone*, a blacke tree, bearing not leafes nor fruit, being burnt, it yeelds a sweet smell.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.* (chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*)

1. simple *attrib.*

a 1599 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* Wks. (1678) 139 A curious Coffer made of Heben wood. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VII. xi. 595 They found excellent Eben Trees. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xiii, A weighty curtal-axe .. the tough shaft of heben wood.

2. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Consisting or made of ebony; often *fig.* for 'black, dark'.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 948 Deaths ebon dart. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. xvii, Her eye-brow black, like to an ebon bow. 1737 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 20 Fate, whose ebon sceptre rules The Stygian deserts. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 18 Night, sable goddess! from her ebon throne. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* Poems (1777) 102 With ebon knots, and studs of silver, wrought. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxx, But when in ebon Mirror, Nightmare fell. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, 2nd Day*, Interl. III. 19 From out its ebon case his violin the minstrel drew.

3. *adj.* Of the colour of ebony; black, dark, sombre.

1607 HEYWOOD *Fair M. of Exchange* i. Wks. 1874 II. 16 As blind as Ebon night. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 5 There under ebon shades .. In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 116 Night .. spreads her ebon curtains round. 1802 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 196 Deep in the air and dark, substantial, black, An ebon mass. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. vi. (1864) 168 The image of the mystic deity .. with ebon features.

¶ **4.** Erroneously used for 'ivory'.

1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* Sonn. xxix. (1872) 109 Her Ebon thighes. *Ibid.* xxxix. (1872) 109 Those Ebon hands.

C. *Comb.* **a.** similative, as *ebon-black, -coloured*; **b.** instrumental and parasynthetic, as *ebon-faced, -masted, -sceptred, -tipped*, etc.

1592 GREENE *Poems* 85 How bright-eyed his Phillis was .. When fro th' arches *ebon-black flew looks as a lightning. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 246 The *ebon coloured Inke. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 621/1 Melanosis may be found in the form of brown or ebon-coloured fluid. 1601 *Death Earl Huntington* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 256 Pitch-colour'd, *ebon-fac'd, blacker than black. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 66 Royal vessels .. *ebon masted. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 113 Night .. Sister of *ebon-sceptred Hecat, hail! 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 147 With *ebon-tipped flutes.

Hence **E·bonine** *a.*, dark, sombre.

1881 PALGRAVE *Visions of Eng.* 292 Through that ebonine gate of doom The thrice five thousand are flown.

Ebonist (e·bŏnist). [f. EBON-Y + -IST. Cf. F. *ébéniste.*] A worker or dealer in ebony or other ornamental woods.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ebonist*, one that works or deals in Ebony. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1871 *Athenæum* 24 June 783 A great hubbub of glaziers, carpenters, ebonists, iron and tile workers.

Ebonite (e·bŏnəit). [f. EBON-Y + -ITE.] A hard compound of india-rubber and sulphur, united by the action of heat. Another name for it is VULCANITE. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Chem. News* Oct. 221 The material known as hard india rubber, vulcanite, .. or in its most perfect condition as ebonite. 1879 in *Cassel's Techn. Educ.* IV. 288/1 Hard or horny caoutchouc, such as will come under the designation of ebonite.

Ebonize (e·bŏnəiz), *v.* [f. EBON-Y + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (furniture, etc.) look like ebony.

Hence **E·bonized** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct., Since black and gold is so fashionable in furniture, he might be agreeably ebonised and gilded. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 313 Ebonised chairs.

Ebony (e·bŏni). Forms: 4 **hebenyf,** 6 **heheny, ebonie,** (7 **ebany, ebeny, ibony**), 7– **ebony.** [Of somewhat obscure formation: ME. *hebenyf* is app. ad. L. *hebeninus* (? misread as *hebenivus*), ad. Gr. *ἐβένινος* made of ebony, f. *hebenus* ebony. Cf. EBON.]

1. a. A hard black wood, obtained from various species of the N.O. *Ebenaceæ*, especially that mentioned under EBON 2, and *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, a native of Coromandel. **b.** The wood of *Brya Ebenus* (quot. 1725), a native of Jamaica.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 15 Teeth of .. hebenyf [Vulg. *dentes hebeninos*], *that is a tree that after that it is kit waxith hard as a stoon.* 1573 *Art Limning* 9 The saide vernishe maketh tables .. of .. hebeny to glister. 1597 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 312 In a coach of ebony she went. 1608 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.*, I saw pales made of an Oke .. blacke as Ibony. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 448 Here grows some Ebany. *a* 1748 THOMSON *Sickness* I. (R.) Affliction, hail! .. open wide thy gates, Thy gates of ebony. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 84 Hard woods, such as box, lignum-vitæ, or ebony. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 50 A ball of ebony sinks in the water. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 434 Real downright negroes, half-naked, black as ebony.

2. One of the trees above-mentioned.

1810 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 614/2 There are entire woods of cedars and ebonies. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. v. 494 Ebony is the most important of the trees which they are in the habit of felling.

3. *attrib.*

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 28 They carry into India, gold .. ebony wood. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Even-song*, Thus in thy Ebony box Thou dost inclose us. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 86 Ebeny pestels about four foot long. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 378 A large nasso, or ebony-tree, which much resembles the fir-tree. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xvi. 277 Quengueza and I .. started up river for the ebony country.

4. As the type of intense blackness. *Son of ebony*: humorously = negro. Also *attrib.*, as in *ebony complexion, skin*, etc.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1849) 308 The different tribes of mankind, from the ebony skin of the torrid zone to, etc. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 35 Black Sam .. about three shades blacker than any other son of ebony on the place. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 39 A race of savages .. the ebony negroes of the Soudan.

‖ **Eboulement.** [F. *éboulement*, f. *ébouler* to crumble (said of earthworks).]

1. *Fortification.* The crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.

2. *Geology.* A sudden rock-fall and earthslip in a mountainous region.

Ebracteate, -ated (ībræ·ktiˌĕt, -ĕ^tĕd). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *ēbracteātus*, f. *ē-* out of + *bractea* BRACT; see -ATE, -ED.] Destitute of bracts.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 167 Apetalous dicotyledons, with .. herbaceous ebracteate calyxes. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 181 When bracts are absent altogether, such plants are said to be ebracteated. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 621 The ebracteate flowers stand on the rachis of the inflorescence.

Ebra·cteolate, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *ēbracteolātus*; cf. prec. and BRACTEOLATE.] Not furnished with bracteoles.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 201 Receptacle ebracteolate.

Ebraick, Ebrew: see HEBRAIC, HEBREW.

1721-1800 in BAILEY, *Ebraick.*

† **Ebra·ngle,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *ébranler*, after BRANGLE.] *trans.* To shake violently.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxii. (1708) 452 Their whole body is shaken and ebrangled.

Ebriate (*ī·briˌēt*), *a. humorous.* [ad. L. *ēbriātus*, pa. pple. of *ēbriāre* to make drunk.] Intoxicated; *fig.* Hence **E·briating** *ppl. a.*, intoxicating.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 704 Acme .. Kissed her sweet youth's ebriate eyes. 1872 M. COLLINS *Plunges for Pearl* II. vii. 120 He .. solaced himself with something ebriating.

† **E·brieta·ting,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **ebrietate* vb. (f. EBRIETY + -ATE; cf. *capacitate, habilitate*, etc.) + -ING².] Intoxicating.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 18. 2/1 Things .. of an ebrietating Quality.

Ebriety (*ībrəi·ĕti*). [ad. F. *ébriété*, f. L. *ēbrietātem*, f. *ēbrius* drunk.]

1. The state or habit of being intoxicated, drunkenness. † Also *pl.* instances of intoxication.

1382 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *Gal.* v. 21 The workes of the flesh .. are, fornication .. ebrieties, commessations, and such like. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bang.* 42 The Satietie of Epicurisme, the gallantnesse of Ebrietie. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi 73 Ebriety may properly be said to be a Disease or sickness. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 185 Some under the most extreme exigencies of poverty, will indulge in ebriety. 1785 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 144 His father's unconquerable ebriety. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 273 Our guide to the garrulity of age added that of partial ebriety.

2. *fig.* Excitement, an excited condition.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 167 P 6, The ebriety of constant amusement.

‖ **Ebrillade.** [Fr.] *Manège.* A check of the bridle which the horseman gives to the horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1755 JOHNSON; and mod. Dicts.

Ebriose (*ī·briˌōu·s*), *a. humorous.* [ad. L. *ēbriōsus.*] Drunk.

1871 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan., A .. cabman 'copiously ebriose'. *a* 1882 J. BROWN *John Leech* in *Horæ Subs.* Ser. III. (1882) 17 Returning home .. copiously ebriose from Epsom.

Ebriosity (*ībriˌɒ·sĭti*). *rare.* [ad. F. *ebriosité*, L. *ēbriōsitāt-em*, f. *ēbriōsus* habitually drunk.]

a. Habitual intoxication. **b.** Exhilaration; physical excitement.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 270 Will neither acquit ebriosity nor ebriety, in their known and intended perversions. 1859 THOREAU *Walden* xi. 237 Of all ebriosity, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes.

Ebrious (*ī·briəs*), *a.* [f. L. *ēbri-us* + -OUS.]

a. Addicted to drink; tipsy. **b.** Characteristic of the intoxicated state. Hence **E·briously** *adv.*

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 33 Not ebriously swilled but moderatlye tasted. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 268 The second was but a dissolute, ebrious, prophane, luxurious English-Dutchman. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ebrious*, drunken, or that causeth drunkenness. 1858 *Cassell's Art Treas. Exhib.* 412 Those young sots with the ebrious faces.

† **Ebri·tian.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. *Ebr-ew* HEBREW, to match *Grecian.*] A Hebraist.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 97 He was a very good Grecian and Ebritian.

† **E·bryson,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [prob. corrupted form of late Gr. *ὄβρυζον* (*χρυσίον*) pure gold, Cf. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* (1753), '*Ebrizius color*, a term used by some of the old writers to express a very fine yellow'.]

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 14 Of Ierico the sote rose flloure, Gold Ebryson callid in pictur.

† **Ebu·ccinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. E- + BUCCINATE.] *trans.* To trumpet forth. Hence **Ebu·ccinator.**

1541 BECON *News out of Heav.* Wks. (1843) 43 The ebuccinator, shewer, and declarer of these newes, I have made Gabriel. 1588 NEWTON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 553 The troupes seraphicall .. Ebuccinate Gods power. 1666 tr. *Horace a Odes* xix, He fill'd with Bacchus power assayes To ebuccinate his fame and praise.

† **E·bull.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ebulus.*] The Dwarf Elder (*Sambucus Ebulus*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lx. (1495) 636 Ebulus is a wede moost lyke to Elerne tree bothe in leuys and in stalkys. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Eclog.* x. 23 Pan..we saw [coloured] red With bloudie berries of ebull tree.

† **E·bullate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 8 **ebulate.** [f. late L. *ebullāre*, var. of *ebullīre*; see -ATE.] *intr.* To boil, be in a state of ebullition.

1623 COCKERAM II, To *Boyle*, Elixate, Ebullate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ebullate*, to bubble or burst out. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relations* II. 195 Continually boiling and ebulating over a great Fire.

Ebu·lliate. *rare.* [badly f. L. *ēbullīre*; see next and -ATE³.] *trans.* and *intr.* To boil; to bubble out.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 38/2 The vineger wherin the pepper was ebulliated. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* I. vi. iii. (R.) Whence this 29. play-oppugning argument will ebulliate. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 77 The Blood ..ebulliates. 1853 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 259 A heart too contracted..to let what it holds ebulliate very freely.

Ebullience (*ību·liĕns*). [f. L. *ēbullient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēbullīre*, f. *ē* out + *bullire* to BOIL. See -ENCE.] An issuing forth in agitation, like boiling water; overflow; enthusiasm, extravagance.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 II. 170 The extravagance, or rather ebullience of his passion. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 79 The ebullience of youth is now chastened into the stedfast energy of manhood. 1885 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 67 The danger of an overflow into gushing ebullience.

Ebulliency (*ību·liĕnsi*). [f. prec. + -Y.]

1. The quality of being ebullient: readiness to boil or bubble forth or overflow. *lit.* and *fig.*

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 228 Mistaking .. the ebulliency of their Fancies .. for a supernatural Inspiration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 68 The simple, whom .. an original ebulliency of spirit, had urged to the investigation of the ground of all things. 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 379/2 Neville acts with his customary ebulliency and manliness.

2. *pl.* = EBULLITION 4.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. § 12 (1713) 24 In the .. ferments and ebulliencies of the Spirits of Men in this Age.

Ebullient (*ību·liĕnt*). [ad. L. *ēbullient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēbullīre*; see prec.]

1. That boils; boiling; agitated, as if boiling.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/1 Let this bottle remayne one hower in hot ebullient water. 1814 CARY *Dante* (1871) 304 Every cirque Ebullient shot forth scintillating fires. 1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 14 Lava in a liquid and ebullient state.

2. a. Of the humours of the body: Agitated, hot, effervescent. **b.** Of drugs and diseases: Causing heat and agitation.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 79 The same is of an hot and ebullient nature. *Ibid.* (1650) 161 They engender ebullient humors. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 226 The body is affected..as if some part were put in boiling water, wherefore some have called this the Ebullient Ague. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Great counsels are often troubled with ..ebullient..humours. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1320 They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen.

3. *fig.* Of energy, feelings, influences: Gushing forth like boiling water; bubbling over, overflowing, enthusiastic. Constr. *with.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 126 That fountain of life which ought to be ebullient in every Regenerate Christian. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 352 The general and ebullient feeling with which all Britain overflowed imposed silence upon the lying lips. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 532 His commentaries on the past are ebullient with subtlety. 1876 G. P. LATHROP in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 429 The ebullient undulating prose style of the poet.

Hence **Ebu·lliently** *adv.*

1887 *Punch* 10 Sept. 110 Ebulliently sentimental novelist.

Ebullioscope (*ību·liˌoskōup*). [mod. f. in Fr.; hybrid formation on L. *ēbullīre* + Gr. *-σκοπος* an observer.] (See quot.)

1880 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Ebullioscope*, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of distilled liquors by observing the boiling point and the atmospheric pressure. 1882 *Nature* No. 636. 236 [M. Malligand's] ebullioscope .. which the French Syndical Chambers adopted in 1878.

Ebullition (*ebŭli·ʃən*). Forms: 6 **ebullycion, ebulicion, -ition,** 6–7 **ebolition,** 7 **ebulliction,** 7– **ebullition.** [ad. L. *ēbullītiōn-em*, f. *ēbullīre* (see prec.), whence OF. *ebullicion*, Sp. *ebulicion*, It. *ebullizione, ebollizione.* The earlier Eng. forms are prob. from Fr.]

1. The process of boiling, or keeping a liquid at the boiling point by the application of heat; the state of bubbling agitation into which a liquid is thrown by being heated to the boiling point. In first quot. perh. (etymologically) the process of extracting by boiling.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 16 When you haue gotten out by ebulition the full strength & vertue. *a* 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* (1681) Voc., Ebullition, a boiling up. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. v. 76 Galls are almost totally soluble in water by long ebullition. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 403 Ebullition is that state of a liquid in which steam is continually formed within itself. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 302 Fluids of easy ebullition. 1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (1862) 30 This body of lava is evidently at such times in igneous ebullition.

† **b.** *Pathol.* A state of agitation in the blood or 'humours' due to heat; formerly supposed to be the cause of the action of the heart, and when morbid to give rise to febrile and inflammatory disorders. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 21 b, It maye come of.. ebullycion of the lyver. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* ii. 7 The ebullition or concoction of blood. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 263 [Mars] being the cause of a Feaver..shewes ebolition or a boyling of the humours. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 20 Scorbutick Ale .. restraineth the Ebullition .. of the Vapourous Blood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Ebullition of the Blood .. in medicine a term used by some of the old writers.

2. *transf.* A state of agitation in a liquid resembling that produced by boiling heat; rapid formation of bubbles, effervescence.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 197 Copper, which is dissolved with lesse ebullition. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Course Chym.* II. xxi. 602 The ebullition which happens between acid and alkali. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Euphorbium*, Spirit of Nitre and that of Vitriol, penetrate the same, without Ebullition. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 109 Muriatic acid does not act upon copper except in a state of ebullition.

3. The action of rushing forth in a state of agitation or boiling; said of water, and *transf.* of fire, lava, etc. (In quot. 1599 *humorously* of tobacco-smoke.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* III. iii. 44 The practice of the Cuban ebolition, Euripus, and Whiffe. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 166 The fiery ebullitions of Ætna. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. s.v. *Boyling*, This ebolition or plawing [of a spring]. 1692 RAY *Discourses* II. v. (1732) 269 The Ebullition and Volutation of the melted Materials. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 381 The ebullitions of this Spring are very remarkable. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xix. 448 A great ebullition of gas took place. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 356 Ebullition is converted into explosion.

4. *fig.* A sudden outburst or boiling or bubbling over: **a.** of war or civil commotion.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, The ebulicion and mouyng of cyuyll warres. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* II The Law, which kept under the violent ebullitions of their power. 1878 W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* I. 31 After the first ebullition at Manresa, the insurrection of Catalonia lingered awhile.

b. of passion; also, of fancy, sentiment, etc.

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 109 The ebullitions of those lusts that war in our members. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) Pref. 9 The obvious ebullitions of that light humour which takes the pen in hand .. to be seen in print. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 79 P 5 Such faults may be said to be ebullitions of genius. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 339 These ebullitions of jealousy. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* App. 293 A slight ebullition of French flattery. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 325 A revolutionary reform breaks out with an ebullition of popular feelings.

Hence **Ebulli·tionary** *a.*, of the nature of an ebullition.

1830 BLACK in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 287 The saline particles have been added to the ebullitionary agitation.

† **E·bulum.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ebulum* the dwarf elder-tree.] A name for elderberry wine.

1713 *Loud. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 195 Make a white Ebulum with pale Malt and white Elder-berries. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 245 To make Ebulum.

Ebure, obs. form of IVORY.

† **Eburgese.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Some silken stuff.

1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* I. (1835) 182 One other teaster of yellowe and blewe satten eburgese.

Eburin (*ī·biŭrin*). [f. L. *ebur* ivory + -IN.] 'A substance obtained by subjecting a mixture of ivory or bone dust with albumen or ox blood to great pressure at a high temperature. It is very hard, and is a non-conductor of electricity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Eburnation (*ībɒrnēi·ʃən*). *Pathol.* [f. L. *eburnus* made of ivory + -ATION.] 'The act or process of becoming hard and dense like ivory' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So also **Eburnated** *ppl. a.*

1840 LISTON *Surgery* 83 Eburnation of the surfaces of the Bones. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 616 This tendency to eburnation and thickening of the osseous tissue is not confined to the part first affected. 1870 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) III. 712 A fractured rachitic 'eburnated' bone.

Eburnean, -ian (*ībə·rnĭăn*), *a.* [f. L. *eburneus* made of ivory + -(I)AN.] Made of or resembling ivory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eburnean*, of Ivory, or white like Ivory. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1866 J. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 97 Of Pelops and far-famed eburnian limb.

Eburneoid (*ībə·rnĭˌoid*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Showing a resemblance to ivory.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 705/2 Parts of bone acquire that degree of hardness, which has been termed eburneoid induration.

Eburnifica·tion. *rare.* = EBURNATION.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* iv. 135 Another [characteristic] drawn from the eburnification .. of the teeth.

Eburnine (*ībə·rnəin*), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *eburnus* + -INE.] Ivory-like, ivory-coloured.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 669 Arms and bosom eburnine.

Ecalcarate (*ĭkæ·lkărēit*), *a. Bot.* [f. E-³ + L. *calcar* spur + -ATE.] Without a spur.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Ecalcarate*, in botany, a corol, without any spur, or spur-shaped nectary. As in Wolfenia. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ecardine (*ĭkā·ɹdəin*). [f. E-³ + L. *cardin-em* hinge.] A mollusc whose shell has no hinge.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 308 In the Ecardines the two valves..have pretty much the same form.

‖ **Écarté** (*ekarte*). [F. *écarté, écarter* to discard, to throw out cards.] A game of cards for two persons, in playing which the cards from 2 to 6 are excluded. One feature is that a player may ask leave to discard, or throw out certain cards from his hand, and replace them with fresh ones from the pack. Also *attrib.*

1824 (*title*) A Treatise on the Game of Écarté, as played in the first circles of London and Paris. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXV, She watched over him kindly at Écarté of a night. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I.

355 M. Cavaignac threw on an écarté-table in the Louvre a packet of cartridges. 1878 'CAVENDISH' [Hy. Jones] *Écarté* 21 The game of écarté in some of its features, namely the discard (from which its name is derived) and the score for the king, is of modern origin.

‖ **Ecartelé,** *a.* [F. *écartelé*, pa. pple. of *écarteler* to divide into quarters.] *Her.* Of a shield: Divided into quarters by an horizontal and a vertical line 'quarterly'. (Bailey.)

1731 6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Ecarinate (ikæ·rinĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. E-3 + L. *carina* keel + -ATE.] That has no carina.

† **Ecarts.** *Obs. rare* −¹.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 384 A List of Merchandizes coming from the Levant..Buff called Ecarts.

† **Eca·sterly,** *adv. Obs.*−⁰ [f. L. *ecastor* 'by Castor' + -LY².] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, By my Faith, *ecasterly.*

Ecaudate (ikɔ̄·dēt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *ēcaudāt-us*, f. *ē* (see E-³) + L. *cauda* tail: see -ATE.]

1. *Zool.* That has no tail, or a very short one.

1847 9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 4/1 Animals..changing their form to caudate or ecaudate at pleasure. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 52 Astusice. Body not loricated, caudate or ecaudate, form mutable.

2. *Bot.* 'Spikeless, without a stem' (Paxton, *Bot. Dict.* 1840).

‖ **E·cbasis.** [Gr. ἔκβασις, f. stem of ἐκβαίνειν to go out, digress.] See quot. (Craig's explanation, copied in later Dicts., appears to be merely a guess. In sense 'digression' the word appears in late Lat.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ecbasis*, a going out, an Event; also a Rhetorical Figure call'd Digression. 1847 CRAIG, *Ecbasis*, in Rhetoric, a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events or consequences.

Ecbatic (ekbæ·tik), *a. Gram.* [ad. Gr. ἐκβατικόν, implied in the adv. ἐκβατικῶς, used by late grammarians; f. ἐκβαίνειν to result, issue; cf. ἔκβασις a result, consequence.] Of a clause or a conjunction: Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from a purpose or intention.

1836 E. ROBINSON *Greek Lex. N. T.* (1869) 376 [The use of ἵνα is sometimes] ecbatic. 1866 E. MASSON tr. *Winer's Gram. N. T.* (ed. 6) 479 Others..are for admitting the ecbatic import of *ἵνα*.

‖ **Ecblastesis** (ekblæstī·sis). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐκβλάστησις 'shooting or budding forth' (Liddell and Scott).] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Ecblastesis*, the production of buds within flowers, in consequence of monstrous developement, or in inflorescences.

‖ **Ecbole** (e·kbŏlī). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐκβολή, f. ἐκβάλλ-ειν to throw out.]

1. *Rhet.* A digression, in which a person is introduced speaking his own words. (Webster.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ecbole* in rhetoric is used for a digression.

2. In ancient Music: see quot.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Ecbole*, a..change in the enharmonic genus, by the accidental elevation of a chord, or string, five dieses above its ordinary pitch.

Ecbolic (ekbo·lik), *a.* & *sb. Med.* [as if ad. Gr. ἐκβολικός, f. ἐκβολή expulsion.]

A. *adj.* That promotes the expulsion of the fœtus.

1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 756 The ecbolic properties of ergot are too well known.

B. *sb.* A drug that possesses this property.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ecbolics*..a term used to express such medicines as were given to promote delivery in child birth. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 549 Cases must be rare in which the latter [obstetric instruments] are not preferable to the ecbolic.

Ecca leobi·on. [Gr. sentence ἐκκαλέω βίον (intended to mean 'I evoke life') written as one word.] The name given to an egg-hatching apparatus invented by W. Bucknell about 1839.

1839 BUCKNELL (*title*), Eccaleobion: a Treatise on Artificial Incubation. 1847 CRAIG, *Eccaleobion*, a contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* 787 Willis's *Home Journal* was at one time a very eccaleobion for young writers.

† **Eccatha·rtic,** *a. Obs.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἐκκαθαρτικός, f. ἐκκαθαίρειν to cleanse out.] = CATHARTIC; erroneously taken by Willis in the contrary sense.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Eccathartic*, not purging.

‖ **Ecce** (e·ksi). Latin for 'lo!' or 'behold!' Used in phrases like *Ecce signum!* behold a sign! Also **Ecce Homo,** 'behold the Man' (*John* xix. 5); hence used subst. for a picture representing Christ wearing the crown of thorns.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 187 Ecce signum. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 46 The many Ecce's and Selah's they affix to their prophetic Speeches.

Hence † **Ecce·ity** [ad. med.L. *ecceitas*; see -ITY], the quality of being present.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* M j a, Innumerable such fine toyes have they..of Instantes..and ecceitees. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 56 In Distinctions, eccyties and quiddities, they [the Schoolemen] could many time easely see that thing which was no where at all. 1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Discov. Logomachys* 101 Hæcceitys, eccetitys, petreitys, etc.

Eccentric (ekse·ntrik), *a.* Forms: 6 eccen trike, 6-9 **excentric**(k(e, 7–8 **eccentrick,** 7 ec-, **excentrique,** 7– **eccentric.** [ad. late L. *eccentricus*, f. Gr. ἔκκεντρος eccentric as opposed to concentric (f. ἐκ out of + κέντρον centre); see -IC; the word is found in all the Romanic langs.: Fr. *excentrique* (14th c. in Littré), Pr. *excentric*, It. *eccentrico*, Sp. *excéntrico*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of a circle: Not concentric with another circle (const. *to*). Of two or more circles: Not mutually concentric. Chiefly used of circles of which one is within the other. † *Eccentric orb*: in the Ptolemaic astronomy, an orbit not having the earth precisely in its centre (afterwards sometimes used in a Copernican sense: an orbit not having the sun precisely in its centre).

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 247 These two circles..are eccentrike, for that they haue not one common centre. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 159/2 Which howsoever Ptolemy, &c., maintaine to be reall Orbs, excentrick, concentricke. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 431 This annual orb [of the earth] is eccentric to the sun.

† **b.** *fig.* Not agreeing, having little in common. Const. *from, to. Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Wisdom, Ess.* (Arb.) 184 His owne endes, which must needes be often eccentrique to the endes of his Master or State. 1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 463 My book of Accounts..is so eccentric to your studies as I thought it unworthy your acceptance. 1670 SANDERSON in Ussher *Power Princes* (1683) Pref., A task..altogether excentrick from their function and calling.

2. That has its axis, its point of support, etc., otherwise than centrally placed. Cf. B. 2.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 45 Else the world will be Eccentrick, and then it will whirle. 1743 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 177 Large object-glasses for telescopes are not commonly well center'd..I..return'd [two faulty ones] and had two sent me again, as eccentric well nigh as the former ones. 1825 WOOD *Railroads* 148 This eccentric circle is loose upon the axle..a circular hoop..fits the circumference of the eccentric motion. 1832 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 92 That ingenious but simple contrivance the eccentric wheel

3. Not centrally placed. Of an axis, etc.: Not passing through the centre.

1849 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* iii. § 141 (1858) 83 If the axis be excentric. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 203 The organic centre of the transverse section does not usually coincide with the geometrical centre, as is easily seen in the transverse sections of most petioles and horizontal branches with an 'eccentric' pith. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 365 The position of the bundle in the root is from the first slightly eccentric.

† **b.** Of a locality: Remote from the centre; out of the way. [So Fr. *quartier excentrique.*] *Obs.*

1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 312 [The College] is..eccentric in its position, exposed to all bilious diseases abandoned by the public care.

c. *Phys.* (See quot.)

1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 20 The sensation of sight can only take place..in the brain..and yet we transfer the object seen to the external world surrounding us. This fact is called the law of eccentric sensation.

† **4.** Misused for: Having no centre. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 Only that is eccentric, which was never made. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. xli. 28 Deaths hell deaths Self out-deaths, Vindictive Place!..Excentrick Space! 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Eccentric*, without centre.

5. Of orbital motion: Not referable to a fixed centre of revolution; not circular. Of a curve, an elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic orbit: Deviating (in greater or less degree) from a circular form.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 77 Let these Lights..be kept from irregular and eccentrique motions. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 247 They could not acquire such Revolutions in Ellipses very little Eccentric. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 32 Like other planets moving about the sun in very eccentric ellipses. 1866 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc., Comets* 104 A comet moves round the sun..in an immensely elongated, or as it is termed a very eccentric, ellipse.

b. *transf.* Of a heavenly body: Moving in an orbit deviating (more or less) from a circle.

a 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis Diss.* (1734) 63 The Comets are no more..than very excentric Planets. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxix. 8 Wks. 1811 IX. 249 Those horrid, eccentric orbs. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 581 When very eccentric planets or comets go round any flat star, in orbits much inclined to its equator.

c. *Eccentric anomaly*: the true anomaly of a planet moving in an eccentric orbit (opposed to the mean anomaly). *Eccentric equation*: see EQUATION.

6. *fig.* Regulated by no central control.

a. Of actions, movements, and things in general: Irregular, anomalous, proceeding by no known method, capricious.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 195 Finding all eccentrick in our times. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. I. 586 The eccentrick aberration of Charles the Second. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 657 This eccentric clemency has perplexed some writers.

b. Of persons and personal attributes: Deviating from usual methods, odd, whimsical.

1685 86 *Loyal Poems, Shaftesbury's Farew.* 6 The brightest, yet the most excentrick Soul. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boetii.* II. 68 The Extravagance of Excentrick and Irregular Desires. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxiv. (1803) 61 His motives were rather excentric. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. Pref. 7 [Forester is the picture of] an eccentric character. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 19 That great, though unequal and eccentric genius.

7. **a.** quasi-*adv.* **b.** *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. v. i, He moves excentrique, like a wand'ring Star. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Wordsworth never quite saw the distinction between the eccentric and the original.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** [=*eccentric circle, orb*; see A. 1.] In Ptolemaic astronomy: A circle or orbit not having the earth precisely in its centre. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl. (1495) 317 The fyrste meuynge of a planete..is a cercle that hyghte Ecentricus.] 1561 EDEN *Art Navig.* I. xx. 22 *Eccentricke*, is a circle which hath his center distant..from the center of the worlde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 293 The Perigeum or lowest part of the eccentric. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 225 Excentricks and Epicycles of Ptolomy. 1763 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. Introd. 14 A number of circles called eccentrics and epicycles.

fig. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 551 Reserving..somewhat for common calamities, somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for eccentricks.

2. *Mech.* A circular disc fixed on a revolving shaft, some distance out of centre, working freely in a ring (the *eccentric strap*), which is attached to a rod called an *eccentric rod*, by means of which the rotating motion of the shaft is converted into a backward-and-forward motion. Its most frequent use is for working the slide-valve of a steam-engine. (Earlier *eccentric circle, motion*; see A. 2).

1827 *Specif. Mandelay's Patent* No. 5531 It consists..in the application of an eccentric to work the slide [valve]. 1838 *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 69 The slides are worked by four fast eccentrics..instead of two loose ones. 1881 *Mechanic* § 657. 302 The set screw in the eccentric shall be downwards.

3. [Cf. A. 6 b.] A person whose conduct is irregular, odd, or whimsical.

1832 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* Introd., Men of every country playing the eccentric. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi. (1879) 65, I have given no description of the old eccentric's abode.

C. *Attrib. and Comb.* **a.** In various parts connected with the eccentric that works the slide-valve in a steam-engine, as *eccentric-catch, -hook, -rod.* Also **eccentric-hoop, -ring,** or **-strap,** the ring in which the eccentric revolves.

b. In various machines or parts of machines, whose distinctive feature is that they are worked by an eccentric wheel or depend upon an eccentric arrangement; as *eccentric-arbor, -chuck, -cutter* (in Turning), *-engraving, -fan, -gear, -pump.*

1859 *Handbk. Turning* 57 Eccentric turning..includes all the various..work for which the powers of a lathe are..celebrated. *Ibid.* 87 Eccentric chuck. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 100 When the three screws are loosened the two parts of the eccentric arbor may be shifted.

Ecce·ntrical. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

† **1. a.** ECCENTRIC A. 1. Also *fig.* **b.** Pertaining to an eccentric orbit. *Obs.*

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 262 Supposing the Earth to move in an Eccentrical Orb about the Sun. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 98 With a kinde of eccentricall equation. 1646 W. DELL *Right Reformation* * Whose..interest is excentricall from the..interest of the kingdoms. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 62 Why in the knotts of Deal..the Circles are often eccentrical. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ckym.* 208 For want of some pregnant Principles..they [Physicians]..are most what eccentrical to the truth.

2. Out of the regular track; exceptional, irregular. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. ix. (1859) 445 An all-seeing eye..governs the most eccentrical motions of creatures. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XV. 490 There were..many illegal and eccentrical Proceedings. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 3 There is allowed in those cases an extrajudicial or eccentrical kind of remedy. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* II, Vanity to be Renowned for creed eccentrical. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* 29 Tops either pointed, or truncated at the summit, and ornamented with something eccentrical.

Ecce·ntrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an eccentric direction or manner.

1. Not concentrically; not symmetrically with respect to the centre.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 93 A Wheel..excentrically hung neither moves so easily nor performs its work so truely. 1703 *Brit. Apollo, Supern. Paper* No. I. 2/1 [The Moon] moves Eccentrically with Respect to Us. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1206/1 The liver cells in Boltenia are..arranged in eccentrically radiated groups. 1875 LASLETT *Timber Trees* 8 The pith is excentrically placed.

2. Out of one's proper sphere; irregularly; in mod. use, oddly, whimsically, strangely.

1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 55 Prudence is herein very sollicitous..That nothing be done excentrically. 1737 *Common Sense* 10 Sept., Women..are confined within the narrow Limits of Domestic Offices, and when they stray beyond them, they move excentrically, and consequently without Grace. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II. 4 The skylight eccentrically patched like a broken head.

† **Ecce·ntricate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ECCENTRIC *a.* + -ATE.]

1. *trans.* Used bombastically for: To disclose.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. XX, My design is to..excentricate to you my Cogitations.

2. *intr.* To go out of one's proper sphere.

1643 *Mercurius Britannicus* 3 Oct. No. 6. 42 We can discuss our differences in our own seates and no man go out nor excentricate.

Eccentricity (eksentri·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state or quality of being ECCENTRIC, q.v.

1. The quality of being abnormally centred; of not being concentric; of not having the axis in the centre. † Orig. of planetary orbits: The fact of having the earth at a distance from the centre (*Obs.* exc. *Hist.*). In mod. astronomy of a circle or arc in the celestial sphere: The fact of not being concentric with the sphere.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 247 Sith the centre of the greater circle is by A, and the centre of the lesser circle is by B, the distaunce betweene A and B is the quantitie of their eccentricitye. 1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 5 All which differences are caused by the excentricity of her Orbe wherein she moueth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 325 Yet by reason of his Excentricity, his [the sun's] motion is unequall. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 107 *o r*, being the whole motion caused by the eccentricity .. a portion of *o r* must be cut off by the eccentric pulley. 1849 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* iii. § 141 (1858) 83 The effect of excentricity is..to increase the arc representing the angle in question on one side of the circle.

† **2.** The condition of not being centrally situated; distance from the centre. *Obs.*

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 48 Its local eccentricity .. lessened the general inclination towards it. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxii. (1870) II. 241 The agitation of one place of a sheet of water expands itself, in wider and wider circles ..although, in proportion to its eccentricity, it is always becoming fainter.

3. Of a curve: Deviation from circular form.

1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* I. (1722) 18 All degrees of Eccentricity make Ellipses of all species. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 72 The orbit of Mercury is very elongated, or, in astronomical language, its excentricity is considerable.

b. as a measurable quantity.

The eccentricity of an ellipse was formerly defined as the distance between the centre and one of the foci; it is now represented as an abstract number, *e.g.* as the ratio of the focal distance of the centre to the semi-major-axis. The more modern expression, however, for the eccentricity of all conic sections is the ratio of the focal distance (of any point in the curve) to the distance from the directrix. In the case of the ellipse this is numerically identical with the ratio previously mentioned.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 71 The right Line *AP*, connecting the Apsides .. the Line of the Apsides; the Part *CS* of it, the Excentricity. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* vi. 90 The distance between the centre of the ellipse O, and one of its foci F, is called its eccentricity. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxiii. (ed. 4) 210 Ellipses whose foci..are near one another .. are called ellipses of small eccentricity. 1881 C. TAYLOR *Conics* 164 Having given four points and the eccentricity of a hyperbola..shew how to construct a curve.

4. The quality or habit of deviating from what is usual or regular; irregularity, oddity, whimsicality.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 187, An excursion, for the eccentricity of which I shall..be condemned. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 39/2 Eccentricity has always abounded when and where strength of character has abounded. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 4/1 What in some persons is called eccentricity, in others would be called insanity.

b. *concr.* An instance of deviation from what is usual, an extravagance. Also *pl.*

1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 49 The like uncertainty he sees In change of Excentricities. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* i. (1865) 10 To render their seeming eccentricities consistent for ever. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47, I know not where any personal eccentricity is so freely allowed. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 196 Miscellaneous eccentricities of sculpture.

Eccentrize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ECCENTR-IC + -IZE.] To play the eccentric (quasi-*refl.* in quot.).

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 461 It has been the fashion .. to take up any scribbler who has libelled, fought, or eccentrized himself into notice.

Eccheness, variant of ECHENESS, *Obs.*

Eccho, obs. var. ECHO.

Ecchondrosis (ekɒndrōu·sis). *Pathol.* [a. assumed Gr. *ἐκχόνδρωσις*, f. *ἐκ* out + *χόνδρος* cartilage; after words like *ecchymosis.*]

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Phys. Anat.* 141 Outgrowths of cartilage, known as ecchondrosis.

‖ **Ecchymoma** (ekimōu·mă). *Pathol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκχύμωμα*; see next.] A tumour formed by an effusion of blood under the skin.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H iij, Such rupcyons be with ecchymosis or ecchymonia [*sic*]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 139 When the Ecchymoma .. was just turning to an Abscess, I opened it. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 329 Ecchymomata consist of extensive extravasations, which appear in the form of tumors.

Ecchymosed (ekimōu·st, -ōu·zd), *ppl. a. Pathol.* [ad. Fr. *ecchymosé*, f. *ecchymose*, Fr. form of next.] Affected with ecchymosis.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest*, There was an ecchymosed spot .. on the inner surface of the pericardium. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 49 The..lymphatic glands ..are usually swollen, red, and ecchymosed on section.

‖ **Ecchymosis** (ekimōu·sis). *Pathol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκχύμωσις*, f. *ἐκχυμόεσθαι* to extravasate blood, f. *ἐκ* out + *χυμός* juice.]

'A blotch caused by extravasation of blood below the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H iij b, All ecchymosis or ecchymonia indycateth vacuacyon for remedy of ye cure. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 385 Blood is forced into the Muscles confusedly, as by the Ecchymosis may appear. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 163, I..found a little Ecchymosis towards the Elbow. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 27 When the hemorrhages are minute, they are called punctate or ecchymoses.

Ecchymotic (ekimɒ·tik), *a. Pathol.* [f. Gr. *ἐκχυμόεσθαι*; see prec.] 'Of the nature or appearance of an ecchymosis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 67 The surface is .. covered..sometimes with ecchymotic spots.

E·ccle, *v. dial.* Also **eckle.** [app. var. of ETTLE.] *intr.* To aim or intend.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Eckle*, to aim; to intend; to design. *North.*

E·ccle-grass. (See quot.)

1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney* (Jam.) Pinguicula vulgaris, or common butter-wort—in Orkney is known by the name of Ecclegrass.

‖ **Ecclesia** (eklī·ziă, -siă). *Hist.* [med.L., a. Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, f. *ἔκκλητος* called out, f. *ἐκκαλεῖν* to call out.] A Greek word for a regularly convoked assembly; chiefly applied to the general assembly of Athenian citizens. On the introduction of Christianity it became the regular word for CHURCH, q.v.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 79 Ecclesia, which worde wee vse for the Church, is properly an assembly. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 227 The ecclesia consisted of all such as were freemen of Athens. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* (1862) II. lxiv. V 533 That misguided vote, both of the Senate and of the Ekklesia.

† **Eccle·sial,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *ecclésial*, f. L. *ecclesia*; see prec.] Of or pertaining to the church; = ECCLESIASTICAL. Freq. in Milton.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iii. (1851) 443 It is not the part of a King..to meddle with Ecclesial Government.

Ecclesialogy, bad form of ECCLESIOLOGY.

Ecclesiarch (eklī·ziɑ̄k). [f. Gr. *ἐκκλησία* church + *-αρχος* ruler.] A ruler of the church. Hence **Eccle·siarchy.**

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxvi. 671 The great ecclesiarch poorly excuses his submission to the emperor. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 92 He..was..a sort of lay ecclesiarch in the county. *Ibid.* 167 Emancipation of Christianity from tradition and ecclesiarchy.

Ecclesiast (eklī·ziæst). [(? a. Fr. *ecclesiaste*), ad. (through L.) Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής* one who takes part in an ECCLESIA (= sense 3 below); used by the LXX. to render Heb. קֹהֶלֶת *qōhéleth* one who addresses a public assembly.]

1. 'The Preacher', i.e. Solomon considered as the author of the Book of Ecclesiastes. In first quot. applied to the author of Ecclesiasticus, the reference being to xxxiii. 19.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 651 Thanne wolde he, vp-on his Bible seke That ilke prouerbe, of Ecclesiaste Where he comandeth, and forbedeth faste Man shal nat suffre his wyf go roule aboute. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 536 The happiness that allures me, says the Ecclesiast, is a mockery.

2. † **a.** [suggested by 1.] One who performs public functions in church (*obs.*). **b.** [Suggested by ECCLESIASTIC.] A church administrator.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 708 He [the Pardonere] was in churche a noble ecclesiaste. 1866 F. W. NEWMAN *Relig. Weakness Prot.* 40 We see a great ecclesiast.

3. A member of the Athenian Ecclesia.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. I. VI. 382 Present to the mind of every citizen in his character of dikast or Ekklesiast. 1872 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. I. i (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as dikasts and ecclesiasts were interested in Rhetoric.

Ecclesiastes (eklī·ziæ·stīz). [a. Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής*; see prec.] The title of a book of the Old Testament, written in the person of Solomon, and traditionally ascribed to his authorship.

(Properly the Gr. title is the designation of Solomon considered as the author of the book, and is occas. so used by Eng. writers, though in the text of the book the Eng. versions render the corresponding Heb. word as 'The Preacher'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8464 [Of Salamon] be first boke Man it clepes ecclesiastes. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* Prol *note*, Here gynneth the prologe in the boc of Ecclesiastes. 1579 W. FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 9 Salomon in his Ecclesiastes pleaseth not M. Heskins. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* Ded. 1 [Salomon] was both an Ecclesiastes, and a King.

Ecclesiastic (eklī·ziæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **ecclesyastyke,** 6-7 **-iastique,** 7 **-tick(e, -tik,** 7- **ecclesiastic.** [ad. (through Fr. and L.) Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, ultimately f. *ἐκκλησία* church.]

A. *adj.* (Now *rare*; see ECCLESIASTICAL.)

1. Of or pertaining to the church; concerned with the affairs of the church; opposed to *civil* or *secular.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, The benefyces and the thynges ecclesyastyke. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 42 b, Jesus Christ .. commandit thais thingis quhilk perteins to obedience to be geuin to the Apostolique and Ecclesiastique commandimentis. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. § iv. xiii. 213 Some ecclesiastick writers..impute a Trinity of gods to Marcion. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* vii. 30 The disposition of the Ecclesiastick state depending always on the revolutions of the civil government. 1766 COLY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 510 IV. 487 To unloose all ties both civil and ecclesiastic. 1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* x *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 Whatever is excellent .. in civil, rural, or ecclesiastic architecture.

† **b.** Of language (*esp.* Gr. or L.), words, or senses of words: Characteristic of ecclesiastical writers; opposed to *classical* or *secular. Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vii. 32 This singularity of the Ecclesiastique use of the word [*credo*] hath raised many dissenters. *a* 1658 MEDE *Wks.* II. iv. (1672) 360 [In] S. John's Writings..we find two Ecclesiastick terms of Λόγος, and Κυριακὴ ἡμέρα.

2. Of persons: Belonging to the church viewed as consisting of the clergy; clerical (= older sense of *spiritual*) as opposed to *lay.* Also of attire, functions, etc.: Pertaining to the clergy.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 81 He caused the Priests in their ecclesiastick attire and ornaments, to march forth in the army. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* 26 Nor deale they onely with temporall punishments upon Ecclesiastique persons. 1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* III. 182 A gay ecclesiastic Beau.

B. *sb.*

1. [See A. 2.] A clergyman, person in orders, a 'churchman' as distinguished from a 'layman'. App. not before 17th c., the earlier term being 'spiritual man'. Chiefly *techn.* and *Hist.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The subjection of Ecclesiastiques to the Common-wealth. 1707 ADDISON *State of War* 254 And at the same time such vast numbers of Ecclesiasticks, secular and religious. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 93 A fragment of an effigy of an ecclesiastic. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxiii. 427 He had in him much of the taste and the temper of the ecclesiastic.

† **2.** *pl.* **a.** Matters ecclesiastical. **b.** The science of church government. (*rare*). *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 For Morall Philosophie .. hath three parts: Ecclesiasticks, Oeconomickes, and Politickes. 1672 CHAS. II. in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 311 He is much troubled, that that Declaration .. should have..given an occasion to the questioning of his power in ecclesiasticks. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 455.

Ecclesia·stical *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. = ECCLESIASTIC A. 1.

1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* Ded., Jurisdiction ecclesiastical. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. 47 Our whole question concerneth the qualitie of ecclesiasticall lawes. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 235 Their Churches haue no perfect platforme of Ecclesiasticall gouernment. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 1 Festivals..are of Ecclesiastical Institution. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 15 Both the ecclesiastical and civil tribunals.

b. *Ecclesiastical Commission, Commissioners*: a body of commissioners, acting in subordination to the Privy Council, for administering certain portions of the revenues of the Established Church of England. *Ecclesiastical Corporations*: corporations consisting solely of ecclesiastical persons. *Ecclesiastical Courts*: courts for administering ecclesiastical law and maintaining the discipline of the Established Church. *Ecclesiastical law*: the law, derived from Canon and Civil law, administered by such courts. *Ecclesiastical judge*: a judge of an ecclesiastical court.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. v. (1654) 113, I see not why the Ecclesiastical Judge may not convent the person accused. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 5. 215 The humane Lawes (which are also called Ecclesiastical) concerning things sacred. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 176 The Clergy.. had and will have .. inferior Courts in their own Power, called Ecclesiastical. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 63 No legal defence could be made for the Ecclesiastical commission of 1686. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* viii. (1863) 195 Dignitaries of the Church .. put into motion all the..machinery of the ecclesiastical courts. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 259 All bishops have chancellors to assist them in .. matters of ecclesiastical law.

2. Of or pertaining to the church viewed as consisting of the clergy; pertaining to or characteristic of an ecclesiastic or ecclesiastics.

1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 138 Are ryuen to the Church and Ecclesyastycal personys. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 137 How hee might .. without offence to the Ecclesiasticall estate .. conteine that treasure within the Realme. 1841 MIALL *Noncons.* I. 2 A final grapple with ecclesiastical tyranny. 1845 S. AUSTEN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 17 To maintain the ecclesiastical rights and privileges.

† **b.** spect. *Ecclesiastical State(s*, the provinces formerly ruled by the Pope as Head of the Roman Church; = *States of the Church, Papal States. Obs.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 543 The pope has published a bull, excommunicating all persons .. that shal hinder the commerce..of the ecclesiastical state. 1815 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 238 This officer says that he already in fact governs the Ecclesiastical States.

3. quasi-*sb.* **a.** = ECCLESIASTIC B. 2, a. *pl.* Matters concerning the church.

1641 C. BURGES *Serm.* 26 To adhere to the Pope as supreme in all Spiritualls and Ecclesiasticalls. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Add. ix. 143 Their .. greater ministeries in Ecclesiasticals. 1710 W. HUME *Sacr. Success.* 249 What is said to vindicate pope Joan's negotiation in Ecclesiasticals, may be apply'd to any sort of hypocrites.

b. = ECCLESIASTIC B. 1. *rare.*

1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 911/2 Nor could any ecclesiastical receive his office from a layman.

Ecclesia·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

In an ecclesiastical manner or fashion; in an ecclesiastical sense or relation.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 60 To gouerne the Church by the rules of his worde, and that ecclesiastically. 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 124 The noble group of buildings which form ecclesiastically the centre of Florence.

† **Ecclesia·sticalness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ecclesiastical character.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 334 Wills..are proved in the Court-Christian, which evidenceth something of ecclesiasticalness in them.

Ecclesiasticism (eklīziæ·stisiz'm). [f. ECCLESIASTIC + -ISM.] The spirit and temper, or the principles of action, which are distinctively ecclesiastical.

1862 SHIRLEY *Nug. Crit.* vii. 297 There are..certain anomalies of mediæval ecclesiasticism..which are utterly repugnant to his intellect. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 139 The struggle between..Ecclesiasticism and Humanism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. xxxvi. 506 A character extremely familiar in the annals of ecclesiasticism.

b. *concr.* An ecclesiastical system.

1868 *Fortn. Rev.* May 498 Those organisations..contrast ..with the older ecclesiasticisms.

E·cclesia·sticize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render ecclesiastical.

1865 *Lond. Rev.* 241/2 He would lose all caste if he did not appear ecclesiasticized from head to foot.

Ecclesiastico-, combining form of Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, as in **ecclesiastico-conservative** *a.*, advocating a conservative policy in church affairs; **ecclesiastico-military** *a.*, combining an ecclesiastical with a military organization.

1685 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* 269 Hieratico-Political or Ecclesiastico-Secular Sovereignties. 1753 Br. WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) To consider it in. an ecclesiastico-political light. 1817 BENTHAM *Church-of-Englandism* 308 Ecclesiastico-statistical information. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 23 The German empire..extended the ecclesiastico-military State of which the Church was an integral part. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1857) 536 The ecclesiastico-Conservative journal..patronized..by the Scottish Church.

Eccle·siastry. *nonce-wd.* [f. ECCLESIAST + -RY.] Ecclesiastical pomp or business.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. xii. 19 Olmütz..has much to do with artillery, much with ecclesiastry.

Ecclesio·graphy. [f. *ecclesio-*, combining form of ECCLESIA + Gr. -γραφία writing, description.] A descriptive treatise on the church.

1881 J. G. MANLEY (*title*), Ecclesiography or the Biblical Church analytically delineated.

Ecclesiolatry (eklīziǫ·lătri). [f. as prec. + Gr. λατρεία worship.] Worship of the church; excessive reverence for church forms and traditions. So **Ecclesio·later** [cf. *idolater*], one who is guilty of 'ecclesiolatry'.

1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vindication of Protestant Princ.* 26 The Anglican Ecclesiolatry of the Archbishop. *Ibid.* Pref. p. vii, With regard to the Ecclesiolaters. 1853 CONYBEARE *Ess. Eccles. & Soc.* (1855) 161 If a champion of ecclesiolatry is qualified..to render good service to his partisans, etc. 1881 CRAWFORD in *Ch. Bells* 25 June 477/2 The uncompromising ecclesiolatry which many goodmen have.. adopted as part of their religion.

Ecclesiologic, -ical (eklīziǫlǫ·dʒik, -ikăl). [f. ECCLESIOLOGY + -IC, -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; devoted to ecclesiology. Hence **Eccle siolo·gically** *adv.*, from an ecclesiological point of view.

1847 *Handbk. Eng. Ecclesiology* 1 Church Schemes published by the Ecclesiological late Cambridge Camden Society. 1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 391 The ecclesiological movement in the Anglican Church. 1869 MRS. OLIPHANT *Perpet. Curate* xlv. 387 Buller..is too ecclesiological for my taste. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 286 The church..pranked out with staring ecclesiologic trumpery, is..of rare antiquity. 1883 B. H. BECKER in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 88 The more correct ecclesiological taste developed by Pugin.

Ecclesiologist (eklīziǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. next; see -IST.] A student of ecclesiology.

1841 (*title*) The Ecclesiologist, published by the Cambridge Camden Society. 1847 LADY G. FULLERTON *Grantley Manor* II. ix. 7 My uncle..is not much of an ecclesiologist. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Feb. 309/1 The swift is the better ecclesiologist, loving to perch his nest under the tall pinnacles of some cathedral steeple.

Ecclesiology (eklīziǫ·lŏdʒi). Also 9 (incorrectly) **ecclesialogy**. [f. *ecclesio-* (see ECCLESIOGRAPHY) + Gr. -λογία discoursing: see -LOGY.] **a.** The science relating to the church or to churches; now usually, The science of church building and decoration. **b.** A treatise on churches.

1837 *British Critic* xxi. 220 We mean then by Ecclesialogy, a science which may treat of the proper construction and operations of the Church. 1847 (*title*) Handbook of English Ecclesiology. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 4 The first phase of ecclesiology was simple antiquarianism. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 249 The.. characteristics of Irish ecclesiology. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 47 To say but a few words about each church ..in Norfolk would be to compose an ecclesiology.

Eccle:siopho·bia. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec., after *hydrophobia*.] A morbid dread of ecclesiasticism.

1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/7 That..form of ecclesiophobia which consists in seeing the finger of Jesuitry everywhere.

Ecclyptic, obs. form of ECLIPTIC.

Eccoprotic (ekǫprǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐκκοπρωτικός, f. ἐκκοπρόω, f. ἐκ out + κόπρος dung.]

A. *adj.* Producing evacuation of the bowels; mildly purgative. **B.** *sb.* A mild aperient.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 231 It must be brought forth with diureticks..or with Eccoproticks. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xx. (1806) 106 Eccoprotics used occasionally, so as just to prevent costiveness. 1807 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 107 He prescribes purgative medicines to act as eccoprotics, to excite but not to stimulate the bowels.

Eccrinology (ekrinǫ·lŏdʒi). *Phys.* [a. F. *eccrinologie*, f. Gr. ἐκκρίν-ειν to secrete + -λογία discoursing (see -LOGY).] 'Term for the doctrine of, or a treatise on, the secretions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Eccrisis** (e·krisis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἔκκρισις secretion, f. ἐκκρίν-ειν to secrete.] Old term for an excretion or expulsion, whether a normal secretion or a product of disease; also the thing excreted. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Eccrisis*, a voiding of Humours, Excrements, or Ordure. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Eccritic (ekri·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἐκκριτικός having the power of secretion or excretion; cf. ECCATHARTIC.] (See quot.)

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Eccritic*, not critical [app. a mere blunder]. 1883 WEBSTER, *Eccritic*, a remedy which promotes discharges, as an emetic, or a cathartic.

Eccyty, obs. var. ECCEITY.

Ecderon (e·kdĕrǫn). [irregularly f. Gr. ἐκ out + δέρ-ος, δέρ-μα skin.] A term introduced by Prof. Huxley to denote the outer part of the skin and skin-like structures, including the epidermis, the epithelium, and all structures homologous with these. Opposed to ENDERON.

Hence **Ecdero·nic** *a.*

1859 HUXLEY in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 476/1 The whole external area of metamorphosis, I call the Ecderon. *Ibid.* The ecderonic area of metamorphosis.

‖ **Ecdysis** (e·kdisis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἔκδυσις, f. ἐκδύειν to put off.] The action of stripping or casting off, *esp.* of slough or dead skin in serpents and caterpillars, or of the chitinous integument in Crustacea. Also *concr.* that which is cast off, slough.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iv. (1867) 581 The change consisting in what is termed 'ecdysis', a casting off, or moulting only. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 380 There has not been observed any inert stage before the transformations or ecdysis. *fig.* 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 58 A skin of some dimension was cast [by 'the human larva'] in the 16th century..a new ecdysis seems imminent. 1876 M. & F. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Sch.* (1883) 191 There is to be an ecdysis.

Ece, OE. and early ME. f. ECHE, *a. Obs.* eternal.

Echap(e, -appe, obs. var. ESCAPE *v.*: see ESCHAPE.

‖ **Echarpe.** A Fr. word for a scarf or sash worn across the breast from shoulder to waist. *En écharpe* (Mil.): see quot.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* s.v., To batter *an* [?read *en*] *echarpe* is to batter obliquely or side ways.

† **Eche,** *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [? var. of EKE addition; or f. ECHE *v.*] A piece added (*e.g.* to a bellrope). Cf. EKE *sb.*

1525 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, For ij ropes for eches for the bell ropys. For a eche to the gret bell jd.

† **Eche,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. OF. *esche, aiche* tinder:—L. *esca* bait.] A taper.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 52 [Women] that gaue aultre clothes and towels, waxe candels and eches, masse grotes and trentals. *Ibid.* 84 b, They toke of these sea crabbes, and tyed eches vnto them light.

† **Eche,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **éce**, 1–2 **éce**, 2 **ech, ache**, 2–3 **eche**. [OE. *ǽce, éce*, repr. OTeut. *aiwokjo-, f. *aiwo(m = L. *ævum* age (see A *adv.*, AY); cf. Goth. *ajuk* (:—*aiwoko-) in *ajukdups* eternity.] Everlasting, eternal. Also quasi-*sb.* in phrase *in eche*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxi[i]. 7[6] In ȝemynde æcre bið se rehtwisa. 837 *Kentish Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* (1885) 449 Ðæt mon agefe ðæt lond inn hiȝum to heora beode him to brucanne on ece ærfe. *a* 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) xli. 1 Ece is se scyppend. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Witeð into ece fer. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 364 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 231 God one sal ben ache lif, and blisse. and ache reste. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 Iheiet beo he him ane as he wes and is eauer in eche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1277 Ah eavreeuh thing that eche nis A-gon schal and al this worldes blis.

† **Eche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **iecan, ícan, ýcan, écan** (also with prefix **ȝe-**), 2–3 **echen**, 4–7 **eche, eech(e**, 6 **etche, eatch**, 7 **each, ich**. See also EKE *v.* [repr. OE. *ícan*, in WS. *íecan* wk. vb. = OS. *ôkian*:—OTeut. *aukjan (cf. OHG. *auhhôn*:— *aukôjan), f. *auk-an str. vb. (ON. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*; elsewhere only in pa. pple. OE. *éacen*, OS. *ôkan*) to increase, cogn. w. L. *augēre*, Gr. αὐξάνειν to increase.]

1. *trans.* To enlarge, augment, increase.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1386 (Gr.) Ðu scealt ecan ðine yrmþu. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 208 Gif him fefer ne sie, yc þæt mid wine. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 He..his sunnen echeð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 God ou echeð furðre his deorewurðe grace. *a* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1460 God might not oo poynt of my joyes eche. 1530 PALSGR. 531/1, I etche, I increase a thynge, *Je augmente.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 23 To peize the time, To ich [Qo. 2, 3, 4 ech *and* eech] and to draw it out in length. 1608 — *Per.* III. Prol. 13 Time.. with your fine fancies quaintly eche [*rime-wd.* speech].

b. with *out* = *Eke out.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 35 Still be kind, And eech out our performance with your mind. 1655 *Francion* I. iii. 63 He had such a full Character eech'd out with long Cloak-bag-string dashes, etc.

2. To add (something) *to*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 25 Hwylc eower mæȝ þencende ican [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* and *c* 975 *Rushw.* ȝe-ece; *c* 1160 *Hatton* echan] ane elne to his anlicnesse? 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* ix. 17 He made brent sacrifice, echynge into the sacrifyce offrynges of licours. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1122 Hardde pitche and wex, take even weight, And herdde with pix liquide herto eche An halven dele.

b. ? To increase (one's) stature. [But possibly a different word; cf. ICCHE.]

1640 A. HARSNET *God's Summ.* 413 Riches cannot..each us one haires breadth neerer heaven.

3. *intr.* To grow.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 249 Her bellie big The eatching [L. *crescens*] tree had overgrowne.

b. Of a 'pace': To increase, be quickened.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ix, How each envious pace Vies to be first, and eches for the place.

† **E·chelich,** *a. Obs.* [f. ECHE *a.* + -*lich*, -LY¹.] Everlasting, eternal.

Hence † **E·cheliche** *adv.*, eternally.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiii[i]. 7 Bioð upahefene geatu ecelice. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Ðeo echeliche riche þet he haueð iȝarwed. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Alle men shullen cume to libben echeliche. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Healunge on & leome of echelich heale.

‖ **Eche·lle.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Fr. *échelle* ladder.] ? An arrangement of ribbons in the form of a ladder; a lacing of ribbons in front of the stomacher.

1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 188 Of ribbon, various echelles, Gloves trimm'd, and lac'd as fine as Nells.

Echelon (eʃəlon, e·ʃĕlǫn). Also **echellon**. [a. F. *échelon*, f. *échelle* ladder.]

1. 'A formation of troops in which the successive divisions are placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same alignement, each division having its front clear of that in advance' (Stocqueler). Also *attrib.* *In echelon* (also Fr. *en échelon*): drawn up in this manner. *Direct, oblique echelon*: see quot. 1832. *Echelon-lens*: see LENS.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 55 The Echellon (or diagonal) changes of position. 1803 WELLINGTON *Mem.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 332 The 74th was not in an echellon. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The..rear-guard..was perceived drawn up *en echellon*. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 Direct Echellon—Is when the Line is broken into several parts, moving direct to the front or rear in succession. Oblique Echellon—Is when the Line is broken into several parts by wheels from Line, or Column, less than the quarter circle, so as to be oblique to the former front, and parallel with each other. *Ibid.* 69 The..Troops..advance in echellon. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 167 If you do not stir, he [raven] will drop down..and begin to hop in an echellon fashion.

2. Used for: One of the divisions of an army marching in echelon.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 324 Disposed..all his ardent train, To charge, change front, each echelon sustain. 1862 *Guardian* 23 Apr. 400/2 Each échelon..deployed into line.

Echelon (e·ʃĕlǫn), *v.* [f. prec., or ad. Fr. *échelonner*.] *trans.* To arrange (troops) in the form of an echelon; to dispose in divisions at successive intervals. Mostly in *pa. pple.*; also *absol.*

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 380/2, 150,000 troops echelonned over the country. 1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/7 To echelon the flanks of the attacking force somewhat to the rear.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xv. 213 Miseries we had to undergo, like so many pinpricks echeloned on our passage. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 5/1 Along the infinite ascending spiral which leads from earth to heaven..the whole human race is echeloned at irregular intervals.

Hence **E·cheloned** *ppl. a.*

1857 C. ADAMS *Gt. Campaigns* 76 The echeloned formation of his divisions.

† **Echene·is.** *Obs. rare.* Also **echineis**. [Gr. ἐχενηΐς, f. ἔχ-ειν to hold + ναῦς (dat. νηΐ) ship, from its supposed power of holding back a ship.] The Remora, or Sucking-fish, which has on the crown of its head an oblong flat disk, or sucker, by means of which it can adhere to foreign bodies.

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 209 The Echinæis swimmes against the streames. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 29 The litle fish Echeneis stops the Ships. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 300 The Echineis, or Sucking-fish.

† **E·cheness.** *Obs.* Also 1–3 **ecness, -nyss**, 2–3 **ech-, eccheness**. [f. ECHE *a.*; see -NESS.] Eternity; only in phrase *On* or *in echeness*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 8[7] Dryhten in ecnesse ðorhwunað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Vniseli bið þe ȝitsere þe..þurh his ahȝene ehte forwurð a on echnesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 From worlde to worlde, euer on ecchenesse!

Echeveria (ekivī·riă). ['In honour of M. Echeveri, author of the splendid drawings of the *Flora Mexicana*' (Paxton).] A handsome genus

of succulent plants allied to the house-leek (N.O. *Crassulaceæ*), extensively used in carpet gardening.
1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 3/2 My Londoner, who .. likes old friends among the flowers whose names he has got well into his head better than all the Alternantheras and Echeverias. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Calendar* 147 It will not away with your modern gloxinias and echeverias.

‖ **Echevin** (e·ʃəvæn). [F. *échevin*, OF. *eschevin* = It. *schiavino*:—med.L. *scabinus*; of Teut. origin; cf. OLG. *scepeno* (Schade), OHG. *sceffeno*, *sceffen* (Ger. *schöffe(n, schöppen*).] A municipal functionary in French and Belgian towns, corresponding nearly to an English alderman.
1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1797) 17 The civil magistracy of Boulogne consists of a mayor and echevins. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 81 A highly connected echevin or alderman of Ghent.

‖ **Echidna** (ɪkɪ·dnă). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἔχιδνα viper.] A genus of Australian toothless burrowing monotremate mammals (family *Echidnidæ*), resembling hedgehogs in size and external appearance. In several points their structure is allied to that of birds. The best known species is *E. Hystrix*, the Porcupine Ant-eater.
1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 320 The Echidna, or Porcupine Ant-eater..is about the size and form of a Hedgehog.

Echidnine (ɪkɪ·dnein). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἔχιδνα viper + -INE.] (See quot.)
1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 284 Prince Lucien Bonaparte has shown that the poison of the Viper consists essentially of a principle to which he has given the name Echidnine or Viperine.

Echinal (ɪkəi·năl, e·kinal), *a.* [f. ECHIN-US + -AL.] Of or belonging to a sea-urchin.
1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 129 A saurian vertebra together with patellæ and echinal spines.

Echinate (e·kinēt), *a.* [ad. L. *echinātus*, f. *echinus* hedgehog.]
1. *Bot.* 'Furnished with numerous rigid hairs, or straight prickles; as the fruit of *Castanea vesca*' (*Treas. Bot.*).
1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 176 Whose outward husk is Echinate and prickly. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 344 Each grain is echinate.
2. *Zool.* Resembling an echinus or sea-urchin.
1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 230 The spiniform teeth which give the echinate character to this species.
Hence **Echinato-de·ntate**, *a. Zool.*, having toothlike prickles or spines.
1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 173 Exterior..echinato-dentate.

E·chinate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To set up one's prickles like a hedgehog; in quot. *fig.*
1788 J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin) *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 243 When merit exhibits his guinea gorged purse, They'll echinate, redden and tacitly curse.

Echinated (e·kinēted), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = ECHINATE *a.*
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 346 Bearing .. crasso, spinous and echinated Apples. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 233 Half the capsule is echinated, the other smooth. 1881 MACDONALD in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 85. 281 Lobes of apertures finely echinated.

† **E·ching**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ECHE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of increasing, enlarging, supplementing; *concr.* an addition.
1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xv. 9, I shal putte vpon Dibon ecchingus [1388 encreessyngis; Vulg. *additamenta*]. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 34 Item for mending and eching of iiij. hopys to the said whelys ij*d.*

† **E·ching**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ECHE *v.* + -ING 2.] That increases. In quot., that increases speed, is quickened; cf. ECHE *v.* 3 b.
1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ii. (1646) 13 Lord, how my Lambs divide Their eching paces to the farther side.

Echinid (ɪkəi·nid). *Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. ἐχῖν-ος sea-urchin + -ID; cf. F. *échinide*.] Any member of the *Echinus* family. As pl. mod.L. **Echi·nida** is often used; also **Echi·nidans** in same sense.
1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 209 The most powerful..organs with which the Creator has gifted the Echinidans are their jaws and teeth. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 225 Echinida have a globular ovoid or depressed body without rays. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 194/2 The echinids, asterids, and holothurids have sprung from a common primitive form.

Echinite (e·kinəit). [ad. mod.L. *echinita*; see ECHINUS and -ITE.] A fossil echinoderm; a fossil sea-urchin. Hence **Echini·tal** *a.*, pertaining to or resembling echinites.
[1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 203 The Bodyes which are call'd, by Naturalists, *Echinitæ*.] 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* II. 55, I have likewise a middle-sized petrified Echinite. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 24 The echinites.

Echino- (ɪkəi·no, e·kino), combining form of Gr. ἐχῖνος, used (either in its original sense of 'hedgehog', denoting something prickly, or in that of 'sea-urchin', ECHINUS) to form compounds in scientific use. **Echinococcus** (-kɒ·kŭs). *Zool.* [Gr. κόκκος seed-grain], a former genus of ACEPHALOCYSTS or hydatids, now known to be the scolex or higher larval form of a species of tapeworm, hence called *Tænia Echinococcus* (formerly *T. nana*). † **Echi·nod**, *Obs.*, in 8 **ekinod** [Gr. ὀδ-όδ tooth], (see quot.). **Echi·no-e·norinite**; see ENORINITE.
1836-9 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* II. 126 *note*, These may be considered rather as the Parasites of the *Echinococcus. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 131 When the youngest of these can again bud off tænia-heads on its inner wall, we get the Echinococcus-form. 1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The *Ekinod or Fossil Tooth of the Sea-Urchin. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. i. 713 Encrinites, particularly the *echinoencrinites.

Echinoderm (ɪkəi·nō-, e·kinōdəm). [*f. echinodermata*, by shortening], a member of the class *Echinodermata*; hence **Echinode·rmal** *a.* [see -AL] = ECHINODERMATOUS. ‖ **Echinodermata** (-dɔ·ɪmătă), *sb. pl.* [mod. L., f. Gr. δέρματ- stem of δέρμα skin], a class of animals formerly included in the *Radiata*, but now placed in the sub-kingdom *Annuloida*, including Sea-urchins, Sea-cucumbers, etc.; the name refers to the sharp-pointed spines with which the skin of the typical species is studded. **Echinode·rmatous** *a.*, belonging to or resembling the echinodermata.
1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 201 The *Echinoderms form the second order of the Radiaries. 1866 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 828/2 The blastoids form an extinct group of stalked echinoderms. 1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 39 The higher types of *Echinodermal, Articulate, and Molluscous, Animals. 1835-6 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* I. 109/2 Some marine animals without an *echinodermatous covering.

Echinoid (e·kinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. ECHIN-US + -OID.]
A. *adj.* Bearing a resemblance to, or having the characteristics of, an Echinus or Sea-urchin.
1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* viii. 208 The fossil species of Crinoid, Asteroid, and Echinoid radiata.
B. *sb.* An individual of the Order *Echinoidea* (Class *Echinodermata*), the characteristics of which are a shell composed of calcareous plates, and locomotion by suckers and spines.
1864 *Reader* No. 85. 204/2 Starfishes, echinoids, or ophiurans.

Echinology (ekinɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ἐχῖνο-ς ECHINUS + -λογία discourse.] The study of Echinoids. Hence **Echino·logist** [see -IST], a student of echinology.
1881 H. W. MACINTOSH in *Nature* No. 628. 41 Zoologists in general, and echinologists in particular.

Echinulate (ɪkɪ·niŭlēt), *a.* [f. on the analogy of ACICULATE, as if ad. mod.L. *echīnulātus*, f. **echīnulus*, dim. of ECHINUS.] Having or covered with small prickles.
1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 157 Calicles small, nearly hemispherical and echinulate. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 29 The spores are in many instances..beautifully echinulate.
Hence **Echi·nulately** *adv.*, with small prickles. **Echinulato-striate** *a.*, streaked with rows of small prickles.
1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 157 Surface finely echinulato-striate. *Ibid.* 450 The calicles .. are striate, though not echinulately so.

Echinuliform (ɪkɪ·niŭlifɒ̄ɹm), *a.* [mod. f. L. **echinul-us*, dim. of ECHINUS + -FORM.] In the form of, or resembling, small prickles.
1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 707 Delicate echinuliform points.

Echinus (ɪkəi·nŭs). *Zool.* Also 4 **echynnys**, 6 **echynus**. [a. L. *echīnus*, Gr. ἐχῖνος hedgehog, sea-urchin.] The Sea-urchin; a genus of animals (Order *Echinoidea*, Class *Echinodermata*), inhabiting a spheroidal shell built up from polygonal plates, and covered with rows of sharp spines. (The sense 'hedgehog' given in Bailey and some mod. Dicts. seems to be merely Gr. and Lat.)
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. ix. (1868) 82 Sharpe fisshes þat hyȝten echynny. *c* 1520 ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 234 Echynus is a lytell fyssahe of half a fote longe, & hath sharpe prykcles vnder his bely in stede of fete. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 33 In Chalk.. there are only found Echini, and the other lighter Sorts of Shells. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 120 Yon round Echinus ray his arrowy mail. 1877 W. DALL *Tribes N. W.* 51 The echinus..is furnished with ovaries on the inner side of the dome of the test.
† **2.** See quot. *Obs.* or *doubtful*; cf. ECHINATE.
1721-1800 BAILEY, *Echinus*, [among Botanists] is the prickly Head, Cover of the Seed or Top of any Plant, so called from its likeness to a Hedg-hog.
3. *Anat.* 'The rough stomach of a ruminant; also, the rough and muscular gizzard of granivorous and gallinaceous birds' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1716 G. CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 360 In all granivorous birds, the Crop, the Echinus, and the Gizzard.
4. *Archit.* The ovolo moulding next below the abacus of the capital of a column. [So in Gr. and L.; the reason for this use of the word has been variously conjectured.]
1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D ij a, The Antiques in diuers of their edifices, hath made Echinus, to be in Proiecture like vnto Abacus. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 127 *Echinus*, a Bottle cut with an edg. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 90 This part is called an echinus, because of its resemblance to the prickly coat of chestnut. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Echinus*, the same as the ovolo or quarter round, though .. only properly so called when carved with eggs and anchors.

† **Echiquette**, *a. Obs. Her.* [a. Fr. *échiqueté*, connected with *échiquier* chess-board.] = CHECKY.
1707-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Echiquette*. See CHECKY. 1775 ASH, *Echiquette* (adj. in heraldry), checky.

† **Echi·quier**. *Mil. Obs. rare*−1. [F. *échiquier* chess-board.] In phrase, *To retire in échiquier* [so Fr. *en échiquier* (Littré)], i. e. by alternate squares.
1812 *Examiner* 21 Dec. 812/1 They retired in echiquier, under a very heavy fire.

Echi·tes. Also 7 **echite**. [a. Gr. ἔχιτης, f. ἔχις viper.]
† **1.** A precious stone, dark-green, red, or violet, with fabulous properties, found in India and Persia; cf. AETITES. *Obs.*
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxxviii. (1495) 565 Echites conteyneth and bredyth a nother stone wythin. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 6 Echites is a stone .. without the which the Eagle can not bring forth her yong. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Echite is a stone..of a violet colour. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Echites*, a precious stone, of a darkish-green colour, somewhat resembling a viper.
2. *Bot.* A genus of climbing plants (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), 'so called from its twisting habits'.
1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Echites*, an herb, a kind of Clivers. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 138/1 Echites are beautiful climbers.

Echo (e·kou), *sb.* Pl. **echoes**, rarely **echos**. Also 4 **ecko**, 5–7 **ecco**, 6–8 **eccho**. [a. L. *ēchō*, n. Gr. ἠχώ, related to ἠχή sound.
The termination -ώ was common in Gr. female names, and perh. (as in the similar case of πειθώ persuasion) the form may be due to personification, although in Gr. literature it is used in an appellative sense much earlier than the mention of Echo as a distinct mythological person.]
1. A repetition of sounds, which is produced by the reflexion of the sound-waves due to their incidence on something denser than the aerial medium in which they are propagated; hence *concr.* a secondary or imitative sound produced by reflected waves, as distinguished from the original sound caused by the direct waves.
1340 *Ayenb.* 60 *Echo*, þet is þe rearde þet ine þe hege helles comþ ayen and acordeþ to al þet me him seyþ. 1388 WYCLIF *Wisdom* xvi. 16 Ecco sownynge aȝen fro hiȝeste hillis. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxii, Ecco is reboundynge of noyse. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxvii. 8 The voyce of God must resound . as it were an Eccho in holow places. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 581 This miraculous rebounding of the voice, the Greekes haue a pretty name for, and call it Echo. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 581 Which if considered in Audibles, then will the Second Hypostasis be look'd upon, as the Eccho of an Original Voice; and the Third as the Repeated Eccho, or Eccho of that Eccho. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. x, Round and around the sounds were cast, Till echo seemed an answering blast. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 313 Like echoes softly flung from rock and hill.
b. *To applaud to the echo*: i. e. so vociferously as to produce echoes.
1603 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 53, I would applaud thee to the very Eccho That should applaud againe. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 77 The performance was applauded to the echo.
2. The cause of this phenomenon personified.
(In Greek mythology, Echo was regarded as an 'Oread' or mountain nymph.)
1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 162 Else would I teare the Caue where Eccho lies And make her ayrie tongue more hoarse. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 161 And Echo, long banish'd, sweet Maid, Return'd with her stories of love. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2 15 The echoes talked down to me from the mountain walls.
3. An artifice in verse, by which one line is made to consist of a repetition (such as might be given by a literal echo) of the concluding syllables of the preceding line, so as to supply an answer to the question contained in it, or otherwise to give a continuous sense. Hence, the name of the species of verse in which this was done. Also *attrib.*, as in *echo verse*.
The most perfect modern example of this once fashionable device is Hugo's *Chasse du Burgrave*, where every alternate line throughout a long poem is an 'echo' of the preceding line.
1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Heaven*, But are there cares and businesse with the pleasure? *Echo*, Leisure. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 199 Quoth he, O whither, wicked Bruin? Art thou fled to my—Eccho, Ruin! 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 P 3 False wit chiefly consists in the resemblance and congruity .. sometimes of Syllables, as in Echos and Doggerel Rhymes. 1791-1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 263/2 A similar contrivance, that of Echo Verses, may here be noticed.
† **4.** A response received or expected as a matter of course from the nature of the address. *Obs.*
1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* V. xx. 333 Give out, from the inwards of his heart and Soule, with an Eccho, Amen. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 300 Now the eccho or antiphony which these elegant exclaimers hope..to draw necessarily from their audience, is that, etc.
5. *fig.* A repetition or close imitation, chiefly of things that can be compared to speech, voice, or sound (*e. g.* a writer's thoughts or style), but occas. with wider meaning; an enfeebled reproduction; an effect that continues after its cause has ceased; and the like.
1628 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 211 Their Services are, as it were, so many Eccho's and Reflexions upon the Mystery of Pentecost. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 465 God.. also causeth the Eccho of that word to sound in our hearts. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 50 His folly, and his wisdom .. are all of his own growth, not the

echo or infusion of other men. 1749 *Power Numbers Poet. Comp.* 60 The Sound is still an Echo to the Sense. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 28 A feeble echo of splendours. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii. 60 Was it some last echo blown From ended struggles?

6. *transf.* A person who reflects or imitates the language, sentiments, or conduct of others; one who assents obsequiously to the opinions of another.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 168 Then write, that I may follow, and so bee Thy debtor, thy eccho, thy foyle, thy zanee. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 3 These Apes, these Echo's .. of Men, Shall be the present Subject of my Pen. 1732 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 672 Clarendon, whom they reckoned the faithful echo of their master's intentions. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Bohn) I. 88 Better be a nettle in the side of your friend than his echo.

7. *Music.* (See quot.)

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4797/3 The lesser Organ .. has in it 10 Stops and 4 Eccho's. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* i. (1878) 4 The Echo consisted of duplicates of some of the Treble stops of the other Manuals. 1878 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 21 The resources for .. accompaniment were extended .. by the insertion of an additional short manual organ called the Echo.

8. *Whist.* (See quot. 1876.)

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 The advantages of the echo are manifold. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 11 *Echo*, asking for trumps in response to your partner's ask, when but for his demand you would not have called.

9. *Comb.*, as *echo-echoing, echo-giving* ppl. adjs., *echo-wise* adv.; †**echo-sound**, a certain artifice in verse (see quot.).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb) 210 Ye make one worde both beginne and end your verse, which therefore I call the slow retourne, otherwise the Eccho sound *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* xix. (1661) 385 If it come .. from Him to us first, and from us then to you (echo-wise). 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 259 Its echo-echoing walls at a whisper fall. *a* 1846 LONGF. *Sunrise Hills* 25 The echo-giving hills.

Hence **Echo'ic** *a.*, of the nature of an echo; **E'choism**, the formation of words imitative of natural sounds; **Echoist**, one who repeats like an echo; **E'choize** *v.*, †to repeat as does an echo (*obs.*); to form words imitative of sounds.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Prol. Wks. 1878 II. 187 The ecchoized sounds of horrorie. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 20 Onomatopœia. . I prefer to call echoism. *Ibid. note*, Echoism suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives echoist, echoize, and echoic.

Echo (e'kou), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* Of places: To resound with an echo. Also *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 181 Kist her lips with such a clamorous smacke That .all the Church did eccho. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 105 And at every Roar it gave, it made all the Valley Eccho. 1747 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 163 All eternity [will] echo to their triumphant acclamations. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 93 Larks and nightingales make the sky echo with song.

b. Of a sound: To be repeated by echoes, give rise to echoes, reverberate, resound; hence *fig.* of rumours, fame, etc.

a 1559 SACKVILLE in *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xiii. (1563) 116 b, With dolefull shrikes, that eckoed in the skye. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2532/2 This was followed by *Long Live King Joseph*, which quickly eccho'd all over the City. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 253 That sound echoed and reverberated from innumerable cavities among the rocks. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxii, Now the deaden'd roar Echoed beneath.

2. *trans.* Of places or material objects: To repeat (a sound) by echo.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 7 (1864) 215 A sound echoed from many sides is made voluminous.

¶ Used for: To reflect (light).

1822 BEDDOES *Rom. Lily, Poems* 145 Fair as .. The last dim star, with doubtful ray .. Echoed to the eye on water.

3. *fig.* Of persons: To repeat (sounds, words) in the manner of an echo; to repeat the words of, imitate the style or sentiments of (another person); to play the echo to, flatter with servile assent. Of language, compositions, etc.: To imitate, resemble (an earlier model).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 107 *Othel.* What do'st thou thinke? *Iago* Thinke, my Lord? *Othel.* Thinke, my Lord? Alas, thou eccho'st me. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 111 All which I Eccho with thee that possibly it may be so. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 254 This language was never echoed at home. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 32 Posterity have echoed these censures. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6 (1882) 333 In England Colet and More echoed, with greater reserve, the scorn and invective of their friends.

b. *absol.* To repeat words like an echo.

1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy. & Viola* I. 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear, echoes Netta lightly.

c. *intr.* To play the echo *to*.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* II. 29 Now echo vnto me, and sing, Thou myne. 1708 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1705, I will Eccho to thee, thou Adulterer, Thou dost profane the name of King and Soldier. 1767 HUGH KELLY *Babler* II. 209 She constantly echoed to his groans.

4. In *Whist.*

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 You should not echo a call unless you have at least four trumps.

Echoed (e'koud), *ppl. a.* [f. ECHO *v.* + -ED.]

1. Repeated by an echo.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 4 Then gan triumphant trompets sownd on hye That sent to heven the ecchoed report. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 48 The cliffs and hills my echo'd thoughts rehearse. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 23. 168 The echoed voices mingled strangely with the gusts of the wind.

2. *fig.* Imitated, unoriginal.

1823 LYNCH *Self-Impr.* iii. 66 Books of vapid, echoed talk.

Echoer (e'kouəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who echoes or repeats.

1803 *Monthly Review* CI. 353 We shall be but .. the echoers of a mock-bird's song. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 169 The borrower, the echoer, the copier, cannot do it.

Echoing (e'kouiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ECHO, *lit.* and *fig.* *Poet.* occas. in pl.

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 164 The alarms of trumpets and drums are not heard .. save by the ecchoing of the perplexed continent. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. Introd., Some feeble echoing of thine earlier lay. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 263 All echoings from out the hills.

Echoing (e'kouiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Of places or material objects: That reverberates sounds; characterized by or resounding with echoes.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1107 A Pillard shade High overarch'd and echoing walks between. 1683 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* v. 65 The better sort of our Echoing places. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* VII. XXXIII, The echoing ground repeated the sound. 1842 LONGF. *Slave in Dism. Swamp* v, Wild birds filled the echoing air with songs.

2. Of sounds or sound-producing agencies: That causes echoes. *lit.* and *fig.*

1702 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* IV. iii. 1958 This way the Ecchoing Accents seem to come. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 603 My echoing griefs the starry vault invade. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 111 The echoing Bugle sounded through the streets of Brussels. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 108 His countrymen forsook .. Parnassus, on which they had once walked with echoing steps.

3. That gives or constitutes an expected response.

a 1764 LLOYD *Actor* Wks. 1774 I. 13 Equipoised he stands Till praise dismiss him with her echoing hands. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 Here your partner cannot tell whether your card is an original or an echoing one.

Hence **E'choingly** *adv.*

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 395 The first chords .. wandered echoingly round the church.

Echoless (e'kouləs), *a.* [f. ECHO + -LESS.] That has no echo; chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.* in the sense 'silent, noiseless'.

1728 *Monthly Review* XXVI. 503 An aerial telegraph .. by means of which the voyagers [in balloons] can talk with each other in the echoless space. 1816 BYRON *Prometh.* 14 The suffocating sense of woe, Which speaks but in its loneliness .. nor will sigh Until its voice is echoless. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 440 No unfit haunting place for things of echoless footstep. 1868 A. J. MENKEN *Infelicia* 3 That far off, echoless promise.

b. *fig.* That gives no echo; unresponsive.

1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* X. 553 Father and mother stunned, and echoless To the blow.

Echometer. Also 8 **echometre.** [f. Gr. ἦχος sound + μέτρον measure; in Fr. *échomètre* (Littré).] (See quot. 1875.)

1736 BAILEY, *Echometre*. 1875 BRANDE *Dict. Science* 749 In Music, a sort of scale or rule, marked with lines which serve to measure the duration of sounds, and to ascertain their intervals and ratios. 1881 in WORCESTER.

†**Echometry.** ? *Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. ἠχώ ECHO, or ἦχος sound + -μετρία measuring. Littré has Fr. *échométrie* 'art de calculer, de combiner la réflexion des sons', = sense 1 below.]

1. 'The art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo.' 1818 in TODD.

2. The art of measuring the duration of sound.

1847 in CRAIG.

Echoy (e'koui), *a. rare.* [f. ECHO *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of an echo.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 587 The very beams and rafters .. throwing off their ἔπεα πτερόεντα in echoy sounds.

Ecko, obs. form of ECHO.

†**Eclaircise.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Back-formation from next; as if ad. Fr. *éclairciss-, éclaircir.*] *trans.* To clear up.

1754 NEWTON *Proph.* (1832) 668 Till time shall accomplish and eclaircise all the particulars.

‖ **Éclaircissement.** Forms: 7–8 **ec(e)lercisment, -clarcis(e)ment.** [F. *éclaircissement* (eklɛrsismaṅ) clearing up, f. *éclairciss-, éclaircir* to clear up. Very common in 18th c.]

1. A clearing up or revelation of what is obscure or unknown; an explanation.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, This éclaircissement, which is made this day of your quality. 1716 POPE *Let.* in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* XXXIII. I. 117 You could give me great eclaircissements upon many passages in Homer. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiii. 294 Their mutual astonishment was unspeakable at the eclaircissement. 1792 PITT in *Academy* No. 616. 132/2 His readiness to give me any *eclaircissement*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XV, When the éclaircissement comes there will be a scene.

2. A mutual explanation of equivocal conduct; *esp.* in phrase, *To come to an éclaircissement.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. III. 243 Till the first interview and eclarcisements were passed between the King & Queen. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, To get me to meet Loveit here in order to an ecclaircisement. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxiii. 419 As soon as you are prepared to speak all that is upon your mind .. then we may come to an eclaircissement. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XX, Such .. restraints as might prevent any engagement or eclaircissement taking place.

Eclampsia, eclampsy (eklæ'mpsiă, -si). *Pathol.* [a. and ad. mod.L. *eclampsia*, as if a. Gr. *ἐκλαμψία, regularly f. ἐκλάμπειν to shine forth. Cf. Fr. *éclampsie.*] 'Epileptiform convulsions dependent on some actual disturbance of the nervous centres caused by anatomical lesion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So also **Eclam'ptic** *a.*, affected with, or characteristic of eclampsia; (the less correct form *eclampsic* has been also used).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 823 Epileptiform convulsions, or eclampsia .. are to be discriminated by means of the .. symptoms. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Caseaux' Midwif.* 295 Eclamptic patients. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Idiocy*, eclampsic .. One of Ireland's divisions, including those cases that have followed infantile convulsions.

‖ **Éclat** (ekla'). [Fr. *éclat*, OF. *esclat*, related to *éclater*, OF. *esclater* to burst, burst out. The senses occurring in Eng. use are taken (with more or less accuracy) directly from Fr. In 18th c. and first half of the 19th c. the word was in much more frequent use than it has been subsequently. (Sometimes ignorantly written *éclât.*)

The OF. *esclater* = Pr., Cat. *esclatar* is usually believed to be ad. WGer. **slait-an*, causative of **slītan*; see SLIT. The Teutonic *sl-* became in Romanic *s.l-*, to which the usual euphonic *e-* before initial *s* + cons. was afterwards prefixed. The Fr. sb. has also the sense of 'splinter', and its early form, or a synonymous fem. (*e*)*sclate*, is the source of Eng. SLATE.]

†**1.** Brilliancy, radiance, dazzling effect (in lit. sense or with conscious metaphor). *Obs.*

1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* III. ii. (1684) 36 The Eclat of so much beauty .. ought To have charm'd me sooner. 1749 UDAL RHYS *Tour Spain & Port.* (1760) 5 There was the greatest Eclat of Beauty and Finery imaginable. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* V (1848) 180 The sun is so concealed by clouds as to give no particular eclat to that part of the hemisphere. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 183 They [the polypes] strike the beholder by the eclat of petal-like animals with which their branches are covered.

†**2.** Public display, ostentation; notoriety, publicity; *concr.* a public exposure, scandal, 'scene'. *To make an éclat*: to 'make a noise in the world', create a sensation.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XII. 223 He was then a man of eclat, had many servants. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. II. i. 68 A disposition inclined to the submissive, is not that which makes the greatest eclat. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 114 Not to commit the honor .. of your college, by an useless act of eclat. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lx, With the kind view of saving an éclat.

3. 'Lustre' of reputation; social distinction; celebrity, renown. In 19th c. often in disparaging sense: 'false glitter', showy brilliancy.

1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. 70 Cæsar .. by the eclat of his victories, seemed to rival the fame of Pompey. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 330/1 He .. gave chemistry an eclat which it did not before possess. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* XVI, Montmorenci .. Turns a diplomatist of great éclat. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 44 The glitter and eclat of foreign levity.

b. Conspicuous success; universal applause, acclamation. Chiefly in phr. *with (great) éclat.*

1742 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 37 *note*, Professed with the greatest eclat. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* 41 Thus .. you go off with eclat. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 250 Marshall was received here with the utmost eclat. 1810 BYRON *To H. Drury* 3 May, We get on with great éclat.

‖ **Éclat,** *v. rare.* [f. prec.] **a.** *intr.* To burst forth, become known. **b.** *trans.* To make notorious, bring into publicity.

1736 HERVEY *Mem.* I. 11 The superior enmity they bore to men in power hindered that which they felt to one another from eclating. 1835 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* I. xv, A love affair which his blundering management had *eclated*. *Ibid.* III. i, Your being *eclated* in the newspapers.

Eclect (ekle'kt), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐκλεκτός, f. ἐκλέγ-ειν to select.] Chosen, select.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 205 Exists This class eclect in all things. 1855 — *Mystic* 66 A band eclect.

Eclectic (ekle'ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐκλεκτικός selective, f. ἐκλέγ-ειν to select.] **A.** *adj.*

1. In ancient use, the distinguishing epithet of a class of philosophers who neither attached themselves to any recognized school, nor constructed independent systems, but 'selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school' (Liddell and Scott); Diogenes Laertius speaks of an 'eclectic sect' founded by Potamon of Alexandria in the second century after Christ. In mod. times this designation has been for similar reasons given to or assumed by various philosophers, notably V. Cousin; and it is also applied to those who combine elements derived from diverse systems of opinion or practice in any science or art. So also *eclectic method, system*, etc.

1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 37 The Eclectick sect, which was begun by Potamon. 1708 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 11 Clemens .. followed that manner of Philosophising which was then call'd Eclectick. 1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 466 To endeavour at preparing .. some eclectic system of belief. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 465 Era of Latreille, or of the Eclectic System. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.*

181 The Eclectic, or..the Academic style was developed.. by..the Caracci school. 1876 Morley *J. De Maistre* Crit. Misc. 101/1 There were three chief schools of thought, the Sensational, the Catholic, and the Eclectic.

2. More vaguely: That borrows or is borrowed from diverse sources. Also, of persons or personal attributes: Unfettered by narrow system in matters of opinion or practice; broad, not exclusive, in matters of taste.

1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. xiv. (1871) 141 With..an eclectic turn of mind, Mr. Vavasour saw something good in everybody. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) I. 301 The higher virtue, which binds men..to endeavour to pursue an eclectic course. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 208 The strangely eclectic character of Scottish royal nomenclature. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 8 The hymn-book in use is a tremendously eclectic one. 1879 Church *Spenser* 45 When allowance is made for an eclectic .. phraseology..the Shepherd's Calendar is .. of great interest.

3. In etymological nonce-uses. **a.** Made up of 'selections'. **b.** That selects, does not receive indiscriminately.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 462 The..volumes are wholly eclectic; they contain no original matter. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 67 His mind was in the best sense eclectic, and he had a strong..repugnance to the debased.

B. *sb.* **a.** An adherent of the Eclectic school of philosophy. **b.** One who follows the eclectic method; one who finds points of agreement with diverse parties or schools.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 281 By certain .. Eclectics, who..choose whatever is most plausible. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 56 The Alexandrians were eclectics. 1857 W. Smith *Thorndale* 400 He has added to his title of Utopian that of Eclectic. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eclectics*, a term applied to certain medical practitioners in America.

Eclectical (ekle·ktikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = Eclectic *a.*

1862 R. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 82 The Eclectical system [in Art]—that of choosing the best points out of a multitude of fine forms.

Hence **Ecle·ctically** *adv.*, in an eclectic manner.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 236 Others .. voted arbitrarily or eclectically, that is, by no law generally recognised. 1856 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 27 They reverence..a few.. facts eclectically picked out of the past.

Eclecticism (ekle·ktisiz'm). [f. Eclectic + -ism.] The eclectic philosophy; the eclectic method applied to speculation or practice.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iv. 124 Abstracted selfishness ..in its modern guise of philosophic eclecticism. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 107 Eclecticism, conciliation, union were .. the grand aim of the Alexandrian school. 1838 Emerson *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 The French Eclecticism, which Cousin esteems so conclusive. 1881 Westcott & Hort *N. T. Grk.* II. 246 The eclecticism of the Syrian revisers.

b. *concr.* The product of an eclectic method.

1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. I. xii. (1876) 278 What is a man but a finer .. landscape than the horizon figures,—nature's eclecticism?

Eclecticize (ekle·ktisəiz), *v.* [f. Eclectic + -ize.] *trans.* To treat in an eclectic method; to make selections from.

1854 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 135 Proclus, who was to eclecticise and harmonise all mythologies.

Eclectism (ekle·ktiz'm). [ad. Fr. *eclectisme.*] = Eclecticism. So also **Ecle·ctist.**

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 379 After these come Domenichino and the Caracci, eclectism and polish. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* May 645 An eclectist like the Caracci in painting.

†**Ecle·gme.** *Med. Obs.* Also 7 **eclegm, eclegmat.** [a. (directly or through Fr. *eclègme*) med.L. *eclegma* (gen. *eclegmat-is*) for *ecligma*, a. Gr. *ἐκλειγμα*, f. *ἐκλείχειν* to lick out.]

'Old term for a linctus, or form of medicine of a semifluid consistence, which is licked off the spoon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1605 Daniel *Queene's Arcadia* III. i. (1623) Eclegmats Embrochs, Lixiues, Cataplasmes. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v. (1676) 233/2 Confections, Treacle, Mithridate, Eclegmes or Linctures. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 271 No Eclegme .. can be sent directly .. into the Lungs.

Eclipsable (*i*kli·psăb'l), *a.* [f. Eclipse *v.* + -able.] Capable of being eclipsed.

1845 J. O'Donovan *Irish Gram.* 63 After the interrogative particle 'an'..all verbs beginning with eclipsable consonants are eclipsed.

†**Eclipsa·reon.** *Obs.* [f. Eclipse.] (See quot.)

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. 179 A globe to show the phenomena of solar and lunar eclipses on all places of the terrestrial globe, called an eclipsareon. 1867-77 G. Chambers *Astron.* Voc. 915 *Eclipsareon*, an astronomical toy invented by Ferguson.

†**Eclipsa·tion.** [f. Eclipse *v.* + -ation; in med.L. *eclipsatio* (Du Cange).] The action of eclipsing or state of being eclipsed. Also *fig.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 187 Obscuratyon ..callyd Eclypsation. 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 93 That .. owtelandish word, Eclipsation of my absence. 1584 *Almanack*, She [the moon] wyll .. continue in her totall Eclipsation one houre and .xx. minutes.

Eclipse (*i*klips), *sb.* Forms: 4 **esclepis, (enclipe), 4-7 eclips, 5-6 eclypse, (5 ecleps, -ypce, 6 eclip(s)is, 7 eeclipse), 4- eclipse.** [a. OF. *eclipse, esclipse*, ad. L. *eclipsis*, Gr. *ἔκλειψις*, noun of action f. *ἐκλείπειν* to be eclipsed, literally to forsake its accustomed place, fail to appear.]

1. *Astron.* An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; as of the moon, by passing through the earth's shadow; of the sun, by the moon coming between it and the observer; or of a satellite, by entering the shadow of its primary. Also in phrase, *In eclipse.* For *annular, partial, total eclipse*, see those adjs. Cf. Occultation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 Oft siths haue we seno .. esclepis [*v. r.* clipes, clyppes, clippis] of sun and mone. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* (1868) 133 Whan þe moone is in the eclips. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. xxi. 140 Þis eclipse . þat ouer-closeþ now þe sonne. 1494 Fabyan vii. ccxlvi. 289 In ye yere of our Lord .xii.c.xxii. .. apered a great eclypce of the sone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 55 In the tyme of the eclipis, the cird is betuix the mune and the soune. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 112 These late Eclipses in the Sun and Moone portend no good to vs. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 100 That fatal..bark Built in the eclipse. 1750 Harris *Hermes* (1841) 119 Often had mankind seen the sun in eclipse. 1868 Lockyer *Heavens* 258 An eclipse of Titan. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 33 The Sun cloak'd himself in wan eclipse.

b. *transf.* Absence, cessation, or deprivation of light, temporary or permanent; *techn.* the periodical obscuration of the light from a light-house.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 305 A vniuersall derknes & eclipse was ouer all the worlde. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Buckhm.* xciii, With fowle eclypse had reft my syght away. 1671 Milton *Samson* 80 Blind among enemies .. Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 736 The eclipse That metropolitan volcanoes make. 1830 Tennyson *Burial of Love*, His eyes in eclipse. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 186 A Fixed Red Light, varied by *flashes* preceded and followed by short *eclipses.*

2. *fig.* Obscuration, obscurity; dimness; loss of brilliance or splendour.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 645 This .. eclipse of Christian manners, doth presage the destruction of the world to be at hand. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 140 God oftentimes leaves the brightest men in an eclipse. 1650 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (ed. 2) 18 How knowes he .. that the .. Power is .. in an Ecclipse? *a* 1711 Ken *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 114 Goodness has an inseparable splendour, which can never suffer a total eclipse. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 31 When I..declare the soul's eclipse Not the soul's extinction.

†**3.** A fraudulent device in dice-playing; (see quot.). *Obs.*

1711 J. Puckle *Club* (1817) 19 Gamesters have the Top, the Peep, Eclipse [*note*, securing with the little Finger, a Die on the outside of the Box], Thumbing, etc.

Eclipse (*i*klips), *v.* Forms: see prec. 5 *pa. pple.* **eclippid.** [f. prec. Cf. Fr. *éclipser*, late L. *eclipsare.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To suffer eclipse; to be eclipsed. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 153 The sonne and mone eclipsen both. *a* 1593 T. Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 206 Thou neuer doest eclips .. thy glorie still doth waxe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 666 The night-hag..comes..to dance With Lapland witches while the labouring moon Eclipses at their charms.

†**b.** *fig. Obs.*

c 1430 Lyd. *Bochas* I. ii. 5 a, God .. can .. maken princes eclipsen in theyr glory. 1590 Greene *Poems* (1861) 296 Starry eyes, whereat my sight Did eclipse with much delight.

2. *trans.* Of one of the heavenly bodies: To cause an obscuration of some other heavenly body, by passing between it and the spectator, or between it and the source from which it derives its light.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 356 The son had lost his sight; Eclippid was hee. 1596 Drayton *Legends* I. 928 The blessed Sunne .. Eclips'd to me, eternally appeares 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 34 The Duration of some Eclipses is .. so long .. as to let the Moon go the Length of three of its Diameters in the Shadow totally eclipsed. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Introd. Astron.* p. lii. (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) When the moon eclipses the sun to us, the earth is eclipsed to the moon.

b. *transf.* To intercept (light); used *techn.* with reference to an intermittent light in a lighthouse.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 60 It is a White Revolving Light, eclipsed once a minute.

3. *fig.* To cast a shadow upon, throw into the shade; to obscure, deprive of lustre.

1581 R. Goade in *Confer.* II. (1584) H iiij b, The glorie of it was .. eclipsed. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 30 A toleration of errours eclipsing and accosting Gods Truths. 1666 Dryden *Wild Gall.* Wks. 1725 I. 164, I confess I was a little eclips'd; but I'll chear up. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 525 The ancient name was eclipsed by a later title. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 351 The splendour of the House of Argyle had been eclipsed.

†**b.** To hide, screen *from.* Also, to extinguish (life). *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 53 Here I take my leaue of thee .. Borne to eclipse thy Life this afternoone. 1642 G. Englishan *Forerunner of Rev.* 3 How easily I may eclipse myself from his power to do me harm. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* I. 243 He was not to be ecclipsed from the eyes of the multitude.

4. To render dim by comparison; to outshine, surpass. Chiefly *fig.*

1717 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. xliv. 18 Her earrings eclipsed all the rest. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 The Earl of Surrey had totally eclipsed him in favour. 1812 S. Rogers *Columbus* xii. 61 A spark is thrown that shall eclipse the sun. 1832 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 381 A discovery which is the glory of one age is eclipsed by the extension of it in another. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxi. 159 One must sing in a room or the nightingales would eclipse us.

5. †**a.** To elide or omit (sounds) in pronunciation (*obs.*). **b.** In Irish (Gaelic, etc.) Grammar: To change the sound of an initial consonant according to euphonic laws. (In writing, the letter expressing the new sound is prefixed to the original initial which becomes silent.) See Eclipsis.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 127 If he [a word] goe before another word commencing with a vowell not letting him to be eclipsed, his vtterance is easie. 1608 Carew *Cornwall* 56 a, The English which they speake is good .. but they disgrace it..eclipsing (somewhat like the Somersetshire men) especially in pronouncing the names.

Eclipsed (*i*klipst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec + -ED.]

1. Suffering from eclipse, darkened.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Parodie* iii, No stormie night Can so afflict..As thy eclipsed light. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 130 An eclipsed Moon. 1884 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 469/1 The absence of red colour in the eclipsed moon.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Obscured, 'in the shade'.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 177/1 The eclipsed state of England after his [king Edmund's] death 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* xc, Mine shall sing of his eclipsed estate.

†**b.** Enfeebled; labouring under infirmity. (In quot. 1667 perhaps = *blind*). *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 431 Those which are effeminate or defective, and eclipsed in their minde or courage. 1667 *Carte Papers* (*MS.*) CLIV. fol. 132 b (Bodl. Libr.), The humble petition of William Walsh eclipsed.

†**3.** = Ecliptic *a. Obs.*

1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 484 Who .. would make a new Zodiack, and draw his eclipsed lines through the East and West Indies.

Eclipser (*i*klipsəɹ). [f. Eclipse *v.* + -er.] One who eclipses, darkens, obscures, or outshines.

1594 Barnfield *Affect. Sheph* II. xxix, Oh foule Eclipser of that fayre sun-shine. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xvi. 79 They confessed themselves eclipsed, without envying the eclipser.

Eclipsing (*i*klipsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Eclipse *v.* + -ing[1].] **a.** The action of causing an eclipse. **b.** The condition of being in an eclipse. Also *fig.*

1430 Lyd. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, The name of whom shall .. ever yliche without eclipsing shine. *a* 1542 Wyatt *Wks.* (1861) 49 He .. gives the moon her horns their eclipsing. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 61 An eclipsing .. of the shinings of grace.

Eclipsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

†**1.** That is suffering eclipse; that is being eclipsed.

1748 A. Philips *Pastorals* vi. 114 His Voice had power To free the 'clipsing Moon at Midnight Hour.

2. That causes eclipse; that darkens, or causes darkness or obscurity. In quots. *fig.* only.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. vii. (1718) 153 O why Does thy eclipsing hand so long deny The sunshine of thy soul-enliv'ning eye? 1821 Shelley *Adonais* liv, That Benediction which the eclipsing Curse Of birth can quench not. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xl. 183 Despondency .. had floated in and hovered above him with eclipsing wings.

3. That outshines or surpasses others.

1660 Boyle *Seraph. Love* § 2 Their greatest Accomplishments .. are in that Eclipsing company, as inconspicuous as the faint Qualities of more ordinary persons.

Eclipsis. *Gram.* [ad. Gr. *ἔκλειψις*, noun of action f. *ἐκλείπειν* to leave out; in sense 1 perh. confused with *ellipsis*; in sense 2 app. suggested by Eclipse in fig. sense 'to obscure'.]

†**1.** An omission of words needful fully to express the sense. *Obs.*

1538 Coverdale *Prol. N. T.*, The cause .. is partly the figure called eclipsis. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 175 Eclipsis or the Figure of default.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 38 *Eclipsis*, is a piece of a Line drawn to denote that some part of a Verse or Sentence cited, is left out .. As, —— 'Tis still the Miser's Lot. The young Fool spends all that the old Knave got.

2. In Irish (Sc. Gaelic, Manx) Grammar: see quot.

1845 J. O'Donovan *Irish Gram.* 58 *Eclipsis* in Irish Grammar may be defined the suppression of the sounds of certain radical consonants, by prefixing others of the same organ.

Eclipt, obs. form of Ycleipt.

Ecliptic (*i*klitik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-8 **ecliptik(e, -tik(e, -que,** (4, 7 **ecc-, eclyptic(k,** 7 **ecliptique,** 8 **ecoliptic**), 7- **ecliptic.** [ad. (directly or through F. *écliptique*) L. *ecliptic-us*, Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός* in same sense.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an eclipse. *Ecliptic limits*: the limits within which an eclipse is possible. *Ecliptic conjunction*: a conjunction of sun and moon which results in a solar eclipse.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xx. iii. 145 When [the Sunne] himselfe and the roundle of the Moone .. are come to those dimensions which they usually tearme .. ecliptickе or defective [*defectivas*] conjunctions ascending and descending. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* II. vi. 153 These ecliptic Nights last but a little Time. 1772 Maskelyne in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 544 The time of the ecliptic conjunction may be deduced. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* 93/2 (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) The solar ecliptic limits exceed the lunar.

fig. 1676 Sir T. Herbert *Mem. Chas. I*, 88 (T.) In this ecliptick condition was the king .. sequestered in a manner from the comfort earth and air affords.

†b. *Ecliptic circle, line, way* = ECLIPTIC *sb.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol 3 To knowe in owre orizonte ..the arising of any planete aftur his latitude fro the Eclipstik lyne. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xiv. (ed. 7) 305 You must have respect only to the Ecliptique line. 1666 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 10 Does not the earth move.. in the ecliptic circle once a year? 1718 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (1736) 52 The sun revolving thro' th' eccliptic way. *fig.* 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxx. (1739) 137 He would therefore have his way like that of the Zodiack, broad enough for Planetary motion of any one that could not contain himself within the Ecliptick Line of the Law.

¶ Used by mistake for ELLIPTIC.

1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 53 The Exercise of Prophesieing, or, in ecliptick expression, the Exercise of the Ministers.

B. *sb.*

1. The great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent orbit of the sun. So called because eclipses can happen only when the moon is on or very near this line. Sometimes put for the plane of the ecliptic.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ix. 208 The distance of the Pole circles from the Pole is iust so much as the declination of the Eclipticke from the Equatour. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 891 If we imagine the Sun to make his course out of the Eclyptick, and upon a line without any obliquity. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 225 It [is] .. impossible to conceive how a Sphere can be inclin'd to a Plane, passing thro' its Center as the Ecliptick does thro' the Center of the Earth. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. 13 Its equator was in the plane of the ecliptic. 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 121 The inclination of the orbit of this comet to the ecliptic is 12° 34′.

2. The great circle on the terrestrial sphere which at any given moment lies in the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

1819 *Pantologia, Ecliptic*, in geography, an imaginary great circle on the terrestrial globe .. falling upon the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

Ecliptical (*i*klĭ·ptikăl), *a.* [f. ECLIPTIC + -AL.] Pertaining to the ecliptic; situated on the ecliptic.

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 281 The Ecliptical pointes, whiche be commonly called the Headde and the Tayle of the Dragon. 1885 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 429 In carrying out the work of ecliptical charting .. M. M. Henry .. resolved .. to have recourse to the Camera.

¶ Used in error for ELLIPTICAL.

1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 402 When the sentence is ecliptical or defective. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xii. 299 He conceives this word, On mine Honour, wraps up a great deal in it .. and no lesse then an ecliptical oath, calling God to witnesse, who hath bestowed that Honour upon him.

Hence **Ecli·ptically** *adv.*, in the direction of the sun's (apparent) annual motion in the ecliptic.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus*, The flower twists Aequinoctionally from the left hand to the right..the stalk twineth ecliptically from the right to the left.

†**Eclipti·city.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 68 Discoveries, with regard to the ecliptic city of the Zodiac.

Eclogite (e·klǒdʒəit). *Min.* Also 9 **eclogyte, eklogite.** [f. Gr. ἐκλογή selection; see quot. 1822.] A metamorphic rock, consisting of granular garnet and hornblende, with grass-green smaragdite (Dana *Man. Geol.* (1880) 74).

[1822 HAÜY *Mineralogie* IV. 548 Diallage, Espèce unique: Eclogite, d' ἐκλογή choix, parce que les composans de cette roche n'étant pas de ceux qui existent plusieurs ensemble dans les roches primitives .. semblent s'être choisis pour faire bande à part.] 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 169 Feldspar with a basis of souda..forms..with garnet, eclogyte. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.*, This rock, to which Haüy gave the name of eklogite, is usually very firm and coherent.

Eclogue (e·klǫg). Forms: 6-8 **eglog(ue,** (6, 9 **eglogue, -ge**), 6- **eclogue.** [ad. L. *ecloga*, a. Gr. ἐκλογή selection, f. ἐκλέγειν to select.

The spelling *æglogue* (medL. *ægloga*, Fr. *églogue*) was associated with a fanciful derivation from αἴξ, αἰγ-ός goat (as if 'discourse of goatherds').]

1. A short poem of any kind, *esp.* a pastoral dialogue, such as Virgil's Bucolics.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (*heading*), The fyfte Eglog of Alexandre Barclay of the Cytizen & Uplondyshman. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Arg. § 2 They be not termed *Eclogues*. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* Ep. Ded. 1, Some .. deuising how to .. blanche their passions with æglogues, songs and sonnets. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 172 His meaning might be perceyved out of the last Eglogue of Virgill. 1704 POPE *Disc. Past. Poetry* 55 It is not sufficient that the sentences only be brief, the whole Eclogue should be so too. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 4 (1882) 37 A little eclogue descriptive of the approach of spring.

¶ 2. Erroneously for: Conversation, discourse.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Eglogue*, a talking together. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 288 The Shepherds in the Eclogue which they had together about going to Bethlem to find Christ, use this Speech.

3. *attrib.*, also *eclogue-wise* adv., as in an eclogue.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 219 Which gaue occasion to Histor and Damon .. to present Basilius with some other of their complaints Eclogue-wise. *Ibid.* 388 In eclogue wise.

Hence **E·cloguey** *a. nonce-wd.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an eclogue or pastoral poem.

18.. BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.*, They poems .. fill my heart wi'..The most ecloguey thoughts they do!

Eclude, erron. form of EXCLUDE *v.*

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 66 He is utterly ecluded from his family.

Ecness, -nyss, var. of ECHENESS, *Obs.*

†**Eco·d,** *int. Obs.* [var. of EGAD, *egod*, AGAD, q.v.] Used as a mild oath.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* I. viii, 'Ecod! it runs in my head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. iv, It's well I have a husband acoming, or ecod I'd marry the baker. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xiv. 371 Ecod, when I say to him ..

†**Econo·macy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *œconom-us* (ad. Gr. *οἰκονόμος* steward) + -ACY.] The position or office of being 'spiritual œconomus' or controller of ecclesiastical affairs.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 45 That Objection of Protestants against the œconomacy of the Bishop of Rome.

Economic (*ī*kǫnǫ·mik), *a.* For forms cf. ECONOMY. [ad. L. *œconomicus*, ad. Gr. *οἰκονομικός*, f. *οἰκονόμος*; see ECONOMY and -IC. The Fr. *économique* is of earlier date, and may have been the first source of the Eng. word.]

1. †a. Pertaining to the management of a household, or to the ordering of private affairs (*obs.*) b. Relating to private income and expenditure.

1592 SIR JOHN DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xii. (1697) 52 Doth employ her Oeconomick Art .. her Household to preserve. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 111 In this Oeconomicke or houshold order. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 212 A man of naturall goodness..whose courses..serue me for Oeconomike booke. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 193 Imploying them in oeconomick & naturall morall duties. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 17 Oeconomic Poesie ..also .. Politic Poesie .. had their Original from Moses's Oeconomics, and Politics. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 408 That I in wisdom œconomic aught Pass other women. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 77 Landlords' Bills, and other economic Documents. — *Sterling* I. ix. (1872) 55 His outlooks into the future, whether for his spiritual or economic fortunes, were confused.

2. Relating to the science of economics; relating to the development and regulation of the material resources of a community or nation.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 70 The economic experiment. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 35 Principles which will enable us to investigate economic problems. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/3 M. Leroy-Beaulieu..one of the ablest writers on economic subjects.

b. Maintained for the sake of profit. Also, Connected with the industrial arts. (The former title of what is now the 'Museum of Practical Geology' was 'Museum of Economic Geology'.)

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 36 The advantages to be derived from economic fish-ponds. *Mod.* The many economic applications of electricity.

†3. Thrifty, careful, saving, sparing. *Obs.*

1755 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, II. 96 We should be economic. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* vi. (1832) I. 112, I never saw any one so economic of her smiles.

†4. **Economic Rat**: a transl. of *Mus œconomicus*, a name given by Linnæus to a burrowing rodent found in Siberia and Kamtchatka (now called *Arvicola œconomus*). *Obs.*

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 378 The migrations of the Economic Rats, are not less extraordinary.

5. Pertaining to 'economy' in religious teaching, or to 'economy of truth'. Cf. ECONOMY 6.

[1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance of some Letters* (1816) I. 11 That species of writing called by Voltaire, the œconomic style, or an expedient falsification of facts.] 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. vi. (1863) I. 34 His economic management of Truth. I use this word though it may seem pedantic.

6. Pertaining to a dispensation, or method of the Divine government. Cf. ECONOMY 5 b.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I. 31 Jacob gives to this agent the..economic title of The Angel.

B. *sb.*

†1. The art or science of managing a house; housekeeping. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 141 That othir point, which to practique Belongith, is economique. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* V. (1623) K iv, As well in Musick as Oeconomick there must sometime be Discords.

2. *pl.* (after L. *œconomica*, Gr. *τὰ οἰκονομικά*).

†a. The science or art of managing a household; a treatise on that subject. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 16 Aristotle .. in his Œconomikes .. biddeth us to rise before day. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 Morall Philosophie .. hath three parts: Ecclesiastickes, Oeconomickes, and Politickes. [1621 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* 43 Ethica, Oeconomica & Politica.] 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xix. 123 The more practical ones of Politicks and Œconomicks. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 586/2 Economics, so far as they regard only inanimate things, serve only the low purposes of gain; but where they regard human beings they rise higher.

b. The art of regulating income and expenditure; also, pecuniary position.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 27 The family economics getting yearly more propitious and flourishing. *Ibid.* II. vi. 140 The Original Regulations..a very solid lucid piece of economics.

c. The science relating to the production and distribution of material wealth; sometimes used as equivalent to *political economy*, but more frequently with reference to practical and specific applications. Sometimes qualified by an adj. prefixed, as in *Rural Economics*. Also, the condition of a country with regard to material prosperity.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 176 He..engaged to go with me..to Tour D'Algues to wait on The baron..whose essays are among the most valuable on rural œconomics. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 17 The oppression has gone far farther than into the economics of Ireland. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vii. (1876) 181 Chemistry, natural history, and economics. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. 200 Those moral attributes .. are independent of economics. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. v. 138 The improvement of Greece in economics. 1881 P. GEDDES in *Nature* XXIV. 526 Those sections .. were devoted to .. physical economics.

†3. One who understands the art of housekeeping. *Obs.*

1636 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* I. 10 God is the best economic; his house is exactly ordered for matter of good husbandry.

†4. *Eccl. Hist.* An administrator of the revenues of a vacant benefice [= med.L. *œconomus*]. *Obs.*

1616 N. BRENT *Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 611 There being a suit for a benefice, an Oiconomick may be created. *Ibid.* 735 The Episcopal See being void, the Chapter shall elect one or two economicks.

Economical (*ī*kǫnǫ·mikăl), *a.* Forms: see ECONOMY. Also 6 **oiconomical.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to a household or its management; resembling what prevails in a household. *arch.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (1884) 61 The other œconomical matter you wotte of. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 493 Oeconomicall science, that is..the art of ruling a house well. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 Those priuate vertues..concerne his economicall administration. 1680 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 2 Adam had only economical power, but not political. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. § 1. 425 Œconomical Convenience first determined the Ratio's of Doors, Windows, etc.

b. Pertaining to pecuniary position.

1825-45 CARLYLE *Schiller* App. (ed. 2) 270 My economical circumstances render it impossible for me to travel much.

2. Pertaining to, or concerned with, the development of material resources; relating to political economy. Cf. ECONOMY 3.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 173 The economical writers of antiquity .. recommend the former method. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 117 Commerce .. and manufacture, the gods of our œconomical politicians, are themselves perhaps but creatures. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 43 Why did not France sink under her economical disorders?

b. = ECONOMIC 2 b.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 210 He had the direction .. of the œconomical garden. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 28 Many very important applications of this principle have been made by Count Rumford to œconomical purposes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* V. 99 Bakewell created .. breeds in which every thing is omitted but what is economical.

3. Characterized by, or tending to economy; of persons; saving, thrifty; opposed to *wasteful*. Cf. ECONOMY 4.

1780 BURKE *Sp. on Œconomical Reform* 17 An œconomical constitution is a necessary basis for an œconomical administration. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 228 The more economical application of the public revenue. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 259 The use of animal flesh .. as a principal article of diet .. is very far from being economical. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 89 He will not work in an economical way. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV. 92 Illustrative of his economical habits.

4. = ECONOMIC 5.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* 80 Careful ever to maintain substantial truth in our use of the economical method. 1864 — *Apol.* 386 She observes no half-measures, no economical reserve.

5. a. Pertaining to a dispensation; cf. ECONOMY 5 b. b. Pertaining to an organization; cf. ECONOMY 8.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 631 The Trinity..doth defende the Oiconomical state, that is, the mistery of the dispensation. 1646 *Burd. Issachar* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 265 This Sanhedrim is Christ's Vicegerent in his oeconomical Kingdom. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sacra* iii. 40 The Oeconomical harmony is disturbed. *a* 1726 W. REEVE *Serm.* (1729) 171 When the .. Son of God had served the prophetic and priestly parts of his œconomical charge. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I. 37 The economical office of the Word..is to declare the Father to his creatures.

Economically (*ī*kǫnǫ·mikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an economical manner.

1. With reference to, or from the point of view of, economic science.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 172 The best examples of the application of science, economically to agriculture, can..be found in Virginia. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* v. (ed. 3) 49 Economically considered, the existence of mankind is conditioned by some sort of saving.

2. In a thrifty or saving, as opposed to a wasteful, manner.

1818 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 Those resources the kingdom should economically apply. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* (1845-8) III. 549 The object might be attained .. more economically, by the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 415/2 Labour can be more..economically carried out.

3. *Theol.* According to the method or subject to the conditions of the divine economy.

1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 72 The Sin of Man .. disabled the Law of Works that it could not give that Eternal Life which after the Fall it promised only œconomically. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I. 36 God the Father..economically declares his high behests through the medium of the Word. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 67 The system which is of less importance is economically or sacramentally connected with the more momentous system.

Economist (*ī*kǫnǫmist). [f. Gr. *οἰκονόμος* (see ECONOMY) + -IST. Cf. Fr. *économiste*.]

†1. One who manages a household; a housekeeper. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 100 A prudent man..may first become a good oeconomist, that is, a governor & father of a familie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 99 Mr. Penry..will prove a good husband, and a great œconomist. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 219, I am got into lodgings of my own, and will endeavour to be as good an œconomist as my villainous nature will let me. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 11 The perfect economist or mistress of a household.

2. A manager in general; one who attends to the sparing and effective use of anything, *esp.* of money. Const. *of*.

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. § 1. (1737) II. 372 O wise Oeconomist..whom all the Elements and Powers of Nature serve! 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 2 He is a good Oeconomist in his extravagance. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Lime*, Every good Oeconomist will purchase as..cheap as he can. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 553 He appears to have been but an indifferent œconomist. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 47 [He] was such a rigid economist of time, that every hour was allotted to its separate work.

3. One who practises or advocates saving.

1758 *Herald* II. 199 No. 27 He is an œconomist in his expences. 1771 H. MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxvi. (1803) 72 His aunt was an economist. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 420 An Italian..must be a rigid economist. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 115 Economists who pressed for the reduction of the public expenditure.

4. A student of, or writer upon, economics or political economy.

1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 354 To the economists commerce ought to have appeared a direct means of increasing wealth. 1827 WHATELEY *Logic* (1836) 393 The great defect of..our own economists in general, is the want of definitions. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. Pref., Those facts which form the special study of the economist.

b. More fully, **Political Economist.**

1825 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. x. 197 He [Mr. Monck] is a great Grecian and a great political economist. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 326 David Hume ..one of the most profound political economists of his time.

c. One of the school of 'Economistes' (who flourished) in France in the 18th c.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix, A..considerable sect, distinguished in the French republic of letters by the name of 'The Economists'. 1869 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. vii. 328 Soon after 1755 the economists effected a schism between the nation and the government. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 33 As a thinker he is roughly classed as an Economist.

Economization (ɪkǫ·nŏmizēⁱ·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of economizing (force, material, etc.).

1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 3 The economisation of the elements of electricity. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 4/5 A great economisation of the commercial processes.

Economize (ɪkǫ·nŏməiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *οἰκονόμ-ος* (see ECONOMY) + -IZE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To act as the governor of a household.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 41 The power..to.. œconomize in the Land which God hath given them, as Masters of Families in their Houses.

†**2.** *trans.* To arrange, constitute, organize. *Obs.*

1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 12 So shall the Divine Person..Oeconomize..the Lustre of its Glory. *Ibid.* 18 The Throne of God..is so Oeconomiz'd as to be distinct.

3. To use sparingly; to effect a saving in.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 122 He is calculating how he shall economize time. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* vi. *Napol.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 371 He never economized his ammunition but..rained a torrent of iron..to annihilate all defence.

b. To procure the funds for anything by economy or saving. Somewhat *rare*.

1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iii. § 82. 341 Her.. charities..were economised from her own personal revenue.

4. *intr.* To practise economy; to spend money more sparingly than before.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 219 Œconomising on principles of justice and mercy. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* xl. (1883) I. 217 Light is one of the things I do not like to economise in. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 95 When wages fall..the poor..are obliged to economise.

5. *trans.* To turn to account, turn to the best account; to apply to industrial purposes.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 117 It must be for man's advantage to economize this power. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 6 How this labour may..be economized, so as to produce the richest results. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geol.* (1878) 606 Who knows..what motive powers may..be economised other than those that result from the direct application of heat. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 366 [Machinery's] object is to economise force supplied from without.

Hence **Eco·nomised** *ppl. a.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 106 These are already economized alterations of something still more primitive.

Economizer (ɪkǫ·nŏməizəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which economizes.

1. One who makes money go a long way; one who effects saving in expenditure.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (1867) 281 Sarah is as good an economiser as any going. 1886 *Pall Mall Budget* 7 Jan. 4/2 He was a most rigid economizer who spent a halfpenny in tar, but when the ship foundered his economy was not much appreciated even by himself.

2. One who practises 'economy of truth'.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 86 The modern economiser keeps back his opinions or dissembles the grounds of them.

3. *Mech.* An appliance of any kind intended to effect a saving, *esp.* of heat or fuel. Also *attrib.*

18.. *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Caloric Engine*, [Economy of fuel] is effected by a 'regenerator,' or more properly, 'economizer'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 64/2 Fire Economiser for ordinary grates. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan. 85/1 A boiler in the economiser house exploded.

Economizing (ɪkǫ·nŏməi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action or process: **a.** of turning to account for industrial purposes; **b.** of using with reserve and to the best effect.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 214/2 The appliances for the economising of water. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 364/2 Work, which a slight economizing of his boundless materials might..expedite.

Economy (ɪkǫ·nŏmi). Forms: 6 econ-, yconomie, 7 œconomie, (7, 8 œconomy), 7–9 œconomy, 7– economy. [ad. L. *œconomia*, ad. Gr. *οἰκονομία*, f. *οἰκονόμος* one who manages a household (usu. *spec.* a steward), f. *οἶκο-ς* house + *-νόμος*, f. *νέμειν* to manage, control. The Gr. *οἰκονόμος* was adopted in classical Lat. as *œconomus*, but seems to have been re-introduced into med.L. from contemporary Gr. (in an ecclesiastical sense) with the phonetic spelling *yconomus*, whence the early Fr. and Eng. *yconomie* as forms of this word.

In Christian Latin the accepted transl. of οἰκονομία was *dispensatio* (cf. L. *dispensator* = Gr. οἰκονόμος steward); hence in certain *Theol.* senses *economy* and *dispensation* are used convertibly.]

I. Management of a house; management generally.

†**1.** The art or science of managing a household, *esp.* with regard to household expenses. *Obs.* exc. in phrase *Domestic economy*.

c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 29 The Doctrynal Princyplis and Proverbys Yconomie, or Howsolde keepyng. [1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 303 A part whereof is Oeconomia, commonly called House-rule.] 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 255 You have contrary to..good œconomy made a snow-house in your upper Roome.

b. The manner in which a household, or a person's private expenditure, is ordered. *arch.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 3 His Equipage and Oeconomy had something in them..sumptuous. *a* 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Artifice* IV. (D.) He ought to be very rich, whose œconomy is so profuse. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. I. 229 Three great ministers, who could exactly compute. the accompts of a kingdom, but were wholly ignorant of their own œconomy. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlix. 372 Impertinence..to watch over the œconomy of private people. 1825–45 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (ed. 2) 70 If you could find me any person that would undertake my small economy.

†**c.** *concr.* A society ordered after the manner of a family. *Obs.*

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 249 At Holbeck we..had an economy of young men.

†**d.** The rules which control a person's mode of living; regimen, diet. *Obs. rare.*

1735 BARBER in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 85 The œconomy you are under must necessarily preserve your life many years.

2. In a wider sense: The administration of the concerns and resources of any community or establishment with a view to orderly conduct and productiveness; the art or science of such administration. Frequently specialized by the use of adjectives, as *Domestic, Naval, Rural,* etc. So † *Charitable Economy* [in Fr. *économie charitable*]: the management of charitable institutions.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 124 Special Administration ..at home, for the Oeconomy of a Common-wealth. 1691 T. H[ALE], *Acc. New Invent.* 117 Of Naval Oeconomy or Husbandry. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 344 'Twould have been bad Oeconomy to make such an use of them [Cushions]. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 194 Rural æconomy is but at a low ebb here. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. IV. 320 The functions in domestic œconomy are many, which fall to the share of women. 1801 MRS. TRIMMER (*title*), Oeconomy of Charity, or an address to Ladies adapted to the present state of charitable institutions. 1863 P. BARRY (*title*), Dockyard Economy and Naval Power. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 455 Articles.. employed in the..economy of agricultural operations.

b. *esp.* Management of money, or of the finances.

1741 BETTERTON in Oldys *Eng. Stage* II. 7 It was not the only erroneous Instance of his Oeconomy. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 23 A system of œconomy which would make a random expence..not easily practicable.

3. Political Economy [transl. Fr. *économie politique*]: originally the art or practical science of managing the resources of a nation so as to increase its material prosperity; in more recent use, the theoretical science dealing with the laws that regulate the production and distribution of wealth.

1767 SIR J. STEWART (*title*), An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. Introd. II. 3 Political œconomy..proposes two distinct objects..to provide a plentiful revenue or subsistence for the people.. and..to supply the state..with a revenue sufficient for the publick services. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. § 1. 1 Political Economy is the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of those articles or products which have exchangeable value, and are either necessary, useful, or agreeable to man. *a* 1830 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* (1831) II. 125 The French have long distinguished themselves by their knowledge of political economy. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* i. (ed. 3) 2 The subject of a treatise on political economy is, the services which men render to each other; but those services only on which a price can be put.

4. Careful management of resources, so as to make them go as far as possible.

a. with reference to money and material wealth: Frugality, thrift, saving. Sometimes euphemistically for: Parsimony, niggardliness.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 62 Men have..been very liberal in their censure of the Duke's Oeconomy. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. (1704) III. 88 Nor was this Oeconomy well liked even in France. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 162 The luxury of Britain did not teach him [Holbein] more oeconomy than he had practised in his own country. 1770 JAS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 196 There can be no independence without economy. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 5 The economy with which [Q.] Mary had commenced her reign had been sacrificed to superstition.

b. *concr.* An instance or a means of saving or thrift; a saving.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 389 The suppression of the packets is one of the economies in contemplation. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 10 Improved breeds of horses, cattle..are really economies. 1876 *Times* 4 Oct., [The Railway Company] has only been saved from utter bankruptcy by economies.

c. with reference to immaterial things, as time, personal ability, labour, etc.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 275 The economy shown by nature in her resources is striking. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. vii. 107 To read a language that has been very imperfectly mastered is felt to be a bad economy of time.

II. 5. *Theol.* The method of the divine government of the world, or of a specific department or portion of that government.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. § 1. 28 All this is the method and Oeconomy of heaven. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 127 The whole Oeconomy of our Salvation might be the better represented. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 15 That particular scheme of the divine economy which is revealed to us in the New Testament. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 226 The true theological position of the Law— its true position, that is, in the Divine œconomy of salvation

b. *esp.* A 'dispensation', a method or system of the divine government suited to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the *Mosaic, Jewish, Christian economy*.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 516 Apol., Tending to the greater ornament and completeness of the Christian Oeconomy. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 256 The Oeconomy of Faith should go before that of Vision. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 58 The Mosaical Oeconomy. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 4. 13 This Egyptian influence in the Mosaic Economy has been largely over-rated. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 97 The Economy of Grace. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* viii. 100 The twofold song descriptive of both economies.

III. 6. a. *Theol.* [after Gr. *οἰκονομία* in the late sense 'politic administration'.] The judicious handling of doctrine, *i.e.* the presentation of it in such a manner as to suit the needs or to conciliate the prejudices of the persons addressed. **b.** This sense has been (by misapprehension or word-play) often treated as an application of 4. Hence the phrase *economy* (as if 'cautious or sparing use') *of truth*.

Newman's history of the Arians (1833) contained a section on the use of 'the Economy' by the Fathers. The word was eagerly caught up by popular writers and used contemptuously, as if it were a euphemistic name for dishonest evasion; in this sense it is still freq. met with. The sense of οἰκονομία to which Newman referred occurs freq. in Chrysostom and Gregory Nazianzen; *e.g.* the former, commenting on the words 'vain deceit' (*Col.* ii. 8) says that some deceits are good, *e.g.* that practised by Jacob, which was οὐκ ἀπάτη ἀλλ' οἰκονομία not a fraud but an 'economy'. The ecclesiastical use of the word occurs in Fr. writers of the 17th and 18th c., and was ridiculed by Voltaire; hence the appearance of **b** so early as 1796. See also ECONOMIC *a.* 5.

a. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. § 3 (1876) 65 The Economy is certainly sanctioned by St. Paul in his own conduct. To the Jews he became as a Jew, etc. 1841 — *Tracts for Times* xc. (ed. 4) 83 What was an economy in the reformers, is a protection to us. 1885 E. S. FFOULKES *Prim. Consecration* iv. 93 Whether S. Cyril pushed his economy—or, as it would now be called, his diplomacy— too far.

b. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 208 Falsehood and delusion are allowed in no case whatever. But..there is an œconomy of truth..a sort of temperance, by which a man speaks truth with reason that he may continue to speak it the longer. *Mod.* 'I do not impute falsehood to the Government, but I think there has been considerable economy of truth'.

IV. Organization, like that of a household.

7. The structure, arrangement, or proportion of parts, of any product of human design.

†**a.** *spec.* of a poem, play, etc. [Immediately from Gr. and Lat.] *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* Introd., Such œconomy or disposition of the fable as may stand best with..decorum. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 91 In this..Œconomy of a Poem, Virgil much excells Theocritus.

b. *gen.*

1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 217 An odd sort of elegance in the oeconomy of her table. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 311 The Crossings of Stairs..would confound the Oeconomy of the Building. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxvii. 21 The œconomy of the table was recomposed. 1756 COLMAN & THORNTON *Connoisseur* No. 103 That the oeconomy of the beaufait..may not be disarranged

8. In wider sense: The organization, internal

constitution, apportionment of functions, of any complex unity.

†**a.** of the Trinity. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* iv. 2 According to the œconomie or dispensation thereof [of the divine essence]. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 3. 46 For now we are to consider how his natural body enters into this œconomy and dispensation. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 268 This Order and Oeconomy, observable in the Persons of the Sacred Trinity.

b. of an individual body or mind. Sometimes *concr.* (like 'system') for the body as an organized whole.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* (1682) 176 The whole Oeconomy of the body. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Pov.* Wks. 1730 I. 95 The whole œconomy of their brain is corrupted. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 192 With regard to the œconomy of the mind..all vice is indeed pernicious. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 193 An effort of the œconomy to eject the poison.

c. of the material creation or its subdivisions, as in phrases, *animal, vegetable economy, economy of nature.*

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 53 Within the course and œconomy of nature. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. § 1 (1737) II. I. 19 An Animal-Order or Oeconomy, according to which the Animal Affairs are regulated and dispos'd. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. 2 They.. had no idea..of the vegetable oeconomy. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* v. (1814) 209 Water is absolutely necessary to the economy of vegetation. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. ii. 174 We will retire to its forests to collect and examine the economy of its most rare and beautiful birds.

d. of human society as a whole, or of any particular community.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 16 Nor will [heads that are disposed unto schism] be ever confined unto the order or œconomy of one body. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 2. 75 In old time there was a manner of living, and as it were a certain œconomy..living by Rapine. 1712 *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 1 In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Œconomy is formed in a chain as well as the natural. 1815 DK. YORK *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp. Wellington* X. 4 Your..attention must..be directed to .the interior economy of the different corps. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 67/2 This real value in the economy of society is not disparaged.

†**Eco·ntrary,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *e contrario* in same sense.] Contrariwise, vice versâ.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, xix. § 11 That no persone that ys rated for landes..be sette or taxed for his goode and catelles moveables neythere econtrary.

†**Eco·nverse,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *e converso* of same meaning.] Conversely.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccviii. 71 b, That reason may knowe the truth from the falshod and so econverse.

‖**Ecossaise.** [F. *écossaise* fem. adj. 'Scotch'. Cf. SCHOTTISCHE.] (See quot.)

1863 E. PAUER *Programme* 27 Apr., A lively dance tune in 2/4 time. In older music the Ecossaise was in 3/4 slow time, and was sometimes used for the Andante.

Ecostate (ī̆kǫ·stět), *a.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *costa* rib + -ATE.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Ecostate*, not having a central or strongly-marked rib or costa.

‖**Ecoute** (ekūt). *Mil.* [F. *écoute* (f. *écouter* to listen) an excavation, in which a miner can listen for the working of the enemy's miners.] (See quot.)

1815 HUTTON *Phil. & Math. Dict.* I. 282 *Cataconstics*, .. are écoutes or small galleries..in front of the glacis of a fortified place, all of which communicate with a gallery that is carried parallel to the covert-way.

‖**E·cphasis.** [Gr. ἔκφασις declaration, f. stem either of ἐκφαίνειν to show forth, or of ἐκφάναι to tell forth. Cf. ECPHRASIS. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ecphasis* (in Rhet.) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

‖**Ecphonema** (ekfonī·mă). *Rhet.* [Gr. ἐκφώνημα, f. ἐκφωνέ-ειν to cry out.] (See quot.)

1736-1800 BAILEY, *Ecphonema*, a rhetorical figure, a breaking out of the voice, with some interjectional particle. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

‖**Ecphone·sis.** Also 6 **ecphonisis.** *Rhet.* [Gr. ἐκφώνησις, f. as prec.] Exclamation, an exclamatory phrase.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 221 Ecphonisis, the figure of exclamation..it vtters our minde by all such words as do shew any extreme passion. 1642 JOHN EATON *Honeycombe of free Justif.* 318 The Ecphonesis or acclamation of Chrysostome upon this plea. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226 Ecphonesis, Admiration or Wonder and Exclamation..is marked thus (!). 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

‖**Ecphora** (e·kfŏră). *Archit.* [Gr. ἐκφορά, f. ἐκφέρειν, f. ἐκ out + φέρειν to bear.] (See quot.)

1715 KERSEY, *Ecphora*, a jutting or bearing out in a building. 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss, *Ecphora*, a word used by Vitruvius to signify the projecture of a member or moulding of a column.

†**Ecphra·ctic,** *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. late Gr. ἐκφρακτικός, f. ἐκφράσσειν to remove obstructions.] Adapted to clear away obstructions; aperient, deobstruent. Also as quasi-*sb.* Hence †**Ecphra·ctical** *a.*, of same meaning.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 30 Must be dissolved by a..cutting, Ecphracticke. *Ibid.* 124 Ecphractical, as it were purging fractures. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 16 It is of great concernment..to procure the bloud and spirits a free course..by sutable purges and Ecphractick Medicines. 1775 ASH, *Ecphractic*, attenuating, dissolving tough humours. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ecphractic*, aperient, also the same as deobstruent.

‖**Ecphrasis** (e·kfrăsis). [Gr. ἔκφρασις, f. ἐκφράζειν, f. ἐκ out + φράζειν to speak.] (See quot.)

1715 KERSEY, *Ecphrasis* (in Rhet.) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 65 The same florid effeminacies of style..in..an ecphrasis of Libanius, are harmless.

‖**Ecraseur** (ekrazör). *Surg.* [F. *écraseur* crusher, f. *écraser* to crush.] A blunt chain-saw, tightened by a screw or by a rack and pinion, for removing piles, polypi, etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1859 *Dubl. Hosp. Gaz.* 15 Jan., On the use of the Écraseur in the operation for Anal Fistula.

†**Ecrhythmous** (ekri·þməs). [f. Gr. ἔκρυθμος out of tune, f. ἐκ out + ῥυθμός rhythm; see -OUS.]

[1715 KERSEY, *Ecrhythmus*, a Pulse that observes no Method.] 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ecrhythmous*, old term applied by Galen to the pulse, and meaning irregular or unrhythmical.

‖**Écroulement.** [Fr.] The fall of a mass of rock, a building, etc. Used *fig.*; also *spec.* in *Geol.*

1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of an Invalid* (1835) 288 Napoleon has so catamaranned the foundations, that more than one écroulement has already taken place. 1839 MURCHISON *Silurian System* I. xiii. 163 The great ecroulement of rocks round Daren. *Ibid.* I. xxxii. 435, I found the phenomena to be similar to many ecroulemens of Alpine tracts.

‖**Ecru** (*ekrü*), *a.* [F. *écru* raw, unbleached.] The name of a colour; the colour of unbleached linen. Also quasi-*sb.*

1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 White écru or maize are the shades preferred. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 9/1 The bridesmaids .wore dresses of pink satin and écru muslin.

Ecsta·siate, *v. rare.* [f. ECSTASY + -ATE. Cf. F. *extasier.*] *trans.* = ECSTACIZE.

1823 *New Month. Mag.* VIII. 278 The singer..may extasiate his audience.

Ecstasied (e·kstăsid), *ppl. a.* [f. ECSTASY *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Exalted in contemplation. **b.** Enraptured.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. iv, Seraphims and the most ecstasied order of intelligence. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) To Rdr. 9 Those..whose extasied souls ravished with joy of his condigne punishment, by excesse of exalted spirits did themselves injuries. 1787 tr. *Klopstock's Messiah* III. 115 Thus ecstasied, sang the youthful spirits of Heaven.

‖**Ecstasis** (e·kstăsis). Also 7 **extasis.** [mod. L., a. Gr. ἔκστασις; see ECSTASY.]

= ECSTASY *sb.* 2, 3.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v. (1651) 392 Another.. like in effect to Opium, Which puts them..into a kinde of Extasis. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 109 Ecstasis is either true, as when the mind is drawn away to contemplate heavenly things, or etc. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 201 Vision, dream, trance, ecstasis, were common incidents in the history of the Hebrew prophets.

Ecstasize (e·kstăsəiz), *v.* [f. ECSTAS-Y + -IZE. Cf. ECSTACY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To throw into an ecstasy or transport of rapturous feeling; to give pleasurable excitement to. Also *refl.*

1835 *New Month. Mag.* XLV. 469 The auditors were delighted, enraptured, ecstacized. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 54, I should have ecstasised myself ill. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xvi. 251 Read passages from Byron..ecstasizing the lawyer's lady.

2. *intr.* To 'go into ecstasies'.

1854 T. GWYNNE *Nanette* (1864) 18 The merry old woman was ecstasizing over the size and beauty of the .. fish.

Ecstasy (e·kstăsi). Forms: 4-5 **exstasie, -cye,** 6-9 **extasie, -y, ecstacy, exstacy, -ie,** 6-8 **exstasy,** 6 **extascie,** 7 **extase, ecs-, estasie,** 8, 9 **ectasy, ecstasie,** 7-9 **extacy,** 6- **ecstasy.** See also ECSTASIS. [a. OF. *extasie,* (after words in *-sie*, ad. L. *-sia*) f. med.L. *extasis,* a. Gr. ἔκστασις, f. ἐκστα- stem of ἐξιστάναι to put out of place (in phrase ἐξιστάναι φρενῶν 'to drive a person out of his wits'), f. ἐκ out + ἱστάναι to place. The mod. Eng. spelling shows direct recourse to Gr. The Fr. *extase* is ad. med.L. or Gr.

The classical senses of ἔκστασις are 'insanity' and 'bewilderment'; but in late Gr. the etymological meaning received another application, viz., 'withdrawal of the soul from the body, mystic or prophetic trance'; hence in later medical writers the word is used for trance, etc., generally. Both the classical and post-classical senses came into the mod. langs., and in the present fig. uses they seem to be blended.]

1. The state of being 'beside oneself', thrown into a frenzy or a stupor, with anxiety, astonishment, fear, or passion.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 10 Thei weren fulfillid with wondryng, and exstasie, that is, leesyng of mynde of resoun and lettyng of tunge. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 113 I knowe..That you be in greate exstacye. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* I. ii. 217 Our words will but increase his ecstasy. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 19 To lye In restlesse extasie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 201 With a great and sudden Army he entered..In which extasie the English Factours fled to Bantam. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. ii, The crouching beasts Cling to the earth in pallid ecstasy.

2. *Pathol.* †**a.** By early writers applied vaguely, or with conflicting attempts at precise definition, to all morbid states characterized by unconsciousness, as swoon, trance, catalepsy, etc.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 124 Beames .. shoote from out the fairenes of her eye: At which he stands as in an extasie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIIII. xv. 179 The principall person of the embassage .. fell downe flat before them in a swoune and extasie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 80, I .. layd good scuses vpon your extasie [*Stage direction to line* 40: Falls into a trance]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 160 The Ministers of the State..like men in an Extasy..had no Speech or Motion.

b. In modern scientific use. (See quot.)

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 840 Ecstasy. In this condition, the mind, absorbed in a dominant idea, becomes insensible to surrounding objects. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, s. v. The term ecstasy has been applied to certain morbid states of the nervous system, in which the attention is occupied exclusively by one idea, and the cerebral control is in part withdrawn from the lower cerebral and certain reflex functions. These latter centres may be in a condition of inertia, or of insubordinate activity, presenting various disordered phenomena, for the most part motor.

3. a. Used by mystical writers as the technical name for the state of rapture in which the body was supposed to become incapable of sensation, while the soul was engaged in the contemplation of divine things. Now only *Hist.* or *allusive.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 107 In such sober kind of ecstacies did Plotinus find his own soul separated from his body. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 171 The Emigration of humane Souls from the bodie by Ecstasy. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. (1695) 119 Whether that which we call Extasie, be not dreaming with the Eyes open, I leave to be examined. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 181/2 Things seen in an Extacy are more certain than those we behold in dreams. 1842 EMERSON *Transcend.* Wks. 1875 II. 282 He [the Transcendentalist] believes in inspiration and in ecstasy. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. ii. 65 Ecstasy .. is the liberation of your mind from its finite consciousness. 1879 LEFEVRE *Philos.* i. 29 The Chaldæans and the Semites let loose on the West these wanton rites, the intoxication of the senses, and by a natural transposition, mystic ecstasy.

b. The state of trance supposed to be a concomitant of prophetic inspiration; hence, Poetic frenzy or rapture. Now with some notion of 4.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 59 Certaine women in a kind of ecstasie foretold of calamities to come. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* iv. 125 Eucherius, Bishop of Orleans..being in an Extasy, saw him in Hell. 1752 GRAY *Elegy* xii, Hands .. waked to ecstasy the living lyre. 1755 — *Progr. Poesy* (R.), He that rode sublime Upon the seraph wings of ecstacy. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxv, He leant upon a harp, in mood Of minstrel ecstasy.

4. An exalted state of feeling which engrosses the mind to the exclusion of thought; rapture, transport. Now chiefly, Intense or rapturous delight: the expressions *ecstasy of woe, sorrow, despair,* etc., still occur, but are usually felt as *transferred.* Phrase, *To be in, dissolve* (trans. and intr.), *be thrown into ecstasies,* etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 After they come downe agayn to themselfe from suche excessyue eleuacyon or extasy. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) Ep. Ded. 6 In extasie of despaire. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D iv b, In a sorrow-sighing extasie, Henry tooke leaue. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 4 This extasie of my admiration was broken off by the occasion of a noyse. 1632 MILTON *Il Penser.* 165 As may with sweetness, through mine ear, Dissolve me into ecstasies. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Love* Wks. 1730 I. 112 In exstasies I wou'd dissolving lie. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 26 Boyish tricks that I played in the ecstacy of my joy. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v, The ecstasy of the monk's terror. 1831 MACAULAY *Moore's Byron, Ess.* (1854) I. 165 What somebody calls the 'ecstasy of woe'. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 627 The crowd was wrought up to such an ecstasy of rage that, etc. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19 There had been no ecstasy, no gladness even. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Fr. Critic on Milton* Ess. 242 When he hears it he is in ecstasies.

b. An outburst, a tumultuous utterance (of feeling, etc.). *Obs.*

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 32 The Fury and Extasies of a giddy and passionate Multitude. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1013 Shrill extasies of joy declare The fav'ring goddess present to the pray'r.

5. *Comb.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 169 A poet! know him by The ecstasy-dilated eye.

E·cstasy, *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. ECSTASIZE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To throw into a state of frenzy or stupor. Only in *pass.* *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. i. Wks. (1677) 159 They us'd to be so extasi'd..as..to tear their garments. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (1878) I. 12 My Blood was Corral, and my Breath was Ice, Extasied from all Sence, to thinke, etc. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clem. VIII elected Pope* 2 They were extasied with distractions.

†**2.** *intr.* To behave as in an ecstasy. *Obs.*

1636 W. DENNY *in Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 15 With seeming seeing, yet not seeing eyes..he extasies.

3. *trans.* To raise to a high state of feeling; to fill with transport; now *esp.* to delight intensely, enrapture. Chiefly in *pass.*; see ECSTASIED.

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Thou with these woords hast extasyde my sowle. 1631 — *Fair M. of West* I. II. i. Wks. 1874 II. 281, I cannot but wonder why any fortune should make a man ecstasied. 1660 *Character Italy* 89 She would extasy a foreiner with the sight of her stately fabricks. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 251 Breathless with haste and ecstasied with joy. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xx. 232 The crowd was again ecstasied.

Ecstatic (ekstæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐκστατικός, f. stem ἐκστα-. See ECSTASY *sb.* and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of trance, catalepsy, mystical absorption, stupor, or frenzy (see ECSTASY *sb.* 1, 2, 3); accompanied by or producing these conditions. Of persons: Subject to experiences of this kind.

c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 42 There doth my soul..sit In pensive trance..and ecstatic fit. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 286 The Quakers .. during these Extatick years .. were not in a Solid Condition. 1728 POPE *Eloisa* 339 In trance extatic may thy pangs be drowned. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxx, Convulsions of extatic trance. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Colum.* xxvii. 97 The banded Priest's ecstatic art. 1896 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 62 In the ecstatic state, individuality, memory, time, space ..all vanish.

2. Of the nature of ecstasy or exalted feeling; characterized by, or producing intense emotion (now chiefly pleasurable emotion). Of persons: Subject to rapturous emotion. (See ECSTASY *sb.* 4.)

1664 H. MORE *Apology* 503 Carried quite away in an Ecstatick fit of Love and Joy and transporting Admiration. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xi, Mrs. Miller .. burst forth into the most ecstatic thanksgivings to Heaven. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 260 He quivers in extatic pain. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 42 Thy Newgate thefts impart ecstatic pleasure. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vii. 24 She had thrown herself in ecstatic idolatry at the feet of the hero of Caprera. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* i. § 27. 45 Minds of a visionary and ecstatic nature.

3. *absol.* quasi-*sb. rare.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 25 The man indeed at times is all upon the ecstatic.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who is subject to fits of ecstasy (see ECSTASY *sb.* 2, 3).

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 201 (D.) Old Hereticks and idle Ecstaticks. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 190 A swarm of .. ecstatics .. spread over the country. 18.. PROCTOR in *Cycl. Sc.* I. 433 The childhood and youth of an ecstatic.

2. *pl.* Sarcastically used for: Utterances in a state of ecstasy or transport; transports.

1819 BYRON *Juan* III. xi, Dante's more abstruse ecstatics Meant to personify the mathematics. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 616 Ecstatics again, might be spared.

‖ **Ecsta·tica.** [mod.L., f. as prec.] (See quot.)

1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xix. 689 'Ecstaticas,' i.e. females of strongly Emotional temperament, who fell into a state of profound Reverie. 1883 SALMON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 521 Abbé Clocquet was able to consult an ecstatica of his acquaintance.

Ecsta·tical, *a. arch.* [f. ECSTATIC + -AL.] = ECSTATIC.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 43 Let this lunaticall or extaticall frier..forbeare to bragge. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* III. xv. 320 At the solemne Feasts of Bellona those sacred seruants wounded each other in an extaticall furie. 1622-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xii. (1796) III. 297 This was not Abraham's or Elihu's extatical sleep. *a* 1656 BP. HALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliv. 3 David's rapture, expressed in an ecstatical question of sudden wonder. *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1682) 186 Graces..which some saints of God enjoy in extatical..raptures. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 239 Extatical love..continually carries me out to Good without myself. 1682 *News fr. France* 5 If he thinks what he sayes will be reported in the Kings hearing..he grows almost Ecstatical.

Hence **Ecsta·tically** *adv.*, in an ecstatic manner; in a state of ecstasy. Also † **Ecsta·ticalness,** ecstatic condition.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 293 Spoken rapturously and ecstatically. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* ii. § 14 (1713) 131 Madness is nothing else but an Ecstaticalness of the Soul. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 63 The Dutch discoverers ..made certain of the natives most ecstatically drunk. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 6, I would..extatically shed the last drop of my blood for His Holiness. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1047 *Blackwood* .. rejoices ecstatically .. over the downfall of the Gladstone Government.

† **E·cstatize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ECSTAT-IC + -IZE.] *trans.* To throw into an ecstasy, ecstasize.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. viii. 222 He stood extatiz'd at that Picture.

‖ **Ectasia** (ektē'ziă). *Pathol.* [mod.L., as if a. Gr. *ἔκτασία, f. as next, on the analogy of *ἀναισθησία*, etc.] A dilatation. A synonym of ANEURISM. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 599 Bronchial ectasias with intact or ulcerated mucous membrane.

‖ **E·ctasis.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἔκτασις*, f. *ἐκτείνειν*, f. *ἐκ* out + *τείνειν* to stretch.]

1. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ectasis*, Extension or Stretching out. In *Grammar* a Figure whereby a short Syllable is extended or made long. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Pathol.* Any morbid condition characterized by a state of dilatation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Ectenic (ekte·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐκτεν-ής* strained, f. *ἐκτείνειν* to stretch out + -IC.] Epithet applied to the phenomena, otherwise called 'mesmeric' or hypnotic, considered as produced by a state of strained attention.

1882 *Ch. Times* 17 Feb. 104 Manifestations .. psychic, biological, odylic, ectenic.

Ecteron, -onic, bad forms of ECDERON, -ONIC.

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 237 The common term Ecteron is applied to both structures. 1881 — *Cat* 27 The teeth..in part are ecteronic.

Ectethmoid (ekte·þmoid), *a.* [f. ECTO- + ETHMOID.] 'A term for the prefrontal of the fish, or of the lateral ethmoidal mass, with upper and middle turbinals in man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 171 This is the prefrontal or ectethmoid (bone).

‖ **Ecthlipsis** (ekþli·psis). *Prosody.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκθλῖψις*, f. *ἐκθλίβειν*, f. *ἐκ* out + *θλίβειν* to rub, squeeze.] (See quot. 1880.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 175 Ecthlipsis .. a striking out. It is a figure of Prosodia, especially when (M) with his vowel is taken away, the next word beginning with a vowel. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1715 in KERSEY. 1880 ROBY *School Lat. Gr.* § 941 *Ecthlipsis*, crushing out, in verse, of a syllable ending in *m* before an ensuing vowel.

‖ **Ecthyma** (ekþai·mă). *Pathol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἔκθυμα*, f. *ἐκθύειν* 'to break out as heat or humours' (Liddell & Scott). 'By some it is looked upon as the same as *Impetigo*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1834 M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 497 In Ecthyma the pustules are seldom numerous.

Hence **Ecthy·matous** *a.*

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 359 The ecthymatous form is nothing more than a chancroid.

Ecto- (e·kto), repr. Gr. *ἐκτο-*, -stem of *ἐκτός adv.*, outside; employed as comb. form in many compounds of mod. formation, as **E·cto-blast** [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout], see quot. **E·cto-calca·neal** *a.*, see quot. and CALCANEAL. **E·cto-co·ndyloid** [Gr. *κόνδυλος* knuckle + -OID], see quot. **E·cto-cu·neiform** *a.*, see quot. and CUNEIFORM. **E·ctocyst** [Gr. *κύστ-ις* bag], see quot. and CYST. **E·ctoderm** [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *epiblast*; also, a term applied to the outer layer of the body of the Cœlenterata; hence **Ectode·rmal** *a.*, **Ectode·rmic** *a.* **E·cto-me·tatarse** [mod.L. *metatarsus* the bones between the tarsus and the toes], see quot. for *Ecto-calcaneal.* **E·cto-pa·rasite,** see quot. 1861; hence **E·cto-parasi·tic** *a.* **E·ctoplasm** [Gr. *πλάσμα* something moulded or formed], see quot.; hence **E·ctopla·smic** *a.* **E·cto-pro·ctous** *a.* [Gr. *πρωκτός* anus, rump], belonging to the *Ectoprocta*, an order of Polyzoa having the anus outside the mouth-tentacles. **E·cto-pte·rygoid** *a.* [see PTERYGOID], see quot. **E·cto-sarc.** *Zool.* [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκ-ός* flesh], the outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amœba. **Ecto-sto·sis** [on the analogy of Gr. *ἐξόστωσις*, f. *ὀστέον* bone], an external growth of bone. **Ectozo·on** (*pl.* **-a**) [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], see quot.

1864 WEBSTER, **Ecto-blast*, the Membrane composing the walls of a cell. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 74/2 There are three calcaneal processes .. the third, called "ectocalcaneal', from behind the ectocondyloid cavity and the ectometatarse. *Ibid.* 74/1 The "ectocondyloid' surface. *Ibid.* 68/2 A smaller ossicle..is the "ectocuneiform'. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* v. 208 The ecto-cuneiform may enormously preponderate over the other cuneiforms as in the Horse. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 536/1 Each individual of a colony of Polyzoa is encased in a cell known as the *ectocyst. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 11 The *ectoderm growing from within outwards. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. iii. 67 The upper germ-layer, from which the outer skin and the flesh proceed, Huxley named Ecto-derm, or Outer layer. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 55 The *ectodermal cells constitute the epidermis (ecderon). 1877 FOSTER *Text-bk. Physiol.* iii. 74 The junction of the *ectodermic muscular process [in *Hydra*] with the body of its cell. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. 291 Those Parasites which derive their nourishment from the skin..have..been named .. *Ectoparasites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iv. 192 Balatro [is] an ectoparasite, upon oligochætous Annelids. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 42 The Myxinoids..are..*ecto-parasitic. 1883 J. E. ADY in *Knowl.* 15 June 355/2 Its [Amœba's] jelly-like body becomes faintly parcelled out into an outer firm (*ectoplasm) and an inner soft (endoplasm) layer. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 583 Two cells .. separated .. by an *ectoplasmic layer .. of protoplasm. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 460 The characteristic polypide of the *ectoproctous Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 131 The bony palate may be enriched by the addition .. of two extra bones, the *ecto-pterygoid and the ento-pterygoid. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii 94 Beneath this lies a thick cortical layer (*ectosarc) distinguished by its clearness and firmness from the semifluid central substance (endosarc). 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Ectozoon*, a general term for those parasitic insects .. that infest the surface, or external part of the body, in distinction from the Entozoa.

‖ **Ecto·pia.** *Pathol.* [mod.L. *ectopia*, f. Gr. *ἔκτοπ-ος*, adj. f. *ἐκ* out + *τόπ-ος* place.] 'Displacement; anomaly of situation or relation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Ectro·pion, -um.** *Pathol.* [mod.L. *ectropium*, Gr. *ἐκτρόπιον*, f. *ἐκ* out + *τρέπειν* to turn.] 'An outward bending; especially applied to the condition in which the eyelid folds on itself, so that the conjunctival surface becomes external; eversion of the eyelid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1685 COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg.* (ed. 4) II. § iii. 154 Ectropion is when the lower eyelid is fallen down. 1736 in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 697 Ectropium is common in the under, and very uncommon in the upper eyelid. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 345 Ectropion signifies an everted condition of the lid.

Ectrotic (ektr·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκτρωτικός* pertaining to abortion, *ἐκτιτρώσκειν* to miscarry.] 'Term formerly applied to medicines and agents which cause abortion of the fœtus. Also applied to medicines or modes of treatment which tend to produce the abortion or sudden cutting short of a disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1039 The local treatment [in small pox] embraces measures to render the eruption abortive on the face, or to prevent the disfiguration caused by pitting. The treatment for this end is called ectrotic.

Ectylotic (ektilo·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκτυλωτικός*, f. *ἐκτυλό-ειν*, recorded in sense of 'swell out into a callus', but here taken as meaning 'to remove warts', f. *ἐκ* out + *τύλος* wart.] (See quots.)

1736 BAILEY, *Ectylotick*s, remedies proper to consume and eat off callus'a, warts and other excrescences found on the flesh. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1847 CRAIG *Ectylotic*, having a tendency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Ectypal (e·ktipăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an ectype; of the nature of an ectype or copy; opposed to *archetypal.*

1642 R. C. *Union of Christ & Ch.* 3 Materiall things are but Ectypall Resemblances and Imitations of spirituall things. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnoth.* Wks. 1721 III. 232 Ectypal Salem here is in their Eye, The Model of Archetypal on high. 1845 CORRIE *Theol. in Encycl. Metrop.* 857/1 A common division [of Theology]..used to be..1, Archetypal Theology, ..2, Ectypal,..derived from the former.

Ectype (e·ktəip). [ad. Gr. *ἔκτυπον*, neut. of *ἔκτυπος* worked in relief, f. *ἐκ* out + *τύπος* figure.]

†**1.** An impression (in wax, clay, etc.) of a seal or medal. ? *Obs.* in *lit.* sense.

1662 PHILLIPS Pref., *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 196 Sent the Ectype of a Medal to Sir Robt. Cotton. 1752 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

b. *fig.* A copy, reproduction; *esp.* as opposed to *archetype* or *prototype.*

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 48 Thine own ectype Brownrigge. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 10 It is an Ectype or Exemplification of the Everlasting Covenant. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxi. (1695) 212 The Complex Ideas of Substances are Ectypes, Copies too; but not perfect ones. 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 53 The true ectypes of their originals 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 771 To subordinate .. the prototype to the ectype.

2. *Archit.* An object in relievo or embossed.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss.

Ectypography (ektipo·grăfi). [f. Gr. *ἔκτυπο-ς* (see ECTYPE) + *-γραφία* a writing] (See quot.)

1870 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* s.v., A mode of etching by which the lines are raised on the plate instead of sunk in. *Ibid.* 179 [In ectypography] the lights are etched-in and the lines of the design left standing in relief, similar to the letters of type-founders.

‖ **Ecu** (*ekiū*). [Fr.: originally 'shield':—L. *scutum*; according to Littré so called because it bore on one face 3 fleurs-de-lis, like a heraldic shield.]

A French silver coin; commonly regarded as equivalent to the English 'crown'. Now used in France as a name for the five-franc piece.

The relation of the *écu* to the *livre*, and its actual value, varied greatly at different periods. There was also a gold écu, similarly variable in nominal and actual value.

1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis..Four Shillings and Six Pence. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xii. 145 The coinage of écus .. had been left unrestricted.

† **Eculee.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [OF. *eculee*, ad. L. *equuleus* rack, dim. of *equus* horse.] (See quot.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 152/1 An instrument named eculee of which two endes stonde on the ground and ii upward lyke Saynt Andrews crosse.

Ecumenacy, -ic, -ical, -icity: see ŒCUMEN-.

Eczema (e·kzĭmă). *Pathol.* [Gr. *ἔκζεμα*, f. *ἐκζέ-ειν*, f. *ἐκ* out + *ζέ-ειν* to boil.] 'An acute, or chronic, non-contagious, simple inflammation of the skin, characterized by the presence of itching papules and vesicles which discharge a serous fluid, or dry up' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). There are many kinds of eczema; a form occurring in cattle (*E. epizooticum*), is known as 'the foot and mouth disease'.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ecsema*, a name given by the antient physicians, to any fiery pustule on the skin. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 24 Apr. 5 Animals .. may communicate disease..though..not suffering from .eczema themselves.

Hence **Ecze·matous** *a.*, **Ecze·matously** *adv.*

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4 A family drank the milk [from a cow having the foot and mouth disease] undiluted, and are now suffering from an eczematous condition of the lips, tongue, and palate. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 165 The eczematously diseased tissues.

† **Ed,** *a. Obs. rare.* Only in *superl.* **edist** or **eddist.** [Of uncertain origin; it has been identified with the OE. *ead* happy (cf. EADI, EADNESS), but the latter appears to be a spurious word evolved from corrupt readings. Perh. *ed(d)ist* may be a scribal error for *oddist*, which occurs elsewhere in the poem.] ? Distinguished in war.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5324 Erculas, þat honerable, edist of my knightes. *Ibid.* 5950 Ector..eddist of knightes.

† **Ed-,** *prefix*, OE. *ed-* = OHG. *it(a, id-* (MGH. *ite-, it-*, mod.G. dial. *it-*), ON. *ið-*, Goth. *id-*,

again, backwards (= L. *re-*). Frequent in OE.; a few examples survived into ME.; see EDBOTE, EDGROW, EDHALDE.

-ed, *suffix* [1], the formative of the pa. pple. of wk. vbs., had in OE. the forms *-ed*, *-ad*, *-od* (*-ud*), where the vowel represents (though not with uniform consistency) the thematic suffix characteristic of the class to which the vb. belongs; the ppl. suffix proper being *-d*:—OTeut. *-đo-*:—OAryan *-tó-*; cf. Gr. vbl. adjs. in *-τός*, and L. pples. in *-tus*. In some OE. vbs. the suffix is added immediately to the root-syllable, and therefore appears without preceding vowel as *-d*, or after a voiceless cons. as *-t*; e.g. in *sealđ* SOLD, f. *sellan* to SELL, *boht* BOUGHT, f. *bycgan* to BUY. In ME. the several vowelled forms of the suffix (where they were not contracted) were levelled to *-ed* (*-id*, *-yd*), and this *-ed* is in most cases still retained in writing, although the pronunc. is now normally vowelless (d), or after voiceless cons. (t), as in *robed* (rōʊbd), *hoped* (hōʊpt). The full pronunc. (ĕd) regularly occurs in ordinary speech only in the endings *-ted*, *-ded*; but it is frequently required by the metre of verse, and is still often used in the public reading of the Bible and the Liturgy. A few words, such as *blessed*, *cursed*, *beloved*, which are familiar chiefly in religious use, have escaped the general tendency to contraction when used as adjs.; and the adjectival use of *learned* is distinguished by its pronunc. (lē·rnĕd) from its use as simple pple. (lɜrnd). From 16th to 18th c. the suffix, when following a voiceless cons. (preceded by a cons. or a short vowel), was often written *-t*, in accordance with the pronunc., as in *jumpt*, *whipt*, *stept*. This is still practised by some writers, but is not now in general use. Where, however, a long vowel in the vb.-stem is shortened in the pple., as in *crept*, *slept*, the spelling with *-t* is universal. Some pples. have a twofold spelling, according as the vowel is shortened or not in pronunc.; e.g. *leapt* (lept), and *leaped* (lēpt).

In several other classes of instances the *-ed* of early ME. has undergone subsequent contraction (in the inflected forms, however, this process had already begun in OE.); e.g. the endings *-đed*, *-ted* became *-đd*, *-tt*, as in *bleđd*, mod. *bled*, for OE. *blēđed* (see BLEED *v.*), *settt*, mod. *set*, for OE. *sęted* (see SET *v.*); after *l*, *n*, *r*, the ending *-ded* has often become *-t*, as in *gilt*, *sent*, *girt*; and in certain cases *l*, *m*, *n* at the end of a verb-stem cause the suffix *-ed* to become *-t*, as in *spilt*, *unkempt*, *burnt*. These contractions occur only in the older words of the language, and many of the words in which they are found have parallel forms without contraction, in most cases with some difference of meaning or use. The Sc form of *-ed* is *-it*, with which cf. such early ME. forms as *i-nempnet* named, *i-crunet* crowned, though these belong chiefly to extreme southern dialects.

2. The suffix was (chiefly in 15th, 16th, and 17th c.) added to adapted forms of L. pples., the intention being to assimilate these words in form to the native words which they resembled in function; e.g. *acquisited*, *situated*, *versed* (*sine*). Similarly, the ppl. adjs. in *-ate*, ad. L. *-ātus*, common in mod. scientific nomenclature, have usually parallel forms in *-ated*, without difference in meaning; e.g. *bipinnate*(*d*), *dentate*(*d*).

3. It is possible that some of the adjs. formed by the addition of *-ed* to sbs. may be examples of this suffix rather than of -ED [2]. The apparent instances of this which can be traced back to OE., however, are found to belong to the latter.

-ed, *suffix* [2], OE. *-ede* = OS. *-ōđi* (not represented elsewhere in Teut., though ON. had adjs. similarly f. sbs., with ppl. form and *i-* umlaut, as *eygðr* eyed, *hyndrđr* horned):—OTeut. type *-ōđjo-*, is appended to sbs. in order to form adjs. connoting the possession or the presence of the attribute or thing expressed by the sb. The function of the suffix is thus identical with that of the Lat. ppl. suffix *-tus* as used in *caudātus* tailed, *aurītus* eared, etc.; and it is possible that the Teut. *-ōđjo-* may originally have been f. *-ōđo-* (see -ED [1]), the suffix of pa. ppples. of vbs. in *-ōjan* formed upon sbs. In mod.Eng., and even in ME., the form affords no means of distinguishing between the genuine examples of this suffix and those ppl. adjs. in -ED [1] which are ultimately f. sbs. through unrecorded vbs. Examples that have come down from OE. are *ringed*:—OE. *hringede*, *hooked*:—OE. *hōcede*, etc. The suffix is now added without restriction to any sb. from which it is desired to form an adj. with the sense 'possessing, provided with, characterized by' (something); e.g. in *toothed*, *booted*, *wooded*, *moneyed*, *cultured*, *diseased*, *jaundiced*, etc., and in parasynthetic derivatives, as *dark-eyed*, *seven-hilled*, *leather-aproned*, etc. In *bigoted*, *crabbed*, *dogged*, the suffix has a vaguer meaning. (Groundless objections have been made to the use of such words by writers ignorant of the history of the language: see quot.) In pronunciation this suffix follows the same rules as -ED [1].

1779 JOHNSON *Gray* Wks. IV. 302 There has of late arisen a practice of giving to adjectives derived from substantives, the termination of participles: such as the 'cultured' plain .. but I was sorry to see in the lines of a scholar like Gray, the 'honied' spring. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table-T.* (1836) 171, I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable *talented* .. The formation of a participle passive from a noun is a licence that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse.

Edacious (ĭdē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ēdāci-* (nom. *edax*), f. *ēdĕre* to eat + -OUS.]

1. Of or relating to eating; devoted to eating, voracious. Now chiefly *humorous*.

1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 199 Our .. high-toned irritability, edacious appetites, and pampered constitutions. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. viii. 135 Who shall judge him?—transcendent King of edacious Flunkies. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 182 His edacious peculiarities—whether .. he was .. most partial to lamb or turkey.

b. *fig.* Greedy, eager.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. v. 62 These words Hyndford listened to with an edacious solid countenance. 1866 — *Remin.* (1881) I. 259 A hardy little figure, of edacious energetic physiognomy.

2. Said of time. (After L. *tempus edax rerum.*)

1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 372 Edacious Time has all his works consumed. 1868 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 31 Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the edacious tooth of Time. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4 Edacious Time too visibly devours her last charm.

Edacity (ĭdæ·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -TY.]

1. The quality of being edacious; capacity for eating; good appetite. Now chiefly *humorous*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 972 The Wolf is a Beast of great Edacitie and Digestion. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. XXXIX, If those pipes windings .. Should not refrain too much edacitie. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 613 Edacity in the Small Pox is usually an ill Sign. 1823 *New Month. Mag.* VII. 335 He has vivacity, edacity, and bibacity. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 516 Ulysses' edacity is competently attested in the Odyssey.

†2. Corrosive quality, destructive power. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 Lest the noxious quality of the air or edacity of heat spoyl their qualities.

†**Eda·d,** *int. Obs.* [Cf. ADAD, ADOD, EDOD, EGAD, ECOD.]

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 28 1/1 *Add* and *edad* is only a mincing of *by G—d*.

Edaphodont (e·dăfŏdɒnt), *a. Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *edaphodus* (*-odont-*), f. Gr. ἔδαφος floor + ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-ος tooth; the name was given by Buckland on account of the shape of the teeth.]

A fish of the fossil genus *Edaphodus*, remains of which are found in deposits ranging from the Cretaceous to the Eocene.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc* (c1865) II. 97/1 The cylindrical dental masses of the .. edaphodont fishes.

†**E·dbote.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ED- + BOOT *sb.*] Restitution, amends, satisfaction.

c1325 SHOREHAM 31 Penaunce heth manores thre, Thorȝ sorȝe, schryfte, and edbote. *Ibid.* 36 Wanne man hys repentaunt i-schrive, He schold don edbote.

‖ **Edda** (e·dă). [ON.; usually identified with *Edda* the name of the great-grandmother in the ON. poem 'Rigsþul' (see Vigf. and Powell *Corpus Poet. Bor.* II. 514); others consider it to be f. *ōðr* poetry.] The name given to two distinct Icelandic books:

a. By Icelandic poets of 15th c. applied to a miscellaneous handbook to Icel. poetry, containing prosodic and grammatical treatises, with quotations and prose paraphrases of myths from old poems. This work (partly written by the Icelandic historian Snorre Sturluson *c* 1230) has since 1642 been commonly called Snorre's Edda, or the Younger or Prose Edda.

b. A collection (made *c* 1200) of ancient ON. poems on mythical and traditional subjects. The names 'Elder or Poetic Edda', 'Edda of Sæmund', were applied to this work by Biorn of Skardsá, who erroneously ascribed its compilation to the Icelandic historian Sæmund (*d.* 1133).

1772 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 180 Neither does the Islandic Edda .. supply that defect. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 196 Edda, a word of uncertain etymology, is thought to signify Ancestress. 1866 *Reader* 3 Mar. 221/2 The Elder (or Poetic) Edda is a volume of very old mythological and heroic lays. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* X. 181 The Edda is the purest and most abundant source of knowledge for primitive Germanic conditions.

Hence **Edda·ic, E·ddic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Eddas; resembling the contents of the Eddas.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. Introd. 41 No Eddic or other Manuscripts .. are older than .. the 13th century. 1884 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 267/1 African and Australian myths almost as Eddaic .. may be quoted. 1883 VIGF. & POWELL *Corp. Poet. Bor.* I. 101 There are not one but many mythologies in the Eddic poems.

Eddas, var. of EDDOES.

Edder (e·dəɹ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8–9 **eather.** [Of doubtful etymology; some have identified it with OE. *eodor*, *eder* enclosure = OHG. *etar*, ON. *jaðarr* edge, border.] Osiers, hazel-rods, or other light flexible wood, used for interlacing the stakes of a hedge at the top. Also in *Stake and edder* (*eather*) *fence*. Hence **E·dder** *v.*; also **ether,** *trans.* to interlace or bind (a hedge) at the top with osiers, etc. **E·ddering** *vbl. sb.*, **a.** the action of the verb; **b.** *concr.* the materials used in the operation.

[*Beowulf* 1038 Mearas .. on fiet teon in under eoderas. *a* 1000 *Wanderer* (Gr.-Wülcker) 77 Stondaþ .. hryðge ðа ederas.] 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 Whan thou haste made thy hedge and eddered it well, than take thy mall agayne and dryue downe thy edderinges. 1577 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXIII. (1878) 73 Save edder and stake, strong hedge to make. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Etarchartea*, Angli .. hoc ipsum the edar and ether appellantes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Quickset*, Edder .. is to bind the Top of the Stakes in with some small long Poles, or Sticks on each Side. 1764–1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* VII. 25 The stake and eather fence, for new made fences, is the cheapest. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 626 Hurdles, fagots, stakes and edders. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Ethering* is running a line of hazel, or other flexible rods, intertwiningly along the top of a hedge.

Edder, obs. and dial. var. of ADDER *sb.*[1], EIDER.

Edders, var. of EDDOES.

Eddish (e·dĭʃ). Forms: (? 1 **edisc, -esc**), 6–7 **edysche, -yssh(e, -ish,** 6–8 **etch(e,** 7–8 **eadish** (7 **esh**), (9 *dial.* **eddige, hedditch**), 7– **eddish.** See also EARSH, ARRISH. [Of obscure etymology.

Usually identified with OE. *edisc* park or enclosed pasture (glossed *vivarium*), with which cf. OE. *yddisc*, rendering L. *supellex*, *supellectile*, ? household stuff. It is difficult to see how the meaning of the OE. word could have given rise to the mod. sense of *eddish*, which, though widely diffused in dialects, has not been traced further back than the 15th c.; and the assumption that 'aftergrowth' is the unrecorded primary sense of OE. *edisc* 'park' appears too hazardous. The current derivation from OE. *ed-* 'again' suits the modern sense, but (even if this sense were demonstrated for OE.) involves difficulties with regard to form.]

†1. OE. *edisc*: A park or enclosed pasture for cattle.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 147 *Broel*, edisc [*Corpus* 324 *Broel*, edisc, deortuun]. 778 *Ags. Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 427 *Agellum qui dicitur* tatan edisc. 822 *Ibid.* 458 Greotan edesces lond. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xcix. [c.] 3 We his folc syndan and his fæle sceap, þa he on his edisce ealle afedde.

2. a. Grass (also clover, etc.) which grows again; an aftergrowth of grass after mowing (in first quot. perhaps 'brushwood'). b. Stubble; a stubble-field.

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 136 *Frutex*, a styke, a yerde, and buske, vnderwode, or eddysche. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surv.* 2 Yet hath the lorde the Edysshe and the aftermathe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XVIII. (1878) 43 Soile perfectly knowe, er edish ye sowe. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. iv, There is little edish or after-pasture. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 Eddish, Eadish, Etch, Ersh or Eegrass, the latter Pasture, or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. *a* 1738 BP. KENNETT *Lansdowne MS.* 1033 in *Promp. Parv.* 135 *note*, Eddish, roughings or aftermath in meadows, but more properly the stubble or gratten in corn-fields. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. I. 101 Eddishes, stubble-fields. 1795 VANCOUVER *Agric. Survey Essex* 50 The bean etche well cleaned in the autumn and sown again with wheat; a small portion of these etches are occasionally sown with tares. 1830 *Boston* (Linc.) *Gazette* 19 Oct., Pastures have been abundant and the eddishes luxuriant. 1863 *Lanc. Fents* 23 Owd Ned had gone .. a-helpen .. t' heawse ther hedditch. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The young beäs han broke into the clover eddish.

b. = EATAGE.

1843 LD. ABINGER 12 *Meeson & Welsby's Rep.* LXII, The action is brought .. for the eddish or eatage of a field.

3. *attrib.*, as in *eddish-grass*; **eddish-cheese,** cheese made from the milk of cows fed on the aftermath; **eddish-crop** (see quot. 1863); †**eddish-hen** [f. OE. *edisc*; see 1], a quail.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 40 Bedun flæsc & cwom him edeschen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 40 Þai asked, and come þe edisschenne. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. XXXV. 68 Eddish grasse .. in some countries is called aftermaths. 1615 — *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 152 Touching your Eddish cheese, or Winter cheese. 1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 267 A ham .. an Eddish cheese, and a few other trifles. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.) *Eddish-crop* (Ess.) is a grain crop after grain.

Eddit, var. of ADIT, a watercourse.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 79 The eddits that are taken up from the several streams.

Eddoes (e·dōʊz). Also **edoes, eddas, edders, eddy** (in *eddy-root*). [An African word, from the language of the Gold Coast.] 'The tuberous stems of various araceous plants, as *Colocasia esculenta* .. *Caladium bicolor*, etc.' (*Treas. Bot.*). *Eddy-root*: the root of the taro (*Colocasia macrorhiza*).

1685 BURTON *Engl. Empire America* X. 142 Carrots, Potatoes, and Edoes, a substantial wholesome nourishing Root. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 227 The different species of Eddas are distinguished into the blue Eddas, the scratching Eddas, and the roasting Eddas. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2022 Extensive plantations, consisting of the taro or eddy root, and sweet potatoes. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. iv. 64 *note*, Eddoes, arum sagittæ folium, have been introduced by the Nova Scotian settlers. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* li. 10 Yams, potatoes, and eddoes.

†**E·ddre.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ǽdre, édre, eddre,** 3 **eddre.** [OE. *ǽdre* = OFris. *eddere, eddre*, OHG. *ādara, ādra* (Du., Ger. *ader*), OSw. *ædra* (Sw. *ådra*):—OTeut. **ēdrōn-*; cogn. w. ON. *æð-r* (repr. OTeut. type **ēđi-z*), of same meaning; the Gr. ἦτρον heart, ἦτρον belly, may be ultimately connected.] A bloodvessel, vein.

Beowulf 2967 (Gr.) Swat sedrum sprong forð under fexe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxii[i]. 17 (Gr.) Wærun mine sedra ealle tolysde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 Men..hudeð ham hwon heo beoð ilesten blod on one erm eddre. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 45 Ich have hem leten eddre blod.

Eddy (e·di), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* **ydy**, 6–7 **edie**, **eddee**, **-ie**. [Of unknown history; app. first recorded in 15th c.; if of Eng. origin, the sense seems to point to connexion with ED-; cf. ON. *iða* of same meaning.]

1. 'The water that by some interruption in its course, runs contrary to the direction of the tide or current' (Adm. Smyth); a circular motion in water, a small whirlpool.

a 1455 *Houlate* lxiv, The barde..socht wattir to wesche him thar out in ane ydy. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 245 (R.) Suche as .. escaped theire enemies, were .. drowned wyth .. the eddies of the streame. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 251 The strong eddy or Whirlepoole of the River .. brought it into the Trench. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 131 Those great eddees .. that suck into them .. whatever comes within their reach. 1727 THOMSON *Spring* 816 The madness of the straiten'd stream Turns in black eddies round. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vii, The wheeling eddies boil. 1882 WHITE *Naval Archit.* 449 It is blunt tails rather than blunt noses that cause eddies.

2. *transf.* Wind, fog, dust, etc. moving in a similar way; a circular movement of wind, etc.

1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 173 Rain..brought ..by the eddy in the winds. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i. 269 Indicated through circling eddies of fog. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 22 A dustcloud rolls in eddies forth.

3. *fig.*

1791 G. MORRIS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 413 There is in the current of their affairs a strong eddy or counter tide. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 147 An eddy of criticism. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii, The lightest wave of thought shall lisp, The fancy's tenderest eddy wreathe. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* iii. 139 These are but the eddies of the royal history. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* II. iv. 231 In the mighty eddies of an unseen, mysterious agency.

4. *Comb.*, as *eddy-breeze*, *-current*, *-stream*, *-tide*; **eddy-rock** (see quot.); **eddy-water** (also *eddy*, Adm. Smyth), the dead water under a ship's counter. Also EDDY-WIND.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 250 *Eddy breezes from a hilly shore. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 291 (R.) From the Cape to Virginia .. are none but *eddie currents. 1877 A. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 1. 124 Rock possessing this [Current-Bedding] structure is sometimes called **Eddy-Rock* by quarrymen and well-sinkers. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 352 They would rather have an *eddy stream against them. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 48 An *Eddie tide is where the water doth runne backe contrary to the tide. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 8/2 Owing to the eddy tide these operations were not attended with success.

Eddy (e·di), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To move in an eddy or eddies: said properly of water and objects borne on water; also of air, vapour, etc., and *transf.* of birds on the wing. Also *fig.*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xvii, Eddying in almost viewless wave, The weeping willow twig to lave. 1813 — *Trierm.* III. vii, The unwonted sound, Eddying in echoes round and round. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 158 The wind was high..sweeping in the rain in every direction as it eddyed to and fro. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 91 Large hungry eagles..eddying far above into the regions of air. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 285 A flat cake of ice eddied round near the floe we were upon. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 14. 97 The vapour .. eddying wildly in the air.

2. *trans.* To whirl round in eddies. Also with *in*: to collect as into an eddy (*rare*).

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 322 The circling mountains eddy in From the bare wild the dissipated storm. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 113/1 How are we to tell that a comet..may not get eddyed (so to speak) by some great planet? 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* iv. 28 The water is churned and eddied about.

Eddying (e·di,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EDDY: moving in circles, whirling. In quots. *transf.* and *fig.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 220 An eddying instead of progression of thought. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* ii, The eddying of her garments caught from thee The light of thy great presence. 1886 *Athenæum* 10 July 39/1 The twistings and eddyings of the political current.

E·ddying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Moving in eddies; full of eddies.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. ix. 127 The eddying wind has kept them [the roofs] bare at the bleak corners. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 158 From Lycia where the eddying Xanthus runs. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* i. 16 The eddying vapours..had been mingling .. in endless ways.

Eddyless (e·dilės), *a.* [f. EDDY *sb.* + -LESS.] Without eddies, tranquil; also *fig.*

1622 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 104 A silent streame I found, All eddilesse, perspicuous to the ground. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 485 To mortify the body, and still the mind into eddyless meditation.

Eddy-root: see s. v. EDDOES.

E·ddy-wind. A wind that moves in an eddy.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A gust, a storme..an eddy wind. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 20 Men ..that are weather-waft up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 505 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 152 Such Eddy-Winds blow from the South when we have them here at London. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1218 There is .. an eddy wind at S. W.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The eddy-wind of a sail escaping in a curve makes the sail abaft shiver.

Ede, ME. f. of *eode*, OE. pa. t. of GO.

† Edecima·tion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. L. *ēdecimātiōn-em*, f. *ēdecimā-re*, f. *ē* out + *decimus* tenth.] The action or process of taking a tithe or tenth.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlviii. 386 The Edecimation and Tith-haling of their Goods.

‖ Edelweiss (*ē*·dělvəis). [f. Ger. *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] An Alpine plant, *Gnaphalium Leontopodium* or *Leontopodium alpinum*, remarkable for its white flower, growing in rocky places, often scarcely accessible, on the Swiss mountains. Also *attrib.*, as in *edelweiss-lace*.

1882 EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 339 It is called by .. the Swiss Edelweiss, which signifies Noble Purity. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 21, I knew an Alpine-rose which all beside named Edelweiss. 1882 *Charles Lowder* 356 A .. cross of edelweis had been placed on the coffin. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/7 Perhaps the most successful rival of Nottingham goods is the German-Swiss Edelweiss lace.

Edematose, -ous, var. ff. ŒDEMATOSE, -OUS.

Eden (*ī*·d'n). [a. Heb. יַעַן *ēden*; etymologically 'pleasure, delight'.]

1. The abode of Adam and Eve at their creation, Paradise; also more fully, *The garden of Eden*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv. 16 Caym .. dwellide at the eest plage of Eden. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 8 The Lorde God also planted a garden of pleasure in Eden. *Ibid.* iii. 23 Then the Lorde God put him out of the garden of Eden. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 143 Discovering .. all the East Of Paradise and Edens happie Plains. 1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 14 Ah flowers! which joy from Eden stole While innocence stood smiling by. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun*, II. x. 108 What the flaming sword was to the first Eden, such is the malaria to these sweet gardens and groves.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A delightful abode or resting-place, a paradise; a state of supreme happiness.

a 1225 *Juliana* 79 He [the translator] mote beon a corn i godes guldene edene. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 42 This sceptred Isle This other Eden, demy paradise. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* (1675) 320 He inherits..a gay and privileg'd Plot of his Eden. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 128 Who acts thus wisely mark the moral Muse A blooming Eden in his life reviews. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fits of F.* I. (1884) 9 Mount Edgcombe, that Eden of Devon. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 187 Henceforward squall nor storm Could keep me from the Eden where she dwelt.

Hence **Edenic** (*ide*·nik), *a.*, of or pertaining to Eden; **E·denize** *v. trans.*, to make like Eden; to admit into Eden or Paradise; **E·denized** *ppl. a.*, **E·denization.**

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgrim.* N iv. (T.) For pure saints edeniz'd unfit. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 75 By the memory of Edenic joys Forfeit and lost. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iii. (1865) 22 The moral contrast which the savage presents to our conceptions of Edenic life. 1877 WRAXALL tr. *V. Hugo's Miserables* IV. v. 4 The Edenization of the world.

Edental (*ide*·ntăl), *a.* [f. E- + L. *dent-em* tooth + -AL.] = next.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 82 Another gigantic edental quadruped. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ Edenta·ta, *sb. pl.* [mod.L., f. *ēdentātus*, f. *ēdentāre* to render toothless, knock a person's teeth out, f. *ē* out + *dent-em* tooth.] An order of Mammalia characterized by the absence of front teeth; represented by the Ant-eater, Armadillo, Sloth, etc.

1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 92 The Edentata, or quadrupeds without front teeth. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 99 The three lowest orders of mammals, namely, marsupials, edentata, and rodents.

Edentate (*ide*·nte·it), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ēdentātus*; see prec.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by the absence of incisor and canine teeth; belonging to the order *Edentata*; see B. Sometimes = 'toothless'.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 406 Mouth not entirely furnished with teeth, and often edentate. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 245/2 The mouth..consists of two..edentate mandibles sheathed with horn. 1885 PARKER *Mammalian Desc.* iv. 96 He is not truly edentate, but has teeth.

B. *sb.* **1.** in *pl.* = EDENTATA.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 208 Like most of the other Edentates, they [the Sloths] can roll themselves up and take a long and reckless sleep. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 269 The Edentates are among the lowest forms of placental Mammals.

2. *humorously.* One who has lost his teeth.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvi. (1874) 270 How could a poor edentate like myself articulate a word?

† Edentate, *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. as prec.] *trans.* To strike out, or draw out (a person's) teeth.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **† Edenta·tion**, the extraction of teeth.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Edention, erroneous form of EDENTATION.

1623 COCKERAM II, A Pulling out of teeth, *edention* (but *edentation* in pt. I).

Edentulous (*ide*·ntiŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *edentulus* toothless, f. *ē* out + *dent-em* tooth + -OUS.] Having no teeth, toothless.

1782 MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 110 The chin and nose of edentulous people are much nearer. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 281 Fishes..[are] apparently utter strangers to edentulous old age. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 367/1 The jaws [of echidna] are edentulous. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 39 Instances .. in which the jaws have been entirely edentulous.

† E·der, e·dera. *Obs. rare.* [ad. and s. L. (*h*)*edera*.] Ivy. (The L. word was prob. retained by Wyclif in the version of 1382 from ignorance of its meaning. In *Jonah* the A. V. has 'gourd'.)

1382 WYCLIF *Jonah* iv. 6 The Lord God made redy an eder [1388 an yuy], and it styede vp on the hed of Jonas. — 2 *Macc.* vi. 7 Crownyd with edera [1388 with yuy].

Ederling. ? Mistake for **elderling* ancestor [f. *elder*, ALDER *sb.*[2] + -LING.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1711 Darie, the kyng of alle kynges, The godis..hath to ederlyng.

Edge (edʒ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **ecg**(**g**, 3–7 **egge**, (3 **agge**, **hegge**, 5–6 **eg**(**e**, 6–7 **edg**), 5– **edge**. [OE. *ecg* str. fem. = OS. *eggia* (MDu. *egghe*, Du. *egge*) edge, corner, point, OHG. *ekka* edge, point (MHG. *ecke* edge, point, corner, mod.Ger. *ecke* fem., *eck* neut., corner), ON. *egg* edge:—OTeut. **agjō*, f. OAryan root **ak*, whence many words of cognate sense, e.g. L. *acies*, Gr. ἀκίς point; cf. AIL *sb.*, AWN, EAR *sb.*[2] (The sense 'corner', which has been developed in Ger. and Du., is wanting in Eng.]

I. A cutting edge.

1. The thin sharpened side of the blade of a cutting instrument or weapon; opposed to the 'back' or blunt side; or to the 'flat' or broad surface of the blade. Often associated with *point* (OE. *ord*). *The edge of the sword*: used rhetorically for 'the sword' as the typical instrument of slaughter or of conquest.

Beowulf 1549 (Gr.) Breost net..wiðord and wið ecge ingang forstod. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 24 Hiz feallað on swurdes ecge [*c* 1160 egge]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite..mid egge and cleuen..oðer mid orde and pilten. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 899 Beth rather to hym cause of flat than egge. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 735 *Hoc acumen*, *Hec acies*, a neg. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 20 Some kindes of salt..doe giue such temper to the edges of weapons. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 150, I will..giue to th' edge o' th' Sword his Wife. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxiv. 26 They slew Hamor and Shechem .. with the edge of the sword. — *Hebr.* xi. 34 [They] escaped the edge of the sword. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks 1738 I. 317 And what restraint the Sword comes to at length, having both edge and point, if any Sceptic will needs doubt, let him feel. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ii. 9 A tool with a fine edge may do mischief. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 20 When it was steel coat to frieze mantle, the thieves knew .. whether swords had edges or no. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 The King by the edge of the sword changed himself .. into a King according to the laws of England.

¶ humorously misused.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 173 To be in perill of my life with the edge of a featherbed. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. vi. 50 And let not Bardolphs vitall thred bee cut With edge of Penny-Cord.

b. *poet.* A cutting weapon or tool; in ME. also a lance.

Beowulf 2876 (Gr.) Þæt he hyne sylfne gewræc ana mid ecge. *c* 1205 LAY. 5605 He hauede monie Alemains: mid agge [1275 hegge] to-heowen. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1271 He griputh in hond a spere .. Thorughout the bruny creopeth the egge. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1104 Nauþer to cout ne to kerue, with knyf ne wyth egge. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 19 No flessh ne wyste offence of egge or spere. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. v. 113 Men and lads Stain all your edges on me. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 25 On all sides Down came his edge.

c. The sharpness given to a blade by whetting.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5147 His naked swerd in hond he bare, The egge was mich wered a-wey. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 21 Tooles made of Iron that never lese ther egge by myracle of Seynt Nicholas. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 70 It is for lack of skill in the workman, not from want of edge in the tool. *Mod.* The knife has no edge. Put an edge on this knife.

2. *fig.* **a.** With direct reference to 1, 1 c. Power to 'cut' or wound; keen effectiveness. Of language: Trenchant force (cf. *point*). Of appetite, passion, desires, enjoyment, etc.: Keenness. Phrases (used also *lit.* in 1, 1 c), † *To add an edge to; to put, set an edge upon; to dull, blunt the edge of*, etc. *Not to put too fine an edge upon it*: to use 'blunt', outspoken language.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 88 To add an edge unto our prayers. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. v. 35 Abate the edge of Traitors, Gracious Lord. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 73 She mones me not, or not remoues, at least, Affections edge in me. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 503 Faults and contrary successes give it [love] edge and grace. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 29 To take away The edge of that dayes celebration. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 195 The apostle there changes the edge of his argument. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xi. 179 Take not too much at once, lest thy brain turn edge. 1662 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv 87 The edge and validity of it [ecclesiastical law] did proceed from authority royal. 1704 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 142 Pleads reasons ye Edge of which .. has wore off. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* 1st Prol., No tricking here, to blunt the edge of law. 1830 T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 79 Exercise .. had given more than its wonted edge to my appetite. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 416 Several circumstances operated to sharpen the edge of intolerance. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 286 The marble majesty of Calantha [in Ford's 'Broken Heart'] .. gives force and edge to the lofty passion of the catastrophe. 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 375 Yet knows to put an edge upon his speech. *Mod.* He is, not to put too fine an edge upon it, a thoroughpaced scoundrel

†b. Of persons: Ardour, keenness in pursuit of an object; in weaker sense, inclination, liking.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xlii. (1591) 78 The Othonians, laying aside all edge to fight. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* II. 112 He must take heed he shew..some sparkles of liberty, spirit, and edge *a* 1638 MEDE *Ep. Hayn* xii. Wks. 752, I have little or no edge to contend with one I think perswaded. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 183, I have so small hope to prevaile with men, because I goe against their edge. *Ibid.* 390 As for others, their edge is not so much toward them.

†c. *To give an edge to, set an edge upon* (a person): to stimulate, incite. *Obs.* (Cf. EDGE, EGG *vbs.*)

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 27 Giue him a further edge. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxviii. 237 The memoriall of that late..losse sustained might rather stirre them up and set an edge upon them. 1646 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 474 What is wanting to give us an edge to the duty.

†3. *fig.* Phrases (with direct reference to sense 1), *Back and edge*: adjoining, close by. *Fall back, fall edge*: 'come what may', in any case. *On edge* (said of *ears, heart, teeth*; also, *to set*): full of eagerness, all agog, ready.

1580 T. M. *Pref. Verses* in Baret *Alv.* viii, Learned Athens did..set his teeth on edge, such floures to pull As best him likte, to store his skilfull brest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 43 With harts on edg To be aveng'd each on his enimy. 1591 LYLY *Sapho* IV. iv, You will set mine eares on edge with sweet words. 1641-2 HOTHAM in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1721) I. 496 Fall back! fall edge! I will go doun. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *Fall back fall edge*, or come what will. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 135 The people who live back and edge.

4. *To set* (*a person's*) *teeth on edge*: 'to cause an unpleasant tingling in the teeth' (J.). Also *fig.* Also (rarely) *Out of edge*, in same sense.

It is not quite clear what is the precise notion originally expressed in this phrase. The earlier expression was *to edge the teeth* (see EDGE *v.* 3); in the passage *Ezek.* xviii. 2 the Vulgate has *obstupescere* to be benumbed.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xviii. 2 And the teeth of sones wexen on egge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxii. (1495) 723 A grene grape greueth the rotes and synewes of the teeth wyth colde soo that they make the teeth an egge. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 29 Y^e^ fathers haue eaten a sower grape, and the childrens teth are set on edge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xx. 576 The same eaten rawe are good against the teeth being set on edge. 1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 428 *Dentium stupor*, a bluntness of the teeth, when with eating of..sowre things they be out of edge. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 133 That would set my teeth nothing an edge, Nothing so much as mincing Poetrie. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 162 How come they..to be set on Edge by Acids. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* IV. (1858) 20 The strong have eaten sour grapes, and the teeth of the weak are set on edge.

†5. As rendering of L. *acies*: a. Line of battle. b. Keenness of eyesight. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iv. 2 In the Edge in the felde they slewe aboute a foure thousande men. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 61 The wise Contriver hath drawn the pictures and outsides of things softly and amiably unto the natural edge of our eyes.

II. Things resembling a cutting edge.

* *with regard to sharpness.*

6. The crest of a sharply pointed ridge; freq. in topographical names, as Swirrel Edge, Striding Edge). (More frequently, however, names of this kind denote escarpments terminating a plateau, and therefore are to be referred to sense 11; *e.g.* Millstone Edge, Bamford Edge; in Sc. *edge* usually denotes merely a ridge, watershed.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 451 Bot þe hyzest of þe eggez vnhuled wern a lyttel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 55 The worthy peple Lydiane..remane apoune the edge of the Hetruscane hyllis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 371 At Sowtra ege thair merchis than tha maid.

b. A perilous path on a narrow ridge; *fig.* a sharp dividing line; a critical position or moment. [Sometimes with notion of 1; cf. 'to walk on a razor's edge', Gr. ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς.]

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 170 You knew he walk'd..on an edge More likely to fall in, then to get o're. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 276 That voyce..heard so oft..on the perilous edge Of battel when it rag'd. 1718 POPE *Iliad* X. 197 Each..Greek..Stands on the sharpest edge of death or life.

7. The line in which two surfaces of a solid object meet abruptly; *spec.* in Geometry, the line of meeting of two faces of a polyhedron.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 149 Terminal solid angles replaced by two planes, resting on the obtuse edges of the pyramids. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 30 The edges formed by the intersections of pairs of adjacent faces.

b. Skating. (*To cut, do*) *the inside* or *outside edge*: a particular form of fancy skating on the inner *or* outer edge of the skate-iron.

1772 JONES *Skating* 22 The inside edge is sometimes required in performing some of the more difficult manœuvres. *Ibid.* 37 [The Dutch] travel on the outside edge. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. i, Learning to cut the outside edge on skaits that have no edge to cut with. 1880 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-Skating* 137 The inside edge backwards..may be taken up from the turn on both feet by continuing backwards. *Mod.* Can you do the outside edge?

* * *as contrasted with a broad surface.*

8. Of a thin flat object: One of the narrow surfaces showing the 'thickness' or smallest dimension, as distinguished from the broad surfaces. *On edge* (formerly often written *an edge*): resting upon the edge, placed 'edgewise'. † *To plough the soil up on an edge*: to plough it into ridges.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 72 The Board is set an edge with one end in the Bench-screw. 1708 MORTIMER *Husb.* 50 Harrow it as you plow it up, but then..you must speedily plow it up an edge again. 1784 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. xvii. 276 Ran the edge of his hand with great quickness along his neck. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 14 Fangs of crystal set on edge in his demesne. *Mod.* A plate set up on edge. The shilling has a milled edge.

†b. *fig.* Phrase, *To get by the edges*: to get (information) indirectly or imperfectly. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. 45 They had got by the Edges a little Intimation of the then Prince of Orange's undertaking.

c. *spec.* Of a book: One of the three surfaces left uncovered by the binding; called severally *top, bottom*, and *fore edge*.

Mod. The top edge of the book is gilt; the others are left white.

9. The rim (of a hollow vessel).

c 1400 *Beryn* 587 The egge of the panne met with his shyn. 1459 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* 335 I. 468 Vj bolles with oon coverede of silver, the egges gilt.

III. The boundary of a surface.

10. The line which forms the boundary of any surface; a border, verge. By extension, that portion of the surface of any object, or of a country, district, etc., adjacent to its boundary. (Cf. BORDER.)

In geographical sense formerly often used where *frontier* or *boundary* would now be preferred.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 46 And sett þou þere þe degre of þe mone according wiþ þe egge of þe label *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 129 Ley þe bouȝt on þe vttur egge of þe table. 1494 FABYAN VI. CXCVI. 202 The abbey of Leof, besyde Hereforde, in the egge of Walys. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XL. 12 The edge before the chambres was one cubite brode. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 9 Hereby vpon the edge of yonder Coppice. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 117 From edge to edge A th' world. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Many of their Leaves parch'd about their Edges. 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 181 Ickestre, is a Village on the Roman Watling-street, on the very Edge of Middlesex. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 280 All this time sat upon the edge of the deck quite a different character. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 210 The image will be more perfect..at its middle than towards its edges. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 238 He..drew up his men at the water's edge. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 21 The edges of the orbit are comparatively dense and strong.

b. *fig.* of portions of time, seasons, etc.

1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 229 Win the day in the edge of the evening. 1782 JOHNSON *Let.* 20 Mar. in *Boswell*, I made a journey to Staffordshire on the edge of winter. 1868 E. WAUGH *Smeck-Bant* iv. 72 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) We's be back again abeawt th' edge-o'-dark.

†c. That which is placed on the border of a garment, etc.; = EDGING. *Obs.*

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 68 Blake velvet for an edge and cuffes for the same gowne. 1552 HULOET, Edge of a fillet or roll..*Tunia*. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XXVI. 10 Fiftie loopes on the edge of the curtaine.

†d. *Archit.* In first quot. rendering L. *regula* 'the shank of a Doric triglyph' (Lewis and Short). In second quot. app. = FILLET. *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C ij b, The edge which Vitruuius calleth Regula. *Ibid.* D j a, The lowest edge that standeth vppon Plinthus shalbe in height half a part.

11. The brink or verge (of a bank or precipice).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 383 Er vch bolsom watz brurd-ful to þe bonkez egget. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 3 The edge of the frensh clif shold be the ende of the world yf the ylonde of brytayn ne were not. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* V, Toppling upon the perilous edge of Hell. 1865 *Reader* 3 June 619/3 In Derbyshire it nests in the rocks and 'Edges,' as the precipices are called.

b. fig. *On the edge of*: on the point of (doing something).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 68 Will you, the Knights Shall to the edge of all extremitie Pursue each other? 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* v. 114 He was now on the very edge of losing his office.

IV. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. locative, as *edge-hummock, -moulding, -plate, -teeth, -way*; *edge-gilt* adj. b. objective, as *edge-cutting*. c. adverbial, as *edge-view*. Also **edge-coals**, coals from an edge-seam; **edge-joint** (see quot.); †**edge-leam, -lome** [OE. *lóma*], an edge-tool; **edge-mill, edge-rail, edge-roll** (see quots.); **edge-seam**, a layer or seam of coal that has been tilted into a nearly vertical position; **edge-shot** *a.*, **edge-wheel** (see quots.). Also EDGE-TOOL, -WAYS.

1854 MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1860) 153 "'Edge-coals'—those steep seams of the Mid-Lothian Coal-basin. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 91 Do honour to any "edge-gilt vacuity in man's shape. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXIX. (1856) 241 "Edge-hummocks, that is to say, hummocks formed at the margin of floes and afterward cemented there. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Edge-joint* (Carpentry), a joint formed by two edges, forming a corner. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E. D. S.) "*Edgeleams*, sb. pl., edge tools. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161 An "Edgelome, *culter*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Edge-mill*, an ore-grinding or oil-mill in which the stones travel on their edges. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 509 All the "edge-mouldings of the canopy were tore to pieces. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 All along each bottom side of the body should be plated with iron..The "edge-plate, as this is technically called. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Edge-rail* (Railroad). *a.* One form of rail-road-rail, which bears the rolling stock on its edge. *b.* A rail placed by the side of the main rail at a switch to prevent the train from running off the track when the direction is changed. *Ibid.* "*Edge-roll*, A brass wheel used hot, in running an edge ornament, on a book cover. 1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 236 We obtain the same information from inspecting the "edge-seams. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* I. 269 The strata..receive the appellation of edge seams, from their descending, or almost upright position in the earth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Edge-shot*, a board with its edge planed is said to be edge-shot. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 162 "Edge-teeth dentated. 1857 W. BINNS *Orthographic Project.* iii. (1862) 22 If the paper be now turned..we shall have an "edge-view..of the plane on which the lines are drawn. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* x. 83 Trudging along on the opposite "edgeways of the soft brown, deep-rutted road. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 774 "*Edge-wheel*, a wheel travelling on its edge in a circular or annular bed.

Edge, dial. var. of ADZE.

Edge (ed3), *v.*[1] Also 3-4 **egge**(n, 5 **eggyn**. [f. EDGE *sb.*

The older forms of this word coincide graphically with those of EGG *v.*, which is ultimately of identical etymology. The forms with *gg* are for convenience treated under EGG, exc. where used in senses now peculiar to this word.]

1. *trans.* To give an edge, impart sharpness, to (a weapon, etc. or tool); chiefly in fig. sentences.

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (1810) 274, I-egged yt [the sword] ys in o alf. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 364 Not blunting the sword of Iustice, but rather edging it. 1621-31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 55 Will God..edge the sword upon the common enemy of Christ? 1718 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 62 Thy sure divinity shall..edge thy sword to reap the glorious field. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, One dear embrace; 'twill edge my sword. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 336 Fame fired their courage, freedom edged their swords.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To give keenness or incisive force to (appetite, wit, endeavours, etc.).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 38 With spirit of Honor edged More sharper then your Swords, high to the field. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 39 These doe edge and sharpen the wit. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worst T.* (1841) 156 O that this would edge the endeavours of our generation. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 10. 16 All the torments there being edged and sharpned by the woful remembrance. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 644 Some intervals of abstinence are sought To edge the appetite. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 36 The piercing cold of the night-wind edged with sea-salt. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* II. i. 6/1 But now to hear how she hath edged her practice.

†2. To urge on, incite, provoke, encourage (a person); = EGG *v.* (but usu. with more direct reference to the sb.); also, to stimulate, give activity to (an industry, etc.). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1575 J. HOOKER *Carew* 116 He..would..edge, procure and cause others to do the like [bestow money]. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1239/2 He accused the moonks of manie things, and did therewith so edge the king against them. 1613 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 141 The Duke edged his soldiers, by declaring unto them the noble works of their ancestors. 1625 BACON *Usury, Ess.* (Arb.) 545 This..will Encourage and edge, Industrious and Profitable Improuements. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xiii. (1655) 76 Which edgeth the Spaniards to a constant and continuall war with the Inhabitants.

b. with *on*; = *egg on* (see EGG *v.* 2).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 613 Cassius..did..edge him [Brutus] on the more, for a private quarrell he had conceived against Cæsar. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. liv. 1147 b, It envenomed the enemies and edged them on [*infestiores fecisset*]. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Americans no Jewes* 61 [Cannibalism is] a national helluonisme..Whetted and edged on by..Revenge. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, To *Edge*, or as 'tis vulgarly call'd, to *Egg* one on. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 36 To this they will ever be edged on by those, who are watching to take advantage of our perplexities. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 41 To be cornered and pressed and edged on..into the best ways and noblest endeavors.

†3. To set (the teeth) on edge. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. Flem. *eggen de tanden* (Kilian).]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 796 Pair suns tethe are eggeid yitt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eggyd, as teethe for sowre frute, *acidus*. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 347 Lest peradventure we take chalk for cheese, which will edge our teeth, and hinder digestion. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 318 That bitter Apple which edged all mens teeth. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. well lost* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 147 If youle eate grapes vnripe, edge your owne teeth. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 26 It edges my teeth wurr nor a railroad whistle.

†b. ? *transf.* ? To irritate.

c 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 115 How shrewly he was egged For to here hys dyrge do, and se hys pet deggyd.

4. To furnish with a border or edging; to border; also, to colour or ornament on the edge.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 197 One of these is edged with belles. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 20 Of golde and silver and such trumperie, To welte, to edge, to garde. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 185 From haunted spring and dale Edged with poplar pale. 1684 WILDING in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 259 For edging my Hatt, 4*d*. 1708 POPE *Dunc.* III. 248 Whose sarcenet skirts are edged with..gold. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 133 The glittering fringes which edge the pink. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 202 Matricaria inodora..bracts edged with brown.

b. Of a range of hills, etc.: To form a border or enclosure to; to enclose.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 126 On the top of all, runs a balustrade which edges it quite round. 1727 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 569 The 2 first miles of this post close along the Dea, being edged on the left by mountains. 1728 POPE *Odyss.* X. 102 A bay there lies, Edg'd round with cliffs. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 Except where it is edged by

the border lands of China and Thibet, Burmah is surrounded by British territory.

5. *intr.* To move edgeways; to advance (esp. obliquely) by repeated almost imperceptible movements. Also with advs. *aside, away, down, in,* etc. Chiefly *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 128 We descried a ship .. we edged towards her to see what she was. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Be yare at the helme, edge in with him. *a* 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 60 Publiquely edging nearer the holy mother Church. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 41 The James .. then edged vp in the winde. 1650 Cromwell *Let.* 4 Sept. Causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 72 He observed Frog and old Lewis edging towards one another to whisper. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 269 They .. stood edging in for the shore. 1777 Cook *2nd Voy.* III. vii. (R.) On edging off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 382 Rear-Admiral Knowles .. kept edging down on the enemy. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xli, The .. admiral edged away with his squadron. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 283 The wind edged round a little more to the northward. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* xv. 275 He edged past the table in the back-parlour to the window. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Edge away,* to decline gradually from the course which the ship formerly steered, by sailing larger or more off, or more away from before the wind than she had done before. *To edge down,* to approach any object in an oblique direction.

fig. 1850 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 5/1 A disposition, on the part of a youth, to edge into a different station from that in which he was born.

6. *trans.* To move by insensible degrees; to insinuate (something, oneself) *into* a place. With advs.: To force (something) by imperceptible degrees *away, in, off, out.* Also *fig.*

1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 161 During the motion of your advanced Wing, to edge it, by degrees, and insensibly, towards, etc. 1690 Locke *Educ.* Wks. 1714 III. 67 Edging by Degrees their Chairs forwards. 1704 Davenant in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 397 IV. 245 If you believe him obstinate .. advise me of it, for I can edge it [a wager] off. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* II. i, A Son of One and Twenty, who wants ..to edge himself into the Estate! 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 14 Every one edging his chair a little nearer. 1828 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 545/2 An opportunity ..of edging himself into the paper. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vii. (1867) 143 Christianity .. is seen constantly at work edging away oppressions. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 5/5 The products of the Continent are gradually edging those of England out of the [Turkish] market.

b. *To edge in* (a word, etc.): to push in, as if with the edge first.

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 9 Without giving them so much time as to edge in a word. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii. Concl., Andromache .. contrived to edge in a smile.

Edge (ed͡ʒ), *v.*[2] Also 4 **hegge**-n. [OE. *ecgan* (pa. t. *ecgide*), = MDu., Du. *eggen*, OHG. *ecken* (pa. pple. *gi-egit*), MHG. *egen*, mod.G. (from I.G.) *eggen* to harrow :—OTeut. **agjan*, whence OE. *ecge*, *ecge* = MLG. *egede*, MDu. *ēghede* (Du. *eegd*), OHG. *egida* a harrow. Outside Teut. cf. L. *occa*, Welsh *oged* (:—**ocet*), Lith. *akėczos* a harrow, *akiti* to harrow. The root may possibly be identical with that of Edge *sb.*] To harrow.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1430 *Occabat*, egide. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 19 Canstow .. Heggen oþer harwen oþer swyn oþer gees dryue. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 *To Edge*, to Harrow. 1706 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3) To *Edge* .. a Country-word for to harrow.

Edge-bone, corruption of Aitch-bone, q.v.

Edged (ed͡ʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Edge *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Furnished with a cutting edge; sharpened, trenchant. Also *fig.* Cf. Two-edged. For *edged tool* see Edge-tool.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 52 O turne thy edged Sword another way. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Dido* IV. i, With the sharpness of my edged sting. *a* 1639 T. Carew *Wks.* (1824) 102 Justice hath to the sword of your edg'd eyes His equall balance joyn'd. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 213 Afterwards with edg'd Grooving Tools..they cut down..the Extuberances. 1833 Lardner *Manuf. Metal* II. 2 (Cabinet Cycl.) Nor are the edged stones .. so defectively formed .. as might be imagined.

2. Having an edge or lateral boundary: only with defining prefix, indicative of colour, number, etc.

1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 255 Anthers 3-edged. 1884 Black *Jud. Shakes.* vi, The red-edged leaves. *Mod.* Black-edged note-paper.

†**3.** Having a border (of ornamental work). *Obs.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3304/4 A Gold Watch .. having an Edged Case. 1728 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 80 An edged hat. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Clear Starching*, To order the edged heads; when you find they are clapp'd sufficiently, pin it down to the board.

†**E·dgeful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Edge *sb.* + -ful.] Having abundance of edge; keen, cutting.

1624 T. White *Martyrd. St. George* A iij, Hee..Against the Empires enemies did set His warlicke brow, and edgefull humor whet.

†**Edge-growth,** corruption of **edgrowth* = Edgrow.

1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. x. 63 The second is of Mastage, Edge-grouth, Winter-Herbage, etc.

Edgeless (e·dglės), *a.* [f. Edge *sb.* + -less.] That has no edge. *lit.* and *fig.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 400 His sword, which he carried neither edgeles, nor in vaine. 1661 J. Fountain *Rewards Virtue* 2 To save her sheers, Which else had sure been edgeless long ago. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 143 The dumb and edgeless shore of darkened sand. 1884 H. D. Traill in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 444/2 As lustreless and edgeless as an old shilling.

†**E·dgeling, -long,** *adv.* Also 4 **egge-, egheIynge**(*s.* [f. Edge *sb.* + -ling, as in Backling(*s adv.* (OE. *bæcling*); for the corrupt form *-long* cf. *sidelong, headlong.*]

a. With the edge. **b.** On the edge; edgeways.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3675 Upcynes egheIynge þay ochene þare aftyre. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 24 They scorned them that smote edgelyng. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Fraper d'estoc & de taille*, to strike both foyning and edgeling. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 330 It is hard, be it flat-long, side-long, or edge-long, but an ingenious .. wit shal .. meet with some aire that wil fit his turn. 1611 Cotgr., s.v. *As*, A dye that stands edgeling, so as tis doubtfull what chance it will yeeld.

Edger (e·dʒəɹ). [f. Edge *sb.* and *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who edges or puts an edge on anything.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Bordador*, an imbroderer, an edger.

†**2.** Of flowers and leaves: (see quot.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 115/1 Edgers are the spring or first ripe Tulipa's. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Edger*, a plant whose leaves are edged with white or yellow.

3. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Edger*, a circular saw .. by which the bark [etc.] are ripped from slab-boards.

Edge-tool, edged tool. In early use, Any implement with a sharp cutting edge, as a knife or sword; now (in lit. sense) restricted to industrial tools, and technically denoting chiefly chisels, gouges, planes, etc., also (with defining adj. *heavy*) axes, hatchets, etc. Also *attrib.* (The form *edged tools* is now used only in fig. sense.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3755 And 3if any egge tol wol entre in-to his bodi I wol do him to þe deth. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. v. (1554) 47 b/1 Leuer I haue, with some edge tole Too slea my selfe, than liue in slaundre and dole. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, xxvii, The greatest part of edged Tools, Weapons, and other necessary things having Edges. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 167 An Edge-Tool. will..cut off all the parts. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 108 Nor had they any edged tool. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6175/6 Robert Wilkins .. Edge Tool maker. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 8 Edged tools are in general designed to cut. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* App. 771 To make Edge-tools with cast Steel and Iron. 1886 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/5 The saw and edge-tool houses are doing moderately well.

b. **2.** *fig.* and in proverbial use. esp. in phrase *play* or *jest with edge tools.*

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 57 Some say that it is not good iesting with edge toles. 1622 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* v. i, If you move the duke's patience, 'tis an edge-tool. 1767 Wesley *Jrnl.* 4 May, They find it is playing with edged tools. 1798 Hutton *Autobiogr.* 27 The man who plays with edge-tools, may, by chance, cut his fingers. 1825 Scott *Guy M.* v, I begin to think..I have been rather jesting with edge-tools. 1866 Mill in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 337 He came to think that the Sokratic cross-examination is a dangerous edge-tool.

E·dge-ways, -wise, (rarely) **-way.**

1. Of position: With the edge (instead of the broad surface) uppermost, foremost, or turned towards the spectator.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 73 Alter stones ij—one is broke .. thother yet standeth edgewaie in the grownd. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 They layd them [sir deals] edg-wayes. 1715 Dragullers *Fires Impr.* 160 The Partition Plates must be..fix'd edgewise to the great Plate. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6156/4 One of his fore Teeth .. standing edgeway. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, I'll stand edgeways. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 303 Curved bricks set edgeways in a thick slip of the material. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 358 At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen edgeways. 1885 H. J. Stonor in *Law Times* LXXX. 119/1 The ladder..standing edgeways.

fig. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 538 This Objection is set edge-wise, and seems to stand .. in a very dangerous posture. 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol.* (1867) 409 Sometime a scripture will be set so cross or edgeway to their good and comfort.

b. Edge to edge.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 121 Each is composed of .. deals .. bolted together edgewise.

2. Of motion: With the edge foremost.

1794 Vince in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 44 When they [the planes] move edge-ways. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 156 The savage raised the axe..and brought it down again edgeways.

b. *fig.* in *To get a word*, etc. *in edgeways*, etc.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, All her words appear to slide out edgewise. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 156 As if it were possible for any of us to slide in a word edgewise. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 206 At the last [he] pushed in his word Edgewise, as 'twere.

3. On the edge (instead of the broad side).

1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 239 The sea acting edgewise upon the joint would exert the same power to lift it up.

Edginess (e·dʒinės). [f. Edgy + -ness.] The condition of having the outlines too clearly marked; angularity, hardness of outline. Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 427 It would supply an excellent study for a painter; all edginess..is gone. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 391 To be clear, acute, and definite, without that edginess and inelasticity.

Edging (e·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Edge *v.* + -ing[1].]

†**1.** The setting on edge (of the teeth). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Amos* IV. 6 Y 3aue to 3ou egryng of teeth.

2. The putting of an edge or border to anything. Also *attrib.*, as in *edging-lace, -stroke, -tile.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Canetille*, an edging lace. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 446 Very much used for the edging of the best garments. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Frvart's Archit.* (R), The edging stroaks, by some called outlines, and contours only. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Edging of plank*, sawing or hewing it narrower.

b. The trimming of the edges (of a lawn or grassplat); also *attrib.*, as in *edging-iron, -shears.*

1858 Glenny *Gard. Everyd. Bk.* 236/1 The edging-iron must be used instead of the shears.

3. *concr.* That which forms an edge to anything; a border, fringe, etc. sewn on the edge of a garment; a border (of box or other plants) surrounding a flower-bed; and the like.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Adorn the outward Verge with an Edging of Pink, Limon Thyme, etc. *a* 1700 Dryden (T.), The garland which I .. border'd with a rosy edging round. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* IV. (1706) 66 The Clouds aloft with golden Edgings glow. 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 366 After Rain, clip your Edgings of Box. 1807 Crabbe *Library* 148 The dull red edging of the well fill'd page. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xvi. 302 The old road..marked by its bold edging of stones.

b. A trimming on a seam.

1664 Pepys *Diary* 10 Feb., A close-bodied .. coat, with a gold edgeing in each seam. 1717 Addison *Ovid's Met.* II. (R.) To show The golden edging on the seam below.

4. Lace made to be sewn on to the edge of some article of dress. Shorter form of *edging-lace.*

1558 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 127 Vj yeards of edgine *xxd.* 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5438/4 Two Quarter Boxes of Lace and Edgings. 1750 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 555, I have got your harp shell, and will send it you, and the Elizabeth edging. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 387 'Edgings', or the several kinds of cheap lace used for the bordering of caps and other female requirements.

5. The action of moving by insensible degrees; *attrib.*, as in *edging movement.*

1879 A. Forbes *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/2 A kind of side-long edging movement.

Edging (e·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Edge *v.* + -ing[2].] That moves by imperceptible degrees. Hence **E·dgingly** *adv.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II 220 The new-made beau awkwardly followed, but more edgingly.

E·dgrew, -grow. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* **etgro.** [f. Ed- + stem of OE. *grów-an*; cf. OE. *edgrówung*, Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149.] The aftergrowth of grass; aftermath, eddish.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135 Edgrow, greese [*K*, etc. edgraw, herbe, *H. P.* growe, greese], *bigermen, regermen.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 72/2 Edgrewe is the Grass left growing after Mowing, some term it the Latter grass, or latter growing. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3), *Edgrew*, some term it Latter-grass or Latter-math. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss* (E. D. S.) s.v., So mitch for t'gress and soa mitch for t'etgro.

Edgy (e·dʒi), *a.* [f. Edge *sb.* + -y.]

1. Having an edge or edges; sharp, cutting.

1775 C. Davy *Bourrit's Glac. Savoy* (1776) 99 Constantly walking over broken rocks, either ragged, or cleft, or edgy. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 118 Lastly, think of the razor itself .. how cold, how edgy, how hard! 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 11. 75 Binding the dusty remnants and edgy splinters into springing vaults.

2. Of a painting: Having the outlines too hard.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 438 There were two Holbeins, flat, shadowless, edgy compositions. 1868 *Illust. Lond. News* 11 Apr. 362 Less edgy and more softly sweet in colour than previous works.

3. *fig.* Full of edge or keenness; eager. *dial.*

1858 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Wds., Edgy*, eager, 'He's very edgy to go there'; also 'pert' and 'forward'.

Edha·lde, var. Athold, *v. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Edhalde þet brihte ikunde; þet god haueð in ow ibroht of saule and of likame.

Edi, var. of Eadi *a. Obs.*

Edibi·latory, *a.* [badly f. *edibilis* Edible, after adjs. in *-atory*; see -ory.] Relating to edibles or eating.

1828 Lytton *Pelham* I. 216 Edibilatory Epicurism holds the key to all morality.

Edibility (edibi·liti). [f. next; see -ity.] The quality of being edible, capability of being eaten.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 130 To convert, so far as edibility .. is concerned, an old fowl into a young capon.

Edible (e·dib'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *edibilis*, f. *ed-ĕre* to eat.]

A. *adj.* Eatable, fit to be eaten.

1611 Cotgr., *Oue*, the paunch, and intralls of edible creatures. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The head is edible..of the cow, calfe, etc. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 395 The edible frog. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 219 The Edible Snail or *Helix pomatia.* 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 104 Everything edible was bought up.

B. *sb.* An eatable substance, an article of food. (chiefly in *pl.*)

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, fishes, and other edibles. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 114 Impositions upon Edibles. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 357 The delightful hampers of edibles and drinkables. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., What will be the effect of the introduction of this new edible?

Hence **Edibleness**; = Edibility.

1772 in Scott *Bailey's Dict.* 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Edict (ī·dikt). Also 3 **edit,** 5 **edycte,** 6 *Sc.* **edik.** [ad. L. *edictum* (the earliest form a. OFr.

edit), f. *ēdīcĕre*, f. *ē* out + *dīcĕre* to say. In 16th and 17th c. accented on the last syllable.]

1. That which is proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a sovereign to his subjects; an ordinance or proclamation having the force of law; *esp.* the edicts of the Roman prætors, and subsequently of the emperors, and of the French monarchs. *Edict of Nantes*, an edict issued by Henry IV of France, granting toleration to the Protestants; revoked by Louis XIV.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11966 Þe edit ywis, þat was þe han of kenigwurþe. 1483 Caxton *Cato* A iij, He dyd doo make an edycte or decree. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 12 With ane consent [they] contempnit that edik. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* 114 The Creditours to be compelled by an Edict of your maiestee, to holde them content with repaiement of the summe of the thyng that they lende. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi 147 The Edicts of Prætors, and of the Ædiles. 1683 *Brit. Speculum* 60 Monarchs at first governed..by immediate Edicts. 1711 Strele *Spect.* No. 97 P 4 By Our Royal Resolutions declared in this Edict as follow. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 204 P 9 He therefore fixed upon the gate of the palace an edict. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 777/1 Constitutions of Justinian, improperly called edicts. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 34 Edicts were legislative ordinances issued by the emperor.. and were analogous to the edicts of the prætors and ediles.

fig. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 151 If then true Louers haue beene euer crost, It stands as an edict in destinie. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii, The generall Edicts of nature. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 68 Law, Now styled God's, now Nature's edict?

2. *Sc.* 'The name of a writ whereby all concerned were called by proclamation at the market cross or church-door, to appear for their interest in some cause... The term is used in ecclesiastical law for certain notices made to a congregation from the pulpit' (Barclay *Digest Laws Scotl.* s.v.).

1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. vi. 214 In 1636 the Council of Aberdeen ordain a public edict to be served at both the Kirk doors and at the College gate.

† **Edi·ct**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *édicter*.] *trans.* To publish (a law); to decree

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 362 Some of them [Lycurgus' laws] were such that old wives and slaves might easily have both predicted and edicted.

Edictal (ĭdi·ktăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *ēdictālis*.] **a.** Of or pertaining to an edict or edicts; consisting of edicts. **b.** In Scotch Law: That is done by means of an 'edict' or public proclamation. *Edictal citation*: a citation (formerly) made by public announcement in cases where personal citation was impossible, *e.g.* when the person cited was resident outside the kingdom. The term is still retained, though the procedure which it strictly denotes is no longer used: see quot. 1880.

1814 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 215 All edictal citations are made at Scalloway. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 565 That reservoir of equity, the prætorian or edictal law of Rome. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 95 The Lord Ordinary shall also appoint edictal intimation thereof to be made by publication in the record of edictal citations. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III (ed. 2) 327 Patrona mother of two children had.. the edictal rights of patronus. 1880 Barclay *Digest Law Scotl.* (ed. 4) 334 Edictal Citations or Intimations. In the case of foreigners, these were formerly given at the market cross of Edinburgh, and pier and shore of Leith. This is now more judiciously done by leaving the copies at the Office of Edictal Citations.

Hence **Edi·ctally** *adv.*, in an edictal manner; by public proclamation.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* ci. § 30 Publication has been made edictally in Edinburgh. 1887 *Scotsman* 31 Jan. 10/2 On 19th November she charged him edictally to make payment.

† **Edi·ction.** *Obs.* Also 5 **edicion.** [ad. L. *ēdictiōn-em*, f. as Edict.] Edict, command.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxxix. i, To Bedes dayes ye Scottes.. obeyed his ediccion. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 231 In the former ediction of the Councell.

† **E·dif·able.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Edify + -able, in trans. sense: see -able.] Fitted to edify; edifying, profitable.

1618 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 And with these all opportunitie of good and edifiable speach perisheth.

† **Edi·ficant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ædificant-em*, pr. pple. of *ædificāre* to build.] Edifying.

1642 Bp. of Durham *Presentm. Schismatic* 11 The Apostle hath prescribed rules for regulating the Ceremonies of the Church, one whereof is Edification, and what is edificant, the same as also significant. 1655 T. Ducard *Verses on Gataker* 73 Edificant It [his pen] also was, like those bless'd builders, who Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.

† **Edi·ficate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ædificātus*, pa. pple. of *ædificāre* to build.] Built up, constructed, instituted, arranged.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* xxxiii. iii, There were in his tyme ouer all, With other so afore edificate, Xviij flamynes. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 110 The erth be Nature so edificate With holsum herbis. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 582 That proper place sa weill edificate.

So **Edi·ficate** *v. rare*⁻⁰. *trans.*

1623 Cockeram II, To *Build*, Fabricate, Edificate.

Edification (ĕdĭfikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ædificātiōn-em*, f. *ædificāre* to build, Edify.]

1. Building. *rare* in mod. use.

1549 W. Thomas *Hist. Ital.* 10 b About 700 yeres after the edificacion of Rome. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 111 The castle..is not onely of situation the strongest I have seene, but also of edification. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 27 Cadmus.. is said to have written 4 Books, touching the Edification of his own Citie. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 80 The Edification whereof would be best promoted by attributing to those Workmen neither more nor less than their Due. 1721–33 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. II. ii. 261 Officers to make all manner of provision for the edification of the said fortresses. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 236 The exhibition of games, the edification of palaces. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xviii. 293 Church-edification is everywhere the order of the day.

† **b.** *concr.* A building. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 405 To make edificacions in cites. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. ii. 320 He throweth down also the enimies edifications. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* and in mod. Dicts; not in Bailey, Johnson, or Ash.

c. *fig.* Building up of character, etc.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. iii, The whole period of youth is one essentially of formation, edification, instruction. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 165 The religious idea, as opposed to Philistine demolition or to Philistine edification.

2. *fig.* In religious use, after Gr. *οἰκοδομή* in 1 *Cor.* xiv: The building up the church, of the soul, in faith and holiness; the imparting of moral and spiritual stability and strength by suitable instruction and exhortation.

1382 Wyclif *Rom* xiv. 19 And kepe we tho thingis to gidere that ben of edificaciouu, that is, to bylde soulis to heuene. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.) Noble and profitable wordis, to edificacion of þe peple. 1548 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* i. 67 Deuilish ploughing, the which worketh to haue things in Latin, and letteth the fruitful edification. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* x. 8. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 236 To the edification of God's people. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* v. 202 To build up men in Faith and Holiness of Life, that which we properly mean by Edification. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. IV. xi. 417 In providing for the religious necessities of posterity, they were directly serving their own edification.

b. Mental or moral improvement, intellectual profit; instruction. (Now often *ironical*.)

1660 W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof* Pref. 16 The design of this Peece is not the ostentation of the Author, but the edification of the Reader. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxvii, For the Edification of the Citizens of our Metropolis in Loyalty. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 199 Promote.. mutual edification by every proper means. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, It certainly is edification to hear him talk. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, Where was the edification of all this? 1857 De Quincey *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 39 That he might distribute his edification in equal proportions. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 206 Kindly answer, for the edification of the company and myself.

† **Edi·ficative,** *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *ædificāt-* ppl. stem of *ædificāre* + -ive.] Edifying; adapted to promote spiritual improvement.

c 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxviii. 78 (Gibbs MS.) Gostly comforte of hem by hys edyfycatyf [W. de W. 1530 edificacyon] and holy wordes. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxvi. 24 a/1 His worde was edyfycatyff that they whom he endoctryned put in effecte all his doctryne. 1530 R. Whitford *Worke for Household* (1533) A, So that.. it sholde be.. edificatyve and profitable. 1634–46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 328 Whilk exercises.. proved verie edificative to those who were partakers of them.

Hence † **E·dificatively** *adv.*, in an edifying manner.

c 1530 (*title*) The Dialogues of Creatures moralysed, applyably and edificatyfly to euery mery and iocunde Mater.

Edificatory (ĕdifikētəri). [ad. L. *ædificātōrius*; see prec. and -ory.] Intended or suited for purposes of religious edification.

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* x. (R.) An exercise so beneficially edificatory to the church of God. 1678 *Lively Oracles* viii. § 31. 316 Some parts of it.. are not so.. edificatory to us. 1688–3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl* II. 1613 The edificatory character of Neander's history.

Edifice (e·dĭfis). Also 6–8 **ædifice**, 7 **edifyce**. [a. F. *édifice*, ad. L. *ædificium*, f. *ædis* temple, house + *-ficium* making.]

1. A building, usually a large and stately building, as a church, palace, temple, or fortress; a fabric, structure.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 367 Castelles and othere manere edifices. 1475 Caxton *Jason* (1477) 71 And with this they shal ordeyn solempne edifices and houses for the cite. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 72 The ædifices of the Abbey have beene made by many men in continuance. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 225, I haue lost my edifice, by mistaking the place, where I erected it. 1605 Harrington *View State Irel.* (1880), Hee cold not preach to edifye the Church, yet hee will bee famows to all posterytye for edifyces in the Church. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 270 The inner roomes of a fair-built and sumptuous ædifice. 1711 *Dissenting Teachers Addr. agst. Bill for* 50 *new Churches* 10 Shall this be done for a few ungodly steepled Ædifices? 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 128 For you will see under water.. the ruins of many edifices. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 14 A moist and a dry climate require different kinds of edifices.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 P 2, I am not for adding to the beautiful Edifices of Nature 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 485 The edifice of a new church must have been raised on a purely democratical basis. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* § 5. 223 Upon the integrity and judgment of these Quinqueviri will depend really the whole edifice of the University. 1878 Morley *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 197 The corner-stone of Comte's edifice.

† **2. a.** The action or process of building or construction. **b.** Style of building, architecture.

1580 North *Plutarch* 394 The Arsenall and Armory.. being of a strange and wonderfull edifice. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 2 How.. Princes and Magistrates have proceeded in their Edifices.

Edificial (edĭfi·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *ædificiālis*, f. *ædificium*; see prec. and -al.]

a. Of or pertaining to building, architectural. **b.** That is of the nature of an edifice.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 63 The edificial Palaces of Bees and Monarchical spirits. 1794 *Hist. Rivers Gt. Brit.* I. 232 (R.) Mansions.. without any striking edificial attraction. 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* VI. ii. (1849) 255 Long surpassed by many other edificial structures

E·difier. *rare.* [f. next + -er 1.] **a.** A builder. **b.** One who edifies in a religious sense.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 21 Certeyn strong men and rich.. edifieres of citees. 1678 Butler *Hud.* (R.) They scorn their edifiers to own who taught them all their sprinkling lessons.

Edify (e·dĭfəi), *v.* Also 4 **ede-, edifien**, 4–7 **edifie**, 4–6 **ede-, edy(f)fy, edifye**, 6 **ædefie**, 6–7 **ædify**. [a. F. *édifie-r*, ad. L. *ædificā-re*, f. *ædes*, *ædis* dwelling + *-ficāre* to make; see -fy.]

1. *trans.* To build; to construct (a dwelling, edifice) of the usual building materials. *rare* in mod. use.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* I. 19 Þat edified be þe waghes of Ierusalem. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 42 To for-don hit on a day, and in þre dayes after Edefien hit eſte newe. 1462 J. Paston in *Lett.* 461. II. 113 A place late be the seid Sir John edified at Caster. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. x. 46 He did.. ædefie a gate on the bancke of the river Thames. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 117 To take timber to edifie the house againe. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 187 Babylon.. was largely edified by the Assyrian Monarchs. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* II. 118 The names of all who had died in the convent since it was edified.

† **b.** *absol.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/2 Lo this man began to edifie, but for his foundement is bad, to the ende may he it nat bring. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 364 The see gravel is lattest for to drie, And lattest may thou therwith edifie. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. viii, A man, whiche intendeth to edifie. 1655 L'Estrange *Chas. I*, 124 To edifie at pleasure upon the Convent Garden.

† **c.** To furnish with buildings.

c 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 199 Apulia is a coste of the see of Ytaly.. byldede and edifiede firste by Grekes. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 14 Through countries waste, and eke well edifyde.

† **2.** To construct, set up, irrespective of the object, or kind of materials. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 21 The puple edified ymages to her liknes. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. v. 70 Some beganne to edify cotages of boughes of trees. 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 661 And thereupon did raise full busily A little mount, of greene turfs edifide. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* (1682) 51 She was edified out of the Rib of Adam. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* 155 The brazen sea That Solomon had edified.

† **b.** To work up or fashion (materials) *into* a building or structure. Cf. Build 5. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 22 And the Lord God edified the rib, the whiche he toke of Adam, into a woman.

† **c.** *fig.* To build up, establish, organize (a system, institution, or law, a moral quality, etc.), to establish or strengthen (a person).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxviii[i]. 7[5] Þou sall distroy þaim & noght edifye þaim. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. vi. 140 Þere þat uertues han edified þe bodie of þe holy man. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouse* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Inforcing himself to edifie and nourish charity.. among his felawes. 1461 83 *Ord. K. Househ.* 61 The Clerkys of Greneclothe.. to helpe kepe in course the Statutes.. edyfyed before-tyme. 1534 Whittynton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 34 Solon fyrste edifyed the schole called Areopagus in Athenes. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* I (1710) 28 To edify a name and reputation. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. xlix. 95 He secretly edified the throne of his successors.

† **d.** To frame a notion; 'make out', imagine.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 238, I cannot edify how, or by what rule of proportion that man's virtue calculates.

† **e.** *intr.* To take form, grow; also *fig.* to prosper, achieve success. Cf. 4. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 252 Mannys sowle in blys now xal edyfy. 1622 Bacon *Henry VII*, 160 Perkins Proclamation did little edifie with the people of England. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 147 It [the seed] then beginneth to edifie in chiefe. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. 142 But all this did not edifie with the House of Commons.

3. *trans.* In religious use: To build up (the church, the soul) in faith and holiness; to benefit spiritually; to strengthen, support. Also *absol.*

In early use sometimes with distinct allusion to sense 1; rarely in bad sense as in quot. 1440.

1340 *Ayenb.* 197 Þe uelasrede of poure men, þet byeþ poure uor God..hise mo3e wel edefie be uorbisnes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 354 Petre and Poul.. token power of Crist.. but for to edifie þe Chirche. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 58 (Add. MS.) All that is done agayn conscience edefieth to helle. 1521 More *Hereyes* I. Wks. (1557) 108/2 In whose deuout sermons the people were greatly edified. 1542 Brinklow *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 62 Thei were edifyed to walke in the amendment of lyfe. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 908 To edifie the conscience that is weake. 1719 Swift *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 9 A plain convincing reason.. will edify a thousand times more than the art of wetting the handkerchiefs of a whole congregation. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxi, The complaints and mutual accusations which assailed the throne of Constantine..were ill adapted to edify an imperfect proselyte. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 751 He was much edified by the king's prayers and almsdeeds.

b. To inform, instruct; to improve in a moral sense; sometimes *ironical*.

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G v b, His saiynges thus ended, the Senate was greatly edified therwith. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 298 Looke then to be well edified when the Foole deliuers the Madman. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 112 My loue with words and errors still she feedes But edifies another with her deedes. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 3, I shall endeavour to edifie my Reader in the Virtues proper to these Purposes. 1845 B'ness Hunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iii. 84, I have been much edified by seeing how your father and sister take the privation.

†4. *intr.* To profit in a spiritual sense. *Obs.*

1636 W. Sampson *Vow-Breaker* I ij, Is there any man here desires to edyfie? I am in the humour of converting. 1657 J. Goodwin *Triers Tried* 6 A Minister, whom they can cordially .. affect, or by whom they can edifie. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 188 And few will captivate their understanding to edify by a sacrilegious reformer.

†b. To gain instruction generally. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. i, I haue not edified more truely, by man .. since the beautifull light first shone on me. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* v. (1735) 104, I edify so much by example, I will never be one [a husband]. *a* 1726 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, This is like to be a warm Debate! I shall edify. 1800 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 311 The great mass of our nation will edify and thank you.

†**E·dify**, *sb. Obs.* Erroneous form of Edifice.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. (Arb.) 153 The houses & other edifyes of this prouynce. 1555 — *Mosconia & Cathay* 279 The rouffes of whose edefies are gylted & embowed.

E·difying, *vbl. sb.* [f. Edify *v.* + -ing 1.]

†1. The action or process of building; also *concr.* a building. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 411 At Brehenoc is a water .. where a man may see in clere tymes meruellous edifienges. 1513 *Test. Ebor.* v. (Surtees) 49 To the edifying of a portche to the church of Est Drayton xxs 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 32 Ther [the Sarrazins'] edifying wold not stonde in no wyse. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 13 The foundation, the edifying, and the endowment [of a church].

2. Spiritual instruction and improvement.

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Marg. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 10 To the edifyinge of other, by the example of her. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, i, Al maner of persons .. may reade .. the bible .. for their owne edifieng. 1612 Biblk *Pref.* 5 For the .. edifying of the vnlearned. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 542 My .. End is Godly Edifying.

E·difying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

†1. That builds. *Obs.*

1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 499 One demolishing hammer can undo more in a day than ten edifying axes can advance in a month.

2. Tending to produce moral and spiritual improvement; instructive. In mod. use often *ironical*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, What so euer ye fynde therin, good and edifyenge, gyue laude and prayse vnto god therfore. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 361 Their Conversation .. might .. be .. Edifying to others. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. v. 186 How edifying to the soul is this generous sensibility! 1813 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 224 The humiliating and disgusting, but at the same time most edifying spectacle. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 41 Voltaire's spirit may be little edifying to us.

Hence **E·difyingly** *adv.*, in an instructive or improving manner; in mod. use often *ironical*.

1662 Sparrow tr. *Behme's Theosoph. Lett.* 3 He .. might thereby .. edifyingly .. quicken himself in a Christian brotherly Union. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 305 Not so well or edifyingly instructed. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 969 The sermon was edifyingly platitudinarian.

Edile, variant of Ædile.

1820 Mair *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 2 *Aedilis*, an edile or officer who took care of the repair of temples and other buildings.

Ediness, var. of Eadiness, *Obs.*, s.v. Eadi.

Edingtonite (e·diŋtǝnait). *Min.* [f. the surname *Edington* (see quot. 1825) + -ite.] A greyish white translucent mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicates of alumina, baryta, etc.

1825 Haidinger in *Edin. Jrnl. Sci.* III. 317 It is in compliment to that gentleman [Mr. Edington, in whose collection Haidinger first saw the mineral] that the name of Edingtonite is here proposed. 1868 Dana *Min.* 417 Edingtonite occurs in the Kilpatrick Hills, near Glasgow, Scotland, associated with harmotome, another baryta mineral.

†**Edipol.** *Obs. rare.* [miswritten for L. *edepol* by Pollux. (Erroneously connected with *ædis* temple.)] Any common asseveration.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579 *Edepol*, by the house of edepol. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 14 Away with your pishery pashery, your pols and your edipolls.

Edit (e·dit), *v.* [(1) f. L. *ēdit-us*, pa. pple. of *ēdĕre* to put forth, f. *ē* out + *dăre* to put, give; (2) back-formation from Editor.]

†1. To publish, give to the world (a literary work by an earlier author, previously existing in MS.). Chiefly in pa. pple., after L. *ēditus*. *Obs.*

1791 Enfield tr. *Brucker's Hist. Philos.* II. 367 [Abelard] wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited.

2. a. To prepare an edition of (a literary work or works by an earlier author); so with the name of the author as obj., *e.g.* 'to edit Horace, Shakspere', etc. b. To prepare, set in order for publication (literary material which is wholly or in part the work of others). Sometimes euphemistically for: To garble, 'cook' (*e.g.* a war-correspondent's dispatch, etc.). c. To be or act as the Editor of (a newspaper or other periodical).

1793 V. Knox *Lett. to Yng Nobleman* (R.), Read .. the few orations of Demosthenes, which Monteney has edited. 1835 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 3 To write and edit a new publication. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 72 The progress of science and art in editing from ancient manuscripts. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/2 It has not been guilty of the .. folly of attempting to 'edit' the news.

Hence **E·dited** *ppl. a.*

Mod. A carefully edited work.

Editing (e·diting). [f. Edit *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Edit.

1885 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 198/1 The 'Letters..' have had the advantage of careful editing.

Edition (idi·ʃǝn). [a. F. *édition*, ad. L. *ēditiōn-em*, f. *ēdĕre* to put forth, publish; see Edit.]

†1. The action of putting forth, or making public; publication. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, Desiring your grace not so muche to beholde the simplenes of the woorke .. as to fauour the edition thereof. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 111 Touching ye proclamation or first edition of the ten Commaundements. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 929 The said pretensed marriage was made .. without edition of banes. 1659 A. Loveday in *R. Loveday's Lett.* To Rdr., So tender was I of his honour in edition of his labours. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) Pref., God never saw it necessary .. to correct and amend any thing in this great Volume of the Creation, since the first edition thereof.

†2. The action of producing, or bringing into existence; hence, birth, creation (of orders of knighthood, etc.), extraction, origin. *Obs.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 147 The great States of Italy .. are loth to have their Pope of a Spanish edition. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 17 The Duke mistakes him (on my life) for some knight of the new edition. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 332 The Birth .. we define to be an Edition or bringing into the world of an infant. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 211 Barons of late edition. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 151 Consequently the World .. is of a far later Edition than Eternity.

†b. Kind, species; fashion, 'stamp'. *Obs.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Nice Val.* I. i, It kisses the forefinger still: which is the last edition. 1632 Brome *North Lasse* II. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 33 A large window, one of the last Edition. 1640 J. Ley *Patterne of Pietie* 155 The Saints of the old edition. 1646 H. Lawrence *Communion with Angels* 93 His condition, his spirit and his worke were all of a lowe and humble edition.

3. *concr.* a. One of the differing forms in which a literary work (or a collection of works) is published, either by the author himself, or by subsequent editors. b. An impression, or issue in print, of a book, pamphlet, etc.; the whole number of copies printed from the same set of types and issued at the same time.

In the case of printed works the meanings a and b are often coincident; but an 'edition' (sense a) of a classic or the like, with a corrected text and critical or illustrative matter, being in a sense an indefinite work, may go through several 'editions' (sense b). It is awkward to speak of, *e.g.* 'the second edition of Campbell's edition of Plato's *Theætetus*'; but existing usage affords no satisfactory substitute for this inconvenient mode of expression. To say 'the second impression' would now imply an unaltered reprint. The word is sometimes used in a narrower sense than that of the definition of b: thus a 'large paper edition' may be printed from the same type as, and issued simultaneously with, an 'edition' on small paper; but it is also usual to say '100 copies of this edition are on large paper'.

[1555 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (ed. 2) A iij b, I haue now in this seconde edition taken about it such paines.] 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1885 Although sufficient relation be made before in our former edition to be seene, pag. 1277. 1607 Sir W. Vaughan *Directions for Health* (title page), The third Edition. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 104 Their severall Editions .. so chopped and changed. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 He might make use of the Edition of Causinus. 1703 De Foe *True-born Eng.* Expl. Pref., I have mended some faults in this Edition. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 470 P 1 Upon examining the new Edition of a Classick Author. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr.* I. Pref. 21 There are different editions of many of the authors .. I have quoted. 1807 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* Pref. 22 In preparing this Third Edition for the press. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iv. § 63 Above 60 editions of the Orlando Furioso were published in the 16th century. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* I. 185 [King John's] charter was finally altered, in its last edition, by Henry the third. *Mod.* The latest edition of this evening's paper.

b. *fig.*

1828 Stuart *Planter's G.* 51 Boutcher had another plan .. for removing Trees .. it is a better edition of Lord Fitzharding's system. 1856 in *Century Mag.* (1887) May 95/2 We cannot hazard a second edition of imbecility.

†**Edition**, *v. Obs. rare*–1. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To make an edition of; to issue, publish.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 The Jesuit Petavius's Chronological Tables were edition'd.

Hence †**Edi·tioner.** *Obs. rare.* = Editor.

a 1646 J. G[regory] *Maps & Charts, Posth.* (1650) 321 That necessarie Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late Editioner. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 18 You have there Βουβουλαν, which the dexterity of the Editioner, or Interpreter hath turned into Βορβονιαν.

Editor (e·ditǝr). [a. L. *ēditor*: see Edit, Edition.] One who edits.

†1. The publisher of a book (cf. Fr. *éditeur*).

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* I. v. (1650) 33 Otherwise some Interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undoe the first editor.

2. One who prepares the literary work of another person, or number of persons for publication, by selecting, revising, and arranging the material; also, one who prepares an edition of any literary work.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 470 P 1 When a different Reading gives us .. a new Elegance in an Author, the Editor does very well in taking Notice of it. 1725 Pope *Notes on Shaks.* (J.), This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage editors. 1748 Anson *Voy.* Introd., The Editors of a new variation-chart .. have .. been misled by an erroneous analogy. 1831 J. Davies *Manual Nat. Med.* Introd., The Editor conceives that the plan laid down here is, etc. 1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 302 The editors of club books are not mere dreary drudges.

3. *esp.* One who conducts a newspaper or periodical publication.

1803 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 111 The Editor of the *True Briton*. 1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 146 This blunder-headed editor of *Bell's Messenger*. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 248 The editor of the daily newspaper.

4. *Antiq.* [L. *editor ludorum*.] The exhibitor (of Roman public games).

1880 L. Wallace *Ben-hur* V. x. (1884) 283, I have here the notice of the editor of the games, just issued.

Hence **E·ditor** *v. trans.*, to treat (a person or work) as an editor does. **E·ditored** *ppl. a.*, provided or furnished with an editor. **E·ditoress** = Editress. **E·ditorless** *a.*, without an editor.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 335 Some laggardly editorless, or ten editor'd periodical. 1836 *Ibid.* XL. 766 Lady Blessington is registered .. editoress of half-a-score of books. 1883 Trollope *Autobiog.* II. 123 Two or three literary gentlemen by whom to have had myself editored.

Editorial (editō·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -(i)al.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an editor; proper to, or characteristic of, an editor.

1744 Akenside *Let.* in *Poems* (1845) 30 He has intirely dedicated himself to .. editorial criticism. 1794 Parr in *Brit. Critic* Feb. (T.), Lambin .. and Heyne also .. seem to have considered it as part of their editorial duty, etc. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 117 In spite of editorial prophecy. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1847) 234/2 Bless our editorial heart.

B. *sb.* A newspaper article written by, or under the responsibility of, the editor; a 'leader'.

1864 *Spectator* 539 Mr Bennett .. thinks that 'an editorial' is the highest style of composition known. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 14 To set up the editorial of a morning paper. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/1 The *Daily Proteus* sent Jack twenty dollars .. for two editorials. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 12/1 Finely worded editorials.

Hence **Edito·rially** *adv.*, in an editorial manner or capacity; as an editor does. †**Edito·rialship** = Editorship.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 142 You are editorially exonerated. 1826 J. Gilchrist *Lecture* 34 During his Editorialship he must have been a kind of Consul or Dictator in the Republic of Letters. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 789/2 She wrote editorially for a London paper. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 14 Apr. 8/6 The anticipations which .. you ventured editorially to give expression to.

E·ditorship. [f. Editor + -ship.] a. The duties, functions, and office of an editor. b. The tenure of that office. c. Editorial superintendence.

1782 Tyrrs *Hist. Khaps. on Pope* 14 (T.) The editorship of Shakespeare .. Pope afterward undertook. 1822 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 831/1 Captain Benjafield, who was formerly Editor of the *Morning Post*, has been charged .. with obtaining, during that editorship, an annuity. 1813–40 W. Gifford *Massinger's Wks.* (1840) 447/1 If such portentous lines as these may be introduced without reason, and without authority, there is an end of all editorship. 1882 Pendy *Eng. Journalism* xix. 144 The *Daily Telegraph*, under the editorship of Mr. Edwin Arnold.

Editress (e·ditrĕs). [f. Editor + -ess.] A female editor.

1799 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 286 The editress .. has inserted the French letter to Anquetil du Perron. 1826 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 244/1 The fair Editress has got up this work judiciously and tastefully. 1884 *Bazaar* 17 Dec. 648/1 The editress of this volume .. is herself an authoress.

†**Edi·tuate** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *ædituāt-*, ppl. stem of *ædituāri*, f. *æditu-us*, transl. νεωκόρος 'temple-keeper' in *Acts* xix. 35, where the 'town-clerk' of Ephesus speaks of that city as 'temple-keeper' (A.V. 'worshipper') of Diana.] (See quot.)

1646 J. G[regory] *Notes & Obs.* x. (1684) 49 The Devotion whereof could not but move the City [Ephesus] .. to affect the Dignity and Title of the Νεωκόρος, to ædituate such a piece of Divine Office. 1732 in Coles. 1775 in Ash. 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

†**E·dlen.** *Obs.* [OE. *edlēan*, f. Ed- + OE. *lēan* reward; cf. OHG. *itlôn* of same meaning.] Reward.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* iii. § 4 Þæt edlean þe ðu .. ȝehete. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Forðon bið þe lesse his edlen þere dede.

†**Edmede,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ēadmēdu**, 3 æd-, að-, æðmedo. [OE. *ēad-*, *ēapmēdu*, abstr. f. *ēad-*, *ēapmōd*, Edmod. (OE. *ēadmēdu* = OS. *ōdmōdi*, OHG. *ōtmuotî*; OE. *ēapmēdu* = OS. *ōðmuodi*, OHG. *ōdmuotî*.)] Gentleness, humility.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxviii[cxix]. 92 Þæt ic on minum eadmedum eall forwurde. *c* 1205 Lay. 21866 ȝeornden Arðures grið & his aðmeden. *Ibid.* 10013 þurh his æðmeden.

†**E·dmede,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *ēadmēde*, *ēapmēde*, f. Edmod *a.* (OE. *ēadmēde* = OS. *ōdmōdi*, OHG. *ōtmuotî*; OE. *ēapmēde* = OHG. *ōdhmôti*.)] Humble.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxv. 1 [cxvi. 10] (Gr.) Ic eom eadmede swiþe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þe edmeda riche .. mei beon godes wrecche.

† E·dmod, *a. Obs.*; also **eadmod, edmeod, æddmod, admod, aðmod.** [OE. *ēadmōd*, phonetic variant of *ēapmōd*, f. *ēape*, EATH + *mōd* MOOD; the exact equivalent (type **aupu-mōdo-*) does not occur in continental Teutonic, but the derivatives in *-mōdjo-* (= EDMEDE *a.*) and in *-mōdīn-* (= EDMEDE *sb.*) are found with forms parallel to the OE. *ēap-, ēad-*; see EDMEDE *sb* and *a.*] Gentle, humble, meek.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 29 Ic eom bilwite and eadmod on heortan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þes we ahte to beon Þe edmoddre. *Ibid.* 113 Drihten .. ȝeueð Þan edmeodan streinþe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10837 Æddmod allse cullfre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Ich am milde and admod on herte. *c* 1205 LAY. 25571 Þurh þine aðmode [*c* 1275 edmode] will .. let þu mi sweuen to selþen iturnen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 ȝif þu wilt beon edmod, þenc euer hwat þe wonted of holinesse. *c* 1275 LAY. 23255 Woweyn was edmod.

Hence **E·dmodi** *a.* [cf. OHG. *ōtmuatig*; see -Y] = EDMOD. **Edmodien** *v. trans.*, to humble. **Edmoded** *ppl. a.*, meek. **E·dmodlețe** [see -LOCK], humility, gentleness. **E·dmodliche** *adv.* [see -LY²], humbly, meekly. **E·dmodnesse** [see -NESS], gentleness, humility, meekness.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xii, Crist eardað on þære dene eadmodnesse. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Mid ælra ædmodnisse .. ȝearnian mid admodnisse. *Ibid.* 237 His admoded deað ofer com . and fordede ure sorize and ȝelice deað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Crist .. eadmode hine seolfne þet he wes iboren of ure lefdi. *Ibid.* 89 Cristes apostles weren wuniende edmodliche on heore ibeoden on ane upflore. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17649 Forr to berrȝhen æddmodliȝ þe werelld þurrh hiss are. *Ibid.* 19297 Full off baþe, off millce, off are, off æddmodle33c. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Þe anui þet heo her uor his luue edmodliche þolieð. *Ibid.* 130 Heo holdeð .. þet heaued lowe þuruh milde edmodnesse. *Ibid.* 246 Þe edmodies monnes bonen þurleð þe weolene. *Ibid.* 278 Makieð edmod [*T. C.* eadmodieð] our heorte.

Edness, variant form of EADNESS, *Obs.*

† Edo·ceate, *v. Obs.*⁻° [incorrectly f. L. *ēdoc-ē-re* + -ATE³.] *trans.* To teach.

1623 COCKERAM II, To teach, *Edoceate.*

† E·docke. *Obs.* [OE. *ēa-docca*, f. EA water, river + DOCK.] Some broad-leaved water-plant; ? the Clote or Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Nimphea*, eadocca. *a* 1387 *Synon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 28 *Lilium aquaticum*, an edocke; flos ejus nenufar. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 94 *Lappacium Aquaticum*..angl. waterdokke uel edokke. [1884 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Eddick*, the bur or burdock (*Ardium Lappa*); also *Errick.*]

† Edo·ctrinate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. E- + DOCTRINATE.] *trans.* To teach thoroughly, train.

1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v, In what kind of complement please you, venerable sir, to be edoctrinated?

† Edo·d, *int. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Variant of ADOD.

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 92 Edod, I thought the remembrance o' your last wife had frighted you from matrimony.

Edoes, variant of EDDOES.

† Edo·mic, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 **-ique.** [f. *Edom*, another name for Esau + -IC.] (See quot.)

1659 R. GELL *Amendm. Last Eng. Bible* 296 Even the Edomique nature, the animalis homo who wrongs his brother the spiritual & heavenly man.

E·domitish, *a.* [f. *Edomite* inhabitant of Edom + -ISH.] Pertaining to Edom; characteristic of the Edomites. In 17th c. sometimes used allusively with reference to Ps. cxxxvii. 7.

1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Tears* 6 A right Edomitish quality; for Edom rejoiced over the children of Judah, etc. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 240 This is a more Edomitish conceit than the former. 1645 — *Colast.* ibid. 349 [Job's] Edomitish Freins.

Edriophthalmian (e·dri,ǫfþæ·lmiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *edriophthalma* sb. pl. (irregularly f. Gr. ἕδρα seat + ὀφθαλμ-ός eye) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or resembling the *Edriophthalma*, or 'sessile-eyed' Crustacea (including the Prawns, Shrimps, etc.) **B.** *sb.* An individual of that order.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 369 The organisation of the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian .. than Podophthalmian. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 787/1 Several Edriophthalmians are also born before they have acquired the whole of their extremities.

So **E·driophtha·lmous,** *a.* [see -OUS.]

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 285 The head .. of an Insect, or Edriophthalmous Crustacean.

Edropic, Sc. var. of HYDROPIC.

† Edro·ppit, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Variant of HYDROPPED, affected with dropsy.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* IX. xxi. (Jam.) His wambe throw immoderat voracitie was swolin as he had bene edroppit [*instar hydropici inflatus*].

Educability (e·diŭkăbi·liti). [f. EDUCABLE *a.*; see -ITY.] The quality of being educable; capability of being educated.

1842 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 16 Apr. 97 Educability of Animals. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* x. (1870) 169 The moral educability of man. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 83 (1879) 89 Birds of the Parrot tribe are pre-eminent for their educability.

Educable (e·diŭkăb'l), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēducābilis*, f. *ēducā-re* to educate.] Capable of being educated.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 178 Of educable age. 1879 BAIN *Education as Sci.* iii. 24 In old age, when we cease to be educable in any fresh endowment. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 590/1 Tories will prove educable.

† E·ducate, obs. and Sc. pa. ppls. of next.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, xlii. in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* II Where yowth and good wyttes be educate and norysshed. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 The hospital where Eppie was educate.

Educate (e·diŭke·it), *v.* [f. L. *ēducāt-* ppl. stem of *ēducāre* to rear, bring up (children, young animals), related to *ēdūcĕre* to lead forth (see EDUCE), which is sometimes used nearly in the same sense.] *trans.* or *absol.*

† 1. To rear, bring up (children, animals) by supply of food and attention to physical wants. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 229 The Epirotan & Sicilian horses are not to be despised, if they were well bred & educated. 1652 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 292 A boy of a good habit of body, with large veines, well and freely educated. 1690 [see EDUCATED]. 1818 [see 2].

2. To bring up (young persons) from childhood, so as to form (their) habits, manners, intellectual and physical aptitudes.

1618 HOLTON *Florus* I. i. 3 Himselfe delighting in the Rivers and Mountaines, among which he had beene educated. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 336 A devise .. to the intent that with the profits he should educate his daughter. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 168/1 The principal amongst them [Greeks] have their children educated in Hungary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 40 The youth of a people should be educated in forms and strains of virtue.

b. To instruct, provide schooling for (young persons).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 84 Do you not educate youth at the Charg-house on the top of the Mountaine? 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 13 It has educated, and it educates to this day, a great portion of the Athenian female youth of all classes. 1863 A. TYLOR *Educ. & Manuf.* 40 It costs 8*d.* per week to educate a child.

3. To train (any person) so as to develop the intellectual and moral powers generally.

1849 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 198 In my eyes the question is not what to teach, but how to Educate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 120 Elder men, if they want to educate others, should begin by educating themselves. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 4/2 Our artists are not educated at all, they are only trained.

4. To train, discipline (a person, a class of persons, a particular mental or physical faculty or organ), so as to develop some special aptitude, taste, or disposition. Const. *to*, also *inf.*

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 11 And the habit of supplying his own needs educates the body to wonderful performances. 1847 — *Repr. Men.* v. *Shaks.* ibid. I. 359 Our ears are educated to music by his rhythm. 1867 DISRAELI in *Scotsman* 30 Oct., I had to prepare the mind of the country, and to educate,—if not too arrogant to use such a phrase,—our party. *Mod.* He is educating himself to eat tomatoes.

b. To train (animals).

1850 LANG *Wand. India* 2 No horses, except those educated in India, would crawl into these holes cut out of the earth and rock. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 389 The dogs of Smith's Sound are educated more thoroughly than any of their more southern brethren.

Educated (e·diŭke·itĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. EDUCATE *v.* + -ED.] That has received education, mental or physical; instructed, trained, etc.; see the vb. Often with an adverb prefixed, as *half-*, *over-*, *well-*.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 60 A Merchant better educated, and more conversant in Trade, may better understand it, than a Privy Counsellor, who is not so educated, and less conversant in it. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Tenderparnel*, a very nicely Educated creature, apt to catch Cold upon the least blast of Wind. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 67 He was over-educated for his intellect. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 320 Lochiel .. might indeed have seemed ignorant to educated and travelled Englishmen. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 421 But the Puritans were neither educated nor reverent. 1887 E. BERDOE *St. Bernard's* 168 Every half-educated..young man.

b. *transf.* Carefully tended, trained into shape.

1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 131 Slight Sir Robert with his watery smile And educated whisker.

† B. as *sb.* The person educated.

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 213 It concerns..Parents and Educators to see that the educated converse as much as may be with his..superior. *Ibid* 107 It will be the Teachers care and Educateds endeavour.

E·ducatee·. *nonce-wd.* [f. EDUCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is subjected to the process of education.

1815 T. PEACOCK *Nightmare Ab.* 144 It is the only piece of academical learning that the finished educatee retains. 1857 *Sat. Review* III. 53/2 It is not enough for the educator to pour fact after fact into the educatee.

E·ducating, *ppl. a.* [f. EDUCATE + -ING¹.] That educates.

1856 MASSON *Chatterton* II. iii. (1874) 166 O month of June, 1770! and is this the kind of educating circumstance you provide for Chatterton?

Education (ediukē·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēducātiōn-em*, f. *ēducāre*; see EDUCATE *v.* and -TION.]

† 1. The process of nourishing or rearing a child or young person, an animal. *Obs.*

1540 T. RAYNALDE *Birth Mankynde* C iij, The education .. of infantes at this tyme [1 year old]. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 271 Beefe .. doth make an Englysshe man stronge, the educacion of hym with it consyderyd. 1652 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 185 The people doe erre much about the education of children .. I have seen some frequently give to their children..strong Beere. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 72 They [harts] delight in woods, and places of their first education.

b. *spec.* [after Fr.] The rearing of silkworms; *concr.*, a number of silkworms reared at one time.

1888 E. A. BUTLER *Silkworms* 56 For large 'educations' a room is fitted with shelves.

2. The process of 'bringing up' (young persons); the manner in which a person has been 'brought up'; with reference to social station, kind of manners and habits acquired, calling or employment prepared for, etc. *Obs.* exc. with notion of 3.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii. (1883) I. 24 In the fyrste [volume] shall be comprehended the beste forme of education or bringing up of noble children. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vi, Education and instruction are the meanes .. to make our naturall faculty of reason .. better. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 20, I Christopher Slie .. by education a Cardmaker. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 10 Their .. handy crafts, and educations, are much like them in that part of Virginia we now inhabite. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/2 A complete and generous education .. fits a man to perform .. all the offices..of peace and war.

fig. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 206 He Begot many opinions, and motions, the Education whereof he committed to other Men.

3. The systematic instruction, schooling or training given to the young in preparation for the work of life; by extension, similar instruction or training obtained in adult age. Also, the whole course of scholastic instruction which a person has received. Often with limiting words denoting the nature or the predominant subject of the instruction or kind of life for which it prepares, as *classical, legal, medical, technical, commercial, art education.*

1616 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 10 It much concerneth every parent to see their children to have the best education and instruction. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 71 Education in Geometry and Numbers. 1748 GRAY *Comment Educ. & Govt.* Wks. 1836 I. 152 The principal drift of education should be to make men think in the northern climates, and act in the southern. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 299 If you consent to put your clerical education, or any other part of your education, under their direction or control. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 3 As early as the ninth century .. hunting constituted an essential part of the education of a young nobleman. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 183/2 Education gives fecundity of thought .. quickness, vigour, fancy, words, images, and illustrations. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 123 Many of our sergeants were, with good educations, substantial freeholders in our own country. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 73 Hours of relaxation truly [are] as necessary a part of education as hours of study.

b. The training of animals.

1538 STARKEY *England* 189 Theyr haukys and theyr houndys, of whose educatyon they have grete care. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 147 By which means with her naturall education together, she wil be as perfect in knowledge of the countrey, as the wilde Haggard her naturall damme that bred her.

c. *fig.*

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 52 There is another kind of education always going forwards .. the education of circumstances. 1860 TEMPLE in *Essays & Reviews* 1 The education of the world.

4. [From sense 3, influenced by sense 2 and sometimes by the quasi-etymological notion 'drawing out'.] Culture or development of powers, formation of character, as contrasted with the imparting of mere knowledge or skill. Often with limiting word, as *intellectual, moral, physical.*

1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 66/2 Among the foremost benefits of free government is that education of the intelligence and of the sentiments. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* x. (ed. 3) 116 It confounds education with the knowledge of facts, whereas it really is the possession of method. 1871 *Figure Training* 37 The .. training and education of the figure. 1878 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 45 The Jesuits' devotion to intellectual education. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 377 Education is the formation of the whole man—intellect .. character, mind, and soul.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* (1682) Pref. 22 These prepossest discerners presently conclude everything that is .. of another stamp from their Education-receptions, false and ridiculous. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 218 The unfortunate Education Sermon, which Bishop Hurd happened to dislike. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I. (1863) 152 The young ladies .. who .. had trodden the education-mill till they..had lost sense in sound, and ideas in words. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* I. 17 The Education Society, and kindred organizations. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors* II. xvii. 5 Listen to this, you cheap education-mongers.

Educa·tionable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of receiving education.

1849 I. TAYLOR *Essays* 248 The educationable classes of our Indian subjects.

Educational (ediukē·ĭ·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Due to, or arising from, education. *Obs.*

1658 GAULE *Magastrom.* 30 The educationall and professionall are to be .. accounted for nationall sinnes. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 212 Every love intrigue..must naturally tend to debase the female mind, from its violence to educational impressions. 1815 ASHBEL GREEN *Report* 287 Opinions which interfered with his educational creed.

2. Of or pertaining to education; concerned with education.

1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. xi, Is there not an everlasting demand for Intellect in the..political, or religious, educational, commercial departments. 1837 BULWER *Athens* II. 413 Much of his [Pythagoras] educational discipline ..

bear[s] an evident affinity to the old Cretan .. institutions. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 192 The regeneration .. of our educational institutions is an object of more urgency. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* Pref. 5 The history of educational progress in any country, can hardly fail to be interesting to the historian.

Hence **Educa'tionally** *adv.*, with reference to education; from an educational point of view.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 196 Educationally considered, the sister isle is not an ignorant country. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 296 Educationally he has been of service to us, and merits our thanks. 1886 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 20 Feb. 3 The Durham course is educationally better than what a Theological College is able to offer.

Educa'tionalist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who makes a study of the science or methods of education; an advocate of education.

1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 498 The real philanthropist and educationalist of our day. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. § 3. 314 *note*, T. W. Hill .. a well-known orthoepist and educationalist.

Educa'tionary, *a.* [f. EDUCATION + -ARY.] Concerned with education.

1879 C. R. SMITH *Addr. Strood Elocut Class* 5 Founders of educationary Clubs..have overlooked Literature.

Educa'tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] = EDUCATIONALIST.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 130 The sensitive educationists of this thin-skinned age. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 209 Educationists have written for and against the system of giving school prizes.

E·ducationize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To subject to education. *absol.* in quot. Hence **E·ducationized** *ppl. a.*

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 405 Lord Brougham's attempts to educationize, without teaching religion or morals. *Ibid.* 406 The..religiously educationized portions of the public.

Educative (e·diŭkĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēducāt-* ppl. stem of *ēducāre* (see EDUCATE) + -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to education.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 52 The educative theory .. was simple but effective. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 4/7 During the educative process.

2. That has the power of educating; bearing upon or conducive to education.

1844 EMERSON *Ess. Experience*, The plays of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 192 Theology affords the materials of a true and a truly educative knowledge. 1872 M. COLLINS 2 *Plunges for Pearl* I. ix. 198 Educative endowments ..designed for both sexes. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 161 Suggestions..towards making our schools healthy..and educative centres.

Educator (e·diŭkeĭtəɹ). [a. L. *ēducātor*, agent-noun f. *ēducāre*; see EDUCATE *v.*]

†1. He who or that which nourishes or rears physically. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* I. 43 [The female breast] that most sacred fountaine of the body, the educatour of mankinde.

2. One who or that which educates, trains, or instructs.

1673 [see EDUCATED B]. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 203 Wks. 1871 III. 372 Modern educators of youth. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ. Mod. Ages* i. 9 They were .. educators of the poor in their schools. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 276 Language .. is the greatest educator of mankind. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/4 Lord Randolph Churchill, who is the guide and educator of his party.

Educatory (e·diŭkeĭtəri), *a.* [f. *ēducāt-* ppl. stem of *ēducāre* + -ORY.] That has an educating influence.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 137 That educatory regimen of which Scripture is the rule and end. 1878 MOZLEY *Rul. Ideas* ii. 53 The ideas which His own educatory providence has since instilled.

Educatress (e·diŭkeĭtrés). [f. EDUCATOR + -ESS.] A female educator.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 544 This supposedly exemplary mother too was the educatress of Caligula. 1815 *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 500 Hospitality will become the educatress of the human race.

Educe (ĭdiū·s). [ad. L. *edūcĕre*, f. *ē* out + *dūcĕre* to lead.]

†1. *pass.* To be led forth, branch out (said of a river, a blood-vessel). *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 69 The firste floode .. the invndacion of whom is educede in to Ynde. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 93 Where the vessels are inserted and educed.

†2. *Med.* To draw forth so as to remove. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 140 Medicine will .. work on the sicknesse, and educe it. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ix. 50 Warm Water .. doth, as an emetick vehicle, often educe superfluous and putrid humours.

3. To bring out, elicit, develop, from a condition of latent, rudimentary, or merely potential existence.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* VII. 187 The Heauens are efficients, which educe the forme out of the matter of the corne. 1618-5 BP. HALL *Contempl.* XIX. VII, He educeth warmth out of that corps. *a* 1638 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* X. iii. (1856) 475 Hell is not so much induced, as educed out of men's filthy lusts and passions. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 42 Chaos was that ancient slime, out of which al things were educed. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 155 [Hope] has the wondrous virtue to educe From emptiness itself a real use. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 328 Education—consists in educing the faculties and forming the habits. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 356 Given a world of Knaves, to educe an Honesty from their united action. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 105 Anaximenes found the original Element in air, from which, by rarefaction and condensation he educed existences

b. *Chem.* To disengage (a substance) from a compound in which it already existed ready formed; contrasted with *produce*. Cf. EDUCT *sb.*

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 312 *note*, Educed by the action of the nitric acid on the original principles of the dragon's blood.

c. To draw forth, elicit (a principle, the result of a calculation, etc.) *from* the data.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* XXXVIII. (1870) II. 353 Notions .. which we educe from experience, and build up through generalisation. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 102 From the careful comparison of facts to educe laws. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. viii. 181 A Statist will quickly educe what he calls the 'percentages'.

4. To evoke, give rise to (actions, manifestations, etc.).

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. Introd. 8 The circumstances which educed his statements of doctrine.

Hence **Edu·cement,** the action or process of drawing out or developing. **Edu·cible** *a.*, that can or may be educed. **Edu·cing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb EDUCE; a bringing out or drawing forth.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xviii, By educing, the affirmers only mean a producing. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 157 Faith is natural, i.e. educible out of the potence of corrupt nature. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 31. 137 All manner of life .. is . educible out of nothing and reducible to nothing again. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xvi. 237 The educing of a new creation out of the old 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 612 The new impulses it ministered to the educement of the individual consciousness.

Educt (ī·dʌkt). [ad. L. *ēductum*, neut. pa. pple. of *ēdūcĕre* to EDUCE.] That which is educed.

1. *Chem.* 'A body separated by the decomposition of another in which it previously existed as such, in contradistinction to product, which denotes a compound not previously existing, but formed during the decomposition' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 197 To form an idea of the composition of this stone .. we must consider the educts of its analysis. 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 299 In the first experiment it was obtained as a product, and not as an educt. *Ibid.* 312 *note*, Consequently the latter .. is considered as an original ingredient or educt. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 628 The black coloring-matter of such urine is in all probability an educt from carbolic acid.

2. A result of inference or of development.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 321 In the Scriptures, they are the living educts of the imagination. 1857 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid* 784 All our Knowledge is an Educt from Experience. 1865 *Reader* 22 July 86/3 Throw revelation overboard, and its educt, natural theology .. must bear it company.

†**Edu·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ēduct-* ppl. stem of *ēdūcĕre*; see prec.] *trans.* = EDUCE.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic. Div.* 105 Educted, or brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature.

Eduction (ĭdʌ·kʃən). [ad. L. *ēduction-em*, noun of action f. *ēdūcĕre* to lead forth]

†1. a. A leading forth or out. b. A putting forth (of the tongue). *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II. x. 233 This ironicall eduction of the Tongue. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 13 Israel's eduction out of Egypt. 1659 T. WALL *Char. Enemies of Ch.* 19 God ascribes their eduction from Ægypt..unto Moses.

†2. *Med.* Removal by drawing forth. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 139 We need not suspect any harme by the eduction of some of them 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 493 The eduction of the Matter is hindred. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm Extemp.* 180 The true cure..consists in the..Eduction of . Phlegm.

3. The action of drawing forth, eliciting, or developing from a state of latent, rudimentary, or potential existence; the action of educing (principles, results of calculation) from the data. Also *concr.* = EDUCT.

1655 D. CAPEL *Tentation* 78 But the work [of sin] must begin at the inward eductions and motions of the will. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 295 This eduction . of the Light should begin and be continued .. for the first three Days of the World. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 938 The most ancient Atheistick Hypothesis was the Eduction of all things. out of Matter. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. IX. 35 The Power of Matter, and Eduction therefrom, are meer Words. *c* 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 257 The logicians have..limited reasoning..to a mediate eduction of one proposition out of the correlation of two others. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 70 [Sensible objects] are not the actual existences out of us, but only .. eductions by our physiology out of a 'something'.

4. The bringing on or occasioning (an event). Cf. EDUCE *v.* 4. *rare.*

a 1806 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1811) II. 280 We see .. men sedulously employed in the eduction of their own ruin.

5. *Steam-engine.* a. The exit of waste steam from the cylinder either to the condenser or into the atmosphere; chiefly *attrib.*, as in *eduction-pipe, -side, -steam, -valve*; but now almost entirely superseded by EXHAUST. b. Short for *eduction-valve.*

1782 WATT *Specif. of Patent* No. 1321 The steam rushes into the eduction-pipe. 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* II. 374 g. g., Exhausting or eduction valves. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* ii. 14 Having led the steam from the eduction pipe. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 102 The steam will be cut off .. but the eduction will remain open. 1841 SCOTT RUSSELL *Steam Engine* 201 The eduction valves, ports, and passages by which the steam enters the condenser. 1859 W. RANKINE *Steam Eng.* (1861) 486 An eduction valve .. to let the steam escape to the condenser.

Eductive (ĭdʌ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēduct-* ppl. stem of *ēdūcĕre* to EDUCE + -IVE.]

†a. *Med.* Tending to draw out (*obs.*). b. Having the function of eliciting or developing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165 Every humour .. hath its proper eductive Cathartick. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The power of Matter in reference to Forms is partly Eductive.

Eductor (ĭdʌ·ktəɹ). [a. L. *ēductor*, agent-noun f. *ēdūcĕre*.] He who, or that which, educes.

1794 6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 84 A stimulus must be called an eductor of vital ether.

Edulcorate (ĭdʌ·lkŏrĕt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *ēdulcorāt-us*; see next.] Softened, sweetened.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 112 An excuse such as might have been expected to .. call forth sympathy and edulcorate feelings in the bosom even of the most obdurate Judge. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 459 Edulcorate juice from every clustering vine.

Edulcorate (ĭdʌ·lkŏrĕĭt), *v.* [f. L. *ēdulcorāt-* ppl. stem of *ēdulcorāre*, f. *ē* out + *dulc-or* sweetness.]

†1. To sweeten, make sweet. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min.* 415 Giving to the infants .. water of succory, endive, and violets edulcorated. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 31 Dung of Swine .. is said . to edulcorate fruit so sensibly as to convert the bitterest Almond into sweet. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 60 Strain off, and edulcorate with Sugar to make it palatable.

2. To free from harsh and acrid properties; to purify, soften.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 75 Edulcorate it by boiling it in spirit of Vineger. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 108 This Vinegar impregnated and edulcorated with the Lead. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 225 Experiments for edulcorating vicious train-oil.

3. *Chem.* To free from soluble particles by agitation or trituration in water, or by washing on a filter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chem.* 14 By evaporating the corrosive Menstrum, then edultorating [sic] 1683 SALMON *Dom. Med.* lxi. 320 Which you may edulcorate by many washings. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 858 Let the salt be well washed off, and the mass well edulcorated. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 218 The silex which is precipitated by this means must then be edulcorated and dried. 1844 *North Brit. Rev.* II. 72 He might..edulcorate the muriatic and fluoric radicals.

Hence **Edu·lcorated** *ppl. a.* **Edu·lcorating** *vbl. sb., ppl. a.*, softening, sweetening, purifying. **Edu·lcora·tion,** the action or process of washing away particles soluble in water.

1660 *Character of Italy* 83 We will allay the bitterness of this potion with the edulcorating ingredients of their virtues. 1728 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. XXI § 27 This the Chymists call Edulcorating, that is to say, making sweet or fresh. 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* 241 The edulcoration may be sufficiently perfected by such an ablution. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 609 A precipitation after edulcoration and exsiccation, weighed forty-two grains. 1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 332 The edulcorated powder was now perfectly white. 1805 GREGOR *ibid.* XCV. 336 The last portion of edulcorating water dropped through the filter of an opalish hue 1866 GRIFFIN *Chem. Handicraft* (Heading of Chapter), Filtration, Percolation, Edulcoration.

Edulcorator (ĭdʌ·lkorĕĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -OR.] a. One who, or that which, edulcorates. b. 'A term for a dropping-bottle or a wash-bottle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 135 Swines Dung .. is supposed to be a great Edulcorator of Fruit.

†**E·dule,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *edūlis*, f. *ed-ĕre* to eat.] = EDIBLE A and B.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 1 Sallets . are a Composition of Edule Plants and Roots of several kinds. *Ibid.* (1729) 168 So many rare Edules unknown to the Ancients.

So also **Edu·lious** *a.*, in same sense.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 13 Pease, beans, or such edulious pulses. *Ibid.* 63 And so, producing an edulious or esculent Fruit, is properly named Esculus.

Edward (e·dwəɹd). [f. the proper name.] A coin of one of the Edwards: a. The 'angel' of Edward IV, or the 'noble' of Edward III. b *Edward shovelboard*, a broad shilling of Edward VI, frequently used in the game of Shovel-board.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 158 Two Edward Shouel-boords, that cost me two shilling and two pence a peece. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 49 The golden Edward, with three holes in it, with which I presented my Mary.

Edwardian (edwɷ̈·diăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

1. *Archit.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, the reigns of the first three Edwards.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 65 A style .. transcendent in the combination of grace and majesty—the style of Edwardian England. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 216/2 A..splendid specimen of the concentric type of shell keeps typical of the Edwardian period.

2. Belonging to the reign of Edward VI. In this sense also **Edwa·rdine.**

1866 LITTLEDALE *Cath. Ritual Ch. Eng.* 11 This enactment of the Edwardine ornament was renewed in 1662.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 748 The Edwardian reformers compiled the First Book of Edward.

† **E·dwit.** *Obs.* Also 3 **ædwit, edwyte.** [OE. *edwít* = OS. *edwít*, Lips. Gloss. OHG. *itawîz* (MHG. *itewîz*), Goth. *idweit*:—OTeut. **eduwîto-m*, f. **eduwît an* to reproach; see EDWITE *v.*] Reproach, rebuke, taunt; taunting speech.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii[ix]. 8 Forðon fore ðe ic aber edwit. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* lxviii[ix]. 9 Me eac fela þinra edwita on ʒefeollon. *c* **1205** LAY. 5827 Heorten we haueden sare and ure cun ædwit auere mare. **1297** R. GLOUC. 379 He made hym somdel wroþ, Vor edwyt of hys grete wombe. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 124 (Matz.) Hytt was full grett dispyte So offte to make me edwyte.

† **Edwi·te,** *v. Obs.* Also 1 **edwítan,** 3 **ead witen.** [OE. *edwítan* str. vb.:—OTeut. **edo-, eduwîtan*, not represented exc. in Eng.; the OHG. *itawîzan* (MHG. *itewîzen*), Goth. *idweitjan* wk. vbs., are f. the derived sb. **edowîto(m* EDWIT), f. *edo-, edu-*, ED- + *wîtan* (OE. *wítan*) to impute, blame. Cf. ATWIT.]

1. *trans.* To taunt, blame, reproach.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii[ix]. 10 Edwit edwitendra ðe ʒefeollun ofer mee. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 212, & ȝif þer is out to eadwiten. *a* **1300** *Commandm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Þat we sold edwite is worþi wound. **1388** WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xx. 15 He schal edwite many thingis. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 70 To Conscience þei adwiten me.

2. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach *to* a person. Const. *dat.* or *to.* (Sometimes with obj. sentence instead of acc.)

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 37 We ne edwiten nawt wiues hare weanen. *a* **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 253 Ha wið hokeres edwiteð ant up breideð euch an his sunnen. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 368 His [wif] gan edwite hym þo How wikkedlich he lyued. **1388** WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 12 He vpbreidith [*C.* edwiteth] to vs the synnes of lawe. *c* **1430** *Stans Puer* 28 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 29 Be not to hasti upon breed to bite Lest men þerof Do þee edwite.

Hence **Edwi·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of reproaching or rebuking; a rebuke, reproach.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* v. 3 These..we hadden..into liknesse of vpbreidyng [*C.* ether edwiting]. — *Ecclus.* xviii. 18 *marg.*, The yyuere..ashamed of edwitingis doon to him.

Ee, *north.* and esp. *Sc.* form of EYE, q.v. for the word and its compounds, *ee-bree, ee-list*, etc.

'Ee. Colloq. contraction for YE.

1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. i, Hark'ee lads, I must have no grumbling.

-ee, *suffix* [1], used in technical terms of Eng. law, was orig. an adaptation of the *-é* of certain AF. pa. pples., which were used as sbs. The existence in legal AF. of pairs of correlative words like *apelour* APPELLOR, *apelé* APPELLEE, seems to have led in the first place to the invention of words in *-ee* parallel to those agent-nouns in *-or* which had been adapted in legal use from AF.; and subsequently the terminations *-or* and *-ee* were freely added to Eng. vb.-stems to form sbs., those in *-or* denoting the agent, and those in *-ee* the passive party, in such transactions as are the object of legislative provision. The derivatives in *-ee*, however, unlike the AF. participial sbs. after which they were modelled, have not usually a grammatically passive sense, but denote the 'indirect object' of the vbs. from which they are derived. Thus *vendee* is the person to whom a sale is made, *indorsee* the person in whose favour a draft, etc. is indorsed, *lessee* the person to whom property is let. With still greater departure from the original function of the suffix, *payee* denotes the person who is entitled to be paid, whether he be actually paid or not. In a few cases the suffix has been appended, not to a verb-stem in Eng. or AF., but to a Latin ppl. stem etymologically related to an Eng. sb., as in *legatee*, a person to whom a *legacy* has been bequeathed.

2. The use of this suffix in law terms has been freq. imitated in the formation of humorous (chiefly) nonce-words, as *jestee, cuttee, educatee, laughee, sendee*, denoting the personal object of the verbs from which they are formed.

3. In a few words, as *bargee, devotee*, the suffix is employed app. arbitrarily.

4. *-ee* also appears in the English spelling of certain sbs. adopted from mod. F. ppl. sbs. in *-é*, as *debauchee, refugee.*

-ee, *suffix* [2], of vague meaning and obscure origin. In *bootee, coatee*, where it has a diminutive force, it may (though not very probably) be an altered form of -Y (in Sc. *-ie*). In other words, as *goatee, settee*, the analogies that may have given rise to the suffix are uncertain.

† **Eefe,** *a. Obs.* [Corrupt f. EATH *a.*] Easy.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* G, It is as eefe a broken syve Should holde the dropping rayne.

Eegrass (*ī*·gras). *dial.* Also 8 **eagrass.** [Of unknown etymology; cf. WSom. *eargrass* (yɔ̄ɹ·grās) 'the annual or biennial grasses sown upon arable land' (Elworthy).] = EDDISH, EDGROW.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 Eddish or Eegrass, the..Grass that comes after Mowing. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Eddish*, otherwise called..Eagrass. **1844** W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 256 An' we've a-trod the sheenen bliade Ov eegrass in the zummer shiade.

Eel (*ī*l). Forms: 1 **æ̂l, eol,** 1–6 **ele,** 5–7 **eele,** 6 *Sc.* **eill,** (5 **ȝele,** 6 **ye(e)le,** 7 **yoel**), 6– **eel.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *ǽl* = MDu. *ael* (Du. *aal*), OHG. *âl* (Ger. *aal*), ON. *áll* (Da. *aal*, Sw. *ål*):—OTeut. **êlo-z.* The ultimate etymology is unknown; the hypothesis that the word is cogn. with the synonymous L. *anguilla*, Gr. ἔγχελυς, is untenable.]

1. a. The name of a genus (*Anguilla*) of soft-finned osseous fishes, strongly resembling snakes in external appearance. The best known species are the Common or Sharp-nosed Eel (*A. anguilla*) found both in Europe and in America, and the Broad-nosed Eel or GRIG (*A. latirostris*). The true eels are fresh-water fishes, but migrate to the sea to spawn. **b.** Used (both in popular and in scientific language) as the name of the entire family *Murænidæ*, comprising the true eels with several other genera, notably the CONGER.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Hwilce fixas ʒefehst þu? Ælas and hacodas, etc. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 308 Hrefnes geallan..& eles, & feld beon huniʒ meng to somne. **1052** 67 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 242 Foure þousend eol in lenton to carite to ðe abbot. *a* **1300** *Havelok* 897 A carte lode..Of grete laumprees, and of eles. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Fyrst flyghe þyn elys, in pese hom smyte. **1528** MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. (1557) 165/2 A blynde bagge full of snakes and eles together. **1528** PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* O iij b, The yele is an vnholsome fyshe. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* clxxvi. (1612) 140 An old yeele is wholsomer than a yong. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxi. 707 The fat..of a mole, eele, or serpent. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3 They passed to eels, then to parsnips, and so from one aversion to another. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 2 The Common Eel..forms a connecting link..between the serpents and the fishes. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 27 It is a lucky eel that escapes skinning. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 237 The silver-bellied eel or bed-eel..corresponds to the sharp-nosed eel.

c. In fig. phrases, as the type of something 'slippery'.

1524 DK. NORFOLK in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 224 Whosoever have hym best, is no more sure of hym, than he that hath an ele by the tayle. ?*c* **1600** *Distracted Emp.* v. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 258 They have sweete eeles to hould by. **1791** NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 374 He may possibly take an eel by the tail in marrying a wife.

†**d.** *Salt eel*: a rope's end used for flogging. *Obs.* [From the use of an eel-skin as a whip.]

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Apr., With my salt eele went down in the parler and there got my boy and did beat him. **1699** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Salt-eel*, a Rope's end used to Drub the Boies and Sailors on board of Ship.

2. Applied popularly to various other fishes resembling eels in their snake-like form. *Electric eel*: = GYMNOTUS. *Nine-eyed eel*: the River Lamprey. *Sand eel*: the Launce or Ammodyte.

a **1705** RAY *Syn. Piscium* (1713) 154 *Sand-eel* [Given as a synonym for the launce]. **1810** P. NEILL *Fishes in Forth* 30 (Jam.) Lesser Lamprey..The popular name Nine-eyed-eel arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes.

3. The popular name for the minute animals (resembling an eel in shape) found in vinegar (*Anguillula aceti*) and in sour paste (*A. glutinis*). They are *Entozoa* of the order *Nematoidea.*

1746 SHERWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 67 The Eels in sour Paste are the Animalcules in Question. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The long bodied animalcules, discovered by the microscope in vinegar, sour paste, etc...have been generally distinguished..by the name of eels. **1881** CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 6) 605 *Anguillulæ* or 'Eels' of the microscopist.

4. *U.S.* A nickname for a New Englander.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 318 The eels of New England and the corncrackers of Virginia.

5. General comb.: **a.** attributive, as *eel-boat, -freak, -fry, -line, -man, -net, -oil, -pie, -river, -trap, -weir*, and *eel-like* adj. and adv.; **b.** objective, as *eel-catching, -fisher, -netting.*

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* vi. 43 These *eel-boats are precisely like the Noah's ark of childhood. *Ibid.* xxxi. 237 Naturalists can only rely upon the observations of those whose occupation is connected with *eel-catching. *Ibid.* vi. 43 Through the night the *eel-fisher sits in his cabin..waiting for the eels the stream will bring to his net. *Ibid.* xxxi. 235 The *eel fisheries are nearly as valuable as the salmon fisheries. **1882** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 101 This singular *eel-freak. *Ibid.*, Thousands and thousands of *eel-fry all alive in the bodies of eels. **1685** BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* iv. 41 The *Eel-like particles of water. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* vii, Eel-like positions. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iii. 27 *Eel like gliding, Skipping and hiding. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xix. 137 Formerly *eel-lines, with a thousand hooks strung on at intervals..used to be set. *Ibid.* xxxii. 251 The *eelmen, living so much on the water..become very observant. *Ibid.* xix. 145 The *eel-net is set across the dyke to catch them [eels] in its long 'poke'. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 155 An *Eel Pye. **1849** SOUTHEY *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 340 Monstrellet mentions horseloads of eel-pies brought from Mantes to the market of Paris. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 249 The Yare is the best *eel-river of all. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 5 The bladders are on the principle of an *eel-trap, having a closed entrance with a flap which permits an easy entrance, but effectually prevents the unfortunate victim from getting out again. **1868** PEARD *Water-farm.* xvii. 180 At various points in the course of the rivers *eel-weirs are placed.

6. Special comb.: **eel-babber, -bobber,** = BOBBER [2] 2; **eel-basket,** a trap of basket-work with funnel-shaped entrance, allowing the eels to enter, but preventing their escape; **eel-backed** *a.* (see quot.); **eel-bob** (see BOB *sb.*[1] 7); **eel-buck** (see BUCK *sb.*[4]); **eel-cake** (see quots.); **eel-crow** (see quot.); **eel-fork** = EEL-SPEAR; **eel-grass,** *U.S.*, a name for GRASS-WRACK (*Zostera marina*), and for other grass-like sea and river weeds; **eel-hut,** the hut occupied by an eel-fisher when engaged in fishing; **eel-leap,** *dial.* [LEAP basket] = *eel-basket*; **eel-pick** = EEL-SPEAR; **eel-picker,** one who fishes with an eel-pick; **eel-pot** = *eel-buck*; so *eel-picking* vbl. sb.; **eel-putchon, -set, -setter, -setting, -trunk** (see quots.); **eel-ware,** *Ranunculus fluitans* (Britten and Holland); **eel-weel** (misspelt *-wheel*) = *eel-buck.*

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 237 The bunch of worms strung on worsted with which the *eel-babber works. **1726** *Dict. Rusticum*, **Eel-Back'd Horses*, such as have black Lists along their Backs. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 196 Hand-lines..snares and *eel-bobs; Indian fishing lines. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* v. 40 An eel-fisher..threading lob-worms on to worsted for the purpose of making an *eel-bob. **1866** *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 471/1 The present alleged fishery rights for netting and *eel-bucks are to be revised. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 235 On the Thames..the eels are intercepted in their descent by weirs or frameworks holding basket-work traps, called 'eel-bucks'. **1653** WALTON *Angler* x. 189 Small Eeles..The poorer sort..make a kind of *Eele-cake of them, and eat it like as bread. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 213 *Eel crow [given as the popular name of *Columbus migratorius*]. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 45 The kelp and *eel-grass left by higher floods. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 250 In these lonely *eel-huts..the eel fishers sat watching their nets. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **Eel-leap*, an eel-trap made of wickerwork. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 238 They [eels] work down into the soft mud, far beyond the reach of *eel-picks and darts. *Ibid.* xxvi. 203 The *eel-picker in his little punt..is a common object on the flats. *Ibid.* xix. 143 *Eel-picking is an art in which some men attain considerable skill. Sometimes an eel-picking match takes place on the Broad. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 8 *Eel Pot, for use in salt water. *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 125 *Eel Putchons..are the ordinary eel baskets that are baited and placed in the river during the spring and summer months for eels. **157..** H. MANSHIP *Gt. Yarmouth* in G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xxvii, Certen *ele settes..all soch fishe as usually are tacon in the seid settes. **1882** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 97 Eelsets..are nets set athwart the stream for the purpose of catching a..species of eel. *Ibid.* 98 The oldest Norfolk *eel-setters. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 250 This [ebb and flow of the tide] militates against *eel-setting. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **Eel-trunk*, a box with holes in the sides, in which eels are kept alive till wanted for the table. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 *Eel Wheels or Traps. Lampern Spurts.

Ee·l-bed. 1. a. A pond or preserve for eels. **b.** *transf.* A bivouac on swampy ground.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 113 An Ele bed, *anguillarium.* **1813** SIR. R. WILSON *Diary* II. 430 The pains of an eel-bed.

2. *pl.* A plant (*Ranunculus fluitans*).

Eeler (*ī*·ləɹ). [f. EEL + -ER[1].] An eel-catcher.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 254 The artful eeler..lets down a hank some cubits long of the intestines of a sheep.

Eelery (*ī*·lĕɹi). [f. EEL + -ERY.] A place where eels are caught.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* xvii. 371 The moderns, like the ancients, have their favourite eeleries. **1864** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 190 We must not suppose there are no valuable eeleries in the British Isles.

Eel-fare (*ī*·lfēᵊɹ). **a.** The passage of young eels up a river. **b.** A brood of young eels (see ELVER).

1533 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. vii, Any frye, spaume, or brode of yeles, called yele fares, or Ell vares. **1721-1800** BAILEY, *Eel-fares, -vares*, a Fry or Brood of Eels. **1836** YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 54 This passage of young Eels is called Eel-fare on the banks of the Thames. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 235 This 'eel-fare' lasts several days.

Eelhood (*ī*·lhud). *nonce-wd.* [f. EEL + -HOOD.] The rank or condition of a full-grown eel.

1864 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 185 Of the myriads that ascend our rivers few..ever arrive at eelhood.

Ee·l-pout. [OE. *ǽle-puta*, f. EEL + POUT.]

1. One of two different species of fishes. **a.** = BURBOT. **b.** = BLENNY.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Hwilce fixas ʒefehst þu?..mynas and æleputan. **1598** FLORIO, *Aguseo*, an celepout. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 246 A kind of Lamprels or Elepouts like to sea Lampreis. **1740** R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xli. 87 The Eel-Pout or Burbot..has a smooth, soft, slippery Body like an Eel. **1810** P. NEILL *Fishes in Forth* 8 (Jam.) *B. viviparus.* Viviparous Blenny; Green bone. Here this species sometimes gets the name of Eelpout and Guffer. **1863** COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 93 The Burbolt is..distinguished by exhibiting some of the manners of the eel, by which it has obtained in some places the name of Eelpout.

†**2.** A yellow flower. ? = *eel-ware* (see EEL 6).

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 141 Butter..As for that which is tinged with eel pouts, it not only deceives the sight, but is very often disagreeable to the taste.

Eel-skin. [f. EEL + SKIN.] The skin of an eel. † *Merchant of eel-skins* = ? rag and bone collector. Also *attrib.*, as in **eelskin-dress**, a tight-fitting dress; **eelskin-queue**, ? a pig-tail.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 A marchaunt of eele skins. A marchaunt without either money or ware. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 141 My armes, such eele-skins stuft. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Drunken Dutchm.*, When he's drunke, you may thrust your hand into him like an eele-skin. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 308 He directed that he should be carried to the grave with his eelskin queue sticking out of a hole in his coffin. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 226 Jersey jackets and eel-skin dresses. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 4/1 A smooth-faced, vicious-looking fellow, dressed in a close cap and eelskin neckcloth.

Eel-spear. [f. EEL + SPEAR.] A forked or pronged instrument for catching eels by transfixing them as they lie in the mud. (See quots.)

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 197 Speares .. lyke vnto troute speares or yele speares. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679) 235 He beareth .. 3 Eel-spears argent. 1785 *Sportsman's Dict., Eel-spear*; this instrument is made for the most part with three forks or teeth, jagged on the sides. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk., Eel-spear*, a sort of trident with ten points for catching eels, called in Lincolnshire an eel-stang.

Hence **Eel-spearer, Eel-spearing** *vbl. sb.*

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* v. 40 Here and there was an eel-spearer in his punt. *Ibid.* xxxi. 244 Eel-spearing is quite an athletic occupation.

Eely (ī·li), *a.* [f. EEL + -Y.] Eel-like.

† **a.** Resembling the flesh of an eel. **b.** Resembling an eel in movement; wriggling, writhing.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 124 A Conger .. is .. of a moist, soft, and Eely Substance. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 16, I .. See you sit with that composure On the eeliest of hacks. 1871 *Cassell's Mag.* 22 July 336/1 We have the pleasure of seeing the snaky, eely monster whisking about in the water.

Eem. *dial.* [repr. OE. *efnan*, ON. *efna* to perform (Da. *evne* to have ability, Sw. *ämna* to form, shape. Cf. ME. *em-cristen* for *even-*.] To spare time; to find an opportunity; to 'afford'; to succeed (in doing a thing), 'get' (to do).

1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* Coll. 16 Chesh. .. I cannot Eem, I have no leisure, I cannot spare time. 1745 BYROM *Misc. Poems* (1773) I. 157 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) We worken hard .. An cannot eem to be so feert. 1750 J. COLLIER *Wks.* (1819) 71 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Aw've tried mony a time but aw could never eem to do it.

Een, obs. and dial. pl. of EYE.

E'en, var. form of EVEN *adv.*

Eer, obs. form of ERE, before.

-eer, *suffix*, is an anglicized form of the Fr. suffix *-ier* (repr. normally L. *-iārius*, and in many words replacing *-air* :—L. *-ārius*; see -ARY [1]), used to form sbs. denoting persons, as in *canonnier* CANNONEER, *muletier* MULETEER; the usual sense is 'one who is concerned with', or 'one who deals in'. (Where the sb. from which the F. word was formed never became familiar in Eng. use, the original spelling *-ier* is retained, as in *bombardier, grenadier*). In imitation of these words (perh. in some instances rather in imitation of Sp. sbs. in *-ero*, of similar origin) the suffix is added to Eng. sbs. to form designations of persons, as *auctioneer, charioteer, mountaineer* (earlier *-er*). In many of the words so formed there is a more or less contemptuous implication, as in *crotcheteer, garreteer, pamphleteer, pulpiteer, sonneteer.*

E'er, variant of EVER.

Eerie, eery (ī·ri), *a.* Forms: 4 **eri, hery,** 4–6 **ery,** 6 **erie,** 9 **eirie, -y** (Anglo-Irish **airy**), 8– **eery, -ie.** [ME. *eri*, ? var. of *erȝ*, ARGH; or ? f. that word + -Y.

The word occurs in the northern (not in the midland) version of the *Cursor Mundi*. It has recently been often used in general literature, but is still regarded as properly Scotch.]

1. Fearful, timid. In mod. use, expressing the notion of a vague superstitious uneasiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17685 (Gött.) Ioseph he noght eri. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *S. Cosmas & D.* 321, & scho .. wes for hyme hery. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. xii, With ery courage. 1513 — *Æneis* VII. iv. 91 He fled .. and to his cave hym sped wyth ery spreyt. 1572 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 159 We pure sall cry with erie hartis .. To the, O God. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Ecl.* Poems (1845) 50 They glower ecry at a friend's disgrace. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 98 The watch-dog's howling .. makes the nightly wanderer eerie. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. ii. 357 Do you feel eerie? 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xiv. 353 This eerie feeling .. might be causeless.

2. Fear-inspiring; gloomy, strange, weird.

1790 BURNS *Wks.* (1800) II. 403 Be thou a bogle by the eerie side of an auld thorn. 1795 MACNEILL *Waes o' War* in Poems (1802) 5 Night comes dark and eerie. 1818 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 116 Hae ye walked .. fra Bawhannan Lodge, in sic an eerie night. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Str. World* II. i. 10 The .. sheep bell had an eerie sound.

Hence **Eerily** *adv.*, in an eerie manner; weirdly. **Eeriness,** an undefined sense of fear; superstitious dread. **Eerisome** *a.*, weird, gloomy.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 295 Sum man for erynes will trymbill. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* vi, Debar then .. All eiryness or feir. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre*, It spoke in pain and woe .. eerily. 1863 *Gd. Words* 522 A weird unhappy sound! what could it be That through the wan night wailed so eerily. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II 13 Feeling the sensation of eeriness as twilight came on. 1865 *Trnl. Horticulture* Christm. No. 16/2 From that night I have never known eeriness. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.) The kye .. gied a dowf an' eerisome crune. 1832–53 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 49 The objects sae dear .. Turn eerisome hame thoughts.

E'ery, contraction for EVERY.

† **Ees.** *Obs.* [possibly repr. OE. *æs* 'food, meat, carrion' (Bosw.); possibly a. corresponding MDu. *aes* food, bait (mod.Du., Ger. *aas*).] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ees, fysch mete on a hoke [*P.* boyght for fisshes], *esca, escarium.*

Eesome (ī·sŏm). [f. *ee*, Sc. form of EYE + -SOME.] Attractive or gratifying to the eye.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* III. 159 (Jam.) Look at them now,- Will ony body deny that that's an eesome couple?

Eese, eesily, eesy, obs. ff. of EASE, etc.

Eete(n, eette, obs. forms of pres. t., pa. t. and pa. pple. of EAT.

Eep, eeth, obs. forms of EATH.

Eever, var. of EAVER *sb.*[2] *dial.*

Ef (ef). Name of the letter F, q. v.

Ef- *pref.*, the form of the L. pref. *ex-* used before words beginning with *f*.

Efacks, efackins, efags, efecks, efeclings: see I'FEGS, *Obs.*

† **Efa·ct,** *int. Obs.* [perh. var. of *efaks*, I'FEGS, influenced by *in fact*.] Used as a mild oath.

1680 *Revenge* IV. i. 34 We'll have tother Dance, efact we will.

Efen, obs. form of EVEN.

Efendee, var. of EFFENDI.

Efere, var. of IFERE, *adv. Obs.* together.

† **Efestide(s.** *Obs.* [corruption of L. *hephæstitis*, a. Gr. **ἡφαιστῖτις*, f. *Ἥφαιστος* the name of the God of Fire.] A jewel described by Pliny.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 [Of Stones] Efestides is in colour .. shamefast and childish. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 Efestide .. held against the Sun is Fiery coloured.

Eff, var. of EFT, EVET.

Effable (e·făb'l), *a.* [a. F. *effable* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *effābilis*, f. *ef-fārī* to utter, f. *ex* out + *fārī* to speak.] † **a.** Of sounds, letters, etc.: That can be pronounced (*obs.*). **b.** That can be, or may lawfully be, expressed or described in words. Now only *arch.* in antithesis to *ineffable*.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 1 Paules notions .. were such as could not be expressed .. mine were .. easily effable. 1668 WILKINS *Philos. Lang.* 414 How this Universal Character may be made effable in a distinct Language. 1755 JOHNSON *Effable.* Expressive, utterable. *Dict.* 1872 LONGF. *Div. Trag.* II. ii, These effable and ineffable impressions of the mysterious world.

† **Effa·bule,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if ad. L. **ef-fābulāri*, f. *ex-* out + *fābulāri* to fable.] To fable.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 82 The graue will fitt euerye stature, as is effabuled.

Efface (efē·s). [ad. F. *effacer* (= Pr. *esfassar*), f. L. *ex* out + *facies* face.]

1. To rub out, obliterate (writing, painted or sculptured figures, a mark or stain) from the surface of anything, so as to leave no distinct traces.

1611 COTGR., *Effacer*, to efface, deface, raze, blot, rub out, wipe away; to abolish. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 279 So coin grows smooth .. Till Cæsar's image is effaced at last. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi, The ignominious images, painted on the public buildings .. were effaced.

b. In wider sense: To cause to disappear entirely, do away with (a visible feature or object).

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 105 The close of a cycle, when the sun was to be effaced from the heavens, the human race from the earth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 192 Pools of water, which would be effaced again, soon after they were formed. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 83 The entrance through the tower has been effaced.

c. *Crystallography.*

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 214 A right square prism .. may result from .. an octahedron with a square base, by the concurrence .. of the modifications *a* and *e* .. when those modifications efface the primary planes.

2. To expunge, erase (words or sentences) from a written composition or document. Now only in fig. sentences.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 279 Fluent Shakspeare scarce effac'd a line. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Let.* in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 40 The lines of Mason which were effaced and replaced by these. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 440 Perhaps the passions excited by the tyranny of James might make it impossible to efface the penal laws from the statute book.

3. *fig.* To obliterate, wipe out (a memory, a mental impression); to 'blot out', pardon, obtain oblivion for (an offence); to abolish, destroy (distinctive characteristics, etc.).

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 21 That effacest .. the synnes of theym that ben repentaunt. *a* 1626 BACON in Webster, Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 822 'Tis thine t' efface With virtuous acts thy ancestor's disgrace. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* li. i, In tender Mercy look on me, And all my Sins efface. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* viii. (1873) 456 An impression had been made upon the popular mind which it was hardly possible to efface. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 194 If such a proposition is true, the world must efface its habit of admiration for the .. heroes of the past.

4. *fig.* To cast utterly into the shade, reduce to virtual nonentity. **b.** *refl.* [after Fr. *s'effacer*]. To reduce oneself to insignificance; to abandon or forfeit one's claim to consideration

1716 § LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 143 Her beauty effaced everything I have seen. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrs. & Merch.* II. ii. 30 Amy Gray was .. quite effaced. *Mod.* As a politician he has completely effaced himself by this act of imprudence.

Effaceable (efē·săb'l). [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being effaced.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi, Washed off all effaceable marks of the late accident. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 27 Mucous membrane, when not stretched, is thrown into effaceable folds or rugæ.

Effacement (efē·smĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The process of effacing; the fact of being effaced.

1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 572 A state of simplicity .. subsequent to the effacement of the vices of barbarism. 1866 WEDGWOOD *Origin of Lang.* 7 Effacement of a sense from want of practice. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 99 The effacement of the national sentiment is an artificial and violent evasion of a fact of nature.

Effacing (efē·sing), *ppl. a.* [f. EFFACE *v.* + -ING [1].] That effaces or obliterates.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 73 Decay's effacing fingers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 4/1 The effacing fingers of death were .. shockingly apparent on the Cardinal's visage.

Effacive (efē·siv). *nonce-wd.* [f. EFFACE *v.* + -IVE.] Disposed or tending to efface. *Self-effacive*: modest, retiring.

1883 CAIRD *Edinbro' Lect. Hume* 23 Nov., In society he was the most self-effacive of men.

Effald, -ly, obs. ff. AFALD, AFALDLY.

† **Effa·mish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *effamer* (cf. AFFAMISH, f. *affamer*), f. L. *ex-* out + *fames* hunger.] = FAMISH, *v.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 3 Being effamished, [they] are content to eate it. 1634 46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 137 Ministers shamefullie abused, they and their families effamished.

‖ **Effaré** (efa·re), *a. Her.* [a. F. *effaré*, pa. pple. of *effarer* to agitate.] (See quot.)

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Effaré*, in heraldry, a term applied to a beast when rearing on its hind legs, as if it were affrighted. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v. *Effeard* or *Effaré*, a French term for a beast in the attitude which English Heralds call 'salient' or 'springing'.

† **Effa·scinable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if ad. L. **effascinabilis*, f. *effascinare* see next.] Susceptible to enchantment.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. xvii. 159 A strangely-impure and effascinable passivity of Phancie.

† **Effa·scinate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **effucinate.** [f. L. *effascināt-* ppl. stem of *effascinare*: see -ATE [3].] = FASCINATE.

Hence **Effascinating** *ppl. a.*

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* in Halliwell's *Shaks.* V 330 Skilfull to depell the harmes Of an effascinating eye. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VIII. 199 Of force to effacinate the gods. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 143 He has effascinated the hearts of the Court. 1678 H. MORE in Glanvill *Saddue. Triumph.* (ed. 1727) 63.

† **Effa·scination.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ef-fascinātiōn-em*, f. *effascinare* to bewitch.] = FASCINATION.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VIII. 402 There are others whom their effascinations can keepe from electing their Vrne. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 59 The effascination by the optick emission of the eyes. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. XIV. 255 Hood-winked and held down with an overbearing effascination and witchcraft.

† **Effa·te.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *effātum*, f. *ef-fārī* to speak out.] A saying, dictum, maxim. Also ‖ **Effa·tum** (pl. *effata*).

1650 ELDERFIELD *Pythes* 154 Their effata or most reverenced contents equalled by parliament to the oracles of the common law. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 177 The effates of Scripture seem to contradict themselves. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 294 The Effatum, That Nature abhors a Vacuum. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 118 That common Theological Effate, Grace is Glory begun.

† **Effa·tuate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **effatuātus*, f. *ex-* out + *fatu-us* stupid, foolish: cf. AFFATUATED.] Infatuated.

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 117 Had I not beene effatuate even by Fate.

† **Effa·tuate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To besot, render dull or stupid.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 16 Nothing effatuates the understanding of man more than excesse in meat.

† **Effaut.** *Obs. Music.* Also (corruptly) **offaus.** The fuller name (F *fa ut*) of the note F, which was sung to the syllable *fa* or *ut* according as it occurred in one or other of the Hexachords (imperfect scales) to which it could belong.

a 1327 *Learn. Music* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Of effauz and elami ne coud y nevere are. 1671 DK. BUCKHM. *Rehearsal* II. v, A certain note .. in Effaut flat.

Effect (efe·kt), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* **effeck.** [a. OF. *effect* (F. *effet*), ad. L. *effectus*, n. of action f. *efficĕre* to work out, accomplish, f. *ex-* out + *făcĕre* to make.]

1. Something accomplished, caused, or produced; a result, consequence. Correlative with CAUSE.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The planetes .. causen us by hir influence .. effectes lik to the operaciouns of bestes. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 6 Thy enter-

pryse came to none effect 1572 JONES *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* III. 22 a, Cause of sicknesse is that unto which any thing followeth, which is named effecte. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.*, The Effect, is that which is brought to passe by the Cause. 1715 DESAGULIERS *First Impr.* 4 Contrivances..that are the Effect of a great deal of Study. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 16 We know not at all what death is in itself; but only some of its effects. 1752 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 Nature begins from causes, and thence descends to effects. 1831 BLAKEY *Free Will* 198 We..give the name of cause to that event which precedes, and the name of effect to that event which follows in the order of time. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 485 The beneficial effects of their interposition had given shelter and security to private trade.

b. *collective* and *abstr.* Results in general; the quality of producing a result, efficacy. Phrases, *With effect, of no* (†*none*) *effect.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 620 Thing that beryth more effect. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 30 This ordynaunce..was of lytell effect. 1538 STARKEY *England* 15 Thys law [*i.e.* civil law] takyth effecte of the opynyon of man. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. IX. (Arb.) 99 Whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the reumes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* vii. 13 Making the word of God of none effect through your tradition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 865 This Tree is..of Divine effect To open Eyes. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 341 A law was made..but it had little effect. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 115 You may..throw his foil at a sufficient distance..to enable you to deliver a thrust with effect. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. X. viii. 288 Respectful message to his Majesty was of no effect.

c. *Mechanics.* The amount of work done in a given time. *Useful effect*: the net result, after making deductions for loss from friction, etc.

1818-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 111 The effect of animal force, then, or the quantity of work done in a given time will be proportional. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 389 An agent for generating mechanical effect.

2. †a. A contemplated result, a purpose; chiefly in phrases, *To this* or *that effect, to the effect that* (*obs.*). **b.** In the same phrases: Purport; drift, tenor, essential significance.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 153 And for hise freendes on a day he sente To tellen hem theffect of his entente. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 50 Theffect of whych was thus in dede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ii. 131 Ane othir goldin grane to the ilk effect Thow sall nocht mis. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii 283 *Cask.* He spoke Greeke. *Cassi.* To what effect? 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 287 Hee incharged the same Don Pedro..to go and surprise the said Souldiers, giving him two hundred hors and five hundred Foot to that effect. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 17 A subsequent proviso was added to that effect. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 157 The famous reviewer's sentence to the effect that, etc.

†3. An outward manifestation, sign, token, symptom; an appearance, phenomenon. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Why can't be Nun* 67 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140 In a gardyne I sportyd me..to see The swete effecte of aprelle flowres. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii, His wisdome hath stinted the effects of his power. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii 112 What effects of passion shows shee? 1656 COWLEY *Find. Odes* (1669) 22 *note*, No natural effect gives such impressions of Divine fear, as Thunder.

b. A (pleasing or remarkable) combination of colour or form in a picture, a landscape, etc. Cf. 6.

1884 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* 222 The old water-colour men were wont to obtain their effects of atmosphere by, etc. *Mod.* The reflexion of the trees in the brook is a very pretty effect. Here's a painter with his sketch-book hunting for 'effects'.

†4. Something which is attained or acquired by an action. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III iii. 54, I am still possest Of those effects for which I did the Murther.

b. *pl.* 'Goods and chattels', movable property. *Personal effects*: personal luggage as distinguished from merchandise, etc. Also with wider meaning in phrase *No effects*: written by bankers on dishonoured cheques when the drawer has no funds in the bank; also, *To leave no effects*: to leave nothing for one's heirs.

1704 J. LOGAN *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 290 The effects of their plantations will scarce buy them clothes. 1711-14 ADDISON *Spect.* (J.), The Emperour knew that they could not convey away many of their Effects. 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* V. (1887) 196 The bankers declined to cash the Captain's draft..simply writing the words 'No effects' on the paper. *Mod.* Sale of household effects The contents of the trunks were insured as 'personal effects'. He died leaving no effects.

5. Operative influence; a mode or degree of operation on an object.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* I. 635 What Effects are thereby produced upon the body. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* VI. (1833) 149 It will act like a *concave* lens when the cooling effect has reached the axis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 Speeches which will have an effect upon the courts 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 562/1 The effects which the demand for aboriginality..had upon the race of builders.

b. The state or fact of being operative. *To give effect to*: to render operative. *To take effect*: to become operative; to prove successful; (of a law, an agreement, etc.) to come into force (*from* a certain date).

1771 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Eng.* II. 62 The stratagem took effect; the English..began to fly on all sides. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 529 The Administration was willing to give effect..to the arrangements. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 545 Eadward's grant was not to take effect till after the death of Ælfwine.

6. The impression produced on a beholder, hearer, or reader, *esp.* by a work of art or literature; sometimes = *general effect*, the impression produced by a picture, building, etc., viewed as a whole. *For effect*: for the sake of creating a telling impression on the minds of spectators or hearers.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. 328 What they call the effect in architecture. 1868 GLADSTONE *Iwv. Mundi* I. (1870) 16 With a view..to poetical effect. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 219 His [Shelley's] aim is rather to render the effect of a thing than the thing itself. *Mod.* His whole behaviour and conversation are calculated for effect.

7. Accomplishment, fulfilment. *Obs.* exc. in phrases, *To bring to effect, carry into effect*: to accomplish, bring to a successful issue.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 389/1 Who someuer shal..calle me that he may haue..theffecte of his requeste & prayer. 1538 STARKEY *England* 195, I thynke hyt schold be veray hard to bryng thys to effect. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 50 Losing..the faire effects of future hopes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 177 What he tooke in hand, he..brought to good effect. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Hist. Surv.* (1651) 403 Never bringing their designes to effect. 1705 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 208 The only means to bring all happily to effect. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig* Wks. 1755 II. I. 111 The proposals are ..such as a pious active prince..might soon bring to effect

†b. Practical reality, fact, as opposed to name or appearance: see 8. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 109 Meere words..Th' effect doth operate another way. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1849) III. 545 He should depart only with a title, the effect whereof he should not be possessed of, before he had very well deserved it.

8. *In effect*: formerly = in fact, in reality, opposed to *in show, in words*. In mod. use, virtually, substantially, so far as the result is concerned (see senses 1, 2).

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 243 With pretence to depart from thence vnto China, as in effect they did. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.) In shew, a..senate..was to govern, but in effect one only man should..do all in all. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), No man, in effect, doth accompany, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *a* 1668 DENHAM (J.) State and Wealth..is to him ..No other in effect than what it seems. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in effect, to say that the author of it is a man. 1804 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Husbandry Bengal* (1806) 37 The duties are paid..by the purchaser; but the charge in effect falls upon the importer. *Mod.* The two methods are in effect identical. He was, in effect, accused of falsehood. I cannot tell you what he said, but in effect it was that he, etc.

9. [After Fr. *effet.*] (See quot.)

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Effect in the manage, is applied to the movements of the hand which direct the horse. They distinguish four effects,..viz. in using the bridle to put a horse forwards, draw him backwards, and shifting it out of the right hand into the left, and vice versa.

Effect (efe·kt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring about (an event, a result); to accomplish (an intention, a desire).

The existence of obstacles or difficulties is, in mod. use, ordinarily implied in this sense of the vb.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXI. (1612) 154 And nothing else I did affect but to effect my sute. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 98 Ile crosse the Sea To effect this marriage. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. vi. (1718) 25 Let wit, and all her studied plots effect The best they can. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90. 244 At first they only wish to be secure; that effected, they endeavour to grow Powerful. 1792 *Anec. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 196 Peace..would never be effected. 1833 LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* II. 227 (Cab. Cycl.) This reciprocating movement of the carriage is effected by a pinion fixed upon the end of a vertical spindle. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. i. (1871) 203 Just effected his escape as the servant announced a visitor. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* 5 Effecting thus, complete and whole, a purpose of the human soul. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 13 The cure..has to be effected by the use of certain charms. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 105 The most skilful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such decomposition.

†b. To produce (a state or condition). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 86 Sorrie am I that our good-will effects Biancas greefe. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 135/1 The concurrence of Pleasures which effecteth Beatitude, is very difficult.

c. To make, construct. *rare. arch.*

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 75 The Lighthouse happily effected by Mr. Rudyerd. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 317 An enormous window..had been effected in the wall.

d. Comm. *To effect a sale, an insurance*; hence, *to effect a policy* (of insurance).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 598 The earliest purchases are effected in immediate proximity to the mines. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/4 Nominee life policies are often effected which are altogether invalid.

†2. To give effect to (a resolution, a feeling); to fulfil (a promise). *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* V. 95 Faustus I swear..To effect all promises between us made. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. x. 6 You heauens, effect your rage with speede. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 20 We shall be called upon shortly to effect our vote made the former sitting.

†3. *absol.* and *intr.* To have an effect, be effectual; to accomplish its purpose. *Obs.*

1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXIV. (1612) 164 But that Cadwalladers Fore-doomes in Tuders should effect Was vnexpected. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1330 The petard having effected as we have said. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 161/2 Elements, of which Air and Fire have a faculty to move and effect.

¶ 4. Confused with AFFECT (? and INFECT).

1494 FABYAN VII. 371 The Albygenais..had ben effected w^t dyuers poyntes of heresy. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 301 The Abbat of Santa Pia..whom the earl particularly esteemed and effected. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop. &c.* 135 His words effected much the Laureat's Mind. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1279 He effects to preserve an entire silence about Kerguelen.

†Effe·cted, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. EFFECT *v.* + -ED; prob. confused with AFFECTED.] With *adv.* (*well*, etc.) prefixed; Affected, disposed.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) I. 503 Holy men..haue..bin the meanes of much comfort to well effected people. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 61 Thair are sundrie persones..evill effected to the caus.

Effecter (efe·ktəɹ). Also 7 **effectour,** 7-8 **effector.** [f. EFFECT *v.* + -ER, or a. L. *effector.*]

1. He who, or that which, brings about an event or result, accomplishes a purpose, etc.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Div.* 202 The howerly effectours of many admirable actions. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 447 Wee shall make his nature the effecter of his vicious will. 1621 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xiii. (1668) 66 Baits and inticements..are effecters of our desires in this pastime. 1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 151 They blame the Air as the effecter of all corruptions whatsoever. 1723 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. vi. 475 That infinite Being, who was the Effector of it [Creation]. 1863 VANCE in *Sat. Rev.* 415 Had the translation of Saintré to be entered on afresh, it is not..certain that I had been the effecter of the same.

†2. A maker, creator. *Obs.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 67 One Monarch of the world the great Effector. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 242 The omnipotent Effector and Productor of al things.

¶ = AFFECTER 1. *Obs.*

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 179/1 He was indeed a great effecter of glory.

†Effe·ctfull, *a. Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* **effeof-.** [f. EFFECT + -FULL.] Effectual.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* xviii, Our souerane Lady in her parliament..maid actis..quhilkis as yit hes tane na dew and effesfull execucion. 1669 SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 The effectful cause of direful diseases.

Effe·ctible (efe·ktib'l), *a.* [f. EFFECT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being effected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 Not effectible upon the strictest experiment. 1650 *Descr. Future Hist. Europe* 14 His Decrees most effectible, when we think him the furthest off. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 338 Whatsoever..is effectible by the most congruous and efficacious application of Actives to Passives.

Effecting (efe·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EFFECT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb EFFECT.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* (1887) Ep. Ded. 6 The effecting wherof pretendeth great honour to your Maiesties person. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 17 Although the plot..by thee was lai'd, Th' effecting of it by me thou didst obtaine. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* VI. 15 In order to the sure effecting of this Design.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*; virtually serving the function of a pr. pple. passive.

1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 88 Four sentiments on the revolution effecting here. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. V. i. 325 During the time in which this great revolution was effecting in the government of Bengal. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. IX. 21 Ought you not to congratulate yourself that a great change is effecting?

Effe·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That effects.

Hence **Effe·ctingness** = EFFICACIOUSNESS.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 179 If we are instructed to believe the particular effectingness of a religious discourse proceeds from the workings of the Spirit, etc.

†Effe·ction. *Obs.* [ad. L. *effectiōn-em*, f. *efficĕre*: see EFFECT *sb.*]

1. a. Fabrication, formation, production.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, An ymage..All of brent golde by false effection. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 290 Attributing the Effection of the Soul unto the Great God. *Ibid.* IV. vii. 350 The primitive Effection of the Humane Nature.

b. Accomplishment, performance.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 53 To invent..their own way for the cognition, acquisition, or effection of any thing. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 151 The incarnation..belongs unto all the three Persons *effective*, in regard of effection.

†2. *Geom.* A construction; a proposition; a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition. (Todd.) *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

¶ Confused with AFFECTION and INFECTION.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXIII. (1495) 131 A swete voyce..chaungith the effeccion of the herers. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. III. (Arb.) 115 Of such force is education & natural effection. 1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) N ij, Beware of..fennes, for oftentymes the effection of the aire, ariseth of the corrupte vapoures.

Effectism (efe·ktiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. EFFECT + -ISM.] The habit of aiming at 'effect'.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 472 Any flimsy effectism of plot.

Effective (efe·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *effectif, -ive*, ad. L. *effectīvus*: see EFFECT *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

†1. That is concerned in the production *of* (an event or condition; *rarely*, a material product).

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 379 Powers..

are effectiue principles of all actions. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 91 The signe of the Crosse is..effectiue of grace. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 170 Politic Philosophie is defined .. a Science effective of Justice in the Citie. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 193 In the Tertian [Ague] the part effective of the bloud is out of its natural temper.

†b. Having the power of acting upon objects. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 214 Time is not effective, nor are bodies destroyed by it, but from the action and passion of their Elements in it. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 139 The more unbodied any thing is, the more unbounded also is it in its effective power.

†2. Concerned with, or having the function of, carrying into effect, executing, or accomplishing. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 256 Dis wes þe Proces causative, Dat eftyr folowit effective. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Musicke is diuided into two parts..The second may be called syntactical, Poetical, or effectiue. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 33 The former was significatiue onely, his effectiue.

3. That is attended with result or has an effect. 1760 GOLDSMITH *Cit. W.* I. (1837) 200 There is an effective power superior to the people. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. x. 149 The masters alone had an effective voice in the legislation. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 90 The honour of the first effective shot.

b. In mechanical and economical science: Said of that portion of an agency or force which is actually brought to bear on a particular object. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. x. (1806) II. 250 The quantity of effective capital employed in agriculture. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 67 This we call the virtual or effective head [of water]. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 228 The Component of a force in any direction, (sometimes called the Effective Component in that direction).

c. Theol. *Effective faith, love*, etc.: that bears fruit in conduct [med.L. *effectivus*]. 1854 F. W. FABER *Growth in Holiness* v. (1872) 75 Effective love makes us the living images of Jesus.

d. *Effective range*: the range within which a missile, weapon, or fire-arm is effective. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 63 Two hundred and twenty yards .. is to be taken as the effective range for fighting purposes of the old archery.

4. Powerful in effect; efficient, effectual. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxiv. (1495) 654 Oleum iuniperum is most effectyf ayenst the Quartayn. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 402 He does not speak often; nor can he be considered an effective speaker. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1862) I. iv. 30 Contributed to make these pursuits effective, elegant, and attractive. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 17 Its best admiral could not have .. anchored it [England] in a more effective position. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xliii. 338 An Italian comedy..effective over everybody's risibilities. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 39 Fewer men, better trained and disciplined, could be made more effective.

b. Of works of art, literary compositions, etc.: Producing a striking impression; picturesque. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 207 The high bank ..is..rendered effective by a perpendicular wall of naked sandstone. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* 21 It is not one suited to produce any very effective romantic narrative. 1888 *Garden* 18 Feb. 119/1 Varieties of Amarantus are..effective in the..garden.

5. Fit for work or service: chiefly of soldiers or sailors. (Also *absol.*; see B. 2.) 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 105 Being not above 15 or 16000 Men Effective. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3733/4 The Imperial Army is said to consist of 44000 Effective Men. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 295 The copper-smiths..were not likely very soon to be effective. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. i. 93 Army of 60,000 on paper; of effective more than 50,000.

b. *Effective charge*: the expenditure upon effective forces, as distinguished, *e.g.*, from that upon military pensions, retired pay, etc. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 306 The whole effective charge of the army, navy, and ordnance, was about seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

6. Actual, *de facto*; existing in fact; that is ... so far as the effect is concerned; opposed to *potential, nominal.* 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 113 Afterwards displacing two effective governours .. appointed by himself. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 9 The collection of an effective and well-distributed revenue. 17.. BENTHAM *Levelling Syst.* Wks. 1843 I. 361 Those .. whose present fortunes are above the mark..would be but a small part of the real and effective losers. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 39 Potential and not effective planes of symmetry.

b. *Effective money*; also quasi-*sb.* (see quot.). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Effective*, a term used in many parts of the Continent to express coin in contradistinction to paper money. Thus bills on Vienna are generally directed to be paid in effective.

B. *sb.* †1. An efficient cause. *Obs.* See A 5. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* XII. xxv. (1620) 442 Had the eye, the apple .. their rotundity, not from any externall effectiue. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. i. 1 No less are they the due Effective of the former.

2. *Mil.* An effective soldier. (See A. 5.) Usually *pl.* 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6060/1 The Garrisons .. consist of 1000 Effectives. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 478 An abstract..which shows the comparative numbers of effectives and total. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxiv. 4 They counted nine thousand effectives.

b. *collect. sing.* The effective part of an army. 1888 *Standard* 29 Oct. 5/5 The effective of the Turkish forces in the Balkan Peninsula now reaches 180,000 men.

Effectively (efe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] †1. As a means of causing or producing. Cf. quot. 1607 in EFFECTIVE *a.* 1. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 34 That [the sign of imposing hands] is effectiuely vsed, is out of the question.

†2. a. By a direct exercise of power. b. With regard to the effects. (Chiefly *Theol.*) *Obs.* 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 26 This [deposing an emperor] is done by the Pope .. not effectively but consecutively. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 85 Whether the planets have (either actually and formally, in themselves, or virtually and effectively upon others) those prime elementary qualities. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 211 [God's love to Christ] is said to be in believers..not onely effectively, in regard of its effects, grace, and glory; but also objectively.

3. = *In effect* (see EFFECT *sb.* 8): †a. Actually, in fact (*obs.*). b. Virtually, substantially. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 43 A rectified Will..alone..effectively gives us the preeminence above Beasts. 1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. i, Don Melchor .. is effectively at Madrid. 1844 MACKINTOSH *T. More* Wks. 1846 I. 442 It is not equitable to treat him as effectively .. answerable for measures of state. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 796/2 Effectively England is a republic and not a monarchy.

4. So as to produce an effect. Often *emphatically*: With powerful effect; decisively, completely. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 104 Give to any people the power of accumulating, and..they will not be disinclined to use it effectively. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 113 Mohammed..effectively cashiered from his system every pure and spiritual conception of virtue. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 374 A parliament composed of other members than those who had sate so long and so effectively. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 163 If we can preach without reading, we are likely to preach more effectively.

5. In a manner to be fit for service. Cf. EFFECTIVE A. 5. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Sept., 10,000 men effectively always in armes. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Anacreont.* (1710) I. 52 The fair Ionian Regiment. And next the Carian Company, Five hundred both effectively.

Effe·ctiveness. [f. EFFECTIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being effective, in various senses. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 34 We agree in many vses with them [the Papists], but one of their vses (to wit) their effectiuenes we forbeare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 583 Infinite self-activity or effectiveness. 1830 ARNOLD *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1858) II. 336 The comforts and effectiveness of society. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* x. 227 Effectiveness in debate. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 52/2 The labour is average in point of effectiveness.

Effectless (efe·ktlés), *a.* [f. EFFECT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without effect, fruitless: also quasi-*adv.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 76 Ile chop off my hands..they haue seru'd me to effectlesse vse. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 8 Both Capacity and Instruction are effectles without practise and exercise. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Furioso* XIV. lxxiii, Nor were his fervent prayers effectless said. 1815 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 459 Silence alike improbable and effectless. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. i. v. § 5 The sun itself at noonday is effectless upon the feelings.

Effector; see EFFECTER.

†**Effectress** (efe·ktrés). *Obs.* [f. EFFECTER + -ESS.] A female effecter. (Cf. next.) 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxxviii. (1631) 152 It is so certaine an effectresse of things prosperity. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 8 The Virgin Marie .. reputed an effectresse of miracles. 1668 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 143 The effectress of a thinginess or essence.

‖ **Effe·ctrix.** [L.; fem. of *effector* EFFECTER: see -TRIX. (In mod. philosophical L. used in apposition with *causa, vis.*)] An efficient cause or power. 1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. i. (1639) 100 Weaknesse of the stomack is sometime caused through distemper of the effectrix or working quality.

†**Effe·ctuable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Fr. *effectu-er* + -ABLE.] That can be effectuated. 1622 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi, It was a worke worthy of his labour..and not easily effectuable.

Effectual (efe·ktiŭăl), *a.* Also 4–5 **effectuell.** [a. OF. *effectuel*:—late L. *effectuālis*, f. *effect-us* EFFECT *sb.*: see -AL.]

1. That produces its intended effect, or adequately answers its purpose. Of legal documents or covenants: Valid, binding. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somn. T.* 162 Our orisouns ben more effectuel. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII, Annex. Ducat. Lanc.* Ruffhead IX. App. 106 Every such Lese .. be as good effectual and available in the Law. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 151 To bryng the matere to a conclusion effectuell. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 One single Pipe of competent bore, would be as effectual as three our four. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 The Charge of the Government ..would be more..effectual. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 205 We must endeavour to make our complaints rather effectual than loud. 1884 EARL SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* 1 Mar., Registration does not make effectual a document which was..inoperative and of no effect.

b. Theol. *Effectual calling* (see quot.). So also *effectual grace*: the special grace given to those elected to salvation. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Index, Grace sufficient is geven to every one, effectual of Gods especial mercie to some. 1648 *Shorter Catech.*, Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby..he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 7 If God withdrew not any effectuall grace from man.

c. *Effectual demand*: in Political Economy. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. vii. 58 Such people may be called effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. x. (1806) II. 250 The sole cause which would determine the quantity of effective capital employed in agriculture would be the extent of the effectual demand for corn. 1866 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 21 And this demand must be effectual, that is, must be accompanied with the power of proffering some other object in exchange.

†2. = EFFECTIVE in various senses. *Obs.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 462 The more whyte..a perle is, the more effectuell and vertuous it is holde. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* x. 44, I take it .. to be an effectuall & pregnant substance. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* XXXV. Wks. 1872–5 II. 79 My Lord of Bath, who is .. as effectuall an hand as can be chosen in the whole Court. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 60 With his Harp he expressed such effectual melody and Harmony. 1689 BP. G. WALKER *Siege Derry* 37 We also got into our Garrison some Effectual Men out of their number.

†3. *Effectual cause*: = efficient cause. *Obs.* 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 83, I must .. try out the effectuall cause of these inclosures.

4. Of prayers, entreaties: earnest, urgent (see also 1). Cf. Anglo-Lat. *effectuose supplicantes* 'earnestly entreating', A.D. 1229 in Rymer I. 308. Perhaps this use was originally due to confusion with AFFECTUAL; but the translators of the A.V. ingeniously availed themselves of it in *James* v. 16 to render Gr. *ἐνεργουμένη* (R. V. 'in its working'). [cf. 1386 in 1.] 1440 [see EFFECTUALLY 2]. 1547 *Bidding Prayer*, Ye shall also make your harty and effectual prayer to Almighty God for the peace of all Christian regions. 1611 BIBLE *James* v. 16 The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. 1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 505 Letters came .. with most effectual exhortations, in the Popes name, to accommodate the differences.

†5. ? Actual, now existing. *Obs.* 1598 J. HEYWOOD (*title*), Workes, namelie a Dialogue, wherein are pleasantlie contrived the number of all the effectual Proverbs in our English tongue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 116 The Danes had London .. and Alfred onely three effectuall Shires.

†6. 'To the point', pertinent, conclusive. *Obs.* 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 41 Reprove my allegation.. Or else conclude my words effectuall. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iv. 207 'Tis..my fashion..to be plain and effectual. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 315 III. 203 He would give a speedy and effectual answer. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* CCCVIII. Wks. 1872–5 II. 552 There will be no mony given this sitting, but upon very visible and effectuall termes.

Effectua·lity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being effectual. *a* 1641 MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 132 The nature, condition, force, and effectuality of grace. 1758 *Herald* II. 46 No. 18 The simplicity, facility, and effectuality of my scheme is undeniably a proof, etc. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xv. ix. 52 Solidity, brilliant effectuality, shining through all he does.

Effectually (efe·ktiŭăli), *adv.* [f. as prec + -LY².]

1. a. So as adequately to answer the purpose. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 3if a man schuld do effectualy almes. 1466 SIR J. FELBRIGGE in *Paston Lett.* 538 II. 255 Yff yt please your gentylnesse to be effectualy my frend. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) Introd. 8, I know not how I may more fitly and effectually commend it than to say, etc. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 119 Doing his charity effectually, but with a possible privacy 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 159, I have already effectually confuted Pausanias's date of Anaxilas. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 P 4 An excessive Head-dress may be attacked the most effectually when the Fashion is against it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 359 Any conveyance by the covenantor.. will effectually destroy all contingent uses. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* V. 205 The equatorial meridian chain has so effectually robbed the eastern Trade Winds of their vapour.

b. *Theol.* See EFFECTUAL 1 b. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 225 We have been partakers of the true word and sacraments, and many of us effectually called thereby.

†2. Of entreaties, prayers, etc. (cf. AFFECTUALLY): Earnestly, ardently. *Obs.* *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXIII. 352 (Add. MS.) We pray the effectually of one counsaile..and help. 1476 C. REYNFORTH in *Paston Lett.* 813 III. 221 Effectually desyryng to here of yowr welfare. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. (1557) 167/2 He meruaylous effectually beseecheth christen people to agre. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 457 Grace to pray effectually.

†3. Pertinently, to the purpose, explicitly. *Obs.* 1582 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 78 Plainely and effectually set downe, albeit in fewe wordes. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiii. 146 Write to me effectually your Lordships mind.

†4. As the effect of a cause. *Obs.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxvi. 921 Of him that is one god in substaunce comyth all creatures effectually.

†5. In effect; in fact, in reality. *Obs.* *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxiii, Mine eye .. Seemes seeing, but effectually is out. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 18 There arrived .. a gentleman traveller .. but effectually he was the Pope's nuntio. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 35 Something darken'd the passage .. it was effectually Mons. Dessein.

Effectualness (efe·ktiŭălnés). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being effectual; the power of producing effects; efficacy. 1545 *Pref. Hen. VIII's Primer* in Wilkins *Concilia* III. 873 The pith or effectualnes [Lat. *vim*] of the talke. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX. (1617) 523 The effectualnesse of his doctrine in the curing of mens soules. 1621 AINSWORTH

Annot. Pentat. Ex. iv. 7 A thing done in the bosome signifieth secresie and effectualnesse. 1696 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* I. iv. (R.) From the effectualness of it in order to that end, it is the power of God to salvation. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Ch.* 91 Has the advantage of a far greater effectualness than Butler's way.

†**Effe·ctuate,** *pple. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **effectuāt-us*, pa. pple. of **effectuā-re*; see next and -ATE².] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1609 W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 291 A mans death may bee effectuate by two meanes. 1646 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 That he see the premisses well effectuate.

Effectuate (efe·ktiu,eit), *v.* Also 6–7 **effectuat.** [f. (on the analogy of ACTUATE) F. *effectuer*, f. L. *effectu-s*; see EFFECT *sb.* and -ATE³.]

trans. To bring to pass (an event); to carry into effect, accomplish (an intention, desire).

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 127 He found him a most fit instrument to effectuate his desire. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1577/2 A deed of great honour..and easie to effectuat. 1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 233 III. 146 Gentlemen, against whom the kinge can lyttle effectuate. 1638 *Relat. State Kirk Scotl.* 5 To the end they might effectuat this point the more easily. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 1 (1734) 238 The only Means that can effectuate a Palliative Cure. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 113, I should probably be put to death without effectuating my purpose. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 167 Courts of justice have been always anxious to effectuate the intentions of testators. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 229 If the Premises precede, and, as it were, effectuate the conclusion.

Effectuating (efe·ktiu,eitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EFFECTUATE.

1619 in *Eng. & Ger.* (1865) 47 For the disguising and effectuating of their designes. 1630 LORD *Banians* 85 They make as few instruments serve for the effectuating of divers workes as may bee. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 65 In order to the effectuating this his Mediation. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 619/2 The effectuating such a plan.

Effe·ctuating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That effectuates; efficient, operative.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man.* 87 The effectuating cause of sensation. 1851 W. HANNA *Mem. Chalmers* (1854) II. 158 The effectuating influence.

Effectuation (efe·ktiu,ēi·ʃən). [noun of action f. EFFECTUATE: see -ATION.] A carrying out, or carrying into effect; accomplishment, fulfilment.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx, Charles King of France .. resolued to breake thorow all respects,.. rather then to faile in effectuation. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 135 In the effectuation of which .. the exclusionary system is the main instrument employed. 1818 DWIGHT *Theol.* xiii. (1830) I. 233 To publish laws for .. the effectuation of the common duties. 1865 W. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 375 The effectuation of his great scheme.

†**Effe·ctuous,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **effectuos,** 5 **-wis, -uis, -eous,** 6 **-us.** [ad. OF. *effectueux*, ad. med.L. *effectuōsus*, f. *effectu-s*: see EFFECT *sb.* and -OUS.]

1. = EFFECTUAL *a.* 1.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 þe word of dede is more effectuos in werkyng þen þe word of þe mouþ. 1495 *Act* 2 *Hen. VII*, c. 61 § 7 The same graunt..[shall be] advaillable, good and effectuous. 1548 G. WISHART in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 12 This fayth is effectuous through charitie. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 96 b, The lesse kynde [of Poly] is..more effectuus or stronger in workyng. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Right Use Ch.* I. (1859) 154 The effectuous presence of his heavenly Grace. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 4 b, Ceraunium..is..effectuous to bring a man in sweete sleepe. 1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. lx. (1639) 197 You must come to more effectuous remedies.

2. Of prayer, etc.: Urgent, earnest; = EFFECTUAL 4.

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 226 An effectuous prayer, very needful in these last .. days. 1536 BEDYL in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. XXXV. 269 Two brethren .. have given their bills inclosed to me, very effectuous. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 203 By our most effectuous and earnest Letter.

†**Effe·ctuously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. Effectually, with powerful effect.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 380 Whiche in this cas Thou lykyst to chesyn effectuously To ocapye the lott of Judas plas. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. XXXVIII. 260 To þe Pope þai wrat for-þi All þe more effectwysly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 61 To thynke .. not superficially .. but .. effectuously. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 154 Oyle of lyneseed .. swageth payne effecteouslye. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 274 Whosoever receiveth worthily that bread and wine, receiveth effectuously Christs body .. he is made effectually partaker of his passion.

2. Urgently, earnestly; cf. AFFECTUOUSLY.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 441 Thay..desirit him effectuislie to lede thame .. to the tentis of inemyis. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 3 Praying effectuouslie to graunt hir constancie.

†**Effe·ctuousness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being effectuous; efficacy.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 48 The effectuousness of the Semisextile..must be referred..to that efficacy, which ..is not yet extinct in the Oblique Line.

†**Effee·ble,** *v. Obs.* [variant of AFFEEBLE or ENFEEBLE; the prefix being assimilated to EF-.] *trans.* To enfeeble.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlviii. 8 The welfare of the Church..may..be sore shaken, but yit not so effeebled that it shuld fal. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 326 That foule [Eagle] is..not effeebled by yeeres, nor subject to diseases.

†**Effee·blish,** *v. Obs.* [var. of AFFEEBLISH *v.*; see prec.] *trans.* To enfeeble. Hence **Effee·blishing** *vbl. sb.*, **Effee·blishment** *sb.*, weakening.

1570–80 T. HACKET *Amadis of Gaule* 305 The brave Lyons ..shall be brought under, and the strength of their clawes effeeblished. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man.* (1634) 123 To the great effeeblishing of the woman. *Ibid.* (1634) 49 For in some they linger upon five, sixe, seven, yea eight dayes at each Terme, to their great effeeblishment.

†**Effeir,** *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4–5 **effer(e, 6 effeer, -air.** [Sc. var. of AFFAIR, q. v.]

1. = AFFAIR 1; a 'cause'.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 305 He sped him to the were, Till help his Eym and his effere. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxviii, For greit effeir me thocht na pane to die. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Oppos. Court to Consc.* 22 No furtherer of thair effairs.

2. = AFFAIR 6; appearance, bearing; show, 'pomp and circumstance'; ceremony.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 608 The king persault be thair effeir, That all wes suth men till hym tald. *Ibid.* VII. 30 Iohn of lorn, with gret effere. *Ibid.* 126 Thai persault be his spekyng, And his effer, he wes the kyng. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. XXII. 69 Dame Anabil Qwene of Scotland.. Cunnand, curtas in her efferis. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2357 Sche gart bryng .. With grete effere this knycht to hir presens. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 299 Thair forwardnes and eik thair fresche effeir. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, This rising in effeir of war.

b. *pl.* Phenomena, properties.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 128 Discirnyng all thair [flouris] fassionis and effeiris.

Effeir, effere (in Sc. efi·r), *v.*¹ *north. dial.* Also 7 **effeer.** [Usual spelling of AFFEIR, AFFERE.]

1. *impers. intr.* To fall by right, appertain, become, be proper or meet. Obs. exc. in Sc. law phrase 'as effeirs'.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 3020 And þai In Achaia hime erde With kyngis honour, as efferde. *c* 1375? BARBOUR *St. Philippus* 90, & al þe remaynyne to do þat efferyte þare ordyr to. *c* 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Tale of Dog* 23 The Ravin, as to his office weill effeird, Indorsat hes the write. *Ibid.* (1832) 25, I drewe a little by, For it effeirs nether to heare nor spye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 326 Or to his stait efferit for to haif. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 95 It effeers That I be judged by my Peers. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 128 All competent diligence may pass and be directed hereon in form as effeirs.

†2. As *personal* vb. To be becoming, pertain properly. Const. *to* or dat.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* viii, He cheist a Flane as did affeir him. *a* 1600 *Maitland Poems* 328 (Jam.) Honest weidis, To thair estait doand effeir [=effeirand]. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 573 All his fousome forme thereto effeirs. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXXIII, In all that effeirs to war.

†**Effeir,** *v.*² *Sc. Obs. rare.* [var. AFEAR, q. v.]

1. *trans.* To frighten.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xii. 102 Na wound nor wapyn mycht hym anis effeir. 1553 (ed. 1) *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 88 The first time that ony..persault Cacus efferde [*v.r.* afferd].

2. *trans.* To fear, be afraid of.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2576 Effeir 3e nocht Diuine punytione?

†**Effeiring,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **efferand.** See also AFFEIRING. [pr. pple. of EFFEIR *v.*¹] Properly appertaining, suitable, proportionate.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 56 God almychty..mittigatis ..baytht the gude..and euil operations of the planetis, efferand for the vertu and vice that ringis amang the pepil. 1556 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* I. (1821) Introd. 34 Litill Johne ..hes bene fourtene feet of hicht, with square membris effering thairto. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli, With annual rent and expenses effeiring.

Hence **Effei·randly** *adv.*, suitably.

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 485 (Jam.) Efter thair qualite foirsaid to be punischit effeirandlie.

Effeminacy (efe·minăsi). Also 6 **effeminaty.** [f. EFFEMINATE *a.*: see -ACY.]

1. Effeminate quality; Unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 360 Finding..the Britons alienated from themselues through ease and effeminacie. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 13 A spirit soothed with its owne Effeminaty. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 2 His Features, Complexion, and Habit had a remarkable Effeminacy. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 7. 153 Their coarse manners melted gradually into false Politeness and Effeminacy. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iv. 172 A barbarous people, possessed of a beautiful country, may be relaxed in luxury and effeminacy.

†2. (Cf. EFFEMINATE *a.* 3.) *Obs.*

1642 CHAS. I. *Declar. Soldiers at Southamp.* 21 Oct. 6 Avoid .. excessive drinking and effeminacy (by some esteemed the property of a souldier). 1671 MILTON *Samson* 410 But foul effeminacy held me yok't Her Bond-Slave.

Effeminate (efe·minĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *effēmināt-us*, f. *effēminā-re*, f. *ex* out + *fēmina* woman.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons: That has become like a woman:

a. Womanish, unmanly, enervated, feeble; self-indulgent, voluptuous; unbecomingly delicate or over-refined. †b. (Cf. quot. 1609 in B.)

(The two first quots. may possibly belong to 3).

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 77 a, It is..the most perilous thyng A prince to been of his condicion Effeminate. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vij, An effeminate persone neuer hathe spirite to any hie or noble dedes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. (1873) 25 Effemenet men sal be ther dominatours. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 The sclendernesse of theyr capacitie and effeminate hartes. 1605 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xxii. 319 But a Souldier's death shall make amends for thy effeminate life. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xiv. (ed. 4) 386 A Luxurious and effeminate race. 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 107 This step ..enabled the Germanic soldiers to compare themselves with the effeminate troops of the south.

absol. quasi-*sb.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* xviii. 8 The soules of the effeminate shal be hungrie. 1692 DRYDEN tr. *St. Evremont's Ess.* 162 A softness, wherein for the most part languish the Effeminate.

b. Of things: Characterized by, or proceeding from, unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Effeminate gesture to rauish the sence. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. iv. 107 Shall we at last conclude effeminate peace? 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* V. 49, I scorn those effeminate revenges. If I hurt any man it shall be with my sword. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* I. 148 Rome was..humbled beneath the effeminate luxury of Oriental despotism. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iii. 149 They would sooner employ..the most effeminate circumlocution than resort to a..homely term or phrase.

†c. Without implying reproach: Gentle, tender, compassionate. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 26 Their handes had no leasure to aske counsell of their effeminate eyes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 211 We know your tenderness of heart, And gentle kinde effeminate remorse.

†d. Of music, odours, etc: Soft, voluptuous. *Obs.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 61 The Ionick Mood was more light and effeminate Musick. 1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustrated* 77 The Myrtle .. because of its Effeminate smell, etc.

¶ Used for: Feminine, characteristic of women.

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Timothy* ii. 9 Nowe let the women also praye after thexample of the men. Yf there be any effemynate affection [Lat. '*Si quid est in animo muliebrium affectuum*'] in their stomakes, let them caste it out.

†2. Physically weak, 'delicate'. *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* X. 91, I..advise those that have effeminate stomachs to take off the cold from the water before they drink it.

†3. The notion 'self-indulgent, voluptuous' (see 1) seems sometimes to have received a special colouring from a pseudo-etymological rendering of the word as 'devoted to women'. Unequivocal instances are rare; cf. quot. 1430 in 1; also EFFEMINACY 2; EFFEMINATENESS 2. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 55 Man effemynate [Virgil *uxorius*] wythout honour rauysshed in to dileectation femynyne. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 146 The king was supposed to be..very amorous and effeminate.

†4. Used as pa. pple. of EFFEMINATE, *v. Sc. Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.*, How strang..pepill grew in our regioun afore they were effeminat with lust. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 619 How mony men hes it effeminate.

B. *sb.* An effeminate person. b. *spec.* (see quot. 1609).

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. 70 This wanton young effeminate [Richard II]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xiv. 24 Effeminates [Vulg. *effeminati*, 1621 Sodomites] were in the land. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 223 With a just disdain Frown at effeminates. 1860 W. WEBB in *Medical Times* 15 Sept. 266/2 Soft-handed effeminates.

Effeminate (efe·minĕt), *v.* [ad. L. *effēmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *effēmināre* (see EFFEMINATE *a.*) Cf. F. *effēminer.*]

†1. *trans.* To make into a woman; to represent as a woman. *Obs. rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 493 They effeminated the Air and attributed it to Juno. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 90 Till the male Queen cou'd be effeminated [*i.e.* till the actor playing that part could be shaved].

2. To make womanish or unmanly; to encrvate.

1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 40 It is not to be feared lest they shoulde be effeminated, if thei were brought vp in good craftes. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist.* (1585) 155 He effeminated his souldiers with all kind of delicacy and lasciuiousnesse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 19 Bringing sweet comfortes into Theaters which rather effeminate the minde. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertines* IV. ii, Luxurious living .. Effeminates fools in body. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 61 *note*, A Stream which was said to.. effeminate those that washed in it. 1758 *Herald* II. 252 If the too free admission of wealth .. could .. effeminate their manners. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 236 Luxury has not effeminated them.

3. *intr.* To become womanish; to grow weak, languish.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 236 To seen a man from his estate Through his soty effeminate And leve that a man shall do. 1612 BACON *Greatness Kingd., Ess* 239 In a slothfull peace both courages will effeminate, and manners corrupt.

Effeminated (efe·minĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. Rendered womanish or unmanly. b. Reduced to the employments of a woman. †c. ? Degraded by subjection to a woman.

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. § 38 His chiefest Consorts were Effeminated persons, Ruffians and the like. 1629 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 24 See Omphale, her effeminated king Basely captive, make him doe any thing. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. iv, The effeminated Male Apple eater [Adam].

Effeminately (efe·minĕtli), *adv.* [f. EFFEMINATE *a.* + -LY².]

1. In an effeminate or unmanly manner or style.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man.* in Wks. (1573) 143 That white rocherte that the Byshops .. weare so like a Nunne, and so effeminatly. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. I. (Arb.) 138 Effeminately decked. 1612 COTGR., *Laschement*..coldly, faintly, effeminately. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Hist. Surv.* (1651) 306 A youth too curiously and effeminately drest. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. I. XXVI. 172 If any one .. take hire for him [a Boy] to be effeminately embraced. 1702 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 359 The Roman Soldiers had lived too effeminately to fight well. 1836 MARRYAT *Olla*

Podr. xxv, They ..are .. a .. very effeminately built race. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xix, He's not effeminately lovely.

† **2.** ? Through degrading passion for a woman.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 562 To let in the foe, Effeminately vanquished.

Effe·minateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being effeminate or womanish; unmanly softness or weakness.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 59 An Art .. not of effeminatenes, but of..stirring of courage. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxvii. (1840) 84 They sent a distaff and a spindle..as upbraiding their effeminateness. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) Pref. 19 My young traveller should leave behind him .. all effeminateness. 1812 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* 17 *June* in Earle *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 322 His sensibility..is in danger of being mistaken for effeminateness.

† **2.** (Cf. EFFEMINATE *a.* 3.) *Obs.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* (1660) *Verwijvinge*, effeminatenesse, or given to women.

Effe·minating, *vbl. sb.* [f. EFFEMINATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or process of rendering effeminate; unmanly softening or weakening.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 190 They make rather to theffeminatynge of the myndes of men. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxvii. II. 110 We are permitted no books but such as tend to the..effeminating of the mind.

Effe·minating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Making effeminate or unmanly; enervating.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, Thou art as hard to shake off as that..effeminating mischief, love. 1757 *Herald* (1758) I. 91 Effeminating luxury. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* (1861) 121, I..find the religions of men..unmanly and effeminating.

Effemination (efe:minēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *effēminātiōn-em*, f. *effēmināre* to EFFEMINATE.] The process of rendering or of becoming effeminate.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 120 [The hare] figured..degenerous effemination. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 36, I know a place in the Belly..which, if burnt [with moxa], a certain Effemination follows, without hope of recovering a man's Virility.

† **Effe·minator.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -OR.] He who, or that which, renders effeminate.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 279 That Effeminatour both of youth and age, Delicacy of apparell.

Effeminize (efe·minəiz), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. EFFEMIN-ATE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render effeminate or womanish in character or appearance.

c 1612 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 1083 His braue Knights effeminiz'd by Sloath. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* iii. 970 A lovelocke .. Doth the lewd wearer quite effeminize. 1836 DONALDSON *Theat. Greeks* (ed. 4) 376 The tragic poets.. effeminized them. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 269 [Pope] is considered .. to have..effeminised Dryden's style.

Hence **Effe·minised** *ppl.a.*, **Effe·minising** *ppl.a.*

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 162 Enthusiasm..inspired..by the effeminizing sensuality of Moore. 1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th C.* Nov. 769 Our present somewhat effeminised civilisation. *Ibid.* 774 It tends to encourage..an effeminising influence in English poetry.

‖ **Effendi** (efe·ndi). Also 7 **aphendis,** 9 **efendee.** [Turkish افندی *efendi*, a corruption of Gr. αὐθέντης (pronounced afþe·ndis) lord, master.] A Turkish title of respect, chiefly applied to government officials and to members of the learned professions.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 381 Their aphendis written also by the later Greeks ἀφένδης is corrupted from Αυθεντης, *i.* Lord. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2313/2 Nachis Effendi (who is the chief of those that wear a Green Turbant, as being descended from Mahomet). 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1825) 207 He assembled the chief effendis or heads of the law. 1732 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 340 It has the Imprimatur .. of a Turkish Divine, and three Effendies. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 535 The Effendis or doctors frankly confessed that they were unable to answer the arguments of the missionaries.

† **Effe·r,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **Efferre.** [ad. L. *effer-re*, f. *ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] *trans.* To bring forth; to give off.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* lxxxv. 352 But Insolencie hath a time as well to fall as erre..To which no Opportunities but doe Effects efferre. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 526 Honey must be cocted till it effer no more spume.

† **E·fferate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *efferāt-us*; see next.] Fierce, harsh, morose.

1684 H. MORE *Answ.* 112 Either heedlesness or an efferate religious Melancholy.

† **E·fferate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *efferāt-* ppl. stem of *efferāre*, f. *effer-us* EFFERE *a.*] *trans.* To render fierce, exasperate.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 243 The fœdity of such an act might..efferate their minds more. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 6 Riches exalt the mind and efferate it.

Hence † **Effera·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Irritating action.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 295 Spirits .. by their efferation often hurt the Bowels.

† **Effe·re,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *effer-us*, f. *ex* out + *ferus* fierce.] Excessively wild or fierce.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 144/1 Let us returne to the historie of this effere..nation.

† **Effe·re,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **afeir, affeir.** [Used *metr. gr.* for FEAR *sb.*; the prefix vaguely after AFEAR *v.*, EFFRAY: see EFFEIR *v.*[2]] Fear.

1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. [iv.] 21. (ed. 1) 34 a, We fled away al bludles for effere [*v. r.* afeir]. *Ibid.* III. i. 57 And for effere [*ed.* 1874 affeir] my blude togiddir fresit.

Effere, var. of EFFEIR, *v. Sc.*, to suit.

Efferent (e·fĕrĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [ad. L. *efferent-em*, pr. pple. of *efferre*: see EFFER.]

A. *adj.* Conveying outwards, discharging.

1836 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 487 A minute venous radicle, efferent vessel [may be seen] to emerge .. in close proximity to the artery. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 34 The efferent arteries are..connected with afferent veins. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vii. 108 An impression made on an afferent nerve causes by discharge through an afferent nerve a contraction.

B. *sb.* That which carries outwards.

1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 541 Look upon..the ethereal waves as the afferents and efferents of Omniscient Thought.

Hence **Effere·ntial.**

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 992/2 In Athalia..the efferential vessel is entirely absent.

† **E·fferous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *effer-us* (see EFFERE *a.* + -OUS.] Fierce, violent.

1614 BP. J. KING *Vine Palat.* 34 From the teeth of that efferous beaste..preserue our roote. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 167* To correct the efferous nature of the purgatives.

† **Effe·rvency.** *Obs.* [f. L. *effervent-em*, pr. pple. of *effervēre* to boil up or over: see -ENCY.] The condition of being overheated, of issuing forth in a heated state.

1670 E. R. *Ne Plus Ultra* 105 Effervency of that [blood] in the heart. 1670 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* (1744) 33 When they [fulminating matters] are burst forth and floating in the air, they [cold winds] hinder their effervency [in thunderstorms]. 1681 [see EFFERVESCENCY].

Effervesce (efəɹve·s), *v.* [ad. L. *effervesc-ĕre*, f. *ex* out + *fervesc-ĕre* to begin to boil, inceptive vb. f. *fervēre* to be hot.]

† **1.** *intr.* 'To generate heat by intestine motion' (J.); to break into violent chemical action.

1702 MEAD *Mech. Acc. Poisons* (J.), The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves will effervesce even to a flame. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2. 364 If these Corpuscles effervesce together..repulsive Powers may arise.

2. To give off bubbles of gas, *esp.* as the result of chemical action; to bubble.

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 43 [Calcareous Grit] effervesces with acids. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 94 A vein of earth.. which..did not effervesce with acids. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Wat.* 166 Which, when mixed up with soda .. effervesced and fused into a perfect glass. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 281 The residue will..effervesce with dilute acids. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 28 Human gastric juice..effervesces on the addition of alkalies.

b. Of the gas itself: To issue forth in bubbles.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 173 As the carbonic acid effervesces away, the particles of yest..begin to sink. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* ii. 13 The carbonic acid .. froths up or 'effervesces'.. in small bubbles through the drop of liquid.

3. *fig.*

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 65 A number of .. juveniles..were effervescing in all those modes of..gambol and mischief. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 337 No period could be found when mingling faith and culture effervesced with more curious results.

4. *trans. rare.* To stir up, excite, exhilarate.

1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.*, *G. W. Batchelder* II. 6 The steady, regular tramp of the marching thousands effervesced our spirits.

Effervescence (efəɹve·sĕns). [f. L. *effervescent-em*, pr. pple. of *effervescĕre*; see prec. and -ENCE. Cf. F. *effervescence.*]

† **1.** The action of boiling up; heated agitation of the particles of a fluid. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 164 Black blood .. or lurid, green, &c. do not signifie the corruption of it, but are symbolizations of only..its effervescence, or fermentall turbulency. 1676 GREW *Lect. Luctation* i. § 4 Effervescence; then and only properly so called, when they [the bodies mixed] produce some degree of heat. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 160 The effervescence of the Fever must be permitted. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 44 By proper Internals.. allay the Effervescence of the Blood.

2. (Without necessarily implying heat.) The action of bubbling up as if boiling; the tumultuous rise of bubbles of gas from a fluid; *esp.* as the result of chemical action.

1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 87 An effervescence .. with some potent Acid. 1695 *New Light Chirurg. put out* 63 'Tis an Acid, because of its Effervescence with Volatile Salts. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 132 That effervescence observed in the mixture of acids and alkalies. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvi. (1849) 151 A tall glass half full of champagne cannot be made to ring as long as the effervescence lasts. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 22 If brisk effervescence follows .. the urea has been converted into carbonate of ammonia.

3. *fig.*

1748 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Wks. 1816 X. 310 The effervescence of invention had subsided. 1791 *Heroic Ep. to J. Priestley* in *Poet. Regist.* (1808) 397 The weekly burthen of their drowsy din Is..Mere effervescence of an acid soul. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 400 An effervescence of the sublimer affections. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 167 The first effervescence of boyish passions. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lii. 55 A fellow .. who was in an effervescence of surprise.

Effervescency (efəɹve·sĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Effervescent state or condition; also loosely = prec.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Effervency, effervescency, a being very hot or inflamed. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 3) Introd. 49 Effervescency is the Ebullition of a liquid without the separation of its parts. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. i. 5 Nor did she superinduce the least heat..from the manual effervescencies of devotional tracts.

Effervescent (efəɹve·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *effervescent-em*, f. *effervescĕre* to EFFERVESCE.]

† **1.** That is in a state of bubbling heat. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 180 While the bloud is too effervescent, evacuation is not very proper.

2. That has the property of rising in bubbles.

1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 459 Administer effervescent powders. *Mod.* The mixture is slightly effervescent. The abuse of effervescent beverages.

3. *fig.*

1833 MACAULAY *Walpole's Lett. H. Mann, Essays* (1851) I. 285 It was nonsense effervescent with animal spirits and impertinence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. ii, The old Gaulish and Gaelic Celthood, with its..effervescent promptitude. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 67 He had been in that State during its effervescent days.

Effervescible (efəɹve·sib'l), *a.* [f. as next + -IBLE.] **a.** Capable of producing effervescence. **b.** *fig.* Ready to effervesce; heated, excited.

a 1812 KIRWAN (W.) A small quantity of effervescible matter. 1866 *Morning Star* 16 Mar. 5/4 The effervescible imagination of the extravagant fair.

Effervescing (efəɹve·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EFFERVESCE + -ING[2].] That effervesces; *lit.* and *fig.*

1793 T. BEDDOES *Consumpt.* 128 Effervescing mixture of chalk and vinegar. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vi, He .. was..conducted along the streets, amid effervescing multitudes. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vi. 222 Life's first effervescing hopes.

Effervescive (efəɹve·siv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to or characterized by effervescence.

1854 HICKOK *Mental Philos.* 77 An effervescive force.

Effet, obs. form of EFT *sb.*

Effete (efī·t), *a.* Also 7 **effœte.** [ad. L. *effēt-us* that has brought forth young, hence worn out by bearing, exhausted, f. *ex* out + *fētus* breeding.]

† **1.** Of animals: That has ceased to bring forth offspring. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* II. vi. 39 The Earth .. grown effete and old Hardly bears small ones [*i. e.* men] now. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 134 The Animal becomes barren and effete. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 165 Hens ..after three years become effete and barren.

fig. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. § 5 (1651) 374 Nature is not effœte .. to bestow all her gifts upon an age. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 289 Even she [France], the mother of monsters..shews symptoms of being almost effete. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 410 Wonder-producers in youth generally become in manhood effete even of common births. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 337 Nature..was as if effete now; could not any longer produce Great Men.

2. *transf.* Of material substances: That has lost its special quality or virtue; exhausted, worn out.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 100 The [Chocolata] Paste alone grows effœte, and insipid. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 That imprison'd and Effœte Air, within the Green-house. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 106 It..grows more effete or less smart to taste. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 187 The Lime is rendered nearly effete and powerless. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 12 Animals and plants are ever throwing off effete particles from their organisms.

¶ Of strength, vital power: Spent, worn out.

1765 WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) 359 Till all the vigour .. of that monarch of the grove [the oak] be effete and near exhausted.

3. *fig.* Of men in an intellectual sense, of systems, etc.: That has exhausted its vigour and energy; incapable of efficient action.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 228 They find the old governments effete, worn out. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 295 It [gardening] is the fine art which is left for us, now that sculpture, painting..have become effete. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 226 Pray accept your effete English aristocrat. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* xv. 143 But the monastic system..is now effete altogether.

Effe·teness, exhaustion, worn-out condition.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 274 The effeteness of this Mantchoo dynasty. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* 6 June, The mummy-like effeteness..of Ultramontanism.

† **E·fficable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *effic-ĕre* + -ABLE.] Efficacious, effective.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 582 The fat of a wolf is no less efficable then the flesh.

† **E·fficace,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *efficace*, ad. L. *efficācia*, f. *efficax*; see next.] **a.** Efficacy. **b.** Effect. **c.** Active duty.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Ich habbe iseid of ham [tears] her uour muchel efficaces. *a* 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. Prol., Vertues, In the whiche was all efficace of verytee. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 327 By the touch of their liue efficace. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 602 Saints That fine, like Aldermen, for grace To be excused the efficace. 1712 G. WHELER *Liturgy* 94 All-holy Spirit, his Life-giveing Efficace.

† **Effica·ce,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *efficace*, ad. L. *efficax*, (stem *efficāci-*), f. *efficĕre* to accomplish.] = next.

15 . T. HACKET *Treas. Amadis de Gaule* (Bynneman) 259 To drawe them .. by efficace promises and perswasions.

Efficacious (efikēⁱ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *efficāci-* (see prec.) + -OUS: see -ACIOUS.] That produces, or is certain to produce, the intended or appropriate effect; effective. (Said of instruments, methods, or actions; not, in prose, of personal agents.)

1528 ROY *Sat.* (1845) Goddis worde is so efficacious. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 35 Lesse efficacious, that is, in plain English ineffectual. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 39

He saies it is the first efficacious cause of the Being of al things. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) VII. 510 God .. vouchsafeth .. efficacious grace to overcome temptation. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 58 Soap, therefore, is justly esteemed a most efficacious medicine. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xii. 421 Variation and Natural Selection will be efficacious in forming distinct races in separate islands. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 51/2 To provide efficacious securities against this evil. 1873 BROWNING *Red. Cott. Nt.-Cap* 497 Be efficacious at the Council there.

Efficaciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an efficacious manner; effectively.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. II. 152 No man delivered himself more .. efficaciously with the hearers. 1705 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Watering*, They.. act efficatiously, and yield what is expected from them. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xii. 84 Objects on which men are .. efficaciously employed. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 181.

Efficaciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being efficacious; effectiveness.

1630 J. PRESTON *Sermons bef. his Majesty* 44 As that which hath sinewes and efficatiousnesse in it [differs] from that which is .powerlesse. 1650 WEEKES *Truth's Confl.* ii. 42 The efficaciousness of the death of Christ. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 265, I come to speak to this Tree touching..the efficaciousness of its leaves. 1756 BLAKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 2 Which multiplied by the fever *a* gives *ma—nb* for the efficaciousness of that force. *c* 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* ii. 11 The Vermifuge Balsam, whose sovereign efficaciousness is indisputable.

Efficacity (efikæ·sĭti). Also 5–6 **efficacite**, 6–7 **-itie**. [ad. L. *efficācitāt-em* (cf. F. *efficacité*, but this may be of later origin), f. *efficax*: see EFFICACE *a.*] = prec. and next.

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 61 [The occean] felethe by more efficacite the strenghte of y^e^ moone then a see coartate. 1528 ROY *Sat.* (1845) Yf their paynted efficacite Is but as it semeth to be. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. v. 170 The oyle of .. saint Jhons wort is of singuler efficacitie, in all paynes of..the knee. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 540, I could bring Testimonies .. of the efficacitie thereof to expiate sinne. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 3 We may firmly assert .. the efficacitie of Divine Concurse. 1775 ASH, *Efficacity* (from Efficacy, but not much used) Efficacy. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IX. 150 Better estimate exorbitantly, than disparage Aught of the efficacity of the act. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 114 The efficacity of Intelligence depends on the organs which cooperate. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 251/1 The National Liberal Federation.. a monument of the efficacity..of programmes and delegacy.

Efficacy (e·fikăsi). Also 6 **effecacy**. [ad. L. *efficācia*, f. *efficax*; see EFFICACE *a.* and -ACY.]

1. Power or capacity to produce effects; power to effect the object intended. (Not used as an attribute of personal agents: cf. EFFICACIOUS.)

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Prol., Charmes of efficacye unnaturall by the devyll envented. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. (1557) 740/2 Theffect and effecacy of al these thynges, commeth of God. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 165 The seedes may well be kept for three yeares in good efficacie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 An act, not..beyond the efficacy of the Sun. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 4 A medicine of such efficacy in a distemper. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 47 P 11 The efficacy of mirth it is not always easy to try. 1792 in Chipman *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 55 The division was not taken to have any legal efficacy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 553 To maintain the village institutions of the country in entireness and efficacy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 103 No measures would be of efficacy which spared the religious houses.

†2. A process or mode of effecting a result. *Obs.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 The Efficacy whereby the new Substance or Idea is produced, is called, in the subject exerting that Power, Action; but in the subject, wherein any simple Idea is changed or produced, it is called Passion. *Ibid.* IV. iii. § 24 We are ignorant of the several Powers, Efficacies, and Ways of Operation, whereby the Effects .. are produc'd.

†3. a. Effect. b. ? Actual event. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, v. O iiij, You by youre prayer can worcke greate efficacye. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters* (1638) *A Puritane*, His arguing is but the efficacy of his eating. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 350 In the efficacy of his appearance, he shall be so glorious.

Effi·ciat, *ppl. a.* ? Mistake for EFFICIENT.

1594 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii. 76 The ponlard that did end the fatal liues, Shall breake the cause efficiat of their woes.

†**Effi·ciate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. Only in vbl. sb. **efficiating.** [incorrectly f. L. *efficĕre*; cf. EFFICIENT, and see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To effect, bring to pass.

1618 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 406 A few instruments or medicaments for the efficiating thereof.

Efficience (efi·ſĕns). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *efficientia*, noun of quality f. *efficiens*: see EFFICIENT and -ENCE.]

1. The exercise of efficient power; causative or productive activity.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 37 The first piece of this Divine efficience is .. referred to the Divine Ideas. *a* 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. § 1 God's Efficience is concern'd in the Event decreed. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 319 The surprising efficience of two bodies .. to produce a third unknown before.

2. Effectiveness, efficacy.

1865 SIR K. JAMES *Tasso* XII. xxviii, Do thou for her with such efficience pray.

Efficiency (efi·ſĕnsi). [ad. L. *efficientia*; see prec. and -ENCY.]

1. The fact of being an operative agent or efficient cause. Now only in philosophical use.

1583 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. i, The manner of this deuine effeciencie being farre above us. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 31 God is sayd to be the Efficient Cause of man: the office of this efficiency, is placed in ioyning the forme vnto the matter. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 365 The Efficiency .. of the Principal Cause is that which gives efficacy to the Means and makes it effectual. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 56 [Gravity of bodies] does not proceed from the Efficiency of any such Contingent and unstable Agents. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 417 Constancy of sequence is no certain indication of causal efficiency.

† b. The action of an operative agent or efficient cause; production, causation, creation. *Obs.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 221 These Prodigies are of Diabolical efficiency. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 350 That Power and Wisdom .. were equal to the formation and efficiency of the Sun. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 576 These ancient pagans .. used it [*creare*] generally for all manner of production or efficiency.

2. Fitness or power to accomplish, or success in accomplishing, the purpose intended; adequate power, effectiveness, efficacy.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 49 The very frame of it .. had an efficiency..to cary up the heart to God. 1828–60 WHATELY *Com.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 76 The penalty annexed to any law is an instance, not of its efficiency, but .. of its failure. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 556 The navy was .. more than doubled in efficiency. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 67/2 The greatest dissemination of power consistent with efficiency. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 193 That nothing more powerfully promotes the efficiency of labour than an abundance of fertile land.

b. *pl.* Efficient powers or capacities.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 46 The production of effects beyond their created efficiencies.

†**Efficiociary,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *efficientia*: see prec. + -ARY.] Pertaining to executive action.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xiv. (1739) 26 [They] exercised not only a Judiciary power..but challenged an Efficiociary power in the Marriage-making.

Efficient (efi·ſĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *efficient*, ad. L. *efficient-em*, pr. pple. of *efficĕre*, f. *ex* out + *facĕre* to make.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Making, causing to be; that makes (a thing) to be what it is; chiefly in connexion with *cause.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 61 The cause efficient. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 19 For cause efficient of Mettalls finde ye shall Only to be the vertue Minerall. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 505 Of this slauchter he was caus efficient. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 614 By members are shewed the efficient powers of God. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. ii. (1643) 149 The efficient cause [of dew] is the temperate cold of the night. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. i. 54 Præexistent .. in the Intellect of the efficient God. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 58 The common efficient cause of beauty. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 53 The efficient will of the First Cause. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* VI. (1871) 321 This change in mind is the efficient cause of a whole cycle of other changes.

2. Productive of effects; effective; adequately operative. Of persons: Adequately skilled.

1787 J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 8 Without an efficient government our Independence will cease to be a blessing. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. XXXII, Soon his hand Shall strike the efficient blow. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* V. 114 The belief of their efficient intercession in the court of heaven. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXIII. 297 He was an expert and efficient workman.

B. *sb.*

†1. 'The cause which makes effects to be what they are' (J.). *Obs.*, but in 17th c. very common.

[1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 There are more..causes in nature than efficientes.] 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1632) 76 To take away the first efficient of our being, were to annihilate vtterly our persons. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. 68 The abuse of Sanctuaries had beene an efficient of many troubles. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. IV. 345 Beside the solary Iris .. there is another Lunary, whose efficient is the Moone. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 511 The Efficient or Author of it, is..God himselfe. 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* V. 67 An infinite succession of effects will require an infinite efficient, or a cause infinitely effective. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. ix. 259 The Motion of the Sun..is not the proper cause, Efficient or Producer of them. 1774 MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.*, Ignorance concerning the efficients of the harmony of language. 1804 — *Inq. Principles Harm. Lang.*

2. *Mil.* An efficient soldier; *esp.* a volunteer adequately qualified for service.

1864 MRQ. HARTINGTON *Sp. Ho. Commons* 4 May, The number of 'efficients' under the new system was 112,165. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/1 The number of efficients .. present at inspection .. [was] higher than ever before.

Efficiently (efi·ſĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. As by an efficient cause; in the relation of an efficient cause; by the operation of an agent.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 158 Created effects are Necessary ..When the next cause is determined to one .. Naturally, [or] Efficiently. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 291 All men believed, that faith was confirmed by signes (that is efficiently). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 739 It is Impossible .. For a thing to be Efficiently Caused, by that which hath not .. a Sufficient Productive Power.

2. In an efficient manner; so as to produce an effect; with adequate success; effectively.

1828 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 139 Means to act efficiently as his advocates. 1832 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 403 None so efficiently protect the weak. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 19 There is a fair evidence that the system worked efficiently and well.

†**Effi·ction.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *effictiōn-em*, noun of action f. *effingĕre* to fashion.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Effiction*, an expressing or representing. 1775 in ASH.

†**Effi·erce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EF- + FIERCE.] *trans.* To render fierce, madden.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 27 With fell woodness he efferced was.

Effigial (efi·dʒiăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *effigi-es* + -AL.] Of the nature of an effigy.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 6 The three first Volumes contain chiefly Effigial Cuts.

Effigiate (efi·dʒi,ĕt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. late L. *effigiāt-* ppl. stem of *effigiāre*, f. *effigies*: see EFFIGIES.] *trans.* To present a likeness of; to portray, represent by a picture or sculpture. Also *fig.*

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 Reasonable soules, effigiated to God's image. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. iv. § 1 A Roman amphora..is exquisitely effigiated by Villalpandus. 1628 J. WALL *Serm.* Ded., It was the design of Seneca to effigiat the Emperour Nero. 1809 *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 160 Two-headed eagles.. were effigiated in many houses .. in Peru.

†b. To fashion *into* a likeness. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. VI. § 27 A light or fire effigiated into such a resemblance. 1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng. & Scot.* III. (1707) 297 Some [stones] we observed whose lower Parts seem to be effigiated into divers little Feet.

Hence **Effi·giating** *ppl. a.*

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1618) 310 Like the potters clay, now thou must feel Sharp discipline's effigiating wheel.

Effi·gia·tion. [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] The action of fashioning or of representing; chiefly *concr.* a likeness, representation.

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1057 In the whiche all..effigiation doth shyne clerely. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. 41 No such effigiation was therein discovered. 1741 tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* I. 66 Philosophers call every such Effigiation of the Mind vain Motion. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* XV. 163 The effigiation shocked me with its rude literalness.

‖ **Effigies** (efi·dʒi,īz). *arch.* [L. *effigies.*] A likeness, image, portrait, whether drawn, painted, or sculptured, or of any other kind. (Now superseded by EFFIGY, exc. as humorously pedantic.)

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 193. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 181 The effigies of Saint Ierome, miraculous framed by the naturall veines of the stone. 1676 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1123/4 Which Sentences were .. Executed upon them in Effigies, they being fled. 1702 W. *J. Bruyn's Voy. Levant* VI. 17 The Statue which we saw at this Castle is the Effigies of Queen Semiramis. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXIII. *note*, A gold coin of James V .. the effigies of the sovereign is represented wearing a bonnet. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 178 A Signpost, whereon .. stood painted the Effigies of a Pair of Leather Breeches.

fig. 1653 S. FAIRCLOUGH *Fun. Serm.* 11 To delineate .. the effigies and beauty of his life and conversation.

†**Effi·gies,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To portray, picture.

1658 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 223 Sorrows inexpressible .. fitter here to be effigiessed like sacrificed Iphigenia, with Agamemnon's veil of silence.

†**Effi·gium.** *Obs. rare.* [med.L. (see Du Cange).] Corrupt var. of EFFIGIES *sb.*

1564 BULLEIN *Dialogue* (1888) 81 It was the picture or Effigium of a noble man.

†**Effi·gure,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EF- + FIGURE *v.*] *trans.* To put into shape.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* A ij b, The law of armys ..the whiche was effygured..before ony lawe of the worlde.

Effigy (e·fidʒi). [a. F. *effigie*, ad. L. *effigiēs* in same sense, f. *effingĕre* to fashion. Our examples before 18th c. are either pl. or in the phrase *in effigie* (see 2), so that they may belong to L. EFFIGIES.]

1. A likeness, portrait, or image. Now chiefly applied to a sculptured representation, or to a habited image, as in 2; also to a portrait on a coin; in wider sense somewhat *arch.*

1539 N. WOTTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. cxliv. II. 122 Hanze Albein hath taken th'effigies of my Ladye Anne and the ladye Amelye. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 211 Their pictures or effigies (for I doubt whether picture be a proper word..because it is not done with the penaill) are made of this worke [mosaic]. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 282 The Effigies & Representations of Martyrs. 1723 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 55 P 1 The burning the Effigy of the Pretender. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxxi. 384 But his Effigie is often carried abroad in Procession, mounted on a Coach four Stories high. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iv. Wks. (Bohn) I. 343, I look at his effigy opposite the title-page. 1852 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 195 Coins, bearing the effigy of the Horse. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 29 An ancient cross-legged effigy clad in mail.

2. Phrases. *In effigy*: under the form, or by means of, a portrait or image; also *fig.* *To execute, hang, burn in effigy*: to inflict upon an image the semblance of the punishment which the original is considered to have deserved; formerly done by way of carrying out a judicial sentence on a criminal who had escaped; now only as an expression of popular indignation or hatred.

In the early examples the phrase *in effigie* was prob. always intended as Latin; in poetry of the 17th c. the pronunc. with 4 syllables is usually indicated.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* (1662) III. 14 In those that are damned before, we are damned in Effigie. *a* 1632 BROME *Queend's*

Exch. II. i. (1657) C] b, Marvel not .. when this but in Effigy [*sic*, though metre requires L. *in effigie*] Was but plac'd by her. 1666 *3rd Advice Painter* 31 Gibson, farewell, till next we put to sea, Faith thou hast drawn her in Effigie. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 1528 Some, on the Sign-post of an Ale-house Hang in Effigy on the Gallows. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4367/1 A Third, nam'd Piaget, was executed in Effigie, he had fled from Justice. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 P7 One of our old Kings .. is represented in Effigy. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Exec.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 157 The people .. appointed certain commissioners to hang him in effigie. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* III. 32 Who proposed to burn them in effigy?

Hence **E·ffigy** *v. trans.*, to serve as a picture of, to 'body forth'.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 52 Paris .. is .. rich in what is calculated .. to suggest reflection .. by effigying the events of a far distant date.

†**Effi·ner.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. **effine*, var. of AFFINE *v.* (cf. EFFIRM *v.*) + -ER.] A refiner (of silver or gold).

1591 SIR A. NAPIER *Let.* in *Mem. J. Napier* (1834) 230 The said effyneris may mak mair nor xl^{m} [£40,000] of profeitt.

†**Effi·nge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *effingĕre*, f. *ex* out + *fingĕre* to fashion.] *trans.* To fashion, shape.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 592 Each Medicament is .. effinged into a form proper for the diseased.

†**Effi·rm,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [var. of AFFIRM.] *trans.* To assert (the existence of).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 51 Lactantius firmien .. scornis the mathemeaticiens that effirmis antipodos.

†**Effla·gitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *efflāgitāt-* ppl. stem of *efflāgitāre*, f. *ex* out + *flāgitāre* to demand.] *trans.* To demand eagerly; to desire eagerly. Hence **Effla·gitated** *ppl. a.*

1641 PRYNNE *Antip. Ded.* 5 Which long efflagitated difficult worke .. the publishing of this Antipathy will much facilitate. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. i, The noble enterprize..devoutly to be efflagitated by all ingenious persons.

Efflagration (eflăgrē·ʃən). *rare.* [as if ad. L. *efflagrātiōn-em*, f. *efflagrāre*, f. *ex* out + *flagrāre* to blaze.] Emission of flames.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 271 This mountain was formerly in a state of efflagration. *Ibid.* 304 The efflagration ceased.

†**Effla·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *efflāt-* ppl. stem of *efflāre*, f. *ex* out + *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To puff out.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 Effiated with pride and high opinions of his worth. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Efflation (eflē·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **efflātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *efflā-re*: see prec.]

1. Blowing out, strong expulsion of breath.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 Efflation, which is the immediate matter of voyce, is the action of the same Arteric. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The cough .. is a vehement, frequent, and sounding efflation of much breath. 1772 in SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* (Ash).

2. *concr.* That which is blown or breathed forth; an emanation.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 The *Rig-veda* is the efflation of that great being.

Effloresce (eflore·s). [ad. L. *efflōrescĕre*, f. *ex* out + *flōrescĕre* to blossom, f. *flōs, flōr-is* a flower.]

1. †a. To bloom, burst forth into flowers (*obs.*). b. To burst forth into something resembling a flower. c. To burst forth as a plant when flowering; const. *into*.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 25 They will .. begin to effloresce and shoot out into Flowers. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 432 Fungi germinate, effloresce, disseminate, and die, during the evolutions of the seasons. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 18 Zoophytes, or Plant-animals, so denominated from their efflorescing like plants. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 144 Efflorescing into two or three coecal ampullæ.

2. *Chem.* a. Of a crystalline substance: To change over the surface, or throughout, to 'flowers' or fine powder, owing to the loss of the water of crystallization on exposure to the air.

1788 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Fourcroy's Nat. Hist. & Chem.* II. 305 Some salts .. readily effloresce, and continue to fall in pieces, till the whole becomes a fine white powder. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. III. I. 214 It effloresces, that is, it parts with its water of crystallization in the air, and assumes the appearance of flour. 1860 H. W. REVELEY in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* VIII. 323/2 Tufo, a volcanic production, never effloresces.

b. Of a salt: To come (in solution) to the surface (of the ground, etc.) and there crystallize. Also, To form a crust (by capillary attraction and evaporation) on the sides of a vessel containing a solution.

1800 T. CROMWELL *Excurs. Ireland* vii. 61 The vitriolic particles .. are seen to effloresce in various places. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 636 Mirabilite .. effloresces with other salts on the limestone below the Genesee Falls.

c. Of the ground, a wall, etc.: To become covered with a powdery crust of saline particles left by evaporation from a solution which has been drawn to the surface by capillary attraction.

18.. DANA (W.) The walls of limestone caverns sometimes effloresce with nitrate of lime.

3. *fig.* a. (after 1) To 'blossom out', break out into brilliant display. b. (after 2 c) Of hidden agencies, etc.: To come to the surface, become manifest.

1834 FOSTER *Pop. Ignorance* Knowledge .. has seemed at last beginning to efflorese through the surface of the ground. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. I. 101 The secret courses of civic business .. effervescing & efflorescing ..as a concrete Phenomenon. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 818/1 A disposition .. to efflorese into extremely tall talk. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 10 The man who efflorescs in later life into the full-blown social science orator.

Effloresced (eflore·st), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] That has crystallized on the surface; also, that has crumbled to powder. (See the vb.)

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 230 Effloresced matter thrown down from the rocks. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 13 They were frequently white with effloresced salts. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Nov. 628/2 The heat of dissolution of efflorescd sodium sulphate.

Efflorescence (eflore·sĕns). [a. F. *efflorescence*, as if ad. L. **efflōrescentia*, f. *efflōrescent-em*, pr. pple. of *efflōrescĕre* to EFFLORESCE: see -ENCE.]

1. The process of producing flowers, or bursting into flower; the period of flowering.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 389 The Spirit of the Plant is..severed from the grosser Juyce in the Efflorescence. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* ii. 15 They are the blossom on the fruit-tree, an efflorescence which shows the tree's vitality. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 117 The tendency to efflorescence in the trees of America .. has encouraged their diffusion through Europe.

2. *fig.* A development like that of blossom; an abundant or ostentatious growth; the 'flower' of age, etc.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 40 His impertinent efflorescence of Rhetorick upon so mean Topicks. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 14 The pared-off Turf is the very fat, and Efflorescence of the Earth. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 187 Lord, who in Efflorescence of thy Age Wouldst from the World thy Spirit disengage. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 P11 Mirth can never please, but as the efflorescence of a mind loved for its luxuriance. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 284 Of Fable Literature this was the summer-tide and highest efflorescence. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 265 That noble efflorescence of charity which marked the first ages of Christianity.

†3. Colour developed on the skin, either in the ordinary course of nature, or as the result of disease. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 330 A shadow or darke efflorescence in the outside. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. CXXXIII. 69 The hectic efflorescence on the countenance of an invalid.

b. *Pathol.* 'A morbid redness, or rash of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 152 There is a threefold difference of Efflorescences in the skin. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 149 The efflorescence on her arms [is] entirely gone. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 135 In measles, infection reaches its greatest power during the eruptive stage and the stage of efflorescence.

4. *Chem.* The process of efflorescing, in various senses (see EFFLORESCE 2 a, b, c); also *concr.* the powdery deposit which is the result of this process.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 326 To afford an efflorescence which .. appear'd to be Vitriol. 1671 KIRKBY in *Phil. Trans.* (1672) VII. 4070 It [an inland sea, near Danzick] becomes .. green in the midle with an hairy efflorescence. 1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 62 Pyrites are .. the efflorescence of Minerals. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 10 We found under it Efflorescences of pure Salt. 1828 STUART *Planter's Guide* 189 The sulphate of iron is..distinguished by an efflorescence of small white crystals. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *De Sancty*, Whitened round his feet the dust of efflorescence. 1886 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 183 [Nitrate of potassium] occurs as an efflorescence on the soil.

†**Efflore·scency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Efflorescent condition; an abundant display. *fig.* Also = prec. (sense 4).

1649 J. H. *Motion Parl.* 14 Such persons, as shall discover the greatest luxury and efflorescency of Vertue. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 4 Highest Efflorescency of glory. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 81 These Saline efflorescencies I found at some leagues distance from the Dead Sea.

Efflorescent (eflore·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *efflōrescent-em*, pr. pple. of *efflōrescere*: see EFFLORESCE.]

1. *Bot.* That is efflorescing or blooming.

2. a. Resembling an efflorescence. b. Forming an efflorescence; appearing on the surface in a powdery deposit; also *fig.*

1818 FARADAY *Res.* vii. (1848) 18 A slight efflorescent appearance was seen on the broken edge. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 69 In combination .. it is found efflorescent on the soil in some countries. 1876 BATES *Centr. Amer.* vi. 81 Gold .. is found mostly efflorescent or disseminated in the mines of La Luz and S. Bernabé. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. x. 117 Deadening his touch with the efflorescent crusts .. upon the dry bones of theology.

Efflore·scing, *ppl. a.* [f. EFFLORESCE + -ING.] That effloresces; that resembles an efflorescence.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVI. (1856) 331 A tideless river, margined by new ice and crusted with efflorescing snow. *Ibid.* XXXVII. 343 Great efflorescing knobs.

†**Efflow·er,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 **efflour.** [f. EF- + FLOWER *v.*] *intr.* Of a plant: To go out of bloom.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 82 This meene [kynde] efflioureth [L. *deflorescit*] sone.

Efflower (eflau·ɹ), *v.*[2] *rare.* [ad. F. *effleurer* in same sense (after FLOWER).] (See quot.)

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 87 Chamois, or Shamoy leather. The skins are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned as above described. They are next efflowered, that is deprived of their epidermis, by a blunt knife.

Effluction, obs. form of EFFLUXION.

Effluence (e·flŭĕns). [as if ad. L. **effluentia*, f. *effluent-em* flowing out (see EFFLUENT); cf. earlier AFFLUENCE, ad. L. *affluentia*.]

1. A flowing out (*esp.* of light, electricity, magnetism, etc.); also *transf.* a (tumultuous) streaming forth (of men).

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. III. 54 Electricall bodies draw other bodies vnto them by reason of a moist effluence of vapours. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. II. 64 Where the greater continents are joyned, the action and effluence [of magnetism] is also greater. 1739 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 386 The cohesion cannot be owing to an effluence and affluence of one and the same electrical fluid. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. I. 6 That stormful effluence towards the Frontiers. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 233 Gladdened by that broad effluence of light.

b. *fig.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 196 Truth, not of constitution .. But, of emanation, effluence, and consecution. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* in *Daily Tel.* (1883) 10 July 5/4 The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 203 In this effluence of words..the genuine art of dramatic writing consists.

2. *concr.* That which flows forth; an emanation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 All water and moisture..they call the effluence of Osiris. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* 311 Heav'n's fuller Effluence mocks our dazl'd Sight. 1860 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 225 When the jar is seen, an effluence of the internal organ .. takes its form. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 276 Colour is an effluence of form.

b. *fig.*

1628 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 30 We speake of goodnesse, of power, &c., as of the effluences .. thereof. *a* 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 371 And to support the Martyr, on his Head Consolatory Effluences shed. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 148 The effluence which came so naturally from the tranquil eyes of William the Silent. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 70 They were persuaded that the empire itself .. was an effluence from the divine regimen of the world.

†**E·ffluenced,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ED.] That is borne out in an effluence or outflow; outpoured.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 56 The effluenced spoken Matter of the third.

†**E·ffluency.** *Obs. rare.* [See EFFLUENCE and -ENCY.] = EFFLUENCE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. I. 52 These scintillations are .. the inflamable effluencies discharged from the bodies collided.

Effluent (e·flŭĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *effluent-em* pr. pple of *effluĕre* to flow out, f. *ex* out + *fluĕre* to flow.]

A. *adj.* That flows forth or outwards.

1726 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 21 Arterious or effluent. 1738 KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* 90 The Motion of the effluent Water will be alike in both cases. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 590 The pure, hot, effluent gravy of your steak. 1860 *Daily News* 9 Jan., An effluent drain into the Thames.

fig. 1803 *Monthly Mag.* XV. 151 The Acts of Peter form a ..narrative, so widely different in character from the Acts of Paul, that it is hardly possible to conceive them effluent from the same pen. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 60/1 Born Of effluent or influent Deity.

B. *sb.* a. A stream flowing from a larger stream, lake, or reservoir. b. The outflow from a sewage tank, or from land after irrigation or earth-filtration of sewage.

1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. Geographers will doubt that such a mass..can maintain its level without an effluent. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 344 This old hatch ..is situate .. on the effluent. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 4/1 The clear effluent has been drawn off from each tank.

Hence **E·ffluentness.** *rare*$^{-0}$.

1772 in SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* (Ash).

†**E·ffluous,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. late L. *effluus* of same meaning + -OUS.] That runs or flows out.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Effluve (eflū·v). *Electr.* [a. F. *effluve* in same sense, ad. L. *effluv-ium*, f. *ex* out + *fluĕre* to flow.

The Fr. word was first employed in this sense as a translation of EFFLUVIUM, used in English by Hauksbee 1767.]

The diffusion of electricity from an electrified body by radiation or atmospheric conduction.

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 168 Combination of hydrogen with oxygen under the influence of electric effluves.

†**Effu·viable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EFFLUVIUM + -ABLE.] That can pass off in effluvia.

a 1692 BOYLE *Electricity* Wks. 1772 IV. 354 A great degree of heat .. [in a diamond being ground] may force it to spend its effluviable matter.

†**Effu·viate,** *v. Obs.* [f. EFFLUVI-UM + -ATE^{3}.] a. *trans.* To throw off (in a stream) small particles or corpuscles; also *absol.* b. *intr.* Of the corpuscles themselves: To pass off in a stream. Hence **Effu·viating** *ppl. a.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 Camphire which spends itself by continually effluviating its own Component Particles. *Ibid.* II. 103 The Stars and Planets with their Luminous and Vaporous Sphæres continually effluviating from them. *Ibid.* III. 159 Bodies that effluviate intrinsecally from themselves. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 53 The various effluviating Bodies. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 186.

Effluvient, *a. nonce-wd.* Extremely fluent.
1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 169 To say truth, they were not only intolerably effluvient but inveterately prosy.

Effluvious (eflū·viəs), *a.* [f. Effluvi-um + -ous.] Of the nature of an effluvium, passing off like an effluvium.
1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 125 The soul should covet a re-union with every effluvious particle of its former body. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 851 They supposing Humane Volitions..to be Mechanically Caused..from those Effluvious Images of Bodies.

Effluvium (eflū·viŭm). *Pl.* **effluvia**, 7–8 **effluviums**. [a. late L. *effluvium*, f. *effluĕre*, f. *ex* out + *fluĕre* to flow.]

†**1.** A flowing out, an issuing forth; a process or manner of issuing forth. *Obs.*
1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 156 The effluvium of bloud. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 8 [The bishops]..cannot transmit it [wit] by breathing, touching, or any other natural effluvium. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* (1768) I. 123 Owing to certain subteraneous effluviums of wind.

2. Chiefly applied to the (real or supposed) outflow of material particles too subtle to be perceived by touch or sight; *concr.* a stream of such outflowing particles. †**a.** *gen.* (*obs.*).
1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 114 A continual steame of most subtle effluviums. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 89 A spirituous, yet corporeal effluvium..flowing from it. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac. Enthus.* (1749) I. 33 Epicurus..thinks to solve 'em by his Effluvia, and aerial looking-glasses. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 191 Quick effluvia darting through the brain.

b. A stream of minute particles, formerly supposed to be emitted by a magnet, electrified body, or other attracting or repelling agent, and to be the means by which it produces its effects. Chiefly *pl.* (Now only *Hist.*; but it probably survived the theory which it strictly implies.) Also *fig.*
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 86 So will a Diamond or Saphire emit an effluvium sufficient to move the needle or a straw without diminution of weight. 1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* II. 121 The Load-stone doth .. so freely send forth its effluviums. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xvii. 120 The Effluvia of the Load-stone. 1701 Beverley *Glory of Grace* 23 He as the Sovereign Magnet .. Attracts every Living Stone by the Effluviums, the Flowings out of Life into, and upon, it. 1788 Cowper *Let.* 9 Aug., Mr. Rose a valuable young man .. attracted by the effluvia of my genius. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 152 A plane or circle held east and west .. divides the north from the south magnetic effluvia. 1863 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* xix. (1865) 449 The doctrine .. that magnetism is an effluvium issuing forth from the root of the tail of the Little Bear.

c. An 'exhalation' affecting the sense of smell, or producing effects by being received into the lungs. In mod. popular use chiefly a noxious or disgusting exhalation or odour.
1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 503 They that say, there goes something out of the odorous body, call it an effluvium. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Philos.* II. 244 Infectious Diseases .. conveyed by insensible Effluvia. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3 The miraculous Powers which the Effluviums of cheese have. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* ii. 132 The effluvium proceeding from the colours .. is extremely injurious to..health. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1852) 49 At the distance of half a mile..I have perceived the whole air tainted with the effluvium. 1867 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 260 [They] know nothing of the effluvia of the orange.

¶ **3.** The pl. *effluvia* has often been ignorantly or carelessly treated as a sing. (in senses 2 a, b, c), with a new pl. *effluvias* or *effluviæ*.
1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* xvii. 120 Subtile insensible spirits, or rather atomes and effluvia's. 1698 Norris *Curs. Refl.* 24 Tell me how these corporeal effluvias..enter the eye. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* ii. (1813) 80 Pieces of a different flavour and effluvia in the bark, wood, leaves, etc. 1806 T. Thomas *To W. Hanbury* 14 The fam'd Perfumes of Summer..Men to Rapture with Effluvias move. 1806 T. Paine *Yellow Fev.* Misc. Wks. II. 180 An impure effluvia, arising from .. the ground. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 64 The putrid effluviæ in prisons. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 85 A strong effluvia of the stable.

Efflux (e·flʌks), *sb.* [ad. L. *efflux-us*, f. *effluĕre*: see Effluent.]

1. A flowing outwards of water or other liquid; a stream, river. Also, of air, gases, volatile particles, magnetic or electric currents, etc.; opposed to *afflux* or *influx*. Also *attrib.* Hence, a channel of outflow.
1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* xiv. § 21 A pool was made from the frequent effluxes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 504 The cause of smelling must consist in the simple motion of the parts of odorous bodies without any efflux or diminution of their whole substance. 1660 Boyle *New Exp.* ii. (1682) 81 The Reciever did afford some efflux to the air. 1747 Franklin *Wks.* (1840) V. 184 We had even discovered .. its [electrical fire's] afflux to the electrical sphere, as well as its efflux. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 329 The narrow defile of Tempé, forming..the efflux of all the waters from the Thessalian basin. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 187 The efflux point of the water. 1870 R. Ferguson *Electr.* 55 It seems unlikely that efflux of —E..should be immediately succeeded by an influx of +E.

b. *fig.*
1641 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 186 His .. providential acts .. by reason of that their efflux and emanation are made better known to us. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Course Serm.* I. ii. 17, I have described the effluxes of the Holy Spirit upon us in his great chanels. 1827 C. Bridges *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 183 The acts of God are nothing else but the effluxes of his goodness. 1882 Peboby *Eng. Journalism* xvii. 129 Prestige with a newspaper .. is..an invisible efflux of personal power.

†**2.** *Pathol.* (See quot.) *Obs.*
1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 124 A miscarriage that happens before the tenth day was formerly called an efflux.

3. The lapse, passing away (of time, or of a particular period); hence, expiry, end.
1647 N. Bacon *Hist. Disc.* v. 21 Austin .. left it to successors to work out by degrees in efflux of time. *a* 1677 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 100 All that efflux of time which was between Christ's ascension and his second coming, is called 'the latter days'. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 322 The workings of mechanical causes in the efflux of rolling years. 1884 Sir J. Day in *Law Reports* 13 *Queen's B.* 631 The efflux in 1877 of the time within which the turnpike trust was limited.

4. *concr.* That which flows out; an emanation.
1647 H. More *Psychozoia* Pref., All our souls are free effluxes from his essence. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 310 The natural production of Insects out of the finest parts and effluxes of most Vegetable Natures. *a* 1721 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 500 Such Graces, O co-effluent Dove, Are the Effluxes of thy Love. 1880 Gladstone in *Scotsman* 23 Mar., The Established Church of Scotland..was the efflux of the mind of the people.

†**Eflu·x**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]
a. *trans.* To subject to efflux; to cause to flow forth. **b.** *intr.* To flow forth; (of time) to elapse. Hence **Eflu·xing** *ppl. a.*, outflowing.
1660 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 61 Some odd Centuries of years, (efflux'd since the Creation). 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* Wks. 1772 III. 222 As much mercury as will of itself flow out is effluxed. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 147 From his own effluxing goodness of Charity, he alwayes took care of me.

Effluxion (eflʌ·kʃən). Also 7–9 **effluction**. [f. prec. + -ion.]

1. The action or process of flowing out; an outflow (of fluids or currents of any kind). Also *fig.*
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 80 We might perhaps beleeve that..by this effluxion bodies tended to the earth. 1652 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 53 An abundant and continual Effluxion of blood causeth suddain death. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 111. 209 Would he but endeavour to suppress certain passionate effluctions from his youth. 1874 *Wiltsh. Times* 3 Apr. 5/2 Death occurred from a sudden effluxion of the blood to the brain.

b. *concr.* An abortion. Cf. Efflux *sb.* 2.
1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 48 The Soule of that Effluction ..must needs continue its immortallitie. 1696 in Phillips. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

2. The lapse or passing away (of time); the expiry or completion (of a certain period).
1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xii. 362 Till friendship may be consolidated by effluxion of time. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 9 The glasse then runnes most faintly when it [the hour] draws nearest to effluxion. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. Pref. 6 The effluxion of a century. 1868 *Times* 12 June 10 The partnership..having expired by effluxion of time.

3. *concr.* = Effluvium, Efflux 3.
1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 941 There are..some Light Effluxions from spirit to spirit. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* v. cxiii, Some ..deny all effluxions from objects sensible. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 69 Dr. Brown confounds the matterless species of the Peripatetics with the corporeal effluxions of Democritus and Epicurus.

†**Eflu·xive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **effluxīvus*, f. *efflux-*, ppl. stem of *effluĕre*: see prec. and -ive.] Outflowing.
a 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 24 The kindred of our ..souls is called friendship, when their effluxive beams .. meet, embrace, and weave themselves into a constellation.

†**Effocate.** *rare*—°. [ad. L. *effōcāt-* ppl. stem of *effōcāre*, f. *ex* out + *faux* throat. Cf. Suffocate.] To choke, strangle.
1656 in Blount.

†**Effo·de**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effodĕre*, f. *ex* out + *fodĕre* to dig.] To dig out (of the ground), dig up.
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 41 Some may be effoded and gathered. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Effoded*, digged up.

†**Effo·diate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *effodĕre*: see prec. and -ate³.] = prec.
1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* 73 Trenches that it [this little Spade] hath efodiated.

†**Effo·dicate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Ef- + L. *fodicāt-*, ppl. stem of *fodicāre* to dig.] = prec.
1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 34/1 Roote of Bugloose..effodicated in the end & last quarter of the Moone.

Effo·dient, *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *effodient-em*, pr. pple. of *effodĕre*: see Effode.] Digging; accustomed to dig.
1847 in Craig. 1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Effo·liate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Ef- + Foliate *v.*] To open into leaf. Hence **Effo·liated** *ppl. a.*, that has opened into leaf. Also (with different sense) **Effolia·tion**, removal of leaves (*Treas. Bot.*).
1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. § 44 That which here befalls the now effoliated Lobes.

†**Effo·rce**, *sb. Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *efforce*, *-se*, f. *efforcer*; see next.] A violent means.
1549 Sir T. Chaloner *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* P j a, Woulde they so manfully defende and kepe it, both with swoorde, with poyson, and with all other efforce.

Efforce (efō·ɹs). Also 6 **efforse**. [ad. F. *efforcer* (OF. *esforcer*) = Pr. *esforsar*, *-zar*, It. *sforzare*:—med.L. *exfortiāre*, f. *ex* out + *fortis* strong.]

†**1.** *refl.* To force oneself, to make an effort (transl. F. *s'efforcer*). *Obs.*
1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* III. 31 Everiche of the company efforced them to doo honour. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. I. xv. 105 b, Manye efforce themselves to make argumentes to be contrarye.

2. *trans.* In Spenser's use: To force open, to gain by force, to compel; also, *To efforce it.*
1596 Spenser *F. Q.* (J.) Iron chests and coffers .. Them to efforce by violence or wrong. *Ibid.* III. ix. 9 Affray with cruell threat, Ere that we to efforce it do begin. *Ibid.* xii. 43 Th' enchaunter..all that fraud did frame To have efforst the love of that faire lasse.

3. To force out, tear out by force. *rare.*
1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 91 Standing corn, From lowest roots aloft efforced.

Hence **Effo·rced** *ppl. a.*, uttered with effort.
1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii. 4 Againe he heard a more efforced voyce.

Effo·re, *prep.* var. of Afore. *Obs.*
1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 336 (Jam.).

Efform (efō·ɹm). Also 6 **effourm**. [f. Ef- + Form *v.*] *trans.* To make into a certain form; to shape, fashion.
1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 16 Nature (as I haue sayd) effourmed in such sorte this bone Hyoides. 1647 H. More *Poems* 10 Of warlike instruments they plow-shares shall And pruning-hooks efform. 1805 J. Beresford *Song of Sun* 31 Stains on themselves they bring, tho' first efform'd Of purest mold, by God. 1882 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 211 And efforming the government to some model.

†**Efforma·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ation.] Formation, framing, shaping.
1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 61 We haue noted the noble vse and effourmation of this member. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16 As the protypus was of wax for efformation. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 40 To give an account of the Production and Efformation of the Universe.

†**Effo·rmative**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ive.] Formative, tending to form.
1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 163/2 Δύναμις πλαστική, is that efformative might in the seed that shapes the body in its growth. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 43 A plastic and efformative virtue.

Effo·rmer. [f. Efform *v.* + -er.] One who, or that which, forms, moulds, or fashions.
1662 H. More *Immort. Soul* 195 If the Mother's Soul could be the Efformer of the Foetus, etc.

Effort (e·fɔɹt), *sb.* [a. F. *effort*, noun of action, f. *efforcer*: see Efforce *v.*; in OF. and Pr. *esfort*, It. *sforzo*. In 17th and 18th c. accented *effo·rt*; see quots. in 2.]

†**1.** Power: also, *pl.* powers, properties. *Obs.*
1490 Caxton *Eneydos* I. 14 The yate .. passed alle other in efforte and strengthe. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 15 The same Efforts, she does confer Upon the same Productions here.

2. A strenuous putting forth of power, physical or mental; a laborious attempt; a struggle.
c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 527 Thadmyrall sawe the grete efforte of armes that Reynawde made against his folke. *c* 1636 Denham *Passion of Dido* 248 Life's last efforts yet striving with her wound. 1682 Shadwell *Medal* 121 In Cromwels Court, Where first your Muse did make her great effort. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 113 The panting Courser .. Makes many a faint Effort. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h iv, The rope-bands are sufficient to sustain the effort of the sail. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 7 On whatever subject the mind feels a lively interest, attention, though always an effort, becomes a delightful effort. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 27. 202 It required a considerable effort to escape.

b. In the fine arts, oratory, etc.: A display of power, an achievement.
1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. xiii. 728 There is .. in some of his [Bossuet's] greatest efforts..much ..majesty of genius.

†**Effo·rt**, *v. Obs.* [f. Ef- + L. *fortis* strong.] *trans.* To strengthen, fortify.
1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 He efforted his spirits with the remembrance..of what formerly he had been.

Effortless (e·fɔɹtlĕs), *a.* and quasi-*adv.* [f. Effort *sb.* + -less.] Making no effort.

1. Abstaining from effort, passive, tame.
1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xix, Idly to remain Were yielding effortless. 1880 H. James *Madonna* 37 You have lost time in effortless contemplation.

2. Acting without effort; unstrained, easy.
1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 683 The effortless sublimity of Homer. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 37 He delighted in their [children's] easy, unconscious, effortless, condition.

Hence **Effortlessly** *adv.*, without exertion.
1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 10/1 Effecting all our object painlessly and effortlessly.

†**Effo·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effossiōn-em*, f. *effoss-us*, pa. pple. of *effodĕre*: see Effode.] The action of digging out (of the ground).
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 271 Its roots .. after their effossion are cut and dryed. *c* 1714 Arbuthnot, etc. *Mar. Scriblerus* I. i. in *Pope's Wks.* (1886) X. 279 He..set apart several annual sums for..the effossion of coins. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Effra·cted**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *effract-* ppl. stem of *effringĕre*, f. *ex* out + *frangĕre* to break + -ed¹.] Broken off.
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 259 Manna, is collected from its effracted boughs.

Effraction (efræ·kʃən). [a. Fr. *effraction*, as if ad. L. **effractiōn-em*, f. as prec.] Breaking open (a house); burglary.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 277 The dwelling-place where the effraction was perpetrated. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 80 A riot, with effraction and murder. 1881 J. PAYNE *Villon's Poems* Introd. 54 Such efficient instruments of effraction that no bolts or locks could resist them.

† **Effra·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effractūra*, f. as prec.] (See quot.)

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* x. vi. (1678) 232 An Effracture [of the Skull] is when the bone falls down, and is broken by a most violent blow.

Effrajable, *a.* Perhaps a misprint for EFFROYABLE, which Harvey elsewhere uses. The Dicts. have *effraiable* with this example.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 5 Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their effrajable and miscreant nature. 1755 JOHNSON, *Effraiable.* So 1775 in ASH. 1780–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Effranchise (efra·ntʃəiz), *v.* [corresp. formally to OF. *effranchiss-*, *effranchir*, f. *es-* (:—L. *ex-*) out + *franc* free; but perh. the Eng. word may be a recent formation from the same elements. Cf. AFFRANCHISE, ENFRANCHISE.] To invest with franchises or privileges.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Effra·nchisement,** the action of effranchising; the state of being effranchised.

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 436 The subsidies they [the Romans] demanded from them [the provinces] were on the condition of effranchisement.

Effray, obs. var. AFFRAY *sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 113 In sic effray thai baid that nycht. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B iij, For no gentil wymmen ought to make none effrayes in them. 1553 (ed. 2) DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvii. 67 Acca schawis to him and all his feris The huge effray [*ed. Small* affray].

† **Effray',** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *effraye-r*: see AFFRAY.]

1. *trans.* To frighten; to affect with fear; to alarm, startle.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 610 Thai effrayit war suddanly. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXIV. 201 Moche other folke were sore effrayed. 1500–20 DUNBAR *This. & Rose* 68 And that no schouris nor blastis cawld Effray suld flouris nor fowles on the fold. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Their dam upstart out of her den effraide.

2. To keep off by frightening; to scare.

1528 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 58 Fra yⁱᵉ profane noueltie .. effrayis vs yᵉ Apostolique .. doctrine.

3. To feel fear of; to fear.

1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (1527) III. XXX. 122, I lyue in grete drede and effray myne owne wardyens.

Hence **Effrayed** *ppl. a.*, frightened, shaking with fear. **Effray'edly** *adv.*, in an alarmed manner, as men do who are alarmed. **Effray'ing** *vbl. sb.*, the state of being afraid; fright. All *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 110 The men .. full effraytly gat thair ger. *Ibid.* IX. 599 The Inglis .. war stonayit for effrayng. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 150 The senate effrayetlie convenit to this counsell, and wes mair effrayetlie consultit. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. (ed. 1) 170 Wyth pikkis brekand doun Zone forteres, and now .. wyth me Assailzeant this effrayit strenth.

† **Effre·nable,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *effrēn-us* unbridled (f. *ex* out + *frēn-um* bridle) + -ABLE.] Incapable of restraint, violently rebellious.

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 313 (an. 11 Eliz.) The saide traytor having by this effrenable meanes growen to great power.

† **Effrenate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *effrēnāt-us*, f. *effrēnāre*, f. *ex* out + *frēn-um* bridle. Cf. F. *effréné.*]

a. Of passions: Unbridled, ungovernable. b. Of drugs: Violent in action.

1561 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 157 Men of effrenate intemperancy. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 143 Nothing doth so much dehort from .. any medicament as its effrenate, prepotent and malign quality.

Hence **Effrenated** *ppl. a.*, unbridled, unruly.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 144/1 Let vs returne to the historie of this effera and effrenated nation.

† **Effrena·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *effrēnātiōn-em*, f. *effrēnāre*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Effrenation*, unruliness. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Effre·nous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *effrēn-us*; see EFFRENABLE and -OUS.] = EFFRENATE b.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164 Stiblum also..though it be immite and effrenous.

† **Effri·ngo,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *effringĕre*, f. *ex* out + *frangĕre* to break.] *trans.* To break or pound out; to make by pounding.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 195 Medicaments from which .. Powders can be efringed.

† **Effro·nt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [(1) back-formation from next; (2) ad. OF. *effronter* to break the forehead of; see next.]

1. *trans.* To free from bashfulness.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 40, I am naturally bashfull, nor hath .. age .. been able to effront .. me.

2. To put to confusion.

1649 G. DANIEL *Tyrtarch., Rich. II*, CCIVI, Least Glocester's Credit and Relations might Effront his storye.

† **Effro·nted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. F. *effronté*, OF. *esfronté* (= It. *sfrontato*) :—late L. **ex-* (*ef-*)*frontātus*, f. (**ex-*) *ef-frons*, f. *ex* out, without + *frons* forehead + -ED. (The L. *frons* occurs in the sense of 'ability to blush', so that *effrons* prob. meant 'unblushing'; cf. *browless, frontless.* Some, however, suppose the lit. sense to be 'putting forth the forehead'.)]

Shameless, barefaced, unblushingly insolent.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 41 Yet their effronted thoughts adulterate, Think the blind world holds them legitimate. 1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 17/2 He .. with his effrontit shamelesse face, Seemes to command the diuell. 1614 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Doomesday* II. (R.) Th' effronted whore prophetically showne By holy John in his mysterious scrouls. 1642 *Relat. Answ. Earl Strafford* 97 Others .. imputed this to his effronted boldnesse.

Hence † **Effro·ntedly** *adv.*, in a barefaced manner; shamelessly.

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 216 Lest my Vncle .. should the more effrontedly execute vpon mee the remainder [of his treachery]. 1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 40 To shew..how effrontedly this Antiepiscoparian speaks.

Effrontery (efrʌ·ntĕri). Also 8 **effronterie, -ary.** [ad. F. *effronterie*, f. *effronté*: see EFFRONTED.] Shameless audacity, unblushing insolence. Also *concr.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Pref. 28 By Printing those Orthodox Letters he gain'd the Point of making his own Effrontaries to sell the better. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. v. 100, I express my Resentment .. by the superficial Effrontery .. of my Brows. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxx. 65 The happy inheritance of impregnable effrontery. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 362 Both as modest in their youth as afterwards remarkable for their effrontery. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 58 With blasphemy and unscrupulous effrontery.

Hence † **Effro·nterist** [see -IST], *nonce-wd*, one who displays effrontery.

1776 *Adv. Corkscrew* ii. 18 He was now become a perfect effronterist.

† **Effro·ntuous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. EFFRONTED, after words like *affectuous, fatuous.*] Characterized by effrontery.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. 543 That a Government should appear so weak as to suffer such an effrontuous proceeding to run on to this height.

Hence **Effro·ntuously,** *adv.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 127 To hear his decrees most brutishly and effrontuously arraigned. — *Exam.* I. i. 23.

† **Effroy·able,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *effroyable*, f. *effroi* fright.] Frightful.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 23 The first .. upon the sight of such an effroyable symptom .. might mistake it for an Apoplexy.

† **Effu·de,** *v. Obs.* [incorr. ad. L. *effundĕre* (see EFFUND *v.*), the perfect stem *effūd-* being taken instead of the pres. stem.] *trans.* To pour out.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 This hidious cataract.. effudes it selfe altogether..into the ocean. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 79 Whereby part of it will be effuded.

Effulge (efʌ·ldʒ), *v. poet.* (but now mainly in humorously pedantic use). [ad. L. *effulg-ēre*, f. *ex* out + *fulgēre* to shine.]

1. *intr.* To shine forth brilliantly.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* V. 361 As on pure winter's eve, Gradual the stars effulge. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 479 Like rays effulging from the parent sun. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* I. 38 Each effulging like Phoebus.

b. *fig.*

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 277 He effulges with the sun in velveteen jacket and breeches. 1852 D. MOIR *Contadina* i, The eloquence of purest truth effulges in thy smile.

2. *trans.* To flash forth. *lit.* and *fig.*

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. 20 The topaz charms the sight, Like these, effulging yellow streams of light. 1729 THOMSON *Britannia*, His eyes effulging a peculiar fire.

Effulgence (efʌ·ldʒĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] The quality of being effulgent, splendid radiance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 388 On thee Impresst the effulgence of his Glorie abides. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 135 In the first half of its visible course, it emitted a prodigious effulgence. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 103 The splendour of rich colour is to be found only in the effulgence of light.

Effulgent (efʌ·ldʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *effulgēnt-em*, f. as prec.] Shining forth brilliantly; sending forth intense light; resplendent, radiant. Hence **Effu·lgently** *adv.*

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 89 Whose spacious orb collects th' effulgent beams. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 178 He is upborne by an effulgent cloud. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 218 The fiery light of the sinking sun .. mottled the mountains with effulgent spaces.

fig. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 330 Venus .. stood Effulgent on the pearly car. 1832 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 358 Others .. resist the effulgent evidence which sustains the strongholds of our faith. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* vi. 219 Its beauty might be more effulgent by reason of the .. dulness of the rest.

† **Effu·lmina·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. EF- + FULMINATION.] The launching of thunderbolts; *concr.* a thunderbolt launched. *fig.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 32 The Popes .. attempting to send out effulminations against Christian kings in all countries.

† **Effu·mabi·lity.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. L. *effumāre* + *-bility*: see EFFUME and -ITY.] Capability of being converted into vapour.

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* IV. 271 Paracelsus .. seems to define Mercury by Volatility, or (if I may coyne such a Word) Effumability.

† **Effuma·tion.** *rare.* [a. OF. *effumation*, as if ad. L. **effūmātiōn-em*, f. *effūmāre*: see next.] The action of converting into 'fumes' or vapour; *concr.* a vapour emitted.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* Iv. 47 Swelling ebullition, whence afterwards those hot effumations .. arise. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 494 Instruments fit for Effumation and Vaporation.

† **Effu·me,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. F. *effumer*, f. L. *effūmāre*, f. *ex* out + *fūm-us* smoke.] *trans.* To puff out (smoke).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* III. I, I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain, or effume them, at my pleasure.

Effund (efʌ·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *effund-ĕre*, f. *ex* out + *fund-ĕre* to pour.]

trans. To pour out (*lit.* and *fig.*); to shed (blood); to pour out the contents of (a vessel).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 107 Oyldregges salt effunde uppon the roote [of olives]. *a* 1500 *Cuckow & Night.* Lenvoye, Suspires which I effunde in silence! 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. I ij b (T.), After this went forth the seconde angel .. effundinge his vial upon the sea. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 70 The Arterie being from that derlued, which is effunded into the liuer. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 51 If he his life effund To utmost death. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 322 Much Blood they effund. 1776 tr. *Da Costa's Conchol.* 60 Several [kinds of shells] .. effund this purple Juice. 1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 146 Now doth the Idæan boy appear Effunding..nectar rare.

† **Effusca·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [as if ad. L. **effuscātiōn-em*, f. *ex* out + *fuscā-re* to darken.] The action of making obscure; a beclouding.

1624 DONNE *Devotions* Wks. 1839 III. 497 These eclipses, sudden Effuscations and darkening of his Senses.

† **Effu·se,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] A pouring out, effusion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 28 Much effuse of blood doth make me faint. 1632 HEYWOOD *Maid of W.* II. II. Wks. 1874 II. 369 Such a small effuse of blood.

Effuse (efiū·s), *a.* [ad. L. *effūs-us*, pa. pple. of *effundĕre* to pour: see EFFUND.]

1. Poured out freely; chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* wide-spreading, overflowing, unrestrained, extravagant. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babees Bk* (1868) 105 If lyke a chylde, it [laughing] is effuse and wanton. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 141 A Nation .. whose Eares are dilated to so effuse a magnitude, that they cover the rest of their bodies with them. 1655 BP. RICHARDSON *On O. Test.* 321 (T.) Wherever the body is, yet the heart of fools is in effuse mirth. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1086 No wanton waste amidst effuse expence.

2. a. *Bot.* Of an inflorescence: Spreading loosely, especially on one side. b. *Conch.* Having the lips separated by a groove.

1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. 31 *Bulla Peclinata*, aperture ampullaceous, effuse above. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 388 *Juncus glaucus*..cymes effuse.

Effuse (efiū·z), *v.* [f. L. *effūs-* ppl. stem of *effundĕre*: see EFFUND.]

1. *trans.* To pour forth or out (a liquid); † to shed (blood); in *pass.* to be extravasated. Also *refl.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 That moost precyous blode effused & shedde. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 52 Maiden-blood thus rigorously effus'd Will cry for Vengeance. 1628 *Disc. Addr. or Presentm. agst. Association* 7 The Cup out of which they were to effuse Wine..in Honour of the Gods..broke into pieces. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX 633 My pitying eye .. effus'd a plenteous stream. 1759 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 33 The marble finely powdered, and aqua fortis effused over it, the marble particles were nigh destroyed. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 174 A little blood was supposed to be effused upon the dura mater. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 220/1 Lymph is effused from the wound in the vessel. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 287 The same gentle shower .. had been effusing itself all the morning.

2. *transf.* a. To pour out, shed, send forth (air, heat, light, odours, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XX. (1495) 208 In somer kynde heete drawyth oute..and is effusyd..and departed and is lesse in the body wythin. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 4 The sun, by shining too long, will effuse all its light. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 291 The scented pulvilio, which the untwisted hairs reproachfully effused. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 From his disc .. is effused now a gentle crimson light.

b. *poet. nonce-uses* of pa. pple. By Thomson, of the horse: Rushing unchecked (cf. L. *effusis habenis* and EFFUSED *ppl. a.*). By Cowper, of a crowd: Poured forth.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 509 The horse .. o'er the field effus'd Darts on the gloomy flood. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 632 From the horse effused the Greeks Left their capacious ambush.

3. *fig.* Also *absol.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 1, God must infuse, before we effuse. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. XCV, Good words effus'd Thou dost me give. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* I. 22 'Twas his fond heart effus'd the melting theme. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 58 Professions lavishly effused and parsimoniously verified. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. viii. (1849) 110 A palpable tranquillity had been effused abroad.

† 4. *Phys.* To throw off (a branch).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 96 After that these Arteries

haue effused forth these braunches to the palate .. they rise vp into the Scull.

Effused (efiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. EFFUSE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Poured out, shed; also (of blood, etc. within the system) extravasated.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1626) 59 Thy Mother, and her sisters shall imbrue Their furious hands in thy effused bloud. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 315 Blood-corpuscles being found in the effused fluid.

2. Stretched at full length, with limbs relaxed. [cf. L. *effusus.*]

1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 323 The goddess languid and effused like a broad-blown flower.

Hence **Effu·sedly** *adv. rare*$^{-1}$, in an overflowing manner, unrestrainedly.

1594 *2nd Report Faustus* in Thoms' *Prose Rom.* III. 331 Therewith laughing effusedly vanished away.

Effusion (efiū·ʒən). Also 4 **effusioun**, 5–6 **effucion**. [ad. (directly or through Fr. *effusion*, 14th c. in Littré) L. *effūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *effund-ĕre*: see EFFUND.]

1. A pouring out, a spilling (of liquid); †shedding (of tears). *Effusion of blood*: bloodshed, slaughter; also in general sense, the pouring out of blood by a wound, etc. (and see 1 e).

c 14.. *Tundale's Vis., Circumcision* 8 Cryst in his manhode Sched his blode by effusyon. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 164 (Harl. MS.) In holy writte Effucion of bloode is not elles but trespas in synnyng. 1526 TINDALE *Hebr.* ix. 22 With out effusion of bloud is no remission. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 49 This effusion of such manly drops .. Startles mine eyes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 1205 The effusions and funerall libaments. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 4. 76 By breaking bread and effusion of wine. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. 19 For the danger of effusion of the holy wine, they in some places chose that expedient. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 162 The effusion of blood .. may bring the patient's life into danger. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 9 Every new conquest required a fresh effusion from her veins. 1867 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 43 The effusion of lava.

concr. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 30 Thine owne bowels .the meere effusion of thy proper loines. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVII. iv. 149 Shed a constant effusion of wine.

¶ Used for AFFUSION.

1687 G. TOWERSON *Baptism* 54 To baptize by a bare Effusion, or sprinkling of water. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 103 Baptism .. may be performed .. by Effusion or Sprinkling.

†b. *Effusion of spirits* (see ANIMAL SPIRITS): supposed to be the cause of fainting. *Obs.*

1651 SIR H. WOTTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 340 III. 255 *note*, On a sudden effusion of spirits, he sunk under the table. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 15 A wound of the brain, and from thence an effusion or troubling of the spirits.

†c. A copious emission of smoke, 'effluvia' (see EFFLUVIUM), etc. Also *concr. Obs.*

? 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. vii. (1652) 104 Magnetia is Fier of Effusion. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 Besides the Magnetical One of the Earth, several Effusions there may be from divers other Bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 766 From about him fierce Effusion rowld Of smoak.

d. *Physics.* (See quot.)

1850 T. GRAHAM *Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 78 Effusion of gases .. by which I express their passage into a vacuum by a small aperture in a thin plate.

e. *Pathol.* The escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, and its lodgment elsewhere; 'the separation of fluid from the vessels in a morbid state of the parts' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 364 The Effusions .. of any .. Blood upon the Ventricles of the Brain. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 122 The effect of inflammation termed effusion. 1846 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 232 The immovability of my limbs was due to dropsical effusion.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* †a. Of persons: Dispersion, rout. Also *poet.* of things: Confused downfall.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 92 Godes people were put to effuscion. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 99 In mix'd effusion roll, Th' untasted viands.

†b. 'Bounteous donation' (J.). *Obs.*

1514 PACE in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 203 He doithe seke nothynge but favors, and procurithe the same bi effusion off mony. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. v. § 3 Antigonus sped so well by large effusion of his treasure. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* 68 The great force that the gospel .. had .. upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal effusion of all that they had.

c. A 'pouring' forth of any influence or agency; often of the Holy Ghost.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 324 You shall not be forgotten in the effucion of thys plage. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 4. 27 The Promise of Infusion and Effusion [*I will pour out my Spirit to you*]. 1741 tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* I. 28 The World, with an universal Effusion of its [Reason's] Spirit, is God. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 66 The fulfilment of Christ's promise in the effusion of His Spirit.

3. *fig.* A pouring forth, unrestrained utterance (of words, sounds, etc.); frank and eager expression (of emotions).

1639 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 4 It was a new hymne of Christ's effusion. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 108 The effusion of joy was general. *c* 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.*, An involuntary confidence, an irrepressible effusion to a soothing friend. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 606 William talked to them [Dykvelt and Witsen] with .. an effusion of heart, which seldom appeared in his conversations with Englishmen. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 266 The other's [song] .. warmer in effusion of sound.

b. *abstr.* Effusiveness, enthusiastic demeanour. [So in FR.]

1876 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* II. 62 Talking cheerily, I dine with effusion.

4. *concr.* Applied to a literary composition, to a speech (formerly also to any work of art), considered as an 'outpouring' of the author's feelings, genius, etc. Now often *contemptuous.*

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 71 Queen Caroline had declared her intention to visit him [Pope]. This may have been only a careless effusion. *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art.* v. (1848) 462 The effusions of Lanfranco and Pietro da Cortona. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, Here ended this wild effusion. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 247 The extemporaneous effusions .. of a Phemius and a Demodocus. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* VIII. (1875) 346 That book .. was the effusion of one master mind.

Hence **Effu·sionist**, a writer of 'effusions'.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 449 All great novelists .. were men of genius and learning. The popular monthly effusionists nowadays are neither.

Effusive (efiū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *effūs-* (see EFFUSE *a.*) + -IVE as if ad. L. *effūsīvus.*]

†1. That proceeds from a pouring out. *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 490 The floor Wash'd with th' effusive wave. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. III. 178 With fine films .. Of oil effusive lull the waves to sleep.

2. Of emotions, affections, etc.: Overflowing, irrepressible; in mod. use, demonstratively expressed.

1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.*, Scholia (1712) 52 The innocence of his private Life, and his most effusive Charity and Humanity. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* in *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 304 Tito could only be saved from alienation by .. a recovery of her effusive tenderness.

3. That expresses feeling demonstratively.

1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xxi. 12 A very effusive hymn .. an utterance of unmitigated thanksgiving. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* I. 358 Peel .. was not effusive; he did not pour out his emotions.

4. That has the function of giving outlet to emotion. *rare.*

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 27 (1864) 622 The purely effusive arts, such as music or the dance.

Hence **Effu·sively** *adv.*, in an effusive manner. **Effu·siveness**, the quality of being effusive.

1870 *Daily News* 22 July 3 You came upon damsels .. who giggled and talked effusively by the wayside. 1877 H. PAGE *De Quincy* I. iii. 46 The enthusiastic effusiveness of these lines. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 40 Netta embraced her effusively. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 529 None of the tender effusiveness and earnest praise which we have been hearing.

Effutia·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *effutī-re* to prate + -ATION.] Twaddle, balderdash.

1823 J. LACY [G. Darley] in *Lond. Mag.* VIII. 648 The plotlessness, still-life, puling effutiation .. of modern plays.

†**Efisc**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Corruptly ad. Fr. *effusqu-er* = OBFUSCATE.] *trans.* To obfuscate, dim.

1656 *Sheph. Kal.* viii, Wrath efisceth and leeseth [Fr. *offusque et perd*] the eye of reason.

‖ **Efreet** (e·frīt). Another form of AFREET.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 8 Come down, and fear not this Efreet. 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* 133 The lady .. asserted that the father was an efreet or evil spirit.

Eft (eft), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **efeta**, **-e**, 2–4 **euete**, 2–7 **evete**, 4 **auete**, 4–6 **ewt(e**, (5 **eefte**, 6 **ewft**, **euit**), 6–8 **euet**, (8 **eff**, 9 *dial.* **effet**, **evvet**), 7– **eft**. See also NEWT. [OE. *efeta*, of unknown origin. The form NEWT (*a newt* corruptly for *an ewt*) is more frequent in literary use, and in some dialects has superseded the older form.]

A small lizard or lizard-like animal. Now (like NEWT) chiefly applied to the Greater Water-Newt (*Triton cristatus*) and to the Smooth Newt (*Lophinus punctatus*), of the order *Salamandridæ.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122 *Lacerta* uel *stilio*, efeta. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 321 *Lacerta*, efeta. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 273 in *Cott. Hom.* 177 Þeor beð naddren and snaken, eueten and frude. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6126 Evetis, and snakes, and paddokes brode. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXX. 28 An euete enforsith with hondis, and dwelleth in the housis of kingis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Venimouse bestes and auetes [1535 lisardes]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 61 In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne Ewtes. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 48 Eeftes that doon none harme. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 52 b, [The Cameleon] beyng like to yᵉ Ewte in the bodye. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 315 All things that breede in the mudde are not Euets. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii, May never euet, nor the toade, Within thy banks make their abode. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 251 Animals somewhat like Evets or Newts. 1790 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* III. ii. 79 (E. D. S.) *Eff*, an eft. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph. Fam.* Poems I. 112 In quest of food, Efts strove in vain to crawl. 1800 HURDIS *Favorite Vill.* 153 Wriggles the viper and the basking eft. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Effet*, a newt or eft. 1876 A. B. BUCKLEY *Short Hist. Nat. Sc.* xxiv. 201 Aquatic salamanders, which resemble our newts or efts. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arbour* I. xiv. 195 We used to hunt as boys for .. the little evvet, the alligator of Great Britain.

†**Eft**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; cf. OE. *æfest*, *æfst*, malice, which freq. occurs in connexion with *nīð.*] ? Malice.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 35 Iowes havis eft and nithe At me for the ferlikes that I kithe. *Ibid.* 125 Eft and nythe and felonny.

†**Eft**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 *superl.* **eftest.** [? A blunder ascribed to Dogberry; but it is not clear what word is alluded to.] ? Ready, convenient.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 38 Yea, marry, that's the eftest way.

†**Eft** (eft), *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 3–5 **efte**, (3 **heft**, *Orm.* **efft**). [OE. *eft* = OS., OFris. *eft*, ON. *eptir*, *eftir*, *eft*:—OTeut. **aftiz* adv. compar. deg., f. stem *aft*: see AFT. Cf. OE. *lengc*, compar. deg. of *lang*, LONG *adv.*]

1. A second time, again; back.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxx[i]. 20 Of neolnisse eorðan eft ðu alædes mec. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 10 Noe .. asende ut eft culfran. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16638 Hu maȝȝ ald mann ben borenn efft. *c* 1205 LAY. 15081 Nu was Vortigerne æft [*c* 1275 heft] king. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24403 He cried ans and eft. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 Ontille Inglond eft he turned ouer þe se. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 694 Eft were his lettres stolen everichon. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 267 Again the goode [chestnuts] under gravel be do, and tried efte and thries preve hem so. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 160 Many a word yfalne shall eft arise. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 145 Hee .. vanished eft away.

b. *Eft and eft*: again and again. *Eft . . . eft*: first . . . then.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 145 3if hym eft and eft euere at his neede. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 416 And as it drieth, efte and efte it dight. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxviii. 1108 Eft at one side and eft a tother.

2. Indicating sequence or transition in discourse: Again, moreover, likewise.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 19 Eft [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* eft sona] ic eow secȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Ne eft he ne mei on his welan .. modegian. 1340 *Ayenb.* 133 Yet eft þer is a stape huerinne is þe uolle of perfection of þise uirtue. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 327 Meny nyȝtes in þe somer .. þe sonne goþ nouȝt doun .. and eft as many dayes in þe wynter .. the sonne ariseþ nouȝt. 1533 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 12 It is efte declared by this presente acte, that, etc. 1652 GATAKER *Ridley* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* 195 It pleasing God eft .. to imprint in the face .. a living portraiture of those endowments.

3. Afterwards.

O. E. Chron. an. 685 (Parker MS.) Þone [*sc.* Mul] mon eft on Cent forbærnde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Sume men leden erest iuel liflode, and turnen eft to god. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 332 He hit schal efte with tenez tyne. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, First with right make our selfe strong; And efte our force manly for to shewe, Of knyghtes chose taken out a fewe. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 269/2 Dauid fell .. fyrst in aduoutrie & eft in manslaughter. *a* 1559 CAVILL in *Mir. Mag.* (1563) B 2 b, Whom fortune brought to boote and efte to bale.

b. with *never*, *if ever.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 He uallեð in to helle pine þer neuer eft ne cumeð of bote. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen ne spruteð ha neauer eft. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2776 3if þou haue euer eft nede to me. *c* 1325 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 302 Hys hert scholde to-breke, Ne schold he never eft more speke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. [xi.] 99 Neuir syne with ene saw I hir eft.

4. *Comb.* **eft-sithe** *v.* (in 2 *eftsiðian*) to return; **eft-sith**, **-sithes** *adv.*, another time, once more; also, from time to time, often (cf. OFTESITHES). Also EFTSOON(S.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Þet ure saule moten eft-siðian to him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1901 Noe .. sent þe dofe eftsith. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. 588 Which way eft-sithes .. Andromache alone Resorted to the parents of her make. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Eftsith*, often.

†**Eft-**, obs. Sc. form of AFT (see AFT 4); only in **eft castle**, **eft ship**, the after part of a ship, the poop: cf. AFTER *a.*, and FORECASTLE.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 26 Furth of his eft schip a bekyn gart he stent. *Ibid.* v. iii. 58 The patrouns in eft castellis, fresche and gay, Stude.

Eften, app. spurious f. EFT *adv.*, after OFTEN.

1623 COCKERAM II. A. P b, Againe, *eften.*

Efter, efter-, obs. Sc. var. AFTER, AFTER-.

†**E·fter-char.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *efter*, var. of AFTER + CHAR:—OE. *cerr*, *cyrr* a turn.] Return.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21922 He sal find þan nan efter-char.

Efters, early misreading for ESTRES.

1532 *Rom. Rose* lv. 61 in *Chaucer's Wks.* (ed. Thynne), It was not left Till I had all the garden been In the efters [*ed. Bell-Skeat* l. 1448 estres] that men might seene. 1715 KERSEY, *Efters*, Walks, Galleries, Entries, Hedges. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†**E·ftersoons**, *adv. Obs.* Also 1 **efter sóna**, 3–4 **eftir-**, **-tur-**, **-son(e**, **-sons**. [f. OE. *æfter*, var. of *æfter*, AFTER + SOON, with advbl. *-s.* Cf. EFTSOONS.] a. Again. b. Soon after, presently.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark X. 1 Gesomnadon efter sona menigo to him and eftersona [he] lærde hia. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4241 Vn-til egipte þal haue him [Joseph] broght, þar he was eftursons saald. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7424 Ector eftirsons ettlyt on Achilles.

Efther, efther-, dial. f. AFTER, AFTER-.

†**Eftsoo·n, -soons**, *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **eftsóna**, 3–5 **eft-**, **efsone**, 4–7 **eft(e)soone**, (6 **eft sonne**), 3–6 **eft(e)sons**, **-nes**, **-nis**, (4 **efsoins**, 5 **eftones**, **aftsounes**, 6 **eftsens**, 7 **eftsonce**, 8 **effesons**), 4–7 **eft(e)soones**, (6 **effsoones**), 6– **eftsoons**, 7– **eftsoon.** In several of the forms sometimes written as two words. [f. EFT *adv.* + SOON; in the later forms with *-s* after the analogy of advbs. from genitive cases.]

1. A second time, again.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark x. 1 Þa comon eft menigu to him and .. he hi lærde eft sona. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 231 Gret travayl ȝou is to come er ȝe eftsone lond i-seo. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 51 The Sarazines countrefeten it [Bawme] be sotyltee of Craft .. the Apotecaries countrefeten it eftsones. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 540 It is no nede forto write the same proof of resoun eftsoone here. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 303 It therefore needeth not now eftsoones to be rehearsed. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 166 Those other are seldom delivered out of their dangers but they returne eftsoones to their misdoings.

b. quasi-*adj.* with vbl. sb.

1571 [see 3]. 1611 COTGR., *Iteration* .. repetition .. eftsoones-doing.

2. Indicating sequence or transition in discourse: Again, moreover, likewise.

950 [see EFT *adv.* 2]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Eft-sone godes word is icleped sed. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Eftsone ure helendes on tocume þincð dieliche and grisliche all manne. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2417 So watz Adam in erde with one bygyled..& Samson eft sonez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2478 Then Elinus, eftesones, he drest hym to say. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 217 Vnlesse the party do eat some garlick before, and eftsoones in the gathering [of the white Ellebore] sup off some wine..it wil..offend the head.

3. Afterwards, soon afterwards. (The notion of 'soon', though app. implied in the etymology, is not distinctly evidenced in early examples, and down to 17th c. is sometimes absent; but in mod. archaistic use the sense is commonly 'forthwith, immediately'.)

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron* (1724) 397 Anoþer gret mayster he slou, & efsone þe þrydde. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 81 Hacon .. praied him ȝit eftsonne To com tille Inglond. 14.. *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 78 Eft sone set hit one the fyre to hit boyle. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 If he do not accomplishe the order .. to be eftsones taken and whipped. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 12 If any Person Ecclesiastical shall not reuoke his errour, or after such reuocation eftsoones affirms such untrue doctrine .. such eftsoones affirming shalbe iust cause to deprive such person, etc. 1598 *Ord. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 680 Those disloyal defections in Ireland .. turned eftsoons into violent commotions. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 256 Toward Ephesus Turn our blown sails; eftsoons I'll tell thee why. 1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 558 Henry the fourth Earle, efts-once honorably employed. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxix, Not one eftsoons in view was to be found. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Progr. Envy* Wks. 1774 I. 136 She wav'd it round; Eftsoons there did appear Spirits and witches. *a* 1856 LONGF. *Elected Knight* vii, Sir Oluf questioned the knight eftsoon. 1871 *Sunday Mag.* 118 They eftsoons fell down, as men very nigh dead.

4. From time to time, occasionally, repeatedly.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (1495) 700 They [wylowes] mowe efte sones be shred and paryd without a ladder. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man.* (1614) 153 Infirmities, which eft-soones happen to Infants in their infancy. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 81 Maugre, a name eftsoones vsed in the worshipfull family of Vavasors, Malgerius, in old histories. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xxxiii. 338 He eftsoons [*identidem*] rehearsed and reiterated the law Æmylia. 1632 SHERWOOD, Eftsoone, *souvent*. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. vi. 31/2 Both these do happen eftsoons.

5. *Eftsoons as*: as soon as.

c 1555 in *Ridley's Wks.* (1841) 256 Dr. Ridley..eftsoons as he had heard the cardinal named .. put on his cap. *c* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 278 The other prisoner .. eftsoons as he was placed, said to the lords.

† **Eft-white,** *v.* *Obs.*⁻¹ [? f. EFT *adv.* + *white*, var. of *quite*, QUIT.] *trans.* (*absol.*) To repay.

c 1469 *Towneley Myst.* 106 A fatt shep I dar say A good flese dar I lay, Eft whyte when I may, Bot this wille I borow.

Efulcrate (ɪfʊ·lkrēt), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *fulcr-um* + -ATE.] 'Said of buds from below which the customary leaf has fallen' (*Treas. Bot.*). Cf. FULCRATE.

Egad (ɪgæ·d), *int.* Also 7 **igad**, 8 **egod**. [prob. representing earlier *A God!* from *a* interjection: but in later times perhaps associated with asseverations, like *i'faith*, or possibly with *by God*: cf. AGAD, ADAD, ADOD, EGOD, etc.] Used as a softened oath.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 4 Which is very civil I gad. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxv. 323 An exclamation of 'Humbugged egad!' 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xviii. (1809) 140 Egod, off we set, and never stopt till I got to the bottom. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xxi, Egad! she seem'd a wicked-looking craft. 1868–9 MISS BRADDON *Charlotte's Inher.* IV. ii. 93 Yes, egad, and such a fortune as few girls drop into now-a-days.

† **Ega·gropile.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *égagropile* f. Gr. αἰγαγρο-ς wild goat + πῖλος felted hair.] See quot.

1811 W. WALTON *Peruvian Sheep* 97 The egagropiles, or hairballs, taken from the inside of horned cattle. *Ibid.* 99 In the Llama they [concretions] rather become egagropiles.

Ega·lity. *Obs.* [ME. *egalite*, a. F. *égalité*: see EGALL *a.* and -ITY.] = EQUALITY (in 14th c. with sense 'equanimity').

(Re-formed as a nonce-wd. by Tennyson, to convey the modern associations connected with the Fr. word.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 42 Al fortune is blisful to a man by þe agreablete or by þe egalite of hym þat suffreþ it. *c* 1386 — *Pers. T.* ¶ 875 She is as thise martirs in egalitee. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 170a, A rent may be granted for egality of partition. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 265 That cursed France with her egalities!

So **Egalita·rian** *a. nonce-wd.* [after F. *égalitaire*: see -ARY and -AN.], that asserts the equality of mankind.

1885 G. MURRAY *Under Lens* II. 103 Will not hear of the egalitarian doctrine.

† **E·gall,** *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **egalle**, 6 **eguall**, 6 **egal**. [a. OF. *egal* (*esgal*, *igal*, mod.F. *égal*):— L. *æquālem* EQUAL.] = EQUAL. Also quasi-*sb.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 88 To have right as you list comfort, Under your yerde egall to mine offence. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 1041 Thy birth and hers they be nothing egall. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhetorique* 109 Eguall members [of a sentence] are such, when, etc. 1555 *Instit. Gentleman* D, Makyng those their egalles whyche ought to be their inferiors. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 4 An Emperour..Confronted thus, and for the extent Of egall [*Ff.* 2. 3. 4 equal] iustice, vs'd in such contempt? 1594 WEST *Symbol* II. *Chancerie* § 28 Ministers of Justice..frame their judgments after the square and rule of good and egall. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 13 Companions Whose soules doe beare an egal [*Q.* equal] yoke of loue.

Hence † **E·gally** *adv.*, equally, evenly; with even judgement or temper; **E·galness**, equality.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 43 Wiþ hem þat every fortune receyuen agreablely or egaly. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 365 Egally to discerne Betwene the lady and thine ability. 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* viii. 14 That ther be egalnes now at this tyme, that youre aboundaunce sucker their lacke. 1561 NORTON *Gorboduc* (1590) I. ii. And such an egalnes hath nature made Betweene the brethren of one fathers seede. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 213 Your tendernes..to your Kindred And egally indeede to all Estates. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 157 (28 Hen. VIII.) The other part thereof egally to be devided amongst them.

† **E·gall,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; cf. Fr. *égaler*.] *trans.* To equal, be equal to.

1591 LODGE *Catharos* E iv b, The surplusage should not egall the principal.

† **Ega·r,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *égarer* to mislead, and *refl.* to stray.] *trans.* To put aside, dispense with; *intr.* To stray, wander. Hence **Ega·rring** *vbl. sb.*

1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 765 Item, to know the Kinges Majestes pleasur..for egarring of certeyn fotemen. 1584 SOUTHERNE *Pandora* 3 But if I will thus like Pindar, In many discourses Egar.

† **Egede,** *a. Obs.* [Of unknown etymology, but app. related to *ægæde*, *ægede* (? folly), which occurs in the Ormulum.] Foolish.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 Hwu egede þing is horel. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Þah hit be egede sahe; hit ah meiden to eggi þe swiðre þer framward.

† **Ege·lidate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *ēgelidāt-* ppl. stem of *ēgelidāre* to thaw, f. *ē* out + *gelid-us* frozen.] *trans.* To render fluid (what is congealed).

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* 20 Then should my teares egelidate his gore

E·gence. *rare.* [as if ad. L. **egēntia*, f. *egēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *egēre* to be in need.] Need, the existence of needs.

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 31 Egence is the life of the universe.

† **E·gency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Neediness, poverty.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xviii, So plac'd, hir ground might feed hir egencie.

† **Ege·ne,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *egēnus*, f. *egēre*: see prec.] Needy, poor.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 210 The perverse will of man .. must needs it selfe alwayes be hungry and lancke, egene and leane.

† **E·gepy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. (? through mod.L.) Gr. αἰγυπιός.] A kind of vulture.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 42 Egepis and Eagles.

[**E·ger,** app. a misreading of EDGER in R. Holme: see EDGER 2.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Egers*, [country-word], the Spring or first blown tulips. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.]

Eger, obs. form of EAGER *a.*, EAGRE.

Egerminate (ɪdʒɜ·ɪmineɪt), *v.* [ad. L. *ēgermināt-* ppl. stem of *ēgermināre*, f. *ē* out + *germināre* to sprout.] *intr.* Of a plant: To shoot forth.

1623 COCKERAM, *Egerminate*, to spring or bud out. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Ege:rmina·tion.** 1736 in BAILEY.

† **E·gerne,** *a. Obs.* [of obscure etymology; cf. ON. *ágiarn*]. Greedy.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Ðis oref is swiðe egerne, and fecheð his leswe hwile uppen trewes and hwil uppen cliues and hwile in þe dales.

Egest (ɪdʒe·st), *v.* [f. L. *ēgest-* ppl. stem of *ēgerĕre*, f. *ē* out + *gerĕre* carry.] *trans.* To pass off, expel; *esp.* from within the body, *e.g.* by evacuation of the bowels, perspiration, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 65 When one is troubled with a desire of going often to the stool, and can egest nothing. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 899 The Beare, the Hedge-hog..all wax Fat when they Sleepe, and egest not. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* To Rdr. 11 Ill drest meat..to be egested long before it come to bee digested. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 What [is] rich apparel, which man takes up in pride, but that the worm hath egested in scorn? 1685 MANTON *Christ's Transfig.* iii. Wks. 1870 I. 362 The grave was like a woman ready to be delivered; it suffered throes till this blessed burden was egested. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 5 Alcohol..undergoes no..change when taken into the stomach, but is egested from the lungs and skin.

‖ **Egesta** (ɪdʒe·stă), *sb. pl.* [L. *ēgesta*, neut. pl. of *ēgestus*, pa. pple. of *ēgerĕre*: see prec.] Waste matters passed off from the body; excreta.

1787 E. FORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 128 An exact attention to the ingesta and egesta would be conducive to recovery. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 36 It feeds .. if we may judge from its egesta, upon..slime or moistened clay. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess. Med. Chem.* 448.

Egestion (ɪdʒe·stʃən). [ad. L. *ēgestiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēgerĕre*: see prec.]

†**1.** *gen.* The action of discharging or emptying out. In quot. *concr. Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 449 Now thai condite her must egestion [L. *primo amne musti spumantis egesto*] That wol with gipse her wynes medicyne.

2. *Phys.* The passing off of excreta from within the body; opposed to *ingestion*.

1670 RAY *Proverbs* (1768) 8 Why the naming of some Excrements of the body, or the egestion of them is condemned. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 32 These natural or involuntary exertions of Digestion, Egestion, Circulation. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 459/1 The functions of egestion are more necessary to the maintainance of life than those of ingestion. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 84 The form of which is very varied, and which at times contains the orifice of egestion also.

†**b.** *spec.* Evacuation of the bowels. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xv. 12 They do defyle them selfe other by uryn, or by egestion, or both at once. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 64 The Muscles. are vnto egestion seruiceable. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 756 He which is stung by a scorpion .. is .. affected with .. a continual desire to egestion. 1721 *Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* I. 5 Sliced, a .. Term in Hawking to signifie Egestion.

†**c.** Occasionally used for 'vomiting'. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 20 The true history of Jonah, his swallowing and egestion by the whale. 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 383 By luke-warme water. the stomack is made apt to egestion.

d. *concr.* Excrement, † vomit.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 482 The excrements of his [the ox's] belly and egestion or dung, for the amending and enriching of plowed lands. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 100 The vnsauorie egestion of a filthy strong stomake. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xvi. (1639) 25 For the most part their egestions be liquid. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 324 To take wing .. like beetles from my egestions. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xlvi. 309 The Egestion, soft, equal, yellow, is well digested.

†**3.** The expulsion of a product of digestion, secretion, etc., from the organ producing it. Also *concr. Obs.*

1643 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxv. (1658) 367 The arteries which lie fittest to receive these sudden egestions of blood. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Egestion*, the Expulsion of Meat, digested through the Pylorus or gate of the Stomach, to the rest of the Intestines. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Egestive (ɪdʒe·stɪv), *a.* [f. L. *ēgest-* (see EGEST *v.*) + -IVE.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the process of egestion.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 276 They have the digestive, egestive, and other parts of the Nutritive Faculty. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 69/1 Less activity is indicated in the egestive than in the ingestive system. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* I. 50 In the Porifera, the terminal aperture of the gastræa becomes the egestive opening of the adult.

† **Ege:stuo·se,** *a Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. late L. *egestuōsus*, irreg. f. *egestas* poverty.] = EGESTUOUS.

1775 ASH, *Egestuose*, poor, needy.

† **Ege:stuo·sity.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **egestuōsitāt-em*, f. as prec.] Meagreness, poverty.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 Clothing the Egestuosity of your Matter with pompous Epithets.

† **Ege·stuous,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [see EGESTUOSE.] Very poor and needy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Egg (eg), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **ǽᵹ**, (**ǽiᵹ**), 2 **aiᵹ**, 3–5 **ey(e**, 4–6 **ay(e**, 5 **ȝey**; *pl.* 1 **ǽᵹ(e)ru**, 4 **eyer**, 3–5 **ay-**, **ei-**, **eyren(e**, 5 **eyron**, **-oun**. β. 4–7 **eg**, **egge**, (5 **eeg**, **ege**, **hegge**), 6– **egg**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ǽᵹ*, pl. *ǽᵹru* (whence the α. forms) = OS. *ei* (MDu., Du. *ei*), OHG. *ei*, pl. *eigir* (MHG. *ei*, mod.G. *ei*, pl. *eier*), ON. *egg*, Goth. **addjis* (Crim.-Goth. 16th c. *ada*):—OTeut. **ajjoz-* neut. The β. forms are from the ON. *egg*.

The connexion of the Teut. word with its WAryan synonyms, Gr. ᾠόν, L. *ōvum*, OSl. *jaje*, Ir. *og*, is probable, but has not yet been demonstrated.]

1. The (more or less) spheroidal body produced by the female of birds and other animal species, and containing the germ of a new individual, enclosed within a shell or firm membrane. *Addle*, *Wind egg*: see those words.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 169 On æᵹe bið ᵹioleca on middan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 156 Wiþ þon þe hær ne weaxe æmettan æᵹru ᵹenim. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Kumeð þe coue ..& reueð hire hire eiren. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 568 A faukon .. An ay he laide .. That feol the kyng Phelip nygh. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 343 Many other briddes Hudden .. her egges .. In mareys. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 5 The eiren of edderes thei to-breeken. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 106 (Harl. MS.) Anoþere birde .. laborithe .. to infecte hir nest or hir eyren. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij a, To speke of hawkis fro an eeg to thei be habull to be takene. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxix. 13 The Estrich..when he hath layed his egges vpon the grounde, he bredeth them in the dust. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 32 Thinke him as a Serpents egge. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 48 Improperly that is an egg out of the whole whereof a living creature is bred, as the eggs of Spiders, Ants, Flies. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 32 A Queen .. in a Box .. will in a few Days deposit some Eggs, unless she had laid before you

took her. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 339 The numerous brood of [turtles'] eggs are..buried in the warm sands of the shore. 1852 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 95 The eggs of the Slug, when dried up by the sun or by artificial heat .. are found not to have lost their fertility.

b. *spec.* An egg of a domestic fowl as an article of food.

805-31 *Chart. Oswulf* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 444 ȝif hit ðonne festendæȝ sie, selle mon unege cæsu and fisces and butran and æȝera. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 103 Smire mid æȝes ȝeolcan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 12 ȝif he bit æȝ [*c* 1160 *Hatton* aiȝ] sexst þu ræcð he him scorpionem. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 8334 Vor aney tueie ssillinges wel vawc þo hii boȝte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4719 Men to heom threowe drit and donge, With foule ayren. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 49 Thidre bryngen Wommen . here Eyren of Hennes, of Gees & of Dukes. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 222 The lawes of Cristyante ne are noghte worthe ane aye. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 582 Wol thou .. eyron grete thai legge? 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol., What sholde a man in thyse dayes now wryte, egges or eyren, certaynly it is harde to playse every man. 1530 *Proper Dyalogs* (1863) 9 So is it not worthe a rotten aye. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 64 They are vp already, and call for Egges and Butter. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 52 Goose-egges are loathing. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 148 Constrain'd to .. keep Lent with Bisket and hard Eggs only. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 255 Eggs are perhaps the.. most nourishing .. of all animal Food. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 137 Give them to this fellow; he'll put them down as if they were eggs, now. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 46 Was it..worth..discussion..whether an egg laid on a festival might or might not be eaten?

2. *fig.* That which contains the germ of anything; generally in a bad sense. Also in phrase, *To crush in the egg.*

1645 TOMKIS *Anthropol.* 8 This was the egge out of which their contentions were hatched. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV*, ccclxviii, Soe Power of Warre From the first Egge of Libertie, out-Creepes A fatall Serpent. 1689 *Apol. Earl. Walker's Acc.* 91 The Rebellion..had not been either prevented or crush'd in the Egg.

b. Applied contemptuously to a young person.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. ii. 83 What you Egge? Yong fry of Treachery. 1835 E. ELLIOTT *Tamrassdes* IV. iv. Wks. III. 272 Who would suspect a boy? Who hir'd thee? Egg!

3. Applied to anything that resembles an egg in shape or appearance. So † *To turn up the eggs* (*i.e.* the whites) *of one's eyes.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 105 The egge or figure ouall. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 89 The eggs of their eies are at their highest elevation. *a* 1637 B. JONSON (R.) A puritan poacht, That used to turn up the eggs of his eyes. *a* 1692 BOYLE (J.) There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg.

4. Phrases: *A bad egg* (colloq.): a person or a scheme that disappoints expectation. † *Egg and bird*: in youth and maturity, from beginning to end, first and last. *To break the egg in anybody's pocket*: to spoil his plan. † *To take eggs for money*: to be put off with something worthless. *To have eggs on the spit*: to have business in hand. *To tread upon eggs*: to walk warily, as on delicate ground; † (*To be*) *with egg*: (to be) ready to lay; also *fig.* † *To come in with five eggs*: to break in fussily with an idle story; more fully, *Five eggs a penny, and four of them addle.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 272 Persones comyng in with their fiue egges, how that Sylla had geuen ouer his office of Dictature. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 56 An other commeth in with his fiue egges. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, I have eggs on the spit; I cannot go yet, sir. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 161 Mine honest Friend Will you take Egges for Money? 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* II. I. 130 Contented to take Eggs (as it were) for their money. 1721 *Vind. Sacheverell* A iij, I have been such a profligate Liver, Egg, and Bird. 1733 P. DRAKE *Grotto* (*title-page*), Apollo's..Grotto makes them [Witts] all with egg. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 324 This very circumstance .. broke the egg .. in the Pockets of the Whigs. *a* 1734 — *Ld Guilford* (1808) I. 245 (D.) This gave him occasion .. to find if any slip had been made (for he all along trod upon eggs). 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 57 Very like that of a Female Bee, Wasp, or Queen Ant, when not with Egg. 1864 *Athenæum* 559/1 'A bad egg', .. a fellow who had not proved to be as good as his promise. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xiii. in *Harper's Mag.* May 954/2, I have other eggs on the spit.

b. In many proverbial phrases of obvious meaning; also, *As sure as eggs is eggs*; hence, *As safe as eggs* (in same sense). *Teach your grandmother to suck eggs*: said to those who presume to offer advice to others who are more experienced. *To have all your eggs in one basket*: to risk all one's property on a single venture.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 26 Thy head is as full of quarrels, as an egge is full of meat. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 5 Critiques that spend their eyes to find a haire vpon an egge. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. vii, The Hen lays as well upon one Egg as many. *a* 1620 BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 51 To be wonne with the egg and lost with the shell, is a great inconstancie. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 130 We are Almost as like as Egges. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 160 117 They are as like your own, as an egge to an egge. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* (1640) 291 He that steals an egg, will steal an ox. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, As sure as Eggs be Eggs. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 348 You would have me teach my Grandame to suck Eggs. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* iii. iv, As full of good-nature as an egg's full of meat. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi, I shall come out bottom of the form as sure as eggs is eggs. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Morch.* III. iv. 114 We've got the Derby and Leger this next year as safe as eggs.

II. *Comb.*

5. In Plant-names: *Eggs and Bacon, Eggs and Butter, Eggs and Collops*; popular names for several plants, esp. *Linaria vulgaris*, the Field Snap-dragon or Toad-flax.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n., Eggs and Bacon.* From the two shades of yellow in the flower. 1 *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.; 2 *Lotus corniculatus.* Eggs and Butter, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill. Eggs and Collops, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.; 2 *Ranunculus acris*, L.

6. General comb.: **a.** attributive, as *egg-ball, -basket, -cup, -pie, -sauce, -spoon, -stall, -state, -tongs, -yelk* or *-yolk.*

1869 *Beeton's Househ. Management* 201 *Egg-balls for Soups and Made Dishes. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 108 The font .. is of an *egg-cup form. 1869 *Beeton's Househ. Management* 858 Silver or plated *egg-dishes are now very much used. *a* 1592 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 174 When *egg-pies grow on apple-trees, then will thy grey mare prove a bag-piper. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 It is welcome, whether it bee sawsedge or custard or egge-pye. *c* 1685 in *Dk. Buckhm's Wks.* (1705) II. 48 She .neatly dish'd it up with *Egg-sauce. 1888 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1865) I. 80/2 Judgments only to be averted by salt-fish and egg-sauce. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 273 Those who kept *egg-stalls and fish-stalls cursed him and removed them. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 38 The Continuance of Ants in the *Egg State is somewhat precarious. 1868 *Q. Rev.* 354 These 'colifichets' are made principally of the *egg-yelk.

b. objective, as *egg-eating* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; *-hunter, -laying* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj., *-monger*, also, *egg-beater, -boiler, -detector, -poacher, -tester, -timer*, appliances and implements used for or in beating, boiling, etc., eggs.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Patent *Egg Beaters. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. iii. 85 *Egg-eating and prawn-picking are not delicate performances. 1882 A. HEPBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 505 The egg-eating birds kept the wood pigeon within very moderate bounds. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 265 Our *egg-hunters found it difficult to keep their feet. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxi. 186 Like a goose in the agonies of *egg-laying. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, All oviparous or egg-laying creatures. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 *Egg Poachers. *Ibid.* 25/1 Microscopes, *Egg Testers, Lamps, etc. *Ibid.* 112/2 An assortment of *Egg .. Timers, etc.

c. similative, as *egg-bald, -like, -oblong, -shaped*, adjs.; *egg-fashion* adv.

1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i, But If thou [the monk] blurt thy curse among our folk..I may give that *egg-bald head The tap that silences. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3819/8 Three Diamonds .. two of them pretty large cut *Egg-fashion. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 18 *Egg-like [marginal gloss or *oval*]. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 742/2 The bones of the cranium .. concur in the production of an egg-like cavity. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 50 Some of them have anything but an egg-like aspect. 1849 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 16 A small oval face..with an egg-like line of cheek and chin. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 155 Seed single, *egg-oblong. 1766 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 186 The seeds *egg-shaped, one or two strongly adhering to the calyx. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 370 Ceylon is egg shaped.

7. Special comb.: **egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue (mouldings)**, varieties of the ECHINUS, produced by the alternation of vertical with egg-shaped ornaments: see ECHINUS 3 and quots. there given; **egg-apple**, the fruit of the Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*); **egg-bag**, (*a.*) the ovary; (*b.*) = *egg-case*; **egg-berry** (see quot.); **egg-bird**, a species of tern (*Hydrochelidon fuliginosum*) common in the West Indies, where its eggs are collected for use as food; **egg-binding**, the condition or disease of a fowl that is egg-bound; **egg-born** *a.*, produced from an egg; **egg-bound** *ppl. a.*, said of fowls suffering from weakness or disease, so that they are unable to expel their eggs; **egg-breaker** (see quot.); **egg-case** (see quot.); **egg-cell**, the cell or germ from which an egg or a living animal is subsequently developed; **egg-cheese** (see quot.); **egg-chinned** *ppl. a.*, ? double-chinned, or having an egg-shaped chin; **egg-cluster** = *egg-case*; **egg-coal**, coal broken into pieces the size of an egg; **egg-covering**, the external membrane of an insect's egg; **egg-dance**, a dance blindfold among eggs; *fig.* an intricate and difficult task; **egg-flip** = EGG-NOG; **egg-form**, an ellipse; † **egg-fraise**, a pancake; † **egg-fry**, zoosperms, semen of the male; cf. FRY; **egg-full** *a.*, as full as an egg is of meat; **egg-glass**, (*a.*) a glass for holding an egg; (*b.*) a sand-glass in which the running of the sand indicates the time during which an egg should be boiled; **egg-hole** (see quot.); † **egg-hot**, 'a hot drink made of beer, eggs, sugar, and nutmeg' (Berks. Gloss. E. D. S.); **egg-life** (see quot.); **egg(s)-man**, a collector of (wild fowls') eggs; † **egg-nest** = *egg-case*; † **egg-pea**, an old variety of garden pea; **egg-peg**, the sloe; **egg-plum**, an egg-shaped plum, generally of a light yellow colour; **egg-pop** (*U.S.*), ?; **egg-posset** = *egg-flip*; **egg-pouch**, **egg-sac** = *egg-case*; **egg-Saturday**, the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday (Nares); **egg-slice**, a kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from the pan; **egg-spoon**, (*a.*) a spoon used in eating eggs; (*b.*) (see quot.); † **egg-starch** *a.*, ?; **egg-stone** = OOLITE; **egg-sucker** (see quot.); **egg-Sunday**, the Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday; **egg-trot** = *egg-wife's trot*; **egg-urchin**, the popular name of one or more species of ECHINUS; **egg-whisk**, an utensil for beating eggs to a froth; † **egg-wife**, a woman who offers eggs for sale; hence **egg-wife's trot**, the pace at which an egg-wife would ride to market.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The profile or contour of the echinus, is enriched with *eggs and anchors, alternately placed. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* xxxii. 257 A house glorified within by *egg-and-dart mouldings. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 From this ovary, or *eggbag, as it is vulgarly called, the fish's eggs drop one by one into the womb. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 127 Thus also spiders carry out about their nest or egg-bag. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, *Egg-berry, *Prunus Padus* L. Cf. Heckberry. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Small grey Fowls no bigger than a Black-bird, yet lay Eggs bigger than a Magpy's; and they are therefore by Privateers called *Egg-birds. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1362 Upon the shore were .. some egg birds. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 175 My queries as to *egg-binding .. my hen budgerigar died *egg-bound. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Elegies, Lady Aston's Departure*, Leda's brood, Jove's *egg-born issue smile upon the flood! 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 422 A sort of Gull, called *Egg-breakers, by the natives. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 755 The females [Spiders] lay their eggs in these tubes; inclosing them in a silken cocoon, or *egg-case, which they carry about with them when they go to hunt. 1880 LANKESTER *Degen.* 20 A structureless particle..thrown off from its parent .. known as the *egg-cell. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 121 The human egg-cell is..not essentially different from those of other Mammals. 1784-1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXVIII. 504 (E. D. S.) Farmers..make *egg cheeses.. by putting five yolks of eggs to every pound of curd. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. i, My *egg-chin'd laureate here 1692 RAY *Phys.-Theol. Disc.* iv. (1732) 49 Ovary or *Egg-cluster. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 52 The egg-cluster from which the sketch was taken. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Egg-Coal, Pennsylvania. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 270/1 The young..swim about..the instant that they are liberated from the *egg-coverings. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 172 The *egg-dance .. was common enough about thirty years back. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 29/2 The slip is very excusable, for it is an egg-dance. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iii. 487 Some concentrated liquid nourishment, as a few spoonsful of *egg-flip or beef-tea. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., It is lyke a circle that were brused..whiche forme Geometricians dooe call an *egge forme. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 323 An *egg-fraise. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 124 An egg..that sprang from the impetus of the tread, the Harvey-antang, or contagion and *egg-fry of Kerckring and de Graaf. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVII. (1848) 324, I am *egg-full of life. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 227 No more a measure of time than an hour-glass or an *egg-glass. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Egg-hole* (Derby), a notch cut in the wall of a lode to hold the end of a stempel. 1796 LAMB in *Lett.* (1849) 25, I have been drinking *egg-hot and smoking Oronooko. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 *Egg-life or embryo-life within the egg-membranes. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* viii. (1887) 107 The enthusiastic *eggsman .. scrambled up again with the contents of three nests in his pockets. 1704 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1620, I saw exceeding small ones still remaining in the Ovarium or *Egg-nest. 1744 *Notes & Observ. Tusser's Husb.* 19 Runcival Pease .. in their room are got the *Egg-pea, the Sugar-pea, etc. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, *Egg-peg Bushes, *Prunus spinosa* L. 1849 *All Y. Round* No. 1. 17 The persiman is like a large *egg-plum. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i. (Paterson) 6 Water to make *egg-pop with. 1892 HONE *Year-bk.* 9 Jan. 61 *Egg-posset, alias Egg-flip, otherwise .. 'rum booze'. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 72 The only insects .. known to spin an *egg-pouch like the spiders are the hydrophili, a kind of water beetle. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 50 All the *egg-sacs would have been found empty. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 They [the Gregarinæ] have been described under a variety of titles, such as worm-nodules, egg-sacs, etc. 1607 *Chr. Prince* in *Misc. Ant. Angl.* (1816) 68 On the sixt of februarry, beeing *egge satterday, it pleased some gentlemen schollers in the towne to make a dauncing night of it .. the next Tuesday following beeing shrovetuesday. 1670 SIR R. BAKER *Theatr. Tri.* 37 One trick which he..seems to have learned .. from Egge-Saturday in Oxford, to make diversity of meats with diversity of dressing. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 238 Fry them brown in fresh butter; then take them out with an *egg slice. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* viii. (1887) 107 The egg hunter arms himself with an instrument called an *egg-spoon, like a tiny landing-net, at the end of a long, light rod. 1630 TAYLOR *Workes* (N.) Whose calves *eg-starch may in some sort be taken As if they had been hang'd to smoake like bacon. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 68 This rock is called oolite, or *egg-stone. *c* 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc.* I. *Introd. Disc.* 22 A bird called the Toucan, or *Egg-sucker, which chiefly feeds on the eggs found in .. nests. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 E. Sphæra.—*Common *Egg Urchin.* E. miliaris. —*Purple-tipped Egg Urchin.* 1669 H. H. BURNEL *Plutus* C ij b, A Bawd, a scolding *Eggwife.

Egg (eg), *v.*[1] [a. ON. *eggja* (Da. *egge*), = EDGE *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To incite, encourage, urge on; to provoke, tempt. Cf. EDGE *v.*[1] Const. († *til*), *to, unto* (an action, enterprise, etc.). *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 195 Alse þe deuel him to eggede. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3, & eggeð þe to brudlac. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 278 Þe clergi of Scotland egged þer kyng Jon. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1130 He sent enuiously to þemperour and egged him swiþe bi a certayne day bataile to a bide. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 804 Þei þat eggen or consenten to þe sinne bien partiners of þe sinne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eggyn, or entycyn to doon well or yvele [*P.* eggen, or styre to gode or yll], *incito, provoco.* 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 141 b, He shall haue frendes and felawys at honde, To egge him forwarde vnto vnhappynes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 17 Thai foyne at vthir, and eggis to bargane. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 299/1 Especiallie being egged .. by his brethren taking it to stomach. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 379 A man which sharpens his enemy with taunts, when he would egg him to fight. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xi. (1622) 21 The like occasion egged him to the like cruelty against Semp. Gracchus. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 93 Their suspicions egged them to cruelty.

2. with *on.* Const. *to*, etc.

1566 DRANT *Horace' Sat.* v. D b, Ile egge them on to speake some thyng, whiche spoken may repent them. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iv. (1596) 45 Sibils and Bacchants..men think are egged on by some diuine inspiration. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxii, That foregoing light That egs us on 'cording to what we have liven. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 328 Mathew Hazard [was] a main Incendiary in the Rebellion, violently egged on by his wife. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 257 Thus they egg Men on to old Age..till they learn too late. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 21 Everything conspired to..egg them on to the undertaking. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. x. (1876) 207 Schemers and flatterers would egg him on.

Egg (eg), *v.*[2] [f. the sb.] *trans.* **a.** In comb. *To egg and crumb*: to cover with yolk of egg and crumbs. **b.** To pelt with (rotten) eggs. **c.** *intr.* To collect (wild fowls') eggs.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, 'They be all hegged and crumbed.' 1857 *Baltimore Sun* 1 Aug. (Bartlett) The abolition editor of the Newport News, was egged out of Alexandria .. on Monday. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* III. ix. 131 To see a sweetbread egged and crumbed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 806/1 An Iowa poet has been egged by the populace. 1887 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* viii. 106 They .. fished, egged .. and explored to their heart's content.

Egge, obs. var. of EDGE *sb.* and *v.*[1]

Egged (egd), *ppl. a.* [f. EGG *sb.* + -ED.] Mixed with egg.

1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 107 Directions about egged-wine.

† **E·gger,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **eggar.** [f. EGG *v.*[1] + -ER.] One who urges on or incites; an instigator. Also *egger on.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 120, I wish the ill yeare to his Eggars and setters on. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 37 The eggers and instruments of all those slaughters. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 524 An egger on, *impulsor.*

Egger (e·gəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. EGG *v.*[2] + -ER.] One who collects (wild fowls') eggs.

1875 BP. HANNINGTON in Dawson *Life* (1887) viii. 109 And to the eggers of this isle The emu's egg she shows.

Egger (e·gəɹ), *sb.*[3] Also **eggar.** [app. f. EGG *sb.* + -ER; see quot. 1720.] A collector's name for various species of moths, *esp.* the Oak Egger-moth (*Bombyx quercus*).

? 1705 B. WILKES BOWLES *New Collection Engl. Moths* Plate I, The Great Egger Moth. 1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Insects*, Descr. Pl. xviii, It spun itself..a britle brown Case *b*, in form of an Egg, like Caterpillar *a* in the next plate; for which reason they are called by some the great and small Egger. 1775 M. HARRIS *Eng. Lepid.* 21. 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 89 The caterpillar of that fine large insect, the Oak Egger-moth, is said to feed on the leaves of the Heath. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Nat. Hist. Brit. Moths* 41 The Pale Oak Eggar (*Trichiura cratægi*); the Small Eggar (*Eriogaster lanestris*); the Oak Eggar (*Bombyx quercus*); the Grass Eggar (*Bombyx trifolii*). 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 3/2 An oak-egger has been seen in Hyde Park.

Egging (e·giŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. EGG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] An urging forward, incitement, instigation. Also *egging forward* or *on.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þat heued þat Iob helede wið þe deules eginge was his rihte bileue. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7206 His [Samson's] wijf wald noght fin Thoru egging of his wiþerwin. a 1400 *Octouian* 688 Selle hem noght For no eggenges. 1521 *Old City Acc. Bk. Archæol.* XLIII, A fyne lost by John Stone for eggyng of an other mannes apprentice from his maistre xxd. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII. 63 Antonius began a greate ciuill warre through the.. egging forward of his wife Cleopatra. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence's Hecyra* II. i, They have married by your egging on. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 370 How curst an egging ..do these unwily Dances bring. 1875 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Fr.* 90 He needed very little egging on, to talk nonsense.

E·gging, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. EGG *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of collecting (wild fowls') eggs; also *attrib.*

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* II. 15 The unholy trade of egging and bird-destroying. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* viii. (1887) 107 They had arrived in the height of the egging season.

Eggler (e·gləɹ). *dial.* [f. EGG *sb.*, ? after *pedlar* or *higgler.*] An egg-dealer and poulterer.

1791 *Census* (*Mertoun*) in *Stat. Acc. Sc.* (1795) XIV. 589 Weavers 4, Clothier 1, Egglers 2. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Jan., But his chief profession is that of an 'eggler,' that is, he used to buy eggs and forward them in large quantities to England. 1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/6 They do not even eat the eggs, but sell them to an 'eggler'. 1881 *Supp., Oxford Gloss.*, *Eggler*, a poulterer.

Egglet (e·glet). *nonce-wd.* [f. EGG *sb.* + -LET.] A small egg.

1883 *Cornh. Mag.*, *On being 'Pilled'*, The sight of those addled egglets [pills] lying in their cardboard nest.

E·ggling, *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. EGG *sb.* after EGGLER.] The business of an eggler.

1881 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* ix. 90 Try the eggling or cadgering.

† **E·ggment.** *Obs.* [f. EGG *v.* + -MENT; an early example of the addition of -MENT to an Eng. vb.] Incitement, instigation.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25733 (Fairf.) We synne þorou egment of þer þre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 744 Thurgh wommannes eggement Mankynde was lorn. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Egment, or sterynge, *incitamentum.*

Egg-nog(g (e·g-nǫg). Also (*rarely*) **egg-noggy.** [f. EGG + NOG strong ale.] A drink in which the white and yolk of eggs are stirred up with hot beer, cider, wine, or spirits.

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 256 The egg-nog had gone about rather freely. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 179 Followed by the production of a tumbler of egg-noggy. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 428 And made an egg-nogg of eider eggs. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 91, I would rely chiefly on egg-nog, beef essence, and quinine.

E·gg-plant. A popular name for the *Solanum esculentum*, originally given to the white-fruited variety, but afterwards extended to that which bears the purple fruit or Aubergine.

1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 102 The choicest kinds [of tender annuals] are the double balsams.. ice-plant, egg-plant, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 202 When this [its fruit] is white it has the name of Egg-Plant. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* xv. 273 Soup made of a glutinous vegetable, and the egg-plant roasted before the fire. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 125 There is the purple-fruited egg-plant, and the white-fruited egg-plant.

Eggritte, obs. form of EGRET.

E·gg-shell. [f. EGG *sb.* + SHELL.] The shell or external calcareous covering of an egg; often as a type of worthlessness or of fragility.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 577 He fondith to creope. Ageyn into the ay-schelle. 1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Alch.* VIII. in Ashm. (1652) 171 Fro Eggshells calcynyd. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36, I gat not so muche..As..a poore egshell. 1599 H. BUTTES *Diet's Dry Din* To Rdr., I haue put into a by-dish (like Eg-shelles in a Saucer) what worthily may breed offence. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* 57 Without the Kings acceptation, both the publicke and priuate aduices be but as emptie Egg-shels. 1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 328 The carbonate of lime exceeds in quantity the phosphate .. in the egg shells of birds. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 63/1 The pores of the egg-shell may be easily stopped by any..oily matter. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1213 He..babbled..How Enid never. cared a broken egg-shell for her lord.

b. *attrib.*, chiefly *similative. Egg-shell china*: a porcelain ware of extreme thinness and delicacy.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlv. 52 We. stepping into an egg-shell caique, crossed the Golden Horn. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 424 We come out of our egg-shell existence. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Japan* 31 Fragile and sweetly pretty little egg-shell porcelain cups. 1887 *Times* 11 Aug. 13/2 The egg-shell sides of the Mercury.

Hence **Eggshell-ful,** as a measure of quantity.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 29 An eye-schelle ful of good brennynge water. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 73 Drink an egshelfull of the iuice of Betony. 1746 BERKELEY *Sec. Let. Tar-water* § 14 An egg-shell full of tar. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 247, I found about an Egg-Shell full of purulent Serosity.

Eggy (e·gi), *a.* [f. EGG + -Y.] **a.** Full of eggs, abounding in eggs. **b.** Marked with stains of egg.

1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Caps* 7 So Eggy withal, that a man would have Sworn, He had just in the Pill'ry been taking a Turn

Eghe, obs. form of EYE.

Egir, obs. form of EAGER, *a.*

Egistment, var. of AGISTMENT.

1681 J. W. *Syst. Agric.* 325, *Egistments*, cattle taken in to graze or be fed by the week or month.

Eglandular (ɪglæ·ndiŭlăɹ), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*[3] + GLANDULAR.] That has no glands.

1870 J. D. HOOKER *Student's Flora* 21 Matthiola incana ..pod eglandular.

Eglandulose (ɪglæ·ndiŭlōus), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*[3] + GLANDULOSE.] = prec.

1878 HULME *Wild Flowers* I. Summary 15 Leaves pinnate, eglandulose, slightly hairy.

Eglantine[1] (e·glăntəin, -tin). Forms: 4–6 **eglentine,** (6 **eggletyne**), 7– **eglantine.** [a. F. *églantine* (= Pr. *aiglentina*), f. OF. *aiglent* of same meaning, prob. repr. Lat. type **aculentus* prickly, f. *acu-s* needle + *-lentus* suffix, as in *viru-lentus, lucu-lentus*; cf. *aculeus* sting, prickle.]

1. The Sweet-briar; also *attrib.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. ii. 14 There he was crouned with Eglantier [*v. r.* Eglentine]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. N vj a, The eglentine is much like the common brere but the leues are swete and pleasant to smel to. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 152 Quite ouer-cannoped with..Eglantine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 62/2 The Eglantine Rose is the Sweet brier Rose. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 122 Nor spare the sweet-leaft eglantine. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiv, Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mount-Royal* II. iv. 82 Hedges filled with honeysuckle and eglantine.

¶ **2.** By Milton possibly taken for: The honeysuckle.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 48 Through the sweetbriar or the vine, Or the twisted eglantine.

E·glantine[2]. (See quot.)

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 31 Eglantine, a stone of the hardness and grain of marble.

Eglatere (eglătīə·ɹ). *Obs.* exc. *poet.* Forms: 5 **eglantere,** 4–5 **eglenter, -ier.** [a. OF. *esglantier, aiglantier* (mod.F. *églantier*), f. *aiglant* (see EGLANTINE[1]) + *-ier*, as in *ros-ier* rose-tree, etc.] = EGLANTINE[1].

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 Bedegar est nodus rosæ albæ silvestris, vulgari nomine, eglenter. 1450 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 226 Ij gilt peces with ij coverkills with treiles of eglenters. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* viii, The hegge..With sicamour was set and eglatere. *Ibid.* xii, I . Thought suddenly I felt so swete an air Of the Eglantère. 1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* 23 The woodbine and eglatere Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear.

Egle, obs. form of EAGLE.

† **Egle·che,** *a. Obs.* [app. repr. or f. OE. *aglǽca, aglǽcea*, sb., cruel person, fierce warrior, f. *aglác* misery, sharp conflict; of uncertain origin.] ? Valiant.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 102 Knyhtes egleche. a 1300 *Magdalena* in *Saints' Lives* (1887) 462 Sleiʒe men and egleche .. Lustniez nouþe to mi speche c 1300 in R. GLOUC. (Rolls) Append. XX. 125 Þe lefdi [the empress Matilda] was egleche

Eglenter, obs. form of EGLATERE.

Eglogue, obs. form of ECLOGUE.

† **Eglomerate** (ɪglǫ·mĕreɪt), *v. Obs.*[−0] [as if f. L. **ēglomerāt-* ppl. stem of **ēglomerā-re*, f. *ē* out + *glomerāre* to wind or gather into a ball; f. *glomus, -ĕr-is* clew, or ball.] *trans.* and *intr.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eglomerace* [sic], to unwinde 1775 ASH, *Eglomerate*, to unwind itself In mod. Dicts

Eglotte, obs. var. of AGLET.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 176 An Eglotte, *bracteolum*

E·gma. A 'stage rustic's' blunder for ENIGMA.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* III. i. 73 No egma, no riddle, no lenuoy

‖ **Ego** (e·go, ī·go). *Metaph.* [L. *ego* I.] That which is symbolized by the pronoun I; the conscious thinking subject, as opposed to the *non-ego* or object. Also *humorously*, for 'self'.

The pronunciation (ī·go) is now seldom heard in England, though no other is recognized in the 1885 edition of Ogilvie, and in the 1886 edition of Webster. In the derivatives *egoism, egotism*, etc. the sound (ī), given in the same dictionaries without alternative, is in Eng. use still more rare than in the case of the primary word.

[1789 COWPER *Letter* 6 June, To thee both Ego and all that Ego does is interesting.] 1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. 201 He plainly regarded Ego as one of the most captivating of the human race. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 200 In every act of consciousness we distinguish a self or ego. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 514 The Ego is essentially an Activity; consequently free. 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* (1878) 142 The harmonious laws of his mind are everywhere visibly at work—but the ego—the mere personality- is nowhere to be traced. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. iv. 51 While the Non-ego shifts, the Ego remains the same.

b. Comb. *ego-altruistic* [the first element really stands for *egoistic*]: see quot.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. VIII. vii. 595 The ego-altruistic sentiments..sentiments which while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others.

Hence **Ego-hood.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ego* I + -HOOD.] Individuality, personality.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 79 We must face .. the reality of our own ego-hood.

Egoical (egōu·ikăl), *a.* [f. EGO + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to egotism.

Egoism (e·g-, ī·go,iz'm). [ad. F. *egoïsme*, ad. mod.L. *egoismus*, f. L. *ego* I: see -ISM. Cf. EGOMISM.]

1. *Metaph.* The belief, on the part of an individual, that there is no proof that anything exists but his own mind; chiefly applied to philosophical systems supposed by their adversaries logically to imply this conclusion.

[1722 C. M. PFAFF (*title*), De Egoismo, nova philosophica hæresi.] 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. x. 285, I am left alone in that forlorn state of egoism. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 279 The egoism of Berkeley and Hume is largely incorporated in his system.

2. *Ethics.* The theory which regards self-interest as the foundation of morality. Also, in practical sense: Regard to one's own interest, as the supreme guiding principle of action; systematic selfishness. (In recent use opposed to *altruism.*)

1800 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 234/1 Affection .. was lost in selfishness or according to their new word Egoism. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 103 A contrast of his egoism (for he was beneficed on them) with the generous abandonment of rights by the other members of the Assembly. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 463 Egoism . is sure to prevail whenever the pressure of high Christian motives is removed. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-day Pamph.* i. 9 The mature man, hardened into sceptical egoism, knows no monition but that of his own frigid cautions. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 19/2 Religion in this shape is quite consistent with the most selfish and contracted egoism. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 198 The promptings of egoism are duly restrained by regard for others.

b. (See quot.)

1882 HAECKEL in *Nature* XXVI. 540 The natural instinct of self-preservation, Egoism.

c. *pl.* Selfish aims or purposes; instances of selfishness.

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* Wks. 1859 IV. 115 It must be so extensive as that local egoisms may never reach its greater part. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 90 Hearsays, egoisms, purblind dilettantisms. 1870 J. STIRLING *Mill on Trades Un.* in *Recess Stud.* viii. 309 The internecine strife of anarchical egoisms.

3. In matters of opinion: **a.** The habit of looking upon all questions chiefly in their relations to oneself. **b.** Excessive exaltation of one's own opinion; self-opinionatedness.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 134 He is deprived of every shadow of a plea to impute fanaticism or any form of egoism. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 169 That egoism of man.. can.. read in the planets only prophecies of himself. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 177 Every narrow provincialism whether of egoism or tradition.

4. = EGOTISM 1.

1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 69 Pardon me these egoisms. 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim. Hom.* (1878) 148 Never once ..does Odusseus indulge in the slightest egoism. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxiv. 4 Note the egoism of this verse and of those preceding it.

5. *Hindu Philosophy.* Used as transl. of Skr. *abhimâna*, by some rendered 'self-consciousness'.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 45 The organ of egoism. 1878 COWELL *Aphorisms of Sandila* 110 The Sán-khya considers 'intellect' 'egoism', and 'mind' as quite distinct from each other.

Egoist (e·g-, ī·go͵ist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. (See quot.)

1785 REID *Int. Powers* 640 A sect..called Egoists, who maintained that we have no evidence of the existence of anything but ourselves. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* App. 313 It would not add one tittle to the evidence of the fact.. in the eyes of anyone but an Egoist.

2. One who makes regard to his own interest the guiding principle of his conduct.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov., He is.. thoroughly selfish, an 'egoist,' as Mr. Meredith, adopting current slang, writes the word which used to be 'egotist'.

3. One who talks much about himself; = EGOTIST. Also quasi-*adj.*

1794 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 217 My next letter shall be less egoist. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xix. (1877) 102, I will turn egoist, and tell you *my* adventures.

Egoistic (eg-, īgo͵i·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, metaphysical or ethical egoism.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *On Faith* in *Lit. Rem.* IV. (1839) 434 The thirst and pride of power, despotism, egoistic ambition. 1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 194 Of Absolute Idealism only two principal species are possible..the Theistic and the Egoistic. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 18 The egoistic conceit that the soul energizes, enjoys, and suffers, is the foundation of desire, aversion, virtue, etc. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* i. 9 Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism.

2. Of feelings, desires, actions: Self-regarding, prompted by self-interest; in bad sense, selfish.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 255 His very pity will be cowardly, egoistic,—sentimentality, or little better.

3. Given to talk about oneself; = EGOTISTIC.

1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 170 Among..the egoistic class of first-rate poets, severe justice compels me..to place Lord Byron.

Egoistical (eg-, īgo͵i·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Egoi·stically** *adv.*, from an egoistical point of view.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 817/1 If the Idea be regarded as a mode of the human mind itself, we have a scheme of Egoistical Idealism. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxi. 235 There is a dignity in the desire to be right ..which will not fail to supersede what is egoistical and frivolous in a man's personal feelings in society. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 57 He had learned to despise the splendours of rank and fortune, without being misanthropical or egoistical. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* xii. 207 Each profits egoistically from the growth of an altruism.

E·goistry. *nonce-wd.* [f. EGOIST + -RY.] = EGOISM.

1841 LD. SHAFTESBURY in *Life* ix. (1887) 184 His love of expediency, his perpetual egoistry.

Egoity (egō͵iti). [f. EGO + -ITY.] **a.** Selfhood; that which forms the essence of personal identity. **b.** (See quot. 1867.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 290 Our individual singularity and egoity. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xvii. (1713) 139 Those mysterious depths of Satan which the Theosophers so diligently discover, such as are Ipseity, Egoity, or Selfishness. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 198 If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the egoity remains. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 261 We are to understand.. not the particular individual, but the universal ego, universal reason..Egoity and individuality, the pure and the empirical ego, are entirely different ideas.

Egoizer (e·go͵əizəɹ). *rare.* [f. **egoize* v. (f. L. *ego* + -IZE) + -ER.] Used as trans. of Skr. *ahaṁkâra* (*lit.* 'ego-maker') a term in Hindu philosophy. See quot. and cf. EGOISM 5.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 57 That internal organ which has egoism for its characteristic affection is the egoizer.

Egomania (egomēⁱ·niă). *humorous.* [f. Gr. ἐγώ I + μανία madness; after *monomania*, *bibliomania*, etc.] Morbid egotism.

1825 W. S. WALKER *Poet. Wks.* (1852) Introd. 88 Would I could get rid of this egomania!

‖**E·gomen.** *rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. ἡγούμενος, pr. pple. of ἡγεῖσθαι to lead.] A monastic functionary in the Greek Church.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 174 The principall..archiemanders and egomens of the..religious houses of his kingdom.

†**E·gomism.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *égomisme*: see EGO and -ISM. The inserted *m* Littré conjectures to be derived from the pronoun *me*. More probably the word was a parody of some older term, such as *atomisme*.] The belief of one who considers himself the only being in existence.

[1727 RAMSAY *Disc. sur la Mythol.* 90 Une espèce de Pyrrhonisme nommé l'Egomisme, ou chacun se croit le seul être existent.] *c* 1730 A. BAXTER *Enq. Nat. Soul* (1745) XI. 21 That kind of Scepticism called Egomism. 1856 W. H. THOMPSON in A. Butler *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 80 *note*, It [egoism] is not more barbarous than its homonym 'egotism', and much less so than 'egomism', which occurs in 'Baxter On the Soul', where it is attributed to certain Cartesians.

Egophony, var. of ÆGOPHONY.

Egotheism (egoþī·iz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐγώ + θε-ός God + -ISM.] The (mystical) identification of oneself with the Deity.

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VII. i. 7 The arrogant egotheism of some passages they took in another sense. 1882 J. NICHOL *Amer. Lit.* viii. 267 He approaches the Egotheism of the Sufis.

Egotism (e·g-, īgǒtiz'm). [f. EGO + -ISM, with intrusive *t* as in AGIOTAGE.

If the statement of Addison (quot. 1714) can be trusted, the word seems to have been invented by some of the Port-Royalists to range with the terms of rhetoric denoting 'figures of speech' and the like. (In accordance with this, Lord Chesterfield speaks of '*the* egotism' as one might say 'the aposiopesis', 'the chiasmus'.) It seems probable that *egotism* was formed on the pattern of some older word in *-otism*; cf. for example Fr. *idiotisme*.]

1. The obtrusive or too frequent use of the pronoun of the first person singular: hence the practice of talking about oneself or one's doings.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 ¶ 3 The Gentlemen of Port-Royal..branded this Form of Writing [in the First Person] with the Name of an Egotism. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cxxix. 344 Banish the egotism out of your conversation. 17.. *Ibid.* II. 238 Though I do not recommend the egotism to you with regard to any body else, I desire that you will use it with me. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Introd. 16 The nature of journals renders egotisms unavoidable. 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* Poems (1775) 173 The Reader.. will excuse this short piece of egotism. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 407 The egotism of personal narrative.

2. The vice of thinking too much of oneself; self-conceit, boastfulness; also, selfishness.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 503 My readers will pardon any appearance of egotism..since it is not easy to talk of oneself without giving offence. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 116 The intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism, which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 His absorbing egotism was deadly to all other men. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 101 Sin is the withdrawing into self and egotism out of the vivifying life of God. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 232 Without egotism, I can safely offer to make a gun or guns against any maker in the world. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 257 An intense class and national egotism then dominated all politics.

Egotist (e·g-, ī·gǒtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes too frequent use of the pronoun I; one who thinks or talks too much of himself; a selfish person. Also *attrib.*

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 ¶ 4 The most eminent Egotist..was Montaigne, the author of the..Essays. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball. & Songs* I. Pref. 4 A man, that acknowledges favours may be allowed to be an egotist. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 As much an egotist as Montaigne; but not so agreeably so. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 452 Such is, in the egotist and vulgar meaning of the phrase, the genius of the ambitious. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 240 The egotist is ever speaking and thinking of that which belongs to himself alone. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lvii, The sailors were preparing to desert the sinking ship in the little boat..then there was a rush of egotists; and thirty souls crowded into it.

Egotistic (eg-, īgoti·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism.

c 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* iv. 36, I began to lose the egotistic indifference which a lengthened illness usually produces. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 His diction is entirely his own, avowedly egotistic. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 70 The Christian hope of immortality cannot be an egotistic hope.

Egoti·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 14 The character of a writer from the passages directly egotistical. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 321 Patriotism has often covered the most egotistical motives. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxxvi. (1878) 697, I have a right to be garrulous and egotistical. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlix. 268, I am talking in an..egotistical..manner.

Hence **Egoti·stically** *adv.*, in an egotistical manner, as a result of egotism.

1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* iii. (1832) 195 Egotistically secured from the pains of sympathy. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 66 An old black cat.. lay.. upon the centre foot of the fender purring egotistically. 1880 H. JAMES *Benvolio* I. 344 A man..who assumes, a trifle egotistically, that the rest of the world was equally at leisure.

Egotize (e·g-, ī·gǒtəiz), *v.* [f. EGOT-ISM: see -IZE.] *intr.* To talk or write in an egotistic way.

Hence **E·gotizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1789 COWPER *Lett.* 6 June, I egotize in my letters to thee. 1791 *2nd Ep. J. Priestley* in *Poet. Register* (1808) 406 E'en the first egotizing sentence flags. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 75, I am involving myself in the sins of preaching and egotising. 1865 R. PAUL *Let.* in *Mem.* xix. (1872) 328, I am not going to egotise.

Egranulose (īgræ·niᵤlōᵘs), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*3 + GRANULOSE.] Without granules.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Egre, obs. form of EAGER.

†**Egre·dient,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ēgredient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēgredi* to go out, f. *ē* out + *gradi* to step.] That goes out or issues forth.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 74 The one is as ingredient, the other as egredient.

Egregious (ĭgrī·dʒⁱəs, -dʒiəs), *a.* Also 6 æ-, egregius. [f. L. *ēgregi-us*, f. *ē* out + *grex, greg-is* flock + -OUS: hence *lit.*, towering above the flock.]

†**1.** Prominent, projecting.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 92 All the poynt, and egregious portion of the right side of this inuolucre.

2. Remarkable in a good sense:

a. Of persons and personal qualities: Distinguished, eminent, excellent, renowned. *Obs.* (exc. in humorously pedantic use).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 172 Peda, the sonne of Penda, an ægregius yonge gentilmanne. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, Egregious viceroys of these eastern parts. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* xxxviii. 23 Ooliab.. was himself also an egregious artificer in wood. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 283, I am not so egregious a mathematician as you are. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* in *Milton's Wks.* (1738) I. App. 84 Egregious was their Loyalty and Veneration of Majesty. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 53 There is a school book by the egregious John Amos Comenius. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 122 When he wanted to draw.. some one splendid and egregious, it was Clive he took for a model.

b. Of things: Remarkably good or great. Of events and utterances: Striking, significant. ? *Obs.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* II. (Palfr.) Prol., Certain reserved sentences very egregious lively and excellent. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 11 Except.. thou doe giue to me egregious Ransome. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 220 This is egregious doctrine, and for which one day charity will much thanke them. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 147 It [emulsion] is especially of egregious use in Fevers.

3. Remarkable in a bad sense; gross, flagrant, outrageous. [This sense does not belong to L. *egregius* or to It. *egregio*; prob. it arose from an ironical use of 2, though our earliest quotations afford no evidence of this.]

a. of persons and personal attributes.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 33 Thai them selvs cannot dissemble it without egregius impudenci. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 67 Egregious is neuer used in english but in the extreame ill part. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 211 Italian Fiend..Egregious murtherer. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 576 Egregious Liars and Impostors. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* v. i, He would be an egregious ass who wou'd venture to lay out his money in them [jewels]. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 50 The egregious superstition of the higher orders. 1864 *Morning Star* 13 Sept., Every tradesman..with egregious bonhomie tries to cheat you.

b. of things, actions, etc.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 88 He toucheth severity towards servants, as a hainous and egregious offence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 2 People that want Sense, do always in an egregious Manner want Modesty. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. li. 48 An egregious exercise of tyranny. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ii. (1828) I. 21 An egregious waste of time. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 426 No blunder could have been more egregious.

4. *nonce-use.* Wandering from the flock.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 1203 An egregious sheep..Unearthed the image in good Mailleville's time.

Hence **Egre·giousness,** the quality of being egregious; the possession of uncommon qualities.

1632 SHERWOOD, Egregiousness, *excellence*. 1877 *Times* Feb. 19. 12/1 Professor Guthrie pointed out that water.. is unusual, and shows egregiousness in its properties.

Egre·giously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an egregious manner, remarkably; in 17th c. occasionally in a good sense, remarkably well, excellently; now exclusively in bad or ironical sense, grossly, monstrously, shamefully.

a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 368 Here have I blotted your Paper vainly, and played the fool egregiously. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. an. 2. 25 The French egregiously dissembled a desire of peace. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 156 Whom he had seen to act his part most egregiously upon the Stage. 1866 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* II. xiv. 267 Well aware..that he was trespassing egregiously.

Egremoigne, -moyn, obs. ff. AGRIMONY.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 9 *Agrimonia*, egremoyn. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 3 *Agimonia* uel *agrimonia*..gall. et angl. egremoigne.

Egress (ī·gres), *sb.* [ad. L. *ēgressus*, n. of action f. *ēgredi-*, f. *ē* out + *gradi* to step.]

1. A going out, or issuing forth, from an enclosed or confined place; the right or liberty of going out, *esp.* in phrase originally legal, *Ingress, egress*, and *regress*. Also *attrib.*

1538 tr. *Lyttleton's Tenures* viii. fol. 15 b, Free entre, egresse, and regresse. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 To haue free ingresse egresse and regresse into all suche places. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 84, I have..obserued ..in sundrie Demoniakes, a vomiting immediatly before the egresse of the Spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 437 Gates of

burning Adamant .. prohibit all egress. 1724 T. Richers *Hist. Royal Geneal. Spain* 400 The French Fleet..enter'd the Bay of Cadiz, to prevent all Egress and Regress of that Harbour. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Shirl.* I. 13 The other door which afforded egress into the small court. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 5/2 Another improvement is the egress chamber.

b. *Astron.* The emergence of a heavenly body from an eclipse or occultation; also, the passing of a planet off the sun's disc in a transit; the end of an eclipse or transit. Also *attrib.*

1706 Hearne *Collect.* 2 May (1885) I. 239 They plainly perceiv'd the Ingress and Egress. 1867–77 G. Chambers *Astron.* Voc. 915 *Egress*, the passage of a satellite from the disc of its primary, at the end of the phenomenon known as a 'transit'. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/4 The Transit of Venus..the egress observations in the West Indies.

2. *Anat.* Of nerves and vessels: An issuing forth, or branching out.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 110 After the egresse or goyng out therof [of the nerve] it cleaueth into two braunches. 1668 Culpepper & Cole tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 46 That the Ingress and Egress of the Vessels might be discerned. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 359 The nervous fasciculi..are collected together at their egress from the ganglion.

3. A channel of exit, an outlet.

1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 229 God..as a wise Artist..stops all other egresses but that which fits his design. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* 142 A lane .. an egress from which was shut up. 1863 Whyte Melville *Gladiators* III. 163 The door..was a private egress opening on the wide terrace.

4. *fig.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 264 Ingresse into this world ..Progresse of Life .. Egresse or death. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 11 This present Work .. the Authour entreats..may receive a charitable Construction upon the egresse thereof. 1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* ix. 74 Love then consists in a kind of expansion or egresse of the heat and spirits to the object loved. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 43 What should prevent the ingress..of noxious trades, or facilitate their egress.

Egress (*ĭgre·s*), *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To issue, to go forth. (Perfect tenses sometimes conjugated with *be.*)

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 111 b, Two other payre of sinewes..which after they are egressed or gone forth, beget also, by together knittyng, one notable nerue. 1765 W. Law tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* i. (1772) 11 That which is egressed is called the Lubet of the Deity. 1866 J. Rose *Ovid's Fasti* II. 203 Forth from the camp egress'd their bands.

Egression (*ĭgre·ʃən*). [ad. L. *ēgressiōn-em*, f. *ēgress-* ppl. stem of *ēgredi*: see Egress *sb.*]

1. The action of issuing forth or going out from any enclosed place or specified limits.

a 1529 Skelton *Image Hypocr.* III. 272 To send a man.. To his egression. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* 753 Scorpions, which at their first egression do kill their Dam that hatched them. 1650 H. Brooke *Conserv. Health* 117 The Cold hinders the egression of Vapors. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i, Mævius .. in the instant of its [the arrow's] egression..repents of the intended evil. 1767 Hyberden in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 461 The accession of strangers and the egression of the natives being so equally inconsiderable. 1862 R. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 448 The Indian peninsula is a huge cul-de-sac, into which race after race..has poured..without the possibility of any egression.

†b. *spec.* The exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. *Obs.* (freq. in 18th c.).

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 352 The times from the egression to the building of Solomon's Temple. 1738–41 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 256 The Egression of the Israelites.

†c. *transf.* The issuing as a branch, etc. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 59 Sinewy and sharpe is the egression of this muscle at the first.

†2. Emergence *from*, *out of* (obscurity, etc.); a deviation from accustomed rules; an outburst of feeling, poetic fervour, etc. *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* Argt. A j, Leuynge the egressyons poetyques and fabulous obscurytees. 1652 Jer. Taylor *Course Serm.* I. iv. 50 Extraordinary egressions and transvolations beyond the ordinary course of an even Piety. *Ibid.* (1678) 85 The Gospel..requiring the heart of man did stop every egression of disorders. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* lxiii. 1 Egressions of affection unto God. 1738–41 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 31 All Countries on their first Egression out of Barbarity. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 80 Such egressions from her laws are degeneracies from the connate standard of human perfection.

Egre·ssive, *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēgressīv-us*; cf. prec. and -ive.] Tending to issue forth.

1691 Ed. Taylor tr. *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 356 The desire is egressive, and the Egress is the Spirit of the Will.

Egret (*e·grĕt, ī·grĕt*). Forms: 5 **egrete**, **-ette**, 6–7 **eggret**, 7 (**egript**), 8 **eggritte**, **eigrette**, 5– **egret**. See also Aigrette. [var. of Aigrette: a. Fr. *aigrette*, dim. of **aigr-*, a. OHG. *heigir*: see Heron.]

1. The Lesser White Heron: cf. Aigrette 1. Also *attrib.*, as in *egret-heron.*

1421 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 129/2 Egrets 4 @ 1/2. *c* 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 911 Theggret, *laigret.* 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 520 An egript..is all white as the swanne, with legs like to an hearnshaw. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 513 Egrets, a species of Heron now scarce known in this island. 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* III. viii. 178 As quiet poultry might look on an egret. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. IX. iv. 455 Snowy egrets .. station themselves lower down to watch the fish.

2. The feathery pappus of the seeds of the dandelion, thistle, and other plants; = Aigrette 3.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 70 Seeds in which the down or egret..is sessile. 1800 J. Hurdis *Favourite Vill.* 110 Egret from the head Of thistle ravished. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* VI. (1871) 29 The egret of a thistle.

3. *attrib.*, as †**egret-monkey** [Fr. *aigrette*; so called by Buffon from the tuft on the top of its head], an assumed species of ape called by Linnæus *Simia Aygula*; it is now supposed that the female of some species of *Macacus* was meant.

1808 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 81 The egret monkey. 1829 *Tower Menagerie*, Contents.

Egrimonie, **-y**, obs. ff. Agrimony.

†**E·grimony.** *rare*—°. [ad. L. *ægrimonia*, f. *æger* sick.] Deep sorrow.

1626 in Cockeram. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* 1818 in Todd. 1847 in Webster and mod. Dicts.

Egriot, var. of Agriot, *Obs.*, a sort of cherry.

Egritude, var. of Ægritude, *Obs.*

Egromancy, egromantic, corrupt ff. Necromancy, -mantic.

[Cf. *negromancy* and Walloon *égrimancien* = Fr *nécromancien* (Littré). Sir R. Burton believes that he found the words in some Eng. writer of 17th c., and many scholars inform us that they have certainly met with them in earlier literature, but we have failed to obtain references.]

1885 R. Burton *Arab. Nights* I. 76 By virtue of my egromancy become thou half stone and half man. *Ibid.* I. 133 An hundred and seventy chapters of egromantic formulas.

†**Egro·te**, *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ægrōtāre*, f. *ægrōtus* sick.] *intr.* To be sick; to feign oneself sick.

1721–61 in Bailey.

Hence **Egro·ting** *vbl. sb.*, a feigned sickness.

1732 in Colk. 1775 in Ash.

Egrymon, obs. variant of Agrimony.

Egte, obs. form of Eight.

Eguall, var. of Egall *a. Obs.* equal.

Egurgitate (*ĭgū·rdʒitēt*), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *ēgurgitāt-* ppl. stem of *ēgurgitāre*, f. *ē* out + *gurgitem* whirlpool, gulf.] *trans.* To vomit forth; *humorously*, to utter (phrases).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 Horisonant Phrases .. which .. with .. Facility you Egurgitate. 1862 *Q. Rev.* July 192 The most purposeless crystallo-chalybeate bubbles which earth has yet egurgitated.

Egyl(le, obs. ff. Eagle.

†**Egy·ptiac**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *Ægyptiācus.*] = Egyptian.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 48 Groning under their Egyptiack bondage.

†**Egypti·acal**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = Egyptian.

1556 Abp. Parker *Psalter* lxxx. 14 Egiptiacall bondage. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 134/1 Suffering no glibes..nor the Egyptiacal rolles vpon womens heads.

Egyptian (*ĭdʒi·pʃən*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **egi-**, **egypcian**, **-ien**, **-yan**, 6 **egiptian**, **egypcy-**, **(sy-)an**, 7 **æge-**, 7– **egyptian.** [f. Egypt + -ian.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging or relating to Egypt.

1646 Crashaw *Delights of the Muse* 129 Th' Egyptian Pyramids themselves must live. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 245 The Egyptian, Julian, and Gregorian [year]. 1885 Rawlinson *Egypt & Bab.* 223 No trace has been found of camels in the Egyptian monuments. *Mod.* The recent Egyptian campaign. He speculated in Egyptian bonds.

b. *fig.* In Biblical allusions, as *Egyptian bondage*: bondage like that of the Israelites in Egypt; *Egyptian darkness*: intense darkness (see *Exod.* x. 22); also, †*Egyptian days*: the two days in each month which were believed to be unlucky.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxi. (1495) 358 For there ben xxiiij Egypcyans dayes it folowyth that god sente mo wreches vpon the Egypcyens than ten. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 A waytiþ not þeis Egipcian daies, (þat we call dysmal). 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II. iv. 76 A Glympse that might Enlighten them in the midst of Egyptian darkenesse. 1659 Milton *Rupt. Commw.* Wks. (1851) 401 A part of the Nation were desperately conspir'd to call back again thir Egyptian Bondage. 1854 J. Abbott *Napoleon* II. viii. 133 It was a night of Egyptian darkness.

2. *Bot.* Egyptian Bean: perh. the fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum*; Egyptian Lotus = *Nymphæa Lotus*; Egyptian Rose: a. *Scabiosa arvensis* L. b. *Scabiosa atropurpurea* L.; Egyptian Thorn: *Cratægus Pyracantha.*

3. *Min.* Egyptian Jasper, † Egyptian pebble: a brown mottled jasper from Egypt.

1771 Hill *Fossils* 226 Egyptian Pebble. 1804 Jameson *Mineralogy* I. 230 Egyptian Jasper. 1884 Dana *Mineralogy* 195 Egyptian Jasper.

4. = Gipsy. *humorous.*

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. xiii. IV. 295 Mr. Jones .. took leave of his Egyptian majesty.

5. In Printing. *Egyptian type* (*letters*, *figures*): a particular kind of type distinguished by the thickness of the stems; also as quasi-*sb.*

1855 J. Gordon *Interest Tables* Pref. 7 The introduction of Egyptian figures at the tens..will..give increased facility to the eye in running over the columns. 1859 H. Bradnell *Guide Typography* II. 35 Types are..distinguished according to the information..of the letter..[as]..Roman, Italic ..Egyptian.

B. *sb.*

1. A native of Egypt. Often *fig.* with allusion to the aspect in which the Egyptians appear in the Bible. *To spoil the Egyptians*: cf. *Exod.* xii. 36.

1388 Wyclif *Isa* xix. 21 Egipcions schulen knowe the Lord. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iii. (1495) 347 Amonge the Egypcyens the yere was tokenyd by a dragon paynted bytynge his owne tayle. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 Decretistis, as to þat part of wysdam þat þei haue of þe worldis wisdam, are Egipciens. 1698 Clevland *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 422 All without the Fold of the Godly were Ægyptians. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 323 The .. abhorrence of the Ægyptians for these barbarous Iconoclasts. *Mod.* The manners of the ancient Egyptians

2. = Gipsy.

1514 Fitzherb *Just. Peas* 98 b, It is ordayned agaynste people callynge themselves Egypcyans, that no such persons be suffred to come within this realme. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 179 For the better triall of..maisterfull beggers, fenzeit foolis, counterfit Egyptians. 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 310 If any Transports into England or Wales, any lewd People, calling themselves Egyptians, they forfeit 40*l.* 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xii, A company of Egyptians, or as they are vulgarly called, gipsies.

3. *pl.* In recent use = *Egyptian stocks*: securities issued by the Egyptian government.

Hence **Egy·ptianize** *v.* a. *intr.*, to act like an Egyptian; to adopt Egyptian practices; b. *trans.*, to make like an Egyptian or the Egyptians. **Egy·ptianized** *ppl. a.* **Egy·ptianism**, Egyptian characteristics, inclination to Egyptian customs.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 17 It was .. wickedness .. to Ægyptianize in the adoration of the God of Israel. 1827 G. S. Faber *Expiat. Sacrif.* 268 God's condescension to the Egyptianism of the Israelites. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xx. III. 442 This dynasty [Psammetichus's] had too little of pure Egyptianism in them to find favour with the priests. 1851 H. Torrens in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 9 The existence of an Egyptianised race.

E·gyptize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Egypt + -ize.] *intr.* To refer things to Egyptian sources.

1854 Keightley *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 408 Little given as we are to Egyptising.

Egy·ptologue. *rare.* [a. Fr. *Égyptologue*; cf. next.] = Egyptologist.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 419/1 The famous Egyptologue, the Vicomte de Rougé. 1859 *Ibid.* VIII. 401/2 Many writers on Greek mythology, to say nothing of professed Egyptologues.

Egyptology (*ĭdʒiptǫ·lŏdʒi*). [f. as if ad. Gr. **Αἰγυπτολογία*, f. *Αἰγύπτος* Egypt + *-λογία* discoursing (see -logy).] The study of Egyptian antiquities, of the ancient Egyptian language and history. Hence **Egypto·loger** = Egyptologist. **Egyptolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to Egyptology. **Egypto·logist**, one versed in the study of Egyptian antiquities.

1859 Gregory *Egypt* I. 37 The name Sesortesen .. recent Egyptologists are..unanimous in maintaining. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 162 Egyptology, he [Sir George Lewis] says, has an historical method of its own 1864 Piazzi Smyth *Our Inher. Gt. Pyramid* v. xxii. (1874) 418 By the sadly Egyptological Baron Bunsen. 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* ii. 14 Hieroglyphics are to the Ægyptologist—the silent .. records of an age long passed away. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 210 The key afforded by the researches of Egyptology. 1876 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 22 The historical discoveries of the earlier Egyptologers were for a time arrayed against Revelation. 1882 *Academy* No. 513 150 Mr. O. modestly disclaims all Egyptological pretensions.

Egyr, obs. form of Eager.

Egyrmonye, obs. var. of Agrimony.

Eǯathe, obs. form of Eath.

Eǯe, obs. f. of Awe, Eye.

Eh (*ē, ē·*), *int.* [repr. an exclamation of instinctive origin; ME. had Ey; the mod. spelling may be after Fr. *eh*, though it might have suggested itself independently.]

1. An ejaculation of sorrow. Cf. Ah 1.

1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 281 Eh, they have used me with too much villainy.

2. An interjectional interrogative particle; often inviting assent to the sentiment expressed.

1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Wasn't it lucky, eh? 1818 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VI. 132 What have I brought you here for—eh? 1859 Capern *Ball. & Songs* 68 You are joking, Jesse, eh? 1867 E. Waugh *Owd Blanket* iii. 61 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Eh, iv that blanket could talk, Ailse, it could oather make folk laugh or cry! 1870 B. Brierley *Bundle o' Fents* i. 31 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) 'Eh, whatever is ther' t' do?' hoo shrikt eawt.

Hence **Eh** *v. intr.*, to say 'Eh!'

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* vii, The former ha'd, eh'd.

Ehe, ehelid, ehsihðo, ehthurl, obs. forms of Eye, Eye-.

Ehlite (*ē·lait*). *Min.* [f. *Ehl*, local name (see quot.) + -ite.] A variety of Pseudomalachite.

1868 Dana *Min.* s.v. *Pseudomalachite*, Ehlite of Breithaupt. Occurs in veins at Ehl near Lenz on the Rhine.

Ehrenbergite (*ērĕnbe·rgəit*). *Min.* [f. the surname *Ehrenberg* + -ite.] A species of Cimolite.

1868 Dana *Min.* s.v. *Cimolite*, Ehrenbergite occurs in clefts in trachyte at the quarries of Steinchen.

Ehte, obs. form of Aught, property.

Ehyt, obs. form of Eat *v.*

Ei, ME. contracted form of Any.

† Eica·stic, *a. Obs. rare* [ad. Gr. *εἰκαστικός*, f. *εἰκάζ-ειν* to liken, portray.] Imitative.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. i. 295 Eicastick Art or Skill in Imitation: whence also Eicastik Poesie receeved its origination .because its main use lies in framing Images, and pleasing representations of persons or Things.

Eich(e, obs. var. of Each.

Eiconic, var. of Iconic.

Eicosihedron, obs. form of Icosahedron.

Eident (əi·dĕnt), *a. Sc.* Also 6 **ydant,** 8 **eydent.** [Variant of earlier Ythand, prob. an altered form of northern ME. *iþen* (a. ON. *iðinn, íðinn* 'assiduous, diligent', Vigf.), perh. assimilated to pr. pples. in *-and.*] Diligent, industrious, busy; also attentive *to.* Cf. Ythand.

1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* vi. O iij. The soules of the Sanctes departed ar mair ydant in this exercise [of praise] then when they wer aliue. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 36 Wad they [gentler gabs] to labouring lend an eident hand. 1807–10 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 12 The lad Was eident ay, and deftly hel' the plough. 1816 Scott *Old Mort* iv, 'Be eident and civil to them baith.'

Eider (əi·dəɹ), *sb.* Also 8–9 **edder.** [Ultimately a. Icel. *æðar* (pron. aiðar), genit. of *æð-r* eider-duck, in the comb. *æðar-dún* eider-down. The continental forms, Sw. † *eider*, now *ejder* (-gås), Da. *eder* (*-fugl*), Ger. *eider(-ente)*, are similarly adopted from Icel. The present Eng. spelling is probably from the Sw. used by Von Troil.]

1. A species of duck, *Somateria mollissima*, abundant in the Arctic regions, that lines its nest with Eider-down; also, *King-eider* (*Somateria spectabilis*). Chiefly *attrib.*, as in *eider-bird, -duck,* Eider-down.

1743 in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Amongst the Sea-birds are the Edder, Ducks of Three Kinds. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 143 The eider-bird is yet more useful to the natives. 1852 D. Moir *Fowler* viii, The eider ducks, With their wild eyes, and necks of changeful blue. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 209 Swans and brantgeese, harlequins and eiders. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 384 The king eider and Barrow's Iceland duck are only occasionally seen in the autumn.

2. The down itself.

1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) II. 243 The down known by the name of Eider or Edder which these birds furnish.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Resembling eider-down.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 18 Sleep protects him with his eider wings. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 259 Beneath her eider robe the..earth Watches..for the sun.

Ei·der-down. [ultimately a. Icel. *æðar-dún*: see Eider and Down *sb.*²; the Icel. word has been adopted as Sw. *ejder-dun*, Da. *eder-duun*, Ger. *eiderdon*, Fr. *édredon.*]

1. The small soft feathers from the breast of the eider duck. Also *attrib.*

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 125 In this number we may reckon the Eider-down. 1804 Ct. Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 85 Having its two ends well covered up with eider-down. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 167 All who could work, even at picking over eider-down. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 17 You top up with a sweet little eider-down quilt, as light as roses.

2. = *eider-down quilt.*

Eidograph (əi·dŏgrɑf). [f. Gr. *εἶδο-ς* form + *γράφειν* to sketch.] (See quot.)

1801 Hutton *Course Math.* (1828) II. 81 Professor Wallace's eidograph may be advantageously employed. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 288/1 The eidograph is a correct instrument for enlarging or reducing drawings.

‖ **Eidolon** (əidōu·lŏn). *Pl.* sometimes **-a.** [a. Gr. *εἴδωλον* (see Idol, Idolum) image, spectre, phantom.] An unsubstantial image, spectre, phantom.

1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 137 Flying through the air, and living .with mere Eidolons. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* i. 36 Calling up his eidolon in the hall of his former greatness. *a* 1849 Poe *Dreamland,* An Eidolon named Night On a black throne reigns upright. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 155 How Ulysses left the sunlight For the pale eidola race. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* I. xxi. 193 It is a magic shape, a lifeless eidolon. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. II. (1873) 174 No real giant, but a pure eidolon of the mind.

b. *Optics.*

1881 G. R. Piggott in *Nature* No. 622. 515 If [the objects are] transparent. strange eidola are generated difficult of interpretation and dispersion.

Hence **Eido·lic** *a.*, of the nature of an eidolon. **Eido·loclast** [f. Gr. *κλάστης* breaker; cf. *Iconoclast*], one who demolishes idols.

1881 G. R. Piggott in *Nature* No. 622. 515 The earlier.. plates .. teem with eidolic varieties of form. 1844 De Quincey *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XII. 191 Let the object of the false worship..be made his own eidoloclast.

† Eidoura·nion. [f. Gr. *εἶδ-ος* form + *οὐρανός* heaven.] The name given to a mechanical contrivance for representing the motions of the heavenly bodies; cf. Orrery.

1805 Mar. Edgeworth *Frank* (Sequel) (ed. 2) II. 243 He saw in large letters..Orrery and Eidouranion. 1809 Peacock *Misfort. Elphin* 82 Astronomy..elevating the mind, as the eidouranion lecturers have it, to sublime contemplations.

Eidyll, -ic, var. of Idyll, -ic.

Eie, obs. form of Any, Awe, Eye.

Eiffule, obs. form of Awful.

Eigh (ēi), *int. dial.* [cf. Eh, Ey.] An exclamation expressing wonder or asseveration.

1750 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* (1819) 54 *Mary.* Is Serots o' Rutchots so honsome? *Tim.* Eigh, hoos meeterly. 1755 Johnson, *Eigh,* an expression of sudden delight. 1775 in Ash. 1818 W. Tennant *Anster F.* v. i, Eigh! I would kiss them. 1867 J. P. Morris *Selby Beck Dobby* 5 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Eigh, ther's many a million on 'em.

Eighe, obs. form of Awe.

Eight (ēit), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **ahta, eahta, æhte,** 2 **ehte,** (*Orm.*) **ehhte,** 3 **æhte, eahte,** 3–5 **eyȝt(e, eiȝ-, eih-, eyhte,** (3 **eȝte, eyth**), 4–6 **eyght(e,** (4 **eheit, heyt, eyt, ȝit(t,** 5 **eght, eyȝthe**), 6– **eight.** *β.* 3–5 **acht, aght, aȝt(e, aht(e,** *Sc.* **auht(e,** 5 *Sc.* **awcht,** 4– *Sc.* **aucht,** 6–*Sc.* **aught.** [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *ahta, eahta, æhte,* Northumb. *æhto,* = OFris. *achta, achte, acht,* OS. *ahto* (Du. *acht*), OHG. *ahto* (MHG. *ahte,* mod.G. *acht*), ON. (**ahta*) *átta* (Sw. *åtta,* Da. *otte*), Goth. *ahtau*; cf. L. *octo,* Gr. *ὀκτώ,* OIr. *ocht,* Lith. *aszt̃uni,* Skr. *ashṭáu.*]

The cardinal numeral next after seven, represented by the symbols 8 or viii.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with sb. expressed.

Beowulf 2075 (Th.) Heht ða..eahta mearas..on flet teon *a* 1000 *Menologium* 95 (Gr.) Þæs emb ahta and nigon Dogera rimes. 1070 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Turold abbot and æhte sibe twenti Frencisce men mid him. *c* 1200 Ormin 4327 Rihht elhte sibe an hunndredd, *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* Pref. 23 This an Boc is todealet in eahte lesse Boke. 1297 R. Glouc. (1810) 385 As in þe ȝer of grace a þousend ȝer yt was And four score & eyȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 188 He heled on al vnfere þat seke was thritte and aht yeir. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 523 Aucht hundreth armyt, I trow, thai weir. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. viii. 104 Aucht hundyr wynter and seventy. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 210, I shall make them to be accompanyed of eyghte erles. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 10 In the year of God jm. vc. twantie aucht yeiris. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 80 In eight the first yeeres of his empire. 1631 Milton *Epit. Mchnets Winchester* 7 Summers three times eight save one She had told. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Poems* (1844) 83 Twa times aught bannacks in a heap. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 182 The Bard.. strains from hard-bound brains, eight lines a year. 1885 Ball *Story of the Heavens* 146 An interval of eight years.

b. (*An*) *eight days* = a week.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xx. 26 Efter ehte [*c* 1000 cahta] daȝen hys leorning-cnihtes wæren inne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Naȝt uor ane monþe ne to eȝte dayes: ac ine one zelue day. 1621 Bible *Luke* ix. 28 About an eight dayes after these sayings. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Eight Days after, prick them forth at distances.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context.

c 1205 Lay. 26502 Þer achte þer nigene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Al þene world, bute eihte i þen arche. *c* 1325 *E. Allit. P.* B. 331 Þis meyny of aȝte I schal saue of monnez saulez. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 84 Þe date was a þousand & fourscore & auhte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1927 ȝou ȝitt haue I forborn My brode benesoun I ȝou ȝyue. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. x. 521 For awcht or ten In comowne prys sawld wes þen. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 13 We, acht, acht, and neyn, and ten is this. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 161 b, Our Lords beatitudes ar rakened aught in number as followis. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 638 Eight that were left to make a purer world.

b. *esp.* With omission of *hours*; as *eight o' clock,* etc.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 210 Let him be sent for to-morrow, eight a clocke to haue amends. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 205 His eyes were set at eight i'th' morning. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 263 P 1, I went to see him .. about Eight a Clock in the Evening. *Mod.* We breakfast at eight.

c. Prosody. *In eight and six* (*four,* etc.): in lines alternately consisting of those numbers of syllables. See B. 2 d.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 25 It shall be written in eight and sixe.

† **d.** *Piece of eight* (*reals*): the Spanish 'dollar' or 'piastre' (Sp. *pieza de ocho*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1699 Temple *Ess. Constit. & Int. Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 111 Crying up the Pieces of Eight. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* (1744) II. 129 At Rambang I bought a cow..for two Pieces of Eight. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 163 The Salisbury. took a Spanish ship, with one hundred and fifty thousand pieces of eight on board. 1883 R. L. Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* 225 Pieces of eight.

3. Coupled with a higher cardinal or ordinal numeral following, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 485 The eight and fortieth Chapter abideth in the exposition of the same text. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 259 Every year, upon the eight and twenty day of August, they observe a solemn feast. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxii, D—n your eight-and-twenties!

B. as *sb.*

1. The abstract number eight.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxi. (1495) 922 One doo to seuen makyth the nombre of eyghte. 1608 Wilford in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 289 Seven is a fortunate number among the Hindus: eight among the Baudd'hists.

2. A set of eight persons or things.

a. *Card-playing.* A card marked with eight pips.

1598 Florio, *Otto,* the number of eight, an eight vpon the cards. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 341 Then he plays his eight of hearts.

b. The crew of a rowing boat, consisting of eight oarsmen. *The Eights*: boat-races at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge between the boats of the different colleges, which take place in the Summer Term. Hence *Eights Week.*

1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142/1, I rowed in a fairish 'eight'. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. i. 6 He..could not be persuaded to be one of the University eight.

c. Bibliography. *In eights*: an expression indicating the number of leaves in a sheet of an early printed book.

1858 Lowndes *Bibliogr.* s. v. *Caxton,* It [the Cronicles] terminates on the recto of Y 6 in eights. 1883 Gregor in *Rolland's Crt. Venus* Introd. 31 It is a quarto, and consists of A to I in eights. *c* 1884 *Brit. Mus. Cat., Sarum Primer* (1538) Register: sigs. A–T, in eights, except T which has four leaves.

d. Metre. *In eights*: in lines of eight syllables. So *In eights and sixes* (*fours,* etc.): in alternate lines of those lengths. Chiefly said of hymns.

3. The figure (8) representing this number; hence anything in the form of an 8; *esp.* a figure made on the ice in skating. Also *figure* (*of*) *eight*; sometimes *attrib.*

1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 15 All our courses are but figures of eight. 1842 Tennyson *Epic* 10 Cutting eights that day upon the pond. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 626 The thrice-repeated eight, the eight hundred and eighty and eight. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 1 What is a figure of eight knot used for? 1876 A. Arnold *Persia* in *Contemp. Rev.* June 42 One is surprised to see a European cutting figures of eight upon frozen pools. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 255 They danced a figure 8 chain.

C. *Comb.,* as *eight-angled, -celled, -sided, threaded* adjs.; combined with sbs. forming adjs. of dimension, etc., as *eight-inch, -line, -penny*; *eight-day* adj., *-fold* adj. and adv.; **eight-day clock,** a clock that goes for eight days without winding up; **eight-oar** *a.* (of a boat), manned by eight rowers; also as sb.; **eight-shaft,** a kind of corded fabric; **eightsman,** one of the crew of an eight-oar. (*Eight pence* is almost always written as one word, usu. without hyphen.)

1656 Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* 155 A Dye, four-square though six-sided, and *eight angled. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 521 The neck appears to form. an *eight-celled rosette. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Bos* ii, He took to pieces the *eight-day clock. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xviii. 278 Little eight-day-old Venetians. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 293 An eight-day watch had watchèd she. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* B ij, Octupla..*eightfolde. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 344 The customs had multiplied eightfold within sixteen years. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* Introd. 42 The paths of the saints, or the eightfold path of purity. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 660 His patent locomotive engine, with two *eight-inch cylinders, weighs five tons. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 73. 548 The cost of an eight-inch cast-iron gun .is about a hundred pounds. 1864 Hazlitt *Early Pop. Poetry* IV. 19 In four *eight-line stanzas. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.,* *Eight-line Pica. A type whose face has eight times the length of pica. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xii. (1874) 105 An *eight-oar lay under the bank. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 300 If Mr. Urquhart could persuade the Universities to substitute Turkish baths for eight-oars. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. iii. 129 A Trifle, some *eight-penny matter. 1678 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1348/4 Eight pieces of Eight-peny taffaty Ribon. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 Nails of sorts..8, 10, 24, 30, and 40-penny nails. 1840 *L'pool Jrnl.* 4 July 1/2 A great Stock of Fustians, in Beaverteens..*Eightshaft, Constitution, and other excellent Cords. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 133 A series of double *eight-sided pyramids might result from class *h, i,* and *k.* 1888 *Standard* 16 Mar. 2, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, An *Eightsman. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Ex.* xxviii. (1697) 536 Some will have it that [*Maschuar*] .. signifies *eightthredded Linen.

Eight, obs. form of Ait.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 42 Some do also plant Oziers in their Eights like Quick-sets, thick, and neer the water.

Eighte, eiȝte, obs. ff. Aught, property.

Eighteen (ēitī·n, ēi·tīn), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 1 **ehta-tyne,** 2 **ehte-tyna,** 3 **æh-, ah-, ehte-, eyȝtetene,** 4–5 **eyȝ-, eyghtene,** *Sc.* **auh-, auchtene,** 6 **eightene,** 6– **eighteen.** [OE. *e(a)hatýne, -téne,* corresponds to OFris. *achtatíne,* OS. *ahtotian, ahtetehan* (Du. *achttien*), OHG. *ahtozehan* (MHG. *ahtzehen,* mod.G. *achtzehn*), ON. *áttjándi* (*átjándi,* Sw. *adertån,* Da. *atten*), Goth. **ahtau-taihun*; f. OTeut. **ahtau, ahtō,* Eight + **tehun* Ten; for the divergent Eng. form of the second element, see -teen.]

1. The cardinal number next after seventeen; represented by the symbols 18 or xviii.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 4 Swa þa ehta-tyne [1160 *Hatton* ehte-tyna] ofer þa feoll se stypel on siloa. 1205 Lay. 18014 Ohtere cnihten ahtene [*c* 1275 ehtetene] þusen. 1297 R. Glouc. (1810) 407 In þe ger of grace a þousend & four score & eyȝtetene. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 48 Þe date of Criste a þousand & mo bi auhtene. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxvi. (1495) 928 Syxe and twelue makyth eyghtene. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* (Màtz) Hundyr tyschapis and awchtene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eyȝtene [*P.* eyghtene], *octodecim.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xl. 3 For eightene monthes we dyd conclude a truce. *a* 1642 Suckling *Fragm. Aurea* (1646) 35 For your eighteen pence you sit The Lord and Judge of all fresh wit. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 356 He appointed Sandoval to command .. eight hundred and eighteen foot soldiers. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxvi, About eighteen years since..it chanced, etc.

2. quasi-*sb.* = **eighteen-pounder** (see 3).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, We took a seat upon the long eighteen.

3. Comb. *Eighteen-headed, -tailed* adjs.; **eighteen-knot** *a.*, (a vessel) capable of going eighteen knots in an hour; **eighteen-penny** *a.*, that is worth or costs eighteen-pence; also quasi-*sb.*; **eighteen-pounder**, a gun throwing a shot that weighs eighteen pounds. (*Eighteen pence* is often written as one word, with or without hyphen.)

1766 SHARP in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 84 This has been used many years in St. Bartholomew's hospital, instead of the old *eighteen-headed bandage. 1827 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 168 Having an *eighteen-penny-piece put into his hand. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 14 Simpson's .. eighteenpenny fish ordinary. 1883 H. R. HAWEIS in *Gentl. Mag.* July 47, I proceeded to elicit from the red eighteenpenny [fiddle] all it had to give. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. x. 443 The vessel of war suffered severely from two *eighteen-pounders on the Jersey shore. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 4/2 Exposed to any hostile Power with an *18-knot cruiser. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxviii. (1804) 191 We dressed the wound, and applied the *eighteen-tailed bandage.

Eighteener (ēi·tī·nəɹ). [f. EIGHTEEN + -ER.] A cask holding 18 gallons.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 117 He finds..our Steven wi' two eighteeners.

Eighteenmo. [English reading of the symbol 18mo for OCTODECIMO; cf. *twelvemo, sixteenmo.*] Used colloq. in the book trades for OCTODECIMO.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Eighteenth (ēi·tī·nth, ēi·tīnth), *a.* Forms (see EIGHT) + 1 **-tuđa, -teđa, -téođa** (*fem. neut.* **-đe**), 3 **-teþe, -tenthe**, 4 **-teoþe**, 6 **-tenth**, 6– **-teenth**; from 6– the *t* of *eight* has been dropped, though some dialects still retain it in pronunciation. [OE. *eahtatéođa*, f. *eahta*, EIGHT + *téođa* tenth; cf. ON. *áttjándi*; in the other OldTeut. langs. this numeral is not recorded. The mod. form is f. EIGHTEEN + -TH (after FOURTH) which has become the ordinal suffix for all numerals above 3.]

Next in order after the seventeenth. Hence **Eighteenthly** *adv.*, in the eighteenth place.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii. § 3 On þæm eahteteoþan geare his [Tiberius'] rices .. wearð micel þeosternes ofer ealne middangeard. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III* (ed. Ellis 1868) Witnesse vs seluen æt Lundæn þane eȝtetenþe day on the Monþe of Octobr. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 436 Þo deyde Mold þys good quene, enlene hondred ȝer And eyȝteþe after þat God anerþe alyȝte her. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 43 Þe eiȝteteoþe king. 1530 PALSGR. 372 *Dixhuitiesme*, eyghteenth. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 192 The eighteenth Chapter beginneth the exposition. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xv. 1 In the eighteenth yeere of king Ieroboam. 1878 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 Voltairism may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century.

1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 322/2 Eighteenthly, That One of the Three Officers do..reside at Chatham. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 303 Eighteenthly, why .. should the name..be said to be written?

Eighth (ēitþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: **eahtođa, eah-, ehteđa-** (late WS. also **eahteođa**), 1–3 **eah-, ehtuđa, -đe**, 3 **eihteođe, -tuđe, eg-, ehteđe**, 3–4 **eiȝteđe, -ipe, aȝþe**, 5 **eghtid, eyted**, 7– **eighth**: from 3– the forms are often identical with those of the cardinal, 3 **eiȝt**, 4 **eȝte, heyt, aght**, 5 **eght**, 5–6 **eyght**, 6 **awght, ayghte**, 5–9 **eight**, *Sc.* **aucht**. [OE. *eahtođa* = OHG. *ahtodo* (MHG. *ahtode, ahtede, ahte*, mod.G. *achte*) repr. OTeut. type *ahto·þon-*, f. **ahtau, *ahtō* EIGHT (The OS. *ahtodo*, Goth. *ahtuda* represent a type **a·htoðon-*, the result of accent-shifting or of analogy; for the OFris. and ON. forms see EIGHTIN.]

A. *adj.*

1. That comes next in order to the seventh.

a 1000 *Menologium* 3 (Gr.) Crist wæs .. on þy eahteoðan dæg Hælend gehaten. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Eahtoþe is þæs stanes mægen, þæt, etc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þet me sculde in þe ehtuþe del þet knaue child embaniþen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Þe eihtuðe þinc is hu muchel is þe mede ðe blisse of heouene. *a* 1300 *Signs before Judgm.* 113 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Þe eiȝt dai so is dotus and þat ful wel þou salt se. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29310 Þe aght case falles all þa in þat any witchecraft gers bigyn. 1382 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 267 Þe eiȝtiþe condicioun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6222 The Eghtid Batell in the burgh [was] Vnder Serces..the souerain of Perce. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 The vertue of the Eight sphere. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* viii. 66 And on the eight daye he let the people go. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 The rycht keping of the aucht command. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 207 If it be treason To be the daughter to th' eight Henry, I am a traitor. 1609 BP. HALL *Diuvvas. Poperie* (1627) 635 Let him heare Origen, what he answers, in the eight volume of his Explanations of Esay. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 The sixth, eighth or tenth day. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1838) V. 266 But the seventh and eighth centuries were a period of discord and darkness. 1887 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 11) 667 The eighth or auditory nerve.

b. With ellipsis of *sb.*, to be supplied from context. Also in dates, with ellipsis of *day* (of the month).

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1010 (Gr.) Min feorh heonan On þisse eahteðan [nihte] ende ȝeseceð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 473 The eiȝtethe was, that .. citacion non nere Thoru bulle of the pope. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1010 Þe aȝtþe þe beryl cler & quyt. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 83 The eyted is contempt of veyn glory in us. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 þe heyt. Crist biddiþ in þe gospel to His vicar, turn þe sweord in to þe scheþ. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 20 The ayghte berall. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 183 The awght is meiknes quhilk assuages and mitigats al angrie motions of ire. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. Petit. Prvs. at York* 18 Apr. 1 Our Message of the eighth of April. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 257 When the Lord of the Ascendant is .. in the Antiscion of the Lord of the eighth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 67 The space of seven continu'd Nights he [Satan] rode With darkness..On the eighth return'd. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin* Ser. II. 181 She answered them..'The tongue no man can tame..James Third and Aucht', and drank off her glass.

2. *Eighth part*: one of eight equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxvii. 154 He had nat the eyght part in nombre of men as the frenche kynge had. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. ix. R ij, An eight part of the great Pyramis HIK. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A. c, One eight part of the thicknesse.

B. *sb.* **1.** = *eighth part.* See A. 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij b, An eight more. 1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* I. (1757) 23 The commander in chief is to have one half of the eight. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 391 The Muskhoyees form seven eighths of what is termed the Creek Confederacy.

b. Mil. *Eighth-wheel*, when a body of troops revolves upon its centre or one of its ends to the extent of one-eighth part of a circle.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 110 The eighth wheel is toward the flank which is to be the head of the column .. Advantage will arise if the eighth wheel is made on the center of each body. *Ibid.* 130 According to the degree ordered, whether half, quarter, or eighth wheel.

†**2.** *Music.* = OCTAVE. *Obs.* **a.** An interval of seven notes of the diatonic scale.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 A third, a Fift, a Sixt, and an eight. 1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 8 He..Knows Thirds, Fifths, Eights, Rests, Moods, and Time. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 73 He next Observes, that all Progressions by Concords, except by Eighths, produce Discord. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 54 They sang the..Part an Eighth, or Seven Notes higher than the Men.

b. The note separated from any given one above or below by an interval of an eighth.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 15 In b fa ♮ mi, and his eight, you may not sing mi for fa. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 3 Which will be the same, and only eights to those above. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vii. 88, I made him raise his Voice to an Eighth.

Eighthly (ēitþli), *adv.* Also 6-7 **eightly**. [f. EIGHTH + -LY².] In the eighth place.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 770 Eightly, that images were not set vp to be worshiped. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 21 Eightly, a woman dissembling her pregnancy. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 38 Eightly, We maintaine that the King is King by an inherent birth-right. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 298 Eighthly, If any demand why it is said to, etc.

Eightieth (ēitiéþ), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4 **eiȝtithe**, 6 **eyghteth**. [f. EIGHTY: see -TH.] The ordinal numeral answering to the cardinal eighty.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* i. 10 In the hundred ȝeer and eiȝte and eiȝtithe. 1530 PALSGR. 372 *Octantiesme*, eyghteth. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 176 Our moon is nearly one eightieth of the earth.

Ei·ghtsome, *a.* or *adv. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4 **aȝt-sum**. [f. on the analogy of OE. phrases like *syxa sum* one of six, where the numeral is in genit. pl. See EIGHT and SOME, and cf. Sc. *twasome, threesome.*]

Eight together. **Eightsome-reel** (after *foursome*), a kind of dance in which eight persons take part.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 411 Hym aȝt-sum in þat ark as apel god lyked. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 615 The eightsome-reel of the heptarchy became the pas-seul of the kingdom of England.

Ei·ght-squa·re. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* [f. EIGHT + SQUARE, after the logically correct *four-square*; cf. *three-square.*] Having eight equal sides; in the form of a regular octagon, octagonal.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 53 The work is 8-square. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 104 It was eight square and very thicke. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1499/4 A small eight-square Watch. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4748/4 Two Silver polished Candlesticks eight square. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 All yards are made eight-square in the centre.

quasi-*adv.* 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 369 The tower of the Church of Dilhorn..is somewhat remarkable, it being built eight square. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* V. 395 He built a Tower eight square of Marble. *c* 1840 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114 A short beam..trimmed eight-square.

Hence **Eight-square** *sb.*, an octagonal figure; **Eight-square** *v.*, to fashion into octagonal shape.

1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 21 A straight line is then struck..and the eight-square lined from it. *Ibid.* 20 The ..side is then canted up and eight-squared.

†**Ei·ghtin,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 **eȝten(e)đe, ehtende**, (*Orm.*) **ehhtennde**, 4 **eyh-. eytand, -end, aighteden, aȝt-, aghtand(e, -end, aghten, achtande, aughtene**, 5 **heghten, auchtand**, 6 **egh-, eyȝ-, eyhtyn(e, eighetyn, auchtane, -in.** [The northern form of EIGHTH; perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. ON. (**ahtundi*) *áttundi*; the intrusive *n*, due to the analogy of *seventh* (cf. ONorthumb. *seofunđa*), occurs also in OFris. *achtunda.*] = EIGHTH.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 On þe ehtende dai after þe childes burde, þe frend shopen þe child name. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2543 De ehtenede king amonaphis, Agenes his fole hatel is. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9169 Þe eyhtand sibile bigan to rise. *Ibid.* 10573 Of decembre þe aghten dai Was sco geten. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 12 The aughtene commandement es that 'thou sall noghte bere false wyttnes agaynes thi neghteboure'. *c* 1440 *Melayne* 828 All solde come..By the heghten day at none. 1588 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 150, I will that my executrix..make an eghtyn day honestly for me. 1558 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 531 The sewint [is callit] Thronus, the auchtin, Cherubin.

b. *Comb.* †**eightin-dele, -dole** [*lit.* eighth part]: an obsolete measure of capacity.

(Wey in *Promp. Parv.* says '¼ of a coom' = 16 quarts; the *haughendo, aghendole* of Lancashire may be the same word, though identified with HALLIWELL by the editors of *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), who quote conflicting explanations of it as '7 quarts', '8 pounds'.)

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eyghtyndele, mesure. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 323 At Gawthorp. Shuttleworth pays 6*d.* for an eightendole.

Eighty (ēi·ti), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 1 **(hund)eahtatiȝ, -ehtatiȝ, -ehtatix, -eahtiȝ**, 3–4 **eiȝteti**, 5 **eyȝty, eyghty, eightie**, 6– **eighty**. [OE. *hundeahtatig*, f. *hund-* (prefix to the denary numerals: see HUNDRED) + *eahta* EIGHT + *-tig*:— O Teut. **tigiwis* plur. of **tegu-s* decade (see -TY).]

1. The cardinal number equal to eight tens, represented by 80 or lxxx. Also with omission of *sb.* and in comb. with numbers below ten (ordinal and cardinal), as *eighty-one, eighty-first*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxix. [xc.] 10 In mæhtum hundæhtatixes ȝera. — *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Introd., Gaius Iulius Romana Kasero mid hund ehtatiȝum scipum ȝesohte Brytene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 478 Endleue hundred ȝer of grace, & eiȝteti & thre. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 349 Auchty thousand he wes and ma. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xxxvii 36 The aungil of the Lord smot in the tentus of Assiries an hundrid and fyue and eiȝteti thousend. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eyȝty, *octoginta*. 1530 PALSGR. 367 *Octante*, eyghty, lxxx. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 96 Eightie odde yeeres of sorrow haue I seene. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 187 Mr. Fox fore-told the ruine and destruction of the Invincible (so called) Armado in the eighty eight. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 533 When the Romans began to coin gold, it did not exceed the eighty-fourth part of their Pound. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 217 In the year one thousand four hundred and eighty-five. 1878 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 47 Asparia, now over eighty.

2. quasi-*sb.* **a.** The age of eighty years. **b.** *The eighties*: the years between eighty and ninety in a particular century.

1835 E. ELLIOT *Poems* 221 He stoop'd no more, like toothless eighty. 1883 SEELEY *Expansion of Eng.* 260 Adam Smith, writing in the eighties.

3. *Comb.*, as in *eighty-gun ship.*

1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 30, I have known some gentlemen captains of eighty gun ships, who .. were not old enough to be lieutenants. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh ij b, The 80-gun ships .. begin to grow out of repute.

Eigne (ēin), *a. Law.* [corrupt spelling of AYNE, ad. Fr. *aîné.*] First-born, eldest; see AYNE.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 286 Hee hath issue a sonne naturall by a concubine and after marryeth the same concubine, him the lawyers of Englande, call a Bastarde eigne. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 253 Where there be many of one name, diuersitie of the names must be put by addition of eigne, puisne, etc. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, Thou art not so much as Bastard eigne. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Eigne*, eldest or first-born; as bastard eigne.

b. *Eigne title*: a prior, superior title. *Eigne estate*: one that is entailed.

1629 DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxxxiii. (1630) 213 By reason of the eigne title of the disseisee. *c* 1640 *J. SMYTH Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 264 Hee was remitted to his eigne estate taile, to him and to the heires males of his body.

Eigrette, obs. var. of AIGRETTE 2.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. i, Take care of the eigrette, leave the watch upon the table.

Eik (ik). *Sc.*

1. 'The liniment used for greasing sheep' (Jam.).

2. 'A sort of unctuous perspiration that oozes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather (Roxb.); often called *sheep-eik*' (Jam.).

1641 *Parl. Proc.* 8 Sept. in *Scotch Acts* (1870) V. 598 Becaus the eik and filthines of the samene [wooll] is a great prejudice to the workeris thairof.

Eik, Sc. form of EKE *sb.* and *v.*

Eikon, var. of ICON.

Eil, obs. form of AIL *a.* and *v.*

Eild (ild), *a. Sc.* [? var. of YELD *a.*] Of a cow: Not giving milk, from being in calf, or from age.

1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farming* 252 The gimmers giving milk will consume more grass than when eild. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 21 No man could guess at how large a price Constable had estimated his eild kye.

Eild, var. ELD, *Obs.*, old age, ELD *v.* to grow old.

'Eild, var. of YIELD *v.*, to requite.

Eilding, var. ff. ELDING, fuel.

Eildritch, var. of ELDRICH.

†**Eileber.** *Obs.* [App. a corrupt form of OE. *ealifer* (? f. *ea* river + LIVER), a plant used as a remedy for liver disease and lumbago; ? Water Liverwort (*Ranunculus aquatilis*).] Some plant; in Gerard's 'List of names gathered out of antient

written and printed copies' identified with *Alliaria* (*i.e.* Sauce-alone, *A. officinalis*).

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 64 Ealifer hatte wyrt.] 1597 GERARD *Herbal* App. to Table. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1878 in BRITTEN & HOLL.

Eilet, obs. form of EYELET.

Eilich, *a. Obs.*, dreadful, terrible: see AWLY.

† **Eilla·nd.** *Obs. rare.* Also **eillond.** [OE. *ęlland*, f. *ęl-* (:—OTeut. **aljo-* other) + LAND; cf. OS. *elilendi* adj. foreign, OHG. *ali-*, *elilanti* foreign, of another country, hence wretched (mod. G. *elend*). (The spelling is perh. due to confusion with *eiland* ISLAND.)] A foreign land.

Beowulf 3020 (Gr.) Eorl..sceal..el land tredan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2189 Til eillandes þir þam drou.

Eilond, obs. form of ISLAND.

Eine, obs. pl. of EYE.

Einsent, obs. form of ENCEINTE *a.*

Einsiȝt, obs. var. of EYESIGHT.

Eirack (ī·rək, ɪᵊ·rək). *Sc.* Also **earack, ea-, ee-, erock.** [a. Gael. *eireag* = Ir. *eireog*.] A hen of the first year.

1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disput.* Wks. (1846) 123 Three fat eerocks fastened by the legs. 1795 *Statist. Acc.* XX. 8 (Jam.) *Eirack*, a chicken. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 306 A simultaneous charge of cocks, hens, and earocks!

Eird, obs. form of EARTH; var. ERD, *Obs.*, dwelling.

Eirdly, Sc. form of EARTHLY.

Eir(e, obs. form of AIR, EYRE, HEIR.

Eirede, var. EREDE *a.*, *Obs.*, lacking counsel.

Eirenarch (əi·rī̆nāɹk). [ad. Gr. εἰρηνάρχης, f. εἰρήνη peace + ἄρχειν to rule. (In English Latin *eirenarcha* is used for 'justice of the peace'.)] An officer charged with preserving the public peace. Hence **Eirena·rchical** *a.*, having the function of an eirenarch. **Ei·renarchy** (see quot.).

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 173 The Messias..is also Eirenarchicall, and atones. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eirenarchy*, the office or Government of a Constable, or a Iustice of the Peace. 1721–1801 BAILEY, *Eirenarch*, a Justice of the Peace. 1775 in ASH. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I 48 Under these, probably, were eirenarchs, or village bailiffs.

Eirenic, irenic (əirī·nik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. εἰρηνικός, f. εἰρήνη peace.] Tending to or productive of peace.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 335 President Porter, in his admirable and irenic opening of this discussion, makes it very difficult, for one who follows him. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 283 The 'eirenic' efforts or aspirations of such divines.

‖ **Eirenicon** (əirī·nikǫn). [ad. Gr. εἰρηνικόν, neut. of εἰρηνικός: see prec.] A proposal tending to make peace; an attempt to reconcile differences.

[1656 (*title*) Εἰρηνικόν, a Poeme, wherein is persuaded the composing of the differences of all the faithfull.] 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* (title-page), The Church of England a Portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic Church, and a Means of restoring visible Unity: An Eirenicon. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 1/2 We wait with interest to see Mr. Chamberlain's response to the new Eirenicon.

† **Ei·rant**, var. of ERRANT, *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1370/1 A fesse indented sable charged with foure leuses heads eirant.

† **Ei·res.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Some kind of hawk. (? Mistake for *eyas.*)

1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 19 The Eires, the Brancher, the Ramish Hawk, the Haggard and the two sorts of Lentners.

Ei·rmonger. *Obs.* [f. *eir-en*, ME. pl. of EGG + MONGER.] A dealer in eggs.

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 69 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 45 Miȝte eirmongers nou fare so, þe baldelikere hi miȝte Huppe ouer diches.

Eirn, obs. form of YEARN.

Eiry, var. of AERY, EERIE, *a.*

Eise, ? obs. var. of EASY.

† **Ei·sell.** *Obs.* Forms: 2–3 **aisille**, 2–4 **eisil**, 3–5 **aysel(l, -il, -ylle**, (4 **aycel, -sell**), 4–6 **aisel, -il, -ylle**, (4 **aissil**, 5 **ascill, ass-, asell(e)**, 4–7 **eisel(l, -ill, eysell(e, -seel, -sil, -syl, -zell**, 5 **esylle, -zyl**, (4 **heysyl**, 6 **esile**). [a. OF. *aisil*, *aissil*:—late L. **acētillum*, dim. of *acētum* vinegar.] Vinegar.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark xv. 36 Fylde ane spunge mid eisile. *Ibid.* John xix. 29 Ða stod an fet full aisiles. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Þis eisil..þuruh fulleð mine pine. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 Nu beden ha mi leof..aisille. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 22 [lxix. 21] In mi thriste with aysile dranke þai me. 138. *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 133 Crist tasted eysel; and þei nolden non but goode wynes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 134 In this moone is made Aisel squillyne. *c* 1450 MYRC 1884 Loke thy wyn be not eysel. 1557 *Primer, XV Oos* F iv, I beseche thee for the bitternesse of the Aisell and Galle. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 299 Woo't drinke vp Esile, eate a Crocodile? 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 94 Eisell..is also a good sauce. 1634 HARINGTON *Salerne Regim.* 67 Summer-sauce should be verjuyce, eyzell or vinegar.

† **Ei·sful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **egesfull**, 3 **seiȝesful**, 2–3 **eisful.** [OE. *ęgesfull*, f. *ęges-a* (= OS. *egiso*, OHG. *ekiso*:—OTeut. **agison-*, f. **agis-*: see AWE) + -FUL.] Fearful, terrible.

a 1000 *Judith* 21 Ðæs se rica ne wende, Egesfull eorla dryhten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Ðe lauerd scal beon liðe þan godan and eisful þan dusian. *c* 1205 LAY. 17972 Þæt is an seiȝes-ful sune! Þæt of þine licame scal cume. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Aȝein þis eisful wiht..help me mi lauerd.

† **Ei·sie**, *v. Obs.* In 2 **eisian.** [OE. *ęg(e)sian* = OS. *egisōn*, OHG. *ekisōn*:—OTeut. **agisōjan*, f. **agis-* terror: see AWE *sb.*] *trans.* To frighten.

Beowulf 6 (Gr.) Oft Scyld..egsode eorl[as]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Swa mihtles..þet he his men eisian ne der.

† **Ei·slich**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **egeslic**, 2 **eislic**, 3 **eiselich**, 4 **aisliche.** [OE. *ęgeslīc*, f. *ęges-a* terror (see EISFUL) + *-līc*, -LY¹; cf. OS. *egislīc*, *eislīc*, OHG. *ekislīh.*] Fearful, terrible.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Ða wæs ðær eac swiðe egeslic geatweard, ðæs nama sceolde bion Caron. *c* 1000 WULFSTAN *Addr. Engl.* in Sweet *Reader* 108 Eall ðæt sindon micle and egeslice dæda. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Eislic swei and blawende beman. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 To beregen us..wið þe ciseliche shame.

Hence **Ei·sliche** *adv.* **a.** Fearfully; **b.** Timidly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Heȝe treon eisliche beorninde etforen helle ȝete. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 341 Þere y auntrede me in & ai[s]liche y seide.

Eissel, Sc. form of EASSEL.

Eist, var. of ESTE *a. Obs.* dainty.

‖ **Eisteddfod** (eˈste·ðvǫd). [Welsh; lit. 'session', f. *eistedd* to sit.] A congress of (Welsh) bards.

1822 *Ann. Reg.* I. *Chron.* 428 An Eisteddfodd, or Congress of Bards, was held..last week. 1847 *National Cycl.* II. 858 Since the time of Queen Elizabeth no royal commission has been issued for holding an eisteddfod.

Hence **Eiste·ddfodism.**

1868 *Lond. Q. Rev.* Oct. 53 That eisteddfodism by which Mr. M. Arnold seems to have been bitten.

Eister, obs. Sc. var. of EASTER *a.*

Eisy, obs. var. of EASY.

† **Eistri·cion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? Erroneous form of EXTRACTION (OFr. *estracion*).

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 Growinge be eistricion, that worthi and wis is, Concayued in wedlocke.

Eitch, obs. var. of EATCHE, *Sc.*, adze.

Eith, Sc. form of EATH.

Either (ī·ðəɹ, əi·ðəɹ), *a.* (*pron.*) and *adv.* (*conj.*). Forms: 1 **ǽᵹ-, ǽᵹ-, ǽᵹhwæðer**, 1–2 **ǽᵹðer**, 2 **eiᵹðer**, (3 *Orm.* **eȝȝþer**), 3 **æiðer, aiþer**, 2–4 **eiðer, eiþer**, 3–5 **aiþer, aither, ayther**, (**ayder**, 5 **eyder**), 3–6 **ether**, (? 4–6 **aþer, ather, -ir**, 4 **euther, ewther**), 3–7 **eyther, -thir**, (5 **eithar**), 6 **eather**, 4– **either.** See also ER. [OE. *ǽghwæðer* (contracted *ǽᵹðer*) = OHG. *eogihwedar* (MHG. *iegeweder*), f. WGer. **aiwo(n* (in OE. *á, ó*) AY, always + **gihwaþaro-z* (in OE. *gehwæðer*: see Y- and WHETHER) each of two.

In OE. and early ME. the word appears only in its original sense 'each of two', or as adv. = 'both'; but about the beginning of 14th c. it assumed the disjunctive sense 'one or the other of two' (and the corresponding adverbial use), which properly belonged to OE. *áhwæðer*, *áwðer*, ME. *ouþer*, *oþer* (see OUTHER). This disjunctive sense has so far prevailed that in mod. Eng. such expressions as *on either side* = 'on both sides' are felt to be somewhat *arch.*, and must often be avoided on account of their ambiguity. The word OUTHER became obs. in literary use in 16th c.; its mod. dial. forms (pronounced ǭðəɹ, ōðəɹ, etc.) are popularly regarded as belonging to *either*. (It is not quite clear whether the forms *aþer athir* in Sc. from 14th to 16th c. should not be referred to OUTHER; cf. OE. *āðor*.)]

The pronunciation (əi·ðəɹ), though not in accordance with the analogies of standard Eng., is in London somewhat more prevalent in educated speech than (ī·ðəɹ). The orthoepists of 17th c. seem to give (ē·ðəɹ, ē·ðəɹ); Jones 1701 has (ē·ðəɹ) and (əi·ðəɹ), Buchanan (1766) has (əi·ðəɹ) without alternative (see Ellis, *Early Eng. Pron.* ix, x.). Walker (1791) says that (ī·ðəɹ) and (əi·ðəɹ) are both very common, but gives the preference to the former on the ground of analogy and the authority of Garrick. Smart (1849) says that 'there is little in point of good usage to choose' between the two pronunciations, though in the body of his dictionary he, like earlier orthoepists, gives (ī·ðəɹ) without alternative.

A. *adj.* (*pron.*)

I. Each of the two.

1. As adj. used *attrib.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xi. § 1 Hwa is þætte ariman mæᵹe hwæt þær moncynnes forwearð on ægðere hand. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1439 Muche folc in eiþer half to gronde me slou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12881 Þe holi strem of flum iordane On aeiþer side stude still as stane. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1274 Bot with þe world comes dam fortone, Þat ayther hand may chaung sone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 346 On athir syd thus war thai yhar. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxix, Aythire freke appoune fold has fastned his spere. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 48 By the walles also were pilers, on either syde one. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 The standard being on either side lift up, they joind battle. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem 40 The fierce extremes of either zone. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, There was a huge fireplace at either end of the hall. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 37 Either twilight and the day between.

† **b.** With plural sb.: = 'both'. Also (rarely), *either both*, in same sense. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref., They all endeuor ..to kepe still eyther bothe kingdome safe. 1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 20 The Lords and Commons in either houses assembled. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 694 Upon either feet they [skinks] have five distinct fingers or claws.

† **c.** With possessive pron. interposed before the sb. *Obs. rare.*

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 355 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 57 Out berste aiþere hire [the queen's] eȝe & fulle adoun vpe hire sautere.

† **d.** *Either other*: each of the two. (In quot. with pl. vb. as if = 'both'.) *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Lev.* Prol., For which cause either other of them were ordained.

† **2.** *absol.* as *pron.*; used both of persons and things. Often followed by *of* with pl. sb. or pron. (In ME. with genit. pl. in same sense; in the case of pronouns this survived until 17th c., *e.g. Your either* = 'either of you'.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Hiᵹ doð niwe win on niwe bytta, and æᵹðer byð ᵹehealden. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eour eyþer sunegað bi-foran drihten. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Hur eiðer alumð þe se. *c* 1200 ORMIN 119 Forr eȝȝþer here ȝede swa Rihht affterr Godess lare. *c* 1205 LAY. 15982 Æiðer [*c* 1275 aiþer] wende to his hole. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8360 And did þair ether dun for to sitt. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 808 So shall her eitheres werke been overblowe With colde or hoote. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 54, I beqwethe to eyther of myn executors xls. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* i. 9 Ye maie fynde reste ether of you in hir huszbandes house. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 551 So parted they, as eithers way them led. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 79 The portraiture of Jove-sustain'd and sceptre-bearing kings Your either person in his presence brings. 1676 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 268 The Serjeant and Water Baylive shall have either a cloak. 1759 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 219 Fontenelle and Voltaire were men of unequal merit; yet how different has been the fate of either.

† **b.** With plural concord. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 53 b, Either of them as naked as ever they wer born. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polex.* II. 90 Either of them have treated me as the scandall..of my Sex.

c. Sometimes = each (of more than two things).

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 76 The other thirteene prouinces that do remaine haue eyther of them a vizroy or governor. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 228 Just above the feet, at either of the three corners, is an exquisite ..female bust.

† **d.** *Either other*: = 'each other': cf. EACH. *Obs.* exc. in form *either..the other.*

Usually the two words were in different grammatical relations, one of them (in most cases the former) being the subj., and the other governed in acc., genit., or dat. by a vb., sb., or prep. Sometimes, however, *either other* became a compound (cf. *each other*), and might be governed by a prep.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1053 (Gr.) Æᵹðer þara eorla oðrum trymede Heofonrices hyht. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þesse wise biswikeð her aiðer oðer. *c* 1205 LAY. 3932 Eiþer hateden oþer. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 509 Eiþer oþer sone ikneu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 799 Quen ayder biheld oþer naked, For scham þay stode bath and quakid. *c* 1330 *Sir Beues* 1991 Ather askede of otheres stat. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 127 Ayþer axed of oþer of þis grete wonder. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (1495) 99 Membres helpen eyther other. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 124 Aither aftir othir in the taile. 1471 *Hist. Arrivall Edw. IV* (1838) 19 There was a greate myste and letted the syght of eithar othar. 15.. *Kyng to Hermyt* 513 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 33 Ather betauȝt other gode dey. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4023 Atheris deand in vtheris armis. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 66 Beauties red and Vertues white, Of eithers colour was the other Queene. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 297 There seems to be a more connatural Transmutation of either into other. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 103 The rights of either to disturb the other.

II. One or other of the two.

3. As adj. used *attrib.*

c 1300 *Beket* 2247 He miȝte..wende up aither side. *c* 1330 *Sir Tristr.* (1886) 356 Chese onaiþer hand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 424 Spirits when they please Can either Sex assume, or both. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lx. 170 When the sun shines on either side of us (as it does mornings and evenings) the shadows are very long. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) VI. 190 The artificial thunder, in the hands of either nation, must have turned the fortune of the day.

¶ Incorrectly with plural vb.

1874 RUSKIN *Val d'Arno* 119, I don't mean that either of the writers I name are absolutely thus narrow in their own views.

† **b.** *Either other*: one or the other of two. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 707/2 Wythoute anye chaunge of beliefe on eyther other syde. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 100 Let him take whether he liketh best, if either other of these words shall serue his turne.

4. *absol.* as *pron.* (Formerly sometimes inflected in genit.)

1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* iii. 15 If eythers worke be with fyre destroyed, the workeman shall lose his labour. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 25 If wee bee both or eyther of these. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 188 It is by no means necessary to determine a preference between the two ..since either of them may be resorted to. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Whatever was ridiculous or odious in either increased the scorn and aversion which the multitude felt for both. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 167 Either causes a loss to the community.

¶ Incorrectly with plural vb.

1833 BP. THIRLWALL *Philolog. Museum* II. 656 Religious rites by which either Thebes or Eleusis were afterwards distinguished.

† **b.** *Either of both*: = 'either of the two'. *Obs.*

a 1575 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 396, I never heard of either of them both till your honour had sent me your last letters. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 86 Wives were taken in Israel by bils of Dowry, and solemne espousals; but concubines without either of both.

c. Sometimes = any one (of more than two).

1616 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) II. 11 That doctrine which tends to the furtherance of all or either of these three. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 566 Rubens, Jordens, and Snyders, used to co-operate in each other's..pictures..and thus they

became more valuable than if finished by either of them singly. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* II. 31 If either of them [several methods] be found to fail.

B. as *adv.* (*conj.*)

I. Adverbial uses of A. I.

†**1.** In OE. and early ME. = Both. In the oldest use followed by *ge . . ge*, or *ge . . and*; afterwards *ge* was omitted, *and* being retained in the second place. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. v. § 8 Æxþer ge of Scibbium ge of Crecum. *a* 1067 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 227 Æxðer ge binnan burh and butan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 [3e] imugon 3ecnowen eiþer god and euyl. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Bute þu heo alle for-lete eiðer 3e þa ane 3e þa oðer. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 32 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 24 Ayþer to lutel & to muchel. *c* 1205 Lay. 30887 Aiðer [*c* 1275 boþe] hi worden and by writen.

† **2.** Used to connect more than two terms. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Eiðer 3e on herȝunge 3e on hungre 3e on cwalme 3e on uniwidere 3e on wilde deoran.

II. Adverbial uses of A. II.

3. Introducing the mention of alternatives.

a. *Either . . or*, † *either . . o(u)ther.* (Formerly *either* might be preceded by an adj.; see quot. 1594.)

1338 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 207 Eþer to kyng . . oþer to deukis. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 5 Non . . that eythir hath in heuyn or in hell I-be. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 23 Eyther springing there Or elles thider brought from elles where. 1540 Cromwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 142 II. 168, I never thought treson to your Highnes . . ayther in woorde or dede. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Wk.* IV. (1859) 498 They either quite ear them up . . or else, etc. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii, How should either men or Angels be able perfectly to behold? 1594 Bp. J. King *Jonas, &c.* (1618) 623 The mutable and transitory either pleasures or profits of this life. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & P.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 291 Either, Hylas, you are jesting, or have a very bad memory. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 266 A narration of events, either past, present, or to come.

† **b.** *Either . . either* : = either . . or. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., Knowledge . . that maye appertaine either to good gouernance in time of peace, eyther wittye pollicies in time of warre. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Ep.* (1584) 20 In those golden times either philosophers did governe, either else governours did use philosophie. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* G viij b, Ather on y^e^ day self of y^e^ æquinoxe, ather ellis on y^e^ day nixt yairefter.

† **4.** = Or. Also, *either else* = or else. *Obs.*

1338 Wyclif *Antecr.* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 118 Who ever clepiþ himself unyversal prest eiþer desireþ to be clepid. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 8 The cruelte of all thevis eithir robberis. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* K viij b, She was brente eyther stoned with stones. 1546 Coverdale *Lord's Supper* Wks. 1844 I. 462 Perhaps men would have forgotten themselves, either else the mercy of God should not have been so much known as it ought to be. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 10 Either else they would neuer be so desirous of reuenge. 1611 Bible *Luke* vi. 42 Either [1881 *Revised*, Or] how canst thou say to thy brother.

5. a. As an alternative, 'which way you please'. **b.** In negative or interrogative sentences: Any more than the other.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1479 Or Alisaunder ewther was his other name. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 206 *To.* Wilt thou set thy foote o' my necke? *An.* Or o' mine either? 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Thy sex cannot help that either. *Mod.* If you do not go I will not go either. If John had said so, or William either, I could believe it.

Eittin, obs. Sc. pa. pple of Eat.

Ejaculate (*i*dʒæ·kiu|lēt), *v.* [f. L. *ējaculāt-* ppl. stem of *ējaculārī*, f. *ē* out + *jaculārī* to dart, f. *jaculum* javelin.]

† **1.** *trans.* To dart or shoot forth; to throw out suddenly and swiftly, eject. *Obs.* in general sense.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Ejaculate*, cast out. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 102 They [Porcupines] have . . prickles . . which they ejaculate. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 179 The stones thus ejaculated have been found to contain all kinds of minerals.

b. *spec.* To eject fluids, etc. from the body.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VI. 88 To eiaculate seede into the matrice. 1658 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 35 So doth the heart eiaculate the influent spirit. 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxi, The cavernous nerve, whose office is to ejaculate the moisture. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 823 The spider . . ejaculates . . several threads. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvii. 68 To ejaculate its venom into the wound. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 422/1 A . . tube through which the seminal liquor is . . ejaculated. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 903 A man who could never ejaculate.

† **c.** *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* V. xxv. The sun . . can . . ejaculate his beams upon any body capable of heat and illumination. 1679 Bp. of Hereford *Let. Popish Idol.* 22 [They] groan and sigh, as if they would breath forth and ejaculate their very Hearts unto it. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spirit* (1711) 180 There are three general ways of ejaculating the Soul. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 13 The mighty magnet . . Its active rays ejaculated thence Irradiate all the wide circumference. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 374 A hissing sound, ejaculated by sudden impulse.

2. To utter suddenly (a short prayer; now in wider sense, any brief expression of emotion). Also *absol.*

1666 Pepys *Diary* 23 July (1879) IV. 22, I could not but with hearty thanks to Almighty God ejaculate my thanks to him. 1791 Mrs. Inchbald *Simp. Story* I. iv. 38 Miss Woodley ejaculated a short prayer to herself. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. vi. 314 But where can the Prince be? he kept ejaculating. 1878 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* vi. 184 We may of course ejaculate to such a thing if we like.

Hence **Eja·culated** *ppl. a.*

1721 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 524 Each Moment by ejaculated Pray'r We keep Possession of our Mansion there. 1865 Farrar *Chapters on Lang.* 100 We may condense into a single ejaculated monosyllable, all, and more than all, of a whole sentence.

Ejaculation (*i*dʒæ·kiu|lē·ʃən). [as if a. L. **ējaculātiōn-em*, f. as prec.: see -ation.]

† **1.** The action of hurling (missiles); the spouting out (of water); the throwing up (stones, etc. by subterranean forces). *Obs.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1660) 332 Man . . furnished himself to the full . . with Instruments of ejaculation. 1685 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xxii 143 Ashes . . carried many miles . . with their own violent ejaculation. 1693 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* 238 A sling . . should be altogether for ejaculations. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 61 When the ejaculation is strong and brisk, the petroleous wells are observed to become very turbid. 1818 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 495 [He] spouted out of his mouth . . several tuns of water . . This ejaculation was received with the highest applause.

2. The sudden ejection or emission (of seed, fluids, etc.) from the animal or vegetable system.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 The ejaculation or casting foorth of naturall seed. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 The vessels of ejaculations. 1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* v. § 19 That violent and surprising Ejaculation of the Seeds. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Bee*, The Bees . . are generated . . by the Ejaculation of a little Crystalline Water into the Bottom of the small Cells in the Combs. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 823 The ejaculation or darting of the [spider's] threads is doubted. 1865 *Reader* No. 151. 576/3 Ejaculation of aqueous fluid from leaves.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** The emission of rays (by a luminary), of occult or magical influence, etc. **b.** The putting up of short earnest prayers in moments of emergency; the hasty utterance of words expressing emotion.

1625 Bacon *Envy, Ess.* (Arb.) 511 There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the Act of Enuy an Eiaculation . . of the Eye. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 In the ejaculation of her prayers on her people. *a* 1657 Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 73 The suns eiaculatione of his beames wpone the earthe, more then 6,900,000 myles. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 101 An ejaculation of love is not likely to offend Him.

4. *concr.* Also *fig.* **a.** *gen.*

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xviii. (1737) 77 Lightnings, fiery Vapours, and other aerial Ejaculations. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess. Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 168 The religions of the world are the ejaculations of a few imaginative men.

b. *spec.* A short prayer 'darted up to God' (Fuller) in an emergency. In wider sense: A short hasty emotional utterance.

1624 T. Gokins *Hallowed be Thy Name* in Farr's *S. P.* (1847) 325 Thou takest recreation In . . one eiaculation. 1656 Finkyt *For. Ambass.* 237, I found by his ejaculations that they repented of their punctillios. 1664–5 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 382 III. 338 The other Bishops giving their assistance . . with very good ejaculations. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 24 He makes the lords and commons fall to a pious, legislative ejaculation. 1863 Fr. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 133 The usual chorus of . . ejaculations of welcome.

Ejaculative (*i*dʒæ·kiu|lătiv), *a.* [f. as Ejaculate + -ive.] **a.** Of the nature of an ejaculation.

† **b.** Pertaining to the emission of occult influence (*obs.*).

1660 Z. Cropton *Fasten. St. Peter's Fett.* 58 [It] can be no warrant for such premeditated, ejaculative expressions, to be prescribed in set and publick prayer. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 44 The Tortoises and the Estriges hatch their egges with their looks only, a signe that they have some ejaculative vertue. 1841 Disraeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 35 An Anglo-Saxon poem has the appearance of a collection of short hints . . curt and ejaculative.

‖ **Eja·culator.** *Phys.* [mod.L. f. *ējaculā-ri* to Ejaculate.] (See quot.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Ejaculator* in anatomy, a name applied to two muscles of the genitals, from their office in the ejaculation of the seed.

Ejaculatory (*i*dʒæ·kiu|lătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.]

1. †a. Adapted for ejecting (a missile, or the like). **b.** *Phys.* That is concerned in the ejection of semen, etc.

1655 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 322 The bullet's falling on the ejaculatory spring. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (ed. 2) 117 Seminary vessels both preparatory, and ejaculatory. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Ejaculatory* . . ducts, or canals, arising from the *vesiculæ seminales*. 1860 Sir H. Thompson *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 7 Two slight lines of depression . . indicate the tracks of the ejaculatory ducts. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 47 The excretory canal of the gland, called Ejaculatory Duct.

† **2.** Inclined to ejaculate; given to abrupt, impulsive expression. *Obs.*

1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* To Rdr., This small Essay (the epitome of his ejaculatory soul).

3. Of the nature of or resembling an ejaculation or sudden utterance. (Originally of prayers: see Ejaculation 4 b; now in wider sense.)

1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* C iij b, In hymns and Psalms ejaculatory passages . . are warranted. 1698 W. Chilcot *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 65 Not only in ejaculatory, but in our set prayers. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* lxv. (1804) 472 Strap . . venting ejaculatory petitions to Heaven for our safety. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg. Convent of Hirschau*, To breathe an ejaculatory prayer.

4. quasi-*sb.* = Ejaculation 4 b. *rare.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 575/1 'Indeed, I have reason to know it,' was the severe ejaculatory.

Eject (*i*dʒekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *ēject-um*, neut. of *ējectus* thrown out; see next. The term was coined by Prof. Clifford on analogy of *subject, object.*]

Something (*viz.* a sensation or mental state other than our own) which is neither an actual nor a conceivable object of *our* consciousness, but which is inferred to be a real existence analogous in kind to our own sensations or mental states.

1876 Clifford *Things-in-themes., Lect. & Rss.* (1886) 275, I propose . . to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from *objects*, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena. 1883 Romanes *Ment. Evol. Anim.* I. 22 The evidence derived from ejects is practically regarded as good in the case of mental organizations inferred to be closely analogous to our own. 1884 — in *Nature* XXIX. No. 747. 380 The eject of my contemplation is the mind of a dog. 1885 C. L. Morgan *Springs of Cond.* III. li. 267 My neighbour's mind, feelings, motions are ejects to me; they can never be objects.

† **Eje·ct,** *pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēject-us*, f. *ējicĕre*, f. *ē* out + *jacĕre* to throw.] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 123 The inhabitatores of whom somme tyme electe and put in captiuite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, Now is the prynce of ye worlde electe & casten out.

Eject (*i*dʒe·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *ēject-āre*, freq. of *ējicĕre* to throw out, f. *ē* out + *jacĕre* to throw; or directly f. *ēject-* ppl. stem of *ējicĕre*. As in many other Eng. vbs. identical in form with L. ppl. stems, the precise formation is somewhat doubtful; the senses are derived partly from *ējicĕre*, partly from *ējectāre*.]

1. *trans.* To throw out from within.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 197 Seethe the same till all the scum or earthy substance thereof be ejected. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 62 In the Queen's Garden is a Diana ejecting a fountain. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* III. xxii. 165 To reduce that indigestible substance [gold] into such a forme as may not be ejected by seidge. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 221 He died . . while endeavouring to eject saliva. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxxiii. 217 If stones are thrown into the Crater they are instantly ejected.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. To dart forth, emit (flames, light, etc.).

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, Every look or glance mine eyes ejects [1601 mine eye objects]. 1630 Drayton *Muses Elys. Nym.* 78 The Carbunckle . . a flaming light And radiency eiecteth. 1620 Quarles *Jonah* (1638) 35 His home-bred stomack's curb'd or quite ejected. 1738 Brooke *Jerusalem Deliv.* iii. 10 His arms and eager eyes ejecting flame . . Tancred came. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 258 How groaning hospitals eject their dead!

2. To expel, drive out (by force or with indignity) *from* any place or position.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. VI. (Arb.) 162 Al the barbarous Kynges & Idolatours beinge elected. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 287 To dispatch This Viporous Traitor; to eiect him hence Were but one danger. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 414 Ejected, emptyed, gazed, unpityed, shun'd, A spectacle of ruin or of scorn. 1726 Swift *Dec's Birthday* Wks. 1819 XIV. 542 If the gout should seize the head, Doctors pronounce the patient dead; But if they can . . eject it to th' extremest parts, etc. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. viii. 270 Those inferior minds, who had ejected the master-spirit from their councils. 1863 Fr. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 57 They [two free black preachers] have lately been ejected from the place.

† **b.** In pass. with omission of *from*. *Obs.* (Cf. *to be banished the country.*)

1697 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 64 And for that they would be justified by the works of the law, were ejected the house of God. 1660 T. Watson in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 11 Austin saith 'Lord . . if I might see thy face one day; but alas! were it only a day, then to be ejected heaven'.

3. To expel from a dignity or office. Also, To turn out, evict (a person) *from* property or possessions; *esp.* in *Law.*

1570 6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 229 The Abbat . . eiected the Kings Clarke. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 127 That I might be reuenged vpon them, that had eiected vs out of our patrimony. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 117 If they can prove their Ministers fit to be ejected, let them there prove it. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 217 When the executive officers came to eject the inhabitants from their houses and lands. 1836 H. Rogers *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 18 [The elder Howe] was not the man for Loughborough, and he was consequently ejected. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* iii. 20 He had ejected disreputable senators from the Curia.

‖ **Ejectamenta** (*i*dʒe·ktăme·ntă), *sb. pl.* [pl. of L. *ējectāmentum*, f. *ējectāre*: see prec.] Substances ejected by eruptive forces.

1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* x. (ed. 3) 192 Yet the cone, an incoherent heap of scoriæ and spongy ejectamenta, stands unmolested. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* iv. 32 These fragmentary ejectamenta are often thrown high into the air.

† **Ejecta·tion.** *Obs.*—° [f. as prec.: see -ation.]

1736 Bailey, *Ejectation*, a casting or throwing out. 1775 Ash, *Ejectation* (not much used, from *eject*), the act of casting out.

Ejected (*i*dʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Eject *v.* + -ed.]

1. Thrown out from the interior of anything.

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 165 If the water be . . upon the fire . . these ejected bubbles will be more apparent. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 269 The low heat of the ejected lava. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 445 That singular ejected rock, the Devil's Thumb. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.*

I. xxiv. 320 The young gulls were feeding on the ejected morsel.

2. Expelled from a country, or from an office; evicted, turned out from a possession, tenancy, etc.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 408 True policy will teach them to find a safer interest in the common friendship of England, than in the ruins of one ejected Family. 1665 MARVELL *Corr* xlviii. Wks. 1872 II. 283 Non-conformist ejected Ministers. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iv. (1863) 116 But though Howe was an ejected minister, he could not consent to be a silenced one.

Ejecting (*ĭdʒe·ktiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. EJECT *v.* + -ING¹.] Casting out, expulsion.

1608 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 100 Our law punisheth.. the immature electing of any of these out of the wombe. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 26 The miracles of our Lord..were..for the real benefit and advantage of men, by..ejecting of devils.

Ejection (*ĭdʒe·kʃən*). [ad. L. *ējectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ējicĕre*: see EJECT *v.*]

1. The action of casting out from within. Formerly applied *spec.* in *Physiology* (see quot. 1751).

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Ejection*, a casting forth. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man., Cebes* 135 Her owne receipt ..which purgeth out all their ingulphed evils, as by vomit or ejection. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 74 There is no ejection of their excrements by stool for two or three dayes. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ejection*, the act of throwing out or discharging anything at some of the emunctories; as by stool, vomiting or the like. 1813 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* i. (R.) The vast ejection of ashes..must have left a large void in its [Vesuvius'] centre. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 260, I pricked deeply the column .. without causing the ejection of this pollinium. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 597 The ejection of gas from the body of the sun.

b. *concr.* Something ejected; *spec.* by a volcano.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 158 The Apothecary sware he smelt him [the mouse] comming by the scent of the ejection. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 197 One unclassed volcanic ejection the *roche rouge* in Velay, in France. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 197 The ejections in this place entirely conceal from view the stratified rocks of the country.

† c. *fig.* An outgoing of emotion. *Obs.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 36 What thin Ejections, Cold affections.

2. A casting out or expulsion from a particular place or position; also from office or possessions.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 349 He..did entreat of the ejoctioun of the byaris and the sellaris furth of the Tempill of Jerusalem. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. i. § 2 [Adam and Eve's] Creation and Ejection. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 356 Exorcisme (that is to say, of ejection of Devills by Conjuration). 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 417 To the Syracusians he gave Laws upon the ejection of their King. 1765 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.* (R.) Some of these alterations are only the ejection of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 48 The ejection of many good men immediately followed.

† b. The state of being banished, exile. *rare.*

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 49/1 The People with whom he [the son of Periander] lived in his ejection.

c. In Scotch Law. *Action of ejection*: = EJECTMENT 2. *Letters of ejection*: see quot.

1764 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* 427 Actions of spuilzie, ejection and intrusion are penal. *Ibid.* 464 If one be condemned .. to quit the possession of lands, and refuses .. letters of ejection are granted .. ordaining the Sheriff to eject him.

† **3.** = ECBOLE 2. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 Polymnestus .. first made the drawing out of the note longer, and the..ejection thereof much greater than before.

† **Ejecti·tious**, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ējectīci-us*, f. ppl. stem of *ējicĕre*: see prec. + -ITIOUS.] (See quot.)

1736 BAILEY, *Ejectitious*, cast out. 1775 in ASH.

Ejective (*ĭdʒe·ktiv*), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ējectīvus*: see EJECT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. That has the function or the power of ejecting.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 45 The one a vomiting or ejective medicament. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* II i. (1734) 57 The Ancients thought there was some ejective Property in all purging Medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 301 Each shot carries with it its own share of ejective force. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 428 The giant planets must have possessed corresponding ejective energies.

2. Pertaining to an eject.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* i. 16 This necessarily ejective method of enquiry. 1884 — in *Nature* XXIX. No. 747. 380 Our ejective inferences can only be founded on the observable activities of organisms.

Hence **Eje·ctively** *adv.* a. By means of ejection. b. With reference to ejects. **Ejecti·vity**, the fact of being an eject.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* i. 17 Ejectively some such criterion is required. 1886 — in *Contemp. Rev.* July 48 Both subjectivity and ejectivity are only known under the condition of being isolated from objectivity.

Ejectment (*ĭdʒe·ktmĕnt*). [f. EJECT *v.* + -MENT; app. first used in legal Anglo-French.]

1. a. *Law.* The act or process of ejecting a person from his holding. b. In wider sense, = EJECTION 2 (but chiefly with allusion to a.).

1567 RASTELL *Termes of Law* 68 b, A writ of electement of warde lieth wher, etc. [Fr. *briefe de iectment de gard gist*, etc.]. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 359 This Electment of the Britons. 1672 H. STUBBE *Justif. Dutch War* 60 Continued after their [the Danes'] ejectment, by our English Kings. 1852 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. xiii. 468 Forcible ejectments of the negroes from their habitations. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxiv 1 [Man] is but a tenant at will..liable to instantaneous ejectment. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug., The Irish land question divides itself naturally into three great points—improvements, tenant right, and ejectment.

2. (More fully, *action, writ of ejectment*): 'An action at law whereby a person ousted or amoved from an estate for years may recover possession thereof' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*); the writ (otherwise *de ejectione firmæ*) by which this action is commenced.

An action of this kind, under which damages were claimed for a fictitious ejectment by an imaginary person, was formerly the recognized mode of trying the title to landed property.

1697 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 188 An ejectment hath been left at Sr H. Hobarts house for 8000*l.* 1715 *Act Reg. Papists* 2 *Geo. I*, in *Lond. Gaz.* (1716) No. 5455/2 He may bring an Ejectment upon his own Demise. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 But will not be at the trouble of bringing a writ of ejectment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 199 A writ then of *ejectionis firmæ*, or action of trespass in ejectment. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 45 He might bring his ejectment. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 216 Actions of ejectment were commenced in the courts at Albany. 1886 STEPHEN *Comm.* (ed. 10) III. 415.

† **3.** *pl.* [after L. *ejectamenta*]. Things cast up or out. *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 514 Ejectments of the Sea.

Ejector (*ĭdʒe·ktəɹ*). [f. as prec. + -OR, upon the analogy of L. agent-nouns in -OR.]

1. *gen.* One who ejects. *lit.* and *fig.* See EJECT *v.* 1, 2.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. § 17. 70 The ejectors should show better proofe than the ancient possessours. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 25, I find that sin branded as an Ejector, as an Exiler, not only of Persons, but of whole Churches. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* To Rdr. 2 Two Apocryphall Orders of Commissioned Officers, known by the names of Triers, and Ejectors. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Speeches* Wks. 1859 II. 218/1 The merciless ejector..will be restrained within the limits of decency and humanity. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 494 The venomous slaver..must be carried back to the face of the foul-breathed ejector.

b. *Law.* The person who ejects another from his holding. *Casual ejector*: see CASUAL.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 191 If a third person eject him against Right, he shall recover damages against the Ejector. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 200 The lessee had no other remedy against the ejector but in damages. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 680 The parties, viz. the plaintiff, and the defendant, the ejector, usually termed the casual ejector, are fictitious persons. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 154 The result of violent, clandestine, or precarious taking from the ejector himself.

2. Applied to various portions of machinery, etc. serving the purpose of ejecting; *e.g.* an appliance for discharging empty cartridge cases from a breech-loader; a contrivance for ejecting the ashes from the stoke-hole of a marine engine; an apparatus for discharging the contents of sewers by means of compressed air, etc. Also *attrib.*, as in *ejector-condenser*, *-sewer.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ejector-condenser* (steam-engine), a form of condenser worked by the exhaust steam from the cylinder. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 128 The ejector is acted upon through its rear claw, that nearest its pivot. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 57/2 Egg-shaped Isaac Shone's House Ejector Sewers. 1887 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/2 Of these ejectors there are eight, placed in pairs in different parts of the town.

† **Ejula·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ējulātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ējulāre* to wail.] Wailing, lamentation.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 2 (1622) 156 It should be lamented, with this pitifull eiulation. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* § 7 Pref. 3 What ejulations can be bitter or loud enough. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 85 With dismal groans and Ejulations in the pangs of death. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ejurate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ējūrāt-* ppl. stem of *ējūrāre* to abjure.] *trans.* To abjure, renounce. Hence **Ejura·tion** (see quot.).

1620–60 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 209 The Faith of Christ .. was defiled with Arrianism; not ejurated till the year 588. 1626 COCKERAM, *Ejurate*, to forsweare, or resigne ones place. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ejuration*, a renouncing or resignation. 1678–96 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Eju·re**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ējūr-āre*: see prec.] = prec.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 855 To be a close client of his for ever, ejuring all former false and idolatrous service.

† **Eke** (*īk*), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **ēaca**, 3, 6, 9 **eke**, *Sc.* (6 **eik**, 7 **eeke**). See also ECHE *sb.* [OE. *ēaca* = ON. *auke*:—OTeut. **aukon-*, f. same root as ECHE *v.*]

1. An addition, increase; a piece added on; a supplement. In OE., A reinforcement (of troops).

894 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Him com micel eaca to. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 460 (Gr.) Forþon is witena gehwam wopes eaca. 1786 GRODDES *Prosp. New Trans. Bible* 95 The words in Italics..are generally ill-assorted and clumsy ekes. *Mod. Sc.* It would be too short without an eke.

2. *spec.* a. A tag to a bell-rope; also *attrib.*, as in *bell-eke.* Also ECHE. b. A short straw or wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity.

1549 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 Paid to Robt. Machon for a neke to our gret Bell. 1566 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 577/2, 6 ekes for bell ropes 1/4. 1594 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 18 Payd unto Robert Okes for 10 payre of bell ekes 10*s.* 1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. Best's Farm. Bks.* 184 Underlay. Now called ekes; additional bands of straw placed beneath the hive.

3. *Sc.* (16th and 17th c.) A supplement, postscript, appendix to a formal document.

1568 *Declar. Murray, &c.* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* 11 The eik or additioun to our answer. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 451 The other partie had givin in an eeke or additioun to their former answere.

4. In advb. phrase, *to eken* (OE. *tó ēacan*) in addition, besides, contracted in ME. into TEKE(N, q.v. Also, in same sense, *on eke.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, Þæt wæs to eacan ofrum unarimedum yflum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 To eken oþer þo gremeden hem sore. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Þe nome of Hester ne seiõ nout one 'abscondita'.. auh deõ þer teken 'eleuata in populis'. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 34 Hire chyn ys chosen, ant eyther cheke Whit ynoh ant rode on eke.

Eke, *sb.*² *dial.* A male salmon.

1887 *Pall Mall. G.* 22 Aug. 10/2 It [a salmon] was a male fish, or what is known in the north of England amongst fishermen as an 'eke'.

Eke (*īk*), *v.* Forms: 1 (see ECHE *v.*), 2–3 **eken**, 4–6 **ek**, (4 **ayke**, **3eke**(n), 5–8 **eek**(e, 6–7 **eak**(e, (7 **eok**, **eyk**), 4– **eke**, 5– *Sc.* **eik**. [partly f. EKE *sb.*¹; partly dial. (northern) form of ECHE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To increase, add to, lengthen. Also *absol.* † *Neither to eke nor to pair* (*Sc.*): neither to add to nor take from. Proverb, *Every little ekes. arch.* or *dial.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Þe holie man fasteõ forto.. eken his holinesse. *a* 1300 *B. E. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 24 He ayked his folk swith mikel on an. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Nowe..þe pricis are ekid. *Ibid.* 26 Þey..3ekun þer synnis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 133 Theyr bounté for to eeke. 1530 PALSGR. 531/2, I eke..my gowne is to shorte for me, but I wyll eke it. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 130 This miserie..which the malice of man cane neyther eak nor paire. 1569 HARSNET *Agst. Darrell* 193 As they say, Every thing Eiketh. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 96 Quhen the partie hes named ane certaine number of witnes, he may not thereafter eike, nor pair the number of the witnes. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiol.* 10 A litle eekes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 372 It not being princely to..eek the same [the vail of the tabernacle] another was contrived. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 32 Some patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 258 Without eking or curtailing God's precious truth. 1829 CLARE *Ode Autumn, Anniversary* 76 The moaning brook, that ekes its weary speed.

† b. *intr.* To increase, grow. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* III. 162 His power eikit so and grew.

† **2.** To add. Const. † *til, to.* Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 16352 3iff þu takesst twiȝȝes an And ekesst itt till fowwre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21194 Þar-til þai eked mar and mare. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXVI. 190 Sal I ek til Goddis wengeance? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 Ther can na thing be eikkyt to my parsecutione bot cruel dede. 1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 17 We..conforme..to the notes and additions thereto eiked. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 14 His Majesty..eked others that I had omitted.

3. *To eke out*: a. to supplement, supply the deficiencies of anything (const. *with*); *esp.* to make (resources, materials, articles of consumption, etc.) last the required time by additions, by partial use of a substitute, or by economy.

1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 133 Not to bee so..giuen to spending..but eeke it out to the vtmost. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 209 *Ros.* The little strength that I haue, I would it vvere with you. *Cel.* And mine to eeke out hers. 1643 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* To Rdr. 6 Best is he that inuents, the next he that followes forth and eekes out a good inuention. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 140 My ink..had been gone..all but a very little, which I eked out with water. 1788 BURNS *Extempore* 2 *Lawyers*, But what his common sense came short, He eked out wi' law, man. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 353, I determined to start..to eke out our scanty supply of water. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* I. 25 The meaning of their [savage races'] words has to be eked out by gesture. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* II. 57 After a glass apiece we eke out the remainder with snow.

b. To prolong (a speech or composition, an action) by expedients devised for that purpose; to contrive to fill up (a certain amount of space in writing, etc.).

1642 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 245 Your reverence to eek out your sermonings shall need repaire to Postills, or Polianthea's. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 551 As for his ecking out..the Siege, it was done upon good grounds. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 186 To eke out any thing, signifies to lengthen it beyond its just dimensions, by some low artifice. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 289 Enough to have eked out a decent-sized volume. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xi. 236 He..eked out the measure with a peculiar musical sound.

c. To contrive to make (a livelihood), or to support (existence) by various makeshifts.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 89 To eke out the existence of the people, every person..was called on for a weekly subscription. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 19 Some runaway slaves..contrived to eke out a subsistence. 1873 FARRAR *Seekers* I. i. 12 To eke out a scanty livelihood.

† **4.** *To eke up*: to supply, repair (a loss). *Obs.*

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacr.* ii. 53 What meanes are so like to eike up..spiritual losses, as the Supper of the Lord?

Eke (*īk*), *adv. arch.* Forms: 1–2 **ēac**, (1 **ēo**, **eo**), 3–4 **eo**, **ek**, 3 **eac**, **ok**, 4–6 **eek**(e, (4 **heke**, **yke**), 6–7 **eake**, *Sc.* 6 **eik**(e, 8 **eek**, 3– **eke**. [Com. Teut.:—OE. *ēac* = OFris. *āk*, OS. *ōk* (Du. *ook*), OHG. *ouh* (MHG. *ouch*, mod.G. *auch*),

ON. *auk* 'also' (Da. *og*, Sw. *och* 'and'), Goth. *auk* for, but. The ultimate origin is uncertain; some connect the word with the root of EKE *v.*, while others consider it f. Aryan **au* again + **ge* particle of emphasis; cf. Gr. αὖ γε. The form *ok* in 13th c. is app. a. ON.] Also, too, moreover; in addition.

Beowulf 3131 (Gr.) Dracan ec scufun Wyrm ofer weall clif. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 846 *Quinetiam*, ᵹec þan..ᵹec don. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 9 Ic eow secᵹe, eac maran þonne witeᵹan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1118 Eac on þison ᵹeare wæs unᵹemetliche mycel wind. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Mid his apostles and ec mid oðere floc manna. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Swa mihte ᵹac þe oðre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Vor þæt ec þæt he dude hire was iðe frumðe sore hire unðonckes. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 200 Þe beste, fayreste, the strangest ok. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 210 Her here heke al hyr vmbe-ᵹon. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 88 And eke I-liknet to vr lord. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 757 Eke therto he was right a mery man. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 565 The ende is dethe of male and eke femele. 1500–20 DUNBAR *How Dunbar ane Freir* 38 In it haif I in pulpet ᵹon and preichit In Derntoun kirk, and eik in Canterberry. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 219 These forrests eke, made wretched by our music. 1626 K. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 1658 But eke doth comprehend That base vnmanly sinne of drunkennesse. 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II. ii. 39 Supposing the wax good, and eke the thimble. *a* 1856 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 122 Answered the young men Yes! and Yes! with lips softly breathing answered the maidens eke.

Ekebergite. *Min.* [f. name of the Swedish traveller *Ekeberg* + -ITE.] An important member of the scapolite family occurring in square prisms of a white, greyish, greenish, or reddish colour.

1822 CLEVELAND *Min.* 359 [Ekebergite of Thomson] is probably a variety of scapolite. 1884 DANA *Min.* 325 It is probable that the mineral is an altered ekebergite.

† E·kement. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EKE *v.* + -MENT.] An increase, extension, enlargement.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 586 There is no ekement or inlargement in matter.

† E·ke-name. *Obs.* [f. EKE *sb.* + NAME; cf. ON. *aukanafn.*] An additional name, a nickname.

Now superseded by the corrupt form NICKNAME: *a nckename* (*Promp. Parv.*) for *an ekename.*

1303 BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1530 As moche þan he ys to blame þat ȝeueþ a man a vyle ekename. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An Ekname, *agnomen.* 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 109 Nicknames (*i.e.* ekename or the added name).

† E·ker[1]. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. EKE *v.* + -ER.] One who increases.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An eker, *auctor, augmentator.*

† E·ker[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also iker. [Origin and meaning unknown; possibly a corruption of *niker*, NICKER, water-sprite. Cf. also EAGRE.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6175 They woneth in water, y-wis, With eker [*v. r.* Iker] and fysch. *Ibid.* 6209 He say the ekeris wonynge And the fysches lotynge.

Eking (ī·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EKE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of adding or making an addition; the action of putting an 'eke' to (a bell-rope).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. viii. 53 In ekyng als of Goddis serwyce Scho fowndyt..twa chapellanyis. 1576 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 For ekeing of a bell-rope. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 31 But such eeking hath made my hart sore.

2. An augmentation, increase.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 22 And make an ekynge of my peine. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An Ekynge, *augmentum.* 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Accrue*, a growth, eeking, augmentation.

3. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ekeing*, a piece of wood fitted, by scarphing or butting, to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee and the like. The ekeing is also the carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece, at the aft part of the gallery.

Eking (ī·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That serves to eke out.

1653 B[ARNABAS] O[LEY] *Account of Wks.* in *Jackson's Wks.*, His stile .. is more short than other Authours in Relatives, in Eeking and helping particles. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 346 Suppressed invectives and eking rhymes could but ill appease so fierce a mastiff.

Ekmannite (e·kmænəit). *Min.* [so called by Igelström 1865, after G. Ekmann, the proprietor of the mine where found; see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, resembling chlorite in appearance.

1868 DANA *Min.* 490 Ekmannite..on heating yields water.

El, obs. form of AWL.

-el, *suffix*[1], repr. OE. *-el, -ela, -ele* (OTeut. **-ilo-, -ilon-, -ilōn-*), has in mod.Eng. usually become -LE, q. v., though the older form is retained after *v, th, ch, n*, as in *hovel, brothel, hatchel, kernel.*

OE. *-el* is added to vbl. stems to form agent-nouns, instrumental sbs., and adjs., and to sbs. to form diminutives; *-ela, -ele*, are chiefly used to form diminutives from sbs. and object-nouns from vbl. stems. See further under -LE.

-el, *suffix*[2], a. OF. *-el* (mod.F. usu. *-eau*), *-elle*, repr. L. *-ello-, -ella-.* This suffix is in classical Latin used to form diminutives from sbs. or adjs. in *-er* and *-ra*, as *libellus, libella*, from *liber* book, *libra* balance; it is also substituted for *-ulo-, -ula-*, to form diminutives of nouns of that termination, where the latter had lost its original diminutive force, as in *porcellus* little pig, dim. of *porculus*, f. *porc-us* pig. In Romanic it was much more widely used in the formation of diminutives. Examples in Eng. (with the spelling *-el*) are (from the masc. *-el*), *tunnel, bowel, carnel*; (from the fem. *-elle*) *chapel, novel, pimpernel*, etc.

2. It should be noted that the ending *-el* in Eng. words adapted from Fr. frequently represents other L. suffixes than *-ello-, -ella-*; e.g. in *jewel, vowel*, it stands for Fr. *-el*:—L. *-āli-* (see -AL); in *apparel* for Fr. *-eil*:—L. *-iculo-* (see -CLE); in *kennel* for Fr. *-il*:—L. *-ile*, as in *ovile* sheepfold.

† Ela (ē·lă·). *Mus. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 eela. [f. E + LA; denoting the particular note E which occurred only in the seventh Hexachord, in which it was sung to the syllable *la.* Cf. ELAMI.]

The highest note in the Gamut, or the highest note of the 7th Hexachord of Guido, answering to the upper E in the treble. Often *fig.* as a type of something 'high-flown'. Also *attrib.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (1609) A ij, The Musitions, who being intreated, will scarse sing Sol Fa, but not desired, straine aboue Ela. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 64 a, You must straine your wits an Ela oboue theyrs. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 168 Vntill our wit can reach an Ela straine. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 111 Although it [laughter] be at the highest pitch and scrued up to the very Eela of mirth, it vanisheth away. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 50 An Age elevated above the Ela of common Humanity. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II. iv. 121 'Why God-a-mercy..this is a note above E La.'

Elaat, obs. form of ELATE *a.*

Elaate (e·lăˌeːt). *Chem.* [f. ELA-IC + -ATE.] A salt of elaic acid.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 82 An elaate of glycerine.

Ela·be, *v. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ēlābi*, f. *ē* out + *lābi* to glide.] *intr.* To slip away.

1837 S. B. HARPER *Bertrand* I. ii. 15 She .. to a convent hied Whence she will ne'er emerge till he's no more..With him elabes the anchor of her vow.

Elaborate (flæ·bŏrēt), *pple.* and *a.* [ad. L. *ēlabōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE.]

† A. as *pple.* = ELABORATED: see ELABORATE *v.*

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) G b, It was elaborate before, by the .. studie of all the best learned Iesuites.

B. as *adj.*

1. Produced or accomplished by labour. Also, that has been subjected to processes of art; = ELABORATED. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 19 a, Some elaborate pollished Poems. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 27 The Gray..leaveth her elaborate house to the Fox. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 360 The vast unnumber'd store Of steel elab'rate, and refulgent ore. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley*, Wks. II. 65 He has no elegances either lucky or elaborate. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 152 Eyeing the elaborate steel.

2. Worked out in much detail; highly finished.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. IV. (1676) 176/1 Those elaborate Maps of Ortelius. 1687 *Penal Laws* 22 A..veneration for his Learned and Elabourate Works. 1704 DAVENANT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 397 IV. 244, I had prepared a very elaborate letter to Her Royal Highness 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 71 In the same flower we apparently have elaborate contrivances for directly opposed objects. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 393 In scientific pursuits the preparations are usually elaborate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 He then proceeds to give another and more elaborate explanation of the whole passage.

b. Of an investigation, a study, an operation, etc.: Conducted with great minuteness. Hence *transf.* applied to personal agents or their attributes: Minutely careful, painstaking.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 362 The King was emphatical and elaborate on this Theam against Tumults. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii 28 Amongst the Ancients, none have spent more elaborate studies herein than Eusebius. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 37 He was a most curious and elaborate Collector of valuable Histories. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. CXXXVII. 89 From the annals of the elaborate Maittaire. *a* 1836 W. GODWIN *Essays* (1873) 193 The world is busy and elaborate to tear him from my recollection. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 86 He read Shakespeare, and made an elaborate study of his method.

Elaborate (flæ·bŏrēt), *v.* [f. L. *ēlabōrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlabōrāre* to work out, produce by labour, f. *ē* out + *labōrāre* to LABOUR.

Sense 2 may probably be the earliest in Eng. from the use of the L. word by writers on alchemy or medicine. Cf. Fr. *élaborer*, 16th c. (Littré) = sense 2.]

1. To produce or develop by the application of labour; to fashion (a product of art or industry) from the raw material; to work out in detail, give finish or completeness to (an invention, a theory, literary or artistic work, etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Elabourer*, to elaborate. 1626 COCKERAM, *Elaborate*, to do a thing with great paines. 1726 YOUNG *Love Fame* Wks. (1866) II. 96 Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair Conduct a finger, Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. I. vii. § 12 85 The objects of landscape may be either elaborated or suggested according to their place and claim. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. CX. 238 The constitutional system which was in course of being gradually elaborated and matured. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. v. 199 He elaborates his theory from his own reason. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 390 Little things are elaborated with an infinity of pains.

2. *transf.* Of nature or natural agencies: To produce (a chemical substance) from (its) elements or sources; to fashion or develop (an animal or vegetable tissue, etc.); also, to transmute (crude materials) *into* a developed product.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* 54 Nothing elaborates our concoction more then sleepe. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1673) 65 Honey .. is elaborated by the Bee. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 81 If the waters be saltish, pure and clear, ..then a pure Metal is generated; but in defect of purity an Impure Metal, in elaborating of which, Nature spreadeth .. a thousand years. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 87 The animal spirits are elaborated from the blood. 1828 STUART *Planter's G.* 211 As well might it be imagined, that the roots elaborate it [the sap] in the leaves. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxvi. (1862) 161 The Sun, under whose influence one plant elaborates nutriment for man and another poison. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. 194 Year after year.. the leaf is elaborating from air and rain and sunshine .. those solid structures which are destined to outlive it.

Elaborated (flæ·bŏrēted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] That has been worked up, has undergone preparation or development; worked out in detail, finely wrought, etc. (see the vb.).

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng* XII. lxx. (1612) 295 One elaborated Pen compendiously doth floe. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 162 He doth it so finely as if he found such purposes in his way, and went not astray with a search too curiously elaborated. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 740 It is the most perfect and highly elaborated of all the author's pieces. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 23 An instrument of a more elaborated character.

Elaborately (flæ·bŏrētli), *adv.* [f. ELABORATE *a.* + -LY[1].] In an elaborate manner.

1633 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 104 He is so elaborately excessive, that none will believe him. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 48 It is .. elaborately shewn, that former patents have passed in the same manner. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlviii, I see you are elaborately dressed.

Elaborateness (flæ·bŏrētnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being elaborate.

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* Pref., His [Terence's] extream Closeness and great Elaborateness. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 167 The 'Old Bachelor'..is..composed with great elaborateness of dialogue. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 3 (1879) 99 For they are further remarkable for the elaborateness of their internal structure.

Elaboration (flæ·bŏrēˈ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *ēlabōrātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēlabōrāre*: see ELABORATE *v.*]

1. The process of producing or developing from crude materials; † *spec.* in Chemistry (see quot. 1612). Also, the process of working out in detail, developing, perfecting (an invention, a theory, a literary work, etc.).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (*Chemistry*) (1617) 304 Where distillations doe preuaile Distraction takes the head, Then by Elaboration Wise men may be misled. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 531 The first thought of Virgil was his Emperor ..the second the elaboration of his verse.

b. The state of being elaborated; elaborateness.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 770 Intermediate editions of .. less elaboration. 1861 W. COLLINS *Dead Secr.* 149 The housekeeper cleared her throat with extraordinary loudness and elaboration, and read on thus. 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiii. 319 Various copies exist in various stages of elaboration.

2. The production by natural agencies of chemical substances from their elements or sources; *spec.* (in Physiology) the formation of animal or vegetable tissues, or the changes undergone by alimentary substances from their reception into the body to their complete assimilation.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 81 b, Arteries..by their heat helpyng to the exact elaboration of his bloud. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. xx. (1686) 442 Milk is a chyle which..has received but a light Elaboration. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v *Vegetables*, There happen different Fermentations and other Elaborations amongst the sensible parts. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 200 In this process of Elaboration .. the most important change is the concentration of the fluid.

3. *concr.* in various senses.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 235/1 This spirit is a last elaboration. 1836 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. § 1. 177 Science is an elaboration. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 200/1 Fig. 138 is a further elaboration of the same design, the lines being doubled.

Elaborative (flæ·bŏrētiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēlabōrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlabōrāre* + -IVE.] That has the property of elaborating.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xx. 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty. 1845 *Florist Jrnl.* 45 The elaborative organs of the plants 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Ancient heresies were elaborative, modern disintegrative of dogma.

Ela·borator. [as if L. **ēlabōrātor*: see ELABORATE *v.* and -OR.] One who or that which elaborates. In mod Dicts.

Elaboratory (flæ·bŏrătəri). [as if ad. L. **ēlabōrātōrium*, *t. ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE.]

1. A place where chemical operations are performed, or where medicines are compounded; = LABORATORY. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1632 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. (1805) 81 Every great person .. pretends to his elaboratory and library. 1676 COLES, *Elaboratory* .. a (chymist's) workhouse or shop. 1789 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 258 Two Elaboratories; one for Chymical, and the other for Galenical Preparations. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 200 Dr. Pearson's Lectures .. will recommence in the Elaboratory. 1873 M. COLLINS *Sq. Silchester's* I v. 71 Parlour, bedroom, elaboratory, kitchen.

2. A natural apparatus for elaborating any product of vital action. (Formerly *transf.* from 1.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 578 The Sanguification is performed in any one part of the Animal, as the peculiar Shop or Elaboratory of it. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 325 Obstruction of the passages, by which the Ailment passes to its elaboratories. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86. 2/1 The Elaboratory of the Nervous Juice. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 11 The functions of leaves are to..act as elaboratories.

† **Ela·bour,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *elabour-er* (Cotgr.) or L. *ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE.]

1. *trans.* = ELABORATE *v.* 2.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg., Straunge Wds.*, More perfectly digested and elaboured. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirkburiall* x. (Jam. Suppl.) A sepulchrall Pyramide elabored by the panefull taske of God's people. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol., The marrow is a nourishment most perfectly elaboured by nature.

2. *intr.* To struggle to make one's way.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* cii. 403 Flesh so proudlie stout That but as in a Labyrinth elaboureth about.

† **Ela·crymate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. **ēlacrimāt-* ppl. stem of **ēlacrimāre*, f. *ē* out + *lacrimāre* to shed tears, weep: cf. LACHRYMAL, etc.] *trans.* To shed in the form of tears.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 403 The trunk..elacrymates a certain Gummeous Succe.

† **Ela·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēlactāre*, f. *ē* out + *lactāre* to suckle.] *trans.* To suckle.

a 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) 116 She found in her bed three fayre children The which she elacted and gave to souke of her owne milke.

Elæo-, comb. form of Gr. ἔλαιο-ν oil (properly olive-oil), used in technical, chiefly chemical, words, as **Elæocerate** (ɛlɪˌɒsɪˈreɪt) [cf. CERATE], same as CERATE. **Elæomargaric** (*acid*) (ɛlɪˌɒmaɪgæˈrɪk), *a.* [cf. MARGARIC], an acid found in the oil extracted from the seeds of some species of *Elæococca*. **Elæometer** (ɛlɪˌɒˈmɪtəɹ); also **elaio-** [see METER], 'an instrument for determining the specific weight of oils, and so their purity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Elæopten(e** (ɛlɪˌɒˈptɪn); also **ela-**. [Gr. πτην-όν winged, volatile: cf. Fr. *éléoptène*], the liquid part of a volatile oil, as distinguished from the crystallizable portion called 'stearoptene' or 'camphor'. **Elæostearic** (*acid*) (ɛlɪˌɒstɪˌæˈrɪk), *a.* [cf. STEARIC], a solid acid separated by the action of alcohol upon the solid fat obtained from the oil of *Elæococca*.

Elæodic (ɛlɪˌəʊˈdɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. ἐλαιώδ-ης oily (f. ἔλαι-ον oil) + -IC.] A synonym for RICINOLEIC (acid).

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Elæolate (*ɪlīˈəlɪt*). *Med.* [obscurely f. Gr. ἔλαι-ον oil.] 'A medicament which has a volatile oil for its base' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Elæolite (*ɪlīˈəlɪt*). *Min.* Also **elao-**. [f. Gr. ἔλαι-ον oil, olive oil + -LITE.] A variety of nephelite occurring massive, or in large crystals, and having a greasy lustre.

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 43 It is named Elaolite ..on account of its resinous lustre. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* 1st *Supp.* II. 305/1 Elæolite .. occurs in amorphous masses. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 30 Before the blow-pipe, nephelin melts with difficulty to a vesicular glass; elæolite easily. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 108 Elæolite is a greenish, brownish, sometimes reddish variety of nepheline.

Elaic (*ɪlēˈɪk*), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἔλαι-ον oil + -IC: cf. ELAIN.] = OLEIC (acid).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 82 The acids are, the stearic, margaric, and elaic.

Elaidic (ɛlɛɪˈɪdɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + *-idic*: cf. *caffeidic, glycidic*, etc.] The designation of an acid $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, a solid isomeric modification of elaic (oleic) acid, produced by the action of nitrous acid. Also *Elaidic ethers*: a name for two oily liquids, *Elaidate of Ethyl* ($C_{18}H_{33}O_2 \cdot C_2H_5$) and *Elaidate of Methyl* ($C_{18}H_{33}O_2 \cdot CH_3$), prepared from elaidic acid and alcohol. So **Ela·idate** [see -ATE⁴], a salt of elaidic acid. **Ela·idin** [see -IN], a solid isomeric modification of olein, produced by the action of nitrous acid on olein.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/1 The conversion of the liquid oleic acid into solid elaidic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 345 Elaidic ether. *Ibid.* 436 Elaidates of potash .. Elaidate of magnesia is not sensibly soluble in water. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 390 Oleic acid when acted upon by nitrous acid forms..elaidic acid. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 102/1 The oleine of the oil being converted into a semi-transparent jelly-like mass, named *elaidine*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Elaidin.

Elain (*ɪlēˈɪn*). [irreg. f. Gr. ἔλαι-ον oil + -IN: cf. F. *élaine*.] A synonym of OLEIN.

(As a trade term commonly pronounced *ɪlēˈɪn*.)

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 409 An oil which is .. called by Chevreul elaïn (from ἔλαιον, oil). 1829 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 310 Elain .. is the name given to the other substance contained in fat. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 59/1 Fat consists essentially of two proximate principles, stearine and elaine. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/1 The elaine or oleine of palm oil. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 431 The particles consist of a strong membranous skin, enclosing stearine and elaine, or solid and liquid fat.

Elaiodic, -ometer: see ELÆO-.

Elam, var. of HELM, *dial.*, handful of thatch.

† **Ela·mbica·tion.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. med.L. *ēlambicātiōn-em*: see ALEMBICATION.] 'Old term for a mode of analysing mineral waters, for the purpose of investigating their qualities, either by the sand bath, or by heat in a glass vessel' (Mayne).

† **E-la-mi.** *Mus. Obs.* Also 6 **ellamy.** The note E, sung to the syllable *la* or *mi* according as it occurred in one or the other of the Hexachords to which it belonged.

c 1550 *Armonye of Byrdes* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 187 Then sang the..mavys The trebble in ellamy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 78 E la mi. 1721 CIBBER *Double Gall.* I, One laughs in Gamut, another sneeres in Elami Alt.

† **Ela·mp,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. E- *pref.*³ + LAMP *v.*; perh. suggested by Gr. ἐκλάμπ-ειν to shine forth.] *intr.* To shine forth.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I*, 42 The cheerfull sunne, elamping wide Glads all the world with his uprising ray.

‖ **Elan.** [Fr.; believed to be f. *élancer* (see next).] **a.** An impetuous rush (*e.g.* of troops). **b.** In Eng. use chiefly *abstr.*: Ardour, impetuousness, vivacity.

1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv 22 With the first charge—the élan as they like to call it, the French seemed to carry all before them. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 651 The unquenchable *élan* of boyhood.

Elance (*ɪlɑːns*), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. F. *élancer* = It. *slanciare*, Pr. *eslansar*, f. L. *ex* out + late L. *lanceāre*, f. *lancea* LANCE.]

1. *trans.* To launch; to cast or throw (a lance or dart). Also *fig.*

1718 PRIOR *and Hymn Callim. to Apollo*, Thy unerring Hand elanc'd .. another Dart. — *Poems* 436 The Word obscene, Or harsh, which once elanc'd must ever fly Irrevocable. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 628 Elance thy thought, and think of more than man. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 444 The Holy One .. elanced The rolling world along its airy way. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 9/2 A thousand worlds.. were elanced Each minute into life.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To shoot, dart, glance.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iii. 85 We behold .. 'Cross ether swift elance, the vivid fires!

Eland (*īˈlănd*). [a. Du. *eland* elk.

The Du. word is a. Ger. *elend* (*elentier*), believed to be ad. Lith. *élnis* elk. See ELLAN, ELLEND, which are earlier adoptions of the word from sources other than Du.]

The largest member (*Boselaphus Oreas*) of the Antelope tribe, belonging to S. Africa, standing five feet high at the shoulders, of a heavy build, for the most part very fat, and much prized for its flesh. Also *attrib.*

1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 204 Eland..is a name given by the colonists to a species of gazel. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 89/1 Elands..are now rarely met with except in the most distant and retired parts of the colony [Cape Colony]. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ii. 43 The eland ..would grace the parks of our nobility more than deer. 1866 — *Jrnl.* ix. (1873) I. 227 A piece of eland meat.

Eland, obs. var. of ISLAND.

Elanet (ɛˈlănɛt). [app. f. mod.L. *elān-us* (by some writers conjectured to be ad. Fr. *élan* darting motion) + -ET.] A species of kite, the *Elanus melanopterus* or Black-winged Swallow-hawk.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 538 Kite..a genus of falconidæ, or a sub-family including elanets, etc.

Elaolite, etc.: see ELÆOLITE, etc.

Elaopten(e, var. of ELÆOPTEN(E: see ELÆO-.

Elaphine (ɛˈlăfəin), *a.* [f. L. *elaph-us*, a. Gr. ἔλαφ-ος stag, deer + -INE.] Belonging to or resembling the stag.

1835 SWAINSON *Quadrupeds* 292 The elaphine group. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 209 The elaphine group..is principally represented in India by the..Axis or Ganges Stag.

† **Ela·pidate,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *ēlapidāt-* ppl. stem of **ēlapidāre* to clear from stones, f. *ē* out, away + *lapid-em* stone.] *trans.* To rid or clear (a place) of stones.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Ela·pida·ted,** *ppl. a.* † **Ela·pida·tion.** 1721-1800 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Elaps** (*īˈlæps*). [mod.L. a. Gr. ἔλαψ corrupt var. of ἕλλοψ: see ELLOPS.] A genus of venomous colubrine snakes, chiefly found in the tropical countries both of the Old and New World.

Elapse (*ɪlæˈps*), *v.* [f. L. *ēlaps-* ppl. stem of *ēlābi* to slip or glide away: see LAPSE.]

1. *intr.* Of time, a period of time: To slip by, pass away, expire. (Perfect tenses occas. with *be*.)

1644 [see ELAPSED *ppl. a.* 1]. 1657 BURTON *Diary* (1828) II. 114 The Act was to commence at the 1st of February last, which time was elapsed. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10 P 9 The time elapses without a revolution. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 390 Fourteen months were now elapsed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 229 Twenty-seven years had elapsed since the Restoration. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10 (1882) 568 Three years..were to elapse between the assembling of one Parliament and another.

† **2.** *trans.* To suffer (time) to pass by. *Obs.*

1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan., You have wholly elapsed your time. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* 4105/1 Fulke Emes Gent. and others, who had Elapsed their times .. for paying their Money. 1709 *Tatler* No. 109 P 6 Dead Persons, who have ..elaps'd the proper Time of their Interrment.

† **3.** *intr.* **a.** To lapse, sink insensibly *into* (a condition). **b.** To slip away (from memory).

1742 JOHNSON Wks. IV. 484 Others .. have elapsed into idleness and security. 1760-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 544 Swift from their minds elapsed all dangers past.

4. *nonce-use.* To flow gently *from*.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 66/2 One there was From whose sweet lips elapsed as from a well, Continuously truths which made my soul .. fertile with rich thoughts.

Hence **Ela·psing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 514 To take the oaths before the elapsing of the day. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 59 The world is a channel into which God lets a partial and elapsing stream of the great deep of eternity.

† **Ela·pse,** *sb. arch.* [f. prec. vb.: cf. LAPSE *sb.*]

1. A flowing out or away; *fig.* an emanation, effluence (of divine grace, etc.).

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 426 The sweet elapses of spiritual consolation in devotion. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Rem.* (1724) 9 Some nobler Bard, O Sacred Power..th' Elapses to receive. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 370 The under current continues to flow; so that upon its complete elapse, the space remains void.

2. Expiration, lapse, passing away (of time).

1793 ANNA SEWARD in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 464 The distinctions of Whig and Tory..have lost their force during the elapse of many years. 1800 *Essay on Ramsay* in *Ramsay's Wks.* (1848) I. 70 The elapse of a few months justified the poet's foresight. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 275 The past is..an elapse Which hath no mensuration. 1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 517 They considered Daniel's seventy weeks of years on the brink of elapse. 1883 F. W. POTTER *French Celeb.* II. 109 After an elapse of two decades.

Elapsed (*ɪlæˈpst*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Lapsed, past, gone by.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* I, Such may have pardons for elapsed crimes. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 223 The first campaign being elapsed. 1790 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 573 The Hindoos compute from the elapsed year. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. i. 6 The elapsed periods of life. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 366 The elapsed half of the present century.

† **2.** Suffered to slip by, neglected. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 86 Such great acts ..comprise the elapsed duty of many moneths.

† **3.** Of angels: Fallen. *Obs.*

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 27 The Prince of the Spirits elapsed began to Usurp a part of God's Kingdom.

† **Ela·psion.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēlapsiōn-em*, f. *ēlābi*: see ELAPSE *v.* and -ION.] The action of elapsing or slipping away, the state of having elapsed; (in quot.) subsidence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1825 in BAILEY. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 37 The dissolution, elapsion, or different compression of some of these strata.

† **Ela·psive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēlaps-* (see ELAPSE *v.*) + -IVE.] Apt to let slip.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (ed. 3) 191 Our memories are so elapsive.

Ela·quate, *v. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *ēlaqueāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlaqueāre*, f. *ē* out + *laque-us* noose, snare.] *trans.* To set free from a noose: to disentangle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Ela·quea·tion.**

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Ela·rgement.** *Obs. rare.* [? mistake for *enlargement*; but cf. Fr. *élargir* to widen, enlarge.] = ENLARGEMENT.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apol.* 152 That elargement which God intends for the Kingdom of his Son Christ.

† **Elargi·tion.** *Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *ēlargī-ri* to distribute, bestow: cf. L. *largitio* LARGITION.] Free or liberal impartation or bestowal.

1730-6 in BAILEY.

Elasmobranch (*ɪlæˈzmɒbrænk*). *Zool.* [Shortened f. mod.L. *elasmobranchii*, f. Gr. ἐλασμό-ς metal beaten out, metal-plate + βράγχ-ια gills.] An individual of the *Elasmobranchii* or *Chondropterygii*, a class of fishes marked by the cartilaginous nature of the bones, and the absence of sutures in the cranium, as the Shark, Sturgeon, Ray, etc. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 38 The neural arches may be made up of two separate pieces on each side, as in Elasmobranch fishes. 1876 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* Introd. 11 Two pairs of fins such as we find in the Elasmobranchs. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 61 Mr. F. M. Balfour's.. work on the development of the elasmobranch fishes. 1887 *Sci. American* 26 Feb. 130 The true fishes form one class, the elasmobranchs, sharks and rays, another class.

Ela·smobra·nchiate, *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] = prec.

Ela·smose (*ɪlæˈzmōs*). [f. Gr. ἐλασμ-ός plate of metal + -OSE.]

1. 'An obsolete synonym of Altaite' (Dana).

2. Same as ELASMOSINE.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 320 Black tellurium..Elasmose.

Elasmosine (*ɪlæˈzmōsīn*). [f. prec. + -INE.] A tellurid of lead and gold with an easy cleavage into thin metallic flexible laminæ; nagyagite.

Elastic (*ɪlæˈstɪk*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *elasticus*, a. Gr. ἐλαστικός that drives, propulsive, impulsive, f. ἐλα- stem of ἐλαύνειν to drive.

The L. word, together with the related ELATER, occurs, app. as a novelty, in Pecquet's *Dissertatio Anatomica* (1651), where *elastica virtus* denotes the 'impulsive force' of the atmosphere, which the Torricellian experiment (1643) had shown to be the cause of the phenomena previously ascribed to 'Nature's horror of a vacuum'.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Pertaining to or causing the 'spontaneous' expansion of air or gases; in phrase *elastic force (virtue, faculty, power*, etc.). Now merged in 3.

1653 tr. *Pecquet's Anatomical Exper.* 122 The Spontaneous dilatation [of the air] enerveth the power of the Elastick (impulsive) faculty [Orig. 1651 *virtutis Elasticæ*] ..But the other, which is extraneous to the Air, *vis.*, from the accession of heat, will make it firm. 1696 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 45 There is an Elastick power in the Air. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 129 The air of the convex part must of necessity have a strong pressure or elastick force to return into the concave thereof.

†**2.** Of air or gas: Possessing the property of spontaneous expansion. Now merged in 3.

The ultimate particles of air were by some supposed to act like a coiled spring; hence the word came to express the characteristic property of a spring, as in the early instances of sense 3.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Elastick*, that goeth off with a force like gunpowder, or spreads forcibly forth with a jerk. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 279 Wind is elastick and rarify'd [?air] pent up in some vessel of the body.

3. Of material substances, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous: That spontaneously resumes (after a longer or shorter interval) its normal bulk or shape after having been contracted, dilated, or distorted by external force. (In this sense ELASTICAL appears to be somewhat older.) Also of motions, forces, etc.: Characteristic of an elastic body. *Elastic limit*: (see quot. 1864.) *Elastic fluids*: still often used specifically for gases (cf. 2), though liquids are now known to be perfectly elastic according to the mod. definition.

'Elasticity of shape' belongs to solids only; 'elasticity of bulk' to bodies of all kinds. In the case of gases the 'normal bulk' to which they tend is indefinitely great. The strict modern use as applied to solids dates from James Bernouilli's memoir of 1694; respecting the earlier instances see note to sense 2.

1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 3 An Appendix, to what is said of Springs and other Elastique bodies. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 224 The Air is now certainly known to consist of elastic or springy Particles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 162 Every body that strikes against another produces a sound..simple, and but one in bodies which are not elastic. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 117 At once he bent Against Tydides his elastic bow. 1794 SCHMEISSER *Min.* I. 290 Elastic Bitumen. is of a brown color, has no lustre, and is very elastic. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* (1806) Def. 1 An elastic fluid is one, whose dimensions are diminished by increasing the pressure. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 340 We want some coat woven of elastic steel. 1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* I. 63 The elastic limit, that is the extent to which their particles may be relatively displaced without fracture or other permanent alteration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. i. 11 The atoms recoil, in virtue of the elastic force. 1878 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 197 The elastic boughs sprang back with dangerous force. 1884 EVERETT tr. *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* 138 The name of elastic fluids is often given to gases.

b. *transf.* Of motion: Resembling that of an elastic body; springy.

1848 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iii. 116 Her light, elastic, continually lively motions.

c. *fig.* Of feelings, temperaments, etc., hence, also, of persons: Not permanently or easily depressed; buoyant.

1778 HAN. MORE *Florio* II. 193 Th' elastic spirits nimbly bound. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 3 An elastic spirit, anxious to overleap distance. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 145 This elastic little urchin. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 429 Those elastic spirits .. had borne up against defeat. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 116 The elastic temperament of Mr. Skirlaugh.

4. In popular language, *esp.*: That can be stretched without permanent alteration of size or shape. †*Elastic gum* [= Fr. *gomme élastique*]: india-rubber. *Elastic web*: cloth woven with india-rubber threads so as to stretch; *Elastic boots*: boots with elastic web at the sides.

1782 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 519 Common vitriolic ether..could not affect elastic gum. 1793 SCHMEISSER *Ibid.* LXXXIII. 165, I have..fixed the tube into the stopper by means of a thin piece of elastic gum. 1800 HENRY *Ibid.* XCIII. 31 A transfer bottle of elastic gum. 1856 R. GARDINER *Handbk. Foot* 48 The introduction of elastic-web for the sides of boots, is a very important improvement. 1889 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 5 A pair of moderately strong French elastic boots.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things: That can be 'stretched' or expanded to suit circumstances; flexible, accommodating.

1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug., The revenue of India is not elastic. 1864 LD. POLLOCK in *Morning Star* 12 Jan., A lax or elastic interpretation of a criminal statute. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 264 Currency laws..will never make capital so elastic..any more than, etc. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 150 A certain elastic relativity of dogma. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 212 The new ideas..would want a much more elastic..instrument than Latin. *Med.* He seems to have a very elastic conscience.

c. Anat. *Elastic tissue*: one of the varieties of areolar or connective tissue.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 41 Elastic Tissue is composed of homogeneous fibres. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 67 Yellow or Elastic Tissue.

†**5.** In etymological sense: Propulsive. *Obs.* (*nonce use*).

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, By what elastic engines did she rear The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air?

B. *sb.* Elastic cord or string, usually woven with india-rubber.

1863 E. B. *Drifting Clouds* 140 Adèle had been enquiring for a piece of elastic for her hat. 1886 W. HOOPER *St. Academic Life* 13 The thorough-going prim man will always place a circle of elastic round his hair previous to putting on his college cap.

†**Elastical,** *a. Obs.* = ELASTIC.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 22 There is a Spring or Elastical power in the Air in which we live. *Ibid.* 26 Elastical bodies (if I may so call them). 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 141 The Elastical pressure of the external Ayr upon the surface of the Quicksilver in the vessel. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* viii. 99 By the Elastical force of the bent Bow the string is brought into a violent state of Tension. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 213 Suffers no Elastical Air to lye concealed in any Liquors. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xvii. § 19 An inherent Elastical Power..like the Steel Springs of Watches. *fig.* 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2. 364 There is an elastical power in conscience. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 The Noble and Elastical Soul of Des-Cartes.

Elastically (*ɪlæ·stɪkăli*). [f. prec. + -LY².] In an elastic manner.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 234 The cells..bursting elastically with 2 valves. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 804 The cell-walls which were previously in a state of tension evidently contract elastically.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 272 The visitor..feels his existence sit as .. elastically as if he were just born in the full possession of the powers of manhood. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* 224 Their bodies are elastically supple.

Elastician (*ĭ-*, *elæsti·ʃăn*). [f. ELASTIC + -IAN.] One who is conversant with the science of elasticity.

1885 KARL PEARSON in *Nature* XXXI. 457 It would be extremely valuable to have the opinion of some of our leading elasticians.

Elasticin (*ɪlæ·stɪsɪn*). [f. ELASTIC + -IN.] 'The substance composing the elastic fibres of connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 385 Elasticin is the special principle of yellow elastic tissues.

Elasticity (*ĭ-*, *elæsti·sĭti*). [f. as prec. + -ITY: cf. Fr. *élasticité*.] The quality of being elastic.

1. In literal sense. Cf. ELASTIC 2, 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 175 The External and Internal Ayr were come to the same..Elasticity. 1674 PETTY *Dis. Royal Soc.* 119 Elasticity is the power of recovering the Figure, upon removal of such Force. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* 111 The Elasticity that Iron, Silver and Brass acquire by hammering. 1721 in BAILEY. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. § 3 (1819) 32 By its own elasticity returning ..to its former position. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (1849) 262 The elasticity or tension of steam ..varies inversely as its volume. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 31 Sufficient stress does not appear to have been laid on the elasticity of the spine. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 16. 312 The substance, after stretching, being..devoid of that elasticity which would restore it to its original form.

2. *fig.* **a.** Energy, vigour, buoyancy of mind or character; capacity for resisting or overcoming depression. Cf. ELASTIC A. 2 b.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 232 This spring of my soul (my Appetitive Faculty)..presses and endeavours with its whole Elasticity. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 182 Me emptiness and dulness could inspire, And were my elasticity and fire. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxi, Nature had given him that elasticity of mind which rises higher from the rebound. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 72 To break the elasticity of the inventive faculty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 Our old men have lost the elasticity of youth.

b. Capacity for being 'stretched'; expansiveness, flexibility, accommodatingness. Cf. ELASTIC A. 3 b.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* iii. 21 There is no elasticity in a mathematical fact. 1863 J. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 23 Good, evil, life, and death are striking specimens of this elasticity of signification. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1 'Elasticity', that is to say, a discretionary issue of bank-notes. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 3 There are some common rules .. but their application is a matter of .. the widest elasticity.

Elastin (*ɪlæ·stɪn*). = ELASTICIN (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1875 GAMGEE tr. *Hermann's Hum. Physiol.* 35 Elastin .. is insoluble in all agents which do not decompose it.

‖ **Elatcha.** *Obs.* Also **alleja(r, alajah, allajar** (Yule), **alliza, allacha.** [a. Turki *alchah, alāchah*, any kind of corded stuff.] A silk fabric from Turkestan: 'a silk cloth 5 yards long, which has a sort of wavy line pattern running in the length on one side' (Baden-Powell, in Yule s. v. *Alleja*). Also *attrib.*

c 1613 DOWNTON in *Purchas* I. 504 (Y.) The Nabob bestowed on him..30 allizaes. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Warcho.* 14 Elatchis..an Indian Silk strip'd with variety of colours.. is usually for Gowns. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Damasks, Elatches, Guiney Stuffs. 1712 *Advt.* in *Spect.* (Y.) An Allejah petticoat. 1787 *New Hist. E. Ind.* II. 145, 400 pieces Elatchas. 1813 MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* II. 221 (Y.) Allachas (pieces to the ton) 1200.

Elate (*ɪlē·t*), *a.* Also 4 **elaat, elat, elayt.** [ad. L. *ēlāt-us*, pa. pple. of *efferre* to bring or carry out; to elevate, raise. Cf. OF. *elat* proud.]

†**1.** Lifted, raised. *Obs. rare.*

a 1720 FENTON *Let. Knight Sable Shield* in Anderson *Poets* VII. 663 With upper lip elate, he grins.

2. *fig.* Of condition, and of persons with regard to their condition: Exalted, lofty. Of feelings, etc.: Lofty, proud.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 177 This kyng of kynges proud was and elaat [*v. r.* elatte, elayt]. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Whom than he fonde..With sceptre in hande ful pompous and elate. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Twndale's Vis.* 113 O pompe elate with thy cheres bold. 1610 *Histriom.* IV. 117 Thy high fate Shall not discerne a fortune more Elate. 1666 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 58 This Courage .. is powerfully elate. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1739) 148 Two Kings we have at once in view, both of them of an elate spirit. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XLIII lxi. II. 339 Shall this little burgh grow up to make A city ample, pompous and elate? 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 117 There is an elate independence of soul.

b. Of persons: Inspired (as with joy or hope), in high spirits, exultant, flushed (as with success or victory).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. I. 116 An Army elate with victory. 1728 POPE *Odyss.* I. 176 A brutal crowd, With insolence, and wine, elate and lowd. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 67 The Romish party in England were elate. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvi. 244 The ladies returned with elate and animated faces.

Elate, *v.* [f. L. *ēlāt-* ppl. stem of *efferre*: see prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To lift on high, raise, elevate. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 37 The superiour part [of the bone] is .in the middest most elated, and vpwardes heaued. c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 416 Placus doth elate His shady forehead. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 The eighteenth of October, wee found by observation, the North pole elated seventeene degrees. *Ibid.* 168 Sometimes they elate a finger, smile and pray to Mahomet. 1778 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 235 Two of his fingers elated, in the attitude of benediction.

b. *fig.*

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 14 The House .. was suddenly elated into the best Families of England and Ireland. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* ix. 33 This Bishop .. elates himself up into usurped titles.

2. To raise the spirits of (a person), inspirit, encourage; to stimulate, excite; also, to puff up, make proud. Also *absol.* and (rarely) *refl.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 186 But Sapritius elated with the glory of Martyredome, refused him. 1636 R. BRAITHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emperors* 354 This Emperour .. elated himselfe with self-conceite and pride. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 33 Schemes of revenge his pondering breast elate. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 91 P 5 Ready..to elate each other with reciprocal applause. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Village School*, The wine .. elateth me. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 108, I was elated with my own part of this performance.

Elated (*ɪlē·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Uplifted, raised; proud, exalted. Cf. senses of vb.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 31 The Talismanni with elated voyces do congregate the people. a 1658 OSBORNE *Characters, &c.* (1673) 617 The Rabble, for want of a more elated Prudence, imagining their Governours to proceed from some Diviner Extraction than their Own. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 674 Elated man, forgetful of his charge.

¶ With a word-play on the musical term ELA.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll, Cerem.* 10 Accents ela-ted to the Sharpe Clangor of Warre.

Elatedly (*ɪlē·tĕdlɪ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] With elation; haughtily, pompously.

1662 FELTHAM *Disc. Luke* xiv. 20 (R.) Where do we find any so elatedly proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he [Nero]?

Elatedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Elated state or condition; elation.

1732-1800 in BAILEY. 1791 tr. *Swedenborg's Apoc. Rev.* xviii. (1875) 578 In proportion to their elatedness of heart from dominion..they experience internal grief after Death. 1805 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 222 We may be in danger of presumptuous elatedness. 1850 D. KING *Geol. & Relig.* 152 A poor ground for elatedness.

†**Elatement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Elation, elatedness.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 272 We reflect upon some inconsiderable . superiority over others, and a sudden elatement swells our minds. 1799 CORN. WINTER *Let.* in W. Jay *Mem.* (1843) 67 Such an elatement of mind as imaginary painted prospects often occasion.

Elater[1] (*ē·lătər*). [a. (through mod.L.) Gr. ἐλατήρ one who or that which drives.

The adoption of the Gr. word into mod. Lat. (in sense 1) seems to be due to Pecquet (1651), whose English translator, owever, usually rendered it by ELATERY.]

†**1.** The expansive or 'elastic' property inherent in air or gases; hence, more widely, = 'spring', 'elasticity'. Also *fig.*

1653 tr. *Pecquet's Anatomical Exper.* 90 By its [the Atmosphere's] Spontaneous dilatation (which I call Elater) [orig. *quem Elaterem nuncupo*]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxii. 162 The swelling..and the springing up ..were not the effects of any internal Elater of the Water. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 117 Persons..having the elater and spring of their own natures to facilitate their iniquities. 1721 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 30 Gives 'em a better Tone, or Elater. 1730 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 349 The Elater of the Guts.

2. *Zool.* Linnæus' name for a genus of beetles (now the family *Elateridæ*) possessing the power of springing upward from a supine position for the purpose of falling upon their feet; also, a member of this family, a skip-jack.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) 142 The Elater or Skipper Tribe. The Elaters fly with great facility. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 31 At Bahia, an elater or beetle..seemed the most common luminous insect. 1873 BLACKMORE *Cradock Now.* xxx. (1883) 168 She didn't know an elater from a tipula.

3. *Bot.* An elastic spiral filament, or elongated cell, attached to the sporangium or spore-case in certain Liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), to the spore of Horse-tails (*Equisetaceæ*), etc., and serving to discharge and disperse the sporules when ripe.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 324 Spiral fibres, called Elateres, within which the sporules are intermixed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 641/2 The elaters which accompany the spores are distinct spiral vessels. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 472 Equisetaceæ..spores of one kind, attached to 4 clubbed elastic threads (elaters).

Elater [2], **elator** (ǐlēⁱ·təɹ). [f. ELATE *v.* + -ER, -OR.] He who or that which elates.

1818 RICHARDSON, *Elater* [with example for ELATER [1]]. 1847 CRAIG, *Elator.* In mod. Dicts.

† **Elate·rical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ELATER + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to the theory of elasticity.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 82 What his Reasons and Evidences are to evince the mistake..of this Elaterical supposition.

Elaterin (ǐlæ·tĕrin). *Chem.* Also **elatine.** [f. ELATER-IUM + -IN: cf. F. *élatérine.*] The active principle of elaterium ($C_{20}H_{28}O_5$).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 193 An extremely active poisonous principle, called Elatine, has..been found in the placenta of this plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 437/2 The active principle of elaterium is a crystalline substance called elaterin. 1887 BRUNTON *Pharmacol.* 929 Elaterin is the most powerful hydragogue we possess.

† **Ela·terist.** *Obs.* [f. ELATER [1] + -IST.] One who explains certain phenomena as due to the 'elatery' or elasticity of the air.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* I. ii. (1682) 3 His Adversaries (whom for brevities sake we will venture to call Elaterists). 1674 [M. HALE] *Difficiles Nugæ* 237 The Gravitation and Elasticity of the Air, invented by the modern Elaterists. 1708 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Elaterite (ǐlæ·tĕrəit). *Min.* [f. ELATER [1] elasticity + -ITE.] A brown hydrocarbon, usually soft and elastic like india-rubber; elastic bitumen.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 215 Elaterite, see Bitumen, elastic. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk Geol.* xiv. 244 Masses of elaterite, and slaggy mineral pitch.

‖ **Elaterium** (elătīᵊ·riəm). [a. L. *elatērium*, ad. Gr. ἐλατήριον an opening medicine, f. ἐλα- stem of ἐλαύνειν to drive. Senses 3 and 4 are due to ELATER [1].]

† 1. A purgative medicine. *Obs.*$^{-0}$

1721–1800 in BAILEY.

2. A sediment or precipitate from the juice of the Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium agreste, Momordica Elaterium*), having a bitter acrid taste, and acting as a drastic purgative and emetic. Also called *English Elaterium*, to distinguish it from *French Elaterium*, a much less active preparation, produced by evaporation of the juice.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xl. 373 Elaterium..driueth foorth by siege grosse fleme. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Elaterium*..is good against the dropsie. 1684 tr. *Willis' Pharmaceutice Rat.* 41 Other purging Medicins, as Jalap, Colycinthis, Elaterium..consist of sharp particles. 1790 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 551 If two grains of white vitriol, and the same quantity of elaterium, be dissolved in half an ounce of marjoram-water, etc. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 22 The elaterium..contains a principle *sui generis*, and a bitter substance almost inert by itself. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 437/1 So powerful is pure elaterium, that one eighth part of a grain is sufficient to produce strong cathartic effects.

† 3. Elasticity, springiness (*spec.* of the air): = ELATER [1], ELATERY. *Obs.*

1708 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

4. Used by Richard for the fruit of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, which opens elastically when ripe.

Elaterometer (ǐlæ·tĕrǫ·mǐtəɹ). [ad. F. *élatéromètre*: cf. ELATER [1] and METER.] An instrument for indicating the pressure of confined air or steam.

1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.*

† **E·latery.** *Obs.* [f. ELATER + -Y; cf. ELATERIUM 3.] The elastic force, elasticity of the air; = ELATER [1].

1653 tr. *Pecquet's Anat. Exper.* 91 The superficie of the Earth-Watrish Orb is pressed of the same [the Atmosphere] not by its weight alone, but also by vertue of his Elatery [orig. *non solo pondere, sed et Elateris..virtute*]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 103 The ayr hath..a strong elatery of its own. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* X. 534 Corrosions of bodies may further bend the springy particles of the Air, giving it a greater Elatery. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Elatine, obs. var. of ELATERIN.

Elation (ǐlēⁱ·ʃən). Also 4–5 **elacion,** 5 **elacyoun,** 5–6 **elacyon,** 6 **elatioun.** [In ME. ad. OF. *elacion*, ad. L. *ēlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. ppl. stem of *efferre*: see ELATE *a.*]

† 1. (after Lat.) **a.** Lifting, elevation. **b.** Carrying out (e.g. of a dead body). *Obs. rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25 The brest bones..yeeld to the elation and depression of the ribbes. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. iv. (1715) 189 Its [the body's] Elation from the House wherein it was prepar'd for Burial.

2. Elevation of mind arising from success or self-approbation, pride of prosperity; pride, vain-glory.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ℙ 326 Elacion is whan he ne may neither suffre to haue maister ne felawe. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxv. 56 (Gibbs MS.), We haue no mater of elacyoun or veyn ioye of oure selfe. *c* 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 479 He is in such elacyon Of his exaltation. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 231 A noysome elation of mind. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 464 ℙ 3 Riches exposes a Man to..a foolish Elation of Heart.

† **b.** *concr.* A proud or vain-glorious action.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. i. Wks. 1844 III. 202 Their next elation..was to elect him for their King.

3. Elevation of spirits (in neutral or good sense); buoyancy, joyousness, pleasurable self-satisfaction. (The usual current sense.)

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ℙ 5 Their time is past between elation and despondency. 1804–8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 278 These praises give me but very little Elation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 619 In the elation of youth, he astounded the..fellows of his college. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. II. xxvii. (1880) 332 She saw her father..sink from elation into new disappointment.

b. *concr.* An 'outburst' of high spirits. *rare.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 243 These are the natural jets and elations of a mind energized by the rapidity of its own motion.

† 4. *concr.* Growth. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 859 Thai be apte unto putacion Of bowes drie or foule elacion [L. *arida aut male nata*].

Ela·tive, *a. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēlātīvus*: see ELATE *v.* and -IVE.] † **a.** That raises, elevates (*obs.*). **b.** That elates, causes elation.

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* I, By their attracted moyst humiditie, Drawne from a certain vertue elative. Seeke more than their accustom'd nutriment Whence raine his generation doth derive. 1838 STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 125 Thither shall gratitude's feelings elative wend.

† **Elatrate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *ēlātrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlātrāre*, f. *ē* out + *lātrāre* to bark: see -ATE [3].] 'To bark out or speak aloud' (Bailey).

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721–61 in BAILEY. 1820 in JODRELL.

Hence † **Elatra·tion.**

1730–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1820 in JODRELL.

† **Elavate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ēlavāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlavāre* to wash out, wash away: cf. OF. *eslaver, elaver.*] *trans.* To wash clean.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 142/2 First elavate them with water wherin hath decocted chickweede.

† **Elaxate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. E- *pref.* [3] + L. *laxāt-* ppl. stem of *laxāre* to unloose, relax: see LAX.] To loosen; to widen.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hence † **Elaxa·tion.**

1731–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Elay·,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? var. of ALLAY *v.* [1] or [2]; cf. Fr. *délayer* to dilute.] *trans.* ? To mix, dilute.

1573 *Art of Limming* 5 Orpyment may be elayed with Chalke, and dimmed..with Oker de Luke.

† **Elayl** (e·lɛ̆ᵢil). *Chem. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἐλα-ἰs an olive-tree (cf. ἔλαιον olive-oil) + ὕλη substance, material.] Same as ETHYLENE. In quot. in *comb.*

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 509 We see..why the base..should differ so greatly in its behaviour from..Elayl-Stannethyl.

Elayt, obs. var. of ELATE *a.*

Elboic, var. of ELBOWIC.

Elbow (e·lbōᵘ). Forms: 1 **elnboȝa, eleboȝa, elboȝa,** 2–6 **elbowe,** 3 **elbou,** 7 **elboe,** 7– **elbow**; also (*Sc.*) 6 **elbok,** 8 **elbuck.** [A Com. Teut. compound: OE. *elnboga* = Du. *elleboog*, OHG. *elinbogo* (MHG. *ellenboge*, mod.G. *ellen-, ellbogen*), ON. *ǫlnboge* (Icel. *olnbogi, olbogi*, Da. *albue*):—OTeut. **alino-bogon-*, f. **alinâ* arm (see ELL) + **bogon-* bending = BOW *sb.* [1]]

1. The outer part of the joint between the fore and the upper arm.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158 *Cubitum*, fædm betwux elboȝa and handwyrste. *c* 1150 *Voc.* ibid. 536 *Ulna*, elbowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8086 Þair armes hari wit hirpild hid War sette til elbous in þair side. *a* 1300 *Fragm.* 322 in *Popular Treat. on Sc.* 139 Thelbowes to the schare. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 184 A much berd..Watz euesed al vmbe-torne, abof his elbowes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Elbowe, *cubitus.* 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 138 Wae be vnto thame..quha sewis soft kods to putt vnder euerie Elbok. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 101 Turnes ..from one Elbow to another. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i. (1684) 11 He was yesterday at the Play, with a pair of Gloves Up to his Elbows. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxxv. 140 In..a great crowd..people..knock others with their elbows. 1786 BURNS *The Ordination* vii, To see our elbucks wheep And a' like lamb-tails flyin. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, She..on her elbow did recline To look at the lady Geraldine. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 122 Irish bagpipes are inflated by the elbow, Scotch by the mouth.

† **b.** The point resembling an elbow in the shoulder or hock of quadrupeds. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 317 The Curb..is a long swelling beneath the elbow of the hough. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloucester* (E.D.S.), *Elbows*, the shoulder-points of cattle.

2. *transf.* Anything resembling an elbow.

a. A sharp bend in the course of a river, road, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Ahocinarse el rio*..to run with turnings or elbows. 1618 BP. HALL *Serm.* V. 117 The current..speeds forward from one elbow of earth unto another. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 297 The elbows of serpentine rivers. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 99 The road..presents from an elbow the finest view of a town I have ever seen. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* II. xxiii. 311 The ravine..turns with a sudden elbow round the end of mount Silpius.

b. A forward or outward projection; a corner.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 472 Fruit-trees or Vines, set upon a Wall against the Sun, between Elbows and Buttresses of Stone, ripen more than upon a plain Wall. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cvii, Some Elbows of Wharfs..being taken away. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 206 Ancona..The name of this city is said to be owing to its situation, because of the elbow (ἀγκών)..which the shore makes in that place. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 120 You cross a wall and the elbow of a large tree that covers it. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* IV. 504 Departing day Behind the mountain's elbow disappear'd. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. xiv. 217 The elbow of a hedge jutted forth upon the common.

c. *Mechanics.* An angle in a tube, etc.; a short piece of pipe bent at an angle to join two long straight pieces.

1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 643 As the elbow made a right angle, the tube itself was of course horizontal. 1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Dict. Mech.*, *Elbow*, 1. The junction of two parts having a bent joint. A knee or toggle joint. 2. A bend, as of a stove-pipe. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 147 The tube should..have no elbows.

d. *Arch.* (see quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 584 *Elbows of a Window*, the two flanks of panelled work, one under each shutter. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Elbows*, the projections on the side of stalls. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Elbow*, the upright side which flanks any panelled work, as in windows below the shutters, etc.

e. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cable tourné*..a foul hawse; a cross or elbow in hawse. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Elbow in the hawse.* When a ship, being moored in a tideway, swings twice the wrong way, thereby causing the cables to take half a round turn on each other.

f. *dial.* (see quot., and cf. *elbow-health* in 5).

1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Elbow*, the conical hollow in the bottom of a wine-bottle.

† 3. *transf.* An arm of a chair, made to support the elbow. *Obs.* exc. in *comb.* ELBOW-CHAIR.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Accoudoir*, *Vne chaire à accoudoirs*, a chaire with elbowes. 1679 *Marriage of Charles II*, 3 A great Chair with elbows. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 14 Elbows (as the sides of chairs are now called). 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 60 But elbows still were wanting; these, some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contriv'd.

4. Phrases: **a.** *At the, one's elbow(s*: close by, very near; in close attendance; also *fig.*; so *From the, one's elbow*: away from one's side. **b.** *Up to the elbows*: *lit.*; also *fig.* engrossed in work, excessively busy. **c.** *To be out at elbow(s*: to have a coat worn out at the elbows, to be ragged, poor, in bad condition; hence, in same sense, *Out-at-elbowed* adj. (*nonce-wd.*). So, in contrary sense, *In at elbows* (rare). **d.** † *To scratch, rub the elbow*: to show oneself pleased, to chuckle. **e.** *To shake the elbow*: to play at dice (*arch*). † *Knight of the elbow*: a gambler. **f.** † *To suck at (one's) elbow*: ? to play the parasite, sponge upon (one).

a. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 243 Ye haue youre enemies..at your elbowe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47 In the elder yeares, reason at the elbow must serue the student. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 143 You are not able to spare him from your elbow. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. i. (1730) 230 Talk of the Devil and he's at your elbow. 1840–1 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, I found at my elbow a pretty little girl.

b. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 107 Let vs bathe our hands in Caesars blood Vp to the Elbowes. 1883 A. ROBSON *Dead Letter* II. v, Up to our Elbows making Damson Jam.

c. 1623 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 61 He cannot [speak] Sir; he's out at Elbow. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 55 Sir Ulic Mackilligut..is said to be much out at elbows. 1842 THACKERAY *Sec. Fun. Nap.* i, Seedy out-at-elbowed coats. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. vi. 244 He was himself just now so terribly out at elbows, that he could not command a hundred pounds. 1865 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* III. VIII. iv. 17 Several things known to be out-at-elbows in that Country. 1872 G. ELIOT *Middlemarch* xxxviii. (D.) Pay that hardly keeps him in at elbows. 1885 *Times* 28 May, There is an out-at-elbows look about some quarters of Dublin.

d. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 109 One rub'd his elboe thus, and fleer'd, and swore, A better speech was never heard before. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 He'le..scratch the elbow too To see two butchers curres fight.

e. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Nov. (1885–6) I. 100 Money which..he squander'd away in shaking his Elbow. 1760 T. BROWN *Wks.* II. 46 (D.) Knight of the elbow. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 127 Many good and great men have shook the elbow.

f. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 312 He had many..that daily sucked at his Elbowe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *elbow-cushion, -guard, -point*; also **elbow-bombard** [transl. It. *bombardo cubito*], a kind of cannon in which the breech was at right angles with the bore; **elbow-cloak,** ? a cloak reaching down to the elbows only; **elbow-deep** *a.* (see quot.; cf. 2 f. and *elbow-health*); **elbow-health,** *fig.*, a bumper; **elbow-piece,** (*a.*) in plate armour, a covering for the juncture of the plates meeting at the elbow; (*b.*)

a piece of tubing forming an elbow; **elbow-polish** = ELBOW-GREASE; **elbow-shaker** (see quot.); **elbow-shaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, playing at dice; **elbow-wind**, a wind blowing sideways. Also ELBOW-CHAIR, GREASE, -JOINT, -ROOM.

1681 GREENER *Gun* 20 It was called the *elbow bombard. *c* 1612 ROWLANDS *Spy Knaves*, An *elbow cloake, because wide hose and garters May be apparent in the lower quarters. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 366 A pulpited Divine .. a lollard .. over his *elbow-cushion. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. 108 No man was able to contend with him in his .. *Elbow-deep Healths. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 190 *Elbow-guards, or *coudières* .. were rarely adopted till after the year 1300. 1622 MIDDLETON, &c. *Old Law* v. i, The nimble fencer .. that .. gave me Those *elbow-healths. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 643 This tube was connected to the receiver of the air-pump by means of an *elbow-piece of brass. 1829 G. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. vi. (D.) Genuine *elbow-polish, as Mrs. Poyser called it. 1783 COWPER *Task* IV. 44 Bored with *elbow-points through both his sides. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, **Elbow-shaker*, a Gamester or Sharper. 1700 *Prol. to Farquhar's Const. Couple* (D.), Your *elbow-shaking fool that lives by's wits. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1875) 594 'It's been cut into by your master, with his helbow-shakin' and his bill discountin'.' *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 113 A face or back-wind signifies little, nor the *elbow-wind neither to peas and vetches.

Elbow (e·lbou), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To thrust with the elbow; to jostle; also *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 44 (Globe ed.) A sovereign shame so elbows him. 1673 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Grown more strong, it .. Elbows all the Kingdoms round about. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 138 They have scarce room to pass in without elbowing .. one another. 1710 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 8 Must our Sides be elbowed, our Shins broken? 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 190 The trader elbowing the noble and the artisan the trader.

2. To thrust aside with the elbow; also, *To elbow off, out of* (*anything*). Chiefly *fig.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 484 ¶ 5 It is ever want of breeding .. to be .. elbow'd out of his honest ambition. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 74 He used to .. elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 They would elbow our own Aldermen off the Royal Exchange. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Nov. 5/2 The small farming class have been gradually elbowed out of their holdings.

†3. *absol.* and *intr.* To push right and left with the elbows; also *fig.* So also, †*To elbow it.*

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 68 That Picke-devant that elbowes next the Queene. 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc. Truth* 50 (T.) He .. grows hot and turbid .. elbows in all his philosophick disputes. 1767 *Babler* II. 195 To be elbowing it among people of fashion. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* III. xii. 291 Beaux elbowed for a place.

4. a. quasi-*refl.* To force one's way by elbowing; const. *into, through.* b. quasi-*trans.* To make (one's way) by elbowing.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. vii. 132 A carrier had left the market early to elbow his way into the bank. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 162 She .. elbows herself in wherever she sees business going on.

5. *intr.* To make an 'elbow' in one's path, go out of the direct way.

1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 503, I would elbow out of my way to Norwich. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 149 Elbowing along, zig-zag.

6. (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Elbow* To jut out in angles. *Dict.* 1775 in ASH. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

E·lbow-chair. A chair with elbows: see ELBOW *sb.* 3.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunk.* Wks. 1730 I. 36 A drunkard seated in an elbow chair. 1820 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ii. 9 Very eloquent in praise of an ancient elbow chair.

Elbowed (e·lboud), *ppl. a.* [f. ELBOW *sb.* + -ED².] a. Having elbows or bends. *Elbowit Grass*, Sc. (see quot.). b. Of a seat: Provided with elbow-rests. c. Formed into the shape of an elbow, bent, curved.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 784 An elbowed seat had been introduced. 1825–80 JAMIESON *Scot. Dict.*, *Elbowit Grass*, Flote Fox-tail Grass. Alopecurus Geniculatus.

E·lbow-grease. *humorous.* Vigorous rubbing, proverbially referred to as the best unguent for polishing furniture. Hence *allusively*, energetic labour of any kind.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 5 Two or three brawny Fellows in a Corner, with meer Ink and Elbow-grease, do more Harm than an Hundred systematical Divines with their sweaty Preaching. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Elbow-grease*, a derisory Term for Sweat. 1735 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, It had no elbow-grease bestowed on't. *Nec demorsos sapit unguis.* 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 122 Forethought is the elbow-grease which a novelist,—or poet, or dramatist,—requires.

†**Elbowic**, *a. humorous. Obs.* In Dicts. elboic(k. [f. ELBOW + -IC.] (See quot.)

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* I. iii, Verses, which being above Hexameters, full sometimes, and sometimes over-makes, that rather sounding verse, we call Elbowick. 1727 BAILEY II, *Elboick*, a sentence or verse of a rude or ruffling quality, as it were hunching or pushing with the elbow. 1734 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Elboick verse, *carmen hypermetrum* or *redundans.* 1775 in ASH.

Elbowing (e·lbouiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELBOW *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of thrusting with the elbow; *concr.* a thrust with the elbow.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristophanes* I. 17 What crowding then and elbowing among them! 1846 W. S. LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 17, I received on the stairs many shoves and elbowings. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i. xiv. (1880) 188 He pushed his way .. with a sort of pleasure in the .. elbowing.

Elbowing (e·lbouiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ELBOW *v.* + -ING 2.] That thrusts with the elbow; also *fig.*

1767 GRAINGER *Solitude* (T.), Purse-proud, elbowing Insolence. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 23 The elbowing self-conceit of youth.

E·lbow-joint. [f. ELBOW *sb.* + JOINT.]

a. *Anat.* 'The hinge-joint formed by the connexion of the lower end of the humerus with the upper ends of the radius and ulna by means of ligaments' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. *Mech.*: = ELBOW 2 c.

1832 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 310 This muscle is deeply seated at the lower and fore part of the arm, before the elbow-joint. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1101 In fig. 556 an illustration is given of an elbow-joint.

E·lbow-room. [f. ELBOW *sb.* + ROOM.] Room to move one's elbows; hence, freedom from constraint; space sufficient to move or work in at one's ease. Also *fig.*

c 1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne* A ij b, He .. whiche wyll dwell at pleasure .. must dwell at elbowe rome. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 331 Give faith scope, give it elbow-room to work. 1758 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* No. 348 (1792) IV. 155 Which would give him more elbow-room to act against France. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 315 The improvement .. in its [teaching] quality by the .. elbow-room which the teacher would obtain.

Elbuck, Sc. var. of ELBOW.

Elcampane, obs. var. ELECAMPANE.

Elc(h, obs. form of EACH.

‖ **Elchee** (e·ltʃi). Also **elchi, eltchi.** [Turk. ايلچى *īlchī*, 'from *īl* a (nomad) tribe, hence the representative of the *īl*' (Y.).] An ambassador.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 64 So well described by an English Elchee. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. viii. 113 The great Eltchi [Sir Stratford Canning].

†**E·lchur**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **elcor, -ur**, 2 **elchur.** [OE. *ǽlcor* = OS. *elkor, -kur*, OFris. *elker*, OHG. *elichōr*; app. the comparative deg. of an adv. related to OTeut. **aljo-* other.]

Elsewhere, otherwise, besides.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* IV. xxviii. (Bosw.) Gif hit hwæt elcor bið. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þet þe mon beo iþuldi .. and lete elchur his iwit weldre þene his wreððe.

†**E·lcrook.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. *el*, name of the letter L + CROOK; but cf. ELLRAKE.] ? An L-shaped hook.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 35 Lyke Hophnees with elcrookes to minche .. the offerings of God.

†**Eld**, *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. repr. OE. *ǽled* (genit. *ǽldes*) fire; cf. synonymous OS. *eld*, ON. *eld-r* (Sw. *eld*, Da. *ild*).] Fire.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Þu sscope eld & wind & water.

Eld (eld), *sb.*² *arch.* and *north.* Forms: 1 **ældu, eldo, eld**, (WS. **ieldu, ild(u, yld(u)**, 2–6 **elde**, 2–3 **ulde** (*ü*), 3 **ælde, ealde**, (4 *north.* **heild, held, ellde**), 4–5 **eelde**, (**helde**), 5 *Sc.* **eylde**, 3 (6–9 *Sc.*) **eild**, (**elth**), 4– **eld.** See also ALD, OLD, *sbs.* [OE. *ældo* (abstr. sb. f. *ald*, in WS. *eald*, OLD *a.*), corresp. to OS. *aldî*, OHG. *altî, eltî*, ON. *elli* (Da. *ælde*).

Synonymous derivatives from the same root are ON. *ǫld* (:—**alda*) and Goth. *alþs* (:—**alþi-s*).

1. The age, period of life, at which a person has arrived. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 80 Se halga wer In þa ærestan ældu gelufade Frecnessa fela. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Sweet (1879) 90 Eadig is heora [the innocents'] yld. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 162 He leng ne leofað þonn on miðre ilde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich was of swuche elde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22814 Old and ying, At þat fortald vprising sal be of eild, als þai suld here, Haue deide of eild of thritti 3ere. *c* 1300 *Beket* 159 This child was bot in elde of tuo and twenti 3er. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 742 Bot swa grete elde may nane now bere. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 403 William & 3he were of on held. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 643 Gamelyn, that yong was of elde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. 41 In sic strenthis and eyld. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Edward IV*, vii. 2 Ye wote well all I was of no great elde. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* (1878) 200 Erinnis purveyor, young elth I meane. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* s.v. *Eald*, He is tall of his Eald. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 63 His eild and my eild can never agree. 1850 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 177, 'I am just ae eild wi' the auld king' [George III].

†2. Conventional or legal age; full age; majority. *Of eld* = of age; *within eld* = under age; also (quot. 1400) of military age. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 128 Sho were comen intil helde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29444 (*Cott.* Galba), Childer within elde, of cursed man may haue baire belde. 1397 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. II. 118 Ilke man and woman that of eld is. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 682 And alle that are with-in elde loke that thay to batayle helde. 1450 MYRC 236 Alle that ben of warde and elde. 1589 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 115, I prayit, daylie .. My 3oung maister that I mycht see Off eild.

3. Old age, advanced period of life; usually with regard to its effects upon man. Also *personified. arch. & poet.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Se wlite eft gewiteþ & to ylde gecyrreþ. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 373 in *Cott. Hom.* 181 Þer is 3eo3oðe bute ulde. *c* 1205 LAY. 11546 Vnhæle & ælde hæueð þene king vnbalded. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1197 Satra .. wurd wið child, on elde wac. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 807 Alle thir .. That clerkes propertes of eld calles. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 31 A coroun of dignyte is eelde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 303 A staffe forto go by in his eelde for sijkenes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 20 Tha begyn to decresse ande declinis til eild ande to the dede. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. (1764) 187 Cold, writhled Eld, his liues-wet almost spent. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. xi. (1726) 297 His eies (not yet made dim with eild) Sparkled his former worth and vigor braue. 1627 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, Who scorns at eld, peels off his own young hairs. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxxi, The whitening snows Of venerable eld. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Pilgr. Glencoe* 478 Hale and unburden'd by the woes of eild. 1858 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* 17 His beard was white with eld.

†b. People of advanced age; old men; senate or aristocracy. (In quot. 1592 perhaps the adj. used *absol.*) *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 506 (Bosw.), Seo yld hi gebæd and seo iuxup wrat. *a* 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1004 Dær wærð East Engla folces seo yld ofslagen. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 147 That pleasant sweet content That diuers eld haue found within a wall.

c. *poet.* An old man. (But perh. an absol. use of the adj.) Rarely in pl. *elds.*

1796 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations*, To the tottering eld Still as a daughter would she run. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 364 That eld august Came out from Israel. *Ibid.* III. 165 To the expectant host In solemn order did these elds descend.

†4. Antiquity, duration of existence; time considered as a destroying or wearing agency. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 12 That eeld which that all can frete and bite. 1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 64 Eld eateth al things. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Suppl. (1678) 148 An old sore .. by its eld almost habituate. 1740 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 137 In elbow-chair .. By the sharp tooth of cankering Eld defaced.

5. Antiquity, the olden time. *Men, times*, etc. *of eld* = men, etc. of old. *poet.* and *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11881 Hit is said oftsythes with sere men of elde, The last Ioy of ioly men Ioynys with sorow. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* I. 11 In times of eld men pleased the powers of heaven. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* I. xciii, Lands that contain the monuments of Eld. 1834 LD HOUGHTON *The Eld*, Blessed be the Eld, Its echoes and its shades. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* Prel. 3 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks .. Stand like Druids of eld.

b. People of the olden time, antiquity (personified). *poet.* and *arch.*

Chiefly in Shakspere's phrase 'superstitious eld'.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 36 The superstitious .. Eld Receiu'd .. This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd., Superstitious eld .. has tenanted the deserted groves with aerial beings. 1823 — *Peveril* II. i. 5 Tradition and superstitious eld .. had filled up the long blank of accurate information.

†6. An age of the world, a secular period. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 807 In þam leohtan ham þurh ealda tid ende gebidan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Sweet (1879) 60 Seo þridde yld wæs ða wuniende oð David. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 705 Dis oðer werldes elde is xo A ðhusent 3er seuenti and two. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9230 Blissed be xco þat us has spedd þat we þe elds four has redd. *Ibid.* 21847 Sex eildes ha we broght in place. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. ix. 77 Wyth-in þe ferd Eylde Yrland Was to þe Scottis obeyssande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 99 Ceculus .. all eildis .. schawis wt Engenerit was by the God Vulcanus.

7. *Comb.*, as *eld-time.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 110 In the eld-time.

†**Eld**, *sb.*³ : ME. *ane eld* = *a neld*, a NEEDLE.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1370 So nere, vnethes at ane eld migt narowly betwene.

Eld (eld), *a. poet.* and *arch.* [repr. ME. *eld(e*, OE. (WS.) *eald* (see OLD); the mod. word may however be newly f. ELD *sb.*] Occas. used in poetry for OLD (q.v. for earlier instances).

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Elde, or olde, for-weryde [1499 eeld, or worne], *vetustus, detritus, inveteratus.*] 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 42 Steward .. To serue their commons as eld servants use. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* XXV. 185 Ye eld And sager Gods.

b. quasi-*sb.*

1598 [see ELD *sb.*² 3 b]. 1796–1830 [see ELD *sb.*² 3 c].

†**Eld**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 WSax. **eald-ian**, 2 **eald-ien**, 3 **eeld-en**, 3–5 **eld-en, eld-e** (4 *Kent* **yeald-y**), 4–5 **eeld-en, eelde**, 6 **eld**, *Sc.* **eild.** See also OLD(E *v.* [In southern dialects repr. OE. (WS.) *ealdian* (:—type **aldōjan*, not represented in any other language), f. *eald*, OLD; the equivalent Mercian from **aldian* survived in ME. as OLD(E *v.* The midland and northern instances of *eld(en, eeld(en, eild*, probably belong formally to ELD *v.*² (type **aldjan*).

1. *intr.* To grow old.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xxi. 18 Þonne þu ealdast [*c* 1160 *Hatton* ealdest]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18830, All iss itt whilwend-like þing þatt eldeþþ annd forrwurrþeþþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 2937 Þa ældede [*c* 1275 holdede] þe king. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 27 (M.) As kleþinge elde sal alle þai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Hi ne may nazt yealdy, ase dede þe yealde laze. 1388 WYCLIF *Josh.* xiii. 1 Thou hast eeldid, and art of loong age. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eelden, agyn. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. viii. 39 They be paynted lyke yong men .. in token that they .. elden not. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 200 This Valeriane .. eildit in miserabill servitude.

2. *trans.* To make old.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 392 Tyme..eldith our auncessours And eldith kynges and emperours.

† **Eld**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 1 **eld-an**, (WS. **ield-an, yld-an**), 2 **eld-en**. [OE. *ieldan* (in WS. *iældan, yldan*) = OHG. *alten* to delay (also more literally to make or become old):—OTeut. **aldîjan*, f. **aldo-* OLD.] *trans.* and *intr.* To put off to a later time, defer, delay.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 152 Se lareow ieldende secð ðone timan. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) ann. 1100 Þeah þe ic hit læng ylde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þe wrecche sunfulle ne elde nawiht þet he ne ga to bote þe wile he mei.

† **Eld**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = AIL.

1561. *Thersites* in Hazlitt *Dodsley* I. 414 My son, what thing eldeth thee? 1880 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. Doctor. didna seem to know whad elded 'im. Molly's ..bin eldin' a lung wilde.

Elde, obs. var. of YIELD *v.*

† **E'lded**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ELD *v.*[1] + -ED.] That has grown old, inveterate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott. MS.) 26654 Of eilded [*F.* eldid] thing..better [*F.* hard] it es to change þe state.

Elder (e·ldəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. **ellærn, ellæn, ellen**, 2 4 **ellarne**, 4 **ellerne, elrene**, (5 **elerne, elorne, ellern, elnerene** 5, 9 *dial.* **ellen**), 4–7 **eller**, 4–6 **eldre**, 5 **eldyr**, (6 **ellore**), 6–7 **eldren, eldern**, 5 **eller**; β. 5 **helren, hilder** (-**tre**), **hyldyr, hyllor, hillar, hillerne** (-**tre**), **hyl** (-**tre**). [With OE. *ellærn* (of which *ellen* is app. a reduced form, as *îsen* of *îsern*) cf. MLG. *ellern, elderne, alhorn, elhorn* (Schiller & Lübben), Flem. *elhoren, alhoren* (Kilian). Possibly an originally adjectival formation; cf. Ger. *ahorn* maple = L. *acernus* adj. (For the euphonic change of *elr-* to *eldr-* cf. ALDER[1].) The forms with initial *h* seem to belong to a wholly different word, prob. of ON. origin; cf. Da. *hyld, hyldetræ*, Sw. *hyll*, app. related to the synonymous OHG. *holuntar*, MHG. *holander, holder*, mod.G. *holunder, holder*; in which a connexion of some kind with HOLE, HOLLOW, is plausible, as the tree might naturally have been named from its tubular stems.]

1. A low tree or shrub, *Sambucus nigra* (N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*), called, for distinction, the Common or Black-berried Elder; bearing umbel-like corymbs of white flowers; the young branches are remarkable for their abundance of pith.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 893 *Sambucus*, ellæn. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1175 *Sambucus*, ellæern. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 68 Wiþ fotece ȝenim ellenes leaf. *c* 1150 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556 *Sambucus*, suew, ellarne. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 *De suhen* (hildertre, helren) *font les souheaus.* 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 66 Iudas he Iapede with þe Iewes seluer And on an Ellerne treo [*v. r.* eldir; 1377 B. i. 68 eller] hongede him after *c* 1425 in *Voc.* Wr.-Wülcker 646 *Hec sambuca*, hyllortre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Eldyr or hyldyr, or hillerne tre [*v. r.* hillar; hyltre, or elerne; elder, or hyltre, or elorne]. *a* 1450 *Alphita* 161 *Sambucus*..ellen. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xlii. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Wene they. to have..of an Elder an Apple swete? 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 The stakes of the..ellore be good. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II iii. 30 My heart of Elder. 1608 PLAT *Gard. Eden* (1653) 100 Every plant of an Eldern will grow. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1648) 3 Some thinke the..eller [would have] a waterish marish. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 443 Then seek the bank where flowering elders crowd. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 576 The Elder, indigenous in Europe, was known to the Greeks.

2. Extended to other species of the genus *Sambucus*; in N. America applied chiefly to *S. canadensis*. With distinguishing epithets: **Dwarf Elder, Ground Elder, Dog Elder** (*S. Ebulus*) DANEWORT; **Wild Elder**, used by Lyte for *S. racemosa*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xliv. 379 The nature and vertues of the wilde Eldren are as yet unknowen.

b. In popular names of other plants bearing a superficial resemblance to the elder: **Bishop's Elder, Dog Elder, Dwarf Elder, Ground Elder, Wild Elder** (cf. 2), names for Goutweed (*Ægopodium Podagraria*); **Ground Elder**, *Angelica silvestris*; **Marsh** or **Marish Elder, Water Elder, White Elder** = GUELDER ROSE (*Viburnum Opulus*).

3. *Attrib.*, as *elder-blossom, -branch, -bud, -bush, -flower, -pith, -stick, -tree, -vinegar, -wine, -wood*; *elder-leaved* adj.; **elder-blow**, elder-blossom; **elder-gun**, a pop-gun made of a hollow shoot of elder; **elder-moth**, *Uropteryx Sambucata*. Also ELDER-BERRY, etc.

1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 76 A vield..Where *elder-blossoms be a-spread. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 154 The scent of an *elder-blow..is event enough for him. 1579 SPENSER *Shep. Cal* Nov 147 The Muses..Now bringen bitter *Eldre braunches seare. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. v. 12 In the beginning of the spring .sallads are made of *eldern-buds 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, A hut, or farmhouse..surrounded by large *elder-bushes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 692 Of this kind are *Elder-flowers, which therefore are proper for the Stone. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 133 Elder-flowers..Flowers from May to July. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 210 That's a perilous shot out of an *Elder Gunne. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 201 As boyes doe Pellets in Elderne Guns. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/1 The *Elder-leaved or black Ash..the leaves of which ..are serrated. *c* 1600 J. DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. ii, Thou wither'd *Elder-pith. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 425/1 No more then..thys greke woorde *presbyteros* signifyeth an *elder sticke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliv. (1495) 700 The *Ellern tree hath vertue Duretica. 1566 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. i. 11 b, Foure vnces of the water of Elderne tree. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 32 The Arabian Costus is the Root of a Shrub very like an Elder Tree. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 P 6 They had dissented ..about the Preference of *Elder to Wine-Vinegar. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 151 Men of nice palates have been imposed on, by *elder wine for French claret. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* v. (1765) 464 A young stick of *elder wood.

¶ 4. Misused for ALDER[1].

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 914 Thelder, *aulne*. 1611 FLORIO *Alno negro*, the blacke Elder-tree.

E'lder, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [cf. MDu. *elder* of same meaning; perh. repr. OTeut. **alipro(m, f. *alan* to nourish. (Not etymologically connected with UDDER.)] The udder of a cow or mare.

1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 17 The Elder: the Udder. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 262 Which was a yard and an inch high at 2 days old, and had..milk in its elder. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 87 The beast should be..milked quite clean out of the elder. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s. v. (E. D. S.) Hur [the cow's] elder's a bit sore. 1880 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Gloss.* s. v. (E. D. S.) The mar'..wuz glad to see the cowt for 'er elder wuz as 'ard as a stwun.

Elder (e·ldəɹ), *a.* and *sb.*[3] Forms: 1 (*Mercian, Kent.*) **eldra**, (*Northumbrian, Mercian*) **ældra**, (*WSax.*) **ieldra, yldra**, 2–3 **eldere, eldre, ealdre**, 3 **esaldre, aldre, elldre, eldore, selder**, 3–4 (**heldre**), **uldre, ildre**, 4 **ellder, eldir**, 5 **elther, yelder, eelder**, (*Sc.* 6 **eldar**, 8 **ellar**), 3– **elder**. See also ALDER, OLDER, *adjs* [OE. *ældra* (fem. and neut. *ældre*) = OS. *aldira*, OFris. *alder, elder*, OHG. *altiro, eltiro* (mod.Ger. *älter*), ON. *eldre, ellre* (Da. *ældre*), Goth. *alpiza*:—OTeut. **a·lpizon-*, regularly f. **aldo-*, OE. *ald* (WS. *eald*), OLD. The late WS. form *yldra* survived in the south as *uldre* (*q.v.*), *ildre* until the 13th c.

A. *adj.* The comparative degree of OLD *a.*; formerly equivalent to the mod. OLDER, but now restricted to certain special uses.

1. That has lived or existed longer; senior, more advanced in age.

† a. Formerly used (both of persons and things) as a *predicate*; also as an *attribute* followed by *than*. Now superseded by OLDER.

c 1000 *Riddles* xli. 42 (Gr.) Ic eom micle yldra, þonne ymbhwyrft þes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 A þet Ic beo ealdre. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 1 Ic æm elder þænne ic wæs, a winter and a lore. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Swa þu eldere wex, swa þu pourere was. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 93 If she shall be as olde, or elder than I am. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 364 The lawes of forren countries are farre elder then ours. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 251 How much more elder art thou then thy lookes? *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1640) 161 Friendship is like wine, the elder the better. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. 203 A custom probably not much elder than his time.

b. as *attribute* without *than*. Not now used of things, except with quasi-personification. Now chiefly with sbs. denoting family relationship, or as denoting the senior of two indicated persons; otherwise somewhat *arch.* Often with omission of sb. implied in the context.

Beowulf 469 (Gr.) Wæs hereȝar dead min yldra mæȝ. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* viii, Ic ðe ȝeongne ȝelærde swelce ænytro swylce manegum oþrum ieldran ȝewittum oftoȝen is. *c* 975 *Durh. Gosp.* Luke xv. 25 Wæs ða sunu his ældra on lond. 1879 R. GLOUC. (1724) 367 Margarete..þe eldore of þe tuo, in apoushod he nome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3861 þe eilder sister he for-sok. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 25 Forsothe his eldere sone was in the feeld. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 5 The elther suster vndirstode hym wele. *c* 1478 *Plumpton Corr.* 38 The said Wil. Rycroft yelder. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 22 It is a great part of the work of the elder slaves to take care of these young girls. 1748 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 217 These are too young; send elder men. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xvi, Elder brother's care And elder brother's love were there. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 47 The Cathedral Church of the bishoprick whose throne is now hidden in the elder minster of Saint Fritheswyth.

† 2. a. Of an obligation, right, or title: Of longer standing, prior, that has superior validity. b. Of officials, etc.: That ranks before others by virtue of longer service; senior. *Obs.*

(*Elder Brethren*: see BROTHER 4 b.)

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iv. § 285 If the possession bee not devested out of them by an elder title. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* § 139 It cannot be intended that..he would have left the elder bond..unsued for. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Elder Battalion*, that Battalion which was first raised, and has the post of honour according to its standing. *Elder Officers*, such officers whose Commissions bear the eldest Date.

† 3. *Elder man*: = *elder* sb., in senses B. 2, 3. Sometimes written as one word *elderman*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5784 (Cotton MS.) Ga gedir samen þin eldir men. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Þe senatoures and elder men of Rome. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 Jerom, & Gregor take a wey þe name of þe bischop, or heldarman. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 51 The prophet Moses hadde chosen seuenty eldermen. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxv, So they call'd their eldest Elderman.

4. In Card-playing. *Elder hand*: the first player. Cf. ELDEST 5.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iiij, The poore Church should play at vnequal game, for it should loose al by the Elder hand. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 22 You are elder Hand. 1873 CAVENDISH [H. Jones] *Piquet* 29 The pack is then cut by the non-dealer, or *elder hand*.

† 5. Of or pertaining to a more advanced period of life; later. *Obs.*

(In this sense *elder days* are the opposite of the *elder days* of sense 6, just as an *elder* portrait has a *younger* face.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 43, I tender you my seruice rau and young; Which elder dayes shall ripen. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. i. 14 To second illes with illes, each elder worse. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Ant.* XVI. xi. 8 He also was guilty of..a crime in his elder age.

6. a. That existed at a previous time; ancient, earlier, former. b. Of or pertaining to ancient times or to an earlier period.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* App. I. p. 1636. 23876 We..in eldern men vr mirur se. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 202 In celdir daies, whanne processioun was mad. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Induction* xii. 7 What thinges were done, in elder times of olde. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 8 Many of the Elder Year-Books are Filled with Law, now not so much in use. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. ix, Huge as the giant race of elder times. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. i. (1865) 242 Curiosity prevailing over elder devotion. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* I. Introd. 2 The elder England has been so fully written of. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 35 Modern writers..may produce compositions in the elder style.

7. *Comb.* as *elder-born* adj.; **elder-brotherhood**, the state or dignity of an elder brother; **elder-brotherly, -sisterly** *a.*, pertaining or proper to an elder brother or sister.

1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 81 *Elder-born am I. 1884 in *Littell's Living Age* No. 2077. 66 Its *elder-brotherhood Writ on the face of its perfected plan. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 370 *note*, This..assumed fatherly affection, under the name of *elder-brotherly..what was it? 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. viii. 163 'So I told them', said Fanny, with a demure, *elder-sisterly air.

B. *sb.* An elder person, *lit.* and *fig.*

† 1. A parent [cf. mod.G. *eltern* pl.]; an ancestor, forefather; hence, in wider sense, a predecessor, one who lived in former days. Almost exclusively in *pl. Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 195 Ure yldran swultan and swiþe oft us from wendan. *a* 1000 *Elene* 462 (Gr.) Þa me yldra min ageaf andsware. *a* 1067 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 167 For mines fader and for allra minra yldrena sawlan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Helle..we weren in bifolen þurh ure eldra gult. *c* 1205 LAY. 7200 þet me mine ældre [1275 eldre] dude scome. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Feire children..gladien muchel þe ealdren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 11 Here elderne..were y nome in ostage Fram the bataile of Troie. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 109 Underlout till thaim was he, Als god child au til elderes be. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 419 Þat agag of amalek and al hus lyge puple Sholde deye delfulliche for dedes of here eldren. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVII. 14 That with oure elthers euer has bene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 44 And sett himselfe amyde his elderis trone. 1535 COVERDALE *John* IX. 18 They called the elders of him that had receaued his sight. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* i. 3, I thanke God, whome I serue from myne elders with pure conscience.

† b. *transf.* (see quot.) *Obs.*

1729 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* vi. 115 Some [branches] shoot directly out of the main Body..and may be called Elders, or Mothers.

2. (A person's) superior in age, senior. Almost exclusively in *pl.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13215 He þatt iss þin elldre. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12092 To his eldre worship drawe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 125 That yonger men obeye unto thaire eldron. 1552 Abp. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 36 Ic haif had..understanding aboue my eldaris. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. 7 So well I know my duty to my elders. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 117 If our elders break all reason's laws. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 411, I..leave my elders to judge of them. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 47 The child..undoubtingly listens to..his elders. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 375.

b. A person advanced in life.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 281 The wither'd Elder hath his Poll claw'd like a Parrot. *a* 1643 G. SANDYS (J.) From their seats the reverend elders rose. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 20 Sept. 268/2 The three elders, his companions in this terrible adventure, are now brought home.

2. A member of a 'senate', governing body or class, consisting of men venerable for age, or conventionally supposed to be so. Now chiefly *Hist.*

Orig. as transl. of the *seniores* of the Vulgate, rendering the Heb. זְקֵנִים *s'qēnîm* (lit. 'old men'). Cf. the equivalent Gr. γέροντες.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xix. 12 The aldren [*MS.* C. elderes; 1388 eldere men] of that citee shulen seende. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 50 The elders (that is the principall heades) sayde. — 1 *Macc.* xi. 31 The lettre which we dyd wryte vnto oure elder Lasthenus. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 230 See our best Elders. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* iv. 9 Boaz saide vnto the Elders, and vnto all the people. 1725–32 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 586 The reverend elders nodded o'er the case. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 221 To which the chief and elders always lend their weight. 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* (1878) 116 They bear the general appellation of *gerontes*, elders, as well as kings.

4. In ecclesiastical use. A literal rendering of Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, the title given to a certain order or class of office-bearers in the early Christian Church. The Gr. word was adopted in ecclesiastical Latin as *presbyter*, and its historical representative in Eng. is PRIEST. In certain Protestant churches, chiefly those called Presbyterian, the Eng. word *elder* (with *presbyter* as an occasional synonym) is used as the designation of a class of officers intended to correspond in function to the 'elders' of the apostolic church.

In the Presbyterian churches the term *elders* includes the clergy (for distinction called '*teaching* elders'), but in ordinary language it is restricted to the *lay* or *ruling elders*, who are chosen in each parish or congregation to act with the minister in the management of church affairs.

[1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 6 And apostlis and eldre men camen to gidere.] 1526 TINDALE *Titus* i. 5 That thou .. shuldest ordeyne elders [WYCLIF, preestis] in every citie. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 237/2 Seing yᵉ Church is compared to a flocke..the word shepeherde signifieth an Elder, not by age, but by office. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 289 Timothy was an Elder. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 288 When their Bishops are pulled down, Our Elders shall be sainted. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. (1765) 426 Most of the churches .. had one or more ruling elder. 1794 BURNS, *Robin shure in hairst*, Robin .. Play'd me sic a trick, And me the eller's dochter. 1846 MᶜCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 285 The Kirk Session is..composed of the minister of the parish and of lay-elders. New elders are chosen by the Session. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* 31 The excellent Elder of Plymouth.

5. *Comb.*, as *elder-like* adv.

1640 *Witt's Recreat.* in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 314 Now most Elder-like he can Behave himself. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 542 Fathers of the church..what! elder-like Would ye this fairer than Susannah eye?

E·lder, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *To elder it*: to play the elder (brother or sister).

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 243 She elders it with such tender protection over the little sister.

Elder, dial. form of HELDER, rather.

1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Sk.* 26 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) One could either manage we't at th' for-end o' their days. 1874 *Manch. Critic* 21 Feb. *ibid.*, I'd elder see 'em wortchin for th' next to nought nor see 'em doin nought.

E·lder-berry. [f. ELDER *sb.*¹ + BERRY.] The fruit of the elder. Also *attrib.* in *elderberry-wine*.

Hence **E·lderberriness** (*nonce-wd.*), used as a mock title, after *highness*, etc.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 27 His Elderberines .. is .. like an elderberrie. 1605 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 62 Surrop of elderberries. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1777) IV. 12 (Jod.) The ova become..almost as large as ripe elder berries. 1840–2 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* 84/1 Cowslip, currant, ginger, or elderberry wine.

Elderhood (e·ldəɹhud). [f. ELDER *sb.*³ + -HOOD.] a. The position or estate of an elder, seniority. b. The estate of the elders or rulers; the body of elders.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. lxxvi, No elderhood, Rufus and Henrie stayes The imperial Crowne .. t'undertake. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* vii. 346 The Nazarene was .. a blasphemer in the face of the elderhood of Israel.

E·lderling. *rare.* [f. ELDER *sb.*³ + -LING.]

†1. Contemptuously for ELDER *sb.*³ 4. *Obs.*

1606 Bp. W. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) A 3 b, Euery .. Ceremonie which, in the Cockpit of Elderlings, is concluded to be Poperie, is not so.

2. An elderly person.

1863 MARK LEMON *Wait for End* xix. (1866) 237 The two elderlings began to lament their situation.

Elderly (e·ldəɹli), *a.* [f. ELDER *a.* + -LY¹.]

1. Of persons or of things quasi-personified: Somewhat old, verging towards old age. Also in comb., *elderly-looking* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Vieillot*, elderlie, somewhat old. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 107 Let .. twelve elderly men of free condition, together with the Sheriff be sworne. 1728 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 301 P 1 Elderly Fops, and superannuated Coquets. 1773 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 353 The more elderly..members presided. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 341 The elderly inhabitants [of Leeds] could still remember the time when the first brick house .. was built. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 529 An elderly man at the time of his marriage. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. vi. 198 The 'Urgent' is an elderly ship. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxv. 30 You had need hire men to .. chip it all over artistically, to give it an elderly-looking surface.

2. Of or pertaining to one in later life.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 152 In our own elderly doings..we are set on work after higher scantlings of wisdom. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 8 The Frate carried his doctrine rather too far for elderly ears. 1866 — *F. Holt* (1868) 19 No elderly face can be handsome, looked at in that way.

3. quasi-*sb.*

1865 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VIII. 82 Fifty years ago a common exclamation among the elderlies was 'my eye Kitty Fisher'.

Hence **E·lderliness.** [see -NESS.]

1876 Miss YONGE *Womankind* xxxv. 322 The trials of elderliness have either been unfelt or safely weathered. 1883 W. M. BAKER *Roll of Waves* in *Chicago Advance* 27 Sept., A certain reserve and elderliness of manner.

Elderman, see ELDER *a.* 3.

Eldern (e·ldəɹn), *a.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) **elldern, eldrin,** 7–8 *Sc.* **eldren,** 8 **elderin.** [f. ELDER *a.* + -EN. In quot. 1839 prob. a new formation.]

†1. Elderly. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1213 3iff þu..hafesst 3et .. tohh þu be 3ung, Elldernemanness late. *Ibid.* 1235. 1611 HUDSON *Judith* 49 (Jam.) The tree bends his eldren braunch That way where first the stroke hath made him launch. 1739 A. NICOL *Poems* 73 (Jam.) The eldern men sat down their lane, To wet their throats within. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 68 (Jam.) Colin and Lindy..The ane an elderin man, the niest a lad. 1790 A. WILSON *To E. Picken*, Aneath some spreading eldren thorn. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiv, His Excellency is a thought eldern.

2. Old, belonging to earlier times. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött. MS.) 18016 Mine eldrin folk of iuen lede Haue i [Satan] done rise againes him. *a* 1400 [implied in ELDERNLY *adv.*]. 1839 DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fletch. Wks.* I. 26 Our eldern dramatist was a decided poet, which our modern was not.

Hence †**E·lderly,** *adv.* [see -LY².], of old time.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds.* (1870) 352 Þat þe chalouns þat eldernlyche hadde y-set, so halde here a-syse.

Eldern (e·ldəɹn), *a.*² [f. ELDER *sb.*¹ + -EN.]

For apparent examples in 17th c. (probably to be referred to the attrib. use of *eldern* = ELDER *sb.*¹) see ELDER *sb.*¹ 3.

Made of elder.

1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.). 1847 in HALLIW. 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial.* s. v., An eldern stake and blackthorn ether Will make a hedge to last for ever.

Eldership (e·ldəɹʃip). [f. ELDER *a.* and *sb.*³ + -SHIP.]

1. The position of being elder or senior; seniority, precedence of birth, primogeniture.

1549 R. PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. vi. 128 Primogenitura or eldership of birth..was greatly respected by God. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. ii, My claim to her by Eldership I prove. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. v. 19 Her sister addressed her always by the word Child, with an air of eldership. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 274 [By Roman law] all children .. inherited their father's estate in equal portions, without distinction of sex or eldership.

2. *nonce-use.* As a mock title of honour (after *lordship*): The personality of an elderly person.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 90 So irresistible to their elderships to be flattered.

3. The office or position of elder in a church.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 109 The office of eldership is equallie distributed betweene the bishop and the minister. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 52 He was deposed from his Eldership.

4. The collective body of (ecclesiastical) elders; a body or court of elders, a presbytery.

1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) 1 *Tim.* iv. 14 That gyft .. which was geuen thee by prophecie with the laying on of the handes, by the Eldership. 1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1824) 66 They that tyrannize not over, but be subject to their particulare elderships. 1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 568 Do you not lay in one scale the minister against the whole eldership in the other? 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 151 As office-bearers in the church we are an unholy and an unworthy eldership. 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* 189 All the courts of the Church might be called either Presbyteries or Elderships.

Eldest (e·ldəst), *a. superl.* Forms: 1 **eldest(a, ældest(a,** (WS. **ieldest(a, yldest(a),** **yltst,** 2 **ylste,** 2–3 **ealdeste, eldeste,** 3 **eldast, -ost, -ust,** (**heldest, 5 eeldist**), 3– **eldest,** *north.* **eildest.** [OE. *ĕldest(a*, superl. of OE. *ald* (WS. *eald*) OLD; cf. OFris. *eldest(a*, OHG. *altist(o* (mod.G. *ältest(e*), Goth. *alpist(a*:—OTeut. **aldisto-* (*-on-*). See ELDER *a.*]

The original form of the superlative of OLD; now superseded by OLDEST exc. in special uses.

†1. Of persons or things: Most aged, farthest advanced in age. Also *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*). *Obs.* in general sense: replaced by OLDEST.

It is, however, still not unusual to speak of 'the (two or three) eldest members of a family,' 'the eldest of the company,' etc.; but this is due either to some slight notion of precedence or superior rank conferred by seniority, or to the wish to avoid the implication that the persons are, absolutely, *old*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 11 Seðe eower yltst [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* yldest] sy beo se eower þen. *c* 1205 LAY. 2721 Gloigin hehte þa alre elduste [1250 heldeste]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5847 Wid the eldest folk of Israel. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. liii. [lii.] 190 The eldest man that lyuyng neuer saw nor herde of the lyke. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 323 A sexta or XX unces of the eldest wine. 1607–12 BACON *Parents & Childr., Ess.* (Arb.) 274/1 A man shall see where there is a howsefull of Children, one or two of the eldest respected. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 9 They..went out..beginning at the eldest, euen vnto the last [so 1881 in *R. V.*].

2. The first-born, or the oldest surviving (member of a family, son, daughter, etc.). Also quasi-*sb.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xliv. 12 He sohte fram þam yldestan oþ þone 3ingestan. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se asprang of Noes yldste sune. *c* 1205 LAY. 2930 Þa ældeste dohter haihte Gornoille [1275 eldeste]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Heo of alle unþeawes is his ealdeste dohter. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 381 Normandye hys erytage he 3ef hys eldoste sone Roberd þe Courtese. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4119 An was eildest o þe elleuen..ruben. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiv. 199 Lawe woll that the eldest sone haue the more parte of therytage. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 50 The Erle of Ruttlandes eldyste daughter. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. 159 Good old sir Roberts wiues eldest sonne. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 86 Why not..with you as well as with your eldest sister. 1768 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 365 A testator .. desired that the first annuity .. might devolve upon the eldest child. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 320 The eldest son had but an estate for life. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* 12 Carlyle was the eldest of nine children.

3. Earliest, first produced; first, most ancient. *arch.* Also quasi-*sb.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xliii. 313 Dæt we gemyndgiað ðære scylde þe ure ieldesta mæg us on forworhte 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 He [God] is þe eldeste and þe meste yknawe. *c* 1440 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 406 In the eeldist tyme. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. vii, Neither is the example of the eldest Churches a whit more auailable. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 37 My offence..hath the primall eldest curse vpon't. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 59 Of Imprisonment there was little use in the eldest times. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 458 And Self-defence is Nature's Eldest Law. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. i. vii. 87 Matter must be the eldest of things. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xii, Thou the eldest, thou the wisest, Guide me. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. iv. 101 Plead with the swift frost That it should spare the eldest flower of spring.

†4. *Mil.* Senior in rank or standing. *Obs.*

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5930/1 The eldest Battallion of Foot-Guards.

5. In Card-playing. *Eldest hand*, the first player; the right of playing first.

1599 MINSHEU *Dialogues Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 26/2, I did lift an ace..I a fower..I a sixe, whereby I am the eldest hand. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 342 If there be three kings, &c. turned up, the eldest hand wins it. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 99 The 'tothers eldest Hand Gave Hopes to make a Jest on't. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 11 *Eldest hand*, the player on the dealer's left hand.

†6. Law. *Eldest part*: (see quot.) *Obs.*

1642 *Termes de la Ley* 137 The eldest part. Enlitia pars is that part that upon partition amongst coparceners falls unto the eldest sister or auncientest coparcener.

7. *Comb.*, as *eldest-born, -hearted.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 55 Gonerill Our eldest borne speak first. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. 7 Man..the eldest born of a certain genealogy. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* I. 7 They had elected Pambo for their abbot..eldest-hearted of them.

†E·ldfather. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ealdfæder,** 3 **aldevader,** 4 **aldfader, eldefader, eld(e-, eeldefadir,** 5 **eldfader, -fadyre, elfadyr,** 6 **elfader, eldefather.** [OE. (WS.) *ealdfæder*, f. *eald*, ELD *a.*, OLD, + FATHER; cf. OS., OFris. *aldfader*, OHG. *altfater*, mod.G. *altvater* patriarch, ancestor. The occurrence in northern dialects of the forms with *eld-* (as if from WS. *eald*) has not been accounted for. Cf. ELDMOTHER.

Sense 2 does not occur in the other Teut. langs.; the form *elfadyr* has given rise to a suggestion that it is a distinct word, f. OE. *él-* other; but this is against the evidence of the older forms.]

1. A grandfather; a forefather in general.

Beowulf 373 (Gr.) Wæs his ealdfæder Ecgþeo haten. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xv. 15 Þu soþlice forþfærst..to þinum ealdfæderum. *c* 1205 LAY. 31009 He wes Mærwalcs fader! Mildburge aldeuader. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 122 Hir aldfader cal I Adam. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 40 Þer shineþ þe lyknesse of þe witte of hir fadir and of hir eldefadir. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 694 Eftir his gude eld-fadir [he] was Callit robert. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 230 Oure Kyng of Scotland, Dawy .. Wes eld-fadyre til oure kyng Willame. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 24 Sarugh, whech was eld-fader to Abraham.

2. A father-in-law.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde . ne þe aldefader of his oðem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5730 Moyses .. was sett to kepe All his eildfader scepe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Elfadyr, *socer.* 1510 *Will of Bakcher* (Somerset Ho.) To be bestowed at the mind of myn elfader. 1634 *Will* in *Acts Durham High Commiss. Crt.* (1857) 17 *note*, In the parish Church of St. Nicholas as neare my eld-father, Charles Slingsbye..as possible may be.

E·ldin. *dial.* Also **elgins, eldin-docken.** [Of unknown etymology: identified with next by Jamieson, who alleges that the plant was used for fuel.] The Butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*); by Jamieson erroneously said to be *Rumex aquaticus*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 83 a, Petasites .is called in Northumbreland an Eldin, in Cambridgeshire a Butterbur. 1808 JAMIESON *Eldin-docken*, Roxb.—*Elgins*, Loth.

Elding (e·ldiŋ)¹. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **eilding, eyldynge, eldin, elden(e, eldinge.** [a. ON. *elding*, f. *eldr* fire. Cf. Da. *ilding*.] Fuel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3164 Ysaac þe elding broght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eyldynge, or fowayle, *focale*. 1580 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. II. 387 Item for Eldene xiid. 1648 *Ibid.* in Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) To blind Sutton wife for elding. 1705 *Inv.* ibid., Eldin..and stocks and blocks 10*s*. 1790 A. WILSON *Elegy on Unfort. Tailor*, He'd sit, And ilka wee the eldin hit, And gab fu' trimly. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, 'Wadna ye be glad to buy a dram wi't, to be eilding and claise?' 1887 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 140 Up blazed the inflammable eilding with a crackling sound.

E·lding.² *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. ELD *v.* + -ING².] Old age.

a 1600 *Maitland Poems* 193 (Jam.) Elding is end of erthlie glie.

†**E·ldmother.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 (WS.) **ealdmódor,** 3–6 **eldmoder,** 5–9 **elmother,** 6- **eldmother.** [OE. (WS.) *ealdmódor*, f. *eald*, ELD *a.*, OLD + MOTHER. Cf. OFris. *aldmóder, aldemóder*; and see ELDFATHER.]

1. A grandmother.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 173 *Aula*, ealde modor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1189 Abel .. had his eldmoder maiden-hede. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 672 *Hec aula*, eldmoder.

2. a. A mother-in-law. b. A stepmother.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eld modyr [*K* elmoder], *socrus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. (viii.) 112 Eldmoder to ane hundreth thair saw I Hecuba. 1519 *Will of R. Payne* (Somerset Ho.) To Margaret Shelle myne Elmother, a melche neete. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) I. 352, I gyue vnto my eldmother his wyffe my wyffes froke. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 16 An Elmother. Cumb. A Step Mother. 1864 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Elmother*, step-mother.

† E·ldness. *Obs.* [repr. OE. (WS.) *ealdnyss*, f. *eald*, ELD, OLD *a.* + -NESS : see OLDNESS.]

a. Oldness, old age. b. A former state of things, antiquity.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 194 (Bosw.) We awurþon ða derizendlican ealdnysse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Storie is .. messager of eldnesse. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiii. 18 Thei be .. clothid to eldnesse. — *Ezek.* xvi. 55 Thi sister Sodom and her doȝtris shulen turne aȝen to her eldnesse.

† E·ldnyng. *Obs. rare.* [possibly repr. OE. *ġelnung*, f. *ġelnian* to envy, be jealous : see EYNDILL.] ? Jealousy, suspicion.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Twa Maryit Wem. & Wedo* 119 That carll mangit, That full of eldnyng is, et anger, et all euill thewis. *Ibid.* 126, I dar nought keik to the knaip that the cop fillis For eldnyng of that ald schrew that euer on euill thynkis.

‖ **El Dorado** (e·ldoɹä·do). [Sp. *el* the, *dorado* gilded, pa. pple. of *dorar* to gild.] The name of a fictitious country (according to others a city) abounding in gold, believed by the Spaniards and by Sir W. Raleigh to exist upon the Amazon within the jurisdiction of the governor of Guiana.

1596 RALEIGH (*title*) Discoverie of Guiana, with a relation of the Great and Golden Citie of Manoa (which the Spaniards call El Dorado). 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 142 Letting pass these dreams of an El Dorado, let us descend. etc. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 411 Unspoil'd Guiana, whose great Citie Geryon's Sons Call El Dorado.

b. *fig.*

1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. i. 15 A band of emigrants seeking for the Eldorado of their desires. *c* 1860 WRAXALL tr *R. Houdin* I. 2 How often, in my infantile dreams, did a benevolent fairy open before me the door of a mysterious El Dorado.

Eldress (e·ldrés). [f. ELDER *sb.*3 + -ESS.] A female elder, a woman ordained to rule or teach in a church.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. iv. 237, I suppose no man will think S. Paul meant to ordain Eldresses in the Church. 1753 WHITEFIELD *Let. to Zinzendorf* Wks. 1771 IV. 255 Over the head of the general Eldress, was placed her own picture. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 172 The office sisters consulted with the eldress.

† E·ldring.[1] *Obs.* [f. ELDER *a.* + -ING 3.] In *pl.*, Elders, parents, ancestors.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4948 Her eldrynges beth elde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 97 3yf thou rewardest thyne eldrynges nauȝt A-lyve and eke a-dethe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 118 Þe .. yefþes þet he broȝte mid him uor to yeue .to his eldringes.

† E·ldring.[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **elringe**, 7 **ellidring**, 8 **eldriene.** [app. = OHG. *erlinc*, 'escaurus', prob. cognate and synonymous with mod.Ger. *elritze* minnow, which Kluge connects with *eller* (OHG. *elira*, *erila*), ALDER, as if 'fish that lives under the shade of alders'.]

A fish ; perh. properly the minnow (*Leuciscus phoxinus*), though this does not suit quot. 1618.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 136 Wit pouer men fares the king Riht als the quale fars wit the elringe. 1618 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* 83, 3 elldrings vd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Eldriene*..a name by which some call the..minnow.

Eldritch (e·ldritʃ, e·lritʃ), *a. Sc.* Forms : 6 **elrich(e, elritch(e, -risch(e, -rish, elraige, -rage, alriche**, 8-9 **eldrich**, (9 **eltrich**), 8- **eldritch.** See also ELPHRISH. [Of obscure origin ; connexion with ELF, conjectured by Jamieson, would be suitable for the sense, and is supported by the form ELPHRISH, app. the same word.]

Weird, ghostly, unnatural, frightful, hideous.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 125 Thare was Pluto the elrich incubus. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. 108 Vgsum to heir was hir wyld elriche screik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 636 Thair cleithing quhilk wes of elritche hew. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. 217 Mony haly and relligious men..fled in desertis and elraige placis. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 The king of Fary .. With many elrage Incubus rydant. 1598 J. MELVILL *Diary* 25 Feb 320 The amasfull, ugly alriche darkness. 1789 BURNS *On Capt. Grose*, Ye'll find him snug in Some eldritch part 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ii. 144 Loud bursts of wild and eldrich laughter. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Let.* VII. (1879) 122 Pearl..gave an eldritch scream. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* I. iii. § 2. 87 Truth is appalling and eltrich, as seen By this world's artificial lamplights. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iii. 40 Joy that had something eldritch and unearthly in it.

† E·ldship. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ELD *a.* + -SHIP.] Old age.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. xxxi, Like winter-morn bedight with snow..so did his goodly Eldship shine.

† Ele, *sb. Obs.* Forms : 1 œle, 1-4 **ele**, 3 **eli, ely, eoli.** [OE. *æle* = OHG. *oli* (mod.G. *öl*) :—WGer. *oli*, ad. late L. *oli-um* (L. *oleum*). Afterwards replaced by the Fr. form of the same word, now represented by OIL, q.v. for the forms *oli, eoile.*] = OIL.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 4 Hogofæste uutetlice onfengon œle in fetelsum hiora miȝ leht-fatum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 230 Wiþ wambe cobe, seoð rudan on ele. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13252 Forr þatt te33..Onnfon þurrh hallȝhedd ele att Crist Hiss Hallȝhe Gastess frofre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Me schal helden eoli and win beoðe ine wunden.

† Ele, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To anoint.

c 1205 LAY. 31941 He wes icruned and ieled [*c* 1275 iheled]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 41 He schel elye hym wyth ele. *Ibid.* 42 This children cleth me nauȝt.

Hence **E·ling** *vbl. sb. Last eling* : extreme unction.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 42 For the sygne of thys sacrement the elyyngys boute. *c* 1450 MYRC 533 And the laste elynge wyth-owte fayle.

† Ele, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. OF. *ele, eele* (mod.F. *aile*) wing.] To carve (certain birds).

c 1500 *For serve Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 375 To tyre or to ele a partorich or a quayle y-whyngged : rere uppe whynge and legge, as of an henne; cowche them aboute the carcas ; no sawse save salte, or mustard and sugar.

Ele, obs. form of AISLE, AWL, EEL.

Eleatic (eli,æ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Eleātic-us*, from *Elea*, name of an ancient Greek city in S.W. Italy : cf. -ATIC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Elea or its inhabitants ; *spec.* used of the philosophy of Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Zeno, who lived or were born there.

B. *sb.* An Eleatic philosopher.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 5 Brought up in Eleatique & Academique Studies. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 342 Parmenides must be regarded as an Eleatic [dialogue]. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) VI. lxvii. 44 The dialectical movement emanated .. from the Eleatic school. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 312 The famous argument, called the Achilles, proposed by Zeno the Eleatic.

Hence **Elea·ticism,** the doctrine or system of the Eleatics.

1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 15 Eleaticism is consequently monism, so far as it endeavours to reduce the manifold of existence to a single ultimate principle.

Elebore, -bory, -bre, -bur, obs. forms of HELLEBORE.

Elecampane (e·lɪ'kæmpē·n). Forms : 6 **ely-, (alecampane, alacompane, heli-, hilicampana**), 6-7 **elicampane**, 7 **elecampana, elecompane, elecampany, elicumpany, helicampane, elcampane**, 8 **elecampain**, (9 **elicampene, alycompaine, alicompayne, allicampane**), 6- **elecampane.** Also 7 **enulacampane.** [corruptly ad. med.L. *enula campāna.* The sb. *enula* is a late form of the classical *inula.* The pseudo-Apuleius (4th c.) and later writers identify the plant with the *helenium* described by Pliny ; hence Linnæus adopted *helenium* as the specific name. In OE. *inula* was (corruptly) adopted as *colone* (:—earlier **iluna*). The adj. *campana* may mean 'Campanian', or it may have the late sense 'of the fields' ; the latter interpretation was current in 14th c., as Glanvil distinguishes two species, *hortulana* and *campana.*]

1. A perennial composite plant, Horse-heal (*Inula Helenium*), with very large yellow radiate flowers and bitter aromatic leaves and root ; formerly used as a tonic and stimulant.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. lviii. (1495) 636 Enula is an herbe and is oft callyd Enula campana. ? 1540 *Treas. of Poore Men* 62 Elena campana.] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 91 Drinke therof .. with the water of wilde carettes, or elycampane. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 15 (Britten & Holl.), *Enula campana*, which we common plain people call Alacompane. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 21 Innula is called..in Englishe Elecampane or Alecampane. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 47 The fume of hilicampana is very pleasing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 91 Elecampane .. sprang first (as men say) from the teares of Ladie Helena. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 198 The Wine wherein the root of Elicampane hath steept..is singular good against the colicke. 1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* v. (1659) 29 Afterwards eat of the said Cordial made of Enulacampane, etc. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 141 Elecampain grows in many Places of England. 1794 W. F. MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. 393 The true Elecampane is distinguished by its large..wrinkled leaves, downy underneath. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 532 Elecampane has been prescribed since the time of Hippocrates.

2. A species of sweetmeat flavoured with a preparation from the root of this plant.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans xxix, Some long-forgotten bonbon of your boyhood (treacle, elecampane, stick liquorice). 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 244, I don't know how he spent it except in hard-bake and alycompaine. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 128, I have admired Napoleon in marble, I have eaten him in elecampane.

b. *attrib.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. liii. 298 Powders of brimstone and elecampany roots. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* II. s. v. *Wine*, Elecampane Wine, *vinum enulatum*, is an infusion of the root of that plant, with sugar and currans, in white port. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 498 Its [Helenin] taste and smell are similar to those of elecampane root.

Election, -ioun, -youn, obs. ff. ELECTION.

† Ele·ct, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [? f. the vb. ; or ? ad. L. *elect-us*, f. *ēligĕre* ; see next.] = ELECTION.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 44 By electes and choys [L. *electione*] of his owne free aduysement he.. wolde be rebell agaynst god. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 141 Schire Henry .. Wald þis Elect had beene undone Sua þat his Son mycht be Promovit to þat Dignite.

Elect (*i*le·kt), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Also 4-5 **elekte, electe**, 5-6 **electe.** [ad. L. *ēlect-us*, pa. pple. of *ēligĕre* to pick out, choose.]

A. *adj.*

1. Picked out, chosen ; also, chosen for excellence or by preference ; select, choice. Also *absol.* a person or persons chosen.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 212 Man..which is his owne electe. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) Introd. 3 A Booke of secrets given by God ; To men Elect, a Beaten-Trod. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 8/1 Saul..was a good man and elect of God. 1558 W. WARDE tr. *Alexio's Secrets* I. II. 48 b Take Iris electe, what quantitie you will. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. § 19 To be prestys..such only schold be admyttyd as haue electe wyttys. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xl. 537 Hee..shipped a thousand elect and choise souldiours..in gallies. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 60 You haue heere Lady..the elect o' th' Land, who are assembled To pleade your Cause. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 214 The Race elect..advance Through the wilde Desert. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 10 This country..the land elect of liberty. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 310 He saw..that small procession of the elder poets to which only elect centuries can add another laurelled head. 1876 G. BRADFORD in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 4 The executive, the elect of the whole state, has..no..medium of communication with his constituents.

2. *spec.* in *Theol.* Chosen by God, *esp.* for salvation or eternal life. Opposed to *reprobate.* Often *absol.* with plural sense, *The elect.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, His owne electe and chosen chyldren. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 41 The electe shal be there with their bodyes. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) Rom. viii. 33 Who shal accuse against the elect of God? 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv, The elect Angels are without possibilitie of falling. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 122 It makes, the Elect and Reprobate, all alike. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 136 In the blessed Spirits elect Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 105, I mean the Sect of those Elect, That loath to live by Merit. *a* 1763 BYROM *Predestination, etc.* (R.), While others..Are mercy's vessels, precious and elect. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 333/2 All the elect are effectually called at some point of time in life.

b. *allusively.* (Cf. *Matt.* xxiv. 24.)

1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 29 The street was a miracle in lath and plaster, which might almost deceive the very elect.

3. Chosen to an office or dignity. Now usually, Chosen, elected, but not installed in office (in this sense almost always following the sb.). Similarly, in mod. use, *bride, bridegroom elect*, said of betrothed persons.

1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* 21 And that the Warden of Yarmouth so elect and sworne, shall, etc. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 128 The Bishop elect takes the Oaths of Supremacy. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 393 Sextius was one of the Tribunes elect. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* I. s. v., A lord mayor is elect, before his predecessor's mayoralty is expired. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xi. 221 The elect bishop of Cambray was taken prisoner. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, My captain elect.

B. †1. One 'chosen' by God, *esp.* one chosen for eternal salvation ; one of 'the elect' (cf. A. 2).

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/2 Yet are there also in thys churche of electes, manye that neuer came to the fayth. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 42 b, A forewarnynge to hys electes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* VII. ix. 113 Saule..was an elect. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 20 It is probable that every elect hath his proper and peculiar Angell.

† 2. One that has been chosen for an office or function ; often *spec.* = *bishop elect* (see A. 3). *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 121 Comfermyt he wes Elect of Legis Þat Bischoprike in þe Impire is. 1490-1 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 197 Item for a compositioun maid with Master Johne Guthre, elect of Ross, for the anna of the temporalite. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 Afterward he [the Pope] refuseth both the electe, and preferreth Stephan Langton. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 98 Parker and the other four Electe..did offer to give unto her yearly a thousand marks.

† 3. = ELECTO. *Obs.*

1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) I. II. 139 Having chosen an elect or leader.

4. In the Royal College of Physicians : One of the eight officers (abolished in 1860) who had formerly the function of granting licences, and the right of electing the President of the College from their own number.

1523 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 3 That the sixe persons beforesaid..chusing to them two moe..be called and cleaped Electe. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 8 Apothecaries faulty Wares, to be destroyed by the President and Elects of the Colledge of Physicians in London. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 133/2 The constituted officers then of this corporation are the eight elects.

Elect (*i*le·kt), *v.* Also 6 **electe.** *Sc.* **elect.** *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **elected**, 6 **elect(e.** [f. *elect-* ppl. stem of *ēligĕre* (see prec.).]

† 1. *trans.* To pick out, choose (usually, for a particular purpose or function). Also *absol. Obs.* in general sense.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 164 A noble gentilman..Elected a spouses at his owne deuice. 1537 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth.* 28 b, He had elect and assembled such compani as him thought competent for an army. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxiv. L, Hauing elected a loftie seate. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 4. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. i. 19 We haue with speciall soule Elected him our absence to supply. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 28 A heedefull care wee ought to haue, When we doe frends

elect. 1681 Cheiham *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 1 (1689) 7 Elect your Hair not from lean, poor, or diseased jades. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxv. (1819) 399 The magnetic needle elects its position.

2. To make deliberate choice of (a course of action, an opinion, etc.) in preference to an alternative. In legal use often *absol.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* viii. i, Comyn wytte doothe full well electe What it shoulde take, and what it shall abjecte. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 59 It can suspend its own acting, either of electing or rejecting. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 26 He must therefore elect. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 334/1 They are seldom called to adjudicate upon it, except where the party has already elected. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men* iii. *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 He elected goodness as the clue to which the soul must cling in all this labyrinth of nature. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* i. i. § 25 The Motives which we determinately elect as our guiding principles of action.

b. with infinitive as obj. (Now common, but formerly chiefly in legal use).

a 1626 Bacon *Max. Com. Law* ix. 38 If there bee an overplus of goods..then ought he..to determine what goods hee doth elect to have in value. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 182, I would not have Christians..elect to read God's word, rather in any book than his own. 1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 65 The daughter..was a lunatic, and therefore incompetent to elect to take the estate as land or money. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 905 The assured may elect to abandon to the underwriter all right to such part of the property as may be saved. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvi. (1876) 447 She was secretly delighted that the jester had elected to live with her.

3. To choose (a person) by vote for appointment to an office or position of any kind. Used in three different constructions: *To elect* (a person) *to* (an office, etc.); *to elect* (an officer, etc.); and with complement, as 'they elected him their chief'. Also *absol.*

1494 Fabyan vi. ccii. 212 Gerbres..was electe pope of Rome. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* 79 Sexburge was electe To be abbesse. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* i. i. 228 If you will elect by my aduise, Crowne him, and say: Long liue our Emperour. 1743 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. xvii. 94 They resolved to elect an Inter-Rex. 1785 Burns *Twa Herds* iv, Ye wha were..by the brutes themselves eleckit, To be their guide. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 159 They elected for their king Don Ferdinand de Valor. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 32 Few of the Scotch towns ventured to elect their chief magistrate from among their own people.

4. *Theol.* Of God: To choose (certain of His creatures) in preference to others, as the recipients of temporal or spiritual blessings; *esp.* to choose as the objects of eternal salvation. Also *absol.*

a 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 42 Antecedency of faith before the act of electing. 1626 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 68 To induce the Lord to elect or predestinate. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 333/1 Particular persons, without any regard whatever to their merits or demerits, are elected, or rejected for ever.

Electable (*ɪlĕ*·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Able to be elected, qualified for election.

1879 *Echo* 6 Mar. 2/4 The electorate has been widened, but the electable class has been narrowed.

†**Ele·ctancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next; see -ancy.] The power of choosing.

1768 Tucker (Todd, s. v. *Electant*).

†**Ele·ctant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēlectant-em*, pr. pple. of *ēlectāre*, freq. of *ēligĕre* to choose: cf. Elect *a.*, and -ant.] One who has power of choosing.

1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 552 Man is a free agent, and a free volent..but you cannot go on further to entitle him a free electant too. 1847 in Craig.

Electar, var. form of Electre, *Obs.*

Electary, variant of Electuary.

Elected (*ɪlĕ*·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Elect *v.* + -ed.]

1. Chosen; chosen for office, etc.; see the vb.

1559 *Form Consecr. Bishops* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz* (1847) 293 The elected Bishop shall be presented..unto the Archbishop of that Province. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 12 Why hast thou gone so farre To be vn-bent? when thou hast 'tane thy stand, Th' elected Deere before thee? 1673 Penn *Chr. Quaker* vi. 538 Some Parents..do frequently bestow their Favours upon an Elected Darling. 1852 Longf. *Gold. Leg., Farm in Odenw.*, Thou art my elected bride.

†**b.** *absol.* with plural sense. *Obs. rare.*

1548 tr. *Erasm. Paraph., Acts*, 23 a Iesus..the defendour of his owne elected. 1550 Cranmer *Defence* Pref. *2 a To..geue pardon..to al his elected.

2. Chosen by vote as distinguished from other modes of selection.

Mod. The elected members of the council command more confidence than the nominated members.

Electee (*ɪlĕ*·ktī·). [f. as prec. + -ee.] One chosen or elected.

1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 357 They could witnesse the behauiour of the electees to be sincere.

†**Ele·ctic,** bad form of Eclectic, after Elect *v.*

1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxxii. 448, I will rather be an Electicke than a Criticke.

Electing (*ɪlĕ*·ktĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Elect *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Elect.

1611 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 160 The ellecting of a Towne Clarke. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 88 The Electing of the Bishop of Oxford.

Ele·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Choosing, etc.: cf. senses of vb.

1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 181 They say, that Electing love makes men willing, and that Holiness is an effect of Election.

Election (*ɪlĕ*·kʃən). Forms: 4 electioun, -ciown, -cyoun(e, 4–6 -cion, 5–6 -cyon, (5 alexcion), 5 electyown, 6 -tyon, -tioune, -ttyon, 6– election. [a. OF. *election*, ad. L. *ēlectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēligĕre*: see Elect *v.*]

The action of choosing: in various specific applications.

1. The formal choosing of a person for an office, dignity, or position of any kind; usually by the votes of a constituent body.

c 1270 *St. Edmund* in *Saints' Lives* (1887) 443 þe Electioun was i-maud in þe chapitle at Caunterburi. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 208 To mak eleccion, To chese þe suld cheue aman of gode renoun. 1419 Bp. Clifford in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 29 I. 91, I..confermed the eleccion of dame Jhone North abbesse. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1202 Be alexcion of the lordys free The erle toke they thoo, They made hym ther emperoure. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xiv. 23 Whan they had ordeyned them Elders by eleccion thorow all the congregacions. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 99 The churches haue no further power in the election of their pastor. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 365 Abimelech practised with the inhabitants of Sechem, to make election of himselfe. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* vii. I. 172 In a large society the election of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 39 The empire..had waived the right..to interfere in the election of the pope. 1867 Bright *Sp. Amer.* 29 June (1876) 146 They found that the presidential election was adverse to the cause of slavery.

b. *spec.* The choice by popular vote of members of a representative body (in the United Kingdom, chiefly of members of the House of Commons); the whole proceedings accompanying such a choice. *General election*: an election of representatives throughout an entire country, to fill vacancies simultaneously created; opposed to *by-election*.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 2, I was..sorry to heare with what partiality..Elections were carried in many places. 1705 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 612 A writt ordered for a new election at Castle Rising. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xli. 533 It is not infamous to be incapable of voting at a county election. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* II. xxii. 379 The election..suddenly grew into vivid interest. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 20 At elections the national candidate has not often a chance against the local candidate.

†**c.** A vote. *Obs. rare.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 3 The burgesses..shal..come and giue their elections.

†**d.** *concr.* An electoral body. *Obs. rare.*

1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 55 But parte of the eleccyon did chose one Victor.

2. The exercise of deliberate choice or preference; choice between alternatives, *esp.* in matters of conduct. †*At* or *in* (*one's*) *election*: at (one's) option or discretion.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 86 Which stant in disposicion Of mannes fre election. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 321/4 Where he now resteth by his election and by the purueaunce of god. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 8/1 Which he wold chose, if he should of necessitie be driuen to that one, and at his election. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b, Vsed to chose by electyon & full deliberacyon yᵉ thynge that is of lesse goodnes. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 26 Where the tenant is outlawed of felony, it is in the Lords election to haue a Writ of Escheate. 1670 Clarendon *Ess.* in *Tracts* (1727) 191 True virtue presupposeth an election. 1685 Petty *Last Will* 11 As for beggars by trade and election I give them nothing. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I. iv. (1762) 26 A man has a Thing in his Power, if he has it in his Choice, or at his Election. 1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 71 The enquiry, who are personally competent to make, and what amounts to such an election. 1818 Cruise *Digest* III. 312 Disseisins of incorporeal hereditaments are only at the election and choice of the party injured. 1859 Mill *Liberty* v. (1865) 59/1 So ordering matters that persons shall make their election..on their own prompting. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-C.* 120 On such a lady if election light..If henceforth 'all the world' she constitute For any lover.

†**b.** Judicious selection; the faculty of choosing with taste or nice discrimination. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* (1580) 76 Election is of an excellent power and authoritie..is part and as it were a member of Prudence. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* Pref., The discouering..of these coulers..cleareth mans iudgement and election. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 63, I know not whether Ouid his inuention, or Sir Phillippes election be more to be commended.

3. *Theol.* The exercise of God's sovereign will in choosing some of His creatures in preference to others for blessings temporal or spiritual, *esp.* for eternal salvation. *Doctrine of election*: the doctrine that God actually exercises this prerogative with regard to mankind; in popular language often identified with the (Calvinistic) doctrine of 'unconditional election', *i.e.* election not conditioned by the conduct or disposition of the individual.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* ix. 11 That the purpos of God schulde dwelle vp the eleccioun [1526 Tindale, election], not of workis, but of God clepinge. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 The redemptyon and ryghte to owr fyrst electtyon. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 7 The..election of God went to the shepherd, and not to the tiller of the ground. 1611 Bible *Rom.* xi. 5. 1630 Donne *Serm.* xiii. 136 Prove thine Election by thy Sanctification for that is the right method. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* 91 Election..is the everlasting predestination, or foreappointing of certain Angels and Men unto everlasting life. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 354 As to Election..Pelagius believed Two sorts of it; the one to Grace and the other to Glory. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III § 11. 41 This process was founded upon the election and peculiar training of a single people. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. ix. 338 The doctrine of Election..that a man's good or ill conduct is foredoomed upon him by decree of God. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with..forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny.

†**b.** *concr.* The body of the elect. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Bible *Rom.* xi. 7 The election hath obtained it.

†**4.** *Astrol.* The choice on astrological grounds of the fit time for undertaking any particular business; *concr.* a time so selected. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawes T.* 214 Of viage is ther noon eleccioun. 14.. *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 103) Sowght and chosen owt by eleccion. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii, What is Astrology but vain elections, predictions? 1721 Bailey, *Elections* (among Astrologers) are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular business. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* xxvii, In spite of..your ephemeris and your election of happy moments.

†**5.** The choosing of things for special purposes; *spec.* in Pharmacy (see quot.). Chiefly in 17th c.

1618 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Election is of simples according to time and season wherein they are gathered. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 137 Doe not in the election of your Egges chuse those which are monstrous great. 1667 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 72 An election of apt words, and a right disposition of them. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Builder* 51 Let the builder make election of bricks that are, etc. 1695 Westmacot *Script. Herb.* 49 In the Election of it [the herb Elaterium] the oldest is accounted the best. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Election*..teaches how to chuse the medicinal simples, drugs, etc.

†**6.** *Arith.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1721 Bailey, *Election* (in Numbers) is the several ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having respect to their places. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v.

7. *Law.* In AFr. phr. *Election de Clerk* (rarely in Eng. form *election of clerk*).

1607 Cowel *Interpr.*, *Election de Clerke.* 1721 Bailey, *Election de Clerk*, is a writ that lyeth for the choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. 1835 Tomlins *Law Dict.* (ed. 4) *Election of Clerk.*

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *election-address*, *-ale*, *-cry*, *-day*, *-monger*, *-vote*; *election-mad* adj.; also **election-committee**, a committee formed to promote the election of a particular candidate; also (before the Election Petitions Act of 1868) a committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the validity of controverted elections; **election-dust**, the commotion of an election.

1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 124 Proper for the hustings, or expedient in an *election address. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 571 By his elder brother's death he comes into possession of the fox hounds and the tubs of *election ale. 1864 *Times* 22 Mar. 9/6 An *election committee must sit from day to day until they complete the inquiry. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xviii, I doubt if the words ['Pip' and 'Property'] had more in them than an *election cry. 1651 *Narrative late Parlt.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 400 Meetings..to agree and make choice beforehand..and then promote their choice against the *election-day. 1648 Oldham *Poems* 161 (Jod.) That vile wretch..Whose works must serve the next election day For making squibs. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxvi, 'There's been nae *election-dusts lately.' 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 493 Had I run opera-mad..or *election-mad, I might have found companions enow. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/5 This disadvantage *election-mongers would seek to remedy by running bogus candidates. *a* 1743 Savage *Wks.* (1775) II. 174 (Jod.), I have no power *election votes to gain.

Electional (*ɪlĕ*·kʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Relating to (astrological) election.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 239 If you would know on what..electional hour to enter your suit.

Electionary (*ɪlĕ*·kʃənări, *a. rare.* [f. Election + -ary.] Pertaining to election, electoral.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 291 The more publicly electionary suffrages are given, the less chance there is of bribery.

Electioneer (*ɪlĕ*·kʃənī·ɹ), *v.* [f. Election + -eer, prob. after *auctioneer-ing.*] *intr.* To busy oneself in (political) elections.

1789 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 580 All the world here is occupied in electioneering, in choosing or being chosen. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Rosanna* iii, Those underlings delight in galloping round the country to electioneer.

Electioneerer (*ɪlĕ*·kʃənī·rəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -er.] One who manages elections, who uses arts or influence to secure the return of a candidate; one skilled in such arts.

1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Vivian* viii, Loud-tongued electioneerers. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. lxx, Lord Henry was a great electioneerer, Burrowing for boroughs like a rat or rabbit. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 186/2 The proverbially sanguine temperament of electioneerers.

Electioneering (*ɪlĕ*·kʃənī·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The art or practice of managing elections; canvassing on behalf of candidates for membership in representative assemblies. Also *attrib.*

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 315 Officers..are to manage their troops by electioneering arts. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 472 That base business of electioneering. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 17 He busied himself in electioneering, especially at Westminster. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xvi. 129 Deeply interested in this electioneering plot.

Electioneering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That takes an active part in elections.

a 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xliv, As yellow and blue, As any electioneering crew Wearing the colours of Whigs and Tories.

† **Electi·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **ēlecticius*, regularly f. *ēlect-*: see ELECT *v.*] Arbitrarily chosen.

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 167 Will-worship, even that electitius worship, which we fansie, out of our owne seeming and pleasure of our selues.

Elective (*ĭlĕ·ktiv*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 electif. [a. Fr. *électif* (cf. It. *elettivo*, Sp. *electivo*), on L. type **ēlectivus*: see ELECT *v.* and -IVE.

In English, as app. in Romanic, the active sense (normally belonging to words similarly formed) is of later origin than the passive sense.]

A. *adj.*

I. Connected with election to office or dignity.

1. In passive sense. Of the holder of an office, dignity, etc.: Appointed by election. Of an office, etc.: Filled up by election. Of authority: Derived from election.

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Every..baylye electif and elected. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 Abbasies, priories conuentuall, and other benefices electiue. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 325 It may be that those Kings were elective, as the Edumæans anciently were. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 82 A Temporary, and elective sway. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 167 The Gothick Kings were at first elective, and always limited. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 78 A regent being necessary, that office, though elective, generally falls upon the father. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 81 The hereditary prince may be exchanged for an elective chief magistrate.

† **b.** Subject to election (at specified intervals).

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* I. iv. (1700) 394 Annually elective of the People, as in the..Archons of Athens. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 86 He is elective every three years.

2. In active sense: Having the power of electing officers or representatives by vote.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 155 At the reading of the said letters he had the greater number of elective voices. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. (1862) 61 Elective body, a body whose functions are confined to the choice of representatives. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 527 The business of the Elective States [in Guernsey] is limited to the election of the jurats and the sheriff.

3. Pertaining to the election of officers or representatives; (of a system of government, etc.) based upon the principle of election.

1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* iv. 27 When the government is elective and pactionall, are not the Princes the Ministers? 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 68 The elective constitution of the new clergy of France. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 152 He appears to make little even of the Elective Franchise. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 373 A preference of the elective to the hereditary principle in every department of government.

II. Pertaining to choice in general.

† **4.** Pertaining to the action of choosing. Of actions: Proceeding from free choice, optional, voluntary. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 208 God delights not to make a drudge of Virtue, whose Actions must be all elective and unconstrained. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. & Ch.* (1841) 409 All elective actions are free from absolute necessity. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 4 To apply at last his intellectual and elective powers. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 14 A duty temporary, occasional, and elective.

† **5.** Preferentially selected according to circumstances. *Obs. rare.*

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 117 There are to be peculiar elective plaisters to heale these wounds, because these wounds are often differing.

† **6.** Proper according to astrological election. *Obs. rare.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ix. § 21 (1689) 96 Elective Times most propitious to Anglers.

† **7.** = ECLECTIC. *Obs. rare.*

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 20 Like a Philosopher of the Elective Sect, addicting my self to no persons.

8. Of physical forces and agencies: Having a tendency to operate on certain objects in preference to others. *Elective affinity* (Chem.): the tendency of a substance to combine with certain particular substances in preference to others; formerly *elective attraction*, which is still used, but chiefly in a wider sense.

1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 100 There seems..to have been a double elective attraction in the fourteenth Experiment. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* 50 The elective affections of this irradiated influence. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 18 Tables of elective affinity have been formed. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. (1819) 330 It is owing to this original elective power in the air that we can effect the separation which we wish. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 257 Light..which has been sifted by elective absorption. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 32 Dubrunfaut has given this phenomenon the name of elective fermentation.

b. *fig.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 285 Sympathetick attraction discovers..our elective affections. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 203 The effect of the music is to place the mind in a state of elective attraction for everything in harmony with its own prevailing key. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* v. 151 A chance for the elective affinities.

† **B.** *sb.* An elected representative. *Obs. rare.*

1702 *Answ. to Black-List* i, The Just and Prudent Proceedings of their Electives.

Electively (*ĭlĕ·ktivli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an elective manner; by choice or preference.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 105 Humours in the body..he can electively work upon. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 137 Electively to espouse evil is the worst of evils. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 489 Medicines that purge electively. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. (1819) 272 In the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and electively, she lays her eggs.

Elective·ness. *nonce-word.* [f. ELECTIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The fact of (a government's) being elective.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xi. (1860) 209 French mutability, and American electiveness.

Electivity (*ĭlĕktĭ·vĭti*). [f. ELECTIVE + -ITY.] 'The property by which some substances attach themselves to certain anatomical tissues and not to others; as when carmine stains growing tissue and avoids formed substance. The act or property of selection.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

‖ **Elec·to.** *Obs.* [Sp.; pa. pple. of *elegir* to ELECT.] A leader or commander chosen by mutineers. (Also adapted as ELECT.)

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xiv. *comm.*, Verie mutiners themselves do ever choose such a one, & cal him, the Electo. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. § 3. 175 The Israelites .. consulted to choose them a captain (or as they call it nowadays an Electo) 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VIII. 5 The old souldiers, after the manner of seditions, created a Generall, whom they called the Electo.

Elector (*ĭlĕ·ktəɹ*). Also 5–6 electour. [a. L. *ēlector* chooser, f. *ēligĕre* to ELECT.]

1. a. *gen.* One who has the right to vote in election to any office or dignity. **b.** *spec.* In Great Britain and Ireland, one legally qualified to vote in the election of members of parliament; in U. S., a member of the Electoral College chosen by the several States to elect the President and Vice-President.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 409 Pe electors to go to a new ellecciour. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. B iij b, For often tymes the electours and chosers can not ne wylle not accorde. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 54 The Electors are the Instruments by which the Elected King or Monarch receives his power. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 25 The nine who draw these golden balls chuse forty other electors, all of different families. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. ii, The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i, A score or two of quiet electors, who settle the business over a table. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* I. 298 The representation of this capital city [Edinburgh] .. was returned by thirty-three electors. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* xliii. 374 An Elector .. is one who has been appointed to choose or elect the President of the United States.

† **2.** *Knights Electors*: the four gentlemen appointed by the sheriff to serve as members of the jury, and to elect the remaining members, in the process of trial by 'Grand Assize'.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 294 a, The foure Knights Electors of the grand Assise are not to be challenged.

3. One of the Princes of Germany formerly entitled to take part in the election of the Emperor.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* E iv. b, [The Emperor] dyd associate with hym Maximilyan his son by the consent of the electours. 1591 L. LLOYD *Triplicitie* E iii. b, The seuen Electors hattes of Germany. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 73 Conradus, Archbishop of Mogunsia, another of the Electors. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 14 The Prince Electour, who had..incurr'd the Ban of the Empire. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 216 The elector of Saxony. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 4 (1874) 333 A new electorate of Hessen-Cassel was made, whose Elector, as it turned out, never had any one to elect.

Electoral (*ĭlĕ·ktŏrăl*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Relating to or composed of electors: see ELECTOR 1.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 327, I only consider this constitution as electoral. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 148 Control of the electoral over the representative body. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 413 Austria had .. friends in the electoral college. 1851 GALLENGA tr. *Mariotti's Italy* 197 Bozzelli followed up his scheme by an electoral law. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. lxxviii. 120 Extension of the electoral franchise.

2. Holding rank as, or belonging to, a German Elector.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 978/3 His Electoral Highness has convoked the States. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 16 George the first, while electoral prince, had married his cousin. 1834 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess.* (1854) I. 301 Frederick .. had set his heart on the Electoral dominions of his uncle.

¶ **3.** = ELECTIVE 1. *rare.*

1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 88 He found the Papacy electoral by the Roman people and clergy. 1866 C. W. HOSKYNS *Essays* 223 Harold was the favourite of the people, and their electoral king.

† **B.** *sb.* = ELECTOR (cf. A. 2). *Obs.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2816/3 The Electoral of Saxony. 1693 *Ibid.* 2893/2 The Electoral gave Orders to march immediately. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4358/3 His .. Majesty having written to the Electoral of Hanover.

† **Electora·lity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ELECTOR + -ALITY.] = ELECTORATE.

1680 tr. *Accord of Ulm* in *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 534 The Electoralities, Principalities, and Estates within the Empire.

Electorally (*ĭlĕ·ktŏrăli*). [f. ELECTORAL + -LY².] With reference to electors or elections.

1881 *Daily News* 19 May 4 France would be in some danger of being electorally absorbed into Paris. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 1/1 Nothing is electorally more certain.

Electorate (*ĭlĕ·ktŏrĕt*). [f. ELECTOR + -ATE¹.]

1. a. The state or dignity of a German Elector. **b.** The dominions of an Elector.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 983/3 Imperialists have now quite cleared the Electorate of Cologne. 1721 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 654 It was a Whiggish action to honour duke Schomberg, who was .. in the service of that electorate. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 241 The abdication of the electorate. 1834 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess.* (1854) I. 308 The whole electorate was in the hands of the French.

2. The whole body of electors.

1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 534 The entire urban electorate of England. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/1 The arguments..are such as will tell upon the new electorate.

Electoress, obs. form of ELECTRESS.

Electorial (*ĭlĕktō·rĭăl*). [f. ELECTOR + -IAL.] = ELECTORAL in its various senses.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 48 Erect themselves into an electorial college. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 271 Disentangling themselves at once from their electorial perplexities. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 232 The first class of the nobility of Venice is of the electorial families.

Electorship (*ĭlĕ·ktəɹʃip*). [f. ELECTOR + -SHIP.]

1. The state or dignity, or the dominions, of a German Elector.

1624 *Aphor. State* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 501 Revoke the electorship from the Duke of Bavaria. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. I. § 102 The King..of Bohemia..is proscribed and put out of his Electorship. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 632 Neumark remained still to the electorship.

2. The state or condition **a.** of a voter; **b.** of a member of the (U. S.) Electoral College.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb., If appearances are any test of electorship, there were not a score of voters amongst them. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xii. 393 Candidate for the electorship of the President.

† **Ele·ctory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **ēlectōrius*, f. *ēlector*: see ELECTOR.] Capable of being filled by election, elective; = ELECTIVE 1.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 204 The free election of all Archbishops..and all other dignities and benefices electory.

† **Ele·ctral,** *a. Obs.* [as if a. L. **ēlectrālis*, f. *ēlectrum* amber.] = ELECTRICAL, in various senses.

1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* II. § 36 From the Electral nature of divers other Bodies. 1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 72 Amber directed me to that of a Diamond, from its being Electral.

b. *fig.*

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 290 And what electral fire Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?

† **Ele·ctre.** *Obs.* Also electar. [ad. L. *ēlectr-um* (cf. Pr. *electre*, OF. *eleutre*), ad. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* amber, also = sense 1: cf. ELECTRON, ELECTRUM. (In OE. the L. word was adapted as *elehtre*.)]

1. An alloy of gold and silver, bright and precious; also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* I. 4 Electre .. a metal of gold and siluer, cleerere than gold. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 25 Pale Electre light. *Ibid.* 76 *Electre*, a metal, fowre parts gold and fift part siluer. *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* (1679) 98 Change Silver Plate or Vessel into the Compound Stuff, being a kind of Silver Electre. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 168 The Bell made of Paracelsus's Electre.

2. Amber; also elixir, healing gum (cf. AMBER 7). Also *attrib.*

1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* I. 41 O blessed sweet wounds! fountains of electre! 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lov.* III, Sweet gummes that from Electar trees Distill.

Electress (*ĭlĕ·ktrĕs*). Also: 7–8 electoress. See also ELECTRICE, ELECTRIX. [f. ELECTOR + -ESS.]

1. The wife of a German Elector of the Empire.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D iv, The Electoresse, and Countesse Palatine. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3896/2 The Electress of Bavaria .. is removed .. to Ingolstad. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 375 The electoress came in with one of her daughters. 1870 CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 412 George I was the son of the electress Sophia, granddaughter of James I.

2. A female elector; a woman having a vote.

1869 *Spectator* 6 Nov. 1295 The electresses evidently think, even more earnestly than the electors, that, etc.

Electric (*ĭlĕ·ktrik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *ēlectric-us*, f. L. *ēlectr-um*, Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* amber: see ELECTR-UM and -IC. The mod.L. word seems to have been first used by W. Gilbert in his treatise *De Magnete*, 1600.] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. Possessing the property (first observed in amber) of developing electricity when excited by friction or by other means.

Originally the word had reference only to the property of attracting light bodies, even the phenomenon of electrical repulsion being a later discovery (Gilbert indeed mentions the non-existence of such a phenomenon as an evidence of a distinction between magnetism and electricity).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 78 By Electrick bodies, I conceive..such as conveniently placed unto their objects attract all bodies palpable.

b. Charged with electricity, excited to electrical action. *Positively* or *negatively electric*: charged with positive or negative electricity.

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, electricity; producing, caused by, or operating by means of, electricity.

Except in the phrases in b, ELECTRICAL is now more usual in this sense. In some cases the choice between the two adjs. is somewhat arbitrarily restricted by usage: thus we usually say 'an *electrical* machine', but 'an *electric* battery'.

1675 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 377 The electric virtue of the glass. 1752 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 296 From electric fire .. spirits may be kindled. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 286 The electric power has efficacy sufficient to cure diseases. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* Introd. 28 The effects of chemical affinity and electric action being connected. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 464 A lady..who was for many months in an electric state so different from that of surrounding bodies, that, etc.

b. Forming phraseological comb. with sbs., as in **electric arc**, the luminous electrified space between the points of two electrodes through which a powerful electric current is passing; **electric atmosphere**, the space round electrical bodies within which they manifest their special properties; **electric charge**, the accumulation or condensation of electricity in a Leyden jar or the like; **electric circuit**, the passage of electricity from a body in one electric state to one in another through a conductor, also the conductor; **electric conflict** (see quot.); **electric current**, the flow of electricity through a conducting body from the positive to the negative pole, or from a high to a low potential; **electric density** or **thickness**, the quantity of electricity found at any moment on a given surface; **electric discharge**, the escape of electricity from a Leyden jar or similar apparatus; **electric eel** = GYMNOTUS; †**electric fire**, used by Franklin as = *electric fluid*; **electric fishes**, certain fishes that can give electric shocks; **electric fluid**, Franklin's term for a (supposed) subtle, imponderable, all-pervading fluid, the cause of electrical phenomena; **electric force**, the force with which electricity tends to move matter; **electric ray** = TORPEDO; **electric residue**, a second charge that tends to arise in a discharged Leyden jar; **electric resistance**, the opposition offered by a body to the passage of an electric current through it (the reverse of conductivity); **electric shock**, the effect on the animal body of a sudden discharge from a Leyden jar, etc.; **electric spark**, the luminous discharge from the conductor of an electrical machine to a pointed body presented to it; **electric tension**, the strain or pressure exerted upon a dielectric in the neighbourhood of an electrified body.

Also in many names of instruments for developing, measuring, illustrating, or applying electricity, and of machines, etc. in which electricity serves as the motive or controlling power, as in *electric alarm*, *annunciator*, *clock*, *escapement*, *furnace*, *fuse*, *governor*, *heater*, *lamp*, *pendulum*, *piano*, *railway*, *regulator*, *steam-gauge*, *telegraph*, *telegrapher* (see these sbs.); **electric balance**, an instrument for measuring the attractive or repulsive force of electrified bodies; **electric battery** (see BATTERY 10); **electric bridge**, an arrangement of electrical circuits used for measuring the resistance of an element of the circuit; **electric candle**, a form of electric-light apparatus in which the carbon pencils are parallel and separated by a layer of plaster of Paris; **electric chimes**, three bells suspended on a metal rod, rung by electricity; **electric column**, a form of the voltaic pile; **electric egg**, an ellipsoidal glass egg, with metallic caps at either end, which, when exhausted of air, may by the action of an electrical machine be filled with faint violet light; **electric harpoon**, one in which a bursting charge is exploded by electricity; **electric helix**, a screw-shaped coil of copper wire, used in forming an electro-magnet; **electric indicator**, indicating electro-magnetic currents; **electric kite**, that devised by Franklin to attract electricity from the air; **electric log**, a ship's log registering by electricity; **electric machine**, usu. *spec.* a machine for developing frictional electricity; **electric regulator**, for stopping or starting a machine by electro-magnetic circuit; **electric signal**, a signal conveyed by electric influence; **electric switch**, a device for interrupting or dividing one circuit and transferring it or part of it to another circuit, a commutator; **electric timeball**, a large hollow globe dropped at a particular time by an electric circuit; **electric torch**, a gas-lighter worked by electric action; **electric wand**, a baton-shaped electrophorus; **electric wires**, those of the electric telegraph.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sx. Telephone* 104 A wire bearing an electric current seems to be for the time surrounded by an *electric atmosphere. *Ibid.* 5 The telephone is a device for transmitting .. over an *electric circuit .. various kinds of sound. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 100 *Electric clocks may be divided into three classes. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 A zinc plate .. was immersed in the liquid, and a wire united the extremities of the pile: the effect produced hereby, was termed the *electric conflict 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 307 The influence of *electric currents. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 19 The existence and direction of an electric current are shown by its action upon a freely suspended magnetic needle. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. The *electric fluid with which the conductor is overloaded, repels the electric fluid from those parts of the threads, &c. which are next to it. 1854 LARDNER *Mus. Sc. & Art* III. 119 The electric fluid is deposited in a latent state in unlimited quantity in the earth, the waters, the atmosphere. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 128 *Electric organs of Fishes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1817) 166 Power of giving the *electric shock. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 230 Electricity..will discharge itself through his arms, producing an electric shock. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 105 When two in volume of this gas, and one in volume of oxygene, are acted upon by an *electric spark, over mercury, they inflame. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vi. (C. D. ed.) 115 The *electric wires ruled a colossal strip of music-paper out of the evening sky.

3. *fig.* Chiefly with reference to the swiftness of electricity, or to the thrilling effect of the electric shock; also in obvious metaphorical uses of the phrases in 2 b.

1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* v, The electric flash, that from the melting eye Darts the fond question or the soft reply. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 6 We..feel the electric virtue of his [Shakspere's] hand. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* i. ii. (1851) 29 The effect on all on board might well be conceived to have been electric. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 175 Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 133 A thrill of electric pain Smote through each English breast.

4. Electric blue: a trade name for a steely-blue colour used for textile fabrics.

5. *Comb.*, as †*electric-magnetic* = ELECTRO-MAGNETIC.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 71 Ascribing to the influence of electric magnetic causes the accuracy with which he succeeds in all his experiments.

B. *sb.*

1. A substance in which the electric force can be excited and accumulated by friction. See A. 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 81 Our other discourse of Electricks concerneth a generall opinion touching Jet and Amber. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 133 The effluviums of an Electrick upon its retreat, pluck up Straws. 1748 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 211 Air is an electric *per se*. 1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. *Electric* iii. § 56. 14 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The essential parts of..an electrical machine .. are the electric, the rubber, etc. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 51 The term electrics is applied to those substances which, when held in the hands and rubbed, become electric.

2. *Positive* (*negative*) *electrics*: = electro-positive (-negative) substances.

1842 TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 130 *Negative Electrics*—Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen .. *Positive Electrics*—Potassium-Sodium, Lithium, etc.

Electrical (*ɪlĕ·ktrikăl*). [f. prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** = ELECTRIC A. 1 a. *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 54 Electricall bodies drawe and attract not without rubbing and stirring vp of the matter first. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 Bodies electricall, whose emissions are lesse subtile. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 243 The phænomena of electrical bodies, the laws and variations of magnetism.

b. = ELECTRIC A. 1 b.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 39 When a piece of sealing wax gains the power of attracting light bodies . it is said to be electrical. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 313 The smoke and vapour of volcanoes are highly electrical. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 129 It is so electrical that it will scarcely leave my hand unless to go to the other.

2. (The usual modern sense.) Relating to or connected with electricity; also, of the nature of electricity. Sometimes used in the combinations mentioned under ELECTRIC A. 2 b, in most of which, however, *electric* is more usual; exceptions are *electrical machine*, *electrical eel*.

1747 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 73, I went..to see..the Electrical experiments. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 182 Draw off the electrical fire. 1748 *Ibid.* 210 A turkey is to be killed for our dinner by the electrical shock. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Cont. 14 No damage, except to a part of the Electrical Strap. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 7 The electrical gymnotus or eel 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 195 The electrical pile. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 104 Wires for passing the electrical spark. *Ibid.* 129 The electrical balance of Coulomb. *Ibid.* 169 The electrical column, formed of zinc, Dutch leaf, and paper. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* i. (1865) 42 He constructed a small electrical machine. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 463 When many of these..jars are connected together, it is called an electrical battery. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xv. 196 Electrical eels..abound in the..confluents of the Orinoco. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 62 Is it not possible that the mixture of large bodies of fresh and salt water may disturb the electrical equilibrium? 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 462 In..Electrical fishes, the electric organs are supplied with nerves of very great size. *Mod.* Are there any electrical books in the library?

3. *fig.* Cf. ELECTRIC 3.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, The atmosphere becomes electrical. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. lv. 59 The electrical shock caused by the discovery. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 315 The leaves.. seem to thrill our fingers with..the flutter of his electrical nerves.

†**4.** Skilled in the science of electricity. *Obs. rare.*

1787 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 240 The author, having no electrical friend whose sagacity he could confide in.

Electrically (*ɪlĕ·ktrikăli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an electrical manner.

1. In the manner of, by means of, or in relation to electricity.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 307 Points of platina are electrically ignited. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 212 Glass and flannel have been electrically excited. 1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, Electrically, India-rubber possesses high advantages. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* iii. 67 Metallic coatings..not electrically connected. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/7 The electrically-lighted marquee in Carlton-road.

2. *fig.* With suddenness, rapidity, or force as of electricity.

1841 LYTTON *Zanoni* 25 The orchestra—electrically sensitive to the impression of the audience. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. xv. iii 284 This electrically sudden operation on Prag. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xviii. 230 Why? she demanded electrically, like a thunder-clap.

†**Elĕctricalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being electrical.

1736 BAILEY, *Electricalness*, attracting quality. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Elĕctrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *électrice*, fem. of *électeur* ELECTOR.] = ELECTRESS 1.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3105/3 The Electrice of Bavaria . has Miscarried. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4742/2 He brought with him a Letter from the Electrice.

Electrician (*ɪlĕk-, ɛlektri·shăn*). [f. ELECTRIC + -IAN.] One who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity; one who works with electrical instruments.

1751 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xliv. 891, I have not heard that any of your European electricians have been able to..do it. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 368, I am no electrician. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4 The electrician had gone to Brest to repair a fault in the French cable.

Electricity (*ɪlĕk-, ɛlektri·sĭti*). [f. ELECTRIC + -ITY.]

1. In early use, the distinctive property of 'electric bodies', like amber, glass, etc., *i.e.*, their power when excited by friction to attract light bodies placed near them; also, the state of excitation produced in such bodies by friction. Subsequently the name was given to the cause of this phenomenon and of many others which were discovered to be of common origin with it, *e.g.* the electric spark, lightning, the galvanic current, etc. Franklin considered electric phenomena to be due to a subtle fluid diffused through all bodies, the excess of which above its normal quantity constituted 'positive electricity', and its deficiency below the normal quantity 'negative electricity'; but he also used 'electricity' as a name for the fluid itself. Others believed 'positive' and 'negative' electricity to be two distinct fluids, which when combined neutralized each other. The now prevailing view is that electricity is 'a peculiar condition either of the molecules of the electrified body or of the ether which surrounds them' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); but the term 'electric fluid' survives in popular language, and the names 'positive' and 'negative' electricity (also an inheritance from Franklin's theory) are still retained in scientific use.

Electricity may be developed by any means that produces disturbance of the molecular condition of bodies: by friction (*frictional electricity*), by chemical action (*galvanic electricity*), by heat (*thermal electricity*), by magnetism (*magnetic electricity*). Occasionally *electricity* and its related adjs. are used in a narrower sense with reference to the electricity produced by friction, as distinguished from galvanism or from magnetic or thermal electricity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Crystal will calefy into electricity; that is, a power to attract strawes or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed. *Ibid.* 79 Saltes if gently warmed .. will better discover their Electricities. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 850 Observations about the Electricity of Bodies. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. ii, Such powers in nature as magnetism and electricity. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 195 Restoring the equilibrium in the bottle does not at all affect the electricity in the man. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 209 The difference of the two electricities. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, &c.* 232 Electricity..is distinctly different from both light and heat. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 569, I began to use electricity, by small shocks 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 310 Electricity may be called into activity by mechanical power, by chemical action, by heat, and by magnetic influence. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 273 Feebler electricities will produce the sheets of summer lightning. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* 9 Electricity may either reside upon the surface of bodies as a charge, or flow through their substance as a current.

b. Preceded by adjs. denoting (*a.*) the source or mode of production, as *frictional*, *galvanic*, *induced*, *magnetic*, *thermal*, *vital*, *voltaic*; (*b.*) the

place of development, as *animal, atmospheric, organic*; (*c.*) the quality, as *active, constant, free, negative, positive. Vitreous, resinous electricity*: older synonyms for positive and negative electricity, which were first observed as resulting from the friction of glass and of resinous bodies respectively.

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* 14 Mar. Wks. 1882 V. 341 Their negative electricity [is] increased. 1799 E. DARWIN *Phytol.* 310 (T.) Two electrick fluids diffused together, and strongly attracting each other; one .. vitreous, the other resinous, electricity. 1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. *Galvan.* iv. § 30. 12 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The circulation of voltaic electricity produces an elevation of temperature. *Ibid. Electr.* ii. § 49. 13 The body is said to be negatively electrified, or to have negative electricity. *Ibid.* Positively electrified, or to have positive electricity. 1850 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* III. 189 Transitions of atmospheric electricity to an opposite condition.

2. *fig.*

1791 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 110 They [ambassadors] will become true conductors of contagion to every country which has had the misfortune to send them to the source of that electricity. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 175 Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state; till your whole vital Electricity..is cut into two isolated portions of Positive and Negative (of Money and of Hunger). 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 24 The electricity of human brotherhood. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 73 The natural electricity of youth.

3. The branch of physical science which deals with the nature and phenomena of electrical action.

1734 DESAGULIERS *Course Exper. Philos.* 450 Gray has found out several new Phenomena in Electricity. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 107 That new .. wonderful art of electricity, which screens their hotels from the thunder. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON (*title*) Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.

4. *Comb.*, as *electricity-laden* adj.

1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 922 The electricity-laden raindrops.

Electricize (*I*le·ktrisəi·z). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To charge with electricity, make electric. = ELECTRIFY *v.* 1.

1872 FOX *Ozone* 16 Ozone has been considered .. to be produced only when Oxygen is positively electricized.

Ele·ctric li·ght. a. *gen.* Light produced by electrical action. b. *spec.* The same as applied to purposes of illumination. It is ordinarily produced either by the incandescence of a filament of metal or carbon, or by the electric arc formed by the passing of electricity between two carbon points. Also *attrib.*, as in *electric-light apparatus.*

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 352 Electric light—Substitute for Gas [*heading of paragraph*]. 1849 WALKER in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) I. 138/2 We .. saw the electric light outshining all the other .. lights. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 430 The electric light was afterwards established at Cape Grisnez.

fig. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 3 The electric light of Comparative Philology.

Hence **electric-lighted** *ppl. a.*, lighted by electricity; **electric lighting** *vbl. sb.*, illumination by the electric light; also *attrib.*

1881 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/4 Beautiful electric-lighted clock. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 141 advt., Electric-lighting engineers.

Electrico·logy. *rare.* [See -LOGY.] (See quot.)

1746 R. TURNER (*title*) Electricology, or a Discourse upon Electricity.

Ele·ctrico-me·teorolo·gical, *a.* Relating to electrical meteorology, or to electricity and meteorology.

1787 BENNET in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 289 An electrico-meteorological diary.

† **Electri·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [see ELECTRUM and -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing amber.

1646 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Electrification (*I*le·ktrifikē·ʃən). [f. ELECTRIFY *v.* after L. nouns of action in *-ficātio.*]

1. The action or process of electrifying; subjection to the electric current.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 194 An Electrification of five or six Hours. 1750 *Ibid* XLVI. 385 The Prelate was not cured; and since the Electrification .. had been as he was before. 1881 A. MACFARLANE in *Nature* XXIV. 465 After a few electrifications..particles collect to form a chain.

2. The state or condition of a body charged with electricity.

1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 29 The electrification of fogs and rain. 1876 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 114 The electrifications of the glass and the resin are of opposite kinds. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 32 It is the .. practice .. to call the vitreous electrification positive, and the resinous electrification negative.

Electrified (*I*le·ktrifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. ELECTRIFY *v.* + -ED.] Charged with electricity by the passage of an electric current.

1751 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 203 Stream of electrified effluvia. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 314 Attraction between electrified and unelectrified substances. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 32 No force, either of attraction or of repulsion, can be observed between an electrified body and a body not electrified.

Electrifier (*I*le·ktrifəiəɹ). [f. next + -ER.] He who or that which electrifies or (*fig.*) startles or shocks violently.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 210 There is nothing to rouse one like the sound of a cannonade: it's a tremendous electrifier.

Electrify (*I*le·ktrifəi). [f. ELECTR-IC + -(I)FY.]

1. *trans.* To charge a body with electricity, or pass the electric current through it; to subject (a person) to an electric shock or current.

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 188 We electrify .. a book that has a double line of gold round upon the covers. 1765 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 26 Dec. (1827) III. 233 Being electrified morning and evening, my lameness mended. *c* 1796 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 41 The body is said to be electrified, and is capable of exhibiting appearances which are ascribed to the power of electricity. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 150 Quicksilver electrified under a conducting fluid. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 76 The inside will be resinously electrified.

2. *fig.* To startle, rouse, excite, as though with the shock of electricity.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 285 III. 308 You will not be so agreeably electrified .. as you were at Manheim. *c* 1794 BURKE *Addr. Brissot to Constit.* (R.), Those heights of courage which electrify an army and ensure victory. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloq.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 37 An audience is electrified.

Electrifying (*I*le·ktrifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELECTRIFY + -ING¹.] The action or process of charging with electricity, or of passing the electric current through a body. Also *attrib.*

1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 373 The electrifying machine. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 13 July, I advised electrifying.

Ele·ctrifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That electrifies.

1820 J. SCOTT in *Lond. Mag.* Jan., Vivid, searching, electrifying language. 1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. xiii. 393 A manner so electrifying as to make the poor shopman start back.

† **Electrine,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēlectrīnus*, or Gr. *ἠλεκτρινος*: see ELECTRUM and -INE.]

1. Resembling what exists in amber, electric.

a 1687 H. MORE in *Div. Dial.* (1713) 560 They supposed it to contain an Electrine Principle in it.

2. Made of the metal ELECTRUM.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 311 It was no matter in a Legacy of Electrine vessels, how much Silver or Electrum was in them.

† **Ele·ctrix.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ēlectrix*, fem. of *ēlector.*] = ELECTRESS 1.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11/1 The Emperor and his Mother .. are going into Mourning for..the Electrix of Bavaria.

† **Electri·zable,** *a. Obs.* [f. ELECTRIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being electrized.

1753 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 205 Electrisable bodies .. were sometimes electrised under thick clouds, but without .. lightning, or even without rain.

Electrization (*I*le·ktrizē·ʃən). [f. ELECTRIZE *v.* + -ATION; so Fr. *électrisation.*]

1. The process of subjecting (a person or thing) to the action of electricity; the state or condition of being subjected to electrical action.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 403 The washing of the boy's feet .. immediately preceded his electrisation. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* I. 355 Alumina cannot be decomposed by the electrization of mercury. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. 677 Persistent electrization has been known to cure obstinate cases. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* iii. 49 Electrization of persons in the vicinity of a point struck by lightning.

b. Decomposition by electro-chemical action.

1807 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 38 The process of the electrization of ammonia.

2. *fig.* The stirring of the soul mightily, as by electric shock. [after Fr.]

1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., The *levée en masse*, that electrisation of all souls.

Electrize (*I*le·ktrəiz). Also 8 **electerise.** [f. ELECTR-IC + -IZE; cf. Fr. *électriser.*]

trans. To charge with electricity; to subject to the action of electricity; = ELECTRIFY.

1746 BROWNING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 373, I was desirous to electrise a Tree. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 187 We electrize a person twenty or more times running, with a touch of the finger on the wire. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 255 All animal bodies .. being constantly electeriz'd .. by the earth. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 141 The prime conductor is electrized with the negative. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. ii. 90 A spiral wire electrized by the great battery ..at the London Institution.

Hence **Ele·ctrized** *ppl. a.*

1753 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 207 An electrised phial of water. 1757 E. DARWIN *ibid.* L. 252 Electrised down of the juncus bombycinus. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 13 Decanting the water out of an electrized into another bottle.

Electrizing (*I*le·ktrəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELECTRIZE *v.* + -ING¹.] Theaction or process of charging with electricity. Also *attrib.*

1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 26 The electrising has been discontinued. 1809 HENRY *ibid.* XCIX. 433 *note*, Transferring the .. gas .. into the electrizing tube.

Electro (*I*le·ktro), *sb.* and *v.* Used colloq. as an abbreviation for: a. ELECTRO-PLATE *v.*, ELECTRO-PLATING *vbl. sb.*; b. ELECTROTYPE *sb.* and *v.*

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec., Intrinsically base metal might have passed current until the electro wore off. *Mod.* They allowed him to take electros of all their woodcuts. It would save expense to electro the illustrations. The spoons ought to be electro'd afresh.

Electro- (*I*le·ktro), formally repr. Gr. *ἠλεκτρο-* combining form of *ἤλεκτρον*, which, after the analogy of its derivative ELECTRIC, is treated as if meaning 'electricity'; first occurring in quasi-Greek derivatives like ELECTROMETER, and now used without restriction to form combinations (chiefly written with hyphen) denoting processes carried on by electrical means, or the application of electricity to particular departments of art or industry, as in *electro-blasting, -cautery, -dentistry, -engraving, -etching, -horticulture, -lithotrity, -otiatrics.* Also in the following:

Ele·ctroballi·stic *a.*, relating to the art of timing by electricity the flight of projectiles. **Ele·ctro-bio·scopy** [+ *-bioscopy*, f. BIO- + *-scopy*, after *microscopy*, etc.], the examination of an animal body by means of a galvanic current, to discover muscular contractions as evidence of life. **Ele·ctro-ca·pillary** *a.*, having reference to the influence of electricity on capillary tubes under certain conditions. **Ele·ctro-che·mic, -che·mical** *adjs.*, pertaining to electricity and chemistry jointly. **Ele·ctro-che·mistry,** the science of the application of electricity to chemistry. **Ele·ctro-chro·nograph,** an instrument for electrically recording exact instants of time. **Ele·ctro-coa·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the process of coating a body over with metal by the galvanic battery. **Ele·ctro-co·pper,** iron coated with copper by means of the galvanic battery. **Ele·ctro-depo·sit** *v.*, to deposit (a coating of metal, etc.) by means of electricity: hence **Ele·ctro-depo·sit, -deposi·tion,** the process of depositing by electricity; **Ele·ctro-depo·sitor,** one who conducts this process. **Ele·ctro-diagno·sis,** the application of electricity to purposes of medical diagnosis. **Ele·ctro-ergo·meter,** an instrument for measuring the work done by an electric machine. **Ele·ctro-fu·sion,** the fusion of metals by means of the electric current. **Ele·ctro-galva·nic** *a.*, pertaining to the galvanic form of electricity; also, pertaining to electricity as including galvanism. **Ele·ctro-ge·nesis** [see GENESIS], the state of tetanoid spasm that supervenes in the muscles highly stimulated by galvanism, when the current is withdrawn: so **Ele·ctroge·nic** *a.* [see -GENIC], pertaining to electrogenesis. **Ele·ctro-gi·ld** *v.*, to gild by means of an electric current: hence *ele·ctro-gi·lding* vbl. sb., *electro-gilt.* ppl. adj. **Ele·ctro-kine·tic** *a.* [see KINETIC], having reference to electricity in motion. **Ele·ctro-ma·ssage,** kneading the body or a limb with a combined roller and small galvanic machine. **Ele·ctro-me·dical** *a.*, pertaining to the application of galvanism to medical purposes. **Ele·ctrometa·llurgy,** the application of electrolysis to the deposition of thin coatings from metallic solutions: hence *ele·ctro-metallu·rgic, -metallu·rgical* adjs. **Ele·ctro-mu·scular** *a.*, having reference to the mutual influence of the electric current and muscular contraction. **Ele·ctro-ne·gative** *a.*, pertaining to, or producing, negative electricity. **Ele·ctro-nervous** *a.*, relating to the affinity between electric and nervous action. **Ele·ctro-o·ptics** the science of the relations between electricity and optics. **Ele·ctro-patho·logy,** the science of morbid conditions as they are revealed by electrical means. **Ele·ctro-physio·logy,** the science of the electrical conditions of the physiological processes; the testing by electricity of the bodily functions: hence *ele·ctro-physiolo·gical* adj. **Ele·ctro-photo·meter,** an instrument for comparing the intensity of lights by referring them to the standard of the electric spark. **Ele·ctropoi·on** [f. Gr. *-ποιόν*, neut. of *-ποιός* that makes], a name for Bunsen's carbon battery. **Ele·ctropo·lar** *a.*, an epithet applied to the condition of a cylindrical conductor when, on being electrified by induction, the ends become polar. **Ele·ctropo·sitive** *a.*, pertaining to, or producing, positive electricity. **Ele·ctro-pro·cess** = *electrotyping process.* **Ele·ctropu·ncture** = GALVANOPUNCTURE. **Ele·ctro-pyro·meter** = electric PYROMETER. **Ele·ctro-si·lver** *v.* = ELECTROPLATE. **Ele·ctrosynthe·tic** *a.*, causing chemical composition by means of the galvanic current: hence **Ele·ctrosynthe·tically** *adv.* **Ele·ctro-techno·logy,** the science of the application of electricity to the arts. **Ele·ctro-te·legraphic** *a.*, pertaining to **Ele·ctro-tele·graphy** = electric telegraphy. **Ele·ctro-therapeu·tics,** the treatment of disease by electricity. **Ele·ctrothe·rapy** [+ *-therapy*, ad. Gr. *θεραπεία* healing] = *electrotherapeutics.* **Ele·ctro-the·rmancy** [cf. DIATHER-.

MANCY], and **Ele·ctrothe·rmy** [as if ad. Gr. *-θερμία, f. θερμός* hot], the science of the electricity developed by heat. **Ele·ctrotint** [cf. AQUATINT], a mode of engraving, the design being drawn on copper-plate and transferred by means of an electric bath. **Ele·ctro-vi·tal** *a.*, having reference to the connexion of electricity and the vital actions: hence **Ele·ctro-vi·talism.**

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 287 Lipmann's *electro-capillary electrometer. 1807 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 2 Application of the powers of *electro-chemical analysis. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 193/2 LAWS of .. electro-chemical decomposition. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 330 The quantities of these ions being *electrochemically equivalent. 1889 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electr.* i. § 2. 1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) *Electro-Chemistry .. one of the connecting branches between remote divisions of the Philosophy of Nature. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. ii. 157 The *electro-chronograph on which his laps are recorded. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 239/2 *Electro-coating with zinc. 1852 JOUBERT in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 26 Nov., One *electro-copper plate has yielded more than 12,000 impressions. 1864 *Reader* 5 Oct. 483/3 For *electro-deposit a large series of depositing cells is required. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 360 An *electro-deposited coating. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 239/2 Coating metals .. by *electro-deposition. *Ibid.* 215/2 Some *electro-depositors use vats .. of wrought iron. 1881 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXIII. 353 *Electro-fusion of .. iron or platinum. 1898 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1865) 14 Men of letters .. will not disturb the popular fallacy respecting this or that *electro-gilded celebrity. 1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 28, 98 Delicate steel parts, have been *electro-gilt. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 227/2 Liquid .. for .. *electro-gilding. 1880 in *Nature* XXI. 457 The expense of *electro-horticulture depends mainly upon the cost of mechanical energy. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 207 The *Electrokinetic Energy of the system. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 117 Covering it with a thin layer of gold by the *electrometallurgic process. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 302/1 *Electro-metallurgical processes require certain temperatures. 1840 SMEE (*title*) Elements of *Electro-metallurgy. 1846 JOYCE *Sc. Dialog.* iii. *Electr.* 412 The whole art of electro-metallurgy .. consists in making a good selection of solutions. 1879 DU MONCEL *Telephone* 11 The *electro-musical telephones. 1870 HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. A peculiar pain, which is called *electro-muscular sensibility. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 202 Bodies .. attracted by positively electrified surfaces, and repelled by negative ones .. may be termed .. *electro-negative bodies. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 343 The Anion, or the electronegative component. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* xxi. 429 The *electro-nervous theory received a great accession of probability. 1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* XXV. 118 The .. prospects of *electro-physiology. 1870 F. POPE *Electr. Tel.* i. (1872) 17 This modification of the Grove battery is sometimes called the *Electropoion battery. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 205 Chlorine, an electro-negative body, takes the place of hydrogen, an *electro-positive one. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Dec. 765/1 Tin is .. electro-positive to iron. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 233/2 Taking copies .. by the *electro-process. 1871 HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 528 *Electro-puncture is nothing more than the application of a galvanic current to the tissues included between two acupuncture needles. 1843 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 273 *Electro-synthetic absorption of nitrogen .. Capable of *electro-synthetically combining. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 11/2 The recent developments of practical electricity and *electro-technology. 1843 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 128 Communications may be transmitted with *electro-telegraphic speed. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 258/2 The voltaic battery in *electro-telegraphy. 1887 J. BUTLER (*title*) Text-book of *Electro-Therapeutics, etc. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 351 A new and effective method of treating disease—*electrotherapy. 1842 J. SAMPSON (*title*) *Electro-tint, or the Art of making paintings in such a manner that copper Plates and 'Blocks' can be taken from them by Voltaic Electricity. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* xxi. 432 *Electro-vital or neuro-electric currents.

Electro-biology (*ɪlɛ·ktrobəi,ɒ·lŏdʒi*). [f. prec. + BIOLOGY.]

1. The branch of electricity which deals with the electrical phenomena of living beings; = *electrophysiology* (see ELECTRO-).

1849 SMEE (*title*) Elements of Electro-biology. 1881 in *Nature* XXIV. 39 [The first number of *L'Electricien* contains] an interesting article on electrobiology.

2. The name given about 1845 to a form of 'animal magnetism' or hypnotism, in which unconsciousness was induced by causing the patient to gaze steadily at a small bright object.

Originally the object used was a disc of zinc and copper, the galvanic action of which was supposed to be concerned in producing the result; hence perhaps the name, which however was employed by some writers as a synonym for 'animal magnetism' in general, with reference to its imagined relation to vital electricity.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magn.* 74 All the phenomena of the conscious state in .. electro biology .. can be produced .. by the older mesmeric or magnetic methods. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xiv. (1879) 550 Who styled themselves 'professors' of a new art which they termed Electro-Biology.

Hence **Ele·ctrobiolo·gical** *a.* [see -ICAL], relating to electrobiology. **Ele·ctrobio·logist** [see -IST], a practiser of electrobiology.

1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 13 May, I fought a mesmeric and electro-biological battle. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 109 The real combat was one of spirit against spirit .. what would now be called electro-biological. 1860 JEAFFRESON *Bk. about Doctors* II. 38 Electro-biologists, spirit-rappers, and table-turners. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 220 This sage anticipated our modern electro-biologists.

Electrode (*ɪlɛ·ktrōd*). [f. as prec. + *-ode* (as in ANODE), ad. Gr. *ὁδός* way.] One of the poles of a galvanic battery. See ANODE and CATHODE.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 662 In place of the term pole I propose .. *Electrode*, and I mean thereby that surface .. which bounds the extent of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 207 The same wire, if made the positive electrode of the galvanic battery, is not acted upon by the acid. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 102 This plate forms one of the electrodes or entrances by which the electricity reaches the liquid (otherwise called the poles).

Electrodynamic (*ɪlɛ·ktrodəinæ·mik*), *a.* [f. ELECTRO- + DYNAMIC; cf. *hydrodynamic*.] Pertaining to the force excited by one magnetic current upon another. Hence **Ele·ctrodyna·mical** *a.*, in same sense. **Ele·ctrodyna·mics**, the dynamics of electricity; the science of the mutual influence of electric currents. **Ele·ctrody·namism** [see DYNAMISM] = *electrodynamics*. **Ele·ctrodynamo·meter** [see DYNAMOMETER], an instrument for measuring electrodynamic force.

1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. *Electro-Magnet* xii. § 291. 90 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) An electro-dynamic ring. 1881 SIR W. ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 619. 451 Electrodynamic machine. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 324 Theory .. developed by M. Ampere, under the name of Electrodynamics. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 171 Electrodynamics treats of the mutual attractions and repulsions of currents on currents, and currents on magnets. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 200 Electro-dynamometer, for measuring electric currents which are constantly being reversed in direction.

Electrograph (*ɪlɛ·ktrograf*). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *-γράφος* that writes.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1840 SPENCER *Multipl. Wks. of Art by Electr.* Pref. 8 The instruments themselves [for producing electrotypes] should be called 'electrographs'.

2. An instrument for registering electrical conditions; the automatic record of an electrometer.

1881 G. M. WHIPPLE in *Nature* XXIII. 349 This want of accordance between the electrograph and magnetographs was, etc.

Hence **Electrogra·phic** *a.*

1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 191 From his study he has electrographic communication with all parts of the United States.

Electrography (*ɪ-*, elektrɒ·grăfi). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γραφία* writing.] The process of copying an engraving on an electro-copper plate.

1840 SPENCER *Multipl. Wks. of Art by Electr.* Pref. 8 The whole art of applying electricity to the production of such works of art should be termed 'electrography'.

Electrolier (*ɪlɛ·ktrəlīə·r*). [f. ELECTRO-, with ending arbitrarily adopted from *chandelier*; cf. *gaselier*.] A cluster of electric lamps.

1882 *Standard* 27 Mar. 5 Gigantic gilt-brass electrolier. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. lxii/1 One large Metal Electrolier.

Electrology (*ɪ-*, elektrɒ·lŏlŏdʒi). [f. ELECTRO- + -LOGY.] The science of electricity. Hence **Electrolo·gic, -ical**, adjs.

Electrolysis (*ɪlek-*, elektrɒ·lĭsĭs). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *λύσις* unbinding; after ANALYSIS.]

1. Chemical decomposition by galvanic action.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 720/1 The organ generates electricity .. and can effect electrolysis. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ix. 224 The great contributions of Faraday—magneto-electricity, the quantitative law of electrolysis.

b. as the name of a branch of science.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 Electrolysis is generally understood to treat of the changes effected in a substance subjected to, but not giving rise to, the current.

2. *Surgery.* The breaking up of tumours, also of calculi, by electric agency.

1867 ALTHAUS in *Brit. Med. Journ.* 11 May, Tumours .. treated by electrolysis. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) II. 634 Dr. Hilton Fagge .. [has] treated light cases of hydatid disease of the Liver by electrolysis.

Electrolyte (*ɪlɛ·ktrələit*). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *λυτός* loosed, f. *λύειν* to loose.] 'A body which can be, or is being decomposed by ELECTROLYSIS' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 664 Many bodies are decomposed directly by the electric current, .. these I propose to call electrolytes. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 143 All liquids capable of being decomposed by the voltaic electrical force, thence called Electrolytes. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 231 The same constituent which in one electrolyte becomes an anion, may in another electrolyte become a cation.

Hence **Ele·ctroly·tic** *a.* [see -IC], pertaining to, or capable of, electrolysis. **Ele·ctroly·tical** *a.* = prec. **Ele·ctroly·tically** *adv.*, by means of electrolysis.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 664 The term electrolytical will be understood at once. Muriatic acid is electrolytical, boracic acid is not. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 153 Electrolytic power of water. 1861 MILLER in *Circ. Sc.* I. 167/2 Decomposition .. by electrolytic action. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 208 The improvement began with the institution of the electrolytic treatment. 1843 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 279 Completion of the circuit and the electrolytical action are synchronous. 1887 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Galvanism*, Gold .. can be deposited electrolytically.

Electrolyze (*ɪlɛ·ktrələiz*), *v.* [f. prec., after analogy of *analyse*, etc.] *trans.* a. To decompose by electrical means. b. To break up (a tumour, calculus) by means of galvanism.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 665 Chloride of lead .. when electrolyzed evolves the two ions, chlorine and lead. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Proc. Soc. Arts* 24 Dec. 454 Electrolysing water with small platinum points.

Hence **Ele·ctroly·zable** *a.* [see -ABLE], capable of being electrolyzed. **Ele·ctrolyza·tion** [see -ATION], the process of electrolyzing. **Ele·ctroly·zed** *ppl. a.*, decomposed by galvanic action.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* § 664 For electro-chemically decomposed I shall often use the term electrolyzed. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 95 Electrolyzation is of value in the treatment of .. tumors. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 635/1 The electrolyzed liquid is sulphuric acid.

Electro-magnet (*ɪlɛ·ktromæ·gnĕt*). [f. ELECTRO- + MAGNET.] A piece of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire, through which a current of electricity may be passed, rendering the iron temporarily magnetic.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XX. 201 Account of a large Electro magnet. 1832 W. STURGEON in *Phil. Mag.* XI. 194 On Electro-magnets. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 250/2 A horse-shoe electro-magnet. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* Introd. 2 The first simple electro-magnet was made by Sturgeon [of Manchester].

Hence **Ele·ctro-magne·tic, -magne·tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to electro-magnetism. **Ele·ctro-magne·tically** *adv.*, by means of electro-magnetism. **Ele·ctro-magne·tics**, the science of electro-magnetism. **Ele·ctro-ma·gnetism**, the phenomena of the production of magnetism by the electric current; also, the influence of a magnet on the electric current.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 The electro-magnetic influence always increased with the number of the plates. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* Introd. 2 An electro-magnetic telegraph. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 Electro-magnetical effects. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 435 To transmit electro-magnetically the work of waterfalls. 1808 F. WATKINS (*title*) Popular Sketches of Electro-Magnetism. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 94 Oërsted's great discovery of electro-magnetism. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 5 Reproducing tones by electro-magnetism.

Electrometer (*ɪlek-*, elektrɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. ELECTRO- + METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body.

1749 *Gentl. Mag.* 352 A true and exact electrometer. 1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 451 An instrument which I have contrived for this purpose may not improperly be called an electrometer. 1787 A. YOUNG in *Glasg. Weekly Her.* (1883) 7 July 2/7 An electrometer—a small, fine pith ball. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 128 The electrometer .. consists of two gold leaves attached to a metal-plate. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 300.

Hence **Ele·ctrome·tric, -ical**, *adjs.*, pertaining to electrometry. **Electro·metry**, the measurement of electricity by the electrometer.

Electromotion (*ɪlɛ·ktromōʊ·ʃən*). [f. ELECTRO- + MOTION.] The motion of a galvanic current. Also, in recent use, mechanical motion produced by electrical means.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 195 The ingenious hypothesis of Volta concerning electro-motion. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 46 There is no exhibition .. of electromotion.

Electromotive (*ɪlɛ ktroɪmōʊ·tiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + MOTIVE *a.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to electromotion. *Electromotive force*: originally, the force exhibited in the voltaic battery; in mod. use, the difference of potential which is the cause of electric currents.

1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 46 Permanent electromotive power. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 187 Zinc and copper plates .. by their electromotive power. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. (1865) 624 The electrical excitement, called also the electromotive force, produced in voltaic arrangements. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. II. § 2. 49 The electromotive force of the sciatic nerve of a frog. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 220 The sum of the sudden changes of potential, $\Delta_1 + \Delta_2$ .. is called the Electromotive Force between *A* and *B*.

B. *sb.* [after *locomotive*.] A locomotive engine of which the motive power is electricity.

1887 *Engineer* 29 July 95 The electro-motive consists of an angle iron frame supporting three platforms.

Electromotor (*ɪlɛ ktroɪmōʊ·təɹ*), *sb.* (*adj.*) [f. ELECTRO- + MOTOR.]

A. *sb.* Originally, a metal serving as a voltaic element. In mod. use, a machine for applying electricity as a motive power. B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = ELECTROMOTIVE, as in *electromotor force*.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiii. 570 Plate or sheet zinc is a powerful electromotor. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 260 During this year (1855) .. Henry M. Paine was then trying to construct a successful electromotor. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 452 No current will flow through the electromotor.

‖ **Electron** (*ɪlɛ·ktrɒn*). [a. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*: see ELECTRUM.] = ELECTRUM 2.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xcviii. XII. 659 Precious metals (gold, silver, and electron). 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 459 Mediæval ring .. formed of electron, or gold much alloyed with silver.

Electronome (ĭle·ktrŏnōᵘm). [f. ELECTRO- ; cf. *metronome*.] = ELECTROMETER.

Electropathy (ī-, elektrǫ·păþi). [f. ELECTRO-, in imitation of *homœopathy*; cf. *hydropathy*.] The treatment of disease by electrical remedies. Hence **Electropa·thic** *a.*, pertaining to electropathy.

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 24/1 Electropathic socks.

Ele·ctrophore. Anglicized form of next, which is more freq. used.

1778 INGENHOUSZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1045, I will now explain the nature of an electrophore. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 69. 451 The ball is repulsed .. according to the size of the electrophore or the lightness of the ball.

Electrophorus (ĭlek-, elektrǫ·fŏrŏs). [mod. Lat. f. ELECTRO- + Gr. -φόρος that bears or produces. Cf. It. *elettroforo*, Fr. *électrophore*, and prec.] A simple instrument, invented by Volta, for generating statical electricity by induction.

1778 INGENHOUSZ *On Electrophorus* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1027 To explain how far the *electrophorus perpetuus* may be accounted for on the .. theory of Dr. Franklin. 1782 tr. Volta *ibid.* LXII. App. vii, My electrophorus .. is a machine well known to electricians. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 751 A cat's skin .. is an admirable rubber for an electrophorus.

Electro-plate (ĭle·ktroplᵉ¹t), *v.* [f. ELECTRO- + PLATE.] *trans.* To coat with silver by electrolysis. Hence, **Ele·ctro-pla·ter**, one who electroplates. **Ele·ctro-pla·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 590/1, I electro-plated many articles. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 215/1 The kind chiefly in use by electro-platers, is the German or Liége Zinc. 1865 *Reader* 23 Sept. 351/1 Elkington founded the first establishment in this country, for carrying out the processes of electro-plating. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 93 The electro-plating process began at Birmingham.

Electro-plate (ĭle·ktroplᵉ¹t), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The ware produced by electro-plating.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I 30 Our breakfast-table displays our electro-plate. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxviii. 149 This is an age of stucco and electroplate.

Ele:ctro-psycho·logy. [f. ELECTRO- + PSYCHOLOGY.] A proposed name for 'animal magnetism' or 'electro-biology'.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magn.* 73 Electro-psychology and other similar names in which .. the theory that electricity is identical with the vital force is kept in view.

Electroscope (ĭle·ktroskōᵘp). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. -σκόπος looker.] An instrument for ascertaining the presence of electricity, and its quality if present. Hence **Ele:ctrosco·pic** *a.* [see -IC], measured by the electroscope.

1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 66. 150 The aerial electroscope is an instrument for determining the electric state of the atmosphere. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 53 A gold leaf electroscope. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 300 Instruments by means of which the existence of electric charges .. may be indicated, but which are not capable of affording numerical measures, are called Electroscopes. 1842 TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 85 Several simple electroscopic methods. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 285 The electroscopic delicacy of the telephone.

Electrostatic (ĭle·ktro₁stæ·tik), *a.* [f. ELECTRO- + STATIC; cf. *hydrostatic*.] Pertaining to statical electricity. Hence **Ele:ctrosta·tical** *a.*, of same meaning. **Ele:ctrosta·tically** *adv.* **Electrostatics,** the science dealing with statical electricity.

1867 SIR W. THOMSON in *Athenæum* No. 2084. 428 Self-acting electro-static accumulator. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 21/2 The action of the air felt in front of an electrostatic machine in action. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 248 An electrostatical distribution. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 453 The .. electromotive force of an electromotor may be measured .. electrostatically by means of the electrometer. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 208 The .. two-fluid theory of electricity in its application to Electrostatics.

‖ **Electrotonus** (ĭlek-, elektrǫ·tŏnŏs). [mod. Lat., f. ELECTRO- + Gr. τόνος tension: see TONE.] The modified condition of a motor nerve under the influence of a constant galvanic current. Also in anglicized form **Ele·ctrotone.**

1860 *New Syd. Soc. Yr. Bk.* 52, *Title,* Contributions to the Physiology of Electrotone. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. 2. 59 The nerve, both between and beyond the electrodes, is .. in a peculiar condition known as 'electrotonus'.

So **Ele:ctroto·nic** *a.* [see -IC], relating to or characterized by electrotonus; also (in Faraday's use), the epithet of the peculiar electrical state characteristic of a secondary circuit in the electromagnetic field. **Ele:ctrotoni·city** [see -ITY], the condition produced by electrotonizing. **Electro·tonise** *v.* [see -IZE], to produce electrotonus. **Electro·tonizing** *vbl. sb.*

1832 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* § 60, I .. have ventured to designate it as the Electro-tonic state. 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* iii. 116 The electrotonic condition. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 174 The Electrotonic State.

Electrotype (ĭle·ktrotəip). [f. ELECTRO- + TYPE.]

1. A model or copy of a thing formed by the deposition of copper on a mould by galvanic action: also *attrib.*

1840 *Athenæum* 11 Apr., 324 We have received from Mr. Barclay what he calls an electrotype seal. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 537 The Electrotype Process is now one of the great powers which manufacturing art employs. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxx. 13 Stock of electrotype cuts.

2. The process of electrotyping.

1840 *Mech. Mag.* 15 Aug. XXXIII. 224 (*heading of paragraph*) The Electrotype in America. 1842 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 198 Treatise on the Electrotype. 1859 SIR W. HARRIS *Electr.* 190 The useful arts .. namely, electro-metallurgy, electrotype, etc.

Ele·ctrotype, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To copy in electrotype. Also *fig.*

1847 LADY G. FULLERTON *Grantley M.* I. viii. 273 We are only electrotyped. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 105 Electrotyped .. in the medallions that hang round the walls of your memory's chamber.

Hence **Ele·ctroty:per** [see -ER]. **Ele·ctroty·pist** [see -IST]. **Ele·ctroty·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4 Engravers and electrotypers. 1884 *Ibid.* 7 May 8/2 The firm are type-founders, stereotypers, and electrotypers. 1845 H. DIRKS in *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 42 Copying for the electrotypist. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 234/1 Advantages of electrotyping over stereotyping.

Electrum (ĭle·ktrŏm). [a. L. *ēlectrum*, ad. Gr. ἤλεκτρον, in same senses. See also ELECTRE.]

†**1.** Amber. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxi. (1495) 683 Of the pyne appyll tree cometh droppyng and woosynge whyche is made harde .. and soo tornyth in to a precyous stone that hyghte Electrum. 1602 *Metamorph. Tobacco* (Collier) 17 Eridanus his pearl'd Electrum gaue. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 58 These fishes .. are unable to attract, or to repel the lightest substances, which even the electrum can affect.

† **b.** *fig.* of tears. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* v. 4 It was her masters death That drew electrum from her weeping eyes.

2. a. An alloy of silver and gold (of pale yellow colour) in use among the ancients; = ELECTRE 1. Also *attrib.* **b.** *Min.* Native argentiferous gold containing from 20 to 50 per cent of silver.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxxvii. (1495) 565 Electrum is a metall .. it shyneth more clere than gold or syluer. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. IV. (Arb.) 83 *marg. note,* Electrum is a metall naturally mixt of one portion of golde & an other of siluer. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 798 The Ancient Electrum had in it a fifth of Silver to the Gold. 1674 EARL SANDWICH tr. *Barba's Art Metals* (1740) 72 Electrum .. which is a natural mixture of Gold and Silver. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 5 A mass of electrum .. consisting of large crystals, containing 25 p.c. of silver. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xvi. 186 The coins of Lydia were frequently of electrum.

3. An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 252 A base metal in modern use has received the name of electrum. It is an alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, with sometimes nickel.

† **Electua·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 **electuarius.** [f. ELECTUARY + -OUS.] Of the nature of an electuary; wholesome, beneficial.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Compounds* 17 b, This oile is electuarius to the teeth.

Electuary (ĭle·ktiŭări). Forms: 6 **electuarye, -ie,** (*Sc.* **electuar**), 8 **electary,** 4- **electuary.** See also LECTUARY. [ad. late L. *ēlectuārium*, *ēlectārium* (5th c.), perh. a corrupt derivative of the synonymous Gr. ἐκλεικτόν, f. ἐκλείχειν to lick out.]

1. A medicinal conserve or paste, consisting of a powder or other ingredient mixed with honey, preserve, or syrup of some kind.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxv. (1495) 250 The Etyk is holpe .. by an electuary that hight Electuarium patris. 1527 ANDREW tr. *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j, With waters dy[styl]lyd, all maner of .. electuaryes be myxced. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. (1872) 145 Spicis .. for to mak exquisit electuars. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xil. 148 Many simples goe to the making of a soveraigne Electuary. 1758 BROOKES *Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 134 The antiscorbutic Electary .. is very efficacious in this Disease. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 372 Make them an electuary with honey and treacle. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Raw potato and saur-kraut, pounded with molasses into a damnable electuary.

b. *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 85 Electuaryes to preserue them from spirytuall diseases. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 139 Some eye-brightning electuary of knowledge, and foresight. 1878 EMERSON *Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 385 Innocence is a wonderful electuary for purging the eyes.

¶ **2.** ? Confused with *electar*, ELECTRE 1 and 2.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 52 Ane maner of electuar .. hewit like gold, and sa attractive of nature, that it drawis stra. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* D, This weight serveth to weigh .. Gold, Silver, Pearles, and other precious things, as Electuaries and Amber.

‖ **Eledone** (elĭdōᵘ·nĭ). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐλεδώνη a kind of polypus.] A cephalopod of the tribe *Octopoda*.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 528/2 In the .. Eledone the suckers are soft and unarmed. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 35 The *eledone* makes twenty respirations per minute, when resting quietly in a basin of water. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 327 The modified end of the arm in Eledone and Octopus.

† **Eleemo·synar.** *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **elymosinar.** [ad. med.L. *eleēmosynārius*: see next. Cf. OF. *elemosinaire*, which may be the immediate source.] = ALMONER.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* I. (1677) 22 Alcuin, commonly held to be Charles the Great his Master, was made his Eleemosynar. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 16 The bishop of Murray was made lord Elymosinar. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* I. ii. 53 Other officials were the carver, the cupbearer, the eleemosynar.

Eleemosynary (e:lĭ₁ī₁mǫ·sinări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **elemo-, eleemo-, -sin-, -an-, -sunary.** [ad. med.L. *eleēmosynārius*, f. *eleēmosyna*: see ALMS.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to alms or almsgiving; charitable. *Eleemosynary House, Corporation*, one established for the distribution of alms, etc.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 302 These her eleemosinary acts .. are almost vanished. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 659 The Elemosinary House or Hospital for the maintenance of two Capellanes. 1702 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3812/1 Divers Persons to whom Eleemosinary Protections were granted. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 80 The blind eleemosynary spirit inculcated by the Romish church is notoriously the cause .. of beggary. 1865 H. STAUNTON *Grt. Schools Eng., Dulwich* 502 Three [portions] are assigned to the Educational and one to the Eleemosynary branch.

2. Dependent on or supported by alms.

1654 G. GODDARD in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 65 If we be a mere elemosynary Parliament we are bound to do his drudgery. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxii. (1713) 264 Is not the whole World the Alms-house of God-Almighty .. [in] which he had a right .. to place us his eleemosynary Creatures? 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 353 There is a sort of Spunging, elemosinary Travellers. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. vi. 62 Threw forth .. food, for the flock of eleemosynary doves.

3. Of the nature of alms; given or done as an act of charity; gratuitous.

a 1620 JER. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 348 God will not have the Ministery of the Word eleemosynary, to be matter of meere almes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) 46 An eleemosynary supply of shoes. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* II. v. 121 Eleemosynary relief never yet tranquillized the working classes. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 246 We have nothing .. to do .. with eleemosynary .. education.

b. *Law.* Given in 'free alms'. See ALMOIGNE.

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 440 Baronies .. given in Frank Almoigne and as Elemosinary.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. One who lives upon alms; a beggar. Also *fig.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 141 Those professed Eleemosynaries .. direct .. their petitions on a few and selected persons. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xviii. 112 That the cause should be an Eleemosynary for its subsistence to its effect. 1673 H. STUBBE *Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 3 The Parliamentarians were their Eleemosynaries.

2. = ALMONER. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eleemosynary*, an almoner, or one that gives alms. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 458 Robert the Priest had one carucate of land of the King's Eleemosinary.

3. = ALMONRY [ad. med.L. *eleēmosynārium*].

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 43/1 [In] the Almonry, or Eleemosinary .. [are] 4 Yeomen. 1775 in ASH.

Hence **Eleemo·synarily** *adv.*, in an eleemosynary manner; charitably, by way of charity.

† **Eleemo·synate,** *v. Obs.*−⁰ [f. L. *eleēmosyna*, Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη + -ATE.] *intr.* To give alms.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Eleemo·synous,** *a. Obs. rare*−¹. In 6 **elemosinus.** [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Compassionate, merciful.

c 1590 BUREL *2nd Pass. Pilgrimer* Poems (1596) P ij a, Ane pepill .. na ways Elimosinus.

‖ **Eleeson** (elĭ₁ī·sǫn). *nonce-wd.* [A use of Gr. ἐλέησον 'have mercy!'] = KYRIE ELEISON.

1822 W. L. BOWLES in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 72, I hear far off Faint eleesons swell.

Ele·gal, bad form of ILLEGAL.

1647 16 *Quæres to Prælates* Ded. 2 These Quæres will proove fatall to your .. elegall Ecclesiasticall Iurisdictions.

Elegance (e·lĭgăns). [a. Fr. *élégance*, ad. L. *ēlegāntia*, f. *ēlegānt-em*: see ELEGANT.] The quality or state of being elegant.

1. Refined grace of form and movement, tastefulness of adornment, refined luxury, etc. See ELEGANT 1, 2, 3.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. Introd. 7 The .. elegance discoverable in their outward appearance. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 140 With untutored elegance she dressed. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 224 Elegance, I take to signify that intricate combination and contrast of lines in the form of a figure which constitute an essential part of beauty. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 1 Nowhere else in the world could you see such a display of luxury and elegance.

2. Of spoken or written compositions, literary style, etc.: Tasteful correctness, harmonious simplicity, in the choice and arrangement of words. See ELEGANT 4.

c 1530 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) G. vj, In eligance of meter and speeche. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaph.* (Arb.) 10 Sir Thomas Eliots elegance did seuer it selfe from all equales. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 270, I .. Detest thy purest elegance of speech. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 157 ₽ 11 Nothing to say of elegance .. equal to my wishes. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xxvii. Wks. 1846 I. 165 Elegance, by which I always mean precision and correctness. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 402 The elegance of her translations.

3. a. Of scientific processes, demonstrations, inventions, etc.: 'Neatness', ingenious simplicity, convenience, and effectiveness; so of a prescription, etc. See ELEGANT 5. **b.** Roman Law: transl. L. *elegantia juris*: see quot. 1864.

1736 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 285, I doubt not but they might be used, with as much elegance, in emulsions. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xi. 84 This formula, undoubtedly of great elegance, probably was not derived by a direct mathematical process. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* iv. (1876) 79 To this sense of simplicity and harmony..significantly termed 'elegance'..the Roman Jurisconsults..surrendered themselves.

4. † a. Correctness of taste: cf. ELEGANT 6. *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116/1 Ælian argued the Elegance of the Person, in choosing such things as were fair.

b. Of manners, etc.: Refined propriety.

1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* I. xvi. 114 With all the gentleness of his address, true elegance was sometimes wanting.

5. *concr.* Something which is elegant; a particular instance or kind of elegance.

1676 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 417 A nice contriver of all elegances. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 126 He has left in his Homer a treasure of poetical elegances to posterity. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 88 What your father and grandfather used as an elegance in conversation is now abandoned to the populace. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xxvi. 396 The measure of this world's elegances. 1863 EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 337 He had many elegances of his own.

Elegancy (e·lĭgănsi). [ad. L. *elegantia*: see -ANCY.] = ELEGANCE in its various senses.

1. = ELEGANCE 1. *rare* in mod. use.

1552 HULOET, Elegancye, *elegantia.* 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 107 Most of them venerable for their antiquitie and elegancy. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. § 15 31 Two general advantages to the Leaves, Elegancy and Security. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 218 An elegancy ran through..persons as well as furniture. 1768 A. CALCOTT *Deluge* 407 Neither do the fossil reliquiæ..yield in elegancy..to the medalic insignatures. 1838 EMERSON *Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 301 He threw himself, the flower of elegancy, on the side of the reeking conventicle.

b. *humorously*, in a form of address or title.

1824 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 435 Your Elegancy will be looking for some news.

† 2. Of language and style; = ELEGANCE 2. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1834) 38 The elegancy of poets. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 1 b, Tullie cheefe of all latyne elegancy. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 162 Some judgment might be made concerning the elegancy of the style. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cv. 288 The purity, and the elegancy of his language.

3. *concr.* Something which is elegant; an instance or a kind of elegance; = ELEGANCE 5.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 547 They count Greek phrases for an elegancie. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. ii. 305 Instruct your wife's woman in these elegancies. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 157 Art never attempts to equal their incomparable elegancies. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxii. (1865) 170 Palates not uninstructed in dietetical elegancies. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 41 We must..have this or that elegancy..according to our condition of life.

Elegant (e·lĭgănt), *a.* Forms: 5 **ileȝant**, 6 **eligant, -aunt, elygant**, 6– **elegant**. [a. F. *élégant*, ad. L. *elegānt-em*, usually regarded as pr. pple. of **ēlegāre* (f. **ēleg-us* adj.), related to *ēligĕre* to select.

The etymological sense is thus 'choosing carefully or skilfully.' In early Lat. *elegans* was a term of reproach, 'dainty, fastidious, foppish', but in classical times it expressed the notions of refined luxury, graceful propriety, which are reproduced in the mod. Eng. use.]

1. Tastefully ornate in attire; sometimes in unfavourable sense: Dainty, foppish.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 505, I woll, or even, be shavyn, for to seme 3yng..that makyt me Ileȝant and lusty in lykyng. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 113 It is..not for man to be so elegant, To such toyes wanton women may encline. 1552 HULOET, Elegant person, *philocalus.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. vii, A woman if she see her neighbour more neat or elegant..is enraged. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good Fr. Gov.* (1832) 124 She is the elegantest dresser about town. 1882 tr. *Challamet Hist. Fashion in France* i, An elegant town lady would..adorn herself with a mantle that half covered her.

2. Characterized by refined grace of form (usually as the result of art or culture); tastefully ornamental. Of physical movements: Graceful, free from awkwardness.

1638 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 117 The Sixth Legion..left behind them here a remembrance..yet to be seen, in large and elegant Characters. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 138 The *Polypodium plumosum* is an elegant plant. 1766 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv. (1837) 53 Nothing is truly elegant but what unites use with beauty. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 272 A most splendid and elegant manuscript on vellum. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 137 The passing of the sword to the left side..has..a more..elegant appearance.

† b. Of stature: in 16th c. with sense 'tall'.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 10 Turnus..Enarmit walkis ..Wyth corps of statur eligant [*præstanti*]. 1450-1530 *Mirr. Our Ladye* 7 That the sayd blessyd virgyne Katheryn because she was of an Eligant stature wold gather them of the sayd grapes.

3. Of modes of life, dwellings and their appointments, etc.: Characterized by refined luxury.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 38 Beautifying the Country..by elegant Dyet, Apparel, Furniture. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 141 Dumfries-shire contains many elegant seats. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 137 What he considered a really elegant dinner. 1825 SIR J. ROSS *N.-West Pass.* v. 66 An elegant repast of venison. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1873) 2 He felt languid pulses in elegant bedrooms.

4. Of composition, literary style, etc.; also of words or phrases: Characterized by grace and refinement; 'pleasing by minuter beauties' (J.).

Formerly used somewhat vaguely as a term of praise for literary style; from 18th c. it has tended more and more to exclude any notion of intensity or grandeur, and, when applied to compositions in which these qualities might be looked for, has a depreciatory sense.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. (1557) 174/2 The bokes neither lesse eligaunt nor lesse true. 1589 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 292 In a longe oracyon..with elygant wordes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 51 A most elegant and perswasive parable. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 23 Arnobius, an African, writ his elegant books against the Gentiles. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vi. 302 Addison has inserted..an elegant character of this poetess. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 207, I thank you, too, for the elegant poem. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess* xx. Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 Pope's Odyssey..is..correct and elegant. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 545 The love of hard words, of words which are thought to sound learned or elegant, that is..which are not thoroughly understood.

b. Of a speaker or author: Characterized by refinement and polish of style. (Formerly in wider use: see above.)

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 189 They did no more then the elegantest Authors among the Greeks. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 44 The learned volumes of this Elegant Father [Chrysostom]. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1057/2 Rogers belongs to the elegant order of poets.

5. Of scientific processes, contrivances, etc.: 'Neat', pleasing by ingenious simplicity and effectiveness.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. lx. 166 An elegant Workmanship of Nature. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 336 Profound discoveries and elegant improvements in every branch of medical science. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 198 An elegant cement may also be made from rice-flour. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 146 An elegant mode of showing the composition of the deposit. *Mod.* An elegant chess problem. An elegant method of solving equations.

b. Of medicinal preparations. see quot.

1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 127 It [the Electuary] is an elegant Composition for a troublesome..Cough. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I vi 67 The physicians call a medicine which contains efficient ingredients in a small volume, and of a pleasant or tolerable taste, an elegant medicine. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Medica* (ed. 5) 172 This elegant chalybeate has been long in use.

6. Of persons: Correct and delicate in taste. Now only in the phrase *elegant scholar*, which is influenced in meaning by 7.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1018 Thou art exact of taste, And elegant. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. i. 19 A very..elegant enquirer into the genius of the northern nations. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even* II. ii. 118 An elegant spectator of the vegetable world. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 Mr. Hallam, a learned and elegant scholar.

b. Refined in manners and habits (formerly also, in feeling).

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 P 2 An utter Stranger to the ..Delicacies that attend the Passion..in elegant Minds. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1824) 533 Her features..expressed the tranquillity of an elegant mind. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xvi. Wks. (Bohn) I. 209 A sainted soul is always elegant. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 26 Such a stock of ideas may be made to tell in elegant society.

7. Of pursuits, studies (formerly also, of sentiments): Graceful, polite, appropriate to persons of refinement and cultivated taste. *Elegant arts*: those pertaining to the adornment of life; nearly = 'fine arts'.

1705 POPE *To Yng. Lady* 4 Trifles themselves are elegant in him. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 P 7 Every thing in Nature that can pretend to give elegant Delight. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 7 The ardours of a youthful appetite become an elegant passion. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Shenstone* Wks. IV. 215 Eminent for English poetry, and elegant literature. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 1 A high state of the elegant arts..is indicative of great advancement in civilization.

¶ 8. Vulgarly used for 'excellent, first-rate'; in humorous literature sometimes as an 'Irishism' with spelling *iligant*.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Elegant* for *excellent* applied to articles of food and drink, is very common; as elegant water, elegant beef, elegant butter. 1888 *Cornhill Mag.* Sep. 277 An' it looked an iligant counthry an' all in a glimmerin' green.

9. *Comb.*

1809 HANNAH MORE *Coelebs* I. 38 (Jod.) Sir John is a valuable elegant-minded man.

Hence **E·leganti·se** *v. trans.* [see -IZE], to make elegant. **E·leganti·sh** *a.* [see -ISH], rather elegant.

1798 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* iv. 35 You might..elegantise this supersedeas. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 568 What criticisms..have been put forth..in that elegantish..periodical!

† Elegante[1]. *Obs.* [Cf. *elegant*, var. of ALICANTE.] Some kind of dried fruit; ? Alicante raisins.

1579 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 543 Elegantes 2 *c* 14/3.

‖ Elegante[2] (*elega·nt*). [Fr. *élégante*, fem. of *élégant*, ELEGANT *a.*] A fashionable lady.

1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1832) 32 Would you know the fashionable dress of a Parisian élégante? 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* i, The elegantes of Queen Anne Street East

Elegantly (e·lĭgăntli), *adv.* [f. ELEGANT + -LY[2].] In an elegant manner; see senses of the adj. Also in comb. with adjs.

1552 HULOET, *Elegantlye*, eleganter, rotunde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 17. 298 Hee elegantly putteth the doubtfull speeche in a diverse meaning. 1726 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. (1757) 146 She's elegantly pain'd from morn till night. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. x. 54 Many hollanders..live elegantly. 1783 LD. HAILES *Antiq. Chr. CA.* vi. 178 *note*, The latter part of the passage in Lampridius is elegantly paraphrased. 1838 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* viii. 212 A number of elegantly-bound volumes lay on the table. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* ii. 14 Elegantly brutal onslaughts.

Elegiac (elĭdʒəi·ăk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **eligiack**. [ad. L. *elegiac-us*, ad. Gr. ἐλεγειακός, f. ἐλεγεῖον ELEGY.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Prosody.* Appropriate to elegies. *spec.* Usually applied to the metre so called in Greek and Latin, which consists of a (dactylic) hexameter and pentameter, forming the *elegiac distich*. Sometimes the term *elegiac verse* has been applied to the pentameter of the couplet separately.

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 86 The most vsuall kindes [of verse] are foure, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1246 A chronicler penning the historie of these affaires in elegiack verses. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1802) 62 He has turned the same psalms..into elegiac verse. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Hammond* Wks. III. 240 Why Hammond or other writers have thought the quatrain of ten syllables elegiac, it is difficult to tell. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xx. 503 The iambic and elegiac metres..do not reach up to the year 700 B.C. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 15 The pathetic melody of the Elegiac metre.

2. Of the nature of an elegy; pertaining to elegies; hence, mournful, melancholy, plaintive; also (rarely) of a person, melancholy, pensive.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 20 An ingenious friend..in his Elegiack knell. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 18 He..Might sweetly mourn in Elegiac verse. 1758 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 169 Mr. Lyttleton is a gentle elegiac person. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 383 His elegiac delicacy and querimonious plaintiveness. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III Introd., Hast thou no elegiac verse For Brunswick's venerable hearse? 1846 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 994 Elegiac griefs, and songs of love.

3. *Elegiac poet*: one who writes **a.** in elegiac metre; **b.** in a mournful or pensive strain.

1582 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 28 The most notable [denominations of poets] bee the Heroicke, Tragicke..Iambic, Elegiacke. Some of these being termed..by the sortes of verses they liked best to write in. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 40. 1845 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* x (1878) 319 It is the theme of the elegiac poet, to show the virtues of sorrow. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 875/2 Matthew Arnold..the greatest elegiac poet of our generation.

B. *sb.* † **a.** An elegiac poet (*obs.*). **b.** *pl.* Elegiac verses (sense A. 1).

1582 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 515 The lamenting Elegiacke..who bewayleth..the weakenesse of mankinde. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 508 His Latin elegiacs are pure. 1886 F. H. DOYLE *Reminiscences* 30, I soon acquired ease..in rattling over my elegiacs.

Hence as combining form **Elegi·aco-**.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 255 We named Rousseau's Confessions an elegiaco-didactic Poem.

Elegi·acal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Of metre: = ELEGIAC 1. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii. 17 a, Of Meters there bee..that hath their name..of the nomber of the fete, as Exameter and Pentameter which is also called Elegiacal. 1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 125 The heroical and the elegiacal enterlaced one with the outher.

2. Of the nature of an elegy, pertaining to elegies. *arch.* Cf. ELEGIAC 2.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 769 An Elegiacall or sorrowfull Epitaph. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 92 An elegiacall letter upon the death of the king of Sweden. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 294 Study this higher elegiacal strain.

Elegiambic (e·lĭdʒəiæ·mbik), *a.* [f. L. *elegīa* + IAMBIC.] Of a metre: Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter, followed by an iambic dimeter.

1721-1800 BAILEY *Elegiambick Verse.*

Ele·giast. *rare*[−1]. [f. ELEGY, after the analogy of *ecclesiast*, etc.] A writer of elegies.

1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xvii. 47 These Elegiasts..are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain.

† Ele·gic, *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. ELEGY + -IC.] = ELEGIAC.

In some modern Dicts.

E·legio·grapher. *rare*[−0]. [f. ELEGY, on the analogy of *biographer*.] A writer of elegies.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† Ele·gious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ELEGY + -OUS.] Resembling an elegy; hence, lugubrious, melancholy, mournful.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. x, Th'affrighted heav'ns sent down elegious Thunder. 1635 — *Embl.* v. i. (1818) 259 If your elegious breath should hap to rouse A happy tear.

Elegist (e·lĭdʒist). [f. ELEGY + -IST.] The writer of an elegy.

1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 95 Our elegist, and the chroniclers, impute the crime..to the advice of the king of France.

Elegit (*ĭlī·dʒit*). *Law.* [f. L. *ēlēgit* 'he has chosen', 3rd pers. sing. perfect tense of *ēligĕre* to choose; see quot. 1809.] A writ of execution, by which a creditor is put in possession of (formerly half) the goods and lands of a debtor, until his claim is satisfied.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 § 1 To sue execucion .. by write or wryttes of Elegit. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 124 He tooke forth an Elegit for the rest of the Judgment. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleaders G.* (1803) 70 Quare clausum fregit May breed a monster called Elegit. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Elegit* from the words in the writ, *elegit sibi liberari*, because the plaintiff hath chosen this writ of execution. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 5. 247 The writ .. has ever since the Statute of Westminster II been called the writ of elegit.

b. The right secured by this writ.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 309 As for Tenancy of Elegit, Statute-merchant and Staple, etc. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The creditor . during that term .. is tenant by *elegit*.

Elegize (e·lĭdʒaiz), *v.* [f. ELEGY + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* **a.** To write an elegy; also const. *upon*; **b.** To write in a mournful strain.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. I. iii. (1852) 313 His death gave the same gentleman occasion thus to elegize upon him. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 329 (D.), I .. should have elegized on for a page or two farther. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 155 Propertius and Tibullus elegised.

2. *trans.* To write an elegy upon.

1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 266 The bard who soars to elegise an ass. *a* 1845 HOOD *Poems* (1846) II. 66 Whose late, last voice must elegise the whole. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. ii. 590 He elegises poor Adrienne Lecouvreur, the Actress.

Elegug, var. of ELIGUG.

Elegy (e·lĭdʒi). [ad. Fr. *élégie*, ad. L. *elegīa*, ad. Gr. ἐλεγεία, f. ἔλεγος a mournful poem.]

1. A song of lamentation, *esp.* a funeral song or lament for the dead.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Introd. 69, I tell mine elegy. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 749 My Lives complaint in dolefull Elegies. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. ix. 140 The Church's song is most of it Elegy. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxi, Their name, their years .. The place of fame and elegy supply. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 180 The public papers were filled with elegies. — (*title*) Elegy of a Mad Dog. 1812 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xvii, Thy strings mine elegy shall thrill, My Harp alone. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxv. 12 Death's dark elegy.

2. Vaguely used in wider sense, app. originally including all the species of poetry for which Gr. and Lat. poets adopted the elegiac metre. See also quots. 1755 and 1833.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 379 There is a man .. hangs .. Elegies on brambles .. defying the name of Rosalinde. 1716 8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxiv. 120 A subject affording many poetical turns .. in an heroic elegy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Elegy*, a short poem without points or turns. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) I. 17 They gave the name of elegy to their pleasantries as well as lamentations. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-T.* 23 Oct., Elegy .. may treat of any subject, but .. of no subject for itself .. always and exclusively with reference to the poet. 1859 KINGSLEY *Burns* Misc. I. 379 The poet descends from the .. dramatic domain of song, into the subjective and reflective one of elegy.

3. a. Poetry, or a poem, written in elegiac metre. †**b.** [after Gr. ἐλεγεῖον] An elegiac distich (*obs.*).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 64 Long lamentation in Elegie. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Greece* II. 369 An elegy on one of these bases .. signifies that the statue .. was that of Philopœmen. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 126 The elegy, which [Mimnermus] adopted as the organ of his voluptuous melancholy .. had been invented by another Ionian poet, Callinus. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 124 Ovid was the successor in elegy of Propertius and Tibullus.

Elekte, obs. variant of ELECT.

† **Elelendish**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **elelendisc**, 2 **-is**, **helelendis**, (**helendis**). [OE. *elelendisc*, f. *ele-land* (see EILLAND) + *-isc*, -ISH.] Of another land, foreign.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* xxxviii[ix]. 13 (Bosw.) Elelendisc ic eom mid ðe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Nu kumeð þes helendisse Mon elelendis he is icleped for he is of unkuþe þode.

Eleme (e·lĭmi). *Comm.* Also 9 **elemi**. [a. Turk. اله مى (transliterated *êlémé* by Redhouse) something sifted or selected.] *attrib.* in *Eleme figs*, a kind of dried figs from Turkey.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 154 The best kind, known as elemi, are shipped at Smyrna. 1888 *Grocer's Price List*, Fine Eleme Figs.

Element (e·lĭmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 3–4, 7 **elemens** (*pl.*), 4 **ela-**, **elemente**, 5 **elymente**, 6 **elyment**, **elemente**, 4– **element**. [a. OF. *element*, ad. L. *elementum*, a word of which the etymology and primary meaning are uncertain, but which was employed as transl. of Gr. στοιχεῖον in the various senses:—a component unit of a series; a constituent part of a complex whole (hence the 'four elements'); a member of the planetary system; a letter of the alphabet; a fundamental principle of a science.]

I. A component part of a complex whole.

* *of material things.*

1. One of the simple substances of which all material bodies are compounded.

† **a.** In ancient and mediæval philosophy these were believed to be: Earth, water, air, and fire. See examples in 9. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

† **b.** In pre-scientific chemistry the supposed 'elements' were variously enumerated, the usual number being about five or six. (See quots.)

1724 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 2 (1822) 17 The chemist makes spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth, to be their five elements. 1765 *Dict. Art & Sc.* II. s.v. *Element* [enumerate Water, Air, Oil, Salt, Earth].

c. In modern chemistry applied to those substances (of which more than seventy are now known) which have hitherto resisted analysis, and which are provisionally supposed to be simple bodies.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 8 Bodies .. not capable of being decompounded are considered .. as elements. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 111 Sugar is composed of three elements, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. 1841 EMERSON *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 17 Fifty or sixty chemical elements. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 6/1 The proximate elements are formed by the union of several ultimate elements. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 The foundation of .. chemistry was laid by the discovery of chemical elements.

2. In wider sense: One of the relatively simple substances of which a complex substance is composed; in *pl.* the 'raw material' of which a thing is made.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 206 Make ye yow newe bodies alway Of elementz. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii, If those principall & mother elements of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should loose the qualities which now they haue. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 61 The Elements Of whom your swords are temper'd may as well Wound the loud windes. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 319 The two elements [Fibrine and the Red Corpuscles] separating from each other laterally.

3. The bread and wine used in the Sacrament of the Eucharist. Chiefly *pl.*

[The word *elementa* is used in late L. in the sense of 'articles of food and drink, the solid and liquid portions of a meal' (see Du Cange); but in the ecclesiastical use there is probably a reference to the philosophical sense of mere 'matter' as apart from 'form'; the 'form', by virtue of which the 'elements' became Christ's body and blood, being believed to be imparted by the act of consecration.]

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. i. (1611) 128 Vnto the element let the word bee added, and they two make a Sacrament. *a* 1600 tr. *Calvin's Comm. Prayer-bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 245 As if these Elements were turn'd and chang'd into the Substance of his Flesh and Blood. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 256 Such slender & vnlikely elemens of water, bread & wine. 1633 D. ROGERS *Sacraments* 132 They .. bring an whole unbroken Element, made of a fine white delicate wafer. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 35 He deliver'd the Elements with his own Hands. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 354 Elements, the materials used in the Sacraments.

4. a. *Physiol.* A definite small portion of an animal or vegetable structure.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 654 Two elements [of a vertebra] which embrace the spinal marrow. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 182 Small vascular bundles composed of narrow elements. *Ibid.* 459 On the side of the wood, new elements .. are constantly added.

b. One of the essential parts of any scientific apparatus; used *esp.* of simple instruments united to form a complex instrument of the same kind. *Voltaic element*: usually = CELL 10, but sometimes = *electrode*.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 148 We can even reproduce them .. with the simplest elements of our optical apparatus. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* ix. 67 An electric battery of 50 Bunsen's or Grove's large elements.

** *of non-material things.*

5. A constituent portion of an immaterial whole, as of a concept, character, state of things, community, etc.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 357 There's little of the melancholy element in her, my lord. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 7 These simple Elements of Magnitude, Figure, Site and Motion .. are all clearly intelligible as different Modes of extended Substance. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 21, I strip my mind bare—whose first elements I shall unveil. 1841 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 61 This [English] race has added new elements to humanity, and has a deeper root in the world. 1845 GRAVES in *Encycl. Metrop.* 783/1 Mixed with bigotry and superstition, it [the canon law] will be found to contain many pure elements. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 93 In our old constitution we find the elements of feudalism. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 187 Size is certainly one main element of beauty. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 (1882) 386 The woollen manufacture had become an important element in the national wealth. *Mod.* The Celtic and Teutonic elements in the population.

b. Often followed by *of* = 'consisting of'.

1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 11 These practices have elements of charity and prudence as well as fear and meanness in them. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. 129 It had its usual element of cant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 241 The greatest strength is observed to have an element of limitation. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 162 Mingled with all this there is a certain element of grim merriment.

6. One of the facts or conditions which 'enter into' or determine the result of a process, calculation, deliberation, or inquiry. Also with *of* (cf. 5 b).

1822 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 66 The length of a sidereal year (an element of little or no importance in Astronomy). 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 129 His will was reduced to an element of utter insignificancy. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 32 If the element of quantity be included, this objection will not apply. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 72 The periodical publication of accounts by the joint-stock banks furnishes a very important element in coming to a decision. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 88 Everything depends upon one element in the case, which element they cannot get at.

7. *spec.* (*pl.*) **a.** *Astron.* The data necessary to determine the orbit of a heavenly body. **b.** *Crystallography.* Those needed to determine the form of a crystal.

1788-9 HOWARD *Encycl.*, *Elements*, in astronomy, are .. those fundamental numbers, which are employed in the construction of tables of the planetary motions. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 197 The elements of their [comets'] orbits .. agreed nearly with those of the Comet of 1682. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* ii. (1849) 12 This depends upon seven quantities called the elements of the orbit. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 41 The three angles between the axes and two of the ratios between the parameters, are called the elements of the crystal.

8. *Math.* An infinitesimal part of a magnitude of any kind; a differential.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Element* of an area, called also its differential, is the rectangle .. of the semi-ordinate .. into the differential of the absciss. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 112 *P* any point in the lamina at which the element of mass is *dm*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 250 The molecular distributions within the element of volume *dx dy dz*.

II. The 'four elements'.

9. Used as a general name for earth, water, air, and fire; originally in sense 1, to which many of the earlier instances have explicit reference; now merely as a matter of traditional custom.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* 177 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 12 Þe .xii. dai þe fure elemens sul cri .. merci ihsu fiz mari. *c* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 120 Bynethe the loweste hevene .. Beoth the four elementz, of wham we beoth i-wroȝt. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 34 Þe erth is þe end of thynges & þe last element. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 97 It [air] is eke the thridde element. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 4 The foure elementes menace alle men that thanke not god. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xix. 18 The elementes turned in to them selues, like as whan one tune is chaunged vpon an instrument of musick. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 37 There are but four simple bodies: and these are rightly named Elements. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Gen. Pref. 15 Regions of looser particles of the third Element. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 447 Thro' undulating air the sounds are sent, And spread o'er all the fluid element. 1723 *Briton* No. iii, Rich wines and high-season'd Ragouts supply the place of Vegetables and meer Element. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* i. 3 Fine limpid water .. much commended by those who drink the pure element. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxiv, When elements to elements conform, And dust is as it should be. 1886 T. K. OLIPHANT *New Eng.* II. 219 If the great authors named were set up as models .. we should never hear of fire as 'the devouring element'.

b. *fig.*

1813 WELLINGTON *Lett.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 12 A British minister cannot have too often under his view the element by which he is surrounded. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i. (1876) 2 Italy .. where natural beauty would have become the very element which I breathed.

†**10.** The sky; ? also, the atmosphere. *Obs.*

[This sense is app. due to med.L. '*elementum ignis*' as a name of the starry sphere; but there may be a mixture of the sense 'air'.]

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 371 A meruelous lyȝt fro the element dyd glyde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 15, I .. sawe a craggy rocke .. neare to the element. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1307/1 The moone & the sterres appere in the element. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. (1590) 458 Morning had taken full possession of the element. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 299, I took them for a faery vision Of some gay creatures of the element. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XIX. 331 A thick Snow, Which Boreas bloweth through the Element. 1714 GAY *Shepherd's Week* VI. 3 *note*, Welkin .. is frequently taken for the Element or Sky.

†**b.** ? One of the 'heavens' or celestial spheres of ancient astronomy (see SPHERE); also (rarely) one of the heavenly bodies themselves. *Obs.*

[Cf. med.L. *elementa* 'planets' and 'signs of the zodiac'; but neither of these senses is clearly evidenced in our quots.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 395 Þe sterres gret and smale þat we may se .. In þe ouermast element of alle. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 975 Wyth fetheris of Philosophye To passen everyche element. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B b, These were the fyrste that wold serche the trouthe of the elementes of the heuen. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ix, The Sunne, the Moone, any one of the heauens or elements. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 464 Witnesse you euer-burning Lights aboue, You Elements, that clip vs round about.

11. *pl.* Atmospheric agencies or powers.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. IV. (Arb.) 81 Owre nation hadde trowbled the elementes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 16, I taxe not you, you Elements with vnkindnesse. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 239 Diminution of rocks .. by the incessant operation of the elements. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iv. (1857) 61 Too gallant a cavalier to be daunted by the elements. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & H.* 102 The war of elements above.

12. That one of the 'four elements' which is the natural abode of any particular class of living beings; said chiefly of air and water. Hence *transf.* and *fig.* (a person's) ordinary range of activity, the surroundings in which one feels at home; the appropriate sphere of operation of any agency. Phrases, *in, out of* (*one's*) *element*.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 186 She workes by Charmes .. beyond our element. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 26 You are in for all day .. it is your element. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 275 Our torments also may in length of time Become our Elements. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731

I. 69 It seems to be with Trade, as with the Sea (its Element). 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 73 When they came to make boards .. they were quite out of their element. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* III. 629 The town is my element; there are my books. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xii. (1865) 104 My proper element of prose. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 534 Ferguson was in his element. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* iii. 69 Englishmen were to be taught that .. the sea was to be their element. *Mod.* Some fishes can live a long time after removal from their element.

III. 13. Primordial principle, source of origin. *rare.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 61/1 Infinity is .. the principle and Element of things. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl., That God, which ever lives and loves, One God, one law, one element.

IV. 14. *pl.* † The letters of the alphabet (*obs.*). Hence, the rudiments of learning, the 'A, B, C'; also, the first principles of an art or science.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 9 Hou ben 3e turned .. to syke, or freel, and nedy elementis. 1552 HULOET *Elementes* or principles of grammer—*Elementes* letters wherof be made sillables. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* i. (1627) 7 Beginning at the very first Elements, even at the A, B, C. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 137 At the same time .. might be taught .. the Elements of Geometry. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 60 Man knows first by elements & after long study learns a syllable, & in good time gets a word. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat., &c.* Wks. 1846 I. 342 Public lectures .. have been used .. to teach the elements of almost every part of learning. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* IV. xxiv. 161 Books containing elements of the faith. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 425 Calculation and geometry and all the other elements of instruction.

b. *Euclid's Elements*: the title of a treatise on the rudiments of Geometry.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 8/2 Those [propositions] which Euclid hath reduced into his Elements. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 47 As if the elements of Euclid were not already tedious enough. 1828 LARDNER *Euclid* Pref., Euclid's Elements were first used in the school of Alexandria.

† **E·lement,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **ellement.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To compound of elements.

1400 [see ELEMENTED *ppl. a.*]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. 86 The third thinge elemented of them all. *c* 1535 [see ELEMENTED *ppl. a.*]. 1582 BATMAN *On Bartholom.* XI. XVI. 165 Foure elements .. of the which all things ellemented .. are made. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 194 As of this all, though many parts decay, The pure which elemented them shall stay. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1672) I. 135 Man thus created, thus elemented and composed.

2. *fig.*

1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 487 Elemented and composed of Heresies. 1640 WALTON *Donne* 38 His very soul was elemented of nothing but sadness. 1670 — *Lives* I. 33 Absence .. doth remove Those things that Elemented it [sublunary love]. 1674 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 32 A world elemented with Sinne and Misery.

3. To instruct in the rudiments of learning; cf. ELEMENT *sb.* 14.

1652 *Relig. Wotton.* 489, I thought he had been better elemented at Eton. 1662 [see ELEMENTED *ppl. a.* 2].

Elemental (el/me·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the 'four elements', earth, air, fire, and water, or to any one of them.

1529 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 11 The lower region, called the elemental. 1561 EDEN *Art Nauig.* I. iv, The worlde is deuided into two regions: Celestiall, and Elementall. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 465 The .. purifying both of the Elements and Heavens in their Elemental qualities. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 169 All subsists by elemental strife. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 73 Mixing the deep note of love with the elemental music. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. vi. 98 With no prospect of breakfast beyond elemental liquor. 1852 — *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 174 Elemental tumults, and blustering wars of sea and sky.

† **2.** Composed of, or produced by, the elements; material as opposed to spiritual; inorganic as opposed to vital; 'material' as opposed to 'formal'; also, in the condition of raw material. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 255 An external thing and elemental, but not indifferent. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 391 All Elemental Creatures. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 80 The Law considereth not bare and elementall bodies, but bodies apparelled. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Ded. 2 Without the which [the spirit] the elemental and material character .. profiteth not. 1610 *Histrio-m.* VI. 131 This elementall bodie (thus compact) Is but a scattred Chaos of revenge. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 A kind of massacre whereof the execution ends not in the slaying of an elementall life. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 121 Nor is onely an animall heate required hereto [for hatching eggs], but an elementall and artificiall warmth will suffice.

† **b.** *absol.* (quasi-*sb.* in *pl.*) The bread and wine of the Eucharist considered apart from their consecration. *Obs.*

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 298 The elementals of bread and wine.

† **3.** Applied to fire, in two different senses (cf. ELEMENTARY 3). **a.** Material, physical, literal, as opposed to 'spiritual' or figurative; also, such as exists in this lower world. **b.** In its (hypothetical) pure condition, as opposed to the impure form in which it is actually known. *Obs.*

1533 *Hylton's Scala Perf.*, God is not fyre elementall [1494 elementare]. 1697 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II*, (1680) 6 Majestick thoughts, like Elemental fire, should tend still upwards.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 99 ¶ 4 Vanish like elemental fire. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 129 A fire elemental is diffused through all nature.

4. Pertaining to the powers or agencies of physical nature. *Elemental spirits, gods,* etc.: those which are personifications of natural phenomena, or are associated with particular departments of nature. So *elemental worship, religion.*

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i, Elemental Genii .. From Heaven's star-fretted domes. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 231 Elemental worship of the grossest kind. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 42 To rise to intercourse with these elemental spirits of nature was the highest aim of the philosopher. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxviii. (1877) 554 He continued to serve his elemental fetiche, and introduced the rude black stone which represented the Sun. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 109 Amphitrite appears in the Odyssey only as an elemental power.

b. *fig.* Comparable to the great forces of nature.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 42 (1822) I. 336 A bold elemental imagination. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. 21 All great force is real and elemental. There is no manufacturing a strong will. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 287 With an elemental movement like the shifting of mighty winds. 1876 MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 The freedom and elemental grandeur of Byron.

† **5.** Pertaining to the sky; also, governed by celestial influences. (Cf. ELEMENT *sb.* 10.) *Obs.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* A j, Dystyllacyon is an elementall thyng. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 57 They observed .. the elemental signes and tokens in the firmament. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlvii, An elemental and ascentive soul.

6. Of the nature of an ultimate constituent, whether of material or non-material things; *esp.* of physical substances, simple, uncompounded.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 362 Elementall substances. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 113 Without the elementall, true .. entity. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. III. v. 482 The division of elemental sounds into Vowels and Consonants. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 437 As clear as elemental diamond. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 115 Elemental passions and affections. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 364 Minerals and the elemental substances. 1863 E. NYALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 207 The primitive elemental operations of thought.

7. That is an essential or integrant part of any unity; constituent.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xiii. (1840) 21 The four elemental nations whereof this army was compounded. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 254 Mere seasonings in the cauldron of public opinion, not its elemental ingredients. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. vii. 311 The few simple but elemental fibers which make up the tissue of most human destinies.

8. Relating to the beginnings or first principles of learning; rudimentary; = ELEMENTARY 6. *rare* in mod. use.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 30 Them [Epistles] that haue need of an elemental introduction. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 68 Everie elementall worde of arte. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 5 Some .. Method .. shortest and most Elemental. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 353 Elemental training to those higher and more large regards. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. x. 328 An elemental work upon astronomy. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* x. (1878) 334 Elemental truths, which have been assailed by some of the heresies of the day.

Hence † **Eleme·ntalish** *a.* (*Alchemy.*) Pure, uncompounded, lying at the base of other substances. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. **Eleme·ntalism,** *nonce-wd.*, worship of the elementary powers of nature.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 120 The Elementalish Gold .. lies hid in many Earths. 1863 DUPP in *Chr. Work* July 273 Elementalism, if I may coin a word, the worship chiefly of the Fire, the Air, the Water and the Sun.

† **E·lementa·lity.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The fact of being an element.

1654 WHITLOCK *Mann. Eng.* 456 [Essay, 'The Fifth Element, or, Of Detraction.] By this I hope the Elementality (that is the universality) of Detraction .. is out of Dispute.

† **Eleme·ntally,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY^2.] In an elemental manner or sense.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 Those words .. elementally understood, are against nature.

Elementaloid (el/me·ntăloid), *a.* [f. ELEMENTAL + -OID.] *Chem.* Like an element; having the appearance of, or behaving like, an element.

1885 in OGILVIE *Supp.*

Elementarian (e·l/mentē·riăn). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ELEMENTARY + -IAN.] One who has not advanced beyond the rudiments of his studies.

1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 355 Elementarians who are not sufficiently qualified to be advanced.

Elementarily (el/me·ntărĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. ELEMENTARY + -LY^2.] In a simple or rudimentary manner; also, † by purely physical causes (*obs.*).

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 21 The Rationall Facultie in Man .. may as well be producted elementarily by Man. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* II. (1855) 52 Explaining elementarily.

Elementariness (el/me·ntărinĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being elementary.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 250 The material elementaryness of concrets. 1862 C. J. VAUGHAN *Bk. & Life* 64 Things almost puerile in their elementariness. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* 386 The elementariness of 'the things of the mind'.

† **Eleme·ntarist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ELEMENTARY + -IST.] One who treats of the 'four elements'.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 159 Putrefaction, according to that great Elementarist, Aristotle, is, etc.

† **E·lementa·rity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ELEMENTARY + -TY.] = ELEMENTARINESS.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 42 Creatures .. farre above the condition of elementarity.

Elementary (el/me·ntări). Forms: 5–6 **elementar(e, -air, -arie** (7–8 **elimentarie, -y**). [ad. L. *elementārius,* f. *elementum*: see ELEMENT and -AR, -ARY. Cf. F. *élémentaire.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the four elements or any one of them; = ELEMENTAL 1. *rare* in mod. use.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 47 The fyrst part [of the varld] is the regione elementair. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 91 The elementary qualities passiue. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 19 A species of living Creatures in the Orb of the Moon, which may bear som analogie with those of this Elementary world. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 46 If our Light be a Substance, its either Heavenly, or Elementarie. *a* 1761 LAW *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 90 This elementary world. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 763 This year of peace has been distinguished by 'elementary' war—by deluges and earthquakes.

† **2.** Composed of, or produced by, the (four) elements; material, physical; opposed to *spiritual, celestial,* etc.; = ELEMENTAL 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 [see 3]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 239 A Mineral is an elementarie body that is of it self firm and fixed. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iii. § 2 (1643) 48 The uncreated Light (viz. God) commanded this elementarie light to be. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* (1851) 9 A false and elementary apparition. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. III. (1840) 88 The Devil .. set his human and elementary instruments at work. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 48 Others say, there is only an elementary virtue in stones.

† **b.** That is in the condition of raw material.

1799 tr. *Meister's Lett. on Eng.* 145 There is more gross and elementary matter in the English diet.

† **3.** Applied to air, fire, water, earth (cf. ELEMENTAL 3): **a.** Physical, material, literal, as opposed to *figurative* or '*spiritual*'; also, such as they exist in this lower world. **b.** In their state of pure elements, as opposed to the impure state in which they are cognizable by the senses.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiii, God is not fyre elementare. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 438 Some .. held the Christalline heavens composed of waters .. of a farre other nature then the Elementary. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 7 The whole Elementary air being of its owne nature most subtile. 1658 *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 438 Corporal elementary Fire is light .. the Fire of Hell is not corporal Fire. 1788 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 230 Fixed air .. when stripped of phlogiston, and impregnated with .. elementary fire, becomes again dephlogisticated air. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 56 Glass appears to be the true elementary earth, and all mixed bodies are only glass in disguise.

4. Pertaining to the great forces of nature. *Elementary gods*: the gods of the elements. Cf. ELEMENTAL 4, which is now in more frequent use.

1739 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 23 The elementary god of fire. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 173 The worship of the old elementary gods.

b. *fig.* Comparable to the great forces of nature.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 185 Byron .. the greatest elementary power .. in our literature since Shakespeare.

† **5.** Like one's 'native element'; congenial. *Obs.*

1760 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) V. 5 He found their manners congenial and elementary to his own natural turn and disposition.

6. Of the nature of an (absolutely or relatively) ultimate constituent. Of chemical substances: Simple, not decomposable.

1628 PRACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xv. 161 As if light were a quality resulting of an elementary composition, it being created before all mixed bodies. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 18 The solid elimentary Particles of Matter. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 210 To about twenty plain elementary sounds .. we owe that variety of articulate voices. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 33 The elementary substances of which [rocks] are composed are very few. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxxiii. 339 What one may call the elementary expressions of the face.

b. *Math.* Of the nature of an element or infinitesimal part (see ELEMENT 8).

1828 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 83 Elementary polar area of the curve *C*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 98 An elementary area of that surface.

7. Of the nature of elements or rudiments; rudimentary, introductory. *Elementary book, writer,* one that deals with first principles. *Elementary school,* one in which primary instruction is given.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 429, I would not wishe you to cleaue still to these elementarie aydes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Musicke is diuided into two parts, the first may be called Elementarie or rudimental. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 17 The same thing must .. be .. true of every other elementary author. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 24 Elementary books on the science. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 341 In 1835, the elementary schools were 4422. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 22/2 Elementary maxims of prudence. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 5 These innovations have been treated of in my .. Manual of Elementary Geology.

† **b.** That has not advanced beyond the rudiments. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (T.) Your courtier elementary is one but newly entered, or as it were in the alphabet.

† **Eleme·ntate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod. L. *elementāt-us,* pass. pple. of *element-āre*: see next.] = ELEMENTATED.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. in Ashm. 177 Erth ys Gold, so ys the Sowle also, Not Comyn but Owers thus Elementate. 1561 EDEN *Art Navig.* I. iv, Elementate, is euerie body compounded of the foure elementes.

† **E·lementate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. mod.L. *elementāt-* ppl. stem of *elementāre*, f. *elementum* ELEMENT.

The vb. *elementare* occurs in the Latin versions of Paracelsus; the original German has *elementieren*.]

trans. **a.** To impregnate with an element; to compound out of elements. **b.** To be (one or more of) the elements of (a substance).

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 113 Fermented Ferment, equally elementated with every Element..is Gold. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* I. II. 15 The substance .. is not from that element which..elementateth the substance.

† **E·lementa·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Compounded of the four elements; = ELEMENTED; hence, material, physical; impregnated with an element. *Elementated degrees*: the 'degrees' (of 'hot' or 'cold' quality) in medicinal substances, resulting from the proportions of their 'elements'. Hence **E·lementa·tedness.**

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 67 Bodyes elementated, as wel of minerals as of vegetables. *c* 1650 WHARTON *Soul of World* Wks. (1683) 657 Physicians should .. segregate the Medicinal vertues of things from the Body, and the Elementated Impurities thereof. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* II. 101 The Sum or Number which respects the Elementated Degrees, is..to be noted. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 43 A Body above an Elementated one, and heavenly. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 26 Salt..the first and last of Elementated Bodies. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* II. 109 The External Elementatedness .. corrupts and breaks the former Nature.

† **Eleme·ntative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ELEMENTATE *ppl. a.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of mere passive matter, inorganic.

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* i. in Ashm. 20 Mettalls be only Elementative, Having noe seede, nether feeling of life.

† **E·lemented,** *ppl. a.* [f. ELEMENT *v.* + -ED.] **1.** Composed of or produced by (any or all of) the four elements.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 288 b/2 Of hem all governments in this elemented world proceden. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd.* in Palsgr. (1852) 1053 All thynges ben elemented [Fr. ellementées] onely, as .metals or be elemented and vegetables, as herbes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 142 Three distinct substances in euery natural elemented body. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.*, Mercury in all Elemented substances is one and the same. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. 350 That all Elemented bodies be compounded of the same number of Elements. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 77 Now rushing cataracts descend To calm the elemented fray.

b. Impregnated with various elements; *fig.*

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 24 Collecting into Books this Elemented Water falling from Heaven.

2. Instructed, well-grounded in one's art.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 23 The Fishery did breed the natural and best elemented seamen.

† **E·lementing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Calling into existence, origination.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 20 The first elementing and foundation of love.

† **Eleme·ntish,** *a. Obs.* [f. ELEMENT + -ISH.] Of the nature of (any of) the four elements; material, physical.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 264 Elementish and ethereal parts. 1585-7 ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 177 Scornfully terming the.. water at baptism, elementish water. 1646 F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 222 God at first gave man an elementish body.

† **E·lemently,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ELEMENT *sb.* + -LY¹.] Pertaining to the four elements.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. ii. (1495) 372 Elemently and heuenly fourme.

Elemi (e·lǐmi). Forms: 6 (**gumme**) **elimi,** (**gummi**) **elennij,** 8 (**gum**) **elimy,** (**elemni**), 7- **elemi.** [In Fr. *élémi*, It., Sp. *elemi*, Pg. *gumileme*; of unknown (perhaps oriental) etymology; the Arab. name لامي *lāmī*, cited by some writers, appears, according to Devic, to be known only as a very modern word. The name (*gumi elimi*) occurs in Vigo's Latin *Pratica* (Rome 1517).]

A stimulant resin obtained from various trees, as *Canarium commune* (Manilla), *Icica Icicariba* (Brazil), *Elaphrium elemiferum* (Mexico), used in plaisters, ointments, and the manufacture of varnish. More fully GUM ELEMI. Also *attrib.* in *elemi oil* (= ELEMIN), *elemi resin*, *elemi tree*.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. xiv. 104 b/1 Of mastike ℥. vi. of gumme elimi, armoniake dissolued wᵗ wyne ℥.i. & ℥. 1699 *Descr. Isthmus of Darian* 4 The Tree likewise that affords *Gummi Elemi* grows here in great Aboundance. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3898/3 The Cargo of the Galeon .. consisting of .. Jollop, Gum Elemni, ..etc. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 93 Gum Elimy per 100 weight 05 *li.* 00 *so.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Elemi* is usually called gum elemi, though very improperly, inasmuch as it takes fire readily enough. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 287 The principal resins are common rosin, copal, lac .. and elemi. 1851-9 HOOKER in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 427 Elemi is also produced in Mexico, where it is known as Copal. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 664 Elemi tree is imported from Manilla.

Elemin (e·lǐmin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.]

1868 ROYLE & HEAD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 391 The Elemi analysed .. yielded .. a peculiar crystalline body, Elemine. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v., Oil of Elemi.—Elemin. Elemi resin distilled with water yields a transparent colourless oil, having the composition of a camphene.

† **Elench** (ǐle·ŋk). *Obs.* Also 6 **elenke, -oke,** 6–7 **elenche.** [ad. (either directly or through OF. *elenche*) L. *elench-us*, a. Gr. ἔλεγχος ELENCHUS.]

1. *Logic.* A syllogism in refutation of a proposition that has been syllogistically defended (see quot. 1860 in ELENCHUS 1); hence, in wider sense, a logical refutation. *Ignorance of the elenche*: = IGNORATIO ELENCHI (*rare*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 820 Nor knoweth his elenkes Nor his predicamens. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* 139 Their seuerall fallaxes and the elenches of them. 1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 47 A fallacy called the ignorance of the Elenche. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. Pref., The second ..contains..an elench of those vulgar fallacies. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. of East* II. i, She will have her elenchs To cut off any fallacy I can hope To put upon her.

b. *Aristotle's Elenchs*: his treatise περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων 'concerning sophistical elenchs' or sophisms. (The title does not mean, as is implied in quot. 1837, 'concerning the *refutation* of sophisms'.) Hence *elench* was often used for: A sophistical argument, a fallacy.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 5 Your Elenchs, your Fallacies, your sillie Syllogismes. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 132 Aristotle..in his.. Elenches, should be..fruitfull 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 36 A double Elench lurketh in this place, one of composition, an other of division. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 54 This part concerning Elenches is excellently handled by Aristotle. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 20. 308 Our common adversary, that old sophister .. puts the most abusive elenchs on us. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* 59 All your Elenchs in Logick come within the compass of Juggling. [1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 55 A similar doubt might be suggested with respect to the elenchs, or refutations, of rhetorical sophisms.]

2. An index, analytical table of contents. [So Gr. ἔλεγχος; cf. It., Sp. *elenco* in same sense.]

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 105/1 Certeine notes or elenchs upon this epistle. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Elenchic (ǐle·ŋkik), *a.* [f. L. *elench-us* (see prec.) + -IC.] = ELENCTIC.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 634 History presents to us only one man who ever devoted his life to prosecute this duty of an elenchic or cross-examining missionary.

Elenchical (ǐle·ŋkikăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 53 Elenchicall, or Confutative against Error. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Ele·nchically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an elenchical manner, by means of an elenchus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Any Penne, that shall Elenchically refute us.

† **Ele·nchize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ELENCH + -IZE.] *intr.* To make use of the elenchus; to argue.

1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. vi, Hear him problematize.. Or syllogize, elenchize.

‖ **Elenchus** (ǐle·ŋkŏs). *pl.* **elenchi.** [L. *elench-us*, a. Gr. ἔλεγχος cross-examination. (Sense 3 appears to be only Lat.; perh. another word.]

1. a. *Logic.* = ELENCH 1. **b.** *Socratic elenchus*: the method pursued by Socrates of eliciting truth by means of short question and answer.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 1258, I shall bring you, with your pack Of fallacies, t' Elenchi back. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 116 My [Socrates'] elenchus is nothing better in itself than the logic.. of any other professor. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 127. 271 Admitting the apparent correctness of the opposing argument, we may prove the contradictory of its conclusion by an unassailable argument of our own, which is then called an Elenchus (ἔλεγχος). 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 340 Such people..cared little about even the Socratic elenchus. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 713 No dull elenchus makes a yoke for her.

2. = ELENCH 2. *Obs.*

1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **3.** *Antiq.* (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Elenchus* in antiquity, a kind of ear-ring set with pearls. In mod. Dicts.

Elenctic (ǐle·ŋktik), *a.* Also (incorrectly) **elenchtic.** [ad. Gr. ἐλεγκτικ-ός, f. ἐλέγχ-ειν to refute; cf. prec.] Of or pertaining to refutation; concerned with refutation; that occupies himself with cross-examination.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 627 His duty is elenchtic. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 566 An elenchtic or cross-examining god. 1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 335 The dogmatic Plato seems a different person from the elenctic Plato.

† **Ele·nctical,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 (incorrectly) **elenchtical.** [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to elenchus, concerned with logical refutation.

1625 *Curry-C. for Coxe-C.* i. 70 His next Chapter is wholy Elenchticall. 1646 WILKINS *Ecclesiastes* § 2 (T.) Elenchtical .. which is usually called an use of confutation. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* vi. (1700) 87 In these Writings some parts are .. Elenchtical or Argumentative. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **E·lende.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Ger. *elend*, Du. *eland*: cf. ELAND.] An elk.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 502 That sort of Animal call'd the Alche, Elche, or Elende.

E·lenge, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1-3 **ǽlenge,** 3 **elinge,** (4 **eling, elyng(e, helynge, eleynge,** 7-8, 9 *dial.* **ellinge**), 2-6, 9 *dial.* **elenge.** Also ALANGE, q. v. [OE. *ǽlenge*, f. Æ *pref.* + *lęnge :—OTeut. *langjo- f. *lango- LONG *a.* The two etymological senses of 'very long, tedious' and 'remote, lonely', seem to blend in the later uses. Chaucer abnormally accents *ele·nge* (riming with *chale·nge*.]

† **1.** Very long, tedious. *Obs.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* v. 40 Ðæt hie bioð on ælengum ðingum..ʒeðyldiʒe. *c* 1430 *A B C Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 11 E to elenge, ne to excellent, ne to eernesful.

2. Remote, lonely; dreary, miserable. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1205 LAY. 15190 Þe stude wes Ælenge [1275 Elinge]: nu hatte hit Stanhenge [1275 Stonhenge]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3075 An elenge liif þare þai ledd. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 637 Eling ich ȝeode her alone. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 94 Elyng is þe halle..Þer þe lorde ne þe lady liketh nouȝte to sytte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes T.* 343 Povert is this, although it seme elenge [*v.r.* alange, alenge, alinge]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 341 Lanfrank leet neuere a man goo from hym helynge and sory. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 967 Why do yee thus? this is an elyng fare. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1008 His labour to hym is the elengere. 1481 *Reynard* (1844) 65 We goo not into another foreste, where we sholde be strange, and elenge. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 65 Ellinge. 1858 *Murray's Hand-bk. Kent* Introd. 32 The fairies..may still be..heard of in the more 'elenge' (lonely) places of the Downs. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v. *Ellynge*, 'Tis a terrible ellynge, lonesome old house.

¶ **3.** Explained in Dicts. as 'strange, foreign'.

1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **E·lengely,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* In 4 **elenge-, eling-, elyngelich(e,** 8 **elengelick.** [f. ELENGE + -LY¹ and ².]

A. *adj.* Solitary, cheerless, miserable. **B.** *adv.* Drearily, miserably.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 15 Elinglich. may hi go, Whar þer woniþ men no mo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 45 Alisaundre, that al wan Elengeliche ended. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXIII. 38 Filosofres..wonede wel elyngeliche and wolden nat be riche. 1721-61 BAILEY, *Elengelick*, strangely or miserably. *Old.*

† **E·lengenesse.** *Obs.* Also 4 **elangenes,** 6 **ellingness.** [f. ELENGE + -NESS.] Loneliness, dreariness, misery.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1735 His seriaunts .. of alangenes him undernome. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. liv. (Tollem. MS.) Jacinctus haþ virtu of comforte, and doþ awey elengenesse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7408 She had a .. scrippe of faint distresse, That full was of elengenesse. *a* 1536 HEN. VIII *Let.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147 The great ellingness that I find here since your departing.

Eleolite, -lith, var. forms of ELÆOLITE.

Eleot. ? *Obs.* A kind of apple.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 208 Eleots are apples much in request in those Cider-countries for their excellent liquor. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **E·lephancy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *elephantia*, f. *elephas*, *elephant-is*, ELEPHANT.] = ELEPHANTIASIS.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 279 One manere Lepra comyth of pure Melancoly, and hyght Elephancia. 1494 FABYAN VII. 651 Peynfull sykenesse, which of myne auctoure is callyd in Latyne Morbus Elephancie.] 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxiv. 43 In Englyshe it is named the Elephancy, or the Olyphant sicknesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 318 For the leprosie, elephansie, and all gouts or diseases of the ioynts. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clvi, Cancer, Elephancy and foul diseases of the Skin.

Elephant (e·lǐfănt). Forms: *α.* 4-6 **oli-, olyfaunte,** (4 *pl.* **olifauns, -faunts**), 4 **olyfont, -funt,** 5-6 **olifant(e,** 4 **olephaunte,** 5-6 **olyphaunt,** 4-7 **oli-, olyphant(e.** *β.* 4 **elifans,** 4-5 **ele-, elyphaunt(e,** 5 **elefaunte,** 6 **eliphant,** 5-6 **elephante,** 6- **elephant.** [ME. *olifaunt*, a. OF. *olifant*, repr. a popular L. *olifantu-m (whence Pr. *olifan*; cf. MDu. *olfant*, Bret. *olifant*, Welsh *oliffant*, Corn. *oliphans*, which may be all from ME. or OFr.), corrupt form of L. *elephantum*, *elephantem* (nom. *elephantus*, *-phas*, *-phans*), ad. and a. Gr. ἐλέφας (gen. ἐλέφαντος). The refashioning of the word after Lat. seems to have taken place earlier in Eng. than in Fr., the Fr. forms with *el-* being cited only from 15th c.

Of the ultimate etymology nothing is really known. As the Gr. word is found (though only in sense 'ivory') in Homer and Hesiod, it seems unlikely that it can be, as some have supposed, of Indian origin. The resemblance in sound to Heb. אֶלֶף *eleph* 'ox' has given rise to a suggestion of derivation from some Phœnician or Punic compound of that word; others have conjectured that the word may be African. See Yule *Hobson-Jobson* Suppl., s.v. For the possible relation to this word of the Teut. and Slavonic name for 'camel', see OLFEND. The origin of the corrupt Romanic forms with *ol-* is unknown, but they may be compared with L. *oleum*, *oliva*, ad. Gr. ἔλαιον, ἐλαία.]

1. A huge quadruped of the Pachydermate order, having long curving ivory tusks, and a prehensile trunk or proboscis. Of several species once distributed over the world, including Britain, only two now exist, the Indian and African; the former (the largest of extant land animals) is often used as a beast of burden, and in war.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 854 Olifauns, and camelis, Weoren y-charged with vitailes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 84 Virtue makeþ man.. strang ase olyfont. *Ibid.* 224 Þe elifans nele nazt wonye mid his wyue, þerhuyle þet hi is mid childe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. viii. 80 Mayst þou sourmounten þise olifuntz in gretnesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 138 The elyphaunt hath a longe nose lyke a trompe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 238 Olifauntz, tame and othere. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Elyphauntes and large Unicornes .. Forged of brasse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 75 An olyphaunt bereth wel a tour of woode vpon his backe. 15.. *Proph. on State of Eng.* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 316 ffor the Sklaunderyng of the Olyfaunte with the long nose. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 383 The elephante (which sum caule an oliphant) is the biggest of all foure footed beastes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 24 b, Of Flyes they able are to make, great Eliphants in sight. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 113 The Elephant hath ioynts, but none for curtesie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 345 Th' unwieldy Elephant To make them Mirth.. wreath'd His Lithe Proboscis. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 721 The huge Elephant, wisest of brutes. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* XXVIII. 563 Full-grown male elephants .. ranged in height at the withers from 9 feet 9 inches to 9 feet 10 inches.

b. *fig.* of a man of huge stature.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 2 Shall the Elephant Aiax carry it thus?

c. *Elephant's teeth* (i.e. tusks): ivory.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. XXXIII. (1495) 480 Salomons seruauntes broughte .. elephauntes teeth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73/3 The nauye of the kynge.. brouht .. teeth of Olyphauntes and grete richesses. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* I. (1857) 183 A sett of chest men of oliphants teeth. 1667 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 A Frigot .. her Lading Gold and Elephants teeth.

2. *White elephant.* **a.** (see quot.). **b.** *fig.* A burdensome or costly possession (from the story that the kings of Siam were accustomed to make a present of one of these animals to courtiers who had rendered themselves obnoxious, in order to ruin the recipient by the cost of its maintenance).

1663 H. C[OGAN] tr. *Pinto's Travels* xlviii. 274 The white elephant whereon he [the King of Siam] was mounted. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 451/2 White elephants .. are kept in the stables of the king [of Siam], and treated with a kind of veneration. 1883 CROFT in *Elyot's Governor* I. Life 60 Elyot regarded this new dignity much as the gift of a white elephant.

3. As the sign of an inn; the modern 'Elephant and Castle'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 39 In the South Suburbes, at the Elephant, Is best to lodge. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.*, (C. D. ed.) xxvii. 235 The far-famed Elephant who has lost his castle.

†**4. a.** Ivory [after L. *elephantus*]. **b.** A horn or trumpet of ivory [after OFr. *olifant*]. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1182 To mouth he set his olifaunt. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIX. 77 A chair..The substance silver and rich elephant. 1698 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 595 Heavy Gold, and polished Elephant. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 10 The handle..With steel and polish'd elephant adorn'd.

5. A Danish Order of Knighthood.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3895/2 The King of Denmark conferred the Order of the Elephant upon the Duke of Mecklembourg. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Its badge..is an elephant, with a castle on its back, set with diamonds, and hung on a watered sky-coloured ribband, like the George in England. .. In 1189 .. a gentleman among the Danish croisees killed an elephant; in memory of which .. the order was erected. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 401/1 The orders of knighthood [in Denmark] are the order of the Elephant, etc.

6. Sea elephant: a species of Seal (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*), the males of which have the snout somewhat prolonged.

1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 254 The sea elephant .. has been rather scarce. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 165 *Macrorhinus proboscideus* .. Sea-Elephant and Elephant-Seal of the English.

†**7.** A species of lizard mentioned by Pliny. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 451 Black Elephants .. which be the black kind of the Lizards. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 718 There be..serpents called 'Elephants', because whomsoever they bite they infect with a kinde of leprosie.

†**8.** [after Pg. *elephante*: see ELEPHANTA.] 'A name given originally by the Portuguese to violent storms occurring at the termination, though some travellers describe it as at the setting in, of the Monsoon' (Yule). *Obs.*

[1554 *Sidi 'Ali* 75 (Y.) The kind of storm is known under the name of the Elephant; it blows from the west.] 1616 SIR T. ROE in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 549 (Y.) The 20th day (August), the night past fell a storme of raine called the Oliphant, vsuall at going out of the raines. 1703 *Art's Improv.* Introd. 26 Eighthly, Of Winds, and storms at Sea; as Trades-Winds, Huricanes..Elephants, Monsoons.

9. *Bot.* A species of Scabious.

1847 in HALLIW. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*

10. (more fully **elephant-paper**): A size of drawing and cartridge paper measuring 28 × 23 inches. *Double elephant*: a similar paper measuring 40 × 26½ inches.

1762 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3814/4 On two large sheets of Elephant Paper. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5493/4 The fine Imperial will not be sold under 7*l.*.. and the Elephant 3*l.* *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 238 A sheet of the largest elephant paper. 1807 OPIE *Lect. Art* IV. (1848) 323 Writing .. upon .. double elephant..paper. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iv. 35 Elephant in a stationer's .. shop means a large kind of paper. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., 'Elephant folio'..that is to say, of the fullest portfolio size.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *elephant-horn, -keeper, -killer, -shed*; *elephant-headed, -like* adjs. Also **elephant-bed** (see quot.); **elephant-beetle**, some South American beetle, prob. *Dynastes Neptunus*; the name has also been applied to the African species *Goliathus giganteus* and *G. cacicus*; **elephant's breath**, a shade of colour, light steel grey; **elephant-fish** (see quot.); **elephant-gravel**, gravel containing remains of elephants; **elephant hawk-moth** (see quot.); **elephant-leg** = ELEPHANTIASIS; **elephant-paper** (see 10); **elephant-seal** = *Sea-elephant* (see 6); **elephant-shrew** (see quot.); **elephant-trumpet** (see 4); **elephant's-tusks**, a genus of gasteropodous molluscs belonging to the family *Dentalidæ* or tooth-shells.

1887 WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 519 The *Elephant Bed [at Brighton] first described by Dr. Mantell is provincially termed Combe rock .. it contains remains of *Elephas primigenius*, etc. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 139 The *Elephant-beetle .. is found in .. Guiana and Surinam. 1777 HENLY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 123 Thigh of the elephant beetle. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 246/2 Dressed in grey, the shade known as "'elephant's breath'. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1283 Fish .. known to seamen by the name of *elephant fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Elephant-fish*, the *Chimæra callorhynchus* named from the proboscis-like process on its nose. 1852 E. FORBES *Let.* in *Life Forbes* xiv. 505 The newer *elephant-gravel of these parts. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 52 *Chærocampa elpenor*, the elephant hawk-moth. 1854 F. HALL *Kâja-nîti* Notes 1 *Elephant-headed .. Ganeśa, fulfil my desires. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 252 A dozen *elephant-horns heralded forth that the royal party were in motion. 1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 210 Besides these, the *elephant-keepers notice other varieties, which are less distinct. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 703 Neither have they any other name for those Dragons but *Elephant-killers. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 500 Your knees .. are ioyntlesse and *Elephant-like in your obedience unto his precepts. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 261 Her tomb .. had been taken away bodily, to pave the *elephant shed. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 15 The *Elephant Shrew of Southern Africa (*Macroscelides typicus*) a thick-furred, long-snouted, short-eared burrower.

b. Also in the names of various plants, as **elephant-apple** (see quot.); **elephant-creeper**, (*Argyreia speciosa*); **elephant's ear**, the Begonia; **elephant's foot**, a species of Yam (*Testudinaria elephantipes*); **elephant's-grass**, a kind of reed-mace (*Typha elephantum*); **elephant's-trunk-plant, elephant's-vine** (see quot.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Feronia*. The Wood-apple or Elephant-apple tree of India, *F. elephantum*, is the only species belonging to this genus of Aurantiaceae. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Elephant's-ear. The genus begonia. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 271 *Testudinaria elephantipes*..From the appearance of the rhizome it is called 'Elephant's foot' at the Cape of Good Hope. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Elephant's-trunk-plant, *Martynia proboscidea*. *Ibid.* Elephant's Vine, *Cissus latifolia*.

Elepha·nta. Also (corruptly) **elephanter.** [a. Pg. *elephante*: see quot. 1698.] = ELEPHANT 8.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 48 (Yule) We are now winding about the South-West part of Ceilon; where we have the Tail of the Elephant full in our mouth; a constellation by the Portugals called Rabo del Elephanto, known for the breaking up of the Munsoons, which is the last Flory this season makes.] 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View Death* (1735) 24 Till..Enters th' elephanta with thundring noise. 1772 GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* I. 33 (Y.) The setting in of the rains is commonly ushered in by a violent thunderstorm, generally called the Elephanta. 1852 *Life in Bombay* 194 A tremendous burst of thunder and lightning, termed the Elephanta .. The heavy thunderclouds .. apparently form directly over the Island of Elephanta. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Elephanter*, a heavy periodical rain of Bombay.

Elephantiac (elĭfæ·ntiæk). [ad. L. *elephantiacus*, f. *elephantia*: see ELEPHANCY.] One who is affected with elephantiasis.

1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 103 Thou elephantiac .. wilt thou not stop shouting blasphemies?

‖ **Elephantiasis** (elĭfæntai·ăsis). [L. *elephantiasis*, a. Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, f. ἐλέφας, ELEPHANT.] The name given to various kinds of cutaneous disease, which produce in the part affected a resemblance to an elephant's hide. The best known are: **a.** *E. Græcorum*, a tubercular disease, often identified with Eastern leprosy; **b.** *E. Arabum*, called also Elephant Leg, and in the W. Indies Barbadoes Leg, which produces an induration and darkening of the skin, chiefly on the leg.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 57 Egyptian lepre, called Elephantiasis. 1696 RIDDLEY *Pract. Physick* 111 Elephantiasis of the Arabians, is a swelling of the Foot, wan, and looks like an Elephants Foot. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 275 Those [letters] which should be thin look as if they had the elephantiasis. 1869 W. M. ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* Introd. 45 Shelley had a fancy.. that he was about to be visited with elephantiasis.

Elephantic (elĭfæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *elephanticus*, f. *elephas* ELEPHANT.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling an elephant; huge, ponderous; = ELEPHANTINE. Now *rare*.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 31 And speaking painters excuse Titian, For his Ioues loves; and Elephanticke vaine. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 194 Give those a sting, or elephantic snout. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 85 The fervent lightness of Lewis, the elephantic ponderosity of Cooke.

†**B.** *sb.* = ELEPHANTIASIS. *Obs. rare.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) IV. 332 b/1 A man.. was seke of a maladye called elephantyke.

Elepha·nticide, *nonce-wd.* [See -CIDE.] The killing of an elephant.

1855 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 July 126/2 Elephanticide seems the order of the day.

Elephantide, *rare.* [irreg. f. ELEPHANT.] A person affected with elephantiasis.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXVII. 161 Lawsuits .. from .. elephantides having been buried with other dead.

Elephantine (elĭfæ·ntain, -tin), *a.* [ad. L. *elephantin-us*, a. Gr. ἐλεφάντινος, f. ἐλέφας ELEPHANT.]

1. Of or pertaining to an elephant, or elephants. *Elephantine epoch* (Geol.): the period marked by the abundance of large pachydermata.

1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 239 Find a word of truth you never will In those that come through th' elephantine tooth. *a* 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 96 Their Garment was an Elephantine Hide. 1767 HUNTER *Fossil Bones* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 46 It was true elephantine ivory. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 180 Chaste elephantine bone By min'rals ting'd. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 145 An elephantine mammal. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. IV. 300 Fossil elephantine remains.

2. Elephant-like, resembling an elephant in action or manner; clumsy, unwieldy.

1845 HOOD *Remonst. Ode* ii, While poor elephantine I pick up a sixpence. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ix. 146 Cattle .frisked in ungraceful, elephantine play. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 478/2 The good-humour and somewhat elephantine spirits of the others were quite inexhaustible.

3. Resembling an elephant in size or strength; (of a task) requiring the strength of an elephant.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 279 Wearing great sleeves, misshapen elephantine bodies, trains sweeping the earth. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 286 This elephantine birth [a book of seven volumes]. 1768 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 24 Let there be..no elephantine hats or bonnets. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 81 Elephantine as its strength appeared .. its back was broken. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 387 The task of reviewing a dictionary must needs be elephantine.

4. *Elephantine Leprosy*: = ELEPHANTIASIS. *rare.*

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXVII. 161 Sad is leprosy in all its forms, but most so when elephantine.

5. *Rom. Antiq.* (see quot. 1751). Also *allusive.*

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 99 My Eye into each page shall look Of the Elephantine Book [*note*, the Book of Nature]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Elephantine*..applied to certain books of the ancient Romans, wherein were recorded the transactions of the emperors, and the proceedings, acts, etc. of the senate. They were called elephantine, because composed of ivory leaves, or tablets.

Elephantoid (elĭfæ·ntoid), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντος ELEPHANT + -ειδής like (cf. Gr. ἐλεφαντώδης): see -OID.] **a.** Elephant-like. **b.** Of or belonging to elephant-like animals. So **Elephantoidal,** *a.*

1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 407 No elephantoid remains. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. (1870) 372 True elephantoid genera, as the .. mammoth. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 89 The Mastodon, an elephantoid animal.

Elephantry (e·lĭfăntri). [f. ELEPHANT + -RY, after *cavalry*.] Troops mounted on elephants.

1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 83. 258 Before we took the Field, we demolished our Elephantry. 1858 F. HALL in *Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc.* (1861) VII. 40 That is to say, elephantry, cavalry, and infantry.

E·lephantship, *humorous.* [f. ELEPHANT + -SHIP.] The personality of an elephant.

1882 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/5 Her elephantship [Alice] was not found in hysterics.

†**E·lessæw.** *Obs.* [f. OE. *ele* oil + *sćaw*, SKEW *sb.*, juice.] Oil.

c 1200 ORMIN 924 Brædd. smeredd wel wiþþ elesæw. *Ibid.* 8667 Drihhtinn se33þ.. tatt to shall þin elesæw Lasstenn.

†**Elescophe.** *Obs.* [Corruptly ad. Gr. ἡλιοσκόπιος, *-ον.*] Some medicinal plant, ? Sun Spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopium*).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. iii. (1676) 237/2 Rubarbe, Agaricke, Elescophe, &c. .are not so proper to this humour.

Elest, var. of *ee-list*, EYE-LIST: see EYE.

†**E·let.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. identical with OE. *ǽled*, also *alet* (Grein) fire: see ELD *sb.*!] Fuel.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fir haueð on him þre mihtes on to giuende hete, oðer to giuende liht, þridde to weldende elet to none þinge. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3264 Wiþ oute þe toun hii piȝte a stake þar þe fur was i-make .. þai fette wode and elet. 1847–78 HALLIW. *Elet*, fuel; ollit. *Wilts.*

Eleusinian (eliusi·niăn). [f. L. *eleusīni-us* (Gr. ἐλευσίνιος) belonging to Eleusis + -AN.] Belonging to Eleusis in Attica. *Eleusinian mysteries*: the mysteries of Demeter there celebrated; also *fig.* Hence **Eleusi·nianism** (*nonce-wd.*).

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 190 Eleusinian Mysteries, that no man can utter what they mean. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* XX. Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The Eleusinian mysteries .. show that there always were seeing and knowing men in the planet. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 226 The eleusinianism of bonnetdom.

Eleu·therarch. *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐλεύθερος free + -αρχης ruler.] The chief of an (imaginary) secret society called 'the Eleutheri'.

1813 T. J. HOGG *Alexy Haimatoff* 178, The Eleutherarch .. asked if they had any objection to my being initiated in the mysteries of the Eleutheri. 1813 SHELLEY *Let.* 26 Nov. in *Contemp. Rev.* (1884) 387 The Swans and the Eleutherarchs

are proofs that you were a little sleepy. 1817 T. PEACOCK *Nightmare Ab.* 97 He slept .. and dreamed of venerable eleutherarchs.

Eleuthe·rian, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐλευθέρι-ος of same meaning (f. ἐλεύθερ-ος free) + -AN.] The title of Zeus as protector of political freedom.

1623 COCKERAM, *Eleutherian,* a deliverer. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I xii, Where the family of Greece Hymn'd Eleutherian Jove.

Eleutherism (*ɪliū·þərɪz'm*). [f. Gr. ἐλεύθερ-ος free + -ISM.] Zeal for freedom.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 435 A Miltonic swell of diction and eleutherism of sentiment. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 360 Ever since the American war, eleutherism had been the fashion of Europe.

Eleuthero- (*ɪliū·þərə*), combining form of Gr. ἐλεύθερος free: **Eleutheroma·nia** [see MANIA], mad zeal for freedom. **Eleutheroma·niac** *a.* [see MANIAC], one possessed by a mad zeal for freedom. Also in botanical compounds, as **Eleutheropetalous** [Gr. πέταλον leaf], **Eleutherophy·llous** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], **Eleutherose·palous** [see SEPAL] *adjs.*, having the petals, leaves, sepals, free, *i. e.* distinct, not cohering.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iv. Nothing but insubordination, eleutheromania, confused, unlimited opposition in their heads. *Ibid.* I. II. v, Eleutheromaniac philosophedom grows ever more clamorous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 245 Eleutheropetalous..has..been used for polypetalous.

†**E·levable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *élévable,* f. *élever,* (see next).] That can be elevated.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks upon two Ingen. Disc.* 164 The Embolus .. being elevable near to the top of the Laton Syringe or pump. 1692 ED. TAYLOR *Behmen's Aurora* XXIII. 256 Not accensible nor elevable.

Elevate (e·lɪvet), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 4-5 **eleuat(e,** (5 **eliuate**), 6 **elevat.** [ad. L. *ēlevāt-us,* pa. pple. of *ēlevā-re* to elevate.] Used as pa. pple. of ELEVATE; also = ELEVATED *ppl. a.*; in various senses. From 18th c. only *poet.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 This is to seyn, as many degrees as thy pool is eleuat, so michel is the latitude of the Regioun. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 227 If that ston be oon say .. by what arte hit was elevate. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 134 He in rychesse shall be so eleuate. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 125 The graue was, opened, eleuat was the chest. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxix. (1603) 259 A Tombe eleuate and arched. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 550 In thoughts more elevate. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 22 This is elevate, this is the new way of writing. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 228 St. Helena..where the south pole is considerably elevate. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 350 Souls elevate, angelic, wing'd with fire. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VI, Elevate Amid the thousands..above their heads upraised. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 1638 There had been shaggy eyebrows elevate.

Elevate (e·lɪvet), *v.* Also 6 **ellevate, eleuate.** [f. L. *ēlevāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlevāre,* f. *ē* out + *levā-re* (related to *levis* light) to render light, lighten, hence, to lift, raise.]

†**I.** **1.** *trans.* To lighten, lessen the weight of; to depreciate, extenuate. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 35 a, Custome from chyldhode doth eleuate the power of meates and drynkes. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 5 Cato .. dooth their credit ellevate, As thing whereof but small regard he tooke. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xliv. 1199 b, [The Consul] forgat not to elevate as much as he could, the fame of the foresaid unhappie field. 1624 Br. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 94 To avoide or elevate the censure of the church .. [they] procured letters dispensatory. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. xii. 195 Instead of exalting our idea of the Deity they elevate or lower it.

II. To raise, lift up.

2. To raise above the usual position, or above the level of surrounding objects. Also *fig.*

1497 J. ALKOK *Mons Perfectionis* C j 20/2 Obedyence .. openeth heuens it eleuatith a man fro the erth dweller with angels. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 350 This first picture of the Ichneumon was taken by Belloniu, except the back be too much elevated. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 61 Unless the head .. be more or less elevated from the horizontal posture. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 4 The character..of the Oak is rather to extend its arms, than elevate its head. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 109 The rope by which the bucket is elevated. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 186 The land in the Bay of Concepcion had been elevated to the extent of four or five feet.

b. To hold up to view. Now only with reference to the Mass: To lift up (the Host) for the adoration of the people.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* III. ii. 32 When the hoste is elevated in the celebration of the Masse. 1649 J. KENT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 295 III. 342 A rogue of a minister, after his head was severed from his sacred body, elevated it publicly to the people. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 243 She [the Queen] had forbidden the Archbishop..to elevate the Host for adoration.

†**c.** To rear or raise (by building). *Obs.*

1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Historians* 243 On the northern side of the choir, was elevated one of those lofty, conical towers.

†**d.** Of the action of heat: To raise in the form of vapour; to evaporate or sublime. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. xii. (1675) 240 The Sun has by its..Beams elevated this Water in the form of Vapours. 1667 — *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, These volatile particles of Gold, with the Salts wherewith they were elevated. 1725 [see ELEVATED 1 b].

3. *transf.* To raise (the voice).

1628 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 30 But they the more do eleuate their voyce. 1816 [See ELEVATED *ppl. a.* 2.] *Mod.* It is unnecessary to elevate your voice.

4. To raise in direction, direct upwards.

a. To raise (one's eyes), direct (glances) upwards; *fig.* to 'lift up' (one's hopes, thoughts) to a higher object.

c 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 82 One Eye declin'd for the losse of her Husband, another eleuated, that the Oracle was fulfill'd. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 143 The English now elevated their hopes to the recovery of the province.

b. *Gunnery.* To raise the axis of (a gun, etc.) to an angle with the horizon.

1691 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. XXI. 134 Put in your Bullet with a Wad after it, if the Piece be not elevated. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh b, The mortar must be more elevated. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 112 No. 2 searches, sponges, rams home, elevates.

5. To raise, exalt in rank or status.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. xix, For riche mennes goodes I muste ofte translate, Unto the poore, them for to elevate. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxv. (1612) 351 Nathak, who, eleuated, altered from vertuous to most vaine. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 P 2 Footmen, Fiddlers, and Lacqueys, are elevated into Companions in this present Age. 1713 — *Englishman* No. 2. 10 We like nothing but what will .. elevate us above our Neighbours. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, See what liberty exists in Rome, when we, the patricians, thus elevate a plebeian.

†**b.** To extol or magnify (in praise). *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 48 With reverence hym elevate.

6. To raise in a moral or intellectual sense.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 89 To elevate our minde by faith. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 P 9 Choose Books which elevate the Mind above the World. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. 229 You might as well set Mount Ætna on them flat, and tell them to stand up under it, as tell me to elevate my servants with all the superincumbent mass of society upon them. *a* 1867 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 63 There is hardly any virtue which so elevates our character, as moral courage. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* iii. (1884) 98 The attempt to elevate the race has been mysteriously thwarted.

7. To elate, exhilarate. Somewhat *rare* in mod. use.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 173, I was so elevated..in my heart. 1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 483 Being elevated by the terror he had struck into the enemy .. [he] resolved to advance and fight them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 34 He seemed extremely pleased at this, and even elevated. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ii. 77 The French, elevated by this advantage, reinforced their victorious party.

b. *spec.* of the effects of liquor. Now *humorous* or *slang.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 194 (D.) We were all elevated above the use of our legs as well as our reason. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 372, I, being elevated with liquor. 1826 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 230 But with the jumping-powder heated, He got completely — elevated. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* IX. (C. D. ed.) 94 His depth of feeling is misunderstood. He is supposed to be a little elevated; and nobody heeds him.

Elevated (e·lɪvetĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ELEVATE *v.*]

1. Raised up; (of buildings, etc.) reared aloft; (of the hands) uplifted; (*Geog.*) situated at a high level. *Elevated pole* (see quot.). *Elevated railway*: a railway supported on pillars above the street-level.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 32 The south pole is there eleuated fortie & syxe degrees. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 434 The intelligible faculty of the Soule, as the Queene and Princesse of the rest should sit in an eleuated Tribunall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 290 To elect .. by plurality of elevated hands. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 7 The idolatrous Worship of the elevated Wafer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 200 Rivers have their source either in mountains, or elevated lakes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 11 Um Shaumer, the most elevated summit of the whole range. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk., Elevated Pole,* that..pole which is above the horizon.

†**b.** Of vapours: Raised by heat. *Obs.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. viii. 322 Distillation ..whereby elevated Fumes..are resolv'd into Waters, Oils.

c. *fig.* Exalted in rank.

1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.*, So elevated a station is apt to make men giddy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 The most elevated position among English subjects.

2. *transf.* Of the voice, of temperature.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, With an elevated voice. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 If the liquid metal be kept..at an elevated temperature.

3. *Math.* Of an equation: Involving high powers of the unknown quantity.

1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* III. 138 Whenever..the proposed equation is of an elevated order. 1854 BOOLE *Laws Thought* i. 17 When that equation is of an elevated degree.

4. a. *Astrol.* **b.** *Her.* (see quots.).

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Elevated,* a Planet is said to be elevated above another, when being stronger it weakens the Influence of the other. 1731 *Ibid.* vol. II, *Elevated* in Heraldry ..signifies the points of them [wings] turned upwards, which is the true flying posture.

5. Exalted in character, style, and tone; lofty, sublime; dignified.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* IV. i. 117 Among .. eleuated spirits it will often chance that there will arise in conuersation, a certaine diuersitie of opinion. 1713 BERKELEY *Ess.* Wks. III. 183 The most elevated notions of theology and morality. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* (1849) Introd. 1 Science .. must ever afford .. subject of elevated meditation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 120 One of the most elevated passages in Plato.

6. a. Elated, exhilarated. **b.** Slightly intoxicated (*humorous* or *slang*).

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. of Love* II. i, A little elevated With the assurance of my future fortune. 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Winter* 384 Sunshine, Health, and Joy... cheer the elevated Boy! 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* V. 64 Some of the men were a little elevated. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xi. 189 This elevated frame of mind.

Hence **E·levatedly** *adv.*, in an elevated manner; with exaltation. **E·levatedness,** the quality or condition of being elevated.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 27 So penetrating and eleuatedly haue I praid for you. 1732 BAILEY, vol. II, *Elevatedness,* exaltedness, a being lift up, etc. 1799 W. GODWIN *St. Leon* (L.), The elevatedness and generosity of my station.

Elevating (e·lɪvetɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELEVATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ELEVATE.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ix. (1648) 58 It is likewise used for the elevating or lifting up of weights. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. XXIV. 129 A Gunner's Ruler, for the Elevating of any Piece of Ordnance to any degree of Mounture. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. ix. 138 Elevatings of the eyebrows.

attrib. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 122 The elevating screw must .. be clamped. 1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/6 The elevating gear of this gun.

Elevating (e·lɪvetɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ELEVATE *v.* + -ING².] That elevates; chiefly *fig.*

1817 COLERIDGE *To a Lady,* The elevating thought of suffered pains. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xvii. (1876) 229 The elevating power of faith. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iv. 24 Elevating influences of literature.

Elevation (elɪvē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēlevātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ēlevāre*: see ELEVATE *v.*]

I. Process or result of elevating.

1. The action or process of lifting up or raising aloft; also, the giving of an upward direction to anything. *Valley of elevation* (see quot. 1887).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 15 b, The eleuacyons or wawes of the see ben meruaylous. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 8 A Bull..can toss into the air very great..beasts, which he receiveth again as they fall down, doubling their elevation with renewed strength and rage. 1663 W. CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 32 At first elevation of their eyes. 1676 GREW *Lect.* II. i. § 6 Elevation; when, like Paste in baking..they [the bodies mixed] swell and huff up. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.) The disruption of the strata, the elevation of some, and depression of others. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 11 Volcanic regions subject to earthquakes are often areas of elevation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 205 But the land is subject also to local elevations and depressions. 1887 WOODWARD *Geol. Engl. & Wales* (ed. 2) 586 We sometimes find the higher tracts to be formed by what was..a depression, while tracts originally elevated have been converted into..'Valleys of Elevation'.

†**b.** *spec.* = *erection. Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. xi. 10 b, The yarde .. is full of ventosite .. by which the eleuation of the same commeth.

c. *spec.* The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 666 Before the Elevation..he turned him to the People in a great Rage. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* III. ii. 28 The elevation of the bread *materialiter,* is not Idolatrous. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXVIII. (1700) 342 The Elevation of the Sacrament began to be practised in the Sixth Century. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 9 And only takes it off when he sings the Gloria Patri, or at the Elevation.

†**d.** *fig.* The lifting up of the soul (in adoration); a devout exaltation of feeling. *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER (J.) All which different elevations of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3, I could never heare the Ave Maria Bell without an elevation. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 185 The Elevation of Faith to apprehend Divine Power. 1687 BURNET *Death prim. Persecutors,* Let us then Celebrate Gods Triumph over his Enemies with all the Elevations of Joy. 1721 NORRIS (J.) We are.. to love him with all possible..elevation of spirit.

2. *concr.* A rising or swelling (on the skin or surface of the ground); a rising ground, an eminence.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. x. 23 a, Pruna hath not so great eleuation as ignis persicus. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 288/2 If..the Patient hath no externalle disease, nor anye eleuatione. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 285 Secondary strata present .. elevations, from an original elevation in the fundamental stone. 1828 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1854) I. 14/1 Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic elevations. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 221 The remaining part of the elevation seemed like a small hill placed upon a terrace.

†**3.** Sublimation; vaporization by heat. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 103 The elevations and sublimations of the spirits of the said salt. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Elevation is subtiliation. when spiritual parts from the corporal .. by the force of fire are elevated. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 10 *Elevation,* is the rising of any matter in manner of fume, or vapour by vertue of heat. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 301 An elevation or rectification of some parts of that Matter.

4. *transf.* **a.** A raising or increase (of temperature). **b.** A quickening (of the pulse); a raising of the animal spirits. Hence (*dial.* or *vulgar*) that which raises the spirits, a 'pick-me-up'.

1725 N. ROBINSON *The. Physick* 88 Elevation or Depression of the Pulse. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Loche* xii, What's elevation? Opium, bor' alive, opium. 1880 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 825 The slight elevation of temperature in the forenoon.

5. a. The raising (of the voice) in loudness (? also in pitch). † **b.** *concr.* The stressed syllable of a metrical foot; = ARSIS (*rare*).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 60 The consideration of the Accedents of Wordes, which are Measure, Sound, and Elevation, or Accent. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 45 Prolongation of Vowels, or Elevation of voice in the pronouncing of any syllable, Accent. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 64 They [feet] were divided into two parts..the first of which was called elevation.

† **6.** *Music.* One of the 'graces' in old English music. *Obs.*

1659 CHR. SIMPSON *Division Viol* 9 Sometimes a Note is graced by sliding it from the Third below, called an Elevation, now something obsolete.

† **7.** The raising or rearing (of plants). *Obs.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 38 The elevation and raising of trees.

8. The action of raising in rank or dignity; the state or fact of being elevated in rank.

16.. LOCKE (J.) Angels, in their several degrees of elevation above us. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 4 The duke of Berwick was gone..to compliment the pope upon his elevation. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 541 A sudden elevation in life.. smells us out, and often perniciously. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 270 The many men of talent who owed their elevation to Wolsey.

II. The height to which anything is elevated.

9. Of angular magnitude: **a.** *Astron.* The altitude or angular height of the pole, or of any heavenly body, above the horizon. † Of a place: The elevation of the pole at that place; the latitude (*obs.*). Also in *Dialling*, the angle made by the gnomon with the horizon (which is equal to the latitude of the place).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 Tak ther the elevacioun of thi pool. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 47 Cosmaghraphie ..sal declair the..eleuation..of the sone, mune, and of the sternis. 1593 FALE *Dialling* 10 Before Sunne rising and after Sunne setting in our Elevation. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 The distance between places may be known by the elevation of the pole. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 471 Under the Elivation of oure Pole. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 247 The Elevation of Erivan is in 40 Deg. 15 Min. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Elevation* of the Pole (in Dialling) is the Angle which the Style.. makes with the Substylar Line. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. II. 373 The Elevation of the Pole in that place therefore is also given. 1867–77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Vocab. Def. 915 Elevation of the Pole.

b. The angle made with the horizontal by any line of direction; *spec.* the angle at which a gun is elevated.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iv. 93 If his Piece be mounted to any Elevation, he need not put a Wad after the shot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh b. The shell being fired at an elevation of 45°. 1798 CAPT. MILLAR in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 155, I observed their shot.. and knowing that.. they would not have coolness enough to change their elevation, I closed them suddenly.

10. A particular height or altitude above a given level; as the height of a locality above the level of the sea; of a building, etc., above the level of the ground.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* iii. § 9 The particular distance, position, elevation, or dimension of the fabric. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 4 In sheltered groups they will reach an elevation of eighty or a hundred feet. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 129 Jerusalem is of nearly the same elevation as the highest ground in England. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 19 What was snow at the higher elevations changed to rain lower down.

b. *fig.*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 391 He will perceive to what an elevation the excellence of the art can raise him.

11. *concr.* A drawing of a building or other object made in projection on a vertical plane, as distinguished from a ground plan.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Elevation* (in Architect.) a draught or description of the face or principal side of a building, called also the *Upright.* 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 244 The plan and elevations of the late earl of Leicester's house. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 281 An elevation of the automaton, as seen from behind. 1847 S. BROOKS (*title*) City, Town and Country Architecture, designs for Street Elevations, Shop Fronts, etc. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sk. Club* 28 That's the front of your block which faces you,—the 'elevation' they call it.

12. As an abstract quality: Height, loftiness. **a.** *lit.* Of a building, etc. **b.** *fig.* Of literary style: Grandeur, dignity; formerly also in *pl.*, instances of elevation. **c.** *fig.* Of character and sentiments: Nobleness, loftiness of tone.

a. *Mod.* A building of imposing elevation.

b. *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.) His style..wanted a little elevation. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxiv. 126 The elevation of an expression in an ancient author. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 1 ¶ 6 Some [epic poets] that imagined themselves intitled.. to elevations not allowed in common life. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 134 A return to..the classic form, its dignity, elevation, and severity.

c. *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Serm.* iii. (R.) They..pitied the poor and carnal world..all that were not of their conceited pitch and elevation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 87 ¶ 7 When nothing is necessary to elevation but detection of the follies of others. 1868 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 72 Elevation of character constituted the Roman ideal of perfection. 1880 MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlvi. 407 His character was somewhat wanting in the dignity of moral elevation.

Elevator (e·lǐve^ıtəɹ). [a. L. *ēlevātor*, f. *ēlevā-re* to ELEVATE.] One who or that which elevates.

1. *Anat.* **a.** A muscle which raises or moves a limb or an organ.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 Being destitute of any motion, they conferre no reliefe unto the Agents or Elevators. 1746 PARSONS *Human Phys.* i. 17 The Elevator arises tendinous and fleshy from the Edge of the Foramen lacerum. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 1. 148 The Elevators of the lower Jaw. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 13 The main elevator of the humerus and the wing.

b. In insects, one of the two flat joints of the maxillary or labial feelers.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. 448 Thus in the hive bee and the humble bee the labials including the two flat joints or elevators have four joints.

2. *Surg.* 'An instrument for raising any depressed portions of bone, particularly of the skull. Also, an instrument used in Dentistry for the removal of stumps of teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. a. A machine used for raising corn or flour to an upper storey. **b.** *U.S.* A large building (containing one or more of these machines) used for the storage of grain. **c.** A machine used for raising hay or straw to the top of the stack. Also, an appendage to a thrashing machine. **d.** A lift, hoist, ascending chamber. Also *attrib.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 100 These elevators consist of a chain of buckets, or concave vessels.. fixed at proper distances upon a leathern band, which goes round two wheels. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 248 An elevator is as ugly a monster as has been yet produced. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 161 A larger set of elevators is usually employed to carry up the roughs to the feeding board [in a thrashing machine]. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 114 The new-fangled elevator carries up the hay by machinery from the waggon to the top. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/1 He did not trust the elevator, but almost flew down the stairs. 1884 HOWELLS *ibid.* Dec 118/1 The Elevator boy, pulling at the rope [says] 'We're not there yet'. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct., A. H. Laughlin .. has bought the store building .. near the elevator. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 609 Extensive elevator Companies.

Elevatory (e·lǐve^ıtəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ELEVATOR: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to elevation, that tends to elevate.

1. *Geol.* Concerned in raising or tending to raise the crust of the earth.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 117 The disturbing and dislocating force of the elevatory movements. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1861) 140 Should the time ever arrive when the elevatory agencies motionless and chill shall sleep within their profound depths. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 205 Elevatory forces must have been at work.

2. In a non-material sense.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 5 The moral feelings are thus elevatory of the mental faculties.

B. *sb.* = ELEVATOR 2 [as if ad. L. **ēlevātōrium*; so Fr. *élévatoire*, It. *elevatorio*].

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 If a depression of the Cranium be, strive with the elevatorie to raise it. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) D d iij, *Vectis*, an Elevatory used to raise depress'd Bones. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ele·ve.** *Obs.* as Eng. [a. Fr. *élève*, f. *élever* to bring up.] A pupil.

The Fr. word is occas. used when Fr. subjects are spoken of: e. g. 'He was an *élève* of the *Ecole Normale.*'

1736 BAILEY, An *Eleve*, a pupil or scholar educated under any one. 1769 HOPE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 241 *note*, Mr. James Robertson is an eleve of mine. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scotl.* I. 146 Dr. Hunter.. the eleve of Lord Monboddo. 1829 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 527 Their Eleves should have ..an excellent classical education.

Eleven (ǐle·v'n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **endleofan, -lufon, -lyfon, -an, ellefne** (*Northumb.* **ællefne**), 3–4 **endlevene, -leve, -luve**, 3–5 **enleve(n(e, -levyn,** (3 **enlovene,** 4 **onlevene**), **elleve(n(e, -evin, -yven,** (3 **ællevene, eolleve**), 5–7 **elevyn,** (5 **eleivan**), **aleven, -eaven, -euyn,** 5– **eleven,** (6 *Sc.* **allevin, alewin,** 9 *dial.* **ellebn, eleeben, lebn**). [Common Teutonic: OE. *endleofon* corresponds to OFris. *andlova, elleva*, OS. *elleban* (MDu. *elleven*, Du. *elf*), OHG. *einlif* (MHG. *eilf*, Ger. *elf*), ON. *ellifu* (Sw. *ellifva, elfva*, Da. *elleve*), Goth. *ainlif*:—OTeut. **ainlif-* f. **ain-* (shortened from **aino-*) ONE + *-lif-* of uncertain origin. Outside Teutonic the only analogous form is the Lith. *vĕnó-lika*, where *-lika* (answering in function to Eng. *-teen*) is the terminal element of all the numerals from 11 to 19.

The OE., OFris., OS., and ON. forms represent a type **ainlifun*, app. assimilated to **tehun* TEN. The theory that the ending is a variant of OTeut. **tehun*, Aryan **dekm* TEN, is now abandoned; some would derive it from the Aryan root **leiq* or from **leip* (both meaning to leave, to remain) so that *eleven* would mean 'one left' (after counting ten.)]

The cardinal number next after ten, represented by the symbols 11 and xi.

A. *adj.*

1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. xviii. (Bosw.) Osred ðæt rice hæfde endleofan wintra. *a* 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 664 Næs þær folces ma.. Nemne ellefne orettmæcgas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 22 [Jacob] nam his wif mid hira endlufon sunum. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2725 Onlevene thousand of our meyné. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 26 Mathi..was noumbrid to gidere with enlevene apostlis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 227 Thou hast hanged on myn hals elleuen tymes. *c* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 216, I have had ther-to lechys aleven, and they gave me medysins all. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 342 More then enleve mele. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 82 And this mysauenture dured enleuen yere and moo. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4509 The ȝeir of oure Saluatioun Alewin hundreth and sax and fyftie. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 188 Aleaven of his .. servants. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vi. 6 Eleuen houres I haue spent to write it ouer. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 220 Nor the Height above ten or eleven [Feet] at most. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 301 Eleven days they had the full use of Bantry Bay. 1887 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 3/2 Humanity..had reduced itself to see no more than eleven eyes in a peacock's tail.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from the context. *The Eleven*: *sc.* disciples; also, a body of executive officers at Athens.

c 1205 LAY. 14531 Bi tene & bi ælleuene [*c* 1275 enlouene]. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 55 He seyde to his apostles . hi weren ellenene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 298 In þe þousend ȝer of grace, and endleuene þerto. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4119 An was eildest o þe elleuen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 343 Sex score and enleuene. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 130 When they passe a leven or twelve they are not to be accompted an aray. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiv. 33 And found the eleuen gathered together. 1824 BYRON *Juan* I. xlix, At six a charming child, and at eleven With all the promise of as fine a face. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* V. II lxii. 427 They were handed over to the magistrates called the Eleven.

b. *esp.* sc. *hours*: as *eleven o'clock*, etc.

1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xx. 6 About a leuen of the clocke. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 252 Vpon the Platforme twixt eleuen and twelue Ile visit you. 1759 *Compl. Letter-Writer* (ed. 6) 227 The Ball continued its Briskness and vivacity..'till about Eleven. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 67 When the clock strack eleeben.

B. as *sb.*

1. The abstract number eleven.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (1495) 349 Thryes enleuen makyth thre and thyrty. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 123 Nyne, ten, aleuyn, twelue.

2. A set of eleven persons; *esp.* a set of eleven players forming 'a side' at cricket or football.

c 1800 in *Etoniana* v. 95 The eleven of football and the eleven of cricket. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 836/2 Such a county should..produce a few bowlers to maintain the credit of its eleven.

† **3.** In phrase, *By the elevens!* (of uncertain origin). *Obs.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, By the Elevens, my place is gone quite out of my head.

C. *Comb.*, as *elevenfold* adj. and adv.; **eleven-pointer**, a stag whose horns show eleven points. Also **eleven-o'-clock** (see A. 2 b) used *attrib.* or as *adj.* in **eleven-o'-clock lady, eleven-o'-clock wind** (see quots.).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij, Vndecupla 11 to 1: 22 to 2: 33 to 3, aleuenfolde. 1803 E. L. PEEL in *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 74 A grand eleven-pointer . standing out alone. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Eleven o'clock lady, Fr. *dame d'onze heures*, from its waking up and opening its eyes so late in the day; the star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.). 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 8/2 A. stiff breeze.. called 'eleven o'clock wind'..that is to say, supposing the target to be marked like the dial of a clock, the wind would blow..in the direction of the figure 11.

Hence **Ele·vener, Ele·vens** (*dial.*), an eleven-o'-clock meal, a luncheon.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 197, I commonly has a drop [of ale] for my elevens; but I can manage a pint o' a'ternoons besides.' 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial*, *Elevener*, a luncheon.

† **Ele·venteen.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. ELEVEN + -TEEN.] Twenty-one.

16.. WITHER *Weakness*, Many giglets I have married seen Ere they forsooth could reach eleventeen.

Eleventh (ǐle·v'nþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **endlyfta,** *Northumb.* **ællefta,** 3–4 **enlefte,** *north.* **elleft.** *β.* 1 **endleofeða,** 4 **ellevefþe,** 4–5 **enlevenþ, -the, ellevend, -ent, -enþe, -ynd, -ynt,** (4 **allevenþe, elned,** 5 **aleffant**), 6 **elleventh,** (**ellewint, elevynth, aleventh, eleven, leventh,** *Sc.* **levint,** 7 **elventh,** 9 *dial.* **elevent**), 7– **eleventh.** [OE. *endlyfta, ællefta*, correspond to OFris. *andlofta, ellefta*, OS. *ellifto*, OHG. *einlifto* (MHG. *einlifte, eilfte*, mod.G. *elfte*), ON. *ellifte* (not recorded in Goth.):—OTeut. **ainlifton-* f. **ainlif-* ELEVEN + ordinal suffix f. OAryan *-to-*. As in the case of other numerals, the original word has been superseded (since 14th c.) by a new formation on the cardinal numeral + *-th* (after FOURTH), which is now the universal ordinal suffix. Certain forms in ME. and mod.Eng., following other analogies, have *-t* or *-d* instead of *-th*.]

A. *adj.*

1. That comes next in order to the tenth. *Eleventh hour*: the latest possible time, in allusion to the parable of the labourers (*Matt.* xx.).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Eall eorþe bið mid þeostrum oforþeaht æt þa endlyftan tid þæs dæȝes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 6 Ða embe þa endlyftan tide he uteode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 414 Þe enlefte day of heruest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22627 Þe signe o þe dai elleft, It es na skil þat it be left. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4798 Þe ellevend day men sal com out Of caves. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xix. (1495) 357 The enleuenth month is Nouembre. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 78 Aleffant day of moneth of March. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 10 Wpoun the ellewint day of July, &c.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xvii, According vnto the eleuen conclusion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 2 In th' eleuenth yere of yᵉ last Kings reign. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 60 Come the eleventh Plague, rather than this should be. 1809 SOUTHEY *All for Love* I. xxiv, Though at the eleventh hour Thou hast come to serve our Prince of Power.

b. with ellipsis of sb.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1013 Þe Iacyngh þe enleuenþe gent. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe enlefte is to leve þe lesnesse of zenne. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2845 Basyn was þe elleuefþe þat ȝe han slawe there. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 78 Þe elleuynt. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 51 The levint, quha presumis of thame self ony thing. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 183 The ellewint is continence quhairby we abstein nocht only from meats, bot also from al vickednes. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 101 At the eleventh.

2. *Eleventh part*: one of eleven equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 402 An increase .. from an eleventh to a twentieth part of the whole duty.

†**3.** quasi-*adv.* in the eleventh place, ELEVENTHLY.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 292 b, Elleuenth, they be mortifyed from all feares, scrupules, and euyll dedes.

†**4.** *Music.* The interval of an octave and a fourth; a compound fourth. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 From Gam vt to D la sol re is a twelfe, although it seeme in common sence but an aleuenth.

B. *sb.* = *eleventh part*; see A. 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij b, Sesquiundecima. 12 to 11: 24 to 22.. | 1 1/11 | a leuenth more.

Eleventhly (ɪle·v'nþli), *adv.* [f. ELEVENTH *a.* + -LY².] In the eleventh place. Also quasi-*sb.*

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 55 Eleventhly & lastly. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 39 Eleventhly, wee maintaine, etc. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 85 We are now come to *Eleventhly*, these *Eleventhly's* and *Twelfthly's*, these false Stories.

Elevia·tion, bad form of ALLEVIATION.

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 To the eleuiation of parte of his great and inestimable charges.

Elf (elf), *sb.* Forms: 1 **ælf, ylf** (app. recorded only in pl. **ylfe**), 3 **alve**, 5 **alfe**, 5–7 **elfe**, 4– **elf**. *Plural* **elves**: 1 **ylfe**, 3 **alven**, 6–7 **elfes**, *Sc.* **elvis**, 8 **elfs**, 6– **elves**. See also ELVEN, AUF, OAF. [OE. *ælf* str. masc. = OHG. *alp* (MHG., mod.G. *alp* nightmare, ON. *álfr* (Da. *alf*) elf:—OTeut. **albo-z*; a parallel type **albi-z* (cf. Sw. *elf*, Da. *elv*) appears in late WSax. **ylf* (found in pl. *ylfe*:—**ielfe*) = Mercian, Kent. **elf*, Northumb. **ælf*, one or other of which is represented in the mod. word. (The mod.G. *elf* is believed to be adopted from Eng.; MHG. had *elbe* a female elf.)

Some have compared the Teut. word with the Skr. *ṛbhu*, the name given to the three genii of the seasons in Hindu mythology.]

1. *Mythol.* The name of a class of supernatural beings, in early Teutonic belief supposed to possess formidable magical powers, exercised variously for the benefit or the injury of mankind.

They were believed to be of dwarfish form, to produce diseases of various kinds, to act as *incubi* and *succubi*, to cause nightmares, and to steal children, substituting changelings in their place. The Teutonic belief in elves is probably the main source of the mediæval superstition respecting fairies, which, however, includes elements not of Teutonic origin; in general the Romanic word denotes a being of less terrible and more playful character than the 'elf' as originally conceived. In mod. literature, *elf* is a mere synonym of FAIRY, which has to a great extent superseded it even in dialects. Originally *elf* was masculine, ELVEN feminine; but in 13th and 14th c. the two seem to have been used indifferently of both sexes. In mod. use *elf* chiefly, though not always, denotes a male fairy.

Beowulf 112 (Gr.) Fram þanon untydras ealle onwocon eotenas and ylfe. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 296 Wið ælfe and wiþ uncuþum fidsan gnið myrran on win. c 1205 LAY. 19256 Sone swa he com an eorðe: aluen hine iuengen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 656 The mooder was an elf by aventure. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 77 (Mätz.) Alfe Rofyn be-gon to rug. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Mätz.) He was takyn with an elfe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 7 Wyth Nymphis and Favnis apoun euery syde, Quhilk fairfolkis, or than elvis, clepyng we. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 *Gloss.*, For Guelfes and Gibelines, we say Elfes & Goblins. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 33 Ye Elves of hils, brooks, standing lakes and groues. 1635 HERRICK *Hesper* (1869) II. App. 477 Come follow, follow me You fairie elves that be. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife Bath's T.* 3 The King of elfs .. Gamboll'd on heaths. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 33 Airy elves by moonlight shadow seen. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. 193 You are an elf and a goddess. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i, Then the craft of elves propitious Hastes to help where help it can.

†**b.** Sometimes distinguished from a 'fairy': (*a*) as an inferior or subject species; (*b*) as a more malignant being, an 'imp', 'demon'; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 75 To exercise your selfe In feates of armes, thereby to shun of loytring loue the elfe. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 II. 483 Frenzies, furies (wayward elves): What need ye call for whip or scourge? 1623 J. ABBOTT *Force Contrition* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 353 The raine which this detested elfe must drowne Must from aboue..come downe. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Mustapha*, 3rd *Chorus*, What means .. This finite Elfe of mans vaine acts and errors? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 690 When the fairies are displeased with any body, they are said to send their elves, to pinch them. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) That we may angels seem, we paint them elves.

2. *transf.* **a.** (See quot.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 699 The fairies .. are said to take young children .. and to change them into natural fools, which common people do therefore call elves, and are apt to mischief.

b. A tricksy, mischievous, sometimes a spiteful and malicious creature. *To play the elf*: to act elfishly, maliciously.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (1869) 46 Women be all such madde pieuishe elues. 1613 *Uncasing of Machiav.* 25 For never it was Ape but plaide the Elfe. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. (1749) 174 This other Elf, in ev'ry Art Of smiling Fraud, in ev'ry treach'rous Leer, The very Hobbinol! 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 243 Happy the man that foils an envious elf, Using the darts of spleen to serve himself. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, Stray elf of a page.

3. *transf.* A diminutive being. **a.** A dwarf, mannikin; hence as *adj.* (quots. 1710, 1725).

1530 PALSGR. 216/2 Elfe or dwarf, *nain.* 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Nar*, an elfe. 1710 *Street Robberies Consid.* *Elf*, little. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Elf*, little. a 1763 SHENSTONE (J.), He .. Wisheth, poor starving elf, his paper-kite may fly. 17.. *Seven Wise Men* in R. Bell *Hist. Eng.* (1840) X. vii. 143 *note*, The prince .. Laughed at the merry elf; Rejoiced to see within his court One shorter than himself. 1840–5 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 102 As a muscular Giant would handle an elf.

b. Applied to a child (chiefly with some notion of 2 b), to a small animal or insect.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 59 Looke to thy cattle, Serue yoong poore elues alone by themselues. 1660 J. M[ILTON] in H. Morley *King and Commons* (1868) So the little wanton elf [a bee] Most gloriously enshrined itself [in amber]. 1786 BURNS *Despondency* Ye tiny elves that guiltless sport. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 15 His own pretty little boys, and two or three other four-year-old elves. 1886 G. ALLEN *Kalee's Shrine* xii. 128 Herons .. intent on the quick pursuit of the elusive elves in the stream below.

†**4.** By Spenser applied to the knights of his allegorical 'faerie land'.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 17 Which when the valiant Elfe perceiu'd. *Ibid.* I. v. 11 Goe, caytive Elfe.

5. In a vague depreciatory sense, 'a (poor) creature', 'a (poor, pious) soul', 'a (poor) devil'.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 208 Like worldly elfe, to moile and toile. 1703 DE FOE *Ref. Mann.* Misc. 69 Magistrates, like Pious Elves, Let none be Drunk a Sundays but themselves. a 1849 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* viii, Still silent, uncommunicative elf.

6. *Comb.* **a.** appositive, as *elf-child, -girl, -knight, -lady, -woman*; **b.** attributive, as *elf-castle, -dance, -flame, -horn, -house, -land, -rod*; *elf-like* adj. Also **elf-arrow, -bolt**, a flint arrow-head (see ELF-SHOT); also, a belemnite; **elf-bore**, a hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has dropped or been driven; †**elf-cake**, an enlargement of the spleen attributed to the agency of elves (cf. AGUE-CAKE); **elf-cup**, a small stone perforated by friction at a waterfall; **elf-dart** = ELF-SHOT 1; **elf-dock**, a name of the Elecampane; **elf-fire**, *ignis fatuus*, Will o' the wisp; **elf-god**, Cupid; **elf-knot** = ELF-LOCK; **elf-queen**, queen of the fairies; †**elf-skin**, a man of shrivelled and shrunken form; **elf-stone** = ELF-SHOT 2; **elf-stricken, -struck** *ppl. a.*, bewitched; also **elf-striking** *vbl. sb.*; **elf-taken** *ppl. a.* (in quot. *elfe y-take*), bewitched by elves; **elf-twisted** *ppl. a.*, twisted or gnarled by elves; **elf-wort** = *elf-dock*. Also ELF-LOCK, -SHOOT, -SHOT.

1590 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 198 Thow directit George Cuik to twa wemen ..for ane *elf-arrow-heid. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 396 These..they there [at Aberdeen] call Elf-Arrows. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 151 The stones which the country people call elf-arrow heads. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 31 The triangular flints, Belemnites, so numerous in Scotland .. are popularly termed Elf arrows. 1773 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. 1806 IX. 208 The stone heads of arrows..The people call them *elf-bolts. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Gard.* xxxix. 223 The neolithic arrows came to be regarded as elf-bolts. 1814 *Northern Antiq.* 404 (Jam.) If you were to look through an *elf-bore in wood. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 2 To heale the *elfe cake and hardnesse of the side. 1586 LUPTON 1000 *Notable Th.* (1675) 157 The hardness of the side called the Elfcake. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 37. 321/2 After some description of the life at the *elf-castle. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 74 When the *Elf-children scatter gold-dust on the ground. 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 290 (Jam.) *Elf-cups were placed under stabledoors..as a safeguard against witchcraft. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 42. 375/1 Why are you so pale, as if you had been in an *elf-dance? 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, **Elf-Dock*, the elecampane, from its broad leaves called a dock. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 31 The 'Ignis fatuus' has been named "'Elf fire'. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 42. 375/2 Olaf.. has to make his way through the *elf-flame. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems* 9 Poets' fancies all are there: There the *Elf-girls flood with wings Valleys full of plaintive air. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 98, I saw the little *elf-god eyeless once In Arthur's arras hall at Camelot. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 41. 360/1 Lady Isabel .. hears an *elf-horn. *Ibid.* § 42. 375/1 He rides to the hills and comes to an *elf-house. *Ibid.* I. § 4. 23/1 An *elf-knight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* II. xxii. 416 Ghastly Yogis, with their hair in *elf knots. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 37. 320/1 The *elf-lady's costume and equipment. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 113 *Elfe lande. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 357 O sweet and far from cliff and scar, The horns of elfland faintly blowing. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 80 Shee sowns, and after long pausing thus she sayd *elflyke. 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morn.* I. vi. I. 65 His.. hair hung elf-like and matted down his cheeks. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes T.* 860 The *elf-queen, with hir joly compaignye. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 41. 362/2 He strikes her with an *elf-rod. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 270 Away .. you *Elfe-skin. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 281, I have seen one of those *elf-stones. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* (1860) 290 He looks as if he were *elf-stricken. 1699 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 99 Some on May Day put them into a Tub of Water, and besprinkle all their Cattle with that Water, to prevent being *Elf-struck, bewitch'd, &c. *Ibid.*, As to this *Elf-stricking, their Opinion is, that the Fairies..do sometimes carry away Men in the Air. a 1500 *MS.* in *Promp. Parv.* 138 *note*, A chylde that ys *elfe y-take .. may nat broke hys mete. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 371 Lo—instead of the Hunter in Green, there was only a brown withered twig, so *elf-twisted and dry. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 29. 259/1 Three *elf-women had been not less than fifteen years in weaving it. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL., *Elfwort, *Inula Helenium.*

†**Elf,** *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ELF *sb.*] *trans.* To tangle or twist (hair) as an elf might do.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 10 Ile .. elfe all my haires in knots. 1721–1800 BAILEY, To Elfe the Hair, to tie it up in Knots or Ringlets.

†**Elfayde.** *Obs.* Some kind of animal.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2288 Elfaydes, and Arrabys, and olyfauntez noble.

Elfhood (e·lfhud). [f. ELF + -HOOD.] The state of being an elf.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. II. vi. 39 Little elf, or imp .. with its withered air of .. completed elf-hood.

E·lfic. *rare.* [f. ELF + -IC.] Pertaining to an elf.

1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 231 They find it impossible to leave their husbands and resume their elfic nature. 1886 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life in Scotl.* III. 263 Fire had a potent influence against all elfic arts.

Elfin (e·lfin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **elphyne, -in**, ?8 *Sc.* **elfan.** [Obscurely f. ELF *sb.*; app. first used by Spenser, and perh. suggested to him by the phrase *elvene land* 'land of elves' (see ELVEN); the proper name Elphin in the Arthurian romances may possibly have influenced the form.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to elves; of elfish nature or origin.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 42 Him litle answerd th' angry Elfin knight. *Ibid.* I. x. 65 A Faery..her base Elfin brood there for thee left; Such, men do Chaungelings call. 1673 *Elphin Knight* i. in Child *Ballads* I. 15/1 The elphin knight sits on yon hill. 1742 COLLINS *Ode* iv. 4 His loveliest Elfin queen has blest. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 117 Heroes ..Whose elfin prowess scaled the orchard-wall. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxiv, The Elfin knight fell. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxix, Hark! 'tis an elfin storm from faery land. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 145 Elfin bells, when the Queen of Faery rides by moonlight.

2. *transf.* **a.** Diminutive, dwarfish. **b.** Fairy-like, full of strange charm.

1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 28 The elfin tribe .. Released from school. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. XVI. ii. 191 From childhood she had been a bright and elfin creature.

B. *sb.* **1.** = ELF; also *attrib.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 60 And thou, faire ymp..accompted Elfins sonne. 1807 CRABBE *Birth Flattery* 128 A wicked elphin, roved this land around. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 69 Elfins .. swarm in their romantic mythology. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 307 Darling, join the elfin-dance 'Neath the stars' and moonlight's glance.

†**2.** *Sc.* ? Elf-land.

1567–83 *Simpill Ballades* 210 Ane carling of the Quene of Phareis The ewill win geir to elphyne careis. a 1800 *Q. of Elfan's Nourice* iii. in Child *Ballads* II. 359/1 Waken, Queen of Elfan, An hear your nourice moan. a 1802 *Young Tamlane* vi. *ibid.* 508/1 The Queen o Elfin will gie a cry.

3. *transf.* A child.

1741 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* (1794), In those elfins' ears [she] would oft deplore The times. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 19/1 Then would he teach the elfins how to plait The rushy cap.

Hence **E·lfindom,** *nonce-wd.*, the estate of the elves.

1886 *Harper's Mag.* May 838 The traditional type of elfindom.

Elfish (e·lfiʃ), *a.* [f. ELF + -ISH.] Pertaining to elves; weird, spectral; of the nature of an elf, resembling an elf; tricksy, mischievous; formerly also of inanimate things, unmanageable, intractable. See ELVISH.

The older form ELVISH is still the more usual; but in some connexions *elfish* might be preferred on account of its more obvious relation to the primitive sb.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 296 b, The Cypres tree .. is elfishe and frowarde to spryng vp. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 68 The goast of verye Creüsa .. mad her elfish aparance. a 1791 *Yng. Tom Line* xv. in Child *Ballads* II. 343/2 If my lord were an earthly knight, As he's an elfish grey. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* IV. xii, The elfish light Fell off in hoary flakes. a 1802 *Yng. Tamlane* xxxii. in Child *Ballads* II. 354/2 Then would I never tire .. In Elfish land to dwell. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 372 Three men, Ootuniak, our elfish rogue Myouk, and a stranger. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 770 The elfish names are mainly English.

Elf-lock (e·lf,lɒk). In 6, 9 *pl.* **elves-locks.** [f. ELF + LOCK (of hair).] A tangled mass of hair, superstitiously attributed to the agency of elves, *esp.* Queen Mab: 'which it was not fortunate to disentangle' (Nares).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 90 Elf-locks [1623 elk-locks]. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (Halliw.), Curl'd and full of elves-locks. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* xvii. Wks. 1874 VI. 241 What though my thin and unkemb'd scattered

haire Fell in long Elfe-locks from my scalpe, now bare? 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 214 Their hair remains matted and wreathed in elves-locks. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. iv. 84 The listless craftsmen through their elf-locks scowled.

Hence **Elf-locked** *ppl. a.*, having elf-locks or tangled hair.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* VII. 83 The elfe-lockt fury all her snakes had shed.

Elfship (e·lfʃip). *nonce-wd.* [f. ELF + -SHIP; cf. *his lordship*.] The personality of an elf.

1818 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. xxxix, The gown in which her elf-ship was arrayed.

E·lf-shoot, *v. north. dial.* [f. ELF + SHOOT (after ELF-SHOT *sb.*).] *trans.* 'To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow.' (Jam.)

a 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 66 Nine braw nowt were smoor'd, Three elf-shot were. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 281 When these animals are seized with a certain disorder .. they say they are elf-shot. 1806 *Falls of Clyde* 120 (Jam.) You'll a warlock turn .. Elfshoot our Ky. 1872 HARDWICK *Tradd. Lanc.* 138 It secures their cattle .. from being elfshot by fairies, etc.

E·lf-shot. [f. ELF *sb.* + SHOT.]

1. 'Disease, supposed to be produced by the immediate agency of evil spirits' (Jam.).

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Leechd.* III. 54 Ylfa gescot.] 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (1726) 398 The sickness of William Black was an Elf-shot. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. i. viii. 148 Shepherds and cowherds are most exposed to the effects of the elf-shot.

2. *Sc.* A flint arrow-head; see quot.

1769 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1774) 101 Elf-shots .. are supposed to be weapons shot by fairies at cattle.

†E·lger. *Obs.* [? f. OE. *ælʒ* eel + *gār* spear. Cf. Flem. *aalgeer, elger*, an eel-spear, of which the Eng. word may possibly be an adoption.] An eel-spear: see ALGERE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138 Elyer, or elger, fyscharis instrument; *anguillaris, fuscina, fragidica, dentata. Ibid.* 186 Garfangyl, or elger: *anguillaria, anguillare.*

Eli, var. of ELE oil. *Obs.*

Eliad, obs. var. of OEILLADE, glance.

Eliasite (*ɪlə·iəsəit*). *Min.* [f. *Elias*, name of a mine at Joachimsthal.] Hydrous oxide of uranium, of a brown colour and resin-like appearance.

1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 266 Eliasite occurs in flattened pieces half an inch thick. 1880 DANA *Min.* § 209 Eliasite. In amorphous masses more or less resinlike in aspect, or like gum.

† Eliba·tion. *Obs.*—° [as if ad. L. **ēlibātiōnem* f. *ē* out + *libāre* to pour out a libation.] A tasting or offering sacrifices.

1656 in BLOUNT. 1721–1731 in BAILEY.

† Eli·ciate, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. L. *ēlic-ĕre* to ELICIT + -ATE; cf. next.] *trans.* To draw out.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 147 To eliciate all the purulent matter at once out of an Aposteme, is not good.

† Eli·cient, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *ēlicient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēlic-ĕre* to ELICIT.] That performs an 'elicit act'. Cf. ELICIT *a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 359 It springs from the vertue of relligion in the mind of him that yeilds it, as the original of his act, & yet imperant only, not elicient; dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak.

† Elicit (*ɪlɪ·sit*), *a. Philos. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēlicitus*, pa. pple. of *ēlicĕre* to draw forth.]

Of an act: Evolved immediately from an active power or quality; opposed to *imperate.*

The 'elicit acts' of the will are its internal acts (i.e. the volitions themselves); its 'imperate acts' are the external acts 'commanded' by it. In *Ethics*, the 'elicit acts' of a particular virtue are those essentially implied in its definition; its 'imperate acts' are those which it may under peculiar circumstances require.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 544 Satisfaction sometimes importeth all the actions elicite or imperate, which a sinner must performe. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 314 Not .. the .. elicite acts of conscience, but the imperate, commanded and externall acts. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. § 6 I. 411 The imperate acts .. of the Vertue of one Commandment must not contradict the elicite acts of another. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 26 Experience .. attests that our Wills determine .. our corporeal motions .. What else means the distinction of the Schools of actions imperate and elicit? 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Mr. David's Vind.* i. 9 Can the Elicite Act of the Will be forced, and yet the Essence of the Will be preserved? 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Will.*

Elicit (*ɪlɪ·sit*), *v.* Also 7–8 **elicite.** [f. L. *ēlicit-* ppl. stem of *ēlicĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To draw forth (what is latent or potential) into sensible existence. Also *fig.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 178 The former method, of shewing how to elicite .. the five-fold profit of Doctrine, Redargution, Correction, Instruction, and Consolation. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 138 And when he hath that life elicited. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 76 Which seminal Principle is .. derived and elicited from the Plant or Animal. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 503 Elicited a tinkling sound. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office Ch.* 157 They elicit .. the innate sense of right and wrong. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. x. 127 A corrupt heart elicits in an hour all that is bad in us. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xii. 231 Having elicited sparks from two flints he lighted a large fire. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 92 Only suffering .. can elicit The perfumes of the soul.

2. To bring out, educe (principles, truths, etc.) *from* the data in which they are implied. Also, to extract, draw out (information) *from* a person by interrogation; sometimes with object clause introduced by *that.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 25 Although .. the very same truths may be elicited. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 382 Legislative acts .. require the exactest detail .. in order .. to elicit principles. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 402 The pressure of the controversy elicited .. a truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 88 The matter in dispute should be clearly elicited from the contending parties. *Mod.* It was at length elicited that a bribe had been offered.

3. To draw forth, evoke (a response, manifestation, etc.) *from* a person.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 92 He could not elicit a syllable from him on the subject. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. vi. (1871) 33 The exploits .. elicited frequent bursts of laughter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 188 The edge of one [fissure] which elicited other sentiments than those of admiration.

Elicit, obs. pa. pple. of prec.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 493 A .. scant act of Justice, elicit by a visible State-conveniency.

†Eli·citate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēlicit-* (see ELICIT *v.*) + -ATE.] = ELICIT.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 239 Thus may a skilful man hid truth elicitate.

Elicitation (*ɪlɪsitē·ʃən*). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The action of eliciting or drawing forth. (See quots. and cf. ELICIT *a.*)

1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. & Ch.* (1841) 283 By elicitation, he understands a persuading or enticing with flattering words .. That elicitation which the Schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act. 1874 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 573 That the elicitation of the act is not necessary .. to salvation.

† Elicitive (*ɪlɪ·sitɪv*), *a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. *ēlicitivus*, f. *ēlicĕre*: see ELICIT and -IVE.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, 'elicit acts'; cf. ELICIT *a.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 323 None of these actions are the formall or elicitiue actions of Religion. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. ii. (1662) 41 The internal, formal, elicitive power of Order, concerning things in the Church.

Elicitor (*ɪlɪ·sitəɹ*). [f. ELICIT *v.* + -OR.] One who elicits or draws forth.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 137 The death dispeller, life elicitor. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* xix. 320 The most skilful elicitor of statistics and traditions I ever met with.

Elicumpany, obs. form of ELECAMPANE.

Elide (*ɪlə·id*), *v.* Also 7 *Sc.* **elid.** [ad. L. *ēlīd-ĕre* to crush out, f. *ē* out + *lædĕre* to dash.]

†1. *trans.* To destroy, annihilate (the force of evidence). *Obs.*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iv, The force and strength of their arguments is elided. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremm.* III. vii. 117 Which doth elude and elide all that which they alleadge. 1688 *Ess. Magistracy* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 9 They transfer a necessity of eliding them by clearer evidences.

b. *Law*, esp. *Sc.* To annul, do away with, quash, rebut. [So *elidere* in Roman Law.]

1597 *Acts Jas. VI.* (1816) 126 They wald haue elidit and stayit the samyn to haue bene put to ony probatioun. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 115 He may .. take away, elid, and exclude his [the persewer's] action, clame, and petition. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 109 The concurring testimony of the husband and wife .. is sufficient to elide this legal presumption. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Whilk uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the libel. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 124 He may .. elide the exception.

2. To strike out, suppress, pass over in silence.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. IV. 153 Many of them made the still greater historical mistake of eliding these last four years altogether. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 750 Gibbon and Sismondi have elided these monarchs. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* (ed. 2) 133 The predesignations of quantity .. belonging to the Predicate are usually elided in expression.

3. *Gram.* To omit (a vowel, or syllable) in pronunciation. Hence **Eli·ded** *ppl. a.*

1796 *Brit. Crit.* (T.), The consonant belonging to the elided syllable. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 47 Some sounds elided, others exaggerated. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 342 It must remain an undecided question whether Chaucer would or would not have elided the vowel.

†E·ligent. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēligent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēligĕre* to choose.] One who chooses; also, one who elects (to an office); = ELECTOR.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 201 In Polonia .. the eligents who make the King by their vote, are tyed fast by their oaths. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* (1694) 198 That which determines the Choice of the Eligent.

†Elight, *v. Obs.* var. (? misprint) of ALIGHT.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 200 a He had brought the horse backe again and had elighted down.

Eligibility (*e·lɪdʒɪbɪ·lɪti*). [f. next; see -ITY.]

1. Fitness to be chosen or preferred.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* VI. iii. (T.) Sickness hath some degrees of eligibility, at least by an after-choice. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I. v. 57 Evill .. must in order to eligibility be considered under the formality of good.

2. The condition of being eligible to an office.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5387/1 The Imperial Ambassador solicited the Pope for a Brief of Eligibility to the Church of Munster. 1771 BURKE *Sp. Middx. Election* Wks. X. 69 The eligibility of persons to serve in Parliament. 1815 *Hist. Univ. Cambridge* I. 130 The eligibility to which [fellowships] is not subject to any .. limitations. 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* vii. (1862) 95 Without any restriction whatever upon eligibility, except the period of infancy.

3. *concr.* in *pl.* Eligible courses of action; also, qualities that render (a man) eligible.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. § 1 II. 440 [God] hath set before us eligibilities in order to several ends which must either be wholly to no purpose, or .. to evil purpose, or else .. to a very good purpose. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. i. 237 These are his eligibilities, recommending him at Berlin.

Eligible (e·lɪʒib'l), *a.* Also 6 **elygyble,** 8 **elegible.** [a. Fr. *éligible*, as if ad. L. **ēligibilis* f. *ēligĕre* to choose.]

1. Fit or proper to be chosen (for an office or position). Const. *for*, †*of*, *to* (an office), *into* (a corporation).

1502 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 283 The Mayre shold be elygyble. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 2 These foureteene were such as had serued fiue yeares in the warres, whereby they became eligible of that dignitie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 116 Four Essentials are requisite in the Persons Eligible into this Order. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 44 All others are Elegible. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* II. § 1 No person except a natural born citizen .. shall be eligible to the office of president. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vi. 135 They ordained that a general list of all the eligible citizens .. should be formed. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The natives of India were declared to be eligible to any office. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. viii. 124 A member of Parliament cannot, without vacation of his seat, be eligible for any other place.

2. †**a.** Subject to appointment by election. (*obs.*)

b. (*nonce-use*). That can be elected (in a certain manner).

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 108 King Henry the First being requested by the Bishop of Rome to make them [the Bishops] eligible. 1739 *Selden's Laws Eng.* II. iv. 84 *note*, Both the Chancellor and other Great Officers of State were originally eligible by the Parliament. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 267 Elected and eligible by bribery.

3. Fit or deserving to be chosen or adopted.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1067 What greater contrariety can there be, as touching things eligible or refusable, than to say that, etc. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 192/1 That he conceiveth the Vertues to be eligible in theselves, is manifest. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. ix. (ed. 4) 120 The most eligible manner of doubling Cape Horn. 1852 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xi, It was fixed upon as the eligiblest course. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II (1858) 133 In this equality of mountains, all were alike eligible.

b. That is a matter of choice or preference.

1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 181, I never looked upon this method of petition to the Crown as a thing eligible, but as a matter of urgent and disagreeable necessity. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 71 Our selection of a new question, as our starting point, is not simply convenient, it is constraining: it is not eligible, but inevitable.

4. (A weakening of sense 3:) That one would choose or like: Desirable, acceptable, suitable.

1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 75 The condition of the commons was nowise eligible. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. x. 82 He resolved .. to seek some other more eligible situation. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* 222 Not a very eligible admirer for darling Rosey. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. 282 It provides them with the most eligible investment for their savings. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. v. 164 Eligible property.

5. quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* Eligible persons or things.

1844 *Calcutta Rev.* I. 20 There is no scarcity of brides; and merchants' clerks and Ensigns are eligibles. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV. 131 She had, of course, all the eligibles and non-eligibles of the other sex sighing at her feet. 1861 *Athenæum* 23 July 107/3 A choice or preference of eligibles.

Hence **E·ligibly** *adv.*, in an eligible manner.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. ii. 138 Eligibly and happily settled.

E·ligug. *dial.* Also 7 **elegug, helegug,** 9 **eligoog.** [Derivation unknown: Prof. Rhys and the Rev. Silvan Evans do not know it as Welsh.] A local name (in South Pembrokeshire) applied to certain sea-birds, the Common Guillemot, the Puffin, and the Razor-bill.

1662 RAY *Three Itin.* III. 176 This name, elegug, some attribute to the puffin, and some to the guillem. 1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornithologia* 244 *Anas Artica* [i.e. the Puffin] Wallis meridionalibus circa Tenby oppidum Guldenhead, Bottle-nose & helegug. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Eligugs* .. called also razor-bills. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 350/1 Gulls, razor-bills, and puffins—the birds called locally [in Pembroke] 'eligoogs'.

†Eli·ke, *adj.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 4–6 **elik, -yk, -yche.** A variant form of ALIKE q. v.

A. *adj.* Alike, equal.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 50 Schynand with elyk [*v.r.* elik] armes paregale. 1555 *Scotch Acts, Mary* (1814) 507 That the elike lettre of naturalitie be grantit .. to all .. the said King of Frances subiectis .. in the realme of Scotland.

b Comb. **elike-dele** *adv.*, similarly; **elikwis** *adv.* = ALIKEWISE.

a 1400 *Alexander* 4157 Þe entring of þe equinox it euire elike-dele kyndils. 1488 *Act. Audit* 113 (Jam.) The said Laurence is elik wiss bundin. 1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* I 268 Item to the portaris, elikwis .. x. li.

B. *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9984 (Gött.) Þat lasteþ euer elike [*v.r.* ilik, iliche, elyke] new. *Ibid.* 25106 Þi will in erd be wroght elik. *a* 1400 *Ibid.* 18446 (Laud) There lyf is lastyng euyr elyche.

† E·limate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ēlīmāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlīmāre*, f. *ē* out + *lima* a file.] *trans.* To file up; to polish.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† Elima·tion. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ēlīmātiōn-em*, f. *ēlīmāre*: see prec.] Filing up or polishing.

1678 in PHILLIPS. 1725 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Eliminable (*ilĭ·minăb'l*), *a.* [see ELIMINATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being eliminated.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 258 Its being eliminable by right apprehension, on the ground of its falseness, is thus established.

Eliminant (*ilĭ·minănt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ēlīmināt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēlīmināre*: see next.]

A. *adj.* Expulsive; having power to throw off by the excretions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 262 The curative power is .. due to its eliminant action on the mucous and cutaneous surfaces.

B. *sb.* The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree.

1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theor. Equations* xiii. 140 The quantity R is . called their Resultant or Eliminant. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 477/3 Eliminants and Associated Roots.

Eliminate (*ilĭ·mineĭt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēlīmināt-* ppl. stem of *ēlīmināre* to thrust out of doors, expel, f. *ē* out of + *līmen, līmin-is*, threshold.]

1. *trans.* To thrust out of doors, expel. Now somewhat *humorous*.

1568 ABP. PARKER *Lett.* (1852) 314 To help eliminate out of his [God's] house this offendicle. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* To Rdr., The secound sorte therfore, that eliminate Poets out of their citie gates. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, From which [room], with the most engaging politeness, she eliminated poor Ferkin.

†b. To carry out of doors, divulge (secrets). *Obs.* [Cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. v. 5.]

1608 TUVIL *Essayes* 115. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. x. § 4 (1622) 100 He did eliminate, and divulge the mysteries of their gods. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 64 Whatsoever .. we do, is .. presently eliminated and carried to them.

† c. To release, set at liberty. *Obs rare*—1.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 588 Eliminate my spirit, give it range Through provinces of thought yet unexplor'd.

†2. To pass the threshold of, come out of. *rare*—1.

a 1658 LOVELACE *Snail* in *Poems* (1864) 209 Th'art hood all ore, And ne'r eliminat'st thy dore.

3. a. *Phys.* To expel from the body; *esp.* to get rid of (waste matter, foreign substances, etc.) from the tissues by excretion. b. *Chem.* To disengage, expel (a constituent) from a compound.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 496 A week or two are required to eliminate the mercury from the constitution. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 66/1 The infant just eliminated from the uterus. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 73 Certain plants excrete sweet juice .. for the sake of eliminating something injurious from the sap. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 87 An acid is formed, which is .. again eliminated and carried away by the blood.

4. *gen.* To expel, exclude, remove, get rid of. Used both with reference to material and non-material objects.

1714 LOWTH *Comm. Isa.* Prel. Diss. 62 To be able to discharge and eliminate the errors. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 533 The .. tendency of Herodotus to eliminate from the myths the idea of special aid from the gods. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 19 Eliminating middle men and intermediate profits. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 306 Miss Brontë finds it needful to eliminate the supernatural. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 30 Which enables the potash to be eliminated from the apparatus. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 32 All mythological expressions have probably been eliminated.

b. *fig.* To ignore, treat as non-existent, set aside as irrelevant (certain elements of a question or concept).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* ii. (1879) 30, I forgot the Corsair's sinful trade .. I honestly eliminated the bad element. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* vi. (1878) 47 Eliminating him from the argument. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* i. (1875) 3 We must eliminate these customs from our conception of that condition.

5. *Algebra.* To get rid of (one or more quantities) from an equation or set of equations; *esp.* to get rid of (one or more of the unknown quantities) in simultaneous equations by combining two or more of the equations; also, to get rid of (one or more of the variables) from an analytical equation.

1845 *Penny Cycl. 1st Suppl.* I. s.v., If by means of one of these we eliminate *p* from the rest, the process .. would allow of our eliminating both *x* and *y* by one equation only. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* 89 By this process we are said to eliminate the unknown quantity which does not appear in the single equation. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 237 Eliminate *x* between the given relations.

fig. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. ii. 82 The Church .. might be eliminated like a constant quantity from among those fluent materials with which history is conversant.

¶ 6. Incorrectly used for: To disengage, isolate, extract (particular elements) from a compound; to disentangle (a fact, a principle) from a mass of confused details; hence, to elicit, deduce.

1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 337 It being .. impossible that such infinite ideas as God, eternity, etc. .. could ever be eliminated by either the will, the reason, or the finite evidence of the finite senses. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. i. § 2. 455 We have sought to eliminate the truth by exhibiting nature in its full and living action. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 33 (1864) 523 He would .. eliminate the main fact from all the confusing circumstantials. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 97 The roots, indeed, eliminate nourishment from the soil. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 183 The corrupt use of 'eliminate' for 'educe'.

Elimination (*ilĭ·minēĭ·ʃən*). [n. of action f. L. *ēlīminare*: see ELIMINATE and -ATION.]

†1. a. The action of turning persons out of doors, or expelling them from their country; the fact of being thus expelled. b. Divulgation of secrets (cf. ELIMINATE *v.* 1 b.). c. (See quot. 1809.)

1602 BP. W. BARLOW *Defense* 175 Fabulous eliminations of hels secrets. 1624-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 201 The Jews .. after all their disgracefull eliminations. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. Apr. 20 The process of excluding this proportion [of the French Legislative Assembly] is entitled elimination.

2. *gen.* Expulsion, casting out, getting rid of anything, whether material or immaterial.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* 221 This difference gives no occasion to an Elimination to an extermination of those books which we call Apocryphall. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 205 An elimination of those less precise and appropriate significations, which, etc. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 1 (1875) 4 The elimination of individual errors of thought. 1878 A. GREEN *Coal* 172 The gradual elimination of the oxygen and the concentration of the carbon still go forward. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* i. (1884) 28 The elimination of mystery from the universe is the elimination of Religion.

3. *Phys.* The process of throwing off (effete and waste matter) from the tissues.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 11 (1864) 94 The elimination of waste matter from the skin is promoted by exercise. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 87 In the death-stiffening this elimination cannot occur.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* XV. (1873) 405 This elimination of sterility apparently follows from the same cause. 1871 — *Desc. Man* I. v. 172 Some elimination of the worst dispositions is always in progress. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xiv. 346 That natural process of elimination by which society continually purifies itself.

4. *Algebra.* (See ELIMINATE *v.* 5.)

1845 *Penny Cycl. 1st Suppl.* I. s.v., As to equations which are not purely algebraical .. we cannot .. say that there is any organized method of elimination existing, except that of solution. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theor. Equations* xiii. (1866) 140 We now proceed to show how the elimination may be performed so as to obtain the quantity *R*.

¶ 5. *catachr.* The process of selecting and abstracting some special element; also, the process of disentangling an essential fact or principle from a mass of confused details. Cf. ELIMINATE 6.

1869 G. C. WALLICH in *Sci. Opin.* 10 Feb. 271/2 The elimination from the surrounding waters of the elements entering into the composition of body-substance. 1870 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 159 He [Plato] was not able to apply his dialectic to the elimination of this idea from the names or facts in which it was imbedded. 1884 FARADAY in *Lect. on Educ.* 68 [Hypotheses] of the utmost value in the elimination of truth.

Eliminative (*ilĭ·minătiv*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ēlīmināt-* ppl. stem of *ēlīminā-re* (see ELIMINATE *v.*) + -IVE.] That eliminates or tends to eliminate; concerned or employed in eliminating. Const. *of*. (See senses of the vb.)

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 278 There can be no congestion of the internal eliminative organs. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 511 Baxter's habit of mind might be called essentially eliminative. 1883 T. M. POST *Serm., Anniv. Exerc. Jacksonville, Ill.* 51 [Protestant principles] are naturally .. curative or eliminative of the poison of despotism or intolerance. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 123/2 Diarrhœa presents itself under two chief forms—*irritative* and *eliminative*.

Eliminator (*ilĭ·mineĭtəɹ*). [as if a. L. **ēlīmin-ātor*, agent-noun f. *ēlīmināre* to ELIMINATE.] He who or that which eliminates.

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 The sarcastic .. get rid of it [malice] by its proper eliminator—the tongue.

Eliminatory (*ilĭ·minătɔ·ri*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ēlīmināt-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to elimination; esp. in *Phys.*

1847-9 *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 103/2 Deposits .. tend to produce eliminatory action. 1883 G. H. TAYLOR *Health by Exerc.* 380 Fails .. sensibly to promote the eliminatory processes.

Eling(e, var. EYLING, *Obs.*, 'wing' of a building.

Elinge, var. form of ELENGE. *Obs.*

†**Eli·nguate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *ēlinguāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlinguā-re*, f. *ē* out + *lingua* tongue.] *trans.* To deprive of the tongue.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* D 4 b, The Diu'll that Diu'll elinguate for his doome.

Hence **Elingua·tion.** *Obs.*—° The cutting out of the tongue.

1731 and 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Eli·ngued**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [as if f. a vb. **elingue*, ad. L. *ēlinguāre* (see prec.) + -ED.] Deprived of the tongue; hence *fig.* tongue-tied, speechless, dumb.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. § 37 Wks. (1677) 234 Fear .. often leaves him .. quite ellngued. 1656 in BLOUNT *Gloss.* [1775 ASH has *Elinguid*, citing COLES, who has only *Elingued*. So 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.]

†**Eli·quament.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **ēliquāmentum*, f. *ēliquā-re* to clarify, strain.] 'A fat juice squeezed out of flesh' (Phillips 1678).

1623 COCKERAM, *Eliquament*, fatnesse of fish, or flesh. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and mod. Dicts.

Eliquate (*e·likweĭt*), *v.* Also 7 **eliquat.** [f. L. *ēliquāt-* ppl. stem of *ēliquāre*, f. *ē* out + *liquāre* to melt.]

†1. *trans.* a. To melt (by heat), fuse. b. To liquefy. c. To cause to flow freely. *Obs.*

1621 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 416 It eliquateth the pinguie substance of the kidnies. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* iv. 28 Immoderat heat doth eliquat or melt the humours. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 748 Such [Diureticks] as .. only plentifully eliquate the Urine. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 244 It eliquates the Blood, dilutes the Juices.

2. To separate by fusion; to smelt (an ore).

1879 G. GLADSTONE *Antimony*, The ore to be eliquated.

Eliquation (*elikwē·ʃən*). [ad. L. *ēliquātiōn-em*, n. of action f. as prec.]

1. The action or process of converting into a liquid; liquefaction. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 72 A meer putrefactive eliquation of the bloud. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 180 The Eliquation .. of .. obstructing Phlegm. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 136 Its eliquation indeed could not be so remarkable as in pure alum.

2. (See quots.) Cf. ELIQUATE 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Eliquation* in metallurgy is a separation of the different parts of mixed bodies by the different degrees of fire required to melt them. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 224 To separate .. a small quantity of silver from much copper .. the process called eliquation is resorted to. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Eliquation*, separating an alloy by heating it so as to melt the more fusible of its ingredients, but not the less fusible.

†**Eli·quidate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. E- *pref.*[8] + LIQUIDATE.] *trans.* To make clear, explain.

1596 HARINGTON (*title*) Metamorphosis of Ajax, Wherein .. is plainly, openly, & demonstratively declared, explaned, & eliquidated .. how vnsauerie places may be made sweet.

Elision (*ilĭ·ʒən*). [ad. L. *ēlīsiōn-em*, f. *ēlīdĕre*: see ELIDE.]

1. The action of dropping out or suppressing a. a letter or syllable in pronunciation; b. a passage in a book or connecting links in discourse. Also an instance of either of these.

1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 70 The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must euer be cumbred with *Elisions*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii[i]. (Arb.) 129 If there were no cause of elision. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 230, ¶ 6 The .. Elisions, by which Consonants of most obdurate Sound are joined together. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 2 Standard words .. are arbitrarily cut off by elision. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 57 The science claims, therefore, to fill up the gaps and elisions of ordinary discourse.

†2. *Elision of the air*: formerly assigned as the cause of sound (see quot.). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 124 The Cause given of Sound, that it should be an Elision of the Air (whereby, if they mean anything, they mean Cutting or Dividing, or else an Attenuating of the Air) is but a Terme of Ignorance. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digress. 346 The Production and Modulation of the Voice by the Elision of the Air.

3. A breaking (so as to make a gap) by mechanical force. (Scarcely a recognised Eng. use.)

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa, Voyage to S. Amer.* (1772) II. 98 The sea formed these large cavities .. by its continual elisions. 1881 *Times* 12 Mar., It [Casamicciola] is now half in ruins, and even those houses which have stood are crippled by elisions.

Elisional (*ilĭ·ʒənăl*), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to elision.

1866 *Reader* 2 June 536 *Prado* may be pronounced *Pra'o* .. but it need not be spelt with the elisional apostrophe.

Elisor (*e·lizəɹ*), *sb.* Also 5 **ellyser**, 6 **ely-, elisour, -sar, -sor**, 6–8 **eslisor**, 6 **eslior.** [a. OF. *elisour*, f. *elis-* stem of *elire* to choose.] One who elects.

†1. = ELECTOR 1–3. *Obs.*

14.. CAXTON tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 524 [see ELITE *sb.*[1]. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 33 Made emperour .. by the vii. elyzours of Almayne. — *Fr. Hist.* 71 The markes Brandonburgh one of the elizours of the emperour.

2. *Law.* One of two persons appointed in certain cases to select a jury.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 158 a, The court shall appoint certain elisors or esliors. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 355. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii. 352 Where the sheriff is not an indifferent person .. the precept may be directed .. to two elisors or electors, who shall indifferently name the jury.

Elist, var. of EYE-LIST, *Obs.*, a defect.

†**Eli·te**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* In 4 **ellite**, 5 **elyte.** [a. OF. *elit* (in same use), pa. pple. of *elire*: see ELITE *v.*] A person chosen; *spec.* a bishop elect; = ELECT B. 2.

1387 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 þe pope see of Rome was fer fro þe elites [Harl. MS. 2261 men electe; Harl. MS. 1900 ellites; CAXTON ellysers; Lat. *ab ipsis electis*]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 300 Rychard Byschape in his stede Chosyn he wes concorditer And elyte twa yhere bad eftyr.

†**Eli·te**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OFr. *elite* = next.] Election.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 þe pape wild not consent, he quassed þer elite.

‖ **Elite** (*elī·t*), *sb.*[3] [F. *élite* (in OFr. *eslite, elite*; see prec.) selection, choice; in mod. use *concr.* that which is chosen:—med.L. *ēlecta* choice, f. L. *ēligĕre*: see ELECT *v.*] The choice part or flower (of society, or of any body or class of persons).

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. LXXX, With other Countesses of Blank—but rank; At once the 'lie' and the 'élite' of crowds. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 439 The élite of the Russian nobility. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268 If we take into consideration .. the élite of a comparatively civilized generation.

†**E·lite**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **elyte**; *pa. t.* **elit.** [f. OF. (*eslit*) *elit*, obs. pa. pple. of the verb *elire* to ELECT.] *trans.* To choose; to elect to office.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1491 Of his Deghter .. One Creusa was cald .. þat Eneas afterward elit to wed. 1461 T. Denyes in *Paston Letters*, No. 397 (1874) II. 22 He may not of reson do so largely .. be cause he is elyted, as the Comons myght.

† **E·litrope.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [var. of Heliotrope.] Some kind of precious stone. Cf. Eluthopia.

1609 *Will of Sir R. Lee* (Som. Ho.) Cheyne of elitrope. [1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirror of Stones* 97 Elitropia, or Elitropus, is a green gem .. sprinkled with bloody spots.]

Elixate (ǐli·k-, e·liks*ē*ⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *ēlixāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlixāre* to boil, stew.]

1. *trans.* To boil, seethe; to extract by boiling.

1623 in Cockeram. 1631 Brathwait *Whimsies* 62 Elixate your antimonie. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 162 Its enough to elixate a few simples in water on a slow fire. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. To steep (in water); to macerate.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 310 The Caput mortuum being elixated by warm water will give an Alcali. 1805 Gregor in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 345 The brownish-gray mass was elixated with distilled water, which dissolved nearly the whole of it.

Hence **Elixated** ppl. a.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 334 The elixated ashes of divers vegetables.

Elixation (ǐlik-, eliks*ē*ⁱ·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **ēlixātiōnem*, f. *ēlixāre*: see Elixate *v.* and -ation.]

1. The action of boiling or stewing.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* iii. 190 Elixation .. is a concoction made by a moyst heate of a thing indifinitely existing in a humour. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 113 Finally they serue to moysten the guts, that their concoction may be celebrated by elixation or boyling. 1757 Walker in *Phil. Trans.* L. 122 After elixation the water became of a turbid yellow colour with ochre.

2. Concoction in the stomach; digestion.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. v, Elixation, is the boyling of meat in the stomacke, by the said naturall heat. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 96 The rest of the pouder, as it is not overcome by elixation, so it continues in a permanency of indigestion in the stomack.

† **Eli·xed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēlix-us* (cf. Elixate) + -ed.]

a. Boiled; hence, refined by boiling, distilled; also *fig.* **b.** Macerated or steeped in water.

1602 Marston *Antonio & Mel.* i. Prol., The pur'st elixed juyce of rich conceipt. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 46 Being laid in a heap, are covered with other elixed or dramed Ashes.

Elixir (ǐli·ksəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **elixir**, 5–7 **elixar, -er,** (6 **alixer**). [a. med.L. *elixir* (cf. Fr. *élixir*, It. *elissire*, Sp. *elixir*, Pg. *elexir*), ad. Arab. الاكسير, *al-iksīr* (= sense 1), prob. ad. late Gr. ξήριον 'desiccative powder for wounds'.

1. *Alchemy.* A preparation by the use of which it was sought to change metals into gold. Sometimes identified with 'the philosopher's stone'; but perh. of wider meaning, including powders, liquids, or vapours used for the same purpose. Also *elixir-stone*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 310 The philosophre stoon, Elixir clept, we sechen fast echoon. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 188 Thow must devyde thy Elixer whyte into partyes two. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. ii. 295 The philosophers stone, called Alixer. 1614 Rowlands *Fooles Bolt* 9 Fryer-Bacon .. could teach Kelley the Elixar stone. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 607 What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth elixir pure, and Rivers run Potable Gold. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* i. 297 A Good Man is like the Elixir, it turns Iron into Gold. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 159 Roger Bacon sought .. a transmuting Elixir with unlimited powers.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1635 Quarles *Embl.* iv. iv (1718) 202 True fear's the Elixir, which in days of old Turn'd leaden crosses into crowns of gold. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 130 She taught him Loves Elixar, by which Art, His Godhead into Gold he did convert. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 51, I shall bless the kindly wrench that .. left all grace Ashes in death's stern alembic, loosed elixir in its place.

2. A supposed drug or essence with the property of indefinitely prolonging life; imagined by the alchemists to be either identical with, or closely related to, the 'elixir' of sense 1. More fully, *Elixir of life* (tr. med.L. *elixir vitæ*).

[1266 Roger Bacon *Opus Minus* (Rolls Ser.) 314 Medicinam .. quam philosophi vocant Elixir .. Si libra medicinæ projiciatur super mille plumbi fiet .. aurum .. Et hoc est quod corpora infirma reducet ad sanitatem .. et vitam .. ultra contenarios annorum prolongabit.] 1605 Timme *Quersit.* i. xiii. [Mercury, sulphur, and salt] .. brought into one bodie (which the Arabians call elixir) .. wil be .. a medicine, etc. 1799 Godwin *St. Leon* IV. 324 The .. secrets of alchemy and the elixir vitæ. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 136, I know too where the Genii hid The jewell'd cup of their king Jamshid With Life's elixir sparkling high. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 318 Honey .. was, in her mind .. the true elixir vitæ. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 299 Though the elixir of life has never been distilled. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. ii. i. 75 Carillo had been glad to toy with magic, and pursue the elixir of life.

b. A sovereign remedy for disease. Hence adopted as a name for quack medicines, as *Daffy's Elixir*, etc.

1632 Massinger *Emp. of East* iv. iv, A little cyath or quantity of my potable elixir. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* xii. li, The best Elixar for souls drooping pain. 1681 Ashmole *Diary* 11 Apr., I took early in the morning a good dose of elixer. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1679/4 Anthony Daffy, Author of the Famous Elixir Salutis. 1713 *Guardian* No. 11 (R.) The grand elixir, to support the spirits of human nature. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 79 Take your glass to clear your een, 'Tis the elixir heals the spleen. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, An universal medicine .. called by way of excellence, the grand elixir. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 234 A sip of Daffy's elixir .. has proved a powerful means of grace. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* v. 144 Before he established the reputation of his .. elixir, or pill.

† **3.** A strong extract or tincture. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* ii. iv. 43 And bring quintessence of elixir pale Out of sublimed spirits minerall. 1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* ii. § 60 The remainder, is .. an Oleous Elixyr, or extract, in the form of a Milk. 1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 630 The name Elixir has been given to many Infusions or Tinctures of spirituous bodies prepared in spirituous Menstruums. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxvii, That elixir being in truth a curious distillation of rectified acetum.

b. *fig.* The quintessence or soul of a thing; its kernel or secret principle.

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* i, Pref. § 1 The Spirit and Elixir of all that can be said in defence of your Church and Doctrine. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 181 A distill'd quintessence, a pure elixar of mischief, pestilent alike to all. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xxiv. 366 The chief elixir of its [love's] nature is founded in the excellency of a spirit that suffers for another's sake. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 Sometimes the rank unmitigated elixir, the family vice, is drawn off in a separate individual.

4. *Pharmacy.* (see quot.) *Elixir of vitriol*: aromatic sulphuric acid. *Paregoric elixir*: see Paregoric.

1736 Bailey s.v., An Elixir is a compound magistery, i. e. a composition of various bodies chang'd after the same manner as a single body. 1783 F. Michaelis in *Med. Commun.* I. 350 He ordered her .. a gargle of decoction of bark, with elixir of vitriol. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 203 Elixir of calisaya bark. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Elixir*, a preparation similar to a compound tincture. Also applied to a compound of many drugs with syrup and spirit.

5. *Bot.* **Elixir of Love**: an orchid (*Grammatophyllum speciosum*), a native of Java. Also a decoction made from the seeds of this plant.

6. *Comb.*, as *elixir-like* adj.

a 1631 Drayton *Poems* I. (1753) 201 O tears! Elixir-like turn all to tears you touch. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 165 Soft dispositions which ductill be, Elixar-like, shee makes not cleane, but new.

† **Eli·xir,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To distil as an elixir; to work upon as by an elixir. Also *absol.* Hence **Eli·xired** *ppl. a.*, concentrated, refined. Also *fig.*

a 1658 Lovelace *To J. Hall* Wks. (1864) 252 Thou hast so spirited, elixir'd, we Conceive there is a noble alchymie. — *Toad & Spider* 200 Then in his self the lymbeck turns, And his elixir'd poyson urns. 1660 Ognell *Elegy* in *Lovelace's Wks.* (1864) 289 This elixir'd medecine, For greatest grief a soveraign anodyne. 1687 *Elegy on Cleveland* in Wks. 277 Rich in Elixar'd Measures, and in all That could breath Sense in Airs Emphatical.

† **Eli·xirate,** *v. Obs.* [f. Elixir + -ate³.]

a. *trans.* To distil; to refine by distillation. Also *absol.* **b.** To cleanse in general, to purify.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* Pref. 7 Every meane Apothecarie .. should wel understand how to elixerate. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 27 Every chymical and rational brain can elixyrate such domestic wines. *Ibid.* 216 The volatile parts .. ascend to the brain and heart .. elixirating the animal spirits. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 64 By the Means of these Salts .. the Fæces Alvinæ are the better elixirated.

Hence **Eli·xirated** *ppl. a.*

1657 Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 321 Imagining your self to be Master of these elixerated Oyls, and essencificated Salts. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 125 Graduated to so high an elixerated liquor.

† **Elixi·viate,** *v. Chem. Obs. rare.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + Lixiviate to clear of lye.] *trans.* To clear from lixivium or lye; to refine thoroughly. Hence **Elixi·viate, Elixi·viated** *ppl. a.*, that has lost its lye, that has lost its essential properties. **Elixi·via·tion,** steeping in water for the sake of extracting the lye.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 70 Several Minerals .. are to the taste altogether insipid and elixiviated. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 42 By the Air, the most efflete and elixiviated Mould comes to be repair'd. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 852 Salt of Vitriol is prescribed to be made .. of an elixiviate Colcothar. 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 23 Examining these substances by .. elixiviation. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 542 The Art of converting .. Wood-ashes into Pot-ash, without the .. Process of Elixiviation. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 6 The artificial, are those that are extracted .. by .. elixiviation.

† **Eli·zabeth.** *Obs.* A coin of Queen Elizabeth.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 An Elizabeth and Four Jacobus's.

Elizabethan (ǐlizăbī·þăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **Elizabethian.** [f. Elizabeth + -an.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the period of Queen Elizabeth.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 166 Daniel, one of the golden writers of our golden Elizabethian age. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 261 This glorious Elizabethan Era. 1887 J. W. Hales 3 *Elizab. Comedies* in *Macm. Mag.* May 61/2 He is .. never to flog him the [pupil] when he cannot say his lesson — a peculiar hardship to an Elizabethan teacher.

2. Of dress, furniture, architecture: In the style in vogue during the period of Queen Elizabeth. Also of language, literary form, etc.

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 307 A large Elizabethan ruff. 1869 *Daily News* 15 Mar., In the drama 'Lady Grace,' the contrast between modern manners and Elizabethan language is rather incongruous. 1874 Parker *Goth. Archit.* i. ii. 20 The Elizabethan style .. is a mixture of the old English and the ruder Italian of the Renaissance.

B. *sb.* A person (*esp.* a poet or dramatist) of the period of Queen Elizabeth. Chiefly *pl.*

1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 623/3 The murders and adulteries that .. had pleased the Elizabethans. 1882 Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* III. Introd. 62 Our Elizabethans, Lodge and Greene especially. 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Mar. 386/2 The savage sublimity of the Elizabethans.

Elizabethanize (ǐlizăbī·þănaiz). [f. prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To give an Elizabethan character to. Hence **Elizabe·thanized** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 335 A man who built himself a residence Elizabethanised upon a moderate scale.

Elk (elk)¹. Forms: 5–7 **elke,** (6 **alke**), 6 **eloke,** 7- **elk.** See also Alce. [Of obscure history: the existing word is not the normal phonetic representative of OE. *elch*, *elh* (*eolh*), and is probably ad. MHG. *elch* (:—OHG. *elaho*). The relation of the ON. *elg-r* (Sw. *elg*):—type **algi-z* to the OE. and German words (:—types **elho-*, **elhon-*) is uncertain. The Eng. form *alke* was influenced by L. *alces*, Gr. ἄλκη (cf. Alce), which appear only as the name of an animal living in northern Europe (app. the elk), and are probably adopted from Teut. or some other northern lang.]

1. The largest existing animal of the deer kind (*Alces malchis*), inhabiting large portions of Northern Europe and of North America. The American variety is also called the Moose. (In quot. 1541 the name seems to be applied to some English species of deer.)

[*a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 233 *Cer[v]us*, elch. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 443 *Cer[v]us*, elh. *Ibid.* 2054 *Tragelaphus*, elch. *a* 900 *Leiden Gloss.*, *Damma*, elha.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, The symplest of theis iij will slee an Hynde calfe, a Fawn, a Roo, an Elke. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 It shall be lawfull .. to have, exercise, and vse their handgounnes .. so that it be at no maner of deere .. or wild elke. [1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 305 Bisontes which in theyr toonge [Swedish] they caule Elg (that is) wild asses.] 1577 Harrison *Descr. Eng.* iii. v. (1877) ii. 29 Plowing with vres .. and alkes a thing commonlie vsed in the east countries. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 169 The Elk on the contrary is most impatient of all heat. 1629 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* xv. 28 These Tartars possesse many .. plaines, wherein feed Elkes, Bisones, Horses .. and divers others. 1682 Milton *Hist. Mosc.* ii. (1851) 482 Those Messengers .. made report of .. people riding on Elks. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 82 It is known in Europe by the name of the *elk*, and in America by that of the *Moose-deer*. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* (1849) 196 They saw .. frequent gangs of stately elks. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxii. 281 Followed by .. elks from beyond the Danube.

2. Applied to certain species of deer: e g. to the 'Irish Elk', an extinct animal (*Cervus megaceros*), which inhabited Ireland in prehistoric times; and to the Canadian Deer or Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).

1884 Miss Hickson *Irel. in 17th C.* I. Introd. 11 Celts and Saxons being as extinct in Ireland as the ancient elk.

3. A species of antelope: the Eland or Cape-elk.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 110 The haunts of the African Elks are generally on high mountains, on good pasture grounds, and near good springs. 1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 264 The Cape elk, or more properly the elk-antilope, is a name given by the colonists to a species of gazel.

4. *Comb.* as *elk-skin*; also **elk-bark,** *Magnolia glauca*; **elk('s)-horn,** a kind of fern, *Platycerium alcicorne*; **elk-horse,** a horse employed in hunting the elk; **elk-nut,** *Hamiltonia oleifera*; **elk-tree,** *Andromeda arborea*; **elk-wood** *Andromeda arborea* and *Magnolia macrophylla*; **elk-yard,** a kind of habitation made by the elk.

1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 330 *note*, The *Elk-horn fern. 1882 J. Hardy in *Proc. Brew. Nat. Club* IX. 434 The Elk's-horn fern. 1888 *Century Mag.* Jan. 451/2 The *'elk' horses received three-quarters forage at night and a quarter forage in the morning. 1759 Harte *Gust. Adolphus* II. 321 He wore .. an *elkskin buff-waistcoat. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xxxi. 612 That curious temporary habitation .. popularly termed an *Elk-yard.

† **Elk**². *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **elke** (see quots.).

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 6 No bowyer shall sell .. any bowe of ewe of the taxe called elke, aboue the price of .iii.*s.* iiii.*d.* 1607 Cowel *Interpr.*, *Elk*, a kind of ewe to make bowes of.

† **Elk** (elk)³. Forms: 6–7 **elke,** 7 *pl.* **elkys,** 7- **elk.** The Wild Swan or Hooper (*Cygnus ferus*). Also the Wild Goose (*Anas anser*).

1552 Huloet s. v. *Swanne*, Some take thys to be the elke, or wild swanne. 1621 Markham *Fowling* (1655) 6 Such as liue of the water and on the water, are wild Swannes or Elkes. 1674 Ray *Water Fowl* 95 The Elk, Hooper, or wild Swan. 1691 — *Local Wds.* 129 *Elkys*, Wild Geese. 1709 Derham in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 *Cygnus ferus*, the Elk, or Hooper, or Wild Swan. 1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* I. 189 Both of these were of the common or elk species.

† **E·lken,** *v. Obs. rare.*⁻¹ [? var. of Olhne to flatter.] ? To flatter, propitiate.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 163 Þai .. Honourd him with offryngs & elkend him fayre.

Ell[1] (el). Forms: 1–7 eln, 2–7 elne, 3–6 ellen (3 a nellen for *an ellen*), (4 ellyn, 6 eline), 6 el, 5–7 elle, 6– ell. [Com. Teut.: OE. *eln*, str. fem. = MDu. *elne, elle* (Du. *el*), OHG. *elina* (MHG. *elne*, mod.G. *elle*), ON. *eln, alin* (Sw. *aln*, Da. *alen*), Goth. *aleina* (? scribal error for **alina*) cubit: — OTeut. **alinā*, whence med.L. *alena*, It., OSp., OPg. *alna*, F. *aune*. The OTeut. word (a compound of which is ELBOW) meant originally arm or fore-arm, and is cogn. with Gr. ὠλένη, L. *ulna*, of same meaning.

The diversity of meanings (see below) is common to all words denoting linear measures derived from the length of the arm; cf. CUBIT and L. *ulna*. The word *ell* seems to have been variously taken to represent the distance from the elbow or from the shoulder to the wrist or to the finger-tips, while in some cases a 'double ell' has superseded the original measure, and has taken its name.]

1. A measure of length varying in different countries. The English ell = 45 in.; the Scotch = 37·2; the Flemish = 27 in. Now only *Hist.* or with reference to foreign countries, the Eng. measure being obsolete.

In early use often in sing. when preceded by numerals.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 27 Hwylc eower mæg .. ȝeþencan þæt he ȝe-eacnize ane elne [950 *Lindisf.* elne an *vel* enne; 1160 *Hatton* enne elne] to hys anlicnesse. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158 *Ulna*, eln. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 586 So wunderlike it wex and get Dat fiftene elne it ouer-flet. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 429 False elnen & mesures he broȝte al clene adoun *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1675 A schippe ..Seuen score ellen lang and ten. *Ibid.* 1838 Þe flod ouer raght seuen eln and mare. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 All merchandises .. used to be measured with Eln or Yard. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 204 Item a Fll ell conteyneth iii q't's of an Eng. yarde, and v. q't's of ye Fll ell makith an Eng. ell. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 119 A ellen of yolow velvett. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 207, 3 Foote and 9 Ynches make an Elle. 1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 88 O, here's a wit of Cheuerel, that stretches from an ynch narrow to an ell broad! 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 57 King Davids common elne conteines threttie seven measured inches. 1625 *tr.* N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 17 (1635) 180 A monstrous Whale..whose length was..twenty of our Elnes. 1633 EARL MANCH. *At Mondo* (1636) 138 Ere long two ells of earth shall serve, whom scarce a world could satisfie. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. lxxxviii. 408, 102 Ells dantzig make 50 ells english. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 275 The ell by which their acres have been measured (called the barony ell) contains 42 inches, whereas the common ell made use of in the country is only 38 inches. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ix. 58 Tearful women wetting whole ells of cambric in concert.

b. *fig.* Contrasted with *inch, span*, etc.; *esp.* in proverbial phrase, *Give him an inch and he'll take an ell*: meaning that undue advantage will be taken of a slight concession.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 78 Ye liked ..better an Ynche of your Wyll, Than an ell of your thrift. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 57 Whereas shee tooke an inche of liberty before, tooke an ell afterwardes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.-porch* ad fin., Lifes poore span Make not an ell by trifling in thy wo. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 40 That gave but a Yard, they took an Ell. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 305 Have a care of taking an ell, when you have but an inch allowed you. 1798 CANNING *Ballynahinch* v, in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, Tho' they still took an ell when we gave them an inch.

c. As a fluid measure.

[Several correspondents inform us that they remember seeing the announcement 'Beer sold by the yard', on the signboards of country taverns, the reference being to the long narrow glasses about a yard high.]

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 99 For Elles of Beare, Flutes of Canary Thankes freest, freshest, Faire Ellinda.

†2. A measuring rod; = ELL-WAND. Phrase, *To measure with the long ell, with the short ell*: to measure unfairly as buyer or seller respectively.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 119 In hys right hand an elle for to mesure wyth. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 62 The night measured by the short ell of sleepe. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* II. 46 Sometimes the Souldiers (the worst sort of them) measured the packes belonging to the Marchants with the long ell. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* 78 Thus spake a true Idol's Priest that knew no ell, whereby to measure religion, but profit. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 85 The mercer .. upon seeing the ladies gown .. can cut off her quantity by guess, without..taking his ell to measure it.

†b. *Sc. King's ell*: 'Orion's belt': = ELL-WAND 3. *Obs.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* Wks. (1821) 118 Be the hornes, the handstaff and the King's ell.

†3. *Long ell*: a particular kind of cloth. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 198 Baize, long ells, druggets, broadcloth. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 520 Fine cloths in Somersetshire, long ells at Exeter.

†4. As a rendering of L. *ulna*: The larger bone of the fore-arm. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 903 The other externall branch at the middle of the Ell shooteth out a propagation from his outside. 1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parey's Chirurg.* VI. XXVI. 147 The Ell, or bone of the cubit..hath..two appendices.

5. *Comb.*, as *ell-broad, -long, -wide* adjs.; †**ell-glass** (see 1 c.); †**ell-ridge**, an old land-measure; †**ell-yard**, an ell-measure. Also ELL-WAND.

1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 The bredth of it is *elme broade. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Warrho.* 20 This being the last sort of Ellbroad Gentish that I shall treat of at present. 1768 *Way to make Rum* in *Hart. Misc.* I. 541 The Germans commonly drink whole tankards, and *ell-glasses, at a draught. 1832 *Tour German Prince* III. II. 36, I ate a good dinner, and then added to this *ell-long letter. 1756 *Extract fr. MS. Let.*, Peter Guffin (aged 82 in 1756) was unacquainted with such an old measure of land as an *Ell Ridge, but had heard it contained 60 Lugg. 1658 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* Iv. (1653) 25 Your *ell-wide opinion. 1806 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 425 A pretty quaker .. did persuade me that ell-wide muslin would go as far as a yard and a half. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 210 Þe hede of an *elnȝerde þe large lenkþe hade. *c* 1450 MYRC 713 False ellen yerdes, wetyngly other than the lawe of the lond.

Ell[2] (el), *dial.* [? var. of *ele*, AISLE: see EYLING.] A shed placed against a building; = EYLING 2.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 6/1, I had occasion to rebuild the ell of a dwelling-house. On removing the old ell .. a rat's nest was found when it was joined to the main structure.

Ellagate (e'lăgĕt). [f. ELLAGIC: see -ATE[4].] A salt of ellagic acid.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 276 Ellagate of potassa forms brilliant pearly scales like talc. 1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Ellagic*, The ellagates are little known; many of them appear to be basic salts.

Ellagic (elæ'dʒik). [ad. Fr. *ellagique*, f. *ellag*, anagram of *galle* gall-nut: see -IC. The name GALLIC had been pre-occupied by another acid obtained from galls.]

Ellagic acid: $C_{14}H_8O_9$ (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl.); originally obtained from oak-galls; found also in bezoar, whence the synonym *bezoartic acid.*

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 243 Ellagic acid..is a tasteless white powder, with a shade of buff. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 277 Ellagic acid dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid. 1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v.

Ellamy, var. of E-LA-MI, *Obs.*

†**E'llan.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *élan*, a. Ger. *elend*; the Ger. word has been adopted through Du. in different sense as ELAND.] The Elk (*Alces malchis*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VIII. iv. 630 [Newfoundland and Nova Francia] The Ellan, Deare, Stagge, and Beare, are their game. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 99 Deer called Ellans as big as Oxen.

Ellar, dial. form of ELDER *sb.*[1], ALDER[1].

Ellarn(e, obs. form of ELDER *sb.*[1]

Elle, obs. rare var. of ILL; ? also of ELSE.

Ellebore, -bory, obs. forms of HELLEBORE.

Elleck (e'lĕk). A kind of fish: the Red Gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.*

1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 19 The Elleck is caught on the west coast of England and Ireland at all seasons. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elleck*, the trivial name of the *Trigla cuculus.*

Ellen, obs. and dial. form of ELDER *sb.*[1]

†**E'llend.** *Obs.* [a. Ger. *elend*: cf. ELAND, ELLAN.] An elk.

1616 SURFLET *Country Farm* 150 The Ellend hath eares like unto an Asse.

Elle-maid, -maiden. A half-adoption, half-transl. of Da. *elle-pige* elf-girl.

1850 KEIGHTLEY *Fairy Mythol.* 234 The..Wild-women of Germany bear a very strong resemblance to the Elle-maids of Scandinavia. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Shewe Faire Seem.* XXV, Like trunk of dread Elle-maiden, haunting Germany.

†**E'llenmas.** *Obs.* [f. *Ellen* = *Helena* + MASS; cf. *Christmas, Martinmas*, etc.] St. Helena's day; but the date intended is uncertain.

Two saints of the name were commemorated in England: 'St. Helen the virgin,' perhaps the one whose day is May 22; and Helena the mother of Constantine. The latter is probably intended here; her festival is Aug. 18, but the Sarum Martyrology assigns 'Saynt Elene' to May 18, the date of her translation.

1597 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 41 About St Ellenmas Mr Deane keepinge Court here att Pittington. 1621 in *Naworth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 [A payment made June 8] due at the last St. Ellenmas Court, 1621.

Eller, obs. or dial. form of ELDER *sb.*[1], ALDER[1].

Ellinge, var. of ELENGE *a.*, *Obs.*

Ellipse (eli·ps). [ad. Gr. ἔλλειψις, n. of action f. ἐλλείπειν to come short. (In the case of the ellipse regarded as a conic section the inclination of the cutting plane to the base 'comes short of', as in the case of the hyperbola it exceeds, the inclination of the side of the cone.)]

Not in Johnson, Todd, or Richardson (1836); for early examples of the pl. *ellipses* see ELLIPSIS.

1. A plane closed curve (in popular language a regular oval), which may be defined in various ways: a. Considered as a conic section; the figure produced when a cone is cut obliquely by a plane making a smaller angle with the base than the side of the cone makes with the base. b. A curve in which the sum of the distances of any point from the two foci is a constant quantity. c. A curve in which the focal distance of any point bears to its distance from the directrix a constant ratio smaller than unity.

The planetary orbits being (approximately) elliptical, *ellipse* is sometimes used for 'orbit' (of a planet).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Ellipsis*, [The form *ellipse* is used throughout; the *Cycl.* 1751 has only *ellipsis*]. 1825 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, Ellipse or Ellipsis. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 24 The dark Earth follows wheel'd in her ellipse. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 120 A circle seen obliquely or perspectively shows the form of an ellipse. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 Other irregular ellipses .. are successively described.

2. *transf.* An object or figure bounded by an ellipse. Also *fig.*

1837 BULLOCK *tr. Caseaux's Midwif.* 29 The abdominal strait has been..compared to an ellipse. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 163 An ellipse of small stars.

3. *Gram.* = ELLIPSIS 2. Somewhat *rare.*

1843–83 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* s. v. Ἔλλειψις. 1886 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II (ed. 5) 511 (Index).

†**Elli·psed,** *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. ELLIPS-IS + -ED.] Characterized by ellipsis.

1607 S. HIERON *Defence* I. 148 M. H. cannot show us one place in all the Bible so ellipsed or ecclipsed as to need, etc.

†**Elli·psical.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **ellepseycal.** [f. ELLIPSE + -IC + -AL.] = ELLIPTICAL.

1572 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Pref., Ellepseycal circumscribed & inscribed bodies.

Ellipsing (eli·psiŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [as if f. vb. **ellipse*; cf. *circling.*] Revolving in ellipses.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 173 The whole well-balanced ellipsing solar system.

‖ **Ellipsis** (eli·psis). Pl. **ellipses** (-siz). Also 7 **elipsis**, 8 **elleipsis**, *pl.* **ellipsises.** [a. L. *ellipsis*, ad. Gr. ἔλλειψις: see ELLIPSE.]

1. = ELLIPSE. Now *rare.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. XV. 376 This section is a Conicall section, which is called Ellipsis. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 316 If the section be an ellipsis.. you may use the same method. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 272 The Ellipsis or Oval ABCD. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 229 The planets..could not possibly acquire such revolutions..in ellipses very little eccentric. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 14 Comets' Ellipses come near to Parabola's. 1705–30 S. GALE in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 47 A fine bowling-green cut into an ellipsis. 1854 TOMLINSON *tr. Arago's Astron.* 119 It had traversed..an ellipsis.

†b. *attrib. Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 273 These Ellipsis, or Semi-Oval Arches .. are sometimes made over Gate-ways.

2. *Gram.* The omission of one or more words in a sentence, which would be needed to complete the grammatical construction or fully to express the sense; *concr.* an instance of such omission.

1618 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 67 The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called Ellipsis. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Notes (1710) I. 368 It is an Elleipsis, or leaving something to be understood by the Reader. 1727 POPE, &c. *Art Sinking* 115 The ellipsis, or speech by half-words [is the peculiar talent] of ministers and politicians. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. li. 25 Violent ellipses and inversions of language. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 27 *note.* The ancient lawyers in the construction of their appellatives have indulged themselves in much harsher ellipsises without scruple. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 476 The ellipsis was now filled up with words of high import. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 112 Grammatical roughnesses or ellipses.

†3. Formerly used as the name of the dash (—) employed in writing or printing to indicate the omission of letters in a word. *Obs.*

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 413 An Ellipsis .. is used, when some letters in a word, or some words in a verse, are omitted: as 'The k—g' for 'the king'.

Ellipsist (eli·psist). *nonce-wd.* [f. ELLIPS-IS + -IST.] One addicted to the use of the figure Ellipsis in argument or discourse.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 42 These .. would hold in contempt the timidity of the ellipsists.

Ellipsograph (eli·psŏgrɑf). Cf. ELLIPTOGRAPH. [f. ELLIPSE + -GRAPH, f. Gr. γράφειν to write.] An instrument for describing ellipses.

Ellipsoid (eli·psoid). [f. ELLIPSE + -OID.]

A. *sb.*

1. A solid of which all the plane sections through one of the axes are ellipses, and all other sections ellipses or circles. Formerly in narrower sense: A solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse round one of its axes; now called *ellipsoid of revolution.*

a 1721 KEILL *tr. Maupertuis' Disc.* (1734) 7 The Earth must be an Ellipsoid whose Equatorial Diameter is to its Axis as √289 to √288. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII 202 Ellipsoids of different degrees of oblateness. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 55 A meniscus whose convex surface is part of an ellipsoid. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 282 The isothermal surfaces are ellipsoids. 1879 C. NIVEN (*title*) On the Conduction of Heat in Ellipsoids of Revolution.

2. ? A figure approximately elliptical.

1827 WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sc.* (1857) II. 59 An eccentric ellipsoid; that is a figure resembling an ellipse.

B. *adj.* = next.

1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 313 The eggs .. are ellipsoid or oval. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 142 Styles erect or spreading, pollen ellipsoid.

Ellipsoidal (elipsoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Having the nature or shape of an ellipsoid.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. § 201. 344 A concave ellipsoidal reflector. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 213 Some vesicles are..ovoidal, or ellipsoidal. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. (1867) 58 The Llandillo formation..rises to the surface in the form of a rugged ellipsoidal mass. 1884 *Law Times* 9 Feb. 267/1 The proper shape for a ceiling of a room used for public speaking [is] ellipsoidal or coved.

Ellipsone (eli·psōn). *nonce-wd.* [f. ELLIPSE, on the analogy of CYCLONE.] A revolving storm following an elliptical instead of a circular path.

1860 ADM. FITZ ROY in *Mem. Met. Soc.* VII. 354 The smaller cyclonic motions (*ellipsones*?).

Elliptic (eli·ptik). [ad. Gr. ἐλλειπτικός elliptic, defective, f. ἐλλείπειν to come short: cf. ELLIPSE.]

1. That has the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipses.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 380 If the whole Area..of the Elliptic Orbit be imagined to be divided into 360 equal Parts. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 262 A building of an elliptic figure. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav. Afr.* iii. 36 All others [arches] which I had hitherto observed being eliptick. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 11 These are the steps by which we have risen to a knowledge of the elliptic motions of the planets. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calculus* vii. 190 The area of any elliptic sector. 1888 W. W. ROUSE BALL *Hist. Math.* 292 The rectification of an elliptic arc.

¶ That has an elliptic (as opposed to a circular orbit); in quot. = 'eccentric'.

1806 MOORE *Epist.* II. i. 42 Every wild, elliptic star.

b. *Elliptic chuck*: a chuck for oval or elliptic turning; *elliptic compass(es*, an instrument for drawing ellipses; *elliptic spring* (for carriages), a spring formed by two sets of curved plates, forming two elliptic arcs united at the ends.

c. *Comb.* In definitions of form: (Bot.) *elliptic-lanceolate, -oblong, -obovate, -ovate, -ovoid* adjs., having a form intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate, etc.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 88 Radical [leaves] *elliptic-lanceolate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 54 Lower leaves petioled *elliptic-oblong. *Ibid.* 417 Rhombic or *elliptic-obovate. *Ibid.* 234 Leaves *elliptic-ovate. *Ibid.* 410 Perigynia *elliptic-ovoid.

2. *Elliptic integrals*: a class of integrals discovered by Legendre in 1786, so named because their discovery was the result of the investigation of elliptic arcs. *Elliptic functions*: certain specific functions of these integrals. (Formerly the term *elliptic functions* was applied to what are now called *elliptic integrals*.)

1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st *Supp.* s.v., A large class of integrals closely related to and containing among them the expression for the arc of an ellipse have received the name of Elliptic functions. 1876 CAYLEY *Elliptic Functions* 8 sn *u* is a sort of sine function, and cn *u*, dn *u* are sorts of cosine-functions of *u*; these are called Elliptic Functions. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 63 The epithet 'elliptic' applied to these integrals is purely conventional, arising from the connexion of one of them with the arc of an ellipse.

3. *Gram.* Of sentences, phrases, or style: Characterized by ellipsis; = ELLIPTICAL 2.

4. quasi-*sb.* (*nonce-use.*)

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 79 They were talking of parabolics and elliptics, and describing diagrams on the table with a wet finger.

Hence as combining form **Elli·ptico-.**

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 389 Leaves..elliptico-lanceolate. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 3 Feb. 6 His style..is of the elliptico-interjectional sort.

Elliptical (eli·ptikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. That has the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipses.

1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 305 The cone described by the subtense of the..elliptical line. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. v. 23 They all move in Orbits, which are more or less oval, or (as the Astronomers call it) Elliptical. 1812–6 J. PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 185 The orbit of the fourth satellite is sensibly elliptical. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvii. 225, I have been enabled to refer all the phenomena of the action of metals to a new species of polarisation, which I have called elliptical polarisation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 354 In the great elliptical path of the earth the sun occupies one of these foci.

b. *Elliptical compasses*: = elliptic compasses. †*Elliptical dial*, a small pocket-dial (Kersey). Also in Bailey 1721–1790, Chambers 1751.

c. *Comb.*

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 53 Leaves *elliptical-lanceolate.

2. *Gram.* Of sentences and phrases: Defective, lacking a word or words which must be supplied to complete the sense. Of style, etc.: Characterized by ellipsis.

1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* (ed. 12) 313 *note*, It was necessary to add a word or two in the version to supply the elliptical expression of the Hebrew. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 284/1 Aristotle's Style..is frequently so elliptical as to be dry and obscure. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. § 1 (1876) 29 Production and productive, are..elliptical expressions, involving the idea of a something produced. 1884 TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 441/1 Carlyle's violently elliptical manner.

3. Omitted by ellipsis. ? *nonce-use.*

1829 W. DUNCAN *Greek Test.* Pref., He has given at the foot of the page..many of the principal elliptical words.

Elliptically (eli·ptikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an elliptical manner.

1. *Gram.* With use of ellipsis.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* Introd. 21 Almost every word is put elliptically. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 39 [Certain sciences] use..elliptically, the Syllogism.

2. In the form or after the manner of an ellipse.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvii. 229 Light polarised + 45° is elliptically polarised.

Elli·pticalness. *rare.* [f. ELLIPTICAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being elliptical.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 300 According to the Ellipticalness of the Apocalyptick style.

Ellipticity (elipti·sĭti). [f. ELLIPTIC + -ITY.] Elliptic form; degree of deviation (of an orbit, etc.) from circularity, (of a spheroid) from sphericity.

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 84 [In] the case of beds supposed of the same ellipticity..I have taken greater care. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 109 Its deviation from the circular form, arising from so very slight an ellipticity. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1926. 402/2 The ellipticity of Mars. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Log.* xxxiii. (1880) 292 An orbit of slight ellipticity.

b. as a measurable quantity.

The ellipticity of a spheroid (e.g. of the figure of a planet) is expressed by some mathematicians as the ratio of the difference of the axes to the major axis, and by others as the ratio of this difference to the minor axis. (With reference to orbits this mode of expressing ellipticity is not used; see ECCENTRICITY 3 b.)

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 77 The diminution of the gravity having been found greater than $\frac{1}{230}$, the ellipticity or difference of diameters ought to be less than that fraction. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 361 The ellipticity of the earth..has been found to be $\frac{1}{300}$. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 7 Its ellipticity..means the proportion between the difference of the two axes..of an ellipse, and the greater of them.

Elliptograph. = ELLIPSOGRAPH.

1855 *Ency. Brit.* (ed. 8) s.v. [A description of the instrument].

†**Elliptoi·des.** *Obs.* Also 8 **elliptoide.** [Badly f. *ellipt-* (cf. ELLIPTIC) + mod.L. *-oides*: see -OID.] An infinite ellipse.

1731 BAILEY, Eliptoides. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, Elliptoide, an infinite or indefinite Ellipsis, defined by the indefinite equation $ay^{m+n}=bx^m \cdot a-x^n$ when *m* or *n* are greater than 1.

‖**Ellops** (e·lǫps). *Obs.* in actual use. [a. Gr. ἔλλοψ or ἔλοψ, the name of a fish and of a serpent. (The variants ELAPS and ELOPS are used in mod. zoological Latin in different senses).]

1. A kind of serpent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 526 Cerastes hornd, Hydrus, and Ellops drear.

2. A kind of fish mentioned by ancient writers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 266 The Lamprey in Sicilie: the Elops at Rhodes, and so forth of other sorts of fishes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. I. iii. 299 The Elops or Sea-serpent. 1775 ASH, *Ellops*, a fish affording delicious food which some think to be the sturgeon of the moderns. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 110 Spends all his substance on stewed ellops-fish.

Ellore, obs. f. ELDER *sb.*¹ (the tree).

Ell-rake. *dial.* Also **eld-, eller-rake.** [Derivation uncertain; cf. ELCROOK; the writers of the Chesh. and Shropsh. glossaries suggest *heel-rake.* Halliwell gives also '*Ellock-rake*, a small rake for breaking up ant-hills. *Salop.*'] A large rake with curved iron teeth, drawn behind the raker.

1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.* (E. D. S.) Ellrake, eldrake. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Ell-rake, eller-rake.

Ell-wand (e·lwǫnd). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **elenwand, ellewande, elwonde,** *Sc.* **elnewande,** 7–9 **elwand.** [f. ELL + WAND.]

1. A measuring rod, an ell-measure: sometimes used for 'yard-measure'.

[1403 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* II. 34 Ipse Johannes cepit quendam elenwand, et ipsam percussit super capud.] ? *a* 1500 tr. *Leges Burgorum Scociæ* xlviii. in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 342 Ilk burges may hafe in his hous..ane elnewand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 36 The heire of ane burges, is of perfite age, quhen he..can..measure claith (with ane elwand). 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. i, An elwand fills his hand, his habit mean. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1857) 304 Beating time with his ellwand on the point of his shoe.

†**2.** The larger of the bones of the fore-arm; = ULNA. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Elle wande [*P.* elwonde,] *ulna.*

3. *Sc.* The group of stars called Orion's Belt.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 153 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 29 King's Elwand (now foolishly termed the Belt of Orion).

Elm (elm), *sb.* Forms: 1 **elm,** 5–7 **elme,** 9 *dial.* **elem, ellum,** 4– **elm.** Also 4 **ulm,** 6 **ulme.** [OE. *elm* str. masc. = OHG. *elm* str. masc. (whence the derivatives MHG. *elme, ilme, ilmene* wk. fem.) :—WGer. **elmo-z*; the same word with difference of ablaut appears as ON. *álmr* (Sw. *alm*, Da. *alm, ælm*) etymologically = L. *ulmus.* The mod. Ger. *ulme*, Du. *olm*, and the Eng. form *ulm(e*, are due to the influence of the Lat. word.]

1. The name of well-known trees belonging to the genus *Ulmus*, esp., in England, the Common or Small-leaved Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), a tree having rough, doubly serrated leaves, flowers nearly sessile, the fruit oblong, deeply cloven and glabrous; in Scotland, the Witch or Wych Elm (*Ulmus montana*) or the Cork-barked Elm (*Ulmus suberosa*); in U. S. the White Elm (*Ulmus americana*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 52 Eft genim elmes rinde, gebærn to ahsan. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 19, I shal sette in desert fyrr tree and vlm and box togidere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138 Elm, tre, *ulmus.* 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 5 Two other bowes..of ashe, elme, wyche, hasyll or other wood mete for the same. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. vii. D vj, Our cittizen is now a Corridon. He trimmes his ulmes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iv. § 6 The Elm delights in a sound, sweet and fertile Land. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* iv, Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 224 Few persons know that the Elm has any flower. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 94 The inner bark of the Elm is slightly bitter and astringent. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xciv. 58 Rock'd the full foliaged elms. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *One-hoss Shay*, Logs from the 'Settler's ellum'. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Ellem*, the elm. 1881 *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Ellum*, an elm.

2. With distinguishing epithets, denoting the above-named and other species of the genus *Ulmus*: **Broad-leaved Elm,** *Ulmus latifolia* or *montana*; **Chichester Elm,** also called **American Elm,** *Ulmus americana*; **Witch** or **Wych Elm,** *Ulmus montana.* Also **Yoke Elm,** the HORNBEAM (*Carpinus Betulus*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 423 The Broad-Leaved Elm..60–80 feet high, with rugged bark. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 419/1 The Chichester Elm..is variously known as the Huntingdon, Scampston, or unfortunately as the American Elm.

3. *fig.* with reference to the practice of training vines on elms.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 179 Thou art an Elme my husband, I a Vine. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 2 Subverting the Protestant Religion, together with the Subjects Liberty, (the Elme of that Vine).

4. The wood of these trees.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 261 Elm is another tough and strong species of wood.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *elm-dresser, -plank, -shadow, -tree, -wood*; *elm-embosomed, -encircled* adjs.; **elm-balm,** the fluid contained in elm-galls; **elm-gall,** the gall produced on the different species of elm by the puncture of *Aphis ulmi*; **elm-pipe,** the trunk of an elm hollowed for use as a drain or water-pipe.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 42 Galls are also produced on the leaves by the puncture of a cynips, and each gall contains some drops of liquid, which has been called *Elm balm. 1596 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 578 *Elm dresser 20/. 1839 CLOUGH *Poems* II. 11 Field and wood And *elm-embosomed spire. 1777 T. WARTON *Poems* Ode vii, Or grange, or *elm-encircled farm. 1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* II. App., Where *elm-pipes lay underground. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 173 An Oaken plank, or *Elm plank. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Haunted House*, Where the deep *elm shadows fall. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 169 b, The leues, the boughes, and the barck of the *elm tre, haue a binding vertue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 52/1 The Elme Tree is of some called All-Heart. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Engl.* II. 387 Her body was..thrown into a common chest of elm tree. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 57 Enormous elmtree-boles did stoop and lean Upon the dusky brushwood underneath Their broad curved branches.

Elm, var. of HELM *sb.* and *v. dial.*

†**Elmawes.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591 *Lameres, anglice* elmawes.

Elmen (e·lmĕn), *a.* Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 **elmyn,** (6–7 **elming**), 5–9 **elmin,** 5– **elmen.** [f. ELM + -EN.]

1. Of or pertaining to an elm-tree.

1494 FABYAN VII. 585 They were hanged vpon an elmyn tree. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 56 Tender Elming bud May ..be giuen in steede of foode. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 301 Let him feed upon..Elming boughs. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* VI. 402 Planted about it many Elmen-trees. 1807 CRABBE *Hall Justice*, We slept beneath the elmin tree. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxvii, Leaning against the elmin tree. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 21 The elmen leaf Thinn'd into gold, and fell.

2. Made of the wood of the elm-tree.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 323 Item, for lx. fete of elmen borde, xx.*d.* 1648 *Bury Wills* (1850) 209 A great chest of elming borde.

3. Composed of elm-trees.

1876 *World* No. 106. 19 The elmen bowers are in their prime of foliage

Elmes, elmisse, elmys, obs. ff. ALMS, q.v.

Elmy (e·lmi). [f. ELM *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of, characterized by, or abounding in elms.

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 206 The sandy soil Of elmy Ross. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 5 The summer breeze Moves o'er the elmy vale. 1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag.* (1835) XLV. 225 We have elmy hedges. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* i. 4 The old palace that stands blinking its sleepy windows across elmy vistas.

†**Elne, e·llen,** *sb. Obs.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *ellen* (gen. *elnes*) corresponds to OS. *ellen, ellien*, OHG. *ellan, ellen, ellin*, Goth. *aljan* str. neut.; ON. *eljan, eljun* str. fem. (Icel. *elja* wk. fem.) :— OTeut. types **aljano(m*, **aljanā.*]

Strength, courage (also, in OE., zeal); in *Theol.* strength vouchsafed, comfort, grace.

Beowulf 602 Ac ic him geata sceal Eafoð and ellen ungeara nu guþe gebeodan. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 (Bosw.) Feower cræftas, þara is an wærscipe, oðer metgung, þridde is ellen. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 264 Wæs Guþlac on elne strong. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Vor ȝe schulden wenen þet God, uor ouwer holi liue, sende ou his grace and his elne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Ah monnes elne is muche wurð. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 We..buggeþ worldles froure, wiþ moni sori teone, and elne of monnes speche. *Ibid.* Hwa se euer haueð longe wone of gastliche elne.

Hence **E·llenless** *a.* [see -LESS], powerless.

a 1000 *Juliana* 393 (Gr.) Ic geomor sceal secan oðerne ellenleasran cempan. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 10908 Illc meocnesse iss ellenlæs Wiþþutenn herrsummnesse.

†**E·lne,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *elnian* = OHG. *ellinôn*, ON. *elna*, Goth. *aljanôn* :—OTeut. **aljanôjan*, f.

**aljano-m*: see prec.] *trans.* To strengthen, hearten, comfort.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Gon & iseon swuch & elnen ham & helpen mid fode of holi lore. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1374 As men droh ham to hare deað, þa..elnede þe oðre. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Ich wot þet þu wult senden me þene holi gost to elnen me.

Eln(e, obs. var. of Ell.

† **E·lning.** *Obs.* [OE. *elnung*, f. *elnian*, Elne *v.*: see -ing[1].] Comfort, grace.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Min ihesu liues louerd þu beodest us þin elning [*printed* elming]. *Ibid.* 201 Þu beodest þin elning.

† **Eloca·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēlocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēlocāre*, lit. to place out, f. *ē* out + *-locāre* to place.]

1. Removal from a person's control.

1649 Br. Hall *Cases Consc.* (1650) 294 When the child by..former elocation shall be out of the Parents disposing.

2. *fig.* Alienation (of mind), ecstasy.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* i. v. § 1 (1622) 30 In all Poesie ..there must be..an elocation, and emotion of the minde.

Elocular (ɪlǫ·kiŭlăɹ), *a. Bot.* [f. *ē* out + *locul-us* small cell + -ar.] Without partitions or loculi.

1864 in Webster.

Elocution (elŏkiū·ʃən). Forms: 6 **elocucion, -sion, -syon, eloquution,** 6– **elocution.** [ad. L. *ēlocūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēloqui* to speak out: cf. Eloquence.

Sense 1 is identical with the meaning of *elocutio* as used by Roman rhetoricians. Sense 4, which has been evolved from the etymology without regard to Latin usage, corresponds to what the Romans expressed by *pronuntiatio*.]

†**1.** Oratorical or literary expression of thought; literary 'style' as distinguished from 'matter'; the power or art of appropriate and effective expression. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. i, Elocusion with the powre of Mercury, The matir enorneth right well facundyously. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 4 Elocucion is an appliyng of apte wordes and sentences to the matter founde out to confirme the cause. 1586 Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Why should we think so basely of this? rather then of her sister, I meane Rhetoricall Eloquution. 1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 11 How unhappie soever I may be in the elocution, I am sure the Theame is worthy enough. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 167 A Person of good Learning and Elocution. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Elocution* (with Rhetoricians) consists in apt expressing, and a beautiful order of placing of words. 1844 Lingard *Hist. Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 171 Your..acquaintance with those forms of elocution in which it is expressed.

†**b.** *concr.* A mode of expression. *Obs.*

a 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* (1840) 492 Elocutions are made decent: 1. By speaking feelingly .. 2. By speaking as becomes the person of the speaker, etc.

†**2.** Eloquence, oratory; *concr.* in *pl.* harangues.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 39 a, How shall I arme myne elocution. 1631 Massinger *Emp. East* ii. i, She'll tire me with Her tedious elocutions. 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 She began to be taken with his elocution. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 241 To stirr the constancie of any wise man is..above the genius of his cleric elocution. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* iii. 283 When he speaks, what elocution flows! 1791 Cowper *Iliad* ix. 549 Both elocution and address in arms.

3. Oral utterance; way or manner of speaking. Now only with some notion of 4.

1623 Cockeram, *Elocution*, vtterance. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 747 Whose taste..Gave elocution to the mute. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) II. xxix. 274 He had a lively and easy elocution. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 18 For this Mr. Tyrrel was indebted to a boisterous and overbearing elocution. 1795 Burke *Let.* Wks. VII. 371 You have a natural, fluent, and unforced elocution. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. i. i. ii. § 7 The clear and vigorous elocution of useless and senseless words.

4. The art of public speaking so far as it regards delivery, pronunciation, tones, and gestures; manner or style of oral delivery. Also *attrib.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Elocution*, good vtterance of speech. 1678 Phillips, *Elocution*, proper Speech, handsome utterance. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 87 True theatrical elocution. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxvii, It..served to give zest and peculiarity to the style of elocution. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Dec. 819/1 The worst of the other system, that of boarding-schools and 'elocution-masters', is that, etc.

Elocutionary (elŏkiū·ʃənări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ary.] Of or pertaining to elocution.

1846 Poe *Wks.* (1864) III. 40 The elocutionary .. value of her programmes. 1882 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 Mr. Newdegate, with great .. elocutionary effect, read the letter. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/4 Dr. Parker's elocutionary gifts added to the strong impression which it made.

Elocutionist (elŏkiū·ʃənist). [f. Elocution + -ist.] One who practises the art of elocution; a proficient in the art of elocution.

1847 in Craig. 1860 *Daily News* 17 Dec., Mr. Bengough is a good elocutionist. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xiv. 283 The..variations of tone which the skilled elocutionist uses.

Elocutionize (elŏkiū·ʃənəiz), *v.* [f. Elocution + -ize.] *intr.* **a.** To make use of florid or eloquent language. **b.** To speak or read in public.

a 1849 Poe *Wks.* (1864) III. 250 The author proceeds..to elocutionize. 1883 *Homiletic Monthly* Aug. 661 The two tasks [of a preacher]..writing and elocutionizing.

Elocutive (ɪlǫ·kiŭtiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēlocūtīv-us*, f. *ēloqui*: see Elocution.]

A. *adj.* That is concerned with utterance or eloquence. **B.** *sb.* An utterance.

1667 Feltham *Resolves* ii. xlviii. (1677) 254 Though Preaching in it's elocutive part be but the conception of Man. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 41 Mr. Manager.. went through the appeasing elocutives of dumb show.

Elo·cutory, *a. rare*[—1]. [ad. L. *ēlocūtōri-us* pertaining to oratorical expression.] That pertains to elocution; elocutionary.

1817 *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 448 Dr. Carey has..in forwardness, an elocutory edition of Thomson's Seasons.

Elo·ge. [a. Fr. *éloge*, ad. L. *ēlogium* (see Elogium). Now treated as Fr.: pronounced (*elǫʒ*).]

†**1.** An expression of praise or commendation; an encomium. *Obs.*

c 1566 Nuce tr. *Seneca's Octavia* i. iii, That woman wight shal have alwaye This eloge yet. 1693 J. Beaumont *On Burnet's Th. Earth* i. 55 The Author here gives us an Eloge on Mountains. 1764 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) III. 128 The eloge which the noblest of poets gives me. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. iv. 287 Pere Mersenne..has given us an..eloge of him. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 23 The latter member of this eloge would now be wholly unintelligible, if applied to a spirited coach-horse.

2. A funeral oration; a discourse in honour of a deceased person, *e.g.* that pronounced by a newly-elected member of the French Academy upon his predecessor.

c 1725 Atterbury *Epist.Corr.* I. (1783) 179, I return you, Sir, the two eloges, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The secretary of the royal academy of sciences in Paris composes the eloges of such members as die. 1861 G. Wilson & Geikie *E. Forbes* xv. 553 Pronouncing the Eloge of his old master into whose place he now ascends!

† **E·logist.** *Obs.* [f. Eloge + -ist.] 'One who pronounces a panegyric' (Todd).

a 1639 Wotton *Rem.* (1685) 366 She did not want a passionate Elogist, as well as an excellent Preacher [for her funeral sermon].

‖ **Elo·gium.** *Obs.* [L. *ēlogium* a short saying, an inscription on a tombstone; this word and its mod. forms seem to have been confused with Eulogium, Eulogy.]

1. An explanatory inscription.

a 1699 Stillingfl. *Serm.* I. viii. (R.) The elogium of his cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

2. = Elogy 2–4.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 251 Where he bestoweth this honourable Elogium upon him. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 54 Let your Elogium's be alwaies within the circumference of common sense. *a* 1764 Dodsley *Art Preach.* 99 In elogiums, 'tis the art, With plain simplicity to win the heart. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. lx. 166 Posterity .. will .. meet with their names and elogiums.

† **E·logy.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 **elogie.** [Anglicized form of prec.]

1. An explanatory inscription, *esp.* on a monument or a portrait. Cf. Elogium 1.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. 13 Many personages..deserue better than dispersed report, or barren Elogies. 1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 209 The effigies of the several Dukes, with their Elogies. 1658 J. Burbery *Hist. Christina Q. Swedland* 422 In several pastboords hung their elogies. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 47 His Statue or Picture, with an Elogy under it, shall be placed in the Galery.

2. A brief summary of a person's character; a characterization; usually in favourable sense, a eulogy, expression of praise.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iv. *Notes* 70 But for Arthur you shall best know him in this elogie. This is that Arthur, etc. 1629 Earle *Microcosm.* lxii. (Arb.) 87 No man .. comes off more with the elogie of a kind Gentleman. 1638 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 12 One Stokes..did..set forth a pretty book, which was published, with many witty elogies before it. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Elogie, a report in praise or dispraise of a thing. 1704 Earl Cromarty *Sp.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/5 An Elogie or Panegerick on Her Majesty. 1740 Johnson *Blake* Wks. IV. 369 We must then admit, amidst our elogies and applauses.

3. A biographical notice (usually of a deceased person).

1644 Milton *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 291 Jacobus Verheiden ..in his Elogies of famous Divines. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 217 As Paulus Jovius hath delivered in his Elogie of learned men. 1652 C. Stapylton *Herodian* 74 Of such before as writ his Acts or Elogie, Some Records doe unto this day remain.

4. A funeral oration.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 197 His Funerals are kept in the Church of St. Mark; and his Elogy pronounced in presence of the Senat. 1689 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 296 She .. had her obsequies celebrated..by a solemn procession, and elogy of all the witness of that renowned city.

‖ **Elohim** (elōᵘ·him, -him). Also 7 **elohym.** [Heb. אלהים *ĕlōhīm*, pl. of אלוה god, but often construed as sing. with sense 'God' or 'a god'.] One of the Hebrew names of God, or of the gods.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* i. ii. 7 That Elohym..Who moved upon the waters. 1715 Kersey, *Elohim*, one of the names of God in the bible. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. i. 19 Abraham saw that all the Elohim were meant for God.

†**b.** *transf.* in allusion to the supposed use of the word in certain passages of the Bible to denote earthly potentates. (This interpretation is now abandoned, exc. in the ironical passage *Ps.* lxxxii. 6.)

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 19 He who .. sways the scepter of himself, not envying the glory of..elohims of the earth.

Elohimic (elohi·mik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of passages in the Hebrew scriptures: Characterized by the use of the word *Elohim* instead of the word *Yahveh*. See next.

1871 F. Bolton *Delitzsch on Ps.* III. 172 Two Elohimic fragments brought together. 1882–3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1954 The Elohimic psalms.

Elohist (elōᵘ·hist). [f. Eloh(im) + -ist.] The name given by Hebraists to the author (or authors) of those parts of the Hexateuch which are marked by the use of *Elohim* as the name of God instead of *Yahveh* (popularly written *Jehovah*). See Jehovist, Yahvist.

1862 H. J. Rose *Bunsen* 77 Ilgen imagined two Elohists, and one Jehovist. 1882–3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* II. 1043/1 Amended by a younger Elohist and a Jehovistic editor.

Elohistic (elohi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Elohist; characterized by the use of Elohim instead of *Yahveh*: see prec.

1841 Ryland *Hengstenberg on Pentat.* (1847) 331 In some passages of the Elohistic part .. Elohim must stand under all circumstances. 1863 Johannes Laicus *Anti-Colenso* I, The Jehovistic passages taken by themselves require the Elohistic story to connect them. 1881 W. R. Smith *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vii. 197 The Elohistic collection [of psalms] ..was formed after the time of Ezra.

Eloin, eloign (ɪloi·n), *v.* Forms: 6 **eloine, eloygn,** 6–7 **esloyn(e, eloyn,** 7 **esloign, elloigne,** 7–9 **eloigne,** 6– **eloin,** 8– **eloign.** [a. AF., OF. *esloignier* (Fr. *éloigner*) to remove to a distance:—late L. *exlongāre*, *ēlongāre* to remove to a distance (see Elong *v.*). In English law-Latin *ēlongāre* is used in the various senses defined below.]

I. *gen.* (Sometimes *transf.* from the legal use.)

†**1.** To remove to a distance, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer*, O bone Jesu wipe clean away that eloineth me from thee. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 158 They shall be eloigned from us that would gladly succor the poore. 1624 Fisher in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 448 Their spirit being eloyned .. from the contagion of the bodie. 1636 Abp. J. Williams *Holy Table* (1637) 205 If the Table be so far esloigned from the people. 1653 Cogan tr. *Pinto's Voy.* xxix. (1663) 115 Leastwise labour to esloign thy minde from the vanities of the Earth. 1692 *Christ Exalted* § 127. 98 Thou hast eloyned, or cast me far away.

b. *refl.* To take oneself off, abscond; to retire to a distance, seclude oneself (*from*). Now *rare.*

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 If any person..eloine..himselfe within any parte of this realme. 1575 Turberv. *Bk. Venerie* 35 The harte..eloygning him self from the houndes. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* i. iv. 20 From worldly cares himselfe he did esloyne. 1662 Fuller *Worthies Linc.* ii. 162 If..you should elloigne your self by residence there from those imployments. 1818 Coleridge *Rem.* (1836) I. 223 The artist must..eloign himself from nature. 1858 Hogg *Shelley* II. 402 He eloigned himself, and evaded pursuit.

II. *spec.* in *Law.*

2. *trans.* To convey or remove out of the jurisdiction of the court or of the sheriff.

1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 21. § 25 If..his goods or chattels be so eloyned. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 234 His lordship had eloigned the body of..Henrietta. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 129 The sheriff may return that he is eloigned. 1796 J. Anstey *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 48 Content his person to eloign. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s. v., If such as are within age be eloined.

3. To remove, carry off, send away (property).

1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 151 If such best beast should be esloyned. 1714 Sir W. Scroggs *Courts Leet* (ed. 3) 78 If one eloign my Goods that are not distrainable by Law. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 518 Many a tale of plundered flocks..and eloigned cattle.

4. To divert (money) from its proper use.

1640 *Prerog. Parl.* in *Sel. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 239 The rents, profits, and revenues of this realm..are so much..eloined.

† **Eloi·nate, eloi·gnate.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Fr. *éloign-er* (see prec.) + -ate.] *trans.* = prec.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 56 Nor is some vulgar Greek so farre adulterated, and eloignated from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin. 1847 Craig, *Eloinate*, to remove.

Eloiner (ɪloi·nəɹ). *Law.* [f. Eloin + -er; after AF. *esloigneour*.] One who eloins.

1865 Nichols *Britton* I. 67 Our Justices can convict the eloiners of malice.

† **Eloi·nment, eloi·gnment.** *Obs.* Also 7 **esloinment,** 8 **eloignement.** [a. AF. *esloignement*, Fr. *éloignement*: see Eloin and -ment.]

1. Removal to a distance.

1678–96 Phillips, *Eloinment*, a removing a great way off. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

2. a. The space or distance between one object and another. **b.** Distance, in the sense of the distant part or background of a scene or of a picture.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 98 The sun.. appears to us no bigger than a platter..because of that esloinment .. between our eyes and the object. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* I. 291 In the eloignement we behold Jupiter in golden armour.

3. *fig.* Remoteness in feeling or taste (*from*).

a 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* 146 He discovers an eloignment from vulgar phrases.

† **Elome.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Elome*, a name given by some authors to orpiment.

† **Elo·ng.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **eslonge,** 5–7 **elonge,** 6–7 **elong.** [ad. late L. *ēlongā-re* to remove to a distance, f. *ē* out + *longē* far away.

Sense 1 of this word, and the ordinary modern sense of Elongate, show that the L. word was sometimes taken as

f. ē+ *longus* long. The form *eslonge* is due to the influence of the equivalent Romanic form: see ELOIN.]

1. *trans.* To make longer, lengthen.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 79 Elonge eke as the liketh best thi lande.

b. To retard, delay; to retard the growth of.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 632 Premature yf that the list elonge [*maturam ficum vis serotinam facere*]. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I.* 57 Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat, Elonging joyfull day with her sad note.

2. To remove, separate, cause to wander away *from*. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *fig.* To set free (from trouble or grief).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 135 b, I haue found and felte my self eslonged ..of all my sorowes. *a* 1542 WYATT *Wks.* (1861) 55 By seas, and hills elonged from thy sight. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 539 Doth not too much elonge .. us from our .. principles. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 108 Ane beast that is elonged, and wavered away from his maister.

3. *intr.* To go far away. *rare*−⁰.

1598 FLORIO, *Allontanare*, to elonge, to go farre off.

Elongate (ī·lǫŋgeᶦt, ǐlǫ·ŋgeᶦt), *v.* [f. late L. *ēlongāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlongāre*: see prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To remove, set at a distance (*from*).

c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B j a, Let the common howse of esement be..elongatyd from the howse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elongate*, to remove afar off. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Elongate*, to remove or carry a great way off.

2. *intr.* †**a.** *gen.* To depart, move away or recede *from* (*obs.*). **b.** *spec.* in *Astronomy*: To recede apparently from the sun or a fixed point in the celestial sphere; said, *e.g.*, of a star or a planet.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 63 But elongating from the coast of Brasilia toward the shore of Africa it [the south point] varyeth Eastward. 1775 ASH, *Elongate*, to go off to a distance.

3. *trans.* To lengthen, draw out, prolong.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 107 It [spinal marrow] is .. a portion of the brayne elongated. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elongate*, to prolong. 1793 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 9 Time has been given for the adhesions to be elongated by the motion of the heart. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 217 The mode of elongating a goat's back by means of a spit. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* vii, Having thus elongated and emphasised the word.

4. *Bot.* (*intr.*) To grow or increase in length; to be lengthy; to have a slender or tapering form.

1801 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 340 The wood between the bunch and the next leaf below, has ceased to elongate. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 128 The minutest Fibres both expand and elongate with facility. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 263 Linaria repens .. Racemes elongating.

Hence **E·longating** *ppl. a.*, that elongates.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 422 The patent elongating socket.

Elongate (ǐlǫ·ŋgeᶦt), *a.* [formed as prec.] Lengthened, prolonged, extended; esp. in *Bot.* and *Zool.* that is long in proportion to its breadth; that has a lengthened, slender, or tapering form.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 196 Lip elongate .. narrowing towards the point. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 235 The remaining five forming an elongate club. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 336 Immense unrecognised creatures of elongate form roam the ocean. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 103 Peduncles elongate.

Hence as combining form **E·longato-**, in various zoological terms, as **elongato-conical**, **-ovate**, **-triangular** *adjs.*, that has the form or outline of a lengthened cone, egg, triangle.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 276 Ridges small, acute, sometimes elongato-conical. 1852 — *Crust.* II. 932 Hand..elongato-ovate. *Ibid.* I. 483 Beak lamellar, elongato-triangular.

Elongated (ī·lǫŋgeᶦtėd, ǐlǫ·ŋgeᶦtėd), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of ELONGATE *v.*]

1. Made longer; drawn out or extended to an unusual or unnatural length.

1751 R. CAMBRIDGE *Scribbleriad* III. 83 O'er all her Limbs were seen Th' elongated papillæ of the skin. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. vi. 217 An elongated maxim of Rochefoucault's. 1862 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 251 He stood transfixed .. sudden horror in his elongated countenance. 1870 F. HALL in Wilson tr. *Vishnu-puráṇa* V. 68 [Bhíshmaka is] the elongated form of Bhíshma. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/3 The lover of elongated farces.

2. That is excessively long in proportion to its breadth, as if drawn out or extended.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 51 Two of these edges .. present anteriorly an elongated surface. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 305 One..has an elongated snout. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 13 The stem..consists more or less of elongated cells. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 131 The heart, an elongated tube.

Elongative (ī·lǫŋgeᶦtiv), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. ELONGATE + -IVE.] That tends to elongate or lengthen out: see quot.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 591 A hope, that the expedient ..adopted by the elongative class of commentators, ancient and modern .. may never more be resorted to.

Elongation (īlǫŋgēᶦ·ʃən). Also 4 **elongacioun**. [ad. late L. *ēlongātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēlongāre*: see ELONGATE.]

1. *Astr.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from some relatively fixed point; in mod. usage, the angular distance of a planet from the sun, or of a satellite from its primary.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 25 Take the heiest altitude .. of any sterre fix .. & tak his nethere elongacioun. ? 1540 *Dyfference of Astron.* A ii b, Of sygnes, and of theyr elongations. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 31 ☿ is in his greatest elongation or distance from the ☉. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 237 The star Venus was visible all day long, as sometime it falls out neer her greatest Elongation. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* iii. (1856) 35 We saw her [Venus] in the form of a crescent, resembling exactly the moon at the same elongation. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 76 In the morning ..its maximum western elongation attains the same value.

†**b.** The difference in motion between the swifter and the slower of two planets, or the quantity of space whereby the one has overgone the other.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS.

†**c.** The difference between the true place and the geocentric place of a planet. *Obs.*

1706 in HUTTON.

†**2.** Removal to a distance, departure, recession; hence, remoteness; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Elongation*, a putting far off. 1639 J. SYMONDS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxviii. 9 Ofttimes there is a frustration of our desires, or an elongation of the things. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politiæ*, Those who designed his elongation and further removal from Court. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 5 That vulgar errour, that it's [the Sun's] elongation [is] the reason of extreamity of cold. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5126 The Dis-appearance of those Stars may be ascribed to their Elongation from. our Eyes. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Essay on Reason* 140 In its utmost Elongation or Removal from him.

†**b.** *Astron.* The removal of a planet to its furthest distance from the sun; aphelion.

1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1787 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 319 The same disappointment .. with respect to the approaching elongation in September.

3. The action or process of elongating, lengthening out, or extending.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 42 This Motion of Elongation of the Fibres. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 142 What overturns this whole system of analogical elongation .. is a discovery..to which Lennep contributed an hint. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 277 This decided tendency to elongation of the boughs on the lee-side. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 80 The figure will undergo most curious elongations and contractions. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 47 There is also an elongation of the anterior portion of the jaws.

†**4.** *Surgery.* **a.** 'An imperfect luxation, when the ligaments are only relaxed and lengthened, but the bone is not out of place' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* 480 Those Elongations which are the effect of an Humour soaking upon a Ligament .. making it liable to be stretcht. 1715 in KERSEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

b. 'The extension of a limb for the purpose of reducing a dislocation or setting fractured bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1847 in CRAIG.

5. The state of being elongated or lengthened. *concr.* That which is elongated; an extended space, a continuation, a part produced.

1751 R. CAMBRIDGE *Scribbleriad* III. 83 *note*, His skin was ..grown over with an horny excrescence called by the Naturalists the Elongation of the papillæ. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 29 To prove the truth of my theory respecting their [the poles'] elongation. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 299 If these elongations were to be situated at a distance from the neck of the bladder. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 61 But when on this boarded elongation it falls to my lot to say a good thing. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 282 The elongation of the image. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 His morality .. is a mere elongation of law.

Elo·nge, var. of ALLONGE *v.* and *sb.*[1]

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Elonge*, to stretch forward the right Arm and Leg, and to keep a close Left-foot. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* (1796) 95 Other Masters.. maintain .. that he will Elonge or Stretch, as far this Way, as when his Foot is couched to one side. *Ibid.*, Which certainly shortens his Elonge.

†**Elo·nging**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* *rare*−¹. [f. ELONG *v.* + -ING [1].] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Allontananza*, an elonging or farre distance.

Elope (ǐlōᵘ·p). Also 6 **ellope**. [In AF. (14th c.) *aloper*, perh. f. ME. *alope(n, pa. pple. of *aleapen (f. A- *pref.* 4 + LEAP) = MDu. *ontlōpen*, Ger. *entlaufen* to run away; cf. OE. *úthlēapan*, the technical word for the 'escaping' of a thief. The assumed ME. *alope however might stand for *ilope*, pa. pple. of *leapen* in same sense; cf. 'þe wicke giv [was] a wei i-lope' (*Childh. Jes.* 972).

The current hypothesis of derivation from MDu. *ontlōpen* seems improbable on account of the early appearance of the word in AF.

1. a. *Law.* Of a wife: To run away from her husband in the company of a paramour. **b.** In popular language also (and more frequently) said of a woman running away from home with a lover for the purpose of being married.

[1338 in *Year-bks* 11–12 *Edw. III* (Horw.) 587 En bref de dower plede fut qil alopa de soun baroun. 1538 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 214 Ipsam Katherinam ad elopandum de viro suo .. tentavit.] 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 32 a, If the wife elope from her husband she shall lose her dower. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 323 He sets forth divers accusations against his lady, who is elop'd from him. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv, We .. must elope methodically, madam. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 204 A man by deed granted his wife to another, with whom she eloped and lived in adultery. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 230 He endeavoured to prevail upon his quondam mistress to elope with him. 1884 *Law Reports Chanc. Div.* XXV. 483 On the following day Captain Sampson and Miss Wall eloped.

2. *gen.* To run away, escape, abscond.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 9 She left me quight, And to my brother did elope streightway. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 260 In close catasta shut, past hope Of wit or valour to elope. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 188 When the Term of Payment came, they eloped. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxxii, The .. valet .. eloped with all the cash and moveables he could lay his hands on.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (Chiefly in *nonce-uses.*)

1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, But with raillery to nettle.. Never lets your mind elope. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 876 Since thy strength must with thy years elope. 1817 KEATS *Ep. C. C. Clarke*, Spenserian vowels that elope with ease.

Elopement (ǐlōᵘ·pmĕnt). [In AF. (14th c.) *alopement*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action of eloping, in various senses. See the vb.

[1338 in *Year-bks.* 11–12 *Edw. III* (Horw.) 587 Lalopement fut alegge en autre counte qe le dower ne fut demande.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 133 Elopement is when a married woman departeth from her husband with an adulterer. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 346 She had 3 children since her elopement. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 5 Without any Purpose of making an Elopement that time. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 2 The accidental elopements . of a composition. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cciii, Myself, and several now in Seville, Saw Juan's last elopement with the devil. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 115 The indolence and disorderly conduct of slaves, together with their frequent elopements. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. 460 My elopement from school.

Eloper (ǐlōᵘ·pəɹ). [f. ELOPE.] One who elopes.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 212 To be..an eloper from my friends to him. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* ii. (D.) By making you an eloper with a duellist. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xviii, Seizing what was left, and cursing the elopers. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 126 The report .. makes the lady a willing eloper. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 108 He is taken into a room where .. he recognises the eloper.

Elopine (e·lǫpəin), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *elop-s* + -INE.] Resembling the genus *Elops* of fishes.

1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3 He considered it [the genus *Rhacolepis*] an elopine clupeoid.

Eloping (ǐlōᵘ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELOPE + -ING [1].] The action of the verb ELOPE.

1783 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii (ed. 9), If a woman voluntarily leaves (which the law calls eloping from) her husband

Eloping (ǐlōᵘ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ELOPE + -ING [2].] That elopes, in various senses.

1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 24 The eloping flood did from its channel stray. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penitent* Epil., There's dreadful dealing with Eloping Wives.

‖**Elops** (ī·lǫps). *Zool.* [mod.L. a. Gr. ἔλοψ: see ELLOPS.] A genus of fishes of the Herring family; 'spread over all tropical and sub-tropical seas' (Günther).

Elops, var. of ELLOPS.

Eloquence (e·lǒkwĕns). Forms: 5 **eloquens**, **elloquence**, 4– **eloquence**. [a. Fr. *éloquence*, ad. L. *ēloquentia*, f. *ēloquent-em* ELOQUENT.]

1. The action, practice, or art of expressing thought with fluency, force, and appropriateness, so as to appeal to the reason or move the feelings. Also *concr.* eloquent language.

Primarily of oral utterance, and hence applied to writing that has the characteristics of good oratory. In mod. use the notion of *impassioned* utterance is more prominent than in the early examples.

1382 WYCLIF *Cor.* Prol., Summe [were overturned] of wordy eloquence of philosofie. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) Wise men .. by deceyuable eloquence and takyng of money deceyueth. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 83 And naught esteemes my aged eloquence. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Ded., Those Celebrated Ladies .. by their .. Eloquence .. taught their Children to sway those Rulers of the World. 1709 *Tatler* No. 70 ⁋ 2 Eloquence, set off with the proper Ornaments of Voice and Gesture. 1840 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. v. 224 To give a brief definition of..this truest style of eloquence..it was 'practical reasoning,' animated by strong emotion. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) IV. II. xlvi. 108 His eloquence was irresistibly impressive.

b. *fig.*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii, Our safest eloquence concerning him [God] is our silence. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 129 The dreadful eloquence of pain, Our only song. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 252 Silence that spoke and eloquence of eyes. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* 56 Her tears her only eloquence. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iii. 37 That undisturbed silence of the heart which alone is perfect eloquence.

c. in *pl.* *arch.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iiij, People came to Rome to se the eloquences of the bokes. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIX. v. 495 Suasive eloquences and advices.

†**2.** Speech or verbal expression in general. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7541 Your wikked thought..That mooveth your foule eloquence. 1658–9 N. ST. NICHOLAS in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 119, I wish we do not draw God's judgment by such light eloquence.

3. The quality of being eloquent, as an attribute of speakers or writers, their utterances or style.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 5 Alle to declare I have noone eloquence. *c* 1450 *Crt. Love* 2 Of cunning naked, bare of eloquence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, My insuffycyency and ignoraunce .. lacke bothe lernynge and eloquence. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 15 This particular argument .. is managed with a great deal of eloquence. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. 129 This I have produced as a Scantling of Jacks great eloquence. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 6 Her father's eloquence had descended to her. *Mod.* A passage of unsurpassed eloquence.

4. = RHETORIC.

1623 COCKERAM, *Eloquence*, the Art of Rhetoricke. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 525 Professor of .. eloquence. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 6 Abraham Remi .. Professor Royal of Eloquence.

† **5.** An alleged technical term denoting a company of lawyers. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1486 *Bk St. Albans* F vij a, An Eloquens of laweyeris.

† **E·loquency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.; see -ENCY.] = ELOQUENCE 3.

1545 TH. RAYNALD *Womans booke* B 8 Witty Mercury with his doulce & sugred eloquency. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. ix. 19 a, The latin tong is not so fyt to receiue the ornamentes of Eloquencie as the Greke tong is. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 27 The wisdom, clearness, and eloquency of his discourses.

Eloquent (e·lǒkwĕnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *éloquent*, ad. L. *ēloquent-em*, pr. pplc., f. *ēloqui* to speak out.]

1. Of persons: Possessing or exercising the power of fluent, forcible, and appropriate expression.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 288 In his speche Of wordes he was eloquent. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxvii. 261 A wyse kny3t and a trewe and an eloquent man. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 249 The eloquentest orator in the world. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 49 Eloquent speakers are enclined to Ambition. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 172 The eloquentest man of that time. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 48 The school of which M. Renan is the most eloquent representative.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 37 Turne the Sands into eloquent tongues. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxx. 774 His pen was not less eloquent than his tongue. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* I. 81 Her dark eyes—how eloquent! 1858 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxxix, There is a silence which may be more eloquent than the sounds which it follows.

2. Of utterances or style: Characterized by forcible and appropriate expression.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 Rhetorique, whose facounde Above all other is eloquent. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xxi, Your payne and wordes eloquent. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 79 To the godly it seemeth the wisest, and eloquentest, and sweetest, and easiest book of all others. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* 49 As powerfull as the Eloquentest Sermon. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 81 The author of this eloquent little pamphlet. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 Well-shaped, and of eloquent speech.

† **3.** *humorously.* That inspires eloquence.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd* (1841) 22 You have the most eloquenst ale in all the world.

Eloquential (elǒkwe·nʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ēloquenti-a* ELOQUENCE + -AL.] Pertaining to eloquence; rhetorical.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 351 Orators, who with Eloquential Might, Black'ned bright Day, to guild infernal Night. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 73/2, I Was waiting for an eloquential pause In this .. odd story. 1867 LD. STRANGFORD *Sel. Writings* II. 54 Eloquential gush. *Ibid.* 308 In his eloquential aspect.

Eloquently (e·lǒkwĕntli), *adv.* [f. ELOQUENT + -LY ².] In an eloquent manner. Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxiv. in Ashm. (1652) 154 How eloquently .. they clape. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 140 Carolus Sigonius hath written of late, both learnedlie and eloquentlie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 204 Written by them eloquently in Greek. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* i. 20 Pictures, rural and domestic .. appeal so eloquently to the fancy.

¶ **b.** *humorously.*

1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 276 Eloquently drunk.

Eloquentness (e·lǒkwĕntnĕs). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. ELOQUENT + -NESS.] = ELOQUENCE 3.

1727-32 in BAILEY II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Elo·quious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēloqui-um* eloquence + -OUS.] Eloquent.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* Harl. Misc. VI. 162 Eloquious hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exchange* Wks. 1874 II. 54 Heer's a most eloquious aire for the memory.

† **Elo·xable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if a. OF. **eslosable*, f. *esloser* to praise.] Amenable to flattery.

1537 *Machiavel's Vind.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 61 The execution of the laws would reach them .. who in the time of Tarquin it seems found the prince more elozable.

† **Elp.** *Obs.* Also 1 **ylp,** 3 **alp.** [shortened form of OE. *elpend*, ad. L. *elephant-em.*] = ELEPHANT. Hence **Alpes bon,** ivory.

c 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 320 *Elefans*, ylp. *c* 1120 *Bestiary* 604 Elpes arn in Inde riche, on bodi borlic berges ilike. *Ibid.* 646 Þanne cumeð ðis elp unride. *c* 1325 *St. Katherine* (Auchinl. MS.) 289 in Horstmann *Alteng. Leg.* II. 248 Hir body white as alpes bon.

Elpasolite (elpæ·sǒləit). *Min.* [f. *El Paso Cocolo*, where first found.] A fluoride of potassium, aluminium, and sodium, occurring in pachnolite, in small colourless nodules.

1885 *U. S. Geol. Surv.* III. 275 We wish to propose the name elpasolite for it.

Elpi, var. of ONELEPY *a. Obs.* sole, single.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Ihesu crist, þin elpi sune. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Þu waschest þine honden in one elpi deie twies oðer þries.

† **Elpi·stic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. ἐλπιστικός, f. ἐλπίζειν to hope.] The distinctive epithet of a sect of Greek philosophers (see quot.).

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 286 The Elpisticke Philosophers affirmed, that nothing better maintained and preserved the life of man, than Hope.

Elrage, -aige, -ich, -ische, -itch, var. ff. ELDRITCH.

Elren, elren, obs. ff. ELDER *sb.*¹

Elroquite (elrǫ·kəit). *Min.* [f. *El Roque*, name of an island in the Caribbean Sea: see -ITE.] A silicate of aluminium and iron, coloured green by chromium.

1892 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 41 Elroquite..an apple green to grey, massive substance.

-els, *suffix*, in OE. *-els*, repr. OTeut. *-islo-z*, *-islo(m)*, *-isljo(m)*, forming instrumental sbs. or verbal abstracts, chiefly from vbs. in (OTeut.) *-jan.* The suffix was very common in OE., as in *gyrdels* (in Epinal Glossary *gyrdisl*, *-ils*) girdle, *byrgels* (BURIELS) tomb, *græfels* quarry, *rlecels* (REKELS) incense, *rædels* RIDDLE. The few words of this type that have survived into mod. English have lost their final *s*, owing to the original forms having been mistaken for plurals: see -LE.

Else (els), *adv.* Forms: 1-6 **elles,** (2 **hellse,** *Orm.* **elless,** 3-4 ? **el(le, 4 eles),** 4 **ellse,** 4-5 **ellus,** 4-6 **ellis, -ys,** (4 **hellis**), 4-7 **ells, els,** 6- **else.** [OE. *ělles* = OHG. *elles, alles,* OSw. *äljes* (Sw. *eljest*), adverbial use of the genit. case neuter (= Goth. *aljis*:—OTeut. **aljeso*) of OTeut. **aljo-* other (whence OE. *ěl-* in compounds: see ELELENDISH) = L. *alius.*

Senses 1 and 2 appear to arise from phrases in which the word retained its original force as an adj. used absol.; senses 3-5 are prob. strictly adverbial genitives.]

1. A synonym of *other*, used in connexion with indef., rel., or interrog. pronouns, or with words or phrases equivalent to any of these, such as *anything, nothing, everything, anybody, some one*; also with *all* (absol.), *much, little, a great deal.* (In mod. language *else* follows the pronominal word or phrase.) In this use *else*, like its synonym *other*, admits contextually of two different interpretations: e.g. *something else* may mean 'something in addition' to what is mentioned, or 'something as an alternative or a substitute'. In the former case *else* may be replaced by *besides, further, more*; in the latter case it may sometimes be rendered by *different, instead, with that exception*, etc. Often (like *other*) followed by *but* (see BUT 5 b.) or *than.*

In OE. *elles*, as thus used, admits of being construed, in accordance with its etymology, as a neut. adj. in gen. case; e.g. *ǽwiht elles* (aught else) is lit. 'aught of other', cf. *ǽwuht gōdes* (*Metr. Boeth.* xxv. 59) lit. 'anything of good'; also Lat. *quid novi, amari aliquid*, Fr. *quelquechose de bon.* The extension of this construction seen in phrases like *anyone else, who else*, etc., and in the examples under 1 b, may be compared with Fr. *il n'y a personne de blessé; voilà trois hommes de mort*, etc. It is however probable that even in OE. the consciousness of the genitival character of *else* was already obscured; and from the standpoint of mod. usage, it is hard to say whether the word should be regarded as an adj. in concord with the words that from the point of view of historical grammar would be said to 'govern' it, or whether it should be classed as an adverb.

a 1000 *Seafarer* (Gr.) 46 Ne bið him to hearpan hyge .. ne ymbe owiht elles nefne, etc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9304 Nohht elless ne nohht mare þann þatt tatt 3uw iss sett. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4096 Alle elles he driuen in deades weph. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13472 (Cott.) Þis he said .. To fand him and nathing elles. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1550 For to haf wonnen hym to wo3e, what-so scho þo3t ellez. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1072 Þe world..es noght elles, Bot þe maners of men þat þar-in dwelles. 1532 HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 55 Shall he nede any thynge elles. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* ii 15, I am, and there is els none. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded 6 Were there nothing else to commend Religion to the minds of men. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 38 What do they else, but scrape and scramble..for these things? 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref, Antiquities that no Body else has spoken of. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court*, Emilia, fairer than all else but thou, For thou art fairer than all else that is. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 2 Singing is little else than a highly beautiful speaking.

b. In the same sense, referring to a sb., chiefly preceded by an adj. correlative with one of the pronouns, etc. mentioned in 1. Formerly common; now only *poet.* or *arch.*

Modern usage permits us to say 'Have you seen anybody else?' 'have you read anything else?' because *body* and *thing* have lost their substantival force; but not 'Have you seen any soldier else?' 'have you read any book else?'

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Hwylc beren mænde he þonne elles buton heofona rice? 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1017 Þo bostful dedeus..Schal 3ou procre to pryde & to no profit ellus. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 25 The adders ded stynge other wycked persones els In wonderfull numbre. 1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 92 Sharpe chidings and bitter wordes are as necessary .. as any other vertue els. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 19 Hee is Lord of all nor hath any else possession of any thing, but at the will of the King. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII. 186 By force She kept his person from all else recourse. 1803 WORDSWORTH *Airey-Force Valley* Wks. VI. 33 Where all things else are still and motionless. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, This silence..Was now forgot, and every silence else.

† **c.** *elliptically.* Something, anything else; 'otherwise'. *Obs.*

1525 *Tale of the Basyn* 2 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 44 Summe byn trew and sum byn ellis 1571 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 339 Noe freman of the Cytie, beyng baker or els. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 276 Bastards, and else.

d. Forming a quasi-compound *sb.* with inflected genitive: *Somebody* (*anybody, everybody, some one, any one, every one*) *else's.* Very common *collog.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Dec., My..pleasure was just the same as yesterday, and no more, nor anybody else's about us. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 12/1 A clergyman who is inclined to misconduct himself will prefer to do so in somebody else's parish. *Mod.* If it be not my business, it is nobody else's.

2. Subjoined to one of the advbs. or adverbial expressions correlative with the pronouns, etc. mentioned in 1: = 'in (some, any, what, etc.) other manner, place, or time'.

c 1200 ORMIN 8472 Seldenn owwhær elless. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 32 Groundid sumwhere ellis. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19. § 11 Wher he then shalbe most conversaunte ..& no wher elles. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 2 Are than and neuer els. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, Sinks—where could he else?—to endless woe. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 199 Here more than anywhere else.

† **3. a.** In a different manner, by other means. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2590 (Gr.) Gif ic wiste hu wið ðam aglæcean elles ic meahte 3ylpe wið gripan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 38 *Aliter*, elles. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 107 He ne maȝȝ nohht elless Onn Ennglish writtenn rihht te word. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 174 Þe same mesure þat 3e meteþ amys oþer ellys. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. 148 For Bodies ells may not be alterat naturally.

† **b.** In another direction; = *elsewhither. Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2139 Of lond ichil elles fare. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 125 Since the substance of your perfect selfe is else devoted, I am but a shadow.

† **c.** At another time, or at other times. Hence, Already, formerly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 89 In lentene, and elles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xi. 125 On the Saturday, hyt renneth faste; and alle the Wooke elles, hyt stondeth stylle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 136 Contrar hys kene dartis ellis stand haue we. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1491 Did he not els, quod he, consent the cherrie for to pow? 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 24, I have done that else, *i.e.* already. *Mod. Sc.* Have you come back else?

4. In another case, under other circumstances; otherwise, on any other supposition; if not.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt vi. 1 Elles næbbe ȝe mede mid eowrum Fæder þe on heofenum ys. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Elles ne bið his rixlunge ne fest ne lonsum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3072 Beter ist laten hem vt-pharen, Al sal egipte elles for-faren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 451 El [*v. r.* elles] yt were amys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 241 And elle he rytt in a Charett with 4 Wheles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 19 Strangle her, elsshe sure will strangle thee. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 89 The land certainly had .. vomited them out else. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 80 It comes to warn your highness; why should it appear to me else? 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. v. 115 Else how should any one be saved? 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 115 Boughs above, Darken, deform the path, else sun would streak.

b. preceded by *or.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9715 Or ells agh dom be cald a-gain. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 723 Bot he com þyder ry3t as a chylde, Oþer ellez neuer more com þer-inne. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 480 Oþers elles Satan him-self sente hem fro hell. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2732 The helm was sure, or ellys he had hym slayn. 1555 *Tract* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliv. 126 Make your hearts pure or els your prayers are sin. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 208 Speak fair words, or else be mute. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xlviii. 13 Annot. 249 Or els it will be impossible to number them exactly. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xii, Follow me, child, or else these stones will be thy bier. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 323 The tunnel should be owned by the mines .. or else it should be constructed upon some agreement.

c. *idiomatically.* = 'If it is not believed'. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 28, I am Orgalio, Aske all these people else. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 108 The fire is dead with griefe, See else your selfe. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 108 Shew her else, Madam. 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physic Enl.* 245 St. Peter being the greater Apostle, ask the Pope else.

d. qualifying an adj. *rhetorical.*

1800-24 CAMPBELL *Ode Burns* iii, Love .. The choicest sweet of Paradise, In life's else bitter cup distill'd. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 222 Carrying the reader fluently along the else monotonous recurrences. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 191 To wander with her through places else so desolate.

† **5.** quasi-*conj.* If only, provided that, so long as. *Obs.* (Cf. Ger. *anders* in same sense.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 466 Þe rauen .. reches ful lyttel How alle fodez þer fare, ellez he fynde mete. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 215 Ellez þou wyl dist me þe dom to dele hym an oþer. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Paulus* 903 Ellis þat till our saweoure þe will of þe mane knawyne be.

† **Elsehow,** *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. ELSE + HOW.

In this and the following compounds of *else* (exc. ELSEWISE) the stress is variable.]

In some, or any, other way.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 64 Immoderate sweatings in hot houses, or elsehow, do cause the same distemper. *Ibid.* (1752) 146 The sap stirs, though it be not elsehow perceived. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v., I can't do it elsehow.

† **Elsewhat,** *pron. Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHAT.] Something or anything else.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* IV. iii. (Smith) 369 Gif he set leornunge sæt, oþþe elles hwæt dyde. *a* 1240 *Lofsong of Cott. Hom.* 215 Of þet ase of helles hwat iwurðe þi wille euer. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4556 Quepir þai here or elsquat it hurtis ay þe saule. 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* (1622) 489 For why should I, whom free choise slaue doth make, Elsewhat in face, then in my fancie beare? 1622 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* lxxiii. 300 With jewels..and elsewhat of great worth.

† **Elsewhen,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHEN.] At another time, at other times.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 43 Or ellys whan quan hem lest to remeve þens. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1641) III. 795 Her husband willed her to go to the church, which she both then

and elsewhen refused to do. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 86 More els when, if occasion so require.

† **Elsewhence,** *adv.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ELSE + WHENCE.] From some other place or quarter.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxv. (1632) 112 All things being exactly furnished else whence.

Elsewhere (elshwē·ᵊr), *adv.* [f. ELSE + WHERE, q. v. for forms.]

1. At some other point; in some other place.

Beowulf 138 Elles hwær. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 331 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 230 Hwu litle hwile we bieð her. hwu longe elles hware. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12485 (Fairf.) Lere him quare þou wil ellis-quare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 189 To bynde and vnbynde · both here and elleswher. 1495 *Act* 2 *Hen. VII*, c. 37 Preamb., In the Countie of Lancaster or elliswhere in England. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 93 The dyne was hard eik ellis quhair full far. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 408 God was not knowne and worshipped elswhere than among the people of Israell. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. ii, The parties, which shall be more opportunely spoken of els-where. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ⁋ 8, As I have elsewhere observed. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 9 Inquire whether we can find these circumstances elsewhere. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, I can speak with you here as well as elsewhere. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiii. § 2 (1874) 238 In England and elsewhere many men had been burned as heretics.

2. To some other point; = ELSEWHITHER.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 68 Bot gif so be that thai lyst ellisquhair To othir costis or pepill for to wend. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxvi, If used ill in our dealings with one man we..go elsewhere. 1863 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxv. (1878) 436 Many of them went elsewhere to church.

Elsewhither, *adv.* Somewhat *arch.* [f. ELSE + WHITHER.] To some other place, in some other direction. Formerly also = 'whithersoever'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 38 Elleshwider, *aliorsum.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 103 To Yrlond heo flowe aȝeyn, & elles wyder heo myȝte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liv. 38 He..sayd he must gone elles whyder. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 23 That they bee not haried elsewhither. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 570 Send to the towne or elsewhither to buy bread. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. i. 11 The dusty fugitives must shrink elsewhither.

† **Elsewho,** *pron.* *Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHO.] Any-one else.

c 1542 UDALL in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Lit.* (1843) 4, I cannot persuad myself that your maistershipp hateth in me or elswhom any thyng excepte vices.

Elsewise (e·lsˌwəiz), *adv.* [f. ELSE + -WISE.] In some other manner; in other circumstances, otherwise.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* iii. 3 This matter . would elswise haue caused much spyte. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* i. 29 Whiche wer elswyse ful of al naughtynes. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 97 Elsewise the world got up at eight. 1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 214 The leaders elsewise..have declared themselves..as his enthusiastic supporters.

† **Elsibeth players.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. the name *Elizabeth*.] A kind of strolling actors.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 318 A set of Elsibeth Players, that in the Country having worn out..all the Playes they brought with them from London, etc.

Elsin (e·lsin). *Obs.* exc. *north dial.* Forms: 5 **elsyn(g**, 6–9 **elsen**, 5– **elson**, 8– **elshin**, 9– **elsin**. [app. a. MDu. *elssene* (later *elzen(e*, mod.Du. *els*) :—**alisna* :—OTeut. **alasnâ* (whence by transposition OHG. *alansa*, *alunsa*); f. the same root as AWL + suffix as in OTeut. **segasnâ* (*-isnâ*), Ger. *sense* scythe. (The Teut. word was adopted into Romanic: cf. Sp. *alesna*, *lesna*, It. *lesina*, Fr. *alêne*, Pr. *alena*.)] An awl.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138 Elsyn [*v. r.* elsyng], *sibula.* 1530 PALSGR. 216/2 Elson for cordwayners, *alesne.* 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 107 There lyes his elson and his lingle. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election*, Syne wi' a muckle elshin lang He brogit Maggie's hurdies. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. ix. (1849) 114, I never bored a hole with an elsin in my life. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Elsin*, an awl. 'As sharp as a cobler's elain,' acute.

2. *Comb.*: **elsin-blade**, the blade of an awl, or the awl itself; **elsin-box**, a box for holding awls; **elsin-haft**, the haft or handle of an awl; also, 'the old designation for a jargonelle pear from its resemblance to the haft of an awl' (Jam.).

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 261 Vj doss' elsen heftes ..elsonblades viijs. viij*d.* 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 57 (Jam.) Ane ca's a thing like elsin-box, That drools like corn-pipes Fu' queer that day.

Elt (elt), *sb. dial.* Also **hilt.** [? var. of YELT.] (See quots.)

1842 AKERMAN *Wilts. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Hilt*, a young sow kept for breeding. 1864 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 55 *Elt*, a young sow or pig.

† **Elt** (elt), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [ad. ON. *elta* to knead, work.] To knead.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2892 And ðoȝ holden ðe tiȝeles tale, And elten and eilden, grete and smale. 1691 in Ray *N.C. Wds.* 24. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s. v. Hoos eltin t' doff an canno' come. 1854 in A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*

? Hence **E·lting,** *vbl. sb.*; used *attrib.* or as adj. in *elting-moulds*, 'the soft ridges of fresh-ploughed land' (Clare).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 74, I took my rounds O'er elting moulds of fallow grounds. *Ibid.* I. 92 He scampers over the elting soil. 1854 in A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*

Eltchi, var. of ELCHEE (*Turk.*) ambassador.

Eltrich, var. of ELDRITCH.

Eltrot (e·ltrǫt). *dial.* [Etymology doubtful: ? f. ELT *sb.* + ROOT.] **a.** A name for the stalk of several plants; *esp.* Wild Parsley (*Chærophyllum sylvestre*). **b.** The plant itself. Also *attrib.*

1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, Eltrot 1. *Heracleum Sphondylium.* 2. *Anthriscus sylvestris.* 3. Stalk of wild barley. 1880 *Gd. Words* 150 I used to make trumpets of.. elder sticks, eltrot stems, and even stinging nettle stalks.

† **Elu·cid,** *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. E- *pref.*3 + LUCID.] That gives out light.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxxvii. 309 Surfaces, which..confusedly represent..Images of the elucid Body.

† **Elu·cidary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *ēlūcidārium* an introductory treatise explanatory of a book or subject: cf. next.] An explanatory treatise or commentary; an explanation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1253 Anticles and Hister in their Commentaries, and *Elucidaries*, of these things doe quote and alledge as much. 1692 COLES, *Elucidaries*, expositions of obscure things. 1775 in ASH.

† **Elu·cidate,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. late L. *ēlūcidāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēlūcidāre*: see next.] Clear, plain, intelligible.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 137 There was not a greater master of perspicuity and elucidate distinctions.

Elucidate (ǐlⁱū·sideⁱt), *v.* [f. late L. *ēlūcidāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlūcidā-re*, f. *ē* out + *lūcidus* bright.] *trans.* To render lucid; now only *fig.* to throw light upon, clear up, explain. Also *absol.*

a 1568 COVERDALE *Let.* Wks. II. 492 Such annotations ..elucidate and clear [the text]. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 88 Your own conceptions..tend to elucidate. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Elucidate*, to make bright or shining. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 256 This..was made out of human blood and urine, elucidating the vital flame, or heat, in animal bodies. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 33 The great End of Pronunciation is to elucidate and heighten the Sense. 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1854) 85 Sir William Hamilton..has elucidated a country of such inestimable value to the naturalist. 1804 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 127, I mention these circumstances only because they tend to elucidate the foreign policy of this Prince. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 1 His notes have the rare merit of really elucidating the text. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1873) I. 408 This language..serves not to elucidate. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* Introd. 5 Elucidating the physiology of the muscles of the hand.

Elucidation (ǐlⁱū·sidēⁱ·ʃən). [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of elucidating, throwing light upon, making plain or intelligible.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. iii. 128 Somewhat will I now say for the elucidation of the first kinde. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 62 The person alluded to stands too manifest to need any farther elucidation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 688 Zeal for the elucidation of Indian delinquency 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 101 Shall disclose itself, to mutual elucidation. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. Pref. 8 Documents..and the notes..added for their elucidation.

2. That which serves to elucidate or clear up; an explanation, demonstration, or illustration.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 568 There being no further Elucidation of the said Theoreme since publisht. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 293 We may expect further elucidations from a skillful antiquary. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* viii. (1814) 344, I trust I shall be able to offer you satisfactory elucidations on the subject. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 265 The latest generations of men will find new meanings in Shakspeare, new elucidations of their own human being.

Elucidative (ǐlⁱū·sideⁱtiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēlūcidāt-* (see ELUCIDATE) + -IVE.] That tends to elucidate, throw light upon, make plain or intelligible.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 207, I send you a few Notes, elucidative of the letter. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 54 Bold caricature sketches..with elucidative comments.

Elucidator (ǐlⁱū·sideⁱtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -OR.] One who elucidates.

? *a* 1633 ABBOT (J.) Obscurity is brought over them..by their pedantical elucidators. 1787–91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 41 As my ingenious elucidator shews you. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. viii. (1864) 180 The works of his own elucidators were flung upon him.

Elucidatory (ǐlⁱū·sidātəri), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y.] That elucidates, or tends to elucidate. Const. *of.*

1774 W. HUTCHINSON (*title*) Freemasonry.—The Spirit of Masonry in Moral and Elucidatory Lectures. 1814 *Q. Rev.* XI. 74 These various letters are any thing but elucidatory. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 588 His works..are..not simply demonstrative or elucidatory of mere matters of fact.

† **Elu·ctate,** *v.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ēluctāt-*, ppl. stem of *ēluctārī* to struggle out.] *intr.* To struggle forth.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 36 They did eluctate out of their injuries with credit to themselves.

† **Elucta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēluctātiōn-em* a struggling, n. of action f. *ēluctārī*: see prec.]

1. The action of bursting or struggling forth. *fig.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2nd Peter* ii. 3 (1865) 268 The breath being gathered into those straits, with a forcible eluctation opens the artery. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 61 There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world, than this noble eluctation of truth.

2. *fig.* Escape through struggle; release.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. 257, I shall be with him in his Eluctations, in his Victory. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 268 At last we..find our selves freed by a comfortable and joyful eluctation.

† **Elu·cubrate,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ēlūcubrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlūcubrā-re* to compose by lamplight.] *trans.* To produce (a literary work) by the expenditure of 'midnight oil'.

1623 COCKERAM, *Elucubrate*, to doe a thing by candle-light. 1651 *Erasm.* in Fuller's *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 80 Many of his noblest works he elucubrated at Basil. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elucubrate*, to watch and write by candle-light.

Elucubration (ǐlⁱū·kiubrēⁱ·ʃən). [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

†**1.** The action of studying or composing by candle-light; expenditure of 'midnight oil'. *Obs.*

1643 *Sober Sadness* 6 After so many monethes elucubrations. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 305 Macerating Studies and Elucubrations. 1775 in ASH.

2. *concr.* The product or result of studying or composing by candle-light: hence *gen.* any literary composition. Cf. LUCUBRATION.

1664 H. MORE *Synop. Proph.* To Rdr. 185 Those worthily-magnified elucubrations of Mr. Joseph Mede. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 272 S. Cyrillus..whose most Erudite Elucubrations were printed at Paris. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout.* 168 Such is the perfume that breathes from thy chest of posthumous elucubrations.

Hence **Elucubrationary** *a.*

1716 MYLES DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 383 Those corrupt Elucubrationary mixtures of Orthodoxy and inoculated Heterodoxy.

† **Elu·cubrator.** *Obs. rare.* [agent-n. f. as prec.: see -OR.] One who elucubrates; an historian or investigator.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 3 Histories, chronicles and monumentes, by the first authors and elucubrators.

Elude (ǐlⁱū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *ēlūdĕ-re*, f. *ē* out + *lūdĕre* to play.]

†**1. a.** To befool, delude. (Partly confused with ILLUDE.) **b.** To baffle, disappoint. *Obs.*

1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 75 The people had bene eluded and caused to doe great idolatrie. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 173 A witch or hagg is she which being eluded by a league made with the devil. thinketh, etc. 1656 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 196 If that hope fail 'em, eluded and frustrated..where at length to find a resting-place they know not.

† **c.** To wile away (tedium). *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 Men..seek company to divert themselves, so to elude the length of time.

2. To escape by dexterity or stratagem (a blow, attack, danger, or difficulty).

1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 141 Murderers, adulterers, &c., labours to elude discipline by fleeing from place to place. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* II. xxxiii. (R.) The stroke of humane law may..often be..eluded by slight, by gift, by favour. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* III. 444 The wary Trojan, bending from the blow Eludes the death. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 302 Difficulties which they rather had eluded than escaped, meet them again in their course. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 161 A thousand devices..prepared him to elude the wound. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 250 It was..agreed, that, to elude the bad omen, the new King should assume the name of Robert.

b. To evade the force of (an argument).

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6. (1619) 102 Others seeking to elude this text say, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 342 Men..elude what they cannot despise. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 27 The Holy Books ought not to be tormented or eluded. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) VI. 625 All which the Paris letters of the 1st seem to elude. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 415 He thus adroitly eludes an argument which, etc.

3. To evade compliance with or fulfilment of (a law, order, demand, request, obligation, etc.).

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 13. 360 He would..elude that obedience which he hath contracted to yeeld. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 27 (1704) 344 He that dos by art obliquely elude, confesses he has not a right absolutely to refuse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 ⁋ 13 The Pope uses all imaginable shifts to elude the Treaty. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 192 He wished..to have eluded the obligation of his oath. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 381 A cavil was now devised to elude this title. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 69 How comes law to bear eluding?

4. To slip away from, escape adroitly from (a person's grasp or pursuit, *lit.* and *fig.*); to evade (curiosity, vigilance, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 158 Of these..the vigilance I dread, and to elude, thus wrapt in mist..glide obscure. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xxix. (1857) 210 Providence has thought fit to elude our curiosity. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 42 The glittering gem of the Arabian tale ever eludes the grasp. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 35 The something ..that evolves thought and reason—like an ignis fatuus, eludes the grasp of science.

b. Hence, *To elude a person*: to escape his embrace, grasp, pursuit.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* x. 411 Lest he elude us, and escape to Troy. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 156 The jilt [wit] in spite Eludes the man of letters. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 297 He eludes thee like a Spirit. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 286 Ambiorix..had as yet eluded him.

5. Of things: *To elude enquiry, notice, observation*, etc.: to remain undiscovered or unexplained.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 358 *note*, This celebrated Epitaph..has eluded a very diligent enquiry. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 3. 243 The total absorption being so small as to elude even Melloni's delicate tests. 1876 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* vi. § 177. 181 So infinitesimally small as to elude our observation.

Hence **Elu·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Elu·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1703 POPE *Thebais* 303 Th' eluded rage of Jove. 1725 — *Odyss.* XVI. 495 Th' eluded suitors stem the wat'ry way. 1737 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) I. 87 A feeble government, eluded laws. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* V. 121 A triumphant eluding of his purpose.

Elu·dent, *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *ēlūdent-em,* f. *ēlūd-ĕre* : see prec.] That eludes (the gaze).

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 21 Unseen by turns, now here, now in ether eludent.

Elu·der. [f. ELUDE + -ER.] One who eludes.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 529 Eluders and shifters with Gods Commands

Eludible (*ĭlū·dĭb'l*), *a.* [f. ELUDE + -(I)BLE.] That may be eluded, evaded, or set at nought.

1784 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 132 If this blessed part of our law be eludible at pleasure..we shall have little reason to boast.

Elumbated (*ĭlv·mbĕitĕd*), *ppl. a.* Now only *humorous.* [f. L. *ēlumb-is* (f. *ē* out + *lumb-us* loin) + -ATE[3] + ED[1].] Weakened in the loins.

1731-1800 BAILEY vol. II, *Elumbated,* made lame in his Loins. 1882 *Confess. of Medwin* xiii. 133 Our elumbated tailor came forward.

†**Elu·minate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if f. L. **ēlūmināt-* ppl. stem of *ēlūmināre* ; see next.] = ILLUMINATE.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gillofloures* (1875) 77 Remember not my sinnes forepast, Eluminate my wayes.

†**Elu·mine,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *ēlūmināre* (implied in *ēlūmĭnātio* enlightenment), f. *ē* out + *lūmen, lūmĭn-is* light.] = ILLUMINATE.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 635/1 Thys lyghtsome elect of Tindall..is elumined by Luther.

†**Elu·scate,** *v. Obs.*[−0]. [f. L. *ēluscāt-* ppl. stem of *ēluscā-re,* f. *ē* out + *lusc-us* blind of one eye.] To make blind of one eye. Hence **Eluscation,** purblindness. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Elusion (*ĭlū·ʒən*). [as if ad. L. **ēlūsiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ēlūd-ĕre* to ELUDE.]

†**1.** The action of deluding or befooling a person ; *concr.* an illusion, deceptive appearance. Cf. ELUDE *v.* 1.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 22 b, Than is the sensible sacrament nothyng else but an elusion of our senses. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 294 Strengthens the Brain, takes away Elusions and Phantasms of the Mind. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 239 The Impostures and Elusions of those who have pretended to it [i.e. transmutation of metals].

2. The action of escaping dexterously from (danger, pursuit, etc.), of evading (an argument, a command, law, or obligation) ; cf. ELUDE 2, 3. *rare* in mod. use. Const. *of.*

1624-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 272 The place is so choakingly convictive, that there can be no probable elusion of it. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Peter* i. 3 Yet shall there be no elusion of God's will. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 94 Interposals of humane invention are..wicked elusions of the power..of the Gospel. 1786 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. 278 The trouble of writing..a book upon the..elusion of one particular statute. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xvi. 197 The planting of flowers on Fanny's grave had been.. but a species of elusion of the primary grief.

†**b.** *absol.* An evasion, subterfuge ; *abstr.* evasiveness. *Obs.*

1617 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 498 I heare your answer..An elusion fit for children. 1628 — *Old Relig.* (1686) 168 Cardinal Bellarmine's elusion is not a little prejudicial to his own cause. 1652 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. xxiii. 296 Laws are not to be cosened and abused by..phantastick elusions. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro R.* 7 He hath writ with all the..Elusion, to which the Capacity of his Wit could extend.

Elusive (*ĭlū·sĭv*), *a.* [f. L. *ēlūs-* ppl. stem of *ēlūdĕre* to ELUDE.]

1. That eludes or seeks to elude. Const. *of.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 99 Elusive of the bridal day she gives Fond hopes to all. 1736 GRAY *Transl. Statius* Then grasped its [the ball's] weight elusive of his hold. 1737 SAVAGE *Publ. Spirit* 56 The grot, elusive of the noontide ray.

†**b.** Of an argument : Evasive, of the nature of a subterfuge. *Obs.*

1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 121 An elusive, equivocating Answer to the Objection.

2. a. That eludes the grasp or pursuit ; chiefly *fig.* **b.** That eludes distinct perception or precise definition ; evanescent.

1751 *Student* II. 364 Pleasures..insubstantial, elusive, and transitory. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 731 They.. groaning, cling upon the elusive weed. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 142 It presents us with images so vivid and yet elusive. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 138 A faint, elusive smell. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. (1875) 111 Guérin's elusive, undulating, impalpable nature. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 177/2 Striving..after the elusive spirit of the general landscape.

Elusively (*ĭlū·sĭvlĭ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an elusive manner.

1885 CRADOCK *Prophet Gt. S. Mount.* vi, A tawny streak elusively appearing upon a hilltop or skirting a rocky spur.

Elusiveness (*ĭlū·sĭvnĕs*). [f. ELUSIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being ELUSIVE.

1873 MASSON *Drumm. of Hawth.* vi. 104 Shakespeare's elusiveness of publicity. 1882 — *De Quincey* x. 124 His [De Quincey's] elusiveness of all ordinary social gatherings had increased. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May, 5/1 Von Hartmann is..Protean in his elusiveness. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vii, Her..reserve and elusiveness.

Elusory (*ĭlū·sərĭ*), *a.* [ad. late L. *ēlūsōrius,* f. *ēlūs-* ppl. stem of *ēlūdĕre* to ELUDE.]

1. Tending to elude (a danger, argument, law, etc.) ; of the nature of an evasion or subterfuge.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 They are..elusory tergiversations. 1676 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 401 They had delayed the Exchange..and at length offered it with Conditions that I esteemed wholly elusory. 1758 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Prop.* 37 People..took directly an elusory duty, as a rose, a pair of spurs, etc. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xiv. § 63. 199 Security..which proved in the end almost elusory.

b. *nonce-use.* Characterized by eluding.

1805 SCOTT *Talism.* i, The Christian knight, desirous to terminate this elusory warfare..seized the mace.

2. Of an object of thought : That eludes the mental grasp ; that one cannot 'get hold of'.

1696 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 68 This..is a most elusory..problem.

Hence **Elu·soriness.** *rare*[−0].

1731 in BAILEY ; 1775 in ASH ; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Elu·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēlūt-* ppl. stem of *ēluĕ-re* to wash out.] *trans.* To wash out, cleanse.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 116 The more oily any Spirit is, the more pernicious, because it is harder to be eluted by the Blood. 1782-90 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

Elution (*ĭlū·ʃən*). *Chem.* [f. L. *ēlūtiōn-em* n. of action f. *ēluĕ-re* : see prec.] Washing from impurity ; in early Chemistry (see quot.).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Elution is the preparation of common Bole, Talcum, Crocus Martis, Terra Lemnia, etc., by pulverization, calcination, lotion, etc. 1870 H. E. GODFREY in *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 484/2 All these starches are prepared by elution.

Elutriate (*ĭlū·trĭ,ĕit*), *v.* [f. L. *ēlutriāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlutriā-re* to wash out.] *trans.* To decant ; to strain out ; to purify by straining ; in *Chem.* to separate the lighter from the heavier particles of a pulverulent mixture by washing.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Elutriated,* poured out of one vessel into another. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* The alteration..must produce some difference in elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs. 1775 in ASH. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 76 Chalk reduced to a very fine powder and elutriated.

Elutriation (*ĭlū·trĭ,ēi·ʃən*). [f. L. *ēlutriāt-* : see prec. and -ATION.] The action of elutriating.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 44 Matter—which after all its..Elutriations..in the Body, is not purged from the coarse Tincture it had from its Earthly Original. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 107, I repeted this elutriation or washing..till I found the water was no longer affected. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 231 Twenty grains..gave, by elutriation, five grains of sand. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 17 The simple process of elutriation.

†**Elutro·pia.** *Obs.* [bad form of med.L. *eliotropia,* f. Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον : see HELIOTROPE.]

a. A gem supposed to possess optical virtues and properties. **b.** A herb supposed to have been used in witchcraft.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 Elutropia is a Gemme, in colour greene, or grassie, in part coloured and bespotted with Purple speckes & bloud coloured vaines..Also a certaine Hearbe which Enchaunters & Witches haue oftentimes vsed, and doe vse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Elutropia.. will cause things a farr off to be presented to your Eyes.

Eluvial (*ĭlū·vĭăl*), *a. Geol.* [f. ELUVI-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, eluvium.

1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 172 There is another not unfrequent cause of such 'eluvial' debacles. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII. 225 The superficial weathering of rocks, and the formation of 'eluvial' accumulations.

‖ **Eluvies** (*ĭlū·vĭ,ĭz*). [L. *ēluvies* a washing away of impurities, f. *ēluĕ-re* to wash off.]

a. 'Old term for the humour discharged in leucorrhœa ; an inordinate discharge of any kind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **b.** 'The effluvium from a swampy place' (Hooper *Med. Dict.*).

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 316 This Medicament.. extirpates..the..Eluvies of depraved Humours out of the whole Body.

Eluvium (*ĭlū·vĭŭm*). *Geol.* [mod.Lat., f. *ē* out + *luĕre* to wash, on the analogy of ALLUVIUM.] A term proposed for accumulations of débris either produced *in situ* by atmospheric agencies, or carried by wind-drift.

1881 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. i. § 1. 322 For atmospheric accumulations of this nature Traufschold has proposed the name eluvium.

Eluxate (*ĭlv·kseit*), *v.* [f. E- *pref.*[3] + *luxāt-* ppl. stem of *luxā-re* to put out of joint.] *trans.* 'To dislocate or put out of joint' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Eluxated,* wrenched, strained, sprained, put out of joint. 1775 in ASH.

Hence **Eluxation.**

1847 CRAIG, *Eluxation* : see Luxation. In mod. Dicts.

Elvan (*e·lvăn*). Also 8 **elvin.** [In the West Cornwall Gloss. (E. D. S.) referred to Corn. *elven* spark, 'the rock being so hard as to strike fire'.]

1. The name given in Cornwall to intrusive rocks of igneous origin, so hard as to resist the pick, as quartz-porphyry, whinstone, etc. Also *attrib.*

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 65 Whether the basaltes proceeds southward by such interruptions till it join the Elvin or Whinstone. 1864 LYELL in *Reader* 17 Sept. 358 One wall consisting of elvan or porphyritic granite. 1865 J. T. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 22 Elvan (or slate whose cleavage was destroyed by internal heat) of unknown thickness. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iv. 33 The quartz-porphyries or elvans.

2. A broad vein or dike of this rock.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvii. 417 Limestone pierced by elvans, or granite dykes.

Hence **E·lvanite.** *Min.* = ELVAN. **Elvani·tic** *a.*, containing or characterized by elvanite.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 136 Elvan or elvanite..is a Cornish term for a crystalline-granular mixture of quartz and orthoclase. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 1/6 Granulite is an elvanitic or fine-grained granite.

†**E·lvat.** Also 1 **elefæt,** 5 **elevat.** [OE. *elefæt,* f. ELE, oil + *fæt* vessel : see VAT.] An oil-vessel, an ampulla : see AMPULLA 2.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 123 *Emicadium,* elefæt *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 437 *Legithum,* ampellan, oððe elefæt. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 593 *Lechitus,* an elevat. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 592 *Lenticula,* a crismatorye or an Elvat. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 621 *Krismatorium,* the Eluat.

Elve, obs. var. of ELF.

†**E·lven.** *Obs.* Forms : 1 **ælfen, elfen,** 3 *pl.* **alfene, alvene, elvene.** [OE. *ælfen, ĕlfen,* repr. a WGer. type **alβinnja* fem., f. **alβi-z* ELF. Although the OE. word glosses plural sbs. in the Latin, it is grammatically necessary to regard it as a fem. sing.]

Originally, a female elf, but in later use applied to both sexes.

a 1100 *Agis. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189 *Oreades,* muntælfen. *Dryades,* wuduelfen. *Moides,* feldelfen. *Hamadryades,* wylde elfen. *Naiades,* sælelfen. *Castalides,* dunelfen. *c* 1205 LAY 21998 Alfene [1275 aluene] hine dulfen. 1297 R. GLOUC. 130 Þer beþ in þe eir an hey. wyȝtes..þat men clepuþ eluene. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3862 A brond þat was y-made in Eluene lond.

Elver (*e·lvəɹ*). [var. of EELFARE.] A young eel, *esp.* a young conger or sea-eel. Also *attrib.,* as in **elver-cake,** a cake made of elvers.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred Berkeley* (1885) 319 Elvers, supposed by some to bee the younge eele. 1679 LOCKE in Lord King *Life* (1858) 134 At Bristol..taste..elvers. 1748 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 306 [Little eels] they make ..into small Cakes..These Elver-cakes they dispose of at Bath and Bristol. 1726 *Dict. Rust., Elvers,* a sort of Griggs, or small Eels. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler-nat.* 394 The Eelets, or Elvers, are at first very small and transparent.

Hence **E·lverhood.** *nonce-wd.*

1886 *Fishing* 18 Sept. 414 Eels of the size caught..at the New Mills..must have passed all their lives since elverhood above the mills.

Elves, pl. of ELF.

Elvet (*e·lvĕt*). [f. ELF + -ET.] A tiny elf.

1885 T. P. BATTERSBY *Elf Land* 73 'He is an elf', Psyche answered, 'but he is one of those we call elvets'.

Elvish (*e·lvĭʃ*), *a.* Also 4 **alvisch, elvisch, -yssh,** 6 **-yshe.** See also ELFISH. [f. ELF + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to elves ; having the nature of an elf ; supernatural, weird.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 681 Wyth an aluisch mon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 198 Whan we been there as we shul exercise Oure Eluysshe craft. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat., Defiance Envie* 49 Scour the rusted swords of elvish knights. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxi, Wild sparkles..the vessel's side With elvish lustre lave. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 77 These oracular little elvish beings. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xxx, Elvish spells.

2. Like an elf in behaviour : †**a.** Spiteful, cross-grained, peevish ; also *transf.* of diseases, Irritating, troublesome (*obs.*). **b.** Now in a milder sense : Tricksy, mischievous (cf. ELFISH).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prol. 13 He semeth eluyssh by his contenance. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1182/2 Eye, what eyleth this gyrle? that eluish vrchin weneth I wer a diuell I trow. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt. Sedit.* (1641) 14 Where..prating is judged wisdome, and the elvishest is most meet to rule. 1566 STUDLEY *Seneca's Agam.* (1581) A b, Thou malipert and witlesse wench, thyne elvishe prating stay. 1602 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 389 Hee regardeth not our infirmities, though we be often times waiward and eluish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 Sow-bread sodden in water, cureth the eluish & angry kibes..vpon the heels. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 321 The crown-scab [in horses]..is an elvish and painful disease. 1623 COCKERAM, II, Froward, *Elvish.* 1676-96 PHILLIPS, *Elvish,* froward. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

3. *Comb.,* as *elvish-marked.*

1597 SHAKS. *Rich.* I. iii. 228 Thou eluish mark'd, abortiue rooting Hogge.

E·ly, *v. Sc.*

1. *intr.* To disappear gradually from sight.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 174 Quhan the sun and the world haif elyit awaye. 1818 — *Brownie of Bodsb.* II. 36 It elyed away o'er the brow, an' I saw nae mair o't.

2. To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly. (Jam.)

†**Ely·chnious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἐλλύχνιον lamp-wick, f. ἐν in + λύχνος lamp.] Of the nature of a wick. (Erroneously explained by Blount.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 Men practise to make long Snasts or Elychnious parts for lampes, out of Alumen plumosum. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elychnious,* that hath no match or light, without a wick. 1775 in ASH.

Elydoric (*elidŏ·rik*), *a.* [ad. F. *élydorique,* badly f. Gr. ἔλαιον oil + ὕδωρ water.] The distinctive epithet of a mode of painting invented by Vincent, of Montpetit, in which both oil and water were used.

1866 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Elydoric Painting* [The process is fully described]. 1847 in CRAIG ; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elyne**, *adv. Obs.*, var. of ALINE *adv.*, q.v.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, VII Sleperis* 417 Þai enteryt al þat mycht elyne.

† **Elynel.** *Her. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, Elynellis be calde in armys iiij quadrantis truncholis.

Elynge, var. of ELENGE, *Obs.*

Elyot, obs. form of HELOT.

Elysian (*ĭ*li·ziăn, ʒiăn), *a.* Forms: 6–7 **elis-, elisian, 6– elysian.** [f. ELYSI-UM + -AN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Elysium.

1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Virgin Mart.* IV. iii, The remembrance Of the Elysian joys thou might'st have tasted. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 358 The river of Bliss.. Rowls o're Elisian Flours her amber stream. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 42 Is that a real Elysian brightness? 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 149 Vast grasslands .. covered in spring with the elysian asphodel.

b. *Elysian fields* = ELYSIUM 1 and 2; also *fig.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 179, I see thee blessed soule, I see, Walk in Elisian fieldes so free. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 23 Orchards of delight, surpassing the Elysian fields. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xl. I. 162 This place .. perfectly answers the description of the Elysian fields. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 102 The Elysian-Fields of Memory.

2. *fig.* Of the nature of, or resembling, what is in Elysium; beatific, glorious.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 36 ¶ 1 We.. suffer ourselves.. to be transported to elysian regions. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. vi, Too transcendent vision, When heart meets heart again in dreams Elysian. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 277 Nothing can be imagined more.. bright and elysian than these figures.

B. as *sb.* = ELYSIUM. *Obs. rare.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, To get a passage to Elisian. *Ibid.* Hell and Elisian swarme with Ghosts of men.

Hence **Ely·sianise** *v. intr.*, to speak in terms of rapturous or extravagant approbation.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 413 They .. fall into a strain of elysianizing.

Elysium (*ĭ*li·zi*ŏ*m, -ʒi*ŏ*m). Forms: 7–8 **elizeum, -ium, elysium, 8 elisium, 6– elysium.** [a. L. *ēlysium*, ad. Gr. Ἠλύσιον (πεδίον) the abode of the blessed.]

1. The supposed state or abode of the blessed after death in Greek mythology.

1599 BROUGHTON *Lett.* xiii. 44 Two passages one leading into Elysium, the other into Tartarus. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 29 There is more in that Elizium of the Poets then a meere flowrish. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. ii. 1845 That Lethe and Elisium Which Priests and Poets tell. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 321 The enjoyments of Elysium and punishments of Tartarus.

2. *transf.* Any similarly-conceived abode or state of the departed.

1603 H. PETOWE in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I*, 105 Shee's hence, For sweet Eliza in Elizium lives. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 472 Thee who to enjoy Plato's Elysium, leap'd into the Sea. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 511 The departed spirit is ten days in its passage to their happy elysium. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 220 The son of the East [placed].. his elysium by cooling streams.

3. *fig.* A place or state of ideal or perfect happiness.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 291 The wretched Slaue all Night sleepes in Elizium. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 60 Flye with me to love's Elizium. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1831 Injur'd Lovers find Elizium there. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 179 Holidays .. the Elysium of our boyhood, perhaps the only one of our life.

† **4.** *attrib. Obs.*

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 278 Why do'st thou forsake Elizeum pleasures. *c* 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 223 To th' Elizium Shades I post. *c* 1740 MRS. PENDARVES *Autobiog.* I. 12, I .. thought the poet's description of the Elysium fields nothing to the delights of those entertainments.

Elyte, var. of ELITE, *Obs.*

Elytral (e·litrăl), *a. Entom.* [f. ELYTR-ON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the elytra of a beetle.

1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 819/3 Mr. Pascoe exhibited a large series of *Arescus histrio* from Peru, to show the extreme variability of the elytral markings in this species.

Elytriform (eli·trif*ǭ*ɹm), *a.* [f. as next + -FORM.] That has the form of elytra.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 318 The Strepsiptera have.. two elytriform subspiral organs.

Elytrigerous (elitri·ʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. *elytri-*, comb. f. ELYTRUM + L. *-ger-* bearing + -OUS.] That has or bears elytra.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 234 The order of arrangement of the elytrigerous.. somites is very curious.

Elytrin (e·litrin). [f. ELYTR-ON + -IN.] 'The form of chitin which composes the elytra of insects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Elytroid (e·litroid) *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐλυτροειδής, f. ἔλυτρον sheath + εἶδος form.] Resembling an elytron or sheath, sheath-like.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Elytron (e·litr*ǫ*n). *Pl.* **elytra**; also 8 **elitra.** [a. Gr. ἔλυτρον a sheath.] A sheath or covering.

† **1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*⁻⁰.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Elytron* .. Hippocrates has appropriated the word to signify the membranes, which involve the spinal marrow. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The outer hard wing-case of a coleopterous insect, pl. *elytra*. Also *Comb.*, as *elytra-like* adj.

1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. vi. 548 The elytron, or case for the wings [of the beetle]. 1777 HENLY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 123 Elitra of the stag-beetle. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 151 The larvæ of the Ear-wigs.. have neither wings nor elytra. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1370 The two elytra-like prolongations of the shell. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 343 The females of some water beetles have their elytra deeply grooved.

3. 'A term applied to the shield-like plates or notopodial appendages on the back of some polychætous annelids' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 274 In *Aphrodite aculeata* the tale of the real uses of the elytra or scales is plainly told. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 134 The elytra are special appendages of the parapodia.

4. 'A term for the vagina' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence in various surgical terms, as † **Elytrocele**, vaginal hernia. **Elytropla·sty**, the operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flap from the labia or nates: hence **Elytropla·stic** *a.* **Elytro·rrhaphy**, the operation of closing the orifice of the vagina by suture in order to support the uterus when prolapsed; the suturing of a ruptured vagina.

1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 195 Elytroplasty is still employed sometimes where great destruction of tissue has taken place at the base of the bladder. *Ibid.* 169 The operation of elytrorrhaphy.

Elytrous (e·litrəs), *a.* [f. ELYTR-ON + -OUS.] That resembles or has the nature of elytra.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. VI. 302 The back .. partially covered with an elytrous.. ovate skin.

E·lytrum. [mod.L. ad. Gr. ἔλυτρον.] = ELYTRON.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1820) II. xxiii. 347 In Blatta the left elytrum laps over the right.

Elzevir (e·lz*ĭ*vəɹ). Also 8 **elsever**, 9 **elsivor.**

1. The name (properly *Elzevier*, latinized *Elzevirius*) of a family of printers at Amsterdam, The Hague, Leyden, and Utrecht (1592–1680), famous chiefly for their editions of the classics, many of which are still valued by collectors. Used *attrib.* or as *adj.*, e.g. in *Elzevir edition*, an edition published by one of the Elzeviers; formerly applied also to editions printed in the small neat form and with the kind of type adopted by them. Also *absol.* a book printed by one of the Elzeviers.

17.. POPE *Let.* Wks. VI. 19, I gave the boy a small bagg, containing three shirts and an elzevir Virgil. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 52. 335 The Poem I speak of.. is just now published in a little Elzevir Edition. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 126 Placing his spectacles in one of his pockets, and .. one of his precious Elzevirs in the other. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* vi. 66 Some famous Elzivirs were picked up.

2. Elzevir letter, type. a. The style of type used by the Elzeviers in their small editions of the classics.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4637/3 A neat Edition on an Elzever Letter.

b. Now used as the name of a special form of printing types.—ELZEVIR TYPE.

Elzevirian (elz*ĭ*vī·riăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -IAN.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Elzeviers; (of books) published by or in the style of the Elzeviers.

1802 DIBDIN *Introd. Classics* 11 The Elzevirian Press.

2. quasi-*sb.* One who collects or fancies the editions of the Elzeviers.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 18 He was not a black-letter man.. or an Elziverian.

Em (em). The name of the letter M. In *Printing*, the square, formerly of the type m, used in typography as the unit for measuring and estimating the amount of printed matter in a line, page, etc. The em of pica is the standard.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct. [The printers' union] advanced its demands from forty-five cents to sixty cents per thousand 'ems'. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Typography*, The width of ..pages.. is expressed according to the number of 'ems', that is of a pica 'm'—the square of the depth of pica.. A page of 24 ems wide is equal to one of 4 inches.

'Em (əm), *pron.* Originally the unstressed form of HEM, dat. and accus. 3rd pers. pl. The emphatic form of the pronoun was early superseded by THEM, but the unstressed form continued to be used, being regarded as an abbreviation of *them*. In literature it is now obs. or arch., but is still common in familiar speech.

In north midland dialects *'em* may have arisen from *them*: cf. South Yorkshire *'at* for *that*. In strictly northern dialects it is never used.

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3098 Þer na ascapedem non. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 124 These joints.. As I will leave 'em them. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 35 Some men there be that carry all before 'em. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 2 New-cast your poems, purge 'em of their dross. 1750 W. PELHAM *Let.* in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Adm. Gambier* (1861) I. iii. 36 You know my thoughts, I will trouble you therefore no more about 'em. 1832 TENNYSON *Death Old Year*, He gave me a friend, and a true true-love. And the New-Year will take 'em away. 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Pref. to Six-Text Cant. Tales* 41 *note*, We can't blame 'em, as we all used to do the same.

Em, obs. form of AM: see BE *v.*

Em, var. of EME, *Obs.*, uncle.

Em-, *prefix*, the form assumed by the prefix EN- (q.v.) before *b*, *p*, and (frequently) *m*. For the reasons stated under EN-, nearly all the Eng. words with this prefix, whether of Romanic or Eng. formation, have (or formerly had) alternative forms with IM-. In this Dictionary the *em-* and the *im-* form, except where usage has introduced a distinction of sense between the two, will be treated as belonging to one and the same word, the article being placed under E or I in accordance with the principles explained under EN-.

The various functions of the prefix, and its use as an Eng. formative, are explained under EN-. Of the many compounds formed by prefixing *em-* to English words, those which have any special importance or require special remark, are inserted in their alphabetical place; the following are examples of those which are nonce-words or of rare occurrence.

1. Transitive vbs. (often found only in vbl. sb., pa. pple., or ppl. adj.).

a. f. *em-* + sb., 'to put (something) into or upon what is denoted by the sb.'; also 'to put what is denoted by the sb. into' (something).

Embag, to put into a bag; †**embalance**, to put in the balance (with); † **embare**, to make bare; † **embarrel**, to pack in barrels; † **embill**, to put food into (a bird's) bill; **embirch** (cf. *embark*), to put on board a birch-bark canoe (in quot. *intr* for *refl.*); † **embottle**, to put into a bottle; † **embrail**, to put (a sail) into a brail, to brail; † **embreech**, to put (a gun) upon a breech or stock; **embronze**, to represent in bronze; † **embusk**, to put on a busk, raise by means of a busk; † **embuskin**, to encase (the leg) in a buskin; † **empall**, to cover with a pall or cloak; **empanoply**, to array in complete armour; **empaper**, to put down on paper; **emparchment**, to put or write on parchment; † **empill** [after *empoison*], to dose as with a pill.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* I, Mad t' *embag their limbs. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. Sin* 4 The least dram of which, the whole world *emballanced with, would be found too light. 1615 A. NICCHOLES *Marriage & Wiv.* vii. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 152 *Embared Breasts. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 179 Our *embarreld white-herrings.. last in long voyages. 1598 FLORIO, *Imbeccare*, to *embill or feede birds. *Imbeccata*, an embilling, a billing or feeding. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 153 We were *embirching.. for our moose-chase. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 422 I had *embottled them. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 352 Firmest Fruit, Embottled long. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 303 He who strives the tempest to disarm, Will never first *embrail the lee yardarm. 1598 FLORIO, *Imbracare*, to *embreech, or put any artillerie vpon a stocke. 1743 FRANCIS *Horace's Satires* II. iii. That you.. in the Capitol *embronz'd may stand. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 Their breasts they *embuske vp on hie. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Statelie shanks *embuskind by the Muses. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 22 The red herring.. *empals our sage Senatours.. in princely scarlet. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 360 The empalled and Mytred Byshoppes. 1784 W. SPENCER in *Poems* (1811) 60 *Empanoply'd in arms. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 472 Empanoplied and plumed We entered in. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 233 I will *empaper it before your eyes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 284, I take your Bull, as an *emparchmented Lie, and burn it. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 428 In the sugar (even) of sacred writ He may *empill us with som banefull bit.

b. f. *em-* + sb. or adj., with general sense 'to bring into a certain condition or state'; also (cf. 3) 'to furnish with something'.

Embeggar; † **embloody**; † **embrawn**, to make brawny, harden; † **embulk**, to make bulky, to extend; †**embullion** (cf. BULLION *sb.*³) to bestud; † **empeevish**, to make peevish; † **emprelate**, to make a prelate of.

1806 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* III. 54 They have so.. vulgarised, impoverished and *embeggared the language. 16.. T. ADAMS *Wks.* 1861–2 II. 146 Oh the unmatchable cruelty that some men's religion (if I may so call it) hath *embloodied them to! 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 38 It will *embrawne and iron crust his flesh. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 273 *note* This (that is, the first matter) being *embulked with three extensions. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* Wks. 487 *Embullyoned with sapphires. *a* 1687 H. MORE in Ward *Life* (1710) 207 Pain .. doth ordinarily *empeevish the Spirit of the Afflicted 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 571 Who *emprelate themselves even to the heart and entrailes.

2. Verbs f. *em-* + verb, with additional sense of *in*, or simply with more or less intensive force.

† **Embias**; † **embribe**; † **embruise**; † **embubble**; † **emplight**; † **empromise.**

1682 MRS. BEHN *Roundheads* II. i, A .. mind *embyass'd in affairs of blood. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 27 Five thousand Markes, with which the Queene Dowager of France had (as he said) *embribed him. *c* 1570 *Treas. Amadis de Gaule* (Bynneman) 279 My *embrused brest. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophila* v. xc. Like diamonds thaw'd to Air, *embubble forth in streams. *c* 1860 S. BAMFORD in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 14 She *emplighteth her vow. *c* 1540 tr. *Polyd. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 140 The dowghter of Offa .. was *empromised him to espouse.

3. Participial adjs. f. *em-* + sb. + *-ed*, with the sense 'furnished with':

Embastioned, embeadled, empimpled.

1832 E. ROBERTS *Oriental Sc.* 49 Each tower-*embastion'd citadel. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 194 Oxford Street, with its *embeadled colonnade. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 354 [A toper's] *empimpled proboscis.

(For words beginning with *em-* not found in their alphabetical place, or included in this article, see IM-.)

† **Ema·cerate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēmacerāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmacerāre*, f. *ē-* intensive + *macer-āre* to make lean.] *trans.* = EMACIATE.

1610 [see next]. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Emacerate* or *Emaciate*, to make thin, lean, or poor in flesh. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 400/4 The Dauphin is weak, and much emacerated by his long distemper. 1731-6 BAILEY vol. II. 1818 in TODD.

† **Ema·cerated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Emaciated; also *transf.* of soils, exhausted, impoverished.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 26 All Emacerated Soyles are much amended with fatte Ashes. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 598/1 The poor emacerated Soldiers of the Garison.

† **Ema·cerating,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] = EMACIATING.

1681 *Moores Baffled* 5 After some emacerating disease has reduced it. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Extra No. 6. 3/1 Emacerating Liquors..will make them leaner.

† **Ema:cera·tion.** *Obs.*—0 [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

a. = EMACIATION. b. = MACERATION (of drugs).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emaceration*, a Pulling down or making lean. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Emaceration*, a soaking or wasting. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1818 TODD, *Emaceration*, leanness or falling away in flesh.

† **Ema·ciant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmaciānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmaciāre* see next.] That emaciates.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 64 Diet Emaciant, and Renewing.

Emaciate (ĭmēⁱ·ʃi,ět), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *ēmaciātus*, pa. pple. of *ēmaciāre* to EMACIATE.] = EMACIATED.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 23 Some are so emaciate and lean. 1774 T. WARTON *Oxford Ale* 91 Emaciate steeds. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 313 Pale, hollow-eyed, emaciate, sleepless wretch. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 14 Ah generous King! That sets the emaciate wolf to dog the flock. 1818 TODD, *Emaciate*, sunk; wasted; deprived of flesh.

Emaciate (ĭmēⁱ·ʃi,eⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmaciāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmaciāre* + *ē* out + *maci-es* leanness.]

1. *trans.* a. To make lean, waste, deprive of flesh. b. *transf.* To impoverish (soil).

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 177 Dries and emaciates the Body. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 159 Consumption may emaciate the dimpled cheeks. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. (1865) 23 His body was dreadfully emaciated by fatigue and suffering. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 575, I was so emaciated by illness.

† 2. *intr.* To become lean, dwindle. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xiii. 366 That he emaciated and pined away.

Ema·ciated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made lean, atrophied. Also *fig.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 87 The whole Body was bloudless, thin and emaciated. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 6 The emaciated bone weighed thirty grains less than half the weight of the other. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 5 Many who went in healthy, are in a few months changed to emaciated dejected objects. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 403 The emaciated corpse was laid..next to the corpse of Monmouth. 1880 MAX MÜLLER *Ess.* I. 363 The prose of our traditional and emaciated speech.

Ema·ciating, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMACIATE *v.* + -ING 1.] Making lean; *fig.* enfeebling.

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 125 Without these all other Food tends to the emaciating and imparing our spiritual Strength.

Ema·ciating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That emaciates.

a 1626 BACON (J.) Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost new. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emaciating* diseases, Consumptions or such like. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 331 Emaciating pains and maladies.

Emaciation (ĭmēⁱ·ʃi,ēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmaciātiōn-em*, f. *ēmaciāre* to EMACIATE.] The action of emaciating; the process or state of being emaciated; abnormal leanness. Also *fig.*

1662 GRAUNT *Observ. Bills Mortality* 24 Searchers..cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a Phthisis or from an Hectick Fever. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calcul.* Cont. 13 Acids produce emaciation. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 329 A girl..died..without any emaciation. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 10 The emaciation which these exercises wrought.

Emacity (ĭmæ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *emācitas*, f. *emāc-em* fond of buying, f. *emĕre* to buy.] Fondness for buying.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692 in COLES. 1806 BLAGDON & PREVOST *Flowers of Lit.* 347 The disease of emacity, or itch for buying bargains.

† **Ema·culate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēmaculāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmaculāre* to clear from blots, f. *macula* spot, blot.]

1. *trans.* To free from spots or blemishes, emend.

1623 COCKERAM, *Emaculate*, to make cleane, to take out spots. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 348 Lipsius..and others have taken great pains with him in emaculating the text. 1721-1800 in BAILEY: and in mod. Dicts.

2. To efface (a spot). *fig.*

1649 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1886) 60 By a serious repentance, to expiate and emaculate those faults.

Emagery, obs. var. IMAGERY.

† **Emai·led,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 emaylled. [? f. F. *émaillé* enamelled, embossed; but cf. OF. *emmailleüre* network.] ? Embossed (with a raised pattern); or perh. arranged in net or open work.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV*, (1830) 146 A longe gowne made of blue clothe of gold upon satyn grounde emaylled.

Emanant (e·mănănt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *ēmānānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmānāre*: see next.] That emanates or issues from a source.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 4 Filling eminent places, with emanant poisons. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 25 The Emanant and Communicative Goodness of God. 1833 *Fraser's Mag* VIII. 573 A brighter dawning emanant over the horizon. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 20/1 Like emanant dew on earth.

Emanate (e·mănēⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmānāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmānāre* f. *ē-* out + *mānāre* to flow.]

1. *intr.* Of immaterial things, qualities, laws, principles, courses of action: To flow forth, issue, originate *from* a person or thing as a source.

1788 BURKE *Sp. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 50 A new dominion, emanated from a learned and enlightened part of the world. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 396 His destruction..emanating from himself. 1868 MILL *England & Irel.*, The feudal idea, which views all rights as emanating from a head landlord.

2. In physical sense: To flow forth, issue, proceed, from a material source; chiefly of intangible things, as light, gases, effluvia, etc. Also, to issue, originate, as a branch from the stem.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV. xxxviii, A glory round his furrow'd brow, Which emanated then. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxx. 146 Fissures..from which mephitic vapours emanated. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. (1867) 270 These organs..emanate..from a reddish coloured point. 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 61 This vast vegetable curiosity all emanating from a single stem. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 229 The sparks emanating from the flint and steel.

¶ 3. Of persons: To issue, proceed *from* a place, an educational institution, etc. *rare.*

1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xiii. (1880) 230 A centre of polite learning, from which emanated some of the most distinguished men in Ireland.

4. *trans.* To emit, send out. *lit.* and *fig.* *rare.*

1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 584 A magnetism which a more sublime genius is often unable to emanate. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 195 He did not emanate the gift. 1832 — *Pol. Econ.* ii. 49 They emanate nothing but their own peculiar articles.

Emanated (e·mănēⁱtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Produced by emanation.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 5 The essential unity of our divinely emanated human souls.

Emanation (emănēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmānātiōn-em*, f. *ēmānāre*: see EMANATE *v.*]

I. 1. The process of flowing forth, issuing, or proceeding from anything as a source. *lit.* and *fig.* Often applied to the origination of created beings from God; chiefly with reference to the theories that regard either the universe as a whole, or the spiritual part of it, as deriving its existence from the essence of God, and not from an act of creation out of nothing. Also, in Theology, used to denote the 'generation' of the Son, and the 'procession' of the Holy Ghost, as distinguished from the origination of merely created beings.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 19 It concerneth all Creatures..by Emanation of beames perfourmed. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 279 Man's soul 's not by Creation..Wherefore let 't be by emanation. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 92 Those elicit motions..which..have their first emanation from nothing else but the soul itself. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 223 Jesus Christ..by the right of emanation of all things from him..hath an absolute..dominion over all things as God. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ii. (1700) 43 Why the Emanation of the Son, and not that of the Holy Ghost likewise is called begetting. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Emanation* (with Divines) is used to express the Proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 497 Its pantheistic doctrine of emanation.

b. The action of emitting, evolving, producing. Cf. EMANATE *v.* 4.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 203 The Dread Sire, on emanation bent..Call'd forth creation. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 431 The sun was long considered, from its constant emanation of heat..[a] globe of fire.

† c. Logical development from premises; inference. Cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 199 This truth is necessary by emanation, and consecution.

II. *concr.* That which emanates; an efflux.

2. Something emitted or radiated by a material object; *esp.* applied to impalpable things, as light, a magnetic or electric effluvium, an odour, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 Amulets doe worke by Aporrhoias, or emanations from their bodies. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 24 Corporeal Emanations from sensible Objects. 1763 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 70/2 Emanations of Vesuvius, especially the Lava. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 191 The powerful emanations of the loadstone. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* v. 74 Gaseous emanations occasionally escape in places considerably remote from unextinguished volcanoes. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 174 This heating emanation..we term radiant heat.

b. *spec.* A beam, flash, ray of light.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. (1700) 3 Dart in emanations through the eyes. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. ix. (1840) 106 Over him..a bright emanation shone. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 (1864) 245 White emanations occurring on the retina together.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to immaterial things, moral and spiritual powers, virtues, qualities, emanating from or emitted by a source.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 58 The Emanations from God, to, and into his Creatures..are established. 1696 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Pref. 1 The easie Emanations of mine own Mind. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 234 So is Prophecy the greatest Emanation of Divine Spirit in the World. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 25 From this all legal rights are emanations. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 56 Virtue and happiness are emanations of the divine blessedness and purity.

b. A necessary consequence or result.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 74 ₱ 11 The Emanation or Consequence of good and evil Actions. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 92 A direct emanation from the first principle of morals.

4. A person or thing produced by emanation from the Divine Essence.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 12 She is the emanation of the power of God. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 196 The whole Sephiroth, or divine emanations. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. vi. 71 Christ was..considered..a peculiar emanation of the divine essence. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 11 According to this hypothesis, the universe is an emanation..of the essence of the Creator. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 51 The first teacher..was a direct emanation from God.

Emanational (emănēⁱ·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the theory of the origin of existence by emanation as distinguished from creation.

1843 *For. & Q. Col. Rev.* II. 346 Emanational ideas.

Emanatism (e·mănătiz'm). [f. L. *ēmānāt-* (see EMANATE *v.*) + -ISM; cf. *conservatism*.] The philosophical doctrine of emanation.

1864 CORKRAN tr. *Pressensé's Reply Renan* 21 Nor does he tell us that his idea of the Word bore the impress of Emanatism.

E·manatist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST] A believer in EMANATION; *Theol.* (see quot.)

1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. § 5 The Emanatist, if he may so be called, denied that He [Christ] was a *Person*, or more than an extraordinary manifestation of Divine Power.

Emanatistic (e:mănăti·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Relating or pertaining to EMANATISM.

1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 46 Or, by another division, into emanatistic, idealistic, and realistic (Pantheism).

Emanative (e·mănĕtiv), *a.* [as if ad. L. *ēmānātīvus*: see EMANATE and -IVE.]

1. Tending to issue forth; of the nature of an emanation; due to emanation.

1661 tr. *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 13 All Effects and Productions whatever, whether voluntary or emanative. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* 471 The Holy Ghost proceedeth..by an Emanative procession. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 213 The Father..is superior to the emanative or derivative Persons of the Son and the Holy Spirit.

2. With transitive force: Tending to produce, emit, bring forth.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 220 Emit their vertues by an emanative and influential manner. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 739 No Imperfect Being..hath a sufficient Emanative Power to Create any other Substance. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 233 True wisdom is an emanative principle. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. ii. 55 A concentered and emanative power of imparting..spiritual influences.

3. Relating to or connected with the philosophical or the theological theory of emanation.

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. vii. § 21. 399 That fundamental theorem of the emanative philosophy. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. § 5 They advocated the Emanative, as it may be called, or in-dwelling theory.

Emanatively (e·mănĕtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an emanative manner, by process of emanation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 745 No..Created Being, can Create, or Emanatively Produce, a New Substance.

Emanatory (e·mănătəri), *a.* [as if ad. L. *ēmānātōrius*, f. *ēmānāre* to EMANATE.] a. Of the nature of an emanation, derivative. b. Pertaining or referable to the philosophical theory of emanation.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. of Soul* (1662) 28 Something which we may in some sense call Substance, though but Secondary or Emanatory. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 162/1 The old emanatory views of God.

Emancipate (ĭmæ·nsipět), *ppl. a.* Now chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *ēmancipāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmancipāre*: see next.] = EMANCIPATED.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 36, I doe take the Consideration..of Humane Nature to be fit to be emancipate, & made a knowledge by it self. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 39 Slaves..themselves once ferried o'er the wave..are emancipate and loos'd. *c* 1800 COLERIDGE *Picture* 119 Emancipate From passion's dreams. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb., He is..conspicuously emancipate from musical prejudices.

Emancipate (ĭmæ·nsipeⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmancipāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmancipāre* of same meaning.

1. *trans.* In Roman Law: To release or set free (a child or wife) from the *patria potestas*, the power of the *pater familias*, thus making the person so set free *sui juris*.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 131 Requires no more of them, then Fathers require of the Children, whom they emancipate. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. 11 In case a

Son was dead or emancipated. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 217 The Son discharged from Paternal Power is emancipated.

2. *gen.* **a.** To set free from control; to release from legal, social, or political restraint.

In mod. lang. the word suggests primarily the liberation of slaves, the other uses being often felt as *transf.* from this.

1625 DONNE *Serm.* 27 To emancipate them from the Tyrant. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 123 As an apprentice is emancipated by running away. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* 1843 II. 502 Individuals who have been emancipated, or have emancipated themselves from governments. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Irel.* 117 The law has .. emancipated us from our civil disabilities. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 651 That the convicts should be carried beyond sea as slaves, that they should not be emancipated for ten years. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxviii. 44 Suppose the Colonial Churches emancipated. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. ii. 84 Workmen emancipating themselves from their employer.

b. *absol.*

1775 DK. RICHMOND *Let.* in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 29 If our [colonies] emancipate, it will .. be some good to humanity.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To set free from intellectual or moral restraint. Also *refl.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 25 We become emancipated from testimoniall engagements. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 152 From many troublesome and slavish Impertinencies .. he had Emancipated and freed himself. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 14 To emancipate our thoughts from particular objects. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 558 Those evil passions .. were on a sudden emancipated from control. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iii. (1876) 41, I was emancipated from modern Puritanism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 Plato has not emancipated himself from the limitations of ancient politics.

†**3.** To deliver into servitude or subjection; to enslave; (because emancipation in Roman Law was effected by fictitious sale). *Obs.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Beth.* 71 Emancipate .. is, to captiuate ones selfe to another, as well as to free. 1629 CHOLMLEY *ibid.* 70 A wiues Emancipating herselfe to another husband. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden* I. 195 To dalliance vile and sloth Emancipated.

Emaˈncipated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Set free, released:

a. from the *patria potestas.* (Roman Law.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 33 Emancipated children. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iv. (1875) 152 An emancipated son ceased to be one of the family.

b. from a state of slavery or imprisonment.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. iii. 402 A parcel of emancipated slaves. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 38 The writer was an emancipated convict. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xli, Erect, Triumphant, an emancipated slave.

2. *fig.* Freed from prejudices, moral or customary restraints, conventional rules, etc.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 4/2 These emancipated compositions .. fail to sound as they did beneath Liszt's own magic touch.

Emaˈncipating (ǐmæˈnsipeˈtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Setting free, liberating. *fig.*

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 8 Strong in their hold of great emancipating principles.

Emancipation (ǐmænsipēˈʃən). [a. F. *émancipation*, f. L. *ēmancipātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmancipāre* to EMANCIPATE.]

1. *Roman Law.* The action or process of setting children free from the *patria potestas.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 29 Paternall Jurisdiction is dissolved also by Emancipation. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Emancipation* hath the same reference to Children, as manumission to Servants. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius Dig.* 486.

2. a. The action or process of setting free or delivering from slavery; and hence, generally, from restraints imposed by superior physical force or legal obligation; liberation. Often used with reference to the freeing of Roman Catholics from the civil disabilities imposed on them by English law. *Catholic Emancipation Act*: the popular designation of the Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 7 (1829), by which those disabilities were removed.

1797 BURKE *Affairs Irel.* Wks. (1812) IX. 454 The Opposition .. connects the emancipation of the Catholicks with these schemes of reformation. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 312 Emancipation of Helots was not unfrequent. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 6 A harvest of civil and religious emancipation. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 254 The royal monopoly .. was for the age an emancipation rather than a restriction of labour.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Setting free, delivering from intellectual, moral, or spiritual fetters.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* 27 Redeeming Emancipation, a delivering from the chaines of Satan. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 403 A certain freedom and activity of mind .. followed the national emancipation from superstition. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 166 The use of symbols has a certain power of emancipation and exhilaration for all men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 607 The day on which the emancipation of our literature was accomplished. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 105 The great spiritual emancipation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Emancipationist (ǐmænsipēˈʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] An advocate for the setting free of slaves, and the abolition of slavery. Also, an advocate of the emancipation of any class from legal disabilities or the like. (First applied to the advocates of 'Catholic Emancipation': see EMANCIPATION 2 a.)

1822 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 112 The Emancipationists and the Dissenters will not be pleased. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 557 To this point the emancipationists have .. brought their vessel. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcviii. 87 Now is the time for the Emancipationists .. to be up and doing. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* I. iv, The .. son of the great emancipationist [Wilberforce].

Emancipatist (ǐmæˈnsipeˈtist). [f. EMANCIPATE + -IST.] = EMANCIPIST.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 135 The convict obtained his ticket of leave .. became an emancipatist .. and found transportation no punishment.

Emancipative (ǐmæˈnsipeˈtiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēmancipāt-* (see EMANCIPATE *v.*) + -IVE.] That has the property of emancipating.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 195 In order to gaining emancipative knowledge, the practice of devotion likewise is prescribed.

Emancipator (ǐmæˈnsipeˈtəɹ). Also 8 **emancipater.** [a. L. *ēmancipātor*, f. *ēmancipā-re* to EMANCIPATE.] One who emancipates. *lit.* and *fig.*

1782 SIR W. JONES tr. *Mahomedan Law Success.* Wks. 1799 III. 492 Those who inherit among males are .. The son, and the son's son .. and the husband, and the emancipator nearly connected. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 5 Such is our classification .. of the heads of the Catholic Emancipators. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Ethical Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 38 The emancipators of Reason. 1878 STANFORD *Symb. Christ* ii. 45 They waited for Him as their Emancipator from the Roman yoke.

Emancipatory (ǐmæˈnsipătəːri), *a.* Also 7 **-orie.** [f. EMANCIPATE *v.* + -ORY.] That has the function or the effect of emancipating.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 232 He [Crichtoun] did .. undergo that emancipatorie task .. to give a demonstration. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 182 The emancipatory bill of twenty-nine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 4/2 Describing the Crimes Bill as an emancipatory measure.

Emancipatress (ǐmæˈnsipeˈtres). *nonce-wd.* [f. EMANCIPATOR + -ESS.] A female emancipator; one who advocates the 'emancipation' of her sex.

1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 3/1 The masculine .. coiffure .. of a London emancipatress.

Emancipist (ǐmæˈnsipist). *Australian.* [f. EMANCIP-ATE + -IST.] An ex-convict, who has served his term of punishment. Also *attrib.*

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 405 Emancipists, as the felons who have suffered out their terms of imprisonment are named. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 141 Crosley, the emancipist attorney. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. III. xiii. 129 Ticket-of-leave men and 'emancipists'.

Emandibulate (īmæ̆ndiˈbiŭlĕt), *ppl. a.* *Entom.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *mandibul-um* + -ATE²: cf. MANDIBULATE.] Destitute of mandibles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii, Mouth emandibulate.

†**Emaˈne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *émane-r*, (or) ad. L. *ēmānāre* to flow out: see EMANATE *v.*] = EMANATE in its various senses.

1. *intr.* To flow out, issue from a source or fountain head; *lit.* and *fig.*; *esp.* of the Second Person of the Trinity.

1656 tr. *White's Peripateticall Institutions* 296 Nature actually emanes and flows out from Him. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 282 Out of which scarification emanes a crass juice. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* Pref. 20 Wherein the Son is affirmed to have emaned, or been emitted by Necessity of Nature. 1795–8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. i. 50 The Deity .. caused to emane from himself 'an immeasurable torrent of water'. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch.-Engl.* (1818) 129 The several authorities from which .. acts .. are spoken of as having emaned.

2. *trans.* To give forth as an emanation. *rare.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, Pythagoras, from whom the venerable Antiquity of my Progenitors .. was eman'd. 1800 MOORE *Ode Anacreon* xvii, Her eyes .. Emaning fire .. e'en in anger sweet!

Hence **Emaˈning,** *ppl. a.*

1658 J. ROBINSON *Calm Vent* I. 118 All mens Souls are alwaies alike; though their emaning beams be either brighter or duller.

Emang(e, obs. variant of AMONG, EMONG.

Emanueˈnsis, erron. form of AMANUENSIS.

1692 COLES, *Emanuensis* (for *Ama*), one that writes for another, a secretary. 1709 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* (ed. 8) 129 (D.) Clerks, emanuenses, notaries. 1736 in BAILEY.

Emarcid (ǐmāˈɹsid), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēmarcidus*, f. *ē-* intensive + *marcidus* withered.]

†**1.** Drooping, limp. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The eares .. in horses .. shew their spirits, being emarcid in those that are weary.

2. *Bot.* Withered, flaccid, wilted.

In mod. Dicts.

Emarginate (ǐmāˈɹdʒinĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *ēmarginātus*, pa. pple. of *ēmargināre*: see next.]

1. Notched at the margin: said of portions of animal or vegetable organisms. In *Bot.* chiefly of leaves or petals: Having a notch at the apex.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 52 The end .. is emarginate or slightly notched. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 58 Stigma emarginate. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I viii. 244 The valves of the shells .. are emarginate. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 510 The leaves are flat and broader .. with a deeply emarginate apex.

2. *Crystallography.* Having the edges of the primitive form cut off.

Emarginate (ǐmāˈɹdʒineˈt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmarginăt-* ppl. stem of *ēmargină-re* to remove the edge.]

†**1.** *trans.* To remove the morbid matter from the edges of wounds, etc. *Obs.*⁻⁰

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emarginate*, to take away the scurf about the brims of wounds or soars.

2. *Crystallography.* (See quot. 1817 under EMARGINATED.)

3. *Optics.* Of the effects of unequal refraction: To emphasize or double the contour lines of (an object embedded, e.g., in a jelly).

1881 LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 127 These groups .. are strongly emarginated by the difference of refractive index between their substance and that of the material in which they are deposited.

Emarginated (ǐmāˈɹdʒineˈtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = EMARGINATE *a.*

1731 BAILEY, *Emarginated* (with Botanists), cut in and indented. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 509 Antheræ .. oblong, and emarginated. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 198 A crystal is named emarginated, when every edge of the primitive form is intercepted by a plane. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 19 The neural arches .. are .. emarginated.

Emargination (ǐmāˈɹdʒinēˈʃən). [as if ad. L. **ēmarginātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmargināre* to EMARGINATE.]

1. The process of cleansing wounds or sores by removing the morbid matter on the edges.

1676 in BULLOKAR. 1678–96 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Notching or indentation of the margin.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 251 They all have a widely opened .. shell, with neither operculum, emargination, nor syphon. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 The sternum has a wide lateral emargination.

Emasculate (ǐmæˈskiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *ēmasculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmasculāre*: see next.] = EMASCULATED. **a.** Castrated, deprived of virility. In lit. sense chiefly quasi-*sb.*

1886 *Homilet. Rev.* Nov. 403 The *kadeshim* or emasculates.

b. *fig.* Unmanly, deprived of vigour; weak, effeminate.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 259 Of Spirits emasculate and sick. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden* With love Emasculate, and wine. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. vi. 90 Too emasculate to trudge through cold and rain. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 169 German architecture is at once eclectic, scholarly, and emasculate.

Emasculate (ǐmæˈskiŭleˈt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmasculāt-*, ppl. stem of *ēmasculā-re* to castrate, f. *ē* out + *mascul-us*, dim. of *mas* male.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of virility, to castrate (a male person or animal).

1623 COCKERAM, *Emasculate*, to geld. 1662 GRAUNT *Observ. Bills Mortality* 48 If you emasculate fewer [lambs]. 1744 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 104 Another invention .. was that of emasculating men. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 221 Young cocks should be emasculated at three months old.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive of strength and vigour; to weaken, make effeminate and cowardly; to enfeeble, impoverish (language).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 79 Drones .. lacking their sting, and by that defect being as it were ema[s]culated. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not .. enervate your souls .. do not emasculate them. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 26 'Tis the want of Salt, which emasculates the Virtue of Seeds. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 88 The French have emasculated their tongue. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 125 Is the lightning dimmed or emasculated? 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 296 A religion without thought is emasculated.

b. *esp.* To take the force out of (literary compositions) by removing what is supposed to be indecorous or offensive.

1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. v. 274 Pieces that are not emasculated with this epidemical effeminacy. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 395 How Gifford mutilates and emasculates my reviews. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xviii. (1879) 200, I .. consented to emasculate my poems.

†**3.** *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 147 Mutation of sexes .. [is] observable in man .. though very few .. have emasculated or turned women.

Emaˈsculated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Deprived of virility; castrated.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 309 The flesh of the emasculated animal is universally preferred. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 289 The emasculated bull reverts to the colour of the female.

2. *fig.* Unmanly, effeminate.

1701 COLLIER *M. Anton.* (1726) 97 The Legions .. Vectilianus found perfectly emasculated. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 215 The impression of a wretched emasculated age. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 19 That emasculated caste, who shewed their quality .. by flying.

Emaˈsculating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] *fig.* That deprives of vigour or manliness; weakening, enfeebling.

1741 BETTERTON in Oldys *Eng. Stage* ii. 26 Opera .. with its emasculating sounds. 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn. Lib., England! the time is come*, Wean Thy heart from its emasculating food. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help.* xi. 284 The habit of intellectual dissipation .. cannot fail .. to produce a thoroughly emasculating effect.

Emasculation (ǐmæːskiŭlēˈʃən). [as if ad.

L. *ēmasculātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēmasculā-re* to EMASCULATE.]

1. The action or process of depriving of virility; the state of impotence.

1623 COCKERAM II, A Gelding of a man, *emasculation*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Emasculation*, a Gelding, Unmanning, or making Effeminate. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lxii. 367 Tying down the patient while the process of emasculation was being consummated.

2. *fig.* The depriving of force, vigour, or manliness; making weak or effeminate; prudish expurgation of a literary work.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 22 The emasculations were some Scotch mans. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 393 As for his emasculations, they must be submitted to. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 1 Centuries of emasculation and oppression under foreign and domestic tyranny. 1886 J. EBSWORTH in *Roxb Ball.* (1886) VI. 198 This emasculation looks like the notorious Lady Wardlaw's handiwork.

Emasculative (*i*mæ·skiŭlĕtiv), *a.* [f. EMASCULATE *v.* + -IVE.] That tends to emasculate.

1876 *World* No. 112. 12 The emasculative tendency of the Papacy.

Emasculator (*i*mæ·skiŭlēitəɹ). [a. L. *ēmasculātor*, agent-n. f. *ēmasculāre* to EMASCULATE.] He who or that which emasculates.

In mod. Dicts.

Emasculatory (*i*mæ·skiŭlătəːri), *a.* [f. prec.; see -ORY.] That tends to or has the effect of emasculating.

1885 E. P. GOODWIN *Serm.* in *Pulpit Treas.* Dec. 469 Teachings emasculatory of the Gospel.

† **Emastyce.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? corruption of HEMATITE, bloodstone.] Some precious stone.

c 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2109 Emastyce and charbokull.

Emathites, ematite: obs. ff. HEMATITE.

Ematte, obs. form of EMMET.

‖ **Emau·nché**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. *Her.* [a. Fr *emmanché*.] Of a shield: Divided into portions, having the form of a long narrow triangle.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 199 He beareth Emaunche, of arg. and Gewles.

Emaung, obs. form of AMONG.

Emayle, var. of ESMAYLE *Obs.*, enamel.

† **Embabui·nized**, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *embabouiner* + -IZE + -ED ¹.] Infatuated (with).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXXIX. (1632) 126 Doting youth, embabuinized [Fr. *embabouiné*] with this farie.

Embace, -ing, var. ff. EMBASE, -ING. *Obs.*

† **Embado·metry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐμβαδόν by land + -μετρία: see -METRY. Cf. Gr. ἐμβαδομετρικός.] Land-measurement.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 16 To be certified of the content of any plaine Superficies .. which measuring, is named Embadometrie.

† **Embai·l**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BAIL *sb.*² (? or *sb.*³).] *trans.* To enclose in a ring. Hence **Embai·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 276 A blacke inckie hood embayling her [the Moones] bright head. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 22 The procerous stature of it, so embailing and girdling in this mount. 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, A Compassing about, *circuition*..*Embayling*.

† **Embai·n**, *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *embaign-er* (Godef.), f. *en-* in + *baigner* to bathe. (See BAIN *v.*)] *trans.* To bathe, steep.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 13 b, I washed and embained thy filth. 1623 COCKERAM, *Embayned*, soaked.

† **Embai·t**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BAIT *v.*¹]

a. ? To attract by a bait; also *fig.* b. To feed, glut (one's malice).

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiii. E iiij, Such geare, As will embaite our Cesars eye. 1611 FLORIO, *Adescamento*, an embaiting. *Adescare*, to embait. *a* 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 531 The Crocodile can sorrowe to yᵉ sight, And vnder sighes embaite his venom'd spight.

Embalance: *see* EM- *prefix.*

Embale (embē·l), *v.* [f. EN- + BALE *sb.*³ Cf. F. *emballer* to pack up.] *trans.* To do up (goods) into bales or packages; also *fig.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Gunnies..in use in Persia for embaling Goods. 1739 in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. I. viii. 39 There are conveniencies for .. the embaling a thousand cloths. 1847 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1869) 10 Embaled in some fantastic wrappage.

† **Emba·ll**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [a. F. *emballe-r* to pack up.] *trans.* To pack up, do up into packages.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 227 The marchandize..they emball it well with Oxe hides.

Emball (embǭ·l), *v.*² [f. EN- + BALL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To encompass with a sphere.

1580 *Sidney & Lady Pembroke* in Farr's *S. P. Elis.* (1845) I. 84 Thou spheare, within whose bosom play The rest that earth emball. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 129 As lark emballed by its own crystal song.

2. (See EMBALLING *vbl. sb.*)

‖ **Emba·llage.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **embalage.** [a. F. *emballage*.] a. That in which anything is packed. b. The action or process of packing up.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 62 Wrappers, or other Embalage. 1815 SIR W. GRANT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 322 At the time of the general *emballage*

† **Emba·lling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBALL *v.*² + -ING ¹.] (Prob. used in indelicate sense; explained by commentators as 'investing with the ball as the emblem of royalty'.)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 47 For little England You'ld venture an emballing.

† **Emba·lm**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next.] Spice for embalming.

1642 G. HUGHES *Art of Embalming Dead Saints* 8 The proposition of the confection of Embalme it selfe, together with its force or vertue.

Embalm (embā·m), *v.* Forms: 4 **enbaume, -bawme**, 5 **-bame**, 6 **en-, embaulme, -baum, -balme**, 6- **embalm**. Also 6 **inbau(l)me**, 7 **imbalm(e.** [ME. *enbaume*, a. F. *embaume-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *baume* BALM *sb.*]

I. 1. To impregnate (a dead body) with spices, to preserve it from decay.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16873 They..wyth oynementes the body enbawmyd. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 676 Let the corse enbaume. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3319 Þan was his body enbawmed ' &, as he bede, graven. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 136/3 The body enbamed wythin the tombe. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 They had before his buriall embaulmed his body. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* l. 26 They imbalmed him and he was put in a coffin in Egypt. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 170, I was a chaste Wife to my Grave: Embalme me, Then lay me forth. 1685 JAS. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed. 4) VI. iii. ii, The Heart, which may be embalm'd with the body. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 15 In Egypt they embalmed dead bodies with it [tar]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 457 The body when shrunk and embalmed, as is the custom in Egypt.

2. *transf.* To preserve (a corpse) from decay by other means, as by cold, etc. *rare.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The frost has embalmed their remains.

3. *fig.* a. To preserve from oblivion; chiefly in good sense, to keep in sweet and honoured remembrance.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Eth.* xxi. 343 Being enbalmed as it were by eternity. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 118 Some second Homer, in whose sheets his [Alexander's] name might be imbalmed for ages to come. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. Introd. 1 That .. elegance of language in which he has embalmed so many. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 23 The lines ought to embalm his memory. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. iv, To embalm In dying songs a dead regret. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. iii. 166 That universal dread of poison which had embalmed itself in one of the commonest ceremonies of the feudal household.

b. *nonce-use.*

18.. (H. or J.?) SMITH *Address to a Mummy in Belzoni's Exhibition* (last verse), Oh! let us keep the soul, embalmed and pure in living virtue.

II. 4. † a. To salve or anoint with aromatic spices, oil, etc. (*obs.*) b. To endue with balmy fragrance.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIV. 107 Þe bisshop þat blessed 3ow and embaumede 3oure fyngeres. *Ibid.* XX. 86 With þe blod of that barn embaumed and baptized. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 79 For wyth heuynly deu she enbalmyd was. 1512 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 36 With fragrant savour inbaumeth all the house. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess Appar.* (1859) 315 In painting our faces..in embalming our bodies 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 842 The buxom air, imbalm'd With odours. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 139 They reserve their richest exhalations to embalm his morning and evening walks. 1877 BRYANT *May Even.* vi, Among the opening buds thy breathings pass, And come embalmed away.

† 5. To steep (e. g. in poison). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. v. 90 Let flie their darts and arrowes embalmed in venemous hearbs.

Embalmed (embā·md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED ¹.] In senses of the verb; also, perfumed, fragrant.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1574 Her mouthe embawmed, delectable & mery. 1744 *The Travels of the late Charles Thompson* III. 286 Various small Instruments and Utensils denoting the Trade or Occupation of the embalmed person, when he was alive.

† **Emba·lment.** *Obs.* [f. EMBALL *v.*¹ + -MENT.] A package; an envelope, wrappage.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 186 Cipher..our Merchants use to mark their..Embalments.

Embalmer (embā·məɹ). Also 6-7 im-. [f. EMBALM *v.* + -ER.] He who or that which embalms.

1. One whose occupation it is to embalm dead bodies.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 95 Imbalmers..of deade bodies. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Romans..were not so good Embalmers as the Egyptians. 1700 *Bickerst. detected in Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. I. 165 Undertakers, imbalmers, etc. 1744 *The Travels of the late Charles Thompson* III. 289 The Embalmers having done their part, the body was delivered to the relations. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii, As .. embalmers serve mummies. 1861 *All Y. Round* V. 14 The embalmer's work from all decay Had kept his royal person. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 690 A straggling suburb inhabited by the embalmers.

2. *fig.* That which sweetly preserves from decay.

1838 EMERSON *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 192 The religious sentiment is a mountain air. It is the embalmer of the world.

Embalming (embā·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBALM + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb EMBALM. Also *attrib.*

1530 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 60 Their embalming and their unshamefacedness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Embalming..no doubt was of the best. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Ded., The embalming of his name to Immortality. 1685 JAS. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed. 4) VI. iii. ii, For Embalming having all things in readiness, etc. 1744 *Travels late Chas. Thompson* III. 287 It seems natural before I leave this subject to say something of the Egyptian manner of embalming human bodies. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xliii. 381 The embalming of her dear remains. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 539/2 Oh, that embalming smell!

Embalmment (embā·mˌmĕnt). Also 7-9 **em-, imbalment**, (7 **embaulment**). [f. EMBALM *v.* + -MENT.]

1. Impregnation of a corpse with aromatic spices, to prevent putrefaction.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. viii. 81 The Egyptians were doctors in imbalment. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 376 The Abazas..have a strange way of procuring a natural embalment for their beys. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 259 An odour of embalmment.

2. A preparation used for embalming.

1620 *Jrnl. of Pilgrims* (1848) 38 The red powder was a kind of Embaulment. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. 3 The Ægyptians..by precious Embalments..contrived the notablest wayes of integrall conservation. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 966 The people..have..torn away the embalments of the Idol Mummy.

fig. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 40 The art of clear and strong language..has, like an embalmment, preserved the memory of Denham.

† **Embamma** (embæ·mă). *Med. Obs.* [a. Gr. ἐμβαμμα, f. ἐμβάπτειν to dip in.] An appetizing sauce in which articles of food were dipped (before administration to an invalid).

1623 COCKERAM, *Embamma*, any sort of medicament or sauce good to create appetite. 1715 in KERSEY. 1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Emband, var. IMBAND obs., to form into a band.

† **Emba·ndown** *v. Obs. rare. Sc.* [f. OF. phrase *en bandon* synon. with *a bandon* (see BANDON *sb.*, ABANDON *v.*).] = ABANDON.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 244 All that he has enbandownyt (*v. r.* embandownyt) is Till hys lord.

† **Emba·ne**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 **enbane.** [f. EN- + BANE.] *trans.* To poison.

1587 *Mirr. Magistr.* 20 b, Beauty is the bait enbaneth many a bower, A meate two sweete in taste, that sauced is two sower.

Embank (embæ·ŋk), *v.* Also 7 **imbank**, *v.* [f. EN- + BANK *sb.*¹; cf. Fr. *embanquer*.]

1. *trans.* To enclose, shut in, confine, or protect by banks; *esp.* to confine the course of (a river) by a mound, dyke, or raised structure of stone or other material.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 814 No River..shall be imbanked. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 490 Embank the north side of the Thames. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 526 A..lofty.. mound..embanked one side of the river. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 517 York leads his wave, imbank'd in flowery pride. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 This hole was critically circular..symmetrically embanked.

b. *To embank out*: to exclude (the sea) by embankments.

1822 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 353 To embank out the sea at that place.

† 2. *intr.* Of a ship: To run aground. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *embanquer* in this sense.]

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV* Wks. (1711) 64 The English ships..embanked, and stuck moor'd upon the shelves.

3. To cover with embankments; to cut into embankments.

1872 J. RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* II. xix. 13 The operation of embanking hill-sides, so as to stay the rain-flow, is a work of enormous cost and difficulty.

Emba·nked (embæ·nkt), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBANK *v.* + -ED ¹.] Shut in or confined by banks.

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 32 An embanked navigation.

Embanking (embæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] The action or process of enclosing or protecting by banks.

1662 DUGDALE (*title*), History of Imbanking and Drayning of divers Fenns. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 467 This embanking has been going on. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 54 Cuttings, embankings, tunnellings.

Embankment ¹ (embæ·ŋkmĕnt). [f. EMBANK *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of embanking.

1874 HELPS *Social Pressure* iii. 50 For instance the embankment of the Thames.

2. A mound, bank, or other structure for confining a river, etc. within fixed limits.

1766 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 159 To make ..new and additional embankments in aid of the old ones. *a* 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* xxix. (1810) II. 404 To him Babylon owed..the embankments which confined the river. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 490 The islets are defended from the water by earthen embankments. *Mod.* Cleopatra's Needle is on the Thames Embankment.

fig. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. ix. 384 Some solid embankment of unshakable rule and resolution.

3. A long earthen bank or mound, *esp.* one raised for the purpose of carrying a road or a railway across a valley.

1820 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 33 A vast embankment, over which the canal is carried. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 194 Early crops may .. be protected by .. embankments of earth .. at the north side. 1862 *Rep. E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 19 The embankments, nevertheless, have not suffered more than was expected. 1872 J. RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* II. xix. 23 Spend annually one-tenth of the sum you now give to build embankments against imaginary enemies in building embankments for the help of people whom you may easily make your real friends.

† **Emba·nkment**[2]. *rare.* [f. EM- + BANK *sb.*[3] + -MENT.] A banking speculation; a bank account. Also *attrib.*

1813 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. 198 The embankment affairs in which I thoughtlessly engaged. 18.. JEFFREY *Let.* in Cockburn *Life* II. 365, I am sorry your embankment is no larger. *Ibid.* 429 And how does the embankment proceed?

Embannered (embæ·nəɹd), *ppl. a.* Also 9 **imbannered.** [f. **embanner* (f. EN- + BANNER) + -ED[1]; cf. It. *imbandierare.*] Arrayed under banners.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v. (1860) 141 Armies of the Saints, embannered. 1847 CRAIG, *Imbannered*, furnished with banners.

‖ **Embaphium** (embæ·fiə̆m). *Med. Obs.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. ἐμβάφιον, f. ἐμβάπτειν to dip in.] A small vessel in which food or medicine is put or measured, or in which it is dipped.

1725 in KERSEY. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Embar (embā·ɹ), *v.* Also (6 **imber**) 6-7 **imbar(re.** [ad. F. *embarrer*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *barre* bar; cf. Pr. and Sp. *embarrar*, It. *imbarrare.*]

1. *trans.* To enclose within bars; to enclose, imprison. Also *fig. arch.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 27 If there bee anie sparke of Adams Paradized perfection yet imberd vp in the breastes of mortall men. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 44 Fast embar'd in mighty brazen wall. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lv, Three sides are sure imbard. *Ibid.* XII. i, Now in dark night was all the world embard. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 314 There is great reason why the spirit of man should be so strictly embarred. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 42 The ground began..the ocean to embar.

2. To oppose a barrier to; to arrest, stop; to interrupt. Also, to impede (commerce) by an embargo. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 25/1 Not imbard from his posting pase, by reason the towne was not perclosed. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Venus embarring his tale.. sweetlye replyed. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 290 He.. lay readie to embarre the Turks passage.. out of Asia. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (1860) 398 The King.. embarred also all farther trade for the future. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 160 Embarred their trade.

† b. *Law.* To put a stop or end to; to forbid by legislative enactment; to bar (a claim, a title) = BAR *v.* 5 b. *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 (*title*) An act to embarre feined recoueries of landes, wherin the kinges maiestie is in reuercion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 94 To imbarre their crooked Titles Vsurpt from you.

† 3. To exclude, prohibit, debar (a person) *from* an action. Rare const. *to* with *inf. Obs.*

c 1506 *Plumpton Corr.* 201 Ye be aboutward against all right to imbarr & exclud my Chapleyn. 1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 9 Embarring none to communicate with him. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 11 To imbarre the people from reading and vnderstanding of the Scriptures. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) Pref., The Church doth it.. not to embarre them from the true knowledge of Christ. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 107 What reason embars theym, soom forreyn countrye to ferret? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 107 So embarring them from all government in the common wealth.

† b. To refuse, deny (something) *to* a person.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 837 The French made choise of the Burgundian to protect them, which could not be embarred to them.

† 4. To lay (persons or property) under embargo.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 9 The English, whose goods were thereupon imbarr'd, and confiscate. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 79 The imbarring of all our Merchants in that kingdom.

† 5. To break inwards the bars of (a helmet). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. x, But Achylles brake hys targe & his helme he embarred.

† **Embarcadere.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *embarcadère*, ad. Sp.: see next.] See quot.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Embarcadere*, a term used in America, signifying a place which serves as a port to some considerable place farther within land.

‖ **Embarcadero.** *rare.* [Sp. f. *embarcar* to EMBARK.] A wharf, quay.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxi. 219 The forest of masts along the embarcadero.

Embarcation, var. of EMBARKATION.

Embare: see EM- *prefix.*

† **Emba·rge**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **imbarge, em-, imbargue**; corruptly **-barque, -bark.** [ad. Sp. *embargo*: see EMBARGO.] = EMBARGO.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* 53, I cannot tel what imbarge or stay..you had. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. W.* II. v. iii. 362 In the great Imbarge he tooke all our Ships and goods in his Ports. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 104 After an Embark [*ed.* 1672 embarque, 1685 imbarque] of our ships in the river of Bourdeaux. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iii. 133 All Nations have their Imbargues, and prohibited goods.

† **Emba·rge**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **imbarge, embargue, -barque.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To lay an embargo upon (ships or goods); to sequestrate, confiscate; to arrest (persons). Hence **Emba·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 555 (R.) Our merchants with their goods were embarged or arrested. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. II. ii. 140 The twelue ships..were..embarged (or arested) to serue the King. 1618-29 *Duke's Acc. of Fleet* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 187 Spain being the Enemy, our Merchant goods would be imbarged. 1624 [SCOTT] *Vox Cæli* 35 The Duke.. embarg'd and confisk'd a world of Goods and Ships. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Nineveh* 165 To embarque our own Nation, to build Blockhouses against our selves.

Hence **Emba·rging**, *vbl. sb.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Invention of Shipping* 37 The imbarging ..of their Ships in Spaine.

Embarge, var. of IMBARGE, *obs*, to go on board a barge.

† **Emba·rgement.** Also 6 **imbargment, 7 embarquement.** *Obs.* [f. EMBARGE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] A placing under embargo.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 236 Had made a great imbargment and stay of the English merchants. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. Index ad fin., The king of Spaines Commission for the generall imbargment or arrest of the English, etc. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 22 Embarquements all of fury.

Embargo (embā·ɹgo), *sb.* Also 7 **imbargo.** See also EMBARGE. [a. Sp. *embargo*, n. of action f. *embargar* to arrest, impede, repr. a late L. type **imbarricāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *barra* BAR. (Florio has *imbargo* as Italian.)]

1. A prohibitory order, forbidding the ships of a foreign power to enter or leave the ports of a country, or native ships to proceed thither, generally issued in anticipation of war. An embargo may also be laid on particular branches of commerce, for fiscal purposes.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 19 b Had not the Imbargo with Spaine..foreclosed this trade. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 33 An embargo..is daily expected. 1808 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 111 The embargo appears to be approved. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. x. 71 The embargo was intended to injure the obedient Provinces and their Sovereign.

2. A suspension of commerce, either general or of some particular branch, imposed by municipal law. Also in phrases: *To be under, to lay* (*on*), *to take off an embargo.*

1658-9 in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 235 And lay an embargo of all..ships in the river of Thames. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg. 1884) 276 Trade was..under a general Embargo. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 398 In order that they may take off the embargo. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvi. 522 An embargo on the export of provisions. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxiii. (1876) 25 Unless it place an embargo on the exportation of capital.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A stoppage, prohibition, impediment.

1602 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xiii, Thou on thy Feet may'st an Embargo lay. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 8 As if Religion had a kind of Imbargo laid upon it. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxvii, G. complied with this embargo. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiii. 143 An embargo on his prosperity.

Embargo (embā·ɹgo), *v.* Also 7-8 **imbargo.** See also EMBARGE. [f. EMBARGO *sb.*]

1. To forbid (a vessel) to leave or enter a port; to lay (vessels, trade) under an embargo.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 31 They may be arrested or embargoed. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. x. (1872) 64 Ship seized and embargoed in the King's name. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 697/2 To have your ships embargoed.

b. *fig.* To prohibit.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. 310 When Rapp the Harmonists embargoed marriage.

2. To seize, 'requisition' (ships or other means of transport, goods) for the service of the state.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 68 If a Ship be embargo'd for the Service of the Potentate in whose Port she is. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 529 They must embargo means of transport. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 48 Every carriage..being embargoed for the royal service.

3. To seize, impound, confiscate.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 34 Merchants..weere clapt up prisoners, and their Goods..imbargoed. 1798 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 50, I embargoed the likeness for you.

† **Emba·rk**, *sb. Obs. rare.* In 7 **embarque.** [f. next vb.: cf. Sp. *embarco.*] = EMBARKATION.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 136 Being after his embarque, twice driven back by tempest.

Embark (embā·ɹk), *v.* Forms: 6-8 **embarque,** (6 **enbarque**), 6-7 **imbarke,** 7-8 **imbark, -que,** 6- **embark.** [ad. F. *embarquer*, a com. Romanic word = It. *imbarcare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *embarcar*:—late L. *imbarcāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *barca* BARK *sb.*[2]]

I. *trans.* 1. a. To put on board ship, make to go on board. b. Of the ship: To receive on board. † c. *refl.* = 3 a.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 20 The Corinthians who..had thair people embarqued. *Ibid.* 52 b, One part of them embarqued themself. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III Prol. 5 You haue seene The well-appointed King at Douer Peer, Embarke his Royaltie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 And therupon imbarking themselues with all things necessary. 1621 If any master doe permit..any person..to imbarque..any parcell. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* v. vii. 2103 The Vessel..Where all the Treasure of my Soul's embarqu'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxvi. 320 They always embarked a sufficient number of horses. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 235 Then embarking..his troops, Cortés crossed the river. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 4/7 The Osborne will..embark the Prince.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To invest (money) in a commercial undertaking; to involve (a person) in an enterprise. † Also *refl.* = 3 b, 4.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. vi. 147 Such would be imbarked in the Ship of fooles. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 31 The soule..imbarkes her selfe in this error, by the conceit of her wealth, health, youth. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 206 He..embark'd himself in Publick employments. *a* 1674 — *Life* (1751) III. 956 Such an Alliance ..as might embark them against France. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* III. ix. 2 Age.. rendered him wholly unfit..to embark himself in an affair so desperate. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* ii. 20 A few thousand pounds, which he embarked..in an ironwork.

II. *intr.* for *refl.*

3. To go on board ship; to take ship.

a. *lit.* Const. *for* (the destination).

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. 448 Forthwith imbarqued for Byzantium. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. 227 Our Gallants did imbarke each-wheare. 1693 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks 1731 I. 456 Prince and Princess embarqu'd for Holland. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* viii. 27 The ark Where all the Race of Reptiles might embark. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 173 Cæsar..accordingly embarked with the infantry. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 304 A restless impulse urged him to embark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 We..joyously embarked again upon a free lead.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.*, Introd. (1718) 3 Blest soul, that here embark'st. thou sail'st apace. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Bk. at Oxford* Wks. 1710 II. 548 The sacred Ark, Where all the World of Science does imbark. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. vii. 55 The same Creditors will embark with you again.

4. To engage *in* a business or undertaking, as in war, commerce, or the like.

1640 SELDEN *Laws Eng* I. lxiii. (1739) 128 [He] imbarqued together with the Laity against the growing power of the Clergy. 1787 PITT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 67 Prussia being completely embarked. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xviii. 249 Friedrich Wilhelm . had been forced .. to embark in that big game. 1869 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. Pref. 23 Had he not suffered himself.. to embark in the most disastrous of wars.

Embark, var. IMBARK, *Obs.*, to enclose in bark.

† **Emba·rkage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Also 6 **imbarkage.** [f. EMBARK *v.*[1] + -AGE.] = EMBARKATION.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 54 Traiane was constrained..to hasten his imbarkage.

Embarkation (embaɹkēⁱ·ʃən). Also 6-9 **-cation,** 8 **imbarkation, -cation.** [a. F. *embarcation*, f. *embarquer* EMBARK *v.*[1]]

1. The action or process of embarking. *lit.* & *fig.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. III. xviii. 26, I can find no commodity of imbarcation at Saint Malos. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 23 Very sollicitous for the Embarcation of the Army. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 172 To hasten the embarkation of the troops. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 6, I shall delay the embarkation. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 222 The point of embarcation was close by the .. abode of Godwine

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 8/2 The embarkation list..will include twenty-three officers.

† 2. *concr.* A body of troops embarked, gone or put on board ship. *Obs.*

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5877/1 The Transports..were taking on Board the third..Imbarkation. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 252 Another and much greater embarkation followed.

† 3. A vessel, boat. *Obs.* [cf. F. *embarcation*, Sp. *embarcacion.*]

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2525/1 They have .. taken divers . small Embarkations. 1705 *Ibid.* 4115/4 Sloops, and other Imbarcations. 1781 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 106 Embarkations..traverse the Inundation. 1804 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Husb. of Bengal* (1806) 10 The peasants repairing to the market..on embarkations. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 179 A .. rotten and crazy embarkation.

Embarked (embā·ɹkt, *poet.* embā·rkĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **embarqued, imbarked, imbarqued.** [f. EMBARK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] That has gone or been put on board ship.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 127 Marking th' embarked traders on the flood. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 818 Gazing upon a late-embarked friend.

Embarking (embā·ɹkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **imbarquing.** [f. EMBARK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb EMBARK. Also *attrib.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Embarcadura*, embarking. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) viii. 324 The want of wind hinders them in the imbarquing Ports. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 154 The statute 8 Eliz. c. 3. makes the transportation of live sheep, or embarking them on board any ship, for the first offence forfeiture of goods.

Embarking (embā·ɹkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That embarks.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The noise of embarking emigrants.

Emba·rkment. Now *rare.* Also 6 **embarkement,** 6-7 **imbarkment,** 7 **embarquement.** [f. EMBARK *v.*[1] + -MENT.] = EMBARKATION 1.

1596 *Life of Scanderbeg* 407 His embarkement and departure. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 12 Skilfull .. at imbarkments. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 210 Speaking of Paris in his embarquement for Helen. 1672 DAVENANT *Play-house to be Let* (1673) 89 We may find this place For our imbarkment free. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 6 Embarkments were made for the Holy Wars. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 159 The embarkment and removal of British property. 1886 *Times* 6 Jan. 12/3.

† **Emba·rment.** *Obs.* In 7 **imb-.** [f. EMBAR *v.* + -MENT.] The action of the verb EMBAR; an embargo, prohibition, hindrance.

1606 WARNER *Albion's Engl.* XV. xcvii. 387 But many years twixt them and vs hath been Imbarment. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Dream* 33 No imbarment remained but remem-

brance of the Marquesse. 1623 WHITBOURN *Disc. Newfoundl.* 41 We little feare .. the Imbarments of any Prince.

Embarn, var. of IMBARN, *obs.*, to garner.

Embarque, obs. var. EMBARK.

Embarque, -ment, var. ff. EMBARGE, -MENT, *obs.*

Emba·rras, *sb.* Also 7–8 **embaras**, **embarrass**. [a. F. *embarras* obstacle, embarrassment; cf. It. *imbarrazzo*, Sp. *embarazo*, Pg. *embaraço*, related to F. *embarrer*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *barre* BAR.]

1. = EMBARRASSMENT, in various senses. *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (aṅbara); now chiefly in phrase *embarras de richesse* 'embarrassment of riches', the state of having more wealth than one knows what to do with; usually *fig.*

1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 13 The greatest embarras that I have..how to behave myself to Sir H. Bennet. 1677 TEMPLE *Let. Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 434 How great an Embarass Count Kinski is like to bring upon you there. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 25 Clear the First Principles of Knowledge from the embarras and delusion of words. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II, Aid me to escape this embarras. 1778 APTHORPE *Prerval. Chr.* 220, I think it impossible to clear up Cicero's embarras. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 157 He received us .. with some *embarras*. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. Introd. 8 He has an *embarras de richesses*.

2. *U. S.* ? Pronounced (embæ·răs). See quot.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Embarras*, an American term for places where the navigation of rivers..is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood.

Embarrass (embæ·răs), *v.* Also 7–8 **embaras**, 8 **imbarrass**. [ad. F. *embarrasser*, lit. 'to block, obstruct', f. *embarras*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To encumber, hamper, impede (movements, actions, persons moving or acting).

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 376 The Character of Ambassador, which would delay or embaras me with Preparations of Equipage. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. § 2. 2 Hannibal..ran to the assistance of his troops, who were thus embarrassed. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 53 *note*, The state of the rivers .. will embarrass the enemy in a considerable degree. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 402 A general council would..embarrass their movements.

b. *pass.* Of persons: To be 'in difficulties' from want of money; to be encumbered with debts. Cf. EMBARRASSED *ppl. a.*, EMBARRASSMENT.

2. To perplex, throw into doubt or difficulty.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 41 The People being embarrast by their equal ties to both. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, Pray do not Embarrass me.. Embarrass me! what a delicious French word do you make me lose upon you too! 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 151 The king embarrassed with these difficulties..calls a great council. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. i. ix. 123 Could not conceive and argue .. without imbarrassing his thoughts. 1824 TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 332 Such a circumstance may embarrass an operator. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. iii. 418 Frederick .. embarrassed them with the choice among five prelates.

3. To render difficult or intricate; to complicate (a question, etc.).

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 80 One irregularity after another embarrasses things to such a degree, that, etc. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* Pref. ii, They have effectually embarrassed that road which they laboured to shorten. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 206 The word..seems to embarrass the sentence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 25, I do not apprehend that this case will be embarrassed by that decision. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 154 This designation by their ordinary names..must embarras every theory which involves a substantial change.

Embarrassed (embæ·răst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Of a road, a channel, etc.: Made difficult by obstructions; full of obstructions. Now only *fig.*

1787 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 295 Its [a river's] Passage Inward is..embarassed with Rocks. 1796-7 *Instr. f. Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 183 If the ground is at all embarrassed, the line cannot incline. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 26. 193 A less embarrassed field of operations.

2. Of persons, their movements or actions: Hampered by difficulties, impeded.

b. Involved in money difficulties.

1888 *Spectator* 30 June 877/2 Sums of that kind are not spent by an embarrassed State without the gravest reason, etc.

3. a. Perplexed (in thought). b. Confused, constrained (in manner or behaviour).

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 107 Their utterance is embarass'd and uneasie. 1762 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* (R.) Awkward, embarrass'd, stiff, without the skill Of moving gracefully. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 198 As much embarrassed as..the lady could be herself. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, 'Tush, father Glover,' answered the embarrassed victor. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. ix. 270, I was the embarrassed and unwilling witness.

4. Of expressions, narratives, etc.: Involved, confused.

1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 623 That the periods are rather too long, and embarassed. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* 517 Embarrassed, obscure, and feeble sentences. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 391 Subjects have been set aside.. to prevent the narrative from becoming embarrassed.

Embarrassedly (embæ·răstli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an embarrassed manner.

1883 BRET HARTE in *Longm. Mag.* July 320 She coughed embarrassedly.

Embarrassing (embæ·răsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBARRASS + -ING².] That embarrasses.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 537 The general question of amputation..is found in practice difficult and embarrassing. 1849 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 46 This was an embarrassing situation for the Spaniards. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxvii. XI. 357 An attack..amidst embarrassing woods and rocks.

Embarrassingly (embæ·răsiŋli), *adv.*. [f. prec. + -LY².] In an embarrassing manner or degree.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/5 Randolph Churchill .. was embarrassingly cheered. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxvii, It was embarrassingly conspicuous and oppressive.

Embarrassment (embæ·răsmĕnt). [f. EMBARRASS + -MENT; cf. obs. Fr. *embarrassement*.]

1. The process of embarrassing (*rare*); embarrassed state or condition:

a. of (or with reference to) affairs, circumstances, etc.; often in pecuniary sense.

1676 COLES, *Embarasment*, a perplexing, intangling, hindering. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 62 Difficulty and embarrassment in ..the agricultural districts. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 354 The embarrassment of Noureddin's affairs. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, A state of embarrassment and threatened bankruptcy. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 56 Political embarrassment and domestic want provoked attacks upon the dealers in corn. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 139 He managed to run through a splendid fortune and die in embarrassment.

b. Perplexity, sense of difficulty or hesitation with regard to judgement or action; constrained feeling or manner arising from bashfulness or timidity.

1774 BURKE *Sp. Electors of Bristol*, If my real, unaffected embarrassment prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* vii. (1813) 99 Bad weather occasions hurry and embarrassment. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, There was embarrassment on the maiden's part. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* v. 26 Noticing a certain embarrassment in her husband's manner. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. i. viii. 124 Ready speech that prevents a blush from looking like embarrassment. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 84 Any embarrassment in dealing with it. is a weakness that hinders social progress.

c. Confusion of thought or expression.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 P 13 He seldom suspects his thoughts of embarrassment.

2. Something which embarrasses; an impediment, obstruction, encumbrance. In *pl.* often = 'pecuniary difficulties'.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 33 Embarrassments.. hindering us from going the nearest way to our own good. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 159 P 6 Diffidence..compensates its embarrassments by more important advantages. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 65 In the hope of extricating himself from his embarrassments. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. 103 She was evidently distressed at the embarrassments of that humble household. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 157 To be felt by them as an embarrassment to the cause of Jesus.

Embarrel: see EM- *prefix.*

† **Emba·rren**, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. EN- + BARREN.] *trans.* To make or render barren, unfertile, unproductive. *lit.* and *fig.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ix, The Ashes from..Vesuvius ..embarren all the fields about it. *Ibid.* I. xviii, Like salt marshes that lye low..[the poor] are..embarrened with a fretting care. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 546 The most generous and vigorous land will in time be embarrened. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 364 Like to Java's drear waste they embarren the heart.

† **Em·barrica·do**, *v. Obs.* [f. Sp. *embarricado* a barricade.] = BARRICADE *v.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 505 In haste..to embarricado .. any lodgement or quarter. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 243/2 Coaches..serued as a wall to embarricado and fortifie their campe.

† **Emba·rring**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. EMBAR *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EMBAR: a. the action of prohibiting, or withholding (*from* a person); b. the action of laying an embargo upon (a person).

1563 MAN tr. *Musculus' Common-pl.* 28 b, Some doe define lawe to be..the embarryng of that which is wrong. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* I. 9 The embarring of this holy sacrament from excommunicated persons. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 389 The imbarring of all our Merchants in that Kingdom.

† **Embase** (embē·s), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 6–7 **embace** (7 -bass), **imbace**, **-base**, 7– **embase**. [f. EN- + Fr. *bas*, BASE *a.* (OF. had *embaissier*:—late L. type **imbassiāre*, of equivalent formation.]

1. a. To lower (physically). b. To give a lower direction to.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. I. 92 When God .. Embast the Valleys and embost the Hills. 1596 SPENSER *Sonn.* xii, And to the ground her eie-lids low embaseth. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 29 The Gunner .. must .. imbase the mouth [of his gun].

c. *fig.*

a 1564 BECON *Art. Chr. Relig. proved* (1844) 433 At the Lord's table let us not embase ourselves to look upon the bread and cup that be there set forth. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 288 Embased the very standard of good and evil.

2. To lower in rank, dignity, office, condition, or character; to humble, humiliate; often with the sense of *degrade, make base.* Also *refl.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiii. 1 Disdeyneth not to embace himself..for our sake. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxiv. 365 To violate or imbace the thing that was helde to be so holy. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. 137 With the tearme of Welsh, the English now embase The nobler Britans name.

1642 *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 278 No..ignoble end..which may..embase the freedom of my poor judgment. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. (1740) 131 Continual servitude of body had imbased their Spirits. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No 64 (1822) II. 96 It is pure self-revolving selfishness that 'embases and embrutes'. 1844 [see EMBASING *ppl. a.*]

3. To lower (coin or commodities) in price or value. *transf.* and *fig.* To take away the value of, depreciate, discredit, undervalue.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1192/1 The teston coined for twelue pence, and in the reigne of king Edward embased by proclamation to six pence. 1594 R. PARSONS *Confer. Success* I. v. 120 That no man may think we meane to imbase that which we esteme in so high degree. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 41 This is to vilipend greatnesse, or to embase noblenesse. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 243 As the high rate of Usury doth imbase lands. 1698 SOUTH *Serm.* ix. (1843) II. 134 A temper of mind which will certainly embase and discommend all our services.

4. To debase (coin) by a mixture of alloy; *lit.* and *fig.* Said also of the alloy.

1551 [see EMBASING *vbl. sb.*] 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 216 Embase, shave, file, clippe, wast or empaire the currant coin. 1647 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xviii. Wks. (1677) 32 It will imbase even the purest metal in man. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1865) I. 16 To raise money, not by embasing the coin, but by embasing the Christian religion. 1702 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 314 He embased the current coin. 1752 [see EMBASING *vbl. sb.*]

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To take away the excellence of; to corrupt, impair, vitiate.

1625 BACON *Ess. Love* (Arb.) 449 Wanton love Corrupteth, and Imbaseth it. *a* 1626 — *Sylva* § 575 The Vertue of the Seed..in a Tree..is embased by the Ground, to which it is removed. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. (1669) 56/2 Sever'd from that soil and dross which embased it. *c* 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1715) I. 37 A Pleasure embased with no appendant Sting. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ix. 225 Those Vanitys..Embase my Nature.

† **Emba·sed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = ABASED, DEBASED), in various senses.

1608 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 54 The debtor may pay the det in the coin embased. 1627 SPEED *England Abr.* vi. § 4 An earthen Pot hoarded with store of Roman Coines—stamped vpon imbased siluer. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* xxii. 63 This was a trick of imbased times. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi. (Bohn) 367 An imbased flexibleness to the .. contrary dictates of any factions.

† **Emba·sement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. A lowering in place, dignity, power, etc.; degradation; = ABASEMENT. *lit.* and *fig.*

1575 FENTON *Golden Epistles* 95 This wonderfull embasement of estate whiche the sonne of God tooke vppon him. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* iii. 10 They esteemed it a great imbasement for such to be in Gods debt. 1635 BARRIFFE *Milit. Discip.* (1643) iii. 347 Suffering too much imbasement, as being often undervalued. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 60 Earthly mindedness .. is a great depressure and embasement thereof. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. iv. (R.) The pleasures of sin .. receive a further embasement..from the super-addition of a curse.

2. A debasement of precious metal by mixture of base metal; = ABASEMENT 3. Also *fig.*

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 65 The very Soul of Man .. receives a Tincture and an imbasement by them. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraph.* IV. 65 Most of Us have..Vices, for an Allay and Embasement to our..Vertues.

Embasiate, var. of EMBASSIATE, *obs.*

† **Emba·sing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING.¹] The action of the verb EMBASE, in various senses.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 59 *marg.*, Enhauncynge and imbasyng of coyne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 46 Peruse you ye Psalmes..you finde in them ..humilitie, knowledge, and embacyng of a mans selfe. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (Wks. 1851) 381 The frequent imbasing of his [some Gentleman's] Sons with illiterate and narrow Principles. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 242 As to the embasing of the coin.

Emba·sing (embē·siŋ), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] In senses of the verb.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. xxi. 26 Your glorious Nature's by embasing sin brought low. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 423 It is a matter of .. imbasing nature to the creature man. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 130 And would my spirit from earth's embasing rule Were in this moment riven.

Embassade (embăsē·d). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 **enbassed**, **enbassade**, 7 *Sc.* **embassaid.** [See AMBASSADE, of which this is a less frequent var.]

1. The mission or function of an ambassador; = AMBASSADE 1.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 32 When you disgrac'd me in my Embassade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 491 P. Iunius, and T. Coruncanus .. were put to death, notwithstanding they came in embassade to her.

2. A body of persons (or a single person) sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign; an ambassador and his suite; = AMBASSADE 2.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclliii. 325 Also this same yere cam a grete enbassade in to englond. 1494 FABYAN IV. lxvi. 45 He sente to hym an enbassed. *Ibid.* IV. lxxv. 53 An Embassade shuld be made ynto the Kynge of lytell Brytayne. 1551 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. II. ix. 320 Upon coming of great embassades or foreign princes.

3. The message sent or delivered by an ambassador; = AMBASSADE 3.

1568 FISHER *Seven Ps.* Ps. cxliii. 11. (1599) R 1 b They fared to shewe thyne enbassade. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 In this counsell .. they consult of embassaids.

4. quasi-*adv.* On an embassy. *rare.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxix. [ccxv.] 677 Howe the frenche kyng..had sente a knyght of honour embassade to hym. 1596 Spenser *Hymne Beautie* 232 But when her words embassade forth she sends.

Embassador (embæ·sădəɹ). Variant form of Ambassador; now *obs.* in England, though in frequent use during the early part of the present century. In the U. S. this form, which is recommended by the analogy of Embassy, is still preferred. For examples see Ambassador *β.*

Embassadorial, var. of Ambassadorial.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 557 He thought it becoming his embassadorial position.

Embassadress, obs. var. of Ambassadress.

Embassadry, var. of Ambassadry, *Obs.*

Embassage (e·mbăsădʒ). *arch.* Also imb-. [A variant (in mod. archaistic use more frequent) of Ambassage, q. v. In ordinary language superseded by Embassy.]

1. The sending or despatch of ambassadors, or of an ambassador.

1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* III. ii. (1634) 272 That liberal Embassage by which God reconcileth the world to himselfe. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* v. (1847) 48 The embassage to Rome may be accounted for. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 569 Thy torrent coursers flee With thunderous embassage to the great Sea.

2. The business confided to, or message conveyed by, an ambassador.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 These wordes were ..gyuen to hym as the embassage of god. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 440 Let it embassage beare your grieues to show. 1621 Quarles *Esther* (1717) 34 Nor did they question whether..false the Prophet were, that brought th' Embassage. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xvii, I had settled to send thee thither upon a secret embassage.

3. The position of an ambassador; ambassadorship.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 1 (1873) 11 Carneades the philosopher came in embassage to Rome. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 279 To .. lessen any thing of the Honours of his Embassage. 1863 P. S. Worsley *Poems & Transl.* 6 So shall my vast renown of embassage Flash wide conviction.

4. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign, etc.; the ambassador, his retinue, and surroundings.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. 139 The Attick ship.. Which Cephalus, and his embassage, bore. 1663 Marvell *Corr.* xliv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 92 *note,* To make me goe along with him Secretary to those Embassages. 1889 Scott *Anne of G.* viii, The members of the embassage.

†**Embassatorial,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *embassator* Ambassador + -al.] = Ambassadorial.

a 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. 40 Embassatorial Letters.

†**Embassatrix,** var. of Ambassatrix. *Obs.*

A female ambassador, an ambassador's wife.

a 1734 North *Exam.* 479 Here was .. an Embassatrix resident.

Embassed, -et, var. ff. Embassade, -iate.

†**Embassiate.** *Obs.* Also 5 **inbasset,** 6 **embasset, embasiate.** [var. of Ambassiate, q. v.] = Embassy.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 112 In thyn hey inbasset, Lord, I xal go. 14.. Lydg. *Thebes* (E. E. T. S.) 1848 With hool thempris of the enbassyat. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 134 An inbasset to bryng ane uncouth queyne. 1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 58/2 He sent ouer in embassiate, the Erle of warwike. *Ibid.* 60 Embasiate. 1530 Palsgr., Embasset, *embassade.*

Embassy (e·mbăsi). Also 6 *pl.* **imbasses.** [A variant (now almost the only current form) of Ambassy, q. v.]

1. The function or office of an ambassador; also, the sending of ambassadors.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxiii. 43 To toyle in imbasses. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 35 Here comes in Embassie The French Kings daughter. 1669 Temple *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 196 Lord Falconbridge, who is going on an Embassy. 1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 16 Various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 564 They thought it..liberal in them to reserve for their former chief some embassy or other.

†2. The message committed to or delivered by an ambassador. *Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 6 Silence (good mother) heare the Embassie. 1615 Heywood *Foure Prentises* I. i. (1874) II. 218 Didst thou deliver our strict Embassie.

3. The body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; the ambassador and his retinue, with their surroundings; also, the official residence of the ambassador.

1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 67 Embassies from regions far remote. 1764 Gray *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 59 A half promise of being declared secretary to the embassy. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1851) I. 269 The embassy, consisting of two Astec nobles, was accompanied by the governor. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 49 It was a brilliant ball at the Palazzo of the Austrian embassy at Naples. *Mod.* The Englishman inquired at the Embassy. They were married at the English Embassy.

Embastardise, modernized spelling of Imbastardize, *Obs.*

Embastille, *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. F. *embastiller,* f. *en-* in + *bastille* fort.] *trans.* To surround (a city) with forts, or as with forts.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 537 The embastilling Paris with camps, government by the sword.

Embastioned: see En- *prefix.*

†**Embasure.** *Obs. rare.* Also imbasure. [f. Embase *v.* + -ure.] = Embasement.

1636 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 145 This composition will be a great imbasure unto the word. *Ibid.* 165 We may be dehorted from embasure of our natures by sin.

‖ **Embat.** [Turk. (a. Pers.) انباد *enbād.*] A northerly wind, that blows in Egypt.

1763 Mackenzie in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 77 The plague at Cairo begins to cease..when the..Embats or Etesian winds begin to blow.

†**Embater.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. (See quot.)

1736 Bailey, *Embater,* the hole or look-through to aim a cross-bow. 1775 in Ash.

Embathe, imbathe (em-, imbē·ð), *v. poet.* Also 6 **inbathe,** 6–7 **imbath.** [f. En-, In- + Bathe: cf. OF. *embaigner,* It. *imbagnare.*]

trans. To bathe, immerse, dip; to bedew, drench, suffuse.

1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* 42 Whosoever inbathe themselves therein. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Imbath your..lofty quill In..amber-dropping Castalie. 1606 Chapman *Cont. Marlowe's Hero & L.* iii, [Her love] that with immortall wine Should be embath'd, and swim in more hearts ease Than there was water in the Sestian seas 1634 Milton *Comus* 835 Nereus . gave her to his daughters to embathe In nectared lavers. 1641 — *Reform.* 2 The sweet odour of the returning gospel [must] imbathe his soul with the fragrancy of heaven. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoen's Lusiad* 454 Embathe with gore Carpella's Cape. 1855 Bailey *Mystic,* His limbs imbathed Amid immortal nymphs. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 425 The perfumes with which Mary of Bethany embathed his feet.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1817 Coleridge, She dare .. embathe in heavenly light.

Hence **Embathed,** *ppl. a.,* in quot. elliptical for *embathed in perfume,* hence fragrant.

1590 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 194 Embathed Balme.

Embattle (em-, imbæ·t'l), *v.*¹ Forms: α. 4–6 em-, enbataile, 6 embattail(e, -ayl, (9 *arch.* embattail), 6 embatteil, 5–6 enbatel(l, -yl, 6–8 embattel(l, (6 enbattle, 7 embatle), 6– embattle. *β.* 5–6 imbatail, -ttail, 6–7 im-, inbattel, 7–8 imbattle. [ME. *embataile,* a. OF. *embataillier* to prepare for battle, f. *en-* (see En-) + *bataille* Battle *sb.*¹ (Cf. Enbataile, *adv.*)]

1. *trans.* To set (an army) in battle array. Also (Spenser), to arm, prepare for battle (an individual).

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 247 He fonde His enemy full embatailed. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 152 Telleth how thei were inbatailed a-gein the xj kynges. 1494 Fabyan VI. ccxvii. 236 Than the Normans imbateled yᵉ fotemen. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 429 When the Earle of Richmond knew .. the King was neere embattailed. 1570–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 329 Hereupon Malcolme imbattelling his people. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. v. 2 One in bright armes embatteiled full strong. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. xi. 155 As a General..mustereth and embattaileth his troops. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 457 It was three..before the King's army was embattled. *c* 1840 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 240 But once embattled, what should hinder them from detecting a flaw in their commission?

fig. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 133 Embattelling our selues against sin, we must vse the weapons & arts of al Nations. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* (1692) 702 With ability to render the one lov'd, the other hated, by his proper embatteling them. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 214 Yet let us not embattle our feelings against our reason.

2. *refl.* To form in order of battle; to take up a position in the field.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* XIII. 458 Eunlach enbatailled him in the feeld. 1503–4 *Act.* 19 *Hen. VII,* c. 34 Pream., Dyvers .. inbatelled theymself .. contrarie to the Dutie of their allegeaunce. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 212 He commanded the first Bands..should embattel themselves. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 531 Another had now slowly reared and embattled itself against the..Crescent.

†b. *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VII. lix, And near Northampton both Embattelling, Made now the very Heart of England bleed. 1668 (?) Dk. Ormonde *Laws & Ord. Army in Irel.,* Every .. Souldier .. shall keep silence when the Armie is.. marching or imbattailing. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* IX. 14 An ample space Where myriads might imbattle.

3. To fortify (a building, town, etc). Cf. Embattle *v.*²; in many passages it is impossible to say which verb is intended. Also *fig.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1684 Oppon ech pere þar stent a tour! enbataild wyþ queynte engynne. 1598 Yong *Diana* 152 The wals loftie and strongly embattelled. 1622 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 183 Embattelled according to the modern Art of Fortifications. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 126 Fear builds castles and embattles cities. 1830 Tennyson *Sonn. to J. M. K.,* To embattail and to wall about thy cause With iron-worded proof.

Embattle (embæ·t'l), *v.*² Forms: 5 enbatel, 6 enbatell, embatel, 7 embatle, 7– embattle. [f. En- + Battle *v.*²; app. not in OF.] *trans.* To furnish (a building, wall, etc.) with battlements. Also *fig.*

c 1400 [see Embattled *ppl. a.*²]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 37, I wil..that the Rysbygate..be..enbatelyd substancyally to endure. 1530 Palsgr. 532, I enbatell a wall, I make bastylmentes upon it. 1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 34 Treury.. embateling al the Waulles of the House in a maner made it a Castelle. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 To fortifie and Kernel his mansion house, that is, to embatle it. 1627 Speed *England Abr.* XXVI. § 5 To build about and embattle a wall. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* 72 Another parapet, pierced and embattled. 1842 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 23 Licenses to embattle manor-houses.

†**Embattle,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 embatel. [f. Embattle *v.*²] = Battlement.

a 1547 Surrey *Aeneid* II. 575 Griped for hold thembatel of the wall.

Embattled (embæ·t'ld), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. Embattle *v.*¹ + -ed.]

1. Drawn up in battle array, marshalled for fight.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 38 He comaunded the oost embatailed not forto breke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 213 On their embattled ranks the waves return. 1677 Hobbes *Homer's Iliad* 137 See your men i' th' morn imbattled. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* II. 536 The chiefs..may range Together, the imbattled multitude. 1816 Wordsw. *Sonn. to Liberty* xiii, Bondage threatened by the embattled East. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. vii. 108 The din of embattled squadrons.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1745 T. Warton *Pleas. Melanch.* 294 At her presence mild the embattled clouds Disperse in air. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iv. § 53. 297 The embattled legions of ignorance.

2. Filled or covered with troops in battle array. Also *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 56 The Element euery night was embattailed with Armed men. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 369 Castor glorious on th' embattled plain. 1842 Ordeson *Creol.* xviii. 217 He was .. anxious to be at the first brunt of the embattled field.

3. Fortified, made strong or secure against attack. Cf. Embattled *ppl. a.*²

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 263 That no subject can build a castle, or house of strength imbatteled .. without the licence of the king. 1834 Bowring *Minor Morals, Perseverance* 146 Every feudal chief was obliged to shut himself up in high and embattled towers. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* I. iii. 28 Each manor was embattled for defence.

Embattled (embæ·t'ld), *ppl. a.*² [f. Embattle *v.*² + -ed¹.]

1. *Arch.* Furnished with battlements, crenellated. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose,* I saugh a gardyn . walled welle, With high walles enbatailled. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 431 The whiche castell was enbatylled. 1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 40 An embatelid Waulle now sore yn ruine. 1769 Gray in *Poems & Lett.* (1775) 369 This seat.. is an ancient hall-house, with a very large tower embattled. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* vii. 195 The old embattled walls still standing.

2. Having an edge or outline shaped like a battlement; crenellated; *spec.* in *Heraldry.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Nonne Pr. T.* 40 His comb was..Enbateled [*other texts* And batayld] as it were a castel wall. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 160 A copintancke, embatled aboute like a turrette. 1572 Bossewell. *Armorie* II. 29 b, Beareth Sables, & Gules, embatyled..three Fer-de-molyns d'Argente. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.,* Embattled Line, in heraldry. 1803 Rees *Cycl., Bretessed*..a..charge..embattled on both sides opposite to each other. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 222 Hats and caps .. with embattled or escalloped edges. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iii. (ed. 3) 18 A Fesse dancette or embattled. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 529/2 The embattled cliffs and the..sea fill the view.

Embattlement (embæ·t'lmĕnt). Also 6 **embatyl-.** [f. Embattle *v.*² + -ment.] = Battlement.

1538 Leland *Itin.* VIII. 107 The Enbatylments of it wer full of Pinacles. 1572 Bossewell. *Armorie* II. 77 b, A Crowne murall .. was made like enbattlementes of a wall. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 48 The mighty towers and embattlements..yet rear themselves up proudly.

Embattling (embæ·tlin), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Embattle *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Embattle¹; a. arraying (troops) in order of battle; b. taking up a position for fighting.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. viii. (1557) 21 The..embattayly nge of his enemies. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 47 These sundry sorts of imbattailing of men. 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVI. 154 Th' embattelling of horse and foot. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. (1715) 58 The Macedonians were the most famous for this Way of Imbattling. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 502 ₱ 5 To enumerate. the embattling of armies..would be to transgress the bounds of this paper.

pl. 1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 8 The Velites..both in Embattellings and Campings..were mixt with the other three [bodies].

Embattling (embæ·tlin), *vbl. sb.*² [f. Embattle *v.*² + -ing¹.] *concr.* in *Her.*; see quot. and cf. Embattled *ppl. a.*² 2.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The heralds express this embattled line by the term crenellé; and when it has the embattling on both sides..they then call it bretessé.

Embattling, *ppl. a.* [f. Embattle *v.*¹ + -ing².] That forms in order of battle. *fig.*

1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* vi, Embattling interests on each other rush.

Embay (embē·), *v.*¹ Also 6 **imbay.** [f. En- + Bay *sb.*² and ³.]

1. *trans.* To lay (a vessel) within a bay. Also of the action of the wind or tide: To force (a vessel) into a bay; to detain within a bay.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 149 Being immediately embayed in the Grand bay. 1628 Digby *Jrnl.* 21 When wee were come with our shippes as near the shore .. as wee could, for feare of being embayed. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* I. i. (1852) 44 He found himself embayed within a mighty head of land. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 150 Many small whales..are yearly embayed and killed. 1870 *Illust. Lond.*

News 29 Oct. 438 The headland before her must be weathered, unless she would be embayed and stranded.

b. *transf.* ? with a reference to BAY *sb.*[3]

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xviii. 192 Some of them might miss the real doors, and be driven into the intervals, and embayed there.

2. *pass.* Of a town: To be enclosed within a bay.

1825 WAITERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. ii. 313 The town Castries is quite embayed. 1848 STERLING *Lect.* in Carlyle *Life* III. iv. (1872) 199 The town..is not at all embayed, though there is some little shelter for shipping within the mole.

3. *refl.* Of the sea: To form a bay. *rare.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 97 But finding..the sea to embay it self on both sides the Land.

4. To enclose (as in a bay); to shut in; to envelop, surround; also *fig.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (1880) 50 Laocoon..Is to sone embayed with wrapping girdle y coompast. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 16 We found our selues imbayed with a mightie headland. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1860 We were, in some degree, embayed by the ice. 1792 *Fortn. Ramble* xi. 69 Bridder Water..looks as if embayed in mountains. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 176 The waters were embayed in eddies or pools. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 32 He found himself embayed in a labyrinth without end.

†Embay, *v.*[2] *Obs. poet.* [f. EN- *pref.* + BAY *v.*[5]]

1. *trans.* To plunge (in a liquid); to bathe; hence, to drench, wet; to imbrue, steep.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 27 Sad repentance used to embay His bodie in salt water. 1594 ?GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 223 Our mouthes in honie to embay. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxii, Their Swords both points and edges sharpe embay In purple bloud, where so they hit or light. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost*, His horse, Whose sides, in their own blood embay'd, E'en to the bone were open laid.

2. *fig.* **a.** To bathe (oneself) in sleep, sunshine. **b.** Of sleep: To bedew, steep, suffuse, pervade.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 200 In the warme sunne he doth himselfe embay. 1590 — *F. Q.* I. ix. 13 Whiles every sense the humour sweet embay'd. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1847) 63 And all about, embayed in soft sleep, A herd of charmed beasts aground were spread.

Embayed (embē·id), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBAY *v.*[1]]

1. Enclosed in, or as in, a bay. Also, of a shore: Formed into bays, hollowed out by the sea.

1835 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 125 A shore, embayed and torn by the sea. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 516 The embayed flats..are good examples of the fertile soil. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 17 Embayed fragments of the Roman wreck. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 15 The embayed waters of Mexico. 1888 *Nature* XXVI. 151 Great West Bay..bears..the ugly name of 'Dead Man's Bay' from an embayed vessel caught in a South-west gale seldom escaping shipwreck.

2. Forming a bay or recess. See BAY *sb.*[3]

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 241 The embayed window.

Embayment (embē·mĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. **a.** The action of forming into a bay. **b.** *concr.* A portion of water or coast forming a bay.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xl, The line of sea-coast, with all its varied curves, indentures, and embayments. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 10 Occasionally lingering in some embayment..to collect their waters. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 525 The Mississippi probably commenced to run into the Tertiary Embayment. 1884 *St. Nicholas* II. 534 It is a larger embayment than that where the gig came to grief.

2. A bay-like recess (of a window).

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 102 The deep embayment of her favourite window.

†E'mbe, *prep. Obs.* Also 1 emb. A variant of OE. *ymbe*, ME. UMBE, q.v., about, around, etc.

a 1000 *Athelstan* 5 (Gr.) Embe Brunanburh. *a* 1000 *Menolog.* (Gr.) 210 Emb eahta niht. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þe bitacninge þe ic habbe embe ispeken. *Ibid.* 219 Ne meȝ nan isceſte..understonden embe god. *c* 1205 LAY. 6563 Æluere he þohte embe uuel. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 141 Ine thylke songe That ich was embe oure faye.

Hence in OE. and early ME. compounds: **embhuxa** [OE. *hoga* care], anxiety; **embsnīðe** *v.* [OE. *snīðan* to cut], to circumcise; **embeþonk** [OE. *panc* thought], anxiety or thought about; **embe-uten** *adv.* [OE. *iūtan* without], round about.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 34 Æghwylc dæg hæfð ȝenoh on hys aȝenum ymbhoxan [*c* 1160 *Hatton* embhuxan]. *Ibid.* Mark. xiv. 47 Soðlice an of þam þe ðar embe-uton [*c* 1160 *Hatton* embe-uten] stodon his swurde abræd. *Ibid.* Luke ii. 210 Þe ehta dagas ȝefyllede wæron þæt ðæt cild emsnyden [*c* 1160 *Hatton* embsnyðen] wære. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þet me sculde in þe ehtuþe dei þet knaue child embsnipen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þe bileffulle mannes heorte..ben wasshen of þe embeþonke of fleshliche lustes.

†Embeam (embī·m), *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BEAM *sb.*] *trans.* To cast beams (of light) upon, irradiate; to radiate (light).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 75 But now so lively colours did embeam His sparkling forehead. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. xcix. 13 Faith in Thee [may] embeam my Night. 1652 JER. COLLIER in Benlowes *Theoph.* B 4 b, Loves self in her his Flame embeams.

†Embeauty, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **en**bewte. [f. EN- + BEAUTY.] *trans.* To put beauty on (a person or thing); to beautify.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 868 Whom dame nature..Hath freshly enbewted.

Embeazle, obs. f. EMBEZZLE.

Embed, imbed (em-, imbe·d). [f. EN-, IN- + BED *sb.* (*Embed* is now the more common form.)]

1. *trans.* To fix firmly in a surrounding mass of some solid material. Also *refl.*

a. 1794 SULIVAN *View Nat.* I. viii. 62 Calcareous substances are in general found where flints are embedded. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iv. 147 Leeches..embed themselves in the earth. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 6/2 Iron girders embedded in brickwork and cement. 1882 *Standard* 5 Sept. 6/1 The workman takes one diamond and embeds it in heated cement.

β. 1778 WHITEHURST *Inquiry Earth* xii. 90 Marine exuviæ found imbedded near the tops of mountains. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 436 Masses of the same sort of substance, lying as it were embedded in the brain. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 130 Crystals are said to be imbedded, when they are completely inclosed in another mineral. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. i. 29 Thus..insects are..imbedded in the gum-copal.

b. *fig.*

a. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xii, The light..embedded, as it were, in vast masses of shade. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 The sensation is embedded in a movement. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 79 The winged seeds of his thought embed themselves in the memory.

β. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 13 The same optical impression..may..be imbedded in a great many different muscular impressions. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 14 Parts of these..writings are imbedded in the text of the Book.

c. *transf.* Also in wider senses suggested by the etymology.

1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 302 Nemi, imbedded in wood, Nemi inurned in the hill! 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lx. 300 A more considerable stream, flowing deeply imbedded between lofty banks. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Emped. on Etna* II, Through whose [Typho's] heart Etna drives her roots of stone To imbed them in the sea.

2. Said of the surrounding mass of material: To enclose firmly. Also *fig.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 210 Fields of new ice..imbedded them in a single night. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 215 Those Seven Epistles..imbed our problem. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* May 955 A soft sweetish pulp..embeds the two beans.

Hence **Embe·dded** *ppl. a.*, **Embe·dding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 85 Others ascribed the imbedded fossil bodies to some plastic power which resided in the earth in the early ages of the world. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* 8, I have spoken of the embedding of organic bodies and human remains in peat. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 113 The elegant forms of the imbedded shells. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* vii. 315 Smelting out the pure gold of revealed truth from the imbedding ore.

†Embe·dlam, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BEDLAM.] *trans.* To put into Bedlam; hence to drive mad.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* II. ii. (1633) 28 Furie! then spurre thyself, embedlam wit.

Embedment (embe·dmĕnt). [f. EMBED *v.* + -MENT.] **a.** The action of embedding, the state of being embedded. **b.** *concr.* Something which embeds; a 'bed' of stonework, etc.

1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 304 The large oak pillars..rested in an embedment of strong masonwork.

Embeggar: see EM- *prefix.*

Embel, embelf, erron. forms of next.

1692 COLES, *Embel.* 1775 ASH, *Embel, embelf.*

†E'mbelif, *adv.* and *a. Astron. Obs.* [a. OF. phrase *en belif*: see BELEF.]

A. *adv.* In an oblique direction, obliquely.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 28 These same signes..ben cleped tortuos signes or kroked signes for they arisen embelif on oure Orisonte.

B. *adj.* Oblique.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 28 *heading*, To knowe the assencions of signes in the embelif cercle in euery regioun, I Mene, in circulo obliquo. *Ibid.*, The embelif orisonte..ouerkervyth the equinoxial in embelif angles. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70, I saw the spyeres tornen..eueriche within other, by contrarious mouyng, and by embelif.

Hence **†Embelif** *v. Obs. intr.*, to be oblique.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70 There was a Cercle embelyfyng somwhat.

Embellish (embe·liʃ) *v.* Forms: 4-5 **embelyssh**, (4 **enbelyse, embellis**), 5 **embellissh, -ysh**, (**embelese, -yse, -yce, enbelis, -issh, embelsh**), 6- **embellish**. Also 7-8 **imbelish, imbellish**. [a. OF. *embelliss-* lengthened stem of *embellir*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *bel* beautiful.]

1. †a. To render beautiful (*obs.* in general sense). **b.** To beautify with adventitious adornments; to ornament.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1033 & enbelyse his burȝ with his bele chere. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W., Lucrece*, Teeres ful of hevytee Embelysshed [*v. r.* embelesed, enbelised] hire wifly chastitee. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5981 Wyth beaute..nature Wold so embelyce ony oo creature. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 9 The robes of purpure..enbellissheth the body. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., It was embellisht with blossomes fayre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 285 The Elm [yields] a waterish humour, which is very proper to imbelish the skin. 1678-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* 49 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing, partly in gold, a letre sent to the Emperor of..Morocco. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. IV. § 1. 215 His hair embellished with artificial locks. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 36 Bridles..embellished with bits of yellow gold. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 248 The objects thus embellished were jewel-cases.

c. *fig.*; now often with sense to 'dress up', heighten (a narration) with fictitious additions.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. 3 Hys newe poetrye Enbelshyd wyth colours of rethoryk. 1480 CAXTON (*title*) Higden's Polychronicon..empryuted and sette in forme by me William Caxton and a lytel embelysshed fro tholde makyng. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* (1739) II. xvii. 90 To imbellish mens minds with..Learning that may gain them preferment. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 154 False notions of glory: imbellishd indeed by servile wits. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, I shall..with books my mind embellish. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* ii. 205 A simple and agreeable melody, which will..embellish [the words]. 1802 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 329 Events..probably..much exaggerated and embellished. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 53 A long life..embellished by elegant pursuits. *Mod.* The story is true in substance, but has been greatly embellished.

†2. *fig.* To brighten (in feeling), cheer. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 17 But they were embelisshid moche of that they sawe the firmament thus torne and so nobly to holde his cours.

Embellished (embe·liʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Beautified, adorned, illustrated.

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 2 Your embellisht grace. 1845 J. PYE *Patron. Brit. Art* ii. 55 Embellished books.

Embellisher (embe·liʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which beautifies or adorns.

1479 CAXTON *Chaucer's Boeth.* Pref., The..first founder and embelisher of ornate eloquence in our English..Chaucer. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 P 4 And may be call'd Embellishers. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xviii. *note*, Sultan Giamschid, the embellisher of Istakhar. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 260 Grace is a sweetener and embellisher of life.

Embellishing (embe·liʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBELLISH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or process of making beautiful; also *concr.* ornamentation.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 103 The devices and imbellishings of mans imagination. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 33 For the Adorning and Embellishing of the Corporeal World to us.

Embellishing (embe·liʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBELLISH *v.* + -ING[2].] That embellishes or beautifies.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 5 The embellisshinge or bellifieing medicines whereof I entende to speke here. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. 19 Meekness is so..peculiarly embellishing to women.

Embe·llishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of embellishing or beautifying; decoration, ornamentation.

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, *Beautifying*, Embellishment, Decoration. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 206 The thing that contributed most to the embellishment of that Festival, was the great abundance of Ladies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 8, I am sensible they might not tend to the Embellishment of my paper. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 340 A Turkish merchant devoted no less a sum than 10,000*l.* to the internal embellishment of St. Paul's.

2. That which embellishes or beautifies, *lit.* and *fig.*; an ornament, decoration, setting off; *esp.* a grace of diction or composition, a poetical image, episode, or hyperbole; also, in pejorative sense, an exaggeration (cf. EMBELLISH *v.* 1 c).

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. LXXX. (1660) 165 But now, has not the least Imbellishment Of Heav'nly knowledge. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 256 Abatement is made for poetical embellishments. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 223 A book that has some pleasing embellishments on the back. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 22 A relation, that has..received many embellishments from my hand. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 343 Nor are the lofty headlands a less embellishment. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. ii. 18 Formed for peace, and the embellishments of life.

†Embe·nched, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN- + BENCH *sb.* + -ED.] Formed into 'benches'; cf. BENCH *sb.* 6, 7, and *v.* 2.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 9 Cerdicus..was the first..that on those embenched shelues stampt his footing.

Ember[1] (e·mbəɹ). Forms: 1 **émerge**, 4 **aym-, em, eemer**, 5 **eymbre, -bery**, (6 *pl.* **embries, emmers**, *Sc.* **amer-, ammer-, amyrris**,) 6-7 **imber**, 9 *dial.* **yummer**. [OE. *æmerge* wk. fem., corresponds to OHG. *eimuria* (MHG. *eimere*), ON. *eimyrja* (Da. *emmer*, Sw. *mörja*):—OTeut. **aimuzjōn-*; for the suffix cf. Goth. *jukuzi* (stem *jukuzjā-*) yoke. The ME. forms with *ay- ey-* point to adoption from ON. rather than to descent from OE. The disappearance of the vowel of the original second syllable occasioned the insertion of the euphonic *b*, normal between *m* and *r*.]

1. A small piece of live coal or wood in a half-extinguished fire. Chiefly in *pl.*: The smouldering ashes of a fire.

c 1000 *Ags. Leechdoms* III. 30 Nim ðu clatan moran..& berec hy on hate æmergean. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 15 Take chyches, and..lay hem in hoot aymers. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. ix (Tollem. MS.), Also fyry emeris [1535 emers; 1582 embers] is rauischid and meuid upwarde by rauischynge of wynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eymbre, hote aschys [1499 eymery or synder, hote asshes], *pruna*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 137 The reliquies and the dry ammeris syne Thai slokkin. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 72 They feede them [children] with..rootes, rosted in the embries. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 258 They heat it [flesh] a little upon imbers of coales. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 79 Glowing embers..Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 13 Sleeping embers which will rise in flames. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 475 Only the expiring embers of a great fire. *a* 1849 POE *Raven*, Each separate dying ember Wrought its ghost upon the floor. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. 3 The last comforting ember is quenched.

2. *fig.*

1513 More *Edw. V.* Ep. Ded. 3 To revive that which hath for a long time been raked up in the embers of oblivion. 1630 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 20 But the secret lay not long in the Embers. 1787 Bentham *Def. Usury* 178 Success does not .. arise out of the embers of ill-success. 1874 Bancroft *Footpr. Time* i. 97 The embers of independence .. broke forth in war.

3. *Comb.* **ember-bread** (see quot.; but the statement is app. a fiction to explain Ember-days.)

1682 Wharton *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 30 A Cake baked under the Embers or Ashes, which was called .. Ember-bread. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 135.

Ember[2] (e·mbəɹ). Now only *attrib.* and in *Comb.* Forms: α. 1 **ymbren**, 6–8 **embring**, **-yng**, 6 **im-**, **ymbring**, 6–7 **imb-**, **embering**. β. in *Comb.* 3 **umbri-**(*ii*), **ymbri-**, 4 **ymber-**, 5 **embyr-**, **ymbre-**, 6 **embre-**, (**amber-**), 7– **ember**. [The OE. *ymbren* (app. neut.: pl. *ymbren*), perh. a corruption (due to attrib. use) of OE. *ymbryne* masc., period, revolution of time, f. *ymb* about, round + *ryne* course, running.

It seems however not wholly impossible that the word may have been due to popular etymology working upon some Vulgar Lat. corruption of *quatuor tempora*; cf. Ger. *quatember* Ember-tide; for the possibility of OE. *mb* for L. *mp*, and for the suffix, cf. OE. *ǽmbren* from L. *amp(h)ora*. The ON. *imbrid*(*-dagar*), OSw. *ymber*(*-dagar*) appear to be ad. Eng.; OSw. had also *tamper-dagar* from *tempora*.]

The English name of the four periods of fasting and prayer (L. *quatuor tempora*) appointed by the Church to be observed respectively in the four seasons of the year. Each of these fasts occupies three days, viz. a Wednesday and the following Friday and Saturday; these are called *Ember days*, and the weeks in which they occur are called *Ember weeks*. Since the Council of Placentia A.D. 1095, the Ember days have been the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday next following (1) the first Sunday in Lent, (2) Whitsunday, (3) Holy Cross Day, 14 Sept., (4) St. Lucia's Day, 13 Dec. In the Roman Church the Ember-Saturdays, and in the Church of England the Sundays immediately following, are the days on which ordinations usually take place.

†**1.** As an independent *sb.*; = *Ember-day* (only in α. forms). *Obs.*

c 1010 *Laws of Æthelred* (Thorpe) VI. xxiii, Ymbren & fæstena. *Ibid.* xxv, Heah-freolsdagum & riht-ymbrenum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Rubric to *Luke* viii. 40 Dis sceal on frigedæg on þære pentecostenes wucan to þam ymbrene. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict.*, *Katcor* [i. e. *cadgor*, a fast], Embryng. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 28 Keepe Embrings wel, and fasting daies.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ember* (†*embring*)*-day*, *-fast*, *-Friday*, *-time*, *-tide*, *-week*; **ember-eve**, the vigil of an Ember day.

α. *a* 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* xliii, On iiii. ymbren-wican. *a* 1036 *Laws of Cnut* (Eccl.) xvi, Si hit Ymbren-fæsten si hit lengcten-fæsten. *Ibid.* xvii, We forbeodað ordal & aðas freolsdagum & ymbren-dagum. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) II. xvi. (1506) 125 To faste foure tymes in the yere the ymbrynge tyme. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 19 Preamb., Abstinence, which hath been used .. upon .. the Embring Days, and other Days. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. xiv. 200 He .. must come to church upon an embering friedaie. 1590 Tarleton *News Purgat.* (1844) 64 [The pope] that made the imbering-weekes in honour of his faire and beautifull curtizan Imbra. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 30/1 Counselling .. the said Roger Dods, upon an Embring day, to sup with Bread and Cheese. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 227 Abstinence from flesh in Lent, and on .. embring days.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Holdeþ silence .. iðe Umbridawes [*v.r.* ymbri wikes]. 138 . Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 203 Þe Wednesday Gospel in ymber weke in Septembre monepe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Embyrday, *angarium vel quatuor temporum*. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. x. 155 By the kalender we knowe .. the ymbre dayes. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Johan* 41 Bothe amber dayes & lentes. 1550 *Wyll of Deuyll* (Collier) 4, I geue .. the Embredays to pope Calixtus. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* I. Cho. 6 A song of old .. sung at festivals, On ember-eves, and holy ales. 1622 Middleton, etc. *Old Law* III. i, Are all fallen into fasting-days and Ember-weeks? 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 117 And pope Calixtus in the year 206 ordained Ember fasts. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. iii. (1739) 469 These Fasts .. may .. be said to be Ember Days. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 281 The four Seasons of the year called the Ember-Weeks. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 386 The Ember fasts, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, four times in the year. 1849–53 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 64 On the ember-days, the deacon and subdeacon wore .. the chasuble. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xii. (1875) 90 How near it is to Ember weeks.

Ember.[3] Also **imber**, **immer**, **emmer**, **ammer**. [a. Norw. *emmer*(*-gaas*); Icel. has *himbrimi*, older *himbrin*; Faroic *imbrim* (Vigf.).] A kind of sea-fowl (*Colymbus Immer* Linn. Pennant) frequenting the seas about Orkney, a variety of the Northern Diver or Loon (*Colymbus glacialis*) to which the name is sometimes given. Chiefly in Comb. as *Ember-goose*, *-diver*.

1744 Preston *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61/2 The Ember-Goose, which is said to hatch her Egg under her Wing. 1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 267 Imber-Diver—a name for the Loon. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxi, Be mine the imber-goose to play. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E.D.S.) 213 Immer or Ember (Orkney), Imber Diver (Ireland), Ammer or Emmer goose (Aberdeen, E. Lothian).

Embered (e·mbəd), *ppl. a.* [f. Ember[1] + -ed[2].] **a.** Strewn with embers; **b.** Burnt to embers.

1796 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 468 On the white-ember'd hearth Then heapt up fresh fuel. 1863 W. Lancaster *Præterita* 26 An old crone leaning at an ember'd fire.

Embering, obs., var. of Ember[2].

†**Emberlucock**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *emburelucocquer*, a nonce-wd. of fanciful formation.] To bewilder, confuse.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. vi, Never emberlucock .. your spirits with these vaine thoughts and idle conceits.

†**Embe·tter**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **imbetter** [f. En- + Better, *a.*] *trans.* To make better.

α. *c* 1583 Peckham in Hakluyt *Voyages* (1600) III. 181 Then .. estates of such as now liue in want shall be embettered. 1625 Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) Dedic. A 2 Varietie to please the minde, and Learning to embetter the iudgement. 1839 Richardson; and in mod. Dicts.

β. 1607 Daniel *Philotas* v. Chorus, Crueltie doth not imbetter men. 1680 Sir W. Waller *Divine Medit.* (1839) 41 Those that are good are imbettered, even by the illness of those that are bad.

Embezzle (embe·z'l), *v.* Forms: α. 5 **embesyl**, **enbesel**(l, 5–6 **embesell**, **-sill**, **-syle**, **-syll**, (6 **embecill**), 6-8 **embesel**(l, **-sil**(l, **-sle**, **-ssel**(l, 7 **embeasil**, **-sle**, **embes(s)el**(l, 6– **embezzle**. β. 5–8 **imbesel**(l, **-ill**, (6–7 **imbeasel**(l), 7–8 **imbezzel**(l, **-il**, **imbesle**, 6-8 **imbesil**(l, **-il**(l, (6–7 **imbeasell**, **-il**, **imbecile**, **-ill**, **imbesle**, **ymbessill**,) 7 **imbezzle**. [ad. AF. *embesiler* (quots. 1397, 1404), 'to make away with, cause to disappear, fraudulently destroy'; f. *en-* + *beseler* (see Bezzle *v.*), which occurs (with the same sense) in the Year-books of 32-33 Edw. III (1305), and appears to be identical with OF. *besillier* (Pr. *besillar*) to maltreat, ravage, destroy; according to M. Paul Meyer f. L. *bis-*, in late L. used as a pejorative prefix.

In 16th c. the Eng. word appears to have been referred to the L. *imbecillare* to weaken (see Imbecile), and this notion has possibly in some degree influenced the subsequent development of the sense.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make away with (provisions, money, etc.); *esp.* to carry off secretly (what belongs to another person) for one's own use. *Obs.*

α. [1397 *Will of John of Gaunt* in Nichols *Royal Wills* 155 Drap enbroudes .. et toutes autres pieces de la suit .. quels je achatay de .. la Duchesse de Northfolk aussi entierement sans riens ent enbeseiller com jes les avoy de ele.] 1469 *Househ. Ord.* 91 See that noe vitaills .. ne none other stuffe of the seide householde be enbeselled oute. 1530 Palsgr. 531/2 He that embesylleth a thyng intendeth to steale it. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* 55 There was embeselyd one auter clothe and two towelles. 1598 *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 18 But little cometh to the owner's hands, being embezzled and privily made away. 1645 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 42 The Utensells thereof had lately been Embezelled. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 151 One of these [bibles] was to be placed in every parish church, chained so as not to be embezzeled.

β. 1474 *Househ. Ord.* 30 Nor that the porters suffree any stuffe to be imbezelled out of the sayde gates. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fp.* 166 Babling and foule mouthed boyes .. wil imbesill your apparrell. 1598 Stow *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 297 Manie of the Kings Jewels were .. imbeseled. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 140 The Sailers .. are much to blame for imbesling the prouisions.

fig. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 76 Thee pryvee masse .. embecilleth and taketh out of our hartes Christ.

†**b.** To make away with, fraudulently destroy (a charter, title-deed, etc.). In later use also, To mutilate, tamper with (a document or writing of any kind). *Obs.*

α. [1404 *Act* 5 *Hen. IV*, c. 14 (Record ed.), Porce que pleuseurs pies de fins .. et les notes de tielx fyns demorantz en le comune Bank, aient este devant ces heures enbesilez, & autres pies & notes de fyns fauxement contreovez & mys en lour lieux.] 1494 Fabyan VII. 293 The sayd boke .. was enbesylyd, or loste. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 51 Preamb., The evydences concernyng the same Maners .. ben embeselled by .. ill disposed persones. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 The said commissioner or escheatour may nott change nor enbesyll the said offices or inquisiciones. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 625 If a Justice of the Peace will craftily embesill an Enditement. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VII. xi. 326 The Writings of the Evangelists .. were never embeseled. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 296 The records belonging to this family have been embezzled. 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Life* 425 A Hieroglyphical Monument .. was razed and embezelled by the rude Hands.

β. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 64 How .. evydenc' hath bene imbeseled. 1665 Stillingfl. *Rational Acc. Prot. Relig.* 212 Is it then possible to suppose all those Copy's at once imbezeled. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* Ep. Ded., It is Felony to imbezill or corrupt a Record. 1677–8 Marvell *Corr.* 326 Wks. 1872–5 II. 586 Upon occasion of imbeziling the Bill sent from the Lords.

†**c.** To entice away (a person) from service, etc. *Obs.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* XIII. (1599) 615 He would be a conuenient instrument to imbeasell from the army of Francisco-maria the bands of Gascons. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bombie* v. iii. 137, I had rather thou shouldst rob my chest, than imbeasell my sonne.

†**2.** To weaken, impair, diminish. *Obs.*

1566 Drant *Horace' Sat.* I. v, And so imbecill all theyr strengthe, That they are naught to me. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Appetisser*, to diminish, to lessen, to imbesill. 1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 121 Whereby the Quene's Majesties customs .. maye .. be .. empayred .. or embeselled. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 307 The Kings or Princes Valuation is effected .. by embeasilling the standard of money, by allay. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* lxx. 892 Our luxury hath imbezelled us. 1670 Basil Valentine *Last Will & Test.* xxxvii, Have a respect to the upper scaffolds, that they be not imbezled.

†**3.** To impair or diminish by waste or extravagance; to squander, dissipate (property, etc.).

α. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 26 Nature .. would not .. for the insertion of Muscles .. embicill, and waste so much of the bones. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. v. (1651) 577 He hath embeazled his estate. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 24 Fearing to embezzle a great commodity of their Country. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. ccxi. 308 It is not the fashion .. at Paris, to embezzle at least half of it [the day] at table. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 901/1 His fortune, which had been so much embezzled.

β. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 137 When they have with riot and prodigality imbezzelled their estates. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 99 He wastes and imbezils the very talents and abilities God had endowed him with. 1683 Crowne *City Politiques* II. i. 24, I have imbezell'd all the furniture of my soul and body in vice.

4. (The only current sense.) To divert to one's own use (money, etc.) in violation of trust or official duty. [At first app. a contextual use of 1 and 3; in early examples not distinguishable from one or the other of these.]

α. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVIII. i. 1016 The Tribunes .. proceeded to charge him. for embezzeling and averting to his proper use certeine treasure gotten from King Antiochus. 1783 Burke *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 318 His fortune .. grossly mismanaged and embezzled. 1833 Macaulay *War Succes., Ess.* (1854) I. 249/1 Bellasys, the English General, embezzled the stores. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 363 The rapacious governor had daily opportunities of embezzling and extorting.

β. 1585 Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 216 II. 301 To steale and imbesell any thinge in his charge this is felonye. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 211 The seruant that hath any goods .. deliuered him to keepe by his Master and .. doth .. imbezle, or conuert the same to his own vse, the same, shall be iudged a theefe. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 24 That Mahometan, who had imbezled away a great part of the goods committed to his charge.

¶**5.** Used by Shelton to render the like-sounding Sp. *embelesar*, to bewilder, stupefy [cf. Bezzle *v.*].

1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. liii. 357 Sancho was astonish't and embeseld with what he heard & saw.

Embezzled (embe·z'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] In the senses of the verb.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 555 Those .. expences .. were .. supported with the embeseled spoile. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* 24 An imbezel'd book. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. 8 An Italian who had the keeping of their embeazled mony. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley Banker* I. viii. 153 The nature of the embezzled property. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 281 An old gentleman .. used the contracted form of the participle in conversation, but .. gave it back its embezzled syllable in reading.

Embezzlement (embe·z'lmént. Also 6 **embecil-**, **embasel-**, 7 **embezzil-**, **imbezle-**. [f. Embezzle *v.* + -ment; in AF. (1404) *embesilement*.] The action of embezzling. †**a.** In senses of Embezzle 1–3 (*obs.*). **b.** (The mod. sense.) Fraudulent appropriation of entrusted property.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 75 What is sacrilledge, but an embecillment and stelthe of an holy thing out of an holy place. 1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 234 *note*, To be restored, withoute anye kinde of embaselmente. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 356 Those weak supposes of .. portions and joyntures likely to incurr imbezlement heerby. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 205 The lightness which is remarked in the coins of Edward VI. was owing to the embezzlements of this person. 1786 Burke *Articles agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 166 Fraud, peculation, and embezzlement. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 152 That punishment which is attached to embezzlement. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 6/1 Embezzlement is the appropriation by a clerk or servant of money coming into his hands on his master's account.

Embezzler (embe·zləɹ). [f. Embezzle *v.* + -er.] One who embezzles.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 25 July, Hogg is the .. most observable embezzler, that ever was known. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2300/1 The Detainers, Imbezlers, or Concealers of the said Books. 1708 R. Crosfield *Affection of People, etc.* 4 The Embezelers of His Majesties Naval Stores. 1821 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 376 Embezzlers, burglars and pick-pockets. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 7/2.

Embezzling (embe·zlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Embezzle *v* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Embezzle, in various senses.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 48 Al .. wastes, imbesselinges .. and misusynge of the seyd artilleries, stores. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xi (1877) I. 224 Embesilling of goods committed by the master to the seruant. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 233 The embezelling of any Record. 1665 Marvell *Let. Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 51 Another Bill .. to prevent the imbezelling of prize goods. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 26. 124 By careless embezelling of them.

Embibe, obs. form of Imbibe.

1558 Warde *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 2 b, When it is almost waxen drie, embibe or water it again as before.

Embill, -ing: see Em- *prefix.*

†**Embi·llow**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **enbyllow**. [f. En- + Billow.] *trans.* To raise in billows.

1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* I (R.), And then enbyllowed high doth in his pride disdaine With fome and roaring din all hugeness of the maine.

Embind (embəi nd , *v.* Also 7 **imbind**. [f. EN- + BIND.] *trans.* To confine, hold fast.

a 1608 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* III. ii. (1633) 44 This secret haste is sure: all is imbound. *c* 1838 WORDSW. *Egyptian Maid*, The Damsel, in that trance embound.

Embitter (embi·təɹ), *v.* Also 7–9 **imbitter**. [f. EN- + BITTER *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make bitter, impart a bitter taste to. Now *rare* in *lit.* sense.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 726 When I had eaten it, my bellie was imbittered. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 369 It is like wormwood that imbitters the nipple. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 122 Warm water, highly imbittered with the button-snake-root. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 85 Brewers embitter their beer with hops.

2. *fig.* To infuse with bitterness, spoil the sweetness of (existence, pleasures, pursuits, etc.).

a 1677 BARROW in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. cxix. 71 Impiety .. doth embitter all the conveniences and comforts of life. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 P 1 It would imbitter all the sweets of life. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 395 The last moments of Diocletian were embittered by some affronts. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* I, Two circumstances only had imbittered their union. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 38 His prosperity was embittered by one insupportable recollection. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 89 An act which embittered the remainder of his days.

3. *fig.* To make more bitter or painful.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. XXII. 142 He imbitters not a distastfull message to a forrein Prince by his indiscretion in delivering it. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xli. 516 His actual misery was embittered by the recollection of past greatness. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 85 To aggravate and imbitter that real inequality. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 801 His failure was embittered by heavier disasters elsewhere.

4. *fig.* To render (persons or feelings) virulent, intensely hostile or discontented; to exacerbate, intensify (a quarrel, etc.).

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 65 The like censurings and despisings have imbittered the spirits. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 31 Peoples minds were embittered one against another. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. iii. (ed. 4) 208 The Captain.. had much embittered the people against him. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, (1793) I. VIII. 317 Putting them to death would only serve to embitter the resentment of the people. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. vi. 98 Personal ill-feeling of long standing .further embittered the old quarrels.

Embittered (embi·təɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made bitter, or more bitter. (Chiefly *fig.*; cf. senses of the vb.)

1655 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 333 Their imbitter'd and most implacable Enemies. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1717) V. 88 The Remorseless Malice of Imbitter'd Rebels. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. viii. 69 My temper becomes embittered. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 364 The embittered denunciations against the circulars and proclamations.

Hence **† Embi·tteredness.** *Obs.*

1643 TUCKNEY *Balme of G.* 35 If imbitteredness of spirit against God..can make it .. Englands present disease .. is grown pestilentially malignant.

Embitterer (embi·tĕrəɹ). [f. EMBITTER + -ER.] One who or that which embitters.

1752 JOHNSON in John Taylor *Serm.* (1789) 224 The fear of death has always been considered as the .. embitterer of the cup of joy. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Sitting to drink is..the embitterer of their enjoyments. 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Dor. Kirke* xiv. 127 That old man is..an embitterer of the lives of others.

Embittering (embi·tĕriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb EMBITTER.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 340 The vsing of euill speech hee [Saint James] likeneth to the imbittering..of the Fountaine.

Embittering (embi·tĕriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That embitters or tends to embitter.

1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 This embittering circumstance would spoil their relish. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* III. IV. 356 The suspicion..was embittering. *Ibid.* IV. v. 121 The imbittering discovery that, etc.

Embitterment (embi·təɹmĕnt). [f. EMBITTER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of embittering; the state of being embittered.

1645 W. JENKYN *Serm.* 37 Labour for a sanctified use of all embitterments or stoppages. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 230 The usual embitterment of controversy. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 320 Two portions contending against each other with extremest embitterment.

† Embla·dder, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BLADDER.] *trans.* a. To cause vesicles to rise on the surface of (anything); to blister. b. To confine in a bladder. Hence **Embla·ddered** *ppl. a.*

1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 170 It doth not embladder a dead carcasse, even as it doth a living body. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The Elater of the external Ayr ..forces the embladder'd Ayr into its former extension.

† Embla·nch, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **enblaunch**. [a. OF. *emblanch-ir*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *blanc* white; cf. BLANCH *v.*] *trans.* To whiten. *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 269 Preestes, prechours and prelates, þat beþ enblaunched with bele paroles. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3688 A tabernacle..grauen..of gilden platis, flambaund all in filour & fewlis en-blanchid. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Land* (1671) 260 It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be emblanched.

Emblature. ? Mistake for EMBLAZURE.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* G g 2 a, For whose honor there were Temples erected..and infinite emblatures of his praises decreed.

Emblaze (emblē·z), *v.*1 Also **imblaze**. [f. EN- + BLAZE *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To light up, illuminate, cause to glow.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 733 Th' unsought Diamonds .. emblaze the forehead of the Deep. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 433 Polish'd arms emblazed the flaming fields. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 186 Topaz, emblazed with a golden gleam. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 18/1 Till..the sun Emblaze, with upward-slanting ray, the breast And wing unquivering of the wheeling lark. 1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 323 The golden pane the setting sun doth just Imblaze.

2. To set in a blaze, kindle. Also *fig.*

1726 POPE *Dunc.* I. 235 Sulphur-tipt, emblaze an ale-house fire. 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* ii, Where nearer suns emblaze its veins. 1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 534 Fires, lightning kindled, the tall oaks imblaze.

Emblaze (emblē·z), *v.*2 Also **imblaze**. [f. EN- + BLAZE *v.*2]

† 1. a. *trans.* To describe heraldically. b. To set forth by means of heraldic devices. Cf. BLAZE *v.*2

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 76 But thou shalt weare it as a Heralds coate, To emblaze the Honor that thy master got. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. (1632) 199 As Some of our Heralds have imblazed. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 157/2 Marke how I will emblaze thee .. Within a Quagmire-field, two Toades in Chiefe. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 386 The Herald touches the bright fee, T' emblaze the brimstone of the *vis-a-vis*. 1788–1800 in BAILEY.

2. To adorn with heraldic devices. Hence (and influenced by EMBLAZE *v.*1), to adorn magnificently, make resplendent.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court*, With crowns of gold emblased They make him so amased. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 533 Th' Imperial Ensign .. With Gemms and Golden lustre rich imblaz'd Seraphic arms and Trophies. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 136 No weeping orphan saw his father's stores Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 289 An enwoven tapestry of flame..emblaz'd Like hall of old barbaric Potentate.

3. To inscribe or portray conspicuously.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. 1831 I. 5 Where stout Hercules Emblaz'd his trophies on two posts of brass. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 592 Or in thir glittering Tissues bear imblaz'd Holy Memorials. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1660 Divine Instructor! Thy first volume..In moon, and stars .. Emblaz'd to seize the sight. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 246 Here herald glory first emblazed her name.

4. To inscribe (a person) on 'the roll of fame' (or of infamy); to celebrate, render famous or notorious.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 65 Drake hath no Homer to emblaze his glorie. 1609 HEYWOOD *Troia Brittanica* in Farr's *S. P. Jas.* (1848) 330 These harsh meeters..but to emblaze you, had yet been vnborne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 144/1 A Scritch-owle's quill . shall emblaze thee basest slaue of men.

Emblazer (emblē·zəɹ). [f. EMBLAZE *v.*1, 2 + -ER.] He who or that which emblazes or illuminates.

1776 MICKLE *Camoens' Lusiad* 446 Apollo here enthroned in light appears The eye of heaven, emblazer of the spheres.

Emblazon (emblē·zən), *v.* Also 7 **emblasen, imblason**. [f. EN- + BLAZON *v.*]

1. *trans.* To inscribe or portray conspicuously, as on a heraldic shield; to adorn or inscribe *with* heraldic devices, words, etc. *lit.* and *fig.* Sometimes influenced by EMBLAZE *v.*1

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 God .. emblazond the aire with the tokens of his terror. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 55 On which .. Cupid with his killing bow And cruell shafts emblazond she beheld. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 385 Th' Imperial Standard waves Emblazon'd rich with Gold. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 205 A carriage emblazoned with arms. 1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* (1848) 155 The orbs which emblazon the canopy of heaven. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) He emblazoned it on a banner.

2. To celebrate, extol, 'blaze abroad'; to render illustrious.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 18 b, It is better for a Nobleman .. to haue his .. deedes emblazond by a Poet, than a Citizen. 1609 GAULE *Pract. The.* 31 Requisite it was our..King should have..his Prophets as Heraulds to emblazen his Progresse. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. vii. 138 God emblazon'd..His Servants, by joyning their Name to His own. 1761 *New Comp. Festiv. & Fasts* xxiv. 213 Prejudice would have prompted to them to emblazon the least appearence of fraud. 1819–30 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 225 Their success..was emblazoned to catch the eye of the public. 1839 LONGF. *Coplas de Manr.*, Heroes emblazoned high to fame.

† Embla·zon, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] The delineation or heraldic description of armorial bearings.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 90 b, Erle Mortimers of March his cote..fully descrieth the same without any further emblason. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 27 Vsing the said French phrases in my emblazons. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* 34 This sort of Emblazon is proper for Ecclesiastical Persons.

Emblazoned (emblē·zənd), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBLAZON *v.* + -ED 1.] Decorated with armorial devices or bearings; gorgeously adorned.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 34 Emblazon'd Shields. *a* 1792 BLACKLOCK *Elegy, Constantia* The herse Of wealthy guilt emblazoned boasts the pride Of painted heraldry. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. v, And many a bright emblazon'd rhyme By Persian scribes redeem'd from time.

Emblazoner (emblē·zənəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who emblazons.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* A iij b, Such a rare emblazoner of his magnanimitie, as the Meonian Poete. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smectymn.* Wks. 1738 I. 106 But I step again to this Emblazoner of his Title-page.

Emblazoning (emblē·zəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EMBLAZON; *concr.* armorial or heraldic decoration.

1775 in ASH. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXIV, Twilight saints and dim emblazonings.

Emblazonment (emblē·zənmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of the vb. EMBLAZON; *concr.* an armorial ensign or heraldic device.

1799 COLERIDGE *Ode Duchess Devonsh.* Emblazonments and old ancestral crests. 1818 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) VI. 12, I have my quarters and emblazonments free of all stain. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXV. (1856) 203 A flagstaff, with armorial emblazonments at the top.

Emblazonry (emblē·zənri). Also **imblazonry**. [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. a. The art of depicting or describing heraldic devices. b. *concr.* Heraldic devices collectively; symbolic ornament.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 512 With bright imblazonrie, and horrent Arms. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 345 The poet is speaking of some emblazonry upon the cuirass of Agamemnon. 1815 WORDSW. *White Doe* III. 91 The Banner in all its dread emblazonry. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 3 Burke .. could dispense with pedigrees and heralds. His works form his best emblazonry. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 112 Thine ancient standard's rich emblazonry.

2. a. Display of gorgeous colours; brilliant pictorial representation. b. Verbal amplification or embellishment.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. (1850) 72 If these thoughts Are a gratuitous emblazonry. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* I, In horrible emblazonry, were limned All shapes..of wretchedness. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 56 The Sun..with his gold-purple emblazonry. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 273 It would be injurious to spend words in emblazonry.

† Embla·zure. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. EMBLAZE *v.*2 + -URE.] = EMBLAZONING.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 127 Vse themblazure thereof by heauens, fittest for the cote of so noble a prince. 1606 [see EMBLATURE].

† Emble. *Obs. rare*−1. [Derivation unknown: Markham's reference is to OF. *emblaié* (of a field) sown with wheat.] (See quot.)

1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 9 A Worm, called an Emble, which in French signifieth Corn in the ground.

Emblem (e·mblĕm), *sb.* Also 5–7 **embleme**. [ad. L. *emblēma* inlaid work, a raised ornament on a vessel, a. Gr. ἔμβλημα an insertion, f. ἐμβλη- perfect etc. stem of ἐμβάλλειν to throw in.]

† 1. An ornament of inlaid work. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emblem*, any fine work cunningly set in wood or other substance, as we see in chessboards and tables. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 703 The ground more colour'd then with stone Of costliest Emblem. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1775 ASH, *Emblem*, an inlay, an enamel, that which is inserted into some other substance.

† 2. A drawing or picture expressing a moral fable or allegory; a fable or allegory such as might be expressed pictorially. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 1 Emblemes of olde likenes and figures Whiche prouyd ben fructuous of sentence. 1625 BACON *Ess. Seditions & Troubles* (Arb.) 407 Iupiter.. sent for Briareus, with his hundred Hands .. An Embleme, no doubt, to shew, etc. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* Introd. (1718) 2 An Emblem is but a silent parable. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. 294, I like that Embleme of Charity..a naked child, giving honey to a Bee without wings. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 52 Like the Asse .. in the Embleme. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Emblem*, a painted enigma or representation of some moral notion by way of device or picture.

† b. *abstr.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 58 Embleme [one of the two parts of the 'art of memory'] reduceth conceits intellectuall to Images sensible.

3. A picture of an object (or the object itself) serving as a symbolical representation of an abstract quality, an action, state of things, class of persons, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 44 One Captaine Spurio with his sicatrice an Embleme of warre heere on his sinister cheeke. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 89 The rod, and bird of peace, and all such Emblemes Laid nobly on her. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 89 Such beasts..are emblemes .. of Christian vertues. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 159 The short cut coat is the emblem of a military profession. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. v. 76 The ox is thought to be the emblem of life or strength. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 69 The spindle or the loom was the emblem of woman.

b. In wider sense: A symbol, typical representation. Sometimes applied to a person: The 'type', personification (of some virtue or quality).

a 1631 DONNE *Hymne to Christ*, What sea soever swallow mee, that flood Shall be to mee an embleme of thy blood. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 480 For my Lord Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain, I found them two most admirable Emblems of the..Felicity of Ministers of State. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 14 And my Father, an Embleme of our blessed Saviour's Parable, had even kill'd the fatted Calf for me. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 43 P 5 The evening is an emblem of autumn. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 28 Mary Stuart..the emblem and exponent of all that was most Roman in Europe. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. VI. (1876) 333 Ocean, stars, and mountains, emblems and evidences of eternity.

4. A figured object used with symbolic meaning, as the distinctive badge of a person, family, nation, etc. Chiefly of heraldic devices, and of the symbolic objects accompanying the images of saints.

1626 J. Lane *Sqrr. Tale* ix. (1888) 479 So after his dead lord was pale and cold, takes off his ensigne, which his emblem bore. *a* 1668 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 78 This tree in after-times became the Emblem of that Country. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxviii, The Blue Falcon, the emblem of the Clan Quhele. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Post* Wks. (Bohn) I. 160 See the power of national emblems .. a crescent, a lion, an eagle, or other figure, on an old rag of bunting. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 53 The weapon represents the emblem of St. Paul.

† **5.** In *pl.* The evidences of sex. *Obs.*

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* iv. ii, Where are his emblems?

6. *attrib.* as in *emblem-writer.*

Emblem (e·mblĕm), *v.* Also 7 **emblеme.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To be the emblem of (something); to express, symbolize, or suggest by means of an emblem. Also, *To emblem forth.*

1584 G. Whetstone *Mirour for Magistr. Epistle, etc.*, ad. fin. *c* 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* iv. v. 344 Those by-form'd fires..emblem two royal babes. 1636 Henshaw *Horæ Sub.* 28 Much knowledge, not much speech, emblem's a wise man. 1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 314 To emblem forth his variety of operations. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 313 This mystery of Providence was emblemed in the prophetick vision of a wheel. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 257 All Christianism, as Dante and the Middle Ages had it, is emblemed here. 1845 Neale *Mirr. Faith* 84 And Holy Church hath Her banners high To emblem her Saviour's Victory.

Emblematic (emblĕmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐμβλημα- stem of ἐμβλημα (see Emblem *sb.*) + -ic.]

Pertaining to, or of the nature of, or serving as, an emblem; symbolical, typical. Const. *of.*

1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 206 The emblematic tree at the other passage out of the church. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 54 Neither Christ nor his Apostles haue proposed any doctrine after an Emblematick manner. 1763 Derrick *Lett.* (1767) II. 110 A monument .. enriched with ..inscriptions, and emblematic sculptures. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* 2nd Prol., View her..primly portray'd on emblematic wood! 1808 Scott *Marm.* iv. viii. 10 And on his finger given to shine The emblematic ring. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 43 Clothes .. are Emblematic .. of a manifold cunning Victory over Want. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vi. 130 A process in the mind of man .. makes material sights and objects first beautiful and then emblematic.

Emblema·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec.

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 77 A spice of their authority more strong then their emblematicall Mace. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 45 An emblematical representation of God's unspeakable mercy. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 81 ₱6 Gorgons, Chimæra's, and Centaurs, with many other Emblematical Figures. 1726 Addison *Dial. Medals* i. 31 Such reverses as are purely emblematical. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 107 Dances and games were instituted, emblematical of the regeneration of the world. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 485 These large emblematical wings.

Hence † **Emblema·ticalness.** *Obs.*

1731 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Emblema·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.²] In an emblematical manner; after the manner of, for the purpose of, or by means of an emblem.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 8 Baboons .. some which abhor fishes .. which kind the Egyptians Emblematically use to paint. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 118 The destruction of the city..is emblematically represented in bass relief. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 5/3 Whether this work of art was intended to be taken literally or emblematically.

Emblematicise (emblĕmæ·tisəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Emblematic + -ize.] *trans.* To impart an emblematic or allegorical character to.

1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 131 His pictures, which he generally endeavoured to emblematicize by genii and Cupids.

Emblematist (emble·mătist). [f. Gr. ἐμβλημα- stem of ἐμβλημα (see Emblem) + -ist.] **a.** One who invents or makes use of pictorial emblems. **b.** One who composes allegories; an emblem-writer.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 The pictures of Emblematists in the coats of severall families. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 262 The Emblematists usually exprest fecundity by that Animal [the Goat]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 Hearts, and darts, and butterflies, and crosses, and crowns have always formed the stock in trade of Emblematists. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 138 Alciato, the famous lawyer and emblematist.

Emblematize (emble·mătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

1. *trans.* Of things: To serve as an emblem of; to express or represent mystically, allusively, or allegorically.

1615 W. Hull *Mirrour of Maiestie* 134 The vanity of these fading crownes was emblematized by that solemne ceremonie. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* v. § 43 A worse error than can rightly be emblematized by Ixion's fabulous imaginations. 1823 Lamb in *Life & Lett.* (1840) xii. 119 The goose and little goslings should emblematise a Quaker poet that has no children. 1870 Goulburn *Cathedral Syst.* iii. 37 The tabernacle and temple worship was framed to emblematize the worship of heaven.

2. Of persons: To represent by means of an emblem; to figure.

1830 Mois in *Fraser's Mag.* II. 408 The American poet, who emblematizes departing man, as folding his mantle round him, and lying down to pleasant dreams. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 509, I emblematised civilisation, in the Chinese lady in japan-gilt frame.

Hence **Emble·matizing** *ppl. a.*

1751 Mrs. Montagu *Lett.* III. 173 The good man .. to an emblematizing genius would have afforded an ample subject.

Emblematology (e·mblĕmătǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -(o)logy.] The science of the origin and meaning of emblems.

1881 *Oracle* 5 Nov. 294 The student of Christian emblematology.

Emblement (e·mblĕmĕnt). *Law.* Forms: 5 **inblement,** 6 **emblemente,** 7 **embleament,** 8– **emblement.** [a. OF. *emblaement,* f. *emblaer,* (mod.F. *emblaver*) to sow with corn:—med. L. *imbladāre* (It. *imbiadare*), f. *in* in + *bladum* (= F. *blé*) wheat.]

'The profits of sown land: but the word is sometimes used more largely for any products that arise naturally from the ground as grass, fruit, etc.' (Tomlins).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 61. § 3 All fermours..[shall] have suche Inblementis and Cornys as be sowyn theruppon. 1590 H. Swinburn *Treat. Test.* 218 Emblementes, or corne growing vpon the ground. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 133 b, Emblements are the profits of the land which have beene sowed. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* ii. ii. 167 The Lessee shall not have the Emblements. 1855 H. Broom *Comm. Com. Law* 15 The general rule of law concerning emblements.

Embleming (e·mblĕmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Emblem *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Emblem.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 257 How unconscious of any emblеming!

† **Emble·mish,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **enblemisch, emblemysh, -ysch,** 6 **emblemmissh, -bleamish,** 7 **imblemish.** [f. En- + Blemish; AFr. had *emblemir.*] *trans.* **a.** To damage, injure, maim; **b.** to deface, disfigure.

c 1384 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 And bi sich blyndenesse in cursing many curseris emblemyshen hemsilf. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W., Lucrece* (Camb. MS.) And hire teris ..Emblemyschid [*other texts* embellished] hire wifly chastite. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 137 I fele my name and fame greatly emblemmished. 1575 Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 36, I ..by my fond tempring afore hand emblеamish the beauty. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 472 The said Richard Chedder was imblemished and maimed to the peril of death.

Hence **Emble·mishing** *vbl. sb.*

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 406/1 The great emblemishing of Christian faith.

† **E·mblemist.** *Obs.* [f. Emblem + -ist.] A delineator or writer of emblems.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* ₱ 1 b, Other Emblemists haue limd forth a right student, euer to haue one eye shut, and an other open. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 120/1 Answer a deprauing Emblemist.

Emblemize (e·mblĕməiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To represent emblematically.

1646 J. Vicars (*title*) Sight of the Transactions of these Latter Yeares, Emblemized with Engraven Plates. 1659 Barclay *Lost Lady* I. i, in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XII. 548 'Twould emblemize, but not express his grief. 1881 W. C. Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 129 Nothing would better emblemise the happiness she had given me.

2. To make into a sign or badge.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. Cij b, The arms of the russia company, emblemised.

Emblic (e·mblik). Forms: 6 **emblico,** 7 **emblick.** [ad. med.L. *emblica, -icus,* ad. Ar. أملج *amlaj* a. Pers. آملج *āmleh,* cf. Skr. *āmalaka* of same meaning.] The fruit of *Emblica officinalis,* a tree of the N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ,* whose flowers are aperient, leaves and bark a remedy against dysentery. Also *Emblic myrobalan.*

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 151 Mirobalanes ..which the phisitians caule Emblicos and Chebulos. 1678 Salmon *Lond. Disp.* 136/2 The five sorts of Myrobolans.. the Emblick purge Flegm and Water. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* II. xiv, A Boxfull of conserves, of round Myrabolan plums, called Emblicks. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, The emblic Myrobalan is of a dark blackish grey colour.

† **Embli·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. En- + Blind *a.*] *trans.* = Blind.

1630 I. Craven *Serm.* 17 Man may .. be .. emblinded through affection.

† **Embli·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **enblisse.** [f. En- + Bliss.] *trans.* To make happy, bless.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxvi. (1554) 61 b, Nombre of childre t' enblisse his linage. *c* 1725 Fielding *Pleas. of Town* Wks. 1775 I. 228 How I'll emblisse thee. 1797 T. Townsend *Poems* [*Monthly Rev.* 463 Embliased is a word peculiar to this author].

† **Embloom** (emblū·m), *v. Obs.* [f. En- + Bloom *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with bloom; to impart a fresh or ruddy appearance to.

a 1528 Skelton *Ph. Sparowe* 1038 Her lyppes soft and mery, Emblomed lyke the chery. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* v, Emblоomed his aspect shines.

Emblossom, imblossom (em-, imblǫ·sŏm), *v.* [f. En- + Blossom *sb.*] *trans.* To load or cover with blossoms. Hence **Emblo·ssomed** *ppl. a.*

1766 J. Cunningham *Day* 33 The warbling throng, On the white emblossom'd spray! 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 651 The wreaths that would our brows emblossom. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 115 The whisperings of imblossomed trees.

† **Emblu·stricate,** *v. Obs.* [Whimsically formed to render the equally fantastic Fr. *embure-lucoquer.*] *trans.* To bewilder.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxii, The Romish church, when tottering and emblustricated with the Gibble Gabble Gibberish of this odious Error.

† **Emboa·st,** *v. Obs.* [cf. Emboss *v.*, Embosture.] *trans.* ? To carve (on a building).

1575 Fenton tr. Guevara in *Golden Epistles* 72 Men beare more honor to the Sepulchres of the vertuous, then to the emboasted Palaices of the wicked. 1579 — tr. *Guicciardini's Hist. Ital.* 1070 Skootchions..amixed and emboasted to the publike pallaices.

† **Emboa·t,** *v. Obs.* In 6 **enbote** [f. En- + Boat *sb.*] *trans.* To put on board a boat.

1542 *Stat.* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, cap. 9 § 2 No person shall enbote or lade any Wheate..in any picard bot or other vessell.

† **Embo·ck,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *imboccare,* f. *in* in + *bocca* mouth.] *trans.* To stop up the mouth of (a cannon).

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres,* v. ii. 130 The Cannoneras ..may not bee embocked or stopped vp.

Embodied, imbodied (embǫ·did), *ppl. a.* [f. Embody *v.* + -ed¹.]

1. Of 'soul' or 'spirit': Having a body, invested with a body.

a. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* viii. lxxxix. 190 O, could embody'd Soules Sinnes bane view well. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 58 Spirits embodied have converse with..spirits unembodied. 1783 Johnson *Lett.* II. 304 External locality has great effects, at least upon all embodied beings. 1839 Bailey *Festus* ii. (1848) 12 A spirit, or embodied blast of air. 1870 Max Müller, *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 365 As men, we only know of embodied spirits. 1880 E. Kirke *Garfield,* 27 The embodied spirit of treason and slavery.

β. 1692–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 243 Words that cannot be understood by an imbodyed Understanding. 1876 . Wesley *Serm.* Wks. 1811 IX. 148 An imbodied spirit cannot form one thought, but by the mediation of its bodily organs.

2. Of principles, ideas, etc.: **a.** Expressed or exhibited in material or concrete form; **b.** incorporated into a system.

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 137 There is a great deal of imbodied Art in Nature. 1799 Mackintosh *Stud. Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 364 The embodied experience of mankind. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 37 The individual follows reason, and the city law, which is embodied reason.

3. Formed or combined into a militant body or company; arrayed, marshalled.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 573 Such imbodied force, as, nam'd with these, Could merit more than that small infantry. 1715 Pope *Iliad* II. 540 Not less their number than the embodied cranes. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) II. 11 The number of embodied troops. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 179 The advocates of a simpler ritual had by no means assumed the shape of an embodied faction.

Embodier (embǫ·di,əi). [f. Embody *v.* + -er.] One who or that which embodies.

1634 R. Whitlock *Zootomia* Sig. a. Those Embodyers of Arts .. into the limits of their proper method. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 752 Claude..the embodier of 'foolish pastoralism'. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 165 His native tongue as the embodier and perpetuator of it.

Embodiment, imbodiment (em-, imbǫ·dimĕnt). [f. Embody *v.* + -ment.]

1. The action of embodying; the process or state of being embodied. *lit.* and *fig.*

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnl.* II. 19 As long as a beautiful thought shall require physical embodiment. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 125 Souls..condemned, by reason of sin, to repeated embodiment. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 348/2 No less admirable is Herr Reichmann's embodiment of Wolfram.

2. *concr.* That in which (something) is embodied.

a. The corporeal 'vesture' or 'habitation' *of* (a soul). Also *fig.*

1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 312 This fiery spiritual essence was enclosed in a frame sensitive enough to be its fit embodiment. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. i. (1875) 13 The soul of truth contained in erroneous creeds is very unlike most..of its several embodiments.

b. That in which (a principle, an abstract idea, etc.) is embodied, actualized, or concretely expressed. Also applied (with some reference to sense **a.**) to persons: The embodied type, 'incarnation' (of a quality, sentiment, etc.).

1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 117 The most striking embodiment of a highly remarkable belief. 1835 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. iii. 30 Jack and Stephen ..are..an embodiment of my notion of an English sailor, and of a..tradesman. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 133 He is the imbodiment of the most genuine national feeling. 1866 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. i. 22 To Ralegh, the Spanish empire and polity became the very types and embodiments of evil. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 141 Works of art..the visible embodiment of the divine.

Embody, imbody (em-, imbǫ·di), *v.* [f. En-, In- + Body *sb.* The form *imbody* is the only one recognized in Bailey and Johnson (though the latter uses *embody* s.v. *Incorporate*), but is now less usual.]

1. *trans.* To put into a body; to invest or clothe (a spirit) with a body.

a. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 86 No more then the sayd holy ghost is adjudged embodied or enharted. *a* 1699 Bonnell in W. Hamilton *Life* (1703) II. 134 My Saviour Impregnated the Consecrated Elements, and in a manner Embody'd himself there. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 26 Whether are there any spirits inhabiting the visible world, which have never yet been embodied. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 44 Would She embody'd to thy Arms return? 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 10 A pale, small person, scarcely embodied at all. 1869 J. Martineau

Ess. II. 291 In him the old scholastic spirit seems embodied again.

b. 1600 Heywood *1 Edw. IV* (1874) I. 27 Such haughtie stomacks .. Imbodied in the breasts of Citizens. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 561 Devills beeing imbodyed in ayre can. moove it.

2. To impart a material, corporeal, or sensual character to. *rare.* † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 468 The sole .. Imbodies, and imbrutes, till she quite lose The divine property of her first being. 1652 S. Patrick *Fun. Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not imbody and enervate your souls by idleness and base neglect. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* 575 Spirituality of mind enables them to conceive those mysteries with a pure devotion, without the danger of embodying and imbruting them.

3. To give a concrete form to (what is abstract or ideal); to express (principles, thoughts, intentions) *in* an institution, work of art, action, definite form of words, etc.

a. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 168 ₱ 5 Poetry, that force .. which embodies sentiment. 1815 Wellington Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 455 I have not yet been able to embody in a treaty the principles of this arrangement. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 267 The custom having been embodied in law. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* i, The blue coat and stiff white cravat which .. embodied her idea of a father. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 615 A popular notion, embodied in a rhyming couplet.

β. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 111 What Words shall be found to imbody Air? 1846 Hawthorne, *Mosses* I. v. 110 One century imbodied it in marble. 1859 Holland *Gold F.* v. 74 When this conception is imbodied in an object of worship.

b. Of institutions, works of art, actions, forms of words, etc.: To be an embodiment or expression of (an idea, principle, etc.).

1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 64 This house .. was to embody her idea of home.

4. To cause to become part of a body; to unite into one body; to incorporate (a thing) in a mass of material, (particular elements) in a system or complex unity.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 173 For I by vow am so embodied yours. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 192 We shall meet with the same Metall or Mineral embody'd in Stone. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig* 190 The apostate Jews, among whom .. some of the Samaritans .. became embody'd. 1799 Mackintosh *Stud. Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 385 Yet so much of these treaties has been embodied into the general law of Europe.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1692 tr. *Sallust* 8 Incredible it is to think how easily they [different tribes] embody'd.

c. *trans.* Of a complex unity: To include, comprise (such or such elements).

1847 Medwin *Shelley* I. 29 Blue books .. embodied stories of haunted castles, bandits, murderers. 1869 *Daily News* 18 Dec., The measure embodies of course the six points of the League's educational charter. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 198 Mahometanism certainly .. embodies in it some ancient and momentous truths.

† **5.** *Chem.* and *Phys.* **a.** *trans.* To form into one body. **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To coalesce, draw together, solidify. *Obs.*

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxv. 264 The Bubbles .. imbodyed themselves .. into one. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* iii. 26 These Corpuscles did never embody into greater quantities. 1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. xvi. (1686) 376 The spirit of wine being a sulphur does unite and imbody with those that remain. *c* 1682 J. Collins *Making of Salt* 54 It will naturally Embody in the Sun, and become a substance like Salt. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 2/2 An Alimentary Liquor, doth embody with the Blood. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 27 Heating the Oils a little .. adding the oil of Vitriol .. and stirring 'till all are embodied together.

6. *trans.* To form into a body or company for military or other purposes; to organize.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 63 The Army is ever embodied within the Kingdom. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 265 Holy persons might .. embody themselves into a Church. 1779 T. Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 218 The troops were never before so healthy since they were embodied 1838-42 Arnold *Hist. Rome* III. xliv. 201 Livius .. embodied the population of the town. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 174 The forces .. may now be considered as embodied against each other.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To form or join a body or company for military or other purposes.

1648 Cromwell *Let.* 20 Aug. (Carlyle), I have .. ordered Colonel Scroop with five troops of horse and two troops of dragoons, with two regiments of foot, to embody with them. 1661 *Lond. Allarum* 3 They had secretly entred into a Combination .. to meet and imbody at their appointed Rendevouz. 1681 *Moores Baffled* 26 [He] commanded the Horse to Embody within the Lines. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 133 Firmly to embody against this court party. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 669 The tories .. embodied in armed parties.

7. *trans.* To impart 'body' to (painting); to paint with a full body of colour.

1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art*, vi. (1848) 223 His [Vandyck's] lights are .. well embodied with colour.

Hence **Embo·dying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 291 The embodying of Scotland into one commonwealth with England. 1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 182 To prevent all considerable Imbodyings to resist him. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 223 All that .. embodying of colour .. may be given as you go on. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 179 Water is the embodying principle of all elastic fluids.

Embog (emb*o*·g), *v.* Also 7 **embogge, imbog, 9 embogue.** [f. En- + Bog *sb.*] *trans.* To plunge into a bog; to hamper in a bog, *lit.* and *fig.*

1628 Best in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 472 Imbogg'd he shall be, where nought he shall see But horror and feare. 1631 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 64 He was .. constrained .. to Embogge himselfe in the Bankers and Vsurers bookes. 1752 Wesley in *Wks.* 1872 II. 256 Attempting to ride over the common .. my mare was quickly imbogged. 1867 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 30 Sept., The valley was so soft that the big guns would have become embogged. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 1 June 5/2 Embogued in a morass.

† **Embo·gue,** *v. Obs.* [? corruptly ad. Sp. *embocar*, f. *em-* + *boca* mouth.] = Disembogue.

Hence † **Embo·guing** *vbl. sb.*, the place where a lake or river discharges itself. *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 113 The emboguing [Fr. *embouchure*] of the Meotis fennes.

† **Emboi·l.** Also 6 **emboyl.** *Obs. rare.* [f. En- + Boil.] **a.** *trans.* To cause to boil or to agitate with rage. **b.** *intr.* To be in a boil or agitation.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 28 Emboyled, grieued, brent. *Ibid.* II. iv. 9 The Knight emboyling in his haughtie hart.

‖ **Emboitement** (ãbwatmaⁿ). [Fr.; f. *emboîter* to enclose in a box, f. *en-* in + *boîte* box.

1. *Anat.* The fitting of a bone into another.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 32 This kind of 'emboitement' of the occipital in the parietal vertebra.

2. *Biol.* Used by Buffon to describe the hypothesis of the generation of living things, according to which successive generations are produced by the successive development of living germs which lie one within the other (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury.

In Mod. Dicts.

† **Embo·ld,** *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 **enbold,** 7 **imbold.** [f. En- + Bold.] *trans.* To make bold, embolden; to incite, encourage.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 273 b/1 Mine heart began somdeale to be enbolded. 1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App lxxv. Bee she .. examined .. who did embold .. her therunto. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lx. 180 The selfe sight of this force shall you so enbold. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 891 Bind and imbold mee once more to present My humble briefs in form of Parliament.

Embolden, imbolden (em-, imbō·ldən), *v.* Also 6 **enbolden, -bowlden,** 6-7 **emboulden, -bowlden.** [f. En-, In- + Bold + -en.] *trans.* To render bold or more bold; to hearten, encourage.

a. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* (1633) 2 Ep. Ded., I am emboulded to present them to your Lordships patronage. 1583 T. Stocker *Tragicall Hist.* I. 109 b, We .. are enboldened to exhibite a certeine supplication. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 46 He enbowldeneth the erringe hart to suffer for error. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 434 Thus I embold'nd spake. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 100 ₱ 4 Their Aspects were so .. emboldened with Resolution. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 403 The Bombay Presidency were more emboldened in their importunity. 1860 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 88 The affronts which his poverty emboldened .. low-minded men to offer to him.

β. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 218 Ambition .. imboldeneth [the son] to seeke his destruction of whom he holdeth his life. 1626 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* X. 201 Their lookes imboldned, modestie now gone. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* III. 231 Whether .. my Look, my Dress, my Appearance .. imbolden such an affrontive Insolence. 1854 J. Abbot *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 406 The .. inconvenience of imboldening .. the foes of the consular government.

Hence **Embo·ldener,** one who or that which emboldens. **Embo·ldening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1847 Craig, *Emboldener.* 1882 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* iv, Argument is a great emboldener. 1503 *Act.* 19 *Hen. VII* c. 10 Small fines have been .. set to the .. great emboldening of the said Offenders. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 364 Another imboldeninge of evill persons. 1628 Wither, *Brit. Rememb.* III. 248 But, rather, lesse imboldning then before. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 297 There was nothing .. but .. emboldening of their foes.

† **Embo·ldish,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 **emboldish.** [f. En- + Bold, after words like *impoverish.*] = Embolden.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 293 They that were disposid to do disobeysance were .. enboldishide [*printed* enboldrshide].

Hence † **Embo·ldishment,** *Obs.*, in 6 **inboldishment.** [see -ment.] = Emboldening *vbl. sb.*

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20. § 2 To the greate inboldisshment of .. mysgoverned persons disobeyeng your lawes.

‖ **Embole** (e·mbōlī). *Med.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐμβολή a throwing or putting in, f. ἐμβάλλειν to throw in, f. ἐν in + βάλλειν to throw.]

† **1.** The reducing of a dislocated limb. *Obs.*

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Embole*, the reduction or setting of a dislocated bone. 1860 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Embole*, a term formerly used for the reduction of a dislocation.

2. 'A plug or wedge' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. = Embolus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embolic (embo·lik), *a. Pathol.* [f. Embol-us + -ic.] Relating to or caused by an embolus.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 33 The multiple abscesses in pyæmia are, for the most part, of embolic origin. 1874 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 270 Embolic softening is the lesion most frequently discovered.

† **Embolimæ·al,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. ἐμβολιμαῖ-ος of same meaning (cf. Embolism) + -al.] Intercalary. So † **Embolimæ·an** [see -an], **Embolimæ·ar** [see -ar].

1677 Cary *Chronol.* I. i. 1. iv. 11 Differences of years, some ordinary and common, others Embolimæal. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 244 To this purpose they us'd Intercalary or Embolimean Months. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.*, *Embolimæan* is chiefly used in speaking of the additional months inserted by chronologists to form the lunar cycle of 19 years. 1677 Cary *Chronol.* I. i. 1. xii. 46 They must needs make Embolimæar Months or Days.

† **Embo·limary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. ἐμβολιμ-αῖος (see prec.) + -ary.] = prec.

1696 Whiston *The. Earth* II. (1722) 178 Each year had in it 12 Lunar Months .. no Embolimary Month being taken in.

Embolism (e·mbŏliz'm). [ad. L. *embolismus*, a. late Gr. ἐμβολισμός intercalation, f. ἐμβολή, ἐμβολος; cf. Embole, Embolus.]

1. *Chronol.* The periodical intercalation of a day or days in the calendar to correct the error arising from the difference between the civil and the solar year. *concr.* A period of time so intercalated.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 259 Not þe 3ere of þe sonne, noþer of embolisme. 1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* I. III. iv. 107 To make embolismes and intercalations. *a* 1638 Mede Wks. III. iv. 589 *marg.*, Count the Embolism of 5 days. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 An Embolisme of 30 days or a full Month must needs be made somewhere this year. 1788 Marsden in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 417 The year of the Mahometans consists of twelve lunar months .. no embolism being employed to adjust it to the solar period. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Embolismus.* 1847 in Craig.

† **b.** *attrib.* (in quot. quasi-*adj.*). *Obs.*

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H. vij, Ane moneth .. addit to yᵉ 3ere. makis yᵉ same .. to be callit embolisme.

† **2.** (*nonce-use.* See quot.)

1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 435 All he has written is a mere embolism or insertion of foreign and absurd matter.

3. *Pathol.* [cf. Embolus.] (See quot.)

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iv. 73 Embolism .. a plugging up of an artery with coagulated blood. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 431 Embolism is a somewhat common affection and consists in the occlusion of a vessel.

† **Embolismæ·an,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Incorrect form of Embolimæan, after Embolism.

1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 11 The Embolismæan or Intercalated Years.

† **Emboli·smal,** *a. Obs. Chronol.* [f. Embolism + -al.] That pertains to embolism or intercalation. **a.** Of a year: That is lengthened by intercalation. **b.** Of a month: That is intercalated.

1682 Wharton *Disc. Years etc.* Wks. (1683) 72 This year is two-fold, viz. Commune, containing 12 Synodical Lunations: or Embolismal, which containeth 13. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 There must needs be 7 Embolismal months.

† **Embolisma·tical,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. Gr. ἐμβολισματ- stem of ἐμβόλισμα + -ical.] = prec.

1736 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Embolismic (emboli·zmik), *a. Chronol.* [f. Embolism + -ic.] = Embolismal.

1736 Bailey, *Embolismic*, intercalary. 1775 Ash, *Embolismic*, belonging to an embolism, intercalary. 1871 J. Fowler in *Archæol.* XLIV. 146 The signs and symbols of the thirteen months of the Anglo-Saxon embolismic year. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 51 All but one of the additional or embolismic lunations. 1877 Bp. S. Butcher *Eccles. Cal.* 59.

Hence † **Emboli·smical,** *a. Obs.*⁻° = prec.

1736 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

‖ **Embolismus** (emboli·zmŏs). [L.; see Embolism.]

† **1.** *Chronol.* **a.** The excess of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. **b.** Intercalation. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (1495) 348 Embolismus is encreasynge and excesse by the whyche the yere of the sunne passyth the yere of the mone. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.*, *Embolismus* .. signifies intercalation.

2. In the Greek liturgy: A prayer inserted after the concluding petitions of the Lord's Prayer.

1878 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 476 Said .. after the embolismus at Easter-tide.

Embolite (e·mbŏlait). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἐμβόλ-ιον an intermediate + -ite; 'because between the chlorid and bromid of silver' (Dana).] 'A chlorobromide of silver, $Ag^5 Br^2 Cl^3$. It is perfectly malleable; has a resinous and somewhat adamantine lustre, and varies in colour from asparagus-green to pistachio, olive, and greyish-green' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). Also *attrib.*

1850 Dana *Min.* 545 Embolite .. crystals are implanted in crystallized calc spar. 1868 *Ibid.* (1880) 116 Varieties of embolite based on the proportion of bromid to chlorid.

Embolite, error for Embelif.

1560 ed. *Chaucer, Astrolabe* 252/1.

† **Embolisa·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. *Chronol.* [f. **emboliser* (deduced from Embolism) + -ation.] Intercalation.

1677 Cary *Chronol.* I. i. 1. xii. 46 Which Embolisation must have some Analogy with the Greek Mode.

† **Embo·lne,** *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 **enbolne.** [f. En- + Bolne.] *trans.* To cause to swell or rise; *fig.* to puff up. Hence **Embo·lning** *vbl. sb.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, With yrous herte enbolned all with pride. *c* 1525 Skelton *Replyc.* Wks. 1862 II. 232 Yong scolers nowe a dayes enbolned with the flyblowen blast of the moche vayne glorious pippiyng wynde. 1598 Nashe *Christ's T.* 14 b, Embolning the billowes vppe to the

ayre, with roring and howling [they] darte themselues on euery Rocke. 1698 in COLES. 1775 ASH, *Embolned*, swelled.

‖ **Embolon** (e mbǒlɒn). *Pathol.* [f. Gr. ἔμβολον a peg, stopper.] = EMBOLUS 2.

1876 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 138 A large embolon plugs up some such artery as the middle cerebral.

†**Embo·lster,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **imbolster.** [f. EN- + BOLSTER.] *trans.* To bolster out, to pad (see BOLSTER 2 d). Hence **Embo·lstering** *vbl. sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 The women..adding more Bauines vnto it [beauty] of lasciuious embolstrings. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlewom.* (1641) 301 That..embolsters her decayed brests, to purchase a sweetheart. 1632 W. LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 466 Wherevpon my hungerclungd bellie waxing great, grew Drum-like imbolstered.

‖ **Embolus** (e·mbǒlŭs). [L. *embolus* piston of a pump, a. Gr. ἔμβολος peg, stopper.]

†**1.** *Mech.* Something inserted or moving in another, such as the bar of a door, a wedge; *esp.* the piston of a syringe. *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. xxxii. (1682) 106 The Embolus or Sucker of a Syringe. 1708 KERSEY, *Embolus*, a bar of a Door, a wedge. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 182 Too great a Weight on the Embolus of a Syringe hinders its fair play. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. *Pathol.* 'The body which causes EMBOLISM' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 30 An embolus is a plug of some material which is transported by the blood-current from one situation to another. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 202 The embolus is usually arrested at a part where the vessels divide.

3. *Anat.* 'The osseous axis of the horns of the *Ruminantia cavicornia*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Emboly (e·mbǒli). [as if ad. Gr. *ἐμβολία, f. stem of ἐμβάλλειν to throw in. Fr. has *embolie* (Littré) = EMBOLISM 3.] = INVAGINATION: **a.** *Surg.* The name of a particular operation for hernia. **b.** *Phys.* The process of formation of the double-layered *gastrula* by involution of the wall of the single-layered segmented ovum.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 682 Modification of the blastosphere by the process of invagination or emboly. *Ibid.* 683 The various processes by which the gastrula or its equivalent are produced, are reducible to epiboly and emboly.

†**Embo·ndage,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **en-, imbondage.** [f. EN- + BONDAGE.] *trans.* To bring into a state of bondage or slavery; *lit.* and *fig.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 331 Let vs not so enthrall & enbondage our selues vnder our own lusts. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 237 Christians embondaging themselves to redeem others. 1691 HOWGIL in *Quakers Unmasked* 12 He and his Assistants sought to inthral all, and Imbondage all.

‖ **Embonpoint** (ãbɒ̃npwañ), *a.* and *sb.* Also **enbonpoint.** [F. *embonpoint*: f. phrase *en bon point* 'in good condition'.] Now chiefly with reference to women.

A. *sb.* Plumpness, well-nourished appearance of body: in complimentary or euphemistic sense.

1752 WARBURTON in Pope *Mor. Ess.* IV. 47 Wks. 1751 III. 272 To take care that the .colours are proportioned to her complexion; the stuff to the embonpoint of her person. 1807 Z. PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 35 They are all inclining a little to enbonpoint. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xi. 162 A form decidedly inclined to embonpoint. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 343 An increase in the body-weight and the embonpoint of those who take stimulants.

B. as predicative *adj.* Plump, well-nourished-looking. [In Fr. only as phrase *en bon point.*]

[1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* I. i. (1755) 18 Plump & (as the French has it) en bon point.] *c* 1806 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* (1862) I. App. 372 Before marriage they are generally light in figure; after they are mothers they become more *embonpoint.* 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Her form, though rather *embonpoint*, was nevertheless graceful.

†**Embo·rder,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **enborder,** 7–8 **imborder.** [f. EN- + BORDER.] **a.** To furnish with an edge or border; to edge. Const. *with* **b.** To place or set as a border.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 139 The crampons [of the bed] were of fyne syluer enbordered wyth golde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 436 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours Imbordered [*mod. edd.* embordered] on each Bank. 1736 BAILEY, *Imbordered*, bordered, having borders. 1847 CRAIG, *Emborder, Imborder*, to furnish or enclose with a border; to bound. In mod. Dicts. [in both forms].

Embordured, -ing, var. ff. IMBORDURED, -ING.

‖ **Emboscata** (*pseudo-arch.*), incorrect spelling of (It.) IMBOSCATA, AMBUSCADE.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, Have you purpose to set upon me here as in an emboscata?

Embosk, var. of IMBOSK, to shelter in a wood.

Embosom, imbosom (em-, imbu·zəm), *v.* Also 7 **enbosome.** [f. EN-, IN- + BOSOM.]

1. *trans.* To take or press to one's bosom; to cherish in one's bosom; to embrace. † Also, to implant, plunge (a sting, weapon, etc.) in (another's) bosom (*obs.*). Chiefly *fig.* *rare* in mod. use.

a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 25 The handmayd .. glad t' emboſome his affection vile. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas.* (1848) 67 Thus sought the dire enchauntresse in his minde Her guilefull bait to have embosomed. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36/2 Tithon's wife embosom'd by him lies. 1648 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 9 Anger rests Embosom'd .. in foolish brests. 1789 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 380 Why embosom me a viper's sting? *a* 1823 A. WILSON *Tears of Britain* Post. Wks. 158 Shall ..such a monster .. By Britons be embosomed? 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm* 459 All the Father embosometh the Son.

β. 1631 *Celestina* I. 7 Suffering them [Muleteers] to imbosome them between their brests. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* ii. 4 They lay as it were imbosomed in one another. 1806 MOORE *From High Priest of Apollo* ii. 40 Might he but pass the hours of shade Imbosomed by his Delphic maid.

2. *transf.* **a.** To enclose, conceal, shelter, in the 'bosom'. Often *pass.* to be enclosed, enveloped *in*, closely surrounded *with* (woods, foliage, mountains, etc.); *poet.*, to be 'wrapped' *in* (slumber, happiness, beauty, etc.). † **b.** *refl.* Of a river: To pour itself *into* the bosom of a larger stream (*obs.*).

a. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* xiii, All sorts of people may safely embosom themselves in her. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 44 My distant home Which oaks embosom. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 282 Embosom'd in the deep where Holland lies. 1773 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 158 The villages are happily embosomed with trees. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 501 This state [New York] embosoms vast quantities of iron ore. 18.. CAMPBELL *On Visiting Scene in Argyish.* i, The wind-shaken weeds that embosom the bower. 1809 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii, One of those spots in which Nature often embosoms her sweetest charms. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 279 Deep sleep embosometh their jaded limbs. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 798 What sepulchre embosoms the remains .. of so much human excellence and glory? 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 24 The sky..overarching and embosoming not earth and sea only, but clouds and meteors, planets and stars.

β. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 837 The River Vecht..imbosomes it self into the same [the Issell]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 597 By whom in bliss imbosom'd sat the Son. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lx. 167 We walked..to a large old villa, imbosomed in trees. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 378 Thy heart imbosomed in all beauteousness.

Hence **Embo·somed,** *ppl. a.*, **Embo·soming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 205 Since their embosoming and reconcilement to the Church of Rome. 1626 SANDYS *Ovid's Metam.* X. 205 She. Flusht with imbosomd flames. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 184 The long imbosomed braid. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* (1874) 9 The hill with its tall spire and embosoming trees. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 660 Bosses of shrubs, embosomings of flowers.

†**Embo·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [f. EMBOSS *v.*] A boss-like projection; a knob.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 124 A round emboss of marble.

Emboss (embǫ·s), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **enbos**(**s**, 5 **enbosse.** [prob. a. OF. **emboce-r* (app. not recorded before 1530): see EN- and BOSS *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cause to bulge or swell out, make convex or protuberant; to cover with protuberances. In modern use chiefly *transf.* from 2 or 3.

a. *c* 1460 *Stans Puer* 31 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 28 To enbosse thy lowis withe mete. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Some [bones] are enbossed for to entre. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 25/2 When God .. Embas't the Valleys and Embost the Hils. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 334 Embossed with fat. 17.. GAY *Story of Arachne* 39 Her trembling hand, embossed with livid veins. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph. Famine*, Poems I. 117 With boils embossed and overgrown with scurf. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 18 Its fretted roofs Embossed the bank. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 413 It is everywhere unequal, embossed with hill-tops.

β. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 13 Her Body is .. imboss'd all over with black knobs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 180 Botches and blaines must all his flesh imboss.

†**b.** fig. *To emboss* (*out*): to inflate (style), render tumid; to give exaggerated prominence to.

1564 *Brief Exam.* *iiij b, Ye embosse out your glorious stiles. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 36 It hath pleased M. Harding thus to colour and to embosse out this ancient Father. 1577, 1646 [see EMBOSSED *ppl. a.*[1] 3].

†**c.** *intr.* To bulge, be convex. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 [see EMBOSSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 215 a, If the same be made hollowe imbossing towarde the myddle.

2. *spec.* To carve or mould in relief; to cause (figures, part of a wrought surface) to stand out, project, or protrude. Also *fig.* The earliest and the prevailing mod. sense. [So Fr. *imbocer* (Palsgr.).]

a. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W., Dido*, Of gold the barris vp enbosede [*v. r.* enbossed]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II (1859) 194 Images came into the Church, not now in painted cloths only, but embossed in stone. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 76 Fleur-de-lis embossed out of the stone. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 322 Such claims .. stood embossed, and .. forced themselves on the view of common, short-sighted benevolence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 37 A gold sword-hilt .. being actually embossed on the picture. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Farmer's apparatus..for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth.

β. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 75 Fish. in Antique worke most curiously imbost. 1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI 807 The figure of a Star..imbost upon the upper superficies of the Regulus.

b. To adorn with figures or other ornamentation in relief; to represent (a subject) in relief. (Sometimes with reference to embroidery.) Also of the figures, etc.: To stand out as an ornament upon.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xx, An epythaphe..With letters ryche of golde aboue enboced. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 60 The ten plages of Egypte were well embost. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 602 Siluer plate curiously enchased and imbossed. 1699 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 299 How come they [Samaritan letters] to adorn and emboss vessels and coins? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 293 Regal robe with figured gold embost. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lx. 523 The sides were embossed with a variety of picturesque.. scenes. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 89 Calicoes ..embossed all over with raised patterns. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. viii. 346 The rich bronze which embossed its gates. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 490 Men who had made a fair profit by embossing silver bowls and chargers.

3. To ornament with or as with bosses or studs. Hence, To adorn or decorate sumptuously.

a. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., A girdle of gelt Embost with buegle 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 38 His house .he found not gorgeously embost, yet gaily trimmed. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 99/1 Bright portals of the sky Emboss'd with sparkling stars. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. lii. (1715) 14 The Chariots being richly emboss'd with Gold and other Metals. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/1 The Harness was embossed with Silver Plates. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 496 The studs, that thick emboss his iron door. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xi. (1873) 104 Whose tresses the pearl-drops emboss. 1844 9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 5 Did we not..Emboss our bosoms with the daffodils.

β. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery*, With buyldings brave, imbost of variant hue. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 121, I fed on berries that imboss the bramble.

Emboss, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in sense 4. Also 4 **embose, enbose,** 6–8 **imboss.** [ME. *embase*, perh. f. EN- + OF. *bos, bois* wood; the equivalent OFr. *embuiser* occurs with sense of AMBUSH. If so, the word is ultimately identical with IMBOSK *v.* The development of senses as suggested below is strange, but appears to be in accordance with the existing evidence.]

†**1.** *intr.* Of a hunted animal: To take shelter in, plunge into, a wood or thicket. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 352 [The hunters recounted] how the hert had vpon lengthe So moche embosed [*v. r.* enbosed, enbosid] I not nowe what. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 8 Look quickly, lest the Sight of us Should cause the startled Beast t' imboss.

†**b.** The *pa. pple.* is used by Milton for *imbosked.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1697 Like that self-begotten bird, In the Arabian woods imbost.

†**2.** To drive (a hunted animal) to extremity *Obs.* (The sense 'drive to a thicket,' required by the etymology above suggested, is not clearly evidenced).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 21 Curres, hauing, The Saluage beast embost in weary chace. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* II. 379 Like a Deere, before the Hounds imbost. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III vi. 107 We have almost imbost him, you shall see his fall to night. 1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes on Don Quixot* 210 As Mules and Horses, who are imboss'd, foame and chafe the more. 1680 OTWAY *Cains Marius* IV. ii. (1735) 68 Was ever lion thus by dogs emboss'd? 1768 BUYS *Dict. Terms Art*, To Emboss (in Hunting), to inclose in a Thicket.

†**3.** In *pass.* of a hunted animal: To be exhausted by running; *hence*, to foam at the mouth (as a result of exhaustion in running). Also *transf.* of persons: (*a.*) To be exhausted, at the last extremity of fatigue; (*b.*) to foam at the mouth (from rage, etc.). *Obs.*

[The sense 'to foam at the mouth' is prob. influenced by EMBOSS *v.*[1], as if an 'embossed stag' were one 'studded' with bubbles of foam. Cf. IMBOST *v.*, to foam at the mouth (Cockaine 1591), IMBOST *sb.*, foam (R. Bradley 1727).]

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 24 Where hartis bellnyng, emboxyd with distres Ran on the raunge. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is foamy at the mouth, we saye that he is embost. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuill* CXXIII, With rage imbost. 1611 *Countr. Content* I. iv. (1668) 25 A stag .. imbost, that is, foaming..about the mouth. 1611 COTGR., *Malmené* .. imbossed, or almost spent, as a Deere by hard pursuit. 1685 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 191 As a stag embossed takes the soyle. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. xlix, He [the stag] is imbos'd, and weary'd to a Bay.

fig. 1592 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* VII. XXXVI. (1612) 175 My chased Heart imboste and almost spent. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Poems (1717) 227 My spirit's faint..my soul's imbost.

4. *trans.* To cover with foam (the mouth, the body of an animal). *arch.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi. 120 By furie chaunged into an horrible figure, his mouthe foule and imbosed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. vii, Embossed with foam, and dark with soil, The labouring stag strained full in view. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Magic Bridle, Anniv.* 148 He saw a wild steed.. White foam his flanks embossing.

†**Embo·ss,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [app. first in Spenser; perh. f. EN- + BOSS *sb.*[3] The Sp. *embozarse* to envelop oneself in a cloak, has also been suggested. Some of the quots. might belong to EMBOSS *v.*[1] in sense 'decorate'.]

trans. To cover, encase (in armour); to plunge (a weapon) *in* an enemy's body. Also *fig.* in *pass.* To be 'wrapped' (in ease).

1590–6 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 24 A knight her mett in mighty armes embost. *Ibid.* I. xi. 20 The knight his thrillant speare again assayd In his bras-plated body to embosse. *Ibid.* III. i. 64 None of them rashly durst..in so glorious spoyle themselves embosse. *Ibid.* VI. iv. 40 Vowing, that never he.. would lig in ease embost. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 133 A souldier embossed all in gold [transl. L. *præcingitur auro*].

†**Embo·ss** *v.*[4] *Obs.*—[0] [ad. Fr. *embosser* to attach a 'spring' to a cable, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *bosse* knot at the end of a rope.] (See quot. and etymology: evidence of Eng. use is wanting.)

1768 BUYS *Dict. Terms Art*, To Emboss a Cable (sea Term.)

Embossed (embǫ·st), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. EMBOSS *v.*[1]]

1. Carved or moulded in relief; ornamented with figures in relief; (of figures or ornament) raised,

standing out in relief. *Embossed printing*: printing with raised letters, as for the use of the blind, or for ornament.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 67 Images..wrought .. in imbosed worke. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1859) 195 Embossed images began to creepe into Churches. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Relieve*, embossed works, *Toreumata*. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 153 The..wear which attends the friction of..embossed surfaces. 1849 WILMOTT *Jrnl. Summer in Country* 15 July 141 The embossed alphabet for the blind. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 The ..bill of fare engraved on embossed paper. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 205 With sufficient body to give an embossed effect to the touch.

2. Covered with ornamental bosses or studs; richly or sumptuously decorated.

1591 LYLY *Sappho* I. ii. 161 Endeavour to be a courtier to live in emboste roofes. 1871 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Sarchedon* I. 21 His master drew the embossed bit carefully from his favourite's mouth.

† **3.** In 15th c.: Humpbacked. *Obs.*

c 1430 tr. *Deguilleville's Pilg. Lyf. Manh.* (1869) 130 Boystows she was and wrong shapen and enbosed [Fr. *bossue*].

† **4.** Bulging, convex, swollen, tumid; *fig.* of style.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 163 Thinking by their embossed speech to tickle the eares and harts of the yoong princes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 645 The..imbossed heades of the first and right Squilla. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. 258 In diverse kinds of glasses; as in the hellowe the plain, the embossed. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 177 Why thou horson, impudent, imbost Rascall. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 227 My Daughter, thou art a Byle, a plague sore, or imbossed Carbuncle. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 39 Embossed Language tickles the eares.

5. *Bot.* 'Projecting in the centre like the boss of a shield' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Embo·ssed,** *ppl. a.*^{2} *Obs.* [f. EMBOSS *v.*^{2} + -ED^1.] Of a hunted animal: Driven to extremity; foaming at the mouth from exhaustion. Also *transf.* of persons.

1641 BP. HALL in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 91 The enbossed heart panteth for the rivers. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 117 Like an embossed Stag .. he must run and out-run all. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 100 Once more to single out my emboss'd Committee-man.

Embosser (embǫ·səɹ). Also 7 **imbosser.** [f. EMBOSS *v.*^{1} + -ER.] One who embosses.

1625 in RYMER *Fœdera* XVIII. (1726) 74 Wee doe .. appointe and ordaine to be the Maister Imbosser and Maker of the medales of us our heires and successors. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 385 Yeatherd, George, Dyer and Embosser of Woollen-cloth, Deal-street. 1883 B. H. BECKER in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 The stamp and die had superseded the embosser.

Embossing (embǫ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBOSS *v.*^{1} + -ING^1.] **a.** The action of the verb EMBOSS; also *attrib.*, as in *embossing-iron*, *-machine*, *-press*. **b.** *concr.* Embossed ornamentation; formerly in wider sense, swelling, protuberance.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xx. (1554) 36 If their brestes up to high them dresse, They can ..thenbosing doun represse. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Of them [bones] that haue enbossyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *La Bosse* .. the embossing of a Jewell. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 878 All Engravings and Embossings (afar off) appear plain. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 272/1 The..embossings on the paper are made by the method of reverse currents.

Embo·ssment (embǫ·smĕnt). [f. EMBOSS *v.*^{1} + -MENT.]

† **1.** The action or process of embossing. *Obs.*

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799 Chron. 399 A method of..ornamenting by..embossment..cloths or stuffs.

2. *concr.* A figure carved or moulded in relief; embossed ornament. Now *rare*. Also *attrib.*, as in *embossment-map*, a map of which the surface is moulded in elevations and depressions.

1680 DEKKER *Dreame* iij. § 1 There you see the golden embosments and curious enchasings. 1731 CAPT. POWNALL in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 166 An urn..of..clay.. without any inscription or embossement. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 46 Beneath rose an embossment proud,—A rose beneath a thistle bowed. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 149 All the necessary data for making an embossment-map.

3. *gen.* A bulging, protuberance.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. 63 With a swelling embossment. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Saillie*, The imbossement of an enchaced pretious stone. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 560 Perfect circles without any .. Imbosments. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 89 These embossments are not formed by the crystallization of that portion of the salt which has been dissolved.

Embo·sture. *arch. rare.* Also 7 **imbosture.** [? f. EMBOSS *v.*^{1}, after *sculpture*. (But cf. EMBOAST *v.*)] = EMBOSSMENT.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Fr.* IV. iii, There nor wants Imbosture nor embroidery. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. ii. 33 This strange device raised in an embosture of gold.

Embottle: see EM- *prefix*.

‖ **Embouchement** (aṅbuʃmaṅ, ĕmbū·ʃmĕnt). [Fr.; f. *emboucher*: see next.] **a.** The mouth (of a river). **b.** *Phys.* The point at which one vessel enters or leads into another.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport. & Adv. Scotl.* x. (1855) 99 A heavy sea is tumbling into the embouchment of the Dee. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 4. 248 The embouchement of the thoracic duct into the venous system.

‖ **Embouchure** (aṅbuʃür). Also 9 **embouchier,** 8 **ambusheer.** [Fr.; f. *emboucher* to put in or to the mouth; also *refl.* of a river, to discharge itself by a mouth; f. *en-* in + *bouche* mouth.]

1. The mouth of a river or creek. Also *transf.* the opening out of a valley into a plain.

1792 *Fortn. Ramble* xvi. 114 We reached the embouchure of the fall. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 580/2 Near to the embouchier of Berezina. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 238 The city Foah..so late as the beginning of the fifteenth century, was on this embouchure. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. i. 71 Huge cones of white clay and sand..guarding the embouchure of the valleys. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 100 It lies..at the embouchure of several rivers.

2. *Music.* 'The part of a musical instrument applied to the mouth' (Grove).

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. S.* xvii. (1849) 169 The embouchure of a flute. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* I. iii. 27 The air..is made to play upon the thin edge of the pipe at the embouchure C.

3. *Music.* 'The disposition of the lips, tongue and other organs necessary for producing a musical tone' (Grove).

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xc, You see .. I have got the ambusheer already [on the German flute]. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 536 The second octave is produced by a stronger pressure of wind and an alteration of embouchure.

Embound, imbound (em-, imbau·nd), *v. poet. arch.* [f. EN-, IN- + BOUND *sb.*] *trans.* To set bounds to; to confine, contain, hem in.

Hence **Embou·nded** *ppl. a.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 137 That sweete breath Which was embounded in this beauteous clay. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Woman's Lightness*, But never bonds a woman might embound. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* I. xxii, To .. sleep imbounded by his boisterous arms. 1855–9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 16 The voice th' imbounded shores Volley along.

† **Embow·,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next.] The concave surface of an arch, vault, or dome.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 723 The..Embowes were of very strange worke with leaves, balles and other garnishinges.

Embow (embōu·), *v.*^{1} *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 5 **enbow,** 6– **imbow.** [f. EN- + BOW *sb.*^{1}]

1. *trans.* To bend or curve into a bow (see BOW *sb.*^{1}).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3034 Browes..Bright as the brent gold enbowet þai were.

2. *Arch.* To arch, vault.

1481 [see EMBOWED *ppl. a.*] 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 309 The rouffes .. are gylted and embowed. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. (1617) 101 The heauen, being imbowed about these lower parts, like a vaut. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 294 The West end .. embowed over head seemeth to be very antient. 1838 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *Cave of Staffa*, The pillared vestibule..the roof embowed.

3. To enclose as within a sphere; to englobe, encircle.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. I. 70 Turn'd Vapour, it have round embow'd Heau'ns highest stage. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V*, cxci, His Rayes Embow'd Wᵗʰin a vapor here, and there a Cloud.

† **Embow·,** *v.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 **enbowe.** [f. EN- + BOW *v.*^{1}] *trans.* ? To bow down.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 204 The sonne of man haþe not wer he may reclyne or enbowe his hede.

† **Embow·dle,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. BOWDLED *ppl. a.*] *trans.* To wrap round.

1625 W. L'ISLE tr. *Du Bartas' Noe* 10 A claggy night of myst embowdleth round [Fr. *envelope*] his brains.

Embowed (embōu·d), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBOW *v.*^{1}]

1. Bent or curved into the form of a bow; convex, bow-like.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 707 Long lyke a Peare, with certayne embowed or swelling diuisions. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Vanitie* ii. With gilden hornes embowed like the Moone. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xciv. (1643) § 759 A globe is round, being embowed on the out-side, and hollow on the in-side. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. (1715) 61 The Wings are doubled, by bestowing the light-arm'd Men under them in an embow'd Form. 1855–9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 473 Th' imbowèd points together met.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 234 He beareth, Azure, a Dolphin Nasant, Imbowed Argent. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Two arms counter, embowed, and vested, gules. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald*, Glossary, *Embowed* (Fr. *courbé*) bent, or bowed. *Embowed contrary*, bowed in opposite directions. *Embowed dejected*, bowed with the extremity turned downwards. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 56 An Arm..when bent at the elbow is embowed.

2. *Arch.* **a.** Arched, vaulted. **b.** Curved or projecting outward, so as to form a recess (cf. BOW *sb.*^{1} 12, BOW-WINDOW).

1481 CAXTON *Orat. P. C. Scipion* D. viii, in *Tulle on Friendsh.* The stone werkes enbowed called the Arches tryumphal. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 36 The fair embowed or vawted roofs. 1617 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 160, I agreed with..the carpentere to putt a new compaste imbowed Roof on my Chapple. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 157 Love the high embowèd roof. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 50 In the embowed recess are three windows. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, The ancient embow'd arches of the old chantry. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 205 An embowed window.

Embowel (embau·ĕl), *v.* Also 6–7 **em-, enbowell, imbowel(l.** [In senses 1–2 ad. OF. *enboweler* (recorded in pa. pple. *enbowelé* = OF. *emboulé*, **emboelé*) an alteration (with substitution of the prefix *em-* for *es-*) of OFr. *esboueler*, f. *es-* repr. L. *ex-* out + *bouel* BOWEL. In senses 3–4 f. EN- + BOWEL.]

I. 1. *trans.* To remove the (abdominal) viscera from (a body), either for the purpose of embalming, or as part of a judicial penalty; = DISEMBOWEL.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 141 Item I will that aftir my deth my body be emboweld. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, V. iv. 109 Imbowell'd will I see thee by and by. 1640 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 64 Wᶜʰ made me..send for a chirurgeon from York to embowel him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. VI. § 3. 124 Having prepared their bodies for the purpose by embowelling them. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 488 He is the diviner who must embowel the beasts of sacrifice. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 490 Others he put in prison, others he embowelled.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 20, I haue not halfe emboweld my register. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 247 The Schooles embowel'd of their doctrine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 587 Whose roar Emboweld with outragious noise the air And all her entrails tore. 1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 26. 315 How curiously do men..embowel a text to find a pretence for cavil and objection. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 166 In England we have not yet been completely embowelled of our natural entrails.

II. † **3.** To put, convey into the bowels; in quots. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 44 On Ulysses Circe did bestow A blather, where the windes imboweld were. 1629 DONNE *Whitsunday Serm.* Wks. 1839 I. 578 All was embowelled and enwombed in the waters. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 8 When God and man inhere mutually in other, and are enbowelled by mutuall love. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 26 His bodie was .. imbowelled in a spacious coffin, the Ocean. *Ibid.* 105 A streame..arising from Mount Taurus here embowels it selfe into that sea.

† **b.** To fill the bowels of (an animal). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1679) 566 The young whelps of weasels being imbowelled with salt.

† **4.** *intr.* To convey food into the bowels. *Obs.*

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 18 It will oftentimes very much molest her in her putting ouer and imbowelling.

Embowelled (embau·ĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. = DISEMBOWELLED. *lit.* and *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Richard III*, V. ii. 10 The Boare makes his trough In your embowel'd bosomes. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 261 Exploded Thunder tears th' Embowel'd Sky. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Painters* 10 Sweeter than hist'ry of embowell'd saint.

2. *fig.* That lies hid in the bowels or heart of a thing; internal, intestine.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholike* 236 Hauing such Embowelled enemies within his Realmes. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* xx. 62 For them we drain the mine's embowell'd gold. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 169 Like an embowelled earthquake yet unbelched.

† **3.** That has the bowels full. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij, If..the bowell [be] any thyng stiffid . ye shall say she is embowellid.

Emboweller (embau·ĕləɹ). [f. as prec. + ER.] One who performs the operation of disembowelling.

1705 GREENHILL *Art Embalm.* 283 We shall next proceed to speak of the.. Emboweller.

Embowelling (embau·ĕliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBOWEL *v.* + -ING^1.] = DISEMBOWELLING.

1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 79 Sentence of death with..hanging, beheading, quartering, embowelling. 1813 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 117/2 The..infliction of embowelling was at present left to the discretion of the executioner.

† **b.** *nonce-use.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes on Don Quixot* 91 These exenterations, embowellings, and disgorgings made Sancho's appetite like a swine.

Embowelment (embau·ĕlmĕnt). [f. EMBOWEL + -MENT.] **a.** The action of disembowelling.

b. The inward parts or contents of a thing.

1823 LAMB *Elia* I. xviii. (1865) 135 A clock with its ponderous embowelments of lead and brass.

Embower, imbower (em-, imbau·əɹ, -bau·əɹ), *v.* Also 7 **imbowr(e.** [f. EN-, IN- + BOWER *sb.*^{1}]

1. *trans.* To shelter, enclose, seclude as in a bower; also *absol.*

1580 SIDNEY in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 78 Him..Whom Sion holds embowered. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 44 Ah destinies, & you whom skies embow'r. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 304 Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbouer. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* cxlvii. Ye, whom highest Heaven imbow'rs, Praise the Lord. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* I. ii, And the silent isle imbowers The Lady of Shalott. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 333 Elms and..vines embower them with..rustling leaves.

† **2.** *intr.* for *refl.* To take shelter, lodge as in a bower. ? *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 225 Small Birds in their wide boughs embowring. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xxvii, Gaze but upon the house whear man embow'rs.

Embowered (embau·əɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED^1.] **a.** That is surrounded as with a bower, wreathed with foliage; **b.** lodged in a bower.

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 119 The little smiling cottage warm embow'r'd. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 317 Seated in the embowered porch of his small parsonage. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nights* iv, Imbower'd vaults of pillar'd palm. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 254 There are ranges of embowered windows.

Embowering (embau·əriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^1.] Enclosing, or sheltering in a bower. *concr.* A bower-like retreat; in quot. *fig.*

1882 HALL CAINE *Recoll. D. G. Rossetti* 110 Whatever emboweringe I had in my mind.

Embowering (embau·ərin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That forms a bower; that surrounds as with a bower.

a 1727 PARNELL *Post. Whs.* (1833) 32 From Helicon's imbowering height repair. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 240 Imbowering shrubs with verdure veiled the sky. 1811 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXV, Above the embowering and richly shaded woods. 1858 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 129 A..landscape thick with imbowering trees.

Embowerment (embau·ərment). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of embowering.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 63 Plants..of a kind peculiarly adapted to the embowerment of Mrs. Pipchin.

† **Embow·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. EMBOW *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EMBOW¹; vaulting; arching: in quot. *concr.* Also *attrib.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The freshe enbowing wt verges right as lynes. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 5 By the kervings or imbowings he meeneth the verge fashion. 1576 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 261 To John Whyt ij playnes ..ij chesells, and ij embowing playnes.

† **Embow·ing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Arching, convex, curved.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* I. v. 6 b, Conuex or embowyng.

† **Embow·l,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BOWL *sb.* 1.] a. *trans.* To form or mould into a globe. b. *intr.* To take or grow into the form of a globe.

1580 LADY PEMBROKE *Ps.* XC. (1823) 171 Long ere the earth embowl'd by thee Bare the forme it now doth beare. 1886 SIR R. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) 332 The citrons shone with fruits embowled.

† **Embow·ment.** *arch. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EMBOW *v.* + -MENT.] Vaulting.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 249 The Roofe all open, not so much as any Embowment neere any of the walls left.

Embox (embɒks), *v.* Also 7 imboxe. [f. EN- + BOX *sb.*²] *trans.* To set in or as in a box.

1611 COTGR., *Emboister*, to imboxe. 1732 FIELDING *Cov. Gard. Trag.* I. iii, In Goodman's-fields the city dame Emboxed sits. 1808 LAMB *Lett.* in C. and M. C. Clarke (1878) 160 The Watchmen are emboxed in a niche of fame. 1835 KIRBY *Bridgewater Tr.* (1852) II. 211 More than thirty alternate layers of earth and web, emboxed, as it were, in each other.

Embrace (embrē·s), *sb.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*²]

1. The action of folding in the arms, of pressing to the bosom. (Sometimes euphemistically for sexual intercourse.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 113 Armes, take your last embrace. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. v, Arms, whose .. sweet embraces Could quicken death. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 793 In embraces forcible and foule Ingendring with me. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 91 P 7 Pride..by whose embraces she had two daughters. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVII. ix, She turn'd from him, to meet .. The Glendoveer's embrace. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiii. 273 The demonstrative affection of an embrace between the two women.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Mis. State Man*, The soule perswaded that no fading loue Can equall her imbraces. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* 75 Their streames thus Rivers joyne, And lose themselves in the embrace. 1665 GLANVILL *Screps. Sc.*, Offering themselves to its [Truth's] embraces. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Introd. 42 Rocks .. enclosing, in a still narrower and narrower embrace, a valley. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 The most perfect combination of perceiving organs is the embrace of the two hands.

† **Embra·ce,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* Also 4 enbrase, -ass, -brace, 6 imbrace. [f. EN- + Fr. *bras* arm: see BRACE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To put (a shield) on the arm.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6651 His scheld enbraceth Antiocus. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 295 Enbrasit with that thar scheldis braid. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5539 With scheldes enbraced. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4111 Whene Bretones boldly enbraces there scheldes. *Ibid.* 2459 With brode scheldes enbrassede. 1598 WYRLEY *Armorie* 50 Did baisse his gleaue and well imbrace his shield.

Embrace (embrē·s), *v.*² Forms: 4-5 enbrace, 4-6 embrase, 4- embrace. Also 5-6 imbrase, 6-8 imbrace. [ad. OF. *embrace-r* (F. *embrasser*) = Pr. *embrassar*, It. *imbracciare*:—late L. **imbracchiāre*, f. *in-* in + *bracchium* (pl. *bracchia* see BRACE *sb.*²) arm.]

1. *trans.* To clasp in the arms, usually as a sign of fondness or friendship.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 95 The frere..her embracith in his armes narwe. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* App. 81 This lady .. him enbraced al in hire sleepe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 268 The lordis .. Imbrasit thame that tyme full tenderly. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* IV. 16 Aboute this tyme yf yᵉ frute can lyue, thou shalt enbrace a sonne. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 950 Lovers, when th' are fast In one another's Arms embrac'd. 1845 FORD *Spain* § I. 46 Many a Sancho..is there fondling and embracing his ass.

fig. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 193 The riche folk that embraceden and oneden al hire herte to tresor of this world shul slepe in..deeth. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 132 Worship their Messias, and imbrace Him in their hearts. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 216 Let us .. Hug and Imbrace them [earthly things] never so dearly.

b. Of sexual embraces.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 50 You will say, she did imbrace me as a husband. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 168 On other days they [certain penitents] may eat any meat but flesh, and imbrace their own wedlock.

† c. As the typical mode of salutation between friends; to salute as a friend. *Obs.*

1707 FERRAND *Peterboro's Cond. Sp.* 174, I hope to embrace you in a few Days. 1747 HOADLEY *Suspic. Husb.* I. iii. (1756) 12 Any..Friend of my Frankly's I am proud of embracing.

d. *absol.* (Chiefly with reciprocal sense.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4810 Disordinat desiryng For to kissen & enbrace. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 407/3 Thenne eche kyssed other and enbraced straytelye. 1598 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xvi. 76 When they had imbraced Then Archigallo .. in Ebranks Towne was plac'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 636 Easier then Air with Air, if Spirits embrace, Total they mix. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, Two lovers in each other's arms, Embracing and embrac'd. 1854 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. (1868) 252 They loved each other, and embraced.

2. In various figurative uses.

† a. To compass, gain (an object of desire).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b, A lady to sone abandonned and given ouer embraceth not grete honour. 14.. *Legendary Poem* in *Retrosp. Rev.* Nov. (1853) 102 With .. penaunce amerte They wene ther blys for to imbrase [*printed* unbrase].

† b. To worship (a deity). *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VIII. 37 Temples and aultres in whiche she sholde be enbraced and honowred as a goddesse.

† c. To accept (a person) as a friend; to welcome the services of (a person).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 10 He beares himselfe more proudlier .. then I thought he would When first I did embrace him. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 83 He wrought himself..to be imbraced as their friend. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* B 4 Wert thou as secret as thou'rt subtil..I would embrace thee for a neere imployment. 1635 [cf. 1 a. *fig.*].

d. To accept gladly or eagerly; also, in weaker sense, to accept; now chiefly, to avail oneself of (an offer, opportunity, etc.).

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 12 Y hope of king Henries grace, That he it is which schal the pes embrace. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii. (1883) 11 The communes .. imbracinge a licence, refuse to be brydled. 1588 EARL ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 213 III. 80, I can not but embrace with duty your Lordships good counsell. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 13 Embrace we then this opportunitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 The worke is ever to be embraced, as containing the first description of poysons and their Antidotes. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. iv. (1854) 119 The general sent the prince word that he would embrace a parley. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 189 The captain..embraced this offer. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iii. 107 One alternative; that of embracing the neutrality. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 62/1, I will embrace the opportunity of making a few general remarks.

e. To accept, submit to (death, adverse fortune) with resignation or fortitude.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 126 Thurio give backe, or else embrace thy death. 1598 — *Merry W.* V. v. 251 What cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. x. 111 They readily embrace death. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 106 Even death it-self voluntarily imbrac'd. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 137 Embracing with joy all its sufferings and privations.

† f. To take to one's heart, cultivate (a virtue, disposition, etc.). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 143 He shulde of trouthe thilke grace With all his hole herte embrace. 1576 in Farr *S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 291 Of Christes flock let loue be so embraste. 1623 SIR J. STRADLING in Farr *S. P. Jas.* (1848) 232 What good peace (if we it imbrace) will doe vs.

g. To adopt (a course of action, profession or calling, mode of life). Formerly also, to take (a road or course in travelling).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* XV. (1647) 22 They embraced severall courses through sundry countreys. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 13 Captain Vaughan .. embraced the right-hand way towards Westminster. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, Being compelled .. to embrace a life you disliked. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XV, What fiend possessed you to..embrace the trade of a damsel adventurous. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 89 The..home of those..who embraced the monastic life.

h. To adopt (a doctrine, opinions, religion, etc.); often with the notion 'to accept joyfully'. Also, to attach oneself to (a party, cause, etc.).

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 120 Repent and beleue the Gospell in embrasynge the same. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 41 Foure of the greatest Iles embraced the Christian faith. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 71 This opinion was .. generally imbraced amongst them. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 269 By embracing Christ and his Doctrine, the believing Jews did not turn to a new Religion. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIV. 334 Cæsar gave him the choice either to embrace his Party, or to continue his March. 1743 J. MORRIS *Sermons* viii. 214 So may they .. heartily imbrace the truth. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 75 The two princes embraced .. different parties. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 38 Palissy was not the only man of genius in France who embraced the Reformed faith.

† i. To take (a matter) in hand; to undertake.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 90 So wol I now this werke embrace. 1552 HULOET Embrace anothers accion or title, *Litem propriam vel suam facere.* 1597 BACON *Ess. Suites* (Arb.) 40 Some embrace Suites, which neuer meane to deale effectually in them. 1670-2 MARVELL *Corr.* 183 Wks. (1872-5) II. 374 The Duke .. had embraced this matter. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 559 When the wisdom of parliament embraced the subject of the government of India.

3. To entwine, encircle, surround; to clasp, enclose. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1360 *Song of Mercy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 122 Wormes blake wol vs enbrace. 14.. *Purif. Marie* (*Tundale's Vis.* 130) The passyng joy that can hys hart embrace. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 44 b, Here that is of grace the welle Of hyr wombe sche [the mother of the Virgin Mary] dede enbrace. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 6 His right hande embraceth me. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 7 You'l see your Rome embrac'd with fire. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 40 The whole Town redoubled Walls embrace. 1796 WITHERING *Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* III. 56 Leaves arrow-shaped at the base, embracing the stem. 1860 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Thr.* 298 It is on both sides firmly embraced by the whinstone. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/1 The woods, embracing lawns and sloping corn fields.

† b. Of an event: ? To lay hold upon, touch (the heart). *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas' Falles of Princes* II. XXVI. (1554) 62 This auenture .. The heart of Cyrus gan somewhat enbrace And caused him for to be piteous Ageine Cresus.

† c. *intr.* To wrap, circle *about*. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 388 The blacke Ivie .. groweth upon trees and hedges, about the whiche it embraceth.

4. Of things: To include, contain, comprise. So of persons: To include or comprise *in*.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 60 Not that my Song .. So large a Subject fully can embrace. 1804 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 408 Thus the two classes embrace all legitimate merchants. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. 181 The other productions of this indefatigable scholar embrace a large circle of topics. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 4. 33 The time occupied..embraced about five whole days. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. 196 Some of these events .. are substantive facts embraced in the message delivered. *Mod.* It is impossible to embrace all the cases in a single formula.

5. To take in with the eye or the mind; also with these as subject.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 356 The..distance ..which his eye can embrace on the surface of the earth. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 308 Religious truth .. is embraced by the understanding. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 69 The infinite .. the intellect can seize though not embrace. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/3 You embrace the whole broad panorama of wood and water.

Embrace (embrē·s), *v.*³ *Law.* [apparently a back-formation from the agent-noun EMBRACER².] *trans.* To attempt to influence (a juryman, etc.) corruptly and illegally. Also *absol.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 77 Also there to embrace and rule among youre pore. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 202 That if any person shall (for his owne gaine) embrace any Jurie or Inquest. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. 140 The punishment for the person embracing is by fine and imprisonment. 1809 in TOMLINS *Law Dict.*

† **Embra·ce,** *v.*⁴ *Obs.* Also 4 imbrace, 6 enbrace, -se. [f. EN- + BRACE *sb.*²] *trans.* To fix with a brace or buckle; to fasten, fit close.

[Perh. suggested by a misapprehension of EMBRACE *v.*¹]

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 227 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* III. 154 Your plates unto your body shal be enbraste. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. lxv, And to his legge he my stede enbraced. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 26 Who .. His warlike armes about him gan embrace.

Embraceable (embrē·səb'l), *a.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*² + -ABLE.] Capable of being embraced; inviting an embrace.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. ii. 40 Fortune's instant, tangible, embraceable, Fortune! 1879 W. COLLINS *My Lady's Money* iv, The men .. finding it [her figure] essentially embraceable, asked for nothing more.

Hence **Embra·ceably** *adv.*, in a manner that invites an embrace.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 31 A little too much inclined to be embraceably plump.

Embra·ced, *ppl. a.*¹ [f. EMBRACE *v.*² + -ED.] In various senses of the vb.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 52 And quicken his embraced heauinesse. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* Ded., Of that most excellente and yet embraced Custome. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Iustine* 331 With her own body she protected the embraced bodies of her children.

Embra·ced, *ppl. a.*² *Her.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*⁴ + -ED.] Braced together, tied or bound together.

† **Embra·celet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 enbracelett. = BRACELET.

1533-9 T. ST. AUBYN in *Lisle Papers* XIII. 96 Thanks for your token mine enbracelett.

Embracement (embrē·smĕnt). Also 6-7 im-. [f. EMBRACE *v.* + -MENT; or a. OF. *embracement*, F. *embrassement*: see EMBRACE *v.*²] The action of embracing.

1. An enfolding in the arms = EMBRACE *sb.* 1.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 2, I..desyred the to be loyned to myn enbracementes. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXIII. vii, She .. went to him..With words..and with embracements. 1598 YONG *Diana* 138 If thou knewest from whom this imbracement came. 1650 HOWELL *Revolutions in Naples* 93 Masaniello, prostrating himself at the feet of the Viceroy, he kiss'd his knee, after which embracement, etc. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 22 Conuvenna..after imbracements and teares, assails him with..a motherly power. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son. of God* I. viii. 176 Since I have shunn'd thy Dear Embracements, O Thou my Soul's Bridegroom. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 553 Embracements that blended spirit with spirit! *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 52 Embrace me with the last embracement.

b. *fig.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 192 To the end that .. they might..cast them selves..into the armes and embracements of Spaine for safeguard. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 21 Him that throws vertue into the embracements of vice. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 96 They .. consider not that they have received into their embracement another [temptation].

c. *transf.* in certain occasional uses.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 70 [The bear] being ready to giue me a shrewd embracement. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 480 Take a wide embracement of the water towards you, one good armful will bring you round directly.

†**2.** What one takes in hand, an undertaking. Cf. EMBRACE *v.*[2] 2 b.

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37 [Sir Francis Walsingham] was one of the great allayes of the Austerian embracements. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 506 Some .. complained, that his Embracements were too large and general.

3. A clasping, encircling, closely surrounding.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 58 The Parts in Mans body easily reparable, as Spirits, Bloud, and Flesh, die in the Embracement of the Parts hardly roparable, as Bones, Nerues and Membranes. 1628–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 80 Ravenna, situate in the embracement of two Rivers. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 95 Quick, each hand with sure embracement hold the dagger by the hilt!

b. *fig.* An embracing or taking in with the eye or the mind.

1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* 23 Nor can her wide Embracements filled bee. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* V. iii. (1862) 386 Their intellectual vision widened to the embracement of the universe.

4. *fig.* An approving acceptance (of a doctrine, religion, etc.); a cheerful acceptance (of something offered).

1535 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxiii. 157 Affection towards the favorable embrasement of Gods word. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. ix. (1632) 242 The Conuersion of the Northumbrians to the imbracement of Christian Religion. 1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 89 What Destiny has ordered I am resolved..to subscribe to, and with a contented imbracement enjoy it. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* II. 106 Their Wills in the Embracement of the Chiefest Good.

Embracement, var. f. EMBRASEMENT, *Obs.*

Embracer[1] (embrē·sə). Also 6 imb-. [f. EMBRACE *v.*[2] + -ER.] One who embraces.

1. One who clasps (a person) in his arms.

a 1794 Sir W. JONES *Songs Jayadeva* (R.), Bashful at first, she smiles at length on her embracer. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxx, Performed by the embracer's laying his or her chin on the shoulder of the object of affection. 1885 NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* II. 302 Adrian was the embracer whom his wife had seen.

2. One who adopts (a doctrine, religion, etc.), or takes up (a line of conduct, etc.).

1547 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* III. iii, Embracers of their owne aduice. 1598 YONG *Diana* 331 Imbracers of all kinde of vice. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xviii. 100 You persecute to the death all the Embracers of that Profession. 1674 *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 13 The afflicted Netherlanders, embracers of the same Religion She professed.

Embracer[2] (embrē·sə). *Law.* Forms: 5 **ymbrasour,** 6 **enbracer,** 6–9 **embraceor,** 6– **embracer.** [a. AF., OF. *embraceor, -aseor* instigator, 'boutefeu, ou qui par male signification duyt autre a mal faire' (Gloss cited by Godef.), f. *embraser* lit. 'to set on fire', EMBRASE *v.*; for the development of meaning cf. ENTICE *v.* The word was used in the statute 38 Edw. III. st. II. cap. 12, which provides penalties for *les embraceours demesner ou procurer tielx enquestes,* i. e. those who instigate to bring about such (fraudulent) inquests as have been previously referred to in the act. The contextual meaning of the word in this passage seems to have become its technical sense; hence, by back-formation, EMBRACE *v.*3]

One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 Preamb., Unlawfull mayntenours, ymbrasours and Jurrours. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Embracer of questis or other comon mysdoers. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 313 The same Justices shall also certifie the names of the maintainours and embracers. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 411 Embraceor is he which comes to the Bar with the party, and speaks in the matter, or is there to overlook the Jury, or to put them in fear. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v. *Decies tantum,* It lieth also against embracers that procure such an enquest (by suborning a jury). 1697 *View Penal Laws* 312 If the Juror or Embracer have not whereof to make gree, he shall suffer a years imprisonment. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., If the party himself instruct a juror, or promise any reward for his appearance, then the party is likewise an embraceor.

†**Embra·cer**[3]. *Obs.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*[4]] He who or that which braces or fastens; a brace, bond.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI*, an. 2 (R.) Affinitie is an embracer of amitie.

Embracery (embrē·sĕri). *Law.* Forms: 5 **enbraciarie, ymbracery,** 6–7 **em-, imbracerie, -braserie,** 5– **embracery.** [f. AF. *embraceour* EMBRACER[2]; see -RY.]

The offence of an embracer; the offence of influencing a jury illegally and corruptly.

1450 J. PASTON *Lett.* I. 145 To enquere, here and determyn all..embraceries. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 1 By endentur, promyses, othes, writyng or otherwise, enbraciaries of his subgettes. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 409 One skilled in the Law, may give the evidence for his Fee to the Jury, and it is no imbracery. 1617 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 32 Imbraseries, oppressions. 1670 VAUGHAN in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 423 Unless Imbracery, Subornation, or the like were join'd. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 72 To the same Jury not so well, on account of the danger or suspicion of embracery, and so forth. 1887 *Times* 31 Mar. 3/5 The plaintiff..was charged..with the offence of embracery.

Embracing (embrē·sing), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. EMBRACE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EMBRACE in its various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 870 To ben a clene widewe, and to eschiewe the embrasynges of men. 14.. *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 113) And all the enbrasyng of the goodly cheyne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii, She shold sitte on the lift side of the kyng for the .. enbrasynges of her husbond. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. i. 112 Thei absteine fro the embrasinges neither of sister ne mother. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 130/1 His nobles .. he did allure to the imbrasing of good letters. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) 11 Farewell .. the kind imbracings. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 7 The embracing of the Protestant Religion. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiii. 223 Eager embracings of the object. 1887 POLLOK *Course T.* v, The kind embracings of the heart.

Embracing (embrē·sing), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Law.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*3] = EMBRACERY.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 Pream., Mayntenaunce, embrasyng, champertie and corrupcion.

Embra·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That encircles, surrounds, or encloses.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 54 A porch .. Archt over head with an embracing vine. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 21 The Land-imbracing Sea. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 98 The all-embracing Divine Being.

Hence **Embra·cingly** *adv.*, in an embracing manner: **a.** as one or as those who embrace; **b.** with wide comprehension, comprehensively. **Embra·cingness,** the quality of that which embraces or comprehends; comprehensiveness.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 451 'Tween whose soft breasts lie nestling fervent love And maiden modesty embracingly. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 78, I knelt before her half embracingly. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 823 The absoluteness which means all-embracingness. 1882 MABEL COLLINS *Cobwebs* III. 151 The wide embracingness of his stern cruelty.

Embracive (embrē·siv), *a. nonce-wd.* [irregularly f. EMBRACE *v.* + -IVE.] Given to or fond of embracing; embracing demonstratively.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1869) II. xix, Not less kind.. though less expansive and embracive, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.

†**Embrai·d,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **enbrayde,** 6 **en-, embraid, -brayde.** Also 6 **imbraid, -braied, -brayd.** [f. EN- + BRAID *v.*[2]; cf. ABRAID *v.*2] *trans.* To upbraid, taunt, mock; const. *of,* with. Also, to reproach one with, 'cast in one's teeth'.

1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flamineus* F vii, in *Tully of Old Age* My lytil feelde of the which I am enbrayded by Corneli shal suffise for our dayly lyuelode. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 16 He was of his enimies embrayded, and called a schoole master. 1540 MORYSINE tr. *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* Pref., Never imbraidinge benefites gyven and paste. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 265 To imbrayd him with the pleasure that he had done for him. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 205 If ye be friends embraid me not. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 13 With .. words, which I knowe to be foolish .. I imbraided thee.

†**Embrai·d,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **enbrayd,** 6 **enbraid, -brade, embread.** [f. EN- + BRAID *v.*[1]] *trans.* **a.** To fasten or sew on like braid. **b.** To plait or braid; to interlace, intertwine.

Hence **Embrai·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xlix. (1495) 95 b, [He] lyued by enbraydynge and weuynge of cordes of Jonkes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 789 The saumpler to sow on, the lacis to enbraid. 1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 18 They [the vessels] begynne to entermyngle, enbrade, and enterlade each other. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 18 Her golden lockes .. in tresses bright Embreaded were.

†**Embrai·d,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In (? 5) 6 **enbrayde.** [f. EN- + BRAID *v.*[1]; see ABRAID.] *trans.* = ABRAID, to arouse.

1430 LYDG. *Troy* V. xxxvii. (1555) Pelleus..gan..Pirrhus to..enbrayde [1513 abrayde] out of his deadly thoughte.

Embrail: see EM- *prefix.*

†**Embrake,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **enbrake.** [f. EN- + BRAKE *sb.*] *trans.* To lead into a brake or snare, entangle.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 286 Enbraked in the middes of those mortalle streights. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 65 Hee would .. hamper and embrake her in those mortal straights for her disdain.

†**Embra·nched,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BRANCH *sb.* + -ED; OF. had *embranché* in same sense.] Furnished with branches.

c 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 9 Vnder an Arboret embranched wide, This .swaine. did lie.

Embranchment (embra·nʃmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. Fr. *embranchement.*] A branching off or out, as of an arm of a river, a spur of a mountain-range; *concr.* a branch, ramification. Also *fig.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 194 The lateral embranchments of the main valley of the Rhone. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 6. 405 Human life is divided into two embranchments. 1868 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 365 Several embranchments or strings of conoidal hills. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 157 The sympathetic set of nerves is a mere.. embranchment of the cerebro-spinal system. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* xiv. 201 The point of embranchment [of the road] was screened by a ridge.

†**Embra·nd,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **imbrand**; *pa. pple.* **embrant.** [f. EN- + BRAND *v.*] *trans.* To brand, stigmatize; to impress (a stigma).

1604 DANIEL *Fun. Poem Earl Devonshire* Our own fame .. Will be imbranded with the mark of blame. 1625 W. LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 2 The Rogues passport embrant between his brows.

Embrangle, imbrangle (em-, imbræ·ŋg'l), *v.* [f. EN-, IN- + BRANGLE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To entangle, confuse, perplex.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 19 In knotted Law, like Nets .. they are imbrangled. 1689 *Trial, Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. 1684, 26 These things..imbrangled by our Factions and Divisions. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Human Knowl.* I. § 98, I am..embrangled in inexplicable difficulties. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett.* in J. P. Collier's 7 *Lectures* (1856) 57 The perplexities with which .. I have been thorned and embrangled. 1878 MORLEY *Voltaire* II. (ed. 2) 62 Physical explanations .. were imbrangled with .. metaphysics.

Embranglement (embræ·ŋg'lmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of the vb. EMBRANGLE, or the result of such action; entanglement, complication, confusion.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Groans* No. 9 The entanglements and embranglements of the latter [her feet], in her endless train. 1839 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 434 All these embranglements conduced very much to the pleasure which the Duke anticipated. 1861 *Times* 22 Feb. 9 Under the control of Parliament there would be no such embranglement.

Embrant, pa. pple. of EMBRAND *v.*, *Obs.*

†**Embra·se,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **enbrace, embrass,** 6 **enbrase,** 7 *Sc.* **embrayis.** [a. F. *embrase-r,* f. *en* in + **brase, braise* hot charcoal.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. i, Ethna, the hye montayne Embrased wt fyre of helle. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XIII. (1599) 607 The powder..being embrased of the fire.

2. *fig.* To inflame with passion, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 88/1 Saynt Nicholas enbraced with the loue of god sette hym hardyly ayenst the righter. 1490 — *Eneydos* xiv. 50 Her grete desire embrasid wyth the swete flamme of loue. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Bankis Helicon* 102 Hir birning beawtie dois embrayis My breist.

Hence †**Embra·sing** *ppl. a.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) IV. xxi. (1506) 242 For fere of theues or of the enbrasynge fyre.

†**Embra·sement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *embrasement*: see EMBRASE *v.* and -MENT.] A burning, conflagration; *lit.* and *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/4 He ouercam thembracementes of the fyre of helle.

Embrassade. *rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *embrassade,* f. *embrasser* to EMBRACE.] A process of embracing.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. 4 (1863) 269 Miss Laura made a speech in her usual style..at the conclusion of which Miss Barbara underwent an embrassade.

†**Embra·sure,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*[2] + -URE.] = EMBRACE.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 39 Preuents Our lock't embrasures.

Embrasure (embrē·gĭūr), *sb.*[2] Also **embrazure.** [a. F. *embrasure* (16th c.), f. *embraser* 'to skue or chamfret off the jaumbes of a door or window' (Cotgr.), synon. with *braser* (Cotgr.) and the mod.F. *ébraser.*]

1. A slanting or bevelling in the sides of an opening to a wall for a window or door, so that the inside profile of the window is larger than that of the outside.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Embrasure,* in architecture, an enlargement of the gap, or aperture of a door, or window, within-side the wall. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. VII. 329 They put me in a chair in the embrasure of a window. 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 181 The spreading or embrasure of the jambs increases the openings inwards.

2. *Mil.* An opening widening from within made in an epaulement or parapet for the purpose of allowing a gun to be fired through it.

1708 *Milit. Dict.*, *Embrasures,* the Gaps or Loopholes, left open in a Parapet for the Cannon to fire through. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 47 Setting himself close to the wall under an embrasure. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. xxxiv, The eye could count each embrazure. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 124 Riding straight at one of the embrasures [he] leapt his grey Arab into the breastwork.

b. A port-hole for the same purpose in a ship.

1759 FALCONER 90-*Gun Ship* 43 Guns .. From dread embrazures formidably peep. 1881 [see 3].

3. *attrib.*

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 514 An embrasure battery of four guns. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 3/4, I..jumped down on the embrasure port.

Embrasure (embrē·gĭūr), *v. trans.* To furnish with embrasures. Hence **Embra·sured** *ppl. a.*

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 500 The Fort..being completely embrazured. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 73 He would have rushed to Paris, embrasured the walls. 1877 MRS. H. KING *Disciples Ugo Bassi* iv. (ed. 3) 160 The mud embankments, the embrasured walls.

Embrave (embrē·v), *v.* Also **enbrave.** [f. EN- + BRAVE *adj.*] *trans.* To make brave.

†**1.** To adorn splendidly; to embellish, beautify. Cf. BRAVE 2. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 109 The faded flowres her corse embraue. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* III. ii, And with their verdure his white head embraves. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Nat.* xvi. 9 Each with circling gold embraved had his head.

2. To inspire with bravery, render courageous.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xvii. Argt. (R.) Psyche, embrav'd by Charis's generous flame. *c* 1874 PUNSHON *Wilberforce* 11 Natures .. have been enbraved into the very heroism of sacrifice when the trial came.

Embrawd: see EMBROWD.

Embrayis, Sc. form of EMBRASE, *Obs.*

Embrazure: see EMBRASURE.

† Embrea·ch, *v. Mil. Obs.* Also 6 **imbrech**. [f. EN- + BREACH *sb.*] **a.** *intr.* To enter a breach. **b.** *trans.*. To make a breach in.

1581 STYWARD *Martial Discipl.* I. 38 Imbrech he with his ensigne advancing with the foremost. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 379 New walles, which..time doth force, and as it were embreach with his assault.

† Embrea·d, *v. nonce-wd.* In 6 **enbread**. [f. EN- + BREAD.] *trans.* To convert into, or incorporate in, bread.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 Why then shuld it [the godhede] be adjudged enbreaded for hys presence in the breade.

Embread, var. of EMBRAID *v.*[2]

Embreastment (embre·stmĕnt). ? *nonce-wd.* [f. EN- + BREAST + -MENT.] A breast-like swelling of the ground.

1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag.* (1835) XLV. 219 A green plain, which heaved up and down in hillocks and embreastments of earth.

Embreathe (embrī·ð), *v.* Also 5–6 **enbreathe, -brethe**. See also IMBREATHE, INBREATHE. [f. EN- + BREATHE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To breathe (something) *into*; to inspire (a person) *with*. Also, to give breath to.

a 1529 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumberl.* 157 Enbrethed with the blast of influence deuyne. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 86 The holy ghost is accompted enbreathed for that he was presented in Christes breathe. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 1 What breth embreath'd these almost thingles things. *a* 1618 BROUGHTON *Wks.* III. 728 To embreath into your M^y. the speech..condemned.

2. To breathe in, inhale. In quot. *fig.*

18.. M. ARNOLD *Poems, Heine's Grave*, May'st thou the rapture of peace Deep have embreathed at its core.

Hence **Embrea·thing** *vbl. sb.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 86 Wrytten by the enbrethinge of the holy ghost.

Embrea·thement. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -MENT.] = INSPIRATION.

1854 W. LEE *Inspiration* I. 19 The immediate suggestion, embreathment, and dictation of the Holy Ghost.

Embreech: see EM- *prefix.*

† Embre·ve, *v. Obs.* In 3 **en-, ambreve**. [ad. OF. *embrever*, corresp. to med.L. *imbreviāre* IMBREVE *v.*, f. *in-* in + *breve*: see BREVE, BRIEF *sb.*] *trans.* To make a formal entry of; to inscribe.

c 1225 *Ancren Riwle* 344 Nis non so lutel þing of þeos þet þe deouel nauep enbreued [*v.r.* ambreued] on his rolle. *c* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 His boc þat is on euch sunne enbrev.

Embrew, obs. form of IMBRUE.

† Embri·dle, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 **enbridle**. [f. EN- + BRIDLE *sb.*] *trans.* To restrain as with a bridle.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deuteron.* lxii. 1003 Threatnings whereby God woulde..holde vs enbridled.

Embrigade (embrigē·d), *v. rare.* [ad. Fr. *embrigader*, f. *en-* + *brigade.*] To form into a brigade; *fig.*, to form into an organized body.

1884 *Times* 2 Feb. 9 The entire nobility are embrigaded into an official hierarchy.

† Embri·ght, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BRIGHT *a.*] *trans.* To render bright. Hence **Embri·ghted** *ppl. a.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 37 So doth the glorious lustre Of radiant Titan, with his beams embright Thy gloomy Front. 1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Death late Maj.* xxx, Mercy..Through the embrighted air ascendant flies.

Embri·ghten, *v.* Also 7 **imbrighten**. [f. EN- + BRIGHT *a.* + -EN.] *trans.* = BRIGHTEN.

Hence **Embri·ghtening** *ppl. a.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* xvi, Whose garment imbrightned into heau'nly flame. 1652 E. BENLOWES *Theophila* 22 Embrightning our knowledge. *Ibid.* v. xcvi, Like duskie atoms in the suns embrightning ray. 1855 R. C. SINGLETON tr. *Virgil* II. 315 Even Messapus's embrightening helm.

† Embri·ng. *Obs. rare.* In 4 *pa. t.* **embrouȝte**. Cf. IMBRING. [f. EN- + BRING *v.*] *trans.* To bring in.

c 1325 *Floris & Bl.* (Hauskn.) 863 (Auchinl. MS.) And ȝaf him here malisoun þat so fele floures embrouȝte on honde.

† Embroca·do. *Obs.* Also 7 **imbrocado**. [corrupt form of IMBROCCATA, as if Spanish: see -ADO.] A pass or thrust in fencing.

? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* IV. ii, in Bullen *Old Plays* III. 233 Favorytts are not without their steccados, imbrocados, and pun[to]-reversos. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 16 Hee..taught him [Cayn] that embrocado by which he kild his brother. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript & Whipt* I. v, They are for nothing but the Imbrocado.

† Embroca·do, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + *brocado* = BROCADE, q.v.] *trans.* ? To adorn with brocade work. Hence **Embroca·doing** *vbl. sb.* (*fig.*).

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxiv. (ed 10) 339 What are all ..the embellishings, the embrocadoings of Fortune to us.

Embrocate (e·mbrōkēt), *v. Med.* Also 7 **embrochate, imbrocate**. [f. med.L. *embrocāt-* ppl. stem of *embrocāre*, f. *embrocha*: see EMBROCH.] *trans.* To bathe or foment (a part of the body) with liquid, in order to remove or mitigate disease.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 303 In Wounds of Gun-shot..Embrocate often. 1615 CULPEPPER *Riverius* v. i. 125 The Tongue may be embrochated with Oxymel. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. vi. 49 When you have imbrocated all about with Oyl of Roses. 1722 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 85, I embrocated all the Abdomen..with warm Ol. Chamæmel. 1815 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 12 June, He has been embrocated. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 252.

Embrocation (embrōkē·ʃən). *Med.* Also 7 **embrochation**. [n. of action f. med.L. *embrocāre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

† 1. The action of embrocating. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 437 It is an embrocation when we drop down liquor from a hyer place upon some part of the bodie. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI xxx. (1678) 650 An Embroche or Embrocation, is a watering.

2. A liquid used for bathing or moistening any diseased part; now usually restricted to those applied by rubbing; a liniment.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. ii. (1639) 4 Embrocations (that is, decoctions made of certaine things to powre upon any member). 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXVIII, He bathed the doctor's face with an embrocation. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* I. 3 Drugs and soporific embrocations.

† Embro·ch(e, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **embrocha**. [ad. med.L. *embrocha*, ad. Gr. ἐμβροχή lotion, related to ἐμβρέχειν to steep, foment, f. ἐν in + βρέχειν to wet (as with rain).] = EMBROCATION 2.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* 5 Embrocha is when the membre is washed gentilly wyth a sponge dypt in the decoction of diuerse herbes. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia*, Strange Speech Of..Embroches, Lixives, Cataplasmes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 192 An Embroche or Irrigation is compounded of Simples.

† Embro·che, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.; or ad. OF. *embrochier* or med.L. *embroc(h)āre.*] *trans.* = EMBROCATE.

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 367 Washing and embroching the dogges throate .with vinegar.

† Embro·che, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **embroach**. [f. EN- + BROCHE *v.*] *trans.* To stitch on by way of ornament.

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. vii. (1632) 728 Precious Gemmes, embroched in the Celebrating Vestures. 1697 *Observ. Money & Coin* 5 Besides precious Gems Embroach'd upon the Celebrating Vestments.

† Embro·che, *v.*[3] *Obs.* In 5 **enbrooche**. [ad. F. *embroche-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *broche* BROACH *sb.* spit.] *trans.* To put on a skewer or spit.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Kostyf of motone .. Enbrochyd shal be. *Ibid.* 35 Fysshe thou schalle enbroche.

Embroglio, bad form of IMBROGLIO.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XX, Out of a cursed embroglio during the attack on Brentford. 1868 *Morn. Star* 2 Jan.

† Embroi·d, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BROID *v.*] *trans.* To entwine, braid.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Dd iij b, Gold embroyding bynds their docks.

† Embroi·der, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. (in sense of next: cf. BROID *v.* and OF. *embroder*) + -ER.] = EMBROIDERER.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* 12 Close vnto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroiders.

Embroider (embroi·dəɹ), *v.* Forms: 5 **enbrowder, -brouder, (onbrouder), embrawdre**, 5–7 **embrother**, 6 **enbroder, enbrauder, embrouder**, 7 **embroder, embroader, embroyder**, 7–**embroider**. Also 5–6 **imbrowder**, 6 **imbrother, imbrodur, imbroyder**, 6–7 **imbroder**, 7 **imbrayder**, 7–8 **imbroider**. [f. EN- + BROIDER; cf. OF. *embroder.*]

1. *trans.* To ornament with needlework; to work in needlework upon cloth, etc. Also *absol.*

14.. *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 114) Yor quene .. Of no devyse enbrowdryd hath hir wede. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 572 Þis palle enbroudryd wt gold so rede. 1475 *Inv. Goods* in *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* I. 555 A cloth of blac worstede.. with a whyte crosse imbrowderyd in v placis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 331/2 A noble woman was desyred tembrawdre certayne garmentes. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 125 Above the opening..to bee embrothered the Kings and Queens armes. 1521 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 183 With S. George on horsbake uppon the brest of the said abbit inbrowderid. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Norwich* in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 51 Twoo coopes of white damaske embroudered wt Lillypotts. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 197 Buskynnes..imbrothered with gold. *c* 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 21 A faire hearse curiouslie embrothered 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 63 If any one..imbrayder his Purple in my garment. 1680 ANNE MONTAGUE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 241 A cheery coulerd satten embroderyed with silver thick. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 111 The women..embroider .for the embellishment of their persons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 476 The motto, embroidered in letters three feet long.

† b. *transf.* To ornament or variegate as if with embroidery. Sometimes *ironically*, to besmear with dirt or blood. *Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 152 Þese gloues.. Onbroudrid with blood. 1592 LYLY *Endym.* I. iii. 13 Their braines must as it were imbroder my bolts. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 49 Guilded leather with which they use to imbroyder their Irish Jackets. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 Breasts and face..imbrodered with..beasts, serpents. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38/1 Meadows Embroyd'ring all the banks. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* III. iii. in *Bullen's Old Pl.* II. 367 To Westminster In our torne gownes, embroiderd with Strand dirt. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* iv. 68 The Women imbroider their Legs, Hands and other parts with divers works. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 155 A whole gallery embroidered in pannels by his hand.

2. In various figurative uses

† a. To make splendid, dignify. *Obs.*

1609 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* II. vi. 39 So by his Humilitie he embroydered the basenesse of his birth. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Obscurity* Wks. (1710) II. 704 Nor let my homely Death embroider'd be With Scutcheon, or with Elegy.

† b. To set forth in florid language. Cf. *paint*

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 20 Embroidering and painting out his praise. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 3 Hee sang a song, in which..he passionatly embroyder's what he had done for his well beloved.

c. To embellish with rhetorical ornament or with fictitious additions or exaggerations.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 367 The Grecian Historians and Poets imbroder and intermixe the tales of ancient times, with a world of fictions. 1638 FEATLEY *Transub.* 23 The Doctor made an eloquent speech, imbroidered with all variety of learning. *a* 1797 WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, (1847) III. iv. 97 He had embroidered his own story with some marvellous legends 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 326 The history of Vincent. has been extravagantly embroidered. 1884 *Weekly Register* 18 Oct. 503/1 Whether the legend..was accurate or embroidered, Lord Malmesbury best knows.

Embroidered (embroi·dəɹd). *ppl. a.* [f. EMBROIDER *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Of textile fabrics, leather, etc.: Adorned or variegated with figures of needlework. Also of the needlework itself.

1591 FLORIO *and Frnitles* 9 That [girdle] of blew veluet, embrothered. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, II. v. 44 A rich Imbroider'd Canopie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* viii. comm., A girdle..of twisted silke and gold, embrodered worke. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. v. (1675) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 29 His embroyder'd Sacerdotal Robe. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vii 86 An embroidered shoe.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A, Through delicate embroidered meadowes. 1667 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., The pleasant Aspects of Nature..and..her severall imbroidered Beds. 1672 EVELYN *French Gardiner* II. § 1 (1675) 136 Melons..white, wrought or Embroidered, Ribb'd, and others. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* XV. (1876) 394 In the embroidered language of the Sheviri.

Embroi·derer [f. EMBROIDER *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who embroiders.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxvii. (1483) 84 More necessary to the land is a deluer than a goldsmyth or a embrawderer. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1342 A Flemish imbroitherer had advertised him. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/9 Mary Bird Imbroiderer. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 39 She collected all the sempstresses and embroiderers of Samarah. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 244 The arts of the..embroiderer will have to be set in motion.

2. *fig.*; cf. EMBROIDER *v.* 2 c.

16.. NORTH *Lyfe Qvoniambec* (R.), This embroiderer..has stuffed his writings with..lies.

Embroideress (embroi·dərĕs). Also **embroidress**. [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female embroiderer; a woman who embroiders.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/7 Emma Paine.., Embroideress. 1782 LADY LLANOVER in *Mrs Delany's Corr* Ser. II III. 80 To apologize for his niece's being an embroidress by profession. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. vi. 440 The skilful needles of English embroideresses.

Embroidering (embroi·dəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBROIDER *v.* + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of the vb. EMBROIDER. Also *attrib.*, as in *embroidering machine.* **b.** *concr.* Embroidered ornamentation.

1536 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. XXXV. 255 He can .use.. embrotheryng carving, painting or grafting 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 301 Part of them exercise .. imbrotherynge. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr *Erasm. Paraphrase Matt.* 106 b, They go with brode & goiglouse imbrouderinges. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* XVII. 3 Divers colours [*marg.* embroidering]. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II xiv. (1622) 361 Hee teacheth the Arts, both of Weauing, and Imbroydering. 1886 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/4 The embroidering is principally done on the Continent.

Embroidery (embroi·dəri). Forms: 4 **enbrouderie**, 6–7 **embroyderie, -broiderie**, 7–**embroidery**. Also 6 **imbroderie**, 7 **imbrodry, imbrauthery, imbroidery**. [ME. *embrouderie*, f. OF. *embroder* EMBROWD *v.*: see -RY; cf. EMBROIDER and BROIDERY.]

1. The art of ornamenting cloth and other fabrics with figures of needlework; also *attrib.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 21 Of weving or of embrouderie. 17.. ADDISON in *Spect.*, Their more serious occupations are sewing and embroidery. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm* 286 The ancient feminine occupation of embroidery. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 80 She sat down to her embroidery frame.

2. *concr.* Embroidered work or material.

c 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 12 With silke, and golde, and with imbroderie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 75 Saphire, pearle, and rich embroiderie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie*, To whom. solid work [shines not] as false embroyderies. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 94 A waistcoat with Imbrauthery. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Plan, Flowers ..Embroyderies, Carvings. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vii. 22 Window-curtains. almost covered with Embroidery. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 7 They even sell their embroidery, their lace, and their clothes.

3. *fig.* with notion of 'elaborate or showy ornament', 'adventitious adornment', etc.

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* Pref. Verses, Thats but imbrodry of Fame. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXX. 473 A liberal man .puts embroideries on religion by the chearfulness of his spirit. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liii. 124 Their liturgy was..a species of mass, though with some less shew

and embroidery. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 234 All the embroidery of poetic dreams. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvi. (1857) 277 An embroidery of playful humour. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 112 Rather more embroidery of courtesy than belongs to an Englishman.

b. *Mus.* Ornamentation either contrapuntal or through variation.

1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 49 Brilliant passages..form an embroidery thereon.

4. *transf.* Applied to other kinds of ornament or marking compared in appearance to needlework, *esp.* (in poetical or elevated language) to the natural adornment of the ground by flowers. †In 17th c. used *techn.* in landscape gardening.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 79 The parterres of excellent embroidery. 1672 — *French Gardiner* II. § 1 (1675) 150 Those Melons which are full of Embroidery and Characters. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Poverty* Wks. (1711) III. 58 Daisies .. their Embroidery bring. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3118/4 All sorts of Gardens..in Embroidery work in Grass or Gravil. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ii, And it was garnished with an embroidery of daisies and wild flowers.

¶ 5. *nonce-use.* A place of embroidering; an embroidery manufactory.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 275 From the embroideries of Babylon or from the loom of the Gobelins.

†**Embroi'l**, *sb. Obs.* Also imbroil(e. [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] Cf. Sp. *embrollo*, It. *imbroglio*: see IMBROGLIO.]

1. A state of entanglement or confusion; a disturbance, uproar.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 510 Before such imbroiles, few of the citizens of Venice could foresee the danger. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 550 Impossible for any Embroils .. for ever after to arise in the Lesser Asia. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 14 (1740) 37 Any Imbroil or Concussion of the Public. 1788 *Antiquities* in *Ann. Reg.* 120 During these embroils, the god..stole off.

b. A quarrel.

1742 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* I. xxxiii. (1833) 142 As to your embroil with Richcourt I condemn you excessively.

2. Mental disturbance, 'worry'.

1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* IV. 107 Never let such a thought come into your head, which was never more wanted to be clear from embroils than at this moment.

†**Embroi'l**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BROIL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To set on fire, burn up. Hence **Embroi'ling** *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Decay Chr. Piety* (L.) That knowledge, for which we..rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 247 Wisely regardful of the embroiling sky.

Embroil (embroi'l), *v.*[2] Also 7 enbroile, embroyle, 6–7 imbroyle, 6–8 imbroil. [ad. F. *embrouiller* = Sp. *embrollar*, It. *imbrogliare*; cf. EN- and BROIL *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring (affairs, etc.) into a state of confusion or disorder; to confuse, render unintelligible (a story).

1603 DANIEL *Defence of Rhime* (1717) 12 These pretended Proportions of Words .. embroil our Understanding. 1609 — *Civ. Wares* v. st. 47 One mans Cause shall all the rest imbroyle. 1656 COWLEY *Pindarique Odes* (1669) 16 *note* 2 The mention of his Brother Iphiclus .. would but embroil the story. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love*, Dedic. Your Enemies had so embroyl'd the management of your Office, that etc. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 176 The former..are so embroil'd with Fable and Legend. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxviii, Having embroiled everything in which you are concerned.

2. To throw into uproar or tumult.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 67 The tyranny of the Decemvirs embroyled the City the second time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 966 Tumult and Confusion all imbroild. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 56 The many Wars wherewith his [David's] Reign was embroiled. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 242 Tumultuous waves embroil'd the bellowing flood. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 1019 More to embroil the deep.

3. To involve or entangle in dissension or hostility *with* (any one); to bring into a state of discord or disunion.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 17 Or had his body been imbroyl'd alone In fierce assault. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 89. 350 They..with delight enbroile themselves therein [warre]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 7 The Emperour .. intending to imbroyle Theodatus and the Goths. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 188 Warres have been wag'd, and Nations embroyl'd in blood one against another. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 84 [They] embroiled him with the House of Commons. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 175 What, and imbroil myself with a Man of Mr. B's Power and Fortune! 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. 312 To be embroiled in controversy. 1865 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 240 If the Americans don't embroil us in a war.

Embroiled (embroi'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Confused, disturbed, agitated.

1709 J. REYNOLDS *Death's Vis.* vii, Fate Hangs on the Turns of this Embroyled State! 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xii. 239 Embroiled Nature sunk into complete hush. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxx, Moving with kindred natures in the same embroiled medium.

Embroiler (embroi'lər). [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -ER.] One who or that which embroils.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 8 The Embroylers of Affairs 1752 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 70 [Ridicule] ..is..no less justly regarded..as an embroiler.

Embroi'ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. EMBROIL.

1644 *Jus Populi* 24 They propose..the people's imbroyling.

Embroilment (embroi'lmĕnt). Also 7 im-. [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -MENT; cf. Fr. *embrouillement.*]

1. The action or process of embroiling.

1620–60 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 136 To the great embroilment of the State. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vii, Now .. does come discussion .. but only for new embroilment.

2. An uproar, tumult.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. 110 [The Muse]..weary with these embroylements, faine would stay Her farther course. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* Pref. 3 The true causes of the imbroilments in that Kingdome. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 32 He was not apprehensive of a new embroilment. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* iii, A cavalier of honour is free to take any part in this civil embroilment.

b. A state of variance or hostility; a quarrel.

1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 90 Drawing those advantages From the embroilment. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Wks. 1721 II. 37 Embroilments ne'er would cease, Shou'd Rivals share the Realm of Peace. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 314 The lively temperament of the Dandy would here probably have involved him in an inconvenient embroilment. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 216 A bitter embroilment with England followed this merciless act.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A perplexed or confused state or condition; confused mixture.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. § 62 The whole embroilment of philosophy is due to the practice, etc. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 257 The careless embroilment of transparent and opaque tints. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 238 A tangle and embroilment of evil and good.

4. Complication, entanglement (in a story, etc.).

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 787 Such details and embroilments as the story contains form the only excuse for its length.

Embronze: see EM- *prefix.*

Embrothelled: modernized spelling of IMBROTHELLED, *Obs.*

Embrother, obs. form of EMBROIDER.

†**Embrow'd, embraw'd**, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 em-, enbroude(n, -brode(n, -brawde(n. [f. EN- + BROWD *v.*; cf. OF. *embrodé* pple.; the str. pa. pple. **embrawden, embroudin** belongs formally to EMBRAID *v.*[2], but in sense to this word.] *trans.* To embroider.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 909 A lyȝtli vrysoun..Enbrawden & bounden wyth þe best gemmez. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 553 A cote-armure .. enbrouded with perlis schene. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 119 That was with floures swote embrouded [*v.r.* enbroudit, enbraudyd, enbrouded, enbrowdid, enbrawdid]. *c* 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Quair* clii, A lusty plane..Enbroudin all with fresche flouris gay. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1927 A cote .. Enbrowded wyth peerle. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 46 Pauilions..embrauded with silkes.

Embrown (embrau'n), *v.* Also 7 imbroun, 7–9 imbrown. [f. EN- + BROWN *a.*; cf. Fr. *embrunir*, It. *imbrunire*, which are used in sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To darken, make dusky. Chiefly *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 246 The unpierc't shade Imbround the noontide Bowrs. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 74 Thy dark pencil, midnight .. embrowns the whole. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 23 Deep chasms .. are imbrowned with the thick foliage of lofty trees. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. ix, No deeper clouds the grove embrown'd. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inferno* II. 2 The air, Imbrown'd with shadows.

fig. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 430 Greek Philosophy, imbrowned with the Fanaticism of Eastern Cant.

2. To make brown. Also (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 93 The ready meal before Ulysses lay'd, With flour imbrown'd. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 394 Departing Autumn all embrowns The frequent-bitten fields. 1796 D'ISRAELI *Lit. Recreation* 211 A painting, which is just embrowned and mellowed by the hand of time. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, The suns of Italy had but little embrowned his clear and healthful complexion. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Purg.* IV. v. 21 What time the grape imbrowns.

fig. a 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 499 His own uncourtly style is embrowned with the tint of a century old.

Embrowned (embrau'nd), *ppl. a.* Also imbrowned. [f. prec. + -ED.[1]] That has been made brown, *esp.* by the sun.

1726 THOMSON *Winter* 1816 Sables of glossy black, and dark embrowned. 1739 *Grobianus* 121 With skin imbrown'd, and fat, and full of Juice. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The Smith's hardy and embrowned countenance. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Convers. Railw. C.* 195 Looking over the imbrowned plain.

Embrowning (embrau'niŋ), *ppl. a.* In 9 imbrowning. [f. EMBROWN *v.* + -ING [2].] That embrowns. In quot. *fig.*

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i, Under the same imbrowning and heating circumstances.

Embrownment (embrau'nmĕnt). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Brown colouring.

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 12/2 Go, locks, which have The golden embrownment of a lion's eye.

†**Embroy'n**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. Picard *embrugner* to cover (Littré s. v. *Embroncher*).] *trans.* To make dirty, befoul.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 34 And never are embroyned with anye filth or diertie slimishnes.

Embrue, variant of IMBRUE.

Embruise: see EM- *prefix.*

Embru'talize (embrū'tălaiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. EN- + BRUTALIZE *v.*] *trans.* To render brutal.

1876 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Is he the Man* II. 190 Her temper may have been embrutalized by her husband's ruffianly treatment.

Embrute, variant of IMBRUTE.

†**Embru'tish**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BRUTE + -ISH, after *impoverish*, etc.; cf. Fr. *abrutiss-, abrutir.*] *trans.* = IMBRUTE.

1639 W. SCLATER (2nd) *Wor. Comm. Rew.* 6 A person that is embrutished, and sunke below his species in vile affections.

†**Embry'ge**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 enbryge, 5 enbryke. [f. EN- + *bryge*, BRIGUE; cf. Fr. *embriguer*, It. *imbrigare.*] *trans.* To entrap, entangle.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 431 Þe kyng maked .. enbryge [1485 CAXTON embryge] hem and snarle hem wiþ sotil sophyms. 1413 LYDG. *Pylg. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 81 They have for to sene that .. he have no nede to [? be] enbryked by dette to ony of his subgettis.

Embryo (e'mbriło), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6–7 embrio. [med.L. corruption of EMBRYON; the transliterated Gr. word was ignorantly regarded as of the third declension (genit. *-ōnis*), and the nom. case was assimilated to the normal Latin type. Cf. Ger. *embryo*, It. *embrione.*]

A. *sb.*

1. The offspring of an animal before its birth (or its emergence from the egg):

a. of man. In mod. technical language restricted to 'the fœtus in utero before the fourth month of pregnancy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[*c* 1350 GLANVIL *De Propr. Rer.* VI. iii, Hec materia est pellicula embryonis.] 1590 SWINBURN *Treat. Test.* 284 An vnperfect creature, or confused embrio. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. xxix, The ripening of the Embryo in the womb. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 23, I found this liquor absorbed into the embrio. 1841 EMERSON *Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 225 The embryo does not more strive to be a man, than ..a nebula tends to be a ring.

fig. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 293 Lay undeveloped within the embryo of a single monosyllable.

b. of animals.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 101. 91 Some yet are Embrio's, yet hatching, and in the shell. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. 18 The embryos have a triangular shell. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 105 The little embryo [of the snapping-turtle] .. bites fiercely.

transf. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 59 (1879) The larva .. may be regarded as a mere active embryo.

2. *Bot.* 'The rudimentary plant contained in the seed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1728 THOMSON *Spring* 99 The promised fruit Lies yet a little Embryo .. Within its crimson folds. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. (1880) 9 The Embryo is the initial plant, originated in the seed.

†3. *Chem.* A metal or other chemical substance not disengaged from its native state of combination. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 Metals and Minerals .. in their..Embrioes. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Embryonatum Sulphur*, Sulphur united to metals..in an embryo state.

4. *fig.* A thing in its rudimentary stage or first beginning; a germ; that which is still in idea as opposed to what has become actual in fact.

1602 SIR J. OGLE in Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 146 The project itself was but an Embryo. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 20 He bequeathed no other legacie but the fire, to this unpolished Embrio. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 218 Embrio's of things, that were never like to have any effect. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. iii. 37 There not being in all Great Britain any embryo of a Commissariat force. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 20 Pale unshapen embryos of social sympathy.

b. *In embryo*: in an undeveloped stage; 'that is to be'. [? orig. Lat., from EMBRYON.]

1636–7 N. HOBART in *Verney Papers* (1853) 188 There is a great preparation in embrio. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 215 Let every skilfull Master..have a care not to let his works be seen in embrio. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 24 There a chancellor in embryo. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 144 The indecent attempt to stifle this measure in embrio. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 395 The honourable Frederic G...was a diplomatist in embryo. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 9 The Greek nation, as yet in embryo.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *embryo-chick, -child, -germ, -life, -plant, -stage, -state*; also **embryo-bud**, 'an adventitious bud, when enclosed in the bark, as in the cedar of Lebanon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **embryo-cell**, the first cell of the fecundated animal ovum; also in *Bot.* the germ in the embryo-sac of ferns, mosses, etc.; **embryo-sac**, *Bot.*, a cavity in the ovule or the archegonium of a plant, within which the embryo is produced.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 177 *Embryo-buds, certain nodules .. in the bark of the Beech. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 4/1 The *Embryo-cell. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xv. 308 An egg is eaten here though an *embryo-chick be inside. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 184 The *embryo-child is fed upon these intoxicants, before he is fairly in the world. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 134/2 The primitive .. yolk-substance is employed in the formation of .. *embryo-germ. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 *Embryo-life within the egg-membranes. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 220 Subject to chemical analysis, the *embryo-plant yields certain complex bodies. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iii. 24 This enlarged cell is called the *embryo-sac.

B. *adj.* [From the attrib. use of the sb.] That is still in germ; immature, unformed, undeveloped.

1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* II. 135 In that dark womb usually are the seeds and rudiments of an embryo-world. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 99 Thou..in whose breast Embryo-creation .. dwelt. 1798 *Loves of Triangles* 96 in *Anti-Jacobin* 23 Apr. (1852) 210 Flame embryo lavas, young volcanoes glow. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 146 The embryo connoisseur. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iii, Scrib-

bling embryo prize-poems. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxvii. The collegians he addressed .. as embryo patriots. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 31 Philosophers dispute whether moral ideas .. were not once inchoate, embryo.

Embryo (e·mbri‚o), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To represent in embryo.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 539 The fine reasonings they contain were .. embryoed .. in symbols.

Embryoctony (embri‚ǫ·ktǒni). [as if ad. Gr. *ἐμβρυοκτονία, f. ἐμβρυοκτόνος that kills the fœtus.] 'The destruction of the fœtus in the womb' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embryoferous (embri‚ǫ·fərəs), *a. Biol.* [f. EMBRYO *sb.* + -FEROUS.] That bears or contains an embryo.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 587/2 The embryoferous tumour.

Embryogenesis (e·mbri‚odʒe·nėsis). *Biol.* [mod. f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γένεσις birth, production.] 'The origin and formation of the embryo; and the science thereof' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 333 The laws of..embryogenesis. 1879 *De Quatrefages' Human Species* 109 Haeckel goes back to embryogenesis.

Embryogenetic (e·mbri‚o‚dʒǐne·tik), *a. Biol.* [mod. f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. *γενετικός producing, f. root of γένεσις: see prec.] = next.

1880 HUXLEY *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Their adult and embryogenetic characters.

Embryogenic (e·mbri‚odʒe·nik), *a. Biol.* [f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. γεν- (cf. EMBRYOGENESIS) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to embryogenesis.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 45 Regarded in their embryogenic relations. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 46 He arrived .. at the same result .. by his embryogenic observations.

Embryogeny (embri‚ǫ·dʒěni). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -Y]. = EMBRYOGENESIS.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 229 The theory of vegetable embryogeny. 1864 BALFOUR in *Edin. Med. Jrnl.* June, This is specially true of the functions of fertilization and embryogeny.

Embryogony (embri‚ǫ·gǒni). *Biol.* [f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. -γονία production.] The formation of an embryo. In mod Dicts.

Embryography (embri‚ǫ·grăfi). [f. EMBRYO-N + Gr. -γραφία writing, description.] 'The description of the fœtus or embryo' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embryoism (e·mbri‚o‚i:z'm). [f. EMBRYO + -ISM.] The state of being an embryo.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xii. (1874) 226 They may exist in their state of embryoism.

Embryologic (e·mbri‚olǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. EMBRYOLOGY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to embryology.

1882 ROMANES in *Homiletic Monthly* Mar. 366 Arguments from .. embryologic progression.

Embryological, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 312 The results of embryological research. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 1/2 Of embryological anatomy. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvi. 183 Embryological structures.

Hence **Embryolo·gically** *adv.*, with reference to embryology.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 56 This form being of a lower grade embryologically. 1867 KINGSLEY *Life & Lett.* II. 246 With what other birds are they embryologically connected.

Embryologist (embri‚ǫ·lǒdʒist). *Biol.* [f. EMBRYOLOGY + -IST.] One who is concerned with or versed in the science of EMBRYOLOGY.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 836/1 Embryologists..find another method. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 31 Forms known to embryologists as the germinal layers.

Embryology (embri‚ǫ·lǒdʒi). *Biol.* [f. EMBRYO-N + -LOGY.] The science relating to the embryo and its development. Also *transf.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 203 Against the belief in such abrupt changes, embryology enters a strong protest. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 20 An undiscovered set of facts in embryology.

Embryon (e·mbri‚ǫn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 5–8 **embrion.** Pl. **embrya, embryons.** [mod. L., a. Gr. ἔμβρυον, in Homer merely 'young animal', but in later writers 'the fruit of the womb before birth'. Usually believed to be f. ἐν in + βρύ-ειν to swell, grow.] The original form of EMBRYO; now rare even in techn. use; in ordinary language obs.

1. = EMBRYO 1. †**a.** of man. *Obs.*

[1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 90 Passing the Substance of Embrion.] 1592 H. CHETTLE in Greene *Groatsw. Wit* Pref., Like an Embrion without shape. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 77 This was but an Embrion, and became an Abortive. 1721 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* III. Wks. I. 44 Rip this womb That form'd him yet an embrion. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 11 The embryon .. receives nourishment from the surrounding parts.

b. of animals.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 922 Certain imperfect things like Embryons or little worms. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4020 The Sceleton of an Embryon..in an Egg. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 19 Which otherwise would incommode the Embrion [of bees]. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 90 The animalcula and embrya. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 318 Cantor found in a female, nearly 11 feet long, 37 embryons.

2. *Bot.* = EMBRYO 2. In quot. *fig.*

1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 355 Looking forward to the green fruits and embryons..of the days to come.

†**3.** *fig.* = EMBRYO 4. *In* (*the*) *embryon*: = in embryo. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 167 To perfect that which in the Embryon was. 1607 BARKSTED *Mirrha* (1876) 37 To bring vices Embrion to a forme. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiv. 27, I was, ere yet the world in Embrion lay. 1640 J. LEY *Patt. Pietie* 157 Shee had certaine fits or traunces like the embrions of death. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 The first Beings or Embrions of mineral salts are nothing but vapours. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 431 It is yet, indeed, a mere embryon. 1812 SHELLEY *Let.* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) I. 230, I perceive in you the embryon of a mighty intellect.

†**4.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Immature, unformed, undeveloped; that is still in germ. *Obs.*

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, The Embrion Blossome of each spray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 900 Four Champions fierce .. to Battel bring thir embryon Atoms. 1728 VANBRUGH & CIBBER *Provoked Husb.* Prol. 26 If..his Art can to those Embrion Scenes new Life impart. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 140 Nourishment .. for the use of the Embryon plant. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* v. ii. 411 All nature's embryon store.

Embryonal (e·mbri‚ǒnăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *embryōn-em* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an embryo.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 The embrional conservation of the Nut. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. xiii. 395 The Acephalocysts .. are without head .. even in the embryonal condition. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 529 The so-called 'embryonal tubes'.

Embryonary (e·mbri‚ǒnă·ri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Relating to an embryo. Also *fig.*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 404 The embryonary sac. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* x. 214 Languages in an ante-historical and embryonary state.

Embryonate (e·mbri‚ǒne't), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[2].]

†**1.** = EMBRYONATED. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 56 Maturated into metals, by the embryonate sulphurs. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 45 Salts embryonate or undigested and not specificate.

†**2.** = EMBRYONAL. *Obs.*

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 52 Fishes.. in an embrionate imperfect state. 1731 in BAILEY, vol. II.

3. 'Having an embryo or germ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence in *Bot.* **Embryonate plants**, plants which possess seeds.

†**E·mbryonate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] *trans.* **a.** To give embryonic existence to; in quot. *fig.* **b.** To load or fill as with an embryo or germ; to impregnate.

1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 15 The Royal Society [was] as it were embryonated there. 1687 *Ess. Tunbridge Waters* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 587 Divers seminary principles with which they [chalybeate waters] are embryonated.

†**E·mbryonated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Of chemical and mineral bodies: Found in combination with or embedded (like embryos) in other bodies.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 54 The embrionated Sulphur of Copper. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 67 Embryonated or imperfect shaped Sulphur. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Unripe .. Embrionated Minerals. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 615 This embrionated salt in limestones is a stony juice.

†**E·mbryonately,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EMBRYONATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an embryonate manner; as an embryo.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 That those Pestilential fumes be first embryonately or preparatively formed in a close thick or standing air.

†**E·mbryona·tive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as EMBRYONATE *v.* + -IVE.] = EMBRYONATED.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 144 It had lost all its embryonative sulphur.

Embryonic (embri‚ǫ·nik), *a.* [f. med.L. *embryōn-em* + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, or having the character of, an embryo.

1849 MURCHISON *Siberia* xx. 483 The first or embryonic idea of the archetype 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 396 Community in embryonic structure reveals community of descent. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 21 The embryonic cell. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 220 Within the .. pea, there is inclosed a perfect, though embryonic plant.

2. *fig.* Immature, undeveloped.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 49 Every Englishman is an embryonic chancellor. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 46 The parts of speech lay undeveloped in a kind of embryonic common sound.

Embryotic (embri‚ǫ·tik), *a.* [f. EMBRYO, after *exotic, patriotic*, etc.: cf. *chaotic.*]

1. = EMBRYONIC 1.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 786/1 The term of their embryotic development. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1866) 31 The crab..is less embryotic..than the more ancient lobster.

2. *fig.* = EMBRYONIC 2.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xix. 90 The book of embryotic evils. 1785 BURNS *Vision* II. xi, To mark the embryotic trace Of rustic Bard. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 40 Intellect and virtue remain .. embryotic.

Embryotomy (embri‚ǫ·tǒmi). *Surg.* [ad. Gr. ἐμβρυοτομία, f. ἔμβρυο-ν EMBRYON + -τομία cutting.] 'The cutting up of the *fœtus in utero* into pieces in order to effect its removal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 57 A 6 months' fœtus had to be removed by embryotomy.

†**E·mbryous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EMBRY-ON *sb.* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to an embryo; in germ; undeveloped. In quot. *fig.*

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiv. (ed. 10) 23 Without the last [action], the first [contemplation] is but abortive and embryous. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Embryous*, pertaining to an embryon. 1692 in COLES. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Embubble: see EM- *prefix.*

†**Embu·d,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **enbud,** 7 **imbud.** [f. EN- + BUD *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cover as with buds.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1572 Enbudded with beautye.

2. *intr.* To bud, sprout. In quot. *fig.*

1603 DANIEL *Panegyrick* (1717) 327 The Op'ning of the Spring..make[s] our Spirits likewise..imbud.

Hence **Embu·dded** *ppl. a.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 883 The enbudded blossoms of rose, rede of hewe.

Embue, obs. variant of IMBUE.

†**Embue·ment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *embue*, var. of IMBUE *v.* + -MENT.] A tincture or infusion.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, With an embuement from its divine source.

Embulk: see EM- *pref.*

†**Embu·ll,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **enbull,** 6–7 **imbull,** 6– **embull.** [f. EN- + BULL *sb.*[2]; in AFr. *enbuller.*] *trans.* To insert or publish (a matter or a name) in a Papal bull; to issue a bull against; to affix an official (*esp.* the Papal) seal to (a document).

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 93/1 So he was by letter enbulled. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 274/1 He also wrote his letters..embulled with gold. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxvi. (1612) 130 The Pope imbulled .. England.

Emburse, obs. variant of IMBURSE.

†**Embusca·do.** *Obs.* [var. of AMBUSCADO, in Sp. *embuscada*: see -ADO 2.] An ambuscade.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 157 The king of Quiretta having laid considerable Embuscados.

Embush, embusshe, etc., obs. ff. AMBUSH, etc.

Embusk, *v.*[1]: see EM- *prefix.*

†**Embu·sk,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. Fr. *embusquer*, mod. form (orig. *north. dial.*) of OF. *embuscher* AMBUSH *v.*] *trans.* To place in ambush.

1596 *Scanderbeg* 368 Other bands .. lay close embusked in the mountaines.

Embuskin: see EM- *prefix.*

†**Embu·sy,** *v. Obs.* Forms: α. 5–6 **enbesy,** 6 **embesy, enbusy, -ie,** 6–7 **embusie, -y.** β. 6–7 **imbusy.** [f. EN- + BUSY *a.*] *trans.* To render busy, occupy assiduously; to give care or anxiety to. Chiefly *refl.*

1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* B v, To occupye and enbesy hym in thre thynges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 57 b, Enbusy not thy selfe. 1543 *Necess. Doct. Chr. Man* Introd. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.*, The heads and senses of our people have been imbusied .. with the understanding of Free Will. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 535 Nor hawking, nor gardens .. can much embusie .. me. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 28 The Earle of Pembroke..wholly embusied in the enterprize of Britaine. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 104 Not imbusied with..Soul-disturbing Perturbations.

Emcristen, variant of EVEN-CHRISTIAN, *Obs.*

†**Eme.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1–3 **éam,** (2 **eom**), 2–5 **em,** (3 **æem, æm, heam, he(e)m**), 4–5 **eem(e,** 4–6 **eme,** *Sc.* **eym(e,** (5 **emme, yem**), 4–7 **eam(e,** 8 *dial.* **eem,** 9 *Sc.* **eme,** *north. dial.* **eam.** [Com. WGer.: OE. *éam* = OFris. *êm* (MDu. *oem*, Du. *oom*), OHG. *ôheim* (MHG. *ôheim, œheim, -hein*, mod.Ger. *oheim, ohm*); if the word existed in OTeut. the type would be *_auhaimo-z_; presumed to be a compound or derivative of *_awo-z_ = L. *avus* grandfather (of which the L. *avunculus*, uncle, is a diminutive). It is believed that the original sense of the WGer. word was 'mother's brother' (cf. L. *avunculus*); but in later use it is applied to a father's brother as well.]

An uncle; also *dial.* a friend, gossip.

.. *Beowulf* 881 He swulces hwæt secȝan wolde eam his nefan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxviii. 2 Nim þe wif of Labanes dohtrum þinis eames. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 He sculde ben alsuic alse þe eom wes. *c* 1205 LAY. 8142 Androgeus wes his hem. — 8832 Nu is min eam wel bi-ðoht. — 11174 Hire æem [*c* 1275 heam] Leonin wes in Rome. — 111464 His fader wes Ælenen æm. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1758 Ðus meðelike spac ðis em. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4583 Gif min eme be king Arthour. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3789 (Trin.) Laban þin eeme. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 305 To help hys eyme. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xviii. 7 His Eym þan Erle of Fyfe. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 73, I am thyne eme, thy faderes brother. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 19 His eames, William, earl of Douglas and David his brother. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii, Henry Hotspur and his eame The earl of Worcester. 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* 16 Mine Eam: My Unkle, also generally my Gossip, my Compere. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 182 Rob my eem hecht me a stock. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, 'Didna his eme die..wi' the name of the Bluidy Mackenyie?' 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Eam* or *Eeam*, 'mine eam', my uncle, friend, gossip.

Eme, variant of YEME, *Obs.*, heed.

†**Emea·de,** *v. Obs. Her.* [? f. E- *pref.* + late L. *medi-āre* to divide in the middle, f. L. *medius* middle.] *trans.* To halve, divide in half.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 62 b, The chiefe may not bee emeaded, or halfed. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 Entier (not emeaded) within the scutcheon.

Emecristen, var. of EVEN-CHRISTIAN, *Obs.*

† **Eme·dull,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *ēmedullāre* to take out the marrow, f. *ē* out + *medulla* marrow.] *trans.* 'To declare, take out the marrow' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Eme·dullate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ēmedullāt-* ppl. stem. of *ēmedullāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To take out the marrow or pith.

1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emeer(e, var. ff. EMIR, Saracen prince.

Emel(l(e, var. forms of AMELLE, *Obs.*

† **Eme·mbrate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ēmembrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmembrā-re* to cut the limbs off.] *trans.* To castrate, geld.

1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emend (*i*me·nd), *v.* Also 5 **emende.** [ad. L. *ēmendā-re*, f. *ē* out + *menda* fault. (OFr. had *esmender, emender.*) Cf. AMEND.]

† **1.** *trans.* To free (a person) from faults, correct. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

14.. *MS. St. John's Coll. Oxon.* No. 117, 123 b in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 355 Loue him [God] that he emendith the. *c* 1542 UDALL in *Orig. Lett. Eminent Men* (1843) 6 To hope that I maye ere now bee emended for the tyme to cum. — *Ibid.* 7 As another besides me maye happen to dooe amys, so maye I as well as another emend.

2. To free (a thing) from faults, correct (what is faulty), rectify. *rare* in mod. use.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 23 An-other tyme to emende it if we can. 1659 FELTHAM *Low Countries* II. (R.) The .. force of the sun..hath a little emended them. 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxvi 447 Universal suffrage has emended the law of the landlord and tenant.

b. *esp.* To remove errors from (the text of a book or document); = EMENDATE *v.*

1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans* LVIII. 258 That writer therefore seems to be emended .. by my coin. 1832 SIR G. LEWIS in *Philol. Mus.* I. 282 Tyrwhitt.. ingeniously emends some choliambics cited by Apollonius. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 274 Pisistratus .. did .. collect, arrange, and emend poems. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 524 Passing whole nights .. not in emending Greek, but, etc.

† **3.** To repair or make good (what is broken or damaged); = MEND. *Obs.*

1412 [see EMENDING.] 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 121 A broken chayer emended with small gilt nailles.

Eme·ndable, *a.* [f. L. *ēmendābilis* that may be amended.] That is capable of being emended.

1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eme·ndals,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [? f. med.L. *ēmenda* (see EMENDS) + -AL.] ? Funds set apart for repairs. (See quot.)

1692 COLES, *Emendal.* 1708–25 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Emendals,* an old term still used in the accounts of the Inner Temple; where, so much in emendals at the foot of an account signifies so much in the bank, or stock of the house, for reparation of losses, and other occasions. In mod Dicts.

† **Emendate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmendāt-us* pa. pple. of *ēmendā-re* to free from fault, correct, improve.] Emended, corrected, restored.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vi. § 1. 153 An emendate copie of these Epistles. 1677 CARY *Chron.* I. II. I. viii. 66 The Form of the Emendate Julian Year.

Emendate (*i*me·ndēt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmendāt-* (see prec. and EMEND.] *trans.* To remove errors and corruptions from (a text).

1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. v. v. 477 He..emendated .. the text of Scripture.

† **Emendately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. EMENDATE *a.* + -LY.] In an emendated manner.

1539 TAVERNER *Bible,* Dedic., The printers .. were .. desirous to have the..bible com forth..as emendatly, etc.

Emendation (*i*mĕndē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmendātiōn-em,* noun of action f. *ēmendāre* to EMEND. (In OF. *esmendacion*).] The action of emending.

† **1.** Correction, reformation, improvement (of life, conduct, etc.). *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 166 The noblis of Scotland .. seand na emendation of his life. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 201 The emendation of the Church. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 110 Emendation .. of nature is produced by his grace.

2. Improvement by alteration and correction; *esp.* of literary or artistic products, methods of procedure, scientific systems, etc.; a particular instance of such improvement.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 95 The emendations of Poemes be very necessary. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 116 All this .. interpolisht by some second hand with crooks and emendations. 1665 WHARTON *Disc. Observ. Easter* Wks. (1683) 36 A better Emendation of the Calendar. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 7 What would be the amount of these emendations .. upon the system of nature. 1783 MASON *Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. (R.) I hardly left a single line in it without giving it .. an emendation. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 156 His friends suggested emendations. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 52 Leibnitz' emendation of the saying .. has passed into epigrammatic notoriety. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. 193 A man's biography with..emendations by his ghost.

b. *esp.* The correction (usually by conjecture or inference) of the text of an author where it is presumed to have been corrupted in transmission; a textual alteration for this purpose.

1628 62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1674) Introd. 9/2 The emendation of Bochartus coming in to help. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim. Dissert. (ed. 12) 45 Whether the conjectural rendering, or the conjectural emendation, be the more agreeable to the context. 1877 DOWDEN *Shakx. Prim.* iii. 30 The emendations being often more wrong than right.

† **Emendative,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [as if ad. L. **ēmendātīv-us*: see EMENDATE *v.* and -IVE.] That tends to emend.

1642 AMES *Marrow of Div.* 352 Emendative Iustice is either commutative, or corrective.

Emendator (*i*me·ndēitɔi). [a. L. *ēmendātor* corrector.] One who emendates; a corrector.

1672 COSIN *Canon Script.* 123 (T.) The Roman emendators .. know not how to trust it. 1837 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 77 The restorers of readings, the emendators.

Emendatory (*i*me·ndătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *ēmendātōri-us* corrective: see EMENDATE *v.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to emending.

† **1.** In moral sense: Corrective, disciplinary.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. iv. § 10 Punishments emendatory.

2. Of or pertaining to EMENDATION 2 and 2 b.

1795 R. ANDERSON *Life of Dr. Johnson* 142 The sagacity of his emendatory criticisms. 1870 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. No. 2212. 457 Emendatory editions may be yet in store. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 952/1 Every page .. bristles with the emendatory asterisk.

Emended (*i*me·nded), *ppl. a.* [f. EMEND *v.* + -ED 1.] Freed from faults, improved, corrected.

1882 *Nature* 199 An emended copy. 1884 MAHAFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* June 902 Scholia in an emended form.

Emender (*i*me·ndəɹ). [f. EMEND *v.* + -ER.] One who emends.

1885 *Spectator* 18 July 952/1 The wildest emenders almost invariably make .. discoveries of permanent value.

† **Eme·ndicate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēmendīcāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmendīcā-re* (f. *ē* out + *mendīcus* beggar) to obtain by begging.]

1. *trans.* To obtain by begging.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 38 Nor would [he] any longer emendicate their forraine Justice. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 554 It must emendicate Vertue .. to satisfie the Auarice of the Horse-leaches of Rome. 1681 [see below].

2. *absol.* To beg.

1623 COCKERAM, *Emendicate,* to beg, or craue almes. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Eme·ndicated** *ppl. a.*

1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 56 Orders are .. given, upon the credit of emendicated recommendations.

Eme·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMEND *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EMEND.

1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 In emendynge of weys lyand about þe manere of Bradfeld. *c* 1542 UDALL in *Orig. Lett. Eminent Men* (1843) 4 Aftir myn emendyng and reformacion.

† **Eme·ndment.** *Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 emendement. [f. EMEND *v.* + -MENT] = AMENDMENT 1 a.

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. 92 Our emendement of life.

† **Eme·nds.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. OF. *esmendes,* pl. of *esmende* reparation (in med.L. *ēmenda,* f. *ēmendāre* to EMEND.] = AMENDS 2.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. § 2 The .. losse .. of one precious stone semed a sufficient..emendes for his felicitie.

Emer, var. of YEMER, *Obs.,* guardian.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 224 That was the angell to beton is bale The whych was emer of Tundale.

Emerald (e·mərăld). Forms: 4–7 **emeraud**(e, -awd(e, **emraud,** (4 **emeraund, -rad**(e, **-royde, emmorant,** 5 **emerant,** 6 **amerand, emerode, emorade, emrade, -rode,**) 7 **hemerauld, emrald, -auld, -old,** (8 **emerant**), 6– **emerald.** [a. OF. *emeraude, esmeraude, esmeralde* (Fr. *émeraude*); cf. Pr. *esmerauda,* Sp., Pg. *esmeralda,* It. *smeraldo*:—Com. Romanic types **smaralda,* **smaraldo,* repr. L. *smaragdus,* a. Gr. σμάραγδος: see SMARAGDUS. The change of *gd* into *ld* in Romanic occurs in other cases, as It. *Baldacca* for *Bagdad.* In Eng. the form with *ld* does not appear in our quots. before 16th c., when it may be due to Sp. influence.]

1. A precious stone of bright green colour; in mod. use exclusively applied to a variety of the Beryl species (see BERYL *sb.* 2), found chiefly in S. America, Siberia, and India.

In early examples the word, like most other names of precious stones, is of vague meaning; the mediæval references to the stone are often based upon the descriptions given by classical writers of the *smaragdus,* the identity of which with our emerald is doubtful. In the AV. (as previously by Tindale) *emerald* has been adopted as the rendering of Heb. נֹפֶךְ *nōphek* (LXX. ἄνθραξ, Vulg. *carbunculus*), a gem as to the nature of which there is no evidence.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7030 Grete drakis .. emeraundis in mouth bare. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Ase emeraude a-morewen this may haveth myht. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vii. 79 The Emerawde .. is .. playsaunt to the eye. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 19 The fourth an emeralde. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 244 Unum annulum cum lapide vocato an emorade. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 243 [249] Fine emrauds set in golde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 Our cups .. must be set out with hemeraulds. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* xxviii. 19 In the first rew shal be .. the emeraud. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 894 My chariot thick set with emerald green. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 523 A ring .. having an emrold set therein between two diamonds. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The emerald is supposed .. to arrive at its greenness by slow degrees. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 Valleys where the birds build their nests with emeralds to attract the moths. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 29 The Bactrian and Scythian Emeralds were considered the best.

2. *Her.* The name given by English heralds to the green colour (ordinarily called *vert*) when it occurs in the arms of the nobility.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 60 b, The fielde is of the Topaze, a Basiliske displayed, Emeraude, crested, Saphire.

3. *transf.* as name of its colour; = *emerald-green.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 107 Scales of Brass thrice calcin'd .. will make a Sea-green, an Emerald .. with many other colours.

4. *Printing.* The name of the size of type larger than nonpareil and smaller than minion:

Emerald Type.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple *attrib.*

1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 127 An emerald ring was thought to ensure purity.

b. quasi-*adj.* Brilliantly green like the emerald.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 74 Hony Soit Qui Mal-y-Pence, write In Emrold-tuffes. 1728 ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 145 The glow-worm loves her emerald-light to shed. 1813 HOGG *Kilmeny,* The stillness that lay on the emerant lee. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 158 That vast expanse of emerald meadow. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 8 Thou mightest have reposed This night upon the emerald foliage.

c. Similative in adjs., as *emerald-bright, -green, -like.*

1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomes-Day, Twelfth Houre* (R.), Rivers .. emulate the emerauld-like grasse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. 177 A .. flame of a circular figure and Emerald green colour. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. ix. 84 The glades between emerald-bright. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I. 1 The fields .. were emerald green.

d. Special combinations or phrases: † **emerald copper** (*Min.*) = DIOPTASE; **emerald green,** a durable pigment of a vivid light-green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper; **Emerald Isle,** a name given to Ireland, on account of its prevailing verdure; **emerald moth** (*Entom.*), a name applied to certain moths of the genera *Hipparchus, Hemithea,* and *Cleora,* distinguished by their bright green colour; **emerald nickel** (*Min.*), a native hydrocarbonate of nickel.

1815 AIKIN *Min.* 91 *Emerald Copper..occurs crystallized in lengthened dodecahedrons. 1879 ROOD *Mod. Chromatics* ix. 121 The pigment known as *emerald-green 1795 DR. W. DRENNAN *Erin* in *Notes & Q.* Ser. ii. IX. 199 The men of the *Emerald Isle [Drennan afterwards claimed to have invented the name.] 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* v. 46 Our friend of the Emerald Isle. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 17 *Hipparchus papilionarius* (the large *emerald). *Hemithea vernaria* (the small emerald). *Hemithea smaragdaria* (the Essex emerald). *Cleora bajularia* (the blotched emerald). 1848 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. VI. 248 *Emerald Nickel from Texas.

Emeraldine (e·mərăldin, -əin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EMERALD + -INE.]

A. *adj.* Like an emerald in colour; emerald-green.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 408 The moat .. bears on its emeraldine breast parterres crowded with .. lovely flowers. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 19. 448 Emeraldine sea. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 316 The larch puts forth its emeraldine tufts.

B. *sb.* A dye formed from aniline treated with hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potassium, or from a salt of aniline treated with sesquichloride of iron; aniline-green.

1864 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* III. 437 A green aniline dye called emeraldine.

† **Emeras.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 856 He lieth in complete Armour, on both his Emerases the Crosse of Saint George. 1847 *Gloss. Brit. Heraldry, Emerasses* or *Ailettes,* small escutcheons affixed to the shoulders of an armed knight: sometimes shield-shaped..and sometimes circular.

Emeraudes, obs. f. EMEROD.

Emerge, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. next.] A surface that has emerged.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i. 101 The slow ages on her bare emerge Gathered the dust for grass.

Emerge (*i*mə·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. (directly or through Fr. *émerger*) L. *ēmergĕre,* f. *ē* out + *mergĕre* to dip.]

† **1.** *intr.* To rise by virtue of buoyancy, *from* or *out of* a liquid. *Obs.* exc. as a contextual use of 2.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.,* Emerging to the top of a much heavier Liquor. 1721 BAILEY, *Emerge* .. when a .. Body.. lighter than Water, being thrust down .. into it, rises again..it is said to immerge [*sic*] out of the Water.

2. To come up out of a liquid in which (the subject) has been immersed. Also *transf.* to rise *from* (under the surface of) the earth.

1640 G. WATTS *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. (R.) From whose [Medusa's] blood gushing out, instantly emerged Pegasus the flying horse. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* (J.), The mountains emerged, and became dry land again. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 168 Great multitudes of Animals did fortuitously emerge out of the Soil. 1700 DRYDEN *Homer* Wks. 1821 XII. 377 Thetis .. emerging from the deep. 1765 COWPER *Lett.* 4 July, Just emerged from the Ouse, I sit down to thank you. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 137 The Ocean out of which [Great Britain] emerged.

3. To come forth into view; to pass out, issue, *from* an enclosed space, area of obscuration, etc.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), Darkness, we see, emerges into light. 1731 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 P 3 No sooner can any man emerge from the crowd. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. 5 He emerged from his place of shelter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 157, I .. saw the party .. emerging from one of the hollows. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 141 By the time the stream emerges (from the lake).

¶ quasi-*trans.* (cf. *depart this life*, etc.)

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 238 Here..as on a..tumultuous Sea, men are Uncapable of..discerning God..but hereafter, when they have emerged it, they shall, etc.

b. *spec.* in *Optics* of a ray of light after passing through a lens, prism, etc.; in *Astron.* of a heavenly body after occultation or eclipse.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (T.) The rays emerge more obliquely out of the second refracting surface. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* x. § 541 (1858) 361/2 The satellite .. will emerge .. after..occultation. 1839 G. BIRD *Elem. Nat. Phil.* 379 If the glass parallelopiped be sufficiently long, the beam of light will emerge circularly polarized.

4. *fig.* To rise into notice, come forth from obscurity; also, to issue *from* a state of subjection, suffering, embarrassment, etc.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 296 The Pope once emerged above the Emperor. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 79 The Empire began to emerge from that black night of Ignorance. 1713 BENTLEY *Phil. Lips.* § 40 (T.) Children, who must needs have emerged in a secular life. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 71 How very soon France .. recovered and emerged from the .. dreadful civil war. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 13 He emerges into distinct notice .. ten years subsequent. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 185 Florence emerged into communal greatness.

† b. Used (like L. *evadere*) for: To 'turn out', become. *Obs.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 146 An accomplish'd Sallet-Dresser .. to emerge an exact Critic.

5. Of a fact, principle, etc.: To come out as the result of an investigation or discussion. Of a state of things, a question or problem: To 'crop up', arise, present itself for solution (*esp.* suddenly or unexpectedly).

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 86/2 All difficult questions in all prouinces whatsoeuer emerging. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 10 Hence emerges a difficulty. 1702 EVELYN in Pepys *Diary* VI. 254 Instructions naturally emerging from the subject. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 52 So many reasons would continually emerge. 1791 BURKE *Thoughts Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 51 The train of things as they successively emerge. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 30 The political difficulty..did not emerge in Elizabeth's reign. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 249 Here emerges the question as to compulsory attendance.

Emerge, bad spelling of IMMERGE *v.*

1644 *Jus Populi* 34 The right of Fathers..is now emerged or made subordinate. 1743 *Humours of Whist* 45, I have been emerged in calculation ever since. 1844 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 50. 351 Emerge it into a..cistern of cold water.

† Emergement. *Obs. rare.* [f. EMERGE *v.* + -MENT.] = EMERGENCY 4.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. P 138 It being usually observed that such Emergements disperse in Rumor unaccountably.

Emergence (*i*mə́·ɹdʒĕns). [ad. late L. *ēmergentia*, f. *ēmergĕre* to EMERGE.]

1. The rising (of a submerged body) out of the water.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 113 The waves .. continue their denuding action during the emergence of these islands. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. 400 A well-wetted oar .. on its first emergence from the water. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxiii. 368 The .. emergence of the land during the glacial epoch.

2. The process of coming forth, issuing from concealment, obscurity, or confinement. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. EMERGE *v.* 3, 4.)

1755 BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* I. 10 From the deep thy [Venus'] bright emergence sprung. 1779 JOHNSON *Milton, L. P.* 96 Physiological learning is of .. rare emergence. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1817) 39 The emergence of an original poetic genius above the literary horizon. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 68/1 The infant is prepared for a more independent existence by the emergence of teeth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 140 Its [a glacier's] emergence from the valley. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* I. 1 The emergence from primitive barbarism of the great races. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 657/2 That emergence of the adversary's point at the back might trouble a Neapolitan fencer.

b. *Astron.* and *Optics.* (Cf. EMERGE *v.* 3 b.)

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.) Refracted light, at its very first emergence. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 294 The satellite's emergence. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. 108 As a thermic agent, the beam..is far more powerful than..after its emergence. 1881 LD. RAYLEIGH in *Nature* XXV. 64 Giving the light a more .. grazing emergence.

3. An unforeseen occurrence; a state of things unexpectedly arising, and demanding immediate attention.

Now replaced by EMERGENCY, which Ash in 1775 notes as 'less usual'.

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 72 The Castle of Dunglass was blown up with Powder .. This tragical Emergence, etc. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lii. 406 To raise the nominal value of money may serve a particular emergence. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vi, The best I can think of in this emergence is, etc. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 69 Nothing came out on the present emergence to alter our opinion.

¶ Pressing need, urgent want: 'a sense not proper' (J.).

1781 COWPER *Charity* 188 Not be but his emergence forced the door. 1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* ix. 106 They call in their emergence upon countless saints and virgins.

4. *Bot.* A term applied by Sachs to those outgrowths on leaves or stems which arise from the sub-epidermic tissue and not merely from the epidermis.

1882 tr. *Sachs's Text-bk. Botany* (ed. 2) 161.

Emergency (*i*mə́·ɹdʒĕnsi). [ad. late L. *ēmergentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

1. The rising of a submerged body above the surface of water; = EMERGENCE 1. Now *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 A Tyrant..to prevent the emergencie of murdered bodies did use to cut off their lungs. 1693 *Phil Trans.* XVII. 689 They [the Goodwin Sands]. may be of late Emergency. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 169 Repeated submergencies and emergencies of the land.

† 2. The process of issuing from concealment, confinement, etc.; = EMERGENCE 2. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) II. 4 Congratulat his ..emergency from that course he was plunged in. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 14 The..immediate emergency of Vitality from Spirit. 1663 BOYLE *Colours* (J.), The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies .is very well worth our attentive observation.

† b. *Astron.* = EMERGENCE 2 b. *Obs. rare.*

1762 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 579, I had compared it with the fixed stars, and the Moon, after emergency from the aforementioned clouds.

† 3. The arising, sudden or unexpected occurrence (of a state of things, an event, etc.). *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxi, Most of our Rarities have been found out by casual emergency. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 2 The Emergency of an unexpected Case. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 383 The emergency of war very frequently required their presence on the frontiers.

4. *concr.* a. (the ordinary mod. use): A juncture that arises or 'turns up'; *esp.* a state of things unexpectedly arising, and urgently demanding immediate action.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 107 The Psalms minister instruction..to every man, in every emergency. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 196 Relief on sudden emergencies. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 183 On great emergencies The law must be remodell'd or amended. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 342 The bishop, beautifully equal to the emergency, arose. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 22 On an emergency he would even undertake to measure land.

¶ Hence sometimes used for: Urgency, pressing need. 'A sense not proper' (J.).

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Mod.* It is a case of great emergency.

† b. *pl.* Casual or contingent profits. *Obs.*

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* i. 151 Rents, Profits and Emergencies belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells.

5. *attrib.*, esp. in *Emergency man*: (in Ireland) an occasional bailiff's officer, recruited for special service, *esp.* in evictions.

1881 *Let.* 14 Dec. in Reid *Life of W. E. Forster* (1888) II. viii. 377 The Emergency Committee .. was a purely Orange emanation. 1883 *Ann. Reg.* I. 1 Three Emergency men [were] attacked by an armed party.

Emergent (*i*mə́·ɹdʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *ēmergent-em*: see EMERGENCE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Rising out of a surrounding medium, *e.g.* water.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. 141 Emergent hills t'appeare began. 1628 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 355 One part is emergent above the water. *a* 1774 FERGUSON *Month of April*, Brittania .. Floating emergent on the frigid zone. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, The great plain, broken by an emergent rock or clump of trees.

b. *fig.* with direct reference to lit. sense.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1692) 693 The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him. He is not easily emergent. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. vi. 102 Parliament was..so..sunke..that nothing but an extraordinary providence could make it again emergent. 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* v. 27 Hope, still emergent, still contemns the wave. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* I. 376 The emergent humour of his people.

2. That is in process of issuing forth.

1640 SHIRLEY *Opportunity* Ded., This poem .. emergent from the press. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 263 This..emergent from the gloomy wood, The glaring lion saw. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 38 The sun emergent smiled.

b. *spec.* in *Astron.* (see quot.); in *Optics* said of a ray of light after passing through a refracting medium; so also of a ray of heat.

1676 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 558 The incident refractions were..equal to the emergent. 1721 BAILEY s.v., When a Star is getting out of the Sun Beams, and ready to become visible, it is said to be emergent. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 246 The emergent rays will be collected to a focus. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. (1870) 287 Heat emergent from these respective plates.

3. *fig.* That is in process of rising into notice.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 8 The self same spirit of contest..was emergent long before that marriage. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. vi, Either emergent or else emerged and full-blown. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 189 There are emergent parties in this country.

4. *fig.* That arises from or out of something prior; consequent, derivative.

c 1619 R. JONES *Serm. Resur.* in *Phenix* II. 488 Declining all emergent controversys. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta Advt.* 370 From whose [blood] losse or want so great hurts are emergent. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), A necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* xiii. § 689 (1858) The changes of excentricity emergent..from the action of the normal force.

5. Casually or unexpectedly arising; not specially provided for. *arch.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 375 To amend all matters emergent. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 That the Admirall may giue directions vpon emergent occasions. 1643 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 238 It is their custome after meate to fall into some emergent discourse. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 282 Allowances of Money paid to Persons for emergent Services. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. ii. 33 Occasional documents called forth by emergent needs.

¶ Used for 'urgent', 'pressing'.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 1 To perswade their Princes to burst them in their most emergent Occasions. 1729 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 45 The most emergent necessity. 1878 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 254/1 Certain petty and emergent repairs. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Feb. 245 The provocation was of the most emergent kind. 1888 SIR R. TEMPLE *Men & Events* viii. 182-3 If a matter was politically emergent .. he cast away his over-caution.

6. Required for emergencies.

1800 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 65 I have this day sent a supply of emergent ammunition.

† 7. *Emergent year*: transl. of med.L. *annus emergens. Obs.*

The term was used by Gervase of Tilbury, who says that the Jews have three modes of reckoning their years: viz., *annum usualem*, which they employ in conformity with the practice of their Christian neighbours, beginning on 1 Jan.; *annum legitimum*, which begins in April; and *annum emergentem*, which is reckoned from their departure from Egypt. In this passage *emergens* has its usual med.L. sense 'arising out of a particular circumstance' (cf. 4, 5); but after the publication of Gervase in Leibnitz *Script. Rer. Brunsv.* (1707-10) the phrase *annus emergens* was taken to mean 'the initial year of an era' (a misconception to which the sentence, apart from its context, easily lends itself). Hence the modern equivalents of the L. phrase, with this incorrect explanation, found their way into 18th c. dictionaries of Fr., Sp., and Eng.; but we have failed to discover any evidence that they actually came into use in those langs. A passage from the same ultimate source as that in Gervase occurs in Higden (see quot. 1450).

c 1450 tr. *Higden's Polychron.* (Harl. MS. 2261) I. 37 Also there is a yere emergente as anendes theyme begynnenge from May when thei wente from Egipte. 1736 BAILEY, *Emergent year* (with erroneous explanation as above). Hence in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* † 1. An outcome, incidental result. *Obs.*

1528 *State Lett.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 89 In this cause of Matrimony with all the emergents and dependencies upon the same. ? 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 235 The consideration of one or two circumstances or emergents.

† 2. An unforeseen occurrence, a contingency not specially provided for; = EMERGENCY 3 b. *Obs.*

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* 658 To be able to giue a rule for all emergents as the times doe require. 1637 50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 47 Maters falling out, new incidents and emergents. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 74 By an unlooked for emergent, the session was broke. 1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 491 My behaviour in this emergent.

3. *Science.* An effect produced by a combination of several causes, but not capable of being regarded as the sum of their individual effects. Opposed to *resultant.*

1874 LEWES *Problems Life & Mind* I. 98.

Emergently (*i*mə́·ɹdʒĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an emergent manner; † by way of incidental consequence (*obs.*).

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. P 5 § 1 Not primely necessary, but emergently and contingently, useful.

† Emergentness. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. EMERGENT *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being emergent; 'emergency, casualness' (Bailey).

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emerging (*i*mə́·ɹdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMERGE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EMERGE.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/2 The most convenient grave for the emerging of the deceased. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 262 Those sudden emergings from shadow and silence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. II. vi. 79 We have got to another emerging of the Trial.

Emerging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That emerges. *lit.* and *fig.*

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 265 The power of redressing emerging enormities in a church. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 115 Thro' clouds th' emerging sun appears. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 101 They lay down old Principles.. when..any emerging Juncture shall make it for their advantage. 1822 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 40 To hiss and sting through some emerging world. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. 263 The waves..dash against the emerging rocks.

Emerick, emeril(l, obs. forms of EMERY.

† Emerit, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēmerit-us*: see EMERITUS.] Superannuated. In quots. used contemptuously. Also as quasi-*sb.* Cf. EMERITUS

1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. v. (1651) 17 That old Emerit thing . that rotten Antiquary. *a* 1643 — *Birth Peace Elis.* (R.), The emerit ancient warbling priests. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper of T. Whigg* II. 43 He scorn'd to be thought an Emerite.

† Emerit, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ēmerit-* ppl. stem of *ēmerĕ-re, -ri*, f. *ē* out + *merĕre, -ri* to deserve, earn.] *trans.* To obtain by service, deserve.

1648 FAIRFAX, &c. *Remonstrance* 51 The persons that . shall have emerited their pardons.

Emerited (*i*me·ritĕd), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. L. *ēmerit-us* (see next) + -ED.] Chiefly of soldiers and sailors: That has retired from active service, served out his time; *hence*, skilled through long practice or experience. See EMERITUS.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 579 Emerited and well deserving Seamen and Mariners. 1681 — *Diary* (1827) III. 61 A

Royal Hospital for emerited souldiers. 1849 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 294 The most emerited thieves. *Ibid.* 401 The abhorred 'Palmerstoni' whom papal gensd'arme imagine to be an emerited brigand.

‖ **Emeritus** (*ĭmĕ·rĭtŭs*), *a.* and *sb.* [L. *ēmeritus* that has served his time (said of a soldier), pa. pple. of *ēmerēri* (see EMERIT *v.*) to earn (one's discharge) by service.]

A. *adj.* Honourably discharged from service; chiefly in mod.L. phrase *emeritus professor*, the title given to a university professor who has retired from the office.

1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. on Educ.* v. (1860) 102 An emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 86 He would not claim to be *emeritus*. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 140 When Reason may possibly have no more to discover for us in the region of morals .. and so will have become emeritus.

B. *sb.* One who has retired or been discharged from active service or occupation.

In mod. Dicts.

† **E·merods,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **emeraudes,** -**odes,** (5 **emerawntys,** -**owdys,** **emoroyades**), 7 **emrods, emeroids, emerods.** [ad. L. *hæmorrhoides*, a. Gr. *αἱμοῤῥοΐδες*: see HEMORRHOIDS.] = HEMORRHOIDS. Still sometimes used in allusions to 1 *Sam.* v. 6, 7, in A.V.)

a 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 A man schal blede ther [in the arm] also, The emeraudis for to undo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Emerawntys, or emerowdys. 1530 PALSGR. 282 A disease called the emerodes. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxviii. (1639) 47 If the disease [melancholy] be caused through the stopping of Emerods. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 106 Such dust .. is thought to signifie fluxe of the Emeraudes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. 362 He died of ..the Emeroids. 1770 ANDREW MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 327 He was seized..with a fit of the gout and the emerods at the same time. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 335 The mice and emerods of gold .. were essentially charms.

Emersed (*ĭmə̆·zĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *ēmers-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmergĕre* to EMERGE + -ED.] Standing out from a medium in which a thing has been plunged. *lit.* and *fig.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 106 A perfect Trine emers'd above the Horizon. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 105 My winding steps up a steep mountain strain! Emers'd a-top, I mark the hills subside. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 368 Leaves floating or emersed.

Emersed, bad spelling of IMMERSED.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nature* I. 91 Emersed under the waters of the ocean.

Emersion (*ĭmə̆·ʃən*). [as if ad. L. **ēmersiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmergĕ-re* to EMERGE.]

1. The appearing (of what has been submerged) above the surface of the water. (Formerly sometimes in a narrower sense: see quot. 1731.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 440 The Immersion and Emersion of the Globe. 1693 KNATCHBULL *Annot.* 207 (T.) Their immersion into the water, and their emersion out of the same. 1731 BAILEY, vol. II. *Emersion*, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid specifically lighter than itself, into which it had been violently immersed. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 26 The creation of fish was..subsequent to the emersion of the tracts just mentioned. 1873 *Wonders Phys. World* America, the emersion of which is comparatively recent.

fig. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. (1781) 58 Her emersion from the mercantile ruin. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 350 This emersion..of human nature from the floods of corruption.

2. The action of coming out or issuing (from concealment or confinement). Somewhat *rare*.

1763 C. JOHNSTONE *Reverie* II. 42 My emersion from.. solitude in which I had buried myself. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. Anim.* I. ii. 63 The animal's emersion from its hiding place.

b. *Astron.* The reappearance of the sun or moon from shadow after eclipse, or of a star or planet after occultation.

1633 H. GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy.* R b, The exact time of the Moones Emersion. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xl. (1787) 116 We were..watching the emersion of a satellite of Jupiter. 1833 Sir J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 294 An eclipse.. in which only the immersion, or only the emersion is seen.

† **3.** A coming into notice; an issuing into being. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 145 This Hylozoick Atheism hath been very obscure ever since its first Emersion. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 218 The emersion of the New Jerusalem into Being.

Emery (*e·mərĭ*), *sb.* Also 6 **emerye,** (**ymree**), 7–8 **emeril**(**l,** 7 **emerick.** [a. F. *émeri, émeril*, OF. *esmeril* = Sp. *esmeril*, It. *smeriglio*:—late L. *smericulum*, f. Gr. *σμῆρις* (*σμίρις, σμῦρις*) a powder used for polishing.]

1. A coarse variety of corundum, used for polishing metals, stones, and glass.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 379 My Lord toke to ..the armore to by with emery xxd. 1508 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *123 Dichting of their steil sadilles with ymree. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 415, Viij pounde emerye. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 225 That most hard and sharpe stone Smyris (which we tearme Emerill). 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 2 Jernsey.. whose..ground The hardned Emerill hath. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 69 The Magnet attracteth .. the Smyris or Emery in powder. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 15 Make it..smoother with Emerick. 1759 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 336, I then, with a little emery, made that edge .. rough again. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 349 The sharp and hard Stone Smyris or Emeril. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 33 Emery is..employed as the cutting powder. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 217 Polish the barrels with..a little washed emery.

2. (See quot.)

1789 MILLS *Strata Irel.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 97 An irregular bed of iron ore, called emery by the inhabitants.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *emery-stone*; also **emery-cloth, -paper,** cloth or paper covered with emery-powder, to be used for polishing or cleaning metals, etc.; **emery-file** (see quot.); **emery-grinder,** an emery-wheel mounted on a stand, to be used as a grind-stone; **emery-powder,** ground emery, hence a *vb.*, to rub with emery-powder; **emery-roller,** a roller coated with emery; **emery-stick** (see quot.); **emery-wheel,** a wheel made of lead, or of wood covered with leather, coated with emery, and used for polishing.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 *Emery File .. a solid stick of Emery used as a file. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 360 The stem .. made very smooth with *Emery paper. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 824/2 Blacking and emery-paper manufacturers. 18.. *Oxford Bible Helps* 126 The corundum .. which when ground is known to us as *emery powder. 1885 MRS. RIDDELL *Mitre Court* I. iv. 86 She had scrubbed, blackleaded .. and *emery-powdered for that gentleman. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 An *emery roller is geared upon the..main cylinder. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 *Emery stick..a stick of wood round which Emery paper is glued. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 *Emeril-stones. 1765 BOWLES in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 231 Great blocks of emery-stone. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* II. vii. 187 The shamir, or emery-stone. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 58 Grind-stones, *emery wheels, buffing wheels.

Emery (*e·mərĭ*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To rub or polish with emery; to coat with emery.

Hence **E·meried** *ppl. a.*

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 192 An emeried wheel. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 123 An emeried glass-plate.

Emerylite (*e·mərĭləit*). *Min.* [f. EMERY *sb.* + -LITE.] A silicate of calcium and aluminium, occurring in trimetric hemihedral crystals, with a monoclinic aspect; = MARGARITE.

1849 J. L. SMITH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. VII. 285, I have decided to call it Emerylite.

‖ **Emesis** (*e·mĭsis*). *Path.* [Gr. *ἔμεσις*, f. *ἐμέ-ειν* to vomit.] The action of vomiting.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 426 Emesis is the result of a very complicated series of actions.

† **Emethen,** *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **emethend.** [a. ON. *á meðan* (*á* = ON; *meðan* 'whilst', related to MID).] In the mean time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5118 He .. leues me beniamyn emeþen. *Ibid.* 26928 It es stikand euer emeþend.

Emetia (*ĭmī·tĭă*). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἐμετ-ος* vomiting + -IA.] = EMETINE.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 Emetia is found in Ipecacuanha. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 432 There is no proof that emetia ever causes vaso-motor spasm.

Emetic (*ĭmĕ·tik*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 **emetick,** (7 **hemettick**). [ad. Gr. *ἐμετικ-ός* provoking vomiting, f. *ἐμέ-ειν* to vomit.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having power to produce vomiting. Also *fig.* sickening, mawkish.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 47 Why these should not be Emetick. 1770 R. BAKER *Remarks Eng. Lang.* (1779) 8 Richardson..in his emetic history of Pamela. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 460 The waters when drank, operate .. as emetic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 74 It possesses emetic qualities.

2. In phraseological combinations: **emetic cup, goblet** (cf. ANTIMONIAL *a.* 1); **emetic root,** *Euphorbia corollata*; **emetic tartar,** (now usually) **tartar-emetic** [mod.L. *tartarus emeticus*], potassio-antimonious tartrate, $C_4H_4(NH_4)(SbO)O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$; **emetic weed,** *Lobelia inflata*; **emetic wine** = *antimonial wine.*

1679 tr. *Apol. Mdm. Manchini* 14 The Hemettick Wine.. quickly brought her to her Grave. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 305 A quarter of a grain of emetic tartar. 1790 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5884/1 Emetick Wine. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 108 Emetic Tartar..ought to be employed pure. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 685 A compound of tartar-emetic and cream of tartar.

B. *sb.* A medicine that excites vomiting.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 194 Vomitories..they likewise call by a Greek name, Emeticks. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary* in *Corr.* (1861) II. 94 To take an emetic together. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xxi, The sea acted as a strong emetic. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 426 Emetics are..employed.. for the purpose of producing..vomiting.

transf. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xii, Three hundred cannon threw up their emetic.

Emetical (*ĭmĕ·tikăl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = EMETIC *a. lit.* and *fig.*

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1131 A greater proportion of Salt.. would make it..Emetical. 1829 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* I. 39 The emetical nature of the stuff that was swallowed. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 82 It is nauseous and emetical to be told that our fellow-countrymen starve outside our gates.

Emetically (*ĭmĕ·tikălĭ*), *adv. rare.* [f. EMETICAL *a.* + -LY.] In the manner of an emetic.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvii, Sneaking Calais, prone behind its bar, invites emetically to despair.

Emetine (*e·mĭtəin*). *Chem.* Also (*obs.*) **emetin, emetina.** [f. Gr. *ἐμετ-ος* vomiting + -INE.] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.*

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 292 Emetin is obtained from Ipecacuanha. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 262 Emetina..was detected, in 1817..in ipecacuanha. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 721 It resembles..emetine.

Emeto-cathartic (*e·mĭto,kăpă·rtik*), *sb.* and *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἐμετο-ς* vomiting + *καθαρτικός* purgative.]

A. *adj.* Having power to cause both purging and vomiting. **B.** *sb.* A substance having this power.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Ailanthus*, These preparations act as emetocathartics, as well as tæniafuges.

Emetology (*emĭto·lŏdʒi*). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἐμετο-ς* vomiting + -LOGY.] 'The doctrine of, or a treatise of, vomiting and emetics' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emeu, emu (*ī·miu*). Also 7 **emia, eme,** 8–9 **emew.** [Alleged by early travellers (see quot. 1613) to be the name used by the natives of Banda and the neighbouring islands; now, however, believed to be a. Pg. *ema*, orig. denoting the crane, but afterwards applied to the ostrich and to various birds of ostrich-like appearance.

The form *emu* is perh. now more common in popular writing, and has latterly been adopted in the transactions of the Zoological Society. Prof. Newton, however, and some other eminent authorities prefer the older form *emeu.*]

† **1.** = CASSOWARY 1. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xii. 430 The bird called Emia or Eme is admirable. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 74 The Cassoware or Emeu.

† **2.** ? The American Ostrich, *Rhea americana.* [Perh. an error; the Pg. *ema* is applied to this bird.]

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 37 The Emu which many call the American Ostrich. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. x. 245 The largest bird in Guiana is there called tuyew, and by others emu.

3. A genus (*Dromæus*) of birds, constituting the family *Dromæidæ* of the order *Megistanes*, subclass *Ratitæ*. It is peculiar to the Australian continent. The best known species (*D. novæ-hollandiæ*), discovered soon after the colonization of New South Wales in 1788, was originally regarded as a species of Cassowary; the Emeu and Cassowary are closely allied, but the former is distinguished by the absence of the horny 'helmet' and of the caruncles on the neck, and by the presence of a singular opening in the front of the windpipe.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 145/2 The Emeu can produce a hollow drumming sort of note. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1888) II. 224 The female of one of the emus (*Dromæus inoratus*) is..larger than the male. 1875 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Animals* II. 368 The Emeus are found only on the main-land of Australia.

4. *Comb.* **emeu-tree,** a low tree or shrub, a native of Tasmania; **emeu-wren,** an Australian bird, *Stipiturus* (or *Malurus*) *malacurus*, of the family *Sylviidæ.*

1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Australia* I. 339 The Emu Wren is..fond of low marshy districts. 1875 LASLETT *Timber Trees* 206 Emu Tree.

‖ **Emeute** (*emöt*). [Fr.: f. *émouvoir* to agitate, set in motion.] A popular rising or disturbance.

1862 H. W. BELLEW *Mission Afghanistan* 430 These feuds and emeutes are of daily occurrence. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/1 That movement might be supported by an emeute in the town.

Emfiteutic: see EMPHYTEUTIC.

† **Emforth,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also 4 **evene forth.** [f. *em*, EVEN *adv.* + FORTH.]

A. *adv.* Equally.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 142 Louye .. þine enemye .. euene forth with þi-selue. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXXV, Who shall emforth and more be suer.

B. *prep.*

1. According to; in proportion to.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6093 Amis emforþ his miȝt Confort him boþ day and niȝt. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne*, To save a gentyl man emforth hire myght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 222 Beatus, seith seynt bernard qui scripturas legit .. emforth his power.

2. Equally with.

c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 33 þi trewe frende emforþ thyself þou miȝth telle þi þouȝth.

† **E·micant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *ēmicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmicā-re*: see next.] That darts or flashes forth.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 354 Thou almighty vigour .. Which emicant did this and that way dart.

† **E·micate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēmicāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmicā-re* to spring forth, flash out.] *intr.* To spring forth, appear. Also *fig.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 306 In whose summity little purpureous flowers emicate. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxii, The studious Cupidity, that so demonstratively emicates at your external Organs.

† **Emication.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēmicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. as prec.]

1. 'Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors' (J.).

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 Iron in Aqua

fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication. 1775 in Ash. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

2. The action of shining forth. In quot. *fig.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* i. 19 Christ hath .. divers names of light given him, according to the different degrees of his emication. 1696 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in Bailey.

Emicatious (emikē·ʃəs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Emicati-on + -ous.] That shines or glitters.

1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* v. 473 Wood..Smooth, emicatious, free from knot or joint.

[† Emich, e·mych. A misspelling of Eunuch (occurring several times in the work cited).

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. civiii. (1495) 161 a/2 Emyches.. men that lacke their membres of mankinde. *Ibid.* 163 a/1 Emiches.]

Emiction (ĭmi·kʃən). *Phys.* [n. of action f. *ēmict-* ppl. stem of late L. *ēmingĕre*, f. *ē* out + *mingĕre* to make water.]

1. The action of voiding the urine.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *concr.* Urine; that which is voided by the urinary passages.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Gravel and stone..effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine emiction. 1775 in Ash. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Emictory (ĭmi·ktəri), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. as prec.: see -ory.] **A.** *adj.* That has diuretic properties. **B.** *sb.* A diuretic; a medicine that promotes the discharge of urine.

In mod. Dicts.

Emid, obs. var. of Amid. [The *e-* may perh. represent *in* rather than *on*.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4252 (Cott.) In all .. drightin was him emid. *Ibid.* 6612 Þai fand bot wormes creuland emid.

Emidward, var. form of Amidward, *prep. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16404 Vp he ras and wess his hend emidward þat folk bliue.

† Emigrane. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ēmigrāneus*, L. *hēmicrānius* (*dolor*): see Migraine.] = Migraine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 Þe Emygrane, *emigraneus.*

Emigrant (e·migrănt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *ēmigrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmigrā-re*: see Emigrate.]

A. *sb.* One who removes from his own land to settle (permanently) in another. Also *attrib.*, as in *emigrant-ship.*

1754 (*title*), A Memorial of the Case of the German Emigrants settled in .. Pensilvania. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Introd. 27 In these expeditions the northern emigrants were..attended by their poets. 1818 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 302, I greatly doubt of its being..of any benefit to the emigrants themselves. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xii. 82 The emigrants were headed by chiefs who claimed descent from Agamemnon. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The noise of embarking emigrants.

attrib. 1855 *Times* 9 July 10/5 Wreck of the Emigrant ship Lochmaben Castle.

b. *spec.* One of the French Royalists who fled at the time of the Revolution; = Emigré.

1792 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 368 The deplorable state of the French emigrants. 1818 Amyot *Windham's Life* I. 39 An expedition, composed of Emigrants, proceeded against Quiberon. 1860 L. Harcourt *Diaries G. Rose* I. 162 The Emperor had insisted that the Emigrants should make no attempt to disturb the public tranquillity.

B. *adj.* That emigrates or leaves his own land for another. Also (of birds), migratory.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 195 Emigrant Catholick priests. 1796 E. Darwin *Zoon.* I. 233 The same birds are emigrant from some countries and not so from others.

† Emi·grate, *a.* [ad. L. *ēmigrātus*, pa. pple. of *ēmigrāre*: see next and -ate.] That has migrated (from the body).

1634 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* 226 Let our souls emigrate meet.

Emigrate (e·migrēt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmigrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmigrā-re*, f. *ē* out + *migrā-re* to Migrate.]

1. *intr.* To remove out of a country for the purpose of settling in another.

1778 *Conversation* in Boswell *Johnson* lxii. (1848) 574 They don't emigrate, till they could earn their livelihood .. at home. 1788 Pownall *Stud. Antiq.* 60 (T.) The surplus parts of this plethorick [*printed* phletorick] body must emigrate. 1833 Wade *Middle & Working Classes* (1835) 342 It is only the..redundant portion of the community that ought to emigrate. 1881 W. Bence Jones in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 137 In 1880, 96,000 persons emigrated from Ireland.

b. In wider sense: To remove from one place of abode to another. *rare.*

1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 352 The mountaineers..emigrate during the summer to the Tuscan coast.

2. *trans.* To cause or assist to emigrate; to send out to settle in a foreign country.

1870 C. B. Clarke in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 51/2 Pauper children .. I would emigrate. 1886 Miss Rye in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 2 It is now twenty-five years since I first began to emigrate women.

Emigrated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] That has left his native land to settle in another.

1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 65 Their emigrated countrymen in the Spanish service. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 57 The emigrated proprietor is not .. without a chance of restitution. 1863 Blyth *Hist. Rec. Fincham* 168 Our emigrated countrymen in the colonies.

Emigrating (e·migrētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That emigrates.

1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 710/2 Many emigrating inhabitants. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, What was best in your emigrating population.

† **b.** = Migratory. *Obs. rare.*

1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 289 The mountains .. are covered with good grass, that feeds a million of emigrating sheep.

Emigration (emigrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmigrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmigrā-re* to Emigrate. (Of earlier occurrence than the vb.)]

1. *gen.* The action of migrating or departing out of a particular place or set of surroundings. In early examples often applied to the departure of the soul from the body, either *lit.* by death, or *fig.* with reference to ecstatic rapture.

1650 Bp. Hall *Balm Gil.* (R.), A scorching triall (upon the emigration) in flames little inferiour .. to those of hell. 1656 More *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 171 The Emigration of humane Souls from the bodies by Ecstasy. 1678 Jer. Taylor *Fun. Serm.* 250 Frequent Aspirations and Emigrations of his Soul after God. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 175 There is an emigration of a great number from hence to sea. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. li. 414 Successive emigrations [of air-bubbles] towards the upper parts of the tube. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. Introd. 57 A new confirmation of the vegetable harmonies of Nature founded on the emigration of plants.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 12 Jesus had some .. acts of emigration beyond the lines of his even and ordinary conversation.

2. *esp.* The departure of persons from one country, usually their native land, to settle permanently in another. Also *attrib.*, as in *emigration-agent.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 240 (R.) Plethory hath many times occasioned emigrations. 1768-71 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 198 It highly behoves us to stop immediately all further emigrations. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 125 Those melancholy emigrations .. from the Islands .. of Scotland. 1833 Wade *Middle & Working Classes* (1835) 106 The practicability of emigration as a means of relief. 1867 Buckle *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 9 An overflow which in civilised times is an emigration, is in barbarous times an invasion.

3. The whole body of persons who emigrate.

1863 Bright *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, Of all the emigration from this country .. a mere trifle went south.

Emigrational (emigrē·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to Emigration.

1885 Ld. Rosebery in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Mar. 6/2 Twenty-five emigrational agencies in London.

Emigrationist (emigrē·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who advocates emigration.

Emigrator (e·migrēitəɹ), *rare.* [a. L. **ēmigrātor*, agent-n. f. *ēmigrā-re*: see Emigrate *v.*] = Emigrant.

1837 Lytton *Athens* I. 242 In the average equality of the emigrators were the seeds of a new constitution.

Emigratory (e·migrēitəri), *a.* [f. L. *ēmigrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmigrāre* + -ory: see Emigrate *v.* Cf. *Migratory.*]

1. Of animals: = Migratory. *rare.*

1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vii. 189 The great body of this emigratory species .. moved southwards.

2. Occupied in emigrating; pertaining to emigration.

1854 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* xii. (1874) 222 Records of an emigratory process. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 288 A large emigratory detachment.

‖ **Emi·gré.** [Fr.: pa. pple. of *émigrer* to Emigrate.] A Frenchman who has left his country for another; *esp.* one of those Royalists who fled at the French Revolution.

1792 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 363 The Geneva emigrés .. are hastening to their homes. 18.. T. Archer *Sword & Shuttle* i, Our emigrés .. had settled in Spitalfields.

† **Emi·ke,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *ēmic-āre*: see Emicate *v.*] *intr.* To spring forth, appear.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 349 Two lesser nerves emike in its leafes.

Eminence (e·minĕns). [ad. L. *ēminēntia*, *f. ēminēnt-em* Eminent.]

I. In physical senses.

1. † **a.** Height, altitude, degree of elevation (*obs.*). b. A lofty or elevated position.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 278 Upon this water..pour sweet butter melted, to the eminence of two fingers. *c* 1800 K. White *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 136 Draw the fix'd stars from their eminence. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 222 If a lighted candle be set .. on an eminence.

† **2.** **a.** A prominence, protuberance. Chiefly in *Anat.* b. *Bot.* (See quot. 1688.) *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 438 Wherein the eminence .. shooting from the vpper part of the forehead is wanting. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 493 The same Author hath discovered in it [the Tongue] many little Eminences. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 115/1 Eminence, or Woolly Eminence, is the outward skin or husk that covers round roots, as in Onions, Tulipa's. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 168 There is a certain Eminence in this Edge of the Acetabulum.

3. An elevation on the earth's surface; a rising ground, hill. Also *fig.*

1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. xi. 367 He caus'd two good Forts to be trac'd out..upon two Eminences. 1748 Anson *Voy.* III. v. (ed. 4) 452 There is a battery .. on an eminence. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 7 The other, perched on an eminence, watches the flight of the prey. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* IX. 53 We .. speak .. of Age As of a final Eminence. 1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron* I. § 19 (1858) 17 If we ascend a high eminence on a plain. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 5 He was beheaded on a small eminence without the walls.

II. In non-material senses.

4. Distinguished superiority, elevated rank as compared with others. (Sometimes with *fig.* notion of I.) **a.** in social or official position, wealth, or power.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 168 Whether the Tirranny be in his Eminence that fills it vp. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 29 A Womans heart, which euer yet affected Eminence, Wealth, Soueraignty. *a* 1632 Brome *Queene's Exchange* I. i. (1657) 458 Your self A Queen of so great eminence. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 6 Satan by merit rais'd to that bad eminence. 1767 *Lett. Junius* xxiii. 105 The eminence of your station gave you a commanding prospect of your duty. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 165 No man could hope to rise to eminence and command but by their favour.

b. in reputation, intellectual or moral attainment, or the possession of any quality, good or (sometimes) bad.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 36 His Son made a notable progress, by an early eminence in Practice and Learning. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 157 ¶ 4 A young man that gave hopes of future eminence. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 406 Several surgeons of eminence. 1844 Emerson *Nature, Young American* Wks. (Bohn) II. 307 No man of letters, be his eminence what it may, is received into the best society. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 112 Eminence in science should be made the one statutable condition [for a headship]. 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 97 The poorer classes..excel..in the bad eminence of filth.

† **c.** Mastery, the 'upper hand'. Phrase *To have the eminence of*: to have the advantage of. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 266 You should not haue the eminence of him. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. (1874) 131 Long did we tugge For eminence.

† **d.** *Spirit of eminence*: pride, ambition. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VI. xxxiii, Devotion..abates the spirit of eminence.

5. As a title of honour, now borne only by Cardinals. (See quot. 1836.)

1653 Cromwell *to Cdl. Mazarin* (Carlyle) V. App No. 27 It's surprise to me that your Eminence should take notice of a person so inconsiderable as myself. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 514 His eminence .. put on his cardinal's square cap. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 291/1 Urban VIII, in 1630, gave to the cardinals the title of Eminence, which was shared with them by the grand master of the order of Malta, and the ecclesiastical electors of the German or Roman empire only. 1884 *Weekly Rev.* 11 Oct. 451/2 One word, his Eminence said he would add, concerning the Rosary.

† **6.** Acknowledgement of superiority, homage.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. ii. 31 Present him Eminence, both with Eye and Tongue.

† **7.** An eminent quality, an excellence; a distinction, honour. *Obs.*

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 16 You assume it an eminence, to be rarely arrayed. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 128 His Eminences were Painting and Graving. *Ibid.* IX. 101 So severall eminences met in this worthy man. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 31 There must be therefore some great eminence in the object worshipped.

† **8.** Eminent degree or measure. *Obs.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. x. 41 Naturall Power, is the eminence of the Faculties of Body, or Mind. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 206 ¶ 2 Men of our Acquaintance, who had no one Quality in any Eminence.

b. *Gram.* (See quot.)

1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* I. 91 [The superlative formed with *very*] is called..the superlative of eminence, to distinguish it from the other superlative.

c. Phrase, *By (way of) eminence*: in an eminent or especial sense, *par excellence.* (In early examples sometimes in sense 7: by way of distinction.) *rare* in mod. use.

1621-31 Laud *Serv. Serm.* (1847) 66 Now Jerusalem is by way of singular eminence called here 'a city compacted together'. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 229 The principal council..is generally called, by way of eminence, the council. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 253 This by eminence is the bright omen of the times. 1883 F. A. Walker *Pol. Econ.* 399 One kind of money .. may be called by eminence political money.

9. The highest development, the 'flower'.

1857 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Poets* I. 14 The portion of literature..which may be regarded as its eminence,—its Poetry

E·minency. Also 7 emminency. [ad. L. *ēminēntia*: see prec. and -ency.]

I. In physical senses.

† **1.** Height; prominence, elevation above surrounding objects. *Obs. rare.*

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. vii. 105 The ordinary Eminency of the hight of the Earth aboue the Waters. 1687 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 137 Mighty hils and Mountaines in eminency. 1663 Charleton *Chorea Gigant.* 48 One .. stone exceeding the rest in eminency.

† **2.** *concr.* A projection or prominence; a protuberance. *Obs.*

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 148 Towards the Temples there grows a certain eminency. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 15 You do off the Eminencies or Risings. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. § 9 The Muscle..runs about the Eminency, like a Rope in a Pulley.

† **3.** An elevation on the earth's surface; a rising ground, hill. Also an elevated object. *Obs.*

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 10 A Church or Steeple, or some other Eminency. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 68 Mount Calvary .. is a small Eminency or Hill. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Wars* VII. viii. § 5 A certain eminency of the rock. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xii. (ed. 4) 354 On the tops of some small eminencies there are several look-out towers.

II. In non-material senses.

†4. Distinguished superiority, elevation above the common standard in social position, wealth, power, reputation, or attainment, or in the possession of any special quality; = EMINENCE 4. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxi. 166 Men of parts and eminency. 1642 C. H. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 282 III. 302 We have lost .. few of eminency. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 28 (1704) 351 Commoners, who in antiquity and eminency are no way inferior to the chief of the titular Nobility. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* v. 48 This woman was a witch of some eminency.

†b. Of things, of places, towns, etc.: Importance. *Obs.*

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 6 To finde out a fit remedy is of high eminency. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vii. (1707) 217 There are but two places of any eminency, the Circumference and the Centre. 1651 tr. *Don Fenise* 296 We arrived at the doore of an house of eminency. 1673 *Vain Insolency Rome* 6 The first greatness of Rome was founded in the eminency of the City.

†5. As a title of honour, borne esp. by cardinals; = EMINENCE 5. *Obs.*

1655 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 331, I intreat your Eminency to give him entire Credit. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 72 Their Eminencies were all astonished at the Election.

†6. Acknowledgement of superiority, homage, deference; = EMINENCE 6. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 50 Equity is a due to People, as Eminency to Princes.

†7. That in which a person (or thing) excels or is remarkable; *esp.* in good sense, an excellence, special talent, honourable distinction. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 62 He hath beene accompted ignoble, who hath not beene .. noted for some eminency. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 595 Therefore it followeth unavoidably, that the eminency of their [serpents'] temperament is cold in the highest degree. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 51 This Adoption is called by the name of a dignity or eminency. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 298 Reason and discretion are the singular eminencies of men.

†8. Superiority in degree or measure; intensive magnitude. *By (way of) eminency*: see EMINENCE 8 c. *Obs.*

1608 S. HIERON *Defence* III. 159 Some eminency of greatnes, power, or goodnes. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 51 Not only for distinctions sake, but in way of eminency. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ix. (1652) 307 The Sabbath is called an everlasting Covenant by way of eminency. 1651 *Abel Rediv. Luther* (1867) I. 38 The eminency of his good parts did more and more show themselves. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 24 The People of the Country call it .. the Plain .. by way of Eminency.

9. Prominence, or relative importance, in mental view.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 147 This rhetoric, or power to fix the momentary eminency of an object. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 367 Christian Churches do recommend the .. secret of Jesus, though not .. in the right eminency.

¶10. Confused with IMMINENCY. Cf. EMINENT 6.

1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 37 The Spencers .. saw the eminency of their own dangers.

Eminent (e·minĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *ēminēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēminē-re* to project.]

I. In physical (and obvious metaphorical) senses.

1. High, towering above surrounding objects. Also *fig.* Now *poet.* or *arch.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 22 Nero .. deuised an eminent pillar. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xvii. 22 Upon an high mountain and eminent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 587 He above the rest In shape and gesture proudly eminent Stood like a Towr. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 363 Images .. seated on the Eminentest Places of the Church. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1446 The eminent part .. is the S. E. point. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIV, Upon a stately war-horse eminent. *fig.* 1830 TENNYSON *Love & Death*, In the light of great eternity Life eminent creates the shade of death. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 87 The patriot's oath .. stands Among the oaths of perjurers, eminent.

b. In weaker sense: Projecting, prominent, protruding. Also *fig.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, A party of the orbytall, or emynent pomall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 155 Females [elephants] carry .. their Calves upon their snowts and long eminent teeth. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 67 The .. Fingers .. presented in an eminent posture. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 407 The fairer [parts], eminent in light, advance. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 124 A very eminent nose. *fig.* 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 289 Some eminent verse lifts its long ridge above its tamer peers.

II. In non-material senses. (Formerly often with some notion of 1.)

2. Of persons: a. Exalted, dignified in rank or station.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 25 A deflowred maid, And by an eminent body. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 141 We may not lawfully be angry .. with those in eminent Place. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 175 The king was too eminent a magistrate to be trusted with discretionary power. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 140 A certain native person of distinction or eminent rajah.

b. Distinguished in character or attainments, or by success in any walk of life. (The use in bad sense is now *ironical.*)

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxii. 8 The honourable man [*marg.* eminent *or* accepted for countenance]. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 66 These two eminentest Prophets .. resist the Captaines, Souldiers, and unjust Executioners of their Princes. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 60 Eminent Musicians and Poets flourished in Greece. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 407 An eminent practitioner .. entertains a different opinion. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 5 Eminent cooks are paid 1200*l.* a-year. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 157 Thucydides .. was eminent as a speaker.

†3. Of things or places: Chief, principal, important; especially valuable. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 Their cheife and eminent inward parts are defiled. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 128 An eminent country in Idumea. 1676 ALLEN *Addr. Nonconf.* 176 Prayer .. is an eminent part of Gods worship. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 130 If your Shop stands in an eminent Street. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* III. 644 It gives present ease, and is eminent against all .. pains. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 218 These Muscles .. drawing the Eye out on eminent Ocasions.

4. Of qualities: Remarkable in degree; † conspicuously displayed. Of actions, facts, phenomena: Signal, noteworthy (now chiefly in good sense).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 90 The cok confesseth emynent cupide. 1454 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 38 I. 120 The emynent myscheve and ffynall destruccionne of the said Counte. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 34 After an eminent sort. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 5/2 There is an eminent place in Eusebius to prove this. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 267 An eminent fright will take away .. Agues. 1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlv. Wks. (ed. 10) 72 His valor .. is .. eminent in his killing of the Bear and Lion. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 159 A peculiar sort of voice .. is .. eminent in Quails. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenn.* Poems (1730) I. 31 The god of wine .. whose eminent perfection Drunkenness I intend to make the subject of .. discourse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 1 Mountebanks .. do their most eminent Operations in Sight of the People. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. i. 89 His success was eminent. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. 453 The reputation justly acquired by his eminent services. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii 65 Their opponents .. were .. not Achaian in the same eminent sense.

b. *Crystallography.* (See quot.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 204 The plane of most eminent cleavage. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 1. 3 One cleavage is much more perfect, or more eminent as it is sometimes called, than the rest.

5. Law. *Right of eminent domain*: see quots.

1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vi. 111 The King who had the eminent Dominion. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 673 § 3 The right of eminent domain, or inherent sovereign power gives the Legislature the control of private property for public use. 1880 BROWN *Law Dict.* s.v., Eminent domain is the ownership or *dominium* (domain) of an independent sovereign over the territories of his sovereignty, by virtue of which no other sovereign can exercise any jurisdiction therein. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5/1 The State exercising its right of eminent domain.

¶6. Confused with IMMINENT (so freq. *eminens* in med.L. for *imminens*). *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 377 The eminent dangers which euery houre we saw before our Eyes. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 156 Let .. your Patient be .. informed of the eminent danger of death. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council of Trent* (1676) 269 The actual and eminent departure of many Fathers. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 94 The eminent Danger I had been in.

†**Emine·ntial**, *a. Math. Obs. rare.* [f. EMINENT *a.* + -IAL.] (See quot. 1796.)

1736 in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS. 1775 in ASH. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Eminential equation*, a term used by some algebraists, in the investigation of the areas of curvilineal figures, for a kind of assumed equation that contains another equation eminently, the latter being a particular case of the former. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence †**Emine·ntially**, *Obs. rare*; = EMINENTLY 4.

1656 tr. *Th. White's Peripatetical Institutions* 328 This action, therefore, actuates the Creature with a certain indivisibility that eminentially contains divisibility.

Eminently (e·minĕntli), *adv.* [f. EMINENT *a.* + -LY^{2}.] In an eminent manner.

†1. On high; in a lofty or elevated position.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 5 Those houses .. are somewhat eminently situated. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 10 A Bush .. eminently situate.

†2. Conspicuously, so as to attract the eye. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1660) 157 Their commander being so eminently clad. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. viii. (1743) 191 In the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the sight of all the people. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 The great Rocks in the Sea are .. eminently visible to this day. 1774 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 147 The moon shone eminently bright.

3. In an eminent or especial degree; signally, notably.

1641 BP. J. HALL *Serm.* in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 59 That all Nations should agree upon an universall cessation of armes .. it must needs be the Lords doing so much more eminently. 1746 M. TOMLINSON *Prot. Birthr.* 3 Nothing .. more Eminently distinguishes Man from the Brute Creation. 1817 W. BOSWELL in *Parl. Deb.* 805 Gentlemen who had eminently served their country. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 105 Nowhere does virtue more eminently fail of its earthly recompense than in the church. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iv. (1872) 118 A painter's eye .. he .. eminently had.

4. *Philos.* and *Theol.* See quot. 1751.

In scholastic theology God is said to possess the excellences of human character not *formally* (i. e. according to their definition, which implies creature limitation) but *eminently* (L. *eminenter*), i. e. in a higher sense. In wider use, the word is nearly equivalent to *virtually.*

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 58 But, virtually and eminently .. all his bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 211 The apostle .. may be said eminently, though not formally, to have declared him [the Holy Ghost] to be God. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 15 Fire is Eminently and Potentially, though not Formally hot. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Eminently* .. in the schools, is used in contradistinction to *formally* .. to denote that a thing possesses, or contains any other in a more perfect or higher manner than is required to a formal possesion thereof. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 323 A .. university of sciences, containing all sciences either 'formally' or 'eminently'.

†b. *Math.* One equation is said to contain another eminently, when the latter is a particular case of the former. *Obs.* 1798 [see EMINENTIAL].

¶†5. Of peril, danger: Imminently, urgently.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* Ep. Ded. 1 b, This warre .. to which my leisure more eminently exposed me. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 114 Their ruine .. I see most eminently .. at hand.

†**E·minentness.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. EMINENT *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being eminent.

1731–1800 in BAILEY.

†**E·minously**, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ēminus* at a distance + -OUS + -LY^{2}.] Remotely, distantly.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 303 Which [thistle down] eminously represents a running hare.

Emir (emī·ɹ, ī·məɹ). Forms: 7 **emer, amir,** 7–9 **emeer,** 7– **emir.** [a. Arab. امير *amīr*, commander. See AMEER, ADMIRAL.]

1. A Saracen or Arab prince, or governor of a province; a military commander.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) pt. v. 195 An Emeer, or hereditary Prince. 1632 — *Totall Discourse* 373 Having an Emeere of their owne, being subiect to none, but to his owne passions. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2177/1 An Emir or Prince of the Arabs .. has taken the Field with some Troops. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxiv. 616 The humble title of emir was no longer suitable to the Ottoman greatness. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxiv. 185 Saladin .. sent an emir to the camp with presents. 1848 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 87 The Emeers and Wezeers.

2. A title of honour borne by the descendants of Mohammed.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1295 Mahomet's .. kinsmen in greene Shashes, who are called Emers. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2322/3, 56 Emirs with green Shashes. 1708 KERSEY *Emir* (among the Turks) a Lord, especially any one descended from the false prophet Mahomet. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xii, The foremost of the band is seen An Emir by his garb of green.

Emirate (ĭmīə·rĕt). [f. EMIR + -ATE.] The jurisdiction or government of an emir.

1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* IV. i. 406 The Emirate of Mossul should be in the hands of a man of energy. 1883 *American* VI. 374 Whose adherence gave Abd-ur-Rahman-Khan the emirate.

†**Emi·ss**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 **emisse.** [ad. L. *ēmiss-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmittĕ-re* to send forth, EMIT.] Emitted.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xxx, Rayes emisse From centrall Night.

Emissary (e·misări), *sb.*^{1} and *a.* [ad. L. *ēmissāri-us* adj., that is sent, also *absol.* an emissary, spy, f. *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* to send out (see EMIT) + *-ārius*, -ARY^{1}.]

A. *sb.* A person sent on a mission to gain information, or to gain adherents to, or promote the interests of a cause. (Almost exclusively in bad sense, implying something odious in the object of the mission, or something underhand in its manner.) Also *fig.*

In B. Jonson's *Staple of News* (see quot. 1625) the word is used app. as a novelty, and recurs constantly through the play as the official title of the agents employed by the imaginary 'office for the collection of news.'

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. ii. (1631) 9 What are Emissaries? Men imploy'd outward, that are sent abroad To fetch in the commodity [news]. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 465 The Bishops purseivants, and others their emissaries. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 126 Lucifer's .. faithful emissary, rose from hell To possess Peter's chair. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* iv. § 3 The *meatus*, or passages, through which those subtill emissaries [the 'Spirits'] are conveyed to the respective members. 1708 *Bickerstaff detected* in *Swift's Wks.* II. I. 168 Culprit aforesaid is a popish emissary. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. § 7 (1808) 134 Pain .. is .. an emissary of this king of terrours. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 2, I am endeavouring to get this information by emissaries. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 379 Burghley .. had .. emissaries to inform him of the ballads sung in the streets. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 400 She viewed the Douay priests simply as political emissaries of the Papacy.

b. = SPY.

1676 in BULLOKAR. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†c. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Lyrick Pieces* 8 (R.) Nor forth your window peepe, With your emissarie eye.

B. *adj.* That is sent forth.

†1. a. Emitted as an emanation. b. Sent forth

on a mission (cf. A). c. In transl. L. *emissarius caper*, Levit. xvi. 8. = SCAPE-GOAT. *Obs. rare.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 181 Emissary atoms. 1668 — *Paraph.* 399 Emissary Agents from the Roman See. 1668 — *An Illustration* 311 The Rivers must be Emissary Powers of the said Kingdom. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* (1851) 55 The High-Priest .. offered the emissary goat.

2. *Phys.* Of small vessels: Sent forth, branching out from a main trunk.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 741 The veins..communicate..by a multitude of emissary twigs.

Emissary (e·misări), *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *ēmissārium* an outlet, f. *ēmiss-* (see prec.) + *-ārium*: see -ARY [1].] An outlet, channel, duct: chiefly of a lake or reservoir. Also *fig.* *Obs.* exc. in *Rom. Antiq.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 530 Without any emissaries, tunnels, or holes. 1727 SWIFT *To a very young Lady* Wks. 1755 II. II. 44 To be the common emissary of scandal. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 368 The famous Emissary of the Emperor Claudius remains nearly entire. 1849 LD. BROUGHTON *Italy* II. xvii. 121 The great emissaries of the Alban lake.

†**b.** *Phys.* A canal by which any fluid passes out. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 166 *The emissaryes of the palate from the brain. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 355 The Obstruction of the Emissaries of the Saliva.

E·missaryshi·p. *rare*[−1]. [f. EMISSARY *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The position or office of an emissary.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. i, Give your worship joy, Of your new place, your emissaryship In the News-office!

Emissile (*ĭmi·sil*), *a.* [f. L. *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* to send forth: see -ILE, and cf. *missile.*] That is capable of being thrust out or protruded.

1732 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1848 J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 28 The emissile and retractile cornua..in snails. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 191 Tubule of mouth emissile.

Emission (*ĭmi·ʃən*). [ad. L. *ēmissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmittĕre* to EMIT.] The action of the vb. EMIT.

†**1.** The action of sending forth. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 181 Emission or sending away. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (L.), Populosity ..requireth..emission of colonies. 1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 398 The authority..of the Apostles in the emission of preachers to the infidels. 1827 G. S. FABER *Origin of Expiatory Sacrifice* 197, *note*, Noah seems to have twice selected that holyday for the emission of the dove.

†**2.** The issuing, publication (of a book, a notice).

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 169 P 11 The tardy emission of Pope's compositions. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV. 40 The emission..of the Proposals for the Iliad.

3. The issuing or setting in circulation (bills, notes, shares, etc.). Also *concr.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 295 All the emissions of their paper-currency..are forged. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 415 Proposing the emission of assignats. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 36 A subsequent emission of bills of credit.

4. The action of giving off or sending out (chiefly what is subtle or imponderable, light, heat, gases, odours, sounds, etc.). †Formerly also the sending forth (of the soul) in death; the allowing 'the animal spirits' to escape; and *fig.* the 'pouring out', 'breathing forth' (of affection, etc.).

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 190 This actuall emission of his soule, which is death. *a* 1626 BACON (L.), Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Wks. IX. 161 The voice was .. effective .. in the direct emission. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (L.), Affection flamed up in collateral emissions of charity to its neighbour. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 146 P 9 Growing fainter .. at a greater distance from the first emission. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* x. 311 The tail of the..comet..occupied only two days in its emission from the comet's body. 1853 — *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 35. (1873) 26 Puffs of smoke, at every moment of their emission from the crater. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 77 The emission of fragrance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 71 The emission of sparks of light.

b. Optics. *Theory of emission, Emission theory*: the theory that light consists in the emission of streams of imponderable material particles from luminous bodies.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xv. § 94. 134 The Newtonian theory of light, or the theory of emission. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 62 An emission theory..will not hold for the diffusion of light.

5. *concr.* That which is emitted; an emanation, effluvium.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 155 The Magnetical Emissions..are..Corporeal Atoms. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Warm and benign Emissions of the Sun. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 43 We obtain the value of the purely luminous emission.

6. *Phys.* = L. *emissio seminis.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 371 There is no generation without a joynt emission. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* The other Instances of..Emissions. 1885 *Law Reports* Appeal Cases X. 176.

†**Emissi·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ēmissĭci-us* sent out, f. *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* + -OUS: see EMIT.]

1. *fig.* Prying, inquisitive, narrowly examining.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. viii, Cast backe those emissitious eyes. 1849 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Cast out. 1731-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emissive (*ĭmi·siv*), *a.* [f. L. *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* to send forth, EMIT + -IVE.]

1. Having power to emit; radiating.

1870 T. L. PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* 236 A homogeneous gaseous mass..having a radiating or emissive power. 1881 PROF. STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 596 The..body of the sun ..is comparatively feebly emissive of light.

b. *Emissive theory*: = *Emission theory.*

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 63 The emissive, and the undulatory theory of light. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 64 The emissive or corpuscular theory.

†**2.** That is emitted; that is sent or flows forth. *Obs. rare.*

16.. R. LOVEDAY *Letters* (1663) 201 Thus their emissive venome..will fatally recoyl upon themselves. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 126 Freely..she distributes the bounty of her emissive sweets. 1737 H. BROOKE *Tasso* I. (R.), Soon a beam, emissive from above, Shed mental day.

Emissory (*ĭmi·sŏri*). [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = EMISSARY *sb.*[2]

1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. & Extinct Volcanoes of Central France* (ed. 2) 59 The emissory thus forcibly created.

Emit (*ĭmi·t*), *v.* [ad. L. *ēmittĕre* to send forth, f. *ē* out + *mittĕre* to send.]

trans. To send forth: in certain special senses. (Not used with personal obj.)

1. To send forth as a stream or emanation.

a. To send forth, discharge (as a liquid or plastic substance); to exude (juices, etc.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xliii. 137 [The liquid secreted by toads] is emitted aversely or backward. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 P 3 So pure a Fountain emits no .. troubled Waters. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 249 A tree which emits sap copiously from a wound. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 209/1 The threads by which the spiders suspend themselves..are emitted from the extremity of the abdomen. 1879 SIR J. LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 71 The aphis emits a drop of sweet fluid.

b. To give off, throw out ('effluvia', light, heat, gases, flames, sparks, etc.).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 259 Both of them..do not appear to emit any Corporal substance. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 227 By effluvia and spirits that are emitted. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* IV. 452 The water..emits an ill smell. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 206 Those bodies may be heated so as to emit light. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 The earth emits flames. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 89 An adult man..emits..carbonic acid gas by the skin.

fig. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 27 Emitting sentiment at every pore.

¶ *intr.*

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 Summoned .. for .. permitting..smells to emit from his stable.

c. *transf.*

1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 67 That multitude of nations which she had successively emitted.

†**2.** To throw out as an offshoot. *Obs.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 117 More fresh sprouts..are emitted. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 Before its wound be healed, and new fibres emitted. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 105 This plant..emits a few..stalks.

3. To give forth (sound).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 339 They emit a grating noise. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 224 A bell struck in a vacuum emits no sound. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vii. (ed. 4) 107 It did not emit any cry, such as the hare does.

4. To utter, give expression to (a statement, opinions, etc.).

1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 4 All these declarations were emitted by the..persons..mentioned. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. i. 5 Emit plenty of antipathy in a few syllables. 1818 MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 261 Complaints were..emitted of the scarcity of money. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 179 How could a man..emit [thoughts] in a shape bordering so closely on the absurd?

†**5.** To issue, publish (books, documents, notices). *Obs.*

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 361 Papers and books emitted for cleareing the wickednes of the Prelatt's apostasie. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 6 The public papers emitted that and next year. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 180 A Citation..ought to be..emitted by the Judges Authority. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV. 23 Pope having now emitted his proposals. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Letter* 37 But this declaration, now emitted, is contradicted by that very declaration, emitted in February.

6. To issue formally and by authority (edicts, proclamations; also, and now chiefly, paper currency, bills, etc.).

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 103 A Declaration Emitted by the English Parliament. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess.* in *Tracts* (1727) 265 Lewis..condemned that excommunication and the pope that emitted it. 1762-8 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 279 The edicts emitted..still wanted much of the authority of laws. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 268 A dollar of silver disappears for every dollar of paper emitted. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 124 No State shall .. emit bills of credit.

†**7.** To send forth, let fly, discharge (a missile).

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 263 Having emitted his Launce against so great a Leader. *c* 1720 PRIOR *2nd Hymn of Callimachus to Apollo* Poems 244 Lest..the far-shooting God emit His fatal arrows.

†**Emitri·chie, emy·tryche.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. (*h*)*ēmitricius* (*morbus*), (*h*)*emitricia* (*febris*), corruptly ad. Gr. *ἡμιτριταῖος* semi-tertian (fever).] A kind of fever.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. viii. (1495) 92 Feuers that hiȝt Emitrichie. [*Ibid.* VII. vii. 297 Some sykenes whyche is callyd Emitricius.] 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxliv. 53 In Englyshe it is named the Emytrycke fever.

Emitted (*ĭmi·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. EMIT *v.* + -ED [1].] That is given off, thrown off.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 258 Guilding each Motion by emitted Rays. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (L.), An emitted fluid.

†**Emittent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmittent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmittĕre* to send forth.] That emits.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 357 The bloud of the Emittent Animal, may mix..with that of the Recipient. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iv. (1732) 54 The emittent Body.

Emitter (*ĭmi·tər*). [f. EMIT *v.* + -ER.] That which emits. Const. *of.*

1883 TYNDALL *Radiation* in *Contemp. Rev.*, Grasses were powerful emitters of heat.

Emitting (*ĭmi·tiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMIT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. EMIT.

1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 298 An alternate and successive retracting and emitting of the Sting.

Emi·tting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING [2].] That emits.

1667 DR. E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 450, I did often strike with my finger the upper part of the emitting Vein.

Emmantle, var. of IMMANTLE.

Emmarble (emä·1b'l), *v.* Also **enmarble.** [f. EN- + MARBLE *sb.*] *trans.* To convert into marble, *fig.*; to sculpture in marble; to adorn or inlay with marble. Hence **Emmarbled** *ppl. a.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* 140 Wks. (1862) 487 Thou doest emmarble the proud hart of her. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* Poems II. 223 Pictured or emmarbled dreams. 1864 *Blackfriars* I. 59 The richly enmarbled altar.

Emmarvel (emä·rvĕl). Also **enmarvel, em-, enmarvaile.** [f. EN- + MARVEL *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To fill with wonder. Hence **Emmarvelled** *ppl. a.*

1740 GRAY *Let.* in Mason *Memoirs* (1807) I. 257 We are all enraptured and enmarvailed. 1849 A. H. HALLAM *Remains* 22 On that child's emmarvailed view. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Dream of Sappho*, They heard emmarvelled.

Emme, obs. form of AM: see BE *v.*

Emme, var. of EME, *Obs.*, uncle.

†**E·mmele.** *Mus. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *ἐμμελής*, f. *ἐν* in + *μέλος* melody. (Boethius divides musical progressions into *ἐμμελεῖς*, those which can form part of a melody, and *ἐκμελεῖς* those which cannot.)] A term applied in the old Theory of Harmony to the imperfect concords.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 79 Emmeles are..those which sound thirds, sixts, or other imperfect Concords.

Emmenagogic (emĭ·năgo·dʒik), *a. Med.* Also 7 **emenagogic.** [f. EMMENAGOGU-UE + -IC.] Having the property of, or related to, an emmenagogue.

1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 45/2 Ground Pine..is..Diuretick, and Emenagogick. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 79 Emmenagogic pills.

†**b.** *absol.* quasi-*sb.* = EMMENAGOGUE *sb. Obs.*

1742-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **Emme·nago·gical** *a.*

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 109 Sage is..emmenagogical.

Emmenagogology (emĭ·năgogo·lŏdʒi). *Med.* [f. EMMENAGOG-UE + -(O)LOGY.] 'A treatise on emmenagogues' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Emmenagogue (emĭ·năgog), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 8 **emenagogue.** [f. Gr. *ἐμμηνα* the menses of women + *ἀγωγός* drawing forth.]

†**A.** *adj.* Having power to excite the menstrual discharge; = EMMENAGOGIC. *Obs.*

1702 SIR J. FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1168 All..are..Emmenagogue. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 135 Common Rue, and another species, are..emmenagogue. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.* Agents which increase or renew the menstrual discharge.

1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Emenagogues are such things as produce a Plethora or Fulness of the vessels. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 Emmenagogues are medicines..employed to promote the menstrual flux.

Emmene: see EMONY, *dial.*, anemone.

Emmenological (emĭ·nolo·dʒikăl), *a. Med.* [f. EMMENOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] 'Relating to menstruation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Emmenology (emĭno·lŏdʒi). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἐμμηνο-* stem of *ἐμμηνα* the menses + -LOGY.] A treatise on, or the doctrine of, menstruation.

1742 (*title*) Le Tellier's Critical Reflections upon the Emmenology of Dr. Friend. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emmesh, variant of ENMESH *v.*

Emmet (e·mĕt). Forms: 1 *ǽmete, -mette, -mytte, ǽmete,* 3-4 **emete,** (5 **ematte**), 4-6 **emet,** (emot(e, 4 *Sc.* **a nemot,** *i.e.* an emot), 6 **emmette,** (**emmont**), 6-7 **emmot**(t(e, (9 *Sc.* **emmock**), 6- **emmet.** (For forms with initial *a*, see ANT.) [repr. OE. *ǽmete* wk. fem. (see ANT). The OE. *ǽ* in stressed initial syllables frequently underwent shortening in ME., and was in that case variously represented according to dialects by *ă* or *ĕ*. Hence the two forms *ămete* and *ĕmete*; the former of which became contracted into *amt*, ANT,

while the latter retained its middle vowel and survives as *emmet*.]

1. A synonym of ANT. Chiefly *dial.*, but often used *poet.* or *arch.* **Horse-emmet**, the Wood Ant (*Formica rufa*).

c 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 85 *Formicæ*, emetan. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2141 Faste hi schove and crope ek as emeten. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Jacobus* 137 Nocht a nemot. *c* 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625 *Formica*, ematte. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 138 Learne man of the simple Emmet 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* vi. 6 Goe to the emmote ô slug-gard. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 215 All creatures, from the emmet to the angel. 1723 *Guardian* (1756) II. No. 153. 273 He is an emmet of quality. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV. 99 Looking on mankind..as on emmets of a hillock. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 293 The horse-emmet, or great hill-ant. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 81 Emmet, apprehending helpless eld.

2. *attrib.*, as *emmet-swarm*. Also **emmet-batch, -but, -east** (*dial.*) = ANT-HILL; **emmet-hunter** (*dial.*), the Wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

1847–78 HALLIWELL *Emmet-batch, an ant-hill, *Somerset.* 1697 DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 49 *Emett Butts. *Mod. Kent. Dial.* The field is so full of *emmet-casts. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 100 Wryneck, [Provincial name], *Emmet-hunter. 1885 *Academy* 10 Oct. 235 The *emmet-swarm of popular scribblers.

† **E·mmetris.** *Obs. rare* −¹. A green-coloured gem, prob. a kind of emerald.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv. (1651) 371 Which properties..Cardan gives to that green coloured Emmetris.

Emmetrope (e·mĕtrōup). *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἔμμετρ-ος* + *ὤπ-*: see next.] One whose sight is emmetropic.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 345 Emmetropes complain of fatigue only in using the eye for near objects.

‖ **Emmetropia** (emĕtrōu·piă). *Phys.* [mod.L. (invented by F. C. Donders of Utrecht), f. Gr. *ἔμμετρ-ος* in measure + *ὤπ-* stem of *ὤψ* the eye + -IA.] 'The normal or healthy condition of the refractive media of the eye, in which parallel rays are brought to a focus upon the retina when the eye is at rest and in a passive condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1864 MOORE tr. *Donders' Accomod. & Refr. Eye* 81. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 299 The former condition is known as emmetropia.

Emmetropic (emĕtrǫ·pik), *a. Phys.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Characterized by emmetropia.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 402 The normal eye, the so-called emmetropic eye. 1879 PRIESTLEY SMITH *Glaucoma* 13 The refraction in each eye was..emmetropic.

Emmetropy (eme·trŏpi). *Phys.* Anglicized form of EMMETROPIA.

1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 46 This normal condition is called emmetropy.

Emmew, var. of IMMEW, to put in a MEW, to enclose.

† **Emmoi·sed**, *pple. Obs. rare.* In 5 **enmoysed**. [var. of *amesed*, from AMESE *v.*] Comforted.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 Desire..some speaking to have, or els at the least to be enmoysed with sight. 1692 in COLES. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emmonite (e·mǫnəit). *Min.* Also **emmonsite**. [f. name of Ebenezer *Emmons* (1799–1863) an American geologist.] A variety of strontianite, so named by Thomson in 1836.

1837 DANA *Min.* 200 Another variety..he has named Emmonite.

Emmove, var. of ENMOVE *v.*, *Obs.*

Emmunity, obs. var. of IMMUNITY.

Emne, obs. var. of EVEN *a.*

Emni, obs. var. of EVEN *v.*

Emodin (e·mŏdin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. (*Rheum*) *Emodi*, an obs. name for Turkey rhubarb (from Gr. *Ἡμωδός* the Himalaya) + -IN.] A constituent of rhubarb root, obtained by treating chrysophanic acid with benzol. Its formula is $C_{40}H_{30}O_{13}$ (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1858 DE LA RUE & MÜLLER in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* X. 305 This substance for which..we propose the name of Emodin, is of a bright deep orange colour.

† **Emodula·tion.** *Mus. Obs.* −° [n. of action f. L. *ēmodulā-re* to sing, celebrate: see -ATION.] The action of singing in measure and proportion; 'phrasing'. 1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emollescence (imǫle·sĕns). *Chem.* and *Min.* [f. L. *ēmollesc-ĕre* to grow soft + -ENCE.] 'A state of softening; the softened condition of a melting body before it fuses' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 43 The..lowest degree is emollescence 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emolliate (ĭmǫ·lĭ,ēt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmollī-re* to soften, f. *ē* intensive + *mollī-s* soft + -ATE.] *trans.* To soften, render effeminate.

1802–17 PINKERTON *Geog.* (W.), Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emo·lliative,** *a. Obs. rare* −¹. [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] That tends to soften, assuage, relax.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 The meale..of the three-moneth corn is more moist and emolliative.

† **Emo·llid,** *a. Obs.* −° [ad. L. *ēmollid-us*, (? erroneous reading) Livy XXXIV. xlvii.] Soft, tender, nice, effeminate.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emollient (ĭmǫ·lĭ,ĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 7 **emolent**, 8–9 **emolient**. [f. L. *ēmollient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmollī-re* to soften, f. *ē* intensive + *mollī-s* soft.]

A. *adj.* That has the power of softening or relaxing the living animal textures. Also *fig.*

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exper. Chyrurg.* vii. 29, I use emolent Medicines. 1655 CULPEPPER, COLE & ROWLAND *Riverius* x. iii. 289 A Decoction of Emollient Herbs. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 135 All the emolient cataplasms of robbery and confiscation. 1823 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poet. Wks. (1850) I. 161 Mixtures of emollient remedies. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 26 A large emollient poultice is applied to the vesicated surface.

B. *sb.* A softening application. Chiefly in *pl.* Also *fig.*

1696 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 13 Lay not on the scarified place emollients. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. § 13 (1683) 368 This pacifick purpose, as a lenitive and emollient. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 92 The emollients and opiats of poesy. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 True emollients are perfectly bland, fatty substances.

† **Emo·lliment.** *Obs.* −° [as if ad. L. **ēmollīment-um*, f. *ēmollīre*: see prec.] 'An asswaging' (Cockeram 1623).

Emollition. ?*Obs.* Also 7 **emolition**. [as if ad. L. **ēmollītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmollī-re* to soften.] The action of softening. Also *fig.*

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 3 Which [land].. would have..not needed this emollition by learning. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 730 Bathing or Anointing give a Relaxion or Emollition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 53 Powerful menstruums are made for its emolition. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 80 Let it lie on [the corn] till it have sufficiently done the designed Work of Emollition. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emo·llitive,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [f. L. *ēmollīt-* ppl. stem of *ēmollī-re* to soften + -IVE.]

A. = EMOLLIENT *a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 137 This is generally obserued, that all sorts of wax be emollitiue. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 499 The herbaceous part is emollitive.

B. = EMOLLIENT *sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 11 *Explan. of Wds. of Art*, Emollitiues, medicines that do soften any hard swelling.

† **E·mologe,** *v. Obs. rare* −¹. [ad. med.L. *emolog-āre* corrupt var. of *homologāre* to confirm; used techn. for 'to register a decree in the records of a (French) parliament'.] *trans.* To enter or register as in a diary or calendar.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 186 These things..should be inrolled and emologed in their Parlaments.

Emolument (ĭmǫ·lĭumĕnt). [ad. L. *ēmŏlŭ-, ēmŏllimentum* profit, advantage; in most Lat. Dicts. said to be f. *ēmōlī-rī* to bring out by effort.

On this view, however, the quantity ought to be *ēmōlimentum*; the quantity evidenced in L. poetry points to derivation from *ēmŏlĕre* to grind out. Possibly two distinct L. words of the same spelling may have been confused.]

1. Profit or gain arising from station, office, or employment; dues; reward, remuneration, salary.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 127 Certeyn offeringes ..and emoluments unto the said benefice due. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 31 His former rents and emoluments. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* viii. 216 Believers..deny themselves all the..emoluments..they might have injoyed here. 1803 F. JEFFREY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 423 The concern has now become to be of some emolument. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 69 Men who want to be scholars for the emoluments ..scholarship will bring.

† **2.** Advantage, benefit, comfort. *Obs.*

1633 MASSINGER *New Way, etc.* IV. ii, Thou never hadst in thy house..A piece of..cheese..For their [men's] emolument. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1768) I. 119 That wind still continues of great emolument in certain mysteries. 1756 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* IV. cccxvi. 80, I brought it [an emetic] all up again to my great satisfaction and emolument.

† **Emolume·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = next.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Pref. Rdr., All that is laudable and truly emolumental. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* Ep. Ded., All that is truely magnificent and emolumental in the culture of trees and fruits. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emolumentary (ĭmǫ·lĭume·ntări), *a.* [f. EMOLUMENT + -ARY.] That tends to emolument; profitable, beneficial, advantageous.

1775 WRAXALL in *Tour N. Europe* 87 Marriage is not encouraged by [any] emolumentary mark of favour. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 6/5 My office is honorary rather than emolumentary.

† **Emo·ng,** *prep.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **emang**, 5 **emaunge, -onge, -unge**, 5–7 **emong**. [variant of AMONG, IMONG.] = AMONG.

A. *prep.*

1375–1500 [see AMONG 1 β]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4817 And gods glorious gleme glent þam emaunge. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arthur* xlvi Emunge the grete and the smalle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* Prol. (1817) 1 Moost to be remembred emonge vs englysshe men. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B ij b, Emong Right lined figures, suche as haue onely three sides are Triangles.

B. *adv.*

1440–70 [see AMONG]. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 432 That whearesoeure they shall come emonge, No fawte theare bee..fownde.

† **Emo·nges(t,** *prep.* Forms: 5 **emanges, -es, emongis**, 6 **-es, -s, -est**. [f. prec. with advbl. genitive ending: see AMONGST.] = AMONGST.

1460–1569 [see AMONGST 6]. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 53 That the said Robert emongis other shuld stand and be convicted..of High Treason. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem* I. (Arb.) 37 Witte is a singuler gifte of God, and so most rare emonges men.

Emony (e·mǫni). Also 7 **emone, emmene**. [aphet. f. ANEMONE (? taken as *an emony*).]

1644 *Vind. Dr. Featley* Pref. 6 Robbing him of..Emmenes or Tulips. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* (Britten and Holl.), The common people call them Emones. 1664 R. TURNER in Prior, Gardeners call them Emonies. 1731 BAILEY, *Anemone*, the emony or wind-flower. 1888 in *Devonshire Plant-n.*, Emony.

Emoptoic, obs. form of HÆMOPTOIC.

Emorodial, obs. form of HEMORRHOIDAL.

Emorogie, obs. form of HEMORRHAGE.

Emoroydes, obs. f. EMERODS, HEMORRHOIDS.

Emortise, obs. form of AMORTIZE.

1598 STOW *Surv.* xviii. (1603) 168 The emortising and propriation of the Priorie.

Emotion (ĭmōu·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ē-movē-re*, f. *ē* out + *movē-re* to move.]

† **1.** A moving out, migration, transference from one place to another. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 3 The divers emotions of that people [the Turks]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 45 Some accidental Emotion..of the Center of Gravity.

† **2.** A moving, stirring, agitation, perturbation (in physical sense). *Obs.*

1690 LOCKE *Educ.* 7 When exercise has left any Emotion in his Blood or Pulse. 1708 O. BRIDGMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 138 Thunder..caused so great an Emotion in the Air. 1755 PORTER *ibid.* LXIX. 118 The horses rose from their litter with violent emotions. 1758 *Ibid.* L. 647 The waters continuing in the caverns..caused the emotion or earthquake. 1772 MONRO *ibid.* LXII. 18 A diluted spirit of vitriol..occasioned no..emotion. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Love's Philos.* 6 The winds of heaven mix forever With a sweet emotion.

† **3.** *transf.* A political or social agitation; a tumult, popular disturbance. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II, There were..great stirres and emocions in Lombardye. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 P 13 Accounts of Publick Emotions, occasion'd by the Want of Corn. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 432 Even in England some emotions were excited in favour of the Duke [Robert of Normandy, in 1103].

4. *fig.* Any agitation or disturbance of mind, feeling, passion; any vehement or excited mental state.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (R.), The emotions of humanity..the meltings of a worthy disposition. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 P 9 I hope to see the Pope..without violent Emotions. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. § 2. (1833) 37 The joy of gratification is properly called an emotion. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 725 The emotion raised by grand objects is awful. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth*, Desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance.

b. *Psychology.* A mental 'feeling' or 'affection' (*e.g.* of pleasure or pain, desire or aversion, surprise, hope or fear, etc.), as distinguished from cognitive or volitional states of consciousness. Also *abstr.* 'feeling' as distinguished from the other classes of mental phenomena.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 422 Sea-sickness..is greatly under the dominion of emotion. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 81 In poetry..the emotions of benevolence and complacency..are likened to the material effects of fire. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 61 The intellect is stilled, and the Emotions alone perform their..involuntary functions. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xi. 231 He..almost denounces me..for referring Religion to the region of Emotion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 249 The ..emotions of pity, wonder, sternness, stamped upon their countenances.

Emotional (ĭmōu·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Connected with, based upon, or appealing to, the feelings or passions.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xvi. III. 285 Every musical mode had its own peculiar emotional influences. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 6 Uncoloured .. with the motional weaknesses of humanity. 1868 SHIRLEY in *Nugæ Crit.* vi. 288 The use of emotional language. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* Pref. 7 Others .. treat Music as..only an emotional art.

2. Liable to emotion; easily affected by emotion. Also in philosophical sense, characterized by the capacity for emotion. Also *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* (1860) 9 The natives of the West Riding..are not emotional. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 384 She [Mrs. Barrett Browning] speaks especially to the emotional in woman. 1884 A. HIND in *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 497/1 Soul..ceases to operate *qua* emotional and appetitive soul.

Emotionalism (ĭmōu·ʃənăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Emotional character. Usually in disparaging sense: The habit of morbidly cultivating or of weakly yielding to emotion.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 11 Lively emotionalism is his special characteristic. 1869 *Spectator* 27 Apr. 475/1 Overstrained, and consciously indulged and petted bits of sentimentalism..passing the verge of maudlin emotionalism. 1883 L. ABBOTT in *Home Mission* Oct. 231 The religion of emotionalism [is] represented by the Negro.

Emotionalist (*ɪmōʊ·ʃənălist*). [f. as prec. + -IST.] **a.** One who bases his theories of conduct on the emotions. **b.** In contemptuous use: One who is unwisely emotional, or who appeals (unworthily) to the emotions instead of the reason.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* iv. (1870) 62 Mill writes..as if he were a mere emotionalist. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 66 Would he now be called fanatic, emotionalist, enthusiast? 1888 COSMO MONKHOUSE in *Academy* 23 June 425/1 He is no professional emotionalist, making capital out of pain.

Emotionality (*ɪmōʊ·ʃənæ·lĭti*). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Emotional character or temperament.

1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Mar. 208 A high state of joyous emotionality. 1885 JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* I. 392 Allowance must be made for Shelley's vehement emotionality.

Emotionalisation. *nonce-wd.* [f. next + -ATION.] The process of cultivating the feelings, or heightening the sensibility.

1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind.* vi. 366 To bring the low savage to the level of the cultivated European..a process of emotionalization [would be needed].

Emotionalise (*ɪmōʊ·ʃənălәiz*), *v. rare.* [f. EMOTIONAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render emotional; make a subject for emotional talk or display; to deal with emotionally.

1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 456 An oath with him was not a thing to be emotionalised away. 1882 — *Carlyle* I. 66 A pious family, where religion was not..emotionalised.

Emotionally (*ɪmōʊ·ʃənăli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an emotional manner; with reference to the emotions.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, Nodding emotionally. 1866 *Ch. Times* 20 Feb., The Rinderpest is emotionally described ..as an affliction. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 1 IV. 263 It is good emotionally for it is pleasant to the heart. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lii. 71 Passionate situations, which she never made emotionally her own.

†Emo·tionate, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. EMOTION + -ATE.] = EMOTIONAL 2.

1824 JAMES GILCHRIST *Etymologic Interpreter* 88 We are essentially sentimental and emotionate.

Emotioned (*ɪmōʊ·ʃənd*) *ppl. a. rare.* [f. EMOTION + -ED] Stirred by emotion.

a 1783 J. SCOTT (of Amwell) *Ess. Painting* Wks. (1822) 176 How all his form the emotion'd soul betrays.

Emotionize (*ɪmōʊ·ʃənәiz*), *v. rare.* [f. EMOTION + -IZE.] *trans.* To stir or affect with emotion.

1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 341 Wild races seek..something..to emotionize them. 1883 *Wilfred's Widow* II. vi. 255 Moved—touched—emotionized.

Emotionless (*ɪmōʊ·ʃənlès*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without emotion, devoid of feeling or passion.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 177 Brahma is..tranquil ..emotionless. 1875 FLOR. MARRYAT *Open Sesame* I. x. 144 Her face..struck me as strangely emotionless.

Emotive (*ɪmōʊ·tiv*), *a.* [f. L. *ēmōt-* ppl. stem of *ēmovē-re* to move out + -IVE.]

1. †**a.** Causing movement (*obs.*). **b.** Tending to excite or capable of exciting emotion.

1735 BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. 121 Eternal art, Emotive, pants within the alternate heart. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 38 The emotive passionate quality of epic diction.

2. Pertaining to the emotions, or to emotion.

1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 160 Distinction between the percipient and what, perhaps, we may venture to call the emotive or the pathematic part of human nature. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 484 Actions..at once, conscious, rational, and emotive. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. lii. 492 It prepared her emotive nature for a deeper effect.

b. Eminently capable of emotion, emotional.

1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 30 One must feel with the emotive, see with the spiritual.

Hence **Emo·tively** *adv.*, emotionally. **Emo·tiveness,** the quality of being emotional. **Emoti·vity,** the capacity for emotion.

1884 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 438/1 Thoughts must be emotively expressed before they can become poetry. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xl, Sympathetic emotiveness..ran along with his speculative tendency. 1854 HICKOK *Ment. Philos.* 176 Emotivity [is a] term for the capacity of feeling.

Emove (*ɪmūv*), *v. rare.* Also 5 **emoyve.** [In 15th c. *emoyue* (if this is not misread for *enioyne*), ad. OF. *emovoir*; in 18th c. directly ad. L. *ēmovēre*: see EMOTION.] *trans.* †**a.** To move, incite (to an action) (*obs.*). **b.** To affect with emotion.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 2 He byddes .. þat all þat hase cure..emoyue þaire parischenes, etc. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. x, Kindly raptures them emove. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 425 He for whose loss all gentle breasts are now emoved.

Empacket (empæ·kĕt), *v. rare.* [ad. Fr. *empaqueter*: cf. EN- and PACKET.] *trans.* To pack up.

1805 SCOTT *Betrothed* xii. (1832) 106 No other woman .. hath such skill in empacketing clothes.

Empastic (empæ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπαστική* (*τέχνη*) the art of embossing, f. *ἐμπαίειν* to beat in, emboss.] In phrase *Empastic art*: the art of embossing.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 173. 152 Embossed silver plates with ornaments of gold riveted on them (therefore works of the empastic art).

Empair, -ment, etc., obs. ff. IMPAIR *v.*, etc.

†Empa·le, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + PALE *a.*; OF. had *empalir* in same sense.] *trans.* To make pale.

1604 A. SCOLOKER *Daiphantus* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 400 The heart's still perfect; though empaled the face. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.*, No bloudles maladie empales their face. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 75 This Artificial Claret .. you may empale as you please.

Empale, empalement: see IMPALE, -MENT.

Empall: see EM- *prefix.*

Empalm, obs. form of IMPALM.

†Empa·nel, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 en-, inpanell, impanall, enpannell, 7 empannel. [f. next.] The list of jurors summoned by the sheriff. Also a jury so summoned.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 159 The Inpanell that..shall passe agaynst you for your maner of Kenalton. *Ibid.* 161, I have sent you part the names of the enpannell. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 630 The Maior .. began to call the empanels. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 9. 228 May not Christ be permitted .. to make his challenge and exceptions against this so incompetent impanel? 1775 ASH, *Empannel*, the list of jurors summoned to appear in a Court of judicature.

Empanel, impanel (empæ·nĕl), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5 **empanelle,** 6–8 **enpanel,** 6–9 **empannell,** 6– **empanel.** *β.* 6–8 **impannell,** 6–9 **impannel,** 6– **impanel.** [a. AF. *empanelle-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *panel* (see PANEL).]

trans. To enter (the names of a jury) on a panel or official list; to enrol or constitute (a body of jurors). Hence **Empa·nelled** *ppl. a.*

[1383 *Act 7 Rich. II* c. 7 Le meschief qavient as diverses gentz du roialme queux sont empanellez & retournez devant les Justices.]

a. 1487 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 404 The seid seriaunt empanelle no man to be in gret inquest. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 59 It is not nowe necessarie to empanel a quest. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 71 The King..sent .. certaine Londoners .. to be there empanelled for Quests of Inquirie. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Vertue of Tayle* Wks. II. 128/1 A Jury here of Anagrams, you see .. empanneld. 17.. BURKE *Libel Bill* (R.), Jurors duly empannelled and sworn. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 82 A jury empanelled in each hundred.

β. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 89 b, Persons impanellyd by the .. justices. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvi, To side this title is impannelled A quest of thoughts, all tennants to the heart. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I. 8 Twelve sage impannell'd Matrons. 1788 BURNS *Let. P. Hill* 1 Oct., Were I impannelled one of the author's jury. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 137 A jury was .. impannelled to ascertain boundaries.

Empanelling (empæ·nĕlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EMPANEL.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 392 By crafte of enpanellynge. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 The Iudge at the enpanelynge of the queste, hadde hys graue lookes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 8/1 They watched with great keenness the empanelling of the jury.

Empanelment (empæ·nĕlmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 519 With every fresh empanelment the risk of this is renewed. 1887 *Library Mag.* (New York) Apr. 531/1 After a definite period of empanelment.

†Empa·nnel, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + PANEL, pack-saddle.] *trans.* To put a pack-saddle upon.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. ii. I. 227 Good betide him that freed us from the paine of empannelling the grey Ass. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 326 Saddle Rozinante, and empannel thine ass.

Empanoply, empaper: see EM- *prefix.*

Emparadise, var. of IMPARADISE *v.*

Emparchment: see EM- *prefix.*

†Empa·re, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *emparer* in same sense.] *trans.* To furnish, adorn.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi, 63 My sone mercure..take thy wynges empared with fedders.

†Empa·rel, *sb. Obs. rare*−1. In 5 **enparel** [altered form of APPAREL; see EN-.] = APPAREL.

c 1420 *Anters of Arthur* xxix, Hur enparel was a-praysut with princes of myȝte.

†Empa·rel, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **empareile** [altered form of APPAREL *v.*; see EN-.] *trans.* To equip, array.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* 243 Shippes that were ful wel arrayd and emparalled and enarmed. 1567 T. PAYNELL *Barckleye's Bat. of Jugurth* 21 He assembled & empareiled an army.

Empark, var. of IMPARK *v.*

Emparl(e, emparlance: see IMPARL, -ANCE.

†Empa·rley, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. EN- + PARLEY; cf. OF. *emparler*, IMPARL.] *intr.* To parley.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. XXXV. 695 They met for to emparley and commune together.

Empart, obs. form of IMPART.

Empash, -ment, obs. *Sc.* forms of IMPEACH to hinder, IMPEACHMENT hindrance.

†Empa·sm. *Med. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. Gr. **ἔμπασμα*, regularly f. *ἐμπάσσειν* to sprinkle on.]

1. 'A perfumed powder to be sprinkled on the body to restrain sweating or to destroy its smell' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1697 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 201 The less affinity falling in the denominations of Empasm and Diapasm. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. (See quot.)

1697 *Phys. Dict.*, *Empasms*, medicinal pouders used to allay inflamations, and to scarifie the extremity of the skin. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

‖Empa·sma. *Med. Obs.*−* [mod.L., f. as prec.] = EMPASM 1.

1708 in KERSEY. 1731 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Empassion, -ate, -ment: see IMPASSION, etc.

Empaste: see IMPASTE.

†Empa·tron, *v. Obs. rare*−1. In 6 **enpatrone.** [f. EN- + PATRON.] *trans.* To stand in the relation of patron to; to patronize.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 224, For those of force must your oblations be, Since I their Aulter, you enpatrone me.

Empawn, obs. var. of IMPAWN *v.*

Empeach, obs. var. of IMPEACH *v.* to hinder, accuse, and *sb.* hindrance, accusation.

Empearl, var. IMPEARL, to adorn as with pearls.

†Empei·ral, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Gr. *ἐμπειρος* (see EMPIRIC) + -AL] = EMPIRICAL.

1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Sermons* 421 (T.) Empeirall practicks, who use the medicines which they call narcoticall.

Empenitent, obs. form of IMPENITENT *a.*

†Empeo·ple, *v. Obs.* Also **en-, impeople.** [f. EN- + PEOPLE.]

1. *trans.* To fill with people, populate.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Lopez de Castanheda's Hist. Dis. E. Indies* 140 b, He was desirous to encrease and enpeople his Citie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 31 Before the world was impeopled. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I vi. 24 But we now know 'tis very well empeopled. 1652 *Celestina* XVIII. 181 What does impeople Church-yards but it?

2. *nonce-use.* To establish as the population.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 56 And gan enquere .. what unknowen nation there empeopled were. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts.

Hence **Empeo·pled** *ppl. a.*

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 264 Libya's shepherds .. And their empeopled kraals with scattered roofs.

†E·mperale. *Obs. rare*−1. [Corrupt form of *emperial*, IMPERIAL: see Du Cange s. v. *imperialis.*] A coin of an emperor.

a 1400 *Octouian* 1911 For emperales that were not smale I bought hym.

†Empera·lity. *Obs. rare*−1. In 5 **emperalyte.** [var. of IMPERIALITY: cf. prec.] = EMPIRE.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lix. i, Able he was..To haue ruled all the emperalyte.

†Empe·ratrice. *Obs. rare*−1. [A 16th c. form of **imperatrice*, a. Fr. *impératrice*, ad. L. *imperātrīc-em*, fem. of *imperātor*: see EMPEROR.] = EMPRESS.

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* 201 Dauid Kyng of Scottis did homage to Matilde the Emperatrice.

Emperess(e, obs. var. of EMPRESS.

Emperial(e, obs. form of IMPERIAL *a.*

†Empe·rial, *v. Obs. rare*−1. In 5 **emperialle.** [f. *emperial*, IMPERIAL *a.*] *trans.* To give a lordly or magnificent appearance to.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 133 Emperialle by Cuppeborde with Siluer & gild fulle gay.

Emperic, -al, obs. ff. EMPIRIC, -AL.

Emperice, obs. form of EMPRESS.

Emperil, obs. form of IMPERIL.

†Empe·riment. *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *empirement* deterioration, f. *empirer* to make worse; cf. EMPYRE *v.* and -MENT.] The action of getting worse, of 'breaking up' physically.

1674 *Collect. Poems, To Flatman*, The minds incurable disease, That (till the last Emperiment) expects no ease.

Emperious, obs. var. of IMPERIOUS *a.*

†Empe·rish, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **emperysshe, emperyshe.** [app. f. F. *empirer*, on the erroneous analogy of words like *embellish*; afterwards perh. associated with PERISH.]

trans. To make worse, impair, enfeeble. Hence **Empe·rishing** *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 531 It is not utterly marred, but it is sore emperysshed. 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 5 The weedes .. wyll defourme and emperysshe the good grace of them. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., I deeme thy braine emperished bee Through rustie elde. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 68, Rather .. then inward emperishing famine should too vntimely inage thee.

†Empe·rishment. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Impairment, injury.

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 6 Without any emperishement of theyr helth.

†E·mperise, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EMPERY + -IZE.]

a. *trans.* To rule as an emperor; to lord it over. **b.** *intr.* Const. *over.* Hence **E·mperising** *ppl. a.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 167 He thought it greater ..'ore Kings to emperize. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* Proem, The Apocalip Magog shall .. Emperise the world. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cci, True loue is Troths sweete emperizing Queene.

†E·mperly, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. EMPER-OR + -LY.] = IMPERIAL.

1500–25 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 23 He saw his unkell .. in his emperly stole.

Emperor (e·mpərəɹ). Forms: 3 **emperere,** 3–8 **emperour(e,** (3 **amperur, aumperour,** 4 **emparour, -ur, empere, emperore, -ure, eemperour,** 5 **emperowre**), 5–6 **emproure, -ure,** (6

emporour, empowr, empoure, -pre-, -prioure), (4 imparour, -ur, imperur, -owr, 4-6 imperour), 4, 6– emperor. [The ME. *emperere, emperoure,* are respectively ad. OF. *emperere(s* (nom. case) and *empereor* (oblique case) :—L. *imperātor, imperātōrem,* agent-noun f. *imperāre* to command.

The L. *imperator,* orig. denoting in general the holder of a chief military command, became in the period of the Roman republic a title of honour, bestowed on a victorious general by the acclamation of the army on the field of battle. This title was afterwards conferred by the senate on Julius Cæsar and on Augustus, with reference to the military powers with which the chief of the state was invested; and in accordance with this precedent it was adopted by all the subsequent rulers of the empire except Tiberius and Claudius. In post-classical Latin it became the chief official designation of the sovereign, being interpreted in the sense of 'absolute ruler' (in Greek *αὐτοκράτωρ*). In this sense it continued to be applied to the rulers of the Western and Eastern Roman empires until they severally came to an end. In A.D. 800 when the Western empire was nominally revived, the Frankish king Charles the Great (Charlemagne) was crowned by the pope with the title of *imperator,* implying that he was invested with the same supremacy over European monarchs that the rulers of the earlier Roman empire had possessed. The title continued to be borne by his successors, the heads of the 'Holy Roman Empire' (popularly the 'Empire of Germany') down to its extinction in 1806. The Romanic (and hence the English) forms of the word were originally applied to the sovereigns of the Eastern empire, to those of the Romano-Germanic empire, and historically to those of the earlier Roman empire. For subsequent extensions of meaning (common to English with the Romanic langs.), see below in sense 3.]

1. The sovereign of the undivided Roman Empire, or of the Western or Eastern Empire.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Þuruh Julianes heste þe Amperur. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11277 (Cott.) In august time, þe Imparour, Was vs born vr sauueour. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 23 Liber was þemperor Diocletian. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4089 He sal be last emparour þat þare sal be. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* xxii. 21 Ȝelde ȝe to the emperoure tho thingis that ben the emperouris. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 27 b/2 He was commaunded by the letter of theimperoure to come to Rome. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 25 Marcus antonius vas venquest be the empriour agustus. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 36 Baldwin had before married Emanuel the Greek Emperors neece. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 431 Rome, under her emperours, united the evils of both systems. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* iv. x. 137 This emperor [Adrian] having finished his mortal career.

2. The head of the Holy Roman Empire, also styled of Almaigne or Germany.

In German documents *Kaiser* (the Teutonic form of the imperial name Cæsar) was used in this sense, and is therefore regarded as the German equivalent of 'emperor'.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 486 The aumperour Frederic, & the king Philip of France Alle hii wende to Ierusalem. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4205 Therfore y sey yow, syr emperere. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 81 Philyppe Auguste..wanne a great battell agaynst Otton the emperour. *c* 1552 Bale *K. Johan* 1 My granfather was an empowr excelent. 1615 Stow *Annales* 661/1 His lordship..taking leaue of the Emperour, departed from Vienna. 1735 Oldmixon *Hist. Eng., Geo. I.* vi. 763 The Treaty of Vienna between the Emperor and King of Spain. 1804 [see 3]. 1873 Bryce *Holy Rom. Empire* (ed. 4) xii. 186 No act of sovereignty is recorded to have been done by any of the Emperors in England.

3. In wider sense, as a title of sovereignty considered superior in dignity to that of 'king'.

In the Middle Ages, and subsequently, the title was often applied to extra-European monarchs ruling over wide territories. We still speak of the Emperors of China, Japan, Morocco, and historically of the Mogul Emperors of India and the Emperor of the Aztecs. Since the early part of the 16th c. the title has been used as the equivalent of the Russian *Tsar* (see Czar). The Sultans of Turkey (who assumed the style of *Keisar-i-Rûm,* 'Cæsar of Rome', as successors of the Byzantine emperors) were occasionally spoken of as emperors. Until the present century 'the Emperor' always, unless otherwise interpreted by the context, denoted the 'emperor of Germany'. But in 1804 Napoleon I. assumed the title of 'Emperor of the French', and in the same year the emperor Francis II 'of Germany' added to his other titles that of 'Emperor of Austria', which he retained when in 1806 he put an end to the Holy Roman Empire by his abdication. Subsequently the style of emperor has been adopted in several other instances. At present (1889) the only sovereigns so called are (apart from Asiatic and African potentates) those of Russia, Austria, Germany (since 1870), and Brazil (since 1822); and in 1876 the title of Empress of India was assumed by Queen Victoria.

c 1400 Maundev. v. 42 The grete Cham .. is the gretteste Emperour .. of alle the parties beȝonde. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII,* c. 22. § 1 The laufull kinges and emperours of this realme. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 122 As I have red of Kingis and Empreouris. 1611 Shaks. *Winter's T.* iii. ii. 120 The Emperor of Russia was my Father. 1655 M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 70 Yet our Kings have been styled Emperors, and this Realm of England called an Empire. 1772 Sir W. Jones *Ess.* i. (1777) 185 Being assisted by the emperours of India and China. 1804 tr. *Proclam. Francis II,* 11 Aug. in *Ann. Reg.* 695 Immediately after our title of elected emperor of the Romans shall be inserted that of hereditary emperor of Austria. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 132 Napoleon, by the grace of God .. emperor of the French. *Ibid.* VII. 77 The government of China..depends on the will .. of the reigning emperor. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1858 I. 162 *note,* An emperor is a prince uniting in his own person the thrones of several distinct kingdoms. 1872 Freeman *Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 3. (1874) 330 Since Buonaparte's time the title of Emperor, which once meant so much, has ceased to have any particular meaning.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18179 Þou ert .. sa hei wit-all, Bath als king and emparur. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 429 Ich wolde þat .. peers ..[were] Emperour of alle the worlde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7217 Of all this world is emperour Gyle my fadir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, In heuen, euery man .. shall be as an emperour. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 9 Thou'rt an Emperor (Cæsar, Keiser and Pheazar). 1602 — *Ham.* iv. iii. 22 Your worm is your onely Emperor for diet. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 510 Nor less Then Hells dread Emperour. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 149 Neptune the Great Emperor of the Sea.

4. In the popular names of certain butterflies: **Purple Emperor, † Emperor of the Woods,** *Apatura Iris*; **† Emperor of Moroooo,** a collector's name, perh. = *Purple Emperor.*

1773 Wilkes *Eng. Moths & Butterfl.* pl. 120 The Purple Highflier, or Emperor of the Woods. 1775 Harris *Aurelian* pl. 3 Purple Emperor. 1788 P. Pindar (J. Wolcott) *title,* Sir Joseph Banks and the Emperor of Morocco. 18.. Lytton *Kenelm Chill.* v. v, A rare butterfly .. called the Emperor of Morocco.

† II. 5. a. In the etymological sense = 'commander'. **b.** *Rom. Ant.* As the rendering of L. *imperator* in its republican sense (now replaced by the Lat. word). *Obs.*

c 1325 *K. Alis.* 1669 The messangers Buth y-come to heore emperis. 138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 290 Oure emperoure Crist comaundiþ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3670 Þai..ordant hym [Agamynon] Emperour by opyn assent. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 439 [The] grete justice of thare empriour Camillus. 1598 W. Phillips *Lunschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 23 The ships of an ancient custom, do use to choose an Emperor among themselves. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iii. (1622) 5 [Augustus] had beene honored with the name of Emperour one and twenty times. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 90 My Captaine, and my Emperor. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. vii. (1742) 193 Upon this success, Cicero was saluted Emperor.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *emperor-king, -maker; emperor-less, -like* adjs. (and adv.); also **† emperor-clerk,** contemptuously for a lord-spiritual; **emperor-moth** (*Saturnia pavonia minor*).

138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 Alle degrees of *emperor clerkis. — *Wks.* (1880) 447 Of popis, ne of obere emperour clerkis. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 60 The *emperor-king passed through Piedmont in triumph. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 879/2 The great-grand-nephew of the victor of Rossbach put an end..to the *emperor-less period. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 509/2 It is an *Emperour-like gouernance. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 54 Thus these great Emperour-like Jesuits do speak to her Majesty. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 And emperourlike decore With diadem of pearl thy temples fair. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xxx. (1591) 18 Prouide that the raskallest sort be no *Emperour-makers. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 279 The cocoon of the common *Emperor Moth.

E·mperor, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To rule over as emperor or supreme head.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 109 Seeking .. Their own names, to the tribes each emperor'd, To magnify.

E·mperorshi·p. [f. Emperor *sb.* + -ship.] The office or dignity of emperor; the reign of an emperor.

1575 T. Rogers *Sec. Coming Christ* 23/1 Which ambiciously sought the Emperourship of al Italy. 1805 *Month. Mag.* XX. 147 Between the battle of Actium and the acceptance of the emperorship. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 247 The last dozen years of his emperorship.

† Empe·rson, *v. nonce-wd.* In 6 **enperson.** [f. En- + Person.] *trans.* To unite with one's personality.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 86 Christes body is not enpersoned in us, notwithstanding it is enbodied to us.

Empery (e·mpĕri), *sb.* Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical.* Forms: 3-7 **emperie, -ye,** (6 **embery, empory**), 7-9 **empiry, -ie,** (7 **empyrie**), 6- **empery.** Cf. Impery. [a. OF. *emperie* (Littré s.v. *empire*), ad. L. *imperium* Empire.]

† 1. The status, dignity, or dominion of an emperor. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 85 He þer forþ com. And wende toward Rome to wynne þe emperie. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 8/2 The excellencie of the Romane emperie did advance the popedom of the Romane bishop aboue other churches. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 201 Thou shalt obtaine and aske the Emperie.

b. In wider sense: Absolute dominion.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 21 Ryches, honoure and emperye. 1591 Drayton in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 132 The only God of emperie and of might. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 226 Ruling in large and ample Emperie, Ore France. *a* 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 11 All Victories and Emperies gained by War. 1655 Jer. Taylor *Guide Devot.* (1719) 138 Sets us free From the ungodly Empirie Of Sin. 1818 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxv, Coln'd badge of empery it [the gold] bare. 1831 J. Wilson *Unimore* vi. 291 Every Passion in its empery Doth laugh Remorse to scorn. 1882 G. Macdonald in *Good Words* 154 A wider love of empery.

† c. In the sense of L. *imperium*: The authority with which an officer or magistrate has been lawfully invested; legitimate government. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* 51 Þilke dignitee þat men clepiþ þe emperie of consulers. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. (1632) 504 To introduce that free Empery. 1642 Bridge *Wound. Consc. Cured* § 1. 10 If a Prince should .. change the form of the Common-weale from Empery to Tyranny.

2. a. The territory ruled by an emperor. **b.** In **wider sense:** The territory of an absolute or powerful ruler; also *fig.*

1580 Coke *Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) § 50 Constantyne ..conquered the whole empery. 1621 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 33 A larger Empery hath not be fallen any christian potentate. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 57/1 Alfred or before him Offa shared the open circuit of their emperie into Principalities. 1820 Keats *Lamia* II. 36 A want Of something more, more than her empery Of joys. 1833 H. Coleridge *Poems* I. 62 'Tis all thy own, 'tis all thy empery.

† E·mpery, *v. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To exercise supreme power; to lord it. Const. *upon.*

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 160 Alsoo emp'ryng vpon ful many cristen lordis.

Empesche, -sshe, obs. ff. Impeach to hinder.

† Empe·st, *v. Obs.* Also **impest.** [ad. Fr. *empester*; cf. En- and Pest.] *trans.* To infect with pestilence.

1655 H. Lestrange *K. Charles* 7 London being .. empested with a .. furious contagion. *a* 1748 Chr. Pitt *Epistles, Imit. Spenser* (1810), Ne bitter dole impest the passing gale.

† Empe·ster, *v. Obs. rare.* Also **im-.** [ad. OF. *empestrer* (Fr. *empêtrer*), also *empasturer* to hobble a horse while feeding, f. on late L. type **impastōriāre,* f. *in-* in + *pastōrium* (It. *pastoja*) tether for a horse, f. *pasci* (ppl. stem *past-*) to feed. (See the aphetic form Pester.)]

trans. To entangle.

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 200 To extricate our inclosure within any maze of empestered errors. 1611 Cotgr., *Empestré,* impestered, intangled.

Empetrous (e·mpĭtrŏs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἐμπετρ-ος* growing on rocks + -ous.] 'A term applied to animals like the seal, which have such short members or limbs that they lie directly upon the ground' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Empeyre, obs. f. Impair *v.*

† E·mphanist. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. *ἐμφανιστ-ής* informer.] An informer, professional spy.

a 1631 Donne *Aristeas* (1833) 105 You meane the Emphanists, where the Margin says..false reporters or Spies.

‖ Emphase (ăñfaz), *sb. rare.* The Fr. form of Emphasis. (Defined by Littré 'exaggeration in expression, tone, voice, or gesture'.)

1882 Symonds in *Macm. Mag.* 323 We long .. for less *emphase. *Ibid.* 327 The habitual *emphase* of his style.

† Empha·se, *v. Obs.* (? *nonce-wd.*) [f. Emphas-is.] *trans.* ? To lay emphasis upon.

1631 B. Jonson *New Inn* II. i. (1692) 728, I..bid you most welcome. *Lady F.* And I believe your *most,* my pretty Boy, Being so emphased by you.

Emphasis (e·mfăsis). *Pl.* **emphases.** [a. L. *emphasis,* a. Gr. *ἔμφασις* (in senses 1 and 7 below), f. *ἐμφα(ν-, ἐμφαίνειν,* mid. voice *ἐμφαίνεσθαι,* f. *ἐν* in + *φαίν-ειν* to show, *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.]

I. The rhetorical sense, and senses derived from it.

† 1. (The Gr. and Lat. sense.) The use of language in such a way as to imply more than is actually said; a meaning not inherent in the words used, but conveyed by implication. *Obs.*

[Quintilian illustrates the meaning of 'emphasis' by the manner in which Virgil indicates the vast size of the Cyclops by saying that he 'lay along the cavern'.]

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 194 [*Side-note,* Emphasis, or the Renforcer] To inforce the sence of anything by a word of more than ordinary efficacie .. [the meaning of which] is not apparant, but, as it were, secretly conveyed. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 215 The Lord of that Temple in the emphasis of an Hebrew article was Christ. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* iii. 8 There might be an emphasis in those words of Moses, which has not of late been at all understood.

b. Special or important significance in a word or phrase (cf. 4).

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 213 Let them also be taught .. in what word the Emphasis lyeth.

2. Vigour or intensity of statement or expression. Now felt as *transf.* from 4.

1573 G. Harvey *Lett.-Bk.* (1884) 32 The veri causis .. he knew fully as wel as mi self, with a good larg emphasis, I warrant you. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xii. (1622) 335 To expresse, with a greater Emphasis, the incredible power of Musick. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* ii. 51 Tertullian doth add the greater Emphasis to his Argument. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 9 She ceased to challenge notice by the emphasis of her solicitations. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 122 He is the most trenchant writer in the world, yet there is not a sentence of strained emphasis or overwrought antithesis.

† b. *concr.* An emphatic expression. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 67 Be choak'd with such another Emphasis.

3. Intensity or force of feeling, action, etc.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 278 What is he, whose griefes Beares such an Emphasis? *a* 1667 Cowley *Oliver Cromwell* (1710) II. 655 It is only an Emphasis and Exaggeration of their Wickedness. 1670 D. Lloyd *State Worthies* 23 It's the emphasis of misery, to be too soon happy. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 7 Are they not .. by an emphasis of int'rest his? 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. x. 181 His .. figure .. was all the worse for its apparent emphasis of intention.

4. Stress of voice laid on a word or phrase to indicate that it implies something more than, or different from, what it normally expresses, or simply to mark its importance. (Cf. quot. 1612 in 1 b.)

1612 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Emphasis,* a forcible expressing. 1748 J. Mason *Elocut.* 26 When we..distinguish any particular Word in a Sentence, it is called Emphasis.

1775 T. Sheridan *Lect. Art Reading* I. § 3 Mark the pauses and emphases by the new signs. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* iii, Peggotty said, with greater emphasis than usual, that, etc. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The emphasis is wrongly placed.

b. Manner of placing the 'emphasis' in speaking or reading.

1725 Bp. Derry in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 450 IV. 338 Upon the Delivery of the enclosed speech from the Throne (which was done with as graceful an emphasis as I ever heard).

5. *transf.* 'Stress' laid upon, importance assigned to, a particular fact or idea.

1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Diss.* 37 A Flower not to be pass'd over without an Emphasis. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 61 My laying emphasis on the previous effect of the vaccine inoculation. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 384 The emphasis of conversation, and of public opinion, commends the practical man. 1870 — *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 49 Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in these things. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* (1880) I. I. xvi. 222 A slight matter, not worth dwelling on with any emphasis.

6. Prominency, sharpness of contour.

1878 Blackie *Lays Highl.* Introd. 22 You never saw a Ben rising bolt upright with a more distinct emphasis. 1877 — *Lang. & Lit. Scot. Highl.* The bones which mark the features..lose their emphasis. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 526/2 An..oriel-window, the base of which is formed by a gradual emphasis of the brick wall.

†**II. 7.** An optical illusion, mere appearance. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1653 Wharton *Disc. Comets* Wks. (1683) 156 Some think Comets..a meer Emphasis or Apparency.

Emphasize (e·mfăsəiz), *v.* Also **-ise.** [f. Emphasis + -ize.] *trans.* To impart emphasis to (anything); to lay stress upon (a word or phrase in speaking); to add force to (speech, arguments, actions, etc.); to lay stress upon, bring into special prominence (a fact, idea, feature in a representation, etc.).

1828 in Webster. 1845 Dickens *Cricket on Hearth* iii. (Househ. ed.) 106 This philanthropic wish Miss Slowboy emphasized with various new raps and kicks at the door. 1855 W. A. Nicholls *Nat. Draw. Master* 8 Accustoming the hand to emphasize strokes in every possible variety of manner. 186. Thackeray *Fits-Boodle's Prof.* Misc. Works IV. 18 My conversion made some noise..being emphasised as it were by this fact. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 44 Gesticulation goes along with speech to..emphasize it. 1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xix. 156 When the change to the tonic, or dominant.. is emphasized..by a longer note than the rest. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 432 The Present with.. Its indistinctness emphasized. 1888 Howells in *Longm. Mag.* I. 45 The spruces and firs.. emphasise the nakedness of all the other trees. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 215 The emphasis of phrases may remain, but the point emphasised has been blunted.

Hence **E·mphasised** *ppl. a.*

1845 W. A. Nicholls *Nat. Drawing Master* 8 The production of emphasized strokes. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* II. 884 And talked with measured, emphasised reserve.

†**E·mphasy.** Also 7 **emphasie** [as if. a. Gr. **ἐμφασία*, f. *ἐμφα-*: see Emphasis.] = Emphasis.

1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 55 Or else for more emphasie, that is, for speaking more significantly. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1692 in Coles.

Emphatic (emfæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμφατικ-ός* (var. of *ἐμφαντικός*), f. *ἐμφα(ν-*: see Emphasis.] Characterized by, or imparting, emphasis.

1. Of language, modes of statement or representation; also of tones, gesture, etc.: Forcibly expressive.

1708 Kersey, *Emphatick*, utter'd with a grace, significant, forcible. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 363 P 4 The intercession of the Messiah is conceived in very Emphatic sentiments and Expressions. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. III. 249 An emphatic emblem. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 207 The emphatic representation of Scripture. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 221 He declared in the most emphatic manner, that it was a..duty to oppose the.. Turks. 1847 Grote *Greece* (1862) III. xxxix. 405 An emphatic passage of..Æschylus.

b. Of a word or syllable: That bears the stress in pronunciation. †Also (rarely) as quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* = 'emphatic syllables'.

1815 J. Grant in *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 118 The same care..the moderns devote to that of their emphatics and unemphatics. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 29 The accented or.. emphatic syllables.'

c. Gram. *Emphatic particle*: one used to impart emphasis to the portion of the sentence in which it occurs. *Emphatic state*: an inflexion of the sb. in Aramaic, having a function somewhat resembling that of the definite article.

2. Of persons: That expresses himself with emphasis of voice, gesture, or language.

1760 R. Lloyd *Actor* Wks. (1774) I. 16 None emphatic can that actor call, Who lays an equal emphasis on all. 1782 Cowper *Conversation* 269 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose, In contact inconvenient, nose to nose. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1847) 272/1 The business..was commenced by a little emphatic man. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 29 Mr. Lingon was equally emphatic.

3. Of actions or their effects: Strongly marked, forcible, 'telling'.

1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. xi. 449 Still more emphatic honours were conferred on the Count de Cabra. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 2 One of the emphatic manifestations of some portion of the minds of men. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 199 They threatened to show their opinion in emphatic shape.

Emphatical (emfæ·tikăl), *a. rare* in mod. use. Also 7 **emphaticall.** [f. as prec. + -al.]

†**1.** That implies more than is directly expressed; allusive, suggestive. (Cf. Emphasis 1.) *Obs.*

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 274 Chrysostom hath many figurative speeches and emphatical locutions. *a* 1688 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 24 The expression of Scripture is more emphatical than is commonly apprehended. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 337 Great things must be delivered plainly, an emphatical tone would spoil all. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 56 It is an emphatical and emblematical term to express evil, by the negative of good.

2. Of speech or writing: Strongly expressive, forcible, pointed. Of a word: That has special importance in the sentence; hence, that receives the stress in pronunciation.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. 1. 362 Hir owne image and emphaticall superscription. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 221 This..forced from that..Father this emphaticall discourse. 1713 *Guardian* No. 79 The emphatical expression of praise and blame. 1748 J. Mason *Elocut.* 26 And the emphatical Words..in a Sentence are those which carry a Weight or Importance in themselves. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 288 Used so many and such emphatical terms to impress a belief, that, etc. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* I. 185 Other words..may begin with capitals, when they are remarkably emphatical.

†b. That is designated emphatically or '*par excellence*'. *Obs.*

1644-52 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VII. iv. (1821) 348 The time of that emphatical revelation of the great mystery of God. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* II. 500 The Emphaticall decussation or fundamental figure. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvi. 484 The day of Christ's appearance is..the emphatical day.

†c. Of or pertaining to emphasis. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. x. 357 They were mistaken in the Emphaticall apprehension.

3. Of actions, sentiments, etc.: Forcible, strongly marked.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 436 We..apply.. improper and borrowed speeches to make the matter seem more emphaticall. 1765 Law tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xxxii. (1772) 168 Here we have a very excellent and emphatical example. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. IV. 273 Musicians.. who.. ornament their persons in the most emphatical manner. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. VII. 108 Some.. brand of emphatical reprobation.

4. Of a person: That uses emphasis in speech or action; that speaks or acts in a pointed and forcible manner.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i, in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 10 My Captaine is the Emphaticall man. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* V. i. 375 In setting downe this he is also very emphaticall. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 31 On this Theam the King was emphatical and elaborate. 1678 T. Jordan *Tri. Loud.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 528 Pleased with..the promptitude of the emphatical speaker. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 237 Dame Ute bids her not be too emphatical.

†**II. 5.** [cf. Emphasis 7.] Of colours: Merely apparent, illusory. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. IX. 322 That there is an emphaticall or apparent rednesse in one. 1663 Boyle *Colours* (J.), Emphatical colours are light itself modified by refractions. 1708 Kersey, Emphatical or apparent colours, those which are often seen in clouds; before the Rising, or after the setting of the Sun, etc. 1721-1800 in Bailey.

Empha·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.2]

1. In an emphatic or forcible manner or sense; with emphasis; decidedly, decisively.

1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 69 Saying emphetically, he determined. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* lvi. 152 And then they emphatically rail, and are emphatically beaten. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 128 The Rich poor Man's Emphatically Poor. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 147 P 2, I heard the Service read..so emphatically, and so fervently. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 9 It is always so; but was here emphatically so. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 258 Striking his cane emphatically on the ground. 1830 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 184 The most emphatically evangelical piety. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 58 William the Tyrant, as the local historian emphatically calls him.

†**2.** In a pregnant manner, allusively, suggestively. *Obs.* Cf. Emphasis 1.

1658-9 T. Wall *Char. Enemies Ch.* 18 Which Samuel does here emphatically insinuate. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 410 He often useth those words also emphatically, for 'One only supreme God'.

†**3.** In appearance, as opposed to 'in reality' or 'in fact'; cf. Emphasis 7. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. II. 235 What is delivered of their incurvitie, must..bee taken Emphatically, that is, not really but in appearance. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 127 Not emphatically, like the colours in a glass Prisme.. but solidly and genuinly. 1775 in Ash.

†**Empha·ticalness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Emphatical *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being emphatical; = Emphasis 2.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 166 Now this could not be expressed in more emphaticalness of words. 1668 Jer. Collier *Several Discourses* (1725) 246 But then 'tis imply'd in the Emphaticalness of the Expression.

Emphisode: see Emphysode.

Empholite (e·mfŏlait). *Min.* [f. (by Igelström 1883) Gr. *ἐμφωλεύειν* to lurk in + -ite.] Hydrous silicate of alumina, found in Sweden in minute radiated crystals.

1883 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXVI. 156 Empholite occurs mixed with cyanite, and in cavities in schistose damornite.

Emphractic (emfræ·ktik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμφρακτικός*, f. *ἐμφράττειν* to obstruct.]

A. *adj.* Having power to obstruct.

1727-51 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A medicine which shuts up the pores of the skin.

1678 in Phillips (Emphrastical in 1706). 1775 in Ash. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Emphra·ctical,** *a. Med. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec. adj.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 124 All are not emphractical or such as fill the pores with their lentor.

Emphrensy, obs. var. Enfrenzy.

‖ **Emphysema** (emfisī·mă). *Med.* Also ? 9 **emphysem.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐμφύσημα* inflation, f. *ἐμφυσά-ειν* to puff up.] 'The swelling of a part caused by the presence of air in the interstices of the connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 309 The emphysema or inflation thereof, which is a swelling, caused by external causes. 1764 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 242 The disorder..was made infinitely worse by the emphysema. 1828 Webster, *Emphysema, emphysem.* 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 40/2 Asthma..accompanied by emphysema.

Emphysematode (emfisī·mătōd), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἐμφυσηματ-* stem of prec. + -ode.] = next.

1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 432 When I struck it with my finger, it returned an emphysematose sound.

Emphysematous (emfisī·mătəs), *a. Med.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of the nature of or like emphysema; pertaining to emphysema.

1764 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 241 The whole substance of the lungs was in a state truly emphysematous. 1870 A. Flint *Physiol. Man* viii. (1873) 235 Some observers have found the corresponding lung..emphysematous.

†**E·mphysode,** *a. Med. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. mod.L. *emphysōdes*, a. Gr. **ἐμφυσώδης* characterized by blisters, f. *ἐμφυσά-ειν* to puff up.]

In *Emphisode fever*: transl. of *Emphysodes febris* (see quot. 1731).

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cxliii. 53 In Englyshe it is named the Emphisode fever. [1732 Bailey, *Emphysodes febris* (with Physicians) a vehement heat in fevers, which causes pustules and inflammation in the mouth.] 1775 in Ash.

†**Emphyteu·ciary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *emphyteusi-s* + -ary.] = Emphyteuticary.

1676 R. Dixon *Two Testaments* 24 They have..right..to become..Emphyteuciaries, Vassals, or otherwise.

Emphyteusis (emfitiū·sis). *Law.* Also 8 **empheuteusis.** [a. L. *emphyteusis*, a. Gr. *ἐμφύτευσις* of same meaning; lit. 'implanting', f. *ἐμφυτεύ-ειν* to implant.] 'A perpetual right in a piece of land that is the property of another' (Stubbs).

a 1618 Raleigh in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 71 Emphyteusis is ..a contract, whereby any moveable thing is granted, to be enjoyed under a certain rent, reserved to the grantor. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. i. 132 The usufruct or emphyteusis of the Roman code. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 5) 131 The divided ownership of feudal law found its analogies in the Roman tenure of emphyteusis. 1878 O. Marriott tr. *Laveleye's Prim. Property* 51 An emphyteusis or hereditary lease.

‖ **Emphyteuta** (emfitiū·tă). *Law.* [a. L. *emphyteuta*, ad. Gr. *ἐμφυτευτής* in same sense, f. *ἐμφυτεύ-ειν*: see prec.] 'A tenant of land which was subject to a fixed perpetual rent' (Maine).

1708 in Kersey. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 167 The proprietor had a reversion on failure of the heirs of the emphyteuta.

Emphyteutic (emfitiū·tik), *a. Law.* Also 7 **emphyteutike, -tick,** 8 **emfiteutic.** [ad. L. *emphyteutic-us* in same sense, f. Gr. *ἐμφυτεύ-ειν*: see Emphyteusis.] Of the nature of, or held by, Emphyteusis.

1651 Howell *Venice* 148 Goods Ecclesiastic holden as Emphyteutike. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 232 A tenant..might be ejected from such emphyteutic lands. 1787 J. Townsend *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 328 By the emfiteutic contract the great proprietor.. has power to grant any given quantity (of land) for a term of years. 1880 Muirhead *Instit. Gaius* 550 Emphyteutic grants of lands by a municipality.

†**Emphyteu·tical,** *a. Law. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

a 1618 Raleigh in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 71 It shall be an emphiteutical contract.

†**Emphyteu·ticary.** *Law. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *emphyteuticāri-us* = *emphyteuta.*] = Emphyteuta.

a 1656 Hales *Serm. at Eton* (1672) 11 We..may be some emphyteuticaries, or farmers, or usufructuaries. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Emphyteuticary*, he that maketh a thing better than it was when he received it, that raiseth his rents or improves. 1677 in Coles; and in mod. Dicts.

Empicture (empi·ktiŭr). Also 6 **en-,** 9 **im-picture.** [f. En- + Picture.] *trans.* To represent in a picture, portray.

1520-30 Skelton *Gart. Laurel* 892 Zeuxes, that empictured fare Elene. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 223 Our impictured lineaments. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 123 Behold..The wild beasts of the woods by thine own hand Empictured.

†**E·mpiem.** *Med. Obs.* Anglicized f. Empyema.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 209 The spawling Empiem.. With foule impostumes fills his hollow chest.

Empierce, impierce (em-, impl·rs), *v.* Also 6 **empierse, empeirce, enpearce, imperse.** [f. EN-, IN- + PIERCE *v.*] *trans.* To pierce through keenly; to transfix. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery, Pyramus & Th.*, Sweete pendant, now in wofull brest Impersid. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. IV. 19 I am too sore enpearced with his shaft, To soare with his light feathers. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 129 To arte-enamel your speech to empeirce..soules. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* § 10 Like painted swords They near impierc'd Queen Esthers tender heart. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. v, The vast thumps of massie hammers noise, Empierc'd mine ears. 1751 GILB. WEST *Educ.* XXXVII, [His] tender Breast Empierced deep with sympathizing Teen. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 89 The horrible thorns empierced the bone.

b. *intr.*

1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 147 Through the orbs of all, A thread of wire, impiercing, knits them up.

Hence **Empie·roed, Empie·roing** *ppl. adjs.*

1604 DRAYTON *Moyses* (L.), He feels those secret and impiercing flames. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* XXII. (1748) 341 The brinish tears drop'd down on mine impierced breast. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. XIV, O, let our fleshly barks still ride At anchor in calm streams of His empierced side.

†**Empi·ght,** *v. Obs.* Also **4 enpight.** The pa. t. and pa. pple. of **empitch* [f. EN- + PITCH *v.*].

1. *trans.* Fixed in, implanted.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 273 b/2 In you is so mokel werking vertues enpight. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. V. 20 Exceeding griefe that wound in him empight. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. XIV, Nothing is emplght In it. 1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* [an imitation of Spenser] XIIII, Full suddenly the seeds of joy recure Elastic spring, and force within empight. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *intr.* for *refl.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. IV. 46 He..ere it empight In the meant marke, advaunst his shield atween.

Empire (e·mpəiə), *sb.* Forms: 3 **anpyre, empyere,** 4 **empir,** (**impire, imparre**), 4–5 **emper(e,** 4–6 **empyr(e,** 4– **empire.** [a. F. *empire*:—L. *imperium* in same sense; related to *imperāre* to command, whence *imperātor* EMPEROR.

Owing partly to historical circumstances, and partly to the sense of the etymological connexion between the two words, *empire* has always had the specific sense 'rule or territory of an EMPEROR' as well as the wider meaning which it derives from its etymology.]

I. Imperial rule or dignity.

1. Supreme and extensive political dominion; *esp.* that exercised by an 'emperor' (in the earlier senses: see EMPEROR 1, 2), or by a sovereign state over its dependencies.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1332 For alle his empire so hize in erbe is he grauen. *a* 1400 *Know Thyself* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 132 Paus þou haue kyngdam and empyre. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 18 Octauianus..in þe 3eer of his Empire XLII. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XXXVI. 20 They became his seruauntes..tyll the Persians had the empyre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. XXIII. (Arb.) 60 Your Maiestie haue shewed yourselfe..vertuous and worthy of Empire. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* Pref., Many Treatises ..alledged..That Empire was founded in Property. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 347 And swam to empire thro' the purple flood. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. i. (1868) 350 Thirteen hundred years Of empire ending like a shepherd's tale. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 7 From this hour (1757) the establishment of the British empire in India may be dated.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Paramount influence, absolute sway, supreme command or control.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 454 My lady..haldez þe empyre ouer vus ful hyȝe. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 628 What Empyre hath Master Sander in Grammer. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. I. 72 Thy blood and vertue Contend for Empire in thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 114 To deifie his power Who from the terrour of this Arm so late Doubted his Empire. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 182 The empire of philosophy extends over a few. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 129 You know the strange empire you have obtained over me. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. XIV. 113 Silence had re-established its empire.

3. The dignity or position of an emperor; also, † the reign of an emperor (*obs.*); = EMPERORSHIP.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Ivstine* K k 3 b, He died.. in the fiftene year of his empire. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. I. 6 Elevation of Constantine to the Empire.

4. A government in which the sovereign has the title of emperor.

1834 [see EMPLOYÉ]. 1850 MERIVALE (*title*) A History of the Romans under the Empire. 1866 CROWE *Hist. France* xliii. (*title*) The Consulate and the Empire. *Mod.* The history of France under the Second Empire.

II. That which is subject to imperial rule.

5. An extensive territory (*esp.* an aggregate of many separate states) under the sway of an emperor or supreme ruler; also, an aggregate of subject territories ruled over by a sovereign state.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 733 All thys were of hys anpyre. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 6 Adelard of Westsex was kyng of þe Empire. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 282 God hath beraft him .. his large empire. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 843 A sercle..Of stones and of golde, The best yn that enpyre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. I. 34 Let the wide Arch of the raing'd Empire fall. 1735 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 69 An empire is the aggregate of many states under one common head. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 348 The position of London, relatively to the other towns of the empire. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode on Death Wellington* I. 2 Bury the Great Duke with an empire's lamentation. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 297 The approximate population of the British Empire is now 321,000,000.

b. *The Empire*: before 1804 (and subsequently in *Hist.* use) often *spec.* the 'Holy Roman' or 'Romano-Germanic' empire.

1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V. I. § 100. 468/2 Rodolphus the second..was forced to..content himself with..the Empire. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 35 The general diet of the empire.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *realm.*)

c 1440 *York Myst.* XLVI. 200 Farewele, nowe I passe to þe pereles empire. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 Called to be enherytours of the celestiall empyre. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. I. 53 These fishers..from their watery empire recollect All that may men approve or men detect! 1636 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 124 Love is an Empire only of two Persons. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 154 P 2 Æneas is represented as descending into the Empire of Death. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* I. I. (1823) 241 Liberal minds will delight in extending the empire of virtue. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 15 Scorn and despair—these are mine empire.

7. A country of which the sovereign owes no allegiance to any foreign superior.

1533–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 This realme of England is an Impire. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 242 The legislature..uses..*empire*..to assert that our king is..sovereign and independent within these his dominions.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *empire-plan, -race,* etc.; (in matters of dress, of the first Napoleonic empire.) *Empire City, State*: in U.S. a name for the City and the State of New York.

1851 *Gentl. Mag.* CXXI. II. 54 God bless'd the empire-tree which thou didst plant. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 66 The great empire-plan of Alexander. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 52 Its desire to be an empire-race. 1887 *Academy* 18 June 440/1 She wore, of course, an Empire dress. 1888 *Weldon's Illust. Dressmaker* Dec., The Empire and Directoire styles are steadily increasing in popularity.

†**E·mpire,** *v. Obs.* Also **impire, em-, impyre.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To rule absolutely as an emperor. Const. *above, of, on.*

1556 *Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 217 Strangers again empire above us. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 75 At pleasure now on starres empyreth he. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* XXXI, Thy sprit..spurris thee.. abone the planetis to impyre. 1599 JAS. I. Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 71 Your wrath empyring over your owne passion. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* XIII. Wks. 1874 VI. 225, I empir'd o're All Caria.

Empire, var. of EMPYRE *a.*, empyrean.

†**E·mpiredom.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EMPIRE *sb.* + -DOM.] = EMPIRE II.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 158 He.. assumed to himself two severall crowns and empirdoms.

Empiric (empi·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **emperic, -ike, -ique, -yke, empirike,** -ique, **-yke, empyrick, -yke,** 7–8 **emperick(e, empirick(e,** 6– **empiric**; also 6 **imperique.** [ad. L. *empīricus*, Gr. ἐμπειρικ-ός, f. ἐμπειρία experience, f. ἔμπειρος skilled, f. ἐν in + πεῖρα trial, experiment. In 17th c. usually (e·mpĭrik).]

A. *adj.* = EMPIRICAL in various senses. (The use as *sb.* occurs earlier in Eng., and the adjectival senses are chiefly derived from it.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 8 It is accounted an errour, to commit a naturall bodie to Emperique Phisitions. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 90 This empyrick balm could the French apply to cure the wounds of the Scottish common-wealth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 440 By fire Of sooty coal the Empiric Alchimist Can turn .. Metals of drossiest Ore to perfet Gold. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (L.), Bold counsels .. Like empirick remedies .. last are try'd. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 43 They are only empiric, and not founded upon the theory and principles of gravitation. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 76 Empiric pigmies may prate about straws. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. V. 286 The combination of sensitive states by an empiric law of association.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of the sect among ancient physicians called *Empirici* ('Εμπειρικοί), who (in opposition to the *Dogmatici* and *Methodici*) drew their rules of practice entirely from experience, to the exclusion of philosophical theory.

1542 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G ij, The whiche thynge the Emperykes vnderstande by onely experyence. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 344 Another faction and sect of Physitians, who..called themselues Empiriques. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. 5 Among Physitians there are Empericks, Dogmaticks, Methodici, or Abbreuiators, and Paracelsians. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 30 The Doctrine of the Empiricks, which despises all Reasoning. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 446 The ancient empirics were peculiarly eminent for their talent of observation.

b. One who, either in medicine or in other branches of science, relies solely upon observation and experiment. Also *fig.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. VI. 665 Broomrape is counted of some empiriques (or practisioners).. for an excellent medicine. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Emperick*, he that hath all his skill in phisicke by practise. 1828 ROBERTSON *Lect.* I. 11 A mere empiric in political legislation. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 65 The Florentine would be called only an empiric by the science of to-day. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* V. 100 The animals are pure empirics.

2. An untrained practitioner in physic or surgery; a quack.

[1587 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* O j, Than came there an onlerned Empyricus.] 1588 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 68 b, One called Edwardes, a doltish impericke. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. I. 125 We must not corrupt our hope, To prostitute our past-cure malladie To empericks. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. I. IV. I, There be many mountebanks, quack-salvers, Empericks, in every street. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Ep. C. Churchill* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 85 Quack and Critic differ but in name. Empirics frontless both, they mean the same. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 369 Bone setters are another set of empirics. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 164 They are hooting the empiric, The ignorant and incapable fool.

b. *transf.* A pretender, impostor, charlatan.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. Ixxxix, Hee that beleeves with an implicite Faith, is a meere Empricke in Religion. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 A disesteemed pettifogger, or empyrick in divinity. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxli, The Bishop, supreme empiric, heals the minds and cures the consciences..by the same prescription. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermn.* 386 Such are the political empirics, mischievous in proportion to their effrontery, and ignorant in proportion to their presumption.

3. Comb. *empiric-like* adj. and adv.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 9 He delivered this Emperike like Oration. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The illiterate writer, empi'rick like applies To each disease..chance remedies.

Empirical (empi·rikăl), *a.* Forms: 6–7 **empericall,** 7–8 **empyrical,** 7– **empirical.** [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Med.* a. Of a physician: That bases his methods of practice on the results of observation and experiment, not on scientific theory. b. Of a remedy, a rule of treatment, etc.: That is adopted because found (or believed) to have been successful in practice, the reason of its efficacy being unknown. † Also as quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* = 'empirical remedies'.

1569 J. SA[NFORD] *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 140 b, Empericall, that is to saie, that consisteth in practise, of experimentes. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653), Medicine composed by a Chymicall, Methodicall, or Empericall Surgeon. 1636 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 26 Empiricalls are: Earth-worms provided divers wayes. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 216 He had a laboratory, and knew of many empirical medicines. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 136 Sextus, a physician of the empirical, *i. e.* anti-theoretical school. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) p. i, Empirical rules..observations of what seemed good or bad for health.

2. That practises physic or surgery without scientific knowledge; that is guilty of quackery. Also of medicines: That is of the nature of a quack nostrum. Cf. EMPIRIC B. 2.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 304 A Pedlar of Medicines .. and Tinker empirical to the Body of Man. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 45 Empirical drugs for the cure of various diseases. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* (1864) 66 When all the physicians of the royal household were dismissed, and the duke sent messengers for empirical aid.

3. In matters of art or practice: That is guided by mere experience, without scientific knowledge; also of methods, expedients, etc. Often in opprobrious sense *transf.* from 2: Ignorantly presumptuous, resembling, or characteristic of, a charlatan.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 183 P 13, I have avoided .. that..empirical morality, which cures one vice by means of another. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* XXIX. 136 We are all more or less empirical physiognomists. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 42 Their arguments .. had somewhat of an empirical aspect. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 84 The application of hasty and empirical measures. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 317 The great majority of accidents are..the results of empirical management.

4. Pertaining to, or derived from, experience. *Empirical law*: see quot. 1846. *Empirical formula*: in *Mathematics*, a formula arrived at inductively, and not verified by deductive proof; in *Chemistry*, a formula which merely enumerates the ultimate constituents of a compound in any convenient order, without implying any theory of the mode in which they are grouped.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 46 The propositions of this philosophy being Empirical and best found out by observation. 1798 *Month. Rev.* XXV. 585 His empirical acquaintance with the works of taste is not comprehensive. 1809 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* III. V. 18 (Usef. Know. Ser.) By an empirical formula is meant one that is conceived or invented without any analysis or demonstration. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 71 If the knowledge be merely accumulated experience, the art is empirical. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* viii. (1849) 70 An empirical law observed by Baron Bode, in the mean distances of the planets. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) II. xxi. 26 Knowledge a posteriori is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. XVI. § 1, An empirical law then, is an observed uniformity, presumed to be resolvable into simpler laws, but not yet resolved into them. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* IX. (ed. 2) 297 $SO^2 + KO$ is the rational formula of the salt called sulphate of potass; S, O^4, K the empirical. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. V. 385 The empirical corroboration of his doctrine by direct experiment.

Empirically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.²] In an empirical manner.

1. After the manner of an empiric or quack-doctor.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Almanack-maker*, He ha's some small scruple of physician..and can most empyrically discourse of the state of your body. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 31 His scholars: who..doe empirically practise without his advice. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 64 The advice is too often given empirically.

2. By means of observation and experiment.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 For wee shall emperically and sensibly discourse hereof. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 192 Philosophy .. will Empirically and Sensibly canvass the Phænomena of Nature. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 23 A schoolmaster is under the necessity of teaching a certain rule in simple arithmetic empirically. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel Telephone* 52, I sought .. to discover empirically the exact effect of each element.

† **Empi·ricalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being empirical.

1654 W. de Rand *Short Meth. of Surg.*, Not being offended at the appearance of Empiricalness in the discourse.

Empiricism (empi·risiz'm). [f. Empiric + -ism.] The method or practice of an empiric.

1. *Med.* Practice founded upon experiment and observation; ignorant and unscientific practice; quackery. Also *transf.*

1637 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind*, 245 The Chymistry of the Galenical Tribe is a ridiculous..and..dangerous Empericism. 1736 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 47 The art became debased with empiricism. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 148 'The practical claim of impeachment'.. is the most sorry juggle of political empiricism.. 1880 Sir J. Fayrer in *Nature* XXI. 231 The empiricism of to-day is more scientific than it was in former days.

2. a. The use of empirical methods in any art or science. **b.** *Philos.* The doctrine which regards experience as the only source of knowledge.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 Made acquainted with the division of empiricism and rationalism. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. ix. 399 Mere observation and empiricism, not even the commencement of science. 1872 Minto *Eng. Lit.* II. viii. 547 The empiricism popularly associated with the name of Locke. 1881 Huxley in *Nature* No. 615. 343 All true science begins with empiricism.

3. *concr.* A conclusion arrived at on empirical grounds.

1846 Mill *Logic* III. xiii. § 5 The instances of new theories agreeing with..old empiricisms, are innumerable.

Empiricist (empi·risist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] **a.** An upholder of philosophical empiricism. **b.** One who follows empirical methods.

1837 T. E. Webb *Intell. Locke* i. 17 Kant..regarded Aristotle as the head of the Empiricists. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 469 Berkeley..a consistent empiricist. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 5 Medical men have been designated as Empiricists and Rationalists in matters of pathology.

Empiricu·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* In 7 **emperick-qutique.** [f. Empiric: on analogy of *pharmaceutic.*] Empirical.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 128 The most soueraigne Prescription in Galen, is but Emperick qutique; and to this Preseruatiue, of no better report then a Horse-drench.

† **E·mpirie.** *Obs.* In 7 **empyrie.** [ad. Gr. ἐμπειρία. Cf. Empiric.] = Empiricism 1.

1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. vi. 23 Even Physicians do not disdain Empyrie.

Empirism (e·mpiriz'm). [f. Gr. ἔμπειρ-ος (see Empiric) + -ism.] = Empiricism 2 b.

1716 M. Davies *Dissert. Physick* 37 in *Ath. Brit.* III. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 104 Empirism, Philosophy of Experience or of Observation. 1852 Morell tr. *Tennemann's Hist. Phil.* 67 Empirism .. would derive all our knowledge ultimately from experience.

Empiristic (empiri·stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to empirism.

1881 Le Conte *Light* 103 The one is called the nativistic, the other the empiristic theory.

Empiry, var. Empyre, obs., empyrean.

Emplace (emplē·s), *v. rare.* [f. En- + Place *sb.*; (really back-formation from Emplacement.)] *trans.* To put into a place or position.

1865 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* III. v. 385 The shrine .. was emplaced upon the topmost, or silver stage.

Emplacement (emplē·smĕnt). [a. Fr. *emplacement*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. The action of placing in a certain position; the condition of being so placed.

1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 64 The emplacement of each pyramid so as exactly to face the cardinal points.

2. a. Of a building, etc.: Situation, position. **b.** Site. *rare.*

1808 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 415 Buildings admired for their architecture, and well displayed by their emplacement. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 362 The French might have found..a more appropriate emplacement for the obelisk. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 95 The exact emplacement of the second [story] on the first is also doubtful. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115 The large amphitheatre, the emplacement of which can still be traced on the hill side.

3. *Mil.* A platform for guns, with epaulements for the defence of those serving them.

1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 258 They ought to make an emplacement for their field pieces. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 42 Two..square emplacements, covering rocks, have been constructed. 1881 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/4 A model emplacement, constructed of concrete.

Emplaistre, var. of Emplaster, *Obs.*

Emplant, obs. form of Implant.

† **Empla·ster,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **enplaster, -tre,** 5–7 **emplastre, -aister, -ayster, -aystre,** (6 *erron.* **emplasture**); also 6–7 **implaster, -aister.** [a. OF. *emplastre* (F. *emplâtre*), L. *emplastrum*, ad. Gr. ἔμπλασ-τρον plaster or salve, f. ἐμπλάσσειν, f. ἐν in + πλάσσειν to mould.]

1. *Med.* or *Surg.* = Plaster.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxviii. 21 Thei shulden taken an hep of fyges, and..make an enplastre vpon the wounde. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, Lectuary, emplaystre, or pocyon. *a* 1500 *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 54 Tak everferne..and tak mynt, and mak ane emplaster. 1564 Becon *Gov. Virtue* (1566) 50 b, Neither hearbe nor emplasture hathe healed them. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xcix. 141 Oyntments, oyles, or emplaisters. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. ix, If the said implaister be made with bean-meale. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* xvi. (1734) 302 The whole is brought to the consistence of an Emplaster. 1752 Chambers *Cycl., Emplaster*, popularly called Plaster. 1809 Parkins *Culpepper's Eng. Physic. Enlarged* 361 The Greek emplaisters consisted of these ingredients.

fig. 1382 , Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 166 Enplaster of cursing for heele of monnis soule. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 256/2 Minister some spirituall implaster. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 79 Lay on the soveraign emplaisters of the..mercy of our Blessed Redeemer.

2. Used to render L. *emplastrum*: see Emplastration 1.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 518 The manner of graffing by way of emplaistre or scutcheon.

Hence † **Empla·sterwise,** *adv.*, in the form of a plaster, as a plaster is applied.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. C ij b, It [amomum] helpeth them that are bytten of scorpiones laid to emplaisterwise with basill. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 13 b, The sede [of sonne flower] layd to emplasterwise, dryeth away hangige wartes.

† **Empla·ster,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **emplastre,** 6–7 **emplaster, -aistre, -ayster**; also 7 **implaistre.** [a. OF. *emplastre-r*, ad. L. *emplastrāre*, f. *emplastr-um*: see prec.]

1. a. To cover with a plaster; to plaster over; also *fig.* **b.** To spread on as a plaster.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 1053 Als fair as ye his [Solomon's] name emplastre, He was a lecchour and an ydolastre. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* Y ij b, To emplayster the place with diaculum. 1585 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* D ij, Galbanum emplastered to the hed is of great efficacye. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. ix, Colewort is soveraigne good to be implaistred upon those tumors. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Let the body be Emplaistred with Mastick.

2. A rendering of L. *emplastrare* to bud trees (misinterpreted in quot. 1656); see Emplastration 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 86 The pechys in this moone Emplastred are. 1656 Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 324. 91 He ..besmears them, being implanted (which is to emplaster).

Hence **Empla·stering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 350 Oon in the stok, on graffeth under rynde; Emplastering an other dothe in kynde. *Ibid.* VII. 92 Emplasturyng accordeth with the tree That hath a juce of fattenesse in the rynde. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 72 Emplastring or inoculation. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Let this Bath with the Emplaistring ..be renewed every fifth day.

Emplasteration, var. Emplastration, *Obs.*

1692 in Coles. 1775 in Ash.

† **Empla·stic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐμπλαστικός, f. ἐμπλάσσειν: see Emplaster *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Fit to be used as a plaster; *hence*, adhesive, glutinous, viscid. Also [after late Gr. use], that stops up the pores.

1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 140 It is also of an emplasticke or clammy quality. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VII. xxvii. (1678) 189 Medicins..acrid, oily, and emplastick. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 133 Wax.. through its..emplastick faculty. fastning it self like Glew. 1736 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 53 Unctuous and emplastic bodies. 1832 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* An adhesive or glutinous substance.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 125 An Emplastick should be of a terrene substance. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Emplasticks*, Medicines which constipate and shut up the Pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours cannot pass. 1752 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 269 Burgundy-pitch, or any other powerful emplastic.

† **Empla·stical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. *adj.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 124 Their quality sounds not emplastrical but emplastical, or emphractical. *Ibid.* 125 An emplastical medicament should want all mordacity.

† **Empla·sticate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Emplastic + -ATE.] *trans.* To make into a plaster.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 335 Emplasticated with honey, it takes away dimness..from the eyes.

† **Emplastra·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **emplastracioun,** 6 **emplaistration,** 6 **implastration.** [ad. L. *emplastrātiōnem*, noun of action f. *emplastrāre*: see Emplaster *v.*]

1. A mode of budding trees mentioned by Latin writers; so called from the piece of bark surrounding the bud, which was attached like a 'plaster' (L. *emplastrum*) to the tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 91 In Juyl and nowe solempne insicion Hath treen, that men calle emplastracioun. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Gloss., Emplastration in the Hortyard, is grafting by inocelation with a scutcheon. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* V. xi, Emplastration, or .. Inoculation.

2. The application of a plaster.

1545 T. Raynold *Womans Booke* 75 Ministred. by fumes, or odours, or emplastration, etc. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 394 To returne againe to the former emplastration. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 63 Closure up of the body by Emplastration.

‖ **Empla·strum.** The Latin form of Emplaster *sb.*

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 19 Soules sweet Emplastrum, unguent of the eyes. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 171 If the carbuncle is small .. cover it with emplastrum plumbi spread on leather.

Emplead, obs. form of Implead.

Emplection, bad form of Emplecton.

Emplectite (emple·ktəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἔμπλεκτος inwoven (f. ἐμπλέκειν, f. ἐν in + πλέκειν to weave) + -ITE; the name being given from its appearance.] A sulphide of bismuth and copper, occurring in bright tin-white needle-shaped crystals; found in Saxony and Chili.

1837 Shepard *Min.* 424. 1884 Dana *Min.* 86.

‖ **Emple·cton.** *Arch.* [mod.L., a Gr. ἔμπλεκτον: see prec.] 'A kind of masonry, in which the outsides of the wall are ashlar, and the interval filled up with rubbish' (Liddell and Scott).

1708–15 Kersey, *Emplecton opus*, Masons-work well knit and couched together. 1731 in Bailey, vol. II.

Empledge, var. of Impledge.

† **Emple·asance.** *Sc. Obs.* ? *rare*$^{-1}$. [as if OF. **emplaisance* f. **emplaisir*; *see* Empless. Cf. Pleasance.] Pleasure.

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 94 It salbe leful to the kingis hienes to tak þe desisioun of ony actioune that cummis before him at his emplesance.

† **Empleseur.** *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OF. **emplaisir*: see next. Cf. Pleasure] = prec.

1560 *Letter* in M'Crie *Knox.* I. 437 And this ye faill not to do, as ye will do us singular empleseur.

† **Emple·ss,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [ad. OF. **emplaisir*, orig. form of *emplaire* to please; cf. En- and Please.] *trans.* To please.

1478 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 61 þe said Schir William to folou vpon personis for þe said some as it empless him.

Emplie, obs. var. of Imply.

Emplore, obs. form of Implore.

Employ (emploi·), *sb.* Also 7–8 **imploy.** [ad. F. *emploi*, n. of action f. *employer* to Employ; = Sp. *empleo*, It. *impiego.*]

† **1.** The action of employing a person or making use of a thing; = Employment 1. *Obs.*

1666 Evelyn *Mem.* (1807) III. 184 Employ of chirurgeons. *a* 1694 A. Littleton in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 The drone without a sting..wanting a tool for employ. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* ii. 76 The application of gunpowder ..was not brought into full employ, even after, etc.

2. The state or fact of being employed; *esp.* that of serving an employer for wages. In phrases, *In, out of, employ; in the employ of* (the person employing).

1709 Strype *Ann. Ref* I. xliii. 473 The first mention .of Thomas Sampson in publick employ. 1713 *Guardian* No. 158 We are obliged by duty to keep ourselves in constant employ. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Homes Abroad* ix. 114 New comers of their craft, or in their employ. 1841 Miall *Nonconf.* I. 391 Operatives out of employ. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 56 Preamb., To permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

3. Something on which a person or thing is employed; an employment, occupation. Now *poet.* or *arch.*

1680 Sir E. King in *Academy* 15 May 502/2 A better employ to exercise his courage. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* iv. 64 Peter put these bulls on several employs. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II s.v. *Tree*, Drunken Fellows..uncapable of so judicious Imploy. 1809 C. Welch *West. Polity* 89 An assiduity worthy of a better employ. 1877 M. Arnold *Poems* II. 89 The wind-borne, mirroring soul..leaves its last employ.

† **b.** A regular business or occupation; a trade or profession. *Obs.*

1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 114 To have but a poor imploy in the world. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 169 That Ferry-man shall be prohibited the exercise of his employ, who overturns his boat. 1772 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 V. 297 Neglect of the worldly employ wherein..God has placed us. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 238 From this variety of employ, population has more than doubled since 1772.

† **c.** An official position in the public service.

1692 Luttrell. *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 210 Being putt out of an employ .. at the custome house at Newcastle. 1692 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 241 Great Commands & Employs in the Dutch Colonies. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I 76 Another employ fell to his Lordship's share. 1821 Byron *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 113 The wariest of republics Has lavish'd all its chief employs upon him.

Employ (emploi·), *v.* Forms: 5 **en-, 5- employ**; also 6-8 **imploy.** [a. F. *employe-r* (var. of OF. *emplier*: see Imply, and cf. Ploy, Ply), a Com. Romanic word = Pr. *impleiar*, Cat. *implegar*, Sp. *emplear*, Pg. *empregar*, It. *impiegare*:—L. *implicāre*, f. *in* + *plicāre* to fold. Cf. Imply.

The senses of this word (exc. 5, 6) are derived from the late L. sense of *implicare* 'to bend or direct upon something'; the classical senses 'enfold, involve' are represented by Imply.]

1. *trans.* To apply (a thing) to some definite purpose; to use as a means or instrument, or as material. Const. *for, in, on,* † *to.*

a. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 54 The Kynge own Money .. he may . employ to other Usys. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 433/4 Whan hir moder sawe the..lynnen cloth thus employed she was moche wroth. 1563 Brende *Q. Curtius* 109 (R.) When he beheld the boorde..employed

to so base a use. 1624 Ld. Kensington in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 301. III. 173 To employ her credit with the king her son. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 5 To employ eight hundred Piastres for his expence. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), The timber employed about the plough. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 65. 68 Employ the Prerogative only for their [the people's] Good. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Somerset* 53 The soil of this Country is .. employed in Grain and Pasturage. 1839 Landor *Andrea* Wks. 1846 II. 526 All have more knowledge than they will employ. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iv. § 11 Art was employed for the display of religious facts.

b. 153. Starkey *Lett.* 73 Imploing such giftys God hathe gyuen me. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 85 The hils .. and river sides being onely imploied to vines. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 763 Heere Love his golden shafts imploies. 1689–92 Locke *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 291 The best Design any one can imploy his Pen in. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 244 This Curse..Juno..imploy'd for Io's Punishment. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 413 The rest of the inclosure imployed in tillage.

b. To apply, devote (effort, thought, etc.) to an object. (In later use merged in 4.)

1587 Harrison *England* II. i. (1877) I. 37 To imploy their studies unto physike and the lawes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 43 And imploy your chiefest thoughts To courtship. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 128 All other Animals imploy their bodily Force one against another. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 151 Any man..who would generously employ his whole undivided attention to it.

c. To make use of (time, opportunities). Const. *in*, † *to*. In mod. use also (influenced by 4), 'to fill with business' (J.).

a. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 20 He..employed his tyme to studye. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxii. 387 What was best for them to do to employ forthe their season. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 How usefully you employ this glorious Recess. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 319 Those intervals were employed to..hunt for food. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 27. 195 Having ten days at my disposal .. I was anxious to employ them.

β. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 77 Some in life-practic'd Arts imploy their times. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 277 He imploy'd the whole time in raising enormous machines.

† **2.** To bestow (something) *on* a person. *Obs.* [So *emploier* in OF.]

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 104 Melchisedech .. employing upon Abraham bred and wyne. 1598 Greene *Jas. IV* (1861) 190 What reward .. May I employ on you for this your zeal?

3. To use the services of (a person) in a professional capacity, or in the transaction of some special business; to have or maintain (persons) in one's service.

a. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 98 Employed in affaires of the Commonwealth. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 304 Let us employ these men in whatever departments their various abilities are best suited to. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 206 Scott & Co., employing nine men six months. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 162 Lessing .. was employed by Voltaire .. in the Hirschel case.

β. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 124, I must imploy you in some businesse Against our nuptiall. 1621 *Frailty of Life* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 202 To thinke, not one of those whome he imploy'd Should be aliue within one hundred yeares. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2 Moses..writ as a person imployed by God. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. 224 Cinyras .. imployed workmen in making armour.

† **b.** To send (a person) with a commission *to*, *towards* (a person), *to*, *into* (a place); also, *To employ out*. *Obs.*

a. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iii. 68 We shall haue neede T' employ you towards this Romane. 1618 Bolton *Florus* III. vi. 190 Publius Servilius was employd out against them. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Hist. Iustine* 289 The Lacedemonians, being unwilling to employ their forces into so remote a war. 1687 *Good Advice* 22 Bishop Usher was Employ'd to O. Cromwell by some of the Clergy.

β. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 70 To Cæsar I will speake, what you shall please, If you'l imploy me to him. 1632 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 670 Iohn Wriothesley ..was imployed into Scotland, and with him Northumberland Herauld. 1650 J. Howell *Hist. Revol. Naples* 56 He imployed besides into the Castle three Gentlemen of speciall parts.

4. To find work or occupation for (a person, his bodily or mental powers); in *pass.* often merely to be occupied, to be at work. Const. *about*, *in*, *on*.

a. 1611 Bible *Ezra* x. 15 Were employed about this matter. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 19 He was principally employed farre off at Constantinople. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 11. 73 Whoever is well employed is then at Prayers. 1772 Johnson *Lett.* (1788) I. i. 60 By showing how much I am employed upon you. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 215 How can the whole soul be so nobly ..employed? *Mod.* I cannot fully employ you. I found him employed in writing letters. Glad to see you so well employed.

β. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 208 Men, that are otherwise imployed. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 191 All .. imploy'd in the Contemplation of our Excellencies. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 262 He was imploy'd in drinking. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 277 Imploying our Thoughts, upon the Occasions chosen by Our Lord.

b. *refl.* To apply (*obs.*), busy, or occupy oneself.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 113 Employe thyselfe to marcial feates. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* i. § 2. (1785) 12 Castle-builders employ themselves..in romance. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 4 More of genius than common was required to teach a man how to employ himself.

c. Said of the object to which attention is given.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 25 Occasional Reflections..need not employ our hands. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 78 Their young Succession all their Cares employ. 1704 Pope *Summer* 47 Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vii. § 17. Wks. 1871 II. 317 Speculations to employ our curiosity. 1774 Goldsmith *Grecian Hist.* II. 170 Mithridates, who so long employed the Roman armies. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* I. 13 A Pan's pipe employed his mouth. 1854 Tennyson *Poems, To Rev. F. D. Maurice* i, Come, when no graver cares employ. *Mod.* He needs something to employ his mind.

† **5.** = Imply in various senses: **a.** To entwine, enclose, encircle. **b.** To involve, include, contain. **c.** To imply, signify. *Obs.*

1528 Fox in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. liii. 143 The causes .. imployed so manifest justness. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. (1557) 1146/2 We must expresse or imploy a condicion therin. 1579 *Poore Knight's Palace* B b, Crabbed Care, imployd with streeke of red. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's answ. Osor.* 31 Which wordes do employ nothyng els, but that, etc. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 134 Fortunio welcome, And in that welcome I imploy your wiues. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 129 Passed a decree, that the day on which hee beganne his Empire should be called Palilia, imploying thereby .. a second foundation of the Cittie. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 31 Which interest of mariage went still imployed .. in every tenure called knight's service.

¶ **6.** To supply. *Obs. rare.*

1668 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 172 It employs the Nation for its Consumption, with Pepper, Indigo, Calicoes.

Employable (emploi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] That can be employed.

a 1691 Boyle (J.), The objections made..seem employable against this hypothesis. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 97 The materia medica of morality, that is, the conceptions .. employable therein. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 69 Evidence alternately employable. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* I. 389 Means employable for important social ends.

‖ **Employé** (ãnplwaye). [a. F. *employé*, pa. pple. of *employer* to employ.] One who is employed. (In Fr. use chiefly applied to clerks; in Eng. use *gen.* to the persons employed for wages or salary by a house of business, or by government.)

Hence also **Employée**, a female employé.

1834 O. P. Q. in *Spectator* 22 Nov. 1112/2 An old bankrupt employé of the Empire. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. § 2. (1876) 87 Connecting .. the interest of the employés with the..success of the concern. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cii. 4 No representations against a Government employé shall be entertained. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 257 All these employées should be women of character. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* v. 64 In Italy, all railroad employés are subjected to rigorous examination.

Employed (emploi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. Employ *v.* + -ed.] That is in (another's) employ. Also *absol.* with pl. sense, the wage-earning class.

1625 Bacon *Ess. Travel.* (Arb.) 523 The Secretaries, and Employd Men of Ambassadours. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 55 You must do it as the imployed English please. 1818 Canning in *Parl. Deb.* 964 An employed informer, and consequently a spy. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxiv. 76 Attachment to the class of the employed, rather than of the employers.

Hence † **Employ·edness**, the condition of being seriously busy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI. 48 (R.) Rhetoric and care of language [are not] consistent with .. employedness.

Employee (emploi,ī·). *rare* exc. *U. S.* [f. Employ + -ee.]

a. = Employé. **b.** (*nonce-use.*) Something that is employed.

1854 Thoreau *Walden* iv. (1886) 113 They take me for an employee. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xxxv. 241 Their commands are .. obeyed by the..employees. 1886 A. Morgan in *Lit. World* (Boston, U.S.) 15 May 172/1 The supines of Shakespeare outnumber the employees of most authors.

Employer (emploi·ə1). [f. Employ *v.* + -er.] **a.** One who employs. Const. *of*. **b.** *spec.* One who employs servants, workmen, etc. for wages.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 31 Troilous the first imploier of pandars. 1668 Child *Disc. Trade* (T.), Owner or employer of much shipping. 1748 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 103 To present her Imployer with Bills for 500*l*. 1780 Burke *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 286 Making it the interest of the contractor to exert .. skill for .. his employers. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 21 Agricultural labourers lived .. in the houses of their employers. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 64 Employers are regarded as tyrants.

Employing (emploi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Employ *v.* + -ing 1.] **a.** The action of the verb Employ. † **b.** Employment, occupation (*obs.*).

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 245 For the lawfull imploying himselfe in the same. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 261 Such an employing of the Spirit as that we have described. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) *Dog* 222 Whose whole Employing is like the Frogs, drinking and prating.

Employ·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That employs. *rare.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 13/2 The main qualifications which the employing incumbents of England demand.

Employment (emploi·mĕnt). Also 7 em-, imploiement, -ploiment. [f. Employ *v.* + -ment.]

1. The action or process of employing; the state of being employed. Also in phrase, † (*Man*, etc.) *of much, little*, etc. *employment*.

1598 Florio *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 2 Your able emploiment of such servitours. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 77 The hand of little Employment hath the daintier sense. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 82 Bartolomeo Pontobuoni, a good Painter, and also a man of much Employment. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* v. i. (1675) 299 So meritorious an Imploiment of her Greatness shew'd her to be worthy of it. 1689 Howe *Ho. Com. Deb.* 29 Nov. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1809) V. 463 By the Employment of Mr. Shales. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 136 It is good to compound employments of both [young and old]. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* 26 The superior limit of its accurate employment.

† **b.** The service (of a person). Phrase, *At your employment*. (*Obs.*)

1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 198 At your employment; at your seruice sir. 1603 Breton *Poste w. Packet, Love L. & Answ.*, I have devoted myself to your Imploiment.

2. That on which (one) is employed; business; occupation; a special errand or commission.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 85 Is there not wars? is there not imployment? 1598 — *Merry W.* v. v. 135 How wit may be made a Iacke-a-Lent when 'tis vpon ill imployment. 1607 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 246. III. 87 His emploiments, he saith, have been five times to Venice, once into Persia. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 The excuse of not finding employment. 1738–41 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. (R.), Had Jesus.. made use of the great and learned for this employment. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 345 Your Sunday Imployments charm us all. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cxix, I .. went from town to town, working when I could get employment. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) Ded. 2 The character acquired for me by my employments.

† **b.** The use or purpose to which a thing is devoted. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 90 Lendings he hath detain'd for lewd employments. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 11. (1687) 71 Making it less fit for any imployment.

c. A person's regular occupation or business; a trade or profession.

1648 Gage *West Ind.* xv. (1655) 102 In their imployments they are..Grasiers. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 72 They subdivide their Emploiements. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) I. ii. § 66. 185 They .. proposed..to let every man exercise any profession .. or carry on any employment.

† **3.** An official position in the public service; a 'place'. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) II. vi. 93 Restored to their Offices, and Employments. 1708 Swift *Sacram. Test* II. i. 128 The gentlemen of employments here make a very considerable number in the house of commons. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 59 He was made prætor which seems to have been a very considerable employment.

¶ **4.** = Implement. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1612 Chapman *Widdowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 76 My stay hath been prolonged With hunting obscure nooks for these emploiments [a crowbar and a halter].

Emplume (emplūm), *v.* Also 7 **implume**. [a. Fr. *emplumer*, f. *en-* (see En-) + *plume* Plume, feather; cf. Sp. *emplumar*, It. *impiumare*.]

† **1.** *trans.* ? To 'tar and feather' (or the like). [So Sp. *emplumar*.] *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* v. 33 That gadding to and fro Bawd, who for her villanies..hath been several times implumed.

2. To furnish with a plume, adorn as with plumes. Also in *ppl. a.* **Emplu·med.**

1623 Mabbe tr. *Guzman d'Alfarache* II. 21 They might very well have put the implumed Hat vpon my head. 18.. Mrs. Browning *Song Ragged Sch.*, Angelhoods, emplumed In such ringlets of pure glory.

Emplunge, var. of Implunge, *Obs.*

Emply, obs. var. of Imply *v.*

Empocket (empo·kĕt), *v. arch.* Also im-. [f. En- + Pocket *sb.*] *trans.* To put into one's pocket.

1728 [? De Foe] *Carleton's Memoirs* 5 Stood .. with their Hands impocketted. 1884 *Punch* 1 Nov. 210/2 I did empocket thy gratulation [cf. Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 27.]

Empoison (empoi·zən, z'n), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **enpoysen**, **-on**, **-oun**, 5–6 **enpoisen**, **-on**, **-oun**, 4–8 **empoyson**, (7 **empoysn**), 6– **empoison**. *β.* 6–7 **impoyson**, 6– **impoison**. [a. F. *empoisonne-r*, f. *en-* (see En-) + *poison* Poison.]

† **1.** *trans.* To administer poison to (a person); *esp.* to kill by poison. Also *absol. Obs.*

α. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4650 þei him bi-hi3t .. þat þei priueli wold enpoysoun þe king. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 582 Empoysoned of thyn owene folk thou weere. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* lviii. 42 King vortimer was enpoisened and dyed at london. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxvi. 486 In mynde to haue enpoysoned the frenche kynge. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* ii, To murder and empoyson our late Queene. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 206/2 The Grand Visier was by .. practises on his person empoisoned.

β. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 464 The Cardinal of Grandvelle impoison'd the last Maximilian. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 44 Some .. tyrant to obtain a crown Stabs, hangs, impoisons. 1649 *Alcoran* 406 He permitted one of his dearest friends to..die impoysoned. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 227 How many thousand children and servants are there impoisoned!

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.* To kill as if by poison; to affect as poison does. Also *absol. Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. vi. 11 A man by his owne Almes impoyson'd. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 546 The Surfeit of them [mushromes] may suffocate and empoyson. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 This way a Basilisk may empoyson.

2. a. To put poison into (food or drink); to taint, render poisonous; to vitiate as with poison (the blood, animal tissues, etc.); to envenom. Also, to dip (an arrow) in poison. Now somewhat *rhetorical*.

α. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 274

Neither..could it [gunpowder] empoyson the bodies of such as are wounded. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 155 When the Blood is empoysoned. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 6 Bowmen with their arrows most villanously empoyson'd. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxviii, The simoon empoisons the atmosphere.

β. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 246. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 472 Our Two Superiours are more to be suspected in impoisoning the Fountains, and corrupting our Mass of Bloud. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 2 (1734) 50 All which must necessarily .. impoison .. their natural Juices.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xviii. (1634) 215 Yet much lyeth in our power to keepe that fount from empoysoning.

3. *fig.* a. To taint with sin or error; to corrupt, vitiate, spoil.

α. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 242 þat en-poysened alle peplez þat parted fro hem boþe. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 73 Prechen what 3ou list, and with 3our privy pestilence enpoisoun the peple. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Sviij, Riches, youthe, solitarines, and libertee ben iiii. pestilences, that enpoison the prynce. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 18 Proceed on to empoyson their country. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 144 Thou art .. empoysoned with the most deadly venome of wickednesse. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 292 The Deists..empoison everything they touch. 1882 T. A. POPE tr. *Capecelatro's Philip Neri* I. 48 An undisciplined will might .. destroy or empoison all vigour of thought.

β. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* A. Ded., Any newe thinge that mighte..impoison with erronious doctrine the consciences. *c* 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry* II. 454 She hath impoyson'd Your good opinion of me. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* v. 3 Citizens' wives..were..impoisoned at stage-plays.

b. To render virulent, envenom (feelings); to 'poison', embitter (a person's mind) *against*. Also, to embitter, destroy all pleasure in (a means of enjoyment).

α. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 136 Jests empoysoned with bitternesse. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 774 Our social tables, which they conspire to empoison. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 225 This distraction..will empoison all your joys. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh. M.* 75 His soul had been empoisoned against them and all the world.

β. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 86 One does not know How much an ill word may impoison liking.

Empoisoned (empoi·zənd, -z'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

† 1. Killed by poison; poisoned. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 307 The death of her impoisoned husband. 1616 *Overbury's Vis.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 347 The pains of my impoison'd ghost.

2. Steeped in, impregnated or tainted with, poison; poisonous, envenomed. *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 365 Impoison'd strokes His wounding thunder shall imprint. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 144 These Arabians..shooting their empoysoned arrowes, practise pyracie. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V. i. § 71. 465/2 A pair of empoysoned Gloves .. procured his death. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 318 On Earth uncurs'd no Plants empoyson'd grew. 1799 CORRY *Sat. London* (1803) 162 Assassins, ready to lift their empoisoned stilettos against your hearts. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 145 The serpent .. shows its empoisoned fang.

Empoisoner (empoi·zənəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who empoisons. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 566 Thus ended..the false empoysonere. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 96 Impoysoners..shall bee boyled to the death. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. v. 99 The father of all .. murderers, empoisoners, and enemies to this state. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 2 The Impoisoner of his wife. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* (1651) 65 They preferred Empoysoners to be servants to Sir Gervase Elwayes. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 234 We live among..empoisoners.

fig. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 810/2 A..wicked man that goeth about to sowe peruerse doctrine .. what is hee els, but an impoisoner? 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 412 The divels Empericks and empoisoners.

† **Empoi·soness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EMPOISON-ER; cf. *murderess.* A female empoisoner.

1628 tr. *Matthieu's Powerfull Favorite*, Martina, that famous sorceresse and empoysonnesse.

Empoi·soning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. EMPOISON.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iii. 206 þe empoysenyng of Socrates. 1494 FABYAN VII. 322 He dyed at Swynyshede ..by the enpoysonynge of a munke of the same house. 1587 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iij b, Columbyne water..is good for impoysyning. *a* 1589 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 7 The deedes of the flesh are .. impoisonings. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V. ii. § 80. 472/2 He bribed the Bishop of Rome to the empoysoning of his brother Zemes. 1681 *Roxb. Bal.* (1883) IV. 655 From secret Impoysonings..*Libera nos, Domine.*

Empoi·soning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That empoisons, kills by poison, or renders poisonous.

1598 *Ord. for Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 682 The sacred oil .. is a sovereign Antidote .. against .. empoisoning confections. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) III. xxviii. 151 Nor are all Snakes of such empoisoning qualities. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xv. The smell.. is so pestiferous and impoisoning. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* III. 258 The impoisoning taint O'erspreads the building.

Empoisonment (empoi·zənmĕnt). Also 7–8 **impoisonment.** [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The administration of poison to a person; the fact of being poisoned. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1589 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. III. 13 A more excellent remedie against empoysonments [*printed* empoysments]. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. v. 104 The apostles .. neuer taught..empoisonment of princes. 1683 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 84 I have found in the Book of God, examples of all other offences, but not any one of an Impoysonment. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* III. I. 154 The manner of Mr. Curll's impoisonment. 1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Sudden death, so like an empoisonment. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xii. 49 You .. rarely find an empoisonment..committed in England for policy.

2. The action of tainting or impregnating with poison. Also *fig.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 915 And these Empoisonments of air are the more dangerous in meetings of people. 1886 FARRAR *Westm. Serm.* in *Libr. Mag.* (N. Y.) 16 Oct. 595 His bad example is a spiritual empoisonment.

Emporetic (empore·tik), *a. Antiq.* [ad. L. *emporēticus* (*emporetica charta* Pliny *H. N.* XIII. xii), a. Gr. *ἐμπορητικός*, f. *ἐμπορεύειν* to trade, f. *ἔμπορος* merchant.] Pertaining to trade. *Emporetic paper*: a coarse kind of papyrus used for wrapping up parcels. (Quincy *Lex. Phys.-Med.* 1719 wrongly explains this as 'paper made soft and porous, such as is used to filter with'.)

[1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 144 Imperial, Royal, Cardinal, and so downwards to that course Paper called Emporetica.] 1851 *Ancient Fishing* in *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 264 The Emporetic, or shop-paper..serving for wrapping up groceries, fruit, etc.

Hence † **Empore·tical** *a. Obs.*—[0].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emporetical*, pertaining to Merchants or Markets. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emporeu·tic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπορευτικός*, f. *ἐμπορεύεσθαι* to trade, f. *ἔμπορος* trader: see EMPORIUM.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to trade.

B. *sb.* a. *sing.* (See quot.) b. *pl.* Articles manufactured for sale.

1618 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 37 Emporeuticks which they [Joyners, Smiths, etc.] ordinarily make, as Presses .. Bellowes, Tongs. *Ibid.* 50 The Emporeutick .. treateth of the worke of the art .. wares for use and sale.

Hence † **Emporeu·tical,** *a. Obs.*; = prec. adj.

1618 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 50 The first [part] is called Organic, and the other Emporeutical or Polecall.

† **Empo·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. EMPORI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an emporium; having the character or function of an emporium.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* Pref., Great cities (specially emporiall) affoord .. all sorts of politique prudence. 1808 *Month. Mag.* XIII. 12 Knives may have been brought .. by the Phœnicians, and sold at their emporial sea-towns in the Isle of Wight and in Cornwall.

Emporie, var. form of EMPORY, *Obs.*

Emporium (empō·riŭm). *Pl.* 7–9 **emporiums,** 9 **emporia.** (See also EMPORY.) [a. L. *emporium*, a. Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, f. *ἔμπορος* merchant, f. *ἐν* in + vbl. stem *πορ-*, *περ-* to journey.]

1. A place in which merchandise is collected or traded in. Often as applied to towns or countries: A principal centre of commerce, 'a mart'.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 12/2 A Scotch Town is the cheefest emporium in a manner of all that land. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 Paris, London, small Cottages in Cæsars time, now most noble Emporiums. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. v. (1732) 253 The best Emporium and Mart of this Part of the world. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ii. (1869) II. 27 The emporium, or general market, for the goods of all the different countries whose trade it carries on. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 44 Perhaps they [the Italian cities] would have remained much longer the emporia of the world. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 340 Emporiums of commerce. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 8 Egypt .. deigned to open an emporium at Naucratis for the ships and commerce of the Greeks.

† b. In the East Indies: A 'factory' of European merchants. *Obs.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiv. 20 Half a League farther up..the Dutch Emporium stands.

c. Pompously applied to: A shop, warehouse.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxii, Emporiums of splendid dresses. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 163 But I find the shop now expanded into a magnificent emporium.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 475 The rich emporium of the Scotch coal measures. 1858 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xiii. 241 Her house in London was a perfect emporium of escaped state criminals. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxvi. 235 She [Alexandria] was an emporium for the interchange of ideas and speculations.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Emporium*, the common sensory of the brain. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Emport(e, obs. ff. IMPORT *v.*

† **Empo·rtment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *emportement* fit of passion, f. *emporter* to carry away, *s'emporter* to be carried away by anger.] A fit or 'transport' of passion, state of vehement anger.

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* (1740) 653 (D.) Lay aside emportments so justly provoked. — *Lives* II. 423 At which the Ambassador and his friend were in a furious emportment.

† **Empo·rture,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In other editions im-. (Meaning obscure; perh. misprint for *importuned.*)

c 1525 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* (Dyce) 1154 She is playnly expresse, Egeria the goddesse, And like to her image Emportured with corage A louers pylgrimage.

† **Empory.** *Obs.* Anglicized f. of EMPORIUM.

1607 BP. J. KING *Sermon* (Nov.) 8 The renouned Emporie and Mart of the whole Kingdome. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Scot. (1685) 33 Dunfreis is a rich and well traded Emporie upon the River Nith. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. (1728) 69 This is the great Empory of lewdness. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* Introd. 13 Ulverston, the empory of Furness.

† **Emposse·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **en-.** [f. EN- + POSSESS *v.*] *trans.* To invest with possession, endow *with.*

c 1500 *Melusine* (E. E. T. S.) 99 He..charged them to edyfye..a Priorye of eyghte monkes, them to reueste and empossesse with landes. *Ibid.* 100 And enpossessed them wel for theire sustenaunce.

Empostem, -ume, obs. ff. IMPOSTHUME.

Empound, obs. form of IMPOUND.

† **Empo·verish,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5–6 **enpouere,** 6 **enpover.** [a. OF. *enpover-ir* to IMPOVERISH.] *trans.* To impoverish.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. F iij, How enpouere they the comynte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccevii. 462 The garysons .. had greatly enpouered . the countre of Normandy. 1528 ROY *Sat.*, The charges to recover Lest they shulde theym selves enpover.

Empoverish, obs. form of IMPOVERISH.

† **Empow·der,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + POWDER *sb.*] *trans.* To insert sparsely or in small patches like grains of powder.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref., Clothe of golde empowdred emong patches of canuesse, or perles and diamondes emong peobles tones.

Empower (empau·əɹ), *v.* Also 7–9 **impower,** (6–7 **impowre**). [f. EN- + POWER.]

1. *trans.* To invest legally or formally with power or authority; to authorize, license.

a. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 75 Letters from the Pope .. empowering them to erect this Colledge. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 367 A clause is inserted..empowering the King to discontinue it at any time. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 266 The Petition and Advice had..empowered him to appoint a successor. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 18 They were empowered..to levy troops by land and sea.

β. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 8 These visitors, not as yet impowred by law. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. 94, I do here impower him to remove it. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 51 The commissioners were..impowered to survey the lands adjoining to the city of London.

2. To impart or bestow power to an end or for a purpose; to enable, permit.

a. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 619 Much less can he empower others to do Miracles. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 91 Some have doubted whether the Devil is empowered to take up any human shape. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 260 Air and .. exercise .. empower the man for any intellectual or moral work.

β. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 369 Thou us impow'rd to fortifie thus farr. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 295 Impower'd the wrath of gods and men to tame.

† b. To bestow power upon, make powerful.

1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 17 Who empowered them as their work witnesseth.

† 3. *refl.* To gain or assume power *over. Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 167 When this strange Usurpation impower'd itself over the whole Church. *Ibid.* 179 That William the Conquerour should have impower'd himself over England.

Hence **Empo·wering** *ppl. a.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Some instance of Gods impowering ghost.

Empowerment (empau·əɹmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of empowering; the state of being empowered.

1849 *Life Rev. J. Fisher* ii. 29 They followed up this remarkable empowerment .. by removing the sentences, etc. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1369 An all-conquering conviction of divine vocation and empowerment.

† **Emprent,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. Used as transl. of L. *impetrare* to obtain by request.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) 159 Men byseken it and emprenten it.

Emprent, obs. form of IMPRINT.

Empress (e·mprĕs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–4 **emperice,** 3–8 **empheresse(e,** 4 (**amperesse**), **emperis(e, -isse, empiresse,** 5 **emprice, -ise,** 5–7 **empresse,** 7– **empress.** Also 4–5 **imperes, -ice.** [ME. *emperesse*, a. OF. *emperesse*, fem. of *emperere* EMPEROR (late L. type **imperatorissa*). OF. had also *empereriz, -is*, = Pr. *emperairitz*, Sp. *emperatriz*:—L. *imperātrīcem*, and various mixed forms, as *emperice, amperice*, some of which occur in ME.]

1. The consort of an emperor. Also, a female sovereign having the rank equivalent to that of an emperor.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 þe hæfde ben Emperice. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1725) 440 He louede hyr, vor heo was eyr & hey emperesse. *Ibid.* 474 The nexte 3er ther after the Amperesse Mold Wende out of this liue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5343 And Melion .. was crouned emperice. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 79 b/1 Wyllyam .. helde warre agaynst Maude the empresse. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vii. 417 The emperesse Theodora that then was. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 236 Among the Emperesses. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1768) IV. 301 The earl of Chester .. commanded there for the empress. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 132/2 Napoleon .. crowned his wife as empress. 1868 *Times* No. 32,573. 7/4 The Queen and the

Empress Frederick were compelled to delay their departure from the Royal borough. *Mod.* In 1876 Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

2. A female potentate exercising supreme or absolute power. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20801 Of heuen and erth..scho es quene, Bath imperice and heind leuedi. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* (1868) 109 For felonie is emperisse and flowreþ ful of rycchesse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 171 Thi moder is of helle emprise. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 40 Harke Tamora, the Empresse of my Soule. 1634 Habington *Castara* 30 The pale-faced Empresse of the night Lent in her chaste increase her borrowed light. 1688 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 87 Now Empress Fame had publisht the renown Of Shadwells coronation. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, Who ..seemed the empress of the scene. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 353/1 The British capital has been called .. the empress of all cities. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* v. (1878) 73 Yonder empress throned at the window of that humblest mud cottage.

3. *Comb.* a. *appositive.*

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 93 Before his bed she chose a mat that stunk, And wore a night-hood too, an empress-punk! 1705 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4156/1 The Earl of Sunderland..had Audience..of the Empress-Dowager. 1721 *Ibid.* 4875/2 His Excellency deliver'd her Majesty's Credentials to the Empress-Regent.

b. *Empress-cloth*: a woollen fabric differing from merino chiefly in not being twilled. (App. not known as a trade term in England.)

1884 in Knight *Amer. Mech. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

† **E·mpress,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6 **emprese, 7 empresse, empressa.** See also Impress *sb.*[2], Impresa. [A var. of Impress *sb.*[2], ad. It. *impresa* of same meaning. The form with *em-* may be ad. the equivalent Sp. *empresa*, and is therefore treated separately.]

A motto or significant device; see Impress *sb.*[2] Also *attrib.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 19 b, Let..this for an Empresse be engrauen. 1603 Drayton *Baron's Wars* vi. 43 Emblems, Empressas, Hiroglihiques. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 287 A blew garter, carrying this Empresse.. *Honny soit qui Mal y pense.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 146/2 Emblem or Empress work is drawing Faces from the Life.

† **Empre·ss,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **enprece, -presse,** 4–5 **empresse.** See also Impress *v.* [a. OF. *empresse-r, emprecier*, f. *en-* (see En-) + *presser* to Press.] *trans.* and *absol.* To subject to pressure, press, oppress. Also *intr.* to crowd, press eagerly *into.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 43 And þere as pouert enpresses, þa3 mon pyne þynk. *Ibid.* 528 Pouerte me enprecer & paynez inno3e. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 518 Such feendly thoughtes in his hert empresse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3691 No man..ne may..of the reisins have the wyne Til grapes..Be sore empressid. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 4 Every man in hym silf let the passions of dolours be .. empressid into vyfnes.

‖ **Empressement** (ãpre·smaṅ). [Fr.; f. *empresser* to urge, *s'empresser* to be eager.] Animated display of cordiality.

1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* No. 202 (1792) II. 262 You must do it .. with alacrity and *empressement.* 1823 Byron *Juan* xi. xlii, Juan was received with much 'empressement' [*rimed with* chessman]. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* v. 73 She acknowledges the compliment with life-like empressement.

† **Empri·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **enpride, enpryde.** [f. En- + Pride.] *refl.* To pride oneself.

a 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 23 Thre thynges ere whare-of a man enprides hym. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 174 He Enpridid him not for the honours. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* III. iii. (1506) 158 By this meane fell & hym enpryded the pharysee.

† **Empri·me,** *v. Obs.* In 6 **empryme.** *trans.* To separate a deer from the rest of the herd.

1575 Turbervile *Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is hunted and doth first leave the herde we say that he is syngled or emprymed. 1656 in Blount. 1775 in Ash.

Emprint, obs. form of Imprint *sb.* and *v.*

Emprise, emprize (emprəi·z), *sb. arch.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **empryse,** (4 **emperise**), 5 **emprys, enprise, ymprise, enpries,** 7 **empries,** 4– **emprise, -ize.** *β.* 4 **enpress, em-, impresse,** 4–6 **imprease.** [a. OF. *emprise, emprinse,* com. Romanic = Pr. *empresa,* Sp. *empresa,* It. *impresa*:—late L. **imprensa,* f. ppl. stem of **imprendĕre* (in OF. *emprendre*) to take in hand, f. *in-* in + *prehendĕre* to take.

The 17th c. forms *em-, impreze* appear to be influenced by Sp. or It.; cf. Empress *sb.*[3], Impress *sb.*[3] which are ultimately the same word; the earlier *empress* is difficult to explain. See also Aprise.]

1. An undertaking, enterprise; *esp.* one of an adventurous or chivalrous nature.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9802 Man to dei, godd for to rise, Moght nan tak elles þis emprise. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 276 To bryng All thar enpress to gud ending. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 1682 The lord considered that it were destruccioun to gentil blood to fighten in this emprise. 1423 Jas. I. *Kingis Quair* II. i, Nature first begyneth her enprise. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II. lxxvii, If you atchieue renowne by this empries. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXIII. xviii. 486 Annibal for very shame was faine to give over his imprease. 1785–6 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 602 Ambushed we lie, and wait the bold emprise. 1813 Scott *Romance* (1874) 86 The .. most extravagant emprises of the heroes of romance. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 772 Dare first The great emprise.

† **b.** A purpose, intent. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6528 Þei dud azeynes goddes emprise. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 281 And eke I not for what emprise I shulde assote upon a nonne.

2. *abstr.* Chivalric enterprise, martial prowess.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8183 (Cott.) Knight he was o gret empris. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1060 Ley on strokes with good empryse. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3455 The worschip of knychthed and empryss. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 642 Giants of mightie Bone, and bould emprise. 1762 Han. More *David* I. 27 Let not thy youth be dazzled..With deeds of bold emprise. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xxxviii, He..whose..foes Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprize. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn* I. Interl. 37 The deeds of high emprise, I sing!

† **b.** Difficulty, greatness of undertaking. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* P 617 Him thinkith it is so gret emprise for to undertake to doon werkes of goodnes. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 252 It is..of none emprise To speke a word.

† **c.** Pre-occupation, absorption of thought. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 389 The vanyteis of slep..causith of sum maner influens, Empriss of thoght, ore superfleuytee.

† **3.** Renown, glory, distinction. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1937 This goode ladie of high emprise Did him kisse in herti wise. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 269 He hath the worschip and emprise.

† **b.** Value, estimation. *Obs.* [? Influenced by Price.]

1375 Barbour *Bruce* X. 507 The Erll..hye Empriss Set ay apon Souerane bounte. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 147 But Manachaz saith other wise, That wine is of the more emprise.

† **4.** ? Spoil, prey. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Octouian* 769 Florent..tok of foweles greet empryse.

† **Empri·se,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **en-, empryse.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To undertake, take on oneself.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* P 329 Presumpcioun is whan a man undertakith and emprisith that him oughte not to do. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* Pref. 3, I haue enprysed..to reduce this sayd book in to our englysshe. 1490 — *Eneydos* 3, I knowleche my selfe ignorant of connynge to enpryse on me so hie and noble a werke. 1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 376 Each in honour of his mistress, Hath here empris'd the challenge of his right. *a* 1608 Sackville *Dk. Buckingham* lviii. (D.), Thereto trusting I emprised the same.

Hence **Empri·sing** *ppl. a.*, enterprising, adventurous.

a 1844 Campbell *Lines Departure Emigrants*, Go forth and prosper then, emprising band.

Emprison, obs. form of Imprison.

Emproper, var. Improper *v. Obs.* to appropriate.

Empropriate, var. of Impropriate.

Emprosthotonic (emprɒ:sθɒtɒ·nik), *a. Path. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπροσθοτονικ-ός* suffering from tetanic procurvation.] Of or characterized by Emprosthotonos.

1883 Lauder Brunton in *Nature* 15 Mar. 468 The convulsions change their character and become emprosthotonic.

‖ **Emprosthotonos** (emprɒsθɒ·tŏnɒs). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐμπροσθότονος* drawn forward and stiffened, f. *ἔμπροσθεν* before + *τόνος* a stretching.] 'A condition in tetanus in which the body is drawn forwards by excessive action of the anterior muscles of the trunk' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 *Phys. Dict., Emprostotonos*, a kind of cramp. 1685 T. Cooke *Marrow of Chirurg* (ed. 4) 498 When the Body, Head, and Neck is drawn forwards, called Emprosthotonos. 1775 Mackenzie, in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 7 A person in the emprosthotonos. 1871 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Physic* (ed. 5) I. 559 The only example of emprosthotonos which I ever saw.

Emprove, -ment, obs. f. Improve, -ment.

† **Empse,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Desert, uninhabited.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul, Psychozoia*, xxxvi, The satyres..That in empse Ilands maken their abode.

Empt (empt), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **ǽmetzian, ǽmtizan, ǽmtian,** 2 **æmtien,** 4 **emte(n, empte,** 9 *dial.* **emp, ent,** 6– **empt.** [OE. *ǽmtian* (*ge-ǽmtian*), f. *ǽmt-a, ǽmetta* leisure; cf. Empty *a.* and *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* and *refl.* To be at leisure. Only in OE.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlv[i]. 10 Æmetziaþ ant gesiaþ forðon ic eam dryhten. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxxiii. 206 (Z.) Æmtiaþ eow to rædinge.

† **2.** *intr.* To become empty. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 30408 Feollen æerm kempes; æmteden sadeles.

3. *trans.* To make empty; to drain, exhaust. *lit.* and *fig.* Const. *of.* Also *refl.* = Empty *v.* 2, 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Ase þo þet emteþ þe herte of hire guode. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 188 Ther-by shal he nat wynne But empte his purs. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus..maye neuer be stoppyd ..ne emptyd. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 92 There I empt my laden hart. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Whs.* 27/1 Though a man in study take great paines, And empt his veines. 1640 Brome *Antipodes* III. vii, Unlesse I empt My brest of mercy to appease her for you. 1678 Hobbes *Nat. Philos.* iii. 27 That the Cylinder may empt itself. 1825 Britton *Beauties Wilts.* Gloss., *Empt*, to pour out, to empty. 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Empt*, to make empty.

4. To pour forth, discharge, clear out (the contents of a vessel, etc.).

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr., Muse, that .. Emptedst poore wit poore winde to win. 1623 Cockeram, *Exintercorate*, to empt, or carry out dung.

† **E·mptening,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* = Emptying *vbl. sb.*

1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 20 b, Great voyding and emptening of the body is, etc.

E·mptied, *ppl. a.* [f. Empty *v.* + -ed.] That has been exhausted of its contents.

1632 W. Lithgow *Totall Discourse* 226 Water to..fill our emptied bottles. 1667 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 The ..emptied Receiver.

Emptier (e·mpti,əɹ). [f. Empty *v.* + -er[1].] He who or that which empties.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. vi. 129 In the nature of balsamick salt thou hast..a purger, and an universal emptier. 1611 Bible *Nahum* ii 2 The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vine branches. 1818 H. Macneill *Poet. Whs.* II. 77 Dear sober emptyers of the glass. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 269 The..cesspool-emptiers are town officials.

Emptily (e·mptili), *adv.* [f. Empty *a.* + -ly[2].] In an empty manner.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Vasiamente*, emptily. 1611–84 Leighton in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxix. 4 What we know emptily and barely, we may know spiritually and fruitfully. 1653 Manton *Exp. James* i. 19 We do not vainly and emptily talk of the things of God. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 142 A light wind emptily fleeting.

Emptiness (e·mptinés). Also **emptyness**(e. [f. Empty *a.* + -ness.] The condition of being empty.

1. *gen.* The condition of being void of contents, of not being filled, furnished, or inhabited.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. (1541) 45 The moderation of slepe must be measured..by emptynesse or fulnesse of the body. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* vii. 25 Vnto the full, plenty: and to the emptye, emptynesse. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 75 His Coffers sound With hollow Pouerty, and Emptinesse. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 300 Appetite consisteth in the Emptiness of the Mouth of the Stomack. 1680–1 Penn *Whs. Isaac Pennington* I. A iij b, In that emptiness they waited to be filled of him that filleth all things. 1719 Watts *Hymns* I. cii, Blest are the humble souls that see Their emptiness and poverty. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 33 Keen hollow winds howl thro' the bleak recess, Emblem of music caus'd by emptiness. 1747 Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* 178 (1834) II. 203 No idea of the emptiness of London. 1845–6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* II. vii. 261 This was the emptiness of which Christ's coming should be the answering fulness. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Apr. 3/1 Emptiness of subject and monotony of treatment.

b. *concr.* Void space; a vacuum.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 35 Water..by descending to leaue Emptiness at his backe. 1625 Donne *Serm.* iii. 22 a, A supplying of all Emptinesses in our Soules. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 327 An Emptyness which they can never fill. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* 35 The occasion of this vast Emptiness in the Hive. 1877 Bryant *Lit. People Snow* 346 Where once they made their haunt, was emptiness.

2. The state of being void of certain specified contents, or of a specified quality. Const. *of.*

1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. i, Emptines of Christian loue and charity. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iii. 157 Such boasting sounds proceed from emptinesse of desert. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 362 The Pulsus profundus..indicates..emptiness of Humours. 1875 Maskell *Ivories* v. 45 To absence of composition..were added neglect and emptiness of form.

3. Want of solidity or substance; inability to satisfy desire; unsatisfactoriness; vacuity, hollowness.

a 1695 Dryden *Dufresnoy* Pref. xii, 'Tis this which causes the Graces .. to subsist in the emptiness of Light and Shadows. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 271. P 4 To lay before my Readers the Emptiness of Ambition. 1782 Cowper *Hope* 156 Hope..has the wondrous virtue to educe From emptiness itself a real use. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* 123 Objections that rose to my lips..died away in their own emptiness. 1871 Miss Braddon *Fenton's Quest* I. ii. 28 There was no more dulness or emptiness for Gilbert Fenton in his life at Lidford.

b. *pl.* Trifles, trivialities, 'vanities'.

1843 James *Forest Days* (1847) 14 The little emptinesses which occupy free hearts in the early morning. 1884 A. Maclaren in *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 111/2 Unsubstantial emptinesses and moonshiny illusions.

4. Want of knowledge; lack of sense; inanity. Also, of an author or a composition: Lack of vigorous thought or expression; meagreness or poverty of matter.

1698 J. Rowland *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 1013, I wonder at Pennius's brevity and emptiness in this argument. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* IV. (1730) 12 Bur[ge]ss deafens all the list'ning Press With Peals of most Seraphick Emptiness. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 185 Me emptiness and dulness could inspire, And were my elasticity, and fire. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 168 The falsehood and emptiness of the Latin historians.

† **E·mpting,** *vbl. sb.* [f. Empt *v.* + -ing.[1]] = Emptying; in U. S. the *pl.* in the sense 'yeast' is pronounced (e·mptins) but often written *emptyings*: see Emptying 2 b.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Emtyng or a voydynge. 1884 Lowell *Poet. Whs.* (1871) 219 I will take more emptins .. than this new party's gut, To give such heavy cakes as them a start.

Emption (e·mpʃən). [ad. L. *emptiōn-em* buying, n. of action f. *emĕ-re* to buy.]

1. The action of buying: chiefly in phrases, *Right of (sole) emption*, etc., or with allusion to 2.

1481–83 *Ord. R. Housek.* 73 The chief Butler..taketh his resceytes of money..of the Thesaurer..for all the emptiones of his office. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 140 The proclamation for the sole emption..was offered to be revoked. 1763

BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 XI. 143 By a limitation of the right of emption of foreign opium.

2. *Roman Law.* Purchase, in the contract of sale (L. *emptio*, as correlated with *venditio*).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII*, (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (T.), There is a dispute among the lawyers, Whether Glaucus exchanging his golden armour with the brasen one of Tydides was emption or commutation.

Emptional (e·mpʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] That may be purchased.

† **Empti·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *emptīci-us* f. *empt-* ppl. stem of *emĕre* to buy + -OUS: cf. *adventitious.*] Venal, capable of being bought.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 11 Emptitious as he was..they ..knew well enough how to over value him.

‖ **Emptor** (e·mptǫɹ, -əɹ). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *emptor*, agent-n. f. *emĕre* to buy.] A purchaser.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 108 He had to utter the formula ..i.e. to invite the emptor to strike the scale with the ingot.

† **E·mptory.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *emptōrium* place of buying: see prec.] A mart, market-place.

1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1680) 474 The common Mart or Emptory. 1665–76 RAY *Flora* 146 The flower-market, the common Emptory of trash and refuse.

Empty (e·mpti), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **ǽmetiȝ, ǽmtiȝ, ǿmtiȝ, 3, 5 amti, -tie, 3–4 emti, empti, 4–7 emty, emptie, -ye, 4– empty.** [OE. *ǽmetiȝ*, f. *ǽmetta* leisure + *-iȝ*, -Y.

The vowel of the middle syllable was dropped already in OE. The initial *ǽ*, being shortened, yielded as usual in ME. dialects the parallel forms *ă* and *ĕ*; hence the forms *amti* and *emti*; the former died out in 15th century; the latter (with the euphonic *p* normal between *m* and *t*) is represented by the mod. form.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Of persons: At leisure, not occupied or engaged. Also, unmarried. Only in OE.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* li. 401 Þæt hie ne wenen ðæt hie..ȝemengan mæȝen wið ða æmteȝan wifmen. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 441 Martha swanc, and Maria sæt æmtiȝ.

2. Of a material receptacle: Containing nothing; opposed to *full*. Also *fig.* of anything that may be said to be 'filled'.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Heo [the Virgin Mary] wæs 'ful' cweden næs 'æmetuȝu'. c 1300 *Beket* 2178 The sculle al amti was: and no brayn therinne bilevede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 40 Almost al empty is þe tonne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 62 With empty belly and simple poore aray. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 73 The empty vessel makes the greatest sound. a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 62 Nothing is said to be empty, but when you look for a fullnesse in it. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 103 They bring forth yellow and emty eares, before the harvest. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 320 Which of these is worse, Want with a full or with an empty purse? 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 They might be taken in an empty Stomach. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 374 The gall-bladder and ducts are found empty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 80, I now filled our empty wine-bottle with snow.

b. Void of certain specified contents; *fig.* devoid of certain specified qualities, etc. Const. † *from*, † *in*, *of*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j, Empty of alle goodes and fylled of alle euyll. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 878 And I shal find you emptie of that fault. 1596 — *Merch. V.* IV. i. 5 Empty From any dram of mercie. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 93 In ciuility thou seem'st so emptie. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 97 We..are of ourselves emptie of all good. a 1727 NEWTON (J.), The heavens are much emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below. 1860 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 444 The Gentiles were empty of all fruits of righteousness. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* 87 Metaphysical doctrines which .. are empty of the smallest substance.

3. *transf.* † **a.** Having one's purse, etc. empty; destitute of money. (Only contextual.) *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 15 The Apostles.. should wander through the whole world emptie of all worldly furniture. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 173 Those that had Money..were able to subsist themselves; but those who were empty suffered .. great Hardships. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 151 The king [was] quite empty of money.

b. Having an empty stomach; hungry. Now only *colloq.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 248 Wer't not all one, an emptie Eagle were set, To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kyte. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* III. xxx. 209 And where there is plenty the Guests are not empty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 182 I found myself empty.

† **c.** Of the body: Wanting fullness, shrunken, emaciated. Also of the pulse: Weak, 'slender'.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 4 Þe slak[e] skyn trembleþ vpon myn emty body. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j a, Sum put hawkys in mew..when they be Empty and lene. 1533 ELYOT *Castel Helthe* II. (1541) 45 b, Where the body is long empty by longe syknesse or abstinence, slepe comforteth nature. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 412 An empty Pulse shews small Strength.

4. Of space, a person's place, etc.: Vacant, unoccupied. Of a house, etc.: Devoid of furniture or inmates. Also *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Þæt on us ne sy ȝemeted næniȝu stow æmtiȝ gastlicra mæȝena. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 2 Seo eorþe..wæs ydel ant æmtiȝ. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 He .. cumeð þerto and fint hit emti and mid beseme clene swopen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Non empti stude iðe heorte to underuongen flesliche leihtren. 1297 R. GLOUC. 17 Amty place he made a boute, & folc fleu hym faste. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.*, 888 Tysbe .. saw hire wympil & hise emty schede. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 6 One maye clerely the emty nestes se. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 4 And dead mens cries do fill the emptie aire. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xx. 25 Dauids place was emptie. 1627 MAY *Lucan* XI. 503 With empty Standards reft of Companies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 516 Two rising Heaps of liquid Crystal stand, And leave a Space betwixt, of empty Sand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ¶ 1 The Town grows so very empty. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 273 Every room seemed empty now.

b. quasi-*sb.* A void (space).

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvi. 7 He stretcheth out yᵉ north ouer the emptie.

5. Without anything to carry.

a. Of a carriage, ship, etc. (= sense 2). Hence *transf.* of a beast of burden: Without a load (*rare* in mod. use).

c 1330 *King of Tars* 201 And sadeles mony emptye. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 197 Item an emty horse only i. d'. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Return our mules and empty camels back. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 244 When you have used him [the horse] to leap empty, likewise accustome him loaded. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 271 Persuade 'em first to lead an empty wheel. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 412 Vessels..empty, or loaded with Masts, Planks, and other Timber. 1796 *Log* in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. lxv, A Ship and a Brig from Finale..proving ..empty. 1884 SIR W. MᶜMURDO in *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 2/1 FitzGerald..started with the empty camels in a bee-line across the desert.

b. Of the hand: Not bringing or carrying any thing away. Hence of persons: = EMPTY-HANDED; chiefly as predicative complement, e.g. *To go, come away empty.*

c 1500 *New Notbr. Mayd* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* 45 The poure may stande, With empty hande. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iii. 17 Thou shalt not come emptye vnto thy mother in lawe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 40, I return'd you an empty Messenger. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 119 The Custom, not to appear before great Men with an empty Hand.

fig. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. 198 The prayers of the Penitent return not empty. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* III. iii, A hollow form with empty hands.

c. As a Biblical Hebraism, of a sword, *To return empty.*

1611 BIBLE *2 Sam.* i. 22. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 98 Whom [sixty of the enemy] they slew and took, so as their Sword returned not empty.

6. a. Of persons, their projects, etc.: Lacking knowledge and sense; frivolous, foolish.

1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 8 This was iudged to be but a very poore and emptie shift. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Our best Philosophers will but prove empty Conjecturalists. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XIII. 307 A very empty and unprepared design. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxliv. 4 His Thoughts but empty are and vain. 1707–8 *Let.* in *Hearne's Coll.* II. 91 A silly, empty pretender to Greek. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 6 The empty Coxcomb has no Regard to any thing..Sacred. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 98 The meanest, emptiest, and most inconsistent project.

b. Of things: Wanting solidity and substance; unsatisfactory, vain, meaningless.

1340 *Ayenb.* 143 Zuo emti to þe ziȝþe of þo greate blisse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 2 Heauen hath my empty words. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 454 Find Fit retribution, emptie as thir deeds. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 230 It is but an emty Phantome. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 710 All his Hopes exhal'd in empty Smoke. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 9 All these Acts are but empty Shows. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 60. 34 It is not an empty Title..but a Right. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 54 Weighs..solid pudding against empty praise. a 1764 LLOYD *Whim* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 166 Wrangling wits..quarrel for an empty name. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* iv, Words..Empty and vain as his own coreless heart. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 229 Nor were these mere empty professions. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 766/1 Frightened by the emptiest of bugbears.

B. *sb. Comm.* An empty truck or wagon; an empty box, cask, etc. which has contained goods.

1865 *Morn. Star* 1 Feb., I was ordered..to..send the empties off first. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/2 George Whitehead, a dealer in empties at Mile-end New-town. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 874/2 They are..made into a long train in exchange for 'empties'.

C. *Comb.* (parasynthetic adjs.), as *empty-basketed, -bellied, -fisted, -headed, -hearted, -pannelled* (in Falconry), *-pated, -skulled, -stomached, -vaulted*; also EMPTY-HANDED.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 702/2 Fisher people .. coming back *empty-basketed. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Knights* I. iii, You've cut *Empty-bellied to the Town-hall. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xv. 52 Fear of the Saints displeasure, if they approach *empty-fisted. 1690 B. *Discollim.* 17 *Empty-headed, Fiddle-brain'd Men. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 86 Trample on the empty-headed rabble. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 155 Nor are those *empty-hearted, whose low sounds Reuerbe no hollownesse. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* viii. (1848) I. 109 Empty-hearted followers of this vain-glorious world. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 313 Let hir stande *emptiepanneld upon the same untill night. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiii, There are *empty-pated coxcombs at each corner. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 159 Quackery may, and does succeed for a season..with the *empty-skulled. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij, Them that be *empty-stomaked thrughe overmoche hete of the stomake. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* vi. 58 The only empty-stomached individual of the company. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 249 They float .. through the *empty-vaulted night.

Empty (e·mpti), *v.* Forms: [1 **ȝe-ǽmtiȝian**], **6–7 emptie, 6- empty.** [f. EMPTY *a.*; the form with prefix *ȝe-* appears in OE.; subsequently the word does not appear in our quots. before 16th c. Cf. EMPT.]

1. *trans.* To make empty; to pour out, draw off, or remove the contents of (anything); to clear (a house, etc.) of furniture or of inmates.

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 290 [Arius] wæs swa ȝeæmtoȝod on his innoðe swa swa he wæs ær on his ȝeleafan.] 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. I. (Arb.) 110 They had emptied theyr quyuers. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 20 b, An ill .. saved Harvest soon emptieth their old store. 1623 CONWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 292 III. 157 Bleeding, [I will] emptie my vaynes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 633 These puissant Legions, whose exile Hath emptied Heav'n. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 493 Empty the woolly Rack, and fill the Reel. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 31 The Kettle is in Part empty'd in the Morning. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 356 All our houses .. Stand emptied of their hidden treasures. 1798 CANNING *New Morality* 40 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 202 Empty all thy quiver on the foe.

b. To transfer the whole contents of (a vessel, etc.) to another receptacle. Const. † *in*, *into*, *upon*. Also *fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 15 Empty it in the muddie ditch. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 90 Markets into which we can empty our warehouses. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 122 Bob carried .. one of those iron models of sugar-loaf hats..into which he emptied the jug.

c. To drain away, pour off, clear out (the contents of anything). Also *fig.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 31 That with two pumpes they might not emptie the water. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 396 To perceive all goodness emptied out of him.

2. To unburden, discharge, clear *of* (*with* obs.) certain specified contents. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 103 Pryde .. fylleth a man or woman full of..vaynglory .. but mekenes emptyeth them. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* Pref. (Arb.) 55 Whether the sandes of the ryuers..bee so emptied with golde. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. x. (1611) 147 Emptying the Church of euery such rite and ceremony. a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 397 The spirit of bondage .. empties a man of all righteousness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 731 The neighbouring Moon With borrowd light her countenance triform Hence fills and empties. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* VIII. ii, And all The chambers emptied of delight. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 140 Formularies, which he has first to empty of all definite..significance.

3. *refl.* Of persons: Chiefly said of Christ, after Gr. ἐκένωσε ἑαυτόν (A.V. 'made himself of no reputation') *Phil.* ii. 7. Formerly also, to exhaust all one's resources.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 114 He emptied himselfe .. taking the shape of a seruant. 1651 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lvii. 170 But emptied themselves to the utmost for his delivery. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 11. 142 Christ emptied himself of all..glory and greatness. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 355 Jesus the mediator emptied himself for our sakes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 380 He.. emptied Himself of His glory..as the..co-equal Son.

4. *refl.* Of a river, etc.: To discharge itself *into* another river, the sea, etc.; said also of a blood-vessel.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 284 A branche of Nilus which emptieth it selfe in owre sea. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The Veins..empty themselves into the Heart. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 306 A large river empties itself into this bay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 34 The river..empties itself into the lake.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Now chiefly in *U. S.*

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 165 The Rivers Arnon, Cedron, Zaeth, which empty into this valley. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 50 All these together empty'd into Rome as into the common sewer of all disorder. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 385 Sheepscot river..empties into the ocean. 1864 G. P. MARSH *Man & Nature* 402 Until the year 1714, the Kander ..emptied into the river Aar.

5. *intr.* for *refl.* To become empty.

1633 B. JONSON *Epithalamion* Wks. (1838) 718 The chapel empties; and thou may'st be gone Now, Sun. 1654 GAYTON *Festivous Notes* 100 As his purse failed, or pockets emptied. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 109 Now that the town is emptying. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/5 The benches had almost emptied for the dinner hour.

E·mpty-ha·nded, *a.* [see EMPTY *a.*] Having nothing in the hand: chiefly in phrases, *To go, come*, etc. *empty-handed.*

a. Bringing nothing, *esp.* no gift. Also *fig.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.*, *Descr. India* (1864) 40 None .. may come before the King with any Petition emptie-handed. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, I guessed you weren't come empty-handed. 1849 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 31 His daughter .. entered her husband's family empty-handed. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Last Confess.* 22, I passed a village-fair..And thought, being empty-handed, I would take Some little present.

fig. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 258 Proving .. that the prescient spirit comes empty-handed.

b. Carrying nothing away.

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 137 Departing as he [Christ] did emptie-handed from the world. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 110 He [the hunter] returned empty-handed. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 102 At all events Swegen went away empty-handed.

E·mptying, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMPTY *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of making empty.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 68 Intemperance..hath beene Th' vntimely emptying of the happy Throne. 1651 WITTIE

tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 297 Bloud-letting..is..called the emptying of the vessels.

2. *concr.* **a.** What is emptied out of any vessel; also *fig.* **b.** *pl.* Yeast (*obs.* exc. *U. S.* as an artificial spelling for *emptins*; see EMPTING).

1650 B. *Discollim.* 23 A few Brewers emptyings. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 36 Galley slaves, the emptying of the jails, and banditti. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 If we will make bread, we must have ..yeast, emptyings.

Empurple (empə·ɹp'l), *v.* Also 7 **enpurple**, 6 **inpurple**, 7–8 **impurple**. [f. EN- + PURPLE.] *trans.* To make purple; to redden.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 17 Wildings .. whose sides empurpled were with smyling red. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 119 The violets..impurple not the winter. *c* 1630 — *Poems* Wks. (1711) 5 O sacred blush, enpurpling cheeks pure skies With crimson wings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 364 The bright Pavement impurpl'd with Celestial Roses smil'd. 1755 JOHNSON, *Empurple.* 1772 SIR W. JONES *Laura* 62 The rising flowers impurpled every dale. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 489 That setting sun Is now empurpling Scotland's mountain tops. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Lam. for Adonis* v, The blood ran away And empurpled the thigh. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & Dau.* i. (1885) 2 A dye-work..daily empurpled the stream

b. To robe or clothe in purple. *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Porporare*, to impurple or inroabe with scarlet. 1868 BEECHER *Serm. Crowned Suffering*, The ribald soldiery..empurple him [Christ].

Empurpled (empə·ɹp'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] That is made or turned purple; reddened.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 60 Down rain th' impurpled balls, ambrosial fruit. 1790-1813 A. WILSON *Sheph. Dream* Poet. Wks. 11 Bleaters, nibbling o'er th' empurpled plain. 18. MACAULAY *Ivry*, We thought of Seine's empurpled flood.

b. Clad in or covered with purple. Also *fig.*

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 55 Barbaric monarchs' mothers, and empurpled tyrants fear. 1878 *Masque Poets* 30 The empurpled ease Of her Greek couch.

Empurpling (empə·ɹplin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] **a.** That makes purple, reddens. **b.** That grows purple.

1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Fixies* ix, The impurpling vale. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXX. (1824) 696 An empurpling and reposing hue.

Empusa (empiū·zǎ). Also 7–9 **empuse**. [a. Gr. *ἔμπουσα*.]

1. In classical sense: A hobgoblin or spectre supposed to be sent by Hecate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 598 Little children, whom they use to scarre with the fantastical illusion *Empusa*. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. i. § 10 This was well tried of old against an Empuse that met Apollonius Tyaneus. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 72 A near kinsman of the classical Empusa.

†**2.** A hobgoblin, spectre, phantom. *Obs.*

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. 264 This faire bride is an Empuse or Hag. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 62 An Empusa, Phantom, or Spectre. 1708 in KERSEY 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†**3.** *Comb.*, as in *empusa-land. Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 305 When I return from empusaland to reality.

4. A genus of the family *Entomophthoreæ*.

†**Empu·zzle**, *v. Obs.* In 7 **empuzzel**. [f. EN- + PUZZLE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To puzzle.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 1 It hath empuzzeled the enquiries of others..to make out how, etc.

Empyema (empiī·mă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐμπύημα* a gathering, suppuration, f. *ἐμπυέ-ειν* to suppurate.]

1. 'A collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura, the result of pleurisy. The term has also been used to denote any chronic inflammatory effusion in the chest' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 367 You shall open a mans side diseased of the Empyema. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1852) App. 606 All his..skill in anatomy could not prevent its producing an empyema. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 569 Suppuration in the antrum, or Empyema.

2. In wider sense: Suppuration. *rare.*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 149 The term empyema only expresses the existence of pus, without indicating its situation. 1880 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IX. 545 This so-called Empyema of the Gall bladder.

†**3.** 'An operation to discharge all sorts of matter with which the midriff is loaded by making a perforation in the Breast' (Kersey). *Obs.*—°

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†**Empye·matous**, *a. Med. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *ἐμπυηματ-* stem of *ἐμπύημα* + -OUS.] Belonging to or suffering from EMPYEMA. So †**Empyema·tic** [see -IC].

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 45 Eaten by those that have the peripneumony, or are empyematous .. and those that spit forth empyematous matter. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* [Nettle] is good for..empyematick persons.

†**Empy·ic**, *a. Med. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπυικός* suppurating.] That suffers from EMPYEMA.

[1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Empyici*, are such as have an imposthume or bladder broken in the side of the lungs.] 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* V. 141 This Sinus is especially considerable in tapping Empyick persons.

†**Empy·ical**, *a. Path. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* 111 The weight of the Fluid in an empyecal [*sic*] Person.

†**Empyre**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *empirer*, variant of OF. *empeirer*: see IMPAIR.] *trans.* To impair, make worse.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* ii. F v b, Let furious fortune frowne..She cannot much empyre our cates.

†**Empyre**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **empiry**, 6 **empire**. [ad. med.L. (*cælum*) *empyreum, empyrium*: see EMPYREAL.] = EMPYREAL, EMPYREAN.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7761 Þis heven is cald heven empiry. 1520 *Myrr. our Ladye* 302 Heuen empyre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 48 The hauyn empire. 1594 DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 30 His heroique spirit .. hath ascended to the Empyre heaven.

Empyreal (empi·rĭăl, empiī·ăl), *a.* Forms: 5 **imperyal**, 7 **empyreall, emperial, imperial**(l, 7–8 **empyrial**(l, 6– **empyreal**. [f. Med.L. *empyreus, empyræus*, f. Gr. *ἐμπύρ-ος* fiery) + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the EMPYREAN or highest heaven. Also *fig.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxxii. 184 And that is called the heuen Imperyal. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 63 The seven planets, the firmament, and the empyreal heaven. 1652 CARYL *Job* xiv. 12. 604 The imperial heaven, which is called the Seat of the blessed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 14 Into the Heav'n of Heav'ns I have presum'd, and drawn Empyreal aire. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 23 Go soar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 39 Seated securely in the empyreal heavens.

b. Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven; celestial.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 202 Amaz'd she views The empyreal waste. 1882 WHINFIELD tr. *Omar Khayyam* 64 Yon palace whose roofs touch the empyreal blue.

c. quasi-*sb.*

1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Quinquages. Sund.*, Happy souls .. Plunge in th' empyreal vast.

2. *fig.* Sublime, elevated, superior, rare.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 143 A mortall thing among many readers of no Empyreall conceit. 1735-6 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* I. 194 Empyreal natures with empyreal names. *a* 1797 W. MASON *Ode to Truth* iv. 39 Shall a form .. of mould'ring clay, Vie with these charms empyrial?

3. In etymological sense: Fiery; composed of or resembling the pure element of fire. Also *fig.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 93 They..consist of empyriall or fierie bodies. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 6 A chariot .. Of brightest empyreal Substance built. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. i. (1849) 32 Certain empyreal, luminous or phosphoric clouds.

†**4.** *Chem.* Capable of supporting combustion. *Empyreal air*: Scheele's name for oxygen. *Obs.*

1780 tr. *Scheele's Experiments* 35 Since this air is absolutely necessary for the generation of fire .. I shall henceforth..call it empyreal air. 1818 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 226 Only two undecompounded empyreal substances have been as yet discovered.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1801 HERSCHEL *Sun* in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 303 An elastic gas, which may be called empyreal, is constantly formed [in the sun].

Empyrean (empiri·ăn, empi·ɹiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **empyrian**, 7–8 **empyræan**. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sphere of fire or highest heaven. Also *fig.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 3 It pleased God first of all to create the Empyrean Heaven. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 93 The pearl we seek for is not to be found in the Indian, but in the empyrean ocean. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 27 Above the starry sphere .. finally the empyrean heaven, or heaven of heavens. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1850) 98 Drenched in empyrean light. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 306 From the Courts of the Empyrean dome Came forth what seemed a fiery car.

B. *sb.*

1. The highest heaven. In ancient cosmology the sphere of the pure element of fire: in Christian use, the abode of God and the angels. Also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 73 Divine Interpreter sent Down from the Empyrean. 1755 JOHNSON. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. Introd. 32 The empyrean, the first work of creation and the residence and throne of God. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* IV. 408 The empyrean, or kingdom of fire.

2. *transf.* **a.** The visible heavens or firmament. **b.** The whole extent of cosmic space.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalms the empyrean. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 262 The vast empyrean of the sky. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 179 The physical universe itself [becomes] a drop suspended in the infinite empyrean.

†**Empyre·um.** *Obs.* Also **empyræum**. [a. L. *empyreum* (*cælum*) the fiery heaven or sphere of fire.] = EMPYREAN B. 1.

1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* 91 In th' empyræum of pure harmony. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 11 Prove, if they are other Suns..Or Windows in the Empyreum. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 200 Through Empyreum ..Thousands of thousands their bright Beams display. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. vi. 67 When the Christian .. has ranged the regions of empyreum for some thousands of years.

†**Empyreu·m(e.** *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 24 They impress an Empyreume upon the intrails for want of subtil dissipative parts. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Angelica*, There may be Danger of an Empyreum from another Fire.

Empyreuma (empiri·mă). Also 7 **empyruma**; *pl.* **empyreumata**. [a. Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα* a live coal covered with ashes, f. *ἐμπυρεύειν* to set on fire.]

†**1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1643 J. STERE tr. *Exp. Chirurg.* vi. 20 That outward heat doth draw unto it Empyruma, that is, heat left by the fire in the burned part. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 66 The Empyreuma, or Atoms of the fire must first be called forth.

2. The 'burnt' smell imparted by fire to organic substances.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 13 A certain Empyreuma, or smatch of the fire. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 188 If the cassia be drawn low it is very subject to an empyreuma. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 195 Our victuals..are adulterated with salt, spice, oil, and empyreuma. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 423 A disgusting taste..gravely pronounced to be only an empyreuma.

†**3.** In *pl.* 'Little feaverish remains, after a crisis. Also that thick viscous matter which settles at the bottom of distilled Water' (Phillips). *Obs.*—°

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Empyreumatic (empi·ɹumæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐμπυρευματ-* stem of *ἐμπύρευμα* + -IC.] Pertaining to, or having the quality of, EMPYREUMA; tasting or smelling of burnt organic matter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 163 That fetid empyreumatic oyl which we see. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 42 The Mass..is..of a disagreeable Smell, empyreumatic, bitter. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. v. 78 A dark coloured and empyreumatic phlegm. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 607 One pipe..represents a dose of nicotine and empyreumatic oil.

Empyreumatical (empi·ɹumæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Other Empyreumaticall oyles. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 196 The Flesh had contracted a taste and a smell very empyreumatical. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nutmeg*, To avoid the Empyreumatical Impression it would otherwise take. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 35 The Arabs..prepare their tanned skins with an empyreumatical oil.

†**Empyreu·matism.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Infection with an EMPYREUMA.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 191 Accusing its medical preparations of empyreumatism.

Empyreumatize (empiri·mătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To infect or taint with an EMPYREUMA. Hence **Empyreu·matized** *ppl. a.*

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 113 The smell of empyreumatised grease..wafted to the nostrils.

Empyric, etc., obs. (erron.) f. of EMPIRIC, etc.

Empyrical (empi·rikăl), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *ἐμπυρ-ος* burnt + -IC + -AL.] **a.** Of or pertaining to burning or combustion. **b.** 'Containing the combustible principle of coal' (Smart 1847).

†**Empyro·sis.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις* n. of action f. *ἐμπυρό-ειν* = *ἐμπυρεύειν* to set on fire.] A general fire, conflagration.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 217 The former Opinion that held these Cataclysms and Empyroses universal. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emrod(e, obs. var. of EMERALD, EMEROD.

†**E·mrose.** *Obs.*—° 'Probably a garden Anemone (*A. coronaria* L.?)' (Britten and Holland).

1708 in KERSEY, *Emrose*, a flower. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†**'Emselves**, *pron. Obs.* [See 'EM.] = THEMSELVES.

1699 T. C. tr. *Tully's Offices* (1706) 31 They'd hardly ever trouble 'emselves so far.

Emte, obs. variant of EMMET.

Emtory, variant of EMPTORY, *Obs.*

Emty, obs. variant of EMPTY.

Emu, variant of EMEU.

†**Emu·cid**, *a. Obs.*—° [f. E- *pref.*3 + L. *mūcidus* mouldy.] Mouldy.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**E·mulable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *æmul-āre* to EMULATE + -ABLE.] Worthy of emulation.

1693 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1st Pet.* iii. 13 (R.) None are so complete but they may espy some .. emulable good .. in meaner Christians. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**E·mulate**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *æmulātus* pa. pple of *æmulā-ri* to rival.] Ambitious, emulous.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 82 Prick'd on by a most emulate Pride.

Emulate (e·miŭlēt), *v.* Also 7 **æmulate**. [f. L. *æmulāt-* ppl. stem of *æmulā-ri* to rival.]

1. *trans.* Of persons: To strive to equal or rival (a person, his achievements or qualities); to copy or imitate with the object of equalling or excelling.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Addit. (1612) 347 So much doe I emulate, not enuie thy glorie. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 330 The disparity of Circumstances betwixt their own Condition, and that of those they Æmulate. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 80 Contemn the bad, and Emulate the best. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 224 The whole world emulates Athens and Rome. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. 12 When will you emulate Sir Archibald in the art of saying pretty things?

2. Implying some degree of success: To vie with, rival, attain or approach to equality with.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. iii. 341 He emulated

the Scottish kings in splendour. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiii, My royal nephew will soon emulate his father's wisdom. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 52 Many of the Greek states emulated Tyre in commerce and opulence.

b. Of things: To vie with, rival, equal or closely approach in any quality.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 58, I see how thine eye would emulate the Diamond. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 307 They were wont..to emulate..the apparition of Light. 1661 Boyle *Examen* iii. (1682) 21 The Corpuscles..tend to..emulate a spring. 1785 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sycomore*, The Liquor emulates that of the Birch. 1833 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. i. 2 Lady Madalina Palmer is working one [a carpet] which emulates the paintings of Van Huysum.

†3. *intr.* To make it one's ambition, strive in a spirit of rivalry (to do or obtain something). Const. *inf.* *Obs.*

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 40 Emulate to be nerer there good begynnings. 1619 H. Hutton *Follie's Anat.* 49 Vulcan..did not strive, Or emulate to be superlative. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxvi, He..Emulated more to Dye.

†4. *trans.* To desire to rival (a person, his fortune, achievements, etc.); *hence*, to be jealous of, envy, feel a grudge against. *Obs.*

1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, I begin to emulate thy death. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* 207 An opposite faction which emulated his goodnesse. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* lxxiii. 3, I æmulated, and stomached their prosperity.

5. In occasional uses: †a. ? To woo, contend emulously for (*obs.*). ¶ b. To excite the emulation of. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. xlvii, We see the early rising Sunne, With his bright Beames to emulate our sight. 1804 Monson in Owen *Wellesley Disp.* 529 Each emulated the other to deeds of glory.

Emulating (e·miŭlēˌtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Emulate *v.* + -ing^2.] That emulates. Also *fig.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* xiv. iii. (1620) 474 Who is more enuious, contentious, emulating and wrathfull against them then he? *a* 1777 Fawkes tr. *Smart's Wks.* (1791) II. 159 If e'er a lyre at unison there be, It swells with emulating harmony.

Emulation (emiŭlēˈʃən). Also 7 æm-. [ad. L. *æmulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *æmulā-ri*.]

1. The endeavour to equal or surpass others in any achievement or quality; also, the desire or ambition to equal or excel.

In early use the word is perh. more freq. applied to the mental emotion; in mod. use the notion of active effort is always in some degree present.

1552 Hulort, Emulation, *zelus*. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 59 To prouoke & encorage other forwarde natures to themulation of their vertues. 1618 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* v. (1627) 48 Provoking emulation of the Schollers. 1622 B. Jonson *Pref. Verses* in Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.*, This Faire æmulation, & no envy is. 1674 Boyle *Theol. comp. w. Nat. Philos.* 197 Imitation or Emulation oftentimes makes many others addict themselves to it [a branch of study]. *c* 1790 Burke *Sp. Short. Parl.* Wks. X. 85 The spirit of emulation has also been extremely increased. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. xi. 274 Their emulation .. terminated in personal antipathy. 1882 Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ.* i. 36 He was always generous in his emulations.

†2. Ambitious rivalry for power or honours; contention or ill-will between rivals. *Obs.*

1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 97 The dissension and emulation that I have seen..between private captains for vainglory. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. iii. 25 Emulation, who shall now be neerest, Will touch vs all too neere. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 105 What heart-greife was it to Iacob to see such daily emulation betweene Leah and Rahel? 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, I. 13 Iulius Cæsar, was ..a great Captaine, although his Emulation cost an infinite quantitie of .. humane blood. 1651 *Relig. Wotton* (1685) 608 A great emulation fallen between the Queens Agent, and the Polish Orator there.

†3. Grudge against the superiority of others; dislike, or tendency to disparagement, of those who are superior. *Obs.*

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* Pref., This enuy of emulation proceadeth of some singuler vertue of them that are so maliced. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* iii. 323 For Emulation ever did attend Upon the Great. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 Constantine the Great, in Emulation was woont to call him Parietaria, Wall Flower. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 134 Pale and bloodlesse Emulation. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* 492 Zilpah's Sons .. were thought to have less emulation to him, than the Sons of Leah. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 127, I am afraid we sometimes palliate this vice [envy], under the specious name of emulation.

¶ 4. As rendering of *æmulatio* (Vulg.), 'jealousy' (ascribed to God). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* lxxvii. 58 In their gravens they provoked him to emulation.

Emulative (e·miŭlēˌtiv), *a.* [f. L. *æmulāt-* ppl. stem of *æmulā-ri* (see Emulate *v.*) + -ive.]

1. That results from or is characterized by emulation.

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 23 Memprise slewe his manly brother..to be out of his emulative danger. *a* 1699 Cleveland *Poems, On Fly* 21 She..in an emulative Chafe..begg'd thy Shrine her Epitaph? 1763 Hoole *Jer. Del.* v. (R.), All, with emulative zeal, demand To fill the number of th' elected band. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. iv. 65 The people were invited to ruin their families in emulative costliness.

2. That tends to emulation; disposed to rival, copy, or compete with. Const. *of.* Also *fig.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxviii. 283 Noble minds, emulative of perfection. 1792 Huddesford *Salmag.* 138 Dick's breast with emulative ardour glows. 1819 Scott *Anne of G.* ii, The sound was re-echoed..from precipice to precipice, with emulative thunders. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xi. 11 The peasant's wife..emulative of Queens Penelope, Bertha, and Maud.

E·mulatively, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly.^{2}] In an emulative manner.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) IV. vii. 56 Both hands were so emulatively passive.

Emulator (e·miŭlēˌtəɹ). Also 7 æmulator, emulatour. [a. L. *æmulātor* zealous imitator.]

1. One who emulates, in good or bad sense.

†a. A rival, competitor; also, one who enviously disparages. *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 81 You are friendly emulators in honest fancie. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 150 An enuious emulator of every mans good parts. 1608 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* II. (1688) 198 George Buchanan, his Emulatour..set him forth..as one more mutable than the Chameleon. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 54 The emotions which the death of an emulator or competitor produces.

b. A zealous imitator; one who strives to equal the qualities or achievements of another. Const. *of.*

1652 J. Hall *Height Eloquence* p. lxii, Hyperides is a great Emulatour of Demosthenes. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* App. 30 A happy emulator of the eloquence of Cicero. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. cliii. § 128 A diligent emulator of Grocyn..was..Linacre. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 158 Emulators and disciples of the culture of the Lacedaemonians.

¶ 2. (In the Douay-Rheims Bible.) Used to render L. *æmulator*: a. One who is zealous for a cause, etc.; const. *of.* b. Applied to God: A 'jealous' being, one who brooks no competitor.

1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *Gal.* i. 14, I..being more aboundantly an emulator of the traditions of my fathers. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ex.* xxxiv. 14 God is an emulatour. — 2 *Macc.* iv. 2 The..emulatour of the law of God.

†**E·mulatory,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.; see -ory.] Of the nature of emulation.

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 160 Too fond emulatory imitation of, etc. 1627 Br. Hall *Farew. Serm. Fam. Pr. Henry* Wks. 463 [At Court] you see .. emulatory officiousnesse.

†**E·mulatress.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Emulator + -ess.] A female emulator. Also *fig.*

1620 Shelton *Quix.* I. II. i. 65 History, the Emulatresse of Time. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 436, I was not willing my girl should give way to the noble emulatress. 1832 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Emula·trix.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. *æmulātrix*, fem. of *æmulātor* Emulator.] = Emulatress.

1651 Howell *Venice* 198 Genoa, her Sister Republic and old Emulatrix.

†**E·mule,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also æmule. [ad. L. *æmul-āri* to Emulate.] = Emulate *v.*

1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* iii. 20 The young Nassau, Emuling that day his ancestors' renown.

Emulge (ĭmʌ·lʤ), *v. Phys.* [ad. L. *ēmulgē-re* to milk out.] *trans.* To drain (secretory organs) of their contents. Hence **Emu·lging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Emulging vessels or arteries, or veins. 1784 Cullen *First Lines* clxxii. Wks. 1827 I. 625 Vomiting .. emulges the biliary and pancreatic ducts. 1844 T. Graham *Dom. Med.* 325 The pill No. 104 ..does not assist so much in emulging the biliary ducts, and giving tone to the bowels.

Emulgence (ĭmʌ·lʤĕns). *rare.* [f. as if ad. L. **ēmulgentia*, f. *ēmulgent-em*: see next and -ence.] The action of milking out.

1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 48 [Indulgences] for the purpose of drawing money from the people .. have not improperly been called Emulgences. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* I. 254 As though it [a woman's worship] could be bandied to and fro without emulgence of the poetry.

Emulgent (ĭmʌ·lʤĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [ad. L. *ēmulgent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmulgē-re* to milk out: see Emulge.]

A. *adj.* That 'milks out'; *esp.* 'applied to the vessels of the kidneys, which are supposed to strain or milk the serum through the kidneys' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 82 The Emulgent veynes. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. I. II. ii, The branches of the Caua are..inward seminall or emulgent. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2081 Passages, by which the Chyle may come into the Emulgent .. Vessels. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1776) 23 The Fibres..are as it were the Emulgent veins. 1763 W. Keir in *Med. Commun.* I. 130 The right emulgent vein was.. large. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 223/2 The case of the emulgent arteries.

B. *sb.* = *Emulgent vessels.*

1612 S. H. *Ench. Med.* II. 128 An immoderate heate drawing ouermuch bloud by the emulgents. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 The Azygos .. in its descent doth furnish the left Emulgent with one veyne. 1708 Baillie in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 357 The right spermatic vein was found to open into the right emulgent.

†**Emulo·sity.** *Obs. rare* [f. Emulous (as if L. **æmulōs-us*) + -ity.] Rivalry, dispute.

1716 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* II. 147 Our Pamphlet decides the Emulosity with a short piece of Latin Prose and Verse. — *Ibid.* 175 Historiological Emulosities.

Emulous (e·miŭlɔs), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* ymulis, 7–8 emulous. [f. L. *æmul-us* of same meaning + -ous.]

1. a. Desirous of rivalling, imitating, obtaining. Const. *of.* †b. Of things: Closely resembling, imitative *of* (*obs. rare*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 280 In theym that haue the Lepra that hyghte Elephancia the colour and hewe is emulous. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 822 By strength They measure all, of other excellence not emulous. *a* 1721 Prior *Ep. Mr. Howard* 59 Good Howard, emulous of the Grecian art. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 291 Emulous of the glory of the youthful hero. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 110 Emulous of Messrs. Aaron Levi & Co. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 135 Kingdoms emulous of free institutions.

2. Filled with emulation; actuated by the spirit of rivalry. †Formerly also in weaker sense: = Rival *a.*

1617 Br. J. Hall *Contempt.* I. 147 The fire issuing from God upon their [Moses' and Aaron's] emulous opposites. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. v. 164 The two æmulous suiters. 1649 Br. Hall *Cases Consc.* IV. ii. (1654) 300 The emulous Schools of Sammai and Hillel. 1725 6 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 105 Æmulous the royal robes they lave. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg., School Salerno*, Where every emulous scholar hears .. The rustling of another's laurels! 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VI. xlv. 421 The stream of emulous admirers.

†3. a. Greedy of praise or power. b. Envious.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 243 He is not emulous, as Achilles is. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* 206, I am censured by some emulous accusers. 1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 111/1 What a Son thou hast, now may All my æmulous Neighbours say.

4. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Proceeding from, or of the nature of, emulation or rivalry. †Also, zealous, earnest (*obs.*).

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 431 Turne all your mad murning In ymulis prayer and [in] grit louing. 1693 Smallridge *Jul. Cæsar* in Dryden *Plutarch* IV. 466 This passion was a kind of æmulous struggle with himself. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) II. cxvi. 288 The profusion of emulous extravagance. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 408 Poets sang with emulous fervour the approach of the golden age. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Sonn* iv. *Kiss*, Till love's emulous ardours ran, Fire within fire, desire in deity.

Emulously (e·miŭləsli), *adv.* [f. Emulous *a.* + -ly.] In an emulous manner. Also *fig.*

1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2 Emulously getting possession of. 1677 *Life* in *Cleveland's Gen. Poems*, Many intermediate Stages..contended as emulously for his aboad, as the seven Cities for Homer's Birth. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 108 Men emulously strove, who should show the greatest gratitude towards the gods. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xxiii. 566 Women..emulously drive the spinning-wheel from sunrise until dark.

Emulousness (e·miŭləsnĕs). *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. Emulous *a.* + -ness.] The state of being emulous.

1721–1800 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Emulsic (ĭmʌ·lsik), *a. Chem.* [f. Emuls-in + -ic.] Related to Emulsin.

Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 486 *Emulsic acid*

Emulsification (ĭmʌ·lsĭfikā·ʃən). [f. Emulsify *v.* See -fication.]

a. The action of the vb. Emulsify. b. *spec.* in Pathology: 'The last stage of fatty degeneration in which the structures become softened and semi-liquid, consisting of an albuminous fluid containing oil-globules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 30 The process of emulsification.

Emulsify (ĭmʌ·lsĭfəi), *v.* [f. L. *ēmuls-* ppl. stem of *ēmulgē-re* to milk out + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To convert into an emulsion. Also *absol.*

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 106/1 The fat had .. been minutely subdivided and emulsified. 1882 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 Dr. Maddox obtained sensitive photographic plates by emulsifying bromide of silver in liquid gelatine.

Hence **Emu·lsifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 442 No emulsifying substance was contained in the intestine. 1876 Foster *Phys.* II. i. (1879) 231 Bile .. has by itself a slight .. emulsifying power. 1883 Taylor *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* 378 He prefers emulsifying with a very small quantity of it.

Emulsin (ĭmʌ·lsin). *Chem.* [f. Emuls-ion + -in.] A neutral substance contained in almonds; = Synaptase.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 682 The investigation of emulsin was taken up by Mr. Richardson. 1872 Thudichum *Chem. Phys.* 4 Emulsine or synaptase of almonds. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 627 The maceration allows of the solution and reaction of the..emulsin.

Emulsion (ĭmʌ·lʃən). Also 7 emulction [ad. mod.L. *ēmulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *ēmulgēre* to milk out. In Fr. *émulsion.*]

†1. The action of 'milking out'. *fig.* Cf. Emulge *v.*

1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* Pref. 4 My wished end is, by gentle concussion, the emulsion of truth.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1697 *Phys. Dict., Emulsions*, the steeping or dissolution by steeping of any seeds or kernels in liquor till it come to the thickness of a jelly.

3. a. A milky liquid obtained by bruising almonds, etc. in water. b. *Pharmacy.* 'A milky liquid, consisting of water holding in suspension minute particles of oil or resin by the aid of some albuminous or gummy material' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *attrib.*

1618 *Ench. Med.* II. 138 Also an emulction prepared of Almonds. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Emulsions of the cooler seeds bruised. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 22 Gourd Melons .. are chiefly us'd for Emulsions. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 127 Leaves immersed in an emul-

sion of starch. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 436 A special arrangement upon a gelatine emulsion plate.

Emulsionize (ɪmʌ·lʃənəiz), *v.* [f. EMULSION + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into an EMULSION.

Hence **Emu·lsionised** *ppl. a.*

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 154 Fats are..emulsionized by the bile. 1881 G. L. CARRICK *Koumiss* 46 An emulsionised fluid, in which casein is suspended.

Emulsive (ɪmʌ·lsiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēmuls-* ppl. stem of *ēmulgĕ-re* (see prec.) + -IVE.] That has the nature of an EMULSION.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 189 Milk is an emulsive fluid.

† **Emu·nct,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēmunct-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmungĕre* to wipe the nose. The L. phrase, *emunctæ naris homo* a man of 'keen scent' (*fig.*) gave rise to the use of the pple. in sense 'acute'.] Of the judgement: Keen, acute.

1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 5 Your Highness, being of so deep and emunct a Judgment. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 297 The Nose..as the Emunct Judicious.

† **Emu·nction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēmunctiōn-em* a wiping of the nose, n. of action f. *ēmungĕre* to wipe the nose.]

1. The action of wiping the nose; hence *transf.* of clearing any of the passages of the body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 538 We haue often seen that Medicines applied to the eyes haue through these holes past into the nose, and so haue beene cast out either by emunction or by the mouth. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1846) 212 After the use of unctions and emunctions.

† 2. Excretion. *Obs.* Cf. EMUNCTORY.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii (1653) 71 The curious emunctions of the pores.

Emunctory (ɪmʌ·ŋktəri), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [ad. mod.L. *ēmunctōri-us* excretory, *ēmunctōr-ium* a means of cleansing by excretion (in classical L. used for 'a pair of snuffers'), f. *ēmungĕre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the blowing of the nose. **b.** That has the function of conveying waste matters from the body.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxliv. 83 The nosethrylles be the emunctorye places of the brayne. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Musk*, It apparently filtrates thro' the emunctory Glands. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 160 He found a sufficient substitute in his emunctory powers. 1864 EASTWICKE *Resid. Persia* I. 11 There was nothing but coughing, sternutation and emunctory movements for the next half hour.

B. *sb.* 'A cleansing organ or canal; a term applied to the excretory ducts and organs of the body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *fig.*

[1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Gloss., *Emunctoria* ben the clensyng places, as the flanckes, the armeholes, etc.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Gloss., *Emunctories* be those kernelly places in the body, by which the principall and noble parts doe void their superfluities. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 172 P 234 God hath ordained sufficient Emunctories for any filth whatsoever. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xx, Blow your noses,—cleanse your emunctories,—sneeze, my good people. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 440 The nose is the emunctory of the brain. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 21/2 A third great emunctory has to be added; namely, the kidney.

† **Emu·nctuary.** *Obs.*, bad form of prec.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstones* 15 a. By the proper emunctuaries, as out of the head, by the nose, mouth, eares, eyes, palate, etc. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 106 The extreme part of the Face..is the emunctuary of the senses.

† **Emu·ncture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēmunct-* ppl. stem of *ēmungĕ-re* to wipe out + -URE.]

a. The action of wiping. *fig.* **b.** = EMUNCTORY.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The sayd parietalles..are the holes of the eares, and the instrumentes inamylares of ye emunctures. 1674 TURNOR *Case of Bankers & Creditors* § 7. 31 This neat Emuncture or wipe.

† **Emunda·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmundātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmundā-re* to cleanse, f. *ē* out + *mund-us* clean.] The action of ceremonial cleansing or purification.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Pt.* lxxxviii. 45 Thou hast destroied him from emundation. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 39 This they apply to the ceremoniall emundations or purifactions. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Emu·nge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmungĕ-re* to wipe or blow the nose.] *trans.* To wipe out, cleanse; also *fig.* (as in Lat.), to cheat.

Hence **Emu·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 127 The emunging of the people of their mony. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 265, I did indeed spit it forth, and emunge my lips, as who should not?

Emure, a var. of IMMURE *v.* and *sb.*, in the Shaks. folio 1623.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 12 Thou wert emured, restrained. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 9 (1623) To ransacke Troy, within whose strong emures The rauish'd Helen..sleepes.

† **Emuscа·tion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. *L. *ēmuscatiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmuscā-re* to cleanse from moss, f. *ē* out + *muscus* moss.] The action of cleansing (the trunk of a tree) from moss. Also *fig.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) Advt., Let them read for emuscation, cleansing it of the moss. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 385 They cure it..by emuscation. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emydian (ɪmi·diăn). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἐμυδ-* stem of *ἐμύς* the fresh-water tortoise + -IAN.] A tortoise of the genus EMYS.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 69/1 Side-walls..are added in the fresh-water species (*emydians*).

Emydin (e·midin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] 'A substance obtained from the eggs of the tortoise, having probably a similar constitution to vitellin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 487 Emydin forms white, hard, transparent grains, very soluble in dilute potash.

Emydosaurian (e·mido,sɔ̃·riăn). *Zool.* [f. *emydo-*, combining form of EMYS, + SAURIAN.] A crocodile.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 162/1 They [Crocodilidæ] form the Loricata of Merrem and Fitzinger, and the Emydosaurians of De Blainville.

Emyr, obs. form of AIMIRE.

‖ **Emys** (e·mis). In *pl.* **emydes.** *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐμύς* the fresh-water tortoise.] The ordinary fresh-water tortoise.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 57/2 Certain Emydes..tend to the Sea-tortoises or Turtles..and yet exhibit characters peculiar to themselves. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* 492 App., Remains of the elephant..the beaver, the emys..and goats.

Emyspery, obs. form of HEMISPHERE.

En, early ME. variant of IN.

En-, *prefix*[1], the form assumed in Fr. (as also in Pr., Sp., Pg.) by the L. prepositional prefix *in-* (see IN-). The Eng. words in which it appears are partly adaptations of Fr. (occasionally Sp.) words, either of L. descent or formed in Romanic, and partly original formations upon Eng. words.

A. Forms.

1. In modern orthography and pronunciation *en-* becomes *em-* before *b* and *p*, and occasionally before *m*. This rule was not fully established in spelling before the 17th c.; in ME., as in OF. and OSp., *enb-*, *enp-* are more frequent than *emb-*, *emp-*, though the latter may perhaps represent what was the actual pronunciation.

2. In ME. (as in OF.) *en-*, *em-*, freq. became *an-*, *am-* (a form which survives in AMBUSH). This *an-*, *am-*, like the native prefix AN- 1, was often reduced to *a-*: see APPAIR, APRISE. Conversely, the prefix *a-* of various origin was often changed into *en-*, as in *embraid*.

3. From 14th c. onwards the prefix IN- (IM-) has been frequently substituted for *en-* (*em-*); and, conversely, *en-* (*em-*) has been substituted for the prefix IN- (IM-) of words of L. or It. origin, and for the native Eng. IN-. Nearly every word, of long standing in the language, which is formed with *en-* has at some period been written also with *in-*. Hence it is often impossible to determine whether in a particular word of Eng. formation the prefix *en-* or *in-* is due to the analogy of words of Fr., Lat., or purely Eng. origin; in many instances it must have been applied merely as a recognized Eng. formative, without reference to the analogy of any individual word. In 17th c. the form *in-* (*im-*) was generally preferred; the now prevailing tendency is to use *en-* (*em-*) in Eng. formations, and where the prefix represents Fr. *en-*; and in mod. reprints of 17th c. books, and in Dicts., the *in-* (*im-*) of the original texts is often replaced by *en-* (*em-*). In some words, however, as *em-*, *imbed*, *en-*, *inclose*, the form with *in-* still occurs, but in most cases less frequently than the *en-* forms; in a few instances *in-* has entirely superseded *en-*, even where the latter is etymologically more correct, as in *imbrue*, *impair*, *inquest*. In a few words (*e.g.* ENSURE, INSURE) the alternative forms have (in very modern times) been appropriated to express different senses. As a general rule the *en-* and *in-* forms are in this Dict. treated as belonging to one and the same word. A word still surviving in use is treated in the alphabetical place of its now more frequent form. In the case of obs. words, where there is no decided preponderance in usage, the choice of the typical form has been determined by etymological considerations: thus the adapted words from Fr. or Sp. with *en-*, and new formations app. on the analogy of these, are by preference placed under E; while words app. formed on Latin analogies, or prob. originating as compounds of the Eng. prep. IN, will appear under I.

The substitution of *in-* for *en-* has in part been due to notions of etymological fitness, the Romanic *en-* having been regarded as a corrupt and improper form of the L. *in-*, while the Eng. formations in *en-* were either referred to L. analogies or treated as compounds of the native preposition. The phenomenon seems, however, to be partly of phonetic origin. The sound of (e) initial and unstressed has in careless speech a tendency to pass into (ɛ) or (i); cf. the colloq. pronunciation of *effect*, *ellipse*, *essential*. Hence such forms as *embed*, *imbed*, *enclose*, *inclose* are in familiar pronunciation really homophones; many persons use the *en-* forms in writing, and (unconsciously) the *in-* forms in speech. From the occurrence of spellings like *inbassed* for *embassade* in the fourteenth century, it may be surmised that the tendency to 'raise' the initial (e) has existed from an early period.

B. Signification and uses.

The applications of the prefix in Fr. (Pr., Sp., Pg.), and hence in Eng., are substantially identical with those of the L. *in-*, which was used to form vbs. (1) from sbs., with sense 'to put (something) into or on what is denoted by the sb.', or 'to put' what is denoted by the sb. 'into or on (something)'; (2) from sbs. or adjs., with sense 'to bring or to come into a certain condition or state, to invest with a certain quality'; (3) from other vbs., with added notion of 'within', 'into', 'upon', or 'against', or with merely intensive force. Many L. or late L. words of this formation came down into Romanic, and have thence been adapted in Eng. In Romanic the prefix was extensively applied in the formation of new words, in strict accordance with L. analogies, exc. that in formations upon vbs. the notion of 'against' rarely or never occurs. In Eng. the analogy of the many words with *en-* adapted from Romanic gave rise to the extensive application of the prefix in the formation of Eng. words, its functions being the same as in Fr.

The compounds of EN- which have been in general use, or which require special comment, are given in their alphabetical place. The following are examples of those which are merely nonce-words, or of very rare occurrence. (See also EM-).

1. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb.

a. With general sense 'to put (something) into or on what the latter member indicates':

† **Enambush,** to place in ambush; † **enangle,** to put into an angle or corner; **encell**; **encentre,** to place in the centre of something; **enchair**; † **enchariot**; **encist,** to shut up in or as in a cist or chest; † **encoach,** to seat in a coach; **encoil,** to wrap in or as in a coil; † **encouch,** to lay upon a couch, *fig.*; **encraal,** *intr.* for *refl.*, to lodge in a kraal; **encrochet,** to enclose in brackets; **encup,** to place in or as in a cup; **encushion,** to seat on a cushion; **enfeature,** to exhibit on the features; † **engammon,** to put or (*intr.* for *refl.*) get into the haunch (of a pig); † **engaol** (in quots. *fig.*); **engarb,** to put into a garb, clothe; **engarment,** to case as in a garment; **englamour,** to surround with illusion; † **engown,** to dress in a gown; † **engyve,** to put in gyves or fetters; **enhusk**; † **enjourney,** (*refl.*) to start on a journey; † **enkennel**; **enkerchief**; † **enkernel**; † **enlaby-rinth,** to entangle as in a labyrinth; † **enlead**; **enmagazine,** *fig.*; † **ennet,** to entangle; † **enniche,** to set up in a niche, as a statue, *fig.*; **enrib,** to put within the ribs; † **enseat,** to install; **enshadow**; **enshawl,** to wrap in or cover with a shawl; **enshell**; † **enshelter**; † **enslumber,** to lull to sleep, *lit.* and *fig.*; † **ensoap** (see quot.); † **enstage,** to put upon the stage (of a theatre); † **enstock,** to set in the stocks; † **entower,** to imprison in the Tower; † **envapour,** to shroud in vapour; **enwall,** to enclose within walls; **ensone,** to engirdle.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 475 Within a valo..they..*enambush'd them. *Ibid.* X. 257 Enambush'd enemies. 17.. CAWTHORN *Elegy Capt. Hughes* 28 Th' enambushed phalanx. *? a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3782 His enmye..* enangylles abowte oure excellente knyghttez. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1673) 623 App., What a deal of sulphur..was *encelled against that day [Nov. 5]. 1896 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. XIII. iii. 272 Here dwells chaste coolness, safe encelled. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Ev.* 111 If when the day was fine..*Encentred in this meadow, one revolved Inquiring gaze. 1859 TENNYSON *Last. Tourn.* 104 Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place *Enchair'd. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.*, Postill for Author, Speculations high, *Enchariot Thee Elijah-like to th' Skie! *Ibid.* X. LXXV. 188 Elijah-like..To be enchariot in fire. 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 173 The dragons continued..*encisted in the subterranean lake. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes' Pilgr.* Wks. (1876) 22 (D.) Tamburlaine..*encoacht in burnisht gold. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 32/1 This world, within whose heartstrings I feel myself *encoiled. 1596 *Edward III*, II. i. 14 *Encouch the word..with such sweet laments. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* May 789/1 The lane where gipsy gang had *encraal'd. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 397 He will..*encrochet [] thus what Hyems has to copy. 1881 MRS. H. HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 144 The convent..lay..*encupped in hills. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 725 Or in gilt equipage *encushion'd sit. 1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 43 The joy..in his face and eye..*enfeatured. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transpr. Rek.* 23 Ratts *engammon'd in the fat Hanches of the Arcadian Sow. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 166 Within my mouth you haue *engaol'd my tongue. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Sc., Valentia* 200 Engaoled in this unhealthy time. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 139 The canting philanthropist, *engarbed as a quaker. 1899 MISS MULOCK *Romant. T.* 101 The form which *engarmented that pure..soul. 1864 DICEY in *Daily Tel.* 15 July, The memory of a great past still *englamours them [the Danes]. 1623 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Bloody Sweat* in FARR *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 336 Here saw he lawyers soberly *engoun'd. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. VIII. (1632) 224 We..are *engived and shackled

in them [arms]. 1788 BURNS *Ep. H. Parker* 12 A fiery kernel *Enhusked by a fog infernal. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 82 The next day, They would *eniourney them. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* 220 That alwales in a Tub *enkenell'd lies. *c* 1800 KIRKE WHITE *Poems* (1837) 47 Sleep, baby mine, *enkerchieft on my bosom. 18.. M. ARNOLD *Switzerland* I. ii. 3 in Sel. Poems (1888) 123, I know that soft enkerchief'd hair. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* vi. (D.) A happy metamorphosis To be *enkernell'd thus. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* l. liii, My soul, *enlabyrinth'd in grief. 1598 FLORIO, *Impiombare*, to *enlead or fasten or couer with lead. *Impiombatura*, an enleading or fastning with lead. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* July 268 The incendiary material *enmagazined in their pages. 1598 FLORIO, *Irretare*, to ensnare or take in a net or ginne, to entramell, to *ennet. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, He .. deserves to be *en-nich'd as a prototype for all writers. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* iii. 20 The strong *enribbed heart. 1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 65 Whether base artificers are to be *enseated .. in places of worth. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 13 Pendant leaves his head *enshadow'd round. 1888 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 143 The soft mantle of enshadowing hills. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 69 With what an air of tenderness he *enshawls each ivory shoulder. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 302 None In mortal frame *enshelled. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 18 If that the Turkish Fleete Be not *enshelter'd .. they are drown'd. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 399 The guards .. he *enslumber'd. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 155 Content to enslumber themselves in an opinion. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) When the senses half enslumbered lie. 1598 FLORIO, *Insaponare*, to *ensope, to sope clothes..to lay in suds. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Busy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 114 The splenative Philosopher..were worthy the *enstaging. 16.. SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (N.), I intend to tye th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Answ. Object.* Wks. (1711) 214 The *entowering of Henry the VI. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 555 (D.) A black fume, that all *envapoureth. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* lvi, His Court with glitterant pearle was all *enwall'd. 1864 *Blackfriars* I. 32 The extent of ground thus enwalled. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 859 The groves that *enzone Greenbank. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 218 Queens in luxury enzoned.

b. With general sense 'to put what the latter member indicates into or upon' (a person or thing).

Enamber, to scent or flavour with ambergris (see AMBER 1); **encap**, to put a cap on; **encolumn**, to ornament (a wall) with columns; **encoronall**; **encoronet**; †**encowl**, to put on (a person) the cowl of a monk; **endiadem**, to crown, in quots. *fig.*; **enfigure**, to adorn with figures; †**enfrieze**, to ornament as with a frieze; †**enfringe**, to sew fringes upon; †**engall**; †**engold**; †**engrape**, to cover with grapes; †**enhoney**, *fig.*; †**enlaurel**, to crown with laurels; **enleaf**, to adorn with leaves, to wrap in leaves; †**enmitre**; **enmoss**; **enrut**; **ensaffron**, to tinge with yellow; **ensand**; **ensandal**, *fig.*; †**enscreen**; †**ensilver**; †**enscarf**; †**enspangle**; †**ensparkle**; **enspell**, to cast a spell upon; †**enspice**; †**enstomach**, to encourage; **ensulphur**; †**entackle**, to furnish (a ship) with tackle; †**entask**; **entincture**; †**entinsel**, to cause to glitter; †**enturf**; **enverdure**; **enwood**, to cover with trees.

1681 in *Phil. Collect.* XII. 105 Buying..Amber and other requisites, and *Enambering therewith .. Sugar. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Oct. 256/1 His brow *encapt With the gloomy crown of Care. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iv. 27 The regal pride of *encolumned walls. 1852 E. CASWALL *Poems* 170 With .. golden pillars *encoronall'd. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. England* 47 If an alien King *Encoronet thy brow? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv, King Alfred..Left his Northumbrian crown, and soon became *encoul'd. 1818 SHELLEY *Misery* 439 Lady whose imperial brow Is *endiademed with woe. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 322 Endiadem'd with .. fleecy-silver'd cloud. 1774 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 211 Behold The tissued vestment of *enfigur'd gold. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 233 The Roome is hung with the blew skin Of shifted snake; *enfreez'd throughout With eyes of peacocks trains. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xxxix. 2 White Robes, *enfring'd with Crimson Red. 1611 FLORIO, *Affelire*..to *engall or enbitter. 1382 WYCLIF *Bar.* vi. 7 Trees .. *engoldid and ensiluered. — *Rev.* xvii. 4 And the womman was..engoldid with gold, and with precious stoon. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 656 Vinis *engrapid. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 289 To *enhonny and allure us to these opinions. 1620 DAVIES *Past. to W. Browne*, Foe-men to faire skils *enlawreld Queene. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 99 The bell of the capital .. is *enleaved. 1837 L. HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* iii. 39 Fruit..Enleaf'd on the bough. 1598 FLORIO, *Inmetriare*, to *enmitre, to crowne with a mitre. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 231 Meadows that outskirt the side Of thine *enmossed realms. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Fascit of B.* III. II. xix. 153 Over which distance these *enrutted tracks made their uneasy way. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 Phœbus in his chair, *Ensaffroning sea and air. 1879 T. HARDY *Return Native* II. ii, A stratum of ensaffroned light. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 654 With alys *ensandid about in compas. 1853 B. TAYLOR in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 744 Belted with beech and *ensandal'd with palm. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* ii. (1672) 530 Heaven might now *enskarfe itself in a scarlet cloud. 1665 R. B. *Comment.* 2 *Tales* 42 Let night's sable Curtain *enskreen these dark actions. 1382 WYCLIF *Bar.* vi. 7 The trees of hem .. also engoldid, and *ensiluered. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Mistress M. Willand*, Sent T' *enspangle this expansive firmament. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 Why *ensparkle they their eyes with spiritualls'd distillations? 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* VII. 285 Her glances *enspelled all who looked on her. 1598 FLORIO, *Inspeciare*, to *enspice. 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Woman's booke* 59 The midwife..*enstomakyng her to pacience. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 7 Or opes the gulfy mouth of war with his *ensulphur'd hand. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 565 From the surge of hell's ensulphered sea. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 545 Your storme driven shyppe I repared new So well *entakeled. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 32/1 The Heav'ns have..*entaskt my layes. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 6 Windows so Story-bedight: 'Enstinctur'd, Devotion to aid. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. li, Spangles..*Entinseling like Stars the dew. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 655 The bankis *enturfid with singular solas. *Ibid.* 666 *Enverdured with laurel leves continually grene. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 121 Enverduring the green Of every heavenly palm. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 81 The shade Of some *enwooded field.

2. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb. or adj., with general sense 'to bring into a certain condition or state'.

†**Enanger**, to make angry; **enapt**, to make fit, qualify; **enarbour**, to convert into an arbour; †**enasure**, to render azure; †**encalm** = BECALM; †**encanker**; **encannibal**; **encharnel** (see CHARNEL *sb.*[1]), to bury; †**encinder**, to burn to ashes; †**encluster**; **encommon**; †**endoubt** (*refl.*), to feel doubt, apprehend; †**endrudge** (*refl.*), to enslave oneself; †**endry**; †**enearnest**; **enfamous**; †**enfavour**, to take into favour, to get (oneself) into favour, ingratiate; †**enfear**; †**enfertile**; †**enfierce**; †**enfort**, to convert into a fort, fortify; **enfree**; **enfoul**; **enfreedom**; **enfroward**; †**engallant**; †**engarboil**, to throw into commotion; **englad**; **engloom**, to render gloomy, change into gloom; **engod**; **engolden**, to make golden, also *intr.* to become golden; †**engrand**; **engreen**; †**enlength**; **enlife**; †**enlusty**, to delight; **enmass**; †**enripe**; †**enruby**; **enruin**; †**ensad**; †**ensafe**, whence **ensafer**; **ensaint**; **enscroll**; **enseraph**; **enserf**; †**ensober**; †**ensound**, to make sound; †**enstable**; **ensucket** (cf. SUCKET, sweetmeat), to sweeten; **entempest**; †**enthirst**; **entrough**, to hollow out like a trough; **envineyard**; **enwaiter**, to turn into a waiter; †**enwaste**; †**enwine**, to convert into wine; †**enwoman**; †**enworthy**, to make worthy; †**enwrack**, to bring to wrack, ruin.

1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. xxxviii. (1495) 53 a/1 The lorde .. strongly *enangred came to the sayd pytte. 1651 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xvii. in Wks. X. 346 A diligent servant to a .. cruel master .. is thereby well *enapted .. to be diligent. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946/1 Stairs *enarboured by vines. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlewom.* 301 That [woman] *enazures her seered veines. 1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 34 b, Seeinge the ship *encaulmed. 1489 SKELTON *Elegy Earl Northumb.* (Dyce) 142 With my rude pen *enkankerd all with rust. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 131 If Mr. Parkyns had not *encannibaled himself. 1875 MYERS *Poems, Renew. Youth*, The rulers came, *Encharnelled in their fatness. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 b, Many goodly streets .. they *encindred. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 130 What Bands (*enclustred) neare to these abide. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii, Good becomes more Good, the more It is *en-common'd. 1662 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 366 Their Mysteries might not .. be .. encommon'd. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1664 If I ne hadde *endoutet me To have ben hatid. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 29 Such is every one that *endrudgeth himself to any known sin. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 418 My perkes ar stroyed And reveres *endreyde. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 550 Vicissitude doth..*en-earnest my minde. 1613 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. (1772) II. 39 Padus silver stream .. *Enfamoused by rekeles Phaëton. *a* 1650 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 377 Some wit, to enfamous the rare confidence of Mr. Felton [made an anagram on his name.] 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 275 How to *enfavour yourself with those you discourse with. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. i. 62 For to *enfavour themselves with the Emperor. *Ibid.* v. ii. 144 If any shall enfavor me so far. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith*, A woman's look his hart *enfeares. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 46 The rivers Dee .. and Done .. *enfertile the fields. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Africa* (1685) 445 Enfertiles all the Countries through which it passes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 8 More *enfierced through his currish play. 1580 SIDNEY, etc. *Psalm* CXXV, With her hilly bullwarkes Roundly *enforted. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* I. II. ii. 201 So is the stream of every human passion *enfouled or filtered by the heart it flows through. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 170 The Free Cityes .. have .. *enfreed themselves from the Pope. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 38 To render him, For the enfreed Anthenor, the faire Cressid. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 181 Enfreed by God. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 125 *Enfreedoming thy person. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 248 God's .. enfreedoming, ennobling grace. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 195 The only prickles that so *enfroward mens affections. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, If you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 67 To *engarboyle the Church upon high termes of Heresie. *Ibid.* 242 To engarboile disputes with needlesse assertions. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 530 The larke..Of the soneshyne *engladid with the lyght. 1604 *Supplic. Masse-priests* § 1 [These things] doe .. exceedingly possesse and englad our hearts. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. over Death* ii. Th' engladded Spring. 1795–9 SOUTHEY & R. LOVELL *Poems* 89 Night's *engllooming sway Steals on the fiercer glories of the day. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 108 We might have been as God, yea .. *engodded. 1815 L. HUNT *Redi's Bacchus in Tuscany* Poet. Wks. (1860) 386 That Vaiano Which *engoldens and empurples in the grounds there of my Redi. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 348 Yon wreath'd bower Engoldened with the westering sun. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 521 The whole world was *engoldened with evangelical preachings. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 186 This duke .. by all means endeavoured to *engrand his posterity. 15.. F. DAVISON in Farr *S. P., Eliz.* II. 327 *Engreening .. those pleasant mountagnets. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men Greece* 74 Engreen the hills. *c* 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 1037/1 He hath somewhat *enlengthed it of late. 1603 DANIEL *Panegyr. King* xvii, A new season..Begins to enlength the days. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* Ded., A .. little flame .. to *enlife for aye the same. 18.. LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 403 With wise lips enlife it. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A j, This swete songe *enlustyed me. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xv. 392 The heroes of the great raid are *enmassed in view. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* ii, For I *enripe..Fruits of the earth. *a* 1580 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 2 The sonne..enryped hath our corne. 1611 FLORIO, *Arrobinare*, to *enruby, to make ruddy. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 344 That dread shock..Left here *enruin'd .. A city. 1634 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 55 A particular newes which much *ensadded my heart. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 564 To rescue and *ensafe us. *Ibid.* 111 *Ensafers of God's onely begotten Son. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 58 Saint Gildarde..the Pope so *ensainted. 1864 *Spectator* 538 Like Charlemagne a high ensainted king. 1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 469 The aspect of some ensainted phantom. 1842 *Gentl. Mag.* May XVII. 479 *note*, Three ostrich feathers *enscrolled. 1852 E. CASWALL *Poems* 144 The Seraphs..Amidst their songs *enseraph'd me. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 86 The *ensarfed freeholders bought their freedom. 1652 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* I. xlii. 170 God sent him sharpnesses..to *ensober his spirits. 1560 BULLEYN *Dial. Sorvnes & Chir.* 93 a, This decoction .. doeth *ensounde .. the member. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 89 Whan..lustyce.. *enstableth and encreaseth the ryches of theues. 1594 *Zepheria* xxiii, So did that sug'ry touch my lips *ensucket. 1800 COLERIDGE *Poet. Wks.* II. 155 Zeal unresisted *entempests your breast. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Repr.) 14/1 Wine; whereby he is inflamed and *enthirsted the more. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 129 The breadth of the *entrougbed bed varies. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 293 Farewell..ye *envineyarded ruins. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1959. 650/1 The *enwaitered greengrocer. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxvi. 172 But durynge this siege, the Danys eft *-enwasted ye lande of Fraunce. 1548 GRESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 Christes .. bloud [is] *enwyned. 1595 DANIEL *Sonn* 42 That grace..doth more than *enwoman thee. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 64 You desire .. to *enworthy, and distinguish your nobility. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xix. 84 You must study to enworthy your self. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 4 O world *enwrackt and over flown.

b. Verbs formed (with sense as above) on adjs. or sbs. with the prefix *en-* and the suffix -EN[5], as ENLIVEN, ENLIGHTEN. Most of these verbs were formed by prefixing *en-* to an already existing verb in *-en*; but a considerable number seem to be directly f. the adj. or sb. on the analogy of those of the former class. For examples see 3.

3. Verbs, mostly transitive, formed by prefixing *en-* to a verb, with additional sense of *in*, or simply intensive (in poetry often merely to give an additional syllable); also vbs. f. *en-* + adj. or sb. + *en-* (see 2 b).

†**Enaid**, to aid, assist; †**encarve**; †**encheck**, to represent in mingled hues; †**enchequer**, to arrange in a chequered pattern; †**enclaim**; †**encleanse**; †**enclog**; †**encolden**; †**encurb**; †**encurse**; †**endamnify**, to damnify, cause loss to; †**endart**; †**endassle**; **endiaper**, to dapple, variegate; †**enditch**; **endisen**, to set forth; †**endrench**; †**endye**; †**eneich** (see ECHE *v.*), to improve; **enfasten**; †**enfeater**; **enfoil**; †**enforge**, to invent; †**enfreese**; **enfuddle**; **engarble**, to mutilate; **engage**, to comprehend in one's gaze; **engerminate**; **engladden**; †**englase**, to represent on glass; **enguard**; **enhamper**; †**enhang**; †**enhedge**; †**enjangle**, *intr.*; †**enjudge**; †**enlanguish**, to render languid; †**enlap**, to wrap in (something); †**enlengthen**; †**enlessen**; †**enmilden**; †**enmingle**; †**enmix**; †**enorder**; †**enquicken**; †**enrive**; †**ensoale**, to climb; †**ensoore**, to count; **ensoem**, *intr.* = SEEM; †**ensoak**; †**enstuff**; **ensweep**; †**entame**; **enthunder**, *intr.*; †**entoast**, *intr.* to drink a health; †**entwist**, also *fig.*; †**enwallow**, *intr.*; †**enweaken**; †**enwed**; †**enwiden**; **enwisen**, to make wise; **enwrite**; †**enwrong**, to deprive wrongfully *of*; †**enyoke**.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. vi. (1506) 178 Yf we haue poorenes of entencyon hym it shal *enayde. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 *Encarving characters of memorie. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* (1641) 228/1 Th' artful shuttle did *encheck the cangeant colour of a mallard's neck. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Pal.* 56 Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed Are neatly here *enchequered. 1532–3 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The ordinaries *enclaiminge such offenders by the liberties of the churche. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 88 She was *enclensed with the clensynge of the holy ghoost. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 70 Traitors ensteep'd, to *enclogge [*Qq.* clog] the guiltlesse Keele. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlvii. (1631) 174 The hands and feet..are by degrees *encoldned to a fashionable clay. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 The golden graueled springes, thei *encurbed with Marble. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 12, I durst never telle it..for drede of *encursinge. 1615 SANDYS *Travels* 276 Those who hired the fishing..were *endamnified much by the violent breaking in of the seas. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 98 More

deepe will I *endart mine eye. 1644 MILTON *Areop.*, An eagle..kindling her *endazzled eyes. 1607 *Tragedie Cl. Tiberius* G 3 (N.) The troubled bosome of the maine *Endiapred with cole-black porpesses. 1598 FLORIO, *Affossare*, to ditch, about, to *endich. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii, What so else Occurrants..may interrupt.. Our Penne shall not *endizen. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 My soule..will..*endrench mee in..dolour. *c* 1500 *Elegy Hen. V* in Percy *Reliq.* 117 Grounde..Whiche wert *endyed with rede blode. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* App. 21 A thing..used to *eneich their health. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* v. 66 To *enfasten the roots of my floating existence In the rich earth. 1686 CHARDIN *Travels* 370 Rivulets, that..*enfertilized the neighbouring parts on every side. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 16 (D) Whiche His *enfestered sores exulcerates. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* iv. 347 Resolved In this next cope to foil or be *enfoiled. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2512 Such vntrouth wolde not he *Enforged..haue. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* xxi, Thou hast *enfrosen her disdainefull brest. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 113 Punch our powers insidiously *enfuddles. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 73 The *engarbled Antomie of a damned wretch. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 212 If a man could..soaring sun-ward..*Engaze the radiant round. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 305 Unless..grace *engerminate in what is spoken. *Ibid.* 246 Thee..Who didst..*engladden ..me. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 75 In those windows doth his arms *englaze. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 349 He may *enguard his dotage with their powres, And hold our lives in mercy. 1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 163 Throughout many a year with awe Enguarded. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. England* 279 The sword-hilt in the wound *enhamper'd caught. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monks T.* 677 Thow schalt *enhangid ben, fader, certayn. 1632 VICARS *Virgil* (N.), Matrons..In heaps *enhedg'd it. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 And touch the Harp without *enjangling jar. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1959 Wharfor to 3ow y make my mone; *eniugie} 3e my foos. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 613 It is pitty a man should bee so..*enlanguished. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 329 Her eyes, enlanguished by griefe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. vii. 617 By reason of the clay wherein they [rubies] be *enlapped. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 80 A smaller thred and more *enlengthened filament. 1548 GESTA *P'r. Masse* 127 To *enlessen theyr paynes in [purgatory]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 599 That *enmildens mee. 1781 BURGOYNE *Lord of Manor* I. i. (D.), Sweets bloom *enmingled around. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2540 Fallyble flatery *enmyxed with bytternesse. 1669 EVELYN *Three late Impostors* 70 It seemeth right to these your just debts to *enorder you to make satisfaction. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 145/2 He hath not yet *enquickened Men..with this Deiform life. *Ibid.* 162/2 The lower man is our enquickned body. 1596 SPENSER *Dolef. Lay Clorinda* 1, That my *enriven heart may find relief. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. 1, Then with soft steps *enscaled the meeknid vallies. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 640 Other iiii *enscore her place into. 1818 LAMB *Vis. Repent.* Poems 596 'Enseem'd it now, he stood on holy ground. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 23 *Ensokyt with sylt of the myry mose. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* II. 27 Did *enstuff..The hollow womb with armed soldiers. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1109 *Ensweeping first The lower skies. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 157 The seas Ensweeping in its flight. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 48 'Tis not..your cheeke of creame That can *entame my spirits. 1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 524 Æneas..terribly *enthunders in his arms. 1784 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 138 Shall I not to her health *entoast. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 48 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle Gently *entwist. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 320 He will..entwist himself with the Envoys. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 14 One senceless lumpe..*Enwallow'd in his own blacke bloudy gore. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 23 They are sufficiently *enweakened. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 62 Parys *enwedded the fayr heleyne. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 18, I have..*enwidened Hell mouth to swallow thee. 1623 COCKERAM, *Expatiate*, to enwiden, to enlarge. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 355 We had..need rather..seek to lessen than to enwiden our differences. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 427 *Enwisening, rejoicing, enlightening the soul. *a* 1849 POE *To Helen* Poems (1859) 64 Heart-histories seemed to lie *enwritten Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres. *c* 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* 65 Ye *enwrong her of certayne lands. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 154 Be not again *enyoked with the yoke of slavery.

En-, *prefix* 2. The form taken by the Gr. ἐν, etymologically cogn. with the prec. Chiefly in combinations already formed in Greek, as *enallage*, *endemic*, *energy*, *enthusiasm*; occas. in mod. formations as *enderon*. (Before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*, it takes the form *em-*; and before *l*, *r* it becomes *el*, *er-* respectively.)

-en, *suffix* 1:—OTeut. *-ino(m*, formally the neut. of *-ino-*, -EN 4, is used to form diminutives from sbs. (esp. names of animals), as in CHICKEN, KITTEN, MAIDEN, ME. *ticchen* kid; also in ME. *stucchen* small piece.

-en, *suffix* 2:—WGer. *-innja*, repr. OTeut. *-inī*, occurs in several OE. fem. sbs., a few of which have survived into mod. Eng.

1. It is used to form feminines from sbs. denoting male persons or animals, as in OE. *gyden* goddess (f. *god*), *mynecen* nun (f. *munuc* monk), *wylfen* she-wolf (f. *wulf* wolf). The only surviving instance of this use is VIXEN female fox. 2. It is added in a few instances to the stem of a vb. or to that of a verbal-abstract sb., as in BURDEN, BURIAN, OE. *rīsden* condition.

-en, *suffix* 3, the form assumed in ME. by the OE. *-an*, the termination of the nom., accus., and dat. plural of sbs. of the weak declension, as in *oxa* masc., ox, pl. *oxan*; *tunge* fem., tongue, pl. *tungan*; *ēare* neut., ear, pl. *ēaran*. In origin the suffix belonged to the stem; but as in OE. the nom. sing. of these sbs. ended in *-a*, *-e* (levelled in ME. to *-e*), while the OE. *-an* of the oblique cases sing. became *-e* in ME., the termination *-en* came to be regarded as a formative of the plural, and its use was extended in southern ME. to many other words of OE. and Fr. origin. It was also added to the remains of other old plurals, as *brether*, *childer* (OE. *cildru*), *ky* (OE. *cȳ*), whence the modern *brethren*, *children*, *kine*. Apart from these the sole surviving representative (in standard Eng.) of this inflexion is *ox-en*; but *hos-en* (OE. *hosan*) continued in use until 17th c. In southern and south midland dialects the plurals in *-en* are still of frequent occurrence.

-en, *suffix* 4 (reduced to *-n* after *r* in unstressed syllables), corresponds to OS. *-in*, OHG. *-īn* (Ger. *-en*), ON. *-in*, Goth. *-eina-*:—OTeut. *-īno-*, = Gr. *-ῑνο-*, L. *-īno-* (see -INE), added to noun-stems to form adjs. with sense 'pertaining to, of the nature of'. In Teut. the adjs. so formed chiefly indicate the material of which a thing is composed. Of the many words of this formation which existed in OE. scarcely any survive in mod. use; but the suffix was extensively applied in ME. to form new derivatives. Some of these took the place of OE. words, from which they formally differ only by the absence of umlaut; compare OE. *gylden* with mod. Eng. *golden*, OE. *stǽnen* (early ME. *stenen*) with ME. and dial. *stonen*, made of stone. From 16th c. onwards there has been in literary English a growing tendency to discard these adjs. for the attrib. use of the sb., as in 'a gold watch'; hence many of them have become wholly obs., and others (as *golden*, *silvern*) are seldom used except metaphorically, or with rhetorical emphasis. It is only in a few cases (e. g. *wooden*, *woollen*, *earthen*, *wheaten*) that these words are still familiarly used in their lit. sense. In s.w. dialects, however, the suffix is of common occurrence, being added without restriction to all sbs. denoting the material of which anything is composed, as in *glassen*, *steelen*, *tinnen*, *papern*, etc.

-en, *suffix* 5, forming verbs.

1. from adjs., as *darken*, *deepen*, *harden*, *madden*, *moisten*, *widen*. Most of the words of this type seem to have been formed in late ME. or early mod.Eng., on the analogy of a few verbs which came down from OE. or were adopted from ON.; e. g. *fasten* :—OE. *fæstnian*; ? *brighten* :—ONorthumb. *berhtnia*; *harden* :—ON. *harðna*. In Teut. there are two classes of vbs. formed upon the 'weak' or lengthened stems of adjs. (suffix *-on-*): (*a*) the intransitive (or in sense pass.) vbs. which in Goth. make the inf. in *-nan*, and the pa. t. in *-ƀda*; e. g. *fullnan* to be filled, f. *fullan-* full; *gabignan* to be rich, f. *gabigan-* rich; *managnan* to abound, f. *managan-* many; (*b*) the originally trans. vbs. in OTeut. (*i*)*nōjan*, e. g. OHG. *festinōn* to fasten, f. *feston-* (:—*fastjon-*) fast. In Eng. these two classes of vbs. can scarcely be discriminated with precision, but in most cases the intr. sense (as in *deepen* = 'become deeper') appears to be derived from the trans. sense (as in *deepen* = 'make deeper').

2. from sbs. In OTeut. sbs. both of the weak and the strong declension gave rise to intr. verbs in *-(i)nōjan*, and this formation is represented by a few examples in OE., such as *hlystnian* to LISTEN. In 14th c. some additional vbs. occur, formed app. on the analogy of these, as *happen*, *threaten*. The majority of Eng. words f. sb. + *-en*, however, such as *heighten*, *lengthen*, *strengthen*, *hearten*, *darken*, appear first in mod.Eng., and seem to be due to the analogy of the verbs f. adjs.

3. In one or two cases (e. g. *waken*) the suffix *-en* represents OTeut. *-na-*, the formative of the present stem in certain strong verbs.

Enabit, obs. var. INHABIT.

Enable (enē·b'l), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **enhable**, -bel, 6 **enhabile**, **inhable**, -bile, 6–8 **inable**, 5– **enable**. [f. EN-[1] + ABLE *a.*; cf. ABLE *v.*]

†**1.** To invest with legal status; to habilitate.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 Preamb., It was ordeyned..that..Lord Roos and his heires shuld be restored, enhabled and have all suche name, dignite, estate, preeminence. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. v. 7 Your highness shall be from henceforth enabled in blood. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 199 Constantine..was..inabled as heire apparent to the crowne. 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1694) 11 The passions which..moued King Henrie..to disinherite Queene Mary, and enable Queene Elizabeth. 1628 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 193 Neither do the goods of the Church inable the Parson. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xvi. 130 She was restored and enabled in blood.

2. To authorize, sanction, empower; to give legal power or license to. Const. *to* with *inf.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 217 If the purveyor shall enable the Beer or Ale to be sent to the Court. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 10. § 6 She shall be..inabeled to pursue haue and demaunde her dower. 1642 MILTON *Argt. Militia* 11 The Law will inable the two Houses of Parliament to put the Kingdome into a posture of warre. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 32 An 'act to enable Jeremiah Langhorn..to build a Court House in the County of Bucks'. 1824 MARSHALL *Constit. Opin.* (1839) 303 Congress cannot enable a state to legislate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 224 An act was..passed enabling beneficed clergymen..to hold preferment in England.

†**3.** To give power to (a person); to strengthen, make adequate or proficient. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 532/1, I enable, I make good. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vj, Now ye can enable his fleshe in good customes. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 232 Exercise to enable the body. 1596 SPENSER *Irel.* Wks. (1862) 523 The English Lords..greatly encouraged and inabled the Irish. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 496 Her Father..enabled her in Philosophy, Rhetorique, Poesy, and the other Artes. 1638 O. SEDGWICKE *Serm.* 97 By diligent practise so inable your selves, that, etc. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 208 The devils..have a faculty and sagacity (both much enabled by long experience in things) above us men. 1888 *Pall Mall. G.* 20 Dec. 6 Irish stew, which is said to be very enabling as well as extremely 'filling'.

b. To impart to (a person or agent) power necessary or adequate for a given object; to make competent or capable. Const. *for*, *to*, *unto*. *rare* in mod. use.

c 1460 *Stans Puer* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 26 First thiself enable With all thin herte to vertuous disciplyne. 1504 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 19 Euery thing..being inhabled therunto through a quickening vertue infused into it 1613 *Life Will. I* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 10 The people..were well enabled both with courage and skill, for all military atchievements. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 154 It was all that Alexander had to inable him to the conquest of the world. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* III. 2 The great things, our Blessed Saviour hath done..are not intended to excuse his Followers from Action, but to enable them for it. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 26. 50 How much of it will enable us best for our work.

c. To supply with the requisite means or opportunities to an end or for an object. Const. *to* with *inf.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii, Vertue and lernynge do inhabile a man..to be thought worthy. 1597 I. T. *Serm. Paules C.* 33 God hath inhabled them to doe that great and weightie worke. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 We are enabled to informe others. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. vii. (1662) 74 They..freely send the Spirit to inable us to perform these conditions. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 218 A new Recruit of Spirits..inabled me to resume my Pen. 1770 WESLEY *Serm.* lvi. Wks. 1811 IX. 2 God enabled him to awaken several young persons. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 281 A victory which he obtained over the Thebans enabled him to reduce Coronea. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 51 A solitude..which enabled him to work better there.

†**4.** To regard as qualified or competent; to ascribe qualifications to. *Obs.* (Cf. *disable* in Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 80.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 Euery one enhableth his owne goodes to deserve like dignitie with the beste. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* I vj, That you may..be resolv'd what those good parts are you enable the Doctor for.

†**5.** To make possible or easy; also to give effectiveness to (an action). *Obs.*

1620 O. SEDGWICKE *Christ's Counsell* 198 Things which will much availe to helpe and inable the remembrance of truths heard and received. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VII. 332 Needful habiliments of War to enable our Defence. 1675 SIR M. HALE *Contempl.* I. (1689) 110 What are these divine truths which really and soundly believed doth inable the victory over the world.

†**6.** *intr.* for *refl.* To become able, gain strength or power. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 834 With stamped squylle embawme..And thai wol soone enable in that jointe.

Enabled (enē·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. ENABLE *v.* + -ED [1].] **a.** Endowed with power, strong, mighty. **b.** Legally sanctioned or authorized.

1592 A. DAY *Engl. Secret* (1625) II. 114 The..matter wherein his inabled discretion may with greatest singularity be performed. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions Chr.* F iij b, This enabled and famoused Knight at armes. 1789 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 260 To justice soon th' enabled heir appeals.

†**Enablement** (enē·b'lmĕnt). *Obs.* [f. ENABLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or means of enabling.

1. Habilitation, removal of legal disabilities.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 40. § 4 This acte of enhablement and restitucion of Thomas Erle of Surrey. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 28 § 1 The restitucions and enhablementes of the seid persones.

2. The process of rendering able, competent, or powerful; the state of being so; *concr.* something by which one is enabled, a qualification.

1617 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 36 Learning..hath..efficacie in inablement towards..military virtue. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 219 Some truths may be said to be..for strength and enablement. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. v. 35 Watson, whose continued diligence..redounded not a little to the enablement of the army. 1696 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 351 We haue spiritual enablement from Christ. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xvii. 2 Those whom God

singles out for the greatest trials, he will fit beforehand with the best enablements.

b. Support, sustenance, maintenance. *rare.*

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 368 Others distributed their reuenew in equall portions to Churches, needy persons, and their owne enablement. *Ibid.* 300 So much of my Fathers goods, which was meane inough, yet for my enablement sufficient.

3. An equipment, implement. Cf. ENABLE *v.* 3.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 64 Armours Defensives, as.. Crosbowes and other enhabilmentis of Werres.

Enabler (enē·bləɹ). [f. ENABLE *v.* + -ER.] One who enables.

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 606 It was wholly by a certaine secret enabler. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 108 God, the onely enabler to so great performances. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 210 The word Habilitador might, if there were such a word, be translated Enabler.

Enabling (enē·bliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENABLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENABLE.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This..enabling of iudgment. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 348 To depend vpon God's inabling. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 14 By doing those things, for the enabling of us whereunto it was given us. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 413 The prophets..espying, by God's enabling, things beyond human ken. 1888 MYERS *Chr. Living* vii. 103 All God's commands are enablings.

Enabling (enē·bliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENABLE *v.* + -ING[2].] That enables: chiefly of legislative enactments. *Enabling statute*: sometimes applied *spec.* to the act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 28, by which tenants-in-fee and certain other persons were 'enabled' to make leases.

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 11 (ed. 10) It..wounds him, to the loss of inabling Blood. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 221 Enabling powers. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 13/4 Mr. Crump urged that the statute was 'enabling'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 1/1 The enabling bill..is only a draft measure.

† **Ena·ct**, *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.] That which is enacted, an enactment; also *fig.* a purpose, resolution.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 By the enacte of this present yelde. *Ibid.* 404 This enacte so to endure by force of this present yelde. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 118 The close enacts and counsels of the hart.

Enact (enæ·kt), *v.* Also 5–7 **inact.** [f. EN-[1] + ACT *sb.* and *v.* Cf. Anglo-Latin *inactitāre* (1432) = sense 1 (Du Cange).]

I. (from ACT *sb.*)

†1. *trans.* To enter among the *acta* or public records (see ACT *sb.* 6); also, to enter in a record or chronicle. *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The actes of the yelde.. shullen be enacted and engrossed on a quayer of parchemyn. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 24 It is..enacted in divers cronicles ..that..William the duke of Guien died bethout heire masle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 647 When these agreements were done and enacted, the King dissolved his Parliament. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 69 We have enacted this letter and will requyer and expect ane exact accompt thairof.

2. Of a legislative authority: To make into an act (see ACT *sb.* 5); hence, to ordain, decree. Also with obj.-clause introduced by *that.* (In early examples scarcely separable from 1.)

1464 EDW. IV in *Paston Lett.* 493 II. 165 He shall..haue the said fundacon inacted and auctorised in the parlement next holden. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 21 The tribunes were verie instant that at length lawes might be enacted. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 348 It is enacted in the Lawes of Venice. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sise* iii, Wouldst thou His laws of fasting disanull? Enact good cheer? 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlix. 529 It was now declared and inacted, that the said act and statute..should stand. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 22 The Law of the Sabbath was enacted from the beginning. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. xi. 190 In 1463 it was enacted that no wheat should be imported if, etc. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 557 To..amend the laws..enacted by the Local Legislature. *absol.* 1580 LADY PEMBROKE *Ps.* xcix. (1823) God did daigne to talk with men; He enacting, they observing, From his will there was no swerving. 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* § 5. 38 There is an excellent temper of the three Estates in Parliament, there being..no power of enacting in one or two of them, without the third.

b. Said of the legislative measure. (See ENACTING *ppl. a.*; cf. *ordain, provide*, etc.)

1765–74 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 82 Magna carta..enacts that, etc. *Mod.* The statute enacted no new provisions.

† c. *nonce-use.* To secure (rights) *to* a person by enactment.

1628 BP. J. HALL in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 21 God's book is the true Magna Charta that enacts both king and people their own.

†3. To declare officially or with authority; to appoint. *To enact into*: to constitute. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 944 Enacting them enemies to their naturall Country. *c* 1677 *Act Securing Prot. Relig.* in Marvell *Growth Popery* 31 The person so consecrated, shall be, and is hereby Enacted to be complete Bishop of the said vacant See. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 362 By slow degrees Transubstantiation was enacted into an Article of Faith.

II. (from ACT *v.*)

†4. To work in or upon; to actuate, influence. Also, to implant, inspire (a feeling, etc.) *into* a person. *Obs.* Cf. ACT *v.* 1.

1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 43 Nature itselfe..seemeth to have ..inacted this desire into every one. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 304 The wind of the Spirit doth not always enact the Soul to believe. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xlv, To enact his corps and impart might Unto his languide tongue. *Ibid.* II. iii. II. i, Her phantasie Strongly inacted guides her easie pen.

5. To represent (a dramatic work, a 'scene') on or as on the stage; to personate (a character) dramatically, play (a part); also *fig.* with reference to real life; = ACT *v.* 4–7.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., For they enacted and gilt with theyr sayes Theyr high renowne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 108 I did enact Julius Cæsar. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 Through life he enacted a tragedy, and one of the deepest. 1825 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 155 Marcus Antoninus is a scholar; he enacts the philosopher. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 9 Its main scenes were long enacted there.

b. To perform (a ceremony).

1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 114 She sees him..Dimly enact some awful rite.

†6. To bring into act, accomplish, perform. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 2 The king enacts more wonders then a man. 1616 R. C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whis.* III. 1155 If ther be handes that dare enact a murder.

†7. *intr.* To act. Cf. ACT *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 68, I may be the better able to enact with my hands. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 559 They punctually enact according to their commission.

† **Ena·ct**, *pple.* = *enacted*, pa. pple. of ENACT *v.* a. Enacted, decreed. b. Actuated, influenced.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 61 That if anything should be enact done by Counsell. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 189 Deception sometimes is by virtue enact.

Enactable (enæ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. ENACT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be enacted.

1882 *Advance* (Chicago), In the State of Illinois, constitutional prohibition is neither enactable nor enforcible.

Enacted (enæ·ktéd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Ordained by legislative authority.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 68 It cannot be an enacted trueth, without the consent of the higher house. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 253 Enacted statutes on which this detestable system is built. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 64 We judge by the datum of enacted law.

2. Performed (as on the stage); also, carried out in action, performed, perpetrated.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/1, I can seem no better to them then a piece of highly inacted folly. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. ii, Conscience, anticipating time, Already rues the enacted crime.

Ena·cting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENACT in various senses.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 83 The murmuring of his Subiects, vpon the enacting of this Statute. 1782 BURKE *Penal L. agst. Irish Catholics* Wks. VI. 279 In the enacting of which [laws] they do not directly or indirectly vote.

Ena·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That enacts. *Enacting clauses* (of a statute): those in which new provisions are enacted, as distinguished from those which merely contain statements of fact or declarations of the existing law.

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 They have an enacting Authority. 1670–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 376 A long debate for bringing in an inacting clause. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. 323 It stands in no need of a bill either enacting or declaratory. 1867 *Times* 27 Nov. 11/6 The enacting part warranted a dismissal.

Enaction (enæ·kʃən). [f. as prec.: cf. ACTION.] a. The action of enacting (a law); = ENACTMENT 1. b. *concr.* = ENACTMENT 2.

1630 J. CRAVEN *Sermon* (1631) 14 Laudable enactions; but the misery is..lamentable executions. 1645 J. GOODWIN *Innocency Triumph.* 78 Without penall enactions against those that cannot obey. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 316 *note*, His endeavours to prevent the enaction of the stamp act. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. ii. 328 Many a vexatious enaction might be put in force. 1888 A. GUSTAFSON in *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Mar., For the enaction of good laws we must have good law-makers.

Enactive (enæ·ktiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Relating to or concerned with the enactment of law; = ENACTING *ppl. a.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Schism Guarded* 271 (L.) An enactive statute regardeth only what shall be. 1881 *Daily News* 28 May 3/1 They had disposed of the enactive part of the Bill.

† **Ena·ctize**, *v. Obs.*[-1] Used for ENACT *v.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 1207 Lawes of vertue to enactize [*riming with* practize (*sb.*)].

Enactment (enæ·ktmĕnt). [f. ENACT *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of enacting (a law).

1817 EARL LIVERPOOL *Sp.* in Evans Parl. Deb. I. 586 The enactment of the present bill. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 604 The enactment of them only confirmed men in their opinion. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 113 The laws of the State, as well of British as of Colonial enactment. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* viii. 169 The enactment of the Six Articles.

b. The state or fact of being enacted.

1885 *Law Times* 137/1 The draft Criminal Code..appears to be no..nearer to enactment than it was three years ago.

2. That which is enacted; an ordinance of a legislative authority, a statute.

1821 SYD. SMITH *Edin. Rev.* Wks. 1859 I. 334/2 A prison is a place where men..should be made unhappy by public lawful enactments. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 34 Many general enactments of this reign bear the same character of servility. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 633 Glass manufactories were crippled by harassing enactments. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 2 (1882) 225 A crowd of enactments for the regulation of trade.

b. *pl.* The particular provisions of a law.

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 83 We know neither the occasion which gave rise to it, nor the precise nature and extent of its enactments. 1845 MCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 353 The enactments were such as might be expected to follow a preamble of this sort.

3. The acting of a part or character in a play. *rare*[-0]. In mod. Dicts.

Enactor (enæ·ktəɹ). Also 7 **enacter, ennactor.** [f. as prec. + -OR; cf. ACTOR.]

1. One who enacts (a law, etc.).

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 27 The lawes of the Highest Enacter of all decrees. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* i. 1 The enacter of their laws. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 13 The enactors of this law.

2. One who enacts (a part, scene, ceremony, incident, or transaction).

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 45 The enactors and applauders..of the first and greatest crime. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 37 Skilful enactor of rites.

Enactory (enæ·ktəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Concerned with or relating to the enactment of law.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 226 Whether Lord Aberdeen's bill were enactory..or declaratory. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 83 'Laws and Resolves', enactory and re-enactory.

† **Ena·cture.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] ? Carrying into act, fulfilment.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 207 (Qq.) The violence of either grief or joy Their own enactures [*Ff.* ennactors], with themselves destroy.

† **Ena·ge**, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **inage.** [f. EN-[1] + AGE; cf. OF. *enaagier* to declare (one) to be of full age.] *trans.* To make old; to give the appearance of age to.

Hence **Ena·ged** *ppl. a.*, grown old, inveterate.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 68 Famine should..inage thee. 1594 *Zepheria* xvi, Disdain should thus enage thy brow! 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. i. (1605–7) I. 276 Neuer frost, nor snow, nor slipp'rie ice The Fields enag'd. 1631 *Celestina* i. 20 O inaged vertue!

Enaid: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enai·r**, *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. EN-[1] + AIR *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To 'air'.

1602 DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* N ij, Who, when she lists (with Balme-breath's Ambrosie) Shee it [her tongue] enaires in Prose or Poesy.

Enaliosaur (enæ·liosǭɹ). [f. Gr. ἐνάλιο-ς of the sea + σαῦρος lizard.] A 'marine lizard': a designation applied to the gigantic fossil reptiles (allied to the crocodiles) forming the orders *Sauropterygia* and *Ichthyopterygia.*

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 403 Remains of an enaliosaur ..in the coal of Nova Scotia.

Enaliosaurian (enæ:liosǭ·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the Enaliosaurs.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 361 The possibility of the present existence of the Enaliosaurian type. 1860 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 875 The Enaliosaurian hypothesis. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* ii. 20 Enaliosaurian reptiles.

B. *sb.* = ENALIOSAUR.

1837 *Penny Cycl.*, *Enaliosaurians*..fossil marine animals. 1881 GRANT ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* viii. 72 The sea swarmed with gigantic enaliosaurians.

Enallage (enæ·lădʒi). Also 7–8 **enallagy, enalagy.** [a. L. *enallagē*, a. Gr. ἐναλλαγή change, related to ἐναλλάσσειν to change.]

1. *Gram.* The substitution of one grammatical form for another, *e.g.* of sing. for pl., of present for past tense, etc.

1583 FULKE *Defence* 126 In the participle..is a manifest enallage or change of the gender. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 115 Their Grammarians make it [Elohim] an Enallage of Number..to express excellencie. 1656 OWEN *Wks.* 1851 VIII. 403 There may be an enallagy of number, the nation for the nations. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 373 Enallage of tenses, which is frequent in Scripture. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†2. *Rhet.* (See quot.) *Obs.*[-0]

1736 BAILEY, *Enallage*, a figure whereby we change or invert the order of the terms in a discourse.

† **Ena·luron.** *Her. Obs.* Also 8 **enalyron.** [perh. a. AFr. phrase **en aileron* (*en* in, by way of; *aileron* pinion, also bordering, braiding of a doublet). If the traditional explanation be correct, cf. ALERION.] A bordure charged with birds. (According to Sir G. Mackenzie and Porny the word is an adv., = '*orlé*, or in manner of a bordure', the use by English heralds from Leigh onwards being erroneous.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 111 The fifth [Bordure] is called Enaluron, when it is occupied with any foule or bird. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I v. (1660) 29 A bordure, Azure charged with Enaluron of Martlets. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787), English armorists call a Bordure Enaluron if charged with eight birds. [And in mod. Dicts.]

‖ **Enam** (īnā·m). *India.* Also **enaum, inām, inaám.** [Pers. (Arab.) انعام *in‘ām*, lit. 'favour', f. نعم *na‘ama* to be happy, in 4th conj. انعم

anāma to favour, bless.] A grant of land free of the land-tax due to the State as supreme landlord; also, the land so held.

1803 Dk. Wellington in Gurwood *Desp.* V. 361 The Rajah gave him a village in enaum. 1850 W. H. Morley *Anal. Digest* I. 302/1 An Inaámdár is not competent to alienate any part of his Inaám. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 240 Short-sighted sovereigns .. granted away an enormous quantity of land in enam.

Enamber: see En- *prefix*[1] 1 b.

Enambush: see En- *prefix*[1] 1.

‖ **Ena·mdar.** *India.* [a. Pers. انعامدار *inʿāmdār*, f. *inʿām* Enam + دار *dār*, stem of داشتن *dāshtan* to hold.] One who holds an Enam; an assignee of land free of land-tax.

1850 [see Enam]. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 52 The dispossessed enamdar .. nurse[s] a sullen .. vengeance against us. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 4/4 What can his views be upon ..ryotwarree, Enamdars, Indian taxation?

Enamel (enæ·mĕl), *sb.* Forms: 5 **innamyl**, 6 **inamel**(1, **enamell**, 7 **enammel**, 7– **enamel**. [f. Enamel *v.*; the etymological senses are 'means of enamelling', 'process or result of enamelling'; the former includes the sense of Amel *sb.*, which became obs. in 18th c.]

1. A semi-transparent or opaque composition of the nature of glass, applied by fusion to metallic surfaces, either to ornament them in various colours, or to form a surface for encaustic painting; also (in 19th c.) used as a lining for culinary vessels, etc.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 35 A ruby with iiij labellys of white innamyl. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 208 All works of gold, silver, and inammell. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 44 Silver, to fill with a certain encaustic or black enamel. 1728 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 193 Being finely ground, it is used by the Goldsmiths for Enamel. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. ii. (1871) 5 Wild hyacinths .. spread like patches of blue enamel. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 277 The enamel of these saucepans is quite free from lead.

b. *fig.*; formerly with notion of an additional or perfecting adornment; now chiefly with reference to the hardness and polish of enamel.

a 1680 S. Charnock in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.*, Ps. cxxxv. 13 Unchangeableness is the thread that runs through the whole web; it is the enamel of all the rest. 1678 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* Ded., Those Truths .. are the enamel and beauty of our Churches. 1825 Macaulay *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 14 None of the hard and brilliant enamel of Petrarch in the style. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 35 A genuine love of painting and sculpture .. formed a fine and hard enamel over their character.

c. A glassy 'bead' formed by the blowpipe.

d. In recent use applied to any composition employed to form a smooth hard coating on any surface (*e.g.* on pottery, wood, leather, paper, etc.). Cf. Enamel *v.* 2.

2. *Phys.* [after Fr. *émail.*] The substance which forms the hard glossy coating of teeth; the similar substance forming the coating of the bony scales of ganoid fishes.

1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iii. § 2 The Teeth are surrounded with a hard Substance..the Enamel. 1782 A. Monro *Anatomy* 114 Each tooth is composed of its *corte·x*, or *enamel*, and an internal bony substance. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 586 Fishes of this order [Ganoidians] are covered by angular scales, composed internally of bone, and coated with enamel. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Jan. 35/2 To nations good manners are what modesty is to chastity, or enamel to the teeth. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vii. 250 The enamel is the hardest structure in the human body and almost entirely a mineral, containing but two per cent. of animal substance.

3. An artistic work executed in enamel; an enamel-painting.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 The leather drinking-cup, helmet, and enamels, bespeak a thegn of high rank. 1863 Sir G. Scott *Glean. Westm. Ab.* 61 The execution of these enamels is truly exquisite. 1865 *Reader* Mar. 278/2 Henry Bone .. for a single enamel .. is said to have received 2,200 guineas.

4. *transf.* (*poet.* and *rhetorical*) Applied to any smooth and lustrous surface-colouring (sometimes with added notion of varied colours); *esp.* to verdure or flowers on the ground.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* (J.) Down from her eyes welled the pearles round Upon the bright enamel of her face. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reflec.* iv. I. (1675) 169 The various and curious Enammel of the Meadows. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* iv. 113 On the green enamel of the plain Were shown me the great spirits. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Each & All* Wks. (Bohn) I. 399 The bubbles of the latest wave Fresh pearls to their enamel gave. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 51 Leaf's enamel, blossom's beauty.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *enamel-colour, -lining, -manufactory, -painting, -plate, -powder, -work*; also **enamel-kiln**, a kiln for firing porcelain that has been printed on the glaze; **enamel-painting**, the production of a picture by fusing vitrifiable colours laid on a metal surface; **enamel-paper**, paper covered with a glazed metallic coating. Also (in dental anatomy), **enamel-cell**, one of the cells of the *enamel-organ*, sometimes called collectively 'enamel-membrane'; **enamel-cuticle**, that which covers the outer surface of the enamel; **enamel-germ**, a portion of thickened epithelium, which afterwards developes into the **enamel-organ**.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 114 To prepare the flux for *enamel-colours. 1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 30 Its true character is revealed after it has passed through the *enamel kiln. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 6/3 The *enamel linings of cooking utensils used in the Royal Navy. 1754 Bp. Pococke *Travels* (1889) II. 69 The china and *enamel manufactory at Battersea. 1876 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 558 Enamel developed from the *enamel organ. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. Introd. 209 Miniature and *enamel painting. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 272 All enamel paintings are in fact, done on either copper or gold. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 267 The *enamel plates in the elephant's grinder. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 273 The *enamel powder is spread with a spatula. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 6 An *enamel-work of the ancient arms of Florence. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 312 Of enamel-work you have splendid relics in the monument of William de Valence.

Enamel (enæ·mĕl), *v.* Forms: 4 **enaumayl**, (4–5 **anamal**, -**el**, -**yl**, 5 **annamal**), 4–6 **enamyl**, (5 **ennamel**), 6–8 **enamell**, 7 **en-**, **inammel**(l, (**enamol**, **inamil**, 8 **enamle**), 4– **enamel**. [ad. AFr. *enamayller*, *enameler* (1313 in Godef.), f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *amayl*, Amel *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To inlay or encrust (metal) with a vitreous composition (see Enamel *sb.*) applied to the surface by fusion. Also *absol.*

In early use chiefly denoting the inlaying or partial covering of a metallic surface in order to ornament it by the contrast between the colour of the enamel and that of the metal; afterwards applied to the process of entirely covering metals with enamel, to form a ground for painting in vitrifiable colours, or for any ornamental or economic purpose.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1457 Brende golde .. enaumaylde with azer. *c* 1400 Maundev. xix. 219 Foules, alle of gold, & richely wrought & enameled. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* 41 & þ^e^ cnap of þ^e^ couercle ys an-amylyd with blewe. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 634 Anamelede with azoure. 1458 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 226 Silver that is anameled. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 746 Your chaynes enameled many a folde. 1503 *Privy Purse Elis. of York* (1830) 96 A payre of smalle knyves inamyled for the Quenes owne use. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 38 Jewels of gold inammeld and set with stones of worth. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), It were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes. 1716-8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxii. 112 A large bouquet of jewels made like natural flowers..well set and enamelled. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 122 It will become fit to enamel with on gold or other metals. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 40 A piece of dial plate enamelled black. 1872 Yeats *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 211 Kitchen utensils of tin and iron are enamelled.

b. To inlay or cover metal surfaces with (figures or ornaments of enamel); to portray with enamel.

1494 Fabyan vii. 538 And therin imagery grauen & enamelyd moste curyouslye. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* I. 88 A ring of gold wth letters one y^o^ outside enamyled. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 260 A golden triangle..on which is enamelled the image of the virgin Mary.

c. *transf.* To variegate like enamelled work; to adorn or beautify (any surface) with rich and varied colours.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. vi. 143 The countrey thereof was enamelled with pleasant rivers. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. (1663) 156 The Lord..enamels the Firmament with stars. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* xxvi. 4 Spring ne'er enamell'd fairer meads than thine. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* ix. 298 Millions of flowers of the most brilliant hues enamel the earth. 1875 J. Bennet *Winter Medit.* II. xi. 387 In Corsica the roadside in the valleys..is enamelled with the purple Cyclamen.

† d. *fig.* To adorn magnificently; to impart an additional splendour to what is already beautiful; to embellish superficially.

1593 Nashe *Christ's Teares* 63 You [preachers] count it prophane to arte-enamel your speech. 1597 Ingmethorpe *Serm. 2 John* Ep. Ded., You have enameld, as it were, and embroidered that graund benefite with infinite other kindnesses. 1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 35, I might enamel and hatch ouer this device more artificially. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* x. 97 And being enameled with that beautiful Doctrine of good Workes too. 1670 Evelyn in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1057 How do such Persons enamel their Characters, and adorne their Titles with lasting and permanent honors!

2. In various extended uses (see Enamelled).

a. To apply a vitreous glaze by fusion to (surfaces of any kind, *e.g.* pottery).

b. To cover (any material, *e.g.* wood, paper, cardboard, leather) with a smooth polished coating resembling enamel.

† c. Used by Holland as transl. of L. *inurere*: To 'burn in' the colours (applied with wax crayons) in encaustic painting. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 546 As touching the feat of setting colours with wax, and enamelling with fire. *Ibid.*, And to inamel by the means of fire.

d. As a cosmetic process: To apply certain preparations to (the face) in order to impart an appearance of smoothness to the skin.

1868 *N. & Q.* 68 Enamelling the face. This practice .. is partly described in a fragment of Ovid

Enamellar, enamelar (enæ·mĕlăr), *a.* [f. Enamel *sb.* + -ar.] Consisting of enamel, resembling enamel; smooth, glossy.

1808 in Webster. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Enamelled, enameled (enæ·mĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. Enamel *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Ornamented or covered with enamel, or with a glossy coating resembling enamel. *Enamelled board*: cardboard with a glazed surface. *Enamelled leather*: a glazed leather used for boots, for parts of carriages, etc. *Enamelled photograph*: a photograph on metal or pottery, covered with a thin layer of enamel; also (in recent use) a photograph on paper, overlaid with a film of gelatine.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. iii. (1651) 474 Inamelled jewels on their necks. 1740 Swift *Will* Wks. 1745 VIII. 384 The enamelled silver plates to distinguish bottles of wine by. 1864 S. Breton *Dict. Univ. Inform.* 712 Enamelled culinary utensils are now both cheap and common. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 39 Walls entirely cased with enamelled tiles of deep blue.

b. *Phys.* Of teeth, etc.: Having a coating of enamel. See Enamel *sb.* 3.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 68 The enamelled scales of Ganoidei. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 423 There are always two sets of enamelled teeth.

2. Having naturally a hard polished surface, resembling enamel.

1590 Shaks. *Mid. N.* II. i. 255 And there the snake throwes her enammel'd skinne. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. vii. 28 He makes sweet musicke with th' enameld stones. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 101 Those [shells] acquire a glazed or enamelled surface, like the couries.

3. Beautified with various colours.

1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. i. v. 20 Delighting themselves in the enamelled walkes. 1633 Milton *Arcades* 84 O'er the smooth enamelled green .. Follow me. 1760 J. Scott *Elegy* Poet. Wks. (1786) 29 Blows not a flow'ret in th' enamel'd vale. 1860 Whyte-Melville *Holmby House* 337 The enamelled meadows .. of that fairyland.

† b. *fig.* Ornate. *Obs.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* iv. i. 112 Inameld speakers .. condemned others as barbarous and ignorant. 1636 S. Winter *Serm.* Ep. Ded., I have not affected enamel'd phrases.

Enameller, enameler (enæ·mĕlər). [f. Enamel *v.* + -er.] One who enamels, or executes enamelled work.

1623 Cockeram, An Enammeller, *Encastiche.* 1762 (*title*) The Life of Theodore Gardelle, Limner and Enameller. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 64 You may employ funnels formed at an enameller's lamp. 1861 A. B. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vii. 251 Enamellers of tiles are rising in general estimation.

Enamelling, enameling (enæ·mĕlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 Sc. **enamelyne**. [f. Enamel *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. a. The action or process of covering or adorning with enamel. b. *concr.* A covering or ornamentation of enamel. Also *attrib.*

Enamelling-furnace, a furnace for fusing the coating of enamel on earthenware, glass, etc. *Enamelling-lamp*, a lamp with blowpipe attached for ornamenting glass with enamel.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 127 Thei schulden leie rather blew enameling than reed or whijt. 1550 Lyndesay *Sqr. Meldrum* 123 Wks. 1879 I. 163 Of gold [was] ane garland of her heid Decorit with enamelyne. 1652 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 286, I went to one Mark Antonio, an incomparable artist in enamelling. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 382/1 An Enamelling point..is for the ordering and setling Ammell .. in its place. 1729 Sir J. Clerk in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 258 A sort of enamelling on the gold socket. *c* 1760 Ibbots in *Times* (1884) 18 Apr. 4/3 Many curiosities of bronzes, enamellings, miniatures, etc. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 56 The latter taught his brother .. enamelling and painting. 1868 *Times* 22 Sep. 9/4 Cosmetics, bath preparations and enamelling.

2. *fig.*

15.. Ld. Burleigh *Advice to Q. Eliz.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 277 A fair enamelling of a terrible danger.

attrib. 1823 Moore *Rhymes on Road* Ext. vii. 49 The small, enamelling touch Of smooth Carlino.

Enamellist (enæ·mĕlist). [f. Enamel *sb.* + -ist.] An artist in enamel.

1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 479/2 The pale fawn-colour employed by the great enamellists of the age.

† **Ena·melure.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Enamel *v.* + -ure.] An enamelling, covering of enamel.

c 1430 *Pilg. Lyf Manhode* I. xcv. (1869) 51 Eche of them was enameled, and in each enamelure ther was propre scripture.

‖ **Enamora·do.** *Obs.* [Sp., f. *enamorar* to Enamour] = Inamorato.

1677 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 74 (T.) An enamorado neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.

† **Ena·morate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. It. *innamorat-* ppl. stem of *innamorare* 'to enamour, to fall in loue' (Florio).] *trans.* To inspire with love.

Hence **Ena·morating** *ppl. a.* Also **Ena·moration**, ecstasy of love.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Enamorar*, to enamorate. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* VI. 297 The place and object which made him first grow enamorated. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnothea* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 118 Still upon my Spirit stream, In sweet enamourating Beam. *Ibid. Damoret* Wks. 1721 IV. 529, I felt enamourations sweet.

† **Ena·morate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **enamoret**, **-ourite**. [ad. It. *innamorato*: see prec.] **A.** *adj.* Enamoured. **B.** *sb.* A lover.

Hence **Ena·morately,** *adv.*

1607 Heywood *Fair Maid Exch.* i. Wks. 1874 I. 21, I am a poor enamorate. 1614 Cooke *City Gallant* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 289 A kind enamoret I did strive to prove. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III, Is this no small servitude for an enamourite to be every hour combing his head? 1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 38 A third writes passing enamorately, of the nature of white-meats.

Enamorato, enamorata, obs. forms of Inamorato, Inamorata.

1756 *Connoisseur* cxxiv. 21, I have lately taken a survey of the numerous tribe of Enamoratos. c 1763 *Babler* (1767) I. 164 No. 39 Various were the tricks related of this unhappy enamorato. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1317 Thinking it would be a bad precedent, and an encouragement to other enamouratoes. 1812 R. H. in *Exam.* 25 May 327/2 The kissing of a girl by two enamoratoes. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lv. 198 One of his little fair enamoratas, or 'catch crumbs' such as live in the halo of all great men.

Enamour (enæ·məɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 anamo(u)r, -er, 4–9 enamor (6 ennamor), 5 enamur, 7 enamore, inamor, -our, 4– enamour. [a. OF. *enamour-er*, f. *en-* (see En-1) + *amour* love (see Amour); equivalent formations are Pr., Sp., Pg. *enamorar*, It. *innamorare*.]

1. *trans.* To inspire or inflame with love. Chiefly pass. *To be enamoured*: to be in love. Const. *of*, † *on*, † *upon*, *with*. Also *fig.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8170 A grete mayster and a syre Was anamourde so on hyre. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1606 She wex enamoured vpon this man. 1494 Fabyan vi. clxxvii. 174 Of this Lowys, it is testifyed .. that he shulde enamoure hymselfe vpon a menchon [*i.e.* nun]. 1530 Palsgr. 532/1 She hath as many craftes to enamour a foole upon her as any queene in this towne. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* iii. 8 So is oure soule euerye daye more and more secreatelye enamoured. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 82 Me-thought I was enamoured of an Asse. a 1626 W. Sclater *Sermons Experimentall* (1638) 210 Methinks, therefore, that I might enamore you of love towards this mercy of God in Christ Jesus. 1629 Donne *Whitsund. Serm., Gen.* i. 2 Wks. 1839 I. 58 Lord, thou hast enamoured me, made me in love. 1671 Milton *P. R.* ii. 211 Should she .. Descend with all her winning charms begirt To enamour. c 1750 Shenstone *Solicitude* 5 With her mien she enamours the brave. 1802 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 336 It appears that he was much enamored of one of the Koorg Rajah's sisters. 1858 Longf. *Epimeth.* x, Him whom thou dost once enamour. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 32 Where that lady lives of whom enamoured was my soul.

2. In weaker sense: To charm, delight, fascinate. Chiefly *pass.* Const. *of*, † *on*, † *with*.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 141 Mine eare is much enamored of thy note. 1647 Saltmarsh *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 107 Those only graces that the world can .. be enamoured on in God's people. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 11 Whether .. Anger .. Revenge .. Wantonness .. could have at all affected or enamour'd the mind of the same Socrates. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 55 Lord Davers himself is become inamour'd of your Letters. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 83 They are so much enamoured of your fair and equal representation. 1866 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 262, I am not so much enamoured of the first and third subjects.

¶ 3. To desire passionately, fall in love with.

1854 Bailey *Festus* (ed. 5) 445 The pining spirit Which doth enamour immortality.

Enamoured (enæ·məɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ed 1.] Full of the passion of love; in love. Also, in weaker sense, charmed, fascinated.

a 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 38 Th' inamour'd fish will stay. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 83 The enamour'd Intellect. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* i. xxxvi. 268 This Glass was .. set in our Lord himself, with such an enamoured communication of himself. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 6 Love .. had that Effect on this enamour'd Man. 1814 Wordsw. *White Doe* i. 85 Where the enamoured sunny light Brightens her that was so bright. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. viii. viii. 23 The enamoured princess could not endure life without him. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 82 The enamoured Venus.

Hence **Ena·mouredness.** *rare.*

a 1676 Woodhead *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Sensual loves, or enamour'dness of any earthly person or thing. 18.. Mrs. C. Clarke *On Coriolanus* ii. i. 164 Among the most intense utterances of spousal enamouredness.

Enamouring (enæ·mərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Enamour *v.* + -ing 2.] That enamours; lovely.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. § 3. 265 The .. enamouring invitations he makes to us. c 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) II. 460 They enjoy .. infinite and enamouring perfections. a 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) III. 392 He .. grasped at the most enamouring Proposals of Sin.

Enamourite: see Enamorate *sb.*

Enamourment (enæ·məɹmĕnt). [f. Enamour *v.* + -ment; cf. OF. *enamourement.*] The state of being enamoured.

a 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 25 Pure like the Saints Enamouraments above. 1886 J. Payne tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* II. 23 The countess, beginning with her first enamourment.

[**Enanation**: given in some mod. Dicts. with a reference to R. Brown *Botany* (1874) where it is a misprint for Enation.]

Enanger, Enangle: see En- *pref.*1 2, 1.

Enantiopathic (enæ:nti,o,pæ·þik), *a. Med.* [f. as next + -ic.] Of or pertaining to Enantiopathy; that acts by causing effects contrary to those of the disease.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 The .. enantiopathic .. opposes contrary to contrary. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Enantiopathy (enæ:nti,ǫ·păþi). *Med.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἐναντιοπάθεια, f. ἐναντιοπαθής of contrary properties, f. ἐναντίος opposite + πάθος feeling.] An occasional synonym of Allopathy; the treatment of disease by contraries.

1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discussions* App. iii. C. 682 Enantiopathy, and not homœopathy, is the true medicine of minds. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Enantiosis (enæ:nti,ǭu·sis). *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐναντίωσις, f. ἐναντιό-εσθαι to oppose, f. ἐναντίος contrary.] A figure of speech in which the opposite is meant to what is said; irony.

1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 118 *Enantiosis*, a figure when we speak .. by a contrary. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Enantiosis*, contrariety; a Rhetorical Figure. In mod. Dicts.

Enantyr: see Enaunter.

Enapt, enarbour: see En- *prefix*1 2.

† **Enarch** (enā·ɹtʃ), *v. Obs.* Cf. Inarch. [f. En-1 + Arch *sb.*; cf. OF. *enarchier.*] a. *trans.* To build or set in the form of an arch. b. To arch in or over, draw an arch over. c. *Her.* In *pass.* of a chevron: To have an arch within its inner angle. Hence **Ena·rched** *ppl. a.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Stor. Thebes* (E. E. T. S.) 1253 A porche bilt of square stonys ful myghtely enarched. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 105 b, The fielde Argent, a Cheueron enarched Sable. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 705 Enarching the ayre with a spatious Rainebow. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* ii. vi. (1611) 57 Sometimes enarched sometimes reuersed. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 842 This enarched Monument.

Ena·rching *vbl. sb.*, variant of Inarching.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*, Grafting by .. Enarching. 1872 H. Macmillan *True Vine* iii. 117 Grafting by enarching.

Enargite (enā·ɹdʒəit). [f. Gr. ἐναργ-ής clear (from its cleavage being apparent) + -ite.] A black sulph-arsenide of copper, of metallic lustre.

1852 Shepard *Min.* 350 Enargite .. massive, granular or columnar.

† **Ena·rm**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *enarme-r* to arm, f. *en-* in + *armer* to arm; cf. Anarmed.] = Arm *v.*

1. *trans.* To put into arms; to fit or equip with armour or weapons. Also *refl.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1351 He was en-armed ful stronge. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* i. vii, The nauye .. Well enarmed and rychely vitayled. 1500–20 Dunbar *Lament Makaris* vi. Anarmit vnder [Maitland MS. enarmit baith with] helme and scheild. c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 60 We exhort your Majesty to enarm yourself. 1584 Hudson tr. *Du Bartas' Judith* i. 371 (1613) (D.) While shepherds they enarme vnus'd to danger. 1830 J. Mayne *Siller Gun* 128 Dumfries, in mony a chosen band, Enarm'd appears.

b. *fig.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 623 Thei wol .. his courage enarme. 1541 Becon *News out of Heaven* Wks. (1843) 46 And the better enarm himself with courageous valiance to fight against the crafty and subtile assaults of his enemy [the Devil]. 1581 Andreson *Serm. Paules Crosse* 61 Our wicked nature .. enarmeth hautie contempt against them.

2. *transf.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 910 The vesare, þe aventaile, enarmede so faire. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 502 And hete eke wol thi hous enarme. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 27 The carpe .. is .. stronge enarmyd in the mouthe.

3. *Cookery.* To lard, garnish with bacon.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 The crane is enarmed ful wele .. With larde of porke. 1494 Fabyan vii. 599 Bore hedes in castellys of golde and enarmed.

4. *Her.* To depict in various colours the arms (beak, hoofs, tusks, etc.) of a bird or beast. Also *transf.* (*nonce-use*), to describe as if heraldically the 'arms' of (a hawk).

14.. *Praise of Vere* 74 in Todd *Illust. Gower & Chauc.* 306 [His auncestry] Beryth hym [the boar] azure enarmyd with gold. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij b, To begynne at hir fete and goo vpwarde as knyghttis been harnesside and armeed, & so we shall enarme her [the hawk]. 1818 in Todd.

Hence **Ena·rmed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with armour, equipped for battle.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxx. 12262 In company with knightes enarmit. 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 222 With the hole bandis of French men enarmed. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 93 Requyring support of enarmit men for defence of the King's caus.

Enarm, var. of Inarm, to embrace.

Enarme (enā·ɹm). [a. OF. *enarme* buckler-strap.] The strap by which a shield or buckler was held on the arm.

1885 H. Dillon ed. *Fairholt's Costume* Gloss. s.v.

† **Ena·rme(e**. *Obs.* [f. OF. *enarmer* to arm (see Enarm *v.*); Godef. cites *masse enarmee* armed body.] = Army.

c 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* (1558) I. viii. 112 She bad Barach .. that he shoulde a great enarme take. But he for drede thys iourney gan forsake. *Ibid.* III. x. 36 Thenarme of Xerxses to sustene, This woman faught lyke a fell woluesse. *Ibid.* III. xxi. 3 With him he had a full great enarmee, Chose out of Cartage in stele armed bryght.

† **Ena·rmoure.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Enarm *v.*, after *armour.*] Armour; a suit of armour.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. ix. 57 Of als mony enarmouris spulȝeit clene.

† **Ena·rrable**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 enarrabulle. [ad. L. *ēnārrābilis*, f. *ēnārrāre*: see next.] That may be related or told.

1623 Cockeram ii, Which may bee Declared, *Narrable*, *Enarrable*.

¶ Used by mistake for *innarrable* [ad. L. *innārrābilis*], that cannot be described.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 47 This gold smyth .. wyth an enarrabulle gestur .. joyde to my leder. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xliv. 76 a/2 This day haue I seen thynges enarrable.

† **Enarrate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēnārrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnārrā-re*, f. *ē-* out + *nārrāre* to relate.] *trans.* To tell out clearly.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 41 The causes .. it would be useless here to enarrate.

† **Enarration.** *Obs.* Also 6 ennaration. [ad. L. *ēnārrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ē-nārrā-re*: see prec.]

1. An exposition, a commentary.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 48/2 Heraclitus .. first began to write .. ennarations upon the new testament. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* i. xxvi. 37 As witnesseth Eudemus in his booke of Geometricall enarrations. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* cl. *comm.*, S. Augustin in the conclusion of his Enarrations or Sermons upon the Psalmes, explicateth a mysterie. 1647 Torshel *A Designe* 8 The Ancients framed their Commentaries, Enarrations, Scholies, etc.

2. A description, detailed story or narrative.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii. 7 There is [in the Apocalypse] .. an enarration of the beast. 1666 J Smith *Old Age* (1676) 68 An Anatomical Enarration of the .. compounding parts of these limbs. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 802 In that enarration which is written, concerning the Rich man and Lazarus. 1717 David Wilkins in Monk *Life of Bentley* (1833) II. 21 The whole discourse contained .. nothing but an enarration of his performances. 1846 G. S. Faber *Difficulties of Romanism* (1853) 301 Augustine's Enarrations on the Psalms.

† **Ena·rrative.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēnārrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnārrāre*: see Enarrate and -ive; cf. *narrative.*] a. A story, tale. b. An argument, reasoning.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* i. 256 Me to perswade with wrang enarratiue Lufe to abstene. *Ibid.* 757 Thay all hard Venus enarratiue.

† **Enarra·tor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ēnārrātor*, agent-n. f. *ēnārrā-re*: see Enarrate.] He who proclaims or tells forth clearly.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iii. xxiv. (1660) 241 Not .. only a Spectator, but also a .. Zealous Enarrator of his Wisdome.

Enarthrodial (enaɹþrǭu·diăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *enarthrōdia* (f. Gr. ἐν in + ἀρθρωδία Arthrodia) = Enarthrosis + -al.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, the ball-and-socket joint.

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 884/1 A true enarthrodial or cotyloid articulation is developed. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 71 An enarthrodial or ball-and-socket joint.

Enarthrosis (enaɹþrǭu·sis). *Anat.* [a. Gr. ἐνάρθρωσις jointing in, f. ἔναρθρος jointed. Cf. *arthrosis.*] The jointing of the ball-like head of a bone into a socket; the ball-and-socket joint.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 166 Enarthrosis, when the head of a bone is wholly received in the cavity of another. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 249 The superior round Head of this Bone of the Arm is articulated by Enarthrosis, with the Glenoid Cavity of the Scapula. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 412 M. Latreille calls the articulation of the head in this genus Apoderus Enarthrosis. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 33 The .. needs of these limbless animals [Ophidia] are met by the 'ball and socket' articulation or enarthrosis of the procoelian bodies of their vertebrae.

Enascent (ĭnæ·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *ēnāscent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēnāsci*, f. *ē-* out + *nāsci* to be born.] That is just coming into being. Also *fig.*

1745 Warburton *Occas. Refl.* ii. Wks. (1811) 385 An enascent equivocation. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* i. 61 The new annals of enascent time. *Ibid.* i. iv. 489 Enascent leaves expand.

† **Enatant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ēnatant-em*, pr. pple. of *ēnatā-re* to float up, f. *ē-* out + *natāre* to swim.] Floating up, coming to the surface.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 552 Then should .. the enatant bran [be] received into a sieve.

† **Enata·tion.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *ēnatātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēnatāre* to swim out.] A swimming out, an escape by swimming.

1721–1800 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Enate (ĭ·neit), *a. Phys.* [ad. L. *ēnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēnāsci*, f. *ē-* out + *nāsci* to be born.] That has grown out: said of the apophysis of a bone.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 176 The Enate parts .. or the Apophyses of the bones. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Enation (ĭnē¹·ʃən). *Bot.* [ad. L. *ēnātiōn-em* outgrowth, f. *ēnāsci*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (1880) 179 Outgrowths, mostly from the anterior or sometimes posterior face of organs = Enation.

† **Enau·nter**, *conj. Obs. rare.* Also 4 enantyr. [A variant of *an, in, on aunter*, Fr. *en aventure*: see Adventure *sb.* 1 c.] In case that; lest by chance.

c 1307 *Coer de Lion* 484 Enantyr hym tydde swylk a chaunce. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 200 Anger nould let him speake to the tree, Enaunter his rage mought cooled bee. 1589 *Mar Martine* 5 For men of litrature t'endite so fast, them doth not sitte, Enaunter in them, as in thee, thair pen outrun thair witt.

† Ena·vigate, *v. Obs.*−° [ad. L. *ēnāvigāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnāvigā-re* to sail over, f. *ē-* out + *nāvigāre* to sail.] *trans.* To sail out or over.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Enaviga·tion.**

1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Enazure: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Enb-, obs. spelling of EMB-.

† Enbai·ssing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 4 **enbaissyngo, enbasshinge.** [corrupt var. of *abaissing*, ABASHING.] Abashment, dismay.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. i. 109 A grete meruayle and an enbaissynge [*v.r.* enbasshinge] wiþouten ende [L. *infiniti stuporis*].

† Enba·ned, *pple. Obs.* [Etymology and meaning obscure: Mätzner compares Pr. *embanamen* a kind of defensive work, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *bana* horn.] ? Fortified.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1458 Couered cowpes..as casteles arayed, Enbaned vnder batelment. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 790 Enbaned vnder þe abataylment.

† Enba·sted, *pple. Obs. rare*−[1]. Of uncertain formation and meaning; the Parker Soc. editor explains '*basted*' or steeped.

a 1555 PHILPOT tr. *Curio's Def.* in *Wks.* (1842) 375 The Holy Ghost, which may not..permit the same [Scriptures] notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be enbasted [L. *imbuī*] with vain opinions.

† Enbe·ne, *v. Cookery. Obs.* Also **enbane.** [? var. of EMBAIN to bathe, steep.] *trans.* ? To baste; to steep.

c 1420 *Lib. Cure Coc.* 26 Enbene hit [a capon on the spit] wele withe þy ryȝt honde. *Ibid.* 27 With ȝolkes of eyren enbene hit [þo ox tonge] ay whille þat hit rostes. *c* 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 107 Take whit bred and lay it in a disshe, and enbane it with wine. *Ibid.* 118 Enbane it with yolks of eggs.

Enbewte: see EMBEAUTY.

Enbibe, enbibing, obs. ff. IMBIBE, -ING.

† Enblow', *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 *pa. pple.* **enblowid, enblawen.** [var. of INBLOW *v.*]

a. To inflate, puff up. **b.** To inspire.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* ix, But peraueuture Tullyus is to be wenyd enblowid with the spirit of retorik. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 Bischopis, enblawen wiþ enuy of þe fendis temptacoun.

† Enbo·rd, *v. Her. Obs.* [? f. Fr. phrase *en bord.*] = BORDURE *v.*

Hence **Enbo·rding** *vbl. sb.* = BORDURE *sb.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B j b, A differens calde enbordyng. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 154 The thirde brother had his coate Enborded. *Ibid.* 155 The fifth brother had his enbordinge checquie of two tracts.

Enbrade, -braid(e, var. ff. EMBRAID. *Obs.*

[Enbreame, a misprint for *extreame*, EXTREME; in some Dicts with definition 'sharp, powerful'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 4 To..indure the operation of enbreame purges.]

† Enbreston. *Obs. rare*−[1].

c 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 87 Sethe it till it be on enbreston.

Enbusche, -bussh(e, obs. ff. of AMBUSH.

‖ **Enca·dré.** *Crystallog.* [a. F. *encadré*, pa. pple. of *encadrer* to frame, f. *en-* in + *cadre* a frame.] (See quot.)

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 212 A crystal is named encadré, when it has facets which form kinds of squares around the planes of a more simple form already existing in the same species.

Encænia (ensī·niă). Also 4 **encenia, encennia,** 5 **encenye.** [a. L. *encænia*, a. Gr. (τὰ) *ἐγκαίνια* dedication festival, f. *ἐν* in + *καινός* new.]

† 1. A renewal; a dedicatory festival.

1382 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks II. 105 Encennia is as myche as newinge in our speche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 119 Þat halowynge [of the temple] is i-clepede Encenia.

2. The anniversary festival of the dedication of a temple or church: *esp.* (among the Jews) of the Temple at Jerusalem.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxiv. (1495) 370 Encennia is the dedicacion and halowynge of a newe temple. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 285/1 The fest of Encenye..was the dedycacion of the Temple. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. 124 The Encænia of the ancient Church are annual festivals in memory of the dedication of their particular Churches. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Encænia*, among Christians signifies the Consecration or Wake-days of Churches.

3. The annual Commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford University, held in June.

1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 Jeremias Wells..spoke in verse in the first Encænia at the dedication of Sheldons Theater. 1870 W. COLLINS *Man & Wife* (1871) 466 App., The Vice-Chancellor announced that if the proceedings were interrupted any more the Encænia would be abruptly closed.

Encage, incage (en-, ink*ē*·dʒ), *v.* [f. EN-[1], IN- + CAGE *sb.*; cf. Fr. *encager*.] *trans.* To confine in, or as in, a cage. Hence **Enca·ged,** *ppl. a.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 12 Such a pleasure as incaged Birds Conceiue, When, etc. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lxxiii, Doe you him..in your bosome bright..encage. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1635) 152 Bajazet encag'd, the shepheards scoffe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xlii, A cave the winds encaging. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 191 Like as a Bird that hath beene long encaged. 1792 BENTHAM *Panopt.* 37 Noise, the only offence by which a man thus encaged could render himself trouble-some. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxi, The generous soul.. Which the stern dotard deemed he could encage. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 675 The Æolus [is there] to recall and encage the tempestuous elements of strife. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 114 The two little canary birds encaged in her window.

† Enca·gement. *Obs. rare*−[1]. In 7 in-. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The state of being encaged.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxi. 540 Your incagement, and as you imagine, inchantment, in that coop.

Encalendar: modernized spelling of INCALENDAR *v., Obs.*

† Enca·lf, *a. Obs. rare*−[1]. [f. phrase *in calf*: see EN- *pref.*[1].] Of a cow: That is in calf.

1556 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 90 To everye of the sonnes of Evan Haddocke my sonne in lawe one encalf qwye.

Encalm: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Encamp (enkæ·mp), *v.* Also 6-8 **incamp.** [f. EN-[1] + CAMP *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* In military sense: To form into a camp; to settle or lodge in a camp.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 618 He encamped his armye very stronglye, both with trenches and artillery. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 126 Bid him encampe his Souldiers where they are. 1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavelli's Prince etc.* 83 It is almost impossible that an army can lye incampt before a towne for the space of a whole yeere. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 110 The almighty encamping his regiments. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xiii. (ed. 4) 369 There were large parties of them incamped in the woods. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. II. xxvi. 325 The terrible soldiery were encamped in the Prato.

† b. *refl. Obs.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 15 Yee have..encamped your selfe in field. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 27 Two such opposed Kings encampe them still.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 111 The French men went to incampe in the wood of Incoronato. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 82 What, is the King encamp'd? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 171 The yong Emperor..incamped in the same place where he before lay. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. VII. 500 The nobles encamped at St. Ninian's. 1858 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* IV. 394 The Earl of Feversham..encamped on this morass [Sedgmoor].

2. *transf.* (*intr.* and *pass.*) To lodge in the open in tents or other portable or improvised habitations.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 We followed up the stream..encamping each night. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 191 De la Condamine..was encamped months on the volcanos of Peru. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 170 The place where they encamped..was the first delightful spot they had come to 1855 EMERSON *Misc., Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 321 We are encamped in nature, not domesticated.

† Enca·mper. *Obs. rare.* [f. ENCAMP *v.* + -ER.] One who encamps (soldiers); a tactician.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 152 The best Italian and Spanish encampers.

Encamping (enkæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **incamping.** [f. ENCAMP *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. ENCAMP; an encampment. Also *attrib.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. conc. Weapons* 48 Many encampings of armies..dislodgings, marchings. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 85 The Romaines reckened their iourneys with their army by their incampings. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 90 (R.) The French knew well enough how to make warre with the English by strong encampings. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 214 A..Camp, or place of Encamping. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 310 Our incamping ground.

† 2. Transl. of Gr. *σταθμός*: The distance between one encampment and another. *Obs. rare.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 7 The Riuer Euphrates..was about 12 encampings from thence. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116/2 The distance of the place..being one hundred twenty two Encampings.

Encampment (enkæ·mpmĕnt). Also 8 **incampment.** [f. ENCAMP *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of encamping; the state of being encamped.

1686 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 381 The encampment of his majesties forces on Hounslow Heath. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 P 9 The whole Art of Encampment. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iii. 5 During our incampment in Dutch Brabant. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Grecian Hist.* I. 222 They were once more obliged to forsake culture for encampment. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (R.), A square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the encampment of twenty thousand Romans. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 245 Two or three days after the encampment in the valley.

2. The place where a body of troops is lodged in tents or other temporary means of shelter, with or without intrenchments; = CAMP *sb.*[2] 1. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 150 Strong encampements, if commodities be cut off, not much available. 1713 POPE in *Guardian* No. 173 P 8 A green encampment yonder meets the eye, And loaded citrons bearing shields and speares. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 169 An incampment which was forming in haste. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. I, The immense and murmuring encampment of the Spanish foe.

b. *transf.* The temporary quarters, formed by tents, vehicles, etc., occupied by a body of nomads or men on the march, travellers, etc.; = CAMP *sb.*[2] 4. Also *fig.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 64 The creek..where they had formed their encampment. 1824 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 418 Signs of a small Indian encampment. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 127 A lobster..So old that barnacles had spread Their white encampments o'er its head. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 339/1 Encampments are common ..along the Thames.

† 3. A Masonic meeting. *Obs.*

1787 in *Burns' Wks.* (1856) II. 83 *note*, At a general encampment held this day, the following brethren were made Royal Arch Masons, viz.—Robert Burns, etc. 1878 WOODFORD *Kenning's Masonic Cyclop., Encampment*, the name formerly given to the assemblies of Masonic Knights Templar.

Encanker, Encannibal: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Encanthis (enkæ·nþis). *Med.* Also 7 **enchanthis, encanthe.** [a. Gr. *ἐγκανθίς* tumour in the inner corner of the eye, f. *ἐν* in + *κανθός* the corner of the eye.] 'A small red excrescence in the inner canthus of the eye, growing from the caruncula lacrymalis and semilunar fold of the conjunctiva' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1586 WALTER BAILEY *Preserv. Eye-sight* (1633) 16 Encanthis is an excrescence of the same flesh which is in the greater Cantho. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Enchanthis.* 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) IV. § 2 i. 193 Encanthe is an increase of the Glandule in the great corner of the Eye. 1708 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1840 LISTON *Surgery* (ed. 2) II. 312 Encanthis is a tumour situated in the corner of the eye. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Encap: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2 b.

Encapsulate, encapsulation, var. forms of INCAPSULATE, -ATION.

Encapsule (enkæ·psiul), *v. Phys.* [f. EN-[1] + CAPSULE.] *trans.* To enclose in a capsule; cf. CAPSULE 2. Hence **Enca·psuled** *ppl. a.*

1877 F. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 64 It may become encapsuled by some dense tissue. 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mam. Descent* (Hunt. Lect.) ii. 52 *note*, The bones and cartilages that encapsule it.

Encaptivate: see INCAPTIVATE, *Obs.*

† Encaptive (enkæ·ptiv) *Obs.* Also 6-7 **incaptive.** [f. EN-[1] + CAPTIVE *a.*] To make into a captive; to captivate, enthral.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* B ij b, These two Earth wormes [Greediness and Niggardize] encaptiued this beautifull substaunce [gold]. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 59 To..encaptiue him to her trenchour. 1605 DANIEL *Trag. Philotas* I. ii, More Than my incaptiv'd Fortune doth allow.

† Enca·rdion. *Bot. Obs.*−° [a. Gr. *ἐγκάρδιον* the heart or core of wood.] 'Old name for the pith of vegetables' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Encarn, var. of INCARN, *Obs.*

Encarnadine, var. of INCARNADINE.

Encarnalize (enkā·ɹnălәiz) *v.* Also 9 **incarnalize.** [f. EN- + CARNALIZE.] *trans.* To clothe in flesh and blood; *fig.* to make (an idea) palpable, to embody. Also to make carnal, fleshly, gross, or sensual. Hence **Enca·rnalised,** *ppl. a.*

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 298 Those monstrous males..Encarnalize their spirits. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 157 So incarnalise The strong idea. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* ii. 42 The pagan of the East may have fabled of his encarnalized divinities. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* 225 The poor, vain..intellect..is encarnalised and depraved.

Encarnate, obs. form of INCARNATE.

‖ **Enca·rpa,** *sb. pl. Arch. Obs. rare*−[1]. [L. *encarpa*, a. Gr. *ἔγκαρπα*, neut. pl. of *ἔγκαρπος*; cf. ENCARPUS.] Festoons of fruit (as an architectural ornament).

1662 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 387 The Berry adorning the Intercolumniations with scarlet festoons and Encarpa. 1709 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† Enca·rpous, *a. Phys. Obs.*−° [f. Gr. *ἔγκαρπ-ος* (see next) + OUS.] 'Pregnant' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Encarpus (enkā·ɹpŏs). *Arch.* [ad. Gr. *ἔγκαρπος* containing fruit, taken as = *ἔγκαρπα*; see ENCARPA.] 'The festoons on a frieze; consisting of fruit, flowers, leaves, etc.' (Gwilt).

Encarve: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Encase, incase (eŋ-, iŋkē·s), *v.* [f. EN-[1], IN- + CASE *sb.*[2] Cf. Fr. *encaisser*.]

1. *trans.* To put into or enclose within a case or receptacle. Also *fig.*

1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* V. (1840) 45 Souls which have been encased in flesh. 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 243 Are not individuals to..incase the dead bodies, in whatever manner they please? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlviii, The creature was incased [in a violoncello] and mounted on a man's shoulders! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The body was encased in a decent pine coffin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 671 A little soul is encased in a large body.

2. To overlay, surround, hem in as with a case.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* V. xxxiv, The glassie wall (that round encasing The moat of glasse is named from that enlacing). 1791 COWPER *Iliad* x. 348 Whose horns I will encase with gold. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* II. 149 Green moss shines there with ice incased. 1827 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 170 The sternum..is divided by a moveable articulation into two lids, which..completely encase the animal in its shell. 1856 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) 322 The sanctuary was..encased with buildings.

b. To clothe, cover, invest. Chiefly *humorous.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 333 In radiant Panoply his limbs incas'd. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, His legs were encased in silk stockings. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 13 Well encased in warm sheepskin jackets and felt shoes.

Encasement (enkēˑsměnt). Also **incasement.** [f. Encase *v.* + -ment.] That which encases; receptacle, covering, sheath.

1741 Monro *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 152, I have .. described the incasement of the teeth. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 664 Gorgons and dragons .. look grim from out of their stony encasement. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 His .. horn, from the tip to its bony encasement, four feet. 1863 Sala *Capt. Dang.* III. v. 176 Wedge after wedge [was] driven in between his Legs..and the Iron Incasement.

b. *Biol.* = Emboîtement. (See quot.)

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man.* I. ii. 36 Encasement .. the false idea that the germs of innumerable generations previously formed and encased one in another, existed in every organism.

Encash (enkæˑʃ), *v.* [f. En-¹ + Cash *sb.*¹: cf. Fr. *encaisser.*]

1. *trans.* To convert (drafts, bills, notes, etc.) into cash; to Cash.

1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 103 The seller of such a bill .. would send his bill to be encashed. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 7/4 Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. are prepared to Encash the Coupon, falling due 1st January next.

2. To receive or obtain in the form of cash payments; to realize.

1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 77 The silver thus encashed is to be actually shipped to England. 1879 R. H. Lang in *Macm. Mag.* Sept., The communication of the revenue encashed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 12/1 A sum which it will take many nights to encash.

Encashment (enkæˑʃměnt). [f. prec. vb. + -ment.] The action of encashing; *concr.* the amount of cash receipts.

1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 26 Encashment of dividends or other sources of revenue. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/4 The *Moniteur*..publishes the encashment to the 31st of July.

Encastellate, var. of Incastellate, *Obs.*, to make into a fortress.

[**Encaˑstic.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ ? Misprint for Encaustic.

1623 Cockeram, *Encasticke*, one that can enamell.]

† **Encauˑma.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [a. Gr. ἔγκαυμα result of burning in.]

1. 'The scoria of silver' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A deep, foul ulceration of the cornea, followed by destruction of the eye.

1708 in Kersey. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

3. Formerly used for the mark left by a burn, or the vesicle produced by it' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1708 in Kersey. 1775 in Ash. 1847 in Craig.

† **Encauˑse,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **incawse.** [f. En-¹ + Cause *v.*] *trans.* To cause.

14.. Caxton *Chron.* 226 The which disguysynges .. encaused many myshappes. 1527 Andrew tr. *Brunswykes Distyllacions* F. iv, Thre or foure droppes of the same water put in defe eares..incawseth heryng againe.

‖ **Encaustes** (enkǭˑstīz). [a. Gr. ἐγκαυστής in same sense, f. ἐγκαίειν to paint in encaustic.] A painter in encaustic.

1775 in Ash. 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 310. 354 Nicias the great encaustes.

Encaustic (enkǭˑstik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 in Gr. or L. form **encaustice, 8 encaustica.** [ad. Gr. ἐγκαυστικός, f. ἐγκαίειν to burn in.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or produced by, the process of 'burning in': **a.** with reference to the ancient method of painting with wax colours, and fixing them by means of fire; also to modern processes of similar nature.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 654 The new encaustic painting, or painting in burnt wax. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 2 The revival of encaustic painting. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 193 The processes of the ancient art, now lost .. particularly the Encaustic method. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* vi. 184 The great fresco and encaustic pictures.

b. in wider sense, with reference to any process by which pigments are 'burnt in', *e.g.* enamelling, painting on pottery, etc. *Encaustic brick, tile*: one decorated with patterns formed with different coloured clays, inlaid in the brick or tile, and burnt with it.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Encaustick* (encausticus), enameled, wrought with fire, varnished. 1781 Hayley *Tri. Temper* vi. 174 The..artist, whose nice toils aspire To fame eternal by encaustic fire. 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* ii. 45 The manufacture of encaustic tiles. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 177 The splendid encaustic floor is still perfect.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1822 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. V. 232 Those encaustic records which in the mighty furnaces of London life had been burned into the undying memory. 1872 H. Macmillan *True Vine* vi. 260 The encaustic lichen on the rock.

B. *sb.*

1. [ad. Gr. ἐγκαυστικὴ τέχνη.] The art or process of encaustic painting. Chiefly applied to the ancient method of painting so called, or its mod. imitations (see A. 1 a); occasionally to enamelling, painting on pottery, etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 546 The art of painting with fire (called Encaustice). 1708 Kersey, *Encaustice* or *Encaustica*, the Art of Enamelling..with fire. 1838 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) I. xi. 481 The method of painting in encaustic, practised by the ancients. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* iii. iv. 106 The walls..entirely painted in encaustic by the first artists of Germany. 1848 Wornum *Lect. Paint. by R. A's* 221 *note*, Encaustic .. practised by the later Greeks ..appears to have been nothing more than burning-in with a heater (cauterium) the ordinary wax colours.

† **2.** A pigment or glaze applied by 'burning in'.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* iv. *Misc. Writ.* (1805) 277 A certain encaustic or black enamel.

Encaustically (enkǭˑstikăli), *adv.* [f. Encaustic + -al + -ly².] In encaustic.

1857 De Quincey in Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 139 Burnt in, encaustically painted.

† **Encave,** *v. Obs rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *encave-r* f. *en* in + *cave* cellar.] To put into a cellar; to hide.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iv. i. 82 Do but encaue your selfe.

-ence, *suffix.* [a. Fr. *-ence*, ad. L. *-entia*, forming abstr. sbs., usually of quality, rarely of action, on ppl. stems in *-ent-*, e.g. *sapient-em* knowing, *sapient-ia* knowingness, sapience; *audient-em* hearing, *audient-ia* the process of hearing, audience. As the ppl. stem had *-ent-*, *-ant-*, the derivative sbs. had *-entia* (*prūdentia*), *-antia* (*īnfantia*); but all these were levelled in OFr. to *-ance*, in words that survived in popular use, or were formed analogically on the pr. pple. in *-ant*; as *aidance, assistance, complaisance, contenance, nuisance, parlance, séance.* These were sbs. of action or process, the value with which the suffix was retained in Fr. as a living formative. But subsequently other L. words in *-ntia*, which had not survived in the living language, were re-adopted on the analogy of these, but with *-ence* or *-ance* according to the L. vowel, e.g. *absence, clémence, diligence, élégance, présence, providence, prudence, tempérance, violence.* These were sbs. of quality or state; all Fr. words in *-ence* are of this class. Both classes were adopted in ME. in their actual Fr. forms and senses, which they generally still retain; but since 1500, some of those in *-ance* have been altered back to *-ence* after L. All words since adopted from or formed on L., follow L. precedent as to *-ence* or *-ance.* The result is that the modern spelling of individual words, and still more of groups of cogn. words, is uncertain and discordant; cf. assist*ance*, consist*ence*, exist*ence*, resist*ance*, subsist*ence*; attend*ance*, superintend*ence*; ascend*ant*, *-ent*, *-ancy*, *-ency*, condescend*ence*; depend*ant*, *-ent*, *-ance*, *-ence*, independ*ence*; appear*ance*, appar*ent*; pertin*ence*, appurten*ance*. In sense, words in *-nce* are partly nouns of action, as in OFr., partly of state or quality, as in L. The latter idea is more distinctly expressed by the variant *-ncy* (see -y = *-ie* :—*-ia*) which has been formed in Eng. as a direct adaptation of L. *-ntia*; see -ency, -ancy.]

‖ **Enceinte** (ansæˑnt), *sb.* [Fr.; f. on late L. type **incincta*, f. ppl. stem of *incingĕre* to gird, surround closely.] An enclosure; chiefly in *Fortification* (see quots.).

1708 Kersey, *Enceinte*, Compass, Inclosure. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Enceinte*, in fortification, the wall, or rampart, which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains, either faced or lined with brick, or stone, or only made of earth. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* I. i, It did not seemingly form part of the enceinte of the mediaeval castle of the Wake. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/2 The 'enceinte' or 'body of the place' is the main enclosure of the fortress.

‖ **Enceinte** (ansæˑnt), *a.* Forms: 6 [**insented**] 6–8 **enseint,** 7 **einsent, inseint,** 8– **enceinte.** [Fr.; = Pr. *encinta*, Sp. (written as two words) *en cinta*, It. *incinta*:—late L. *in-cincta*, explained by Isidore (6th c.) as 'ungirt', f. *in-* negative prefix + *cincta*, pa. pple. of *cingĕre* to gird.

Others explain the word as the pa. pple. of *incingĕre* to put a girdle on, gird (the It. and Pr. forms of this verb being used for 'to render pregnant'), or as phrase (late L. **in cinctā* = *in cinctā*) in a girdle. See Diez and Scheler.]

Of women: Pregnant. † *Privement enseint* (legal AF.): see quot. 1613.

[1599 *Will of G. Taylard* (Somerset Ho.), Yf my wife be pryvyment insented wᵗ a manchilde.] 1602 in J. P. Rylands *Chesh. & Lanc. Fun. Certif.* (Record Soc. 1882), Agnes was priviement enseint wᵗʰ a sonne. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 117 His wife priuement inseint (that is, so with childe as it is not discerned). 1723 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.,) *Wks.* (1753) II. 114 During a possibility of being left enceinte. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* ii. xi. 61 Leaving his wife enseint or big with child. 1860 Tanner *Pregnancy* i. 26 Those Parisian ladies who were fortunately enceinte.

Enceinteship (ansæˑntʃip). *nonce-wd.* [f. Enceinte *a.* + -ship.] The state of being Enceinte.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 14 Another anecdote of her in her enceinteship, if such a word may be allowed.

Enceladite (enseˑlădəit). *Min.* [f. L. *Enceladus*, the name of one of the giants + -ite.] 'A borotitanate of magnesia and iron, with 15 to 20 p. c. of boric acid' (Dana); = Warwickite.

1846 Hunt in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. ii. II. 30, I .. would propose for it the name Enceladite.

Encell: see En- *pref.*¹ 1.

Encendiary, obs. form of Incendiary.

Encennia: see Encænia.

Encens(e, obs. forms of Incense.

Encense, variant of Ensense *v. Obs.*

† **Enceˑnser.** *Obs.* Also 4 **ensecenser,** 5 **encensor.** [a. OF. *encensier*:—late L. type **incensārium*, f. *incens-um* Incense. Hence aphetically Censer.] A censer.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxxvii. 16 And enscensers of most clene gold. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiii. xiii, Eneas .. gaf to the Kynge of his jewels. a moche ryche encensor.

† **Enceˑnt,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [? Back-formation from Incentive.] ? *trans.* ? To excite. Only in **Enceˑnting** *vbl. sb.* (*rare*⁻¹).

c 1400 *Lay Folks' Mass-bk.* App. iii. 125 Deuoute sterynge þorouȝ goostely encentynge of herte.

Encent(i, var. Ensent, *obs.*, to consent.

Encentive, obs. var. of Incentive.

Encentre: see En- *pref.*¹ 1.

‖ **Encephala** (enseˑfălă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐν in + κεφαλή head.] A division of Mollusca, including those which have a distinct head.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 24 In the Encephala, the tongue is armed with spines.

‖ **Enceˑphali,** *sb. pl. Obs.*⁻⁰ [mod.L., f. as prec.] Worms generated in the head.

1736 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Encephalic (ensĭfæˑlik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐγκέφαλ-ος the brain + -ic.] Pertaining to the brain or Encephalon.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 447 Every encephalic nerve is enveloped by an external membrane. 1865 Grote *Plato* II. xxiii. 159 The .. (encephalic) soul, located in the head. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Nov., Typhoid fever of the encephalic type.

Encephalitic (ensefăliˑtik), *a. Path.* [f. next; see -ic.] Pertaining to encephalitis.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717 This encephalitic softening is generally red in color.

Encephalitis (ensefăləiˑtis). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἐγκέφαλ-ος the brain + -itis.] Inflammation of the brain and its membranes. Now chiefly in sense 'Inflammation of the substance of the brain as distinct from its membranes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1843 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Physic* (1871) I. 348 The disorder I am about to consider has been called encephalitis. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717 The terms encephalitis and cerebritis denote inflammation of the substance of the brain. 1880 H. M. Jones in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 185 One was complicated with encephalitis.

Encephalocele (enseˑfălosīl). *Med.* [f. Gr. ἐγκέφαλο-ς the brain + κήλη tumour.] 'Protrusion of a portion of the brain through a preternatural opening in the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 744/1 That malformation termed encephalocele. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 239 In the true encephalocele, the brain itself is pressed out of the skull into the external tumour.

Encephaloid (enseˑfăloid), *a. Path.* [a. Fr. *encéphaloïde* (Laennec) f. Gr. ἐγκέφαλ-ος the brain + -oid.] That resembles the brain or brain-structure; the distinctive epithet of soft cancer (sarcoma).

1846 W. H. Walshe *Cancer* 8. 1872 Peaslee *Ovar. Tumours* 20 The encephaloid variety is more common than the scirrhous.

Encephalon (enseˑfălǫn). *Anat.* [a. Gr. (τὸ) ἐγκέφαλον what is within the head.] What is within the skull; the brain.

1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 14 The Cortex of the *Encephalon.* 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 98 The meninges of the encephalon, as well as the brain itself, were in a state of high inflammation. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 259 The .. Encephalon, is that enlarged part of the nervous centres which is contained within the cranium.

Encephalopathy (ensefălǫˑpăþi). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἐγκέφαλο-ς brain + -πάθεια, f. πάθος suffering.] Disease of the brain in general. Hence **Encephalopaˑthic** *a.*, pertaining to encephalopathy.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 767 Saturnine Encephalopathy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 585 Polyuria had occurred in consequence of violent encephalopathies. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 767 Other manifestations of lead-poisoning..may..precede the encephalopathic attack.

‖ **Encephalos** (enseˑfălǫs). *rare.* [a. Gr. ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] = Encephalon.

1708 Kersey, *Encephalos*, whatever is contained within the Scull. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* I. App. 411 The female encephalos is considerably smaller than that of the male.

Encephalous (enseˑfălǝs), *a. Zool.* [f. Encephal-a + -ous.] Of molluscs: Possessing a distinct head; belonging to the Encephala.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 229 The encephalous orders possess organs of sense. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 243 Encephalous molluscs, with locomotive and prehensile organs.

Encerche, var. of Ensearch, *v. Obs.*

† **Enceˑrtain,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. En-¹ + Certain *a.*] *trans.* To certify, inform.

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arthur* (1814) 515 At laste she was encertayned that, etc.

Encertin, *Sc.* var. of Incertain *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* uncertain, without purpose.

† **Enceuˑr.** *Obs.* [a. obs. Fr. *encueur*, *encœur* (? f. phrase *en cœur* in the heart).] A disease of the chest affecting horses and oxen.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farme* 139 The Enceur doth bring present death to horses.

Ench, obs. var. of Inch.

Enchace, obs. form of Enchase.

Enchafe (enˌtʃēˑf), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 enchaufye, 4–7 enchauf(e, 4- enchafe; also 7 inchafe. [ME. *enchaufe*, an alteration of *eschaufe*, Achafe.]

1. *trans.* To make hot or warm. Also *fig.* to excite, irritate.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. iv. 73 As fire..ne stinteþ nat to enchaufen [*Camb. MS.* eschaufen] and to ben hote. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 395 The gude, at enchaufyt war Off Ire. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XVIII. xv, Syr Lauayne was ryden to playe hym to enchauffe his hors. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 43 The legates of Rome being enchafed with such woords. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 225 Hee alone after this maner inchafeth himselfe, and giues an edge vnto his anger. *Ibid.* XVIII. XXX, The Frument..soone catcheth a heat, and is quickly enchaufed. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 174 They are as rough (Their Royall blood enchaf'd) as the rud'st winde. 1818 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* 86 Thy embryo form..The dark enlightens, and enchafes the cold.

2. *intr.* To grow hot. Also *fig.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2256 He louaþ þat fyr; let hym enchaufye ynne. 1382 Wyclif *Job* vi. 17 As thei enchaufe, thei shul be losid fro ther place.

Encha·fed, *ppl. a.* [f. Enchafe *v.* + -ed 1.] Furious, excited, irritated. Also *fig.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 16, I neuer did like mollestation view On the enchafed flood. 1801 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg. W. Wallace.* lxxx, Like th' enchafed lion bound.

Enchain (enˌtʃēˑn), *v.* Forms: 4 encheinen, 5–7 enchayn, 7 encheine, 6–8 inchain, 7 inchayn, 6- enchain. [a. OF. *enchaine-r*, f. *en-* (see En- 1) + *chaine* Chain *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put in or bind with chains; to chain up, fetter.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxx. 26 b/2 Some men broughte to hym a chylde enchayned. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1331 Putting into their [Christian slaves] places the Turkes which had inchained them. 1786 Nugent *Gr. Tour* France IV. 73 The statue of Lewis XIV .. with four slaves enchained, denotes his victories.

† b. To surround or hem in as with a chain.

1582 Styward *Mart. Discip.* II. 129 The Turke..doth inchaine and fortifie the Campe.

2. *fig.* a. To 'fetter', restrain; to impede the free or natural action of.

1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 159 P 5 Bashfulness..may flush the cheek..and enchain the tongue. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. § 57 He was never enchained by rules. 1880 Mazzini *Royalty & Repub.* 187 Do not enchain one of its [the intellect's] faculties.

b. To hold fast, rivet (the attention); to bind, attach (the emotions) closely to an object. Hence with personal obj. See Enchaining *ppl. a.*

1658 T. Wall *God's Rev. Enemies Ch.* 17 Great affection..believes a possibility of that to the liking of which it is enchained. 1844 A. Welby *Poems* (1867) 46 Thy song enchained a thousand hearts. 1851 C. Brontë in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 236 Rachel's acting .. enchained me with interest, and thrilled me with horror. 1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 48 In a noble library the visitor is enchained to reverence and courtesy by the genius of the place.

† c. *intr.* for *refl.* To become closely united. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 285/2 Dignitie with honour, and reverence, causen harts to encheinen.

† 3. To link together as in a chain. *Obs.*

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (1869) 33 One contracts and enchaines his words. 1768 Bp. Warburton *Lett. Eminent Divine* (1809) 422 The parts of the argument are so enchained with one another that, etc.

Hence **Enchai·ned** *ppl. a.*

1644 R. Codrington tr. *Hist. Iustine* 297 He..filled not, as his Father, the prisons with enchained Citizens.

Enchaining (enˌtʃēˑniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Enchain *v.* + -ing 2.] That enchains.

† 1. Forming a chain or linked series. *fig. Obs.*

1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 143 These .. causes are so enchaining one within the other.

2. That holds or rivets the attention.

1823 *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* (1846) I. ii. 55 Scarcely a volume .. contains passages breathing a more enchaining eloquence. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 64 The most enchaining and irresistible is James Mill.

Enchainment (enˌtʃēˑnmĕnt). [f. Enchain *v.* + -ment.] The action of enchaining; the state of being enchained.

1750 Warburton *Julian* II. iii. Wks. (1811) VIII. 132 A connection and enchainment of one fact to another. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xxxix. (1875) 298 Passing enchainments of sense or fancy. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 101 The doctrine of the necessary enchainment of action with action.

† **Enchai·p**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.*—1 [= **encheap*, f. En- 1 + Cheap *sb.* or *vb.*] *intr.* or *absol.* To 'do a trade'.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 318 Quhair ony Collȝear may enchaip I trow till encheif.

Enchair: see En- *pref.*1 1.

† **Encha·nce**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 enchaunce. [as if OF. **encheance* f. *encheoir* to happen: see En- 1 and Chance] = Chance.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 151 Enchaunce movenge [L. *agitante sorte*].

† **Encha·nce**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 enchaunse. [? f. En- 1 + Chance *sb.*] *trans.* ? To adventure. (But prob. a mere mistake for *enhaunsest*: see Enhance.)

1483 Caxton *Cato* C v, Thou takest on the and enchaunsest thyself for to doo hygh and excellent promesses.

† **Encha·nt**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. next vb.] Magic, enchantment.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 120 By the damsel's enchant [1470–85 enchauntement], the sword Excalibur fell out of sir Accolon's hand.

Enchant (enˌtʃɑˑnt), *v.* Forms: 4 enchaunten, 4–6 enchaunt, 6–8 incha(u)nt, 4- enchant. [a. F. *enchante-r*:—L. *incantāre*, f. *in-* upon, against + *cantāre* to sing; cf. Chant *v.*, Incantation.]

1. *trans.* To exert magical influence upon; to bewitch, lay under a spell. Also, to endow with magical powers or properties. Also *fig.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 376 The frere with his phisik this folke hath enchaunted. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 137 With word the serpent is enchaunted. *c* 1440 *York Mysl.* xxxiii. 288 He enchaunted & charmed oure knyghtis. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Indies* 122 The Indians thought that the Spaniardes were inchaunted. *a* 1619 Daniel in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 399 T' inchant your fame to last so long a while. 1635 Pagitt *Christianography* (1646) I. 235 Thus had the Popes by this time learnt to inchant these words of holy scripture, to make them serve for a cloake of disobedience. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 411 Cockering mothers inchant their sonnes to make them rod-free. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 55 This little Slut has the Power of Witchcraft .. she inchants all that come near her. 1772 Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 232 Both these amulets have been enchanted. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. vii. 321 The murdered individual had enchanted them.

absol. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* Epil. 13 Now I want Spirits to enforce: Art to inchant.

† 2. *fig.* To influence irresistibly or powerfully, as if by a charm; to hold spellbound; in bad sense, to delude, befool. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1395, I shal hym so enchaunten with my sawes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4187 þan was Char[lis] enchanted so With þees traytour, and othre mo. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xlvi. 63 To forsake the kyng of Englande, who had enchaunted them. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 40 Speake *Pucell*, and enchaunt him with thy words. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 69 Philosophers, and Theologers enchanting mens Understandings.

† b. To attract, win over, compel or induce, as if by magic (to do something). *Obs.* (cf. Incentive).

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 288 Eueriche busshope.. sholde fere hem [his people] fro synne..And enchaunte hem to charite. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1106/1 Vnlearned men may be inchanted to thinke and iudge those that be things indifferent..to be great treasons. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 128 He..sexes both enchanted To dwell with him in thought.

3. To charm, delight, enrapture.

Originally with conscious metaphor as in 2; now employed more freely, after the mod. Fr. use of *enchanter.*

1598 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 145 Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear. 1672 Dryden *Assignation* II. iii, This time I will absolutely inchant 'em. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 22 P 1 Our eyes inchanted with flowery meadows. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* 13 Godolphin was enchanted at this proposal. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 68 Voltaire is enchanted to hear that his niece reads .. Locke.

Encha·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. Enchant *v.* + -ed.1] 1. Invested with magical powers or properties. Also *fig.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. 26 The same which .. in that enchaunted glasse she saw. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* V. i. 112 Where thou bee'st he or no, Or some inchanted trifle to abuse me. 1671 Milton *Samson* 932, I know .. thy fair enchanted cup. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 330 So powerfully on every soul That new, enchanted measure stole. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring L.* 113 The enchanted rings of the Greeks.

2. Bewitched, laid under a spell.

1710 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 254 P 1 All is Enchanted Ground, and Fairy Land. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xx. 96 The enchanted castles of ministerial magic. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxvi, On Heaven and on thy lady call, And enter the enchanted hall!

† b. Deluded, captivated as by magic. *Obs.*

1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 220 His owne inchaunted and beguiled heart.

3. Delighted, charmed, enraptured.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 83 Therefore that praise which Collatine doth owe Enchanted Tarquin answers with surmise In silent wonder of still-gazing eyes. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 208 Drink the loved cadence with enchanted ear.

Enchanter (enˌtʃɑˑntəɹ). Forms: 4 enchantour, -eor, enchauntur, -or, (enchauntonour), 4–5 enchauntour, 4–6 -ter, 5 -eure, 6 inchaunter, 6–7 inchanter, 3- enchanter. [f. Enchant *v.* + -er; but the ME. forms in *-ur, -or, -our*, etc., are formally a. OF. *enchanteor*:—L. *incantātōrem.*]

1. One who enchants, uses magic (see Enchant *v.* 1); formerly also, a 'conjuror', one who practices sleight of hand.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 28 þe kyng Babulf..gret enchanter was. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy in E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Myne enchantours bynyme schulle þi wicchinge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* P 615 Ffiatereres been the deueles Enchauntours. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. D. P. R.* XVI. xl. (1495) 566 This stone Eliotrop dyscerneth the foly of enchauntours. *c* 1430 *Pilg. Lyfe Manhode* II. CXXII. (1869) 121 If euere thou seye an enchantour pleye with an hat, how he maketh the folk to wene there be somewhat under. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 113 Now hath the enchauntor well spoken. 1542 Elyot *Image Gov.* 7 Using the counsayle of witches and inchaunters, he made his sacrifice with young children. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 56 He must pay a great summe of money to the inchanter to be purified. 1634 Milton *Comus* 645 By this means I knew the foul enchanter. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 58 Whether..we consider the Magicians to be philosophers, or..enchanters and conjurers. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 215 The art of the enchanter is a mode of charming snakes and spiders.

b. *transf.* A 'charmer', bewitching woman.

a 1704 T. Brown *Beauties* (1730) I. 42 With sure success each fair enchanter set Toyles for my heart.

2. **Enchanter's nightshade**, *Circæa lutetiana.*

1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. lix. 280 Inchaunters Nightshade hath leaues like vnto Petimorell. 1775 Ash, *Enchanters-nightshade.* The name of a plant, the circæa. 1862 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* II. 290 Order *Onagrariæ. Circæa Lutetiana* (common Enchanter's Night-shade).

† **Encha·ntery**. *Obs. rare.* Also 3 enchauntere, 6 inchauntry. [a. OF. *enchanterie*, f. *enchanteor*: see prec.] Magic, enchantment.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 148 Ac þer was som enchantery þer to, ich vnderstonde. 1592 Sparry tr. *Cattam's Geomancie* 37 The Arte of diuination and inchauntry.

† **Encha·nting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Enchant *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Enchant.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 95 a, I maie call it rather an enchaunting then a murther. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. v. (1633) 85 Whom the Bishop ascited to purge the same of inchaunting and Witch-craft.

Enchanting (enˌtʃɑˑntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Enchant *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. That enchants or lays under a spell.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 53 Stoppe thyne eares from .. the inchauntynge mermaydes. 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 172 The enchanting forces of the devil. 1626 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. 135 On Pelias .. she hung a deathlike sleepe with her inchanting tongue.

2. Charming, delightful, enrapturing.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 132, I must from this enchanting Queene breake off. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 355 Sin, his faire inchanting Daughter, thus the silence broke. 1718 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. xlviii. 50 It has an enchanting effect. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 120 No spectrum analysis can decompose for us that enchanting ray.

Enchantingly (enˌtʃɑˑntiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an enchanting manner.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 174 Hee's..of all sorts enchantingly beloued. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* lvi. (1804) 403 Why are you so enchantingly good? 1766 C. Anstey *Bath Guide* xiii. 110 This Place is enchantingly pretty. 1804 Moore *Poet. Wks.* I. 369 Blessed and bright are thy rays O'er the brow of creation enchantingly thrown.

Enchantingness (enˌtʃɑˑntiŋnės). *nonce-wd.* [f. Enchanting + -ness.] The quality of being enchanting.

1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* II. iv. 82 Clara's enchantingness ..assured him she was worth winning.

Enchantment (enˌtʃɑˑntmĕnt). Forms: 4–7 enchaunt(e)ment, 5–8 inchaunt(e)ment, 3- enchantment. [a. OF. *enchantement*, f. *enchanter* to Enchant: see -ment.]

1. The action or process of enchanting, or of employing magic or sorcery.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 10 A clerk þoru enchantement hym bi gan to telle. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man's. T.* 1943 Thenchauntementz of Medea and Circes. *c* 1400 Maundev. IV. (1839) 25 It is made be Enchauntement. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. x, By the damoysels enchauntement the sword .. folle oute of Accolons hande. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* XVIII. 23 With thyne inchantment were deceaved all nacions. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. XXXVII. 236 There is no place of Scripture, that telleth us what an Enchantment is. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 9 P 2, I saw his great Coach..by a strange Inchantment turned into many different Vehicles. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* XXXIV, That he was under the influence of enchantment, was a solution which superstition had suggested. 1842 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 79 Poetical fables have placed Charlemagne in a world of heroism and enchantment.

2. *fig.* Alluring or overpowering charm; enraptured condition; (delusive) appearance of beauty.

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1179 Th' inchantment of her Riches. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Drunk.* Poet. Wks. 1730 I. 32 The soft enchantment of the vine. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* I. 7 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view. 1823 Lamb *Elia* I. xviii. (1865) 237 Is there not..some of the child's heart left, to respond to its earliest enchantments. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 60 There is a great deal of enchantment in a chestnut rail. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 3 The delight of enchantment among ideas of grace and beauty.

Enchantress (enˌtʃɑˑntrės). Forms: 4–6 enchanteresse, 6 enchanteresse, 6–8 inchantresse, 8- enchantress. [a. OF. *enchanteresse*, fem. of *enchantere, -eor* Enchanter.] A female enchanter.

1. A female who employs magic; a witch, sorceress. Also *fig.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. iv. 123 O feble and lyst is þe hand of Circes þe enchaunteresse. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, Broteon and..Orion wer sones of Mycale the enchaunteresse. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 538 A develish Witch, and a fanaticall Enchaunteresse. 1624 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 209 Endor, famous by reason of the Inchantresse. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 157 The fucus which these inchantresses..have laid upon the features..of Truth. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* X. 160 The soft Enchantress dame..to whom the powers belong Of dreadful magic. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 389 Philosophy becomes a vain babbler, and Religion a superstitious enchantress. 1823 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 414 The Enchantress now begins her spell.

2. *fig.* A charming or bewitching woman.
1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 194 There shalt thou meet Of soft Enchantresses th' Enchantments sweet. 1866–8 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* I. 3 The girl he loved was the most capricious little enchantress.

† Encha·rge, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *encharge*, f. *encharger*: see next.] An injunction.
1595 Copley *Wits* (Nares), His trumpetter .. refus'd this encharge and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward.

Encharge (en,tʃɑ·ɹdʒ), *v.* Also in-. [a. OF. *encharger*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *charge* Charge *sb.*]
† 1. *trans.* To impose as a charge or duty; to command, enjoin (an action); to give (a thing) in charge. Const. *to*, or dat. of the person. *Obs.*
c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. vi. 178 Grete necessite of prowesse and vertue is encharged and comaunded to 3ow yif 3e nil nat dissimulen. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 So shall he accomplish what is encharged and commanded him. *Ibid.* 20 The Ensigne..the Captaine..deliuereth.. vnto his Ensigne-bearer, encharging him the custodie and defence thereof. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 54 It was beforehand incharged to me to put them from that hope. 1808 Lamb *Lett.* in C. & Mrs. C. Clarke *Recoll. Writers* (1878) 160 Mrs. Hazlitt to whom I encharged it.
† 2. To enjoin or commission (a person) *to* do something. *Obs.*
c 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 897 The whiche hath me commanded and encharged to reduce and to put by writtyng the maner. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiv. (1622) 26 He encharged the Germanes to breake in. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 130, I have encharged Monsignor Burlemont .. to wait upon you. 1681 P. Rycaut *Critick* 199 It had [been] better he had encharged us not to suffer, etc.
3. To burden, entrust, commission *with*.
1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* III. i. 220 Encharging them with the flocke over which Christ hath made them Bishops. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 161 It is a..necessary thing, that the more ..gifted, be peculiarly incharged with the inspection of the Clergie. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 6 The magistracy it encharged with their execution. 1868 R. Quick *Ess. Educ. Ref.* iv. 68 A man..who found himself encharged with the bringing up of a young nobleman.

Encharist: see En- *pref.*[1] 1.

† Encha·rm, *v. Obs.* Also 7 incharm. [a. OF. *encharme-r*, f. *en* in + *charme* Charm *sb.*] *trans.* To throw a charm or spell over; to enchant.
1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiv. i, She..encharmed them [the herbes] with sorowful and hevy charmes. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* B iij, This wylde beste must be encharmed w^t ye scripture of god. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. lv. 206 Rowena .. saluted the King with a cup of gold full of sweet Wine, incharming it with these words.

Encharnel: see En- *pref.*[1] 2.

† Encha·rter, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *enchartrer*, f. *en* in + *chartre* :—L. *carcer-em* prison.] *trans.* To incarcerate.
1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* H ij b, Whiche comforted and vysyted the poure enchartered and emprysoned.

† Encha·se, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 enchase. [f. Enchase *v.*[1]] Chase; hunting.
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c. j I shall yow tell which be beestys of enchace.

† Encha·se, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 enchace, 5 enchasse. [a. OF. *enchacier*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *chacier* (see Chase, Catch): cf. It. *incacciare* to drive.]
trans. To drive away, banish; to hunt, pursue.
c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2906 To the Galwis-warde .. bay enchacede þan baroun. 14.. *Tundale's Vis., Purific. Marie* 128 And then all fylth from hur to enchase. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Aurora .. Is wonte t' enchase the blacke skyes doune. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 43/2 The folke of Saxon .. you have dryven and enchased. 1491 Act 7 *Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 6 The distres so take to lead dryve enchace and bere awey, etc. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 30, Swans twelue in coompany flushing .. enchast with a murtherus eagle. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* II. viii. 263 He may lawfully enchase and drive them out.

Enchase (en,tʃē·s), *v.*[2] Forms: 6–8 enchace, 6–9 inchase, 7 inchace, 5– enchase. [In senses 1–3, 6 clearly a. F. *enchâsser* to enshrine (sacred relics), enclose, set (gems), encase; f. *en* in + *châsse* shrine, casket, case, setting :—L. *capsa* Case *sb.*[2] Whether senses 4–5 belong to the same word appears doubtful; they may naturally have been developed from 3, but in our quotations 4 appears as the earliest recorded sense, both of this word and of Chase *v.*[2] which is supposed to be an aphetic form of it.]
I. With the idea of ornamentation.
1. To 'set' as a jewel *in* (gold or other setting); also, of the enchasing material (quots. *fig.* only), to serve as a setting for.
1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q, A man being a diamond enchaced among men, yet .. quicke and mery amonge women. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* i. v. 98 Because the Sacrament is not without the word, they are a jewel enchas'd in gold when they are together. 1832 Brewster *Nat. Magic* vii. 159 A speaking head .. of the sage Minos, which he had enchased in gold. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring L.* 246 A gold ring with a ruby enchased. *fig.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 23 My ragged rimes are all too rude and bace Her heavenly lineaments for to enchace. 1609 Chapman *Busy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 9 Thou hast ..Glosse enough T'enchase in all shew, thy long smothered spirit. 1761 H. Walpole in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 268 Gray has translated two noble incantations..They are to be enchased in a history of English bards. 1765 Gray *Lett.* in *Poems* (1775) 314 Four small lakes..whose deep blue waters ..contrasted with the black desert in which they were inchased. 1867 Swinburne in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 420 Interludes..known .. to many ignorant of their original setting, in which they are now again enchased.
2. To set (gold, etc.) *with* gems.
1615 G. Sandys *Rel. Journ.* I. 75 The ornament of her head..of beaten gold, and inchaced with gems. 1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 196 In box of beaten gold..Inchas'd with diamonds. *a* 1822 Longf. *Morit. Salutamus* 199 Golden cups enchased with rubies.
b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Like to the purest molde, Enchac'de with daintie daysies soft and white. 1593 Drayton *Eclog.* I. 38 Whose floore with Stars is gloriously inchased. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* (1857) Pref. 71 Plato .. with his [Homer's] verses, as with precious gems, everywhere enchaceth his writings.
c. Said of the gems.
1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 725 To drink in Bowls which glitt'ring Gems enchase.
3. To inlay or variegate (metal, etc.) *with* gold or silver.
1640 G. Sandys *Christ's Passion* 18 See those Roofs..the Beams With burnisht gold inchac'd, and blazing Gems. 1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. x. 36 There was.. a set of fine china for the tea-table enchased in gold. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XV. 129 This silver bowl, whose costly margins shine Enchas'd with gold. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 603 His armour was enchased with gold.
4. To adorn with figures in relief, *esp.* of repoussé-work. Hence in wider sense, to engrave, ornament with engraved figures or patterns.
1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23, I wille she haue..my flat pece enchased to make with a saltsaler of sylver [*in this document freq.* chased *in same sense*]. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* II. 181 Figures of Inchased Work. 1717 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* (1871) 515 The house .. being enchased with beautiful rellevos of antiquity. 1828 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 259 They are not enchased and relieved with the same skill.
b. To engrave (figures) *on*, *in* a surface; to portray by engraved figures.
1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 27 Wherein is enchased many a fayre sight. 1602 Holland *Pliny* II. 566 Within the hollow part and concauitie he inchased the conflict between the gods and the gyants. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 112/2 He [a type-founder] has found means to enchase the points or vowels, without which that character would be unintelligible. 1868 Sill. *Poet's Apol.* I. v, Truth enchased upon a jewel rare, A man would keep.
5. *transf.* and *fig.* To adorn or variegate with figures resembling engraving.
1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 24 A wandring vine, Enchaced with a wanton yvie twine. 1620 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 47 A thousand colours did the bow enchace. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* viii. 117 His manly breast inchaste With sundry shapes of Beasts. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 346 The vegetable creation..inchases the .. volume of the earth with the hieroglyphics of her history.
II. With the idea of inclusion.
6. To enshrine (as a relic) *in*. [The original sense in Fr.]
1643 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 46 Enchased in a crystal covered with gold. 1688 H. Wharton *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 24 [He] might..have his Bones enchased in Gold. 1823 Scott *Romance* (1874) 68 The highly ornamented Church with which superstition has surrounded and enchased it [the famous hut of Loretto].
b. *fig.* (often passing into 7.)
1615 Chapman *Odyss.* II. 415 And if, like him, there be in thee enchac'd Virtue to give words works. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 37 God seemeth to haue enchased all Christian perfection, in Charity. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. vii. 31 Thy holy Humanity inchased in the adorable Divinity. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymns Evang* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 100 Thy bright Idea in my Heart Enchase.
† 7. To close in, shut in, enclose. *Obs.*
1592 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 626 The Lyon..Enchaste with chaine and circulet of golde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 626 They [magicians] giue direction..to inchase or inclose it [Chlorites] with a piece of yron. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XII. 56 They charge him close, and stand (as in a tow'r They had inchas'd him) pouring on of darts an iron show'r. *Ibid.* XIX. 346 Herself the skies again enchased. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Hist. Mem. Th.* I. IV. xvi. 219 Samothrace..where was first invented the Art of encircling, or enchasing Iron with Gold [*cf.* 3].
8. To 'let in' to a 'chase' or mortice. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
1611 Cotgr., *Jabler*, to make the Croes of a Caske: viz. a furrow or hollow..whereinto the head-peeces may be enchased. 1616 J. B. *Sermon* 18 The Soule and the Body are olde friends, so enchased, one into another, that, etc. *a* 1774 Goldsmith tr. *Scarron's Comic Romance* (1775) I. 81 His whole head was enchased into his hat.

Enchased (en,tʃē·st; *poet.* en,tʃē·sĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] In senses of the verb.
1616 Lane *Squire's T.* vi. 53 Bold Camballo..came armd in bright enchaced steele. 1818 Keats *Endym.* Vain as swords Against the enchased crocodile.

† Encha·sement. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ment; cf. OF. *enchacement* of same meaning.] That in which anything is enchased; a setting, frame.
1652 tr. *Coveras' Hist. Don Fenise* 27 He..prepared the jewell of his soule for a more pretious inchasement. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 100 The Mingrelians have a greater Esteem for the Enchasements, then for the Reliques themselves. 1772 J. R. Forster *Kalm's Trav.* II. 222 The enchasement of the doors and windows.

Enchaser (en,tʃē·sə). [f. Enchase *v.*[2] + -er] One who enchases or engraves metal.
1699 C. Barker *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 49 The piety and liberality..of our early .. enchasers. 1873 *Echo* 18 Aug. 4/4 A very skilful enchaser. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 5/1 Mr Stevenson is not a patient enchaser of far-fetched, costly jewel-words.

Enchasing (en,tʃē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Enchase *v.*[2] + -ing.] The action of the verb Enchase; the putting of a jewel into its setting; in quot. *fig.*
1831 E. Irving *Expos. Rev.* I. 49 Without such a setting and enchasing in the conditions of time and place.

‖ Enchâssure. *rare*[−1]. [Fr.; f. *enchâsser*: see Enchase *v.*[2]] The casing of a relic.
1716 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. 14 The rich images of the saints, and the enchassures of the relics.

Enchasten (en,tʃē·sən), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. En-[1] + Chasten.] *trans.* To make chaste, purify.
c 1800 K. White *Time* 357 Castaly enchasten'd with its dews.

Enchauf(e, -ffe, -fye, obs. ff. Enchafe.

Enchaunt, obs. form of Enchant.

Enche, obs. form of Inch.

† Encheа·son. *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 enchesun, -oun(e -own(e, 4–7 encheson(e, (4 encheison, -eyson, 5 enchesen, ? encihoson, inchessoun, 6 enchesson,) 6–7 encheason. Also Anchesoun. [a. OF. *encheson*, *encheison*, f. *encheoir*, lit. to fall in, hence to be in fault (whence *encheement* 'instigation, cause', Godef.). The OF. word was influenced in meaning, if indeed its formation was not actually suggested, by the earlier *acheson* (see Achesoun) :—L. *occāsiōn-em* occasion; the two words seem to have been entirely synonymous, *acheson* being more usual in continental OF., and *encheson* in AF. and in Eng.]
1. Occasion, cause, reason, motive.
1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 111 He ascode hem .. for wat encheson heo come. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* 120 More encheyson hadde oure levedy..blythe for to be. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2037 (Fairf.) Quen we se enchesoun .. we may clymbe vp and doun. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 40 Couetyse contreuede how ich myghte Be holde for holy .. by þat encheison. *c* 1430 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 83 For what encheason this Dogs skin haue ye borne? *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 56 He made inchessoun for to abyde. *c* 1450 Longleich *Grail* xxxix. 466 Thanne knew he wel be his owne enchesown that he was a synnere ful grette. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 147 Thou .. blamest hem much, for small encheason. 1597 *Guistard & Ssismond* B ij, Ease, rest, and delicates, what great encheason, They give to starre a man to corage. *a* 1618 J. Davies *Eglog.* (1772) 110 Who whilom no encheson could fore-haile. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 b, *Encheson* .. signifies .. the occasion, cause, or reason for which any thing is done. 1642 Bird *Magazine of Honour* 86 Upon divers encheasons and occasions.
2. *By, for encheason of*: by reason of, because of.
c 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* P 627 The ydel man excuseth him..in somer by enchesoun of the grete heat. 1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 86 They trowen that by encheson of suche manere temptacyon they ben forgoten of her god. 1494 Fabyan VI. clxxxvi. 187 For encheson that ye sayd William ayded a noble man of Pycardy. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 112 The King be encheson [*margin*, Be reason, or because], that the overlord is within his waird, afterward giues that land to any man as escheit.

† Encheа·t, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *encheoite*, f. *encheoir* to fall in; cf. Escheat.] Revenue derived from escheats or confiscations.
1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 He 3af hym eche day a litel what of enchetes [*parum de fisco*] to lyve by. *Ibid.* 323 Odo wastede and destroyede the kynges rentes and enchetes [*fiscos regios*]. 1494 Fabyan VII. 306 By theyr meanys, ye Kyng loste many forfaytes and encheatis.

† Encheа·t, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 enchete. [f. prec.; cf. Escheat *v.*] *trans.* To confiscate for the royal treasury.
1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 288 Ye have stered the Kyng to enchete alle the temporalites that longyng to the Frensch munkis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 To Enchete, *fiscare*.

† Encheа·ter. *Obs.* In 4 enchetour, 5 encheter. [f. prec. + -er.] = Escheator.
1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 43 Enchetour [*fisci advocatus*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 An Enchetere, *fiscator*.

Encheck: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

Encheer (en,tʃī·ə), *v.* Also 7 enchear, incheer. [f. En-[1] + Cheer *v.*] *trans.* To cheer, render cheerful. Hence **Encheering** *ppl. a.*
1605 Daniel *Philotas* (1717) 311 Ded., That in better place And better comfort they may be inchear'd Who shall deserve, etc. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38 The flower of princes .. Encheering all our dales .. Is come. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* viii. lxxv, I' th' Orient Sols enchearing rays. *c* 1800 K. White *Christiad* ix, No sweet remain of life encheers the sight.

Enchein, obs. form of Enchain.

‖ Encheiria. *Obs. rare.* [Gr. ἐγχείρια.] Method of manipulation.
1672 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 346 The want of a good encheiria.

Enchequer: see En. *pref.*[1] 3.

† Encheа·rish, *v.* [a. OF. *encheriss-*, lengthened stem of *encherir*: see En-[1] and Cherish.] *trans.* ? = Cherish. Implied in **† Encheа·rishing,** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. app. used in sense 'benefit, advantage'.
c 1480 in *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 286 Yt were .. expedyent for oure Kynge And a gret enscherychyng to all the Comynalte.

†Enche·st, *v. Obs.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-[1] + CHEST *sb.*] *trans.* To shut up in, or as in, a chest.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* (N.), Can thy breast enchest such anger still? 1632 SHERWOOD, To inchest, *encaisser.*

†Enche·sted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + CHEST *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with coffers or sunken panels.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The Roof is enchested and waved.

†Enche·ve, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* encheif. [altered form of *acheve*, ACHIEVE.] *trans.* To win, gain possession of. Also *intr.* To succeed. Hence **Enche·ving** *vbl. sb.*

c 1475 [see ENCHAIP]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii, He is not here..that shall encheue the swerd. *Ibid.* II. iv, The encheuynge of the swerd.

Enchiridion (enkəiri·diɒn). [a. Gr. ἐγχειρίδιον, f. ἐν in + χείρ hand + dim. suff. -ιδιον.] A handbook or manual; a concise treatise serving as a guide or for reference.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Wks. 1844 I. 49 He [Moses] made .. an enchiridion and sum of all the acts of his time. 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Medit. Lord's Supper* Ded., I have been emboldened to present this small enchiridion..unto the hands and patronage of so..judicious a person. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. ii. 122 The Enchiridion of Hubald..appears first in the volume. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* (1850) 224 The Bible .. is the heavenly enchiridion of those who are beset with the cares, etc. of the world. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* June 775/1 This enchiridion or little handbook was published in 1575.

Enchisel: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

‖ **Enchondroma** (enkɒndrō·ma). *Path. Pl.* **enchondromata.** Also (formerly) in adapted form **enchondrom.** [mod.L., as if a. Gr. *ἐγχόνδρωμα, f. ἐν in + χόνδρος cartilage.] A tumour having a structure resembling cartilage.

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius's Surgery* II. 674 John Müller has described it most minutely as Enchondrom .. such conglomeration is peculiar to the Enchondrom. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 133/1 Enchondroma exhibits itself as a tumour of moderate size. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 112 Enchondromata..are most commonly met with in connection with bone.

Enchondromatous (enkɒndrō·u·mătəs), *a. Path.* [f. mod.L. *enchondrōmat-* stem of prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to ENCHONDROMA.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 121/2 Growths of all kinds .. enchondromatous, erectile, etc. 1878 COHEN *Dis Throat* 140 A case of large enchondromatous tumor on the under surface of the hard palate.

Enchorial (enkɒ·riăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐγχώρι-ος in or of the country (f. ἐν in + χωρά country) + -AL.] That belongs to, or is used in, a particular country: **a.** Used (after Gr. ἐγχώρια γράμματα, occurring on the Rosetta stone) as the distinctive epithet of the popular (as distinguished from the hieroglyphic and the hieratic) form of the ancient Egyptian written character; in technical use now commonly superseded by DEMOTIC. **b.** In general sense (somewhat *rare.*)

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 189 A close comparison of the enchorial or demotic character with the corresponding Greek on the Rosetta stone. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 98 The name..transmitted by the enchorial tradition.. is clearly Teutonic. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 4/2 That indescribable enchorial something which is British and not Netherlandish.

†Enchro·nicle, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **encronicle, incronicle.** [f. EN-[1] + CHRONICLE.] *trans.* To enter in a chronicle; to register, put on record.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 137 Encronicled foloweth..A briefe compilacion of Kynge Edward seniour. 1587 R. LONG (MS. Brit. Mus.), Yt hath bene th' order of all antiant orators..to..incronicle all such worthye persons. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 115 Let it be enchronicled for one of the..miracles of this age, that, etc.

†Enchu·rch, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 8 **inchurch.** [f. EN-[1] + CHURCH.] *trans.* To form into, or organize as, a church. Hence **Enchu·rched** *ppl. a.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 64 If Two or three agree, and are..enchurch'd in my Name, I will be in the midst of them. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* V. II. (1852) 283 Its communication to the inchurched Gentiles..is clearly held forth.

Enciclopaidion, bad form of ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* I. 7 Let us..state any one of the Arts and Sciences in the whole Enciclopaidion.

Encincture (ensi·ŋktiŭ), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + CINCTURE *sb.*] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a belt or girdle; to girdle.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii, [The lake] Encinctured by the dark and blooming forests. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 44 Clusters of fire-flies..encincture the green foliage.

Enci·ncture, *sb. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + CINCTURE.] The process of surrounding as with a girdle; the fact of being so surrounded; *concr.* an enclosure.

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* V. (1850) 143 The chancel only showed .. marks of earthly state .. with the Encincture's special sanctity But ill according. 1881 H. G. HEWLETT in *19th Cent.* Aug. 296 The enclncture of Kent on two or even three sides with water.

Encinder: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Encipher (ensəi·fəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **incipher.** [f. EN-[1] + CIPHER *sb.*] *trans.* **a.** To write (a letter) in cipher; to record in cipher. **b.** To combine in a cipher or monogram *with.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1229/2, I saw two letters, the one inciphered and the other disciphered. 1652 *Life Father Sarpi* 141 That under the Quadragesimale, there were three persons enciphred. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. v. 22 [Napoleon] Permitting his name to be enciphered with the ..name of Jehovah.

Encircle (ensɔ·ɹk'l), *v.* Also 4 **?enserole,** 7–8 **incirole,** (7 **incircule**). [f. EN- + CIRCLE.]

1. *trans.* To enclose in a circle.

a. Of things, bodies of people, etc.: To form a circle round, surround. **b.** To surround, gird, encompass *with.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3943 The..kynge..Ses theme alle in a soppe in sowte by theme one, With þe Sarazenes unsownde enserchede[*corrected*(?*conjecturally*) *in Gloss. to* enserclede] abowte. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 6 Your Flocke..Encircled you, to hear with reverence Your exposition. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxiv. 116 Incirculing their heads with this word, *æternitas imperi.* 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 46 Great Britaine being encircled by the Sea..need not feare any one Earthly power. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 106, I found myself incircled in the Arms of my..Father. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* I. 106 The people..were encircling the trunks with tar. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 42 Encircle with a diadem the brows of Mr. Cushing. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 20 Some of the nuns encircle their naked waists with a girdle of thorns. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 295 The close which encircles the venerable cathedral.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 83 Satire and censure encircled his throne. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 46 God of the silver bow, who with thy power Encirclest Chrysa. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 24 Sense supplies a love Encircling me. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 171 The divinity which..encircled the hideous form of Attila.

2. To make a circling movement about (a person or thing).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 57 Then let them all encircle him about. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ii. 48 Till they had twice incirculed the fire. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 137 Jupiter hath four [Moons] that Incircle him with their Motion. *a* 1727 PARNELL *Hesiod, Rise of Woman* (R.), Hermes..Her brows encircled with his serpent-rod.

Enci·roled, *ppl. a. rare.* Also 7 **incироled.** [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1632 LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 416 On the incircled plaine there groweth nothing but Wheate, Rye, Barley, Pease, and Beanes. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VI. 566 Incircled Wrestlers now their Manhood try. 1789 T. WHATELY in *Med. Commun.* II. 388, I .. attempted to separate the encircled piece.

Enci·roler (ensɔ·ɹklə1). *rare.* Also 7 **incircler.** [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which encircles, girds, or surrounds.

1632 *Celestina* VI. 75 O girdle, incircler of so incomparable a creature. 1832 E. IRVING *Expos. Rev.* I. 58 The supporters and encirclers of the throne of God.

Encircling (ensɔ·ɹkliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCIRCLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENCIRCLE.

1632 LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 265 About it [this chapel], I meane without the vtter sides of it, and the inward incirclings of the compassing Quiere, there are alwayes burning about fifty Lampes. 1836 ARNOLD *Lett.* (1844) II. viii. 48 An image..of the encircling of the everlasting arms.

Encircling (ensɔ·ɹkliŋ), *ppl. a.* Also **incircling.** [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That encircles.

1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 265 Within incircling bandes of pure Gold. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. (R.), The third..is like a grape Which all entwines with his encircling side. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 526 A realm defended with incircling seas. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Hymn,* '*Lead, kindly Light,*' Amidst the encircling gloom Lead thou me on. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 236 The minster looks down on the encircling stream of the Wear. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix. 138 The blinding white of the incircling hills.

Encircular (ensɔ·ɹkiɹlă1), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + CIRCULAR.] Circular.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 20/2 The host of heaven ..adored..nor changed their form Encircular.

†Enci·rculize, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [see -IZE.] *trans.* To surround as with a circle; to hem in.

1644 [SCOTT] *Vox Coeli* Ded. 4 To make his territories and Dominions encirculize great Brittaine and France.

Encist: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1.

†Encla. *Obs.* [obscure; prob. some error.] The throat or gullet.

1541 R. COPLAND *Quest. Chirurg.* F ij a, Wherof scrueth the encla & the amygdales, and faulses..they serue to prepare the breth. *Ibid.* F ij b, The throte called gulle or encla.

Enclad (enklæ·d), *pple. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + CLAD.] Equivalent to *enclothed,* pa. pple. of ENCLOTHE.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 386 Enclad in the spoils of wolf and of wild cat.

Enclaim: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

†Encla·ret, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + CLARET.] *trans.* To tinge with claret; to overlay with a claret-like hue.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 192 Cheeks like creame enclarited.

Enclasp (enkla·sp), *v.* Also 7 **inclasp** (**inclaps**). [f. EN-[1] + CLASP *sb.* and *v.*] *trans.* To hold in or as in a clasp or embrace; to clasp tightly; also *fig.* Hence **Encla·sping** *ppl. a.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 14 Enclaspeth with her winged eminence The worlds orbicular circumference. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 106 You are inclasped in..inextricable nets. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Bien Venu* Wks. (1876) 5 (D.) O Union, that enclaspest in thyne armes All that in Heau'n and Earth is great or good. 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 John* ii. 3-4 (1676) 65 He..inclaspeth the whole world within his outstretched arms. 1763 LEMON *Eng. Lang.* Pref. 1 (Jod.) Why do the ivy and eglantine enclasp so eagerly their oak? 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epich* I. xlix. 5 Thy fond hand still I enclasp. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 81 Grey lichened rocks, enclasped by sprigs of ivy. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 17 The islands feel the enclasping flow.

‖ **Enclave** (enkla·v, ankla·v), *sb.* [Fr. *enclave,* f. *enclaver* to enclose, shut in, ad. late L. *inclāvāre, to in* in + *clāv-is* key (Scheler), or *clāv-us* nail (Littré).] A portion of territory entirely surrounded by foreign dominions. Also *fig.*

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 38 Russia looks upon them [the Roumans] as destined to be a mere enclave in a Slavonic empire. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 89 Enclaves in the territory of the greatest-happiness idea. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 150 Purely human enclaves in an inspired book. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 9/1 Portugal..possesses an enclave extending from Massabe to Red Point.

Encla·ve, *a. Her.* Also **inclave.** [a. Fr. *enclavé,* pa. pple. of *enclaver* to dovetail: see prec.] Of the border of an ordinary: Having a contour like that of a dovetail joint. So **Encla·ved** *ppl. a.*

1661 S. MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 8 This chiefe issuing into the sable field of darkness may properly called Inclave, breaking forth into a label of one point. 1732 in BAILEY vol. II. Enclave. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Heraldica, Inclave,* the same as pattée, or dovetailed.

‖ **Enclavure,** *rare*[−1]. [Fr.] = ENCLAVE *sb.*

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 637 In such enclavures as we have named Vermandois did not possess direct authority.

†Enclaw'ed, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. Of uncertain origin and meaning: Robson suggests the sense 'riveted', in which case the word might be for *enclowet,* f. OF. *enclouer* nailed.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxx, His mayles were mylke quyte, enclawet ful clene.

Encleanse: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

†Enclea·r, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **inclear, inclere.** [f. EN-[1] + CLEAR *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make bright or clear; to give clearness to (sight).

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2548 A myrrour incleryd is this interlude. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxix, Encleare my sight: and me reuiue.

2. To light up, illumine. *lit.* and *fig.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 290 Blynde man inclere thy wylfull ignoraunce. *c* 1510 — *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D ij, Christ hath inclered his minde with inwarde light. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* lxxvii, Light of lightnings flash Did pitchy cloudes encleare.

‖ **En cle·re,** *adv. Obs.* [? OF. phrase *en cler*; cf. CLEAR *a.*] Brightly.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1061 The sonne schonne en clere.

†Enclin, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *enclin*:—late L. *inclīnis* of same meaning, related to *inclīnāre* to INCLINE.] Bowed down.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manh.* II. xxiv. (1869) 85 If it ne were, alle rude wittes woldin ben enclyn and humble hem.

†Enclinant, *a. Obs.* In 4 **enclinaunt, enclynaunt.** [a. OF. *enclinant,* pr. pple. of *encliner* to INCLINE.] **a.** ? Doing homage, submissive. **b.** Inclined, prone (*to*).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5320 Of þritty reomes euery kynge Were enclinaunt til his coronyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxii. 22 This puple .. is enclynaunt to yuel. — *Prov.* xxii. 9 Enclinaunt [*v. r.* redi] to merci.

Encline, obs. var. INCLINE *sb.* and *v.*

Enclipse, incorrect form of ECLIPSE *v.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 110 b, The Moone was Enclipsed.

Enclitic (enkli·tik), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* Also 8 **enclytick.** [ad. L. *enclitic-us,* a. Gr. ἐγκλιτικ-ός, f. ἐν on + κλίνειν to lean.]

A. *adj.* That 'leans its accent on the preceding word' (Liddell and Scott): in Greek grammar the distinctive epithet of those words which have no accent, and which (when phonetic laws permit) cause a secondary accent to be laid on the last syllable of the word which they follow. Hence applied to the analogous Latin particles *-que, -ve, -ne,* etc., and in mod. use (with extension of sense) to those unemphatic words in other langs. that are treated in pronunciation as if forming part of the preceding word.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Enclitick,* that inclines or gives back. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (1786) 85 *note,* The Diversity between the Contradistinctive Pronouns, and the Enclitic, is not unknown even to the English Tongue. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarian's Fun.,* Gave us the doctrine of the enclitic De. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. iv. 227 The pronouns had in certain cases an enclitic form.

B. *sb.* An enclitic word.

1663 in BULLOKAR. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ₱ 2 They are busy in making Emendations upon some Encliticks in a Greek Author. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (T.), When we say, 'Give me content', the *me* in this case is a perfect enclitick. 1876 PARRY *Grk. Gram.* 175 If several Enclitics come together, each throws its accent on the preceding.

†Enclitical (enkli·tikăl), *a. Obs.* Also 7 (*erron.*) **enclytical.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = ENCLITIC *a.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 110 The Enclyticall Coniunction *que.* 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Enclitical* conjunctions., cast back the accent to the syllable going before.

2. *nonce-use.* That leans against something.

1773 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* II. vii. (D.), A little shed or enclitical penthouse.

Hence **Encli·tically** *adv.*, in an enclitic manner, as an enclitic.

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 84/1 The Latin *que*, used only enclitically indeed in modern Latin. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 598 (1880), The second and third words lean enclitically upon the first.

Encliticism (enkli·tisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1887 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 254 Accentual leaning on some other word..is Encliticism [*printed* Enclyt-].

Enclog: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Encloi·ster,** *v.* Also 7 **encloystre, -ter, incloyster, incloister.** [f. EN-[1] + CLOISTER: cf. F. *encloîtrer*, and OF. *encloistre* sb., cloister.]

1. *trans.* To shut up in a cloister or monastery.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv, Maids and widow'd queens Incloister'd that became. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 221 Is..to be incloystered in an unmarried estate for ever.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To shut in; to immure or imprison; to confine.

1596 R. L. *Diella*, 1596 When day incloistred is In dustie pryson of infernall night. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 208 Poems.. In priuate chambers, that incloistered are. *a* 1638 MEDE *Ch. for Chr. Worship* Wks. II. 336 This notion of encloistering a Deity by an Idol. 1654 SIR R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett. to Card. Richelieu* God hath not conferred such extraordinary endowments upon you, to be for ever encloistered within your self. 1670 PENN *Truth Rescued* 49 They were not there encloyster'd for not agreeing in their Verdict. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III No. 91. 2/1 Such Damps could be..Encloistered and Pent in.

3. To furnish with cloisters. See ENCLOISTERED 2.

† **Encloi·stered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **incloistered.** [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Shut up in cloisters or monasteries.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 73 Settyng abrode incloystred papistes.

2. Surrounded by or furnished with cloisters.

1621–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 232 Several Quadrangles, every one encloystered. 1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 268 Having incloystered lodgings ioyned to the walls thereof. *Ibid.* 444 The eleven incloystered petty Courts.

† **Enclo·se,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next; in Caxton perh. a. OF. *enclos* or *enclose.*] = ENCLOSURE.

1. The space enclosed by a boundary; the precincts.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* (1888) 16 Wythin thenclose of thy pryue hous.

2. A letter or document enclosed within another.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 32 Since my last, I received ..an enclose from Mr. Warcupp.

Enclose, inclose (en-, inklōu·z), *v.* Forms: α. (? 4 **encless**), 6 **encloyse**, 4– **enclose**. β. 5– **inclose.** [f. EN-[1] + CLOSE *v.*, after OF. *enclore* (pa. pple. *enclos*) of same meaning. (Cf. INCLUSE.) The majority of recent Dicts. give *inclose* as the typical form; but the preponderance of usage (in England at least), as well as etymological propriety, is in favour of *enclose.*]

1. *trans.* To surround (with walls, fences, or other barriers) so as to prevent free ingress or egress.

α. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2396 Here es a knyghte in theis klevys, enclesside [? *read* enclosside] with hilles. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* vi, A parke, enclosed with a wal. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iii. 67 The paradies terrestre..is enclosed with fyre brennyng.

β. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 848 In an yle.. This clene flese was inclosede all with clere water. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 And the felde be inclosed about. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 There is a gulfe of 516 miles, inclosed within the promontory or cape of the mountain Barce. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* i. 34 Then the king inclosing the place, made it holy. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvi. 137 The gardens.. are inclosed with very high walls. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 185 And incloses it with a Parapet.

b. To fence in (waste or common land) with the intention of taking it into cultivation, or of appropriating it to individual owners. Also *fig.*

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 § 2 Landes.. whiche..be encloysed of newe with a Pale. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It is at the lordes pleasure to enclose them and kepe them in tyllage or pasture. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 24 Against the Duke of Suffolke, for enclosing the Commons of Melforde. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 305 It was not ..enclosed after the English manner. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xvi, The late bishop improved this spot of ground..by planting and inclosing it. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 12 An Act of Parliament is to be obtained for enclosing Brook common.

fig. 1562 *Apol. Private Masse* (1850) 8 To enclose that to some one sort of private profit, that ought to remain in common. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 43 Charles the fifth..purposed to enclose their [the Netherlanders'] priviledges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 420 This round World, whose first convex divides The luminous inferior Orbs, enclos'd From Chaos. 1668 HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* iv. (1863) 126 It is an enclosed pleasure; a joy which the stranger cannot intermeddle with.

2. To shut up in a room or building; to seclude, imprison. *Obs.* exc. with reference to monastic seclusion.

α. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 334 Of vche clene comly kynde enclose seuen makez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 219 The quhethir, men said, enclosit he had Ane spirit. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 Many a day..he lay..Withinne walles fast enclosed. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 147 Infinite multitudes were everywhere enclosed. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* (2nd version) 120 In the strongest tower Enclose him fast. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 169 The nuns live in community, but are not enclosed.

β. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 74 Manasses was never reclaimed until he was inclosed in prison. 1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 451 He caused inclose mee in a little Cabinet within the Parlour.

† **b.** To put (a jury) in the 'box'. *Sc. Obs.*

1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xxxix. 271 The jury was enclosed, of which the earl of Caithness was chancellor. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 610/2 Eleven o'clock..at which time the jury was inclosed.

3. To insert in a frame or setting, or in a surrounding mass of material; to shut up in a case, envelope, or receptacle. Also *fig.*

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 965 In the orisoun of the Paternoster hath oure Lord Jhesu Crist enclosed most thinges. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 506 And lettres hym bedes Of credence enclosyde. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxix. 6 They wrought Onix stones enclosed in ouches of gold. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 435 That lyes enclosed in this Trunke, which you Shall beare along impawnd. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 318 The Apple, Enclosed in Wax was..Green and Fresh. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 About the middle of this Month quite enclose your tender Plants.

β. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* viii. 9 If she bee a dore, we will inclose her with boards of Cedar. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 1 A robe or mantle inclosed in a circle of foliages. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 147 Whatever extraneous matter it finds is inclosed in the gum.

b. In mod. use *esp.*: To place (a letter or document) for transmission within the cover of another. Also said of the containing letter.

1768 BP. WARBURTON *Lett. Eminent Divine* (1809) 422, I looked over my papers to see if I could explain the matter in another sheet, which I would have inclosed. *Mod.* (*Comm.*) I beg to enclose my price list. I have received his letter enclosing a cheque.

4. In various occasional uses:

† **a.** To blindfold (the eyes). *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, [Jason] made them to ere foure mesures of lond, enclosing their eyen.

† **b.** To harness, put in the shafts. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. 658 They went to coach, and did their horse inclose [Gr. ζεύγνυντο].

† **d.** To fasten (a door). *Obs. rare.*

1563 BECON *Articles Chr. Relig.* xix, We celebrate the mysteryes, the dores beyng shut and enclosed.

5. Of things: To surround, bound on all sides; to envelop, contain.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6610 Þe sese..encloses alle þe erthe oboute. 1382 WYCLIF *Jonah* ii. 6 Depnesse encloside me. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. IX. 294 A province enclosed between Cilicia and Cappadocia. 1834 MᶜMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 409 The semi-nymph only differs from the larva in the presence of the cases which enclose the wings. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 585 A normal cambium..encloses a large pith. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. i. 1 A house with lawns enclosing it.

b. *Math.* Of lines or surfaces: To bound on all sides (a portion of space); also (loosely) to intercept (an angle).

1762 SIMSON *Euclid's Elem.* Axiom, Two straight lines cannot enclose a space. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 15 The number of degrees in the angle enclosed by the two mirrors. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 63 The space within any closed surface *S'* enclosing *S*.

6. Of an army, a number of persons, etc.: To surround, hem in on all sides.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iii. 27 Titinius is enclosed round about With Horsemen. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xx. 43 They inclosed the Beniamites round about. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 617 They..half enclose him round With all his Peers. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* I. (1879) I. 125/1 The rest of the forces..enclosed the enemy's rear. 1865–6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 91 Endeavor to enclose the British army and navy in the Delaware bay.

† **Enclo·se,** *pple. Obs.* In 5 **inclose.** [a. Fr. *enclos*, pa. pple. of *enclore*: see prec. Cf. ENCLUSE.] Used as pa. pple. of ENCLOSE *v.*

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 986 It was my stewarde, Syr Maradose, That ye so longe have kept inclose.

Enclosed, inclosed (en-, inklōu·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCLOSE *v.* + -ED[1].] In the senses of the verb.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 361 To shew the food of tame and enclosed Lions. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 122 Which I shall observe with inclosed Parentheses as I goe along. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 355 They prefer woody and heathy wastes to inclosed ground. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 312 A region..which contained only three houses and scarcely any enclosed fields.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* ? A sealed letter. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 23 Yours of the third of August came to safe hand in an inclos'd from my brother.

† **Enclo·sement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ENCLOSE *v.* + -MENT.] = ENCLOSURE.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Toute closture*, an enclosement. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 76 Regular and just inclosements of our forests.

Encloser (enklōu·zəɹ). [f. ENCLOSE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who encloses; *esp.* one who appropriates common land (see ENCLOSE *v.* 1 b). Also *fig.*

1597 J. KNEWSTUB *Confutation* 506 The number of his perfect ones are become inclosers, and haue taken in this heauen. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. iii, Thanks to my dear incloser, Master Morecraft. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* iv, If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' incloser. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way, &c.* IV. i, They call me..grand encloser Of what was common. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 468 The encloser would appropriate a permanent personal advantage. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 950/2 The rescue of Epping Forest from the enclosers.

† **2.** transl. L. *clusor* (Vulg.), a literal rendering of Heb. מסגר *masgēr* 'one who closes', a smith. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xxiv. 16 He ladde in to caytifte fro Jerusalem..craftise men, and enclosers, a thousand.

Enclosing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCLOSE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. ENCLOSE in various senses.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The recoueringe, inclosinge and inninge of..Wappinge marshe. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 173, I began my enclosing of this piece of ground. 1832 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 355 The necessity of the gradual inclosing of the strand.

† **b.** The state of being enclosed. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xvi, Þou sholdest..be mispaid with thy enclosyng.

† **2.** *concr.* The setting of a gem. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 20 They shalbe set in gold in their inclosings.

Enclosing (enklōu·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCLOSE *v.* + -ING[2].] That encloses.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 282 Within these two enclosing walls. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xvi. 311 Within the enclosing colonnade we could find no traces of building.

Enclosure (enklōu·ʒiūɹ, -əɹ). Also **in-**. [a. OF. *enclosure* in same sense: see ENCLOSE *v.* and -URE.]

1. The action of enclosing. **a.** *spec.* The action of surrounding or marking off (land) with a fence or boundary; the action of thus converting pieces of common land into private property. Also *attrib.* in *Enclosure Act*, *Commissioner*. Also *fig.*

An Enclosure Act is a private Act of Parliament authorizing the 'enclosure' of common land in some particular locality. In many cases, however, the land dealt with by these Acts was not 'common' land in an absolute sense, but was private property encumbered with the right of commoning during a few weeks in autumn; and the usual procedure was to give each of the commoners a piece of land in absolute ownership as compensation for his surrender of this right.

1538 STARKEY *England* 98 To have so grete inclosurys of pasturys. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 49 a, Three causes of disseisin of rente service..rescous, replevine, and enclosure. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 The first needefull thing for a Garden is water. The nexte to that is enclosure. 1611 SCLATER *Key* (1629) 303 There is, then, no enclosure of this blessing of righteousnesse to any nation, person, sexe, or condition of men. 1631 a *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 180 Suffer noe inclosures tending to depopulation. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 86 The gifts and graces of Christians lay in common, till base envy made the first enclosure. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. xi 160 The advantage of enclosure is greater for pasture than for corn. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 50 [Stow] attributes the decay of archery among the Londoners to the enclosures made near the metropolis. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. (1876) 238 In the case of almost all these enclosures the interests of the poor have been systematically neglected. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* vi. 89 The enclosure commissioner..had set out a wide road. 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Village Community* 13 Nearly 4000 Enclosure Acts were passed between 1760 and 1844.

b. *gen.* The action of closing in, surrounding, etc. Somewhat *rare*.

1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* III. C c, Another most excellent lute for the like incloser is made of glasse and vermilion. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 35 The Ægyptians..by.. handsome Inclosure in glasses, contrived the notablest wayes of integral conservation. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vii. § 1. 531 The complete enclosure of the glottis..is..a part of the act of coughing.

2. The state of being enclosed (in a monastery).

1816 MARY SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Biogr. Jansenius* II. 52 She resolved, therefore, to re-establish that enclosure which the rule of St. Bennet so strictly enjoins. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 179 The nuns keep strict enclosure, and lead the contemplative life.

3. That wherewith something enclosed: **a.** An encompassing fence or barrier; buildings round a court. Also *fig.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 59 There was a boke made and send up to the commyns of Cornwalle and Devynshere ..be cause of their rysynge and pullynge downe of incloseres. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Concl.* 33 Pales and other enclosures. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 145 Th' allotted space of ground, Fenc'd with a green enclosure all around. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 93, I see the circling hunt, of noisy men, Burst law's inclosure. 1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 72 A court of large buildings..the enclosure of the court seems..very old. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii, The second enclosure rising higher than the first.

b. An outer covering or case; an envelope.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Concl.* 2 All the outwarde couers and enclosures whatsoeuer. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* cxxii, O why should such..enuie dwell, In the inclosures of eternall mould? 1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 39 He that aspireth to this flight to the starres, must..make apt his grosse inclosure of earth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. v, The raw blossome of my youth was yet In my first child-hood's green enclosure bound.

4. That which is enclosed: **a.** A space included within or marked off by boundaries.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Pourprendre*, The roote of that tree did occupy in compasse a great inclosure. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 106 In the greatest enclosure of all, there was a gate. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 413 The whole inclosure was..converted into a chace. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 131/1 We were seated in the enclosure of St. James's Park. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems*

361, I .. Sell fortress, town, and hill, With servants, rents, inclosures, woods.

b. A document or letter enclosed within the cover of another.

Mod. I have received your letter with its enclosures.

Enclothe (enklōu·ð), *v.* [f. EN-^{1} + CLOTHE *v.*] *trans.* To clothe, cover, invest.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 602 It enclothes the banks with a show of light and glory. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 176 Enclothed with wings. 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* iii. 60 The three membranes that enclothe the embryo.

Encloud (enklau·d), *v.* Also 6–7 **enclowd**, 7 **incloude, -owd.** [f. EN-^{1} + CLOUD *sb.*] *trans.* To surround with or envelop in a cloud; to overshadow, darken. Also *fig.* Hence **Enclou·ded** *ppl. a.*

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 571 The heauens on euerie side enclowded bee. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 25 Darknesse oft that light incloudes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 212 In their thicke breathes shall we be enclowded. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. xxi. (1620) 31 Mortall men .. are most commonly inclowded in a mist of ignorance and errour. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 Stars are enclowded oftentimes. *Ibid.* 126 Now for the secret and enclouded sense. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 11 When death's shadows my bosom encloud. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. IX. iii. 141 Mark the advantage of this enclouded state.

† **Enclow·**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (see ENCLAWED). [ad. OF. *enclo-er*, f. *en* in + *clou* nail.] *trans.* To nail up.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* I. cxvii. (1869) 61 With the nailes with which was nayled the sone of the smith .. the mailes weren enclowed.

† **Encloy·**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *encloye-r, encloër* (mod. *enclouer*), to drive in a nail. Cf. prec. and ACCLOY.] *trans.* To lame or maim by driving in a nail. Also *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 And halted, as he were encloied. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1558) VIII. xxi. 18 False ambicion and froward duplicite Hath many a realme & many a land encloied.

Enclude, obs. form of INCLUDE.

† **Enclu·se**, *pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* Also **incluse.** [a. OF. *enclus*, ad. L. *inclūs-us*, pa. pple. of *inclūdĕre*; see INCLUDE.] Enclosed: chiefly said of monks or nuns.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 42 ȝa and þou sall be safe as ane ankir incluse. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 261 The caules that of seede encluse uppe wynde Wol bygger be. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lx, As done pryncypally ancres encluse and true religyous.

Encluster: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 2.

Encoach: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 1 a.

Enco·ffin, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **encoffen.** [f. EN-^{1} + COFFIN.] *trans.* To put into a coffin; hence, to shut up, hide away. Also *fig.*

Hence **Enco·ffining** *vbl. sb.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 54, I had rather be encoffin'd in this chest. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 868 His bones were .. solemnly encoffined in the Chancell. 1670 PENN *Case Liberty Consc.* 15 They condemn the Papists for encoffening the Scriptures .. in an unknown tongue. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 214 The encoffining .. of the dead was regarded as of greater consequence.

Encoffinment (enkǫ·finmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of encoffining.

1882 R. K. DOUGLAS *China* xvi. 294 The encoffinment takes place on the third day after death.

Encoil, Encolden: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 1, 3. **Encollar, Encolumn**: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 2.

Encolour (enkʊ·ləɹ), *v.* [f. EN-^{1} + COLOUR *sb.* Cf. OF. *encolour-er.*] *trans.* To put colour upon, tinge. Hence **Enco·louring** *vbl. sb., concr.* a tinge or colouring overlaid.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 181 Wings, With thousand rare encolourings. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 309 Oval cheeks, encoloured faintly.

Encolure (enkolʸūᵊɹ). *nonce-wd.* [a. Fr. *encolure* the neck of an animal.] Used by Browning for: The mane (of a horse).

1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* in *Men & Wom.* I. 157 Hair .. Crisped like a warsteed's encolure.

Encomber, -ment, obs. ff. ENCUMBER, etc.

Encomiac (enkōᵘ·miˌæk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἐγκώμι-ον (ἔπος) ENCOMIUM + -AC.] Of or pertaining to eulogy; panegyrical.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 230 The study of the Greek of Theocritus, especially in his encomiac and more heroic idylls.

† **Enco·miasm.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if. ad. Gr. *ἐγκωμίασμ-α, f. ἐγκωμιάζειν: see next.] A laudatory discourse, panegyric.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxvii, This author's encomiasm of wisdom.

Encomiast (enkōᵘ·miˌæst). [ad. Gr. ἐγκωμιαστ-ής, f. ἐγκωμιάζειν to praise, laud, f. ἐγκώμιον ENCOMIUM.] One who composes or pronounces an encomium; a praiser, eulogizer, flatterer.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlix, Of faire Eclecta .. the .. smooth Encomiast. *a* 1626 BACON *Q. Eliz.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 492 The only proper encomiast of this lady is time. 1772 *Let.* in Pettigrew *Lettsom* (1817) III. 394 Having undertaken the office of the biographer, not that of the encomiast. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 132 We hear the encomiasts of Homer affirming that he is the educator of Hellas.

† **Encomia·ster.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if ad. Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστήρ = ἐγκωμιαστής: see prec.] = prec.

1676 GROVE *Vind. Conform. Clergy* (1680) 21 You may see by this how far you may trust this eloquent Encomiaster.

Encomiastic (enkōᵘmiˌæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐγκωμιαστικ-ός, f. ἐγκωμιάζειν: see ENCOMIAST.]

A. *adj.* That conveys or confers an encomium; laudatory, commendatory, eulogistic.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv. 75 To frame some encomiasticke speech upon this our Metropolis. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 306 Doting on nothing more than these encomiasticke bladders of their desertlesse praises. 1795 R. ANDERSON *Brit. Poets* 448 An Ode, which, though less elevated, has some fine encomiastic strains. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. v. 154, I made a slight encomiastic allusion to Fanny Hartopp.

†**B.** *sb.* A eulogistic discourse or composition; a formal encomium. *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, I thank you, master Compass, for your short Encomiastic. 1644 JOHN CARTER *Nail hit on the head* (1647) 39 A sumptuous and magnificent Sepulchre .. and upon it written Encomiastiques, the high praises of his vertue. 1707 HEARNE *Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 25 Sends an 'Encomiastic' to be prefixed to Hudson's edition of Dionysius. 18.. MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 584 Wise Encomiastics Upon the Doctors and Scholastics.

Encomiastical (enkōᵘmiˌæ·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = ENCOMIASTIC *a.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 59 This deserveth a more famous encomiasticall oration. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 112 A white marble table, and thereon an Epitaph .. with encomiastical Verses. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 25 Plaudits encomiastical, That stride on stilts, bombastical.

Enco:mia·stically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an encomiastical manner.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 32 If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically. 1871 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 339 A short notice .. written in good taste, if a little too encomiastically.

† **Enco·miate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ENCOMI-UM + -ATE.] *trans.* To pronounce an encomium upon; to extol, commend.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 146 They encomiate Phlebotomy chiefly for that end.

† **Enco·mion.** *Obs.* The Gr. form of ENCOMIUM; occas. used in 16th and 17th c.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii. 69 You have a simple servant here, that crownes your beauty with such encomions. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xlvi, Mellifluous encomions of divine love. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 88 How deckt In her Encomions ffollie doth appeare.

† **Enco·mionize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To pronounce an encomium upon; to eulogize.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 23 Tart and galingale..Chaucer preheminentest encomionizeth aboue all .. confectionaries. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 70 Hark .. how I anatomize My Julietta, and her encomionize.

Encomium (enkōᵘ·miŏm). *Pl.* **encomiums**; also (now *rarely*) **encomia.** Also ENCOMION. [a. L. *encōmium*, ad. Gr. ἐγκώμιον (ἔπος) eulogy.] A formal or high-flown expression of praise; a eulogy, panegyric.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 The immortall gods were praised by hymnes, the great Princes and heroicke personages by ballades of praise called Encomia. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* III. i, You..Should sing encomiums on't [marriage]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139. ¶ 3 If we consider this wonderful Person, it is Perplexity to know where to begin his Encomium. 1846 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxx, He brought in the bread, cheese and beer, with many high encomiums upon their excellence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 139 Many tales, and praises, and encomia of ancient famous men.

†**b.** *abstr. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 715 Encomium in old times was poets' work.

Encommon: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 2.

† **Encomme·nd**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Sp. *encomendar* in same sense, f. *en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *comendar* to COMMEND.] *trans.* To entrust (a military function).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. i. 121 Encommended and bestowed vpon personages of great grauitie.

† **Enco·mpany**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *encompaignier*, f. *en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *compaignie* COMPANY.]

1. *trans.* To accompany.

1494 FABYAN VII. 515 The sayd prouost beynge encompanyed with .viii. score or .cc. men. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/1 Theyr glose was of faythe not alone, but encompanied with two good felowes perdye.

2. To bring into company, associate. Const. *to.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 345 Encompanyed by maryage to ony persone .. ayenst her herte.

Encompass (enkʊ·mpăs), *v.* Also 6–8 **incompass.** [f. EN-^{1} + COMPASS *sb.*; cf. obs. Sp. *encompasar* of equivalent formation.]

1. To encircle as a ring or girdle; to surround, bound on all sides.

α. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VI. (Arb.) 161 The northe landes which the frosen sea encompaseth vnder the northe pole. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 688 Baleful Styx encompasses around .. th' unhappy Ground. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 130 A kind of a city, encompassed all round, the river making a kind of double horse-shoe. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 423 Some encompassed with a membranaceous border, deeper than half the breadth of the seed. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 251 Behind are the mountains encompassing Borrowdale.

β. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 527/2 You have very well declared the originall of their mounts and great stones incompassed. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 79 This Dominion .. incompassed their Empire round like a girdle. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lx. 304 Part of Syria which is incompast with Tigris and Euphrates. 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 221 My iron pallisade that incompasses a square court.

2. Of persons: To surround, form a circle about, whether for protection, in attendance, or with hostile intent. Also *fig.* Also *absol.*

α. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. I. (Arb.) 107 Encoompassinge the vyllage where they laye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 149 Th' innumerable sound of Hymns .. wherewith thy Throne Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 36 Encompassed with a ring of disciples. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxx. 258 His throne was encompassed with domestic enemies. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXVI. ii, I .. sleep Encompass'd by his faithful guard.

β. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 24 The Turkes power did incompasse Prester Iohns sonne. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 53 Hag of all despight, Incompass'd with thy lustfull Paramours. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 72, I was now Incompased with misfortunes.

†**b.** Of right lines: To contain, include (an angle). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xlvii. Probl. 3 The sides *A B, A C*, encompassing the right angle.

†**3.** To make a circuit about, go all round (anything). *Obs.*

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vii. (1707) 216 The Planets .. do by their Motion encompass the Body of the Sun. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iv. 192 Drake encompass'd the world with a ship. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 179, I encompassed it almost round before I could find a convenient place to land in. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1275 Mr. Gore encompassed the hill, and joined them.

4. To surround entirely, overlay as with an envelope or shell; to contain.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 35 A thinne skinne .. encompassing the shell of the nutte. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv, This figure .. may be incompassed of a sphere. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 587 A Stalk of Wheat .. encompassed with a case of Wood. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. vii. (1662) 102 Had onely Faith to live upon, and were incompassed with flesh. 1678 HOBBES *Nat. Philos.* ix. 115, I thought nothing had encompassed the Earth but Air. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. 56 They are kept together by the air that incompasses them in the receiver. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 192 Walk in the light with which He encompasses you.

†**5.** *nonce-use.* To outwit, take advantage of, 'get round' (a person). *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 158 Ah ha, Mistresse Ford and Mistresse Page, haue I encompass'd you?

Enco·mpasser. *rare.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which encompasses.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 241 Vessels .. which bring home the noble Travellour, the encompassour of the little World.

Enco·mpassing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ING^1.] The action of the vb. ENCOMPASS.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxi. 166 They meet in some foreign region, where the encompassing of strangers unites them closer.

Encompassing (enkʊ·mpăsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ING^2.] That encompasses.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxiii, His encompassing Icosaedrons side is an Apotome. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 121 The encompassing Parts are the Walls and Gates. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 The Emperor of Morocco has fought his way out of his encompassing enemies.

Encompassment (enkʊ·mpăsmĕnt). *rare.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of encompassing; †'talking round' a subject (*obs. rare*$^{-1}$).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 10 Finding By this encompassement and drift of question, That they doe know my sonne.

2. The state of being encompassed.

1882 *Century Mag.* Oct. 945 A sense of absolute encompassment by perfect good.

† **Enco·mpassure.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -URE.] That which encompasses; environment.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* lxxvii. 536 Fogs, damps, trees, stones, their sole encompassure.

† **Enco·my.** *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of ENCOMIUM.

1533 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 114 II. 38 Diverse other encomyes spoken of chyldren. 1542 BECON *David's Harp* Wks. (1843) 285 He will..lift it up with perpetual encomies, lauds, and praises. 1544 BALE in *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 7 Many popish parasites .. have written large commendations and encomies of those.

Encorbellment (enkǭ·ɹbĕlmĕnt). [f. EN- + CORBEL + -MENT; after Fr. *encorbellement.*]

1886 BALDW. BROWN *Schola to Cathedral* iv. 136 *note*, A pseudo arch or vault formed by encorbellment (i. e. the continuous projection of each horizontal course over the one immediately below it).

Encore (aṅkǭ·ɹ, often ǫŋkōᵊɹ), *int.* and *sb.* Also 8 **encora.** [a. Fr. *encore* still, yet (in some contexts translated by 'again'); cf. the synonymous Pr. *encara, enquera*, OSp. *encara*, It. *ancora.* (Usually these words have been regarded as:—L.

(*in*) *hanc hōram* until this hour; but the phonology is not wholly clear, and other explanations have been proposed, e. g. by Havet in *Romania*, VIII. 94.) The use of It. ANCORA occurs in Eng. equally early; the form *encora* in 18th c. is due to confusion between the Fr. and the It. word.

There appears to be no evidence that either the Fr. or the It. word was ever similarly used in its native country. The corresponding word both in Fr. and It. is *bis*; in It. *da capo* was formerly used.]

A. *int.* Again, once more: used by spectators or auditors to demand the repetition of a song, piece of music, or other performance, that has pleased them.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 314 ₱9 Whenever any Gentlemen are particularly pleased with a Song, at their crying out Encore .. the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* (1767) 114 Pray speak to Sir Toby to cry out encore. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1795) I. 189 A Duo .. drew an universal encora from the spectators. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1464 Loud shouts of 'encore' roused him.

B. *sb.* A call for the repetition of a song, etc.; the repetition itself. Also *attrib.*

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 206 If the Audience were warmed by the Subject of an Opera .. the Encore, instead of being desireable, would generally disgust. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 310 His anguish doubling by his own 'encore'. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxii. That'll be a double encore if you take care, boys. 1883 *Athenæum* 2 June 697/3 There is nothing in the twenty pages .. to warrant an encore. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 192, I know all the words except the encore verse. Mod, No encores allowed.

Enco're, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To call applaudingly for the repetition of (a song, etc.); to demand a repetition from (a performer).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 341 They encored it. 1754 — *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxxi. 204 The wretches .. encored him [Sir Charles] without mercy. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 268, I got a part of the audience .. to encore my swoon. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 98 The idea of a man pluming himself on the possibility of being encored in a roar. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 182 Lines .. reflecting on Pompey .. were encored a thousand times.

b. *transf.* To go over again (*nonce-use*).

1806 BERESFORD *Miseries* (ed. 5) I. 24 Till you are .. necessitated to turn back, and encore all your sufferings.

Encoronall, Encoronet: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Encorownment, var. of ENCROWNMENT, *Obs.*

Encorporate, obs. form of INCORPORATE.

† **Enco'rpore**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **encorpere**. [a. OF. *encorpore-r*, ad. L. *incorporāre* to INCORPORATE.]

1. *intr.* in *Alchemy*: To form one body with; to amalgamate.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem., Prol. & T.* 262 Oure matires enbibyng And eek of oure matires encorporyng. *c* 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 13 Putte þe element of watir .. vpon j ℔ of mater and putte by vij daies to encorpere wel.

2. *trans.* To insert in a body of documents; to enrol or enter in the records of a court.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 260 We woll .. that the sayd letters before encorpored, be of none effecte.

† **Enco'rsive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *encorser* to make flesh, grow fat, f. *en* in + OF. *cors* (F. *corps* body + *-if*, -IVE.] Fat, fleshy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant., Psalter* 516 Encorsyfe is þe lufyd & he kest vp.

[**Encortif**, erroneous f. of *encorsif*, ENCORSIVE. *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* (1869) III. 36 (from Hampole: see ENCORSIVE.)]

Encortin, obs. f. ENCURTAIN.

Encouch: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Encounter (enkau·ntəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **encontre**, 5 **encountre**, 6- **encounter**. Also 6-8 **incounter**. [a. OF. *encontre* masc. and fem. (cf Pr. *encontre*, Sp. *encuentro*, It. *incontro*), f. late L. *incontrāre*: see next.] A meeting face to face.

1. A meeting face to face; a meeting (of adversaries or opposing forces) in conflict; *hence*, a battle, skirmish, duel, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8051 He vond hard encontre in norþumberlande. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5083 But than cam encountre strong Folk of higher Inde among. 1575 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 542 How unseemly an encounter is this, wherein the flesh being matched against the spirit..striveth with him for victory. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 104 An incounter of their armies, wherein Cæsar, being at that time the weaker, had the woorst. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 115 To leaue this keene encounter of our wittes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 718 Winds the signal blow To joyn thir dark Encounter in mid air. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 229, I..have no heart to this incounter. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I, In these vales .. the Saxons .. and the Gael .. had many a desperate and bloody encounter. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 221 We *must* shrink from the encounter with death.

† b. *attrib. Obs. rare.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxix. (1603) 386 [A champion in the lists says] Though my horse fayle me I will not fayle an incounter companion.

2. The fact of meeting with (a person or thing), *esp.* undesignedly or casually. Const. *of*, *with*.

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 22 In case he should be put to it upon any incounter of negotiation or otherwise. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We are infinitely defective as to..excuses .. upon sudden and unpremeditated encounters. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 9, I must here relate a little odd Incounter. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 230 The state of calamity to which my..persecutor had reduced me, had made the encounter even of a den of robbers, a fortunate adventure. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 93 There was constant risk of an encounter which might have produced several duels. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 5 The encounter with superior persons on terms allowing the happiest intercourse.

† b. An amatory interview. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 161 The Prince .. saw a far off in the Orchard this amiable incounter. *Ibid.* IV. i. 94 Who hath indeed most like a liberall villaine, Confest the vile encounters they haue had A thousand times in secret.

† c. An accosting, address. *Obs.* Cf. ENCOUNTER *v.* 7.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 41 For I would preuent The loose encounters of lasciuious men.

† **3.** Manner of meeting another; style of address, behaviour. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 54 That with your strange encounter much amazed me. 1602 — *Ham.* V. ii. 197 The tune of the time, and outward habite of encounter. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 50 With what encounter so uncurrent I have strained to appear thus.

† **4.** An idea that suddenly presents itself, as it were by accident; a happy thought. *Obs. rare.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 Many times with encounters of extraordinary Fancy. 1678 — *Nat. Philos.* i. 11 Wonder .. I never thought upon't before, for it is a very happy encounter.

5. The fact of being met with; occurrence. *rare.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 303 Things of daily encounter.

† **6.** Proposed as a name for the rhetorical figure ANTITHESIS. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 219 Ye haue another figure very pleasant and fit for amplification, which to answer the Greeke terme, we may call the encounter.

Encounter (enkau·ntəɹ), *v.* Also 4 **encountre**, 6-8 **incounter**. [a. OFr. *encontre-r*, a Com. Romanic word, = Pr., Sp., Pg. *encontrar*, It. *incontrare*:—late L. *incontrāre*, f. *in* in + *contra* against.]

1. *trans.* To meet as an adversary; to confront in battle, assail. Sometimes *absol.* with reciprocal sense. Also *fig.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 411 And encountrede this lithere fiech and smot to him faste. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 6 They that encountrid hercules. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3261 And ywons king ..Encounterit hyme in myddis of the gren. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 146 But let us suffer the law and the promise to encounter together. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 544 Astonied at the sight of a monstrous bull let loose and ready to incounter him. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 2 He was provided with a Navy able to incounter a Kings power. 1626 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 336 III. 250 The Duke was hotly encountered by the Sailors about this day sennight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 125 They challenge, and encounter Breast to Breast. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxviii. 394 The two kings encountered each other in single combat. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 90 Enemies very different from those she has hitherto had to encounter. 1851 CREASY *Decis. Battles* (1864) 187 To encounter Varus's army in a pitched battle.

† b. *intr.* Const. *against*, usually *with*. *Obs.*

1530 WOLSEY in Cavendish *Life* (1825) I. 324 Against whom the King was constrained to encounter in his royal person. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. I. (Arb.) 107 Encounteryng with them, he was repulsed with shame and damage. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. (1699) 109 That dreadful day wherein the Army of Vengeance .. are to encounter with the Army of Sin. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 18 The single Enemies I have to encounter with.

† **2.** *trans.* To go counter to, oppose, thwart; to contest, dispute. Also *absol. Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 17 But some one will againe encounter and saye. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 32 When they withstand God and incounter his Word. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be encountred in his chiefe affection. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vi. (1657) 99 Saint Augustine incountring that opinion..reasoneth thus. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 79 From the intrinsecal nature of the things that encounter the possibility of an eternal successive duration in them. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 144 The evidence of this man, not having been encountered at the time.

† b. *intr.* Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1677-8 MARVELL *Corr.* No. 340 Wks. 1872-5 II. 604 Lest I should happen to incounter with our proceedings.

† **3.** *trans.* To be placed opposite, or in opposite directions, to (each other). *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1660) 405 She beareth..three Swords barwayes proper, the middlemost encountring the other two.

† b. *intr.* Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1659 LEAK *Water-whs.* 34 There are Pins AE, incountring with Pins which are in PH.

4. To meet, fall in with (a person or thing), *esp.* casually. Sometimes *absol.* Also *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 240 'Treys encountre treys,' quap he 'in godhede and in manhede'. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 26/1 Pompei and he encountred togyder. 1598 FOX in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 141 Encountering Mr. Silvester Darius in the same place. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 395 Two men should incounter him by Rahel's Sepulchre. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 56 Some rare things in stampi to be encountred amongst the collections of the curious. 1776 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) III. § 49 The most extraordinary young man that has encountered my knowledge. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 322 We never met before, and never..may again encounter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 8. 57, I encountered a considerable stream rushing across it [the glacier]. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. iii. 91 He knew the dictionary meaning of every word he encountered.

† b. *intr.* Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 190 A Christian Amaronite, who accidently encountred with vs. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 142 It would be difficult to quote twenty lines in Mr. Hayes but we should encounter with the Roman Empire. 1767 *Babler* I. 67 xv. Some how or other my eye encountered with Miss Maria's at the end of this speech.

5. To meet with, experience (difficulties, opposition, etc.). Also with notion of 1: To face resolutely.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 336 The Royal Society..encountered fierce hostilities. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 68 Disease was not, however, the only enemy which the British had to encounter. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5 (1882) 141 From the Church he [Henry III] encountered as resolute an opposition.

† b. *intr.* Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1581 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 450 If..I had not incounter'd with the Hatred of the Spanish Nation. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 14 They had not any Difficulties of Water to encounter with.

† **6.** To go to meet. Also *fig. Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 84, I will encounter darknesse as a bride And hugge it in mine armes. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iii. 32 At the sixt houre of Morne, at Noone, at Midnight, T' encounter me with Orisons.

¶ Bombastically used for: To go to, approach (*nonce-use*).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 82 Will you incounter the house.

† **7.** To accost, address. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 With .. smiling face . encountered him on this manner. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 25 Isabel..incountred him thus. Gentle sir, etc.

† **Encou·nter**, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *encontre* against.] Opposite, contrary; = COUNTER *adv.*

1660 *Hist. Indep.* 82 The rogue of all the Kingdom ran directly encounter to their designs.

† **Encou·nterable**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ENCOUNTER *sb.* + -ABLE: cf. *profitable*.] ? Ready for encounters.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 346 Whiche time, I woulde I had spent,..in the extolling of your..encounterable valiauntnesse.

† **Encou·nterer**. *Obs.* Also 6 **enconterer**. [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which encounters; an adversary, opponent.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxix. 206 They .. rode close togyder in good aray .. but they founde no encounterers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 310 In another respect arte is as it were an encountrer and contrary to nature. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 151 The earth did groan With feet of proud encounterers. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 70 The Lion..will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his Encounterer with it.

b. One who meets (another) half-way; a 'forward' person, coquette. *rare*—[1].

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 58 Oh these encounterers so glib of tongue.

Encou·ntering, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENCOUNTER.

1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. vi. 162 a In the enencountrynge & fightynge Brutus .. and Aruns .. slowgh eyther other. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlviii. 69 And dyuers encountrynges was bytwene them. 1581 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 450 That the Race of [a man's] life be..prosperous without..any wicked incountring. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. 50 By reason of the opposition and encountering of some other current. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 126 So many shadows cast out and caused by the encountring of these superiour celestial bodies. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., The accidental encountering of a single thought.

Encountering (enkau·ntəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ING[2].] That encounters.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi. 19 Let us put on our meet encountering minds. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. 219 Keepe the bankes that lead Along th' incountring Current to his head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 220 Millions of fierce encountring Angels fought. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* V. 350 Betwixt th' encountring chiefs. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Winter Piece* 119 The encountering winds shall oft Muster their wrath again.

† **Encou·ntery**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **incountrie**. [ad. OF. *encontree* a meeting, f. *encontrer* ENCOUNTER *v.*] The shock of attack or encounter.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* Ded., To him whose frequent vse of mightye incountrie and terrible shocke of shield and launce, is familier in court.

† **Encou·ntrance**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **incountraunce**. [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ANCE.] = ENCOUNTERING *vbl. sb.*

1598 WYRLEY *Armorie* 94 Great semblaunce And shew of loue made at incountraunce.

† **Encou·rage**, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. next.] = ENCOURAGEMENT.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 2 To the great animacion and encourage of thoffendours.

Encourage (enkʌ·rédʒ), *v.* Forms: α. 5 **encorage**, 6- **encourage**. β. 7 **incorage** (**incurrage**), 7-8 **incourage**. [ad. OF. *encoragier*, Fr. *encourager*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *corage*: see COURAGE.]

1. *trans.* To inspire with courage, animate, inspirit.

α. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1889) 31 They were..gretly encoraged wyth goode hope. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 404 God would have Joshua encouraged with all the encouragement that may be. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 203 By encouraging those, who for their own interest pretend religion. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 6 That which encourag'd them was, that the City was healthy. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 376 Whatever appeals to the imagination .. wonderfully encourages and liberates us.

β. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 16 This verely is ye chieffe cause, y^at^ hath incouraged me. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 71 Prayers .. that the God of power and goodness, would incourage your hearts. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 24 ¶ 2 Jack was incouraged at this success.

2. Const. *to* with sb. as obj. or with *inf.*

a. To inspire with courage sufficient for any undertaking; to embolden, make confident.

α. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Yat they mighte ..bee encouraged to do the like. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 Presumeth on his force..which encourages him to commit the same again. 1785 COWPER *Lett.* 9 Nov., John Gilpin..first encouraged you to write. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxv, I feel encouraged to the liberty I am going to take, by the kindness you showed me. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 31 Encourage yourself to say these things now you are in Paris.

β. 1538 STARKEY *England* 153 The wych thyng undowtydly wold incorage basse stomakys to endevur themselfys dylygently. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 3 Ded., To the which I have beene the more incouraged by a Divine Providence. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. xvii. 53 Incouraged the Protestants to stand upon their defence.

b. To incite, induce, instigate; in weaker sense, to recommend, advise.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, They encorage somme persone to do euyl. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 *note*, To incurrage his Highnes to undertake a matter of that consequence. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 201 Water him, and .. Encourage him to thirst again, with Bran. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 We are not encouraging individuals to make right or wrong for themselves.

† **c.** *ellipt.* To encourage to come, to invite. *Obs. rare.*

1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1739) 86 Ennius.. [was] encouraged to Rome by Cato the Quæstor.

3. To stimulate (persons or personal efforts) by assistance, reward, or expressions of favour or approval; to countenance, patronize; also, in bad sense, to abet.

1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgment* 9 A Book published ..not to abate their [Students'] Industry, but to incourage it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xi. I. 38 No woman dares..encourage two lovers at a time. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, Paying them [tradesmen] is only encouraging them. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xi. 629 Why should we call upon government to encourage those who write our books? 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. xxvi. 642 The bailiffs were allowed to encourage venturous boys in bringing young birds for purposes of training. 1876 GREEN *Short. Hist.* vi § 3 (1882) 293 Among the group who encouraged the press of Caxton [was] .. Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

b. To allow or promote the continuance or development of (a natural growth, an industry, a sentiment, etc.); to cherish, foster.

1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 63 If the Iron Manufacture be not incouraged. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. v, Hum! I have encouraged a pimple here too. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. iii. 31 Books of controversy .. are less encouraged. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 184 Sunshine .. encouraged a perceptible growth of flowering plants. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxiii, [He] grasped at a thought more actively cruel than any he had ever encouraged before.

4. *nonce-use.* **a.** Humorously: To put spirit into (liquor). **b.** To make up for, compensate for.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 71 Encouraging their want of knowledge with store of men. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* v. § 48, 87 Erasmus .. sometimes incouraged his faint Ale with the mixture.

Encouragement (enkʌ·rĕdʒmĕnt). Also 6–8 **incouragement.** [a. F. *encouragement*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action or process of encouraging, the fact of being encouraged (see senses of the vb.); *concr.* a fact or circumstance which serves to encourage.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 257 King Edward purposyng a lyke encouragement of noble and worthie knightes. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 143 For his more incouragement viewing in his mistris countenance, no cloudes of discontent. 1638 LD. GORING in *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 65 What encouragement whatever those ill affected with you may gather. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 62 To the Incouragement of the Iron, and Iron Manufactures. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 319 This riding-master went hence, finding little or no encouragement, of any desirous to learn. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 124 Inward deformity growing greater, by the incouragement of unnatural affection. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* (ed. 4) Introd., Such employments could not long be wanting, if due incouragement were given to them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, The wooer had begun to hold the refusal of the damsel as somewhat capricious..after the degree of encouragement which, in his opinion, she had afforded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 186 [Plato] gives no encouragement to individual enthusiasm. 1883 *Law Rep. Queen' B.* XI. 569 The object of the society being the encouragement of saving.

Encourager (enkʌ·rĕdʒəɹ). [f. ENCOURAGE *v.* + -ER.] He who or that which encourages.

1562 BP. HOOPER (*title*), An Apologye againste the Report that he should be a Maintainer and Encorager of suche as cursed the Quenes Highnes. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 72/2 To which notable thing and great force of faith, Mauritius himselfe was a great incourager. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 592 My worshipful good friend, and dayly encourager unto all good labours. 1728 *Daily Post* 17 Aug. *Mary-le-Bonne Gardens*, Mr. Gough begs leave .. to return the encouragers of his Musical Entertainment thanks. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 125 They were considered as fomenters of the tumults, and encouragers of heresy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 209 He was an encourager of letters and the arts.

Encou·raging, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCOURAGE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENCOURAGE.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 539 That I may have a longing to [the true good things] through thine encouraging. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 11 in Milton *Areop.*, For the .. incouraging of Printers In their honest..endeauours. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 22 (1687) 4 To the incouraging of us in sins.

Encouraging (enkʌ·rĕdʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOURAGE *v.* + -ING[2].] That encourages or tends to encourage.

1663 EARL LAUDERD. in *L. Papers* (1884) I. 176 The Bishop .. hath written a brave incouraging Epistle to our Chancellor. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 29 The choice of Mr. John Stables .. was by no means .. an encouraging example to either Service. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 661 He sate down..to write a kind and encouraging letter to the unfortunate general.

Hence **Encou·ragingly** *adv.*, in an encouraging manner.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* IV. 332 Those about him speak encouragingly to him. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 170 How encouragingly kind was all this! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 164 We talked encouragingly of spring hopes.

Encover, incover (en-, inkʌ·vəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. EN-[1], IN- + COVER *v.*] *trans.* To cover completely; to enclose and cover. Hence **Enco·vered, Enco·vering** *ppl. adjs.*

1520-30 SKELTON *Garl. Laur.* 1164 Slimy snails Encoverde over with gold of tissew fine. 1596 R. L. *Diella*, The gold encoverd booke. 1851 D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann. Scotl.* (1863) I. 117 The incovering mound is about .. forty-four feet in diameter.

Encowl, Encraal: see EN- *pref.*[1]

Encradle (enkrē·d'l), *v.* Also 7 **incradle.** [f. EN-[1] + CRADLE.] *trans.* To lay in a cradle.

1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 225 Where he encradled was In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay. 1655 FULLER *Church Hist.* I. iv. 213 Three Child-Constantines encradled. 1662 — *Worthies, Linc.* II. 165 Though there incradled.

† **Encrain.** *Obs.*—[o]

1731-36 BAILEY vol. II, *Encrain* [with Horsemen], a horse that is wither wrung or one that is spoilt in the withers.

† **Encra·mpish, -ise,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + CRAMP *a.* + *-ish*, after words like *impoverish.*] *trans.* To cramp, hamper. Hence **Encra·mpised** *ppl. a.*, cramped, distorted.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. (1869) 108 I hatte Peresce, þe goutous, þe encrampised, þe boistous, þe maymed. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 15 Encraumpysshed so sore was my conceyte.

† **Encra·ss,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *encrasse-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *crasse* thick, CRASS; cf. late L. *incrassāre.*] *intr.* To thicken; to become thick.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 241 The .. moysture of the head distilling from aboue, vpon those breathing partes, and there encrassed..breede difficultie of breathing.

Encratism (e·nkrătiz'm). [f. Gr. *ἐγκρατ-ής* + -ISM.] The doctrinal system and practice of the Encratites.

1885 G. SALMON *Hist. Introd. N. T.* xi. 240 Several of the Gnostic sects had in common this feature of Encratism.. the rejection..of marriage, of flesh meat, and of wine.

Encratite (e·nkrătəit). Chiefly in *pl.* [ad. late L. *encratīta*, late Gr. *ἐγκρατῖται* (Hippolytus), f. *ἐγκρατ-ής* continent + *-ῖτης*: see -ITE.] One of those early Christian heretics (chiefly Gnostic) that abstained from flesh, from wine, and from marriage. Also *attrib.*

1587 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1621) 295 The Encratites..use no wine at all. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 500 Justin's scholar, Tatian ..formed a new sect called by the name of Encratites, or Continents. 1883 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XV. 394 By Encratites and Marcionites intoxicating liquors would have been denounced with as much fervour as by Dr. Kerr. 1885 G. SALMON *Hist. Introd. N. T.* 241 The principal apocryphal Acts of the Apostles proceeded from men of Encratite views.

† **Encre·,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a corrupt form of *encrese*, INCREASE.] ? To grow, thrive.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 66 Wel wot this tree Encre in litel moiste and places hie.

Encrease, -crece, -crees(e, -cresce, -cres(e, -cress(e, obs. forms of INCREASE.

† **Encre·dit,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EN- + CREDIT.] To gain credit for (a person). In quot. *refl.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 436 Thinking to encredit and ingratiate themselves into their affections.

Encrely, var. of ENKERLY *a.*, *Obs. Sc.*

Encrimson (enkri·mzən), *v.* Also 9 in-. [f. EN- + CRIMSON.] *trans.* To make or dye crimson.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 528 Lips encrimson'd o'er With vestal modesty! 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 213 Steps encrimsoned by the uncleansed pools of gore.

Encrimsoned (enkri·mzend), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Dyed crimson; red like crimson. Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* xxix, In bloodlesse white, and the encrimson'd mood. 1824 *Month. Mag.* LVIII. 144 Grasping this incrimsoned steel. 1839 POE *House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 294 Feeble gleams of encrimsoned light made their way through the trellissed panes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 10 Bands of gladiators..hacked each other to pieces on the encrimsoned sand. c

Encrinal (e·nkrinăl), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -AL.] = ENCRINITAL.

1845 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xii. 159 The blue encrinal limestone so abundant at Holy Island. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 205 The rock with its included encrinal stems and shells.

Encrinic (enkri·nik), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -IC.] = ENCRINITAL.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Encrinital (enkrinəi·tăl), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRINITE + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, Encrinites.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 177 Living chiefly on the crabs, lobsters, and shell-fish, or on the encrinital animals. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xviii. 298 Encrinital fragments in the greatest abundance.

2. Containing Encrinites.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiv. 245 The frequent synonym of 'encrinal' or 'encrinital limestone'.

Encrinite (e·nkrinəit). *Zool.* and *Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -ITE.] A fossil crinoid; formerly sometimes extended to crinoids generally.

1808 PARKINSON *Organ. Rem.* II. 153 (in Rees). 1819 REES *Cycl., Encrinites*, a kind of columnar extraneous or organized fossil. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 10 A tribe of plant-like animals .. which, from a supposed resemblance..to the blossom of a liliaceous plant have been denominated Encrinites. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 30 The prevailing characteristic fossils being encrinites and madrepores. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. § 21. 192 A piece of limestone is..made up of the crowded joints of the encrinite or stone-lily—a marine animal.

attrib. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 21 Masses of the encrinite limestone. 1847 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xii. (1861) 413, I went to seek out the localities for the encrinite heads.

Encrinitic (enkrini·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRINITE + -IC.] Containing fossil Encrinites.

1863 *Cambrian Jrnl.* Sept. 154 The carbonate shell marble of South Wales, and the encrinitic of North Wales. 1864 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 482 The metamorphosis of encrinitic limestone.

Encrinoid (e·nkrinoid), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -OID.] Resembling an Encrinite.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 179 An Encrinoid Echinoderm in its perfect condition.

‖ **Encrinus** (e·nkrinŏs). *Zool.* Also 8 **encrinos.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *κρίνον* lily. The word was invented by Harenberg (1729) as a name for a fossil which two years before he had proposed to call a 'stone lily'.]

1. † A name formerly applied generally to fossil crinoids; = ENCRINITE (*obs.*). **b.** Now the name of a particular (extinct) genus of crinoids, the type of the family *Encrinidæ.*

1762 [see 2]. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 181 To convert an Encrinus into an animal capable of locomotion. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 228 In encrinus, it is composed of different-sized circular plates.

† **2.** Applied to certain extant animals which were supposed to resemble the fossil encrinus: **a.** The *Pennatula Encrinus* of Linnæus = the mod. genus *Umbellula* (class *Anthozoa*, sub-kingdom *Cœlenterata*). **b.** A crinoid described by Ellis as found on the coast of Barbadoes. *Obs.*

1762 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 358 As it comes nearest to the fossils called encrini..I shall keep to that name, and call it encrinus. 1768 *Chambers' Cycl.* (Rees), *Encrinos.* 1819 REES *Cycl., Encrinus.*

† **Encri·sp,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + CRISP; cf. late L. *incrispāre.*] *trans.* To curl (hair or wool) tightly or crisply. Hence **Encri·sped** *ppl. a.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 139 Thai shall have softe encrisped wolle. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 289 With heris encrisped, yalowe as the golde.

† **Encroa·ch,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **incrooch.** [f. ENCROACH *v.*] Encroachment; gradual approach.

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1632) 1000 The further incroch of the French. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 99 The insensible encroach of age is no where so soon discovered. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1717) IV. 393 Grew into it by insensible Encroaches.

Encroach (enkrōu·tʃ), *v.* Forms: α. 4–7 **encroch(e,** (6 **engroche**), 6– **encroach.** β. 5–7 **incroch(e,** 6 **incroatch,** (**ingroche**), 6–8 **incroach.** [a. OF. *encrochier* to seize, also *refl.* and *intr.* to perch, fasten upon, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *croc* hook.]

† **1.** *trans.* To seize, acquire wrongfully (property or privilege). Also *absol. Obs.*

α. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2036 The rankes..Encrochede alle Cristyndome be craftes of armes. 1494 FABYAN, VII. CCXXX. 262 He wolde haue encroched thynges appertaynynge to ye Crowne of Fraunce.. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., I make this boke..to thentent that the lordes..shuld nat..haue their

landes lost nor imbeselde nor encroched by one from another. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 364 Base-born honours which they have encroached from men. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 115 The Scottish men .. did lastly encroach unto themselves a Kingdome. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* H h 6 a The tribute which Iustinius had couetously enchroched.

β. *a* 1526 SKELTON *Death Edw. IV*, 51 And more euer to incroche redy was I bent. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 65 Ingroching bootie echewhere plentifullie. 1587 *Myrr. for Mag., Brennus* iv, Hee warned me I should not seeke t'incroatch That was not mine.

†b. *Law.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1642 *Termes de la Ley* 135 b, A Rent is said to be encroched, when the Lord by distresse or otherwise compells the tenant to pay more rent than he ought.

†c. In good or neutral sense: To obtain, gain. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1116 Delyt þat his come encroched. *Ibid.* C. 18 For þay schal comfort encroche in kybes ful mony.

2. *intr.* To trench or intrude usurpingly (*esp.* by insidious or gradual advances) on the territory, rights, or accustomed sphere of action of others. Also *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To make gradual inroads on, extend (its) boundaries at the expense of, something else. Const. *on, upon* (the territory, rights, etc. invaded, or the person whose rights are infringed); also *simply.*

α. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 137 Bie littell and littell engroched on the sowthe partes of the Ile. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 423 See you that you suffer him not to encroch vpon you. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 29. 185, I shall not encroach upon your Time. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 357 The sea encroached upon these cliffs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 260 Restraining both churches ..from encroaching on the functions of the civil magistrate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 116 He who encroaches shall pay twofold the price of the injury.

β. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 155 b, He woulde not suffer his libertines to incroche vpon his possessions. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 136 Laws made by the Kings of this realm did never incroach upon the ghostly power which our Saviour by divine positive institution left only to his Church. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliv. 201 The nucleus of a spot .. often changes its figure, by umbra incroaching irregularly upon it.

†b. *trans.* To impose (an unfair burden or condition) *upon. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (Doubtful: perh. *what* is used adverbially.)

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 244 What wil they not encroche vpon you?

3. *intr.* To advance, intrude beyond natural or conventional limits. †b. *refl.* in same sense (*obs. rare*).

1555 *Fardle Facions* App. 323 When the coueitous manne will encroche beyonde his boundes. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 48 Lest heate by stealth encroch it selfe too soone. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. v. 181 Lucius Sulla .. shoued the Enemie backe .. from encroaching any farther. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 214 Those that falsly venture to encroach, Where Nature has deny'd them all Approach. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 3 A state which encroaches beyond the boundaries of sleep. [See also ENCROACHING *ppl. a.*]

c. *trans.* To encroach upon.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 660 This [Bramble] taketh roote easily .. incroching grounde with the toppes of his branches. *Ibid.* 648 It incrocheth and winneth more ground.

†**4.** *intr.* To get oneself connected *with. Obs. rare.*

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 73 Penelopes suters ..were glad to encroche with some of her maides.

Encroacher (enkrōʊ·tʃəɹ). [f. ENCROACH *v.* + -ER.] One who encroaches (*on*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 491 Why is Haddon accused .. as an encrocher upon other mens possessions? 1689 R. WRIGHT *Benefice* 16, I am a bold Incroacher on the Gods, And steal their Free-hold. 1720 SWIFT *Run upon Bankers* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 22 The bold encroachers on the deep. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 11, I would not for the World be thought an Incroacher. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June, Those irregular encroachers who border and trespass on the domain of history.

†**Encroa·ching**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENCROACH *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. ENCROACH.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 40 a, By thy incrochyng of other mens realms. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 144 Murder is a sinne .. wronging God extreamely in presumptuous incroching upon his prerogative. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 36 The encroaching of the said royall power to them.

Encroaching (enkrōʊ·tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCROACH *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That encroaches.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 96 The House of Yorke thrust from the Crowne, By lofty proud incroaching tyranny. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 50 Ladies in your Way, are often like incroaching Subjects. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 250 Our nobly-strengthened little craft rose up upon the encroaching floes bodily. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 26 The cold encroaching policy of Sparta.

Encroachingly (enkrōʊ·tʃiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an encroaching manner.

1888 *Month. Mag.* LIV. 592 Whether Bodmer availed himself of Wieland's pen too encroachingly.

Encroachment (enkrōʊ·tʃmĕnt). Also 7–8 in-. [f. ENCROACH *v.* + -MENT: in AF. (1437) *encrochement.*] The action of encroaching, in various senses; *spec.* in *Law* (see quot. 1613).

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 15 But and there shalbe made any new incrochmentes or intackis inclosed or taken in out of the commens. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxi. 49 Ye thus .. Usurpe on vs by meane of encrochement. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Encrochment*, when the Lord hath gotten and seised of more rent or seruices of his tenant then of right is due. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 8 The people .. being ready with open armes to receive the encroachments of Error. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 72 But this Usurper his encroachment proud Stayes not on Man. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 111 Encroachment of jurisdiction, or calling one *coram non judice*, to answer in a court that has no legal cognizance of the cause. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliv. 201 By these incroachments the nucleus of a spot is divided into two or more nuclei. 1830 H. ROGERS *Est.* (1850) II. iv. 199 We .. find the Latin element making undue encroachments. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 433 The intervening strip of land, narrower now than then owing to the encroachment of the waves.

Encrochet: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 1 a.

Encrown (enkrau·n), *v.* Also 6 encroun. [f. EN-^{1} + CROWN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put a crown on (any one); to crown.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j a, Aungelis encrowned full hye with precious stones. 1841 T. J. OUSELEY *Eng. Melodies* 49 Whilst Flowers en-crown thy Fairy head. 1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 530 Encrowned with peaks of quivering fire. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Feb. 63 Our fathers were wont to encrown themselves with a tasselled triangle.

†**2.** ? To mark or stamp with the figure of a crown. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 110 And one Quene Elenor was buried .. under a flat Stone of Marble with an Image of plaine Plate of Brasse encrounid.

†**Encrow·nment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 **encorownment.** [f. ENCROWN *v.* + -MENT.] The action or ceremony of encrowning; coronation.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4198 Encorownmentes of kynges enoynttede.

†**Encru·elize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-^{1} + CRUEL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make cruel or savage.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 344 Those minds, which, encruelized, had not distinction to know their madnesse.

Encrust, incrust (en-, inkrʊ·st), *v.* [Prob. of twofold formation: (1) ad. Fr. *incrust-er* or It. *incrustare* (used in sense 1), ad. L. *incrustāre*, f. *in* upon + *crusta* CRUST. (2) f. EN-^{1}, IN- + CRUST, or ad. Fr. *encroûter* (in 16th c. *encrouster*) of equivalent formation. The *en-* and *in-* forms are both in common use, without any differentiation of sense; the Dictionaries mostly favour *incrust*, but *encrust* appears to be the more frequent in actual use.]

1. *trans.* To ornament (a surface) by overlaying it with a crust of precious material. Also *To encrust into.*

α. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 262 The outside of the edifice was encrusted with marble. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 142 As if the whole tree were encrusted with molten jewellery. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 196 A staircase encrusted with jasper. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* xi. 101 The painted and incised bacini, which are encrusted into her church towers.

β. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 35 The church of the Jesuits is..a glorious fabric without and within, wholly incrusted with marble. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. liii. 295 The walls were incrusted with marbles of various colours. 1885 STONE *Chr. bef. Christ* 44 Vases incrusted with diamonds and *lapis lazuli.*

2. To cover with a crust or thin coating (*e.g.* of rust, sedimentary deposits, etc.). Also of scales, shellfish, etc.: To form a crust or hard coating on (a surface).

α. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 313 In those dreary countries, the instruments..that are kept in the pocket..are quickly encrusted. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 535 He now was encrusted with one scab over every part of his face and body. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 482 Scales encrusting the soft part of the dorsal and anal fins. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 87 Sulphur is found .. encrusting the sides in considerable quantities. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 433 The blocks of masonry .. are now encrusted by shell fish and sea weeds.

β. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 73 Let Jove incrust Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 23 Such..waters..incrust vessels in which they are contained. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 23 Their bare feet being literally incrusted with dirt.

b. *fig.*

α. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 359 Some rejected Christ as unfit nucleus to encrust with their fables. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 42 The simple fact is .. encrusted over with collateral associations.

β. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 157 How was my heart incrusted by the world! 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvii. 265 Satan .. may incrust it with his own evil creations. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* viii. 80 You get habits of thought and life that incrust you. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. (1875) 326 Many languages .. were still so incrusted with barbarism.

3. To form into a crust, deposit as a crust.

1726 THOMSON *Winter* 756 The winter snow Incrusted hard. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 151 It was sufficiently incrusted to bear a pedestrian.

4. a. *intr.* for *refl.* To form itself into a crust. b. *intr.* To form or deposit a crust *upon.*

1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 381 The Pustules..did not incrust yellow. 1754 *Ibid.* XLIX. 26 This chanel of fire..is covered by the..lava, which cools and incrusts on its surface. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 30 A mass of unauthorized traditional glosses .. had encrusted over the Thirty-nine Articles.

5. To shut up, imprison as within a crust. *rare.*

a 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) IV. 528 Tho' I should .. In Alps of Ice encrusted, freeze. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 The statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope.

Encrusted, incrusted (en-, inkrʊ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCRUST *v.* + -ED^{1}.] In senses of the vb.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 3) 59 The olive branch in one hand, and the encrusted pike in the other. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 351 Trailing his hind quarters over the incrusted snow. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 121 The first kind, or 'incrusted enamels' is subdivided into two classes. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 209 Solid concretions..of an organized skeleton and incrusted salts.

Encrusting, incrusting (en-, inkrʊ·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCRUST *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That encrusts.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. Pref. 3 The excellence and number of our springs, whether medicinal or incrusting. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 79 Polypary incrusting, formed of stolons. 1861 DICKENS in *All Y. Round* IV. 461, I was content to take a foggy view of the Inn through the window's encrusting dirt. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* v. 81 A kiss cannot reach her through the incrusting alabaster.

Encrustment (enkrʊ·stmĕnt). [f. ENCRUST *v.* + -MENT.] *concr.* That which is deposited by the action of encrusting; an outer encrusted layer or shell. Also *fig.*

1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 561 That rich .. spirit of drollery..penetrating through all enfoldings and rigorous encrustments into the kernel of the ludicrous. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. xiv. 211 The trees .. glistened rather with soft moisture than with stiff encrustment.

Encrystal: see INCRYSTAL.

†**Encul3e.** *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. ACCOIL, which in Sc. form would be **aculzie.*] ? Coaxing.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Tecla* 34 Quhene he saw he sped nathinge For his enculȝe or entysing.

†**Encu·mber,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **encumbre, encumbir,** 6 **encombre,** 7 **encomber, encumber.** Also 6 **incomber, incumber.** [a. OF. *encombre* = Pr. *encombre*, It. *ingombro*:—late L. *incumbrum*, f. *incumbrāre*: see ENCUMBER *v.*] The state of being encumbered; *concr.* an encumbrance, embarrassment, trouble, annoyance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 387 With many grete encumbre of in hard stoure. 1546 GARDINER *Decl. Artic. Joye* 43 Saynt Austen..auoydinge thencombre of these subtyll heretiques. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* (1582) 422 b Why they should suffer so many incombers, broiles, and troubles as they do. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *To P. Henry in Rem.* (1661) 252 The greater [ship] is slow; unmaniable, and ever full of encumber. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 10 Sleep .. follow'd with a troope of golden Slumbers Thrust from my quiet Braine all base encumbers. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* v. (Arb.) 28 Too great a number of such Friends, is an encomber and may betray him.

Encumber (enkʊ·mbəɹ), *v.* Forms: α. 4–7 **encumber, -bre,** (5 **encoumbre, emcombre**), 5–8 **encumbre,** 6– **encumber.** β. 6 8 **incomber, incumbre,** 7 **incombre, incumber.** See also ACCUMBER. [a. OF. *encombre-r* to block up, obstruct, a Com. Rom. word (Pr. *encombrar*, It. *ingombrare*):—late L. *incombrāre*, f. *in* in, upon + *combrus* barricade, obstacle, prob. repr. L. *cumulus* heap. (In Eng. the fig. uses appear much earlier than the literal.)]

1. *trans.* To hamper, embarrass (persons, their movements, actions, etc.) *with* a clog or burden. Also of things: To act as a clog or restraint upon. Also *fig.*

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 613 Of accidie cometh first, that a man is annoyed and encombrid for to do eny goodnes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xxiii. 1169 They marched heavily armed and encombered. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 31 He travers'd..near three hundred (miles)..encombered with a portmanteau. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 261 The royal camp was encumbered by the luxury of the palace. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 44 There were various branches of our trade which it had been thought necessary to encumber with high duties. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 408 He could not be persuaded to encumber his feeble frame with a cuirass. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 407 The study of philosophy..may encumber him.

β. ? 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 13 Schoolemasters who are incumbred with this inconvenience. 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) xiii. 17 Lamenesse incombers the legges, but not the resolution. 1688 in *Somers Tracts* I. 306 Such Statutes .., seem to incumber what Papists think his Majesty's Prerogative. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii, She draws back her garment .. that it may not incumber her in her march. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. 314 They sold their Commodities .. in order to be less incombert when they should go about to conquer.

†**2.** To engage, involve, entangle *in. Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 70 Procuratours of þe fend to encombre [mennus soulis] in synne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 508 And lefte his scheep encombred in the myre. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 128 To deliver him out of that War in which they had incumbred..him. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.) Encumbered in the silken string.

†**3.** To cause suffering or inconvenience to. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 3it salle Edward be encombred þorgh dame Blanche schene. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 In mannes body whan ony maladye or sekenes encombreth hit. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 51 Sometime these Courtiers them more to incumber Slepe all in one chamber. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 191/2 Greefes wherwith your mind is dailie incombred. 1605

BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 7 (1873) 56 His mind..being no ways charged or incumbered, either with fears, remorses, or scruples.

† **b.** Of enemies, etc.: To press hardly upon, harass, give trouble to. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 2 To what purpoos had god formed me for to ben encombred with soo moche meschyef. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxxi. 104 The fleshe, the worlde, and the Devil..encomberithe a man. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 120 Ye shal be here encombred and assayylled. 1633 P. FLETCHER in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 197 Much were the knights encumbered with these foes.

† **c.** To overcome, master; said *esp.* of temptations, passions, etc. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 223 That ydelnesse encombre hym nou3t. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 267 The King..Incombred of his lustes blinde The lawe tornith out of kinde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. v. (1554) 46 b, The auoutour..Thee encumbred of very force.

4. To burden with duties, obligations, or responsibilities.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 355 Martha is sore encumbered with much serving. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 336 It is a burthen to them to bee so employed; they cannot abide to be so encombred. 1781 BURKE *Sp. Repeal. Marriage Act* X. 137 A man that breeds a family without competent means of maintenance, encumbers other men with his children. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 119 Aurelia had objected to be encumbered with a stepson.

5. To burden (a person or an estate) with debts; *esp.* to charge (an estate) with a mortgage. [Cf. OF. *encombrer* to mortgage.]

a. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, Such lands..As are not encumbered. 1709 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 639 If you were..encumbered with debt. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vii. (1878) 46 His large estates, loaded with debt and encumbered by mortgage. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 95 If he make a mortgage after having otherwise encumbered the estate.

β. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 8 There being so many ways to incumber the Land privately. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 313 The new occasions and necessities..required means to be devised of charging and incumbering estates.

6. To load or fill (places, things) *with* what is obstructive or useless; to block up; *fig.* to complicate, render difficult.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3007 Thorough the breres anoon wente I, Wherof encombred was the hay. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 310 All iorneys incumbered with continuall waters. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 38 Seruetto and other like..haue encombred al things with new deceites. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. 34, I have not..encumbered my doctrine with..difficulties. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 129 Copper Mine River..is encumbered with shoals and falls. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, The ground about the pillar was strewed, or rather encumbered, with many large fragments of stone. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 472 Newton's monument..adorns or incumbers the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2 (1882) 276 The Statutes of Apparel..begin at this time to encumber the Statute-Book.

† **7.** In pa. pple.: Constipated. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iiij b, When yowre hawke is encombred in the bowillis.

† **8.** ? To fold (the arms). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 174 With Armes encombred thus, or thus, head shake.

Encumbered (enkʌ·mbəd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCUMBER *v.* + -ED^{1}.] In the senses of the verb: Hampered, burdened, etc. Of an estate: Charged with a mortgage.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 498 Society grown weary of the load, Shakes her incumber'd lap, and casts them out. 1847 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 13 Dec., The encumbered condition of landed property in Ireland. 1849 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 9 Those who travelled in more dignified and encumbered style. 1884 MACKESON & SMITH ed. *Coote's Law of Mortg.* 473 The Incumbered Estates Court [West Indies].

Encu·mberer. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who encumbers.

Encumbering (enkʌ·mbəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCUMBER *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That encumbers.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 188 Whosoever..labours to keep such an incumbring surcharge of earthly things. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 404 From his belt he took The encumbering sword. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. 319 *note*, The feeble encumbering pronoun 'which'. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. 300 These barren, encumbering branches.

Hence **Enoumberingly** *adv.*

Encumberment (enkʌ·mbəmənt). Now *rare*. Also **incumberment**. [a. OF. *encombrement*: see ENCUMBER *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of encumbering; the state or fact of being encumbered.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 God..Saued þam alle þo tymes fro þer encumberment. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 98 Their numbers growing so great, as bred many incomberments. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 151 Subjecting him [the Deity] to Sollicitous Encumberment. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 454 Escaping from the rich encumberment of the metropolitan port. 1877 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 6 Droves of cattle..add to the incumberment of the way.

† **b.** Contextually used for: Satanic temptation. *Obs.* Cf. ENCUMBER *v.* 3 c.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 706 It was..The deuels foule encumbrement. 15.. *Merlin* 645 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 442 Thorrow the ffeendes incomberment.

† **c.** Molestation, disturbance. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 14 Without Saturnus blacke encombrement. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 38 To let her Sleepe out her fill without encomberment.

† **d.** Misfortune, mishap. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 129, I have thorowe Encomberment slayne a man, and he is here with me.

† **2.** *concr.* Something that encumbers; = ENCUMBRANCE. *Obs.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 634 Let us shake off all incumberments. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 29 Devested of those many encumberments of humane inventions both false and useless. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* iii. 8 A troublesome and useless incumberment upon Christianity.

Encumbrance (enkʌ·mbrəns). Forms: *α.* 4–5 **encombraunce**, (-berаunce), 4–6 **encumbraunce**, 4–7 **encombrance**, 7– **encumbrance**; *β.* 6 **incomb(e)raunce**, 6–7 **incombrance**, (7 **incumberance**), 7–9 **incumbrance**. [a. OF. *encombrance*, f. *encombrer* to ENCUMBER; see -ANCE.]

† **1.** Encumbered state or condition; trouble, molestation, perplexity. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5509 The douke Otous..His gret encumbraunce him telde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 265 (Wright's text) Care & encombraunce is comen to vs alle. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2657 So I me dredе..To haue som grete encomberaunce. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richm.* (1708) 28 A lyfe voyde of all sorrow and encombrance. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Fear of Death* III. (1859) 103 The great encombrance which our spirit hath by this sinful flesh.

† **b.** Satanic temptation: = ENCUMBERMENT 1 b.

c 1450 *Merlin*, Wyte ye well that this is the encombraunce of the deuell.

2. *concr.* That which encumbers; a burden, impediment, 'dead weight'; a useless addition; in stronger sense, an annoyance, trouble.

1535 *Stat. 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Which..shall be a great incumberance to all such the Kinges subiectes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* ii. 8 The incomberaunces are..so great as it would bee vnpossible for vs to ouercome them if God assisted vs not. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 95 To hire incumbents or rather incumbrances for life-time. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. i. (ed. 4) 16 This incumbrance of a convoy gave us some uneasiness. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 172 Housekeepers will be freed from the intolerable incumbrance of beggars at their doors. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 35 Malign dispositions and vindictive habits are..miserable encumbrances of the mind. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy in* 1848 iv. 234 The great mass of volunteers, especially Lombards, were looked upon as a mere encumbrance. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 196 Divesting my limbs of every encumbrance.

3. A person dependent on another for support; *esp.* in phrase *Without encumbrance* = 'having no children'.

1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* IV. ii, I will have no more incumbrances brought on us. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 § 4. 148 Left the younger sons encumbrances on the eldest. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 109 The widow..may advertise herself as 'without incumbrance', to undertake any situation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 10 Coachmen..rarely have children, or, as they say..incumbrances.

4. *Law.* A burden on property: 'A claim, lien, liability attached to property; as a mortgage, a registered judgment, etc.' (Wharton).

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 27 These acts are collaterall encombrances. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 269. 120 He hath this Land without encombrance of Action. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 200 That my ancient and lineally descended estate, might without incumbrance fall upon you my elder son. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl. 204 You accepted the succession with all its encumbrances. 1836 KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 483 If a vendor, knowing of an encumbrance upon an estate, etc.

Encumbrancer (enkʌ·mbrănsəɹ). *Law.* Also in-. [f. ENCUMBRANCE + -ER.] One who has an encumbrance or legal claim on an estate.

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* viii. 50 A preferable title to any former purchaser or encumbrancer. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 22 A large body of mortgageors, incumbrancers, and life-renters.

† **Encu·mbrancy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 in-. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = ENCUMBRANCE 4.

1554 in *Archæol.* XXXIX. 188 The Quenes Matie to discharge the purchaser of all incumbrauncy.

† **Encu·mbrous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 **encoumberous**, 4–5 **encomb(e)rous**(e, 6– **encumbrous**. Also *β.* 4 **incombrous**. [a. OF. *encombros*, f. *encombre*: see ENCUMBER *sb.* and -OUS.] Cumbersome, distressing, troublesome.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 862 Harde langage..ys encombrouse for to here. *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 42 But ful encoumberous [*v.r.* encombrous] is þe vsing. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xliv. (1859) 50 The mooste encomberous melodye that euer I herde byfore. 1694 STRYPE *Cranmer* II. iii. *note* (D.), To avoid many encumbrous arguments.

† **Encu·mbry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **incombrye**. [f. ENCUMBER *v.* + -Y.] = ENCUMBRANCE.

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Artic. Joye* 82 b, To make the husband amendes for that encombrye, ye teach men..that they may haue as lawfully two wyues at ones, as one.

Encup: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 1 a.

Encur, obs. form of INCUR.

Encurb, Encurse: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 3.

Encurl (enkɚ·l), *v.* Also **incurl**. [f. EN-^{1} + CURL.] *trans.* To twist, twine, interlace.

1647–8 HERRICK *Poems* (1869) *App. Epithal.* viii, Like streames which flow Encurlid together. — *Hesper* Wks. (1876) II. 253 Be she bald or do's she weare Locks incurl'd of other haire.

Encursion, obs. var. INCURSION.

Encurtain (enkɚ·tən, -t'n), *v.* Forms: 4 **encortin**, 6 **encurtine**, **incorteyn**, **incurtain**, -teyn, 7 **en-**, **incourtaine**, 7– **encurtain**. [a. OF. *encortine-r*, *encourtine-r*, f. *en-* in + *cortine*, *courtine* CURTAIN.]

1. *trans.* To surround, or envelop with curtains.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 71 A softe bedde of large space They hadde made and encortined. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 6 To lye in the bed incorteyned wyth sylke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. i, They began at Rome to encourtaine their Theatre with such vailes dyed in colours.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To surround as with a curtain; to shroud, veil.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 97 Since first these clouds his [the sunne's] face incurtained. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 71 Encurtain'd in the main. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 11 Blessed is the darkness which encurtains my God.

† **3.** *Fortification.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [So *encortiner* in OF.; cf. CURTAIN *sb.*]

1598 FLORIO, *Cortinare*, to encurtine, to flank or fortifie about with a wall.

Hence **Encu·rtained** *ppl. a.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* lxxxviii, Bright day is darkned by incurtaind light. 1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 190 Through the encourtaind windowes..I see light Tapers. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 40 At the end of every act, the encurtain'd musique sounds.

Encushion: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 1 a.

-ency, ad. L. *-entia*, the termination of abstract sbs. formed upon pr. pples. (ppl. adjs. or sbs.) in *-ent-* by means of the suffix *-ia* (whence Eng. *-y* in *modesty*, *fallacy*, etc.: see -Y, -CY). The L. sbs. in *-entia* (like those in *-ia* generally) denoted primarily qualities or states; but some of them came by development of sense to be nouns of action or process, and in late L. and in Romanic the formation of nouns of action became the normal function of the suffix. Consequently the Eng. sbs. in -ENCE (which are adaptations of L. types in *-entia* either through Fr. or according to Fr. analogies) have very frequently the sense of action or process, either in addition to, or to the exclusion of, that of quality or state. The sbs. in *-ency*, on the other hand, being purely English adaptations of the Latin types, have properly only the sense of quality or state, and concrete senses thence developed. As exemplifying this difference of use between the two suffixes, cf. *recurrence* and *currency*, *confluence* and *fluency*, *residence* and *presidency*. When the same word exists in both the *-ence* and the *-ency* forms, the tendency is (where the sense of the verbal etymon permits) to restrict the former to action or process (*i.e.* to connect its meaning rather with that of the vb. than with that of the adj.), while the latter is used to express quality; cf. *coherence* and *coherency*, *persistence* and *persistency*. In a few instances both forms of a word have equally the sense of quality or condition; in most of these cases the one or the other of the forms has become obsolete or archaic; where they are both in current use, the distinction usually is that *-ency* has a more distinct reference to the sense of the related adj. or sb. in *-ent*, considered as the predicate of some particular subject; cf. for example, 'sentience is an attribute of animals' with 'some maintain the sentiency of plants'. See -ANCY.

Encyclic (ensəi·klik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *encyclicus*, an altered form (with substitution of suffix) of *encyclius*, a. Gr. ἐγκύκλιος of same meaning, f. ἐν in + κύκλ-ος circle.]

A. *adj.*

1. = ENCYCLICAL A. 1, 2.

1824 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 195/2 His recovery was followed by the promulgation of an Encyclic letter. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ix. 438 The encyclic, or liberal education at this period, embraced seven departments.

2. *nonce-use.* Encircling.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* I. 202 Dropping from Heaven's encyclic rim.

B. *sb.* = ENCYCLICAL B.

1851 MARIOTTI *Italy in* 1848 iv. 252 The Papal encyclic of the 19th April, entered into no man's views. 1864 *Q. Rev.* July 127 The terms of the Encyclic imply a separation between liberty and Roman Catholicism.

‖ **Encyclica.** *rare.* [mod.Lat. fem. of *encyclicus*: see prec.] = ENCYCLICAL B.

1888 *Catholic Housek.* 18 Aug. 5/3 To the Encyclica of September 1883, the Catholics fully responded..To the Pontifical Encyclicas follow, etc.

Encyclical (ensəi·klikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *encyclicus* (see ENCYCLIC) + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Antiq.* Used as transl. of Gr. ἐγκύκλιος (παιδεία), *i.e.* general (education); cf. ENCYCLOPÆDIA I.

1626–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 302 The learning, which they call encyclical.

2. Of an ecclesiastical epistle: Circular, intended

for extensive circulation. Now chiefly of letters issued by the pope.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. II. § 2 Wks. (1822) XI. 85 Their [the Greeks'] prime and most learned prelate..did ..publish an encyclical epistle against the definition of the council. 1805 Br. HORSLEY *Sp. Petit. Rom. Cath. Speeches* (1813) II. 242, The apostolical vicars put forth an encyclical letter forbidding the people..to take the oath. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 35 The encyclical letter from the Church of Jerusalem, of which St. James was the main author.

B. *sb.* An encyclical letter; see A. 2.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN in *British Critic* XXII. 282 When a new Encyclical issues from Rome, etc. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 791 No one can read the Pope's new Encyclical without feeling, etc. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* v. 56 This most deeply spiritual encyclical. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 376 Pius IX..in the Encyclical..condemned.. the separation of Philosophy and Science from revelation.

Encyclopædia, encyclopedia (ensəi:klo-pī·diă). Also 7 in adapted forms **encyclopædie-, -pedie, -pedy, -ped**(e. [a. late L. *encyclopædia*, a. pseudo-Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία*, an erroneous form (said to be a false reading) occurring in MSS. of Quintilian, Pliny, and Galen, for *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία* 'encyclical education', the circle of arts and sciences considered by the Greeks as essential to a liberal education (cf. ENCYCLICAL A. 1).

The spelling with *æ* has been preserved from becoming obs. by the fact that many of the works so called have Latin titles, as *Encyclopædia Britannica, Londinensis*, etc.]

1. The circle of learning; a general course of instruction.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, The circle of doctrine .. is in one worde of greke Encyclopedia. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* a 3 a, To Rdr., In this Encyclopædie and round of knowledge. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 187 Borrowed from the Bank of the Encyclopædia, or generall Learning. 1662 PHILLIPS *Dict.* Advt., A Dictionary for the English Tongue, would require an Encyclopedy of knowledge. 1681 T. MANNYNGHAM *Disc.* 54 They make .. the whole Encyclopede of Arts and Sciences but a brisker Circulation of the blood. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 459 The Student .. who shall think fit to take so useful a Theory in his Encyclopaedy. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, In you are lodg'd a Cornucopia, an Encyclopedia, an unmeasurable Profundity of Knowledge. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 277 An education which aimed at a little encyclopædia of elementary knowledge.

2. A literary work containing extensive information on all branches of knowledge, usually arranged in alphabetical order.

The word in this sense appears first as the title of certain works published in the 17th cent. *esp.* that of Alstedius (see quot. 1819).

1644 T. DICONSON in Bulwer *Chirologia* a 2 Thy Enchiridion .. became th' Encycloped. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 123 A kind of encyclopedia of all .. and memorable things. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 342 Mr. Record had scarce any Precedents or Patterns in his *Encyclopædy of Learning* to copy after. 1768 (*title*) Encyclopædia Britannica. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Encyclopædia*, The first work we have seen under the title of Encyclopædia, is J. H. Alstedii Encyclopædia, which was published in 1632, in two vols. folio. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. ii. 4 The Bible is .. by no means indeed an Encyclopædia. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 24 An ancient Chinese encyclopædia.

humorously. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, Mr. Pickwick ..looked encyclopædias at Mr. Peter Magnus. 1885 *Illust. Lond. News* 19 Dec. 648 Maida [a girl] was an encyclopædia of knowledge.

b. Sometimes applied *spec.* to the French work 'Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers' (1751–1765), by Diderot, D'Alembert, and other eminent scholars and men of science.

1773 (*title*) Select Essays from the Encyclopedy. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 207 The vast undertaking of the Encyclopædia. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 161 Diderot was busy (1750) with the first volume of the Encyclopædia.

3. An elaborate and exhaustive repertory of information on all the branches of some particular art or department of knowledge; *esp.* one arranged in alphabetical order.

1801 (*title*) The Encyclopædia of Wit. 1807 (*title*) The Vocal Encyclopædia: comprising a variety of popular songs, etc. 1859 SMILES *Self-help* 61 Introduced in the historical part of his [Loudon's] laborious Encyclopædia of Gardening ..The result of which appeared in his Encyclopædias. 1881 (*title*), Hamersly's Naval Encyclopædia.

Hence **Encyclopæ·diac** *a.* [see -AC], = ENCYCLOPÆDIC; **Encyclopæ·di·acal** *a.* [see -ACAL], = prec.; **Encyclopæ·dial** *a.* [see -AL], of or pertaining to an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 2).

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 298/3 His encyclopædiac knowledge renders it probable he will make an excellent librarian. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 589 It is the object of many .. to render instruction encyclopædiacal. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 216 The tendency of the Alexandrian school was encyclopædiacal throughout. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 658 Our Encyclopaedial lion is fangless and toothless.

Encyclopæ·dian (ensəi:klopī·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Embracing the whole circle of learning; comprising a wide range of subjects. **b.** Of the nature of or resembling an encyclopædia.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 439 A work of this order .. is in its nature encyclopædian.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** = ENCYCLOPÆDIST 1 b. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 249 Voltairists and encyclopedians have poisoned all sound doctrine.

¶ **2.** app. = ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1. [? Meant for a Gr. accusative.]

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 132 Let them have that Encyclopædian, all the learning in the world.

Ency·clopæ·diast. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ENCYCLOPÆDIA, on the analogy of *Ecclesiast.*] = ENCYCLOPÆDIST 1 b.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 26 Had he been less munificent in his patronage of French encyclopædiasts.

Encyclopædic, encyclopedic (ensəi klopī·dik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1); that aims at embracing all branches of learning; universal in knowledge, very full of information, comprehensive.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 26 Attempts at bringing knowledge into encyclopedic forms. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. viii. 335 So comprehensive a notion of zoology displays a mind accustomed to encyclopedic systems. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 470 Another feature of Lucan's Pharsalia is its affectation of encyclopædic knowledge. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* I. ii. 92 That encyclopædic statistician [Macaulay's father]. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4 (1882) 37 The encyclopædic character of his researches left him in heart a simple Englishman.

Encyclopædical, encyclopedical (ensəi·klopī·dikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1651 FULLER *Abel. Rediv.* 104 Encuclopedicall wisdome .. he esteemed rather a learned sort of madnesse, then etc. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 192 An encyclopedical view of human knowledge. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) X. XXI. viii. 156 The King's encyclopedical conversation enchanted me completely.

Encyclopædism, encyclopedism (ensəi·klopī·diz'm). [f. ENCYCLOPÆDIA + -ISM.]

1. Encyclopædic learning; the possession of the whole range of knowledge.

1833 CARLYLE, *Diderot*, Misc. V. 45 This exaggerated laudation of Encyclopedism. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. I. i. 6 Not that he [Gower] sets up for Encyclopædism; on the contrary, he laments .. the scantiness of his knowledge.

2. The doctrines of the Encyclopædists (see ENCYCLOPÆDIST 1 b).

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 102 A time of Tithe Controversy, Encyclopedism, Catholic Rent, Philanthropism, and the Revolution of Three Days! 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II, French philosophy, with us, is still synonymous with Encyclopedism.

Encyclopædist, encyclopedist (ensəi·klopī·dist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A compiler of or writer in an encyclopædia.

1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 278 Curtius .had been scholar to Alstedius, the Encyclopedist. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* § 1. 31 *note*, St. Isidore .. was the Pliny, the Bede, the Encyclopedist of his age.

b. *esp.* one of the writers of the French *Encyclopédie* (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 2 b); often with a disparaging allusion to the tenets they promulgated.

1796 HUTTON *Math. & Philos. Dict.* Pref. 5 To have recourse to .. the still more stupendous performance of the French Encyclopædists. 1800 *Month. Mag.* VIII. 597 The encyclopedists undertook to new model .. the old-fashioned religious..opinions of that country [France]. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 53 What Steam-engine .. did these Encyclopedists invent for mankind?

3. One who attempts to deal with every branch of knowledge, or whose studies have a very extensive range.

1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 132 Aristotle .. like a true encyclopædist, was content to register the gods whom he had not the heart to worship.

Encyclopædize, encyclopedize (ensəi-klopī·dəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* **a.** To arrange as an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1); to exhibit (knowledge) in a systematic form. **b.** To describe in an encyclopædia (see ENCYCLOPÆDIA 2).

1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxviii, Dictionaries Which encyclopedise both flesh and fish. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 32 The attempt to exhibit all Science in one body, the attempt to exhibit all Science to one mind, which are the two forms of the attempt to encyclopedize knowledge.

‖ **Encyliglotte.** *Obs.* [Fr. *encyliglotte* (Rabelais), app. a corruption of Gr. *ἀγκυλόγλωσσον* (*-γλωττον), the condition of being tongue-tied; cf. mod. Fr. *ancyloglosse*.] The string of the tongue.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiv, The Encyliglotte, which she had under her tongue being cut, she spoke.

Encyse, obs. form of INCISE *v.*

Encyst (ensist), *v.* [f. EN-^{1} + CYST.] *trans.* To enclose in a cyst, capsule, or bag; only in *pa. pple.* and *refl.*

1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 272 Gall-stones in the substance of the liver .. are often encysted. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 67 Shell represented by two short styles, encysted in the substance of the mantle. 1882 *Nature* XXVI, The cercaria..soon came to rest, showing a tendency to encyst itself on surrounding objects.

fig. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xii. 418 Even in Pindar, moral mysticism is, as it were, encysted, like an alien deposit, in the more vital substance of æsthetic conceptions.

Encystation (ensistē·ʃən). *Biol.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] The process (observed in some Protozoa) of becoming surrounded with a cyst, bag, or capsule; = ENCYSTMENT.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 62 Reproduction in Vorticella by a process of encystation and endogenous division. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 660 The Heliozoa propagate by simple division with or without previous encystation.

Encysted (ensi·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] That is contained in a cyst or sac. *Encysted tumour*: a tumour consisting of a fluid or other substance enclosed in a cyst. Also *fig.*

1705 T. GREENHILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2010, I .. found it to be of that sort of Wens or encisted Tumors called Atheroma. 1782 S. F. SIMMONS in *Med. Commun* I. 102 The dropsy was supposed to be of the encysted kind. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 256 The encysted venom, or poison-bag, beneath the adder's fang. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 222 Encysted griefs, if we may borrow the chirurgeon's term.

Encysting (ensi·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCYST *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb ENCYST.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 502 An eye may be destroyed while the encysting is going on.

Encystment (ensi·stmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] **a.** 'The condition of an encysted tumour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **b.** *Biol.* The process of becoming surrounded by a cyst.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 354. 1016/2 The encystment of the parasites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 96 These Flagellata .. present various modes of agamic multiplication by fission, preceded or not by encystment.

Encyte, obs. form of INCITE.

End (end), *sb.* Forms: 1–7 **ende,** (2 **eend,** -**e,** 4 **eende, hende,** 4, 6 **eande,** 4 **aend, eond,** 5 **heynd,** 7 *dial.* **eend**), 3– **end.** Also 3–5 **ȝende,** 4 **ȝend,** 5 **ȝynde,** 6 **ȝende.** [Common. Teut.: OE. *ende* str. masc., corresponds to OS. *endi* (Du. *einde*), OHG. *enti* masc. (also neut.; MHG. *ende* masc., neut., mod.G. *ende* neut.), ON. *endr* (also *ende* wk. masc.; Sw. *ände* masc., *ända* fem., Da. *ende*), Goth. *andeis*:—OTeut. **andjo-z*:—pre-Teutonic **antjo·-s*, cogn. with Skr. *ánta* masc., neut., end, boundary, with ANDI *prep.*, and with OHG. *andi, endi*, ON. *enni* neut. (:—OTeut. **anpjo*(*m*:—**a·ntjo*(*m*) forehead.

In some dialects of ME. the *e* became long. The forms *ȝendę, ȝyndę, yende* may be merely phonetic developments of *ende*, or they may possibly be due to the influence of the vb. V-END (OE. *ȝeendian*).]

I. With reference to space.

1. The extremity or outermost part (in any direction) of a portion of space, or of anything extended in space; utmost limit. *Obs.* in general sense; retained in phrase, *the end(s of the earth.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* Ps. xviii. [xix.] 4 In alle eorðan uteo de ȝwoeȝ heara and in endas ymbhwyrftes eorðan word heara. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xviii. [xix.] 4 Ofer ealle eorðan endas [færð] heora word. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 150 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 Forto pleyen him bi þe wodes ende. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 Wt oute þe cite townes ende. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 173 All þe erth of Egipt fra end vnto othere Bees conquirid. 1599 T. GREENE *George a Greene* (1861) 265 But darest thou walk to the towns end with me? 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 66 Christ shall..reign from the River to the end of the land. 1713 POPE *Windsor For.* 399 Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold. *Mod.* I would go with him to the world's end.

b. A limit of magnitude or multitude.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* Ps. cxliv.[cxlv.] 3 Micel dryhten and herȝendlic swiðe and micelnisse his nis ende. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 53 Many a man knowes no end of his goods. 1865 MILL in *Evening Star* 10 July, There was no end to the advantages.

†**c.** A boundary. In *pl.* territorial boundaries [? after L. *fines*]. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF. *Isa.* x. 13 Y haue take awei the endis of peplis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 The Ryuer of the endes of the phylisteis. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvii. 26 And the endes of their in habitacion. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 5. 2 A line is the ende and terme of a superficies.

†**2.** A 'quarter', division, region (of the world, of a country or town). *Obs.* (but cf. EAST-END, WEST-END, where this sense blends with 3).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. i, Þas feower heafodricu sindon on feower endum þyses middangeardes. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 16 Ant al þe ende þæt tu ant heo habbeð in ierðet. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 377 Al þat ast was in Engelond he let somony in ech ende To Salesbury. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 Alle þe north ende was in his kepyng. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 540 Ȝoure fadir sendeth Into every ende aftyr his knyhtes.

3. One of the two extremities of a line, or of the 'length' or greatest dimension of any object; that part of anything that includes the extremity of its length. *From end to end*: from one extremity to the other; throughout the length.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 He þe well bloweð went þe neruwe ende of þe horne to his owune muðe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23201 (Edinb.) Þe pitte of helle pin, it es sa dep..þat end ne bes þar neuir apon. *c* 1394 J. MALVERNE *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. App. 3 Perrexitque ad locum qui Anglice vocatur 'Mile ende.' *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8795 Euer folowand the fell to þe fyngur endys. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXV. 75 Oberon satte at the tables ende. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xiv, In the eande of the other line. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 32 Your Hobby will meete you at the lanes end. 1632 LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 22, I haue trod foure seuerall times from end to end of it [Italy]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) The Air Ground-pipe, laid the

whole length of the Green-house..and reaching from end to end. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 79/1 The Billberry, or Windberry, is round at the end. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Cann-Hook*, an iron hook made fast to the end of a rope. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 33 P 25 Mutton-chops off the worst end. 1760 Wesley *Jrnl.* 30 June (1827) III. 9, I was quickly wet to my toe's end. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 39 The end of his own nose. 1867 W. W Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 166 On the floor of the cage or at the ends of a rod passing through its upper bar.

† b. The point of a spear. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9432 He bare hym þurgh the brest with a bright end.

c. (see Land's end.)

d. ? *transf.* In the game of Bowls: The portion of a game which is played from one 'end' of the green to the other (see quot. 1876). Formerly also a definite portion of a game in Billiards and some other sports.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 263/1 Five Ends make a Game by Day light, and three by Candle light. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 37 Playing an End or two at that innocent..Game, called Push Pin. 1876 H. F. Wilkinson *Bowls* in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 181 The bowling generally takes place alternately from the two 'ends' of the green. A 'void end' is when neither side can score a cast.

4. The surface which bounds an object at either of its two extremities; the 'head' of a cask.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 b, The hopes kepeth fast the bordes of the vessell.. & holdeth in ye endes that they start not. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 224 Draw lines across each end of the stone. *Mod.* The ends of the cask were stove in. The ends of the box are of hard wood.

5. A piece broken, cut off, or left; a fragment, remnant. Cf. Candle-end. Of cloth: A half-length, or half-piece. Also in *Odds and ends* (see Odds).

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 141 My lord sent to Stoke be the carter ij.c. xxiiij. lb. yren, conteyning xj. endes. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 39 Scraps or shreds or short ends of lace. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 66 A brokers shop that hath ends of everything. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 13 Give him leave to sell all his rags, and oddeends. 1704 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3986/4 Lost..5 yards and a half of superfine..Black, 12 yards and a half of refine Black..being both Last Ends. 1718 E. Hatton *Merch. Mag.* 22 An End or Half Cloth, or a Long or Whole Cloth. 1713 Swift *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 140 On his table were some ends of verse and of candles. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xxxii, The bit of candle..was.. burnt out, so..he produced a box full of 'ends.'

b. *fig. Obs.* exc. in *Odds and ends* (q. v.).

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 290 Ere you flout old ends any further, examine your conscience. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* Prol. Nor hales he in a gull, old ends reciting, To stop gaps in his loose writing. 1607 R. Wilkinson *Merch. Royall* 26 Euerie Ladie..if her husband haue bribed out but an end of an office, yet she reuels and playes Rex. 1634 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* Wks. (1808) 104 To improve these short ends of time, which are stolen from his more important avocations. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 251 They call.. language of a finer Dresse, Ends of Playes.

c. A part, proportion; only with adjs. of quantity, as in † *micel ende* (OE.) a great part; † *most end*, also *most an end* [? corruption of **mosten ende*, OE. *mǽstan ende*], used adverbially = 'for the most part', 'almost entirely', 'especially'; † *none end*, no portion; *a good* (*great*) *end* (*dial.*), a large proportion (*of*).

O. E. Chron. an. 1052, Harold..ofsloh mycelne ende þes folces. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 14478 [The Jews] souȝten him to slone And moost ende for þat resoun þat he vp reised lazaroun. ? *c* 1400–40 *How a Merchande, etc.* 106 in *E. P. P.* (Hazl.) I. 201 To speke wyth none ende of my kynne. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Jeremias..was oft in bands and cast into prison..and bore most an end the peoples sinnes. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 58 The credit of the Relator, which most an end depends upon another's credit. 1739 *Grobianus* 122 Tipplers most an end are roaring Boys. 1869 R. B. Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss.* s. v., It cost me a girt end of a pound. *Ibid.*, *Most on End*..used adverbially; continually, unremittingly. *Mod. Derbysh.*, It cost me a good end of ten pounds. I have been waiting a good end of an hour.

6. In various technical uses. a. *Coal-mining.* The furthest part of a gallery or working. *End of coal* (see quot. 1881).

1865 *Morning Star* 7 Jan. The men are of course usually at work in the 'ends'. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 238 This direction is sometimes called the end of the coal. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *End of coal*, the direction or section at right-angles to the face; sometimes called the butt.

b. Naut. *Cable's end*, or simply *end*: the last length of a cable. *Rope's end*: a short length of rope bound at the ends with thread, used as an instrument of punishment. *Bitter end* (see Bitter).

1663 Pepys *Diary* 23 June, I beat him, and then went up in to fetch my rope's end. 1801 Sir H. Parker *Let.* 6 Apr. in Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 140 They [ships] were riding with two cables end. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rope's end*, the termination of a fall, and should be pointed or whipped. Formerly much used for illegal punishment. 1888 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 145 Have plenty of end in the bows ready to make fast.

c. *A shoemaker's end*: a length of thread armed or pointed with a bristle; = Wax-end. *To pack up one's ends and awls* (*Sc.*): i. e. all one's effects.

1598 Florio, *Lesina*, a shooe-makers ende or awle. 1656 More *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 74 Two strings like two shoe-makers ends come from the hinder parts of the male.

1713 Swift *Elegy on Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. II. 82 Ariadne kindly lends Her braided hair to make thee ends. *a* 1748 Meston *Poems* (1767) 98 Laden with tackle of his stall, Last, ends, and hammer, strap, and awl. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales Hop* Wks. 1812 IV. 389 Crispin too forgets his End and Awl. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* I. 271 They arrived at Edinburgh, and constrained the Queen Regent..to pack up her ends and awls.

d. Spinning and Weaving. (*a.*) *Card-end*: a sliver or carding. (*b.*) A worsted yarn in a Brussels carpet.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 978 For spinning coarse numbers ..six card-ends are usually converted into one riband.

II. With reference to time or serial order.

7. The limit of duration, or close, of a period of time; the termination, conclusion, of an action, process, continuous state, or course of events; the terminal point of a series; the conclusion of a discourse, book, chapter, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 22 Soðlice se þurhwunað oð ende, se byð hal. *c* 1200 Ormin 4356 Forr seffne daȝhess brinngenn a33 þe wuke till hiss ende. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Blisse þat cumeð..withuten ani ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4236 Es noght his murning mai amend I wen bifor his liues ende. *Ibid.* 26595 If þou þis bok will se till end. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Þis boc is ycome to þe ende. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 880 Philip..lofes hire [Olympias] lely to his lyfes ende. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Cor.* xv. 24 Then the ende, whan he shal delyuer vp the kyngdome vnto God the father. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 22 Robert had heard this message unto the ende. 1709 Addison *Tatler*, No. 24 P 3 This Felicity attending him to his Life's End. 1803 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.*, *Caleb Crosby*, Frae week en to week en. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 198 The passage of the Jordan was not the end, but the beginning of a long conflict. 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* I. i. 13 He worked unceasingly..from year's end to year's end.

b. The latter or concluding part (of a period, action, etc.).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 47 In the ende of the worlde the deuyll shall be..moche the more feruent to woodnesse. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P.* 26 Ac ȝif þe ende is euel, al it is uuel. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 82 The Ewes In end of Autumne turned to the Rammes. *a* 1744 Broome *Epic Poetry* (J.), The..designs of an action are the beginning;..the difficulties that are met with..are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 170 Kara George..towards the end of the summer of 1806, approached the eastern frontier.

8. Termination of existence; destruction, abolition. (The early examples of *end of the world* should perhaps be referred to 7, as *world* may have been taken in its older temporal sense; cf. however Fr. *fin du monde.*)

832 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. T.* 447 ðet he ðas god forðleste oð wiaralde ende. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22390 (Edinb.) His dome þate him sale driue til ende. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 8 The world may have an end before he proves his Atoms could give it a beginning. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), There would be an end of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution.

b. The death (of a person); a mode or manner of death.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 590 in *South-Eng. Leg.* (1887) 448 þe more is bodi ipined was: þe ner he was þen ende. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3905 (Trin.) Rachel bare..beniamyn þat was þe cause of hir ende. *c* 1385 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 426 Bed me bilyue my bale stour, & bryng me on ende. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1438 Ffele folke forfaren with a ffeble ende. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 756 The dragon hath tan hys ȝynde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 650 This ende had the valiant Lorde, Richard Plantagenet Duke of Yorke. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 44 Then if he loose he makes a Swan-like end, Fading in musique. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 338 Great talk of the good end that my Lord Treasurer made. 1732 Pope *Epit. Gay*, Unblam'd through life; lamented in thy end. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 38 Call then a priest and fit him for his end. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* vi. 52 To be murdered was the usual end of exceptionally distinguished Romans.

† c. In phrase *to be the end of* (cf. *to be the death of*).

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. i. 15 Lest..the..King of Kings award Either of you to be the others end. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 130 This Apoplexie will (certaine) be his end.

9. Ultimate state or condition. Chiefly in Bible phrases, in which, however, *end* is often misinterpreted in sense 8 b.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. [xxxix.] 5 Cuð me doa dryhten ende minne. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxvii. 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright: for the end of that man is peace.

10. *Latter* († *last*) *end*: variously used in senses 7 b, 8 b, 9. Also Sc. *hinder end.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* i. 13 Wel shal be in the laste endys. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 158 The latter ende of this moneth of July..the Legate..tooke his leave of the king. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* II. v. 30 A good Trauailer is something at the latter end of a dinner. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 The middle or latter end of this month. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 57 Towards the Dukes latter end, I read this History to him.

† 11. A termination of doubt or debate; a resolution, device, expedient; an agreement, settlement. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 169 To London vorte wende, To nyme þer ys conseyl, wuch were best ȝende. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 168 Wel sche saugh ther nas non other ende. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 66 Unto the time his said Kyng had made such End, with him, his Adherents, and Fautours, as he desired. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 82 The dayes men cannot agre us, so Mr. Mydleton to make the end. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 100 Parties, to whome any such offence shall hap to be committed, shall in nowise take any ende or agreement with the offenders.

† 12. The completion of an action; the accomplishment of a purpose: chiefly in phrases, *To have, make, take, bring to, be at* (*an*) *end.* Also, the acme, utmost reach. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10127 Prophecies com al to end. *Ibid.* 25862 þat þou mai noght do to end. *Ibid.* 27783 For drede þat he may noght mak end. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 8580 Al þat his fader be-gynne muȝt salamon til hende hit broȝt. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 660 Feill anoyis thoill ȝhe sall, Or that ȝour purposs ende haf tane. *c* 1440 *Bootus, Laud MS.* 559. 10 Withouten hym may hit nought To an eande our purpose be brought. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Massac. Paris* I. ii. 142 To bring the will of our desires to end. 1632 Massinger. *Maid of Hon.* I. i, To eat and sleep supinely is the end Of human blessings. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Ep. Ded. 3 To have been at the end of their designs.

13. Event, issue, result.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1774 *Lucrece*, What ende that I make, it shal be so! *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 Onli in name, & as to ȝend & effect is now3t. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 An Ende, *exitus*. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xix, But note the ende. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xix. (1591) 125 The ende went on his side. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 73 The end still crownes the deede. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* ii. 160 It is the end that crownes the worke. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. vi. 50 The end shall crown us: The Gods are just.

† b. *To have its end*(*s*) *upon*: to have influence upon. *Obs.*

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 49. 71 The Authority of one holy man, which has apparently no ends upon me. 1736 Butler *Anal.* viii. 396 Religion considered as a probation has had its end upon all persons, to whom, etc.

14. An intended result of an action; an aim, purpose. (Cf. L. *finis.*) *To accomplish, answer, fulfil, gain,* † *make, serve one's end*(*s*: see those verbs.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 72 Hit schal ȝut likie wel bi þan ȝe wite þan ende. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The Sadlers next end is to make a good saddle. *a* 1628 Preston *New Cont.* (1634) 232 A right end never hath a crooked rule leading to it. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 184 They study..not to make their ends on any mans weaknesse. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 174 This answered my end. 1735 Berkeley *Free-think. in Math.* § 6 Wks. 1871 III. 304, I have no end to serve but truth. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 260 She had fully gained her end. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* vii. 88 I am rather afraid of our people mistaking the means for the end. 1837 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* x. 102 [He] was delighted..that the ends of justice would be satisfied. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 323 They may fairly use a little violence in order to accomplish their end.

b. In phrases, *For* or *to this* (*that, what, which*) *end, to no end.* Also in conjunctional phrase, *To the end* (*that*); formerly also, † *To the end to* (with *inf.*).

Now somewhat archaic or rhetorical; the ordinary phrase is *in order* (*that* or *to*).

1382 Wyclif. *Sel. Wks.* III. 354 Han power of him to þise ende. *c* 1400 Maundev. v. 51 ȝee schulle knowe and preve, to the ende that ȝee schulle not ben disceyved. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* IV. ii. (1860) K iiij b, The faders had dyuerse wyues..to thende whan one was [with] childe, they myght take another. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis Secr.* (1568) 64 a, To thende they may al equally receive of the honnye. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 9 (1873) 17 To the end to peruse the Greek authors. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 28 To which end, King Abbas, sends his Ambassadour to Constantinople. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 70, I am come forth to withstand them, and to that end will back the Lions. 1692 Bp. Ely *Answ. Touchstone* 187 It is to no end to look what St. Austin saith. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 P 12 To the End that they may be perfect also in this Practice. 1788 Sheridan *Persius* III. (1739) 47 Study..for what end ye were created. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. II. 244 For this end he summoned Luther to appear at Rome. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 170 For these ends, and for these ends alone, he wished to obtain arbitrary power.

c. Sc. *End's errand*: the special design.

1821 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* II. 158 Did they say nothing of the end's errand they had come upon?

15. A final cause; the object for which a thing exists; the purpose for which it is designed or instituted.

1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 4 Suche offyces ..pertayne to the ende of felycitie. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. 261 And as man is the end of the World, so is God the end of Man. 1648 *Shorter Catech.*, Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him for ever. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* vii. 147 The end of Society is the common welfare and good of the people associated. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 702 I have considered the happiness of the people as the end of government. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 60 The flower is the end or proper object of the seed. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. ii. 375 The highest end of Church union..is quiet and unanimity.

III. Idiomatic phrases.

16. With various prepositions forming advb. phrases.

a. *At the end* (ME. *at pen, atten ende*), † *at end*: at last. † b. *For* (*an*) *end*: in conclusion, finally, 'to cut the matter short'. c. *In the end,* † *in end*: ultimately, in the long run. † d. *To an end*: consecutively, through the whole period specified.

a. *c* 1300 *Beket* 81 Attan ende bi cas; Tho heo com aȝe thulke hous ther this Gilbert was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.*

14879 (Gött.) þai at end him did on rod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Atenende þe zenejere..is ase þe ilke þet slepþ amide þe ze. *c* 1380 *Sir Tristr.* 407 Of þyng þat is him dere Ich man preise at ende. *Ibid.* 3287 þai hadde woundes ille At þe nende. 1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 127 In end..the slaves ..runne the Galley a shoare. 1872a BROWNING *Hervé Riel*, My friend, I must speak out at the end, Though I find the speaking hard.

b. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 For an end therefore I tel you, etc. 1576 FLEMMING *Panoplie Ep.* 10 For ende, he counselleth Curio to take charge of the common wealth. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 260 For an end, we must etc.

c. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 19 Nales in ende ofer3eotulnis bið ðearfena. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 165 But in the end the losse fell to the Englishmen. 1888–40 TYTLER *Hist Scot.* (1864) I. 25 His [Edward I's] power and influence would in the end induce the different parties to appeal to him. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/5 The match in the end was very narrowly won by Harrow.

d. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 50 Never content with one colour or fashion two dayes to an ende. 1657 SERJEANT *Schism Dispach't* 478 Would any government.. remain on foot three years to an end, if, etc. 1717 J. FOX *Wanderer* 160 Octavius .. told him he should not live another Hour to an End.

17. *On end* (see also AN-END): †a. at last; b. consecutively, without intermission; †c. on (one's) way, forward, along; (whence *To come on end*, to come forward; (ME.) *To set spell* or *tale on end*, to begin a discourse); d. in an upright position, resting on (its) end.

a. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Al swa he dod swa þe swica þe bi-swiked hine seolfe on-ende. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1064 þat foreward on ende wel was i-holde. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 186, I drede on ende quat schulde byfalle.

b. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 32 (1862) I. 111 And was brought, thrice on end, in remembrance of you in my prayer to God. 1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 552/1 The ministerial prints raved for two months on end. 1882a BESANT *All Sorts* vii, Working sixteen hours on end at twopence an hour.

c. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 1295 Seeth set tale on ende [*Cott.* spell o-nend] And tolde whi he was sende. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 188 These would be soundly spurred up, and whipped on end. 1630 *Ibid.* II. 266 Others will not come on end chearfully.

d. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25049 þe cros..quen it es sett on end vp euen, It takens pes tuix erth and heuen. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germany* vi. (1622) 269 The Sueuians..haue their hair standing on end. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 86 Katerfelto, with his hair on end At his own wonders. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 383 His dark hair..stands on end on the fore part of his head. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 143 A great hotel in Paris is a street set on end.

18. *Without end* (ME. *buten ende*): endlessly, for ever; also in adjectival sense, endless. *World without end*: used as transl. late L. *in secula seculorum*, 'for ever and ever'; also *attrib.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 44 Þæt micle leoht..is..Ece butan ende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 409 Rihhtwise menn .shulenn habbenn . A butenn ende blisse inoh. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2417 He 3af to blauncheflour Wales wiþ outen end Bidene. 138 . WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 24 Helle wiþ-outen hende. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 326 The vyrgyn mary..rayneth with cryste without enden. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gloria Patri*, As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be: world without end. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* 23 Pleasaunt tunes..are song to thy glory..without all end. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 799 A time me thinkes too short, To make a world-without-end bargaine in. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 67 Torture without end Still urges.

19. †a. *End for end*: (*Naut.*, of a cable) paid out to the full length (*obs.*). b. *To shift, turn end for end*: to put each end of (a thing) where the other was; chiefly *Naut.*, to reverse (a rope), to upset (a boat). *To go end for end*: (of a boat) to be upset. Also in same sense, *End over end.* c. *End to end*: with the ends in contact, lengthwise.

a. 1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 End for end is when the Cable runneth cleere out of the Hawse, or any Rope out of his shiuer. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Filer le cable bout par bout*, to veer away the cable to the end, to veer out the cable end-for-end.

b. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 2 (1740) 316 We must turn our Style End for End. 1758 in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII 284 The axis of the telescope was turned end for end; that is, the telescope .. was turned upside down. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I. 224 A heavy sea striking the afterpart, it [the boat] went end for end over. 1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 23 It would turn the Cutter end-over-end. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, To shift a rope end for end, as in a tackle, the fall is made the standing part, and the standing part becomes the fall. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 201 He turns commonplaces end for end. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* § 6 (ed. 2) 219 The boat will be thrown..end over end.

c. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 228, 39000 waves of red light placed end to end would make up an inch.

20. a. *End on*: placed so as to present the end directly towards the eye, or towards any object; opposed to *broadside on.* Also *attrib.* Chiefly *Naut.*

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlvii, She .. being then nearly end on. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxiv. (1849) 373 A single pole end-on is sufficient. 1836 F. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xli, From the end-on view we had of her, we could not count her ports. 1866 BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* iv. (1881) 31 The lifeboat met the next breaker end-on. 1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 229 The accident was caused by a scaffold plank of wood..falling end-on upon the man's head.

b. *End up*: with the end uppermost.

21. *No end*: (*colloq.*) a vast quantity or number (*of*). Also (*mod. slang*) as adv., = 'immensely', 'to any extent'; and (with *of*) qualifying a predicate. Cf. 1 b.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 143 You .. made no end of promises. 1856 READE *Never too late* x, Box at the opera costs no end. 1859 FARRAR *Eric* 55 You are no end cleverer and stronger. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xxvii. 321 What comfort have I in a big house, and no end of gardens? 1872a E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 9 You will have no end of trouble. 18 . BESANT *All in Garden Fair* viii, Keats was no end of a fellow. *Mod.* I consider him no end of a humbug.

22. With verbs. (See also 12–14.) a. *To be at an end*: (of resources, etc.) to be exhausted; (of periods of time) to be completed; (of an action or state) to terminate. In corresponding senses, *To bring, come to an end.* b. *To be at the end of* (one's resources, etc.): to have no more to spend; *To be at one's wits' end*: to be utterly at a loss, to be quite perplexed. c. *To put an end to*, † *to set end of*: to terminate, put a stop to, abolish. d. *To have, take an end*: to be terminated, concluded. e. *To make an end*: to conclude, finish (*absol.*); also const. *of*, *with*.

a. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22263 (Edinb.) His rigning es brote til ende. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 155 Then schulde oure trobul be at a nende *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Dido* v. i. 1409 Our travels are at end. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 430 Speake for your selues, my wit is at an end. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 186 A Gard'ner's work is never at an end. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ₱ 2 Their affairs will be at an end. 1850 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvii. 325 Will these years and years of misery come to an end?—shall we be free? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 49 This part of the festival was nearly at an end. 1877 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 198 Imposture must come to an end.

b. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. i. (Arb.) 140 They were at theyr wyttes endes whither to turne them. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 68 It would make men .. to be at their Wits End if they were not accustomed to such Tumultuous Tempests. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 33 He is at an end of all his cash. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 280, I am..at my wits' end.

c. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25870 þar has þi schrift sett end o pyne. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 22 Put a quick end to this treaty. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 471 The Day of Judgment..shall put an End to all their Mischiefs for ever. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt.* III. xlii. 150 If an end is not put to this war there is an end to this country.

d. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. iv. 1137 My sorrows will have end. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 5 This so great a worke now ceased and tooke an end.

e. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. ii. § 1 Biddende þæt hie .. þæs gewinnes sumne ende gedyden. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 241 To make an end, heere was sometime a religious College. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* x. 17 And they made an ende, with all the men that had taken strange wiues. *Mod.* The government has resolved to make an end of the insurgents.

23. Elliptically. *And there* (*so*) *an end*: = 'this is, shall be, an end.' *Obs.* or *arch.*

[1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 24 Afterward an ende, whanne, etc.] 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 65 What I will, I will, and there an end. 1608 S. COLLINS *Serm* 51 Which I will speak a word or twain unto, and so an end. 1615 JN. DAY *Festivals* 340 As for his Carkasse, a Coffin shall cover it, and there an ende of our great Purchaser.

24. Proverbial phrases: *To begin at the wrong end.* † *Not to care which end goes forward*: to be negligent. † *To get by the end*: to get command of, so as to have ready for use. *To get the better end of*: to get the advantage of. *To have the better*, or *worse, end of the staff*, 'to get the best, or worst, of it'. *To have at one's fingers'* or *tongue's end*: to know by heart, be able to quote with readiness. † *At the hinder end of the bargain*: when accounts are settled, *fig. To be at an idle end*, to be unoccupied; (to live) *at a loose end*, with no fixed occupation. † *To live at stave's end*, ? to be unsociable, keep every one at a distance. *To make both, two ends, the two ends of the year, meet*: to live within one's income [cf. Fr. *joindre les deux bouts, les deux bouts de l'an*]. *To come to the end of one's tether*: to do all that one has ability, or liberty to do.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 29 Men of þat side schal haue the worse ende. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 34, I liue here at staues end. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (1884) 3 Thai that have the wors end of the staf shal be sure to be wrung to the wors. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 81 Thou hast it .. at the fingers ends, as they say. 1608 WITHALS *Dict.* 86 Negligently, as caring not what ende goes forward. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 97 We have rather cheated the devil, than he us; and have gotten the better end of him. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Cumberl.* (D.), Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring onely to make both ends meet. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 55 Getting a scripture-word by the end. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Ends*..Tis good to make both ends meet. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 124 The devil will have you at the hinder end of the bargain. 1736 BAILEY, To have the better end of the Staff. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 178 Your Lordship has got a Word by the End, that you seem mighty fond of. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* x, He made shift to make the two ends of the year meet. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 1/1 And living completely at a loose end 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II. iv, By five-and-thirty the best of us has pretty well come to the end of her tether. *Ibid.*, Anthony struggling to make two ends meet! 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 Most of the elementary works I have seen begin at the wrong end. 1882a T. MOZLEY *Reminn. Oriel College* (ed. 2) 183 He might sometimes seem to be at an idle end. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 338/3 She ..had Shakespeare and Milton at her tongue's end. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 198/2 Her mother has to contrive to make both ends meet.

IV. 25. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.* with sense 'placed at the end' or 'last used'; as *end-brush, -bud, -handkerchief, -loop, -man, -parlour, -shoot, -wall, -wheel*; also **end-board** (see quot.); **end-bulb** (see quot.); **end-game** (at chess), (see quot.); **end-fast** *a.*, fixed on end, standing upright; **end-gatherer**, a collector of refuse wool; **end-grain** (*attrib.*) (of wood) placed with the end of the grain turned outwards; † **end-hand**, the hand nearest to the end of anything; **end-hooping**, the hoop that binds the end of a vessel; **end-iron**, a movable plate in a kitchen range which serves to enlarge or contract the grate; † **end-land**, † a frontier region; **end-making**, conclusion, settlement; **end-organ** (see quot.); **end-piece** (see quot.); **end-plate**, the extreme fibres of a muscle or nerve; **end-rib** (see quot.); **end-shake**, a freedom of motion in a spindle at its end; † **end-sith** [OE. *síð* fate], death-fate; **end-speech**, a speech tacked on at the end, an epilogue; **end-stone**, one of the plates of a watch-jewel supporting a pivot; **end-stopping**, (of blank verse) a division of the lines, such that they end with a pause or stop; so **end-stopped** *ppl. a.*; **end-wool**, refuse wool.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 70 What are the "end boards"? They are boards which cover and form the ends of the meetings. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gardener* (1719) 152 The same course of pinching off *End-Buds is very profitable in Summer also. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* iii. 42 This terminal expansion [of a nerve] is known as an *end-bulb, or touch organ. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 282 Neir by the boundis of Brigantia thair stude Ane *end fast stane. 1884 HORWITZ in *Academy* 12 Apr. 256/1 The real *end game consists of a position where the method can be analytically demonstrated by which the slightly superior force can win. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 53 All *end-gatherers offending against an act of the 13 Geo. c. 23 .. shall be deemed incorrigible rogues. 1882 *Worc. Exhib Cat.* III. 41 The flooring is laid in *end-grain sections of pine. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 88/2 End-grain wood pavements, etc. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 17 You must dip your Handle-hand, and mount your *end-hand a little. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 100/2 The *end-handkerchiefs would sell as well as the other ten. 1712 J. JAMES *Gardening* 90 Fixing the two *End Loops upon the Stakes A and C. *a* 1796 BURNS (Jam.), She sprung an *end-hooping ... *c* 1200 ORMIN 17916 Nohht ferr þær inn an *endeland þatt wass Ennon 3chatenn. *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 82 Besechyng your sayd mastership .. to be at the *end-making. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 At the ends are Bones and Tambo, the "end-men". 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 42 Sensory organs are the *end-organs of the sensitive nerves. 1884 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 228 There is one little *end-parlour, an after-thought of the original builder. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Wall-plates*, the two-side pieces of a timber frame in a shaft ..The other two pieces are the *end-pieces. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 393 Between the lingual fibres and the *end-plates of the glossal muscular fibres. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *End-plate, motorial*, the branched, expanded, termination of a nerve fibre or one of its branches on a muscular fibre. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 37 Between the upper and under-board there are six boards, viz. two called *end-ribs. 1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 169 The face of the pulley forms the bearing to prevent the *endshake 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 89/1 Nearly all the *end-shoots may be safely taken away, for they take up the strength of the plant. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3777 Alle he [Korah, etc.] sunken ðe erðe wiðin..Swilc *endesið vn-biwen hauen. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 In most English watches all the escapement pivots run on *end stones. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 557/2 Mr. Rhoades's blank verse is distinguished .. by a frequent tendency to *end-stopping. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* iv. 39 At first ..the verse is *end-stopt. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 The Flue, Shaft, Fire, and Ash-hole to be without, though joining close to the *End-wall. 1848 *App. to Report Dep. Keeper Public Records* IX. 111 The cleft wool to be kept by itself and the *endwool by itself.

† **End**, var. of AND(E, *Obs.*, breath.

1597–1605 POLWART *Flyting* 568 His stinking end corrupted as men knawes. *a* 1600 *Poems 16th Cent.* 29 (Jam.) The sillie saul is quyte foryet, Quhill hastelie gais out his end. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Act K. William* 7 Gif blude be drawen (in anie part of the bodie) vnder the end (or mouth) [*L. subtus anhelitum*].

End (end), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 endian, 2–4 endien, enden, endenn (*Orm.*), 3–5 e(ende, (4 endy, hende, eondi, *pa. pple.* 4 ent), 4– end. See also Y-END. [OE. *endian*, corresp. to OFris. *endia*, OS. *endôn*, *endiôn*, (Du. *einden*), OHG. *entôn*, *entiôn*, (MHG., mod.G. *enden*), ON. *enda* (Sw. *anda*, Da. *ende*):—OTeut. **andjôjan*, f. **andjo-* END *sb.*]

I. Transitive and absolute senses.

†**1.** *trans.* To carry through to the end; to finish, complete. Also (in ME.), to perform (religious duties). *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 34 Þætte ic endigo werc his. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Men þe on þisse liue her hare scrift

enden nalden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Goð biuoren ower weouede & endeð ðer þe graces. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8310 þis wark .. mai noght thoru þi-self be don, þin sun sal end it, salamon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4 Graunt me þi helpe .. þis werke for to ende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 to Ende, *conficere*. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1843 He .. kiss'd the fatal knife, to end his vow. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., When I had ended my booke .. I was requested to explaine some thing. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 114 This same day Must end that worke, the Ides of March began. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 254 Pray end what you began.

b. To be the end or result of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9699 Pes endes al þat wel es wroght.

2. To bring to an end, conclude, come to a termination of (an action, a speech, a period of time, one's life, etc.; formerly sometimes with inf. as obj.). Often with adv. of manner or advb. phrase; also const. *with*.

c 1305 *Pilate* 259 in *E. E. P.* (1862) Þus pilatus endede his lyf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 47 Eilred at London endid his life. 1340 *Ayenb.* 110 Huet may þe zone betere aesy to his uader: þanne bread wyþoute more uor þane day to endy? *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 10487 Whenne she had endede hir preyere She pleyned efte on þis manere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 115 It is Endit, *explicit*. 1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* 229 b/2 We neuer cease to behold them, nor yet end to bewayle them. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* vii. 1 When I had ended to speake these wordes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 560 Not then the drudging Hind his Labour ends. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* viii. Wks. III. 170 He has ended his discourse with a Prayer. 1717 — *Tour Italy* Wks. IV. 530 We ended the day with music at St. Agnes. 1830 TENNYSON *Amphion* 50 Ere his song was ended. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xii. § 1, I find that I have only now the power of ending this work, not of concluding it. 1862 GRANT *Capt. of Guard* xxxix. He ended his life in misery.

b. *absol.*; esp. with reference to speech: To finish, conclude.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi[i]. 15 End as þou has bygunen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 5459 Whenne he endide of his sawe His sones he blessed on a rawe. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 329, I will therefore add somewhat concerning the disgrace which cometh unto marriage .. and so end. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 31, I know it wel, sir, you alwaies end ere you begin. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 106 He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 Quite tired of the nauseous theme, I end. 1879 FURNIVALL *Rep. E. Eng. T. S.* 24 To end, the Society wants more money. *Mod.* I shall end with a motion.

† **3.** To rid (a person) *of*. *Obs.*

1598 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 211 What may I do to end me of these doubts?

4. To put an end to, cause to cease, abrogate, destroy; formerly also to dissolve (a parliament).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ix. 6 Ða hi hit endian sceoldan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19797 Þe33 unnderstodenn wel, þatt .. te33re laȝhe all endedd ben þurrh Cristess newe lare. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 At þis parlement .. was it ent, aliens to aunce. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 36 The swerde .. ended in that hour hir lyf. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 647 The king dissolved his Parliament, which was the laste parliament that ever he ended. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 41 If I were yong againe, the sword should end it. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 53 End all dispute: and fix the year precise. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xxvi, That merciful deed For ever ends thy suffering. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 79 The desperate crew .. Resolve at once to end the audacious strife. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 200 To talk of France seeing good to end Protestantism in a night.

† **b.** To make an end of (a person); to kill. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant. Psalter* 497 Ffra morne til eueyn þou sall end me. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1064 Hit is riht þat þe rink be reufully ended. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 453 All his enmys in þat erd he endid in a stounde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 9 This Sword hath ended him. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 300 The Pope mingled powder with Gemens Sugar, which should not End him presently, but Waste him by little and little. 1623 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* IV. iii, Power enough .. To end the murtherer.

II. Intransitive senses.

5. Of a period of time, action, continuous state, series, book, chapter, etc.: To come to an end. Also colloq. *To end up*.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 21 (Gr.) Ær þou endien ealle gesceafte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6514 Her endepp nu þiss Goddspell þuss. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 166 Forð endede ðat fifte niȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7840 þat eild bigan at abraham. It endes her in godds nam. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1770 When his lif sal here ende, He what never whider he sal wende. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 540 þis bitter bale botlesse wol hende! 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ii. (1495) 346 Whan meuynge faylyth thenne tyme endyth. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij a, Here endyth the proceis of hawkyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Here endeth the prologue, and here after foloweth the fyrst boke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. i. 25 All's well that ends well, yet. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* IV. iv, All extremities must mend or end. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 289 Thus in disorder the Assembly ends. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 9 The base degenerate Iron off-spring ends. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 245 But that this well-disputed game may end, Sound forth, my brayers. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 654 To-day our woes can never end. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 305 For thinking how all stories end with this. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. Introd., It ends up right gloriously with calm confidence for the future. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 5) 124 The line of Charles the Great ended in A.D. 911. *Mod.* The quarter ending June 24.

b. To issue or result *in*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Þe worldes urakele urouren .. schulen enden ine sor & ine seoruwe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 194 Couetous þere come knightes full ofte, And endit in auerys to ay lastand sorowe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vii. 30 No Discourse whatsoever, can End in absolute Knowledge of Fact. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1706) 24 Sobbing the Leaves of the Plant .. ends in scorching. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 P 11 There is a contagious Sickness, which, it is feared, will end in a Pestilence. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 380 The controversy .. ended in both parties admitting, etc. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. 204 A life of godliness ends in a saintly death. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The cricket match .. ended in a draw.

c. Of persons, Const. *in*, or *by*, with gerund: To come ultimately to (do something).

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* 101 He, who begins by loving Christianity better than Truth, will .. end in loving himself better than all.

6. To die. *rare* in mod. use. Also *To end up* (slang).

c 1200 ORMIN 8347 Affterr þatt tatt Herode king Wass ended inn hiss sinne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 370 Steuene .. suþþe was kyng of Engelond, & endede myd ssame. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6724 þe beest shal wiþ stonyng ende. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1389, I yeve .. To thy doughter alle my lond, Yf that I end there. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 353 Farwell friends, thus Thisbie ends. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) VI. xv. x. 63 A cannon-ball smites the life out of him, and he ended here. 1886 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* ii. 32 We should only end up like my poor friend Silvestre.

7. Of a portion of space, material object, treatise, etc.: To terminate, have its end or extremity.

1611 COTGR., *Aboutir en pointe*, to end sharpe, or pointed. 1888 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. v. (1885) 800 It [the glacier] ended off upon the land. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 424 The promontory which ends in the Lizard. *Mod.* His property ends at the fifth milestone. An iron rod ending in a sharp point. The plateau ends abruptly in a precipice.

End, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [perh. a dial. variant or corruption of INN *v.*, influenced by END *v.*[1]

It has been suggested that the word is a corruption of **in-do*, corresponding to Ger. *einthun* used in the same sense; but this seems impossible.]

trans. To put (corn, hay, etc.) into (a barn, stack, etc.); to 'get in'. Also *fig.* Hence **En·nded** *ppl. a.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 37, I .. holpe to reape the Fame Which he did end all his. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end. 1858 *Hereford Times* 23 Jan. in Dyce *Shaks. Cor.* v. vi. 37 Three well-ended hay-ricks .. a rick of well-ended hay.

† **End,** *v.*, var. ANDE *v. Obs.*, to breathe, blow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21075 Als a slepand aneds oft. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 29 Thair mouthis had blawne vpon or endet as we speik.

† **En·dable,** *a. Obs.* [f. END *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That admits of being ended; terminable.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 530 Endable, *terminabilis*. 1775 in ASH. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

End-all (e·nd-ɔ̄l). [f. END *v.*[1] + ALL.] That which 'ends all' (see quot. 1876). Now only *dial.* exc. in Shaksperian phrase, *The be-all and the end-all*. (See BE-ALL.)

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii. 5 That but this blow Might be the be all, and the end all. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *End-all*, more freely used than customarily, and with a wider interpretation in the sense of an act of completion. Also a finishing stroke. 1883 G. HOWELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 345 The latter aim was the be-all and end-all almost of those industrial combinations.

Endamage (endæ·mėdʒ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6–7 **endammage,** (-dge), 5–7 **-dommage, -domage,** (7 **-damnage**), 4–5 **endamage**(n, 4– **endamage.** *β.* 5–7 **indamage,** 6 **-domage,** 6–7 **-dammage.** [In 14th c. f. EN-[1] + DAMAGE *sb.*, or a. OF. **endamagier* (cf. the parallel formation *adamagier* in 13th c.). In 15th c. refashioned as *endommage, -domage*, after the contemporary Fr. *endommagier* of equivalent formation; but this form died out early in 17th c.]

trans. To inflict damage or injury upon.

1. To affect (persons, a community, etc.) detrimentally with regard to property, health, reputation, or general well-being. Also *absol.*

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 15 It [coempcioun] schulde greetly tourmentyn and endamagen al þe prouince of compaigne. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 107 The kyng shal contynuelly be endommaged, seke of body and of the soule. *a* 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 12 If I thought to haue endomaged you of one seile [? *read* selie] ferdynge. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. i. 1 a, To euery man .. wer allotted two angels: wherof thone went about to endamage vs. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 38 That never more he mote endammadge wight With his vile tongue, which many had defamed. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xi. (1718) 47 The Devil smileth that he may endamage. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 101 Inclosure with depopulation endamnageth the parties themselves. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) Pref. 8 No loss is so doleful as that gain, that will endamage the soul. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 211 The Dutch .. will in all probability never endamage this Kingdom by the growth of their Plantations. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 346 That justice is better than iniquity, springs from the powers of men to benefit or endamage one another. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 161 That .. neither the proprietor nor the cultivator [be] endamaged by the sudden desertion of the ground.

β. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 Pream., Many .. subgettis ben .. lette and indamaged in their bilding and husbondry. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 37 The man could not .. much indammage the Roman Empire. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 16, I am indammag'd in my goods.

b. To damage, injure (reputation, health, welfare); to injure, prejudice, discredit (a cause, etc.).

a. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 98 They might in many sorts endomage the common safetie of Italy. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 187 b, That the majestie of Freewill may not by any meanes bee endamaged. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1660) 46 A guilt of endamaging the lives of millions. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 13 The South winde .. endamageth our healths. 1674 BURNET *Reyn' Martyr* (1710) 43 Nor was Christianity endamaged by all that fury. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 14 There is so much want of Money, and Trade is still endamag'd by it. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 624 These proceedings .. were endamaging their reputation. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 177 Theologians .. seriously endamage a sacred cause.

β. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 10. 9 These Sermons could not indamage the good Correspondence between the Brethren.

† **2.** To damage physically, inflict material injury upon (a person or thing); to spoil (a thing) so as to make it less fit for its purpose. *Obs.*

α. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 Tronchonyng their speris upon his shelde, withoute endomagyng his shelde. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 62 Those partes endammaged or grieved with the Goute. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 39 Their substance was light, and Cartilaginous, to be lesse endammaged by outward force. 1583 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 47 Take heede of those graffes, the which many wormes and Flyes doe endomage. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 495 The Guns .. were not much endammaged by Rust. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 28 A great storm .. had endamaged several of the ships. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 205 The Thames swells .. over its banks, and Westminster is a little endamaged in its Cellars. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii. [Calthrops] to endamage the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht.

β. 1583 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) Exhort., Cattell, indomaging your plants or Trees. 1686 *Voy. Emp. China to E. Tartary* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 190 The Bark .. was .. indammaged by the agitation of the Waves.

† **3.** In military sense: To do harm to (the enemy, a hostile country). *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 191 There neuer medled any power with theim, that was able to conquer theim: or muche to endamage theim. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. 404 Then coasting the shore, shrewdly endammaged Kent. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxvi. (1821) 471 To endammage the Enemy that hee may not hinder you. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 151 The Cause of weakening or endamaging my Country.

¶ **4.** Used for ENDANGER *v.* 4.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1783) 341 He will endamage the loss of one half of his Realm.

† **Enda·mageable,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of receiving damage, susceptible to injury; perishable.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Enda·mageance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **endammageance.** [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] Harm, injury.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* V. (1596) 55 If the other two [ventricles] remained not sound, and without endammageance, a man should thereby become witles, and void of reason.

Endamagement (endæ·mėdʒmĕnt). [f. ENDAMAGE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of endamaging; the state of being endamaged; injury, harm, loss.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 60 That vnadui sed indammagement I haue done you. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 167 The inhabitants of Middleborough .. eat thereof [flax-seed] to the great endammagement of their healths. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xvi. 583 To the least indamagement of them. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 60 Who in their Youth refused to be taught, To numerous Endammagements are brought. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. 35 The offence may be termed wrongful endamagement. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 301 The endamagement of their credit.

Enda·maging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENDAMAGE.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 Efestides .. keepeth a man safe from all perill and endamaging. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie, Lacye's Nobil.* 31 From the endomaging of his country. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 64 That which was the endammaging onely of their estates was narrowly forbid.

† **Enda·mask,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + DAMASK.] *trans.* **a.** To tinge with an interspersed shade of paler colour. **b.** To paint in various colours. Cf. DAMASK *sb.* and *v.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 298 A prety feare came vp, to endamaske her rosie cheekes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* V. vii. 42 Carrying these rasures on their pictured limbes, as badges of their Noblenesse, thus endamasked.

Endamnify: see EN- *prefix*[1] 3.

Endanger (endē·ndʒəɹ), *v.* Forms: 6 **en-, indaunger,** 7–8 **indanger,** 6– **endanger.** [f. EN-[1] + DANGER *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To subject (a person) to the absolute control of another; to render (an official) liable to dismissal or punishment at the will of a superior. Const. *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 60 Another glueth the kynge counsel to endaunger unto his grace the Iudges of the Realme. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 489/1 A slaue of Satan, one indangered to the wicked.

† **2.** *pass.* To incur the liability to punishment by another person; to be liable to arrest or seizure of goods on the part of a creditor. Const. *to* (a judge, creditor, etc.). *Obs.*

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 790 III. 179 He .. is

fere endangeryd to dyvers in thys contrey. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xiii. 3 Nowe yf thou be lothe to be endaungered to magistrates or lawes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 172/2 For while we are indaungered to God, we can in no wise stand before him. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. 1805 VIII. 367 Being close hooded..from knowledge of any to whom he is indangered.

†b. To be liable *to* (punishment, evil of any kind.) Also const. *to* with *inf.* *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Jude* II. 23 That he should be endaungered to diseases. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xiii. (1580) 98 We were fashioned of earth, but not endaungered to turne againe into yearth. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 571 God accuseth vs and pleadeth vs guiltie of sinne, and indangered to punishment.

†3. To put (a person) in peril (of something untoward). Const. *of*, oftener *to* with *inf.* *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Paraph. John* 15 The confessing what he was himself endaungered him to lose his owne estimacion. 1603 W. WATSON in Dodd *Ch. Hist. Eng.* (1841) IV. xlix, To live in this miserable estate .. would indanger me of losing quite my senses. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 977 It indangereth the Child to become Lunaticke. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 13 Where-ever this sin hath possession, it endangers men to fall into any other. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* IX. iv. § 5 That they might not endanger one another to perish, by treading on one another.

†4. To cause the danger of (something untoward happening); to render imminent or probable. Sometimes with gerund or inf. (with *to*) as obj.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 117 Grammaticall translations.. can neuer indanger any waie to make truants. 1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 102 To fling the Hand up and downe to endanger the offending of those that are nigh. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxvii. (1668) 493 The very puff of a confident mans breath doth indanger to make me reel. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 227 Such ill Courses as will endanger his Ruin. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 313 They would have endangered the breaking the glass. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain & Port.* (1808) I. 15 So as to endanger setting it on fire.

†5. To incur the danger of; to chance, risk. *Obs.*

15.. *Quest. Prof. & Pleas. Conc.* 30 a I alwaies..endanger your displeasure with my troublesome speeches. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 16 Endanger it the whiles and see. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 370 But would endanger to be quite destroyed. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 34 Unless they turned back quickly they would endanger being benighted. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 31 Who dares blaspheme my name, endangers death.

6. To expose to danger, cause danger to. (The only modern sense.)

a. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 31 Wrapped and endaungered with the myseres of this wretched Worlde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 133, I hold him but a foole that will endanger His Body, for a Girle that loues him not. 1647 in *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 81 The Citty is .. ridden by every party and wilbe so rather then endanger Trade. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1009 Wedlock-treachery endangering life. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 212 Not so great a wind as to endanger us. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. 181 It is not an act .. that can ever endanger the liberties of this country. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 211 The convertibility of the note would be endangered.

β. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 136 Lest one day or other the riuer with his violent streame should indanger the city of Babylon. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 322 They would avoid a World that indangers their Innocency.

Hence **Enda·ngered** *ppl. a.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. xlix. (1609) 99, Had he not speedy succour lent To his indangered father. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 85 Ded., The drift [of these discourses] is to carry the most Endangered, and Endangering Truth, above the Safest, when sinfull, Interest. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. viii. 235 Protectors of the endangered mariner.

Endangerer (endē^i·ndʒərəɹ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ER.] One who endangers.

1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* iii. 32 Rash..spirits..will be continual endangerers of your liberties. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 89 Scolds and endangerers of the public peace.

Endangering (endē^i·ndʒəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. ENDANGER.

1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 (Ruffhead), The great Endangering of the Safety of her most Royal Person. 1605 *Narr. Murthers Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 13 Also an indangering to Sir John his own life. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 203 Your petition is for the endangering of our peace and liberties. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp.* 27 Oct. *Reform*, The endangering of the Constitution.

Enda·ngering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That endangers; dangerous.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. xv, Peace with more indangering wounds offends Then Warre can doe. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 44 Endangering .. to the Publike. 1692 [see ENDANGERED *ppl. a.*]

Endangerment (endē^i·ndʒəɹmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of putting in danger; the condition of being in danger.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 160 The endangerment of our souls. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 171 An unmitigated war of insult, alarm, and endangerment. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 98 Serious endangerment to health.

†**Enda·rk,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **endirke-n.** [f. EN-[1] + DARK *a.*] *trans.* To render dark, cast into the shade; to dim (the sight). Hence **Enda·rked** *ppl. a.*, made dark, obscure (*fig.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 120 Ne no wickednesse shal endirken it. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel*, xvi. Of such an endarked chapter. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxxxix., For sure the dark so dark: cannot endarke thy louely sight. 1631 *Celestina* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 62 Her skin of whiteness endarketh the snow.

†**Enda·rken,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + DARKEN *v.*] *trans.* To obscure, make dark. *lit.* and *fig.*

1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* xxi, My lifes light wholly endarkened is. 1651 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* (ed. 2) xii. 38 Light endarkened causeth the greatest darknesse. 1755 T. H. CROKER tr. *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XXXI. l, But soon as Sol from th' earth endarken'd went.

Endart: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

†**Endau·nt,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + DAUNT *v.* to tame.] *trans.* To tame.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 171 He endauntede a douue.

†**Endau·nt,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + DAUNT *v.* to fondle.] *trans.* To caress; to make much of, hold in high esteem.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 127 Ffor her dignesse endauntid of dullisshe nollis. *Ibid.* 351 Þe while þe Degonys domes weren so endauntid.

†**Endau·nture.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + OF. *danture* taming; suggested by the phrase *en sa danture* in the original text.] ?Taming, breaking in. (But the passage is nonsense, the translator not having understood his original.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Huo þet tekþ colte endaunture, hyalde hit wyle þerhuyle hit ilest. [Fr. *quaprent poulain en sa danture, il le tendra tant comme il dure.*]

End-away, *adv. dial.* One after another, successively.

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E.D.S.) He won six games end-away.

Endazzle: see EN- *pref.*[3] 3.

†**End-day.** *Obs.* See END *sb.* and DAY. Also 5 **enday.** [OE. *ęnde-dæg*, f. *ęnde* END *sb.* + *dæg* DAY. Cf. OHG. *endi-dago* (MHG. *ende-tac*).] The last day; the day of one's death.

Beowulf (Gr.) 638 Ic .. sceal .. oþðe ende-dæᵹ .. minne ᵹebidan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þet he icherre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5674 He shall att his endedaȝȝ Þurrh Drihhtin wurrþenn frofredd. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 580 in *South-Eng. Leg.* (1887) 448 And þou treweliche at min ende-day: art i-come me to. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 21063 (Fairf.), Quen þat [John] seye his ende-day comande neye .. he did his graue to delue. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 80 And led hys lyf till hys enday.

†**E·nde.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ænid, ænit, enid, ened,** 3 **hende,** 4-5 **enede,** 5 **heynde, ende.** [OE. *ęned* str. fem. = MDu. *aned*, *anet*, Du. *eend*, OHG. *anat*, *-et*, *-it*, *-ot* (Ger. *ente*), ON. *önd* (Sw., Da. *and*). Cf. Lat. *anat-em.*] A duck.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 17 *Aneta*, ænid [*a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* ænit, *Corpus Gloss.* enid]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1241 Ne was ther spared gos ne henne, Ne the hende, ne the drake. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143 En marreis ane iaroille [enede queketh]. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 302 For to make hawke high of astate .. take the weng of an enede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Ende, dooke byrde, *anas.* *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760 *Hec anata*, a heynd.

Ende, erron. var. HENDE *a.* *Obs.* gracious.

Endear (endī^ə·ɹ), *v.* Also α. 7 **endeere, -deare**; β. 7 **indear, indeere.** [f. EN-[1] + DEAR *a.*]

†1. *trans.* To render costly or more costly; to enhance the price of. *Obs.*

a. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 523 Enhancing the price of the place we raise the price and endeare the desire. 1618 *K. James's Procl. conc. Buildings* in Rymer (1717) XVII. 107 All Victualls and other Provision endeared. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 390 Bread..would be cheapened by the competition, not endeared by the combination of bakers.

β. 1729 *Seasonable Remarks Trade* 11 There are several Accidents which indear a Commodity to the Merchant

†2. To enhance the value of; to render precious or attractive. *Obs.*

a. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 125 He would endeare his own service. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 92 Love .. endeareth the meanest things, and doubleth the estimate of things that are precious. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 185 Her wit endeared by youth, her affection by birth, and her sadnesse by her beauty. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 209 All those several motives which might not only serve to justifie, but endear the work.

β. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 103 Making a body of forces of themselves, the more to indear their merit. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. a-la-Mode* I. IV. I. Dram. Wks. 1725 III. 267 'Tis as Physicians show the desperate Ill T' indear their Art, by mitigating Pains They cannot wholly cure.

†b. To represent as valuable or important, to lay stress upon; also, to exaggerate. *Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xvii. 113, I must leave them here abruptly, since I want words to endear them. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusman d' Alf.* II. 97 May without indearing be truly said to be a princely and royall seat. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. (1710) II. 443 Not that I'd clear Their Guilt, or mine own Innocence indear. 1661 HOWELL *Twelve Sev. Treat.* 215 In all his declarations ther was nothing that he endear'd and inculcated more often.

3. To render (a person) dear *to* another; to inspire or create affection for (a person or thing). (The modern sense.) Also const. † *with.*

a. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 121 His Majesty exceedingly desired to endear her to the People. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 218 She endeared herself to me ten times more by her soothing concern for me. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxvii. 56 His gentle and amiable disposition endeared him to his private friends. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xvi, That which destroys Most love, possession, unto them appear'd A thing which each endearment more endear'd. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 98 It [the Church] endears itself thus to men of more taste than activity. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lxiv. 809 One endeared by long companionship.

β. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* in Dodsley *Old Pl.* (1780) V. 444 Stand thou propitious, indear me to my love. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 113 To indear himself with that Nation.

†4. To hold dear; to love. *Obs.*

1622 WITHER *Lines* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 221 But to my heart they sit this day as neare As when I most endear'd them. 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 20 Something he endears. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Wks 1721 IV. 375 God .. most amiable appear'd, Endearing most, and most to be endear'd.

†5. To treat affectionately or fondly; to caress. *Obs.* Cf. ENDEARING *ppl. a.*

1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Rites Fun.* 161 Embraced, hug'd, caressed, endeared and applauded by all the spectators.

†6. To win the affection of; to conciliate, attract. Also, to deepen (affection). *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 247 Leauing no office vnperformed, which might either witnesse, or endeare her sonnes affection. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Weak Man* (Arb.) 58 You cannot endeare him more then by coozening him. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, etc.* (1633) 354 Not that God is endeared by that, or wearied by this. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 793, I sought by all means, therefore, How to endear .. thee to me firmest. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I 57 No law can bind them, and no love endear. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 390 This generous Act endeared the People .. to him.

†b. To bind by obligations of gratitude. Sometimes Const. *to* with inf. *Obs.*

a. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 35, I am so much endeered to that Lord; hee's euer sending. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 81 He must .. frugally endeare Auditors .. dissemble with his enemyes. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars of Spain* 21 To endeer the Elector of Brandenburg the more to vote in his behalf. *Ibid.* 280 They gave them ten daies paie more to endear them to go before Tordesillas. 1654 tr. Scudery's *Curia Politiae* 107 Whereby the House of Lancaster .. hath for ever indeared and obliged the House of York.

β. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Indeere*, make bound to one. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 12 Early didst thou arise to plant this vine, Which might the more indeare it to be thine.

Endearance (endī^ə·răns). *rare.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ANCE.] The action of endearing, or the state of being endeared.

1766 ANSTEY *New Bath Guide* (ed. 2) 77, Show it young Lady Betty, by way of Endearance. 1871 BREWER *Eng. Studies* (1881) Introd. 45 His language is so much governed by this feeling of Divine endearance.

Endeared (endī^ə·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Of friendship, etc.: Affectionate, cordial. *arch.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 140 Jonathan's endeared love to David. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 14 The Warmest and Indearedst Love. *a* 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 376 Unto you is the Salutation of my endeared Love. 1812 GEN. BROCK *Proclam.* 22 *July* in *Exam.* 5 Oct. 629/1 The endeared relations of its first settlers. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 3 With the son of the master .. Edmund formed a most endeared friendship.

2. Regarded with affection, beloved.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 698 All solicitations of the author to retrieve his endeared volume proved fruitless.

†**Endea·redly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. ENDEARED *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In an endeared manner.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* III. 119 Both endeeredly affected their husbands. 1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 306 A Jonathan .. will endearedly love that man .. who is appointed to deprive him of a Kingdome.

†**Endea·redness.** *Obs.* [f. ENDEARED *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The state of being endeared; feeling of affection, fondness.

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 98 The other .. to shew his Indeeredness, prest often to know the Murderer of his friend. 1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 That vertue or rather grace of Moderation has graven the most deep and indelible characters of endearedness upon me. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. iii. 17 The endearedness of his person: This is my beloved Son. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 278 Embrace each other with a cordial endearedness.

Endea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. ENDEAR; † *concr.* a caress, mode of showing affection.

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 106 The .. losse that thereby will fall .. vpon all men in the endearing of all things. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 324 Endearings, minted current, according to the lawfullnesse or unlawfullnesse of the Love they would procure. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* Introd. 3 Intended for the endearing of God.

Endea·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ING [2].] That endears: **a.** That wins or inspires affection **b.** Manifesting affection, caressing.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 337 Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles Wanted. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 50 This is but a just reward of Thy endearing sufferings upon the Cross. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 266, I have a better and more indearing Husband than ever. 1878 Q. VICTORIA *Let.* in *Lond. Gaz.* 27 Dec., The noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn.

Endearingly (endī^ə·riŋli), *adv.* [f. ENDEARING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In an endearing manner.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 202 Each he endearingly salutes. 1836 E HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxi, We patted them endearingly with our hands. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ix. 286 Who called him endearingly his son.

Endea·ringness. *rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being ENDEARING, exhibition of affection.

1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 316 They make up to them with great endearingness.

Endearment (endīə·ɹmĕnt). Also 7-8 **in-dearment.** [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of endearing or the fact of being endeared; *concr.* something that endears, that excites or increases affection.

1663 *Arm-bunn.* 3 The Object of all this Care, this In-deerment and joy, is the Ark of God 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. 82 One of the greatest endearments of Abraham to God. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 78 The belief of his endearment to God, made him often presume upon the Favour of Heaven. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 202 The Heathen, to whom the Unity and Agreement of the First Christians was a great indearment. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 164 The enlargement of the faith brings the endearment of the faith.

†**b.** An obligation of gratitude, a bond of attachment. Cf. ENDEAR *v.* 6 b. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., World's wise man* (Arb.) 61 His deepest indearment is a communication of mischiefe. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 72 That Lust.. which the.. Saviour, upon the Indearment of his own Blood, begs us to Crucifie.

2. An action or utterance expressive of love or fondness; a caress. Also *abstr.*

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 341 Are War and Slavery the soft Endearments With which they court the Beauties they admire? 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 141 His Indear-ments and Tenderness to his Lady.. was alone worthy of all her Risque. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxxvi. (1876) 401 M. Paul petted and patted her; the endearments she re-ceived were not to be wondered at. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 180 A mere name of endearment.

†**3.** Affection, fondness. *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 477 Between these two there was a long and great endearment. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 19 If you really love the offspring of your own bodies; if your bowels yearn over those amiable pledges of conjugal endearment. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 60 Travel-lers returned from foreign ground Feel more endearments for their native earth.

4. The making (a commodity) dearer. *rare.*

1864 *Guardian* 21 Dec. 1218 People bought in provisions against the endearments of Sella's new tariffs.

†**5.** The action of enhancing the value of any-thing; also, praise, exaggeration. *Obs.*

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. xiii. 249 It is rather a poetical Endearment, than an approv'd Truth. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 113 If his condition.. were so good that it needed no indearment.

Endeavour (ende·vəɹ), *sb.* Forms: see the verb. [app. f. next verb, which however appears later in our quots.]

1. The action of endeavouring; effort, or pains, directed to attain an object; a strenuous attempt or enterprise.

a. 1417 LD. FURNYVAL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 56 The great laboures, travels, and endevoures made by your said Lifetenaunte. 1440 [See ENDEAVOUR *v.*] 1549 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 496 Se thou apply the to learnynge Wyth all thy busy endevoure. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 10 (1873) 42 The scope that men propound to themselves, whereunto they bend their endeavours. 1618 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 204, I gave Mr. Richard Archdeacon a young gelding for his endevors about my purcharze of dongarvan. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 79/2 We should em-ploy therein our utmost study and endeavour. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 19 We will use our Endeavours to that End. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 ¶ 5 To walk with circum-spection.. ought to be the constant endeavour of every reasonable being. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* v. 52 On him and on his high endeavour The light of praise shall shine for ever. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV vi. § 4 The life of Angelico was almost entirely spent in the endeavour to imagine the beings belonging to another world.

β. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A iij b, The firste frutes of my poor attemptes and indeuors. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 10 That hath bene our indeauour, that our marke. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* xli Wks. 1872-5 II 89 You have that fruit of our former indevors. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 12 Both which he studied with the same indifference and infide and falicious indeavour. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 45 Kind indeavours to promote their happiness.

b. *To do one's endeavour(s*: to exert oneself to the uttermost; to do all one can (in a cause or to an end). *arch.*

a. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 42 The Emperoure charged every man to do his endever 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 56 Doynge my endeuoure to plucke out of hys mynde the.. causes of vice. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 182 My best endeuors shall be done herein. 1688 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 281, I did my endeavour with the Lords of the Treasury to be favourable to him. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiv. 48, I have done my best endeavour to find out something worth writing to you. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 287 We are to do our endeavours to promote virtue and religion amongst men. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xvi. 255 Yes, lad, yes; you would do your en-deavours. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 271 Do your endeavour like a man.

β *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 74 There doe your true indeuour. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 13 Every one is to doe his best indeavour to know how to make it most easie.

†**2** *Philos.* Used by Hobbes: (see quot.; in Latin *conatus*). *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 23 These small beginnings of Motion, within the body of Man.. are commonly called Endeavour. 1656 — *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 206, I define en-deavour to be motion made in less space and time than can be given. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 Local Mo-tion, or an Endeavour at it, is not included in the nature of Matter

Endeavour (ende·vəɹ), *v.* Forms: **α.** 5 **en-devoyre, endover,** (**endower, -re**), 5-6 **en-devoir, endever,** 5-7 **endevor(e,** 6 **endevyr, endevur, endevre,** 6-7 **endevour(e,** 6- **en-deavour.** **β.** 5-7 **indevor,** 6 **indevur,** 6-7 **in-dever, indevour,** 7-9 **indeavour.** [f. EN-[1] + DEVOIR *sb.*; cf. the Fr. phrase *se mettre en devoir de faire quelquechose* to make it one's duty to do something; hence, to set about, to endeavour. Cf. also the following quot.:

1504 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 325 And þat euery Mair for þe tyme beyng put in devoire to calle.. his said Chaumberleyns..to performe the same.]

†**1.** *refl.* To exert oneself, use effort. Const. *to* with *inf.*; (rarely) *for, to,* with *sb.*; also *simply.*

a. *c* 1400 *York Myst.* iv. 30 So that ye may endower To susteyn beast and man.. Dwell here if that ye canne, This shall be your endowre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422/3 He . moche endeuoyred hym to make hym to lerne the deuyne Scripture. 1485 *Procl. agst. Henry Tudor* in *Paston Lett.* No. 883. III. 319 Like gode and true Englishmen to en-dover themselfs.. for the defence of them. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 Preamb., Endevoir youre self and put to your hand and spare no cost. 1521-2 *Compl. North* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 338 Wherfor I moste, & wyll do evyr, to pray for hys grace my selfe endevyr. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) Pref. 2, I endeuoured my selfe whiles I had leysour, to translate it into Englishe. 1642 J. JACKSON *Bk. of Conscience* 86, I endeavour my selfe constantly both to refuse the evill and choose the good.

β. 1495-6 *Plumpton Corr.* 115, I shall indevor me for you as farre as I can. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* I. 412 If thou wilt indeuer thee vpon thy parte. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 36 They are as it were inforced to indeuour them selues to armes. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* Ep. 166 Indevour thyselfe as much as in thee lieth to the end, etc. 1655 *Francion* VII. 25 In the morning he did indeavour himself to make us friends.

†**b.** *trans.* To exert (one's power), thoughts, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 397 Marcus Aurelius.. endeuoured his power to persecute the Chris-tians. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 124 b, Euery man endeuored his thoughts how to make his duty, love, [etc.] encrese to him. *Ibid.* I.l. 5 b, Maximilian endeuored al his power against the Turke. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (1844) 18 Our high Sheriff.. will readily.. endeavour the power of the County against our proceedings.

†**2.** *intr.* for *refl.* To strive, try, exert oneself; to direct one's efforts. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 142 A gourde hath long run-nyng branches, whiche naturally indevour upwarde. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 55 The pardon of his Holines, giuen to all .. that.. indeuor in this quarrell. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 100 b, All the realme endeuored after his steps. 1624 BARGRAVE *Serm. agst. Self-Policy* 24 Let us indeuour with words and workes.

3. *intr.* (The only mod. use.) To try, make an effort for a specified object; to attempt strenuously. **a.** Const. *to* with *inf.* Also (rarely) used imper-sonally in *passive.*

a. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv, Every man that means to live well, endeavours to trust to himself. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 591 He endevoureth to disperse and distri-bute the knowledge of his Majesty. 1649 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Senault's Use of Passions* (1671) 306 'Tis endeavoured to part them from themselves. 1651 in *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 269, I will endeavour.. to save something of my estate. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 133 It was even endeavoured to revive the first institution of the college of justice. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iv. 44 He [the pope] sent the Archbishop of Rouen to England to en-deavour to compromise matters.

β. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xv. (1611) 207 The teares of their grieued eyes the Prophets indeuoured..to wipe away. *c* 1620 in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 3 To know God's will and to indever to doe it. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 47 He in-deavours to preserve peace.

b. With clause introduced by *that.*

16.. FATHER WALSH in *Scotsman* (1883) 17 Sept. 2/6 It were more charitable to endeavour that the errors might be taken away.

c. Const. *after,* †*at,* †*for.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi (1651) 194 All the Chymicall dis-coveries are.. found out by.. endeavouring after this. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. viii. 113 A bloody king en-deavoured for his destruction. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., Which the world never.. gave them any thanks for endeavouring at. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 8, I could heartily wish that more of our Country-Clergy would.. en-deavour after a handsome Elocution. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 9 ¶ 9 Every man ought to endeavour at eminence. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. ix. 386 He was endeavouring after that enjoyment of domestic life. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* ii. (1865) 10 If we are endeavouring after more riches.

†**4.** *trans.* To use effort or pains for; to attempt. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 468 The Lutherans .. have never endevoured anything more carefully. 1620 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 109 Hate Couetousnesse, but endeuour thrift. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VII. 288 We shall.. endeavour the extirpation of Popery. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Pref Gen., He is to endeavour the adorn-ing of himself with such accomplishments. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 6 He who endeavours the cure of our intellectual maladies, mistakes their cause. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iii. 530 He was stimulated to endeavour the restoration. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* viii. 17 Had it never been endeavoured until now.

β. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 405 To in-devor the spoile of all that is therein. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) A b, I could..indevor a draught of your most Honourable praises. 1678 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 146, I have here indeavoured the utmost in-genuity toward Mr. Bayes.

†**b.** To try to fulfil (a law). *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. (1851) 116 Every act of true faith.. as that whereby we endeavour the law.

†**5.** To make a (hostile) attempt upon; to attack. *Obs. rare.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 17 a, It is nought but a learned ministry which their champion Martin endeuors. 1606 R. TURNBULL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 It [teredo] hath such teeth as endeavoureth and consumeth the hard timber. [But perh. a nonce-wd. f. EN-[1] + DEVOUR.]

Endea·voured, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ENDEAVOUR *v.* + -ED[1].] That has been tried or attempted.

1595 H. OLNEY in *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 16 Mine endeuored hardiment.

†**Endea·vourer.** *Obs.* [f. ENDEAVOUR *v.* + -ER.] One who endeavours; an aspirant.

1586 W. WEBBE *Disc. Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 15 Your wor-shyppe cannot chuse, but continue your wonted fauourable benignitie towardes all the indeuourers to learning. 1645 J. LILBURNE in Prynne *Fresh Disc. Blazing Stars* 34 An endeavourer to set the Princes of the earth together by the ears. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 83 'Tis crowded .. with the most burdensome sort of Guests, the En-deavourers to be witty. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 ¶ 1 Labour and Industry will but push the unhappy Endea-vourer..the further off his Wishes.

Endeavouring (ende·vəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENDEAVOUR.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* I. 2 a, Good intencions or endeuoringes of reason. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 35 An indeuoring to renounce the worlde and all his owne affections. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 2 The unhappy endeavouring of Forraign Aid. 1840 CAR-LYLE *Heroes* (1858) 261 No dining at Freemason's Tavern .. and infinite other jangling and true or false endeavour-ing. 1877 *Mem. Bp. of Argyll* iii. 32 In addition to his other endeavourings.

Endea·vouring *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAVOUR *v.* + -ING[2].] That endeavours. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1628 MILTON *Poems, Vacat. Exerc.* 2 Hail, native lan-guage! that.. Didst move my first endeavouring tongue to speak. 1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 334 The parts, which are pressed by both the endeavouring bodies. 1850 LYNCH *Theop. Trin.* ii. 20 His net of endeavouring thought. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxiii. 107 The hard, climb-ing path of an endeavouring artist.

†**Endea·vourment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EN-DEAVOUR *v.* + -MENT.] The action of endeavour-ing; = ENDEAVOUR *sb.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 400 Your endeuorment So have ye done. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 298 The good-man was meanly well content, Triall to make of his en-deuourment.

†**Endea·vourous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-DEAVOUR *sb.* + -OUS.] Full of endeavour, zealous, forward. Hence †**Endeavourously,** *adv.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods Iudgements* 48 Whilst hee thus strongly and endeauourously emploied himself about these affaires. *a* 1631 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 28 For no man was euer more endeavourous than he.

Endebt, -ed: see IND-.

Endeca, an incorrect form of HENDECA-, a. Gr. ἕνδεκα eleven; occurring in **Ende·cagon,** a plane figure of eleven sides; **Endeca·gynous** *a. Bot.*, having eleven pistils; **Endecaphy·llous** *a.*, having eleven leaflets; **Endecasylla·bic** *a.*, having eleven syllables; **Endecasy·llable,** a verse of eleven syllables: see HENDECAGON, -GYNOUS, -PHYLLOUS, -SYLLABIC, -SYLLABLE.

Ended (e·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. END *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. That has come to an end.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 479 Every ended year..th' Athe-nian youths please him with offerings. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 299 When you went onward in this ended action. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. (1766) 191 Let not his blood now stain the ended war. 1882 ELLEN M. TAYLOR *Madeira* 59 In bidding the ended day farewell.

2. [From the *sb.*] With prefixed adj. or numeral: Having its end (of a certain kind); having (a cer-tain number of) ends.

Endeictic (endəi·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐνδεικτικός f. ἐνδεικνύναι, f. ἐν in + δεικνύναι to show.] Serving to show or exhibit; probative.

(A name of one of the classes into which the Platonic Dialogues were divided by ancient grammarians or com-mentators. Cf. Diog. Laert. III. 49.)

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Agonistick [discourse is] Endeictick [or] Anatreptick. 1791 ENFIELD *Hist. Philos.* I. 215 The Agonistic dialogues, supposed to resemble the combat, were either Endeictic, as exhibiting a specimen of skill, or Anatreptic presenting the spectacle of a perfect defeat. 1855 BUTLER *Lect. Anc. Philos.* (1874) 323 Another classification [of Platonic Dialogues] of great an-tiquity is based vpon the style and purpose of the dialogue, —as maieutick, anatreptick, endeictick, and so forth. 1876 tr. *Zeller's Plato* 97 *note.*

†**Endei·gn,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* In 4 **endeyne, endyne.** [ad. OF. (*s'*)*endaignier* :—L. *indignāri*: see INDIGNANT.] *intr.* To be indignant. Const. *in, upon.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xxi. 4 Thanne Achab cam into his hows, endeynynge, and grutchynge upon the word that Naboth Jezraelite hadde spoken to hym. — *Wisd.* xii. 27 In the whiche suffring thei endeyneden. — *Isa.* lvii. 6 Whether vp on these thingus I shal not endyne.

† **Endei·gn,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. En-[1] + Deign *v.*] *refl.* = Deign.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 87 [He] þat for dule endeynede hym to dye.

† **Endei·gnous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Endeign *v.*[1] + -ous.] Disdainful. Cf. Deignous.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 274/2 If any would [be] endeynous, or prowd, or be envious.

† **Endement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* (1889) 16 Entendynge to gyue comforte .. and counseyl, to thendementes [*read* thentendementes] and engynes of the werkmen.

† **Endemete.** *Obs.* Also 4 **enedmete,** 5 **edmette, enmotte.** [f. Ende + *-mete* Meat.] Duckweed, *Lemna minor.*

a 1387 *Sinon. Bartl.* 27 *Lentigo* super aquam crescit, anne enedmete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Ende mete [*v. r.* endmete, endmette, enmotte], *lenticula.*

Endemial (endī·miăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐνδήμι-ος* of or belonging to a state or people + -al.] = Endemic *a.*

1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 14. (1881) 137 Endemial and local infirmities proper unto certain regions. 1683 W. Harris *Pharmacologia* xiv. 255 The Dutch have a Natural, and Endemial aversion to all Emeticks. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 245 We find them subject to no particular endemial disorder. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 8 Another vice endemial among lawyers. 1830 Godwin *Cloudesley* III. xii. 237 Not one company of these endemial brigands was any longer to be heard of.

Endemic (ende·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *δῆμ-ος* people + -ic.]

A. *adj.* Constantly or regularly found among a (specified) people, or in a (specified) country; *esp.*

a. Of plants or animals: Having their ordinary habitat in a certain country; opposed to *exotic.*

b. Of diseases: Habitually prevalent in a certain country, and due to permanent local causes.

1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 1 A deformity which, as it was endemic .. it had been the custom .. to look upon as the greatest beauty. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. viii. 77 *note,* Famines are periodical or endemic in Hindostan. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 450 The author .. proceeds .. to show in what sense the plague may be termed endemic. 1830–2 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xli. 413 The endemic, and other species of animals and plants in the Atlantic Islands. 1852 Blackie *Stud. Lang.* 1 An unreflecting habit of routine that seems endemic among official men in our country. 1876 Darwin *Cross-Fertil.* xi. 415 Bees .. visit many exotic flowers as readily as the endemic kinds.

B. *sb.* An endemic disease. Also *fig.*

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Orial.* 191 It is not manifest, that Endemicks or things proper to people in the Countrey where they live, are drawn by the Arteries. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. viii. (1849) 417 That talking endemic, so prevalent in this country. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. 118 European diseases, some of which, such as small-pox, have passed from epidemics into endemics. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 261/2 Snobbishness is an insidious endemic.

Endemical (ende·mikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = Endemic *a.*

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 92 Those endemical malignant vapours, which infect the air. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 208 With the Ægyptians .. the Plague is commonly endemical. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 424 Bribery was the ancient, radical, endemical, and ruinous distemper of the Company's affairs. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 94, I mean the epidemic, now endemical, of View-hunting. 1870 J. Cameron *Phases Thought* 149 The endemical disorder passing rapidly into epidemical.

Ende·mically, *adv.* [f. Endemical *a.* + -ly[2].] In an endemical manner; as an endemic.

1662 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 100 There is no Countrey Disease..endemically raging throughout the Isle. 1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 21 It..prevents the expansion of principles endemically noxious through incalculable ages. 1855 *Househ. Wds.* XII. 72 Goître prevails endemically.

Endemicity (endĕmi·sĭti). [f. Endemic *a.* + -ity.] The quality or fact of being endemic.

1886 Myers *Phant. Living* 298 The sporadic endemicity of certain traditions of folk-lore. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 206 The limits of the area of endemicity.

† **Ende·mious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *ἐνδήμ-ος* (see Endemial) + -ous.] = Endemic.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 37 The Iapanois..in their endemious Cod-rupture.

Endemnify, -ity: see Ind-.

† **Endemo·niasm.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *δαίμων, δαίμον-ος* Demon, on analogy of *enthusiasm.*] Inspiration by a demon.

1751 Byrom *Enthus.* Poet. Wks. 1773 II. 24 The variety of delusion with which a different spirit may then possess its votaries will centre..in endemoniasm.

Enden, var. Henden, *Obs.*, hence.

Endeniza·tion. *Obs. rare.* Also **indeniza·tion.** [f. Endenize *v.* + -ation.] The process of making (a person) a denizen or citizen.

1879 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C j, They..are accompted members with us of thys body by endenization or enfraunchisement. 1643 Prynne *Open. Ct. Seale* 17 Secondly, of Indenization or Enfranchisment. 1685 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 258 There were also another pardon, and two indenizations. 1709 L. Milbourne *Melius Inq.* 8 Our law-books give us an account of endenization.

† **Ende·nize,** *v. Obs.* Also **indenise.** [altered form of Endenizen, assimilated to verbs in *-ize.*]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen or citizen of; to naturalize, enfranchise. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 Florio, *Patriarv,* to endenize, or enfranchise into a countrie. 1603 Daniel *Def. Rhime* (1717) 7 Every language hath her proper Number or Measure..which Custom..doth indenize and make natural. 1614 Bargrave (1615) *Serm.* B iij b, Dauid made hast to be indenized, and possessed of the Kingdome of Heauen. 1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 404 Several French..are lately gott out of France..and the King hath indenized several of them.

2. To remove into another order of being; to change into a superhuman or supersensuous form, and so to 'spirit away,' to 'translate'. Hence, to metamorphose.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 498 Æneas was not to bee found; some said he was indenized. 1633 J. Fisher *True Trojans* II. iii, in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 172 The perverse and peevish Are next indeniz'd into wrinkled apes.

Hence **Ende·nized** *ppl. a.*, **Ende·nizing** *vbl. sb.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 What choice, selected, and endenized Hearbes, Plants, Fruits and Physicall Simples be implanted and bestowed. 1643 W. Burton tr. *Alstedius' Beloved City* To Rdr. 2 The generall welcome and long entertainment, which the other learned workes of this same Authour have had in our Schooles..seemed to me not to deny this piece an endenizing, or freedome.

Endenizen (ende·nizən), *v.* Forms: 6 **endenison,** 7 **en-, indenison, indenisen,** 6– **endenizen.** [f. En-[1] + Denizen.]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen or citizen of; to naturalize, enfranchise. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 G. Harvey *New Letter* 6 Oh that the worthy Du Bartas were so endenisoned. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* Words indenizened, i. e. derived from the Greek, and commonly used as English; as azure, zeal, zephyre, etc. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 195 Liberty to endenizon new citizens in the commonwealth of languages. 1708 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 292, I shall get them either naturalized or endenizened by the Queen. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Detached Th. Bks.* 420 The books..have not endenizened themselves..in the national heart. 1830 Godwin *Cloudesley* III. ii. 33, I would have endenisened myself in a country where I could make myself respected.

† 2. *intr.* To become a denizen or citizen. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Inurbarv,* to endenizen, to become..a citizen or a ciuill man.

Endent, endenture: see Indent, Indenture.

† **Ende·ntly,** *a.* or *adv. Her. Obs. rare.* Also in 6 **endentallye.** [f. F. *endenté* indented + -ly.] = Indented.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij b, The fifthe quadrate is calde endently of iij diuerse weis. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 The last of the quadrates finall was called endentallye.

Endentus.

1567 *Trial Treasure* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 263 For of mans living here there is no point endentus, Therefore a little mirth is worth much sorrow, some say.

Ender (e·ndəɹ), *sb.* [f. End *v.* + -er.] He who or that which ends.

a. He who or that which puts an end or termination to anything. Formerly also, He who brings a person to his end.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 1918 Myn hertes lady, ender of my lyf! 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 193 The day thou sawste me last, Was ender of my life. 1612 Rowlands *More Knaues Yet* 27 When the ender of all mortals comes, Pale death. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. 131 The maker but not the ender of Controversies. 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii. 76 Destiny is called the giver and ender of life.

b. He that brings anything to completion.

1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* xii. 2 Biholdinge into the maker of feith and ender [Vulg. *consummator*], Ihesu. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 108 The hooly ghoost that is the ender and the fulfiller.

† **E·nder,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **endir, -ur,** 5 **endyr,** 3–5 **ender.** Also 5 **endurs, endris, enderes, endyrs,** *Sc.* **andyrs.** [app. a. or f. ON. *endr* adv., 'formerly, else, again', corresp. to Goth. *andiz-(uh)* 'either' (conj.), and perh. to dial. Ger. *ender, ehnder* 'before, sooner'; the OTeut. type **andiz* is an adv. in the compar. deg. related to And. It seems probable that *ender-day, ender-night,* were originally compounds of the adv., though a trace of adjectival flexion occurs in the ON. compound *endra-nær* 'at some other time'. The forms with final *s* are of obscure origin.]

Only in phrase, *This ender day, night, year,* indicating a day, etc. recently past.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4561 Me thoght in drem, þis ender night, Þat i com in a medu slight. *Ibid.* 5672 Wil þou sla me als þou has slain þis endir dai þe egypcian? *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 917 So Y slepe this ender-night Bi me lay a selcouthe wight. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 381 This ender day as I gan fare. *c* 1400 *Thomas of Erceldoune* 25 (*Cambr. MS. c* 1450) As I me went þis Andyrs day [*Thornton* Endres daye, *Lansd.* this thender day], ffast on my way makyng my mone. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 830 I am..the strange squyère, That servyd my lady this endris yere. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C) 2828 He slewe my lordys sone þe emperowre This endurs day in a stowre. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1017 Thinke ye not on this endris day.

Hence **Andersith** *adv.* [OE. *sīð* time, occasion], previously, beforetime.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2110 Affrik .. That andesith [*Fairf.* sum tide] was cald Libi. *Ibid.* 24268 (Gött.) Mi schepe er funden..þat tint war andersith [*Edinb.* andersiþe].

† **E·nder,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? var. of Enter; but cf. **ender* implied in next.] *intr.* To enter.

c 1325 *Sir Tristr.* 323 Ysett he hab þe long asise And endred beþ þer inne.

† **E·nderest,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [superlative of **ender,* Inder, inner.] Inmost.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 80 Prayse hym..in the enderest of youre harte for the benefytes.

Endermatic (endəɹmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐν* + *δερματ-* stem of *δέρμα* skin + -ic.] = next.

In mod. Dicts.

Endermic (endə·ɹmik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐν* + *δέρμ-α* skin + -ic.] That acts on the skin, or by penetrating beneath the skin. *Endermic method* (see quot. 1831).

1831 J. Davies *Man. Mat. Med.* 263 He administers it by the endermic method; that is, applied in the form of a salve on a part deprived of the epidermis. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 21 The endermic method is very rarely employed.

Endermical (endə·ɹmikăl), *a.* [f. Endermic *a.* + -al.] = prec. Hence **Ende·rmically** *adv.*, by the endermic method.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1260/1 Certain medicines..applied endermically, may induce a similar condition. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 164 Veratria is exceedingly irritating..producing when given hypodermically or endermically severe pain.

† **E·ndermost,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Irregularly f. End *sb.*, after the analogy of Hindermost, etc.] Nearest to the end; furthest.

1803 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 102 Our Cockney has analogy to warrant him in his compounds when he talks of the endermost house in a street.

Enderon (e·ndĕrŏn). *Phys.* [Irregularly f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *δέρ-ος, δέρ-μα* skin.] A term introduced by Prof. Huxley to denote the inner derm or true skin, or any homologous structure. Opposed to Ectheron. Hence **Endero·nic** *a.*

1859 Huxley in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 476/1 The entire internal (deep) area of metamorphosis [I call] the Enderon. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 237 The name Enderon is applied to the deeper or dermal layer wherever situate.

Endesith: see End *sb.* 25.

Endetted, obs. form of Indebted.

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 181 And yet I am endetted so therby Of gold. 1561 tr. *Calvin's Foure Godlye Serm.* ii. sig. Dv, If we be so endetted and bounde to god.

Endeure, obs. form of Endure.

† **Endew',** *v. Obs.* In 6 **endue.** [f. En-[1] + Dew *sb.*] *trans.* To moisten as with dew; to bedew.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A iij, Swete showres descending with droppes Christaline Endueth the dry ground.

Endew, Endeyne, obs. f. Endue, Endeign.

† **E·ndfull,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. End *sb.* + Full.] Full of ends or aims; ambitions, busy.

Hence ? **E·ndfully** *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. (But perhaps should be read as two words, *end fully.*)

1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* v. 58 Bend Thy endfull heart to make heav'ns glory th' end. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 61 He is þe midyl, end, ordeyning, & gouerning, He is endfully consuming & keping.

† **Endiablee,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *endiabler,* f. *en* in + *diable* devil.] *trans.* To put a devil into, possess as with a devil.

a 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 571 Such an one as might best endiablee the Rabble, and set them a bawling against Popery.

† **Endia·blement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if a Fr. **endiablement,* f. *endiabler*: see prec.] Diabolical possession.

a 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. ¶ 35 (1740) 608 There was a terrible Rage of Faces made at him [Sir John Moor], as if an Endiablement had possessed them all.

Endiadem, Endiaper: see En- *prefix* [1].

Endict, Endight, etc., obs. ff. Indict, Indite.

Ending (e·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. End *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb End[1]: termination, conclusion, completion; † death, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 39 Soðlice þæt rip is worulde endung. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 God..ȝefe us..riht scrift et ure endunge. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 10 Whan þe Kyng Kynwolf had don his endyng. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 34 Swa sal he [God] mak endyng Of alle thing. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 276 To bryng All thair empress to gud endyng. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1 And ȝeve me grace to breng to godde heyndynge. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 324, I pray god bryng hym to an ille endyng. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 1 (Ruffhead), The Expiration and Ending of the Statute. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 33 For the ending of strifes touching matters of Christian beleefe. 1609 Milton *Nativity* 239 Time is our tedious song should here have ending. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 139 Her death..did not finally obstruct the ending of St. John's College. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 34 The terms, or times for pleading and ending of causes in the civil courts. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 72 Every lease must contain a sufficient degree of certainty, as to its beginning, continuance, and ending. 1848 Clough *Bothie* 1 The sports were now at the ending. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) II. III. 400 A fair ending crowned a troublous day.

2. The concluding part of a piece of work, a book, etc.; formerly also, of a space of time.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2163 The book is good at the eendyng. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 88 Although we live in the latter ending of the world. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 114 The Dialogue fails in unity, and has not a proper beginning, middle, and ending.

3. The last part or termination of an organic structure; an extremity.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 232

With blind endings only in the growing-points and at the ends of peripheral branches.

4. The concluding part of a word, of a metrical line, piece of music, etc.; also, an inflexional or formative suffix.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 40, I can find out no rhyme to lady but baby .. for scorn, horn .. for school, fool .. verie ominous endings. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* (1815) 7 But volumes of endings, lugg'd in as you need 'em, Of *hearts* and *imparts*. 1857 HELMORE *Psalter Noted* Pref. viii, Each of the Tones .. has a variety of endings. 1864 *Reader*, 24 Sept. 375 Replacing all the endings of its oblique cases by their prepositional value. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 13 The want of case endings.

5. *attrib.*; *esp.* † **ending-day**, the day of death; † **ending-post**, the winning-post; **ending-stone**, (*U. S.*), a particular kind of millstone (see quots.).

Chart. Thurkytel in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 294 Bute he it ðe deppere bete er his ending day. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1672 Her loue miȝt no man tvin Til her endingday. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxii. 520 At last came his endyng day. 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 29 As she or they come in by the ending post each heat. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* xv. (1809) 126 One was seen to arrive at the ending Post without his bridle. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag* June 76/1 Now the ending-stones are encountered, which break the germinal point off each grain.

Ending (e·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. END *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That ends, finishes, or puts an end to; final.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25863 (Cott.) To ending fir sal þou be send. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The ending end of all earthly learning, being vertuous action. 1826 E. IRVING, *Babylon* II. vii. 228 This ending act of judgment and desolation may begin.

† **2.** In *intr.* sense: Dying, near one's end. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 80 This bitter taste Yeeld his engrossements To the ending Father.

Hence † **E·ndingly**, *adv. Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Periodiquement*, endingly, concludingly, or towards the conclusion.

Endip, obs. var. INDIP.

Endirke(n, obs. form of ENDARK.

Enditoh: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Endite, etc., obs. f. of INDICT, INDITE, etc.

Endive (e·ndiv). Forms: 5–6 **endyve**, (5 **endywe**), 6–7 **endiue**, 6– **endive**. [a. Fr. *endive* = Pr., Sp. and It. *endivia*:—late L. **intybea* adj. fem. f. *intibus* (*intubus*, *intybus*, *-um*). A late Gr. ἔντυβον (10th c.) is prob. ad. L.)] The name of two species of Chicory (*Cichorium*, N.O. *Compositæ*).

a. *C. Intybus*, now called Wild Endive, Succory, or Chicory, indigenous in Europe, and common in a wild state in many parts of England. **b.** In mod. use chiefly applied to *C. Endivia*, alleged by some writers to have been imported into Europe from China in the 16th c. Of this there are two varieties, the Batavian or broad-leaved, formerly called also Scariole, and that with a curled or frizzled leaf, which is commonly blanched for use as salad, etc.

Both species have pale blue flowers; the 'blue endive' of the poets is *C. Intybus*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Endyve, herbe, *endivia*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Endyve and Scariole be moche like in their operation to Cykorie. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xxvii. § 4 Curled Endive hath leaues not vnlike to those of the curled or Cabbage Lettuce. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. i. 21 But in Summer we can allow a moderate use of Herbs .. as Endive, Succory, Sorrel. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 8 Daisies white and Endive blue. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 113 Upon her grave the rosemary they threw The daisy, butter-flower and endive blue. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 302 Endive .cultivated, if not found wild, in China and Japan. 1888 *Garden* 28 Jan. 62/3 Endive, both curled and Batavian, must be got into cold frames and blanched as required for use.

Endisen: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Endleofan, -leofeða, -lyfta, -leofte, -left, obs. forms of ELEVEN, ELEVENTH.

Endless (e·ndlės), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *ęndelēas*, f. *ęnde*, END *sb.*: see -LESS.] Having no end.

1. Having no end or limit of duration; unending, eternal.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 3 Þa earmþa beoþ endelease þe ece bioþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Hit scal king bon on þet endelese kineriche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Þi mede þet were endeleas 3if þi god dede were iholen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 152 'Alas!' he seyde, 'þe deolful harm, þat ys endeles!' *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxv. 4 Lightyn-and þou wondirfully fra hilles endles [Vulg. *a montibus æternis*]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 70 Whos name shall be endeles For the merveiles which he wrought. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 321 And I byleue endelesse lyfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 222 My .. time-bewasted light Shall be extinct with age, and endlesse night. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* iv. xlvi. 374 Eternity .. an Endlesse Succession of Time. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 P 8 Death .. is a short Night followed by an endless Day. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, Heard the burning of the endless flames. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii. iii, And we shall sit at endless feast.

b. *hyperbolically* for: Interminable; perpetual, incessant, constant.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 Þat .. is endeleas wundor. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 52 b, To speake of all sortes of hearbes and flowers, were an endlesse labor. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 26 Strife and troubles would be endlesse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Psalm* 63 There we laid, asteeping Our eyes in endless weeping. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 103/1 How long a night is this, how endless! 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 10 It were endless to recount the shifts to which I have been reduced. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 325 All the multiplied, endless, nameless iniquities. 1800 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxi, The lover's endless minutes slowly pass'd. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 213 Hence the endless repetitions, divisions, and illustrations of positions almost self-evident. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 4 Pouring out endless platitudes.

2. Of things extended in space: Boundless, infinite; now chiefly with reference to length. Formerly also of depth: Bottomless. Often *hyperbolical*.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 72 The grete heuen .. is nought endeles, ne infynyte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 In þe west side he haþ þe endeles occean. 1594 R. SOUTHWELL in *Shaks. C. Praise* 14 How endlesse is your labyrinth of blisse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xxiv, Els had the endlesse pit too quickly caught me. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress* iv. (1669) 42 By Thee the one does changing Nature through Her endless Labyrinths pursue. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 199 Weary of the endless waste of ice to seaward. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 238 An old manor house, with endless passages. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* viii. 129 The endless miles of moor.

3. Of immaterial things, quality, number, etc.: Unbounded, limitless, infinite.

1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 509 þe reule 3oven of Crist of his endeles wisdom and his endeles charitee to mankinde. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 Of the blessyd endeles Trinite. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 12 Thou, and endles night, Haue done me shame. *a* 1658 R. HARRIS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvi. 1 Mercy .. is negatively endless .. because unboundable for being. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. xi. 175 For the amusement of those desires which cannot be gratified, but which seem altogether endless. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 53 A phase in itself endless, as Kant calls it, since no limit can be put to the possible modifications of quality. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 161 The individual man has an endless value in the sight of God.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* (Arithmetical) infinity. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxvi. (1495) 926 The nombre lineall begynnyth fro one and is wryte arowe and lyne vnto endlesse.

4. Having no definite extremity or terminal point of length. † **a.** *Endless gut*: the colon (perhaps including the rectum). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574 *Colon*, the endelez gutte. *Ibid.* 603 *Podex*, the endeles gut.

b. *Mech. Endless band, -cable, -chain, -strap*: one whose ends are joined for the purpose of continuous action over wheels, etc. *Endless knife, saw*: a continuous band of steel with either a sharp, or a toothed edge for a similar purpose. *Endless screw*: a short length of screw revolving on an axis, by which continuous motion is imparted to a toothed wheel.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 98 A rapid motion is communicated .. by means of an endless strap from a large fly wheel. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 58 Screws with sharp threads, have more friction than those with square threads; and endless screws have more than either. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 144 (Cabinet Cycl.) Projecting points .. acting in the links of an endless chain. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 142 By a slight variation in their positions produced by an endless-screw motion. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 113/1 One Brazing Machine for endless knives. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 101/1 The cloth .. being caught in an endless leathern band running over a pulley on the shaft. 1887 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/3 The cars will be worked on the successful endless-cable principle.

† **5.** ? Fruitless, profitless. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1625 FLETCHER *Lover's Pilgr.* II. iii, All loves are endlesse.

† **B.** *adv.* **a.** Infinitely, in an infinite degree. **b.** For an infinite period, for ever. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 737 Hit [the pearl] is endelez rounde & blybe of mode. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23326 (Trin.) Þei haue lost hit endeles. 1382 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 71 Endeles mercyful & goode lord, helpe þi pore wrecchide prestis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (1495) 294 Men saye that a geaunt is endlesse moche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8502 Exiled for euermore endles to sorow.

Hence † **E·ndlesshede** [see -HEAD], the quality or condition of being endless; eternal existence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant. Psalter* 509 Fra þe wayes of his endleshede.

Endlessly (e·ndlėsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an endless manner; everlastingly, for ever; perpetually, unceasingly.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 To be quicknid ȝendlesly. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlix. 64 For they ben Goddis endelesly. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 Endelesly .. presente in the syghte of hys Godly forknowynge. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Clesse Richmond* (1708) 36 To whome be laude and honoure endlessly. 1616 LANE *Sqr. Tale* xi. 208 Curious galleries .. endlesselie roundinge. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 41 Lest they should endlessly lose Him. 1870 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref., The multiform and endlessly shifting phenomena of nature.

Endlessness (e·ndlėsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being endless.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8129 Ffor if endlesnes any end moght hald, þan war it endlesnes unproperly cald. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Infinité*, endlesnesse. 1602 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 47 There would be a progresse in endlesnesse. *a* 1696 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 382 This dispute for its endlessness was like the mathematical line. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 181 Bewildering the eye with the feeling of endlessness.

2. *concr.* Something that has no end.

a. An infinite or everlasting existence. **b.** Something indefinitely extended or lengthened; an infinite space, an interminable length.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. VI. 258 God hath provided us an Endlessness in the world to come. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 205 Any thing in the starry endlessness of existence. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 6 Fancy decorates him with an endlessness of airy pigtail.

Endlong (e·ndlɔŋ), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *a.* Forms: 3 **andelong**, 3–4 **endelong**, (4 **endelyng**), 4–**endlong**, 4- *north. dial.* **endlang**. [The early southern ME. *endelong*, f. *ende* END *sb.* + LONG, seems to have been substituted by popular etymology for the preposition *andlang* (see ALONG *prep.*), the first element of this having ceased to be intelligible, while the new compound yielded an identical sense (cf. *on end, end on*, ENDAWAY). In purely southern English *endelong* did not long survive, its place being taken by ALONG, the reduced form of the earlier *andlang*. But from 14th c. onwards *endlang, endlong* appear (as *prep.* and *adv.*) in northern and midland dialects, where they may be f. ON. *endelangr, endlangr* adj. (f. *ende-r* END + *langr* LONG), synonymous with OE. *andlang* adj. 'the whole length of'. In our quots. the adjectival use of *endlong* first occurs in a passage of Caxton's ed. of Trevisa's Higden, where it is substituted for *evelong* (= AVELONGE, oblong), used by Trevisa himself. Subsequently (in 17th c.) the adv. assumed the sense 'on end', 'end foremost or downwards', in accordance with the analogy of words like *headlong, sidelong*, where *-long* is a perversion of the OE. suffix *-lunga*. This use still occasionally appears in standard Eng.; the other uses are now peculiar to *Sc.* and northern dialects, except as deliberate archaisms.

Prof. Sievers (*Festgaben für Böhtlingk* 1888) considers that the second element in OE. *andlang* is not identical with LONG *a.*, but is directly from the OTeut. vb. **ling-an, lang, lung-ano-* to reach, extend. The ON. *endlangr*, Eng. *endlong*, he regards as altered from *andlangr*, OE. *andlang* by popular etymology.]

A. *prep.* From end to end of; through or over the length of (as opposed to across), following the line of, onwards by the side of; along. Chiefly of *place*, rarely of *time*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Ant healden on hire heauet þat hit urne endelong hire leofliche bodi. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Ant droh þa endelong hire ant þwertouer þrefter þe derewurðe taken. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 414 Endlang the louchhis syd .. besyly thai socht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 408 The rede blood Ran endelong [*v. r.* endelyng] the tree. *c* 1450 *Cookery Bk.* 97 Bynde the threde with the frute A-bought a rownde spete, endelonge þe spete. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxiv, Sir Helyus .. drofe sir Palomydes ouerthwart and endlonge alle the feld. 1508– DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* xv, Ladyes to dance full sobirly assayit .. Endlang the lusty rywir. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 328 Like to the foule, that endlong costes and strondes .. flies sweping by the sea. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 921 (R.) The singular discipline and order of that nation in old time, was going downward and endlong many yeeres and ages alredie. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 86 Lay them [thir tangs] en'lang his pow or shin.

B. *adv.*

† **1.** Extended at full length; at one's whole length; horizontally. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 233 And everything in his degre endelong upon a bourde he laide. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ix. (1554) 175 a, Beaten he was .. Whipped, scourged, endlong and vpright. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, I tummell'd end lang.

2. From end to end, lengthwise, longitudinally, as distinguished from *crosswise* or *athwart*. *arch.* exc. *north. dial.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2822 Him to binden faste Vpon an asse .. Andelong, nouht ouerthwert. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1133 Dores .. I-clenched overthwart and endelong With iren tough. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxxvi. (1816) 153 Thurghoute alle this reame, endlonge and ouerthwart. 1574 HYLL *Planting* 78 Of eyther [vine] pare away halfe endlong upon the pith. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. vi. (ed. 7) 382 Foure barley kernels couched close together side by side, and not endlong, are said to make a finger breadth. 1805 SCOTT *Talism.* vii, Galloping in full career .. about and around, crossways and endlong. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 162 The street had been pulled down endlong.

† **3.** Of motion in a longitudinal direction: Right along, straight on, straight through. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 548 Endlang furth held thai thar vay. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxviii. These four knyghtes came into the feld endlonge and thurgh. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 47 An howge .. Serpent .. ranne endlong vpon the ryght Syde of the Chirche wall. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 691 Spurring at full speed, ran endlong on. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix. (1857) 186 He was driven endlong against the wall of the kiln.

b. Of speech: Continuously.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, He never could preach five words of a sermon endlang.

4. On end, perpendicularly, vertically.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxviii. 107 They .. set two of them [speares] pitched in the ground endlong, and the third overthwart. 1696 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 148 They stood not up endlong but lay one upon the other. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 667 Full endlong from the roof the sleeper fell, And snap'd the spinal joint.

C. *adj.*

†1. Extended lengthwise, oblong. *Obs.*

a1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) II. 55 Britayne is endlong [1387 TREVISA eve longe] and larger in the myddel than in thendes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Of what shape is the stomacke? .. It is rounde endlong.

2. (Adjectival use of B. 4; cf. *headlong* adj.) Set on end, perpendicular. *rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 203 His Grace's Wife being in that end-long Posture [viz., head downwards in a chest] was in jeopardy to break her neck. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 347 Giant rushes..grew Like demons' endlong tresses.

†**E·ndlonges, -gs,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ENDLONG with adverbial genitive ending, as in *alway(s, betime(s,* etc.] = ENDLONG, q. v.

A. *adv.*

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 22 It flammed Endlonges fro the Est to the Weste. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 Many goodly streets end-longs to the very earth they encindred.

B. *prep.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 498 Endelonges is side þat blod him ran. 1515 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 262* To pass endlangis the Cost.

†**E·ndly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **eendli, endely(e, endlyche.** [f. END *sb.* + -LY1, 2.]

A. *adj.* a. Conclusive, final. b. Extreme, excessive.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 201 Ane endely processe of pease by auctorite. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4011 It goth vnto decline, Rather or later to an endly fine. 1494 FABYAN VII. 558 Toke therwith such an endelye fere, that he fell therwith dystraught.

B. *adv.* a. At last, finally. b. Extremely, very.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.) Sche was endlyche þorgh plente of charyte knytte to hire blessed sone. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4844 The whiche was endly fayre. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vii. 462 And so fynali and eendli y mai conclude.

Endmete, var. of ENDEMETE. *Obs.*

E·ndmost, *a. rare.* [f. END *sb.* on analogy of *hindmost*; Bosw.-Toller cites OE. *endemæst* from Dicts.] Nearest to the end, furthest, most distant.

1775 in ASH. 1819 in *Pantologia.* 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 196 And see, a rose-light dyes The endmost snow.

Endo- (e·ndo; before two unstressed syllables endǝ·), *prefix* (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *end-*), employed as comb. form of Gr. ἔνδον within, in many compounds of mod. formation, as **E·ndarteri·tis, E·ndo-arteri·tis** [see ARTERITIS], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. **E·ndocho·rion,** *Anat.* [see CHORION], the inner layer of the chorion or membrane that encloses the fœtus. **E·ndochrome** (see quot.). **E·ndocrane** [Gr. κράνιον skull; also in Lat. form *endocra·nium*], the inner surface of the skull. **E·ndocyst** (see quots., also CYST and ECTOCYST). **Endogna·thal** *a., Zool.* [Gr. γνάθ-os jaw + -AL], that is placed within the jaw; *endognathal palp,* a palpiform appendage in certain Crustacea. **E·ndolary·ngeal** *a.* [cf. LARYNGEAL], pertaining to the interior of the larynx; hence **E·ndolary·ngeally** *adv.* **E·ndolith** [Gr. λίθος stone], one of a number of coloured designs on slabs of marble or ivory, sawn from a block on the surface of which chemically prepared colour has been laid, that permeates the material; hence **Endoli·thic** *a.* **E·ndolymph,** *Anat.* [see LYMPH], the fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **Endome·trial** *a.*, pertaining to **E·ndometri·tis,** *Pathol.* [Gr. μήτρα womb + -ITIS (= Gr. -ῖτις)], inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb. **Endo·metry,** *Med.* [Gr. -μετρια; see -METRY], the measurement of an internal part. **E·ndomorph,** *Min.* [Gr. μορφή form] (see quot.). **Endopa·rasite,** *Zool.*, an animal that lives and finds nourishment in the internal organs of another; hence **E·ndoparasi·tic** *a.* **E·ndophlebi·tis,** *Pathol.* [Gr. φλέψ, φλεβός vein + -ITIS (a. Gr. -ῖτις)], inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein. **E·ndophragm** [Gr. φράγμα partition], a. *Bot.* a transverse diaphragm or septum; b. *Zool.* the chitinous covering of the neural canal in the thorax of some Crustacea; hence **Endophra·gmal** *a.* **Endophy·llous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf + -OUS] (see quot.). **E·ndophyte,** *Bot.* [Gr. φυτόν plant], †a. (see quot. 1835); b. a plant growing inside another, an internal fungus. **E·ndoplasm** [Gr. πλάσμα something moulded or formed] (see quot.; cf. ECTOPLASM s. v. ECTO-). **E·ndoplast** [Gr. πλαστός formed], 'a large protoplasmic corpuscle in the external parenchyma of the body of the Infusoria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Endopla·stic** *a.*; **Endopla·stule** [see -ULE], 'a bright rod-like mass lying in the interior or on the outside of the endoplast of Protozoa; supposed to be a male sexual organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endopleu·ra,** *Bot.* [Gr. πλευρά side], the internal covering of a seed. Hence **Endopleu·rite,** *Zool.* [see prec.], the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea, which arises from the interepimeral membrane connecting each pair of somites. **Endo·podite** [Gr. ποδ-ός foot + -ITE], 'the innermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endo·ptile** *a. Bot.* [Gr. πτίλον feather], 'said of an embryo, whose plumule is rolled up by the cotyledon, as in endogens' (*Treas. Bot.*). **E·ndo(r)rhiz, -ous,** *Bot.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], 'the sheath-enclosed radicle of an endorrhizous plant, which does not lengthen, but gives origin from its termination or from its sides to short rootlets' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Endor(r)hi·zal, -ous,** *adjs.* **E·ndosarc,** *Zool.* [Gr. σάρξ σαρκ-ός flesh], the inner sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amœba. **E·ndoscope,** *Med.* [Gr. -σκοπος watching], 'an instrument so arranged as to give a view of some internal part of the body through a natural canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Endosco·pic** *a.* **Endo·scopy,** the examination of internal parts by means of the endoscope. **E·ndoske·letal,** of or pertaining to the **E·ndoske·leton,** *Anat.* [see SKELETON], the internal framework of the *Vertebrata,* consisting of bone and cartilage, as distinguished from the bony and leathery integuments of some animals. **E·ndosperm,** *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], the nutritive element, also called albumen, enclosed with the embryo in many seeds; hence **Endospe·rmic** *a.* **E·ndospore,** *Bot.* [Gr. σπορά sowing], a. the inner coat of a spore in lichens; b. a spore formed in the interior of a theca; hence **E·ndospo·rous** *a.*, a term applied to fungi whose spores are contained in a case. **Endo·steal** *a., Anat.* [see -AL], pertaining to the *endosteum* (q. v. below); hence **Endo·steally** *adv.* **Endoste·rnite,** *Zool.* [Gr. στέρνον breast + -ITE], the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea which arises from the intersternal membrane. **Endo·steum,** *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀστέον bone], the internal periosteum. **Endo·stoma,** *Zool.* [Gr. στόμα mouth] (see quot.). **E·ndostome,** *Bot.* [see prec.], the aperture in the inner integument of an ovule. **Endosto·sis** [Gr. ὀστέον bone, on the analogy of ἐξόστωσις], an internal growth of bone. **E·ndostyle,** *Zool.* [Gr. στῦλος column], 'a rigid, hollow, whitish, rod-like structure on the floor of the ventral groove of *Tunicata*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Endosty·lic** *a.* **Endothe·ca** [Gr. θήκη case], a. *Zool.*, the inner layer of the wall of the sac of the gonosome of the *Hydrozoa*; b. *Bot.*, the inner membrane of the wall of the cells of the anther. Hence **Endothe·cal** *a.*, (dissepiments) horizontal plates growing inwards from the septa of a corallite (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endothe·lial** *a.*, relating to endothelium. **Endothe·loid** *a.*, resembling endothelium. **Endothe·lium,** *Phys.* [Gr. θηλή nipple], the layer of cells lining a bloodvessel or serous cavity, in structure similar to EPITHELIUM. Also pl. **Endothe·lia,** vessel-cells.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 196 *Endarteritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 161 An habitual use of alcohol .. causes chronic endarteritis. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux Midwif.* 195 The internal or allantoid is essentially vascular, and has been denominated the *endochorion. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 121 *Endochrome, the granular contents of spores and sporidia. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Endochrome* .. specially applied to the colouring matter of vegetable cells when any other colour than green. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 294 How much more [importance] should we [attach] to its interior or *endocrane? 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 403 In addition to these externally visible sclerites, there is a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium or tentorium). 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 191 The *endocyst is invariably flexible and membranous. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 536/1 Within the cell [in Polyzoa] comes the body-wall known as the endocyst. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 345 The *endognathal palp. 1868 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* 191, I had twice done an *endolaryngeal operation on this patient. *Ibid.* 230 By previously removing a portion *endolaryngeally. 1884 *Globe* 29 Apr., Dr. Hand-Smith's *Endoliths at Piccadilly Hall. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 8/2 Dr. Hand-Smith lent a splendid endolith of Lord Beaconsfield and various *endolithic marbles. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 539/1 The *endolymph is in birds as limpid as in the Mammifera. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. iii. § 1. 449 Waves of sound can and do reach the endolymph of the labyrinth by direct conduction through the skull. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 702/2 *Endometrial inflammations have been distinguished .. as croupy .. catarrhal, and the like. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 117 Senile *endometritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 592 Puerperal endometritis. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 244 We shall only mention two of them..*endometry and endoscopy. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 2. 61 A mineral which encloses another has been called a Perimorph; one enclosed within another an *Endomorph 1884 P. GRODDES in *Ency. Brit.* XVIII. 261 *Endoparasites he (Leuckart) divides according to, etc. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 381/3 Simondsia is a genus of *endoparasitic nematodes. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 400 *Endophlebitis is hardly seen in an acute form. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 333 A complex mass of fibres, which is attached in part to the *endophragms of the thorax in front. *Ibid.* 361 A strong apodeme .. passing inwards and forwards meets with its fellow, to form an *endophragmal arch, which supports the œsophagus and stomach. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 65 Dumortier adds to these names *endophyllous .. because the young leaves of monocotyledons are evolved from within a sheath. *Ibid.* I. 21 A division..separates, in trees, the bark from the internal part, or *endophyte as he [Count de Tristan] terms it. 1854 J. HOGG *Microscope* II. i. (1867) 293 Endophytes .. originate from germs which penetrate healthy plants and develop a mycelium. 1883 J. E. ADY in *Knowledge* 15 June 355/2 Its (Amœba's) jelly-like body becomes faintly parcelled out into an outer firm (ectoplasm) and an inner soft (*endoplasm) layer. 1849 TODD *Cycl Anat.* V. 475/1 On the outer side of the line lie the close-set *endoplasts of the deepest layer of the epidermis. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 47 The endoplast may take on more and more definitely the characters of a reproductive organ. *Ibid.* ii. 95 Magosphæra is thus very nearly an *endoplastic repetition of the moneran Protomonas. *Ibid.* 96 Nor do any of them exhibit a structure analogous to the *endoplastule of the Ciliata. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* viii. (1880) 306 The inner coat, called .. *Endopleura .. is always conformed to the nucleus. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 331 The endopleura is generally of a soft and delicate nature. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 310 The *endopleurite, likewise, divides into three apophyses. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 Two multiarticulate filaments representing an 'exopodite' and an *'endopodite'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An* vi. 281 To this end the joints of the endopodite are greatly expanded, and converted into a hemispherical bowl. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zoology* 43 The *endosarc contains the only organs possessed by the animal. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 659 The line of separation between the endosarc and the ectosarc. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 87 In learning the use of the *Endoscope..commence with the simplest instruments. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 93 If the cervix be dilated, the endoscope may be at once introduced. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 90 An *endoscopic examination is attempted. *Ibid.* 87 Writers on *endoscopy. 1883 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 3) III. 214 Endoscopy is of very little value in stricture. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 833/1 The muscular and *endoskeletal systems of *Limulus* and *Scorpio.* 1839 47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 846/2 The .. skeleton and *endoskeleton ..become appendages one of the other. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 30 Some of the fishes..possess no 'endoskeleton'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 53 Old Echinoderms have a calcareous endoskeleton. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 388 It is also named **endosperm.* 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 302 The endosperm is not actually united with .. the embryo. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 227 A special mass of tissue, the so-called Endosperm. 1875 COOKE *Fungi* 23 The covering of the spore is double consisting of an exospore and an *endospore. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 277 An external rough dark-brown exospore and an inner endospore. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 537 The *endosteal membrane.. lines the bone. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 39 This merely *endosteally ossified bone. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 309 Each *endosternite is distinguishable into three apophyses. 18.. CARPENTER *Physiol.* (1881) 48 [The shaft of a bone] is lined by a .. delicate layer of the same tissue, to which the term '*endosteum' is applied. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 341 And the plate [in Astacus] which stretches backwards and supports the labrum, within its posterior forked boundary, is the *endostoma. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 21 In the language of Mirbel, exostome in the outer integument, and *endostome in the inner integument. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8 (1880) 277 When the ovule has two coats, the foramen of the outer one is called Exostome, of the inner Endostome; literally the outer and the inner orifice. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 38 Ossified both by ectostosis and *Endostosis. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 345 In Salpa..the dorsal sinus contains the long tubular filament called the *endostyle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* x. 597 On each side of the endostyle the posterior part of the hæmal wall of the pharynx presents two oval apertures. *Ibid.* 612 The *endostylic cone elongates. 1833 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 88/3 Edwards and Haime described..the absence of *endothecal dissepiments. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 150 The lymphatic capillaries have an *endothelial covering. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 225 The tubercles present the typical *endothelioid and giant-celled structure. 1872 PEABLER *Ovar. Tumours* 5 The *endothelium of blood-vessels. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 227 Their endothelia are more easily separated. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 189 The layer of epithelium thus lining a serous cavity is called endothelium.

Endocardial (endǝkā·rdiăl), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. ἔνδο-ν (see ENDO-) + καρδία heart + -AL.]

a. That is within the heart. b. Relating to the endocardium.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 139/1 Induration-matter .. appears on the endocardial and valvular surfaces. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 329 Endocardial inflammation 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 7 Abnormal sounds originating within the heart, named endocardial murmurs.

Endocarditis (e·ndo,kaɹdəi·tis). *Med.* [f. ENDOCARDI-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. Hence **Endocarditic** (-di·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to endocarditis.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 646/2 Chronic endocarditis affects the valves of the heart. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 335 Simultaneous involvement of the mitral valve in the endocarditic process. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 712 Trivial injuries to the mitral-valve curtains by endocarditis.

‖ **Endocardium** (endŏkā·rdiŭm). *Phys.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *καρδί-α* heart.] The smooth membrane lining the cavities of the heart.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 36 There is an internal .. lining called the endocardium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed 3) II. 36 It rarely happens that the endocardium is seen in the early period of inflammation.

Endocarp (e·ndŏkāɹp). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *καρπ-ός* fruit.] The inner layer of a pericarp, which lines the cavity containing the seeds. It is fleshy, as in the orange; membranous, as in the apple; or hard, as in the peach.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 132 Fruit consisting of several capsules..the endocarp separating entirely from the sarcocarp. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 In the peach..the stone [is] the endocarp or putamen. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 460 The stone in the centre is, not the seed..but the 'endocarp' become stony by thickening and hardening of its cells.

Endoce, variant of ENDOSS *v.*, *Obs.*

Endochorion, -chrome, -crane: see ENDO-.

†Endoctrine, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *endoctriner*: see EN-[1] and DOCTRINE *sb.*] *trans.* To train, instruct; = INDOCTRINATE.

c 1500 *Melusine* (1889) 258 This lady had .. a sone .. whiche was fayre and wel endoctryned. *Ibid.* 186 To endoctrine them, & shew to tham the way of good governance. 1633 DONNE *Hist. Sept.* 2 (T.) Ptolomeus Philadelphus was endoctrined, in the science of good letters, by Strabo.

Endocyst: see ENDO-.

Endoderm (e·ndodɜm). [f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *δέρμ-α* skin.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** A layer of large cambium cells lying beneath the liber. **b.** The inner layer of the wall of a vegetable cell.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 193 The cellular face of the liber..A. Richard distinguishes by the name of sub-liberian layer, or Endoderm.

2. *Biol.* **a.** The inner layer of the blastoderm. **b.** The lining of the internal cavity of the *Cœlenterata*.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 21 The endoderm, whose free surface forms the lining of the large internal cavity. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 152 (1875) 417 The..blastoderm..divides into two layers..the ectoderm and the endoderm. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 113 The endoderm .. is composed of a layer of very distinct cells.

Hence **Endode·rmal, Endode·rmic**, *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an endoderm; **Endode·rmis** [on the analogy of *epidermis*], *Bot.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 57 The endodermal lining of the enterocœle. *Ibid.* iii. 114 The flagellæ of the endodermic cells. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 121 The endodermis is a sheath consisting in all cases of one single layer of cells.

Endogamous (endɒ·gămɔs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *γάμ-ος* marriage + -OUS.] Characterized by, of the nature of, or pertaining to, endogamy.

1865 MC LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 48 Tribes which we shall call endogamous tribes. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. 115 Tribes which have marriage by capture and yet are endogamous 1880 *Academy* 10 July 26 The opinion of the ancient Arabs—that the children of endogamous marriages are weakly and lean.

Endogamy (endɒ·gămi). [f. as prec. on the analogy of *polygamy*.] The custom of marrying only within the limits of a clan or tribe. Hence **Endoga·mic** *a.* [see -IC], pertaining to endogamy.

1865 MC LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* 48 *note*, The words endogamy and exogamy are new. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. 95 Some tribes branched off into endogamy, others into exogamy. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 423 The transition, from the exogamic to the endogamic system.

Endogen (e·ndodʒĕn). *Bot.* [Fr. *endogène* (De Candolle 1813) f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *-γενής* born, produced. (A Gr. *ἐνδογενής* is found with sense 'born in the house').] A plant in which new wood is developed in the interior of the stem, which is not differentiated into wood and bark; opposed to EXOGEN. Also *fig.*

Hence **Endogene·ity** [badly formed after *homogeneity*], the fact of being ENDOGENOUS.

1842 GRAY *Struct Bot.* iii. § 3 (1880) 70 Endogenous, or inside growing, and for such plants the name of Endogenous Plants, or Endogens. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 167 Man is still definable as a mere intellectual endogen. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 76 The peculiarity of the endogen is to be simple and unbranched in all its parts. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 234 What is called Endogeneity.

Endogenous (endɒ·dʒĭnɔs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] **a.** Growing from within. **b.** *Path.* (see quot. 1883). **c.** Of or pertaining to an ENDOGEN.

Hence **Endo·genously** *adv.*, in an endogenous manner.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot*, Introd. 20 Palms, which are endogenous in the strictest sense of the word. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 No chemist has prospered in the attempt to crystallize a religion. It is endogenous, like the skin. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 48 Endogenous plants are those in which the bud is developed from a sheath-like cavity on one side of the cotyledon. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 250 Oser also holds to the endogenous formation of cells. *Ibid.* The endogenously formed pus-corpuscle is born in the conjunctiva of the rabbit like a young trout. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 177 An endogenous contagion is one that passes direct from the sick body to the sound.

Endognathal, -lith: see ENDO-.

Endolour (endɒ·lɔɹ), *v. rare.* [a. Fr. *endolorir*: see EN-[1] and DOLOUR.] *trans.* To plunge in grief.

1864 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 101 A heart endolored.

Endolymph, endometrial, etc.: see ENDO-.

†Endore, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **endorre**, 5-6 **endour**. [a. OF. *endore-r* to gild.] To cover with a yellow glaze of yolk of egg, saffron, etc.

Hence **Endo·red** *ppl. a.*, **Endo·ring** *vbl. sb.*, *concr.* a glaze of yolk of egg, etc.

?c 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 106 Put yt on a broche and rost yt and endorre yt wyth 3olkys of eyryn. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 199 Ffesauntez enflureschit in flammande silver With darielles endordide, and daynteez ynewe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxvi, Ryche daintes en-doret, in dysshes bi-dene. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Endore hit wit 3olkes of egges then. *c* 1450 *15th C. Cookery Bks.* 98 Endore the coffyn withoute with saffron & almond mylke. *c* 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 66 When the endoringe is stiff let them rost no more. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 90 Here is to recorde the leg of a goys, With chekyns endorde, pork, partryk, toroys. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 278 Chekyns or endowred pygyons.

Endored, obs. var. of ADORED, *ppl. a.*

Endor(r)hiz, -al, -ous: see ENDO-.

Endorsable (endɒ·ɹsăb'l), *a.* Also 8-9 **indorsable, en-, indorsible.** [f. ENDORSE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may or can be endorsed.

1704 *Act* 3 & 4 *Anne* c. 8 § 1 Every such note .. shall be assignable or indorsible. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 467 These also..are made assignable and indorsable in like manner. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 12 A Promissory Note.. is endorsible from one person to another. *Ibid.* 20 The latter act..renders them indorsable.

Endorsation, var. INDORSATION, endorsement.

Endo·rse, (endɒ·ɹs), *sb.* Also 6 **endorce**, 7 **endors**. [app. f. ENDORSE *v.*; but the reason for the name in sense 1 is obscure.]

1. *Her.* A vertical division of a shield, one-eighth (others say one fourth) of the breadth of a PALE. According to some of the early writers, so called only when a pale is between two of them; but others deny this.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 An Endorce .. is the fourth parte of the Pallet. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 33 The Pale..is divided again into the pallet, which is half the pale, and the Endors which is half the pallet. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Endorse*..the eighth Part of a Pale. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* v. 23 A Pale between two Endorses is said to be endorsed.

†2. ? The reverse of a coin. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 32/1 A Doller of Saxony .. [had] on the Endorse two Mens Heads.

Endorse, indorse (en-, indɒ·ɹs), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6 **endorce**, 7- **endorse**. *β.* 7 **indorce**, 6- **indorse**. [Altered form of ME. *endosse* (see ENDOSS), assimilated to the equivalent med.L. *indorsāre* f. *in* upon + *dorsum* back, which was used in law-books in sense 1; cf. the OF. gloss 'indorso, *endorseir*' cited by Godef.

The form *endorse* is more frequent in commercial and general literary use, but *indorse* is more usual in law-books.]

I. To write on the back of something.

1. *trans.* To write on the back of (a document); to inscribe (words) *on* (the back of) a document. **a.** In general sense: *e.g.* to inscribe (a document) on the back *with* words indicating the nature of its contents, one's opinion of its value, some extension or limitation of its provisions, etc. **b.** *Comm.* To sign one's name on the back of (a bill, promissory note, or cheque). **c.** *To endorse* (a sum of money) *off*: to write on the back of a bill, etc. a receipt for a portion of its amount.

A bill, cheque, etc. payable 'to order' must be 'endorsed' by the payee before it can be paid. If *endorsed in blank* (i. e. without the addition of words making it payable to a particular person), it becomes payable 'to bearer'. Such documents may also be 'endorsed' by a subsequent holder, who thereby becomes responsible for their being paid (hence the *fig.* sense 2). Similarly, a bank note is often 'endorsed' to show that it has passed through the endorser's hands.

α. [1382–1613 See ENDOSS.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. vii. (1588) 518 He..should endorce his name upon the backside of it. 1601–2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 An obligation endorsed with this condition. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2144/4 A Note .. for 400*l.*.. with 250*l.* Endorsed off. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4207/4 A Bill drawn by Mr. Henry Jones..endorsed by John Spurstow and Robert Sparke. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ix. 72 Sir Robert always carried them to George II, who endorsed and returned them. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* Introd. 17 The traveller will naturally..not endorse them till he receives the money. 1865 *Morning Star* 28 Jan., He would not now give the defendant the option of paying a fine, but would commit him for a month, and endorse that upon his licence. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 21 The bill may be subsequently endorsed by a firm of high character.

β. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 5 § 5 The said Wardens shall cause the Number of the said Horses..to be indorsed..on the Back-side of the said Licence. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* A iij, With & vpon condition thereupon indorsed for the true performance of the couenants. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2051/4 Those Gentlemen..are desired to Indorse their Names and Places of abode, on the backside of their Tickets. 1709 *Tatler* No. 113 P 18 A bundle of letters..indorsed..'Letters from the Old Gentleman.' 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, My friend Brush has indorsed it, and I thought .. 'twas the same as cash. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, Pointing out .. the royal warrant indorsed thereon.

d. To make (a bill, note, cheque) payable *to* another person by endorsement. Also, *To endorse over*: to make over one's rights in (a bill, etc.) *to* another person; also *fig.*

1866 CRUMP *Banking* 122 On endorsing a bill or note to another person, care should be taken, etc. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxix 162 They would not have the king indorse over to his bishops or anybody else the reverence which they submitted to be due to himself.

2. *fig.* **a.** To confirm, sanction, countenance, or vouch for (statements, opinions, acts, etc.; occasionally, persons), as by an endorsement. Chiefly mod.; but perhaps implied in the punning quot. *a* 1637, and in quot. 1633 in ENDORSEMENT **2**.

α. [*a* 1637 B JONSON *To Earl Newcastle*, Nay, so your seate his beauties did endorse As I began to wish myself a horse.] 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 344 This book of Montaigne the world has endorsed, by translating it into all tongues. 1861 STANHOPE *Pitt* II. xxii. 404 Such were the statements of Mr. Fox, but is there at the present day even one man willing to endorse them? 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 67 Superstition does a little good by accidentally endorsing rational conclusions in one or two matters.

β. 1862 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 18 Dec., The majority were supposed to indorse the policy. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 599 This conclusion I unhesitatingly indorsed.

†b. To characterize, describe, entitle. (Cf. *ticket, label.*) *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 161 He endorseth him the puling Preacher of *Pax vobis* & humilitie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. i. (R.) This perchance may be your policy, to endorse me your brothir.

II. To put something on the back. (Merely literary, and chiefly humorous or pedantic.)

3. a. To load the back of (an animal) *with*. **b.** To take (something) upon one's back. **c.** To pile (something) *upon*.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 329 Elephants indorsed with towers. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 304 The freemen .. Endorse their knapsacks. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 111 The heads of camels 'endorsed' with human beings. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 98 Nightcaps, surmounted by handkerchiefs indorsed upon handkerchiefs.

4. To sit or ride on the back of (a horse). *nonce-use* (with pun on 2).

a 1637 [see 2]. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Bad Rider* i, Why, Mr. Rider, why Your nag so ill indorse, man? — *Desert-Born*, I cannot ride—there's something in a horse That I can always honour, but I never could endorse.

†b. To mount upon. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 63 The Painim troupe this while seekes to endorce, Defeated, flying, chac'd, the Citie wall.

III. 5. *Her.* In pa. pple. *endorsed.*

a. = ADDORSED; 'borne or set back to back' (Porny). **b.** Of a pale: Placed between two endorses. **c.** Of wings: Thrown backwards.

α. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 131 *ibid.* 98 The ix regardand is; The x endorsit. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Dors an Dors i. e. Backe to Backe or Endorsed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. 14 His armes to be Gules, charged with two lyons rampant endorsed Ore. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Endorsed*, When two Lions are born rampant, and turning their Backs to each other, the Heralds say they are endorsed. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Winchelsea* 161 A griffin passant, wings endorsed. 1864 [see ENDORSE *sb.*].

β. 1611 COTGR., *Addorsé*, indorced; or, set backe to backe; a tearme of Blason. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 581 Crest. On a wreath, a gryphon's head couped..wings indorsed.

Endorsee, indorsee (e·n-, indɒɹsī·). [f. ENDORSE *v.* + -EE.] One in whose favour a note or bill is endorsed, or to whom it is assigned by endorsement.

1767 [see ENDORSER]. 1785 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 318 The point in dispute was, whether this forgery was contrived by..the drawer and indorser, or..the indorsee. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 They become answerable to their indorsee.

Endorsement, indorsement (en-, indɒ·ɹsmĕnt). [f. ENDORSE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of endorsing.

1. The action of endorsing (a document); *concr.* a signature, memorandum, or remark endorsed upon a document. See ENDORSE *v.* 1.

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 5 § 5 The same Endorsement to be signed with the Hand of the said Warden. 1586 SIR A. PAULET in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* 1. 220 III. 7 By reason as did appeare by an indorsement, that they had bene mistaken and were sent to Wyndsor. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 34 By his Endorsement he made it his own Bill. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 468 The payee .. may by indorsement, or writing his name *in dorso* or on the back of it, assign over his whole property to the bearer. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Committee on India* Wks. XI. 289 When he made the endorsement, or whether in fact he has made it at all, are matters known only to himself. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 46 Many bills..are at last presented for payment quite covered with indorsements. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 121 An indorsement is a conditional contract on the part of the indorser to pay the immediate or any succeeding indorsee, in case of the acceptor's or maker's default.

2. *fig.* Confirmation, ratification, approving testimony.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* i, Th' indorsement of supreme delight Writ by a friend. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* (1865) 552 It received a most emphatic endorsement from the organic world. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* I. i. (1881) 18 This doctrine .. bears the indorsement of the very highest names.

• **Endorser, indorser** (en-, indǭ·ɹsəɹ). [f. ENDORSE *v.* + -ER. (In law-books sometimes **indorsor**: see -OR.)] One who endorses. *lit.* and *fig.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 57 If an Endorser commit any Error in the endorsing..then the said Endorser is obliged to make good the Loss. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. vii, The drawer was not to be found .. and consequently the money was now demanded of the indorser. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 469 The indorsee .. may call upon either the drawer or the indorsor. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, In all cases of slander currency, whenever the drawer of the lie was not to be found, the injured parties should have a right to come on any of the indorsers. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 35 An indorser of a bill is liable in all respects. 1883 J. G. BUTLER *Bible Work, Comm. Acts* xi. 22 We remember him .. first as Joses, and next as the endorser of Saul to Peter and James.

Endosarc, -scope, etc.: see ENDO-.

† **Endo·se.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1461 When that he [a knight newly married] has grete endose, Than war tyme to win his lose.

Endosmic (endǫ·zmik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔνδο-ν + ὠσμό-ς (see ENDOSMOSIS) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to endosmosis.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 62/2 Gases have an astonishing tendency to mix together, by what is called endosmic action.

Endosmodic (endǭzmǫ·dik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec., after *spasmodic*.] = ENDOSMIC.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 484/1 The original appearance was speedily reinduced, owing to the endosmodic action of the sirop.

Endosmometer (endǭzmǫ·mǐtəɹ). [f. Gr. ἔνδο-ν + ὠσμό-ς (see ENDOSMOSIS) + -METER.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the phenomena of endosmosis.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 98/2 An apparatus to which I gave the name of endosmometer. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* 77 Endosmometer.—Dutrochet contrived an instrument to which he gave this name.

Endosmose (e·ndǫzmōus). *Phys.* [a. Fr. *endosmose*, formed by Dutrochet as if ad. mod.L. *endōsmōsis*: see next. Cf. EXOSMOSE, OSMOSE.] = next. Hence **Endosmo·sic** *a.*, of or pertaining to endosmose.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 159 Endosmose, or impulsion inward. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. xi. 139 Solubility in the saliva, without which its particles cannot be carried by endosmose through the mucous membrane of the tongue. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 423 The vesicle..swells up strongly in water by endosmose, as is shown in Fig. 293. 1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 41/2 These filamentary organs .. were endowed with an endosmosic power.

Endosmosis (endǭzmōu·sis). *Physics* and *Phys.* [mod.L. (quasi-Gr.), f. Gr. ἔνδο-ν (see ENDO-) + ὠσμός pushing, thrusting. = ENDOSMOSE. (The two forms appear to be equally frequent in use; *endosmosis* is more in accordance with Eng. analogies.)] The passage of a fluid 'inwards' through a porous septum, to mix with another fluid on the inside of it.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 99 All alkalies and soluble salts produce endosmosis. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 428 The well-known phenomena described by Dutrochet, under the terms of endosmosis and exosmosis. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 55 The appearance of sugar in the bile is due to endosmosis from the liver itself.

Endosmotic (endǭzmǫ·tik). [f. as prec. on Gr. analogies; cf. *anastomosis, anastomotic*.] Of or pertaining to endosmosis.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 108/1 Two opposite endosmotic currents. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 537 Albumen possesses endosmotic properties. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 673 The endosmotic force of grape-sugar.

Endosperm, -spore, etc.: see ENDO-.

† **Endo·ss**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 **endosse** (*pa. pple.* 4 **endost**, 5 **endoost, indoost, indost**), 5 **endos**, 6 **endoce**, 9 (*rare*) **endoss**. [ME. *endosse*, a. OF. *endosse-r* corresp. to med.L. *indorsāre* ENDORSE, f. *in* upon + *dorsum* (Fr. *dos*) back].

1. *trans.* To write on the back of (a document); to inscribe (words) *on* (the back of) a document; = ENDORSE, *v.* 1.

1381 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 225 Charters were endost. 1460-70 LYDG. *Ord. Fools* 8 in *Q. Eliz. Academy* 79 Endosyd theyre patente that they shall neuer the. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 119 Wee award yᵗ ether of theym by his obligacion be bounde to other x. li. stg. wyth condycion, endoced. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Endosse*, put on the back, or write on yᵉ back.

2. In extended sense: To inscribe or portray (something) upon any surface. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 145 Mynerve .. Wyth al hir wyt ne coude provide More goodly aray Thow she dede endos Wyth ynne oo web al methamophosyos. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 634 Her name in euery tree I will endosse. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. xi. 53 A shield in which he did endosse His deare Redeemers badge vpon the bosse.

3. a. To put (clothing) on one's back. **b.** ? To clothe with armour.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 166 Both ye and I Agains the fynde are welle endoost. 1805 W. TAYLOR *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 574 He endosses the black robe.

4. To load the back; in quot. *transf.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 201 For his great boost With knoks he is indoost. *Ibid.* 254 With tormentes keyn bese he indost For ever more.

Endosteal, etc.: see ENDO-.

† **Endo·te**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EN-¹ + F. *doter*, ad. L. *dōtāre*, f. *dōt-em* dowry.] = ENDOW *v.* 2.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 249 Their own heirs do men disinherit, to endote them [the friars].

Endothecal, -thelial, etc.: see ENDO-.

Endoubt: see EN- *pref.*¹ 2.

Endow (endau·), *v.* Also 7-8 **indow**. [f. EN- *pref.*¹ + F. *douer*:—L. *dōtāre*, f. *dōt-em* dowry. In legal AF. (15th c.) *endouer*.]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To give a dowry to (a woman) (*obs.*). **b.** To provide dower for (a widow). Formerly Const. *of.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 7 Suche woman shalbe endowed of as muche of the residue of her husbandes tenementes. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, The wife .. shall bee endowed of the thirde parte of such landes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 139 How shall she be endowed, If she be mated with an equall Husband? 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 106 Lest hee should be thought unable to endowe his Spouse. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 131 An alien also cannot be endowed, unless she be queen consort. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 180 If the wife be past the age of nine years, at the time of her husband's death, she shall be endowed.

† **c.** To give as a dowry. *fig. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 4 [Death] the dowaire that nature hath endowed to me.

2. To enrich with property; to provide (by bequest or gift) a permanent income for (a person, society, or institution).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon* (1714) 69 How that the Crown may be best endowed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 150 b/2 Whiche preest is sufficyently endowed for hym and a servaunt. 1569 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, With al my worldly Goodes I thee endowe. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 Ecclesiastical Persons .. being endowed and possessed of ancient Palaces . and other Edifices. 1580 STOW *Annales* 559 He indowed them with rents and reuenues taken from the priories .. which hee suppressed. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 136 Let an Hospital be once erected, and endowed. 1772 BURKE *Sp. Ch. Claims Bill* 17 Feb. Wks. X. 146 Not that the Church of England is incompetently endowed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 A testator endows a dog or a rookery, and Europe cannot interfere with his absurdity. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 15 The piety of the wealthy led them to build and endow these [churches].

3. *fig.* **a.** To invest *with* (privileges, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 75 All Achaea generally throughout, Domitius Nero endowed with freedom. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 126 Justinian did new-found the Patriarchate .. and indow it with ample priviledges.

b. To enrich or furnish *with* († *in*, † *of*) any 'gift', quality, or power of mind or body.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 143 Hym ought endowed be in sapience. 1425 *Paston Lett.* 5. I. 21 Ye are .. of worshepe and cunnyng worthyly endowed. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 34 b, Thinking on the vertues wher in he was endowed they complayned him moche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, He hath endowed vs christians.. with the spiryte of adopcyon. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v, Our Saviour endowed them with all the fulness of power that mortal men were capable of. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 34 They .. who were indowed with any extraordinary gifts. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 114 Tennyson is endowed precisely in points where Wordsworth wanted. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 212 Inorganic matter becomes first endowed with life and organisation during the growth of plants. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 142 Considered as statuesque figures endowed with speech, Brutus, Cæsar, and the rest are noble and impressive.

c. To invest (imaginatively) *with* a quality.

1888 MISS YONGE *Hannah More* 62 The ladies not only believed in her wonderful genius, but endowed her with all imaginable virtues.

† **d.** Said of the qualities with which one is 'endowed'. Cf. ENDUE *v.* 9 b. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 24 I do not thinke So faire an Outward, and such stuffe within Endowes a man, but hee.

† **4.** ? Confused with ENDUE. To put on (garments).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij, The deuylle .. dyde her endowe her gownes.

† **Endow·age.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **endowege**. [f. ENDOW *v.* + -AGE.] = ENDOWMENT.

1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 34 Yᵉ people to swere for to maynteyne this endowege of yᵉ clerkes and religious folke.

Endowed (endau·d), *ppl. a.* [f. ENDOW *v.*] In senses of the vb. Chiefly of societies or institutions: Possessing a secured income from property bequeathed or given.

1700 DR. WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 324 They are schools endowed; with exhibitions .. for the education of youth. 1846 MᶜCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 315 The names, free school, endowed school, grammar school, etc., are often used with some degree of confusion. 1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., There are the endowed charities which derive a steady annual income from invested property.

¶ **b.** Used *transf.* of the secured income. *rare.*

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. 191 The endowed stipend would not yield the master the most meagre support.

Endower (endau·əɹ), *sb.* [f. ENDOW *v.* + -ER.] One who endows.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xviii. 75 Authors, Restorers, Endowers, and augmenters of the Missall Sacrifice. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 604 The right of visitation of the former results..to the king; and of the latter to the patron or endower. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXI. 139 If the State regarded itself as the endower of the Church.

† **Endow·er**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *endouairer*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *douaire* DOWER.] *trans.* To dower (a woman); also *fig.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* Ff 4 a, He maried to a most honorable man the daughter of his enemy Vitellius, being most largely endowred. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 142 (T.) This once renowned church was gloriously deckt with the jewels of her espousals and frankly endowered. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *Hist. Iustine* 15 The wife being endowred with the blood of her husband, delivered . herself to her adulterer.

Endowing (endau·iŋ) *vbl. sb.* [f. ENDOW *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENDOW.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix (1714) 139 How grete Goode wyll growe of the forme endowyng of the Crowne 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 199 In building and endowing of an Hospitall. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 189 The Building and endowing of Colleges. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 167 This endowing of the first adventurers.

Endowment (endau·mĕnt). Also 6-8 **in dow(e)ment.** [f. ENDOW *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of endowing, in various senses.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 78 We have found undoubtydly what maner of Revenuz, is beste for the Endowment of the Crowne. 1494 FABYAN, IV. lxix 47 Of this firste Indowement of the Churche. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 Indowment..signifies properly the giving or assuring of dower to a woman. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 315. 139 Possession of the freehold by the endowment is vested in, etc. 1852 LEVER *Daltons* II. 259 You are anxious about the endowment of the Ursulines, and so am I.

2. *concr.* The property or fund with which a society, institution, etc. is endowed.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. (1611) 429 The goods of the Church are the sacred indowments of God. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* i. 39 O therefore that every Parish had an endowment fit for a learned, laborious, and worthy Pastor. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 411 Alms, and endowments, the usual fruits of a late penitence. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II 501 The estates of benefices..were applied to increasing the endowments of parish churches and schools. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb., The sacrifice of the endowments of the Irish Church.

† **3. a.** Commercial advantage, profit. **b.** Property, possessions. *Obs. rare.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 The Lentiske tree, which is wel-nigh onely proper to Sio doth giue it the greatest renowne and endowment. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiii, Basil Olifant, who had agreed to take the field if he were ensured possession of these women's worldly endowments.

4. A 'gift', power, capacity, or other advantage with which a person is endowed by nature or fortune.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 12 The King's rare natural Endowments. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 6 Though the Catalogue of his endowments had bin tabled by his side 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* I. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 III. 296 A man of my extraordinary Indowments 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 69 No Endowments of the Mind .. were at all necessary. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 With this wisdom of life is the equal endowment of imagination and of lyric power. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xv. (1873) 428 All corporeal and mental endowments will tend to progress towards perfection.

† **Endow·ry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ENDOW *v.*, after DOWRY.] = DOWRY.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxvi. 139 Johane, eldest daughter to the duke of Brabant .. went to the lande of Buyche, the which was her endowrie. c 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 26 Ye shall gyue to Perron your wyf this nyght yᵉ charter of her endowry.

† **Endra·per**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. irregularly a. OF. *endraper*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *drap* cloth.] *trans.* To weave into cloth.

Hence **Endra·pering** *vbl. sb.*

1461-83 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 287 By the endraperyng theroff [of wool] they haue theyre sustynaunce.

Endrench: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

† **Endroi·t.** *Obs. rare.* Also **endrayghte, -eyte.** [a. OF. *endroit, -ait*, in same sense.] Quality, species.

c 1400 *Beryn* 404 The statis that were above had of the feyrest endreyte. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, A yonge Centaure, the moste fayre creatur of his endroit. c 1488 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 36 The clerk of kychyn .. shall go see the kings servyse and deyntes of flesshe and fish, that it be alwey chosen of the best endrayght.

Endrudge, endry: see EN- *pref.*¹ 2.

† **E·ndship.** *Obs.* [f. END *sb.* + -SHIP. Cf. *township*.] A small suburb, a hamlet.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 8 All the picked yoouths straind out of an whole Endship. a 1688 BUNYAN *Barren Fig-tree*, They shake the whole family, the endship, the whole town. 1701 DE FOE *Freeh. Plea agst. Stockj. Elect.* 18 They are not to be Nam'd among the List of the most despicable Endships, or Village[s] in the County.

Enduce, obs. variant of INDUCE.

Endue, indue (en-, indiū·), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5-7 **endew**, 5- **endue**; *β.* 5-7, **indew**, (6 **yndue**), 5- **indue**. [ad. OF. *enduire* (also in semi-learned form *induire*), corresp. to Pr. *endurre*, Cat. *induir*,

It. *indurre* (cf. the 'learned' forms Sp. *inducir*, Pg. *induzir*, It. *inducere*):—L. *indūcĕre* (see INDUCE), f. *in* into, on + *ducĕre* to lead, draw. The etymological senses 'lead into', 'draw into', 'lead on', 'draw on', account for the Eng. senses 1–6, which approximately follow the senses of OF. *enduire*, *induire*. In senses 5–6, however, the word was associated with the nearly synonymous L. *indŭĕre* to put on (a garment), which it often renders in early translations from Latin. (Perhaps it would not be incorrect to say that the L. *indŭĕre* was adapted in a form coinciding with that of the verb ad. OF. *enduire*.) Senses 7–9 are of mixed origin: they are partly derived from the fig. use of sense 6 'to clothe' (cf. *invest*); but the forms *endew*, *indew* in 15th c. (sense 8) are etymologically equivalent to ENDOW (cf. OF. *deu* 1 pers. pres indic of *doër* to endow). Hence in 16th and 17th c. the verb *endue* had all the senses of ENDOW in addition to those which it derived from OF. *enduire* and L. *indŭĕre*. In sense 9 the meanings proceeding from the three sources have so completely coalesced that it is often impossible to say which of them is the most prominent in a particular use of the word.

The form *endue* is now the more common in all the living senses, though some writers employ it and *indue* indiscriminately, while others appropriate the latter to those uses (*esp.* senses 5, 6) which suggest an etymological connexion with L. *induere* The obs. sense 2, when referred to by mod. writers, has commonly the spelling *endew*.

I. To bring in, introduce.

† **1.** To induct (a spiritual person) into a living, or (a secular person) into a lordship. In ME. const. *in* (= into). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 50 For bischoppis, abbots, or oþer personis, to be putt in þer segis, or prestis to be induyd, or inled in Kirks. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 256 Othir dukes he schal endewe in the lordchippis of Itaile.

II [after Fr. *enduire*.]

† **2.** Of a hawk: In early use, app. = 'to put over', *i.e.* to pass (the food contained in the 'gorge') into the stomach; in later use, to digest. (In 15th c. only *absol.*; from 16th c. also, *To endue her gorge, her meat.*) Hence *transf.* of other animals or of persons: To digest. *Obs.*

α. c 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 And ye shall say this hawke is ful y gorged, and hath endewedd, or i-put over. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij a, An hawke enduth neuer as long as hir bowellis bene full at her fedyng. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 216 Your gorge not endewed Without a capon stewed. 1530 PALSGR. 643/1, I mute, as a hauke dothe whan she hath endued her gorge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 b, Give them [fowls] no newe, till you perceive that the olde bee endewed. 1615-33 LATHAM *Falconry* Gloss., *Endew*, is when a Hawke digesteth her meat, not onely putting it ouer from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* v ii, A good stomach will endue it easilie. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxviii. 684 Meat .such as they are able to digest and endue. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ii, They eat and drank like men..endued or digested like men. 1721 in BAILEY.

β. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 327 Shee will have indewed it out of hande. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 85 If the stomacke..do not digest and indue well. 1618 — *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 114 Small birds..are meetest for that purpose, and easiest to be indued.

† **b.** *fig.* To take in, 'inwardly digest'. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 9 None but she it vewd, Who well perceived all, and all indewd.

† **3.** *intr.* To be digested. *Obs. rare.*

c 1575 *Perfect Bk. for kepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 7 Meates wch endew sonest and maketh the hardest panell.

† **III. 4.** To lead on; to bring up, educate, instruct. *Obs.* [See examples of *enduire* in Godef.]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 The purpose of God was so to endewe man that he sholde neuer thynke this worlde his fynall habitacyon. 1542 PAYNEL *Catiline* iii. 4 He was indued and brought up in condtions like Catiline. 1580 BARET *Alv.* I 135 To indue, instruct, or teach, *imbuo*. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 323 Paule..endued you at the first with a farre other manner of doctrine.

† **b.** To bring *to* a certain state or condition. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 146 For let our finger ake, and it endues Our other healthfull members, euen to a sense Of paine.

IV. To put on as a garment; to clothe or cover. [Influenced by L. *induere*.]

5. To assume, take upon oneself (a different form) [cf. L. *induere personam*, etc.]; in later use, to put on (garments, etc.). Also *fig.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 A man and a woman be constreynede to indue an other forme. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III vi. 35 Infinite shapes of creatures there are bred.. Some fitt for reasonable sowles t' indew. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. 232 Next, Phantasus..indues a tree, Earth, water, stone. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii, The Baron..had indued a pair of jack-boots of large dimensions. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 122 Could I..indue i' the spring Hues of fresh youth. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XII. vii, Who had not yet endued his heavy mail. 1859 J. H. STIRLING *Crit. Ess. Tennyson* (1868) 71 How perfectly Tennyson can endue what state of mind he pleases. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. III. v. 209 Regarding..the perfectly new Tweed suit which..he has endued.

6. To clothe (a person) *with*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 239 The victor was induede with the coote of Iupiter. *a* 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1821 XII. 147 Endu'd with robes of various hue. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* viii. (1879) 123 A loose gown .such as elderly gentlemen loved to endue themselves with. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess* Ser. I. 182 His feet are raised upon the fender..he is endued with slippers and gown.

b. *transf.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 136 The spring the woods with new [leaves] indews. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 27 Every particle of the poor dust that has ever indued us. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii. (ed. 12) 7 John Fry's .hat was indued with a plume of marsh-weed. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. iv. 305 This species indued in a thick shaggy fur.

† **c.** To overlay, cover. [The current sense of Fr. *enduire*.] *Obs. rare.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 128 The miraculous Sudarium indued with the picture of our Saviour's face 1794 BLUMENBACH *Mummies* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 187 The hard compact ones, wholly indued with rosin.

V. To 'invest' or endow with dignities, possessions, qualities, etc.

† **7.** To invest with honours, dignity, etc. *Obs.*

1565 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 184. II. 201 All dignities that she cane indue hym with, are all reddie given and graunted. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 70 The quenis grace..maid thir personis following knychtis, and indewit thame with the honour thairof.

† **8.** To invest (a person or body of persons) *with* property; = ENDOW *v.* 2. Const. *of. Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Induyn, *doto.* c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 347 Founders and Endewers of eny persounes or comoun-tees, if thei endewiden so richeli..weren not..to be blamed. 1494 FABYAN VII. 370 He sette therin monkes of Cisteaux ordre, whyte monkes, and endewed them with ryche possessyons. 1496-7 *Plumpton Corr.* 124 That it wyll please your sayd mastership to indue this woman in some lordship of yours of xx marke duryng hir lyfe. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Noo..Parsonage that hath a Vicar indued, nor any Benefice perpetually appropriate. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 258 The same Jaques had promised the king..to endue his sonne the Prince of Wales therewith [Flaundyrs]. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 231 To indue his brother with Ecclesiastical reuenues. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* C iij, What substance hath Francesco to endue thee with? 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxx. 20 And Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xviii. 102 A man modestly indued with the Goods and Fortune of this world.

† **b.** To endow (an institution). *Obs.*

α. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The king hath of late erected..a goodly sumptuous house..and the same endewed with parkes, orchardes, gardein. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 207 Constantinus..liberally did endue the church. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 232 [He] very largely endued..the Abbey of Eynsham. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 838 How to endue the same with lands and revenues sufficient.

β. 1462 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 461 II. 113 Sir John Fastolf .mad his will in especiall that a college of vij monks shuld be stabilisshed, founded, and indewed. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 10 St. Thomas Hospitale is..induid with sum Landes, al by the Citisens of Northampton.

† **c.** To supply *with* anything. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 43 More strong [reasons] I shall indue you with. 1607—*Cor.* II. iii. 147 The Tribunes endue you with the Peoples Voyce.

† **d.** To bestow, grant. Const. *dat.* of pron.; cf. ENDOW *v.* 1 c. *Obs. rare.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 55 Let Clio muse to paint the gifts, which Ioue doth her endue.

9. To invest *with* a power or quality, a spiritual gift, etc. Often in pass. *To be endued with* = to be possessed of (a certain quality).

Nearly synonymous with ENDOW; the two verbs may often be used interchangeably, but in mod. use *endow* suggests that the power or quality is of the nature of a permanent advantage.

α. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 13 With vertuhs ful excellently In hyr soule inward endewyd was she. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 8 She being endued with so grete towardness of Nature. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 6 Learning endueth mens mindes with a true sence of the frailtie of their persons. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 37 Was it with what religion is the woman endewed, or with what portion is shee endowed? 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 27 The Apples seemed..endued with a most pleasant Taste. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 86 Our sight would be endued with a far greater sharpness. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 14 We know we are endued with capacities of action, of happiness and misery. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 898 Two mules with strength for toil endued. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* XXI. 92 Contented with the hue which endues its wings with beauty.

β. 1536 R. BERKELEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 34 Most reuerent lord yn God..ynduyd with all grace and goodnes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 17 An oake in New Forest..is indued with the same quality, putting forth leaves about the same time. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 63 Kings, tho indued with the Supream Power, are not Lords over the People. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 118 The less a man is indued with any virtue, the more need he has to have it plentifully bestowed. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. iii. 156 Let us suppose a Scale of a Balance ..indued with a self-moving Power. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* XVII. 305 A heart indued and informed with love for God and man.

† **b.** Of a quality, etc.: To be inherent in. *Obs.*

1631 MILTON *Sonn.* ii. 8 And inward ripeness doth much less appear, That some more timely-happy spirits endu'th. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 27/2 Whose Souls deceit and vanity endue.

Hence † **Endu·able** *a.*, capable of being invested with, or put in possession of. Const. *of.* † **Endu·er**, one who invests a person or body of persons (with lands, etc.).

1558 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 124 Of the whyc my sayd wyffe schal be endewebl accordyng to comone lawys. c 1449 [See ENDUE *v.* 8].

† **Endue·ment.** *Obs.* Also 7 **induement.** [f. ENDUE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enduing; *concr.* that with which one is endued.

a. That which is put on or worn; a covering (*rare*). b. *fig.* A qualification, accomplishment, adornment.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* xv. viii. 45 They had..perused the old bookes, the reading whereof declareth by bodily signes the physiognomie or inward induements of the mind. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 23 They prostitute every induement of grace, every holy thing to sale. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 229 Shoes or any other enduements of the Feet are besides Nature. *c* 1674 *Scotl. Grievances under Lauderdale* 1 Our great perswasions of his singular enduements..were the only measures of our concessions.

† **Endugine.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? = DUDGEON.

1638 *Gratiæ Ludentes* 118 (N.) Which shoe often perceiving, and taking in great endugine, roundly told him, etc.

Endu·ing (endiū·in), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENDUE *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb ENDUE (sense 2).

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 327 The heate [in the liver] is the cause of all kindly digestion and indewing.

Endu·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That endues.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 143 The enduing ensigne..by evidence ensures the priviledges of investiture.

† **Endu·lce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *endoulcir*, f. *en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *doulx*, *doulce*:—L. *dulcem* sweet.] *trans.* To sweeten, perfume.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xlii. 352 Her body shee enduleed with the sweetest balmes.

Endulge, obs. form of INDULGE *v.*

† **Endu·ll,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-^{1} + DULL *a*] *trans.* To render dull; to blunt, weaken; to deprive of sanity.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 28 Endullynge the regalie and power of seculer lordis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVI. 96 She [Dido] is. endulled and fallen in dysperacyon. 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 51 b His mynde was a lytell endulled and priuate of reason and memorie.

Endungeon (endv·ndʒən), *v.* Also 9 **indungeon.** [f. EN-^{1} + DUNGEON.] *trans.* To put into or shut up in a dungeon. Hence, to enclose in any receptacle. Hence **Endu·ngeoned** *ppl. a.*

α. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 56 Endungeond in his pocket a twelue-month. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers Sion* (1630) 31 That Prince of Sin..shall endungeoned dwell. *a* 1712 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 153 By Faith they mock'd, scourg'd, chain'd, endungeon'd lay. 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) IV. 114 To endungeon through the magistrate the honest and peaceable Quaker. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* IX. 163 'Twas a spectacle for angels..To see a dark endungeon'd spirit roused.

β. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 41 Who now beneath his tower indungeon'd lies. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii. 156 Could you keep her Indungeon'd from one whisper of the wind.

Endurability (endiū·răbi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. ENDURABLE *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being endurable.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vi, It begins questioning Lettres-de-Cachet generally, their legality, endurability.

Endurable (endiū·răb'l), *a.* Also 7 **indurable.** [f. ENDURE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That can be endured, suffered, put up with.

1800 WORDSW. *Michael* 454 There is a comfort in the strength of love; 'Twill make a thing endurable, which else, etc. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 208 His Iago was the only endurable one which I remember to have seen. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 458 Life had become at least endurable to her.

2. Able or likely to endure, durable. *rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 434 The mule..ought to be brought up in..hard places, that so the hoofs may grow hard and indurable. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 549 Good manners are endurable, but beauty is lost by age. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 328 Rock-rooted castles, that seem endurable till the solid globe shall dissolve. 1885 *Manch. Wkly. Times* Supp. 20 June 4/3 This sheepskin is not nearly so strong and endurable as the material it is made to simulate. 1886 *Northern N. & Q.* I. 51 The author has done a solid and endurable piece of work.

Hence **Endu·rableness.** *rare.* The state or character of being endurable.

1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov.* 18 If its only excellence, if its whole endurableness consist in motion.

Endurance (endiū·răns). Also 6–8 **indurance.** [f. ENDURE *v.* + -ANCE; in OF. *endurance*.]

1. The fact of enduring (pain, hardship, annoyance); the habit or the power of enduring; often *absol.* as denoting a quality, longsuffering, patience.

α. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 262 We can create, and work ease out of pain Through labour and endurance. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 449 He was forgiving, and of long endurance. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 267 The disciplined endurance of the men. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 59 Their aged wisdom was constantly in a state of endurance mitigated by sarcasm. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 76 The endurance of the inequalities of life by the poor is the marvel of human society. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 3/2 Prolonging his visit beyond all endurance.

β. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 246 O she misusde me past the indurance of a block. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 137 Not a grain more of Magnanimity, of Candour and Calm Indurance.

† b. Durance, captivity, imprisonment. *Obs.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1256 Which..composition..made in the absence and indurance of their Generall, was by the Turkes faithfully kept.

2. Duration or continued existence in time. Also, power of lasting, capacity of continued existence.

1494 Fabyan v. cxxix. 111 Some accompt ye endurance therof to the laste yere of Burdredus. 1692 Lady Russell *Lett.* II. cxxxvii. 112 The joys of eternal endurance. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 74 The leases now commonly granted are of endurance nineteen years. 1811 L. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 27 Sermons of four hours' endurance. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 23 (1864) 63 The undying endurance of an electric wire. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 7 This is why Byron's poetry had so little endurance in it, and Goethe's so much.

β. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* 2 Others more late and of lesse indurance. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* II. 381 The long indurance of the Siege [of Troy].

† b. ? Protraction of an existing condition. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 122, I should haue tane some paines..to haue heard you Without indurance further.

3. *concr.* That which is endured; a hardship.

α. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. i. 13 If thine consider'd prove the thousandth part Of my endurance, thou art a man. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 158 Wee shall also unyoke our People from all heauie Burthens and Endurances. 1812 J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 134 The endurances we underwent in conjunction. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. 286 Is my present endurance none?

β. *a* 1555 Ridley *Wks.* 428 I never had of him which suffered indurance at my entrance to the see of London, one penny of his moueable goods. 1622 J. Rawlins *Recor. Ship Bristol* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 591 Which he must procure, or incure sorer indurances.

Endurant (endiū·rănt), *a.* [f. Endure *v.* + -ant; in F. *endurant.*] Ready to endure; that endures or is capable of enduring. Const. *of.*

1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 137 Doing good, and endurant of evil. 1874 Pusey *Lent. Serm.* 314 We should be endurant of evil and subservient to all. 1881 Palgrave *Visions Eng.* 240 Calm adamantine endurant chief.

Endurate, obs. form of Indurate.

Endure (endiū·ə), *v.* Forms: α. 4 **endeure,** 5 **enduer,** 4– **endure**; β. (5 **induyr**), 5–8 **indure.** [a. OF. *endure-r* to make hard, to endure, = Pr. *endurar*, It. *indurare*:—L. *indūrāre*, f. *in* (see In-) + *dūrāre* to harden, to endure, f. *dūr-us* hard.]

† **I. 1.** To indurate, harden. Hence *fig.* to make callous or indifferent. Also, in good sense, to make sturdy or robust, to strengthen. *Obs.*

α. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xix. 9 Summe weren endurid, or maad hard. 1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 58 O thine heart is full hard, endured as was the heart of Pharoah. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 128/3 And she endured and enformed all the other in prayer. 15.. *New Not-broune Mayd, Passion Cryste* 388 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 16 So endured With synne and vyce is he. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. viii. 27 And manly limbs endur'd with little care Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare.

β. 1578–1600 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 183 Priests, curse no more, And not your heartes indure. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 146 That suithlie, quhilk maks the mynde of man stubbornlie indured agains gud admonition.

II. To last; to suffer continuously.

2. *intr.* To last, continue in existence. Also, to persist, 'hold out' in any action, etc. † Formerly also, to continue in a certain state or condition, remain in a certain place (with complement expressing the state or place).

α. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man Law's T.* 655 In the castel noon so hardy was That eny while dorste therin endure. *c* 1400 Maundev. v. (1839) 47 Who so stopped that watre from hem, thei myghte not endure there. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1220 Thou maiste not longe endure. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 14 A wrecche never lyke to thryve But for tendure in poverte all my live. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 b, His lordship and power in this worlde may not long endure. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 33 So this great king endured a leper all the days of his life. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 613 Snakes and Adders..will not endure neer those places where they hear their voice. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Myrtles will endure abroad near a month longer. 1711 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 558 A free and open trade with us whilst the Sun endures. 1814 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XII. 65 Such corruptions endure only for a season. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 407 Such a relation was too wide a departure from the ordinary nature and course of human affairs to endure long. 1876 Browning *La Saisiaz* 35 Take the hope therein away, All we have to do is surely not endure another day.

β. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 24 Thus it indured longe tyme. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Processus Noe* 24 It shalle begyn fulle sone to rayn uncessantle..and induyr dayes fourty. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxviii. (1870) 291 As long as the Agew doth indure. 1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* I. i. ii. 5 The floud indured one whole yeare. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farme* 407 If you wash them in salt brine, you shall make them white, and to indure long. 1676–7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 524 The debate upon the Nine-pences..indured the whole day. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 147 Neither Fermentation, nor Age, can ever disunite or separate such its ill Properties, while the Drink indures.

† b. To keep up *with. Obs. rare.*

1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 180 Men..did trauaile with the same [burdens] with so great ease and swiftnes, that the horse could not indure with them.

† c. To be continued through space; to extend from one point to another. *Obs. rare.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. cccxxxvii. (1812) 527 Highe wodes and forestes, that endured to the cyte of Constances. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 303 Thei [woundes] began at his shouldres and endured downe to his thyghes. 1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 229 These Ilands endured vntill they came vnto a little gulfe. *Ibid.* 328 Many townes of Indians of this nation, the which indured twelue dayes iourney.

† d. quasi-*trans.* with *out*: To last out, persist during the continuance of (an event or action).

1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 133 They would sooner accept of the Kings, than endure out the warre.

3. *trans.* To undergo, bear, sustain (continuous pain, opposition, hardship, or annoyance); *properly,* to undergo without succumbing or giving way. Also *absol.*

α. *c* 1385 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 475 What more-hond moste he a-cheue þat hade endured in worlde stronge. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6865 For-why na whitt of man may endure To se a devel in his propre figure. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 145 One sort founde him more than a Pope, the other felt him more than a King, and they both endured him an intollerable tyrant. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 206 To endure Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* v. 380 He can brave his cruelty, And triumph by enduring. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 8 (1882) 101 Such anarchy as England had endured under Stephen.

β. 1594 H. Willobie in *Shaks. C. Praise* 7 To indure the burning heate. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 169 Your N. C. must indeed be very simple, that he could indure such imposing. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 383 See how you can indure the prospect. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 238 These writers had..to indure..the punishment.

b. Of things: To support (a strain, pressure, wear and tear, etc.) without receiving injury; formerly also *absol.* Also in weaker sense, to undergo, suffer, be subjected to.

1413 Lydg. *Pylg. Sowle* IV. xxx, Gold wylle well enduren under the hamoure enlargyng hymself withouten crasure. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 1 The same endured many a storm of gaine-saying. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 70 Old trees, whose rind being very tough, can endure the wedge without splitting. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 3. 247 The loss [of heat] endured..through radiation into space.

† c. To withstand as an adversary, support, sustain. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 429 His men..war sa few that thai na mycht Endur the forss mar off the sycht. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ix. 134 That noon myght his strokes endure. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. i, Yet shalle I ryght wel endure you. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 64 We were obliged to endure the whole weight of the imperial army.

4. To suffer without resistance, submit to, tolerate; to contemplate with toleration.

α. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 78 Notwithstanding he endured the malice of Zethephius. a certayn space. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 29 Brutus, baite not me, Ile not indure it. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. i. (1616) 533 He cannot endure a Costard-monger. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II. xxiv. 129 Commonwealths can endure no Diet. 1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xvi. 54 Men endure everything while they are in love. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* ii. § 24 The tendency of your opinions is so bad that no good man can endure them. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 136 The French gentlemen have only so far improved their taste as to be able to endure good things.

β. 1617 Markham *Cavel.* II. 86 Your horse..will not indure their companie. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 342 God..can indure none but cheerefull Seruitors. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 135, I could never indure him.

¶ Used for: To entertain the possibility of.

1677 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxvii. (ed. 10) 47 St. Augustine would by no means indure the Antipodes: we are now of nothing more certain.

b. With object inf. (with *to*), subord. cl., or accus. and inf.

α. 15.. *New Not-broune Mayd* (1842) 51 When your pleasure Was to endure To lye my sydes betwene. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 815 The people of Europe in no place..can endure them to be set on their Tables. 1611 Bible *Esther* viii. 6 For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people? *a* 1627 Hayward *Four Y. Elis.* (1840) 44 He had openlie reproched the French soldiers, for enduringe their master's enimies to lyve. *a* 1718 Penn *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I 836 Those that have employments should not be endured to leave them humourously. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* i. § 5 We..cannot endure that truth should suffer through complaisance. 1798 G. Wakefield *Answer to Priestley* 14 But my friends..must, and will, endure me both to speak and write of them and their opinions, etc. 1798 — *Reply to the Bp. of Landaff's Address* 5 The public ear must endure to vibrate with an incessant application of wholesome doctrine. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1314 The man endured to help, not save outright the multitude.

β. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. vii. (1611) 195 The world will not indure to heare that we are, etc. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 205 They will not indure any of the common people to come neare them. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* iv. 3 Wee cannot indure to hear sweet words from a stinking breath. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 106 They ought not to indure to have their Jurisdiction so much as questioned.

† **5.** Of things: To permit of, be compatible with. *arch.*

1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 166 The wordes doe well endure it. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xiii, I have that to say to this youth which will not endure your presence.

† **Endu·red,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* In 6 **indured.** [f. Endure *v.* + -ed^{1}.] Hardened, callous; = Indurated.

1540 Surrey *Poems* 103 In blind indured hearts light of thy lively name Cannot appear. 1578–1600 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 171 Their false indured heart.

† **Endu·rement.** *Obs.* [f. Endure *v.* + -ment.] The action of enduring; *concr.* that which is endured; hardship, suffering.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 626 Or too-much idle feare of sufferings and endurements *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. ix. 254 These examples..should make us courageous in the endurement of all worldly misery.

Endurer (endiū·rəɹ). *rare.* [f. Endure *v.* + -er.] One who endures.

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* (J.), They are..great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Nice Valour* IV. i, I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners, Endurers of the time. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. ix. 155 What a man was this sublime endurer!

Endu·ring, *vbl. sb.* Also 7 **induring.** [f. Endure *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the vb. Endure.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. xi. 98 Acordynge to hyr nature in conservaciour of hyr beynge and endurynge. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 73 Seculum is taken for the endurynge of the world. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 103 The induring of a long siege. 1689 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 329 The descent into hell is not the enduring the torments of hell. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 114 His Faith, his Courage, his Enduring, and his Sincerity under all, has made his Name Famous.

Enduring (endiū·riŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 7 in-. [f. Endure *v.* + -ing^{2}.] That endures, lasting.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Fewe of them..haue any good or strong horse-harneis of lether, ne any endewringe saddelles. 1816–7 Byron *Manfred* I. i. 4 My slumbers—if I slumber—are not sleep, But a continuance of enduring thought. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 125 The most enduring incidents of English history.

† **Endu·ring,** *prep. Obs.* Also 6–8 **induring.** [Orig. the pr. pple. of Endure *v.*, in concord with the sb. (e.g. *enduring his life* = 'while his life endures'), afterwards taken as prep.] = During.

α. 1494 Fabyan VI. clxxv. 172 Endurynge whiche trowbles, the Danys entred the lande. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 987, I wyll obserue, enduringe this lyfe mortall. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 12 a All my lyfe enduryng..to employe, etc. *a* 1615 *Briefe Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 16 Iohne Ila was Erll of Ross..enduring his lyftyme.

β. 1584 *Diurn. Occurr. Scot.* (1833) 9 All the kirkis of thar dyocies wer interdyted induring their wairding. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech. Confess.* 9 Gif being pairted for adulterie lauchfullie prouen, any marie induring the vyers [other's] lyf quhilk is adulterie. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 179 And I promise, indureing the conference, not to countenance any enemies to that religion.

Enduringly (endiū·riŋli), *adv.* [f. Enduring *ppl. a.* + -ly^{2}.] In an enduring manner.

1831 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 545 How assiduously and enduringly they toiled. 1862 R. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 378 The great empires which have enduringly impressed themselves upon the world's memory. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 215 The work was done cheaply and flimsily, not massively and enduringly.

Enduringness (endiū·riŋnės). [f. Enduring *ppl. a.* + -ness.] The quality of being enduring.

a 1867 Jas. Hamilton in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xc. 16 In so far as it was to have any success or enduringness, it must be God's work. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 155 The enduringness of nerve needed for sane and continuous action.

Enduyce, obs. form of Induce.

† **E·ndware.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? perh. some error; OE. **ende-waru* (collect. sing.) would mean 'the inhabitants of an end' (cf. End *sb.* and -ware). Halliwell gives '*Endware*, a hamlet, *Linc.*'; but it is not in the Linc. glossaries.] ? = Endship.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 261 The moonkes were authors of manie goodlie borowes and endwares neere unto their dwellings..But alas..they wrought oft great wickedness and made those endwares little better than brodelhouses.

End-way(s, -wise (endwē^{i}, -wē^{i}z, -wəiz), *adv.* [f. End *sb.* + -way(s, -wise.]

1. Of position: With the end (as distinguished from the side) uppermost, foremost, or turned towards the spectator. Also *Endways on.*

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 87 To dig small holes, and put in the Plants endwise. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 193 Set obliquely like a pack of Cards, endways or edgways. 1709 Berkeley *Ess. Vision* § 2 Distance being a line directed endwise to the eye. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 47 The book lay end-way. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* VIII. 68 The birch canoe stood endwise. 1857 Mrs. Gaskell *C. Brontë* (1860) 3 The flag-stones with which it is paved are placed endways. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xiii. (ed. 12) 78 A stone was set up endwise. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The house standing endways-on to the street. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 13/1 A little town looking endways on to the river from a terraced slope.

b. In the direction of the ends; also, end to end.

a 1608 Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 125 The Poulder..broad-wayes lay due West, and end-ways North and South. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 327/1 Strips of vulcanised india-rubber cemented endways.

2. Of motion: † a. End on, in a direct line, continuously. (*Obs.* exc. *dial.*) b. End foremost. c. In the direction of the ends, lengthwise; also quasi-*adj.*

a. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 86 Hartes which have bene hunted, do most commonly runne endwayes as farre as they have force. 1642 Hobbes *Lett.* Wks. 1845 VII. 456 As if a footman should run with double swiftnesse endwayes. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Endways,* forward.

b. 1765 GRIFFITH *Storm* in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 277 More than one [splinter] flew end-ways like an arrow. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 480 A large pine has been seen..to pitch over endwise. 1870 BARNUM in R. Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 421 Taking the gun in both hands and striking with it endwise.

c. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 138 Take the tube..and shaking it endways, the mercury will run into the tube. 1791 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* (1793) 196 The stress upon the legs is always endways. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (ed. 3) I 165 The strength of the beam to resist a force applied to it endwise. 1850 *Chubb's Locks & Keys* 13 A compound of both endway pushing and revolving motion. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 599 The endwise action of so large a force.

† **Endwe'll**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + DWELL. Cf. IN-DWELL.] *trans.* To dwell in, stay in.

Hence **Endwe'ller**, an inhabitant.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 437 Herdde it [the cistern] weel Tyl water wol endwelle it and abyde. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 136 Rich Pallace, and Endweller ever blest.

Endye: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Endy'miony. *nonce-wd.* [f. *Endymion* proper name + -Y.] Sleepiness like that of Endymion.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* vi, Long Endimionie Hath pierc'd the clearenes of thy sight.

† **Ene**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4 eene, ȝene, ȝeeene, yeene, yn. [related to OE. *ēanian*, EAN *v.*] Of sheep: With young, in lamb.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxliii. 13 The scheep of hem ben with lambre [*v. r.* eene, yn, ene, ȝeeene, ȝene; 1382 ful of frut; Vulg. *fœtosæ.*] — *Isa.* xl. 11 He schal bere scheep with lomb [*v. r.* ene, *ether* with lomb, yeene, *ether* with lomb; 1382 ful of frut; Vulg. *fœtas.*]

† **E'ne**, *adv.* Forms: 1 ēne, 2–4 ene, (3 æne). [OE. *ēne*, instr. case of *ān* one. Cf. MHG. *eine.*]

1. Once, on one occasion; opposed to *often.*

Beowulf (Gr.) 3020 Ac sceal..Oft nalles æne elland tredan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii. 31 Nu ic æne begann to sprecanne to minum Drihtne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne beo þu nefre ene wrað þer fore. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1105 Vor hit bitidde ene swo, Ich am the blithur ever mo. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 304 Ene heo [the Danes] him [Edmund] overcome.

2. In phrases. *For ene*: once for all. *At ene*: (*a.*) at one stroke, = AT ONCE 1; (*b.*) in one group or set, = AT ONCE 2. *To make at ene*: to arrange, settle; cf. AT ONE 2. See also BEDENE.

c 1275 LAY. 20462 For ene and for euere. 1297 R. GLOUC. 47 Thou nart one y payed oure tresour to nyme at ene. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 291 Þre wordez hatz þou spoken at ene. *Ibid.* 952 In þat on oure pes watz mad at ene.

Ene, obs. form of EVEN *sb.*; also obs. pl. of EYE.

-ene, *suffix*, in *Organic Chemistry* the termination of many names of hydrocarbons, e.g. *benzene, camphene, napthalene, toluene*, etc. In systematic nomenclature, proper to compounds of the olefine group, with formula C_nH_{2n}, but also more widely used.

† **Enea'ger**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **eneigre**. [f. EN-[1] + EAGER.] *trans.* To make eager or fierce; to irritate; to whet (an appetite).

1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 26 The thought of this his natiue sauage mood .. Angring eneigres. 1649 AMBROSE *Media* xiii. (1652) 350 If it be .. eneagred with a longing desire.

Enearnest: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Ene'brie**, *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. L. *inebriāre* INEBRIATE.] *trans.* = INEBRIATE.

c 1430 *Speculum* (1888) 35 This wyne, the king of heven enebried fulle swetely.

† **E'necate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēnecāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnecāre*, f. *ē* out + *necāre* to kill.] *trans.* To kill outright. In quot. *absol.*

1657 *Phys. Dict., Enecated*, killed. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 10 Some .. enecate in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Enecated*, killed.

Hence **Eneca'tion**, *Obs.* [see -ATION], the action of killing outright, destruction.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 182 The enecation of small wormes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 430 Vlcers..are cured if verminose, by extraction, and enecation.

En échelon: see ECHELON.

Ened, enedmete, var. of ENDE, etc., *Obs.*

Eneich: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Eneid, variant of ÆNEID.

Eneigre, variant of ENEAGER *v. Obs.*

Enelpi, variant of ONELEPY *a. Obs.* only.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 On enelpi luttele hwile mon mei underfon ane wunde on his licome.

Enema (e'nĭma, enī'mă). *Med.* Pl. **enemas**; in techn. use often **enemata**. [a. Gr. *ἔνεμα*, f. *ἐνιέναι*, f. *ἐν* in + *ἰ-* stem of *lέναι* to send.

The normal pronunciation is (e'nĭmă), but the incorrect form is in very general use.]

1. A liquid or gaseous substance (either medicinal or alimentary) introduced mechanically into the rectum; a clyster, an injection. Also *attrib.*, as in *enema-apparatus, -instrument, -pump, -syringe.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Enema*, a clister. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Enema* in medicine denotes a clyster. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 32 A dram of it [laudanum] was used as an enema. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 230, I then exhibited a laxative and antispasmodic Enema. 1847 E. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 9, I recommended him..the use of enemata. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 87 We can resort to nutritive enemas. 1879 T. BEVANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 3 The ..india-rubber enema apparatus .. may be employed. 1886 C. H. FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 208 Enemata may be continued somewhat longer still.

2. Short for 'enema-apparatus'.

Med. One of ——'s patent enemas.

† **Enemiable**, *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. OFr. *anemiable, ennemiable*: see ENEMY and -ABLE, and cf. *amiable.*] Having the disposition of an enemy; hostile.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvi. 7 A bure he made aȝen the enemyable [*v. r.* enmyable] folc.

Enemicitious, var. of INIMICITIOUS, assimilated to ENEMY.

1691 ED. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xviii. 27 Mortal, and the Properties of it became Enemicitious.

† **E'nemious**, *a. Obs.* In 6 **enmious**. [a. OF. *enemieux*, f. *enemi*: see ENEMY and -OUS.] Hostile, unfriendly.

1529 S. FISH *Suppl.* 9 An enmious and an enuious laughing. 1547 RECORD *Judic. Vrvne* 42 b These [colors] ar the most enmious to nature.

Hence **E'nemiously** *adv.*, in a hostile manner; spitefully.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. ix. 107 b I Neuer eny secte .. wolde .. so enemyously blaspheme & oppugne yᵉ church of Cryste.

Enemity, obs. form of ENMITY.

Enemony, obs. form of ANEMONE.

Enemy (e'nĕmi), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4-7 **enemi(e, -mye, enmie, -y(e, 4–6 enne-, ennymy(e, 5–7 enimie, -ye, (4 ennymei, en(e)me, 5 annemy, elmy, enmei, 6 ennimie), 4- enemy.** [a. OF. *enemi* (Fr. *ennemi*), *anemi, -y*, corresp. to Pr. *enemie*, Cat. *enemig*, Sp. *enemigo*, It. *nemico* :—L. *inimīcus*, f. *in-* negative prefix + *amīcus* friendly, friend.]

A. *sb.*

I. An unfriendly or hostile person.

1. One that cherishes hatred, that wishes or seeks to do ill to another; also in weaker sense, an adversary, antagonist, opponent. Const. *of* (or *genitive case*), *to.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14827 Quar es he þat godds enemy? *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 25350 (Fairf.) Forgiue þine eneme. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 148 He..hiddeþ [vs]..Blessen vr enemys. 1398 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Enpresoned falslich by enme. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 329 Herowde is oure enmye. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 49 The handys..defend the rest of the body from the iniury of ennymys vtward. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 143 Prodigious birth of Loue it is to me, That I must loue a loathed Enemie. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 18 Within this roofe the enemie of all your graces liues. 1653 *Trial Major Fauconer* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) V. 359 He was an enemy to himself in spending his estate. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 98 A worke of their enimyes and not of their neighbours and friends. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xi. 242, I had been nobody's enemy but my own. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. ii. 44 An enemy to his fellow-subjects. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 215 A stake was driven into the ground before his door, as a token that he was a public enemy. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 282 Where can I get me..arms to fight my enemy? 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 12 The man of the world, that worst enemy of the world.

b. spec. *The Enemy*: the Devil (cf. *fiend*). Also (*our*) *ghostly* or *great enemy*; *the old enemy*, † *the enemy of hell*; *the enemy of mankind, of souls*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 19, I haue ȝouun to ȝou power of defoulinge, other tredinge .. on al the vertu of the enemy. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 131 The olde enemy cryde openliche in þe ayer. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 9 That tentacyoun Betoknyth .. Of oure gostly enmye. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 125 She had vij husbondes, the whiche were mischeued and slayne bi the Annemy of helle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 The prynce of derknes .. our goostly ennemy the deuyll. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 221 Be illusion of the ennimie. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick*, Defend him from the danger of the enemy. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 P 8 Another Principal Actor in this Poem is the great Enemy of Mankind. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvi, I defy the Old Enemy to unmask me when I choose to keep my vizard on.

c. *The great* or *last enemy*: death (cf. 1 *Cor.* xv. 26).

1885 *Border Lances* 166 Looking to see the great Enemy arise from the waters, and come up to enter within the house where the knight lay.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* (*a.*) One who hates or opposes (a cause, custom, state of things). (*b.*) Something that operates prejudicially upon, counteracts the action of.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xx. (1495) 237 Eyen ben enmyes and theues. 1598 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 263 So mak'st thou faith an enemy to faith. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* II. § 3 (1675) 173 To destroy these Enemies [Palmer worms], you should, etc. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. viii. (1692) 31 Vice, the Enemy of Religion, is at the same time, the Enemy of Humane Society. 1782 *Let.* in Amyot *Windham* (1812) I. 18 One was an enemy to thinking;—the other to drinking. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 229 The true judge..ought to be the enemy of all pandering to the pleasure of the spectators.

2. One belonging to a hostile army or nation; an armed foe.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6592, I ledd ȝou thoru þe strand, Vte of all ȝour enmys hand. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1204 And harde hurles þurȝ þe oste, er enmies hit wyste 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 15 The higher hond he [Bacchus] hadde And victoire of his enemies. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 121 His Highness schal be .. of Power to subdue his Ennymyes. 1462 J. PASTON *Let.* 83 Aug. in *Paston Lett.* No. 410 II. 42 God .. send yowe vyttorye of yowr elmyes. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iv. 22 No Enemy Shall euer take aliue the Noble Brutus. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 581/2 To take charge of those horse whom only their friends feared, and their enemies laughed at. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 350 P 1 The Relief which a Man of Honour would bestow upon an Enemy barbarously treated. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 83 A rebel is not an enemy. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 46 All outside the family, tribe, or nation were usually held as enemies.

3. The hostile force. Originally only as quasi-personified, with concord in *sing.*; now also as *collect.* with concord in *pl.* Also, a hostile ship.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 199 'Tis better that the Enemie seeke vs. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 159 They strike at the enemy in his weakest and most vulnerable part. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 35 To draw the attention of the enemy to this quarter. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. (1866) 771 He sprang on board the enemy alone. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 471 A storm of arrows completed the rout of the first line of the enemy; and their men-at-arms were, etc.

b. *fig.*

1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* viii. 174 Cold is the real enemy which bars the way towards the Pole.

c. colloq. or slang. *How goes the enemy*: = 'what is the time?'.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1848) 154.

† II. 4. [app. a subst. use of B. 1.] = ENMITY. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VIII xiii. (1495) 320 Vnder the planete Mars is conteyned werre and batayle, prison and enmye. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 15 þat cursing be riȝtwyse longen [þre condiciouns] .. riȝtwisnes in þe kirk .. vnriȝtwisnes in þe man cursid, & enmey of þe obstinat. *Ibid.* 87 On sleþ an oþer bi enemy. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 212 For to him he hadde a prevyȝe enmyȝe.

B. *adj.* (In many examples the word admits of being regarded as the *sb.* used *attrib.*)

† 1. Adverse, hostile, ill-disposed, unfriendly. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12930 (Trin.) Þe enemy fend þo him [Jesus] sou3t. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 26 Forsoth at the laste, the enemy death schal be distroyed. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 63 Enemie to muses is wretched povertie. 1553 N. GRIMALD tr. *Cicero's Duties* (*c* 1600) 131 b To mans nature..cruelty is most enimy. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 447 Your wife..would not hold out enemy for euer. 1607 TOPSELL. *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 100 The enemy beasts to harts :—Harts are opposed by wolves. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 137, I have beene shipwrackt, yet am not enemy with the sea or winds. 1654 EARL OF ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 125 He has nothing that's enemy to us but his name. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. Some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first contriver.

2. Of or pertaining to a hostile army or nation; standing in the relation of an enemy, hostile. *rare* in mod. use.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvi. 7 He made assaut aȝens the folk enemy [1382 enmyable folc]. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. viii. (1622) 149 Being captaines of the enemy nations. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 82 The Countrey is enemy, and we in danger to lose many Souldiers. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 149 Narses medled not with Arminium..nor with any other Enemy-towne. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116/2 The Carduchi, a People Enemy to the Persians. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 429 There is a party of enemy Indians coming that way. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 25 (1859) Enemy goods are lawful prize. 1881 J. WESTLAKE in *Academy* 15 Jan. 14/3 Distinguishing .. between the enemy character of individuals and of their State.

† **E'nemy**, *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. prec.] *intr.* To be hostile *to*. Hence † **E'nemying** *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiv. 19 Ouer io3e not to me that enemyen [1388 ben aduersaries] to me wickeli. 1529 S. FISH *Suppl.* 9 So then here was enmying, enuying, laughing, etc.

Enemy, dial. corruption of ANEMONE.

18.. TENNYSON *N. Farmer* ix, They fun 'um theer a-laäid of 'is faäce Doon i' the woild 'enemies.

† **E'nemyful**, *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. ENEMY + -FUL.] Resulting from the action of an enemy; hostile. Hence **E'nemyfully** *adv.*, after the manner of an enemy.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 7 ȝoure regioun..shal be desolat as in enemyful wastete. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 260 That had enmefully enuye to the glory of them that were made.

† **E'nemylike**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 4 **enemylich**. [f. ENEMY + LIKE *a.* and *adv.*]

A. *adj.* Resembling an enemy; having the bearing or disposition of an enemy.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 166 To be caried with an enemylike mynd against his aduersarie. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 7 As for Cyrus, where he is..an enemie, no man more sowre, nor more enemie-like.

B. *adv.* After the manner of an enemy; as an enemy does.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxv. 18 The Madianytees..enemylich han doo aȝeyns ȝow. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 739 To defend with warre the dominions committed to their charge, if at any time they be enemy-like assailed. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. ii. 183 They were the first that enemie-like set upon Israel. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 178 But whether he is to be acknowledg'd as a Father, who enemy-like robs his children, judge you.

†E·nemyly, *a.* and *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **enmyly.** [f. ENEMY *a.* + -LY[1] and [2].]

A. *adj.* Hostile. **B.** *adv.* In a hostile manner.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 11 Other frendis hauynge hem enmyly, enflawmiden Demetrie a3einus Judeu. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 139 b, The Lord is..describyng the enemyllie warre agaynst Antichrist.

***E·nemyship,** *nonce-wd.* [f. ENEMY + -SHIP.] The position or relation of an enemy.

1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 30 Is the nearest and only true way of proving enemyship, if I may so call it.

†Ene·nt, and with advb. gen. suffix *-es* **enentes,** *prep. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 **enent.** *β.* 4 **enentes, -is,** 6 **enens.** [var. ff. ANENT.] In various senses of ANENT: *e.g.* in the eyes or opinion of = ANENT 6; opposite = ANENT 7; towards; in favour of = ANENT 9; as regards = ANENT 10.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6880 (Gött.) Als enent þis moyses. *Ibid.* 10858 (Cott.) Þou has enent vr lauerd spedd. *Ibid.* 14459 Enentis þe Iuus al was for noght. *Ibid.* 14878 All for noght enent him stode. *Ibid.* 25312 Þou hald wreth enents þi broiþer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3245 Suld neuir na gome be to glade..Of his neȝbour noy enentis him-selfe. 1516 *Will Rd. Peke of Whd.* 4 June, Even enens my stall.

†Ene·ntise, -ish, *v. Obs.* In 4 **ene(y`ntis, -ysch.** [var. ff. of ANIENTISE.] *trans.* To bring to nothing, exhaust (the contents of a vessel).

Hence **Ene·ntising** *vbl. sb.*, exhaustion, fainting.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxiv. 8 The groundis that is the pyne of hell is noght enentist [*ibid* enentyscht] that it ne last withouten ende. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xiii. 29 Achior..felde doun on his face..and his soule suffride eneyntisyng.

Enepidermic (enepidō·rmik), *a.* [f. EN-[2] *pref.* + EPIDERM-IS skin + -IC.] Of or pertaining to (medical) applications to the skin.

†Ene·rd, *v. Obs.* In *pr. pple.* **enerdand, -ond.** [Prob. f. EN-[1] + ERD to dwell; but cf. ENHERD.] *intr.* To dwell *in.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4117 A londe þere ledis in dwelt..byg men with all, Enerdond by hor one. *Ibid.* 12587 Enmys enerdand in ylis aboute.

†E·nergate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ENERG-Y + -ATE.] *trans.* To energize; to give energy to.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 152 Religion must be the foundation of all Policy..cementing all societies, and energating all lawes.

Energetic (enəɹdʒe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνεργητικ-ός* active, f. *ἐνεργέ-ειν* to operate, effect. Now treated as if derived from ENERGY.]

†1. Operative, engaged in action. *Obs. rare.*

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* I. i. (R.) If then we will conceive of God truly..we must look upon him..as a being eternally energetick.

2. Powerfully operative.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 204 An energetick remedy. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* Introd. 33 A most energetic force presiding over the internal constitution of bodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 20. 141, I..found an energetic polarity in a mass at some distance below the summit. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 152 The most energetic chemicals.

3. Characterized by energy. Of persons: Strenuously active. Of movements, actions, expressions: Forcible, vigorous, emphatic.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 240 The active and energetick part of the French nation, itself the most active and energetick of all nations. 1845 WHATELY *Rhet.* (1850) 213 Many others, who are allowed to be elegant, are yet by no means vigorous and energetic. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* 126 The active and energetic respiration attendant on cheerfulness and buoyance of spirits. 1876 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 203 The world belongs to the energetic, belongs to the wise. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 99 All men are energetic when they are making a beginning.

Hence **Energe·tics** *sb. pl.* [on the analogy of *mathematics*, etc.], the doctrine or science of ENERGY.

1855 W. RANKINE in *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.*, The basis of the science of energetics. 1881 ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 619. 452 That branch of science which..I may provisionally term 'Animal Energetics'.

Energe·tical, *a.* [f. as ENERGETIC *a.* + -AL.]

1. *Philos.* Operative, that produces effects; active as opposed to passive. *arch.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 506 Their inward formes, and energeticall faculties. 1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 119 Resembling the passive powers of the intellect to colours, the active or energetical to light. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 161 Fate..ought..to be looked upon..as an energetical and effectual principle. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 88 All things are efficient and energetical only in their harmony.

†2. Powerfully operative. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 8 When it worketh it is energeticall indeed, and powerfull in operation. 1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 160 As this is more strong and active, so is happiness itself more energetical within us. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 73 That most excellent and most energetical part in us which The Scripture calls Spirit.

3. Full of energy; strenuously active; forcible, emphatic. *rare* in mod. use.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 46 A very energeticall phrase, grynding the faces of the poore. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 23 The energetical fervent prayers of this church's champions. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 109 This rapid, and energetical method of continuing the war.

Energetically (enəɹdʒe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. ENERGETICAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In an energetical manner.

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* (1784) Pref. 1 Which he so energetically applauds. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 339 His longest and most energetically delivered speeches. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 86 He did not approve of the plan: but he executed it..zealously and energetically. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 8 The primitive man..can exert himself energetically for a time.

‖ **Energi·a.** *rare.* The Lat. form of ENERGY; used in the sense of ENERGY 6.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 184 The colloid possesses Energia.

†Ene·rgial, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ENERGY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to energy; operative, efficacious.

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 368 A mysticall, Effecte energiall As Greekes do it call.

Energiatype (enə·ɹdʒiătəip). *Obs.* [f. *energia* (see ENERGY) + TYPE.] An earlier name for the photographic process called FERROTYPE.

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203 The Energiatype, or, as the discoverer now names the process, the Ferrotype. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 550/2 Under the name of the energiatype, Mr. Hunt published an account of a process in which the salts of iron were used.

Energic (enə·ɹdʒik), *a.* [f. ENERG-Y + -IC; cf. F. *énergique*, It. *energico.*]

†1. Powerfully operative; = ENERGETIC 2. *Obs.*

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 7 Not so Energick as to venenate the intire mass of blood in an instant. 1689 — *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xvi. 124 The most Energick Simples. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 13/2 A juice much more energick than the milk of goat, wolf, or woman.

2. Characterized by energy; strenuous, forcible, vigorous; = ENERGETIC 3. Now *rare.*

1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 45 Expressions..not..energick enough to express such Thoughts. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 65 The energic exertions of ardent minds. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Whistlecraft's Nat. Poem* III. xli, The strong Fryingpan's energic jangle. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 32 Caesar, astute, energic, press'd the war.

3. *nonce-uses.* (see quots.)

1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems, Lines on Friend*, To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assigned Energic reason. 1834 — *Let.* 1 Mar., My mind is always energic—I don't mean energetic: I require in everything what, for lack of another word, I may call propriety,—that is, a reason, why the thing *is* at all, and why it is *there* or *then* rather than elsewhere or at another time. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 242/2 The energic faculty that we call Will.

†Ene·rgical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as ENERGIC *a.* + -AL.] = prec.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 241 Your Figuratiue, Tropicall, & Energicall Doctrine touching this blessed Sacrament. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 85 (T.) The learned and moderate..confess our polity to be productive of more energical..preachers than any church in Europe. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xii. 300 Whose Works of Penitence..become Powerful and Energical to procure those Great and Extraordinary Graces.

‖ **Energico** (enə·ɹdʒiko), *adv. Music.* [It.] With energy. In mod. Dicts.

†Ene·rging, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [?f. **energe* vb. (back-formation from ENERGY) + -ING[2].] ?Powerfully acting. (But perh. misprint for EMERGING.)

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. vi. (1777) 15 To stifle and repress Th' energing dictates of my native right.

Energist (e·nəɹdʒist). ? *nonce-wd.* [f. ENERGY + -IST.] A writer who aims at 'energy' of style.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 349 Want of dignity in the mode of chastising the absurdities of the Energists.

Energize (e·nəɹdʒəiz), *v.* [f. ENERG-Y + -IZE: cf. Fr. †*énergiser* (Boiste).]

1. *trans.* **a.** To rouse into energy or activity, call into active operation. **b.** To infuse energy into, supply with energy.

1753 Miss COLLIER *Art Torment.* 136 From a desire of energizing this his [Jonathan's] favourite affection. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* Pref. 9 The office of Inspector-General was greatly improved, and energized, during the first administration of Mr. Pitt. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. 147 Faith will energize us for any sort of work.

2. *intr.* To be in active operation; to put forth energy, exercise one's powers.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* XI. v. Wks. 1784 IX. 278 The same passion cannot much energize on two different objects at one and the same time. 1818–60 WHATELY *Comm-pl. Bk.* (1864) 23 In attending to an interesting play..we can energise without much fatigue. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 39 We exist only as we energise. 1871 FROUDE in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 20 We have no reason to believe that in the past condition of the earth..there were functions energizing of which we have no modern counterparts.

Hence **E·nergized** *ppl. a.*

1885 Mrs. LINTON *Chris. Kirkland* II. 54 A huge cosmic joke and energized satire.

Energizer (e·nəɹdʒəizəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER.] He who or that which energizes. (Used by Harris for: The agent of an action.)

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ix. (1786) 174 Every Energy is necessarily situate between two Substantives, an Energizer which is active, and a Subject which is passive. *Ibid.* 175 Brutus loved Portia. Here Brutus is the energizer; loved, the energy; and Portia, the subject. 1882 W. B. WREDEN *Social Law Labor* 28 He may be his..own energizer.

Energizing (e·nəɹdʒəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENERGIZE.

a. The action or process of awakening to energy or activity. **b.** The action of displaying energy; energetic action.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 323 The curbing of our mischievous propensities, and the energizing of our good ones. 1854 HICKOK *Sc. Mind* 241 A *nisus*, or energizing towards a presented object. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. (1873) 22 The fruits of the spirit..are not the result of the energizing of our own will.

E·nergizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] **a.** That supplies energy, or rouses into energy; exciting, stimulating. **b.** That is in active operation; that puts forth energy.

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ix. (T.), As all energies are attributes, they have reference of course to certain energizing substances. 1786 BP. HORSLEY *Serm. Sons of the Clergy* (T.), To taste these nobler exercises of energising love. 1811 BURBY in *Byron's Waltz* ii. *note*, When energising objects men pursue. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 21 A practical and energizing spirit breathes through them all. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 743 The energizing light of the sun shining on the earth.

Energumen (enəɹgiū·mĕn). Also 9 (? Fr.) **energumene.** [ad. late L. *energūmenus*, a. Gr. *ἐνεργούμεν-ος*, pass. pple. of *ἐνεργέειν* to work in or upon, f. *ἐν* in + *ἔργ-ον* work: cf. Fr. *energumène.* The Lat. pl. *energumeni* sometimes occurs.]

1. One that is wrought upon or possessed by a devil; a demoniac.

[1685 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 59 If then this Energumenus, hath a thousand lengths and breadthes that are so many Crosses about her.] 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 98 From Catechumens he passes to the Energumens. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxii, If there was ever an *Energumene*, or possessed demoniac there is a devil speaking with that woman's tongue! 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 173 Such catechumens as were not at the same time energumens. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. i. v. 69 Of an energumen whose dwelling is among tombs.

2. A 'possessed' person, an enthusiast, a fanatical devotee. Also *attrib.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. iii. (1852) 63 Quakers and Seekers, and other such Energumens. *Ibid.* III. II. xxvi. 493 The man..of an energumen countenance. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 451 When General Washington was withdrawn, the energumeni of royalism, mounted on the car of State. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. civ. 12 Suppose some 'energumene' were to make the declaration, etc. 1885 MORLEY in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 255/2 The seeming peril to which priceless moral elements of human character were exposed by the energumens of progress.

Hence **†Ene·rgumenical** *a. Obs.*, having the characteristics of a demoniac or 'possessed' person. **Energu·menist** = ENERGUMEN 1.

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 121 Certain arguments of an energumenical person. 1646 GAULE *Cases Conc.* 37 The meerly Passive be simply deemoniacks, but not Energumenists.

Energy (e·nəɹdʒi). [ad. late L. *energia*, Gr. *ἐνέργεια*, f. *ἐνεργής*, f. *ἐν* + *ἔργον* work. Cf. Fr. *énergie.* Senses 1 and 2 belong to *ἐνέργεια* as used by Aristotle, whereas sense 5 answers to that of Gr. *δύναμις.*]

1. With reference to speech or writing: Force or vigour of expression.

[This sense (found in late L. and in Romanic) is originally derived from an imperfect understanding of Aristotle's use of *ἐνέργεια* (*Rhet.* III. xi. § 2) for the species of metaphor which calls up a mental picture of something 'acting' or moving. In mod. use it blends with 3.]

[1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 67 That same forciblenes, or Energia, (as the Greekes cal it) of the writer.] 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 42 The frenche Hollybande, not vnderstandinge the true energye of our tongue. *a* 1696 HOLDEN (J.), When animated by elocution [Speech] acquires a greater life and energy. 1729 STACKHOUSE *Body Div.* in. IV. i. § 2 These are all of them terms of a peculiar energy. 1845 WHATELY *Rhet.* (1850) 203 The transposition of words which the ancient languages admit of, conduces, not merely to variety, but to Energy. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 357 The Liturgy, admired for its energy and pathos.

†b. *transf.* Impressiveness (of an event). *Obs.*

1764 HARMER *Observ.* II. 7 This thunder..added considerably to the energy of this event [Saul's inauguration].

2. Exercise of power, actual working, operation, activity; freq. in philosophical language. †Formerly also *concr.*: The product of activity, an effect.

a 1626 BACON (J.), They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Gloss., *Energie*..is the operation, efflux or activity of any being: as the light of the Sunne is the energie of the Sunne, and every phantasm of the soul is the energie of the soul. 1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VIII. v. (1821) 399 Their life is nothing else but a strong energy of fancy and opinion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 The conceited remedy carryeth often the honour of the capitall energie, which had no finger in it. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 18 Call every production, the parts of which exist successively..a motion or an energy: thus a tune and a dance are energies. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 23 Naturalization had a retrospective energy. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 42 The transition of the passions from momentary energies to settled dispositions. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) II. xxi. 25 The faculty of which this act of revocation is the energy, I call the Reproductive.

†b. Effectual operation; efficacy. *Obs.*

a 1719 SMALRIDGE (*J.*), Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 226 Blows have more energy than airy words.

3. Vigour or intensity of action, utterance, etc. Hence as a personal quality: The capacity and habit of strenuous exertion.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 37 To lose the general and lasting consequences of rare and virtuous energy. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 110 The prudence and energy displayed at this critical juncture by Agesilaus. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 The poet admires the man of energy and tactics. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 726 He took his measures with his usual energy and dexterity. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 121 When the hatches were opened, the flame burst out with energy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 71 Henry, with the full energy of his fiery nature, was flinging himself into a quarrel.

4. Power actively and efficiently displayed or exerted. Sometimes in *pl.* in same sense.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xii. 66 If this motive Energie .. must be called Heat .. I contend not. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 185 Soils .. which act with the greatest chemical energy in preserving Manures. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* Introd. 2 Impress the mind with some notion of the energy that maintains them [the heavenly bodies] in their motions. *Ibid.* iii. 15 The disturbing energy of the planets. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 7. 51 Struggle with the slow energy of a behemoth. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 24 The united energies of two horses, two men, four wheels, and a plum-pudding carriage dog. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 1 Throwing all their energies into worldly concerns.

b. *pl.* Individual powers in exercise; activities.

a 1742 BENTLEY (*J.*), How can concussion of atoms beget .. powers and energies that we feel in our minds? 1783 in *Phil Trans.* LXXIII. 160 Nature unquestionably abounds with numberless unthought-of energies, and modes of working. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xvi, There might his soul develope best Its strengthening energies. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. 184 A measure of license is necessary to exhibit the individual energies of things. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 6 The troublesome energies of Parliament.

5. Power not necessarily manifested in action; ability or capacity to produce an effect.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 26 We find in so small a particle of a created Being this admirable energy. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxiii, Some vain Authors have essayed in print to give reasons for such energy of that Fish. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* IV. ix. (T.), Discoursing of the energy and power of church music. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1869) III. v. 420 An occult principle, which he termed the Animal Power or Energy of the brain. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 36 Institutions which could bear and breed such men as Lincoln and Emerson had surely some energy for good.

6. *Physics.* The power of 'doing work' possessed at any instant by a body or system of bodies. First used by Young (with reference to sense 4) to denote what is now called *actual, kinetic*, or *motive energy*, i.e. the power of doing work possessed by a moving body by virtue of its motion. (Young expressed the quantity of 'energy' in a particle as the product of the mass into the square of the velocity; it is now found more convenient to express it as the *half* of this product.) Now extended (first by Rankine) to include *potential, static*, or *latent energy*, or *energy of position*, i. e. the power of doing work possessed by a body in virtue of the stresses which result from its position relatively to other bodies. Also with adjs., *mechanical, molecular, chemical, electrical energy*, etc.

Conservation of energy: the doctrine that the quantity of energy in any system of bodies cannot be increased or diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, and that the total energy in the universe is a constant quantity.

1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* viii. (1845) I. 59 The term energy may be applied, with great propriety, to the product of the mass or weight of a body, into the square of the number expressing its velocity. 1852 THOMSON in *Philos. Mag.* 304 (*title*), Dissipation of Mechanical Energy. 1853 W. RANKINE *Transform. Energy* in *Scient. Papers* (1881) 203 [Defines 'actual or sensible energy', 'potential or latent energy', 'conservation of energy']. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 9 Asserting that mechanical energy may be converted into heat. 1876 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. v. (1879) 420 The animal body is a machine for converting potential into actual energy. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 But whether this is the sole source of volcanic energy or not is uncertain. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 278 In every case in which energy is lost by resistance, heat is generated.

†**b.** Suggested as a name for MOMENTUM.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 130 This modification of power [that of a moving body, 'proportional to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity'] might be called Energy.

c. Veget. Phys. *Energy of growth*: see quot.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 821 If the power of any particular zone to attain a definite length is called its Energy of Growth.

Enerthand, pr. pple. of ENHERD, *Obs.*

Enervate (ĭnə·ɪvĕt), *a.* Also 8 **ennervate.** [ad. L. *ēnervāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēnervāre*: see next.]

1. Wanting in strength of character; spiritless, unmanly, effeminate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 11 They waxe carelesse, dissolute, and enervate. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i, The Dregs and Droppings of enervate Love. 1749 J. WARTON *Ode West's Pindar* (T.), Away, enervate bards, away. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Grec. History* I. 176 We are to behold an ennervate and factious populace. 1822 WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* I. ix, Poet. Wks. IV. 201 The Pictish cloud darkens the enervate land By Rome abandoned. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 515 The enervate candidates for place and patronage.

b. of artistic style, etc.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Prol. to 1st Sat. Persius* (1730) I. 51 Nor Virgil's great majestick lines Melted into enervate Rhimes. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. (1763) 209 Certain Greeks .. brought a refined and enervate Species of Music to Rome. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 432/2 Let it not be supposed that this art .. was enervate, monotonous, or slow.

2. Wanting in bodily strength or physical power.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 335 My cold enervate hand. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 153 On each enervate string they taught the note, To pant. 1741 BETTERTON in Oldys *Eng. Stage* vi. 110 Such a languid and ennervate Hoarsness. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 672 When eastern breezes, yet enervate, rise. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. lvi, The enervate slightness of his frail form.

3. *Bot.* Having no rib or nerve; ribless.

Enervate (e·nəɪvĕ·ɪt), *v.* [f. L. *ēnervāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnervāre* to extract the sinews of, weaken, f. *ē* out + *nervus* sinew (see NERVE *sb.*). The later use is influenced by the mod. sense of *nerve*. Cf. ENERVE *v.*

(In 17-18th c. the accentuation was usually *enervate*.)]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut the tendons of; chiefly *spec.* to hamstring, hough (a horse). Also (see quot. 1751.). *Obs.*

1638 FEATLY *Transubst. Exploded* 183 You cut your selfe in the hammes, and enervate your maine argument. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enervate* .. to cut off sinews. 1702 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Josh.* xi. 9 They were wont thus to enervate all the horses they found in the king's stables after his death. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Cutting two tendons on the side of a horse's head .. they thus enervate horses, to make their heads small and lean.

†**2.** To emasculate. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1610 J. H[EALEY] tr. *Augustine's City of God* VII. xxiv. 285 If earth were held no goddesse, men would .. not [lay their hands] upon themselves, to enervate themselues for her.

3. To weaken physically (a person or animal); now only of agencies that impair nervous 'tone', as luxury, indolence, hot or malarious climates.

a 1668 DENHAM *Of Old Age* ii. (R.), I feel no weakness, nor hath length Of winters quite enervated my strength. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. (R.), No .. myrtle bowers, The vigorous frame .. of man Enervate. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlii. 559 The conquerors were enervated by luxury. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 303, I, therefore, the King of Poland, enervated by age. 1805 NELSON *Let.* 1 Oct. in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 243, I have had .. one of my .. spasms, which has almost enervated me. 1855-60 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 184 Their crews enervated in tropical climates.

†**b.** To impair the strength of (inanimate things). *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 69 Chapels, Churches, Monuments .. it .. flaked and enervated.

4. To weaken mentally or morally; to destroy the capacity of (a person, a community, etc.) for vigorous effort of intellect or will. Said *esp.* of the effects of luxury or sloth. Also, to destroy or impair the vigour of (sentiments, expressions, etc.).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 64 Luxury, wherewith most Empires that ever were, have beene enervated. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 665 God shall .. enfeeble and enervate .. that Constancy. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Fun. Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not .. enervate your souls by idleness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 290 No Lust enervates their Heroick Mind. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxviii. 118 By imputing vice to nature .. we enervate that detestation which arises .. upon the mention of those things which we denominate unnatural. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 149 The tendency of abstract thought .. to enervate the will is one of the real dangers of the highest education.

†**5.** To destroy the force of (arguments, testimony, etc.); to destroy the grounds of (a doctrine, an opinion); to render ineffectual (a law, an authority, an opponent's efforts, etc.). *Obs.* Sometimes expanded into *To enervate the force of.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 271 Because the Glosse is now by some thought to be of equal Authoritie with the Text it is not an inconvenient way to enervate both. 1634 *Acts Durham High Com. Crt.* (1857) 99 To enervate the testimony of the wittnesses. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 271, I .. have enervated most of those Arguments, which I have found brought against either. 1672 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 318 So acute an objector hath said nothing that can enervate any part of it [my discourse]. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 108 A .. Prince, who hath not enervated those Machinations. 1708 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 538 He might .. enervate the force and vigour of all divine injunctions. *a* 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 452 Something that can resolve its Doubts, answer its Objections, enervate its Propositions. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 417 In the next year .. this wise provision was enervated, by only, etc. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 82 Enervate the force of legislative sanctions.

†**b.** To disparage the power or value of (something). *Obs.*

a 1619 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 207 To enervate and maime .. that repentance which is admitted for sufficient in the Romane Church. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 216/1 Not that .. he [Zeno] did enervate Vertue.

Enervated (e·nəɪvĕ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENERVATE *v.* + -ED^{1}.] That is deprived of nerve and strength; *lit.* and *fig.*; effeminate, weakly.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Wks. IX. 162 The gods which they worshipped, those poor enervated demons. *a* 1738 ARBUTHNOT & POPE (J.), Their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Man the Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 241 The enervated and sickly habits of the literary class.

E·nervating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb ENERVATE. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 277 The method that must be taken towards the enervating those high pretences. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Enervating*, the act of destroying the force, use, or office, of the nerves.

Enervating (e·nəɪvĕ·tĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENERVATE *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That enervates, in the various senses of the verb.

1821 BYRON *Cain* II. i. 57 A most enervating and filthy cheat. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 12 The enervating influence of a tropical climate. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 362 The enervating incense that women are only too ready to burn.

Enervation (ɛnəɪvē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *ēnervātiōn-em*, f. *ēnervāre* (see ENERVATE *v.*).]

†**1.** = L. *enervatio*, used as transl. of Gr. ἀνευνεύρωσις in transl. Galen *De Loc. Aff.* I. 6 (see quot. 1751). *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 A broad Membraneous enervation. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The fibres of the recti of the abdomen .. are intersected by several nervous places, called by the antients, enervations; though they be real tendons.

2. The action of enervating; the state of being enervated: see ENERVATE *v.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 219 The enervation and evasion of her adversaries intention. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* i. (Arb.) 140 This couler of melioritie and prehemineuce is oft a signe of enervation and weakenesse. 1639 CADE *Serm. Necess. for these Times* App. 36 An enervation or dissolution of good laws. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 207 To the final destruction and enervation of the Estates of the same Incumbents. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 485 An Enervation of the Romanist's Faith. 1849 GROTE *Greece* VI. II. xlvii. 25 A love for knowledge without enervation of character. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiv. (1879) 177 The luscious softness of the Italian airs overcame me with a delicious enervation.

E·nervative, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ENERVATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to enervate.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Enervator (e·nəɪvēɪtəɹ). [as if a. L. **ēnervātor*, agent-n. f. *ēnervāre* to ENERVATE.] He who or that which enervates.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* Wks. 1879 XVI. 84 Calling our darling romances foolish. enervators of intellect.

†**Enerve,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? ad. L. *ēnerv-is* nerveless; but the sense is obscure.]

a 1521 *Prol. to Helyas* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Romances* III. 16 Wythout hygh style and enerve industry, I have al onely folowed mine auctour as nyghe as I coulde.

†**Ene·rve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *énerver*, ad. L. *ēnervāre*: see ENERVATE *v.*] = ENERVATE *v.* in various senses. Hence **Ene·rved, Ene·rving** *ppl. adjs.*

1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 28 Like feeble Miloes armes eneru'd, and dead. 1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* 19 [Their] effeminacies have enerv'd the strength of their declining Kingdoms. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* ii. (1651) 18 A forelaid designe to enerve their authority. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccvi, Unsteddy doctrines, which attend Ennerved minds. *c* 1680 EARL DORSET *Antiq. Coquet* (R.), Age has enerv'd her charms. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* Ded., Riot .. Enerv'd those Arms, that snatch'd the Spoil before. 1795-9 R. LOVELL & SOUTHEY *Poems* 109 Beware Luxury's enerving snare. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Ene·rvity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [as if ad. L. **ēnervitas*, f. *ēnervis* nerveless, f. *ē* out + *nervus* nerve.] The condition of being nerveless.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Ene·rvous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēnerv-is* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Bereft of nerve and strength; powerless, futile, spiritless. (Used several times by R. North.)

1677 I. L. & S. D. *Ded. to Cleveland's Poems* A iiij b, We have only an enervous effeminate froth offered. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 93 (1740) 188 After the Plot became enervous, and all farther Use of it was despaired of.

†**E·nes,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 2-3 **æenes, enes,** *Orm.* **æness,** (3-5 **ens,** 3 **eanes,**) 4-5 **enis, -us, -ys**). [Early ME. *ænes, enes*, var. of OE. *ánes* once, assimilated to *éne*, ENE.]

1. Once, on one occasion.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1120 Dises ȝeares com þet leoht to Sepulchrum Domini innan Jerusalem twiges, ænes to Eastron and oðre siðe to Assumptio sancte Marie. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Uwilc mon scal beon twiȝen awesscen of his sunne, enes et þam fulhtbeda .. oðer siðe .. et soð scrifte. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 93 in *E. E. P.* 28 Enes drihte helle brac. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1078 Þatt wass a33 æness o þe ȝer. 1486 AUDELAY *Poems* (1844) 43 At the lest enus a ȝere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 187, I pray the that thou wold kys me enys.

2. At any one time, either past, present, or future; *esp.* to mark the completion of an action; at some time or other, formerly; once upon a time.

c 1205 LAY. 20385 Ænes an ane tide an cniht þer com ride. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is tresor þat þeo hit eanes forloren ne beð hit neauer ifunden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 10699 Vou þat es ens mad rightwis to brek aght naman þat es wis. *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) 203 Be the soule enis ute, A vilir caraing nis ther non. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 3631 For ware he þar-of enys fedde .. his benysoun walde he him gife. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 873 Þat I may see thee come sounde to þis sale enys. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Prol. 2 The woman that enis he hathe truli loued.

1542 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxiii. 2, I was borne in Bion; ens English I was.

3. *At enes*, at one and the same time; = At once 3.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ne ne nime, et enes, to ueole discepliines.

[Enest, misreading in Cursor Mundi for **Evest**, malice, q. v.]

†Enetide, obs. form of **Eventide**.

Eneuch, eneugh, Sc. form of **Enough**.

†Enew, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **ennewe**, 7 **ineaw**, 6–7 **enew**. [ad. OF. *enewer*, *eneauer*, f. *en* in (see En-[1]) + *eau* water.]

trans. Of a hawk: To drive (a fowl) into the water. *refl.* Of a fowl: To plunge in the water. (In Shaks. spelt *emmew*, either by confusion with *emmew* Enmew, or merely by a misprint.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij a, Yowre hawke hath ennewed the fowle in to the ryuer. 1575 Turberv. *Bk. Falconrie* 150 If your falcon do stoupe them and enewe them once or twice. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 91 This outwardsainted Deputie Whose .. deliberate word .. follies doth emmew, As Falcon doth the Fowle. 1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* I. v. (1668) 32 Let her enew the fowl so long till she bring it to the plunge. 1618 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XX, Themselves for very fear they instantly ineaw.

Enew, obs. and dial. form of **Enow**.

Enew, var. of **Ennew** *v.*[1] and [2], *Obs.*

Enewre, obs. var. of **Inure**.

Enexorable, obs. form of **Inexorable**.

Eneye, var. of **Ineye** *v. Obs.* to inoculate.

Enface (enfē·s), *v.* [f. En-[1] + **Face** *sb.*, on the analogy of **Endorse**.] *trans.* To write, print, or stamp a form of words upon the face of (a bill, etc.). Also, *To enface* (words) *upon*. Hence **Enfa·ced** *ppl. a.* Also **Enfa·cement**, what is written or printed upon the face of a bill or note.

1861 *Times* 20 Mar. 6/4 With a memorandum enfaced, as the term was, upon them to the following effect 'Interest payable in London by draught on Calcutta'. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., 'Enfaced' rupee paper, 92½. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 342/1 Identified by a parcel area and reference number both enfaced on the map itself. 1861 *Times* 20 Mar. 6/4, 6,000,000*l.* [of these notes] bore the simple enfacement 'Interest payable in London by draught in Calcutta'.

†Enfai·mle, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [obscurely f. En-[1] + OF. *faim* hunger, or some derivative of that word.] ? *intr.* To suffer from famine (or possibly *trans.*, to starve).

c 1475 *Partenay* 1300 A myghty towne..Which, enfaimling [Fr. *affamee*], Almoste gan purchace The soudan bigly the town beseging.

Enfain: see En- *pref.*[1] 2.

†Enfa·me. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *infame*, *enfame*, ad. L. *infāmia* Infamy.] = Infamy.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 291 The people wol lye & bringe aboute soche enfame. *Ibid.* 292 Some men there been that their owne enfame can none otherwise voide, or els excuse, but be hindoring of other mennes fame.

Enfame, obs. form of **Infame**.

†Enfa·mine, *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.] Famine, starvation.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xii. 352 [The castle] myhte neuere i-wonnē be But only thorwgh enfamyne.

†Enfa·mine, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **enfamyne**. [f. En-[1] + Famine.]

1. *intr.* To perish by famine.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1194 Faste fayled hem þe fode, enfaminied monie.

2. *trans.* To cause to suffer famine; to starve. Also *fig.*

138. Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 150 þes ben cuele fadris þat þus cruelly enfamynen here sugetis soulis. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxiv. (1554) 60 b, When men enfamined haue nether grein ne bred. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clxxi, Within the first yere he had enfamyned the londe.

†Enfa·mish, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **enfamych**, **-yssh**. [Altered form of **Affamish**: see En- *pref.*[1]] *trans.* To famish, starve.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2141 Thay shalle enfamyched be. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2153 (Dubl. MS.) Thare negh was fey for defaute enfamyshyd [*Ashmole*, enfamyschist] hys oste. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. xxxv. 327 b/1, They sawe that they were enfamyssshed. 1766–1800 in Bailey. 1808 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

†Enfa·mishment. *Obs. rare.* [f. **Enfamish** *v.* + -ment.] The action of starving to death.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. § 19 So exquisite a barbarisme, as Richards enfamishment.

Enfamous: see En- *prefix*[1] 2.

†Enfa·ntement. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *enfantement* child-bearing, f. *enfanter* to bear a child.] Offspring.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 260/3 Where thou arte thenfantemente or fruyte of my wombe.

†Enfa·rce, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **enfarse**, 6–7 **infarce**, **-se**. [a. F. *enfarc-ir*, ad. L. *infarcīre*.]

1. To stuff **a.** (a sucking pig, etc.) with forcemeat; **b.** (the belly, oneself) with food.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Put alle in body of þo pygge, Rost hit on broche of irne bygge Enfarsed. 1543 Becon *New Year's Gift* Wks. (1843) 322 How doth the glutton .. enfarce it [his belly] with all kind of dainties!

1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 18 If the partie .. have not longe afore enfarced himselfe with plentie of meate.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1532 Elyot *Gov.* I. iii. (1883) I. 27 Redynge this warke, infarced throughly with suche histories and sentences. *Ibid.* II. vi. II. 55 A man .. by furie chaunged in to an horrible figure, his face infarced with rancour. 1533 — *Cast. Helthe* III. i. (1541) 53 b, The body is infarced eyther with choler, yelowe or blacke, or with fleume. 1548 Becon *Potat. Lent* Wks. 1564 I. 35 b, Souls, replenished and enfarsed with celestiall meate. 1563 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 528 Letters enfarced and replenysshed with all humanytee.

3. To stuff (something) *into*. Also *fig.* (contemptuously) to interpolate.

1564 *Brief Exam.* *iiij b, Ye woulde not be so busie to infarce in your bookes the reproche of these men. 1566 Drant *Horace* a iv. b, Thauthors must be full Of fostred arte, infarst in ballasde breste. 1576 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 13 This neither iawe .. hath on eche side propper cauities with marey infarced. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XXXV. xiv, The earth thus infarced [between planks] continueth a world of yeres. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 5 The Latin Copy-clarke..hath enfarced these words, Quamvis ipse, etc. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* Pref. 8 He..infarceth here a rapsodie.

Hence **Enfa·rcing** *vbl. sb.*

1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref., By the infarcing afterward of these Epistles .. into their bookes of Canons.

Enfasten: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

†Enfa·t, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **infat**. [f. En-[1], In- + Fat *a.*] *trans.* To fatten; *fig.* to make gross.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xiii. 15 The herte of this peple is enfattid. — *Acts* xxviii. 27 The herte of this puple is infattid [Vulg. *incrassatus*].

Enfatuate, obs. form of **Infatuate** *a.* and *v.*

†Enfau·nce. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *enfaunce*, Fr. *enfance*.] Childhood.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4288 The which devel in hir enfaunce Hadde lerned of Loves arte.

†Enfau·nt, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *enfaunt* (Fr. *enfant*). Cf. Infant.] A child, a young person.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 644 in *Babees Bk.* 141 Yf that þou be a 3ong enfaunt, And thenke þo scoles for to haunt.

†Enfau·nt, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *enfaunter* (Fr. *enfant-er*), in same sense. Cf. Infant *v.*] *trans.* To bear (a child).

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 128/2 The place in whych the vyrgyne marye enfaunted and childed Jhesu cryst.

Enfavour: see En-[1] *pref.*[1] 2.

Enfear, Enfeature: see En- *pref.*[1] 2 and 1 a.

Enfect, obs. form of **Infect** *a.* and *v.*

Enfeeble (enfī·b'l), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 **enfebil**, 4–5 **enfeble**, 6 **enfeable**, **-febel**, 7– **enfeeble**. *β.* 6–7 **infeeble**. [a. OF. *enfebl-ir*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *feble* Feeble. Cf. Affeeble.] *trans.* To make feeble, weaken.

α. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 4 Þei þat angirs me vnskylwysly are sekyd that is enfebild. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 12 She was enfeblyd with ouermoche payne. 1533 More *Apology* xxvii. Wks. 892/1 They both enfeable and also dishonour the realme. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 203 He was enfeebled of abilitie. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 270 Praise .. Enfeebles all internal strength of thought. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 20. 142 The [magnetic] action was greatly enfeebled. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 293 England was enfeebled..by the Wars of the Roses.

β. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 79 Your owne health .. is much infeebled. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* II. 441 With intent to infeeble them for want of water. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 488 So much hath .. paine Infeebled me.

Enfeebled (enfī·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Enfeeble *v.* + -ed[1].] Made feeble, weakened.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxxiv, Let his enfeebled Temples, for one Night Beat orderlie. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 150 To invigorate the enfeebled knees. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. 287 Emotions too violent to be borne by an enfeebled body and mind.

Enfeeblement (enfī·b'lmĕnt). [f. Enfeeble *v.* + -ment.] The action or process of enfeebling; the state of being enfeebled.

1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. xxiii. (1713) 163 The great.. Enfeeblements of Mind and Body. 1805 *Month. Mag.* XIX. 327 The enfeeblement, or smothering of his argument. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* ii. 33 The enfeeblement of the feeling of veracity is one of the most hurtful things to which our conduct can be instrumental. 1869 Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* ii. 54 The enfeeblement produced by the .. introduction of civilisation.

Enfee·bler. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er.] One who or something which enfeebles.

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 12 He is his own strengths enfeebler. 1618 W. Parkes *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 16 Lust .. the azure infeebler of the braine. 1724 A. Philips *Ode Signora Cussino* 6 Sweet enfeebler of the heart!

Enfee·bling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Enfeeble.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Preamb., The great hurte and enfebelyng of this Realme. 1532–3 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 A great enfeblyng of the kinges saide subiectes. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 567 Those Parts .. which Nature hath left liable..to great enfeeblings.

Enfeebling (enfī·blin), *ppl. a.* [f. Enfeeble *v.* + -ing[2].] That enfeebles.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 206 Infeebling ryot. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 216 Passion .. does in a trice By th' ear and eie admit infeebling vice. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. § 85. 236 The enfeebling expletives 'do' and 'did'. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1300 England survives all things, even..her own enfeebling tolerances.

†Enfee·blish, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **enfebl-esch**, **-ish**, 5 **-ysh**, 6–7 **enfeeblish**. [a. OF. *enfebliss-*, lengthened stem of *enfeblir*: see Enfeeble.] **a.** *intr.* To become or grow feeble. **b.** *trans.* To make feeble, enfeeble.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxii. 14 Who of his neiȝbore eny thing of thes askith to borwe, and it were enfeblished or deed .. he shal be compellid to ȝeeld. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2484 The Fraunche-mene enfeblesches, ne farly me thynkkys! 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. xliii. 329 b/1, He was thus enfeblyssshed in his membres. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 131 Manly strength, by immoderate heat, is resolved and enfeeblished.

Hence **†Enfee·blishing** *vbl. sb.*

1606 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 91 Vndergoing so many, so continuall mutations, and .. enfeeblishings.

†Enfe·llowship, *v. Obs.* [f. En-[1] + Fellowship.] **a.** *trans.* To join in fellowship. **b.** *intr.* To enter into fellowship.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. xxvii. 315, I wille see sir launcelot and enfelaushippe me with hym. *Ibid.* IX. xix. 367 And they enfelaushypped to gyder. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 25 When good men alike in condicions be enfelowshipt in familiaritie together.

†Enfe·lon, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. OF. *enfelonner*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *felon* furious.] *trans.* To make furious, infuriate. Hence **Enfe·loned** *ppl. a.*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 101 b, Anon as the monstre had apperceyued Jason he enfelonned him self. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. viii. 48 Like one enfelon'd or distraught. 1864 Sir R. James *Iasso* X. lii, With a less wicked and enfeloned brow.

Enfence, obs. form of Infence.

Enfeoff (enfe·f), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5 **enfeffe**, **enfefe**, 6 **enfeoffe**, 5– **enfeoff**. Also 5 **enfeffee**. *β.* 5–7 **infeof**(f, 6 **infeffe**, 7 **infeft**. Also 6 **infeoffee**. See also Enfief. [a. OF. *enfeffer*, *enfiefer* (AF. *enfeoffer*), f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *fief* Fief. In Anglo-Lat. *infeoffāre*.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a fief; to put (a person) in possession of the fee-simple or fee-tail of lands, tenements, etc. Also *absol.* Const. *in*, *of*, †*on*, later *with*; also *simply*.

α. 1400 50 *Alexander* 2793 [Alexander] enfeffid þaim belyue, In palais, in prouince, in principall regnes. 1412 Sir T. Langeford in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 18 Y pray alle 30w þat bene enfeffeed in my londes..þat 3e fulfylle my forseyd wylle. 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 71 Þay wolde enfeffe Philippe Dene on vj marces of rente. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 172 Karowe and I withe oder waren enfefed in a howese and land. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xvi. (1638) 86 The grantor enfeoffeth the grantee of one of the said acres. 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* x. 14, I will enfeoff fair Margaret in all. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 614 The Scottish King claimed that Country from King John, who by his deed enfeoffed him thereof. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* III. vi. § 13 We .. shall take such tenements into our hand, and shall enfeoffe others therein. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 308 A criminal .. is .. enfeoffed with an estate. 1818 Cruise *Digest* I. 43 If the lord enfeoffs another of the tenancy, this makes the land frank fee *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 337 The veteran was enfeoffed in the lands and Manor. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. xiii. 431 Charles II .. enfeoffed his brother, the Duke of York, with the counties between Pemaquid and the St. Croix.

β. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 12. § 5 Tenementes whereof they by this Acte be infeoffed. 1590 H. Swinburne *Treat. Test.* 93 If a man seased of lande in fee doe infeoffee a straunger. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 33 b, The sonne seeks the death of the father, that he may be infeoffed in his wealth. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 42 b, Whosoeuer is disabled by the Common Law to take, is disabled to infeoffe. 1640 *Canterburians Self-Conviction* 99 They set up a rubricke, feafing and infeffing the officiating Priest in the halfe of all the oblations. 1662 Fuller *Worthies Westmorl.* III. 141 Richard Gilpin .. was infeoffed .. in the Lordship of Kentmire-hall by the Baron of Kendal. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 566 He should infeofe her in a jointure of 40,000 crowns a year out of the dutchy of Berry.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

α. 1407 *Will. Thorpe's Exam.* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 57 This office that ye would now enfeoff me with 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 64 For strengthe, ner force, may nat atteyne certayne a wille þat stant enfeffyd in Fraunchise. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 179 The Fathers of our earthly bodies .. cannot .. enfeofe vs in glory perpetuall. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 247 The commodity is yours, for whose good we are enfeoffed with this power. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 251 The fish in which they had enfeoffed themselves at the expense of Nannie Fizzle.

β. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1886) I. 43 To set before us this flesh; and..to infeoffe us in it. 1684 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 431 Infeoffing them in a land flowing with milk and honey.

2. To hand over as a fief; to surrender, give up entirely. *fig.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 69 The skipping King.. Enfeoff'd himselfe to Popularitie. 1610 *Histrio-m.* v. 251 Hee that is most infeoft to Tyrannie. 1833 H. Coleridge *Poems* I. 46 The choicest terms are now enfeoff'd to folly. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* I. ii. 12 The weak lot which is enfeoffed to popularity.

†Enfeoffee'. *Obs.* In 5 **enfeffe**. [a. pa. pple. of AF. *enfeoffer*: see -ee.] One who is enfeoffed.

1424 R. Flore in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 61, I wul þat my said enfeffez make astate þerof to my said son Thomas.

Enfeoffment (enfe·fmĕnt). Also 5 **enfeff-**, 6 **infeoff-**, 8 **enfeofment**. [f. Enfeoff + -ment.] **a.** The action of enfeoffing. **b.** The deed or instrument by which a person is enfeoffed. **c.** The fief or estate, in quot *fig.* **d.** The possession of a fief.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 112 For the in paradyse I ordeynnyd A place . fulle Ryche was thyn enfeftment. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. lxxxii, The King, as husband to the crown, doth by The wifes infeoffment hold. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 190 By their Charters, Enfeoffments, and Testaments recorded in old storie. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 166 Otho..invested the houses of Stolberg and Schwarzburg with the joint enfeoffment of it. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 54 The Spanish ambassador would not be present at the solemnity of his enfeofment. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 238 That an enfeoffment to that effect might be executed.

Enfer, Enferre, obs. forms of INFER.

†**Enferme,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *enferme-r* to shut up.] *trans.* To shut up, enclose.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xviii. 104 That whiche is enfermed and closed in the erthe is helle.

†**Enfermer.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *enfermier* :—late L. *infirmārius.*] The superintendent of a (monastic) infirmary: see INFIRMARER.

c 1385 *Metr. Hom.* 29 A blak munk of an abbaye was enfermer of all

Enfermerere, var. of INFIRMARER, *Obs.*

Enfermi: see ENFIRM.

Enfertile, Enfertilize: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 2, 3.

†**Enfe·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? for **infested*, f. INFEST *a.* bitterly hostile + -ED^{1}; or error for *enfestered.*] Embittered.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 354 That olde Enfested grudge.

Enfester: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 3.

Enfetter (enfe·təɹ), *v.* Also 7 **infetter.** [f. EN-^{1} + FETTER *sb.*] *trans.* To put into fetters, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, to enslave *to.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 351 His Soule is so enfetter'd to her Loue. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX viii. (1632) 581 Those seruitudes wherewith..they were supposed to be enfettered. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. 75 Like a Serpent by an Eagle truss't; Which to his head and feet, infettered, clings. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 4 They haue the keys..of all the prisons..to infetter any at their beck. 1860 C. LANGSTER *Hesperus,* etc. 186 Love should be enfettered, hand and foot, For the long æon of a human year.

Enfeud, obs. form of INFEUD.

Enfever (enfī·vəɹ), *v.* [f. EN-^{1} + FEVER *sb.*] *trans.* To throw into a fever; *fig.* to exasperate, incense. Hence **Enfe·vering** *ppl. a.*

1799 SEWARD *Horace's Odes* I. i., To blend the enfevering draught with its pellucid waves. 1647 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 6 To enfever the people against him [the King].

Enfief (enfī·f), *v. rare.* [f. EN-^{1} + FIEF.] = ENFEOFF.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 153 Enfiefed with spacious places of worship..by Constantine. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law L.* 169 The privileges were all enfiefed.

Enfield (e·nfild). The name of a village in Middlesex, near which the Government has a manufactory of small arms. Used *attrib.* with various military terms, as in *Enfield rifle,* etc.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 377 The length of the Enfield bullet is ⅞ inch. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. IX. iv. 633 One hundred Enfield riflemen of the 64th. *Ibid.* Covered at discretion by Enfield skirmishers. *Ibid.* 634 The power of the Enfield rifle in British hands.

Enflerce, Enfigure: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 2 and 1 b.

Enfilade (enfilē·d), *sb.* [a. Fr. *enfilade,* f. *enfiler* to thread on a string, hence to pierce or traverse from end to end, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*^{1}) + *fil* thread.]

†1. A suite of apartments, whose doorways are placed opposite to each other. Hence in phrase, *In enfilade.* Also applied to a long 'vista', as between rows of trees, etc. *Obs.*

1705 30 S. GALE in Nichols *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 41 Rooms which..are placed in enfilade. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden,* Groves form'd of Rows of Fruit-trees and Forest-trees..make..very agreeable Enfilades. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 265 An enfilade of correspondent gates. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* XXXVIII. The trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the enfilade, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them. 1805 REPTON *Landsc. Garden.* (ed. 2) 105 A magnificent enfilade through a long line of principal apartments.

2. *Mil.* †a. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Enfilade* [in Military Affairs] is the Situation of a Post, so that it can discover and scour all the length of a straight line. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

b. A 'fire' from artillery or musketry which sweeps a line of works or men from one end to the other. Also *attrib.* in *enfilade fire.*

1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 175 Its [the echelon's] prolongation shall not be exposed to an enfilade. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 286 You would have iron guns instead of brass for your enfilade. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xii. 255 Threatening..his batteries with an enfilade fire. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. liv. 485 The space within the works..was exposed to enfilade.

Enfilade (enfilē·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To set (trees) so as to form an enfilade. *Obs.* (*nonce-use.*)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quincunx,* Take care that the trees be well squar'd or laid out by a line, and, as it were, enfiladed one with another.

2. *Mil.* To subject to an enfilade; to 'rake' or to be in a position to 'rake' (a line of fortification, a line of troops, a road, etc.) from end to end with a fire in the direction of its length.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Enfilade,* or *Enfile* the Courtin, Rampart, etc., is to scour or sweep the whole length of such a Work with the Shot. *a* 1758 *Expedition to Carthagena* (J.), The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were enfiladed by the Spanish cannon. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide,* A work is said to be enfiladed when a gun can be fired into it, so that the shot may go all along the inside of the parapet. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 357 This success made it an operation of no difficulty to enfilade the enemy's position on the left bank. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. v. 237 The bridge..was enfiladed by the enemy's cannon. 1879 LOW *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* iv. 333 Our course..was completely enfiladed by a stone breastwork.

b. *transf.*

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 413 The level beams of the rising or setting sun as they happened to enfilade the gorge. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1872) 119 The bow-window of the Club..enfilades Pall Mall.

Hence **Enfila·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Enfila·ding** *ppl. a.*

1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 581/1 Two enfiladed batteries. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 33 The continued fire of the first or enfilading batteries. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog. N. L. Abbott* II. 101 The Twentieth..advanced..under an enfilading fire of artillery.

†**Enfi·le,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **infile.** [a. Fr. *enfile-r*: see ENFILADE.]

1. *trans.* To put on a string or thread. Also, *To enfile up*: to hang up on a string, etc.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 They taughten him [Sardanapallus] to lace a braide..and to enfile A perle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 124 To cut the root..into thin roundles, and to keep them enfiled vp. *Ibid.* II. 133 The swine mushromes..are hanged vp to dry infiled vpon a rush running through them. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 116 When they had slain my men, they them enfil'd..like fishes hung in ranks.

2. *Her.* In pa. pple. (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald.* Gloss. s. v., When the head of a man or beast, or any other charge, is placed on the blade of a sword, the sword is said to be enfiled with whatever is borne upon it.

†**Enfi·re,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **enfyre.** [f. EN-^{1} + FIRE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To set on fire.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 13 The son enfyrit haill, as to my sycht. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1605–7) I. 234 Th' Orbe of Flame..doth not enfire the frame.

b. To inflame.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans booke* 79 By the which the bloude is enfyred and chawfed.

2. *fig.* a. To kindle (a passion, zeal, etc.). b. To fire, inflame (a person) with anger, passion.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* XXV, So hard those heavenly beauties he enfyred. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXXVIII. (1632) 119 Great cares of sharpe desire Doe carefull man distract, torment, enfire. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 12 (Wks. 1628) 752 The touch of whom hath so much enfired his ghostly zeale. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. xiv, Fruition Love enfires. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 260 Cupid..with the presents should the raging queen Enfire.

†**Enfi·rm,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 3 **enfermi.** [ME. *enfermi,* a. OF. *enferme-r,* f. *en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *ferme* :—L. *firm-us* FIRM; the later *enfirm* prob. a new formation on EN-^{1} + FIRM *a.*]

trans. To strengthen, fortify.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 552 To Gloucetre hii wende, to enfermi þen toun. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV,* liii, The Gascoynes thus enfirm'd, and noe great feare Of French Invasion.

Enfix, rare var. of INFIX.

Enflame, -flaumbe, obs. ff. INFLAME.

Enflesh (enfle·ʃ), *v.* Also 6–7 **inflesh.** [f. EN-^{1}, IN- + FLESH *sb.*]

trans. a. To make into flesh. b. To cause a growth of flesh upon (the limbs). c. To plant or establish in the flesh, to ingrain. d. To give a fleshly form to. Hence **Enfle·shing** *vbl. sb.*

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 No more then the deytie is recompted enfleshed for that it is substancially in us. *Ibid.,* The incarnation or enfleshing of Christes Godhead. 1598 FLORIO, *Incarnare,* to incarnate, to inflesh. *Ibid., Incarnamento,* an enfleshing, an incarnating, incarnation. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 173 Those vices, which are habituated, inbred, setled, and enfleshed in him. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. (R.), Who th' Deity Inflesht, and man's flesh deified. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.,* *To his Mistresses,* Bring your magicks, spels, and charmes, To enflesh my thighs and armes. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 212 Our love must incarnate, enflesh, and embody itself.

†**Enflou·rish,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-^{1} + ME. **flureschen, flurisen,* FLOURISH.] *trans.* To display flourishingly; to trick out with ornaments.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 198 Ffesauntez enflureschit in flammande silver.

Enflower (enflau·ɹ), *v.* Also 6 **enflore.** [f. EN-^{1} + FLOWER *sb.*] *trans.* To adorn or deck with flowers. Hence **Enflow·ered** *ppl. a.*

1593 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1164 The margent Enflorid with flowris. *c* 1598 B. JONSON *Case Altered* v. i, Milan, these odorous and enflower'd fields Are none of thine. *c* 1600 DAVISON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 327 All engreening and enflowering Those pleasant mountagnets. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 2 The cheerful Lady of the light..Dispersed her beams through every part of this enflow'red globe. 1888 A. J. BUTLER *Dante, Paradise* X. 132 Thou wouldst know from what plants this garland is enflowered.

Enfluence, obs. form of INFLUENCE.

Enfoil: see EN- *prefix*^{1} 3.

†**Enfo·ld,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] A convolution (of the brain or intestines).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 72 The intrels..are circunduced into diuers, and many enfoldes, and turnynges. *Ibid.* VIII. 100 The brayne..seemeth to shew many infoldes and turnynges.

Enfold, infold (en-, infōu·ld), *v.*^{1} Also 7 **infould.** *Pa. pple.* occas. 7 **infold,** 9 **enfolden.** [f. EN-^{1}, IN- + FOLD *sb.* and *v.*] To put into a fold, or within folds.

1. *trans.* To wrap up, envelope *in* or *with* a garment, or a surrounding medium of any kind. Also with the garment, etc. as subject.

a. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 192 Seed single..enfolded in the cup. 1860 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvi. (1862) 272 The oak is enfolded in the acorn. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. 34 The royal robes in which the body had been enfolded were borne away.

β. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. XXXVI, She in the body was infold, Of this low life. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. XX. 52 Two Membranes..infolding the whole bladder. 1713 POPE *Windsor For.* 393 The pearly shell [shall] its lucid globe infold. 1725 — *Odyss.* III. 540 Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold The victim's horn with circumfusile gold. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (1757) 137 Gay rainbow silks her mellow charms infold. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. ii. II. 101 Cast o'er The knight your magic mantle and infold him.

b. *fig.*

a. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., The kindness..is wont to be enfolded mainly within the rank or stock..of the same. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 All Plants..A confluential Loveliness enfold. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* ii, She lay enfolden In the warm shadow of her loveliness. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 233 His love enfolded her childish heart with more than mortal tenderness.

β. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 73 Vnlesse the breath of Hartsicke groanes Mist-like infold me from the search of eyes. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* (1851) Pref. 95 That book within whose sacred context all wisdome is infolded. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 58 Night infolds the day.

2. To encompass, encircle; to clasp, embrace. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* (T.), For all the crest a dragon did infold With greedy paws. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 236 She never knew how to enfold The force of Venus swimming all in gold. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. v. *Poet. Misc.* 119 Her snow-white arms..their now dead lord infold. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 555 His neck with fond embrace infolding fast. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 414 While the Muses hang enfolding Knee and foot with faint wild hands. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 132 [Vines] with lusty stems Their elms infolding. *Ibid.* I. 277 Each snake, inclipping them, infolds. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. XX. 302 Its people, infolding at one extreme the offspring of colonists from Greece, and at the other the hardy children of the Northmen.

†3. = INVOLVE. a. To imply or necessarily include. b. To involve or plunge *in* (disaster). Also *refl.* c. To involve in obligation, to oblige.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 250/1 God should infolde vs in one selfe same destruction. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 145 We infold our selves in that fault, which we reproove in others. *Ibid.* 430 All covetous men..infold themselves in many griefs. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 24 That any thing be, infolds necessarily the will and power of God thereto. 1646 N. LOCKYER *Sermon* 11 There be many difficulties about the creature, but may be all infolded in one, to wit, sinne.

4. To put into the shape of a fold or succession of folds; formerly often *fig.* to render involved or intricate. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 Fitter for a Declamation than agreeable to a Treatise infolded as this is. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* i. 4 A great cloude, and a fire infoulding it selfe. 1612 *Drayton's Poly-olb.* Introd. A ij, The verse oft..so infolds that suddaine conceipt cannot abstract a forme of the clothed truth. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 324 As the rim is infolded. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 950 The cambium layer..becomes deeply infolded where it extends inwards.

Hence **Enfo·lded** *ppl. a.*, **Enfo·ldedly** *adv.*

c 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 64 The celestial Sirens..That sit upon the nine infolded spheres. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 92 A semblance as of infolded flame. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 280 [It] is neither expresly nor infoldedly taught in holy Scripture.

Enfold (enfōu·ld), *v.*^{2} *rare.* [f. EN- *pref.*^{1} + FOLD *sb.*^{1}] To shut up (sheep, etc.) in a fold.

1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 94 She left the Lovers to enfold her Sheep. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 13 Until the last little lamb had been safely enfolded.

Enfolder, infolder (en-, infōu·ldəɹ). [f. ENFOLD *v.*^{1} + -ER.] One who or something which enfolds; † in quot. *spec.* an enveloping membrane.

1545 RAYNALD *Womans booke* (1564) 45 Bryngyng from thence the veine of the chylde, betweene his seconde and the innermost infolder. *Ibid.* I. (1634) 79 The third or the inmost infolder of the child..is so thinne that one may easily see through it. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* Poet. Wks. (1883) 30 That shadow, the enfolder of your quiet eyelids.

Enfolding, infolding (en-, infōu·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb ENFOLD. Also *concr.* in various applications: (*a.*) a wrappage, envelope, † in *pl.* garments; (*b.*) a fold, convolution.

1586 W. WEBBE *Disc. Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The turning of verses; the infolding of wordes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 755 Seest thou not the ayre of the Court, in these enfoldings? 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 372 Infoldings of the surface of the organ. 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 45 The infolding of this blastoderm. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 533 The cells which contain chlorophyll exhibit

the infoldings of the cell-wall. 1885 W. K. Parker *Mammal. Descent* iii. 88 The embryo and its inner enfoldings.

Enfolding, infolding (en-, infōʊldiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That enfolds.

1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 169 An infolding Mystery wrapped up, and inclosed. 1735 H. Brooke *Univ. Beauty* i. (K.), In balm imbosom'd every region lies, Of ambient ether and infolding skies. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., St. Michael* ix, Waft us heaven-ward with enfolding wing. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 144 An infolding fire and a supernatural sound arrested their progress.

Enfoldment (enfōʊldmĕnt). *arch.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of enfolding; †*concr.* that which enfolds.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 45 That in mine amorous enfoldment, I might whyrle her [Ierusalem] to Heauen with me. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 94 O most divine and holy Mysterie, symbolically discovering those enigmaticall Enfoldments. 1885 Scott *Talism.* ix, His long slender dark fingers were..almost buried in the large enfoldment of King Richard's hand.

† **Enfo·llow,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **infolewe, en-, infolowe.** [f. En-*pref.*¹ + Follow *v.*] a. *trans.* To follow after; *fig.* to imitate. b. *intr.* To follow on; to ensue, result.

Hence **Enfo·llowing** *vbl. sb.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxii. 23 In his infolewingis he shal ben vndernome [Vulg. *insectationibus arguetur*]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iii. vi. 313 In-folewing Crist in the seid pouerte. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 4 Moche good shold therof enfolowe.

Enfonce (enfɒ·ns), *v. rare.* [ad. Fr. *enfoncer*, f. *en-* (see En-¹) + *foncer* to sink.] *trans.* To sink in; to place in a low or retired position.

1834 R. Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 147 The eyes of this one [the screech owl] not being so deeply enfonced as those of most of the others.

Enfondre, var. of Enfounder *v.*, *Obs.*

† **Enfo·rce,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.: cf. Aforce.] Effort, exertion.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 448 Thai that var With gret enforss assaileand thar. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlii. 68 b/2, All her enforce auaylled her not. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 13 b, We desyre .. with all the enforce and myght of our hertes to be with hym. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1220 A petty enterprise of small enforce.

Enforce (enfōˑ·ɪs), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 **enforse,** (4 ? **enforth,** 6 **enfoarce**), 4– **enforce.** *β.* 4–7 **inforse,** (6 **infors**), 5– **inforce.** [ad. OF. *enforcier, enforcir*:—late L. *infortiāre, infortīre*, f. *in-* (see In-) + *fortis* strong; see also En-*prefix*¹ and Force *sb.*]

I. To put force or strength into.

† **1.** *trans.* To strengthen (a fortress) by extra works, (an army, navy, town, etc.) by extra ships, troops, etc.; to occupy in force; to reinforce. *Obs.*

α. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 908 Enforced were pe entres with egre men fele. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. xxxvii. 177 Morys of Murrawe .. Dat syne enforsyt it [þat Castelle] grettumly. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xlvi. 63 The frenche kynge enforced his great nauy that he had on the see. 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* 52 He ordeyned as it were a forward enforced with a threfold subsidie, or socour. 1668 Temple *Lett. Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 61 To enforce the Towns of Flanders by .. our Troops. 1755 Edwards *Wks.* (1834) I. Introd. 209/2 The French were in constant expectation of being greatly enforced by a large body.

β. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 65 [Thai] inforsit the castell sua. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 376 Provided and inforced with men of war in divers forein Parts. 1697 Dryden *Virg.* (1806) IV. 153 The brave Messapus shall thy troops inforce With those of Tibur.

† **2.** To strengthen in a moral sense; to impart resolution or fortitude to (a person); to encourage (Const. *to* with *inf.*); to strengthen (a resolve, a purpose). *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ℙ 656 This vertu .. enhaunsith and enforceth the soule. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 178/3 Yet was saynt barnabe a man enforced to suffre paynes. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) O vj, By suche exaumples..the good people shoulde enforce them selues. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 314 To enforce the Spirits by some Mixture, that may excite and quicken them. 1685 R. Berkeley in *Mem.* (1857) III. 275 Sir, if the entreaties of a friend can enforce the resolves of so great a philosopher.

† **3.** To add force to, intensify, strengthen (a feeling, desire, influence); to impart fresh vigour or energy to (an action, movement, attack, etc.). *Obs.*

α. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 355 Douglass..enforsit on thame the cry. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4499 Now mote my sorwe enforced be. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ix. 136 And so began the turnement newe to enforse for the rescewe of theire felowes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 The next day to enforce the assaut. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 34 a, Enforcing up his noyse littel and littel. 1727 Pope, etc., *Art Sinking* 76 Hang on lead to .. enforce our descent. 1742 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) III. xii. 287 He [Cicero] .. used to enforce the severity of his abstinence. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 63 ℙ 12 The temptations to do ill are multiplied and enforced. 1775 T. Sheridan *Art Reading* 102 Their [the consonants'] sound should be enforced.

β. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. ii. 31 Infors thi wyndis. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N iv, He .. inforceth his appetite, to know more. 1692–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 374 Conviction of the Worlds Vanity .. as an inner spring actuates and inforces all our outward motions. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* I. vi. (R.), The same authority, and evidence, that inforced the former.

† **b.** To give legal force to; to ratify. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 5 His majesty. always inforces or makes void all the acts passed by them.

4. To press home (an argument, etc.); to urge (a demand, etc.); formerly, also, to lay stress upon, emphasize (a fact, circumstance).

α. c 1449 [see Enforcing *vbl. sb.*] 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iv. i. 90 Against Aumerle we will enforce his Tryall. 1600 Holland *Livy* v. iv. 181 Much against my stomacke, O Quirites, enforce I this point. 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 The Warrant for his execution [being] tendered, and somewhat enforced, she [the Queen] refused to sign it. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (J.), Enforcing the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* II. 68 Where infinite rewards are thus inforc'd .. natural motives to goodness are apt to be neglected. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 87 ℙ 14 The preacher .. enforcing a precept of religion. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 33 In order to enforce what he had said. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. ix. 74 Hoapile enforced his claim by an argument from a reciprocity of rights and duties. 1876 Browning *La Saisiaz* 76 Failed ye to enforce the maxim.

β. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 92 How much every degree is still inforced one above another. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* i. iv, To inforce .. Your cares, your watchings, and your many prayers. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 308 The presence of that doth inforce the absence of the rest. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 24 ℙ 5 This monition might very properly be inforced. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 61 To inforce their musical speech.

† **b.** With obj. clause, or accus. and inf.: To assert, argue forcibly. *Obs.*

1579 J. Knewstub *Confut.* 5 Upon order taken for procuring things to be done, H. N. will necessarily enforce that the same are done. 1613 *Life Will. Conq.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 8 He inforced it to be a good title.

† **5.** To exert (one's strength). *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* (1889) 18 By grete myghte and bodyli strengthe enforced his puyssaunce for to arache and plucke vp the same tree.

† **b.** *refl.* To exert oneself, strive. Const. *to* with *inf.* Also *to* with *sb.*: To strive after, rush into. *Obs.*

α. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 18089 Enforseþ 3ou wiþ myʒte & meyn Stalworþely to stonde a3eyn. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* ℙ 209 Suche as enforcen hem rathere to prayse youre persone by flaterie. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 Eve..enforced her to excuse her of her misdede and synne. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* xv. 20 So have I enforsed my selfe to preache the gospell. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iii. (1822) 213 He enforcit himself to batall. 1535 Fisher *Wks.* 381 Such soules also as .. enforce them selues to a great loue. 1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* Prol. A 1 *a*, We may enforce our selfes to worke amendes. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 535 To enforce, or strain himself earnestly, *conari.*

β. c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 60 [Man] inforsith hymself to be alway gretter and gretter. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. vii. 177 Pallas .. Inforcis hym to greif hys fayis that tyde. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* 43 He .. inforceth him selfe to brenne the houses. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 85 Inforce yourselves to use all diligent .. indeavours.

† **6.** *intr.* for *refl.* To strive, attempt, physically or mentally. Of a ship: To make way. *Obs.*

α. c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 2 It enforthis for to halde besyly in it the swetteste name of Ihesu. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. i. 30 She vseþ ful flatryng familarite wiþ hem þat she enforceþ to bygyle. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xix. 10 Saul enforside to fitche to gidre with a spere Dauid in the wal. — *Acts* xxv. 15 The schipp was rauyschid, and myʒte not enforse into the wynd. 1490 Caxton *How to Die* 4 The deuylle enforseth to brynge to him sorowe vpon sorow. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) 1 *Thess.* ii. 17 We enforsed the more to se your face. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 482 Thrise happie Mayd, Whom thou doest so enforce to deifie.

β. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. i. 37 Nor we may nocht strife, nor enforce [*ed.* 1557 inforce] sa fast Agane the stormе. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 377 False Prophets .. inforce to quench the true vnderstanding of the lawe.

II. To bring force to bear upon.

† **7.** *trans.* To drive by force: **a.** by physical force, as a stone *from* a sling, a person *from* a place. Also, *To enforce open*, and *simply.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 938 And enforsed alle fawre forth at þe 3atez. 1555 *Fardle Facions* i vi. 94 There come into that coaste, infinite swarmes of Gnattes, without any drifte of winde to enforce them. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 109 The very nature of fire helpeth to enforce [air] upward. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. vii. 65 As swift as stones Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 189 If we be inforced by contrary windes. 1627 Speed *England* xxi. § 8 Yet hath she [Lincoln] not escaped the calamitie of sword, as in the time of the Saxons; whence Arthur enforced their Host. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 194 Nor can my stronger groans enforce the portals open. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* ii. xii. (1739) 67 Those that would reduce him, he enforces into foreign Countries.

b. by mental or moral force: To drive a person *to* or *from* a belief, sentiment, or course of action.

1542 Henry VIII *Declar Scots* 192 Beying novve enforced to the warre. 1591 Drayton *Noah* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 119 From remorce In his own nature you doe him inforce. 1635 Austin *Medit.* 101 To this observance (fasting) .. Nature should inforce us. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 1 It..hath enforced them unto strange conceptions. 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* ii. i. (1725) 209, I am inforc'd to trust you with my most near Concerns.

† **8.** To use force upon; to press hard upon. Also *fig.* to press hard upon, urge, with arguments, taunts, entreaties, etc. *Obs.*

138. Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 378 [Naaman] enforsid hym þat he schuld haue take þo giftis. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6409 Thou shalt not streyne me a dele, Ne enforce me. 1494 Fabyan vii. ccxlv. 288 Eyther prynce enforsed so straytly that other, that eyther of theym were vnhorsed. 1566 Grafton *Chron.* II. 176 If you thinke not this..truth, I will not enforce you 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 119 The Flint . much inforced, shewes a hastie Sparke. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 212 He besieged Orleans, and had so enforced it, that the Inhabitants were willing. to yeelde themselves. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 36 It is not the part of a Just Civil Prince..to enforce such a Country. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 279 He enforced him no further.

b. *intr.* in same sense: *To enforce upon. Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* i. To Rdr., How much more the sickenesse enforced vpon me, so much lesse I spared myselfe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 98 The French men so enforced upon them, that they . tooke the sayde Arthur prisoner. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 16/1 They still pressing & inforcing vpon him.

† **9.** To overcome by violence; to take (a town) by storm; to force, ravish (a woman); also *fig.*

α. c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ℙ 900 If the womman maugré hir heed hath ben enforced or noon. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E vj b, He . enforced their wyues. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* 165 They enforced it in two dayes, and likewise the Castle, making slaughter of all the footmen that were withdrawne thither. 1594 P. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* ii. 423 Howsoeuer they labour to enforce (as it were) their conscience. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 172 The great authority of Rome Would faine enforce me by their mere suspitions

β. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 250 A, Inforce theyr wyues and their children. 1577 *Fest.* 12 *Patriarchs* 52 Ye shall .. inforce maidens in Ierusalem.

10. To compel, constrain, oblige. Said of both persons and circumstances. Const. *to* with *inf. arch.*

α. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xii. 12 They were xi days in the shyppe, and enforced it to saile as moche as they myghte. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind* (Arb.) 13 [They] were at the length, enforsed to departe. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 5 My seruing you..Enforced this to come to pas. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iii. (1682) 107 Accompanied with two Goddesses; the one was (Eloquence) to perswade them, and the other was (Violence) to enforce them. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* ii. ii. (1739) 15 The Parliament was sometimes enforced to adjourn it self for want of number sufficient. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 387 [He] had been . enforced to enter into a bond of a thousand pounds. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. xxxv, Only by strong and torturing spells enforced. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 17 You would have been enforced to compress your missive within..scanty bounds.

β. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Pream., The Parties ..were inforced and constrayned to sue ther Lyverey . oute of the Handes of the seid late Kyng. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 82 The husbandman was necessarily inforced .. to sel his Victayles dearer. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 33 The Bargain being made, the Law will inforce the Borrower to pay it.

III. To produce, impose, effect, by force.

† **11.** To produce by force, material or immaterial; to extort (tears, concessions, etc.) *from* a person; to force (a passage); to bring on (a quarrel, etc.) by force; to force on. *Obs.*

α. 1586 Marlowe 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii, With shivering spears enforcing thunder-claps. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 42 My paper burthened with this long discourse..enforceth an end. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* (1861) 131 Dare you enforce the furrows of reuenge Within the brows of royal Radagon? 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. iii. (1616) 48 Why, how now, brother, who enforst this brawle? 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xi. (1821) 134 The White Knight .. condemned both his Sonne and people for their folly, to enforce a fight. 1812 J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 134 The endurances we underwent..enforced many a tear.

β. 1531 46 Elyot *Governour* (1883) II. 215 Iniurie apparaunt and with powar inforced. may be with lyke powar resisted. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* Pref Ep 1 The long intercessing of so great a benefite, inforced through the tyrannie of Antichrist. 1611 Lanyer *Salve Deus* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 230 Your cries inforced mercie, grace, and loue, From Him whom greatest princes would not moue. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. (1651) 212 By the striking of a flint fire is inforced. 1636 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Div. Poems* Ex. xv. (1648) 2 Pharaohs Chariots . Twixt walls of Seas their way inforce. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* i. 54 To feign them, or at the least to inforce Notes.

† **12.** To force, obtrude (something) *on* a person.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* ii. i. 129, I will no more enforce mine office on you.

13. To compel by physical or moral force (the performance of an action, conformity to a rule, etc.); to impose (a course of conduct) *on* a person.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* i. xiii. (1739) 23 This course was .. inforced upon them by a Roman Constitution. 1712 Berkeley *Pass. Obed.* § 3 A supreme power of making laws, and enforcing the observation of them. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiv, To enforce upon his fiery temper compliance with the rules of civil life. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. i. ii. 143 He declared his determination to enforce obedience to the order. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 63 The bloated tyrant . enforced payment by scourge and thumbscrew. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to enforce the education of their children upon unwilling parents.

14. To compel the observance of (a law); to support by force (a claim, demand, obligation).

α. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 25 A deflowred maid, And by an eminent body, that enforc'd The Law against it! 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* iii. § 13 There was neither jail nor executioner in his kingdom to enforce the laws. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 131 It should be the business of the legislature .. to enforce this Divine precept. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 265 Sparta .. paid no regard to the sentence, which, after the battle of Mantinea, there was none to enforce. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 503 They sent a body of 1000 infantry and 300 horse to enforce their demand.

β. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 652 This law was inforced..with a rigour at once cruel and ludicrous.

b. *absol. rare.*

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. 39 If as an individual he is obliged to obey, as one of the public he is entitled to enforce upon other individuals.

Enforceable (enfō·ɹsăb'l), *a.* Also 6 inforcible, 9 enforcible. [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being enforced. † Also = FORCIBLE.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* C ij b, See .. what may be brought to reproche the credit of such inforcible proofes. *a* 1677 BARROW Sermon VI. *Wks.* I. 71 (L.) Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and enforcible by good reason. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. viii. 495 An obligation enforceable in equity. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 555 Either party.. may .. get damages, enforceable by distress. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XV. (ed. 5) 245 Feudal rights no longer enforcible.

Enforced (enfō·ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] **1.** That is subjected to force or constraint. *rare.*

1634 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 74 This concurse .. of the water doth take down with it into the bottom of the deeps the enforced spirit, and there suffocates and keeps it down, etc. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxlvi. 134 They pleaded themselves enforced agents.

2. That is forced upon or exacted from a person; that is produced by force; forced, constrained.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 203 He hath constrayned such to yeelde to inforced obedience and servitude. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 9 Gastly Lookes Are at my seruice, like enforced Smiles. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. x. 364 The slavery of an inforced marriage. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 128 A country where a degraded class is held to enforced labour. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* v. 68 How Sir John could have endured the enforced silence.

Enforcedly (enfōˈɹsĕdli), *adv.* Also 6–7 inforcedly. [f. prec. + -LY².] In an enforced manner. † a. By force, forcibly (*obs.*). b. Under compulsion. c. With constrained utterance.

1579 TWYNE *Phisick agst. Fortune* II. lxvii. 244 a, I am enforcedly dryuen into banishment. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 18 She for whom he died [was] inforcedly left alive. 1635 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 226 They should doe it of necessity, inforcedly, and compulsorily. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 Suppose that Perkin Warbeck .. had inforcedly and so usurpingly gained the Government. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 180 Whose Geography we studied enforcedly at school. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* III. II. x. 7 The oracle spoke—enforcedly—slowly cruelly.

† **Enforcedly,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 inforcely, enforsaly. [irregularly f. ENFORCE *v.* + -LY².] In a forcible manner; violently, furiously.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 314 Saw thaim cum swa inforcely. *Ibid.* v. 324 Than suld thai, full enforsaly .. assale The ynglis men.

Enforcement (enfōˈɹsmĕnt). Also 6–8 in-. [a. OF. *enforcement*: see ENFORCE *v.* and -MENT.] The action or process of enforcing.

† **1.** The action or process of increasing the strength of anything (*esp.* an armed force, etc.); *concr.* a reinforcement. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 35 Such a force of Irish Rebels now ready to be shipped..for their assistance and enforcement. 1688 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 406 The Prince of Conde was sent in haste out of Flanders, with a great Enforcement. 1762 *Acc. of Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 250/1 Something equivalent to those enforcements and lowering of sounds which gives such a pleasant variety.

† **2.** Energetic activity; an effort. *Obs. rare.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) To Rdr., Their busie inforcement hath kindled in others the like hatred and contempt. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Know.* To Rdr., To accomplishe so haulte an enforcement.

3. The urging a demand, pressing home an argument, representation, or statement.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 33 Forcible reasons, enforcements, robukes, and perswasions. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 537 What inforcements..to perswade men? 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 165 These preach (as St. John, after, did;) using the same manner of Enforcement. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 § 10 Persuaded the tenants .. to entreat his enforcement of their representations. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 160 It cost him many years of arguing, illustration, and enforcement. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 54 How large a space is occupied with the enforcement of this claim.

† **4.** The action of bringing force to bear upon, doing violence to, or overcoming by force (a person or thing). Also *fig.* a strained interpretation (of words). *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1061/1 Where he did so much by batterie & other kinds of inforcement. 1583 FULKE *Defence* Answ. Pref. § 10. 28, I marvel at your bold assertions, and abhor your impudent enforcements. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 8 And his enforcement of the Citie Wiues. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 120 As the Thing, that's heauy in it selfe, Vpon enforcement, flyes with greatest speede.

5. Constraint, compulsion; a constraining or compelling influence. *rare* in mod. use.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 b, He dremed of his lady for thenforcement of loue. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 41 The soule..throughe thenforcement of disease had forsaken the bodye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 57 b, Often tymes the soldiour saieth, his capitaines biddyng was his enforcement. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 125 For any enforcement that Artur with all his Chivalry could make. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 2 O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung By sweet enforcement. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* vii. 60 By thy own enforcement [I] come to force thee, Being passion-mad.

6. The forcible exaction of a payment, an action, etc.; the enforcing or compelling the fulfilment of (a law, demand, obligation); † *concr.* a means of enforcing, a 'sanction'.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. lxiv, Though hee had then inforcements of expence Both for offence, retaynements, and defence. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 266 To see the ruine of our Protestation, and the inforcement of a Slavish life. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 150 The Rewards and Punishments..which the Almighty has established as the Enforcements of his Law. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 78 Is it consistent with the divine wisdom to prescribe rules to us, and leave the enforcement of them to the folly of human institutions? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, The occasion seemed to require an enforcement of domestic discipline. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7 (1882) 150 [The] weakness [of the Charter] in providing no means for the enforcement of its own stipulations.

Enforcer (enfōˈɹsəɹ). [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -ER.] One who enforces.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Forceur*, a conqueror, an enforcer. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 6 The Contrivers, Advisers and Enforcers. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 234 A rigorous advocate and unrelenting enforcer of measures of public economy and retrenchment. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xci. XII. 20 A paramount obligation of which he was the enforcer. 1885 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 902 Besides its function as enforcer of morality..the State has another office.

Enforcible: see ENFORCEABLE.

Enforcing (enfōˈɹsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENFORCE in its various senses. † *concr.* That which enforces.

138 . WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 245 Of sich enforsinge mote nedis come mede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) 31 Aungels dystroye the reeses and the enforcynges of fendes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 116 (Harl. MS.) When the lion had sight of hem, he Ran to him with a cruell enforsynge. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iv. 446 This hool argument with alle hise enforcingis. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. v. (1883) I. 35 Without any violence or inforsinge. *c* 1610–5 *Female Saints* (1866) 80 After long enforcing she must needes yield nature her due. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Foundat. Relig.* 12 Love is the inforcing, or motive of the Will, to the thing loved.

Enforcing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That enforces or presses upon.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxiv, The thin-film'd Bladder breakes Prest with the burthen of enforceing Ayre. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 12 A drink invented by an enforcing necessity.

Hence **Enforcingly** *adv.*, in a forcible manner; earnestly, impressively.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xliv. 5 Onlesse it bee put enforcingly for assurance sake. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. 9, I am wished to write more enforcingly to you.

† **Enforcive,** *a. Obs.* [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -IVE.] **1. a.** Tending to enforce. b. Urgent, forcible.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 83 b With these and such like inforciue arguments the harts of his souldiors were greatly incouraged. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 212 [An eagle] who seasde in her repayre A sucking hind calfe, which she trust in her enforciue seeres. *Ibid.* X. 128 Why stir ye thus so late? Sustain we such enforcive cause? 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gospel Truth* 6 Those Attributes of God, that are most enforcive of a gracious Answer.

2. As quasi-*sb.* (nonce-use), after the analogy of *motive*: A means of compelling.

1686 A. HORNECK *Crucified Jesus* (1695) 373 If these Motives cannot prevail, God hath Enforcives which shall.

Hence † **Enforcively** *adv.*, by compulsion.

1880 WEBSTER cites MARSTON.

† **Enforest** (enfŏˈrĕst), *v. Obs.* Also 7 en-, inforrest. [f. EN-¹ + FOREST. Cf. AFFOREST.] *trans.* To convert (arable or pasture land) into forest or hunting-ground. Cf. AFFOREST.

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 128 All such as were found to haue beene inforrested since the first Coronation of Henry the Second to bee disafforested. 1627 SPEED *England* vi. § 7 Thirtie miles of circuit inforrested for his game of Hunting. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 174 Henry the Eight enforrested the grounds hereabouts [Hampton Court].

Enforge: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enform, etc.: see INFORM, etc.

† **Enforsothe,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 153 Whanne y enforsobe me oþer whilis, and þinke y wolde lyue o trewe lijf.

Enfort: see EN- *pref.*¹ 2.

Enforth, variant of EMFORTH, *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne*, To save a gentilmanne enforthe [*v. r.* emforth] hir might.

Enforth, obs., ? var. of ENFORCE *v.*

† **Enfortune,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-¹ + FORTUNE.] *trans.* To invest with a property or quality.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 105 But he that wroght hit enfortuned hit so, That every wight that had hit shulde have wo.

† **Enfouble,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *enfuble-r*:—L. *infibulā-re* to buckle in, f. *in* in + *fibula* buckle; cf. F. *affubler*, repr. med.L. *affibulāre* of same meaning.] *trans.* To wrap up, veil closely.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 939 Hir frounte folden in sylk, enfoubled ay quere.

Enfoul: see EN- *pref.*¹ 2.

† **Enfoulder,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. EN-¹ + OF. *fouldre* (mod.Fr. *foudre*) thunderbolt.] Implied in **Enfouldred** *ppl. a.*, ? charged with thunder-bolts, black as a thunder-cloud.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 40 With fowle enfouldred smoake and flashing fire.

† **Enfounder,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 enfonder. [ad. F. *enfondrer*, f. *en-* in + *fondrer* in same senses.] a. *trans.* To drive in, batter in. b. *intr.* Of a horse: To stumble, drop down.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 25 b, At the thirde stroke he enfondrid .. his helme. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 87 His hors enfoundred vnder hym.

Enfourm, obs. form of INFORM.

† **Enfrain,** *v. Obs. rare. Pa. pple.* enfraint. [ad. OF. *enfraindre* (F. *enfreindre*):—L. *infringĕre*, f. *in* (see IN-) + *frangĕre* to break.] *trans.* To violate (a promise, an obligation).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 63 b, Ofte times they [promises] ben enfrainte and broken. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* xcviii. 129 She hadde .. enfraynt her mariage, for the whiche she shulde be bete with stones. *Ibid.* cxliii. 203 This commaundement I have enfrayned and broken.

Enframe (enfrēˈm), *v.* Also 9 inframe. [f. EN-¹ + FRAME *sb.*] *trans.* a. To set (a picture, etc.) in or as in a frame. b. Of surrounding objects: To serve as a frame to. Also *fig.*

Hence **Enframed** *ppl. a.*

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 514 The boats and rafts; the floating bodies .. all enframed by the gaping ruin of the fallen dwellings. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I. i, But all the powers of the house of Godwin Are not enframed in thee. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 40 Masses of golden-brown hair inframing the exquisite face. 1886 G. B. BROWN *Schola to Cathedr.* iv. 171 Mosaics, and gold-enframed enamels.

† **Enfranch,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 enfraunch, 7 infranch. [a. AF. *enfraunch-er*, f. *en-* in + *franc* free.] = ENFRANCHISE.

Hence **Enfranched** *ppl. a.*

1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 193 By him we be enfraunched from the captivitie and thraldome of the Divell. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 149 He has Hiparchus, my enfranched Bondman, whom He may at pleasure whip. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 55 The sovereigntie of thy worth infranches Thy captive beautie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. xlii, Little caps and shaved head..infranched bondmens guise.

Enfranchisable (enfrantʃizăb'l, -tʃəizăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That admits of being enfranchised; capable of being enfranchised.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* i. § 25 It being..competent to enfranchise the twenty-five enfranchisable within the lower numbers.

Enfranchise (enfraˈntʃiz, -tʃəiz), *v.* Forms: 6 enfraunches(e, -ize, 7 -ise, enfranchis, 6– enfranchise; also 6–7 infranchese, -ise, infraunchise. [ad. OF. *enfranchiss-*, lengthened stem of *enfranchir*, f. *en* (see EN- *pref.*¹) + *franc* free: see FRANK *a.* Cf. AFFRANCHISE.

By Johnson regarded as f. EN-¹ + FRANCHISE, a view of the derivation which has influenced the later use. The pronunciation of *enfranchise*, *affranchise*, has from 18th c. followed the same course as that of *franchise*: Buchanan (1766), an orthoepist of no great authority, has (-tʃəiz) in all three words: Perry (1793) has (-tʃiz); Sheridan, Walker (1790) and the majority of later orthoepists, have (-tʃiz), but (-tʃəiz) reappears in Knowles (1835) and in Ogilvie (1850), and is given as an alternative in many recent Dicts.]

I. To admit to personal freedom.

1. To admit to freedom, set free (a slave or serf).

1532 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii. (1883) II. 77 Thou in a priuate jugement were ouercommen of a poore man but late infraunchised. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 123/1 He did not onelie baptise them, but also infranchised them of all bodilie seruitude and bondage. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraph. Div. Poems* 1 Sam. ii. 1, Those who served, infranchised. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. ii. 393 A villain enfranchised.. could cultivate it only by means of what the landlord advanced to him. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* (1880) III. 119 The Tsar has not enfranchised me.

fig. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 127 He is both blessed and enfranchised from al travayl. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* iii. 37 [The] beginning of each Christians Regeneration .. whereby he Infrancheses himself from the world. *a* 1754 W. HAMILTON *Youngest Grace* (R.), Psyche, infranchis'd from all mortal pain. 1888 *British Weekly* 24 Aug. 273/1 The soul..should become mellow and enfranchised.

† **b.** To set free from political subjection. *Obs.*

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 7 Vntill the Britons enfraunchized themselves by a generall reuolte. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 23 Take in that Kingdome, and Infranchise that. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 556 To be infranchiz'd with full liberty equall to thir Conquerours.

2. To release from confinement; chiefly *transf.* or *fig.* (Freq. in Shaks.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 93 If you finally refuse to deliuer him, I thinke verily the counsayle will enfraunches hym. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 125 From that wombe where you imprisoned were He is infranchised and come to light. 1598 [see ENFRANCHISED.] 1606 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 160 Break your fetters, enfranchis your selfe. 1678 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* ix. (ed. 3) 202 Liberate and enfranchise that which is good.

† **b.** *humorously.* To get (a thing) free.

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 16 This..Fierce Blade from peaceful sheath he lugs; For, putting chape betwixt his Feet, He, with much ease, Enfranchis'd it.

3. To release from obligatory payments, legal liabilities, etc. *To enfranchise a copyhold* or *leasehold estate*: to convert it into freehold.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 220 His house shalbe enfranchised in Israel from all maner tribute. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 107 The lord of a manor enfranchised a copyhold .. and then disputed the right of common with the copyholder he had enfranchised.

II. To admit to municipal or political privileges.

†4. To make 'free' of a municipality or corporation. Const. *into*. Also *fig*. *Obs*.

1514 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The crafte and misterye of Surgeons enfraunchesid in the Citie of London. 1600 FULBECKE *Pandects* 56 If they were enfraunchised of a hundred cities. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 53 This was the first prize which did enfranchise this Master Spirit into the mysteries and affairs of State. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 170 He..must submit to the laws and rules of that Corporation he is free of, whether to be enfranchized or disfranchized.

5. To make (a city or town) 'free' by charter; to invest (it) with municipal rights. Now *chiefly*, to invest with the right of being represented in parliament.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VI. 53 When he cam into Siria he enfraunchised Seleucia. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 2 Verolam-cestre was at this time enfranchised with many Immunities. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 212 She added no less than sixty-two burgh members, chiefly by enfranchising petty burghs.

6. To admit to membership in a body politic or state; to admit to political privileges; †to naturalize (an alien). Now *chiefly*, to admit to the electoral 'franchise' or right of voting for members of parliament.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 196 He hath by his Prerogative Power to enfranchise an Alien. 1711 STRYPE *Parker* an. 1595 (R.), He [Dr. Baro] being an alien, ought to have carried himself quietly and peaceably in a country where he was so humanely harboured and infranchised. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 74 He is said to have enfranchised not only aliens..but slaves. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 2/1 We want..to enfranchise those great masses of the people.

b. *fig*. To naturalize (foreign words; rarely, foreign plants). ? *Obs*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 359 Cherry-trees, Peach-trees,.. are held for aliens in Italy. Howbeit, some of them now are infranchised and taken for free denizens among vs. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. ii. § 2. 8 By enfranchising strange forein words. *a* 1748 WATTS (J.), These words have been enfranchised amongst us.

Enfranchised (enfra·ntʃizd, -tʃəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENFRANCHISE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* 531 (R.) Fabius Rullus..put from the senate certain bondmen infranchised. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 94 Till her enfranchis'd feet Tread Chrysa under. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 54 The enfranchiz'd life and soul of man. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 49 Where the enfranchis'd soul at ease can play. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 15 Many a mischievous enfranchised Sprite Had long since burst his bonds of stone or lead. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 Enfranchised occupiers of buildings of 10*l*. clear annual value.

Enfranchisement (enfra·ntʃizmĕnt). Also 6–7 in-. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of enfranchising; the state or fact of being enfranchised.

1. Liberation from imprisonment, servitude, or political subjection. Also *fig*.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 52 My selfe and them..heartily request Th'infranchisement of Arthur. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 81 Cry out Liberty, Freedome, and Enfranchisement. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* vi 30 An instrument of manumission, which is an evidence of my enfranchisement. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 147 He hath procured an absolute enfranchisement from hell. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. III. (R.), False enfranchisement with ease is found. 1848 tr. *Mariotti's Italy* II. i. 7 The enfranchisement of Italy formed the text of all their proclamations. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii, He had commenced the legal formalities for his enfranchisement. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The enfranchisement of the individual from bondage to a collective religious tradition that had lost its virtue.

2. a. Admission to the 'freedom' of a city, borough, or corporation, or to the citizenship of a state; admission to political rights, now *esp.* to the electoral franchise. b. The conferring of privileges (now chiefly the right of parliamentary representation) upon a town.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 137 b, Enfranchisement. the incorporating of a man to bee free of a Company or Body Politique. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 83 His..Maiestie..would confirme vnto me my Patent of Infranchisement. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. i. § 3 (R.), The amplitude and infranchisement of humane reason cannot be said properly to be impair'd by these limits. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xvi. 37 Paul was a Roman by enfranchisment. 1753 MELMOTH *Cicero* III. xxiv. (R.), Certain cities..of which he is desirous to procure the enfranchisement. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 232 The same privileges, immunities, and enfranchisements. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 13 It was not enfranchisement that they wanted, it was simply military protection.

3. The action of making lands freehold.

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. 306 Enfranchisement..consists in the conveyance of the freehold by the lord to his copyhold tenant.

Enfra·nchiser. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which enfranchises; in senses of the vb.

1632 SHERWOOD, Enfranchiser, *affranchisseur*. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 80 Boasting himselfe to be the sole Infranchiser of Holland. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. 36 He will tell us that the disbelief of God and another life, is the great enfranchiser of mankind. 1796 *Month. Mag.* II. 778 Timoleon, the enfranchizer of Sicily. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 56 The estates of [deceased] latins belong to their enfranchisers.

Enfra·nchising, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENFRANCHISE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENFRANCHISE, in its various senses.

1376 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 42 b, The Lorde maye make manumission and infraunchissinge to his villaine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 870 (R.) The multitude, so augmented by the enfranchising of slaves. 1688 *Addr. fr. Totness* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2347/1 Your most Gracious Declaration of Indulgence, for the enfranchizing of Conscience. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 92 The enfranchising the port of Honfleur at the mouth of the Seine.

Enfraught (enfrɔ·t), *a. rare*–[1]. [f. EN-[1] + FRAUGHT.] Laden, charged, filled. Const. *with*.

1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 818 The regal youth, Enfraught with envy..Burnt with a lover's fires.

Enfray, obs. form of AFFRAY.

Enfree, -freedom, -freeze: see EN- *pref.*[1]

Enfrenzy (enfre·nzi), *v.* Also 7 (after Gr. analogies) **emphrensy.** [f. EN-[1] + FRENZY.] *trans.* To throw into a frenzy. In quot. *absol.*

Hence **Enfre·nzied** *ppl. a.*

a 1636 BP. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* (R.), His tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and emphrensies. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 327 Blanch .. enfrenzied shrieks. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jarvis's Wig.*, With an enfrenzied grasp.

Enfrieze, enfringe, enfroward, enfuddle: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b, 2, 3.

†**Enfu·me,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **infume.** [ad. F. *enfume-r*:—L. *infūmāre*, f. *in* + *fūm-us* smoke.] *trans.* To expose to the action of smoke. a. To give a smoky taste to (wine). b. To dry in smoke. c. To make dingy, obscure with smoke. d. To blind as with smoke. Hence **Enfu·med** *ppl. a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 406 Other [grapes] they suffer to be dried in the smoke of smiths forges, wherby they get the very tast of infumed wine. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 38 (D.) Perturbations..so enfume them that they cannot see. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 21 The brain of an Asse steeped in sweet water and infumed in leaves..easeth the falling evill. 1658 HEWYT *Serm.* 177 (T.), Let them no more produce their enfumed titles.

†**Enfu·ndying,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* In 4 **enfundeyng.** [app. f. **enfundy*, a. OF. *enfondre* to be benumbed with cold + -ING[1].] Benumbed with cold.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 75 (Edin. MS.) This malice of enfundeyng [*other texts* ane fundyng] Begouth, for throw hys cald lying .. Him fell that hard perplexity.

Engage (engē·dʒ), *sb.* [f. next vb.; cf. It. *ingaggio*.]

†1. a. Engagement, bargain. b. The state of being engaged or entangled; embarrassment, peril (cf. ENGAGE *v.* 13). *Obs*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 Nor that it came by purchase or engage. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.*, XIII. 76 Nestor..implor'd to his ingage Ulysses helpe.

2. In Sword-exercise: (the vb. in the imperative used *subst.*: see ENGAGE *v.* 17).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 142 Come to the 'Engage'. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., Men .. sat down cheerfully in their saddles, and brought their swords to the 'engage'.

Engage (engē·dʒ), *v.* Forms: *α.* (6 **enguage**, 7 **engadge**), 6– **engage.** *β.* 6–8 **ingage.** [a. F. *engage-r*, f. *en* (see EN-[1]) + *gage* pledge (see GAGE, WAGE): cf. the equivalents Pr. *engatgar, enguatjar, engatjar*, It. *ingaggiare*.

The *trans* and *refl.* senses (exc. 19) approximately follow the senses of Fr. *engager*; the *intr.* senses and the *trans.* sense 19 are of English development.]

I. To deposit or make over as a pledge.

†1. *trans.* To pledge or pawn (movable property); to mortgage (lands, houses, etc.). *Obs*.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 322 His brother had before that enguaged the thre forsaid castels for florens. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 28 Duke Robert..engaged a portion of his duchie of Normandie to his youngest brother Henrie for a great sum of gold. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 280 The Ciuilians doe adiudge it theft, if one (that laieth his goods to pledge) do embesell them from the partie to whom they were engaged. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 For an armour he would haue ingaged vs a bagge of pearle. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xviii. § 9 Persons, who by their Excess..have deeply engaged their Estates.

2. *fig.* To pledge, offer as a guarantee (one's life, honour, etc.); also, to expose to risk, compromise. *rare* in mod. use.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* (1619) 709, I .. admonish the .. Officers of Princes not to sell, chaunge, nor engage their liberties as they doe, etc. 1599 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. The Queene perceiuing in what case she stoode, To lose her Minion, or ingage her State. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 172 This to be true, I do engage my life. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid West* II. III. Wks. 1874 II. 378 My honour, faith and country are ingag'd. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 477/1 All this we say without engaging our Opinion. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 63 By a ridiculous Custom this Admiral..engages his Life there shall be no Tempest that day. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 493 Others had engaged their doubtful fidelity to the emperor. 1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 238 But my honour is engaged.

II. To bind or secure by a pledge.

†3. To make (a person) security for a payment, the fulfilment of an undertaking, etc.; 'to render liable for a debt *to* a creditor' (J.). *Obs*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 264, I haue ingag'd my selfe to a deare friend, Ingag'd my friend to his meere enemie To feede my meanes. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. iii, Yet detain from us The debt .. We have made you stand engaged for. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 117 He that lendeth it..understandeth those onely for his debtors, that are engaged.

4. To bind by a contract or formal promise.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 493 Hazarding rather to consume, then engage themselves to feminine embracements. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 332 Those vowes were the solemne promises, by which he..ingaged himselfe to God. 1708 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1644 My Father's Fate dissolves that Truce to which I stood ingag'd. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. i. (1866) 659 He declined engaging himself not to recall his foreign soldiery.

b. *spec.* To bind by a promise of marriage; to betroth. Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.* (See also 6 c.)

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq* Wks. 1775 I. 31 Since nothing else will do, I am engaged by all the strength of vows and honour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 648 He was engaged to a young lady of gentle blood. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxx. 257 What would you think of a girl who could engage herself to any man under such circumstances?

c. In mod. use often in *pass.* with weaker sense: To have promised one's presence, made an appointment, etc., for any purpose of business or pleasure.

1885 L. B. WALFORD *Nan*, &c. I. 79 He has asked Nan [to dance] before, but she was engaged *Mod.* I am engaged for to-morrow, but could dine with you on Monday.

5. [With etymological sense of securing by payment of earnest-money: see GAGE, WAGE.]

a. To hire, secure the services of (a servant, workman, agent, etc.). Also *refl.* of a servant, etc.: To enter into an agreement for service.

1753 HANWAY *Travels* (1762) I. Introd. 13 A british subject who engaged himself as a factor to the russia company. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 24. 169 Balmat was engaged at this time as the guide of Mr., etc. 1868 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 100 We have engaged the services of Mr. Aram. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. (1882) 325 Thomas Cromwell .. was certainly engaged as the commercial agent to one of the Venetian merchants. *Mod.* He has engaged himself to an engineer.

b. To bespeak or secure (something) for one's own or another's use or possession.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 10 The boxes [in the theatre] are engaged by the season. 1820 MOORCROFT *Travels* (1841) I. 199, I laid in a considerable quantity of wheat flour at Tandi, and engaged carriers and ponies for its transport. *Mod.* I have engaged rooms at the hotel. This seat is engaged. Engage places for us in the coach.

6. *intr.* for *refl.* (in senses 4, 5). a. *gen.* To pledge oneself; to enter into a covenant or undertaking. Const. *to* with *inf.*, or subordinate clause; †rarely *into*, *unto*, with sb. as obj. Also, to 'warrant', pledge one's credit, assert on one's own responsibility *that*.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ingage*, lay to pledge, binde himselfe. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 127 How proper the remedy for the malady I engage not. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 57 A manifestation of that love in some promise or other, ingageing unto assistance. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 184 His Lordship..was to engadge it should be repaid in that time [3 yeares]. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 100 Renouncing the flesh, etc. And ingageing into the Christian belief. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iv. (1673) 335 When Christ promises so much to them who engage with him. 1720 *Col. Rec. Penns* III. 100 Our Indians have repeatedly engaged to me that they would go no more out to War. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 ¶ 9 The man..has no other care than to collect interest, to estimate securities, and to engage for mortgages. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 303 The court of London engaged not to abandon Prussia. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 242 Harold further engaged to give his sister in marriage to an unnamed Norman noble. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xviii, Croisic, I'll engage, With Rome yields sort for sort, in age for age.

b. *To engage for*: to be answerable for, guarantee; *later*, to undertake to perform, to promise. Rarely in *indirect passive*.

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 70 Some near Friend .. engaged for his Honesty and good Behaviour. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test*, How chearfully they engaged for the safety of the nation. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 68 He could not engage for their [Fakires'] Safety among his Countrymen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 348 Her wishes..were gently intimated, and as readily engaged for. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* I. 2 It is more than I engage for, I assure you. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 172 That is pretty much all I can engage for.

†c. To betroth oneself (see 4 b.). *Obs. rare*.

1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 9 She will know how it is as to that, before she engages.

d. To agree *with* a servant, workman, or employé for hired service. Occas. with *indirect pass.* (Mostly superseded by 5 a.)

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 309 Till proper persons could be engaged with and sent off. 1825 T. CONNELL *Footman's Directory* 217 Many ladies and gentlemen will not engage with any one who does not know town well.

e. Of a servant, etc.: To take service (*with* a master or employer). Cf. 5 a.

Mod. Before I engage with another master, I will, etc.

7. *trans.* In wider sense: To bind by moral or legal obligation. Const. *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*

1641 CHAS. I *Answ. Earles of Bristol & Dorset* 5 The municipall and fundamentall Lawes of that Nation ingage the Subject to .. strictnesse of obedience. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xviii. 1 Paraphr. 94, I stand ingaged, most passionately

to love, and bless, and magnifie thee. 1672 Grew *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist. Pl.* § 8 The present Design will ingage us, to an accurate and multifarious Observation of Plants.

† b. To lay under obligations of gratitude; to oblige. Const. *to* (a person), or *simply*. *Obs.*

1626 D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 214 By which I assure my selfe further ingaged, then by your most kind acknowledgement anye way discharged. 1631 Heywood *Maid West* II. iii. Wks. 1874 II. 376 Good gentlemen Ingage me so far to you. 1648 Cromwell *Lett.* 8 Mar. (Carlyle), I am engaged to you for all your civilities. 1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 101/1 If thou protect him, thou wilt preserve our friend and infinitely engage us.

† c. In *pass.*: To be 'committed' *to* (certain opinions). *Obs.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vi. 339 They are destitute of any satisfactory Evidence, to any person that is not strangely and impotently engaged to them.

8. To urge, exhort, persuade, induce; said both of persons and of motives, etc. In 18th c. often approaching the sense of Fr. *engager* 'to invite'. Now *rare*.

1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 280 That all may be rather convinced and engaged by argument and truth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 963 O .. example high! Ingaging me to emulate. 1716-8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxii. 66 Her highness .. when I left her, engaged me to write to her. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 166 He engaged the grand-master of the templars by large presents .. to put him in possession of Gisors. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* (1793) § 313 The high wages..did not engage them to secure themselves with a sufficient stock of provisions. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 105 He engaged them to declare in his favour. 1862 Kington *Fredk. II*, II. xiii. 171 Enzio had engaged the Castle..to surrender.

† b. with sb. of action as obj. *Obs.*

1742 Johnson *L. P., Sydenham*, The author which gave him most pleasure, and most engaged his imitation.

9. To gain, win over, as an adherent or helper. Cf. 5 a. *arch.*

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. vii. (1715) 65 Whom Paris had engagd to his Party by a large sum of Money. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* XV. (1801) 14 Engage the God of truth on our side 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 95 P 19 Such is the hazard of..engaging reason against its own determinations. 1779 — *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 174 To engage poetry in the cause of virtue. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 372 For the sake of the bribes with which the Duan took care to engage him.

† b. To secure for oneself (help, sympathy, approval). *Obs.*

1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 345 Alcinous to persuade, To raise his wonder, and engage his aid. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 8 Those whose approbation we wish to engage.

10. To attach by pleasing qualities; to attract, charm, fascinate. Cf. 14. Also *absol.* Now *rare*; cf. Engaging *ppl. a.*

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 106 P 3 This Humanity and Good-nature engages every Body to him. *a* 1721 Prior (J.), When beauty ceases to engage. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* III. ccxlv. 126 If you engage his heart, you have a fair chance for imposing upon his understanding. 1773 Johnson *Lett.* 6 Sept. (1788) I. 126 She engaged me so much that I made her a present of Cocker's arithmetick. 1784 Cowper *Tirocin.* 147 If books that could engage Their childhood, pleased them at a riper age. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 22 Their heart is engaged by the amiable morality [of the gospel]. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. St.* I. II. iv. 257 Cicero engages our affections by the integrity of his public conduct.

III. To cause to be held fast; to involve, entangle.

[The physical sense 11 (adopted from Fr.) appears to be a development from the sense 'to put in pledge'=1. Senses 12–16 are chiefly fig. applications of 11, but often influenced by the notion of branch II.]

11. In physical senses.

a. To entangle, *e.g.* in a snare or net, in a bog. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 69 Oh limed soule, that strugling to be free, Art more ingag'd. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 266 The Barble fishes, if one of them chance to be engaged. 1652 J. Wordsworth tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars of Spain* 362 The Foot stuck fast, engaged in the mire to the very knees. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 625 Thou mayst beamy Stags in Toils engage.

fig. 1631 Heywood *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 271 Upon them stand Two dangerous rocks, your safety to ingage. 1638 Ford *Fancies* v. i, Those ties of nature .. How much they do engage. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 347 That thou may'st know I seek not to engage Thy virtue.

b. *Arch.* To fasten, attach. In *pass.* of a pillar: To be let into (a wall), so as to be partly enclosed. See Engaged 2.

1766 Smollett *Trav.* 94 Twelve columns engaged in the wall. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 4, I did not engage them to the Brace Beams. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 10. 73 The lowest with its pillars engaged. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1947. 230/3 The columns are 'engaged' to the square outer piers. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Nile* xviii. 495 Engaged in the brickwork on either side of the principal entrance to this hall are two stone door-jambs.

c. *Mech.* (*intr.* for *refl.*) of a portion of machinery, as a cog-wheel, etc.: To interlock *with*, fit into a corresponding part.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/2 Engages with the cylinder and locks it for firing.

12. † a. *trans.* To cause (esp. an armed force) to penetrate *into* the interior of a country, into a defile, mountain pass, etc. (so as render withdrawal difficult); also *refl.* (*obs.*). b. *intr.* † To enter *into* a country, etc. (*obs.*); to involve oneself *in* (an intricate path, etc.).

1645 Cromwell *Lett.* 9 Apr. (Carlyle), Lest we should engage our Body of Horse too far into that enclosed country. 1685-7 Burnet *Trav.* iii. (1750) 166 We engage into that Range of Hills that carry the Name of Apennines. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckley* IV. 55 The hardness of the Season, hindered him from engaging himself further into Transylvania. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 197 Mr. Bayham made an abrupt tack larboard, engaging in a labyrinth of stables.

† 13. To entangle, involve, commit, mix up (in an undertaking, quarrel, etc.). Const. *in*, less often *into, to, with*. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney (J.), So far had we engaged ourselves..that we listed not to complain. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Travel* (Arb.) 523 They will engage him into their owne Quarels. 1635 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 8 When she perceived the peril whereto its excess had engaged her. 1662-3 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 29 For I was deeply engaged wth him upon a planting interest. 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 These Follies had such Influence on the Rabble, As to engage them in perpetual Squabble. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 440 Into this the King of Sweden, then a child, was engaged: so it was called the triple alliance. 1727 Swift *To Very Young Lady*, To engage you, by his insinuations, in misunderstanding with your best friends. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 272 He had engaged his city in the Achæan league.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* To entangle, involve, or mix oneself up. Const. *in*, less often *among, into*. *Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 567 Yet hee will needs have mee engage into such questions. *a* 1667 Cowley *Obscurity*, If we engage into a large Acquaintance .. we set open our gates to the Invaders of most of our time. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 36. P 3 Much earlier than we engage among the actions and passions of mankind. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 208 The nation again engaged in debt.

14. *trans.* To attract and hold fast (attention, interest); formerly also with personal obj., 'to hold by the attention' (J.). Cf. 10.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. x. 286 Their Auditours, generally as engaged as the Disputants, will succour their Champion with partiall relations. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 221 Nothing .. fit to stay or ingage a Soul that is Capable of Enjoying God. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* i. (1737) III. 351 He admires, he contemplates; but is not yet ingag'd or interested. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 503 P 2 Her form .. engaged the eyes of the whole congregation in an instant. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 2, I will hope that your attention may be engaged, by Truths of the highest importance. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life Wilds* Pref. 12 Will impress the memory and engage the interest.

15. *trans.* To provide occupation for, employ (a person, his powers, thoughts, efforts, etc.). Now nearly always *passive*. Formerly also, † to make use of (an instrument).

1648 Gage *West Ind.* xx. (1655) 157 Beginning now to repent me of what I was now ingaged in. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 89 It would be necessary to engage a volume of praises. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 219 The Iron Pin in the Hole of the Beam kept it to its due distance from the Center; so that neither hand was ingaged to guide it. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. Author's Apol., Behold how he ingageth all his Wits. 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) X. 5 Both Armies..Are in a bloody Fight engag'd. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 31 It [is] a question which has engaged better heads and pens than mine. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 242 Mr. Dibdin is engaged in writing a list of the classical library of the Earl of Spencer. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* IV. xxvi. 246, I contrived to seem engaged with my guitar. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* App. 11 Many of them are engaged on one subject. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 306 Producing excellent milling ore at a handsome profit to the men engaged in it.

16. *intr.* for *refl.* 'To embark in any business' (J.); to enter upon or employ oneself in an action. Const. *in*, formerly *on, upon*, and *simply*. Cf. 13 b.

1646 Chas. I *Church Govt.* (1849) 43, I will not engage upon new questions not necessary for my purpose. 1671 Gumble *Life Monck*, In whatsoever condition he had engaged, he had found or made a great Fortune. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 47 The restored Irish .. will be careful how they engage any more upon a frivolous, impious Undertaking. 1732 Berkeley *Serm.* Wks. III. 241 Those who at this day engage in the propagation of the gospel. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. ccvii. 292 He engaged young and distinguished himself in business. 1845 Southey *Paraguay* IV. vi, Not desiring to engage Upon the busy world's contentious stage. 1830 R. Knox *Bichat's Anat.* Introd. 18 He had .. engaged deeply in the study of languages. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 191 The government engaged in war with the United Provinces. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 364 If I had engaged in politics, I should have perished long ago.

IV. With reference to combat. [Specialized uses of III.]

17. *trans.* Of combatants: To interlock (weapons). Cf. Fr. *engager le fer*, to cross swords. Also *absol.*, as *To engage in tierce, in quart.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 341 The stooping Warriors .. Engage their clashing Horns. 1833 [See Engaging *vbl. sb.*] 1881 Waite *Sabre, Singlestick*, etc. 101 A man thus armed engages in quarte or tierce.

18. a. *trans.* To bring (troops) into conflict *with* the enemy. b. *To engage a combat* (*rare*; after Fr. *engager le combat*). c. *intr.* for *refl.*: To enter into combat (*with*); also *fig.*

a. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. ii. 30 [They] could scarcely have reached the camp before they found themselves engaged with the enemy. *Mod.* He had taken care not to engage the whole of his troops.

b. 1845 Motley *Dutch Rep.* V. v. (1866) 748 The mortal combat between the Inquisition and the Reformation was already fully engaged. *Ibid.* VI. i. 770 The fierce combat had already been engaged in the darkness.

c. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. 48 The earl of Holland was sent with a body of three thousand horse..to meet it [a party of the Scots army] and engage with it. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 509 East and West ingage, And at their Frontiers meet. *Ibid.* III. 418 Ev'n the fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1762-72 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 239 On the outside is Fairfax himself on his chestnut horse, men engaging at a distance. 1783 Crabbe *Village* I. Wks. 1834 II. 81 That hoary swain, whose age Can with no cares except its own engage. 1823 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* I. 102 The mob..did not venture to engage against musketry and cannon with their knives. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 59 One day he met a man muffled in a cloak, who engaged with him .. and stabbed him.

19. *trans.* (= 'to engage with': see 18.) To attack, enter into a combat with (an army, a ship); also (now *rarely*) *fig.*

1698-9 Ludlow *Mem.* I. 47 We lost..a favourable opportunity of engaging the enemy. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 365 Tarquin .. engaged the Romans, and was defeated. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 556 These monsters, Critics! with your darts engage. 1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4547/2 He.. was obliged to engage her to Leeward. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. xi. 252 We had not been inattentive to the means of engaging her to advantage. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 540, I have engaged the abuses of the tobacco trade on a more general scale. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 68 On the right bank of the river they were engaged by the Earls Edwin and Morcar.

‖ **Engageants,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 7 en-, **engageant(e)s.** [Fr.] (See quot. 1694.)

1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 188 About her sleeves are engageants. 1694 *Lady's Dict.*, *Engageants* are double ruffles that fall over the wrists. 1695 Motteux *St. Olon's Morocco* 94 Sleeves of these Vests..would be much like our Womens Engageantes. 1748 *Earthq. Peru* iii. 257 They are sometimes open like long engageants, worn also in the days of King Henry V.

Engaged (engē·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Engage *v.* + -ed¹.]

1. In various senses of the verb. a. † Entangled. b. † Obliged, attached by gratitude. c. Locked in fight. d. That is under a promise to marry; betrothed.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 137 The sands .. with a lingring cruelty swallowed the ingaged. 1665 Walton *Life Hooker* I. 99 Not as an engaged person, but indifferently. 1673 *Vain Insol. Rome* 12 Your engaged well wishing Friend and Servant. 1692 Locke *Toleration* III. iii, This..is. like an engaged Enemy, to vent one's Spleen upon a Party. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 219 Never man had a more faithful, loving, sincere servant than Friday was to me .. perfectly obliged and engaged. 18.. Dickens *Edwin Drood* iii, It is so absurd to be an engaged orphan. *Mod.* At a certain party last week, there were six engaged couples.

2. a. *Arch. Engaged column*, one partly let into a wall in the rear. *Engaged tower* (see quot.). b. *Mech. Engaged wheels*, wheels in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

1847 *Engl. Ecclesiology* 154 Of the quadrangular tower there are two varieties: the one where it is engaged, i. e. has the aisles flush with its western face. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* ii. 51 Engaged columns—colonnades walled up. 1880 C. T. Newton *Ess. Archæol.* iii. 83 A Doric peristyle with engaged columns. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2859. 212 The later pillars of the nave .. are accompanied by eight engaged shafts. 1886 *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 248/1 The church at Acton possesses what is called an engaged tower.

Hence † **Enga·gedly** *adv. Obs.*, in an engaged or interested manner; with the feeling of a partisan.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 233 (T.) Engagedly biassed to one side or the other.

† **Enga·gedness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being engaged, occupied, or interested; devotion to a purpose.

1668-83 Owen *Expos. Hebrews* III. 36 Intenseness and engagedness of heart and soul. 1742 Mrs. Edwards in *Jon. Edwards' Wks.* (1834) I. Introd. 105/2, I felt a great earnestness of soul and engagedness in seeking God for the town. 1763 Wheelock *Serm.* 30 June (1767) 5 The engagedness of their hearts for the good of others.

† **Engagee** (engē·dʒī·), *sb. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *engagé*: see Engage *v.* and -ee.] One who is engaged or hired for service.

1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* II. 123 A Canoe manned with three engagees of Mr. ——. 1817 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 551 One of our engagees informed us that he had seen them.

Engagement (engē·dʒmĕnt). Also 7–8 in-. [f. as prec. + -ment.]

I. The action of engaging; the state, condition, or fact of being engaged.

† 1. The pledging or mortgaging (of property); a mortgage, 'encumbrance'. *Obs.*

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 351 And preserved his patrimony from ingagement. 1656 H. Philipps *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 58 An House or Land .. free from all ingagements.

2. A formal promise, agreement, undertaking, covenant.

In 17th c. applied *spec.* to various political compacts, *esp.* to the secret treaty negotiated at Carisbrooke in 1647

between Charles I and commissioners representing the Scottish government. See ENGAGER 2.

1644-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 24 He had my ingagement to preach the Sunday following. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 22 The parties that were bound, are freed and released from their ingagements. 1651 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 96 The engagement was in theis words:—'I doe declare,' etc. 1662 D. DICKSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi, This Psalm is a threefold engagement of the Psalmist unto thanksgiving unto God. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 209 Such is your Will, and such seem to be your Ingagements. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 57 The engagement and pact of society, which generally goes by the name of the constitution. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 178 An engagement was drawn up .. and brought to me with the signatures of all the company.

b. An 'appointment' made with another person for any purpose of business, festivity, etc.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. iii, Starting for a long ride on a dinner engagement. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* II. iii. (L.), We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our engagements .. if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 24. 170, I .. would have spent the night there were it not for my engagement with the Guide Chef. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 122 If you have no engagement, suppose that you sit down and tell me what passed. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/1 On the following morning he [a racehorse] was found to be..incapable of fulfilling an engagement.

c. *Comm.* in *pl.* Promises to pay; pecuniary liabilities. In phrase, *To meet one's engagements.*

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 215 They were consequently unable to meet their own engagements. *Mod.* We regret to inform you that Mr. A. B. is unable to meet his engagements.

d. The fact of being engaged to be married; betrothal. Also *attrib.*

[1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* (L.), She knew her engagements to Horatio.] 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 86 Much excited and pleased by your account of your daughter's engagement. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 10 She [Sarah] held her engagement to him at an end. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 103 Our blessed Engagement Day! A dear and sacred day.

3. The fact of being engaged by an employer; an 'appointment', salaried post.

1884 MRS. KENDAL in *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/1 He had decided to go on the stage, and all that he wanted was an engagement. *Mod.* Immediately after his engagement as secretary. He has obtained a lucrative engagement.

† **4.** Moral or legal obligation; a tie of duty or gratitude. *Obs.*

1627 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* v. ii, Since my engagements are so great that all My best endeavours to appear your creature Can but proclaim my wants. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 416 There is no engagement from God upon any of his people, to run themselves into sufferings wilfully. 1726 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 257 He is known to lie under deep Engagements to that Party. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 294 Engagement and inclination equally led me to pass a considerable part of every day in this agreeable society.

† **b.** Attachment, prepossession, bias. Cf. ENGAGE *v.* 7 c, 10. *Obs. rare.*

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 77 The ingagement that People have to their native Homes appears signally here. 1708 SWIFT *Sentiment Ch. Eng. Man*, Impartially and without engagement..to examine their actions.

† **5.** The fact of being entangled; involved or entangled condition. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 325 From which mortall ingagement wee shall never be free. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* XX. (1655) 158 Who had been the cause of their ingagement in that great danger. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 335, I thought it to be a matter of so great ingagement.

6. The fact of being engaged *in* any occupation; a piece of business requiring attention.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 80 By the most close meditation and engagement of your minds. *a* 1700 ROGERS (J.), Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in it becomes like an employment or profession. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 513 From all his wearisome engagements freed.

7. *Swordsmanship.* The action of crossing swords. See ENGAGE 17.

1881 WAITE *Sabre, Singlestick*, etc. 19 On crossing swords, which should be about nine inches apart, when it is called an equal engagement, press your blade, etc.

8. The state of being engaged in fight; a battle, conflict, encounter; also formerly, a single combat.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xv. (1675) 144 He will never despair of victory in an ingagement, where he may justly hope to have God for his Second. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., Your supposed death in that engagement was so generally lamented through the nation. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4685/2 We daily expect to hear of an Engagement between the Swedish and Danish Fleets in the Baltick. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 180 It was the first engagement in which they were confronted with the future enemies of their nation.

† **II. 9.** *concr.* in active sense: That which engages or induces to a course of action; an inducement, motive. Cf. ENGAGE *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Arg. conc. Militia* 12 What stronger ingagement can there be..to encourage men in any desperate designe? 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 95 The great expressions of his Love in Dying for us are mighty Engagements to Obey and imitate him. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 173 The great Motives and Ingagements to Obedience.

Engager (engē·dʒəɹ). [f. ENGAGE *v.* + -ER.]

1. a. One who enters into an engagement or agreement; † a surety, guarantor. **b.** One who engages in an enterprise or occupation. **c.** One who engages the service of another; an employer.

1633 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 125 (L.) Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their engagers. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.*, II. 293 That [the Italian Opera] might be performed with all decency .. several sufficient Citizens were engagers. 1865 *Reader* No. 143. 342/2 Such pastimes .. the engager in them.

† **2.** *spec.* One of those who signed or approved of the 'Engagement' of 1647: see ENGAGEMENT 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1650 DONNE JUNR. in *Donne's Lett.* (1651) Ded., What of them that were both Covenanters and Engagers too. 1650 LD. CASSILIS in *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 188 The confluence of Malignants and Engagers about him [CHAS. II] in the Army. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 521 An army which admitted any engagers or malignants among them.

Engaging (engē·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENGAGE, in various senses. Also *attrib.*, as in *engaging guard* (Mil.).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 10/1 The engaging the Parliament in the war. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 111 The ingaging into much Passion. 1803 CAPT. BISSELL in *Naval Chron.* XI. 241 This kind of engaging lasted more than an hour. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 138 Forming quickly his 'Engaging Guard' to any point required. *Ibid.* I. 147 Engaging .. the action of joining the sword of an opponent, either previous to his, or your own attack.

Engaging (engē·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGAGE *v.* + -ING².] That engages, in various senses.

1. † **a.** Obliging (*obs.*). † **b.** Absorbing, interesting (*obs.*). **c.** Winning, attractive.

1673 *Vain Insol. Rome* 11, I have not forgot your engaging Charity. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* lxi, These ingaging Virtues are the Tyes, That more oblige, than Arts, or Amorous Eyes. 1713 BERKELEY *Ess. in Guardian* vi. Wks. III. 163 Virtue has in herself the most engaging charms. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 104 The walk on the old ramparts presents several most engaging views. 1833 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. ix. 405 She .. has always the same engaging manner. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 250 His countenance was eminently handsome and engaging.

2. That makes an engagement or gives a pledge.

1883 *Glasgow Week. Her.* 8 Sept. 3/2 The father of the infant baptised used to be addressed [in the Scotch baptismal service] as 'the engaging parent'.

3. Mech. *Engaging and disengaging machinery*: that in which one part is alternately united to, or separated from, another part, as occasion may require. (Nicholson.)

Engagingly (engē·dʒiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an engaging manner.

1. So as to involve a pledge; cf. prec. **2.**

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 124 Were it [baptism] performed more solemnly, particularly, and engagingly.

2. Attractively, charmingly, winningly.

1694 *Pindaric Ode to Sancroft*, How his Rays Engagingly Surprize! 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 104 One more learned .. could not write as you do .. so very ingagingly. 1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 345 Too engagingly peremptory, to admit of any denial from him. 1812 L. HUNT in *Exam.* 4 May 275/1 [He] is..engagingly tolerant.

† **Enga·gingness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being engaging or fascinating; attractiveness, seductiveness.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 313 The engagingness of mischief.

† **Engai·gne.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *engaigne* deception (cf. It. *ingannare* to deceive), also indignation, resentment.] Resentment.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 508 (Edinb. MS.) He had at hym rycht gret engaigne [ed. *Skeat* disdeyne].

† **Enga·lared,** *pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also ? **engolerid.** [perh. f. EN-¹ + *galari* GALLERY.] ? Furnished with galleries.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 460 A palace .. Engolerid [ed. 1568 Engalared] goodly with hallis and bowris.

Engall, -gallant, -gammon, -gaol, -garb, -garble, -garboil: see EN- *pref.*¹ 1 a, 1 b, 3.

Engarland (engā·ɹlănd), *v.* Also 7 **engyrland, ingarland.** [f. EN- *pref.*¹ + GARLAND; cf. Fr. *enguirlander.*]

1. *trans.* To put a garland upon; to wreathe *with.* Also with flowers, etc. as subj. Also *fig.*

1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Laurels .. to engarland our Poets heads. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Powers ..Whose milde aspect engyrland Poesie. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Leg. Piers Gaveston* (1748) 205 With funeral wreaths ingarlanding his brows. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* xiv, [A cloth of gold] Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwrought flowers. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN tr. *Odes Horace* 110 To tempt the little gods, whom myrtle Frail and rosemary engarlands.

2. To surround, as with a garland.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* v, You rotten-throated slaves Engarlanded with coney-catching Knaves. 1824 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 147 That part of the cornice, where no rim Engarlands its steep fall. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 91 Snowy heights form a water-shed for the low-lying fertility which engarlands their base.

Hence **Enga·rlanded** *ppl. a.*

1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 82 A sister's engarlanded brows.

Engarment: see EN- *pref.* 1 a.

† **Enga·rrison,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **ingarrison.** [f. EN-¹ + GARRISON.] **a.** *trans.* To serve as a garrison in. **b.** To protect by a garrison. **c.** To station as a garrison; *pass.* only. **d.** *refl.* To establish (oneself) *in*, as in a garrison or fortification; to entrench (oneself).

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempt. N. T.* IV. xxxii, They that would hold fair correspondence with the citizens, where they were engarrisoned. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 9 Neptune .. with a flying gard of brave winged Coursers doth engarrison her. 1642 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 270 There lay engarrison'd the Captain of the Crispinian Horsemen. 1668 W. CHARLTON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* 46 Think it below their Courage to engarrison that Fort. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 27 The giant had .. ingarrisoned himself in the town of Mansoul. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 397, I will not..engarrison myself within crowds of People. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IX. v. (R.), He has engarrison'd himself in a strong hold. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Indians* 314 In the various nations where they ingarrisoned themselves. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Engarrison*, to protect any place by a garrison.

Engastration (engæstrē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐν in + γαστ(ε)ρ- stem of γαστήρ belly + -ATION.] The action of stuffing one fowl inside another.

1814 *Sch. Gd. Living* 87 Engastration of stuffed pies, one bird within another .. The passion for engastration seems to have had its admirers in all ages.

† **Enga·striloque.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + L. *-loquus* speaking.] = next.

1720 HUTCHINSON *Witchcr.* I. 11 Such People are call'd Engastriloques, or Ventriloquists.

† **Enga·strimyth.** *Obs.* Also 6 **engastromith,** 7 (*erron.* in *Dicts.* **-mich, -imuch**). [ad. Fr. *engastrimythe*, ad. Gr. ἐγγαστρίμυθος, f. ἐν in + γαστρί, dat. of γαστήρ belly + μῦθος speech.] One who appears to speak in the belly, a ventriloquist.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. *Decript* (1605-7) I. 309 All incenst, the pale Engastromith..Speakes in his wombe. 1623 COCKERAM, *Engastromich*, one possessed, which seemes to speak in his belly. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Engastrimuches* (engastrimuchi), were those, that being possessed, seemed to speak out of their belly. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lviii. (1737) 238 The first, were call'd *Engastrimythes*

Hence † **Engastrimy·thian** *a.*, that practises ventriloquism; **Engastrimy·thic** *a*, pertaining to, of the nature of ventriloquism.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, The Engastrimythian Prophetess. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. & Enquiries Relating to Mesmerism* I. 58, I cannot help saying that there seems to me to be something engastrimythic in this case. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 125 Upon this, she abandoned her engastrimythic whisperings, and uttered a loud cry of alarm and distress.

Engase: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enge, obs. f. ING(E meadow.

† **Engea·l,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **engeyle.** [ad. OF. *engiel-er, engel-er*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *geler* to freeze; cf. CONGEAL.] *trans.* To freeze.

14.. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f 11 (Halliw.) Stones engeyled falleth doune arow, Whenne that hit hayleth.

Engel, obs. form of ANGEL.

Engem (endʒe·m), *v. rare.* Also 9 **ingem.** [f. EN-¹ + GEM.] *trans.* To set with, or as with, gems; to bejewel.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6/2 When clouds engemm'd shew azure, green, and red. 1803-49 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 98 A ring, ingemmed with a chrysolite. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 262, I pray thee, living topaz! that ingemm'st This precious jewel, let me hear thy name.

† **Enge·nder,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **ingender.** [a. OF. *engendre*, n. of action f. *engendrer*: see next.] The action of engendering or begetting; *concr.* that which is engendered; offspring, produce.

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 365 Withe comons and comon ingenders. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXIX. 17 To know his grandam butterflise estate, With all vncles and auntes, of their engender. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 129 From th' rising son, obtaining by just suit, A spring's ingender, and an autumn's fruit.

Engender (endʒe·ndəɹ). Also 4-5 **engendre,** 5 7 **ingender.** [a. F. *engendrer*, corresp. to Pr. *engenrar*, It. *ingenerare*:—L. *ingenerāre*, f. *in* + *generāre* to beget, GENERATE, f. *genus, gener-is*, breed, race.]

1. *trans.* Of the male parent: To beget. Const. *on, of.* Now only *rhetorical* or *fig.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 272 En-gendered on hem leauntez with her lapez ille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 28 Than schuld he take a yong wif and a fair, On which he might engendre him an hair. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXI 223 Of his Sone Chuse, was engendred Nembrother the Geaunt. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 The one espoused that other and engendryd on her a daughter. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol. 42 The Fader..His only Son engendris evirmoir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 625 The sayde Richarde was espoused to Lady Alice . of which woman he engendered Richard, John and George. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVII. 233 When a man . engenders his like .. it is no Miracle. 1796 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life J.* (1853) II. xiii, I haue to seek out some angelic partner, and engender a dozen or two of children. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXIX. (1870) II. 394 The offspring of experience engendered upon custom.

† **2.** Of the female parent: To conceive, bear.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 587 3e were alle..bred of þat modur þat .. storms engendreþ. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 612 Sexty geauntes be-fore engenderide with fendez. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. XX, Seven doughters .. she had well engendred. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iii. 71 O Error soone conceyu'd, Thou..kil'st the Mother that engendred thee. 1683

Brit. Spec. 57 The Father and Mother, and simply those that beget and ingender do..rule over all their Children.

3. Of both parents, also vaguely of ancestors, and *transf.* of countries, situations, conditions, etc.: To produce, give existence to (living beings). In *passive*, to be produced, begotten (Const. *between, of*); to be descended.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 215 A rybaud þei engendrede and a gome vnryghtful. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Irel.* (1520) 2/2 Men of relygyon eet barnacles upon fastynge dayes bycause they ben not engendred with flesshe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 2 Illustir princes, engendrit of magnanime genoligie. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 125 b, Of the shee Asse and the Horse, is engendred the shee moile. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 232 For what hath man deserved, why his parents should ingender him such, or such? 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. III. 202 Elevated at some distance from the odious reptiles ingendered in the putrid waters. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* III. 97 The human kind, the place, the time, and seed, That did engender them and give them birth. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol* (1875) I. I. ii. 16 [Anaximander has been alleged to have taught that] the first imperfect and short-lived creatures had been engendered in slime.

† **4.** *absol.* To copulate, have sexual intercourse. Said of both sexes. Const. *with*. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7959 Luff ingendreth with ioye, as in a iust sawle. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* 213 Thei ingendered with spirites, & brought furth I. Giauntes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 127 Camel..engendreth..backward, as the Elephantes. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, His goodness has gone backward, and engendered With his old sins again. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 794 And in embraces forcible and foule Ingendring with me. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 174 With the wild boar..they are never known to engender. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxviii. 25 That Insecta engender only once in the course of their lives.

¶ *trans.* Misused for: To couple.

1791 Paine *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 80 By engendering the church with the state.

5. *trans.* † **a.** To produce by natural processes, develop, generate (plants, minerals, material substances) (*obs.*). **b.** To give rise to, produce (a state of things, a disease, force, quality, feeling, etc.). † **c.** To contract (a disorder). *Obs.*

a. c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 4 Of which vertue engendred is the flour. c 1430 Lydg. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 12 Ther is a stone, which callid is a Jagounce Of olde engendrid within myn entraylle. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 Golde..is engendred almost in al regions neare vnto the *Æquinoctial* line. 1563 T. Gale *Antid.* II. 51 It doeth ingender fleshe on the bones that are bare. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 261 Those brookes..doe ingendre the river Stowre. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 144 To..clense the Kidnies from Gravel or Stones ingendered in them. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xiii. 202 The ground and soil of this Mountain..neither ingenders, nor brings forth any fruit, grass, nor grain. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 237 Others resemble the onyx, being engendered of black and thick humours.

b. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1141 Lust and lykyng, that es flesshely Engendres the syn of lychery. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 64 Darknes with hardnes ingendred shall be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 To plucke out all the olde euyll customes that by synne be engendred in vs. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 124 These similitudes..ingender truth. 1646 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* 167 The quotient will shew you the number that engendreth the Progression. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* 296 Immoderate Study engenders a grossness in the Mind. 1752 Hume *Pol. Disc.* vii. 118 Taxes..when carried too far, destroy industry, by engendring despair. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 111 This stupid and useless fashion..has most unfortunately been engendered on these ignorant people. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* i. § 10 The heat engendered by the friction.

c. 1585 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxxviii. 575 They answered howe the kyng of longe tyme had engendred the same malady. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 192 When Italians..eate any quantity thereof, they presently fall into the bloudy fluse, or else ingender some other pestilentious fever.

† **6.** *intr.* **a.** Of living things: To breed, multiply. **b.** Of inorganic substances: To form, originate, be produced. **c.** Of maladies, etc.: To originate, develop. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 421 He knew the cause of every maladye..And where thei engendrid. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 308 For causes pestilent Engendring there, and wormes violent. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccciii. 710 Thus ther engendred hatred dayly bytwene Fraunce and Flaunders. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forrst* 5 b, The Cristall..engendreth not so much of the waters coldenesse. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxx. 104 Fleas will not come nor ingender where it [Fleabane] is layed. a 1618 Ralegh *Instruct. Sonne* ix. (1651) 24 As the worm that engendereth in the Kernel of the Nut. 1651 Howell *Venice* 195 An illfavourd black cloud began to engender against her in the Levant. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 62 To cause the stone not to ingender. a 1700 Dryden (J.), Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44 a, Damp that may happen to engender or gather under ground. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 53 Bats will engender in thy belly. 1865 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* xx. 471 In Italy..a dismal disbelief was silently engendering.

Engendered (endʒe·ndəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Begotten or produced; (of a disease) arising within the body, non-contagious.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Providence* xiv, Nothing ingendred doth prevent his meat. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 60 Diseases engendered are..leprosy, hectic, epilepsy, etc.

Engenderer (endʒe·ndəɹəɹ). Also 6–7 **engendrer, ingenderer.** [f. Engender *v.* + -er.] One who or that which engenders.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 152 The mothers are called *genitrices*, that is engenderers. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* v. 59 One is an ingenderer and another is ingendred, among men, a father and a sonne. 1596 Br. Andrewes *Serm.* II. 94 These [the prophets] also he strove to forget, and as ingenderers of melancholy to remove them far away. 1605 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 45 Ease and idlenesse, the engendrers of all manner of crudities. 1636 Davenant *Witts* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 481 Thou dull ingenderer; Male rather in the back than in the brain. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 53 Still more disgusting engenderers of filth.

Enge·ndering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Engender, in various senses.

c 1450 *Merlin* v. 81 The recorde of the engenderinge of the childe. 1580 Twyne (*title*) Shorte and pithie Discourse concerning the engendering..of all Earthquakes. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 412 Not only the mere engendring of the young, but the..methods of providing for them, are all foreknown.

Engendering (endʒe·ndəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That engenders.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 267 The excesse, or lack of engendring seed. a 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 175 Though ingendring force from whence they came Be strong enough. 1646 J. Benbrigge *Vsura Acc.* Introd. 3 Anatomizing the engendring wombe of his sinfulnesse against God. 1816 Scott *Woodst.* ii, A bunch of engendering adders.

Enge·nderment. [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action of engendering; procreation.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 129/1 The engenderment of new individuals.

Engendrure (endʒe·ndriuɹ). *arch.* Also 5 **engenderure.** [a. OF. *engendreure* (= Pr. *engenradura*), f. *engendrer*: see Engender *v.*]

† **1.** The action of engendering. **a.** Generation, procreation. **b.** Copulation. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham 139 Folye hyt hys to meche to thynche Of the engendrure..Of Fader and So..e. c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* P 301 Whan he useth his wyf withoute soverayn desir of engendrure. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 51 Be kyndly engenderure To joyen in the lykenesse of ther nature. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 31 Those [beastes]..encreassed by mutuall engendrure, the varietie, and nombre.

2. Parentage, descent, origin.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 219 Go to Genesis þe Ieaunt engendrure [1377 engendroure] of vs alle. c 1475 *Partenay* 5750 Off Tristram-is line was hys engendrure. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 380/4 Fortune onely of engendrure and happe doth al. 1884 Sala in *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Feb. 147 It is singular that so many prominent members of the *Times* staff should have been of West Indian engendrure

Engendure (endʒe·ndiŭɹ). *arch.* Also 5 **inngendure.** [Bad form of prec.] = prec. *lit.* and *fig.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3744 Of siche a engendure fulle littylle joye happyns. c 1450 *Merlin* i. 18 My moder..natht knoweth of that thow puttest on hir in thy Inngendure. a 1454 Occleve *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 259 (Halliwell) Leefulle luste is necessarie, Withouten that may be non engendure. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 135 Crown-office Row (place of my kindly engendure). 1864 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 247 Knowledge of the..engendure and affinities of our noble language.

Engeny, var. of Ingeny, *Obs.*

Engerminate: see En- *pref.*1 3.

Enghle: see Ingle *sb.* and *v.*

Engild (engi·ld), *v.* [f. En- 1 + Gild *v.*] *trans.* To gild; also *fig.* to brighten with golden light.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 Trees polist of forgars, & engilt, & silueríd. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 187 Faire Helena; who more engilds the night. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 206 His [Eridanus'] twain horns Engilt on bull-like face.

Engine (e·ndʒin), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–7 **engin,** 4–8 **engyn(e,** 4–6 **engynne,** (5 *pl.* **engenys,** 7 **enging**), 4– **engine.** β. 5–8 **ingin(e,** 6–7 **ingyn(n)e,** (5–6 **yngyne,** 6 **injyne, ingen,** 7 **ingene**). See also Ingeny. [a. OF. *engin*, corresp. to Pr. *engen, engein, engienh*, Sp. *ingenio*, Pg. *engenho*, It. *ingegno*:—L. *ingenium* (whence Ingenious), f. *in* in + *gen-* root of *gignĕre* to beget.

The β forms, some of which are directly influenced by the Lat. *ingenium*, appear to occur after 16th c. only in senses 1–3.]

† **1.** Native talent, mother wit; genius. *Obs.*

From the middle of 17th c. app. only Sc. in β forms, retaining the older accentuation *ingíne*, and prob. regarded as a distinct word from *engine*.

α. c 1386 Chaucer *Second Nun's T.* 339 A man hath sapiences thre, Memorie, engin, and intellect also. c 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol. 2, I ne usurpe nat to haue fownde this werk of my labour or of myn engin. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 276/1 Saynt Augustyn concluded all the other by engyn and by scyence. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. viii. [ix.] (Arb.) 95 Such..made most of their workes by translation..few or none of their owne engine. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. (1682) 379 High press thy [Etna's] Flames..But higher moves the scope of my Engine.

β. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* Proem, in Ashm. (1652) 7 It is no small ingine To know all secreats pertaining to the Myne. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 100 It will transcend the strenth of my ingyne, To tell 3ow all thair godlines diuyne. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 64 Kennedy..one of excellent injyne in Scotish poesye. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. iii, If thy master..be angrie with thee, I shall suspect his ingine, while I know him for't. 1599 James I *Basilikon Doron* To Rdr., Which I wrote for exercise of my owen ingene. 1652 Fuller *Abel Rediv., Colet* (1867) I. 117 Great respect had wont to be had both to the ingine and ingenuity of the intrants. 1785 Burns *1st Ep. Lapraik* v, A' that ken't him round declar'd He had ingine. 18.. Scott *Monastery* 531/2 A man of quick ingine and deep wisdom.

† **b.** Natural disposition, temper. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 55 (Jam.), Wikkitness, to which he was given allenarly, through the impiety of his own ingyne. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 239 To quhom can I this throuch propyne Bot unto one of excellent ingyne. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* I. lxxxiii, His fell ingine His grauer age did somewhat mitigate.

† **2.** Skill in contriving, ingenuity; also, in bad sense, artfulness, cunning, trickery. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2003 Ac now icham from him ifare þrouȝ godes grace & min engyn. c 1330 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) viii. 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie an bi engin. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 83 The women were of great engine. c 1450 *Merlin* i. 20, I am the sone of the enmy that begiled my moder with engyn. 15.. tr. *Sir T. More's Edw. V* (1641) 2 By what crafty engin he first attempted his ungracious purpose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 4 Be ane diuyne miracle, rather nor be the ingyne of men. a 1608 B. Jonson in Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.* 13 All Monuments of Praise, That Art, or Engine, or the Strength can raise.

† **b.** In OF. phrase *mal engin* evil machination: see Malengin. Also in similar sense, *false, malicious engin. Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 1440 Thought his counsell was fals engyne. 1545 T. Raynold *Womans booke* B. 4 This knowledge also ministreth yet a farther ingyn and polycye to inuent infynitely the better how, etc. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) IV. xii, Brought to the purpose by fals engyn and treason and by false enchauntement. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 156 Their malicious ingyns in conspyreing againis Kirk, King, and countrey.

† **3.** An instance or a product of ingenuity; an artifice, contrivance, device, plot; and in bad sense, a snare, wile (cf. 5 c. and Gin *sb.*1); also, in weaker sense, an appliance, means.

The later instances are partly *fig.* from 4, 5 c, or 7.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 759 He het him telle his engin Hu he to blauncheflur com in. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4549 The develles engynnes wolde me take. c 1430 Lydg. *MS. Cott. Aug.* iv. 28 b, By what engyne the fylthes fer nor nere Were borne awaye. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 20 To make trew..Gold is noe ingin, Except..the Philosophers medicine. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccxiv. 734 To fynde way and engin howe to passe the bridge. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Shee [Juno] soght al possibil engins In surging billows too touze thee coompanie Troian. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Superst.* (Arb.) 345 Astronomers..did faigne Eccentricks, and Epicycles, and such Engines of Orbs. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* iii. 9 (D.) The hidden engines, and the snares that lie So undiscovered. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 750 Nor did he scape By all his engins. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 376 The Dutch and the Spaniards set on Foot all the Engines they could. 1719 *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 129 Falshood is the only Engine they have left to defend the Reputation of the Crape. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiii. 252 The warrior could dexterously employ the dark engines of policy.

4. A mechanical contrivance, machine, implement, tool; in 15th c. also *collect.* apparatus, machinery. *arch.* in gen. sense. (For *fig.* uses see 10.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8816 Geauntz..sette þem [the stones at Stonehenge] on an hil ful hey With engyns fulle queyntely. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5292 þis selere was be sorsry selcuthely foundid, Made for a mervall to meeue with engine. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Enginne, or ingyne, *machina*. c 1550 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 38 He or sche sall be put and haldin in the stokkis or sic uther ingine. 1572 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 309 Ropes and other yngynes. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 48 The Image with all his engines was openly showed at Pauls crosse. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 58 Some thieves (with what engines unknown)..forced it [a chest] open. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 Our modern Engine the Microscope. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 132 He..extends The little engine [a pair of sciasors] on his fingers' ends. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* I. viii. 87 With ropes and engines, I made a shift to turn it. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 535 Being drawn from his horse by an engine with an iron hook at the end. 1866 Bryant *Death Slavery* vii, At thy feet Scourges and engines of restraint and pain.

5. *spec.* **a.** A machine or instrument used in warfare. Formerly sometimes applied to all offensive weapons, but chiefly and now exclusively to those of large size and having mechanism, *e.g.* a battering-ram, catapult, piece of ordnance, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9889 (Cott.), Na maner engine o were Mai cast þar-til it for to dere. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Vespacianus destourbed þe wal wiþ þe stroke of an engyne [Higden *arietis*]. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 859 And they wythowte, yngynes bende, And stones to the walles they sende. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Hebr.* xi. 30 Sodaynely to fall without any violence of Engynes. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 21 They haue expelled Lions, Beares, & such like vntamed beasts, with their bowes, and other engines. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 518 Whereof to found their Engins and their Balls. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* v. ii, And I shall make a private Room in your guts for this Engine here [a rapier]. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 409 Bows and arrows, great clubs..and such like engines of war. 1737 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 292 The stage and the press..became battering engines against religion. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, (1839) 405 Farnese..got possession of more than thirty of the enemy's ships, with all the artillery and engines that were on board. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 365 They had no weapons to cope with these terrible engines.

† **b.** An 'engine of torture'; *esp.* the rack. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 55 Graunt þat þis peynfull engyn be destruyed by þe strook of heuenly thonder & leuen. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 152, [He] was commanded to be put in engyne and tormented. 1579 Fulke *Heshins' Parl.* 386 The words..by no engin can be wrested. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 290 Which like an Engine, wrencht

my frame of Nature From the fixt place. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, What an engine is this fop.

† **c.** A contrivance for catching game; a snare, net, trap, decoy, or the like. Cf. GIN. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 The hunters..by their engyns that they haue propire for the same take hym. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Diuers weres & Ingins for fisshynge. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recr.* III. 141 Partridges are .. most easily to be deceived or beguiled with any Train, Bait, Engine, or other Device. *Ibid.* III. 145 Make an Engine in the form and fashion of a Horse, cut out of Canvas, and stuff it with Straw, or such light matter.

¶ **d.** App. confused with *henge*, HINGE, or with the synonymous HENGILL. *Obs.*—°

1552 HULOET, Engin of a dore, *vertebra*. 1580 in BARET *Alv.* E 237.

† **6.** Taken as the equivalent of L. *machina* (see MACHINE) in certain specific uses. **a.** *Engine of the world*, after L. *machina mundi* (Lucretius): the 'universal frame'. **b.** The mechanism by which in a Greek theatre gods, etc. were made to appear in the air: cf. L. *deus ex machina*. *Obs.*

a. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 220 The cloyster of mary beryth hym that gouernyth the thre engynes .. heuen, erthe, and helle. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 129/1 There was a god, eyther maker or gouernour or both, of al this hole engine of the world. 1539 BP. HILSEY *Primer* in *Myrr. our Ladye* 349 The governor of the triple engine, The Son of God of mightes most. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. (1634) 73 In governing of the so swift whirling about of the engine of heaven.

b. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 107 As if they had beene brought home in a dreame or engine. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxviii. 20 He appeareth as out of an Engin, and pulleth us out of Death's jaws.

7. A machine, more or less complicated, consisting of several parts, working together to produce a given physical effect.

As in recent use the word has come to be applied *esp.* to the STEAM-ENGINE (q.v.) and analogous machines (see 8, 9), the wider sense expressed in the above definition has become almost obsolete, surviving chiefly in the compounds *beer-engine, calculating-engine, fire-engine, garden-engine, water-engine* (q.v. under their initial elements).

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. i. 12 An artificiall Clock, Mill, or such like great Engine. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Author's Pref., As in a watch, or some such small engine. 1667 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 A Glass-Receiver of the above mentioned Engine [an air-pump]. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 28 If the Pit be sunk more than thirty Fathom, then we use the Horse Engin. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 15 I'll rather wheel about the street an engine to grind knives and scissars. *c* 1730 E. BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 106 An engine to chop straw withal. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. IV. viii. 243 The exportation of frames or engines for knitting gloves or stockings is prohibited. 1816 WORDSW. *Thanksg. Ode* (1850) II. 215 The tubed engine feels the inspiring blast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 *Costlie Whore* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I feele within my breast a searching fire Which doth ascend the engine of my braine. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 4 Those curious and elaborate Engines, the bodies of living Creatures. 1697-8 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 180 Our Sovereign Creator formed our souls, and sent them to inhabit these two engines of flesh. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 347 No life is found..only to one engine bound.

c. *spec.* (*a.*) Short for *beer-engine, fire-engine, garden-engine*, etc. † (*b.*) = *engine-loom*: see 11. † (*c.*) See quot. 1696.

In 18th c. and still later the word *engine*, when used *spec.* without defining word or contextual indication, usually meant 'fire-engine'.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) B iij b, Your Engines to cast water upon the houses. 1670 TRIGG in Bedloe *Popish Plot* (1679) 23 This Fire was most mischievously designed, as being in a place where no Engine could come. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 345 Some [Mills] go with Sails, and serve also to Dreyn the Fens, and are called Engines. 1725 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6364/3 By Trade a Silk-Weaver on the Engine. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* III. 234 The engines will soon extinguish the fire. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iv. (1813) 54 An engine to water the leaves of vines and all other wall trees. 1798 CAPT. MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 156 A boat that was taking in a hawser .. I filled with fire-buckets .. and was putting the engine in another. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* viii. (1855) 87 'Him wot was drawin' at the engine, as you passed the bar.'

8. = STEAM-ENGINE. (This is now the prevailing sense, and often influences the later use of the word in other senses.) Often with defining word, as *locomotive-, marine, pumping, railway engine*.

1816 *Encycl. Perthensis* XXI. 384 In consequence of the great superiority of Mr. Watt's engines..they have become of most extensive use. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 69 The adhesion of the wheels of an engine upon the rails was sufficient to effect its progression. 1852 CLOUGH *Songs in Absence* I. 2 His iron might the potent engine plies. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Little is left for the men but to mind the engines, and feed the furnaces. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Mar. 5/2 The goods engines were moderate in weight. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 654 A good engine-man takes a pride now in his engine.

9. Applied to various other machines analogous to the steam-engine; *i.e.* to machines including in themselves the means of generating power. Chiefly with prefixed word denoting the source of power, as *caloric-, electro-magnetic-, gas-engine*.

10. *fig.* (Chiefly after sense 4.) † **a.** Of a person: An agent, instrument, tool. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 610 He was .. the very organ, engine, and deviser of the destruction of Humfrey the good Duke of Gloucester. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 92 That Politick Engine who..was employed..as a Missionary amongst the Nonconformists. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 54. 344 Sir Francis Walsingham .. was one of the great Engines of State. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 69 Empson and Dudley, the wicked engines of Henry VII.

b. Of a thing: An instrument, means, organ.

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 56 Now farewell world, the engin of all woe. 1650 MAJOR-GEN. HARRISON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 297 III. 354, I thinke Faith and Prairer must bee the cheife engines. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 68 The Animal Spirits .. are the chief Engine of Sight. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 147 The Exhibition of Plays and Shews was one of the very Engines of Corruption. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 18 The State has two great engines, punishment and reward. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ix. 244 Never .. had the press been turned into an engine of such political importance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 73 Logical analysis, the characteristic engine of Socrates.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** attrib. (chiefly in sense 8), as *engine-box, -funnel, -furnace, -house, -pump, -room, -shaft, -wheel, -work*; **b.** objective with vbl. sb. or agent-noun, as *engine-*† *artificer, -construction, -driver, -maker, -tender, -tenter, -wright*; *engine-less, -like*, adjs.; also **engine-bearer** (see quot.); **engine-lathe**, a lathe worked by machinery; † **engine-loom**, one in which the shuttle was driven by a mechanical contrivance, instead of being thrown by hand; **engine-sized (paper)**, sized by a machine, not by hand in separate sheets; **engine-turned**, ornamented with engine-turning; also *fig.*; **engine-turner**, one who performs engine-turning; **engine-turning**, the engraving of symmetrical patterns upon metals by machinery.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 21 *Engine Artificer: Fee *per diem* 4*d*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Engine-bearers*, sleepers, or pieces of timber placed between the keelson, in a steamer, and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 250 As if tired pedestrians should mount the *engine-box of headlong trains. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 463/3 The gradual improvement in *engine construction. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 66 *Enginedrivers and guards in America sometimes strike when a train is halfway on its journey. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* iii. (1851) 43 The reeking *engine-funnel of an up-train is seen darting out of the tunnel. 1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1217 An *engine-house, belonging to the Hope Fire Assurance Company. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 49 A milled edge is given to earthenware in what is called an *engine lathe. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 11/2 By me swept the trim, *engineless, and almost silent railway carriage, driven by an invisible electro motor. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 136 A sort of mechanical or *engine-like twitchings. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* v. i, He that invented the *Engine-Loom. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Enginero*, an *engine maker, *machinarius*. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 150 The power of an engine .. is estimated differently by different engine makers. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlviii, The clanking of the *engine-pumps. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* Introd. 8 We go into *engine rooms. 1807 CARNE *Relistian Tin Mine* in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 293 The *engine shaft .. is situated 8 fathoms north of the widest part of the lode. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 671 Valves, placed out of the reach of the operative engineer, or *engine tender. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr., Intimation was given to the *engine-tenter that they wished to be lowered down. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, A gold hunting-watch..*engine-turned. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T., Self-made Men*, Your self-made man..deserves more credit..than the ..engine-turned article. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 12 Pencil-cases elaborately engine-turned. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 102 *Engine turning .. the wavy circular curves cut into the outside of watch cases for decoration. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Mar. 266 The *engine-wheels could not bite. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* 127 (R.) They would not lend their helping hand to any man in *engine-worke. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 55 George Stephenson was, in 1812, appointed *engine-wright of the colliery.

Engine (e·ndʒin), *v.* [orig. a. OF. *engin-ier, engyner*, corresp. to Pr. *engenhar*, OSp. *engeñar*, Pg. *engenhar*, It. *ingegnare*:—med.L. *ingeniāre*, f. *ingenium*: see prec.; in later use f. ENGINE *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To contrive, plan, either in a material or an immaterial sense. Also *absol.* with inf. of purpose. *To engine together*: to frame or fit together by art. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 250 For gygas þe geaunt * with a gynne engyned To breke & to bete doune * þat ben a3eines ihesus. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 79 With fair beheste and yeftes grete Of gold, that they hem have engined To gider. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. li. (1859) 54 The synne that thou hast done was..not by very malyce engyned of withynne. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 20 With golden lace ful craftely engined. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 198 The most horrible designe..that euer was engined. 1611 FLORIO, *Aggegnare*, to frame..to engine together.

† **2.** To take by craft; to ensnare, deceive. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* 249 (M.) Ho may more trayson do, or is loverd betere engine Than he that al is trist is to. 1340 *Ayenb.* 122 Alle þo .. þet habbeþ .. þe herten engined ine þe dyevles nette. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 71 A softe bedde..Where she was afterward engined. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1501 His tung he gan to whet Sotilly to engyne hym.

3. † **a.** To put on the rack; to torture. † **b.** To assault with engines. **c.** *nonce-use.* To find engines or instruments for.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 240 The mynistres of that toun .. the hostiller sore engyned. 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 29 (D.) We fear not .. professed enemies to engine and batter our walls. 1880 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 161 Tell me..How we can war, how engine our great wrath!

4. To fit up (a vessel) with steam engines.

1868 *Express* 20 May, The Victoria, iron-clad frigate .. engined by Messrs. John Penn and Son. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Sept., Build the largest ironclad ships, engine them. 1882 *W. Hedley* 36 On December 3rd [1881] the first vessel built, engined, and masted above Newcastle, passed down the river.

Engineer (endʒini·ə), *sb.* Forms: **α.** 4 **engyn(e)our, 6 yngynore, ingenor.** **β.** 6-7 **en-, inginer, -are, engyner, ingener.** **γ.** 7 **en-, ingenier(e, -ir, ingeneer(e, en-, inginier, ingineer, 7- engineer.** [ME. *engyneour*, a. OF. *engigneor* (for which mod.F. has the semi-learned form *ingénieur*, perh. influenced by It.), corresp. to Pr. *enginhador*:—late L. *ingeniātōrem*, f. *ingeniāre*: see prec. In 16th c. the word assumed the form *en-, inginer*, as if f. ENGINE *v.* + -ER (a derivation which yields the same sense as the Romanic word). Early in 17th c. appear the forms in *-ier(e, -eer*. The precise origin of these is uncertain; they may be ad. Fr. *ingénieur*, or perh. ad. It. *ingegniere*, which is a distinct word = Sp. *engeñero* (Minsheu), Pg. *engenheiro*, OF. *engignier* (Cotgr. *enginier*):—L. type **ingeniārius*, f. *ingenium* (see ENGINE *sb.*); on the other hand they may be f. ENGINE *sb.* + *-ier, -eer*, this suffix having in 16th c. already become familiar in military words of Romanic origin.]

† **1.** One who contrives, designs, or invents; an author, designer (Const. *of*); also *absol.* an inventor, a plotter, a layer of snares. *Obs.* In the later quots. perh. a *fig.* use of 2.

α. *c* 1420 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halliw.) 14 In hys court was a false traytoure, That was a grete Yngynore.

β. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 8 The dreadfull enginer of phrases insteede of thunderboltes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 99 a, The Inginer of this practise .. was a Portugall. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, No, Silius, we are no good inginers. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 36 Yet you cannot deny them to be the deuil's enginers.

γ. *a* 1635 R. SIBBES in Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps. ix. 15 That great engineer, Satan. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 300 Certainly these are the most prime Engineers of Oaths, that ever the World knew. 1708 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 478 The engineers of this bill [a bill before the House of Commons] thought they had obtained a great advantage against me.

2. † **a.** A constructor of military engines (*obs.*) [So L. *ingeniator* in Pipe Rolls 12th c.] **b.** One who designs and constructs military works for attack or defence; also *fig.* Also in *comb.*, as † *engineer-general*.

a. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1387 A tour ful strong, That queyntyly engynours made. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3223 þe Amyral made his engyneour; þe engyns to sette & bende. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 189 M. William Englebert, an excellent Ingenor.

β. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 144 Expert Enginers and menne of excellente knouledge in the art of Fortification. 1583 T. STOCKER *Hist. Civile Warres Low Countries* I. 50 b, The buylder and Engyner whereof [of the Castle of Antwerpe] was one Pachiotto. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xxxiv. 532 But a more wonderful enginer for devising and framing of artillerie, ordinance, fabrickes, and instruments of warre. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 206 (Globe), For 'tis the sport to have the enginer Hoist with his own petar. 1632 WHEWER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 591 Sir William Heydon.. a valiant Souldier, and an expert Enginer.

γ. 1551 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* (1858) II. 369 Baron de la Garde had seene it [Portesmouth castell] having an ingenir with him, and, as it was thought, had the platte of it. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 8 The Engineer prouiding the Petar To breake the strong Percullice. 1637 BLOUNT *Voy. into Levant* 31 The Gran Master and a chiefe Engeniere. 1638 SUCKLING *'Tis now, since, etc.* (R.), My tongue was engineer; I thought to undermine the heart By wispering in the ear. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 49 By the advise of Theodorus, a famous Ingineer. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2023/4 Major Martin Beckman, His Majesties chief Ingenier. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* v. ii, Rise thou prostrate Ingineer, not all thy undermining Skill shall reach my Heart. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/2 Mr. Secretary Addison and the Engineer-General informed the Committee. 1759 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II 150 Captain More one of His Majesty's Engineers. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 29, I hope that he will be able to send an engineer to undertake [the works]. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. 231 She began praising his skill as an engineer.

c. A soldier belonging to the division of the army called *Engineers*, composed of men trained to engineering work. Also *attrib.*, as in *engineer-officer, -regiment, -warrant*.

1787 *Lond. Gaz.* 24-28 Apr. No. 12850 p. 197 The Corps of Engineers shall in future take the name of the Corps of Royal Engineers. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 63 Colonels of artillery and engineers. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 81 An army composed of divisions..artillery, engineers, etc., complete. 1889 GEN. PORTER *Hist. Royal Engineers* 143 This day [26 May 1716] may therefore be taken as that on which the Engineer branch of the British army blossomed into a distinct Corps.

3. One whose profession is the designing and constructing of works of public utility, such as bridges,

roads, canals, railways, harbours, drainage works, gas and water works, etc. From 18th c. also *Civil Engineer*, for distinction from 2 b.

Not in Johnson 1755 or Todd 1818; the former has only the military senses, to which the latter adds 'a maker of engines', citing Bullokar. In the early quots. the persons referred to were probably by profession military engineers, though the works mentioned were of a 'civil' character. Since 2 b has ceased to be a prominent sense of *engineer*, the term 'civil engineer' has lost its original antithetic force; but it continues to be the ordinary designation of the profession to which it was first applied, distinguishing it from that of 'mechanical engineer' (sense 4). Other phraseological combinations, as *electric, gas, mining, railway, telegraph engineer*, are used to designate those who devote themselves to special departments of engineering.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 249 An Enginer also .promised to bring into the Capitoll huge Columnes with small charges. **1680** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1547/1 A new Port at Nizza..A famous French Ingenier, has been consulted about it. *a* **1792** Smeaton *Reports* (1797) I. Pref. 7 The first meeting of this new institution, the Society of civil engineers, was held on the 15th of April 1793. **1793** — *Edystone L.* Introd. 8 My profession of a civil Engineer. *Ibid.* § 101 The engineer and his deputy. **1836** *Hull & Selby Railw. Act* 102 A civil engineer of eminence. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 615 Sir Hugh Myddleton, the enterprising goldsmith, has been called the first English engineer. **1880** Haughton *Phys. Geog.* v. 228 Without much assistance from engineers, they will make a network of natural navigable channels.

4. A contriver or maker of 'engines'. The precise sense has varied from time to time in accordance with the development of meaning in Engine *sb.*; in present use the *engineer* in this sense (specifically *mechanical engineer*) is a maker of steam engines or of heavy machinery generally.

In this sense (but not in 3) the term is applied to the working artisan as well as to the employer of labour.

β. **1575** Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 45 Painterz, Karuerz, Players, Engyners. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 34 There could be no politique Captaine, nor any witty engiuer or cunning artificer. **1598** Florio, *Macanopoietico*, an inginer, an engine-maker.

γ. *a* **1628** F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 40 A skilful Engenier, an excellent Musician, or any other Artificer of extraordinary fame. **1654** Bate *Myst. Nat. & Art* 72 According to the fancy and invencion of the artist or Engineer. **1691** T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. liv, This Engine was invented by .. an excellent Engineer. **1734** Desaguliers *Course Nat. Philos.* I. 69 The skill of a good engineer may be advantageously applied in changing the form or altering the parts and motions of a machine. **1747** R. Campbell *Lond. Tradesman* 248 By engineer I..mean .. the tradesman who is employed in making engines for raising of water, etc. **1831** Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 62 This celebrated engineer [Robert Fulton] does great credit to the talents of America. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 11/1 The payment of 'tips' ranging from ten to twenty shillings to working engineers and others.

5. One who manages an 'engine' or engines.

†**a.** One who manages engines of war; an artilleryman. *Obs.*

1600 Heywood *Edw. IV*, II. Wks. 1874 I. 101 It was not you, At whom the fatall enginer did aime. **1633** G. Herbert *Temple, Ch.-Porch* xli, Wit 's an unruly engine, wildly striking Sometimes a friend, sometimes the engineer. *a* **1659** Cleveland *Lond. Lady* 46 Like the Death-darting Cockatrice (that slye Close Engineer) that murders through the Eye. *a* **1719** Addison (J.), An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the engineer who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice. **1800** *Naval Chron.* III. 287 In which are included sailors, marines, and the engineers.

b. *Mod.* One who has charge of a steam-engine; in England only with reference to marine engines; in U. S. often applied to the driver of a locomotive engine.

1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 174, I am not able to speak of the engineers in Her Majesty's ships. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 Steam, from the first .. was dreadful with its explosion .. engineers and firemen .. have been sacrificed in learning to tame and guide the monster. **1860** Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Engineer*, the engine-driver on our railroads is thus magniloquently designated.

Engineer (endʒinī·ɔi), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as an engineer.

1682 [see Enginkering *ppl. a.*] **1769** J. Watt *Lett. Dr. Small*, Our present magistracy .. have employed me in engineering for them. **1870** Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* viii. 131 What of the grand tools with which we engineer, like kobolds and enchanters.

2. *trans.* To employ the art of the engineer upon; to construct or manage as an engineer.

1843 Vignoles *Life C. B. Vignoles* (1889) 294 The..road magnificently engineered through the pass. **1848** *Tait's Mag.* XV. 428 The drainage .. had been engineered to admiration. **1856** Olmsted *Slave States* ix. 546 The roads are admirably engineered and constructed. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 5/1 Mr. Baker .. with Sir John Fowler, engineers the undertaking [the Forth Bridge].

b. *fig.* To arrange, contrive, plan, superintend. Also (U. S.), to guide or carry through a measure or enterprise.

1873 W. S. Mayo *Never Again* vii. 99 With good looks, a good voice,..and Mr. Boggs to engineer matters for her. **1882** Jay Gould in *Standard* 28 Dec. 6/5 The corner in grain engineered by parties in Chicago. **1883** *American* VII. 24 An exhibition engineered by a native prince.

3. *fig. nonce-use.* To assail laboriously (*humorous*).

1781 Cowper *Let.* in Wks. (1837) XV. 64 Unless we engineered him with question after question we could get nothing out of him.

Hence **Engineered** *ppl. a.*; **Engineering** *ppl. a.*, that engineers, contriving, scheming.

1872 *Daily News* 3 Sept., From the safe ledge of a cleverly engineered road. **1681** N. N. *Rome's Follies* 26 Since I have begun to set my engineering brains to work.

Engineering (endʒinī·ɔriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing[1].]

1. a. The action of the verb Engineer; the work done by, or the profession of, an engineer. **b.** The art and science of the engineer's profession.

Often used with defining words, as in *civil, mechanical, military engineering; agricultural, electric, gas, hydraulic, railway, sanitary, telegraph engineering*; see Engineer *sb.* 2-4.

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 262 This [a contrivance in defensive warfare] is..the cunningest piece of Indian engineering. **1829** C. Welch *West. Polity* 172 A Sunday School Teacher's labour is not much unlike civil engineering. **1840** *Civil. Eng. & Archit. Journ.* 59 There is room for..a school of Engineering on sound principles. **1858** Greener *Gunnery* 267 That portion of engineering which would define what power of engine would work a thousand cotton spindles. **1866** *Engineering* 5 Jan. 1 The title of this journal has been chosen..as typifying the business, art, and profession of the Engineer. **1873** Tristram *Moab* xiv. 270 An ancient roadway of which the engineering..could be easily traced. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 29 Civil Engineering is the term applied to that science which treats of the construction of canals, railroads, roads, bridges .. aqueducts and such like. **1887** *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/5. Shipbuilding and marine engineering have lately been doing better.

c. *fig.* Contriving, manœuvring.

1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 321 With some cold moral think to quench the fire; Though all your engineering proves in vain. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Mar. 3/2 Party engineering and the trickery of elections.

2. *attrib.*

1739 Labelye *Westm. Br.* v, Very great masters in the Building or Engineering Way. **1758** Warburton *Div. Legat.* Pref. (R.), The Roman Conclave succeeded to the Roman Senate in this engineering work. **1792** Burke *Consid. Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 93 One arm is extremely good, the engineering and artillery branch. **1822** Byron *Juan* VII. xi, Excuse this engineering slang. **1884** *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 397/3 The military and engineering policy of the rulers of the kingdom.

Engineership (endʒinī·ɔʃip). [f. Engineer *sb.* + -ship.] **a.** The business, or occupation, of an engineer. **b.** The office, or position, of an engineer.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Rdr., Their pretences of great abilities in Engineership. **1661** Earl Orrery *State Letters* (1743) I. 62, I..pretend something to engineership. **1883** Nasmyth *Autobiog.* xvi. 288 The railway had been constructed under the engineership of Major Whistler. **1889** *Illust. Lond. News* 23 Feb. 242/3 Mr. Hawksley retired from the joint engineership.

†**Engineery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Engineer *sb.* + -y.] Used by Smeaton for 'the science of engineering'. Cf. Enginery.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 39 Mr. Rudyerd's method.. of keying and securing, must be considered as a material accession to the practical part of Engineery. *Ibid.* § 40 The great principle of Engineery, that weight is the most naturally and effectually resisted by weight.

†**Enginefull,** *a. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. Engine *sb.* + -ful.] Full of ingenuity, ingenious.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 4869 Hy ben..gode, and engyneful to fighth.

Engineman (endʒinmæn). [f. Engine *sb.* + Man.] **a.** One who works, or helps to work, a fire-engine. **b.** One who attends to a stationary steam-engine. **c.** The driver of a locomotive.

1835 Parsons *Tourist's Comp.* 243 No gratuity is allowed to be taken by any guard, engineman, porter, etc. **1852** Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* xxii. (1885) 171 A fire .. brought out the engine-men. **1859** Smiles *Self-Help* iv. 81 Stephenson taught himself arithmetic and mensuration while working as an engineman. **1871** M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* viii. 261 He saw .. only the guards and enginemen.

Enginery (endʒinəri,-nri). Forms: 7 **en-, inginarie,** 7–8 **enginry,** 7– **enginery.** [f. Engine *sb.* + -(e)ry; cf. It. *ingegneria* (which may be the source), OF. *engignerie.*]

†**1.** The art of constructing 'engines' (cf. senses of Engine *sb.*); also, the art of the (military) engineer. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 2 Astronomie, Cosmographie, Architecture, Inginarie and diuers others. [The corresponding passage *De Augm.* III. vi. has *machinaria.*] **1610** W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. ix. 20 Some Enginarie aide must bee assistant to mount the water by Screwes, Pullies, Poizes. **1644** Howell *Engl. Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh) V. 444 Nor can all thy elaborate circumvallations, and trenches, or any art of enginery, keep him [famine] out of thy line of communication. **1672** Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 25 The Irish..had [no] Architecture, Enginery, Painting, Carving, nor any kind of Manufacture.

2. Engines collectively; apparatus, machinery. Frequent in *fig.* use.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VI. 261 A feeble Aid! Dedalian Engin'ry. **1774** Johnson *Diary* 20 Sept. in *Boswell* xlvi, Boulton .. led us through his shops—I could not distinctly see his enginery. *c* **1840** Thirlwall in *Rem.* (1878) III. 1 The enginery of war is often brought out. **1851** Tennyson *Ode Internat. Exhib.* III. 6 Harvest-tool and husbandry, Loom and wheel and enginery. **1880** Dana *Man. Geol.* 747 An animal is a self-propagating piece of enginery.

Ag. a **1763** Shenstone *Economy* Wks. (1764) I. 320 The fraudful engin'ry of Rome. **1844** R. Chambers *Vest. Creat., Early Hist. Man*, A complete social enginery for the securing of life and property.

b. *esp.* Engines of war, artillery. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhetorical.* Also *fig.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 54 The impregnable situation of our Liberty and Safety, that laught such weake enginry to scorn. **1667** — *P. L.* VI. 553 In hollow Cube Training his devilish Enginrie. **1708** J. Philips *Cyder* (1807) 57 The loud disploded roar Of brazen enginry. **1764** Grainger *Sugar Cane* II. 322 Not all the brazen engineries of man, At once exploded, the wild burst surpass. **1839** Thirlwall *Greece* VI. xlix. 162 His enginery soon made a breach in the wall.

3. The work of an engine, the application of engine-power. Also *fig.*

1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 370 The article..incurs a smaller charge for the wages of enginery.

fig. **1838** Sterling in Carlyle *Life* II. vii. (1872) 146 A few drawings,—all with the stamp of his [Michael Angelo's] enginery upon them.

†**Enginist.** *Obs.* [f. Engine + -ist.] = Engineer *sb.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 35 The great fame of Archimedes and other notable enginists. *Ibid.* 185 The Pisans ..had..certain enginists to dresse their fortifications.

†**Enginous,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **engynous.** [a. OF. *engineus, engigneus, engignos*, corresp. to Pr. *enginhos*, OSp. *engeñoso*, It. *ingegnoso*:—L. *ingeniōsus*, f. *ingenium*: see Engine *sb.*]

1. Clever, crafty, cunning; deceitful.

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 3945 Thomas, a knyghte engynous, Wente with hys host to Orlyons. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 99 It [coler] maketh a man ben enginous. **1599** B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, For that's the mark of all their enginous drifts, To wound my patience. **1615** Chapman *Odyss.* I. 452 open force, or projects enginous.

2. Of or belonging to an engine; partaking of the nature of an engine. *lit.* and *fig.*

1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* IV. (Arb.) 30 For all the Enginous Wheeles of the Soule are continually going. **1630** B. Jonson *New Inn* II. ii, *Lady F.* Sure, petards To blow us up. *Lord L.* Some enginous strong words.

Engird (engɔ̄·ɹd), *v.* Also 7 **ingird.** Pa. pple. **engirt.** [f. En-[1] + Gird *v.*] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a girdle; to encircle, as a girdle does. Also, *To engird in.*

1566 Gascoigne *Iocasta* ii, in Child *Four Old P.* (1848) 190 Let cruell discorde beare thee companie, Engirt with snakes. **1623** Favine *Theat. Hon.* I. i. 7 Round about engirt with a frindge of Gold. **1628** Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 139 Paches.. arrived at Mitylene and ingirt it with a single wall. **1745** W. Thompson *Sickness* II (R.), She saw him smile along the tissu'd clouds..Engirt with cherub wings. *a* **1785** Glover *Athenaid* XXVII. (R.), A sash of tincture bright..Engirds his loins. **1813** Wordsw. *View fr. Top of Black Comb*, Main ocean..visibly engirding Mona's Isle. **1820** Moir in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 385 The hoary mountain tops..that engird the horizon in. **1851** Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 22 He would manifestly be engirt by heavens having the general aspect of ours.

b. *fig.*

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, Ugly Darkness .. Engirt with tempests, wrapt in pitchy clouds. **1593** Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 200 My Body round engyrt with miserie. **1798** W. Taylor in Robberds' *Mem.* I. 219 Engird their brows With glittering crowns of praise.

Hence **Engirding** *ppl. a.*

1852 D. Moir *Defeat Winter* viii, Love, with an engirding belt, Hath beautified the solitude.

Engirdle (engɔ̄·ɹd'l), *v.* Also 7 **ingirdle.** [f. En-[1] + Girdle.] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a girdle; to serve as a girdle or enclosure to; to encompass. Also *fig.*

1602 Davison in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 325 As mountaines great on euery side Engirdle faire Jerusalem. **1621** Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 225 He was ingirdled with his enemies. **1705** Glover *On Sir Isaac Newton*, Comets..with hideous grasp the skies engirdle round. **1830** J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 665 A metropolitan city .. engirdled with groves. **1852** Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. ix. 111 To die engirdled by the cord of St. Francis was the sure means of safety.

Engirdling, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing[1].] The action of prec. vb.; *concr.* that which engirdles.

1598 Florio, *Cingolo*, a girdle or a garter, an engirdling.

Engirdling (engɔ̄·ɹdliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That engirdles, surrounds, encloses.

1835 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 512 Vapour rising up from the engirdling ocean. **1849** De Quincey *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 14 The people of the engirdling zone are called the Cinghalese. **1883** *Knowledge* 15 June 357/1 The protecting embrace of his [Saturn's] engirdling rings.

†**Engirt,** *v. Obs.* Also 7–8 **ingirt.** [f. En-[1] + Girt *v.*]

1. *trans.* To gird, encircle *with.* Also *simply.*

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, V. i, Engirt the temples of his hateful head! **1613** Purchas *Pilgr.* VI. xiv. § 1 (R.) The insulting waters..engirting meane while all the townes with a strait siege. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 146 The coast.. ingirted with a towell of silke and gold.

2. To surround as a girdle does; to encircle. Also *fig.*

15.. in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 423 So feruent griefe engirts the King of Glory. **1599** Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 33 This flinty ring that ingirts it. **1623–6** W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i. (R.), She prepar'd to cut the wat'ry zone Ingirting Albion. **1742** Collins *Ode* iv. 28 And [God] pour'd the main engirting all.

b. To enclose partially or wholly; to hem in; to envelope.

1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 591 They make their hornes t'engirt the adverse fleet 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. iv. (1678) 57 The skin is double..ingirting the whole body.

Hence **Engi'rting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ENGIRT; *concr.* that which engirts, the rim.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 17 In the ninth year of the ingirting his anointed brows with the refulgent Ophir circle. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* VI. ix. 159 Another Circle, which made the engirting of the Scale.

Engiscope: see ENGYSCOPE.

† **Engislet.** *Her. Obs.* [Obscure: possibly a mistake in *Bk. St. Alban's*, which the rest follow.]

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* B iiij a. Fesy target is whan a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the cootarmure. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 178 A scutcheon of pretence or Engislet borne ouer the foure coates. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 61.

† **Engi'st,** *v. Obs.* In 4 **engyste.** [f. EN-[1] + GISTE a resting-place.] *trans.* To appoint the resting-places or lodgings in (a journey).

† *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 445, I salle thi journaye engyste, enjoyne theme my selvene.

England, -gladden, -glamour: see EN- *pref.*[1]

England (i'ŋglănd). Forms: 1 **Engla land,** 2 **Engle land,** 3 **Englene, Engle lond,** 3–4 **Engelond(e,** 3 **Enkelonde,** 4 **Engelande, Ingland, Yng(e)lond,** 5 **En-, Inglonde,** 4– **England.** [OE. *Engla land*, lit. 'the land of the Angles': see ENGLISH, ANGLE[2].

This word and its cognates, *English*, etc. are the only instances in which in mod. standard English the letter *e* stands in an accented syllable for (i). The change of an earlier (eŋ) into (iŋ) is strictly normal, and in all other examples the spelling has followed the pronunciation. Cf. *wing*, ME. *wenge*; *string*, OE. *strenge*; *link*, OE. *hlence*.]

† 1. The territory of the Angles, as distinguished from that of the Saxons. Only in OE. (*rare.*)

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. xxvi. § Dæt mynster Æbbercurnig ðæt is geseted on Engla lande [L. *in regione Anglorum*.]

2. The southern part of the island of Great Britain; usually, with the exception of Wales. Sometimes loosely used for: Great Britain. Often: The English (or British) nation or state.

In the writings of Ælfred and the earlier parts of the OE. Chronicle, the name *Angel-cynn* race of the Angles (= Bæda's *gens Anglorum*) is used to denote collectively the Teutonic peoples in Britain, and also the territories which they occupied. This seems to have been the only general name for the country until the Danish conquest, when it was superseded by *Engla land*.

[*c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* 5 Hu ða ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stodon maðma..gefyldæ. *OE. Chron.* an. 1002 Se cyng het ofslean ealle ða Deniscan men þe on Angel cynne wæron.] *OE. Chron.* an. 1014 And æfre ælcne Denisene cyng utlah of Engla lande gecwæden 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Swa hit næfre ær ne wæs on manne gemynd ofer eall Engle land. *c* 1205 LAY. 17 Wonene heo comen þa Englene londe ærest ahten. *Ibid.* 6317 Engelondes deorling. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Eresie, God beo iðoncked, ne rixleð nout in Engelond. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 12 On Englene londe [*a* 1275 in Enkelonde] he wes kyng. † *a* 1300 *O. E. Misc.* xviii. 1 Engle lond is eyhte hundred Myle long. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8 þe first conquerour of Ingland. *Ibid.* 24893 Quen þou cums in-til england. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 24774 (Fairf.), þen bare William þe seigniorie of Ingelonde & of normandie. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 67 Hyt be almost impossybul to. set such a commyn wele among vs here in Englond. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. i. 31 Our bloody Cozens are bestow'd In England, and in Ireland. 1702 *Addr. fr. Lancaster* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/5 A Princess born in Old England.

3. *transf.* A country or district peopled by men of English origin, or of a kindred race. *rare.*

1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 40 [Belgium], an older England than our own. 1883 W. SIKES in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 342/2 The part of Pembrokeshire which for centuries has been dubbed 'Little England beyond Wales.' 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 1/1 A Conference of all the Englands over sea.

4. Short for *The King of England*, also for the inhabitants of England, or a portion of them, as in 'Young England', for which see YOUNG.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 482 Speake England first, that hath bin forward first To speake vnto this Cittie.

Englander (i'ŋglăndəɹ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER (in quots. 1836, 1855, after Ger. *Engländer*).] A native of England, an Englishman.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, I marvel what blood thou art—neither Englander nor Scot. 1836 CARLYON *Early Years* 67 Coleridge, being a noticeable Englander, and a poet withal. 1855 THACKERAY in Lewes *Life Goethe* VII. vii, The admission of these young Englanders.

‖ **Englanté,** *a. Her.* [FR. *englanté*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *gland*: — L. *gland-em* acorn.] Bearing acorns. 1732 in BAILEY, vol. II.

† **Engla'ss,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + GLASS.] *trans.* a. To fit (a window) with glass; to glaze. b. To figure in coloured glass.

1530 PALSGR. 535/1, I englasse a window with glasse. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 25 b, The cote Armors..to bee paynted..graued, englassed.

Englase: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Engle, obs. f. ANGEL; also of INGLE, *Obs.*

Englechery, -schire, obs. ff. ENGLISHRY.

† **Englei'm,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **englayme, (4 glym), 5 yngleym.** [f. EN-[1] + GLEIM slime.]

1. *trans.* To make slimy, clammy, or sticky; to set fast with slime. Also, to clog, choke, surfeit (the stomach).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 56 The man that moche hony eteth his mawe it engleymeth. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 253 Wiþ aer infecte and engleymed [Lat. *aere corrupto*]. 1398 — *Barth. de P. R.* VII. xlix. (1495) 261 Ache and tourment that comyth of humours engleymed in the guttes. † *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1131 þe guttez and the gorre ..þat alle englaymez þe gresse, one grounde þer he standez! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198 Gleymyn, or yngleymyn, *viseo, inviscо.*

2. *fig.* To set fast, as in slime, or as a bird with birdlime; to entangle, ensnare. Const. *in, with.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliii. 27 Clemyd [*S.* englymede] is in erthe oure wambe. 1340 70 *Alex. & Dind.* 676 Englaymed was in glotenye & glad to be drounke. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 150 þese prestis and þese clerkis..ben most engleymed [wiþ coveteise]. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xliii, Yf thy herte be taken & engleymed with a veyne luste. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* liv. ii, The Barons were so with gold englaymed.

3. *intr.* To settle, to stick.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 692 That noon offes white Englayme uppon the rootes of her tonnge.

Hence **Engleimed,** *ppl. a.* Of the tongue: Furred.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 16 b, His tongue engleymed and his nose blacke, etc.

† **Englei'mous,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **englaymous.** [f. prec. + -OUS.] Slimy, venomous.

† *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3685 Som gomes thourgh gyrde with gaddys of yryn Comys gayliche clede englaymous wapene!

Englifier (i'ŋglifəiəɹ). *Sc.* [f. next + -ER.] One who renders (a work) into English; a translator.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 565, I only wonder how either Foscolo or his Englifier had the wit to pick them out

Englify (i'ŋglifəi), *v. Sc.* [f. ENGL-ISH + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make English; to cause to resemble English persons or manners.

1829 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 394 Our magnates have been Englified in all their notions.

English (i'ŋgliʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **Æŋglisc, Engliso,** 2–4 **Englisch(e,** 3–6 **Englis(s, -ys,** (3 **Æŋglis, Engleis,** -is(s)oe, 4–6 **Englissh(e, -issch, -yss(h(e, -yssche, Inglis(s, -ish(e, -isshe,** (4 **Englizsch, -ijs, Engelis(sh, -ysch, Ingelis, Ynglisse,** 6 **Englush, Ynglyche**), 4– **English.** [OE. *æŋglisc, æŋglisc*:—OTeut. **anglisko-*, f. **Angli-* (OE. *Engle*) pl., the Angles, one of the Teutonic peoples who settled in Britain in 5th c.; see ANGLE[2].]

A. *adj.*

1. In early uses now only *Hist.* Often with ellipsis of pl. sb. as in 2 d.

When the adj. first occurs in OE., it had already lost its etymological sense 'of or belonging to the Angles' (as distinguished from Saxons). The earliest recorded sense is: Of or belonging to the group of Teutonic peoples collectively known as the *Angelcynn* ('Angle-kin' = Bæda's *gens Anglorum*), comprising the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, who settled in Britain during the 5th c. With the incorporation of the Celtic and Scandinavian elements of the population into the 'English' people, the adj. came in the 11th c. to be applied to all natives of 'England', whatever their ancestry. But for a generation or two after the Norman Conquest, the descendants of the invaders, though born in England, continued to be regarded as 'French', so that the word *English*, as applied to persons, was for a time restricted to those whose ancestors were settled in England before the Conquest. In formal state documents the distinction between the 'French' and 'English' inhabitants of England survived after it had ceased practically to exist; cf. ENGLISHRY.

c 880 *Ælfred & Guthrum's Treaty* (Thorpe) ii, Gif man oslaxon weorðe, ealle we lætað efen dyrne, Englisene & Denisene. *a* 1000 *Ordinance respecting Dúnsæte* (Thorpe) vi, Nah naðer to farenne ne Wylisc man on Æŋglisc lond ne Æŋglisc on Wylisc, butan, etc. *a* 1016 *Laws of Æthelred* (Thorpe), Gif Æŋglisc man Denisene ofslea. *a* 1087 *Charter Will. I* in Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 83 Will'm kyng gret .. ealle þa burhwaru binnan Londone Frencisce and Englisce. *c* 1205 LAY. 29404 Þat folc þæt was Æŋglis. *Ibid.* 29457 Of Englisce leoden. *Ibid.* 31673 Penda king is Englisc. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 345 The English have four ploughs in the demesne. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. iv. 174 Since the English came into Britain. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 215 The gradual extension of the English name in the course of the 10th century is very perceptible.

2. Of or belonging to England or its inhabitants.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 73 þe englische barones. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 193 Schyrreffys and bailzheys maid he [Edward I]..of Inglis nation. 15.. EARL SURREY *Death Sir T. Wyat* Poems (Aldine ed.) 60 A worthy guide to bring Our English youth by travail into fame. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 143 Would I had neuer trod this English Earth. 1645 FULLER *Gd. Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 37 The English ambassador. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 707, I embarked on board an English ship which had sailed round the world. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xvii, Now every English eye, intent, On Branksome's armed towers was bent. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 125 English wools rose in price. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 102 To give the English reader an idea of its present condition.

b. In the names of various trees and plants; as **English Elm,** *Ulmus campestris* (see ELM); **E. Galingale,** *Cyperus longus*; **E. Maidenhair,** *Asplenium Trichomanes*; **E. Myrtle,** *Ligustrum vulgare*; **E. Treacle,** *Teucrium Scordium.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiii 346 The roote of Cyperus or *English Galangal, is hoate and dry in the third degree. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 12 Order. *Cyperaceæ*.. Sweet or English Galingale. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 157 b, Trichomanes (that is our *English Maydens heare) is supposed, etc. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxix (Heading), Of English or Common Maydenheare. 1879 in PRIOR *Plant-n.* 1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.*, *English Myrtle, the Common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Iiij a, Germander, whyche is also called in Cambrige shyre *Englyshe triacle, is called in Greke Chamedrys. 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Anglix* 67 (Britten & Holl.) In agro Cantabrigiensi English Treacle dicitur. 1886 In BRITTEN & HOLLAND.

c. In the names of certain diseases: *English Cholera*, † *English Sweat*: see the sbs. † *English Disease* (*Malady*), *English Melancholy*: the 'spleen'.

[1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* (1734) Pref. 1 By Foreigners .. Nervous Distempers, Spleen, Vapours, and Lowness of Spirits, are, in Derision, call'd the English Malady. 1834 M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) III. 113 English Melancholy.

d. *elliptical.* = 'English people, soldiers', etc.

(A 17th c. Sc. writer has the pl. *Englishes.*)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 111 O Noble English, that could entertaine With halfe their Forces, the full pride of France. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 221 The violences, wherewith the Englishes, during their Domination among us, can be charged 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 181 Pray observe the inhabitants about Wexford; they are old English. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 146 Freedom might be granted to all truly English. 1859 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* V. 165 That terrible battle-field, which the French call Neerwinden and the English call Landen.

3. *transf.* Marked by the characteristics of an Englishman. Often in laudatory sense: Possessed of the virtues claimed as peculiarly 'English'.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 71 Only take an englyshe hart vnto the. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* Pref. 6 He will find the design to be truly English, that is, sincere and honest. 1883 PHELPS *Eng. Style* 40 A mind compact with sturdy and solid English elements.

quasi-*adv.* 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 671 His address .. Not English stiff, but frank and formed to please.

4. As the designation of a language (see B. 1). Hence of words, idioms, grammar, etc.: Belonging to the English language. Of literary compositions, speeches, etc.: Written or spoken in the English language.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 358 (BOSW.) Ic [Ælfric Abbod] gesett hæbbe wel feowertig larspella on Engliscum gereorde. *c* 1000 — in Sweet *Ags. Reader* 57 Du bæde me for oft Englisera gewrita. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 And seið syon ase muchel on englische leodene ase heh sihðe. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Ich habbe i-sungen þe ðesne englissce lai. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 14 Ut of latin dis song is drazen On Engleis speche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24 (Cott.) Sanges..Inglis, frankys, and latine. *Ibid.* 233 (Gött.) Þis ilke boke es translate vnto englisse tung to rede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Englysshe speche, *Anglicum.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, It was put into my mynde to drawe it in the englysshe tonge. 1580 BULLOKAR *Orthogr.*, There be eight vowels of differing sounds in English speech. 1611 BIBLE Dedic., There should be one more exact translation of the Holy Scripture into the English Tongue 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* (1854) II. 541/2 We now see this book take its place among the English Classics. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 357 Our English Bible is a wonderful specimen of the strength and music of the English language.

b. with limiting words as in B. 1 b.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 763 Prayers remaine still in the Saxon or old English tongue. *Mod.* An Old-English grammar. Middle-English literature. It is not a modern English word.

B. *sb.*

1. The English language. First in the adverbial phrase, † *on* (now *in*) *English*. Also in phrase, *the king's, the queen's English*, app. suggested by phrases like 'to deface the king's coin'. Also *attrib.* as *English scholar.*

In 9th c., and prob. much earlier, *Englisc* was the name applied to all the Angle and Saxon dialects spoken in Britain. The name *English* for the language is thus older than the name *England* for the country. In its most comprehensive use, it includes all the dialects descended from the language of the early Teutonic conquerors of Britain; but it is sometimes popularly restricted to the language since the close of the 'Anglo-Saxon' or fully inflected stage; sometimes to the language and dialects of England proper, as distinguished from those of Scotland, Ireland, U. S., etc; and sometimes to the literary or standard form of the language as distinct from illiterate or ungrammatical speech, etc.

[The use as sb. seems to have originated, not in the ellipsis of any particular word (e. g. *gereord* meaning 'language', but in a vague absol. use of the neuter adj. A similar use is found in the other Teut. langs. and in Romanic; cf. Ger. *auf deutsch*, Fr. *en français*, Sp. *en castellano.*]

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. xix, On sumre ceastre þe is nemned on Englisc Cneoferisburh. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 46 Heli, Heli, lema zabdani? þæt ys on Englisc, Min God, min God, to hwi forlete þu me? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 On [sin] is icweden, *Gula*, þet is zifernesse on englisc. *c* 1205 LAY. 6317 Wrat þa lazen on Englis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* p. 988 *Resurrection* 240 (Cott.) Raboni (þat is on englis maister). *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 26545 (Fairf.) þat now in Ingelis [v.r. *Cott.* englis] wil I rede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 429 þe same sentense in englizsch. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. 4 Wych I purpose now to declare On ynglysh. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The mater is spirytuall, and requyreth moche declaracion in englysshe. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS (*title*) The hystory of the moost noble and

valyaunt knyght Arthur of lytell brytayne, translated out of frensshe in to englushe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 6 Abusing of Gods patience, and the Kings English. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4046/4 Maurice Roberts .. a Shropshire Man, speaking very bad English. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 267 Why has he then bad English on every page? 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxv, They..put the king's English to death so charmingly. 1869 ALFORD (*title*), Plea for the Queen's English.

b. The 'English' of a special period or district, or that which appears in the writings of an individual author. *Old English*: in popular use applied vaguely to all obsolete forms of the language. According to the nomenclature now generally adopted in this country, the *Old English* period ends about 1100–1150, the *Middle English* period about 1500, when the period of *Modern English* begins. The name *Early English* is often used vaguely for Early Middle English, or for Middle and Early Modern English.

a 1225 *St. Marher* 23, I þe moneþ þat on ure ledene is old englisch efterlið inempnet, iulius o latin. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7672 Vn a prouerbe of olde englys. 1340 *Ayenb.*, Engliss of Kent. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 257 To these books of Euphues, tis said, that our Nation is indebted for a new English in them. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x, Hooker's English was the perfectest existing model.

†2. The 'English' at an author's command; means of expression in English. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 66 *Prol.*, Allas, that I ne had Englyssh, ryme, or prose, Suffisant this flour to preyse aryght! *c* 1386 — *Sq's. T.* 29 Myn Englissh eek is insufficient. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 553, I will set downe in such English as I haue in the said Legend, or Agon.

3. †a. An English sentence to be rendered into a foreign language. †b. An English equivalent for a foreign word. c. (*School slang*) An English translation; a 'crib'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 259 Falle ðas habbað an Englisc, þeah hi for faegernysse fela synd on Ledenspræce. 1552 HULOET, *Englyshe* or vulgare geuen by a maister to scholers to be made in latine. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 49 The Englishes of our [Latin] Prepositions. *Ibid.* 53 When an English is given to be made Latine, what must you do first? 1679 W. WALKER *Dict. Eng. Particles* Pref., The first column contains some Englishes. 1862 H. C. ADAMS *First June* 66, I sometimes have half suspected him of learning his lessons with Englishes.

4. *elliptical.* for 'The sense expressed in plain English', the plain sense; also, *Plain, true English*; †*English out*; and in phrase, *In plain English*: to speak plainly.

1645 *Liberty of Conse.* Pref. A iij, The plain english of the question is this: whether the Christian Magistrate be keeper of both Tables. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 12 The true English of all .. their false Latine, is nothing but a generall Toleration of all Opinions. 1659 SCOTT in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 377 That is English out. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. § 5 (1692) 184 This is the English of their Doctrine. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* III. 376 The plain English of what he thanks God for is in effect but Thus much. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. v. (1840) 86 The English of all which is ..that I am in the wrong. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vii. 121 When they unmask cant, they say, 'The English of this is', etc.

†5. A Flemish coin (see quot.). *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 in *Athenæum* (1867) 7 Dec. 767 Viij mytis ys an englishe, that is the iij^de^ parte of *jd.* 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 A piece of flemmishe mony called an Englyshe.

6. *Printing.* a. The name of a size of type smaller than Great Primer and larger than Pica.

English Type.

1598 *Ord. Stationers' Co.* in *Hist. O. E. Lett. Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in pica Roman and Italic and in English. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 8 The Stem of English Capitals is 6 parts. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 78 English is called Mittel by the Germans.

b. *Old English*: a form of 'Black Letter' resembling that used by early English printers; now occasionally employed for ornamental purposes.

C. *Comb.* a. Prefixed to ppl. adjs., as *English-born, -bred, -built, -managed, -manned, -rigged, -speaking.* b. Forming parasynthetic derivatives, as *English-hearted, -minded.* c. Prefixed to other adjs., as †*English-Indian*, †*-Irish*, †*-Popish*; †**English-Saxon**, = ANGLO-SAXON; also *English-French, -German, -Latin*, etc., said of dictionaries in which English words are followed by their renderings into other languages.

18.., LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 6 But I am *English-born. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 155 A large body of French words in our language .. pronounced as English-born words 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 80 Such ingenuity is not wanting to *English-bred technicalism. *c* 1677 *List Ships* in Marvell *Growth Popery* 61 The John and Sarah, of 120 Tun, *English Built. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. i, Many of Godwin's noblest foes sighed for the *English-hearted Earl. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 127 Our *English-Indian Societie. 1700 TYRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 888 All the *English-Irish Knights..ran away. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlii, Three English-Irish peers. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 37 Such sort of *English-Latin Dictionaries. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/5 This estate has always been what has been called an *English-managed estate. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 162 Thoroughly *English-minded men such as Gardiner. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 97 An *English-manned Frigate. 1642 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 This clamouring against *English-Popish ceremonies. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxvi, She is English built and *English rigged. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. Pref., The most ancient British and *English-Saxon tongues. 1695 *Enq. Anc. Const. Eng.* 33 As all his English-Saxon predecessors. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Westmoreland* I. 309 Our English-Saxon word *evil* seems to spring from the same source. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 146 The *English-speaking people. 1883 LOWELL in *Daily News* 5 July 6/2 We continually hear nowadays of the 'English-speaking race,' of the 'English-speaking population'. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 300/1 Of this happy gift .. Mr. Lowell has among English-speaking men almost a monopoly.

Hence **English-hood** (*rare*).

1883 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Ione* II. xxiii. 260 The English-hood of long walks in the lanes and fields.

English (i·ŋgliʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **Englysch**, 4–6 **-isshe, -ys(s)he, 4– English.** [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To translate into English (a book, passage, etc.); to give the English equivalent for (a word or phrase).

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. xv, To Englisshe it aftir the word wolde be derk and douteful. *Ibid.*, I Englishe it thus. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 18 Out of frensh how that hit englisshid be. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1889) 4 For hym, I knowe for suffycyent to expowne and englysshe euery dyffyculte that is therin. 1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 854/2 Howe be it the preacher englisheth it thus. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvii. (1700) 106 Purchas'd for a Ransom, the Original Word English'd Redemption. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 19 It fully excuses my not Englishing them from the Greek my own self. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 510 All German verses can be Englished in fewer syllables. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 1 If we Englished the word, by our word 'verily'.

b. To render in English orthography. *rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 284 The common word .. is *ruadh*, or as it is englished *roy*.

†2. To render into plain English; to describe in plain terms. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 51 The hardest voice of her behauiour (to be english'd rightly) is, I am Sir John Falstafs. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. 44 Those gracious Acts .. may be english'd more properly Acts of feare. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* viii. 22, I am ashamed that my pen should English what mine eyes have seen.

3. To make English, to anglicize. a. To adopt (a word) into the English language; to give it an English character or form. b. *nonce-use.* To subject to English influence.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 157 *Liqueur* is not yet Englished. 1879 WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 99 The word 'Comfort' originally Norman and afterwards englished. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 21 When a foreign word has been transplanted into our speech and has taken firm root there, it should be thoroughly Englished. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* II. *Clive* 9 The man Clive—he fought Plassy .. Conquered and annexed and Englished!

E·nglishable, *a. Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being translated into, or expressed in, English. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Englished (i·ŋgliʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGLISH *v.* + -ED[1].] That is translated into English.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* II. i. 389 Is not his Doctrine here given you in his Englished words? 1879 FURNIVALL *E. E. T. S. Rep.* 20 Trevisa's englisht Higden's Polychronicon. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 277 Which the testator got in exchange for a copy of an englished version.

Englisher (i·ŋgliʃəɹ). [f. ENGLISH *a.* and *v.* + -ER.]

1. [f. the adj.] An English subject; a native or inhabitant of England. Chiefly *Sc.*

1683 G. MARTINE *Reliq. Divæ Andreæ* ii. § 1. (1797) 10 Within twentie two years as some Englishers grant. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, That .. the young Englisher should pay dearly for the contempt with which he seemed to regard him. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xii, William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy Englishers so easy a conquest as, etc. 1861 RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* vi. (ed. 18) 187 Not in very good humour with the Englishers.

2. [f. the vb.] One who translates into English.

1800 *Month. Mag.* X. 319 The most fortunate englisher of Klopstock. 1879 FURNIVALL *E. E. T. S. Rep.* 8 The englisher of the French Romance, probably a clergyman of .. Exeter. 1881 *Academy* 12 Mar. 187 Few Englishers have been so successful in giving the flavour of French verse.

Englishing (i·ŋgliʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGLISH *v.* + -ING[1].] a. The action of the vb. ENGLISH. b. *concr.* An English rendering or version.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Metr. Pref. 42 This holy man .. in all his englysching ryȝt aftur the latyn taketh cours. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 The englishing of Æneidos of Virgill. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) To Rdr., The second exception taken against the former Treatise, was the not Englishing or translating of the Latine Verses. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 199 Which [word] they have stuck so closely to in their Englishings of Latine. 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 65/1 Some of Mr. Sieveking's 'Englishings' seem to have stopped rather short of English.

Englishism (i·ŋgliʃiz'm). *rare.* [f. ENGLISH + -ISM.] In various occasional senses: The characteristics peculiar to the English; English modes of procedure; a manifestation or product of English character; attachment to what is English.

1858 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 177 He .. certificated his patriotism when only an excess of English-ism was imputed. 1865 J. W. KAYE *Sepoy War* (heading of chapter) The Progress of Englishism [i.e. the remodelling of land tenure in India according to English notions]. 1868 MAYNE REID *Child Wife* xix. (1888) 101 In his own features .. there was an unmistakable expression of 'Englishism'. 1879 *Indian Daily N.* 2 Oct., An Englishism..which foreigners note.

Englishly (i·ŋgliʃli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an English manner. †a. By means of an English word; in English (*obs.*). b. After the manner of the English people, like an Englishman or Englishmen. (*rare* in mod. use.)

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 221/1 If he wold call the priestes englishly. 1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* 113 Scarificatio, uel cutis Sculptura, englishly Scarification. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii. (1612) 300 Arm'd be euery hand and heart hence, Englishly, to beat Spaine. 1641 SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 315 It behoves us..to be Englishly sensible of the Injustice. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (F. Hall). 1818 JAS. MILL *Let.* 30 Apr. in *Macvey Napier's Corr.* (1879) 19 Englishly-educated people are all hostile to him. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xv. 168 Voices anything but (Englishly) human.

Englishman (i·ŋgliʃmæn). [f. ENGLISH + MAN.] A man who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization. The historical senses of course follow those of ENGLISH *a.*; in mod. use, unless otherwise determined by context (as in *Englishman by descent, naturalized Englishman*), the word means one born in England or of English parents.

c 950 *Laws of Æthelstan* i. prm. (Thorpe), Ic wille ðæt ge fedaþ ealle wæxa an earm Englisc mon. *c* 1205 LAY. 1973 Ah Englisc men [*c* 1275 Englissemen] hit habbed awend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 242 (Gött.) Of ingland þe nacione Er englijs men in comune. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* 33 To calle the men of the londe englisshmen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 267 Thurugh helpe and comfort of our englysshmen. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 129 Ther was no Englysshman of armes, but that had ii. or iii. prisoners. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 309 Though banish'd, yet a true-borne Englishman. 1624 BRDELL *Lett.* iv. 80 Many Englishmen, conuertentur ad Dominum Deum. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 310 Englishman's the common Name for all. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, That Englishman that used to come with his master to our house. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Jan. 35/2 A thoroughly vulgar Englishman is as offensive an animal as the human mind can well imagine.

b. *Englishman's Foot* (American): see quot.

1687 CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 145 Our Plantain .. they call the Englishman's-foot. 1861 Mrs. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 109 Plantain .. has been named, by the natives in some of our settlements, 'the Englishman's Foot'.

E·nglishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being English, or of displaying English characteristics.

1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 512 The Englishness of several fairy-tales supposed to be French. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 118 The Englishness of everything about man, woman, and child born in the island. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 93/3 The attraction of the face of the Hon. G. Seymour Conway .. lies in its Englishness.

Englishry (i·ŋgliʃri). Forms: 5 **Englisherie, 7 englechery, -esherie, Englichiré, -ishiré, -ishrye, 8 Englecerie, -escbiré, -escyre, -icherie, 7– Englishry.** [ad. AFr. *englecherie*, f. *englesche*, ad. ME. *englisch*, ENGLISH; see -RY.]

1. The fact of being an Englishman. Chiefly in legal phrase *Presentment of Englishry*: the offering of proof that a slain person was an Englishman, in order to escape the fine levied (under the Norman kings) upon the hundred or township for the murder of a 'Frenchman' or Norman.

Bracton, followed by the legal antiquaries of the 17th c., represents this as the continuation of a similar practice under the Danish kings; but no evidence to that effect seems to be known.

[*c* 1292 BRITTON I. vii. (1865) 38 Et volums qe nul murdre soit ajugie par la ou acun parent al mort peuse estre trové, qi peuse monstrer qe il fust Engleys, et issi presenter de ly Englescherie]. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sheriffes* 8 By a statute made 14 E. 3. c. 4 the presentment of Englechery was wholly abrogated and annulled. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 62 This custom lasted long after the Normans time, the Dane being only changed into the Norman, and was called Englishire. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. ix. 275 Before the Presentment of Englescbire was taken. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 280 Unless proof of 'Englishry' were made by the four nearest relatives of the deceased. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* iv. 16 All accepted the statement of what I may call their Englishry.

2. That part of the population, esp. in Ireland, that is of English descent. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXXXI. iv, Loue of all the land He [the duke of York] had amonge the Englisherie alwaye. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 6 Such good lawes as tende to the preservation of the Englishrye. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 552 The popery laws .. as applied between Englishry and Irishry. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8 (1882) 434 The .. English law..made treasonable any marriage of the Englishry with persons of Irish blood.

b. An English population; English people generally. In a town: An English quarter. *rare.*

1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 165 There was, beside numerous Englishry in detached bodies, a troop of Germans. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 310 There was an English and a Welsh town, an Englishry and a Welshry.

E·nglishwoman. [f. ENGLISH + WOMAN.] A woman who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization: see ENGLISHMAN.

1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Englyshewoman, *angleschc.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 23 Never was any people under the

Sun so sick .. of new fashions as English-women. 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxxxix, Where an Englishwoman sometimes faints, Italian females don't do so outright. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 42 Above all things let her remember to be a good English-woman.

Englishy, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -y.] Characteristic of what is English (as opposed to American, etc.).

?1880 *Scribn. Mag.* Feb. 633 'A fogger going to fodder his cattle'..'before the summer ricks are all carted'..how Englishy such sentences sound!

Englobe (englōu·b), *v.* Also 7 in-. [f. En-[1] + Globe. Cf. Fr. *englober.*] *trans.* **a.** To form into a globe, make globular; to round; in quot. *refl.* and *fig.* **b.** To enclose in, or as in, a globe; in quots. *fig.*

1611 Florio, *Agglobare*, to en-globe or make round. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 53 Prelaty .. must be forc'd to dissolve and unmake her own pyramidal figure .. inglobe or incube her self among the Presbyters. *a* 1843 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 184 If .. it [youthful energy] could be englobed .. within the bosom of the young adventurer. 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. x. 235 The degree in which the heavens are englobed within us.

Engloom: see En- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Englo·se,** *v. Obs. trans.* ? To paint, polish.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, In his chambre englosed bryht and cleare That shone full shene with gold & with asure.

† **Englue',** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **engleue.** [a. Fr. *englue-r*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *glu* birdlime.]

1. *trans.* To fasten down or close with, or as with, glue. *lit.* and *fig.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 312 He sighe and redy fonde This coffre made and well englued. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxviii. (1554) 65 a, And that theyr iyen by none yllusions Be not englued. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 81 But whan their mosels ben englued.

b. To attach, connect closely. *fig.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VI. xii. (1554) 159 a, Euery surfet englued es to other And one misrule bringeth in an other.

2. To fix to the spot, as (a bird) with birdlime; hence, to ensnare, fascinate.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 331 He hath my lady so engleued She woll nought that he be remeued. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxx. (1554) 66 b, Deceit, that .. Folkes engleuth.

Englut (englu·t), *v. arch.* Forms: *a.* 5 **englot,** 6 **engloutte,** 6– **englut.** *β.* 6 **inglutte,** 7, 9 **inglut.** [Really two words: (1) ad. OF. *englotir* (Fr. *engloutir*):—L. *ingluttire*, f. *in-* (see In-) + *gluttire* to gulp, swallow; (2) f. En-[1] + Glut *v.*]

1. *trans.* To swallow, swallow up; to gulp down.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 108 a/1, Bounden with the boundes of the deuyll, and englotted in his bely. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R viij, Wyll ye .. entre agayne into the swalowe of the see, for to engloutte you? 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 320 b Themselves engluttyng Partriches, Peacockes, Woodcockes. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 175 How many prodigall bits haue Slaues and Pezants This night englutted. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 169 Inveterate wolf! whose gorge ingluts more prey, Than any beast beside. 1838 L. Hunt *Transl.* Wks. 262 Night .. hath got thee; To clutch and to englut thee.

2. To glut, satiate. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *refl.*

1571 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 50 Being once inglutted with vanitie, he will streight way loth all learning. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 157 Whosoeuer englutteth himselfe, is guilty of his owne death. 1610 *Histrio-mastix* v. 183 To englut Their bestiall and more brutish appetites. 1619 *North's Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 701/2 Hee hadde inglutted himselfe with the variety of meates hee did eat at the feast. *c* 1800 Downeman *Ragnar Lodbrack*, There the wild beast inglutted stood. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 53 Hungry war Engluts his tiger-maw.

Hence **Englu·tted,** *ppl. a.*

1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 86 Wretched ventricle, That turns th' englutted aliment to dross.

† **Englu·te,** *v. Alch. Obs.* [app. ad. med.L. **inglūtāre*, corresp. to F. *engluer*: see Englue. Cf. Pr. *englutir.*] *trans.* To close with slime or glue; to seal up (a vessel), make air-tight; implied in **Englu·ting,** *vbl. sb.* (See Enlute.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 213 What sholde I tellen .. Of the pot and glasses englutyng [*v. r.* enlutyng] That of the Eyr myghte passe out no thyng. 1584 R. Scot *Disc. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 294 Mysticall termes of art, as..their subliming, amalgaming, engluting [*marginal note*, enluting]. 1692 Coles, *Engluting*, gluing or glued, stopped.

‖ **E·nglyn.** Sometimes in Welsh pl. **englynion.** [Welsh.] In Welsh poetry, a stanza (now always a quatrain) of a certain metrical structure.

1612 Drayton *Polyolbion* iv. 59 In Englins some there were that on their subiect straine. *Ibid. note* p. 67 Englins are couplets interchanged of 16 and 14 feet called Paladiries and Pensels. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 28 About 2000 englynion or epigrammatic stanzas. 1875 *Anderida* I. XII. 236 Bards, your choicest englyns sing.

‖ **Engobe** (engōu·b). [Fr.] (See quot.)

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 326 An engobe or white coating of pipe-clay, with which the potter has covered the vase. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* i. 9 The translucent coat through which the white 'slip' or 'engobe' became apparent.

Engod, -gold, -golden: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 b, 2.

Engore (engōə·r), *v.*[1] Also 6 **engoar, ingore,** 7 **ingoar.** [f. En-[1] + Gore *sb.*] *trans.* To steep in gore; to make gory, stain with blood.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 39 He shall..Oxen, Sheepe, Cammels, Idely engore. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VIII. ii. This new chosen Lord .. with the sword..Ingor'd his new-worne crowne. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XII. 212 A high-flown eagle, sustain'd a dragon all engor'd In her strong seres. *Ibid.* XXI. 22 (D.) The flood blush'd to be so much engor'd With such base soules. 1615 W. Hull *Merr. of Maiestie* 86 This bloud, wherewith I am ingoared. *c* 1800 Downman *Ragnar Lodbrack* in Evans *O. Ball.* III. iv. 113 With hunger keen the trenchant sword Wide the Scarfian rocks engor'd.

Hence **Engo·red,** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. iv. (Arb.) 69 There shall engoared venom be my inke.

† **Engo·re,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. En-[1] + Gore *v.*] *trans.* To gore, wound deeply; *fig.* to 'goad', infuriate. Hence **Engo·red,** *ppl. a.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii. 42 As salvage Bull .. When rancour doth with rage him once engore. *Ibid.* III. v. 28 By the great persue which she there perceav'd; Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. ix. 31 As when an eager mastiffe once doth prove The tast of bloud of some engored beast.

Engorge (engō·ɹdʒ), *v.* Also 6 **ingurge,** 6 8 **ingorge.** [a. F. *engorge-r*, f. *en* in + *gorge* Gorge, throat.]

1. *trans.* To fill the gorge of; to gorge, feed or fill to excess; chiefly *refl.* Also (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.*

Prob. first used (in Eng.) with ref. to hawks; see Gorge.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* II. (1570) A vj/1 A birde well ingorged kepes well her nest. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* viii. 4 Engorge and pamper vppe themselues with flesh offered to idolles. 1557 North *Diall of Princes* 62 a, To ingurge themselves with wyne. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1213 You sit downe to meat..but touch not one dish, leaving them afterwards for your servants to engorge themselves therewith. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 791 Greedily she ingorg'd without restraint.

fig. *a* 1559 Dolman in *Mirrour for Magistr.* (1568) N 8 b, With pleasures cloyed, engorged with the fyll. 1589 T. Plunkett *Char. Gd. Commander* 16 A Cur engorged with asperity.

b. *transf.* in *passive*: To be filled to excess, crammed. Chiefly *Path.* of animal tissues or organs: To be congested with blood.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* i. 6 Virulent letters .. ingorged with impudent lies. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 499 The Riuers are ingorged with Salmond. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 213 The surrounding pulmonary substance .. was red and engorged. 1869 H. Ussher in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 272/2 These vessels are congested, or engorged with blood.

2. To put (food) into the gorge; to devour greedily. Also *transf.* and *fig.* to swallow up (as a vortex).

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b, Also ingorgeyng meate upon meate. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* XXIII. vi. 237 Neither doth any man, after he hath once satisfied his hunger, engorge superfluous meats. 1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 366 Prepare not to ingorge The eternal pyramids. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* 48 Engorg'd in former years, their prey Must Death and Hell restore today.

absol. 1739 *Grobianus* 142 Ingorge once more. *Ibid.* 179 Largely ingorge, and labour thro' the Treat.

Hence **Engo·rged** *ppl. a.*, **Engo·rger** *sb.*, **Engo·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1562 Bullein *Def. agst. Sickness, Sicke men, &c.* 65 a, This will not helpe to digest your ingorged full stomack. 1598 Florio, *Diuoratore*, a deuourer, a glutton, an engorger. 1611 Cotgr., *Ingorger*, A rauener, glutton, gulch, ingorger. *Engorgement*, a glutting, rauening, deuouring, ingorging.

Engorgement (engō·ɹdʒmĕnt). [f. Engorge *v.* + -ment.] **a.** The action of engorging. **b.** The state of being engorged, in various senses, esp. *Path.* the congestion (of a tissue or organ) with blood, secretions, etc.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 844 The warre eates on still in the body of France, but not with so sharpe teeth, nor so full engorgement as before. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 163 The period during which the affected lobe is in the state of active congestion or engorgement. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xiii. 325 The engorgement of the face, ears, and eyes with blood. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnic.* vii 118 His aim was .. never to press to engorgement the receptive faculties. 1878 Napheys *Phys. Life Woman* II. 933 Averting the violent rush of the milk .. and the consequent engorgement of the breast. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Engorgement*, the clogging of a furnace.

† **Engo·tish,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. En-[1] + Got(h) + -ish.] *trans.* To class or designate as 'Gothic'.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* Pref. 5 To Engotish.. after their own capricious humour an infinite many which do all pass under this appellation.

‖ **Engouement** (ăngū·măn). Also 9 **engoument.** [Fr.: lit. obstruction in the throat.] Unreasoning fondness.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* XXXIV. (1866) 280 She repaid Miss Crawley's *engoument* by artless sweetness and friendship. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. Introd. 44 Swayed by the *engouement* for classical literature.

Engouled (engū·ld), *a. Her.* [ad. Fr. *engoulé*, fem. pa. pple. of *engouler*, f. *en* in + OF. *goule* (F. *gueule*) mouth (of a beast). The mod. Dicts. give the Fr. form **engoulée.**]

An epithet applied to bends, crosses, saltiers, etc., the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals. 1830 Robson *Brit. Her.* Gloss.

† **Engou·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 **engowted.** [? f. En-[1] + Gout drop.] ? Marked with spots like drops of blood.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 This hawke is engowted into braell ende. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreation* II. (1706) 58 Her Brail feathers are engouted betwixt red and black.

Engown: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

† **Engow·schede,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Etymology and meaning uncertain: cf. OF. *engousse* stout, fleshy.]

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3053 A dragone engowschede.

Engrace (engrē·s), *v.* Also 7 in-. [f. En-[1] + Grace *sb.*] † **a.** To introduce into favour (cf. *ingratiate*) *obs.* **b.** To put grace into.

Hence **Engra·ced,** *ppl. a.* **Engra·cer,** one who or that which engraces.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 74 Ingrac't into so high a favour. *a* 1641 Br. R Mountagu *Acts & Monum.* (1642) 235 His intent was..to ingrace his service with King Herod. 1874 Pusey *Lent. Serm.* 109 He made it a violence to their engraced nature, not to choose Him. 1866 — *Mirac. Prayer* 5 God is its Engracer, its Indweller.

† **Engra·ded,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare*[−1]. Also in-. [f. En-[1] + Grade + -ed.] (See quot.)

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* D ij b, Off a cros engraylid or engradid. *Ibid.* Thei ar calde armys engradii for they ar made of ij colouris the wich graditly ar broght to gedir oon coloure into another coloure. *Ibid.* D iij b, Ther is also a partyng of armys of ij colours ingradyt.

† **Engra·ff, ingra·ff,** *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. En-[1], In- + Graff *v.*]

1. = Engraft *v.* 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 33 He .. nygh the roote ingraffeth his sarment. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, That Zoacum, that fruit of bitterness, That in the midst of fire is ingraff'd. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 140 Before wee engraffe a Science, wee cut it, and set it for incision. *a* 1667 Cowley *Shortness Life* Wks. (1688) 138 Who does a slight and annual Plant ingraff Upon a lasting stock.

2. *fig.* = Engraft *v.* 2.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 563 He is ouer greet to be ingraffid here. 1548 Becon *Christm. Banq.* Wks. (1843) 74 He is 'the vine,' in whom we being ingraffed must needs bring forth much fruit. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 145 He did after a certain maner engraffe them into yᵉ household of Abraham. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr. &c.* 46 They be matriculated and ingraffed to the University. 1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 90 How many surreptitious works are ingraff'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 83 That there is a God..is..naturally ingraffed into the minds of all men. 1695 E. Welchman *Husbandm. Manual* (1707) 43 There are too many, who, tho' engrafted into the Church, live no better..than many Heathens. 1739 *Grobianus* 224 The better to ingraff In Mem'ry ev'ry useful Paragraph.

b. To beget. *rare.*

1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 963 [Children] All holy born, engraffed of Tantalus.

† **c.** In *passive*: To be closely attached *to. Obs.*

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 67 You haue beene so lewde, and so much ingraffed to Falstaffe.

Hence **Engra·ffed,** *ppl. a.* **Engra·ffer, Engra·ffing,** *vbl. sb.* **Engra·ffment** = Engraftment.

1586 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1621) 125 Before men be regenerate, they are .. not engraffed, but wild olives. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 145 With one of an ingraft Infirmitie. *a* 1619 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 81 This first ingraffed and inborne desire. 1643 T. Goodwin *Trial Chr. Growth* 8 He is the ingraffer, and implanter of all the branches into this Vine. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 285 The one seals our engraffing and implanting into Christ. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 52 Engrafting .. incorporates one sort of Plant with a Tree of another. *a* 1738 Mede *Wks.* I. xlii. 236 By their spiritual engraffment into him.

Engraft, ingraft (en-, ingra·ft), *v.* In 7 *pa. pple.* **engraften.** [f. En-[1], In- + Graft.]

1. *trans.* To graft in; to insert (a scion of one tree) as a graft *into* or *upon* (another). Also *absol.*

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* III. xxiii. (R.), Upon the wildest stock divine husbandry can engraft most excellent fruit. 1701 Cunningham in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1206 When they ingraft, they do not slit the Stock as we do, but cut a small slice off the outside of the Stock. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 14 If upon a plum-tree peaches and apricots are engrafted. 1797 Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lx. 367 Trees..which, by engrafting, bear two kinds of fruit. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 640 Pear-trees are propagated by engrafting..upon free stocks.

b. *transf.* To set firmly *in.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 83 The foundation stones of every course were engrafted into, or rather rooted in the rock. *Ibid.* § 245 A socket, whereby the courses would have been mutually engrafted.

2. *fig.* (Often with express reference to a metaphorical 'tree', 'stock', etc.) **a.** To implant (virtues, dispositions, sentiments) *in* the mind; to incorporate (a thing) *into* a previously existing system or unity, (an alien) *into* a race or community; and the like. **b.** Const. *on, upon*: To superadd (something adventitious) to something already existing which serves as a basis. † **c.** *Comm.* To add to the stock of a trading company (cf. Engraftment 3.)

a. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 114 This word..would root out vice and ingraft virtue. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 203 This ardent Love engrafting me into God by her uniting vertue. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXIV. ii. (1678) 538 Lest that their sad..and pensive cogitations, should be..engraften in the issue. 1638 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2. (1643) 161 Finding that some false tenets were engrafted amongst the ignorant. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 3 Yet God hath ingrafted your Honour into another stocke. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 70 This cannot be lesse then

to ingraft sin into the substance of the law. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XVII. XII. § 1 A certain young man..ingrafted himself into the kindred of Herod by the resemblance of his countenance *a* 1754 FIELDING *Remedy Afflict.* Wks. 1775 IX. 247 Acquiring solid lasting habits of virtue, and ingrafting them into our character.

b. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 35 All his works on mee Good or not good ingraft, my Merit those Shall perfet, and for these my Death shall pay. 1736 BERKELEY *App. Querist* II. § 106 It may..be fatal to engraft trade on a national bank 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 232 You can..ingraft any description of republick on a monarchy. 1800 DUNDAS in J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 563 The addition made to your European infantry..being engrafted on old disciplined well seasoned regiments. 1887 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 245 An executory limitation [is] engrafted on an alternate contingent remainder in fee on another. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849 50) I Introd. § 18 On the decayed stock of urban liberty they ingrafted the vigorous shoots of pastoral freedom. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 524 A bill of pains and penalties..should be..engrafted on the Bill of Indemnity. 1881 GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 14 It had been added to, or engrafted on, the tall, old, square baronial tower

c. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 164 Whether they would admit talleys and their own notes to be engrafted upon their stock.

3. To graft (a tree), to furnish with a graft.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* VII 73 Fruit-trees are somewhat in the same case, by being ingrafted.

† **b.** To introduce small-pox virus into (a person's system); = INOCULATE. *Obs.*

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1887) I. 228 The boy was engrafted last Tuesday..I cannot engraft the girl.

Engraftation (engrafte'i·ʃən). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action of engrafting.

1816 G. S. FABER *Origin Pag. Idol.* II. 432 Engraftation. 1817 — *Eight Dissert.* (1845) III. 372 Ingraftation. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. XXVIII. 213 The result of that engraftation was, that the fruit..savored partly of the new graft, and partly of the old stock.

Engrafted (engra·ftĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAFT *v.* + -ED[1].] In the senses of the vb. *lit.* and *fig.*

† *Engrafted holding*: = EMPHYTEUSIS.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXVII, I make my love engrafted to this store. 1612 BIBLE *Jas.* I. 21 Receiue with meeknesse the engrafted word. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 21 The Tree is certainly good, an ingrafted Tree. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5934/2 The Proprietors of the ingrafted stock are required to make the Payment of 3*l.* per cent. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* XI. (1763) 186 On their first Entrance into Rome, these dramatic Shews were no longer in their natural, but in an ingrafted State. *c* 1766 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 391 The Romans..therefore invented this species of engrafted holding. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 35 He found a layer of new wood under the engrafted bark.

† **Engra·fter.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who engrafts.

1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Soliloq. Soul* XVI. 235 He is the Lover and the Ingrafter of Cleanness.

Engrafting (engra·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGRAFT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENGRAFT in various senses.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 553 The curious engrafting of oranges. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXV. 130 The small-pox..is here entirely harmless by the invention of ingrafting, which is the term they give it.

Engraftment (engra·ftmĕnt). Also in-. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of engrafting. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *concr.* the shoot engrafted, a graft.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. X. 165 The engraftment and plantation of Christian principles in the heart of an Infidel. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Ep. Dyer* 46 Those trees..Which from our own engraftment fruitful rise. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* IV. XXIX, I engaged to give directions about ingrafting of vines, and preserving the ingraftments. 1774 BP. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) Pref. 21 The laws of England have received great improvements by ingraftments from the Roman. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 370 The consequent ingraftment of Norman French upon the previous Saxonish dialects. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Aug. 166/1 On that fatal day [Bosworth Field] the White Rose withered for ever, and he cannot stomach its engraftment on the rival stalk.

† **2.** = INOCULATION. *Obs.* Cf. ENGRAFT *v.* 3 b.

1722 NETTLETON *Inoculation* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 210 This Distemper is raised by an Ingraftment from the Small Pox.

† **3.** The issuing of additional stock in a trading company. *Obs.* Cf. ENGRAFT *v.* 2 c.

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5934/3 The 7*l.* per cent. which was due..pursuant to the Terms of the Ingraftment. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. ii. 319 The Bank was allowed to enlarge its capital by an engraftment of 1,001,171*l.* 10*s.*

† **Engra·fture.** *Obs.* In 7 **ingrafture.** [f. as prec. + -URE.] The action of engrafting; the state of being engrafted.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 104 It is compared to an ingrafture of a branch in a tree. 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* XI, We often read..of his more peculiar presence with and in his people, and of our spiritual ingrafture into him by faith.

Engrail (engrē·l), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **engrele**, 5 **engreyl**, **-grale**, 6–7 **engraile**, **-ayl**, 6– **engrail**. *β.* 5 **ingrayl**, 6–7 **ingrail**, **-ale**, **-eyl**, (6 **ingrele**). [ME. *engrele*, a. OF. *engresle-r* (mod F. *engrêler*), commonly believed to be f. *en-* see EN-[1] + *gresle*, *grêle* hail.

The original sense would thus be 'to pit or indent as by a shower of hail.' The writer of the Book of St. Albans (see quot. 1486 s. v. ENGRAILED) supposed that the word was derived from *grue* (L. *gradus*) step, and hence he gives *ingradatus* as the Lat. equivalent of 'engrailed.' Cf. ENGRADED.]

1. a. *Her.* To indent the edge of (an ordinary) with a series of contiguous curvilinear notches. **b.** Hence *gen.* to ornament the edge of (anything) with an indented pattern of this kind.

Almost exclusively in pa. pple.: see ENGRAILED *ppl. a.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xl, With his griffuns of gold engrelet fulle gay. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1030 He beres in cheef of azour Engrelyd with a satur [*i.e.* saltire]. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Her.* 136 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 563 The first, hole croce; the tother, engrelit be. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 27 The quarters in the division of the Escocheon be engrayled. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 214 They bare for their Armes Argent a Bend ingreyled Gules. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3081/4 A Lyon Rampant with Ermine in a border ingral'd. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Engrailed*, This word signifies a thing the hail has fallen upon, and broken off the edges, like the leaves of a tree notched by hail-stones. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Pref. 4 The Ingoldsby escutcheon, a saltire engrailed Gules. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XV. (ed. 3) 186 They also engrail the bend itself. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 248 A curious ring was exhibited..It is engrailed.

2. *transf.* To give a serrated appearance to; formerly sometimes, to roughen, render prickly.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* 286 Their bodyes..engrayled with lothsome blisters. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 53 The eighth had all his armour throughout engrayled like a crabbed brierie hawthorne bush. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXIX. (1748) 380, I [the river Wear] indent the earth, and then I it engraile With many a turn and trace. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 23 Ingraling the earth by the waved lines of water. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* XXIX, Or over hills with peaky tops engrail'd.

† **3.** To indent, sculpture in intaglio. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, 73 A fountayne of enbowed woorke, gylte with fine gold, and bice, ingrayled with anticke woorkes. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* III. F viij b, The executours of Staberie engraylde on his grave, What were his ample legaces. 1567 *Ibid., Arte Poet.* B v, Lawes to ingrale in during brasse. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* VI. 26 The famous conquest of so woorthie a potentate should be ingrailed in perpetuall memorie. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 63 Their countenances were resembled and engrailed in their Armorie.

† **4.** ?To variegate, adorn with mixture of colours. In the first two quots. possibly: To surround with an indented border.

1483 in *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 50 Rede cloth engreyled with vj yerdes of white woolen cloth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 516 Cloth of golde set with redde roses ingreyled with gold of brouderye. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 761 Æacides then shows..a caldron new, engrail'd with twenty hues.

5. In mod. poetry sometimes used for: To ornament *with* (metal).

It is not clear whether any more definite sense is intended in the examples here quoted.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I, White turbans, glittering armour, shields engrail'd With gold. 1823 BOWLES *Grave Last Sax.* IV. 552 The lion ramps Upon his mailed breast, engrailed with gold. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. X. 318 The car Engrailed with brass.

Engrailed (engrē·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAIL *v.*]

1. (See ENGRAIL *v.* 1.) **a.** *Her.* Of an ordinary: Having a series of curvilinear indentations in the edge. **b.** *gen.* Of the edge of any object, of a line, a circle, etc.: Ornamented with a series of curvilinear indentations. **c.** Of a coin: Having a margin formed by an engrailed circle, or with a ring of dots. **d.** *Entom.* **Engrailed moth**, *Tephrosia biundularia*; **Small engrailed moth**, *T. crepuscularis* (Newman *Brit. Moths* 66).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4183 He had sothely for-sakene be sawturoure engrelede. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* E ij b, Sych a bordure is calde a bordure ingraylit for the colowre of hym is put *gre* by *gre* into the felde of tharmys. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coin.* 128 Legend..within two concentric engrailed circles. 1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* XX, The nail-head, and engrailed ornaments. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 97 A well struck engrailed coin of excellent workmanship. 1871 W. H. TURNER *Publ. Harl. Soc.* V. 86 A cross engrailed between four water bougets.

† **2.** (See ENGRAIL *v.* 3.) Incised, carved in intaglio. *Obs.*

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* I. (1848) 69 The intaglio or engrailed figures on our Gothic tombs.

† **Engrai·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENGRAIL. Also *concr.* an engrailed edge.

1486 *Bk St. Albans*, *Her.* C vj a, This engraylyng is no propur langage aftir the sight of thys cros, bot rather an endentyng. 1611 COTGR., *Engreslure*, an ingrayling, or inuecking; a kind of small indenting..in a coat of Armes. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 61 Those regular engralings (as the heralds express it) which displeased the eye before. 1764 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 150 This ridiculous carved work and engrailing.

Engrai·lment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] **a.** *Her.* The state of being engrailed or indented in curved lines. **b.** The engrailed circle round the margin of a coin, etc.

1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 31 The laureated and ringletted profile of Apollo within an engrailment.

Engrain, ingrain (en-, ingrē·n), *v.* Also 4 **engreyne**, 6 **engrene**. [f. EN-[1], IN- + GRAIN.

Palsgr. 1530 gives a Fr. *engrainer* to dye. The word, whether first formed in Fr. or Eng., was suggested by the Fr. phrase *en graine* (adapted in Eng. as *in grain*) where *graine* means the cochineal dye. Hence *to engrain* and *to dye in grain* meant originally to dye with cochineal, and subsequently to dye in any fast colour. But afterwards they came to be associated with the word *grain*, a. Fr. *grain*, the 'fibre' or minute structure of a thing; so that in mod. use 'to dye in (the) grain' means to impregnate the very substance of the material with the dye, to dye the wool before it is woven; and the present senses of the vb. *engrain* have distinct reference to *grain* 'minute structure.' On the whole the form *engrain* is now preferred to *ingrain*; see however the note on ENGRAINED *ppl. a.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To dye scarlet or crimson with cochineal; hence, to dye in fast colours, dye in grain. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

Already regarded as an archaism in Spenser's time, as the glossary to *Shep. Cal.* explains *engrained* by 'dyed in grain.'

a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 15 Hire robe was ful riche of red scarlet engreyned. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 162 Fyne crymysyne engreyned. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 264, I delyuered my clothes engrened to Mayster Foster. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 13 Clothe of the colours of scarlet, crimosen, or violet engrayned. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 131 With Leaues engrained in lusty greene. 1591 — *Virgils Gnat* 666 The Rose engrained in pure scarlet die. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 35 His worth in honours purest dye engraine.

β. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b They shall not be clothed in soft or precious apparell, as veluet, sattin, or damaske, or crimosine ingrayned but in sackecloth. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. CXVII, Our fields ingrayn'd with blood. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 695 A colour in-grained with the dung of a Crocodile. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 171 It being true blew Gotham or Hobbes ingrain'd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 163 Milesian wools..ingrained With Tyrian crimsons.

2. To cause (a dye) to sink into the texture of a fabric; to work (a foreign substance) into the 'fibre', the intimate structure of anything. Chiefly *fig.* to implant ineradicably (habits, convictions, prejudices, tastes) *in* a person.

a. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Monum.* (1642) 129 When the spots are engrained, and will not out by scouring, etc. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXV, The stain hath become engrained by time and consuetude. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. i. 43 With such force had the circumstance just narrated engrained superstition in the Scotch character. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ix. 184 The feeling..is so deeply engrained in human nature.

β. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 42 Evil habits..thoroughly ingrained in the disposition. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 20 This republicanism the Talmudists have ingrained in him.

3. In *passive*: To be indelibly marked *with*.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 160 A post very old, and ingrained with filth.

4. † **a.** To give a certain kind of texture to (*obs. rare*[−1]). **b.** *nonce-use.* To form a granular surface on (the skin).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 147 She was wont in Asses milke to bathe her, to engraine her skin more gentle, plyant, delicate and supple. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-Hunter* 32 The countless little wrinkles which engrained his skin.

† **Engrai·n,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *engrener*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *grain* lit. 'grain']

intr. Of a toothed wheel, etc.: To fit into a corresponding toothed piece of machinery.

a 1774 GOLDSMITH *Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 52 By means of the toothed wheel F engraining in the toothed rack Dd.

Engrained, ingrained (en-, ingrē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAIN *v.*[1] + -ED[1]. In the ppl. adj. used attrib., though not in the vb., the form with *in-* is more common than that with *en-*. In sense 2 the word is often heard with secondary (sometimes even with primary) stress on the prefix *in-*.]

† **1.** Dyed in grain: see ENGRAIN *v.*[1]

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanis* I. IV. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured.

b. *fig.* with sbs. characterizing persons: Thoroughly permeated with the characteristic qualities; thoroughgoing, incorrigible. Cf. 'a rogue in grain'.

1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xii. (1862) I. 62 The bloody tongues, crafty foxes, double ingrained hypocrites shall appear as they are. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 53 Multitudes of engrained enemies of the succession, under the cloak of the Abjuration, served the interests of the Pretender. 1857 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 329 Many ingrained beggars certainly use the street trade as a cloak for alms-seeking. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 277 He is an ingrained sceptic.

2. Of a dye, or foreign matter of any sort: Wrought into the inmost texture of something. Chiefly *fig.* of habits, sentiments, prejudices: Deeply rooted, inveterate.

1843 GLADSTONE in *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 367 Deeply engrained mischiefs and corruptions. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. I. § 22 (1864) 109 A receiver of posted letters acquires an engrained sensibility to half an ounce. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* VIII (1880) 140 The engrained absolutism and egotism of Louis XIV..were at their acme from his earliest years. 1875 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 142 From others, underneath the wasteful gulf, Their ingrained wickedness is washed away, Or is burnt out by fire. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* VII. 129 It had its usual ingrained element of cant. 1869 *Echo* 20 Mar., His sinewy hands have got an odd, grimy appearance, as of ingrained coal-dust.

Hence **Engrai·nedly** *adv.*

1869 *Athenæum* 16 Oct. 495 She is a liar by instinct and by principle—designedly and undesignedly a liar; an utterly, ingrainedly untrue creature.

† **Engrai·ner, ingrai·ner.** [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who engrains.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 17 Chemistry may hope one day to publish the scarlet dyer's vade-mecum, or every man his own ingrainer.

† **Engra·lee,** *a. Her. Obs.* [a. OF. *engrallé* (mod. *engrêlé*): see ENGRAIL *v.*] = ENGRAILED.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Wks. Armorie* II. 27 b, To beare the same [colours] plaine, and neither engralee, rasie, enueckie or dentellie.

Engrand: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Engra·ndize, -ise,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **ingrandise.** [a. Fr. *engrandiss-* extended stem of *engrandi-r*, ad. It. *ingrandire*:—late L. *ingrandīre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *grandi-s* great (see GRAND). Cf. AGGRANDIZE.] *trans.* To make great, increase in estimation, importance, power, rank, or wealth.

1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 159 Curing the Kings Evil..a device to ingrandize the vertue of Kings when Miracles were in fashion. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 55 To ingrandize all, the King created him..Viscount Rochester. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 95 He engrandiz d his own Nephews amongst them. *Ibid.* III. I. 225 Alexander..endeavoured what he could to ingrandize the Title of Cardinal. 1883 tr. *Allocution Pope Leo XIII* in *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/2 Many..who are led away by the idea of constituting and engrandising the nation.

Hence **Engra·ndizing,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 192 He began..to bend his mind to the ingrandizing this Kinsman. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 52 With this Ingrandizing Title the King added a great Revenue. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 83 Elate..imaginating, engrandising, preheminencies.

† **Engra·nge,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [a. F. *engrange-r*, f. *en* in + *grange* barn.] *trans.* To put (crops) into a barn; to store, fill (a treasure-house).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xii, Them . I shall enrych, and shall engrange theire tresoure with fruyt delytable.

Engrape: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Engrapple, variant of INGRAPPLE *v. Obs.*

Engrasp (engra·sp), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + GRASP.] *trans.* To take, or try to take, in one's grasp; to embrace, grasp, seize. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 123 Who shall engraspe and bound the heauens body? 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xviii. (1713) 469 Without any design of engrasping great Mysteries. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 274 Ulysses, too.. engrasped The holy image.

Engrate, var. of INGRATE *v. Obs.* to regrate.

Engratiate, obs. form of INGRATIATE.

Engrave (engrēɪ·v), *v. Pa. pple.* **engraved, engraven.** Also 6–8 **ingrave**; *pa. pple.* 6–8 **ingraved,** 6–9 **ingraven.** [f. EN-[1] + GRAVE *v.*; after the equivalent Fr. *engraver* (13 17th c.). (The strong pa. pple. *engraven* is now somewhat archaic or formal.)]

† 1. *trans.* To sculpture; to portray or represent by sculpture. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Apophth.* 305 b, For his surname, Cicero, he engraved the figure and proporcion of a cicer. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. (R.), For he shall make ye no image (saithe the Lorde) nor engrave non (nor set vp non). 1583 LYLY *Ep. T. Watson* in *Poems* (Arb.) 30 Lysippus engraued Vulcan with a streight legge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 904/2 The kings my predecessors and ancestors, whose pictures are ingrauen and set heere in order within this hall. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 15 Vpon the which Shall be engrau'd the Sacke of Orleance. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 312 His Sepulchre remained in S. Hierome's time, and over it the Sunne engraven.

† 2. **a.** To cut into (a hard material) (*obs. rare*). **b.** To mark by incisions; to inscribe with incised characters; to ornament with incised marks.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 37 That seemes rough masons hand with engines keene Had long while laboured it to engrave. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Others that yeeld to iron may be Ingraven. 1859 SMILES *Self-help* v. 104 To engrave spoons and forks with crests and ciphers. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 72 Behold this fruit, whose gleaming rind ingrav'n 'For the most fair'.

3. **a.** To carve (an inscription, figures, etc.) upon a surface; hence, to record by engraved or incised letters; also *fig.* † **b.** To make (wounds, cavities) by incision.

a. 1542 UDALL *Apophth.* 42 A golden aple with this poysee written or engraved about it. *Ibid.* We have perfecte knowelage of no more then is engraven in our memorie. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 The first & extremest ribbes ..haue likewise lesser cauities or gutters, to their substaunce engraued. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 285 But we shall soone with our fine tempered swords, Engrave our prowesse on their burganets. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 127 (R.) The decemvirall lawes, they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brasse. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii. (1857) 6 As he had engraven upon his wife's tomb. 1802 MAR. EDGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 94 His coat of arms engraven upon the seal. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 43 A cross engraven along its whole length.

β. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *Epist.* *iij, In all partes of the worlde, he..as it were ingraued the glorie of his might. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 251 The fatall steele .. he waues Deepe in his guts, and wounds on wounds ingraues. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 41 The old Carver..had ingraven his own Name and Portraiture..in the Shield of Pallas. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 63 If their Crimes had been ingraven in some Plate of Iron or Brass 1738 WESLEY *Short Hymns* (1762) I. 355 Ingraven with an iron pen My name upon Thy hands is seen.

c. *fig.* To impress deeply; to fix indelibly.

a. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXX. xii, In my mynde .. I had engraved Her goodly countenaunce. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Nature* iii, O smooth my rugged heart, and there Engrave thy rev'rend law. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 56 Whose penetrating style has engraved..in our hearts the words and spirit of that immortal law. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* iii. 30 To engrave them on his memory.

β. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 240 By love or by grudge ingraved and imprinted in your heart. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 2 And in your dreadfull verse ingrau'd the prophecies. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vii. § 2 (1622) 52 It is naturally ingrauen into the mindes of all men, to beleeue There is a God. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 115 A prince's name is surer preserved, and more ingraven in paper than in..rusting medals.

4. To represent (a figure, landscape, etc.) by lines incised upon metal plates (in mod. use, also by lines carved in relief on wood blocks) with the view of reproducing it by printing. Also *absol.*

1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 199 Cause the best of your statues .. to be . engraven in copper. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 59 He hath caused distinct Maps to be made of every Barony. engraven in Copper 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 132 Whether he designs to engrave and publish any of those icons. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist Soc.) 20 Dr. Sacheverell's Picture has been ingrav'd several Times. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* Advt., Prospects of the Church and Monuments curiously engraven. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18) 73 How do people engrave on wood? 1827–32 J. M. W. TURNER (*title*) Picturesque Views in England and Wales, engraved by the best artists.

Engrave, var. INGRAVE *obs.*, to entomb.

Engra·ved, *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ED[1].] In the senses of the verb.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* i. 3 Which Sonne beyng the bryghtnes of the glorie, and the ingraued forme of his persone. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 29 b, Should very vnproprely yea fondly be called the engraued form of him. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 439/1 One of the first books illustrated with designs on engraved plates was the production of Italian artists.

† **Engra·vement.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ingravement.** [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of engraving; that which is engraved, an incised figure or inscription; also *fig.* an imprint, record, trace.

1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handl. Relig* 99 The Patriarks engrauement in the twelv stones. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 118 Ingrauements in cleere plates endure long. 1637 J. RUTTER tr. *Corneille's Cid* I. i, The furrowes in his forehead seem to be Th' ingravements of his noble actions. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. vi. 141 If such writing or engravement were made by Cham.

† **Engra·ven,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6–7 **in-.** [str. pa. pple. of ENGRAVE *v.*] = ENGRAVED.

1583 HARSNET *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 130 God .. had his Son, the Ingraven Image of his Father. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 That ingraven gift and facultie of wit and reason 1593 *Tell-trothes N. Y. Gift* (1876) 34 But engrauen thoughtes will not be rubbed forth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 535 Was not the Temple full of Lyons and Cherubims, and ingraven forms? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/2 I have procured..some..since my former engraven ones.

† **Engra·ven,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **in-.** [perh. f. prec.; perh. an alteration of ENGRAVE, due to analogy of vbs. with prefix EN-[1] and suffix -EN[5].] = ENGRAVE. *lit.* and *fig.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 A name which was ingravened in the revestiarie of the Temple. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 59 To engraven a similitude. 1704 *Gentleman Instructed* 250 (D.) Our Maker has also engraven'd the knowledge of Himself in our souls. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* 5165/4 Lost..Two silver Trencher Plates of Her Majesty's Engraven'd A. R.

† **Engra·vening,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENGRAVEN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENGRAVEN; the characters in which anything is engraved.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri Faith* (1845) 12 The engravening of free grace. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 129 These places whose engravening is too curious to be long pored on by a weak eye.

Engraver (engrēɪ·vəɹ). Also 6–8 **ingraver.** [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who engraves; one whose business it is to cut devices, figures, or letters in wood, metal, stone, etc. Now often *spec.* one who engraves pictures on metal or wood from which prints are to be taken.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 47 From what paterns doe Painters and Ingrauers take the fashion and forme of those Images and pictures. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxviii. 23 Aholiab, son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan, an engraver. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Mar. To see the famous engraver, to get him to grave a seal for the office. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 215 This Odin was ..the first Engraver of the Runick Letters or Characters. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 18 Aug. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 30 Cole the Ingraver. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Lett. Literary Property* (R.), Could we easily think that a printseller or engraver should be able to obtain that for his baubles? 1815 *Scribbleomania* 192 (*note*), His engraver..undertook to procure a similar stone. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, His eyes are like the over-tried eyes of an engraver.

2. An engraving tool, a graver. *rare.*

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 371 The implements for this species of art are five or six engravers of various lengths and thicknesses.

† **Engra·very.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **ingravery, -ie.** [f. as prec.: see -ERY.] The art or work of the engraver; *concr.* the productions of the engraver's art; also (*rarely*) an individual work of the kind, a piece of engraving.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (18..) II. 533. 1611 COTGR., *Manequinage*, anticke ingrauerie, or caruing, in Wainscot, or Stone-worke. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) IV. 44 He hath in charge to present you with my . small Ingravery. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 The Cabinets, copper Cuts and Engravery of Monsieur de Marolles. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 4 They wonder to find the art of ingravery so ancient upon pretious stones and signets. *Ibid.* (1684) 210 Some handsome Engraveries and Medals.

Engraving (engrēɪ·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb ENGRAVE; the art of the engraver.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 569 There is in marble of his portraying and ingrauing, an old woman drunken. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xxxii. (1697) 632 Interpreters take it [a Heb. word] here for an Instrument of Engraving. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 397 The elegance of his designs and engraving. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 439/2 In Germany engraving made more rapid strides towards excellence

2. *concr.* That which is engraved; an engraved figure or inscription *rare.* † Also *fig.* a deep impression (*e.g.* on the mind).

1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 11 The worke of an engrauer in stone; like the engrauings of a signet. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 355 The Fall of Man did [not] wholly raze out the Engravings of those common Notions. 1738 41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. v (R.), It appears .. from the engravings on Aaron's breast-plate, that letters were in common use. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 243/1 Beautiful specimens of Doulton's ware, salad bowls and servers, with silver mounts and a suitable engraving.

3. An impression from an engraved plate.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 187 Two painted Engravings of Cow-Pock and other Eruptions. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 224 It was not until the latter part of the sixteenth century that engravings on copper were used as embellishments for books in England. 1860 SALA *Hogarth* 117 A handsome cabinet of paintings, drawings, and engravings.

† **Engra·vure.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -URE.] An engraving.

1716 MYLES DAVIES *Athen. Brit* III. 90.

† **Engrea·se,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. EN-[1] + GREASE, after Fr. *engraisser.*] *trans.* To fill with grease; to fatten.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1843) V. 615 They are fatted and engreased like swine.

† **Engrea·ten,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + GREAT *a.* + -EN[5].] *trans.* To make great; to increase, aggrandize; also *fig.* to aggravate (an offence). Hence **Engrea·tening** *vbl. sb.*

c 1614 CORNWALLYES in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 156 The late working of these conjunctions between them, to the engreatning of them, and peril of us. 1641 *Relation Answ. Earl Strafford* 4 He had engreatned and advanced the Kings Revenues. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv* 186 To engreaten the King against the Interest and Liberty of their own Country. 1684 *Contempl State Man* II x. (1699) 238 Sin is .. much engreatned by the circumstances which attend it.

† **En-gree,** *adv. Obs.* Also **en gre.** [F. *en gré.*] In good part.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Beseching you, Dere heret, as Enterly as y cane, to take en gre this poure gifte. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3819 Off aduersite en-gree take the porte.

Engreen: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Engre·ge,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **engredge, -gge.** [ad. OF. *engregier*, f. late L. **ingraviāre* (cf. L. *ingravāre* ENGRIEVE), f. *in-* + *gravi-s* heavy. See AGGREGE.] *trans.* **a.** To make heavy or dull; hence, to harden (the conscience, heart). **b.** To increase the importance of; to aggravate.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* vii 14 Engregid is the herte of Pharao *Ibid.* viii. 15 Pharao forsothe seynge that there was ȝeue rest, his herte engredgide. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 905 Alle thise thynges after þat they been grete or smale engreggen [v.r. engregen] the conscience of man. — *Melibeus* ¶ 321 Everych of hem encreseth and engreggith other. ? *a* 1600 *Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier* 4 (Jam.) Ye wald lufe it, And not engrege the case sa hie.

Engreif(f, Sc. var. of ENGRIEVE *v. Obs.*

Engrele, -greyl, var. of ENGRAIL *v. Obs.*

Engrene, -greyn, obs. forms of ENGRAIN *v.*

† **Engrie·ve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: **α.** 4 **engreve,** (*Sc.* **engrief(f),** 4–5 **engreive** (*Sc.* **engrew**), 6 **engreue, -eeue,** 6–7 **engreve,** 6– **engrieve.** **β.** 4 **ingreve,** 6 **ingreeue, -ieue.** [ad. OF. *engrever*:— L. *ingravāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *grav-is* heavy; cf EN-[1] and GRIEVE.]

1. *trans.* To cause grief or pain to; to annoy, hurt, vex. Also *absol.* To do harm, be troublesome.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 504 Myscheif that suld swa engreiff, That na hys vorschip suld thame releif. *Ibid.* XIII 210 The scottis archeris..Ingrevand [*v.r.* engrewand] thame so gretumly That thai vayndist a litell we. *Ibid* XX 200 For it, he said, mycht nocht releif, And mycht [thaim-self] gretly engreif *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3444 Yit no thyng engreveth mee. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv. 190 He þat mast engrewyt þere, Suld have þe grettast Prys, wyth þi Þat he engrewyt honestly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiii. 19 Bot pryncipally Mezentyus all engrevit 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) § 828 Aches, and Hurts, and Cornes, do Engrieve, either towards Raine, or towards Frost.

2. To make grievous; to represent as grievous; to aggravate.

1535 CROMWELL *Let. Gardiner* in Burnet *Collect.* 460 In which part ye shall somewhat engrieve the matter. *a* 1555 BP. GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 734 b, To engreue it to be an importable burden. 1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref* 40 Seeking also to engreeue their faultes.

3. To make a grievance of; to take as a ground of accusation or reproach.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1111/2 Mine owne confession is ingreeued against me. *Ibid.* III. 1114/1, I am sorie to ingreeue anie other mans doings.

Hence **Engrie·ved**, *ppl. a.*

1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 159, I gan in my engrieued brest To scorne all difference of great and small.

†**Engri·n**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EN-[1] + GRIN snare.] *trans.* To ensnare.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 Alle þo .. þet habbeþ zuo þe herten engrined ine þe dyeules nette.

Engroce, obs. form of ENGROSS.

Engroche, obs. form of ENCROACH.

Engroove, ingroove (en-, ingrū·v), *v.* [f. EN-[1], IN- + GROOVE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To work (something) into a groove. **b.** To form a groove in.

a 1842 TENNYSON *Love thou thy land* xii, Let the change which comes be free To ingroove itself with that which flies.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. iii. 39 A narrow glen, engrooved with sliding water.

Engross (engrō·us), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 **engrosy**, 5–7 **engrose**, 6–7 **engrosse**, 5 **engroce**, 5– **engross**. *β.* 5–8 **ingrosse**, 5–7 **ingroce**, (5 **ingroos**), 5–6 **ingroce**. [Three distinct formations, from elements ultimately identical. (1) In senses 1–2 a. AF. *engrosse-r* (med.L. *ingrossāre*) to write in large letters, f. *grosse* = med.L. *grossa* large writing, a transcript in large letters (fem. of *grossus* large, thick: see GROSS *a.*). (2) In senses 3–7 f. phrase *in gross*, Fr. *en gros* = 'in the lump, by wholesale'. AF. *engrosser* and Anglo-Lat. *ingrossare* in sense 3 are found in the Statutes. (3) In senses 8–11 a. Fr. *engrosser* to make big, thick, or gross, corresp. to Pr. *engrossar*, Sp. *engrosar*, It. *ingrossare*:—late L. *ingrossāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *gross-us* stout, thick, GROSS.]

I. To write in large.

1. *trans.* To write in large letters; chiefly, and now almost exclusively, to write in a peculiar character appropriate to legal documents; *hence*, to write out or express in legal form. Also *absol.*

α. [1304 *Year-bks.* 32–33 *Edw. I*, 315 Quant une fin est engrosse em ne resortira james a bref ne a note chalanger.] *c* 1430 LYDG. *Story Thebes* 2098 Engrosed vp..And enrolled only for witnesse In ȝoure regestres. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The actes of the yelde .. shullen be enacted and engrossed in a quayer of parchemyn. 1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* F vij, The whole accompt .. yow shall engrosse and write faire into a Booke. 1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 199 For engrossing his will, twice unto paipar, after unto parchment. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 636 Her name..I will .. in the ground..engrosse, And fill with stones. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 164 Bampton and his wife brought their answere readie drawen to him and desired him to engrosse it. 1664–5 PEPYS *Diary* II. 337 The story of the several Archbishops of Canterbury, engrossed in vellum. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 18 A clerc..Who pens a Stanza when he should engross. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* v. 79 The fine being engrossed and completed as a fine of Michaelmas term. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The Clerk of Court, proceeded to engross in the record the yet unknown verdict. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 213 That the Declaration should be duly engrossed, and again brought in..the next day.

β. 1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Fever Pest* (1888) 21 Wee haue drawen and ingrossed his bookes. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 176 They will haue the bille ingrossed, that is to saie, put in parchment. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. 147 This was openly ingrossed in publicke Tables. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 350 The Charge ingrossed against Inigo Jones upon the Complaint of the Parishioners of St. Gregories. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. vi. 25 The Bill, upon reading the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 314 Instructions .. fairly ingrossed.

†**b.** Hence, to put into regular shape; to arrange (a matter). *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, To call his lordes .. And his lyeges to assemble yfere Fynally to engroce this mattere. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2467 Yet, let us se thys matter thorowly ingrosed.

†**c.** To name in a formal document, to write the name of; hence, to include in a list. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) Introd. 6 Mongst this kinde of men .. I can but ingrosse some deepe read Grammarians. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 2 Engrossing him in the Catalogue of censured, excommunicate and denounced Hereticks. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 36 T'ingross their names within his Register. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 2 They stand aloof from the knowledge of most of the particulars therein to be ingrost.

†**2.** *transf.* To portray in large. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 3 An High Tumbe of Marble, but no Image engrossid on it.

II. To deal with 'in the gross'.

†**3.** To buy up wholesale; *esp.* to buy up the whole stock, or as much as possible, of (a commodity) for the purpose of 'regrating' or retailing it at a monopoly price. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 No regratour ne go owt of town for to engrosy be chaffare. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 9 Their nobilitie..use to engrosse it. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 71 Some one or few .. doe ioine together to engrosse and buy in a Commodity. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* (1881) 73 Fucus, you That engrost our Hony deaw, Bought wax and honey up by th' great. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ii. 17 Disarming the people by engrossing of Gunpowder..and setting so high a rate upon it. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 35 One man was fined and set in the pillory for engrossing corn. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 379 Edicts..against engrossing the market.

β. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 77 Forstallyng, regratyng .. ingrossing of marchaundise. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 123 Salt .. they by authoritie did ingrosse for the king. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 262 You have so ingrossed and bought up all the ammunition of Railing.

†**b.** with reference to land. *Obs.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 172 The false .. notion .. induces them to Engross great Tracts of Land. 1728 SWIFT *Answ. Memorial*, Grasiers .. were ready to ingross great quantities of land. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farm. Lett. to People* 53 Complaints are every where made of engrossing farms.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* †**a.** To get together, collect from all quarters; also *to engross up* (*obs.*). **b.** To gain or keep exclusive possession of; to concentrate (property, trade, privileges, functions) in one's own possession (often with the notion of unfairness or injury to others); to 'monopolize'.

a. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 148 Percy is but my Factor..To engrosse vp glorious Deedes on my behalfe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. ii. 16 An' you engrosse 'hem all for your owne use. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i, You, Aretus, and I engross .. The affairs of government. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 5 (1656) With my friend I desire not to share or participate, but to engrosse his sorrowes. 1694 DR. SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 218 He..engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone to himself. *a* 1740 TICKELL *To Addison on Cato* (R.), Too long hath love engross'd Britannia's stage. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. iii. 34 The men being allowed to engross as many women as they can maintain. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 243 In most actual societies the sovereign powers are engrossed by a single member of the whole. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. iv. 212 Seeing a single person engross the conversation.

β. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 203, I haue .. ingross'd opportunities to meete her. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 37 Your Marriners are Militers, Reapers, people Ingrost by swift Impresse. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xi. (1648) 75 Abundance of wealth .. was then ingrossed in the possession of some few particular persons. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 153 Som .. would ingrosse to themselves the whole trade of interpreting. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 310 Alms-giving .. is so eminent a part of Charity that it has in a Manner ingross'd the Name of it. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 457 Our rulers ought not to allow .. the Mushohge to ingross this vast forest. 1790 BRATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 309 Grasping at an opportunity to ingross this trade to themselves.

†**c.** *nonce-use.* To attribute exclusively *to.*

1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* § 7. 95 A power of remitting sinnes, which we hope he will not ingrosse to Bishops excluding Presbyters.

5. Of things: To require the entire use of, take altogether to itself; to occupy entirely, absorb.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 304 Skarlet Hats, Stoles, and Coules too much ingrost the sport. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 21 Norfolke Rebellion, as nearer London, engrossed all warlike provisions. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. (R.) Pondering on former days by guilt engross'd. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 154 From this country [India] .. Europe was antiently supplied with it [indigo] until the produce of America engrossed the market. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 527 Potatoes engross the whole manure of the little farmers. 1874 SPURGKON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxx. 8 The old trees, which long had engrossed the soil.

b. Of an object of thought or feeling: To draw entirely to itself, occupy exclusively, absorb (the affections, attention, mind, time, etc.).

a. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* viii. 46 Philosophy would not have engrossed our pen. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 119 If man alone engross not Heaven's high care. 1746–7 COLLINS *Poems* (1796) 112 They, whose sight such dreary dreams engross. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. 44 A measure so singularly daring that it .. engrosses all our resentment. 1781 COWPER *Let.* 2 Apr., My morning is engrossed by the garden. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 4 Letting the generation we live in engross nearly all our admiration. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iii. 45 The captain obtained his audience, and engrossed the watchfulness of the retainers.

β. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. i. (1675) 147 Without leaving behind them any thing that can .. entertain our Sight in the very place, where before they Ingross'd it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 148 This will so ingross the dear Lady's Pen. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. IX. II. 368 The attention of the French king was ingrossed.

6. To absorb or engage the whole attention or all the faculties of.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50, P 1 Orlando believed himself ..not to be engross'd by any particular Affection. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. (1874) II. 135 The degree in which self-love engrosses us. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* XX. (1879) 247 The folly of the young man and the confusion of Frederica entirely engrossed him. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 219 Marsumah and Meteh had been engrossed with their bird-catching. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* viii. 118 He was entirely engrossed in attending to her wants.

¶ **7.** In certain strained fig. uses, app. derived from 3: †**a.** To include altogether (*obs. rare*—[1]; suggested by the rime). †**b.** In 17th c.: To get hold of (an idea); to conceive (a sentiment) (*obs.*).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 170 Almyghty God in persons thre, Alle in oone substance ay ingroost. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* II. v. Wks. 1874 III. 429 Prolects .. for which I haue ingrost a mortall enuy here. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. iii, Thou hast there engross'd Some rarity of wit to grace the nuptials Of thy fair sister. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *To King on Return fr. Scotl.* (R.), Your prolong'd delay .. made our jealousy engross New feares.

III. To render gross, dense, or bulky.

†**8.** To render (fluids) gross or dense; to condense (vapours). Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1562 EDEN *Art. Navig.* II. xix. 51 Rayne is made or engendred of moyste vapours which .. are ingroced. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xl. 49 The liuer..not beyng able to disgest them [crude humours]..they ingrose and become maligne. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxli. (1636) 271 Vapours and fumes..being ingrossed by coldnesse of the braine, distil to the lower parts. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 46 The waves thereof..were Engrost with mud.

9. †**a.** To make (the body) gross or fat; to fatten (*obs.*). **b.** To make (the mind) gross or dull (*arch.*); formerly also *intr.* for *refl.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 142 They [the Scotch]..so ingrosse their bodies. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 76. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 120 It happeneth to soules, which are great louers of sensuall pleasures, to engrosse, thicken themselues. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Humane Learn.* liii, Poems (1633) 33 Engrosse the minde. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 89 They were in the last stage of the heart's ossification, their faculties engrossed and imbruted.

†**10.** *trans.* To make thick or bulky; to increase in size. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 640 Fire, invading city roofs, is suddenly engrost And made a wondrous mighty flame.

1684 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 27 Though Pillars by channelling, be seemingly ingrossed to our Sight. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 47 Materials of weight, as Sauder, wherewith an unconscionable Plummer can ingrosse his Bill.

†**11.** *Mil.* [Cf. It. *ingrossare* in same senses.] To increase the numerical strength of (an army); also, to draw up (a battalion) in a compact body.

1526 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, VI. 376 Our armye was ingrocyd by the newe comyng of thies lanceknightes. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 26 The companies being thus doubled & the battailes ingrosed .. euerie ensigne maie seeke out his owne band. *Ibid.* I. 27 Then doubling ye ranks of these hargubuseirs .. they must bee ingrossed. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 53 They went on in ingrossing the militia. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 202 His Camp was not then very great, but he hoped to have it speedily ingrost by some Germans.

Engrossed (engrō·ust), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGROSS *v.* + -ED[1].] In various senses of the vb.: *e.g.* **a.** Written out large, written in a legal hand; expressed or incorporated in a legal document. †**b.** Collected from various quarters, amassed in large quantity (*obs.*). †**c.** Thickened, swollen (*obs.*).

a. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 59 The Ingrossed Articles were again presently read in the House. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 14 Such a Monotony as Attorney's Clerks read in when they examine an engrossed Deed.

b. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. 227 Nere his tongue shall lie Till his ingrossed iests are all drawne dry.

c. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 Where the body of the Vertebre should be, that is to say, the engrossed part. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 613 When the engrossed waves Boil into foam.

Hence **Engro·ssedly** *adv.*, in an engrossed manner; with absorbed attention.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Bella's eyes dropped more engrossedly over her book.

Engrosser (engrō·usəɹ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGROSS *v.* + -ER.] One who engrosses.

†**1.** One who buys in large quantities, esp. with the view of being able to secure a monopoly. Also, one who buys up large quantities of land, or obtains possession of many tenements, to the detriment of his neighbours. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1875) 135 The said brogers and engrossers of offices. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 33 Ingrossers of tenamentes and landes, throughe whose couetousnes, villages decaye and fall downe. 1636 HEALEY *Life Epictetus*', That is, to the unlearned engrosser of books. 1692 TRYON *Good Housew.* xix. 171 The first Ingrossers and Buyers thereof [Canary] were Apothecaries. 1778 R. H. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 216 An artificial scarcity, created in the midst of plenty, by an infamous set of engrossers. 1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 144 The engrossers of opium.

b. One who 'monopolizes' or obtains exclusive possession of (anything).

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 52 My Lord of Essex ..was noted for too bold an ingrosser both of fame and favour. 1729 GAY *Polly* III. Wks. (1772) 198, I am too no engrosser of power. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* 119 (R.) The engrossers of that part of the creation which God and nature have constituted free. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* v, You should, in compassion, cease to be such an engrosser.

2. One who copies (a document) in large fair character, or in legal style; † an engrossing clerk.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 20 Euery market day you may take him in Cheap-side, poorely attyrde like an Ingrosser.

Engrossing (engrō·usiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGROSS *v.* + -ING.[1]] The action of the verb ENGROSS.

1. The action of buying (any article) in large quantities with the view of obtaining a monopoly; the action of buying up (land).

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* ii. 10 The latyng and engrossing of..leassys. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. iv. 250 The ingrossing Gunpowder, and suffering none to buy it without Licence. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 95 Restrain those engrossings of the Rich, that are as bad almost as Monopolies. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. ii. 386 This original engrossing of uncultivated lands.

b. *fig.* (See ENGROSS *v.* 4, 5.)

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. lxxii, Griev'd at such in-

grossing of Command. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Entry* (Arb.) 514 An vnnecessary, and Ambitious Ingrossing of Businesse. 1694 Child *Disc. Trade* 39 The abatement of interest tends to the engrossing of trade into a few rich mens hands.

2. The action of writing out a document in a fair or legal character. Also *attrib.*

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 7, § 1 After the engrossing of every Fine .. the same Fine shall be openly and solemnly .ead. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. 5 The gathering of these sermons and the ingrosing of them faire again afterwarde. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 183 It..passes through the same forms as in the other house (except engrossing, which is already done). 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) 196 A sort of flourish .. adopted in engrossing as a safeguard against the intrusion of a forged line. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 262 The enrolment and engrossing of the acts of parliament.

attrib. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 26. ¶ 4 All Ingrossing Work..is risen 3s. in the Pound for want of Hands. *Mod.* It was written in a sort of engrossing hand.

Engrossing (engrō·usiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That engrosses.

1. † **a.** That claims a large share; presumptuous, pretentious (*obs. rare*).

a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. vi. 84 A term so engrossing gave offence and handle to ridicule.

b. That fully occupies or absorbs the attention, faculties, etc.

1820 Scott *Abbot* i, The engrossing nature of his occupation. 1825 Lytton *Falkland* 20, I had one deep, engrossing, yearning desire. 1875 Helps *Ess., Aids Contentm.* 12 An alternation of the engrossing pursuit.

† **2.** That makes gross or brutish. *Obs. rare.*

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* vi. *Repentance & Fast.* 147 The Devil's only way, to rid Hypocrisie, by engrossing Epicurisme.

Hence **Engro·ssingly** *adv.*, in an engrossing manner. **Engro·ssingness**, the quality of being engrossing.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 6, I intend to surprise the world whenever politics .. draw less engrossingly on its attention. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 672 India has of late ..engrossingly occupied the English mind. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 682 They temper in his mind the engrossingness of present things.

Engrossment (engrō·usmĕnt). [f. Engross *v.* + -ment.] The action of engrossing; the state of being engrossed.

1. The action of buying up in large quantities, of collecting greedily from all quarters: *concr.* that which is so bought up or collected.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 80 This bitter taste yeelds his engrossements, To the ending Father. 1598 Florio, *Monopolo*, an engrossement of any merchandize into one mans handes. 1648 *Regall Apol.* 31 Ingrossement of all Places and Offices of profit into Members hands. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 530 *note*, He kept the grain on board the ships, to make his profit out of its engrossment. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Feb. 4/7 The gradual engrossment of the ancient common lands.

2. The state or fact of being engrossed or absorbed in occupations, thoughts, etc.

1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* IV. ii. (1862) 332 Graceful and happy in the engrossment of her simple duties. 1851 Cairns *Mem. J. Clark* 29 Amidst the engrossment of other studies. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* II. xv. (1879) 608 The entire engrossment of the mind with whatever may be for a time the object of its attention.

3. The action of writing out in a fair or legal character. Also *concr.* what is thus written; a record; *fig.* in quot.

1526 *Ord. K. Housch. Hen. VIII*, 140 The Clerkes of the Green cloath or one of them, be dayly attendant in the compting-house for the engrossement of daily bookes of the expences of the day before. 1638 Jackson *Creed* IX. xii. Wks. VIII. 259 The true belief or persuasion of our interest in this promise is but the ingrossment of our former apprehension in our hearts. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Life* II. 495 (T.) Which clause being afterwards added to the engrossment it [the bill] was again thus reformed. 1710 H. Bedford *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 123 Was not this Ingrossment subsequent to that Paper? 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Fr.* i. (1844) 17 The shred or remnant .. of the membrane previously used for the engrossment of some charter.

Enguard: see En- *pref.*¹ 3.

Engulf, ingulf (engv·lf), *v.* Also 6–9 **en-, ingulph.** [f. En-¹ + Gulf; cf. Fr. *engouffrer*, earlier *engoulfer* (which may be the source).]

1. *trans.* To swallow up in a gulf, abyss, or whirlpool; to plunge into a gulf; to plunge deeply and inextricably into a surrounding medium. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

a. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 261 They were engulfed by chance in the great sea. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* cxii. (R.) In destruction's river Engulph and swallow those Whose hate, etc. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XV. xxiv. 271 Now deepe engulphed in the mightie flood They saw not Gades. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 425 A city .. having formerly been engulphed by an earthquake. 1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* I. (1882) II. 151 Not upon the quicksand, where resting will but engulph you deeper. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 235 In that dangerous passage the careless traveller might easily be engulfed.

β. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 34/1 Her [Earth's] surface shakes..Towns them ingulf..Now nought remaineth but a Waste of Sand. *a* 1711 Ken *Poet. Wks.* (1721) IV. 29 They expire, Ingulfing in infernal Fire. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 135 Another in the treach'rous Bog Lies flound'ring, half ingulph'd. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 365 A cavern there .. Ingulphed the rushing sea. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* x. 323 Shelley was overtaken by a Mediterranean thunder-storm, and ingulfed in the deep waters.

b. *refl.* and *pass.* Of a river: To discharge itself into, be lost in, the sea; also, to disappear underground.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 43 Made by the River Indus which their ingulfes herselfe into the Indian Seas. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 225 A River .. through the shaggie hill Pass'd underneath ingulft. 1772 Mason *Eng. Garden* II. (R.), That hallow'd spring; thence, in the porous earth Long while ingulph'd. 1821 Bridges *Lett. Continent* 12 [The Rhone] makes itself a passage among the rocks at the extremity of Mount Jura, ingulphs itself for some time, etc.

2. *transf.* (chiefly *humorous.*) To swallow up like an abyss; to bury completely.

1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 124 The autumnal glutton who engulphs their [oysters'] gentle substances within his own. 1863 Fr. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 58 Shirt gills which absolutely ingulfed his black visage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 182/2 To procure these insignificant morsels, he engulfs a whole shoal of them at once in his capacious jaws.

3. *fig.*

a. 1603 Hayward *Answ. Doleman* viii. (T.) Upon every giddy and brainless warrant to engulph ourselves. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. 264 That holy Soul went wholly immersed and engulfed in God. 1877 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iii. 62 The power which mere sensual pleasure has of engulphing us in the vulgar sensation of life.

β. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Pref., To leaue that vnbrought to an end, in the which I was so farre ingulfed. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 57 Into what importable headtearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulfed. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 816 London ingulphs them all. The shark is there And the shark's prey. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 126 O Death, thou ever roaming shark, Ingulf me in eternal dark!

† **II. 4.** To cut into gulfs or bays. *Obs. rare.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 496 Because of the Sea ingulfing the Land, and cutting it in so many Angles.

Engulfed (engv·lft), *ppl. a.* [f. Engulf *v.* + -ed¹.] In senses of the verb.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 32 Like an huge Aetn' of deepe engulfed gryefe, Sorrow is heaped in thy hollow chest. 1636 Healey *Cebes* 135 Her owne receipt .purgeth out all their ingulphed evils, as by vomit. 1728 Thomson *Spring* 22 The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulpht To shake the sounding marsh. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 8 267 We should find the engulfed rocks in the body of the glacier.

Engulfing (engv·lfiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Engulf *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Engulf.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* ii. § 4 (1684) 87 It is .. the ingulfing him..in that most tormenting passion of jealousie. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 27 Love .. Strove her ingulfing to prolong. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* x. 195 The engulfing or burying of extant species.

Engu·lfing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².]

a 1777 Fawkes *Eulogy I. Newton* (R.), Waves .. bare the dangers of th' engulphing sand. 1852 D. Moir *Thomson's Birth-pl.* iv. Wks. I. 213 The rapturous lark .. less and less visible..'mid heaven's engulfing blue. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 304 The list of myths of engulphing monsters.

Engulfment (engv·lfmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action of engulfing; the process of being engulfed. Also *fig.*

1822 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. V. 69 And the most frightful abysses, up to the very last menace of engulfment. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxvi. 3 The cone [of Etna]..has more than once been destroyed either by explosion or engulphment. 1838 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 399 What shape soever, bloody or bloodless, the descent and engulfment assume. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 26. 367 The successive engulfments and disgorgings of the blocks ..have broken up the moraines.

Engyre: see Ingyre.

Engyscope (e·ndʒiskōup). Also 9 (incorrectly) **engiscope.** [f. Gr. ἐγγύ-s near at hand + -σκοπος looker: see -scope.]

† **a.** In 17th and 18th c.: = Microscope (*obs.*). **b.** Subsequently variously employed in narrower sense. Goring (1830) applied it to denote a compound microscope of any kind; but as the term was most frequently used by him in his description of the Amician and similar reflecting microscopes, it is now commonly understood as a distinctive name of that class of instruments.

1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 73 With differing Engyscopes, and in differing Lights. 1692 Colps, *Engyscope*, an Instrument to discern the proportion of the smallest things. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* iv. 167 Engyscops, Microscops, and other Optick Glasses. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Engyscope*..the same as a microscope 1832 *Optic Instr.* (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) xiv. § 92. 48 The section of this Engiscope. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 70 The ocular end of the engiscope.

Engyve: see En- *pref.*¹ 1 a.

Enhabil, -bile, -ble, etc., obs. ff. Enable, etc.

Enhabill, obs. form of Inhabile, unqualified.

† **Enha·bit,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. En-¹ + Habit dress.] *trans.* To clothe; in quot. *refl.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 683, I wol en-abyte me with humelyte.

† **Enha·bit,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 *pa. pple.* **enhabyte.** [bad form of Inhibit.] To forbid.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men.* II. xv. 122 All rauayne & couetousness is enhabyte.

Enhabit, -ant, obs. forms of Inhabit, -ant.

† **Enha·ch,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *enhacher* to fit into, be attached.] *trans.* To fit, inlay, adorn.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 40, I saw a pavylyon ..Enhachyde with perle and stones preciously.

Enhale, obs. form of Inhale.

Enhalo (enhē·lo), *v.* [f. En-¹ + Halo.] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a halo; to throw a halo round. Also *fig.*

1848 Lowell *Forlorn* Poet. Wks. (1879) 16/1 Enhaloed by a mild, warm glow. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. IV. § 10 That dim circlet of light Which enhaloes the moon. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 41 Such admiring interest as that with which we enhaloed some larger boy.

† **Enha·lse,** *v. Obs.* [f. En-¹ + Halse *v.* in same sense.] *trans.* To salute, greet.

1559 Baldwin in *Myrr. Mag.* (1563) M iij a, The other me enhalse With welcum coosyn.

Enhamper: see En- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enhance (enhɑ·ns), *v.* Forms: **α.** 4–7 **enhaunce,** 4 8 **enhaunse, enhanse,** (4 **enhawse, enhawnse,** 5 **henhawnes,** 7 **enhaunch**), 5– **enhance. β.** 5–6 **inhaunse,** 6–8 **inhaunce, inhanse, inhance.** [a. AF. *enhaunce-r*, prob. a mere corruption of OF. *enhaucer* = It. *innalzare*:—late L. **inaltiāre*, f. *in-* (see In-) + *alt-us* high. Cf. Enhaulse.

Formally, the AF. *enhaucer* might correspond to Pr. *enansar* to advance, enhance, repr. late L. type **inantiāre*, f. phrase *in ante* before (cf. Advance, *v.*); but this word is not known to have existed in OF.]

† **1** *trans.* To lift, raise, set up; also, to raise the level of (ground). *Obs.*

By lawyers of 17th c. used *spec.* in the sense 'to raise (a weir in a river) to an (excessive) height', after AF. *enhauncer* in certain statutes. See Enhancer, Enhancing *vbl. sb.*

1388 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxiv. 5 Nyle 3e enhaunce the horn. *c* 1392 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 26 Wher as the pol is enhawsed vp on the orisonte. *c* 1400 Maundev. viii. (1839) 95 Ther [the Walles] han ben so filled agen, & the ground enhaunced. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5068, I, Alexander þe athill . þine pilars en-haunsid. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. xv. 31 Cruelly he gan enhaunce his honde With his sweorde to yeue her a wounde. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 206 It was a stone..the whyche was enhaunced vpryght. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par. John* xvi. 100 b, The cause why . was to enhaunce you to heauen. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 78 But father Anchises his palms from strond plat inhauncing. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 17 Who, nought agast, his mightie hand enhaunst. 16 . tr. *Act 1 Hen. IV*, XII, Them [Weares] that they finde too much enhanced or straited [orig. *trop enhances ou estretues*] to correct, pull downe, and amend

b. *Her.* To put (a bend, etc.) in a higher position in the field.

1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. 359 Three bendlets enhanced arg.

† **c.** *transf.* To 'lift up' (the voice, a prayer).

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 33/2 Thirdly it [the church] is halowed by cause that the orysons be enhaunsed there. *Ibid.* 441/2 The preest enhaunsyng hys voys sayth, etc.

¶ **d.** ? Misused for: To surpass in height.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* V. 191 Their circle-spired tops, do kisse or enhance the lower clouds.

† **2.** In various *fig.* or immaterial senses, with personal obj.: **a.** To exalt in dignity, rank, estimation, or wealth. **b.** To elevate spiritually or morally. **c.** To lift up with pride; *refl.* to exalt oneself, assume superiority. **d.** To praise, extol.

a. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. iii, Oonly bounte and prowesse may enhawnse euery man ouer oþer men. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xii. 58 So is pruyde en-hanced In religion and al þe reame, among ryche and poure 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 112 To wurshyp I wyl enhaunsen the. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 276 Fortune enhanuceth men att her owne plaisire. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout.* 359 The Shepheard of the Ocean Unto that Goddesse grace me first enhanced. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* 29 He enhaunsed men of low birth to great honours. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* 40 To inhaunce with favours this thy reign.

b. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 42 Þis hab maad 3ou pore in þingis & enhaunsed 3ou in vertues. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 Praiers to God makithe man and woman to be enhaunsed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* 12 This gyfte .. enhaunceth or lyfteth vp the mynde of man to goostlynes and heuenly meditacyons.

c *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 396 Freris falsely enhansen homself aboue Crist and his apostils. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 540 Flaterie makith a man to enhaunsen his hert and his countenaunce. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xii. 63 That noon of 3ou .. enhaunce 3ou silf aboue alle othere Cristen. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 47 There also was king Croesus, that enhaunst His hart too high 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 170 So content to enlarge Grace, that therewith she will enhaunse her selfe.

d. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2498 Þe mare I spak him dispite ..Þe hi3ere I here him enhansed. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 71 That the name of our lord Ihesu cryst were more sayntefyed and enhaunced 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 289 Erthe mote blesse the lorde .. and enhaunce hym on wythouten ende. 1627 Drayton *Nymphidia*, Those [poets] more ancient do inhance Alcides in his fury.

3. To raise in degree, heighten, intensify (qualities, states, powers, etc.).

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* v. 7 My lucky spede mine honor did enhaunce. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxxv. 209 Such a shameful thanklesnesse as inhanceth their rebelliousnesse a hundredfold. 1692 Ray *Creation* ii. 459 That which enhanses this Injury, is that it is irreparable. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 201 These delights were enhanced by the memory of past hardships. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xxi. (1876) 223 This dusky wrapper..enhancing by contrast the fairness of her skin. 1872 Yeats *Hist. Comm.* 94 Strawberries, bilberries, and currants, enhance their flavour in this zone to an excellence unknown in England.

1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 245 They had what greatly enhanced their effective force—four brass field pieces.

b. To magnify subjectively, make to appear greater; to heighten, exaggerate.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7348 And where is more wode folye Than to enhaunce chyvalrie. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* 315/1 Enhauncyng the merite and goodnes of Christs passion. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 5 How much wil their Divine Majestie .. be enhansed thereby? 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II 275 Beyond the reach of fiction to inhance. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 211 He did, in the libel aforesaid, enhance his services. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 438 The satirist wished to enhance the infirmity of Philip.

4. To raise (prices, value); to increase (charges, etc.).

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 To mittigate, and enhaunce the price of wynes .. as .. occasion shall require. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 135 Their freends are brought unto pouertie by their rents inhanced. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* I. 694 Enhaunce The faire revennewes of the English crowne. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. lviii. 25 Why could not hungery Esau strive t' enhaunce His price a little? *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 173 Taxes and customs daily enhansed. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* i. 6 The Value of the Denarius was inhaunced from .. ten Asses to that of Sixteen. 1712 HEARNE *Coll.* III. 430 The Price should be rather inhanc'd than lessen'd. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. xx. 511 The price was considerably enhanced by the charge of conveyance.

† **b.** *intr.* Of prices: To rise. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 463 Corne the yere folowynge was scant, whereof the pryce this yere began to enhaunce. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 235 Upon complaint of enhancing.

5. a. To raise or increase *in* price, value, importance, attractiveness, etc. † **b.** Formerly used *simply*, = 'to increase in price or value'; *esp.* to raise the intrinsic value of (coin). Also (*rarely*) = 'to increase in attractiveness,' to beautify, improve.

1526 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (ed. 1875) I. 15 This yeare, in November, the Kinge enhaunsed his coyne. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* ii. A vij, They neuer inhaunsed theyr landes, nor toke so cruell fynes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 57 The Angell was enhaunced to viis. vid. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76, I honour them .. more, that study wisely and soberly to inhance their native language. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 Base Mony, may easily be enhansed, or abased. 1699 WAFER *Voyage* (1729) 263 Thereby .. to enhaunce a part of the mines. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XII. 376 Our feasts enhanced with music's sprightly sound. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 250 The Poet enhances By beautiful fancies The strain. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 44 The book has been .. greatly enhanced in value by the profuse edging of manuscript notes.

Enhanced (enhɑ·nst), *ppl. a.* [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -ED[1].] In various senses of the verb.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 10 Nothir the feir of deith, nor present calamite, micht draw thaim fra thair inhansit sinne. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 232 To..save himselfe from his enhanced hand. 1796 BURKE *Wks.* VIII. 566 Giving the enhanced price to that war. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 379 Buying up the stock of any commodity to sell it again at an enhanced price.

Enhancement (enhɑ·nsmĕnt). [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of enhancing; the fact of being enhanced. (See senses of the vb.)

1577 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 388 Without any further inhansem[t] or raysing of rents. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 261 If Venus deserved her enhansement..why then is Minerva famous? 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 323 The said Lyon Doller (albeit decreed after the former enhancement) is still valued at fortie stiuers. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* (T.), Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4686/3 To..enquire of the Reason of the Dearness and Inhauncement of the Price of such Book. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury*, A few per cent. enhancement upon the price of goods is a matter that may easily enough pass unheeded. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxvi. 128 Augmentation of ritual..without any corresponding enhancement of devotion.

attrib. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 430 After having obtained an enhancement decree.

Enhancer (enhɑ·nsəɹ). [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -ER.[1]]

1. *gen.* One who, or that which, enhances.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 15 And Moises bildide an auter and clepide the name thereof The Lord myn enhaunsere. 1568 *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 316 Thou art the enhancer of my renown. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 65 Pride is the inhaunser of all our miseries. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* iv. 96 Errors of life as well as foibles of characters are often the real enhancers of celebrity.

2. *spec.* **a.** One who sets up or raises a weir to an excessive height. (Cf. quot. 1622 s.v. ENHANCING *vbl. sb.*)

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 205 It gives the like penalty against him which shall relevy the annoyance, as against the inhauncer.

b. One who raises or seeks to raise prices. † Formerly also *absol.* (cf. *engrosser, forestaller*).

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 111 Money makers, inhauncers, and promoters of them selues. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 In no wise to be a raiser or enhaunser of rentes. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 46 Yet he was adjudged an inhauncer for but advising the same. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 151 The Jew, Forestaller and Enhancer To him for all their Crimes did answer.

Enhancing (enhɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENHANCE.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVIII. 109 Dydo hath defyled vylaynsly the good name and the enhaunsynge of the cytee. 1495 *Will Spilman* (Somerset Ho.), The bylding & the henhawnesyng of the Rooffe. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1292/2 Reseruynge theyr actuall enhaunsynge into heauen vntyll the great mistery of Christes passyon shoulde bee perfourmed. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 963/2 For the inhancing of gold to eight & fortie shillings, & siluer foure shillings the ounce. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 304 For the enhancing of such weres, mills, stanks, stakes, and kiddels. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 71 Enhaunsing of fees, trucking for expedition.

† **Enha·ncing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That enhances.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 24 The proud man and the enhaunsende hymself [Vulg. *arrogans*] is cleped vntaȝt. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 90 Saba, whose enhancing streams Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians. 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 44 The engrossing merchant, the enhaunsing husbandman. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 10 A gradual and more enhauncing Augmentation of the Expression.

Enhang: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enha·ppy,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + HAPPY.] *trans.* To make (a person) happy; to make (an enterprise) prosperous.

1626 SIR S. D'EWES *Journal* (1783) 34 Do but enhappie him that sent it [a carcanet] in the ordinarie vse of it. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* P 3 What better then .. to see our Kingdom enhappied? 1645 *City Alarum* 12 The pretious Elixar, which we must seeke out to enhappie this war. 1742 OWEN *Nat. Hist. Serpents* 83 That Tree, so enhappy'd flourishes all Winter.

† **Enha·rbour,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **inharbour.** [f. EN-[1] + HARBOUR *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To harbour within itself. **b.** To dwell in, as in a harbour.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 21 Spenser, whose hart inharbours Homers soule. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, O true delight, enharbouring the breasts Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests.

† **Enha·rd,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + HARD; in early use possibly ad. Fr. *enhardir*, f. *en-* + *hardi* bold, HARDY.] *trans.* **a.** To make bold or hardy; = ENHARDY. **b.** To make hard, harden.

Hence **Enha·rded** *ppl. a.*, hardened.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 That worde..enharded hym [the develle] to speke to her. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 27 Accustumyng hem ayene to werre, were by experience lerned and enhardid. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* IV. 333 b/2, I haue an herte so enharded that, etc. 1523 SKELTON *Gar. Laurel* 305 Enharded adyment the cement of your wall.

Enharden (enhɑ·ɹd'n), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **inharden.** [f. EN-[1] + HARDEN *v.*] *trans.* To make hard, harden. *fig.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. i. (1506) 355 The dampned may by length of eternyte be enhardened. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Serm. Deut.* lxvii. 407 Wee may well inharden our selues in our wicked customes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 40 Nor hath conversation, age or travell, been able to effront, or enharden me. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 26 She..Whom very stripes enharden.

¶ Used in sense of ENHARDY.

1779 T. A. MANN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* (1843) 417 Your friendship for me enhardens me to try your advice on this head.

† **Enha·rdy,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + HARDY *a.*; cf. F. *enhardir.*] *trans.* To make hardy, embolden.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 233/4 Alle the other bysshoppes that Eusebe had enhardyed. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* III. iii. (1506) 156 To comforte and to enhardy those to do well the whiche ben weyke in speryte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cciv. [cc.] 630 Than this kynge .. enhardyed himselfe to the warre with these barones.

† **Enharmo·niac,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. as next + -AC.] = ENHARMONIC.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enharmoniack.*

† **Enharmo·nian,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ἐν- ἁρμόνι-ος + -AN.] = next.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Olympus..is reputed ..the inventor of the Musicke called Enharmonian.

Enharmonic (enhaɪmɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb. Music.* Also 7 **enarmonic, enharmonique,** 8 **-ick.** [ad. L. *enharmonic-us*, Gr. ἐναρμονικός, f. ἐν in + ἁρμονία: see HARMONY. Cf. Fr. *enharmonique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to that genus, style, or scale of music current among the Greeks, in which an interval of two and a half tones was divided into two quarter tones and a major third.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., *Enharmonicum* is that which riseth by *diesis, diesis* .. and *ditonus.*] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 These were the beginnings of the enharmonique Musicke. 1726 SWIFT *London strewed with Rarities* Wks. 1841 I. 827 He sings .. with equal facility in the chromatic, enharmonic, and diatonic style. 1774 STERLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 71 The enharmonic genus requires intervals of the *diesis*, or quartertone. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 656 Greek music .. in its most approved form, the enharmonic, proceeded by quartertones.

2. Pertaining to, or concerned with, intervals smaller than a semitone; *esp.* with reference to the interval between those notes (belonging to different keys), which in instruments of equal temperament are rendered by the same tone: e. g. between G♯ and A♭. *Enharmonic change* or *modulation*: see quots. 1879.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Mus. Modes Hindus* in *Asiat. Res.* III. (1799) 75 Those, it seems, were the first enharmonick melodies. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* No. 1975. 312/2 An enharmonic organ. 1879 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Change*, Changes are of three kinds .. 1. The Diatonic ..2. The Chromatic..3. The Enharmonic, where advantage is taken of the fact that the same notes can be called by different names, which lead different ways, and .. into unexpected keys.

fig. 1876 J. C. MORISON in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 93 The modulation and enharmonic change with which writers of a totally different cast of genius..surprise the ear.

3. quasi-*sb.*

1883 DAVENPORT *Elem. Music* (1887) 30 Each of the three sounds [C, ♯B, ♭♭D] is called the Enharmonic of the one next above or below it alphabetically.

B. *sb. pl.* Enharmonic music.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Thus you see what were the first rudiments and beginnings of Enharmoniques. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 10 Others seem sanguine that congregations can be got to sing anything—close enharmonics, perhaps.

Hence **Enharmo·nical** *a.* = prec. **Enharmo·nically** *adv.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Diesis*, Enharmonical Diesis is the difference between a greater and lesser semi-tone. 1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 506 It roves through seven keys in fifteen bars, and such keys as G major, F minor, E flat, A flat minor, G flat major, F sharp major (enharmonically).

† **Enha·rness,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **enharnash, -ysh.** [ad. F. *enharnacher*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *harnaschier, harneschier* to harness: see HARNESS.] *trans.* To harness (a horse).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXXVIII. 128 A honderd fayre horses welle rychely enharnyshed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 9 Oon of her seruaunts..ledd a palfroy richely enharnashed.

† **Enha·rped,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. EN-[1] + med.L. *harpa*, Gr. ἅρπη sickle + -ED.[1]] ? Shaped like a sickle or scimitar; hooked.

a 1529 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumberland* 125 With thy sword, enharpit of mortall drede.

Enhart(e, variant of ENHEART *v. Obs.*

† **Enha·ste,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enhaster*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *haster* (mod. *hâter*) to hasten.] *trans.* To hasten, hurry; also *refl.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii. Many worthy in knighthode .. Enhasted were unto their deth. *c* 1430 — *Stor. Thebes* III. (R.), They enhasted hem, making none abode.

† **Enhau·lse,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *enhaucer, enhauser.*] *trans.* = ENHANCE, q. v.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. lviii. 468 The horsemens raunsome was somewhat enhaulsed .. above that summe.

Enhaunce, -ch, -se, obs. ff. ENHANCE.

† **Enhau·nt,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **inhaunt.** [ad. Fr. *enhanter*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *hanter* to haunt.]

1. *trans.* To practise, exercise.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xix. 6 Se [jugis] enhaunten [Vulg. *exercetis*] not dome of man, but of the Lord. — *Esther* ix. 12 Hou myche slaȝter wenest thou them to enhaunten in alle prouyncis?

2. a. *trans.* To frequent, haunt. **b.** *refl.* To betake oneself to a haunt, accustom oneself. **c.** *intr.* To keep company *with.*

1530 PALSGR. 535/2, *I enhaunte*, I haunt ones companye. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) XII. 185/2 Better it is to liue solitary, Then to enhaunt much company. 1549 62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xciv. 20 Wilt thou inhaunt thy selfe and draw, With wicked men to sit. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 4 b, I neuer sawe in anye place .. more inhaunted then they [the baths near Baden] be. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 16 It argueth they do inhaunt with traitors.

Hence † **Enhau·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 3, I am maad al sory in myn enhauntyng [1388 exercising, Vulg. *exercitatio*].

† **Enha·voc,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **enhavac.** [f. EN-[1] + HAVOC *v.*] To make havoc, devastate.

Hence **Enha·vocking** *vbl. sb.*, devastation.

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* I. 87 Our concealings have been close, our enhavacings ravenous, our transportations lavish.

Enhawnse, -hawse, obs. ff. ENHANCE.

† **Enha·zard,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + HAZARD *sb.*] *trans.* To expose to hazard, to risk.

Hence **Enha·zarding,** *vbl. sb.*

1562 SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 8 They were willing to avoide the danger of anye more enhazarding their force. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 154 How often his State hath beene afflicted by him [the Turke], and sometimes enhazarded. *Ibid.* 201 With the utter enhazarding of both Christendome and Christianity. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ii. § 17 The Citizens, and souldiers..to secure their liues from the fire, did enhazard them on the fury of the sword.

Enhearse, inhearse (en-, inhɜ·ɹs), *v.* Also 7 **inhearce.** [f. EN-[1] + HEARSE.] *trans.* To put into a hearse. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* LXXXVI, You .. did my ripe thoughts in my braine inhearce. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrifice* V. iv. 444 The shrine Of fairest purity which hovers yet About these blessed bones inhearsed within. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arrad. Pr.* II. 20 Enhearse thy sable soule in lasting feares. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 6 We My godlike sire's remains and bones inhearsed In earth.

† **Enhea·rt,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **enhart(e,** 7 **inhart.** [f. EN-[1] + HEART.] *trans.* **a.** *fig.* To put heart into, make hearty; to encourage, inspirit. **b.** To enclose within the substance of the heart.

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 71 She must be..strengthened with good comfortable meates & drinkes, which may enhearte her. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 86 No more then the sayd holy ghost is adjudged embodied or enharted, for y[t] he is wholly in us and in our hartes. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 113 Others may be inharted to rush carelesly forward into vnbrideled libertie.

Enhearten (enhɑ·ɹt'n), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **inhearten.** [f. EN-[1] + HEARTEN *v.*] *trans.* To make hearty or courageous; to strengthen, cheer.

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 33 Their Commaunder's

inuinceable constancy against yeelding, which enheartened the better sort, dismayed the baser. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 120 The Venetian poet incouraged and inheartned Juvinal. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 131, I seek to enhearten myself for a labour so arduous. 1881 Palgrave *Vis. Eng.* 241 O names that enhearten the soul, Blenheim and Waterloo.

transf. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 25 Sommer-eating doth greatly enhearten weake Medowes.

•Hence **Enhea·rtening** *ppl. a.*

1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 270 This enheartening visitant. 1861 I. Taylor *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 248 That modesty, that calm philosophic balance of the mind..enheartening especially to those who bear testimony for wisdom and goodness.

Enheaven, inheaven (en-, inhe·v'n), *v.* [f. En- [1] + Heaven.] *trans.* To place in or raise to heaven, *lit.* and *fig.*; to entrance.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. lxxii, Their perfume Enheav'ns the sense. 1839-48 Bailey *Festus* 60/1 He Himself Conceiving, bearing, suffering, ending all, Affiliating and inheavening. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* III. (1871) 358 The one circumflows and inheavens us.

Enhedge: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

[Enhendee, *a. Her.* A spurious word found in some heraldic and other Dicts. in the phrase *cross enhendee* (given as synonym of *cross potence*) where the adj. appears to be a corruption of OF. *enheudé* having a handle.]

† **Enhe·rd,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 **aneherd,** (*pr. pple.* **enerthand**), 4-5 **anerd,** (6 **annerd**), 5-6 **enherde.** [a. OF. *enherdre*:—late L. *inhærĕre*, altered form of L. *inhærēre* (see Inhere), f. *in-* in, upon + *hærēre* to stick. The OF., and hence the Eng., word correspond in sense with L. *adhærēre* (late L. *-ĕre*) to Adhere, whence the synon. OF. *aherdre*; prob., as in other instances, the OF. words with prefixes *en-* and *a-* have been confounded in use.]

intr. To adhere, assent. Const. *to*; also *simply.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 1090 Vthir womene .. aneherdit to Petir and Paule. *Ibid., Andreas* 207 Myne barne, þat þis has me done, To þis aldmane enerthand is [L. *adhæsit*]. *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 1404 Kynges sere That to hys will anerdande were. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 164 Hys wil wes til enherde To þe Scottis mennys Party. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* II 8 (Jam.), Thare anerdis to our nobill to note ..Tuelf crounit kingis in feir. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xi. 164 Plat he refusis, enherding to his entent. *Ibid.* XII. xiii. 118 Juno anerdit [*v. r.* annerdit], and gaif consent thareto.

Hence **Anhe·rdand** [the pr. pple. used subst.], an adherent.

1478 *Acta Dom. Audit.* 71 (Jam.), That James of Lawthress..salbe harmless & scathless of thaime, thair freindis, partij and anherdandis. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conclil* 54 (Jam.) That Johne M'Gille sall be harmeles of the said Williame and his anherdens bot as law will.

† **Enhe·re,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of uncertain formation: perh. f. En- [1] + Heir.] *trans.* ? To possess as an inheritance.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1132 Sir, anec .. That þe erth of egipt enhered some tyme.

Enherit, etc.: see Inherit, etc.

† **Enhi·gh,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **enhie.** [f. En- [1] + High.] *trans.* To make high, exalt.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxii. 123 That I and al my kin myght be enhied & honovrid.

Enhoney: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

† **Enho·nour,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **in-.** [f. En- [1] + Honour.] *trans.* To put honour upon; to honour.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 Tytles to enhonour God withall. 1583 — *Calvin's Serm. Deut.* iv. 22 Euerie of them ought to considir..howe greatly God hath inhonored him. 1578 *Priv. Prayers* 547 Thou hast inhonoured me with the co-partnership of the everlasting inheritance.

Enhoril: see Enourle.

† **Enho·rt,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **enhurte,** 4-5 **enort.** [a. OF. *enhort-er, enort-er*:—L. *inhortāri*, f. *in-* (see In-) + *hortāri* to exhort.] *trans.* To exhort, encourage, incite. Const. *to* with *inf.*, and *simply.* Also with sb. as obj.: To recommend, suggest, insist upon.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xi. 25 Coumfort thi fiȝters aȝens the cytee .. and enhurte hem. 1388 — *Ep. Jerome* iii, To Tymothe .. he [Paul] wryteth, and enorteth the studie of lessoun. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G iij, Euery good woman ought to enhorte her husbond to serue God.

Hence **Enho·rting,** *vbl. sb.*; **Enho·rtment,** the action of exhorting, an exhortation.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 150/2 Eue by thenhortyng of the deuyl gaf her consente to doo the synne of Inobedyence. 1475 — *Jason* 124 Peleus sente you into colchos by his enhortement.

† **Enhou·se,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **in-.** [f. En- [1] + House.] *trans.* To settle or establish in a house.

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 99 O Death inhous'd in hells profundities. 1597 Middleton in Farr *S. P. Elis.* II. 535 These raigne enhoused with their mother night.

† **Enhui·le,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *enhuilier*, f. *en-* (see En- [1]) = *huile* oil: see Enoil.] *trans.* To put oil upon, anoint with oil; to oil.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 409 With a barbars brasen bason well enhuiled. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1138 He approched nere unto her house all enhuiled and anointed as he was.

Enhunger (enhʌ·ŋgəɹ), *v.* Also 5 **enhongre,** **inhungre.** [f. En- [1] + Hunger.] *trans.* To put into a state of hunger, make hungry. Only in *pa. pple.*

1480 *Rob. Devyll* (1828) 34 He gate the bone alone, and laye and gnewe it; for he was sore enhongred. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* 38 We, being inhungred and also ouerioyed. 1845 J. Martineau *Relig. Enq.* 7 Those animal passions which vice had enhungered to feed on innocence and life. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb., What a terribly big maw Paris has, especially when she is enhungered.

Enhusk: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enhydrite (enhəi·drəit). [f. as next + -ite.] A mineral containing water occluded in its cavities.

Hence **Enhydri·tic** *a.* [+ -ic], of the nature of an enhydrite.

1812 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I. 60 Enhydritic agates found near Vicenza.

Enhydrous (enhəi·drəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔνυδρ-ος (f. ἐν in + ὕδωρ water) + -ous.] Having water within; containing water or some other fluid.

1812 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I. 90 Chalcedonies .are sometimes enhydrous, or contain a drop of water.

Enhypo·statize, *v. rare*[−1]. [f. En- [2] + Hypostatize.] *trans.* To unite in one 'hypostasis' or 'person'.

1888-3 Schaff in *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 458 His humanity was enhypostatized through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality.

Enigma (ĭnigmă). Forms: 6-9 **ænigma,** 7 **æ-, enigm(e, (anigma, inigma),** 6- **enigma.** *Pl.* **enigmas**; also 6-7 **æ-, enigmata.** [a. L. *ænigma*, Gr. αἴνιγμα (pl. αἰνίγματα), f. αἰνίσσεσθαι to speak allusively or obscurely, f. αἶνος apologue, fable. The adapted forms *æ-, enigm(e* in 17th c. may be due to the Fr. *énigme.*]

1. a. A short composition in prose or verse, in which something is described by intentionally obscure metaphors, in order to afford an exercise for the ingenuity of the reader or hearer in guessing what is meant; a riddle. †**b.** In wider sense: An obscure or allusive speech; a parable (*obs.* exc. as *transf.* from 1 a.)

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* 69 He pronounced also many Enigmata or Symboles. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 128 Some enigma, some riddle, come, thy Lenuoy begin. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1354 Hidden under darke ænigmes and covert speeches. 1644-52 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VI. iii. (1821) 201 Those ænigmata of Joseph's sun, moon, stars, and sheaves. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* vi. 159 Delivering the matter without any Prophetick Ænigm or Parable. 1684 — *An Answer* 249 Symbols, Parables, or Enigmes. 1715 Pope *Let. Sir W. Trumbull* 16 Dec., It was one of the Enigma's of Pythagoras, 'When the winds rise, worship the Eccho'.. when popular tumults begin, retire to solitudes. 1781 Harris *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 441 Nor ought a metaphor to be farfetched, for then it becomes an enigma. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxiv, You speak in enigmas, father. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 158 In a complex enigma the greatest ingenuity is not always shown by him who first gives the complete solution. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 186 Ænigmas which Œdipus himself could never solve.

2. *fig.* Something as puzzling as an enigma; an unsolved problem.

c 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* v. i 349, I will erect a monument..A dark enigma to the memory. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, All which to me are problematique mines, Obsurde inigmaes. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* (1678) 340 A person both God and Man, an ænigma to all Nations, and to all Sciences. 1795 Burke *Let. Dr. Hussey* (1844) IV. 325 As to Spain, it certainly has been, and long will be, an enigma. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xiv. 200 If the fleet .. could be supposed to solve this enigma. 1875 Farrar *Silence & V.* ii. 33 Separated from the thought of God, the conscience becomes an idle enigma.

Enigmatic (ĭnigmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *ænigmatic-us*, f. *ænigmat-* stem of *ænigma* (see Enigma). Cf. Fr. *énigmatique.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an enigma, containing or resembling an enigma; ambiguous, obscure, perplexing. Of persons: Mysterious; baffling conjecture as to character, sentiments, identity, or history.

1628-1677 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxvii. (1677) 47 These fruitless and ænigmatic questions, are bones the Devil hath cast among us. 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* ix. 59 (R.) That ænigmatick foe, whose ammunition Is nothing else but want of all provision. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 11 Plato's usual way [was] .. to wrap up those Jewish Traditions in ..enigmatic Parables. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* I. (1857) 137 Being excessively reserved withal, he becomes not a little enigmatic. 1876 G. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxiv. 297 He saw the figure of the enigmatic Jew.

Enigma·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 399 Sydonius is so enigmaticall..that a man can scarse tell where to finde out his meaning. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 44 The mud of Nile..that enigmaticall vast river. 1723 S. Mather *Vind. Bible* 218 They did use ænigmatical discourses. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 75 The meaning of this enigmatical remark was not disclosed till eighteen months afterwards. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* vi. (1853) 34 The enigmatical career of this extraordinary man.

Enigmatically (ĭnigmæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.[2]] In an enigmatical manner; after the manner of, or by means of, an enigma; ambiguously, obscurely.

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 106 For young men 'tis too soone, for olde men too late to marry; concluding so enigmatically, it were not good to marry at all. 1641 French *Distill.* I. (1651) 15 Philosophers when they wrote any thing too excellent for the vulgar to know, expressed it enigmatically. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 365 He writes .. enigmatically and briefly in the following terms. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iii. (1871) 82 So ends abruptly as is usual and enigmatically this little incipient romance.

† **Enigma·ticalness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being enigmatical.

1684 H. More *An Answer* 257 Plainness, in opposition to ænigmaticalness.

† **Eni·gmatist.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ænigmatista*, ad. Gr. αἰνιγματιστ-ής, f. αἰνίγμα Enigma.] **a.** A writer of enigmas. **b.** One who speaks enigmatically.

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat. Num.* xxi. 27 In Greeke, Ænigmatists, they that speake riddles. 1710 Addison *Whig-Exam.* i. ¶ 3, I shall deal more ingenuously with my Readers than the above-mentioned Enigmatist has done.

Enigmatize (ĭnigmătəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *αἰνιγματίζ-ειν (implied in αἰνιγματιστής, see prec.), f. αἰνιγματ- Enigma.]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To symbolize. **b.** To render enigmatical or puzzling.

a 1631 Donne *Polydoron* 71 Acteon pursued by his hounds .. may ænigmatize a lover chased and Devoured by his Thoughts. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 417 Manuscripts .. so ænigmatised with insertions and repetitions and alterations. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 213 A poetic tissue of visual symbols..by which the Apocalypt enigmatized the Neronian persecutions. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 151 It is precisely the disregard of details that enigmatizes humanity to Michelet.

2. *intr.* To utter or talk in enigmas; to deal in riddles. In mod. Dicts.

Enigmato-, combining form of Enigma, as in **Enigmato·grapher** [Gr. -γράφ-ος writer + -er], a maker or explainer of enigmas. **Enigmato·graphy** [Gr. -γραφία writing], the making or collecting of enigmas. **Enigmato·logy** [see -logy], the study of enigmas.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

Enimicitious, etc., var. of Inimicitious, etc.

Enimity, obs. form of Enmity.

Enisle, inisle (en-, inəi·l), *v.* [f. En- [1], In- + Isle.] **a.** To make into an isle. **b.** To place or settle on an isle. Also *fig.* To isolate, sever, cut off.

α. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Sea tam*, Mine eyes en isle themselves with floods. 1848 M. Arnold *Poems* (1877) II 17 In the sea of life enisled..We mortal millions live alone. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, F. Furini* x, My self-consciousness 'Twixt ignorance and ignorance enisled.

β. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* viii. 357 Into what sundry gyres her wondered self she [a river] throws, And oft inisles the shore. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 91 This Chazaria or Gazaria .. almost inisled by the Seas Delle Zabache and Maggiore. 1818 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 366 Knots of curds inisled by interjacent whey at irregular distances. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 156 Let the wild sea inisle thee.

Hence **Ini·sled,** *ppl. a.*

1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 38 The base of the inisled Ararat. 1880 Betham-Edwards *Forestalled* I. i. ii. 19 Far away lay many an inisled kingdom of fisherfolk.

† **Eni·xed,** *pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. late L. *ĕnixus* brought forth, born, pass. pple. of *ĕnītī* to bring forth (orig. to strive: see Enixly).] Brought forth, born.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 A Calf, is a young or late enixed Bull or Cow.

† **Eni·xibility.** *nonce-wd.* (*bombastic.*) [f. *ĕnix-* ppl. stem of *ĕnītī*: see prec.; after *visibility*, etc.] ? Possibility of being brought forth.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 210 With parturiencie for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not their enixibility.

† **Eni·xly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ĕnixē* with strong effort (f. *ĕnixus*, pass. pple. of *ĕnītī* to exert one's strength) + -ly.[2]] Forcibly, stringently.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 92 They are .. enixely commanded the lowliest humility.

Enjail, injail (en-, indʒē·l), *v.* See also **engaol** (En- *pref.*[1] 1). [f. En-, In- + Jail. Cf. OFr. *enjaioler.*] *trans.* To shut up in, or as in, a jail; to imprison.

a 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul* 18 (R.) Her firm destiny .. enjail'd her .. Into a small blew shell. 1855-9 Singleton *Virgil* II. 245 One of the kine returned The sound .. And, [though] injailed, the hope of Cacus balked.

† **Enja·mb,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 **iniamb.** [ad. Fr. *enjamber* to stride, encroach, f. *en-* in (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *jambe* leg.] *intr.* To encroach.

1600 O E. *Repl. Libel* I. i. 33 In Juliers and Italy the Spaniard hath iniambed vpon others right.

Enjambment (endʒæ·mbmĕnt). *Pros.* Also **enjambement.** [ad. Fr. *enjambement*, f. *enjamber*: see prec.] The continuation of a sentence beyond the second line of a couplet.

1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. v. II. § 54. 216 Du Bartas almost affects the enjambement or continuation of the sense beyond the couplet. 1880 E. Gosse *Eng. Poets* II. 271 Waller was the first English poet to adopt the French fashion of writing in couplets, instead of enjambments. 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* 17 It [the couplet] was turned by enjambements into something very like rhythmic prose.

Enjangle: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enjea·lous,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **injealous.** [f. EN-[1] + JEALOUS *a.*] *trans.* To make jealous.

1619 Sir H. Wotton in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865) 49 The King will thereby be soe injealoused, as maie..keepe him from molesting thease nearer seas. 1689 *Irreg. Actions Papists* in *7th Collect. Papers Pres. Affairs* 13 Two or three gentlemen of Estate may..enjealous a whole County.

† **Enjea·lousy,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + JEALOUSY.] *trans.* To plunge into or provoke to jealousy.

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 140 They .. enjealousied them one against the other.

† **Enjeo·pard,** *v. Obs.* In 6 **enjubarde,** 7 **enieopard.** [f. EN-[1] + JEOPARD *v.*] *trans.* To put in jeopardy, jeopardize, endanger.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 130 Ere His Grace wold enjubarde his people in thenfection thereof. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 317 May it not Be his too much Affection to the Scott Enieopards him?

Enjewel (endʒiū·ĕl), *v.* Also 7 **injewel.** [f. EN-[1] + JEWEL.] *trans.* **a.** To set jewels upon, adorn with jewels. **b.** To rest upon or adorn as a jewel does. In quots. *transf.*

Hence **Enjew·elled,** *ppl. a.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Nupt. Song Clipseby Crew*, Faire injewel'd May Blowne out of April. *a* 1849 POE *Al Aaraf* Wks. (1859) 198 The many star-isles That enjewel its breast.

Enjoin (endʒoi·n), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3 **enjunʒe, (anjoyni, ? angeonni),** 3–4 **enyoyn,** 4–8 **enjoyn(e,** 4 **(enjon), enjoign,** (6 **enjun),** 7 **enjoine,** 7– **enjoin.** *β.* 6–7 **inioyn(e, injoyn(e,** (7 **inoyne**), 6–9 **injoin.** (See also ADJOIN ¶.) [a. Fr. *enjoign-* stem of *enjoindre*, corresp. to Pr. *enjunher*, It. *ingiugnere*:—L. *injungĕre* to join on, to impose (a penalty or duty), f. *in-* + *jungĕre* to join.]

† **1.** *trans.* To join together. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xix. 6 Therfore a man departe nat that thing that God enioynyde, or knytte to gidre. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. XI. 130 With wynd and water wittyliche enioyned. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. ii. (1506) 366 To enioyne hete and colde in one selfe torment. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Adultery* II, Though whoredome to be enjoyned [1547 joined] and made all one with a whore. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Cornwall* in *Johns Week Lizard* (1848) 224 The forces of manie strong men enjoyned can doe no more in moving it. 1684 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1864) I. 115 A reflection upon what God hath done should be enjoined with our desires of what we would have God to do for us.

† **b.** To take part in; also, to attach oneself to, join (a company). *Obs.*

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Articles Joye* 59 His ministers ..enioyning his glory and his honour. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref., Enjoyning the company of Euclide, Archimedes, etc.

† **c.** *intr.* for *refl.* To join, make common cause *with*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* II. VII. 382 Theron enjoined [1739 (ed. 2) joined] with his father-in-law.

2. In early use: To impose (a penalty, task, duty, or obligation); said *esp.* of a spiritual director (*to enjoin penance*, etc.). Hence in mod. use: To prescribe authoritatively and with emphasis (an action, a course of conduct, state of feeling, etc.). Const. *on, upon* (a person); formerly *to*, or *dative* (or *acc.*: see 2 b); also *simply*.

'It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*' (J.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 Al þet vuel þet tu euer þolest uor þe luue of Iesu Crist, wiðinnen þine ancre wowes,—al ich on iunne [*better readings* enjunʒe, angeonni] þe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 172 Þet he habbe power ..him penonce to anioynj be þe zonne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 Þo mynystris ..schullen wiþ merey enyonye hen penaunce. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 412 Penaunce þat þe prest enioigneth. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 It semiþ þat God enionip to doctors & dekunis þe minstri of presthed & of dekunhed. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 223 That was eniunyd hym on payne of deth. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 503 And enioyned him no other punishment. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 31, I perswade not a neglect of reading; nay, I intend and inioyne these. 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXVI. Wks. 1872–5 II. 302 The Lords..have enjoyned their clerks secrecy. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 30 [The Romish Church] enjoyns these Practices to all her Members. *a* 1778 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 22 Pythagoras enjoined his scholars an absolute silence for a long noviciate. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 5. 17 A law enjoining all that ought to be done by man. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 26 Mar., In spite of all that morality may enjoin upon them.

b. The construction with dat. of person and acc. of thing is formally identical in mod. Eng. with the construction with double acc. Hence sometimes in *passive* with acc. of the thing.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* 54 But to be enjoyn'd the reading of that at all times.

† **c.** *To enjoin* (a person) *to* a penalty, observance, etc. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 149 Þei enioynen hem to brede & watur & to go barefote. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 291 Not much greater punishment than the Nunne was enjoyned to. 1678 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 163 He wispers it about as a great secret, injoyning all persons to privacy. 1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 372 He wold Enjoine the Senecas to peace and friendship with them.

† **d.** To impose rules on (oneself). *Obs. rare*—.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 292 Monkes and Philosophers, and such as do continually enjoyne themselves.

e. with personal obj. (orig. indirect, in dative or preceded by *on, to*; afterwards direct) and inf. or subord. clause.

1297 R. GLOUC. 234 He hem enyoynede boosomnesse do To þe herchebyssop of Kanterbury. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXLVII. 126 Atte last the pope..enioyned to the bisshops of englond that they sholde done general enterdyting thurgh oute al Englond. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XV. 5 To inioyne them to keepe the lawe of Moses. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 173 We enioyne thee..that thou carry This female Bastard hence. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 8 There are several canons enjoyning bishops to visit. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 P 7 They injoined me to bring them something from London. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 18 They were enjoined .. to do nothing which should impede that object. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 1. iii. 42 The pope .. advised and even enjoined him to return to his duties.

f. without personal obj. and with inf. or subord. clause. Hence impersonally in passive.

1547 *Homilies* I. Pref. 5 A Sermon according as it is injoined in the book of her Highness Injunctions. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (T.), Enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* ii. 74 In his will he enjoined that his image on his tomb, etc. *Mod.* Christianity enjoins that we love our enemies.

3. To prohibit, forbid (a thing); to prohibit (a person) *from* (a person or thing). Now only in *Law*: To prohibit or restrain by an INJUNCTION.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 30 Sore agreeued..for that he had enioyned them from their wiues. 1814 LD. ELDON in Vesey & Beame *Reports* II. 412 The Court .. would..injoin that action for ever. 1884 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* Chanc. Div. XXVI. 709 We are now asked to.. enjoin him for ever from infringing a right which does not exist.

Hence † **Enjoi·nance,** an injunction, command. **Enjoi·ned,** *ppl. a.* **Enjoi·ner,** one who enjoins. **Enjoi·ning,** *vbl. sb.* **Enjoi·nment,** the action of enjoining, injunction.

1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III. ii. 132 That is thy father's own enjoinance. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. viii. (1611) 78 That which the bond of..enioyned duty tied him vnto. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 97 Of inioyn'd penitents There's foure or fiue, to great S. Iaques bound. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVIII. 532 The founder or Inioyner thereof by Lawe. 1662 FULLER *Worthies Sussex* III. 101 He was a great punisher of Pluralists, and injoyner of Residence. *a* 1570 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1844) 217 The enjoining of this outward baptism doth not save. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (J.), Critical trial should be made by publick enjoinment. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXIX, Letters of more strict enjoinment and more hard compulsion. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. IV. 777 Her putative parents had impressed On their departure, their enjoinment.

† **Enjoi·nt.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *enjoincte*, f. *enjoindre*: see prec.] That which is enjoined; a charge, duty.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. XXV. (1859) 30 He has done his enioynte withouten ony peyn.

† **Enjou·rn,** corruption of ADJOURN: see EN- *pref.*[1] A. 2; = ADJOURN 3.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 593 And yᵉ foresayd parlyament was enioumed vnto yᵉ xx. day of Cristemas.

Enjourney: see EN- *pref.*[1] I a.

† **Enjoy,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next. vb.] = ENJOYMENT.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 249 As true loue is content with his enioy.

Enjoy (endʒoi·), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–7 **enjoye,** (4 **enyoie,** 5–6 **enyoy**), 5 **enjoye,** 7 **enjoie,** 6– **enjoy.** *β.* 5–8 **injoy,** 6–7 **injoye, injoie.** [a. either OF. *enjoie-r* (cf. It. *ingiojare*) to give joy to, *refl.* to enjoy, f. *en-* in + *joie* JOY; or OF. *enjoir* to *enjoy, rejoice*, f. *en-* + *joir* (Fr. *jouir*):—L. *gaudēre*; cf. *rejoice.*]

1. *intr.* To be in joy, or in a joyous state; to manifest joy, exult, rejoice.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Tracts* Wks. (1880) 243 Enyoie ʒe to him wiþ quakynge. 1382 — *Luke* i. 14 And manye schulen enioye in his natyuite. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 122 (Harl. MS.) He enioyed and was glad in al his herte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250/3 He sechyng the kyngdome of heuen enioyeth as a vaynqueur. 1549 LANEHAM *Let.* Pref. 41 Yet he neuer enioied after, but in conclusyon pitifully wasted his painful lyfe.

† **b.** *To enjoy of*: = sense 3 or 4 [Fr. *jouir de.*]

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) C iv/3 Likewise mayst thou inioy of our science. 1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* 238 a/1 Of all that I haue had, possessed, attained, and whereof I haue enioyed, I haue onely two thinges, etc.

† **2.** *trans.* To put into a joyous condition; to make happy, give pleasure to. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Kyall Bk.* C j, For to gladde and enjoye the people. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 150 Whos taryeng enjoyed her moche. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. XXVII. (1506) 324 That it hym may enioye & recomforte in his spyryte. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. li. 107 No meat will enioy or do good vnto him.

b. *refl.* To experience pleasure, be happy; now chiefly, to find pleasure in an occasion of festivity or social intercourse, in a period of recreation, etc.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath* (J.), Creatures are made to enjoy themselves, as well as to serve us. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. § 2 (1737) I. 310 When I employ my Affection in friendly and social Actions..I can sincerely enjoy myself. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 P 2 The agreeable Man makes his Friends enjoy themselves. *Mod.* Did you enjoy yourself at the party? He is enjoying himself at the seaside. They have nothing to do but enjoy themselves.

3. *trans.* To possess, use, or experience with delight. Also with reference to the feeling only: To take delight in, relish. Also *absol.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 457 II. 109 Iche off us all schuld injoy the wylleffar off odyr. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 67 No one can long Enyoy plesure. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 108 Such are the Rich, That haue aboundance, and enioy it not. *a* 1639 *Relig. Wotton.* 12 Both well enough injoying the present. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 829 Adam wedded to another Eve, Shall live with her enjoying, I extinct. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* (T.), I could enjoy the pangs of death And smile in agony. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 137 How he..injoys..the Relations of his own rakish Actions. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. ii. 10 William enjoyed the novelty very much. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 85 It is appointed for all men to enjoy, but for few to achieve.

b. with inf. as obj. *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1864 *Realm* 22 June 3 She would greatly enjoy to dance at a ball once more.

4. In weaker sense: To have the use or benefit of, have for one's lot (something which affords pleasure, or is of the nature of an advantage).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 144 We schal now enjoye our own Goods [in peace under Edward IV]. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXIII. 28 Latteth him enioye the light of yᵉ lyuinge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 811/2 He had of so long continuance inioied the name of iust and vpright. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. XIV. 67 Mony is thrown amongst many, to be enjoyed by them that catch it. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 88 As long as I enjoy my life. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. IV. (1840) 3/2 It [Allworthy's house] stood .. high enough to enjoy a most charming prospect. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 300 Anne. shall hold and enjoy the same as a place of inheritance. 1830 DISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. IV. 52 Wentworth had not enjoyed the royal favour. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* (1879) I. VII. 324 Animals enjoying a much lower degree of intelligence.

¶ Sometimes used *catachr.* with obj. denoting something *not* pleasurable or advantageous.

Chiefly in expressions like 'to enjoy poor health,' 'to enjoy an indifferent reputation', where the sb. has properly a favourable sense, qualified adversely by the adj. (Cf. the similar use of *jouir de*, censured by Fr. grammarians). Uses like those in quots. 1577, *a* 1633, to which this explanation does not apply, could not now occur.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 469 What shall I speake of Pertinax and what of Iulian? Enioyed not both they one kinde of death? *a* 1633 MUNDAY *Palmerin* (1639) I. liv. His Father, Mother and all his friends..were not a little sorrowfull to enjoy his absence. 1834 VINN *Life & Lett.* (1835) 407 At best she enjoys poor health. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* ii. 148 The reigns of Alexander Severus and Caracalla..enjoyed an unhappy distinction for their grinding taxation.

† **b.** To have one's will of (a woman). *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 265 You shall, if you will, enioy Fords wife. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1032 Never did thy Beautie..so enflame my sense With ardor to enjoy thee.

Enjoyable (endʒoi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being enjoyed.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* (R.), Unfitness and contrariety..leaves nothing between them enjoyable. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 269 A portion enjoyable only through such a fortuitous term. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 309 Enjoyable only by the young and active. 1839 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 24 The last gratification is enjoyable all our lives.

2. Affording pleasure, delightful.

a 1744 POPE *Lett.* (T.), The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most enjoyable of them. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 304 This passage in winter time cannot be said to be an enjoyable excursion. 1882 BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 95 Plymouth seemed a very enjoyable place.

Enjoy·ableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being enjoyable.

1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 10 Would that things would keep their first fresh feeling and racy enjoyableness! 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 July 445 A cold rain detracted somewhat from the enjoyableness of the occasion.

Enjoyably (endʒoi·ăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2]: see -ABLY.] In an enjoyable manner.

1877 BIGG-WITHER *Pion. S. Brazil* I. II. iv. 288, I passed my first night..uneventfully, but yet supremely enjoyably. 1887 *Charity Org. Rev.* III. Aug. 324 The meeting, which was throughout enjoyably informal, dissolved.

† **Enjoy·ance.** *Obs.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ANCE.] = ENJOYMENT.

1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 267 They had but a very small enjoyance of the light of God's word.

Enjoyer (endʒoi·ɔı). [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ER.[1]] One who enjoys. Const. *of.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* lxxv, A miser..proud as an inioyer. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 101 Many enioyers of Gods blessing. 17.. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (1869) 315 Enjoyers of yᵉ drained lands in their parishes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* V. 79 We..use the names [Saxon and Norman]..one to represent the worker, and the other the enjoyer. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 734/2 A nation cannot be a mere .. placid enjoyer of the dividends on the savings and gains of its forefathers.

Enjoy·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENJOY; enjoyment.

1536 ANNE BOLEYN *Let. Hen. VIII* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 149 Must bring you the enjoying of your desired happiness. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 495 All enjoyings are not alike. 1651 HOBBES, *Leviath.* III. XLI. 264 The enjoying of Immortality, in the Kingdome of the Son of Man. *pl.* 1621 LADY M. WROATH *Urania* 148 Those loose and wicked enjoyings which we coveted. *Ibid.* 229, 297, 371.

Enjoying (endʒoi·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ING[2].] That enjoys; cheerful, happy.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 5 An enjoying Lover. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VII. 97 In the same cheerful and enjoying frame of mind did Bentley sit by his happy fireside in Trinity Lodge. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiv. He was .. less bright and enjoying than usual.

Enjoyingly (endʒoi·iŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an enjoying manner; with enjoyment.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 568 To recognise most enjoyingly 'original' reflections and 'novel' remarks. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 114 Shakspere..took enjoyingly the pleasures..that the fates provided.

Enjoyment (endʒoi·mĕnt). Also 7–8 **injoyment.** [f. ENJOY *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or state of deriving gratification from an object. Also, in weaker sense, the possession and use of something which affords pleasure or advantage. Const. *of.*

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 119 (R.) Why do you doubt for the enioyment of those thinges to breake out of this imprisonment? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 378 Injoyment of many Lands. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. lvi. 86 The honest English squire..believes..that..there is no perfect enjoyment of this life out of Old England. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 212 He would protect the Established Church in the enjoyment of her legal rights. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxiii. 312 The depth of the peace which flows from the enjoyment of his love.

2. Gratification, pleasure; *concr.* something which gives pleasure.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1675) 305 He cuts them off, in the height of their Injoyments. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 9 Food, drink, sleep, and the like animal enjoyments being what all men like and love. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 154 Such a life might have had its enjoyments even in London. 1874 LADY BARKER *Stat. Life in N. Z.* iv. 25 We..were only fit for the lowest phase of human enjoyment—warmth, food, and sleep.

† **Enjoy'se,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enjoiss-* extended stem of *enjoir*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *joir* (mod. F. *jouir*) to enjoy.] *refl.* and *intr.* To make oneself joyful; to be delighted, rejoice. Const. *of.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XVI. vi, Of euill gotten good the third should not enioyse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430 Of whiche good lyf and chyldehode his debonayr moder enioysyng hirself sayd ofte tymes, etc.

Enjubard, var. of ENJEOPARD *v. Obs.*

Enjudge: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

† **E'njury,** obs. form of INJURE *v.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxvi. 115 a/1 He was euyll content wyth hym, estemyng to be eniuryed bi the wordes aforesayd.

Enk, obs. form of INK.

† **Enke'nnel,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **inkennel.** [f. EN-¹ + KENNEL.] *trans.* To lodge as in a kennel.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1029/2 Comming to S. Leonards hill..they [Ket's followers] inkennelled themselues there on the same hill. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosmos* 84 (D.) [Diogenes] that alwaies in a tub enkennell'd lies.

† **E'nker,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *encré* lit. 'inked,' in phrase *vert encré* dark green.] In ME. phrase *enkergrene*, dark green.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 150 Ouer-al enker grene. *Ibid.* 2477 Þe knyzt in þe enker grene.

Enkerchief: see EN- *pref.*¹ 1 a.

† **E'nkerly,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 **encrely, enkerly, enkrely, ynkirly, -urly,** 5–6 **inkirly.** [Origin uncertain; possibly a. ON. **einkarliga* (cf. mid.Da. *enkorlig* adj. especial) f. *einkar-* prefix; specially, very (= *einkan-* whence *einkanliga* especially). But this is not quite satisfactory with regard to the sense. Cf. Sc. *inkirt* 'anxious' (Jam.).] Earnestly, heartily, fervently.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 301 For he thocht ay encrely To do his deid awysily. *Ibid.* VII. 183 The kyng..slepit nocht full ynkurly. *Ibid.* X. 534 He has seyn The Erll sa ynkirly hym set Sum sutelte or [wile] to get. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 678 For þat I has luffit þe lange enkrely. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 507 Thene the emperour was egree, and enkerly fraynes þe answere of Arthure. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 8 The kyng..inkirly from his hart Maid this orisone.

Enkernel: see EN- *pref.*¹ 1 a.

Enkindle (enkin·d'l), *v.* Also 6 **enkendle,** 6–8 **inkindle.** [f. EN-¹ + KINDLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cause (a flame, etc.) to blaze up. Chiefly *fig.* to excite (passions, war, etc.).

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Whose sight thy passion angrye Enkendleth. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 38 A short blazd straw-fire, to tinde or inkindle Hell-fire. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Fun. Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 533 He who inflames our souls with love to God, will certainly enkindle a subordinate love within us to himself. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 531 (R.) The apprehension..ran..of its [the Fire of London] being inkindled with design by the French and Dutch. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 ¶ 7 Fresh remembrance of vexation must still enkindle rage. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 307 All parties had cautiously avoided enkindling a civil war. 1819 *Month. Mag.* XLVIII. 307 This poetic fury appears to have been first enkindled in Bodmer by the appearance of the five first books of Klopstock's Messiah. 1858 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 329 In her heart new life was enkindled.

2. To set (a combustible) on fire. In lit. sense *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xiii. (R.) Nor let us extinguish the smoldering flaxe, but enkendle it. 1638 WILKINS *New World* iii. (1707) 29 Such solid Orbs, that by their swift Motion might heat and enkindle the adjoining Air. 1747 HALES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 582 (2) Some Means..to inkindle the sulphureous Vapours. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* I. 43 But then the pieces of wood..were enkindled without fire.

b. *fig.* To inflame with passion, desire, etc. † Former const. *to* (an action, object of pursuit).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvi. (1634) 662 They shall hereby be the more inkindled to the endevor of reuuing. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 120 That trusted home, Might yet enkindle you unto the Crowne. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 25 The King..inkindled with this affront, spared not his Person, to auenge his wrath. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 34 He is inwardly inkindled to an indeauour of good. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* III. xiii. 10 That voice that like a trump Their blood enkindled.

c. *transf.* To light up, illuminate.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 114 That literary heaven..artificially enkindled from behind. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1372 And the light of their eyeballs enkindled so bright with the lightnings of death.

† **3.** *intr.* To take fire; to burst forth in flame.

1553 GRIMALD tr. *Cicero's Duties* (*c* 1600) 87 a, Those things wherunto most men inkindled with greedinesse bee haled. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxxvii. 84 Wet Hay laid together..soon inkindles. 1747 HALES in *Phil. Trans* XLIV. 584 Those who have been on high Hills have observed Lightening to inkindle among the Clouds.

Enkindled (enkin·d'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] In the senses of the verb.

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cvi. 29 And in his so inkindled wrath the plague upon them broke. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 163 Eyes as red as new enkindled fire. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I. iii. 21 Lightening, and other enkindled Vapours. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 257 The enkindled summits of the soul.

Enkindler (enkin·dlə). [f. ENKINDLE *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which enkindles.

1853 BOWRING in *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 350 A lamp..when enkindled, is Th' enkindler of a thousand. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 563 The Irish Government..has been..not the enkindler, not the leader, not the abetter of aggressive Protestantism in Ireland.

Enkindling (enkin·dliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That enkindles.

1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 93 The enkindling tinder of his lust. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 121 Until this loses its enkindling leavening strength. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 297 For this is really a species of animal magnetism, in which the enkindling reciter..lends his own will and apprehensive faculty to his auditors.

Enlabyrinth: see EN- *pref.*¹ 1 a.

Enlace (enlē·s), *v.* Also 4 6 **enlase,** 6, 9 **inlace.** [a. F. *enlace-r* = Pr. *enlassar*, Sp. *enlazar*, Pg. *enlaçar*, It. *inlacciare*:—late L. **inlaciāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + **laci-us* (OF. *las* LACE, snare = It. *laccio*, Sp. *lazo*):—L. *laqueus* noose. Cf. L. *illaqueāre*. In later use taken as f. EN-¹ + LACE.]

1. *trans.* To lace about, encircle tightly with many folds or coils. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 13 Þat man..enlaceþ hym in þe cheyne wiþ whiche he may be drawen. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxx, To perce nerfe and vayne And them enlace in his [Cupid's] fyry chayne. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 17 To breke the bondes of the deuyll, of yᵉ whiche he hym helde enlasyd. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 163 And felt himselfe enlaste in love. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. vi 520 The figs, and particularly the banyan..speedily seize upon the palmyra, enlacing it with their nimble shoots. 1877 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/1 They will enlace him in the coils of their red tape.

b. *transf.* To surround closely, enfold, embrace.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* V. xi, The second all the city round enlaces. — *Elisa* ii. 49 While he again her in his arms enlac'd. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XX. V. 78 The old Town..is enlaced..by a set of lakes and quagmires.

2. To interlace, entwine, entangle. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. i. 149 Þe questioun of þe deuyne purueance is enlaced wiþ many oþer questiouns. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 241 The violet..in bosome by me alway I beare, The same oft time inlased with my heare. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 65 The leafy boughs and twigs of the underbrush enlace themselves. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 200 His fingers lovingly enlaced By other fingers.

3. To cover as with a network.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXXVI. (1879) 375 The vast plains of Hindostan, enlaced with myriad silver rivers and canals.

† **4.** [See UNLACE, LACE *vbs.*] To take off (the wings of a bird) in carving. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 142 Take capoun or hen so enlased, & devide.

Hence **Enla'ced** *ppl. a.*

1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 56 Doth he..Keep house..with inlaced Bare brawny arms about his favourite child.

Enlacement (enlē·smĕnt). [f. ENLACE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enlacing; the condition of being enlaced.

1830 SOUTHEY *Vng. Dragon* I. 87 His tail about the imp he roll'd, In fond and close enlacement. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 174 Joyce detached herself suddenly from that close enlacement.

Enla'cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] = prec.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* 55 The moat of glasse is named from that enlacing.

Enlaik: see INLAKE.

† **Enla'ngoured,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enlangouré*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*¹) + *langour* (mod. F. *langueur*):—L. *languōr-em* languor.] Languid, pale.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7401 Of such a colour enlangoured, Was Abstinence.

Enlanguish, Enlap: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

† **Enla'rd,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **inlard.** [f. EN-¹ + LARD.] *trans.* a. To lard, fill with lard or fat; in quots. *fig.* b. = INTERLARD.

1596 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxix. 251 Inlarded is their hart with pride. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 205 That were to enlard his fat already pride. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III iv. I. i, A fifth part of the world..so inlarded and interlaced with several superstitions.

Enlarge (enlā·rdʒ), *v.* Also 4 **enlargen,** 7 **enlardge,** 6 8 **inlarge.** [a. OF. *enlarge-r, enlargir*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *large* (see LARGE). Some of the mod.Eng. uses are influenced by those of Fr. *élargir*, OF. *eslargir, alarger* (see ALARGE).]

I. To make larger.

1. *trans.* To render more spacious or extensive; to extend the limits of (a territory, enclosure, etc.); to widen (boundaries).

In later use this merges in the more generalized sense 2; the fig. applications in 3 however remain distinct.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 45 Thei may not enlargen it [Egypt] toward the desert, for defaute of watre. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 316 The fundament enlarge it half a foote Out with the wough. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXI. 38 The cite of yᵉ Lorde shalbe enlarged from the towre of Hananeel, vnto yᵉ gate of the corner wall. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 72 Any Prince willing to inlarge his Territories, will give, etc. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. II § 1. 123 Grinding inlarges the sphere of their attractions 1836 KANE *Arct. Explt.* II. xv. 164 He will rear himself upon his hind-legs to enlarge his circle of vision.

2. To increase the size of (a material object); to add to, augment (a literary work, a person's wealth, the number or amount of anything). Formerly also (cf. uses of *large*) with reference to intensive magnitude: to increase (a person's renown, the force of anything, etc.). † Sometimes with *out* (*obs. rare*). Also, to increase in apparent size, magnify. Also *absol.*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 120 Þe deuyl shal enlarge his taile more wickudly in þe eende of þe worlde. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Epi.* 117 That the dignitie of Plancus might be augmented, & his honour inlarged. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 745 T'enlarge his breath, (large breath in armes most needfull). 1594 CAREW tr. Huarte *Exam. Wits* (1616) 280 By means whereof it extendeth and enlargeth out the naturall heat. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. IV. vii. § 1. 246 He..enlarged the Centurions of Horsemen. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 57 The Athenians much enlarged their own particular wealth 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 155 It inlarges its Narcotick Force. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* X. 116 Selling of Lands to Foreigners for Gold and Silver, would inlarge the Stock of the Kingdom 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 202 Enthusiastick Passion Enlarg'd her Voice. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* I. 35 Fancy's beam enlarges, multiplies, Contracts. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 462 O how is man inlarg'd, Seen thro' this medium. 1774 MONBODDO *Language* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 10 In this second edition, so much inlarged. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XXXIV, Slowly enlarged to giant size. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 126 The spleen is found enormously enlarged. 1866 WALCOTT *Cathedr. Reform* in *Ch. & World* 15 At the very time when the numbers and learning of parish clergy were rapidly being enlarged. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct 5/1 Their salaries will be enlarged out of the episcopal and capitular incomes.

† b. To magnify, exaggerate in statement. Also, to set forth at length. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A ij b, To enlarge my paines taken in publishing the other. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 83, I shall not enlarge this now particularly. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 The Asiatick way of enlarging. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 52 Report generally inlarges matters.

† c. intr. *To enlarge on*: to make an addition to (a plan); to amplify (a hint). *Obs.* (Cf. 5 b.)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 13 It is so very easy to enlarge upon a good Hint. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 8, I have so far enlarged upon this plan, as to take into it, etc. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 213 Those gentlemen..will..enlarge on the plan I have hinted thus lightly.

3. Figurative applications of 1.

a. To extend the range or scope of. † Also, to spread, promote the diffusion of (a belief) (*obs.*).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Title (Arb.) 3 God is glorified and the Christian fayth enlarged. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii, We somewhat more enlarging the sence thereof. 1656 H. PHILIPPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 139 To enlarge this Table, that so it may shew not only..half inches, but the quarters, or tenth parts of Inches. 1668 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 3 The endeavours of the Authour for the improving and enlarging his Philosophical Commerce. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 102 Till I have catch'd her a little enlarging her innocent Freedoms, as she calls them. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. of Christianity* II. x. 244 Justinian greatly enlarged this kind of authority. 1884 EARL SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* New Ser. L. 3 He cannot..enlarge in his own favour the legal..operation of the instrument.

b. To widen, render more comprehensive (a person's thoughts, sympathies, affections); to expand, increase the capacity of (the mind).

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 74 Science indeed inlargeth: But there's a knowledge that only puffeth up. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 51 His mind enlarg'd, and boundless as the sky. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. i, Persons' notions of what is natural, will be enlarged 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* II. i (1874) 152 Geologists would enlarge our conceptions of Time. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) II. vii. 41 His own mind was enlarged and enriched by foreign travel.

c. *To enlarge the heart*: to 'expand', 'swell' the heart with gratitude or affection (in this sense sometimes with personal obj., after 2 *Cor.* vi. 13); now usually, to increase the capacity of the heart for affection, widen the range of the affections.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* vi. 11 O yee Corinthians, our mouth is open vnto you, our heart is enlarged. *Ibid.* 13 Be ye also

inlarged. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* v. x. (1702) 151 Be thou enlarged in thy return of Thanks and Glory to Him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 590 Love refines The thoughts, and heart enlarges. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 156 My Heart is .. more inlarg'd with his Goodness and Condescension. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 All hearts..were enlarged and softened. 1852 Robertson *Lect.* 177 Enlarge your tastes, that you may enlarge your hearts as well as your pleasures.

d. *To enlarge the hand*: to open the hand wide, be liberal. *Obs.* or *arch.* Cf. *large-handed.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 63 It was thought necessary for him to enlarge his hand to those that managed Bread and wine.

† e. To extend (the time allowed for an action); to grant or obtain an extension of time for (a lease, bankruptcy, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 H. Philips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B vij b, Leases .. lately inlarged to 60 years. 1677 Marvell *Corr.* cccv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 548 We shall perceive whether his Majesty thinke fit to . inlarge the adjournment. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6435/3 The .. Time was .. enlarged for Joseph Lacy .. for surrendring himself. 1812 *Exam.* 24 Aug. 537/1 *Bankruptcy Enlarged*, J. Chatterton..flour-merchant, from June 27 to September 9. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vi 36 An Act .. for enlarging the time of continuance of Parliaments.

f. Law. *To enlarge an estate*: said of the effect of a release which, e.g. converts a life-interest, or a tenancy for a term of years, into a fee-simple or fee-tail. (The sense may perh. belong to branch II.)

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 97 b, Releases .. sometime have theire effecte by force to enlarge the estate [AF. *enlarger lestate*] of them, to whome the release is made. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VIII. lix, To confer First, how he might have her estate inlarg'd. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 321 If Popham..should not enlarge his estate to an estate tail.

4. *refl.* (in senses 1–3.) To increase or widen in extent, bulk, or scope.

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 77 Gold wylle well enduren under the hamoure enlargyng hymself without crasure. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 134 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. (1865), Enlarging themselves, if I may say so, upon familiarity. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Our ideas will have to enlarge themselves.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. i. 132 Yf therthe were gretter than the sone, thenne the shadowe of þe sone shold goo enlargyng. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Fro whiche cometh a corde that thre fyngre brede fro the elbow enlargeth and compriseth all the elbow. 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vii. 406 The figure of Fame enlarging and growing every moment. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 265 The hollow very fine, but soon enlarging by the shrinking of the spongy flesh. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 352 His belly began to enlarge. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 281 As our knowledge increases, our perception of the mind enlarges also. 1879 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 61. 62 A sort of core .. which enlarges in the parts of the Cord that give off the nerve-trunks.

† c. Of the wind, thunder: To increase in force. *Obs.*

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 15 If the wind had not suddainely enlarged. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 436 Loud, and more loud, the rolling peals enlarge.

† 5. *refl.* To expand (oneself) in words, give free vent to one's thoughts in speech. Also, in similar sense, *To enlarge one's heart. Obs.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 441 It will appeare more commendable in wise men, to enlarge themselues, and to publish, etc. 1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv., Bradford* (1867) I. 221 He enlarged himself in a most sweet meditation, of the wedding garment. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 154, I found he began to inlarge his heart to me. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 39. 48 The Platonists frequently take occasion from hence to enlarge themselves much in the disparagement of Corporeal things.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To speak at large, expatiate. Const. *on, upon*; formerly also *simply.*

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* 3, I shall not here inlarge to insert. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 68, I shall enlarge upon the Point. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 283 [He] enlarges with rapture upon the importance of his services. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 500 He was somewhat disposed to enlarge in praise of himself. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 323 Respecting Southern Italy, Sicily, and the Lipari Isles, we need not enlarge here. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* vi. 99 He enlarged once more on the avarice and cowardice of the banks.

II. 6. To set at large; to release from confinement or bondage. Somewhat *arch.* Cf. Fr. *élargir.*

1494 Fabyan VI. cxlix. 136 In this passe tyme, Gryffon, the yonger brother, was enlargyd frome pryson. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 453 b, The captiue Cardinalles at the length putting in suerties are inlarged. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 329 Like a Lionesse lately enlarged. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 22 Edward the third enlarged them first from that bondage. 1616 J. Lane *Sqr.'s Tale* IX. 277 Algarsifes soldiers .. demaundes theire General enlardgd. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 108 No man, after being enlarged by order of court, can be recommitted for the same offence 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 39 He was enlarged upon sureties.

b. *spec.* in Hunting.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., We are close to the spot where the stag is to be enlarged.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 B. Barnes in Farr *S. P. Elis.* (1845) I. 43 Deare Davids Sonne [who should from hell] .. poore sinners both inlarge and save. 1597 Sir W. Slingsby in Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 252 If we [wind-bound sailors] be not inlarged within these 20 dayes. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 130 King Richard would not enlarge him from the strictness of what was concluded. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 796 The friendly Gods a springing gale inlarg'd. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 683 A round ball .. in the heat of summer, opens and enlarges a number of male insects.

† III. 7. To bestow liberally; to endow with bountiful gifts. [So OF. *enlargir*; cf. L. *largīri.*]

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xliv. 73 b/1, He enlarged to the poore grete quantite of his goodes temporall. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1669 Clothes of Dyaper, Rychely enlarged with sylver and with golde. 1607 H. Arthington *Goodl. God* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 263 How much are we, Lord, bound to thee, For all thy favours every way, Inlarged so aboundantly. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. i. 2 The great Artifex of Nature hath enlarged the smaller creatures with wisdome, and invention.

IV. 8. *To enlarge a horse* (see quot.) [after OF. *élargir*].

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Enlarge*, in the manege, is used for making a horse go large, that is, making him embrace more ground than he before covered.

Hence **Enla·rge** *sb.*, the action of setting free. **Enla·rgeable** *a.*, capable of being enlarged. **Enla·rgeableness**, the quality of being enlargeable.

1608 T. Middleton *Fam. of Love* (1885) I. ii. 127 My absence may procure thy more enlarge. 1653 Shirley *Crt. Secret* II. iii, I may entreat her grace's mediation To the King for his enlarge. 1881 Palgrave *Visions Eng.* Pref. 11 The more large or enlargeable are their technical powers. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 457 If the negative is well defined—that is, if it possesses the quality of enlargeableness.

Enlarged (enlā·ɹdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Enlarge *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Increased, widened, dilated, extended; also *fig.* free from narrowness, liberal.

1599 Thynne *Animadv.* Ded. 3 The enlarged contynuance of Youre honorable fauour. 1674 N. Mather in Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) Pref. 2 Abundant Cause of Enlarged Thankfulness. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) V. xxxi. 206 His enlarged heart can rejoice in the happiness of his friends. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 95 More sober minds and more understandings. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 109 A sinner for whom the most enlarged charity could hardly plead.

2. Liberated, set free.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 155 Som delightfull intermissions, wherein the enlarg'd soul may leav off a while her severe schooling. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxxii, The enlarged captive.

Hence † **Enla·rgedly** *adv.* in an enlarged manner; a. with extended meaning; b. with free utterance. † **Enla·rgedness**, the state or condition of being enlarged in heart, speech, etc.

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar.* 172 Justification is taken .. enlargedly for that Act of God, etc. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* ix. § 2 (1669) 105/1 Thou hearest how enlargedly they pray. 1642 G. Hughes *Serm.* To Rdr., If, of truth and enlargednesse of heart to Christ, etc. 1646 Lilburne & Overton *Out-cryes Oppr. Commons* (ed. 2) 9 So say we in the inlargednesse of our soules. *a* 1688 Bunyan *Solomon's Temple* xviii, God's true Gospel Church should have its enlargedness of heart still upward.

Enlargement (enlā·ɹdʒmĕnt). Also 6–8 **inlargement**. [f. Enlarge *v.* + -ment.] The action of enlarging; the state of being enlarged.

1. Increase in extent, capacity, magnitude, or amount; an instance of such increase.

1564 Hawand *Eutropius* VI. 53 He gave the Daphnenses a percell of lande for the enlargemente of theyr groves or copyes. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi, The enlargment or abridgement of functions ministeriall. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 4 The repetition of graffing, for the inlargement and melioration of fruit. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. 18 The vast enlargement of their locomotive powers. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 46 An enlargement of the chapel..absorbed all extra funds and left none for the enlargement of the minister's income. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 330 Malarial enlargements of the spleen.

b. *concr.* Something added so as to enlarge.

a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* I. 587 (R.) Divers notes..to be inserted here and there, as inlargements in the next edition.

† 2. Diffusion, propagation. *Obs.* Cf. Enlarge 3 a.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 247 We haue not laboured the inlargement of Gods truth. 1644 Milton *Educ.* (1738) 135 A great furtherance to the enlargement of a truth.

3. The widening or expanding of the mind, of a person's thoughts, sympathies, or affections; the quality of being 'enlarged' in mind, thought, etc.

1806 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 96 His own enlargement of mind may raise him above..Judaism 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 331 His judgments are those of a Swedish polemic, and his vast enlargements purchased by adamantine limitations. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1873) III. iii. 182 It prepared them for a certain enlargement of mind, which is the natural consequence of seeing affairs under various aspects.

4. Copious discourse or expatiation on a subject; also, verbal amplification. *arch.*

1659 O. Walker *Instr. Art Oratory* 95 Doubled Sentences and enlargements by Synonymal Words..are but necessary. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 5 You must not from me look for much inlargement. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 97 The old Men take occasion to entertain those about them, with some useful and pleasant Enlargements. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 162 The Subject little needs Enlargement. 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* Ded., I shall therefore forbear those usual Enlargements. *a* 1765 Mallet *To Dk. Marlb.* (R.), I restrain my pen from all enlargement.

5. Release from confinement or bondage.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 9 After his enlargement and commyng out of pryson. 1611 Bible *Esther* iv. 14 Then shall there enlargement and deliuerance arise to the Jewes from another place. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 250 That Enlargement from the Slavery of Lusts and vicious Habits.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. 157 The enclosed animal ..by repeated efforts, at last procures its enlargement. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. II. ii. § 1. 153 The enlargement of the deer. 1883 Trevelyan in *Daily News* 24 Feb. 2/7 The enlargement from prison of Mr. Parnell.

† b. Freedom of action; *concr.* a right of free action, a privilege. *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iii. 125 Yet you are curb'd from that enlargement, by The consequence o' th' Crown. 1646 J. Whitaker *Ussiah* 3 The enlargements bestowed upon this person. 1648 Milton *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 556 Such freedoms and enlargements, as none of their Ancestors could ever merit.

c. In religious use: Conscious 'liberty', absence of constraint, in prayer, etc. *arch.*

1648 Th. Hill *The Strength of the Saints* 19 Ministers find they have preached such a Sermon in such a place with very much enlargement. *a* 1733 D. Wilcox in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvii. 4 What entertainments I have had! what enlargements in prayer, and answers thereto! 1739 J. Trapp *Serm. Righteousn. over-m.* (1758) 61 They talk much of .. their enlargements in devotion. 1766 Wesley *Jrnl.* 31 July, I preached with great enlargement of heart. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xviii. 147 Church members had wonderful enlargement and assistance in prayer.

Enlarger (enlā·ɹdʒəɹ). Also 7 **inlarger**. [f. Enlarge *v.* + -er.] He who or that which enlarges.

1. In senses of Enlarge 1–5.

1545 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* 191 a, See ye what maner ministers and enlargers of his dominion .. he chose out for the nons. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxi. 185 Jacobus .. was in his time a mighty inlarger of Eutyches sect, and maintainer of his opinion. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. § 4 If religion be the .. enlarger of kingdoms. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness.* (1805) 424 The right reverend and very learned enlarger of Camden's Britannia. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xxi. II. 269 The author of the Odyssey is not identical either with the author of the Achilleis or his enlargers.

† 2. One who sets (a person) at large. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 8 Whereby the maine drift of his enlargers was not much aduanced.

Enla·rging, *vbl. sb.* [f. Enlarge *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Enlarge *v.* in its various senses.

1494 Fabyan V. cxv. 89 He releuyd greatly the poore people, by enlargyng of his liberall almes. *Ibid.* VI. clxxxvii. 189 For the enlargynge of the Kyng. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 37 They fyght not for the enlargeing of theyr dominion. 1656 More *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 41 The inlarging of our Understanding by so ample Experience. *a* 1717 Parnell *To Ld. Bolingbroke* Wks. (1810) 413 Where mean acrostics .. control The great enlargings of the boundless soul. 1843 Browning *Blot 'Scutcheon* I. iii, Thorold's enlargings, Austin's brevities.

attrib. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 729 The hammer used for beating the first packet [of gold-leaf] is called the flat, or the enlarging hammer.

2. *concr.* An expansion, swelling.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 111 b, The herbe .. healeth the enlarginges of wind or puls veynes.

Enlarging (enlā·ɹdʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Enlarge *v.* + -ing[2].] That enlarges, in various senses.

Hence **Enla·rgingly**, *adv.*

1694 Van Leuwenhoek in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 196 A much more enlarging Microscope. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 177 Your deep, prolonged, enlarging, aggravated roar. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 65 While round before the enlarging wind it falls. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 87 So that this was an enlarging statute. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 With patriotic and still enlarging generosity. 1882 J. Parker *Apost. Life* I. 19 The power was to be used enlargingly.

† **Enla·rgisse**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **enlargise**. [ad. OFr. *enlargiss-* lengthened stem of *enlargir*: see Enlarge *v.*] *trans.* a. To make larger, enlarge. b. To bestow bountifully; to vouchsafe.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. li. (1869) 31 He wolde..yiue almesse and enlargise it to poore erraunt pilgrimes. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) Advt., The Kyng of Scottes hadde leve enla[r]gissid, and had saufecondit of his maister the kyng of England, (for so the Kyng of Scottes clepid hym,) to return safe and sownde ayene ynto his region of Scotteland. *c* 1448 in *R. Glouc.* (1724) II. 483 His fader in his tymes enlargissed his marches.

Enlaurel: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enlay: see Inlay.

Enlead, Enleaf: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 a, b.

Enleague (enlī·g), *v.* Also 7 **inleague**. [f. En-[1] + League *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To unite in or as in a league.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* X. lv. (1612) 244 Not for Marics Title, or her any virtuous Giftes, Think that they her inleagued. 1628–1677 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxi. (1677) 54 To inleague ourselves with an undividable love. 1633 Ford *Broken Hrt.* III. iv, I..Could..with a willingness inleague our blood With his. 1759 W. Wilkie *Epigon.* I. (1769) 14 Greece enleagued a full assembly held. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Poems*, Now it doth appear That he, enleagued with robbers, was the spoiler.

Enlegeance, corruption of Allegeance[1], *Obs.*

Enlength, -en: see En- *pref.*[1] 2, 3.

Enlepi, variant of Onelepy *a. Obs.* only.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ich ileue on þe helende crist · filium eius unicum · his enlepi sune.

Enlessen: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enle·ve**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *enleve-r*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *lever* to raise.] *trans.* To raise (a figure) in relief; to represent in relief.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. 188 In the Plates ben Stories & Batayles of Knyghtes enleved [orig. *enleuez*].

‖ **Enlevé** (aṅləve), *a. Her.* [Fr. *enlevé*, pa. pple. of *enlever* (see prec.).] Raised or elevated, = *enhanced*: see ENHANCE 1 b.

In mod. Dicts.

Enlevement (enlī·vmĕnt, aṅlevmaṅ). *Sc. Law.* [Fr. *enlèvement*, f. *enlever* to carry off, f. *en-* :—L. *inde* away + *lever* to lift.] A carrying off (of a woman or child); an abduction.

Sometimes employed by mod. Eng. writers merely as Fr., without reference to its earlier adoption.

1769 LD. PRESIDENT in *Scots Mag.* Sept. 687/1 As to the enlevement of Mignon's child .. such enlevement happened in July 1748. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, The development, *enlèvement*, the desperate wound etc. .. become a mere matter of course. 1852 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xvi, All the town being up about the *enlèvement*.

Enle(v)en, -enth, obs. ff. ELEVEN, -TH.

† **Enli·berty,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **enlyberte.** [f. EN-¹ + LIBERTY.] *trans.* To put within the 'liberty' or absolute control of; to give up entirely.

c 1500 *Melusine* (1889) 99, I enlyberte & habaundonne it to them [the monkes] for theire vse.

Enlife: see EN- *pref.*¹ 2.

† **Enlight** (enləi·t), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **inlíhtan, -léhtan, -lýhtan,** 4 **ynliȝte-n,** 7 **inlight,** 6– **enlight.** [OE. *inlíhtan*, f. *in-* + *líhtan* (see LIGHT *v.*) to shine. But the word in 17–18th c. is prob. independently f. EN-¹ + LIGHT *v.* Cf. ALIGHT *v.*³]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon, illuminate. Also *fig.* and *absol.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xi. 36 Swa leht leȝedes in-lihteð ðec. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 70 (Gr.), Siððan hine inlyhte, se þe lifes weȝ gæstum ȝearwað. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 6 God ..hath ynliȝtid in oure hertis. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1605-7) I. 143 Seeing the Lampe which doth enlight the Whole. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 137 The Cymmerians, whom no ray Doth ere enlight. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 84 Some who have been in a good measure inlighted. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 24 How dark 's the Lesser Worlds sad Winters Night, When Reasons radiant Rays do not enlight. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* II. 403 That sun .. Enlights the present, and shall warm the last.

2. trans. *To enlight up*: to light up, kindle, cause to shine.

1818 LAMB *Sonn.* iii. Wks. 603 What rare witchery .. Enlighted up the semblance of a smile In those fine eyes.

Enlighten (enləi·tən), *v.* Forms: α. 6– **enlighten.** β. 4 **inliȝten,** 6–8 **inlighten,** (7 **illighten**). [f. EN-¹ + LIGHT *sb.* + -EN⁵: see EN- *pref.*¹ 2 b.

(As in many vbs. with the same prefix and suffix, the precise mode of formation is doubtful. Possibly *inlighten* (14th c.: see sense 4) was a secondary form of *inlight* (see prec.); formation on IN-, EN-¹ + LIGHTEN *v.* is also possible. Cf. ALIGHTEN.)]

† **1.** *trans.* To put light into, make luminous.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 1 Which should take vpon them to enlighten the Sunne wᵗ a Candle. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 323 One Sunne inlighteneth euery Light. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 350 Thou rollest round the Heavens, enlightnest the Sun. *a* 1763 BYROM *Thanksg. Hymn* Wks. (1810) 254 And the Moon is enlighten'd to govern the night.

† **b.** To light, set light to (a lamp, a combustible). *Obs.*

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, Now had .. all the lamps of heav'n inlightned bin. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 III. 322, I ere long enlightened by my anger Shall be my own pile and consume to ashes.

2. To shed light upon, illuminate (an object, scene, etc.); to give light to (persons). Also *absol.* Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xcvii. 4 His lightnings inlightned the world. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iii. § 2 (1643) 48 The element of fire..whose act and qualitie is to enlighten. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 372 Vital treasures which inlighten and invigorate the surrounding worlds. 1761 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 109 Ranelagh .. enlightened with a thousand golden lamps. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 348 Shadow and sunshine..darkning and enlightning..ev'ry spot. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 80 The sun .. enlightened some such clouds near him. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. x, Thou moon..all night long enlighten my sweet lady-love! 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 162 What fiery marvel the billows enlightens.

† **b.** *fig.* To throw light upon, elucidate (a subject). *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxi. 505 Which end of the Law ..is greatly inlightened vnto vs by the comming of our Lord. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 464 The difference of Regions do very much enlighten the discription or history of Sheep. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 150 This Discourse ..will seem a little Mysterious; and, therefore, to Inlighten it, etc. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* 54 By whose bright Genius..we see the Theory of Medicine enlightened and illustrated.

† **3.** **a.** To light, give light to (a room or building) by lamps, etc., or by windows. **b.** To light (a district, town, etc.); to furnish with lighting apparatus. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 179 Enlightened with 44 apertures or windows, artificially disposed. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/3 Letters Patents for Enlightening the Suburbs of London .. by new invented Lights. 1737 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 142 An Act .. for enlightening round the Dock. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 73/1 The bill for enlightening .. the parish of St. Mary le bone in the county of Middlesex. 1773 NOORTHOUCK *Hist. Lond.* 599 The body is enlightened by a single series of large gothic windows. 1817 HUGHAM *Walks through London* 292 A plain brick building, well enlightened.

† **4.** In Biblical phrase: To remove dimness or blindness from (the eyes, and *fig.* the heart). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* I. 18 The yȝen of ȝoure herte inliȝtened. *c* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1883) 439 He must beseche our sauiour Christ to enlighten his harte by clere faith. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 29 See .. how mine eyes haue beene enlightened, because I tasted a little of this honie. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark x. 52 He stood still, he called him, and enlightened his eyes.

5. *fig.* To supply with intellectual light; to impart knowledge or wisdom to; to instruct. In mod. use often humorously in trivial sense: To inform, remove (one's) ignorance of something.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 115 Reveale To Adam what shall come .. As I shall thee enlighten. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 Before the World was enlightened by Learning and Philosophy. 1763 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks. IV. 621 To inlighten their minds, and to form their manners. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 28 As much as you please in enlightening those who are unaware of them. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 9 The moment they [slaves] are in any degree enlightened, they become unhappy. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 The letter which follows his own .. will enlighten him on this point.

b. In religious use: To supply with spiritual light.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 517 Blasphemie against the Sonne of man is committed of the ignorant, which are not yet inlightned. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 5 (The Seuentie) were .. enlightened with propheticall grace. 1644 *Jus Pop.* 4 When Civilitie began to be illightned by Christianitie. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. iv. (1662) 677 That heavenly Light, wherewith your own souls were never illightened. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. 141 Outward nature cannot of itself enlighten man's conscience.

† **6.** Contextually: To revive, exhilarate. (Cf. *lighten, brighten*, in similar connexion.) *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 497 He [Satan] ended, and his words thir drooping chere Enlightn'd.

Enlightened (enləi·t'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENLIGHTEN *v.* + -ED¹.]

† **1.** That has been made luminous; blazing, light-giving. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Fouldroyer*, to blast with lightning, or (Inlightened) thunderbolts. 1803 PIGOTT in *Phil. Trans* XCV. 152 The enlightened stars are those that have already attained the highest degree of perfection.

2. That receives light from a luminous object; illuminated.

1638 WILKINS *New World* v. (1707) 39 The nearer any enlightened Body comes to the Light. 1789 HERSCHEL *Saturn* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 8 We must .. see the rounding part of the enlightened edge. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 236 Part of the enlightened surface of the flesh.

3. Possessed of mental light; instructed, well-informed; free from prejudices or superstition.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 498 Prolongers to enlightned stuff [1689 snuff]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 9 The select spirits of this enlightened age. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 448 Many enlightened bishops sided with the philosopher [Hobbes]. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* vii. 80 The most enlightened culture was bestowed on the bed of the Galway rivers.

Hence **Enli·ghtenedness.**

1847 SOUTHEY *Doctor* VI. 373 Where your enlightenedness (if there be such a word) consists..it would puzzle the Devil to tell.

Enlightener (enləi·t'nəɹ). Also 8 **inlightener.** [f. ENLIGHTEN *v.* + -ER.¹] One who, or that which, enlightens; one who imparts intellectual light, informs or instructs. Rare in physical sense.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 225 O mine Inlightener, it is thou that hast taught and instructed me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 271 O sent from Heav'n, Enlightner of my darkness. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace*, Is it possible, then, to suppose them [the Apostles] to be deserted by their divine Inlightener? 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Civiliz.* (1859) I. 187 Literature .. has almost entirely abandoned its mission as an enlightener and improver of them [the current sentiments]. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) The great Enlightener of Life and Immortality.

† **b.** In pl.: The party of enlightenment, the 'illuminatists'. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*)

1800 *Month. Mag.* VIII. 597 The first practical victory won by the Enlighteners over their antagonists, was the suppression of the Order of Jesuits by Clement XIV.

Enlightening (enləi·t'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENLIGHTEN *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENLIGHTEN, in various senses.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 82 To whome the Holy ghost by his enlightening shall make a new minde. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, Whose new inlightning will be quench'd with teares. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 67 My Rush-candle may perhaps occasion the enlightning of many Torches hereafter. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 16 To shine..for the further enlightening the world.

Enli·ghtening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That enlightens, in various senses of the verb.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref. (1851) 96 The supreme inlightning assistance. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 101 'Twas a Crime to taste th' inlightning Tree. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* x. 236 Where sets The all enlight'ning sun. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 5 This seeing light, this enlightening eye, is reflection.

Enlightenment (enləi·t'nmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of enlightening; the state of being enlightened. Only in fig. sense (see ENLIGHTEN *v.* 5). The imparting or receiving mental or spiritual light.

1669 LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 11 His lightnings, that is his divine enlightenments, are best seen. 1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 554 A truth .. the power of comprehending which implies a high degree of enlightenment. 1846 W. H. MILL *Five Sermons* (1848) 5 The highest spiritual enlightenment. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 398, I should be ready to receive enlightenment from any source. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 3 He imagined..that an age of enlightenment was at hand. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* I. ii. 16, I needed no further enlightenment.

2. Sometimes used [after Ger. *Aufklarung, Aufklarerei*] to designate the spirit and aims of the French philosophers of the 18th c., or of others whom it is intended to associate with them in the implied charge of shallow and pretentious intellectualism, unreasonable contempt for tradition and authority, etc.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* p. xxvii, Deism, Atheism, Pantheism, and all manner of *isms* due to Enlightenment. *Ibid.* p. xxviii, Shallow Enlightenment, supported on such semi-information, on such weak personal vanity, etc. 1889 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 69 The individualistic tendencies of the age of Enlightenment.

† **Enli·mn,** *v. Obs.* In 5 6 **en-, inlymn.** [f. EN-¹ + LIMN: see ENLUMINE.] *trans.* **a.** To illuminate (a book); = ENLUMINE 4. **b.** To paint in bright colours.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 190, j par of tables enlymned with Seyntes. 1530 PALSGR. 536/1, I enlymnye, as one enlymneth a boke, *Je enlumine.* This boke is well written and richely enlymned, *Ce liure est bien escript et richement enluminé.* 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 71 Origen called heauen a booke, in which God hath as it were inlymned all that his pleasure is should come to passe in this world.

Enlink (enli·ŋk), *v.* Also 6 **enlincke, -lynck, inlin(c)k.** [f. EN-¹ + LINK.] *trans.* To fasten as with links; link together as in a chain; to join in company *with*; to connect closely; *lit.* and *fig.* Const. *in, to, with.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 193 a, Cities of the Empire inlincked with the Protestantes. 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* To Rdr. *iiij, Maruaile that I wil now any longer enlincke my selfe in things so small. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 3 That lovely payre, Enlincked fast in wedlockes loyall bond. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 18 Fell feats, Enlynckt to wast and desolation. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxx, Maids enlinked in sister-fold. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks. XII. 264 The one idea is enlinked with the other. 1883 T. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 415 Coleridge was enlinked to modern life and thought.

Hence **Enli·nked** *ppl. a.*; **Enli·nkment** (*rare*), a linking on.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 50 The inlinked consanguinity betwixt him and Lady Lucar. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 370/2 The enlinkment of Condate with the camp at Kinderton near Middlewich.

Enlist (enli·st), *v.* Also 8 **inlist.** [f. EN-¹ + LIST *sb.* or *v.*

If from the sb., possibly suggested by Du. *inlijsten* to inscribe on a list or register. So far as our quots. show, the vb. *list* (now usually written *'list* as if aphetic) occurs considerably earlier than *enlist*, and may possibly be its source. The form *inlist*, now wholly disused, was in 18th c. much the more frequent.]

1. *trans.* To enrol on the 'list' of a military body; to engage as a soldier.

1698-9 E. LUDLOW *Mem.* III. 99 That the like number was enlisted [ed. 1751 inlisted] under my command in the western parts of England. 1755 JOHNSON, *List*, to enlist [the word is not under *En-* or *In-*]. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 1 The Dutch .. were very busy inlisting men. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiii. 272 The bravest of their youth he enlisted among his land or sea forces. 1858 FONBLANQUE *How We are Governed* 99 The number of soldiers to be employed, and the terms upon which they shall be enlisted.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To engage (a person) for domestic service (*humorous*); to secure (a person or his services) as an aid in any enterprise; to range (persons) in a particular class, or (feelings, etc.) in support of a cause; to make (natural forces, science, etc.) available for a special purpose.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 90/1 He likewise inlisted another footman and valet de chambre into his service. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 205 A graver fact, enlisted on your side, May furnish illustration well applied. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1738 He was .. inlisted by Mr. Cave as a regular coadjutor in his magazine. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 117 It was clever to inlist on his side those venerable prejudices. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. ix. (1871) 259 So he resolved to enlist the aunt as his friend. 1842 W. MORGAN in Abdy *Water-cure* (1843) 218 The continued use of such liquors .. enlists the moderate man into the ranks of the drunkard. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 31 The Reformers early enlisted music in their service. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 June 5/1 To enlist public interest in the wretched lot of the Dorsetshire labourer.

3. *refl.* Chiefly in sense 1. Now *rare*: superseded by 4.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 19 ¶ 4 That class in which he should inlist himself. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. 72 The people .. refused to enlist themselves in military service 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 57 [He] persuaded many of his countrymen to enlist themselves under his banners.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To have one's name inscribed in a list of recruits; to engage for military service. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. vii. 137 His victory was rewarded by .. a permission to inlist in the troops. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 274 Part of them inlisted with the Corsicans. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* Wks. VII. 265 The former class .. would be ready to enlist in the faction of the enemy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, A carter in a smock-frock seemed wavering and disposed to enlist. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 100 Specie was also proposed as a bounty to induce men to enlist.

Hence **Enli·sted** *ppl. a.*, enrolled for military service. **Enli·ster**, one who enlists men for military service; a recruiting officer. **Enli·sting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ENLIST; also *attrib.*

1724 *Briton* 118 The enlisted Men were, for the most part, Irish Papists. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* 432 The majority of the twenty-five thousand enlisted men in the army are native-born citizens. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xix. ix. 272 The whole German Reich was deluged with secret Prussian Enlisters. 1807 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* iv. (1839) 50 The mere enlisting of men without assembling them is not levying war. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 443 The enlisting money and other expenses.

Enlistment (enli·stmĕnt). [f. ENLIST *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of enlisting men for military service; the action of engaging oneself for military service. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 139 Lest there should not be a voluntary inlistment. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 78 The enlistment of persons of this description in the corps of this army. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 July, By enlistment huts and rendezvous tents for the army and navy. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* viii 108 Different subjects for the enlistment of their immortal energies. 1879 *Soldiering* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 139 The smooth-sounding title of 'lowering the standard of enlistment'.

2. 'The document by which a soldier is bound' (Webster). *? U. S.* only.

†Enli·ve, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **inlyve**, **-live**. See ENLIFE (EN-[1] 2). [f. EN-[1] + LIFE; cf. the pl. *lives*.]

1. *trans.* To impart natural or spiritual life to, animate (a body, an individual). Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christs' T.* (1613) 158 The diuel, who .. goes and enliueth such licentious shapes. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 45 Seruants of the Lord, quickned and enlived with the spirit of grace and power of godlinesse. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 233 The body of the first man .. was informed and enlived by a living and reasonable soule. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. Can* ii. 71 The true church of God, all whose members were not .. spiritually enlived.

transf. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 110 There wanteth .. the formall power that should actuate and enlive the worke. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Wks. (1673) 606 The Spring by which a small Watch is Inlived.

2. To impart freshness and vivacity to; to make lively; to cheer. Also to revive (beauty).

1617 [see ENLIVING]. 1628 C. POTTER *Consecr. Serm.* (1629) 71 His speech should be .. quickned and enlived with action. 1647 J. COTTON *Sing. Ps.* i. 5 The sound of the Harpe..quickned and enlived as it were by a spirituall song. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 19 Loyʒa's pencills..With which she now enliveth more Beauties, then they destroy'd before.

Hence **Enli·ving**, *vbl. sb.*

1628 HIERON *Answ. Popish Rime* To Rdr., The well neere breathlesse body of poperie beginneth to entertaine some hope of a new enliuing. 1617 — II. 60 The singing of a psalme .. is a notable meanes for the enliuing and stirring vp of our dull spirits. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xx. 334 Wanting that vivification, inlightning and inliving, which is from that Sonne of Righteousnesse.

Enliven (enlai·v'n), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + LIFE + -EN[5]; see ENLIVE.]

†1. *trans.* To give life to; to bring or restore to life; to animate (as the soul the body). *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 14 Death .. is but a departed breath from dead earth, inlivened at first by breath cast upon it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 98 That ghostly being which enlivens the body of man. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 12. (1689) 248 Leaving it [i. e. spawn] to be enlivened by the sun's heat. 1732 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 478 When God hath raised this body, he can enliven it with the same soul that inhabited it before.

2. To give fuller life to; to animate, inspirit, invigorate physically or spiritually; to quicken (feelings), stimulate (trade, etc.).

1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. iv. (1821) 333 The Divinity derives itself into the souls of men, enlivening and transforming them into its own likeness. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxix. 29 Paraphr. 598 To inliven me to a pious virtuous life. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 127 There is no way .. to inliven Trade..but this way. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 384 For enlivening old trees. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 51 They came out of that Bath .. much enlivened and strengthened in their Joynts. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), A small quantity of fresh coals..very much enlivens it [the fire]. 1799 DUNDAS in J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 640 The bullion which has been sent from this country .. has tended to enliven your circulation. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Expos. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 15 What is the motive that enlivens the believer in the pursuit of more extended spiritual knowledge?

3. To make 'lively' or cheerful, cheer, exhilarate; to impart liveliness to, relieve the monotony of, diversify agreeably (circumstances, conditions); to brighten, render cheerful in appearance.

1692 RAY *Creation* (1714) 179 Their eminent Ends and Uses in illuminating and enlivening the Planets. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 P 1, I shall endeavour to enliven Morality with Wit. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 27 A serener blue With golden light enlivened. 1760 J. SCOTT *Elegy* i. Poet. Wks. (1786) 25 The Voice of Song [shall] enliven ev'ry Shade. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1784) II. i. 3 Our house has been enlivened to-day by the arrival of a London visitor. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 526 He is a sage to consult, rather than a companion to enliven. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 61 The Jews themselves employed jesters to enliven their own wedding feasts. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 A picture, which is well drawn in outline, but is not yet enlivened by colour.

Hence **Enli·vened**, *ppl. a.*; **Enli·vener**, he who or that which enlivens.

1640 W. BRIDGE *True Souldiers Convoy* 9 Enmity being nothing els but enlivened contrariety. 1665 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Destiny* i, Lo, of themselves th'enlivened chesmen move. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 793 This Enlivened Terrestrial Body, or Mortal man. 1663 BOYLE *Consid. Exper. & Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 43 He calls Him the Preserver, or .. the enlivener of them all. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. II. 34 The deer .. are beautiful enliveners of every scene. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 332 He was the enlivener and inspiriter of conversation. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* iv. 38 Echo, the charming enlivener of the silent glen.

Enlivening (enlai·v'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of the vb. ENLIVEN. **b.** *concr.* Something that enlivens.

1628–1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiv (R.), The good man is full of joyful enlivenings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Without insouling or inlivening of it [the body]. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 48/1 One of the greatest objects of his [Sully's] policy..was the enlivening the provinces by agriculture, the true source of riches. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 21 Central Africa..appeared upon the maps a blank of white paper, with enlivenings of ostriches and elephants.

Enli·vening, *ppl. a.* [f. ENLIVEN *v.* + -ING[2].] That enlivens; in the senses of the verb.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 9 The sincere doctrine and enlivening spirit of the Gospel of Christ. 1746 7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 107 Does the grape refresh you with its enlivening juices? *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 105 This enlivening quality in air is also destroyed by the air's passing through fire. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 34 The enlivening talk has made a guest forget 'The lang Scots miles'.

Hence **Enli·veningly**, *adv.*

1867 *Morning Star* 19 July, The people .. became more numerous, and at times enliveningly demonstrative.

Enlivenment (enlai·v'nmĕnt). [f. ENLIVEN *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enlivening; the state or fact of being enlivened; *concr.* something that enlivens.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 688/1 Not to mention an occasional kermesse and other enlivenments.

Enlock (enlǫ·k), *v.* Also 7–9 **inlock**. [f. EN-[1] + LOCK *v.*] *trans.* To lock up, shut in, enclose, hold fast. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. Prol. 4 My soveraigne Queene, In whose chast brest all bountie naturall And treasures of true love enlocked beene. 1818 CRABBE *Tales* xxi. Wks. 1834 V. 248 He observed .. His friend enlock'd within a lady's arm. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 123 Inlock both Editor and Hofrath, in the labyrinthic tortuosities and covered-ways of said citadel. 1870 MYERS *Poems* (1875) 75 Lamps enlock the tomb in golden glamour.

†b. (See quot.)

1632 SHERWOOD, To Inlocke (mortaise in), *enclaver.*

Enlo·dge, *v. rare.* In 7 **inlodge**. [f. EN-[1], IN- + LODGE *v.*] *trans.* To locate or lodge in a place or within a given space. Hence **Enlo·dged** *ppl. a.*; **Enlo·dgement**, the action of locating in a place.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 69 Some more inlodg'd excellence. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 75 The history of a writ from the original lawyer's letter to enlodgement in Holloway.

†Enlo·ng, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + LONG *a.*] Implied in **Enlo·nging** *vbl. sb.*, app. meaning 'prolongation, extension'.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1554) Cc] b, God graunt the mercy, but no tyme enlongyng. — *Conv. Swearers* 27, I do graunte mercy but no tyme enlongynge.

†Enlo·ngate, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Mistake for ELONGATE *v.* 2 b.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvii. 113 The Quadrates of ♀ are consider'd under another Name, viz. when she is enlongated from the Sun.

†Enlu·mine, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **enlumyne**, **enlomyne**. [a. OF. *enlumine-r*, ad. late L. *inlūmināre* (in classical Lat. *illūmināre*), f. *in-* (see IN-) + *lūmen*, *lūmin-is* light. Cf. ILLUMINE, ILLUMINATE, ALLUMINE. In sense 4 the word assumed the aphetic forms LUMINE, LIMN, the latter of which survives with modified sense.]

1. *trans.* To light up, illuminate; also *transf.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 228 Thair speris, thair pennownys, & thar scheldis Of licht Illumynit [*v.r.* enlumymyt] all the feldis. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xix. 176 The Sonne .. enlumineth alle the other by his beaulte. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 488 So were ye powers of her soule enlumined with the orient beames of his divine inspiration. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. Prol. 7 That same great glorious lampe of light, That doth enlumine all these lesser fyres.

b. To give sight to.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. viii. 320 a, How fyue lytyll lyons beyng blynde were enlumyned by an holyman.

2. *fig.* To enlighten (ignorance, etc.); to throw light upon (a subject).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Theorike principalle .. is enlumined Of wisdome. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 272 b/2 Worldes and cloud atweene us twey woll not suffer my thoughts of hem to be enlumined. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe & Pass. St. Albon* (1534) A. ij, In hope his influence shall shyne My tremblyng penne by grace to enlumyne. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folys* (1874) I. 121 Strengthynge the body, the herte enlumynynge. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 56 This kinde of people, enlumined by the Prince of darknes. did rayse out of hell, this newfangled monster of Transubstantiation.

3. To light, kindle (a fire).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 Whiche enlumyned in him so terryble a fyre.

4. [Cf. med.L. *lumina* (lit. 'lights') the paintings in a MS.] To illuminate, adorn (MSS.) with coloured designs or miniatures. Also *fig.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 73 Kalendeeres enlumyned ben bei. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1695 For it so welle was enlomyned. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., For he enlumineth by craft and cadence, This noble storye with many freshe coloure Of Rethorik. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cc. (cxciv.) 609, I had engroued in a fayre boke well enlumyned.

5. *fig.* To shed lustre upon, render illustrious or brilliant.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerke's T.* Prol. 33 Fraunces Petrark .. Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XX. 326, Xij sones, where-of the londe of Bretaigne was after enlumyned. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., Those rough and harsh tearmes enlumine .. the brightnesse of brave and glorious wordes.

†Enlu·re, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **inlure**. [f. EN-[1] + LURE *sb.*; cf. ALLURE.] *trans.* To entice (a hawk) by a lure; hence *fig.* to draw on, entice; also *absol.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, And thyse ben not enlured ne reclaymed bycause y^t^ they ben so ponderous to the perche portatyf. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 297 b, The other .. enlured Henry the 5 .. unto lyke outrage agaynst his own Father. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 20 Whereby he might the better her inlure. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 13 Euery pleasant fountaine..that may enlure to returne.

Hence **Enlu·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861–2) I. 311 (D.) Provocations, heats, enlurings of lusts.

Enlusty: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

†Enlu·te, *v. Alch. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + L. *lūt-āre* to plaster with clay, f. *lūt-um* clay.] *trans.* To stop or cement with clay. (See ENGLUTE.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 213 The pot and glas enlutyng, That of the aier mighte passe no thing. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchr.* XIV. i. 294 Enluting [*marginal note* to engluting].

Enlyance, by-form of ALLIANCE.

†Enly·me, *v. Obs.* [? f. EN-[1] + **lyme*, LEME; cf. ME. *alime*, ALEME. But perh. var. of ENLIMN.] *trans.* To illuminate, brighten.

c 1440 *Partonope* 1920 Alle the fcelde Was enlymed wyth the bryghtnesse.

Enmagazine: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

†Enma·nché, emma·nché. *Her. Obs.* Also 6 **emaunche**. [a. Fr. *emmanché*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *manche*, masc., handle.

In Fr. heraldry the word is used (1) of an axe or other weapon, having the handle of a certain tincture different from that of the blade; (2) of the field, denoting what Eng. heralds call *barry-pily*. Neither of these senses is recognised in England, though the former appears in some recent Eng. Dicts. The Eng. senses given below are of doubtful authenticity; sense 2 is perh. founded on the erroneous derivation from *manche*, fem., sleeve.]

1. Of the field: (Sir J. Ferne's engraving represents 'per fesse dancetté of two points').

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Centrie* I. 199 He beareth Emaunche [*printed* Emanuche] Arg. and Gewles.

2. Of a chief: (see quot.).

1736 BAILEY, *Enmanché* [in Heraldry] is derived from *manche*, F. a sleeve, and is when the chief has lines drawn from the upper edge of the chief on the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief, signifying as if it had sleeves on it. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enmantle, var. of IMMANTLE.

Enmarble, Enmarvel, -vail: see EMM-.

Enmass: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

‖ En masse (ānmas). Also 9 **en mass**. [Fr.] In a mass or body; bodily, all at once.

1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 334 The transition from gneiss to granite *en mass*, is not uncommon. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 53 The public *en masse*, Hath affirmed that these Lays other efforts surpass. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* v, The things were .. lifted *en masse* to the drawer.

Enmesh, emmesh, immesh (enme·ʃ, eme·ʃ, ime·ʃ), *v.* Also 7 **enmash**. [f. EN-[1] + MESH.]

1. *trans.* To surround with meshes; to catch or entangle in, or as in, a net. Also of the net, and *fig.*

α. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 367 The Net that shall en-mash them all. *a* 1669 LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 61 A gladiator with net and sword .. endeavouring to enmesh any one who comes near him. 1832 CAPT. TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 202 They have here a ring-fence of posts, in which the King of Candy is enmeshed. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 132 Declining to haul up the net when the fish were already enmeshed. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 499/1 Vines..enmeshing every stone in their tenacious threads.

β. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 606 A past song .. Enmeshed for ever in the memory's net.

γ. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 236 Spider .. careful to observe when the fly is completely immeshed. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xvi. (1855) 160, I got immeshed in a network of turns unknown.

2. *fig.* To entrap, entangle; to make (thought) complicated.

a. 1822 SHELLEY *Let. Hunt*, Debts, responsibilities, and expenses will enmesh you round about. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 469 Buckingham's career with Richard contains an impressive lesson on weakness enmeshed by unscrupulous strength.

β. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 242 Such things emmeshed his dying troubled thought.

γ. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, The undesigning Boffin had become so far immeshed.

• Hence **Enme·shment**, the state or condition of being enmeshed; entanglement.

1885 'C. E. CRADDOCK' (Miss Murfree) in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 434/2 In that enchanted enmeshment were tangled all the fancies of the night. 1885 *Punch* 30 May 258 As concerns Egyptian darkness, and the Muscovite enmeshment.

Enmew: see IMMEW.

Enmie, -y(e, obs. forms of ENEMY.

Enmilden, enmingle: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enmi·nd**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + MIND *sb.*] *trans.* To put in mind, remind.

1644 J. FARY *Gods Severity on Mans Sterility* (1645) 1 Upon the hearing of this newes, our Saviour en-mindes them of what hapned even in their owne City.

† **Enmi·ne**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [App. f. EN-[1] + MINE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To fix in a hole in the ground.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 768 Yf the lacke a welle, a winche enmyne.

Enmious: see ENEMIOUS.

Enmitre: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enmity (e·nmĭti). Forms: 4-6 **enem-, enmyte(e, ennemite, -yte**, 4 **enmit(y)e**, 5 **enymyte**, 6 **enem-, enimitie, ennimitie, enim-, inimity**, 6- **enmity**. [ad. OF. *enemistié, ennemistié* (Fr. *inimitié*), = Pr. *enemistat*, Sp. *enemistad* :—late L. **inimīcitāt-em*, f. *inimīcus*: see ENEMY.]

1. The disposition or the feelings characteristic of an enemy; ill-will, hatred.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4078 (Göttt.) Ne wald þai neuer apon him se, Fra þat day bot wid enmite [*Trin.* enemyte]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 301 For enemyte þat þei han to a man. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I viii b, For enymyte and hate are contrary to frendship and concorde. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xi. 13 The hatred of Ephraim, and yᵉ enmyte of Iuda shalbe clene rooted out. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 92 The .. inimity borne toward thair parents to instil in the hartes of thair barnes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 431 Cain .. works of love or enmity fulfill. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Riddle* (1778) II. 115 A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he can help it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 353 He hated me, and his enmity was shared by several who were present.

2. The condition of being an enemy; a state of mutual hostility; *esp.* in phrase *at* or *in enmity*.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 31 And enmitye betwene you towe .. I shall make. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 379/3 By cause there shold noo debate ne enemyte falle betwene the brethren. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 541 So civill and temperate were mens enmities at that time. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii 68, I will dispaire, and be at enmitie With couzening hope. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. iii. 4 When the Romanes were divided, one faction labouring to oppresse another .. such enimitie was called Sedition. 1611 BIBLE *Jam.* iv. 4 Know yee not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 479 It will prevent much trouble by having of him out of their enmity. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), In an age at enmity with all restraint. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 188 The growing enmity of opinion to the punishment of death. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 407 Provided their parents were not at the time in enmity with our sovereign. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 581 The adventures, the attachments, the enmities of the lords and ladies who, etc.

b. *transf.*

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 300 That system of patronage .. is at irreconcilable enmity with the very principle of good government.

† **c.** *To be of* (*a person's*) *enmity*: to be at enmity with (him). *Obs.*

1641 W. HAKEWIL *Lib. of Subject* 123 All Merchants Denizens and Forreins (except those which be of our enmitie) may, etc.

† **3.** Something that is prejudicial; a baneful influence. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 It is grete enemyte [*inimicissimum*] to werriours forto norsche sleuþe and leccherie. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 A fortunat assendent clepen they whan .. no wikkid planete haue non aspecte of enemyte up-on the assendent. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* liii. i, The water myght not the enemytee Kepe of [warre] from his trewe Britayn lande. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 212, I abiure all roofes, and chuse To wage against the enmity oth' ayre.

Enmix: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enmoised: see EMMOISED, *Obs.*

† **Enmo·ntery**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *émonctoire*, f. mod.L. *ēmunctōrius*: see EMUNCTORY.] = EMUNCTORY *sb.*; in quot. *spec.* the armpit.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. v. § 12 He was shot through the Enmontery of the left Arm.

† **Enmo·rtise**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **enmortese**. [ad. OFr. *enmortiss-* lengthened stem of *enmortir*, var. of *amortir*: see EN- *pref.*[1] A. 2 and AMORTIZE.] *trans.* To convey (property) to a corporation; = AMORTIZE 3.

1439 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 119, I woll that myn executours enmortese vnto the howse of Tewkesbery C mark.

Enmoss: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enmove, var. of INMOVE *v. Obs.*

† **Enmu·ffle**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + MUFFLE *v.*] *trans.* To muffle up. Hence **Enmu·ffling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Imbauagliamento*, an enmuffling.

† **Enmu·se**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of AMUSE: see EN- *pref.*[1] A. 2.] *trans.* To bewilder, confound; = AMUSE 2.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* III. iii. (W. de W. 1506) 159 The deuyll dysceyueth, enmuseth, and entyseth the pore creature humayne.

Enmyable, var. of ENEMIABLE *a. Obs.*

Enmye, -myze, obs. forms of ENEMY.

Enmyly, var. of ENEMYLY *a. Obs.*

Ennated, var. of INNATED, innate.

[Ennation, enneation, 'the ninth segment in insects', for which mod. Dicts. cite 'Maunder', is a blunder for *ennaton* (a. *ἔννατον* late spelling of Gr. *ἔνατον* ninth) which appears in Maunder's *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 1848-54, but not in later editions. We have no evidence that the word was ever in Eng. use.]

E·nneacontahe·dral, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐννεήκοντα* (erron. for *ἐνενήκοντα*; see Dindorf in *Stephani Thes.*) ninety + *ἕδρα* base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having ninety faces.

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 202.

Ennead (e·nĭĕd). [ad. Gr. *ἐννεάς, ἐννεάδ-ος*, f. *ἐννέα* nine.]

† **1.** The number nine. *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 384/1 The Ennead is the first square of an odd number.

2. A set of nine persons or things (discourses, points, etc.); *spec.* one of the six divisions in Porphyry's collection of Plotinus' works, each of which contains nine books.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 186 In his fifth Ennead .. he makes the Universe a necessary Emanation of God. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 213 Though Tertullian be yet more Liberal, and encrease the Number to an Ennead. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 58, I disposed them, he [Porphyry] says, into 6 Enneads, gladly availing myself of the perfect numbers (6 and 9). 1870 PROF. CAYLEY in *Nature* 29 Dec. 178/1 The name 'ennead' is given to any nine points in plano which are the intersections of 2 cubic curves: or to any nine lines through a point which are the intersections of two cubic curves. 1881 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 172 The exquisite language of the prophecy of Isaiah, especially in its last three enneads. 1884 E. W. BUDGE *Babylon. Life & Hist.* ix. 128 The most important ennead [of Gods] among the Babylonians was as follows.

Hence **Ennea·dic** *a.*-pertaining to an ennead.

Enneaeteric (e:nĭăĭte·rik), *a. rare.* [f. as if on Gr. **ἐννεαετηρίς* a cycle of nine years (f. *ἐννέα* nine + *ἔτος* year, after the analogy of *τριετηρίς*, etc.) + -IC.] Consisting of nine years.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 353 *note*, The fact .. does not establish a knowledge of the properties of the octaeteric or enneaeteric period.

Enneagon (e·nĭăgŏn). Also 7 **-one**. [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *γωνία* angle.] A plane figure with nine angles. Hence **Ennea·gonal**, *a.*, having nine angles.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. xi, Then is *AB* the side of Enneagone. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 92 The regular pentagon, heptagon, and enneagon.

Enneagynous (enĭæ·ginəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *γυν-ή* woman + -OUS.] Having nine pistils. In mod. Dicts.

Enneahedral (e:nĭăhī·drăl), *a.* Also 9 **enneaedral**. [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *ἕδρα* base + -AL.] Having nine faces.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 253 Which .. render the pyramids enneaedral.

† **E·nnealogue**, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* + *λόγ-ος* word, after the analogy of DECALOGUE.]

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 42 When this [commandment] was wanting, the Decalogue was but an ennealogue.

† **E·nnean**, *a. Obs.*[−°] [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* + -AN.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Ennean number*, the number of nine.

Ennea·ndrian, *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *enneandria* one of the Linnean classes (f. as next) + -AN.] = next.

Enneandrous (enĭæ·ndrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *ἀνδρ-* male + -OUS.] Having nine stamens.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 246 A flower having 9 stamens is Enneandrous.

Enneapetalous (e:nĭăpe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐννέα* nine + *πέταλ-ον* leaf + -OUS.] Having nine petals. So **Enneaphy·llous** *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having nine leaves or leaflets. **Ennease·palous** [SEPAL], having nine sepals. **Enneaspe·rmous** [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having nine seeds.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enneatic (enĭæ·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐννέ-α* + -ATIC.] Occurring once in nine times, days, or years, etc.; ninth.

Ennea·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

† *Enneatical day*: every ninth day of a disease.

† *Enneatical year*: every ninth year of life.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Ennet: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

† **Ennew**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **ennue**. [f. EN-[1] + NEW.] *trans.* a. To make new; to restore. b. To make anew; to repeat.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxvi. 6 Ennewe thou signes, and chaunge meruciles. 1523 SKELTON *Gard. Laurel* 389 Maister Chaucer .. nobly enterprised How that Englishe myght freshely be ennewed. 1623 COCKERAM, Made New, *Ennued.*

† **Ennew**, *v.*[2] *Painting. Obs.* Also 5-6 **ennue, enewe**. [perh. f. EN-[1] + F. *nuer* to shade, tint (see quots. s.v. *nuer* in Godef.).] *trans.* To tint, shade; to graduate (colours). Also *fig.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The medlynge in conclusion So was ennewed by proportion That fynally excesse was there none. *Ibid.* II. x, I must procede with sable and with blacke And in ennuyng where ye fynde a lacke. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. ix. (1889) 110 The one shylde was enewed with whyte and the other shelde was reed. 1507 in Harl. *E. P. P.* II. 123 Roses ennued moost sweetely By dame nature. 1530 PALSGR. 536/2, I ennewe, I set the laste and freshest coloure upon a thing, as paynters do whan their worke shall remayne to declare their connynge, *Je renouuelle.* 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 This colour shalbe enewed (that is to say) darked or sadded with blacke ynke.

Ennioche: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Ennoble (enō·u·b'l), *v.* Also 7-8 **enoble**, 6 8 **innoble**, 7 **inoble**. [ad. F. *ennoblir*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *noble*, NOBLE *a.*] *trans.*

1. To give the rank of nobleman to (a person).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 81 To ennoble those That scarse, some two dayes since were worth a Noble. *a* 1638 MEDE *On Deut.* xxxiii. 8 Wks. I. 179 Levi was enobled .. specially as being of kin to Moses the Prince of the Congregation. 1791 *Gent. Mag.* LXI. 1105 His [Columbus'] family was ennobled. 1818 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 122 Virtue builds herself a throne, Ennobling whom she touches. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 146 Most of the Executors ennobled themselves, or took a step in the Peerage.

2. To impart nobility to (a person or thing). Formerly also, to attribute nobility to.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. iv. (W. de W. 1506) 43 Enryched and ennobled with holy mysteryes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 103 The more to innoble and set foorth the excellencie of this honorable calling of a bishop. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 179 She .. so ennobled, Is as 'twere borne so. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 149 Cicero innobled the meannesse of his birth. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambr. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 191 He who does a good deed, is instantly ennobled. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § i. (1882) 451 The meanest peasant felt himself ennobled as a child of God.

3. To impart a higher character to (a person or thing); to dignify, elevate, refine.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 511 Mens hands and tongues two of their worthiest instruments to ennoble them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 992 Much won that he his Love Had so enobl'd. 1713 BERKELEY *Fri.* ix. in *Guardian* No. 70 Wks. III. 174 The Christian Religion ennobleth and enlargeth the mind. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 603 The loss of all That can enoble man. 1885 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 441 These palaces [are] now ennobled into a refuge. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. (1862) 118 The Son of God .. ennobling all that He touches.

† **4.** To render famous or illustrious. *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Caesar* 266 b Surus, a Heduan, a man both for manhood and birth greatlye ennobled. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), The Spaniards .. ennobled some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 407 Tho' the place .. were enobled with the martyrdoms of a 1000 Christians. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 313 Bear Thy death, ennobl'd by Ulysses' spear. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 378 They have .. enobled themselves by war actions.

5. Of light: To render conspicuous. *Obs. rare.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. iv. (1675) 310 The light that ennobles him, tempts Inquisitive men to keep him .. from sleeping. 1667 — *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Striæ, that enoble the darker Body.

Ennobled (enō·u·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Made noble in rank, nature, or character.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A ij, Your L. may please of your owne ennobled condition to wel-doing .. to vouchsafe your liking to this latter. 1607 ROWLANDS *Hist. Guy Warw.* 3 Right worthily Enobled and truly Honourable Lord. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Wom.* 393 Raised supreme the ennobled race among. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. 25 The newly ennobled looks down upon the newly rich.

† **2.** Celebrated, famous, noted. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 14 The hill of Basan was ennobled for battling and rank pastures. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 136 Other cities there are .. in Mesopotamia .. innobled for their learning.

Ennoblement (enō·u·b'lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of ennobling; the state or fact of being ennobled. †*concr.* Something that ennobles.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 15 He added to his former creations, the Innoblement or aduancement in Nobilitie of a few others. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* I. 2 Æternal Wisdome .. inrich't us with all those enoblements. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* XXX, They look to ennoblement in the Academy. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 243 They never heard of the man's name .. before they heard of his ennoblement. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 266 The .. faculties .. necessary for the flawless ennoblement of so serious a subject.

Ennobler (enō·u·blə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which ennobles.

1782 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 188 The prime ennobler of th' aspiring mind. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 318 Ennobler of thy nature. 1875 LOWELL in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 357 But the sweetener and ennobler of the street and the fireside.

Enno·bling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENNOBLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENNOBLE.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) For the enobling of this rare invention. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref., Particular ennobling, by the Princes autoritie, came in vse.

Ennobling (enō·b'liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That ennobles; elevating, refining.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 255 He feels no ennobling principle in his own heart. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxvii, Ye Elements!—in whose ennobling stir I feel myself exalted. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 5. 167 The ennobling influences of the pursuit of knowledge.

Hence **Enno·blingly** *adv.*

1823 MOORE *Rhymes Road* V. 14 All that in man most ennoblingly towers.

† **Enno·blish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **ennoblessh,** 7 **enoblish.** [ad. F. *ennobliss-* lengthened stem of *ennoblir*: see ENNOBLE.] *trans.* = ENNOBLE in various senses; also, to distinguish by favours or gifts.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/2 He ennoblesshed seynt John to fore al other with the swetnes of his famyliarite. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 16 b, Because they .. ennoblish their owne Houses, whereof they descended. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 16 That I so vile a creature, am so ennoblished by thee to so honourable an husband. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 75 These streames and barges do ennoblish very much the City, and make it..seeme another Venice. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 37 His other acts haue enoblished him for a most worthy soldior. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. ii. (1660) 14 To persons ennoblished by the Soveraign, by precious Stones. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* Irel. II. 94 To augment his honour by more enoblishing him with honourable Armes. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* 402 Ennoblished it [Saros Patak] is besides with the greatest College belonging to the reformed religion in all these parts.

Hence † **Enno·blishment,** *Obs.* = ENNOBLEMENT.

1591 (*title*), A Reuocation of all such Letters for Ennoblishment, as haue not been verified in the Chamber of accountes of Normandy. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 175 He that hath obtained such letters of ennoblishment is enabled to be dubbed knight.

† **Enno·blize,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **enoblize.** [ad. Fr. *ennobliss-* lengthened stem of *ennoblir*, assimilated to vbs. in -IZE. See ENNOBLISH.] *trans.* To confer nobility upon, make noble; *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 263 Let him endeuour to ennoblize himselfe by his owne vertue. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 32 If the king purpose to make any man great by enoblizing him. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* (1643) Ep. Ded. 2 Many Heroicall Ancestours..have ennobliz'd your potent Family. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 111 He was the most celebrated King .. that enoblized the Glories of his bloud, by the wonders of his Vertue.

[**Ennoisies,** misreading for ENVOISIES.]

† **Ennoy',** *sb. Obs.* Also 5–6 **ennoye.** [Variant of ANNOY *sb.* (q. v.)] A troubled state of mind, grief, vexation; also *concr.* a cause of trouble.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 272 a/1 That other heuynesse that corrupteth the soule .. tholde faders called it ennoye or greuaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Contents Bk. 3 The secund buik schawis the finale ennoy The great mischeif, and subversioun of Troye. *Ibid.* XI. iv. 54, I myght haue tald this saule full of ennoy.

† **Ennoy',** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **enoye, ennuye.** [Variant of ANNOY *v.*, after OF. *ennoyer*.]

1. *trans.* in *pass.* To be ruffled in mind, troubled, vexed; = ANNOY 3. Const. *of*; also const. *to* with *inf.* To find (a thing) irksome.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 36 Whereof he was sore ennoyed in hymself. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 6 a/2 He was ennoyed to contynue his prayers. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 192 Many one were wery and ennuyed [*misprinted* enimyed] of theire harneys.

2. *absol.* **a.** To do harm; = ANNOY 4 b. **b.** To be irksome, produce tedium.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 163 Yf Est or Southeryn wyndes nought enoye. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cliii. (1869) 76 With oute jntervalle alle thing enoyeth; both the faire weder, and thicke of reyn.

Hence **Enno·ying,** *vbl. sb.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxvi. (1869) 101, I am þilke þat shortliche maketh the time passe with oute enoyinge.

Ennoynt, obs. variant of ANOINT.

† **Enno·yous,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **ennoyes.** [ad. OF. *ennoyeus, ennieus* (mod.F. *ennuyeux*): see ANNOYOUS.] Annoying, troublesome; harmful.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 612 Yf amites unto thayme ennoyes be. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxvii. 120 The tempeste .. is greuous & ennoyous to many thynges.

† **Enno·ysance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Var. of ANNOYSANCE.] A state of ennui; weariness.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. xxx. (W. de W. 1506) 350 By heuynes in all thynges falleth in languour & in ennoysaunce of his lyfe.

‖ **Ennui** (ānnüi), *sb.* [a. Fr. *ennui*, OF. *enui* :—L. *in odio*: see ANNOY, ENNOY, which are older adoptions of the same Fr. word.

So far as frequency of use is concerned, the word might be regarded as fully naturalized; but the pronunciation has not been anglicized, there being in fact no Eng. analogy which could serve as a guide.]

The feeling of mental weariness and dissatisfaction produced by want of occupation, or by lack of interest in present surroundings or employments.

[1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do..fully express the French naivete, ennui, bizarre, etc. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 17 They should prefer doing anything to the *ennui* of their own conversation.] 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 117 In less than a month the man, used to business, found that living like a gentleman was dying of ennui. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 388 Muse! prepare some sprightly sallies To divert ennui at Calais. 1801 MAR. EDGWORTH *Angelina* I. 10 She felt insupportable ennui from the want of books and conversation suited to her taste. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 42 Animals manifestly enjoy excitement and suffer from ennui.

b. Personified. **c.** *concr.* A cause of ennui.

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 290 It would entirely subdue the dæmon Ennui. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Cui Bono* i, The fiend Ennui awhile consents to pine. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 208 We drove to a first-class hotel .. a stylish, comfortless temple of ennui. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* vii. 87 Every stitch she put in was an ennui.

Ennui, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; only in pa. pple., which is occas. spelt with *y*, after Fr. *ennuyer*.] *trans.* To affect with ennui; to bore, weary.

1805 SYD. SMITH *Moral Philos.* xviii. (1850) 266 They [animals] rejoice, play, are ennuied as we are. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 360 If the common people are ennui'd with the fine acting of Mrs. Siddons. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 58 The Shoddy lady .. ennuied with the superb house and uncongenial surroundings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/1 The Roman public, jaded and ennuyed, found life not worth living without the stimulus of the sight of death.

Hence **Ennuying,** *ppl. a.* (*rare.*)

1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 388 Evenings .. sacred to reading on his part, and mortally ennuying to myself.

† **Ennu·mber,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-¹ + NUMBER; cf. ANNUMBER.] *trans.* To number.

1535 *Goodly Primer* Expos. Ps. li, That I may be ennumbered among them.

‖ **Ennuyé** (ānnüiye), *a.* [Fr.: pa. pple. of *ennuyer* to bore.] Affected with ennui.

1757 GRAY *Let. Hurd*, 25 Aug., I am alone, and *ennuyé* to the last degree yet do nothing. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 18 A sort of ennuyé, triste, pitiable busy-idler. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* V. vii (1871) 394 He must be terribly ennuyé here.

b. quasi-*sb.* (also *fem.* **ennuyée**), one who is troubled with ennui.

1826 MRS. JAMESON (*title*), Diary of an Ennuyée.

Enoculate, obs. f. INOCULATE.

† **Eno·dable,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *ēnōdabilis*, f. *ēnōdāre*: see next.] Capable of being made clear, or of being freed from knots.

1623 COCKERAM II, To be Loosed, *Enodable.*

† **Eno·date,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēnōdāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnōdā-re*, f. *ē* out + *nōd-us* knot.] *trans.* To free from knots; also *fig.* to unravel, clear of difficulties.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enodate*, to unknit, to cut away the knot, to declare or make manifest, to untie. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 51 When they cannot enodate your argument, they serve you .. the same trick that Alexander did with the Gordian knot.

Hence † **Enoda·tion,** the action of loosing or unravelling.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 Thus much for the enodation of this knot. 1623 COCKERAM, *Enodation*, a declaration. 1653 W. SCLATER *2nd Fun. Serm.* (1654) 28 Scarcely any thing, that way, proved too hard for him, for his enodation or descision. 1736 in BAILEY.

Enode (ēnōu·d.) *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *ēnōdis* free from knots (f. *ē* out + *nōd-us* knot).] Free from knots. In mod. Dicts.

† **Eno·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēnōdāre*: see ENODATE.] *trans.* To loose, untie (a knot); also *fig.* to solve (a riddle).

1623 COCKERAM, *Enode*, to declare. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Enode the knot, and throw open the gates. 1684 WILLARD *Mercy magn.* 4 Riddles which require great study to enode them.

† **Eno·dous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ēnōd-is* (see ENODE *a.*) + -OUS.] Free from knots.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 373 Others [orenges] are enodous and sterile.

† **Enoi·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 **enoyle.** [f. EN-¹ + OIL *sb.* Cf. ANOIL, ENHUILE.]

1. *trans.* To put oil upon. **a.** To anoint, *esp.* a king, etc. **b.** To mix with oil. Cf. ENHUILE.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 687 Half a strike Of barly mele enoyled. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* V. iii. 100 b, Priestes and also Kynges .. oughte to be enoyled. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 279 She may..enoyle hir feathers with hir beake. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 93 Other kings persons .. who are not annointed, are as sacred .. as those who are enoyled.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 Thou shalt enoyle & mollifye his herte that enuyeth the. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 216 To enoil a rotten post with a glistering varnish.

† **Enoi·ling,** *vbl. sb.* [f. ENOIL *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENOIL. **a.** The action of anointing, *esp.* a king. **b.** The sacrament of extreme unction. Also *concr.* The oil used for anointing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 222 He ordeyned also the sacrament of extreme vnccyon or enoylynge. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 279 The godfathers, to the ende the enoilyng [in confirmacion] should not droppe awaie..clappe on a faire filette on the foreheade. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 93 This enoyling .. derives no personall Prerogatives or Immunities at all to kings.

† **Enoi·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *enoign-* present stem of *enoindre, enuindre* :—L. *inung(u)-ĕre*, f. *in* on + *ung(u)-ĕre* to anoint. Displaced by the form *enoint*, ANOINT, from the pa. pple.] *trans.* = ANOINT.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 410 Fonde wiþ fals craft hure face to enoine.

Enoint, obs. form of ANOINT.

† **Enoi·sel,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [a. OF. *enoisel-er*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *oiseler* 'to flye out at birds, like a giddie Hawke' (Cotgr.), f. *oisel* (mod. *oiseau*) bird.] *intr.* Of a hawk: To fly at a bird.

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 952 To enoisel as a hauke.

Enology: see ŒNOLOGY.

Enomotarch (enǫ·mŏtaik). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνωμοτάρχ-ης*, f. *ἐνωμοτ-ία* + *ἄρχειν* to command.] The commander of an ENOMOTY.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 The Coronels .. appointed Captaines ouer them .. Penteconters, and Enomotarches. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 109 The [Spartan] soldier thus received no immediate orders except from the enomotarch.

Enomoty (enǫ·mŏti). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνωμοτία* a band of sworn soldiers, f. *ἐν* in + *ὀμόνναι* to swear.] A division in the Spartan army.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 They filled the middest .. if very wide by Enomoties. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xxxviii. 75 The *enomoty*, of thirty-six men, stood in three files.

Enoptromancy (enǫ·ptrǫmænsi). In Dicts. erron. **enopto-**. [ad. F. *énoptromancie*, f. Gr. *ἐνοπτρο-ν* mirror + *μαντεία*: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of a mirror.

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 321 Enoptromancy, is a species of divination by the mirror.

Enorder: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enorganic (enǫrgæ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. EN-² + ORGANIC.] Inherent in the organism.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in Reid *Wks.* 864 The mental effort to move..I would call the Enorganic volition.

Enorm (ĭnǫ·ɹm). Forms: 5–7 **enorme,** 6– **enorm.** [a. Fr. *énorme* :—L. *ēnormis*, f. *ē* out + *norma* mason's square, pattern.]

† **1.** Deviating from the ordinary rule or type; unusual, extraordinary, extravagant. *Obs.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D iiij, A pure minde and simple .. With none enorme maners, nor grieuous spot of crime. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 53 Seand the se so furius and enorme. 1638 READ *Chirurg.* xxiv. 180 If any enorme wound fall out whereby there is a solution of unity in the jaw bones. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxii, Nought scorching, nought glowing, nothing enorm. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. 163 (1740) 420 The Author .. should have .. said not a Word of the Matter, much less given in the enorm Depositions in the very Words.

† **2.** Of sins and crimes (rarely of persons): Abnormally wicked, monstrous, outrageous. *Obs.*

1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 82 The grete and enorme synnes that they [Sodom and Gomorrha] commysed. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 17/2 Heere commeth the enorme and horrible abuse of excommunication. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 447 The said desperate & enorme persons. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. lxxi, The neast of treason false and guile enorme. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 318 The enorm crimes..whereof he was guilty.

3. Abnormally large, vast, monstrous; = ENORMOUS 3. *arch.*

1582 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 188 But there is beside a huge and enorme tract of ground. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel* XXXI. ii. 402 The Alani .. wander..in..enorme and huge cantons [*pagos immensos*]. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 286 Expecting to see an enorm spectre. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 281 Condensed blackness and abysmal storm..Arms the Grasp enorm. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 169 Mocking the enorm Strength on its forehead.

b. Sc. Law. *Enorm* † *hurt, lesion* (in Roman Civil Law *læsio ultra dimidium vel enormis*). An injury (sustained by one of the parties to a contract) which amounts to more than one-half the value of the subject-matter.

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 179 (Jam.) All contractes, -made by minoris in thair les age, to thair enorm hurt and skaith, ar of nane avail. 1888 LD. HALSBURY in *Law Times Rep.* (N. S.) LIX. 2/2 Validity, subject to reduction on the ground of enorm lesion, of the contract in question.

4. quasi-*sb.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 356 It sould proceid .. As neidfull war withoutin ony enorme.

† **Eno·rm,** *v. Obs.* In 7 also **inorm.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To make monstrous. Frequent in Davies.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Mod.* C iii. Then lets hee Fiends the fantacie enorme With strong delusions and with passions dire. 1612 — *Muse's Sacrifice* (Grosart) 15 To help my hatefull hands that sinne inorm'd.

† **Eno·rmance,** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? = ENORMITY.

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 142 Tho he each Sabbath bangs his Desk, In laying the Enormance home, And preaching Torments are to come.

† **Eno·rmand,** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? = ENORMITY.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I 200 When Lawn Sleeves, and Plays Were cry'd down, an equal enormand.

† **Enorma·ntic,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **enormontick.** [app. f. as if Gr. **ἐνορμαντικ-ός* f. *ἐν* (see EN- *pref.*²) + *ὀρμαίνειν* to set in violent motion.] That sets in motion; impulsive.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 114 Awakened by enormantick power of an exotick motor. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's The. Earth* I. 29 Typhoeus being that Enormontick Spirit.. or that protrusive Impetus, still reigning in the Chaos.

† **Eno·rment.** *Obs. rare.* = ENORNMENT.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 549 The people .. Gaue diuers enormentes vnto this place. *Ibid.* II. 1226 Endowed it with riches and enormentes many on.

Enormification (*ɪnǭ·ɹmifikēⁱ·ʃən*). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ēnormi-s* ENORM + -FICATION.] The action or process of making enormous.

1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* vii. 205, I mused wondering .. upon that sad gradual enormification by which she passed from a tall blooming beauty into her present tremendous proportions.

† **Enoˑrmious**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 -iouse, -eous, inormious. [f. L. *ēnormi-s* (see ENORM) + -OUS.]

1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type, irregular, extraordinary; = ENORMOUS 1 and 3.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Enormious*, out of square, vnorderly. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 151 And I have .. beheld much enormious proceedings .. both in the Commissioners and in their Officers. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 60 (T.) The enormious additions of their artificial heights.

2. Of persons or their actions: Extraordinarily wicked, outrageous, monstrous; = ENORMOUS 2.

1545 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Par.* Luke 67 a, Enormeous.. sins. 1552 BALE *Apol.* 99 That detestable professyon of a lyfe so enormiouse. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 47 To give the King to vnderstand the inormious abuse thereof. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* l. comm., God..is severe when he punisheth enormious sinners. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 420 To prevent some enormious act. 1656 EARL OF MONMOUTH *Advert. from Parnassus* 24 Those inormious and hatefull loathsomenesses. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 91 If the motions he had to keep him good were very strong and efficacious, he is still more enormious.

Hence † **Enoˑrmiously**, *adv.*

a 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 59 Those many errors and mistakings, whereinto they so often and enormiously fell. *Ibid.* 68 Thousands of bad Christians, who have .. profaned enormiously that sacred name of Unction.

† **Enoˑrmitan.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ENORMIT-Y + -AN.] One who exceeds ordinary bounds; one who behaves extravagantly.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) A ij, What St. Augustine said of some enormitans of his time.

Enormity (*ɪnǭ·ɹmiti*). Forms: α. 5–6 **enormyte(e, -ie, -ye, 6–7 -itie, 6– enormity**. β. 7 **inormitie, -y, innormity**. [ad. Fr. *énormité*, ad. L. *ēnormitātem*, f. *ēnormis* (see ENORM).]

† 1. Divergence from a normal standard or type; abnormality, irregularity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 1. iii. 84 The partys in proportyon not agreyng..leue much enormyte..in thys polytyke body. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxx, The strange absurd enormity Of staggering motions in the azure skie. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* v. 95 Pure, boundless enormity, then is itself incredible.

† b. *concr.* Something that is abnormal; an irregularity, extravagance, eccentricity. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. cxlix. 135 For his dulnesse and his other enormytes in hym exercysyd. *Ibid.* VII. ccxxiv. 251 That tyme clerkes .. rode with gylte spurres, with vsynge of dyuerse other enormytees. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 26 And yet we can not remedie this enormitie. 1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. (1713) 41 *note* 4 The Irregularities and Enormities that appear in the Mundane System. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 250 ¶ 1 Enormities in Dress and Behaviour. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxxix. 432 Keep the citizens from reflecting on .. the enormities of the new form of government.

2. Deviation from moral or legal rectitude. In later use influenced by ENORMOUS 3: Extreme or monstrous wickedness.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 537 Our natural uncleanliness and the enormity of our sinful life. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 138 Stained an illustrious name by deeds of peculiar enormity and rigour. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 30 June, The protest .. against the enormity of the odious system. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 358 Lecture her two boys on the enormity of telling a fib.

b. *concr.* A breach of law or morality; a transgression, crime; in later use, a gross and monstrous offence.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 134 b, Certes Madame sayd yet Jason for these enormytes know that I have left and repudied her. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Hebr.* 16 Beware that we fal not agayne into our olde enormyties. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 10 Provided there be but found a colour for these gross enormities. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 116 ¶ 1 There are many little enormities in the world which our preachers would fain see removed. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiv. 267 A single look is construed into I know not what enormity. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 28 The enormities of Debi Sing, one of the worst agents of Indian tyranny. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 119 Other enormities Catiline had been guilty of.

† 3. Excess in magnitude; hugeness, vastness. *Obs.*; recent examples might perh. be found, but the use is now regarded as incorrect.

1792 *Munchhausen's Trav.* xxii. 93 A worm of proportionable enormity had bored a hole in the shell. 1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 204 Notwithstanding the enormity of its bulk. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 752 Of the properties of the Peak of Teneriffe accounts are extant which describe its enormity. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 183 The whitish gleam was the mask conferred by the enormity of their remotion. [*Mod.* '"You have no idea of the enormity of my business transactions", said an eminent Stock Exchange speculator to a friend. He was perhaps nearer the truth than he intended'.]

b. *concr.* Something enormous. (*humorous.*)

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 436 This waxen enormity [an enormous taper] was lighted.

† **Enormly** (*ɪnǭ·ɹmli*), *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. ENORM *a.* + -LY².] Enormously, monstrously. Also in *Sc. Law*: (cf. *enorm lesion.*)

1538 *Prymer Salisb.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 273 How enormely thou hast synned. 1540 *Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 70 And therethrow we ar greatumlie and enormelie hurte.

Enormous (*ɪnǭ·ɹməs*), *a.* Also 6 **innormous**. [f. L. *ēnorm-is* (see ENORM) + -OUS.]

† 1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type; abnormal, unusual, extraordinary, unfettered by rules; hence, mostly in bad sense, strikingly irregular, monstrous, shocking. *Obs.*

1531 FRITH *Judgm. on Tracy* (1829) Pref. 246 So shall this enormous fact be looked upon with worthy correction. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 43 Innumberable enormous Canons & Constitucions of Antichrist. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 168 Whether the appetite be enormous, or too irregular. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 297 Nature here plaid at will Her Virgin Fancies, pouring forth more sweet, Wilde above rule or Art; enormous bliss. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 242 The enormous faith of many made for one. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xvi. II. 370 Entered the choir in a military habit, and other enormous disguises. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 149 The absurd and enormous provisions of the spurious constitution.

b. Extending beyond definite limits; redundant. *Obs.*

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 88 The enormous part of the Light in the circumference of every lucid Point ought to be less discernible in shorter Telescopes than in longer.

† 2. Of persons and their actions: Departing from the rule of right, disorderly. Of a state of things: Disordered, irregular. Hence, excessively wicked, flagitious, outrageous. *Obs.*

Expressions like 'enormous wickedness' are now felt as belonging to sense 3, perh. with some slight mixture of the older sense.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 146 Avoyd the companie of such enormous persons. 1612 SHAKS. & FL. *Two Noble K.* v. i, Oh great corrector of enormous times. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 363 The Popes rapines and enormous proceedings in those dayes. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 168 Constantine..chose Christianity as the only religion, that promised impunity and pardon for his enormous practices. 1737 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 241 Speaking of the enormous behaviour of the City of Edinburgh in this transaction. 1744 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. III. 321 The enormous wickedness of making war upon barbarous nations because they cannot resist. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* vi, Some last, enormous, monstrous deed of guilt. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 65 The enormous wickedness with which they abused their victory. *Ibid.* II. 112 The enormous guilt of destroying the city and its inhabitants.

3. Excessive or extraordinary in size, magnitude, or intensity; huge, vast, immense.

This is the only current sense, and appears to have influenced the later use of senses 1 and 2.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) I iij, Paine of the stone is one of yᵉ moste enormous paynes that the body of man is vexed with. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 511 Titan Heav'ns first born With his enormous brood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 31 The urus .. of the large enormous kind of Lithuania. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* I, Worn and wasted with enormous woe. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvii. 421 The line of enormous cracks and fissures. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 190 The fortress of Tangier .. was repaired and kept up at an enormous charge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 11 These avalanches .. consist of enormous blocks of ice.

† b. Overgrown in power or importance. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 11 Doe wee suffer misshapen and enormous Prelatisme .. thus to blanch and varnish her deformities. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. 97 This great princess and her enormous subject.

4. quasi-*adv.*

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K viij, My peoples crymes .. were more innormous vyle Then Sodom sinne.

Enormously (*ɪnǭ·ɹməsli*), *adv.* [f. ENORMOUS + -LY².] In an enormous manner.

† 1. a. Abnormally, eccentrically, irregularly. b. Lawlessly, criminally, immorally. *Obs.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 289 He, that preacheth most enormously, professeth the cleane contrarie. a 1619 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 94 There Bull-baytings, to which they are so enormously addicted. 1686 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 260 From which the monster does enormously deviate. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 20 Popery.. provides for their living as enormously as they please. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1786) I. 408 Had man's body been made..too enormously gigantic, it would, etc.

2. To a vast extent; vastly, hugely, prodigiously.

a 1728 WOODWARD (J.), A notion so enormously absurd and senseless. 1742–2 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xviii. 66 It will be enormously long, but I have prepared you for it. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 381 The rise in the last year ..is enormously out of all proportion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 20. 338 The alleged temperature was so enormously below the freezing point. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 306 The city has increased enormously.

Enoˑrmousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Divergence from a right moral standard; also in stronger sense, gross wickedness, heinousness; = ENORMITY 2. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 159 Such is the infinitenesse and Enormousnesse of our rebellious Sin. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ii. § 5. 210 Those who have not opportunity to examine our faith, see the enormousness of our works.

2. The quality of being excessive in size; vastness, hugeness.

1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* II. vii. 110 The enormousness of the ocean.

† **Enoˑrn**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-6 **enn-, enourne(n, (4 enhorne, en(n)urn(e, ennowrn), enorn(e, 5 enoorne, 6 -ourne**. [Altered form of ANORN, q.v.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, deck, trim; to set out (a table); = ANORN; also *fig.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1026 Þe wonez with-inne enurned ware Wyth alle kynnez perre þat moȝt repayre. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2027 His cote.. Ennurned vpon veluet vertuuus stonez. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margarete* 15 Til enhorne vchis & cronis. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxix. 33 Go, gest, and enourne the bord. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1675 An auter enournet in nome of a god. a 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* III. li. (1869) 162, I was oones arayed and enoorned with you riht queynteliche. 1513 BRADSHAW. *St. Werburge* I. 3431 This sacrat relique .. Enowrned with riches sumptuous.

2. To adore, worship. (See ANORN ².)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 666 Al þai knychtis a-pone kne Ennornyt hyme.

Hence † **Enoˑrning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*, the action of the vb. ENORN; in quot. *concr.* ornamentation. † **Enoˑrnment**, *Obs.*, adornment, ornamentation.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxii. 23 As grauely enournynge [*v. r.* Enuyrownynge] in a briȝt wal. — *Jer.* ii. 32 Whether forȝete shal the maiden of hir enournement? c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 We hald swilk enournement grete foly. c 1483 4 *Will Taylour* (Somerset Ho.), Item, I bequeth to my Cosyn Robert Stumyn.. all the enournamente belonging vnto my Chapell. [1513 see ENORNMENT.]

Enoˑrthotrope (*enǭ·ɹþǒtroup*). [f. Gr. ἐν in + ὀρθό-ς upright + -τροπ-ος turning.] A toy consisting of a card on which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures, by causing it to revolve rapidly. In mod. Dicts.

† **Enoˑse**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **enoyse**. [? a. OF. *enosse-r, enoisse-r*, lit. to choke with a bone, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*¹) + *os* bone.] *trans.* ? To choke. Only in Lydgate, in somewhat obscure fig. senses; ? to baffle, perplex, hamper.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Falshed with trouthe that makethe men enosed To which parte that they shall theym holde. c 1430 — *Bochas* II. xxviii. (1554) 65 With suche false craft neuer to be enoysed. *Ibid.* III. xxi. 93 b, His indigent hert so streitly is enosed To Erebus. a 1460 – *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 4 (Halliw.), For ayther muste y playnely hire accuse Or my gilte with this gilt ennose. 1530 PALSGR. 536/1, I ennose, I abuse (the monk of Berye Lydgate). *Je abuse.*

Enostosis (*enǫstōu·sis*). [f. Gr. ἐν in + ὀστέον bone, on the analogy of ἐξόστωσις.] (See quot.)

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Anat.* 145 If, as occasionally happens, a bony tumour grows inward into the medullary canal of a bone, it is termed an Enostosis.

Enough (*ɪnʌ·f*), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Forms: 1 **ȝenóȝ, ȝenóh**, 2–3 **ȝenoh**, (2 **onoh**), 2–5 **inoch, 3 anoȝ, inouh, inooȝ**, 3–5 **in-, ynogh, -oȝ(h, -oh(g, -ouȝ -owȝ, -ug(h**, 4 **enogh(t, -oȝ, -oh, enohw, ynowh**, 5 **inowhe**, 6 **in-, ynowghe, enohut**, (4 **anough, -ouȝ, inoht, inogh**, 5 **enoghe, ynought**), 4–7 **an-, in-, ynough(e**, (4 **ynowþȝ**, 5 **inowge, ynoughf**, 6–8 **enoff, inoffe**, 6 **yenough**, 7 **eno', -ouch, -out**, 8 **enought**,) 7–8 **enufe, -uff**, 6 **enough**. Also *north.* 4 6 **in-, ynouch, -owch(t**, (6 **aneuch(e, -gh, en(n)ewche**, 7 **enouche**), 8 9 *Sc.* **eneuch, -gh**. See also ENOW¹. [OE. *genóg*, later *genóh* adj. (used in acc. neut. as adv.), corresp. to OFris. *enôch*, OS. *ginôg* (Du. *genoeg*), OHG. *ginuog* (MHG. *genuog, genuoc*, mod.G. *genug*), ON. *gnógr* (Sw. *nog*, Da. *nok*), Goth. *ganôh s*:—OTeut. **ganôgo-z*, related to the impers. vb. (pret.-pres.) OE. *geneah*, OHG. *ginah*, Goth. *ganah* 'it suffices', f. OTeut. **ga-* (see Y-) + **nah*, occurring also with different prefix in OE. *beneah* he enjoys, requires, Goth. *binah* it is right or needful. The OTeut. root **nah*:—Aryan **nak* appears also in L. *nancisci* (pa. pple. *nac-tus*) to obtain, Skr. *naç* to reach.

The earlier OE. form *ȝenóȝ*, and the forms with inflexional termination, have their normal phonetic representative in ENOW. In later OE. the ȝ when final after a long vowel became in most dialects *h* (= χ), but when medial remained unchanged; thus in this adj. the nom. sing. and the acc. sing. masc. and neut. became *ȝenóh*, whence the mod. *enough*, while the nom. and acc. pl. were *ȝenóȝe*, yielding ENOW as their regular mod. form. Hence in many dialects, though not in all, the word *enough* (or its local equivalent), is employed in the sing. and in the advb. uses, while ENOW serves for the plural. In 18th c. this distinction was recognized (e. g. by Johnson) as standard English; now, however, *enow* is in literary use entirely superseded, exc. as an intentional archaism, by *enough*.

The frequent ME. forms with final *t* may possibly be due to influence of the ON. neut. *gnógt*; cf. however forms like *boght* for BOUGH, *borcht* for *borch*, BOROUGH, etc., where the *t* is merely excrescent.]

A. *adj.* Sufficient in quantity or number.

1. in concord with sb. expressed or implied: a. with sb. in sing., which it usually follows. Also with ellipsis of sb. in sing. Also, with intensive force, † *enough and enough.* (For advbl. phrase † *time enough*, see TIME.)

a 1000 *Andreas* 1536 (Gr.) Þær wæs ælcum ȝenoȝ fram dæȝes orde drync sona ȝearu! a 1200 *Moral Ode* 235 Hi hem deð wa inoch. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3365 Anoȝ adden he ðanne drinc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4799 (Gött.) Tresur enohut wid ȝu ȝe take. c 1330 *Roland & V.* 162 Thow byrd to haue nurtour aneuch. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13119 Past of his pouer to pouert ynugh. 1475 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 754 III. 130, I have pytte yow to cost, charge, and losse inowge. 1518 *Dispatch* in Ld. Berners *Froiss.* Pref. I. 12 With payne and trauayle anough, we made toward the

Cowrte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 40 It stude rycht stark quhair it had strenth aneuche. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii 314 There's wood enough within 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, He had not resolution enough to give any man pain by a denial 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Feb. The play has wit enough and enough, but . incidents don't appear to me interesting. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II ii. 36 That thought is happiness Enough for me. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 74, I .. thought that we had light enough, and ought to make use of it.

b. with sb. in plural. Also with ellipsis of pl sb. (The OE. and ME. forms with pl. inflexion will be found under ENOW; the early examples below should perh. be regarded as belonging to the absol. use with gen. pl.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Mið oðre wowe inohg. *a* 1330 *Rom. Alexander* in *Roland & V.* (1836) Introd. 23 About him com barouns anough. *c* 1500 *God Speed Plough* 78 Then commeth the tipped-staves for the Marshalse, And saye they haue prisoners mo than Inough. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. viii. (1675) 124 'Tis not many, or few, that are requir'd, but enough. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 108 Now, there are candidates enough, who will pretend that they are for Reform. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 12 Two, enough and none to spare.

2. predicatively.

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 92 Genoh bið munece twa tunican. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 389 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 232 Crist sal one ben inoȝh alle his derlinges. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 995 This is y-nough, Grisilde myn. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 16 It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 79 Enough is me to paint out my vnrest. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxiii, Is't not ynough to torture me alone. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. B., It is anough to remember them the truth of what they know 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii 93 Is't not enough w'are bruised and kicked With sinfull members of the wicked? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 213 It was enough for him that those bills seemed, etc.

3. *absol.* in *sing.* That which is sufficient; as much as is requisite or desired. Often const. *of* (in OE. partitive genitive). Also const. *to* (†*at*) with inf., or *for* with sb., indicating the purpose. *To have had enough* (*of* anything): to have become tired of (it), desire no more.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 He hæfþ on his agenum ȝenoh. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 619 (Gr.) Þonne gife ic him þæs leohtes ȝenoȝ *a* 1300 *Moral Ode* 387 Inoh he haued þe hine haueð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 (Gött.) All þai had enoght at ett. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1466 Now haf we ynogh, now haf we noght. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B VII. 86 He hath ynough þat hath bred ynough. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vii. (1495) 417 They arere not vp theyr heedes whanne they drynke or they haue dronke inough. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 446 Quhen thou wantis gud, cum fech ynewch fra me. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XXV. 9 Not so, lest there be not ynought for vs and you. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 159 As good ynough as a feast. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 300, I have and shall have inough to mainteine my poore estate, as long as I live. *c* 1645 *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) VI. 321 And Captain Puff will have enuff To make him brag and vapor 1697 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. 126 Carrying enough and enough about him to assure his final doom. 1704 *London. Gaz.* No. 3989/3 The French Man having enough of it, sheared off. 1705 TATE *Warrior's Welcome* ii, Enoff is Dar'd; Secure the Lawrels won. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 241, .. I had had enough of fighting. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 294 The plea of growing enough for family use of wheat, oats, &c. is a mistaken one. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 65, I have had enough of the family for one morning. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 189 Augustine! Augustine! .. I'm sure you've said enough. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 369, I am in want, and he has enough.

b. *To have enough to do* (†*ado*) *to* (accomplish something): to have great difficulty, have to exert all one's powers. (In ME. the explanatory *to do* was not expressed.)

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Thre men hadden onoh to bæron onne. *a* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16906 (Cott.) A mikel stan to turn i-nogh had tuent. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 265 They thought they should have ynough to do to defende the towne. 1622 BACON *Henry VII.* 246 He had enough to do to saue and helpe. 1746 SIR J. COPE *Rep. Cond.* 126 She would have enough ado to get home.

c. *ellipt.* = 'Enough has been done, said, etc.'; quasi-*interj.*; also followed by *of* in interjectional phrases.

c 1340 *Sir Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1948 Inoȝ .. I þonk yow, bi þe rode. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* V. viii. 34 And damn'd be him that first cries hold, enough. 1643 CHAS. I *Let. Wife* in *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. 6 But anuf of this, I know thy affection. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 354 But enought of this, since it was not our Fortune to take her. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 357 Enough! enough! the raptur'd monarch cries. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xvi, Enough of him.

d. Idiomatically, † *His enough*: = 'enough for him' (*obs.*). Also (nonce-uses) as sb. with article.

1652 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lix. 176 It's his enough. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. § 3 If some Courtiers were to stint the enough of Clergy-men. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 149 There is no enough short of a little too much.

B. *adv.* (In mod. Eng. *enough* normally follows an adj. or adv. which it qualifies; in OE. and ME. it often preceded it, and occasional instances of this order occur in writings of the present century.)

1. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies a desire, meets a want, or fulfils a purpose.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVI. § 3 Genoȝ sweotole me is þæt ȝeseed. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Þis chirche is riche inoh. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 600 It adde leated long a-noȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8103 Bi-halden vs inogh has þou. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 59 To assy gif thair ladderis wer convenient and lang aneuch. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XXIII. 1 He [Dauid] himselfe was olde, and had lyued ynough. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 3 Soone ynoughe yf well ynoughe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729), Your choice Tulips .. will be more secure, and forward enough 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 124 Yet not anough had practised to deceive Uriel once warnd. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xix. 59, I hope you know me enough to take my word. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 231 They have vex'd me more than enough. 1804 W. MILFORD *Harmony* 238 Enough aware that, etc. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 61 You are not always quick enough to parry as has been recommended. 18 . COLERIDGE *Ch. & State* (1839) 206 Enough thankful. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161 He who is moderately good, and does no evil, is good enough for me.

b. quasi-*adj.* qualifying a sb. used as predicate.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 P 1 The Butler has been Fool enough to be seduced by them. *Mod.* He was not man enough to confess the truth.

c. *ellipt.*, with omission of *done*, i.e. *boiled, cooked, roasted*, etc. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 432 When thai arne ynoughf, take hem up, and let hem kele. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* III. IV. (1675) 294 You shall discover, if it be enough boyled, by putting into it a Hens egg; if it sink, it is not yet enough. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tart*, Bake it in the oven, and when enough, strew Sugar again over it. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 29 As soon as you find the greens are shrunk and fallen to the bottom .. they are enough. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Eneugh*, adv., sufficiently cooked, enough done (of any article of food).

2. In vaguer sense (qualifying an adj. or adv.).

a. With intensive force: Fully, quite, abundantly, as much as well could be. Now only in certain customary (chiefly *colloq.*) phrases, as *sure enough, you know well enough*, etc. Also in weaker sense, implying 'a slight augmentation of the sense of the positive' (J.), as in *aptly enough, oddly enough.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Bo. th.* XXXVI § 3 Da cwæþ ic; Genoȝ open hit is. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 God wot ȝenoh ȝeare ȝif ȝe of þan treowe aeteð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Sum wummon inouh reaðe wereð þe brech of heare ful wel i-knotted. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 101 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 Ihsu was sikir inoȝ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 286 Hys landis that war fayr Inewch Thai to the lord off clyffurd gave *c* 1450 *Merlin* IV. 68 And these othir tymes I parceyved it wele I-nough. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1204/1 This poynte is..metely playn inough. *a* 1568 *Sempill Ballates* 237 The Quhyt is twiche and fresche ennewche. 1594 *Battell Balrinness* in *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* II. 351 For weill aneugh they understood. 1630 LANE *Sqr's T.* p. 151 *note*, This heard, Leyfurco with his mates thus prate, theare wheare weare safe enuff topp of the gate. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Double Transf.* 28 Though she felt his usage rough, Yet in a man 'twas well enough. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 15 Which, aptly enough, might be denominated the journals of the senate. 1871 BROWNING *Hervé Riel*, You shall look long enough ere you come to Hervé Riel.

b. Implying disparagement of the importance or relevance of a conceded proposition.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 57 An honest fellow enough .. but he has not so much Braine as eare-wax. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II xvi. 327 Good bread enough, but baked as biscuits. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 69 Calashes are good things enough, when the weather's wet and muggy 1831 MACAULAY *Essays, Johnson*, Wks. (1866) V. 509 The conceit is wretched enough, but, etc. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 286 A good enough man in his way—sober and laborious, and all that.

† **Enou·ghbote.** *Obs.* [f ENOUGH + BOTE, BOOT *sb.*1] Satisfaction for an injury.

1340 *Ayenb.* 180 After þe ssrifte comþ ynoȝbote, þet is þe amendinge þet me ssel do..bi þe rede of þe ssrivere.

† **Enou·ghly,** *adv. Obs. rare*−1. In 4 ynoȝliche. [f. as prec. + -LY2.] Sufficiently.

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 An hondred poure misten libbe and ynoȝliche by ueld.

Enoumbre: see ENUMBER.

Enounce (*i*nau·ns), *v.* [ad. F. *énoncer*, ad. L. *ēnuntiā-re* (see ENUNCIATE), after the analogy of ANNOUNCE.]

1. *trans.* To state (a proposition, principle, opinion) in definite terms; = ENUNCIATE.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. iii. 152 Whatever sentences will justly enounce them. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XV. (1866) I. 281 The Antecedent comprises the two propositions, the one of which enounces the general rule. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 199 The proposition is incontestable yet incompletely enounced. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 144 Wordsworth's theory..was perhaps not enounced with perfect clearness.

2. To state publicly; to proclaim.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 222 Landriani .. enounced the alteration of lime-water by it [carbonic acid gas] as a proof of his opinion. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 233 [To] enounce without disguise the most revolutionary sentiments. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 722 Plunkett enounced .. the following to be his deliberate sentiments.

3. To utter, pronounce (words, etc.); cf. ENUNCIATION.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IX, At his command the Chorister Enounced the Prophet's song. 1852 A. M. BELL *Eloqut. Man.* (1859) 58 The student should be able to enounce these [sounds] independently. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* I. xiv. 235 Language enounced with such steam-engine haste.

Enouncement (*i*nau·nsmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of enouncing; a definite statement, proclamation, utterance.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVIII. (1870) II. 353 The enouncement of this criterion was..a great discovery in the science of mind. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* III. ii. 139 An enouncement of the laws of thought.

† **Enou·rle,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **enhorll.** [as if a. Fr. **enourler*, f. *en* (see EN- *pref.*1) + *ourler* to edge.] *trans.* To border; ? to surround.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 19 Þe kyng þat al weldez .. With angelez enourled in alle þat is clene. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3244 Enhorilde with arborye and alkyns trees.

Enourn: see ENORN.

Enow (*i*nau·), *a.* and *adv.*1 Now only *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: α. (with apparent traces of pl. inflexion) 1 ȝenóȝe, 2 inóȝe, 3–5 in-, ynoghe, -oghȝe, -oȝe, -oȝhe, -ohe, -ouȝe, in-, ynowe, -owȝe, 4–5 anowe, (5 enoghe, enughe, inowhe), 3–6 ynowe, 6 enowe. β. (without traces of inflexion) 3–5 in-, ynou, 3–7 in-, ynow, (4–6 inew, ynew, 4 aney, 6–9 *Sc.* anew, 8–9 *dial.* enew, enoo), 4– enow. [See ENOUGH. The forms of ENOUGH and *enow* cannot always be discriminated with certainty, as the phonetic value of the ME. and early mod. 3, *gh*, was not uniform. The same graphic form, indeed, may sometimes represent two different pronunciations, one belonging to each series.]

A. *adj.*

1. 'The plural of ENOUGH' (J.). (The recent literary use is almost peculiar to Sc. writers.)

Beowulf 3103 (Gr.), Þæt ȝe ȝenoȝe ne on sceawiað beagas and brad gold. *c* 1033 *Charter Cnut* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 183 Leofric eorl, and Osgod Clape, and Þored, and oðre ȝenoȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ic eou wille ȝeuen wela and westme inoȝe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7932 Þatt witenn menn inoȝhe *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 514 Ah wordes þu hauest inohe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4563 (Gött.) In a medow sliht, floures and gress i-now i fand. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 921 He kest the bor doun hawes anowe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 558 His Systir Son him slew, And gud men als, ma then Inew. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3931 Bernes was dijt þe deth with dintis enoghe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 76 God haþ mercies y-now in stoore For a þousand worldis. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, Yeue hir birdis Inow both morow and euyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. (vi.) 23, I than, by cleir takynnis anew, Manifestlie all the Greikis falsheid knew. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXXIX. 10 They shall haue weapens ynew to burne. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 He would be sure to name windes enovve. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 24 His mere looks threw darts enow t'impress Their pow'rs with trembling. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 266 The Devil will be sure to suggest enow of these pretensions. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 24, I think there are at Rome enow modern works of Architecture to employ any reasonable man. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 23 There are enow of zealots on both sides. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXII, Take with you enow of men. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I 254 Enow was formerly used as the plural of enough; but it is now obsolete. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 253 Accidents enow will happen, without aggravating them by carelessness. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Eng. Antiphon* 210 Without yet having generated thoughts enow concerning the subject itself.

b. predicatively.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* Pref. 5 Any English man, whose yeares have been enow to make him know the Actions that were done. 1760 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* (1773) IV. 31 As if the causes of anguish in the heart were not enow. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xii. (1813) 154 Three or four [fruits] on a long and strong branch are quite enow. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xix, Those charges, which there are enow to bring against him in his absence.

c. *absol.* = 'persons enough'.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 25 There are inow, and more than a good meanie. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps Temple* 74 There are enow, whose draughts, as deep as hell, Drink up all Spain in sack. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Shepherdess* I. i, Thou wilt surely have Enow to court thee. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. (1851) 91 Enow there are on earth to take in charge Their wives, their children, and their virgin loves.

2. As *adj. sing.* = ENOUGH *a.* 1 a.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 388 Þe kyng and Roberd..wyþ gret ost and strengþe ynou to Engelond come. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2190 (Gött.) Of þat nacion sprang foli enou. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XV. 139 Ich haue mete more þan ynowe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 130 Plenteythe of fysshe þey hadden ynowe. 1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 670 III. 7, I have hey i new of myn owne. 1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 90 And hence we see we have Reason enow to confess our Sins.

b. predicatively; = ENOUGH *a.* 2.

a 1300 *Moral Ode* 385 in *Lamb. Hom.* 183 Crist scal one beon inou, alle his durlinges. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. i, That's enow a' conscience! 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. XXVIII, It was enow To seal his lip, but agonise his brow.

c. *absol.* = ENOUGH *a.* 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27601 (Cott.) Inow no mai man find o þaa. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lvii. (1859) 56 Ynowe to doo for many a day herafter. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1024 Whedur he wol tornay or fyȝthe, He shal have i-now! 1597 DANIEL *Trag. Philotas* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 275, I know t'have said too much, but not ynow.

B. *adv.* = ENOUGH *adv.* in various senses.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 83 Þat folk was þo of þis lond y payed wel ynow. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2213 Honurede that holi bodi: and custe hit ynoȝe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1404 (Fairf.) Lorde I-noghe [*Trin.* Inouȝe] now liued haue I. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 893 *Tisbe*, To make myn wounde large I-now I gesse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 295 It may weel ynowȝ accorde with resoun. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 14 Bee of good cheere; anon ye shall doe well ynow. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XIII. 271 Or if you had been hurt 'tis sure enow, Nor in your back nor neck had been the wound. 1814 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* I. 19 A few firm stakes..Circling a narrow space, yet large enow. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Ganges* XXIII, None are frail enow For mortal joys to

borrow! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 235 Bright enow With gold and gems.

b. *ellipt.* = ENOUGH *adv.* 1 c.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 451 When hit is innowe take hit up.

Enow (ināu·), *adv.*[2] *dial.* [? Short for *e'en* (= *even*) *now.* (But cf. Ger. *im nu*, Sw. *i detta nu.*)] Just now (*Sc.*); by and by; presently.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, 'We canna howk for't enow.' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, I will come enow.

Enoy, -ing, var. of ENNOY, -ING, *Obs.*

Enoynt, obs. var. ANOINT *ppl. a.* (*obs.*) and *v.*

Enoyse, var. of ENOSE *v. Obs.*

Enp-: see EMP-.

Enpair, obs. form of IMPAIR.

† **Enpa·relling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*, var. of APPARELLING *vbl. sb.*

1496 *Will Shaw* (Somerset Ho.), Towards the garnesshing & enparellyng of the Image of saynte Mary Magdalene in the chapell of Yelde Hall of London.

‖ **En passant** (aṅ pasaṅ), *adv.* [Fr.]

1. In passing; by the way; in the course of a narrative, etc.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft., Disc. Medit.* (1675) 57 Having given you this Advertisement, *en passant*, we may now proceed. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 162 We ought not to receive them but *en Passant*, and by the way. 1838 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, His pursuer .. gave a back-handed slap at the window-bottles, *en passant.* 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* viii. 161 It is sufficient .. to indicate .. *en passant* the existence of the histories in question.

2. Chess. *To take* (a pawn) *en passant*: to take with one of your own pawns an adversary's pawn that has been moved forward two squares, passing over the square on which it would by the general rule have been liable to capture by your pawn.

† **Enpay·n,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *enpain-er*, f. *en* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + OF. *paine* (mod. *peine*) trouble.] *refl.* To put oneself to pains; to exert oneself.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 633 Eyber enpaynede him other to slo.

† **Enpe·r,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? corruptly ad. OF. *aperir*, ad. L. *aperīre* to open.] *trans.* ? To open, make plain.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xix, Prophetes haue told, And enperit to the pepulle in hor preching.

† **Enpi·te,** *v. Obs.* [? f. EN-[1] + *pite*, PITY.] *trans.* ? To affect with compassion, touch the heart of.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284/2 Yet I am glad and greatly enpited, how continually thou haddest me in mind.

Enplant, enpowder, etc.: see IMP-.

† **Enpray·nt.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *empreinte* (see IMPRINT), f. *empreindre*:—Lat. *imprimĕre*, f. *in-* upon + *primĕre* to press.] A shock, encounter.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes Aymon* xx. 453 Eche of them overthrew vii knightes at that enpraynt.

Enprent, obs. var. IMPRINT.

† **Enpresoné.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **enpresowné**; pl. **-eis, -eys.** [a. F. *emprisonné* put in prison.] A prisoner.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 14 Na man..durst say .þat he Wes yholden before Enpresowné. *Ibid.* VIII. xxvii. 141 Þe Kyng gert cry All þe enpresownys slayne to be.

† **Enpre·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **enprece.** [a. OF. *enpresse-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *presser* to PRESS. See IMPRESS.] *trans.* To press hard upon; to oppress. Also *absol.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 43 As pouert enpresses. *Ibid.* 528 When pouerte me enprecez.

Enpress, obs. var. of EMPRISE.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1096 Þis noble cite of ryche enpresse Watz sodanly ful with-outen somnoun Of such vergyncz.

Enprint, enprison, enproper: see IMPR-.

Enprowe, obs. form of IMPROVE.

Enpugne, obs. var. IMPUGN.

† **Enqua·rter,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **inquarter.** [f. EN-[1] + QUARTER *sb.* Cf. Ger. *einquartieren*, = sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To put (troops) into quarters; to billet. Also *absol.*

1642 CHARLES I *Declar. about Brentford* 10 Part of it [the army] was inquartered at Brainford. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 9 Neither could the Captain General .. enquarter in any City, without the Consent of the Province.

2. *Her.* To place (armorial bearings) in a quarter of the shield; to quarter.

1682-6 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 204 Varying the Coat of France, which they enquartered with their own. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 135 The arms of this see..and Bishop Hampton's own coat arms enquartered together.

Hence **Enqua·rtering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of placing (troops) in quarters, or of going into quarters.

1639 *Lawes & Ord. Warre* 14 Their marching, retreating, or enquartering in or thorow any townes or countryes.

Enquere, obs. var. ENQUIRE, INQUIRE.

† **Enquerouresse.** *nonce-wd.* [f. OF. *enquerour* one who holds a judicial inquiry + -ESS.] A female inquisitor.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. viii. (1869) 78 Art thou meyresse? or a newe enquerouresse? Shewe thi commission.

Enquest, obs. form of INQUEST.

† **Enque·stion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *enquestion.*] Question, inquiry.

a 1641 BP. R. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 55 Three Divines of Spaine..haue of purpose defended and explained that Doctrine without taxe, enquestion, or imputation.

† **Enquey·ntance.** *Obs.* = ACQUAINTANCE 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 330 Þat ne wylnede enqueyntance of hym.

Enquicken: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enquiet, -ation, etc.: see INQUIET, etc.

† **Enqui·le,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *encueillir* (written also *anqillir*) to take. See AQUILE.] *trans.* To obtain.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 39 And by quest of her quoyntyse enquylen on mede.

Enquire (enkwai·ə1), *v.* An alternative form of INQUIRE. The mod. Dicts. give *inquire* as the standard form, but *enquire* is still very frequently used, esp. in the sense 'to ask a question'. For the relation in history and use between the two forms, see INQUIRE. Hence **Enquirer, Enquiry,** etc., for which see the forms with IN-.

† **Enra·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + RACE *sb.*] *trans.* To introduce into a race of living beings; to implant. Hence **Enra·ced** *ppl. a.*, that is implanted in the race, inborn, inbred.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 56 The enraced love of tenants..to such Noblemen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 52 He it fetcht out of her native place, And did in stocke of earthly flesh enrace. 1596 — *Hymn Beauty* 114 When she in fleshly seede is eft enraced.

† **Enra·ch,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *enrach-ier*, corrupt var. of *esrachier*: see ARACHE.] *trans.* To tear out, ravish.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 137 Myne only lady and maystres also, Whose goodly beaute hath my harte enrached.

† **Enra·cined,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Fr. *enraciné*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *racine* root.] That has taken root, rooted.

1656 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherl.* 295 (Jam.), A quarrell .. deiplie grounded, and enracined for many other preceiding debates.

† **Enra·ge,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] Rage, fury.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 377 Is multyplyed the enrage of enuy of those the whiche ben dampned.

Enrage (enrē·dʒ), *v.* Also 6-8 in-. [ad. OF. *enrage-r*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *rage* rabies, RAGE. The Fr. word is used only intr.; the trans. use in Eng. appears to have arisen (*c* 1600) from the pa. pple. *enraged* (= Fr. *enragé*) taken as passive.]

† **1.** *intr.* To be distracted, 'driven wild' (by hunger, thirst). Const. *for* [after Fr. *enrager de faim, soif*]. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 364 Nor never shall cease to..enrage for thyrste 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 174 So sore strayned that we haue nat to lyue withall, but .. muste all dye, or els enrage for famyn. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 95 Serpentes whiche were so muche more violent and fiers for lacke of meat .. as al other wilde beastes be wont to inrage for honger.

† **2.** To get into a rage, become very angry. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* civ. 345 He enraged & was nere out of his wyt. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 466 Whereat the Alcalde, inraging, set my teeth asunder with a payre of iron cadges. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. x. V. 192 My father .. will only enrage at the temerity of offering to confute him.

† **3.** Of famine, persecution, etc.: To rage. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ex.* Arg., The more that the tyranny of the wicked enraged against his Church. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xcii. (1612) 372 Such famine had inrag'd within the walles so sore.

† **4.** *Pa. pple.* Maddened (with anger, love, pain, etc.); inspired with poetic frenzy. Also, affected with rabies.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. v. 20 And sine, half deill enragit..in ruschis he Amyd the rowt. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 317 His love, perceiving how he is enraged, Grew kinder. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiv. § 3 (1622) 151 Yea one that is inraged, not with frenzie, but with furie. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 252 Such as are enraged by the biting of a mad dog. 1650 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 65 Poets droop, when not inraged. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 388 To battel Tygers move; Enrag'd with Hunger, more enrag'd with Love. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 293 The poor beast, enraged with the wounds, was no more to be governed.

5. *trans.* To throw into a rage; to make furious, exasperate; also with *on*, and *absol.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 149 Successlesse therefore, and inrag'd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 211 Like an offensive wife, That hath enrag'd him on, to offer strokes. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 118 Question enrages him. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iv. 77 The Protestants making the Pope Antichrist..is a point that inrageth much at Rome. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 698, I reing King, and to enrage thee more, Thy King and Lord. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 531 Shall we be inraged and impatient for Affronts and Disgrace. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 103 He [the dog] stands enraged and barking. 1864 *Blackfriars* II. 224 Little the worse for..his fall, but madly enraged at the galling mischance. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* x. 240 A man may intensely hate another, but until his bodily frame is affected, he cannot be said to be enraged.

† **6.** *transf.* **a.** To add fury or violence to; to make violent or virulent; to exacerbate. **b.** To cause heat or fever in (the blood, a wound). *Obs.*

a. *c* 1300 *Melusine* 164 The see was enraged through the stormes and horryble tempeste. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. § 1. 457 Great rivers are at once swollen, fast running inraged. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xv. (1840) 269 Un wholesome diet enraging the climate against us. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 49 A double poyson, one putrifying which is enraged by suppurating remedies. 1698 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xxi, To tell him he's mistaken will inrage His grief. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 248 Angels drive on the wind's impetuous course, T'enrage the flame. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng., Somerset* I. 84 Enrages the Gout or strikes it in.

b. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 144 My Limbes (Weak'ned with greefe) being now inrag'd with greefe, Are thrice themselues. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. 119 In-bred lust Inrag'd his blood. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Aff. Conse.* v. 215 They will .. rather enrage the wound, then weaken the rage. 1693 R. LYDE *Recov. Friend's Adventure* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 449 My left thumb .. was very much swelled and enraged.

Enraged (enrē·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

† **1.** In various senses. Of matter: Enfevered, vitiated. Of creatures: Made furious, maddened. Of men: Savage. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 173 Bones often tymes ben greuyd of fretynge and gnawynge of wode and enragyd matere. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 449 Bot the place and hichtis quhare thay dwell has maid thame sa enragit and wilde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 226 All the horses..become inraged. 1652 HOWELL *Masaniello, and Part* 47 Like so many enraged lions.

† **2.** Of desires, passions, etc.: Inflamed, ardent, furious. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 166 With the sword of reuerent dutie gaine-stand the force of so many enraged desires. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 103 But .. she loues him with an inraged affection, it is past the infinite of thought. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 50 Such an inraged hatred.

3. Of persons: Thrown into a rage, infuriate.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 16 Would you help an enraged man to his sword? 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 466 He was unwilling to keep pace with the violence of that enraged bishop. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 526 The prosecutors had with difficulty escaped from the hands of an enraged multitude.

Hence **Enra·gedly** *adv.*, in an enraged manner, furiously. **Enra·gedness,** the state or condition of being enraged.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 178 Then more enraigedlye, thei cry, 'We shall never departe till that we see him'. 1639 CHARLES I *Declar. Tumults Scot.* 37 The barbarous multitude run most inragedly upon them. 1611 COTGR., *Furie*, enragednesse, frenzie, madnesse.

Enragement (enrē·dʒmĕnt). [f. ENRAGE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enraging; the state or condition of being enraged. † Also in good sense: Rapture.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 286 With sweete enragement of celestiall love. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 8 They .. were now under a great additionall enragement. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 By symptomatical enragements of that furibund animal. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* I. viii. 169 Examining the drawing there to John's satisfaction and George's enragement.

Enraging (enrē·dʒiŋ), *ppl.a. rare.* [f. ENRAGE *v.* + -ING[2].] That enrages; provoking, exasperating. (So Fr. *enrageant.*)

1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xii. 47 Myra was always unmoved and enraging from her total want of sensibility.

† **Enrai·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **inrayl,** 7 **inrail.** [f. EN-[1] + RAIL *sb.* and *v.*] *trans.* To enclose with, or as with, a railing. Also *fig.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 656 The bankes .. Enrailid with rosers. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiii. (1604) 200 The same if any part doe wilfully violate, it may be reformed and inrayled againe 1607 F. MASON *Authoritie of Ch.* 9 God hath inrailed their authoritie with certaine bounds and limits which they may not passe.

Hence **Enrai·led** *ppl. a.*

1714 GAY *Trivia* II. (R.), Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An enrail'd column rears its lofty head.

† **Enra·nge,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **enraunge.** ? In Spenser only. [f. EN-[1] + RANGE *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a range or rank; to arrange.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 5 After whom marcht a jolly company, In manner of a maske, enranged orderly. 1596 — *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 83 More faire is that, where those Idees on hie Enraunged be, which Plato so admyred.

2. To range or ramble in (a forest).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 9 In all this forrest and wyld wooddie raine Where, as this day I was enraunging it.

Enrank (enrae·ŋk), *v.* Also 7 **enranok.** [f. EN-[1] + RANK *sb.*] *trans.* To set in a rank or row; *esp.* to draw up (soldiers) in order of battle.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 115 No leysure had he to enranke his men. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 585 Hee begat the sonne who is enranked in this genealogicall rolle. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, His rusty teeth . Did through his pallid cheekes .. Bewray what number were enranckt within. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 119 Her sons, thus side to side Enranked.

‖ **En rapport** (aṅrapɔr). In relation (*with*); in mesmeric 'rapport': see RAPPORT.

Enrapt (enrae·pt), *pple.* [f. EN-[1] + RAPT.] 'Carried away' by prophetic ecstasy; hence, absorbed in contemplation, enraptured.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 65, I myself Am like a Prophet suddenly enrapt. 1790 A. WILSON *Invocation* Poet.

Wks. (1846) 53 Enrapt with the prospect, the bard gazed around. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* x. (1850) 289 On the fulgent spectacle.. I gazed Enrapt.

¶ This sense is in some applications undistinguishable from the fig. sense of *enwrapt* (see Enwrap *v.*, and cf. Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 3). Hence a frequent confusion between the two words. In the following passage Johnson regards *enrapt* as erroneously written for *enwrapt*:

c 1730 Pope, etc. *Mart. Scriblerus* (1742) 130 Nor hath he been so enrapt in these Studies as to neglect, etc.

Enrapture (enræ·ptiŭɹ), *v.* Also 8 **inrapture.** [f. En-[1] + Rapture.]

1. *trans.* To throw into a rapture, inspire with overmastering poetic fervour. Only in *passive.*

1742 P. Francis tr. *Horace' Odes* IV. ii. (1807) New words he rolls enraptur'd down Impetuous through the dithyrambic strains. 1827 [see Enraptured 1].

2. To delight intensely.

1740 Dyer *Ruins Rome* 134 The brow We gain enraptur'd. 1821 Moore *Irish Mel.* Poet. Wks. (1850) 200 Such eyes, As before me .. enraptured I see. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 12 She had not been enraptured when her son had written..that, etc. *Mod.* He quite enraptured his audience.

Enraptured (enræ·ptiŭɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ed [1].]

1. Full of poetic rapture.

1751 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charac.* 389 The inraptured strains of Philocles. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Circumcision* xii. 4 One high enraptured strain.

2. Rapturously delighted; entranced, ravished.

1757 Hurd *Poet. Imitation* Wks. (1811) II. 146 Hardly considered by the inraptured thought as fiction. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Poems* Chalm. XIII. 308 Oft gazing on her shade, th'enraptured fair Decreed the substance well deserv'd her care. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 62 They broke forth in strains of enraptured admiration. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 26 Its glories..pour in melody upon the enraptured ear.

Enrapturer (enræ·ptiŭɹəɹ). [f. Enrapture + -er.] One who or that which enraptures.

1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* I. viii. 300 Evil .. is .. the crown of patience, the enrapturer of the embraces of joy.

Enrapturing (enræ·ptiŭɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Enrapture + -ing [2].] That enraptures, or transports with delight; entrancing, ravishing.

1801 Moore *Catalogue* ii. 13 This lesson of dear and enrapturing lore I have never forgot. 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 299 An unutterable and enrapturing expectation.

†**Enra·se,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of Arase; see En-[1] A. 2.] *trans.* To erase, obliterate.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 159 b/1 For the loue of Johan my seruaunte thy synne is enrased oute.

†**Enra·vel,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **inravel.** [f. En-[1] + Ravel, *Sc.*, rail.] *trans.* To enclose within railings. Hence **Enra·velled** *ppl. a.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 410 A gaudy beede inraueled betweene fiue small fast made irons. *Ibid.* X. 441 Two milk white Hennes, enraueled in an Iron Cage. *Ibid.* I. 32 The inravled images with sparrets of iron.

Enravish (enræ·viʃ). *rare* in mod. use. Also 6–7 **inravish.** [f. En-[1] + Ravish.] *trans.* To transport with intense delight; to enrapture.

1596 Spenser *Hymn Love* 119 What wonder then if with such rage extreme, Fraile men .so much enrauisht bee? 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Whose Muse is so inravish'd with the lookes Which from your Mistresse ivorie browes do fall. 1677 Hallywell *Saving Souls* 88 (T.) Which cannot but enravish every generous breast. *a* 1714 Abp. Sharp *Serm.* (1829) II. 458 We shall..spend the whole eternity..in loving God..in being enravished with all his wise contrivances.

Hence **Enra·vished** *ppl. a.*

1662 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 45 The divine Love and Beauty descending into their enravished Souls. [Not in ed. 1656.]

†**Enra·vishing,** *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing [2].] That enravishes; enrapturing, delightful.

1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* V. 30 The most sublime and enravishing objects. 1685 H. More *Illustration* 376 Such enravishing news. *a* 1714 Abp. Sharp *Serm.* Wks. (1829) I. 55 These [the pleasures of religion] are of so excellent a kind, so delicious, so enravishing that, etc.

Hence **Enra·vishingly** *adv.*

1687 H. More *App. Antid.* (1712) 221 The subtilty of the Matter [spiritual matter] will more .. enravishingly move the Nerves, than any terrestrial Body can possibly.

Enravishment (enræ·viʃmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Enravish *v.* + -ment.]

1. The state of being enravished.

1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Ep. Ded. 2 Plato, if he were alive again .. to the enravishment of his amazed Soul might behold Vertue become visible.

2. An emotion that forms part of such a state; an ecstatic or rapturous feeling.

1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xxiv. (R.), The enravishments of her [Nature's] transported admirers.

†**Enrea·son,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 3 **enreson.** [a. OF. *enresoner, enraisonner* to address, talk to, f. *en-* (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *raison* Reason.] *trans.* To address in words.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 34 [Canute] enresonede hys men, as hii byuore hym stode.

Enregiment (enre·dʒ'mĕnt), *v.* [ad. Fr. *enrégimenter*, f. *en-* (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *régiment* Regiment.] *trans.* To form into a regiment or organized body; hence, to bring under rule and discipline.

1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 206 Enregiment and organise them [knaves] as cunningly as you will. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 560 The writers .. enregimented in the service of diffusion. 1874 T. G. Bowles *Flotsam & Jetsam* 118 An atom in a mass of other men to be..enregimented.

Enregister (enre·dʒistəɹ), *v. rare* in mod. use. Also 6 **enregester,** 6–7 **inregister,** 8 **enrigister.** [ad. Fr. *enregistrer*, f. *en-* (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *registre* Register *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To enter in a register or official record.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 525/2 Our sinnes .. he [God] hath not forgotten .. they are all inregistred before him. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) App. 350 Enregistred by the agent in writing. 1612 W Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 9 Fixed a copious Scedule ore his head, Where all his mischiefes are inregistred. 1795 tr. *Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* 240 Enregister their names. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* xiii. (1853) 60 The Syrian Greeks came in .. to have their names enregistered in the book of tributaries.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. i. 1 That the honorable and noble aventures of feates of armes .. shulde notably be inregistered. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav. Love* 130 As in a braven booke, To read enregistred in every nooke His goodnesse. *a* 1631 Donne *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 117 He hath himself written and inregistred his own proper faults. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 323 We now have the wild follies of those Alchemists enregistered as a warning.

2. To put on record as law; to ratify and put on record.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 88 The Court .. do their uttermost endeavour to enregister and authenticate the exclusion of Princes. 1702 *Angus in Herba* 31 He obliged himself to enrigister the Renunciation in the Council of State. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. i. 147 Executioners Of his decree enregistered in heaven. 1838 9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vii. 364 Letters patent .. which the Parliament of Paris enregistered with great reluctance.

Hence **Enre·gistering** *vbl. sb.*

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 222 The first discovery and inregistring of the Mines of Potozi. 1791 Paine *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 100 The Parliament .. ordered the enregistering to be struck out.

Enre·gistrate, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ate.] Placed on permanent record.

1599 James I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 117 Your writing which is nothing else but a forme of en-registrate speech.

†**Enre·gistry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Enregister *v.*; cf. *registry.*] The action of enregistering (a law).

1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 70 The determined opposition of the Parliament to their ['the taxes'] enregistry.

†**Enrheu·m,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enrheum-er* (mod. *enrhumer*), f. *en-* (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *rheume*, ad. Gr. ῥεῦμ-α Rheum.] *trans.* To affect with rheum or catarrh; to give a cold to.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 170 The party .. hath taken could, and is enrheumed.

Enrib: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enrich (enri·tʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **enrych,** 6 **enriche,** (**enritch,** *Sc.* **enreache**), 5– **enrich.** *β.* 6 **inrych,** 6–8 **inrich**(e. [a. Fr. *enrich-ir*, f. *en-* (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *riche* rich.]

1. *trans.* To make rich, wealthy, or opulent. Also *absol.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxx. 20 The Lord hath enrychide me with a good dower. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 142 He hath than enryched his Corowne with such Riches and Possessions, as never Kyng schal may take from yt. 1530 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Denizens..after they be so inriched .. convey themselves, with their said Goods, to their own Country. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 398 Nor yitt to enreache the Crowne .. with your substance. 1677 Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* 61 Set all the poor in England at work, and much inrich the Country. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 2 Many men are enriched by all the forementioned ways of trade. 1838 Emerson *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 191 Thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 209 Enriching them in return with needles and beads.

b. *refl.* and (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xcii. [lxxxviii.] 273 Their desyre is euer to enryche and to haue all themselfe. 1549 Chekr *Hurt Sedit.* B i b, But and we beyng wery of pouertye woulde seke to enryche ourselues we shold go, etc. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 654 That they were able to enrich themselves by so odious a trade. 1880 B. Price in *Fraser's Mag.* May 677 Enabling industry to expand and enrich.

2. *fig.* To make rich, endow, with mental or spiritual wealth.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 43 Sacerdotales the whiche is as moche for to saye as enryched and ennobled with holy mysteryes. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii, Men specially enritcht with the gifts of the Holy Ghost. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, For R. Family*, Enrich them with thy heauenly grace. 1730 Thomson *Autumn* 1353 Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works. 1838 Wordsw. *Sonn. to Planet Venus*, Are we aught enriched in love and meekness?

3. To fill or store with wealth; to add to the valuable contents of.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 Enrich thy cofers. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 141 Till twice fiue Summers haue enrich'd our fields. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 632 Italy . inriched with captaines, souldiers, and slaues. 1634 Milton *Comus* 505 All the fleecy wealth That doth enrich these downs. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I, Was enriched by a collection of the best books. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 347 Who is travelling to enrich the Zoological Museum.

b. *fig.* To increase the wealth or copiousness of (a language); to add to, improve (a science, etc.).

1598 F. Meres in *Shaks. C. Praise* 21 The English tongue is mightily enriched. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 537 Hee alone did illustrate and inrich it [sculpture] as much, if not more, than all his predecessors. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Without inriching his discourse with any real Experiment or Observation. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 136 Chaucer has been accused of having enriched the language with the spoils of France. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 In that year [1679] our tongue was enriched with two words, Mob and Sham. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Richard Owen has..enriched science with contributions of his own.

4. To make (the soil, etc.) rich in productive power; to fertilize.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVII. vi. I. 505 They have a great opinion of the same [Marle] that it mightily enricheth it [the ground] and maketh it more plentifull. 1622 Wither *Sonn.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 216 The hony, milky plaine, That is inricht by Jordan's watering. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 359 Substances, which in their use and decomposition must enrich the land.

5. To make 'rich' or splendid with decoration; often with added notion of costliness. Also *fig.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 456 The Gaules .. were wont to goe to the wars brauely set out and inriched with gold. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* I. ii. 34 The hilt and scabbard were gold enriched with diamonds. 1742 Collins *Eclog.* III. 3 While ev'ning dews enrich the glitt'ring glade. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 67 A lofty dome, the sides of which are enriched with agate.

6. To make 'richer' in quality, flavour, colour, etc.; to heighten, enhance (excellences).

1620 Quarles *Div. Poems, Jonah*, When heaven's bright favours shone upon my face, And prosper'd my affairs, inrich'd my joyes. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 11 The sugar cane..requires abundance of vegetable mould to inrich its sap. 1849 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 207 The green fern and purple heather have enriched the colouring since the spring. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 46 You take a wild-flower And plant it in a garden to enrich Its life and beauty.

Hence **Enri·ched** *ppl. a.*

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Temperately enrich'd Water, such as is impregnated with Neat and Sheeps-dung. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 158 The Tudor flower..forms a most beautiful enriched battlement.

Enricher (enri·tʃəɹ). [f. prec. + -er.] One who or that which enriches.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 30 [Helena] the builder and enricher of churches throughe the worlde. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 493 Because Turneps, Nauets, and Fetches are enrichers, and (as it were) manurings of the ground. 1738 Wesley *Hymns, Come Holy Spirit, send down those Beams* i, Come, Thou enricher of the Poor. 1776 T. Bowden *Farm. Direc.* 20 Juicy plants, that much shade and cover the ground, are found to be enrichers of land.

†**Enrichesse,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. En-[1] + *richesse* Riches.] *trans.* = Enrich 1.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. (1869) 47 But i haue riht priuely hid it, for to enrichesse with the poore folk.

Enriching (enri·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Enrich *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Enrich.

1494 Fabyan VI. cxci. 194 Lothayr spoyled the kynges paleys and other places, to the great enrychynge of hym and his hoost. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This enritching of memory .. which .. we call learning. 1677 Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* 144 Made here of our own growth, to the Nations great enriching. 1812 Cobbett in *Exam.* 29 Oct. 671/2 The enriching and pampering of those who render no public service. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The wise legislator .. will shun the enriching of priests.

Enriching (enri·tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That enriches; in the senses of the vb.

1674 J. B[rian] *Harv. Home* iv. 25 Rain down from heav'n enriching floods. 1674 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 587 Your advice and assistance will be obliging and enriching to the commonwealth of learning. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 268 Or lay enriching manure on the most barren ground. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* v. 250 The enriching neighbourhood of the sea of Galilee to Naphtali.

Hence **Enri·chingly** *adv.*

1817 J. Gilchrist *Intellect. Patrimony* 111 The operation is at first toilsome; but it is enrichingly profitable. 1865 R. Paul *Let.* in *Mem.* xix. (1872) 322 Let the word of Christ dwell in you enrichingly.

Enrichment (enri·tʃmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.]

1. The action or process of enriching, in various senses; the condition of being enriched.

a 1626 Bacon *Holy War* Wks. VII. (1859) 14 Not without great and ample additions, and enrichment thereof. 1631 Markham (*title*), The Inrichment of the Weald of Kent. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 247 To behave themselves valiantly..would not onely be for their everlasting Honour, but Enrichment. 1724 Watts *Logick* vi. § 1 A vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings. 1748 Anson *Voy.* I. i. 8 It was not principally intended for the enrichment of the Agents. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vii. 120 Material..which furnishes notable enrichment to speech. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 342 The smaller gentry shared in the general enrichment of the landed proprietors.

b. *concr.* A means of enriching; an addition of wealth.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 45 He [the merchant] fetches it from farre, and tis a gallant Inrichment to this Nation.

2. *spec.* The imparting of 'richness' of effect by decorative additions. Also *concr.* in sing. and in pl., the ornament used for enriching a building, etc.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* (R.), Neither did they often fill the pedestals with relieuo .. and rarely euer allow the corona any enrichment. 1708 *New View Lond.* I. 101/2 A large Column .. having Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 231 Filigree working is a kind of enrichment on gold or silver. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 316 The Effigy of Edward II.. still retains..its sculptured enrichments.

† **Enridged,** *ppl. a. rare*$^{-1}$. Thrown into ridges, ridged : see quot.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 71 *Qo.* 1 & 2 He had a thousand Noses, Hornes weak'd, and waued like the enridged [1 *Fol.* enraged] sea.

† **Enri·ght,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **inright.** [f. En-^{1} + Right *sb.*] *trans.* To put (a person) into (his) right; to invest *with* a right or title.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 58, I my selfe enright thee with the conquest of the fielde. 1654 J. Spittlehouse *Vind. Fifth Monarchy Men* 7 Our principle doth not lead us forth to entitle our selves to such Offices; it being the Word of God that inrights us thereunto. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 2 All the people must perish, to inright one unrighteous man.

Enring (enri·ŋ), *v. poet.* Also 7 **inring.** [f. En-^{1} + Ring *sb.*] *trans.* To put within a ring.

1. To form a ring round; to surround, encircle. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, to form into a ring.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxiii. (1612) 162 Inringed by his complices, their chearefull Leader said. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 63 For Tancred and Reynold brake through the traine, That thicke of men and armes enringde tofore. 1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iii, She rais'd the youth, then with her armes inrings him. *Ibid.* II. i, Sweet rest inrings The tyred body of the swarty clowne. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 188 The deep glooms enringing Tartarus! 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xxi. 267 Like the pure pearl-wreath which enrings thy brow.

2. To put a ring or rings on; to adorn with a ring. In quots. *transf.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 49 The female Iuy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 434, I will leave..the enringing with eternal shackles One's right-hand fingers,—to whoever likes.

Enripe : see En- *pref.*^{1} 2.

Enripen (enrəi·p'n), *v. rare.* Also 7 **inripen.** [f. En-^{1} + Ripen.] *trans.* To make ripe; to mature. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Enri·pened** *ppl. a.*

a 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 92 The summer how it inripened the yeare. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 66 Vintager of your enripened bough.

Enrive : see En- *pref.*^{1} 3.

Enrobe (enrō·ub), *v.* Also 7 **inrobe.** [f. En-^{1} + Robe *sb.* Cf. OF. *enrober.*] *trans.* To put a robe upon, dress in a robe. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 The Sun .. shall enrobe himselfe in scarlet. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 41 Quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd. 1614 Sir W. Leighton in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 265 This leprous corps of sinne with rags enrobe. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* civ. 2 With Light Thou dost Thyself enrobe. 1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 30 The Nepaulese envoy, all sumptuously enrobed and glittering with jewels. 1862 Neale *Hymns East. Ch.* 138 Enrob'd in earthly frame.

Hence **Enro·ber,** one who enrobes.

1598 Florio, *Inuestitore,* an inuestor, an installer, an enrober, an endower, a presentor.

Enro·ckment. [f. En-^{1} + Rock + -ment.] A mass of large stones thrown into water at random to form the bases of piers, breakwaters, etc.

1846 Worcester cites Francis. 1864 in Webster.

† **Enro·ll** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next vb.] That in which anything is enrolled, a register.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII,* c. 21 § 9 One sufficient clerke ..shall intitle in his bokes and enroll of recorde such other writinges.

Enrol, enroll (enrō·l), *v.* Forms: 4 **enrolly,** 6–7 **enroule,** (7 **enrowle**), 5– **enrol**(l; also 5–8 **inrol**(l, (7 **inrowle**). [ME. *enrolly,* ad. OF. *enroll-er,* (mod.F. *enrôler*), f. *en* (see En-^{1}) + OF. *rolle, roolle* (mod. *rôle*) Roll.]

I. To write upon a roll.

1. *trans.* To write (a name), inscribe the name of (a person) on a roll, list, or register; to make a list of. Also † *To enrol up.*

c 1350 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 359 Euerych soutere .. shal .. þe clerke a peny for to enrolly hys name. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 938, I, iwus, Endeuoure me Yowr name to se It be enrolde Writtin with golde. 1572 T. Cartwright in Whitgift *Answ. Cartwright* 91 Their Names written and enrouled vp. 1691 T. Hale *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc, Our Sea-men and their numbers were carefully enroll'd. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* xiii. 19 Myriads, in time's perennial list inroll'd. 1777 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 93 The soldiers..were emulous to have their names enrolled for that dangerous service. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 595 Many also of the menial servants..are enrolled in the official returns in other classes.

2. To place upon a list; to incorporate as a registered or acknowledged member (*in* a society, corporate body, etc.). Also *fig.*

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII,* I. ii. 119 This man .. was enrold 'mongst wonders. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1830 I. 351 To be deemed considerable in this faculty, and enrolled among the wittes. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 27/1 When more were enroled in their body, [they were called] Conscript Fathers. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 233, I now determined ..to enrol myself in the fraternity of authorship. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* ii. (1879) 33 They were permitted to enrol themselves in any guild or art.

3. *esp.* To place on the list of an army; to enlist, incorporate in the ranks of an army; to levy (an army). Also *refl.* to enlist, take service.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 77 If he had not .. enrolled, and mustered an armie of tried souldiours. 1611 Bible 1 *Macc.* x. 36 There be enrolled amongst the kings forces about thirtie thousand men of the Iewes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxi. 112 He that inrowleth himselfe a Souldier. 1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxi. 109 In Asia any man that is rich is forced to enrol himself a janisary. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) 173 Those who are .. tempted to enrol themselves as soldiers. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 77 They were enrolled as guards to the Caliph.

† **4.** To write (an agreement, deed, obligation, etc.) upon a roll or parchment; to engross, give legal form to. *Obs.*

Most of the instances may possibly belong to sense 5.

c 1430 Lydg. *Story Thebes* 1141 Thaccord enrolled in the toune. 1458 *Lease* in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1847) I. xxii. 322, My dede enrolled and subscribed with myne owne hande. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII,* c. 6 § 5 The saide person so to be assigned .. to write make and enroll suche obligacions. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 38 Which I hope well is not enrolled there. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 309 b, By Deed indented and inrolled according to the Statute.

5. To enter among the rolls, *i.e.* upon the records of a court of justice.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 38 Pream., Indentures..inrolled in your Courte of the Chauncery of recorde. 1598 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 278 Euerie Maister shall enrolle the Indentures of his aprentice in the comon chartres office. 1660 Mrq. Worc. in Dircks *Life* xiv. (1865) 229 Having this Commission inrolled or assented unto by his Council. 1818 Cruise *Digest* IV. 230 Where the deed was directed to be enrolled in a particular court, it must be enrolled in that court. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 263 By which time..the really important petitions .were enrolled.

6. To record, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, to record with honour, celebrate.

1530 Palsgr. 357/1, I enrolle, I fyxe a thynge in my mynde. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* III. xxi, Be it enrold .. how firm thy courage stood. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Praise* vii, Small it is, in this poore sort To enroll thee. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii (1851) 157 It had bin long agoe enroul'd to be nothing els but a pure tyrannical forgery. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 373 Dubb'd historians by express command To enrol your triumphs o'er the seas and land. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 48 He. in heav'n's register inrolls, The rise, and progress, of each option there. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xliii, So that still garden of the souls In many a figured leaf enrolls The total world.

II. To form into a roll.

7. a. To form into rolls or coils. **b.** To wrap up or enfold *in* or *with*; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1530 Palsgr. 537/1, I enrolle, I rolle up a writyng, or any other thing rounde. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, Bullets. Enroll'd in flames and fiery smouldering mists. 1591 Spenser *Virgil's Gnat* 257 [A snake] Now more and more hauing himselfe enrolde. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. iii. 41 Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold For hast did over-runne, in dust enrould. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 5/2 Nor snow of cheeks with Tyrian grain enrol'd. 1659 C. Noble *Moderate Answ. Immod. Queries* 2 Wherein their own welfares and concerns were inrolled and bound up. 1694 Addison *Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1726 I. 196 Now in a maze of rings he lies enrowl'd. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 158 The folding reefs in plaits inroll'd they lay. 1836 G. S. Faber *Answ. Husenbeth* 17 Folds in which the small limbs of the Refutation itself have been..enrolled.

Hence **Enro·lled** *ppl. a.* (sense 2).

1840 G. S. Faber *Regeneration* 234 Her acknowledged, and enrolled, and accredited members. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl., Enrolled Pensioners,* the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, who are formed into companies for garrison and colonial duty. *Mod.* The society has a thousand enrolled members.

Enro·ller. [f. Enroll *v.* + -er.] One who enrols or registers.

1631 May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II 30 Enrollers of the ancient vertue. 1755 in Johnson. 1828 in Webster.

Enrolling (enrō·uliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Enrol *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the verb Enrol.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 402 Item, for inrollynge of the forseid wrytt uppon the patent of lyvelode, ijs. iiijd. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* 15 Fees for enrollings, exemplifications, bails, vouchers, returns, caveats, etc

attrib. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxvi, How do our numbers stand since last enrolling-night?

Enrolment (enrō·ulmĕnt). [f. Enrol *v.* + -ment.] The action of enrolling.

1. The action of enrolling soldiers, citizens, etc.; the process of being enrolled.

1552 Huloet, Enrolemente or engrosement, *conscriptio, Perscriptio.* 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* Annot. (1591) 51 The number of souldiers in a Legion..at the first enrolment. 1619 Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 442 Enrolement in the number of the predestinate. 1640–4 *Parl. Orders* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 744 Their first Inrollment of any such Horse and Horse-men. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 480 The enrolment, organization and equipment of this large force. 1845 R. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 83 Many may need that education who are not of that religious enrolment. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. iii. Precept. § 8 Premises .. which would qualify him for enrolment as a burgess.

2. The action of recording in official archives; *esp.* the registering a deed, judgement, recognizance, acknowledgement, etc. in a court of record.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII,* c. 27 Which regester of enrollementes, shall remaine and be safelie kepte in the said courte. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 55 This needeth no inrollment as a bargaine and sale doth. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 190 Inrolment is the registring, recording, or entring of any act or deed in the Chancery or else-where. 1818 Cruise *Digest* IV. 132 All conveyances or incumbrances prior to the enrolment, are. void. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 262 To view the enrolment and engrossing of the acts of parliament.

b. *concr.* The entry or official record of a deed, etc.; a record in general.

1603 *Eng. Mourn. Garment* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 306 In no inrollment such a king is found. 1607–23 Davies *Hist. Tracts Irel.* (J.), The king..delivered the enrolments, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. 16.. *Dryden's Patent* in *Prose Wks.* I. App. (R.), These presents, or the inrolment thereof, shall be..a sufficient warrant.

3. Honourable celebration.

1602 *Metamorphosis Tabacco* (Collier) viii, [It] merits enrolement with Maronian quill.

Enrood, var. of Inroad *v. Obs.*

Enroot (enrū·t), *v.* Only in pa. pple. Also 5 **enrot,** 9 **inroot.** [f. En-^{1} + Root.] *trans.*

1. To fix by the root.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* (1889) 17 Smalle bussches or lytyll trees, by humydite and hete, depely enroted in the erthe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 22 And eke enrooted deepe must be that Tree, Whose big embodied braunches shall not lin Till they to hevens hight forth stretched bee. 1836 9 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* II. 553/1 In old persons close to the entrance [of the ear] hairs..are enrooted

b. *fig.* To implant deeply in the mind; to fix firmly in custom or habit.

1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav. Love* 24 The guilt of that infected cryme Which was enrooted in all fleshly slyme 1688 Jas. II *Let. Feversham* in *4th Coll. Papers Pres. Juncture Affairs* 28 Your former Principles are so enrooted in you. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 255 It has not the courage of the antient parliaments, because it is less inrooted.

2. To entangle root with root.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV,* IV i. 207 His foes are so enrooted with his friends, That plucking to vnfixe an Enemie, Hee doth vnfasten so, and shake a friend.

Enrough (enrv·f), *v.* Also 7 **inrough.** [f En-^{1} + Rough *a.*] *trans.* or *refl.* To make (the sea) rough. Also *fig.*

1602 Donne *Poems* (1650) 295 In vaine this sea shall..enrough It selfe. 1635 Valentine *Foure Sea-Seuns.* 39 Our life inroughed with some tempests. 1840 Browning *Sordello* 257 He snuffs The aroused hurrican, ere it enroughs The sea.

† **Enrou·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. En-^{1} + Round *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To surround, encircle.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 590 And other while an hen wol have the pippe, A white pellet that wol the tonge enrounde. 1580 Sidney etc. *Ps* xlvi. Kings with siege her walls enround. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* IV Prol. 36 How dread an Army hath enrounded him. 1600 Tournefur *Transf. Met.* lxii, And spies the multitude that him enround.

2. To 'compass,' try to bring about. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1606 Earl Northampton in *True & Perfect Relation* Bbb j a, A crafty pate, enrounding violently the ruine of our Soueraigne.

‖ **En route** (ãrut). [Fr.] On the way, in the course of the journey: see Route.

Enruby, Enruin : see En- *pref.*^{1} 2.

Enrut : see En- *pref.*^{1} 1 b.

‖ **Ens** (enz), *sb. Pl.* **entia** (e·nʃiă). [LateL. *ens*; a neuter pr. pple. formed from L. *esse* to be, on the supposed analogy of the compds. *absens, potens,* etc.]

1. *Philos.* **a.** Something which has existence; a 'being', entity, as opposed to an attribute, quality, etc.

1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ciii. 19 Eternity is properly the duration of an uncreated Ens. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 71 An ens is such naturally, that it should act or suffer something 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Mankind* 323 Men have needlessly multiplied *Entia.* 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 113 For it's necessary that every ens or being be derived from the first Being.

b. An entity regarded apart from any predicate but that of mere existence. Also, the predicable 'ens' regarded as an abstract notion.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poet.* (Arb.) 55 The quiddity of Ens [1628 Milton *Vacation Exerc.,* Ens is represented as father of the Predicaments.] 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 41 Ens without weight, and substance without shade. 1870 Bowen *Logic* iv. 90, I cannot see why ens is not thinkable.

† **2.** = Essence. *Obs.*

1649 J. E. tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 9 The dark fiery soule conceiveth the Ens and Essence of the Divine light in her selfe. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 288 It is the very Ens, or Being most pure of Flame.

† **b.** *Alch.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 109. 178 Weigh its weight of fresh Ens well ground together. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 327 Reduce the Mercury of the Vulgar into its first liquid Ens. 1715 Kerby, *Ens Primum,* the most efficacious Part of any natural Mixt Body *Ens Veneris,* sublimation of equal Parts of the calcin'd Powder or Cyprus Vitriol, and of Sal Armoniack. 1721–1800 in Bailey; and in mod. Dicts.

Ens, var. of Enes *adv. Obs.* once.

† **Ensa·cre,** *v. Obs.* [f. En-^{1} + Sacre.] *trans.* To consecrate to an ecclesiastical office.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. clii. 158 a/2, I was promoted to the dignytee of Archebysshopp ensacred & receyued in the holy chyrche of Alexandrye.

Ensad, Ensafe, -er, Ensaffron : see En- *pref.*^{1} 2 and 1 b.

Ensaigne, obs. variant of Ensign.

Ensaim, var. of Enseam *v.*^{1} *Obs.*

Ensai·ned, *ppl. a.* [ad. OF. *enseignié, ensagnié*, marked, blazoned, instructed, skilled, adept.] Skilled, trained, learned.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* (1888) 10 And alleway emong us courtyours ensayned [*printed* enfayned] we folowe more the names of thoffyces than the droytes and ryghtes.

Ensaint: see EN- *pref.*1 2.

†**Ensa·lve,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. EN-1 + SALVE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To put salve upon; to anoint.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 916, I haue bought here oyntmentes..To ensalue his body.

†**Ensa·mpial, ensau·mplal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ENSAMPLE + -AL: it is uncertain which of the two forms was written by Pecock.] Only in phrase *historial ensampial* (*ensaumplal*): of the nature of a historical example.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 293 Or it is historial ensampial of the now bifore seid Moral Conversacioun. *Ibid.* III. vi. 309 No parti..being historial ensaumplal, lettith the seid endewing.

Ensample (ensɑ·mp'l), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4 **ensamp-, ensaumpel, -ul(le, -il(l)e,** (**insampil, -saumpill, 5 emsampelle**), 4 5 **ensaumple, -nple, ensawmp(i)l(e, -yl, 3- ensample.** [Altered form of ASAUMPLE, a. OF. *essample*: see EXAMPLE *sb.* (An AF. *ensample* occurs in some editions of Britton, but Nichols reads *essaumplarie.*)] = EXAMPLE in various senses.

The mod. archaistic use is almost wholly due to reminiscence of the passages in which the word occurs in the New Testament. In four of these passages it is used in sense 2, and is retained unaltered in the R. V.; in the remaining two it has the sense 3, and has in the R. V. been replaced by *example*.

1. An illustrative instance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10595 (Gött.), Be þis ensampil may men sy, Godd wald scho grew and clamb on hij. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 Wherof ensample if thou wilt seche, Take hede. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 98 A gode Ensampille y wille telle. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 174 An emsampelle of desceytte. 1485 CAXTON *Pref. Malory's Arthur*, Also certeyn bookes of ensaumples and doctryne. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 80 That if, for ensample like to this, I should rehearse to you out of the Old Testament, how the seven plentiful years, etc. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 20 Here is an ensample, peruse it. a 1850 ROSSETTI tr. *Dante's Vita Nuova* I. (1874) 81 By which ensamples this thing shall be made manifest.

†**b.** quasi-*adv.* = 'for example'. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 45 Ensampulle as thus: the ȝere of ovre lord 1400, etc.

2. A precedent which may be followed or imitated; a pattern or model of conduct.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 446 And, vor ensample of hem, oþere ensentede þerto. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliv. 22 Bi myn ensaumpill all fleyss..loue him wiþouten end. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 520 To drawen folk to heuen..By good ensample. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 86 Here schall I sette ȝou for to see þis ȝonge childe for insaumpills seere. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 295 A worthy capytayn is the myrrour & ensaunple to thother for to doo well. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxvi. (1638) 42 It seemeth that he doth against the ensample of God. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 90 He . askyd them mercy and foryefnes for his evylle insampulle. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iii. 17 Marke them which walke so, as ye haue vs for an ensample. — 1 *Thess.* i. 7. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 85, I have Esay for an ensample. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, To Rhea* Wks. (Bohn) I. 403, I make this maiden an ensample To Nature.

b. Phrases: † *In* († *to*) *ensample*; *to give, set* (*an*) *ensample*; *to take ensample* († *at, by, of*).

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Þer-of us yeft ensample þo þrie kinges of heþenesse. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 498 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 84 Þis holi man euere nam his ensample bi seint Thomas. *Ibid.* 522 Nym ensample of me. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288. 175 (Cott.) Ensaumple at him he toke. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 1 Crist..settand him ensaumpile til rightwismen. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 324 What sorwes he suffrede in ensample of ous alle. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 111 To giffe his men ensaumple and will to feight. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxvii. (1510) H iij, He prayeth to ensaumple of us that we shulde oftsyth pray. c 1440 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. C.), Grete ensaumple he settes þereto. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iij b, I pray yow that ye take ensample here at me. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Edw. III*, III. 284 Ye shall geve by this an evill ensample. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 160 The ensample which He gave us in His Holy Childhood.

† **c.** *In ensample*: after the model (*of*); in imitation of the fact (*that*). *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 In ensample that the zodiak in hevene is ymagened to ben a superfice contienyng a latitude of 12 degrees. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1610 In Ensample of this Cite [*sc.* Troy]..Rome on a Riuer rially was set.

3. A deterrent instance of punishment, or of the evil consequences of any course of conduct; a practical warning. Const. *to, of* (the person to be warned), also with possessive pronoun. Phrases, *For*, † *in ensample*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 47 (Trin.) Ensaumpel herby to hem I sey, Þat rage in her riot al wey. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 119 Walys ensample micht have bene To ȝow, had ȝe It forow sene. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii. 336 They .. were sore punysshed in ensample of other. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl. 561 They shulde neuer haue peace with him, in ensample to all other townes. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 232 May not the ruine of ye Grekes..suffyce for your ensample? 1611 BIBLE 2 *Peter* ii. 6 Making them [Sodom and Gomorrha] an ensample vnto those that after should liue vngodly. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xlviii. 189 Now these things happened for our ensamples.

†**Ensa·mple,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To authorize by example; also, to set forth as an example.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 10 Dedis ben nouȝtis þat ben not ensaumplid and wrouȝt by þis fadir. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 1 Some matere Ensampled of the old wise.

b. To give an example or instance of.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 512 Ȝif þes newe reules weren [etc.]..[he] shulde have taught hem boþe and ensaumpled, boþe in his lif and spekinge. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 148 In what maner it is grevous, Right fain I wolde ensample here. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vi. 311 Crist ensamplid thilk greet pouerte. 1589 SPENSER *F. Q.* Pref., Homere..hath ensampled a good governour and a vertuous man. a 1599 — in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 16 He..Ensampled it by this most righteous deede.

2. To give an example to; to instruct by example. Also, to model (something, oneself) *by, upon*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 360 For Cristis lyf was þe beste, þat shulde ensaumple alle oþir. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 241 Wherof all other..Ensampled hem upon the dede. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 Of him that had the view of the Temple (for I cannot ensample you in all) take this small account. *Ibid* III. iv. 86 But if ever he had a true one [*sc.* sword], it must be made and ensampled by that of Chinons of England.

b. *intr.* To give an example (*to*).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 168 Forto ensaumple to othere men. *Ibid.* 314 For strengthe of her ensaumpling .. tho circumstauncis for which thei so ensampliden.

Ensampler (ensɑ·mplәɹ). Forms: 4 **ensamplaire, 4–5 ensaumpler.** [ad. OFr. *essamplaire*:—L. *exemplārium*, f. *exemplum* EXAMPLE. Cf. EXEMPLAR *sb.*]

a. A copy, pattern. **b.** A 'copy' of a book.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 87 Þou drawest alle þinges of þi souereyne ensampler. 1388 WYCLIF *Joshua* Prol., Men of my language, the whiche oure ensaumpleris deliten. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 412 Thei ouȝten be ensaumplers of moral vertues.

† **Ensa·mpling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENSAMPLE *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the vb. ENSAMPLE.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vi. 309 If eny ensaumpling schulde lette the seid endewing, it schulde be the ensaumpling of Crist. 1598 FLORIO, *Rasempiatura*, an ensampling.

Ensand, Ensandal: see EN- *pref.*1 1 b.

Ensanguine (ensæ·ŋgwin), *v.* [f. EN-1 + L. *sanguin-em* blood. Cf. It. *insanguinare.*] *trans.* To stain with blood.

1667 [see next]. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 509 In tyrannizing over, desolating, ensanguining, and dishonouring France. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cv. 29 The beloved Nile and other streams were all equally tainted and ensanguined.

Ensanguined (ensæ·ŋgwind), *ppl. a.* [f. ENSANGUINE *v.* + -ED1.]

1. Blood-stained, bloody.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 654 Now scatterd lies With Carcasses and Arms th' ensanguind Field. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 828 He lays them [the deer] quivering on the ensanguined snows. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 706 The ferocity of an ensanguined rabble. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xvii, The dust, which each deep vein Slaked with its ensanguined rain. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxix. 216 His eye was caught by the ensanguined object upon the rock.

b. *fig.*

1806 *Naval Mag.* XV. 243 The ensanguined fury with which it was fought. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 128 The most ensanguined pages of profane history. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 10/2 The turbulent and ensanguined history of Ireland.

2. *transf.* Dyed or stained blood-colour; crimson.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 217 Ensanguin'd hearts, clubs typical of strife. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Drury's Dirge* ix, Jealousy's ensanguin'd chalice, Mantling pours the orient wave. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Metempsychosis* 132 Liquid of the same ensanguined hue.

Ensate (e·nseɪt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *ensātus*, f. L. *ēnsis* sword: see -ATE.] Sword-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 277 The ensate or grassy ones [leaves] of Asphodeleæ.

Ensaumpel, -ul(le, etc., var. of ENSAMPLE.

†**Ensay·,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [prob. ad. Sp. *ensayar*; cf. OF. *ensayer.*] = ASSAY *v.* 4.

1740 tr. *Barbas' Metals, Mines, & Min.* 103 The people ..brought me some of the Oar to ensay it.

Ensayme, var. of ENSEAM *v.*1 *Obs.*

†**Ensca·le,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [? f. EN- *pref.*1 + SCALE (in music).] *trans.* ? To attune.

1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 115 When the flood Of devine fury, might enscale our Ears T' astonishment.

Enscance, obs. var. ENSCONCE.

Enscarf: see EN- *pref.*1 1 b.

†**Ensche·dule,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. EN-1 + SCHEDULE *sb.*] *trans.* To insert in a schedule; to write down on a list; to schedule.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 73 Whose Tenures and particular effects You haue enschedul'd briefely in your hands.

Enscheryching: see ENCHERISH.

†**Ensclau·ndre,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [Corrupt var. of ESCLANDRE.] *trans.* To bring scandal upon.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Eny riotour, oþer contekour, oþer such by whom þe fraternite myght be ensclaundred.

Ensconce (enskǫ·ns), *v.* Forms: 6 **enscance, 7 ensconse, 6–7 inskonce, -se, 6–8 insconce, -se, 6– ensconce.** [f. EN-1 + SCONCE *sb.*, small fortification, earthwork, prob. ad. OF. *esconse* hiding-place, place of shelter, whence *esconser* to hide, shelter, which may be the source of some of the uses of this verb. Cf. SCONCE *v.*

The form *enscance* in Barret suggests derivation from Du. *skans* = SCONCE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To furnish with 'sconces' or earthworks; to fortify. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* 12 b, A vaine opinion of insconsing of Sconces in the drie grounds of England. 1611 FLORIO, *Bastionare*, to ensconce, to blocke. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 674 To insconce the bridges, to stop the fords. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ensconce*, to intrench; to protect by a slight fortification.

absol. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 He is to enscance and fortifie as commodity and the place will permit.

† **2.** To shelter within or behind a fortification; also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 38, I must get a sconce for my head, and Insconce it to. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1515 He entertain'd a show, so seeming iust, And therein so ensconc't his secret euill, that, etc. a 1628 DENISON *Heav. Banq.* (1631) 80 The Israelites were insconsed with strong bulwarkes. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1349 A Fort of Error, to ensconce Absurdity and Ignorance. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud. Convers.* 21 'Tis my Complacency that Vest to have, T' insconce my Person from Frigidity. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. ¶ 79 (1740) 644 His Person .. is insconsed.

† **b.** *refl.* Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13 Wet grounds where they may ensconce themselves with small cost within little Ilands. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 6 Inskonsing my selfe euery two dayes, where I would leaue Garrisons for my retreat. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1115 He .. Insconc'd himself as formidable As could be underneath a Table.

fig. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlix, Against that time do I insconce me here Within the knowledge of mine owne desart. 1627 SPEED *England, etc.*, *Wales* xiv. § 3 The Country hath not naturall prouision to ensconce her selfe against the extremitie of winds and weather.

† **c.** *intr.* for *refl.*

1600 CAPT. SMITH in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 257, I would haue holden this course of insconsing euery two dayes march. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 416 The Fort where he ensconc'd. 1721 D'URFEY *New Operas* 250 E'er I could Ensconce, comes up this Devil agen.

3. *trans.* To establish in a place or position for the purpose **a.** of concealment; **b.** of security, comfort, 'snugness', etc. Chiefly *refl.*

a. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 97, I will ensconce mee behinde the Arras. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, He must discover where this Stewart hath ensconced himself. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxi. 155, I have been closely ensconced in an earth-covered wig-wam. 1849 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 329, [I] ensconced myself behind the sheltering bank blinds. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* xii. 147 Bodies of French skirmishers ensconced themselves in the undulations of the ground.

b. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 126 The parson, who was deeply ensconced in a high-backed oaken chair. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, Ensconcing themselves, in the warm chimney-corner. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art.* I. 121 A vine, emblematical of the church..the four doctors of the Latin church ensconced among its branches. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 73 His guest had ensconced himself in Forman's old study.

Hence **Ensco·ncing** *vbl. sb.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13 Their ensconcings in the drie grounds upon the Havens of England, are to small purpose. a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 31, I need no more insconsing now in Ram-alley.

Enscore, Enscreen, Enscroll: see EN- *pref.*1 3, 1 b, 2.

Ensculpture: see INSCULPTURE.

Enseal (ensī·l), *v. arch.* Forms: 4–5 **ensele,** (5 **enceyl**), 6–7 **enseal(l)e,** 5– **enseal.** Also 5–7 **inseal.** [a. OFr. *enseel-er, enceel-er, enseal-er*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *seel* (mod. *sceau*) SEAL.]

1. *trans.* To affix a seal to (a document); to attest or confirm by sealing.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Boþe to hold couenanz with scrite enselid þe dede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 112 In þe date of þe deuel þis dede I assele [*v.r.* ensele]. 1443 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 134 A speciall wille enceylyd with the seale of myn armes. 1466 in *Paston Lett.* No. 554. II. 284 Divers old deeds, some without date, insealed under autenticke seales. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 b, The heire of the disseysour that ensealeth the deede. a 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 175 The Statutes..require Indentures ensealed by the Electors to be tack'd to the Writ.

fig. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1016 For every thing he said there, Seemed as it insealed were. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 444 That one onely Sacrifice, which Christ .. did enseale, and Ratify with his owne precious body.

b. To put a seal or stamp upon (a measure or weight) in token of its being up to the standard.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 That it be made after the wyght ensealed accordynge to the kynges standard. c 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 15 That every Vintner have their pots and their measures sized and insealed after the standard of the University.

2. To close with a seal, seal up.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þis boke is cald garthen closed wel enseled. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 502. II. 187 A box enselyd with hys owyn seall. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 22 A boxe insealed with charters. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 110 A Box ensealed with writings. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged) I. 78 A well-shut house With keyless locks and doors ensealed.

fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 151 But this enseled [*v.r.* ensealed] til an other day.

Ensea·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENSEAL *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb ENSEAL. *lit.* and *fig.*

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 8 At the tyme of ensealynge of the proces for execucion. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 100 He himselfe geeveth them faith and his spirite, which is the insealyng of their myndes. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 386 At the Ensealing and Delivery hereof.

† **Ensea·ling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ENSEAL *v.* + -ING [2].] That enseals or confirms.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 278 b, They [Sacraments] doe confirme us, not as the very ensealing spirite himselfe doth, but as ensealing signes.

† **Ensea·lment.** *Obs.* [f. ENSEAL *v.* + -MENT.] The action of ensealing; that which enseals or confirms; a confirmation.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 92 Our Baptime is a certaine ..ensealement and Sacrament of our attonement with God.

† **Ensea·m,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 **ensayme.** [? f. next vb.] That which is enseamed or cleansed away; superfluous fat; scourings.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j a, Ensayme of an hawke is the grece.

† **Ensea·m,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **enceym,** 5–7 **ensayme, -seame,** (7 **ensaim, -sayn**), 6– **enseam**; also 7–8 **inseame.** [ad. OF. **ensaime-r* (cf. *ensemer* in Cotgr.), altered form of *essaimer* (mod. *esseimer, essimer*), f. *es-*, L. *ex-* + OF. (**saim*), *sain* grease (mod. *sain-doux* lard):—med. L. *sagīmen* stuffing. Cf. SEAM *sb.* grease, lard.]

1. *trans.* To cleanse (a hawk, later also a horse) of superfluous fat.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 Withdrawe his mete in the mewe sevennyghe and wasch it eche tyme, and sumtyme with vinegre til he be enceymyd. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j a, It is tyme for to fede hir with wash mete and to begynne to ensayme hire. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Ware Hawke* 78 She was not clene ensaymed. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* in *Edin. Rev.* (1872) Oct. 356 How you shall enseame a hawke, or give her castings and scourings. 1598 FLORIO, *Alenare*, to enseame a horse. 1611 COTGR., *Ensemer*, to inseam; unfatten. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 55 Till you have enseamed him [your hunting horse], hardned his flesh, taken away his inward grease. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 340 If you bee in the way of ensayning your horse. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 69 Twenty days before we enseam a falcon.

¶ b. (See quot.: perh. only a misapprehension.)

1611 COTGR., *Affiner*, to feed or inseame with hay; to stall-feed.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* of the hawk: To become clear of superfluous fat, etc.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij a, As she ensayneth hir fete will wax yolow and smothe. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 62 Reasonable time .. that she may inseame inwardly, and outwardly together.

Hence **Ensea·ming** *vbl. sb.*

c 1575 *Perfect Bk. Sparhawkes* (1886) 15 Ensayming is to take her gresynes and foulnes awaye. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 45 No one of the other sort of hawks is in a quarter of that danger in their inseaming that she is in.

† **Ensea·m,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *enseimer* (now *ensimer*); OFr. *ensaimer*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + OF. **saim, sain*: see ENSEAM *v.*[1]] *trans.* To load with grease. Hence **Ensea·med** *ppl. a. fig.*

The Fr. word is now used only in sense 'to grease (cloth)', whence perh. the fig. use in Shaks.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 57 Hee is not enseamed with much fatnesse, but is all of muscles and senues. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 92 In the ranke sweat of an enseamed bed.

Enseam (ensī·m), *v.*[3] Also 7–8 **inseam.** [f. EN-[1] + SEAM *sb.* and *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To sew or stitch up in. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 35 A jewel .. which one stale away and enseamed it in his thigh. *Ibid.* (1657) 66 Jupiter halted when Bacchus was enseamed in his thigh.

2. To mark as with a seam. Cf. SEAM *v.*

1621 BEAUM. & FL. 4 *Plays in One, Triumph of Death* vi, Take him dead-drunk now, without repentance, His lechery inseam'd upon him. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 544 Deep o'er his knee inseam'd, remain'd the scar. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 79 Gray men enseamed with many a scar.

† **Ensea·m,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure etymology: cf. ME. *in same, inseme* together; also ON. *semja* to put together.] *trans.* ? To bring together. **a.** To include or contain together. **b.** To introduce to company.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 35 And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe enseames Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streames. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 16 Beaupres, come I'le enseame thee: Ladies .. I haue heere a friend that I would gladlie enter in your Graces.

† **Ensea·r,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + *sear*, SERE *a.*] *trans.* To dry up.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 187 Enseare thy Fertile and Conceptious wombe.

† **Ensea·rch,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. OF. *encerche*, f. *encerchier*: see next vb.] The action of the vb. ENSEARCH; search.

a 1509 *Instr. Hen. VII to Ambass.* in *Brit. Mag.* II. 403 The kings..servants..shall make inquisician, and enserche. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 191/2 The churche by dilygent enserche, fyndeth the life of a man holy. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 3 After enquery and ensertche made for them, dyvers came unto my handes. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* I. (1628) 11 Such insearch and enquirie as he most dilligently made.

Ensearch (ensə·ɹtʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4–5 **encerche,** 4–6 **enserch(e, -searche,** (6 **ensertche**), 6– **ensearch.** Also 6 **inserch e, -search(e.** [ME. *encerche(n, enserche(n*, ad. OF. *encerchier, enserchier*, f. *en* (see EN-[1]) + *cerchier* (Fr. *chercher*) to SEARCH.]

1. *trans.* To look carefully through (a country, place, book or document); to examine, pry into, scrutinize, search. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 37 Thou .. hast enserchid alle my necessaryes of hows. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxxi (1839) 314 For to encerche tho Contrees. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 71 It is no nede me forto..encerche the writingis of Doctouris. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ix. (1883) II. 110 He folowing with his swerde redy drawen wolde therwith enserche the bedde, cofers, and all other places of his chambre. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 965/2 Studiously to ensearch and peruse the places of holy Scripture. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. Ep. Ded., If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure..at vacant houres to insearch it, you shall find therein etc. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 124 But to ensearch the cursed cold [soil] is hard.

fig. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 117 Graunte þat we may oure silf to enserche & se. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* M vj b, But if he diligently enserche his own harte. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* F iij b, An ungodly curiositee to ensearche the secrets of Nature. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K vj b, Let us insearche and trye our selves, and turne to God againe. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvii. 29 If we giue repulses, we are presently .. insearched for the cause.

2. To seek for (a person or thing); to inquire after. Also with *out.*

1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* i. 6 Whiche souȝten .. not the Lord nether enserchiden hym. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 203 Pease men shulde enserche with besinesse. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 3, I dyd my effectuall devoire to ensertche out suche bokes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 39 We must now seke out and enserch the veray true commyn wele.

3. To search into (facts, errors, etc.); to inquire into, investigate. Also with obj. sentence: To inquire.

c 1400 *Prymer in Eng.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 130 That thou enquere my wickidnesse and enserche my synne. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* IV. iii. Wks. III. 171 Then we will enserch whether it may be a sacrament or no. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gou.* 61 Than wolde he diligently ensearche, of what perfection their woorkes were. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 35 Cambrensis insearcheth diverse philosophicall reasons in finding out the cause. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 30 Would ensearch the default, and then certifie the good man of the house thereof.

4. *intr.* To make search; to inquire.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xix. 18 Whanne moost bisily enscerchynge thei fynden, etc. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 232 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 306 Enserche no fyr þen falles to the. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 152 Tholomeus .. was he .. that most enserched of the sterres. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxv. 184 Enserchynge thorugh his landes for suche a knyght. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 6 To enserch or make any inquerie thereof. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 15, I wil that ye ensearch foorthwith, and it reueale to me.

† **Ensea·rcher.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **enserchere,** 5–6 **enserchour,** 6 **enserchor, insearcher.** [f. ENSEARCH *v.* + -ER: in ME. a. OF. *encerchere, -eor.*] One who searches, pries, or inquires into.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiv. 22 Who thenketh out the weles of hym in his herte..goende aftir it as enserchere. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 55 (Add. MS.) The first of you is a stronge werriour, The second best counseiloure, and the thirde the sotelest enserchour. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 3 A desirous enserchour of the secretes of nature. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 9/1 Cambrensis..was a curious insearcher therof.

† **Ensea·rching,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENSEARCH *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb ENSEARCH; the action of looking for, or inquiring into.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. iii, What auailiþ grete enserching of hidde & derke þinges? 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 The inserchinge, finding and wasshinge of the saide tinne. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 11 Tacitus a man curious in the insearching..for the originall of the Germans.

Enseat: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

† **Enseel** (ensī·l), *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 **ensile.** [f. EN-[1] + SEEL *v.*] *trans.* To stitch up the eyelids of (a hawk).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, He most take with hym needell and threde to ensile the hawkes that ben takien. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–80 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Enseem: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Ense·er,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **inseer.** [f. EN-[1] + SEER.] One who sees or looks into (anything).

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 293/1 This leude book..by a good inseer may be understande. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 20 God..is onely the enseer and sercher of herte and mynde.

Ensege, -segge, var. of ENSIEGE.

Enseigne, -eyne, -eygne, obs. ff. ENSIGN.

Enseignment, var. of ENSIGNMENT.

† **Ensei·se,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *enseisir, ensaisir*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *saisir* to SEISE.] *trans.* To put (a person) in possession.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxiii, That segge schalle ensese him atte a session.

Ensemble (ãnsãbl'), *adv.* and *sb.* Also 5 **insamble.** [a. Fr. *ensemble*:—late L. *insimul*, f. *in* in + *simul* at the same time.]

† **A.** *adv.* Together, at the same time. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 457 And when hit is boylet ensemble in the settynge doune, put therto a lytel vynegur. 1494 FABYAN VII. 482 The .ii. cardynallys ensemble sped theim vnto Parys. *Ibid.* VII. 574 Vpon the .vii. daye in lyke wyse played insamble an Henauder, and one Iohn Standysshe, esquyer. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 417 For ffrantiknes and wylfulnes and brayules ensembyll, The nebbis of a lyon they make to trete and trembyll.

‖ **B.** *sb.* (Only as Fr.)

1. All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the general effect (of a person's appearance, a whole work of art, etc.). Also **Tout ensemble** (tutãsãnb'l) [Fr. *tout* all] in same sense.

1703 TAIT *Portrait-Roy. H. M. Picture* Notes 22 There must be, what Painters call, an agreement of the Tout Ensemble. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 70 All these trifling things..collectively form that pleasing *je ne sçais quoi*, that *ensemble* which they are utter strangers to. 1782 POWNALL *Antiq.* 81 The *ensemble* of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. xl, The 'tout ensemble' of his movements wore a Grace. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Cr* v. 108 One might almost call his ensemble slovenly to-day. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. ix. 126 The proportions of its body and limbs in their ensemble and details, are nearly the same. 1879 BURNHAM *Patagonia* iii. 37 A shaggy beard and moustache completed the toutensemble of his really striking face.

2. *Mil.*

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Ensemble*, together; the exact execution of the same movements, performed in the same manner, and by the same motions.

† **Ense·mble,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *ensemble-r* in same sense. Cf. ASSEMBLE.] *trans.* To bring together, assemble; also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

a 1300 *Leg. St Gregory* 982 Þe cardinals al togider come, Ensemblede þai were alle þo. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5467 Þay ensemblede þanne to-gadre anon. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) II By very charite were they [the hermits] ensembled, alied and unyed. 1533 MORE *Apol* xlvii. Wks. 920/2 Openly by day they ensembled themselfe together to the nounber of an hundred.

† **Ense·mbly.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 **ensemble.** [a. OF. *ensemblee*, f. *ensembler*: see prec.] = ASSEMBLY.

c 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 21 in Hazl. *F. P. P.* (1864) 13 With ryall fests and feyr ensemblè, With all yᵉ lordys of that contrè: With hym ther gan thei dwell.

† **Ense·mplary.** *Obs.* Also 4 **ensamplarie.** [app. a doublet of ENSAMPLER; Gower's use suggests that he regarded it as f. ENSAMPLE + -ERY.] Examples collectively; example in the abstract.

1393 GOWER *Conf* II. 292 A tale .. Which is of olde ensamplarie *Ibid.* III. 48 [History] is of great ensemplary Ayein the vice of sorcery.

Ensence, -ense, obs. forms of INCENSE.

Ensense, obs. form of INSENSE *v.*, to instruct.

† **Ensent,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. next.] Assent.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 317 Þoru ensent of hyr tueye sones.

† **Ense·nt,** *v. Obs.* In 3–4 **encent, -senti.** [var. of ASSENT.] *intr.* To assent or consent *to.*

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 280 Þe pope makede him dauncherous: and nolde ensenti þer-to 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 171 Þe kyng þoru ys conseyl encented wel her to. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 81 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 He ne dude neuere lecherie: ne neuere ensentede þerto.

Ensen3e, -3he, -ye, -yhe, obs. ff. ENSIGN.

Ensepulchre (ense·pŭlkəɹ), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + SEPULCHRE.] *trans.* To put into a sepulchre; to entomb. Also *transf.*

1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerusalem* (1821) 160 The vast common doom ensepulchres the world. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, Cities .. ensepulchred beneath the flood. 1841 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* L. 390 The oblivious gulf, whose mazy gloom Ensepulchres so many things. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin Poems* 146 Let the wolves' black maws ensepulchre Their brother beast.

Enseraph: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Enserch, obs. form of ENSEARCH.

† **Ense·rchise.** *Obs.* [as if a. OF. **encerchise*, f. *encerchier* to ENSEARCH.] A search, inquiry.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 195 Thus was he wonte..One suche enserchise busily to abyde.

† **Ense·rred,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EN-[1] + SERE + -ED [1].] Furnished with 'scres' (defined in *Bk. St. Albans* as 'the skin on the legs').

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij a, This hawke has..a faire enseryd legge.

Enserf: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Ensew(e, obs. forms of ENSUE.

Enshade (enʃē·d), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + SHADE *sb.*] *trans.* To envelop in shade.

18.. HALL CAINE *After Sunset* in Sharp *Sonnets this Cent.* (1886) 38 While we lie Enshaded, lulled, beneath heaven's breezeless sky.

Enshadow, Enshawl: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Ensheath(e (enʃī·þ, -ð), *v.* Also 7 **insheath.** [f. EN-[1] + SHEATH *sb.*, SHEATHE *v.*] *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a sheath.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 My throat..hath quite swallow'd vp and ensheath'd my tongue. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. III. 39 The velvet scabbard that insheatheth it. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 8/2 By the triple partition of its tendon, it ensheaths the lumbar muscles. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II vi. § 9 In the young heart .. A love large as life, deep and changeless as death, Lay ensheathed.

Hence **Enshea·thing** *ppl. a.*

1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 317 The ensheathing columns were roughly handled.

Enshell, Enshelter: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

† **Enshield,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Usually taken as = *enshielded*, pa. pple. of next, which suits the apparent sense; but the accent is peculiar. Perh. f. EN-^{1} + SHIELD *sb.*] ? Shielded, concealed.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 80 These blacke Masques Proclaime an en-shield beauty.

Enshield (enʃī·ld), *v. rare.* [f. EN-^{1} + SHIELD *v.*] *trans.* To guard or screen as with a shield.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 293 This altar will Enshield us all 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant. T.* 301 The frail, trembling child stood still enshielded by Olof's arms.

Enshore, obs. form of INSHORE.

Enshrine (enʃrəi·n), *v.* Also 6–8 **inshrine,** (6 **enshryne,** 7 **inscrine**). [f. EN-^{1} + SHRINE.]

1. *trans.* To enclose (a sacred relic, the image of a deity or saint) in a shrine; to place (a revered or precious object) in an appropriate receptacle.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xiii. (1612) 60 Philoctes .. His ashes did conuay To Italy, inshrined in his Temple there to stay. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i, Though but a ducat, We will enshrine it as a holy relic. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 719 To inshrine Belus or Serapis thir Gods. *a* 1744 POPE *Wife of Bath* 249 [The tomb] where enshrin'd the great Darius lay. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* I. 267 The remains of those saints and monarchs which lie enshrined in the adjoining chapels. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 413 The snake-devouring ibis these inshrine.

fig. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 119 Burgonie Inshrines thee in his heart. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. vii. 98 Next to his bosom in whom she [Eve] was inscrined. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 598 True image of the Father.. enshrined In fleshly tabernacle. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Verses to Knight* (R.) In whose transcendent mind Are wisdom, purity, and truth enshrined. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 264 Papal orthodoxy sat enshrined in the Escurial.

humorously. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ix. 89 He was, ere the church-bell ceased, enshrined in the family pew

† **b.** To conceal as within a shrine. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 80 Thee stars imparted no light..And the moon enshryned with closet clowdye remayned. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 188 What booteth that celestiall ray, If it in darkness be enshrined ever.

2. To contain as a shrine does; to serve as a shrine for (something sacred or precious). Also *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. 128 The greatest God of all My brest inshrines. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. iii. (1866) 41 A poetical shape..enshrining an inner and a deeper truth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I xxi. 266 The first warm snows..enshrine the flowery growths.

Hence **Enshri·ned** *ppl. a.* **Enshri·nement,** the action of enshrining, in quot. *fig.*; also *concr.* that which enshrines or envelopes; in *pl.* the surroundings. **Enshri·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 135 The slant sunbeam Falls on the arms inshrined. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 717 This mystery, in all its enshrinements, has the rædes of Egypt striven to express. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 8 The enshrinement of the Christian faith In sign and symbol. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 271 The enshrining of his glorious divinity in them.

Enshroud (enʃrau·d), *v.* Also 7 **inshrowd.** [f. EN-^{1} + SHROUD.] *trans.* To cover as with a shroud; to envelope completely; to hide from view. Also *fig.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Venus enshrowds theym with a thick fog. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, In gloomy vaile of night, Inshrowd the pale beams of thy borrowed light. 1761 CHURCHILL *Apol.* 4 They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 200 Trails of thick blue mist enshroud The green far-gleaming glens. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxiii. 243 The crimes..were enshrouded in the deepest mystery.

Hence **Enshrou·ded** *ppl. a.*

1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* ii, Nothing but the small, cold worm Fretteth thine enshrouded form.

† **Ensie·ge,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 **ensegge.** [f. next vb.] Siege; in phrase *to lay ensiege.*

? *a* 1500 *MS. Lincoln* A i. 17 f. 4 (Halliw.) He went unto the citee of Tyre, and layde ensegge abowte it.

† **Ensie·ge,** *v. Obs.* In 4 **ensege, -segge.** [a. OF. *enseger, -segger* (mod.F. *assiéger*). Cf. ASSIEGE.] *trans.* To besiege. Also *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 Titus and Waspasian . ensegiden Jerusalem. *Ibid.* II. 155 Pei ensegen þe soulis of men. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1337 Ensegge all þa cetese be the salte strandez. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 When twa rewmes er at were and owþer party ensegez citee, toune or castell.

Ensient (ensie·nt), *a. Law.* Later spelling of *enseint* = ENCEINTE.

1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 359 A natural child of which a particular woman is ensient. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 181 If.. his said wife should be ensient with one or more children.

Hence **Ensie·nture,** the state of being with child, pregnancy. 1775 in ASH.

Ensiew, obs. form of ENSUE.

† **Ensi·ferous,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *ēnsi-s* sword + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] That bears a sword.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

Ensiform (e·nsifɔ̄m), *a. Biol.* [f. L. *ensi-s* sword; see -FORM.] Sword-shaped. (Often said of leaves.) *Ensiform cartilage,* a cartilage appended to the sternum or breast-bone.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* Belowe in the furcule is an addycyon cartylagynous called Ency forme. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiv. 155 Linnaeus calls them Ensiform or sword-shaped. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 324 Ensiform antennæ. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 151 Leaves ensiform, with parallel veins. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 300 The diaphragm is attached to the ensiform cartilage and several ribs.

Ensight, obs. form of INSIGHT.

Ensign (e·nsəin). Forms: 4, 6 **an-, as-, ensen3e, -3he, -ye, -yhe,** 4 **ensaigne,** 5–7 **ensigne,** 5 **ensygne,** 6 **enseigne, essen3e,** (6 **insigne,** 8 **insign**), 6– **ensign.** See also ANCIENT *sb.*^{2}, INSIGNE. [a. OF. *enseigne, enseine, ensaigne, ansigne,* corresp. to Pr. *enseigna, ensegna, essenha,* Cat. *insignia,* It. *insegna*:—L. *insignia,* pl. of *insigne,* neut. of *insignis* adj., f. *in* + *signum* sign.

The INSIGNE used in sense 4 by some writers late in 18th c. and in 19th is prob. intended as Lat., and is therefore treated as a distinct word.]

† **1.** A signal; a rallying or battle-cry, watch-word. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 378 Hys assenȝhe gan he cry. *Ibid.* V. 323 His ensenȝhe mycht heir him cry. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 161 The Duke..cride his ensigne. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3347 Thar essenȝeis lowd thai gon to cry. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 86 The hyrdis ensenȝe loud wp trumpis sche.

2. A sign, token, characteristic mark. *arch.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 85 Entyse them to lawghe and jape by ony dysordynate ensignes or tokenes. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I i. 3 a/1 In exposynge to hym very ensygnes of his vyage and clothynge. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III vi, We see no Ensigns of a Wedding here. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I. i, Are these the ensigns of so coarse a fellow? 1644 *Jus Pop.* 48 The prime ensignes of Majestie, which consists in making Lawes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xii 132 The Beard is the ensigne of manhood. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 84 From these three strong marks and ensigns of superiority. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I. 206 A well-dressed man, with all the ensigns of respectability and good-fellowship about him.

¶ *humorously.* Cf. 5 and Fr. *enseigne* signboard.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 90 There was never a card in her window, whilst those ensigns in her neighbours' houses would remain exposed..for months together.

3. A conventional sign; an emblem, badge.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 123 The Olive was wont to be the ensigne of peace. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 46 Whether this fillet..was a badge of Religion, or only an Ensign of piety. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 55 P 4 My mother appeared again without the ensigns of sorrow. 1825 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. x. 209 She left those ensigns of authority, the keys, in his possession. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 22. 33 The Sculptor raises a tomb, and covers it with the ensigns of piety and death.

4. *esp.* A badge or symbol of dignity or office; chiefly *pl.* = L. *insignia*; also, heraldic arms or bearings.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 53 Sceptour and croun, And of justice wthir ensenȝeis seyr. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 3 Thoffice .. of an archebyshop .. with all tokens, insignes and ceremonies thereunto lawfully belongyng. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 15 Having in his hands the Ensigne meet .. A Golden Scepter and a Crown of Bays. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2653/3 Then the King put on the Blue Ribon with the George, Garter King at Arms reading the usual Admonitions upon the putting on each of the said Ensigns. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 359 The ornaments and insigns of a family. 1750 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 125 There is nothing .. but a black marble table, ornamented with ensigns armorial 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 77/2 A new order was instituted by her Danish Majesty..the ensign of which is a cypher of her Majesty's name. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 428 A white robe was the ensign of their dignity. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 226 Two fine Saker falcons..his pets, the ensign and crest of his tribe.

5. A military or naval standard; a banner, flag.

In British nautical use applied *spec.* to a flag with a white, blue or red field, and the union in the corner. Since 1864 the ensign of the Royal Navy and the Royal Yacht Squadron has been white, that of the naval reserve, of ships in the service of public offices, and of certain yacht clubs, blue, and the 'merchant ensign' red. (See *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 9 s.v. *Flag.*)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1200 And that was he that bare the ensaigne Of worship. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix. 45 Charge thame thar ensenȝeis for to rais on hycht. 1592 GARRARD *Art Warre* 65 The valiant Alferus with his ensigne in one hand and his sword in another. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* 79 We are wont to fight cheerfully under this ensign abroad. 1707 *Royal Proclam.* 28 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4356/1 We have..thought fit .to Order and Appoint the Ensign Described on the .. Margent hereof, to be Worn on Board all Ships. 1838 *Hist. Record 3rd Regt. Foot* 27 And each Company had a colour which was designated an ensign. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems* (1877) I. 85, I still bear on The conquering Tartar ensigns through the world.

b. *transf.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 175 Lycia, where Xanthus doth display The silver ensigns of his waves. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems* 26 Then flowers their drowsy eyelids raise, Their silken ensigns each displays.

† **6.** A body of men serving under one banner; a company, troop. Sometimes used to render the L. *cohors* or *ordo. Obs.*

The number of men in an 'ensign' seems to have varied from 100 to 500.

1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. x. 328 The Bishops of Colen and Treves..did send unto the Emperor 1500 horse, and six ensigns of foot. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* (1591) Annot. 51 The Hastati were diuided againe into ten Ensignes, or *ordines.* 1584 BALNUIS *Lett.* in Keith *Hist. Ch. & State Scotl.* (1734) App. 44 (Jam.) The payment of our futemen extendis monethlie everie Ansenye (whiche are now sex in number) to 200*l.* sterl. 1590 J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 8 b, Our English Milicia of footmen monie yeares past, did consist of bands but of 100 to an Ensigne. *Ibid.* 9 b, At which time their bands did consist of five hundred to everie Ensigne. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xl. 51 Valerius .. set forth from mount Cœlius certaine ensignes [*cohortes*] of his best and choice souldiors. 1630 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 17 She commanded Count Mansfeldt to goe before with 16 ensignes, of her best Foote.

7. The soldier who carries the ensign; a standard-bearer. See ANCIENT *sb.*^{2} Formerly commissioned officers of the lowest grade in the infantry bore this title, which has been replaced by that of sub-lieutenant.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 225 Alexander Bog ansenyie to capitane Daniel Meluile with the said enseynie, and lxx suddartis. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 89 Let the Ensigne be a man of good accompte. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 19 Ensign Savage, that young Martial Spark. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 51 His Ensign was Mr. Thunder. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 309 The sons of many of the noblest and wealthiest families are ensigns and lieutenants. 1846 M. CULI OCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 559 The mortality of captains from battle is double that of ensigns.

8 † **a.** transl. Fr. *enseigne de vaisseau,* midshipman (*obs.*). **b.** In the U.S. navy, the designation of the lowest rank of commissioned officers.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4420/7 Mr. de Villeville, Ensign of the Ship. 1886 *Encycl. Amer.* III. 819 Officers of the Navy ..Ensign, ranking with Second Lieutenant in the Army.

9. *Comb.,* as *ensign-staff* (in sense 5).

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 His Boltsprit carried away our Ensign-Staff. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 269 Nailed the Flag to the ensign staff.

Ensign (ensəi·n), *v. Obs.* exc. *Her.* Forms: 5–6 **ensigne, -sygne,** 5 **enseigne, -seygne, enseyne,** (6 **ensine, -syne,** 7– **ensign**). Also 5 **inseygne,** 6 **insygne,** 6–8 **insigne.** [a. OF. *ensignier, enseigner,* corresp. to Pr. *enseignar,* Cat. *ensenyar,* Sp. *enseñar,* Pg. *ensinar,* It. *insegnare*:—med.L. *insignāre,* f. *in* (see IN-) + *signum* sign.]

† **1.** *trans.* To indicate, point out, show. Also *absol.* to give indications. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, As to the waye that he had holden he enseigned to the lady. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 288/3 Why callest thou them traitours whiche ben Doctours and enseygne the lyf perdurable. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C iij, But I can nat coniect what may shewe and ensygne the tyme. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 67 a, He did ensigne theim in time to come a terrible iudgemente. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 29 a, The matter ought afore to be put into the vessels, as this letter X insigneth to us.

† **2.** To direct (a person) *to* an object; to instruct, inform. Also with double acc.: To teach (a person, a thing). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 He is taught, enseygned and norisshed in his yougth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 74 b, Wylle ye that I enseygne and teche you howe ye shal mowe escape from alle euyll. 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 236 A folysshe Father full hardly shall ensyne His sone to good lyfe. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 [The Caporall] himselfe ensigning and teaching the Bisognios. *Ibid.* III i. 33 Ensigning them the vse of their weapon.

3. † **a.** To mark with a distinctive sign or badge; also, to serve as a badge of (*obs.*). **b.** *Her.* To distinguish (a charge) by a significant mark or ornament placed upon it, as a crown, coronet, or mitre.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 71 The Cocke aboue other birdes is ensigned with a peculiare Creste. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Centrie* 138 Princes..which do insigne their chapeau and helme with a crowne of flowers and crosses. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. (1660) 5 Osyris bare a Scepter royall, insigned on the top with an Eye. 1610 JONSON *Prince Henry's Barriers,* Henry but join'd the roses, that ensign'd Particular families. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 150 The sixteenth is Argent, a man's Heart Gules, ensigned with a Crown Or. 1868 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 272 A warrior ensign'd with a various crown. 1842 M. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (1875) II. App. 148 A cross ensigned by XP. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 96 Archbishops and Bishops..ensign their Shields with their Mitres.

† **Ensign-bea·rer.** *Obs.* One who carried a company's ensign; = ENSIGN 7.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 89 The ensigne bearer ought, when the warre is ended, to deliuer up to hys captayne agayne hys Ensigne. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 134 Alexander Bog ansenȝie bearer to Capitane Meluill. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 72 An Ensigne-bearer..was slaine. 1672 VENNE *Mil. Observations, Exercise Foot* 177.

Ensigncy (e·nsəinsi). [f. ENSIGN *sb.* + -CY (cf. *captaincy*).] The rank or position of an ensign in the army.

1767 HUGH KELLY, etc. *Babler* II. 166 A paltry little ensigncy. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 227, I purchased an ensigncy. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 239 Recommended for the first vacant ensigncy in the 33rd regiment. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* xvii. 227 Accepting an ensigncy from the hands of Washington.

Ensignhood (e·nsəinhud). *nonce-wd.* [f. ENSIGN *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state of being an ensign.

1842 MRS. GORE in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 569 The first fortnight of escape from cubhood to ensignhood.

† **Ensi·gnment.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *enseignement,* f. *enseigner* to teach; cf. ENSIGN *v.* and -MENT.]

1. a. The action or process of showing or teaching, instruction; **b.** *concr.* that which is taught, a lesson; also, a means of instruction.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 107 He that hath the brayne nesshe, thynne and clere is swifte and good of enseynement and techynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour*

Lilj, I shalle telle yow what Salamon therof seyth in the book of thenseygnement. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 154 And whan all y^ people come soo togyder at this ensygnement. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vi. 177 A ryght profytable insygnement of the practyse that the confessour ought to holde. 1575 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) 93 He ensued not the ensygnementes nor the doctryne of the dyuyne sapyence. 1600 Holland *Livy* V. li. 812 We are made an example and ensignement [*documento*] to the whole world.

2. A badge or symbol of office; = Ensign 4.

1567 R. Mulcaster *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 121 A white quoife of silke: whiche is the principal and chief insignement of habite wherewith serjeantes at lawe in their creation are decked. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 703 King Edward also deuised..distinctive habites and ensignements, whereof the principall was the azure Garter.

†**E·nsignship.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Ensign *sb.* + -ship.] = Ensigncy.

1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 44 Sales of Ensignships, Adjutancies, Quarter-Master-ships, etc.

Ensilage (e·nsilédʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *ensilage*, f. *ensiler*: see Ensile *v.*]

1. The process of preserving green fodder in a silo or pit, without having previously dried it.

1881 *Salem* (Mass.) *Gas.* 10 June 1/2 On ensilage of Green Forage Crops in Silos. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* No 278. 114 Ensilage is the packing of green forage in air- and water-tight structures. 1882 *Times* 30 Nov. 11 The object of ensilage is to maintain the sap as nearly as possible in its original state. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Nov. 2/4 Norfolk is the county where the ensilage of fodder is most practised.

2. The material resulting from the process.

1881 *Echo* 11 June 1/6 Ensilage..is produced by cutting green fodder of different kinds when well matured..and pressing it down in water-tight pits, subsequently also made air-tight. 1882 *Times* 30 Nov. 11 About 3 in. of the ensilage was found to be mouldy.

3. *attrib.*

1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 150 Five separate manufacturers advertised ensilage cutters. 1888 *Times* 24 July 13/1 Those who were prepared to make ensilage stacks.

Ensilage (e·nsilédʒ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To subject to the ensilage process; to convert into ensilage. Hence **E·nsilaged** *ppl. a.*

1883 *West Chester Pa. Republican* VI. No. 37. 4 An ensilaged crop. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 274 Pease, oats, maize, and vetches might be ensilaged together. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 149 Preserving green fodder by ensilaging it.

Ensilate (e·nsilet), *v.* [f. Fr. *ensil-er* + -ate.] = Ensilage *v.*

1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 May, Green forage should be ensilated without mixture of any dry substances.

Ensile (ensəi·l), *v.* [ad. F. *ensile-r*, ad. Sp. *ensilar*, f. *en-* (see En-¹) + *silo* (see Silo) pit for preserving green fodder, repr. L. *sīrus* a. Gr. σῖρός, σειρός underground granary.] *trans.* To put (forage) into a silo for preservation; to convert into ensilage. Hence **Ensi·led** *ppl. a.*, **Ensi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/3 Of the 24 tons of grass ensiled in June it was calculated that there was at least 21 tons available for winter use. 1885 *Spectator* 21 Feb. 249 Lucern, red clover, and spurrey have all been successfully ensiled. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 5/1 Alcoholic silage is produced by the action of the cells of the ensiled plants. *Ibid.*, The ensiling of immature fodder.

Ensile: see Enseel.

E·nsilist. [f. Ensile + -ist.] One who preserves his crops by ensilage.

1883 *Hibernia* July 103/2 Concrete has been adopted by many ensilists.

Ensilver: see En- *pref.*¹ 1 b.

†**Ensi·ndon,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. En-¹ + Sindon.] *trans.* To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth.

1609 Davies *Holy Rood* I. vi. Now doth this..Synaxie.. Ensindon Him with choicest Draperie.

Ensine, obs. form of Ensign.

†**Ensi·se.** *Obs.*⁻° [var. of Assize.]

1721-1800 Bailey, *Ensise*, quality, stem *O(ld word)*.

Ensisternal (ensistə·rnăl), *a.* [f. L. *ensi-s* sword + mod.L. *stern-um*, Gr. στέρν-ον breast-bone + -al.] 'Relating to the ensiform cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Ensky (enskəi·), *v.* [f. En-¹ + Sky.] *trans.* To place in the sky or in heaven; *pass.* only.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 34, I hold you as a thing en-skied, and sainted. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Odes* Wks. 1765 I. 255 Thou seem'st chang'd; all sainted, all ensky'd. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 226 Of seraphim he who is most en-sky'd. 1858 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* 136 This truth 's a star, Too deep-enskied for all to see.

Hence **Enskie·d** *ppl. a.*

1852 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 109 The most majestic of the enthroned and enskied Madonnas.

Enslave (enslē·v), *v.* Also 7-8 **inslave.** [f. En-¹ + Slave.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to slavery; to make a slave of. Also *absol.*

1656 Cowley *Davideis* II. (1710) I. 348 Enslav'd, and sold to Ashur by his Sins. 1793 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 12) 539 Much less can it give a right to kill, torture, abuse, plunder, or even to enslave, an enemy, when the war is over. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 277 Prevent them from..enslaving their brethren, of whatever complexion. 1867 Pearson *Hist. Eng.* I. 50 The ungrateful freedman might be enslaved again. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 348 Scipio..had moved forward from his head quarters at Tunis, plundering and enslaving as he went.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To reduce to political 'slavery', deprive of political freedom.

a. 1643 Prynne *Treachery & Disloy. Papists* II. 43 (R.) Corrupt publicke officers and judges of late times..have endeavoured to enslave both us and our posterities. 1660 R. Coke *Just. Vind.* 18 A nation may enslave it self by its too much wit. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 64 May with the same army enslave us. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 297 Such an army..was not very likely to enslave five millions of Englishmen. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* x. 241 She [Florence] was enslaved, she, once the freest of the free.

β. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Cock & Fox* 384 Joseph..Who by a dream inslav'd th' Egyptian land. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Prov. Mass.* iv. 425 Confederating..to inslave the Dutch.

b. In moral or intellectual sense: To render (a person) a 'slave' to passion, habit, superstition, etc.

a. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* III xxi, Who doth enslave himself too strictly to words. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 28 Those whose consciences are not wholly enslaved to their fancies. 1738 Wesley *Hymn, From whence these dire Portents around* vi, Let Sin no more my Soul enslave! 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 110 All spirits are enslaved which serve things evil. 1825 Lytton *Zicci* 24, I am enslaved by her beauty. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 5 (1882) 315 Luther declared man to be utterly enslaved by original sin. 1884 Church *Bacon* IX. 223 His Latin, without enslaving itself to Ciceronian types..is singularly forcible and expressive.

β. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. viii. (1675) 218 To which unbridl'd Passions hurry the criminally unhappy Persons they have Inslav'd. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 301 Pleasure inslaves us by often indulging. 1746 Hurd *Remarks Weston's Enquiry* (R.), Inslaved to the tenets of a conceited philosophy.

Enslaved (enslē·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. Enslave *v.* + -ed¹.] Reduced to slavery. Also *fig.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 797 The conquerd also, and enslav'd by Warr. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 34 France and other inslaved countries. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 139 The enslaved minister of that captive king. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves*, Not yet enslaved, not wholly vile, O Albion! 1859 Ld. Broughton *Italy* II. 224 The enslaved subjects of the Cæsars.

Hence **Ensla·vedness.**

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Enslavement (enslē·vmĕnt). [f. Enslave *v.* + -ment.] The action of enslaving; the state of being enslaved.

1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 474 Returning to a fresh Enslavement to their Enemies. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 136 The unjust enslavement of Italy. 1839 J. Brenan (*title*), Old and New Logic, shewing how Lord Bacon delivered the Mind from its 2000 years' Enslavement under Aristotle. 1844 Lord Brougham *Brit. Const.* (1862) Introd. 21 No alternations of enslavement and emancipation. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. (1862) VI. 67 How lamentably they [Greek philosophers] were hampered by enslavement to the popular phraseology.

Enslaver (enslē·vəɹ). [f. Enslave *v.* + -er.] One who enslaves; *esp.* the woman by whose charms a man is 'enslaved'.

1727 Swift *To Stella*, Enslavers of mankind! Base kings, and ministers of state. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* lxv. (1804) 474 The delicate nerves of my fair Enslaver. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxvii, The earth Forgets..The enslavers and the enslaved. 1818 Praed *Poems* (1865) II. 243 Hail, fair Enslaver! at thy changing glance Boldness recedes. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 15 A name..borne by the enslaver of Athens. 1856 Whyte-Melville *Kate Cov.* iii, Young fledglings pining madly for their enslavers.

Enslumber: see En- *pref.*¹ 1 a.

Ensmall (ensmɔ̄·l), *v. rare.* [f. En-¹ + Small.] *trans.* To make smaller. Hence **Ensma·lled** *ppl. a.*

1857 Thomson *Land & Book* IV. xl. 612 To reconcile my previous anticipations with the vastly ensmalled reality.

Ensnare (ensnē·ɹ), *v.* Also 6-9 **insnare.** [f. En-¹ + Snare.] *trans.* To catch (animals, etc.) in a snare; to Snare. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* to entangle (persons) in difficulties; to entrap, beguile, lure. Also *absol.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii 243 That Bottel'd Spider, Whose deadly Web ensnareth thee about. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* II. xxviii, Spiders ensnare, snakes poison, tigers prowl. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) I. liv. 288 Would rather shoot a pheasant or insnare a trout. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 133 These people..ensnare the waterfowl of the ponds and rivers.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 485 Thy beauty hath ensnar'd thee to this night. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. ix. (1611) 199 That which hath..insnared the iudgements of sundry good..men. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 717 She ensnar'd Mankind with her faire looks. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xxii. 16 They sought to insnare Christ. 1730 Thomson *Autumn* 1292 Let these Ensnare the wretched in the toils of law. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* IV. iii, Curse on these faithless drops Which fall but to ensnare! 1866 Freer *Regency Anne Austria* II. 18 Ensnared by her beauty and so egregiously duped. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxix. 466 A troop of horse, insnared by a false guide in an ambush among large trees.

Hence **Ensna·red** *ppl. a.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* I. xiv. (1851) 56 Committing two ensnared souls..to kindle one another..with a hatred inconcileable. 1658 J. Rowland *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 1068 The ensnared little creatures..do lie still.

Ensnarement (ensnē·ɹmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action of ensnaring; the state or fact of being ensnared; *concr.* that which ensnares; an allurement, enticement, bait.

1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 259 And to beware of insnarement with the desire and loue of earthly things. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 367 The only Antidotes against worldly ensnarements. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 97 God leaves men to the Blandishments, Allurements, and Ensnarements of an heart-bewitching world.

Ensnarer (ensnē·rəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er.] One who ensnares.

1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirrour Mindes* I. 63 They account all strangers..as enemyes & ensnarers of their liberty. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 399 The Tempters and Ensnarers have the last place 1782 Johnson *Rambler* No. 155 P 13 These ensnarers of the mind.

Ensnaring (ensnē·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Ensnare.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 97 All the Acts made before..for the ensnaring of the Subjects.

Ensna·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That ensnares, entraps.

1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 174 Th' ensnaring Lawes let Crowes goe free, While simple Doves entangled bee. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xiv. (1851) 98 The debtor..flattered with insufficient and insnaring discharges. *a* 1704 T. Browne *Satire Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Gay laughter now, then sighs, with an ensnaring tear. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 328 The insnaring seductions of the tap-room at the King's Head.

Hence **Ensna·ringly** *adv.*, in an ensnaring manner.

1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* vi. 151 Till wisdom free us, we are insnaringly and slavishly dependent.

†**Ensna·rl,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 **ensnarle,** 7 **insnarl.** [f. En-¹ + Snarl *sb.*¹] *trans.* To catch or entangle in, or as in, a 'snarl' or ravelled knot. Also *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* (1613) 148 As an Angler ensnarleth his hooke amongst weedes. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 9 They would closely him ensnarle, Ere to his den he backward could recoyle. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 782 Untill they [Spiders] have throughly insnarled him within their clammy and viscous gins. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* II 657 The ensnarling our own thoughts, by thinking to fathom the bottomlesse depths of God's justice, with the short cordage of our reason. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 66 The Roman Empire is ensnarl'd in some or other War.

†**Ensna·rl,** *v.*² *Obs.*⁻° [f. En-¹ + Snarl *v.*] *intr.* 'To gnash the teeth' (Cockeram 1623).

Ensoak: see En- *pref.*¹ 3.

Ensoap, Ensober: see En- *pref.*¹ 1 a, 2.

†**Ensoi·gne,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **ensoyne, -soygne, -soyngne,** 5 **ensoigne.** [a. OF. *ensoigne*, var. of *essoigne*: see Essoin.]

1. Excuse, delay: only in phr. *without ensoigne.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1467 Forth they wente, withouten ensoyne. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 945 So þat euerech with-oute ensoygne haþ a-slawe his. *Ibid.* 2827 And Gy Answerede wiþ-oute ensoyngne as he him stod aforn.

2. Embarrassment, inconvenience.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 42 Certes the sekeness is of grete ensoigne and payne.

†**Ensoi·gne,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 **ensoyne.** [ad. OF. *ensoignier*, f. *ensoigne*: see Essoin.] *trans.* To excuse.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 132 Mi sone from þe schulde beon ensoynet. *a* 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 275 There myght no sege be ensoynd That faught in the ffeld.

†**Enso·phic,** *a. Obs. Cabbala.* [f. late Heb. אין סוף *ēin sōph* 'no end, infinity' + -ic.] (See quot.)

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 801 The Ensophick, or Infinite World, from which all the other do spring.

Ensorcell (ensɔ·ɹsĕl), *v.* [a. OF. *ensorceler*, f. *en-* (see En-¹) + *sorceler*, f. *sorcier* Sorcerer.] *trans.* To enchant, bewitch, fascinate

a 1541 Wyatt in Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 232 Your Princely happes..ensorcell all the hearts Of Christen kings. 1855 G. Meredith *Shav. Shagpat* (1872) 93 A sorceress ensorcelled. 1886 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (Abridged) I. 24 The damsel..whom this gazelle had ensorcelled.

Hence **Enso·rcelling** *ppl. a.*

1883 Payne 1001 *Nts.* III. 104 His eyes were more ensorcelling than Haront and Maront.

†**Enso·rde,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1528 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 2585 Ensordyd with the wavys savage wode, Without our shyppe be rare, it is lykely brast.

†**Enso·rdid,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Sordid.

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. iv. 5 Vice..in her bared skin, or her own ensordid rags!

†**Enso·rrow,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **insorwe-n** [ME. *insorwen*, f. In- + *sorwen* Sorrow *v*; in 16th c. independently f. En-¹ + Sorrow *sb.*] *intr.* To be in pain or sorrow; to sorrow. b. *trans.* To render sorrowful; to annoy, distress.

1388 Wyclif *Rom.* viii. 22 Ech creature insorwith, and childith, or worchith with angwis, til 3it. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 78 To the ensorrowing the frontiers of sinne. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 46 The body..is wasted, and ensorrowed.

†**Enso·rte,** *v. Obs.* [f. En-¹ + Fr. *sort* spell:—L. *sort-em* lot.] *trans.* To enchant, bewitch.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 135 Ymagined lyghtly that Medea hadde ensorted or bewicched him [Jason].

Ensoul, insoul (en-, insō·l), *v.* [f. En-¹ + Soul.]

1. *trans.* To put or take into the soul; to unite with the soul; †*refl.* to be absorbed into, become part of, the (Divine soul).

1633 Earl Manch. *A l Mondo* (1636) 201 They laboured to insoule themselves in God. 1652 Bp. Patrick *Fun.*

Serm. in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 544 He had incorporated, shall I say, or insouled all principles of justice and righteousness. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog., etc.* Poet. Wks. III. 175 Only in some few faithful memories Insoul'd. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 333 Insoul us to the nobler part, The chivalrous loyalty of thy life and word!

2. To infuse a soul into; to fill with 'soul'. Also, to dwell in, animate, as a soul.

1652 W. DENNIE *Glance at Theoph.* in Benlowes *Theoph.*, The hallowed air Seems all ensould with sweet Perfume. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 653 He ensouls all dead insensate things. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 78 The soul is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly ensouled. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xii. 177 The one visible symbol informed and insouled of the eternal. 1888 C. GORE *Ministry Chr. Ch.* 24 *note*, An organism ensouled by the indwelling word.

Hence **Ensou'led** *ppl. a.*; **Ensou'ling** *ppl. a.*

18.. *Nat. Encycl.* I. 901 Christ was *ἔνσαρκος*, 'incarnate', but not *ἔμψυχος* 'insouled'. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. 71 He [Thales] taught that the world is an insouled thing. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 490 Infinitely penetrating—ensouling. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 459 The Word itself became the ensouling principle.

Ensong, obs. variant of EVENSONG.

Ensound: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Ensourge: variant of INSURGE. *Obs.*

Ensoyne, obs. form of ENSIGN.

Ensoyne, -soygne, variants of ENSOIGNE.

Enspangle, Ensparkle: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

† **Enspe'cial,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* [Phrase *in special*, OFr. *en especial.*]

A. *adv.* Especially. **B.** *adj.* Especial.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 24 She that fro hensforth wyl be your enspecyall louer and frende. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 26 Ayde of this lyfe is due to them enspecyall.

† **Enspe'r,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 enspere. [f. EN-[1] + SPEER.] *intr.* To enquire. Const. *of.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) The Emperour enspered of the prioress.

Enspell: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Ensphere (ensfi·ə), *v.* Also 7 en-, insphear(e, 7-9 insphere. [f. EN-[1] + SPHERE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To place in a (celestial) 'sphere'.

1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B iij a, Eternal peace Insphear thy soul, and mount it to the stars. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 3 Where those immortal shapes Of bright aereal spirits live insphear'd.

2. To enclose in, or as in, a sphere; to encircle, enclose. Also *fig.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, To Hermes* 394 His ample shoulders in a cloud enspher'd Of fierie chrimsine. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 13 As that high circle, which the rest enspheres. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Sonn.* iii, None like Homer hath the world enspher'd, Earth, seas and heaven fix'd in his verse. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To King on Taking Leicester*, Victory do's rest, Ensphered with palm on your triumphant crest. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 345 The clear strong stars .. insphere Our habitation. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelberta* II. 98 Being completely ensphered by the fog.

b. To contain as a sphere does.

1612 DONNE *Elegy Mrs. Drury, 2nd Anniv.* 78 Wks. 1872 I. 133 Shee whose eyes ensphear'd Star light inough, t' have made the south controll..the star-full northern pole.

3. To make into a sphere, give spherical form to. Also *fig.*

1640 T. CAREW *Poems, Obseq. Lady A. Hay*, Virgins .. Shall draw thy picture..One shall enspheare thine eyes. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 24 His true emblem is the hedgehog ensphered in his prickles. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 1007 Who .. turning grandly on his central self Ensphered himself in twenty perfect years.

Hence **Enspho·rement, Enspho·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 153 Man's belief..received by historic tradition and customary enspherement. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 13 A visible insphering in flesh. 1632 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. xxii, Twining Embraces with's ensphearing arm of love. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* 3 *Devils* 73 The ensphering atmosphere and the storms that rage in it.

Enspice: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enspire, Enspirit, obs. ff. INSPIRE, INSPIRIT.

Enspiritalize (enspi·ritiz*ă*ləiz), *v. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + SPIRITUALIZE *v.*] *trans.* To give a spiritual character to.

1886 SHORTHOUSE *Sir Percival* iii. 85 [A building] Enspiritualised, it seemed to me, by the fleeting clouds that swept over the sky.

Enspisse: see INSPISSE.

Enstable: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Ensta·ff,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [f. EN-[1] + STAFF.] *trans.* To put (a flag) on a staff; to hoist.

1611 FLORIO, *Alberare*..also to ensstaffe as a..banner.

Enstage: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enstall, enstalment: see INSTAL, -MENT.

Enstamp (enstæ·mp), *v.* Also 7-8 instamp. [f. EN-[1] + STAMP *v.*] To stamp, imprint (marks, figures, etc.) *on* anything. Also *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vi. 31 Cunobeline (for so upon his coines his name is instamped). *Ibid.* v. vi. (1632) 32 Many coynes instamped of him. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. viii. Wks. III. 135 There must be such a correspondence as is between the character and the letter enstamped. 1633 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 106 A natural power enstamped on them by God their Creator. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 221 On the other side were enstamped the towers of Zion. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 79 Nature is a system.. instamped with the goodness of the Deity. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 33 Our Gray had likewise enstamped upon his imagination the forms and shadows of things which are presented to us in this visible creation. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 86 The ploughman .. on his cattle hath enstamped the brand.

Hence **Enstamped** *ppl. a.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xxxvii, Make, that instamped Characters may send Abroad to Thousands, Thousand Men's Intent.

Enstar, enstate: see INSTAR, INSTATE.

Enstatite (e·nstătəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἐνστάτ-ης* adversary (from its refractory nature) + -ITE.] A variety of diallage, tinted variously from greyish- or greenish-white to olive-green and brown.

1857 C. SHEPARD *Min.* 425 Enstatite .. in prisms, resembling pyroxene or scapolite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite also affords two other directions of less perfect cleavage.

Hence **Enstati·tic** *a.* [+-IC].

1885 *Geol. Mag.* Feb. (*Title of Article*), The Enstatitic Lavas of Eycott Hill.

† **Enstee·p,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EN-[1] + STEEP *v.*] *trans.* To immerse, station under water.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 70 Congregated Sands, Traitors ensteep'd, to enclogge the guiltless Keele.

Enstock, enstomach: see EN- *pref.*[1] a. and b.

† **Enstoʻre,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 enstoore, 4-7 instore. [Probably two formations: (1) var. of ASTORE *v.*, influenced by L. *instaurāre* to fit up, repair, restore; (2) f. EN-[1] + STORE *sb.* or *v.*; but the two cannot be accurately distinguished in the examples.]

1. *trans.* To renew, repair (transl. L. *instaurare*).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xii. 5 And enstoore thei the coveryngis of the hows. — *Ezek.* xxxvi. 10 Ruynouse thingis shaln be instorid, or maad agein. — *Ephes.* i. 10 For to instore [1388 enstore] alle thingis in Crist. — *Rom.* xiii. 9 If' there be ony othir maundement, it is instorid or enclosid [Vulg. *instauratur*] in this word.

2. To fit up, provide, store *with*. Also const. *of.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxv. 585 And for his Maner .. Enstored ful wel it was. 1494 in Blyth *Hist. Notices & Rec. Fincham* (1863) 155 Enstored with all my catail of shepe. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 215 He [the Keper] shal yelde to the eyer whan so he come to ful age all his lande instored of husbondry. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 98 Thys castle was .. instored with men, wepyn, vitayles, and with all other ordinaunce. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. xxxii, He that is with life and will instor'd, Hath for revenge inough. *a* 1633 MUNDAY *View Sundry Examples* 79 Of mony and riches sufficiently instored.

† **Enstrai·t,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 enstreit, 6 enstreighte. [f. EN-[1] + STRAIT *a.*] *trans.* = STRAITEN. **a.** To make narrow. **b.** To bring into straits or difficulties.

c 1475 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxiv, Coueitouse men shul be enstreited wib most wrecchid nede. 1581 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxf.* 413 To enstreighte or make narrowe the way.

† **Enstrai·ten,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + STRAITEN.] *trans.* **a.** To make strait or narrow; to curtail (property). **b.** To bring into straits; to put under constraint.

1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 11 He hath already to plesure his countrie instraightned his demeanes. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 142 But the Romans had enstraitned her before she was aware thereof.

† **Enstra·nge,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 enstraunge. [f. EN-[1] + STRANGE.] *trans.* **a.** To remove far *from*. **b.** To make strange or a stranger *to*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 253/2 She was as fer enstraunged fro the payne of the flesshe as she was fro corrupcion of her body. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XIX. 55, I smile, but from a soul enstrang'd to peace.

† **Enstra·ngle,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [var. of ESTRANGLE, *Obs.*] *trans.* To strangle.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. (1839) 194 Whan thei ben thus enstrangled, thei eten here Flesche.

† **Enstre·ngth,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + STRENGTH.] *trans.* To endow with strength, strengthen.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 122/2 Thys vyncent was tormented for to dwelle wyth God..he was beten to be enstrengthed.

† **Enstre·ngthen,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + STRENGTHEN.] *trans.* To strengthen, make strong.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 75 A famose Toun or Castelle apon a very Torre or Hille, wunderfully enstrengthenid of nature. 1539 *Proclam. Hen. VIII* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 366 Until such time as they, enstrengthened, may be able to go in like pace with them. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 162 Enstrengthening himselfe to receive that soule which by the right of Love he supposed belonged to him.

Enstruct, obs. form of INSTRUCT.

Enstuff: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Ensty·le,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 enstile. [f. EN-[1] + STYLE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To style, denominate.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. viii. 30 Our eye doth reade thee (now enstil'd) our Crites. 1623 *Vox Graculi* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 38 Vulgarly enstiled Shrove Tuesday. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 112 Why the Apostle should chuse to enstile Almighty God from these two [attributes] of Patience and of Consolation. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Pal.* 92 By some enstyl'd The luckie omen of the child.

† **Ensu·able,** *v. Obs.* [f. ENSUE *v.* + -ABLE; for the sense cf. *conformable, suitable.*] That logically ensues; likely to result.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 93 An issue..resonable an[d] ensuable. It is nothing ensuable, because the apostles sacrificed, they sacrificed Christes bodye and bloud. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 183 Which they would not have done, if they had but considered or foreseene their ensueable inconveniences.

† **Ensu·ance.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] The fact of ensuing.

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 114 Upon the insuance of peace, and due observation of all things on this side the line.

† **Ensu·ant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ENSUE *v.* + -ANT. Cf. OFr. *ensiwant.*] Appropriately following, sequent *to*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x. [xi.] (Arb.) 104 If .. the maker do .. make his dittie sensible and ensuant to the first verse in good reason.

Ensucket: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Ensue (ensiū'), *v.* Forms: 5-7 ensew(e, 5 ensiewe, -yew, 5-6 insue, 6 insew(e, 6-7 inshow, 5- ensue. [ad. OF. *ensiw-, ensu-*, stem of *ensivre, ensuivre* (mod.F. *ensuivre*), corresp. to Pr. *enseguir*, It. *inseguire*:—late L. *insequĕre*, L. *insequi* to pursue, follow close upon, f. *in* (see IN-) + *sequi* to follow.]

† **1.** *trans.* To follow in (a person's steps); to follow (a leader, etc.). *Obs.*

? *a* 1500 *Flower Womanhede* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 43 Whos stepes glade to ensue Ys euery woman in their degre. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 255 And xv. ladyes her dyd ensue. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 5 Whom straight the Prince ensuing in together far'd. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* 147 All that have ensued the steppes of their faith.

b. *absol.* and *intr.*

c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 235, I must ensue Where fortune doth me lede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. [xi.] 77 Neir at our bak Crewse, my spous ensewis. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 56 Which pricketh forward to ensue in their fathers steps.

† **2.** *fig.* To follow the guidance of (a person, etc.); to imitate (an example); to follow (inclination, passion, etc.), conform to (advice, orders).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x, I am so dull certayne that I ne can Guido ensewe. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 47 Tho philosophres ensieweth better Plato than Aristotle. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts in Poet. Tracts* (1842) 7 Seruauntes ought not to ensue Theyr owne wyll. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 23 In this they ensued Christes lawyng and his doctrine. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 13 All honourable women ensued the Empresses exaumple. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* (1876) I. 99 While these receiv'd opinions I ensue.

† **b.** Of things: To take after, correspond to.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. Prol. (1495) 3 The proprietees of thynges folowe and ensewe their substaunces. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 19 An ordenance .. insewing muche the olde auncient customes of this realme in that behalfe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 13 a, The recompense shall ensue the loss.

† **3.** To follow with the intention of overtaking; to pursue. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1079 This venerable prynce ensuynge this great harte approched to his cell. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 125 b, To ensue them that flee.

b. *fig.* To follow or seek after, strive to obtain, aim at. *arch.* Also † *intr.* with *after*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b, Eschewe alle vyces and ensiewe vertue. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 14 Let him seke peace and ensue it. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 To affect and ensue the meanes of it owne safety. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. 119 For him I desire to ensue courage. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 113 They have sought truth and ensued it.

† **4.** To follow out (a plan, course of life, profession, etc.); to follow up (a train of thought), 'pursue' (a subject). Also *catachr.* to spend (a period of life). *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxi. xii, But that in joye you may your youth ensue. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv. (1883) I. 28 Semblable ordre will I ensue in the fourmynge the gentill wittes of noble mennes children. 1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1602) 136, I will ensue that also. 1590 SPENSER *Ep. Sir John Norris*, And Precedent of all that armes ensue. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 172 They are not pauled with insuing idle cogitations.

† **5.** *trans.* Of an event, state of things, portion of time, portion of a book or discourse: To follow, succeed, be subsequent to. Also of persons: To succeed (some one) in an office, or in the performance of an action. Chiefly implying *immediate* sequence: To come next to. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 5 By the space of ij monethes next ensuyng any of the seid festis. 1542 in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 168 The feast .. next insuying the date herof. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 159 How long it was ere that the flood insued the creation of the world. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 54 And let the rest in order thee ensew. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 16 What are these Aggreeuances..that..ensued that desperate Plot? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. (1748) 360 Him Erkenwald ensues th' East-English Offa's son. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* (1739) *Pref.* 8 For three hundred years next ensuing the Normans.

b. *intr.* Of a portion of time, part of a book or discourse: To be subsequent. Of an event, a state of things: To occur or arise subsequently. Chiefly implying immediate succession. Cf. ENSUING *ppl. a.*

The phrase *next ensuing*, now somewhat pleonastic, is still in formal use with reference to dates.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 5 Thre partyes by chapytres ensyewyng declared. 1494 FABYAN 5 The Cronycle shall ensewe, In his dewe ordre. 1508 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 265 To be disposed in maner and forme that ensuyeth. 1589 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 139 Gouernors of the sayd hospytalles for the yere now next insuynge. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 91 The yeare insuing. 1591 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 96 The copie of wch said Letter ensueth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 991 Now dreadful deeds Might have ensu'd. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 195 These and the words ensuing. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 74 P 11 On Saturday the 15th of October next ensuing. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 36 Bleak Winds and Storms ensue, they [the Flowrs] droop, they dy. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 204/1 Several skirmishes ensued in the difficult passes. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii. 216 Conversations ensued thereon between Baldwin and his courtiers.

†c. In *pr. pple.*; In succession, 'running'. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 107 b, Then they should giue two nights ensuing at midnight a signe with fire, etc.

6. †**a.** *trans.* To follow as a result or consequence; to result from. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) p. xlvi, Surfet ensuing gluttony. 1566 DRANT *Horace' Sat.* II. A viij, Such lyke blame That doth ensue outragiouse spence. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 701 The accidents that follow, are like to those which ensue the bitings of Vipers. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (Wks. 1716) I. 1 By peace [may be meant] the content..ensuing such a course of actions. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 364 Nor would any inconvenience ensue the admittance of such exceptions.

b. *intr.* To follow as a result; to result. Const. †*by, from,* †*of, on, upon.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij, The grete multitude of synnes whyche ensueth and cometh therof. 1525 E. LER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 72, I need not advertise your Grace what infection & danger may ensue hereby. 1598 BARCLEY *Felic. Man* (1631), The service of God, whereof ensueth the enjoying of his heavenly kingdome. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. Wks. 1821 XII. 167 From the wound ensued no purple flood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 318 What devastation might not ensue were the elephant..as fierce..as the tiger. 1837 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 238 Decomposition of water will, of course, ensue, and hydrogen will be evolved. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvii, That out of distance might ensue Desire of nearness doubly sweet.

¶ To proceed, issue *from.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 208 Soules of men, from that great soule ensue.

7. *intr.* To follow as a logical conclusion. Usually *impers.* with virtual subject-clause. *rare* in mod. use.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. 399 It doeth of necessitie ensue, that he, etc. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 31 Doth it therefore ensue that you should loue his Sonne deerelie?

Ensuer (ensiū·əɹ). *rare.* [f. ENSUE *v.* + -ER.] One who ensues, a follower.

1550 PAYNEL *Notable Sayings Script.* Ded. Ep., Diligent ensuers of his will and steps. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* 736/2 The poor ensuer of the peace.

Ensu·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENSUE, in various senses.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorbodue* I. i, In right ensuynge of your life. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 103 b, The ensuyng of whose studious industry we do not neglect. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 242 A iust insuing of the vse of reason.

Ensuing (ensiū·iŋ), *ppl. a.* etc. [f. ENSUE *v.* + -ING².] **A.** *ppl. adj.*

1. In various applications of the sense of ENSUE *v.* 5. **a.** Coming afterwards, subsequent, posterior in time or order (? *obs.*). **b.** Immediately subsequent, coming next; also *next ensuing.* **c.** That is shortly to happen, approaching, imminent.

a. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* 270 To a more royall and serious ensuing entertainment. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, A great example of their justice To all ensuing eyes. 1627 77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxiv. 43 Men, rather than they will want insuing memory, will be spoken by the branded Statue. 1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 49 A perfect mirror, wherein ensuing kings may see, etc.

b. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 20 What conceipt I have..I will partly make manifest by this insuing circumstance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 112 Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 27, I have had many Opportunities of trying the Virtues of the ensuing Remedies. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, For the three ensuing days I was in a state of anxiety. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 11 In the two next ensuing Lectures.

c. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 306 By the small number of their army divining their ensuing overthrow. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 158 There is appearance of an ensueing rupture. 1734 *Grub St. Jrnl.* 2 May 4/3 The ensuing Elections of Members to serve in parliament. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, To make some arrangements for the ensuing combat.

2. In sense of ENSUE *v.* 6: Resulting.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 III. 73 To guard you safe from all ensuing danger. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 290 Their manifest crimes serve to bring forth an ensuing good. 1665 EARL ROTHES in *Lauderd. Papers* (1884) I. 216 To prevent ffurdier inshowieng danger.

†**B.** *pple.* (quasi-*prep.*). With respect to. *Obs.*

1643-62 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 201 Ensuing this voice, we see that St. Peter calls it, etc.

†**Ensu·ingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ENSUING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In an ensuing manner. **a.** Congruously, fittingly. **b.** In due order or sequence.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A ij, After mine estate My stile and my writing ensuingly to sounde. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1321/1 Linked and cheined ensewinglye together. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxi. 112 What waie was had? ensueth ensuingly.

‖ **En suite** (an swī·t, Fr. an *suit*), *adv.* So as to form a 'suite' or set: see SUITE.

Ensulphur: see EN-¹ *pref.* 1 b.

†**Ensu·rance.** *Obs.* exc. in form INSURANCE. [a. OF. *enseurance*: see ENSURE *v.* and -ANCE.]

1. The action of ensuring or making certain; *concr.* a means of ensuring.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 143 Were some mens Petitions to men, as non-sensicall as their Prayers to God, they would need no other ensurance of their demall. 1688 *Objection agst. Repeal Penal Laws & Tests* 16, I will never seek or value an Ensurance by Oaths and Tests.

2. Betrothal. Cf. ENSURE *v.* 4.

1469 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 601 II. 340, I have non very knowleche of your ensuraunce.

3. *Comm.* The securing against loss in return for a fixed payment; = INSURANCE.

1661 T. MUN *Eng. Treas.* (1664) 6 To be well acquainted with the laws..of the Ensurance office. *a* 1695 MRQ. HALIFAX (T.), There will be no ensurance here to make you amends, as there is in the case of fire. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Ensu·rancer.** *Obs.* Also 7-8 **insurancer.** [f. ENSURANCE + -ER.] He who or that which gives assurance or confidence.

1665 STILLINGFL. *Grounds Prot. Relig.* 162 Our Ensurancer in the main Principle of Faith concerning the Scriptures being the Word of God, is Apostolical Tradition.

†**Ensu·re,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. AF. *ensur*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *sur* SURE; but perh. to be taken as phrase *en sur* in a state of security.] Sure, confident.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 18 In þis world is hard auenture: Who-so þerof is moost ensure, Sunnest schal he be schamed and schent.

Ensure (enʃūə·ɹ), *v.* Forms: 5 **ensuer, -sewer,** 4- **ensure.** See also INSURE. [ad. AF. *enseurer*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + OF. *seur* (mod.F. *sûr*) sure: the AF. vb. may be regarded as an alteration of OF. *asseurer* to ASSURE.

The word freq. occurs in individual MSS. of Chaucer, but the better attested reading in these passages is app. *assure.*

The form INSURE is properly a mere variant of *ensure*, and still occasionally appears in all the surviving senses. In general usage, however, it is now limited to the financial sense (with reference to 'insurance' of life or property), in which the form *ensure* is wholly obsolete.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make (a person) mentally sure; to convince, render confident. Followed by *subord. clause.* Chiefly *pass.* and *refl. Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 68 They were ensured that they wold & sought but good. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. V*, II. 495 The French enemies.. ensured themselves to gaine..whatsoever before they had lost. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 That the body do not lock up [souls] there for the sake of its hardfastness or closeness, we are ensured.

†**2.** To give security to, pledge one's faith to (a person) for the execution of a promise. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63, I ensure you feythfully, I shall brynge you to a place where ye shalle sene hym. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) II. xiii, Here I ensure you by the faithe of my body neuer to departe.

†**3.** To pledge one's credit to (a person); to tell (a person) confidently *that* (something is true).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2115 *Ariadne*, I swere & yow ensure This seuenþ yer I have youre servaunt be. *c* 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 364 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 So God me spede, I yow ensewer, Ellys yowre habyte ys no trew token. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iiij, I ensure you that it is trouthe. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Z viij, I ensure the, the worme in the tymbre..doth not so muche domage. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 314 She advised him rather to marry, ensuring him that no Lady in the land.. would refuse him.

†**4.** To guarantee (a thing) to a person; to warrant (a fact). Const. *to* or *dat. Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 62 Nay, that I you ensure. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/1 Testefyeng and ensuryng that the holy man fiacre was ful of wicked & euyl arte. 1528 ROY *Sat.*, I durst ensure the one thynge. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 574 All which he ensured upon his royal word.

†**b.** To guarantee (an expense). *Obs.*

1738 JOHNSON *Let. Cave* in *Boswell* (1887) I. 122 And since the expense will be no more, I shall contentedly insure it.

†**5.** To engage (a person) by a pledge or contract.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 160 He es ensuredе to myn eme & mee. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 9 Yn the same wise bene ye sworne and ensurid to kepe youre peple.

†**b.** *esp.* To engage by a promise of marriage, or (rarely) by marriage itself; to betroth, espouse. Cf. ASSURE 4. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 1019 So that ensured thanne bothe they were, And for the Mariages they ordeyned there. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. *heading*, Howe the yonge erle of Flaunders ensured the kynges doughter of Englande. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 237 Let vs.. sende for the archbyshop, to thentent to ensure you togyther. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* I. 18 After his mother Mari was ensured to Joseph. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxviii. 177 When the two parties.. haue sayde these woordes, then bee they ensured and iustly married together. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 79 b, No other maide should be contracted and ensured to any husband, etc.

6. To secure, make safe (*against, from* risks).

a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A mendicant contracted with a country fellow..to ensure his sheep for that year. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 424 Sufficient to ensure us from all error and mistake. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 426 To ensure her friends against any sort of reaction. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 The Swiss lake steamers are..too toylike to ensure their passengers against reasonably probable risks

†**7.** *Comm.* To INSURE (a person's life, property, etc.). *Obs.*

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 602 The price of ensuring the Life of a Man of 20. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Man of War* 40 'Tis natural for us to ensure our Effects.

8. To make certain the occurrence or arrival of (an event), or the attainment of (a result); = ASSURE 5.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 633 All promise, some ensure, a second scene. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 380 Whether the authority..can ensure their execution. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 339 Having taken no precautions to ensure regular supplies. 1879 W. H. WHITE in *Cassell's Techn. Edu.* IV. 80/1 By this arrangement it is ensured that there shall be no leak.

9. To make (a thing) sure *to* or *for* a person; to secure.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 518/2 Ensuring them the victory. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 48 The only rule, which..can ensure for the officers..the conveniences which they have a right to expect. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 138 It ensures us an intercourse with a nation we esteem. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 12 A constitutional government ensures to the King a wide authority.

Ensu·rer. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER.] He who or that which ensures. †**a.** One who vouches for, guarantees. †**b.** One who guarantees another against loss; an underwriter; = INSURER. **c.** One who or that which renders (anything) certain.

1634 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 35 Wouldest thou have a Policy on Heaven? make the Poore thy Ensurers. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1684) IV. 481, I will once set up the Ensurer's Office, that whatever goes out on that Voyage, shall never miss to come home with gain. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 29, 9 merchants on the Exchange, great ensurers, are all withdrawn for considerable summs. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* 1. 5 The Pulpits were the Ensurers of the King's Word. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 91 (1740) 490 Just as if the Ensurers brought in a Catalogue of Ships lost, taking no Notice of Ships arrived.

Ensurge, var. of INSURGE *v. Obs.*

†**Ensu·ring,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENSURE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENSURE; *attrib.* in *ensuring-office* = *insurance-office.*

1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 12 The Ensuring Office in the Spanish West Indies.

†**Enswa·mp,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EN-¹ + SWAMP *sb.*] *trans.* To plunge into or entangle in a swamp. Implied in **Enswa·mped** *ppl. a.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 18 They were like to make no weapons reach their enswamped adversaries.

Enswathe, inswathe (enswē·ð), *v.* [f. EN-¹ + SWATHE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To bind or wrap in a swathe or bandage. Also *refl.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 49 Letters sadly pend in blood, .. Enswath'd and seald to curious secrecy. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks. III. 116 Nesting and enswathing himself in the bedclothes. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 340 Then did they bathe thee in a fresh pure stream..and enswathed thy limbs In a white robe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1830 AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 821 A lucid air enswathed her head. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 74 Inswathed sometimes in wandering mist 1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* 174 Dense vapours were enswathing the soul. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 235 Your smile enswathes me in beatitude.

Enswathement (enswē·ðmént). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of enswathing, or the condition of being enswathed; *concr.* that in which anything is enswathed or enfolded. Also *fig.*

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 65 All vital power..in moist enswathement grows. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* vii. (1884) 225 We..define the soul as an invisible enswathement of the body. 1887 E. C. DAWSON *Life Bp. Hannington* 27 The cramping enswathements of the Roman system.

Ensweep: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

†**Enswee·ten,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **insweeten.** [f. EN-¹ + SWEETEN *v.*] *trans.* To infuse sweetness into; to sweeten. Also *fig.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 58 Which more enswecteneth the breath. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 11 The bitterness of Reprehension is inswectned. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxv. Wks. X. 477 The very name of peace would enswecten our thoughts.

Ensynopticity (e nsinɒpti·sĭti). *rare*⁻¹. [f. EN-² + SYNOPTIC + -(I)TY.] A capacity for taking a general view of a subject.

1845 WHATELY *Select. Writings* 38 There is, perhaps, no faculty so much the gift of nature as Totality (or ensynopticity).

Ent¹. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [a. Fr. *ente*:—late L. **impota*: cf. IMP.] A scion or graft.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Eester*, an Ent, a Scion, a Sprig, or a Graft.

Ent[2] (ent). *a.* (quasi-*sb.*) *Metaph. rare.* [ad. late L. *ens, ent-is*: see ENS.] See quot. (rendering of Gr. τὸ ὄν).

188.. H. JACKSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 315 Starting from the formula 'the Ent (or existent) is, the Nonent is not', Parmenides attempted, etc. *Ibid.*, The Ent, *i. e.* the existent unity..which reason discovers beneath the variety and mutability of things.

-ent, *suffix*, a. Fr. *-ent*, ad. L. *-ent-em*, the ending of pr. pples. of vbs. of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th conjugation, as *rīdent-em, currentem, audientem*. (In the pples. of the 3rd and 4th conjugation this ending represents OAryan *-nt-*, or perh. *-ent-*, of the ablaut-series *-ent-, -ont-, -nt-*; cf. Skr. *-ant-, -at-*, Gr. *-οντ-*, Goth. *-and-*, OE. *-end-*; in those of the 2nd conjugation it represents this suffix combined with the thematic *-e-* of the vb.; similarly the *-ant-* of the 1st conjugation includes a thematic *-a-*.) In OFr. this suffix and the corresponding *-ant-em* of the 1st conjugation were levelled under *-ant*, the sole ending of the Fr. pr. pple., as *riant, courant, mourant, levant* (:—L. *levantem*). At a later time many L. forms in *-ent-*, which had acquired an adj. sense, were adopted in Fr. as adjs. with the *-ent-* unchanged, as *diligent, évident*; some of these were duplicates of living ppl. forms in *-ant*, as *convénient = convenant, provident = pourvoyant, confident = confiant*. The Fr. words in *-ant, -ent*, which were adopted into Eng., have generally retained the form of the suffix which they had in Fr.; but since 1500 there has been a tendency to refashion them after Lat., and hence several words in *-ant* have changed that ending for *-ent*, either entirely or in certain senses. In mod. Eng. also many Lat. words in *-entem* have been directly adopted, always in the form *-ent*. The conflict between Eng. and Fr. analogies occasions frequent inconsistency and uncertainty in the present spelling of words with this suffix; cf. e. g. *assistant, persistent; attendant, superintendent; dependant, -ent, independent*.

2. In sense the words in *-ent, -ant* are primarily adjs., sometimes distinctly ppl., as *convergent, obsolescent, errant, peccant*; some, however, are, like many words of the same type in Lat. and Fr., used as sbs. (either in addition to the adj. use or exclusively), meaning (*a.*) a personal agent, as *agent, claimant, president, regent*; (*b.*) a material agent, as *coefficient, current, ingredient, secant, tangent, torrent*; *esp.* in *Medicine*, as *aperient, astringent, emollient, expectorant*.

Entablature (entæ·blătiŭr). Also 7–8 **in-**. [ad. (? through Fr.; see quot. 1611) It. *intavolatura*, f. *intavolare*, f. *in* in + *tavola* table.]

1. *Arch.* That part of an order which is above the column; including the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.

1611 COTGR. *Entablature*, an intablature. **1664** EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* xiv. 38 The Entablature [orig. Fr. *entablement*] (that is to say, Architrave, Freeze, and Cornice). **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 13 b, Columns, Architraves, Intablatures, and Coverings. **1760** GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 203 Large Corinthian columns of fine alabaster..bear up an entablature, and form a sort of canopy over it. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 223 In the classical orders, the entablature overpowered the columns. **1875** MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xxviii. (1877) 665 He was allowed to engrave his own name upon the entablature of the temple.

2. *Mech.* a. In the marine steam-engine: A strong iron frame supporting the paddle-shaft. b. The platform which supports the capstan.

1867 *Times* 23 Jan. 10 Among other repairs..has been that of the engine entablature, which was split across. **1886** J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 3 Parts of the Capstan ..Throw off, spindle, entablature.

Entablatured (entæ·blătiŭred), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with an entablature.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 22 An entablatured mask cloking an arched body. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 199 No entablatured colonnade, with nothing to support.

Entable (entē·b'l), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + TABLE.] *trans.* To set up or inscribe on a table.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 277 A letter of thanks which he requested should..be entabled and hung up.

Entablement (entē·b'lmĕnt). [a. F. *entablement*, f. *entabler*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *table* TABLE.] a. = ENTABLATURE. b. The horizontal platform or graduated series of platforms supporting a statue and placed above the dado and the base.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* (R.), They differ nothing either in height, substance, or entablement from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric. **1708** *New View Lond.* II. 492/1 Columns and Entablement of the Corinthian Order. **1800** *Month. Mag.* XIII. 18 Dado..means (1) the cubic part of the pedestal of a column, or of a statue, included between the base and the entablement. **1865** *Reader* 9 Dec. 662 The figure ..standing upon a series of entablements.

†Enta·ch, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **enteoche.** [f. next vb.] A symptom of an illness.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 558, I..told him al treuly þe enteeches of myn evele.

†Enta·ch, ente·ch, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **entech, -teech, -tetch,** 5 **entatch,** (**entachch**), 5–6 **entach.** [a. OF. *entachier, entechier*, to imbue with any quality, infect (cf. mod.F. *entacher* to infect), f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *tache, teche*, spot, mark, contagion, 'trait' of character, etc.; perh. ultimately identical with *tache*, **tac* TACK: see ATTACH.]

1. *trans.* To stain, defile; to infect.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 120 Who so þat euer is entecched and defouled wiþ yuel. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* I. 259 Non Of hem Entachched was with non Maner Synne. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 156 Alle we abyde entetched and soylled therby [by Adam's sin]. **1483** — *G. de la Tour* D iij, And of this manere the moost parte of the world is entatched and ouercome. **1509** HAWES *Past. Plea.* (1845) 137 With fervent love and fyry lemes entached.

2. To imbue with any quality, good or evil. See ENTECHED *ppl. a.*

3. ? To link together. [? var. ATTACH.] *rare*[−1].

c **1450** *Merlin* xviii. 288 Thei were so thikke and so entacched ech amonge other, that mo than a thousand fill in to the river.

Hence **Ente·ched** *ppl. a.*, imbued with certain qualities or dispositions; only with qualifying advbs. [So OFr. *bien, mal entechié*.]

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 832 On of the best enteched creature, That is or shal, while that the world may dure. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 150 A croked hors never the better is entecchede, Althoughe his bridelle glistre of golde and shyne.

Entackle: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

†Entai·l, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 **entaille,** 4–7 **entaile, -yle,** (4 *Sc.* **eyntayill,** 5 **entaylle, -eyle**). [a. OF. *entaille* fem., n. of action f. *entailler* ENTAIL *v.*[1]; cf. Pr. *entalh*, OSp. *entalle*, Pg. *entalho*, It. *intaglio* masc., of similar meaning.]

I. Cutting, carving; pattern or shape.

1. Ornamental carving; sculpture. Also *concr.*

c **1300** *K. Alis* 4671 A schryne, Of entaile riche and fyne. *c* **1400** *Rowland & O.* 412 Ane helme of riche entayle, Of precyouse stanes the appayrayle. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1650 Caruen in Cristall by crafte of Entaile. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, A ryche ymage of sylver..of meruaylous entayle. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 139 Foure condytes meruaylously wrought by subtyll entayle.

concr. c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (1554) 54 b, Nothing seyn of all the whole entaile.

2. *transf.* 'Cut', fashion of a garment; shape, pattern, outline; figure, stature. Also, guise, semblance.

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2671 Honge we him in his entaile. *c* **1325** *Poems temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lvi, A new entaile have thei i-fend..The raye is turned overthwart. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1081 Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entayle Was shete the riche chevesaile. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 63 a, Among which hilles..Been craggy roches most hidous of entaile. *c* **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.*, Another was there, much of his entaile.

3. The phrase *of good (rich) entail* (sense 1, 2) was app. taken as = 'of good quality'. Hence (Persons) *of entaile*: of 'quality' or rank.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace.* *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 730 A smot him on þe helm an hei3 þat was of god entaille. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (ROXB.) 3608 With ix hundreth knightes of good entaile. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 188 Cytryne of colour, lyke garnettes of entayle. *a* **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 3273 And yiffe we may wyth spechys spede Wyth trew trowthes of entayle.

II. The keeping accounts by tallies.

c **1488** *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 70 He [Chief Pantrer] receivythe the brede of the Sergeaunt of the bake-house by entayle. *Ibid.* 77 Ale or beer..pourveyede by entayle.

Entail (entē·l), *sb.*[2] *Law.* Forms: see ENTAIL *v.*[2] [f. ENTAIL *v.*[2]] The action of entailing; the state of being entailed.

1. The settlement of the succession of a landed estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor; the rule of descent settled for any estate; the fixed or prescribed line of devolution. Also in phrases: *To break, cut (off) the entail, Statute of entails, Entail male.*

c **1380** [see transferred use 2 a.]. **1467** *Bury Wills* (1850) 47, I wylle that myn executo's and myn feffeis see the best mene that they can in restoryng ageyn to the olde intaile of the seid place. *Ibid.* 50 Not conteynyd in myne dede of entayle. **1580** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 138 To his heires male by an especial Entaile aforesaid. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 313 For a Cardceue he will .. cut th' intaile from all remainders. **1660** BURNEY *Κάθ. Δώρον* (1661) 54 In passing of Fines and cutting of the Entails. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 49 His sister Peg's name being in the entail, he could not make a thorough settlement without her consent. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 405 My father too .. might have cut off the Intail. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1802) I. I. 223 By introducing entails .. to render their possessions unalienable and everlasting. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 268 This son was to join in cutting off the entail. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 252 The statute of entails .. is also to be referred to this reign. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 341 Entails were not perpetual; land was always in the market.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* in various senses: a. The securing (an office, dignity, privilege) to a predetermined line of successors; a predetermined order of succession. b. The transmission, as an inalienable inheritance, of qualities, conditions, obligations, etc. c. Necessary sequence. d. *concr.* That which is entailed; a secured inheritance.

a. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 391 Men supposen þis entaile [of tithes] was not expresly confermyd bi criste. **1555** BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Thoughe the Quene .. disheryt the right heyres apparent, or breake her fathers intayle. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 315 So as the entail might seem rather a personal favour to him and his children, than a total disinherison to the house of York. *a* **1699** STILLINGFL. *Serm.* II. i. (R.), How comes the entail to be made to all his [St. Peter's] successors? **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 182 Harley..zealously supported the entail of the crown on the princess Sophia.

b. **1706** DE FOE *Jure Div.* VIII. 188 They're Traytors else to the Entails of Sense. **1780** BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 246 An intail of dependence is a bad reward of merit. **1866** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 218 The natural entail of disease and character. **1879** GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 36 That entail of social ignorance.

c. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 10 If God by his immediate hand of providence did not cut off the entail of effects upon their natural causes. *a* **1847** R. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* ii. (1853) 82 The entail of vice upon the circumstances of the present life.

d. **1822** BYRON *Werner* II. ii. 305 Ignorance And dull suspicion are a part of his Entail will last him longer than his lands.

†3. *pl.* (See quot.; app. humorous use of phrase belonging to 1.)

1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.) s.v., When the reapers come near to the finish, they cut off each other's entails, or ends of the lands: the whole finish together.

†Entai·l, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **entaille, entaylle,** *Sc.* **entailze,** (6 **entally**), 4–7 **entaile.** Also 6 **intaile, -yle.** [a. OF. *entaille-r*, corresp. to Pr. *entalhar, entaillar*, Sp. *entallar*, It. *intagliare*:—late L. *intaleāre*, f. *in* into + *taleāre* (Fr. *tailler*) to cut.]

1. *trans.* To carve, sculpture; to make carvings upon, ornament with carvings; to portray or represent by carving.

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 167 A curious cros craftly entayled. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 140 Wel entaillied With many riche portraitures. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xi. 158 In thyse grete colompnes or pylers .. were entayllied & grauen the vii scyences. **1483** — *Gold. Leg.* 355/3 They wold not entaylle ne kerue hit [an ydolle]. **1555** *Fardle Facions* II. i. 117 Plate ..curiously wrought and entallied. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 27 Golden bendes, which were entayld With curious antickes. **1637** J. ANCHORAN *Porta Linguarum* 183 A Carver or an image maker, graves, carves, and entailes a statue.

absol. a **1500** *Chaucer's Dreme* 11 Couth well entayle in imagery.

b. *transf.* with reference to embroidery.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 612 Tortors and trulofez entayled so þyk.

c. In *passive* (cf. *mould, carve*, etc.) of a living body.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxxix, His bodie weill entailzeit euerie steid.

2. To engrave in intaglio. *rare* as distinct sense.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 57 [Cornelines] and other Stonys wel entaylid for Seales. **1577-87** HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* xxiii. 128 Costlie stones alreadie intailed for seales.

3. To cut into, make an incision in.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 259 Leafed after the maner of passe-floures .. but that they be intailed or indented deeper.

b. *absol.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 The mortall steele despiteously entayld Deepe in their flesh.

4. To cut notches in a 'tally'; to keep an account by tally.

c **1488** *Liber Niger* in *Housek. Ord.* 78 The yomen of the pycher house..intayle with both buttlers of wyne & ale.

Entail (entē·l), *v.*[2] Forms: α. 4–6 **entaile,** 5 **entaylle,** 7– **entail.** β. 5–6 **intaile, -yle,** 7–8 **intail.** [f. EN-[1] + AF. *tailé* TAIL *a.* or *taile* sb., entail. In legal Anglo-Lat. (16th c.) *intalliāre*. See further under TAIL *a.*]

1. Law. *trans.* To convert (an estate) into a 'fee tail' (*feudum talliatum*); to settle (land, an estate, etc.) on a number of persons in succession, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor. Const. *on, to, upon.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 390 Lande entaylid by mannys lawe. **1466** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 341 The said Herry schalle bye and entayle v. markes worthe of londe to hym and his eyres. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 60 Pream., Londes and tenementis whiche were intailed to him and to his Auncestres. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 55 What Lands to sel, how they were either tied by Statute, or Intaild? **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiv. 45 The old man being onely Tenant for life, and the lands entaild on one young Gentleman. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. (1851) 241 An old craft of the Clergy to secure thir Church Lands, by entailing them on some Saint. **1765** *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Pream., [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands so to be purchased. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 87 The house and park .. were entailed on a distant cousin. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 They cannot sell them [houses], because they are entailed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To bestow or confer as if by entail; to cause to descend to a designated series of possessors; to bestow as an inalienable possession.

1509 HAWES *Exampl. Virt.* xii. 240 The other gardyn is

celestyall .. And is entayled to vs in generall. 1513 More *Edw. V*, 3 The Crowne of the Realme [was] entayled to the Duke of Yorke and his Heires. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B, Neuer entaile thy wit to the eldest. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 194, I here entayle The Crowne to thee and to thine Heires for euer. 1630 Prynne *God no Impostor* 2 The benefits of the Gospell are intayled vpon them alone. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xii. (1739) 22 Nor then had the Pope the whole power herein intailed to his Triple Crown. 1688 Burnet *Rights Princes* ii. 57 Bishops might have entailed their Sees to their Kinred or Friends. 1703 Pope *Thebais* III Thou Fury, then, some lasting curse entail. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* II. iii, Can I bear to think of entailing beggary on the posterity of my Amelia? 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* Pref. 7 Intails distress and obloquy on an innocent offspring. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 214 Luther .. entailed upon us the responsibility of private judgement.

† b. In occasional uses: To make (a person) 'heir' *to* a possession, condition, etc.; to cause a person to become permanently (something). *Obs.*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 61 Either of these intail a mans mind to misery. *a* 1689 Osborn *Characters, &c.* (1673) 639 For he did undo By writing them, what Wit entayl'd thee to. 1683 *Penn. Archives* I. 79 Amount to soe vast a sume as will entail me yor Perpetuall Debtor.

† 3. To attach as an inseparable appendage *to, upon*, an estate or inheritance; hence *gen.* to 'tack on', attach. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *4 Lett. Confut.* 63 It hath pleased M. Printer ..to intaile a vaine title to my name. 1607 Heywood *Woman Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 94 All his mad trickes were to his land intailed, And you are heyre to all. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 17 Upon the latter of which the Musulman empire is entayld. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 89 His Name was always so entailed to that Doctrine. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. 188 The allotment of Food is .. entailed to the very Constitution and Nature of Animals.

4. To impose (inconvenience, expense, labour) *upon* a person. Chiefly said of circumstances or actions; hence occas. of personal agents.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. xix. (1675) 281 Yet Custom has so Entail'd some ways of Expence upon some Stations in the World. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 223 What an enormous expense is entailed .. upon this unhappy country. 1816 Scott *Provinc. Antiq.* Which shall, so long as the building stands, entail disgrace on all who have had to do with it. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. i. 95 The long wars .. which a disputed succession entailed on the country. 1851 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. lxi. 42, I..shall not entail upon your Lordship the charge of handing to and fro replications and rejoinders. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 16. 104 The great amount of labour which this [assistance] might entail upon him.

5. *Simply.* To bring on by way of necessary consequence. Of premises: To involve logically, necessitate (a particular conclusion).

1829 Southey *Sir T. More* I. 267 A conquest which brought with it no evil and entailed no regret. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav.* 134/1 The scheme .. was found to entail greater evils than those he was labouring to put down. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 32 The weight of business which this present affliction entails. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 4 That failure would not entail the conclusion that, etc.

Entailable (entē'·lăb'l), *a.* [f. Entail *v.*[2] + -able.] Capable of being bequeathed or transmitted by entail.

1689 *Consid. Succession & Alleg.* 16 The Crown has..been declared entailable. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 627 [In Virginia] Slaves as well as lands were entailable during the monarchy. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 176 The entailable amount might be proportioned to the rank of peerage.

Entailed (entē'·ld). *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed[1].] Of land, an inheritance, etc.: Transmitted by entail. Also *fig.*

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxix. (1638) 52 The..recovery must be taken in this case .. as recoveries of other lands intailed bee. 1767 Mrs. S. Pennington *Lett.* IV. 38 To restore to his destitute family an entailed estate. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 78 To claim and assert our liberties, as an entailed inheritance derived to us from our forefathers. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 21 If B. claimed a share of the entailed lands. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 125 Owners of entailed estates. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 14 Until the entailed curse be cut off by repentance.

† **Entai·ler**[1]. *Obs.* [f. Entail *v.*[1] + -er.] A carver, engraver.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.*, More then the common Sculptor, Entayler, Kerver. 1611 Cotgr., *Burineur*, intayler.

Entailer[2] (entē'·lər). [f. Entail *v.*[2] + -er.] One who entails an estate; one who executes an entail.

1779 Arnot *Hist. Edin.* Iv. (1816) 128 The will of the entailer. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* I, We must .. serve him heir to his grandfather Lewis, the entailer. *a* 1868 Brougham, The entailer cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property.

Entailing (entē'·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Entail.

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 113 For thys intaylyng.. makyth many richles heyrys. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XII. 707/2 The entailing upon Them and their Posterities, a lasting War. 1818 Cruise *Digest* I. 305 A custom of entailing.

Entai·lment[1]. *rare*[−1]. [f. Entail *v.*[1] + -ment.] The action of 'cutting' or excising.

1822 *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 127 He seems to approve of Mr. Bowdler's entailments.

Entailment[2] (entē'·lmĕnt). [f. Entail *v.*[2] + -ment.] The action of entailing (property).

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 19 By which new way of entaylement..God..was..made his by peculiar Appropriation. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* XXV, Entailment of property..upon the male heir. 1875 T. Hill *True Order Stud.* 128 Laws of primogeniture, entailment of estates.

† **Entain**, *v. Obs.* In 4 **enteyn.** [alteration of Attain, q.v.] *trans.* To overtake, affect = Attain 5.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 2590 Sche is so mat sche may no3t go! so hunger hur haueþ enteynte.

† **Enta·lent**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *entalenter*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *talent* (ad. L. *talent-um* a weight, that which makes the balance incline, hence) inclination, desire.] *trans.* To inspire with desire or passion; to excite. Hence **Enta·lented** *ppl. a.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. v. 168 Al be it so þat þe qualites of bodies .. entalenten þe instrumentes of þe wittes. 1402 Hoccleve *Let. Cupide* in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 373 Feruent wyl, and entalented corage. 1616 Bullokar, *Entalented.*

Entally, obs. form of Entail *v.*[1]

† **E·ntally**, *adv. Obs.* [f. med.L. *ent-* stem of *ens* (see Ens) + -al + -ly[2]; after *really*, etc.]

1691 Ed. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 337 Yet are truely, and entally or really, but not essentially.

† **Enta·me**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **entamy**, 5 **enteme.** [a. Fr. *entame-r = atamer*: see Attame.]

1. *trans.* To make a cut into, wound. Also *fig.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12387 He..entamed hoþe his bryn. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3699 Þe helm was so hard y-wro3t, þat he miȝt entamy him no3t, Wyþ no dynt of swerde. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 66 If thou thy conscience Entamed hast in such a wise. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1160 They fande no flesche entamede. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, Loves of bred hole & entamed. 1490 — *Eneydos* iv. 18 The whiche trees soo cutte and entamed.

2. To make the first cut in. Hence *fig.* To open (a discussion, conversation, etc.). Cf. F. *entamer.*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 90 She entemed and began to opene her mater in this wyse. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 110/3 Whyche of them bothe shold entame or bygynne to take of the breed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 299 He had not entamed nor shewed the matere to no man.

Entame (entē'·m), *v.*[2] [f. En-[1] + Tame.] **a.** *trans.* To tame; to subdue. † **b.** *intr.* To grow or become tame. *Obs.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 48 'Tis not .. your cheek of cream, That can entame my spirits to your worship. 1768 J. Ross *Ode on Loss of Friend*, MS. Wks. 223 My trembling frame With some felt impulse shrinks, and all my pow'rs entame. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 111 All are .. at much cost entamed.

Entangle (entæ·ŋg'l), *v.* Also 6 **entangel**, 6–8 **intangle.** [f. En-[1] + Tangle *sb.* and *v.*]

(The primary reference may have been to boats or oars caught in 'tangle' or sea-weed (this being the original sense of the *sb.*), but the wider sense appears in our earliest quots.)

I. To catch or impede with a tangle.

1. *trans.* To involve, impede, cause to stick fast in coils, network, or anything 'tangled' or interlaced. Hence in wider sense: To involve in surroundings that impede movement, or from which extrication is difficult.

a. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 77 Attemptinge to goo throwgh the grasse & herbes they were soo entangled & bewrapte therin. *Ibid.* (Arb.) 193 In them [the sandes] many shyppes are entangled. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 213 One of the greatest Ships .. entangled with another Ships Cables. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 115 All these Particles of Matter must be broken where-ever they are..intangled with those that join to them. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 42 P 1 Lest she should entangle her Feet in her Petticoat. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1759) I. III. 205 Being entangled in the ropes in leaping down. 1726 Thomson *Winter* 926 Entangled in the gathering ice. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 203 If any of them should..be entangled in the mud. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 236 A vessel entangled in the whirlpools. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 229/1 Agaric and sponge entangled the blood and retained a coagulum on the spot.

β. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 128 Intangil, *illaqueare.* 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farme* 317 Sheepe..loosing some of their lockes of Wooll vpon the hedges .. poore Bees now and then become intangled therein.

b. *esp.* To catch or hold fast in a snare or net; to ensnare. Also *fig.*

a. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 741 The Devill is wont with such witchcrafts, to wrap and entangle the myndes of men. 1652 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. 23 He will find himself entangled in words, as a bird in lime twigs. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 139 P 1 The Snares in which France has entangled all her Neighbours. 1773 Burke *Sp. Relief Prot. Dissenters* Wks. X. 33 Nets that entangle the poor fluttering silken wings of a tender conscience. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 592 Entangled in the meshes of political parties. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. II. 40 Saturnian Jove hath in an evil net Entangled me most cruelly.

β. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 287 They intangle themselves in the same webbes of woe. 1611 Bible *Matt.* XXII. 15. 1692 E. Walker tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* XXV, Be not here intangled by The too great Lustre that beguiles your eye.

c. *transf.* To involve in intricate paths or among obstacles; also *fig.* with reference to a metaphorical 'maze' or 'labyrinth'.

1611 Bible *Ex.* XIV. 3 They are intangled in the land, the wildernesse hath shut them in. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. 173 That labyrinth wherein they are like to intangle and lose themselves. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 90 Our Madagascar ship was..entangled among rocks and currents. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 58 Entangled in the mazes of metaphysic sophistry. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. X. (1865) 83 You get entangled in another man's mind, even as you lose yourself in another man's grounds. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 245 The Spanish commander became entangled in the defiles of the mountains.

† d *intr.* To become entangled. *Obs. rare.*

1628 Cowley *Piramus & Thisbe* iv, A Bird..By struggling more entangles in the Gin. *a* 1673 Horton in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 19 Boughs usually catch, and intangle one in another.

2. *fig.* To involve in difficulties; to engage (a person) in undertakings, quarrels, etc., from which it is difficult to withdraw; to embarrass, hamper; to involve in mental difficulties, perplex, bewilder. Formerly also *absol.* † to cause entanglements.

a. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 § 1 The vsurped power of the Bysshoppe of Rome hath always entangled and troubled to the mere iurisdiction and regall power of this realme. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. IX. (Arb.) 132, I fynde my wytte more entangeled in the description hereof. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV xiv. 48 Yea, very force entangles It selfe with strength. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 410 The others were entangled still in some Difficulty or other. 1798 Nelson 25 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 159 You will .. not entangle yourself by undertaking to embark the troops for France. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Manch. Strike* viii. 87 Getting entangled in a complimentary speech. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 52 The Pope..had endeavoured to entangle his nephew in the conspiracy. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* I. xviii. 462 He was long entangled in Electrochemistry.

β. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 357 He might intangle himself, but should do his Brother no good. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* I. lxxi, Intestine strife, of force, The apt-divided State intangle would. 1699 Burnet *39 Art.* i. (1700) 20 This is rather a flight of Metaphisicks that intangles one, than a plain and full conviction. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 22 P 5 Intangled in consequences which she could not foresee.

† b. To bind by embarrassing engagements *to* another person. *Obs.*

1620 *Hore Subsec.* 106 A Prodigall .. is so entangled to other men, that hee is neuer master of himselfe 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vii. 331 Not being intangled to wife and children, etc.

c. To involve (a person) in compromising relations *with* another. Cf. 3.

1888 F. Hume *Mad. Midas* I. i, He became entangled with a lady whose looks were much better than her morals 1888 A. K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* iii, She could never have become entangled with him.

† d. To encumber (land, an estate). *Obs.*

1601-2 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 63 The partie morgaging, incumbring, entangling, or aliening the land. 1616 Sir R. Dudley in *Fortesc. Papers* 16 My Estate in England is entangled, partly by a suite in the Chauncery.

II. 3. To make tangled; to twist, interlace, or mix up in such a manner that a separation cannot easily be made.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 77 The sea was euery where entangeled with Ilandes. *Ibid.* 196 The formes of their letters are muche more crooked and entangeled. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 199 They have not so soone clasped and intangled it [the trunke] with their taile, but they set their venomous teeth in the Elephants eare. 1671 Milton *Samson* 763 Entangl'd with a poisonous bosom snake. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 50 The spirituous Parts are more entangled, and kept from making their Escape. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 27. 212 The flakes were composed of these exquisite [snow] blossoms entangled together.

b. *fig.* To render (a subject, etc.) complicated or intricate; to complicate *with.*

1672 A. Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 104 He had intangled the matter of Conscience with the Magistrates Power. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 269 Your Scholars .. rather intangle and perplex Councils than clear them. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* V. 212 The Question .. was intangled with many others. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ. Mystery*, Two other circumstances which entangled this mystery. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* XXVIII. 481 The story is entangled with legends.

Entangled (entæ·ŋg'ld), *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] In the senses of the vb.: **a.** Caught or held fast in anything tangled; ensnared. **b.** Involved in difficulties; embarrassed, perplexed. † **c.** Of an estate: Encumbered (*obs.*). **d.** Interlaced; complicated, intricate.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 30 Such as in Scripture are to our capacitie doubtfull and entangled. 1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 134 Now wrought she on his intangled wits as on an anuill. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 384 The obscure and intangl'd Wood of Antiquity. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III i. § 7 Nothing can bee a greater evidence of an intangled mind. 1670 Marvell *Let. Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 160 The discourses growing long and intangled, one of the members rose up 1680 Burnet *Rochester* 167 To recover an intangled Estate. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 160 Seek'st thou for Hounds to..brush th' Entangled Covert? 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. (1819) 47 All the entangled cords in order placed. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 329 Heaps of entangled conveyances or wills of a various obscurity. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. 121 A somewhat entangled and delicate question. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xx. (1875) 440 Each deposit must be differently distributed by the entangled currents.

Hence † **Enta·ngledly** *adv.*, in an entangled manner. † **Enta·ngledness**, the state of being entangled.

1611 Cotgr., *Perplexement*, perplexedly, intricately, Intangledly, troublesomely. 1687 H. More *Contn. Remark. Stor.* 428 It was usual with these Goblins..to wind all this Yarn on these old pieces of Lumber, so perplexedly and entangledly. 1611 Cotgr., *Perplexité*, intangllednesse. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 241 Much of that intangledness which we find now in astronomy, would be taken away.

Entanglement (entæ·ŋg'lmĕnt). Also 7–8 in-. [f. ENTANGLE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of entangling; the fact or condition of being entangled, confused medley.

1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 194 The intanglement of multifarious Contradictions in the Conception. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 80 The different webs that offer to him for the entanglement of a haughty charmer. 1835 6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 229/1 The entanglement of blood in the cellular coat of the vessel. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 160 Produced by the entanglement of the single threads. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 42 Serious risks of entanglement among the broken ice-fields. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 21 Great was the entanglement of fissures. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 109 In all that concerns Cromwell the entanglement is extreme. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 122 He kept himself out of all political entanglement. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 638 Without entanglement of machinery or waste of power.

b. An instance of entanglement.

a 1690 E. HOPKINS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xi. 6 All the involucra and entanglements of Providence shall be fully unfolded. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 239 Thus entanglements arise not easy to be unravelled. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 278 The first entanglements between Normandy and Anjou.

2. A means of entangling; that by which a person or thing is entangled; an embarrassment, a snare; a circumstance which complicates or confuses a matter.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 475 These civile honors and employments are verie great entanglements to Christ's ministers. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 281 The Roman Antichrists have knit many a pernicious entanglement to distressed Consciences. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 17 A very great let and intanglement to him in his enquiry after Truth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn*, Those salts .cut and remove the entanglements of the different buds which are contained in each seed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 552 Pleasure is a sly enchantress .. we have need of all our eyes to keep clear of her entanglements. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 267 These are a few of the entanglements which impede the natural course of human thought. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 357 Here was a new entanglement, the plot of a quite new historical drama.

b. *Naut.* 'A cable stretched athwart the mouth of a river or harbour, with stout spars of wood lashed to it, to prevent the entrance of an enemy' (Adm. Smyth).

1888 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 The booms, or rather entanglements, which are to protect each of the entrances to our anchorage.

Entangler (entæ·ŋglə). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] He who, or that which, entangles or ensnares.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Marañador*, an intangler. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 126 Upon the Exchange 'twixt Twelve and One, Meets many a neat entangler. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* Poems 256 Silent entangler of a beauty's tresses.

Enta·ngling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTANGLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb ENTANGLE.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Embaraço*, let, stop, entangling. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 170 Anxious entangling and perplexing of consciences. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison*, This entangling with all its painful consequences.

Entangling (entæ·ŋglĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That entangles.

a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Poems, Dial. betw. World, Pilgr., & Vertue*, My paces with intangling briers are bound. 1636 *Destr. Troy* 210 Then him..They seiz'd, and with intangling folds imbrac'd His neck. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 42 Thick with entangling Grass, or prickly Furze. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 47 Escaped from an entangling wilderness. 1884 *Chr. World* 12 June 433/1 Entangling alliances with foreign nations are to be avoided.

Hence **Entanglingly,** *adv.*, in an entangling manner.

1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XVI. 38/1 The rest of the road presented..deeper bogs, and more entanglingly strewn rocks.

† Enta·ppesse. *Obs. rare* −1. [f. OF. *entapisslengthened* stem of *entapir*, f. *en-* (see EN- 1) + *tapir* to hide.] The action of seeking covert: said of a fox.

(If the reading of the original ed. be correct the word must app. have been confused with UNTAPKER to break covert.)

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 269 The Fox has broke Covert, let none lag behind, We've had an [*ed.* 1872 no] Entappesse, she runs up the Wind.

† Enta·pisse, *v. Obs. rare* −1. [a. OF. *entapisser*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*1) + *tapisser*, f. *tapis* carpet.] *trans.* To carpet.

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* Sat. v, An humble cote entapissed with mosse.

‖ Entasis (e·ntăsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἔντασις*, f. *ἐντα-*, *ἐντείνειν* to strain]

1. *Arch.* 'A delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column' (Gwilt).

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 605 The very idea of an entasis in the columns. 18.. *Nat. Encycl.* I. 202 They diminish, with an imperceptible entasis. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 144 The external lines of the columns are carved also, forming a hyperbolic entasis.

† 2. *Pathol.* 'Old term for tonic spasm' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Entask: see EN- *pref.*1 1 b.

Entassment (entæ·smĕnt). [ad. F. *entassement*, f. *en-* (see EN- 1) + *tas* heap.] A heap, accumulation. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Entachch, entatch: see ENTACH.

† Entatic (entæ·tik), *a. Med. Obs.* Also erron. **entastic.** [a. Gr. *ἐντατικός*, f. *ἐντα-*, *ἐντείνειν*: see ENTASIS 2.] Of or pertaining to entasis. Of medicines: Aphrodisiac.

1822 J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* I. 265 The spasms were sometimes clonic or agitatory, instead of being entastic or rigid. 1847 CRAIG, *Entastic.* So 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Entatic.*

† E·nté, *a. Her. Obs.*−° [a. Fr. *enté* pa. pple. of *enter* to graft.] Said of an emblazonment in which one coat of arms is engrafted or impaled in another. 1736 in BAILEY: and in mod. Dicts.

† Entech, -tecch, variants of ENTACH, *Obs.*

† Ente·chment. *Obs. rare*−1. [? f. *enteche*, ENTACH *v.* + -MENT; in Douglas perh. f. EN- 1 + TEACH + -MENT.] The action of teaching; a lesson.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iv. 41 And rycht hard bene the first entechment [L. *rudimenta*] Of haisty batall to thame bene nocht acquent.

Enteer(e, obs. form of ENTIRE.

Entelechy (ente·lĕki). *Philos.* Also 7 **entelechie, entelech**; 6 in Gr. form **entelecheia**; 7–9 in Lat. **entelechia.** [ad. Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*, f. *ἐν* + *τέλει*, dat. of *τέλ-ος* perfection + *ἔχ-ειν* to have.]

1. In Aristotle's use: The realization or complete expression of some function; the condition in which a potentiality has become an actuality.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 304 Aristotle..calleth [the soul] Entelechy, or perfection moving of itselfe. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. 500 Wickedness is the form and entelech of all the wicked spirits. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 256/1 The Soul is the first Entelechy of a natural organical body, having life potentially. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 43 The Entelechy, or Act, of a moveable body. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 202/2 *note*, Aristotle defines the soul, the Form or Entelechy of an organized body. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 194 Motion is the entelechy (the perfecting power or principle) of the potential as potential.

2. In various applied senses (apparently due to misconceptions of Aristotle's meaning): a. That which gives perfection to anything; the informing spirit. b. The soul itself, as opposed to the body.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 5 When his Holiness the King of Spaine and Parsons theyr Entelechie were plotting beyond the seas. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 114 He seems to make it [the soul] nothing else..but an entelechia or informative thing. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 231 The purest parts of the separated entelechises [*sic*] of blessed saints. 1699 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mam.* I. i, Soul .. that bright entelecheia Which separates them from beasts.

3. The name given by Leibnitz to the monads of his system.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 92 It is better to give the general name of monads or entelechies to those simple substances that have only perception.

‖ Entellus (ente·lŏs). [mod.L. app. from the proper name Entellus: see Virg. *Æn.* v. 437–472.

The name was first proposed by Dufresne, *Bulletin Soc. Philomath.*, 1797; but he does not explain the reason for his choice of it. Cf. other (past or present) specific names of Indian monkeys, *Anchises, Priamus, Rhesus, Irus.*]

An East Indian species of monkey of the genus Semnopithecus (*S. entellus*).

1843 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XII. 169 It [the Semnopithecus Johnii] is more suspicious and wary than the Entellus. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 152 The Entellus abounds over almost every part of India.

Enteme, var. of ENTAME *v.*2 *Obs.*

† Ente·mper, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **entempre, -i.** [var. of ATTEMPER; in AF. *entemprer* (Bozon).]

1. *trans.* a. To temper, qualify by admixture; to modify or moderate by blending with something of different or opposite quality. b. To modify the temperature of (*e. g.* water).

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 319 Euerech of þeos foure elemenz entempriez opur. *Ibid.* Ake 3if þov nimst riȝt puyr hot watur and dost cold þar-to þov miȝt it makien euene wlach and entempri it so. *c* 1400 tr. *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 29 The neschenesse is entempered & ystrengthyde.

2. To moderate, to restrain; = ATTEMPER 4.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 164 Entempre þou beter þy tonge.

Entempest: see EN- *pref.*1 2.

Entemple (ente·mp'l), *v.* [f. EN- 1 + TEMPLE.] *trans.* To enclose as in a temple; to enshrine. Also *fig.* Hence **Ente·mpling** *vbl. sb.*

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (1841) 14 What virtues were entempled in her breast. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 246 There to be entempled in more illustrious Temples. *Ibid.* 247 Theodosius .. allows the entempling of them with all Magnificence. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 282 Natural effluence of spirit within Mystic entempled. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 13 In that manner to receive and entemple the Infinite Spirit.

Entempre, var. ATTEMPRE *a. Obs.*, temperate.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 429 Entempre he was of mete, and drynke, and of slep also.

Entencion, -sion, -tion, -tional: see INT-.

Entend, -ance, -ible, -ment: see INTEND.

† Ente·ndant, *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **entendaunt.** [a. Fr. *entendant*, pr. pple. of *entendre* to hear, attend to.] a. Attentive (*to*). b. In attendance. = ATTENDANT *a.* 1 and 2.

a. [1290 BRITTON I. ii. § 18 Et voloms qe nos viscountes et nos baillifs soint entendauntz a eux et a lour maundementz.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2542 Bad alle til him entendaunt be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 425 And but þou be entendaunt .. to myn commaundements .. I schal sende men þat schal scourge þe. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 93 And if ye deen be comaunded for to be entendaunt hem for to helpen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 365 Jewes eke and Sarazines, To him I sigh all entendaunt. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 15 b/1 The Kynge of Fraunce .. commaunded that al men shulde be as entendant to Kynge Leyr .. as it were unto hymselfe.

† Ente·nder, *v. Obs.* Also 7–8 **intender.** [f. EN- 1 + TENDER *a.*] *trans.* To make tender; to melt (the heart); to enervate; to weaken.

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 126 And my innocent blood [would] entender his adamant heart. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. 171 The daintinesse of the ayre and soyle entendred their spirits. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 14 All which do much serve for intendring the heart. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 525 Virtue alone entenders us for Life: I wrong her much—entenders us for ever. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1813) I. 34 Her heart was too much intendered to hold out..against all the forms of assault. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* 13 A social heart entender'd by the practice of virtue.

Entent, etc.: see INTENT, etc.

† E·nter, *sb. Obs.* [f. the verb.

(The form *entre* may in some instances belong to this word; but the examples cannot be distinguished from those in which it belongs to ENTRY.)]

1. The action of entering; the power or right of entering; a legal entry; *concr.* a means or way of entrance; a passage.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xiii. (1554) 185 a, Gaue hym enter and possession. 1563 BP. GARDINER in FOXE *A. & M.* 732 b, My brother of S. Dauids, maie like a champion with his sword in his hand make enter for the rest. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 141 His enter and exit shall bee strangling a Snake.

2. [Confused with Fr. *enter* to graft.]

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 105 Graffing and Enter, or Ingraffing, are Sinonimous Terms.

Enter (e·ntəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3–8 **entre,** (3 **entri,** 4 **entere, entur**), 4–5 **entree, entyr(e,** 4– **enter.** [a. Fr. *entrer* = Pr. *entrar, intrar*, Sp., Pg. *entrar*, It. *entrare, intrare*:—L. *intrāre*, related to *inter* between, *intrō* inwards, *intrā* within.

The L. vb. was used both as trans., and as intr. with *in* = into; in Fr. the intr. use was alone adopted, and passed into Eng. The trans. senses 9–15 are derived from the similar senses of *enter into* (1–8), perh. with some influence from Lat.]

I. To go or come in.

* *intr.* (Often conjugated with *be.*)

1. To go or come into a place, building, room, etc.; to pass within the boundaries of a country, region, portion of space, medium, etc. Also *fig.*

a. Const. *into,* † *in* (= 'into'), rarely † *unto.* Now largely superseded by the trans. use 10, but retained where the notion of penetration into the interior of a place is sought to be emphasized.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4488 In a castel he entred thare. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 38, I entred in þat erber grene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 399 That ilke nyght, That we ben entred into schippes boord. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3007 Honerable Elan was entrid in þe tempull. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 37 In his tyme, entred the gode Kyng Edward of Englond in Syrye. *Ibid.* 56 At that Cytee entrethe the Ryvere of Nyle into the See. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 263 Syr for Gods sake enter againe into your Ship. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 5 We entred into a Woody Mountain. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 339 Enter into it [harbour] then at this time .. while day-light remains. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* XXXV. 290 We .. entered into a noble forest.

fig. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 19 Now [O Apollo] entreth in my brest anoon. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Works* (1859) 58 What man .. doth not see and lament to have entered into Christs religion such false doctrine. 1712 STRELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 1 When this Humour enters into the Head of a Female. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 450 A spirit of reverence enters into the young man's soul.

b. *simply.* To come into the place indicated by the context. Of an actor: To come upon the stage; in the stage-directions of plays used constantly in 3rd pers. imper. sing. and pl. Also *fig.*

As to the grammatical character of 'enter' as a stage direction, cf. the Lat. directions in *Calisto & Melibœa* 1520, which has frequently *intret, exeat*, and those in Udall's *Roister Doister* 1553, where *exeat, exeant, cantent*, etc. appear throughout; also Bales' *Kynge Johan*: 'Here the Kyng delevyr the crowne to the Cardynall', 'Her go owt Sedwsion', 'Here the Pope go out', 'Here cum Dyssimulacyon syngyng of the letany', etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8341 (Cott.) For-þi hir enterd bersabe *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12 The howr of Mercurie entryng vnder my west orisonte at eue. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xx. (1495) The stocke of boxe .. hath noo poores where ayre myghte entree. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9107 þan vnarmyt he entrid, euyn to þe citie. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv. 75 Ramsay til hym coym in hy And gert hym entre. 1557 tr. *More's Edw. V.* (1641) 16 When he is once entred, he creepeth forth so farre. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 186 She [Thisbie] is to enter, and I am to spy Her through the vvall. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. ix. § 3 A way made for Paganism or for extreme barbarity to enter. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 194 John .. did .. before Christ entred, play the Mediator. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 The Air .. entring by the Furnace-pipes. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* II. 138 The minister..discovered near 20 entring. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 41 The king and his troops entered first through a postern.

c. with pleonastic *in* (adv.). Somewhat *arch.* or *rhetorical.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 47 Þei entrede in at Temse mouþ. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 75 And there we may, without dent, Enter in now, verament. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. viii. 114 And entryde in wytht hys menyhe. *a* 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 81/2 While he wer entring in at yͤ gate. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 472 Empanoplied and plumed We entered in.

2. *Law.* To make entry (into lands) as a formal assertion of ownership; to take possession. Const. † *in, into,* and *simply.* (For *to enter upon* see 9 a.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 b, For and he do, the lorde may entre as in landes forfayte to hym. *a* 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* lxxxiii. (1630) 213 If after the death of the father a stranger..entereth into his land by force. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 32 Though his successor have right to the lands, yet he may not enter. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Entry,* This entry into lands is where a man enters into or takes possession of any lands, etc., in his proper person. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 375 Upon the death of the testator his sister entered and married.

3. To penetrate into the substance of anything; to be plunged deeply. Const. *into*; also *simply.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxiii. 28 a/1 The grounde was soo softe and moryssh that they entred up to the raynes. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* cv. 18 The iron entered into his soul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 326 The sword Of Michael .. deep entring, shar'd All his right side.

† b. *fig.* (*a.*) To be absorbed (*in* thought). (*b.*) In phrase, *to enter far within* (a person), i. e. to have great influence over (him). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3844 Euermore ymaginand & entrond in thoghtes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xiv, Vindex so far entred within him, as he obtained whatsoever he would at his hands.

4. To become a member in a society, etc. Cf. 23 c.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Who þͭ entryth in þe same ffraternite. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 266 By entring into a Confraternity. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1730 He fairly told Taylor that he could not .. suffer him to enter where he knew he could not have an able tutor. *Mod.* He entered at St. John's College.

† 5. To come or be brought into any state or condition (sometimes with additional notion of place); to fall into a disorder, etc. Const. *into,* occas. *to, unto.* *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23368 (Fairf.) Þa iois sere þat ihesus crist has diȝt til his qua-sim mai entre in-to þat blis. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxv. 21 Entre thou into the ioye of thi lord. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 238/1 Alle they that so consented entred in to frenesye and myght not be hool. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xviii. 9 To entre in vnto life. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 675 Determined to take part with king Edwarde, with whome..he in small space entred into great grace and high favour. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 155 Those that be entred into a Ptisick. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 251 ¶ 6 He that has entred into Guilt has bid Adieu to Rest.

6. To make a beginning, engage (in any action, course of conduct, discourse, etc.). a. Const. *in* (arch.), *into,* occas. † *to.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 To the entent that thei might praie and entre in orisones. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Afoir we enter to the special declaratioun of the x commandis. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref., There be many who will enter into the reading of my booke for their instruction. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxliii. 2 Enter not into iudgement with thy seruant. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 11/1 Though the War was entred in, all hope of obtaining money to carry it on was even desperate. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 426 ¶ 1 He entered into the following Relation. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* vi. (1856) 89 The commissioners entered into an active correspondence with Galileo. 1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 264 We entered into conversation without having been introduced. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 113 The returning officer has not .. any power of entering into a scrutiny of votes. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 24 Ireland would be entered in rebellion.

† b. *simply.* Also of a period of time or state of things: To begin. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 13 Began and entred with the matter that he came for. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij a, To beginne with the Pedestal of Corinthia, ye shal enter thus. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 149 There entred a verie fervent affection and good will between them. 1669 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 41 Imploring His blessing for the year entering. 1688 *Penn. Archives* I. 107 The winter .. is now entred with some severity.

7. *intr.* for *refl.* of branch II. (See 20 c, 23 c.)

8. **To enter into** († **in**): in various senses, in which the intrans. vb. does not occur simply.

† a. To look at a particular place in (a mathematical table). *Obs.* So Fr. *entrer dans.* Cf. 16.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 44 With so many entere into thy tabelis in þe furst lyne.

b. To take on oneself (an engagement, a relation, the duties of an office, etc.). Sometimes in *indirect passive.* † *To enter into religion*: to embrace a monastic life. Cf. 14.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 35 We .. bieþ i-entred in-to cristes seruise. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 125 For-to entri into Answere: þare he ne ouȝte nouȝt to do. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Who is beterid by entryng into þes ordris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 312 Auyseth yow .. How that ye entren in to mariage. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxi. § 2 Such kind of baptism barred men afterwards from entering into holy orders. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 28 The Allegoricall death of entring into Religion. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 92 That they all entered into Pay. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 3, I have a mind to put off entering into Matrimony till another Winter is over my Head. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 388 Our great man was entered in Religion, as they called it. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iii. 140 Trade .. does not care for the religious tenets of those who offer to enter into relations with it.

c. To become a party to; to bind oneself by (a league, treaty, etc.); to append one's name to (a bond). See also RECOGNIZANCE, SECURITY.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 3 And all the people entred in to [WYCLIF: assentyde to] the couenaunt. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 128 Master, I am heere entred in bond for you. 1593 – *Rich. II*, v. ii. 65 'Tis nothing but some bond, that he is enter'd into. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 16 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 16 The like Bond shall be entred into by all. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 1 A Subject of the Great Mogul entering into a League with one of the Czar of Moscovy. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* ii. 201 They entred anew into articles of submission. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. 220 The agreement, into which he had entered. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 He refused to enter into a treaty with the Indian Government.

d. To engage in the consideration of (a subject).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 To entre into another matter. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 112 The second of these must by insinuation be entred into. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 9 If we should enter into their Theology, and the History of that. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 3, I .. should be obliged to you if you would enter into the Matter more deeply. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* Introd. 34 To enter into these speculations would however be useless and unprofitable. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 45 Into its physiology we do not propose to enter

† e. To take part in, intermeddle with. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 176 ¶ 2 Our Affections must never enter into our Business. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 207 Other princes would not .. enter into the laws and establishment settled among us.

f. To take an interest in; to take an intelligent interest in, understand, sympathize with.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 43 It is by comparison only that we can enter into the philosophy of language. 1833 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ix. 404 Entering into everything and enjoying everything like a child. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* II 11, I should enter into his feelings rather than into those of the ordinary spectator. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* Prob. Div. X. 89 She entered into all the arrangements .. in a methodical and rational manner.

g. To form part of; to be a constituent element in. So also with adv., *To enter in.*

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 152 Lapis Calaminaris, which enters into the Composition of the Brass. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 193 The quantity and species of sabulous matter that entered into the texture of the limestone. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 567 These universal correspondencies .. enter into all the plans of Nature. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 231 Where no secondary stone enters in its composition, I do not see why, etc. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* 74 Those compound states of consciousness, which so largely enter into our ordinary trains of thought. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 884/1 Other considerations, some of them trifling enough, enter in.

h. In Bible phrase, *To enter into* (another's) *labours* (lit. from the Gr. and the Vulg.): to reap the benefits of what has been done by another.

1382 WYCLIF *John* iv. 38 Othere men traueliden, and ȝe entriden in to her trauelis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 They laboured .. the vynyarde .. & we haue entred into theyr labours, takynge the fruyte of the same.

9. **To enter on, upon**:

a. *Law.* (Cf. 2.) To make an entry into (land) as an assertion of ownership; to assume possession of (property); † to dispossess (a holder of property).

1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47, I will that myn feffeis and myn executo's entre vppon hym and put hym owth. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 23/2 It shall not be lawful for any Woman to enter upon the goods of the dead. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 6, I shall immediately enter upon your Estate for the Arrear due to me. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 509 Ausfrid, the Priest, entered forcibly upon this land of Ralph's. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 319 He will not distrain or enter on the premises conveyed for the recovery of his rent charge.

b. To make an entrance on; to take the first steps upon (a path, a tract travelled over).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 59 And forþward faste on hure way þey wente, and entrede on þe brigge. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ci. 8 The season wherein David, as a Judge, entring on the Tribunal, etc. 1826 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 96 He is saved from entering on a scene of infinite corruptions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 12. 88 My guide and myself entered upon this portion of the glacier.

c. *fig.* To take the first steps in; to do the first part of; to begin, take in hand, engage in (a process, enterprise). Cf. Fr. † *entrer sur* (Littré). Also, to begin (a period of time).

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. i. 3 Which of them should first enter upon the government and Rule. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* Ded., I after was entred on a Resolution to dedicate it to his Memory. 1672–5 COMBER, *Comp. Temple* (1702) 80 By his offering and entring on a treaty. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., For before I enter'd on my Voyage I took care, etc. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 274, I was now entered on the seven-and-twentieth year of my captivity. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* II. x. 288 He entered on his Professorial duties. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 206 To enter upon a contest with evil.

† d. To begin an attack upon. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xliii. (*heading*), How Nysus and Eryalus made theym redy to entre vpon the hoost of Turnus. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 540 The Beare dareth not to enter upon the wilde Boar, except behinde him.

e. To begin to deal with (a subject).

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 124 Then the Kinges Councell entred upon their proofes. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 14 Thus entred the Prelates upon affairs of Kings and Kingdoms. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 ¶ 5 The Day is not too far spent for him to enter upon such a Subject. 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 295 This day the Committee .. entered on the Church's grievances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. 191 Her fear, if she once entered on the subject.

** *trans.* (formerly sometimes conjugated with *be.*)

10. To go or come into (a closed space, *e.g.* a house); to go within the bounds of (a country, etc.); to go within (a gate); to step upon (a path, a bridge); to go on board (a ship). Cf. 1 a.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 402 Yhe sal noght entre, be na way Hevenryke that sal last ay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13880 No buerne was so bold þe brigge for to entre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xiii. (1839) 144 He most entre the See, at Gene. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 302 He hathe entred the heuen, to appere before the vysage of his fader for vs. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 171 Who being discomfited with the stormes and tempestes thereof, never enter shippe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 165 The which with great courage entered Wales. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 7 One .. that when he enters the confines of a Tauerne, claps me his Sword vpon the Table. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 178 ¶ 2 He .. returns as if he were entring a Gaol. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* IV. iv § 7 They soon came to know who they were . that were entered the city. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 165 The gate which thou enterest. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. i, Some traveller, who shall enter Our tent, may read it. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Who was the young lady that I saw entering a carriage? 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 18 The band of monks entered Canterbury bearing before them a silver cross.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Church* (1840) p. xxv, Þis was þe firste tribulacioun þat ontrede þe Chirche of God. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 71 Entring the glorious waies of Truth. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 201 It never enters his head to lie under the walnut-tree here. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xv. 121 The idea that Lady Mason was guilty had never entered her head.

† b. To take possession of (the throne the crown). Cf. 9 a. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *Life* in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) Introd. 20 Till the time that blessed King Edward entered his crown. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 102 Henry the Fourth entred the Throne by his Sword.

c. To take up one's abode in. Chiefly with mixed notion of 12, as *to enter a monastery, the cloister* (= to become a monk or nun), *to enter a college,* etc.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 182 This day my sister should the Cloyster enter.

d. To force an entrance into; to break into (a house, etc.); † to board (a ship).

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 49/1 His lodging..was entred with fire. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 There is more men lost in entering, if the chase stand to her defence. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* vi. (1757) 202 And seeing their forecastle full of men, .. I concluded they had come to a resolution of entering us. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 777 Judgment was arrested in trespass for breaking and entering a free fishery.

11. To make a way into or pass between the parts of anything; to pierce; to penetrate. Cf. 3.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 182 This respite .. enter'd me; Yea, with a spitting power.

† b. Of the agent: To pierce, make a hole into. Also *fig.* to 'get an idea into' (a person). *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 154 Entring the Post first with an Augure. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 526, I almost despair of entering some of our Adversaries.

† c. Of male animals: To copulate with. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 18 A Mare which a Horse hath formerly entred. *Ibid.*, A female asse which hath been entered by a male asse.

12. To become a member of (a society or organized body). So *to enter the army, the church, a university,* etc. Cf. 4.

Mod. He entered the army at nineteen. A lad of seventeen is too young to enter a university.

† 13. To take the first steps in (an action or work); to begin. Often with *obj. inf.* *Obs.* Cf. 6

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some to howse the tope sayle dyde entre. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 17 To begynne and enter his prechyng. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 77/1 Constantinus .. entred his journie, comming towards Italie. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 49 The souldiers..having no stomache to enter conflict and skyrmishe, betooke them to flight. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* G b, Which before I enter to describe, thus much I will informe ye. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 256 A worke well entred, is truly said to be halfe done. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* 29 Made, or, at least, entred at the Forge .. yet sometimes Smiths do it on cold Iron.

b. To begin (a period of time).

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 75 Kings..in entring their reigns. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 13 *note,* Her majesty had just entered the seventy-seventh year of her age.

† 14. To come, or be brought, into a certain state; to take upon oneself (a condition, office, or relation of any kind); to embrace (a profession). *Obs.* exc. in phrase *To enter religion* (cf. 8 b).

1563 *Homilies* II. *Resurr. Christ* (1859) 430 Then are they in very evill case .. that be entred their sleepe in Christ. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 282 Over hastie bee they to enter wedlocke. *Ibid.* 342 If you doe enter acquaintance and familiaritie with him. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 91 Would these princes..enter arms as did the Greeks

against Troy. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii, We with England will not enter parley. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xvii. (1614) 33/2 Sigebert .. entered the profession of a monke. *Ibid.* xxviii. 55/1 P. O. Scapula entred his Lieutenantship in Britaine. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 23 Make Oath not to enter marriage again without the Kings consent. 1888 Bernard *World to Cloister* 9 If he enter religion.

†15 *To enter bond*: = 'to enter into a bond' (see 8 c). *Obs.*

1650 *Bury Wills* (1850) 224 Soe that within a moneth after my death she enter bond to my trustees of my estate. *Ibid.*, If she shall refuse to enter such bond.

16. To turn to a particular place in (a mathematical table). Still in nautical use. Cf. 8 a.

1593 Falk *Dialling* 11/2 With this quocient Sine I enter the Table. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1670) 60, I enter the Table under the Title inches. 1840 Raper *Navigation* 80 Enter Table 5 with the first number of points at the top, and the second number of points at the side.

II. To cause to enter.

17. *trans.* To put or bring (a person) into something: *esp.* to take or put (men) on board a vessel. *arch.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxx. 143 They decked thre shyppes, and entred into theym a certayne. 1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 387 Whereby to enter the lawe of the Gospel into the mightie kingdome of China. 1607 Dekker *Northw. Hoe* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 36 But come enter him [*i. e.* 'show in' a visitor]. 1611 Chapman *Iliad* III. Comm. (1857) 81 And thus to the last twelve books .. with those free feet that entered me, I haste. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 870/4 Laying him on board on the Bow..[he] entered his Men, and made him surrender. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 193 The boat..was to enter her men in the waste. 1845 Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 146 Each citizen has a legal right to enter his children [in the primary schools]. 1847-8 H. Miller *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 124 He would, he said, fairly enter me on the grounds, and introduce me.

†b. *fig.* To admit into a society, etc.; to introduce into a condition or state. Const. *into*, rarely *in*. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. (1611) 83 Entered wee are not into the visible Church, before our admittance by the doore of baptisme. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 113 This sword but shewne to Cæsar with this tydings, Shall enter me with him. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 8 This blessing entreth them into assured possession. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i § 31 (1684) 23 Baptism..enters us into covenant with God. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 4 He would..endeavour to enter me fairly into the station of life which, etc. 1723 Blackall *Wks.* I. 184 By which [Baptism] we are entred and initiated into the Christian Church.

†c. with complement. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 103 His Pupill age Man-entred thus, he waxed like a Sea. 1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* I. i, With this charitie I enter thee a begger.

†18. To introduce (to the knowledge of anything) by instruction; to give (a person) initiatory information or instruction *in*; to instruct initially; to initiate. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) C iij, The precepts of wise men, which she had been entred in. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 13 b, Sounde meate for such as are wel entred. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. ii. 2 They of Rome are entred in our Counsailes. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. ii. 41 So that he be already entred upon the Theorie of Musick. *a* 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog.* 202 He asked me ..If I would enter his Children in the Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 4 Cleophon ..entered him [his son] betimes in the principles of his sect. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 229 You are entered in all the secrets of his workshop.

b. To exercise initially; to train; to fly (a hawk) for the first time; to break in (a horse). Also, *to enter a dog at* or *to*: to put him (while yet untrained) on the scent of.

1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (1844) 508 A kest of hakys, when he went to enter them to the rever. *c* 1575 *Perfect Bk. Sparhawkes* (ed. Hasting 1886) 17 Enter her in this order folowinge. 1598 Florio, *Accarnare*, to flesh, to enter a dog. 1668 Pepys *Diary*, 21 Dec., Not daring yet to use the others [horses] too much, but only to enter them. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 143 (D.) Like hounds ready to be entred. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Entering of Hounds*, The Hare is esteemed the best Game to enter your Hounds at. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* 124 The young hounds should be entered to fox. 1882 Michell *Hawking* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 It remains only to break him to the lure, and to 'enter' him, each of which processes is soon completed.

19. To put (something) *into* (another thing); to put in, insert, introduce. Now chiefly *techn.* [So Fr. *entrer* (Littré), though the use is not recognized by the Academy.]

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 623 This lettir sall I entyr heyr. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. II. III. i, He much perplexed is..Where to make choice to enter his rugg'd saw. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 31 *Gavelock*..an Iron Bar to enter stakes into the ground. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 122 Enter the edge of the Draw-knife into the Work. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 29 You must enter the hook at the tail of the worm. 1806-7 J. Berksford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xcv, Entering your watch at the wrong opening, when it instantly dives to your knee. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 244 It is therefore politic to enter the wedge by this end. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 208, 5..enters shot or shell, and rams home. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seamen's Catech.* 11 The ball will be entered the largest end downward. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* i. (1866) 4 A special care is needed lest we enter something into the meaning from ourselves.

†b. *To enter foot*: to begin. Also *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1618 Chapman *Hesiod* I. 141 When first thou enter'st foot to plow thy land. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. x, He ..entered himself into an ejaculation on the numberless calamities which attended beauty.

c. In backgammon. To place a man again on the board after it has been taken up, and unable to come in again because the point indicated by the throw is already full.

1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Backgammon* 143.

20. To put (a name) into a list in writing, (a fact or particular) into a description or record; to write down (on paper, a tablet, etc.). Const. *in, into, on*, and simply. *To enter* (money, goods, etc.) *to, against*: to put down to a person's account.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 253, I was markid, withoute mercy and myn name entrid In þe legende of lif longe er I were. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 44 Consider thy rote furst..& entere hit in-to thy slate for the laste merydye of December. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxii. (1839) 238 Thei [alle the Mynstrelle] ben..entred in his Bokes, as for his owne men. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 20 To entre their copyes truely in the lordes courte roll. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 196 Such discourses, as you have already with painefull pen entered into paper. 1668 Hale in *Rolle's Abridgm.* Pref. 8 Let him enter the Abstract..into his Common-place-Book. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. C viij, The Publisher.. has duly entred this Book in the Register of Stationers-hall, London. 1783 Burke *Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 136 He did not..think it proper to enter his answer on the records. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 If you received the note from us..it must be entered in our books. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 624/1 They..determined to enter goods to people who never had any dealings. 1818 Scott *F. M. Perth* ix, And not entered against him at the long and dire day of accounting. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 361 Parish Churches are entered in the ancient record of Domesdny.

b. To hand in at the Custom House a statement of the amount and value of (goods exported or imported). Also, to register (a vessel) as arriving in or leaving a port.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* A ij b, Such as .. like Merchants with their goods, enter them, before they ship them. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xiii. 28 The cargo having been entered in due form, we began trading. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 342 The teas entered for consumption. *Mod. Newspaper* (Heading of paragraphs), Vessels entered inwards. Vessels entered outwards.

c. To insert by name on the list of competitors (in a race, athletic contest, etc.). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1938/4 The first Horses to be shown and entred there a week before for this year. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3832/4 The Horses to be enter'd..14 days before. *Mod.* Please enter me for the Sack Race and Hurdles. Have you entered for the Quarter-mile?

21. *To enter up*: a. To enter in regular form (a series of items); to complete the series of entries in (a book) to a certain date.

Mod. (*Comm.*) Have you entered up your payments? The cash-book had not been properly entered up.

b. *Law.* To cause (a verdict, judgement, etc.) to be written down in the records of a court.

a 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 48 (1740) 54 Corruptions by the Way, use not to be entered up upon Record. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 414 A judge's order authorizing the plaintiff to enter up judgment and issue execution.

22. a. *Law. To enter an action, caveat, writ*, etc.; to bring it before the court in due form, usually in writing. b. *To enter a protest*: primarily of the minority in a deliberative body, *esp.* the House of Lords, to record a protest on the journals or minutes; hence *gen.* to protest. So also, *to enter a caution, protestation*, etc.

a. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 129 Chrysostome may enter action against him of slaunder and defamation. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 2 Mr. Fang, haue you entred the Action? 1884 *Law Rep.* Prob. Div. IX. 23 The defendant..entered a caveat.

b. 1679 Dryden *Tr. & Cress.* Ep. Ded., Whatever Protestation you might enter to the contrary. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 139, I enter'd no caution about it to the Reader. 1728 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 86 A motion.. made for entring a protest against the above order. 1821 Q. Caroline *Remonstr. Geo. IV*, 17 July, The Queen feels it to be her bounden duty to enter her most deliberate and solemn protest against the said determination. 1884 Pennington *Wiclif* ix. 290 He entered his decided protest against the system of the Schoolmen.

23. From sense 20, with mixed notion of 17 b; a. To admit as a pupil, or member of a society; to engage (a servant, workman, etc.). b. To procure admission for (a person) as such. c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Const. *among, in, into, of.*

a. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 23 They that are entered under him as their Master. 1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 5 And if the King were chosen out of the Souldiers, he was presently entred among the Priests. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* III. 358 In the year 1655 making a return to the University, he was entred into Ch. Ch. 1748 Anson *Voy.* III. viii. 370 He had entered twenty-three men during his stay at Macao. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 129, I immediately entered another able seaman, which..made the number six. *Ibid.* § 130, I likewise entered three masons and nine tinners..to take the first turn or week.

b. 1670 Walton *Lives* IV. 266 Having entred Edward into Queens Colledge. 1675 *Art Contentm.* IX. § 11. 227 He was never enter'd in those academies of luxury. 1718 Budgell *Spect.* No. 307 P 12 He was entered in a College of Jesuits. 1720 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 224 Some..officers..entered me into the army. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1730 Taylor was entered of that college.

c. 1689-92 Locke *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. iii. 324 They are free from it who enter themselves of the Company. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 All others that enter to pay Five Guineas. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 77 The people who were willing to take service with us, and enter themselves on board. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 6 He therefore entered himself as a clerk to a solicitor.

†**Enter**, *prep. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Fr. *entre* :—L. *inter*.] Between.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 455 Northwarde of fervent grounde, southwarde of colde, And enter both of hilly lande thai wolde.

Enter, obs. var. Entire, and Inter, to bury.

Enter-, entre-, *prefix*, a. Fr. *entre-* :—L. *inter* (see Inter-), with senses 'between', 'among', 'mutually'. Occurring first in words a. Fr., as Enterfeat, Entermise, Enterprise, Entertain; also as an early variant of *inter-* in words ad. Lat. In 14–17th c. it was often prefixed to Eng. words, many of the compounds so formed being imitations of synonymous compounds in Fr. Since the middle of 17th c. this prefix has ceased to be employed in the formation of new words; the compounds (of Eng. origin) in which it occurs are either obs. or have been refashioned with *inter-*. The more important compounds of *enter-* will be found in their alphabetical place; the following are nonce-words or of rare occurrence:

Enter-a·dvertise *v.* (Fr. *s'entre-avertir*), *refl.*, to inform each other; **enterba·the** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entrebaigner*], *refl.*, to bathe each other; **enterbea·t** *v.* [tr. Fr. *s'entreporter*], ? to carry mutually; **enterbra·ce** *v.*, to embrace mutually; **enterbrai·d** *v.*, to intertwine; **enterbre·ak** *v.* [cf. OF. *entrerompre*], *trans.*, to break between, make a break in; **enterbre·ath**, breathing between; time for taking breath; **enterca·ll** *v. trans.*, to call mutually; **enterca·pering** *vbl. sb.*, intermingled capering, intricate movement; **enterca·rriage**, carrige to and fro between two places; **enterenge·nder** *v. trans.*, to produce (each other) reciprocally; **entergla·ncing** *vbl. sb.*, interchange of glances; **entergra·ve** *v. trans.*, to engrave between; hence **entergra·ving** *vbl. sb.*; **enterhi·nder** *v. trans.*, to hinder mutually; **enterho·ld** *v. trans.*, to observe (a treaty) reciprocally; **enterki·ssing** *ppl. a.*, mutually kissing; **enterle·nd** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entreprêter*] *trans.*, to lend to one another; **enterlo·ve** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entr'aimer*] *trans.*, to love mutually; **enterma·rch** *v. intr.*, to tread on each other's toes; **entermi·ne** *sb.*, an intervening mine; **entermi·ne** *v. intr.*, to drive mines between or in an interval; hence **entermining** *vbl. sb.*; **entero·we** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entredevoir*] *trans.*, to owe one another; **enterpi·llar** [tr. L. *intercolumnium*], the space between two pillars; **entersee·k** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entrechercher*], *trans.*, to seek mutually; **entershew·** *v.* [cf. OF. *s'entremostrer*], *trans.*, to show one to another; **entershi·ne** *v.* [cf. Fr. *entreluire*], *intr.*, to shine or show up between; to appear partially; to glance, glimmer; **entershou·lder** *v. trans.*, to shoulder mutually, to jostle; hence **entershou·ldering** *vbl. sb.*; **enterspli·t** *v.* [cf. Fr. *entrefendre*], *refl.*, to split one another; **enterspo·il** *v.* [tr. Fr. *s'entrepiller*], *trans.*, to pillage mutually; **entersu·ck** *v. trans.*, to suck mutually; **enterta·ke** *v.* [cf. Fr. *entreprendre* and Enterprise *v.* 3], *trans.*, to receive, entertain; **entertea·r** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entredéchirer*], *trans.*, to tear mutually; **enterwa·rn** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entr'avertir*], *trans.*, to warn mutually.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 528 We profitably *enter-advertize our selves of our defects. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. *Handie-crafts* 21 [They] cast away their spears, And rapt with joy, them *enterbathe with tears. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxvii. (1632) 90 Children killed their parents..to avoid the hindrance of *enterbearing one another. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 110/3 Atte last he opened hys dore and sith *entrebraced eche other. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. *Handie-crafts* 209 Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly, Then *enterbraid. 1542 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The syxth vtylyte that Galyen putteth is to *entrebreake [1579 enterbrake], and intercyde the matter. 1631 Brathwait *Whimsies, Gamester* 40 At the end of every act..the encurtain'd musique sounds, to give *enterbreath to the actors. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxx. (1632) 104 Those that are much about one age, doe generally *entercall one another brethren. *Ibid.* I. xxii. 47 By the changes and *entercaprings of which, the revolutions..of the..planets are caused. 1598 Norden *Spec. Brit., M'sex* II. 6 For the more easie *entercarriage of thinges between London and it [Hartford]. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 617 Paine and pleasure ..*enter-engender and succeed one another. 1578 Gascoigne *Flowers* (R.), Their chiefe repast was by *enterglancing of lookes. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* vii. 28 The verie worke it selfe of the feete, was *entergraven: and *entergravinges betwen the joyntures. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. ii. (1632) 190 They are two occupations that *enterhinder one another, in their vigor. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxiii. 114 a/1 The whyche

paccyon they made and *entrehelden; For after ofte times they vysited eche other. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1050 Water, 'noynting with cold-moist the brims Of th' *enterkissing turning Globes extreams Tempers the heat. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 463 They are things which *enterlend and *enterowe one another their essence. *Ibid.* I. xxvii. 94 They *enterlove one another, and love me as much. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 105 They [Medea and Jason] *entremarched with their feet under the tables. *c* 1611 *SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 949 Just in the mouth of th' *entermine he [fir'd]. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 135 b, Craftie *enterminynge. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* vii. 31 The middle *enterpillers [were] square not round. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxiv. (1632) 111 There are ever conditions that *entersceke one another. *Ibid.* II. xii. 265 It was..a singular pleasure to observe the love..each endevored to *entershew one another. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. B b iiij b, Soldiours round ryng not so thicke, Where wal most *entershines. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 301 An overshadowed and darke picture, *entershining with an infinit varietie of false lights. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. 113 At his very sight..a tumult, confused clamour, and *enter-shouldering of male-contents arose. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 301 If that any [stones] fail their foes to hit In full, in flight themselves they *entersplit. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vii. (1632) 517 Superiority and inferiority..must perpetually *enterspoile one another. *Ibid.* II. xxvi. 387 They..mutually *entersuck't each one the others [thumb]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 35 So did this mightie Ladie..with more myld aspect those two to *entertake. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 240 All are pleased to see them [beasts]..*enterteare one another. *Ibid.* I. xxxiv. 111 This means of *enterwarning one another would bring no small commoditie into common commerce and societie.

Enterable (e·ntəɹăb'l), *a.* [f. ENTER *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be entered, in various senses of the vb.; †*spec.* of an article of commerce, that is allowed to be imported.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 57 Merchandizes, which are Enterable in the former Account of Goods. 1787 NELSON 12 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 252 Tamarinds and noyeau I must get smuggled..The latter is not enterable. 1793 A. BELL in Southey *Life* (1844) I. 461 Walked all round Pondicherry. Enterable by the sea face from the south. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 245 The hotel is..enterable through an arch. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. ix. 123 On neither could he be required to live and act—as now in this waste of enterable and pervious extent.

Enteradenography, -ology: see ENTERO-.

Enterance: see ENTRANCE.

Enterate (e·ntĕrĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *enterāt-us*, f. Gr. *ἔντερα* bowels: see -ATE.] Having an intestine distinctly separated from the outer body-wall.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xi. 652 The possibility that anenterous parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, enterate ancestors.

Enterbathe, -bear, -break, -breath, -call, -caper, -carriage: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entercept, Enterchaine, etc.: see INTER-.

†**Enterclose, interclose.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *entreclos*, f. *entre* between + *clos*: see CLOSE *sb.*]

1. A partition, 'septum'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxi. (1495) 653 In the fruyte of Mirtus ben thre celles and in euery celle thre greynes or foure joyned wythout interclose [*sine pariete.*] *Ibid.*, Some greyne is dowble wythoute interclose [Lat. *absque pariete*] as in Celidoyne, and some is double wyth interclose as the greyne of Narstucium.

2. *Arch.* ? A screen, partition. Also *attrib.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590 Interclausum, an enterclos. 1479 *Will Wulwurth* (Somerset Ho.) Lego ad facturam le enterclose beate Marie ecclesie. 1485 in *Finchale Priory Acc.* (1837) 370 Lez enterclose walles tenementorum in Ballio. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 308 Ouer against which place, vpon the enterclose of the Quier I find written, etc. 1851-3 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 216 [tr. *Liberate Roll* of 1248] An interclose with door and locks at the entrance of the queen's new chamber.

b. ? A space partitioned off.

The architectural dicts. give the definition 'a passage between two rooms', referring to the following example:

1478 WYKEHSTRE *Itin.* (1778) 288 Le enterclose per quam vadit a porta ad aulam [in Wookey cavern] est longitudinis dimidium furlong, et archuata, etc.

Entercommon, -commune, etc.: see IN-.

Enterdeal, obs. form of INTERDEAL.

Enterdese, variant of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

‖ **Enter-deux.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Fr. *entre-deux* 'between two'.] A 'go-between'; in quot. a proxy bridegroom.

1600 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 25 James King of Scots..was married to Anne..by a substitute or *enter-deux.*

Enterdice, var. of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

Enterdict: obs. form of INTERDICT.

Enterdit(e: var. of INTERDITE, *Obs.*

Enterduce: var. of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

Entere, obs. form of ENTIRE.

Entered (e·ntəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTER *v.* + -ED 1.] In various senses of the verb, *e.g.*: That has gone or advanced within; that a person, etc. has gone into; that has been placed on a register.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M iij, A lorde of noble bloude, and somewhat entred in age. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* i, Ere yet the entered cloud foreclosed my sight. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/1 The entered vassal..supposed by a legal fiction still to be the holder of the estate.

Enterengender: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enterer (e·ntərəɹ). [f. ENTER *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who goes or comes into.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 42 Those dreadfull flames..That erst all enterers wont [*v. r.* won] so cruelly to scorch. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619) I. 11 The entrers into this gate of life. 1760 J. SCOTT *Elegy* iv. (1786) 45 The hope-flushed ent'rer on the stage of life. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* v. 16 On went the vehicle, leaving the enterer to settle into a seat by its shaking.

†2. One who is being initiated. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 147 Beginners, or Enterers of the Faith, called Catechumeni. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. 18 If any require any other little booke meet to enter children; the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall, and easiest for the first enterers.

3. One who 'enters' for a race, etc.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 48 A constant Enterer at New-market Races.

Enteres, var. of ENTRESSE, entrance.

Enterfa(i)re, -feir, -fire, obs. ff. INTERFERE *v.*

†**Enterfeat.** *Obs.* Also 7 **interfeat.** [ad. Fr. *entrefaite*, f. *entrefaire* to do (something) between or mutually, f. *entre* (see ENTER- *pref.*) + *faire* to do.] *pl.* Deeds (of arms) on both sides.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 139 The varietie of which enter-feates was such that the Thebans themselves were drawne by the losse of the haven of Corinth to sue for peace. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 465 During which Interfeats of Arms, and Exchange of Pens.

Enterflow, obs. form of INTERFLOW.

Enterglance, -grave, etc.: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enteric (ente·rik), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [ad. Gr. *ἐντερικ-ός*, f. *ἔντερον* an intestine.] Of or pertaining to the intestines. *Enteric fever*: typhoid fever.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 541 The fatal cases of 'continued fever' are from enteric (typhoid) fever. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 112 The enteric cavity. *Ibid.* 523 These plexuses are distributed on the enteric tube.

Entering (e·ntəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTER *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. ENTER in various senses.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2139 *Ariadne*, His dwellynge Right faste bi the dore at his entrynge. 1388 WYCLIF *Kings* xvi. 4 The eldere men of the citee..camen to hym..and seiden, Whether thin entryng is pesible? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 In the entrynge of the vij dayes iourney of this pilgrimage of perfeccyon. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Pr.* II. 3 'Our Father'. These words pertain not to the petitions, they be but an entering. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iv, In the entering of the spring. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The Horses to be kept in that Parish from the Entring to the Running. 1714 STRINGER (*title*), The Experienc'd Huntsman..with directions concerning the Breeding and Entring of Hounds. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. i. 3 The entering in of sin proves the presence of an Evil Being. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* III. 334 From the entering of Moscow to the arrival at St. Helena.

†b. *To give entering to*: to admit. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 192 a/2, In the mornyng gyuyng to hym entrynge he sayd to hym.

†2. The place where one enters; an entrance; a door, etc. Of a bodily organ: An opening. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* viii. 5 The ydol of envye in that entrynge. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B iij a, The gate howse in the mydse of the fronte entrynge into the place. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It [testis fellis] hath two entrynges or neckes betwene whiche is a dystaunce.

3. *Attrib.*, as *entering-breach, -clerk, -door, -landmark, -room, -stone*; also *Naut.* with reference to the means of entrance into a vessel, as *entering-hatchway, -ladder, -port, -rope*; and *Mech.* in the names of certain tools, as *entering-chisel, -file.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. B b iiij b, Some seeke their *entryng breach on skalyng ladders clambring quicke. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/4 Whereby *Entring-clerks and others may be furnished with proper Words. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6191/2 Each Horse..paying..Half a Crown to the entring Clerk. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 2/1 Chained to the desk of an entering clerk. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 353 The chiefest Mosque in it..having thirty four *entring Doors. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 An *entring ladder. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 272 This cape is the great *entering landmark of the northern shores of Lancaster Sound. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The *entring ports. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* vii, Out of the larboard entering-port. 1886 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 6/2 The huge press that stood in the *entering room..went for a beggarly six shillings. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 The *Entering rope is tied by the ships side, to hold by as you goe vp the Entering ladder, cleats, or wailes. 1596 7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 153 b, There is space..for a *enteringe stone of eache side.

Entering, *ppl. a.* [f. ENTER *v.* + -ING 2.] That enters; coming or going in; †beginning.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/2 The next moneth of august the thirde day entryng. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 198 To her now entring and never-ending pleasures. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xlvi, Receives the ent'ring sounds. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxix, Grim death..urges entering billows as they flow. 1798 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 260 Nor heard the coming courser's sounding hoof, Nor entering footstep. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 57 Streams of entering and departing courtiers.

Enteritis (entĕrəi·tis). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἔντερον* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the bowels; *esp.* of the small intestines; usually understood of the acute rather than the chronic form

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 276 Those patients were very liable to them [febrile affections] in the form of Enteritis. 1876 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 4 Pain..of a very intense form..in enteritis.

Enterkiss: see ENTER- *pref.*

†**Enterknow, interknow,** *v. Obs.* [f. ENTER-, INTER- + KNOW *v.*; after Fr. *s'entreconnaître.*] *trans.* To know (one another) mutually; to know and be known by (a person). Hence **Enterknowing** *vbl. sb.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xviii. (1632) 376 If that [our word] faile us..we enterknow one another no longer. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* Pref., I have desired..to enterknow my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints. *Ibid.* II. iv, Why should we abridge our souls more than them of the comfort of our interknowing?

†**Enterknowledge.** *Obs.* In mod. editions and Dicts. **inter-**. [f. ENTER- + KNOWLEDGE; cf. prec.] Mutual knowledge.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 11 All Nations have Enterknowledge one of another, either by Voyage into Forraine Parts, or by Strangers that come to them.

Enterlace, obs. form of INTERLACE.

†**Enterla·de,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [? misprint for *enterlace*, as in later editions; or var. of *enterlard.*]

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 18 They [the vessels] begin to intermingle, enbrade, and enterlade each other.

Enterlard, -league: see INTER-.

Enterlend, -love: see ENTER- *pref.*

†**Enterle·sse,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *entrelesse-r, -laisser* to omit, f. *entre-* (see ENTER- *pref.*) + *laisser* to leave.] *trans.* To omit.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 184 Abstinence of War was concluded betwene the King of Englande & the Duchesse of Burgoyne (Enterlessyng the Duke and his name).

Enterline, obs. form of INTERLINE.

Enterlude, obs. form of INTERLUDE.

Enterly, var. of ENTIRELY.

†**Ente·rm,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 **entearm.** [f. EN- 1 + TERM *v.*] To apply a term to; to name.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The receptacle of choler entearmed the gall.

Entermarriage, -meddle, etc.: see IN-.

Entermell, var. of INTERMELL, *Obs.*

†**Entermee·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of uncertain formation; perh. f. ENTER- + MEAN *sb.* community, participation; but cf. OF. *entremener* to lead between.] *intr.* ? To meddle, interfere.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 50 Sporiorie and Cutellerie entermeeneden and enterfereden with goldsmyth craft.

Entermes: see ENTREMESS. *Obs.*

†**Entermete,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-5 **enter-, entreme(t)te(n,** 3 **entermitti,** 4-5 **entremet,** 5 **entre-, entremytte.** Also 5 **intremet,** 6 **intermete**; and see INTERMIT, INTROMIT. [a. OF. *entremetre* (mod. *entremettre*), repr. two distinct Lat. formations, *intermittĕre* (cf. Sp. *entremeter*, It. *intermettere*) to interrupt, discontinue, in late L. also to put (something) between, and *intrōmittĕre* (cf. Sp. *entrometer*, It. *intromettere*) to send or admit within, introduce; f. *inter* between, *intro* within + *mittĕre* to send. In ME. the word was adopted as refl. and intr. with sense 'to introduce oneself, meddle'; in early mod. Eng. the sense 'interpose (something, or oneself)' was taken up from Fr., but rarely occurs. The verbs INTERMIT, INTROMIT, adapted from the original Lat. forms, were formerly often used in the senses of *entremete*, of which they may therefore to some extent be regarded as refashioned forms; now, however, they are used only in senses directly due to their Latin etymology.]

1. *refl.* To concern or occupy oneself, intermeddle, take part; to have dealings or intercourse. Const. *in, of, with.* Also, to set oneself, undertake *to* (do something).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 172 Heo entermeteð hire of þinges wiðuten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7403 (Cott.) O þe kingrike al gouerning He [Dauld] entir-mett him in na dede [*Trin. MS.* he entermeted him of no þing in dede]. *Ibid.* 8759 He [Salomon] can him entermet þe temple mak *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5949 She is neither so fool ne nyce, To entremete hir of such vice. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 440 Right wole eek, that I me entremete. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxix (1869) 151 The hand..entermeteth hire to taste and to visite so ofte the tunge. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. lx, To..intermette the with worldly besynes. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xv, Yf ye entermete [1634 intermit] yow in this I shall slee you. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIII. 87 All thartes and sceyences magicque wherof this lady and prestresse entromytreteth [*read* entromytteth] herself. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 69 That none of us shall entremete hym to doo that ye spek of. 1527 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxf.* 17 All those that entremetyde them of merchantyse should be taxed.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 204 Ne þer nis non so riche king þat dorste entermeten of eni such þing. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1253 Lete him iworthe so Than entermitti of holi churche. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1089 Our Lorde God wolde entermete Of no richesse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. 145 To be forbode from entermeting with the Bible. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 404 That non seriaunt name nor entremet of the seid eleccion. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 215 He,. loue of al shal

haue wher he entermet. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxvi, The kyng .. badde hym entermete [1634 intermeet] with hym self and with his wyf and of his knyghtes. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 3 Yf ony man wyll enter-mete in redyng of hit. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 1 To entremete to recyte. suche hystoryes. 1494 FABYAN vi. clxiv. 158 That nother y' one nor the other shulde intremet with the foresayd londes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 88 It longeth not to clerkes to intermete of them.

c. *trans.* To meddle with, be occupied upon. *rare.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 161 My thought will entermete him sone. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 38 Of him that entyrmeten the thyngis aboue sayd.

2. To mix, alternate.

c 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 43 Entirmet this with woo And gladnes.

3. To put (oneself) *between.*

a 1542 WYATT *Poems* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 74 The hylles that doth them entermete Twene me, and those shene lightes.

Hence **Enterme·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1375 *Sc. Lives Saints, Petrus* 311 Four concubynes he .. gerte refuse þe entremetynge Forthir till have with Agrippine. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 406 Ac for thine entermetyng here artow forsake. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* iii. (1560) 296 b/2 Thyne entremeting maners into stedfastnesse shullen be chaunged. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* ii. xii. 220 We muste haue manye othere entermetingis with him than the entermeting of remembring oonli. 1583 T. STOCKER *Trag. Hist. Civ. warres* II. 15 By the entermeetyng and intercession .. of the Lordes here vnder named, etc.

† Enterme·ter. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *entremetteur*, f. *entremettre*: see prec.] A broker, mercantile intermediary.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 26o a/1, He was a grete marchaunt and entermeter.

Entermine: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enterminglе, obs. form of INTERMINGLE.

† Enterminse. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *entremise*, f. *entremettre* to place in the midst, interfere, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *mettre* to put.] a. Occupation, business. b. Interposition, intervention, mediation.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 55 Withstandynge the grete entermyse and besy occupacion that they had In hande. 1684 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 36 Hee was offered a Treatie of Peace, by the entermise of the Elector. 1638 tr. *Balzac's Lett.* iii. (1654) 112 By the entermise of words.

Entermix, obs. form of INTERMIX.

Entero- (e·ntĕro; before two unstressed syllables entĕr'), (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *enter-*), combining form of Gr. ἔντερο-ν intestine, in many compounds of mod. formation, occurring in Biology, Pathology, etc. The most important only are here given; as **Enteradeno·graphy**, *Anat.* [see ADENOGRAPHY], 'a description of the intestinal glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Enteradeno·logy**, *Anat.* and *Phys.* [see ADENOLOGY], 'an account of the intestinal glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Enterocе·le**, *Surg.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], a hernial tumour whose contents are intestine. Hence **Enteroce·lic** *a.* **Enteroepi·plocele**, *Surg.* [see EPIPLOCELE], a hernia in which portions of intestine and omentum are both protruded. **Enterogastrocele**, *Surg.*, a term for an abdominal hernia containing intestine. **Entero·graphy**, 'a description of the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Enterohydrocele**, *Surg.* [see HYDROCELE], 'intestinal hernia conjoined with hydrocele' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Enteroli·te**, altered form of **Enterolith**, *Path.* [Gr. λίθος a stone], a stony concretion in the stomach or intestinal canal of animals, and occasionally of man. **Entero·logy**, *Anat.* [+-LOGY], 'a treatise on, or the consideration of the history of, the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Entero·pathy**, *Path.* [Gr. -παθεια, f. πάθος suffering], 'intestinal disorder or disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Enteroplasty**, *Surg.* [+ Gr. πλαστ-ής fashioner +-Y], the restoration by plastic operation of a solution of continuity of the intestine. **Entero·tomy**, *Surg.* [Gr. -τομια cutting], the opening of the intestine to release its contents, as sometimes in hernia, or to remove a foreign body.

1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 62 Pounded with honey it [the ashes of a Hare] helps the *enterocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 646. 1736 BAILEY, *Enterocelick. *Ibid.*, *Enteroepiplocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 646 When both intestine and omentum occupy the sac [they form an] entero-epiplocele. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Enterolith. 1721 BAILEY, *Enterology. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 627 Of these [means] *'enterotomy' is most applicable.

Enterodelous (e·nterodĭ·lŏs), *a. Biol.* [f. mod. L. *enterodēla* sb. pl., f. ENTERO- + Gr. δῆλ-ος manifest + -OUS.] Having an intestine plainly visible; applied to those Polygastria that have a perfect intestinal tube, terminated by a mouth and anus.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 3/2 The Enterodelous Polygastria.

Enteroid (entĕroi·d), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. ἔντερ-ον + -OID.] Resembling a bowel.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 171/1 An enteroid vessel.

Enteropneustal (e·ntĕro,pniū·stăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔντερο-ν intestine + πνευστ-, f. πνέειν to breathe + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*, worm-like animals having the breathing apparatus borne on the intestinal canal.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 674 *note*, Either Vertebrate, Enteropneustal or Tunicate branchiæ.

Enterowe: see ENTER- *pref.*

† Enterpa·rlance. Also 7 in-. [ad. AF. *entreparlaunce*, f. *entreparler*: see next.] A conference.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 954 The first enterparlance of peace betwixt the Persians and the Turks. 1625 *Modell Wit* 61 b, In which time of so serious interparlance. 1643 *Three Letters* 41 They would apply themselves unto him for an enterparlance.

† Enterpa·rle, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **interparle.** [ad. F. *entreparler*, f. *entre* between + *parler* to speak.] *intr.* To talk mutually, confer.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 343 Enterparlling togithers by a mediatour. 1567 TURBERV. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 642/1 And hope .. To enterparle with thee my Friend.

Hence **Enterparle** *sb.*, the action of the verb; a conference, parley. **Enterpa·rling** *vbl. sb.*, a. taking part in a conversation; b. intercession.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. xxiii, From Lancaster .. Arrived Northumberland, as to confer .. And therefore doth an enterparle exhort. 1599 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 With ofter enterparlyng vpon your parte. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Tim.* ii. 1 Interparlings with God, either for ourselves .. or for others.

† Enterpa·rley. *Obs.* Also 6 **inter-.** [f. ENTER- + PARLEY.] A mutual talk; a conference, conversation; also *Mil.* a parley.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shak.* VI. 38 Leaving off these interparleys, you shall hear my last sonnetto. 1594 — *Wounds Civ. War* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 186 The younger Marius .. Vouchsaf'd an inter-parley at the last. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. vi. (1632) 12 During their enter-parlie and businesse about taking hostages. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxx. 237 With that they gave over their Enterparly.

† Enterpa·rt, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 **entrepart-yn.** [a. OF. *entrepartir*: see ENTER- and PART *v.*] *trans.* To share, participate in.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 592 To entrepartyn wo, as gladly as disport.

† Enterpa·rten, *v. Obs.* [? Secondary form of prec.; perh. influenced by *partner.*] *trans.* To share or divide with a partner, or between partners.

Hence **Enterpa·rtening** *vbl. sb.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 34 He .. enterparteneth the gouernment of the world with his Father. *Ibid.* II. 163 By enterpartening of himself with vs. 1583 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 8 The enterpartening of mannes life.

† Enterpe·n, *v. Hawking. Obs.* [a. OF. *entrepener*, f. *entre* between + *penne* wing feather.] (See quots.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij a, This hawke is entirpenned, that is to say when the federis of the wyngis bene bitwen the body and the thighis. 1736 BAILEY s.v., A Hawk enterpenneth, that is, she hath her Feathers wrapt up, snarled or intangled.

Enterpendant: see INTERPENDANT.

Enterpillar: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enterpleader, -polish: see INTER-.

Enterpone, var. of INTERPONE, *Obs.*

Enterpose, -produce: see INTER-.

† Enterpre·nant, *a. Obs.* In 6 **enterprenaunt.** [a. OF. *entreprenant*, pr. pple. of *entreprendre* to take in hand ENTERPRISE.] Enterprising.

c 1500 *Melusine* 122 The sawdan is hardy and enterprenaunt.

Enterpret, form of INTERPRET.

Enterprise (e·ntəıprəiz), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 **enter-, entreprys(e,** (5 **enterprinse**), **entrepris(e,** 6 **enterprice, -yce,** 6-9 **enterprise,** 5- **enterprise.** Also 6-7 **interprise, -yse,** *Sc.* **-yss,** 7 **-yse.** [a. OFr. *entreprise, -prinse*, f. *entreprendre* to take in hand, undertake, f. *entre* between + *prendre* to take.]

1. A design of which the execution is attempted; a piece of work taken in hand, an undertaking; *chiefly*, and now exclusively, a bold, arduous, or momentous undertaking.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4310 Whan the Soudon wist of this That thei lost such an entrepris. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 6 Entreprinses and werris taken and founded vppon a just cause. 1530 PALSGR. 868 The great diffyculte of myne entrepryse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 185 Met in the middis with mony interpryiss. 1587 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 95 b, He proceded in his interprise and purpose. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1308 They resolved .. to make an enterprise upon some townes of Albania. 1618 E. ELTON *Expos. Romans vii.* (1622) 398 We must not be ignorant of Satan's Enterprizes. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 261 He .. had wander'd long in search of some Enterprize. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd., A Voyage round the World is still considered as an enterprize of a very singular nature. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* viii. 215 We must restrain the enterprizes of fancy. 1875 HELPS *Ess. Organis. Daily Life* 132 In those enterprises which we call joint-stock undertakings.

b. *abstr.* Engagement in such undertakings.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 17 You ought to have pointed out some instances of .. well-concerted enterprise. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, II. vi. 151 Times of national enterprize. 1806 BERESFORD in *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1213/2 Some of the existing Duties bear too hard on the Enterprize of Commerce. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 71 Theology offers no field to men fond of intellectual enterprise. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 310 That portion of the trade .. which the Company relinquished to private enterprise.

2. Disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger; daring spirit.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 Was never so worshipfulle an act of entreprise done in suche a case. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 22 Thyne entreprysse dyd neuer quayle. 1792 BURKE *Heads Consid. Pr. Aff.* Wks. VII. 93 In such [piratical] expeditions, enterprize supplies the want of discipline. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 332 With an expression of contempt for his lack of enterprise.

† 3. The action of taking in hand; management, superintendence. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij b, Some abode there charged with the enterprysse of the sonne. 1803 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 370 The enterprise and conduct of the Fleet devolved on Lord Nelson.

Enterprise (e·ntəıprəiz), *v. arch.* Forms as in sb. [partly f. prec.; partly f. Fr. *entrepris*, pa. pple. of *entreprendre* (see prec.), from which vb. the senses are chiefly taken.]

1. *trans.* To take in hand (a work), take upon oneself (a condition), attempt or undertake (a war, an expedition, etc.), run the risk of or venture upon (danger). *arch.*

1485 MALORY *Arthur* Contents vii. v, How Trystram enterprysed the Bataylle to fyght for the trewage of Cornwayl. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 It boldeth hym to..enterprise without feare suche ieoperdy. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 13 Matrimonie .. is not to bee enterprised..vnaduisedlye. 1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet agst. Machiavel* 314 Appius could not obtaine the tyrannie which hee had enterprised. 1692 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 89 This was enterprized by a Prince, who could stretch his Prerogative very far upon his People. 1728 WOOLSTON *Disc. Miracles* iv. 55 That the Bearers of the poor man should enterprise a trouble and a difficulty. 1788 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 174 Impossible for Mrs. Unwin to enterprize a cake. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 57 Roman ambition first enterprized the conquest of the common parent of the British nations. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* v. 12 What the *Times* calls 'Railway Enterprise'. You Enterprised a Railroad through the valley.

† b. with *inf.* (rarely with *clause*) as obj. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 193 Them that haue late enterpryսed agayn right and reson to make warre. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 388 Maister Chaucer .. nobly enterpryսed How that our Englysshe myght freshly be ennewed. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 497 Ananias, thou hast enterprised to lye vnto the Holie ghost. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 13 To circle the Earth .. was not done nor enterprised till these later times. 1617 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 7 He therefore enterpris'd to handle this Argument.

† 2. With personal obj.: a. To take in hand, attack. b. In *pa. pple.* [after Fr. *entrepris*]: Embarrassed, non-plussed, rendered helpless.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 315 Whan the kynge Arthur saugh hem so enterprised. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xviii, I am so moche enterprised of dystresse and anger. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 26 He lieth at hande, and shall vs enterprise. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 135 Danes and Norwaies enterprised this lande.

† 3. *intr.* To make an attempt, undertake an operation, form a design. Of military commanders: To direct operations, make an attack (*upon*). Cf. Fr. *entreprendre sur. Obs.*

a 1527 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* iii. (1883) 25 France .. with its own forces alone, had been able to have enterprised upon Naples. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 28 Be sure of the court, before you enterprise any other where. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 37 One Robert Huldern .. with 15,000 strong enterprized for Yorke. 1652 tr. DE LAS COVERAS *Hist. Don Fenise* 207 He had a design to enterprise upon the honour of his owne Sister. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 296 We should enterprize with a reserve for disappointment. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 111 It behoved the learned, grave, and godly ministers of Christ to enterprize farther. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 248 Buonaparte .. might, perhaps, enterprize towards Prague.

Hence † **E·nterprised** *ppl. a.*, that has been undertaken, ventured upon.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 193 b, The Duke and the Lantzgraue made aunswere .. recyting the causes of this enterprised defence. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 33 He woulde persist in his enterprised purpose.

Enterpriser (entəıprəi·zəı). [f. ENTERPRISE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who attempts an undertaking. Const. *of, in.* † Also in bad sense, an adventurer.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxiv. 424 A great enterpriser of dedes of armes. 1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* D 2 The gud courages of al honest enterpreyers [*sic*] in those matters & al other. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 802/2 The enterprisers of these iusts, was Thomas lord Howard, etc. 1594-5 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 259 He was ane simple gentleman, and not ane enterpriser. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 17 The Enterprizers of that new Babel. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. § 2 (1737) I. 233 The Boast of almost every Enterpriser in the Muses Art. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xix. 138 The attempts of enterprisers and fortune-seekers. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I*, I. iii. 93 An enterpriser in the great and hazardous schemes. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Social Law Labor* 32 These are not simply undertakers, inter-takers, or enterprisers.

E·nterprising, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. ENTERPRISE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENTERPRISE; the action of undertaking or attempting.

1572 H. MIDDELMORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 190 III. 5 In the entirprisinge of which matter I doe wishe, etc. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 24 As to the enterprising or atchieving of naturall, politicall, and religious actions, etc. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 442 His late entirprising to subvert in all manners the libertyes of this city, etc.

Enterprising (ɛ'ntəɹpɹəiziŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 7 in-. [f. as prec. + -ING².] **a.** That undertakes. **b.** Forward and prompt to undertake. In early use chiefly in bad sense, foolhardy, also ambitious, scheming: now chiefly in favourable sense, full of the spirit of enterprise.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Fol.*, An enterprizing foole needs little wit. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 139 Mr. Bayes is so interprising you know. 1720 DR. WILCOCKS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 440 IV. 321 The King of Prussia..has a brisk enterprising look. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 364 Diocletian .. justly dreaded the enterprising spirit of Carausius. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 605 The sagacious Caermarthen and the enterprising Monmouth agreed in blaming these cautious tactics. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 36 Marco Polo .. was one of a company of enterprising Venetian merchants.

Hence **Enterpri·singly** *adv.*

1828 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 298 The claims which he had so enterprisingly advanced. 1887 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/4 Some couple of thousand of the roughest enterprisingly made their way to Trafalgar-square yesterday.

Enterre, Enterrupt, obs. var. INTER, INTERRUPT.

Enterseek, -shew, -shine: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entershook: see INTERSHOCK.

Entershoulder, -split, -spoil, -suck: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entersole: var. of ENTRESOL.

Enterspace, -sperse, obs. var. of INTERSPACE, -SPERSE.

† **Entertai·n,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6–7 **entertaine,** 6 **-ayne,** 7 **intertaine.** [f. next: cf. Fr. *entretien.*] = ENTERTAINMENT.

1. a. Pleasure; delight. **b.** An amusement, a merry-making.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E iiij b, On whose [a river's] prowde banke such entertaine I had. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* III. 30 Rurall entertains Had noe ill-meanings. 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* Ep. Ded. A viij, Our masquerades and longer festivous entertains. 1678 SIR T. BROWNE *Let.* Wks. 1852 III. 448 Intending to live in Surrey House, and there to make his entertaines; so that he contrives what pictures to lend, etc.

2. Conversation; social behaviour.

1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 With most obsequious sleek-browed intertain They all embrace it as most gratious. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlii. 12 To restraine A wife Immodest in her entertaine.

3. The reception of a guest; also, the treatment of a person as a guest.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1085 Who .. Receyued them with chearefull entertayne. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 202 Those plausive shouts, which giue you entertaine. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 119 Your entertain shall be As doth befit our honour and your worth. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems, My Mistr. Commanding me to Return Lett.* 15 Tell your Soveraigne .. I gave you courteous entertaine. 1652 tr. DE LAS COVERAS *Hist. Don Fenise* 50, I thought to enjoy the deare entertaine of Hipolite.

b. A meal; *esp.* a formal or elegant meal; a feast, banquet. Cf. ENTERTAINMENT II c.

1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 302 All welcome to this peacefull intertaine. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlii. 40 Abstaine To meet with Woemen at an Entertaine. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 203 The dismal Supper and strange Entertain of the Senatours. 1686 OLDHAM *Art Poetry* 30 Ill Music .. is what the entertain might spare.

4. Reception into the mind; acceptance.

1616 R. NICCOLS *Overbury's Vis.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 357 My counsel might find entertain With those, whose souls, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. iv. 237 Sathan appeared .. with a Virgins head, that thereby.. his temptation might finde the easier entertaine.

Entertain (entəɹtē·n), *v.* Forms: 5–7 **enterteyn(e,** 5 **entreteyne, (entertien, entretene, -iene),** 6–7 **entertaine, -ein(e,** 6 **-ayne, (-ene,** 7 **-ean, -eign),** 6–8 **intertain(e,** 6–7 **-ayn(e, -ein, -eyn(e,** (6 **interteny, intertynie**), 6– **entertain.** [late ME. *entertene,* ad. F. *entretenir* = Pr. *entretenir,* Sp. *entretener,* It. *intrattenere*:—late L. *intertenēre,* f. L. *inter* among + *tenēre* to hold.]

† **I. 1.** *trans.* To hold mutually; to hold intertwined. Also *absol.* with reciprocal sense. *Obs.*

1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. 88 They [bananas] entretiene and cleue to gydre wel an hondred in a clustre. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* VIII. III An other lesser [nerve] trunke is intertained among the fore partes of the legge.

II. To maintain, keep up.

† **2.** *trans.* To keep (a person, country, etc.) in a certain state or condition; to keep (a person) in a certain frame of mind. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 49 His swete wordes and drawynge atysen and enterteyne her in a contynualle thoughte towarde hym. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 191 Hys owne clyent..was interteynyd in long sute. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 191 By a kind of courteous and mild regiment intertained the countrey in quiet. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 170 The Fidelity and prudence of their Ministers seems rather to entertain them in mutual cautele and suspicion. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 425 Cromwell was certainly fond of her, and she took care to entertain him in it.

3. To keep up, maintain (a state of things, a process); to retain in use (a custom, law, etc.); to maintain, persist in (a course of action, 'attitude', state of feeling). *Obs.* in gen. sense; retained (but somewhat *arch.*) in a few special uses, as *to entertain a correspondence, discourse.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 31 To enterteyn hir pudyque chastyte in perpetuall wydowhed. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1375/1, I intertained intelligence with the Scottish queane. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* Introd. Sonn., My Muse..cannot long one Fashion intertaine *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irvine* Wks. 164 b, So careful hath he been to intertain peace amongst his subjects. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* V. (1677) 253 Morton .. entertained a long fight with them. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. II (1673) 21 To entertain the discipline of our Forefathers. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, &c* 182 This heat, in the burning body, is entertained by the extrication of light. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. 18 The Empress Queen .. did not disdain .. to entertain Discourse with him. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 137 Entertaining a friendly correspondence with the orthodox Queen Theodelinda. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iv. 111 Philip might direct all his energies towards entertaining civil war in France.

† **4.** To maintain (something) in existence; to keep in repair or efficiency. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 72 b, And for to entretiene his astate were ordeyned certayn nombre of peple. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* ii. 5 These varieties of humours are entertained by nourishments. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 42 It's [a bridge] entertain'd at the cost of the king of Spain.

† **5.** To keep, retain (a person) in one's service; to be at the charges of (a person) in return for services rendered by him. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Gloucester* vii, With princely wagies dyd me enterteyne. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 15, I was entertained with a stipend raised by voluntary contribution. 1685 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 167 Two Phisitions to bee interteyned and ymployed by this Cittie. 1636 tr. *Florus' Hist.* 130 They were entertained in pay by King Perses. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii 361 Notwithstanding so many labourers entertained in the work, seven years was this Temple in building 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 195 No wonder when so many Italians were entertained in the king's service.

† **b.** To take (a person) *into* one's service; to hire (a servant, etc.); to retain as an advocate.

1579 FENTON *Guiciard.* (1618) 147 They entertained into their pay Charles Vrsin and Bartlemew Aluiano with two hundred men at armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 110 Sweet Lady, entertaine him for your Seruant. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. iii. 392 Gave order .. to entertaine halfe of them for the warres. 1676 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 III. 498, I have enterteind Mr. Hall likewise, an able Exchequer atturny. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 71, I .. directly entertain'd all the Hands I could get.

† **6.** To maintain; to support; to provide sustenance for (a person). *Obs.*

1640 *Bk. War Committee Covenanters* 67 Sex musqueteires and ane sergand to be enterteanit upon the publict. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/1 Hermogenes, falling into Poverty, Socrates perswaded Diodorus his Friend to entertain. *a* 1687 BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 145 That also they take order for intertaining the poore in ilk parochin. 1703 DK. QUEENSBERRY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 396 IV. 240, I thought it necessary to entertain him with some money. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb., Lives Bps.* 169 Ten widows of Clergymen are here entertained, with a very comfortable provision.

III. To maintain relations with.

† **7.** To deal with, have communication with (a person). *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 720 He is a deepe dissimuler .. entertayning all men for his owne profite. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 141/2 A Friend is not be entertained out of useful or necessary Ends, nor when such fail, is to be cast off

† **8.** To treat in a (specified) manner. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 549 He entreteyneth vs above all other honourabli for the love of you. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 72, I am sorry, that with reuerence I did not entertaine thee as thou art. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit.* (1851) 76 And entertained with all variety of persecution. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* 28 He was very disgracefully entertained by Sir Amias Powlet, who clapt him in the stocks. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 44 Art thou rich? do not contumeliously entertain the [Lent] fast.

IV. To hold engaged, provide occupation for.

9. To engage, keep occupied the attention, thoughts, or time of (a person): also with *attention,* etc. as obj. Hence, to discourse to (a person) *of* something. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 68, I thinke the best way were, to entertaine him with hope. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 274 With what strange formes and shadowes ominous Did my last sleepe my griev'd soul intertaine! 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. § 4 The Phocians hoped so to entertain the Thessalians at home, as, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 60 Noble enough, and worthy to entertain the Eyes of God. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. viii. (1699) 218 Entertaining thy self in Pleasures, thou hast for Toys and Fooleries lost Heaven! 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 2. 5 Nor is the World any longer to be entertained with Dark Lanthorns. 1692 BP. ELY *Answ. Touchstone* A v, I hope I shall neither tire the Reader, nor entertain him unprofitably. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxxiii. 142, I have so often entertained you upon these important subjects. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 186 Of thee she entertains the blessed throngs.

† **b.** To occupy, fill up, wile away (time). *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 To entertaine time and ease at home. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1361 The weary time she cannot entertain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 526 Where he may likeliest find Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain The irksome hours, till his great Chief return. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 287 We entertained our time pleasantly enough in searching out and describing of plants.

† **c.** To give occupation to (an enemy's forces); to engage. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 12 They presentlie send ing certen troupes .. to skirmish and entertaine the Mosquettiers. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 111 O Noble English, that could entertaine With half their Forces, the full pride of France. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. i. (1854) 70 They [colonel Butler's regiment] entertained sir Charles Lucas. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine's History* 192 Porus..had prepared an Army to entertain him [Alexander].

10. To engage agreeably the attention of (a person); to amuse. In recent use often also *ironical*: = 'to try to entertain' (with something stupid or uninteresting). Also *refl.* and *absol.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 953 All this to entertain the Imagination that it waver less. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 92/2 We entertained our selves with discourse till the Prison was opened. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 10 Such relations, which though not true, might yet please and entertain his readers. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxvii. 89, I am very much entertained with him. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 127 Thus was poor Lucinda entertain'd out of her Innocence, and diverted into Infamy and Contempt. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, You never told me .. how you were entertained by Boswell's Journal. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. xv, A lady whom you consider it as your duty to entertain. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 199 My favourite occupations, now cease to entertain. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 55 He entertained me with an account of the Darien Society.

V. To find room for; to give reception to.

† **11.** To admit and contain; to 'accommodate'.

1628 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 277 The most safe and capacious Haven .. capable of entertaining the greatest Navy. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* (1729) 200 Hot beds to entertain .. exoctick Plants 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 42 Cut out so much Iron in the Fore and Backsides, as would entertain the main Spindle. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* Title-p., Rendering the Ports of Dover and Dublin Commodious for Entertaining large Ships.

† **12.** To give reception to; to receive (a person). Also *fig.* Sometimes const. *into. Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 Divers other .. came humbly and submitted themselves, whome he gently entertained & lovingly receyved. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i 120 Since mine owne doores refuse to entertaine me. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 37 Ino .. with her sonne Melicerta, were entertained into the number of the Sea-gods. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. v (1654) 51 If the King of Israel riding on an Ass, be entertained into Jerusalem with Hosanna's. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 382 Hell shall unfould, To entertain you two, her widest Gates

13. To receive as a guest; to show hospitality to. Also *absol.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx 74, I haue them not onely receyued but entreteyned, furnyshed and susteyned, etc. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 102 Directit be our soumane lady to intertynie the said ambassatour vntill hir cummyng. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 2 In receiuyng and interteinyng of geastes and straungers. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 93 Thou never gavest me a Kid, to entertaine my friends 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 131 This World is little other than our Inn to entertain us in our Journey to another Life. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 16 Gregory was entertained in the house of a pious and charitable kinsman. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 267 The Emperor was entertained at dinner. 1880 MRS. E. EDWARDS *Peasant in Manx. Mag.* No 253. 74 We were in such confusion .. that we could not entertain

† **14.** To give reception (to something); to allow (something) to enter; to accept (pay, etc.); to receive (news, events, etc.) in a certain manner.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 119 And being also informed with what great extreamitie you have entertained the newes of his losse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 6 But were your will her sold to entertaine. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) 77 Abr'ams faire bosome lyes to entertaine it [thy soule]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* IV. iii. § 15 The Athenians with immoderate joy entertained this happy seeming proclamation. 1620 QUARLES *Pentelogia* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 138 Did thy cheekes entertaine a traytor's lips? 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 74 We are to .. entertain the most calamitous accidents without murmuring or discontent *c* 1710 C. MATHER in Blakie *Ministr. Word* (1883) 295 To have the truths well entertained with the auditory.

b. To admit to consideration (an opinion, argument, request, proposal, etc.); to receive (an idea) into the mind.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 45 But I will suspect a novell opinion, of untrueth; and not entertaine it, unlesse, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi (1675) 130 Who thinks it not time to entertain thoughts of Death. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 P 7, I..have entertained the Addresses of a Man who I thought lov'd me more than Life 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 409 That is a question which he refuses to entertain. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 17 § 8 The case shall be stated and the appeal entertained and heard.

c. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favour; to harbour; to cherish; in weaker sense, to experience (a sentiment).

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 4 Nothing (blame and offence excepted) Can chaunce in the life of any man wherein horror is harboured, or feare intertained. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Despair* ii, When thoughts of Love I entertain. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 P 5 Leonilla .. entertained .. a secret Passion for Florio. 1730 BERKELEY *Lett.* 7 May, I entertained some thoughts of applying to his Majesty. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 144/1 The King entertained a deep resentment against him. 1807 SCOTT *Hight. Widow* v, [She] perhaps for the moment actually entertained the purpose which she expressed. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 200 To learn from others, you must entertain a respect for them.

† **15.** To encounter, meet with. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 563 Th' Argolicke Power returning home againe . Did happie winde and weather entertaine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 That he chose rather to be his owne Executioner, then to entertaine the cruell aspect of his Master.

† **16.** To take upon oneself (an obligation, a relation); to engage in, enter upon (a task). *Obs.*

1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 75 Knowing themselves unmeet to entertain wedlock. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 277 That the King should .. entertaine that honourable warre. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 221, I was imploied by many my friends of London to entertaine this plantation. 1667 8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 232 We onely made one order, that the House would entertein no new businesse till it be calld over. 1719 W WOOD *Surv. Trade* 10 Trade was first entertain'd..by little States.

Entertainable (entəɹtēⁱ·năb'l), *a.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being entertained, of being received into the mind.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 113 Whatsoever favours the ambition .. of men, is easily entertainable.

Entertained (entəɹtēⁱ·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

† **1.** Taken into service; enlisted. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 34 Love that smiled at his newe interteined champion.

2. a. That is receiving hospitality; **b.** that is the object of efforts to amuse or gratify. Chiefly *absol.*

1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xx. (1879) 206 It was perfect delight to entertainers and entertained. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 32 We are the entertainer and the entertained.

Entertainer (entəɹtēⁱ·nəɹ). Also 6-7 **interteiner**, (6 **enterteiner, interteinour**). [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who receives a guest; one who shows hospitality; a host. Also *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 116 Democritus Sicyonius is my friendly interteiner. 1670 WALTON *Life Wotton* 21 He was a great lover of his neighbours, and a bountiful entertainer of them. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2220 Their entertainer was very corpulent. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 11 Having thanked his entertainers for their hospitality. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 728 A graceful diner-out And entertainer more than hospitable.

fig. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem.* 89 (T.) We become the receptacles and entertainers of his [God's] good Spirit.

b. One who admits to consideration (requests or proposals); one who harbours or cherishes (sentiment, etc.).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 17 When euery greefe is entertaind, That's offer'd comes to th'entertainer. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxx, Good purposes, when they are not held,..turn enemies to the entertainer of them.

2. One who or that which furnishes amusement; one who gives a public 'entertainment'.

a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1273/2 She was content to be talkatiue with a straunger, & wax a proper enterteiner. 1793 (*title*), Wonderful Magazine and Marvellous Chronicle, or new weekly entertainer. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, Conjurors, lecturers, monologue entertainers.

† **3.** That which keeps up or promotes. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) 187 Equality in government is the entertainer of confusion.

† **Entertai·ness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec.: see -ESS.] A female entertainer; a hostess.

1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 41 She told her Entertainess that she was extreamly troubled.

Entertaining (entəɹtēⁱ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENTERTAIN, in various senses.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 663 What profite this gentle entertaynyng of his people brought him to .. all men may casely conjecture. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 27 Both the message of Elisha and Naaman's entertaining thereof. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 30 By this entertaining of Strangers for Soldiers, their Country becomes more and more peopled. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 534/2 The club expect also to have the entertaining of..distinguished guests.

attrib. 1791 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 268 The present Assembly room was to be appropriated for an entertaining room.

Entertaining (entəɹtēⁱ·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That entertains.

† **1.** Affording sustenance, supporting life. *rare.*

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 202 The Air Temperate and Healthy, the Earth Fruitful and Entertaining.

2. Agreeable; interesting; now chiefly, amusing.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 12 For the Presence of any desirable Object, we know is more Acceptable and Entertaining, than either the Notion or Prospect of it. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 339 A part of knowledge both useful and entertaining. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 44 The secondary use of speech is to please and be entertaining to each other in conversation. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) 6 Of all the employments in life, none is more .. entertaining, than the cultivation of plants. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 105 Enterteening has in olden Scottish usage the sense not of amusing but of interesting.

† **3.** That exercises hospitality; hospitable. *rare.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 498 This is the heavenly fellowship represented unto entertaining Abraham.

Hence **Entertai·ningly** *adv.*, in an entertaining manner; † in the manner of one who receives guests (*obs.*); in an interesting or amusing way. **Entertai·ningness**, the quality of being entertaining.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 455 He bark't not..but look'd soberly and entertainingly, like a steward, on the strangers. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* 36 (R.) He can talk entertainingly upon common subjects. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 3 The entertainingness of moral writings. 1882 DR. J. BROWN *John Leech, etc.* 320 The question is ably and entertainingly handled. 1884 HALE *Christm. in Narragansett* v. 117 No method known by which you can inspissate entertainingness into a dull article.

Entertainment (entəɹtēⁱ·nměnt). Forms: see ENTERTAIN *v.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -MENT.]

† **1.** The action of upholding or maintaining. *Obs.*

1610 *Death Rauil.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 114 Letters patent..for the intertainement of the edict made in Nantes.

† **2.** The action of maintaining persons in one's service, or of taking persons into service. Also, the state or fact of being maintained in or taken into service; service, employment. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 78/1 The Saxons .. desirous of intertainment to serue in warres. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 17 He must thinke vs some band of strangers, i'th aduersaries entertainment. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 250 Note if your Lady straine his [Cassio's] Entertainment With any strong, or vehement importunitie. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 269 All officers and soldiers that shall desire to take entertainment from any foreign kingdom. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 259 To undertake some Stipendary Lecture, wheresoever they could find entertainment.

† **b.** Provision for the support of persons in service (*esp.* soldiers); *concr.* pay, wages. *Obs.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 1 The kings clerks .. haue for their enterteinements and their clerkes, no fees nor wages certaine for those offices. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 89 The which eighteene thousand pounds will defray the entertainment of 1500 Souldiers. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 24 The Earl of Stafford's entertainment was, for himself six shillings and eight pence per diem. 1682 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 172 And other officers, with their several salaries and entertainments. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. ii. 16 Granting him 20s. a day..towards the entertainment of an hundred horsemen serving there under him.

† **3.** Maintenance; support; sustenance. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1391 Lands for the intertainement of them and their horses. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 36 Most convenient for the Entertainment of the various Sorts of Animals. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 468 Creatures .. designed for the Service and Entertainment of Mankind. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 89 The expence laid out upon the minor's entertainment. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. 71 James .. erected a college at Chelsea for the entertainment of twenty persons.

† **4.** Manner of social behaviour. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, With hir good maners and swete enterteinements. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Pref. 3 The maners that to Phisicions belonged, are that thei be of gentle entertaynment. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 118 Gouerne them with convenient speeches, and good entertainment and curtesie.

† **5.** Treatment (of persons). *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 669 He was of the Nobilitie receyved, and with all honorable entertainement conveyed to the Kinges presence. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 45 This [viz. burning] was the entertainment that these sectaries had in times past. 1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 74 The savage entertainment He met with in it [the World].

† **6.** Discussion of a subject. *Obs.*

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 329 To conclude this tedious Entertainment of the Gentile Divinity, I will add, etc.

7. Occupation; spending (of time). Now *rare.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. iiij b, What familiar occupieng and enterteynement there is amonge yᵉ people. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 126 Sir Holofernes, as concerning some entertainment of time. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 91 A dallying entertainment of the time.

8. The action of occupying (a person's) attention agreeably; interesting employment; amusement.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. (1627) 282 An Oration by the highest, to giue the visitours intertainment. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 123 A person who is fond of seeing natural curiosities cannot but meet here with the highest entertainment. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1850) Introd. 47 He who seeks to find instruction in the following pages, will not fail to find entertainment likewise. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 123 Biography..furnishes entertainments to the reader.

b. That which affords interest or amusement.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 83 Other Mens [Affairs] .. are the usual entertainment of those that neglect their own. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 80 It [history] has alwayes been the most delightful entertainment of my life. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ⁋ 1 Gloriana shall be the name of the Heroine in to Day's Entertainment. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. iv, These fine descriptive pieces .. have been the entertainment of ages. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 3. 81 His appetite for this kind of entertainment.

c. *esp.* A public performance or exhibition intended to interest or amuse.

JOHNSON (1755) assigns to the word a specific application to 'the lower comedy'; in recent use it often denotes an assemblage of performances of varied character, as when music is intermixed with recitations, feats of skill, etc.

1727 J. THURMOND (*title*), The Miser; or Wagner and Abericock. A Grotesque Entertainment. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xiii, The entertainments at Astley's or the Circus. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 353 Importunate for dramatic entertainments. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 18 Davenant succeeded in procuring permission from the Protector .. to give what would now be called entertainments.

9. The accommodation of anything in a receptacle. *Obs.*

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 152 Harbours were Places render'd .. commodious for the Entertainment of Ships. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 122 Sufficient room for the Entertainment of Ships in this Harbour.

† **10.** Reception (of persons); manner of reception.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 Hath your hot intertainment cooled your courage? 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 140 Get thee backe to Cæsar, Tell him thy entertainment. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ix. (1695) 67 According to the divers circumstances of Childrens first entertainment in the World. 1692 BP. ELY *Answ. Touchstone* A iv, In the very Prisons, where the Romish-Priests could meet with any entertainment.

11. The action of receiving a guest. Also, the action of treating as a guest, of providing for the wants of a guest.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 32 The courteous entertainment of forreiners and strangers. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 421 Hezekiah's entertainment of them with gladnesse. 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 19 (R.) Where [at Whitehall] a constant table was provided for their entertainment. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 110 The entertainment has been some charge, his retinue and company being great. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 245 Not the custom of the Spaniards to let their wives appear in any public entertainment of friends. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 385 The improvement of our houses of public entertainment. 1883 E. T. PAYNE in *Law Times* 27 Oct 432/2 The proprietor of [an inn] .. undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers.

b. *concr.* Hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; *esp.* provision for the table. Somewhat *arch.*

1540 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 146. II. 126 The most bountiful gifts, the chere and most gratiouse enterteignment. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 37 His office was to giue entertainement And lodging unto all that came. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Aug., To my uncle Fenner's, where there was .. great deal of company, but poor entertainment. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 260 Provided of all requisite Entertainment for at least a Twelvemonth. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xii, Take order that lodging and entertainment be prepared at York.

c. A meal; *esp.* a formal or elegant meal; a banquet. Somewhat rare in recent use.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 153 You have done our pleasures Much grace (faire Ladies) Set a faire fashion on our entertainment. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II 285 A Bill .. against giving of interteinments of meat or drink. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 89 The Entertainment is, green Leaves ..which they eat raw, with Lime and Betel-nut. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxii, A very genteel entertainment .. dressed by Mr. Thornhill's cook. c 1775 BURKE *Sp. Durat. Parl.* Wks. X. 81 Entertainments, drinkings, open houses. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 90 When the man returned from an entertainment.

12. † **a.** The action of accepting (a present or proposal); the receiving in a certain manner (news, events, etc.); the 'reception' (*esp.* favourable reception, welcome), *e.g.* of a newly published book, of a new idea or doctrine, etc. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 124 By patient sufferance, and entertainment of our harmes. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 31 If a bribe doe entertainement finde. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) Introd. 4 By the welcome and kind entertainment of my first labours, etc. 1648 BP. HALL *Select Th.* xxiv, Evils, which we look for, fall so much the less heavily, by how much we are foreprepared for their entertainment. 1672 TILLOTSON in Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* Pref., The ensuing treatise .. needs nothing else to make way for its entertainment. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 343 His Forgery met with good Entertainment. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* xxxvii. 196 The Scorzonera has of late met with great entertainment at the tables of the curious.

b. The taking into consideration; entering upon the discussion (of a question).

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 13. 253 Men will grow more and more averse to the entertainment of questions which, etc.

c. The cherishing (an idea) in the mind.

1841 MIALL *Noncons.* I. 17 The deliberate entertainment of this selfish design.

Entertake, -tangle, -tear: see ENTER- *pref.* and INTER-.

Entertise, var. of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

Entertissue: see INTER-.

Enterval, -view, obs. forms of INTERVAL, INTERVIEW.

Enterwarn: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enterwoven, enterwrought: see INTER-.

† **Ente·st**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Variant of INTEXT, interwoven.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 627 His shield an hundred Snakes, his Fathers crest, An Hydra in their compass is entest.

† **E·ntheal**, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1736 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **E·nthean**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἔνθε-ος (see ENTHEOS) + -AN.] Inspired by an indwelling god.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. 25 Some of their prophets in an Enthean fury, Predicted that a King should come from Iury, To Monarchise the World. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. ciii, Canzons, tin'd with Enthean fire.

† **E·ntheasm.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if ad. Gr. *ἐνθεασμός, f. ἐνθεάζειν (see next).] = ENTHUSIASM.

1751 BYROM *Enthus.* Poet. Wks. (1810) 251 Altho' in one absurdity they chime To make religious entheasm a crime.

† **Enthea·stic**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. ἐνθεαστικ-ός, f. ἐνθεάζειν to be the subject of 'possession' by a god, f. ἔνθεος ENTHEOS.] (See quot.)

Hence **Enthea·stical** *a.*, **Enthea·stically** *adv.*

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* Introd. 23 The entheastic (or such as are agitated by a divine fury). — tr. *Pausanias'*

Greece III. 266 Wisdom..delivered..entheastically, or according to a deific energy.

† Entheate, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **entheat.** [ad. L. *enthedt-us*, pa. pple. of **enthedre*, f. *entheus*: see next.] Possessed or inspired by a god.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 29/2 Stars..entheate from above, Their sovereign Prince laud, glorify, adore. 1640 W. HODGSON *Commend. Verses* in *B. Jonson's Wks.*, His Genius justly in an Entheat Rage, Oft lash't the dull—sworn Factors for the Stage.

‖ Entheos, -us. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *entheos*, *-us*, Gr. *ἔνθεος* divinely inspired, f. *ἐν* in + *θεός* god.

The use by Eng. authors appears to be suggested by some such L. phrase as *entheus ardor*.]

An indwelling divine power; inspiration.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 78 The diuine Entheos ..should be affoorded to other nations *c* 1595 — *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 23 Matchlesse perfections, wrought in them by vertue of a diuine Entheos. 1782 J. SCOTT *Painting* Wks. (Anderson) 770 Without the Entheus Nature's self bestows, The world no painter nor no poet knows.

Hence **† Entheous** *a.* [+ -OUS.] divinely inspired.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 33 Men of a more Æthereal and Entheous temper.

Enthetic (enþe·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνθετικ-ός*, f. *ἐνθε-* aor. stem of *ἐντιθέναι*, f. *ἐν* in + *τιθέναι* to place.] Put in; introduced from without. Said of 'diseases produced by inoculation or implantation, and especially syphilitic diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 *Abyss. Exped.* in *Standard* 23 Nov., Most danger is to be apprehended from the outbreak of epidemics—of smallpox, cholera, and enthetic disease. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* 226 The man..urged that the disease might be of an enthetic character.

Enthirst: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Enthraldom (enþrō·ldəm). *rare.* [f. ENTHRALL *v.* + -DOM.] The state or condition of being enthralled. *lit.* and *fig.*

1641 JER. BURROUGHS *Serm.* 19 Tending .. to the enthraldome of the estates, liberties, consciences of their posteritie. 1725 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 223 Full of marks of their Popish Enthraldom. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 559 It is not yours to weep The land's enthraldom. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 289/1 The emancipation of multitudes of men and women from their enthraldom to a vitiated appetite.

Enthral(l (enþrō·l), *v.* Also in-. [f. EN-[1] + THRALL *sb.*

The sb. *thrall* may here be taken in either of its two senses, 'slave' and 'slavery.']

1. *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a thrall; to hold in thrall; to enslave, bring into bondage. Now *rare* in lit. sense.

α. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* iii, Ingrateful CÆSAR who could Rome enthrall. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 512 A ransom is..that which is detained, or given for the releasing of that which is enthralled. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 321 The danger..of being again enthralled by the Spaniards. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. XXV, I am free! No one shall enthrall me.

β. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 39 Those people, which he [the Turk] hath subjected and inthralled. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 495 It is as hard and dangerous..to inthrall a people, that would live free.

2. *fig.* To 'enslave' mentally or morally. Now *chiefly*, to captivate, hold spellbound, by pleasing qualities.

α. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 170 A man should not give over or enthrall his credit and honour to Harlots. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 142 So is mine eye enthralled to thy shape, 1695 LD. PERSTON *Boeth.* IV. 177 Vice doth enthral Men's strongest Powers. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, He was inclined to believe that a stratagem had enthralled him. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 123 And M—, in that simple dress, Enthralls us more by studying less. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 136 He was enthralled by the wizard spell of the orator.

β. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 12 Seeking to please our Ear, we inthral our Judgment. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast., Impert. Diligence* 53 This fellow perswades him not so much to inthrall himselfe to his Physicians directions. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (1866) 12 She soothes, but never can inthral my mind. *a* 1803 BEATTIE *Hermit* (R.), Spring shall return, and a lover bestow And sorrow no longer thy bosom enthrall. 1859 KINGSLEY *Raleigh* Misc. I. 30 The sense of beauty inthralls him at every step. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xviii. 516 To inthrall his mind by the influences of religion.

Hence **Enthra·lled** *ppl. a.* **Enthra·ller,** one who enthralls. **Enthra·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 134 Loue hath chas'd sleepe from my enthralled eyes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxiv. 59 The enthralled debtors..were immediatlie by name enrolled. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 75 Through our..backwardnes to recover any enthrall'd peece of truth out of the gripe of custom. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III (1692) I. 93 The subjecting and inthralling all Ministers under them. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 149 Her sweetest mouth..[is] All hearts enthraller. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 311 With an enthralled world to labour for them. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, Those of the *Sucken*, or enthralled ground, were liable in penalties. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xiv. 195 To break loose from the enthralling chains of earth.

Enthralment (enþrō·lmĕnt). [f. ENTHRALL *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enthralling; the state of being enthralled; slavery; sometimes in *pl.* Chiefly *fig.*

1622 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 21 The King of France might seeme to haue sustained a grieuous losse by the enthralment of this Duke. 1636 tr. *Florus* 258 Cataline..was thrust into a treason for inthralment of his native Countrey. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 287 Ther can be neither peace, nor joy, nor love, but an enthrallment. 1794 G. WAKEFIELD *Dk. of York* 33 To weep over the enthralment of our species. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* (1850) 87 Life, In its late course of even days with all Their smooth enthralment. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 798 There are..enthralments far More self-destroying. 1848 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iv. 77 This tenderness in all probability was but the temporary enthralment of the eyes. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. Index 545 [Religious freedom] rises from inthralments of the hand of violence.

† Enthri·ll, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + THRILL *v.*] *trans.* To pierce.

1559 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* R i. liii, Pale Death Enthrylling it [her brest] to reue her of her breath. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 182 The yron fist, that holds out nought but a knife to enthrill vs.

Enthrone (enþrōu·n), *v.* Also 7–8 **inthrone.** [f. EN-[1] + THRONE: cf. F. *enthroner* (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To seat on a throne; *esp.* to set (a king, bishop, etc.) on a throne as a formal induction to office; to invest with regal or episcopal authority.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 5 Cleopatra and himselfe in Chaires of Gold Were publikely enthron'd. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.*, A King is..King..incompleatly till he be solemnly Crowned and Inthroned. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 63 This Pope..was no sooner elected and enthron'd in France..but that he, etc. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 135 He was not crowned and anointed in Westminster Abbey, but was solemnly enthroned. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 119 [The] Bishop of Norwich was elected by the monks of Canterbury at his bidding and enthroned as Primate.

fig. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Epith.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 143 There pride, enthroned in misty errours, dwels. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 400 One [maid], chief, in gracious dignity inthron'd Shines o'er the rest. *a* 1790 WARTON *Enthusiast* (R.), Where happiness and quiet sit enthron'd. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. 148 To enthrone the very mystery of falsehood and iniquity. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-Sea F.* II. ix. 211 If she seem an angel to you, enthrone her in your heart of hearts.

2. To set as on a throne; to place in a high position, exalt.

1699 ADDISON *Imit. Milton* 42 By every God that sits enthroned on high. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 171 Enthroned..on a mountain fastness. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 300 In every parish from Mile End to Saint James's was to be seen enthroned on the shoulders of stout Protestant porters a pope.

Hence **† Enthrona·tion,** *Obs.*, in 7 **inthronation,** the action of enthroning. **Enthro·ned** *ppl. a.*, in 8 **inthroned.**

1622 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* X. i. § 10 The antique Regall Chaire of Inthronation. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 247 Glory be to thee, O Love inthroned!

Enthronement (enþrōu·nmĕnt). Also 7 in-. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] a. The action of enthroning; *esp.* the ceremony of enthroning a king or bishop. b. The fact of being enthroned.

1685 *Addr. Virginia* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2051/2 Your Majesties peaceable and safe Inthronement in your Rightful and Lawful Imperial Seat. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxviii. 24 The day of David's enthronement was the beginning of better times. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/3 It was at Bishop Temple's own request that his enthronement ..took place so early in the morning.

† Enthro·ng, inthro·ng, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1], IN- + THRONG *sb.* and *v.*] a. *intr.* To crowd in. b. *trans.* To encircle in a throng, beset.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xli, The seas betwixt those Isles inthrong. *Ibid.* xix. xxxvii, His people like a flowing streame inthrong. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 627 Alcibiades..enthronged by his enemies.

Enthroning (enþrōu·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTHRONE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENTHRONE; the action of formally inducting a king or bishop to office; = ENTHRONEMENT. Also *fig.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 295 Coronation, inthroning, is solemnity of King-making, or King-declaring. 1697 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 32 These two letters were written a little while after the Enthroning of George. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 94 Of that Enthroning the Holy Ghost shed abroad..was a convincing Demonstration. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 651 The enthroning of Henry the Fourth.

Enthronization (enþrōu·nəizē·ʃən). Forms: 6 **intronyzacion, -isacion,** 6–8 **inthronization,** 7– **enthronization, -ization.** [f. ENTHRONIZE + -ATION.] = ENTHRONEMENT. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1527 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 11 A Riche Cappe which every Duk ys Crowned with at hys ffirst Intronyzacions. 1552 BALE *Apol.* 96 The feast of Sathans intronizacion. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* A viij, The installinge off Archbishoppes his predecessors (which they commonly call inthronization). 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 147 The Great Sophi hath at his inauguration a kind of miter horn'd put on by his Chaliph, at his inthronization. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xiii 9 Popes..change their names at their enthronization. 1663 *Aron-bimm.* 3 All Israel shall be invited to wait upon the Solemnity of its [the sacred Ark's] Inthronization. 1750 HODGES *Elihu* (1755) Prel. Disc. 77 In this vision we have a representation of the..inthronization of the Lamb. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 608 Unanimous enthronisation of his genius above surrounding and inferior men. 1860 FREER *Henry IV*, II. III. iii. 318 Opposite, was a chair..for the occupation of the king before his enthronization. 1879 W. BENHAM *Mem. Tait* 454 Immediately after the enthronisation the Archbishop and his family went to Lambeth.

attrib. 1751 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 116 *note*, The enthronization-feast of archbishop Neville.

† Enthro·nize, *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4 **entronize,** 6–7 **enthronize,** (-oanize, -onishe), 6–8 **enthronise.** *β.* 4–6 **intronise,** -se, 6–7 **inthronise,** -yse. [ad. OF. *intronizer* (13th c. in Littré) ad. late L. *intr(h)onizāre*, ad. Gr. *ἐνθρονίζειν*, f. *ἐν* in + *θρόνος* THRONE.

In the poetical examples the accent is variously *enthronize*, *enthrónize*; the former accords best with mod. analogies.]

1. *trans.* = ENTHRONE *v.* 1. Also *fig.* and *refl.*

α. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 What emperour was entronized The firste day of his corone. 1563 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 437 He in his whole pomp mitred sat there enthronized. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 41 Chastitie sate enthronized as gardian of her lookes. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 304 Kings are enthroanized by Diuine ordinance. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 78 With what grace Doth mercy sit enthronis'd on thy face! 1651 GATAKER *Parker* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 16 The first [archbishop] that..was enthronized in that seat.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 Thus was he pope canonised with great honour and intronised. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 252 And aftir him [Urban] was intronized Bonifacius the IX. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 296 The reuerend M. Doctor Heskins..inthronized in his Doctours chayer. 1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 28 Ambition to step up into the highest roomes and seats, and there to inclose and inthronize themselves. 1685 *Acc. Coron.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/2 Te Deum being Sung, He Ascended the Throne, and being Inthronized, the Arch-Bishops, etc. 1838 *Kubra Coron. Q. Vict.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 123 The Queen will ascend the Theatre, and be lifted up into her Throne ..being Inthronized, or placed therein.

2. To set as on a throne; to place in a high position, exalt; to raise in dignity.

α. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxi. 1063 Enthronished with the Angels of Paradise. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 485 Here sits enthronis'd The sparkling diamond. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 125 The sun enthronized in the midst of the planets. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 259 An heav'nly Mind can never miss, To sit like Jesus enthroniz'd in Bliss.

β. 1557 *Primer, Laudes* B ij, O Glorious floure of womanhed Above the sterres inthronised. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 378 Now inthronized he sits on high, In golden Palace of the starry Skie.

Hence **Enthronized** *ppl. a.*, **Enthronising** *vbl. sb.*

1572 N. ROSCARROCK in Bossewell *Armorie* Prel. Verses, Thenthronizing of Ioue. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 305 b, After the enthronizyng of Hildebrand..Kynges were called Kynges onely in name 1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 25 The inthronising and deposing of Princes, is Gods onely prerogative royall. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 58 The newly enthroniz'd Oke. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 27 (1740) 332 The heroic Carriage of some of the enthronised Clergy. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXXIV. 6 Latonia, thou that art Throned daughter of enthronis'd Jove.

Enthunder: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enthuse (enþiū·z), *v. U.S.* (*colloq.* or *humorous.*) [An ignorant back-formation from ENTHUSIASM.] a. *trans.* To kindle with enthusiasm. b. *intr.* To grow enthusiastic; to go into ecstasies.

1869 *Ohio newspaper* in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IV. 512 The only democrat whose nomination could enthuse the democracy of Ohio. 1872 LYTTON *Parisians* II. viii, The American whispered..'I am not without a kinkle that you will be enthused'. 1880 GRANT *Confess. Frivolous Girl* iv. 180, I admit he began to enthuse a little. 1887 H. P. KIMBALL in *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 5/1, I don't get enthused at all, sir, over all this Greek business.

† Enthu·siac, *a. Obs.* In 7 -aque. [f. Gr. *ἐνθουσία* (correctly inferred from its derivatives: see ENTHUSIASM) + -AC.] Causing prophetic ecstasy.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1321 These Enthusiaque and divining spirits.

† Enthu·sian. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = ENTHUSIAST 1.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. iii. (1676) 406/1 Of Prophets, Enthusians and Impostors, our Ecclesiastical stories afford many examples. 1698 in COLES. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. viii, Those..confusions, Occasioned by such vile Enthusions [*sic*] Who had already robb'd the Throne.

Enthusiasm (enþiū·ziæzm). Also 7 **enthusiasme,** (**entousiasm,** 8 **enthysiasm**). [ad. late L. *enthūsiasm-us*, Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, f. *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, f. *ἐνθουσία* (Zonaras *Lex.*) the fact of being *ἔνθεος* possessed by a god. Cf. Fr. *enthousiasme.*

The word *ἐνθουσία* has been explained by Leo Meyer as for **ἐνθεουσία*, abstr. sb. f. **ἐνθεουντ-* stem of pr. pple of **ἐνθεειν* to be *ἔνθεος*.]

† 1. Possession by a god, supernatural inspiration, prophetic or poetic frenzy; an occasion or manifestation of these. *Obs.*

[1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. *Argt*, A certaine *ἐνθουσιασμός* and celestiall inspiration. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 210, I feel the vertue of my spirit decayed, The Enthousiasmos of my Muse allaid.] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1342 The Dæmons use to make their prophets and prophetesses to be ravished with an Enthusiasme or divine fury. 1620 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. v. 146 The Bacchanals runne thorow the streets raging and storming, full of the Enthusiasme of their god. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 87 Doth he think they knew it by Enthusiasm or Revelation from Heaven? 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 8 Nothing made the Anabaptists so infamous as their pretended enthusiasms or revelations. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., It is my sole Entousiasm. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xii. 253 The second sort of *θεομάντεις*..were such as pretended to enthusiasm.

†b. (cf. 3.) Poetical fervour, impassioned mood or tone. *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Pref. (J.), Poetry, by a kind of enthusiasm, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold, etc. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 70 He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the enthusiasm of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less.

2. Fancied inspiration; 'a vain confidence of divine favour or communication' (J.). In 18th c. often in vaguer sense: Ill-regulated or misdirected religious emotion, extravagance of religious speculation. *arch.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr., If ever Christianity be exterminated, it will be by Enthusiasme. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* § 7 (1737) I. 53 Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and Enthusiasm a false one. 1747 DODDRIDGE *Life Col. Gardiner* § 137. 163 There is really such a Thing as Enthusiasm, against which it becomes the true Friends of the Revelation to be diligently on their Guard. 1766 WALPOLE *Let.* 10 Oct., Towards the end he [Wesley] exalted his voice and acted very ugly enthusiasm. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 121 Enthusiasm [makes us] imagine that we are the peculiar favorites of the divine being. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 20 The most formal and lifeless devotions..are mere enthusiasm unless, etc. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 118 Everywhere the history of religion betrays a tendency to enthusiasm.

3. The current sense: Rapturous intensity of feeling in favour of a person, principle, cause, etc.; passionate eagerness in any pursuit, proceeding from an intense conviction of the worthiness of the object.

1716 KENNETT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 429 IV. 306 The King of Sweden. must have much more enthusiasm in him to put it in execution. 1766 7 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 167 Different religions have introduced prejudices, Enthusiasms, and Scepticisms. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xviii. 282 A passion for glory which was nothing short of enthusiasm. 1808 SIR JOHN MOORE in Jas. Moore *Camp. Spain* 76 The armies you see are also without enthusiasm, or even common obstinacy. 1817 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. i. 11 Enthusiasm is very catching, especially when it is very eloquent. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. ii. 56 Enthusiasm for the ideals of his country and of humanity.

Enthusiast (enþiū·ziˌæst). [ad. Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστής*, f. *ἐνθουσιάζειν* (see prec.). Cf. Fr. *enthousiaste*.]

†1. One who is (really or seemingly) possessed by a god; one who is under the influence of prophetic frenzy. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 162 So did those Enthusiasts amongst the Pagans deliver that..whereof they had no .apprehension. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. v. (1662) 96 Their proper Enthusiasts as the Sybils, and the Pythian Prophetess. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 48 The Indians..will not as yet return any of our Captive Friends, till God speak to the foresaid Enthusiasts [two sagamores claiming divine inspiration].

fig. 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 90 She is placed Above herself—Music's enthusiast! 1700 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 163 The sweet enthusiast from her sacred store Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds.

2. †**a.** transl. Lat. *Enthusiasta*: In *Eccl. Hist.* the designation of a sect of heretics of the fourth century, who pretended to special revelations. *Obs.* (the Lat. form is now used *Hist.*)

1637 HIERON *Wks.* I. 82 There were in the elder times certaine heretiques called Enthusiasts, which..contemned the written word. 1639 F. ROBARTS *God's Holy H.* x. 75 The haeresie of the Messalini otherwise called Euchites and Enthusiastes.

b. *gen.* One who erroneously believes himself to be the recipient of special divine communications; in wider sense, one who holds extravagant and visionary religious opinions, or is characterized by ill-regulated fervour of religious emotion.

(Pagitt and other 17th c. writers give *enthusiasts* as the actual name of a contemporary sect of Anabaptists; but this is probably a misapprehension.)

1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 27 If there be no freedom in our wills before we be called, then belike..we must look with the Enthusiasts for violent raptures. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 328 Sottish Enthusiastes condemne all learning, all premeditation. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 73 Hence we may derive the Visions, Voyces, Revelations of the Enthusiast. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 54 It is the believing those to be Miracles which are not, that constitutes an Enthusiast. 1806 EARL WESTMORLD. in Cobbett *Parl. Deb.* VII. 230 Atheists, enthusiasts, jacobins, and such descriptions of persons. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 164 This very Church of Rome incarcerated Molinos and Madame Guyon as dangerous enthusiasts.

3. One who is full of 'enthusiasm' (see ENTHUSIASM 3) for a cause or principle, or who enters with enthusiasm into a pursuit. Const. *for, in, of,* †*to.* Sometimes with unfavourable notion (*transf.* from 2 b.): A visionary, self-deluded person.

In present use the disparaging sense is more frequent than in the case of the related words ENTHUSIASM and ENTHUSIASTIC.

1764 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Eng.* in *Lett.* (1772) II. 224 An enthusiast to the discipline of the field. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 158 Hardly serious at first, he is now an enthusiast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 We shall believe those reformers to be then honest enthusiasts. 1792 — *Th. Fr. Affairs* VII. 74 At present the king..can send none but the enthusiasts of the system. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* viii. 52 Paracelsus..an astrological enthusiast. 1836 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 26 The energy and sincerity of enthusiasts is powerful in all ages. 1876 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* 196 The arbitrary enthusiast for external order.

¶ Sometimes defined by the context in its etymological sense, in order to give a different complexion to its use in sense 2 or 3.

c 1772 FLETCHER *4th Check* Wks. 1795 III. 59 The true Enthusiasts, those who are really inspired by the grace and love of God. 1879 R. H. SMITH in *Sunday Mag.* 507 He was an enthusiast in the best and truest sense of the word, for he was filled with the fulness of God.

4. *attrib.* or *adj.* That is an enthusiast; pertaining to an enthusiast, enthusiastic.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 88 The enthusiast maid of Hatfeild predicted the royall blood should be poysoned. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Pity* 29 Shall raise a wild enthusiast heat. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 325 In a room that resembled the miserable Barry's, he lived his enthusiast life.

Enthusiastic (enþiū·ziˌæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστικ-ός*, f. *ἐνθουσιάζειν*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to enthusiasm, full of or characterized by enthusiasm.

†**1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, possession by a deity. Also *fig. Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1348 For an instrument.. to set it [divination] aworke, we allow a spirit or winde, and an exhalation enthusiasticke. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 112 Enthusiastic flames, such as can give Marrow to my plump genius. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 12 The Forme.. wherein the first Divine Poesie was delivered, was Enthusiastic. 1849 FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 295 We do not speak of any enthusiastic influence of the Spirit.

†**2.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of mystical delusions in religion. *Obs.*

1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 220 Being built upon Foundations wholly Enthusiastick, and thereby very unaccountable to common Reason. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue*, During the usurpation .. an infusion of enthusiastic jargon prevailed. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 194 The several Enthusiastic Sects that arise from time to time among Christians.

†**b.** *transf.* Irrational, 'quixotic'. *Obs.*

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 34 The Decii who sacrificed themselves for the good of a Society whom they went to forsake, seem to me truly enthusiastick. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 10 An absurd and enthusiastick contempt of interest.

3. Of feelings, convictions, etc.: That is of the nature of, that amounts to, ENTHUSIASM 3; intensely ardent, rapturous. Of persons, their temperaments, actions, language, etc.: Characterized by or manifesting ENTHUSIASM 3.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 XII. 401 Their military and enthusiastick spirit. 1791 — *Lett. Member Nat. Assemb.* Wks. VI. 39 A style, glowing, animated, enthusiastick. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 276 The English will be wound up to a pitch of enthusiastic horror against France. 1808 SIR JOHN MOORE in Jas. Moore *Camp. Spain* (1809) 294 In aid of an enthusiastic brave people. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 72 Enthusiastic admirers of literature. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 361 A burst of enthusiastic joy hailed the accession of Elizabeth.

†**B.** *sb.* = ENTHUSIAST 1, 2 b. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 56 There we saw Enthusiastikes, persons rapt with fury. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 326 (T.), The dervis and other santoons, or enthusiasticks. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 547 Some troopes were ordered to suppresse and seize upon the ringleaders of these enthusiasticks. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, Enthusiasticks flock'd in Shoales, To fight, not for their Lives, but Souls.

Enthusia·stical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** Of the nature of possession by a deity; = ENTHUSIASTIC 1. *Obs. rare.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 183 This way of communicating truth to the souls of men is originally nothing else but prophetical or enthusiastical.

†**2.** = ENTHUSIASTIC 2. *Obs.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 25 We are speaking now of Enthusiastical Sanguine. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 61 Squando .. that Enthusiastical, or rather Diabolical Miscreant. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 299 This one enthusiastical conceit of the 'Light within'. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 92 The .. Enthusiastical Murthers, Rapines, and Outrage of the Zealots. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 174 The subject is a real one: there is nothing in it enthusiastical or unreasonable. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 82 The enthusiastical and seditious opinions of Muncer and the Anabaptists. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 401 A set of enthusiastical Methodists.

†**b.** *transf.* Moved by irrational impulses; visionary; fanatically devoted to an idea or belief.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 331 Some will minister nothing, but what comes next into their heads and hands: these are Enthusiasticall Phisitians. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 82 They are neither hot nor enthusiastical but under the power of calm and clear Principles. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 64 There have been in reality Enthusiastical Atheists. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 63 P 4 That all are equally happy .. none is sufficiently enthusiastical to maintain.

3. = ENTHUSIASTIC 3. *arch.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxviii. 1 The enthusiastical admirers of a favourite author. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. x. 82 The old man, whose temper was not quite so enthusiastical. 1837 W. WARE *Zenobia* (1844) I. 4 A birth transcending human expectation could not create a more enthusiastical sensation.

Enthusia·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†**a.** In the manner of one under mystical religious delusion. *Obs.* b. In the manner of one full of enthusiasm; with a display of ardent or rapturous feeling.

a. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), He [John Oxenbridge] preached very enthusiastically in several places. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 90 If they shou'd Enthusiastically Believe, or Hypocritically Pretend. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 26 Some were so Enthusiastically bold as to run about the Streets, with their Oral Predictions.

b. 1786 W. GILPIN in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 346 Plants, of which she is enthusiastically fond. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 362 His scheme was enthusiastically applauded. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* Pref. 5 Mr. Innes .. always entered enthusiastically into any proposal calculated to elucidate the past history of his native country.

Enthu·siastly, *adv. rare.* [f. ENTHUSIAST + -LY 2.] In the manner of an enthusiast.

1884 W. J. LINTON *Poor Woman* in *Transl. Eng. Verse*, 155 The young .. Of her great beauty raved enthusiastly.

Enthwite, var. of ENTWITE *v., Obs.*

Enthymematic (e·nþimĭmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνθυμηματικός*, f. *ἐνθύμημα* (see next).] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of an enthymeme; containing an enthymeme; consisting of enthymemes. Also **E:nthymema·tical** *a.* in same sense.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 98 b, An argument called Sorites by this enthymematicall progression. 1682 HOBBES *Rhet.* II. xxii. 84 Enthymematical; that is, have in themselves the force of an Enthymeme. 1827-53 WHATELY *Logic* II. iv. § 7 Here the Minor Premiss is what is called an Enthymematic sentence. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 110. 206.

Enthymeme (e·nþimēm). Also 7-9 **enthymem**; in Lat. form **enthymema.** [ad. L. *enthȳmēma*, a. Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, f. *ἐνθυμέεσθαι* to think, consider, infer, f. *ἐν* in + *θῡμός* mind.]

†**1.** *Rhet.* After Aristotle's use: An argument based on merely probable grounds; a rhetorical argument as distinguished from a demonstrative one. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xii. 481 These strange Enthymemes and conclusions. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 256 To wreath an Enthymema with maistrous dexterity. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. ii. 18 Orators back their Enthymemes (or rational Argumentations) with Inductions (or singular Examples). 1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. X. (1862) 27 [Explains Aristotle's use, as distinguished from that of later logicians].

†**2.** Cicero (*Top.* xiii.) uses *enthymema* for a striking antithesis closing a rhetorical period. Hence the following definitions:

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.*, An Enthymem..is, as Cicero saith, when the sentence concluded consisteth of contraries. 1731 BAILEY, *Enthymem* (with Rhetoricians) is when the concluding sentence consists of contraries.

3. *Logic.* A syllogism in which one premiss is suppressed.

[This sense is due to a misapprehension (already in Boethius *a* 524), the description of the enthymeme (sense 1) as 'an imperfect syllogism' (*ἀτελὴς συλλογισμός*) having been interpreted as referring to its form instead of its matter.]

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 98 b, An Enthymeme is nothing but a contracted syllogisme. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* 50 *note*, In Enthymemes .. half is left out to be supplyed by the Hearer. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 95, I desire to know whether you will have it by way of Syllogism, Enthymem, Dilemma, or Sorites. 1764 REID *Inquiry*, Perhaps Des Cartes meant not to assume his own existence in this enthymeme, but the existence of thought. 1795 WYTHES *Decis. Virginia* 15 The argument included in this opinion is an enthymema. 1827-36 WHATELY *Logic* 265 In an Enthymeme the suppressed Premiss should be always the one of whose truth least doubt can exist. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 57 The Common form of argumentation is Enthymeme, which consists of but two propositions.

Entice (entəi·s), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3-6 **entyce, -tyse,** 4-7 **entise,** (4 **entythe,** 7 **entize,**) 4- **entice.** *β.* 4 **intisce,** 5-6 **intyce,** 6-7 **intise,** 5-8 **intice.** [a. OF. *enticier* (in ONF. *entichier*) = sense 1; the etymological sense was prob. 'to set on fire, add fuel to (a fire)'; app. repr. Lat. type **intitiāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + **titi-us* (class. L. *titio*) firebrand. Cf. ATTICE (of which this is a parallel form) and TICE; for the development of sense cf. EMBRACE *v.*[3]]

†**1.** *trans.* To stir up, incite, instigate (*to* a course of action); also to provoke (*to* anger). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 235 Edelfred..He entyced and oþer kynges..þat hii wende to Walys. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 114 Glotonye entythyth [? *read* entychyth, entysyth; *rime* norysseth] To lecherye her. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1136 Þou drygtyn dyspleses with dedes ful sore, & entyses hym to tene more trayþly þen euer. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 207 When he intisced hym through his read. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 307 To entyce the Emperour to take overe the mounttes. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1998 Therein to do as ye shall me entyce. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 720 Your maister, is..entised and provoked by the Duke of Burgoyn. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 62 Not suffering the Athenians to give them the least way but enticing them to the war.

2. To allure, attract by the offer of pleasure or advantage; *esp.* to allure insidiously or adroitly. Often const. *from, to* (a course of conduct, a place). Also with *away, in.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1503 Syf þou .. entycedest any fro relygyoun, Gostly þou mayst hym slo. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 33 What charity is this..to intice him to be buried among you from his parish church. 1580 *Act* 3 & 4

Edw. VI, c. 16 § 13 If..the father..steale, or intise away any such child. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 187 [Bees]..entised with these newe flowres..feed..greedilie. 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 306 Intist from mine owne Paradice, To steale fruit in a barren wildernes. 1648 Gage *West. Ind.* xix. (1655) 144 Those that keep the Bodegones..will commonly intice in the Indians, and make them drunk. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Beer mingled with Honey, to entice the Wasps. 1706 Addison *Rosamond* III. iii, That no foul minister of vice Again my sinking soul intice. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 348 We could not entice them on board. 1786 H. Tooke *Purley* Introd. 6, I shall not be at all inticed by them to take upon my shoulders a burthen. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. (1810) 31 No curious shell, rare plant..Inticed our traveller, from his home, so far. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 343 My Lady strove to entice him into the general talk. 1880 T. Spalding *Elis. Demonol.* 22 The most successful method of enticing stragglers into its folds.

† c. *transf.* To attract physically. *nonce-use.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 76 It would not intice it [the Needle] from A to B, but repell it from A to Z.

† 3. [? A distinct word, a. OF. *entechier*; see Entechie.] ? To catch (an infection or stain). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 3436 How tender hit is to entyse teches of fylþe.

Hence † **Enti·ceable** *a.*, *Obs.*, in 7 **intiseable**, fitted to entice, seductive. † **Enti·ceful** *a.*, *Obs. rare*, enticing, full of enticement.

1607 *Exam. Geo. Blakwel* 156 Intiseable perswasions of mens alluring reasons. 1556 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1561) L b, Women enticefull past shame.

Enticement (entəi·smĕnt). Also 4–8 **intice-ment**. [a. OF. *enticement*; see prec. and -MENT.]

† 1. Incitement, instigation. Also *concr.* something that incites. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2146 Al ys entycement of þe deuyl. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Apocalypse* xiii. in *Bible* Pref. 8 *note*, Fals prelates that don by the conseil and the enticement of hem that sechen erthelich thinges. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 199 Dis wes þe fyrst entycement Dat amovyd on þis were. 1494 Fabyan v. cxv. 89 Chylperiche hadde by intycement of Fredegunde wrongfullye turmentyd tharchebyshop of Roan. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 331 They lacke breade, salte, and other intysements of glutteny. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1367/2 By intisements of certeine seditious and traitorous persons.

2. The action of alluring or attracting; attractive quality, fascination; *concr.* a means or method of enticing; something which entices, an allurement.

1549 L. Coxe *Erasm. Par. Titus* ii. 14 A newe peculyar people, which..should contemne yᵉ euyls of this world, & treade downe yᵉ entysementes & giftes of it vnder their fete. 1607 Fletcher *Woman Hater* I. iii, Banquets, Masques, Shews, all inticements That Wit and Lust together can devise. 1634 Milton *Comus* 524 Here to every thirsty wanderer, [Comus] By sly enticement gives his baneful cup. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* i. 31 What inticement is there in common profane Swearing? 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-Feeder*, The Horse-Feeder..must..win him [the Horse] by gentle Enticements. 1738 Birch *Life Milton* Wks. I. 75 No Enticements of any kind were wanting. Great sums of Money were proffer'd. 1844 Emerson *Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 322 There is in woods and waters a certain enticement and flattery.

Enticer (entəi·sər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, entices; † an instigator (*obs.*); a seducer, tempter.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 943 If that another man be occasioun or ellis enticer of his synne. *c* 1500 *Hye Way to Spytal H.* 833 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 60 Applesȝuyers, entycers, and ravyssshers. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* vii. Wks. (1637) 58 The eye is a vehement inticer unto lust. 1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* xvi. 173 Rarity is a marvelous Lenocinium, and inticer of Desire. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. xxvi. 75 Either the first enticers, or the accidental occasions were women. 1858 *Plain Serm. Var. Subj.* 227 How many a wretched being..might but for some lustful enticer, have followed the Lamb of God in eternal glory!

Enticing (entəi·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ENTICE.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii. 13 Synnes þat comes of ill eggyngis [*S.* euel entysynge]. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 194 They felle through the entysynge of the wycked spyryte. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* ix. 4 Heare hir not, lest thou perish thorow hir entysinge. 1823 Scott *Peveril* viii, Pardon my enticing away from your service the young woman.

Enticing (entəi·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That entices or instigates; insidiously attractive; alluring, beguiling, seductive.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 40 A brothell house where entisinge harlottes lived. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen VI*, I. iii. 92 My selfe haue..plac't a Quier of such enticing Birds. 1611 Bible *Col.* ii. 4 Lest any man should beguile you with entising words. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 337 The soft Seducer, with enticing Looks, The bellowing Rivals to the Fight provokes. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 305 Ladies recommended..by sweet and enticing names. *Mod.* I do not find the prospect enticing.

Enticingly (entəi·siŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an enticing manner.

1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. iv. 71 An Enemy, so much the more formidable, as it, the more Enticingly, sooths our Natural Inclinations. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* 9 The idea..more enticingly put than it was at first. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 240 We found the table most enticingly laid out.

Entier, Entierty, obs. ff. ENTIRE, etc.

Entifical (enti·fikăl), *a. rare.* [f. assumed L. **entific-us* (f. *ent-* stem of ENS + *-ficus*: see -FIC) + -AL.] That bestows essential existence.

1743 J. Ellis *Knowledge Div. Things* IV. 367 Nothing being contingent but God foreknew it, and he..could not know it without an eternal entifical Idea of it.

Entify (e·ntifəi), *v. rare.* [ad. assumed L. **entificāre*, f. as prec.: see -FY.] *trans.* To make into an entity, attribute objective existence to.

Hence **Entifica·tion.**

1882 tr. *T. Vignoli's Myth & Sc.* (Internat. Sci. Series) 154 The primitive and constant act of all animals..is that of entifying the object of sensation..Such entification is the result of spontaneous necessity.

† **Enti·ltment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EN- 1 + TILT *sb.* + -MENT.] A temporary covering; an awning.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 80 The best houses and walls there were of mud, or canvas or poldavies entiltments.

Entincture, Entinsel: see EN- *pref.* 1 1 b.

† **Enti·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN- 1 + TINE (Spenser), TIND to kindle.] *trans.* To kindle, light up.

1612 Lane *Sqrs. Tale* E. E. T. S. 318 This nunswer..taught Videria this new brond t'entine. *Ibid.* 326 Whose dauncinge plumes..seemd at the sonns beames many sonns t'entyne.

Entir, var. of INTER.

Entirchawnge, Entirdite: see INTERCHANGE, INTERDICT.

Entire (entəi·ə), *a*, *adv.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 **enter(e**, 5–6 **entier(e**, **-tyer(e**, (4 **entre**, 4 7 **enteer(e)**, 7 **entyre**, 6– **entire**. *β.* 4 **intier**, 5–6 **intere**, 5–7 **intyre**, 6 *Sc.* **inteir**, 6–9 **intire**. [a. OF. *entier*, *entir* = Pr. *entier*, *entieyr*, Cat. *enter*, Sp. *entero*, It. *intero*, Pg. *inteiro*:—L. *integr-um*, f. *in* not + **tag-* root of *tangĕre* to touch.

The L. *integer* was used in the lit. senses 'whole, unbroken, sound', and in the fig. of 'untainted, upright'; these senses remained in early French and consequently in Middle English, but with very few exceptions only the lit. senses have survived to the present time.]

A. *adj.*

1. Whole; with no part excepted.

a 1400 *Symbols Passion* 229 in *Leg. Rood* 196 To sen it a twell-moneth ich day enter. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1261 To tell þair torfer in tere it wald tary me to lang. 1494 Fabyan 5 Of bothe landes the Cronycles entyere. *a* 1535 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1337. 2 The very real thinges that is conteyned vnder both those fourmes, is one entiere bodye. 1618 Sir H. Carey in *Fortesc. Papers* 56, I have yourself to be my noble wittness for my intyre proceedeing. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 264 The Sun shall in mid Heav'n stand still A day entire. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 111 The entire Creation was at Peace with Man. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xviii. 107 Destroys an intire colony, of which she would be the founder. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 7. 48 Sufficiently strong to bear the entire weight of the body.

2. Complete; constituting a whole; including all the essential parts. † In early use also, perfect, containing all that is desirable.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 1 b, Paradyse, a place most entiere 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L j b, You shall make one entier table of all, conteyning the number of myles, furlongs, etc. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 322/1 The Drill, the Drill Bow, and the Drill Plate, go all together as one entire Instrument. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 93, I do not design an intire Treatise in this Preface. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 77/1 The occupier of what is called an entire farm. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii 81 Phocylides says: In justice the whole of virtue exists entire.

† b. Applied about 1722 to a kind of malt liquor (similar to what is now called 'porter'). (See quot. 1802.) *Obs.*; but see C. 4.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 25 For Intire small Beer, five or six Barrels off a Quarter. 1754 *Connoisseur* xv, A publican..ventured an hogshead of entire butt on the candidate who serves him with beer. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 148 Calvert's entire butt beer. 1802 [J. Feltham] *Picture of London* 249 Porter obtained its name about the year 1730..[it had previously been] the practice to call for a pint of *three threads*, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny...A brewer of the name of Harwood conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavours of [all three] calling it *entire* or *entire* butt. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xviii. (1848) 181 And porter and stout, entire and brown.

3. Of a quality, state of feeling, condition, fact, or action: Realized in its full extent, thorough, complete, total. (*Entire affection, friendship*, etc., may sometimes occur in this sense, but chiefly belong to the obs. sense 10.)

c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 256 Than schalt þou sacrifice accepte Of riȝtwisnesse & treuþe entere. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 64, I had ioye entier and eke gladnesse. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 587 Gods cures are like himselfe, perfect, intire, and absolute. 1647 Clarkndon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/2 That he..might..present to his majesty the entire peace and restitution of his family. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 475 The Intire overthrow of this mighty..Host of the Midianites. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* p. vi, I wish you intire Health and Happiness. 1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 141 Hell is nothing but an intire absence from Him. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 186 If you did not give entire credit to my declarations. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 161 The statements of Scripture are in entire harmony with this representation. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 220 Granting entire liberty of conscience. 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii. 80 Entire sincerity is required of them who approach the altar.

b. With agent-noun or *sb.* descriptive of a person: That is thoroughly of the character described. † Also formerly as predicate: Thoroughly established in (an opinion, a resolve, knowledge, etc.); cf. Fr. *entier* 'qui maintient entières ses idées, ses volontés' (Littré).

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G g, All these mortall men ar so entier in their owne wylles. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* lvii. 190 All such..as were most sound and entire in the Knowledge of the Truth. 1655 *Francion* xi. 83 They did not know her to be entire in her resolutions, and that she would not forsake them for any Remonstrances. 1657 Earl Monmouth tr. *Parata's Pol. Disc.* 85 The Romans never laid down Armes but when they were entire Victors. *Mod.* He is an entire believer in Christianity.

† c. Of persons: Wholly devoted to another, perfectly beloved. In later use, of friends and friendly intercourse: Unreserved, familiar, intimate. *Obs.* [cf. Fr. *ami entier*, and equivalent in It. and Sp.]

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 279 Hym nil I undertake That is thi dere entere. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Thy doughter deare That was to the so passingly entere. 1608 tr. Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* II. § 38 It is best to be courteous to all; entire with few. 1611 Corvat *Crudities* Ep. Ded., My most sincere and entire friend M. Lionel Cranfield. 1641 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* II. (1660) 89 It troubled him an hundred times more to be cast out from this (more entire) presence. 1643 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* xciii. § 909 Walwardnesse estrangeth the entirest friends. *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 232 An entire and constant Friend

4. Whole, unbroken, intact; not mutilated or decayed; undiminished in quantity or extent.

a 1632 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 86 [A miser's treasure profits no one;] Yet it remains intire. 1656 More *Antid. Ath.* III. viii. (1712) 113 His body was found entire. 1666 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Sept., Nothing remaining intire but the inscription in the architrave. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xxv. (1715) 132 Their Estates, which were all that time preserv'd entire to them. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 102 The Portugueze capitulated to leave Ormuze, with all the Fortifications intire. 1805 Wordsw. *Prel.* IV. (1850) 101 In military garb, Though faded yet entire 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 19 The headless animal made the same movements as when intire.

b. *spec.* Of male animals: Not castrated. [So in all Romanic langs.]

1834–43 Southey *Doctor* (1849) 339 What the Spaniards..call a Caballo Padre, or what some of our own writers..appellate an entire horse. 1876 Whyte Melville *Katerfelto* vii. 78 The animal, though an entire horse..responded lovingly and gently to his caress.

c. Of immaterial things: Unimpaired, undiminished.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 136 But there continue still in their entire and as flourishing state as euer the city Hebata and Ororos. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 107 The first Principles of my Religion..I will preserve entyre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 146 If he our Conquerour..Have left us this our spirit and strength intire. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i 25 Apprehension, Memory, Reason, all entire. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 219 When Christian principles were left entire.

† d. Of a question: Intact; that has not been entered upon. Of an offence: In no degree atoned for or 'purged'. *Obs.*

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. xvi. (1622) 71 Yet that the offence committed against his father, was entire. 1698 Sidney *Disc. Govt.* I. § 3 (1704) 8 So that the Question remains intire, as if he had never mention'd it.

e. Of persons: With unimpaired strength, not fatigued or worn, fresh. [So L. *integer*.] *arch.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 44 Backe to fight againe, new breathed and entire. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 104 Won to the war when you were entire but repenting it upon the damage 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 291 Six hundred intire, beside two hundred sick and wounded. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. I. (1872) 8 He is entire, powerful because he has not spent his strength.

5. Wholly of one piece; continuous throughout; one and undivided. Now only in scientific use.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 33 But all of Diamond perfect pure and cleene It framed was, One massie entire mould. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 144 Of one entyre and perfect Chrysolite. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* I. ix. (1692) 46 Being but one Entire Interest throughout the World. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. i. 14 A turn on the East side of the River, which is here entire: for a little before, we met the main stream where it parts into the 2 channels. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus., Euphrates, &c.* (1732) 4 Intire blocks of wood. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 42 a, All Stone should be entire..you may know whether it is entire or crack'd. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 28 The chasm closed, and the ground became as entire as the rest of the plain. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 860 If a man be imprisoned..on the 1st day of January, and kept in prison till the 1st day of February..the whole is one entire tres pass. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 200 The first dorsal entire; while on the contrary the last rays of the second, as well as those of the anal which correspond to them, are detached. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* VI. § 5 245 The calyx or corolla when gamophyllous..is said to be..entire, when the union is complete to the summit or border.

b. Of troops: Forming an unbroken body. Now only in techn. phrase *Rank entire.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 505 The Duke of Bedford..made likewise an entier battayle. 1692 *Proc. agst. French* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 476 They marched intire through the body of the country. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 126 The Squads should be formed rank entire. 1879 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 13 June 5/6 That the true tactic is to work in rank entire.

c. In scientific use: Having an unbroken outline, without notches or indentations. Said, *e.g.* of leaves, shells, certain parts of animal bodies.

1757 Miller in *Phil. Trans.* L. 435 The leaves are intire, and come to a point at their base. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.*

(1847) II. 209 The gable ends .. towards the street, some in the ordinary triangular form and entire as the botanists say. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 180 Last segment of the abdomen entire or notched. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The entire blade of the Box tree. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 The aperture is entire that is not notched or produced into a canal.

†6. Wholly of one kind, homogeneous; free from alien admixture. *Obs.*

1628 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 41/2 And yet those Maronites though intire without intermixture are held, etc. 1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* IV. xcvii, It is .. a plaine suit of one entyre cloth. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 14 Were both the Houses..so intire from Opinionists..as we could wish. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 39 The old Language of the Britains who have been .. curious to preserve it entire without any mixture. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* III. 671 It preserves it safe and intire from filth. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. viii. 157 It was brackish: for though the fresh water is born up by the Salt, and it might be intire without mixture, yet, etc.

b. Of qualities, feelings, etc.: Pure, unmixed. Cf. 3.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 352 See now whether pure Feare, and entire Cowardise, doth not make thee wrong this vertuous Gentlewoman, to close with vs? 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 265 Wrauth shall be no more Thenceforth, but in thy presence Joy entire.

7. Wholly reserved; unshared. *Entire tenancy* (Law): see quot.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 137 Entire Tenancie is that which is contiuary to severall Tenancie, and signifieth a sole possession in one man. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 339 Mr. Foulkes keeping it intire to himself. *Mod.* He has the entire control of that department. I will take the entire responsibility of this step.

b. *Entire to itself*: secluded, kept apart, private. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 10 That Aristocracy be not too magnificent nor intire to it self, but communicate with the people some commodities of State or Government. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxviii, Those few mortifying hours that should have been entirest to themselves.

II. In ethical sense.

†8. Of reputations or persons: Free from reproach, unblemished, blameless. *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron* II. 193 Richard Grafton was a right reverend man whiles he lived and of entier name also being dead. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 292 Daughter of God and Man, immortal Eve, For such thou art, from sin and blame entire. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* x. § 16. 304 The Bishops and Apostles .. should be men of most intire manners and Life. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. i. 5 He who has the vigour to disentangle himself from the snares of deep play .. with his character entire may be esteemed a fortunate man.

†9. Of persons and their actions: Characterized by integrity; incorruptible, honest, upright. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 77 b There was a prince, full notable and entere Called Otanes. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* in *Poet. Tracts* (Percy) 3 Be of thy mynde peasyble and entere. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 516 Some very honest and intire Men stayed still there. *Ibid.* II. VI. 54 From whom he could expect no entire, and upright dealing. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 30 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 17 John Urry of Xt Church, an intire Man.

†10. Of feelings, the heart, etc.: Unfeigned, sincere, genuine, earnest. *Obs.*

The examples of this sense are often not easily to be distinguished from those of the still current sense 3, to which expressions like *entire affection*, etc., if used at all, would now belong.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 106 Treuly assoiled of god for his entire sorwe of synne. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7365 He hem met with hert entier. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess. Richmond* Wks. 302 But we shall with moost entyer myndes beseche hym. 1535 — *Wks.* 382 Draw nygh vnto hym with entiere deuotion. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 528 With hert Inteir I wald beseik your Maiesteis. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 23 Your entire affection to Bianca. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 193 That love, and intire affection that you bear to their poor souls. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 112 The strictest Friendships, the most intire Love, and the firmest Peace.

†11. The notion 'intimate' developed in sense 3 b seems to have suggested an association of *entire* with *interior*. Hence perh. Spenser's *parts entire* = 'inward parts'.

[1483 *Cath. Angl., Entyrly*, intime. 15.. Cooper *Lat. Dict., Intime*, entirely.] 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. viii. st. 48 Casting flakes of lustful fire..into their hearts and parts entire.

†B. *adv.* a. Wholly, completely. b. Heartily, sincerely, unfeignedly. *Obs.*

a. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 193 Seith fourtie daies are gone intier. Cf. 1707 in A. 7.

b. *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) 7609 He that me loued most entier. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Smyth & his Dame* 467 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 218 She..thanked God intere.

C. *sb.*

1. The whole; the assemblage of all the parts; the full extent (of anything). In recent use somewhat *rare*.

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* v. (Arb.) 145 It is not safe to deuide, but to extoll the entire still in generall. 1609 Tourneur *Fun. Poem* 375 The parts: the entire; and every circumstance That was contingent. 1804 Castlereagh in S. J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 250 We have by two wars..bound up the entire of Mysore in our dominions. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 234 A range of seven graves, enclosed each by lofty railings—so that the entire resembles, etc. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* viii, The death of her husband, who left her the entire of his property. 1876 Gladstone *Synchr. Homer* 103 In the entire of the Poems we never hear of a merchant ship of the Greeks.

2. Entirety; completeness.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 158 Maintaining the Liberties of Holy Church in their Entire. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxiii. (D.). Too long to print in entire.

3. An entire horse; a stallion.

1881 J. F. Keane *Journ. Medinah* 160 He bought two young bay entires for one hundred dollars each. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 3/1 Four heavy-looking grey entires.

4. Short for *entire beer*: see A 2 b.

Not now in current use exc. on tavern sign-boards and the like, where 'A. B. C. & Co's entire' is still advertised.

1885 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 691 Hagger's entire [humorously for 'ginger-beer'], two-pence a bottle. 1854 Wynter *Curiosities Civilis.* 239 On countless sign-boards of the metropolis this [porter]..is advertised by the title of entire.

†Entire, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To make a whole of; to unite.

1678 Sir J. Spelman *Alfred Gt.* (1709) 28 The West Saxon Kingdom and the Kingdom of Kent became again entired in one in his hand.

2. To attach exclusively; also in weaker sense, to attach closely or intimately.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* 305 Lamia was..entyred to Demetrius. *Ibid.* VII. 323 Shee had a bedfellow, unto whom above all others shee was entired. 1655 — *Fortune by Land & S.* V. Wks. 1874 VI. 432, I take my Sisters husband, unto me Therefore one most intir'd.

Hence **Enti·red** *ppl. a.* = Entire 3 c.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* I. 37 Theseus in Search of his deare and Entired friend Perithous.

Entirely (entəi·əli), *adj.* and *adv.* Forms: see Entire and -ly[1] and [2]. [f. Entire *a.* + -ly.]

†A. *adj.* (ME. only). a. Full, complete. b. Sincere, having integrity. *Obs.*

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 41 Besechinge you euer with myn enterly hert. 1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 10 Yeuing up thankynges with enterly deuocyon. 1497 Bp. Alcok *Mons Perfect.* B iij, Y^e^ very enteerly followers of Cryste Ihesu.

B. *adv.*

†1. In an entire state; without diminution or division, as a whole. *Obs.*

(As in the case of the synonyms *whole* etc., the adj. would now be used instead of the adv.)

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 12 Pream., To preserve the possessions of the Crown hoolly and entierly without any severaunce or decreasing therof. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 The hole summes .. delyverd fully & enterely. 1659 Annesley in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 464 The which was read first intirely, and afterwards, in parts.

2. Wholly, completely, perfectly; without exception or reservation.

c 1400 Maundev. xii. (1839) 139 Thei kepen entierly the Comaundement. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 241 3ef that the mayster a prentes have, Enterlyche thenne that he hym teche. 1482 Caxton *Myrr.* III. x. 155 Adam knewe all the seuen scyences lyberall entyerly without fayllyng of a worde. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 549 And behold all was entirely good. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 171 He was intirely an Enemy to the Gross Errors of Popery. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 201 His resolution of breaking intirely with the court of Rome. 1769 Goldsmith *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 121 He was the son of a man entirely respected by both parties. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 66 Another circle of dark rusty brown entirely surrounds the face. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 20, I entirely agree..and accept the definition.

¶ In humorous representations of the speech of Irishmen, often placed at the end of a sentence.

Mod. 'He's a fine gentleman entirely'.

3. Wholly and exclusively, solely.

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* I. (1843) 4/2 He [Villiers] entirely disposed of all the graces of the king. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* III. iv. (1673) 331, I shall set down the story intirely out of the Author himself. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 400 If a Gouty Person can bring himself intirely to a Milk Diet. 1833 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 16 Middleton composed his life of Cicero, Jortin his life of Erasmus, almost entirely from the epistles of their respective subjects. 1850 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. xii. 223 He [Charles Kingsley] did win his own sweet wife entirely by this charm of character.

†4. a. Heartily, sincerely. b. Earnestly. *Obs.*

In the later instances these uses seem to approach or coincide with the still current sense 2.

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi. 4 Fulhard it is to be turnyd enterly til þe bryghthed and þe pees of godis lyght. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XVIII. 142 Loue þyn enemy entyerly ·godes heste to ful-fille. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 172 Ryte worschepeful and my enterly welbeloved frend. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 27 The griefe that by my selfe among many others, for his losse, is entirely conceived. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 228 They are intirely welcome. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 22, I intirely wish .. more wisdom to that Plantation. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 170 P2 The Apprehension that he is not equally beloved by the Person whom he entirely loves. 1722 *Journ. through Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 131, I that love the Country entirely..have fixt my Residence here [Epsom].

b. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 434 To Ihesu Criste than prayes he, And enterely hym bysoghte. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1183 Þat þey wolden preyȝe for Alfynes soule enterly. *Ibid.* 311 He loked þo more entierlocure towarde þat tombe. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 230 I. 319 Praying you interlych to bie with me at dyner on Seynt Benett day. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128 Entierly desiryng thy fatherly goodnes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 32 Gan to highest God entirely pray. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 91 a, They intirely besought them..they would now be bould in the ouerthrow.

Entireness (entəi·əɹnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality, state, or condition of being entire.

1. Wholeness, completeness; undiminished, unbroken, or undivided condition. *In its entireness*: as a whole. Of qualities, states, actions, etc.: Thoroughness, fullness, perfectness.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1637) 132 To reprint them in their first entirenesse. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 A steme [of a tree] hath a dimension and quantitie of entyrenes and continuance before it come to discontinue and break itself into Armes. 1614 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 18 One is sicke of his neighbour's field, whose misshapen angles .. hinder his Lordship of entirenesse. 1680 S. Mather *Iren.* 11 A Church in an Island..must not be denyed intireness of Jurisdiction within itself. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 75 The evenness and entireness of the Edge. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 325 They come to attack your king .. together with the entireness of the empire. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 159 That satisfying entireness, that complete adequateness of the manner to the matter which so charms us in Anacreon. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* iii. 49 That entireness of sympathy with all others. 1870 Bowen *Logic* 7 We can more easily grasp it in thought, and contemplate it at once in its entireness.

†2. Wholeness or oneness of feeling with another; close friendship, familiarity, intimacy.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 171 Their alliance or rather meere entirenesse with Spaine. 1618–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* VI. i, Whither shall wee impute it, but to his more intyrenesse with God. 1620 *Horæ Sub.* 43 Their entirenesse and inwardnesse with the men of the greatest name. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 2. 69 That entireness and affection which is the soul of marriage.

†3. Wholeness of feeling or thought; integrity, honesty, sincerity. *Obs.*

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Coloss.* Ii. 5 If I espye your entiernes and godly condicions either to be in ieopardie or to be inconstant & wauer. — 2 *Cor.* viii. 18 Whose faythe and entyrenesse in preachynge the gospell..is well tryed. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. § 56. 98 An especiall point of sincerity consisteth in the fore-said intirenesse.

Entirety (entəi·əti). Forms: 6 **entiertee**, 7, 9 **entierty**, 8 **entierity**, 9– **entirety**. Also 7 **intierty**. [ad. AF. *entiertie*, OF. *entiereté*:—L. *integritāt-em*, f. *integer*: see Entire.]

Johnson 1755 has only the form *entierty*, which continued in legal use into the present century.

1. The state or condition of being entire; completeness, fullness, integrity, perfection; *esp.* in phrase *In its entirety*: in its complete form, as a whole.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 89 Deragotorye to the entiertee and fulnes of Christes ones sacrifice. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 163 They haue an intirety, a fulnesse in themselues. 1765–9 Blackstone *Comm.* (R.), This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and entirety of their interest. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 Its entirety—its unity, which is so perfect. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 181 The Christian Church taken in its entirety. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 183 All chance of fulfilling it [his religious mission] in its entirety had passed away for ever.

b. *Law.* The entire or undivided possession of an estate; *esp.* in phrase *By entireties*, when two parties are jointly seised of a whole estate, and neither is exclusive possessor of a part. Cf. Moiety.

1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 10 They shall not haue the land by entierties, but by moities ioyntly. *a* 1626 Bacon *Office of Alienations* (R.), Sometimes the attorney..setteth down an entierty, where but a moiety, a third, or fourth part only was to be passed. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk.* 615 Rayner claims the Entierty of the Church. 1818 Cruise *Digest* V. 356 A husband seised jointly with his wife, whether by moieties or entireties. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Property Law* II. 7 A purchaser cannot be compelled, even in equity, to take an undivided part of an estate..if he contracted for the entirety.

2. The whole; the sum total.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 21 You have the entirety of our outfit. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 24 Those other characters must relate .. to the entirety of the organism as such. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 July 20/3 The entirety containing about 26 acres.

Entitative (e·ntitǽtiv), *a. Metaph.* [ad. med. L. *entitātīvus*, f. *entitāt-em*: see Entity.]

1. Pertaining to the mere existence of anything. *Entitative act*: transl. L. *actus entitātīvus*, a term used by the Scotists to denote 'material' as opposed to 'formal' or 'quiditative' actuality.

The word *act* in this phrase has its scholastic sense, 'that which differentiates an "actual" from a "potential" existence'. Duns Scotus, differing from Aquinas, recognized two kinds of 'act', i.e. two senses or degrees in which a thing might be said to have 'actual' existence: in one sense it is 'actual' if it simply possesses the 'matter' by virtue of which it has *any* existence other than merely potential; in the other sense, it is actual only when it possesses the 'form' which gives it *specific* existence. Hence in the language of his disciples the *entitative act* is the 'matter' of an actually existing thing, while the *formal act* is its 'form'; or, more accurately, they denote the possession of 'matter' and 'form' respectively.

[*a* 1308 Duns Scotus *Sent.* XI. iii. § 11 Uno modo *actus* est differentia entis opposita potentiæ..Alio modo *actus* dicit habitudinem illam quam dicit forma ad informabile et ad totum cujus est. 1520 Lychetus *Comm. on Duns Scotus' Sent.* II. xii. § 19 Sicut forma est actus formalis quia potest informare per receptionem ipsius, ita etiam materia est actus entitativus.] *c* 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 66 Whether there be a man in the moone .. which may have there really and intrinsecally an entitative acte and essence, besides a formall existence. 1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* 49 The bold Schooles dare say that the naturall and entitative value of the Workes of Christ was finite, though the morall value was infinite. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* VI. xi. Wks. VI. 116 There is more entitative goodness in being a man than in being a lion.

1743 J. Ellis *Knowl. Div. Th.* iv. 289 Whether .. the entitative material act of sin be physically or morally good?

2. Of the nature of an entity; having real existence.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 272 When a man mistakes a rope for a snake .. the man's misconception, which is entitative, is the cause of his fear.

Hence **Entitatively** *adv.*, in an entitative manner; as a mere existence.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 55 The whole act considered entitatively and naturally. 1696 Lorimer *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 135 There cannot be a Conditional Will in God, that is .. subjectively, or entitatively Conditional. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Peter, entitatively taken, is Peter, as a thing, a substance, a man, etc. without any regard to his being a lord, a husband, learned, etc. 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

Entitle (entəi·t'l), *v.* Forms: 5–7 **entytle, (entytel, -titele), 5– entitle.** Also 5–7 **intytle, (intitele), 5–9 intitle.** See also Intitule. [a. AF. *entitle-r*, OF. *entiteler, entituler*, mod.Fr. *intituler*, corresp. to Pr. *entitolar, intitular*, It. *intitolare*, late L. *intitulāre*, f. *in* in + *titulus* Title.]

I. From Title = 'superscription, designation'.

1. *trans.* To furnish (a literary work, a chapter, etc.) with a heading or superscription; in early use *gen.* (cf. Title *sb.*). Subsequently only in narrower sense: To give to (a book, etc.) a designation by which it is to be cited, or which indicates the nature of its contents. Chiefly with complementary obj.; also const. † *by*, † *with*.

α. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 30 This booke..Entitled was right thus..Tullius of the dreame of Scipion. 1388 Wyclif *Jerome's Prol. Rom.*, The epistil..that to Ebrues ys writen..is not entitlid with his [Paul's] name. 1483 Caxton *Cato* A ij b, This book..ought to be entytled the reule and gouernement of the body and of the sowle. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 5, I haue entitled the booke Positions. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 To dedicate them [books]..to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names. 1792 *London Rev.* Nov. 363 This section Mr. S. entitles, 'Of the Use and Abuse of general Principles in Politics'. 1888 H. Morley *Eng. Writers* III. 179 A book entitled 'De Nugis Curialium'.

β. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 25 In his Policraticon, whom he intitlede de Nugis Curialium. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iiij b, I will intitle this boke the Golden boke. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Bookes .. intiteled .. the psalter, primers, praiers, statutes and lawes of this realme. 1738 Birch *Life Milton* Wks. 1738 I. 76 The Icon was at first intitled by the King Suspiria Regalia. 1793 Smeaton *Edystane L.* Contents 7 Extracts from a Book intitled the Storm.

† b. To inscribe, dedicate (a book) *to* a person.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 152 Doctour Gylis..entitelid it [the bok of Governauns of Princes] to Philip, dauphin of Frauns. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* Ded. before p. 429 I. Pp iiij, I haue thought good to commend some of my poore labours vnto you, by a more particular entitling them to your name.

† c. To ascribe (a literary work) *to* an author. With mixed notion of 5 c.

1550 Cranmer *Defence* 50 b, In an other booke, entitled to sainct Augustine, is written thus, etc. 1575 Fulke *Confut. Doctr. Purg.* (1577) 216 Ecclesiasticus and the booke of Wisdome, falsely intitled to Salomon. 1671 Stubbe *Reply* 17 My Adversaries will here allow no other Book to be Entitled unto the R.S. but what is licensed by their President. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Introd. 14 Dionysius made a Tragedy called Parthenopæus, and intitled it to Sophocles. 1724 Swift *Let.* 28 Apr. The other [tract] is entitled to a Weaver..but thought to be the work of a better hand.

† d. ? To prefix the name of (an alleged author) *to*. *Obs.* (Perh. belongs to 5.)

a 1745 Swift (T.), We have been entitled, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions.

2. To bestow on (a person) a certain title or designation expressing his rank, office, or character; to speak of (a person) by a certain title. Formerly also, to give a certain designation to (a thing). Const. as in 1.

α. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) Introd. 3 Galfryd of Yngelond in his newe werk Entytlyd thus as I can aspye Galfridus Anglicus. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 7 It were enough to entitle those Browne Sectaries of the Blacke Prince, with the name of traytors. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 21 The kings and Queenes of England entitling themselues kings and Queenes of Fraunce. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 171 Next favourable thou, Who highly thus to entitle me voutsaf'st. 1683 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 135 He entitles it *Conyza acris annua alba*. 1721 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 147 Please entitle S. only Bart. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* Joel iii. 16 Here entitled by the incommunicable name of God.

β. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 33 That which in meane men we intitle patience, Is pale cold cowardice. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 61 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle thee my louing Father. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 35 Mawd .. who intitled herselfe Empresse. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. ii. 232 They intitled him Sultan.

† **3.** To write down under proper titles or headings. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1430 Lydg. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (1879) 394 Somme entytlenn hem in smale bookes of Report. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 477 II. 138 And more thinges .. which I entytelyd in a scrowe. 1533 Frith *Answ. More's Lett.* Pref. A ij b, He desired me to entitle the somme of my wordes & wryte them for hym.

β. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 9 One sufficient clerke..shall intitle in his bokes and enroll of recorde such other writinges. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones*, After the good example of the learned fathers of our time, to intitle, reduce, & applie those other godlie meditations & praiers.

II. From Title = 'right to possession'.

4. To furnish (a person) with a 'title' *to* an estate. Hence *gen.* to give (a person or thing) a rightful claim *to* a possession, privilege, designation, mode of treatment, etc. Const. *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*; also *simply*. Now said almost exclusively of circumstances, qualities, or actions; formerly often of personal agents.

α. 1468 W. Worcester in *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 314, I..entitled no crettur to na place. 1530 Palsgr. 538/1 By what meanes is he entyteled unto these landes. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 77 The Emperor could entitle the Pope to no power here, because none he had. 1652 T. Whitfield *Doctr. Armin.* 8 His dying for the elect is a sufficient ground to entitle him. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 [God] will hereafter entitle many to the Reward of Actions which they had never the Opportunity of Performing. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 289 Such a quantity as might entitle that water to the name of the Golden Lake. 1798 Ferriar *Certain Varieties Man* 223 Every man thinks himself entitled to observe and to publish. 1818 Cruise *Digest* I. 138 The first tenant in tail who is born becomes entitled to any timber felled by the tenant for life. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 635 The remaining salts of alumina have no properties sufficiently important to entitle them to a separate description. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* ii. 15 Better entitled than most of his brethren to complain of neglect. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 188 If each had been entitled to his fraction of the sum which would have become due had he lived to the end of the year. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 396 The obligation by which the co-creditors are entitled.

β. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 4 It shalbe laufull to every man intitled to have the seid penaltie to distreyne for it. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* (1633) 70 Intytled to thirty thousand marks yearely. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Light Chirurg. Put out* p. iii, With how much Justice it's intitled to such a Name. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 46 Who thinks himself intitled to call me Bold-face. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. ix. 133 A higher rank in the temple of fame than either his talents or performances intitle him to hold.

b. *spec.* To furnish with a Title to orders.

1720 Bp. Kennett *Monit. Clergy Peterbor.* 1. 16, I must expect and insist upon it, that you Intitle no Curate, without, etc.

† c. To invest *with* an office, etc. *Obs.*

1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 38 Seeing you must .. intitle the Magistrate with the Pastors office. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840), Bring the last who was entitled.. with that dignity.

† d. To qualify, render apt. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xix. 33 There is a nobleness in the mind of man, which of it self, intitles it to the hatred of what is ill. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 402 The Temple..visibly intitled itself to fortification.

† e. To assign the possession of (something) *to*; to settle (an estate) *on* a person. *Obs.*

1608 Hieron *Defence* II. 25 The attribute 'your Prince', giuen to Michael, entitleth the name Michael to Christ only. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 145 He intitled his Inheritance on his Sister.

† f. Phrase, *To entitle and engage.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* I. 4 To entitle and engage a glorious name to gross corruption. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 149 To intitle and engage the Queen to espouse as her owne quarrell whatever reflects upon Lord Jermyn.

† **5.** To regard or treat (a person) as having a title *to* something. Hence, to represent (a person or thing) as the agent, cause, or subject of a particular action, effect, condition, or quality. Const. *in*, *to*, with *sb.*, rarely with *inf.* *Obs.*

α. 1646 Jasper Maine *Serm. agst. False Proph.* 2 Never plot was hatcht to disturb the Commonwealth, but the writings of some Sybill or other were entitled to that plot. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 7 Supposing Gods giving man this freedom of will, doth not entitle him to be the author of evill. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* vii. (1881) 131, I was not so curious to entitle the stars unto any concern of his death. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. xi. § 154 How ready Zeal for Interest and Party is to entitle Christianity to their Designs.

β. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess. Praise* (Arb.) 352 Wherein a man is..most defective..that will the flatterer intitle him to perforce. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. 100 Nor intitle God in our impotent..fansyes. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 359 An event to which I incline to intitle the especial agency of the Devil.

† b. *refl.* To lay claim *to*. *Obs.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 4 Churches are generally ambitious to entitle themselves to Apostles, for their Founders. 1672 Bp. Lloyd *Fun. Serm. Bp. Wilkins*, To entitle themselves to dying men, even those, whose whole life was a testimony against them. *a* 1728 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 155 Such as intitle themselves to Christianity, whilst Strangers to the Terrors of the Lord for Sin.

† c. To impute (something) *to*. *Obs.* Cf. 1 c.

1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 267 What Testimonies their opposite Arminian Errors..can rake vp together, to intitle them vnto our Church. 1647 H. More *Poems* Pref., If we can but once entitle our opinions..to Religion. *a* 1662 [see Entitling *vbl. sb.*] 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* 37 Intitling the Opinion of Intentional Species to Aristotle.

Hence **Enti·tled** *ppl. a.*, that has a title or qualification; qualified. **Enti·tling** *vbl. sb.* **Enti·tlement**, a means of entitling; a designation, name. **Enti·tler**, one who entitles, or gives a title or name to.

1869 *Daily News* 9 Dec., The objections of entitled opposers. *a* 1662 Heylyn *Life Abp. Laud* (1668) 127 The entitling of these Doctrines to the name of Arminius. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 670 Objections were raised .. against so unlucky an entitlement. 1633 Ashwell *Rules Apost* 225 And this may be therefore judged the .. most likely to be intended by the first entitlers.

Entitule, obs. var. Intitule *v. arch.* = Entitle.

Entity (e·ntiti). Forms: 7 **entitie, -ye**, (**entite**), 7– **entity.** [ad. late L. *entitāt-em*, f. *ēns*, *enti-s*: see Ens. Cf. Fr. *entité*, It. *entità*, Sp. *entidad*.

The orig. sense was *abstr.*, but, in accordance with the usual tendency of such words, it early acquired a *concr.* sense (= Ens), which predominates in mod. use.]

1. Being, existence, as opposed to non-existence; the existence, as distinguished from the qualities or relations, of anything.

1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* III. ix. 372 God..is the principall agent of the real and positive entities thereof. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul, Antipsychopannychia* III. xxix, Both Night and Coldnesse .. have reall entitie. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & C* (1841) 135 Entity is better than nonentity. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 81 The positive abstract idea of quiddity, entity, or existence. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 108 In the το ὄν and the το μὴ ὄν, that is to say, in entity and nonentity. 1837 9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. iii. § 9 305 Entity or real being

2. That which constitutes the being of a thing; essence, essential nature.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vii. 54 He, that is, his Entite, person, even all that went to make him man. 1648 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 81 Dear hope! The entity of things that are not yet. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Morality* (1731) 16 It is impossible any Thing should Be..without a Nature or Entity. 1785 Reid *Int Powers* 399 For the entity of all theoretical truth is nothing else but clear intelligibility.

3. *concr.* Something that has a real existence; an Ens, as distinguished from a mere function, attribute, relation, etc. † *Rational entity*: = L. *ens rationis*, a thing which has an existence only as an object of reason.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 209 The specificall difference is a rationall entitie and no more. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 22 This Death.. is neither a Substance, nor a Positive Entity, but a meer Privation. 1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 139 Till it becomes an ideal Entity, like the Utopia. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. x. 626 No effort of imagination enables us to think of a shock, however minute, except as undergone by an entity. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. vii. 228 Those..must look at species either as separate creations or distinct entities.

† b. An actual quantity (however small). *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 123 Eruptions of Aire, though small and slight, give an Entitie of Sound.

c. (See quot.)

1881 Spottiswoode in *Nature* No. 624. 572 In some tubes, the exhaustion of which is very moderate, the blocks of light termed entities by Mr. De La Rue are formed.

4. *indefinitely.* What exists; 'being' generally.

1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 39 Our knowledge were equall to vniuersall entitie. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 56 We be but mites of entity, and crumbs of something. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* 3 How the dim Speck of Entity began T'extend its recent Form, and stretch to Man. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 31 He has become .. infinitely less than an atom .. an incalculable fraction of positive entity!

Ento- (e·nto), *prefix* (before a vowel commonly reduced to *ent-*), repr. Gr. *ἐντός* within, inside, in many compounds of mod. formation relating to anatomy and biology, as **E·ntoblast** [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout], the nucleolus of a cell. **Entocalca·neal** *a.* (see quot. and Calcaneal). **Entocon·dyloid** *a.* [Gr. *κόνδυλ-ος* knuckle + -oid] (see quot.). **Entocu·neiform** *a.* (see quot. and Cuneiform). **E·ntocyst** (see quot. and Cyst) **E·ntoderm** [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *hypoblast*. **Entoga·stric** *a.* [see Gastric], pertaining to the interior of the stomach or of the gastric cavity. **Entoglo·ssal** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσ-α* the tongue + -al], a term applied to one of the bones of the hyoidean arch in some fishes, which supports the tongue. **Entome·tatarse** [mod.L. *metatarsus*], the bones between the tarsus and the toes: see quot. for *Entocalcaneal*. **Entopa·rasite** (see quot. 1861); hence **Entoparasi·tic** *a.* **Entoperi·pheral** *a.* (see quot. and Peripheral). **Entophyte** [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], a plant growing within the substance of other plants or animals; hence **Entophy·tic** *a.* **Entopro·ctous** *a.* [Gr. *πρωκτός* anus, rump], belonging to the *Entoprocta*, a class of Polyzoa, in which the anus lies within the circle of tentacles. **Entopte·rygoid** *a.* [see Pterygoid] (see quot.). **Ento·ptic** *a.* [see Optic], relating to the appearance of the different internal structures of the eye; hence **Ento·ptics** *sb.* (see quot.). **Entoste·rnal** *a.* [see Sternal], pertaining to the *entosternum* or median piece of the sternum or breastbone, very largely developed in birds. **Ento·tic** *a.* [see Otic], pertaining to or occurring in the inner ear. **E·ntotympa·nic** *a.* [see Tympanic], situated within the *tympanum* or drum of the ear.

1864 WEBSTER, *Entoblast, the nucleolus of a cell. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 74/1 One [process], called the *'entocalcaneal', projects from below the entocondyloid cavity, and from the back part of the upper end of the *entometatarse. *Ibid* The inner of the two cavities for the condyles..is the *'entocondyloid' cavity. 1855 — *Skel. & Teeth* 254 The brachial artery pierces the entocondyloid ridge. 1854 — in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 81/2 The *entocuneiform bone. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 186 Of the three cuneiform bones, the innermost, the ento-cuneiform is the largest. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Entocyst, the inner layer of the cuticular envelope of the Polyzoa. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iii. 67 The lower, which forms the organs of digestion and reproduction, Huxley called the *Entoderm, or Inner-layer. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 150 The details of this process of *entogastric gemmation have been traced by Haeckel in *Carmarina hastata.* 1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 472 The rudimentary first arch fuses to form the so-called *entoglossal bone. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. 324 Some writers have proposed to call them [Entozoa] *Ento-parasites. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 653 All the animals should be examined for ecto- and ento-parasites. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 167 Animals of feeble vitality .. are rarely, if ever, free from these *ento-parasitic plants. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 250 Those [feelings] internally initinted, which we may conveniently call *entoperipheral. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 167 Upwards of ten species of *entophytes have already been discovered parasitic upon man. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 118/1 This substance [White Thrush] is in part *entophytic. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 227 Entophytic fungi spring from beneath the cuticle of living plants. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 680 The lowest known term .. of the Malacozoic Series is an *entoproctous Polyzoon. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 79/1 The *entopterygoids. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 55 The entopterygoid, an oblong and thin bone attached to the inner border of the palatine and pterygoid. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 80 All such phenomena are called *entoptic, because they deal with the perceptions of the internal portions of the eye. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 551 Apparatus to determine the position of entoptic objects in the humours of the eye. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 11 The light that enters the eye may, under certain conditions, cause one to see objects that exist within the eye-ball; and an investigation of these conditions is called *Entoptics. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/1 A middle one [*i. e.* centre] which supports the keel, termed..the *entosternal. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 69/2 The median piece of the plastron, called 'entosternal', answers to the sternum of the crocodile. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. iii. 457 Corresponding to entoptic phenomena there are various *entotic phenomena. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 65 An internal, much wider part, the *ento-tympanic.

Entoast: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Entoil (entoi·l), *v. arch.* Also 6–7 **entoyle**, 7 **intoyl**. [f. EN-[1] + TOIL *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To bring into toils or snares; to entrap, ensnare. Chiefly *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. 104 None more The chace affected, or t'intoyle the Bore. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 11 You entoil my legs, And welcome, for I like it.

fig. 1581 W. CLARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Ff iij b, Thus you are entoyled. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 46 The furder and more you striue against the truth, the furder and faster you entoyle your self. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 13 Entoyled both their Navy, and their Campe, with a greater Power than theirs, both by Sea and Land. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lxxix, Nere in the net of Slothfulnesse entoyl'd. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXII, So mused awhile, entoyled in woofed fantasies. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 43 Mounting until its mesh Entoiled all heads in a fluster.

Hence **Entoi·lment**. *rare.* The action of entoiling; the state of being entoiled.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Before*, In torture and entoilment.

†**Entoi·re**, *a.* (quasi-*sb.* and quasi-*adv.*) *Her. Obs.* Also 6–8 **entoyre**. [perh. a misspelling of Fr. *entouré* pa. pple. of *entourer* to surround. See ENTOUR *v.*] (See quots.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) iij, The third [sort of bordure] is called Entoyre, the which is, when dead things do occupy the same bordure, as mollets, Roundels, and such like. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. vi. 61 Or, a Bordure Sable charged with Entoyre of 8 Besants. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Entoyre*..is when a Border is charged with any sort of Things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits. [And in mod. Dicts.]

Entomb (entū·m), *v.* Also 6 **entoumbe**, 6–8 **intomb(e**, (6 **intumb**). [a. OF. *entoumbe-r, entumbe-r*, Fr. *entombe-r*, f. *en* in (see EN-) + *tombe* TOMB.]

1. *trans.* To place in a tomb; to bury, inter.

α. 1576 HUNNIS *Hyvefull Honye* 130 Entoumbe thou me in Canaan. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 Therein is richly entombed Fatima, daughter and heire of their greatest Prophet Mahomet. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 202 Here is entombed the heart of an unconquered hero. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 189 The remains of the dead found entombed in various parts of Europe.

β. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 115 The exhibiting of deserved honor unto him after he was intumbed. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* vi. (1614) 11/1 K. Henry VI. .. was intombed at Windsor. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 187 [The dead husband] is intombed in the house under her bed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To enclose as in a tomb; to overwhelm; to bury. Also *absol.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 679 Entombs her outcry in her lips sweet fold. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 5 b, Thou art..entombed in Ashes like Gomorra. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) They intomb and balist with sudden destruction. 1665 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 118 Seas of wrath are .. threatning to entomb you. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2429 When Time .. In Nature's ample ruins lies intomb'd.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlv. 596 During the great Earthquake of 1693 in Sicily, several thousand people were at once entombed in the ruins of caverns in limestone. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 37 The spirit of the Church is eternally entombed within the four corners of acts of parliament.

3. To serve as a tomb for; to receive as in a tomb. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 113 To seem to entomb those affections of mine to your service. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* viii, Let not a common ruine thee intombe. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* V. Wks. (1684) 117 Some steepy mountain bury me alive, Or Rock intomb me in its stony entrails! 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Hampsh. Farmer*, None of your Ægyptian pyramids, to entomb subscribers' capitals. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 8 If Hell should entomb thee.

Entombed (entū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTOMB *v.* + -ED[1].] Laid in a tomb; buried. *lit.* and *fig.*

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. 305 Alemons sonne erects his citie walls: Which of th'intombed he Crotona calls. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 58 The vast heritage of sinne your Intombed father left upon your score. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 51, I bid adieu to this entombed warrior. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 248 From a living Now to an entombed and consecrated Past.

Entombing (entū·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENTOMB; the state of being entombed.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial agst. Pest.* (1888) 17 The worthy entombing of his bones. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* II. (1660) 130 Lazarus was called (after three dayes entombing) out of his grave. 1668 WILKINS *Real. Char.* 287 Entombing, Tomb, Sepulchre, Monument, Epitaph.

†**Ento·mbless**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Exempt from entombing; undying.

1602 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* F ij, Set forth Immortall verse for my entomblesse worth.

Entombment (entū·mment). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of entombing; *lit.* and *fig.*

1666 ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 78 They give him no other intombment than, etc. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. 218 It [idleness] is the very entombment of a man. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 420 The double entombment of Napoleon. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 61 What an entombment of mind should we have!

Entometatarse: see ENTO- *pref.*

Entomic (entɒ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἔντομ-α* insects (see ENTOMO-) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to insects.

1862 MRS. SPEIR *Last Years Ind.* 28 Farewell to Egypt, ..its dust and its entomic activities. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 102 A society which should take accurate record of all ornithic, entomic, and botanic facts.

Entomical (entɒ·mikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. In mod. Dicts.

Entomo- (before two unaccented syllables entŏmɒ·-; before one unacc. syll. entɒmŏ·-; before an acc. syll. entŏmo-), combining form of Gr. *ἔντομος* adj. 'cut up', in neut. pl. used in sense 'insects', with reference to the division of their bodies into segments: cf. L. *insecta*: see INSECT. Occurring with sense 'insect' in many scientific compounds of modern formation, as **Entomogenous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *-γενής* born, produced + -OUS], having its growth in the body of insects. **Ento·molite**, *Geol.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a fossil insect. **Entomo·meter** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], an instrument for measuring the parts of insects. **Entomo·phagan**, *Zool.* [Gr. *φαγ-εῖν* to eat + -AN], one of the *Entomophaga* or insect-eaters—in mammals, a division of the *Marsupialia*, in insects of the *Hymenoptera*. **Entomo·phagous** *a.* [Gr. *φαγ-εῖν* to eat + -OUS], insect-eating. **Entomo·philous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φίλ-ος* friend + -OUS], applied to plants in which fertilization is effected through the agency of insects. **Entomo·stracan** *a. Zool.* and *Geol.* [Gr. *ὄστρακ-ον* shell + -AN], of or belonging to the *Entomostraca*, one of the orders of the *Crustacea* (see quot.); also as *sb.* **Entomo·stracous** *a.* [Gr. *ὄστρακ-ον* + -OUS] = prec. **Entomo·tomist**, *Zool.* [f. next + -IST], one who dissects insects. **Entomo·tomy**, *Zool.* [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], the science of the dissection of insects to ascertain their structure, insect anatomy.

1865 *Reader* No. 119. 406/1 Curious *entomogenous fungi. 1840-3 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Entomolite, a fossil insect; a petrified insect. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 259/2 But in most of the *Entomophagous genera .. the canines present a marked inferiority of development. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 217 Delpino has classified flowers into Anemophilous and *Entomophilous. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Plantago must be descended from an entomophilous ancestor. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 7 To place the Cirripedes immediately before the *Entomostracan Crustaceans. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 199 He had added two Entomostracans. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 43 Small animals, such as *entomostracous crustacea.

Entomoid (entɒ·moid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Having the form or appearance of an insect; insect-like. Also quasi-*sb.*

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 112/1 These entomoid aquatic animals are generally carnivorous.

Entomological (entŏmolɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. ENTOMOLOG-Y + -IC + -AL.] Of, or pertaining to, entomology or insects.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 202 The utility of Entomological knowledge. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 81 All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 117 Three years of entomological research in Brazil. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 222 Sandal-wood is much used for entomological cabinets.

Entomologist (entŏmɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies entomology.

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 240 The entomologists have ranked the bivalve insects under the genus of the monoculi. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 30 The remark of an author who himself is no entomologist. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. vii. 39 We have heard..even of a blind entomologist.

Entomologize (entŏmɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To study entomology; to collect specimens, or observe the habits, of insects.

1815 TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 455 The engineer..is not to lose his time in zoologizing, entomologizing, etc. 1868 J. M. HERBERT in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 168 On these occasions Darwin entomologised most industriously. 1849 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 211 It is too..wet for entomologising.

Entomology (entŏmɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Fr. *entomologie* (1764 in Littré), mod.L. *entomologia* f. ENTOMO- + *λογία* (see -LOGY).] That branch of natural history which deals with the physiology, distribution, and classification of insects.

1766 tr. *Bonnet's Contemp. Nat.* IX. ix. I have given the name *insectology* to that part of natural history which has insects for its object: that of *entomology* .. would undoubtedly have been more suitable .. but its barbarous sound terryfy'd me. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXXIV. 91 Nothing would recommend entomology more than, etc. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 213 The branch of science named Entomology. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, 1st Visit Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 3 Landor despised entomology.

Entone (entō·n), *v.* [a. Fr. *entonne-r*: see INTONE.] *trans.* = INTONE; occas. used *arch.* and *techn.* with reference to church music.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1498 Now may thou entone a mery songe. *Ibid.* 1620 Entone sum ermonye! 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poet. Wks. 1850 I. 158 All the mortal nations..Are a dirge entoning.

Hence **Ento·nement**, the action of intoning.

1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 137 Each took his own side of the choir for the entonement of the antiphons.

Entonic (entɒ·nik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἔντον-ος* strained (f. *ἐν* in + *τόνος* a straining) + -IC.] 'Intense, having exaggerated action, or great tension or tone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). In mod. Dicts.

Entoparasite, -parasitic, -peripheral, -phyte, -phytic, -proctous, -pterygoid, -optic(s: see ENTO- *pref.*

†**Ento·rtill**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **entortle, intortle, -tell**. [ad. F. *entortiller*, f. *en* (see EN-) + *tortiller* to twist, ad. late L. *tortillāre*, f. *tort-us*, pa. pple. of *torquēre* to twist.] *trans.* To entwine, coil.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christs blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet. 1652 SCLATER *2nd Cir. Auth.*, Ep. Ded., All which, so intortelled as they are within each other, etc. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXVIII. (1663) 110 His tail might be some twenty fathoms long, and was entortilled about such another Monster.

Hence †**Ento·rtilled**, *ppl. a.*, †**Entortilla·tion**, *Obs.*, the action of twisting or entwining.

1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 236 By which darke and intortled Speeches he meant they should rather ghesse at what was done, than directly understand him. *a* 1631 DONNE tr. *Aristeas' Septuagint* (1633) 47 Borders, Raysings, Flowries, Wrappings, Entortilations and such like.

Entosternal: see ENTO- *pref.*

Entosthoblast (entɒ·sþoblast). [f. *entostho-* taken as combining form of Gr. *ἔντοσθε* from within + -BLAST.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Entosthoblast*, a term for a granule within the nucleolus of a nucleated cell.

Entotic, Entotympanic: see ENTO- *pref.*

†**Entou·ch**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + TOUCH *v.*] *trans.* To touch upon, touch.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 136 After hem..The boke also entouchid with his hond, Was Herry sworne.

Entoumbe, obs. form of ENTOMB.

†**Entour**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **entower**. [ad. F. *entourer*: see prec.]

1. To surround (with a halo or the like).

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 235 Entoured with beames. 1653 A. ROSS *View all Relig.* (1658) 349 The Image of the Virgin Mary entowered with a Golden Sun.

2. *Her.* In *pa. pple.* (See quot.)

1847 PARKER *Gloss. Brit. Her.* s. v., A shield decorated with branches, an ornament not strictly heraldic, is said by some to be *entoured* with them. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Entourage** (ãntŭrā·ʒ). [Fr.; f. *entourer* to surround, f. *entour* that which surrounds, f. *en* in + *tour* circuit.] Surroundings, environment; *esp.* the assemblage of persons who surround, or are in attendance on, a superior.

1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 231 The simplicity of its republican origin had .. affected the..*entourage* of the imperial office. 1860 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lix. (1885) 578 The house and its entourage. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 52 Renard .. had been nervously struck by the entourage which surrounded Elizabeth. 1886 *Magd. College & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) VI. Introd. 32 The appearance and *entourage* of the original paper.

Entower: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Entoyre, variant of ENTOIRE.

Entozoon (entozō·ŏn). *Zool.* [mod. f. ENTO- + ζῷον animal.] A parasitic animal that lives within another. Also *attrib.* In *pl.* **entozo·a**, a class of animals taking their name from their mode of existence, though, as regards structure, they belong to various classes.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 114 This singular Entozoon [*i. e.* Trichina] I discovered in a portion of the muscles of a male subject. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 85 The entozoon was about the size of a garden-pea. 1846 *Lancet* 12 Jan., Entozoon worms inhabiting the living body. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv* II. 105 The stagnant rain-pools almost invariably contain the eggs of entozoon animals.

pl. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 475 The second order of the Entozoa comprises, etc. 1851-9 OWEN in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 383 They should be examined for the presence of entozoa. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 109 The fate of entozoa depends more upon chance than that of any other animals.

Also **Entozo·al** *a.*, **a.** of or pertaining to the *Entozoa*; **b.** of disease: Caused by the presence of *Entozoa*. **Entozo·ic** *a.* [+-IC.] = prec. **Entozoolo·gically** *adv.*, with reference to entozoology; from the point of view of an entozoologist. **Entozoo·logist**, one who studies entozoology; one who makes the *Entozoa* an especial study. **Entozoo·logy**, that branch of zoology which treats of the *Entozoa*.

1864 *Reader* IV. 669/2 For preventing the ravages of this, as of all other forms of *entozoal disease. 1866 *Ibid.* No. 159 36/3 The entozoal portions. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. 324 Crustaceous Entozoa.. *Entozoic Worms. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 490 Some entozoic influence may be at work. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* iii. 24 The lower vermiform Articulata are mostly entozoic, and these of course are quite blind. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 143/2 Still, *entozoologically speaking, no harm follows.

Entrable, obs. var. of ENTERABLE.

† **Entra·ct**, *v. Obs.* [var. of ENTREAT, after L. *tractāre*.] *trans.* To treat.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 107 Some..had better deserved then so to have bene entracted.

‖ **Entr'acte** (ātrakt). [Fr. *entr'acte*, f. *entre* between + *acte* act.] **a.** The interval between two acts of a play in a theatrical performance. **b.** A performance of music, dancing, etc., taking place between the acts.

[1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. clxxvii. 563 Play..is only the 'inter-acts' of other amusements.] 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 52 That old man there, who droops his head, takes snuff during the entr'actes. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 310 It was more like an entr'acte in a farce of Molière's.

‖ **Entra·da, entra·do.** *Obs.* [Sp. *entrada* entry, revenue. For the form *entrado* cf. -ADO[2].]

1. A ceremonial entry into a place.

1672 CROWNE *Juliana* IV. 40 As souls make their Entradoes in the skies.

2. Income, revenue.

1618-29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 15 It would be a profitable course to increase your Entrada. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* I. i, And talked of nothing But your rents and your entradas. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 111 Upon this account was brought into the Exchequer, an entrado of at least One hundred thousand pounds.

† **Entra·do.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Anglicized form of prec.: see -ADE.] = ENTRADA 1.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 150 All was pacify'd and set right..before the Entrade.

Entrail (e·ntreil), *sb.*[1] Chiefly in pl. Forms: *a.* 4-7 **entraille**, 4-5 **entraille**, 5-7 **entrayle**, (5 **entroll(e**, **-treyll)**, 6-7 **entral(l(e**; *β.* 6-8 **intrail(e**, 6-7 **intral(l(e**, (6 **intrayle**, 7 **interal**). [a. OF. *entraille* (now only in pl. *entrailles*) = Pr. *intralia*:—late L. *intrālia* inward parts, intestines, neut. pl. of **intrālis* adj. 'inward', f. *inter* between, among: see INTERIOR. Cf. L. *interānea* entrails, whence OF. *entraigne*, Sp. *entrañas*. As the word, like others with same termination, represents a Lat. neut. pl. taken as a fem. sing., it had primarily a collective sense, the sing. and pl. being in early use equivalent.]

I. In *sing.*

† **1.** *collect.* The intestines or internal parts generally; the 'inside'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26756 Þis entrail in fire þat brennes bitakens þin vn-scriuen sinnes. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3628 He smot that duk, on the breost; Thorugh livre, and his entraile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11800 The bestis were britnet & broght to þe auter, With the entrell euermore euyn vppo lofte. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* liii, 224 Yet have y mor poyse closyd in mine entrayle.

† **b.** *Cookery.* A stuffed paunch. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Cookery Bk.* 38 *An Entrayle*—Take a chepis wombe; take Polettys y-rostyd..and do in the wombe.

2. [With sense inferred from the pl.: see 3 a.] An internal organ of the body; = L. *viscus*. Now *rare*.

1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 135 The heart, that material part and principal entrail of our Body, is the chief seat of the soul. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 444/1 s. v. *Plants*, Linnæus defines them [stamina] to be an entrail of the plant. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. lii. 41 To taste an occasional entrail of our last half dozen rabbits.

b. *esp.* A bowel, intestine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Entrelle, *vbi* A tharme.

II. In *pl.*

3. a. *gen.* The organs and parts enclosed in the trunk of man or other animals. *rare* in mod. use.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26752 Alle your entrailles ilkon in well-and pottes sal be don. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XV. 100 The spyther..spynneth and weueth of his entraylles the thredes of whiche he maketh his nettes. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. II. (Arb.) 42 Whether perles bee the byrthe or spaune of there entrals. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 526 The lungs, the softest of all the entrailes but for the marrow. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 56 The divine vapour..had diffused itself through the entrails of the priestess. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 200 The priests used to..devour the entrails of goats. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxix. 143 The signs given by the entrails of the sacrifice.

β. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Princes* 43 b/1 The wormes shall eate hys intrayle sin the graue. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 144 And intrals feede the sacrifising fire. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* (1673) 431 All m'interals are shrunk up. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Sat. II. (1739) 31 Is it by the fat Intrails of Beasts?

b. *spec.* The contents of the abdominal cavity; the bowels; the intestines.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 18 Alle his [Judas'] entrailis ben sched abrood. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, For sekenes that haukis haue i their entrellis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 251 The wounde of Rycharde was soo greefull to see..For all the entraylles appyered oute of his body. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Rdr., The lower story of this frame, where the guttes and entrailes of the body..haue their abiding. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 783 Thine own begotten, breaking violent way Tore through my entrails. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 142 The flattering bait of pride to get her swallowed down into the entrails.

β. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That intrailles of bestes and blode putte be clansed..by night. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 23 Wilt thou, O God, flye from such gentle Lambs, And throw them in the intrailes of the Wolfe? 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 41 It also purgeth the stomacke and intrals of all molten grease. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 240 If the Materials be nothing but Dirt, spun out of your own Intrails (the Guts of Modern Brains). 1726 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 304 The intrails were the same as those of other pigeons.

† **4.** The inward parts regarded as the seat of the emotions, thoughts, etc.; = 'heart', 'soul'; also in phrase † *Entrails of mercy*. Cf. BOWEL 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 107 Þe most[e] ardaunt loue of hys wijf brende þe entrailes of his brest. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 255 Ofte holy writt clepiþ mercy þe entrailis of mercy. 1382 — *Ecclus.* xix. 23 The entrailes of hym ben ful of treccherie. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xiv. (1554) 114 a, In her entrayles all malice was enclosed. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 264 That I shoulde bee of malicious entrailes, either double in wordes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 87. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. I. Wks. 1874 III. 11 Her Intrails were all in a mutiny. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 128 In England we have not yet been completely embowelled of our natural entrails.

5. *transf.* The inner parts of anything; the interior, internal contents (of the earth, etc., often with personification). Now somewhat *rare*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 73 The rotes haue hidde hemself wythin the entraylles of therthe their moder. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 282 Such a one searcheth the very heart and entrayles of the ground, for gold and silver. 1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes Law Nations* 73 The other entralles of the earth: as Pitch, Chalke, lyme. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 295, I will rend an Oake And peg thee in his knotty entrailes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 215 The Riuer doth pierce many daies iourney the entrailes of that Country. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 263 The entrails of such utensils [pillow, or bolster] amongst the Romans were made but of dust. *a* 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 92 Even the sun..May have dark and smoaky entrails. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 12 The Monochord whose Entrals are curiously composed of Metals. 1772-88 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. (R.), Nor thou, fell tube! Whose iron entrails hide the sulphurous blast. 1866 HARTWIG *Harmonies Nat.* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XCV. 4 Filtering through the entrails of the earth..the thermal springs gush forth.

† **b.** of immaterial things. *Obs.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 74 He must rippe vp the verie intrayles of our wordes, ere hee can fetche out this meaning. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 867 Sinne..hath seated it selfe deeply in the entrals of thy soule. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 324 To look into the entrals of this Sacrament.

† **Entrai·l**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. next vb.; cf. AF. *entrail* 'reticulum'.] The action of the verb ENTRAIL; a coil.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Folds..stretcht now forth at length without entraile.

† **Entrai·l**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **entrayl**, **intrail**. [ad. OF. *entreillier*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *treille* trellis-work.] *trans.* To entwine; interlace.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 856/2 A wreath of gold curiouslie wrought and intrailed. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 30 And over them spred a goodly wilde vine Entrailed with a wanton yvy twine. 1595 — *Prothalamion* 25 A little wicker basket, Made of fine twigs, entrayled curiously. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* [Imitation of Spenser], Myrtle-girland green, Entrail'd with flowrets.

† **Entrai·led**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Entwined, interwoven.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cynicon* Wks. V. 492 Her high-prick'd necklace of entrailed pearls.

2. Her. *Entrailed cross*: one drawn in outline, with looped flourishes at the corners (see figures in Leigh *loc. cit.* and Elvin *Dict. Her.*). Sir J. Ferne refers disapprovingly to a use of the word as = UMBRATED.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 36 He beareth argent a crosse entrailed..it is alwaies sable, and is no bigger then touched with a pensell, or tricked with a pen. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 175 You haue been taught to call this crosse entrailled.

Entrain (entrē·n), *v.*[1] [ad. Fr. *entraîn-er*, f. *en-* (L. *inde*) away + *traîner* to drag.] *trans.* To draw away with or after oneself; in early use *fig.* to bring on as a consequence; in mod. use *lit.* but *rare*.

1558 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 40 Faith true obtaine..Friend deere entraine. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 471 Yeares entraine me if they please, but backward. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Ded., You entrain Humility and Integrity for your Retainers. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. i, The Stomach..with its destiny entrain'd their fate. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. ii. 198 Thou wert entrained to the slaughter. 1858 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 172 Entrained in the crowd. 1881 J. HILL in *Metal World* 8 Oct. 342 Independent of the water entrained.

Entrain (entrē·n), *v.*[2] [f. EN-[1] + TRAIN *sb.*] *trans.* To put into a railway-train.

Hence **Entrai·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Standard* 11 July 6 The Volunteers were en-trained and despatched to their destinations without either undue hurry or delay. 1881 *Volunteer Rev.* in *Scotsman* 29 Nov., The entraining and detraining of the men was carried on satisfactorily. 1882 ALISON in *Standard* 7 Aug. 5/7 The guns and troops were quietly entrained at the Junction.

† **E·ntral.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 entrall. [f. ENTER *v.* + -AL. (OFr. had *entraille* in same sense.)] Entrance; entry.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. vi, None would vouchsafe the entrall [*prime* tricentrall] Into this life.

Entrammel (entra·mĕl), *v.* Also 7 **entramel**. [f. EN-[1] + TRAMMEL.] *trans.* **a.** To put into trammels or nets. Only *fig.* To entangle, fetter, hamper. † **b.** ? To bind, plait (the hair) (*obs.*).

Hence † **Entra·mmelled** *ppl. a.* † **Entra·m melling** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Lucignoli*..entramelings or curlings of haires wrought and enterlaced togither with ribands. 1603 — *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 492 They ensnared, glewed, entrameled, haltred and shackled themselves. 1611 COTGR., *Passe-fillons*..any frizled lockes, or entrammelled tufts of haire. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 104 Entramell'd with fictions and ignorance. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 278 To thee alone can I entrust the duty of entrammelling and fettering this bold spirit. 1880 F. HUEFFER in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 45 Twanging his guitar with no..rule to entrammel his passionate effusion.

Entrance (e·ntrăns), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 **enterance**, 6-7 **enter-**, **entraunce**, 6- **entrance**; also 6 **intraunce**. [a. OF. *entrance*, f. *entrer* to ENTER: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of coming or going in.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 93, I will answer you with gate and entrance, but we are preuented. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* 154 The dose is..to bee taken at the entrance into bed. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 38 He hath prescribed vs a short Eiaculation..at our entrance into the Church. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 100 In the..first entrance of the waste, we were..discouraged 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, La Motte was interrupted by the entrance of the ruffian. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 286 To witness the entrance of the Royal party.

b. *spec.* The coming of an actor upon the stage.

1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* II. vii. 141 They haue their Exits and their Entrances. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr* Pref. A iiij b, After an Entrance or two he lets 'em [Pandarus and Thersites] fall. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 193 Appearing and acting upon the Stage without either Entrance or Exit. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 126 Progress would mean something more than mere entrances and exits on the theatre of office.

c. *Eccl.* [transl. Gr. εἴσοδος] *Great* and *Little Entrance*: in the Eastern Church, the bringing in respectively of the elements and of the gospels, in the eucharistic service.

1855 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Divine Service* I. 147. 1859 NEALE *Liturg.* Introd. xv. 1876 *Dict. Christ. Antiq.* s.v.

† **d.** Words spoken, or ceremonies observed, on entering. *Obs.*

1693 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 396, I wou'd leave him there after the first Entrances were past.

2. *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, After my entraunce to religyon, consyderynge to what I had bounde myselfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* vii. 6 All men then haue one intraunce vnto life, & one goinge out in like maner. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 399 This gave occasion to young David..to make a famous entrance into publique notice of the people. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 1 P 2 Wishing that ceremonial modes of entrance [before the publick] had been anciently established. 1888 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 562/2 A measure for facilitating the entrance of Life-Peers into the House of Lords.

b. *esp.* The entering *into* or *upon* (office, duties, etc.). † Formerly also *absol.* accession (of a sovereign, etc.).

1559 HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 8 Paul the IVth of that name..ever since his first entraunce into Peters chayre. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Ep. Salut. 3 In the year of the great Plague at the first entrance of King James of blessed memorie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 8/2 Before they made an entrance upon more solemn debates. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 30 Kings furthermore bound themselves (at their entrance

into the Throne) hereunto by an Oath. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 175 Not long from the beginning of the Queen's entrance upon her government. *Mod.* The oath required to be taken by magistrates at entrance into office.

† c. 'Intellectual ingress' (J.); initiation. *Obs.*

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* viii. 107 To attaine to make a more easie entrance, to that purity of the Latine tongue. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Trav.* (Arb.) 521 He that trauaileth into a Country, before he hath some Entrance into the Language, goeth to Schoole, and not to Trauaile.

d. Short for *entrance fee, money.*

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 539 An entrance into a school or entrance money. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3807/4 To pay a Guinea and a half Entrance 4 Days before they Run. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5131/4 Subscribers to pay One Guinea Entrance.

3. Power, right, or opportunity of entering; admission. *lit.* and *fig.*

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* P 3 It was my happie chance to have entrance into a goodly Gardene plotte. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 6 A Porter .. Cald Malvenu, who entrance none denide. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. § 1 (1723) 132 The Fissures whereinto it can get Admission or Enterance. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 124 The Nail (unless it have good entrance) will start aside. *Ibid.* 224 To find how great a Dy should have Entrance at a small Hole. 1798 Southey *St. Patrick's Purgatory* 29 The gates of Paradise unclose, Free entrance there is given. 1838 Lytton *Leila* II. i. 17, I have your royal word, sire, for free entrance and safe egress. 1849 James *Woodman* vii, He retired a step or two to give him entrance.

fig. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 281 Upon these premisses, I see entraunce to this plaine conclusion. 1602 Davison in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 323 That my cries may entraunce gayne. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. iv. xviii, Gods lovely life hath there no enterance. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 35 All these reasons found little entrance with priests, magistrates and others.

† 4. a. The beginning or commencement (of a course or period of time). b. The first part, the opening words (of a chapter or book). *Obs.*

a. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Philip.* i. 5 Euer synce the fyrst entraunce of your profession, euen vnto this daye. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 545 This is scarce the enterance: what will be the successe? 1639 Saltmarshe *Policy* 70, I know no better Policy in the Preface or entrance upon a designe than, etc. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* I. 1 Upon the entrance of the night. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 32 At the Entrance of the Spring.

b. 1552 Latimer *Serm. Lord's Prayer* II. 2 The entrance is this; Cum oratis, dicite, Paternoster, qui es in coelis. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I iv. § 43. 212 Adde to this place, the entrance to his History. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. xi. (1715) 100 As we learn from the very Entrance of the first Iliad, where he speaks of Achilles' Anger. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 219 This was observed in the entrance of the last chapter.

5. *concr.* That by which anything is entered, whether open or closed; a door, gate, avenue, passage; the mouth (of a river). Also, the point at which anything enters or is entered.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xl. 38 A chambre also, whose intraunce was at the dore pilers. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 26 At the entraunce at the great desert. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 38 Achilles stands i' th' entrance of his Tent. 1658 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 33 The more Northerly enterance of Nilus .. served instead of Bounds to the South part of the Land of Israel. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* 69, I made up the Entrance, which till now I had left open. *a* 1849 Sir R. Wilson *Life* (1869) I. iii. 140 We were beating off the harbour's entrance. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 8. 60 The glacier is forced through the entrance of the trunk valley. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iii. 38 This blind spot is at the entrance of the optic nerve.

fig. 1535 Coverdale *Eccles.* I. 5 The euerlastinge commaundementes, are the intraunce of her [wyszdome]. 1592 Marlowe *Jew Malta* v. ii, And now, as entrance to our safety, To prison with the Governor. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 17 That these were the fowre entraunces into the church. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 270 The very entrance into eternal horror.

6. *Naut.* The part of a ship that comes first (in the water); 'the bow of a vessel, or form of the fore-body under the load-water line' (Adm. Smyth).

1781 Nelson 24 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 43 She [the Albemarle] has a bold entrance, and clean run. 1869 Sir E. Reid *Shipbuild.* v. 85 In ships which have a very fine entrance the breasthook plates are not run right forward to the stem.

† 7. The action of entering (something) in a record; *concr.* an entry. *Obs.* (cf. Entry).

1588 Mellis *Briefe Instr.* D iiij, The enterance of these parcels. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Of Courts Baron* 190 The bailife ..delivers to the Sherife a copie of the entrance of the court when the cause was removed thus.

8. *attrib.*, as *entrance-fee, -hall, -lodge, -money, -road, -way.*

1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 4, I paid her *entrance fee. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 52 The children of those who could afford the small entrance fees were apprenticed to trades. 1841 Orderson *Creol.* xi. 111 He found his master seated in the *entrance-hall. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* viii. 501 Thereon follows eternal life, to which death is the entrance-hall. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* I. 290 Nobody ever saw a man at an *entrance lodge. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 539 *Entrance money, which Schollars paid to the Master at their first coming to school. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* v, And, as for entrance money, why I think I must not charge you more than a couple of guineas. 1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* iii. 45 Driving up the *entrance-road to the house. 1883 H. H. Kane in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/1 The *entranceway looked dirty.

Entrance (entrɑ·ns), *v.* Also 7 **entraunch, intranse, 6–8 intrance.** [f. En-[1] + Trance.]

1. *trans.* To throw into a trance.

a. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. ii. 94 She hath not been entranced Above five hours. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 303 P 4 The Nine Days' Astonishment, in which the Angels lay entranced..is a noble circumstance.

β. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 301 He stood and call'd His Legions, Angel Forms, who lay intrans't. *Ibid.* XI. 420 Adam .. Sunk down, and all his Spirits became intranst.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1686 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* III. 133 If you would restore any of these entranced [with drugged bait] Fowl to their former health.

2. To throw into a state of mind resembling a trance; to put 'out of oneself'; to overpower with strong feeling, as delight, fear, etc.

a. *a* 1599 Spenser (J.), With delight I was entranced and carried so far from myself. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 16 So stand the Sea-men..Entraunch'd with what this man of God recited. 1634 Milton *Comus* 1005 Celestial Cupid .. Holds his dear Psyche, sweet entranced. *a* 1765 Mallet *To Dk. Marlborough* (R.), Entranc'd in wonder at th' unfolding scene. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xxviii, So entranced, Porphyro gazed upon her empty dress. 1868 Helps *Realmah* vii. (1876) 158 Throughout that night, Realmah sat entranced in thought.

β. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* Sat. iv. 154 Fond Bryart .. Intrance thy selfe in thy sweet extasie. 1743 J. Davidson *Æneid* 25 Intranced in fear and wonder. 1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* xxxv. (1803) 69 He was too much intranced in thought, to observe her at all.

b. To carry away in or as in a trance (*from, to*).

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 118 When a man is so .. entranced from himselfe, with Wealth, Ambition, and Vaine-glory, that, etc. *Ibid.* 176 That reuerend Pastor, (entranced to hell in his thoughts for the distresse of his people). 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* i. 17 The Vita Nuova that entrances the young poet into its charmed circle.

Hence **Entra·nced** *ppl. a.* **Entra·ncedly** *adv.*, in the manner of one entranced.

1686 (see 1 b). 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. xxxiii, Sleep A vision brought to his entranced sight. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltravers* 23 Her entranced and silent lover. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* i. 12 The Evangelist .. awaking from his entranced dream. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 1610 So wrote entrancedly to confidant Monsieur L. M.

Entrancement (entrɑ·nsmĕnt). [f. Entrance *v.* + -ment.] The action of entrancing; the condition of being entranced.

1652 Cokaine tr. *Cassandra* 84 His spirits a little recovered from that entrancement. 1680 Otway *Poet's Compl. Muse* v, As we did in our Entrancements lie. 1772 Mackenzie *Man World* I. xxii. (1823) 448 She received it with an intrancement of sorrow. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves, Keepsake*, The entrancement of that maiden kiss. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. xviii. (1862) 610 The feelings of delicious entrancement with which I approached the outskirts of Dartmoor.

Entrancing (entrɑ·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Entrance *v.* + -ing[2].] That entrances; transporting.

1842 Lytton *Zanoni* 26 The Siren's voice poured forth its entrancing music. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 5 In that entrancing dream. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2825. 807 The entrancing tale of the Tegethoff.

Hence **Entra·ncingly** *adv.*, in an entrancing manner or degree.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 273 It steals entrancingly over the ear. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. vi. § 6 Never sublime, never perfectly nor entrancingly beautiful.

Entrant (e·ntrănt), *sb.* and *a.* See also Intrant. [a. Fr. *entrant*, pr. pple. of *entrer* to Enter.]

A. *sb.* One who or that which enters. Also *fig.*

1. One who comes or goes into (a room, etc.); a person entering; an incomer; a visitor.

a 1846 H. Miller *Rambles Geol.* (1858) 252 Remarking that the entrant was 'only the green lady'. 1866 R. Chambers *Ess.* Ser. II. 23 Mr. Sydenham was there .. to welcome the entrants, manage introductions. 1884 *Times* 15 Oct. 9/1 The abuse of public meeting involved in a selection of the entrants.

fig. 1857 G. Wilson *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 15 As the privileged entrant counsels, the great arms and limbs of the body are set in motion. 1889 *County Govt. Rev.* 2 Jan. 417 The latest entrant to the controversy is our contemporary the Law Times.

b. One who makes legal entry; one who enters into the possession of land, etc.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 36 Because one entred upon the Priory of Barnewell by the Popes Bull, the said Entrant was committed to the Tower.

2. One who enters into or becomes a member of an institution or profession. Const. *into.*

1800 A. Carlyle *Ant.* 249 The sudden call for young men to fill up vacancies .. obliged the Church to take their entrants from the lower ranks. 1839–57 Alison *Hist. Europe* IX. xxii. 8 The influences of these new entrants appeared in the secrecy and ability with which the measures were taken. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 122 There would be a greater influx of entrants into professional businesses. 1875 *Modern Circular*, Mutual Entrants in 1876 participate in the Eighth Division of Profits. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* No. 701 The entrant to the Scotch National Church .. is only legally required to subscribe the Confession of Faith.

b. One who 'enters' as a competitor. Also *fig.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 725 We have in the victors ..the names and material of the successful entrants. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* xii. (1884) 421 Of the millions of possible entrants for advancement..the number ultimately selected for preferment is small. *Mod.* The prizes will depend on the number of entrants.

B. *adj.* That enters, in senses of the verb.

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 12 The entrant tenants, at Whitsounday last .. shall be lyable for mantainance of the foote sogers. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 18 The Father..could not be satisfied how the humour of Gold could be made entrant.

Entrap (entræ·p), *v.*[1] Forms: 6–7 **entrappe,** 6–8 **intrap(pe,** 6– **entrap.** [ad. OF. *entraper, en-trapper*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *trappe* Trap.]

1. *trans.* To catch in or as in a trap. Also *transf.* and *fig.* to bring unawares into a position of difficulty or danger; to bring (a person) into one's power by artifice.

a. 1590–6 Spenser *F. Q.* (J.), That guileful net In which..eyes entrapped are. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 9 Being first entrapped and foundred with the like vice of drunkennesse. 1713 Warder *True Amasons* 55 Many [Wasps in Pots] will be entrap'd. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 272 The wild elephant, upon seeing himself entrapped in this manner, instantly attempts to use violence. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xix, Spiders were divided .. according to the mode in which they entrap or seize their prey. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* X. v. 419 He had entrapped the confidence of another. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 27. 376 The residue of the air originally entrapped in the interstices of the snow. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 137 The king was trying to entrap the Pope.

β. 1534 Barnes *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (R.), Neither to intrappe them, nor betray them. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) Pref. 7 The seconde [persecution] .. which intrapped also the Authour of this worke. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. V*, Wks. 109 This interview was to intrap his person. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 59. 471/1 Manuel .. was .. intrapped in the straights of Cilicia, and his Army miserably cut off.

b. To beguile, bring by artifice *to* or *into.*

1851 Hussey *Papal Power* i. 38 Having been at first persuaded or entrapped, into an approval of Pelagius' doctrines. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 261 Entrapping men to destruction by the literal fulfilment of an oath. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 June 4/8 Entrapping the Legislature into conclusions which are not openly declared.

2. With reference to speech: To involve in contradiction, draw into an erroneous statement or compromising admission.

a 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* viii. 11 Rise not vp (in anger) at the presence of an iniurious person, least he lie in waite to entrap thee in thy words. *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm.* (1754) IV. viii. 139 The Pharisees and Herodians..had taken counsel together how they might entrap our Saviour in his talk. 1870 Bowen *Logic* ix. 291 Then the respondent is entrapped whether he answer in the Affirmative or the Negative.

† **Entra·p,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. En-[1] + Trap *v.*] *trans.* To furnish with trappings.

1654 R. Codrington tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 534 He did ride .. in a Chariot drawn with two horses richly entrapped.

Entrapment (entræ·pmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action of entrapping; the condition of being entrapped or caught by artifice.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* IV. lxxx, Northumberland..given to understand Of some entrapment by conspiracy, Gets into Wales. 1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 38 His first victory would rather haue proued a snare to his intrapment. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 618/2 For whose entrapment are you thus affecting no intention of entrapping? 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. xv, Appealing from the irregular entrapment of this mode of examination. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xvii. 408 The entrapment of various minute crustaceans.

Entrapper (entræ·pəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er.] One who entraps.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 182 The Pyt-fal .. that sathan (our old entrapper) layes for vs. 1798 Edgeworth *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 176 'Oh, ho!' exclaims the entrapper, 'I have you now!' 1863 Maguire *Father Mathew* 219 The practised entrapper of unsuspecting youth.

Entra·pping, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Entrap; † also the means of entrapping, a device, stratagem, wile.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., When he nothyng preuailed, he turned to suttle entrappynges. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 19 They durst not persue the Welsh to the Mountaines for feare of Intrapping. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 45 Sweete things to heare, entrappings very sweet. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 316 *marg.*, A notable stratagem of Scanderbeg for the intrapping of his enemies.

Entra·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That entraps. Of questions, etc.: Adapted to entrap. Hence **Entra·ppingly** *adv.*, so as to entrap.

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* v. ii, I have an entrapping question or two more, To put unto them. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 103 The hurt that might be done among the weaker by the intrapping Authority of great Names titled to false opinions. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 282 *note*, Wrong terms and entrapping questions. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* (1861) 31 Innovating young recruits in the Church army might entrappingly open the Thirty-nine Articles under his very nose.

‖ **Entrata** (entrā·tă). *Obs. rare.* [It.] = Entry.

1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 378 Never was there seen a more signal pleasing spectacle in Pernassus..then the entrata made by these Gentlemen.

† **Entrate.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *entrata*, f. *entrare* to enter.] That which comes in, a revenue.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 83 The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild, a good husband for the Entrates of the Exchequer.

Entraunce, -che, obs. forms of Entrance.

† **Entraverse,** *adv. Her. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *entravers*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *travers* across.] Athwart, crosswise.

c 1450 *Merlin* x. 163 Crownes of goolde and asure bendes entrauerse lysted as grene as a mede.

Entrayle, -ylle, obs. forms of ENTRAIL.

Entre, etc., obs. form of ENTIRE, etc.

Entreague: obs. form of INTRIGUE.

Entreasure (entre·ʒiŭ), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + TREASURE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To store up in or as in a treasury.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 85 Which in their Seedes, And weake beginnings lye entreasured. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. iv, The memories of heav'n entreasur'd lie. 1613 ALEXANDER *Sidney's Arcadia* III. Supp. (1629) 338 They would securely entreasure it in a more precious Place. 1808 LAMB in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 772 She should entreasure up a secret In the peculiar closet of her breast.

†2. To stock with treasure. *Obs.*

a 1634 CHAPMAN *On B. Jonson's Sejanus*, He [the jeweller] entreasures princes' cabinets.

†Entreat, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **entrete,** 6 **entreate,** 6–7 **intreat(e.** [f. next vb.; OF. had *entraite*, f. *entraitier* vb.] The action of the vb. ENTREAT. †a. Negotiation, intervention (*obs.*). b. Entreaty, supplication.

1485 MALORY *Arthur* I. ii, By the entrete at the last the kyng & she met to gyder. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 68 By great entreate and humble suite. *a* 1592 GREENE *Poems* 99 Use no entreats, I will relentless rest. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 14, I..with all the intreates that I could frame, perswaded him to entertaine that seruant of mine. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlv. 4 At his entreat The wonders ceas'd. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 142 Which..you will not do at my intreats.

Entreat (entrī·t), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 **entrete,** 5–6 **-ede,** 6–7 **-eate,** (6 **-eit(e),** 4– **entreat**; *β.* 6–7 **intreate,** 6 **intrait, -ete,** (**-eit**), 6–9 **intreat.** [ad. OF. *entraiter, entraitier*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *traiter* to TREAT. In the archaistic use I the spelling *intreat* still sometimes occurs.]

†I. To treat; to handle. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1. *trans.* To treat, deal with, act towards (a person, etc.) in a (specified) manner. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 22 So betyn, so woundyd, Entretyd so fuly. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 317 The other Capytayns were .. entreated as men of warre ben acustomed. 1551 WOTTON in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) V. 6 My aunt, her mother, was evil entreated by the king that dead is. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 The olde Ewes .. be easlyer to be entreated. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxxi. (1840) 173 The pope ill entreated and imprisoned his [Frederick's] messengers. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), Well I entreated her, who well deserv'd. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 62 Their authors .. spitefully entreated as monomaniacs.

β. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 296 To..intrete euery persone..accordynge to theyr degre and hauour. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 153 Intreating whole troopes of Prince Maurices as friendes. 16[2]8 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 271 Shee [the ship] fell over upon that side suddenly, intreating many of them which were in her, very badly. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 147 How hee might best order, and intreat them [Bees] according to their kind. 1728 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 52 They ought to be well used and Civilly Intreated. 1800 Addison *Amer. Law Rep.* 277 To wound, beat, and evilly intreat. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 135 They evil intreated one another.

†2. To take (a thing) in hand; *esp.* to treat, handle (a subject or question). *Obs.*

a. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 290 As say the doctours entreatynge this gospell, & her lyfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The seconde boke .. entreateth what is the iourney of religion. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 98 In this third booke shalbe entreated what is to be done to the Infant borne. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 555 That yeares actes..were sufficientlye entreated of all three. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 540 To entreat or handle, *tractare*.

β. 1536 LATIMER *and Serm. Convoc.* I. 43 It should be too long to intreat, how the children of light are ingendered. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 86 Yf they juge be hys frend whose cause ys intretyd. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repairing Churches* (1859) 276 That house of God .. wherein be intreated the Sacraments and mysteries of our redemption. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 184 Musick cannot be intreated or taught without the knowledge of all other sciences.

†b. To occupy oneself in. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 53 A thick Arber .. In which she often usd from open heat Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to entreat.

†c. To beguile, pass (time). *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 40 My Lord you must intreat the time alone.

†3. *intr.* Of a speaker or writer, a book, etc.: To treat *of* or *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 37/1 Richarde the third sonne, of whom we nowe entreate. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iiij b, Marc Aurele the emperour, of whome this present boke entreateth. *c* 1540 *Life Fisher* Wks. II. Introd. 58 This excellent man of whom we intreate, John Fysher, Bishopp of Rochester. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. *Divers New Exper.* 4 Wherevpon Valetius entreateth in this maner. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxxiii. 364 Of which wee shall speake..when wee intreate of paring and shooing. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyr. Verses*, Of steeples, townes and towers entreats his goone's quill. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 4 To intreate at this time of Saint Paul's advice. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 540 Atticus in one book did entreat of .. the Records of things done in 700 years.

b. in *indirect passive.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* VI. (1634) 19 This matter indeed is worthy .. to bee largely entreated of. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 50 Except Eglogue whereof shalbe entreated hereafter. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 74. 175 The subject here entreated of.

c. *simply* (with ellipsis of prep. and obj.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 302 A word or two, as other bookes entrete. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 5 As towchinge the situation thereof hereafter .. I meane to entreate in places convenient. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. x. R iij, Although it would seeme I had entreated sufficiently.

†4. *intr.* To enter into negotiations; to treat *with* a person; *of* (occasionally *about*, *for*) a thing; also *simply*. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24795 (Fairf.) To entrete of þe pais betwix him & þa danais. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 106 Herode .. of thys mater entredes pryvylly. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* 27 That will speke and entrete with ther enemyes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxv. 219 Bytwene these parties entreated for a peace, the archbysshoppe of Senns..the lorde of Saynt Venant. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 b, In the assemblie at Norinberge ..the Princes entreated of peace. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. vi. (1622) 10 Being sent vnto you from the Germane campe, to entreat of the common profit and good.

β. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dd iiij, She was intreatynge to mary an nother husbande. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 664 And this mariage agreed upon (which semeth more likely to be intreated of then concluded). 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 395 Attilius Regulus .. being .. sent to Rome upon his faith to intreat about a peace. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 9 Ile send some holy Bishop to intreat. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 119 To intreat with him of peace.

†5. *trans.* To parley with (a person). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 307 So they entreated the sayd Companyons, and offred them golde.

II. With additional sense of asking, asking *of* somebody or *for* something.

†6. *intr.* To intercede, plead *for* (a person). *Obs.*

a. *c* 1430 *Compl. Criste* 127 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 169 Lete merci for us entrete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 He wyll make other persones to..perswade & entreate for hym. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iii. 4 They..charg'd me..neither to speake of him, entreat for him, or any way sustaine him. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 9 When shall I entreat for thee?

β. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 73, I will neuer haue her, vnlesse thou intreat for her.

†7. *intr.* To sue, plead *for* (a concession or favour). *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. (R.), Then lets intreat for peace. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 645 The prisoners entreated for their release.

8. *trans.* To ask earnestly for (a thing); chiefly with *clause* as obj. Occas. const. *of* (a person).

a. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 118, I .. doe entreat Thou pardon me my wrongs. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 200 He entreated that they would elect such, in particular, as had, etc. 1780 BURKE *Execution Rioters* Wks. IX. 266 For God's sake entreat of Lord North to take a view of the sum total. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, I entreat you will speak explicitly. 1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* 94 To entreat of the gods what they will not give.

β. *a* 1600 *Creation* in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 166 The serpent ..persuadit me .. Intreiting, be eiting, That we suld be perfyte. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Our tyred limbes .. intreat soft rest. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 12 The rich among the people shall intreate thy fauour. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded., To intreat that they [former favours] may be enlarged to the patronage .. of this Book. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 496, I intreat therefore y^t you would insert it in ye Post-Boy.

9. To make an earnest prayer or request to; to beseech, implore. Chiefly with *subord. clause* or const. *to* with *inf.* Formerly also const. *of*, or with sb. as second obj.

a. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 134 Wherfore he entredyd the sayde brydge-maysters of respyte in the mater. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (1845) 158 Dame Correccion .. Did me entreat a while to abyde. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 132 To entreat the iudge .. what thynges he may do sauyng his conscience. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 94 They promised to Intreate the King for him. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxv. 21 Isaac intreated the Lord for his wife, because she was barren. 1735 BERKELEY *Frec-thinking in Math.* § 48 Wks. 1871 III. 330, I entreat my reader to think. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Ask me no questions, I entreat you. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 760 Entreat her by my love..That she ride with me in her faded silk. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 384 Let me entreat you once more to take my advice and escape.

β. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 8 Intreat the Lord, that hee may take away the frogges from me. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. (1686) 170 I'le not intreat you for my sake to stay. 1781 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 19 All whom I intreat to sing are troubled with colds. 1792 *Munchhausen's Trav.* xxiii. 97 Intreating me to assist in the war against Russia.

†10. To prevail on by supplication or solicitation; to persuade by pleading. Also, of circumstances, considerations, etc.: To induce. *Obs.*

a. 1552 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 13 And he was entreated of hym & herd his praier. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 264 A dog that would be entreated and hired with part of the prey to suffer the wolves to werry the sheep. 1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, This should entreat your highness to rejoice. 1593 *Prodigal Son* I. 91 Ah my beloved son, be entreated, and go not hence.

β. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 768 Howbeit she could in no wise be intreated with her good wyll to delyver him. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 241 For he is a man full of affabilitie .. and easie to be intreated. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* I. (1657) 4 God was intreated and Moses prevailed.

†Entreatable, intreatable, *a. Obs.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. a. Of a thing: That admits of being taken in hand, treated of, or discussed. b. Of a person: That admits of being dealt with, manageable.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* D viij, The next entretable matter is y^t ye sayd sacrifice is, etc. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 499 That you should not have hadd a more entreatable aunswerer.

2. That can be prevailed on by entreaty; compliant, placable.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* XC, Most pityfull: intreatable in hart. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 210 Quicke, testy, not entreatable. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. viii. 70 A man of a softer, and more intreatable condition. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 900 Be Intreatable.

Hence **Entreatableness,** the quality of being 'easy to be entreated'.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 39 There is nothynge more laudable nor comly in a great and noble man, than..facylite and easynesse, and entretablenesse.

†Entreatance, intreatance. *Obs.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Treatment; dealing with, or behaviour towards, a person.

1577 A. M. *Captiv. J. Fox* in Arb. *Garner* I. 905 Having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle entreatance. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 21 Gentle and courteous intreatance of their Master towards them.

2. Intercession; entreaty.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 837 There was no feare but that a little Intreataunce should purchase favour enough for hym. 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* Ded. 21 The entreatance of certain godly shepheards, compelled me to publishe. 1578 *Chr. Pr.* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 488 Save them at our entreatance for them. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xix, Entreatance faire with counsell he vnites. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 102 a, At length by much intreatance they grannted him a truce for two monthes.

Entreated, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. a. That is the object of entreaty; besought. b. (*nonce-use*) 'Begged' or assumed without proof.

1632 *Celestina* II. 33 There is a great distance betweene the intreater and the intreated. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224, I will lead you through no more extravagancies, lest your entreated patience turne into exoticke passion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 296 Which we shall labour to induce not from postulates and entreated Maximes.

†Entreater. *Obs.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ER.]

1. A negotiator; an agent; a mediator.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiv. 483 Then these Entreatours went and made report to their lordes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 477 This mocion succeded worse than the entreators devised.

2. One who makes a petition; a suitor.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 9 [They] haue relected a request so holy..yea, and handled the intreaters ..so cruelly. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 564 It seemed . to be vnlawfull .. that the Martyrs should be Intreatours. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 270 (F. Hall).

†Entreatful, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 in- [f. ENTREAT + -FUL.] Full of entreaty; supplicating.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 6 To seeke for succour . With humble prayers and intreatfull teares.

Entreating (entrī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENTREAT in various senses.

1. a. Treatment (of); dealing (with a person).

1529 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 190/2 Thanke me for ye good intreting of them both. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 193 Subiections, bondages, and ill intreatings. 1614 J. DAY *Festivals* (1615), What St. Austin tels us..to put us in minde of the good intreating of our Servants.

b. Discussion (of); dealing (with a subject).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 In the entreatynge of these matters. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I K j a, One of them is spoken of in the intreatyng of Camomyll. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Maniement*, a handling, a vsing, an intreating.

c. Negotiation.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 89 A towne that will heare intreatings is halfe lost.

2. Beseeching.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 52 Yet had he with great intreating so preuailed.

Entreating (entrī·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ING[2].] That entreats, in senses of the verb.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 629 When for Redress intreating Armies call. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vi, Her eyes made a timid entreating appeal.

Hence **Entreatingly** *adv.*

1850 J. A. ST. JOHN in *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 25 Looking entreatingly into the face of the baker. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxvii. 179 'No', said Felix, entreatingly. Don't move yet'.

†Entreatise. *Obs.* In 5 **entreatyse, -se.** [f. ENTREAT *v.*, after the analogy of *treatise*.] = ENTREATY. a. Treatment. b. Negotiation.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxvii. 108 They .. by fayre entreatyze contentyd..the fader. *Ibid.* vi. clvi. 144 Alcinnus was not sent for any entreatyse of peace.

†Entreative, *a. Obs.* Also in-. [f. ENTREAT + -IVE.] Of the nature of an entreaty; characterized by entreaty.

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* I. i. in Harl. *Dodsley* IX. 341 And oft embellish'd my entreative phrase. 1620 *Don Bellianis* 139 The Soldan would not free the Knight of the golden Image, and the Duke, by intreative means. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 100 All gentle, all intreative, my accent.

Entreatment (entrī·tmĕnt). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also in-. [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of entreating: †**a.** Discussion, investigation. †b. Negotiation, settlement. **c.** Treatment (of persons).

1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 118 b, The night before that day, which was assigned to intreatment of the peace. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 89 Quhair all science hes daylie Entreitment. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 215 Evil entreatment he repaid with evil. 1862 *Luck Ladysmede* II. 161, I will only thank you for his gentle entreatment in the cloister of St. Mary.

†**2.** Conversation, interview. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 122 Set your entreatments at a higher rate Then a command to parley.

†**Entrea·ture.** *Obs.* In 7 in-. [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -URE: cf. OF. *entraiture.*] ? = ENTREATY 4.

1577 *Test 12 Patriarchs* 64 [He] made us a feast, & with much intreature gave me his daughter Bethoue to wife.

Entreaty (entrī·ti) *sb.* Forms: **α.** 6-7 **entreatie**, 7- **entreaty**. **β.** 6 **intreati(e, (-tye, -die, intrety)**, 7-9 **intreaty**. [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -Y.]

†**1.** Treatment (of persons); handling. Also management (of cattle). *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 16 You have founde worse entreatie att my handes. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C vj, For if the Spaniard .. did .. beare away harde intreadie for his vnwonted pryde towards vs. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 561, I have also recited before in another place of the intreaty of Oxen. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 224 He would give us our lives with good entreatie. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 22 The Lord Privy Seal gave civil entreaty when the Esquire Beadles..came to him.

†**b.** Reception (of guests), entertainment. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* Prol., They shall find guests entreaty, and good roome. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XV. 679 None that could bestow Your fit entreaty.

†**2.** Treatment, discussion, investigation (of a question, subject, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 26 Before I entered into the entreatie of battailes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 24 The intrety of materys of the commyn wele. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Introd. 110 The maner of entreatie in this booke is diuers from the entreaty of the former bookes. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1661) 272 Whereout ariseth naturally the entreaty of these four points.

†**3.** Negotiation (of a peace). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 305 Then it was ordayned..to treat with the erle Mountfort .. on yᵉ state of peace. And at the first entreaty therle Mountfort answered, etc. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 627 By truce and entreaties of Peace.

4. Earnest request, solicitation, supplication.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 9, I wil not do ani thing for intreati. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 23 The poore vseth intreaties, but the rich answereth roughly. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 7/1 The Prince .. by his humble and importunate entreaty..in the end prevailed. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 40 To move his haughty soul they try Intreaties, and perswasion soft apply. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. i, Alas! my life Has been one long entreaty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 339 The judges .. shall be inaccessible to entreaties.

†**Entrea·ty,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *entraiti-er*; see ENTREAT *v.*] *intr.* = ENTREAT 4.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 746 They of Gaunt had a saue conduct..to entreatie for a peace.

‖ **Entrechat** (ãntr'ʃa). [Fr. *entrechat*, ad. It. (*capriola*) *intrecciata* a complicated caper, f. *intrecciare*, f. *in* in + *treccia* tress, plait.] A figure or feat in dancing, in which the performer, during a leap from the ground, strikes the heels together a number of times.

1775 JEANS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 309 He found that he was incapable of himself to rival his brother performer in his entrechats. 1821 EDGEWORTH *Mem.* II. 120 He could actually complete an entrechat of ten distinct beats. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 282 Such pirouettes and entrechats as none but French heels could achieve. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House Warming*, Gracious me what an entrechat! Oh, what a bound!

Entrecomune, obs. form of INTERCOMMUNE.

†**Entrecou·nte,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **enterecounte.** [Bad form of next.] *intr.* To run one against another; to meet in opposition.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70 The spyeres tornynge so swetely .. entercounted to geders in their circute about the erth. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxix. 122 The wyndes .. entrecounte and mete in som place.

†**Entrecou·nter,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *entrecontrer*: cf. ENTER- *pref.* and COUNTER *v.*] *intr.* To set oneself in opposition, cavil.

1553 T. BROKIS *Serm.* in *Foxe's A. & M.* (1849) VIII. 782 Sir Cooke (saith he) it is your office to see to pottage making ..and not to contioule Goddes doctrine, neither to entrecounter against holy writte.

Entrecourse, obs. form of INTERCOURSE.

Entrede, obs. form of ENTREAT.

‖ **Entrée** (ãntre). Also 9 **entré.** [Fr.: for the earlier adoption of the word see ENTRY.]

1. a. The action or manner of entering. **b.** The privilege or right of entrance; admission.

a. 1782 COWPER *Let.* 5 Jan., My public entrée therefore is not far distant. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Tales & Nov.* IV. (1832) 326 Nothing could be more awkward..than our entrée. 1888 W. R. CARLES *Life Corea* iii. 28 Women have the right of entrée everywhere.

b. 1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 243, I was the only person to whom she gave the constant entrée into her boudoir. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, My Mother's introductions had procured me the entrée of the best French houses.

2. *Cookery.* A 'made dish', served between the fish and the joint. (Littré explains *entrées* as 'mets qui se servent au commencement du repas'.)

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii, Two little entrées of sweetbread and chicken. 1880 SIR H. THOMPSON *Food & Feeding* 84 A family dinner may..consist of soup, fish, entrée, roast and sweet.

3. *Music.* †**a.** 'A small piece of music in slow 4-4 time, with the rhythm of a march, and usually containing two bars, each repeated' (*obs.*). **b.** 'The opening piece (after the overture) of an opera or ballet' (Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v.).

†**Entregent.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *entregent*, f. *entre* among + *gent* people.] Social intercourse.

1651 J. DONNE JR. in *Mathewes' Eng. Lett.* To Rdr., [Letter-writing] is the Entregent of absent Persons. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 549 Your chit-chat or *entregent* with them.

Entremedle, obs. form of INTERMEDDLE.

†**Entreme·dly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OFr. *entremeslé* intermixed: cf. *meddle.*] Intermixed.

c 1430 LYDG. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. 14 (Halliw.) So entremedly by successioun Of bothe was the generacioun.

†**Entremess.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **entremass, -mees, -mes(se, entermews, entyrmes**, 5 **entermes, -mis**, 7-8 **entremess.** [a. OFr. *entremès* (mod.F. *entremets*: see next), f. *entre* between + *mès* (mod.F. *mets*) course of viands:—L. *missum* something sent or placed.] Something served between the courses at a banquet; also *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 56 And huanne þe mes byeþ y-come on efter þe oþer: þanne byeþ þe burdes and þe trufles uor entremes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 457 Thai had ane felloune entremass. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXXI. (1839) 309 In stede of entre messe, or a sukkarke. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* V. XXV. (1554) 138 a, Thus can this lady..Her entermis forth serue. *c* 1450 *Bp. Grossetest's Housch. Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* 329 Commauned 3e þat youre dysshe be welle fyllyd and hepid, and namely of entermes. *c* 1460 ROS *La Belle Dame* 156 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 57 For to juge his ruful semblance, god wote it was a piteous entemes [? *read* entermes]. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 130 The Entremesses shall be of a Fanaticks Giblets. 1708 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) I. 444 The true Chard used in pottages and Entre-messes.

Entremet, var. of ENTERMETE, *Obs.*

‖ **Entremets** (ãntr'mę). *pl.* Also 5 **entremetes.** [mod.Fr.: see ENTREMESS.]

1. Side dishes.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 119 Of the metes and entremetes..I will make no mencion. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 137 (1774) IV. 246 The duly adjusting the entremets. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 207 Soup piquant and entremets. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXII, First and second course entremets.

†**b.** Used as *sing. Obs. rare.*

1739 *Common Sense* II. 13 It is..easy to distinguish..the puny Son of a compound Entremets from the lusty Offspring of Beef and Pudding.

2. *Antiq.* A spectacular entertainment between the courses of a banquet.

1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. 88 To these exhibitions—entremets as they were called.

Entrench, intrench (en-, intre·nʃ). Also 7 **entrensh.** [f. EN-¹, IN- + TRENCH *sb.* and *v.*

The form *intrench* is that favoured by mod. Dicts., but in recent use *entrench* seems to be more frequent.]

1. *trans.* (*Mil.*) To place within a trench; to surround or fortify (a post, army, town, etc.) with trenches. Also *refl.*

a. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 205 They shoulde be as good as entrenched. 1589 *S'hertogenbosh* 47 The Gouernour..propounding that the Vuchteren wall should be entrenched. 1643 CROMWELL *Lett.* 11 Sept., The Enemy hath entrenched himself over against Hull. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckeley* IV. 34 One side covered by a Hill, which was not entrenched. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 23 Giving them instructions to entrench themselves at the village of Hervorden. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 177 A camp which they had strongly entrenched. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 353 They might entrench themselves opposite to the enemy. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i. i. 3 They lay entrenched along the Ebro.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 78 Open gardens, not intrenched with dykes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 303 Mustapha intrenched his army vpon the rising of a hill. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1808 X. 409 Here he found the enemy strongly intrenched. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 39 It might be advantageous to intrench one or more positions. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., They retire, and intrench themselves somewhere else.

b. *absol.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countr.* II. 59 This night, likewise, the Enemie beganne to entrenche in Isseene waie. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, Raise mounts, batter, intrench, and undermine. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 31 Hee is intrenching or raising a wall somewhere to blocke vp our way. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 461 Cæsar ..began to entrench also behind him.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. *a* 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Finding Æolus entrench'd with storms. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXIV. ii. 242 The same [stronghold] entrenched, as it were about with the course of the river. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 7 Against this danger he entrenches himself in an Act of Parliament. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 3 Entrenched within tradition, custom, authority, and law. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXXII. (1878) 353 Still keeping himself entrenched in the affectation of a supercilious indifference.

β. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 78 Within which [bound] God hath intrencht all humane power. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 61 P 7 He intrenches himself in general terms. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 332 One of the parties to a treaty intrenches himself up to the chin in these ceremonies.

†**3.** To make (a wound) by cutting. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 20 A wide wound therein .. Entrenched deep with knyfe accursed keene. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 45 One Captaine Spurio his sicatrice, with an Embleme of warre..this very sword entrench'd it.

4. *intr.* = TRENCH. *To entrench upon*: to take, use, or occupy a portion of (something) reserved; to encroach or trespass upon; to infringe (rights, †laws); to come within the definition of. Now *rare.*

a. 1640 *Canterb. Self-convic.* Postscr. 4 Exceeding the Sphere of man, and entrenshing upon Gods proper glorie. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 119 This would be to entrench upon his own Grant. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 18 Let not the gentlewoman entrench upon the Christian. 1831 *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 269 Far..from entrenching upon the privileges of parliament. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office Church* 15 Without seeming to entrench upon political principles.

β. 1633 FORD *Broken H* III. i, Intrenching on just laws Whose sovereignty is best preserved by justice. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 183 Intrench not on the Lord's day to use unlawfull sports. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exempl.* I. § 1 (R.) It intrenches very much upon impiety. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* I. 17, I might intrench upon truth by doing this. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 180 Concessions which intrenched so deeply on the honour and dignity of the crown.

†**b.** *simply.* To make encroachments. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 The kings prime House is within the Mydan, yet no way entrenching further than the other Houses. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Regalia* (Arb.) 46 Where it did not intrench, neither invade her interest.

Entrenched, intrenched (en-, intre·nʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTRENCH *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb. **a.** Surrounded with a trench; fortified. Also *fig.* **b.** Dug out like a trench, excavated.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 An entrenched ground with three ditches. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* 44 Environ'd round with airy mountain-tops, With walls of flint, and deep-entrenched lakes. *a* 1667 COWLEY *To his Majesty*, Wk. II. 571 No deeply entrench'd Islands. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. X. 229 Their Stativa, or stations..were strong intrenched camps. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 164 An intrenched camp should be marked out. 1861 *Times* 23 July, Attacking the entrenched position of the rebels.

Entrenching, intrenching (en-, intre·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENTRENCH, in various senses. Also *attrib.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 13 The ground where the Campe shall then be, with the manner of the intrenching, etc. *c* 1629 LAYTON *Syon's Plea* (ed. 2) 24 An intrenching upon the King's Prerogative. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search* x, Thy will such an intrenching is As passeth thought! 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 474 Intrenching tools and other baggage belonging to the 31st regiment. 1877 *Field Exerc. Inf.* 312 Axes and intrenching tools, to enable it [rear guard] to block up bridges.

Entrenchment, intrenchment (en-, intre·nʃmĕnt). [f. ENTRENCH *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of enclosing within trenches.

In mod. Dicts.

b. *concr.* That which is formed by entrenching; a line of trenches, a post fortified by trenches; *loosely*, a fortification.

a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 6 Seven of the same against the Castle gate In strong entrenchments he did closely place. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 Sept., They got ground of the enemy, and by the Goodness of God, forced him to quit his entrenchments. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 166 A great Ditch, which the torrent of Land floods had worn, and hollow'd into the form of a regular entrenchment. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 74 A strong entrenchment on a steep and lofty clay cliff. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 177 The 52nd regiment..carried the entrenchment with the bayonet. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 372 A thunderbolt in the attack, he was found invulnerable in his entrenchments.

β. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* V. iv. 175 Intrenchments, fortifications, places of approach. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) II. VII. 357 He Besieged them in their own Intrenchment. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 371 To surprize him in the middle of his intrenchments. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 353 Had your miserable slanderers been there, to make an intrenchment of their worthless carcasses.

fig. *c* 1630 B. JONSON *To Inigo Marquis Would-be*, When thou..canst of truth the least entrenchment pitch. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. II. 147 Had forced the entrenchments of the Nobility. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 27 This sally on a weak point of Mrs. Wilfer's entrenchments. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 385 The sacerdotalists have here an intrenchment from which they can never be dislodged.

†**2.** The action of trenching *upon* something; encroachment, intrusion. *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 202 Kings looking upon this as an intrenchment upon their Prerogative. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 760 All the speeches of men..are intrenchments upon God's wise disposal of affairs. 1692-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 182 An intrenchment upon Publick Decency. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xl. (1742) III. 159 A high entrenchment upon the office of, etc.

Entrepone, var. of INTERPONE *v. Obs.*

‖ **Entrepôt** (ãntr'pō). Also 8 erron. **entreport.** [Fr.:—Lat. type *interpositum*, neut. pa.

·pple. of *interpŏnĕre*, f. *inter* between + *pŏnĕre* to place.]

1. Temporary deposit of goods, provisions, etc.; chiefly *concr.* a storehouse or assemblage of storehouses for temporary deposit. Also *fig.*

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. Pref. 25 A place of Entre-Port for the Depository of their Goods. 1782 POWNALL *Mutiq.* 68 The people .. settled .. many entrepôts, and out-distant factories. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 363 It may have .. served for an entrepot, as it were, where those debris were deposited. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 410 Their [the troops'] surplus means of transport might be applied .. to form an entrepôt at a convenient distance. 1871 MAINE *Vill. Commun.* vi. 197 The merchant .. carries his goods from the place of production, stores them in local entrepôts.

2. A commercial centre; a place to which goods are brought for distribution to various parts of the world. Also *attrib.*, as in *entrepôt-trade.*

1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 118 The place where you are now is the great entrepôt of business. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 658/2 Moscow is the *entrepot* of Asia and Europe. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 607 The most important entrepot of the herring fishery was Yarmouth in Norfolk. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 2/1 A diversion from our entrepôt trade.

3. A mart or place where goods are received and deposited, free of duty, for exportation to another port or country.

† Entreprei·gnant, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *entrepreignant*, obs. form of pr. pple. of *entreprendre* to undertake.] Enterprising.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2504 A ful good knight..wurthy, Entrepreignant, coragious, and hardy. *Ibid.* 5073, 5355.

‖ Entrepreneur (ãntr'prɒnör). [Fr.: see next.] a. The director or manager of a public musical institution. b. One who 'gets up' entertainments, *esp.* musical performances.

1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 104 Concerts were started by .. a well-known entrepreneur of the day 1882 *Musical Times* 1 Feb. 108/1 Mr. .. begs to inform Projectors of Concerts, Secretaries of Institutions, and Entrepreneurs generally.

† Entreprenour. *Obs.* In 5 **enterprenour, entreprennoure.** [ad. F. *entrepreneur*, agent-n. f. *entreprendre* to undertake.] One who undertakes; a manager, controller; champion.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 64 That most noble centoure Publius Decius, so hardie an entreprennoure in the bataile. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 166 Rychard went to fore as chyef enterprenour.

† Entre-pressed, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (The original has *fraposta*, interposed, placed between.)

1641 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Engl.* IV. v. 134 Those of Rhoan, having made themselves masters of two towres [*misprinted* townes] by whose entrepressed curtain they might give him entry.

† Entrepro·che, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if a. F. **entreproche-r*, f. *entre* between + *proche* near. Cf. Fr. *approcher* APPROACH.] *intr.* To approach one another.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2225 When entreproched thys huge hostes to.

‖ Entresalle (ãntr'sal). [Fr. *entresalle*, f. *entre* between + *salle* room.] An anteroom.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 48/2 The above [furniture] arranged to show a salon and entresalle, completely furnished.

† Entresalue', *v. Obs.* Also 5 **entresalew**(e. [a. OF. *entresaluer-r*, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *saluer* to salute.] *trans.* To greet or salute mutually.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Olyfauntes .. bowe their heedes that one to that other lyke as they entresalewed eche other. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 269 a/2 After that they were entresalued.

† E·ntresign. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **entresygn**(e. [a. OF. *entreseigne* sign, mark, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *seigne* (mod.F. *signe*) :—L. *signum.*] A sign or token; *esp.* a badge on a knight's armour.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xxi, To gyue her [Alcyone] entresignes, by whyche she may see apertly the nawfrage and peryll of her husbonde. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 274 The lordes in a bataylle myght be knowen by his armes and entresygnes.

‖ Entresol (e·ntəsɒl, Fr. ãntr'sɒl). Also 8 **entresole, entersole,** 9 **intersole.**] [Fr.; f. *entre* between + *sol* the ground.] A low story placed between the 'ground floor' and the 'first floor' of a building; sometimes so contrived as to appear externally part of the former; a mezzanine story. Also *attrib.*

1711 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) *Entresole*, sometimes call'd Mezanine, is a kind of little Story, contrived occasionally at the top of the first Story, for the conveniency of a Ward-robe, etc. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 140 The lesser rooms have entersoles with winding staircases leading to them. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 438 In this case, the upper story is termed a mezzanine or intersole. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVI. (1853) 305 They could take the premier now, instead of the little entresol of the Hotel which they occupied. 1864 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov., The inhabitants..on the borders of the Arno hastened to remove their valuables from the ground floors and even entresols. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 June 4/1 A small back room on the entresol floor of Palace-chambers.

† E·ntress(e. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 **entres,** 6 **enteres, intres.** [app. irregularly f. ENTER *v.* + -ESS, after *duress, largess.*] = ENTRANCE, ENTRY, in certain senses. a. The opportunity, right, or permission to enter. b. A means or place of entering. c. Entrance, initiation into a subject.

c 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 9 Of which the entresse was not hie nor brade. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 16 Into the toure for to have an intres. *Ibid.* xxiv. 109 The eres are but an intres To commyn wytte. — *Joyful Medit.* 4 As in this arte having small intres, But for to lerne is all myn appetite. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 255 Yf ye stande to thynne: ye geue entresse to your ennemies. 1560–78 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 41 And to have some entres in the first rudiments of Grammer. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 3 The Chancellor .. gave her Entress to visit her young Son. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 17 Yet is it the entress unto eternall lyif. 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 345 The double dore .. did byde them .. halfe an houre .. before they coulde get it broken and have entresse. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 187 Nobilitey and caualleros striuing to gett entresse to see the ceremoney.

Entresse, var. of INTERESS, *Obs.*, interest.

† Entre·te. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *entrait* adhesive plaster.] A plaster.

c 1440 *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 302 (Halliw.) It sal .. hele it withowttene any entrete, but new it evene and morne.

† Entri·ke, *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **entryke,** (6 **entriek**), 5 **intrike.** [a. OF. *entriqu-er, intriquer* = Pr. *entricar, intricar*, ad. It. *intricare*, var. of *intrigare* (see INTRIGUE) :—L. *intrīcāre*, f. *in* in + *trīcæ* quirks, tricks. Cf. INTRICATE, INTRIGUE.

In Ital. *intrigare* (see INTRIGUE) is the form of the inf. required by phonetic law; but in other parts of the vb. the forms *intrico, intrica*, etc. are normal, and the *c* was introduced into the inf. by analogy.]

1. *trans.* To entangle (a person), ensnare, beguile.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 421 To dispence and assoile men of synnes, þat ben entrikid wiþ sich ritis. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 403 But which of 3ow, that loue most entrikyth. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., His misty speche .. intriketh readers that it see. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) li. 91/1 Moche of my nacyon is entryked and blente with such fantasyes. 1530 PALSGR. 538/2 He that his entryked with wordly busynesse is nat mete to be a studyent. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* xi. 34 In case the iye of thy bodye be corrupted .. then shall all the whole bodye be entrieked.

2. To make (a sentence) entangled; to complicate, involve.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 358 That he the worde entriketh, That many a man of him compleigneth. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Stor. Thebes* 2892 His Cleer conceyte .. Nat entryked with no doublenesse. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* viii. 99a, Entrieked or wrapped in derke parables. 1549 COVERDALE *ibid. Rom.* Argt., The same [sentences] are oftetymes, as a man maye saye, entriked or entangled.

Entrochal (e·ntrŏkăl), *a.* [f. ENTROCH-US + -AL.] Pertaining to, or largely composed of, entrochi.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 126 Crinoidal limestone or entrochal marble.

Entrochite (e·ntrŏkəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = ENTROCHUS. In mod. Dicts.

‖ Entrochus (e·ntrŏkŭs). *Palæont.* Pl. **entrochi.** [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐν in + τροχός wheel.] A name sometimes given to the wheel-like plates of which certain crinoids are composed.

1676 BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 727 Most of the oval Entrochi grow crooked and twisting. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769), The vault and walls are decorated with entrochi and shells. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 488 The entrochi and the relics of other fishes.

† Entroo·p, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **entroup.** [ad. Fr. *entrouper* (Cotgr.), f. *en* (see EN-^{1}) + *troupe* troop.] *trans.* To form into a troop, assemble.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XVI. xi. 73 The horsemen strongly entroupred themselves.

‖ Entropion, entropium (entrō·upiɒn, -ŏm). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐντροπή, related to ἐντρέπειν to turn inwards, f. ἐν in + τρέπειν to turn.] Inversion of the eyelids.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 685 Idiopathic entropium is met with in three states. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 344 Entropion signifies a rolling inwards of the whole lid, the whole row of lashes being completely turned towards the eyeball.

Entropy (e·ntrŏpi). *Physics.* [f. Gr. τροπή transformation (lit. 'turning'), after the analogy of ENERGY. First proposed by Clausius (1865) in Ger. form *entropie.*

Clausius (*Pogg. Ann.* CXXV. 390), assuming (unhistorically) the etymological sense of *energy* to be 'work-contents' (*werk-inhalt*), devised the term *entropy* as a corresponding designation for the 'transformation-contents' (*verwandlungsinhalt*) of a system.]

The name given to one of the quantitative elements which determine the thermodynamic condition of a portion of matter.

In Clausius' sense, the entropy of a system is the measure of the unavailability of its thermal energy for conversion into mechanical work. A portion of matter at uniform temperature retains its entropy unchanged so long as no heat passes to or from it, but if it receives a quantity of heat without change of temperature, the entropy is increased by an amount equal to the ratio of the mechanical equivalent of the quantity of heat to the absolute measure of the temperature on the thermodynamic scale. The entropy of a system = the sum of the entropies of its parts, and is always increased by any transport of heat within the system: hence 'the entropy of the universe tends to a maximum' (Clausius). The term was first used in Eng. by Prof Tait (see quot. 1868), who however proposed to use it in a sense exactly opposite to that of Clausius. In this he was followed (with an additional misunderstanding: see quot. 1875) by Maxwell and others; but subsequently Tait and Maxwell reverted to the original definition, which is now generally accepted.

1868 TAIT *Sketch Thermodynamics* 29 We shall..use the excellent term Entropy in the opposite sense to that in which Clausius has employed it—viz., so that the Entropy of the Universe tends to zero. 1875 MAXWELL *Th. Heat* (ed. 4) 189 *note*, In former editions of this book the meaning of the term Entropy as introduced by Clausius was erroneously stated to be that part of the energy which cannot be converted into work. The book then proceeded to use the term as equivalent to the available energy .. In this edition I have endeavoured to use Entropy according to its original definition by Clausius. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 245 As in the working of a heat engine, the entropy of the system must be diminished by the process, that is, there must be equalisation of temperature.

Entror (e·ntrɔɪ, -ŏɪ). *Law. rare.* [ad. AF. *entrour*, f. *entrer* to enter; see -OR.] One who makes legal entry.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 303 The voucher shall be from person to person .. of the persons named .. in order up to the first disseisor, or other entror.

† Entrou·ble, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **entrowble.** [a. OF. *entrouble-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *trouble* trouble.] *trans.* To render troubled.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 86 b, Medea entrowbled at that time her mayntene.

Entrusion, obs. form of INTRUSION.

Entrust, intrust (en-, intrʌ·st), *v.* [f. EN-^{1} + TRUST *sb.*

The form *intrust*, though preferred in many recent Dicts., is now rare in actual use.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a trust; to confide a task, an object of care to (a person, etc.); to commission or employ in a manner implying confidence.

a. Const. *to* with *inf.*, † *for* (a purpose), *in* (a business); also *simply. Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *Law.*

α. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 82 b, They..were wont to be entrusted, for the Subsidiary Cohort, or band of supply. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xi. 130 The Griffin .. doth .. well make out the properties of a Guardian, or any person entrusted. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 31 The last Advertisements .. argue that the King still entrusts him. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 108 The report we received from those entrusted in the fleete to inform us. 1691 in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. v.a. 4 The Archbishop of Canterbury .. was wholly entrusted by the King and Court for all Ecclesiastical affairs. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 112 The clergy were entrusted because they alone were properly qualified for the trust. 1836 J. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiii. 290 Earl Grey .. entrusted his son-in-law in the execution of so important a task. 1885 *Law Rep.* Q. Bench Div. XIV 202 The Attorney General only .. was entrusted by the constitution to sue for the King.

β. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 387 The Governor besought humbly to be excus'd, till he could send notice to the Parlament who had intrusted him. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XII. 254 Sr Benjamin Wright; who was intrusted by them to sollicite at Madrid for their Pass.

b. Const. *with* (the charge or duty confided).

α. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XX. 105 Monarchs, or Assemblies, entrusted with power. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* V. Wks. (1720) 103 Who are the ladies you have entrusted me with, Ned? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 26 A carpenter, whom he entrusted with a large sum of money. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 The other was entrusted with all the mysteries of Tory diplomacy. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Porro unum, &c.* in *Mixed Ess.* 160 New .. universities..ought not to be entrusted with power to confer degrees.

β. 1672 WILKINS *Nat Relig.* II. viii. (R.), They..are careful to improve the talents they are intrusted withall. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 541 He .. was so little disposed to intrust them with political power that he thought them unfit even to enjoy personal freedom.

2. To confide the care or disposal of (a thing or person), the execution of (a task) *to*, † *with* a person. Also, to trust, commit the safety of (oneself, one's property, etc.) *to* a thing.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 106 Entrusting a part of their Army to Appius Consull. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 75/2 His Father dying, left him .. fourscore Minæ, which being entrusted with a Friend for Improvement, they miscarried. 1715 *Addr.* in *Lond. Gaz* No. 5332/1 The Business of the Commission intrusted with us. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 31 An errand of too much consequence to be entrusted to a boy. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xvii 281 The Defence of the Island was entrusted to a constitutional and well-disciplined militia. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxx, How we did entrust Futurity to her! 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 72 The temporalities of the see were entrusted to the Dean and Chapter. *Mod.* I should not like to entrust my safety to such a boat as that.

Hence **Entru·sted** *ppl. a.* **Entru·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com., Ordinance Lond.* 13 Apr. 3 Such entrusted persons as they shall appoint. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 451 Having .. many Commonwealths under one united and entrusted Sov'ranty. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Good Parson* Wks. 1821 XI. 397 Intrusted riches to relieve the poor. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 758 Then wherefore sully the entrusted gem Of high and noble life with thoughts so sick? 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 309 The seat of the Fallen Hierarch's Entrusted Dominion. 1864 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/2 After twelve hundred years' entrusting of the Gospel to them [the clergy].

Entrustment (entrʌ'stmĕnt). [f. ENTRUST *v.* + -MENT.] The action of entrusting; the fact of being entrusted. Formerly also, a position of trust; a duty with which one is entrusted.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 29 'Tis but a power of ordinary entrustment. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 18 God hath called or advanced them to their respective entrustments. 1657 PETTUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A 3 b, I wish I had leisure to peruse the whole Packet..but..I cannot spare so much time from my Intrustment. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 39 § 2 Where any person has been entrusted with, etc.... any revocation of his entrustment..shall not affect the title, etc.

Entry (e'ntri). Forms: 4–7 **entre**, 4–6 **-ee**, 6–7 **entrey**, **-ie**, **-ye**, 6 **entery** (**-ie**), 5– **entry**. [ME. *entre(e*, a. Fr. *entrée*, corresp. to Pr. *intrada*, Sp., Pg. *entrada*, It. *intrata*:—late L. *intrāta*, f. *intrāre* (Fr. *entrer*) to ENTER.]

1. The action of coming or going in; the coming (of an actor) upon a stage; the entering into or invading (a country), etc. In phrases, *To make* (†*have*) *entry*. Also *fig.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 179 Now has R. entre, and Acres taken es. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2961 Als Sir Ywaine made entre. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 96 [He] thought ..of what purpoos he mighte make to her his entree. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 723 The king of Englandes entrie and invasions. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 507 Their opinion touching the birth of soules, their entrie into the bodie. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 No actor on a stage ..can make a more regular entry, or a more punctual exit! 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 258 The entry and egress of the planet's center [across the sun's disc] 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 99 Since our entry into the ice. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 226 The first entry of gold into the mint for coinage purposes.

fig. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1550/2 Then began such an entrie of acquaintance, knowledge, love..betwixt them. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 99 The first entry thereof [*i.e.* of Tobacco taking] among vs. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 167 Very soon after the Entry of Learning upon the Scene of Christendom. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 155 Finds entry into the mind.

b. The ceremonial entrance (of a king, etc.).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1540) O vj, Thus this emperour addressed his entrie with his capitaynes. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 27 His entry and coronation were managed with such magnificence that the country suffered much for it. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 261 Their solemn entry into the imperial city.

†**c.** The action of boarding (a ship). *Obs.*

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 21 To make any more assaults or entries.

†**d.** ? The paying of formal visits, 'making calls'. *Obs. rare.*

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 219 She can even pass the Sunday evenings away at cards and in visiting, and waste at play and entry the hours of the sacred day. *Ibid.* II. 81 They renounced custom and false notions, the propensities and entries, the noise and splendor of the world.

2. *Law.* **a.** The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same.

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 § 1 Thentre, season and possession of your seid Subgiet..into all the premisses. 1540 — 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 2 No..person..shall..maintein any..writ o[f] entry vpon disseason done to any of his auncestors. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 23 Where a man findeth a piece of land that no other possesseth..and he that so findeth it doth enter, this entry gaineth a property. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* I. xii, He'd warrant he soon suffered a recovery by writ of entry. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 271 Mr. Birkbeck informs me he has made entry of a large tract of land. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. xvi. 298, I advise you as a friend not to make entry on those lands.

b. One of the acts essential to complete the offence of burglary.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 227 As for the [burglarious] entry, any the least degree of it, with any part of the body, or with an instrument held in the hand, is sufficient; as, to step over the threshold.

†**3. a.** A dance introduced between the parts of an entertainment; an interlude. Cf. Fr. *entrée* or *entrée de ballet* (Littré). **b.** *Music.* = ENTRÉE 3.

1631 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 276 A masque at Court, where the French King in person danced five entries. 1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* I. Wks. 1720 II. 16 Then an Entry danc'd by four Sylvans. 1728 R. NORTH *Memoirs Musick* (1846) 102 The Entrys of Baptist ever were and will be valued as most stately and compleat harmony.

†**4.** *transf.* **a.** The entering upon an office; the accession of a sovereign. **b.** The becoming a member of an institution. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 310 For symonye don in here entre. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 107 To make ye paiement of his couenauns for his entre. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 45 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 94 Of so grete reverens werre the universities, That men toke entrie knelyng on their knees. 1576 *Thanksgiv.* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 548 The day of the Queens Majestys entry to her reign.

†**5.** The right or opportunity of entering; admission, ENTRANCE. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13079 Þe king þam lete haf fre entre. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1884 The galyes..had nigh won entrie. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Now has þe Baliol a stounde lorn issu & entre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 118 Panne may alle Cristene come..and cleyme þere entre. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 195 b/2, The entre of the cyte of Athenes forsayd was graunted unto hym. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 15 a, Yet shall hee have free entree, egresse, and regresse in the same house. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 103, In this discourse, he first saw Pallas standing, Unbidden entry.

†**6.** The coming in (of a period of time); the entrance upon (a journey, work, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13259 To nazareth he went again..Tua dais in aueril entre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2248 What proffet any prowes with a prowde entre, To begyn, any goode, on a ground febill. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 191 A-boute the entre of may. 1535 GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxx. 212, I required your advice in mine entry and beginning thereof. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 618 When the Duke of Yorke had thus framed the entry into hys long entended jorney. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 166 Some making their entrie [at supper] with egs. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 555/2 Not to stay longer in the entry.

†**b.** The preface or opening words (of a book, etc.). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 369 Alle þat byfor es wryten..Es bot als an entre of þis buk. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 The Poet..for hys entry, calleth the..Muses to inspire into him a good inuention. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 225 And thus even in the entry of the Article we meet with the incarnation.

7. *concr.* That by which any place open or closed is entered; a door; a gate; an approach or passage to a country, etc.; the mouth of a river. In a dwelling, an entrance-hall; lobby. Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 158 Bute entre on þer nys, And þat ys vp on harde roches. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 908 Enforced were þe entres with egre men fele. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1059 Her [the hive's] entre ture it faire upon the southe. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xii. 14 She opened not the entrye for gladnes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 669 It was a passage and entrey into the Countrey of Laconia. 1598–1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.*, At the entrie of which riuer he stayed his course. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 66, I heare a knocking at the South entry. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* II ii, Her's a letter thrown into the entry. 1727 SWIFT *Descr. Morning*, Prepar'd to scrub the entry and the stairs. 1826 T. J. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 156 He tells truly who signed that paper in the entry or porch.

fig. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1763 Þat es entre and way ..Til lyf or ded. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 73 Werre at his bygynnyng hath so greet an entre and so large, that every wight may entre. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 14 Humilite is the furst entre and wey of frenship. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Introd. 312 The first booke was a ground, and a necessarye entrye to all the rest following. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 191 Gone, like tenants that quit without warning, Down the back entry of time.

¶ A sense 'innermost part, sanctuary' has been erroneously inferred from the following passage, in which Chaucer confuses L. *adytum* with *aditus*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 30 Sentences..drawen oute of myne entre, þat is to seyne out of myn informacioun.

b. *transf.* A passage between houses, whether or not leading to an open space beyond; an alley. Now only *dial.* †Also, an avenue, approach to a house (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1600 All maister men þat on molde dwellis, Onestly enabit in entris aboute. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 391 Through many a corner and blind entries mouth. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xxi. (1640) 260 A dark entrie leading to the glorious palace of glory. 1694 PHILLIPS *Life Milton* XX, A pretty Garden House..at the end of an Entry. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Kien Long* Wks. 1812 III. 155 The souls of many Kings are vulgar Entries..A long, dark, dangerous, dreary Way, past finding. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 129 A chimney-sweep..has been established for years in one of the murky entries. *Mod.* The entrance to these houses [in Birmingham] is not in the front which faces the street, but in the 'entry' [*i. e.* passage common to two adjoining houses].

c. *Hunting.* (See quots.)

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93/1 For what Necromanticke spells are, Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entryes. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Let him draw into Covert as he passes observing the size of entries. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325 When a deer has passed into a thicket, leaving marks whereby his bulk may be guessed, it is called an entry.

d. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Entry*, an adit. Applied to the main gangway in some coal mines.

†**8.** A room or house into which one enters to lodge; a lodging, hostel. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1544 *Late Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 125 Upon the approachment of the men to their entries. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 412 All scholars should be members of some College, Hall or Entry. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 258 Officers of the collegiate institutions—colleges, halls, inns, and entries.

9. The action of entering or registering something in a list, record, account-book, etc. Also *concr.* a statement, etc. entered upon a record; an 'item' in a list or an account-book.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 163 The enteries and ponnishments of the censors declare as much. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 6 The said Clerk..shall register..a brief Declaration or Entry of the said Licence. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (J.), A notary made an entry of this act. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 15 Fees for..examinations, filings of writs, entries, etc. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 The sailor..appealed..to the entry in the books. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 22 The following entries, copied from the Lords' Journal..determine the date. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 259 Making an entry in my diary, of the daily occurrences.

b. *Double Entry*: the method of bookkeeping in which every item entered to the credit of one account in the ledger is entered to the debit of another, and *vice versa*. *Single Entry*: the method in which each transaction (as a general rule) is entered only in *one* account.

1741 MAIR *Book-keeping Methodiz'd* (ed. 2) 14 Italian Book-keeping is said to be a Method of Keeping Accompts by double Entry because, etc. 1883 CARISS *Book-keeping* 3 Book-keeping by Double Entry..was devised centuries ago, and has since become..generally adopted.

c. The list of names of the competitors (for a race, etc.).

1885 *Truth* 28 May 854/1 The entry for the Royal Hunt Cup is smaller than usual.

d. The entering at the custom-house of the nature and quantity of goods in a ship's cargo. *Bill of entry*: see quot. 1809. *Port of entry*: the port at which imported goods are entered.

1692 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 300 If ye entrey be right. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5311/3 Keeper of the Books of Entry of all Ships coming into the Port of London. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 385 The increase on the face of our entries is immense during the four years of war. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Bill of entry, a note specifying goods entered at the custom house.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *entry-book*, *-clerk*, *-door*, *-end*, *-mat*, *-money*, *-mouth*, *-pegs*, *-winning*.

1678 *Trial Ireland*, *etc.* 47 As appears by their *Entry-Books. 1880 *Quart. Rev.*, No. 297. 12 *Lord Bolingbroke*, There is no trace of his residence to be found in the entry-books of the Dean. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xliii. 280 An *entry-clerk in the court of Chancery. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xii. 13 Peter knocked at the *entry dore. *a* 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (Sheffield 1862) 88 Who tell their fond tales at an *entry end. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'The *entry mat', the street door mat. 1864 A. M^cKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 210 Each member to pay the usual *entry-money. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Entry mouth*, sb., the end of an entry or lane, where it opens upon a street. 1865 *Gayworthys* II. 169 The two women lifted thin gingham bonnets from the *entry-pegs. 1472 *Hist. Arriv. Edw. IV.* (Camd. Soc.) 6 At the first *Entrie-winning of his right to the Royme and Crowne of England.

Entuite, var. of ENTWIT(E.

†**Entu'ne**, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next verb.] Tune; song; melody, music.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 309 So mery a sowne, so swete entunes.

†**Entu'ne**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **en-**, **intewne**. [var. of ENTONE, INTONE, a. OF. *entone-r*, *-onne-r* = Pr. and Sp. *entonar*:—late L. *intonāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *ton-us* TONE: see TUNE.]

1. *trans.* To sing, chant, intone. Also *absol.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. Proem 4 And can to folis so her song entune. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 300 Cristen peple intewne praysynges to the vyrgyn marye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 253/2 Alle they that were comen with Jhesu Cryste entewned swetely. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. x. § 2 (1630) 429 Hymness and sonnets..entuned in a solemne and mournfull note.

2. To bring (a voice or instrument) into tune.

a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* xxvi, The company answered all, With voices sweet entuned, & so small. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 276 Whose hevenly armony was so passing sure, So duly entunyd with every measure. 1530 PALSGR. 538/2, I entune, I set an instrument in tune or a companye of syngars...Have you entuned these organes?

Enturf: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enturret (entvrĕt), *v. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + TURRET.] *trans.* To surround with towers.

1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* IV. 246 Did she [the goddess] enturret first a Phrygian town?

Entwine, intwine (en-, intwəi'n), *v.* [f. EN-[1], IN- + TWINE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To twine or twist together; to plait, interlace, interweave.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. Intwine..the flesh-like Columbine With Pinckes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 174 But further way found none, so thick entwin'd, As one continu'd brake. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 P 3 The Graces with their Arms intwined within one another. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Poems, Solima*, Where bloom intwin'd the lily, pink, and rose. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, Patiently the Old Man Entwines the strong palm-fibres. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 281 Entwine their withered arms 'gainst wind and weather.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xiii. (1668) 92 There they entwine in the dearest embraces. *a* 1772 *Stanzas* in *P. Fletcher's Misc. Eccl.* (1771) iii. st. 15 *note*, Fly and entwine amid those locks of gold. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. and Enquiries* I. 76 Two serpents, who rear up and entwine in the light of a candle stick.

c. To form by twining; to weave.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The vest and veil divine, Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs intwine. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Valentine's Day* Wks. 1777 II. 218 For him may Love the myrtle wreath entwine.

d. *fig.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i, This opinion, though false, yet entwined with a true. 1613 DONNE *Epith. Cf. Palatine & Lady Eliz.*, You two have one way left yourselves t'entwine Besides this bishop's knot. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 10 It [the belief of a God] is so entwined with reason. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. (1867) 287 The [Christian] doctrine is entwined with the [English] language. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* Pref. 11 The murder of Becket..was inseparably entwined with the whole structure of the building.

2. To wreathe or encircle (an object) *with* (another); to wreathe (the one) *about*, *round* (the other). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 625 They entwine their bodies with the entrails of cattle. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.*

(1861) 182 No more entwines with flowers his shining sword. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 137 Trees intwined with creepers. *Ibid.* xx. (1873) 454 The pepper-vine intwining round its trunk. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iv. 61 A vine-branch entwined about a rod or staff.

b. *fig.*

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 132 Tangle and entwine mankind with error. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 31 In earthly joys entwined, I had forgot The things above. 1848 tr. *Mariotti's Italy* II. iii. 75 Schiller entwined himself round the heart. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 317 Similarity of name or local celebrity may cause a myth to entwine itself about some personage or event of actual history.

3. To clasp as a twining plant; to enfold, embrace. Also *fig.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxv, Divided flames, the iron sides entwining. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* ii, Thy glorious houshold-stuffe did me entwine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 512 His Armes clung to his Ribs, his Leggs entwining Each other. *a* 1803 BEATTIE *Poems, Hares* 94 The flowering thorn..The hazle's stubborn stem entwin'd. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* xxix, True wife, Round my true heart thine arms entwine. 1878 *Masque Poets* 36 Let my arm your waist entwine.

Hence **Entwi·nement**, the action of entwining; the state of being entwined; also *concr.* **Entwi·ning** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb ENTWINE. **Entwi·ning** *ppl. a.*, that entwines.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 81 That it might be like a mixture of roses and wood-binds in a sweet entwinement. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 307 No foot tore asunder the entwinement. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 193 The unthinkable care and forecast in all its [the world's] evennesses and entwinings. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* III. 222 Among the intwining branches of the groves 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 148, I feel Faint like one mingled in entwining love.

Entwist, intwist (en-, in|twi·st), *v.* [f. EN-¹ + TWIST *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To clasp with a twist. **b.** To form into a twist. **c.** To twist in *with*.

α. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 48 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle, Gently entwist. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. x. (1686) 20 They [the guts] are gathered up and entwisted in the folds of the Mesentery 1705 PHILIPS *Blenheim* 249 (Jod.) Th' unweeting prey Entwisted roars. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 68 ℙ 5 Very few .. have their thread of life entwisted with the chain of causes on which armies or nations are suspended 1769 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. 114 Though the single thread will not bear handling, yet twisted, and entwisted .. it is hard to be broken. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 399 Some had a maze of horsehair..entwisted round their polls.

β. 1640 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* iii. 63 Intwisted or woven together like a curious silken web. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 282 When a twister a-twisting, will twist him a twist For the twisting of his twist, he three twines doth intwist. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xii, His untrimm'd hair, a long and loathsome mass, With cotton cords intwisted. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 111 The endless lines Intwisted, and enlinked.

Hence **Entwi·sted** *ppl. a.*

a 1800 COWPER & HAYLEY tr. *Andreini's Adam* IV. i. The fatal sound of these entwisted pipes. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Ep. C. Orr* Poet. Wks. (1846) 170 His noontide walks, his vine entwisted bowers. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 38 A pliant collar of entwisted gold.

†**Entwi·t(e**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **entwyte, (entuite, intwight)** 7 **enthwite.** [Altered form of ATWITE; cf. TWIT.] *trans.* **a.** To twit, rebuke, reproach (a person). Const. *of, with.* **b.** To make (a thing) a subject of reproach.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 146 Thou doest naught to entwite me thus. *a* 1553 — *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 36 No good turnes entwite, Nor olde sores recite. 1560 *School House for Women* 828 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 137 In case they doo you but one benefit They wil you ever with that one entwit. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxiii. 29 *note*, Christ..entwyteth them of their malice. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 8, I may bee perhaps entwighted of more haste then good speede. 1588 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* 10 April (1629) 8 By that word he meanes to enthwite them. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 68 He doth somewhat bitingly taxe and entuite the Corinthians. 1608 [HIERON] *Defence* II. 42 He entwitteth the suspended and deprived ministers with want of learninge.

Entyer, -e, obs. ff. of ENTIRE.

Entyr, obs. form of INTER *v.*

Entyr-: see INTER-.

Entyre, obs. form of ENTIRE.

Entyrement, obs. form of INTERMENT.

Entyrmes, obs. form of ENTREMESS.

†**Enu·bilate,** *v.* *Obs.*—^{0} [f. L. *ēnūbilāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnūbilāre*, f. *ē* out + *nūbil-us* cloudy, f. *nūbes* a cloud.] *trans.* To make clear.

1736 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Enu·bilous,** *a.* *Obs.*—^{0} [f. L. *ē* + *nūbil-us* + -OUS.] Fair, without clouds.

1736 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enucleate (ǐniū·kli|eit), *v.* Also 6 **enucleat.** [f. L. *ēnucleāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnucleāre* to remove the kernel of, f. *ē* out + *nucleus* kernel. The fig. sense, till modern times the exclusive one in Eng., was fully developed in Lat.]

1. *fig.* To extract the 'kernel' from; to bring out from disguise; to lay open, clear, explain.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 407 Thinkyng that he would enucleate and open to her all these thinges. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 896 All obscure probleme..ȝe can..Enucleat. 1622 AILESBURY *Serm.* (1623) 19 We sweat to enucleate the mystery. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 37 No inscription .. that can serve to enucleate its original name 1787 SCHWARTZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 359 To enucleate the family relation of this hitherto unknown vegetable. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 272 To enucleate and bring into light their abstruse wisdom. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 284/1 Enucleating the sense which underlies a difficult construction.

2. *Surg.* To extract (a tumour, etc.) from its shell or capsule. Also *absol.*

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 196 They are easily enucleated. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 115 To remove them it is only necessary to divide their capsule and the soft parts covering them in and to enucleate. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1359/1 Dr Keith's success in enucleating uterine tumours.

Hence **Enu·cleating** *ppl. a.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 92 Runick inscriptions .. offer peculiar temptations to enucleating sagacity.

Enucleation (ǐniūkli|ēi·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **ēnucleātiōn-em*, f. *ēnucleāre*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *énucléation*.]

1. The action of enucleating, or getting out the 'kernel' of a matter; unfolding, explanation.

1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 326 To which they added an enucleation of hard texts. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 27, I say therefore, toward the Enucleation of the Question, etc. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* VIII. lxxxiii. (1809) 382 Another enucleation of this difficult ecclesiastical term. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 274 The enucleation of separate parts of that which his ambitious intellect yearned towards the production of as a whole. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Canons of Dramaturgy* (1865) 9 Its writer rarely propounds for scholastic enucleation such an enigma as, etc.

2. *Surg.* 'The shelling out of a tumour, or a structure, or a part, from its capsule or enclosing substance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 107 Sebaceous tumours should be removed by enucleation. 1876 J. S. BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 53 They .. are .. capable of pretty easy enucleation from the tissues in which they are imbedded.

Enuff, enuȝhe, obs. ff. ENOUGH.

Enula campana: see ELECAMPANE.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xix. (1870) 278 The rootes of Enula-campana, soden tender. 1634 H. R. *Salerne's Regim.* 141 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 52.

†**Enu·mber,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **enoumbre.** [a. OF. *enombre-r, enumbrer* = Pr. *enombrar*, It. *inombrare*:—L. *inumbrāre*, f. *in* in + *umbra* shadow. Cf. INUMBRATE.] *trans.* To put in the shade; to overshadow, shroud. Also *refl.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol., He wolde of his blessednesse enoumbre him in the seyd blessed & gloriouse Virgin Marie. *Ibid.* xii. 136 God sente his Wysdom in to Erthe and enumbred him in the Virgyne Marie.

Enumerable, Enumerate, erroneous forms (freq. in 17th c.) of INNUMERABLE, INNUMERATE.

†**Enu·merate,** *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēnumerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēnumerāre*: see next.] Equivalent to the later ENUMERATED.

1646 G. GILLESPIE *Male Audis* 3 So many scandals as are enumerate in the Ordinance. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 226 All these vain Popish Inventions, and Superstitions, enumerate in this Covenant. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 35, I proceed now Particularly to consider our Reformers enumerate by your author.

Enumerate (ǐniū·mĕreit), *v.* [f. L. *ēnumerāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnumerāre*, f. *ē* out + *numerāre* to count, f. *numerus* NUMBER.]

1. *trans.* To count, ascertain the number of; more usually, to mention (a number of things or persons) separately, as if for the purpose of counting; to specify as in a list or catalogue.

For the primary sense 'ascertain the number of', see esp. ENUMERATED *ppl. a.*, and cf. ENUMERATION, ENUMERATOR.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. § 11 (R.) If the priest pardons no sins but those which are enumerated. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vii. 113 Again, he enumerateth eight sorts of Cachimies that were known unto him. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 244 There would be no end of enumerating the like cases. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 34 Atalanta is enumerated, by Apollodorus, among the Argonauts. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 561 The satellites of Jupiter .. are enumerated and distinguished in a regular manner. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xvii. 261 St. Paul .. enumerates many of the Ancient Saints. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. (1857) 469 Adolphe Brogniart had enumerated only seventy species of plants.

†**b.** with clause as obj. *Obs. rare.*

1653 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* 4 July, Enumerating how businesses have been transacted from that time.

2. *Gram.* To 'qualify' numerically. *rare.*

1876 A. DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* § 48 The other numerals are nouns and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate.

†**3.** [? Cf. L. *enumerare* to pay in full.] ? To bestow abundantly. *Obs. rare.*

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 76 Prayers that he would ennumerate his spiritual Gifts to this holy Society.

Hence **Enu·merated** *ppl. a.*, **Enu·merating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1721 *Roy. Proclam.* 5 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5928/4 Such enumerated Goods. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 4 Contraband and enumerated commodities. 1871 *Census Eng. & Wales, Prelim. Report* 6 The enumerated population of London..was 3,251,804. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 253 That enumerating function of the Roman officer.

Enumeration (ǐniūːmĕrēi·ʃən). [a. F. *énumération*, ad. L. *ēnumerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēnumerāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of ascertaining the number of something; *esp.* the taking a census of population; a census.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 629 That holy man did rightly know the enumeration of the sacred Trinitie. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 394 According to the enumeration in 1801, the population amounted to 1600 persons. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 He produced an enumeration of the inhabitants of the island. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 340 *note*, In 1740, the population of Nottingham was found, by enumeration, to be just 10,000.

2. The action of specifying seriatim, as in a list or catalogue.

1551 GARDINER *Of The Presence in Sacrament* 21 To multiply language by enumeracioun of partes. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 576, I shall not need to make long enumeration of the sortes of executions, which, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 279 The enumeration of Genealogies, and particular accounts of time 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 34 The definition of a complex term consists merely in the enumeration of the simple ideas, for which it stands. 1858 LD. ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* xviii. 136 The enumeration of these circumstances is not to restrict the generality of the enactment

b. *concr.* A catalogue, list.

1724 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 2 Though they are not all agreed in this enumeration of elements 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 351 The enumeration includes the several acts cited in this paper. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 135 We should possess an enumeration of her materials and combinations 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 184 In this enumeration the greatest good of all is omitted.

3. *Rhet.* transl. L. *enumeratio*: A recapitulation, in the peroration, of the heads of an argument.

1862 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Enumerative (ǐniū·mĕrĕtiv), *a.* [f. ENUMERATE *v.* + -IVE.] That has the function of enumerating; concerned with enumeration. Const. *of.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 3 Being particular and enumerative of the variety of evils which have disordered his life. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1857) 102 He [Thomson] rather enumerates than describes Now the prospect from the hill at Hagley furnished me with the true explanation of this enumerative style. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius Instit.* Comm. IV. § 47 *note*, Whether his *velut* is to be taken as enumerative or as merely indicative

Enumerator (ǐniū·mĕreitər). [as if a. L. **ēnumerātor*, agent-n. f. *ēnumerāre* to ENUMERATE.] One who enumerates; *spec.* one of the subordinate officers employed in taking a census.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 492 *note*, The enumerators take account of the slave women and children 1881 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 6/1 The enumerator has to leave from a hundred to two hundred schedules and after a few days to call for them again.

Enunciable (ǐnʊ·nʃiăb'l), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēnuntiābilis*, f. *ēnuntiāre*; see next.] That admits of being enunciated.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 198 All the words enunciable are in it contained. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 261 John enunciates the fact itself, to the full extent in which it is enunciable for the human mind

Enunciate (ǐnʊ·nʃi|eit), *v.* [f. L. *ēnuntiāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnuntiāre* (incorrectly *enunciare*), f. *ē* out + *nuntiāre* to announce, f. *nuntius* messenger.]

1. *trans.* To give definite expression to (a proposition, principle, theory, etc.); = ENOUNCE 1.

1623 COCKERAM, *Enunciate*, to declare. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 204 Which also may more briefly be enunciated thus, velocity is the quantity of motion determined by time and line. *a* 1691 T. BARLOW *Rem.* 553 The truths that may be enuntiated concerning him [Plato]. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 2 The theory consequent upon new facts..is generally enunciated by the discoverers themselves. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 220 The dogmas enunciated in the Lambeth articles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 95 The same principle may be enunciated in another form.

b. Of words: To form, or serve as a statement of.

1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 20/2 The words which enunciate a truth.

2. To state publicly; to proclaim.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* Pref. 24 Moses enunciated as simple, undemonstrated truth, 'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth'. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 3 It can therefore never err in enunciating or declaring the revealed knowledge which it possesses.

3. To utter, pronounce (articulate sounds). Also *absol.* = ENOUNCE 3.

1759 HART *Vision of Death* (R.), Each enunciates with a human tone. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1744 *note*, Not marked by any peculiar emphasis, but only . distinctly enunciated. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 223 How distinct enunciating, how Plain dealing!

Hence **Enu·nciated** *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 534 That Incongruity betwixt enunciated Falsity and the Minde and Things has no moral evil in it. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 266 Putting the enunciated divisor sixteen. 1835 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. of Whewell's Writings* (1876) II. 213 A distinction or resemblance in enunciated principle.

Enunciation (ǐnʊnʃiēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēnuntiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēnuntiāre*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *énonciation*.] The action of enuntiating.

1. The action of giving definite expression to (a law, principle, etc.).

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 482 Enunciation of the Principle, and Observations respecting it. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 95 The most extensive and general enunciation of the laws of nature. 1873 J. COOKE *New Chem.* 13 This word selected by Avogadro in the enunciation of his law.

†**b.** *concr.* A proposition, statement. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 222 A compound axiome, is but one proposition, or enuntiation, as Aristotle calls it. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. vii. 32 Christ .. used no prayer in the distribution, but that demonstrative enunciation, *This is my body.* 1717 S. CLARKE *Mr. Leibnitz's 5th Paper* (R.), Every intelligible enunciation must be either true or false. 1765 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (ed. 4) VI. § 4 V. 194 *note* And verifies the enunciation of the gospel.

c. *Math.* The form of words in which a proposition is stated.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 50 The enunciation of proposition the 29th. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 99 These are precisely the two directly equal pencils mentioned in the enunciation.

2. †**a.** ? Verbal expression (quot. 1551). **b.** The action of declaring or asserting (a fact, doctrine, etc.); formal declaration or assertion.

1551 GARDINER *Of The Presence in Sacrament* 41 a, The callyng of bread by enunciation, for a name is not material. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* (R.), By way of interpretation and enunciation, as an ambassador. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 81 The proposition in question .. is not, properly speaking, the enunciation of a matter of fact. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xviii, He never missed an opportunity for the enunciation of such doctrines.

3. The uttering or pronouncing of articulate sounds; manner of utterance.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 9 July (1870) 179 Remember of what importance Demosthenes and one of the Gracchi, thought Enunciation. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 716/1 His enunciation is perfectly articulate. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 129 He mocked at his bad enunciation and bad grammar.

Enunciative (ĭnʊ·nʃiˌĕtiv). [ad. L. *ēnuntiātīv-us*, f. *ēnuntiāre*: see ENUNCIATE.]

1. That serves to enunciate; predicative; declaratory. Const. *of*.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, Yet be their warkes compacte in fourme of narrations whiche by oratours be called enunciatiue. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 219 These enunciative words do not prove them man and wife. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 160 An enuntiatiue speech is either simple, or compounded of those that be simple. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 74 And if these words..be exegetical, and enunciative of the change that is made by prayers and other mystical words. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 306 In respect of the dispositive Words of an Instrument, and not in regard of the Enunciative Terms thereof. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 41 The simply enuntiative parts of the propositions will serve by themselves. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 284 The words are..more directly enunciative of the doctrine.

†**b.** *Gram.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 The conjunction enunciative coples the partes of a period..The ratiocinative couples the parts of a ratiocination.

†**c.** Of a command: Explicit, express. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 534 His absolute and enunciative command.

†**2.** Of the nature of outward expression. *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 480/1 As to Enunciative discourse..there are some Dogmatists who condemn it .. whence they kept silence. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 63 Here by the word is understood, not the word enunciative [L. *prolativum*], the word written or preach't, But the Word substantiall: And the word was God.

3. Pertaining to vocal utterance or elocution.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 485 Time had palsied your strength and weakened your enunciative powers. 1850 *Ibid.* XLI. 449 He gave scope to the extraordinary enunciative powers of Bannister.

Hence **Enu·nciatively** *adv.*, in an enunciative manner; declaratively.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. vii. 32 It is not a thing indifferent, to omit the repetition of those words, *This is my body*, enunciatively and demonstratively.

Enunciator (ĭnʊ·nʃiˌeˈtəɹ). [a. L. *ēnuntiātor*, f. *ēnuntiāre*: see ENUNCIATE.] One who or that which enunciates.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* xv, The news, of which she was the first, and not very intelligible enunciator. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 85 As for the second [proposition], one can only admire the surpassing courage of its enunciator. 1870 *Psalms Chronologically Arranged* 113 The Prophets .. were acknowledged as the enunciators of God's present purpose.

b. A self-acting telegraphic signal.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 6/3 An electric enunciator in the box-office which will register the numbers, etc.

†**Enu·nciatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēnuntiāt-* (see ENUNCIATE) + -ORY.] = ENUNCIATIVE.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 317 Predicable and enunciatory fool.

Enunction, var. of INUNCTION, *Obs.*

Enundation, obs. form of INUNDATION.

†**Enu·ny,** *v. Obs.* [ad. late L. *inūnī-re*, f. *in* in + *ūnī-re* to unite, f. *ūnus* one.] *trans.* To unite.

1542 BECON *Christmas Banquet* Works 1560 I. xxvii. b. Repentance without faith auaileth nothing, but enunied and ioined with faith is a singuler and high treasure. *Ibid.* Except by fayth they be enunied and joined together.

Enure (eniūə·ɹ), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + URE, a. OF. *oeuvre* operation; cf. *poure*, POOR, a. OF. *povre*.]

An earlier form of INURE, by which it is now superseded exc. in the legal sense 3 below.

†**1.** *trans.* To put into operation or exercise; to carry into act; to commit (a crime). *Obs.*

1580 SPENSER *Let. G. Harvey* Wks. (Globe) App. ii. 709/1 I also enure my penne sometime in that kinde. 1596 — *F.Q.* IV. ii. 29 Ne certes can that friendship long endure..That doth ill cause or evill end enure. *Ibid.* V. ix. 39 Many haynous crymes by her enured. a 1599 — *Epigr.* Wks. (Globe) 587/2 But he, soone after, fresh againe enured His former cruelty. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* II. (1633) 101 T' enure on vertuous wives such wrong suspitions.

2. Of persons: To bring by use, habit, or continual exercise to a certain condition or state of mind, to the endurance of a certain condition, to the following of a certain kind of life, etc. Const. *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*; in early use also *with*. Now only in form INURE, q.v.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 To enure hem self so to peyne and trauayll. 1509 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. 16 They shall be enured with contynuall hatred. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 31 That by litle and litle they may be enured with that profitable maner of speach. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 106 Wee must..enure our selues to chastise them [children], if they delight to lie. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 334 Yet, as a Master of defence, enureth us to the conflict, by contending with us. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 55 Henceforth his people let no king enure To gentle government. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i, Troops enured to toil. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. vi. 202 He .. enured these sentient creatures to pleasure and pain, cold and heat. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 350 To enure youths to habits of industry.

3. *intr.* Chiefly *Law.* To come into operation; to take place, have effect; to be available; to be applied (to the use or benefit of a person). Const. *to* or *simply*.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Enure* signifieth to take place or effect, to be avaylable. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 69. 32 This grant shall not enure to such intent to determine the seignorie but shall enure by way of covenant. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 183 That all the Benefit of the said River Sharwell..shall be and enure to the several Companies named in this Act. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I 401 Else the dignity enures only to the grantee for life. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. § 88 It enures exclusively to the bonitary proprietor. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 84 The suspension enures to the benefit of the President, who becomes a sort of dictator.

b. *trans.* To make available; to hand over.

1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 205 To enure to any person or persons..any estate sold or disposed of.

Hence †**Enu·rement,** *Obs.*, use; practice. †**Enu·rer,** *Obs.*, one who practises or puts into operation. **Enu·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Exercice*, exercise; enurement, use, practise; action, execution. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* xxvii. 243 As lawles enurers, Of verdites false or foolish. 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Justine* 55 a, So..did..the customary envring to the discipline of warre giue him bouldnes to put them to death.

Enurn, obs. variant of INURN.

Enurny (enǝ·ɹni), *a. Her.* Also **enurney.** [a. AF. *enorné*, *enourné*, altered form of OF. *aourné* adorned: see ANORN, ENORN.] Of a bordure: Charged with beasts. By some writers improperly used as sb. for a charge of this kind upon a bordure.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 111 The fourth [bordure] is called Enurney, that is, when it is occupied with any beast. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1660) 29 This term Enurny is proper to all bordures charged with any beasts. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Enurny*, the Heralds Term for a Bordure of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beasts. 1847 *Gloss. Brit. Her.* s. v. *Bordure of England* 63 Some would say enurney of lions, or charged with an enurney of lions.

Enus, -ys, var. forms of ENES *adv. Obs.* once.

Envade: see INVADE.

†**Enva·hisshe,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **envaysshe, envahysshe.** [ad. Fr. *envahiss-* lengthened stem of *envahir*: see ENVAYE *v.*] *trans.* To attack. Also *absol.* Hence **Enva·hisshing** *ppl. a.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ii. 30 To enuahisshe leping vpon his enemyes. *Ibid.* II. xxxv. 148 Thus is the fortresse enuaysshed. c 1500 *Melusine* 147 We dide yssue yesterday, and enuahysshed our enmyes.

Envapour: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

†**Enva·ssal,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **envassaile, -all, invassal, -el.** [f. EN-[1] + VASSAL.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a vassal; to reduce to servitude or subjection; to make subservient *to*. Also *fig.*

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 165 That intolerable Misery, Whereto Affection now invassels me. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 60 Awing our Princes, enuassaling our Prelates. 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 *John* ii. 3-4 (1676) 57 Many of us..have our minds..envassalled to Riches, Gain, Profit. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 194 They would have seized on our persons too, and have envassalled us for ever unto them.

Hence **Enva·ssalled** *ppl. a.*, **Enva·ssaling** *vbl. sb.*

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 25 Yeelded vnto by timorous Princes, ambitious and tumultuous Prelates, enuassalled Parasites. 1642 *Vind. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 275 For the strength and safety, and not inflaming or invassaling of his subjects and people.

†**Enva·ssalage.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **in-.** [f. prec. + -AGE.] **a.** The state of being reduced to vassalage. **b.** The action of reducing to vassalage.

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* Pref. 6 They speak as if their oppressions might be paralelled with the Israelitish envassalage in the Land of Egypt. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* 90 By that derivation they .. augmented the power of invassalage.

†**Enva·ult,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **envawte.** [f. EN-[1] + VAULT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To arch over, cover the arched roof of.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 477 Enuawtyd with rubies the vawte was of this place.

2. To entomb.

a 1745 SWIFT *A Conclusion*, I wonder, good man, that you are not envaulted; Prithee, go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.

†**Enva·y(e,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **envahye.** [a. OF. *envahie*, *envaye*, f. *envahir*: see next.] An attack.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 318 We shull..chastice hem at this enuay. c 1500 *Melusine* 201 His peuple.. made a fyers enuahye vpon the poyteuyns.

†**Enva·ye,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **envahye, envayhe.** [ad. Fr. *envahi-r* = Pr. *envair*, Sp. *envadir*:—late L. **invadīre*, L. *invādĕre*: see INVADE, ENVAHISSHE.] *trans.* To attack.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 28 For to go with him for to enuahye and fighte with their enemyes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 74/4 The chaldeys..haue enuayhed thy camels and taken them.

Envaysshe: see ENVAHISSHE.

Envecked, -ee, obs. ff. INVECKED, -EE. *Her.*

Enveigh, etc., **Enveigle:** see IN-.

Enveil (envēˈl), *v.* Also 6 **enveile, envele.** [f. EN-[1] + VEIL *sb.* Cf. OF. *envoiler.*] *trans.* To cover with a veil, place a veil upon (*e.g.* a woman when received into a religious order). Also *transf.* and *fig.* to shroud as with a veil.

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 16 Hauyng thus with his subtilties enueiled our mindes. *Ibid.* II. xii. 268 The Bisshoppe was giuen authoritie to enueile virgines, and to hallow them. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 305 Kerner again has taken up the whole black mantle of Novalis, and enveiled himself with it. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 170 When dark night enveils the welkin.

†**Enve·leny,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *invelenire*, f. *in* in + *veleno*:—L. *venēnum* poison.] *trans.* To envenom, to poison.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1844) I. 249 A man..enveleyed [? envelenyed] with the delicius poyson of ease.

Envelop (enve·ləp), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4-5 **envolupe(n, -ipe(n,** 7-8 **envellop,** 6- **envelop(e.** *β.* 6 **involup,** 7-8 **invellop(e,** 6-8 **invelop(e.** [a. OF. *envolupe-r*, *enveloper* (mod. *envelopper*) = Pr. *envolupar*, *envelopar*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + **volup-*, **velop-*, cogn. with It. *viluppo* bundle, whence *inviluppare* to envelope. Cf. DEVELOP, VOLUPERE.

The Romanic base *volup-*, *vilup-* is of obscure origin; some regard it as Teut., comparing ME. *wlappen* to LAP, wrap, which, however, is not known outside Eng., and is by Prof. Skeat regarded as an altered form of *wrap*. Diez suggested that a late L. **volutuāre* (f. *volvĕre* to roll) became **voluppāre*, but the analogies offered for this phonetic process are unsatisfactory.]

1. *trans.* To wrap up in, or as in, a garment or outer covering. Also *fig.*

1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 614 For he is most envoliped in synne. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 245 If that yee been envolupid in cryme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iii. 67 With ane grene branche of tre He did involup and aray his heid. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 93 Eares so large, that they invelope their whole bodies with them. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 216 In digging a vault a body was discovered enveloped in a long robe. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. III. xl. 377 They had been packed up in a box, and enveloped in cotton.

b. To serve as a wrapping or case for. Also *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 31 Leauing his body as a Paradise T'inuelop and containe Celestiall Spirits. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* x. (R.), The silken plumes Of sleep envelop his extended limbs. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 357 The cellular membrane, which envelopes the vessels of the spermatic chord. 1830 R. KNOX tr. *Béclard's Anat.* 116 These membranes..were long confounded..with the organs which they envelope. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 235 Their mantle unites under the body, forming a muscular sac which envelopes all the viscera. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 152 His body must be enveloped by the earth, as his soul is enveloped by the body.

2. To wrap, cover closely on all sides with a surrounding medium (*e.g.* clouds, darkness, flames, an atmosphere, etc.). Const. *in*, *with*. Also with the surrounding medium as subject.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 34 Suddenly a grosse fog overspred..And heavens chearefull face enveloped. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 77 The best, and wholsomst spirits of the night, Inuellop you, good Prouost. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 503 Raies of light and glory envelop His Body. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 41 Our chearin Sun, our Glory and Delight, Are soon inveloped in shades of Night. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 1863 A cloud of smoke envellops either host. 1762 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 471 They are so invelloped in vapours, as to be undiscernible. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 716 Jove with storms Enveloped Ida. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 58 The azote which is disengaged, envelops the carbon. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 10 July 19/3 Mr. Huntley's property was enveloped in one broad sheet of flame. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ii. (1848) 15 One of these cliffs towers to such a height, that its summit is for ever enveloped in clouds.

fig. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 109 The thought is enuoluped in obscurete. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 64 The extreme danger they saw themselves envellop'd in. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 137 When we cloud our Reason, and envelope it in mists. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i. (1871) 105 What mystery was this that enveloped that great tie? 1846 SIR W.

HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 752 The peasant employs all the principles of abstract philosophy, only inveloped, latent, engaged.

†**3.** *catachr.* **a.** 'To line; to cover on the inside' (J.). **b.** Of a body of men: To surround.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 4 His yron cote, all overgrowne with rust, Was underneath enveloped with gold. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 388 The Prince of Orange.. was at first envelop'd by his own flying Men.

Hence **Enve·loped** *ppl. a.* (in senses of the vb.; in quot. *fig.*), enshrouded, darkened. **Enve·loper,** one who envelops or wraps up. **Enve·loping** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ENVELOP; also *concr.* a wrapping; an enclosing membrane.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 11 The inveloped and deformed night of ignorance. 1883 CLODD in *Knowl.* 15 June 353/1 The rain-clouds are imprisoned in dungeons or caverns by Vritra the 'Enveloper'. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *on Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 52 The envelopings also with which the Infant is encompast, being very thin. 1831 R. KNOX tr. *Cloquet's Anat.* 239 The Enveloping Aponeuroses vary much in their thickness. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 133 Magnetization .. impressed upon a soft iron rod by the action of an enveloping helix. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 702 Salts.. present in solution in the enveloping strata of water.

Envelope (e·nvĕlo͞up, ãnv'lop), *sb.* Also 8–9 envelop. [ad. Fr. *enveloppe*, f. *envelopper*: see ENVELOP *v.*

Walker 1791 records the custom then prevailing of pronouncing this word like the Fr. *enveloppe* (ãnv'lop). In sense 2 this pronunciation, or rather some awkward attempt at it (ǫn·vĕlo͞up, ǫ·nvĕlo͞up) is still very frequently heard, though there is no good reason for giving a foreign sound to a word which no one regards as alien, and which has been anglicized in spelling for nearly 200 years.]

1. That in which anything is enveloped; 'a wrapper, integument, covering' (J.).

1715 KERSEY, *Envelope*, a cover for anything. 1796 C. BURNEY *Mem. of Metastasio* III. 142 He has consigned to my messenger .. six volumes .. not only without a box, but without any kind of envelope, or direction. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 226 The earth which serves as the envelope of the bones [in certain caverns]. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 The statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 346 The better class of females .. are covered with an immense piece of cloth.. these envelopes are of white cloth. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ii. 21 The Earth is surrounded with an aerial envelope or atmosphere. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Oct. 555 The spirits leave behind them the crass and heavy envelope of their earthly tenement. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (ed. 3) 90 The envelope which protects the chrysalis.

b. *fig.*

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 629 Their obvious sense that serves only for the envelope. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 370 Style should be the transparent envelop of our thoughts. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 78 The leading intention of both [Antinomianism and Stoicism] is to enclose the human mind in a perfect envelop of abstractions. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 300 Every dogmatic system.. should be regarded as the vehicle or envelope of pure religion.

2. *spec.* The cover of a letter; now a small sheet of paper folded and gummed to serve as a cover for a letter.

a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) 302 A letter from the King of Spain was given to his daughter by the Spanish Ambassador, and she tore the envelope, and let it fall. 1726 SWIFT *To Grub St. Poets*, Wks. 1735 II. 368 Lend these to Paper-sparing Pope.. No letter with an Envelope Could give him more Delight. 1826 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 351 Our hero was tearing off the envelope. 1839 SIR R. HILL in G. B. Hill *Life* (1880) I. 346 The little bags called envelopes. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxvii. 250 He quickly opened the envelope to see if the enclosed fee was in notes or a cheque.

3. In physical science often used in general sense; also *spec.* in *Bot.* the calyx or the corolla, or both taken together; in *Astron.* the nebulous covering of the head of a comet, the coma.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 234 The envelopes of the muscles, or the enveloping aponeuroses .furnish insertions to muscular fibres. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 99 Stamens single, without any floral envelope. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvi. (1849) 404 The luminous envelope was of a decided yellow. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 519 A general contraction of the mantle or muscular envelope. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 14 Papaveraceæ .. envelopes and stamens very caducous.

4. *Fortification.* (See quot.)

1707 in *Glossogr. Angl. Nova.* 1715 KERSEY, *Envelope*, In Fortification, a Work of Earth rais'd either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Envelope*, in fortification, a work of earth, sometimes in form of a single parapet, and at others like a small rampart.

5. *Math.* The locus of the ultimate intersections of consecutive curves (or surfaces) in a 'family' or system of curves (or surfaces).

1871 TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* xxv. (1875) 359 The locus of the ultimate intersections of a series of curves is called the envelop of the series of curves. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* xv. 250 The envelope of the system .. is touched by every curve of the system.

Hence **E·nvelope,** *v. colloq.* to put (a letter) in an envelope.

1857 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 519 You write letters.. Lady Hamilton finds them, envelopes them, puts them before you, etc.

Envelopment (enve·ləpmĕnt). [f. ENVELOP *v.* + -MENT; cf. Fr. *enveloppement.*] The action of enveloping; the state of being enveloped. *concr.* That which envelops; a wrapping, covering. Also *fig.*

1763 TUCKER *Free Will* Pref. (R.), It is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their envelopements. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, Reverence .. springs forth undying from its mean envelopment of Fear. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 34 Various diseases were cured.. by the touch of the holy bodies or their envelopments. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 160 Microscopic envelopments of quartz have been met with in chabasite.

†**Enve·nom,** *sb. Obs.* In 4 envenyme. [f. next vb.] That which envenoms; a poison.

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. II. 14 Orientales and ewages enuenymes to destroye.

Envenom (enve·nəm), *v.* Forms: α. 4–6 envenim, -ym(e, 4–5 envenem(e, -om, 4 envinim, 5 envemyn, (envemon), 7 envenome, 6– envenom. β. 6 inveneme, (invennom), 7 invenim, -ome, 7–8 invenom. See also ANVENOM. [ME. *envenime-n*, ad. OFr. *envenimer*, f. *en* (see EN-[1]) + OFr. *venim* (mod. *venin*) VENOM:—L. *venēn-um* poison.]

†**1.** *trans.* To venom (a person, an animal); to poison by contact, bite, inoculation, etc. Also *absol.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5611 Addres, guiures [*printed* quinres], and dragouns Wolden this folk mychel and lyte, Envenymen and abite. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þe eddre þet al enuenymeþ. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 54 The serpentes byten hem & envenyme hem. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 240 Thanne sawh he wel that envemyned he was. 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1274/1 Being .. so sore envenomed with so mani poison spottes. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 391 A Toad may envenome outwardly. 1665 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) Pref., That poyson of Asps under his lips which .. will envenome even those of the Species that come near it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vives*, Do not touch them with your Fingers, for it will invenom them.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 272 Weiward disciplis, þat envenymyn and distroien holy Chirche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 474 But age, allas! that al wol envenyme. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 6 He in-venomes all the eares that heare him.

2. To put venom or poison on (a weapon, etc.); to taint (the air, ground, etc.) with poison; to render noxious or poisonous. Cf. ENVENOMED *ppl. a.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4349 Envenymyd ther takyl was. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 234 An arwe .. Whiche he to-fore had envenimed. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 603 A knyf.. the wheche envemyned was. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 161 The king was wounded with a dart enuenymed by the sawdans hand. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. IX. (Arb.) 177 The women .. vse to inueneme their arrowes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 332 The point envenom'd too, Then venome to thy worke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 291 The Caper-tree inueniming the whole ground, and making of it barren. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxvi. 405 Because the colours are envenomed wherewith he painteth his face. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 73 Plants which thus envenom the sweet.

b. To infuse venom or bitterness into (actions, relations, etc.); to impart bitterness to (the feelings or words of a person); to embitter, make virulent.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 395 Knaw ye nocht how thir wageis war invennomit be poisoun of inemyis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 634 Their wordes were swete as sugar, and their thoughtes were all envenomed. 1658 *Lady's Call.* II. § 3. 87 It rather envenoms the crime and adds unnaturalness to deceit. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iv. 152 Nothing in the ..practice of Christians does more to envenom the hatred of Mahommedans. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 424 The complicated passions that envenomed the strife.

3. *fig.* To impregnate with moral 'venom'; to corrupt, vitiate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 120 Þe vtteriste wikkednesse ..infectiþ and enuenemyþ hem gretely. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7474 For men may finde alway sopheme The consequence to enveneme. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 7 Þe devill had envenemyd all mankynd. 1641 MILTON *Church Discip.* I. (1851) 19 A universall tetter of impurity had invenom'd every part. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 433 We will hope .. that no Minds so invenom'd can be found. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iv. 71 The imagination.. envenomed by hatred.

Enve·nomed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. †**a.** Of a reptile, insect, etc.: Charged with venom (*obs.*). **b.** Of a weapon, etc.: Smeared with venom. Of air, food, etc.: Poisoned, tainted. **c.** Of a wound: Infected with venom, poisoned.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5436 Her bytt envenymed was. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 228 Envenomed knyfe he bare also priuely. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 281 As a morcel envenimed. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 48 The enuenomed bytinges of the Serpents. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 22 Halters and envenom'd steel Are laid before me. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. 47 Th' inuenom'd gore, which from his palate bled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 543 As when Alcides.. felt th'envenom'd robe. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VI. 832 Some only breath th' envenom'd Air, and die. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 63 Happy Iërne, whose most wholsome Air Poisons envenom'd spiders. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiii, Thy dart Plunged deepest its envenomed smart.

2. *fig.* Chiefly of temper, feelings, etc.: Virulent, malignant, embittered.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat.* (1851) 141 Takyng of temporaltees envenymed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 425 The reiterated complaints, and invenom'd repetitions. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 180 The invenomed spirits of the Judges of those days. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 159 Of temper as envenomed as an asp. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 289 Till thine Infinity shall be A robe of envenomed agony. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 331 They at least had no sympathy with such envenomed animosities.

†**Enve·nomer.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 invenomer. One who envenoms.

1598 FLORIO, *Intossicatore*, a poisoner, an inuenomer.

Enve·noming, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENVENOM *v.*] The action of the verb ENVENOM. Also *concr.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 816 Thy tayl is deth, thurgh thin envenymynge. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 607 The ton was for the envemynenge, þe toþer for scharpnesse. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxi. 38 The ways he strews with serpents and invenomings.

†**Enve·nomize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + VENOM *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To infect with poison. In quot. *absol.*

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 85 Fierce Serpents (not milde Doues) enuenomise.

†**Enve·nomous,** *a. Obs.* In 5 envenymous, 7 invenomous. [ad. OF. *envenimeus*, f. *envenimer* to ENVENOM.] Full of venom; poisonous. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (1860) 4018 Her rede and conceile is envenymous. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 137 Alway machining a right envenymous will. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* II. (N.), [The dragon] stroake with her invenomous wings. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 41 She cast an in venomous confection into the fountaine.

Enverdure: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

†**Enve·rmeil,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 envermail. [ad. OF. *envermeiller*, f. *en* (see EN-[1]) + *vermeil*, *vermeille* vermilion-coloured: see VERMEIL.] *trans.* To tinge as with vermilion; to give a ruddy colour to. Hence **Envermeiled** *ppl. a.*, roseate, ruddy.

14.. [? LYDG.] *Ball. our Ladie* in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) cccxxix b, Umarie enuermailed, refresher of our blood. 1625–6 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 1 That lovely dye That did thy cheek envermeil. 1822 BEDDOES *Bride's Tragedy* IV. iii, How blushes open their envermeiled leaves On her fair features.

Enveron, enverroun, obs. ff. ENVIRON.

†**Enve·rsed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *enversé*, pa. pple. of *enverser* to overturn.] Inverted.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Poems* (1881) 5 Her Waist's an envers'd Pyramis.

†**E·nvesure.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *enveisure*, f. *enveisier* to divert. Cf. ENVOISIES.] Game, play.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5543 Hy lowghen and maden enuesure [*printed* ennesure].

Envest, obs. form of INVEST.

Envey, obs. form of INVEIGH.

Enviable (e·nviăb'l), *a.* [f. ENVY *v.* + -ABLE.] That is to be envied.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), An enviable mediocrity of fortune. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 278 My situation is anything rather than enviable. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 293 The foe never sets his foot on this enviable island. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 3 William was, at this time one of the most enviable of human beings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 196 Unlike the enviable ostrich, I cannot shut my eyes to danger when it is near.

Hence **E·nviableness,** *rare*, the quality or condition of being enviable. **E·nviably** *adv.*, in an enviable manner or degree.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iii. 36 The enviableness of her calm state of feeling. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 140 That enviably brilliant covering. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 380 There was scarcely in all Europe a residence more enviably situated.

Envidious, obs. form of INVIDIOUS.

Envied (e·nvid), *ppl. a.* [f. ENVY *v.* + -ED[1].] That is the object of envy.

1631 T. MAY tr. Barclay *Mirrour of Mindes* I. 187 Hee himselfe was glad to haue himselfe saluted.. by noe high or envied names, but sometimes plaine William. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 244 Our envied Sovran. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 24 No children.. climb his knees the envied kiss to share. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 59 The envied honours of Parnassus. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 199 Grandees who had the envied privilege of going in coaches and four through the streets.

absol. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 151 Enviers die as often as they hear the praises of the Envied revive. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 263 Yet it often happens that the condition of the envier is happier than that of the envied. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 107 It would besit thee to pardon me even as the Envied pardoned the Envier.

Envier (e·nviəɹ). Also 6 enviour, 6–7 envyer. [f. ENVY *v.* + -ER[1] (earlier -OUR.).] One who envies.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 8 Gluttons, wasters, enuiours, enchantours. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. IX. (Arb.) 175 These malycious enuyers of other mens trauayles. 1606 BACON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 40 You are great, and therefore have the more enviers. 1630–88 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. 603 He was presently censured as an envier of the Earl's honour. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. Mrs. Hewet* xcii. 152 Never bride had fewer enviers, the man is so detestable. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 316 Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its enviers. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xv. 180 The enviers of our peace and tranquillity.

Envigor, var. INVIGOUR *v. Obs.* to invigorate.

†**Envi·ned,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 envyned. [ad. Fr. *enviné*, f. *en* (see EN-[1]) + *vin* wine.] Stored with wine.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 342 A bettre envyned man was nowher noon.

Envineyard: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Enviour, obs. form of ENVIER.

Envious (e'nviəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **envyous(e,** 5 **-ose,** (4 **enviose, -vios, -vius, -vyus, -wius,** 5 **enviyus, -vyows,** *pl.* **envyeusis**), 4– **envious.** Also 5 **invyowse.** [a. AF. *envious*, OF. *envieus, -vius* (mod.F. *envieux*) = Pr. *envejos, envios*, Cat. *envejos*, Pg. *invejoso*, Sp. *envidioso*, It. *invidioso* :— L. *invidiōsus*, f. *invidia* ENVY.]

1. Full of envy, affected or actuated by envy; vexed or discontented at the good fortune or qualities of another. Const. † *against*, † *at, of*, † *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27658 (Cott.) Þe enuius man ai lufes he leste Þam Þat he wate er moste honeste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 267 O Sathan envyous. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 There be other that be envious to see other in gretter degre thanne they. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 And .. the enuyous man, for to do a displeasure to his ennemy, wyll suffre rebuke and blame. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiv. 19 Neither be thou enuious at the wicked. 1636 *Arnina* 328 They thought it envious against their repose, to have shed so much as a teare for them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 37 If he blast my Muse with envious Praise. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 Our good Loredano is envious of my diamond. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 108 Envious scribes in his life-time taunted him with avarice.

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27706 (Cott) ForÞi sais Senec on Þe envius, Quine, etc. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Vor Þe more Þet Þe guodes byeÞ greate, Þe more zorȝeÞ Þe enuious. 1816 BYRON *Monody Death Sheridan*, The envious who but breathe in others' pain. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref (ed. 2) 14 The envious, because they like not the sound of a living man's praise.

† **2.** Full of ill-will; malicious, spiteful. *Obs.*

'Still current *dial.* in Suffolk' (F. Hall).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE (1810) 180 Grete scathe..Com tille Kyng R. for Þat envios sawe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 12 Hit maketh accorde betwene folk envyous. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 40 Who more envious than Tymon denouncing all humaine societie. 1673 PENN *Ch. Quaker* iv. 531 Envious Displeasure against an Harmless Suffering People. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 384 Printed by one of his Party with very envious Reflections upon it.

† **3.** Full of emulation; emulous. Const. *of.*

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 356 For he is sube couetus And at Þescheker enuius. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Thei be envyeusis whiche shalle goo furst up on the offerande. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 318 Be enuious of the best gifts. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 217 Lycius Charioting foremost in the envious race.

† **4.** Grudging, parsimonious, sparing, excessively careful. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 368 Beautie was no niggard of hir slippes in this gardein, and very enuious to other grounds. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W.), No men are so envious of their health.

† **5.** Calculated to excite ill-will; invidious; odious. *Obs.*

1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (ed. 3) I. 90 Which sect began presently to be knowne by the envious name of Puritans. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* Ep. Ded. 5 Hath put my pen upon this envious, but necessarie taske.

† **6.** That is or may be an object of envy; enviable.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 39 He to him lept, and that same envious gage Of victors glory from him snatcht away. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 69 A glorious harvest..which could not but have made an envious addition. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Dec. (ed. Bright) III. 327 So envious a place.

7. *Comb.*, as *envious-hearted.*

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* II. vii. 128 Time was when no envious-hearted knave could have made him believe, etc.

Enviously (e'nviəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an envious manner.

† **a.** In a spirit of emulation or rivalry. *Obs.*

b. Maliciously, spitefully, grudgingly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1129 Burnes he sent Enuiously to Þemperour & egged him swiÞe Bi a certayne day bataile to a-bide. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Story Thebes* in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) cccLxxv b, They on Greekes enuiously gan to shout. 1509 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. 11. Wks. 86 All they..enuyously haue conspyred the deth of a symple persone. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 6 She..beats her heart, Spurnes enuiously at Strawes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 130 The cross enviously concealed by the Turks. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iii. 7 Those Doctrines of Devils, which they enviously and insultingly entangled poor mankind withall.

Enviousness (e'nviəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being envious.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 227 Nor will with enuiousnesse against god complayne of his Fortune. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 b, For enuiusnes [the Physicians] wold not send the sik folk .. unto these bathes. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 941 A spightfull enviousnesse. 1652 SIR A. COCKAYNE tr. *Cassandra* I. 62 Courtiers, who, forcing the enviousnesse of their nature, lookt upon his fortune with joy and applause.

† **Enviousty.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -TY.] = ENVIOUSNESS.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxvi. 6 The dyuyseoun [*v. r.* envyouste] of the cite, and the gederyng togidere of the puple.

† **Envi're,** *v. Obs.* Also ? 4 **envere,** 6 **envoyre.** [a. OF. *envire-r* (occuring in sense 'to turn round') f. *en* (see EN-1) + *virer* to VEER.] = ENVIRON *v.* (It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here.)

[? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1694 Myne armes are of ancestrye enueryde with lordez]. 14.. LYDG. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 (Halliw.) Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute envirid. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 137 The sayd abbay Enuired with walles myghty to assay. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 252 Enuoyred with greate and depe dyches ful of water.

Environ, *sb. Obs.* in *sing.* In 4 **envyroun, -own.** [a. OF. sing. *environ* (subsequently a mod.F. pl. *environs*), f. the adv.: see ENVIRON *adv.*]

† **1.** In ME. *sing.* Compass, circuit. Only in phrases *By, in environ, by environ of*; = F. *à l'environ* (*de*).

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiii. 17 The feeld .. as wel it as the spelunk and alle the trees of it, in alle the termes of it bi enuyroun. — *Ex.* vii. 24 Alle the Egipciens deluyden bi enuyroun of the floode. — *Mark* vi. 6 And he wente aboute castelis in enuyrown, techinge.

2. In mod. Eng. *pl.* **Environs** (envəi'rənz, e'nvirənz). The outskirts, surrounding districts, of a town.

1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 419 The pestilence still increasing in London and its Environs. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxxix. 43 When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the *environs* of it. 1772 84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1808 The environs of Hudson's Bay. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 184 The neighbourhood of Brock is quite enchanting .. with its painted houses .. and delightful environs. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 331 Without having once seen the sun shine on the city or its environs.

b. *transf.* in *sing. rare*−1. Surrounding.

1823 BYRON *Let. Ld. Blessington* 14 Apr., The peccant part and its immediate environ are .. black.

Environ (envəi'rən), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **enviroun, -vyroun,** (4–5 **enverom, -on**), 4–7 **envyron,** (4 **envyrown, -weron,** 5 **enverroun, -wyroun,** 5–6 **environne**), 4– **environ.** *β.* 6 **invyroun, -veron,** (6–7 **invi(e)orn**), 6–8 **environ.** [a. F. *environ-ner* (in AF. *c* 1300), f. *environ* round about: see ENVIRON *adv.*]

1. *trans.* Of things: To form a ring round, surround, encircle. Also *fig.* of circumstances or conditions, *esp.* (with notion of 2 b) of dangers, troubles, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 45 This Ryvere..envyronnethe all Ethiop. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xii, The bankys rounde, the welle environyng. 15.. in *Athenæum* (1870) 6 Aug. 181 All invieorned on the South parte with a freshe water ryver. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xii. 208 Ilands environed by the sea, with good shippings. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 21 The circle of white marble pavement which environeth the altar of St. Peter. 1682 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 24 A cowl lin'd with iron, Which did his temples so inviron. 1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I. vi. 117 Quickening Flames..Environ and surround me. 1816 W. HOLLAR *Holbein's Dance of Death* 69 A great cloister, environning a plot of ground. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 24 A quiet and fertile spot, environed by green meadows.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* li. 5 Manye tribulaciouns that enuyrouneden me. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4632 Mekill variaunce of vertus enveronis oure saules. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 297 Hypocrisie, arrogancy, and obstinate security environ me. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* v. § 4. 191 A number of sound and substantiall reasons .. environ the question proposed on every side. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1 What Perils dŏ inviron The Man that meddles with cold Iron! 1686 *Voy. Emp. China into W. Tartary* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 199 All the Marks of Grandure, with which he was inviorned at the Court at Pekin. 1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 106 Whatever pleasant or painful circumstances may environ me.

† **b.** To include, take in (a certain space). *Obs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 166 The ruines of which building ..do environne almost ten acres of grounde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1864) 18 The whole Monarchie enuironeth nine hundred leagues.

c. To surround, encircle, encompass *with* anything. Also *fig.* Chiefly *pass.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 43 Thin enemyes schulen enuyroune thee with pale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxvii. (1839) 278 And alle envyround with ston of Jaspre. 1536 *Act* 26 *Henry VIII*, c. 12 A Parke, walled and enuyronned with brycke and stone. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13 Where..they may environ themselves with water on everie side. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 67 Peloponnesus .. is all inuironed with the sea, saue onely at a narrow strait. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* II. § 2. (1675) 161 Inviron them with dung to blanch them. 1701 LAW *Counc. Trade* (1789) 105 Our coasts were .. invironed and surrounded with fish. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xii. 261 The harbour is invironed on all sides .. with high mountains. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. (ed. 3) 407 The Royal Shield of England environed with the fleurs de lys of France.

fig. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 384 The holy soul of a quiet man is .. invironed with its own repose. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, Were environed with delights both from nature and art. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 422 Our boyhood was environed with the beautiful. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. 81 That enthusiasm in himself which would environ him with wonder.

2. Of persons: To form a ring round, stand round, throng; to be in attendance upon; to be stationed round, as guards. Also, To surround † *of, with* (persons).

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* ix. 8 And y shal enuyroune myn hous of these that holden knyȝthode to me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 253 There founden they..Lucrece..all environed With women. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lix. 158 We enuyroune hym rounde aboute wyth goode men of armes. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5569 The Angellis of the Ordoris Nyne Inueron sall that throne Diuyne. 1598 YONG *Diana* 94 Enuironed rounde about with a troupe of Nymphes. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 350 He dy'd environ'd by three of his Children, several Divines, and all his Domestick Servants. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 151 Every Christian was environed with a world of invisible beings.

b. To surround with hostile intention; to beset; to beleaguer (a city, fortress, etc.). Also, To beset *with.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 640 All enveronyt vith fayis is he. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3617 To enverom alle Þe vaward of all Þe vile yndes. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* (1477) 17 Jason was enuironned and assayled on alle sides. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 748 The Capitaynes .. planted a strong siege, and environed it [the Castell] round about. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 92 They hauing long before so streitly inuironed the city. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lix. 459 Colonel Pride .. had environed the house with two regiments.

3. To surround on all sides, envelop, enclose. Now chiefly of the atmosphere, light, etc. † Formerly also, to wrap up, clothe; to screen or conceal *from.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. iii. (1483) 4 The Centre of the erthe was wonder derck in itself and was aboute enuyronned by lesse derke mater and lesse. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 65 Al the thynges that the ayer goth about and enuyronneth. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 237/1 He sawe an auncient man .. enuyronned in a whyte mantel. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. H hj, One comprehending sphere inuironeth all his angles. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. (1873) III. 88 Thus like a Nun .. Liue I inuirond in a house of stone. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 3 The Pestle .. well invironed with leather. 1699 POMFRET *Reason* 155 'Tis now environ'd from our eyes. 1846 LANDOR *Hellenics* Wks. (1868) II. 482 Gravely-gladsome light environed them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 73 We were environed by an atmosphere of perfect purity.

† **4.** To describe a circle or make a circuit round; to go round in a circle. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7608 And Þe heven Þat Þe erth envirouns. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 182 Men may envirowne all the Erthe of alle the World, as well undre as aboven and turnen aȝen to his Contree. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 By envyronyng or goyng aboute the aultre. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 311, I will begin at the North east corner .. and from thence environ the whole Bishopricke. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* cxliii. 617 The Luminaries [being] in angles not environed of the Planets.

† **b.** To travel about (a country, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* v. 13 Thei ydel lernen for to enuyrowne housis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) Pref. 1 It lyked him .. to enuirun Þat land with his blissed fete. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7019 We environe bothe londe and se.

† **Envi'ron,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **enviroun(e,** 4–5 **envyron,** 6 **enveron,** 5– **environ.** *β.* 4 **in viroun,** 6 **invirone,** 7 **inviron.** [a. Fr. *environ*, f. *en* in + OF. **viron* circuit, related to *virer* to VEER. Cf. Pr. *en viro* of same meaning.]

A. *adv.* Round about; in the neighbourhood.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 311 In viroun and wiÞinne Þei weren ful of iȝen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 300 And with that word, a compas envioun They sitten hem ful softely adoun. 1436 *Pol. Poems* II. (1859) 157 Exhortynge alle Englande to kepe the see envirouns. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. v. 4 And with large clamour fillis inveroun Thair myndis all. 1519 *Four Elements* Interlude in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 6 Which doth illumine the world environ. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. LXXX. 35 Lord Godfreyes eie three times enuiron goes.

B. *prep.* Round, about.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 76 The Serpent .. Went environ the shelle aboute. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3618 He ladde me..Alle environ the vergere. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 113 Somme seide that thei wolde ley siege environ the baile.

Environage (envəi'rənédʒ). *rare.* [f. ENVIRON + -AGE.] The assemblage of surrounding objects or circumstances; surroundings.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 320 The slightest changes in the environage of the party. 1838 *Ibid.* LIII. 122 That which is rendered indecent by the circumstances of its environage.

Environal (envəi'rənăl), *a. rare.* [f. ENVIRON + -AL.] (See quot.)

1888 GULLICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 222 Environal Segregation is Segregation arising from the relations in which the organism stands to the environment.

Envi'roned, *ppl. a. Her.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ED 1.] Of a charge: Set round with other objects, as a head with a wreath, a lion with bezants, etc.

Perh. never in actual Eng. use. In Chambers only as transl. Fr. *environné* as a term of French heraldry.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1847 in CRAIG. [1864 See ENVIRON *v.* 1 c.] In mod. Dicts.

† **Environee',** *adv.* and *prep. Obs. rare.* [app. the writer's blunder for ENVIRON, after Fr. *environné* pa. pple.; see ENVIRON *v.*] Round about.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5480 Figured knightis were enuironee. *Ibid.* 3874 Thre tynes the castell enuironee [she] went. *Ibid.* 2717.

† **Envi'roner.** *Obs.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, environs or surrounds.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 12 a, The Ocian .. seperature of landes, environer of Ilandes.

Environing (envəi'rənin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb ENVIRON. Also *concr.* That which environs or surrounds; the circumference.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 56 Al Þe envyronynge of Þe erÞe aboute ne halt but Þe resoun of a prykke at regard of Þe gretnesse of heuene. *Ibid.* V. iv. 165 But Þe eye of intelligence is heyȝer for it sourmounteÞ Þe envirounynge of Þe vniuersite, etc. 1698 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 34 The principal environings are made by the Seine and the Marne.

Environing (envəi·rənin), *ppl. a.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ING².] That environs, surrounds, envelops.

1642–1706 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 136 Full of sweet shrubbs in the invironing hedges. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 72 Blocks of granite, detached from the environing heights. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. ii. § 4. 113 London .. loses at least two out of three sunrises, owing to the environing smoke.

Environment (envəi·rənmĕnt). [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *environnement.*]

1. The action of environing; the state of being environed. (With quot. cf. ENVIRON *v.* 4.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1009, I wot not what circumplexions and environments [*orig.* περιελίσσεις].

2. *concr.* That which environs; the objects or the region surrounding anything.

1830 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Miscell.* V. 34 Baireuth, with its kind picturesque environment. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. i. (1871) 56 The whole habitation and environment looked ever trim and gay. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 37 The environment of this loch put me in mind of Grasmere. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. § 2. i. 166 The flame .. burnt hot in my own immediate environment. *fig.* 1868 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* 278 What is poetic in the story is disengaged from its casual environment. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* XXV. 300 Every belief has an environment of related beliefs.

b. *esp.* The conditions under which any person or thing lives or is developed; the sum-total of influences which modify and determine the development of life or character.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Goethe* (1869) 192 In such an element with such an environment of circumstances. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. iii. 301 The division of the environment into two halves, soil and air. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* V. 167 The organism is continually adapted to its environment. 1881 ROMANES in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 740 Environment—or the sum total of the external conditions of life.

Hence **Environmental** *a.*, of or pertaining to environments.

1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 611/3 The external or environmental explanation of evolution.

† **Environy.** *Obs.* [f. ENVIRON + -RY.] = ENVIRONMENT.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* (1878) Prol. 28 The azure-colour'd skie, Is now transform'd to hel's environie. *Ibid.* XXI. 142 Did make her temples' rich environie.

Environs: see ENVIRON *sb.*

† **Envirtue,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **envertue.** [a. OF. (*s'*)*envertue-r*, *s'envirtue-r*, f. *en* (see EN-¹) + *vertu* virtue; cf. *s'esvertuer*, mod. *s'évertuer.*]

1. *refl.* To exert one's strength; to strive.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 31 He envertued hym selfe defending. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* X. VIII, Ypomenes envirtued & enforced hym So moche in th' end that he passed her. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 200 The kyng of Anssay .. envertued hym self strong, and made with his handes grete vasselage.

2. *trans.* To endue with virtue.

1698 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 67 A little cake..which they put into the Serpents mouth, to sanctifie and envirtue it for the recovery of the sick.

Envisage (envi·zĕdʒ), *v.* [a. Fr. *envisage-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *visage* VISAGE, face.]

1. *trans.* To look in the face of; *fig.* to face (danger, etc.); to look straight at.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 204 To envisage circumstance, all calm, That is the top of sovereignty. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 328 Envisaging his fate With regal valour. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. v. 98 Must I recognize the bitter truth? .. I have envisaged it.

2. To obtain a mental view of, set before the mind's eye; to contemplate; *chiefly*, to view or regard under a particular aspect.

1837 HERSCHEL in Babbage *Bridgew. Treat.* App. i. 246 Envisaging the case algebraically. 1837 JERROLD in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 317 We could not perfectly envisage the atrocity. 1845–6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect.* Ser. II. vi. 238 Men continually envisaged the highest benefits which their souls could attain. 1853 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 443 If he [Argand] really envisaged the logarithmic property of the angles, he made a most decisive step. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 16 In whatever way we envisaged the moral attributes of God.

b. *Philos.* To perceive by intuition.

1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* iv. 116 *note*, I have availed myself of the term *envisage*, as the best English equivalent that has yet been proposed to the German *anschauen.* 18.. M'COSH (Ogilv.), From the very dawn of existence the infant must envisage self, and body acting on self.

3. Of an object: To present itself under a particular aspect. *rare.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 5/1 The New England summer as it envisaged itself to the eyes of Thoreau.

Hence **Envisagement,** the action of presenting (an object) to one's own consciousness. **Envisaging** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ENVISAGE.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. viii. 365 This imaginative envisagement of the categories. 1883 W. SMART *Disciple Plato* 37 It is the envisaging of the one idea.

† **Envive,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-¹ + Fr. *vif, vive* :— L. *vīv-us* alive.] *trans.* To enliven, quicken.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 872 To envyve Pandarus' appetyte. *a* 1528 — *Magnyf.* 1569 A fayre maystresse that quyckly is envyved with rudyes of the rose.

Enviyus, obs. form of ENVIOUS.

† **Envoisies,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *envoisié* (nom. sing. and pl. *-ez, -es*), f. *envoisier, enveisier* to divert: see ENVERSURE.] Gay, lively.

c 1490 *Merlin* vi. 106 To hem that we[re] loly and envoisies [*printed* ennoisies] he yaf the Iuwellis.

Envoke, obs. form of INVOKE.

† **Envolde,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *envoldre* :— L. *involvĕre* to INVOLVE.] = INVOLVE.

1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 140 I. 185, I dar not envolde me in the same.

† **Envolume** (envǫ·liŭm), *v. Obs.* In 7 **involum.** [f. EN-¹ + VOLUME.] **a.** To form into a volume; to write at length. **b.** To incorporate with a volume.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 8, I could inuolume, as large a discourse, vpon this heart-grieuing proiect, as, etc. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Envolupe(n, obs. form of ENVELOPE *v.*

Envolve: see INVOLVE.

† **Envomish,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **envomyssh.** [Corruptly a. Fr. *esvomiss-* lengthened stem of *esvomir*, f. *es-* (:—L. *ex*) out + *vomir* to vomit.] *intr.* To vomit.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. VIII, Cylenus .. so moche dranke of the wyn, that he went casting & envomysshynge.

Envoy (e·nvoi), *sb.*¹ In sense 1 also 4–7 **envoye,** 9 **envoi,** and (with prefixed Fr. article) 6–7 **l'envoy(e,** 9 *arch.* **l'envoi, -voy.** [a. OF. *envoy(e* (mod. *envoi*), n. of action f. OF. *envoier* (mod. *envoyer*) to send, f. phrase *en voie* on the way; cf. Sp. *enviar*, It. *inviare.*] Sending forth.

1. The action of sending forth a poem; hence, the concluding part of a poetical or prose composition; the author's parting words; a dedication, postscript. Now chiefly the short stanza which concludes a poem written in certain archaic metrical forms. *arch.*

c 1398 CHAUCER (*title*), Th' enuoye of Fortune. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 250 Thenuoye of thauctour. 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 230 Thenuoy. 1576 TURBERV. (*title*), Tragical Tales .. with the Argument and L'Envoye to ech Tale. 1611 COTGR., *Envoy* .. th' Enuoy, or conclusion of a Ballet, or Sonnet. 1640 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* IX, Another answers, 'las! those silks are none, In smiling l'envoy. 1823 *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. VI. 173 The songs are usually in seven stanzas, followed by an envoy, which he calls a tornada. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 194 The last chapter .. the moral and envoy of the whole. 1880 HUEFFER *Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 49 There are .. six lines to a stanza and six stanzas to a poem, not counting the tornada or envoi of three lines.

† b. *transf.* The conclusion of a play; also, a catastrophe, dénouement. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. i, I have given the bride her instructions to breake in upon him in the l'envoy. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. i, Long since I look'd for this l'envoy.

2. The action of dispatching a messenger or parcel; hence, a mission, errand (*arch.*). *Letter of envoy* (rare), transl. Fr. *lettre d'envoi*, a letter advising dispatch of goods.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 496 Nor did I feel so pressing the hard hand Of want in Orleans, ere he parted thence On perilous envoy. 1872 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 322 A letter of envoi was received.

Envoy (e·nvoi), *sb.*² Forms: (7 **envoyé, -ée**), **envoy(e,** 7– **envoy.** [app. an alteration (in the latter part of 17th c.) of Fr. *envoyé* (pa. pple. of *envoyer* to send), which had previously been adopted unchanged.]

1. A public minister sent by one sovereign or government to another for the transaction of diplomatic business. Now applied *esp.* to diplomatic ministers of the second rank ('ministers plenipotentiary') as distinguished from those of the highest rank ('ambassadors'), and those of the third rank ('chargés d'affaires').

The term *envoy extraordinary*, formerly denoting a minister charged with a special or temporary mission, is now merely the fuller designation of the 'envoy' in the narrower sense.=minister plenipotentiary.

[1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 359 The Envoyée of the king of Poland. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 172 He hathe taken care to supply it in the meantime by his Extraordinary Envoyè. 1691 RYCAUT in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1786) 396/1 To treat the Turkish envoyées so ill, as, etc.] 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 11 July, A galliott .. that is going to carry the Savoy Envoye [? *meant for* envoyé] over. 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 31 To the audience of a Russian Envoy in the Queen's presence-chamber. 1710 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4688/1 The Earl of Stair, her Britannick Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary to King Augustus. 1716 LADY M.W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. VI. 18 Madame..the wife of our king's envoy from Hanover. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. 175, I have been introduced to all of them by Mr. Harris, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 453 A correspondence which I have begun, by means of the British Envoy. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. I. 3 Sir Edward Stafford, English envoy in Paris. 1875 H. REEVE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 657 Diplomatic envoys are of three ranks .. 1. Ambassadors .. 2. Envoys extraordinary or ministers plenipotentiary, accredited to sovereigns .. 3. Chargés d'affaires.

2. In wider sense: An agent, commissioner, deputy, messenger, representative.

[1643 DENHAM *Dido* Poems (1668) 134 Jove's Envoyé through the Air Brings dismal tydings.] 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* CVI. 16 God's Envoy Moses they oppose. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 678 Where [*sc.* in the brain] their Report the Vital Envoys make. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 99 Men .. have been envoys from England to ransack the poles. 1849 THACKERAY *Virginians.* VI. 48 The intrepid young envoy made his way from Williamsburg almost to the shores of Lake Erie.

3. *attrib.*

a 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 487 An Envoy-Star, whose Ray Shou'd shew the world where Jesus lay.

† **Envoy,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *envoy-er* to send.]

a. To send. **b.** To write as an 'envoy' or concluding stanza.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. V. 24 A new lignage was enioyed [? *read* enuoyed] from heuen on hygh. 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1874) II. 230 Alas what may I vnto you nowe enuoy.

Envoyship (e·nvoiˌʃip). [f. ENVOY *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of an envoy.

1736 H. COVENTRY *Philemon to Hydaspes* iii. (T.), Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar envoyship. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 217 The Boroughmongers may easily add a legation of mendicity to their Envoyships and Consulships. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV 812 You remember Marston .. at Brunswick, in his envoyship.

Envy (e·nvi), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **envie, envye,** (4 **envi, enevi, envy3e, enwie,** 5 **inwy(e,** 4–6 **invy**), 3– **envy.** [a. F. *envie*, corresp. to Pr. *enveia*, Cat. *enveja*, Pg. *inveja*, Sp. *envidia*, It. *invidia* :—L. *invidia*, f. *invid-us* envious, related to *invidēre* to look maliciously upon, to envy, f. *in* upon + *vidēre* to see.]

† **1.** Malignant or hostile feeling; ill-will, malice, enmity. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15389 Of all venime and eneui ful kindeld vp he ras. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 88 Ich [Belial] made boru a lutel enuye þat on sle þat oðer. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3522 So grete envy .. bitwix tham twa was than. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5066 To him he had so grete envie. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1989 Full fewe but they have envy at me. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 10 No lawful meanes can carrie me Out of enuies reach. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* XV. 10 For hee knew that the chiefe Priests had deliuered him for enuie. 1640 *Queen of Arragon* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 355 Misfortune brings Sorrow enough; 'tis envy to ourselves T'augment it by prediction. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, In Naseby-Fields both Armies met, Their Envy, like their Numbers, great.

† b. Unwillingness, reluctance. *Obs. rare.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* 185 b/1 For speaking the truth: the man which hath enuy to seme olde doth delite to liue in the lightnes of youth.

† c. Odium, unpopularity, opprobrium; used to translate L. *invidia. Obs.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. X. (1622) 19 As well the fact, as the enuie of it, should light vpon their owne necks. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 100 This Taxe (called Benevolence) was deuised by Edward the Fourth, for which hee sustained much Enuie. 1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Calvin* (1867) I. 327 This accident procured great envy unto Calvin from all places. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. II. 62 He had the Legates between him and the Envy or Odium of it.

† **2.** Active evil, harm, mischief. *Obs.*

ME. *enuy(e* may perh. sometimes represent ENNOY, ANNOY.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 199 Envye doe by no woman, To doe her shame by nighte nor daie. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Discese & oþer enuyes. *c* 1460 *Battle Otterbourne* in Percy *Relig.* 46 Yf thou hast haryed all Bamborowe shyre, Thou hast done me grete envye.

3. The feeling of mortification and ill-will occasioned by the contemplation of superior advantages possessed by another. Const. † *at, of,* † *to,* † *upon* (persons), *at, of* (things). Phrases, *to feel* († *have*) *envy.*

c 1280 *Fall & Passion* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 To him þe deuil had envie, þat he in his stid schold be broȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27694 (Cott.) He þat by caus of enuy werrayes anoþer wrangwisly. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iii. 10 Enuye couaitis, iolifie & oþer vices. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 49 Have ye so gret envye Of myn honour? 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 246 Haueþ non enuye To lerede ne to lewide. *a* 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 23 Envy..es joye of oþer mens harme and sorowe of oþer mens welefare. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 Zethephlus began to haue enuy vpon the king appollo. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X j, It is much more shame to have envy at other for mony, clothings, or possessions. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 143 Invy at our brothers charitie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. v. 70 All the Conspirators saue only hee, Did that they did, in enuy of great Cæsar. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Enuie striketh most spitefully at the fairest. 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Honour is always attended on by Envy. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* I. XVIII. § 2 He was hindered .. by his envy at him 1836 H. SMITH *Tim Trumpet* (1876) 145 Envy—punishing ourselves for being inferior to our neighbours. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 Let every man contend in the race without envy.

† b. In the phrase *to envy*, i. e. to such a point as to excite envy; to the heart's content; to admiration; to perfection. *Obs.* Cf. 5.

Perh. suggested by Fr. *à l'envi*, emulously, which is of different etymology. Cf. ENVY *v.*², to which the first quot. may belong.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 173 They had good leyser for to route To envye, who might slepe beste. 1650–3 tr. *Halet' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 370 That Contemplation, happy even to Envy, awaits us in the Heavens. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., Captain Cocke .. told me .. that the Solicitor General do commend me, even to envy.

c. *pl.* Instances of envy; envious feelings, jealousies; rivalries.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 239 Little Enuies or Emulations vpon Forraine Princes. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (J.), The little envies of them [women] to one another. 1888

Poor Nellie 26 Whilst..our statesmen inflame the mean envies of classes.

d. *concr.* The object of envy.

1836 Ld. Lytton *Duchess* III. ii, Duchess la Vallière..The envy of the beauty and the birth Of Europe's court.

4. Without notion of malevolence: †**a.** Desire to equal another in achievement or excellence; emulation. *Obs. rare.*

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 129 His aduancement shall ingender in noble men an honest enuie. 1606-35 Ford (Webster), Such as cleanliness and decency Prompt to a virtuous envy.

b. A longing for the advantages enjoyed by another person.

1723 Pope *Lett.* (1737) VI. 99 My innocent envies and wishes of your state. *Mod.* Your success excites my envy.

†**5.** Wish, desire, longing; enthusiasm. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *envie.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2240 (Trin.) Þese foles..wiþ greet envye þis werk bigon. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 341 They rode forthe with grete envy To seke aftur the quene. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 19 And had enuye at none other thinge, but only for to lerne suche science 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 261 Uncivilized men do participate, in their conditions, the labours and envie of brute beasts.

6. *Comb.*

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 26 He must be envy-mad. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 135 Judges with envy-dim eye.

¶ In the following quots. *enuy* is prob. a mere misprint for *enemy*. Cf. Envyte.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 16 b, Y^e^ great sodein fall Of mighty Jabin for his iniquitie Which unto Jewes was enuy [*ed.* 1494 enmy] full mortall. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F ij, The enuy or deuylle. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 189 Greater is thy credit in susteining wrong, then thy enuyes in committing injury.

Envy (e·nvi), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **envie**(n, **envye**, (5 **invye**), 4– **envy**. [ad. Fr. *envier*, corresp. to Pr. *enveiar*, Cat. *envejar*, Pg. *invejar*, Sp. *envidiar*, It. *invidiare*:—med.L. *invidiāre*, f. L. *invidia* Envy *sb.* The older accentuation (envəi·) survived into the 17th c. and is still common dialectally, esp. in Sc.]

1. *trans.* To feel displeasure and ill-will at the superiority of (another person) in happiness, success, reputation, or the possession of anything desirable; to regard with discontent another's possession of (some superior advantage which one would like to have for oneself). Also in less unfavourable sense: To wish oneself on a level with (another) in happiness or in the possession of something desirable; to wish oneself possessed of (something which another has).

a. with obj. a thing; † (rarely) with obj. clause.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 142, I nyl nat enuye no virginitee. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 254 Every worship is envied. 1595 W. C[larke] in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Let other countries (sweet Cambridge) envie..thy petrarch, divine Spenser. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 78, I..owe no man hate, enuie no mans happinesse. *c* 1632 *Poem* in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/3 Eolus such monstrous wracks envyes. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 368 We have but too much reason to envy the Ancient Happiness of our Forefathers. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* iii. (1739) 49 Do not envy that the wealthy Lawyer increases his Stores beyond you by Knavery and Oppression. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 4 A power not indeed to be envied, because it seldom makes us happy.

b. with obj. a person.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 Thou shalt..mollifye his herte that enuyeth the. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 26 Better be enuied than pitied, folke sey. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 125 They will not sticke to say, you enuide him. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x. 458, I envy him for walking, and joking with you. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* viii. *Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 Who does not envy those who have seen safely to an end their manful endeavour? 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 34 We may be envied, but shall not be praised, for having been allowed, etc.

c. with double obj., person and thing.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, I envy your friend those tears. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 554 Ah! much I envy thee thy boys.

†**2.** To feel a grudge against (a person); to regard (a person or an action) with dislike or disapproval. *Obs.*

1557 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 105 b/2, I knowe well, Faustine, that for that I haue sayed..thou and others suche lyke, shall greatlye enuye me. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 163 Bicause you are aged, and nowe are not able to doe as other yong men and women do, and this maketh you to enuy it so much. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.*, Epit. 389 Much was this distraction of Regalitie from Richard the second, enuied by those of his Line and Affinitie. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 553 The Grand Seignior doth much envie him [Emir of Sidon] for suffering the Florentines to harbour and water within his Port of Tyrus.

†**b.** ? To injure; cf. Envy *sb.* **2.** *Obs. rare.*

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* II. i, If I make a lie To gain your love, and envy my best mistress, Pin me against a wall.

†**3.** *trans.* To grudge, give reluctantly, refuse to give (a thing) *to* (a person); to begrudge (a thing); to treat (a person) grudgingly. Also *absol.*

1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 217 God hath not envied us: he oweth us nothing, but he giveth us much. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 50 But that sweet Cordiall..She did to him envy. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 83 The dung of Peacockes is verie soueraigne against the diseases of the eyes..but the Peacock so much enuieth the good of man, that he eateth his owne dung. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 494 Thou has fulfill'd Thy words, Creator bounteous..nor enviest. *Ibid.* IV. 517 Why should thir Lord envie them that? 1693 Dryden *Ess. Satire* Wks. 1821 XIII. 5 Jonson, who by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 25 We ought..to make our own Advantage of that Knowledge, and not to envy it to others. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 785/2 Thou enviedst me the glory of giving thee thy life.

†**b.** With clause as obj.: To grudge *that* (something should take place). *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Story Thebes* III, For euery man of high and lowe degree Enuieth now, that other should thrive. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 40 b, Enuying that God shoulde haue his owne prayse and glory. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. 23 Antiquity enuieth there should be new additions. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 835 Magnano..did envy That two should with so many men vye. 1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 176 Envying that he should ground his fame on Deeds so Essential to his Honour.

†**4.** *intr.* To have envious, grudging, or malevolent feelings. Sometimes with the occasion of the feeling expressed by inf. *To envy at* = senses 1–3. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers *Dictes* 52 To be envied at of mightier men then he is. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Gal.* iv. 30 Whose libertie they enuye at. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 73 But now I enuie at their libertie. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 30 The king envying to see the Peoples love devolv'd on another object. 1656 Cowley *Pindaric Odes, Life & Fame* (1687) ii, Oh Life! that epicures envy to hear! 1658 J. Cokes *Cleopatra* VII. 271 Those to whom this fortune is denied have so much cause to envie at it, etc. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1810) II. 227 Envying at those who have more worldly advantages. *a* 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* iii, Envy'd to behold The Names of others, not their own inroll'd.

†**b.** To be jealous *for* another. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1382 Wyclif *Numb.* xi. 29 What, he seith, enuyest thow for me [Vulg. *æmularis pro me*].

†**Envy** *v.*[2] [a. OF. *envier*:—L. *invitāre* to challenge, Invite. Cf. the aphetic form Vie.

The identity in form and close resemblance in sense between this and prec. render it prob. that the two words were confused even in the earliest use; the examples in 16-17th c. may perh. belong to Envy *v.*[1]]

a. *intr.* To vie, contend for mastery. **b.** *trans.* To vie with, seek to rival.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 406 As thogh the erthe enuye wolde To be gayer than the heuen. 1384 — *H. Fame* III 141 For that she wolde envien, lo, To pypen bet than Appollo. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xiv. xvi. (1845) 56 My mayster Lydgate I wyll not envy. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 17 Each others equall puissance enuies. 1621 Fletcher *Island Princ.* I. ii, Each tree As if it envied the old Paradise.

Envy, obs. var. of Inveigh *v.*

1611 Sclater *Key* 367 With what earnestness of affection envies hee [St. Paul] against those that, etc.

†**E·nvyful,** *a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [f. Envy *sb.* + -ful.] Full of envy, malice, or spite. Const. *of.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 183 The enuyful sturrer and suggestoure. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. (1872) 71 Aduerse fortoune hes bene inuyful contrar my veil fayr. 1594 J. Melvill *Diary* 194 Close the mouthes of invyfull sclanderers. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 353 Their latent adversareis, invyfull of their place and vocatioun.

Envying (e·nvi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Envy *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Envy; *concr.* in *pl.* jealousies, etc.

1586 J. Hooker *Ireland* Ep. Ded. in Holinshed *Chron.*, You..haue through so much enuiengs..perseuered in your attempts. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* xii. 20 Debates, enuyings, wraths, strifes. — *Rom.* xiii. 13 Let us walke..not in strife and enuying. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 25. 103 This envying at God's goodness to others, is in effect a murmuring against God. 1864 Mrs. Gatty *Parab. Nature* Ser. iv. 23 What could put comparisons, and envyings into their heads?

Envying (e·nvi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Envy *v.* + -ing[2].] That envies.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxvi. 11 The enuyende puples.

Hence **E·nvyingly** *adv.*

1861 *Romance Dull Life* xli. 300 She noticed envyingly the force of mild and intelligent silence.

†**E·nvyless,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Envy *sb.* + -less.] Without envy, not exposed or liable to envy. In quot. qunsi-*adv.*

a 1608 R. Brooke *Fame & Honour* lxiv, In Honour they should envilesse excell.

[**Envyte,** app. a misprint for *enmyte*, Enmity. Cf. Envy *sb.* ¶.

c 1430 Lydg. *Story Thebes* III. K iiij, They on Grekes, enuyously gan shoute And of despyte, and grete enuyte Bad hem soles, gone home to her contre. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 25/2 Antigonus broder unto the kynge was slayne thrugh the envyte of the quene. *a* 1569 *Sqr. Low Degree* 392 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 38 For yf it may be founde in thee, that thou them (de)fame for envyte.]

Envyous, -ows, -us, obs. ff. Envious.

Envyron, var. of Environ *adv. Obs.*

Enwall, inwall (en-, inwɔ̄·l), *v.* [f. En-, In- + Wall.] *trans.* **a.** To enclose within a wall; also *transf.* and *fig.* **b.** To serve as a wall to.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 569 A felde..Enwallyd aboute with the stony flint. 1580 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxviii, Heaped waves an uncouth way enwall. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 543/2 They would bee able with little to in-wall themselves strongly. 1601 Daniel *Epistles* Wks. (1717) 356 In-wall'd within a living Tomb. 1627 Speed *England* xxxiv. § 8 The close [was] inwalled by Bishop Langton. 1864 [see En- *pref.*[1] 12]. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 43 London was inwalled in the year 300 A. D.

Hence **Enwa·lling** *ppl. a.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxi, And strong Pantheotheus inwalling might.

Enwallow: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enwarp: see Inwarp.

Enwaste: see En- *pref.*[1] 2.

†**Enwa·ve,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 in-. [f. En-[1] + Wave *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To form into waves. **b.** To plunge into the waves.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I.* (1848) 46 Those [waters (depicted in embroidery)] that neare the margin pearl did play, Hoarcely enwaved were with hastie sway. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxvii. 91 Learning is like a river..it inwaves itself in the unfathom'd Ocean.

Enweaken: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

†**Enwea·lthy,** *v. Obs.* Also in-. [f. En-[1] + Wealthy.] *trans.* To make wealthy; = Enrich.

1593 Drayton *Eclog.* v, Where of herself she 'xacts such usury, That she's else needy by inwealthying this. 1594 *Zepheria* vi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 68, I then enwealthy thy exchequer.

Enweave, enwoven: see In-.

Enwed: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

†**Enwhee·l,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 in-. [f. En-[1] + Wheel *sb.*] *trans.* To encircle, surround.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 87 The grace of Heauen..Enwheele thee round. 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* I. ii, Heaven's grace in-wheele ye. 1766–1800 in Bailey; and in mod. Dicts.

Enwiden: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enwind, inwind (en-, inwəi·nd), *v.* [f. En-[1] + Wind *v.*] *trans.* To wind itself around (something); to surround as with windings or coils. Also, to make into a coil. *lit.* and *fig.*

1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 245 A sound, a sense of music..Softly, finely, it inwound me. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcviii, Let her great Danube rolling fair Enwind her isles, unmark'd of me. 1859 — *Guinevere* 598 The moony vapour rolling round the king..Enwound him fold by fold. 1876 Swinburne *Erechth.* 806 With what blossomless flowerage of sea-form and blood-coloured foliage inwound. 1877 M. Arnold *Fragm. Antigone* Poems II. 40 The bond Original, deep-inwound, Of blood.

Hence **Enwi·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Falde*..a folding, an inwinding or a plaiting of a garment. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 257 Neither he or any other shall make any Inwinding within the Fleece.

Enwine: see En- *pref.*[1] 2.

Enwisen, Enwoman: see En- *pref.*[1] 3 and 2.

Enwomb (enwī·m), *v.* Also 7–8 **inwomb**(e. [f. En-[1] + Womb.]

1. *trans.* To cause to bear in the womb; to make pregnant. Also *fig.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 50 Me then he left enwombed of this childe. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* x. xxxvii, Her daintie breasts..may seem to sight To be enwombed both of pleasure and delight.

2. To hold or to place in the womb. ? *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 150, I am your mother, And put you in the Catalogue of those That were enwombed mine. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 144 Mary did inwombe the Father of Mercies. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. App. li, Him whose chaste soul enwombd in Virgin chast, etc. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Wks. 1721 I. 205 God inwomb'd.

3. *transf.* **a.** To contain as in the womb; in quots. *fig.* **b.** To plunge *into*, bury *in*, the womb or bowels of (something); to enclose, shut up as in the womb.

a 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Rome* 67 Her great spirite rejoyned to the spirite Of thir great masse, is in the same enwombed. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 10 The heaven of heavens cannot contain him [God], much lesse any barren braine inwombe him. *a* 1631 Donne *Funeral Elegies* (R.), The Affrique Niger streame enwombs Itselfe into the earth. 1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* xxx, Why is he living, then, in earth enwombed? 1840 Browning *Sordello* v. 418, I enwomb Some wretched Friedrich with his red-hot tomb. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 442 If thou Enwombest such high courage in thy breast. 1859 Miss Mulock *Romant. T.* 40 The dull dead metals that lie enwombed there.

Hence **Enwo·mbed** *ppl. a.*, pregnant.

1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* x, Wondering how the enwombed rocks Could have brought forth so beautiful a birth.

Enwood, -worthy, -wrack: see En- [1] 1 b, 2.

Enwrap, inwrap (en-, inræ·p), *v.* [f. En-[1], In- + Wrap *v.*]

1. *trans.* To wrap, envelop, enfold *in* or *with* (a garment, case, or covering, coils or folds of anything); also, with the thing enveloping as subject. *lit.* and *fig.* †In early use also: To fold up (a garment).

a. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* x. 8 A tree..with siluer enwrappid. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 72 To enwrap. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 95 b, Twoo Cypres trees..enwrapped with Ivy proper. 1576 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 51 Membranes enwrappyng round the ioyntes. *Ibid.* VIII. 105 They are enwrapped both with the thinne, and also the hard Membrans. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 280 It ought to be applied enwrapped well in wooll. 1683 A. Snape *Anat. Horse* IV. xxi. (1686) 188 For it enwrappeth almost all the Muscles of the Thigh. 1725–6 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 339 Down rushed the toils, enwrapping as they lay The careless lovers. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 82 The women of the Turks..when they go out, are enwrapped in white linen. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 144 Petals..enwrapping the stamens. 1848 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 80 The body of a man..enwrapped in a shroud.

β. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* II. 8 Helyas tooke his mantyll, and inwrappyde it. — *Prov.* xxix. 6 The sinnende wicke man a grene shal inwrappe. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.*

II. IX. (Arb.) 132 When shee seeth her younge chekyn inwrapped in towe or flaxe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 6 How they [the affections] are enwrapped one within another. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltshire* III. 165 His Armes .. three Children-heads .. Inwrapped about their necks, with as many Snakes Proper. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 253 Inwrapped in sometimes ten or eleven green husky leaves.

b. *transf.* To wrap, enfold closely in a surrounding medium, *e.g.* clouds, darkness, vapour. Of the medium: To envelop. Also *fig.*

a. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) xxiii. 806 Enwrapping his minde and sentence in the mistical darknesse of parables. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. 5 The mantels rent, wherein enwrapped been The gladsome groves. 1640 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* II. (1660) 38 Neither can it ever see more then half the World at once; darkness the while enwraps the other. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 415 The fiery meteor, enwrapt in clouds and darkness. 1848 MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 172 It stands half enwrapped in tall wood. *a* 1849 POE *E. B. Browning* Wks. 1864 III. 403 A mystical something or nothing enwrapped in a fog of rhapsody.

β. 1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* (J.), Arachne..Spread her subtil net, Inwrapped in foul smoak. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 53 And inwraps it in the blackness of darkness for ever. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* III. xxii. 161 Inwrapt me like an odorous vapour.

c. Const. *from.*

a 1849 POE *Valentine* Poems (1859) 57 Her own sweet name that nestling lies upon the page, enwrapped from every reader. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 254 The inevitable glooms of a straitened hard-working life occasionally enwrap him from such pleasures as he has.

2. *fig.* **a.** To contain implicitly, involve.

1642 *Observ. on his Majesty's Answ. to Decl. Parl.* 13 Whether this or that Doctrine enwraps the greatest Danger. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 619 The benefits enwrapped in this salvation for the Church. 1882 *Pop. Science Monthly* XXII. 148 An act which inwraps so much of irreparable loss.

b. To 'wrap' in slumber, trance, etc.; to absorb or engross in contemplation, thought, etc.

In some applications of this sense the pa. pple. is liable to be confused with ENRAPT, q. v.

a. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. xvii, Enwrapt in fond desire. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 3 Though 'tis wonder that enwraps me thus, Yet 'tis not madnesse. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 134 If such holy song Enwrap our fancy long.

β. 1589 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 41 His trance, wherein the present wonder had inwrapt him. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 68, I doe now feele my selfe inwrapt on the sodaine into those mazes and Labyrinths of dreadfull and hideous thoughts. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 176/2 Too much inwrapped in the contemplation of his happiness.

†**c.** To involve, implicate, entangle (in danger, guilt, suffering); to involve in a common fate *with* another. *Obs.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xv. 6 Departith fro Amalech, lest peraventure I enwrappe thee with hem. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 74 We should feare to be enwrapped in his danger. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 47 And from enwrapping himself within the guilt of their transgressions. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VI. 133 That day of wrath..fearfully enwrappeth them all in the horrors of its last hour.

β. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 97/1 They inwrapped themselues in..miserie and desolation. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* IV. 178 His confession..inwrapped many. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 147 The first Adam.. plunged himself into all unrighteousness, and so inwrapped himself in the curse.

Hence **Enwra·pped, -wra·pt** *ppl. a.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 313 To heaven the thick fumes bore Enwrapped savours. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 33 Somewhat viscous and inwrapped, and not easy to turn. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xliv. 250 When the inwrapped Promises were unfolded and revealed. 1868 *Selden's Table-t.* (Arb.) Introd. 9 Their inwrapped principles may be understood in their nature.

Enwrapping, inwrapping (en-, inræ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb ENWRAP. Also *concr.* a fold. *lit.* and *fig.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. x. 10 The third and laste of the smal guttes .. hathe many involutions and inwrappynges. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 62 Darke by reason of many doutefull enwrappynga. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 It [Bindweede] .. troubleth them with the inwrapping and circumplication about ye other their stem or stalk. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 22 In respect of their promiscuous enwrapping in common calamities. 1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. 420 Their [the Apennines'] infinite beauty of outline, and the endless enwrappings of their combes.

Enwrapping, inwrapping (en-, inræ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENWRAP *v.* + -ING 2.] That enwraps; enclosing; enveloping.

1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve & Easter Day* 243 See the enwrapping rocky niche. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 84 (1875) 258 Radiation from the enwrapping cloud.

†**Enwra·pment, inwra·pment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ENWRAP *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enwrapping; the state of being enwrapped. Also *concr.* a wrapping, covering.

1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation* 203 They wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves enwrapments. 1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 552 The inwrapment in surplices of linen.

Enwreathe, inwreathe (en-, inrī·ð). Also 7 inwreath. [f. EN-1 + WREATHE *v.*] *trans.* †**a.** To wrap or envelop *in* (*obs.*). **b.** To wreathe, intertwine *with*. **c.** To surround as with a wreath; to encircle as a wreath does. *lit.* and *fig.*

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xiv. (R.), Enwreathed in a sail and thrown into the sea. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* 87 Such plants as they [the endlive or misselto] inwreath. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 361 With these that never fade the Spirits Elect Bind thir resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 937 Nor less the palm of peace enwreathes thy brow. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, The lofty battlements, thickly enwreathed with ivy. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 47, I gaze upon her beauty Through the tresses that enwreathe it. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 75 Groups of thorn, hazel and sloe, enwreathed with honeysuckle. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 70 It was not at all a distressed blush, for it was inwreathed with smiles and dimples. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 49 Oak and olive and bay,—I bid you cease to enwreathe Brows made bold by your leaf!

Hence **Enwrea·thed** *ppl. a.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 42 Walking .. with ..an enwreathed arm like a dispassionate lover. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 219 Bowers of fragrant and enwreathed light.

Enwrite, Enwrong: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enwrought: see INWROUGHT.

Eny, obs. variant of ANY.

Enykynnes, variant of ANYKYNS, *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 200 Fettereth fast falsenesse for enykynnes giftes.

Enymy, obs. form of ENEMY.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 80 Magre all his enymyss, etc.

Enyoke: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enys, variant of ENES *adv. Obs.* once.

Enyyn-, enyntysch, var. ff. ANIENTISH *v. Obs.*

Enzone: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enzootic (enzo,ō·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἐν in + ζῷον animal + -IC, on the analogy of *chaotic, hypnotic,* etc. Cf. Fr. *enzootique.*]

A. *adj.* 'Applied to diseases of cattle peculiar to a district, climate, or season, in the same manner as *Endemic* is employed to indicate those of human beings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

B. *sb.* An enzootic disease.

1880 *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 Fortified by a knowledge of endemics and enzootics in other regions. 1882 G. FLEMING *Vivisection* in *19th Cent* No. 61. 472 The disease [anthrax] is enzootic in the half-submerged valleys .. of Catalonia.

E O. A game of chance, in which the appropriation of the stakes is determined by the falling of a ball into one of several niches marked E or O respectively. Also *attrib.*

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Lit.* I. xv. (1785) 36/2 For the sake of playing at E O. 1827 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 112 The profits gained by E O Tables, Rouge et Noir, etc.

Eo-, *prefix,* employed as combining form of Gr. ἠώς dawn, in scientific terms of recent origin, chiefly *Geol.* and *Palæont.* First used in EOCENE, with the sense 'characterized by the "dawn" or faintly recognizable beginnings of' (the recent fauna and flora); subsequently, with similar notion, in **Eophytic** (ī,ofi·tik), *a.* [+ Gr. φυτόν plant + -IC], characterized by the earliest appearance of plant-life. **Eozoic** (ī,ozō·ik), *a.* [+ Gr. ζῷον animal], characterized by the earliest appearance of animal life; said of the Laurentian strata and the period represented by them. Also in mod.L. names of fossil genera, believed to be the earliest representatives of types still existing, as **Eohippus** (ī,ohi·pŏs) [+ Gr. ἵππος horse], the oldest known genus of the horse family. **Eopteris** (ī,o·ptēris) [+ Gr. πτερίς fern], a genus including the oldest known fern. **Eosaurus** (ī,osǫ̆·rŭs), the oldest known genus of saurians. **Eozoon** (ī,ozō·ŏn) [+ Gr. ζῷον animal], a supposed genus of foraminifers or rhizopods, at one time regarded as the earliest known animal; its alleged remains are now believed to be of inorganic origin; hence **Eozo·onal** *a.*, pertaining to the eozoon.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 504 *Eohippus..a small animal no bigger than a fox, having three toes on the hind foot and four perfect ones on the fore foot. 1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1, I do not see .. any reason to doubt that the eocene equidæ were preceded by mesozoic forms, which differed from eohippus in the same way as eohippus differs from equus. 1880 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ii. 32 An *Eophytic period preceding the Eozoic. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 404 Unless we except the *Eosaurus, these are the first true reptiles found. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ii. 18 *Eozoic or those [rocks] that afford the traces of the earliest known living beings. 1871 HUNT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Sci.* 53 Subsequently to the eozoic times, silicated rocks..are comparatively rare. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. 287 The existence of the *Eozoon in the Laurentian formation of Canada is generally admitted. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 275 A section of an *Eozoönal mass. 1881 R. ETHERIDGE in *Trnl. Geol Soc.* XXXVIII. 54 The prevalent limestones, Eozoonal or otherwise.

Eoan (ī,ō·ăn), *a.* [f. L. ēō-*us,* a. Gr. ἠῷος, f. ἠώ-ς dawn + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Liberty* XV, The morning-star Beckons the Sun from the Eoan wave. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Com. nenus* III. 5 (D.) The Mithra of the middle world, That sheds Eoan radiance on the West.

Eocene (ī·ŏsīn), *a. Geol.* [f. Gr. ἠώ-ς dawn (see EO-) + καινός new, recent.]

1. The epithet applied to the lowest division of the Tertiary strata, and to the geological period which they represent.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 2) III. 54 The period next antecedent we shall call Eocene. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. 174 The eocene group is characterised by a total absence of cycadeæ. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 214 The Eocene rocks once spread over the whole surface of this chalk.

fig. 1836 DARWIN *Let.* 17 June (1887) II. 73 His Geology also is rather eocene as I told him. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 103 These eocene periods of the day are not fitted for sustaining the human forms of life. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Its deep roots shot back into the eocene strata of civilisation.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* xi. 370, 1. Upper Eocene. 2. Middle Eocene. 3. Lower Eocene.

fig. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* II. XXXVI. 221 The calm deep eocene of British rural mind.

Eode, ME. and OE. pa. t. of GO.

Eofen, obs. form of HEAVEN.

Eolle, obs. form of OIL.

Eoli, variant of ELE, oil, *Obs.*

Eolian, Eolic, Eolipyle, var. ff. ÆOLIAN, etc.

Eom, obs. form of *am*: see BE *v.*

Eom, variant of EME, *Obs.* uncle.

Eon, variant form of ÆON.

†**Eo·nt.** [OE. *ent.*] A giant.

a 1000 *Ruin* (Gr.) 2 Brosnað enta geweorc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Eontas wolden areran .. anne stepel.

Eorl, obs. and Hist. form of EARL.

Eorne, var. of EARN *adv. Obs.* earnestly.

Eornen, variant of RINNEN: see RUN.

Eornest, obs. form of EARNEST.

Eorre, var. f. IRRE *sb.* and *a. Obs.*, anger, angry.

Eosin (ī·ŏsin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἠώς the morning red, the dawn + -IN.] A red dye-stuff produced by the addition of bromine to a solution of fluorescin in glacial acetic acid. Its potassium salt, known in commerce as 'soluble eosin' or 'eosin', is used as a rose-coloured dye. Also *attrib.*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 866 The addition of some coloring agent, such as iodine or eosine, is of assistance in searching for them. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Eosin. 1885 *Athenæum* 27 June 827/3 Coal-tar colours, especially eosine reds, have been employed in the artificial flower manufacture.

Eotand, -end, var. of ETEN, *Obs.* giant.

-eous, *suffix,* occurring in adjs., is chiefly f. L. *-e-us* + -OUS. The Eng. words with this suffix are for the most part practically mere adaptations of L. adjs. in *-eus,* the senses of which they generally retain. While, however, the L. adjs. in *-eus* f. sbs. denoting material substances have usually the sense 'composed of', as well as the sense 'of the nature of, resembling', their Eng. derivatives in *-eous* express the latter meaning only: compare, e. g. *argenteous, ligneous, vitreous,* with the corresponding words in Latin. In a very few cases (e.g. *aqueous*) Eng. adjs. in *-eous* have been formed directly on L. sbs. The L. ending *-eus* also occurs as part of a complex suffix, as in the words in *-āceus* (see -ACEOUS) and *-āneus* (cf. *consentaneous, instantaneous*).

2. In *beauteous, bounteous, duteous, plenteous,* the ending *-eous* arises from the addition of the suffix *-ous* to *-te,* earlier form of -TY; but in the older words of this formation *-teous* replaces an earlier *-tivous,* f. Fr. *-tif* + -OUS; e. g. *bounteous* was originally *bountivous,* f. Fr. *bontif,* f. *bonté*: see BOUNTY.

3. In a few instances *-eous* is an analogical deformation of other suffixes, as in *righteous* (for *rightwise*), *courteous,* for ME. *curteis* a. OFr. *curteis* (*-eis* :—L. *-ēnsem*).

Eovese, obs. form of EAVES.

Eow, obs. form of YEW.

Eow, -er, etc., obs. forms of YOU, YOUR, etc.

Eowberge, obs. form of YEWBERRY.

†**Eowde.** *Obs.* [OE. *ēowde*: — OTeut. type **awidjo(m,* f. **awī-s,* OE. *ēowu* EWE. Cf. OHG. *ewit,* Goth. *awēþi* of same meaning, but different formation.] A flock of sheep.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1669 Ne scealt þu bæt eowde anforlætan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxviii. 14 We þin folc wærun and fæle sceap eowdes þines. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 Gif he hit þan gemet, he hit berð an his eaxlun to þara eowde oder falde.

Eozoic, Eozoon, etc.: see *Eo- pref.*

Ep-, *prefix,* in words a. or ad. Gr., or f. Gr. elements, represents ἐπ-, shortened form of ἐπί before a vowel: see EPI-.

Epacrid (epæ·krid). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epacrideæ,* f. Gr. ἐπί + ἄκρις summit; so called by Forster (1776) because 'the plants of this genus are generally found on mountain-tops' (Forster, *Characteres Generum Plant.* 10). In sense **b.** f. mod.L. *Epacrid-eæ.*]

a. A plant of the genus *Epacris.* **b.** A plant of the N.O. *Epacrideæ,* of which this is the typical genus; the order consists of corolliflora dicotyledons, growing in Australia and the Indian Archipelago, which resemble the heaths of other countries.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* i, Choice geraniums lived here, and roses, heaths and epacrids.

Epact (ī·pækt, e·pækt). [ad. Fr. *epacte*, L. *epacta*, Gr. ἐπακτή, f. ἐπακτός, vbl. adj. of ἐπάγειν to intercalate, f. ἐπί on + ἄγειν to bring.]

1. a. (Also pl. *epacts*.) The number of days that constitutes the excess of the solar over the lunar year of 12 months. b. The number of days in the age of the moon on the first day of the year (now Jan. 1st, but formerly March 1st or 22nd).

a. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* N vj b, Yᵉ Epact, quhilk is yᵉ nombre of yᵉ dayes quhairby yᵉ ȝere of yᵉ sone do exceid yᵉ ȝere of yᵉ moone. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 383 The Epact, or 11. daies ouerplus. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Year*, These eleven Days are call'd Epacts. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 421. 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* xiv. 237.

b. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Almanack, *heading* of col. 3 The Epacte. 1561 Eden *Art Nauig.* II. vi. 31 This nomber of Epact or concurrent is founde. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VII. i. (ed. 7) 654 The Epact [beginneth] the first of March. 1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 6 There are two numbers especially required, named the Prime and the Epact. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 214 The Eccentricity of the Sun is ..exactly coincident with the Epact of the Moon. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 5 The Epact is the number of Days of the Moon's age on the last day of December. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Divide by 3; for each one left add Ten; 30 reject: the Prime makes Epact then. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 137 The Epacts ..the ages of the moon .. at the beginning of every year. 1867 Denison *Astron. without Math.* 95 The moon's age at that time is called the epact of the year.

2. Any intercalated day or days. *rare.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* Gloss., *Epact*, the day put to, or set in, to make the leape yeere. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 585 The five days which the Egyptians added by way of epact to the twelve months of thirty days each.

3. *attrib.*

1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 55 By means of the Epact Almanack, Easter-day for any year may be readily found.

Epactal (īpæ·ktăl, epæ·ktăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. ἐπακτός (see prec.) + -AL.] 'Imported; foreign' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Epactal bone*: the Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone.

1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. i. 207 The exceptionally large ossa Wormiana..an epactal, for example.

† **Epæne·tic**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **epænitic**, 8 **epainetic**. [ad. Gr. ἐπαινετικός, f. ἐπαινέειν to praise.] Laudatory, panegyrical.

1675 Phillips *Theatr. Poet.* Pref. **5 b, In whatever kind of Poetry, whether the Epic, the Dramatic..the Epænetic, the Bucolic, or the Epigram. 1687 Winstanley *Lives Eng. Poets* Pref., Some addicting themselves most to the Epick.. other to the Elegiack, the Epænitick, the Bucolick, or the Epigram. 1736 Bailey, *Epainetick Poem* comprehends the Hymn, the Epithalamium, the Genethliacon, or what else tends to the praise or congratulation of the Divine persons and persons eminent upon earth.

‖ **Epagoge** (epăgōu·gi). [Gr. ἐπαγωγή, f. ἐπάγειν to bring in, f. ἐπί to + ἄγειν to bring.] The method of bringing forward a number of particular instances to lead to a general conclusion; argument by induction. **Epago·gic** *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐπαγωγικ-ός], of an inductive nature.

In mod. Dicts.

Epagomenic (e·păgome·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπαγομέν-η (ἡμέρα) intercalated (day), pass. pple. of ἐπάγειν (see prec.) + -IC.] Intercalary (days); (gods) worshipped on intercalary days.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 211 The epagomenaic [*sic*], *i.e.* as the gods of the five days which formed no part of the month, or of the old solar year. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 535/3 Rites to be performed or omitted on the epagomenic days.

Epalea·ceous, *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *palea* chaff + -ACEOUS.] Having no chaffy scales.

In mod. Dicts.

Epalpate (īpæ·lpēt), *a. Ent.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *palpus* the soft palm of the hand, in mod.L. a feeler.] Having no palpi or feelers.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Epalpebrate (īpæ·lpībrēt), *a.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *palpebra* eyelid + -ATE².] Having no eyebrows.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Epana-, before stems beginning with a vowel *epan-*, a combination of two Greek prepositions ἐπ(ί) upon, in addition + ἀνά up, again, occurring in some rhetorical terms, adopted from Greek. **Epa:nadiplo·sis** [Gr. δίπλωσις a doubling; cf. ANADIPLOSIS], (see quots.). **E:panale·psis** [Gr. λῆψις a taking, f. ληβ-; cf. ANALEPSY], a figure by which the same word or clause is repeated after intervening matter. **Epana·phora** [Gr. φορά a carrying] = ANAPHORA. **Epana·strophe** [Gr. στροφή turning; cf. ANASTROPHE], a figure by which the end-word of one sentence becomes the first word of the next. **Epa·nodos**, also *erron.* 6 **epanodis**, 7, 9 **epanados** [Gr. ὁδός way; cf. ANODE], a. the repetition of a sentence in an inverse order; b. a return to the regular thread of discourse after a digression. **E:panortho·sis** [Gr. ὀρθωσις a setting straight, f. ὀρθόειν, f. ὀρθός straight], a figure in which a word is recalled, in order to substitute a more correct or stronger term. Hence **E:panortho·tic** *a.*

1678 Phillips, **Epanadiplosis* ..a Rhetorical figure wherein a sentence begins and ends with the same word; as Severe to his servants, to his children severe. 1736 Bailey, *Epanadiplosis* .. In Latin this figure is called *Inclusio.* 1847 Craig, *Epanadiplosis.* 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 210 **Epanalepsis*, or the Eccho sound..Much must he be beloued, that loueth much. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 10 A Poeticall Epanalepsis or reduplication. 1736 Bailey, *Epanalepsis*, a repetition. 1847 Craig, *Epanalepsis.* 1678 Phillips, **Epanaphora*, a figure in which the same word begins several sentences. 1864 Webster, *Epanaphora.* 1864 Webster, **Epanastrophe.* 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 *Epanodis, or the figure of Retire. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* (1840) 523 Epanados .. signifies the turning to the same tune. 1818 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 79 The epanodos, or .. speaking first, to the latter of two propositions; afterwards, to the former. 1847 Craig, *Epanodos* .. a rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted, or repeated backward. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 61 A prety *Epanorthosis in these two verses. 1672 H. More *Brief Reply* 172 By a seasonable Epanorthosis he straightway adds, etc. 1736 Bailey, *Epanorthosis.* 1847 Craig, *Epanorthosis.*

Epanthous (epæ·nþəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπ(ί) + ἄνθ-ος flower + -OUS.] Growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

In mod. Dicts.

Eparch (e·pɑɹk). Also 7 **eparck**. [a. Gr. ἔπαρχ-ος, f. ἐπ(ί) over + ἀρχός ruler.]

1. a. *Hist.* Used as equivalent to the L. *præfectus* prefect. b. In mod. usage: The governor of an eparchy or administrative division in the kingdom of Greece.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Eparch*, the President of a Province. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 245 The eparch or præfect of the city. 1827 Sir H. Taylor *Comnenus* II. iii, The eparchs will resort To the Bucoleon. 1884 J. T. Bent in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 These eparchs again look after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

2. *Eccl.* a. *Hist.* The metropolitan (bishop) of a province. b. In the Greek (Russian) Church: The metropolitan (bishop) of an eparchy.

1691 Grascome *Reply to Vind. Disc. Unreasonableness New Separ.* 21 The African Fathers were such Enemies to the Titles of Eparck or Patriarck. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1927 Under him [the patriarch] the eparchs in the provinces.

Hence **E·parchate** [see -ATE¹]. = next.

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1763 The three eparchates of Palestine.

Epa·rchial, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to an eparchy.

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2082 Under these chief academies are the eparchial seminaries, with many circuit and parish schools.

Eparchy (e·pɑ̆ɹki). [ad. Gr. ἐπαρχία, f. ἔπαρχος: see prec.] A district or province under the government of an eparch.

1. One of the subdivisions of the modern kingdom of Greece; a division of a nomarchy.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 433/2 Deputies from the communes assemble at the chief town of the eparchy. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 839 It forms part of the eparchy of Naxos. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 85 (art. *Greece*) The [13] nomarchies are sub-divided into 59 eparchies.

2. In the Russian (Greek) Church: A diocese.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 87 Bishops .. preside over dioceses called Eparchies. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) 153 It [a statistical work on Russia] contains all the eparchies except Bruzlaw. 1862 Neale *Ess. Liturg.* (1867) 302 All the sees are divided into eparchies.

† **Epassy:tero·tically**, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἐπασσύτερον one upon another; cf. *chaotically*.]

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 249 He killed seven of them epassyterotically, that is, one after another.

Epatic, -ke, obs. ff. HEPATIC, etc.

‖ **Epaule** (epǭ·l). *Fortif.* Also 8 **espaule**. [a. Fr. *épaule* (earlier *espaule*) shoulder.] The 'shoulder' of a bastion, *i.e.* the place where the face and flank meet.

1702 *Mil. Dict.*, *Epaule.* 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Epaul, espaul.* 1727 Chambers, *Epaule*, or *Espaule.* 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* i. 48 Which makes the Angle of the Epaule 130 Degrees. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s.v.

Epaulement (epǭ·lmĕnt). *Fortif.* Also 7 espaulment, 9 **epaulment**. [a. Fr. *épaulement* (earlier *esp-*), f. *épauler* to protect (troops) by an epaulement, f. *épaule* shoulder.] 'A covering mass raised to protect from the fire of the enemy, but differing from a parapet in having no arrangement made for the convenient firing over it by defenders' (Adm. Smyth).

1687 J. Richards *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 8 To beat the Enemy from an Espaulment they had made to flank the Breach. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xlv. (1804) 306, I never saw an epaulement but once—and that was at the siege of Namur. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 43 Fasces of prisms, projecting from the wall, like epaulements. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 251 On the balls striking the epaulment, they ricochéd.

Epaulet, epaulette (e·pǫ̆let). [a. Fr. *épaulette*, f. *épaule* shoulder.

The anglicized spelling *epaulet* is preferable, on the ground that the word is fully naturalized in use; but the form in *-ette* is at present more common.]

1. A shoulder-piece; an ornament worn on the shoulder as part of a military, naval, or sometimes of a civil uniform. *To win one's epaulets*: (of a private soldier) to earn promotion to the rank of officer.

1783 Nelson 26 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 89 Here are two Navy Captains..with epaulettes. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 495 The Post Captain under three years standing .. wears one epaulet upon the right shoulder. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII. 220 Gorget, epaulets, and sash, Lion and crown—a perfect dash. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 4th Dragoon Guards* 63 The Officers were ordered to wear two Silver Epaulettes and an Aiguillette. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 220 Obliged to borrow from Rothschild, the banker, the epaulettes he wore as Austrian consul. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. vi. 101 A soldier wins his epaulettes before the enemy.

b. As equivalent for 'officer', 'commission'.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xvi, My captain elect..herded not with his brother epaulettes. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* ix, When epaulets are not sold.

2. *Entom.* The plate that covers the base of the anterior wings in hymenopterous insects.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 435 At the base of each of the superior wings is a kind of epaulette, prolonged posteriorly, that corresponds to the piece called *tegula* in the Hymenoptera. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 56 The ciliated lobes or epaulets.

3. Used by antiquarian writers as a name for the smaller forms of the shoulder-piece or 'pauldron' in a suit of armour.

1824 Meyrick *Anc. Arm.* III. 87 A suit of armour .. resembling the halecrets of Henry the Eighth's time in having epaulettes for the shoulder.

4. A piece of trimming forming an ornament for the shoulder of a lady's dress.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, A shoulder—with a powdered epaulette on it—of the mature young lady.

5. *Comb.*, as *epaulet-like* adj.

1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 221 Four epaulet-like wreaths of long cilia. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 Oversleeves of the velvet are heaped up in epaulet-like folds upon the shoulders.

Hence **E·paule:tted** *ppl. a.*, furnished or ornamented with epaulets; wearing epaulets.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 351 His epauletted coat. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxviii, Heavily-epauletted shoulders. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 30 How were the Kabyles to distinguish between the acts of the private soldier and of the epauleted chief. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxiv. 77 To don the dress of epauletted hangmen.

Epaxial (epæ·ksiăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EP- + L. *axi-s* + -AL.] Situated on or above the axis (of the body): said of muscles, cartilages, etc. that lie upon or above the vertebral column looked at in a horizontal position.

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 219 Such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been called epaxial arches.

Hence **Epa·xially** *adv.*, in an epaxial position or direction.

† **Epe**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *œpa*:—OTeut. *wôpjan*: see WEEP.] *intr.* To cry aloud.

c 1200 Ormin 9198 Þe rowwste iss herrd off ænne mann þatt epeþþ þuss i wesste.

Epe, var. of YEPE *a.*, *Obs.*, active, bold.

Epecedean, obs. form of EPICEDIAN.

Epencephalic (epe·nsĭfæ·lik), *a. Anat.* [f. EPENCEPHAL-ON + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the epencephalon; covering the epencephalon.

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 53/2 Epencephalic arch. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 85 Epencephalic arch, composed of the occipitals.

Epencephalon (epense·fălǫn). *Anat.* [f. EP- + ENCEPHALON.] The anterior of the two enlargements into which the posterior primary vesicle of the brain divides. Also called *hind-brain*.

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 59/2 The epencephalon .. derives a further .. bony covering from the basisphenoid and the parietals. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 358 The anterior part of this third vesicle is sometimes called the Epencephalon.

Ependyma (epe·ndimă). [a. Gr. ἐπένδυμα, f. ἐπενδύειν, f. ἐπί over + ἐν on + δύειν to put. Cf. Fr. *épendyme*.] 'Virchow's name for the lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the central spinal canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 366 Another very delicate epithelial layer called the ependyma. 1887 Ellis *Anat.* (ed. 10) 213 Four of them [ventricles] .. are lined throughout by a thin membrane named ependyma.

Epenthesis (epe·nþĭsis). *Gram.* [late L. *epenthesis*, a. Gr. ἐπένθεσις, f. ἐπί in addition + ἐν in + θέσις placing, f. τι-θέ-ναι to place. Cf. Fr. *epenthèse*.] (See quot.)

In mod. philology applied *spec.* to the phonetic change which consists in the transference of a semi-vowel to the syllable preceding that in which it originally occurred, as in Gr. χαίρω from an earlier *χαρjω.

1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 171 *Epenthesis* is the interposition of a letter or syllable in the midst of a word. 1888 King & Cookson *Sound & Inflex. Gr. & Lat.* 197 In such presents as φθείρω, the ει is not to be regarded as the result of Epenthesis.

† **Epe·nthesy**, obs. var. of prec. In mod. Dicts.

Epenthetic (epenþe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐπενθετικός: see prec. and -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, epenthesis. Of a letter or sound: Inserted in the middle of a word.

1831 M. Stuart *Heb. Gr.* (ed. 4) § 308 Future with epenthetic Nun. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 87/2 The א is considered epenthetic, as the true word would be ןרכ. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 442 An epenthetic *t* to fill up the sound.

Epergne (ĭpɔ̄·ɹn). Also 8 **epergn, epargne.** [perh. a corruption of Fr. *épargne* saving, economy; cf. quot. 1779; but there is no evidence to show how the word acquired its present meaning.] A centre-dish, or centre ornament for the dinner-table, now often in a branched form, each branch supporting a small dish for desert or the like, or a vase for flowers. (From our quots. it appears that the earlier use was chiefly to hold pickles.)

1761 *Bill of Fare* in Pennant *London* (1813) 562, 2 Grand Epergnes filled with fine Pickles. 1775 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* 199 That Mr. Mayor be desir'd to order a handsome silver Epergn. 1779 Mackenzie in *Mirror* No. 34 § 6 In the centre .. stood a sumptuous *epargne*, filled [with sweetmeats]. 1804 *Verses to Dr. Warton* in *Ann. Reg.* 928 [His pupils present him with an epergne on his resigning the head-mastership of Winchester, hoping that it may remind him 'of "Pickles" left behind']. 1819 *Banquet* 60 Waiter, epergne, and tankard, beaker, vase. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xi, An epergne or centre-piece of some kind was in the middle of the cloth.

Epetite, obs. var. of Hepatite.

Epexegesis (epe:ksĭdʒī·sis). [a. Gr. ἐπεξήγησις, f. ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι, f. ἐπί in addition + ἐξηγεῖσθαι to explain: see Exegesis.] The addition of a word or words to convey more clearly the meaning implied, or the specific sense intended, in a preceding word or sentence; a word or words added for this purpose.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 163 The latter part of the Apostles assertion is an epexegesis, or explication, of the former. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* 130 Primarily and literally, not Princes, but Prophets, which is an epexegesis of Anointed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 3/1 The above may be very sound epexegesis. 1889 M. B. Edwards *A. Young* Introd. 33 These jottings of old age, interesting as they are, err on the side of redundancy and epexegesis.

Epexegetic (epe:ksĭdʒe·tik). [ad. Gr. ἐπεξηγητικ-ός, f. ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι: see prec.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epexegesis; given as an additional explanation. Const. *of*.

1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 590/1 Ep. I., vv. 18–20 .. are epexegetic of the preceding verse.

Epexegetical (epe:ksĭdʒe·tikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec. Hence **Epe:xege·tically** *adv.*, in an epexegetical manner, by way of epexegesis.

1864 F. Hall in Wilson tr. *Vishṇú-puráṇa* I. 104 According to the commentator, 'fierce' and 'mild' are epexegetical of 'agreeable' and 'hideous'. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1986. 692/1 This superfœtation of epexegetical help. 1871 tr. *Lange's Comm. Jeremiah* 160 'Hunters' is therefore epexegetical. 1882 J. Robertson tr. *Müller's Heb. Synt.* 52 To attach..epexegetically some additional specification: 'The great river, the river Euphrates'.

Ephah (ī·fă). *Heb. Antiq.* Forms: 4 (ephi), 7–8 **epha**, 7– **ephah**. [a. Heb. איפה *ēphāh*, believed to be of Egyptian origin.

Cf. Egyptian *âpit*, a dry measure containing 40 *hin*, or according to Hultsch 18·18 litres = 4 gallons. The form *ephi* is a. L. *ephi* (Vulg.) = Gr. οἰφί (LXX.). The Gr. and Lat. forms cannot be adoptions of the Heb. word, but appear to be taken directly from Egyptian; the Gr. is stated by Hesychius to be the name of an Egyptian measure.]

A Hebrew dry measure, identical in capacity with the bath; see Bath *sb.*[3]; it is variously said to have contained from 4½ to 9 gallons. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 932 Batus is in fletynge thynges .. Ephi in drye thynges. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xlv. 10 Ye shall haue iust ballances, and a iust Ephah, and a iust Bath. 1622 A. Cooke *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 10 By your Grace's means, the epha, wherein popish wickedness sitteth, may be lifted up between the earth and the heaven. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 177 Some have had a hin..others an ephah of afflictions. 1721 Bailey, *Epha*.

Ephebe (efī·b). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. L. *ephēb-us*, a. Gr. ἔφηβος, f. ἐπί upon + ἥβη early manhood.] Among the Greeks, a young citizen from eighteen to twenty years of age, during which he was occupied chiefly with garrison duty. Also in L. form **Ephebus** (efī·bŏs). Hence **Ephe·bic** *a.*, of or pertaining to an ephebus, or to early manhood.

[1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* i. ix. (1715) 48 They who were enroll'd amongst the Ephebi. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* ii. xviii. 175 The ephebi .. were youths that had arrived at the age of eighteen years.] 1880 Waldstein *Pythag. Rhegion* 5 So soon as they became ephebes .. their hair was cut off to the length, etc. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. iii. 116 *note*, His [Æschines'] two ephebic years. 1884 L. Morris *Songs Unsung* in *Times* 9 June 5, I .. marked .. my youngest born .. doffing his ephebic robe.

Ephectic (efe·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐφεκτικός, f. ἐπέχειν to check, hold back, hence to suspend (one's judgement), f. ἐπί upon + ἔχειν to hold.] Characterized by suspense of judgement. In ancient use, a distinctive epithet of the Sceptic school of philosophers.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* iii. xxxvi. 303 The Schools of the Pyrronian .. Sceptick, and Ephectick Sects. 1883 Saintsbury in *Daily News* 20 Dec. 6/2 Montaigne's attitude was ephectic.

†**Ephe·mera**, *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Path. Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **effimera**, 6 **ephimera**, 7–9 **ephemera**; *pl.* 7 **ephemeraes**, 8–9 **-æ, -as.** Also in adapted forms 6–7 **effimere**, 6 **ephimer.** [a. med.L. *ephēmera* (sc. *febris*), fem. of *ephēmerus*, a. Gr. ἐφήμερος lasting only for a day, f. ἐπί (see Epi-) + ἡμέρα day. The adapted forms are perh. through OF. *effimere*.]

A. *adj.* Of a fever: Lasting only for a day; 'ephemeral'. **B.** *sb.* An ephemeral fever.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxiv. (1495) 248 Effimera, one dayes feuer is as it were the heete of one daye. 1528 Paynel *Salerne Regim.* C, A feuer effimere is engendred of vapours and smudge fumes. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cxxxvi. 50 In Englyshe it is named the Ephimer fever .. The fever doth dye that daye in the which he doth infest any man. 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* R iij, Of the Agew callyd ephimera which endureth but one daye. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* ii. ix. 112 That Feauer which we call Ephemera, not exceeding foure and twentie houres. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 115 Ephemeras oft end in Hectics, or Intermittents, because the Pulse is a-like frequent in all of them. 1813 J Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 105 The ephemera from cold may be regarded as an idiopathic fever.

Ephemera (ĭfe·mĕră), *sb.*[2] Pl. **ephemeræ, -as.** [a. mod.L. *ephēmera* (? sc. *musca*): see prec.

In med.L. *ephemera* was neut. pl., a. Gr. ἐφήμερα used in this sense by Aristotle (see Ephemeron). The earlier Eng. instances are possibly due to the common practice of treating plurals in *-a* as sing. Linnæus however used the word as fem., making it the name of a genus (of much wider extent than the genus now so called.)]

1. An insect that (in its imago or winged form) lives only for a day. In mod. entomology the name of a genus of pseudo-neuropterous insects belonging to the group *Ephemeridæ* (Day-flies, May-flies).

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vi. 170 But Ephemeraes in duration, and little other than Insects in extent. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 82 ¶ 7, I .. have discovered a new ephemera. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 235 The Common Ephemera, or Day-fly. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 136 Shad-flies or ephemeras, which spend their earlier days under water.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or something which has a transitory existence.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 11 These papers of a day, the Ephemeræ of learning. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 119 These base ephemeras, so born To die before the next revolving morn. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 58 When the new-fangled ephemeræ of fashion shall be no more. 1886 H. F. Lester *Under 2 Fig Trees* 33 [A charwoman is] a kind of domestic ephemera which flutters briefly in the scullery and then is seen no more.

Ephemeral (ĭfe·mĕrăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. ἐφήμερ-ος (see prec.) + -al.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Of diseases: Beginning and ending in a day. **b.** Of insects, flowers, etc.: Existing for one day only, or for a very few days.

a. 1576 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 164 The corruption of the Ayre is the cause of this grievous maladie or Ephemerall Ague. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 945 If very short, lasting only a single day, it is .. an ephemeral fever. **b.** 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlix. 523 Some insects are so ephemeral that they are to be found only for a few days. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 149 The perfect Ephemeral imago. 1875 Helps *Ess., Exerc. Benevolence* 36 The insects..poor ephemeral things. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 243 Ephemeral or Fugacious, lasting for only a day; as the petals of Poppy.

2. In more extended application: That is in existence, power, favour, popularity, etc. for a short time only; short-lived; transitory.

a 1639 Sir H. Wotton *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 220 An ephemeral fit of applause. *a* 1659 Bp. Morton *Episc. Justified* (1670) 142 A Deambulatory, Hebdomatical (or peradventure Ephemeral) Office. 1810 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 137 His ministers, however weak and profligate in morals, are ephemeral. 1821 Knox *On Grammar Schools* 157 The gale of ephemeral popularity. 1825 Syd. Smith *Sp.* Wks. 1859 II. 204/2 Their ephemeral liberty. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 481 Empires like those of Alexander, Charles, and Cnut are in their own nature ephemeral.

b. *absol.*

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 127 May I, the ephemeral, ne'er scrutinize Who made the heaven and earth. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 381 When the due distinction had been drawn between the ephemeral and the lasting.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* Insects which live only for a day. Also *transf.* of books, persons, etc.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xx. 121 Gnats, beetles, etc. ..the whole tribe of ephemerals..may flit in and out. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 965 Let the breezy sunshine but bring out the winged ephemerals. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 106 Assemblies of important ephemerals who met to dispute the respective claims, etc. 1878 W. E. A. Axon *Bk. Rarities Warrington Museum* 11 Some of these books are pure ephemerals.

Ephemerality (ĭfe:mĕræ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -(i)ty.] The quality of being ephemeral; *concr.* in *pl.* ephemeral matters.

1822 Carlyle *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 67 Speculation on ephemeralities. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* III. 222 This lively companion .. often looked in on him, and chattered ephemeralities. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 530 Ephemerality? Is not the glory of even the Prime Minister, in most cases, but a passing brilliancy?

†**Ephe·meran**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Ephemera + -an.] **A.** *adj.* = Ephemeral 1 a. **B.** *sb.* = Ephemeral B.

1643 *True Informer* 13 It was rather an Embryo of a Parliament, an Ephemeran of 20 dayes. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 363 Methought, it was a strange opinion of our Aristotle to hold, that the least of those small insected ephemerans should be more noble than the sun, because it had a sensitive soul in it. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fever*, The Ephemeran Fever is so call'd, because it lasts but one Day.

†**Epheme·rean**, *a. Obs. rare.* = Ephemeral.

1804 *Miniature* No. 4 (1806) I. 57 Celestial Peacock .. Whose conscious plumes diffuse a herd Of ephemerean dyes.'

†**Epheme·rian**, *a. Obs.* [f. Ephemeri-s + -an.] 'Belonging to a journal, register or day-book' (Bailey 1736).

Ephe·meric, *a.* [f. Ephemer-a + -ic.] = Ephemeral.

1755 in Johnson. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Ephemerid (ĭfe·mĕrid). [ad. mod.L. *Ephemeridæ*, f. *ephemera*.] An insect belonging to the group *Ephemeridæ*: see Ephemera [2]. Also *fig.*

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 186 The *Haplophlebium Barnesii* must have attained a size much larger than that of any recent Ephemerids. 1874 Farrar *Christ* 65 The ephemerid that buzzes out its little hour in the summer noon. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., This gossamer nothing, this aerial ephemerid, paralyses the intellect.

†**Ephe·merid**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *ephēmerid-*, stem of *ephēmeris*: see Ephemeris.] = Ephemeral.

1804 Mitford *Harmony* 91 The ephemerid fashion of orthography.

So †**Ephemeridal.**

1795 tr. Mercier *Fragm. of Politics & Hist.* II. 444 These sons of fortune, these ephemeridal giants who threatened to swallow up every thing.

†**Ephemeri·dian**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ephēmerid-*, stem of *ephēmeris* + -ian.] Of or pertaining to an ephemeris.

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in Bailey.

‖**Ephemeris** (ĭfe·mĕris): *pl.* **ephemerides** (efĭme·ridīz), formerly often used as a *sing.* [mod. L. *ephēmeris*, a. Gr. ἐφημερίς diary, calendar, f. ἐφήμερος daily: see Ephemera.]

†**1.** A record of daily occurrences; a diary, journal. *Obs.*

1591 Lambarde *Arch.* (1635) 168 The Bookes of Entries kept there; which is a true Ephemeris or Iournall of the Acts of the Court. 1629 Donne *Serm.* xxiv. 240 God sees their sins..and in his Ephemerides—his Journals, he writes them downe. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 22 Register not only strange, but merciful occurrences; let ephemerides, not olympiads, give thee account of His mercies.

†**b.** *pl.* for *sing.*

1613 Jackson *Creed* i. xvii. Wks. I. 119 His written oracles ..an absolute ephemerides of all things that had been since the first moment of time. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 371 Having kept an exact Ephemerides of all actions for more then five thousand years together. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 16 Set downe in a Diary (or Ephemerides).

2. A table showing the predicted (rarely the observed) positions of a heavenly body for every day during a given period. †Also, in *pl.* the tabulated positions (of a heavenly body) for a series of successive days.

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 283 Many eclipses of the sonne and moone also are not noted in the common Ephemerides and Almanachs. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 188 Among the Babylonians there were found Ephemerides containing the obseruation of the stars, for 720 yeares. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 3 The Ephemerides of the Comet. 1668 *Ibid.* III. 688 Tables of the Motion of the Satellits of Jupiter, with an Ephemeris of the same for this present Year. 1874 Moseley *Astron.* lxxxviii. (ed. 4) 232 The Nautical Almanac for 1835 contained ephemerides of two of them. 1880 *Academy* No. 440. 262 The following ephemeris..will be serviceable in searching for the comet.

†**b.** *pl.* As the title of a collection of such tables. Often used as sing. = 3. *Obs.*

1559 Cuninghame *Cosm. Glas* 95, I find in an Ephemerides the sonne to be in the firste Digree of Aries. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* i. xxviii. (ed. 7) 77 An example used by Stadius in the 115 Page of his Ephemerides. 1618 Wither *Juvenil. Motto* (1633) 543 Be slaves unto an Ephemerides. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* i. xi. 241 You may [know] by an Ephemerides at what houre an Eclipse shall happen. *fig.* 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* § 21. 99 You must be careful to keep an Ephemerides, to know how the great Orbs of the Court move.

3. A book in which the places of the heavenly bodies and other astronomical matters are tabulated in advance for each day of a certain period; an astronomical almanac.

1647 *Almanak for* 1386, Astron. App. (1812) 61 An ephemeris .. is a book giving the true places of the planets. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Nautical Almanac, or Astronomical Ephemeris, published in England by the Board of Longitude..which commenced with the year 1767. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* v. 204 The equation of time is calculated and inserted in ephemerides for every day of the year. 1874 Moseley *Astron.* xlv. (ed. 4) 147 These quantities .. are stated .. in the tables of the Nautical Almanac, and other ephemerides.

†**4.** In wider sense: An almanac or calendar of any kind; in early use *esp.* one containing astrological or meteorological predictions for each day of the period embraced; also, a calendar of saints' days. Also *pl.* in same sense, sometimes used as sing. *Obs.*

In bibliographical works (e.g. in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*), 'Ephemerides' is still used as a general heading for Almanacs, Calendars, etc.

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* II. vii. 6 Why can his tell-troth Ephemerides Teach him the weathers state so long beforne. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 That Kalendar or Ephemerides which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons for all actions and purposes. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* IV. iv, Cures Plagues, piles, and pox, by the ephemerides. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Flintshire* IV. 39 He..wrote an Ephemeris of the Irish Saints. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 45 Several Ephemerides or Almanacks are annually published.

fig. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccclii, Hee who had read the Ephemerides Of Fate; and could repeat his owne, by roat. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. (1812) IX. 105, I think this can hardly have escaped the writers of political ephemerides for any month or year.

† **b.** *pl.* The appointed daily order of religious services. *Obs.*

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 117 How their ephemerides for divine services should be performed.

¶ **5.** *catachr.* = Ephemera [2] 1 and 2.

1820 Shelley *Sens. Pl.* 49 The beamlike ephemeris Whose path is the lightning's. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Honour is venerable to us because it is no ephemeris.

† **Ephe·merist.** *Obs.* [f. Ephemer-is + -ist.] One who uses or makes an ephemeris.

1656-81 Blount *Glossogr., Ephemerist*, one that registreth daily actions, or Nativities, with the help of an Ephemerides; a maker of an Ephemerides. *a* 1666 Howell (J.), He was discoursing of..the art of foolish astrologers and genethliacal ephemerists. 1706 Phillips, *Ephemerist*, a maker of Ephemerides, Almanacks, etc. 1736 in Bailey.

Ephemeromorph (ĭfe·mĕrо͵mǭ·ɹf). *Biol. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐφήμερο-ς (see Ephemera) + μορφ-ή form.] Used by Bastian as a general name for the lowest forms of life, which cannot be assigned definitely to either the animal or vegetable kingdom. Hence **Ephe·meromo·rphic** *a.*

1874 Bastian in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 708 The song of the Ephemeromorphs might be, in the words of Ovid, 'Corpora vertantur; nec quod fuimusve, sumusve, Cras erimus'. 1876 — *ibid.* Jan. 243 These creatures of circumstances, which become metamorphosed in a most striking and apparently irregular manner, I have proposed to include under the general designation of 'Ephemeromorphs'. 1880 — *Brain* i. 6 The ephemeromorphic assemblage of vital forms.

Ephemeron (ĭfe·mĕrǫn). *Pl.* 7–9 **ephemera**, 9 **ephemerons**. [a. Gr. (ζῷον) ἐφήμερον (Aristotle *H. A.* I. v.), neut. of ἐφήμερος: see Ephemera [2].]

1. An insect, which, in its winged state, lives but for a day. Cf. Ephemera [2].

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 697 There are certain Flies that are called Ephemera that live but a day. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 30 The Ephemeron, a Fly that lives but five Hours. 1845 R. Chambers *Vest. Creat., Hypoth. Devel.*, An ephemeron, hovering over a pool for its one April day of life. 1884 G. F. Braithwaite *Salmonidæ Westmorld.* vi. 26 The most beautiful species of our ephemera, the green and grey drakes, must not be forgotten.

2. *fig.* A short-lived person, institution, or production.

1771 *Bachelor* (1773) I. No. 38. 254 Unnotic'd, dull invective lyes, A mere Ephemeron it dyes, Or but provokes a jest. 1787 Beckford *Italy* (1834) II. 78 All the human ephemera of Lisbon. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 371 This political ephemeron [constitution formed by the National Assembly in 1791]. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 208 Every ephemeron of a tale-writer, a dramatist, etc. 1859 Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 61 Samuel Rowlands, a prolific writer of ephemera. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 173 A cloud of sedulous ephemera still suck a little spiritual moisture.

‖ **3.** A plant described by ancient writers. *Obs.*

Some ancient authors distinguish two plants called *ephemeron*: one so named because springing up and dying in one day, the other as being a poison that causes death within a day.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xlv. 204 If it be Ephemeron as it seemeth to be, then it is good for the teeth. 1616 Hayward *Sanct. Troub. Soul* II. (1620) To Rdr. ¶ 9 Many writings are like the plant Ephemeron; which springeth, flourisheth, and fadeth in one day. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 It [goat's milk] helps against the ephemeron or cantharides [mistranslates *contra cantharidas et contra ephemeri potum* Plin. *N. H.* XXVIII. xlv].

4. *attrib.*

a 1735 Derham (J.), Swammerdam observes of the ephemeron-worms, that their food is clay. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* Travellers into Arabia tell us of several ephemeron-trees. *a* 1791 Wesley *Serm.* Wks. 1811 IX. 115 An Ephemeron Fly lives six hours. 1796 D'Israeli *Lit. Recreat.* 115 Several singular coincidencies alone gave the ephemeron critic his temporary existence. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1826) 345 An ephemeron fly [produces] a cod-bait maggot.

Ephemerous (ĭfe·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. Ephemer-on + -ous.] Having the nature of, or resembling, an ephemeron; transitory.

a 1660 Hammond 19 *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1684 IV, Our ephemerous wishes, that no man can distinguish from true piety, but by their sudden death. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 282 The ephemerous tale that does its business and dies in a day. 1872 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiv. 386 A certain ephemerous insect during its development, moults..above twenty times.

Ephesian (ĭfī·ʒăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ephesi-us* (ad. Gr. ἐφέσιος, f. Ἔφεσος) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of Ephesus.

1388 Wyclif *Ephes.* Prol., Effesians [1382 Ephecyes] ben of Asie. 1876 Humphreys *Coin Coll. Man.* vi. 53 The money of the Ephesians bore a stag.

† **2.** A boon companion. *Obs.* Cf. the use of *Corinthian* in Shakspere, etc.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 164 *Prin.* Where suppes he? ..What Company? *Page.* Ephesians, my Lord, of the old Church. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. v. 19 It is thine Host, thine Ephesian calls.

Ephesine (e·fĭsin), *a.* [ad. L. *Ephesīnus*, f. *Ephesus.*] Of or pertaining to Ephesus; chiefly *Eccl.* with reference to the Third General Council, held there A.D. 431, or to certain liturgical uses supposed to have emanated from Ephesus.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 188 The Epistle of the Ephesine Counsell vnto Nestorius. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 339 The Ephesine temple. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 109 The Ephesine fathers had determined the Cyprian church to be independent of the bishop of Antioch. 1850 C. Wordsworth *Theoph. Angl.* 166 What is the tenor of the Ephesine Canon? 1882-3 A. F. Mitchell in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1236 The Scottish fragment in the Book of Deer, the Irish fragments..of distinctly Ephesine character.

Ephesite (e·fĭsəit). *Min.* [f. Ephes-us, near which it was found + -ite.] A pearly-white lamellar mineral, closely related to margarite.

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XI. 59 Ephesite [a new species]. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 387 Ephesite, a mineral of..lamellar structure..resembles white cyanite.

† **Ephe·stian,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἐφέστι-ος of the house or family (f. ἐπί upon + ἑστία hearth) + -an.] Domestic, as opposed to *foreign*.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 275 That the state [government] of this Isle, without regard to Ephestian or exotick country..should consider of men according to the fruits, whether good or bad.

Ephete (e·fīt). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐφέτης, agent-n. f. ἐφιέναι to impose, command, etc., f. ἐπί (see Epi-) + ἱέναι to send.] In *pl.* The members of a body of magistrates at Athens. More commonly in L. form *ephetæ*.

1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 19 He [Draco] introduced some changes in the administration of criminal justice, by transferring causes of murder, or of accidental homicide, from the cognizance of the archons to the magistrates called ephetes; though it is not clear whether he instituted, or only modified or enlarged, their jurisdiction.

So **Ephe·tic** *a.* [see -ic.] (See quot.)

1849 Grote *Greece* II. x. (ed. 2) III. 107 *note*, Plato copies to a great degree the arrangements of the ephetic tribunals, in his provisions for homicide.

Ephialtes (efi͵æ·ltīz). [a. Gr. ἐφιάλτης. Usually believed to be agent-n. f. *ἐφιάλλεσθαι, var. of ἐφάλλεσθαι to leap upon, f. ἐπί on + ἅλλεσθαι to leap. But the phonological difficulties are considerable (cf., however, ἐφίορκος = ἐπίορκος, f. ἐπί + ὅρκος); and the synonymous ἠπιαλής, ἐφέλης, etc. suggest that the word may have been affected by popular etymology.]

A demon supposed to cause nightmare; nightmare itself.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 214 The diseases called Ephialtes or Incubus, i.e. the night-Mare. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 21. 272 To prevent the Ephialtes or night-Mare we hang up an hallow stone in our stables. 1656 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 296 Such as in their sleep are troubled with the Disease called Ephialtes or Incubus. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 324 Ephialtes, or Night Mare is called by Common People Witch-riding.

Ephippial (efi·piăl), *a. Anat.* & *Zool.* [f. Ephippi-um + -al.] Of or pertaining to the ephippium.

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 738/1 Its corners are bounded by the ephippial..processes. 1841-71 R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 455 The development of the ephippial eggs takes place at the posterior part of the ovaries.

† **Ephi·ppiate,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *ephippi-um* saddle + -ate.] To harness or saddle.

1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1704 in Cocker.

‖ **Ephippium** (efi·piðm). [L. *ephippium* horse-cloth, saddle, ad. Gr. ἐφίππιος adj. 'that is for putting on a horse', f. ἐπί upon + ἵππος horse.]

1. *Anat.* A saddle-shaped depression of the sphenoid bone. 1842 Dunglison *Medical Lex.* s.v.

2. *Zool.* The envelope enclosing the winter ova of the Daphniidæ (a genus of the Crustaceans), which is situated between the back of the animal and the carapace, and probably is a development from the latter. It is shed with the carapace.

1841-71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 455 As winter approaches, however, the Daphnia may be seen with a dark opaque substance within the back of the shell, which has been called the ephippium, from its resemblance to a saddle ..The ephippium is really only an altered part of the carapace. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 287 The ephippium sinks to the bottom, and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young *Daphniæ*.

Ephod (e·fǫd). Also 4 **ephoth.** [Heb. אֵפוֹד *ēphōd*, f. אפד *āphad* to put on.]

1. A Jewish priestly vestment, without sleeves, slit at the sides below the armpits, fastened with buckles at the shoulders, and by a girdle at the waist. The high-priest's ephod was of 'gold, purple, scarlet, and fine-twined linen (byssus)'; that worn by others was of linen.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxv. 7 Gemmes to anowrn ephoth, that is, a proestis ouermest clothing, that we cleepen a coope. 1611 Bible *2 Sam.* vi. 14 Dauid was girded with a linnen Ephod. 1770 Chatterton *Happiness*, The bloody son of Jesse..made himself an ephod to his mind. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 205 *note*, 'Bring hither the Ephod,' the priestly cape, dressed in which the High-priest delivered the oracle.

2. *transf.* A typical priestly garment; † hence used symbolically for 'the priestly office', 'clerical influence'.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* IV. (R.) The holy ephod made a cloak for gain. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. v. (1739) 13 What the Ephod could not, the Sword wrapt up therein should. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 44 Many a good dinner did Charles Honeyman lose by assuming that unlucky ephod [i.e. wearing the surplice in the pulpit].

Ephor (e·fǫɹ). [ad. Gr. ἔφορος (= Epic ἐπίουρος) overseer, overlooker, f. ἐπί upon + root *ϝορ, as in ὁράειν to see. Also used in L. pl. form **ephori**, whence app. the form *ephories* in 16–17th c.]

1. The title given to certain magistrates in various Dorian states, *esp.* at Sparta, where the five ephors, appointed annually by popular election, exercised a controlling power over the kings.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 547 To content the people, they appointed five Ephories who were chosen out of the people, as Tribunes to keep away tyranny. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) B, Those which are good, would curbe and bridle him. As the Ephori did the Kings of Lacedemonia. 1602 L. Lloyd *Confer. Lawes* 43 The Areopagites in Athens..the Ephories in Sparta..the Amphictions at Trozaena. 1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 10 At Lacedemonia, the Ephors; at Athens, the Demarches. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 76 The Ephores or Controllers of the Kings. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 321 Before the ephors made an exception, every one rose at his [the king's] approach.

† **b.** *transf. Obs. rare.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vi. 5 Mr. Hollis, Sr. Walter Earl, and other ephori. 1732 Wogan *Let.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1824) XVII. 485 Their [kings' of England] inherent rights..were but mere feathers, the sport of every wind that blew from the ephori of the people.

2. In modern Greece: An overseer, superintendent of public works.

1890 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 352/1 The excavations at Lycosoura..will now be resumed, under the direction of the Ephor, B. A. Leonardos.

Hence **E·phoral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the ephors. **E·phoralty,** the office of ephor; also, the body of ephors. **E·phorate**: see quot. **Epho·ric** *a.* = *ephoral*. † **E·phorism,** *nonce-wd.*, a tribunal resembling that of the ephors. † **E·phorize** *v. Obs.*, to exercise a controlling influence over; to over-rule as the ephors did. **E·phorship,** the term of office as ephor. † **E·phory** [cf. Gr. ἐφορεία], the body of ephors.

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 209 Aristotle paints the evil of the *ephoral magistrature, but acknowledges that it gave strength and durability to the state. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 18 It was not till above a century after his decease that the Ephoral power became any protection to the people. 1833 Lewis in *Philol. Museum* II. 49 Dr. Arnold then proceeds to describe the *Ephoralty as a magistracy contrived for the purpose of, etc. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 267 At the same time he abolished the Ephoralty. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 42 An *ephorate or court of supreme revision for laws and magistracies. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) II. vi. 144 The annual *ephoric oath of office. 1633 James in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 9 Thrice I have bin hal'd before Our *Ephorismes of state. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 50 These Essentially, must not be *Ephorized or Tribuned by one or a few Mens discretion. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 31 In this 13th year of the reign of Darius, and in the *ephorship of Alexippidas at Lacedæmon. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 42 Upbraiding him that by adding the *Ephory he [Theopompus] had diminished the Power of his Authority.

Ephydriad (efi·dri͵ăd). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐφυδριάς, -άδος, f. ἐπί upon + ὕδωρ water.] A water-nymph.

1832 L. Hunt *Poems* 201 'Tis there the Ephydriads haunt.

Epi-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. ἐπι- (before an unaspirated vowel usually ἐπ-, before an aspirated vowel ἐφ-, represented in Eng. by Ep-, Eph-), used in prepositional and advb. senses, 'upon, at, or close upon (a point of space or time), on the ground or occasion of, in addition'.

1. In words derived from compounds which either were, or might legitimately have been, formed already in Greek. Also in mod. scientific terms after the analogy of words derived from Gr.; chiefly with sense 'placed or resting upon', as in *epicalyx, epicorolline*.

2. In mod. Chemistry employed in the names **epibromhydrin, epichlorhydrin, epicyanhydrin, epiiodohydrin,** denoting substances of analogous composition belonging respectively to the bromhydrin, chlorhydrin, etc. series. They contain one equivalent of a salt-radical with 3 of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen.

3. In Mineralogy prefixed to the names of certain minerals to form names of other minerals closely resembling them in composition, as in **Epibou·la·ngerite,** a sulph-antimonide of lead resulting from the decomposition of boulangerite. **Epi·chlo·rite,** a hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium. **Epidi·orite,** a mineral differing from diorite in that the hornblende it contains is fibrous. **Epistí·lbite,** a zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

1878 DANA *Min.*, *1st App.* 5 *Epiboulangerite.* 1880 DANA *Min.* 263 Epichlorite .. fuses only in thin fibres and with difficulty. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 245 The viridite (chlorite, epichlorite, or chloritic matter). 1887 DANA *Manual Min.* 482 Epidioryte consists of plagioclase with hornblende, some quartz, a little orthoclase, and some pyroxen. 1886 *Edin. Jrnl. Sc.* IV. 286 The cleavage of epistilbite is quite perfect.

Epibasal (epibē·săl), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + BASAL *a.*] The distinctive epithet of the upper of the two cells in the oösphere of certain cryptogams. (See quot.)

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 375 The oospore is first of all clothed with a cell-wall, continues to grow considerably, and is then divided by a horizontal or slightly oblique wall (basal wall). The lower (hypobasal) of these two cells .. contributes but little to the formation of the embryo. The upper (epibasal) cell gives rise to the capsule and the seta.

Epiblast (e·piblast). [f. EPI- + -BLAST.]

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Epiblast*, a small transverse plate (a second cotyledon), found on the embryo of some grasses.

2. *Biol.* The outermost of the three layers constituting the wall of the blastoderm when fully formed.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 50 The inner wall of the sac is the hypoblast (endoderm of the adult), the outer the epiblast (ectoderm). 1881 MIVART *Cat* 319 The epiblast investing the whole ovum within the vitelline membrane.

‖ **Epiblema** (epiblī·mă). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐπίβλημα* that which is thrown over, f. *ἐπί* upon + *βάλλειν* to throw.] (See quot.)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 48 The roots of plants are invested by a modified epidermal tissue to which the term Epiblema has been given by Schleiden.

Epic (e·pik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–9 **epick**, 7 **epique**, (**epik**). [ad. L. *epicus*, a. Gr. *ἐπικός*, f. *ἔπος* word, narrative, song. Cf. Fr. *épique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to that species of poetical composition (see EPOS), represented typically by the Iliad and Odyssey, which celebrates in the form of a continuous narrative the achievements of one or more heroic personages of history or tradition.

Epic dialect: that form of the Greek language in which the epic poems were written.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Arte Eng. Poet.* (Arb.) 176 Harding a Poet Epick or Historicall. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 139 Teaches what the Laws are of a true Epic Poem. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.*, *Let. Sir R. Howard*, The same images serve equally for the Epique Poesie, and for the Historique and Panegyrique. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 P 1 Three and twenty Descriptions of the Sun-rising that might be of great Use to an Epick Poet. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 P 6 To be poor, in the epick language, is only not to command the wealth of nations. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cc, My poem's Epic, and is meant to be Divided in twelve books. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 165 The epic poet .. must drink water out of a wooden bowl. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 73 Tennyson has endeavored to imitate the old epic simplicity.

absol. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries* (1641) 132 The best masters of the Epick, Homer and Virgil.

2. Such as is described in epic poetry.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 219 Some great Princess, six feet high, Grand, epic, homicidal.

B. *sb.*

†1. An epic poet. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poet* (1640) 5 Now to like of this, lay that aside, the Epic's office is.

2. An epic poem.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 33 One of them was the Goddess of Elegies..and another of Epicks. 1789 J. CAMPBELL *Eccl. & Lit. Hist. Irel.* 170 (T.) He [Mr. M'Pherson] brought forward his counterfeit epicks (the alleged poems of Ossian). 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 23 Oct., The Homeric epic, in which all is purely external and objective, and the poet is a mere voice. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 583 The most popular of all English poems has been the Puritan epic of the 'Paradise Lost'.

b. *transf.* A composition comparable to an epic poem.

The typical epics, the Homeric poems, the Nibelungenlied, etc., have often been regarded as embodying a nation's conception of its own past history, or of the events in that history which it finds most worthy of remembrance. Hence by some writers the phrase *national epic* has been applied to any imaginative work (whatever its form) which is considered to fulfil this function.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 267 Schlegel has a remark on his Historical Plays, *Henry Fifth* and the others, which is worth remembering. He calls them a kind of National Epic. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 328 To turn from the glowing strains of the Norwegian prose epic.

3. *fig.* A story, or series of events, worthy to form the subject of an epic.

1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* lxiii, This starry and weird incident in the epic of life's common career. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. vii. 898 That life was a noble Christian epic.

Epical (e·pikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Characteristic of an epic; resembling the style or the subjects proper to epic poetry.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 224 The simple epical accumulation of sentences. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 204 The Hebrew and Greek Scriptures contain immortal sentences. But they have no epical integrity. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 27 The rhythm is vigorous and simple, in some sense epical. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Introd. 14 The great figure of the Poet .. and the equally remarkable Preacher .. give a certain historical and epical form to the narrative.

2. Of the nature of an epic, or of epic poetry: cf. EPIC *a.* 1.

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 565/1 The Epical poetry of the Hebrews. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 32 A high-toned epical narrative. 1882 A. W. WARD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 425 A form of poetry more elastic than either the epical or the dramatic.

Hence **E·pically** *adv.*, in an epical manner; in the style of an epic poem.

1863 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 176/3 We have seen Milton's vision of Eden treated in fond fancy epically .. by a small versifier. 1882 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* I. 73 Typical incidents, epically conceived, fitly embodying a crisis.

Epicalyx (epikæ·liks). *Bot.* [f. EPI- + CALYX.] A whorl of leaf-like organs surrounding the true calyx in some plants.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 221. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 540 In *Malope trifida*..the three parts of the epicalyx represent a sub-floral bract with its two stipules.

Epicarp (e·pikārp). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* (see EPI-) + *καρπ-ός* fruit.] In fruits: The outermost layer of the pericarp; the peel, rind, or skin. Cf. ENDOCARP.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 In the apple and pear the epicarp is formed by the cuticle of the calyx, in the peach the separable skin is the epicarp.

Epicay, var. of EPIKY, *Obs.*

Epicede (e·pisēd). *arch.* Also 7 epiced. Anglicized form of EPICEDIUM.

1549 BALE *Ded. of Leland's Itin.* (T.), His worthy works .. with hys epigrams and epicedes. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. (1772) 141 To heare the swan sing her oune epiced. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* VI. 99 Ausonius made many Epiceds. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 228 He had hastily flattered Richard Cromwell's brief authority by an epicede on Oliver.

Epicedial, *a. arch.* [f. EPICEDI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* VI. 50, 2 Epicedial Distichs. 1824 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1869) 4 Some of them far exceed anything we English can exhibit in the epicedial style. 1828 — in *For. Rev.* II. 461 In epicedial language, it may be said .. that his country mourned for him.

Epicedian (episī·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 epecedean. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Elegiac; funereal.

1623 COCKERAM II. s.v. *Song*, A Song sung ere the corse bee buried, Epicedian-Songe [*printed* Epiodian]. 1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 783 Epicedian strains.

†B. *sb. Obs.* = EPICEDIUM.

1606 MARLOW & CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* IV, The.. black-ey'd swans Did sing..woful epicedians. 1662 TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* 3 Swans are said to sing a little before they die ..an Epecedean, or Funerall Song.

†**Epicedion.** *Obs.* = next.

1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Brit. in Black* (1872) 13 May thy Age never see An Epicedion in sculp't for thee.

‖ **Epicedium** (episī·diŏm, -sidə·ĭm). *Pl.* **epicedia**, **-ums.** [L. *epicēdium*, a. Gr. *ἐπικήδειον*, neut. of *ἐπικήδειος* pertaining to funeral rites, f. *ἐπί* upon + *κῆδος* care, *esp.* funeral observance.] A funeral ode.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1375/2 In memorie of whom (but not as an epicedium, nor yet as an epitaph) these verses..may well be vsed. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 214 That Song or Epicedium of Regnor Ladbrog. 1706 in PHILLIPS, *Epicedium*, a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verses in praise of the Dead. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 163 Epithalamiums, epicediums, by which the dream of existence may be..embellished. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. v. 276 The epicedia or funeral lamentations. 1882 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* I. 33/1 He .. whips off his 'brother-in-law's' head, with this epicedium: 'Lie there, thou head, and bleed'.

Epicene (e·pisīn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **epysyn**, 7 **epicen**, 7–9 **epicœne**. [ad. L. *epicœnus*, a. Gr. *ἐπίκοινος*, f. *ἐπί* (see EPI-) + *κοινός* common.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* In Lat. and Gr. grammar, said of nouns which, without changing their grammatical gender, may denote either sex. Hence (improperly) *epicene gender.* In Eng. grammar the term has no proper application, but is loosely used as a synonym of *common.*

c 1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 356 Wherefor all gendyrs dysconte[nt] be .. The dubyum & the epysyn Also. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 8 *Q.* Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly? *A.* No. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 348 'Boy' of course is to be understood as an epicene term. 1880 I. PITMAN *Argt. agst. Spelling Reform* 4, I use this word [persons] not invidiously, but as of the epicene gender.

quasi-*sb.* 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 89 But how shall the gender be known in Epicenes?

2. *transf.* and *fig.* (often with humorous allusion to 1). a. In humorous uses of the phrase *epicene gender*; also of persons, their employments, characters, etc.: Partaking of the characteristics of both sexes.

1601 BP. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) B ij a, A Prey to the Eagles of the Epicene gender, both Hees and Shees. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Masques* (T.), Of the epicene gender, hees, and shees, Amphibion Archy is the chief. 1644–58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 87 Her Head is Epicene. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 P 4 All Inamoratoes, or Persons of the Epicene Gender. 1803 *Monthly Rev.* CII. 541 The fables concerning this epicene Pope [Pope Joan]. 1830 COLERIDGE *Let.* 26 July, The mysterious epicene relation in which poor Miss Johnston stood to him. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* I. 43 What had at first appeared as an epicene shape, the decreasing space resolved into a cloaked female.

b. Adapted to both sexes; worn or inhabited by both sexes.

1604 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* I. i, 'Stead of an alb, An epicene casible. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnsh.* II. 154 The Founder of those Epicœne, and Hermaphrodite Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 25 With tatters of epicene linen.

c. *fig.*; often in the sense of 'effeminate'.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 Epicene and bastard phrases. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* Wks. (1692) 566 And in an Epiccene fury can write news. 1863 MRS. C CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 170 In his code of morality we have no epicene or doubtful virtues. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* 28 An epicene creature, a bundle of languid affectations.

B. *sb.* One who partakes of the characteristics of both sexes.

1609 B. JONSON (*title*), Epicene, or The Silent Woman. 1831 H. NEELE *Romance Hist.* I. 227 He has gone to take leave of his Epicene. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 44 [Arrest of development]..substitutes .. a wiry .. masculineness..making her an epicene.

Hence **E·picenism.** *nonce-wd.*

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 331 Even Shakspere sometimes slides into the temptation which this epicenism [the performance of female parts by male actors] presents to unlicensed wit.

Epicentral (epise·ntrăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπίκεντρ-ος* (see EPICENTRUM, which in sense 2 is the immediate source) + -AL.]

1. Situated upon a (vertebral) 'centrum'. Also quasi-*sb.* (see quot.)

1866 OWEN *Anat.* I. 43 These 'scleral' spines [of fishes] are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, 'epineurals', 'epicentrals', and 'epipleurals'.. In Esox..the..epicentral spines are present.

2. Of or pertaining to an epicentrum.

1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/1 The determination of the epicentral tract.

Epicentre (e·pisentəɹ). Anglicized f. next.

1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/1 The distance from the epicentre to the point where the rate of decline of the intensity is greatest.

‖ **Epicentrum** (epise·ntrŏm). [mod.Lat., a. Gr. *ἐπίκεντρον*, neut. of *ἐπίκεντρος adj.*, 'situate upon a centre', f. *ἐπί* upon + *κέντρον* CENTRE.] The point over the centre: applied in *Seismology* to the outbreaking point of earthquake shocks.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 100 The point of first emergence (epicentrum). 1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/2 Along this line there are three points, each of which has all the characters of an epicentrum, determined by as many distinct shocks, each having a focus of its own.

†**Epicera·stic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπικεραστικός*, f. *ἐπικεραννύναι* to temper, f. *ἐπί* + *κεραννύναι* to mix.] Tempering the acrimony of the humours; emollient. Also as *sb.* in *pl.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 232 An epicerastick Vomit may be made of Chicken-broth, etc. *Ibid.* IX. 317 The Vomits must be very gentle and epicerastick, as Warm-water. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Epicerasticks.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Epicerebral (epise·rĭbrăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + CEREBRAL.] Situated upon the brain.

Epicerebral space: 'A space said by His to exist between the pia mater and the surface of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Epicheirema** (e·pikəirī·mă). Also 8 **epichirema.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐπιχείρημα* lit 'an attempt', f. *ἐπιχειρεῖν* to undertake, f. *ἐπί* upon + *χείρ* hand.] (See quots.)

Aristotle used the word to denote 'an attempted proof, such as is used in Dialectic, being something short of a demonstrated conclusion' (Liddell & Scott); the use defined below is due to a misunderstanding of his meaning.

1721 in BAILEY. 1724 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6 Epichirema is a Syllogism which contains the Proof of the major or minor, or both, before it draws the Conclusion. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XIX. (1866) I. 365 A syllogism is now vulgarly called an Epicheirema, when to either of the two premises, or to both, there is annexed a reason for its support. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xviii. 155 The peculiar name Epicheirema is given to a syllogism when either premise is proved or supported by a reason implying the existence of an imperfectly expressed prosyllogism.

Epichile (e·pikəil). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epichīlium*, f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *χεῖλος* lip, rim.] 'The upper half of the lid of an orchid, when that organ is once jointed or strangulated' (*Treas. Bot.*).

Epichlorhydrin, -chlorite: see EPI- *pref.*

Epichordal (epikō·ɹdăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + CHORD + -AL.] Situated upon or about the intercranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain.

Epichorial (epikō·ɹriăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιχώρι-ος* in or of the country (f. *ἐπί* + *χώρα* country) + -AL.] Proper or peculiar to a particular country or district.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstition* Wks. III. 334 The local or epichorial superstitions from every district of Europe. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 159 This adornment is quite epichorial; we never saw it out of the Veronese.

Epichristian (epikri·styăn), *a. rare.* [f. EPI- + CHRISTIAN *a.*] Pertaining to the age not long after Christ. (App. invented by De Quincey, who

explains that he uses it 'of all agencies that belonged to the primary movements of Christianity'.)

1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. IX. 268 During the whole of this noviciate for Christianity, and, in fact, throughout the whole Epichristian era, etc. 1860 *Guardian* 20 June, The loss of the epichristian Hindu literature, no less than that of still greater antiquity, has been very considerable.

Epicism (e·pisiz'm). *rare.* [f. Epic + -ism.] The mental habit characteristic of the epic poet.

1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 166 But the lyricism and the balance of epicism in his nature saved him.

Epicist (e·pisist). [f. Epic + -ist.] A writer of epic poetry.

1853 Kingsley *A. Smith & A. Pope* Misc. I. 272 As the Greek epicists and Virgil copied Homer; as all succeeding Latin epicists copied Virgil. 1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 60 His placing of Cervantes as the greatest epicist.

Epiclinal (epikləi·năl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπί (see Epi-) + κλίν-η couch + -al.] 'Placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower' (*Treas. Bot.*).

Epicly (e·pikli), *adv. rare.* [f. Epic *a.* + -ly².] In an epic manner or style; Epically.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 480 Poems in which are pictured and narrated, epicly, national characters and events. 1839 *Ibid.* XLVI. 121 It had been sung .. lyrically, narratively, dramatically, and epicly.

Epicœle (e·pisīl). [f. Epi- + Gr. κοιλ-ία the cavity of the belly.] (See quot. and Atrium.)

Hence **Epicœ·lous** *a.*, having an epicœle.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* xi. 636 In the Tunicata, the atrium is a kind of 'perivisceral cavity', which is formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, in which case it may be termed an epicœle.

Epicolic (epikǫ·lik), *a. Anat.* [f. Epi- + Gr. κόλον Colon. Cf. F. *épicolique.*] Of or pertaining to the region of the body which is over, or in the course of, the colon.

Epicondyle (epikǫ·ndəil). *Anat.* [a. Fr. *épicondyle* (mod.L. *epicondylus*), formed by Chaussier *c* 1820: see Epi- and Condyle.

As Chaussier applied the name condyle to what is now called the 'radial head' of the humerus, *epicondyle* meant 'the process situated above the condyle'.]

The external condyle of the humerus.

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 161 It [*i.e.* the process] should be designated epicondyle. 1840 G. Ellis *Anat.* 304 Semiflex the elbow joint, and the prominences of the external or epicondyle on the outer side, and of the internal condyle or epitrochlea on the inner, will be rendered evident.

Epicoracoid (epikǫ·răkoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Epi- + Coracoid.]

A. *adj.* The designation of a bone, or pair of bones, found in reptiles, etc., and forming a continuation of the coracoid. **B.** *sb.* The epicoracoid bone.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 377/1 The epicoracoids .. are wanting in the bird. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* iv. 158 An additional flat bone placed in front of the inner end of the coracoid called the epicoracoid. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 78 The clavicle is single, and, unlike that in the Monotremata, is not associated with an epicoracoid bone.

Epicoracoidal (epikǫ·răkoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec.

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vert.* 256 [In Crocodilia] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct epicoracoidal element.

Epicorolline (epikorǫ·lin, -əin), *a. Bot.* [f. Epi- + Corolla + -ine.] Inserted in or upon the corolla.

Epicotyl (epikǫ·til). *Bot.* [f. Epi- + Gr. κοτύλ-η: see Cotyledon.] (See quot.)

1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 5 The stem immediately above the cotyledons will be called the epicotyl or plumule.

Epicotyle·donary, *a. Bot.* [f. Epi- + Cotyledon + -ary.] Situated immediately above the cotyledons.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 246 The bundles of the trace of the first epicotyledonary leaves insert themselves on the cotyledonary bundles at or close below the cotyledonary node.

Epicranial (epikrēⁱ·niăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Epicrani-um + -al.] Pertaining to the epicranium.

Epicranial suture: in insects (see quot. 1888).

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 774 Epicranial Lymphatics. They are distributed on all sides beneath the skin of the cranium. 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 67 Three muscles .. arising from the epicranial aponeurosis. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 140 Its dorsal surface or Epicranium is convex, and is marked by a Y-shaped epicranial suture.

†**E:picra·nidal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐπικρανίς, ἐπικρανίδ-ος the membrane of the cerebellum (see Epicranium).] Belonging to or situated in the cerebellum.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* lii. 135 Eratistratus [places the Soul] in the Epicranidal Membrane.

‖ **Epicranium** (epikrēⁱ·niŏm). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐπί (see Epi-) + κρανίον Cranium.] All that overlies the cranium or skull; the scalp.

b. In insects: The upper surface of the head.

1888 [see Epicranial].

‖ **Epicra·sis.** *Obs. Med.* [mod.L. *epicrăsis*, a. Gr. ἐπίκρασις, f. ἐπικρα-, ἐπικεραννύναι: see Epicerastic.]

The process of 'tempering acrid humours'; the use of epicerastics.

1621 G. Hakewil *King David's Vow* 290 In such a case .. a skilfull Physician will use Epicrasis, as they call it, labouring to bring the body to a better temperature.

Epicure (e·pikiuı), *sb.* Also 6 **epecur.** [perh. an appellative use of *Epicure* (cf. Fr. *Épicure*, It. *Epicuro*), ad. L. *Epicūrus* (as pr. name now used in Lat. form), a. Gr. Ἐπίκουρος, the name of an Athenian philosopher *c* 300 B.C. It may, however, be ad. late L. *epicūrius* (= L. *epicūrēus*) Epicurean, f. *Epicūrus*; cf. *Vergyle*, *Ovyde*, ad. L. *Vergilius*, *Ovidius*. See Epicuree, Epicury.

It does not appear that *epicure* as a common noun was ever current in Fr.; a single instance (pl. *epicures*, in sense 2) is cited by Godef. from the *Tresor* of Brunetto Latino (13th c.), who in an identical passage in one of his Italian works uses *epicuri*. The Italian lexicographers, however, suggest that the form *epicuri*, both in this case and in the two or three instances of 14–15th c. in which it is used for 'Epicureans', is a scribal error for the more usual *epicurei* or *epicurii*.]

†**1.** A disciple or follower of Epicurus; = Epicurean B. 1. **a.** A philosopher of the school of Epicurus. *Obs.*

The distinctive doctrines of Epicurus were, 1. That the highest good is pleasure, which he identified with the practice of virtue. 2. That the gods do not concern themselves at all with men's affairs. 3. That the external world resulted from a fortuitous concourse of atoms.

[1548 R. Hutten *Sun of Divin.* R v b, To confyrme oure myndes against Epicures opinions. 1580 Cooper *Admon.* 118 The schoole of *Epicure*, and the Atheists, is mightily increased in these dayes.] 1547 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* 20 a, Scholers of every secte became Epicures, but none of the Epicures became of other sectes. 1599 Davies *Immort. Soul* (1876) I. 26 Epicures make them swarmes of atomies. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxii. 96, I care not for the planed Stoic, there is a Sect between him and the Epicure. 1772 Fletcher *Wks.* (1795) I. 70 Unrenewed Man has imagined with the Epicure, a careless God.

†**b.** *loosely.* One who disbelieves in the divine government of the world, and in a future life; one who recognizes no religious motives for conduct.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* xii. [xi.] 222 He describeth the furye of the Epicures..euen to contempne the very god. 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 54 Or els beleue (as yͤ Epecurs do) that after this life ther is neither hel nor heauen. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Porch* x, Were I an Epicure, I could bate swearing. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 819 A professed unpreaching Epicure and Arminian.

†**2.** One who gives himself up to sensual pleasure, *esp.* to eating; a glutton, sybarite.

1565 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlv. 498 He marvelled why Feckenham should call him epicure [because he did not fast]. 1575 T. Rogers *Sec. Coming Christ* 12/2 Least happely by possessing much they..fal into ryotousnesse, and so become Epicures. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 8 Then fly, false Thanes, And mingle with the English Epicures. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* App. 573 An epicure is for his wine or women or feasts continually. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 270 Nobody was less of an epicure than Epicurus himself. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 154 The poultry kind may be considered as sensual epicures, solely governed by their appetites.

3. (The current sense.) One who cultivates a refined taste for the pleasures of the table; one who is choice and dainty in eating and drinking.

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) I. 210 Let us..forsake the discipline and life of Epicures, and beware that our pallate..be not moore sensible than our hart. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1646) 165 Such an epicure was Potiphar..to please his tooth and pamper his flesh with delicacies. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 18 More sweetness in knowledge, than the little Epicure, the Bee, tasts in his choicest flowers. 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* II. x. 130 Our author himself was a great Epicure. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxix, As an epicure protracts, by sipping slowly, the enjoyment of a delicious beverage. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 61 Lucullus, a more refined epicure.

b. *transf.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 49 The Cardinals..play the Epicures with Musick as well as Meat. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 47 This is excellently calculated to excite the appetite of literary epicures. 1823 Chalmers *Serm.* I. 382 Your epicures of feeling who riot in all the luxury of theatrical emotion. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. 54, I am afraid I am becoming an epicure in words.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 70 Democles..spent his time Epicure-like in all kinde of pleasures. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 89 b, Like one of Rome's Epicure Emperors. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 3 May, The exceeding unmannerly and epicure-like palate of Mr. Creed. 1852 Dickens *Bleak H.* vi, I have the epicure-like feeling.

†**E·picure,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To indulge as an epicure; in quot. *refl.*; also, *To epicure it* = to play the epicure.

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xli. 132 It [the body] would complain of loathing and satiety, and so would the soul if it did ever epicure itself in joy. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* ii. § 48 They did Epicure it in daily exceedings.

†**Epicure·al, epicu·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *epicūrē-us*, *epicūri-us* (see next), + -al.]

a. Characteristic of the Epicurean philosophy. **b.** Characteristic of a votary of sensual pleasure.

a 1555 Bradford *Wks.* 228 Take from us our..hypocritical, and epicureal hearts. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* 30 *note*, Epicuriall and idle life. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 103 Baked in Pasties, for his liquorous Epicureal appetite. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v, But these are Epicureall tenents, tending to loosenesse of life. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 88 Whose Epicureall mindes are only set upon prodigall expence. 1681 P. Rycaut *Critick* 174 In making an epicurial pleasure the ultimate term. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 10 These provisions being something too Epicurial for an Hermit.

Epicurean (e:pikiurī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also in 6 **epicureane,** 7 **epicurian.** [f. L. *epicūrē-us*, late L. *epicūrius* (ad. Gr. ἐπικούρειος, f. Ἐπίκουρος Epicurus) + -an. Cf. Fr. *Épicurien.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Epicurus, or to the ethical and physical system of philosophy taught by him.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1584) 442 Fortune being an Epicurian worde, rather than an Heathenish. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1676) 205/2 It was no Epicurean speech of an Epicure. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 11 The Atomical or Epicurean Hypothesis. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* III. XII. (1742) 378 That chief good of an Epicurean life, his private ease and safety. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* ii. 11 There is no known Epicurean theory of life which does not assign to the pleasures of the intellect..a much higher value as pleasures than to those of mere sensation.

2. Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure; hence, luxurious, sensual, gluttonous. Now chiefly: Devoted to refined and tasteful sensuous enjoyment.

1641 Milton *Ch. Discipl.* II. (1851) 66 Warming their Palace Kitchins, and from thence their unctuous, and epicurean paunches. 1656 Cowley *Poems, Grasshopper*, Voluptuous, and Wise withal, Epicurean Animal! 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 192 No longer an earnest Nation, but a light epicurean one. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 215 Nothing to mar the sober majesties Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life.

b. Suited to the taste of an epicure.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 24 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite.

B. *sb.* **1.** A disciple of Epicurus; one who holds views similar to his.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 9 Velleius the Epicurian needed not to have asked, why God should have adorned the heavens with stars. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 101 He may think with the Epicurean, that God is an idle, unactive Being. 1732 Berkeley *Alciph.* IV. § 16 The very Epicureans allowed the being of gods. 1855 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 60 The Epicureans and the Stoics..came forward to supply that moral want.

2. One who makes pleasure the chief object of his life.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 236 Symon Preastoun..a right Epicureane. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* i. 25 Those poor brutish Epicureans have nothing but the mere husks of fleshly pleasure to feed themselues with. 1825 Scott *Talism.* x, He was a voluptuary and an epicurean. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. i. 131 A horde of lazy epicureans, telling beads and indulging themselves in luxurious vice.

Epicureanism (e:pikiurī·ăniz'm). [f. Epicurean + -ism.]

1. The philosophical system of Epicurus.

a 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess. Hum. Reason* (R.), He that should take all his notions of.. Epicureanism from Balbus. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 78 The modern Stoic (or Antinomian)..borrows the practical part of Epicureanism.

2. Adherence to the principles of Epicurus, or to what are commonly understood as such; hence, devotion to a life of ease, pleasure, and luxury. Also *transf.*

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 376 That pensive epicureanism which gives so peculiar a character to his poems. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 250 His dislike of the Puritans..sprang, not from bigotry, but from Epicureanism. 1872 Minto *Eng. Lit.* II. x. 611 This literary epicureanism (or rather gluttony).

Epicure·anize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Epicurean + -ize.] *trans.* To render epicurean or pleasure-loving.

1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 314 These naturally tend to enervate and epicureanize men's minds.

†**E·picuree.** *Obs.* In 4, 6 *pl.* **epicureis, -ees.** See also Epicury. [ad. L. *epicūrē-us* (see Epicurean); cf. *Pharisee.*] = Epicurean B. 1.

(In the first quot. *epicureis* appears to be the Lat. pl. *epicurei* with an Eng. pl. ending; cf. *ephories* and similar formations common in 16–17th c.)

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvii. 18 Forsothe summe Epicureis and Stoycis..disputiden..with him. 1535 Coverdale *ibid.*, Certayne Philosophers of yͤ Epicurees & Stoikes.

†**E·picurely,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Epicure + -ly².] After the manner of an epicure; luxuriously.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 109 His horses..are provendered epicurely.

†**Epicu·reous, -ious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *epicūrē-us*, late L. *epicūri-us* + -ous.] = Epicurean *a.*

1553 Bale *Gardiner's Obed.* Pref. A ij, The double-faced epicureous biteshepe of Couentrye and Lichefelde. 1606 *Choice, Chance, & C.* (1881) 56 Another out of his epicurious humor, made a kind of oration in the praise of a goose pie. 1615 Hieron *Wks.* I. 661 That epicureous and desperat speech..'Let vs eate and drinke, for to morrow we shall die'.

Epicurial, -an: see Epicureal, -an.

†**Epicu·rical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Epicur-us + -ic + -al.] = Epicurean *a.*

1591 R. Turnbull *S. James* 144 S. James [had to do] with Epicuricall professours.

E·picurish, *a. rare.* [f. Epicure + -ish.] Of the nature of an epicure; sensual, voluptuous.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 340 Many abhominable ydolatryes mainteined by the epicuryshe prestes. 1601 Bp. Barlow *Def. Prot. Rel.* 152 This is an

Epicurish securitie. *a* 1623 W. Pemble *Salomon's Recant.* (1628) 14 Brutish, sensual and epicurish.

Hence **Epicu·rishly** *adv.*

1834 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag* XXXV. 1004 Gluttonously or epicurishly inclined.

Epicurism (e·pikiuri·z'm). Also 6–7 **epicurisme**, 7–8 **epicureism**. [Two formations: (1) f. *Epicūrus*, after mod.L. type *Epicūrismus*; cf. Fr. *Epicurisme* (perh. the immediate source), It., Sp. *Epicurismo*. (2) f. Epicure + -ism.

As the sb. *epicure* long continued to be used with distinct consciousness of its connexion with the name of the philosopher, the two formations cannot be accurately distinguished exc. in recent examples. The accentuation shown above belongs properly to the second formation (sense 3); in the now rare sense 1 most persons would prob. say *epicu·rism* (as in Johnson). Bailey (1736) places the accent on 2nd syllable, as app. in Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 165; cf. the verse quots. s.v. Epicurize. The 17–18th c. *epicureism* is perh. strictly f. L. *epicūrē-us*: cf. Ger. *epikurāismus*.]

1. The philosophical system of Epicurus; doctrines regarded as analogous to that system; attachment to such opinions. Now *rare*; more commonly Epicureanism.

1575 Fulke *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 444 Epicureisme and Saduceisme is more common at Rome then Christianitye. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Arrow agst. Atheists* (1622) 49 There seemeth small difference betweene Epicurisme, Atheisme, and Mahometisme. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 327 They had resigned themselves to Epicurism..or had cultvated Stoicism.

†**2.** Practical conformity to the (supposed) principles of Epicurus; the pursuit of pleasure; sensuality. *Obs.*

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 20 Not the notes of Nobilitie, but the marks of Epicurisme, and companions to effeminacie. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 265 Epicurisme and Lust Make it [our Court] more like a Tauerne, or a Brothell Than a grac'd Pallace. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 138 Nothing but meer Sensuality and Epicurism. 1775 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 18 This general affection to religion..will make a common cause against Epicurism.

†**b.** Excess in eating; gluttony. *Obs.*

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxii. (1612) 190 That Epicurisme, which is too much vsed in England, and especially of Merchants..to sit eating..for the space of three or four hours. 1613 Middleton *Triumphs of Truth*, First then I banish from this Feast of Joy, All Excesse, Epicurisme, both which destroy The Healths of Soule and Body. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 291 Poysoning to Italie, Drunkennesse to Germanie, Epicurisme to England.

3. The disposition and habits of an epicure; cultivated taste in the pleasures of the table.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. (1622) 116 Yea, and euen Salomon obserueth the same kind of Epicurisme. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 226 Captain Cocke, for whose Epicurisme a dish of partridges was sent for. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 206 P 13 He is venerated by the professors of epicurism, as the only man who understands the niceties of cookery. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 130 The heats of epicurism put out the gentle flame of devotion. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 197 The epicurism of consumers of malt liquors.

b. *transf.* (Cf. Epicure 3 b.)

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 18 But such is the epicurism of modern times to addulce all words to the ear that, etc. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 23 Sept., I never did pass a night with more epicurism of sleep. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* App. 573 A vertuous man is..more prone to celestial epicurisme, if I may so speak, than all the world besides. 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* x. 272 Much of our reading is but the indulgence of a sort of literary epicurism.

†**Epicurist.** *Obs.* [f. *Epicur-us* + -ist.] = Epicurean *sb.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 729 Were not the Epicurists in great accoumpt at Athens.

†**Epicu·rity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Epicure + -ity.] Luxurious living; sensual indulgence.

1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 26 The houses of good knights ought to bee as schooles of instruction to youth, and not Tauerns to professe epicuritie. *Ibid.* 41.

†**Epi·curise,** *v. Obs.* [f. *Epicur-us* (or Epicure) + -ize; cf. late L. *epicūrizāre* (5th c.).]

1. *intr.* To profess or practise the doctrine of Epicurus; *esp.* to live luxuriously.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 35/2 Let them tyrannize, epicurize, oppress, luxuriate, consume themselves with factions, etc. *a* 1688 [see Epicurizing *ppl. a.*].

2. To play the epicure; to feast daintily or luxuriously. Const. *on.* Also *fig.*

1634 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 18 The English burgomaister ..was also epicurizing at this time, as the day before at Scedam. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* 84 That Fellow .. epicurizes upon burning Coals. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 8 These evil Demons therefore did as it were deliciate and epicurize in them.

fig. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 426 Spending them [men's lives] by degrees and epicurizing on their pain. *a* 1688 T. Flatman tr. *Ovid's Ep. Laod. to Prot.* 19 My greedy Eyes epicuriz'd on thine. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 269 He and th' infernal Powers epicuris'd, That Tobroc murder'd was while unbaptis'd.

Hence **E·picuri·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 4 Let it .. be interpreted .. of their epicurizing, or their sacrificing to the stars. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Serm.* 87 (T.) Epicurizing philosophy, Antinomian liberty.

†**E·picury,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *epicūri-us* (= *epicūrēus*), f. *Epicūr-us.*] = Epicurean *a.*

[*c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man.* III. xl. (1869) 156 Who ben, quod I, Epicurie? It ben, quod she, a folk that of here persede sak maken a god.] 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* xii. [xi.] 222 Seinge this epicury godles furye be so horrible a sinne agayenst gods highe maiesty. *Ibid.* 222 b, These epicurye opinions.

Epicycle (e·pisəik'l), *sb.* Forms: (4 **episicle**, 5 **epicikle**, **epycikle**), 6–7 **epiciole**, (7 **epycycle**), 7– **epicycle**. [ad. L. *epicyclus*, a. Gr. ἐπίκυκλος, f. ἐπί upon + κύκλος circle.]

1. A small circle, having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle. Chiefly *Astron.*

In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy each of the 'seven planets' was supposed to revolve in an epicycle, the centre of which moved along a greater circle called a deferent. This conception, though superseded as a physical explanation, describes with approximate correctness the relative motion of a planet when the earth is assumed as fixed; and it is therefore still occasionally used for this purpose by modern astronomers.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 35 The Moone Moeuyth the contrarie from othere planetes as in hire Episicle. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 70 In the circumference of euericho of these cercles, was sette a lytel Cercle .which Cercle is cleped of Astronomyens the Epicikle. 1561 Eden *Arte of Navig.* I. xx. 22. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 97 The sun .. standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 41 The needle..doth turne himselfe twise about, and make two whole circles, or epicicles in this voyage. 1670 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2070 The Earth describes a small Epicycle about the Common Center of Gravity of the Earth and Moon. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 194 Such .. as still maintained, that the Earth was Immovable, made Mercury and Venus move in Epicycles round the Sun. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxii. 68 Copernicus or whoever ..scattered the cycles and epicycles which had gone before. *fig.* 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 6, I love to.. follow the great wheele of the Church, by which I move, not reserving any proper poles or motion from the epicycle of my owne brain. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 157 What infinitely larger Cycle (of causes) our little Epicycle revolves on.

2. In mod. *Astron.* sometimes used for: The curve described by a planet moving in an epicycle, *i. e.* its geocentric path.

1854 Moseley *Astron.* liv. (ed. 4) 170 The path of the planet..will be a curve, called an Epicycle accurately.

†**E·picycle,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause to move in an epicycle.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* VII. xli, Thy Law..Does epicycle their obliquely gliding Cars.

Epicyclic (episi·klik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to epicycles. *Epicyclic train*: one in which the axes of the wheels revolve around a common centre.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 2 I. 197 The supposition of uniform circular motions, on which the epicyclic hypothesis proceeds. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* Introd. 5 The theory of the epicyclic motions of the planets. 1881 Proctor *Poetry Astron.* viii. 277 Those points of its [the moon's] epicyclic orbit about the earth where it is at its nearest to us.

Hence **Epicy·clical** *a.* = Epicyclic.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 6 I. 217 The epicyclical theory. 1854 Moseley *Astron.* liv. 170 With respect to Venus, an analogous Epicyclical path..will be found.

Epicycloid (episəi·kloid). [f. Epicycle + -oid.] A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a moveable circle, which revolves on that of a fixed circle; in accurate phraseology the term is now limited to the case in which the moveable circle rolls on the exterior of the other (formerly *exterior epicycloid*); the name *hypocycloid* being employed for what was formerly called the *interior epicycloid*.

c 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 36. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 356 The acting faces of the leaves of the pinion should be parts of an interior epicycloid..and the acting surfaces of the teeth of the wheel should be portions of an exterior epicycloid. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 289 The action should be confined as nearly as possible to the epicycloid on the wheel.

Epicycloidal (e·pisəikloi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of the form or nature of an epicycloid.

1818 Woodhouse *Astron.* xvi. 172 The true pole..will describe an epicycloidal curve. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 3 I. 205 The epicycloidal form of her orbit. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 292 The pinion must have the epicycloidal addendum to secure proper action.

Epideictic, -ktic (epidəi·ktik), *a.* Also 8 **epidictic**. [ad. Gr. ἐπιδεικτικ-ός, f. ἐπί + δείκνυναι to show.] Adapted for display or show-off; chiefly of set orations. Hence **Epidei·ctical** *a.*

1790 V. Knox *Winter Even.* (ed. 2) II. 197 Eloquence of that kind, which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the epidictic. 1795 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 20/1 Philosophic dialogues and epideiktic orations. 1874 Farrar *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xxxv, He would not work any epideictic miracle at their bidding.

†**Epide·mial,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *epidemial*, f. *épidémie* (see Epidemy).] = Epidemic *a.* A. 1.

1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 76 Barbarisme was now growne to be an epidemiall disease. 1627 Br. Wren *Serm.* 15 The Epidemiall prophanation of our times. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 184 To cure diseases epidemiall. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 94. 1809 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 317 That very common and extensively epidemial disease of our climate, the *winter cough*.

†**Epide·mian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Epidemy + -an.] = prec.

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 56 That strange and Epidemian sweate.

Epidemic (epide·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Fr. *épidémique*, f. *épidémie* (see Epidemy).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a disease: 'Prevalent among a people or a community at a special time, and produced by some special causes not generally present in the affected locality' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1603 Lodge *Treat. Plague* B ij b, Epidemick..common vnto all people, or to the moste part of them. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII.* 6 It was conceived not to be an epidemick disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air. 1783 Cowper *Lett.* 29 Sept., The epidemic fever ..has prevailed much in this part of the kingdom. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) II. 123 The endemic and epidemic diseases in Scotland fall chiefly, as is usual, on the poor. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 280 Reproductive parasitic life is at the root of epidemic disease.

fig. 1642 *Vind. King* p. iii, The Epidemicke trouble of our age. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1921 Contagious Fury And Epidemick Madness. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxxv, Influenced with..the epidemic terror of an imaginary danger. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org* § 5. 133 The mania for prize scholarships, then epidemic, infected the curators.

¶ *nonce-use.* Affected with an epidemic.

1781 Cowper *Conversation* 391 We next enquire..Of epidemic throats.

†**2.** In more extended sense: Wide-spread, widely prevalent, universal. *Obs.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xiv. (1851) 97 A toleration of epidemick whordom 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 110 That Epidemique mercy that he hath obliged all by. *a* 1745 Swift *Wks* (1841) II. 222 The trade of universal stealing is not so epidemic there as with us.

¶ **3.** ? That is a product of a particular region; cf. Epichorial. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 They have Arack or Usquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice, both which are Epidemick, in their mirth and Festivals.

B. *sb.* An epidemic disease.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 468 He observed the variolous epidemic among a flock of sheep. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* ii. 11 There are schools .. where 'children's epidemics' are unknown.

fig. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. ii. Wks. (1812) 267 An epidemick of despair. 1846 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 26 There are epidemics of opinion as well as of disease

Epidemical (epide·mikăl), *a.* Also 7 **epidimicall**. [f. prec. + -al.]

1. Of diseases: of an epidemic character.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 35/1 Cure us of our Epidemical diseases. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 Still and quiet Summers being the most subject to Pestilential and Epidemical Diseases. 1798 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 98 Their [camels'] epidemical Distemper is the Mange. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. lxiii. 385 The plague .. has been mostly sporadic, seldom epidemical 1816 F. H. Naylor *Hist. Germany* II. xxii. 316 An epidemical malady had raged among the cattle. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Feb. 172 Colds were epidemical; there were choruses of coughing

fig. a 1640 Jackson *Wks.* II. 380 This hypocrisie..epidemical to this nation. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 321 Let such a Prince beware of epidemical Discontents. 1720 Welton *Suff. Son of God* I. vi. 107 Those Vices, which are most prevalent and epidemical in the World. 1780 Cowper *Lett.* 5 Oct., That bashful and awkward restraint, so epidemical among the youth of our country. 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) I. 35 Every means was used to excite an epidemical frenzy.

b. Pertaining to, characterized by an epidemic or epidemics.

1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) II. 186 The common epidemical years which are interspersed throughout these tables.

†**2.** General, prevalent, universal; that is to be found everywhere; = Epidemic A. 2. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1628 Pym *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 600 Wedded to the love of epidemical and popular errors. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Rebel Scot* iii, Scotland's a Nation Epidemical. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 131 He had great knowledge; yet could not help giving way to this epidemical weakness. 1836 Sparks *Biog., Mather* VI. vii. 329 Contrary to the epidemical expectation of the country.

†**b.** *nonce-use.* ? Belonging to the whole people.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 76 That great Epidemicall Counsell [Parliament] wherein every one from the Peere to the Plebeian hath an inclusive Vote.

3. quasi-*sb. pl. rare*$^{-1}$. Epidemical diseases.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 281 What candour and ability in his History of Epidemicals!

Hence **Epide·mically** *adv.*, in an epidemic manner: **a.** like an epidemic disease; **b.** in a wide-spread manner, generally, universally. **Epide·micalness,** the state of being epidemic.

1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 2 They were heretofore so Epidemically strict. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 29 The disease was epidemically malignant *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI. 372 An ingredient should be generally friendly, before it be entertained epidemically in our daily diet. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 380 Cholera and small-pox generally make their appearance epidemically once or twice a year. 1646 W. Price *Mans Delinquencie* 4 The Epidemicalnesse and spreading universality [of iniquities and trespasses].

Epidemicity (e·pidĭmi·sĭti). [f. Epidemic + -ity.] The quality of being epidemic.

1880 Sir J. Fayrer in *Nature* XXI. 229/1 Not..that our enquiries should be restricted to mere epidemicity alone.

Epidemiographist (e·pidĭmi,ǫ·grăfist). [f. next + -ist.] A writer on epidemiography.

1885 C. Creighton tr. *Hirsch's Handbk. Geog. & Hist. Pathol* I. 140 Its everyday occurrence .. weakened the interest of the epidemiographists towards it.

Epidemiography (ɛpidīmi,ɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *ἐπιδήμιο-ς* + *-γραφία* writing.] A treatise upon, or history of, epidemic diseases.
In mod. Dicts.

Epidemiological (epidī·mioly·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as next + *-IC* + *-AL.*] Of or pertaining to epidemiology. Hence **Epidemiolo·gically** *adv.*, in an epidemiological manner or way.
1881 M. KNAPP *Disasters* 23 This is a new etiological fact for epidemiological societies to consider. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 183 The pathological, and epidemiological ideas that were current. 1886 COBBOLD in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XVI. 187 Epidemiologically speaking.

Epidemiologist (epidī mi,ɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + *-IST.*] One who studies epidemic diseases.
1880 J. FAYRER in *Nature* XXI. 230 The most important .. information to the epidemiologist. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 181 An outbreak which epidemiologists have always been unable to explain.

Epidemiology (epidī mi,ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἐπιδήμιο-ς* epidemic + *-λογία* discoursing (see *-LOGY*). Cf. Fr. *épidémiologie.*] That branch of medical science which treats of epidemics.
1873 J. P. PARKIN (*title*), Epidemiology, or the Remoter Causes of Epidemic Diseases. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 176 It is just here the student of epidemiology comes in with his 'Distinguo'.

† **Epidemy.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **epi-, epydemye, impe-, ipydymye, ipedemye,** 8–9 **epidemy.** [a. OF. *ypidime, impidemie*, Fr. *épidemie*, ad. late L. *epidemia, epidimia*, Gr. *ἐπιδημία* prevalence of an epidemic, f. *ἐπιδήμι-ος*, f. *ἐπί* + *δῆμος* people.] An epidemic disease, *esp.* the plague. Also *attrib.*
1472 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 703 III. 59 Many off the sowders that went to hym into Bretayne been dede off the fflyxe, and other ipedemye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 22/1 A grete pestelence whiche was called the botch of impedymye. 1494 FABYAN v. CXXXV. 121 In the yere folowyng dyed of the epedemye sikenesse, the holy abbesse of Ely. *Ibid.* VII. 612 And there also they dyed sore of ye sykenesse of ipydymye. 1809 *State Paper* in *Ann. Reg.* 853/2 However this destructive epidemy originated. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 321 That constant epidemy of the British islands, the winter chronical pneumonia.
fig. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 103/1 We discover this withering epidemy.

Epidendral (epide·ndrăl), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. *δένδρ-ον* tree + *-AL.*] That grows upon trees.
1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 838 Aërial roots of epidendral Orchids.

Epidendric (epide·ndrik), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-IC.*] = prec.
1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 307 Epidendric orchids 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand.* VI. iii. 463 The epidermis of an epidendric orchid.

Epiderm (e·pidɔ̄m). [ad. F. *épiderme*, ad. mod.L. *epidermis, epiderma.*] = EPIDERMIS in its various senses.
1835 6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 349/1 An intermediate layer of unhardened epiderm. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x (1858) 163 Leaves are expansions of bark..enclosed in a skin or epiderm. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. xvi. 226 He would not have imperilled the gloss of his epiderm.

‖ **Epide·rma.** *Obs.* [mod.L. *epiderma*; see prec.] = EPIDERMIS.
1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioray.* III. XXXVIII. 54 Many tymes moste of them doe chaunge that subtill skinne called of the Doctours Epiderma.

Epidermal (epidɔ̄·rmăl), *a.* [f. EPIDERM + *-AL.*] Of or pertaining to the epidermis, whether in animals or plants.
1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 385 Its usual plan is to insinuate itself between the epidermal membranes of the leaf. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 146 The last cytoblasts which the epidermal tissue forms 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc. (c.* 1865) II. 69/2 The thick epidermal scutes called 'tortoise-shell'. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 238 Snakes cast off the entire epidermal investment at once.

Epidermatoid (epidɔ̄·rmătoid), *a.* [f. as next + *-OID.*] Resembling an epidermis.
In mod. Dicts.

Epidermatous (epidɔ̄·rmătəs), *a.* [f. EPI- + Gr. *δερματ-*, stem of *δέρμα* skin + *-OUS.*] Pertaining to the epidermis.
1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* iv. (ed. 4) 24 That train of epidermatous calamities.

Epidermeous (epidɔ̄·rmĭəs), *a.* [f. EPIDERM + *-(E)OUS.*] = EPIDERMIC.
In mod. Dicts.

Epidermic (e·pidɔ̄·rmik), *a.* [f. EPIDERM + *-IC*; cf. F. *épidermique.*] Of or pertaining to the epidermis; of the nature of an epidermis.
1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 54 Some physiologists still place the horny or epidermic substance among the primitive fibres. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 127/1 In the Trematode worms epidermic spines are seldom developed. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 9 The razor ought only to cut epidermic structures.

† **Epidermical** (epidɔ̄·rmikăl), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL.*] = prec. Hence **Epide·rmically** *adv.*, by the epidermic method; by means of the epidermis; upon the outer skin.
1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* II. 79 Any Dissolution of such a pitiful Epidermical covering. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 93 To fasten on a fillet of the raw fish epidermically. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 459 By applying it epidermically.

Epidermidal (epidɔ̄·rmidăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιδερμιδ-*, stem of *ἐπιδερμίς* + *-AL.*] = EPIDERMAL.
In mod. Dicts.

Epidermis (epidɛ̄·rmis). [a. mod.L. *epidermis*, a. Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *δέρμα* skin.]
1. *Anat.* The outer (non-vascular) layer of the skin of animals; the cuticle or scarf-skin.
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 297 They never infect, but by such a Touch..as cometh within the Epidermis. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 156 They remain like peel'd Ewes, until their Faces have recovered a new Epidermis. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xi. 215 The blackness lay in the epidermis, or scarf-skin. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 57 The epidermis is not vascular, and it merely defends the interior parts from injury. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Medard*, It fail'd..to raise on the tough epidermis a lump or bump! 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 A squint, a pug-nose, mats of hair, the pigment of the epidermis, betray character.
transf. 1840 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 310. 353 The epidermis of the ancient statues is formed of the smearing with wax. 1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 260/2 The epidermis of the country has hardly as yet been scratched.
b. = ECTODERM or EPIBLAST.
1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 55 From the epidermis all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts, and all the integumentary glands are developed.
2. *Conch.* The outer animal integument of a shell.
1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Epidermis, the marine covering, or incrustation, which is taken off to shew the native beauty of the shell. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 110 Shell .with a wrinkled brown or chestnut epidermis, and glossy white within. 1858 GRIKIE *Hist. Boulder* v. 91 The perfect shell..displayed its russet epidermis.
3. *Bot.* 'The true skin of a plant below the cuticle' (*Treas. Bot.*).
1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 178 Wheat, oats, and many of the hollow grasses, have an epidermis principally of siliceous earth. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § iv. 89. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 37 Tabular parenchyma is found in the epidermis.

Epidermoid (epidɔ̄·rmoid), *a.* [f. EPIDERM + *-OID.*] Of the nature of epidermis.
1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 385/1 A cuticular or epidermoid covering cannot be detected in health. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX (1856) 263 A clean screen between my epidermoid and seal-skin integuments. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 48 Epithelial hyperplasm, with epidermoid transformation.
Hence **Epidermoi·dal** *a.* = prec.
1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 290 Translucent cellular plants, destitute of stomata, having no epidermoidal layer. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 466 On this border the epidermoidal layer extends and divides, becoming, as it were, fan-shaped.

Epidermose (e·pidɔ̄·rmō·s). *Chem.* [f. EPIDERM + *-OSE.*] (See quot.)
1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 166/2 A small quantity of insoluble matter [in the epidermis] which he [Bonchardat] calls epidermose.

† **Epidiatessaron.** *Music. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *διατεσσάρων* the interval of a fourth.] (See quot.)
1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 98 This waye, some terme a Fuge in epidiatessaron, that is in the fourth above.

Epidictic, obs. form of EPIDEICTIC.

Epididymal (epidi·dimăl), *a.* [f. next + *-AL.*] Pertaining to the epididymis.
a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXXII. 274 The Epididymal Store-house of Man.

Epididymis (epidi·dĭmis). *Anat.* Also 7 **epididimis, -damies.** [a. Gr. *ἐπιδιδυμίς*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *δίδυμοι* testicles.] 'A long, narrow structure attached to the posterior border of the adjoining outer surface of the testicle, and consisting chiefly of coils of the efferent duct, which emerge from it as the vas deferens' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, Shee must milke his Epididimis. Where is the Doxie? *a* 1652 BROME *Court Beggar* IV. iii, To save his Epididamies. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 480 Animalcules..being never found, unless in the cellules producing them, in the epididymis, the vas deferens and the vesicles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 134 A convoluted epididymis-like mass of a yellowish colour.
Hence **Epididymi·tis**, *Path.* [see *-ITIS*], inflammation of the epididymis.
1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 991/1 A lad .. affected with epididymitis. 1874 BURDEN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 63 In this way epididymitis may sometimes be averted.

Epidiorite: see EPI- *prefix.*

Epidote (e·pidōut). *Min.* [a. Fr. *épidote*, f. as if on Gr. **ἐπιδοτός*, f. *ἐπιδιδόναι* to superadd, f. *ἐπί* upon + *διδόναι* to give.
First used in Fr. by Haüy, who explains it as meaning lit. 'qui a reçu un accroissement' (*Minéralogie* 1801. III. 112), and as denoting a great additional length in the base of the crystal as compared with that of certain allied minerals with which it was previously confused.]
A mineral common in many crystalline rocks, consisting largely of the silicate of iron and lime. It usually takes the form of flattened needles, and has a peculiar yellowish-green colour.
1806 T. ALLAN *Minerals* 2 Akanticone or Thallite, Epidote. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 127 Epidote seldom gives direct evidence of its derivation from pyroxenic minerals.
Hence **Epido·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or resembling epidote, containing epidote. **Epidoti·ferous** *a.*, bearing or containing epidote.
1849 DANA *Geol.* (1850) 565 The granitic and epidotic veins. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 76 An epidotic gneiss. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 159/2 Veins of .. epidotiferous quartz.

Epigæous, variant of EPIGEOUS.

† **Epiga·ster.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *épigastre.*] = EPIGASTRIUM.
1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XXVII, A smart souse on the Epigaster.

Epigastrial (epigæ·striăl), *a.* [f. EPIGASTRIUM + *-AL.*] = next.
1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 4) 130 Get me a feather, that I may..resuscitate the convulsive motion of his epigastrial regions.

Epigastric (epigæ·strik), *a.* [f. EPIGASTRIUM + *-IC.*]
Of or pertaining to the epigastrium. *Epigastric speech* (nonce-use): ventriloquism.
1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, Epigastrick veins. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1798 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 349 The heart..appeared to be situated in the epigastric region of the abdomen. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 214 To avoid the epigastric artery. 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* III. 93 A gentle glow..was comforting the epigastric region. 1860 MILNES in *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 191 Sidney Rigdon, a man.. subject to the strange phenomena of spiritual epilepsy and epigastric speech. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 343 The latter is again subdivided into two epigastric lobes.

† **Epiga·strical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL.*] = prec.
1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* ii. 4 The eight epigastricall muscles. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 182 The congress of the Mamillaries descendent, with the Epigastrical ascendent.

Epigastriocele (epigæ·strĭosɛ̄·l). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιγάστριο-ς* + *κήλη* tumour.] An abdominal hernia near the epigastrium.

‖ **Epigastrium** (epigæ·strĭŭm). *Anat.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον*, neut. of *ἐπιγάστριος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *γαστήρ* stomach. Cf. F. *épigastre.*] 'That part of the abdomen which is immediately over the stomach' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Epigastrium*, the same with abdomen, or the outward part of the belly. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 375 The upper part of the Abdomen is called Epigastrium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 41 Ice..may be usefully applied to..the chest or epigastrium.

Epigeal (epidʒī·ăl). [f. Gr. *ἐπίγειο-ς*: see next + *-AL.*] = EPIGEOUS. In mod. Dicts.

Epigee (e·pidʒī). [ad. Gr. *ἐπίγειον* (Ptolemy), neut. of *ἐπίγειος* adj. f. *ἐπί* upon, near to + *γῆ* earth.] = PERIGEE. In mod. Dicts.

Epigene (e·pidʒīn), *a.* [a. Fr. *épigène*, ad. Gr. *ἐπιγενής*, f. *ἐπί* upon, after + *-γενής* born, originating.
The Gr. word occurs with sense 'arising subsequently (to birth)', said of a disease, in opposition to 'congenital'. This use seems to be the source of sense 1; in sense 2 the prefix is taken as='upon', 'above'.]
1. *Crystallogr.* See quot. 1823. By some writers used for *pseudomorphous.*
1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 93 To one class of these [crystals] the Abbé Haüy has applied the name of Epigene, where a chemical alteration has taken place in the substance of the crystal subsequently to its formation. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. 2nd Pref. p. xiii, The epigene crystal, formed by materials of one substance modelled on the perished crystals of another.
2. *Geol.* Produced on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene.*
1880 GRIKIE in *Nature* XXIII. No. 575. 4 The whole epigene army of destructive agencies, air, rain, frost, etc. 1882 — *Text-bk. Geol.* III. I. 196 Epigene or Surface Action—the changes produced on the superficial parts of the earth. *Ibid.* III. II. 316 The word epigene may be suggested as..antithetical to hypogene.

Epigenesis (epidge·nĭsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *γένεσις* generation. See GENESIS.] The formation of an organic germ as a new product. *Theory of epigenesis*: the theory that the germ is brought into existence (by successive accretions), and not merely developed, in the process of reproduction.
The opposite theory was formerly known as the 'theory of evolution'; to avoid the ambiguity of this name, it is now spoken of chiefly as the 'theory of preformation', sometimes as that of 'encasement' or 'emboltement'.]
1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 81 The Epigenesis..is what most physiologists now assume as the only true theory of generation. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 68 The two styles of conversation corresponded to the two theories of generation —one (Johnson's) to the theory of Preformation (or Evolution)—the other (Burke's) to the theory of Epigenesis. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) Proleg. § 3 With Mind, as with Body, there is not preformation or pre-existence, but evolution and epigenesis. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 40 Caspar Friedrich Wolff .. with his new Theory of Epigenesis gave the death-blow to the entire Theory of Preformation.
Hence **Epige·nesist,** one who holds the theory of epigenesis.
1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 364 This is the theory of the epigenesists.

Epigenetic (e·pidʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. EPIGENESIS, on the analogy of GENETIC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, epigenesis.
1883 W. ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 160 Epigenetic progress from germ to organ. 1887 *Mind* Oct. 629 He .. contends for an 'epigenetic' as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation.
Hence **Epigene·tically** *adv.*

Epigenic (epidʒe·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιγεν-ής* (see EPIGENE) + -IC.] Originating above the surface of the earth.

1882 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 566/3 Great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth..partly by epigenic forces working from above.

Epigenist (*ɪpi·dʒɪnist*). [f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *γεν-* (see EPIGENESIS) + -IST.] = EPIGENESIST.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 45 The vehement dispute..between Evolutionists and Epigenists.

Epigenous (*ɪpi·dʒɪnəs*), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungals on the surface of leaves' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Epigeous (epidʒī·əs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐπίγει-ος* (f. *ἐπί* upon + *γῆ* earth) + -OUS.] Of plants: Growing close upon the earth.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 380. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Epiglot.** *Obs.* [cf. OF. *epiglote.*] Anglicized form of EPIGLOTTIS.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxxvi. 77 The longes, the midryffe, the arter trache, the Epiglote. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 39 The Epiglot..ought of right to be Gristely, that it might without hurt admitte continuall mouying. 1594 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 107 Another little instrument, called epiglot..like to a little tongue.

Epiglottic (epiglɒ·tik), *a.* [f. EPIGLOTT-IS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the epiglottis.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 7/1 Œdematous swelling of the arytæno-epiglottic folds. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Fredk. the Noble* 23, I found the left ary[teno]-epiglottic fold..a good deal congested.

Epiglottidean (epiglɒtidi·ăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *epiglŏttide-us* (f. Gr. *ἐπιγλωττιδ-*, stem of *ἐπιγλωττίς* EPIGLOTTIS) + -AN.] = EPIGLOTTIC.

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 268 A mass of yellowish fat, named the epiglottidean gland. 1844 J. WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. ii. 39 There are also glands termed arytænoid and epiglottidean.

Epiglottis (epiglɒ·tis). [a. Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *γλῶττα* (*γλῶσσα*) tongue; cf. GLOTTIS.] 'The erect, leaf-like cartilage at the root of the tongue, which during the act of swallowing is depressed, and forms a lid, or cover for the glottis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 971 The cauity giues way to the Epiglottis to open and lift it selfe vp. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 169 Birds have no Epiglottis. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet's Health Impr.* 4 The Aliment to be swallowed presses upon the Epiglottis. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* ix. 217 The Epiglottis is a heart-shaped cartilage. 1884 BRISTOWE *Med.* 389 Such swelling..may affect mainly the epiglottis.

Epigone [1] (e·pigoun). *rare.* [In pl. a. Fr. *épigones*, ad. L. *epigonī*, a. Gr. *ἐπίγονοι*, pl. of *ἐπίγονος* born afterwards, f. *ἐπί* upon, after + *-γονος*, f. root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.

The designation οἱ *ἐπίγονοι* (L. *Epigoni*) was applied esp. to the sons of the seven heroes who led the war against Thebes; the mod. use is in allusion to this.]

One of a succeeding generation. Chiefly in *pl.* the less distinguished successors of an illustrious generation. Also in L. form (chiefly with initial capital) **Epi·goni.**

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1989. 799/1 Epigones in the land of Erasmus. 1884 R. T. ELY *Pol. Econ.* 9 That economic system which the epigones in political economy contemplate with awe.

Epigone [2] (e·pigoun). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epigonium*, f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *γονή*, *γόνος* seed.] The membranous bag or flask which encloses the spore-case of a liverwort or scale-moss when young. Also the nucule of a *Chara.*

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 367 The case of the archegonium is called the epigone.

Epigram (e·pigræm). Also 6–7 **epigramme,** (6 **epigrame,** 7 **epigramm**). [ad. F. *épigramme*, ad. L. *epigramma*, Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα*, f. *ἐπιγράφειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *γράφειν* to write.]

† **1.** An inscription, usually in verse; = EPIGRAPH 1.

1552 HULOET, *Epigrame* or superscription. 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* I. vii. D iij, Led by pompe wyth Sergeaunts sad the Epigrammes to graue. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Introd. 4 The Epigramme of the former is extant among the Antiquities of Rome citie. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xviii. 528 The Epigram, that was written upon the public Sepulchre at Athens. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. 264 Inscriptions, for such are epigrams according to the original meaning. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sketches* I. 246 What the Greeks meant by an epigram was simply an inscription, and its primary use was funereal

2. A short poem ending in a witty or ingenious turn of thought, to which the rest of the composition is intended to lead up.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 59 If it be so I must amend my Epigramme of it. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 756 Some learned Writers..have compared a Scorpion to an Epigram..because as the sting of the Scorpion lyeth in the tayl, so the force and vertue of an Epigram is in the conclusion. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 617 Even Rochester in his merciless epigram was forced to own that Charles 'never said a foolish thing'.

b. loosely used for a laudatory poem.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ix. 493 This epigrame [of date 1558], as it is called, consists of sixty-four lines in English verse in praise of the said Robert Palmer and his sons, and other friends, skilled in ringing changes.

3. A pointed or antithetical saying.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 51 A short, affected, pedantick, insolent, theatrick laconism, a sort of epigram of contempt. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 60 He liked to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams

b. Epigrammatic expression.

18.. LD. BROUGHAM *Dk. Bedford* Wks. 1872 I. 393 The morbid taste for slander steeped in epigram. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 35 Epigram is one thing, definition is another.

† **Epigram,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To write an epigram.

1607–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxi. 110 For this, does Martial Epigram upon it.

† **Epigrammata·rian.** *Obs.* [f. late L. *epigrammatāri-us* (f. *epigrammat-*: see next) + -AN.] A writer of epigrams.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. ix, Our epigrammatarians, old and late, Were wont be blamed for too licentiate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 485 In the words of an Epigrammatarian in our age.

Epigrammatic (e·pigrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. L. *epigrammat-*, Gr. *ἐπιγραμματ-*, stem of *ἐπίγραμμα* (see EPIGRAM) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to epigrams; of the nature, or in the style, of an epigram; concise, pointed.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 94 An epigrammatick poem is more charming than Homer or Virgil. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. No. 213. 335 The sting is very epigrammatic. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 674 Martial, of Spain, the epigrammatic poet. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 18 The logic of wit, conveyed in smooth and strong epigrammatic couplets. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* xvi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 217 Scott's..lords brave each other in smart epigrammatic speeches. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xli. 4 He wrote with vivacity and sometimes with epigrammatic terseness.

Epigramma·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 327 If you will reade carping Epigrammaticall verses of a Durham Poet against Ralfe the Prior. *a* 1623 — (J.), Our good epigrammatical poet, old Godfrey of Winchester. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 74 P 2 Epigrammatical Turns and Points of Wit.

Epigramma·tically (e·pigrămæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an epigrammatic manner; with the terseness and 'point' befitting an epigram.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 59 Who makes it almost a rule to say every thing epigrammatically. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv, 'Person's a waitin',' said Sam, epigrammatically 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xx, To put it epigrammatically—if you were to leave me a thousand pounds as a legacy, I would chuck it into the fire.

Epigrammatism (epigræ·mătiz'm). [f. L. *epigrammat-* (see EPIGRAMMATIC) + -ISM.] Epigrammatic style.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 4 Feb. (1870) The playfulness and epigrammatism of the general style. *a* 1849 POE *F. S. Osgood* Wks. 1865 III. 95 A rich tint of that epigrammatism for which the poetess is noted.

Epigrammatist (epigræ·mătist). [ad. late L. *epigrammatist-a*, ad. Gr. *ἐπιγραμματιστής*, f. *ἐπιγραμματίζειν* (see next).] A maker of epigrams.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi (Arb.) 41 Others..in short poemes vttered pretie merry conceits, and these men were called Epigrammatistes. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 136 Now by the whyps of Epigramatists, Ile not be lasht for my dissembling shifts. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* x. (1634) 89 In Martiall you shall see..a true Epigrammatist. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. xii. 355 [Donne's] grandfather on the mother's side was Heywood the epigrammatist. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 385 This familiar comparison of a MS with a squeezed orange provoked the epigrammatists 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 17, I shouldn't advise a young man to marry an epigrammatist.

Epigrammatize (epigræ·mătəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπιγραμματίζειν*, f. *ἐπίγραμμα* (see EPIGRAM).]

1. *intr.* To compose epigrams; to speak or write in the epigrammatic style.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 40 They may pun and epigrammatise. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* vi. 210 Men do not..epigrammatize with the bitterness of Voltaire.

2. *trans.* To express in the form of an epigram, or with epigrammatic brevity and point.

1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 125 These answers are Epigrammatiz'd by an admired Muse of our Nation. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 318 Voltaire..epigrammatized the same thought when he said, *Le superflu, chose très-nécessaire.*

3. To make the subject of an epigram.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 9 Voltaire was epigrammatized by Young.

Hence **Epigra·mmatiser,** one who epigrammatizes; **Epigra·mmatizing** *vbl. sb.*

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 363 He was..the condenser and epigrammatiser of Bolingbroke. 1872 HINDLEY in *Y. Taylor's (Water Poet) Wks.* p. vii, His poetizing, epigrammatizing, and anagrammatizing on passing events.

‖ **Epigramme** (epigram). *Cookery.* [Fr.; app. a fanciful use of *épigramme* = EPIGRAM.] A name given to small cutlets of mutton, veal, etc. dressed in a particular manner.

1736 BAILEY, *Epigramme.* 1824 T. LISTER *Granby* vii. (1836) 40 The very elder-down of eatables! Oh, it was quite like eating air! And then, his epigrammes!

† **Epigra·mmical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EPIGRAM + -IC + -AL.] = EPIGRAMMATICAL.

1606 *Choice, Chance, &c.* (1881) 66, I wrote a kind of epigrammicall sonnet in this manner.

† **Epigrammist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EPIGRAM + -IST. Cf. It. *epigrammista.*] = EPIGRAMMATIST.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 35 There is an Epigrammist that saith, that Art and Nature had spent their excellencies in his fashioning.

Epigraph (e·pigraf). Also 7 **epigraphe.** [ad. Gr. *ἐπιγραφή* inscription, f. *ἐπιγράφειν* to write upon, f. *ἐπί* upon + *γράφειν* to write. In Fr. *épigraphe.*]

1. An inscription; *esp.* one placed upon a building, tomb, statue, etc., to indicate its name or destination; a legend on a coin.

1624 FISHER in *White's Repl. Fisher* Pref. v, These words..which should serue as an Epigraph vpon all their houses. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* (1818) 3 Oct., Dr. Meret..shew'd me..the statue and epigraph under it of that renowned physitian Dr. Harvey. 1697 — *Numism.* iii. 99 And this Epigraph, *Quid me Persequeris.* 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 90 The epigraph on the face, instead of the exurgue, is the precise Oriental custom of this day. 1832 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* I. 495 The epigraph of the thousand citizens who fell..at Chæronea. 1866 *Reader* 28 July 684 The oldest Samaritan epigraph now existing, which had been found immured in the wall of a mosque

† **2.** The superscription of a letter, book, etc.; also, the imprint on a title-page. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i 1 Our apostle puts in two words into the epigraph of this epistle, which he left out in the former. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 20 You shall find it, in the Epigraphe of the Canons and Decrees *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi § 116. 503 As he fronts it in the brazen Epigraph of his new Work. 1818 *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 145 Geneva was adopted for the epigraph of the title-page. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 217 He was of opinion that a diviner impulse had led him to chuse that epigraph [the title of a book].

3. A short quotation or pithy sentence placed at the commencement of a work, a chapter, etc. to indicate the leading idea or sentiment; a motto.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets from Portuguese* xlii Wks (1869) III. 229 And write me new my future's epigraph. 1860 S. LOVER *Leg. & Stor.* (ed. 10) I, The beautiful ballad whence the epigraph of this story is quoted. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 123 That phrase which is placed as an epigraph to this chapter.

transf. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* I. III. v. 171 The Epigraph and Life-motto which John the Steadfast had adopted.

Epigraph (e·pigraf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with an epigraph.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1867) I. 526 *note,* Also a paper epigraphed: 'Lo que dijo J. B. Piata a Don Juan de India quez,' 24 June, 1586.

Epigrapher (*ɪpi·grăfəɹ*). [f. EPIGRAPH-Y + -ER [1].] = EPIGRAPHIST.

1887 *Contemp. Rev.* LI. 562 It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious field-work will make a man a linguist, an epigrapher, and an historian.

Epigraphic (epigræ·fik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EPIGRAPH + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to inscriptions, or to epigraphy.

1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 341 To bring up a loose analogy of this sort against epigraphic evidence is simply childish. 1881 R. LANCIANI in *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 498/3 Being mostly formed of a single letter, they escape an epigraphic reconstruction. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 266 Unsuitable for an epigraphic alphabet.

B. *sb.* In *pl.* The science of inscriptions.

In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Epigra·phical** *a.* = EPIGRAPHIC *a.* **Epigra·phically** *adv.*, in an epigraphic manner; from the point of view of epigraphic science.

1881 SAYCE in *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 208/3 Skill in reading Talmudic literature does not necessarily imply epigraphical skill as well. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 344/1 The author summed up the existing records..annalistic, literary, and epigraphical. 1884 *Christian Treas.* Feb. 118/1 This epigraphical silence of the Holy Land. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 133 Epigraphically of the same age.

Epigraphist (*ɪpi·grăfist*). [f. EPIGRAPH-Y + -IST.] A student of, or authority on, inscriptions.

1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 300 Borghesi, the great epigraphist. 1869 J. BALDWIN *Prehist. Nations* iv. 170 Epigraphists..use a method that is much too convenient.

Epigraphy (*ɪpi·grăfi*). [f. EPIGRAPH; see -GRAPHY.]

1. Inscriptions collectively.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 215 Its philological features appear to be foreign to Irish epigraphy 1877 J. NORTHCOTE *Catacombs* I. vi 113 The language of Christian epigraphy was not created in a day. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 921 *note,* The records of epigraphy constitute a fair test of the progress of Christianity as far as the upper classes are concerned.

2. The science concerned with the interpretation, classification, etc. of inscriptions Often in narrower sense: The palæography of inscriptions.

1863 *Sat Rev.* 18 July 95 The science of epigraphy..seems still, as far as Britain is concerned, to be quite in its infancy 1885 *Athenæum* No. 2985. 45 Aramaic epigraphy has made startling progress in the course of the year.

Epigynous (*ɪpi·dgɪnəs*), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + *gyn-* (in *Bot.* used for 'female organ, pistil'; a. Gr. *γυν-ή*) + -OUS.] That is placed upon the ovary; growing upon the summit of the ovary. Said of the stamens or corolla; hence of plants in which these are so placed.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. xxvii, [The Stamens] appear to proceed from the apex of an inferior ovarium, in

which case they are named epigynous. 1880 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 559 The flower finally is epigynous when it possesses an actually inferior ovary.

So **Epi·gyny**, the character or quality of being epigynous.

1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower itself, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny.

Epihyal (epihəi·ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + HY-(OID) + -AL.] That is placed upon the hyoid bone. Applied to the upper part of the hyoid arch; also, to a bone found in certain fishes.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 17 The hæmapophysis is a broader, slightly arched bone; the upper division is called epihyal. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 58 It consists of three segments, the epihyal, ceratohyal, which is the longest and strongest piece, etc. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 78 To the end of this is again annexed another long bone, called the epihyal.

† **E·piky.** *Obs.* Also 6 **epicay**, **-cheia.** [ad. Gr. *ἐπιείκεια*, f. *ἐπιεικής* reasonable, f. *ἐπί* according to + *εἶκός* likely, reasonable. Cf. OF. *epyeykie* (14th c.).] Reasonableness, equity, as opposed to rigid law.

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* in Wks. I. 261 Epicheia whiche is proprely the mynde of the lawe. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1638) 28 His equity or Epicay. 1549 LATIMER *Serm.* v. O iiij, For auoydyng disturbaunce in the commune-wealth, such an epiky and moderacion maye be vsed in it [this law].

Epilate (e·pile·it), *v.* [f. Fr. *épil-er* (f. *é-* for *es-* L. *ex* out + *pil-us* hair) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To pull out or eradicate (hair).

1886 FRAZER in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 298/2, I have by epilating such [white] hairs and stimulating the part succeeded in, etc.

Epilation (epilē·ɪ·ʃən). [a. Fr. *épilation*, f. *épiler* (see prec.).] The action of pulling out or eradicating hair.

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 281 Epilation is recommended strongly by Hebra and others.

† **E·pilency.** *Obs.* Also 4 **epilence**, **-eye.** [ad. late L. *epilencia*, *-lensia*, *-lempsia*, a. Gr. *ἐπιλημψία, var. of *ἐπιληψία*: see EPILEPSY.] = EPILEPSY.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. (1495) 229 Epylencia lettyth but the pryncypal chambres of the brayne.] *Ibid.* 230 They that haue .. Epylencye thei fele not toforhonde whan they shal falle. *Ibid.*, Pyany born and dronken helpith moche ayenst Epylence. [1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne* C iij b, The fallyng sycknes called Epilencia.]

† **Epile·ntic,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **epulentyk, epylentyk,** 6 **epilentycke.** [a. OF. *epilentic*, ad. late L. *epilenticus*, *epilemticus*, Gr. *ἐπιλημπτικός, var. of *ἐπιληπτικός*: see EPILEPTIC.] = EPILEPTIC.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. iii. (1495) 106 Lunatyk and epulentyk men. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxii. (1870) 294 Venson, hare-fleashe..be not good for Epilentycke men. quasi-*sb.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. 230 The Epylentyk, that is hym that hathe the fallynge euyll.

Hence † **Epile·ntical,** *a.* = EPILEPTICAL.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 409/3 After this machomete fyl ofte be thepylentycal passyon.

† **E·pileny.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιλήνιον* (*μέλος*) (song) of the vintage, f. *ἐπί* + *ληνός* wine-vat.] A song in praise of wine; a drinking song.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xlv, Then she .. made him sing an Epileny, inserted in the Figure of the Bottle.

† **E·pilepse.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιληψία*.] = EPILEPSY.

1804 J. WHITEHOUSE *To Febris* in *Poet. Register* 92 That hideous choir, Marasmus, Epilepse, and Frenzy dire!

† **Epile·psian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EPILEPSY + -AN.] = EPILEPTIC.

1607 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 43 So his epilepsian or comitial fit, but a trance, wherein he talked with his Angel Gabriel.

Epilepsy (e·pilepsi). *Path.* Also 6–8 **epilepsie.** See also EPILENCY. [a. OF. *epilepsie*, ad. L. *epilēpsia*, a. Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, f. *ἐπιλαμβάνειν* to take hold of, f. *ἐπί* upon + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] A disease of the nervous system, characterized (in its severer forms) by violent paroxysms, in which the patient falls to the ground in a state of unconsciousness, with general spasm of the muscles, and foaming at the mouth. The Eng. name is *falling sickness* (now little used).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 35 The same .. is good for the Epilepsie, or falling sicknesse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 51 My Lord is falne into an Epilepsie; This is his second Fit. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1098 By their smell the Epilepsie that ariseth from the strangling of the Mother, is discussed. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) X. 196 The epilepsy was by the Romans .. called Morbus Sacer. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxiv. (1878) 232 His features worked like one in a fit of epilepsy. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomed* vi. (1853) 32 Some of his adversaries attributed them to epilepsy.

Epileptic (epile·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **epileptique, -ticke.** See also EPILENTIC. [a. F. *épileptique*, ad. L. *epilepticus*, a. Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*, f. *ἐπιλαμβάνειν* (see prec.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to epilepsy; of the nature of epilepsy.

1608 L. MACHIN *Dumbe Knight* III, But Ile forestall thine Epileptique fits, And by my plots breed thy destruction. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 190 P 592 The epileptick fumes shall come that way out of the brain. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 325 It appears .. that reverie is a disease of the Epileptic or Cataleptic kind. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Past. in Life H. Harris* A formidable epileptic attack. 1876 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 103 Epileptic coma can hardly be mistaken for that of cerebral hemorrhage. 1889 F. CLARK *Papers on Surg.*, He had two epileptic fits.

2. Affected with epilepsy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 87 A plague vpon your Epilepticke visage. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Of Repentance* vi. § 7 An epileptick son doth often come from an epileptick father. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 81 Till through his epileptic mouth Those following speeches fierce and loud Burst out. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 335 In Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, millions of children become epileptic from the breast. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 44 In the olden times .. to be epileptic or insane was, to be possessed of an evil spirit.

B. *sb.* 1. An epileptic person. Cf. A. 2.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 211 Epileptiques .. they esteemed .. Dæmoniaques. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (R), Epileptics ought to breathe a pure air. 1864 *Reader* No. 94. 485/1 Epileptics and idiots.

2. In *pl.* Medicines given to cure or mitigate epilepsy. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Epileptical (epile·ptikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] 1. = EPILEPTIC A. 1.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. i, Headache followes; and as Salust Salvianus .. found, epileptical, with a multitude of humours in the head. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 21 That he was Melancholy his Epileptical fits are one argument. 1727 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 487 It was a sad epileptical disease. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. l, A kind of wild and horrid glee, Half epileptical, and half hysterical.

2. *fig.* Spasmodic; inconstant: also, hard to hold or retain.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 3. 99 Did they answer their promise which are so commended, in Epileptical intentions, wee would abate these qualities. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 9 It is this that makes the state of honour so epileptical, so slippery.

Epileptiform (epile·ptifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. EPILEPTI-C + -FORM.] Resembling epilepsy.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 479 These fits were of an epileptiform character. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 544 Epileptiform convulsions is a constant phenomenon in animals bled to death.

Epileptoid (epile·ptoid), *a.* [f. EPILEPT-IC + -OID.] Resembling epilepsy; of the nature of epilepsy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 825 Mild attacks having an evident relationship to ordinary epilepsy..may be called epileptoid attacks. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 392 Epileptoid seizures, due to tumor or other coarse organic lesion of the brain.

Epilobe (e·pilōub). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epilobium*, f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *λοβ-ός* lobe of the ear, in plants the capsule or pod, the name referring to the position of the corolla.] A plant of the genus *Epilobium* (N.O. *Onagraceæ*): e. g. the *Epilobium angustifolium* or Willow-herb. Also in mod.L. form **epilo·bium.**

1861 BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 133 The bush, or ditch-guarded epilobium. 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. 167 A spike as big as an epilobium. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 6 July 1/1 The epilobes and the St. John's worts are coming out in blossom again.

† **Epi·logate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Fr. *épilog-uer* + -ATE³.] *trans.* To speak the epilogue of (a play).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 232/1 Did .. present himself to epilogate this his almost extemporanean comedie.

† **Epiloga·tion.** *Obs.* In 4–5 **epilogacyon, -ion.** [a. OF. *epilogacion*, f. *epiloguer* (see prec.).] A summing up by way of conclusion.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. viii, The epylogacion and recapytulacion of this book. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xv. 121 Here foloweth the epylogacyon or shorte repytycyon of this seconde partye. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 521 Some make epylogacyon Of hyghe predestynacyon. *a* 1547 T. KEY *Erasm. Par., Mark* (1548) 21 a, By waye of epilogacion and gatheryng of the whole matter into a brief summe.

Epilogic (epilǫ·dgik), *a.* [f. EPILOG-UE + -IC.] Pertaining to, or resembling, an epilogue.

So **Epilo·gical** *a.* In mod. Dicts.

† **Epilogism.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός* f. *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι* of twofold sense and formation (1) to reckon over or in addition, f. *ἐπί* over + *λογίζεσθαι* to reckon; (2) see EPILOGIZE.]

1. a. Calculation, computation; *concr.* number reckoned. b. Excess in reckoning.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1850) Pref. 2 But the Hellenists or Græcists .. added what is supernumerary to these Epilogismes. — *Posthuma De Æris* (1650) 156 But where to begin or end this Epilogism, is the Vexata Quæstio. *Ibid.* 171 It cannot bee but that this Epilogism must bee detracted from the Hebrew.

2. Something said by way of epilogue.

1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 47 Had he been such a Proficient .. he would never have .. concluded a Discourse of this Nature, with this Epilogism.

Epilogist (*ſpi·lǫdgist*). [f. EPILOG-UE + -IST.] The writer or speaker of an epilogue.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Drama* 5 The Prologist and Epilogist [in a certain drama]. 1885 *Times* 17 Dec. 9 The epilogist [to a play] is sometimes our political remembrancer. 1887 CHEYNE *Job & Solomon* 234 A warning is given to the disciple of the Epilogist 'to cast away the thirst for books'.

Epilogistic (e·pilǫdgi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of an epilogue.

a 1790 WARTON *Milton's Sm. Poems* (T.), These lines are an epilogistic palinode to the last elegy.

Epilogize (*ſpi·lǫdgəiz*), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, f. *ἐπίλογος* EPILOGUE.] *intr.* a. To serve as an epilogue. b. To write or speak an epilogue. c. *trans.* To put an epilogue to. Hence **Epi·logizing** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Epilogize*, to make a conclusion, or end. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* 65/2 Summe up the lies that will Epilogize to the Epilogue of this Comedy. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) xl. 96 [Prayers] with which the so called Evangelical Clergymen .. think proper sometimes to prologise and epilogize their grievous discourses. 1881 HALES in *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 851/2 He [Gower] epilogizes in these Latin lines.

transf. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 When thumb or hammer of a clock Gives the epilogizing stroak.

‖ **Epi·logo.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Sp. form of next.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 363 It shall seeme rather an Epilogo, then a new relation.

Epilogue (e·pilǫg), *sb.* Also 6 **epiloge.** [a. F. *epilogue*, ad. L. *epilogus*, a. Gr. *ἐπίλογος* the peroration of a speech, f. *ἐπί* in addition + *λόγος* speech.]

† 1. *Rhet.* The concluding part or peroration of a speech. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 48 Commended the use and signification of this gesture; but in Epilogue onely.

† b. A summary. *Obs.*

1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 24 If any one come on a suddain whil'st thou talk'st .. it is seemly to make a little Epilogue, and brief collection of what thou deliverest.

2. The concluding part of a literary work; an appendix.

1564 *Brief Exam.* * * * * * iiij, Now at length are you come to the Epiloge (as it were) or full conclusion of your worke. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 A Preface in the beginning, and an Epilogue in the end. 1704 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1610 To this Book he subjoyns an Epilogue, containing some general Corollaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 191 The epilogue or conclusion of the Dialogue has been criticised.

transf. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 230 For an epilogue of his Feaver, contracts a Chronick disease. 1888–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 560 The fifth œcumenical council .. is generally considered as a mere epilogue to the Council of Chalcedon.

3. A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors after the conclusion of the play.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 362 No Epilogue, I pray you; for your play needs no excuse. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* Epil., Why there should be an epilogue to a play, I know no cause. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* Epil., The race of critics, dull, judicious rogues, To mournful plays deny brisk Epilogues. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. viii. 50 His epilogue to the Tartuffe. *Mod.* The Epilogue to the Westminster Play appears in the *Times* of to-day.

transf. and *fig.* 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* x. xiii, Folly brings in the Prologue with his tongue, Whose Epilogue is Rage and open wrong. *c* 1788 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XIV. 204 You have heard as much of the drama as I could go through..Mr. Larkins's letter will be the epilogue to it.

4. *attrib.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 220 The Hostesse .. ran after the Epilogue-speaker.

Epilogue (e·pilǫg), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put an epilogue to.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. 261 To epilogue our Tragedie, now Adoniah acts. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 621 The whole being epilogued with a most delectable poem. *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 277 Knowles' play .. epilogued by me. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 705/1 Mr. Dobson .. prologues and epilogues the selection with charming verses of his own.

† **Epiloguize** (*ſpi·lǫgəiz*), *v. Obs.* [f. EPILOGUE *sb.* + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To deliver an epilogue, to speak as one who is delivering an epilogue.

b. *trans.* To put an epilogue to. Cf. EPILOGIZE.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 976 The dances ended, the Spirit epiloguizes. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 115 P 158 Doth epiloguise and confesse, that, etc. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* Epil., Now let me Scholastikewise For us all Epiloguize. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 164 Nothing appears but a thick Stage and a thin-jaw'd Poet, who thus Epiloguizes.

transf. 1750 *Student* I. 143 (T.), The laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was epiloguising his witty raillery.

Hence † **Epi·loguizer,** one who speaks or writes an epilogue.

1748 J. HOADLEY *Epil. to Shaks. 1 Hen. IV*, Go to, old lad, 'tis time that thou art wiser; Thou art not fram'd for an epiloguizer.

† **Epiloi·mic,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. EPI- + Gr. *λοιμ-ός* pestilence + -IC.] 'Good against the Plague or Pestilence' (Phillips 1678).

† **Epimace.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (See quot.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The dysease of epimace, or apostumes of the rybbes.

Epi·macus. *Her.* An alleged synonym of OPPINICUS, an imaginary beast resembling a griffin.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Her.* Gloss. 1889 in ELVIN.

Epimeral (epimi·răl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIMER-ON + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to the epimeron.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 781/2 A hole pierced in the epimeral piece near to its inferior edge. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 317 The line at which the epimeral is reflected into the pleural membrane.

quasi-*sb.* 1852 [See EPISTERNAL 2.]

‖ **Epimeron** (epimī·rŏn). *Anat.* Pl. **epimera**. [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *μηρός* thigh.] That part of the lateral wall of a somite of a crustacean which is situated between the articulation of the appendage and the pleuron.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 146 The superior arc is completed by two lateral pieces . which are termed the epimera'. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray Fish* iv. 143.

Epimyth (e·pimiþ). [ad. Gr. *ἐπιμύθ-ιον* the moral, neut. of *ἐπιμύθιος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *μῦθος* fable.] The moral of a fable or story.

[1721-1800 BAILEY, *Epimythium*, the Moral of a Fable.] 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 364 They [certain fables] go upon almost 'total abstinence' principles as regards moral and epimyth. 1869 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 223 The way of putting it is so neat as to require no epimyth.

Epinastic (epinæ·stik), *a. Bot.* [f. EPINAST-Y + -IC.] Of the nature of, or influenced by, epinasty.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 262, So young that their epinastic growth .. overpowered every other kind of movement. 1880 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 857 As long as the organ grows most rapidly on the dorsal side, it may be termed, after de Vries, hyponastic; afterwards, when it grows most rapidly on the inner or upper side, epinastic.

Epinasty (e·pinæsti). *Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. *νασ-τός* (f. *νάσσειν* to squeeze close) + -Y[3].] (See quot.)

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 The term epinasty is now often used in Germany, and implies that the upper surface of an organ grows more quickly than the lower surface, and thus causes it to bend downwards. 1880 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 859 Geotropism will act in the former in opposition to epinasty.

Epineural (epiniū·răl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + NEURAL.] Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone. Also quasi-*sb.*

1866 [see EPICENTRAL].

‖ **Epinglette.** [F. *épinglette*, dim. of *épingle* pin.] 'An iron needle with which the cartridge of any large piece of ordnance is pierced before it is primed' (Stocqueler).

† **Epini·cial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as next + -AL[1].] = EPINICIAN.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. (1840) I. p. xlii. *note*, These [spoils won in battle] were carried in triumph, while an epinicial song was chanted.

Epinician (epini·siăn), *a.* Also 9 **epinikian.** [f. EPINICI-ON + -AN.] Celebrating victory.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. xlviii, The Laureate King .. Warbles This Epinician Canzon to his Lyre. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. VII. 75 *note*, Alkibiadês obtained from Euripidês the honour of an epinikian ode, or song of triumph, to celebrate this event. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v 120 The Epinikian Ode was the most costly and splendid flower in the victor's wreath.

Epinicion (epini·siŏn). Also 7, 9 **epinikion,** 7 (in Lat. form) **epinicium.** [a. Gr. *ἐπινίκιον* song of victory, neut. of *ἐπινίκιος* adj., f. *ἐπί* upon + *νίκη* victory.] In Greece, an ode sung in honour of a victor in the games; a song of triumph generally.

1613 DAY *Day's Dyall* (1614) 106 That Creed .. is called Epinicium by Erasmus, that is, a song of Triumph. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 243 An Epinicion, and Song of eternal Triumph. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., He..Sung an Epinikion..too soon over his fancied Achievements. 1782 WARTON *Eng. Rowley's Poems* 69 (T.) A triumphal epinicion on Hengist's massacre. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 349 The sublime epinicion of Isaiah.

† **Epiny·ctal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐπινύκτ-ιος* by night, nightly, f. *ἐπί* upon + *νύξ, νυκτός* night + -AL[1].] Nightly.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Ded., To thee this Epinyctall register.

‖ **Epinyctis** (epini·ktis). *Med. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐπινυκτίς*, f. *ἐπί* + *νύξ* night.] A pustule, or an eruption, which appears only at night.

1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. viii. 44 Epinyctis and Terminthus; a couple of angry Pustules affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

Epiotic (epiɹo·tik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *οὖς, ὠτ-ός* ear + -IC.] Situated above the ear; the distinctive epithet of one of the three bones which together form the periotic bone. Also quasi-*sb.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 44 The uppermost of these, a forked bone, [in the perch] suspends the arch to the squamosal and epiotic bones. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 452 The epiotic forms a second piece.

Epipastic (epipæ·stik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἐπίπαστ-os* sprinkled over (f. *ἐπιπάσσειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πάσσειν* to sprinkle) + -IC. Cf. F. *épipastique.*]

A. *adj.*

1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Epipastic Silk*, a term for vesicatory silk.

B. *sb.* A blister or vesicatory.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 44 By plentiful .. Epipasticks..appease the angry rage of the Spirits.

† **Epipedo·metry.** *Obs.*−° [f. Gr. *ἐπίπεδ-os* (f. *ἐπί* upon + *πέδον* the ground), in *Geom.* = plane, superficial + *-μετρία* measurement.] Explained in Dicts. as 'The measurement of figures that stand on the same base'.

Etymologically the word can only mean 'measurement of plane surfaces', though some Fr. dicts. explain *épipédométrie* as 'measurement of solids'.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiperipheral (e pipĕri·fĕrăl), *a.* [f. EPI- + PERIPHER-Y + -AL[1].] (See quot.)

1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. II. vii. 250 Sensations, externally initiated or epi-peripheral.

Epipetalous (epipe·tălәs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + PETAL + -OUS.] (See quots.)

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 15 If [the filaments grow] upon the sides of the corolla, they are *epipetalous.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot* 351 The stamens may be united separately to the corolla, when they are said to be epipetalous.

Epiphanous (*/*pi·fănәs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιφαν-ής* resplendent + -OUS: formed with allusion to next.] Resplendent.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. XX. (1865) 393 Twelfth Day..came ..all royal, glittering and epiphanous.

Epiphany[1] (*/*pi·făni). *Eccl.* Also 4-7 **epyphany(e, epiphanie,** (4 **the pyffanie = th' epyffanie**). [a. OF. *epiphanie* = Pr., It. *epifania*, ad. late L. *epiphania* neut. pl. (but often used as fem. sing.), a. late Gr. *ἐπιφάνια* (neut. pl. of adj. **ἐπιφάνιος*), f. *ἐπιφαίνειν* to manifest, f. *ἐπί* to + *φαίνειν* to show.]

The festival commemorating the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi; observed on Jan. 6th, the 12th day after Christmas.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 96 The thridde joie of that levedy, That men clepeth the Epyphany. 1389 *Eng. Gild* 45 Þe thred shal bene þe soneday aftir þe fest of Epiphanie. 13 *Ibid.* 103 Ye sunday nest aftere the pyffanye. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* viii. (ed. Pynson) C vj, Of the Epyphanye to saye the open shewynge of oure lorde Jhesus. 1549 *Bk. Com. Pr.* XIX b, The firste Sonday after the Epiphanye. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 225 The sixth day of January, which we call the Epiphany. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 133 The Epiphany .. is observed in the East.

attrib. c 1450 *Life St. Cuthb.* (Castle Howard MS.) 1747 Þan come þe Epiphany day. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 183 The morning after Epiphany day. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Churches Egypt* I. I. 22 The large Epiphany tank .forms a regular part of a Coptic church.

b. *transf.*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 166 May the great time in you still greater be, While all the year is your Epiphany.

Epiphany[2] (*/*pi·făni). [ad. Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια* manifestation, striking appearance, *esp.* an appearance of a divinity (in N. T. applied to the advent or 'appearing' of Christ), f. *ἐπιφανής* manifest, conspicuous, related to *ἐπιφαίνειν*: see prec.]

1. A manifestation or appearance of some divine or superhuman being.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. ix. (R.), Him. they beheld transfigured, and in a glorious epiphany on the mount. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 193 The Grecians in commemoration of these epiphanies or apparitions of their gods instituted certain Festival-dayes. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VI. 121 The second coming of Christ; the glorious Epiphany of God our Saviour. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXX. (1849) IV. 141 Probably all .. sincerely believed in the epiphany of the goddess. 1870 F. HALL in Wilson's tr. *Vishńu-purâńa* V. 3 The first definition of Hayagríva makes him an epiphany of Vishńu. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 164 Transported beyond all thought of peril by that divine epiphany, he [Stephen] exclaimed, etc.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* XI. 257 There had been two manifestations or bright epiphanies of the Grecian intellect. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* V. 186 The statesman has yet to make his epiphany who, etc.

Epipharyngeal (e·pifări·ndʒĭăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *φάρυγξ, φάρυγγ-os* + -(E)AL.] Situated above the pharynx.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* iii. 57 The uppermost articulations [of the branchial arches]..form the epipharyngeal bones.

Epiphenomenon (e·pifĭnǫ·mĭnŏn). *Path.* Pl. **epiphenomena.** [f. EPI- + PHENOMENON.] Something that appears in addition; a secondary symptom. Also *transf.*

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 93 Stricture is only an epiphenomenon, and not the disease itself. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 105 Fever is always secondary to some specific or other disease of which it is a mere epiphenomenon or symptom. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 640 Trombes and tornadoes are short epiphenomena of cyclones.

‖ **Epiphonema** (e·pifōnē·mă). [L. *epiphōnēma*, a. Gr. *ἐπιφώνημα*, f. *ἐπιφωνέειν* to call to, f. *ἐπί* upon + *φωνέειν* to speak out, f. *φωνή* voice.]

1. *Rhet.* An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection, which sums up or concludes a discourse or a passage in the discourse.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 304 *Such end*, is an Epiphonema, or rather the moral of the whole tale. 1628 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 80 What excellent Allegories what Epiphonema's. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxlv. 17 *annot*, Witness that solemn Epiphonema, His mercy endureth for ever. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 115 The epiphonema or exclamation [may be learned] frequently from the bear-garden. 1870 tr. *Lange's Comm. Song of Sol.* iii. 5 The epiphonema to the daughters of Jerusalem has a subordinate significance as a refrain.

b. *transf.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 649 Those who may take these wonders for a florid Epiphonema only of this work.

2. (See quots.)

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 99 The House gave their Epiphonema and applause at every close and period 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 143 Epiphonema .. Acclamation, or a shouting of the voyce. 1676-96 in PHILLIPS.

Hence **E·pipho·nema·tical** *a.*, of the nature of an epiphonema. **E·pipho·nema·tically** *adv.*, in the manner of an epiphonema.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Trial* (1621) 3 Christ in his Epiphonematicall conclusion .. doth speake of the same. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 12 The Epiphonematicall sentence which is added at the end of each Epistle. 1605 T. HUTTON in *Hieron's Def.* (1607) I. 161 Taking the word Iacob nominatively, vocatively, or epiphonematically.

† **E·piphone·me.** *Obs.* Also 6 **epyphoneme,** 7 **epiphonemy.** Anglicized form of prec.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 125 The wise man..in th'ende cryed out with this Epyphoneme, *Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.* 1594 J. KING *On Jonah* (1618) 395 The last thing I proposed is the sentence or Epiphoneme, concluding the conclusion. 1636 J. COLE in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 55 To whom Fame sounds an Epiphonemy. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* iii. 123 'Tis a short song, and hath as short a theme, And yet it bears a long Epiphoneme.

‖ **Epiphora** (epi·fŏră). [L. *epiphora*, a. Gr. *ἐπιφορά* a bringing to or upon, f. *ἐπιφέρειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *φέρειν* to bring.]

1. A sudden afflux of humours; *esp.* 'a superabundant flow of tears, or of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Epiphora*, involuntary weeping 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 144 It displaced the lower eyelid together with the punctum, and produced epiphora. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 348 If accompanied by troublesome watering of the eye, epiphora.

2. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epiphora*, Force or Impression, a figure in Rhetorick, in which one word is repeated at the end of several Sentences, but differs from Epistrophe, in that it hath respect chiefly to the Matter. 1721-1800 BAILEY.

3. *Logic.* The conclusion of a syllogism or consequent of an hypothesis.

1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiphragm (e·pifræm). [ad. mod. L. *epiphragma*, Gr. *ἐπίφραγμα* lid, f. *ἐπιφράσσειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *φράσσειν* to fence.]

1. *Zool.* The secretion with which a snail closes the aperture of its shell during hybernation.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 162 The epiphragm is a layer of hardened mucus, sometimes strengthened with carbonate of lime: it is always minutely perforated opposite the respiratory orifice.

2. *Bot.* A membrane closing the mouth of the spore-case in urn-mosses and fungi.

[1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 323 The membrane, or epiphragma, which occasionally closes up the orifice of the theca.] 1858 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 341 As the Fungus matures, the upper part of the peridium becomes stretched and flat, forming the Epiphragm.

† **Epiphy·llosperm·ous,** *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. EPI- + Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *σπέρμ-α* seed + -OUS.] Having the seeds on the back of the leaves. Cf. DORSIFEROUS.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Epip[h]yllospermous Plants. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1760 J. LEE *Bot.* (1776) 150 (Jod.) Such plants as are dorsiferous .. have been called also epiphyllospermous. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiphyllous (epifi·lәs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + -OUS.] That grows upon a leaf: predicated **a.** of parasitical fungi; **b.** of stamens inserted upon the perianth; **c.** of flowers growing on the surface of a leaf.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 380 Epiphyllous; inserted upon the leaf. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 51 There are [in Daffodil] six stamens, inserted upon the perianth (epiphyllous). 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 128 The epiphyllous Coniomycetes.

Epiphysary (*/*pi·fisări), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIPHYS-IS + -ARY[2].] = EPIPHYSIAL.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 680 Such productions are often, for a time at least, movable upon the bone beneath, and are then called epiphysary exostoses.

Epiphysial (epifi·ziăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIPHYSI-S + -AL[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epiphysis.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 227 These surfaces .. are developed on separate epiphysial plates, which coalesce in the course of growth with the rest of the centrum.

‖ **Epiphysis** (epi·fisis). *Anat.* Pl. **epiphyses.** Also 7 **epiphise, -yse.** [a. Gr. *ἐπίφυσις*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *φύσις* growth. Cf. F. *épiphyse*; also used in English in 17th and 18th c.]

1. An extremity or other portion of a long bone which has originated in a centre of ossification distinct from the rest. Opposed to APOPHYSIS.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. XXVI. (1678) 147 The wand hath two Epiphyses, or Appendices, the one at the upper end, the other at the lower. 1688 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 714 The Cartilage had generally an Epiphise or two. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 39 An Epiphyse might be mistaken for a Fracture. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 47/1 These separately ossified ends being termed 'epiphyses'. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 23.

2. *abstr.* The process of developing such a growth.

1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Hum. Longevity* 108 This period of Epiphysis or completion of bony union

Epiphytal (epifəi·tăl), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Having the distinctive property of an epiphyte.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 24 Additional epiphytal orchidaceous plants. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 266 Many of the tropical species [of Orchids] are called 'air-plants', from their being epiphytal.

Epiphyte (e·pifəit). [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *φυτόν* plant.]

1. *Bot.* A plant which grows on another plant; usually restricted to those which derive only support (and not nutrition) from the plants on which they grow.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 385 Mosses, lichens .. are termed false parasites or epiphytes. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 181 The true epiphytes, like the mistletoe, drawing sap directly from the other plants upon which they fix. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 91/2 The Vanilla is an epiphyte, or air-plant

fig. 1878 M. & F. COLLINS *Vill. Comedy* II. viii. 91 She, a fragile epiphyte, unable to exist alone, fell into the hands of an adroit unscrupulous villain.

2. *Path.* A vegetable parasite on the surface of an animal body.

1847 9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 144/1 Gruby detected epiphytes in sycosis.

Epiphytic (epifi·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.]

1. *Bot.* = EPIPHYTAL.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 264 Of the epiphytic class, one only is found so far north as South Carolina. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 197 The nest was hung in a bunch of the Arceuthobium Oxycedri, an abundant epiphytic plant. 1879 WALLACE *Australasia* xi. 222 Epiphytic orchids.

2. *Path.* Of disease: Caused by epiphytes or vegetable parasites.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 Scabies, and the epiphytic affections especially.

Epiphytical (epifi·tikăl), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1861 *Athenæum* 29 June 862 An epiphytical plant .. the leaves of which .. were filled with pure water. 1880 BALL *Jungle Life Ind.* i. 41 The natives apply the term *banda*, meaning slave, to all parasitical and epiphytical plants.

Epiphytically (epifi·tikăli), *adv. Bot.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of an epiphyte.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 22 On which a species of grass grew epiphytically. 1875 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microsc. Dict.* s.v. *Calicium*, Growing .. epiphytically on other Lichens.

Epiphytous (*ɪpi·fitəs*), *a. Bot.* [f. EPIPHYTE + -OUS.] = EPIPHYTAL.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 385 Regarded by some of our first botanists as an epiphytous fungus, but proved on dissection to be a true gall. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (ed. 2) 29 The air-roots of epiphytous plants which sit on the stronger boughs of the trees above.

† **Epiple·ctic**, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιπληκτικός* given to rebuking, f. *ἐπιπλήσσειν*: see EPIPLEXIS.] Of the nature of epiplexis.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Instruments of elocution attended on each side respectively with an epiplectick and exegetick modification.

‖ **Epiplerosis** (e pipliərō·sis). [mod.L.at., a. Gr. *ἐπιπλήρωσις* overfilling, f. *ἐπιπληρόειν*, f. *ἐπί* + *πληρόειν*, f. *πλήρης* full.] (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Epiplerosis*, in Pathology, overfilling, extensive distension, as of the veins or arteries with blood.

Epipleural (epiplū·răl), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί-πλευρ-ος* (f. *ἐπί* upon + *πλευρά* rib, side) + -AL 1.] Situated upon a rib. Also quasi-*sb.*

1856 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 43 These 'scleral' spines are termed .. 'epineurals', 'epicentrals', and 'epipleurals', according to the vertebral element they may adhere to. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 20 Each rib .. has an epipleural process. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 77 The abdominal vertebræ have parapophyses developed with epipleural spines.

‖ **Epiplexis** (epiple·ksis). *Rhet.* [L. *epiplēxis*, Gr. *ἐπίπληξις*, f. *ἐπιπλήσσειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πλήσσειν* to strike.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epiplexis*, A figure in Rhetorick which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, indeavours to convince. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Epiploce** (epi·plōsī). *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή* plaiting together, f. *ἐπιπλέκειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πλέκειν* to plait, twine.] 'A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another'. (J.)

1678 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiplocele (epi·plōsīl). *Path.* Also 8 **epiplooele.** [ad. Gr. *ἐπιπλοκήλη*, f. *ἐπίπλοον* (see EPIPLOON) + *κήλη* rupture.] A hernia or rupture in which a portion of the omentum is protruded.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Epiplooele.* 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Epiplocele.* 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 986/2 An epiplocele .. might readily be mistaken for an additional testicle.

Epiploic (epiplō·ik), *a. Anat.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the epiploön or omentum.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Veine*, Dexter Epiploick veine, the second branch of the spleen veine. 1721-6 in BAILEY. 1830 R. KNOX *Bichat's Anat.* 98 Examples of those prolongations are seen in the omentum and epiploic appendages.

Epiploön (epi·plō*ɪ*n). Also 6 **epipleon.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, f. *ἐπιπλέειν* to sail or float on; the epiploön floating as it were on the intestines.]

1. The caul or omentum, a fatty membrane enwrapping the intestines.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, What is Epypleon, and wherof is it composed? 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 552 The Epiploon, or the Double Membrane, which covers the Entrals of Animals, and is fill'd with Fat. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 4 The curtain-like omentum or epiploon.

2. *Entom.* (See quots.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 115 What some regard as a real liver, others look upon as an epiploon or caul. *Ibid.* (1828) IV. xliv. 219 Chiefly the epiploon or fat of the larva. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 322 The epiploon or *corps graisseux.*

Epiploscheocele (e·piplo·skĭōsī·l). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἐπίπλοο-ν* (see prec.) + *ὀσχεο-ν* scrotum + *κήλη* rupture.] A hernia or rupture in which a portion of the omentum descends into the scrotum.

In mod Dicts.

Epipodial (epipō·diăl), *a.* [f. EPIPOD-IUM + -AL.] Pertaining to or resembling the epipodium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 510 There are very large epipodial lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropods. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 337 The epipodial gill is arranged circularly in the Placophora.

Epipodite (epi·pŏdəit). *Anat.* [f. EPIPOD-IUM + -ITE.] A long, curved appendage to the basal joint or coxopodite of the anterior ambulatory limbs of some Crustacea.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 176 The protopodite bears a process which serves to keep the gills apart, and is termed the epipodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 328 Each epipodite is, in fact, expanded at its upper extremity into a broad bilobed membrane.

Hence **Epi·podi·tic** *a.*, resembling an epipodite.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 364 The branchiæ .. resemble not a little the epipoditic branchiæ of Astacus.

Epipodium (epipō·udiŏm). *Pl.* **-a.** [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ἐπιπόδιον*, neut. of *ἐπιπόδιος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πούς, ποδ-ός* foot.]

1. *Zool.* A muscular lobe developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot of some molluscs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 503 Near its extremity are two lateral fleshy lobes which perhaps correspond with the epipodia of other Mollusks.

2. *Bot.* A form of disc consisting of glands upon the stipe of an ovary. Also the stalk of the disc itself. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Epipolic (epipo·lik), *a. Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἐπι-πολ-ή* surface + -IC.] a. Of or pertaining to the surface; taking place on the surface. b. Of or pertaining to epipolism. *Epipolic dispersion*: Herschel's term for the dispersion of light on the surface of a body; = FLUORESCENCE.

1845 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 147 This singular mode of dispersion .. which .. I shall venture to call epipolic, from *ἐπιπολή*, a surface. 1848 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 349 Epipolic actions will .. assume a much more important place in physics. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 54/1 Epipolic Dispersion. We have .. noticed the epipolic appearance whilst pouring semi-congealed oil from a glass bottle.

Epipolism (*ɪpi·pŏliz'm*). *Physics.* [f. EPIPOL-IC + -ISM.] Epipolic dispersion; FLUORESCENCE.

Epipolize (*ɪpi·pŏləiz*), *v. Physics.* [f. EPIPOL-IC + -IZE.] *trans.* To change into the epipolic condition; to cause to exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence.

Hence **Epi·polized** *ppl. a.*, **Epi·polizing.**

1845 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 148 An epipolized beam of light (meaning thereby a beam which has been transmitted through a quiniferous solution and undergone its dispersing action) is, etc. *Ibid.* 153 An epipolizing surface. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 54/1 The passage of the epipolised rays is completely stopped.

Epipterous (*ɪpi·ptĕrəs*), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *πτερόν* wing + -OUS.] Of seeds: Bearing wings at the summit. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Epirhizous (epirəi·zəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *ῥίζ-α* root + -OUS.] Growing on a root. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Epi·rot.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. Gr. *ἠπειρώτης*, f. *ἤπειρος* mainland, inland of a country as opposed to the coast.] One who dwells inland.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i, The Greek and the barbarian, the epirot and the maritime.

Episcleral (episkli·răl), *a. Anat.* [f. Epi- + Gr. *σκληρ-ός* hard + -AL.] Belonging to, or placed upon, the sclerotic or hard outer coat of the eye.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 703 Some of the infiltrations .. which have been described as belonging to the conjunctiva proper, have had their origin in the episcleral tissue. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 22 Engorgement of episcleral vessels.

Episcleritis (episkliərəi·tis). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] An inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 702 Episcleritis begins commonly as a small hyperæmic spot, usually about a line from the margin of the cornea. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 320 Episcleritis is a somewhat rare disease.

Episcopable (*ɪpi·skŏpăb'l*), *a.* [f. L. *episcŏp-us* bishop + -ABLE.] Qualified for appointment as a bishop.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 132 The deacons .. would prick on to render themselves capable and episcopable, upon the first vacancy. 1680 HOBBES *Considerations* 43 The rest of the Clergy, Bishops and Episcopable men. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 12/1 The Prime Minister has taken four years to discover that episcopable men exist outside his own ecclesiastical party.

Episcopacy (*ɪpi·skŏpăsi*). [f. late L. *episcopātus* the office or dignity of a bishop. See EPISCOPAL and -ACY.]

† 1. Oversight; ecclesiastical authority. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 23 First three, afterward five Patriarchs had the general Episcopacy .. over all the Christian World.

2. Government of the church by bishops; the system of church government which comprises three distinct orders, bishops, presbyters or priests, and deacons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 35/2 There was little more than the name of episcopacy preserved in that church. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 248 He was never a cordial friend to Episcopacy, but rather a patron of the Non-conformists. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 80 Is the house of lords to be voted useless? Is episcopacy to be abolished? 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 87 In the year 1570, the institution of episcopacy in the Protestant church was openly assailed by the Lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge.

3. The position or office of bishop. *rare.*

1685 A. LOVELL tr. *Simon's Crit. Hist. Relig.* 23 They observe not exactly the Age that is required for Priesthood and Episcopacy. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (ed. 2) 86 Priests who attained the episcopacy.

4. The period during which a bishop holds his office; = EPISCOPATE. Now *rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. § 11 By their differing presidencies or episcopacies. 1816 C. SHARP *Hist. Hartlepool* 20 During the episcopacy of Bishop Poor. 1844 LINGARD *Hist. Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 171 Aldhelm died .. in the fifth year of his episcopacy.

5. *concr.* The body of bishops in the aggregate.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 38 Long may we enjoy our Church under a learned and edifying episcopacy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 A usurping priesthood and an aggressive episcopacy. 1889 *Standard* 14 Sept. 5/3 The Episcopacy are still active in the preliminaries of the Electoral campaign.

Episcopal (*ɪpi·skŏpăl*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *épiscopal*, ad. late L. *episcopālis*, f. *episcopus* BISHOP.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 4 Archbishops and Bishops, and other Ordinaries, having Episcopal jurisdiction. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 4 A City .. Dignified with an Episcopal See. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. (R.), The usual mode of elevating to the episcopal chair. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 210 The episcopal ring .. was considered a symbol of sacerdotal authority.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, episcopacy. † Formerly also of persons: Advocating or supporting episcopacy.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 145 The Episcopall Party are far more confirmed in their way by it. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 592/2 The maintenance and support of the episcopal government in England. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 379 By removing diverse of the kirk party and putting in episcopall men. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 530 The Christian Church .. gives full Testimony in behalf of Episcopal Government.

3. Of a church: Constituted on the principle of episcopacy. Often *spec.* (with initial capital) of the Anglican Church, of which in Scotland and the United States it is the ordinary designation; also with prefixed adj. in the names of certain other religious bodies, as *Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Episcopal.* Hence of buildings used for worship, clergy, forms of service, etc.: Belonging to such a church.

In U.S. sometimes of persons, = EPISCOPALIAN *a* 1.

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 69 The established clergy were episcopal. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 277 The episcopal chapel. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 59 The distress of the English Episcopal Church during the Usurpation. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 437 It would be difficult to find, in the whole Episcopal communion throughout America, one specimen, etc.

† **B.** *sb.* An adherent of episcopacy; one belonging to the Episcopal church; = EPISCOPALIAN.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 137 The dissenting episcopals. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 310 Twenty Episcopals perchance to one Kirker of the Calvinistical Order. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 181 Good episcopal as I am, you have sickened me.

Episcopalian (*ɪpi·skopē·liăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *episcopāli-s* (see prec.) + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to an episcopal church, *esp.* (usually with initial capital) to the Anglican Church.

1768 in Chauncy *Lett.* 66 The numbers and size of episcopalian churches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 454 The Episcopalian churches are respectable. 1840 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 405 A long line of episcopal and episcopalian successors. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 440 In New York, where the Episcopalian body is possessed of endowments, free churches have been opened for the poor.

2. Of an episcopal character. *rare.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 431 A wig, the episcopalian dimensions of which were reduced to suit it the better to the climate. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, The de-

parture of king Richard from England was succeeded by the episcopalian regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham.

B. *sb.* **a.** An adherent of episcopacy. **b.** One who belongs to an episcopal church; *esp.* a member of the Anglican Church.

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 77 The Episcopalians were at this time excepted from a legal toleration. 1764 SECKER *Answ. Mayhew's Observ.* (R.), We are considered as..professed episcopalians. 1844 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 7 The diffusion of light and knowledge through this kingdom ..by Episcopalians and Puritans, from Edward VI. to the Restoration, was as wonderful as it is praiseworthy. 1845 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 305 Our episcopalians used to be so few that, etc. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 98 They would not hear of granting to Episcopalians the most ordinary toleration.

Hence **Episcopa'lianism**, the principles distinctive of an Episcopalian. **Episcopa'lianize** *v.*, to make (a person) an Episcopalian. **Episcopa'lianized** *ppl. a.*

1846 *Eclectic Rev.* Feb. 233 Is not episcopalianism itself brought into question? 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* xvi. (1875) 360 The Puritans .. looked upon Episcopalianism as differing in little from popery. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 11/1 The Presbyterian religion .. would have suited the people .. much better than our Episcopalianism. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 258 The Episcopalianized Scots Presbyterian.

Episcopalism (*ɪpiˈskŏpălizm*). [f. EPISCOPAL + -ISM.] That theory of church polity which places the supreme authority in the hands of an episcopal or pastoral order; if this authority is in practice exercised by any recognized head of the church it is only as the delegate of this order as a whole, and with their consent. Held in the Church of Rome by the Gallicans (but dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council), and in various Reformed churches. Distinguished from *territorialism*, and COLLEGIALISM, q.v.

Episcopality (*ɪpiːskŏpæˈlĭti*). [f. EPISCOPAL + -ITY.] In various nonce-uses: †**a.** That which constitutes episcopacy. †**b.** The office or dignity of a bishop. **c.** The quality appropriate to a bishop; a bishop-like bearing.

c 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* ii. § 3 Enemies of Ecclesiastical Episcopality. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 158 Those Lordly Pontificians .. will needs claime all their Episcopalities by a divine right. 1647 16 *New Quaeres to Praelates* Ded. 2 These Quaeres will proove fatall to your Popedomes, Episcopalities, etc. 1885 OXENHAM *Stud. Eth. & Relig.* 16 There is a sort of episcopality about them—if one may be permitted to coin the word.

Episcopalize (*ɪpiːskŏpălaiz*), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To attribute an episcopal position to (a person); to speak of as a bishop.

1883 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 245 To episcopalize Saint Lazarus is quite as anachronismatical a sin as clapping the tiara upon the unconscious head of Saint Peter.

Episcopally (*ɪpiːskŏpăli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an episcopal manner: **a.** In the rank of a bishop; as a bishop is or does. **b.** With reference to ordination: By the hands of a bishop. **c.** On the basis of episcopal government.

1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 27 A Minister..ordained (and so Episcopally or Classically approved in his abilities for that function). 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3853/4 A French Minister, who is Episcopally Ordained. 1782 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 464 To conclude episcopally, I heartily pray God Almighty to prosper your administration. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 365 The father who designs his babe a priest, Dreams him episcopally such at least. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 206 Some displeasure arose that Wesley should act thus episcopally. 1862 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2 An episcopally ordained priest. 1882–3 S. M. HOPKINS in Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2554/2 Prescribed forms of prayer became characteristic of episcopally constituted churches.

†**Epi'scopant.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *episcopant-em*, pr. pple. of *episcopāre* to hold a bishopric, f. *episcopus*.] One who holds a bishopric; a bishop.

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 90 Their usurping and over provender'd Episcopants.

†**Episcopa'rian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *episcop-us* bishop + *-āri-us* (see -ARY) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = EPISCOPAL A. 2.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 305 The episcoparian government then lately thrown out of doors.

B. *sb.* = EPISCOPALIAN B. a.

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 89 Prudent Toleration of opinions in matters of Religion could never be proved yet, by any of our Episcoparians and Presbyterians .. to be repugnant to the Word. 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 31, I most associated my self with the Episcoparians. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 316 As for his railing at the Episcoparians, all readers of his books .. may .. behold [it]. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Episcopate (*ɪpiːskŏpĕt*), *sb.* [ad. L. *episcopātus*, f. *episcopus* bishop.]

1. The office or dignity of a bishop.

1641 HEYWOOD *Priest, Judge, & P.* 1 The late firme scite of our Episcopate. 1744 ARNALL *Comm. Bk. Wisdom* Ded. (T.), These great qualities at length conducted you so deservedly to the episcopate. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 251 [They] endeavoured to make the episcopate .. a higher degree. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* VI. XXX. 249 Honoured with the episcopate in the churches of Pontus.

2. An episcopal see, a bishopric.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. v. 357 Bede, who gave the history of that episcopate. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. v, The Church Temporalities' Bill in 1833 suppressed ten Irish episcopates. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 227 The Episcopate of Egypt had but a doubtful existence in early times.

3. The period during which a bishop holds office.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 416 In the third year of his episcopate he was driven out. 1885 *Manch. Courier* 16 June 4/7 That was the 123rd church he had consecrated during the 15 years of his episcopate.

4. The bishops regarded as a collective body.

1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 140 First as to the Episcopate, the Evangelic Bishops in Germany are a creation of the state. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 117/2 The Committee advise the increase of the Episcopate. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 98 The instructions to the Neapolitan episcopate.

†**Epi'scopate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *episcopāt-* ppl. stem of *episcopāre*, f. *episcopus* bishop.] **a.** *intr.* To act as a bishop; to become a bishop. **b.** *trans.* To make (a person) a bishop.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 106 There he [S. Peter] commits to the Presbyters only full authority both of feeding the flock, and Episcopating. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 379 Though all the rest were episcopated, doctor Fulke was but doctor Fulke still. 1705 WYCHERLEY 7 Apr in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 9 A Bishop gains his Bishoprick by saying he will not Episcopate.

Episcopation (*ɪpiskŏpēˈʃən*). [f. L. *episcopus* + -ATION.] The action of making a person a bishop; the fact of becoming a bishop.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. xviii. 213 Her [a bishop's wife's] quasi-episcopation can hardly be expected to affect you. *a* 1876 — in *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 251 The story of the episcopation of the saintly Ken.

Epi'scopature. ? *nonce-wd.* = EPISCOPATE 4.

1884 *Macm. Mag.* July 184 Our Episcopature will soon owe it only to the actor's forbearance that he does not deny Christian burial to bishops.

†**Epi'scopicide.** *Obs. rare.* In 8 **episcopacide.** [f. L. *episcop-us* bishop + -(I)CIDE 2.] The crime of murdering a bishop.

1692 in COLES. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* I. II. vii (1743) 66 The Law of England .. made the offences of Parricide & Episcopacide equal. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Episcopacide*, the crime of murdering a bishop by one of his own clergy.

Epi'scopiza'tion. *rare.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of making (a person) a bishop.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 337/2 The episcopization of Deans.

Epiˈscopize (*ɪpiˈskŏpəiz*), *v.* [f. L. *episcop-us* bishop + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or consecrate (a person) a bishop. Also *absol.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. XXVII. (1739) 127 The course of Episcopizing continued the same as formerly it had been. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 407 There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been episcopized upon this occasion. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 286 The very first act of the Devil's own reign Would episcopize Cobbett, and canonize Paine.

2. To rule as a bishop. Also *To episcopize it.*

1679 FRANCE *Addit Narr. Pop. Plot* 46 Sent over into England by the Pope to Episcopize it over all English Catholicks. *a* 1745 W. BROOME *Poems, Death J. Shute* (R.), By whom he's prelated above the skies, And then the whole world's his t' episcopise.

b. *intr.* To assume the character of a bishop.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 310 An inclination to episcopize was evidently shown in this language.

3. To bring under episcopal government; also, to render episcopalian.

1767 CHAUNCY *Let.* (1768) 37 Their main view was to episcopise the Colonies. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 3 June 4/1 Mr. Apthorpe's Scheme of episcopizing America. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 176 Not .. free to use any active means for episcopising the Church of Scotland.

Hence **Epiˈscopizing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1768 W. LIVINGSTON *Let. Bp. Llandaff* 19 The episcopising of dissenters. 1768 in Chauncy *Let.* 45 The episcopising plan is of a very interesting nature. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 71 The mission of the apostles was not an episcopizing of geographical dioceses. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* viii. 247 His father's episcopising schemes and theories.

†**Epi:scopofa'ctory.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. The making of bishops.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. XXXVI, The King himself had a power of Episcopofactory, without Conge d'eslire.

Episcopolatry (*ɪpiːskŏpŏˈlătri*). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος* bishop + *λατρεία* worship.] 'Worship' of bishops.

1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 9 Mar. 224 The practical danger of episcopolatry is less imminent than might be supposed. 1882 *Ch. Times* 22 Dec. 915 Those Englishmen who, in the violence of their recoil from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, have cherished proclivities in the direction of Episcopolatry.

Episcopy (*ɪpiːskŏpi*). [ad. Gr. *ἐπισκοπία* oversight, f. *ἐπίσκοπος* overseer, BISHOP.]

†**1.** Survey; superintendence. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The censor in his morall episcopy.

†**2.** Government of the church by bishops. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. § 9 It was the universal doctrine of the Church of God for many ages .. that episcopy is the divine, or apostolical institution.

3. *concr.* The body or bench of bishops. *rare.*

1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. XVIII. iii. 337 A view supported by the English episcopy.

Episepalous (*episeˈpăləs*), *a.* [f. EPI- + SEPAL + -OUS.] Growing upon the sepals of the calyx.

1880 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 697 The epipetalous and episepalous position of the stamens.

Episiorrhaphy (*e pisaiˈɒrăfi*). [f. Gr. *ἐπίσιον* the region of the pubes + *-ραφία*, f. *ῥάπτειν* to sew.] An operation for the relief of prolapsus uteri by a suture.

1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 176 Closure of the vagina may be accomplished by two operations, episiorrhaphy and obliteration of the canal.

Episkeletal (*episkeˈlĭtăl*), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + SKELET-ON + -AL 1.] Of muscles: Situated upon the skeleton, *i.e.* lying above the horizontal plane of the vertebral axis.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* ii. 45 The episkeletal muscles are developed out of the protovertebræ.

Episodal (*epiˈsōdăl*), *a.* [f. next + AL 1.] Of the nature of an episode; = EPISODIAL, EPISODIC.

1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 200 He replaces such passages and semi-cadences by novel episodal matter.

Episode (*episōd*). Also 7–8 **episod.** [a. Gr. *ἐπεισόδ-ιον*, neut. of *ἐπεισόδ-ιος* coming in besides, f. *ἐπί* in addition + *εἴσοδος* entering, f. *εἰς* into + *ὁδός* way. Cf. Fr. *épisode*.]

1. In the Old Greek Tragedy, the interlocutory parts between two choric songs, because these were originally interpolations.

1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 12 Thespis introduc'd the Episods, and brought an Actor on the stage. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* IV. (1763) 42 Not only the Part of the tragic Choir, but the Episode or interlocutory Part would be also sung. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. VIII. 146 The custom of setting the Episodes as the acts of a play.

2. An incidental narrative or digression in a poem, story, etc., separable from the main subject, yet arising naturally from it.

1679 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks.* 469 The happy Episode of Theseus and Dido. 1780 JAS. HARRIS *Wks.* (1841) 423 The dry didactic character of the Georgics [of Virgil] made it necessary they should be enlivened by episodes and digressions. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 183 Herodotus introduces an episode, which .. seems .. at first sight strangely misplaced. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man.* i. 11 Familiar episodes, belonging to the medieval 'Reynard the Fox'.

3. *transf.* An incidental 'passage' in a person's life, in the history of a country, the world, an institution, etc.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, The terrors of a formal courtship, together with the episode of aunts, grandmothers and cousins. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 100 To answer .. a hundred letters in a week, by way of episode in your other labours. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) I. I. x. 203 Like the Glacial episode before mentioned. 1885 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 368 The conquest of Constantinople by the Latins, that strange and romantic episode in the history of the Crusades.

4. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxii. 169 In ordinary fugues .. it is usual to allow a certain number of bars to intervene from time to time, after which the subject is resumed. The intervening bars thus introduced are called Episodes.

Episodial (*episōˈdiăl*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπεισόδι-ος* (see prec.) + -AL.] = EPISODIC.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 336 One of the most attractive of the episodial chapters.

Episodic (*episɒˈdik*), *a.* [f. EPISODE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an episode; incidental, occasional.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 268 The same Episodick Liberty..which we have maintain'd in the preceding Chapters. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. *note* (R.), This episodic narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate, etc. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Story Year* 1770. 257 Such incidents as these, episodic as they were to the two great topics of Wilkes and the Constitution and the growing disaffection of the American colonies. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vi. 123 His episodic show of regard.

b. Also, of a literary work: Characterized by the frequent introduction of episodes.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iv. 68 It [the Mahabharata] is more episodic than the other [the Ramayana].

Episodical (*episɒˈdikăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL 1.]

1. = EPISODIC.

1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks 1725 I. 23 Or the episodical ornaments, such as descriptions, Narrations, and other beauties, which are not essential to the Play. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks* (1753) II. 222 The bas-relief, and little squares above are all episodical paintings of the same story. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 297 There are no episodical conversations. 1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & Let Live* (1876) 12 One of those episodical reforms that occur in every drunkard's life.

2. *transf.* Of persons: Coming like an episode; casual, irregular.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, And in a short time lost all recollection of his episodical visitor. 1888 P. THORNE in *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug., The episodical people have become episodical once more in their attendance, and only the faithful few are left.

Hence **Epiˈsodically** *adv.*, in an episodical manner; by way of episode.

1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccci. 29 There he gives episodically the best account I know of the customs and manners of the Turks. 1835 SOUTHEY *Life Cowper* I. vii. 201 Mr. Newton's life is too remarkable .. to be treated episodically. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xii. 239 Sir Walter has told the story himself (episodically, and as illustrating .. a topic).

Epispastic (epispæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *epispasticus*, a. Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*, f. *ἐπισπάειν*, f. *ἐπί* towards + *σπάειν* to draw.]

A. *adj.* Drawing out humours; blistering.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Epispastick*, blistering plaisters, or any other strong drawing plaister. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii 133 Vinegar of Cantharides (Epispastic).

B. *sb.* A blister; a substance used for blisters.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 286 A Blister..the common Effect of Fire, or any strong Epispastick. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 253 Thy Epispastics may strip the parchment from thy plotting head. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Ranunculus flammula and sceleratus are powerful epispastics. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 536 An epispastic is a remedy which excites inflammation and vesication.

Epispore (e·pispōəɹ). [f. EPI- + SPORE. In mod.L. *episporium.*] The outer membrane or covering on the spore of a lichen or fern.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 128 The membrane by which it [the spore] is covered..soon distends into a transparent Epispore. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 60 This rosy colour..accumulating exclusively upon the epispore.

Epistal, obs. var. of EPISTLE.

‖ **Epi·stat-e·s.** *Obs.* [mod.L. *epistatēs*, a. Gr. *ἐπιστάτης* one who is set over, f. *ἐπί* over + *στα-* stem of *ἱ-στάναι* to set; in Athens, the president of the *ἐκκλησία* or assembly.] An overseer, a superintendent.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 41 Where Reason sits sole Epistates. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Epistates*, a commander or person who has the direction and government of a people.

‖ **Epistaxis** (epistæ·ksis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐπίσταξις*, f. *ἐπιστάζειν* to bleed at the nose, f. *ἐπί* upon + *στάζειν* to let fall in drops.] Bleeding from the nose.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 8 The blood, discharged by Epistaxis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 264 Epistaxis is the most common form of hemorrhage

Episteler, obs. variant of EPISTLER.

Epistemological (e·pistĭmǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. next + -ICAL.] Pertaining to EPISTEMOLOGY.

1887 *Mind* Jan. 128 Prof. Volkelt expressly declines, as not forming part of the epistemological problem, the inquiries into the metaphysical nature of this relation.

Epistemology (e·pistĭmǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἐπιστημο-*, comb. form of *ἐπιστήμη* knowledge + *-λογία* discoursing (see -LOGY).] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 48 This section of the science is properly termed the Epistemology..It answers the general question, 'What is Knowing and the Known?' or more shortly, 'What is Knowledge?' 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 494/3 He divides his work into four sections, dealing with epistemology, ontology, anthropology, and ethics.

† **E:pistemo·nical,** *a. Philos. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἐπιστημονικ-ός* capable of knowledge, f. *ἐπιστήμων* knowing, f. *ἐπιστήμη* knowledge + -AL.] ? Capable of becoming an object of knowledge.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. v. § 5 No Man ever was or can be deceived in taking that for an Epistemonical Truth which he clearly and distinctly apprehends.

Episternal (epistə·năl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPISTERN-UM (or its elements) + -AL¹.]

1. Situate upon the sternum or breast-bone. Also, pertaining to the episternum; of the nature of an episternum. *Episternal granules*: 'the rudiments of the omosternal bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 838/1 This central piece [in Chelonia] is bounded anteriorly by the episternal bones. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 259/1 The..left carotid arteries [in man] leaving the chest through the episternal notch. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 65 The 'episternal granules' occasionally present in man are replaced in some mammals by considerable horn-like processes.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 26 Beyond the episternals, the epimerals normally come next in order.

Episternum (epistə·nŭm). *Anat.* [f. EPI- + STERNUM.] In mammals, the upper part of the sternum or breast-bone; in other animals, applied variously to certain structures adjoining the breast.

1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 39 The long stem of the episternum covers the outer part of the groove, where it represents the keel of the sternum in birds. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 369 Clavicles were present, as well as an interclavicle (episternum).

‖ **Epistho·tonos.** [erroneously formed after the analogy of OPISTHOTONOS.] = EMPROSTHOTONOS.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., s. v.*, A spasmodic affection of muscles drawing the body forwards. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Epistides, -ites, -rites, var. ff. HEPHÆSTITIS.

Epistilbite: see EPI- *pref.*

Epistle (*ɪ*pi·s'l), *sb.* Forms: 1, 5-6 **epistole,** (5 -toll), 4-5 **epistel(le,** 4-6 **episti(l,** (4 **apistille**), 6 **epystole, epystle,** 3- **epistle.** [a. OF. *epistle, epistole* (mod.F. *épître*), ad. L. *epistola*, a. Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, f. *ἐπιστέλλειν*, f. *ἐπί* on the occasion of + *στέλλειν* to send. The OE. *epistole* was directly ad. Lat. See PISTLE.]

1. A communication made to an absent person in writing; a letter. Chiefly (from its use in translations from L. and Gr.) applied to letters written in ancient times, *esp.* to those which rank as literary productions, or (after the analogy of 2) to those of a public character, or addressed to a body of persons. In application to ordinary (modern) letters now used only rhetorically or with playful or sarcastic implication.

In the A.V. the word does not occur in the O. T. (but occas. in the Apocrypha); in the N. T. it appears only in sense 2 or analogous uses, *letter* being employed in other cases. Until the present century it was common to speak, *e.g.*, of Cicero's or Pliny's 'epistles'; but *letters* is now the usual word in such cases.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. 144 Eall heora ġewinn awæcnedon ærest from Alexandres epistole. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 502 For there was some epistle hem betwene. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* XV. 1 The kyng Antiochus..sente epistilis..to Symont. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 But truly Seynte Ierom in his epistole to Eugenius expressethe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 43 a, And he wrotte an epistoll to Alexandre. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 121/1 Holye sainct Austyn in an epystle of hys whyche he wrote to the clargy and the people. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 169, I will drop in his way some obscure Epistles of loue. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. i, Epistles, or (according to the word in use) Familiar Letters, may be call'd the larum bels of Love. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 426 That there was..a Bishop in Philadelphia, is abundantly evident from Ignatius's Epistle to that Church. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 165, I was so jaded with long epistles. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 129 In the epistle or manifesto which he [Julian] himself addressed to the senate and people of Athens. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. i, Wide flew the doors..lo, Messire de Beringhen, and this epistle! 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 143 It was no uncommon thing for the epistles to lie many days in the post-office window.

b. A literary work, usually in poetry, composed in the form of a letter.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 305 Prol. (Camb. MS. *c* 1430) What seyth also the epistelle of Ouyde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 81 Ambrose..that wrot many notabel bokes and epistles. 1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* Ded., Further..your Grace shall heerein perceive a new fashion of discourse, by Epistles; new to our language. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (R.), Horace, in his first epistle of the second book. 1714 *Spect.* No. 618 ₱ 3 Let our Poet, while he writes Epistles, though never so familiar, still remember that he writes in Verse. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, The term epistle is now scarce, but for letters wrote in verse, and letters dedicatory.

† **c.** A preface or letter of dedication addressed to a patron, or to the reader, at the beginning of a literary work. *Obs.* See DEDICATORY.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1628) Pref. Ep., To beginne his Epistle (to a huge Volume) with Constantine the great, etc. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 2 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 10 All and euery the Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Proems, Preambles, etc. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6, I shall not adventure to make this Epistle longer.

2. *spec.* A letter from an apostle, forming part of the canon of Scripture.

[*a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 Sanctus Paulus us takð on his pisteles.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 In sein Iames canoniel epistle *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 277 Poul tellip in pis epistle of fredom of Cristene men. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 749 To whom Paule did wryte an epistole. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 63 The Lordis Supper, as it is writtin in the first Epistil to the Cor. xj. Chap. 1695 LOCKE *Reas. Chr.* (R.), I answer, that the epistles were written upon several occasions. 1704 NELSON *Festiv. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 95 The Epistle..is..an excellent Antidote against the Poison of Gnostick Principles. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 483 Eusebius and Origen seem to have regarded the Epistles [John I, II, III] as genuine.

3. *Eccl. The Epistle*: The extract from one of the apostolical Epistles read as part of the Communion Service.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 373 (Add. MS.) The bere seid the masse: The asse redde the apistille; The Oxe redde the gospell. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 122 b, The priest, or he that is appointed, shall reade the Epistle. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 63 Ane Ballat of the Epistill on Christinmes Euin. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Immediately after the Collect the Priest shall read the Epistle. 1721 BAILEY, *Epistler*, he who reads the Epistles in a Cathedral Church. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 326 The other Clergy may sit during the Epistle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *epistle-book*; also **epistle-side** (of the altar), the south side, from which the epistle is read.

1555 EDEN *Dec. W. Ind.* III. IX. (Arb.) 178 My epistell booke whiche I sente vnto yowre holynes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 10/2 The Epistle side of the altar.

Epistle (*ɪ*pi·s'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *trans.* To write as a preface or introduction. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., In behalf of this tragedy..thus much beforehand may be epistled.

2. † **a.** To write a letter to (a person). **b.** To write (something) in a letter. *rare*⁻¹.

1741 MRS. FOLEY in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* (1861) II. 164 If your fair sister don't epistle me this post. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 35 'Tis noted down—Epistled to the Duke.

Epistler (*ɪ*pi·stləɹ). Also 7 **episteler.** [f. as prec. + -ER¹. Cf. EPISTOLER.]

1. The writer of an EPISTLE.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 Let this ignorant epistler teach his censorious answerer. 1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 379 The best of your half-learnt epistlers. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 37 (T.) The young epistler is yours to the antipodes. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 277 So our Epistler says, 'God is love'.

2. *Eccl.* = EPISTOLER 2.

1881 *Canons Ch. Eng.* xxiv. (T.), The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the Gospeller and Epistler. 1641 *Life & Death Wolsey* in *Select. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 102 A gospeller and epistler of the singing priests. 1667 *Answ. West to North* 9 Gospelers, Epistelers, Virgers. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Epi·stling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. EPISTLE *v.* + -ING¹.] *concr.* Epistolary matter, correspondence.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F., Heere's a packet of epistling as bigge as a packe of woollen cloth.

† **Epi·stolar,** *sb. Obs.* In 6 **apistiller.** [ad. med.L. *epistolāre, -ārium.*] The book from which the 'epistle' is read.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 340 Two Claspes for the great Apistiller of silver and gilte.

† **Epistolar** (*ɪ*pi·stŏlăɹ), *a. Obs.* Also 6 **epistolare.** [ad. L. *epistolār-is*, f. *epistola*: see EPISTLE.] = EPISTOLARY in various senses.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. Ep. Ded. 153 a, The Epistolare Preface of Francis Petrarche. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. ii. (1654) 81, I have long agoe spent my opinion upon this point, in a large epistolar discourse. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 50 The third is of the Epistolar Prophecy in the Apocalypse. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 49 His Epistolar Stile..was rather copious than eloquent.

Epistolarian (*ɪ*pi·stolē·ə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *epistola*, after *antiquarian*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Addicted to or occupied in letter-writing.

1838 GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 7 The admirable tactics of these epistolarian impostors.

B. *sb.* A letter-writer.

1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* ii. (1832) 27 I'll maintain this sweet sermonising epistolarian to be a woman.

Epistolarily (*ɪ*pi·stŏlărili), *adv.* [f. EPISTOLARY + -LY².] In an epistolary manner, by letter.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 28 Our friendship carried on epistolarily as it has been.

† **Epi·stolarly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. EPISTOLAR + -LY².] = prec.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Essays* XXXIII. 207, I will not say, that..we may not justly write Epistolarly to a Church.

Epistolary (*ɪ*pi·stŏlări), *a.* [ad. F. *épistolaire*, ad. L. *epistolāris*, f. *epistola* EPISTLE.]

1. Of or pertaining to letters or letter-writing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., The style of them [the verses] is, what it ought to be, epistolary. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 87 ₱ 2 The Rules of Epistolary Writing. 1730 *Swift's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 636, I seek no epistolary fame. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 16 Mar., I saw the reason of your epistolary brevity. 1852 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xiii. 231 My excellent little maid..has every talent except the talent epistolary.

b. *absol.*

1818 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 753/1 Your Royal Highness stands upon record for your love of the epistolary.

2. Contained in letters; of the nature of letters; carried on by letters.

1706 H. DODWELL (*title*), An Epistolary Discourse, proving from the Scriptures..that the Soul is a Principle naturally Mortal. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 511 ₱ 1, I do intend to continue my epistolary correspondence with thee. *a* 1826 T. JEFFERSON in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 48, I recall..the days of our former intercourse, personal and epistolary. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 52 In the epistolary portions of the New Testament, written by the Apostles.

3. Of or pertaining to an 'epistle dedicatory'.

1681 T. MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 63 (T.) Scarce allowing the author one epistolary compliment. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poems, On Rhyme*, Or with epistolary bow, Have prefac'd, as I scarce know how.

4. Pertaining to 'the epistle' read in the Communion Service.

1722 *Enq. Complutens. Ed. New Test.* in Somers *Tracts* II. 490 The Church of England has..prescrib'd the publick Reading of it in one of her Epistolary Sections.

Epi·stolatory, *a. arch.* [Erroneous formation.] = prec.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Pref. 24 Of the same Epistolatory kind. 1757 GOLDSM. *Misc. Writings* (1837) III. 466 The next ensuing eight [volumes] contain this lady's epistolatory Correspondence. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 506/1 Admirable, also, are the remarks on epistolatory literature.

Epistole, obs. var. of EPISTLE.

Epistole·an. *rare*⁻¹. A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent.

18.. MRS. C. CLARKE (Worcester *Suppl.*), He has been a negligent epistolean as well as myself.

Epistoler (*ɪ*pi·stŏləɹ). Also 9 **epistoller.** [ad. F. *épistolier*, ad. L. *epistolāris*, f. *epistola* EPISTLE.]

1. A letter-writer; = EPISTLER 1.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 136 Whether the Epistoler likes it or no. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 112 A Preamble of great respect and love born to him by the Epistoler. 1880 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 10 July 20 Or in those [letters] written by epistolers of recognised fame. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 41/2 These two great epistolers and speakers.

2. *Eccl.* One who reads the 'epistle' in the Communion Service; = EPISTLER 2.

1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Epystoler at the masse. 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 30 But when a greater Man then this Epistoler made me the like Threat, I laugh'd thereat. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 208 The principal ministers shall wear a Cope, with Gospeller, and Epistoler. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 69/2 To act as gospeller, epistoler, deacon, subdeacon, etc. 1862 J. SKINNER *Let.* in *Life* xi. (1884) 210, I gospeller, Serjeant epistoller.

Epistolet (ɪpi·stŏlĕt). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *epistol-a* + -ET. Cf. It. *epistoletta.*] A small epistle.

1824 LAMB *Lett.* xiv. *Bernard Barton* 134 You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this epistolet.

† **Episto·lic,** *a. Obs.* [a. Gr. ἐπιστολικ-ός, f. ἐπιστολή: see EPISTLE.] a. = EPISTOLOGRAPHIC. b. = EPISTOLARY.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 97, Three sorts of letters, the Epistolic, the Hieroglyphic, and the Symbolic. 1760 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 136/1 The epistolic [writing], composed of alphabetic characters. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct., To make a letter .. without news, and without a secret, is doubtless, the great epistolick art.

† **Episto·lical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = EPISTOLARY.

1655 *Let. Hartlib.* in *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 30 A large Epistolical discourse. 1670 *Let.* in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. v. 253 You cannot be better pleased with our epistolical converse than I am. *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Lett.* 154 (R.) An epistolical dissertation on John Malelas.

† **Epi·stolist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *epistol-a* EPISTLE + -IST.] One who writes epistles.

1743 Miss CARTER *Lett.* (1809) I. 28, I am extremely obliged to you .. for your account of the Italian epistolists. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 146 Detestable Dapple; Evil Epistolist; False Fellow. 1853 MIALL *Bases of Belief* IV. § 10 (1861) 230 These New Testament epistolists.

Epi·stolisable, *a.* [f. as next + -ABLE.] That may form the subject of a letter.

1827 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W's Writ.* (1876) II. 87 If any epistolizable matter occurs to me, I will make a shot at him.

Epistolization (ɪpistŏlәizē·ʃәn). *rare.* [f. EPISTOLIZE + -ATION.] The writing of letters.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 195 Remembrances that I always choose to forget in my epistolisation.

Epistolize (ɪpi·stŏlәiz), *v.* Also 9 **epistlize.** [f. L. *epistol-a* EPISTLE + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To write a letter.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. i, There are some who..Preach when they should Epistolize. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 117 This may stand over..till I epistolize again. *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 278 Very very tired! I began this epistle, having been epistolising all the morning.

2. *trans.* To write a letter to (a person).

1739 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 50 It is not always in my power to do what I like best, or you would have been epistolized much sooner. 1773 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 112 Forgive and epistolize me. 1789 COWPER *Let.* 23 June, I hope it will be long before I shall have occasion to epistolize thee again. 1810 BYRON *Let. H. Drury* 3 May, St. Paul need not trouble himself to epistolise the present brood of Ephesians. 1829 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W's Writ.* (1876) II. 101, I epistolize you in preference to, etc. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 92 He thus retrospectively epistlized his friend.

Hence **Epis·tolizer,** a writer of letters. **Epi·stolizing** *vbl. sb.*

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* Ded. Note, I should take upon me the usuall straine of a soothing Epistolizer. 1760 STERNE *Let.* 3 Aug. Wks. 1819 IV. 194 A fine set essay in the style of your female epistolizers, cut and trimm'd at all points. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 66 That production so dear to the feminine epistoliser—a crossed letter. *a* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. XXXVII, Cryptology, or Epistolizing in a Clandestin way. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xiv. 364 This way of Epistolizing made use of no Notes. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 283 Do you admire the catechistical form of epistolising?

Epistolographic (ɪpi·stŏlogræ·fik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιστολογραφικ-ός, f. ἐπιστολή (see EPISTLE + γράφ-ειν to write.] Used in the writing of letters. Applied *esp.* to the form of the ancient Egyptian character so employed: called also DEMOTIC and ENCHORIAL. (The Gr. word is thus applied by Clement of Alexandria and Porphyry.)

1699 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xi. 64 The method of al Egyptian Leters, which is called Epistolographic. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 349 The hieratic and the epistolographic or enchorial.

So **Epi·stolo·grapher, Epi·stolo·graphist,** a writer of letters. **Epi·stolo·graphy,** letter-writing.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 579 Marcus Tullius Cicero, at once an orator, a philosopher and epistolographer. 1882 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 20 Your kinsman and epistolographist, Numenius. 1888 M. ARAGNOS in *Amer. Annals of Deaf* Apr. 102 Epistolography amounts almost to a passion with Helen.

Epistom(e (e·pistǫm, e·pistǫum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *epistoma,* f. Gr. ἐπί upon + στόμα mouth.] An appendage in front of the mouth in Crustacea and certain insects.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 25 The base of the antennæ is thus cut off from the rest of the epistome. 1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 160 The mouth..is in one division overhung by a movable process—the epistom.

‖ **Epistrophe** (epi·strŏfi). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐπιστροφή, f. ἐπί upon + στροφή a turning, f. στρέφειν to turn.]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which each sentence or clause ends with the same word.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) Addr. 8 Feigned speeches, prosopopeias and epistrophes. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* IV. v. 149 Repetition of the same sound in the end is called Epistrophe, a turning to the same sound in the end. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* v. 95 Epistrophe's, or Endings of the Verses in the same Words. 1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 207 Epistrophe .. is the repetition of a word at the end of successive clauses; as, 'we are born to sorrow, pass our time in sorrow, end our days in sorrow'.

2. *Philos.* (See quot.)

1828 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 72 That doctrine of the Epistrophe—the return of all intelligence by a law of nature to the divine centre.

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 750 In one mode, which he calls Epistrophe, the protoplasm and chlorophyll-granules collect on the free cell-walls.

Epistrophy (ɪpi·strŏfi). *Bot.* = EPISTROPHE 3.

Epistyle (e·pistail). *Archit.* Also 7 **epistal.** [ad. L. *epistўlium,* Gr. ἐπιστύλιον, f. ἐπί upon + στῦλος pillar.] = ARCHITRAVE.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, Vpon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistilium. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Exp. Zachary* (1629) 160 Pillars of Stone, whose Epistylia or Chapiters were wrought about in fashion of a Crowne. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.] 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 287 The walls and pauement of polished marble..with pillars, and Epistals of like workmanship. 1860 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 224 Which would yield about 23 feet for .. each epistyle measured from the centres of the columns.

Hence **Episty·lar** *a.*, belonging to the epistyle.

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v. *Epistylium,* Epistylar arcuation is the system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures.

Episuperstru·ction. *nonce-wd.* [f. EPI- + SUPERSTRUCTION.] Additional superstruction.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* X. 190 By superstruction and *epi*-superstruction it is gradually reared to a giddy altitude.

Episyllogism (episi lŏdʒiz'm). *Logic.* [ad. mod.L. *episyllogismus*: see EPI- and SYLLOGISM.] (See quot.)

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 111. 207. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 95 Every conclusion of a syllogism may..become the major premiss of another syllogism; the first is then called the *prosyllogism* of the second, and each one that follows the episyllogism of the one which preceded it.

Epitactic (epitæ·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιτακτικ-ός, f. ἐπιτάσσειν to enjoin, f. ἐπί upon + τάσσειν to appoint.] Of the nature of an injunction.

1845 WHEWELL *Elem. Morality* Pref. 16 The categorical form involves an epitactic meaning.

Epitaph (e·pitaf), *sb.* Forms: α. (4 **epithphy**) 5 **epytaphy,** (6 **epetaphy**), 5-6 **epitaphye, -taphie.** β. 5-6 **epitaphe,** (5 **epythaphe, epithaphe, epetaph, epitaff,** 7- **epitaph.** [ad. L. *epitaphium,* a. Gr. ἐπιτάφιον, neut. of ἐπιτάφιος adj. (spoken) on the occasion of a burial, (written) upon a tomb, f. ἐπί upon + τάφος sepulture, tomb. The β forms prob. a. Fr. *épitaphe.*]

1. An inscription upon a tomb. Hence, occasionally, a brief composition characterizing a deceased person, and expressed as if intended to be inscribed on his tombstone.

α. [1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 þis geauntes *epitaphium,* þat is, þe writynge of mynde of hym þat lay þere, was suche.] *Ibid.* VII. 149 His epithphy – þat is, writynge on his grave. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVII. XV, Vᵉ bishop of Rome..on his tombe set his epitaphye. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 123 Such a epitaphie as shall be devised by me or my executours. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 49 A rich Tumbe of Alabastre..having this Epitaphie on it.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 326 Her epitaphe of good assise Was write about. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. XX, An Epythaphe anone he dyd do graue In his honour. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1032 (*title*) An epitaphe made upon the deth of Frenche. 1583 (*title*), A Booke of Epitaphes made upon the Death of Sir William Buttes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III, For all Orations..Epithaphes, herses ..he dies like a hog. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 25 P 5 An Italian Epitaph written on the Monument of a Valetudinarian. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* I, They belong, we are assured by the epitaph, to the class of persecuted Presbyterians. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 103 But no epitaph tells their virtues.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 382 The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain .. the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the coal. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* I. 26 That gigantic and mysterious epitaph of humanity.

2. *Comb.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 99 P 5 What will become of your Embalmers, Epitaph-Mongers, and Chief Mourners?

Epitaph (e·pitaf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* a. To describe in an epitaph; with *compl.* b. To write an epitaph upon.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 19 Let mee rather be Epitaphed, the Inuentour of the English Hexameter. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 114 Epitaph'd an honest man. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1992. 929/1 Proudly entombed and epitaphed.

† 2. *intr.* To speak or write as in an epitaph; *impers.* in *pass.* Also, *To epitaph it. Obs.*

1627 BP. HALL *Heaven on Earth* § 18 The commons .. in their speeches epitaph vpon him as on that Pope, 'He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge'. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 15 (1865) 511 But many a man may say of his wealth, as it was epitaphed on that pope. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 211 The poet thus epitapheth it.

Epitapher (e·pitafəɹ). *rare.* [f. EPITAPH *v.* or *sb.* + -ER¹.] The writer of an epitaph.

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Epitaphers, and position Poets haue wee more than a good many. 1883 *American* VI. 231 Of whom the epitapher wrote.

Epitaphial (epitæ·fiăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐπιτάφι-ος (see EPITAPH) + -AL¹.] Contained in sepulchral inscriptions.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 96, I cannot conceive that the epitaphial assertions of heathens should be esteemed of more authority.

So **Epita·phian** *a.*, † a. (of a speech) delivered on the occasion of a funeral (*obs.*); b. pertaining or appropriate to an epitaph.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1847) 64/2 To imitate the noble Pericles in his Epitaphian speech .. falls into a pittifull condolement. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 724 But now to Vincent Bourne's epitaphian conciseness.

Also **Epita·phic, Epita·phical,** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epitaph. **E·pitaphist,** a writer of epitaphs. **E·pitaphize** *v. trans.*, to write an epitaph upon. **E·pitaphless** *a.*

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Feb 5 The death of Wagner has given occasion to some startling "epitaphic passages in the German papers. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 1243/2, I will here deliuer such "epitaphicall verses as I haue found touching king Edward the first. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LVI. 108 After some preliminary praise, the "epitaphist works himself up to a grand effort, thus. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 210 The Conde de Salinas "epitaphized him. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Some Poets' Dogs,* Cowper .. epitaphises Sir John Throckmorton's pointer *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Dest.* II. (1840) 10 The "epitaphless pyramids.

Epitaphy: see EPITAPH.

‖ **Epitasis** (epi·tăsis). Also 6 **epitasis.** [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐπίτασις, f. ἐπιτείνειν to intensify, f. ἐπί upon + τείνειν to stretch.] 'That part of a play where the plot thickens' (Liddell and Scott).

The Alexandrian grammarians regarded a dramatic work as consisting of three parts, the *protasis* or introduction, the *epitasis,* in which the action begins, and the *catastrophe.* Cf. CATASTASIS and quots. under that word.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 To make a more pleasing Epitasis, it fell out amongst them thus. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 95 Being in the theatre all the while from the epitasis to the very catastrophe. 1759-67 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) II. v. 159 This matter may make no uninteresting underplot in the epitasis and working-up of this drama. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* I. 259 The epitasis thereof, that is to say, the bustle, comes next.

† **Epita·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐπιτατικ-ός, f. ἐπιτείνειν to exaggerate, intensify (see prec.) + -AL.] Intensive. Hence † **Epita·tically** *adv.*, in an intensive manner.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Either epitatically or hypocoristically, as the purpose required.

Epithalamial (e piþălē·miăl), *a.* [f. EPITHALAMI-UM + -AL¹.] Of the nature of an epithalamium.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 162/1 He [Filelfo] wrote epithalamial and funeral orations. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* ix. 347 The epithalamial hymns of Catullus

Epithala·miast. *rare.* [f. EPITHALAMI-UM after *encomiast,* etc.] A composer of an epithalamium.

1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 515 Are not they rather the pale-faced reflections of some kind epithalamiast from Livonia or Bessarabia?

Epithalamic (e piþălæ·mik), *a.* [f. EPITHALAM-IUM + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an epithalamium.

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 200 The youths and maids..performed this epithalamic ode. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 390 Both the Epithalamic Psalm and the Cantata of Eunosto. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. 50 The 'Sacred Wedding', was familiar to epithalamic poets. 1884 STOCKTON *Lady or Tiger* 12 Dancing maidens .. treading an epithalamic measure.

‖ **Epithalamium** (e piþălē·miŭm). *Pl.* **epithalamiums, -ia.** Also 6-7 **epithalamion,** 7 **epythalamium.** [L. *epithalamium,* a. Gr. ἐπιθαλάμιον, neut. of ἐπιθαλάμιος, f. ἐπί upon + θάλαμος bride chamber.] A nuptial song or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

1595 SPENSER (title) Epithalamion. *c* 1600 *Timon* III. v (1842) 54 Sing us some sweete epithalamion. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* II. i, Epythalamiums will I singe. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* I. 81 To sing Epithalamions to our marriage Feasts. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 168 The 45th psalm .is an epithalamium to Christ and the Church. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 339 Give me timely notice of your wedding day, that I may be prepared with my Epithalamium. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 163 Epithalamiums, epicediums. 1859 HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 210 The Epithalamiums of Catullus and of Statius. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* iv. 67 The epithalamia belonged likewise to the popular class of poetry.

attrib. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 102 Meanwhile, a dainty warbling Brest..presents this Epithal'mion Song

Hence **Epitha·lamise** *v. trans.*, to compose an epithalamium for.

1808 T. TWINING in *Sel. Papers Twining Family* (1887) 243 He will epithalamise you in person, I suppose.

† **Epitha·lamy.** Also 7 **epithalmie.** Anglicized form of prec.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. XXVI. (Arb.) 65 And they were called Epithalamies as much to say as ballades at the bedding of the bride. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 64 Angels and men with combin'd harmony, Contend to sing this epithalamy. 1655 tr. *Hist. Francion* V. 21, I was resolved to have her Epithalamy sung by the Musicians of the New bridge. *Ibid.* VI. 11 Understanding that he was to marry, he offered to make the Epithalamy.

‖ **Epitheca** (epiþī·kă). *Zool.* [L. *epitheca,* Gr. ἐπιθήκη, f. ἐπί upon + θήκη case.] A continuous layer surrounding the thecæ in some corals.

Hence **Epithe·cal** *a.*, of, or pertaining to, an epitheca. **Epithe·cate** *a.*, provided with an epitheca.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* II. *Cœlent.* 190 The development..of an epitheca, cœnenchyma, and other similar structures. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. i. 51 The external surface of the calicle is covered with a glistering epitheca. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 673/3 The majority of the corallites of the colony arise from this basal epithecate structure.

Epithelial (epiþī·liăl), *a.* [f. EPITHELI-UM + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the epithelium; of the nature of epithelium: **a.** in animals; **b.** in plants.

a. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 90 A pavement of nucleated epithelial particles. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 42 The epithelial layer of the mucous membranes. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 36 An internal membranous and epithelial lining, called the endocardium.

b. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 464 Numerous epithelial scales may be observed. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 447 A special layer, often consisting of numerous small epithelial cells.

Epitheliate (epiþī·liˌēt), *v.* [f. EPITHELI-UM + -ATE[3].] *intr.* To become covered with epithelium, as a wound when beginning to heal.

1887 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* No. 1357. 23/2 It was beginning to epitheliate.

Epithelioid (epiþī·liˌoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling epithelium.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 139 Cells of a more or less epithelioid type are packed together.

‖ **Epithelioma** (epiþīˌliˌōu·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-mata.** [mod.L. f. *epithēlium*, after *carcinoma*, etc.] (See quot. 1878.)

1878 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 555 Cancer may affect the lining membrane in the form of vegetating epithelioma. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 465 Rindfleisch calls them cicatrical epitheliomata. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 124 Epithelioma and epithelial cancer are terms given to a form of cutaneous cancer from its similarity in structure to the epithelial elements of the natural skin.

‖ **Epithelium** (epiþīˌliăm). [mod.L. *epithēlium*, f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *θῆλη* teat, nipple.]

1. *Anat.* A non-vascular tissue forming the outer layer of the mucous membrane in animals.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 117 The Impressions can easily penetrate the soft Epithelium. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (1845) 87 The different appearances of the epithelia or outer membranous linings of all the surfaces. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 237 The superficial layer of the skin so reflected inwards is termed epithelium, which is thus but a modified epidermis.

2. *Bot.* An epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colourless sap. (*Treas. Bot.*)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 49 The canal of the style, and the stigma of Flowering Plants are also covered by a modified epidermis..to which the name of Epithelium has been given by Schleiden.

Epithem (e·piþĕm), *sb. Med.* Also 6–7 **epitheme**, (6 **epythyme**, 7 **epithyme**). [ad. Gr. *ἐπίθεμα*, f. *ἐπιτιθέναι*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τιθέναι* to place.] 'Any kind of moist, or soft, external application' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 37 They make no epithem or outward medicine at this day, but they put roosewater in it. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 81 Here is described an Epythyme [4 syll.]; Warm it and lappe it close unto thy brest. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. 1. v, Bruel prescribes an Epitheme for the heart of Buglosse, Borage, etc. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. ii. lxx, With cordial epithems they bathed her breast. 1816 L. TOWNE *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 19 Rub the Epithem thoroughly on the Part. 1863 READE *Very Hard Cash* in *All Y. Round* 11 July 458/1 The treatment hitherto has been hot epithems to the abdomen.

† **E·pithem,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put an epithem upon.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 49 Let the head be epithemed in the place where the aquositie or watriness is.

‖ **E·pithema·tion** (·æˌtiən). *Obs.* Also 7 **epithymation.** [late L. *epithemation*, Gr. **ἐπιθεμάτιον*, dim. of *ἐπίθεμα*: see EPITHEM.] A small plaister.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 242 To this day we vse to apply Epithymations to them. 1713 KERSBY, *Epithemation*, a Plaister, Salve, or Ointment, to be laid upon a Sore.

‖ **Epithesis.** [Gr. *ἐπίθεσις* placing upon, addition, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τιθέναι* to place; but Tourneur's sense is obscure.]

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxxiv, And make his heart Epithesis of sinne.

Epithet (e·piþĕt), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **epithete, -thite, epethite,** (6 **epithat, epythite, -the**), 6– **epithet.** [ad. L. *epitheton*, a. Gr. *ἐπίθετον* adj., neut. of *ἐπίθετος* attributed, f. *ἐπιτιθέναι*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τιθέναι* to place. Cf. Fr. *epithète.*

The Gr. word was used by grammarians for 'adjective', but they did not distinguish between adjs. and descriptive sbs. in apposition with a name.]

1. An adjective indicating some quality or attribute which the speaker or writer regards as characteristic of the person or thing described.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Your two last Epithetes wherein you disgrace the law with rudenesse and barbarisme. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good, etc.* Wks. 1873 III. 305 T'expresse whose vilenes, there's no epithite. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 240 His epithets were pregnant with metaphors. 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 56, I admired the exact geography of Homer .. almost every epithet he gives to a mountain or plain is still just for it. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 95 The epithets of pure and modal are applied to syllogisms as well as to propositions. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 173 The term barbarous .. in Homer .. is only used as an epithet of language. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v, Hollow, empty—is the epithet justly bestowed on Fame.

¶ **b.** *nonce-use.* That which gives an epithet *to.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* I. 154 To Sparta, then, and Pylos, where doth beat Bright Amathus, the flood, and epithet To all that kingdom.

2. A significant appellation.

(A spurious word '*Epithite*, a plotter, traitor', given in mod. Dicts., originated in a misunderstanding of quot. 1607.)

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 61 Christen them by names and epithites nothing agreable or appliante to the thinges themselves. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Inforst Marriage* F iij, *Sir Will.* Like to a swine. *Lord Faulconb.* A perfect Epythite: hee feeds on draffe, And wallowes in the mire. 1634 W. WOOD *New Engl. Prosp.* I. v, Many of these trees .. have epithites contrary to the nature of them as they grow in England. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 2 Before we fix our Title or Epithite to the Master of this Science. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 201 He assumed the proud Epithet of Sultan or Monarch of Tunis and all Barbary. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 129 We..employ the French term of ennui, for want of an equally appropriate epithet in English.

† **3.** Used for: A term, phrase, expression. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 67 Suffer loue! a good epithite; I do suffer loue indeede; for I loue thee against my will. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 14 A bumbast Circumstance Horribly stufft with Epithites of warre.

4. *attrib.*

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 227 The epithet-period points to a vast series of bygone ages. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 3/1 To increase the epithet power of our tongue in coining adjectives.

Epithet (e·piþĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* † **a.** To add (a word) as an epithet (*obs.*). **b.** To apply an epithet to. **c.** To term, entitle.

1628 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 566 Never was a town better Epithited. 1637 H. SYDENHAM *Serm.* II. 136 Ecclesiasticall honour (Episcopall he epithetes). 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. Ep. Ded., Francis your Avus, whose death I would epithete Untimely. 1659 — *Appeal* ii. 7 Mr. Fox hath now the casual favour of my Pen to be epithited Reverent. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 88 Here are Whisperings, Surmises, Slanders and Reproaches, and these epethited with being private, evil, insinuated and clandestine. 1888 G. MACDONALD in *Sunday Mag.* XI. 80/2 Woeful Miss Witherspin, as Mark had epitheted her.

Epitheted (e·piþeted), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. EPITHET *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Abounding with epithets. **b.** Designated by epithets.

1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 361 Doctor Darwin won a name By glittering tinsel, epitheted rhyme. 1880 *World* 10 Nov 6/2 The profusely epitheted horse.

Epithetic (epiþe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθετικός*, f. *ἐπιτιθέναι* (see EPITHET).]

† **a.** Abounding with epithets (*obs.*). **b.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epithet.

a 1764 LLOYD *Poems, On Rhyme* 178 Verse .. which flows In epithetic measured prose. 1868 ARBER in *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* Introd. 12 The epithets and epithetic phrases. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol* vi. 223 A language in which we may well expect to find general epithetic terms.

Hence **Epithe·tical** *a.* = EPITHETIC. **Epithe·tically** *adv.*, in an epithetic manner.

1715 M. DAVIES *Icon Libell.* I. 10 Some other Epithetical Term or Additional Word. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xl, Sam, after bandying a few epithetical remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 557 Shakespeare bears away the prize among these epithetical allotments. 1857 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* (1859) XXVII. 223 The word for 'sun'.. is, in the original, represented epithetically by a compound signifying 'the not cold-rayed'. 1868 — *Benares Anc. & Mod.* 20 At least thirty or forty epithetical designations of Benares are scattered, etc.

† **E·pithetish,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EPITHET *sb.* + -ISH.] Inclined to the use of epithets.

1777 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) I. 49 You were too epithetish.

E·pitheti·ze, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To apply an epithet *to.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 214 The forementioned very false Son of the Church, that dar'd Epithetize him with that insolent Character. 1809 *Month. Mag.* XXVIII. 189 The images of (as he epithetizes them) scabby Job, blind Tobit, etc.

‖ **Epi·theton.** *Obs.* Also 6 **apathaton, epithetone,** 7 **epithiton.** [late L. *epitheton*, Gr. *ἐπίθετον*: see EPITHET *sb.*]

1. What is ascribed to a person; an attribute.

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 124 This is properly the Epitheton of God to be of nothing but of himself.

2. = EPITHET 1 and 2.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 621 Alter the Epithethons, and I will subscribe. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 361 The rebellious faction (for by that name and epitheton doth Buchanan always term those that took the queens part). 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* cxliv. comm., King, is the proper epitheton of Christ, the Sonne of God. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. ii. § 4 The worthy Epitheton of King Edgar. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* (1734) 197 His Cordial powder, which he says has not that Epitheton for nought.

† **E·pithyme.** *Bot. Obs.* Also 6 **epithime.** [ad. L. *epithymon*, Gr. *ἐπίθυμον*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *θύμον* thyme.] The *Cuscuta Epithymum* or Dodder, a parasitic plant growing on thyme, etc.

[*c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Epitime*, epithimum, fordboh.] 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* v, Take violettes .. time, and epithime, ana ʒii. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. v, Thyme and Epithyme, Hops, Scolopendria, Fumitory. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saxifrage*, The second is Branch'd and like Epithyme.

Epithymetic (e·piˌþime·tik), *a.* Also 7 **epithumetik**(e, 9 **-ic.** [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός*, f. *ἐπιθυμεῖν* to desire, f. *ἐπί* upon + *θυμός* soul, appetite.] Connected with desire or appetite.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 175 No faculty of the Soule so represents Gods Infinitie, as that which Philosophy calls Epithumetike; the burning appetite, or desire of the Soule. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 357 Receptacles of the epithymetic part. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Eth. Theory* I. 77 The lowest (or epithumetic) part of human nature.

Hence † **Epithyme·tical,** *a. Obs.* in same sense.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 13. 267 By the girdle the heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferiour and epithumeticall organs. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Epi·thymy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιθυμία* desire.] Desire; lust.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxxviii, Pan, that was once a cleere Epitimie, Is now transform'd to hot Epithymie.

Epitimesis (e·piˌtimī·sis). [a. Gr. *ἐπιτίμησις*, f. *ἐπιτιμᾶειν* to rebuke.] Castigation, censure.

1678–1706 in PHILLIPS 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Epi·timy.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1600 [See EPITHYMY.]

† **E·pitoge.** *Obs.*[−0] [a. Fr. *épitoge*, ad. L. *epitogium*, f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *toga* the Roman upper garment.] 'A Cassock, or long Garment worn loose over other Apparel, the habit of a Graduat in the University' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

1656–81 in BLOUNT. 1692 in COLES. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **Epi·tomate.** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *epitomāt-* ppl. stem of *epitomā-re* to abridge, f. *epitomē*: see EPITOME.] = EPITOMIZE.

1702 W. WOTTON in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 384 His works have been epitomated by Mr. Bolton after a sort.

Epi·toma·tic, *a. rare.* [Badly f. EPITOM-E, after *symptomatic*, etc.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epitome.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (1881) 331 *note*, The style: vv. 9–20 are epitomatic, and wholly alien from S. Mark's general manner.

Epitomator (ɹpi·tŏmeˌtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *epitomāre*: see EPITOMATE.] One who writes an epitome of a larger work.

1621 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 420, I dare not utterly therefore condemne Epitomators. 1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 574 To cleanse the Augean stable of ancient chronology is not the proper office of an epitomator. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 367 St. Mark was regarded as a mere epitomator of the other synoptists. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. comm. (ed. 2) 113 The epitomator of Gaius.

Epi·tomatory (ɹpi·tŏmătəri), *a. rare.* [f. prec., as if ad. L. **epitomātōrius.*] Characterized by epitomizing; having the character of an epitome.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 362 The erroneous views commonly held as to the epitomatory nature of St. Mark's Gospel.

Epitome (ɹpi·tŏmi), *sb.* Also 7–8 **epitomy,** 6 **epitomie,** 6 *aphet.* (? *humorously*) **pitomie.** [a. L. *epitomē*, a. Gr. *ἐπιτομή*, f. *ἐπιτέμνειν* to make an incision into, abridge, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τέμνειν* to cut.]

1. A brief statement of the chief points in a literary work; an abridgement, abstract.

1529 FRITH *Antithesis* 209 A little treatise, after the manner of an epitome, and short rehearsal of all things that are examined more diligently in the aforesaid book. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v. b, The wrytynges of theim .. semethe rather epitomes, than historyes. 1589 'MARPRELATE' *Hay any Work* 35, I haue onely published a Pistle, and a Pitomie. 1612 *Drayton's Polyolb.* A iij, The common printed Chronicle..is indeed but an Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 347 'Tis very difficult to give an Abstract or Epitomy of them. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 P 12 Some delight in abstracts and epitomes. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. Def. Poetry* (Camelot ed.) 9 Epitomes have been called the moths of just history; they eat out the poetry of it. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 68 In general nothing is less attractive than an epitome: but the epitomes of Goldsmith .. are always amusing.

b. A summary or condensed account of anything; a compendium of a subject.

1621 SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 183 This age is strangely in loue with Epitomees, if faith it selfe shall bee drawne to her compendium. 1645 W. BALL *Sphere Govt.* 12 Magna Charta .. is .. an Abridgement or Epitome of the liberties and rights of the Subjects of England. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 24 To number his virtues is to give an epitome of his life. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 24 The Introduction or Epitome of the Country I treat of..is a mere work of Supererogation. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* To Rdr., It may not be improper to furnish the Reader with an Epitomy of that Character. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 36 The articles in the text are an epitome of those which the Church found most objectionable.

2. *transf.* Something that forms a condensed record or representation 'in miniature'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 67 This is a poore Epitome of yours, Which by th' interpretation of full time, May shew

like all your selfe. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Pauls Walke* (Arb.) 73 Pauls Walke is the Lands Epitome, or you may call it the lesser Ile of Great Brittaine. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 43 That world's epitomy, man. 1760 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 124 Prepar'd to see A palace in epitome. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxxvii. (1809) 355 No less an epitome of the whole earth in its soil and climate, than in the variety of its productions. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 2. 30 Congregation has been .. an epitome of Convocation. 1874 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 13 The Church of St. Mark .. is an epitome of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century.

†**b.** In depreciatory sense: Something that is reduced to insignificant dimensions. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 282 When the hours of sleep .. of youth, and .. of sorrow are taken away, what an epitome is man's life come to. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C ij, These were the worlds first youthfull progenie, To these our men are an Epitomie.

3. *In epitome*: **a.** in the form of a summary; **b.** in a diminutive form.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Henry V*, cxiii, The fantasies .. Might have resolv'd this, in Epitomie. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* 325 Snow, which this poor Hermite's aged Head seemeth, in epitome, to resemble. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 101 A description, calculated to contain in epitome the principles of a farther taste for magnificence. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Saturday 26 The characteristics and pursuits of various ages and races of men are always existing in epitome in every neighborhood.

†**Epi·tome,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make an epitome or summary; in quot. *pass. impers.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 293 Of Northerne Regions partly is Epitomed before.

Epitomic (epitǫ·mik), *a.* [f. EPITOME *sb.* + -IC.] Of the character of an epitome.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emperors*, Ep. Ded., Being all brought into the straights of this epitomicke volume.

Epitomical (epitǫ·mikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of an epitome.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. D ij b, Of her [Zenobia's] .. skill in languages, writing of an Epitomicall Hystorie, and training up of her children in learning, read, etc. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 61 A kind of Epitomical Repetition. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 188 Our literature is rich in ballads, a form epitomical of the epic and dramatic.

Epitomist (*i*pi·tŏmist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who writes an epitome.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 An Epitomist, that is, one that extinguished worthy whole volumes, to bring his abridgements into request. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 22 Britomartus, whom the Epitomist Florus and others mention. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* Introd. 15 The design of the epitomist .. having been to exclude what had become obsolete.

Epitomization (*i*pi·tŏməizēi·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of epitomizing.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 649 All such literary tautologists are proper objects of epitomization.

Epitomize (*i*pi·tŏməiz), *v.* [f. EPITOME *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make an epitome of; to abridge.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) Pref. 2 The same Booke was but a spurious stolne Copy, in part epitomized .. from the Authors Originall. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* (1851) 341 Thus far Martin Bucer, whom .. I deny not to have epitomiz'd. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Mrs. Dobson .. epitomised a very bulky French Life of Petrarch. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 92 He was accustomed to epitomise Hooker, and others, on the present subject. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xii. 118 For the benefit of our readers, we will epitomise the pamphlet.

absol. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 119 He epitomizes, as if he were giving the pith of a paragraph.

b. To summarize; to give a concise account of; to state the essence of (a matter) briefly.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 172 Thus have you briefely epitomized Mother Natures benefits. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 65 They all would not suffice Folly in all her shapes to epitomise. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 321 Hassan Aga, whose Life I had begun to epitomize. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 123, I shall however in a few pages briefly epitomize what passed. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* Pref. 11 Exhaustively to epitomise the evidence of Theism.

2. a. To contain in a small compass; to comprise in brief the sum of. **b.** To put into a small compass; to concentrate.

a. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 1711 For, God in this one single Plague, comprised Those other Judgements, all, epitomized. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 A Carpet, a Pan, and a Platter, epitomizes all their Furniture. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* v. 416 In some respects it [the Chapter House] epitomises the vicissitudes of the Abbey itself.

b. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 129 Hee himselfe epitomized those ten into two. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 51 In whom it appeared that Nature and Fortune had Epitomized all the wonders of the World. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 106 Art, indeed, is often requisite to collect and epitomize the beauties of nature. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 126 We have all the wilfulness of Cleopatra epitomized when, etc.

†**3.** To reduce to a smaller scale. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 19 A Surgeons Chest epitomized. 1630 DRAYTON *David & Goliah* (R.), All those rare parts that in his brothers were Epitomiz'd, at large in him appear. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 258 Our standing army shall be epitomized to a more moderate proportion. 1723 *Guardian* No. 108 We should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature.

Epitomized (*i*pi·tŏməizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] Presented in the form of an epitome; abridged, condensed, summarized.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 283 An epitomized confection of all [nations]. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. x. 254 It affords an epitomised description of his late travels.

Epitomizer (*i*pi·tŏməi·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who epitomizes; in the senses of the vb.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 37 After Galens time, and his Epitomizer, Oribasius, who liued but in the next age. 1636 G. WILLIAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lv. 23 Sin is an epitomiser or shortener of everything. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 441 *note*, An epitomizer of one Jason of Syrene. 1809 COLEBROOKE *Ind. Divis. Zodiack* in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 349 The armillary sphere, described by the Arabian epitomiser, differs, therefore, from Ptolemy's.

Epitomy, obs. var. of EPITOME.

Epitonic (epitǫ·nik). [f. Gr. *ἐπίτονος* on the stretch, f. *ἐπιτείνειν* to put a strain upon, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τείνειν* to stretch + -IC.] Overstrained.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. xi. 246 From the epitonic, the overstrained.

Epitrite (e·pitrəit), *adj.* and *sb. Pros.* Also 9 **epitrit.** [ad. L. *epitritos*, a. Gr. *ἐπίτριτος* amounting to one third more than the unit, f. *ἐπί* in addition + *τρίτος* the third.]

†**A.** *adj.* In the ratio of 4 to 3; *spec.* in ancient music: see quot.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 65 The sesquitertia Proportion, which they call Epitrite. . Musically, when 4 Notes are sounded against 3, which are like themselues.

B. *sb. Prosody.* A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and called first, second, third, and fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable stands first, second, third, or fourth respectively.

1678-1708 in PHILLIPS. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 31 The first Epitrite .. a Close which Tully much delights in. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* II. 183 Thro' the trite epitrite, when billows roar, Reader and sailor feel themselves ashore. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 388 The third foot of the major ionic tetrameter, we are told, may be a second epitrit, which is merely impossible. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 167 The solemn rhythmical epitrite.

†**Epi·trochasm.** *Rhet.* Erron. -ism. [ad late L. *epitrochasmus*, a. Gr. *ἐπιτροχασμός*, f. *ἐπιτροχάζειν* to run swiftly over.] A hurried accumulation of several points.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 There is neither definition, distribution, epitrochism, increment. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Epitrochism.*

Epitrochoid (epitrǫ·koid). *Math.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *τροχός* wheel + -OID; after analogy of *epicycloid*] The curve described by a point rigidly connected with the centre of a circle which rolls on the outside of another circle. Cf. EPICYCLOID.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 284/2. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 94.

Hence **Epitrochoi·dal** *a.*, of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 149 Epitrochoidal curves, formed by combining a simple rotation or vibration with other subordinate rotations or vibrations. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 284/2 Every direct-epicycle planetary system is both epitrochoidal and externally hypotrochoidal.

‖ **Epitrope** (epi·trŏpi). *Rhet.* [L. *epitrope*, a. Gr. *ἐπιτροπή*, f. *ἐπιτρέπειν* to give up, yield, *ἐπί* upon + *τρέπειν* to turn.] (See quot.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 131 Epitrope. a figure when we either seriously or ironically permit a thing, and yet object the inconveniency. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1844 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 217 Epitrope. .is a figure of rhetoric by which a permission, either seriously or ironically, is granted to an opponent, to do what he proposes to do.

Epitympanic (epitimpæ·nik), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + Gr. *τύμπαν-ον* drum + -IC. Cf. TYMPANIC.] Pertaining to or forming the uppermost sub-division of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. Chiefly quasi-*sb.*

[1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 61 The tympanicum, epitympanicum, and præoperculum.] 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 941/2 The uppermost piece, the epitympanic, articulates by a diarthrodial joint with the mastoid. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 55.

‖ **Epixeuxis** (epiziī·ksis). *Rhet.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐπίζευξις* a fastening upon, f. *ἐπιζευγνύναι*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *ζευγνύναι* to yoke.] A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. 167 Ye have another sort of repetition, when .. ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus—It was Maryne, Maryne, that wrought mine woe .. The Greekes call him, *Epixeuxis*, the Latins *Subiunctio*. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 89. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 206.

Epizoal (epizō·ăl), *a.* [f. EPIZO-ON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to epizoa.

So **Epizo·an,** *a.* [see -AN] in same sense.

In mod. Dicts.

Epizoic (epizō·ik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EPIZO-ON (or its elements) + -IC.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to epizoa. **b.** Of plants: Living upon animals.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 235 Fungi were defined as hysterophytal or epiphytal mycetals, (more rarely epizoic or inhabitants of inorganic substances). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 276 The parasite so common on the Stickleback, . one of the most curious modifications of the epizoic type.

transf. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet at Breakf.-t.* vi. 179 Our epizoic literature is becoming so extensive that, etc.

B. *sb.* An epizootic disease; = EPIZOOTIC B.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 186 A kind of epizoic seems to seize them [little mice], and they die in numbers.

‖ **Epizoon** (epizǫ·ŭn). *Zool.* Pl. **epizoa.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *ζῷον* animal.] A parasitic animal that lives on the exterior of the body of another animal. Opposed to ENTOZOON.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 116/2 The Epizoa, or the external Lernæan parasites of Fishes. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 95 The parasites .. inhabiting the exterior of the body are called epizoa. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 35 The Balatro calvus of Claparède, lives as an epizoon.

Epizootic (e·pizoǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb* [ad. Fr. *épizootique*, f. *épizootie*: see next. In sense 2 taken as f. *ἐπί* (with interpretation 'subsequent to') + *ζῷον* animal.]

1. Of diseases: Temporarily prevalent among animals; opposed to *enzootic*. Cf. EPIDEMIC.

1865 *Reader* 12 Aug 178/3 A new epizootic disease has broken out among the horned cattle. 1880 *Times* 15 Sept 7/6 Epizootic pleuro-pneumonia.

†**2.** *Geol.* Used by Kirwan as an epithet of 'secondary' mountains, to denote 'their posteriority to the existence of organized substances'.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 161. 1840 HUMPHR. *Diet Geol. & Min., Epizootic*, containing animal remains, as epizootic hills, or epizootic strata.

B. *sb.* An epizootic disease; a plague among cattle.

1748 SHORT in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scotl* II 437, *note*, This epizootic raged also in England and other countries. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks. III. 124 Cats being so eminently an electric animal, he attributed this epizootic to electricity. 1882 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 187 All epizootics of this character are immediately due to excessive multiplication of worms.

Epizooty (epizō·ŭti). [ad. Fr. *épizootie*, irreg. f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *ζῷον* animal.] An epizootic disease.

1781 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 102/1 The report of an Epizooty is often spread. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 251 Great and wasting epizooties are frequent among the cattle. 1867 RUFFINI *Quiet Nook in Jura* 274 And fears were entertained of a coming epizooty. 1882 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 188 This ostrich epizooty is a kind of strongylosis.

Epoch (e·pŏk, *i*·pŏk). Forms: *α.* 7-9 **epocha.** *β.* epoche. *γ.* 7- **epoch.** [ad. late L. *epocha*, ad. Gr. *ἐποχή* stoppage, station, position (of a planet), fixed point of time, f. *ἐπέχειν* to arrest, stop, take up a position, f. *ἐπί* + *ἔχειν* to hold. Cf. Fr. *époque*, It. *epoca.*]

I. A fixed point in the reckoning of time.

1. *Chron.* The initial point assumed in a system of chronology; *e.g.* the date of the birth of Christ, of the Hegira, of the foundation of Rome, etc.; an ERA. Also, in wider sense, any date from which succeeding years are numbered. Now *rare.*

α. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 6 The residue will fall neer the first yeer of the Chaldæan Epocha. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* III ix. 599 The Times of the Beast and the Woman's being in the Wilderness have the same Epocha and beginning. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 252 The Epocha of the Olympiads, of all Profane ones, is the most Ancient.

β. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Inund. of Trent* 138 Since we're deliver'd let there be, From this Flood too another *Epocha*.

γ. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* Ep. Rdr. (R.), In divers times and ages, divers epochs of time were used, and several forms of years. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii 148 The pretended Epoch of the Babylonians. 1758 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 801 On the Greek brass coins of Sidon, both these epochs seem to have been used.

2. The beginning of a 'new era' or distinctive period in the history of mankind, a country, an individual, a science, etc. Phr., *To make an epoch.*

α. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rch.* 55 Men that mark out Epocha's are not born in many revolutions. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 415 Botany from hence boasts a new epocha. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 360 The congelation of mercury . must be allowed to form a very curious and important epocha in the history of that metal. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Own Times* (1830) I. 18 *note*, A circumstance which the .. Irish .considered as forming an epocha.

β. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 382 Every work which creates an epoch in literature is one of the great monuments of the human mind. 1841 4 EMERSON *Fast Spir Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I 68 The epochs of our life are not in the visible facts . but in a silent thought by the wayside. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 280 Luther's Bible makes an epoch in the formation of the German language.

†**b.** The date of origin of a state of things, an institution, fashion, etc.; occasionally, an event marking such a date. *Obs.*

α. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 281 Nor need we be ashamed that the Christian religion, which we profess, should have so known an Epocha, and so late an original. 1688 PRIDEAUX *Lect. Hist.* v. li. 390 Great fisheries have always been epocha's of a great trade and navigation. 1789 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 14 The present crisis would become the epocha of a new splendor to the French monarchy. 1795 in Wythes *Decis. Virginia* 41 Whether the time of the settlement were the epocha of the title will be enquired. 1824 E. NARES *Heraldic Anom.* (ed. 2) II. 307 The year 1629 is reckoned the epocha of long perukes.

β 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 156 The Epoche, the Nativity day from whence all the series of this kings troubles are to be computed.

γ. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), The year sixty; the grand epoch of

falsehood. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 290 This period ..the epoch of the house of commons in England.

3. In wider sense: A fixed point of time.

a. The date, or assigned position in chronological sequence, of a historical event.

Now less precise than *date*, which indicates a particular year or smaller division of time.

β. 1661 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 108 Such, whose supine felicity but makes In story chasmes, in epoche's [*in some later edd.* epocha's, epocha] mistakes.

γ. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 186 Epochs are sometimes noted in words at length. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 209 The date of his appearance .. the middle of the sixth century before Christ..an epoch which, etc.

b. [=Fr. *époque*.] A precise date; the exact time at which an event takes place or is appointed to take place. Formerly *gen.*; now only with reference to natural phenomena (cf. 4 a).

α. 1761 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 258/2 An offer to treat about these epochas.

γ. 1786 T. JEFFERSON Wks (1859) I. 570 To inform him what other numbers [of arms] you expect to deliver, with the epochs of delivery. 1794 BURKE *Pref. Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 312 To foresee them [the designs of the court] so well, as to mark the precise epoch on which they were to be executed. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* (Cabinet Cycl.) 123 When once the notion is obtained that a change of weather will follow that of the moon, the epoch is watched.

c. A point of time defined by the occurrence of particular events or the existence of a particular state of things; a 'moment' in the history of anything.

It is often uncertain whether a writer meant the word to be taken in this sense or in 5, since a given portion of time may be regarded either as a mere date or as a period.

α. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 73 Not long before this Epocha so calamitous to that unhappy Country. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 103 In a warm climate ..the epocha of maturity seems to happen at a much earlier age than in colder countries. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 9, I well remember, at every epocha of this wonderful history. 1801 HELEN WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. viii. 76 At the epocha of the [French] revolution. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 74 The invention of the steam-engine, almost as great an epocha as the invention of printing. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 26 At one of those epochas the Earl married a Countess in her own right. 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* I. xiii. 213 From this epocha there was a perpetual struggle in Cloudesley's mind.

γ. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* Introd. 5 Davey and Brewster..sustain that character at the present epoch of Science. 1838 CARLYLE *Chartism* (1858) 3 At an epoch of history when the 'National Petition' carts itself in waggons along the streets. 1841–72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 510 At this epoch..the polyp presents two cavities distinct from each other. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 220 After the last-mentioned epoch .the production of beet-root sugar began rapidly to increase. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. T.* 7 Those noted up to the present epoch. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 190 It was an epoch never to be forgotten in her life, when she commenced labouring in Joppa.

4. *Astron.* The point of time at which any phenomenon takes place; an arbitrarily fixed date (often the first day of a century or half-century) for which the elements necessary for computing the place of a heavenly body are tabulated. Also, the heliocentric longitude of a planet at such a date (more fully, *the longitude of the epoch*).

α. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 466 Their Mean Motions made between the said Epocha and the Time propos'd, being equated. 1789 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 20 I followed the shadow of the satellite..up to the center, in order to secure a valuable epocha. 1795–8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. i. iv. 128 By astronomers the word epocha is used to denote that particular point of the orbit of a planet, wherein that planet is, at some known moment of mean time, in a given meridian.

γ. 1790 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 488 Epochs of the mean longitude of the satellites. 1834 *Nat. Philos. Astron.* ix. 191/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The longitude of the sun, at some one time, which is called the epoch. 1848 HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* iv. (ed. 5) 168 They would be found..to differ by the exact difference of their local epochs.

II. A period of time. (Cf. similar use of *era, term*).

5. In early use, a chronological period dated from an 'epoch' in sense 1. In later use, a period of history defined by the prevalence of some particular state of things, by a connected series of events, or by the influence of some eminent person or group of persons.

α. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm, Sordid Rich Man* (Arb.) 99 His clothes were neuer young in our memory: you might make long Epocha's from them. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 8 They make three Epocha's, before the Law, under the Law, and the coming of the Messias. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Solomon on Van. World* III. 758 Scenes of war, and epochas of woe. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 201 Chronologers have divided the age of the world into six different epochas. 1824 L. STANHOPE *Greece* 4 The most shining epocha of her history.

γ. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 385 Ages and epochs that destroy our pride. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 486 A period of eight years of peace between two epochs of terrible civil discord. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 467/2 'Ah, that indeed is a letter,' sighs the lover of the Addisonian epoch.

b. A period in an individual's life, or in the history of any continuous process.

α. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 139 There are three epochas in the empire of a Frenchwoman. She is coquette—then deist—then *devote*. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 372 This is one of the most extraordinary epochas in English history. 1788 HOLCROFT *Life & Adv. Baron Trenck* I. xiv, The second great and still more gloomy epocha of my life.

γ. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xx. 256 God's treatment of the penitent divides itself in this parable into three distinct epochs. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* i. 9 We express our surprise when we witness actions unsuitable to the epoch of life.

c. *Geol.* A period or division of the history of the formation of the earth's crust.

Chiefly used indiscriminately for any distinct portion of geological time. The International Congress of 1881 proposed to use the terms *era, period, epoch, age* to denote successively smaller divisions; but this has not been generally followed.

α. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 123 The most ancient epocha of which any memorial exists in the records of the fossil kingdom.

γ. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 247 The language of those who talk of 'the epoch of existing continents'. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. viii 268 But this would not produce a glacial epoch.

6. *Physics.* (See quots.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 54 The Epoch in a simple harmonic motion is the interval of time which elapses from the era of reckoning till the moving point first comes to its greatest elongation in the direction reckoned as positive, from its mean position or the middle of its range. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 9 The maximum excursion of the harmonic vibration $x = a \cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \alpha\right)$ is a...The angle α is called the epoch angle, or simply the epoch.

7. *Comb.* [Perhaps after the equivalent compounds in German.] *Epoch-forming* adj.; **epoch-making** *a.*, said chiefly of scientific discoveries or treatises.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 313 All the "epoch-forming revolutions of the Christian world. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 64 "Epoch-making men..of human history. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* iii. 56 This work of Ezra, and the covenant..were of epoch-making importance.

Epochal (e·pŏkăl), *a.* [f. EPOCH + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to an epoch or epochs.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophetica* 376 If the Epochal note should fall out either before the beginning of the first Semitime, etc. 1827 A. & J. HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 355 Shakespeare has given such a national tinge and epochal propriety to his characters. 1847 J. HARE *Vict. Faith* 67 We..hear the striking of one of its [Time's] epochal hours. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xxvi. 617 The three distinct modes of life occur in an epochal order.

2. Of the nature of an epoch; forming an epoch; epoch-making.

1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 416 The .. epochal crises of affairs. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 80 [David Hume's] place in the history of philosophy is of epochal importance. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* VI. 127 Warring.. has suggested that the Mosaic days are epochal days.

E·pochate. *nonce-wd.* [f. EPOCH + -ATE 1.] The position of being the 'epoch' of a computation.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophetica* 4 Four Decrees, but only two of them Competitors for the Epochate.

Epochism (e·pŏkiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice of dividing time into epochs.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1970 140/1 Chronological epochism.

Epochist (e·pŏkist). [Two formations: 1. f. Gr. *ἐποχή* suspension of judgement, f. *ἐπέχειν* (see EPHECTIC) + -IST; 2. f. EPOCH + -IST.]

†**1.** A philosopher of the Ephectic School. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 280 Pyrrho and other Sceptikes, or Epochistes.

2. One who holds the theory that the 'days' of creation in *Genesis* signify epochs.

1888 CAVE *Inspir. O.T.* iii. 129 The Epochists..regard the days as epochs.

Epocryte: see HYPOCRITE.

Epode (e·pōud). Also 7 **epod.** [a. OF. *epode* ad. L. *epōdos*, a. Gr. *ἐπῳδός* after-song, incantation, f. *ἐπᾴδειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon, after + *ᾄδειν*, *ἀείδειν* to sing.]

1. a. A kind of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus, in which a long line is followed by a shorter one, of metres different from the elegiac; used by Horace in his 5th Book of Odes. **b.** An incantation. **c.** A poem of grave character.

1598 FLORIO, *Epodo*, a kinde of verses, hauing the first verse longer then the second. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* x, Now my thought takes wing, And now an Epode to deep ears I sing. 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems, 90 She qualifies their zeal With the cool epode of a graver note. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 410/1 Pythagoras made use of Epodes. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Epod.* 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (R.) Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and epodes. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG. And in mod. Dicts.

2. The part of a lyric ode sung after the strophe and antistrophe.

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., Strophe, Antistrophe, or Epode..were a kind of Stanzas framed only for the music then used with the Chorus that sung. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) III. 67 Choric compositions, containing not only a strophê and antistrophê, but also a third division or epode succeeding them.

Hence **Epo·dic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epode.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ix. 152 A series of iambic and epodic invectives.

Epoist (e·pō,ist). *rare.* [badly f. Gr. *ἔπο-ς* EPOS + -IST.] A writer of epic poetry.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 22 Apollinarius, an epoist, dramatist, lyrist. 1863 BROWNING *Sordello* headline, Wks. III. 418 Successively that of epoist, dramatist, or analyst.

Epomania (epōmē·niă). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἔπο-ς* EPOS + *μανία* madness.] A rage for the writing of epics.

1800 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 121 My Joan of Arc has revived the Epomania that Boileau cured the French of 120 years ago.

Eponomy, variant of EPONYMY.

Eponym (e·pŏnim). [ad. Gr. *ἐπώνυμ-ος* (*a.*) given as a name, (*b.*) giving one's name to a thing or person, f. *ἐπί* upon + *ὄνομα*, Æol. *ὄννμα* name.]

1. One who gives, or is supposed to give, his name to a people, place, or institution; *e.g.* among the Greeks, the heroes who were looked upon as ancestors or founders of tribes or cities. Also in Lat. form **eponymus.**

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vii. (1869) I. 150 Pelops is the eponym or name-giver of the Peloponnesus. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vii. 481 The legendary eponymus of the district. 1877 MERIVALE *Rom. Triumv.* ii. 35 An ancient patrician race, which claimed as its eponym, Julus, the son of Æneas. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 297 The eponymus of which [Skinner's Horse] was his bosom friend.

b. *transf.* One 'whose name is a synonym for' something.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 306 Theocritus, Bion and Moschus are the Eponyms of Idyllic poetry. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* ii. (1877) 7 Saturn becomes the eponym of all useful and humane discovery. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xi. (ed. 5) 177 Charles [the Great]..had become, so to speak, an eponym of Empire.

2. *Assyriology.* A functionary (called *limu* in Assyrian) who, like the *ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος* at Athens (see EPONYMOUS 2), gave his name to his year of office. Also *attrib.*, as in *eponym-list, -year*; **eponym-canon,** the record which gives the succession of these officers.

1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* II. viii. 261 The list of eponyms obtained from the celebrated 'Canon'. 1886 C. R. CONDER *Syrian Stone-Lore* ix. 325 The Sabeans also adopted the Assyrian system of eponyms to mark the year.

3. [ad. Gr. *ἐπώνυμον* an additional designation, cognomen.] A distinguishing title.

1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* II. 264 Jarl .. was a favourite eponym. 1881 *Fair Trade Cry* 11 We are the modern Phœnicians, or to take a lower eponym, the Pickfords of the world.

Hence **Epony·mic** *a.*, of or pertaining to an eponym; that is an eponym. **Epo·nymism,** the practice of accounting for names of places or peoples by referring them to supposed prehistoric eponyms. **Epo·nymist** = EPONYM 1. **Epo·nymize** *v. trans.*, to serve as eponym to.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 179 The young strength of the eponymic colonists. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 7 Eponymic myths which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 784 Its patron saint or eponymic hero. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 347 The foregoing sources of eponymism. *Ibid.* I. 85 Nor does he establish any relation whatever between any of the four races and any common ancestor or eponymist. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 320 The eponymist of St. Helier's was confounded with Hilarius Bishop of Poitou. 1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 236 Pallas herself eponymizes the Pali fire-worshippers.

Eponymous (epŏ·nimŏs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπώνυμ-ος* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. That gives (his) name to anything; said *esp.* of the mythical personages from whose names the names of places or peoples are reputed to be derived.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. I. 111 The eponymous personage from whom the community derive their name. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ix. 379 Eponymous heroes. 1889 SWINBURNE *B. Jonson* 27 The eponymous hero or protagonist of the play.

2. Giving his name to the year, as did the chief archon at Athens.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 195 Inscribed with the name of the eponymous magistrate.

Eponymy (epŏ·nimi). Also 9 **eponomy.** [ad. Gr. *ἐπωνυμία*, f. *ἐπώνυμος*: see EPONYM.]

1. a. = EPONYMISM. **b.** Eponymic nomenclature.

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* vii. 150 The universal tendency of rude races to eponomy. 1880 *Athenæum* 2 Oct. 425/3 Known .. after the fashion of eponymy so prevalent among Asiatic nomads, as Nogais or Nogai Tartars.

2. The year of office of an (Assyrian) eponym.

1875 G. SMITH *Assyrian Eponym Canon* 193 The earlier and correct Text..has the eponymy of Assur-banal-uzur two years earlier. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 254 The first is dated in the eponymy of Sin-sarra-uzur.

Epopee (e·pŏpī). Now somewhat *rare.* Also 8–9 **-pée.** [a. F. *épopée*, ad. mod.L. *epopœia*; q. v.]

1. An epic poem (= EPIC B.). Usually the epic poem generically; the epic species of poetry.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., Both of them abhor strong metaphors, in which the epopee delights. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) I. 23 The action of the drama or epopee .. must be one and entire. 1823 tr. *Simondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xvi. 465 The discovery of the comic epopee .. The origin of the mock epopee. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xxi. 234 The age of the epos is followed by that of the epopee.

2. *transf.*

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. iii. 54 They may be said to constitute a sort of historical epopee. 1865 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 163 The Imitatio Christi is an epopee of the internal history of the human soul.

Epopœ·an, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐποποι-ός* (see next) + -AN.] Befitting an epic poet.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 18 Rouse my bold muse with epopœan rage, A hero's rise to sing.

Epopœia (epopī·iă). *arch.* In 8 **epopea**, -œa, 9 **epopeia**. [a. mod.L. *epopœia*, a. Gr. *ἐποποιΐα* the making of epics, f. *ἐποποιός* maker of epics, f. *ἔπος* (see EPOS) + *-ποιος* maker.] = EPOPEE 1.

1749 HURD *Horace's Art Poetry* Wks. 1811 I. 67 It being more glaringly inconsistent with the genius of the drama to admit of foreign..ornaments, than of the extended *Episodical Epopœia*. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. III. 126 That the action of the epopea be one great and entire. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* II. 384 [Stesichorus] gave to lyric poetry all the solemnity of the Epopœa. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 248 He also wrote a tedious epopea, of which Belisarius is the hero. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. Ep., The plot of a regular and connected epopeia.

Epopœist (epopī·ist). [f. prec. (or f. Gr. *ἐποποι-ός*) + -IST.] One who writes epic poetry.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 411 The historian is merely a more modern name for the Epopœist. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 7 Those who are familiar with the productions of the great Ionic Epopœist.

Epo-po·et. [f. EPO-8 + POET.] An epic poet.

1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 357 The taking of Seringapatam is a good subject for you epo-poets.

Epopt (e·ppɒpt). [ad. late L. *epopta*, ad. Gr. *ἐποπτης*, agent-n. f. *ἐποπ-* (f. *ἐπί* upon + root *ὀπ-* to see), serving as the base of certain tenses of *ἐφοράω* to look upon, behold.] A 'beholder'; in *Gr. Antiq.* a person fully initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. Also *transf.*

1696 TOLAND *Christianity not Mysf.* 167 The right of seeing every thing, or being Epopts. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 552 Those .who obtained the insight of these revelations, called themselves Epopts, Seers, or the Initiated. 1833 *Brit. Mag.* III. 48 That..which has made us in some sort epopts of those mysteries which are between this world and the next. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 183 Addressing his companions as Mysts and Epopts.

Hence **Epo·ptic** *a.*, of or pertaining to an epopt. **Epoptics** *sb. pl.*, **Epo·ptist** = EPOPT.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives, Alexander* (ed. Tegg) 467 Those more secret and profound branches of science, which they call acroamatic and epoptic. 1711 tr. *Werenfel's Disc. Logom.* 99 Aristotle's Books of deep Learning, his Acroamaticks, Esotericks, Epopticks, and mysterious Writings. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 10 Hidden mysteries in divine truth .. which cannot be discerned but only by divine Epoptists.

‖ **Epos** (e·pɒs). [L. *epos*, a. Gr. *ἔπος* word, song, f. *ἐπ-* stem of *εἰπεῖν* to say.]

1. a. A collective term for early unwritten narrative poems celebrating incidents of heroic tradition; the rudimentary form of epic poetry. **b.** An epic poem; = EPIC B., EPOPEE. **c.** Epic poetry.

a. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 124 The epos..in this respect appears to have adhered to the model of the ancient hymnody. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. 234 The age of the epos is followed by that of the epopee. 1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 148 The ancient Epos hardly survived.

b. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Cleon* 172 That epos on thy hundred plates of gold Is mine. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 155 Every age .. expects a morn And claims an epos. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* 45 The action, gradually unfolding itself of an Epos.

c. 1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 6 The author next passes in review the Hesiodic epos, the middle epos, or the works of the Cyclic poets. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 285 Almost rises into epos and prophecy.

2. *transf.* A series of striking events worthy of epic treatment.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 234 All these episodes of the great epos [the insurrection of Paris] were similar in character, and imbodied the same lessons. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (1878) Prel. 2 She found her epos in the reform of a religious order.

[Eposculation, given in some Dicts., is app. a misprint for EXOSCULATION.

1563 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* Wks. III. 52 a Your inspirations and eposculations, your benedictions and humiliations.]

† Epota·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. *ēpōtāre*: see next.] The action of drinking up or off.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiv. 128 The Epotations of dumb liquor damn him. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 55 There is by their epotation laid the seed of all future maladies.

† Epo·te, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēpōt-āre*, f. *ē* out + *pōtāre* to drink.] *trans.* To drink; to drink up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 297 The decoction of the root epoted, cures convulsions.

† Epouve·ntable, *a. Obs.* In 5 **epoventable**, 6 **epouventabl**, *Sc.* **espoventabill**, **appoventabyll**. [a. OF. *espouventable* (mod.F. *épouvantable*, corresp. to Pr. *espaventable*), f. *espouventer* (mod. F. *épouvanter*, Pr. *espaventar*), f. L. *expavent-em*, f. *ex* out + *pavē-re* to be in a fright.] Frightful, terrible.

1478 CAXTON *Jason* 67 The grete epouentable dragons. 1568 LYNDESAY *Monarchy* (1883), With horrabyll sound appouentabyll [*ed.* 1592 espouuentabill]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 92 The dreidful and epouuentabl rigor of Gods terrible iudgment.

‖ **Eprouvette** (epruvet'). [Fr. *éprouvette*, f. *éprouver* to try, to test.]

1. An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder. Also *attrib.*

1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 298 All the eprouvettes, or powder-triers, in common use are defective 1839 *Sat. Mag., Supp.* Jan. 40/1 Another form of eprouvette was devised by the late Dr. Hutton. 1846 GREANER *St. Gunnery* 37 Where experiments are conducted, with moveable *éprouvettes*, a certain loss is sustained. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Éprouvette-gun*, The éprouvette-mortar of the British service is 8 inches in diameter.

2. A spoon used in assaying metals.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Éprouvette*, a flux spoon. A spoon for sampling an assay.

Eps, obs. form of ASP 1.

Epsom (e·psəm). The name of a town in Surrey.

1. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **Epsom-water**, the water of a mineral spring at Epsom; **Epsom-salt** (*colloq.* **-salts**), originally the salt (chiefly composed of magnesium sulphate) obtained from this water; now the popular name of magnesium sulphate however prepared.

1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min* 137 This may be called English or Epsom salt. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* II. (1818) 245 First artificially obtained in England in 1675, from the evaporation of the water of the Epsom spring; whence it was named Epsom salt. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* XV. 282 The manufacture of magnesia and Epsom salts.

2. Short for *Epsom salt.*

1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 871/1 Even allowing Mr. K. the use of the term epsom, instead of sulphat of magnesia. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl* XIII. 622 The sulphate of magnesia forming the 'rough Epsoms' of the alum-maker.

Epsomite (e·psəmait). *Min.* [f. *Epsom* + -ITE.] Native magnesium sulphate.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 42 Natural Epsom Salt, Epsomite. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 44 Epsomite occurs as an efflorescence from marshy ground.

Eptagon, obs. form of HEPTAGON.

Epulary (e·piŭlări), *a.* [ad. L. *epulāris*, f. *epulum* feast.] Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, a feast or banquet.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epulary*, belonging to a Banquet. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 407 The hum of epulary commerce resounded on every side. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 296 The corporation of Bedford, a body which had not quite lost its epulary renown when Oliver Goldsmith publicly complimented its manducatory energies.

Epulation (epiŭlē·ʃən). Now *rare.* Also 6 **epulacion**, **-cyon**. [ad. L. *epulātiōn-em*, f. *epulāri* to feast, f. *epulum* feast.] The action of feasting or indulging in dainty fare. Also *fig.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 As it is taken by epulacyon, of eatynge of crude meate. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 31 b, Neither did I take delectation in these banquettes and epulacions. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 324 When he [Epicurus] would dine with Jove, and pretend unto epulation, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 617 To make your epulation quite complete, One thing you need. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 517 Such love..'Twas love's luxuriant epulation.

Epulentic, var. of EPILENTIC *a. Obs.*

‖ **Epulis** (epiŭ·lis). *Path.* [mod.L. *epulis*, a. Gr. *ἐπουλίς*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *οὐλον* gum.] (See quots.)

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 518 Tumours springing up from the margin of the gums .. usually receive the designation, epulis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 537 Under epulis are included, rightly or wrongly, most of the tumours of the gums.

† E·pulose, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *epul-um* + -OSE, as if ad. L. **epulōs-us*.] Feasting to excess. Hence **† Epulo·sity**, a feasting to excess.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Epulotic (epiŭlo·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπουλωτικ-ός*, f. *ἐπουλόεσθαι* to be scarred over, f. *ἐπί* upon + *οὐλή* scar.]

A. *adj.* Having power to cicatrize.

1761 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 160 s. v. *Calaminaris*, The officinal epulotic cerate. 1787 C. B. TRYE in *Med. Commun* II. 154 The common epulotic dressings. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* Medicines or ointments that induce cicatrization, and heal wounds or sores.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xvi. (1678) 639 We use Epuloticks when as the ulcer is almost filled up, and equal to the adjacent skin. 1751 DEBENHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 94 The wound was .. by the use of epulotics, completely cicatrized. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **† Epulo·tical** *a. Path. Obs.* = prec. adj.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 86 The flesh is softned and dryed by Epulotical medicines as they call them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 107 A slash or skar of a wound is closed with an Epulotical Powder.

† E·pulous, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *epul-um* + -OUS: see EPULOSE.] = EPULOSE.

1692-1732 in COLES.

E·purate (e·piŭrēt), *v. rare.* [f. F. *épur-er* to purify: see -ATE 6.] *trans.* To purify. *lit.* and *fig.*

1799 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 474 The departmental administration, which having been long before epurated, was in the secret of the revolution. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 581 As the evaporation of water in the sunshine epurates the atmosphere. 1813 — *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 473 With a diction epurated at Paris in royal times, she [Mde. de Genlis] is still not a classical writer.

Hence **E·purated** *ppl. a.*

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 301 An epurated Christianity.

Epuration (epiurē·ʃən). [a. F. *épuration*, f. *épurer*: see prec.] The action or process of purifying; purification.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 8 These opinions may require further epuration. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 175 Epuration or investigation of the characters of official persons.

Equability (*ĭk*-, ekwăbi·lĭti). Forms: 6 **equabilite**, 6-7 **equabilitie**, 7 **aequability**, 6- **equability**. [ad. L. *æquābilit-ās*, f. *æquābili-s* EQUABLE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being equable or uniform; evenness of mind, temper, or behaviour; freedom from fluctuation or variation in condition, rate of movement, degree of intensity, etc.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxi, There is also moderation in tolleration of fortune of euerye sorte, which of Tulli is called equabilite. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 21/2 He would not have beene led with such an equabilitie of mind. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 22 Uniformity, equability, ubiquity, and constancy of holiness 1692 RAY *Dissol World* ii. (1732) 87 The Equability of the Sun's diurnal Motion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* v. 160 Where is that æquability of nine months warmth to be found? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ₱ 3, I should join to these other Qualifications a certain Æquability or Evenness of Behaviour. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 119 The equability of his numbers cloyed and satiated the ear for want of variety 1762 J. FOSTER *Essay Accent & Quantity* 8 A monotony and æquability in the voice. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Prim. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 456 In respect of equability, these punishments [by disgrace] are really more defective than at first sight they might appear *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* 39 The security and comparative equability of human life. 1854 HOOKER *Himal Jrnls.* I. vii 169 The humidity, and equability of the climate. 1882 *Med Temp Jrnl.* I 104 The excessive sensitiveness and want of equability of which so many complain.

† **2.** Capability of being regarded as equal, or of being compared on equal terms. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 35 May any equabilitie seeme to bee betwixt them? either in the excellencie of the holy Ghost? or in sinceritie of Lyfe? 1631 R. BRIGHTFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 183 You that make the servant .. but as the Oxe and Asse is..have utterly destroyed this equability. *a* 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* IV. i, Their merits bear no æquability With mine. 1817 COGAN *Ethical Quest.* v. (R.), Bodies seem to act mutually upon each other, with a kind of equability in power.

† **3.** Due or just proportion; well-balanced condition. *Obs.*

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 9 If he finde the plight and state of his body to be in equability and perfect temperateneese, it shall be good to cherish and preserve it with his like. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 The perfect combination, adequation, equabilitie of elements, etc.

Equable (*ī*·k-, e·kwăb'l), *a.* Also 7-8 **æquable**. [ad. L. *æquābilis*, f. *æquāre* to make level or equal, f. *æquus* equal.]

1. Uniform, free from fluctuation or variation.

a. Of motions or continuous phenomena: Maintaining a constant level of speed or intensity. † Also of periods of time: Uniform in duration.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man.* II. ix. 224, 25 Apocatastases annorum, which amounted to 36525 equable Years 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 405 The apparent Motion of the Sun will be equable. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 279 The pulse slower, more uniform and equable. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 29 Its parallels express the equable time of motion. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) Introd. 28 Mercury is the liquid best adapted for thermometers; its expansion being most equable. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xviii. 188 Kepler's discovery of the equable description of areas. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 72 The slow, solemn, and equable march of the troops.

b. Of temperature: Free from extremes (or sudden changes) of heat and cold.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 292 Those parts of the kingdom where they may enjoy the most equable state of temperature. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvii. § 728 Thus the equable climates of Western Europe are accounted for.

c. Of the feelings, mind, temper, etc.: Even, not easily disturbed. Of a course of events: Free from vicissitudes, tranquil. Of literary style. Maintaining a constant level, uniform.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 341 [Military ardour] is a cool, steady, deliberate principle, always present, always equable. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodamia* xvii, In worlds whose course is equable and pure. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxiii. 375 A calm and equable piety. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 468 His oratory was more correct and equable than theirs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 12 It [a translation] should be. equable in style. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xvi. 140 An equable temper is the greatest gift a man can possess

2. Free from inequalities; uniform throughout its extent or range of operation; equally proportioned.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. Wks. 1838 III. 193 They would have the vast body of a planet..to be every where smooth and equable. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 233 Elastic fluids have a tendency to rapid equable mixture. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlii. 205 A new valuation .. with a view to a more equable system of taxation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. viii. 69 A more equable division of representatives. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv, A rich subdued and equable tint overspread this visage. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 205 A channel of equable diameter.

†3. Characterized by justice or fairness; = EQUITABLE. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 13 Becomming equable to others, I become unjust to myself. [Cf. quot. 1839 s. v. EQUABLY.]

Equableness (*ī*·k-, e·kwăb'lnés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being equable; EQUABILITY, in various senses.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. of Com.* C b, We .. should walk towards God with truth, æquablenesse, and certainty. 1736 in BAILEY. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 163 Smoothness (that is, equableness of surface). 1880 *Nature* XXIII. No. 582. 184 A like equableness from year to year characterises the temperature and rainfall of the climate.

Equably (*ī*·k-, e·kwăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an equable manner; uniformly, regularly; justly, fairly; calmly, tranquilly.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 417 The Sun .mov'd both equably and in the Equator. *a* 1743 CHEYNE (J.), If bodies move equably in concentrick circles, etc. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. III. x. 238 The wealth of the civilized world will .be .. more equably diffused. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III 61 The .. cultivation of their fertile and equably divided territory. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi. 172 Equably confessing her ignorance on all such points.

Equacion, -cioun, obs. ff. of EQUATION.

Equæval (*ī*kwī·văl), *a.* Also **equiæval.** [f. L. *æquævo-us* (f. *æquus* equal + *ævum* age) + -AL.] Of equal age; belonging to the same period.

1867 STUBBS *Pref. Benedict's Chron.* (Rolls) 24 A small folio, written in double columns, in a variety of equæval hands. 1881 W. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 21 Her Capitol was equiæval with her birth.

†**Equæ·vous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec. (Const. *to.*)

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 173, I cannot think therefore of anything else proceeding from the Roman times here or Equaevous to their greatness..except it be the Thames.

Equal (*ī*·kwăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: ? 4 *pl.* **equals, -les,** 6-7 **æqual**(1, **equall,** 6 **equale,** 6- **equal.** See also EGALL. [ad. L. *æquālis,* f. *æqu-us* level, even, just.

As the form of the L. *æquus* does not permit it to be directly anglicized without the addition of a suffix, the Eng. *equal* represents the senses of that word as well as those of its derivative *æquālis.* The OF. *equal* (orig. a literary adaptation of the L. word, the regular phonetic descendant of which, *euel, ivel,* was in popular use) does not seem to have been adopted in Eng.; but its later form *egual (esgal), egal* became Eng. in 14th c. (see EGALL), and did not become wholly obs. until the 17th c.]

1. Of magnitudes or numbers: Identical in amount; neither less nor greater than the object of comparison. Of things: Having the same measure; identical in magnitude, number, value, intensity, etc. Const. *to,* † *with.*

(In this and the next sense often with latent notion of 'at least equal'; hence *not equal to* means usually 'less than', 'inferior to'.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 16 A smal croys .. aboue the south lyne, þat shewith the 24 howres equals [Lat. *æquales*] of the clokke. *Ibid.* II. § 8 To turn the howres in-equales in howres equales [*Ad conuertendum horas in-equales in horas equales*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 676 Three hils, not in equall distaunce, nor yet in equall quantitie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 212 Yᵉ three inner angles are equal with the two right angles. 1598 BARNFIELD *Compl. Poetrie* XXXVIII, The wiues of Troy (for him made æquall mone. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 Then to shewe three lightes of aequall height fore and aft. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 8 When with my browne, my gray haires equall be. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 477 Hairy Goats of equal Profit are With Woolly Sheep. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 116 Flower and fine Sugar equal quantities. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 523 Stamens half as long again as the blossom, nearly equal. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 398 The actions of bodies on each other are always equal. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 223 He had equal equity with the mortgagee for 700*l.* 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 656 The number of atoms of hydrogen and oxygen, must..be equal both in amidin and amylin. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 237 In both cases they occur in nearly equal ratios. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* 132 If the velocity of the float boards were equal to that of the water.

b. phr. *Other things being equal*: transl. mod.L. *ceteris paribus.*

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 386 All other circumstances being supposed equal. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 318/1 Other things being equal, the chances of any man being hit in action vary..with the rate of fire to which he is exposed.

†c. Equally reciprocated.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 68, I nothinge desired more ardentlie than the æqual amitte of the Romains.

2. Possessing a like degree of a (specified or implied) quality or attribute; on the same level in rank, dignity, power, ability, achievement, or excellence; having the same rights or privileges. Const. *to, with.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Where he is now resydent, equall in glory to the father. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 89 Vnloose thy long imprisoned thoughts, And let thy tongue be equall with thy heart. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. III. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them [books] only to private and equal friends. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc* viii. 30 And made the maimed, orphanes, widowes, yea, & the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves. — *John* v. 18 Making himselfe equall with God. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 45 We deny soules to others equall to them in all but in speech. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 823 The more to draw his Love, And render me more equal. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 383 For the chaste Queen select an equal Lord. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 432 He meant his children to be all equal. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 56 All men are born free and equal.

b. Music. *Equal voices*: voices either all male or all female.

†c. Equivalent; serving the same purpose. Const. *as, with. Obs. rare.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 10 Paper in Holland is equal with Moneys in England. *Ibid.* 13 A Ticket upon such Lands given to the Merchant would be equal to him as ready money.

3. Adequate or fit in quantity or degree. Now only const. *to*; formerly also *simply.*

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.), The Scotts trusted not their own numbers as equal to fight with the English. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., To make my commendations equal to your merit. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. lxiii, What equal Honours shall we bring To Thee, O Lord. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* II. 28 Of the conduct of the magistrates .. it is impossible to speak in equal terms of severity and indignation.

b. Adequately fit or qualified. Of persons: Having strength, endurance, or ability adequate *to* some requirement. Phrase, *Equal to the occasion.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 304 The Soil..Is..equal to the Pasture and the Plough. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 17 The part you have undertaken is at least as much as you are equal to. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii, She was not equal, however, to much conversation. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 20 He did not feel equal to receiving the congratulations of the company. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 124 They were not equal to contend with disciplined troops. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 4 Schemes of independent morality .. are not equal to resisting the impetuosities of passion. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 163 Gescon was equal to the emergency.

4. Of distribution, mixture, etc.: Evenly proportioned. Of rules, laws, conditions, processes, or actions (hence of agents): Affecting all objects in the same manner and degree; uniform in effect or operation (often passing into 5).

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i 4 Consisting of the equallest mixture or temper of the four elements. 1676 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* A v b, Though this way of valuing the ground be as equal and general a rule as can be; yet, etc. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. 36 The equaller Division of the Year allow'd for. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiii. 251 The army dreaded his equal and inexorable justice. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 80 If the Irish were refused equal laws, they would demand the dissolution of the Union. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 187 The Church contemplates with equal eye the whole of God's ordinances.

b. Of a contest: Evenly balanced.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 22 Two thirds of the day were past, and the fight yet equall.

†c. phr. *It is equal to me* (*whether*): = 'it makes no difference', 'it is all the same'. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *c'est égal,* Ger. *es ist mir gleich.*

1705-15 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), They .. may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me. 1746 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 57 The Governor said it was equal to him when they adjourn'd. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett* II. cxcvi. 237 Whether along the coast of the Adriatic, or that of the Mediterranean, it is equal to me. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 260 It was equal to him whether he fell by his enemies in the field, or by his creditors in the city.

†5. In sense of L. *æquus*: Fair, equitable, just, impartial. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 503 Equale in justice but partialitie. 1545 LELAND in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxviii. 332 My great labours .. have profyted the studyous, gentyl, and equal reders. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 42 Equal heauen hath denied that comfort. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 5 (1653) 22 This had been no more rationall or equall then the former. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 188 Is it equall that the Court of Rome themselves should be the Judges? 1681 *Relig. Clerici* To Rdr. 1 To the equal Reader. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V,* III. xi. 354 Proposals of peace which were equal and moderate.

6. Of surfaces: Level, on the same level (*arch.*). † *Equal to*: level with.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. 116 The most part of the church was made equal to the ground. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 27 All the Rooms .. of the same Story, may have their Floor or Pavement equal. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 156 The equal plains of fruitful Sicily.

†7. Uniform throughout in appearance, dimensions, or properties. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 50 A rooff covered with them is of an equall colour. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* iii. 107 The Painter must observe an equal Air, so as not to make one part Musculous and Strong, and the other Soft and Tender. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 98 A Sheet of their full length equal within one pound in ten quite through. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 18 a, Large Stones, sound, equal, handsome and rare. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 246 That the building should be a column of equal strength, proportionate in every part to the stress it was likely to bear.

b. *Bot.* Symmetrical, having both sides alike.

1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 1110 When the parenchyma is developed symmetrically on each side of the midrib or stalk, the leaf is *equal.*

8. Of movements, pressure, heat, light, etc.: Even, free from fluctuation in rate or intensity. *rare.* (With this and the next sense cf. EQUABLE I.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 392 Try them by boiling upon an equal fire. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 71 These Revolutions..are as exactly equal and uniform as the Earth's are. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitation* (1778) 63 Even or equal trot. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 88 Thy chaste sister Who guides the frozen and inconstant moon Will look on thy more warm and equal light.

9. Of the mind, temper, demeanour, tone of voice: Even, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. *arch.*

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. vii. 759 Who can hear this and bear an equal mind? *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), An equal temper in his mind he found, When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 9 He proceeded, in a firm and equal tone, to offer Theodosius the alternative of peace, or war. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii, He addressed him in a tone tolerably equal. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 153 Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind.

†10. Of numbers: Even. *Obs. rare.* Cf. L. *par.*

1806 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Bridge,* The piers of stone bridges should be equal in number, that there may be one arch in the middle.

†11. quasi-*adv.* Equally. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* I. i. 159 He is equall rau'nous As he is subtile. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i, Thou art A thing, that, equal with the devil himself, I do detest. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xv, Therefore obtain'd an equall distant seat. 1659 DRYDEN *Cromwell* v, Where all the parts so equal-perfect are.

12. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic derivatives, as *equal-armed, -blooded, -eyed, -headed, -limbed, -sided, -souled.* Also *equal-handedness.* b. adverbial, as *equal-balanced, -poised, -suited.*

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 286 The *equal-armed balance, so commonly seen in this country. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 567/1 At the top is an equal-armed cross. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 312 If the Good and the Evil be *equal-ballanc'd. 1764 CHURCHILL *Ep. Hogarth* Poems II. 135 Thou *equal-blooded judge. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 677 Toward good and ill, then, *equal-eyed of soul. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 280 A government of so much benevolence and *equal-handedness. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 42 In 1837 the double and *equal-headed reversible rail was originated by Joseph Locke. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV viii. 278 The short *equal-limbed Greek cross. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 170 The rising and falling of an *equal-poised balance. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv, O friendship, equal-poised control. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 571 Four-sided prisms, terminated by *equal-sided pyramids. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 676 Nor thine nor mine, but *equal-souled are they. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (1861) 102 The lilies and the native rose Sit *equal-suited with a blushing red.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is equal to another:

a. in rank or standing.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 4 M. Nevil hath shown himself disdainful towards his æquals and superiors too. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 171 She is no equall for his birth. 1614 JOHN DAY *Festivals* (1615) 322 First, that they match with their Equals as neere as may be, both in Condition or State of Life, as also in Yeers. *a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Jonathan* (R.), You (though subjects) may my equals make. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 38 Towards equals, nothing becomes a man so well as well-bred ease. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 468 The Governor-General, whom, as exercising a delegated authority only, he refused to recognise as the equal of a king. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 194 Humility is much more tried by equals than it is by inferiors.

b. in power or achievement, or in any specified quality; a 'match'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 257 Was euer man so proud as is this Martius? He has no equall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 248 Satan..Prodigious power had shewn, and met in Armes No equal. 1702 *Anecd. W. Pitt* IV. App. 270 A minister who never had his equal..for wisdom and integrity. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iv. 43 Orazio had no equal in the execution of his paintings.

†c. in age: (*a.*) One who has lived as long; (*b.*) A contemporary. Cf. L. *æquālis. Obs.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 110 That I may now deal with my ancients and not with my equals. 1612 BIBLE *Gal.* i. 14 And profited in the Iewes Religion, aboue many my equals in mine owne nation. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 443 A Sophist Plutarch's equal.

2. abstr. *An equal*: a state of equality; an equal footing. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 34 Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew, And all things to an equall to restore. *Mod.* (Derbysh.) He talks to me as if we were on an equal.

Equal (*ī*·kwăl), *v.* [f. prec.; cf. Fr. *égaler.*]

1. To make equal, equalize; to bring to the same level. Const. *with,* or simply. *arch.*

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Ded., Wherby great Sidney & our Spencer might, With those Po singers being equalled, Enchaunt the world. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 34 He maketh my feet like [*marg.* equalleth] hinds' feet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 248 Him..Whom reason hath equald, force hath made supream Above his equals. *Ibid.* III. 33 Those other two equal'd with me in Fate. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 456 Rebellion equals all. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 52 Persons equalled in the Favour of God. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* xvii, The fair democracy of flowers That equals cot and palace.

†b. To proportion. *Obs.*

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 24 Compare or equall so your meat with the length or shortnesse of time, as that she shall neuer be ouer emptie, yet, etc.

†c. To make (ground) level; to level (a building) *to, with the ground*; to make (a ditch) level by filling up. *Obs.*

1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* (1849) II. 45 The goodliest cities have been equalled with the ground. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. III.* Wks. 39 The fortress..is demolished and equal'd with the ground. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* (1817) 89 He employs his people..equalling unequal grounds. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 61 Equalling Ditches with raised or even Ground.

† **2.** To consider or represent as equal; to liken, compare. *Obs.*

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* 78 To them, which with Gods word do equal their own doctrines, etc. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 89 Their Dogmaticall Traditions, which they Equall with the holy Scriptures. *a* 1672 STERRY *Freed. Will* (1675) 150 As equalling God in savage cruelness to the most arbitrary Tyrants. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 114 P 9 To equal robbery with murder, is to reduce murder to robbery. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. IV. iii. 282 Not content with equalling the pleasures of war to social festivity.

3. *trans.* To be or become equal to; to 'come up to', match, rival.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, Let earth and heaven his timeless death deplore. For both their worths will equal him no more. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 249 On me [Richard], whose All not equals Edwards Moytie? 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxviii. 17 The golde and the chrystall cannot equall it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 40 He trusted to have equal'd the most High, If he oppos'd. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* IV. App. 268 He came very young into Parliament, and .soon equalled the oldest and ablest actors. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 106 The weight of the carbonic acid gas exactly equals the weight of carbonic oxide and the oxygene gas. 1826 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, There are enough of brave men around me, whom I may imitate if I cannot equal. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 355 The courage of the Queen..was only equalled by her terrible revenge. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 281 They nearly equalled the elephant in size.

4. To produce or achieve something equal to, to match. † Also *intr.* To cope on equal terms *with* (*obs. rare*).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 67, I thinke we are a Body strong enough (Euen as we are) to equall with the King. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 154 It is a difficult matter, to equall my sisters vertues with my speache. *a* 1745 W. BROOME *To Pope* 26 A rival hand recalls from ev'ry part Some latent grace, and equals art with art. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Machiavel* Wks. 1846 II. 480 Historical genius had risen .. to a height which has not been equalled among the same nation in times of greater refinement.

b. To reciprocate in equal measure.

1697 DRYDEN, tr. Virgil *Æneid* VI. 641 [She] sought Sicheus, through the shady grove, Who answer'd all her Cares, and equal'd all her Love. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. ix, The ardent passion..the extreme violence of which if he failed to equal, etc.

† **Equa·liform,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 æq-. [f. L. *æquāli-s* equal + -FORM.] Having equal forms.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 374/2 It is all one amongst them if it be called biform, or æqualiform, or diversiform.

† **Equa·lify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EQUAL *a.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make equal.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boyastuan's Theat. World* III. 223 When he begins to equalify himself with his God, and to make comparisons with him.

Equalist (*ī*·kwălist). *rare.* [f. EQUAL + -IST.] One who asserts the equality of certain (contextually indicated) persons or things.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 13 We can find nothing (according to the Hypothesis of the Equalists) why one [Hypostasis] should be called Father or Son rather than another. 1880 P. GREG *Acr. Zodiac* I. 133 The Equalists were driven from one untenable point to another.

Equalitarian (*ikwo*·litē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EQUALIT-Y: cf. *humanitarian*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the doctrine of the equality of mankind. **B.** *sb.* An adherent of this doctrine.

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 83 We were talking upon the equalitarian doctrines of the gospel. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 21 We, who are neither republicans nor equalitarians. 1883 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* II. 295 These equalitarian plainnesses leave an open field for the insolence of Jack-in-office.

Equality (*ikwo*·lĭti). Forms: 4–6 **equalite,** (5 **equalyte, eqwalyte**), 6 **equaltie, equalitie,** -llitie, (6 **æqualitie,** 7 -ty,) 6- **equality.** See also EGALITY. [a. OF. *équalité* (mod.Fr. *égalité*), ad. L. *æquālitāt-em,* f. *æquālis* EQUAL.] The quality or condition of being equal.

1. The condition of being equal in quantity, amount, value, intensity, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2734 Of hete & eke of coldnes of oon equalite. 1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Equalite, *egalité,* evynnesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. III. (Arb.) 147 The equalitie of the daye and nyght. 1638 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 221 Reduce to any shadow of Æquality. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Parvita's Pol. Disc.* 200 God, by whom .. the earth it self is sustained and held up with a miraculous equality of weight. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 572 Pleading equality of years. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 19 In approaching the mirror, the image and object approach to equality. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 245 Will the exhausting of the tube disturb the equality? 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 122 The ganglia do not maintain the same numerical equality.

b. *esp.* in *Math.* The exact correspondence between magnitudes and numbers in respect of quantity, the existence of which is sometimes expressed by the sign =.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 32. 5 This figure [rhombus] agreeth with a square, as touching the equallitie of lines. 1772 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (1828) 4 =The Sign of Equality; it shews that the numbers or quantities placed before it are equal to those following it. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 11 Equality; which is but another word for the exact resemblance commonly called identity, considered as subsisting between things in respect of their quantity.

2. The condition of having equal dignity, rank, or privileges with others; the fact of being on an equal footing.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. Prob. 60 Suppos hys Lordschype lyk noucht be Tyl gret statys in eqwalyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 But all iii persones one god, of one substaunce, & of inseperable equalite. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 47 Equality of two Domesticke powers, Breed scrupulous faction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 26 Not content With faire equalitie, fraternal state. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 P 3 Equality is the Life of Conversation. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler,* Ye are all equal; nature made you so. Equality is your birth-right. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Ch.* 30 The feeling of perfect equality inside the church.

b. The condition of being equal in power, ability, achievement, or excellence. Also (*rarely*), the condition of being 'equal to an emergency'.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i 327 The on-set and retyre Of both your Armies, whose equality By our best eyes cannot be censured. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 16 The confidence of his own equality with those whom he deemed most worthy of his praise. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, They fought with an equality. 1879 G. W. CURTIS *Sp. New Eng. Soc. Dinner,* With their equality to the emergency the Pilgrim Fathers would have lived in the best houses.

† **3.** In persons: Fairness, impartiality, equity. **b.** In things: Due proportion, proportionateness.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 12 Shap and colour and eche feture Were comproporcyond in swych equalyte. 1552 HULOET s. v., Equalitie of lawes, wher thei be to al degrees indifferente. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvi. 44 In hering of him what equaltie ye show. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 232 The breaking of order and equality in the world. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* (1852) Introd. 18 Equality is of the essence of such taxes.

4. Evenness of surface; uniformity of size or shape; level position. Also of movements or processes: Evenness, regularity, uniformity in rate or degree. Now somewhat *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxiii. (Tollem MS.) The see is calde 'equor', and hap þat name of equalite, evennesse. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, All the points of the Piques of everie rancke carrying one equalitie. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 172 Sometimes a Bone, so pressed down, settles to his natural equality. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 25 The equality of its Motion .. without any fits or starts. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 95 The Plumber's vain pretence to near Equality, and endeavour to cast as equal as he can. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 73 The equality of wear of a piece of gingham or calico.

† **5.** *fig.* Of the body: An even condition or temper. Of the mind: Evenness, equability. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. 20 It consumeth the corrupt superflue humouris, and reducit nature to equalite. 1647 CHARLES I. *Decl. Jan.* 18 Wks. (1662) 281 Patience and a great Equality of Mind. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 143 P 4 To enjoy Life and Health as a constant Feast, we should .. arrive at an Equality of Mind. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxiv. 121 You would find an easy equality of temper you do not expect.

Equalization (*ī* kwăləizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of equalizing; the condition of being equalized.

1793 ANTHONY PASQUIN (John Williams) *Calm Exam.,* Upon the basis of necessary equalization and reciprocity. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 91 An opposite source of equalization, tending to restore that equilibrium which is also continually lost. 1806 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 210 A certain equalization, or approach to equality may be obtained between the motions of the stars. 1852 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (ed. 2) 221 In August 1848, the nominal equalisation of the duties was effected. 1852 D. MITCHELL *Batte Summer* 283 Alas, for the happy equalization which our Republic was to effect.

Equalize (*ī*·kwălaiz), *v.* Also 7–8 **equallize,** (7 **egalise**). [f. EQUAL + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *égaliser.*]

I. To equal, match.

† **1.** *trans.* To be or become equal to; to come up to, match, rival; = EQUAL *v.* 3. *Obs.*

15.. *Tom Thumb* 136 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 239 Sir Tom Thomb, for thy fame, None can thee equalize. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 44 But a third kingdom..Both first and second Troy shall dare to equalise. 1595 *Locrine* IV. i. 169 The Scythians .. Do equalize the grass in multitude. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 19 In all seauen, equalizing the number of the Planets. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 53 The order and scituation of this Fort and Fabricke, equalizing if not preceding any other in Persia. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 68 The Elegancy and Nobleness of their Style which never any Philosopher could equalize. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 84 Fur..ought to have a greater Substance to equallize the strength of Oak. 1725 COLLIER *Disc. Pract. Subj.* 346 For by affecting to equalize a superior wealth, they are apt to make their own Figure too large. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 326 A spot equalized by few in picturesque and magnificent scenery. 1826 T. J. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 112 His great house, that equalizes (if not exceeds) any I have ever seen.

† **2.** To reciprocate in equal degree; = EQUAL 4 b. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xxiv, Instill into her some celestiall fire That she may equalize affection.

II. To make equal.

† **3.** To regard, represent, or treat as equal; to place on an equality. *Obs.* Also (*rarely*), to regard as contemporary *with* (cf. EQUAL B. 1 c). Const. *to, with.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 22 There be that equalize some of them with S. Paul his time. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 16 Doest [thou] .. equalize them [my writings] with the text of the canonicall Scriptures? 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* v. 65 The Virgin they do at least equallize to Christ. 1751 ORRERY *Remarks Swift* xxii. (R.), The .. Poem .. which we equalize, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those fetters [rhyme]

4. To make equal in magnitude, number, degree of intensity, etc. Const. *to, with.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 57 Equalizing the said Custome of Cloth, with the Custome of Wooll. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 Intending to equalize it [Babel] with the Starres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 301 Notwithstanding to equalize accounts, we will allow three hundred yeares. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 June an. 1781 *note,* To show the propriety of equalising the revenues of bishops. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Heat, &c.* 88 Their temperatures .. must be always changing, and always tending to be equalised. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 58 The emoluments of peace and war were, therefore, equalized by attaching a fixed salary to the office. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 39 The despotism that would equalise property arbitrarily. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 43 Thus to equalize the distances

5. To make equal in condition, dignity, power, or character.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 That they would not equallize him, in the manner of his death, to abject dogs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 72 Those who attempt to level, never equalize. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXV. (1831) 266 A young woman of fashion..equalising herself with a creature depending on his wits for support. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 166 Office of itself does much to equalise politicians. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 164 The invention of gunpowder equalised all men on the field of battle.

† **6.** To level, bring to one level. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 38 These towring rocks I will ..equalize againe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 11 The Gothes.. subuerted their pallaces, equalizing the walles with the ground. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 64 All alike eaven, as corn cut down and equalised [*sic*] by the harvest mans hand

7. To render (a movement, process, or condition) uniform.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 452 Fly wheels are employed to equalize the motion of a machine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 189 Contrivances for equalizing the action in Mr. Watt's patent of 1782. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* ii. 26 The rich forest lands of the Atlas slopes, which equalise the temperature.

b. To bring to an average level, compensate (an inequality).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxix. 692 Equalizing the scarcity of one region by the plenty of another.

Hence **E·qualized** *ppl. a.,* **E·qualizing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch't* 450 He hath not shown us ..one equalizing word of this power to counterpoise the many particularizing terms objected by us. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 85 This equallizing of strength must be referred to the Judgment of the Operator. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 257 The utter subversion of your equalising principle 1844 UPTON *Physioglyphics* 115 Equalized energy. 1844 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 196 He talked of the national character of the French, and their equalizing methods of education. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Equalizing-saw,* a pair of saws on a mandrel at a gaged distance apart, and used for squaring off the ends of boards and bringing them to dimensions. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iv. 22 The equalizing influence of the outside world.

Equaliser (*ī*·kwălaizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, makes equal; *spec.* an appliance for equalizing the speed of a machine, or the power used to drive it.

1792 MISS BURNEY *Diary* (1842) V. 351 [The Duke's] deportment is quite noble and in a style to announce conscious rank even to the most sedulous equaliser. 1792 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 79 The ocean may be considered as the great reservoir and equaliser of heat. 1853 LEWES *Goethe* I. 233 The forest is the great equaliser of temperature in Nature. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* I. 5 Education..is not the equalizer, but the discerner of men. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Equalizer,* an evener or whiffletree to whose ends the swingle-trees or single-trees of the individual horses are attached. 1882 *Bazaar, Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 The Otto Power Equaliser.

† **E·quallable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ABLE.] That can be equalled.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 552 Ouercome (cryd hee) by the power not equallable of a Shepherdesse, etc.

E·qualler. *rare.* [f. EQUAL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, makes equal.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 26 Death..Impartial equaller of all with dust.

Equalling (*ī*·kwălĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EQUAL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EQUAL. In quot. used *attrib.*

1880 TURNER *Catal. Tools Sheffield* 72 s. v. *Files,* Equalling and Cotter Files.

Equally (*ī*·kwăli), *adv.* Also 6 **equallie,** (**equaly**). [f. EQUAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. To an equal degree or extent; as much in one case as in another. Const. *with*; sometimes *as.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 215 It is doubtfull whether it [Saint Helena] adhere to America or Afrique, the vast Ocean bellowing, on both sides, and almost equally. 1668 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 113 They all flow equally from the sovereignty of God. 1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 291 He was equally Learned as Warlike. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 6 And equally of Fear and Forecast void. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 25 It is said these observations are equally applicable to brutes. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xvii, You and Clara shall be equally my daughters. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 146 His presence and his absence were equally dreaded by the lord lieutenant. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN tr. *Odes Horace* 7 Being the inventor

of the lyre, he [Hermes] is patron of poets equally as Apollo is.. T. Arnold *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. Introd. p. x, This work is equally one-sided and uncompromising with Wyclif's tracts.

2. In equal shares.

c 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 529 Ther nys no man can deme ..If that it were departed equally. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 294 My Foreward..Consisting equally of Horse and Foot. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth. Life* 15 Equally sharing with him his Labours and Victories. 1818 Cruise *Digest.* (ed. 2) II. 25 To her other sisters equally between them. 1827 J. Powell *Devises* II. 181 The said legacy should be divided equally between them that were alive.

3 According to one and the same rule or measure. Formerly also, impartially, equitably, justly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Deale equally, without parcialite. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* v. (R.), The equally respecting eye Of pow'r looking alike on all deserts. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 45 So to vse them, As we shall find their merites, and our safety May equally determine. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xv. 77 If a man .. judge between man and man, it is a precept, that he deale Equally between them. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 3 To enter equally into the genius of both nations. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. I. 204 You say it is dealing equitably or equally.

†**4.** On a level with regard to height; uniformly with regard to direction; in a line *with*. *Obs.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 69 Yet are they [the bridges] equally built, no higher in the middle then at either ende. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. Def. iv, A Right Line is that which lies equally betwixt its Points. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem* II. I. I. 3 The nurse went equally with him that supported the train.

5. Uniformly; in uniform degree or quantity; in the same relative proportion.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 235 Distributing the Air .. more equally thro' the House. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. XIV. § 22 Being constantly equally swift. 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 214 Seed equally scattered produceth a goodly harvest. 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L.* § 242 The wedges and trenails..were every where equally applied. 1796 Nelson's June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. Introd. 81, I know of none so equally good. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 351 The thickest wires receive the strongest heat; therefore, the whole is equally heated in the same space of time. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xiii, The population, formerly spread pretty equally over the country.

Equalness (*ī*·kwălnĕs). *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or fact of being equal in magnitude, number, condition, etc.; = EQUALITY 1, 2.

1530 Palsgr. 217/1 Equalnesse, *equiperation*. 1547-64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) IV. iii, Friendship ought to be engendred of equalnes, for where equalitie is not, friendship cannot long continue. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xvi, The profe of y' equalnes of this likeiam vnto the triangle, dependeth of the thirty and two Theoreme. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 25, I am sure, I am no waies able to Plead equalness, in point of Law, with those noble Gentlemen. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53 The equalness of their weight. 1864 Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Progr* 170 There was some appreciation of the equalness of men's liberties to pursue the objects of life.

†**2.** Fairness, equity. *Obs.*

1548 R. Hutten *Sum Diminitie* P viij a, To iudge accordyng vnto iyght and equalnes. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxvii. 34 Where reason and equalnesse be giders.

†**3. a.** Of movements, processes, etc.: Uniformity in rate or degree. **b.** Of the mind, temper, etc.: Evenness, equability, equanimity. *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 35 Softly exercisynge euery parte with equalnesse. 1675 Temple *Let. Lockhart* Wks. 1731 II. 333 With so great Equalness of Temper, and Constancy of Mind. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xiii. 251 To bear the honour .. with equalness of temper. 1799 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 81 His equalness and kindness of character.

Equanimity (*ī*·kwănĭ·mĭtĭ). Also 7 æqu-. [ad. Fr. *equanimité*, ad. L. *æquanimitas*, f. *æquanimis* having an even mind, f. *æquus* even + *animus* mind.] The quality of having an even mind.

†**1.** Fairness of judgement, impartiality, equity.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 18 The third goodnes .. is that equaninimitie, which .. accepteth a iust excuse. 1658 Milton *Lett. State* Wks (1851) 417 Your far celebrated Equanimity encourag'd us to recommend this Cause to your Highness. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* v. v, You have the equanimity to think so.

2. Evenness of mind or temper; the quality or condition of being undisturbed by elation, depression, or agitating emotion; unruffledness.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 8 Mar., I cannot but remember my Lord's equanimity in all these affairs with admiration. 1710 *Tatler* No. 242 P 1 This Quality [Good-Nature] keeps the Mind in Equanimity. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 238 These gentlemen have borne all the odium of this publication .. with .. unexampled equanimity. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, The quiet equanimity with which the Baron endured his misfortunes, had something in it venerable and even sublime. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 61 Mrs. Poyser has not yet recovered her equanimity on the subject.

b. *pl.* (*nonce-use.*) Seasons of equanimity.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii 1020 Perturbations that possess The Mind or Æquanimities.

Equanimous (*ī*·kwæ·nĭmǝs), *a.* Also 7 æquanimous. [f. L. *æquanim-is* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Even-tempered; not easily elated or depressed.

1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* v. 16 [A minister must be] patient, or equanimous, easily parting with his right for peace' sake. 1660 Gauden *Sacrilegus* 14 That the Reverend Bishops .. may not seem less equanimous and condescending. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 3/2 It required all the splendour of the day..to make me equanimous on discovering the postmaster's audacious cheat.

†**2.** Impartial. *Obs.*

1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* xv, 128 That æquanimous distribution of her [the Soul's] energy into the Members and Parts of the Body.

Hence **Equa·nimously** *adv.*, with equanimity. **Equa·nimousness**, the quality of being equanimous.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 132 Disposing equanimously to all accidents. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* III. iii. 41 Pendennis, in reality, suffered it very equanimously. 1736 Bailey, *Equanimousness*, evenness of mind, contentedness. 1775 in Ash.

Equant (*ī*·kwănt), *a.* and *sb. Astr. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 æquant. [ad. L. *æquant-em*, pr. pple. of *æquā-re* to make equal, f. *æquus* equal.]

A. *adj.* That equalizes. *Equant circle* [med.L. *circulus æquans*], a circle imagined by the ancient astronomers for the purpose of reducing the planetary movements to consistency with the hypothesis that celestial motion must be uniform in velocity. Also *fig.* **B.** *sb.* = *Equant circle.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. II. III. 324 Excentricke, concentricke, circles æquant, etc., are absurd. *Ibid.* III. I. III. iii. (1676) 267/1 Love is the circle equant of all other affections. 1796 in Hutton *Math. Dict.* 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* VI. 31/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) He [Ptolemy] was compelled to suppose that..the centre of the equant .. revolved in a small circle round the centre of the excentric.

¶ Erroneously used for 'centre of the equant'.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. IV. § 7 I. 221 About another point, the equant.

†**E·quat(e**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquāt-us*, pa. pple. of *æquā-re* (see prec.).] Equivalent to the later Equated. **a.** *Astrol.* **b.** Made level, levelled.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, In houre chosen equat for the nones. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 39 At last, baith thir pepill war brocht undir ane communite to leif in Rome, and the ciete Alba equate .. to the ground. 1536 *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 161 Nevir to sever fra this town, quhill the wallis thairof wer equate to the ground.

Equate (*ī*·kwē·t), *v.* Also 7 æquate. [f. L. *æquāt-* ppl. stem of *æqua-re*; see prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make (bodies) equal; to balance. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 539/1 They were nothyng egall, but he hath nowe equated them. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 394 The Guinea and large Piece of Cork..seem not to be nicely equated in Weight.

†**2.** To take the average of. *Obs.*

14.. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 439 Mete fyrst how many roddes that one ende is over thwart, and in lyke wyse mete that other ende. Than equate that.

b. *Astr.* To reduce to an average; to make the allowances necessary for bringing observations to a common standard, or for obtaining a correct result.

1633 T. James *Voy.* Q ij, The Declination was not equated. 1677 R. Cary *Chronol.* I. I. I. xii. 44 With some other Epagomenae at the end of the Year, or in a short period of Years fit to equate the Motion of the Sun. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., To Equate solar days, that is to convert apparent into mean time, and mean into apparent time. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* IV. 174 This last process is technically termed correcting or equating the observation for nutation.

3. *Math.* To state the equality of (one quantity) *to* or *with* (another); to state the equality between (two quantities); to put in the form of an equation.

1779 Hutton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 9 The fluxion of this expression being equated to o. 1806 - *Course Math.* I. 229 By equating the terms which contain like powers of *z*. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. IV. III. § 24 It is not to be chipped out by the geologist or equated by the mathematician. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 225 By equating the computed difference to the actual difference.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To treat, regard, or represent as equivalent.

18.. De Quincy *Philos. Herod.* Wks. 1862 VIII. 211 Three generations were equated to a century. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 399 The danger of confounding true and false by equating them [forms of religion] all. 1877 Skeat *Piers Plowm.* Notes 460 Marlow uses the word 'chary' rather artfully, so that it may be equated either to 'dearly' or 'carefully'. 1882 J. Rhys *Celtic Brit.*, App. 278 Boudicca might perhaps be equated..with such a Latin name as Victorina. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 95 In the Book of Leinster thirty four foreign saints are equated with natives.

Hence **Equa·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Equa·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1633 H. Gellibrand in T. James *Voy.* R ij, The Æquated Anomaly of the (orbe. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 338 He divulged his invention of the equating of a streight line to a crooked or parabole. 1694 E. Halley in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 251 When the æquated Number II. is less than 113. 1790 Herschel *ibid.* LXXI. 122 The clock altered to true equated time. 1817 H. T. Colebrooke *Algebra, etc.* 312 The mean or equated depth. 1870 Bowen *Logic* vi. 160 It makes no difference which of the equated quantities is placed first.

Equation (*ī*·kwē·ʒǝn). Also 4 equacion, equacioun, 6-7 equation. [ad. L. *æquātiōn-em*, f. *æquā-re*: see Equant.] The action of equalling.

I. The action of making equal.

†**1.** *spec.* in *Astrol.* Equal partition. *Equations of houses*: the method of dividing the sphere equally into 'houses' for astrological purposes. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 551 And hise proporcioneles conuenientz ffor hise equacions in euery thyng. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 22 With the smale point of the forseide label, shaltow kalcule thyne equacioun in the bordure of thin Astrolabie. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 67 He loketh his equacions And eke the constellacions.

2. *gen.* The action of making equal or balancing; the state of being equally balanced, equilibrium, equality. Now chiefly in phrases like *equation of demand and supply, equation of trade*, etc.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Equation*, making equal, even or plain. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 216 The very Redundance it self of Mankind seeming by a natural consecution to yield and subminister this Remedy, for its Reduction and Equation. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* II. (R.), Again the golden day resum'd its right, And rul'd in just equation with the night. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 140 It would be difficult to determine the different values of the dollars and the candlesticks, so as to come to a nice equation of the matter. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xxi. § 1 (1876) 375 An excess of imports over exports, arising from the fact that the equation of international demand is not yet established. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lx. VII. 481 If his personal suffering could..be..set in equation against the mischief brought by himself both on his army and his country. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. 399 These prices would adjust the equation of international trade.

II. Reduction to a normal value or position.

3. *Astr.* The action of adding to or subtracting from any result of observation or calculation such a quantity as will compensate for a known cause of irregularity or error. Chiefly *concr.* the quantity added or subtracted for this purpose.

Annual equation: see Annual 2 b.

Equation of the centre: the difference between the mean and the true anomaly of a heavenly body.

† *Eccentric equation*: = *Equation to the centre.*

Equation of the equinoxes: the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinoxes, arising from the phenomenon known as *Precession of the equinoxes.*

Equation of time: the difference between the time shown by a clock (mean time) and that shown by a sundial.

Personal equation: the correction required in astronomical observations in consequence of greater or less inaccuracy habitual to individual observers. Also *transf.*

1666 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 12 To the Royal Society, where one Mercator..produced his rare clock, and new motion to perform the equations. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 421 When both these Causes of the Equation of Time hold. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* XXXIV. 320 Corrections, or, as they are astronomically called, equations. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* X. 193/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The equation of the centre [of the sun] is subject to a very slow secular variation. 1853 Lardner *Handbk. Astron.* § 3200 If we suppose an imaginary moon to move from perihelion through aphelion back to perihelion, with a uniform angular velocity .the distance between this imaginary moon and the true moon is called the *equation of the centre.* 1854 Moseley *Astron.* XXI. (ed. 4) 96 The difference between true and mean solar time..is called the equation of time. 1881 Lockyer in *Nature* No. 614. 318 Photography has no personal equation. 1881 *New York Nation* XXXII. 430 The scientific genealogists of the more advanced school, who settle the problem off-hand, often in accordance with their personal equation.

4. *Equation of payments*: the process of finding a mean time for the equitable payment in one amount of several sums due at different times.

1677 Cocker *Arith.* XXIX. 309 Equation of payments is that Rule..whereby to reduce the times for payment of several sums of money to an equated time for payment of the whole debt without dammage to the Debtor or Creditor.

III. Statement of equality.

†**5.** *Math.* The action of stating the identity in value of two quantities or expressions. *Obs.*

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 6 That great Arithmeticall Arte of Æquation: commonly called..Algebra. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 44 Æquation is nothing else but a certain conference of two numbers being in value Equal, and yet in multitude and Denomination different. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 Thus came they to upbraid .. Algebra with the Æquation of three discontinued Numbers. 1673 Kersey *Algebra* I. XI. 51 An Equation in the Algebraical Art is a mutual comparing of two equal Quantities or Things of different Denominations.

6. *concr.* A formula affirming the equivalence of two quantitative expressions, which are for this purpose connected by the sign =.

The two chief kinds of equations are: (1) Those which contain symbols denoting one or more unknown quantities; to discover the numerical values of these is called 'solving'; the equation; the numbers which will 'satisfy' an equation, i. e. which may be substituted for the symbol of unknown quantity without rendering the statement incorrect, are called its 'roots'. (2) Those which indicate a constant relation existing between variables; as *Equation to a curve*, an equation expressing a relation between coordinates or the like, which is constant for every point in the curve; *equation of motions*, etc. Equations are distinguished as *simple, quadratic, cubic, biquadratic*, etc. (or as of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. degree) according to the highest power which they contain of any unknown or variable.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* II. Introd. 60 Many rules .. of Algebra, with the equations therein vsed. 1657 Hobbes *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 366 You mean that .. the lowermost to the lowermost in the first equation are equal. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 62 Mr. de Buffon mention'd .. we should..resolve the equation. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 322 The equation to the curve being $ax=y^2$. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 227 This method of determining the co-efficients of a given function, or correcting them from observation, by means of what are called Equations of Condition, is said to have been invented by Tobias Mayer of Göttingen. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 29 An investigation of the method of solving an equation. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 11 Hence there is obtained the following equation of motion: $a\,V^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ sin. θ.

1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 62 From this equation we derive at once the relation between the temperature and the density of air. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 191 What is called the 'equation of continuity' [for fluids], an unhappily chosen expression.

b. *transf.*

1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 68. 110 Every affirmative judgment may be regarded as an equation of subject and predicate.

c. A formula which represents a chemical reaction by stating the equality between the symbols representing the original and those which represent the resulting substances.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 132 We have therefore this equation, Carbon 28 + Oxygen 72 = Carb. Ox. 69 + Oxygen 31. 1844-57 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 245 In the following equation this decomposition of the allantoin is assumed to have occurred. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 90 The following equation explains the change. $(KO,NO_5)+2(HO,SO_3)=(KO,HO,2SO_3)+(HO,NO_5)$.

Equational (*ikwē'ʃənăl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to, or involving the use of, equations.

1864 W. Hipsley (*title*), Equational Arithmetic: Questions of Interest, Annuities, &c. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 636/3 A further theoretical aid in equational logic.

Hence **Equa·tionally** *adv.*, in an equational form; by the use of equations.

1881 Jevons in *Nature* XXIII. 487 They [secondary propositions] obey exactly the same formal laws as primary propositions, and are of course expressed equationally.

Equationism (*ikwē'ʃəniz'm*). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Also **Equa·tionist** [+ -IST.] (See quots.)

1871 W. G. Ward *Ess. Theism* (1884) II. 247 The principle of 'equationism'; the principle...of effecting an 'equation' between the strength of his convictions and the amount of proof on which they respectively rest... The objection of equationists...can be otherwise met.

Equator (*ikwē'tŏɪ*, -ɔɪ). Also 7-8 **equator.** [a. late L. *æquātor* one who makes equal, hence in late L. (*circulus*) *æquator diei et noctis* 'the equalizer of day and night' (cf. *equinoctial*), f. *æquāre* to make equal, f. *æquus* equal.]

1. *Astr.* A great circle of the celestial sphere, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. (When the sun is in the equator, day and night are equal in length: hence the name.) Commonly called the Equinoctial.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 17 The middel cercle... is cleped also the weyere, equator of the day. 1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* II. (1607) 2 When the Sunne cometh vpon the Equator, then the daies and nights are of one length through the whole worlde. 1628 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 121 The time might come when capella...would have its motion in the æquator. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. II. 295 The beginning of the Equator, from whence the Right Ascension of the Stars is reckoned, is where it intersects the Ecliptic. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. I. § 8. I. 144 The circle which divided the sphere [of the heavens] exactly midway between these poles was called the equator.

2. *Geog.* A great circle of the earth, in the plane of the celestial equator, and equidistant from the two poles.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 140 That the Earth on the South side of the Æquator, should be of a more ponderous disposition then on the North. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 The Northern pole of the Loadstone attracteth a greater weight then the Southerne on this side the Equator. 1727 Thomson *Summer* 647 Mountains big with mines, That on the high equator ridgy rise. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 11 A polar prospect, and a landscape at the equator, are as opposite in their appearances as in their situation. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 The sea-fire shines in her wake... Near the equator, you can read small print by it.

fig. *a* 1631 Donne *Select.* (1840) 105 A Christian hath no solstice... much less hath he any equator, where days and nights are equal, that is, a liberty to spend as much time ill, as well. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. 39 It [the Reformation] is as it were the Æquator, or that remarkable Line, dividing between Eminent Prelates, Learned Writers, and Benefactors to the Publick, who lived Before or After it.

3. *transf.* A similarly situated circle on any heavenly (or, occasionally, any spherical) body.

1746 J. Parsons *Hum. Physiognomy* i. 14 Because Santorini, in his Figure of the Face, makes the Eye-lids meet upon the very Equator of the Eye-ball. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* iii. 83 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The great circle perpendicular to the axis of the moon, is called for a similar reason the equator of the moon. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* 351 In a sphere of quartz...at the equator. 1868 Lockyer tr. *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 37 The rapidity of this movement varies regularly with their [Sun-spots'] distance from the solar equator.

b. *Magnetic equator*, an irregular line, passing round the earth in the neighbourhood of the equator, on which the magnet has no dip; = *Aclinic line* (see Aclinic).

1832 *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* iii. § 98 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The magnetic equator. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. 342 A line encircling the earth, called the magnetic equator.

c. *Equator of the magnet* (see quots.).

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 60 The Magnet... is separated or diuided by a middle line or Æquator. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 251 It is obvious...that the magnetic intensity increases from the equator to the poles. 1872 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xv. 416 Hold the needle over the equator of the magnet. 1885 S. Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* ii. § 78 The portion of the magnet which lies between the two poles is apparently less magnetic... This region Gilbert called the equator of the magnet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *equator-sun*; **equatorwards** *adv.*, towards the equator.

1735 Thomson *Liberty* IV. 413 Those [paths of the sea] that, profuse Drunk by Equator-Suns, severely shine. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* x. 187 The pressure...impels the bottom-water equatorwards. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/4 To continue the voyage equatorwards.

Equatorial (*ikwătō'riăl*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **equatorial**, 8-9 **equatoreal.** [f. L. *æquātor* (see prec.) + -(I)AL; in Fr. *équatorial.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the equator; situated or existing on or about the equator.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* II. i. *note* 1 (R.), A prolate spheroid, making the polar about 34 miles shorter than the equatorial diameter. 1789 Herschel *Saturn* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 16 The arrangement of the belts...has always followed the direction of the ring, which is what I have called being equatorial. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exper. Philos.* III. xxxii. 334 Their surfaces will be higher...in the equatoreal, than in the polar regions. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 296 Panama is in the region of equatorial calms. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 65 Equatorial grains are maize and rice.

b. Pertaining to the 'equator' of a magnet, or of any spherical or spheroidal body.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 Those aequatorial parts of the Magnet, which before respected the East. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 268 The middle of a copper wire... was applied to the equatorial groove. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 227 In Cestum... these [a pair of symmetrical tentacles] do not...issue from the equatorial region, thence turning away from the month.

2. *Equatorial instrument* or *telescope*: an apparatus consisting essentially of a telescope attached by an arm to an axle revolving in a direction parallel to the plane of the equator. By a uniform motion given to this axle (in large instruments by clockwork) the telescope follows the diurnal apparent motion of any point in the heavens to which it is directed. *Equatorial circle*: a graduated circle (otherwise called *hour-circle*, *right-ascension-circle*) revolving in a plane parallel to the equator, forming part of the equatorial instrument.

1791 Jefferson in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 535/2 He is to pay for equatorial instrument. 1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh *Equator. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 72 The idea of an equatorial telescope was again renewed by three several artists in this kingdom. 1868 Airy *Pop. Astron.* ii. 39 For causing the Equatoreal instrument to revolve uniformly.

B. *sb.* = *Equatorial instrument*: see A. 2.

1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh *Equator. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 84 The equatorial is a machine calculated to observe the heavenly bodies in every part of the hemisphere. 1847 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* VII. vi. § 1 (ed. 2) Transit instruments, equatorials, heliometers. 1879 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vi. 224 An equatorial.

b. *attrib.* in *equatorial clock*, a clock for driving an equatorial.

1884 Britten *Watch and Clockm. Hand-bk.* 66, 102.

Equatorially (*ikwătō'riăli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an equatorial direction or position.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* viii, It is occasionally requisite, that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down, as well as horizontally or equatorially. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* 224 An eight-inch telescope, equatorially mounted. 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 41 Some arranged themselves axially, others equatorially. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* vi. 113 The cool and heavy water of the polar basin... would flow equatorially with equal velocity. 1889 Burdon-Sanderson in *Nature* 26 Sept. 529 Suppose that...the catalyzable material...is accumulated equatorially.

†**Eque.** *Sc. Obs.* A balanced account; an acquittance, receipt. 'So called from the phrase, *et sic æque*, which was written at the foot of an account when it was closed or settled.' (Jam. *Suppl.*)

1636 *Rec. Burgh Glasg.* (1876) II. 41 Supplicatiounes to the exchequer annent our eque. 1637 *Rec. Burgh Aberdean* (1871) I. 118 The tounes eque wpoun the payment of thair burrow mailles.

Equerry (*e'kwĕri*, *i'kwe'ri*). Forms: *a.* 6 **esquiry(e**, 7 **escuirie**, 8 **escurie**. *β.* 6 **equirrie**, 7 **equerie**, 7-9 **equery**, 7- **equerry.** *γ. aphet.* 6-8 **query**, **-rry**, **quiry**, **-rry.** [ad. F. *écurie*, earlier *escurie* (also *escuierie*, by erroneous association with *escuyer* Esquire), med.L. *scūria* stable, f. OHG. *scūr* shed, shelter (whence *sciura*, MHG. *schiure*, mod.G. *scheuer* barn). The surviving Eng. form is due to an erroneous idea of some connexion with L. *equus* horse; the accentuation on the first syll., favoured by most Dicts. of the present century, is due to the same cause.]

†1. The stables belonging to a royal or princely household; the body of officers in charge of the stables. *Obs.*

a. 1552 Huloet, Esquirye, equitium. 1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1677) VI. 413 His Majesties house and esquiry and stable. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 84 The keeping of an escuirie or stable of horses.

β. 1600 *Gowrie Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 His hienes being now come downe by the equerie. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI. 354 (R.), Sir R. P., that is, (in the ear) Sir Robert Pye of the equerry. 1731 in Bailey vol. II. 1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* I. ix, There is brought to me from your equerry A splendid...hunting dress.

γ. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1183 He hauing familiar acquaintance in the Quirry. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* I. ii, There's not a groom o' the query could have match'd Th' jolly riding man. 1719 *Glossogr. Angl. Nova* s. v. *Querry*, A Gentleman of the Querry.

2. [Short for 'gentleman of the equerry', 'groom of the equerry'; cf. AF. *esquire de qurye*, OF. *escuyer d'escuyrie.*] †a. A groom (*obs.*). b. An officer in the service of a royal or other exalted personage, charged with the care of the horses, At the English Court, an officer of the royal household, charged with the duty of occasional attendance on the sovereign.

a. 1708 Chamberlain *State Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 100 The constable hath also the power of escuries & pages.

β. 1592 Hornby *Trav.* (1857) 197 At Veraslaue another equirrie of the stable mett him. 1679-88 *Secr. Servt. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 151 In repayring of his house as one of the equerys. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/4 One Equery, two Pages of Honour, and the Gentleman Usher in waiting, in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 255 Attended...by the Roman emperors...as if they were equerries or grooms of the holy see. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 280/2 His Royal Highness...left Carlton House...accompanied by Captain Portier, his Equery. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 411 The equerry of Lady Stanhope, who is at the same time her physician. 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 18 The equerries and militia of the barons.

γ. [1526 *Housch. Ord.* 172 The Master of the Horse to have sitting with him at his table the Esquires de Quiye and the Avenor.] *Ibid.* 206 The Master of the Horses doe appoint all such Querries, Officers, and Keepers as, etc. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 61/2 As skilfull Quirry, that commands the Stable Of some great Prince. [1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 17 A Gentleman...serving the King in place of one of the Quiers of his Quierie.] 1608 Br. Hall. *Epist.* I. vi, Francesco del Campo (one of the Arch-Dukes Quiryes). 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 165 Mr. Charles Turner...querrie to King James. 1763 Mrs. E. Stanley *Prince Titi* 14 The Quirry or Riding-Master...beat down a poor ancient Woman into a very miry Place.

Hence **E·querryship**, the office or position of an equerry.

β 1787 Miss Burney *Diary* (1842) III. 406 Her husband's Equerryship. 1888 *Standard* 13 Nov. 5/3 Colonel M'Neill has held for the last eight years an Equerryship to the Queen.

γ. 1611 Cotgr., *Escuyrie*, a Querry ship 1681 Blount *Glossogr.*, Querryship.

Equestrial (*ikwe'striăl*), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as next + -AL.] = Equestrian.

1553 Grimald tr. *Cicero's Duties* (c. 1600) 99 b, It was wont to bee done abroad by vs of the Equestriall order. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 232 The sight of one of these is nothing inferiour to the equestrial party coloured caparisons. 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 289 One hundred and sixty fiue marble statues of worthy personages, partly equestriall, partly pedestriall. 1719 Ozell tr. *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 309 (D.), Two others of the same King, one equestrial, and most furiously ugly. 1883 C. Beard *Reformation* iii. 96 The equestrial portrait which represents him triumphing over the Protestants on the battle-field of Mühlberg.

Equestrian (*ikwe'striăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *equestri-s* belonging to a horseman (f. *eques* horseman, f. *equ-us* horse) + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to horse-riding. Also of persons: Skilled in horse-riding.

1656 *&c* Blount *Glossogr.*, *Equestrian*, pertaining to a Horse-man, Knight, or Gentleman, or to an Horse. 1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 104 P 1, I should be glad if a certain Equestrian Order of Ladies...would take this Subject into their serious Consideration. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) I. IV. 273 The Equestrian races of the Circus. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 6 P 4 Future candidates for equestrian glory. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. vi. 81 Evelyn's inexperience in equestrian matters. 1866 Edgar *Runnymede* (1870) 80 Their mettled palfreys, and their equestrian grace.

2. Mounted on a horse. Also of a portrait or statue: Representing a person on horseback.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 P 4 The Antique Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius. 1711-14 *Spectator* (J.), An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* III. 22 Advance at once to the equestrian chief. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* x, To sit for an equestrian portrait.

3. *Rom. Ant.* Of or pertaining to the order of *Equites* or Knights.

1696 Kennett *Rom. Antiq.* II. III. i. 97 One that had Four hundred [sestertia] might be taken into the Equestrian Order. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 241 Whatever might be the numbers, of equestrian, or plebeian rank, who perished in the massacre of Rome. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* VIII 78 Cicero challenged his opponents... to find a single instance in which an Equestrian Court could be found to have given a corrupt verdict.

transf. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 237 A middle sort of men; a sort of equestrian order.

b. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to the 'knightly order' in the states of the Holy Roman Empire.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* IV. 64 Next day the Equestrian Order went to the House of Senators. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4930/1 The Deputies of the Equestrian Order, were to meet there. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 617 The bishop, chapter and equestrian order, or nobles (Ritterschaft).

B. *sb.* a. One who rides on horseback. b. One who publicly performs on horseback.

1791 'G Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* V. (1809) 87 Many of his Majesty's faithful subjects, whose occupations oblige them daily to figure as equestrians. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* xiii, He stopped...internally wishing no good to the panting equestrian. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre*

Tappington (1882) 336 Mr. Peters..indifferent as an equestrian, had acquired some fame as a whip. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 328 As the equestrians in the circus throw themselves nimbly from horse to horse. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* x. 243 The tracts for equestrians having been from time to time increased.

Hence † **Equestria'na** ? *nonce-wd.* [f. as if Lat.], a female equestrian. **Eque'strianism**, the art or practice of riding on horseback. **Eques'trianize** *v. intr.*, to act as an equestrian. **Equ'estrianizing** *vbl. sb.*

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 197 See Mrs. M. a superb equestriana. 1872 *Globe* 5 Aug., Dislike of equestrianism. 1881 *Morning Post* 29 Sept. 5/4 Schule Reiterei .. or riding school equestrianism. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 28 Nov. 2/1 Senator- -and his daughters equestrianize about Washington daily. 1886 BLACKIE in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 151 This habit of bracing equestrianising.

Equestrienne. [pseudo-Fr. fem. of EQUESTRIAN.] A horsewoman, female equestrian.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1888 G. C. BOASE *Duncow* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 97/1 A well-known equestrienne.

Equi- (*ī*'kwi-), repr. L. *æqui-*, combining form of *æquus* equal, prefixed originally to words of Latin origin, as *equiangular*, but occasionally to those from other sources, as *equi-balance*. The majority of the words so formed are adjectives; these are chiefly parasynthetic derivatives f. sbs. after the analogy of the simple adjs.; in other instances the prefix has the advb. sense 'equally, in an equal degree'. Less frequently the prefix forms verbs and substantives.

E quianharmo'nic *a.* (see quot.) Hence **E quianharmo'nically** *adv.* **E·qui|arti'culate** *a.*, having equal joints with another. **Equiba'lance** *sb.* = EQUILIBRIUM. † **Equiba'lance** *v. Obs.*, to counterpoise, to constitute an equivalent to. **E quibira'diate** *a.*, having two equal rays. **Equicha'ngeable** *a.*, equally varying. † **Equichea'pness**, *Obs.* the quality of being equally cheap. **Equico'nvex** *a.*, having two convex surfaces presenting equal curves. **Equicre'scent** *a.*, increasing by equal amounts, having equal increments. † **Equicu'rve** *a. Obs.*, having an equal curve *to* (some other line). **E quidia'gonal** *a.*, having the diagonals equal. **E quidiu'rnal** *a. nonce-wd.*, transl. Gr. *ἰσημερινός* (see quot.). † **E·quidivi'sion**, *Obs.*, equal division. † **E quidu'rable** *a. Obs.*, equally durable. **Equi,e'xcellency**, the being equally excellent. **Equigra'phic**, *a.* (see quot.). **Equilo'bate** *a.*, equally lobate, having equal lobes. † **Equilu'cent** *a. Obs.*, shining with equal or even light. **E·quimome'ntal** *a. Physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes. † **Equine'cessary** *a. Obs.*, needful in an equal degree. † **Equinu'merally** *adv. Obs.*, in equal, *i.e.* corresponding, numbers or feet. † **Equinu'merant** *a. Obs.*, having the same number, consisting of the same number. † **E·quiomni'potent** *a. Obs.*, equally all-powerful. **Equipe'nsate** *v. Obs.*, to weigh equally; to esteem alike. **E·quiperio'dic** *a.*, having equal periods. **Equipro'babilism**, the doctrine of the equiprobabilists. **Equipro'babilist** (see quot.). **Equiprodu'cing** *a.*, equally producing; producing an equal amount or crop. **Equira'dial** *a.*, having equal radii. **Equira'dical** *a.*, 'equally radical' (W.). **E quisegme'ntal** *a. Math.*, having equal segments. **Equi·si'zed** *a.*, equally sized, of equal size. † **Equisuffi'ciency** *nonce-wd.*, the being equally sufficient. **E·quitange'ntial** *a.*, having a tangent equal to a constant line; said of a certain curve. † **Equitempora'neous** *a. Obs.*, performed in equal lengths of time. † **Equiva'liant** *a. Obs.*, equally valiant; of sufficient prowess. **Equiva'lue** *v. trans.*, (*a.*) to value equally, put on a par; (*b.*) to equal in value. **E·quivalved** *a. Conch.* (see quot.). † **E·quivelo'city**. *Obs.*, equality in velocity. **Equivo'te**, the event of an equal number of votes having been given on either side.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 55 If two ranges, each of four points, are projective, they .. are *equianharmonic. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1131 The accessory branch is but little the shorter, nearly *equi-articulate. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 372 The sphere of Coreggio..exemplified the attempt to create an *equi-balance of the great elements of the constitution of man. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 916, 500 Foot, or so many Ships, as should *equiballance that Number. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 48 (L.), In Mahomet .. the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost equibalanced. *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 110 Equiballancing to the other. 1800 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 536 The proportional elevations which a set of *equi-changeable thermometers would experience. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 58 *Equidiagonal tetragons. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 85 Equi-sufficiencie, *Equi-cheapness, Equi-excellency [are the lesser vertues of a deriuative Inuention]. 1847 H. PRICE *Infinitesimal Calculus* I. 89 This variable .. I have ventured to call *Equicrescent. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. i. 47 The Proportions .. agree .. to this Curve, to which the Circle is *equicurve. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. Pref. 39 The radius of a circle æquicurve to the meridian. 1858 WHEWELL *Nov. Org.* 262 (L.), The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the *equidiurnal. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 174 That doeth not hinder a super-division, or *æquidivision, into common and speciall. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 256 To ascribe a durable Constitution, or State of Air, to an *Equi-durable mover. 1612 [see quot. for *equicheapness*] *Equiexcellency. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 92 The homolographic (or, as I prefer to call it, the *equigraphic) projection of maps: that is of the construction of maps in which all areas shall be correctly given. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 325 Ganoids with heterocercal *equilobate tails. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 767 Bee't Cloudy, cleer, Eclipse, or night, or day, His lovely browes are *equilucent ay. 1881 J. LARMOR in *Nature* XXIV. 605 The well-known property of *equi-momental ellipses. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1034 For both to give blows and to carry, In fights are *equeneccessary. 1640 J. GOWER (*title*), Ovid's Festivalls, or Romane Calendar; translated into English Verse *equinumerally. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* (1818) XLVI. 214 That even abstract power appears to be limited by *equiomnipotent absurdity. 1692–1732 COLES, *Equipensate*, weigh or esteem alike. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 10 Superposed *Equiperiodic Rectilinear Vibrations. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 74 Also in an *equi-perpendicular tetragon .. to find the area. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 219 The contest between probabilism and *æquiprobabilism has not been touched at all. 1882 LITTLEDALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 636 s.v. *Liguori*, *Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinion the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 537 Something approaching to *equi-producing lots for all. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 130 If we affirm of a circle that it is *equi-radial. 1889 *Evening Post* 25 Jan. 1/4 The lady's bicycle, which is built .. with *equi-sized wheels. 1612 [see quot. for *equicheapness*] *Equi-sufficiency. 1715 DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 334 The Curve *A C B* may be call'd the *Equitangential Curve. 1872 OLNEY *Geom.* xiii. 172 The .. Equitangential Curve is generated by the motion of a weight, etc. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exper* v. (1719) 197 Galileo's famous Proposition, about the *Equi-temporaneous Descents of heavy Bodies in the Chords of a Circle. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D ij b, The daughter .. shal haue much adoe to find *equiualiant champions. 1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 470 He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalue the noble and the rabble of authorities. 1865 F. HALL in *Reader* 14 Jan. 43/1 Anything adequate mounts up to; whereas that which is adequative simply equivalues. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I. 711 In a considerable number of species the two valves are alike, when the shell is said to be *equivalved. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 16 The *æqui-velocity of the motion of all Atoms .. which he likewise asserted. 1745 *Revised Charter Yale Coll* in *Catal. Yale Univ.* (1886) 20 Where an *Equivote happens, the President shall have a casting Vote. 1888 A. P. FORSTER in *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Mar. 132 In an equi-vote the question shall determine on that side on which the presiding member shall have voted.

Equiæval: see EQUÆVAL.

† **Equia'ngle,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *équiangle*, f. *équi-* EQUI- + *angle* ANGLE.]

A. *adj.* Having equal angles: = EQUIANGULAR.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. ii. 111* To describe a triangle equiangle vnto a triangle geuen. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 5 They are termed Equiangle Polygons. 1611 COTGR., *Icosaëdre*..consists of twentie equiangle triangles.

B. *sb. pl.*, Equal angles. *By equiangles*: at right angles.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'se* I. 10 It cutteth the same also by equiangles.

† **Equia'ngled,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 æqui-. [f. as prec. + -ED[2]; cf. ANGLED.] = EQUIANGULAR.

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales of Commerce* 182 A triangle, equiangled with that of the Turrets shadow. 1672 BOYLE *Orig. Gems* Wks. 1772 III. 534 Twelve æquilateral and æquiangled Pentagons. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 75 The triangles .. are equiangled.

Equiangular (*ī*kwi,æ·ŋgiū·lăr), *a. Geom.* [f. EQUI- + ANGULAR.] Having equal angles.

a. Having all its angles equal. **b.** Having angles respectively equal with those of another figure, or making equal angles with a line. *Equiangular spiral* (see quot. 1884).

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. def. 28 b, An Equiangular or equal-angled figure is that whereof all the angles are equal. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1756 SIMPSON *Euclid* (Jod.), A circle may be inscribed in a given equilateral and equiangular quindecagon. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 21 The method employed to make the threads of the screw equiangular with the axis. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 119 Mutually equiangular, and .. therefore similar. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 223 Beak prominent, area equiangular. 1884 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* xii. 223 In the logarithmic spiral .. the angle between the radius vector and the tangent is constant. On account of this property the curve is also called the equiangular spiral.

Equiangularity (*ī*·kwi,æ ŋgiulæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The condition or fact of being equiangular.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1873) II. 54 The equilateralness of a triangle is known from its equiangularity.

Equianharmonic, -articulate: see EQUI-.

Equiaxe (*ī*·kwi,æks), *a. Crystallogr.* [a. Fr. *équiaxe*, f. L. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *axis* AXIS.] Having equal axes.

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 15 Some in equiaxe crystals have .. been found. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 222 *Equiaxe*, when it has the shape of a rhomboid, in which the axis is equal to that of the primitive rhomboid.

Equiaxed (*ī*·kwi,ækst), *a.* = prec.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 272 Five types .. all parts of one equi-axed system.

Equibalance, -biradiate: see EQUI- *pref.*

† **E·quicerve.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *equicervus*, f. L. *equus* horse + *cervus* stag.] (See quots.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cx. (1495) 851 In the londe of Perthes is a wylde cowe that hathe heer in her necke as an horse and is of the quantyte of an harte and therfore many men calle that cowe Equiceruus and suche a cowe is wythout hornes.] 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 57 The fielde is Mercury, an Equicerve, of the Moone. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 174/1 An Equicerve, or a Deer-Horse .. is a Beast in the Oriental Countreys having the body of a Horse with outward bended horns.

Equichangeable, -cheapness, -convex, -crescent: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equicrural (*ī*·kwi,krū·răl), *a.* Also 7–8 æqui-. [f. L. *æquicrūr-us* (see next) + -AL; cf. Fr. *équicrural.*] Of a triangle: Having legs of equal length; isosceles. Of a cross: Having equal arms.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 233 Draw lines from angle to angle, untill seven equicrural triangles be described. 1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1762 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 119 Let the æquicrural triangle A, B, C, represent a wedge. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 716 Pieces of masonry, in the form of an equicrural cross.

† **E·quicrure,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *æquicrūr-us*, *æquicrūr-ius*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *crūs*, *crūr-is* leg.] = prec.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 88 Let the Equicrure triangle be A B C: and from the point A, etc. *Ibid.* ix. (R.), Consider the increase of an equicrure triangle. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equicurve: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equidifferent (*ī*kwi,di·fĕrĕnt), *a.* Also 8 æquidifferent. [f. EQUI- + DIFFERENT.]

1. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

1695 HALLEY *Easy Demonstr. Log. Tangents* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 31 The Secants of æquidifferent Arches. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 227 A Series of equidifferent Terms.

2. Said of a crystal in which the numbers of the faces presented severally by the prism and by each summit, form a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 208 Equidifferent basaltic hornblend is a six-sided prism.

Equidistance (*ī*kwi,di·stăns). [a. Fr. *équidistance*, f. *équidistant*: see next.] The fact of being equidistant. Also in phrase *At equidistance* = at equal distances.

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* 11 (T.), From the equidistance of the letters and vowel, they gather the distinction of the persons. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 334 The collaterall equidistance of cousens german from the stock whence both descend. *a* 1721 KEILL tr. *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 35 The gravity of Bodies .. at equidistance from the Center of the Earth, is as their quantities of Matter. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 417 There lie, out-spread at equidistance, thorpes And villages and towns along the coast.

Equidistant (*ī*kwi,di·stănt), *a.* [a. Fr. *équidistant*, ad. late L. *æquidistant-em*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *distant-em* standing apart, DISTANT.]

1. Separated by an equal distance or equal distances. Also *fig.*

1593 FALK *Dialling* 14 Draw the line H. I. equidistant from A. B. or K. L. 1613 DONNE *Elegy Pr. Henry* Poems (1650) 240 Quotidian things, and equidistant hence, Shut in, for man, in one circumference. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 293 They would be equidistant from that Tropick. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 590 The situation of this metropolis is .. equi-distant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 178 My opinions . were almost equi-distant from all the three prominent parties. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xii. 54 The (4) parts should be kept .. equidistant.

2. Always preserving the same distance (from another line, etc.); parallel.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 35 Parallel or equidistant right lines. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ix. 208 It is contained betwixt two equidistant circles. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 195 The back .. hath several semicircular equidistant strakes down to the belly. 1805 REPTON *Landsc. Gardening* 88 The banks of a natural river are never equidistant. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xi. (1879) 240 I .. found the two lines everywhere equidistant.

3. *Equidistant projection*: a mode of mapping a sphere, where the 'centre of projection' is one reached by producing the diameter by a line equal to half the chord of a quadrant of the sphere.

1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 20 The equidistant projection. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 13.

Hence **Equidi'stantly** *adv.*, so as to be equidistant, at an equal distance. † **Equidi'stantness,** = EQUIDISTANCE.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Def. B iiij a, Two right lines .. equedistantly placed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 The Liver .. doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arme. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 598/2 These parts .. when spread out equidistantly from each other. 1873 FERGUSSON in Tristram *Land of Moab* 377 The

heads of the arches spaced equidistantly with those on the flanks. 1736 Bailey, *Equidistantness*, a being equidistant.

Equidiurnal, -division, -durable, -excellency: see Equi- *pref.*

Equiform (*ī*·kwiſɒ·ɪm), *a.* [ad. L. *æquiformis* uniform, f. *æquus* equal + *forma* shape, figure.] Having one and the same shape or form.

In mod. Dicts.

Equiformal (*ī*·kwiſɔ·ɪmăl), *a.* [f. L. *æquiformis* (see prec.) + -al.] = prec.

1893 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 660 The teeth being equi-formal.

†**Equiformity.** *Obs.* [f. Equiform + -ity.] Uniformity.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 191 There being in them [the heavens] .. a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Equigraphic: see Equi- *pref.*

Equijacent, *a.* [f. Equi- + L. *jacentem*, pr. pple. of *jacēre* to lie.]

1662 Salusbury *Math. Coll. & Trans.* II. 334 All these parts of the Water are Equijacent, as being all equidistant from the Center of the World.

†**Equilater,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 equilatre, 7 æquilater. [ad. Fr. *equilatere*, ad. late L. *æquilater-us*, f. *æqui-* (see Equi-) + *latus, later-is* side.]

A. *adj.* Having equal sides.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. def. 24 An equilatre triangle is that, which hath three equall sides. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 113 Of the square or quadrangle equilater. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. i. iii. i. 520 Faith and Hope, which with this our loue make..an Æquilater Triangle. 1662 S. Partridge *Double Scale Proport.* 50 To find the side of an Equilater triangle. 1715 De Moivre in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 335 Let *A H h* be an Equilater Hyperbola.

B. *sb.* **a.** *Geom.* A square or cube. **b.** *Arith.* A square or cube number.

1614 T. Bedwell *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 4, 4 is a figurate equilater, and the side or roote of it is 2. 1636 Hartwell in Record *Gr. Artes* 560 An æquilater plaine is a number made by two equall sides, or by any number multiplyed by it selfe. It is vulgarly called a square or quadrat. *Ibid.* 570 An Equilater, is a number made by three equall sides, or by any number multiplyed by it selfe, and that product againe by the foresaid number. It is called an Equilater ..or Cube.

Equilateral (*ī*·kwiˌlæ·tĕrăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **equilaterall,** (7 **æqui-**). [ad. late L. *æquilaterālis*, f. *æqui-* (see Equi-) + *latus, later-is* side + -al.]

Having all the sides equal.

Equilateral arch: an arch, in which the chords of the sides form with the base an equilateral triangle. *Equilateral hyperbola*, one whose axes are equal. *Equilateral shell*, one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo divides the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. i. 10 How to describe an equilaterall triangle redily and mechanically. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 112 The Sepulchre of Maleck Bahamans beloued Queene .. 'tis of foure Æquilaterall squares, eleuated eight yards high of stone. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii. 185 A shoulder of mutton, cut into an equilateral triangle. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xv, A cocked hat of equilateral dimensions. 1848 Rickman *Archit.* 88 The principal moulding of these doors has generally an equilateral arch. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 232 The shell is consequently equilateral. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 21 Denebola, Arcturus and Spica form very nearly an equilateral triangle. 1880 C. Taylor *Anc. & Mod. Geom. Conics* vi. 167 The Equilateral Hyperbola is .. also called Rectangular. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 269 If the hyperbola is equilateral .. the asymptotes are the only pair of tangents which cut at right angles.

Hence **Equila·terally** *adv.*, in an equilateral manner or form.

1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 704 The posterior [epimeral] equilaterally triangular.

Equilibrant (*ī*·kwi·lĭbrănt). *Physics.* [a. Fr. *équilibrant*, f. *équilibrer*, f. *équilibre*, ad. L. *æquilībrium*.] (See quot.)

1883 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* § 558 Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an equilibrant of the given system.

†**Equili·brate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquilībrāt-us* in equilibrium, pa. pple. of **æquilībrāre*, f. *æqui-* (see Equi-) + *libra* balance.] Equally balanced.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 810 Next for the Earth, Plato says it was equilibrate without Inclination.

Equilibrate (*ī*·kwiˌlə·ibrēt), *v.* Also 8 **æquilibrate.** [f. late L. *æquilībrāt-* ppl. stem of **æquilībrāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To bring into or keep in a state of equipoise or equilibrium; to balance. Also const. *with.*

1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 67 An iron-wire or needle, first equilibrated, and then stirred vp by the loadstone. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* v. ii. 327 The Shoulders, Arms, and Sides equilibrated on one Part. 1733 Arbuthnot *Air* (J.), The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with the water in which they swim. 1844 De Quincey *Logic Pol. Econ.* 230 To equilibrate the supply with the demand. 1860 Adm. Fitz-Roy in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 356 It must go to equilibrate the atmosphere. 1878 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 99 He may wisely try to equilibrate his impulses.

2. To be in equilibrium with; to counterpoise, balance.

1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* III. ii. 10 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The weight which equilibrates that of the body. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 117 The excise duty on English malt is supposed to equilibrate the import duty on foreign malt. 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 122 The two forces would equilibrate each other.

3. *absol.* and *intr.* To be in a state of equilibrium; to balance. Const. *with.*

1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* III. ii. 10 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), This weight will equilibrate with that of the body 1830 Kater & Lardn. *Mech.* x. 129 The forces neutralise each other and mutually equilibrate. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 17 When virtue and sin equilibrate, one inherits humanity. 1888 E. A. Douglas in *Nature* XXV. 504 In order that solar gravity and centrifugal force may equilibrate.

Hence **Equili·brated, Equili·brating** *ppl. adjs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 161 It will acquire so strong a Magnetism .. that it will .. turn an equilibrated Needle. 1826 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 230 To explain the nature of the equilibrated arch. 1761 Earl Pembroke *Equitation* (1778) 26 By a proper equilibrating position of the body. 1797 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 156 An equilibrating power against the fecundity of generation 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 25 An equilibrating system of forces.

Equilibration (*ī*·kwiˌləibrē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 7 8 **æquilibration.** [f. as prec.: see -ation.] The action of bringing into or keeping in equilibrium; the state or condition of being evenly balanced. Applied both to material and immaterial things. Const. *to, with. Arch of equilibration* (see quot.).

1618 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 149 And so the opposite halfs of the earth..be brought on all sides, about the center, unto a perfect equilibration. 1685 Jackson *Creed* v. vii. Wks. IV. 60 Simple Atheism consists in an equilibration of the mind. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 102 It comes to an æquilibration with those circumjacent Bodies. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 111 P 3 Drowsy equilibrations of undetermined counsel. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 16 ABCD shall be an arch of equilibration, or be in equilibrium in all its parts. 1819 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* I 147 An arch, of which the parts balance one another in this manner (by their weight only), is called an Arch of Equilibration. 1869 Tyndall in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 228 The position of every atom .. is determined by the equilibration of these two forces.

Equilibratory (*ī*·kwiˌlə·ibrătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] Tending to produce equilibrium

1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 139 A compensatory or, as I should prefer to call it, equilibratory action, goes on under the French currency law.

†**Equili·bre.** *Obs.* Also 8 **equiliber.** [a. F. *équilibre*, ad. L. *æquilībrium*: see Equilibrium.]

1. = Equilibrium.

1621–31 Laud *Serm.* (1847) 104 The earth itself, that hath but one 'pillar', and that is the poise and equilibre of the centre. 1762 Earl Pembroke *Equitation* (1778) 17 The true principles of equilibre and ease. 1772 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 326 She at last taught herself the proper equilibre of the body. 1777 Simpson *Baratariana* (ed 3) 25 *note*, The power a bird has of preserving its equiliber in the air. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 111 It is by the equilibre of the muscles .. that the head maintains its erect posture.

2. A balancing feat.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 13 Mar. 4/2 The amazing Monkey .. that goes thro' his Equilibres on the tight-Rope.

Equilibrial (*ī*·kwiˌli·briăl), *a.* [f. Equilibrium + -al.] Of or pertaining to equilibrium; constructed on the principle of equilibrium.

1772 Hutton *Bridges* 79 The elliptical arch seems..fittest to be substituted instead of the equilibrial one.

Equilibriate (*ī*·kwiˌli·bri·ēt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ate 3.] = Equilibrate. Hence **Equili·briated** *ppl. a.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CXXX, T' Equilibriate his Fame To all the Glories of his Crowne and Name. 1870 E. L. Garbett in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 624/2 An equilibrinated earth would have..a permanent high water. 1888 *Knowledge* 4 Aug. 161 If one be at a higher potential than the other, a current will pass through the conductor, and so equilibriate the two potentials.

Equilibrious (*ī*·kwiˌli·briəs), *a.* Also 7–8 **æquilibrious.** [f. Equilibri-um + -ous.] That is in a state of equilibrium; evenly balanced. Also const. *to.*

1643 *Oath Pacif.* 29 Our successe hath hitherto been so equilibrious, that we have no reason to presume. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 116 The Bodies of the Inhabitants are æquilibrious to the Region, and do not sink by any ponderosity. 1703 S. Morland in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1326 A sort of Æquilibrious disposition of the Fluids, and Muscular parts 1795 Wythes *Decis. Virginia* 48 The evidence of priority had seemed otherwise equilibrious.

Hence †**Equili·briously** *adv. Obs.*, in an equilibrious or well-balanced manner.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq* 313 At first he might wear his Horns somewhat equilibriously. 1688 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 58 Wherein falsehood and truth seem almost æquilibriously stated. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Equilibrist (*ī*·kwi·librist, ? *ī*·kwiˌli·brist). [a. F. *équilibriste*, f. *équilibre*: see Equilibre.] One who is skilled in feats of 'balancing'; *esp.* a rope-walker, acrobat.

1760 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 163 Qualifications .. judged necessary to constitute an equilibrist. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. v. 200 A monkey has lately performed there, both as a rope-dancer and an equilibrist. 1842 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. li. 138 If he be not an experienced equilibrist, he is sure to get two or three times soused. 1861 *Illust. Lond. News* 24 Aug. 193/3 The daring equilibrist began her exhibition of skill.

Hence **Equilibri·stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, an equilibrist.

1882 *Standard* 14 Jan., Equilibristic performances. 1884 *Liverpool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/8 Miss Henriette on a single wire gives a clever 'equilibristic' entertainment.

Equilibrity (*ī*·kwiˌli·brĭti). [ad. L. *æquilībritas*, f. *æquilībris* equally balanced, f. *æquus* equal + *libra* balance.] The state or condition of being equally balanced; equilibrium.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xix. (1658) 209 The weight of the other side..drew it the other way, and in this manner kept it in equilibrity. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Equilibrium (*ī*·kwiˌli·briŏm). Also 7–9 **æquilibrium.** [a. L. *æquilibrium*, f. *æquus* equal + *libra* balance.]

1. In physical sense: The condition of equal balance between opposing forces; that state of a material system in which the forces acting upon the system, or those of them which are taken into consideration, are so arranged that their resultant at every point is zero.

A body is said to be in *stable* equilibrium, when it returns to its original position after being disturbed; in *unstable* when it continues to move in the direction given to it by the disturbing force; in *neutral*, when it remains stationary in its new position.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 36 The pressure on all hands being reduced as it were to an Æquilibrium. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 446 The Fluids, pressing equally and easily yielding to each other, soon restore the Æquilibrium. 1796 Atwood *Floatation* ibid. LXXXVI 51, 1st. The equilibrium of stability. 2dly. The equilibrium of instability .. 3dly. The equilibrium of indifference 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 222 Thereby to maintain equilibrium 1838 J. Grant *Sk. Lond.* 299 Trying how fast they could run down [the hill] without losing their equilibrium. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 6/1 A government so situated is in the condition called in mechanics unstable equilibrium, like a thing balanced on its smaller end. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 4 In the crystal once formed, the forces remain in a state of stable equilibrium.

b. *Equilibrium of temperature*: see quot.

1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, etc.* 91 The supposed state of a perfect equilibrium, or equal temperature among bodies. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 12 Two bodies may be said to be in a state of equilibrium of temperature with each other when if shaken together they neither change their state with respect to heat, nor, etc.

2. The state of equal balance between powers of any kind; equality of importance or effect among the various parts of any complex unity.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 80 So to balance their [the Spaniard and the French] Power, as to keep both in an Equilibrium. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) I. Pref. 38 [The two Gracchi] had in great measure overturned that æquilibrium of power in the Republic, in which its peace and prosperity depended. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 80 A destruction of the equilibrium of population, by a defection of inhabitants from one county to another. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke* Ess. 1851 II. 144 The war which followed was a war for the equilibrium of Europe. 1872 R. F. Weymouth *Euph.* 4 Of such equilibrium and symmetry in antithesis every page of the Euphues furnishes examples.

b. The condition of suspense or uncertainty produced by equality in the force of opposing influences; neutrality of judgement or volition.

1685 Sharp *Doubting Conscience* 4 There is an end of the Doubt or Æquilibrium. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I. i. 4 Where there is absolutely no preferring or chusing, but a perfect continuing Equilibrium there is no Volition. 1794 Paley *Evid.* III. viii. (1817) 372 That indifferency and suspense, that waiting and equilibrium of the judgement. 1876 E. White *Life in Christ* I. vii 74 This is the infidelity of persons..who pass their lives in a state of equilibrium or indifference.

c. Well-balanced condition of mind or feeling.

1608 J. King *Serm. St. Mary's* 26 Salomon a man in the perfit æquilibrium and stablest state of his age. 1874 Farrar *Christ* II. 45 In this outward activity, she lost the necessary equilibrium of an inward calm. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. ix. 384 It is best to preserve our minds in a state of equilibrium.

3. The Lat. *in æquilibrio* 'in equilibrium' appears usually with anglicized spelling (*equi-*). (The Latin ablative in this phrase was formerly sometimes treated as an Eng. word; hence such expressions as *in perfect equilibrio.*)

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 229 When the body is erect and in equilibrio. 1663 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 150 Weigh it..until the Ballance standeth even in Æquilibrio. 1709 Prior *Poems, Judic* 45 Is it in equilibrio, If deities descend or no? Then let the affirmative prevail, As requisite to form my tale. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 164 Being at the vernal equinox in an equilibrio. 1798 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 231 The fate of Sprigg's resolutions seems in perfect equilibrio. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xv. (ed. 3) 209 These bills.. may exactly balance between country and country. In such a case, the trade between the two countries is said to be in equilibrio.

4. *attrib.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Equilibrium-valve* .. having a pressure nearly equal on both sides. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* iii. 92 The point of equilibrium temperature, which is the Fahrenheit zero.

Equilibrize (*ī*·kwi·librəiz), *v.* [f. Equilibri-um + -ize.] *trans.* To bring to an equilibrium; to balance, counterpoise. Hence **Equi·librized** *ppl. a.*, well-balanced, tranquil.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 139 The fear of loss in one quarter should be equilibrized by the certainty of gain in another. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 742/1 The horde of savages who broke in upon her equilibrised society.

† Equili·brous. *Obs.* [f. L. *æquilibris* (see EQUILIBRITY) + -OUS.] = EQUILIBRIOUS.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 434 In matters of moment that are æquilibrous. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* viii. 46 In some [bodies], there need but a small moment to make them equilibrous with the Water.

Equilobate, -lucent, -momental: see EQUI-.

Equimultiple (ˌīkwiˌmʌ·ltipˈl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *æquimultiplex*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *multiplex* MULTIPLE.]

† **A.** *adj.* That contains a number or quantity the same number of times that a third quantity contains a fourth. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII 240 The antecedents are of their consequents .. equimultiple.

B. *sb.* One of a set of numbers or quantities which each contain some other number or quantity the same number of times. Chiefly *pl.*

[1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. i. 63 Numbers that are equemultiples to one and the selfe same number.] 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. iv, Take I and K the equimultiples of E and F. 1793 T. BRIDDON *Math. Evid.* 78 Take certain equimultiples of the first and third. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 162 The quotient will be an equimultiple of the dividend. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 19 Magnitudes and their equimultiples have the same ratios to one another.

† **Equi·nal,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **equinall.** [f. L. *equīn-us* (see EQUINE) + -AL.] = EQUINE.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XV. xxxiii, Chalchas deuisede the high Equinall pile. 1635 — *Hierarch.* III. 139 The Shape Equinall doth his speed imply. 1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 201 The Quirinal Feasts (the Equirinal, Equinal or Horse Festival) were in honour of the constellation Pegasus.

Equine (ī·kwəin), *a.* [ad. L. *equīnus*, f. *equus* horse.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse.

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 7, I .. made some feeble Efforts towards entering into an equine Conversation. 1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* I. iv. 260 It [the gnoo] partakes of the horse, the ox, the stag, and the antelope: the shoulders, body, thighs, and mane, are equine; the head completely bovine. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 41 His laugh was equine. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 55 The mule is apt to forget all but the equine side of his pedigree. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 230 It brought a lusty equine response from the farm.

b. In nonce-use as *sb.* A horse.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 904/2 The contests were..more tightly fought out than by the trotting equines.

Equinecessary: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equinity (ɪkwi·nɪti). *rare.* [f. prec- + -ITY.] Equine nature or character.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 18 He also pricked up his ears, and gave sundry other tokens of equinity.

Equinoctial (ek-, ī·kwinǫ·kʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **equinoctiall,** (4 **equynoxial,** 5 **equinoccialle,** 6 **-ocyall,** 6–8 **æquinoctial**(l, 7, 9 **equinoxial**(l, 6– **equinoctial.** [ad. L. *æquinoctiālis*, f. *æquinoctium* EQUINOX. Cf. Fr. *équinoxial.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to a state of equal day and night. *Equinoctial line, circle* (in Milton *equinoctial road*), the celestial or terrestrial equator. Cf. B. 1 and 2. *Equinoctial point* = EQUINOX 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 25 Tak his nethere elongacioun lengthing fro the same equinoxial lyne. *c* 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/2 So haue we sayled ouer y^e^ linie equinocciall. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 49 There is ane vthir circle of the spere, callit the circle equinoctial. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 31 For vnder the line equinoctiall .. lyeth .. great, and wyde desertes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 428 The diurnal revolution is from the motion of the earth, by which the equinoctial circle is described about it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 672 Som say the Sun Was bid turn Reines from th' Equinoctial Rode. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. II. 305 To determine the Places of the Stars in respect of the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. ix. 420 The origin of the Indian zodiac did not coincide with the equinoxial point. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 238 The magnetic equator will meet the equinoctial line only in two points.

2. Pertaining to the period or point of the equinox. *Equinoctial colure*: see COLURE. † *Equinoctial day*: a normal day of 12 hours. † *Equinoctial hour*: an hour of normal length. *Equinoctial month*: a month which includes one of the equinoxes. † *Equinoctial spring*: the vernal equinox.

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 58 After the equinoctiall spring. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 116, Six houres, which is the one halfe of an Equinoctiall day. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 104 The excesse of the greatest and longest day aboue the equinoctiall day. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 309 Marcus Varro .. exposeth his farme unto the equinoxiall ascent of the Sunne. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 77 The two Jewish months just mentioned, were æquinoctial.

b. Happening at or near to the time of the equinox; said *esp.* of the 'gales' prevailing about the time of the autumnal equinox.

1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 151 At last will come your equinoctial disappointment. 1795 LD. LYNDHURST *Let.* in Sir T. Martin *Life* 38 Many vessels have lost their anchors in this, I may call it, equinoctial gale. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 269 Till the equinoctial rains have filled the Tagus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 369 And the equinoctial gales made it impossible for us to cross to the eastern side.

3. Of or pertaining to the equinoctial (see B. 1, 2); = EQUATORIAL. **a.** Pertaining to, or having reference to, the equator as a circle of the celestial or terrestrial sphere. *Equinoctial dial*: see quot. 1751. **b.** Pertaining to the regions adjacent to the terrestrial equator.

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 3 Therefore those that trauail must either vse the Globe or an Equinoctiall diall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 637 As when farr off at Sea a Fleet descri'd Hangs in the Clouds, by Æquinoctial Winds Close sailing from Bengala. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 169 The polar parts sinking into the abyss, the middle or æquinoctial parts still subsisted. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 319 The Center of the Equinoctial Semi-circle. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dial*, Equinoctial Dial is that described on an equinoctial plane, or a plane representing that of the equinoctial. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 419 Where equinoctial fervours glow. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 209 The warmer parts of equinoctial America. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wond.* i. 13 The equinoctial ocean.

B. *sb.* **1.** The celestial equator: so called because, when the sun is on it, the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 36 By nature knew he ech ascencioun Of equinoxial. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 All other lands that are vnder and neere the Equinoctiall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 70 He affirmeth that Biarmia..hath the pole for its Zenith and Equinoctiall for the Horizon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xvi. 92 At Tonquin..there is no tide at all, when the moon is near the equinoctial. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 58 They term the equator of the heavens the equinoctial. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* ix. (ed. 4) 43 The distance of the star from the equinoctial .. is called the Declination of the star. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 133 The Ecliptic is inclined to the equinoctial at an angle of 23° 28′.

2. The terrestrial equator. Now *rare.*

1584 *Calendar St. Papers* 103-4 Any parts between the Equinoctial and the North Pole. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Nor is this weather rare about the Æquinoctiall. 1657 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 336 Born in the Caraccas, 1000 miles south of the equinoctial. 1784 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 155 As if, when you have crossed the equinoctial, all the virtues die. 1813 EUSTACE *Classical Tour* (1821) III. 130 Cities that lie between them and the equinoctial.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (humorously.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 24 Passing the Equinoctial of Queubus. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* 127 If he sit but one degree towards the equinoctial of the saltcellar. 1713 BIRCH *Guardian* No. 36 Started a conceit at the equinoctial, and pursued it through all the degrees of latitude.

† **3.** = EQUINOX. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 325 From the equinoccialle of Ver on to the equinoctialle of herveste. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 56 Quhen ther multipleis ane grit numir of sternis in the equinoctial of Libra .. at that tyme ther occurris grit tempestis. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 413 There are scarce fifty dayes of ours, at the greatest time of heat, before the latter Equinoctial. *fig.* 1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxlv. V. 501 This day was a holy Equinoctial and made the day of the Jews and the day of the Gentiles equal.

4. An equinoctial gale.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 260 The equinoctials fright me a little. 1880 BLACK *White Wings* II. 70 It is a shame he should be cheated out of his thunderstorm. But we have the equinoctials for him, at all events.

Equinoctially (ek-, ī·kwinǫ·kʃăli), *adv.* In 7 **æquinoxially.** [f. as prec. + -LY².] In the direction of the equinoctial or equator.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 Æquinoxially, that is toward the Easterne or Westerne points.

† **Equino·ctian.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 æq-. [? f. as prec. + -AN; but cf. next.] = EQUINOX 1.

1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 264 Nor is [Nile] confin'd within his bankes againe Till the Autumnal æquinoctian.

† **Equino·ction.** *Obs.* In 5 **equinoccion.** [a. OF. *equinoction*, as if ad. L. **æquinoctiōn-em* = *æquinoctium.*] = EQUINOX 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 Equinoccion, *equinoctium, equidium.*

† **Equino·ctional,** *a.* [as if f. L. **æquinoctiōn-em* (see prec.) + -AL.] = EQUINOCTIAL. Hence **Equino·ctionally** *adv.*, in the direction of the equinoctial.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrus* 61 The floure twists Æquinoctionally from the left hand to the right, according to the dayly revolution.

‖ **Equinoctium.** *Obs. rare.* Pl. **equinoctia, -ums.** Also 5 **equenoxium,** 6–7 **æquinoctium.** [L. *æquinoctium*, f. *æquus* equal + *nox, noctis* night.] Equinox; (the original form in which the word was adopted).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 183 [At Jerusalem] .. a spere that is pight in to the erthe, vpon the hour of mydday whan it is Equenoxium .. scheweth no schadwe. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B iij b, He should directly know..that, whiche they call Equinoctium, and Solsticium. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Sedit. & Troub.* (Arb.) 390 Natural Tempestes are greatest about the æquinoctia. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* I. i, Give me a man .. Has a good stroke at tennis .. Can play at æquinoctium with the line. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 16 The Colure of the Equinoctiums or equinoxes.

Equinox (ī·k-, e·kwinǫks). Also 6–7 **equinoxe,** 6 **æquinoxe,** 7–8 **æquinox.** [ad. (directly or through OF. *equinoxe*) L. *æquinoctium* (in the Middle Ages spelt *equinoxium*) equality between day and night, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *noct-* stem of *nox* night.

The late L. *æquinox* adj. (f. as *æquinoctium*) used also as ab. in the sense 'equinoctial point or sign', though not the source of the word as now used, seems to occur in the quot. from Chaucer under 2.]

1. One of the two periods in the year when the days and nights are equal in length all over the earth, owing to the sun's crossing the equator. Hence, the precise moment at which the sun crosses the equator.

The vernal or spring equinox is at present on the 20 March, and the autumnal on the 22 or 23 September. Just before the reformation of the calendar they were 11 days earlier.

1388 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H j, To tak away ye ten dayes quhairby y^e^ æquinoxe of springe tyme had passeit ye dew tyme. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 149 It is eight dayes more from the Vernal to the Autumnal Aequinox, then it is from the Autumnal to the Vernal again. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 261 The months of March and September, the two æquinoxes of our year, are the most windy and tempestuous. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 246 That he might .. bring the Equinox to its former place, ten Days were suppressed in the Month of October, in the Year 1582. 1769 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 88, I should put off my departure till after the equinox. 1838 EMERSON *Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 296 He believed his poetic vein only flowed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxx, Live long, nor feel in head or chest Our changeful equinoxes. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xiii. 105 At the time of the equinoxes..the sun's declination is zero.

attrib. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 20 That began .. from the Equinox day.

b. The condition of having the days and nights of equal length. Also *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 129 [His vice is] to his vertue, a iust Equinox, The one as long as th' other. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 58 There must be a perpetual Equinox, or equality of Day and Night, through the whole Planet. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 229 Then the Earth had a perpetual Equinox and unity of Seasons.

2. One of the two points at which the sun's path crosses the Equator, described technically as the first points in Aries and Libra. Formerly also used loosely for the region of the ecliptic adjacent to these points. *Precession of the equinoxes* (see PRECESSION).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 And ther-fore ben thise two signes [Aries & Libra] called the equinoxiis [*ed.* 1560 equinoctes]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* 149 a, The beginning of Aries, which is called the vernal Equinoxe. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 105 If..in any oblique Horizon, there should bee an equinoxe, it could no wise bee in the middle time betwixt the two Solstices. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 418 The true and imaginary Sun will be equally distant from both Equinoxes.

† **3.** = *Equinoctial line* or EQUATOR. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VI. (1599) 252 The Iles of Cape Verde .. are distant fourteene degrees from the Equinox. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iv. 90 To the North of the Equinox..in these Seas, I never saw any [Seals]. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 45 The true Fertility that brings Corn to a Masculine Perfection is in Countries far from the Equinox.

† **4.** An equinoctial gale. *Obs. rare.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 504 The wind, 'tis true, Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new, Nor more than usual equinoxes blew.

Equinumerally, -numerant, -omnipotent: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equip (ɪkwi·p), *v.* Also 6 **eskippe, esquippe,** 7 **equippe,** (8 **æquip**), 8 *aphet.* **'quip.** [a. Fr. *équipe-r, esquipe-r* (whence Sp., Pg. *esquipar*), prob. ad. ON. *skipa* to man (a vessel), fit up, arrange, prob. f. *skip* = SHIP.

The Fr. word in the sense 'to equip' is app. not recorded before 16th c.; but it must have existed much earlier, at least in AFr. and Norman Fr.; cf. AF. *eskipeson* equipment (14th c.) and med.L. *eschipare* to man a vessel (M. Paris 13th c.). The OF. *esquiper, eschiper* 'to put or go on board a ship', 'to put out to sea', is perh. a different word, but must ultimately be f. ON. or OS *skip* ship.]

1. *trans.* To fit out (a ship).

1580 BARET *Alv.* E 340 *Esquippe*, or furnishe ships with all ablements. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Ile ye man, esquipping youre ships with furniture aptlye. 1598-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 335 (R.) The States General gave orders for equipping a considerable fleet. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 246 Equipping the ship for these two different voyages. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxi. 184 Antiphon..had equipt two galleys at his own expense.

2. In wider sense: 'To furnish for service' (T.); to provide with what is requisite for efficient action, as arms, instruments, or apparatus of any kind. Hence *fig.* to furnish with the physical or mental qualifications necessary for any task. Const. *with.* Also of things: To constitute the equipment of.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 107, 50,000 soldiers largelie and plentifullye furnished eskipped and trymed. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 205 A principall Courtier writing from London, to a personage of Authority .. willed him among other things, to 'equippe' his Horses. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 183 The Pens, Ink, and Parchment have acquip'd me to keep a Journal. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. viii, Can .. any drugs equip disease with the vigour of that young man? 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Pref. 6 Being so slenderly equipped as a writer. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 107 How various .. are the powers which must equip the

truly great orator. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 60 Every man was ready equipped at all times with the arms which corresponded to his rank. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 151 Biörkö, one of the island cities, could equip an army of fourteen thousand burghers. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy* Mixed Ess. 3 My aim is .. not to set on foot and fully equip a new theory. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., These lines [of railway] are all equipped in the best possible manner. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Mar. 5/2 A power of analysis equal to that which would equip a mathematician.

b. To supply with the pecuniary resources needful for any undertaking. Formerly also in slang or jocular use, to present *with* a sum of money.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, The Cull equipt me with a brace of Meggs. 1768 GOLDSM. *Nash* 18 His companions agreed to equip him with fifty guineas. 1849 LYTTON *Disowned* 69 We must equip you by a mortgage on Scarsdale.

3. a. To array, dress up, rig out. Also with the thing worn as subj. **b.** With some notion of 2 (chiefly *refl.*): To dress, accoutre, fit out (*for* a journey).

a. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX. 304 A Cap of Crimson did his Head equip. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 P 2 Equipped in a ridiculous Habit, when they fancy themselves in the Height of the Mode. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 49, I had better get myself at once 'quipt in the Dress that will become my Condition. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* iv, Equipt in a habit which mingled the national dress of the Scottish common people with something of an Eastern costume. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 239 Chinook warriors, all painted and equipped in warlike style.

fig. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 210 Buchanan equipt them [epistles] with a French dress.

b. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 72 It is Dr. Donne, equipped for the expedition to Cales. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 4 He equipped himself for the journey. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide to Lakes* 236 The tourist will do well to equip himself with good strong boots.

†E·quipace. *Obs.* [f. EQUI- + PACE.] Equal step; regular marching order. *In equipace*, in equal step. Cf. EQUIPAGE 14.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 120 They strive to keep in equipace. 1619 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 456 Marlinius, who goes in æquipace with Gomorus in Learning, etc. *Ibid.* 59. 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* xix, Twelve barons in their equipace, and twenty bishops.

Equipage (e·kwipĕdʒ), *sb.* Also 7 **equipage, equippage**, 8 **ecquipage.** [a. F. *équipage*, f. *équiper*: see prec. and -AGE. (The Sp. *equipaje*, It. *equipaggio*, are ad. Fr.)]

I. The action or process of equipping; the state or condition of being equipped.

†1. The action or process of fitting out (a ship), of providing (a soldier) with accoutrements, etc.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 65 And ruled the equipage Of th' Argive fleet to Ilion. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politæ* 63 After the compleate Equipage of this mighty royall Navy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Equipage*, a dighting or setting forth of a man, horse, or ship-furniture. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1926/1 Count Vecchi hastens the Equipage of the Galleys and other small Vessels.

†2. The state or condition of being equipped; equipment. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXII, To march in ranckes of better equipage. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxiii, It cost Sir Walter Rawleigh much more to put himself in equipage for that long intended voyage. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 331 The force and equipage of whose Armes they have so oft'n met victoriously. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 209 A Fleet which attended in gallant Equipage to back his Forces. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* Wks (1687) 420 Their Equipage and Order were not comely.

II. All that is needed for military operations, travelling, a domestic establishment, etc.

3. Apparatus of war, artillery, stores, and means of transport; tackle of a ship. *Camp equipage*: tents and furniture required for encampment. *Field equipage*: whatever is required to facilitate the movements of an army. *Siege equipage*: the train of battering guns, with ammunition, etc.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 28 By reason of which great equipage .. the army departed out of Naples, with great hope of the victory. *c* 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* xvii, To advise how war may .. Move .. In all her equipage. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 98 Having with this Equipage crossed the Channel, he directly joyned Plautius. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 30 With the guns, sails, rigging, and other equipage. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 192/1 To provide himself with camp equipage. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xiii. 40 The superb siege equipage .. was sent on to Valenciennes. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 139 An equipage of 20 boats was also collected. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Camp equipage consists of tents, furniture, cooking utensils, etc.

†4. Military garb, uniform, accoutrements, trappings. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Yng. Admiral* III. i, Put thy body in equipage, and beg of the princess to be one of these brave fellows. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 320/1 All the trained bands of London [were] led out in their brightest equipage upon the heath next Brentford. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 269 There a Don Quixot in an equipage of differing pieces. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* ii, The equipage of a well-armed trooper of the period.

†b. Apparel, attire, costume, dress, 'get up'.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. 965 He never saw .. Gentlemen .. in a neater equipage. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 62 Commanding the common Hangman to do his office in that Equipage [yellow starch'd Bands and Cuffs]. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 255 It is unnecessary to describe the particulars of my new equipage. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xviii. (1865) 140 He never dressed for a dinner party but he forgot his sword .. or some other necessary part of his equipage

fig. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi 100 They which came to fetch water, seeing us set there in so sad an equipage, returned. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 5 Published them in the equipage they are in. 1665 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 111 You see the compleat Christian in his equipage for sufferings. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 44 Strip off all her equipage of pride.

5. Outfit for a journey, expedition, etc.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Equipage*, furniture or provision for horsemanship, especially in triumph, or tournaments. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 6/1 Such an equipage .. as might be fit for the Prince of Wales. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 173 The Queen had ordered a little equipage of all things necessary for me. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxii, A small scrip and bottle .. with a stout staff in his hand, completed his equipage. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1879) I. 34 A few carpet-bags and shawls, our equipage for the night.

6. Small articles of domestic furniture, *esp.* china, glass, and earthenware. *Breakfast-, tea-equipage*: a breakfast-, tea-service. *arch.*

1672 CROWNE *City Politics* I. i, That Rogue! my patch upon my nose, my pillow and sick equipage, quickly. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 86 P 3, I had no sooner set Chairs and fixed my Tea-Equipage, but, etc. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6297/2 A Toilet Equipage of Plate for his Lady. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 195 A tea-table, and all its equipage of solid gold. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. xi. 174 Household furniture, and what is called Equipage. 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. (ed. 2) v. 149 The tea-equipage which they were then using .. was convenient and genteel. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. 297 The whole breakfast equipage .. set out .. for no greater personage than myself 1888 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 24 Mar. 36 The 'tea equipages' might be cleared away during the dinner hour.

7. Articles for personal ornament or use; a collection of such articles.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Basset-Table* 29 Behold this Equipage, by Mathers wrought. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 349 My Lady's .. fine Repeating-Watch and Equipage. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv, Without the aid of dressing case and tiring equipage. 1846 MRS. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Family* II. 17 An equipage was a little case which held a thimble, scissors, a pencil, and other such little matters, and .. hung to the girdle to balance the great watches worn by the grandmothers and great grandmothers of people now living.

†8. Apparatus in general. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1648 H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 118 That long equipage of Debauchery, which the Voluptuous leade after them. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 180 The Papists have transferred to their Saints al the equipage of the Pagan Gods. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 249 All the Equipage of Substantial Forms and of Qualities. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. 353 By all the appurtenances and equipage of a voluptuous and effeminate life.

b. (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 146 The weight of the upper mill-stone .. joined to the weight of the spindle . and the trundle..(the sum of which three numbers is called the equipage of the turning mill-stone), should never be less than 1550 pounds avoirdupois.

III. The appurtenances of rank, office, or social position.

†9. Formal state or order; ceremonious display; the 'style' of a domestic establishment, etc.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol Actors* Author to Bk. 3 The earth a stage, Kings have their entrance in due equipage. 1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xii, Marching in Tragic State, and buskin'd equipage. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 167 They perceived in what equipage, and with what honour they were sent home. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 239 She made an equipage far above what she could support. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 273 Here are also sharpers .. with greater equipage than the sharpers in England.

†10. What is required to maintain an official establishment. Also *attrib.*, as in *equipage-money*.

1668 TEMPLE *Let. Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 122 They .. brought down the Equipage Money of Ambassadors from three thousand Pounds .. to 1500 Pounds. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden Soc.) 149 To Sr John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Com'ons, bounty, for his equipage. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 110 *note*, He received three thousand pounds for plate and equipage money.

†11. Train of retainers or attendants, retinue, following. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 114 Teache her [the Muse] tread aloft in buskin fine, With queint Bellona in her equipage! 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. xliv, With you take some part Of these braue Soldiers of mine equipage. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 16 On the 27th April, came over..the young Prince of Orange, with a splendid Equipage. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridgesh.* I. 150 Dido had a piece of State in her Court peculiar to her self .. an Equipage indeed .. a hundred servants in ordinary attendance all of the same age. 1731 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 648 How many days will you maintain me [Swift] and my equipage?

transf. and *fig.* 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 34 Their seuerall parts and feates thereon to play Amidst the rest of natures equipage. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 P 4 Distinct Suns, and their peculiar Equipages of Planets. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode on Intim. Immortal.* 106 The Persons..That Life brings with her in her equipage.

12. A carriage and horses, with the attendant servants; in later use sometimes applied to a carriage alone.

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Equipage* .. is frequently used for a Coach and Number of Footmen. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxvii. 126 All the fine equipages that shine in the ring. 1765 in *Ld. Malmesbury's Prvo. Lett.* I. 158 As for an equipage, I should do well..[if Mr. Walpole has not sold his] to buy it; otherwise to make an English chariot here. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 44 A waggon or any tremendous equipage. 1811 L. HAWKINS *Ctess & Gertr.* I. 78 Her equipage was a travelling post chaise with one pair of horses. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 377 The frequent mention of such equipages [a coach and six] in old books is likely to mislead us. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb Faun* xii, Here .. roll and rumble all kinds of equipages.

IV. †**13.** Transl. of Fr. *équipage*, the crew of a ship. *Obs. rare.*

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 291 When got to Sea, he opened his Mind to the Chiefs of his Equipage. *Ibid.* II. iv. 261 Her Equipage might have been all saved had they held out till the storm abated. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Equipage*, in navigation. See Crew.

†V. 14. In the phrase *To go* (*march*, *walk*) *in equipage*, the original sense was prob. 'to walk in military array *with*' (cf. 2); but in our examples (all *fig*) the sense is 'to keep step *with*', so that the sb. becomes synonymous with EQUIPACE. Hence the word *equipage* was in 17th c. often supposed to be formed with the prefix *equi-*, and in many passages it occurs in the sense: Equality of position, rank, or importance.

[1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Whose Amintas, and translated Antigone may march in equipage of honour, with any of our ancient Poets. 1600 (see 2).] 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 37 As the Papists are in equipage with former Pagans so likewise with all moderne aliens. 1613 6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past* I. II, His worke, not seeming fit To walke in equipage with better wit. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* Ep. Ded 4 That your vertue and goodnes might march in æquipage with your State and Authority. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 322 According to..the best Authours, and nearest equipage to truth, the starres are called lights 1655 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. Pref. 7 Nor doth it sound well, that the examples of men .. should .. stand in so near equipage with the commands of God.

†E·quipage, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with an equipage, accoutrements, or outfit; to array; to furnish.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 17 A goodly traine Of Squires and Ladies equipaged well 1623 WODROPHIE *Jer. & Jng. Gram.* 214 Wee shal all be mounted, equipaged, and in better order to morrow. 1651 tr. *Don Fenise* 276 Leon was equipaged in such manner, that he might be well taken for a thiefe. *a* 1721 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV 328 Of sacred Hymn I strait made choice, With Organ equipaged, and Voice. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 98 Well dress'd, well bred, well equipaged, is ticket good enough.

2. a. *trans.* To rank. **b.** *intr.* To stand in rank; to take rank. Cf. EQUIPAGE *sb.* 14.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II 109 They all equipage together as being by the Poets never separate. *Ibid.* VIII. 306 This incomparable Ladie I know not where to equipage, or in what ranke to place.

Hence **E·quipaged** *ppl. a.*, in senses of the vb.

1598 FLORIO Ep. Ded., The Vniuers containes all things, digested in best equipaged order. 1775 ASH, *Equipaged*, accoutred, attended, having a splendid retinue. 1847 in CRAIG.

†Equiparable, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **æquiparable.** [a. Fr. *équiparable*, ad. L. *æquiparābilis*, f. *æquiparāre* to put on an equality, compare, liken, f. *æquipar* perfectly alike or equal, f. *æquus* equal + *par.*] Equal in comparison, equivalent.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX xiii. § 116 The childe or insipient (which are with him æquiparable) drinketh the sweet and delicious words vnduisedly. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 152 The want of a competent heat, that is lasting and equiparable to the heat of the climate. 1721–66 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

†Equi·parance. *Obs. rare.* In 7 **æquiparance.** [ad. late L. *æquiparantia* comparison, f. *æquiparant-em*: see next.] Equivalence.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 520 There is proportion of Equalitie, or æquiparance.

†Equi·parant, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquiparant-em*, pr. pple. of *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Equivalent, of equal value or importance.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xlii. Wks IV. 357 Her title of Lady is equiparant to His title as Lord.

†Equi·parate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquiparāt-us*, pa. pple. of *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Of equal weight or importance; equivalent. Const. *to.*

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 63 Princes desires are equiparate to commands. *Ibid.* 113 [Certain reprisals were] some satisfaction .. but, though almost two for one, not equiparate to the merit of that nations cruelty.

†Equi·parate, *v. Obs.* In 7 **æquiparate, equiparat.** [f. L. *æquiparāt-* ppl. stem of *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE.] *trans.* **a.** To reduce to a level; to level. **b.** To regard or treat as on the same level.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* xii, King Latines throne this day I'le ruinate And houses tops to th' ground æquiparate. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 163 Then you may equiparat them in the point of abuse.

Equiparation (ĭkwi·părē·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *æquiparātion-em* equalizing, comparison, f. *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE.] **a.** The action of placing on an equality, or on an equal footing. **†b.** The action of comparing; *concr.* a parallel.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 32 Yet thy felicity admits no equiparation, nay, hardly a comparison. 1623 COCKERAM, *Equiparation*, a comparison made with another. 1657

RYEVE *God's Plea* 112, I would willingly .. not only set forth a representation, but find an equiparation. 1886 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit* XX. 714 The equiparation of legacies and singular trust-gifts.

†E·quipare, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *equipare-r*, ad. L. *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Only in pa. pple. used as adj. = EQUIPARATE; equivalent, 'just like'.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 84 The first lettres came out of fenyce equypared to purpre coloure. *Ibid.*, The grete tribulacion of Elysse is equypared to that of horrestes.

Equipedal (*ī*·kwipĭ·dăl), *a.* [f. L. *æquiped-us* (see next) + -AL; cf. PEDAL.] Having equal feet. a Said of the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle. b. *Zool.* Having the pairs of feet equal. In mod. Dicts.

Equipede (*ī*·kwipīd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. L. *æquiped-us* or *æquipēs, -pedis*, f. *æquus* equal + *pes* foot.] A. *adj.* Having legs of equal length. B *sb.* See quot.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 67 The *Æquipedes*, so called because all their legs, except the last pair, are nearly equal in length .. The equipede Chilopodans.

†Equipe·ndence. *Obs.* [f. EQUI- + PENDENCE.] The state of hanging in equilibrium.

1627 JACKSON *Creed* VI. i. vii. Wks. 1673 II. 39 Let Mathematicians imagine what rules or reasons of equipendence they list.

†Equipe·ndency. *Obs.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The state or condition of hanging in equipoise. In quot. *fig.*

1662 SOUTH *Serm. Gen.* i. 27 (1715) IV. 59 The Will of Man in the State of Innocence, had an entire Freedom, a perfect Equipendency and Indifference to either Part of the Contradiction..to accept, or not accept the Temptation. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†Equipe·ndent, *a. Obs.* [f. EQUI- + PENDENT.] Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxvi. Wks. 1673 III. 550 If the Scales be even or equipendent. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 105 Wks. 1872 VIII 74 If the balance be not equipendent, wrong may be done. [In mod Dicts.]

Equipensate, -periodic: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equipment (*ī*·kwi·pmĕnt). [f. EQUIP *v.* + -MENT. Cf. Fr. *équipement*.]

1. a. The action or process of equipping or fitting out. b. The state or condition of being equipped; the manner in which a person or thing is equipped. Also *fig.*

a. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 5 The equipment of the squadron was still prosecuted with as much vigour as ever. 1809 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 33/1 Lord Liverpool also defended the equipment of the expedition to Portugal. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 19 Mental training .. as well as mental equipment. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 9/1 For the endowment and equipment of a Chair of Anatomy.

b. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 123 Its equipment might suit the purposes of a Store-Vessel for our building service. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. x. iii. 423 An army which seemed irresistible from its numbers and equipment. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 38 The admirable equipment of their Arctic ships carries London to the pole. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 261 The institution did not spring in full maturity and equipment, like Pallas from the brain of Jove.

2. *concr.* Anything used in equipping; furniture; outfit; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition or voyage. Used in the *pl.* to indicate the articles severally, in the *sing.* collectively.

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 14 See my Crook, my Scrip, Box and other Parts of my equipment. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 To forward our equipments for rendering the house habitable. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 46 The hunting equipments of the female archers. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 479 When you shall be in possession of your equipment of ordnance, etc. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. Paul* i. 16 The helmet is .. the brightest .. part of the soldier's equipment. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. 1, Equipments which are primâ facie evidence of a Vessel being engaged in the Slave Trade. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 264, I include under the general term equipment all that must be actually present with the fighting portion of an army at any one moment.

b. *fig.* Intellectual 'outfit'.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xliii. 165 A valuable portion of a student's [of the Bible] equipment. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 342 A hardly less grotesque object in his intellectual equipment for his task than in his outward attire. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 306 Our naive assumption that classical learning was a complete equipment for a great university.

Equipoise (*ī*·kwipoiz), *sb.* Also 7 **æquipois**, 8 **æquipoise.** [f. EQUI- + POISE *sb.*, replacing the phrase *equal poise*.]

1. Equality or equal distribution of weight; a condition of perfect balance or equilibrium.

a. in material things.

[1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 74 The least weight whatsoever added or subtracted would turne it from its Equall-poyze.] 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 82 And even in the temperate Zone of our life, there are few bodies at such an æquipoiz of humours. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 14 *note*, An æquipoise of the Atmosphere produceth a Calm. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* 39 In your eagerness to mount, you may, by over-exerting yourself, lose your equipoise. 1828 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 34 If the arms of a balance be unequal, the weights in equipoise will be unequal in the same proportion. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xx, O'Brien .. kept his left arm raised in equipoise. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* vii. 257 The beam of the balance will scarcely be moved to recover its equipoise.

b. in immaterial things; *esp.* intellectual, moral, political, or social forces or interests.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Stone to the Altar* 83 If between the weight of two equal Senses, there be an indistinguishable Equipoise. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 117 So great reason to lay the foundation of his [Des Cartes'] Philosophy in an equipoise of mind. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 83 ¶ 4 Sim Scruple..lives in a continual equipoise of doubt. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 197 Opium on the contrary communicates serenity and equipoise to all the faculties. 1858 LONGF. *Birds of Passage, Haunted Houses*, Our little lives are kept in equipoise By opposite attractions and desires. 1885 STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 Between the implication and the evolution of the sentence there should be a satisfying equipoise of sound.

2. A counterpoise; a balancing or equivalent force. Chiefly *fig.*

1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 6 One side making almost an exact equipoise to the other. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 20 (1853) 65 Some sort of equipoise to the wealth which her daughter would bring. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. i. 43 The equipoise to the clergy [*i.e.* the aristocracy] being removed, the Church became so powerful.

Equipoise (*ī*·kwipoiz), *v.* Also 7 **equipoyse, æquipoise.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To serve as an equipoise to; to counterbalance.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 105 A Cylinder of that weight does just æquipoise the Elastic power of the Ayr without. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 264, I see they just equipoize each other. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 228 An opposition, which, till then, had nearly equipoised the weight of the ministry. 1856 LANDOR *Ant. & Octav.* v. 39 No Praise Can equipoise his virtues. 1868 R. BUCHANAN *Trag. Dramas Hist., Wallace* I. vi, On yonder bier Lies one whose worth to equipoise thy master..Were gossamer to gold.

2. To place or hold in equipoise; to hold (the mind) in suspense.

a 1764 LLOYD *Poems, Actor*, A whole minute equipois'd he stands. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 343 Regulating, and equipoising the various functions of the animal economy. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 355 He had to equipoise the opposite interests of the Catholics and the Evangelists. 1887 J. W. GRAHAM *Neæra* II. xxiv. 361 Suspicion and dissimulation equipoised the Imperial mind [Tiberius].

†3. *intr.* To balance *with*. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 85 Where upper things will not With nether equipoyse.

Hence **E·quipoised** *ppl. a.*, **E·quipoising** *vbl. sb.*

a 1685 *Let. to Dk. York* in *5th Coll. Papers Pres. Affairs* (1688) 38, I am a dutiful and hearty Lover of Monarchy .. when establish'd on such an Equi-pois'd Basis of Wisdom as ours is. 1832 CARLYLE *Jas. Carlyle* 45 Mallets and irons hung in two equipoised masses over the shoulder. 1854 SCOTTERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 6 The beam of an equipoised balance. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 166 By its [the air's pressure] .. equipoising .. 29 and a half inches of mercury.

†E·quipoisure. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -URE.] A state of being evenly balanced.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 10 By standing in an Equipoisure or not, it [the tongue of this Ballance] doth .. tell you the difference or certainty of the Weights.

†E·quipolle, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *equipol*, shortened form of *equipollent*: see EQUIPOLLENT.] = EQUIPOLLENT; equivalent.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxi. (1869) 64 The whiche seyinge in singuler may wel be seid equipolle to a plurelle.

Equipollence (*ī*·kwi,pp·lĕns). Also 5 **equipolence**, 8–9 **æquipollence.** [a. OF. *equipolence*, mod.Fr. *équipollence*, ad. L. *æquipollentia*, f. *æquipollent-em* EQUIPOLLENT.] The quality of being equipollent.

1. Equality of force, power, or signification.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlix. (1869) 199, I shal fynde in his place countrepeis and equipollence of þe hegge of penitence. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Poems* 173 That in his equipollence He judgeth him equivalent With God Omnipotent. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 242 Our Commentators missed to make a large discourse of æquipolences in this place. 1647 *Power of the Keys* iii. 35 The equipollence of the word Sacerdos and Episcopus being observed. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 612 These phænomena do much depend upon a mechanical æquipollence of pressure. 1867 EMERSON *Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 228 There is also an equipollence of individual genius to the nation which it represents.

2. *Logic.* An equivalence between two or more propositions. Cf. EQUIPOLLENT 3 c.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7078 Late hym study in equipolences. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1008/1 So that *non omnis*, after the rule of equipollence, should be taken for as much as *nullus*. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 313/2 Of Reciprocation there are three kinds .. the third .. equipollence. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 4 The Conversion and Opposition, and Equipollence of these modal Propositions. 1851 MANSEL *Prolog. Log.* vi. (1860) 220 The equipollence in some cases can only be determined materially.

Equipollency (*ī*·kwi,pp·lĕnsi). Also 7 **æqu-, equipollencie**, 9 **equipollency.** [f. EQUIPOLLENT: see -ENCY.]

1. Equivalence in signification, authority, efficacy, virtue, etc. Cf. EQUIPOLLENCE 1.

1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 5 They have an equipollency, or equall weight, with the plainest precepts. *a* 1638 MEDE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xl. II. 273 What equipollency can be in sense between these two? *a* 1692 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 606 The endeavours of the one and the other were reduced to an equipollency. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* 183 The notion of this sort of equipollency in man's modes of activity.

2. *Logic.* = EQUIPOLLENCE 2.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 199 The equipollencie and opposition both of plaine and modal enunciations. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* I. § 4. 15 The equipollency of propositions both pure and modal. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. i. § 2 Examples of æquipollency or equivalence of propositions.

Equipollent (*ī*·kwi,pp·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–7 **equipolent**, (5–6 **equypolent**, 8 **equippolent**), 6–7 **æquipol(l)ent.** [a. OF. *equipolent* (mod.F. *équipollent*), ad. L. *æquipollent-em* of equal value, f. *æquus* equal + *pollentem*, pr. pple. of *pollĕre* to be strong.] A. *adj.*

†1. Of persons: Possessed of equal power, authority, influence, rank, or personal capacity. *Obs.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2108 They wolden waite to be equipolent, And somewhat more, unto her husbondes. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 68 Ther may no gretter Perill growe to a Prince, than to have a Subgett equipolent to himself. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 163 Fewe princes .. be to hym comparable or equipollent. 1582 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 22 Being in capacity and memory both els equipolent. 1824–9 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 393 A maritime power..equipollent on the sea with France.

2. Of things, forces, or agencies: Equal in power, effectiveness, or validity.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* xii. 5 The thoughtfulle wight is vesselle of turment, There is no greef to hym equipollent. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. v. in Ashm. (1652) 170 After thyne Elements be made equypolent. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 291 Saynt Mylgyde the thyrde, of vertu equypolent. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 368 Votarie resolucion is made equipollent to Custome. 1686 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 143 The Pressure of the Atmospheere, and the resistence of the Bubble [were] by Accident .. near æquipollent. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 111 By the aid of a considerable and equipollent muscular force. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Introd. 28 To regard the Bible.. as a sort of talisman .. with all its parts equipollent.

3. Identical in effect or result; practically equivalent.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 165 To find the Longitude of any place, or some thing æquipollent thereunto. *c* 1730 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* v. 180 The divine conservation is equipollent to .. a continued repeated creation. 1790 WILDBORE *Spher. Motion* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 530 An equipollent parallelopipedon which shall move in the very same manner as the body. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. viii. 435 A uniformity of measure, which the use of nearly equipollent feet cannot .. be thought to impair. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *New Anal. Log. Forms* in *Logic* II. (1860) 260 The equipollent forms of Limitation or Inclusion, and Exception. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 292 Equipollent conceptions could be placed side by side in apposition.

b. Of expressions or symbols: Equivalent in meaning.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 13/1 The Greeke word ἀπειρόκαλος is equipollent to *Ineptus*. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 212 Two Philosophicall termes, in sense æquipollent vnto the very name of God. 1760 SWINTON *Coin* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 865 The characters .. were not precisely the same with those of the equipollent letters used in Umbria. 1858 TRENCH *Synon N. T.* (1876) 299 Ὑπέρ shall be accepted as equipollent with ἀντί.

c. In *Logic.* Said *esp.* of propositions which express the same thing, notwithstanding formal diversity.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xv. 66 Indefinite propositions are æquipollent to uniuersall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 40 Equipollent propositions..that may be reduced purely to one and the same categorical proposition. 1822 T. TAYLOR tr. *Apuleius* 381 Every proposition likewise, if it assumes in the beginning a negative particle, becomes its equipollent contradictory. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. i. § 2 The original proposition..is first changed into a proposition æquipollent with it.

B. *sb.* Something that has equal power, weight, effect, importance, or significance; an equivalent.

1611 SCLATER *Key* (1629) 337 Are they not equipollents? 1612 — *Ministers Portion* 13 In the Apostles Logicke, a Priest and receiver of tithes are equipollents. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 280 Because we exactly and fully do the equipollent. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 30 What is Declared .. is the very Equipollent of what the Author had said. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 723 'Choice set terms', for which there is absolutely no equipollent in any of the other languages of Europe. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 420 The word Ἀχαιοί is used .. as the simple equipollent of Greek. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 136 Its logical equipollent.

Hence **Equipollentness** = EQUIPOLLENCE 2.

1736 in BAILEY.

Equipollently (*ī*·kwi,pp·lĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] a. With equal force or significance; synonymously. †b. Virtually; by means of equivalent expressions; cf. EQUIVALENTLY 2, 3.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 68 Both expresly and equipollently .. he sees no sin in his justified children. *Ibid.* 282 Evident and plaine, both expresly and equipollently by many places of Scripture. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 498 Both phrases [the spirit of God and the power of God] Saint Paul doth equipollently express by the power of the Holy Ghost. 1827 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 197 Using the two terms, Persians and Barbars, equipollently.

Equiponderance (*ī*·kwi,pp·ndĕrăns). [f. EQUIPONDERANT: see -ANCE. Cf. Fr. *équipondérance*.] Equality of weight; equilibrium.

1775 in ASH. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 155 Being, as it were, originally balanced to a sort of equiponderance. 1823

J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 287 The equiponderance of the scales may remain unaffected.

Equiponderancy (ˌīkwiˌpɒ·ndĕrănsi). [f. EQUIPONDERANT: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1720 *Brit. Apollo* III No. 56. 2/1 An Equiponderancy will be .. caused. 1820 in JODRELL; and in mod. Dicts.

Equiponderant (ˌīkwiˌpɒ·ndĕrănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **equiponderent**, 7–9 **æquiponderant**. [ad. med.L. *æquiponderant-em*, pr. pple. of *æquiponderāre*: see next vb. Cf. Fr. *équipondérant*.]

A. *adj.*

1. †a. Having its weight equally distributed; evenly balanced. **†b.** Of equal specific gravity. **c.** Of equal weight.

a. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 If the needle be not exactly equiponderant, that end which is a thought too light, if touched becommeth even. **b.** 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 26 May serve to render their Bodies equiponderant to the water. 1766 AMORY *Life J. Buncle* (1770) IV. 100 To make gold, other metals must be rendered equiponderant to it. **c.** 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 291 The quantity of Air to a quantity of Water equiponderant thereto, is as 1300 to 1. 1777 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 557 The proportional gravity of quicksilver to air will express inversely the length of two equiponderant columns of these fluids. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 95 The silver penny .. to which 32 kernels of wheat were equiponderant was equal to 22½ grains troy.

2. Of immaterial things: **a.** Of equal weight, importance, force, or influence. **b.** Evenly balanced.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. xi. Wks. 1844 V. 290 In a measure equiponderent to their weight upon our souls. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 172 The equiponderant authorities of writers alike eminent for judgment and accuracy. 1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 550 The theory of three distinct and equiponderant estates. 1882 SYMONDS *Animi Figura* 127 Equiponderant strife 'twixt good And evil.

B. *sb. pl.* Things of equal weight.

1852 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 326 The Treatise on Æquiponderants by Archimedes.

†Equipo·nderate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *æquiponderāt-us*, pa. pple. of *æquiponderāre*: see next.] Equal in weight; in a state of equilibrium. Const. *to, with.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 Iron and steel ..in long wires equiponderate with untwisted silke and soft wax. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 49 If 1728 Mice were equiponderate to one Horse.

fig. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, Which is equiponderate with our vernacular adage.

Equiponderate (ˌīkwiˌpɒ·ndĕrēit), *v.* [f. med. L. *æquiponderāt-* ppl. stem of *æquiponderāre*, f. *æquus* equal + *ponderāre* to weigh.]

†1. *intr.* To be in a state of equipoise. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. iv. (1648) 21 The power that doth equiponderate with any weight. 1672 — *Nat. Relig.* 11 The evidence on each side doth equiponderate. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 355 When bodies do equiponderate to the bulk of water equal to them. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 56. 2/1 They Equiponderate. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 20 The point about which they would equiponderate or rest in any position.

2. *trans.* To counterpoise, counterbalance.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. ii. (1682) 26 Till it is come to equiponderate a cylinder of Mercury of that height. 1673 WALKER *Educ.* 20 To equiponderate the prejudices of pleasure and interest. 1766 AMORY *Life J. Buncle* (1770) IV. 102 Both equiponderate (a pound suppose) in air. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 162 *note*, Countervailing claims..had far more than equiponderated the declension.

3. *trans.* To put into a well-balanced condition.

1820 (see quot. for EQUIPONDERATED).

Hence **Equipo·nderated, Equipo·nderating** *ppl. adjs.*

1820 A. KNOX in *Bp. Jebb's Corr.* (1834) II. 404 In this obviously measured and equiponderated speech. 1691 Ed. TAYLOR *Bekmen's Theos. Philos.* 163 The Mean of Equiponderating Solemnity of Humane Creatures. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. x. 167 His equiponderating description of the place of misery.

Equiponderation (ˌīkwiˌpɒndĕrēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *æquiponderāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action or process of making equally balanced, or putting in equipoise; the state or condition of being in equipoise.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 351 Equiponderation is when the endeavour of one body, which presses one of the beams, resists the endeavour of another body pressing the other beam, so that neither of them is moved. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 129 The anatomy of the human body .. the equiponderation of its parts. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 175 Equiponderation, or the relation of equipoise and balance.

†Equipo·nderous, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **æquiponderous.** [f. EQUI- + L. *pondus, ponder-is* weight + -OUS.] Of equal weight or specific gravity; *fig.* of equal authority.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 96 Being .. æquiponderous to a Mercurial Cylinder of 28 Inches. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxvi, His Character justly renders him æquiponderous to them in Moral..Knowledge. 1709 H. DE SAUMAREZ in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 54 To make it equiponderous with the Water.

Hence **Equipo·nderousness.** 1736 in BAILEY.

†Equipo·ndious, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *æquipondi-um* equality of weight (f. *æquus* equal + *pond-us* weight) + -OUS.] Having equal weight on both sides; nicely-balanced.

1661 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogm.* 228 The Scepticks affected an indifferent equipondious neutrality. 1775 in ASH. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†Equi·potency. *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The condition of being equally powerful.

1658 *Fulness of Christ* 137 The union is not by means of exequation or equipotency [*printed* equipatency].

Equipotent (ˌīkwiˈpōtĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. EQUI- + POTENT.] Equally powerful.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 85 Nor am I speaking of cases where it is clear that one of the qualities has overpowered the other, but of instances where they appear equipotent.

Equipotential (ˌīkwiˌpote·nʃăl), *a.* [f. EQUI- + POTENTIAL.]

†1. Of equal power or authority. *Obs.*

a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Not equipotential, or independent one of another.

2. *Physics.* Of points: In which the potential of a force is the same. Of lines, surfaces, etc.: In which the potential is constant at all points. *Equipotential function*: one which expresses the conditions of equality of potential.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 361 A disk, through which an electric current was passing until two nearly equipotential points were found. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 644/1 Equipotential lines in a plate. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 114 When a potential function exists, surfaces for which the potential is constant are called Equipotential surfaces. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 228 Equipotential and flow functions.

Equipped (ˌīkwi·pt), *ppl. a.* [f. EQUIP *v.* + -ED^1.] In senses of the vb.

1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. ii, The best equipped was conducted by the Marquess de Villena. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 69 The penalty affixed to supremely equipped souls.

†Equippee, *a. Her. Obs.* Also 8 **equippé.** [ad. F. *équipé*, pa. pple. of *équiper*. See EQUIP *v.*] (See quots.)

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Equippé* signifies a knight equipped, i. e. armed at all points. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1775 ASH, *Equippee.*

Equipper (ˌīkwi·pəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER^1.] One who equips; one who fits out (a ship, etc.).

1864 LD. BRAMWELL in *Morning Star* 12 Jan., The misdemeanour is committed..according to the intent, not of the equipper, but of his customer.

Equipping (ˌīkwi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^1.] The action of the vb. EQUIP.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 740/1 The Governour was busy in equipping of Men of War. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 337 The equipping of two such armaments, did not escape the notice of the British Ministry. 1799 NELSON 28 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 118 Our Ships off Malta..will want a complete equipping.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1677/1 The rest of the Ships that are Equipping at Thoulon. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. Introd. 11 The Endeavour was equipping for a voyage to the South Seas. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 113 In the basin..were seven two-deckers equipping.

Equiprobabilism, -producing, -radial, -radical: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equirotal (ˌīkwiˌɹōu·tăl), *a.* [f. EQUI- + L. *rota* wheel + -AL.]

1. Having the fore and hind wheels of equal diameter.

1839 *Sat. Mag. Suppl.* Aug. 88/1 The first equirotal carriage thus made was a phaeton. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 492 His spring-waggon on the equirotal cross-lock principle. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* 103/2 Ambulance wagon, complete with new pattern stretchers, equirotal, lockunder, converted.

2. 'Having equal rotation.' In mod. Dicts.

Equisegmental: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equisetaceous (ekwiˌsĭtē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *equisētāce-æ* + -OUS: see EQUISETUM and -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the order *Equisetaceæ*.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 133 Siliceous crystals in the epidermis of equisetaceous plants.

Equisetic (ekwisĭ·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. EQUISETUM + -IC.] Derived from Equisetum. *Equisetic acid*, obtained from *Equisetum fluviatile*, is now known to be identical with ACONITIC acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 54 When malic acid is distilled at the temperature of 349°, it is resolved into water, and two pyro-acids, which are isomeric. These acids have been distinguished by the names of equisetic or maleic, and fumaric or paramaleic acid. 1876 HARLEY in *Royle's Mat. Med.* 771 Aconitia is combined in the root with aconitic or equisetic acid.

Equisetiform (ekwisĭ·tifɔ̄m), *a. Bot.* [f. EQUISETUM + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of an Equisetum.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equisetum (ekwisĭ·tŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **equisetums, -a.** [a. L. *equisētum* (more correctly *equisætum*), f. *equus* horse + *sæta* bristle.] A genus of plants called popularly Horsetail or Mare's-tail; the typical genus of the N.O. *Equisetaceæ*.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 102 The fossil ferns, equisetа, and other plants of the coal strata. 1847 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 360 His oolitic upright Equisetums are dreadful for my submarine flora. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 129 Mares' Tails or Equisetums.

Equisized: see EQUI- *pref.*

†Equison[1], *Obs. rare.* In 7 **equison.** [ad. L. *æquison-us* adj, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *-son-us* sounding.] (See quot.)

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 79 Aequisons are those [notes], which being stroke together, make one sound of 2.

Equison[2], *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *equisōn-em* groom, stable-boy, f. *equus* horse.] A groom; a horse-jockey.

1824–8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 13 Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their equisons and colours.

Equisonance (ˌīkwisə·nănș). *Ancient Music.* [f. as next: see -ANCE; cf. Fr. *équisonnance*.] The fact of being equisonant; the concord of octaves.

1819 In REES *Cycl.* 1838 In SMART; and in mod. Dicts.

Equisonant (ˌīkwisə·nănt), *a. Ancient Music.* [f. EQUI- + SONANT; after L. *æquisonus*: see EQUISON[1].] Consonant in the octave.

In mod. Dicts.

Equisufficiency: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equitable (e·kwităb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *équitable*, f. *équité* EQUITY.]

1. Characterized by equity or fairness. **a.** Of actions, arrangements, decisions, etc.: That is in accordance with equity; fair, just, reasonable.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. a 5 b, The equitable considerations and candour of reasonable minds. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 15 Apr. (Carlyle), Both my paper and yours of the 28th do in all literal and all equitable construction agree. 1654 *True State Commonw.* 11 To interpose upon the same equitable grounds. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. xi. 306 He might compel Charles to accept of an equitable peace. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 466 To take the lands .under an equitable valuation. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 296 Their punishment, if tyrannical in form, was equitable in substance.

b. Of persons: Guided by principles of equity, displaying a spirit of equity; unbiased, impartial, candid. Now *rare.*

1688 BURNET *Rights Princes* viii. 296 Equitable Judges would acknowledg that he had reason of his side. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. Pref. 2, I hope the Equitable Reader will not expect to find every Subject .. fully Treated of. 1793 T. BIDDOES *Math. Evid.* 153 Nor will any equitable critic .. dwell a moment upon this charge. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 165 The more severe we are to our own faults, the more gentle and equitable we shall be to the faults of others.

2. Pertaining to the department of jurisprudence called EQUITY. Of rights, claims, etc.: Valid in 'equity' as distinguished from 'law'.

a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 105 They could make me no legal title..and I have only an equitable one to depend on. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 225 A trust estate .. is good as an equitable jointure. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 856/1 In Demerara, Berbice, the Cape of Good Hope, etc...the supreme courts are courts of equitable as well as legal jurisdiction. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. § 4. 337 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the cestui que trust, who has the equitable estate.

Equitableness (e·kwităb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being equitable.

1643 NETHERSOLE *Prof. for Peace* (1648) 5 The justice or equitablenesse of any..Article of the Project. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 74/2 The public would give them credit for its equitableness. 1858 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 77 He was so thoroughly assured as to the perfect equitableness of the transaction.

Equitably (e·kwitábli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY^2.] In an equitable manner; according to the rules of equity, in a spirit of fairness.

1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigan.* 7 And equitably examined the probability. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 232 No more [will] be required of any one, than what might have been equitably expected of him. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 343 Acting equitably towards the unoffending peasantry of another nation. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 249 He..distributed the imposts more equitably.

Equitangential: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equitant (e·kwitănt), *a.* [ad. L. *equitant-em*, pr. pple. of *equitāre* to ride, f. *equit-em* (nom. *eques*) horseman, f. *equus* horse.]

†1. Riding on horseback. *Obs.*—[0]

1840 in SMART.

2. (See quot. 1880.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 260 Crocus leaves are not equitant. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. 136 Equitant, where leaves override, the older successively astride the next younger.

†Equitate (e·kwitēit), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. *bombastic.* [f. L. *equitāt-* ppl. stem of *equitāre*: see prec.] *intr.* To ride.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 To which we equitate with Maturation.

Equitation (ekwitē·ʃən). Also 6 **equitacion.** [ad. L. *equitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *equitāre*: see EQUITANT. Cf. Fr. *équitation.*] The action, art, or habit of riding on, or as on, horseback; horsemanship.

1562 BULLEYN *Sicke Men* 67 b, Equitacion..must be used upon a soft easie goyng horse. 1772 GIBBON *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 443, I have got a droll little poney, and intend to renew the long forgotten practice of equitation. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 39 Military Equitation may be divided into three parts. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 32 Witching the world with noble equitation.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 116 Broomsticks ..the canonical instruments of their nocturnal equitation.

b. An excursion, a ride on horseback.

1728 *Let.* in Nichols *Illustr. Lit. Hist.* IV. 497 (L.), I have lately made a few rural equitations to visit some seats, gardens, etc. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 179 Sterling was at his poetisings and equitations again.

Equitative (ē'kwitētiv). [f. L. *equitāt-* (see EQUITATE) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to equitation.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 35 A whole legion of spectacles, warlike, gymnastic, legerdemain, equitative, and equivocal.

Equitemporaneous: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equity (ē'kwĭti). Forms: 4-6 **equite, -yte,** (4 **equitee, -ytee, -ytie,** 5 **eqwyte**), 4-7 **equitie,** (6 **æquitie, -ity**), 6 **equity.** [a. OF. *equité* = Pr. *equitat*, Sp. *equidad*, It. *equità*, ad. L. *æquitāt-em*, f. *æquus* even, fair.]

I. In general.

1. The quality of being equal or fair; fairness, impartiality; evenhanded dealing.

The L. *æquitas* was somewhat influenced in meaning by being adopted as the ordinary rendering of Gr. ἐπιείκεια (see EPIKY), which meant reasonableness and moderation in the exercise of one's rights, and the disposition to avoid insisting on them too rigorously. An approach to this sense is found in many of the earlier Eng. examples.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 154 Thet hys hys pryvete Of hys domes in equyte. 1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* ii. 6 In equitee he walkide with me. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 491 Be justys he gave and eqwyte Til ilke man, þat his suld be. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 a, He [God] shal juge you in equite. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 14 Equity was my crowne. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 19 Weigh it in the ballance of equitie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 They can with no show of equity challenge vs for changing and correcting. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. vi. § 1. 399 Not to punish any man more than the law compels us; that's equity. 1673 *Rules of Civility* (ed. 2) 141 The person of honour is in equity to go in first. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. VIII. 32 These princes readily acknowledged the equity of his claim. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 158 Those principles of equity and policy on which religious liberty is founded. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 257 There is a singular equity and absence of party passion.

2. *concr.* What is fair and right; something that is fair and right. *rarely* in *pl.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 144 Amonges þise þinges sitteþ he heye makere..to don equite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 305 He dede equite to alle euene forth his powere. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, That he may do equyte and justyce. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 267 The equities which we owe to our neighbour.

II. In Jurisprudence.

3. The recourse to general principles of justice (the *naturalis æquitas* of Roman jurists) to correct or supplement the provisions of the law. *Equity of a statute*: the construction of a statute according to its reason and spirit, so as to make it apply to cases for which it does not expressly provide.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 6 a, They bee taken by the equitie of the statute. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 270, 120 Such Assetts are not taken by the equitie of the Statute of Gloucester. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 3 Chancellors..moderated the rigour of the law according..to equity.

4. In England (hence in Ireland and the United States), the distinctive name of a system of law existing side by side with the common and statute law (together called 'law' in a narrower sense), and superseding these, when they conflict with it.

The original notion was that of sense 3, a decision 'in equity' being understood to be one given in accordance with natural justice, in a case for which the law did not provide adequate remedy, or in which its operation would have been unfair. These decisions, however, were taken as precedents, and thus 'equity' early became an organized system of rules, not less definite and rigid than those of 'law'; though the older notion long continued to survive in the language of legal writers, and to some extent to influence the practice of equity judges. In England, equity was formerly administered by a special class of tribunals, of which the Court of Chancery was chief; but since 1873 all the branches of the High Court administer both 'law' and 'equity', it being provided that where the two differ, the rules of equity are to be followed. Nevertheless, the class of cases formerly dealt with by the Court of Chancery are still reserved to the Chancery Division of the High Court.

1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 46 And likewise in his Court of Equitie he doth..cancell and shut up the rigour of the generall Law. *Ibid.* 58 The Iustices should informe him [the King] of the Law, and the Chancellor of Equitie. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. xxxix. 116 He will always have the worst of it in equity, whatever he may have at common law. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (J.), In the court of Chancery there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisprr.* (1879) I. 40 Equity sometimes signifies a species of law. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 708 Equity will grant relief when . a contract is made under a mistake. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 3 There are settled and inviolable rules of equity, which require to be moderated by the rules of good conscience.

b. Defined so as to include other systems analogous to this; *e.g.* the *prætorium jus* of the Romans.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ii. (1870) 28 What I call equity.. any body of rules existing by the side of the original civil law, founded on distinct principles and claiming incidentally to supersede the civil law in virtue of a superior sanctity inherent in those principles.

5. An equitable right, i. e. one recognizable by a court of equity. Often in *pl.*

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 65 Upon which agreement in Writing, there ariseth an Equitie or Honestie, that the land should goe according to those agreements. 1826-30 KENT *Comm.* II. 118 The wife's equity to a suitable provision for the maintenance of herself and her children. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (ed. 12) 177 Incidental equities are also to be recognized by the courts respectively and every judge thereof. 1883 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 77/2 It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.

b. *Equity of redemption*: the right which a mortgagor who has in law forfeited his estate has of redeeming it within a reasonable time by payment of the principal and interest. *Equity to a settlement*: a wife's equitable right to have settled upon her any properties coming to her after marriage.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 67 But has not Esquire South the equity of redemption? 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 159 This reasonable advantage, allowed to mortgagors, is called the equity of redemption. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 92 Twenty years' adverse possession, by a person claiming the equity of redemption, will bar the rightful owner.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *equity-bar, court, -judge, -lawyer.* Also **equity-draughtsman,** a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Justice & Codific. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 484 Turn first to the self-styled equity courts.

†**E'quivale,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *équival-oir*, ad. late L. *æquivalē-re*, f. *æquus* equal + *valē-re* to be strong.] *trans.* a. To provide an equivalent for. b. To be equivalent to. *rare.*

1608 [S. HIERON] *Defence* III. 30 Sociall admission to the Lords table..is equivaled & sufficiently supplyed, in that.. ye partake of the deinties. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. 98 Such participles equivale infinitives. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* App. 685 The English addition Field equivaling the Greek Νικη.

Equivalence (ĭkwi·vălĕns), *sb.* Also 7 **æquivalence.** [a. F. *équivalence*, ad. med.L. *æquivalentia*, f. *æquivalent-em* EQUIVALENT.]

1. The condition of being equivalent; equality of value, force, importance, significance, etc.

a 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 203 When he weigheth the fault and recompense, He..findeth plain Atween them two no whit equivalence. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (ed. Dyce) 173/2 Have you courted and found Castile fit To answer England in equivalence? 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 212 In satisfaction or equivalence thereof, hee might allow a pension or stipend to, etc. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 476/1 Æquivalence we call an equality as to Belief or Unbelief. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 53 No Organs..which are wanting in the constitution of the humane Body, at least in substance and equivalence. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 214 Tho there be no Proportion of Equivalence between our best Works and the Rewards of Heaven. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Introd. 63 The whole stress of Verification consists in reducing propositions to identity or equivalence. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 250 It brings to light very clearly the virtual equivalence of those moods in the several Figures. 1890 *Times* 4 Jan. 9/2 Gold and silver will..assume equivalence at the ratio the Act names.

b. *Physics.* Equality of energy or effect.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 61 The relation is not a relation of simple mechanical equivalence. 1876 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iii. 112 But the exact and formal enuntiation of the equivalence of heat and work..was given by Davy in 1812.

c. *Equivalence of force*: the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. Cf. *Conservation of energy*, ENERGY 6.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xiv. 348 No engine.. can evade this law of equivalence, or perform on its own account the smallest modicum of work. 1863 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* viii. 205 The doctrine called the correlation, persistence, equivalence, transmutability, indestructibility of force.

2. *Chem.* The doctrine that differing fixed quantities of different substances are 'equivalent' in chemical combinations.

1880 tr. *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 76 He mentions polybasic acids as forming an exception to the theory of equivalence.

†**Equivalence,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To balance, serve as equipoise to.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 3 Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction.

Equivalency (ĭkwi·vălĕnsi). [ad. L. *æquivalentia*: see EQUIVALENCE *sb.* and -ENCY.]

1. = EQUIVALENCE 1.

1535 BP. SALISBURY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 150 Your letter..having the equivalency of a inhibition. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 169 Dux and Comes Britanniæ, of whose equiualencie in ancient time, alreadie. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 38 The one to measure the velocity of the Wind, and the other its Power or Equivalency to Weight. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 159 We have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of Sins; which argueth the equivalency of these terms. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 126 He promises them the reward of an hundredfold by way of comfort and equivalency. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 237 Money only serves as a measure of equivalency, not as a medium of exchange. 1821 *Ibid.* XXXV. 432 By means of which alone the equivalency of dactyls and spondees could ever be established. 1864 HUXLEY *Compar. Anat.* v. 85 Leave aside altogether the question of the equivalency of these groups.

b. *Physics.* = EQUIVALENCE 1 b.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 54. 454 This equivalency of heat and mechanical force.

2. *Chem.* = EQUIVALENCE 2.

1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 106 And thus chemical equivalency extends to them.

3. *Geol.* Of strata: Correspondence in serial order and characteristics.

1853 G. TATE *Addr. Berwick. Naturalists' Club*, Fossiliferous beds..furnish interesting evidence as to age and equivalency. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 203 (*title*) Reality of the Primordial or Potsdam Period in America, and its equivalency with the European.

†4. An equivalent, a substitute. *Obs.*

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 84 A Vicarious Punishment, not a rigid Satisfaction, but an Equivalency. 1705 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 195 Will prove a sufficient Equivalency.

Equivalent (ĭkwi·vălĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **eque-, equivolent(e,** 6 **equyvalent,** 7-8 **æquivalent,** 5- **equivalent.** [ad. late L. *æquivalent-em*, pr. pple. of *æquivalēre*, f. *æquus* equal + *valēre* to be powerful, to be worth. Cf. Fr. *équivalent.*]

A. *adj.* Equal in value, power, efficacy, or import. Const. *to,* †*with,* †*for* or *simply.*

†1. Of persons or things: Equal in power, rank, authority, efficacy, or excellence. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 67 The Kyng of Scotts..put out of the..Lond, the Erles Dowglas, whose Lyvelood and Myght was nerehand equivalent to his owne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 803 Equyualent to Ruth she was in humylyte. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, At the laste we shulde haue..publike weale equiualent to the grekes or Romanes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 437 The Duke of Burgoyn..thinking no man eyther in aucthoritie or blood equyvalent to himselfe..tooke upon him the whole rule and governaunce of the realme. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* v. (Arb.) 146 Fraunce..was equiualent with them all, and beside more compacted and vnited. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 161 The oile of the Lentiske..were æquiualent euery way to oile-rosat, but that it is found to be more astringent. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 92 Ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 1655 *Let.* in Hartlib *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 25 As to Medicinal virtue æquivalent, if not exceeding the other. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 88 Certainly their authority was equivalent with yours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 609 No Fair to thine Equivalent or second. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 1 A small Country and few People may be equivalent in Wealth and Strength to a far greater People and Territory.

†2. Occasional uses. a. Of songs: ? Concordant. b. Correspondent, proportioned *to. Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3107 Syngynge full swetely theyr songes equyualent. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 703 It is Equiualent To all ressoun..That thy mater.. I tak on hand.

3. Equal in value. Now only in more restricted uses: (*a*) of things regarded as mutually compensating each other, or as exchangeable; (*b*) of things of which one serves as a measure of value for the other.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 301 The gayne.. wold be at the leaste equevolente with the comodytyes the marchantes should reape therby. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xviii. (1647) 198 Tarqueminus reserving his person [King Louis] as an equivalent ransome. *c* 1720 PRIOR *1st Hymn Callimachus* 70 Things of moment well nigh equivalent, and neighbouring value, By lot are parted. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rom.* (1786) I. 210 The lives of those men were not equivalent for those of an army. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 372 To pay an equivalent penalty, in case she failed in the proof of her charges. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 251 Thirty thousand pounds may be considered as equivalent to a hundred and fifty thousand pounds in the nineteenth century. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, Taxation equivalent to 300,000,000*l.*

b. Of weights, measures, numerical expressions: Equal in quantitative 'value'.

1806 HUTTON *Math.* I. 56 Reduce ⅘ to its equivalent number. To reduce a whole number to an equivalent fraction. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech. Gloss.* 780 *Quintal*, a French or Spanish weight equivalent to 100 lbs. of those respective nations.

4. Having equal or corresponding import, meaning, or significance: chiefly of words and expressions.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 280/1 It is now all one to cal him a Lutherane or to call him an heretike, those two wordes being in maner equiualent. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test Papyngo* 786 Doctryne and deid war boith equeuolent. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 169 With them *Princeps* alone was equiualent with the name of Emperor. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 369 That double Letter in the Hebrew (ש). is by some accounted equivolent to this. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 61 Furnish yourself with a Copia of Equivalent Words. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* vii. 63 Here he makes a republic equivalent to a democracy. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 7 Let us substitute for the word virtue an equivalent but more definite expression. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 482 The further back we trace our legal history the more perfectly equivalent do the words *seisin* and *possession* become.

5. That is virtually the same thing; identical in effect; tantamount.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 144 Who knoweth not, but such a witnesse is equivalent to a generall consent? 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 99 The centrifugal force..is equivalent..to two forces. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 4 The contrariety of equal attractions is equivalent to rest. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 346 Being taken with vert or venison was declared to be equivalent to indictment. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 A whisper against his honour and repute will, in future, be equivalent to an affront to

myself. 1865 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 237 His presence..would be equivalent to an army of ten thousand men. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 145 The system is therefore equivalent to a complete sphere charged to unit potential.

6. Having the same relative position or function; corresponding.

1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 8 Burgomaisters.. are equivalent to our bailiffs of cities or towns corporate. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 583 The Cadi, or some equivalent officer. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 7 Perhaps in the fossil kingdom heat may be equivalent to a vital principle. 18.. Dana (W.), The equivalent strata of different countries. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 152 The underground hairs of Mosses and the true roots of vascular plants are physiologically equivalent.

7. *Chem.* Of a quantity of any substance: Equal in combining value to a (stated) quantity of another substance. Also, of elements: Having the same degree of quantivalence.

1850 Daubeny *Atom. Th.* ix. (ed. 2) 280 *note*, Otto employs the term equivalent volume instead of atomic volume. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 172 The elements belonging to one class are equivalent. 1873 Williamson *Chem.* § 85 One atom of oxygen takes the place of two atoms of chlorine, and it is spoken of as equivalent to two atoms of chlorine. 1880 tr. *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 33 The atoms of simple bodies are equivalent to each other.

B. *sb.*

1. Something equal in value or worth; said *esp.* of things given by way of exchange or compensation; also, something tantamount or virtually identical.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 185 By delyberacyon and fully consentynge or equyualent tresasseth ony of the x. commaundementes. *a* 1616 Rogers (J.), A regular obedience to one law will be a full equivalent for their breach of another. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 234 You may well think we expected no less an equivalent. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 678 I'll remit the money to you as you direct, or send you equivalents. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxvii, For every dinner.. they returned an equivalent in praise. 1771 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 270 This, however, was considered as no equivalent to the damages that had been sustained. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxiii. 52 Belleisle alone..was a sufficient equivalent for Minorca. 1828 Ld. Grenville *Sink. Fund* 9 Those quantities of money and of bread are equivalents. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 18 To be paid in kind, or in money, or other equivalent. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. iii. (1864) 567 The existence of a plurality of weak resemblances will be the equivalent of a single stronger one. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 159 Thus a white weasel's skin was an equivalent for eleven sheepskins.

b. *The Equivalent* in *Eng. Hist.*: a sum of money ordered, by the Act of Union of 1707, to be paid to Scotland as a set-off against additional excise duties, loss on coinage, etc.

1706 *Articles of Union* xv, The sum of 398,085*l.* 10*s*.. being the equivalent to be answered to Scotland for such parts of the said customs and excises, etc. The said commissioners..shall keep books containing accounts of the amount of the equivalent. 1707 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* VI. 181 Most of the Scotch commissioners for the equivalent are gone for that kingdom. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4419/6 A..quantity of arms.. belonging to the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

† c. An equal part. *Obs. rare.*

c 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* vii. (1878) 12 The streets straight-forth..Quarter the town in four equivalents.

2. A word, expression, sign, etc., of equivalent meaning or import.

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* ii. 32 The words themselves.. have in them the very essence of an Oath, to wit, so God help me, or other equivalent. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. iii. (1875) 158 Appearance, which is its [Phenomenon's] verbal equivalent. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* v. 96 Wrote down the pictured equivalents for these words. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 683, I have not found any English equivalent for that title.

3. In various scientific uses: a. *Chem.* = *equivalent proportion* (see quot and A. 7.).

1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xxii. 554 The term chemical equivalent may therefore be used to imply that proportion of a body which is necessary to act upon another body. 1881 Williamson in *Nature* No. 618. 416 The term equivalent was subsequently introduced to indicate the proportional weights of analogous substances found to be of equal value in their chemical effects.

b. That which corresponds in relative position or function (see A. 6); in *Biol.* said of analogous and homologous structures; in *Geol.* of a stratum or formation in one country answering to one in another country.

1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. iii. 33 The English equivalents of the Keuper. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* 48 The univalve shell is the equivalent of both valves of the bivalve.

c. Physics. *Mechanical equivalent*: the amount of mechanical effect resulting from the operation of a force. *Mechanical equivalent of heat*: conventionally, the amount of mechanical energy required to raise 1 lb. of water through 1° C.

1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 19 Where both lose, then an equivalent of heat results. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xix. 329 This force is the mechanical equivalent of the heat generated. 1863 — *Heat* ii. (1870) 39 He first calculated the mechanical equivalent of heat. 1882 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. iii. (1875) 165 An equivalent of the pressure we consciously exert. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 137 For a quantity of heat represents its equivalent of work.

fig. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 17 Napoleon..had tried to find the Mechanical Equivalent of Catholicism.

4. *Comb.* **equivalent-money** (see 1 b); **equivalent number** (*Chem.*), atomic weight.

1707 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 189 The remainder of the equivalent money for Scotland is to be sent thither next Tuesday in specie and bank bills. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5307/2 Commissioners for disposing so much of the Equivalent Mony payable to Scotland as remains yet unapplied. 1886 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 629 The equivalent number, or weight of the atom, of alumina, has been less satisfactorily determined than that of most of the earths.

Equivalently (*i*kwi·vălĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².]

1. To an equivalent amount, in an equivalent degree.

a 1528 Skelton *How Dk. Albany, &c.* 403 His grace to magnify and laude equivalently. 1766 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 598 He must lessen equivalently his consumption of some other European articles in order to pay for his coffee and sugar. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 171 Each force is.. equivalently convertible into each other.

2. As an equivalent term, or in equivalent terms, with equivalent force or signification.

1545 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) Pref. 5 b, Whose full importyng cannot with one mere Englishe worde equiualently be interpreted. 1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined* 201 The termes..are not vsed disiunctiuely but equiualently. 1805 H. Tooke *Purley* (1840) 265 *Certain is* was used in the same manner equivalently to *certes*.

† **3.** Virtually, in effect. (In 17th c. often opposed to *expressly, formally.*) *Obs.*

1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 30 When the promise or Oath..amounts either expressely or equivalently to a relaxation of the bond of subjection. 1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might*, Either formally or equivalently the same. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* viii. 14 The major part of the suffrages is equivalently the whole number. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* Index, Athelwolphus Monarch of the Saxons maketh (equivalently) a Parliament act for the paying of Tithes. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1687) I. 285 We seldom, in kind or equivalently, are our selves clear of that which we charge upon others. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy* II. i. 37 By the Grant of the former Laws..he did equivalently put himself into the State of Legal Monarchs.

Equivaliant: see Equi- *pref.*

† **Equi·valize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Equivalent + -ize.] In phrase, *To equivalize account*: to amount.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right. Govt.* Ep. Ded. 10 The summa totalis of my ability did never equivalize account to one hundred pence.

Equivalue: see Equi- *pref.*

† **Equi·vocacy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *æquivoc-us* (see next) + -acy: cf. Browne's *univocacy.*] Equivocal character.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Againe, it is unreasonable to ascribe the equivocacy of this forme unto the hatching of a Toade. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Equivocal (*i*kwi·vŏkăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 equi-, æquivocall, 7–9 æquivocal. [f. late L. *æquivoc-us* ambiguous (f. *æquus* equal + *voc-āre* to call) + -al.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Equal or the same in name (with something else) but not in reality; having a name, without the qualities it implies; nominal. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 12 This visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a pourtract, things are not truely, but in equivocall shapes. 1661 Ussher *Power Princes* I. (1683) 34 They being subject to the oversight..of the Ephori, were but equivocal Kings, such in name, but not in deed. 1744 Berkeley *Siris*, § 210 From the sun's light, which is corporeal, there springs forth another equivocal light which is incorporeal.

2. Of words, phrases, etc.: Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; capable of double interpretation; ambiguous.

1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 68 Your libel..should be certaine, and without ambiguous or equiuocall tearmes. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 217 These Sentences, to Sugar, or to Gall, Being strong on both sides, are Equiuocall. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes* Note 47 These vast accounts arose from the æquivocal term of a Year among them. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal Abbreviations are often written. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 208 He..takes care that his answers be so equivocal as always to secure him a retreat. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 187 There was perhaps no word in the language of more equivocal effect than the word *or*. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 184 To say..that the Greek religion as it grew old improved..would be to use equivocal and misleading language.

b. Of evidence, manifestations, etc.: Of uncertain bearing or significance.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxvii. 126 Some..less equivocal proofs of his munificence. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* V. 87 No very equivocal symptom of antiquity. 1842 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. i. 3 An equivocal indication of merit.

c. *nonce-use.* Of a person: Expressing himself in equivocal terms.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 249 As thou art a knaue and no knaue, what an equiuocall Companion is this?

3. Of uncertain nature; not admitting of being classified, 'nondescript'. *Equivocal generation*: the (supposed) production of plants or animals without parents; spontaneous generation.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydr. & Gard. Cyrus* 51 The Æquivocal production of things under undiscerned principles, makes a large part of generation. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 9 Born by the same æquivocall generation that mice and frogs are from the impregnated slime of the earth. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 306 Whether those imperfect or equivocal Animals were created or no, it is not altogether clear. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* vii, If any new ones [party and faction] spring up, they must be of equivocal generation, without any seed. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 29 The sea was tinged..with these equivocal substances. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* ii. 16 Equivocal generation we reject. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* v. 143 The equivocal spirits called fairies. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xx. 391 The old doctrine of equivocal or spontaneous generation.

b. Of sentiments, etc.: Undecided, not determined to either side. Chiefly in negative sentences.

1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 219, I am sure the sentiments of London were not equivocal. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 139 The equivocal and half hostile attitude he had assumed.

c. Music. *Equivocal chord*: one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones.

4. Of advantages, merits, etc.: Dubiously genuine, questionable.

a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. ii. 19 A Churchman..whose sanctity was as equivocal as their own. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. 191 In the sciences their success was more equivocal. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. vii, Without that equivocal luxury, a great country-house. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 159 To set against this equivocal gain, the Romans had lost 700 ships.

5. Of persons, callings, tendencies, etc.: Doubtful in character or reputation; liable to unfavourable comment or description; questionable; suspicious.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 247, I shall always..consider that liberty as very equivocal in her appearance, which has not wisdom and justice for her companions. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* 12 The equivocal mode of life he had entered upon. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxi, The preparations for the equivocal guest.

† **B.** *sb.* An equivocal word or term; a homonym.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. ix, Æquivocals so absurd and witlesse that, etc. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 17 Great variety of Equivocals. So the word Bill signifies both a Weapon, a Bird's Beak, and a written Scroul. 1725 Bentley *Serm.* x. (1735) 360 The scandalous shifts of Equivocals and Mental Restrictions. *a* 1734 Dennis (J.), Shall two or three wretched equivocals have the force to corrupt us? 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Equivocality (*i*kwi·vokæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ity.] The quality or condition of being equivocal; also *concr.* Something which is equivocal; an equivoque.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 58, I repeat it in Latin because the equivocality..will not subsist. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* VI. i. (1849) 254 They interpreted her equivocalities, as she intended they should. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 560 The conduct of Lady Hamilton and Nelson was..guaranteed against equivocality by the fact of Sir William Hamilton's station in life. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 889 Suggesting ideas by such equivocalities.

Equivocally (*i*kwi·vŏkăli), *adv.* Also 6–7 æqu-. [f. as prec. + -ly².] In an equivocal manner.

† **1.** So as to have the name without the properties implied in the name; nominally. Cf. Equivocal 1. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 208 By flesh and bloud æquiuocally, he vnderstandeth the sacrament of the flesh and bloud of Christe. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xiv. § 4 (1622) 152 Which whosoeuer lacketh, he is not properly, but equiuocally, a man. *a* 1716 South (J.), Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only equivocally so called.

2. By equivocal generation. See Equivocal *a.* 3.

1645 Wither *Gt. Assizes Parnass.* 31–3 Reptiles, which are equivocally bred. 1828 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) 419 Those foul reptiles..of filth and stench equivocally born.

3. a. So as to admit of a twofold or manifold application. b. So as to convey a double meaning, ambiguously.

a. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 70 Vocation may be taken equivocally or univocally. *c* 1790 Reid *Let.* in *Wks.* I. 75/2 The same word may be applied to different things in three ways..equivocally, when they have no relation but a common name.

b. 1660 R. Coke *Just. Vind.* 39, I forgive Grotius in this, not having defined anything less equivocally. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks* (1753) II. 153 She spoke equivocally. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 551 They [the instructions] were so equivocally worded.

Equi·vocalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being equivocal.

1647 *Power of the Keys* vi. 131 This is a mistake, arising from the equivocalnesse of the word. 1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* 122 The equivocalness of the title gave a handle to those that came after to understand it of a form of faith composed by Athanasius. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 30 The equivocalness of my character. 1878 F. Taylor in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 19 This method of writing merely substitutes a greater equivocalness for a less.

† **Equi·vocant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquivocant-em*, pr. pple. of *æquivoc-āre*: see Equivocate.] Speaking equivocally.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* XXIII. iv. 224 An answere by Oracle..no lesse ambiguous and equivocant.

† **Equivocas.** *Obs.* [perh. the L. (*verba*) *æquivoca* 'equivocal words', with an Eng. pl. ending.]

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1561) 317/2 Thus maie wille by terme of equivocas in three waies been understonde. 1775 Ash, *Equivocas*, an equivocation, *Chaucer.*

Equivocate (*i*kwi·vǒkět), *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *æquivocāt-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *æquivocāre*: see next.] A word identical in form but not in meaning.

1881 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 21/1 The comic confusion made by the translator between the Latin *algeo* and its Greek equivocate.

Equivocate (*i*kwi·vǒkeᶦt), *v.* [f. low L. *æquivocāt-* ppl. stem of *æquivocā-re* to call by the same name, f. late L. *æquivoc-us*: see EQUIVOCAL. Cf. It. *equivocare*, Fr. *équivoquer*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To have the same sound *with*. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Promesse*, The words *fol lie* equivocate vnto *folie*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Sens*, This word [*Sens*] .. equivocates with *Cent*, a hundred.

†**2.** *trans.* To resemble so closely as to occasion mistake. *Obs.*

1681 P. RYCAUT *Sp. Critick* 120 Making Hell with these Sports and Pastimes equivocate a Paradise. *Ibid.* 158 Such twins both in colour and bigness, that one equivocates the other.

†**3.** *intr.* To use a word in more than one application or sense; to use words of double meaning; to deal in ambiguities. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Equivocate*, to speake doubtfully. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 98 Hee doth not equivocate: but his meaning is, etc. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xv. Annot., To..place those with the blessed Spirits, is but to equivocate, and not to use the Words univocally. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 37 Either .. he meant according to the common Sense, or .. he intended to equivocate.

†**b.** *trans.* To misapprehend through ambiguity of language. *Obs.*

1665 J. SERJEANT *Sure-footing* 207 To put the point of Faith out of danger of being equivocated.

4. *intr.* In bad sense: 'To mean one thing and express another' (J.); to prevaricate.

1590 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 Making it lawfull for them to æquivocate with their adversaries in their answeres. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 84 It is enough if he does but equivocate, and tacitly grant it. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 88 By equivocating, hesitating, and giving ambiguous answers, she effected her purpose. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 379 The witness shuffled, equivocated, pretended to misunderstand the questions.

†**5.** *trans.* **a.** To insinuate by equivocation. **b.** To evade (an oath, a promise) by equivocation.

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 20 To equiuocate and falsie their oaths and faiths. 1645 T. HILL *Olive-br. Peace* (1648) 14 Though you will not swear (perhaps), God knows whether you will not equivocate a lye in your Trading. 1646 SIR G. BUCK *Rich. III*, 142 He equivocated his Vow by a Mental Reservation. *a* 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 201 When an oath .. should oblige you to arise in arms .. ye .. endeavour now to make evasions and equivocate it.

Equivocating (*i*kwi·vǒkeᶦtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EQUIVOCATE; prevarication.

1606 *St. Trials, H. Garnet* (R.), This equivocating and lying is a kind of unchastity. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 146 An æquivocating..that did not become a Prince.

Equi·vocating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That equivocates, in senses of the verb.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd. (1851) 140 A late equivocating Treatise. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 155 Equivocating Fortune gave the Day To Cæsar in the large Pharsalia. 1707 (*title*), The Church of England not in Danger and What a Bifarious, equivocating, sort of Cant does Mr. Higgins employ. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 300 Her equivocating answer.

Hence **Equi·vocatingly** *adv.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 289 He answered æquivocatingly, that, etc. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 92 Bailey replied, equivocatingly, that he had heard so.

Equivocation (*i*kwi:vokēᶦ·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 **equivocacion(e**, (4 **equivocacoun**, 5 **equyocacion**), 6–7 **æquivocation**, 6– **equivocation**. [ad. late L. *æquivocātiōn-em*, f. *æquivocāre*: see EQUIVOCATE. Cf. Fr. *équivocation*, Pr. *equivocatio*, Sp. *equivocacion*, It. *equivocazione*.]

†**1.** The using (a word) in more than one sense; ambiguity or uncertainty of meaning in words; also [cf. Sp. *equivocacion*], misapprehension arising from the ambiguity of terms. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 61 Bi þis may we se hou argumentis gone awei bi equivocacion of wordis. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 73 Ye clepe seculum the world here abouen. what mene ye by this equyocacion of that name? 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 327 The oon of theyme is callede Tilis, and that other is callede Tile, leste equiuocacion of the names deceyve hym. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 537/2 Here Tindall runneth in iuglinge, by equiuocacion of thys worde church. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 10 Playing upon the æquivocation or double sense of the word Dialis. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 400 That because of the Equivocation of the Word, they should change it for another. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. App. Wks. (1811) III. 337 The second .. receives all its strength from an equivocation in the term, *good*. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 It hides its deformity in an equivocation, or double meaning of the word truth.

b. *Logic.* As the equivalent of Gr. ὁμωνυμία: The fallacy which is committed when a term has different senses in the different members of a syllogism.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 7 The great sophism of all sophisms being equivocation or ambiguity of words and phrase. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 13 The fallacie of Æquivocation and Amphibologie, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous sintaxis of many. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xx. 171.

2. The use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; *esp.* the expression of a virtual falsehood in the form of a proposition which (in order to satisfy the speaker's conscience) is verbally true. Also *concr.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 43, I..begin To doubt th' Equiuocation of the Fiend. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xi. Comm., The men of Iabes deluded their enemies by æquivocation. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. vi, His matter fram'd of slight equivocations, His very form was form'd of mentall reservations. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1652) 51 That can the Subtle difference descry Betwixt Æquivocation and a Lye. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 113 You won't tell a downright fib for the world; but for equivocation! no jesuit ever went beyond you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 250 The Bishop .. stooped to an equivocation too transparent to deceive any one.

b. *transf.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. vii. 76, I see there may be an equivocation committed, as well in manners as in words. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) To Rdr. 8 They eluded my vow by equivocation, putting gold unawares in the neck of my doublet.

Equivocator (*i*kwi·vǒkeᶦtəɹ). [a. late L. *æquivocātor*, agent-n. f. *æquivocāre*: see EQUIVOCATE and -OR.] One who equivocates.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 The Iesuites are noted .. to be too hardie æquivocators. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1676) 26/2 The second rank is of Lyars, and Æquivocators, as Apollo Pythius, and the like. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 304 He was .. a Sycophant, an Equivocator. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 25 You little equivocator! What do you mean by *hardly*? 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 76 But an equivocator uses them in a received sense, though there is another received sense.

Equivocatory (*i*kwi·vǒkătəri), *a.* [f. EQUIVOCATE *v.*: see -ORY.] Indicating, or characterized by, equivocation.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 326 The laugh obligato or forced .. the laugh reluctant or equivocatory. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **E·quivoce,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. late L. *æquivocus*: see EQUIVOCAL.] = EQUIVOCAL.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 Equivoce; *equivocus*.

† **Equi·vocous,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *æquivoc-us* (see EQUIVOCAL) + -OUS.] = EQUIVOCAL.

1701 G. KEITH *Plain Discov. Falseh.* 42 Many Sophisms are built on that very fallacy of equivocous Terms.

† **Equi·vocy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *æquivoc-us* EQUIVOCAL: see -Y.] = EQUIVOCATION.

1630 in T. Westcote *Devon.* 142 Thus Satan doth decieve us with equivocy.

Equivoque, -voke (ī·kwi-, e·kwivoᵘk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: (4 **equivoc**, 6 **-ocke**, **equyuoke**, 7 **equivok**), 7–8 **æquivoque**, (7 **-voc**, **-voke**), 7– **equivoke**, **-que**. [ad. L. *æquivocus*: see EQUIVOCAL.]

†**A.** *adj.* = EQUIVOCAL in various senses. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 59 Wordis equiuok, that is, that hath manie significacions vndur oo lettre. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. D vij, Which name [*fora*], I thincke, is therefore equiuocke to a Market and courte, because in both all things are to be solde euen as in Rome. *c* 1650 BROME *Agst. Corrupted Sack* (R.), Thou..art a bastard got by th' town By equivoque generation.

†**b.** quasi-*sb.* with pl. ending: Things (specified) which are equivocal. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, *Manner Exam. Lazars* Q ij, They that ought to iudge and approue them shulde ryght dylygently beholde theym & considre the vnyuoke sygnes and equyuokes also.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A thing which is called by the same name as something else. *Obs.* [after Gr. ὁμώνυμον].

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Logic* 13 Equiuokes be such things as haue one selfe name, and yet be diuers in substance or definition: as a naturall dogge and a certaine starre in the firmament are both called by one name in Latine, *Canis*, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 120/2 There is a treatise of Æquivokes under Xenophon's name.

2. An expression capable of more than one meaning; a play upon words, often of a humorous nature, a pun; word-play, punning.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 72. 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks. 226 W. Alexander..hath sextains.. echoes and equivoques, which he [Petrarch] hath not. 1729 SWIFT *Corr.* II. 632 Beyond the power of conception..or, to avoid an equivoque, beyond the extent of my ideas. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II. v. § 47. (1740) 343 Here's his old Equivoque; by Papists, he means the King, Ministry and Loyal Party. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 589 Who mistook equivoque, abuse, and impudence, for wit. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 219 The dialogue is .. enlivened by much facetious and amusing equivoque. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. xi. 476 The Greeks consoled themselves as well as they could by the equivoque of the Bavarian and Barbarian.

3. Ambiguity of speech; double meaning in words or phrases used. Also *transf.*

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) I. 202 The equivoque between an action and a series of motions. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xiii. 415 Confusion, owing to the equivoque between the lunar and calendar month. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Introd. 23 And to avoid equivoque I shall use the words Metaphysical Philosophy. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 700 Right is perhaps that idea which has led to the greatest amount of sophism and equivoque.

4. The use of words in a double meaning with intent to deceive; = EQUIVOCATION. *rare.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* (1692) III. iii, What do you value this at, thirty Pound? *Gui.* No, sir, he cost me forty ere he was set. *Mer.* Turnings you mean? I know your Equivokes. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 152 Every man .. is called upon to keep himself clear from mendacity and equivoke.

Equivorous (ῑkwi·vǒrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *equus* + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS: see -VOROUS.] Feeding on horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER quotes *Q. Rev.*, Equivorous Tartars.

Equivote: see EQUI- *pref.*

† **Er,** *conj. Obs.* [contracted f. ME. *eðer, eiðer*, OE. *ǽgðer* EITHER. Cf. OR.] = OR.

c 1220 *Rel. Ant.* I. 211 Fare he norð, er fare he suð leren he sal his nede. *Ibid.* 219 On stede er on stalle stille er lude in mot er in market er oni oðer wise. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 31 Qwat brother or syster, be goddis sonde, falle in mischefe er mys-ese .. he schal han Almesse.

Er, obs. form of ERE before, sooner.

Er, obs. form of ARE: see BE *v.*

-er, *suffix*¹, ME. *-er(e, -ar(e*, OE. *-ere* (ONorthumb. often *-are*), forming sbs., represents WGer. *-ări*:—OTeut. *-ărjo-z*, whence OHG. *-ări* (MHG. *-ære*, mod.G. *-er*), and (with change of declension) ON. *-ari* (OIcel. *-are*, later *-ari*, Sw. *-are*, Da. *-ere*). The related and functionally equivalent WGer. *-ari* (OS. *-eri*, Du. *-er*, OHG. *-ari*, *-eri*, MHG. *-ere*) = Goth. *-areis*:—OTeut. type *-arjo-z* (which by phonetic law would prob. have become in OE. *-erge*, in ON. *-ri*) has in OE. coalesced with this. The phonological relation between OTeut. *-ărjo-z* and L. *-ārius* is obscure: Möller *Zur ahd. Alliterationspoesie* (1888) 142 argues that *-ărjo-z* originated in words adopted from Lat. words in *-ārius*, and that *-ărjo-z* is either an accentual variant of this, or (possibly) represents an OAryan type *-orios*.

1. In its original use the suffix *-ărjo-z* was added (like L. *-ārius*) to sbs., forming derivative sbs. with the general sense 'a man who has to do with (the thing denoted by the primary sb.)', and hence chiefly serving to designate persons according to their profession or occupation; e.g. Goth. *dōmareis*, ON. *dōmari* judge, f. OTeut. **dōmo-* judgement, DOOM; Goth. *bōkareis*, OE. *bōcere* scribe, f. OTeut. **bōk-* BOOK; OHG. *sangări* (mod.G. *sänger*), ON. *sǫngare*, OE. *sangere* (ME. *songere*) singer, f. OTeut. **sangwo-* SONG. Of this type there are many specially Eng. formations, e.g. *hatter*, *slater*, *tinner*. Where the primary sb. ends in *-w*:—ME. *-ȝe*:—OE. *-ge*, the suffix assumes the form *-yer* (in ME. *-iere*, *-yere*), as in *bowyer*, *lawyer*, *sawyer*; and, either after the analogy of these or by assimilation to Fr. derivatives in *-ier* (see -ER²), it appears as -IER in certain other words of ME. date, as *brazier*, *clothier*, *collier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, *hosier*. The Eng. words of this formation not referring to profession or employment are comparatively few: examples are *bencher*, *cottager*, *outsider*, *villager*. With these may be compared a class of words chiefly belonging to mod. colloquial language, and denoting things or actions, as *header*, *back-hander*, *fiver*, *out-and-outer*, *three-decker*. A special use of the suffix, common to the mod. Teut. langs. though scarcely to be found in their older stages, is its addition to names of places or countries to express the sense 'a native of', 'a resident in', e.g. *Londoner*, *New Yorker*, *Icelander*. With similar notion, derivatives in *-er* have been formed upon certain Eng. adjs. indicating place of origin or residence, as *foreigner*, *northerner*, *southerner*.

2. Most of the sbs. which in early Teutonic gave rise to derivatives in *-ărjo-z*, also gave rise to wk. vbs. in *-jan* or *-ōjan*, to which the former stood related in sense as agent-nouns; thus Goth. *dōmareis* judge, served as the agent-noun to *dōmjan* to judge. Hence, by analogy, the suffix came to be regarded as a formative of agent-nouns, and with this function it was added to verbal bases both of the weak and the strong conjugation. Many derivatives of this type existed already in OE., and many more have been added in the later periods of the language. In mod. Eng. they may be formed on all vbs., excepting some of those which have agent-nouns ending in *-or*, and some others for which this function is served by sbs. of different formation (e.g. *correspond*, *correspondent*). The distinction between *-er* and *-or* as the ending of agent-nouns is purely historical and orthographical; in the present spoken language they are alike pronounced (əɹ), except that in law terms

and in certain Lat. words not fully naturalized, *-or* is still sounded (ɑr). In received spelling, the choice between the two forms is often capricious, or determined by other than historical reasons. The agent-nouns belonging to vbs. f. L. ppl. stems, and to those formed with -ATE, usually end in *-or*, being partly adoptions from Lat., and partly assimilated to Lat. analogies. But when the sense is purely agential, without any added notion such as that of office, trade, or profession, function, etc., *-er* is often used; cf. *inspector, respecter*; *projector, rejecter*. In a few instances both forms of the agent-noun are still in current use, commonly without any corresponding distinction in sense, as *asserter, assertor*; sometimes with a distinction of technical and general sense (often however neglected) as *accepter, acceptor*. The Romanic *-our, -or* of agent-nouns has been in most cases replaced by *-er* where the related vb. exists in Eng.; exceptions are *governor, conjuror* (for which *-er* also occurs); in special sense we have *saviour*, but in purely agential sense *saver*. In *liar, beggar*, the spelling *-ar* is a survival of the occasional ME. variant *-ar(e*. The agent-nouns in *-er* normally denote personal agents (originally, only male persons, though this restriction is now wholly obsolete); many of them, however, may be used to denote material agents, and hence also mere instruments; e. g. *blotter, cutter, poker, roller*, etc.

3. In several instances *-er* has the appearance of being an unmeaning extension of earlier words ending in *-er* denoting trades or offices. Most of these words are of Fr. origin, as *caterer*, †*cytolerer* (= CITOLER), †*fermerer*, †*feuterer, fruiterer, poulterer*; an analogous case in a native word is *upholsterer*. The real formation of these words is obscure: some are prob. from vbs., while in other cases formation on words in *-ery* may be conjectured.

4. After the analogy of ASTROLOGER, ASTRONOMER (q. v.), the suffix *-er* is used to form sbs. serving as adaptations of L. types in *-logus, -graphus*; e. g. *chronologer, philologer*, †*theologer*; *biographer, geographer, orthographer*.

Philosopher (in Chaucer and Gower always *philosophre*) is perh. not a formation of this kind, as the *r* may be merely excrescent. In *chorister, sophister, barrister* (cf. ME. *legistre*) the *-er* is not a suffix, but results from an AF. substitution of *-istre* for *-iste*, perh. on the analogy of *ministre*.

-er [2], *suffix*, of various origin, occurring in sbs. and adjs. adopted from OF.

1. ME. *-er*, repr. OF. *-er*:—L. *-ārem, -ar*: see -AR. Nearly all the ME. words ending in *-er* of this origin have been refashioned after Lat., so that the suffix is now written *-ar*: see examples under -AR. The older form of the suffix is retained in *sampler*.

2. ME. *-er*, a. AF. *-er* (OF. *-ier*) in sbs. which descend from L. forms in *-ārius, -ārium* (see -ARY), or which were formed in Fr. after the analogy of those so descending. Where the L. type of the suffix is the masc. *-ārius*, it has usually the sense 'a person connected with', and the words are designations of office or occupation, as *butler, carpenter, draper, grocer, mariner, officer*. (So also in a few ME. adoptions of OF. fem. sbs. in *-iere* :—L. *-āria*, as *chamberer, lavender*.) Where the suffix represents the L. neuter *-ārium*, the sense is 'a thing connected with', 'a receptacle for', as in *antiphoner, danger, garner*, etc.

3. In mod.Eng. *-er* appears as a casual representative of various other suffixes of OF. origin which have been weakened in pronunciation to (ɔr); thus in *border, bracer*, it stands for OF. *-eure* (:—L. *-ātūram*), commonly represented by -URE; in *laver* it stands for OF. *-eor*, now *-oir* (:—L. *ātōrium*), in ME. rendered -OUR. The agent-suffix -OUR (OF. *-eor*:—L. *-ātōrem*) is now very often replaced by *-er*; it can seldom be determined whether this is due to phonetic weakening, or to the substitution of -ER[1] for its Romanic synonym. Where the same word had in 14th c. the two forms *-our* and *-er(e*, as *chaungeour, changer*, the former supposition is excluded; but the forms in *-er(e* may possibly sometimes be a. OF. nominative forms in *-ere* :—L. *-ā·tor*.

-er [3], *suffix*, the formative of the comparative degree in adjs. and advbs.

A. In *adjs.* ME. *-er, -ere* (*-ore, -ure*), *-re*, OE. *-ra* (fem., neut. *-re*) represents two different suffixes used in OTeut. to form the compar., viz.: *-izon-* (Goth. *-iza*, OHG., OS. *-iro*, ON. *-ri* with umlaut), and *-ōzon-* (Goth. *-ōza*, OHG. *-ōro*, ON. *-ari*). These OTeut. suffixes are f. the adverbial *-iz, -ōz*: see B. In OE. only a few comparatives retained the umlaut which phonetic law requires in the *-izon-* type; in mod. Eng. no forms with umlaut remain, except *better, elder* (OE. *bętera, ieldra*), the comparatives being ordinarily formed by adding *-er* to the positive. The 'irregular comparatives' *worse* (OE. *wiersa* = Goth. *wairsiza*) and *less* (OE. *læssa*) contain the suffix *-izon* in a disguised form, and the analogy of other comparatives has given rise to the extended forms *worser* and *lesser*. In mod. Eng. the comparatives in *-er* are almost restricted to adjs. of one or two syllables; longer adjs., and also disyllables containing any suffix other than *-y* or *-ly*, having the periphrastic comparison by means of the adv. *more*. Earlier writers, however, have *beautifuller, eminenter, slavisher*, etc.; a few modern writers, *e.g.* Carlyle, affect the same method. The periphrastic form is admissible (esp. in predicative use) for all adjs., even monosyllables, which are not extremely common colloquially.

2. In *hinder, inner*, the comparative suffix, though in WGer. and ON. formally coincident with that treated above, is quite distinct in origin, repr. OTeut. *-eron-*, f. OAryan *-ero-*.

B. In *adverbs*. The OE. form of the comparative suffix was *-or*, corresp. to OS., OHG. *-ōr*, Goth. *-ōs* :—OTeut. *-ōz*. OTeut. had also a suffix *-iz* with the same function, corresponding to L. *-is* in *magis, nimis*, and cogn. with L. *-ior* of adjs.; it is represented by Goth. *-is*, ON. *-r* with umlaut; in OE. by the umlaut in monosyllabic comparatives like *lęng*: — **langiz* longer, *bęt* :— **batiz* better, which died out in early ME., being superseded by the adj. forms. The relation between the two OTeut. suffixes is much disputed: a widely-held hypothesis is that *-ōz* is f. *-ō* adverbial suffix + *-iz*. The advbs. which take *-er* in the comparative are chiefly those which are now identical in form with adjs. (either repr. OE. advbs. in *-e*, or modern adverbial uses of the adj.): e. g. 'to work *harder*', 'to stand *closer*'. Exceptional instances are *oftener, seldomer, sooner*. The advbs. in -LY[2] are now compared periphrastically with *more*, though in earlier writers the inflexional comparison is common, e. g. *easilier* = more easily, ME. *entierlocure* = more entirely; in poetry it still occurs, as in *keenlier* (Tennyson).

-er, *suffix* [4], the ending of certain AF. infinitives used substantively as law terms, e. g. *cesser, disclaimer, misnomer, trover, user, waiver*. Of similar origin is the ending in *dinner, supper*, a. OF. *disner, soper*.

-er, *suffix* [5], forming frequentative vbs. The vbs. of this formation which can be traced in OE. have the form *-rian* (:—OTeut. *-rōjan*); e. g. *clatrian* CLATTER, *flotorian* FLUTTER. The other Teut. langs. have many vbs. of this type, denoting repeated action; often they are f. verbal bases, as MHG. *wanderen* = OE. *wandrian* WANDER, f. OTeut. **wandjan* WEND, ON. *vafra* WAVER, f. *vafa* = WAVE *v.*; sometimes app. on onomatopœic bases, as OHG. *zwizarōn* = TWITTER. Further examples in Eng. are *batter, chatter, clamber, flicker, glitter, mutter, patter, quaver, shimmer, shudder, slumber*.

Era (ī·rā). Also 7–9 æra. [a. late L. *æra* fem. sing. 'a number expressed in figures' (see Forcellini, s. v.), prob. f. *æra* counters used in calculation, pl. of *æs* brass, money

The chronological use of the word appears to have originated in Spain; where (as also in Southern Gaul and North Africa) it is found in inscriptions prefixed to the number of years elapsed since 38 B. C., the selection of which as an initial year has not been satisfactorily explained. (Isidore of Seville in the 6th c. says that this was the year in which Augustus first ordered the taxation of Spain.) Thus 'æra (oftener written *era*) DXXXVIII' (='No. 538') meant the year 500 A. D. This method of reckoning was in use from the 5th to the 15th century, and Spanish Latin writers employed the word *æra* as its specific designation. The phrase *æra Hispanica*, 'Spanish æra', suggested to the scholars of the Renascence the parallel expressions *æra Christiana, æra Varroniana*, etc., in which the sb. had the generalized sense 'a reckoning of time from a particular epoch', for which no term had previously existed in Latin.]

1. A system of chronological notation, characterized by the numbering of years from some particular point of time; e.g. the *Christian, Common*, or *Vulgar era* (see CHRISTIAN 7); *era of the Hegira* (*Hijrah*), the Mohammedan era, reckoned from the year of Mohammed's flight from Mecca; *era of Nabonassar*, a Babylonian era, employed in astronomy, commencing 747 B.C., etc., etc. These phrases are also frequently employed in sense 2.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Learned Tracts* (1649) 164 Dionysius the Abbot..brought in the Æra of Christ's Incarnation, so that..the Christians did not use to reckon by the years of Christ, until the 532 of the Incarnation. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 504 They would begin their epocha or æra from his comeing to Jerusalem. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* Ep. Ded. That midnight which began the first day of the Christian æra. 1716 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. T.* I. i. 1 The vulgar æra, by which we now compute the years from his incarnation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 658 The computing of time by the Christian æra is introduced by Dionysius the monk. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 223 In the year 570 of our Era .. the man Mahomet was born. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 149 A few words on the vexed subject of the Gupta era.

2. The initial point assumed in a system of chronology; also, any date from which succeeding years are numbered; = EPOCH 1.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, Tarich..Is the same that *Epocha* is to the Greeks: or *Æra* to the Latines. 1657 WHARTON *Wks.* 49 The Greek Church numbereth from the Creation to Christ's Æra, 5508 compleat years. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 6 Æra is the same with Epocha, signifying..a fixed point among Historians whence to begin to reckon the Years. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 116 When we come still farther to the Aera of Nabonassar. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. i. 10 About six hundred and four years before the Christian æra. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 13 The 7th century before the present æra. 1853 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* v. § 12 (1873) 187 Some three centuries before our era.

3. A date, or an event, which forms the commencement of a new period in the history of a nation, an institution, individual, art or science, etc.; a memorable or important date. Cf. EPOCH 2.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit* II. i. 488 From this sacred Æra of my Love A better order of succeeding Days Come smiling forward. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 90 [The earthquake of 1638] was a remarkable æra. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 6 This single circumstance..will..mark it [the American revolution] as a distinguished æra in the history of mankind. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiv. (1872) 210 The landing of this English Governor was an era in their lives. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi 419 This same year a Witenagemot was held, which marks an æra in the reign of Cnut.

† **b.** Date of origin; = EPOCH 2 b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV ix. 199 And it will evidently appeare, that custome hath an elder Æra then this Chronologie affordeth.

4. A historical period; a portion of historical time marked by the continuance throughout it of particular influences, social conditions, etc. Cf. EPOCH 5.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 12 This æra of joy. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. Advt. 2 The polished æra of Queen Anne! *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) IV. i. 21 The beginning of this century (1600) was the æra of musical recitation on the public stage at Florence. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 106 Gallantry is ..as much in fashion ..as in the most corrupt æra of the monarchy. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 399, I cannot but hope that a better intellectual era is dawning for the working men.

b. A period in an individual's life, or in the history of any continuous process; = EPOCH 5 b. In *Geology* sometimes with more specific sense: see EPOCH 5 c.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 341 In autumn, after harvest, that gladsome era in the husbandman's life. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 63 Felt the new æra of her changeful life. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. Introd. 11 The æra when the newly-raised surface was first occupied by lakes. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 95 It belongs to the worst era of architecture.

5. The portion of historical time to which an event is to be assigned; the approximate date, 'period', 'epoch' of an event, of a monument, etc.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 132 Many useful arts and sciences, of which the beginnings are of uncertain æra's. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 261 The pillar stands .. its parts .. betray a difference in their æra. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXI, 'Twas in November, but I'm not so sure About the day—the era's more obscure.

6. *attrib.*, as *era-date*.

1758 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* 242 Ne rueful murder stain thy æra-date.

Erable, var. of EARABLE *a.*, *Obs.*, arable.

Erace, obs. variant of ERASE.

† **Era·cinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. OF. *er-, esraciner* (f. *es-* (see ES-) + *racine* root) + -ATE[3] 6.] *trans.* To root out; to remove.

1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 201 The whole Piece was eracinated.

† **Era·de,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ērādĕre* to scrape off, f. *ē* out + *rādĕre* to scrape, scratch. Cf. ERASE.] *trans.* To scrape off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 85 Then must the scum be ..eraded and separated.

Eradiate (ĭrē·dĭi,ĕt), *v.* [f. L. *ē* out + RADIATE.]

1. *intr.* To shoot forth, as rays of light.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 139/2 A kind of life eradiating and resulting both from Intellect and Psyche. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **2.** *trans.* To give forth like rays, or in rays.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 252 Proclus concludes, that the World was, always Generated or Eradiated from God, and therefore must needs be Eternal. 1694 NORRIS *Refl. Ess. Hum. Und.* 24 Let him..tell me how any Body can eradiate such an inconceivable Number of these Effluvias. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 87 Bodies, far below the heat of incandescence, eradiate a species of light.

Eradiation (*ɪrē·diē·ʃən*). Also 7 **erradiation.** [f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of eradiating or shining forth; the emission of rays of light or heat.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii 18 The first eradiation of this light, like some flash of lightning, breaks the stone in the heart 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii 331 Neither must we Imagine his Erradiation to be Idle. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 139 But, whether it comes directly from the sun, by successive emissions or eradiations, etc. 1865 F. P. B MARTIN *MS. Lect. Geol.*, The attraction of the sun increases the Eradiation of the Earth.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) I 288 He first supposeth some eradiation and emanation of Spirit, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 252 They will not understand what manner of making or production the world had—to wit, by way of effulgency or eradiation from the Deity.

2. *concr.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 744 As if they were a kind of Eternal Effulgency, Emanation or Eradiation from an Eternal Sun. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III 172 He is in his proportion, an Effulgency, an Eradiation of God's Glory. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr* (1864) I i. 51 All the rest acknowledged some Deity, some efflux, eradiation, emanation of the primal Godhead.

Eradicable (*ɪræ·dikăb'l*), *a.* [f. L. *ērādīc-āre* (see ERADICATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Capable of being eradicated.

1847 in CRAIG. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 547 Even rage and hate are eradicable, as most systems of ethics have assumed.

† **Era·dicat(e,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *ērādīcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ērādīcāre*: see next.] Equivalent to the later ERADICATED.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Heresie, shulde..vtterly be abhorred, detested, and eradicate. 1536 LAUDER *Tractate* 124 And 3our successioun thay sall be Eradicat frome 3our rynys [= reigns, kingdoms].

Eradicate (*ɪræ·dikēt*), *v.* Also 7 **irradicate.** [f. L. *ērādīcāt-* ppl. stem of *ērādīcāre*, f. L. *ē* out + *rādīc-em*, nom. *rādix* root.]

1. *trans.* To pull or tear up by the roots; to root out (a tree, plant, or anything that is spoken of as having 'roots').

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 48 And to the places aboute the rootes of the carbuncle round about it, this is good both to eradicate & defend the same 1599 A M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 44/2 Till such time, as they [hayre] be wholye eradicated, and rootede out. 1635 NABBES *Hannibal & Sc.* (1637) K iij, Okes eradicated By a prodigious whirlwind. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Cauly flowers over-speeding to pome and lead, should be quite eradicated. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 111 To demolish all Buildings, eradicate all Plantations. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Infirmities of Trees*, Such [Weeds] as can be eradicated must be diligently pluck'd up by the Hands. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wood.* vi 73 Huge weapons, fit for eradicating trees. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 348 The Indians of Paraguay eradicate their eyebrows and eyelashes.

2. To remove entirely, extirpate, get rid of.

1647 *8* COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 35 To see the seeds of those discords eradicated 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 49 Totally to irradicate all vertue from out his subjects souls. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. viii 240 Without Chymical preparations congealed bloud will not be eradicated out of the body. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 437 That man should thus encroach on fellow man..Eradicate him..Moves indignation. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* III. iii, All desires and fears, with regard to things not in our power, ought to be totally eradicated. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 13 By eradicating mercilessly the incorrigible. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 102 Laws of the most savage cruelty were passed in hopes of eradicating mendicancy.

† 3. *Math.* To extract the (square) root of (a number). *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. viii. 61 Eradicate the ductat of the said mediatie and remainders.

¶ Misused for IRRADICATE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 14 Seeds and plants sown and eradicated in the ground.

Eradicated (*ɪræ·dikētĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Rooted out.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. viii. 118 Assailing him with Firre-Trees eradicated. 1775 in ASH.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1864.)

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 429 A large square plate of silver enamelled azure into an oak-tree eradicated and fructed. 1809 J. HOME in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 193 On oak tree vert, eradicated proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 70 [Trees] if having their roots exposed [are] eradicated.

Eradicating (*ɪræ·dikētiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ERADICATE.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 589 (R.) The eradicating of any other enemies of God. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* vi. (1729) 69 Sudden irradicating of Trees for an early Transplantation.

Eradicating (*ɪræ·dikētiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That eradicates, extirpates, etc.

1628 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., Consultation..can do no good without reall and in some things eradicating Reformation. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 4 Greater and more eradicating judgements. 1775 in ASH. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 498 The convict taint has outlived the eradicating influences of education.

Eradication (*ɪræ·dikē·ʃən*). Also 6 **-cion.** [ad. L. *ērādīcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērādīcāre*. See ERADICATE *v.*] The action of pulling out by the roots; total destruction; extirpation.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 The finall eradicacion of your nacion. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 479 [A] warrant..had been given to Jehu..for the eradication of Ahab's house. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 The roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse..upon eradication. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 183 P 10 The eradication of envy from the human heart. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 38 This stopped the increase of the evil by importation, leaving to future efforts its final eradication.

Eradicative (*ɪræ·dikătiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ērādīcāt-* (see ERADICATE *v.*) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Tending or having the power to root out or expel (disease, etc.). Const. *of.*

† *Eradicative cure*: orig. the 'curative' treatment of disease, as opposed to *palliative*. In later use the phrase occurs with *cure* taken in the mod. sense.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 43 b, We wyll speake of his cure aswel eradicatyue as palliatyue. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 217 A certain Sweat..had been plainly critical and eradicative of the whole Disease. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* V. 386 (R.) Copious evacuations eradicative of the morbific matter. 1711 F. FULLER *Med Gymn.* (1718) 143 To effect a compleat and Eradicative Cure of this Distemper. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **B.** *sb.* An eradicative medicine.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 88 Sometimes Eradicatives are omitted in the beginning. 1732–1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Eradicator (*ɪræ·dikēɪtəɹ*). [agent-n. f. ERADICATE after Lat. analogies; see -OR.]

a. One who, or that which, roots up or removes utterly. b. An agricultural or horticultural implement for uprooting.

1659 R. GELL *Amendm. Bible* 58 Sihon is eradicator, that evil spirit that endeavours to root up all the plants of righteousness. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 148 Eradicator..an implement. 1881 *Salem* (U. S.) *Gaz.* 10 June 1/4 Fogg's iron rust eradicator.

Eradicatory (*ɪræ·dikətəɹi*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to eradicate, root out, or destroy.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 578 Unfeelingly eradicatory of the domestic charities.

† **Er-a·ftur,** *conj. Obs.* [? f. *er* = EVER + AFTER.] According as.

1370–80 in *O. E. Misc.* App. 225 Lasse or more schal he be deruet Er-aftur he hab heer deseruet.

Eral (*ɪə·ɹăl*), *a. rare.* [f. ERA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an era.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 16 No Hindu date, unintegrated by the particularity at last amended, is available for eral determination.

† **Erament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ærāment-um* that is prepared from copper or bronze.] Copper.

1623 in COCKERAM.

[**Erane,** error or misprint for *cranoc*, CRANNOCK. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 167; cf. 175.]

Erand(e, obs. form of ERRAND.

Erane, variant of ARAIN, *Obs.*, spider.

Eranist (*e·rănist*). [ad. Gr. *ἐρανιστής*, f. *ἔρανος* a meal to which each contributes his share, a contribution, also a club.] In Greece: A member of an *ἔρανος* or club.

1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIII. 220 Eranists, who might be called joint-stock companies for trade. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 569 By partaking of the banquets of the eranists a man rendered himself..a member of a brotherhood.

‖ **Eranthemum** (*erænþɪmŭm*). *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ἠράνθεμον* (Dioscor.), f. *ἦρ* = *ἔαρ* spring + *ἄνθεμον* blossom, flower.]

† 1. 'The Herb Camomile' (Kersey 1715). *Obs.*

2. 'A widely distributed genus of *Acanthaceæ*, containing nearly 50 species' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 37/2 Much resembling some of the Eranthemum, and, like them, flowering during winter.

Erany(e, var. of ARAIN, *Obs.*, spider.

Erasable (*ɪrē·săb'l*), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That can be erased or obliterated.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 516 Not so easily erasable from thy heart.

Erase (*ɪrē·s*), *v.* Also (5 **irrase,** 7 **erease**), 7–8 **erace, -ase.** [f. L. *ērās-* ppl. stem of *ērādĕre*, f. *ē* out + *rādĕre* to scrape, scratch. (In some early examples perh. a variant of ARACE to uproot.)]

1. *trans.* To scrape or rub out (anything written, engraved, etc.); to efface, expunge, obliterate.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 154 The names were ereazed out of the publick Records. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. vii, Lest it should quite erace That from the world, which was the first world's grace. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) V. 130 Lombart afterwards erased the face, and inserted that of Cromwell. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isa.* Notes (ed. 12) 340 A letter is erased at the end of the word. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, Erasing, as far as they could be erased, all traces of its ancient fame. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 248 Every person fraudulently erasing..from any barrel, any mark. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 57 James I..erased from the journals of the House of Commons an obnoxious protestation.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 198 The snow had practically erased it [the road].

¶ In quasi-*passive* use.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vi, Things, which lie very black in our Earth's Annals, yet which will not erase therefrom.

2. *fig.* To efface, obliterate from the mind or memory.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 37 My Griefs have dulled my Memory, and eras'd almost every thing out of it. 1790 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 275 Though the iron school of War erase Each milder virtue. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 58 The effect of a blow..has been..to erase from the memory the events which immediately preceded the accident. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 318 Erasing from his view of human nature those premisses which he had already handled.

3. *transf.* To destroy utterly. *rare.*

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 9 He..left it quite ruin'd and eras'd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 376, I have not with the Greeks at Aulis sworn To erase the Trojan nation.

Erased (*ɪrē·st*, -zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. In senses of the verb.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 331 Dupont de l'Eure..repaired to the king, and told him if the erased passages were not restored he would resign

2. *Her.* † **a.** (see quot.). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk St. Alban's, Her.* Dij b, Certan armys, ar called quarterit armys irrasit, for the colouris be rasit owt as oon coloure in rasyng ware take away from an othir.

b. Of the head, body, or other part of an animal: Represented with a jagged edge, as if torn violently off.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 117, Iij Griphons heades erased de Argent. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1208/4 Three Bears heads erased in Chief. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxii, A Wolf's head erased at the neck, Argent.

transf. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III iii. 214 Drag'd out through straiter Holes by th' Ears, Eras'd, or Coup'd for Perjurers.

Erasement (*ɪrē·smĕnt*). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of erasing; obliteration; total demolition (of cities).

1721 BAILEY, *Erasement*, a blotting or dashing out. 1753 WARD *Rom. Inscr.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 345 There are..no traces of the word *sua* now remaining; which makes me suspect, there has been an erasement. 1769 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 52/1 The Grand Jury's erasement of the words aiding and assisting. 1818 BARCLAY, *Erasement*, applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 749 Not on Russia alone does the guilt of her erasement from the book of nations rest.

Eraser (*ɪrē·səɹ*). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, erases; any instrument used to erase written characters, blots, etc. Cf. *ink-eraser.* In mod. Dicts.

Erasing (*ɪrē·siŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] a. The action of the verb ERASE. b. *Her.* See quot. and ERASED.

1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. xiii. 125 When any part is thus born with ligges, like peeces of the flesh or skinne, depending, it is termed *erasing*. 1775 in ASH.

Erasion (*ɪrē·ʒən*). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *ērās-*: see ERASE and -ION.] a. The action of erasing; b. an instance of it.

1790 PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 388 Such a piece of fraud as the erasion of the three witnesses. 1886 *Athenæum* 11 Sep. 334 A freer use of erasion in quoting from local reports is strongly recommended. 1889 *Catholic Union Gaz.* Dec. 96 The rules revised, in which occur the erasions we complain of.

Era·sive, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as ERASE + -IVE.] That tends to erase or obliterate.

1697 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 298 A cyperus, which..is erasive, if illited on a place.

Erasmian (*ɪræ·zmiən*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Erasm-us* the literary name of an eminent scholar of the 16th c. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Erasmus.

1882 POTTER in *Critic* 10 Sept. 240 Daudet listened to Erasmian stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry.

B. *sb.* A follower of Erasmus; one who holds the views of Erasmus. b. One who follows the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchlinian.*

1883 A. F. MITCHELL in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 935 At this date he [Patrick Hamilton] was probably more of an Erasmian than a Lutheran.

Hence **Era·smianism,** the doctrines or religious system of Erasmus.

1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 616 Here and there he smells a little of Erasmianism.

Erast, obs. form of ERST.

Erastian (*ɪræ·stiən*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Erast-us* + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Erastus or his doctrines, characterized by or embodying the tenets attributed to Erastus.

Erastus, or Liebler, was a physician of Heidelberg in the 16th cent., to whom has been attributed the theory of State supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs. His actual efforts were mainly directed against the use of excommunication, which was exercised tyrannically by the Calvinistic churches.

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 49 This is the full development of an Erastian theory. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Jan. 14 The predominance of the worldly and Erastian element in the Church consequent on the secession of the Non-jurors. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 4, I take no notice of the system termed Erastian.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the (supposed) doctrines of Erastus; one who maintains the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 228 He was far from being an Erastian. 1662 *Serm. Coronat. Chas. II* in *Phenix* I. 256

Erastians are more dangerous Snares to Kings than Sectaries. and are Great Enemies to Presbyterian Government. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1876 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* June 4 Many most respectable persons have been.. Erastians.

Hence **Era·stianism**, the theory or system of Erastus. **Era·stianize** *v.* a. *trans.* To organize (a church) on Erastian principles. b. *intr.* To incline to Erastian principles. **Era·stianizing** *ppl. a.*

1681 Baxter *Acc. Sherlocke* iii. 181 Many were inclined to Erastianism hereby. 1761-2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvi. 49 Their submission..was stigmatised as erastianism. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 309 The theory of an Anglican Erastianism found favour with some of the higher church dignitaries. 1850 J. H. Newman *Diffic. Anglic.* 153 Its Erastianizing Bishops.

Erasure (*ɪrē·ʒiŭɹ*). [f. as Erase + -ure.]

1. The action of erasing or obliterating.

1755 Young *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 277 The desperate erasure of his Christian name. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 895 The devise to the trustees was not revoked by the erasure. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 31 To select a part [of a book] which we may happen to approve, and by evasive arts to effect the erasure of the other part. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 24 The erasure of his name from the list of privy councillors.

b. An instance of erasing or obliterating.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 239 A good performance is not to be expected without many erasures and corrections. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 183 If the number of these fancied erasures did not startle him. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xix. 146 The erasure was not made by the testator with an intention to revoke his will.

2. *concr.* The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

Mod. The word was written over an erasure.

3. Total destruction; 'wiping out'. *rare.*

a 1794 Gibbon (O.) Erasure of cities. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. iv. 267 Repeated destruction of the settlements and erasure of the accompanying progress of arts.

Erayne, var. of Arain, *Obs.*, spider.

Erbage, Erbare, obs. ff. Herbage, Arbour.

Erbbe, erbe, obs. forms of Herb.

Erber, early form of Arber, *Obs.*

Erber, obs. form of Arbour.

Erbia (ɜ̄·ɹbiă). *Chem.* [mod.Lat., f. last two syllables of *Ytterby*, the locality of gadolinite, in which it occurs.] One of the three earths formerly confounded under the general name Yttria.

1869 'Urban' in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 303/3 Erbia. is a brown powder, discovered by Mosander, 25 years back, in gadolinite. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 382 Erbia, obtained by ignition of erbium nitrate or oxalate, has a faint rose colour.

Erbigage, obs. form of Harbourage.

Erbium (ɜ̄·ɹbiŭm). [mod.Lat., f. Erbia, as *sodium* f. *soda*, etc.] The metallic radical of erbia.

1843 *Chemist* I. 446 [Mosander's] close examination of Yttria has led him to discover..two oxides, to which he has given the names terbium and erbium. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 382 Erbium and yttrium, are again precipitated by oxalic acid.

Ercebishop, -dekne, obs. ff. Archbishop, -deacon.

Erch, *v.*[1] *Obs.*, var. *ergh*, Argh *v. Sc.* to be unwilling, hesitate.

1584 J. Carmichael *Lett.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 428 Paul Methven heard him, and came not to the ministers while Thursday at morn, and erched to tell them that.

† Erch, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1].

1601 Holland *Pliny* IX. xx. I. 247 Lampries..erch forward like as Serpents doe vpon the earth.

Erche-, obs. form of Arch-.

† Ercheve·sque. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *archevesque* (mod.F. *archevêque*), repr. late L. *archiepiscopus.*] = Archbishop.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 67 At Carlelele a Cristynmese he haldes..Wyth erles and archeuesqes and other ynowe.

† Erd, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **eard,** 2–4 **erd**(e, 3 **eərd, ard, eərd,** 3 4 **herd,** 4 **ertd.** [OE. *eard* masc. is cogn. w. OS. *ard* masc. 'dwelling', OHG. *art* fem. 'ploughing', ON. *örð* fem. 'harvest':—OTeut. **ardu-z, ardīt,* prob. f. WAryan root **ar* to plough. For the sense cf. OE. *bilan* to cultivate, inhabit.]

1. The land where one dwells; native land, home; a region, country.

Beowulf 2654 (Gr.) We rondas beren eft to earde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ciii. 12 [civ. 12] (Gr.) Ofer þan heofonfuzelas healdað eardas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Eower burh heo forbernað .. and eard heo amerrað. *c* 1205 Lay. 29175 Inne France wes his ærd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 210 Paradis, An erd al ful of swete blis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12382 (Cott.) Til þai had geten þair herd a-gain. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1808, I am here [on] an erande in erdez vncouþe.

2. In OE.: ? State, condition. Hence (in ME.), disposition, temper.

With the ME. use cf. MHG. *art* masc., fem., mod. G. *art* fem. 'manner, disposition', which, however, Kluge regards as prob. of distinct etymology.

a 1000 *Hymns* vii. 97 (Gr.) Þar man us tyhhað on dæg twegen eardas. Drihtenes are oððe deofles þeowet. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2988 Wiþ þat come forþ an amireld, A Sarrazin of wicked erd. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11973 (Fairf.) Ihesus þat was meke of erde kepped noȝt to make his moder ferde.

3. *Comb.* † **erd-folk,** people of the land.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1880 God sente on ðat erdfolc swilc dred.

† Erde, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **eardian,** 2–3 **erde**(n. [OE. *eardian* (= OHG. *artôn* to inhabit, f. *eard*, Erd *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To dwell, live.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. 18 On þæm morum eardiað Finnas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 23 And he com þa and eardode on þære ceastre ðe is genemned nazareth. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Trowfeste men of elchere þeode þet under heofene erdeden. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ha ne muhen nawt somen eardien in heuene. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 4 [xxii. 3] Þou soth-lik in haligh wel Erdest, loof of Israel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4233 To the yle þere Appolyn erdis with in.

b. To be or to be found; to exist in a certain place, or in a certain condition.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 923 Þis stone..Is erdand in Judé. *Ibid.* 7128 Folk.. entryd full Esely, erdyng in sorow.

2. *trans.* To inhabit.

Beowulf 2590 (Gr.) Se mæra maga Ecgðeowes sceolde.. wic eardian elles hwergen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiv. [xv.] 13 His sede erde þe land sal swa.

Erd(e, etc., obs. forms of Earth, etc.

Erdene, obs. form of Errand.

† Erding, *sb. Obs.* Also 1 **earding.** [f. Erde *v.* + -ing[1].] Abode, dwelling. Also in *comb.* **erding-stow,** dwelling-place.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cvi. 3 [cvii. 4] (Gr.) Ne meahton ceastre weg cuðne mittan, þe hi eardunge on genaman. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 4 Drihten .. ȝyf þu wylt, uton wyrcean her þreo eardung-stowa. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Ure louerd iesu crist giue hem..echeliche erding and blisse on heuene. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 28 On old stoc..was thare ule earding-stowe.

Erdne, obs. form of Errand.

Ere, *sb. pseudo-arch. rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1866 Sir G. W. Dasent *Gisli* 23 They went out of their booth to the point of the 'ere' [*footnote*, 'Ere' old English for a sandy spit of land; from the Icelandic eyri].

Ere (ēə), *adv., prep.* and *conj.* Forms: α. 1 3 ær, (3 ære), 1–6 er, 3–4 her, (3 heer), 4–5 eer e, (3 eær, 4 eir, 5 eyer), 2 6 ear(e, 8 9 *Sc.* ear, 3 6 ar(e, 4 aar, 4 5 ayr(e, 4–9 *Sc.* air(e (see Air *adv.*), (8 *erron.* e'er), 4– ere. β. 3–7 (9 *arch.*) or, 3–5 ore. γ. 4 5 3er(e, 6 7 yeor, yer. [OE. *ær*, corresp. to OFris., OS. *êr* (MDu. *eer, êre, ee*, Du. *eer*), OHG. *êr* (MHG. *êr, ê*, mod.G. *eher, ehe*), Goth. *airis*:—OTeut. **airiz*, compar. degree of **air* (Goth. *air*, ON. *árr*) adv., early. Some have suggested ultimate connexion with Gr. *ἠρι-* early in the morning. See also Erer and Erst.

The ME. spellings *ar(e* and *or(e* partly represent ON. *árr* (or an unrecorded OE. **ár* without umlaut), and partly arise from *ær* through loss of stress.]

A. *adv.*

1. Used as positive. a. in OE. (late WS.): Early, at an early hour; b. since 15th c. only *Sc.* (forms *air, ear*): Early, soon: opposed to *late.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 816 (Gr.) Hy to ær abreat, þæt hy waldendes willan læsten. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xvi. 2 And swyðe ær anum reste-dæge comon to þære byrgene. *c* 1200 Ormin 6246 Beon ar & late o ȝunnkerr weorrc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Ich hit do ungledliche, oðer to er, oðer to leate. *a* 1340 *Cursor M.* 25419 (Götf.) Are and late i will ȝu mon. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. xxxiii. 143 Come I are; come I late. 1474 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 28 To be ere at his supper. 1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 152 Thow art keiper lait and aire. 1795 Macneill *Will & Jean*, Baith ear' and late, Will in briny grief lay steeping. 1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* I. iv. 46 'Ye michtna be up ear eneuch to get yerself shaved afore kirktime.'

† 2. Sooner, at an earlier time. *Obs.*

α. *a* 900 *Charters* in *O. E. Texts* 445 Gif he ȝewite er ðonne hia. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 15 Se ðe to cumenne is æfter me .. wæs ær ponne ic. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1061 Bitwene this and the thrid night, And ar if that it are myght be. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 518 II. 218, I received the box ..on Friday last and non er. *c* 1650 *Merlin* 2094 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 487, & thou had comen eare, indeed, thou might haue found him in that stead.

β. 1526 Tindale *John* i. 15 He that commeth after me, was before me because he was yer than I.

† 3. Sooner, rather, in preference. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1200 [see C 2].

β. *c* 1300 [see C 2].

γ. *a* 1536 Tindale *Wks.* II. 235 The flesh .. would be exalted and lift up on high, yer than cast down.

† 4. Before, formerly, at a former time, on a former occasion; often preceded by *ever, never.* Also, A little while ago, just now.

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* in *O. E. Texts* 419 Dæt mon ðu alesdes ðone ær soðlice ȝehiowades. *a* 900 *Martyrol.* ibid. 178 Fyr of heofonum .. forbernde .. alle ða ðe . ær tinterȝedon ðone halȝan wer. *a* 1000 *Elene* 1285 Worda .. ealra unsnyttro ær ȝesprecenra. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 And þæt ealle þa on Engle lande heora land onȝean heafdon, þe hit ær þurh þone eorl forluron *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ȝe iherden er on þe godspel hu, etc. *c* 1200 Ormin 2349 Forr nass þat næfre fundenn ær Amang wimmenn onn erþe. *c* 1275 Lay. 6626 Ne cnew hine no man þat hine heer bi-sehȝe hadde. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 222 That y seyde er the to. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 442 Thai ..war eir pouer and bare. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. c. (1869) 54, I se blood shed on þe scrippe þat neuere er j apperceyued. 15.. *Kyng & Hermit* 40 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 14 Sych one saw I never are. 1557 *Mylner of Abyngton* 82 ibid. III. 103 He myght not do as he dyd are. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 259 A beane-hull, ere the praise of all The neighb'ring village.

β. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1402 (Trin.) Þo he [Adam] lowȝe but neuer ore. *Ibid.* 12147 (Trin.) Ȝe wondir on þat I seide ore 15 . *Childe of Bristowe* 342 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 1[illegible] Into the chamber he went that tide, and knelid, as he did ore.

γ. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 147 By conselle of Elmestone as I sayde ȝere. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 60 Soche a mayde was neuer ȝere. *a* 1618 Harington *Epigrams* III. (1633) 42 Chaste Linus, but as valiant as a gander, Canie to me yer, Lamenting that I raised on him a slander.

b. First; before something else, or before anything else is done.

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 24 Gang ær and gesybsuma wiþ þinne broðer.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 88 Fro ðat time we tellen ay, Or ðe niȝt and after ðe day. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 728 But or he hauede michel shame.

B. *prep.*

1. Before (in time). Also in *comb.* † **ere-yesterday,** the day before yesterday.

α. ? *a* 735 (*MS. a* 900) *Bede's Death Song* ibid. 149 Aer his hin iongae. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxv. 20 [lv. 19] in *O. E. Texts* 263 God..se is ær weorulde and wunað in ecnisse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 38 Swa hi wæron on þam dagum ær þam flode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þet he is herre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11383 (Gött.), A tuelmoth are þe natiuite. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 344 Aboute mydnyght, ar the day. Scheo saw a dragon adoun lyght. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxii. (1483) 69 Yf thou er this tyme haddest done right. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 505 II. 194 Yf ye send to me contrary comaundement er that tyme. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* clxiii. 1076 Ere three dayes to an end he had quite forgotten. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 456 E're that time. 1649 Jonson *Poems* 92 Could you ascend yon Chaire of State e're him? 1678 Dryden *All for Love* I. i, Our fruitful Nile Flow'd ere the wonted Season. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. i, Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 45 He Nigh lost his wits ere morning

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 47 Or ani werldes time boren. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 114 A broþer of birþe born or hym-seluyn 1439 R. Rochefort in *F. E. Wills* (1883) 123 If. Margarete his wyff deceesse or tyme Rauf his son comme at full age. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxvi. 273 Though he haue of this tym sufferyd greate trauayle.

γ. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 160 Ȝe mowe hyt knowe long ȝer nyght. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxxi. 2 And Jacob beheldé Labans countenaunce, & beholde, it was not towarde him as yesterdaye and yeryesterdaye.

b. In preference to, more than.

β. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 502 Þe red noble Is reuer enced or þe Rode.

2. In the advb. phrases † *ere þon, ere then, ere this,* etc. (OE. *ær ðon, ær ðissum*), before then, before this. Also Erelong, Erenow, Erewhile.

α. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* 7 Sio lar Lædenȝeðiodes ær ðissum afeallen wæs ȝiond Angelcynn. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Moni of þan floc manna þe earþon fulieden ure drihten. *Ibid.* 11 We maȝen. ileten ure sunne þet we abbet idon erþisse. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 501 Thou sedest vs ar this The priuete of thin herte. *c* 1315 Shoreham 121 Thet unicorn..That erthange [*read* erthanne] was so wylde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9830 (Trin.), More selcouþe herde we neuer ar þis. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 70 As I haue holde her er þis 'our lorde so me helpe'. 1594 Plat *Jewell ho.* I. 59 We should haue had a sufficient ear this. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 970 Ere then Farr heavier load thyself expect to feel. *Ibid.* X. 240 If mishap [had attended him], Ere this he had return'd 1776 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 173 You have ere this heard of the accident. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* II, I trust the King is ere this out of their reach. 1884 Pal. *Eustace* 28, I should ere this have shaped into words the warm affection which..existed in my heart.

γ. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 6 They might very well, yer this, haue surpassed .. any particular Monarchie els.

C. *conj.* (or as part of conjunctional phrase).

1. Of time: Before.

† a. in conjunctional phrases, consisting (*a*) of the adv. with *than*; (*b*) of the prep. with pronominal regimen (OE. and early ME. *þam þe, þon þe, þam, þan, þon*; subsequently *that*). *Obs.*

α. *a* 1000 *Judith* 252 in Sweet *Ags. Rdr.* (1884) 165 Ær ðon ðe him se egesa on ufan sæte Mæden Ebrea. *a* 1000 *Happy Land* 38 ibid. 170 Næfre brosniað Leaf under lyfte. ær ðon edwenden Worulde ȝeweorðe *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 18 An þrica ne ȝewit fram þære æ ærþam [*c* 1160 *Hatton* ær þan] ealle þing ȝewurþan. *c* 1200 Ormin 9351 Ær þann þe Laferrd Jesu Crist Bigann owwþerr to donne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Er þonne þet child beo ifulȝed hit is þes deofles. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Cwench hit ..er þen hit waxe. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 52 Are þat heo were ded. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 229 'In manus tuas, louerde,' he seyde, Her þat he þe speche leyde. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 270 This lond wes cleped Albyon, Er then Bruyt from Troye com. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklt T.* 895 Now telleth me er that ye ferther wende. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 24 a, Night cam vpon me er than j myght com hydere a geyne. 1559 Baldwin in *Mirr. for Mag.* (1563) H 1 a, Wherof she warnd prepared a myghty power, And ere that myne were altogether redy, Came swyft to Sandale and besieged my bower.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2435 Or ðan he [Abraham] wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen.

γ. 1526 Tindale *Gal.* ii. 12 Yerre that certayne cam from James he [Peter] ate with the Gentyls.

b. hence as simple *conj. arch.* and *dial.*

α. *Beowulf* 2019 (Gr.) Oft hio beah wriðan secge [sealde] ær hie to setle ȝeong. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 On niht ær he ræste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Heo weren strongliche ibunden er ure drihten come to þisse liue. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1393 To beon i-fulhtnet .. ear we faren henne. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1051 Bot of þe mare world yhit wil I mare say, Ar I pas fra þis matir away. 1393 Langl. & *Pl.* C. IV. 303 Thei asken hure huyre er þey hit haue deserued. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Are Titan his bemes reyse agayne We shall departe. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamb., Clothes so shorn er they be wette. 1581 Mulcaster

Positions xxxiv. (1887) 122 Ear they entered into their exercise, and..ear they went to meat. **1611** BIBLE *John* iv. 49 The noble man saith vnto him, Syr, come downe ere my child die. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 It will be a long Time e'er your Graff produce any Fruits considerable. **1762** 71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 76 These promising abilities were cut off e'er they had reached their maturity. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. ii, Ere his fleet career he took, The dew-drops from his flanks he shook. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 22 It was very late ere the party broke up.

β. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 649 Or he [noe] was on werlde led, His kinde was wel wide spred. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 710 (Fairf.) Al þinges..ware of gretter strenȝt and piþ, or adam had for-done þe griþ. **1476** *Paston Lett.* No. 771 III. 152, iiij howrs or he dyed. *c* **1570** *Moral Play Wit & Sc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Wherfore, or I pas hens, now must I See thys same token heere. [Still very common *dial.*]

γ. **1526** TINDALE *Rom.* ix. 11 Yeer the children were borne. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 109/1 The king laie after long sicke yer he were healed. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* xxx. i. 379 He might be intercepted yer he was aware.

†c. with a redundant *ere* (in sense A. 4 b), or some equivalent word, belonging to the principal clause, though occasionally standing in the subordinate.

α. *c* **1300** ORMIN 12694 Ær þann þe Laferrd fullhtnedd wass Ær wass he wunedd offte To cumenn till þe flumm. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 207 Ar hii come vpe þys hul, arst he was ycome. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 546 Mid spere ischal furst ride..Ar ihc þe ginne to woȝe. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 468, I shal seke treuthe arst ar I se Rome!

β. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 658 Nine hundred ȝer and fifti told, or or he starf, noe was old *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 74 Or Roberd wist, or þouht on suilk a dede, Ore was his hous on fire. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 83 Before or þei resceyue hem, þei knelen doun. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 131 Myn dede ere shuld I dyght, Or it were so.

d. with the addition of *ever*.

α. *c* **1385** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 398 Schal I efte forgo hit er euer I syne? **1589** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/2 Before a gret storm the sea begynneth..to worke..ere euer the windes waxe boistous. *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 12 Er e're she was, weep that day's wheel was roll'd.

β. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 289 This heart shal break into a hundred thousand flawes Or ere Ile weepe. **1611** BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 24 The Lyons..brake all their bones in pieces or euer they came at the bottome of the den. **1883** SWINBURNE *Cent. Roundels* 23 These, or ever man was, were.

2. Of preference: Sooner than, rather than. Sometimes with correlative adv. as in 1 c.

α. *Beowulf* 1371 (Gr.) Ær he [*sc.* heorot] feorh seleð..on ofre, ær he in wille hafelan [hydan]. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6316 Forr ær þe33 wolldenn þolenn dæþ Ær þann þe33 wolldenn gilltenn ohht Onnȝæness Godess wille. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 45 Hu ha..þoleden stronge pines ear ha walden nimen ham. *c* **1330** *King of Tars* 44 Rather wolde i spille my blod..Ar heo scholde wedde a Sarazyn. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 157 Er ich wedde such a wif, wo me by-tyde.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 9815 (Gött.) Or aght his herte brest o thrinne, Or fra his comandementis tuinne. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 594 In auenture till de He vald him put, or he vald fle.

†**D.** *adj.* Only in late OE. and ME.

1. The compounds in which OE. *ǽr-* has an adjectival force = 'early', 'former' (see E. 1) were occasionally resolved, so that the first element was treated as a real adj., and inflected as such. For examples see E. 1.

2. Hence, rarely, the adjectival use occurs where it does not originate directly from composition.

a **1400** *Isumbras* 520 To mende hir are mysdede.

E. *Comb.*

1. With adjectival force, as OE. **ǽrdæȝ** (see DAY), early day, beginning of the day, also pl. *ǽrdagas* (in ME. as phrase *are dawes*), former days; OE. **ǽrdǽd** (see DEED), in ME. *erdede*, a former deed; OE. **ǽrmorgen** (see MORN, MORROW), early morning, in phrase *on ǽrmorgen*, ME. *on armorowe*, also (with adjectival flexion of the first element) OE. *on ǽrne morgen*, ME. *on erne marȝen, on arnemorwe*; also ARETHEDE.

Beowulf 253 Mid *ær-dæȝe. *a* **1000** *Andreas* 220 (Gr.) Scealtu æninga mid ærdæȝe..Ceol ȝestixan. *a* **1000** *Hymns* iii. 23 (Gr.) Þu eart se æðela, þe on ærdaȝum ealra fæmnena wyn fæȝere akende on Bethleem. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 27 It was a king bi are dawes. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 41 And wyt witodlice be uncer *ærdædum on-foð. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 153 Ech man shal understonden mede of his er-dede. *c* **1205** LAY. 8745 Nu þu scalt adreden for þine ær dæden [*c* **1275** for þine erdede]. *a* **1400** *Octovian* 1808 Clement was made a knyght For hys er dedes. *a* **1000** *Ps.* lxii[i]. 6 (Gr.) Ic..on *ærmerȝen on þe eac ȝewene. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 1 Gelic þam hiredes ealdre þe on ærne merȝen ut-eode. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þa aldormen etaðon erne marȝen ulaȝeliche. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 5458 The oost arist on erne morowe. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3391 An armorwe erliche þemperour aros, sikerliche. *Ibid.* 5164 On arnemorwe þan come we.

2. With prepositional force: see ERELONG, ERENOW, EREWHILE; also *ere-yesterday* in B 1.

Ere, var. of EAR obs. to plough.

1621 BOLTON *Statutes Irel.* 10 Labourers..to ere the ground.

Ere, obs. f. *are*: see BE *v.*; also of EVER.

Ereable, obs. form of EARABLE, arable.

†**Erean**, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ære-us* brazen (f. *æs, ær-is* brass) + -AN.] Made of brass or copper, brazen. **1656-81** in BLOUNT. **1775** in ASH.

Erear, var. of AREAR *v. Obs.*

Erebus (e'rĭbŏs). *Myth.* Also 6 erron. **erobus**. [a. L. *Erebus*, a. Gr. *Ἔρεβος*; ? cogn. with Goth. *riqis* darkness.] The proper name of 'a place of darkness, between Earth and Hades' (Liddell and Scott); often used in phrase *dark as Erebus*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 87 His affections [are] darke as Erobus. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 883 Harsh Thunder..the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus. **1839** MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* x, The night was dark as Erebus.

Comb. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 169 The pow'r that impell'd thee was Erebus bred.

Erect (ĭre'kt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ērect-us*, pa. pple. of *ērigĕre* to set up, f. *ē* out + *regĕre* to direct.]

A. *adj.*

1. Upright, in an upright posture; not bending forward or downward. Of straight lines and plane surfaces: Vertical. *Erect vision*, the fact that we see objects 'the right way up', notwithstanding the inverted position of the retinal image. *Erect dial*: see DIAL.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 9 The schade of every tree Was in the lengthe the same quantite That was the body erecte, that caused it. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lvi, Whether that thy lord sit or yet stande erect Stil must thou stande. **1593** FALK *Dialling* 3 When the plat standeth upright, it maketh a right angle with the Horizon and is called Erect. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 180 Birds..are so farre from this kinde of pronenesse, that they are almost erect. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 666 A Snake..in his Summer Liv'ry rouls along: Erect, and brandishing his forky Tongue. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 362 The erect or vertical Diameter of the Luminary seems contracted. **1799** J. WOOD *Elem. Optics* vii. (1811) 148 An erect image of the figure intended to be represented. **1841** BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. ii. (1856) 184 He ascribed erect vision to an operation of the mind. **1863** FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 42 The figures of some of the women are handsome..erect and good. **1872** BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 89 Erect with majesty severe The Buchail More upshoots his Titan cone.

b. Used *Bot.* and *Her.* in general sense.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Erect Flowers [are] such as grow upright without hanging the head. **1766-87** PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Erect or Erected*..said of anything upright, or perpendicularly elevated. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 256 The stamens are erect, and longer than the corolla. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 Ovules are erect, when they rise from the very bottom of the cell. **1882** CUBBANS *Heraldry* vi. 95 Erect, when used in blazoning wings, signifies that the principal wing feathers make nearly a right angle with the back of the bird.

c. *fig.*

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. vii. (1673) 195 A mind erect amongst the Ruines of a tottering Age. *a* **1735** GLANVILLE (J.), Stand erect, and sound as loud as fame. **1837** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 321 A spirit as erect as the king's tiara. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 Here was a way of erect living within.

2. Chiefly participial: †a. Of the countenance: Not downcast, unabashed. *Obs.* b. Of the hands: Uplifted. c. Of the hair, tail of animals, etc.: Set up, rigid, bristling.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod.* II. 542 Not..with face erect, Against the Sun, but, sitting. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 394 Her front erect with majesty she bore. **17..** PHILIPS (J.), Vows, and plaints, and suppliant hands to Heav'n erect. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 91 With Ears And Tail erect, neighing he paws the ground. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 326 It is an erect countenance, it is a firm adherence to principle..that assert our good faith and honour. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxiv. 403 With hair erect He stood, and motionless.

†**3.** *fig.* Of the mind: Uplifted, directed upwards; alert, attentive. *Obs.*

1544 *Litany* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 570 Having their minds erect to Almighty God. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1637) § 266 It conduceth much to haue the Sense Intentiue, and Erect. **1796** BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. xv, Just at the moment when their minds are erect with expectation.

†**B.** *sb. Obs. rare.*

In order to facilitate the attainment of uniformity in type-founding, Moxon proposed to divide the square of the height of each kind of type into smaller squares by 42 vertical lines (*erects*) and 42 horizontal lines (*parallels*).

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 7 The Divisions that are imagined to be made between the Left Hand and the Right are called Erects. *Ibid.* 20 Set your Compasses to 9..placing one Foot in Parallel 21, Erect 9.

Erect (ĭre'kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **ereck**, 5–6 *pa. pple.* **erect**(e. [f. L. *ērect-* ppl. stem of *ērigĕre*: see prec.]

†**I.** *trans.* To elevate in direction or position.

†**1.** To direct upwards; to lift up (the eyes, hands, etc.). Also *To erect up. Obs.*

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 39 Erect thy countenance, like a man. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 61 The Bishop..erecting his hands stood all the while with his face to the Altar. *a* **1634** CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 III. 337 Good sir, erect your looks. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. Introd. 26 To stand with their mouths open, and erected. *fig.* **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* 117 Having our mindes erected up into heaven. **1609** H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 4 Wee erect our best attention to this motion. **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 54 The Minds of Men began to be more generally erected towards Heaven.

†b. To put up on high; to lift up (the head); also, to hoist up. *Obs.*

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 52 Moyses..made & ereckit a brassin ymage of a serpent. **1567** *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 273 That thou art nat erected, in faith, it is pity, As high as three trees and a halter will reach. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 9 A little chappell..wherein is erected the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary. **1696** TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xxiv. 7 Erect your Heads, eternal Gates. **1767** *Babler* I. 224 However we may erect the crest upon the superior dignity of manhood.

†**2.** To exalt in consideration or dignity; to raise to eminence or importance; elevate to office; in earlier use, to raise *to* (a kingdom); to set up *for, to be* (an emperor, king, etc.). Also *To erect up.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 283 Grete Charles..was erecte to the kyngedome of Fraunce after the dethe of his fader. **1549-62** STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxxix. 20 A man of might I have erect your king and guide to be. **1583** *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 27 Bishops, who in the Popes name had erected him up. *a* **1592** GREENE *Jas. IV*, Wks. (1861) 198 He shall erect your state and wed you well. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlii. 3 The Ægyptians erected one Saturninus a Captaine..for Emperour. *a* **1631** DONNE in *Select. fr. Donne* (1840) 16 Thou shalt find..as many records of attainted families..as of families newly erected and presently celebrated. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 238 Lawfull for the King and Church of England..to have erected a new Primate. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 P 2 We have seen..Monarchs erected and deposed.

†b. To elevate *into* or *unto* (a specified condition). *Obs.*

1508 FISHER *Wks.* 254 They were erecte vnto eternal lyfe. **1589** R. ROBINSON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 364 Erect my spirite into thy blisse.

II. To raise to an upright position.

3. To raise, set upright (the body, oneself, etc.); to rear (a standard). Also *fig.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 5 Erecting one most like to fall. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Ladie, erect your gratious simmetry. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 74 If unto the powder of Loadstone or Iron we admove the North pole of the Loadstone, the powders or small divisions will erect and conforme themselves thereto. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 93 The Charioteers sometimes bowed to the Ground, then erected themselves on high. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 6 P 3 The necessity of erecting ourselves to some degree of intellectual dignity. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 49 The muscle..is capable of erecting itself on an edge. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 97 Erected against Aliverdi the standard of revolt. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiii. 325 His weak frame erected itself.

b. *Optics.* To restore (an inverted optical image) to an upright position.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x. 245 Without using two glasses, the object may be erected.

†c. *intr.* for *refl.* To straighten oneself, assume an upright position.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 827 By Wet, Stalkes doe erect, and Leaues bow downe.

4. To set upright (a member of the body); to prick up (the ears); also *Phys.* (chiefly in pass.), to render turgid and rigid any organ containing erectile tissue.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1637) § 266 You..erect your Eare, when you would heare attentiuely. **1718** ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 540 At ev'ry Shout [the horse] erects his quiv'ring Ears. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 318 That this faction..does erect its crest upon the engagement, there can be little doubt.

†**5.** *fig.* from 3, 4. To rouse, stir up, excite, embolden (the mind, oneself). *Obs.*

a **1568** COVERDALE *Treat. Death* I. xvi, We ought to erect and comfort ourselves with the resurrection. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 2 It doth raise and erect the mind. **1654** R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 314 With this Victory the courages of the Sicilians were erected. **1665** J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 201 His Book coming forth..my Expectation was now erected. *a* **1668** DENHAM (J.), Why should not hope As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them? *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 131 He found his spirits low, and thought to..erect them by a glass or two of sherry.

†b. *occas.* To stimulate (in a physical sense).

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 273 It..ereceth the digestive faculty of the stomack.

†**6.** To elate with pride. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* 137 Least..the contemplation of their proud plumes and feathers too much erect them and puffe them up.

III. To set on a foundation, construct, establish.

7. To set up (a building, statue, framework, etc.); to rear, build. Also † *To erect up.*

1427 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. ii. 19. I. 59 He hath erected a new tower upon the same for a warde. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. iv. (Arb.) 80 The inhabitantes sawe newe buyldynges to bee dayly erected. **1570** ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 372 Intending..to erect up certain iron mills. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 80 Erect his Statue, and worship it. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Erect on the out-side Wall your Stove..of Brick. **1692** O. WALKER *History Illustrated* 288 Gallus lamented much his death, and erected him a Sepulchre. **1701** DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 1 Wherever God erects a House of Prayer The Devil always builds a Chappel there. **1706** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 446 He erects trophies. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 190 An engine was erected in the vicinity of Bath..on this principle. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 A more peaceful class erected silk manufactories in the eastern suburb of London. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 382 The scaffold had been awkwardly erected.

¶ To build (a vessel).

1650 SIR J. BURROUGHS in *Wealth of Gt. Brit.* (1749) 33 By erecting two hundred and fifty busses..there will be employment for one thousand ships.

b. *fig.* To build up (a theory, conclusion, etc.), set up (a pretension). Also *absol.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Our advanced beliefs are not to be built upon dictates, but .. [we] are to erect upon the surer base of reason. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Malebranche erects this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 350 The pretension erected by Mr. Hastings .. would destroy one great source of the evidence. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 195 It was necessary for us to have a positive Church theory erected on a definite basis.

8. a. *Geom.* To set up or draw (a perpendicular to a given line); †to construct (a triangle, etc. upon a given base). b. *Astrol.* and *Astron.* To 'set up' (a figure of the heavens).

a 1646 J. Gregory *Assyr. Mon.* in *Posth.* (1650) 215 This was the figure of the Heavens. Astronomically calculated and erected according to Tycho's tables. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. x, Upon the line given AB erect an equilateral triangle. *a* 1678 Wood *Life* (1848) 73 After Lillie (the astronomer) had erected his figure, he told her, etc. 1715 Kersey, *To Erect a Figure*, to divide the 12 Houses a-right. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iv, He accordingly erected his scheme, or figure of heaven. 1828 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* 44 On B erect the perpendicular BA. 1887 T. B. Reed *O. E. Lett. Found* 182 He [Moxon] professes to be able to erect in any other square .. the same letter.

†**9.** To set up, establish, found (an office, court of justice, corporation, institution, etc.); to initiate, set on foot (a project, scheme). *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *Law.*

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 24 A pilgrimage in Wales was straight erected. 1570 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 626 The Divinity lecture, erected by the noble lady Margaret. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 254 This League was halowed .. gainst all That worke the gospell to erect. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xv. 73 There is no Civill Power erected over the parties promising. 1663 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. xl. 88 Courts of Merchants to be erected in some .. ports of the nation. 1683 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/1 The Office of Post-Master General hath been Erected by Act of Parliament. 1743 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. 151 *note*, This year Queen Elizabeth erected the East-India Company. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xli. 415 The Jesuits, a new order of regular priests erected in Europe. 1792 Chipman *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 12 The statute has erected a summary jurisdiction. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 702 The ministerial board erected by Mr. Pitt. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. iii. 125 Two Courts of High Commission were erected. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 56 Congress resolved to erect a lottery.

†b. To raise (an armed force); to form (a nation). *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 24/2 These two erected an hoost ayenst Hanyball. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 When a Companie is newly leuied and erected, etc. *a* 1618 Raleigh (J.), He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy under distinct governours. 1680 Hickes *Spir. Popery* 71 The Cess .. for erecting and maintaining the foresaid additional Forces. 1698 J. Crull *Muscovy* 123 A new Body of Militia should be erected in their stead.

10. *To erect into* [cf. Fr. *ériger en*]: to constitute or form into (*e.g.* an organization, municipality, territorial division, etc.); to set up as (a rule or precedent); to invest with the rank or character of; †to represent as.

1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* Pref. 1, I had not the least thought of erecting myself into an Authour. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 56 P1 For the Sharpers .. are by Custom erected into a real and venerable Body of Men. 1718 *Col. Rec. Penn* III. 58 The sd. town might be Erected into a Borough by a Charter, etc. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scotl.* (1773) 345 By secularizing, or, in our law-style, erecting most of the monasteries into temporal lordships. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 455 The Officers of an inferior order .. erected themselves into seigniorial proprietors. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 669 He could erect every interference in that sovereignty into an act of guilt. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vii, Her majesty was minded to erect the town into a staple for wool. 1822 M. A. Kelty *Osmond* I. 158 You .erect him into a standard of right and wrong. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 110 Valentia .. was erected into a province. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 54/2 That portion .. whom the institutions of the country have erected into a ruling class.

¶ **11.** ? Used for Arrect, Direct.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2507 Unto me formest this processe is erectyd. 1655 M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) Ep. Ded., No more then the Subject of it [*i. e.* Honour] erects.

Erectable (*ɪre·ktăb'l*), *a.* [f. Erect *v.* + -able.] Capable of being erected.

1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (L.), These erectable feathers .. are scarcely longer than the rest.

Erected (*ɪre·ktĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Erect *v.* + -ed 1.]

†**1.** Having an upward direction. Of the eyes, face, etc.: Uplifted. Of motion: Directed upwards. *fig.* Of the mind: Active, attentive. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 Our erected wit, maketh vs know what perfection is. 1593 Drayton *Eclog.* x. 26 Th' erected eyes (Of a poore Wretch with miseries oppress). 1659 *Instruc. Oratory* 16 He .. proceeds to a new subject with a more erected attention. 1668 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 92 An erected face toward heaven. 1682 Southerne *Loyal Bro.* I. i, My erected head was rais'd to give A fuller majesty to crowns. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 499 Herons .. mounting upward with erected Flight.

†**2.** Elevated, exalted; aspiring, high-souled, noble. *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (T.) High erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy. 1601 Cornwallyes *Disc. Seneca* (1632) 68 Men of the highest erected states have dyed. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 963 [They] march with erected courages against King Henry. 1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* ii. 65 Pride adorned with the name of an erected manly nature. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 679 Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell.

3. †**a.** Set upright, or in a perpendicular position. b. Of hair, etc.: Bristling. Of ears: Pricked up.

1603 B. Jonson *Entertainm. Jas. I* Wks. (1848) 530/2 This erected and broad-spreading tree. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xv. (1611) 138 A sleeping lion which did not shew his rage with his erected Shagge. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 165 The falling of an erected Staff this way or that. 1675 Dryden *Aurung.* v. i. 2566 The Golden Serpents bear Erected Crests alike. 1707 E. Ward *Hud Rediv.* (1715) I. ix, The Teacher .. Rose from his Seat, and stood erected. 1782 Cowper *Charity* 516 'Tis called a satire, and the World appears Gathering around it, with erected ears.

4. Built up, up-reared. Also *fig.* of a kingdom: Established.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 29 The disquieting of the state of that new erected kingdom. 1625 S. D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 218 Going from this erected stage downe into St. Edwards Chappel. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr., An erected bridge is subjected to great lateral pressure.

5. See Erect *v.* 9, also 10.

1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* 229 Having by their grants the same title to the erected benefices, that the monasteries had formerly.

Erecter: see Erector.

†**Ere·ctify**, *v. Obs.* [f. Erect *a.* + -(*i*)fy, after the analogy of *rectify*; cf. *edify*.] *trans.* To build. Implied in **Ere·ctifying** *ppl. a.*

1627 Speed *England* xxx. § 6 Vpon whose desolations that erectifying Lady Edelfled cast her eyes of compassion.

Erectile (*ɪre·ktil*), *a.* [a. F. *érectile*, f. L. *erect-*: see Erect *v.*] Capable of being erected or set upright.

1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 155 Chauna .. Chala of Paraguay .. whose occiput is ornamented with a circle of erectile feathers. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* I. 3 The men of genius that I fancy most have erectile heads. 1869 Gillmore *Reptiles & Birds* ii. 78 Viperine Snakes .. have a long, perforated, erectile fang on the maxillary bone.

b. *Erectile tissue*: a kind of tissue found in various parts of animals, capable of being distended under excitement, and consequently of becoming rigid; also, a similar tissue in vegetables.

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 188 The erectile tissue is of very large dimensions in the organs of copulation. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footn. Page Nat.* 200 An elongation of the erectile tissue of the plant. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 2 The Corpus Spongiosum Urethræ is also composed of erectile tissue.

Hence **Erectility**, the quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

1860 Worcester cites Dr. Dix; in mod. Dicts.

Erecting (*ɪre·ktiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Erect *v.* + -ing 1.]

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

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 23 b, No buildyng of pillers, no erecting of arches. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 22 It seemeth to be done .. after the erecting of the Bishoprick of Ely. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 67 A judicious erecting of the Sounding-boards.

2. *attrib.*, as in *erecting-eye-piece, -glass, -prism*: (see quots.)

1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 144 No achromatic erecting eye-piece .. can be made with so few as three lenses. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Erecting eye-piece*, a combination of four lenses used for terrestrial telescopes, and so arranged as to exhibit the objects viewed in an erect position *Ibid., Erecting-glass*, a tube with two lenses, slipped into the inner end of the draw-tube of a microscope, serving to erect the inverted image. *Ibid., Erecting-prism*, a contrivance of Nachet's for erecting the inverted image produced by a compound microscope, by means of a single rectangular prism placed over the eye-piece.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*, *a.*

1654 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 562 She was ignorant of that fatal Theater which was erecting within sight of her Window. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. lii. 216 One or two small salt-works are erecting in New Bedford.

Erecting (*ɪre·ktiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That erects; in quot. stimulating.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 He is to be interdicted Oats and all Flatulent and erecting dyet for a Moneth.

Erection (*ɪre·kʃən*). Also 6 **ereccion**. [ad. late L. *ērectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērect-*: see Erect *v.* Cf. F. *érection*.] The action of erecting, the condition of being erected.

†**1.** A lifting up (of the hands); also, an elevated condition; (of hills) elevation, altitude.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches*, xv. xxiv. 371 There must be erection of hands, confession. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig* xiii. 138 We are not to consider only the erection of the hils. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 136 The congregation testifying their consent by erection of hands. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 32.

†**2.** Advancement in condition or dignity; elevation to office. *Obs.*

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 26 The said Ereccion and Creacion to the Kinges said sone made to hym as to the Duke of Yorke. 1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 Synnes his erection to this dignitie, his Holynes, etc 1661 Ussher *Power Princes* I. (1683) 47 God .. knoweth when and in what place to appoint the Erection of Kings.

b. *concr.* in *Sc. Law.* A temporal lordship 'erected' out of a spiritual benefice.

1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 244 That all the superiorities of erections .. should be declared to be in the crown.

3. A setting upright; an upright position.

1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 39 By the erection of our bodies, expressing the elevation .. of our souls. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 221 Of this Erection of the body of Man the ancients have taken notice. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. I. § 7. (1864) 86 The erections and bendings of the body are outlets for spontaneous activity.

4. *Phys.* The action of making rigid any bodily organ containing erectile tissue; the condition of being so erected; also, an instance of the same.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 18 As to woorke an erection of those engendring parts. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 164 That your Actiuity may defeate and quell The source of all Erection. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 216 Which serve the erection to Coition. 1658 J. Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1004 They are good for such as want erection 1787 H. Watson in *Med. Commun.* II 158 His penis was in a state of erection. 1885 *Law Rep.* Appeal X. 176 The appellant had an erection on each of two unsuccessful attempts.

†**5.** Exaltation, excitement, invigoration (of the mind, spirits, etc.). *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) 88 *b*, Her peereles height my minde to high erection Drawes up. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 713 When a Man would listen suddenly to any Thing, he Starteth; For the Starting is an Erection of the Spirits to attend. 1651 Clarkndon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 542 It must be a wonderful erection of their spirits, to know that God will be a father of those fatherless.

6. The action of rearing (a building, column, etc.). Also *fig.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 44 When we see the figure of the house, Then must we rate the cost of the Erection. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* (J.), Counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the erection of them [pillars]. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 In the erection of a more judicious and consistent Fabrick. 1786 W. Thompson *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 337 Prohibiting the erection of all Protestant fabrics on lands belonging to the church. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 95 The erection of such mills is not to be recommended universally. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 187 Their respect for his memory was evinced by the erection of a monumental column.

b. *concr.* That which is built up or reared; a building, structure, *lit.* and *fig.*

1609 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II 242 Two small erections latelye adjoyned to the houses called the red houses. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* II. 286 The English were driven to make such an erection upon a fable, or person fained. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 164 There is in Perthshire a barrow which seems to be a British erection. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 253 It .. is surmounted by a wooden erection said to have been Newton's private observatory.

7. *Astrol.* The construction of a scheme or figure of the heavens. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* IV. iv, By erection of her figure, I gest it.

8. a. Constitution or establishment (of an office, institution, etc.). b. Investment with a specified condition.

1508 Fisher *Wks.* 184 This mercyfull erection and buyldynge of cryste chirche. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron. Scotl.* (1587) 68/1 After the first erection of the Scotish Kingdome. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 506 Erection into life. 1702 Bp. Atterbury *Serm.* (1740) I. vii. 255 From their [the Jews'] first Erection into a People, down to their final Excision. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. iii. 466 The Bull of Erection [of Bishopricks] was despatched. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 187 Any capital innovation which may amount to the erection of a dangerous nuisance. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. x. 240 The statute .. prohibits the erection of any such courts hereafter. 1885 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 34 He consolidated his possessions by obtaining their erection into a barony.

Erective (*ɪre·ktiv*), *a.* [f. Erect *v.* + -ive.] Tending to erect or set upright.

?1611 Cotgrave, *Erectif*, erective. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Erectly (*ɪre·ktli*), *adv.* [f. Erect *a.* + -ly 2.] In an erect manner or posture.

In speaking of posture the sense is now commonly expressed by the adj., as *To walk erect.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 181 Birds .. generally carry their heads erectly like man. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* 99 Be not under any brutal metempsychosis while thou livest and walkest about erectly under the scheme of man. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xii. (1813) 144 A weak tree is helped much by training it more erectly than usual. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 225 A goat walking erectly on his hinder feet. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xxxii, The locks, that wont her brow to shade, Start up erectly from her head. 1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 4 The Greeks were under disadvantages .. yet they rose through them vigorously and erectly.

b. *Comb.* **erectly-spreading** *a. Bot.* 'between erect and spreading'. 1849 in Paxton *Bot. Dict.*

Erectness (*ɪre·ktnés*). [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality or condition of being erect; an erect attitude.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 180 One kinde of Locust .. stands .. in a large erectnesse .. by Zoographers called *mantis*. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i, Persons [who] .. think not the erectness of man's stature a sufficient distinction of him from Brutes. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 The erectness of her mien. 1811 Ld. Hawkins *Ctess & Gertr.* II. 379 For the use of these, he set up a perpendicular staff, as a standard of erectness. 1862 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xv. (1863) III. 263 In the renunciation of her proud erectness, her mental attitude seemed changed.

fig.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 164/1 The rightnesse of the angles, is a plain emblеme of erectnesse or uprightnesse of mind. **1822** Hazlitt *Men & Mann., Knowl. World* (1852) 142 We should retain something of the erectness and openness of our first unbiassed thoughts. **1878** Bayne *Purit. Rev.* ii. 47 A refreshing sense of moral erectness.

†**2.** Altitude. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 134 The highest sort of them [mountains] pass not in perpendicular erectness 10 furlongs.

Erectopatent (*Ire* ktoˌpæ·tĕnt, pē·tĕnt), *a.* [f. *erecto-* used as combining form of L. *erectus* (see Erect *ppl. a.*) + Patent.]

a. *Bot.* Having a position intermediate between erect and spreading. **b.** *Entom.* 'When the primary wings of an insect at rest are erect and the secondary horizontal' (Maunder 1848).

1848 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 290 Those on the back are capitate and barbed with numerous erecto-patent spinules. **1870** Hooker *Stud. Flora* 18 *Fumaria densiflora* .. pedicels erecto-patent.

Erector (*Ire*·kto·). Also 6– **erecter.** [f. Erect *v.* + -or.] One who, or that which, erects.

1. One who erects or rears a building, statue, etc.

1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 97 Richard Poure..first Erector of the Cathedral Chirch of New Saresbyri. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Peril Idol.* (1859) 239 Therefore woe be to the erecter, setter up, and maintainer of images in churches and temples. **1648** W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. (T.), Rehoboam's young counsellors were, in some relation, the Erectors of Jeroboam's calves. **1823** Scott *Peveril* i, William Peveril .. the erector of that Gothic fortress. **1884** *Birmingh. Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/5 Good Bridge Erectors and Carpenters.

†**2.** One who institutes an office, rule, or practice; the founder of an institution; also, one who sets up a candidate or pretender. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* of 1.

1548 in Stow *Surv.* (1754) I. iii. v. 580/2 Their [the Hospitals'] chiefe Erector being dead. **1580** North *Plutarch* (1676) 246 And for the holy Band .. Gorgidas was the first erector of the same. **1609** *Man in Moone* (1849) 16 Idlenesse patrone, Pride's founder, Gluttonies erector. **1611** Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 66 The erectors of Lambert, a counterfet Warwick. **1648** *King's Messages for Peace* 73 The erectors and propugnators of the Presbyterian Discipline in Scotland. **1754** *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 463 Pherecydes was the original erecter of it. **1803** Bingham in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. 76 They were .. simply the result of a fashion, or the taste, or means of the erecter. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 153 How I, The erector of the empire in his hand, —Am bent beneath that hand.

3. *Optics.* = *erecting-glass* (see Erecting *vbl. sb.* 2).

4. A term applied to certain muscles, from their office in causing erection in any part of the body. Also *attrib.*, as in *erector-muscle.*

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 187 The erector muscles of the spine. **1857** Bullock tr. *Caseaux' Midwif.* 42 The clitoris has..an erector muscle. **1876** Duhring *Dis. Skin* 29 *Erectores pili* or erectors of the hair.

†**Erege.** *Obs.* See also Erite. [a. OF. *erege, herege* (corresp. to Pr. *heretge*, Sp. *herege*) :—L. *hæreticus*: see Heretic.] A heretic.

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Verst huanne me draȝþ uouliche þet bodi of oure lhorde aze doþ þe ereges. and þe wychen.

Erelong (eəlɔ·ŋ), *adv.* [f. Ere *prep.* + Long *adv.*; sometimes written as two words.] Before long; before the lapse of much time; soon. Of future time; also (*arch.*) of past.

1577 Harrison *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 52 Whereby he receiued a wound that yer long killed him altogither. *a* **1586** Sidney (J.), Erelong he had not only gotten pity but pardon. **1714** H. Grove *Spect* No. 635 ₱ 4, I .. shall e'er long shoot away with the Swiftness of Imagination. **1777** Sir W. Jones *Pal. Fortune* 31 Erelong the damsel reach'd her native vale. **1809** Southey in *Q. Rev.* II. 60 English .. will probably ere long be .. blended with their language. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 331 Erelong Ye brake off in the middle of that song.

‖ **Eremacausis** (e rĭmăkɔ̄·sis). *Chem.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἠρέμα* quietly + *καῦσις* burning, f. *καίειν* to burn; cf. Fr. *érémacause.*] 'A slow combustion taking place in presence of air and water, and accompanied by a kind of fermentation' (Watts).

1847 in Craig. *c* **1865** Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 89/1 The phenomena termed *Eremacausis*, or slow burning .. witnessed in the glowing of phosphorus. **1881** *Academy* 12 Mar. 192 Their influence on eremacausis.

†**Ere·migate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. *ērēmigāt-* ppl. stem of *ērēmigāre*, f. *ē* out + *rēmigāre* to row.] *trans.* To row or sail through or over; to navigate. Hence **Eremiga·tion.**

1623 in Cockeram I. & II.

†**E·remitage.** *Obs.* Also 6 **heremitage, -etage.** [var. of Hermitage: see Eremite and -age.]

1. The state or condition of a hermit.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxi. 1 *marg*, Solitarinesse or heremitage..is a goodly thing. **1619** Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 50 Iohn Baptist professed a kinde of Eremitage.

2. The dwelling of a hermit.

c **1400** Maundev. viii. (1839) 93 There ben many .. hermytages where heremytes weren wont to duell. **1535** Stewart *Chron. Scot.* II. 301 The lordis .. Decretit hes for Feachar his bruther To send richt sone .. Far furth in France into ane heremetage. **1612** Shelton *Quix.* I. iv. xxv. I. 572 A leaden Box, which as he affirmed was found in the ruines of an old Eremitage. **1847** in Craig.

3. The name of a wine (see Hermitage).

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 352 The best sorts of French wine are .. muscat, frontigniac, eremitage.

Eremital (e·rĭmaĭtăl), *a.* Also 7 **heremitall.** [ad. F. *heremital*, f. late L. (*h*)*erēmīta*: see Eremite and -al.] Of or belonging to an eremite, characteristic of an eremite.

1613 Withers *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II. Sat. iii. Some hold them wise and vertuous that possesse An Heremitall solitarinesse. **1834-43** Southey *Doctor* (1849) lxviii. 146 An eremital way of life would have been more rational.

†**Eremita·ry,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 **heremytarye.** [ad. med.L. *(h)erēmītārius*, f. *erēmīta*: see Eremite and -ary.] = prec.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 179 a/2 A hermyte .. afore his professyon in the lyfe heremytarye.

Eremite (e·rĭmaĭt). Forms: 3 **æremite,** 3-7 **heremite, -yte,** 5 **herimyte,** 3- **eremite.** [ad. late L. *erēmīta* (med.L. *herēmīta*, ad. eccl. Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, f. *ἐρημία* a desert, f. *ἔρημος* uninhabited. In OF. the regular phonetic descendant of late L. (*h*)*erēmīta* was (*h*)*ermite* with loss of the middle syllable (see Hermit); but the L. word was also adapted in OF. as (*h*)*eremite*, and this was taken into ME. Originally *h*)*eremite* and *h*)*ermit*(*e*, Hermit, were employed indiscriminately; but from about the middle of the 17th c. they have been differentiated in use, *hermit* being the ordinary and popular word, while *eremite* (always spelt without the unetymological *h*) is used either poet. or rhetorically, or with special reference to its primitive use in Gr.]

1. One who has retired into solitude from religious motives; a recluse, hermit.

Said *esp.* of the Christian solitaries from the 3rd cent. onwards, as distinguished from the cœnobites, who, though withdrawn from the world, lived as members of a community.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Seint iohan baptist þe on his childhode bicom eremite. **1205** Lay. 18804 Þene æremite [**1275** heremite] he isch come. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* ci. 7 Heremytis .. þat flees þe felaghshipe of men. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 87 Paule þe firste heremyte. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* F. vij a, An Obseruans of herimytis. **1586** J. Hooker *Girald. Irel* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 113 A Satyre in the wildernesse did talke with Antonie the heremite. **1667** Milton *P. L.* III. 474 Embryo's and Idiots, Eremits and Friers. **1764** Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* iii. § 15 The Eremites .. seem to have deserved no other reproach than that of a delirious and extravagant fanaticism. **1812** Byron *Ch. Har.* I. iv, His native land .. seemed to him more lone than Eremite's sad cell. **1874** H. Reynolds *John Bapt* viii. 508 The law of the eremite and the cœnobite corresponds with the transitory dispensation of John.

b. *transf.* (By Milton used with allusion to the lit. sense 'desert-dweller'.)

1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 8 Thou Spirit who ledst this glorious Eremite Into the Desert. **1832** Lytton *Eugene A.* x, The twilight Eremites of books and closets. **1847** Emerson *Woodnotes* Wks. (Bohn) I. 430 The little eremite Flies gaily forth, and sings in sight.

2. In the formal designation of certain monastic orders: e. g. *Eremites* (*Hermits*) *of St. Augustine*, a branch of the Augustinian Friars.

1577 *tr.* Holinshed *Chron.* III. 926/1 At Padua in the church of the heremites of saint Augustine. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 6 The mother begun to have almost a perpetual conversation among those immur'd Heremites of Saint Hermagora. **1773** Noorthouck *Hist. Lond.* 600 The founder of the eremites of St. Anthony.

3. A (? quasi-religious) mendicant, a vagabond (see Hermit).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 3 Every vagabounde heremyte or begger able to labre.

4. *attrib.*

1651 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* I. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 231 Let us try To win that old eremite thing. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xx, Like a grey palmer, or eremite preacher. **1843** Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 250 Eremite fanaticisms and fakeerings. **1861** J. Sheppard *Fall Rome* xi. 587 The eremite and monastic theory of the Christian life which was then almost universally held.

Eremiteship (e·rĭmaĭtʃip). [f. Eremite + -ship.] The condition of being a hermit.

a **1603** T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 152 The Eremitship of Elias and Iohn Baptist.

Eremitic (erĭmi·tik), *a.* Also 5 **heremytyke.** [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to an eremite.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 423/2, I do seke a place for to lede my lyf heremytyke and solytarylye. **1849** I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 170 The romance of the eremitic life must be abandoned as impracticable. **1864** Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 75 The eremitic instinct is not peculiar to the Thebais.

Eremitical (erĭmi·tikăl), *a.* Also 6 **heremeticall,** 7-8 **-itical,** 6-8 **eremetical** (1. [f. prec. + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to an eremite; characteristic of or habitual to an eremite.

1577 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* ix. in *Holinshed* (1807) I. 46 The heremeticall profession was onelie allowed of in Britaine. **1601** F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 497 Affecting much an Eremiticall and solitarie life. **1693** G. D'Emilianne *Hist. Monast. Ord.* xii. 101 That he might learn the Eremetical Trade. **1814** L. Hunt *Feast of Poets* (1815) Notes 97 The latter [Wordsworth] .. nourishes that eremitical vagueness of sensation,—that making a business of reverie, etc. **1876** J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. iii. ii. 314 [An] opportunity of becoming acquainted with these..eremitical stations when he became their Bishop.

2. Of or pertaining to an order of Eremite friars. See Eremite 2.

1756 *tr. Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 401 The church of St. Philip and St. James belongs to the eremetical fathers of St. Augustine. **1768** *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 324 Here formerly stood the only Eremitical convent in the whole kingdom. **1857** Miss Winkworth tr. *Tauler's Life & Serm.* 89 The eremitical Cœlestines .. seem also to have been offshoots from the Spiritual Franciscans.

Eremitish (e·rĭmaĭtiʃ), *a.* [f. Eremite + -ish.] Resembling an eremite; befitting an eremite.

1608-11 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* I. 90 Christian goodfellowship better than an eremitish and melancholike solitarinesse. **1833** T. Medwin in *Shelley Papers* 61 The Guiccioli .. seemed by no means to admire Milord's eremitish diet. **1880** L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 213 A priest .. never being more perfectly eremitish.

Eremitism (e·rĭmaĭtizm). [f. Eremite + -ism.] The state of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life. In mod. Dicts.

Erende, etc., obs. form of Errand, etc.

†**E·rendrake.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ærendwreca, érendwrica, érendwreca, érendraca, ærynd-raca,** 2 **erndraca, ærndrache,** 3 **erndrake, ærendrake, (herindrak),** 2-3 **erendrake.** [OE. *ǽrendwreca* (= ON. *eyrindreki*), f. *ǽrende* Errand + *wrecan* to tell. The form *-raca* perhaps represents a different ablaut-grade of the same root.] A messenger, ambassador.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii[i]. 32 Cumað erendwrecan of Ægyptum. *c* **890** K. Ælfred *Beda* v. xxi, Sende he ærendracan. *c* **900** *Bede Glosses* 10 *Legatis*, erendwrica. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 32 He sent ærynd-racan [*c* **1160** *Hatton* erendraken] and bitt sibbe. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 231 Þa sende se King his acrndraches of fif ceðen to alle his underþeoden. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 On holie erndrake brohte þe holie godspelle fram heuene. *c* **1205** Lay. 660 Heo nomen ænne ærendrake [*c* **1275** herindrak].

Erenow (ɛ·ənau·), *adv.* Forms: see Ere and Now; often as two words. Before this time.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 2982 (Trin.) She is clene as she was ar now. *Ibid.* 17785 (Fairf.) Ye wold nevir yt leve or now. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 181 Ich seyh neuere palmere with pyk ne with scrippe Asken after hym, er now in þys ilke place. **1553** T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 47b, He hath made suche shiftes for money ere-now, that, etc. **1577** *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 258 The very same words, that other before me .. haue vsed yer now. **1673** Dryden *Conq. Granada* (J.), My father has repented him erenow. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 384 The whole species would have ere now been extinguished. **1848** Hawthorne *Fanshawe* viii. (1879) 140, I have done enough, erenow, to insure its heaviest weight.

†**Ere·pt,** *ppl. a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *ērept-us*, pa. pple. of *ēripĕre*, f. *ē* out + *rapĕre* to snatch.] Snatched away. **1736** in Bailey.

Erept (ɹe·rept), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ērept-* (see prec.).] *trans.* To snatch away, carry off.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1951. 376/3 Pluto erepts Proserpine.

†**Erepta·tion.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [agent-n. f. L. *ēreptāre* to creep forth.] 'A creeping forth.'

1736 in Bailey. **1775** in Ash.

Ereption (ɹe·pʃən). [ad. L. *ēreptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēripĕre.*] The action of snatching or taking away.

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 341 The suddaine and inexpected ereption of Isaac from that his imminent and intended death. **1721-1800** in Bailey. **1875** Poste *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 246 The recovery of the civil inheritance by *hereditatis petitio* might be rendered unavailing by ablation or ereption for *Indignitas.*

†**E·rer,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: *adj.* 1 **érra** (m.), **érre** (f. and n.), 2 **ærra,** (2 **erra,** 3 **earre, eror, errure,** 4 **erore**); *adv.* 1 **éror, -ur,** (3 **ærer, erur, arer, -ure**), 4–6 *Sc.* **erar**(e, (4 **errar**), 5 **erer,** (6 **earar**). [The OE. adj. *ærra* corresponds to OHG. *êriro*, Goth. *airiza* :—OTeut. **airizon-*, f. **airiz* adv.: see Ere. The OE. adv. *ǽror* is a new formation after the analogy of advb. comparatives in *-or* (:—OTeut. *-ôs*); the OE. *ǽr* (:—**airiz*), owing to the loss of the suffix, not being distinctly shown by its form to be a comparative. Cf. OHG. *êror* of similar formation.]

A. *adj.* Former.

c **888** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Þonne forlyst he eall his ærran god. *a* **1000** *Elene* 305 (Gr.) Se þe of deaðe sylf woruld awehte .. in þæt ærre lif. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Þe þet on þam erran [*MS.* ercan] to-cume liðegedde þan sunfullen to þere godnesse. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 7 Hire latere were .. lesse haueð þen hauede ear hire earre. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 324 Of þe kunde he was of Denemarch, of þe eror wyf y bore. *a* **1300** *Relig. Songs* (Percy Soc.) v. 79 Of alle hire errure freond nu nafdh heo non. *c* **1305** *St. Kenelm* 290 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 & for þe erore miracle of þe toun þe whatlokere þerto hi come. *c* **1380** *Sir Otuel* 46 Otuwel thoute on errore deede.

B. *adv.*

1. Before, formerly, at a former time.

Beowulf 810 Se þe fela æror, modes myrðe manna cynne fyrene gefremede. *a* **1000** *Cross* 108 (Gr.) Swa he him ærur her on þyssum læneum life geearnað. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Uncuðe men fon to þe alihte þe arure his waren. *c* **1205** Lay. 17459 Mærlin heom gon ræren alse heo stoden ærer. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1736 Al swo hit was erur bi-speke. **14..** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 221 And of þat erer was his Nou shal he hauen mya.

2. Sooner, rather, in preference; also with *than*.
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 458 Thai war sum tyme erar may then les. *c* 1485 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. Prol. 32 Swa erare will I now ches me To be reprowyd of sympilnes, Dan blame to thole of wnkyndnes. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 93 Erar to hasert the samyn vpoun the chance of battell, than continwallie to be in feir of thair life. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 He chesit earar to thoile ane cruel deid. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 527 He wald preuaill the erar I assure.

Eresie, obs. form of HERESY.

† **Eresop.** *Obs.* Also **ersope.** [? f. EAR *sb.* + SOAP.] App. = Ear-wax: see quots.
[*c* 1225 JOHN DE GARLANDE in Wright *Vocab.* 121 Duo cornua, quibus vicine sunt aures, per quas colera expurgatur.] *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 676 *Hec colera*, the ersope. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.*, ibid. 748 *Hec colera* [MS. *tolera*], a eresope. [*a* 1500 *Nominale*, ibid. 676 *note*, *Colera*, arwax.]

Erest, var. of ERST.

† **Eret,** *v. Obs.* [var. of ARET.] = ARET *v.* 1.
1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 a, It shalbe eretted the folly of the elder sister that shee wolde agree to the partition.

Erethism (erˈpizm). *Path.* [ad. Fr. *érethisme*, ad. Gr. ἐρεθισμός, f. ἐρεθίζειν to irritate.
(A misspelling *erythism*, due to false etymology, occurs in many medical books.)]
Excitement of an organ or tissue in an unusual degree; also *transf.* morbid over-activity of the mental powers or passions.
1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 370 Producing . . a very useful perspiration, without augmenting the irritation or erethism in those parts. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 104 Mercurial erethism. The word erethismus . has hitherto been almost exclusively confined to that species of erethism which sometimes arises from the use of mercury. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 456 The powers are in excessive vigour, at least in excessive erethism or excitation. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 56/2 His stomach was in a continued state of erethism. 1859 BUCKNILL in *Sat. Rev.* Sept. 288 A fancy usually so cold and impassive, but now in agonising erethism.

Erethismic (erˈpiˑzmik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Resembling or of the nature of erethism.
1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 257 An erethismic type of fever.

Erethistic (erˈpiˑstik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐρεθιστικός, f. ἐρεθίζειν to irritate.] Relating to erethism.
In mod. Dicts.

Eretike, -yck, obs. forms of HERETIC.

Erew, obs. var. of ARGH.

† **Ereward,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3 **erward.** [ME. *ereward*, OE. *ęrfe-weard*, f. *ęrfe* (*ierfe*, *yrfe*) inheritance + *weard* keeper, lord.] An heir. Also in *comb.* **ereward-riche** [+ ME. *riche*, OE. *rîce* dominion], inheritance.
c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 38 þis is se erfe-weard. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xx. 14 Her ys se yrfe-weard. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 934 Of ðe self sal ðin erward ten. *Ibid.* 1512 Two doles of ereward riche auen.

† **Ereward,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 5 **erward.** [f. ERE *adv.* + -WARD.] Before, previously.
14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1844 Within that wall come they sone As they hadon erward done.

Erewhile (ēəɹˌhwəiˑl), *adv.* Forms: see ERE and WHILE. A while before, some time ago, formerly.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20304 Me com tiþand arquil fra heuen. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 91 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 Ic iseo mie swete louerd: and erwhile ic ise3 þat abydeþ me til ic come. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Sir, I seide to you erwhile, þat, etc. 1526 TINDALE *John* ix. 27, I tolde you yerwhile, and ye did nott heare. 1595 *Locrine* II. v. 154, I, that erewhile did scare mine enemies. . Must now depart. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 522 The tree erewhile foreshortned to our view. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 129 Forth that foam'd and roar'd erewhile Glides calmly down. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. iii, Remember then thy hap erewhile. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 461 The faces weeping lay That erewhile laughed the loudest.
So † **Erewhi·les,** *adv.* [see WHILES].
1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* 550 The Pneumatomachi . . did erwhiles ioine themselues to those that were sound of iudgement. 1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 211 Erewhiles assaulted with an ugly bear: Fair Amadine in company all alone. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banished Virgin* 26 The very same you saw me with erewhiles. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Ereyne, var. of ARAIN, *obs.*, spider.

† **Erf**[1], *Obs.* Also 2-3 **erfe,** (*Orm.* **errfe**), **erve.** [Common Teut.: OE. *ęrfe*, *ierfe*, *yrfe*, corresp. to OFris. *erve* (Du. *erf*), OHG. *erbi*, *arbi* (MHG. and Ger. *erbe*), Goth. *arbi*: — OTeut. **arbjo(m* neut. 'inheritance' (ON. has *arfr* masc., whence Sw. *arf*, Da. *arv*), related to Gr. ὀρφανός orphan, L. *orbus* bereft. Cf. ORF.]
For the specially Eng. development of meaning, cf. *cattle*.
1. Cattle.
1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1125 Hunger and cwealm on men and on erue. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ðese fower mannisshe . . beð þat erf þe þo herdes ouer wuakeden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1068 Off þatt errfe þatt tær wass Drihhtin to lake 3arrkedd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2750 Moyses . . wattrede here erue euerilc on. *Ibid.* 3018 Egyptes erf sal al for-faren. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlviii. 10 Bestes and alle erfes ma.
2. *Comb.* † **erfe-blood,** blood of animals; † **erf-kin,** the race of animals, cattle.
c 1200 ORMIN 1788 þatt allterr þatt tatt errfe blod Wass e33whær strennkedd onne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3177 Al erfkin hauen he ut-led.

Erf[2] (ɜɹf). [a. Du. *erf* in same sense, orig. 'inheritance': see prec.] In South Africa: 'A garden plot, usually containing about half-an-acre' (Webster). Also *attrib.*, as in *erf-license*.
1887 in *Barker's Trade & Finance* 23 Mar. 3.

Erfeth, etc., var. ff. ARVETH, etc. *Obs.*

Erg (ɜɹg). *Physics.* Also **ergon.** [ad. Gr. ἔργ-ον work.]
1. The unit of work, according to the centimetre-gramme-second system; *i.e.* the quantity of work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme produces a velocity of one centimetre per second.
1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 224 We propose to denote it [the C. G. S. unit of work] by some derivative of the Greek ἔργον. The forms *ergon*, *ergal* and *erg* have been suggested. We propose, for the present, to leave the termination unsettled; and we request that the word *ergon* or *erg* be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this the C. G. S. unit of energy. 1874 MAXWELL in *Life* (1882) 632 Your sum of Vital energy Is not the millionth of an erg. 1875 GARNETT *Elem. Dynamics* (1889) § 63 The C. G. S. unit of work is that done by a dyne in working through a centimetre and is called an erg.
2. *Comb.* as **erg-nine, erg-ten,** the product of an erg multiplied respectively by 10^9 and 10^{10}.
1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 224 One horse-power is equal to three quarters of an erg-ten per second. More nearly, it is 7 46 erg-nines per second.

† **Ergasy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. ἐργασία working, production, f. ἐργάζεσθαι to work, f. ἔργον work.] A literary production, a treatise.
1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., Ending the whole ergasie or tractate with it.

Ergh, dial. form of ARGH.

‖ **Ergo** (ɜˑɹgo), *adv. Logic.* [L. *ergo* therefore.] A word used (like Eng. 'therefore') to mark the conclusion of a syllogism.
?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 45 Ergo, a kinge thou arte or was. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 52 Ergo my labour was not in vayn. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 108 Ergo it ought to remain indifferent. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 131 To rebell against the Law is sinne. Ergo, To haue a rebellious inclination is sinne likewise. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 23 June, Ergo (I have reached the conclusion at last) I did not mean to flatter you. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 343 'Ergo' says one, if a 56lb. ball can be thrown 3¼ miles, certain a 68lb. ball can be thrown further, for 'weight is power'.

† **Ergo,** *sb. Obs.*
1. The adverb *ergo* used as a name for itself; *hence*, a conclusion, a conclusive authorization.
1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 Such a quoile about *pro* and *con*, such vrging of *Ergoes*. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 125 The currant of his speech is clos'd with an Ergo. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 259 We come not to the Ergo of our knowledge untill we come to the conclusion of our daies. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 25 No conclusive argument could then be framed without the Ergo of the Royall assent.
2. *nonce-use.* A 'logic-chopper'.
1597 *1st Ret. Parnass* III. i. 979, I reward the poor ergoes most bountifullie, and send them away.

† **Ergo,** *v. Obs.* [f. ERGO *adv.*; cf. ERGOT *v.*] *intr.* To use the term *ergo*. In quot. quasi-*trans.*
1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 14 He will ergo Martin into an ague.

Ergoism (ɜˑɹgoˌizˈm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Pedantic adherence to logically constructed rules.
1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 262 All [Law's] suggestions were subject to that 'ergoism', as it is aptly termed, of the French.

Ergometer (ərgɒˈmɪtəɹ). [f. Gr. ἔργο-ν work + μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring work or energy.
1879 in THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. II. § 436. 1884 *Nature* XXX. 3 July 220 Work-measuring dynamometers, or ergometers, as the author terms them.

† **Ergonist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. ERGO + -IST, after *Platonist*, etc.] ? One who is fond of saying 'ergo'; a wrangling logician.
1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* 32 This I will iustifie against any Dromidote Ergonist whatsoeuer.

Ergot (ɜˑɹgɒt), *sb.* [a. Fr. *ergot*, OF. *argot* cock's spur: see ARGOT[1].]
1. A diseased transformation of the seed of rye and other grasses, being really the *sclerotium* or hardened *mycelium* of a fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*), in colour dark-violet, and in form resembling a cock's spur; hence the name. Also, the disease consisting in this transformation.
1683 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 151 That malignity . breeding in the ears of corn certain black grains called in Sologne, Ergots. 1762 BORRS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 533 The gentlemen of the academy were of opinion, that the disease . was produced . . by bread, in which there was a great quantity of ergot. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus, etc.* 209 The disease of rye called ergot is exactly analogous to the scurvy in animals. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 879 We give to the seeds of rye altered by this disease, the name of ergot of rye. 1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 379 An extraordinary disease, called ergot, occurs on wheat and rye.
b. The diseased seed of rye used medicinally.
1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* v. 266 The ergot of rye will often excite contractions, and cause the uterus to empty itself. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 365 Ergot seems to have been first used as a medicine by the profession in France and the United States. 1880 N. KERR in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 151 Half a drachm of the ergot was given every fifteen minutes.
¶ **c.** (See quot.)
1764 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 107, I observed a disease mentioned under the appellation of Ergot, a name borrowed from its supposed cause, viz vitiated rye.
2. *Farriery.* 'A small horny capsule on each side of the claw or horny envelope of the digits in Ruminants and Pachyderms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Cf. ARGOT[1].
3. *Anat.* (See quot.)
1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 41 The *hippocampus minor* or 'ergot' is a projection in the floor of the posterior extremity or cornu of the lateral ventricle [of the brain].
Hence **Ergoted** *ppl. a.*, tainted with ergot.
1841 *Jrnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* II. i. 16 A poor man . . ventured to make bread of some ergotted rye. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 222 Flour . . may be ergoted or grown and fermenting.

† **Ergot,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **ergat.** [a. F. *ergot-er* 'to rise on his toes, wrangle' (Cotgr.), f. *ergot* (cf. ARGOT[1]) the spur of a cock; but the word was associated both in Fr. and Eng. with ERGO.] *intr.* To argue, wrangle.
1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xvii, After they had well ergoted pro and con, they concluded in Baralipton, that, etc. *a* 1658 HEWYT *Serm.* (1658) 178 Little doth it concern us what the school-men ergat in their schools.

† **Ergotee·r,** *v. Obs.* [as if f. **ergoteer* sb., f. ERGO (confused with ERGOT *v.*) + -EER. Cf. next.] *intr.* To argue, wrangle.
Hence **Ergotee·rer,** a wrangler. **Ergotee·ring** *vbl. sb.*, wrangling.
1687 STILLINGFL. *Vind. Answ. Papers conc. Authority Cath. Ch.* 104 They are a sort of Ergoteerers, who are for a Concedo rather than a Nego. *Ibid.* 109 This Gentleman sets himself to Ergoteering.

‖ **Ergoteur** (ɜɹgɒtōɹ). [Fr. *ergoteur*, agent n. f. *ergoter*: see ERGOT *v.*] = prec
1881 *19th Cent.* Sept. 325 Mr Gladstone and this famous ergoteur are the only people living who have boundless faith in reasoning.

Ergotic (əɹgɒˈtik), *a.*[1] [f. ERGOT *sb.* + IC.] Of or pertaining to ergot; resulting from the action of ergot.
Ergotic acid, 'a volatile acid said to exist in Ergot of rye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 546 It is . very doubtful whether the ergotic spasm is local in its origin

† **Ergotic,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*—[0] In 7 **-ique.** [a. Fr. *ergotique*; cf. ERGOT *v.*] Sophistical, cavilling, full of conclusions. 1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Ergotine (ɜˑɹgɒtin). [f. ERGOT *sb.* + -INE.] The active principle of ergot of rye.
1851 R. HUNT in *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* IV. p. xv[a]/1 Sardinia contributes many chemical products . . amongst others . . ergotine 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 543 In the frog the injection of a gramme of ergotin caused a diastolic arrest of the heart.
Hence **Ergo·tinine.** *Chem.* [+ -INE], 'an unstable alkaloid existing in very small quantity in ergot' (Watts).
1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 541 Of all the substances named, the crystallizable ergotinine of Tauret seems most promising.

Ergotism[1] (ɜˑɹgɒtiz'm). [f. ERGOT *sb.* + -ISM.]
1. The disease (in grasses) consisting in the formation of ergot.
1853 *Pharmacent. Jrnl.* XIII. 13 Mr. Blyth drew attention to the subject of the ergotism of grasses.
2. The disease produced by eating bread made from flour affected by ergot.
1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 222 The most important disease connected with flour is ergotism. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 289 Chronic ergotism exists in two forms, the convulsive and gangrenous.
3. The use of ergot for poisoning animals.
1884 A. WILLOWS in *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/4 The special claims of ergotism . . are its cheapness, etc.

Ergotism[2] (ɜˑɹgɒtiz'm). [a. Fr. *ergotisme*, f. L. *ergo*, associated with *ergoter*: see ERGOT *v.*]
a. Arguing, quibbling, wrangling. **b.** Logical conclusions.
1656 *81* BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 60 States are not governed by ergotisms. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* I. 269, I think these lowsy ergotismes and little sophistry . are the cause. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ergotist.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ergotiste* (Montaigne): cf. prec.] A quibbler, pedantic logician.
1739 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* (1742) I. 188 Declaiming against the ancient Philosophy . . stigmatizing those who profess it with the Title of Ergotists.

Ergotisation (ɜˑɹgɒtaizēˑʃən). [f. next + -ATION. See -ATION.] The action or process of poisoning by ergot of rye.
1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Jan. 198/1.

Ergotise (ɜˑɹgɒtəiz), *v.*[1] [f. ERGOT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To affect with or transform into ergot.
Hence **Ergotised** *ppl. a.*
1860 *Gard. Chron.* 29 Sept., The formidable consequences of ergotized corn, when eaten. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 552 When the summer is wet and cold, the rye becomes

very extensively ergotized. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Some fifteen outbreaks of foot-rot, the result of eating ergotized rye.

Ergotize (ə·ɪgɒtəiz), *v.*[2] [f. ERGO: cf. ERGOT--ISM and -IZE.] *intr.* To quibble, wrangle.

1883 STEVENSON *Treasure of Franchard* vi, He uses it [the word *ratiocinate*]..in the sense of *to ergotize*, implying as it were a vein of sophistry.

Eri, obs. form of ERIE *a.*

Eria (ɪ·rɪă). [Assamese *eriya*, adj. f. *era* the castor-oil plant.] In *eria silk*; see quot. 1881.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. 282 The well known Eria silk of India is produced by an insect closely allied to the Atlas Moth. 1881 HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 752 s.v. *India*, Eria silk is obtained from the cocoons of *Phalæna Cynthia*, and the worm is fed .. upon the leaves of the castor-oil plant.

Erian (ɪ·rɪăn), *a. Geol.* [f. *Erie*, name of the lake + -IAN.] A synonym of DEVONIAN: see quots.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the vast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1877 — *Orig. World* 380 Erian and Carboniferous plants.

‖ **Eric** (e·rɪk). *Hist.* Forms: 6 **eriach, earike, eryche**, 7 **erick(e**, 8– **eric**. [Ir. *eiric*.] (See quots.)

1586 [see EARIK]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 504/2 In the case of Murder..the malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child, or wife of him that is slain a recompence, which they call an Eriach. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 111 The killing of an Irishman was ..punished .. by a fine or pecuniary punishment which is called an Ericke. *Ibid.* (1787) 126 Your Sheriff .. shall be welcome to me, but let me know his erick aforehand. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 389 All the dead Heaped on the field..Were scarce an eric for his head. 1885 R. BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. 11 This blood-fine, called an eric, was an utter abomination to the English of the sixteenth century. *attrib.* 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 170 'Eric'-fines or pecuniary compensation for violent crime.

‖ **Erica** (ɪro·ɪ kă). *Bot.* [L. *erīca*, ad. Gr. *ἐρείκη* heath.] The botanical name of the genus of plants called in Eng. HEATH. (In quot. used affectedly as an Eng. word.)

1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 37 Th' undaunted race Contented on the rude Erica sink To balmy sleep.

Ericaceous (erɪkē·ɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *ericāce-æ* + -OUS: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the natural order *Ericaceæ*, of which the *Erica* or heath is the typical genus.

1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 323/2 Other Ericaceous plants are represented admirably.

Ericetal (erɪsi·tăl), *a. Bot.* [as if f. L. **ericētum* place where heaths grow (f. *erīca* heath) + -AL.] Of the type characteristic of heathy regions; moorland.

1876 G. W. LATHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 589 The botany of the high-lands east of Macclesfield is nearly ericetal in its nature.

Ericineous (erisi·nɪəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *ericine-æ* (a synonym of *ericāce-æ*), f. *erica*, on analogy of *gramineæ*, etc.] = ERICACEOUS.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 425 The shrubs of the family of the ericineous plants .. do not find the cold climate which is necessary for their development.

Ericolin (eri·kŏlĭn). *Chem.* [f. ERICA + -OL + -IN.] A resinous substance found in several plants of the ericaceous order.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 530 Ericolin is obtained from the mother-liquor from which the arbutin has crystallised.

Erie, obs. form of EYRY.

† **Eri·ferous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ærifer* (f. *æri-* combining form of *æs, æri-s* brass + *-fer* producing) + -OUS.] Containing or yielding brass or copper.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Eriff.** *Obs.* [Of unknown etymology; the forms **eiress, eress, eriss**, in Dicts. appear to represent the same word.]

1. A canary-bird two years old.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Canary Bird*, Those that exceed two, are named Erisses. 1736 BAILEY, *Erisses, eresses.*

2. 'A rogue just initiated'. (*New Cant. Dict.* 1725.)

Eriff, dial. form of HARIFF.

1796 *Agric. Surv. Staffordsh.* 95 Eriff, *Galium Aparine.*

Erigant, error for *erigaut*, var. of HERIGAUT.

‖ **Eri·geron.** *Obs.* [Gr. *ἠριγέρων*, f. *ἠρι* early + *γέρων* old man. Cf. L. *senecio*, f. *senex* old man.] The Gr. name of the Groundsel: see quots. In botanical Latin the name of an allied genus.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 238 The Greekes imposed that name Erigeron, because in the Spring it looketh hoarie, like an old gray beard. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 163 This is the true Erigeron, that early in the Spring-time bears the representation of Old Age.

† **Eri·ght**, *v. Obs.* [? var. of ARIGHT *v.*] *trans.* ? To invest with a right.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xx, Or by sine of purpose craftely clokte To possession here any flie erighting.

Erigible (e·rĭdʒĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *ērig-ĕre* (see ERECT *v.*) + -IBLE.] Capable of being erected or set in an upright position.

a 1803 G. SHAW *Zool.* IV. II. 378 A very strong spine, which ..is erigible at the pleasure of the animal. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts

† **Erimites**: app. mistake for ERMINITES.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 105/1 His signet .. hauing powdred erimites ingrailed in the seale.

Erinaceous (erinē·ɪʃəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *ērinācce-us* hedgehog + -OUS.] Pertaining to the hedgehog family; of the nature of a hedgehog.

In mod. Dicts.

Erinde, obs. form of ERRAND.

Eringo, var. form of ERYNGO.

Erinite (e·rĭnəit). *Min.* [f. *Erin* the ancient name of Ireland + -ITE.] A green arseniate of copper found in Cornwall and in some parts of Ireland.

1808 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. IV. 155 The colour of erinite is a beautiful emeral green. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 Erinite occurs in small nodules in a soft wacke at Ballintry. 1887 DANA *Manual Min.* 153 Erinite occurs in emerald-green mammillinated coatings.

Eri·nnic, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *Erinn-ys, Erīnys*, Gr. *Ἐρῑνύς* a Fury + -IC.] Characteristic of a Fury.

1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 345 Even their [the cats'] cries, erotic or erinnic .. could neither dismay nor disturb her

So † **Eri·nnical**, *a. Obs.*

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 67 Vexed with their Erynnical libels.

Eriometer (eriɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ἔριον* wool + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring by optical means the diameter of small fibres, such as wool, cotton, or flax.

1889 *Nat. Philos., Optics* xv. 27 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) By means of an instrument which he [? Dr. Young] calls an Eriometer, he was enabled to measure the size of minute particles or fibres. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 406/2 The results..having..been come to by the aid of the eriometer.

Eristic (erĭ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐριστικ-ός*, f. *ἐρίζειν* to wrangle, f. *ἔρις* strife.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to controversy or disputation; adapted for or disposed to controversy.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ord. C iij, Polemicke and Eristicke discourses. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 145/1 A Sect .. called .. Eristick from the Litigious Sophistical Nature thereof. 1710 W. HUMR *Sacred Success.* 28 The controversie among our eristick divines. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 540 *note*, Euthydemus and Dionysodorus .. applied themselves to the eristic or controversial dialogue. *a* 1852 MOORE *Devil among the Schol.* 72 He fought the combat syllogistic With .. skill and art eristic.

B. *sb.*

1. One given to disputation, a controversialist. *The Eristics*: philosophers of the Megarian school.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 93 Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an Eristick. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 481 You would not confuse the principle and the consequences in your reasoning, like the Eristics

2. = Gr. *ἡ ἐριστικὴ (τέχνη)*, the art of disputation.

1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 314 Real Dialectic contrasted with Eristic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 The art of Eristic, or fighting with words.

† **Eri·stical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref 2 Eristicall discourses. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxiii. 32 Some are so eristical and teasty, that they will not hear the adverse party. 1673 BP. PARKER *Reproof of Rch. Transp.* 125 (L.) To what purpose should he or any man write eristical books?

† **E·ritage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *eritage*, obs. form of HERITAGE.] *trans.* a. To inherit. b. To give as a heritage.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 11 The debonere forsothe shuln eritagen the erthe [1388 enerite the lond]. — *Ecclus.* xvii. 9 The lawe of lif he eritagede [1388 enheritide] them.

Eritage, obs. form of HERITAGE.

† **Erite.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *herite* app. a back formation from L. *hæret-icus.*] A heretic.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe forsworene, þe heðene, þe erites sculen beon iwarpen ine eche pine.

Erith, obs. var. of HARIFF, Goosegrass.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 174 Erith or Goose grasse..is by some called in Greeke *Aparine.*

† **Erivate**, *v. Obs.*–° [f. L. *ērīvāt-* ppl. stem of *ērīvā-re*, f. *ē* out + *rīvus* brook.] *trans.* To draw out, draw off.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Erke, obs. form of IRK.

Erld, Erldom, Erle, obs. ff. EARL, EARLDOM.

Erlish (ə·rlĭʃ), *a. rare*[−1]. [var. of *elrish*, ELDRITCH.] = ELDRITCH.

a 1802 *Eng. Tamlane* xlix in Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* II. (1884) 355/2 Up there raise an erlish cry.

Erl-king (ə·rlˌkiŋ). [transl. Ger. *erl-konig* (lit. alder-king), an erroneous rendering by Herder of the Danish *ellerkonge, ellekonge*, i. e. *elverkonge, elvekonge* king of the elves. Cf. ELLE-MAID.]

1797 SCOTT tr. *Goethe's Erl King* Pref. Poet. Wks. (1848) The Erl-King is a goblin that haunts the Black Forest, in Thuringia.

Erm, var. of ARM *a. Obs.* poor.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Moni mon .. is erm for worlde . and uniseli for gode. *Ibid.* 115 Þet is kinges rihtwisnesse þet he mid wohge ne of-sitte ne ermne ne eadine.

† **Erme**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *yrman, iġrman* (Anglian **ġrman*), f. *earm* miserable.] a. *trans.* To make miserable, grieve, harass, vex. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To grieve, be sorry.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 121 Ic mæg slean and ierman mine [h]ealodgemæccan. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 45 He [Nero] hæfde him to gamene .. hu he eorþcyningas yrmde and cwelmde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 26 But weel I wot thou dost myn herte erme. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 48 Thenne departed he fro the kynge so heuyly, that many of them ermed.

Hence **E·rming** *vbl. sb.*, grieving, sadness.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1525 Theo byschop weop for ermyng.

Ermelin (ə·ɹmĕlĭn). Now *arch.* or *poet.* Also 6-7 **armelin(e, ermilin, h)ermeline**, (7 **armlin**), 6 **ermly**. [The immediate source is uncertain: the word appears in most of the Romanic langs.; It. *armellino, ermellino*, Sp. *armelina*, Fr. *hermeline* (Boiste), *armeline* (Cotgr.), med.L. *armelīnus* (in Fr. documents of 13th c.).

The ulterior etymology shares in the uncertainty belonging to that of the synonymous ERMINE. If the latter be of Teut. origin, the Romanic forms above cited must be regarded as ad. MHG. *hermelīn* (mod.G. *hermelin*), dim. of *harme*:—OHG. *harmo* (see ERMINE). If the alternative view be correct, the med L. type *armellīnus* must be a diminutive or adjectival formation on *armenius*, and the MHG. *hermelīn* an adoption from Romanic, though perh. influenced by association with the native word.]

1. The animal called ermine; = ERMINE 1.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 323 Sables, Marternes, Hermelines. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 Adamants that will draw youth as..y° sight of the Panther, the Ermly. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 25 And on his shield enueloped seuenfold He bore a crowned little Ermelin. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 405 The Armelins are called Alpine Mice. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 3 Fair yokes of ermelines, whose colour pass The whitest snows. 1748 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 171 Fair as the furry coat of whitish ermilin.

2. The skin or fur of this animal.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind* (Arb.) 311 Furres which wee caule Armelines. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 38 Of silver and of stainless ermelin The bright caparisons. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 549 Who she that, in the ermelin involved, Rests on the hastening car? *Ibid.* IV. 550 O thou, involved in ermelin!

Ermight. ?

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1008 Let thy beytyng and thy Ermyght be.

Ermine (ə·ɹmĭn), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **ermin, -yn(e**, (4–7 **hermin, -yn**, 5–7 **armin, -yn(e, -yon**, 6 **ermion, emerine**), 3– **ermine**. [a. OF. (*h*)*ermine* (mod.F. *hermine*), cogn. with Pr. *ermini*, Sp. *armiño* (Minsheu). The remoter etymology is disputed.

Some scholars (including Kluge and Skeat) think that the Romanic word is ad. OHG. *harmīn* adj., 'belonging to the ermine', f. *harmo* ermine, stoat, weasel, corresp. to the synonymous OE. *hearma* (glossed 'megale'= *mygale* Wr.-Wülck. 32) and Lith. *szermů* (OAryan type *k'ormŏn-, -en-*).

A different hypothesis (favoured by Littré, Paul Meyer, and others) is that the Romanic words represent L. *Armenius* Armenian. The *mus Ponticus*, 'Pontic rat', mentioned by Pliny as a fur-bearing animal, is commonly supposed, though without actual proof, to be the ermine; and as Pontus and Armenia were conterminous, it has been suggested that an alternative name for the animal may have been *mus Armenius*. That *some* animal was known by this designation in the second century is rendered probable by a passage in Julius Pollux (*circa* A.D. 180), who (*Onomast.* VII. 60) gives *μωστός* as the name of an Armenian garment, and, amongst other conjectures as to the origin of the word, suggests that this article of dress may have been so named because made of the skins of 'the mice (or rats) of that country'. The belief that the ermine derived its name from Armenia was common in the 14th c., and the supposition accounts quite satisfactorily for the Romanic forms of the word. If this view be correct, it involves the consequence that the resemblance in sound between *ermine* and OHG. *harmīn* was merely accidental; there may however have been an early confusion between two distinct words of similar sound and meaning.]

1. An animal of the weasel tribe (*Mustela Erminea*), an inhabitant of northern countries, called in England a *stoat*, whose fur is reddish brown in summer, but in winter (in northern regions) wholly white, except the tip of the tail, which is always black.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Lamb. Hom.* 181 Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei 'ne cunig ne ermine. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 9085 Owt of hys mowþe wente a þynge Also whyte, as any armyne. 1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Ermyne, a beest, *ermyne.* 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 326 *marg.*, The skynnes of sables and Ermynes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 307 The rats and mice in the country of Pontus, namely Hermins, & such like. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XXV. § 4 (1669) 322/1 The Ermine .. will dye before she will be got into the dirt to defile her beautiful skin. 1744 THOMSON *Winter* 812 Fair ermines, spotless as the snows they press. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 354 The weasel may be easily distinguished from the ermine by the tip of the tail, which in the latter is always black. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* xv. 228 An ermine came on board, quite starved. 1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* II. 82 The pretty tale of the spotless ermine, that took refuge under his shield.

2. The fur of the ermine, often having the black tails (formerly pieces of black lamb's-wool) arranged upon it, at regular intervals, for the sake of effect. The whiteness of ermine is often referred to in poetry as an emblem of purity.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 191 Noble men, y clobed in ermyne echone. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 398 Pelured wiþ Ermyne & wiþ grija. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 Hodes & cotes furred with ermyn. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf*

xxxv, With cloth of gold, and furred with ermine Were the trappoures of their stedes strong. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron. Irel.* an. 1568 (R.) Princelie robes of crimson veluet doubled or lined with ermin. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 159 From the Fox-fur, to the spotted Ermine. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 13 Her skin by nature, No Ermin better. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* iv, Strips thee of thy robes of ermine (Emblems of thy spotless life). 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xi, Shirt of doeskin. fringed with ermine.

b. *pl.* Trimmings, or garments, made of this fur. † Formerly also used, as in the sing. (see prec.), as a name for the material (cf. *sables*).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 A mantel aboue furrid with ermynes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxv. 151 Robes of scarlet, furred with Armyns. c 1530 — *Arthur* (1814) 273 Riche aparayle of emerines lay abrode in euery wyndowe. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 58 Yclad in Scarlot .. And Ermines white. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii, I've charged thro' fire that would have singed your sables, Black fox, and ermines. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), A lady's honour .. nice as ermines, will not bear a soil. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 32 Having nothing on his body but some ermins. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 81 His habit of ceremony is a violet-coloured gown with a mantle of ermins.

3. *fig.* With reference to the use of ermine in the official robes of judges and the state robes of peers.

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 261 Reluctant to fix an unnecessary stain upon the ermine of their profession. 1836 LYTTON *Duch. de la Vallière* IV. iv, This garb of serge Dares speech that daunts the ermine. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 21 The purity of the critical ermine, like that of the judicial, is often soiled by contact with politics. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 79 Skilful lawyers..were rewarded with ermine.

4. *Her.* A heraldic fur; white marked with black spots of a particular shape.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (last page), *Ermyn*, white poudered wt Black. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 99 If. it be white powdred with black, it is Ermin. .if white with black, and one red hair, Erminites. 1766-87 PORNY *Heraldry* 25 Ermine is a Field Argent, with small points or spots Sable, in the form of little Triangles, which in Heraldry are generally called Powdering. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20 Ermine, Black spots on a White field.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple *attrib.* in senses 1–4. † *Ermine cross*: = cross ERMINEE.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 8425 Veire and gryce and pylches armyne And clothys of sylke and of satyne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* (Her.) D j, Ermyn cros. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 15 The men of Rutland .. In their rich Ensigne bear an Ermine Ram. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 63 Grieve not pretty Ermin Cabinet [a Lady's glove]. 1742 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 199 My lady..was in dark green velvet trimmed with ermine, and an ermine petticoat. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 85 Easily distinguished from the other in the ermine state by the tail. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 50 The ermine mantle wherein the female is robed. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXX. 454 The practice of..artists..in representing ermine-spots.

b. quasi-*adj.* White as ermine.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P.* (1847) 62 What should I here depaint..her ermine breast. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 287 Vapours clothe earth's monarch mountain-tops With kingly, ermine snow.

c. *Comb.*, as *ermine-hunter*; also **ermine white** *a.*, white as ermine; **ermine moth** [cf. Fr. *hermine*, 'Bombyx herminea' (Littré)] (*Hyponomeuta padellus*), a moth with white wings spotted with black.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 399 The Ermion whitest skin, spotted with nought. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 76 The pretty little Ermine Moth commits great ravages on the leaves of the Apple Tribe. 1865 BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 194 Ermine-hunters have always had a harder time of it than even the Honiton lace-workers.

Ermine (ɔ̄·ɹmin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To clothe as if with ermine; to make white as ermine.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 63 It [snow] ermined all the dark-brown moor. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiv. 269 The glistening beach, ermined by the surf.

Ermined (ɔ̄·ɹmind), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED².]

† **1.** Having white feathers spotted with black.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, Bot and a sparehawke be so Ermyned vppon the brayles.

¶ Perh. the designation *Almond Tumbler* is a corruption of this: see quot. below.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 39 There is a Mixture of three Colours, vulgarly call'd an Almond, perhaps from the Quantity of Almond-coloured Feathers that are found in the Hackle: Others call it an Ermine, I suppose from the black Spots that are generally in it.

2. Lined or trimmed with ermine; made to resemble ermine.

c 1485 *Digby Myst., Mor. Wisd.* I. (1882) 139 *heading*, With a mantyll..ermyned within. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxf.* II. 261 The ermined hood .. is the peculiar badge of the Proctor's office. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-fé*, He wipes his eyes with his ermined sleeve. 18.. LONGF. *Renouveau* i, Now Time throws off his cloak again of ermined frost. *fig.* 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 185 The collateral scenes of those Dialogues are freez'd or ermin'd sideward.

3. Robed in ermine; advanced to the dignity of wearing ermine, *i. e.* made a judge or a peer.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 7 Arcadia's countess, here, in ermined pride. 1777 W. WHITEHEAD *Goat's Beard* (R.), Regal robe, Which rules, in ermin'd state the globe. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) V. 47 Certain ermined sages of his own acquaintance. 1857 WHITTIER *Lines* Poet. Wks. (1882) 201 Give ermined knaves their hour of crime. 1869 *Globe* 13 Nov. 4 The ten newly ermined members of the Liberal party.

fig. c 1749 W. G. HAMILTON in *Parl. Logick* (1808) 204 Thy balm-distilling sweets alone To ermin'd Innocence are known.

4. ? = ERMINE 5 a (*Her.*) or 5 b.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 50 The ermined cinque-foil upon a crimson ground.

Erminee (ɔ̄·ɹmini), *a. Her.* [a. heraldic Fr. (*croix*) *erminée*, f. *ermine*.] (A cross) composed of four ermine spots placed in the form of a cross.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

E·rmines. *Her.* Also 6 **ermynes, ermins,** 7 **ermyness.** [In some way connected with ERMINE; possibly a. OF. *herminès*, pl. of *herminet*, dim. of *hermine*.] A 'fur' forming the reverse of ERMINE, *i.e.* with white 'spots' on a black ground.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (last page), *Ermines*, Black powdred whight. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 129 b, He beareth Or, a Cheuron Checkey Ermin and Ermins. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 179 The skins of black Grey-hounds powdered with white, or made Ermyness. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ermines* is used by some English writers for the reverse of ermine, i.e. for white spots on a black field. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20.

Erminites (ɔ̄·ɹminəits). *Her.* [ad. Fr. *herminite*.] A heraldic fur, similar to ermine, with the addition of a red hair on each side of the 'spots'.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 130 b. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 16 That being called Ermine, and this Ermynites. 1655 [see ERMINE *sb.* 4]. 1731 1800 BAILEY, *Erminites*, A white Ground powder'd with Black, to which a red Hair is added. 1868 CUSSANS *Hand-bk. Her.* iii. 53 Erminites [is] sometimes included amongst the Furs.

Erminois (ɔ̄ɹminoi·z). [a. OFr. (*h*)*erminois*, f. *hermine* ERMINE.] A heraldic fur, Or with Sable 'spots'.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 130 b, The fift doubling is Or, poudred with Sable, and must bee called properly Erminoys. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. iv. (1660) 23 Ermynois whose ground or field is yellow, and the Poulderings black. 1775 in ASH. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 281 A griffin per fesse erm. and erminois.

Ermit(e, Ermitage, obs. ff. HERMIT, -AGE.

Ermlic, var. of ARMLICH *a. Obs.* pitiable.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þenne bið hit ermlic · ȝif he bið unrihtwis.

Ermodattil, obs. form of HERMODACTYL.

† **Ermth(e.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ęrmþ(u, ięrmþ(u, yrmþ(u, 3 ærmðe, (2 ermde), 2–3 ermðe.** [OE. *ęrmþu*, repr. OTeut. type **armiþâ*: see ARM *a.* and -TH. Also without umlaut: see ARMTH(E.] Poverty; wretchedness.

Beowulf 1259 (Gr.) Grendles moder .. yrmþe ȝemunde. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. ii, To sellenne witu & ermþa þam yfelum monnum. a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* civ. 14 [cv. 16] Cwom ofer eorþan ermþu. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He. nule on his ermðe edmodnesse halden. c 1205 LAY. 87 Eneas þe duc mid ermden at-wond *Ibid.* 16143 Þurh þe muclen ærmðe & þurh þene mucle hærm.

Ermytage, Ermyte, obs. ff. HERMIT, -AGE.

† **Ern,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **irnan,** *pa. t.* **arn,** 4–5 **erne(n, -yn, 5 eerne.** [ME. *ernen*, OE. *irnan*, by metathesis for *rinnan* to run.] *intr.* To run. Of water, a river: To flow.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 8 Seo ea Danai irnð þonan suðryhte. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii 7 He arn him sylf to his hryðera falde. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5003 Every wilde dere astore, Hy mowen by cours ernen tofore. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 376 Water for wikked werkes Egerlich ernynge out of mennes yeen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ernyn, as horse [*MS.* P. eerne], *cursito.* a 1600 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scott. Poems* 217 (Jam.) Nor hare, befoire the ernand grewhounds face, With speid is careit so.

Ern, obs. form of *are*: see BE *v.*

Ern, dial. form of IRON.

Ern, dial. form of EARN (see EARN *v.*¹ 3). So **Ernes** *sb. pl.* (see quot.)

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Ernes*, the loose scattered ears of corn that are left on the ground after the binding or cocking of it..Hence to *ern* is in some places the same as to glean. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Ernes*.

-ern, *suffix*, in the adjs. *eastern*, *northern*, *southern*, *western*, represents OTeut. *-rônjo-*, f. *-ro-* thematic suffix in **austro-*, etc. + *-ônjo-* = L. *-āneus*.

† **Ernde,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ǽrendian, 3 arndi-en, erendi-en, erndi-en, 5 ernde-n.** [OE. *ǽrendian*, f. *ǽrende*: see ERRAND. Cf. OHG. *ârundjan*, MHG. *ernden*.] **a.** *trans.* To treat for, obtain by intercession. **b.** *intr.* To intercede. Const. *to* and *dat.* of indirect obj.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. xii, Ða ærendracan, ðe his cwale ærndedon. c 1205 LAY. 23315 He..bad heom arndien him to hæhȝen þan kingen. a 1225 *Juliana* 78 Heo us erndi to godd þe grace of him seoluen. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2157 Eadi meiden! ernde me to þi looue lauerd. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxi. (Percy) 62 Ernde us hevene lyht.

† **E·rnding,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **ernding(e, -unge, h)erendinge.** [OE. *ǽrendung*, n. of action f. *ǽrendian* (see prec.).] Intercession.

a 1000 *Benedictine Rule* (Schröer) xxvi, Oððe þurh ænixe spræce oððe þurh ænixes oþres mannes ærendunȝe. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 23 Þat we bituhen þe engles þurh hire erndunge moten ȝet iseon hire. c 1275 *Doomsday* 86 in *O. E. Misc.* 168 For hire herendinge Þat heo ure sawle to heouerige bringe. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 58 Thourh ernding of the hevene quene.

Erne (ɔ̄ɹn), *sb.* Forms: 1 **earn,** 3 **ærn,** 3–4 **arn(e,** 3–6 **ern,** (4 **eerne,** 4–6 **eren),** 8–9 **earn,** 4– **erne.** [OE. *earn*, corresp. to MLG. *arn* (Du *arend*), ON. *ǫrn* str. masc.:—OTeut. **arnu-z*. OTeut. had also a synonymous **aron-* wk. masc., whence OHG. *aro* (MHG. *are*, mod G. *aar*), ON. *ari*, Goth. *ara*. Cf. OSlav. *orilŭ*, Lith. *erelis* eagle, Gr. *ὄρνις* bird.]

1. An eagle; in mod. use chiefly the *Golden Eagle* or the *Sea-Eagle* (see EAGLE).

a 1000 *Elene* 29 (Gr.) Urigfeðera earn sang ahof. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 28 Swa hwær swa hold byð, þærder beoð earnas gegaderude. c 1200 ORMIN 6056 Forr ærn maȝȝ fleȝhenn i þe lifft Full heȝhe towarrd heoffne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196 Vre widerwines beoð swifture þen þe earnes a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13444 (Cott.) For-þi to þe arn lickest es he. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 156 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II 276 Ther spac an ern [a] prophecie c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 35 As þe eerne clepynge hise briddis. a 1455 *Houlate* xxv, Eires ancient of air kingis that croond is 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 64 For Jovis foule, the ern, com sorand by. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 315 Erens or eagles. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI (1593) 144 The scarefull erne With hooked talents trussing up a hare among the ferne. 1744 PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 62 There are very large Eagles, which they call Earns. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 97 He saw. A sight that scared the erne away 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 344 Men told how ..ravens and ernes sat on the stern of every ship.

2. *Comb.* **erne fern,** the Brake (*Pteris aquilina*); **erne-hued** *a.*, having the colour of an eagle; **erne-stone** = AETITES.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1698 Erne hwed he watz & al ouer-brawden. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. xii (1878) II 70 At this season there are found in England the Aetites (in English called the ernestone)

Erne, obs. form of EARN *v.*²

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 157 Ure erde is in houene, if we þer efter erneð. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 Harde herted art thou yf thyne herte erne not ne melte in suche remembraunce.

Ernes(se, -st(e, -xst, -ys(t, obs. ff. EARNEST.

Ernute, -tte, obs. ff. of EARTH-NUT.

Erode (ĭrōu·d), *v.* [a. Fr. *érode-r*, ad. L. *ērōd-ĕre*, f. *ē* out + *rōdĕre* to gnaw.] To gnaw away.

1. *trans.* Of the action of acids, canker, ulceration, etc.: To destroy by slow consumption.

1612 [see ERODING *ppl. a.*]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1627) § 983 It hath beene anciently received that the Sea Hare hath an Antipathy with the Lungs and erodeth them 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 187 The blood becoming sharp, doth easily erode the vessels. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 274 A thick yellowish matter, which eroded everything near it 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp* (1818) 432 Liquid muriatic acid erodes animal and vegetable substances. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 232/2 The process of ulceration. eroding the middle coat [of the vessel]. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 119 All natural waters can dissolve carbonate of lime. and thus erode the limestone rocks.

† **b.** *transf.* of a personal agent. *rare.*

1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard., Econ. Vegetation* II. Notes, Hannibal was said to erode his way over the Alps by fire and vinegar.

2. *Geol.* Of the action of currents, glaciers, etc.: **a.** To wear away; to eat out. **b.** To form (a channel, etc.) by gradual wearing away.

a. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I. 223 The river has filled the lake, and partially cut through the barrier, which it is still gradually eroding to a greater depth 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. vi. 214 The adjacent land seemed eroded in a remarkable manner.

absol. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 636 The stream .. commences to erode laterally during freshets. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. (ed. 4) 492 The deep ocean never erodes.

b. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I 170 The materials through which the channel is eroded. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 122 Cups, and basins, eroded by the friction of the gravelly waters. 1872 W. S SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 166 Before the Lugg had eroded the track in which it now flows.

3. In etymological sense (see quot.).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 328 The stone-eating caterpillars are now found to erode the walls..solely for the purpose of forming their cocoons.

Eroded (ĭrōu·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. In the senses of the vb.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 17 The eroded Cells of the Bone 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog* iii. 78 The upturned and eroded edges of the Azoic strata.

2. *Bot.* Having the edge irregularly jagged. 'Used to express a particular kind of irregular denticulation' (Loudon); = EROSE.

Erodent (ĭrōu·dĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ērōdent-em*, pr. pple. of *ērōdĕre* to ERODE.]

A. *adj.* 'Applied to medicines which cause erosion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **B.** *sb.* A substance which erodes. In mod. Dicts.

Eroding (ĭrōu·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ERODE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ERODE; in quot. *attrib.*

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 639 The eroding action of water during freshets becomes immense. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxviii. 577 It is a kind of clay on which the eroding power of water has little effect.

Ero·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That erodes.

1612 S. H. *Enchir. Med.* II. 84 This infirmitie proceedeth from gnawing and eroding humours. 1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed. 3) 37 The Effects of eroding acrid Matter. 1803 *Med.*

Jrnl. IX. 558 Eroding ulcerations in the neck. **1870** TYNDALL in *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 The eroding forces of the atmosphere had weathered and decomposed the molten rocks.

† **E·rogate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ērogāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ērogā-re*: see next.] Equivalent to the later *erogated*. Distributed.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 23 That some of our superfluitie might be erogate to them.

† **E·rogate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ērogāt-* ppl. stem of *ērogā-re* to pay out, f. *ē* out + *rogāre* to ask, the orig. sense being to pay out public money after *asking* the consent of the Roman people.] *trans.* To pay out, expend; to distribute. Also *absol.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. viii, Aristotle defineth a liberal man to be he whiche doth erogate accordinge to the rate of his substance. **1550** VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 72 They thought that he should erogate and part his body emonge them. **1692** BP. OF ELY *Answ. Touchstone* 119 No Man can Supererogate till he have first erogated. **1828** in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eroga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ērogātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērogāre*: see prec.] The action of the vb. EROGATE; expenditure, *esp.* in the bestowal of gifts, almsgiving; *concr.* in *pl.* money expended.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. viii, Some thinke suche maner of erogation nat to be worthy the name of liberalitie. **1563** FOXE *Life Latimer* in *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xii, Works of erogation, foundations, oblations. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xlvii. (D.), Touching the wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by publick erogations and taxes, which the Long Parliament raised. **1652** URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 254 He..whose literate erogations reach to this and after ages. **1677** HALE *Pomponius Atticus* 204 His greatest Bounty and Erogations commonly employed upon those that were not in any likelihood of making him any return.

Eroge·nic, *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἐρω-s* sexual love + -GENIC: after Fr. *érogénique*.] That gives rise to sexual desire.

1887 *Binet & Féré's Anim. Magnetism* 152 In the case of some hysterical subjects there are regions in certain parts of the body termed by Chambard erogenic zones.

Eromancy, bad form of AEROMANCY.

1608 DAY *Law Tricks* IV. ii, Deep Eromancy, or the pretious soule Of Geomantique spells and Characters. **1623** COCKERAM, *Eromancie*, divination by things in the ayre.

Eron, obs. pl. of EGG *sb.*

c **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* (1888) 82 And then make faire batei of rawe yolkes of eron.

Erore, variant of ERER. *Obs.*

Erose (*ĭrō·us*). *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *ērōs-us*, pa. pple. of *ērōdĕre*: see ERODE.] Having the margin irregularly incised or indented, as if bitten by an animal.

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. of Bot.*, *Erosum folium*, an erose or gnawed leaf. **1852** DANA *Crust.* I. 208 Hand and carpus unarmed, above minutely erose. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 237 Sepals and petals erose obtuse.

Erose, var. of ÆROSE (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Erosion (*ĭrōu·ʒən*). Also 6 **eroysion.** [a. Fr. *erosion*, a. L. *ērōsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērōdĕre*: see ERODE.]

1. The action or process of eroding; the state or fact of being eroded. *Spec.* in Geol.: cf. ERODE *v.* 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 2 A ij b, Holowe vlceres .. procede of two causes, that is to wete of excysyon and of eroysion. *Ibid.* 2 A iij b, Erosion. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 383 By extream erosion or corrosion of Caustick Medicines. **1753** TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 60 The Erosion or Rupture of the Vessels. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 75 Bounds are thus put to the erosion of the earth by water. **1813** THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 369 The phenomena which it [ulcerative absorption] exhibits were denominated erosion by Galen. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 450/2 The erosion or absorption of the cartilages. **1851–9** DARWIN *Geol.* in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 294 Where ranges of cliffs exist the marks of the erosion of the waves may sometimes be expected to occur. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. (1856) 41 We can often recognise fresh-water shells, by the erosion of those parts where the epidermis was thinnest.

b. An instance of erosion.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 133 It [*i. e.* the Electuary] is very profitable against .. erosions of the Mouth. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Ulcer*, a Solution of Continuity made by an Erosion of the soft Parts. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* § 21 Ulcerous erosions of the inward parts. **1880** KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. viii. 184 The tumours, the erosions of the gums.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Also *concr.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 352 The expenders of rents are the most unproductive and useless class of citizens; their income is a fairer object of erosion, than that of the industrious..classes. **1817** H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 311 The erosion being subtracted from both diameters, etc. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 331/1 About twenty per cent. of the Government majority has disappeared by the natural erosion of bye-elections.

3. *attrib. Erosion Theory*: the theory which regards the contour of the land as due to superficial denudation rather than to subterranean agencies.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 251 Erosion inequalities, once commenced, tend to increase.

Erosionist (*ĭrōu·ʒənist*). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who upholds the erosion theory in Geology.

1864 *Reader* No. 94. 482/1 The erosionists allow the opportunities of ages. **1881** GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 230 The Erosionists, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste.

Erosive (*ĭrōu·siv*), *a.* [f. L. *ērōs-* ppl. stem of *ērōdĕre* (see ERODE) + -IVE.] Having the property of eroding.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 181 Should the erosive action not be accelerated in future, it will require upwards of thirty thousand years for the falls to reach Lake Erie. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* x. 376 The erosive power of the water has been aided by the proneness of the volcanic rocks to decomposition. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ix. 297 Proving its impotence as an erosive agent.

Eroso- (*ĭrōu·so-*), combining form of L. *ērōsus* (see EROSE) in **Eroso-dentate** *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* (see DENTATE), toothed irregularly, as if bitten (*Treas. Bot.*). **Eroso-denti·culate** *a. Zool.* (see DENTICULATE).

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 270 The upper margin of the coral is very fragile and eroso-dentate. *Ibid.* 261 Lamellæ finely eroso-denticulate.

Erostrate (*ĭrŏ·strēit*). *Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*[3] + L. *rostr-um* beak + -ATE.] Not having a beak.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ **Erote·ma.** *Rhet. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐρώτημα*, f. *ἐρωτάειν* to question.] = next.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 Erotema.. This figure I call the Questioner. **1678–1706** in PHILLIPS. **1721–1800** in BAILEY.

‖ **Erotesis** (*erotī·sis*). *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐρώτησις*, f. *ἐρωτάειν* to question.] (See quot. 1845.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 136. **1678–1706** in PHILLIPS. **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1845** J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 206 Erotesis..is a figure of speech by which a speaker, in the form of an interrogation, boldly asserts the opposite of what is asked; as 'Creditis avectos hostes?'

Erotetic (*erotē·tik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐρωτητικός*, f. *ἐρωτάειν* to question.] Pertaining to questioning; interrogatory.

1848 HAMPDEN *Bampt. Lect.* (ed. 3) 59 The erotetic method by which the Greek sage used to extort the truth from his reluctant opponent. **1853** H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 96, I have no skill in that erotetic method.

Erotic (*erŏ·tik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐρωτικ-ός*, f. *ἔρως*, *ἐρωτ-os* sexual love. Cf. Fr. *érotique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the passion of love; concerned with or treating of love; amatory.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. Pref., That Erotic passion is allowed by all learned men to be a species of Melancholy. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. v. 61 These modes had other .. dependent on them, such as the Erotic or amorous. **1823** tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xvi. 448 The lyric and erotic poets of his country. **1850** SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* I. 158 Arising from these erotic dreams, he suspended at her shrine his secular weapons. **1865** HOOK *Lives Abps.* III. i. § 9. 101 The common language of civility, as addressed to a lady, was erotic.

B. *sb.* a. An erotic or amatory poem. b. [after sbs. in -IC, repr. Gr. *-ικη* (*τέχνη*).] A 'doctrine' or 'science' of love.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 266/1 A lecture on popular erotics from the authoress. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 150 Religious erotics are something worse than an offence against taste. **1872** M. COLLINS *Plunges for Pearl* III. viii. 193 Instruction in the famous science of erotic. **1888** *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 214/2 A strange doctrine of 'spiritual wives'—a mystical erotic. *Ibid.* 215/1 The sublime erotic, free from all passional instincts.

Hence † **Ero·tical,** *a. Obs.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, sexual love. **Ero·tically** *adv.*, in an erotic manner; in an erotic sense. **Ero·ticism** [+ -ISM], erotic spirit or character.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 1. ii, Jason Pratensis writes copiously of this Erotical love. **1888–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 398 Others [understand it (Song of Solomon)] erotically. **1881** *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 53/1 The religious eroticism of Redi. **1885** *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 483/1 This martyr [Mme. de Montifaud] to eroticism.

Erotism (*erŏ·tiz'm*). [f. Gr. *ἔρως*, *ἐρωτ-os* + -ISM. Cf. Fr. *érotisme*.] *Path.* Sexual excitement. b. = EROTICISM. *rare.*

1849 *Lancet* I. 538/2 The erotism is excited by .. the medical practitioner. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 563 The general perturbation too great, for erotism to be induced. **1888** *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 220/3 The love sonnets .. are free alike from erotism and from mawkishness.

Erotology (*erotŏ·lŏdʒi*). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-λογία* discoursing: see -LOGY.] The 'science' of love.

1886 (*title*), The Perfumed Garden of the Cheikh Nefzaoui, a Manual of Arabian Erotology.

Erotomania (*erŏu:tomē·niă*). *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *μανία* madness.] a. Melancholy or madness arising from passionate love; b. (see quot. 1884).

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 464 Erotomania is a species of insanity. **1877** WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 726 Extreme sexual passion is called erotomania in both sexes. **1884** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Erotomania.* By some authors the term is restricted to those cases in which the imagination alone is affected; by others the grosser forms nymphomania and satyriasis are included.

Erpetology, -ist: see HERP-.

Err (ə̄r), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **erre,** (4 **erry,** 7 **arre**), 4– **err.** [ME. *erre*, a. Fr. *erre-r*, Pr. and Sp. *errar*, It. *errare*, L. *errāre*:—prehistoric **ersāre*, cogn. with Goth. *alrzjan* trans. to lead astray, OHG. *irrôn* trans. and intr. (Ger. *irren*).]

† **1.** *intr.* To ramble, roam, stray, wander. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 274 O wery ghost, that errest to and fro. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen* XXXVII. 15 A man fonde hym in the feelde errynge. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xv. 169 He erred so ferre by strange londes that he passed the flood of Ganges. **1549** *&c* STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cvii. 40 And likewise caused them to erre Within the wildernesse. **1601** JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, In no labyrinth can I safelier err, Than when, etc. **1697** DRYDEN *Virgil* (J.), A storm of strokes..errs about their temples, ears, and eyes.

2. To go astray; to stray *from* (one's path or line of direction). Chiefly *fig.* and now *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9517 Lewede men þat erre ful moche oute of the weye. *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 Whoso myghte by þe grace of Godd go þis way he sulde noghte erre. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* liii. 6 Alle wee as shep erreden. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 330 (Add. MS.) Vayn, waveryng, and erryng fro the faithe. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf.*, We haue erred and strayed from thy wayes, lyke loste shepe. **1678** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* 15 He that Errs in the Entrance, is not so easily reduced again into the Right Way. **1812** BYRON *Juan* II. xciv, Probably it [a bird] might have err'd Upon its course. **1832** J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 645 Indeed in this, as in every other practical question, there are two extremes into which one may err. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiii, Nothing is that errs from law.

b. To fail, miss; also, *To err from* (a mark or proposed end): to miss, fail to strike. *rare.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxiii. (1554) 60 a, Kynd in her forge list nothing to erre. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. i. 19 Erryth not from the end. **1703** POPE *Thebais* 772 On me, on me, let all thy fury fall, Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. **1732** — *Ess. Man* I. 142 But errs not Nature from this gracious end, From burning suns when livid deaths descend. **1802** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xlii, The Arrows .. err not from their aim.

c. ? quasi-*trans.* (But perh. *way* is the object of *leading*: 'I shall not err if thou lead the way'.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 266, I shall not lag behinde, nor erre The way, thou leading.

3. To go wrong in judgement or opinion; to make mistakes, blunder. Of a formula, statement, etc.: To be incorrect.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 473 3if þou telle hem [*sc.* dremys] þan mayst þou erre. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Petre suffride mekeli þat Poul snybbide him whanne he erride. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 9 b, Whan thy frende erreth or mystaketh him agenst the. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 Quhasnever doutis or erris in the faith. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* VII. l, By dreames, by oracles that never arres. **1650** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), Possibly the man may err in his judgement of circumstances. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 662 Fancy .. Perhaps errs little, when she paints thee thus. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 478 Both the above formulæ err in this particular. **1846** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 42 It seems to me that the best writers .. have erred in considering the mind too abstractedly.

† b. quasi-*trans.* with cognate object.

1636 *Handsom. Artif.*, Those that are so subject to erre customary errors in greater matters. **1659** BP. GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 281 In this it seems to have erred a Catholick errour. *Ibid.* 285 Not once erring so Catholick and great an errour. **1674** HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 194 They erre as bad an errour as the Pelagians do.

4. To go astray morally; to sin.

c **1315** SHOREHAM 164 God wyste wel that man schold erry. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 8 He suffirs wrecched men to erre in thoght & word & dede. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 22 They erre greatly that hastely .. say these holy houres. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 109 The perels of hem that offendyn and erryn. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Chron.* XXXIII. 9 So Manasseh made Iudah, and the inhabitants of Ierusalem to erre. **1645** WALLER *Poet. Wks.* (J.), The Muses' friend.. With silent pity looks on all that err. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Prol., While Man's desires and aspirations stir He cannot choose but err.

† b. *trans.* (*nonce-use.*) To make (a person) sin.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. 1. ii, The Lord of lies .. tempts by covetuousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, etc., errs, dejects, saves, kills .. some men.

† **5.** *trans.* To do (a thing) wrongly or sinfully; to make a mistake or commit a fault in. Chiefly *pass. Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* 497, I will amend þat i hafe errid. **1340** — *Pr. Consc.* 5733 For ilka thyng þat erred es .. Man .. sal be ledde To þe dome. **1527** R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 In this little Card I think nothing be erred touching the situation of the lande. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 79 To redresse willingly and speedily what hath bin err'd.

† **Err,** *sb. Obs.* In 6 **erre.** [f. prec. vb.] An error, fault; also, erroneous belief, heresy.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. 260 A londe without erre. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 They haue a great erre for they saye, etc.

Errability (erăbi·lĭti). [f. ERRABLE: see -ITY.] Liability to err.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. i. 8 How durst Church of England .. confess Errability and Fallibility? **1850** D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* vi. 101 Errability is an attribute of our common nature.

Errable (e·răb'l), *a. arch. rare.* [f. ERR *v.* + -ABLE.] Fallible, liable to err.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 217 Experience teaching that men .. are errable. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 219 The punishment of Schismaticks, that are Deserters from an errable Church, is unaccountable nonsense. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Very errable and uninspir'd Penman. *a* **1718** PENN *Tracts, Wks.* (1726) I. 604 Man is Errable. **1741** BERKELEY *Let.* 7 June Wks. 1871 IV. 272 We hold all mankind to be peccable and errable, even the Pope himself. **1839** J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* II. ii. 116 Errable, liable to mistake.

Hence † **E·rrableness,** *Obs.*, liability to error.

1633 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* IV. § 4 Considering the errableness of our judgments, when extended to foreign and remote subjects. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. (1683) 355 The errableness of our nature. **1775** in ASH. **1828** in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Errable, -bull, obs. forms of EARABLE.

Errabund (e·ră̆bŏnd), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *errābund-us* wandering to and fro, wandering about, f. *errā-re*: see ERR.] Erratic, random.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xiii. (1848) 248 With your errabund guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass.

Errancy (e·rănsi). Also 7 **errancie.** [f. ERRANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] The condition of erring or being in error.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 161 In the Infancie, and as I may terme it, Errancie of the Church. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 143 The more remarkable cases of credulity, superstition, errancy of idea, etc. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Orig. Anglicanism* 4 The Catholic Church..denies the fact of the errancy of the Church. 1864 *Ch. & State Rev.* No. 26/2 Mr. Gladstone's errancy has continued longer .. than that of any other politician.

Errand (e·rănd). Forms: 1-2 **ærende,** 3-5 **ærnde, erende, ernde, errnde** (*Orm.*), **arunde,** (3 **earende, erinde, erd(e)ne),** 4 **arende, arnd, erned,** 5 **erunde,** 4-6 **erand(e, errande,** (4 **eraunt, -ond(e, herand(e,** 5 **-end, ardene, arend, eraunde, erdon, ernedde, erundi, herunde, heyrne,** 6 **haraunte, arande, arnede),** 6-7 **arrant(e,** 7 **arrand, -end, earrant, earande,** 6-8 **errant,** (8 *dial.* **arnt),** 4- **errand.** [OE. *ǽrende* str. neut., corresp. to OS. *ārundi*, OHG. *ārunti, āronti, ārandi* (MHG. *erende*), ON. *eyrindi, orindi, erindi* neut. (Da. *ærinde, ærend*, Sw. *ärende*). The ulterior etymology is obscure: the OS. and OHG. forms seem to point to an OTeut. type **ǣrundjo-(m*, and the ON. forms to **ārundjo-m* neither of which is easy to reconcile with the otherwise plausible (and generally accepted) connexion with Goth. *áirus*, ON. *árr*, OS. *ēru*, OE. *ār* messenger; if any relation exists, the *ai* of OTeut. **airus* must be due to epenthesis.]

†**1.** A message, a verbal communication to be repeated to a third party. *Obs.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. ix, He his hlafordes ærende secȝan sceolde. a 1000 *Guthlac* 696 (Gr.) Bartholomeus aboden hæfde godes ærendu. c 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 159 Goddspell onn Ennglissh nemmnedd iss .. God errnde. c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 25 And seiden him þe erende. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 72 Now sweȝe me þider swyftly & say me þis arende. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 41 The messager..with hus mouth telleþ Hus erande, and hus lettere sheweþ. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 233 To þam youre herand for to say. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xi. 5 So they tolde him [Saul] the Earande of the Men of Iabes. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 116 They pressed him sore with a trayterous errant, sent by his daughter the Lady of Slahe, to all his brethren. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Tel your King, from me, this errand. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 93 The second messenger came in, and delivered his part of the errand. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 153 Preachers of the Gospel were sent .. and the Errand was worthy of Him who sent them.

b. In religious language: A petition or prayer presented through another (the Virgin Mary).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ure lafdi Seinte Marie bere ure arende to ure louerd ihesu crist. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1857 Lady Mary free..Here my errande, as thou well may. c 1460 *Emare* 8 Mary, hevyn qwene, Bere our arunde..To thy sone. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 341 The 'handmaid of the Lord' was looked upon as one among the appointed bearers of our errands unto heaven.

2. A going with a message or a commission:

a. In an elevated or dignified sense: A mission, embassy, an expedition for a specific purpose. Now *arch.*, *poet.*, or *rhetorical.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 215 (Gr.) Ne mæȝ þæs ærendes ylding wyrðan. 1065 *O. E. Chron.*, Hig læȝdon ærende on hine to þam cyninge Eadwarde. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 477, I never obey'd the King so unwillingly in my Life; both upon Account of an Errand so unnecessary, and, etc. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 526 Immortal forms, On gracious errands bent. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 257 They met the guide returning from his secret errand. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 207 The scene .. impressed my brother when he visited it on his errand of rescue.

b. In mod. colloquial language, *esp.*: A short journey on which an inferior (*e.g.* a servant, a child) is sent to convey a message or perform some simple business on behalf of the sender. Phrases, *to run* (*on*) *errands, to go* (*on*) *an errand.*

1642 CHARLES I *Declar.* 12 Aug. 13 Attending the doores of both Houses to be employed in their errants. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, He was never absent during business hours, unless upon an errand.

c. Phrases, *A fool's errand*: a profitless undertaking. †*A sleeveless errand*: see SLEEVELESS.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 20 Did not the Pope send all the Princes of Christendom upon a Fool's Errand, to gain the Holy Land? 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* viii, The doctor's come on a fool's errand. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 59/1 He was only going on a fool's errand again.

3. The business on which one is sent; in wider sense, the object of a journey, a purpose, intention.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Clene bone..cumeð in biuoren Almihti God, & deð þe erinde..wel. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1402 Eliezer.. tolde hem..And for quat erdene he ðider nam. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 257 To wone any quyle in þis won, hit watz not myn ernde. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 282, I come ageyn Fulleche myn Erdon for to spede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 522 The woman..vnder shadow of shame shewid forth hur ernd. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 To exercise theire causes and ereddes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263/4 Gotard for certeyne necessitees and erandes retorned into placence 1484 *Paston Lett.* No. 881 III. 314 Your sunne dede heso heyrne ryght wele as ye shal her aftyr this. 1598 YONG *Diana* 24, I .. tooke out before me a few goates .. because I would not goe without some errant. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 179 Commissions of Justitiarie, suld nocht be granted .. for langer space nor the earand in hand may be conveniently perfited. 1610 T. LORKIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 251 III. 221 The chief errand of my last Letters was to let you understand of our safe comming hither. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 70 He had another errant to Persia, than buying of Slaves. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 9 The errand which brought him to Jerusalem. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 3 This errand was distasteful.

4. *To make an errand*: **a.** (cf. 2) to make a short journey; **b.** (cf. 3) to find a pretence for going.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2513 If thou..any errand mightest make Thider, for thy loves sake. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 Pream., Y made myn erand unto you for seyng of evydence. 1549 EDWARD VI *Jrnl.* in *Rem.* (1857-8) 249 Guidotty made divers harauntes from the constable of Fraunce to make peace with us. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 729 (R.) He himself made an errand home to fetch such things as he lacked. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* 13 Women .. will not stick to make an errant ouer the way. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, Tom ..after vainly waiting for him to come out, determined, at last, to make an errand in.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *errand-bearer, -bringer, -cart, -goer, -porter*; *errand-bearing* adj.; also, †**erindebere,** ME., = *errand-bearer*; **errand-boy,** a boy kept to run on errands; so **errand-lad;** †**erendes-man,** ME., an ambassador; **errand-making** *a.*, that finds an excuse for accosting or intruding upon a person. Also ERENDRAKE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Þe liht eie..is ase *erindebere [*C.* erende beorere] of þe lihteheorte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3226 (Cott.) Apon his kne he did him suere Þat he suld be lel errand berer. 13.. *Interloc. Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 146 Thu salt be my herand-bere. 1815 TWEDDELL *Remains* lxviii. 300 (Jod.) Savoyard [a term] for chimney-sweeper and *errand-boy at Paris. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, The tradesman leaves his counter .. the errand boy his parcels, the schoolboy his marbles. 1879 'E. GARRETT' (Mrs. Mayo) *House by Wks.* I. 66, I will send the errand boy with thee to carry a note. 1780 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV 235 The Consuls.. ordered that *Errand-bringer of theirs to be driven away ignominously. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 342 Who employs the drivers of *errand-carts to distribute them indiscriminately to travellers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He was *errand-goer by appointment to the house at the corner. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 13/2 Here, too, were *errand lads, shop lads, clerks. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 355 These *errand-making gallants are good men, That cannot pass, and see a woman sit .. But they will find a 'scuse to stand and prate. c 1205 LAY. 24862 Nah na man demen *erendes-mon [c 1275 herendrake] to dæðen. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, A tattered cadie, or *errand-porter .. exclaimed in a strong north-country tone.

Hence †**Errandee·r** [+ -EER] (see quot.). **E·rrander** [+ -ER¹]. *rare.* One who goes on an errand. **E·rrandry** [+ -RY] = ERRAND.

1736 BAILEY, *Errandeer*, a scout at Oxford. 1883 G. STEPHENS *Bugge's N. Mythol.* 41 A shrub forgotten by the erranders. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. xxxi. 44 Swift To-morrow [is] but a truant hind, That lags upon a graceless errandry.

Errant (e·rănt), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 4-5 **erraunt(e, errawnt(e,** 7 **errand.** See also ARRANT. [a. Fr. *errant*, originally two distinct words, which, however, were to some extent confused in Fr. In the senses represented by branch I it is pr. pple. of OF. *errer* (pr. t. *oirre*), also written *esrer*, earlier *edrer*:—vulgar L. *iterāre* (= literary late L. *itinerāre, -āri*) to journey, travel, f. *iter* journey. In the senses represented by branch III it is ad. L. *errant-em* pr. pple. of *errāre* (Fr. *errer*, of learned origin) to stray, wander, ERR. The primary notion in branch II is uncertain; it seems natural to interpret *thief errant* as 'vagrant' thief, and so to refer it to *errare*; but if Romanic scholars be right in referring *juif errant* (see 3) to *iterāre*, this derivation may be correct here; or perh. the two words were already confused when the phrase arose.]

I. Itinerant, travelling.

A. *adj.*

1. [after Fr. *chevalier errant*; cf. 'ensemble oirrent li chevalier' quoted in Godef.] Said of knights who travelled about in quest of adventure. See KNIGHT-ERRANT.

[c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 810 Knyȝt erraunt.] 1470 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xii. 134 Here maye ye see what auentures befallen oftyme of erraunte knyghtes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 6 Now she deuiz'd, amongst the warlike rout..to seeke her errant Knight. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III. v, I have read the tales of errant Knighthood. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 21 Chief of Domestick Knights and Errant, Either for Chartel or for Warrant. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. x, He journey'd like errant knight the while.

b. *transf.* (often as pr. pple.): Travelling, roaming (in quest of adventure, or like a knight-errant). *poet.* or quasi-*arch.*

?a 1634 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV, We bee no Ladies errant. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. (1850) 466 Boys and youths Forsook their homes..errant in the quest Of Patron. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. iii. (1849) 256 Errant for geste and enterprise. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 289 Thinking of that ship, or of the sons of other mothers who were errant in her. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 61/2 That same lady-errant who, etc.

c. That is in the spirit of a knight-errant; also, with notion of 9, erratic, 'quixotic'.

1822 B. CORNWALL *Ep. to Sir J. Lawrence* in *Misc. Poems*, With pleasure which rewards mine errant pains. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxviii. 306 Her temerity in such an errant undertaking.

†**2.** *Pawn errant* [OF. *paonnet errant* (*Rom. Rose*)]: in chess, a travelling pawn, one that has been advanced from its original square.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 661 Fortune seyde 'mate' in mid pointe of the chekkere With a powne erraunt.

†**3.** *Errant Jew* [Fr. *juif errant*]: the 'Wandering Jew'; in quot. *transf.*

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2895 Thus es þe geante for-juste, that errawnte Iewe.

†**4.** In the designations of certain English legal functionaries: **bailiff-errant** (see BAILIFF 4) [AF. *baillif errant*, 14 Edw. III, st. 1. c. 9]; **justice-errant** [AF. *justice-erraunt*, Britton c 1290; in Anglo-Lat. always *justiciarius itinerans*], a justice who travels on circuit.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 3 Our lord the Kynge..shall not assigne Justicis wythin the cite .. other than Justicis erraunttis to the tour of London, etc. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 105 a, The original and the processe were sente beefore Justices errantes, where the parties came. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 141 Justices that goe circuit, and Bailiffes at large ..are therefore called Justices Errants and Bailiffes Errants.

5. Said *gen.* of itinerant functionaries, offices, or jurisdictions.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* ix. (1657) 292 Whether every errant Priest is so furnished, that comes unto them in that name? 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 60 All the functionaries of government were more errant. 1887 GORE in *Expositor* June 417 We find, side by side with, the local ministry of Bishops and Deacons, a still general or errant ministry.

B. *sb.* A knight-errant; one who travels in the manner or spirit of a knight-errant.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* IV. i. (1651) 50 Truth is the essence of our Order, we Who are errants cannot deceive and be. 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 309 Isaac [Vossius] was invited thither [to Sweden] by the heroic and royal errant. 1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* I. 414 If we were errants, you should have the tilting all to yourself.

II. In senses of ARRANT 2-6.

†**6.** In phrase *thief errant, errant* (*arrant*) *thief*: in Chaucer, the leader of a band of robbers; subsequently, a notorious, 'common' thief. *Obs.* exc. in form ARRANT.

c 1386-1822 [See ARRANT 2.]

†**7.** Used as an intensive with sbs. of reproachful sense: Thoroughgoing, 'unmitigated': see ARRANT 3, 3 b.

1393-1538 [see ARRANT 3]. 1619 W. WHATELY *Gods Husb.* i. (1622) 76 Thou art an errand grosse hypocrite. 1719 [see ARRANT 3]. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 131 Doing a thing in one Parliament, and ordering it to be no precedent to another, is an errant bull. 1776 [see ARRANT 3 b]. 1840 SMART says that *errant* is 'often wrongly used for *arrant*'.

†**8.** Without opprobrious sense: Thorough, downright, absolute, unquestionable. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 63 Protestants and professors, who live and dye in as errant and implicit faith, as any lay Papist of Loretto. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* (1781) 20 A country gentleman who.. can away with no company whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire. To such a one truly an ordinary coffee-house gleaner is an errant statesman. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love's Contriv.* v, I shall become as errant a husband as you'd wish. 1710 CROMWELL *Let.* 5 Nov. in *Pope's Wks.* V. 99 He is so errant a whig, that he strains even beyond his author, in his passion for liberty.

†**b.** as *pred.* ? Unquestionable.

1653 HALES *Brevis Disq.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 333 Unless we take that for errant which is in question..Whether the Pope be the infallible Judg of Controversies.

III. Straying, wandering, erring.

9. Astray, wandering, roving; straying from the proper course or place; having no fixed course.

(In first quot. used as a mere pple.)

14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 To bryng the lost schepe ageyn..That was erraunt ydyl and in vayne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 6 A shady glade .. to her reveald By errant Sprights, but from all men conceald. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 9 As knots .. Infect the sound Pine, and diuerts his Graine Tortiue and errant from his course of growth. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 7 The Lord Rochester at the place appointed, who ..brought an errant life-guard man. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, When he has seen the errant damsel safe home, it will be time enough to claim his reward. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 21 With errant foot He wander'd on to Horsel. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vi, With an errant motion of his hands as if he could have torn himself.

†**b.** Said of the planets (L. *stellæ errantes* = Gr. ἀστέρες πλανῆται) as opposed to the fixed stars. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* 146 Astronomers that can foretell eventes. By errant planettes & by fixed starres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 210 There are just seven Planets or errant Starres in the lower orbs of heaven. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 17 Tis but her Errant motion; Hee, the Same Light, to the world. [1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 428 He heard a voice none else could hear From centred and from errant sphere.]

† c. In the classification of diseases; = ERRATIC.
1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. ii, Diseases..Errant, Fixed, Simple, etc.

10. Erring in opinion, conduct, etc.; deviating from the correct standard.
1609 G. CHAPMAN *End Learn.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 253 Skill, that doth produce But tearmes and tongues, and parroting of arte, Without that powre to rule the errant part. 1676 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Sept., The famous beauty and errant lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine. 1881 G. F. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 452 Correcting errant taste in dress. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 4 To counteract an errant condition by another condition which is itself errant.

b. Used as *sb. rare.*
1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* vi. 219 Oh lunacy, insanity, madness..Oh papal errant, how great is your error!..how ridiculous your creed!

Errant, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To travel abroad (like a knight errant).
1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 14 Nov., The British soldier..has the advantage of erranting for his service. He seeks his glory abroad.

Erranteer, var. of ERRANDEER.
1736 in BAILEY.

† **Erra·ntic,** *a. Obs.* [f. ERRANT *a.* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, knights errant. So **Erra·ntical** *a.*
1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 73 Presented ten thousand whirlygigs, Windmils, and Turne-pikes to his errantick soule. *Ibid.* IV. xxv. 283 They have been rid many hundred of more then errantick miles. 1658 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i vii. 47 The erranticall Knighthood ought to bee againe renewed. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. viii. 29 For Sancho having now two capacities, the one personall, and the other Squire errantically, etc *Ibid.* II. v. 57 For the Don..sets her out in her errantically titles.

Errantly (e·rănt(l)i), *adv.* [f. ERRANT *a.* + -LY².] Wanderingly, at random; without definite purpose.
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 168 Into how many strange shapes, of Superstition and Fanaticism, does it not tentatively and errantly cast itself. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 349 The images flit..so errantly and transiently.

E·rrantness. *rare* ⁻°. [f. as prec + -NESS.] The state or fact of being errant.
1730 6 BAILEY (folio), *Errantness,* wandering faculty.

Errantry (e·răntri). [f. ERRANT + -RY.] The condition of being errant; the condition of a knight-errant; conduct or notions characteristic of a knight-errant. See also KNIGHT-ERRANTRY.
1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. i. 2 As appeares by his Errantry, which is but a neater word for wandring. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 20 He sends so many St. Georges to an eternal errantry never to returne to his burnt bottomeh pocked. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.* I. v, I should not have followed his errantries so long. 1825 A. W. FONBLANQUE in *West. Review* IV. 398 Sheridan's part in this affray was considered by the shrewder observers as a ridiculous piece of errantry. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* Pref. 35 On the return home from their errantries.

† **E·rrantship.** *Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*) [f. ERRANT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The personality of a (knight-) errant.
1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xix. 265 When Maritornes and his Errant-ship were imbracing.

Errata: see ERRATUM.

† **Errat(e.** *Obs.* Anglicized f. ERRATUM.
1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) Introd. 12 For what young man..when he cometh to more ripenes of yeres..doth not amend and change into better, his old errates and wanton actes. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* Pref. B. iv. b, Verses with sundry Errats are distended.

Erratic (eræ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **erratike, -tyk,** 6 **erratik, -tycke,** 7 **erratique,** 7–8 **erratick**(e, 6– **erratic.** [ad. L. *errātic-us,* f. *errāre* to wander, ERR. Cf. Fr. *erratique.*]

A. Wandering; prone to wander.

1. First used in certain special applications:

† **a.** *Erratic star:* a planet. *Obs.*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1824 He saw with full avisement The erratike sterres, herkening armonie. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. 70 The seuene name couthe planetes, that ben cleped of clerkes sterres erratiks. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1873) 47 Cosmaghraphie..sal declair the mouyng..of the sternis fixt, and sternis erratic. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 187/2 The Erratick [stars] are seven. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 32 If..these..stones related to the seven erratic bodies in our spheres [i. e. the planets].

b. Said of pains, or diseases which are not fixed, but move from one part to another, as gout, rheumatism, etc.
1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxlviii. 54 The Erratycke and commyxt fever. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* 178 Materiall cause of all erratick pains. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick.* 154 Costiveness, succeeded with a slow Erratic Fever. 1748 tr *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 12 This Ailment, because it is erratick, all of a sudden removes to the other foot.

† **c.** *Erratic Poppy:* transl. L. *papaver erraticum* (Pliny), identified by Eng. writers with the Wild or Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*).
1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 193 Endive, roses, and erratick poppies. 1672 JORDAN *London Triumph.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1869) 494 A wreath about her head, consisting of variety of grain..intermingled with..erratick Poppies.

† **2.** Wandering from place to place; vagrant; nomadic. *Obs.*; shading off into 4.
1646 BLOUNT *Glossogr.,* *Erratique,* that wanders or creeps this way and that way. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 74 Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move, Hence named Erratic by the gods above. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 10 When fortune did not favour my erratick industry, I gleaned jests at home 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 539 This erratick justice [when the courts travelled with the kings] must have been productive of infinite inconvenience to the litigants. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ* II 175 Those savages although erratic must remain long enough in one position to cultivate this grain. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., No entreaty could induce him to alter his erratic way of life. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 220 At this period Delos was supposed to have floated in an erratic state on the surface of the waters.

b. *Biol.*
1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* 99 They are rather migratory in their habits, but not erratic, for they seem to go over the same course week after week. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 286 The first period of their existence, during which they lead an erratic life, then closes.

3. *Erratic blocks, boulders,* in *Geol.*: stray masses of rock, foreign to the surrounding strata, that have been transported from their original site, apparently by glacial action.
a 1828 W. PHILLIPS *Treat. Geol.* (Humble), The magnitude of the transported rocks is such as to deserve the name of erratic blocks. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 19 To the unskilled eye Russia presents only monotonous undulations, chiefly covered by mud, sand, and erratic blocks. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 330 Erratic boulders and scored rocks plainly reveal a former cold period. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. viii. 270 We crossed Creag Dhubh, and examined the erratic blocks upon its sides.

4. Irregular or uncertain in movement; having no fixed course.
1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlvii. 97 My erratic wanderings. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxviii. (ed. 4) 218 The attraction of Jupiter..upon this erratic comet. 1879 G. W. CABLE *Old Creole Days* 150 Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in erratic puffs.

5. Irregular or eccentric in conduct, habit, or opinion.
1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 623 The genius of Dee was as erratic as the course of life he shortly fell into. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 23 To gather up those erratic spirits that now stand aloof from any religious school. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. 17 He did not appear at luncheon, but..he is always erratic.

B. *sb.*

1. An erratic person: † **a.** A vagabond (*obs.*). **b.** One who is eccentric in modes of action, etc.
1623 COCKERAM, *Erraticke,* a Rogue. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iii. 35 Euripides cals the Bacchic Priests..Erratics, or wanderers. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 340 The canonized erratic vouchsafed to inform Eadmer that he disapproved of returning to his old station. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 274 It is..only by following the erratics through their concentric courses that we can trace out the manifold ways and vices of man.

† **2.** An erratic star, a planet. *Obs. rare.*
1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* II. ii. (1769) 74 Our Sun doth [warm] the erraticks encompassing it.

3. *Geol.* An erratic block.
1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* XX. 505 The huge erratics of the later cold period. 1882 DAWKINS in *Nature* XXVI. 436 Icebergs, melting as they passed southwards, deposited..erratics.

b. *Comb.*
1881 G. M. DAWSON in *Nature* XXIII. 281 The drift-covered and erratic-strewn character of the country.

Erratical (eræ·tikăl), *a.* & *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Wandering.
1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 200 This man's wit wanders with his erraticall synode. 1646 J. MAINE *Agst. False Proph.* 31 Those erraticall, uncertain, wandring night-fires..which shine only to lead Travellers out of the way. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 20 The Midianites especially led erraticall lives. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

2. † **a.** Deviating from a given type. **b.** Guided by no rule, capricious, irregular, strange.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 And therefore come not forth in generations erraticall, or different from each other. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* IV. (1851) 48 Unhappy conjunctions oftentimes prove the consequence of such erratical motions. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* II. 70 And enough bad teaching, to bring out very erratical results.

† **B.** *sb.* = ERRATIC B. 2. *Obs.*
1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* CLXXXV. 796 Were the scurvy position of ♄ in ♋ seconded with other malignant positures of the Erraticals.

Hence **Erra·tically** *adv.*, in an erratic manner; irregularly, capriciously. **Erra·ticalness.**
1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 99 Varieth their direction diversely, and erratically. 1775 in ASH. 1861 WILSON & GRIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 427 The remainder of this year was spent somewhat erratically. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 166 The needle stirred, indeed, but erratically. 1884 H. STURMEY *Tricyclist's Indispens. Ann.* 12 The machine is made to steer very erratically. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Erraticalness,* wandring faculty.

† **E·rratile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *errātilis,* f. *errāre.*] **a.** Of a star: Wandering. **b.** Erroneous, mistaken.
1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 66 To..note all the stars (both fixed and erratile) under which one is born, and that without any errour or erratile apprehension in himself.

† **Erra·tion.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *errātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *errāre* to wander.]
1623 COCKERAM, *Erration,* a wandring to and fro. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1832 in WEBSTER.

Erratum (erē·tŭm). Pl. **errata.** [a. L. *errātum,* neut. pa. pple. of *errāre*: see ERR.]

1. An error in writing or printing; *chiefly,* an error noted in a list of corrections attached to a printed book.
1589 *Marprel. Epit.* G b, Errata, or faults escaped. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. xxxv. (1660) 151 The World's a Book..'Tis falsly printed, though divinely penn'd, And all th' Errata will appear at th' end. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 247 God..upon a Solemn Review of his Works..found not one Erratum in the whole Book of Nature. 1714 *Spect.* No. 579 P 1 The Company of Stationers..made a very remarkable Erratum or Blunder in one of their Editions [of the Bible]. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., The long Catalogue of errata that disfigures this work. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 234 An erratum to a volume. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 142 The errata are put immediately before the body of the work, or at the end of it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. vii, I have inserted as corrections under the head of errata.

b. *transf.*
1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 26 This I therefore reckon one of the first errata of my life.

¶ **2. a.** Like other plurals in *-a, errata* often appears in 17–18th c. with the addition of *-'s* or *-es* without alteration of sense. **b.** At the same period, *errata* occurs as a *sing.*, = 'list of errata', and in that sense takes *-es* in *pl.*
a. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* xi, Hee's a page Fill'd with Errata's of the present age. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 53 Look back upon time past..that the former errata's and miscarriages of life may be henceforth corrected. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll,* Resolved, That a number of effective errata's be raised out of Pope's Homer.
b 1635 T. LAMBARDE *To Rdr.* in *W. Lambarde's Archeion,* Those that..swallow the Errours for Errataes. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* A. 4 a, I have made an Amends by printing an Errata. 1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* II. 150 Such Misnomers are so frequent in him, as might make a sufficient Errata at the end of his History. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 105 The Errataes at the end of books.

3. *attrib.* in pl.
a 1852 MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 35 In whom the dear errata column Is the best page in all the volume!

Erraunt, obs. form of ERRANT.

Erre, var. of ARR, *Obs.*, wound, scar.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii. 5 Myn erres..þat is þe wondes of my synnes. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 265 Shewing his woundes errys. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 14 a, Anoint the faces of children, that haue the small Pockes, when the said Pockes be ripe, to kepe them from pittes or erres.

Erre, var. of IRRE, *Obs.*, wrath.
c 1450 MYRC 1225 Hast thow had enuye and erre To hym that was thyn ouer herre.

Erred (5ɪd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ERR + -ED¹.] Used erroneously; misapplied.
1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 Catholiques (that erred name doth please the Papists).

† **E·rres.** *Obs. pl.* [a. OF. *erres* pl.: see ARLES.] Earnest-money; an earnest.
c 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 To bye hys chaffare þe child payed erres.

† **E·rrevous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *erre,* IRRE, anger, after *plentevous, bountevous,* etc.] Wrathful.
a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 84 Alle his angre and his erreuous [*printed* errenous] talent Refraynede he.

Errhine (e·rəin), *sb.* (and *a.*) *Med.* Also 7 **errhin.** [ad. mod.L. *errhīnum,* ad. Gr. ἐρρῖν-ον, f. ἐν in + ῥῖν nostril. Cf. Fr. *errhin* adj.]
1. 'A medicine which when applied to the mucous membrane of the nose increases the natural secretions and produces sneezing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1626 BACON *Sylva* 1631 § 38 Powders..(which the Physitians call Errhines) put into the Nose, draw Flegme, and water from the Head. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. XXXV. (1678) 654 Drie Errhines are to be blown into the nose with a pipe or quill. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 151 Errhines are to be us'd cheefly in the Morning. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 557.

† **2.** A plug of lint steeped in such a medicine for insertion in the nose. *Obs.*
[1611 COTGR., *Errhine,* a tent-like medicine applyed vnto, or put into, the nose, etc.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny, Explan. Words of Art,* Errhines be deuises made like tents, sharper at one end than the other, to bee put vp into the nose. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) ²149, I hooked it with an Errhine, and divided the Skin with a Bistoury.

3. as *adj.* Having the action of an errhine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 380 Externally it is rubefacient and errhine.

Erring (5·rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ERR + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ERR; † an instance of the same, a fault.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Errynge, *erratus, error.* 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Consid.* 38 Two sorts of errings. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrkg. Provid.* 175 Yet have they their errings as well as others. 1699 POMFRET *Love Triumph. over Reason,* There's no erring twice in Love and War. 1707 HARTE *To Pr. Orange* (R.), Isis, whose erring on the modest side Th' unkind and ignorant mistake for pride.

Erring (5·rɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ERR *v.* + -ING².] That errs in senses of the vb.: † wandering, roaming (*obs.*); deviating from the right or intended course, missing the mark; that is in error, or commits errors in opinion or conduct.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 1 Delite of synn egges errand men to ween God noght to be. *c* 1400 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* App. v. 394 As an Errynge pylgrym in the seruyse of the myghty and dredful god of loue, how many perylous passages and wayes that I ha passyd by. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 154 Th' extravagant, and erring Spirit, hyes To his Confine. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* Pref. 14 This Ship was intercepted by an English erring

Captaine. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 319 Danger .. may arise to Religion, by the Subjects tolerating of an .. Erring Prince, etc. 1697 Dryden *Eneid* (T.), He all those erring parts described so well, That Theseus conquer'd, and the monster fell. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* v. 84 His sounding spear, Which .. spent in empty air its erring force. 1878 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 39 Still to erring, wilful man, the way to life is strait 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 193 The erring act which is done without knowledge is one in ignorance.

† b. *Erring star* = planet. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. i. 480 Erring sterris. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. iii. xv, So doth the Earth one of the erring Seven Wheel round the fixèd sunne. 1697 Dryden *Virg.* (J.), Fix'd and erring stars dispose their influence.

Erringly (ĕ·rĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an erring manner, in the senses of the verb.

1815 Wordsw. *Wk. Doe* Ded., He serves the Muses erringly and ill, Whose aim is pleasure light and fugitive. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 69 That army, like a rudderless bark, floats erringly. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 131 A standard from which the prevalent style of its contemporaries has erringly diverged.

Erriwig, -wiggle, dial. form of Earwig *sb.*

1830 Forby *Norf. & Suffolk Voc.* 106 *Erriwiggle*, an earwig. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 134 Looks like a throttled erriwig.

Erroneo·sity. ? *nonce-wd.* [f. Erroneous, after the analogy of *curiosity*, etc.] = Erroneousness.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 501 All his opinions..were founded on 'erroneosity'.

Erroneous (erōu·nĭəs). Forms: 4-7 **erronious**(e, 5-6 **erronyous**(e, (5 **arronious, eronyous**, 6 **erreoneous, ironyos**, 7 **erroneus**), 4- **erroneous.** [? ad. OF. *erroneus*, f. L. *errōneus* (whence mod.F. *erroné*) vagrant, wandering (post-class. also 'erroneous'), f. *errōn-em* vagabond, f. *errāre* to wander: see -ous.]

† 1. Wandering, roving; moving aimlessly, vagrant. Also quasi-*adv. Obs.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 252 The bischoppis .. opened no mouth to berk ageyn these erroneous doggis. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 20 On th' Aleian Field I fall Erroneous, there to wander and forlorne. 1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 91 This Circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the Erroneous Light. *a* 1777 Fawkes tr. *Halley's Eulogy on Newton*, With what proportion'd force The Moon impels, erroneous in her course, The refluent main.

† b. Straying from the proper course. *Obs. rare.*

1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* 165 An erroneous Circulation (that is, when the Blood strays into the Vessels destin'd to carry Serum or Lymph).

† 2. Straying from the path of right or virtue, morally faulty, criminal. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 90 What Stragems? how fell? how Butcherly? Erreoneous, mutinous, and vnnaturall. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 55 The Prophet used to lay this stone on the shoulders of the erronious. 1777 Dodd in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 542 My life for some few unhappy years has been dreadfully erroneous. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1845) I. vii. 95 The probability was, that himself had been erroneous. 1819 Byron *Juan* III. xii, Shut The book which treats of this erroneous pair.

† 3. Straying from the ways of wisdom or prudence; under the influence of error, misguided. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Pream., The seid Frenssche kyng .. abydyng in his .. erronyous mynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 55 He .. sleeth by confessyon the wormes of the scrupulous and erronyous conscience. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 200 Erroneous Vassals. 1640 *Lond. Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 94 The great encrease of .. Ignorant and Erroneous Men in the Ministry. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 64 *marg.*, 'Tis difficult getting of good Doctrine in erroneous Times. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* (1701) Matt. vi. 22 If thy judgment then be blind which must guide thee, what a miserable erroneous wretch wilt thou be. 1759 Goldsmith *Miscell. Wks.* (1837) III. 246 Leibnitz..being very erroneous himself, cannot be expected to have bequeathed precision to his followers. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 87 That erroneous clemency. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xx, And should have strengthened an erroneous heart. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* I. 133 He who shows himself grievously erroneous upon one important point must look to have his opinions properly distrusted upon others.

absol.

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 42 He will never Instruct the erronious for a frowning reply quailes him. 1649 *Alcoran* 188 God prolongeth the life of the erroneous.

4. Of doctrines, opinions, statements, etc.: Containing errors; of the nature of error; incorrect, mistaken, wrong.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. 277/2 See ye not everie wight that to these erronious opinions were assentaunt. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 539 [The] erronyouse opynyons of ye sayd heresy [Wyclif's]. *c* 1530 More *Answ. Frith* Wks. (1557) 833/1 A letter of sir Thomas More knight impugning the erroniouse wryting of John Frith agaynst the blessed sacrament of the aulter. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 63 What an ironyos oppynyone is this unto the leye pepulle. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 969 How little weight my words with thee can find, Found so erroneous. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 246 Mr. Ray says this spelling is erroneous and that..*flood* and *blood*..ought to be written *flud, blud.* 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1842) II. 529 His astronomy is ..imperfect and grossly erroneous. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 2 But modern chemistry has shown that this was an erroneous supposition. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 53 The erroneous impression that abscesses exist in the liver only.

b. Of a legal proceeding: Faulty in law, irregular; chiefly, vitiated by 'error' in the technical sense: see Error 4 c.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 59 Pream., For so muche as the same utlagarie is arronious 1601 2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 Otherwise the iudgment is erronious. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 109 The same lands were granted to two different persons, which was repugnant and erroneous. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex* 226/2 Any matter appearing on the face of the record, which shews the judgment to be erroneous.

Erroneously (erōu·nĭəsli), *adv.* [f. Erroneous + -ly².] In an erroneous manner: † a. In an erratic or wandering manner. b. In a misguided manner, under the influence of error. c. Otherwise than is the fact; incorrectly.

a. 1528 Roy *Sat.* (1845) 111 We wander in darcknes With out light erroniously.

b. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Pream., Erronyously defendyng and maynteynyng his seid obstynate opynyons. 1655 Fuller *Ch.-Hist.* I. 2 They who erroneously conceive one God too little, will find two too many. 1726–7 Swift *Gulliver* (J.), I..conceived it, perhaps, erroneously, rather to be rigorous than gentle. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 330 They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between, etc.

c. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xliv. 203 This flowre is called Affodillus .. but very erroniously. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153 If vision .. receive its objects erroneously, [it is called] Hallucination. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* 17 It is computed, but erroneously, mid-way between Durham and Newcastle. 1752 Johnson *Idler* No. 100 P 1 Which produce very mischievous mistakes when they are erroneously interpreted. 1879 J. Grant in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 382/2 Hitherto been set down most erroneously in all maps.

Erroneousness (erōu·nĭəsnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being erroneous.

1624 A. Wotton *Runne from Rome* 68, I haue alreadie.. discouered and proued the erroneousnesse of the faith of that Church. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 391 The Erroneousness of the Judgment in Children and Idiots. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 299 The erroneousness of this religion. 1854 Toulm. Smith *Parish* (1857) II, I shall show the erroneousness of the .. notion.

† **Erronist.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. L. *errōn-em* vagabond (cf. Erroneous) + -ist.] ? A teacher of false doctrine.

1654 E. Johnson *Wonder-worke. Provid.* 98 These Erronists..Cry out against a learned Presbitery

Error (e·rəɹ). Forms: 4 **erur, errur**(e, 4, 6 **erroure**, 4-8 **errour**, (4-5 **arrour, -owre, errowre**, 5-6 **errore**, 6 **erore**), 4- **error.** [a. OF. *error, errur, errour* (mod.Fr. *erreur*) = Pr. and Sp. *error*, It. *errore*:—L. *errōr-em*, f. *errāre* to wander, Err. (Some of the early forms may be due to the influence of OF. *erreure*:—Lat. type **errātūram*).

Down to the end of the 18th c. the prevailing form was *errour*, which is the form given by Johnson and by Todd (1818); Bailey's Dict. introduces *error* in 1753, and this spelling is now universal. (In words which have *-rr-* before the suffix, as *horror, terror, mirror*, the spelling of *-or* for an older *-our* is accepted by British as well as American writers.)]

I. 1. The action of roaming or wandering; hence a devious or winding course, a roving, winding. Now only *poet.*

The primary sense in Latin; in Fr. and Eng. it occurs only as a conscious imitation of Lat. usage.

1594 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 50 Intricate innumerable Ways, With such confused Errors. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* xvi. (1660) 201 Being by error lost, they [dogs] have refused meat. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks (ed. Rtldg.) 765/1 His error by sea, the sack of Troy, are put not as the argument of the work. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Justine* 318 But Archagathus was taken by them, who had lost his Father in the error of the night. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 239 The crisped Brooks, Rowling..With mazie error under pendant shades. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iv. P 13. 30 [The moon] has a kind of certainty even in her planetary errors. 1743 R. Blair *Grave* 99 Where the..stream has slid along In grateful errors through the underwood. 1780 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 13 If an enormous salmon chance to spy The wanton errors of the floating fly. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 1183 The damsel's headlong error thro' the wood.

II. † 2. Chagrin, fury, vexation; a wandering of the feelings; extravagance of passion. *Obs.*

[A common use in OF.; cf. Ireur, a. OF. *irour* anger, which may have been confused with this word.]

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1907 Tho was Beues in strong erur. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5937 Kyng Richard pokyd [?þo kyd] gret errour, Wrathe dede hym chaung colour. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx. 318 A-boute his herte com so grete errour that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1081 The lord wyth greet errour Rod hom to hys tour.

III. The action or state of erring.

3. The condition of erring in opinion; the holding of mistaken notions or beliefs; an instance of this, a mistaken notion or belief; false beliefs collectively. Phrases, *To be, stand in, lead into error*; † *without error* = 'doubtless'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16000 (Cott.) Þan sal rise mar þan before errur of vr fai. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 25225 (Cott. Galb.) All men þat in errure iss for to be broght vnto þi blis. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 9 Astronomyenes..þeyre errowre es reprofede of haly doctours. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 4277 Þus sal þai bring þe folk in errour Thurgh þair prechyng. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxxiv. (Roxb.) 155 To mayntene þam in þaire mawmetry and þaire errour. 1450 Myrc 63 Forsakest [thou] alle heresies and arrours. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 84 The king Serath confessid thenne openly that without errour appollo was a god. *c* 1500 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 44 And if s.he wot nat whoo it is, bute stonde in erore. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 127 We are brought out of darkness and error. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 78 In Religion, What damned error, but some sober brow Will blesse it? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 8 For Error, to speake strictly, is a firme assent unto falsity. 1736 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 33 The general notion, that springs are colder in summer and warmer in winter, is but a vulgar error. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* I. xv. 340 The paths of error are various and infinite. 1830 V. Knox *Bickerst's Anat.* 194 This circumstance has led those into error. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. iv. 249 Let us here avoid an error which may readily arise out [of] the foregoing reflections. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 136 Actions done in error are often thought to be involuntary injustice.

b. *personified.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 167 God help the man so wrapt in Errours endless traine. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 69 O Error soone conceyu'd, Thou..liu'st the Mother that engendred thee. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 6 Though error bee blinde, shee sometimes bringeth forth seeing Daughters. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* lxxx. xv, And Error in ten thousand Shapes Would every gracious Soul beguile.

† c. A delusion, trick. *Obs. rare.*

c 1300 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2353 So longe thai vsed this errour That were richcher than th' emperour.

4. Something incorrectly done through ignorance or inadvertence; a mistake, *e.g.* in calculation, judgement, speech, writing, action, etc. Phrase, *To commit an error. Clerical error* (see Clerical).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Comm. 45 Errour in hit is thenion *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* V. xii. 286 Huchowne bath and þe autore Gyltles ar of gret errore. 1483 Caxton *Cato* 3, I..byseche all suche that fynde faute or errour that of theyr charyte they correcte and amende hit. 1538 Starkey *England* 116, I wyl confesse thys to be a grete errore in our commyn wele. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* V. i. 250 This is the greatest error of all the rest; the man should be put into the Lanthorne. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 15 For the errours of Definitions multiply themselves. 1710 H. Bedford *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 182 With all the Errors of the Press corrected in it with a Pen. 1781 Cowper *Friendship* iv, Boys care but little whom they trust, An errour soon corrected. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Philos.* 323 The first solution of the problem of the Precession..given by Newton.. is not free from error. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 125 He could hardly fail to perceive that he had committed a great error.

† b. A mistake in the making of a thing; a miscarriage, mishap; a flaw, malformation. *Nature's error = lusus naturæ. Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* V. i. (1495) 101 This wonderfull errour [abortion] happyth moost in shepe and geete. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxx. (1483) 78 Hit behoueth..that it [a statue] be fourged right withoute ony errour. 1697 Dryden (J.), He look'd like Nature's errour, as the mind And body were not of a piece design'd. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. 87 Sure, thou art an errour of nature

c. *Law.* A mistake in matter of law appearing on the proceedings of a court of record. *Writ of error*: a writ brought to procure the reversal of a judgement, on the ground of error. By the Judicature Act of 1875 writs of error are limited to criminal cases; in civil cases appeal is substituted. *Plaintiff, defendant in error*: the parties for or against whom the writ of error is used. *Court of error* (U. S.), a court of appeal in cases of error. † *Clerk of the errors* (see quot. 1706).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 59 § 2 The seid utlagaries.. were reversed by meane of errour aftir the due order of your lawes. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 142 Errour is a fault in a judgement, or in the processe, or proceeding to judgment, or in the execution upon the same in a Court of Record 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 163 Lawyers .. Do stave and tail with Writs of Error. 1699 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 505 The place of clerk of the errors, worth £400 per annum 1706 Phillips, *Clerk of the Errours*, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, whose Business it is to Copy out and Certifie the Tenour of the Records of a Cause or Action, upon which the Writ of Errour is brought into any of those Courts. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* Prol. i. 31 No writ of error lies—to Drury Lane! 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1121 If the defendant avow for so much rent arrear, part whereof is not due at the time of the distress, and enters judgment for the whole, it will be error. 1821 Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 239 The counsel for the defendant in error. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 418 During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries writs of error from inferior courts to the house of lords became far less usual.

d. *Math.* The quantity by which a result obtained by observation or by approximate calculation differs from an accurate determination. *Error of a planet*: the difference between its observed place and that indicated by calculation. *Error of a clock*: the difference between the time which it indicates and that which it ought to indicate.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 123 All the Errors of the Body *L*, arise from the Forces represented by the Right lines *AM, MN.* 1833 Herschel *Astron.* iii. 136 By applying its [clock's] error and rate .. he can correct its indications. 1838 De Morgan *Probab.* 135 The number of positive and negative errors will in the long run be equal. 1878 Tait & Stewart *Uns. Univ.* iii. 123 The same law as that of the Probability of error.

5. A departure from moral rectitude; a transgression, wrong-doing.

In mod. use conveying the notion either of something not wholly voluntary, and so excusable, or of something imprudent as well as blameable. Cf. 4.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 78 William the Conquerour changis his wikked wille, Out of his first errour. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 21 Where lawe lacketh errour groweth. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 That they shuld escheue al errours & applye them to all good dedis. 1535 Coverdale *Wisd.* i. 12 O seke not youre owne death in y^e^

erroure of youre life. 1611 Bible *Heb.* ix. 7 Blood, which he offered for himselfe, and for the errors of the people. 1713 Berkeley in *Guardian* No. 8 Allusions to the errors of a very wild life. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 407 It is an error, not of the head, but of the heart. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II. 261 Capital vices? Say, rather, fashionable errors. 1851 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 252 Every error must in God's universe, bring down on itself..some cognate misery.

6. *Comb.*, as *error-blasted, -darkened, -proof, -stricken, -tainted, -teaching*, adjs.; *error-holder.*

1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* 16 A..minde.. *Error-blasted from Heaven and Hell. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 558 The obscurity of ambiguities is most proper and least offensive to his *errour-darkned eyes. 1577 *Vicary's Anat.* To Rdr. 9 They are..condemned for ignoraunt men, and *errour-holders. 1646 Shirley *To Stanley*, Let me deal plainly with your youth, Not *error-proof yet. 1871 E. Burr *Ad Fidem* iv. 63 Bring truth home, to *error-stricken souls. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 239 The poison of heresy and *error-tainted opinions. 1853 G. S. Faber *Recapit. Apostasy* 72 Giving heed to *error-teaching spirits and to doctrines concerning demons.

Error (e·rəɹ), *v. Law.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To determine or decide to be erroneous (a decision of a court).

1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Errorful (e·rəɹful). [f. Error *sb.* + -ful.] Erroneous, faulty.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* 990 Brought in by errorfull custome.

† **Erro·rious**, *a. Obs.* In 5 **herrorious.** [f. Error + -(i)ous.] ? Holding erroneous tenets.

1543 Harding *Chron.* ccxi. fol. ccviii, Then fled the lorde Cobham herrorious [*v.r.* erronyouse] To Wales, so with lollers many one.

Errorist (e·rərist). [f. Error + -ist.] One who is inclined to error; one who encourages and propagates error.

1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* 17 Prudent men..should doe well not to ingage themselves in conference with Errorists. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 537 Our feelings are with such errorists. 1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* 4 Adalbert an errorist of the eighth century..was opposed to St. Boniface Winfred.

Errorless (e·rəɹlės). [f. Error + -less.] Without error; free from fault or mistake.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii. § 18 It..brings out the positive creature, errorless, unquestionable. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 234 Shipwrecked man..Sees that full light is errorless despair. 1878 P. Bayne *Purit. Rev.* viii. 338 His Satan incarnates with errorless accuracy the Puritan conception of superlative sin.

Hence **E·rrorlessness**, the state or condition of being free from error.

1875 Holyoake *Co-op. Eng.* I. 244 Sincerity does not connote or imply errorlessness.

† **Errorous**, *a. Obs.* In 7 **errourous.** [f. Error + -ous.] = Erroneous.

1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* I. 62 By reason of an errourous conceit.

† **Ers.** ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ers* = Pr. *ers*, app. cogn. with Cat. *er*, Sp. *yero, yervo*, It. *ervo*:—L. *ervum.*] The Bitter Vetch (*Ervum Ervilia* L.).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xxiv. 482. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.* s.v.

Ers(e, obs. ff. Arse, q.v. *Comb.* **ersgerdyll** (= **arse-girdle*); **erswort** (= **arse-wort*), some plant (see quot.).

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 To Edmond of Cornewayle an ersgerdyll of siluer. *a* 1400 *Sloane MS.* 10 b/1 *Pilosella*.. [French] *pilocelle*..lambestounge *uel* erswort.

Erse (ɜ̄ɹs), *a.* Forms: 4 **Erische, Erysche,** 4 7 **Ersch(e,** 7 **Erish,** 8 **Earse,** 8– **Erse.** [An early Sc. variant of Irish; either repr. OE. *Irisc*, or ON. *Írskr*, or possibly descending from a parallel form retaining the vowel of OIr. *Ériu* Ireland.]

†**1.** In early Sc. use: = Irish.

c 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiv. 123 The erische [*v.r.* ersch] kyngis. *Ibid.* xvi. 309, xviii. 115.

2. Applied by Sc. Lowlanders to the Gaelic dialect of the Highlands (which is in fact of Irish origin), to the people speaking that dialect, to their customs, etc. Hence in 18th c. *Erse* was used in literary Eng. as the ordinary designation of the Gaelic of Scotland, and occasionally extended to the Irish Gaelic; at present some writers apply it to the Irish alone. Now nearly *Obs.*

c 1375 [Implied in Barbour's use of Ershry: see below]. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* i. 217 Thow Scot, abyde.. Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer. [But perh. this belongs to 1.] 1500–20 Dunbar *Dance Sev. Deadly Sins* 116 Thae tarmegantis, with tag and tatter, Fful lowd in Ersche begowth to clatter. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 236 Though the Inhabitants of Inverness speak English, yet there are scarce any who do not understand the Erse or Irish. 1773 Boswell *Johnson* 15 Oct., Miss M'Lean produced some Erse poems by John M'Lean, who was a famous bard in Mull. 1777 Johnson in *Boswell* Apr., The Erse dialect of the Celtick language has, from the earliest times, been spoken in Britain. 1780 Shaw *Authentic. Ossian* 14 The Earse dialect of the Gaelic was never written nor printed until Mr. Macfarlane..published, in 1754, a translation of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted. 1785 Burns *Addr. to Deil* xix. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 209 The language, which is called the Manks, is radically Erse, or Irish. 1823 Byron *Juan* viii. xxiii, He was what Erin calls, in her sublime Old Erse or Irish. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 32. s.v. *Gaelic*. The language spoken by the Scottish Highlanders is familiarly known among the Lowlanders by the name of the Erse, or according to the more usual pronunciation the Ersh, that is plainly the Eirish or Irish. 1864 I. Taylor *Words & Places* (1873) 129 The Erse of Ireland, the Gaelic of the Scotch Highlands, and the Manx of the Isle of Man.

Hence † **E·rseman**, *Obs.*, a man who is Erse by birth or descent. † **E·rshry**, the Gaelic-speaking inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland: see Irishry.

1500–20 Dunbar *Dance Sev. Deadly Sins* 113 Ffar northwart in a nuke Be he the correnoch had done schout, Erschemen so gadderit him abowt, In Hell grit rowme thay tuke. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 443 All the erischry..of Argyle and the Ilis alsua. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, § 61 (1814) II. 11 Ande for twa causis ande principaly sene þe kingis notourus rebellouris ar reset in Erschry [ed. 1597 Irishrie] of Yrelande.

Ersh: see Earsh *dial.*, eddish.

Erst (ɜ̄ɹst), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1–3 **ǽrest, ǽrost, ǽrst,** 2–4 **erest,** 3-4 **arst,** (4 ? **eroust,** 5 **erast, eerst**), 3–7 **earst,** (3 **earest**), 4–6 **erste,** (6 **ierst,** 6, 7 **yerst**), 4- **erst.** [OE. *ǽrest*, superl. of *ǽr* (see Ere); repr. OTeut. **airisto-*, whence OHG. *êrist* (MHG. *êrist*, mod.G. *erst*), OS. *êrist* (Du. *eerst*).]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** First in time or serial order. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 408 (Gr.) Wæs seo ærestc earmra gæsta costung ofercumen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ec of heom wrat þer of his uers and sancte peter wrat þet ereste. *c* 1205 Lay. 2646 Þes wes þe æreste [*c* 1275 ereste] king þe ferde vt to reuing. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 885 Þes alre schafte schuppent, Schawde ure eareste aldren..þe wit & te wei of lif. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Powel þe erest ancre.

†**2.** *absol.* in advb. phrases. *Now* (*then*) *at erst*: now (then) and not sooner; cf. Ger. *erst dann.* (App. through misunderstanding of this, Spenser has *at erst* = 'as soon as possible, at once'.) *On erst* (only early ME.; also *on alre erst*): in the first place, at first.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 264 Þeonne on erest biginneð þe deoflen to weden. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Þenne þudde ich in ham lueliche þohtes, on earst hare unþonckes. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Þat is on alre earst þe stude & te time. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2688 Tho tarst [=at arst] bigan Godrich to go Vpon the Danshe. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iii. xi. 95 But þan atte arst ben þei verray good. *c* 1386 — *Sec. Nun's T.* 151 And thanne at erst thus to him sayde sche. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* i. vi, And than at erst fro hense will I wynde. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 6 Now at erst the irness be brennyng hote. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 6 And now at earst the dirke night doth hast. 1596 — *F. Q.* (J.), Abandon this forestalled place at erst.

B. *adv.*

†**1.** Earliest, soonest, first in order of time.

Beowulf 616 Þa freolic wif ful ʒesealde ærest east dena eþelwearde. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xix. 53 And eode seo yldre swystor ærost to his bedde. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þurh ure lafdi meidenhad þat hit bigon earst þe meiden Marie. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A iv. 29 Bote Concience com arst to Court bi A Myle. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiv. 216 Arst in þe Maister þan in þe man. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7233 But Ector the honerable erst was on fote.

†**2.** In the first place, before something else is or was done; in preference to doing something else. (Sometimes pleonastically before *ere.*) *Obs.*

c 1260 *Ballad* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 101 Arst we sullen scinin him ay rowe. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6480 Ac arst mony of his knyghtis gode Loren theo balles in heore hodc. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 5 Bote Reson Rede me þer-to Arst wol I dye! 1377 — *P. Pl.* B. v. 468, I shal seke treuthe arst ar I se Rome. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1281 Ac arst þow schalt sykery me..þat þou, etc. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 258/4 Why hast not thou erst taken awey the sowle fro my body. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 He shuld haue erst proued his parte trw and myn false. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 511 Having erst uttered the bowels of thy mercy, thou gavest up the ghost. 1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 13 Earst t'obtaine that still, Which they perceiue doth please the flesh. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 276 And ierst with sodaine feare Lepte of the bed.

†**3.** At first, as opposed to *afterwards. Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Aceas he him leorninchnihtes erest twelf..siððan twa and sefentiʒe. *c* 1205 Lay. 27456 Ærst [*c* 1275 earest] heo lette fleon to feondliche swiðe flan..Seoððen speren chrakeden. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 389 Luþer he was arst ynou, & wel wors he was þo. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8497 Taurus hit [=hight] Wawain arst. *a* 1542 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* 4 Which comforts the mind, that erst for fear shook. 1605 Rowlands *Hell's Broke Loose* 34 Tamberlaine Was earst a Sheepheard ere he play'd the King.

†**4.** Sooner, earlier; before a specified time or event: *esp.* with negatives; *Not erst*: not before, not till then. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 799 Arst ne schal hit neuer bi do. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 337 Þanne þe money schal be payde and nouʒt arst. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 405 Bi sentence of the iuge..and not erst, neither other wise. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 26 b, The wedowes bewailled gretly because he was not erst comen. 1588 *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) Of thy most singular bounty, and never yerst seen care.

† **b.** conjunctional phrases, *Erst than, that* = Before C. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 291 Now, erst þan we goo ferþer Every man þat ys here Sey a Pater noster. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1032 Far may be sought Erst that ye can finde, etc.

5. Before the present time:

a. Referring to a remoter past: 'Once upon a time', formerly, of old. *arch.* or *poet.*

14.. *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 22 That ilke blys That arte [? *read* arste] haʒt ben, and alwey is. 1663 Butler *Hud.* i. i. 917 As erst the Phrygian Knight, So ours..did smite His Trojan Horse. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales, etc.* 185 To Strains which erst the brave Tyrtæus sung. 1789 Coleridge *Anthem Chr. Hosp.* Let full gratitude now prompt the tear Which erst did sorrow force to flow. 1808 Wordsw. *Inscript. Coleorton*, The ivied ruins of forlorn Grace Dieu; Erst a religious House. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 48 Count o'er the friends whom erst you knew.

¶ Misused as *prep.* = Before.

1839–48 Bailey *Festus* x. 109 Erst all time And all incarnate emanations.

† **b.** Referring to a recent past: Not long ago, a little while since. Often in Spenser and Milton.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii. 250 That ferefull company, that I spak of eerst. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 153 But a litle earst ye confessed the thyng, which ye do now deny. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. v. 9 The armes that earst so bright did show. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcv. 381 The vgliest was this Plot, Preuented earst miraculously. 1663 Butler *Hud.* i. iii. (1694) 179 Meanwhile the other Champions, yerst In hurry of the fight disperst, Arriv'd. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1543 This..horrid spectacle, Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold. 1791 Cowper *Retired Cat* 100 Forth skipped the cat, not now replete As erst with airy self-conceit.

6. In comb. with adjs. and ppl. adjs.

1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 33 Wherewith Flora had in plentie poudred the freshnesse of her earst-green hue. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 100 a, The earst remembered Sir Ric..entertained at one time..the admirals of the English, Spanish, and Netherland fleets. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* (1749) 135 All but the stout And erst unconquer'd Hildebrand.

Hence **E·rstly** *adv.*, in the first place.

1600 *Chester Pl.* Proem (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Their fore be boulde Erstelye to playe the same.

Erstwhile (ɜ̄·ɹst,hwəil), *adv. arch.* [f. Erst + While *adv.* (The stress is variable.)] Some while ago, formerly. Also † **E·rstwhiles** [see Whiles], in same sense.

1569 Spenser *Sonn.* ix. in *Van der Noodt's Theatre for Worldlings*, Which erstwhile [*later edd.* earst] so pleasaunt scent did yelde. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* iii. xix. 56 They resist the truth erstwhile by them professed. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 184 Those very same minds, wherein they were erst-whiles enshrined with all devotion. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 209 Which our adversarie also Earstwhiles confessed. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* 180 Those thick and clammy vapours which erstwhile ascended in such vast measures..must..descend again. 1881 Duffield *Don Quix.* II. 407 During that year the clouds erstwhile had withheld their dew from the earth.

Ert, obs. form of *art*: see Be *v.*

† **Ert**, *v. Obs.* [prob., a. ON. *erta* to taunt, tease; but cf. Art *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To incite, urge on, encourage. Const. *on, to, till*, and *to* with *inf.* Also with *on.* **b.** To irritate, provoke.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* Prol. 5 That thai mai her and hald in hert, Thinge that thaim til God mai ert. *Ibid* 19 Quen Crist cumes intil our hertes, To lef sin he us ertes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4857 We haue ournyt hym with angur, ertid hym mykill. *Ibid.* 12326 To ert hym on exile euer of the londe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ertyn, *irrito.* 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 24 (Jam.) The herd..now and then Erts on the tir'd tike with 'Sheep awa, a, a!'

absol. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2725 Envy, þat Euermore ertis to skathe.

2. *intr.* To be eager, prone; to hurry.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 264 He ertide to an ende egerly fast.

Hence † **E·rtand** *ppl. a.*, pressing on, ambitious. † **E·rter**, one who provokes. † **E·rting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Ert.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* xxxi. Schir Gawyne..Egir, and ertand, and ryght anterus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ertare, *irritator, irritatrix. Ibid.* 142 Ertynge, *irritacio.*

Erth, -en, obs. forms of Earth, Earthen.

Erthe, ? var. of Erd *v. Obs.* to dwell.

c 1300 *Havelok* 739 Bigan he there for to erthe.

Ertu, obs. f. *art thou*: see Be *v.* and Thou.

Erubescence (erube·sĕns). *rare.* [a. F. *érubescence*, ad. late L. *ērūbēscentia*, f. *ērūbēscent-em*: see next and -ence.] Erubescent quality or state.

1736 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 143 He..sent forth blood of a brilliant erubescence. 1886 *Academy* 31 July 66/3 To describe as the 'law of erubescence' the fact, etc.

So **Erube·scency.**

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1736 in Bailey. In mod. Dicts.

Erubescent (erube·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *ērūbēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *ērūbēscĕre* to blush, f. *ē* out + *rūbēscĕre* to redden. Cf. F. *érubescent.*] Reddening, blushing.

1736 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* liii, The Major erubescent confounded the impudence of the young folks.

¶ quasi-*sb.* = Rubefacient.

1823 H. H. Wilson *Ess. on Sansk. Lit.* (1864) I. 383 Besides these we have thread, leaves, bandages, pledgets, heated metallic plates for erubescents, etc.

Erubescite (erube·səit). *Min.* [f. L. *ērūbēsc-ĕre* (see prec.) + -ite.] A copper sulphide, purple copper.

1850 Dana *Min.* 511 Massive varieties of erubescite are found in the U.S. 1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 501 *Erubescite*, Purple copper.

‖ **Eruca** (ǐrū·kă). *rare.* See Eruke. [L. *ērūca* caterpillar.] The larva of a butterfly or such like insect; a caterpillar. Hence **Eruca-like** *a.*

[1609 Bible (Douay) *Joel* i. 4 *Comm.*, Eruca, a worme that destroyeth herbes and fruictes.] 1691 Ray *Creation* (1701)

136 May be observed in the production of silk worms, yea all other eruca's, and many insects more! *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Dest.* III. (1840) 22 Eruca-like they rise, As bright aurelias in the summer's shine.

Erucic (*ĭrū·sik*), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *erūca* a kind of cabbage + -IC.] Of or pertaining to *eruca*. **Erucic acid**, 'an acid ($C_{22}H_{42}O_2$) obtained by the saponification of the fixed oil of white mustard (Sinapis alba)' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 390 Erucic acid is contained in rapeseed oil.

Eruciform (*ĭrū·sifɔm*), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *ērūca* caterpillar: see -FORM.] Resembling a caterpillar.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 88 [Two types of Larvæ] Packard has named Leptiform and Eruciform.

Eruct (*ĭrŭ·kt*), [ad. L. *ēructāre*, f. *ē* out + *ructāre* to belch, emit. Cf. It. *eruttare*, Sp. *erutar*.]

1. *intr.* **a.** To void wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth. †**b.** To rise in eructation.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 46 By force of these torrid streams eructing into several parts..those flushings ..are produced. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 40 Beware ..of chewing on both sides of your mouth, as well as eructing before company.

2. *trans.* **a.** To emit (fumes) by eructation; = BELCH 3. **b.** Of a volcano; = BELCH 5.

1774, 1869 [see ERUCTED *ppl. a.*]

Eructate (*ĭrŭ·kteĭt*), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *ēructāt-* ppl. stem of *ēructāre* (see prec.).] 1. *trans.* To belch, vomit forth. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iv. (1702) 34 This affection doth eructate..hidden truths. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 44 That Ætna in times past hath eructated such huge gobbets of fire. 1655 MILTON *2nd Defence* 264 You have begun to eructate the rage of your apostacy. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. 42 Though he should..daily eructate his invectives against the most respectable men. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *intr.* = ERUCT 1.

1774 JOEL COLLIER [J. L. Bicknell] *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 93 After this, he successively coughed, sneezed, hiccupped, eructated, squeaked, etc.

Eructation (*ĭrŭkte·ĭ·ʃən*). Also 6 **eructuacyon**. [ad. L. *ēructātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēructāre*: see ERUCT.]

1. The action of voiding wind from the stomach through the mouth; belching.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 41 b, The savour of his meate by eructation ascendeth. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 247 Lest that the meate which is in your stomacke, thorow eructuacyons..ascend. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 71 Ginger..preventeth sowre eructation. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 17 Cabbage..is greatly accus'd for lying undigested in the Stomach and provoking Eructations. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xiv. 300 The animal has no power to expel this dangerous flatus by eructation. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 67 Dyspepsia..attended with..enormous eructations after meals.

†**b.** *fig. Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 235 Oft the soul lets flie Such unexpected eructations. 1683 *Arg. for Union* 22 They have Mental Prayer, and..Spiritual Eructations.

2. The eruptive action of a volcano; violent emission (of flames, etc.). Also *fig.*

1652 J. HALL *Height Elog.* 65 The Ætna, whose eructations throw whole stones from its depths. 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. (1875) IV. 234 But a perpetual eructation there is of humane passions. 1692 RAY *Phys. Theol. Disc.* (1713) 19 The mountain Ætna, at the last Eructation ..disgorged..a Flood of melted Materials. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 161 The eructation of elastic vapour from below. 1868 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 24 The column of ashes projected becomes gradually shorter, the eructations less frequent.

3. *concr.* That which is belched forth. Also *fig.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 161 What is it else, but an eructation of the minde? 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 155 The grosser Steams..are the fuliginous Eructations of that internal Fire which constantly burns within us. 1701 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 104 One (Philogonius Bishop of Antioch) said, 'That the Son was an Eructation'.

†**Eructator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ERUCTATE + -OR.] One who 'eructates'.

1707 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 34 The former was assisted by the auxiliar virtues and subsidiary aids of patriots, anterior eructators.

Eructed (*ĭrŭ·ktĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. ERUCT *v.* + -ED^1.] Thrown up by eructation.

1774 STRANGE *Basaltine Columns* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 20 Vesuvius, Ætna..and such like eructed piles. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 67 The eructed gas had a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Eruction (*ĭrŭ·kʃən*). *rare.* [n. of action f. ERUCT: see -TION.] The action of eructing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Eruction*, Belking. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 586 They are utterly insensible to any eruction of generosity. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 723 Bonfires of immense eruction Fling abroad their gorgeous rays.

Erudit (*e·rudit*). *rare.* [a. Fr. *érudit*, = next.] = ERUDITE *sb.*

1800 *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 600 The Jesuits certainly have deserved..much admiration for the classical learning which their erudits displayed. 1872 *Daily News* 2 May 2/7 [Lord Alwyne Compton denied] that the intelligence of the country was against the creed, and its supporters only Oxford and Cambridge erudits.

Erudite (*e·rudəit*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ērudīt-us*, f. *ērudīre* to instruct, train, f. *ē* out + *rudis* rude, untrained.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons and their faculties: †**a.** Trained, well-instructed (*obs.* or *arch.*); **b.** Learned, scholarly. (Now somewhat rare exc. in sarcastic use.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 A man callede Nanus, erudite in the arte of nigromancy. 1539 J. FOSTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 141 II. 112 The Kyngys erudyte jugementt, with all hys cowncell temperall and spyrytuall hathe stableschyd a contrary order. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. IV. 153 Would ever any erudite Pedant Seeme in his artles lines so insolent? *a* 1773 LD. CHESTERFIELD (T.), Your Latin lecture is as good Latin as the erudite Germans speak or write. 1792 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 3 Having chosen the erudite Varro for its librarian. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I ii. (1865) 15 Those variæ lectiones, so tempting to the more erudite palates. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. 24 Before I was six years old, I was erudite in that primitive literature. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. ii. 408 The remarkably skilful man is not likely to be the erudite man.

2. Of literary productions, etc.: Characterized by erudition.

1533 MORE *Apol.* V. Wks. 854/1 Shewed in his most erudite famous booke agaynst Luther. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W.), Erudite and metaphysical theology. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 6 The fore-mentioned Treasuries of Erudite Pamphlet-tracts. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 95 A most erudite sermon on the rites and ceremonies of Christmas. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 16 Some erudite research, some ingenious project.

B. *sb.* [So Fr. *érudit*.] An erudite person, a scholar. *rare.*

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 141 These laborious and useful erudites. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept 3/1 There are to be found, in and out of America, women citizens of that great country..female would-be erudites.

Hence **Erudite·ly** *adv.*, in an erudite manner, learnedly, skilfully. **Erudite·ness**, the quality or condition of being erudite. **Erudi·tical** *a. rare*, characterized by, or laying claim to, erudition.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 331/1 Theyr holy workes eruditely written. 1736 in BAILEY. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 433 Who eruditely know To separate the elegant and low. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 68 The truth which you so eruditely insinuate to be a fable. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 160 Some meritorious modern poets, attempt an eruditeness. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 107 Edinburgh, the most eruditical city in Christendom. 1838 GALT in *Tait's Mag.* V. 43 There is no saying how eruditical I became.

Erudition (*erudi·ʃən*). Forms: 5–6 **erudicioun**(e, 6 **erudician**, **-ion**, **-yon**, **erudycyon**, **-ditioun**, **-dytion**, 5– **erudition**. [ad. L. *ērudītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērudīre*: see prec. Cf. F. *érudition*.]

†**1.** The action or process of training or instructing; instruction, education. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1428, I seyd a word or to..Ffor thyne erudicioune. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 For the erudition of my lord Bousher. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 268 Commoun skulis war devisit for erudicioun of young persoins. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xviii. 67 Hee had contracted for his owne aliments and erudition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. vi, This gift Jenny had..improved by erudition.

†**2.** *concr.* Imparted instruction, teaching; also a doctrine, maxim. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Sat.*, Doinge after the apostles erudicion..I.. will not be negligent to put my brethren in remembraunce. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 300 Let all men consider this good erudition. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 77 b, It is a common erudicion and learning that a man, etc.

3. †**a.** The state or condition of being trained or instructed; const. *in*, *of* (*obs.*). **b.** In later use: Acquired knowledge, *esp.* in languages, literature, antiquities, etc.; learning, scholarship.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 6 Your noble graces other manyfolde sortes of excellent erudytion and lytterature. *a* 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 210 More and Rochester were men of..singular erudition in all kind of learning. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xviii, Howbeit they had na sicker cognosance and ful erudition of al thingis. *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.), The Earl was of good erudition, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 18. 110 Madam Dacier has the Advantage in Point of Erudition. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 65 She had a romantic taste for classical erudition. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 13 Exhibiting a little erudition in such a manner as to make it look like a great deal. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. (1873) 3 Some Monks and Priests..represented all the erudition of their times.

†**4.** Of a coin: Perfect workmanship, finish. *Obs. rare.*

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 437 The intrinsic value of an old coin does not consist in its metal but its erudition. It is the Device that has raised the species. 1747 DINGLEY *Gems* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 506 The Merit both of Intaglio's and Cameo's depends on their Erudition, on the Goodness of the Workmanship, and on the Beauty of their Polish.

Hence **Erudi·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to erudition, †educational, disciplinary. **Erudi·tionist**, one who devotes himself to erudition or training.

1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 245 A conditional speech is but an eruditional speech, to warn us of our weakness. 1805 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 107 The poem struck me as..having lyrical and eruditional merit. 1836 CHALMERS *Mor. & Mental Philos.* Wks. V. 57 They never fully grappled with the question as eruditionists.

†**Erugate,** *ppl. a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *ērūgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ērūgā-re* to remove wrinkles, f. *ē* out + *rūga* wrinkle.] Having the wrinkles rubbed out, smooth.

1840 in SMART. 1859 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Erugate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ērūgāt-* ppl stem of *ērūgāre* (see prec.).] *trans.* To remove wrinkles from; to smooth.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 397 Chian Earth..erugates the face, makes it splendid and deleates scars.

†**Eruga·tion.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] A taking away of wrinkles.

1736 in BAILEY.

†**Eru·ginary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ærūgin-em* rust of copper, verdigris + -ARY.] = next.

1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 77 Another kind of Eruginary Stone, which yields a vitriolate and saltish efflorescence.

†**Eru·ginous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ærūginōsus*, f. *ærūgin-em*: see prec.] Partaking of the nature or substance of verdigris, or of copper itself; resembling verdigris.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 Artificiall copperose..is a rough and acrimonious kinde of salt drawn out of ferreous and eruginous earths. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Agues depend..upon an adust stibial or eruginous sulphur.

Erugo: see ÆRUGO.

Eruh, var. of ARGH *a. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Ne 3if him neuer inȝong: auh tep him oðe schulle, uor he is eruh ase beore þeron.

†**Eru·ke.** *Obs.* [Anglicized form of ERUCA.] A caterpillar.

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* i. 4 A locust ete the re idue of eruke, that is, a worme of bowis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, The residue of the eruke hath the locust eaten. [1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 190 Eruke from ERUCA, this some turn to Ear-Wig, as if it took its Name from the Ear.]

†**Eru·mnate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ærumn-a* + -ATE^4.] *trans.* To impoverish, make miserable.

1692–1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

†**Eru·mny.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ærumna* of same meaning; after the supposed analogy of *calumny*, etc.] Calamity, hardship.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 148 That God might free man from those erumnies and egritudes wherewith he is..pestered. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Erumnus*, griefs, miseries.

†**Eru·mp,** *v.* [ad. L. *ērumpĕre*: see next.] *intr.* To break out as an eruption.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 658 Oyl of Myrtles..emends biles, or lumps erumping.

Erumpent (*ĭrŭ·mpĕnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *ērumpent-em*, pr. pple. of *ērumpĕre*, f. *ē* out + *rumpĕre* to burst forth.] That bursts forth.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 The Masculine faculty..either erumpent, and progredient, or consumed. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 313 This genus seems to me essentially innato-erumpent. 1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 197 The erumpent ostiola of the perithecia of Melanconis stilbostoma.

†**Eru·ncate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ērunc-āt-* ppl. stem of *ēruncāre*, f. *ē* out + *runcāre* to weed.] *trans.* To weed out, extirpate.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 Those tares, enormities..are with ease eruncated.

Hence **Eruncation**, a taking away of weeds.

1678–1706 in PHILLIPS.

Erupt (*ĭrŭ·pt*), *v.* [f. L. *ērupt-* ppl. stem of *ērumpĕre* to break out, burst forth: see ERUMPENT. The transitive senses have been developed under the influence of the sb. ERUPTION.]

1. *intr.* To burst forth in the process of growth. Now only of the teeth: To break through the skin of the gums.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 223 Its roots..from which some sprigs erupt. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 44 Sometimes the process of absorption in the roots of the temporary teeth fails to be brought about, and the permanent teeth erupt in front of or behind them.

b. *trans.* To force (teeth) through the gums.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 53 The incisors and first temporary molars have been erupted. 1883 W. WHITEHOUSE in *Standard* 25 Jan. 6/3 The four teeth stated to have been extracted never were erupted.

2. *intr.* Of a volcano, geyser, etc.: To break out in eruption, be in a state of eruption. (Perhaps often felt as an absol. use of 2 b.). Also of volcanic masses or showers: To burst forth.

1770 HAMILTON *Soil Naples* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 12 Strabo, Dio, Vitruvius, all agree, that Vesuvius, in their time, shewed signs of having formerly erupted. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 379 Suppose Mount Etna to have ceased erupting for many ages. 1861 E. T. HOLLAND in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser II. I. 10 A treatment under which this fountain can generally be made to erupt. 1866 ANSTED in *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 270 The showers continued to erupt. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 81 Volcanoes which have not been known to erupt during historic times are said to be extinct. *fig.* 1881 W. SIMPSON in *Academy* 8 Jan. 22/5 Our modern Proteus..'erupts' in an entirely new direction.

b. *trans.* Of a volcano, geyser, or any subterranean force: To throw out in an eruption.

1769 HAMILTON *Etna* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 171 I found, with respect to the matter erupted, nothing on Mount Etna that Vesuvius does not produce. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 183 The volcanic rocks of Tuscany..have been chiefly erupted beneath the sea.

3. *intr.* Of a river: To burst forth.

1864 S. F. SURTEES *Waifs & Strays N. Humber Hist.* 86 The Don..erupts into what has evidently been a large inland lake.

Hence **Eru·pted, Eru·pting** *ppl. a.*

1769 HAMILTON *Etna* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 17 A much greater variety in the erupted matter and lavas. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xciv. 293 The erupting floods of fire. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 704 Visions of erupted embers. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* i. 17 *note*, Vomited forth by the erupting mountain.

Eruption (*ɪrʌ·pʃən*). [ad. L. *ēruptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērumpĕre*: see ERUMPENT. Cf. Fr. *éruption*.]

1. The bursting forth (of water, fire, air, etc.) from natural or artificial limits.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VIII. (Arb.) 173 Eruptions of the springes owte of the montaines. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 100 The great harmes that these parts haue heretofore by eruption of the sea sustained. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 128 The compressed air suddenly finding out a way of eruption. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 243, I sat up .. staring out from the window at the eruption of fire upon the hills. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 19 Pelling Moss, which made an eruption similar to Solway. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 106 During the whole sixteen centuries which intervened between the sentence of Cain and the eruption of the deluge. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 287 One of the most memorable eruptions occurred in 1421, where the tide .. burst through a dam .. and overflowed twenty-two villages.

¶ Used for: The bursting (of a gun). *rare*—[1].

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* 192 All guns .. perpetrated with cold and frosty weather are most subject to an eruption at the first shot.

b. *concr.* That which bursts forth; a sudden rush of flame, smoke, water, etc.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 6 From the Vulcano's gross eruptions rise. 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* 581 The streets of Naples .. paved with the matter of eruptions. 1728 MALLET *Excursion* 42 With black Eruption in foul Storm A Night of Smoke .. Rolls forth. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 67 The eruption burst from the place of its discharge, like a cataract.

2. An outbreak of volcanic activity; the ejection of solid or liquid matter by a volcano, of hot water from a geyser, etc.

[1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The breakings forth and eruptions of fire out of a mountaine.] 1740 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 94 A Roman town that .. was overwhelmed by a furious eruption of Mount Vesuvius. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 133 Iceland chronicles give a list of 63 eruptions at Heckla. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (1867) 87 Our principal object in coming .. was to see an eruption of the Great Geysir. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 50 Consolidated products of volcanic eruption.

3. Of persons: The action of breaking forth, of issuing suddenly and violently from within boundaries; *e.g.* the sallying forth of armed men from a stronghold, or of a horde of barbarians from their own country, the forcible escape of a prisoner, etc. *rare* in recent use.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 43 Two hundred and fourteene years after their eruption out of Scythia. 1623 TH. AILESBURY *Sermon* (1624) 17 In that eruption of the Prodigall sonne from his Father. 1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 205 The enemie is pounded fast In their owne folds .. There's no eruption to be feared. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 262 Danegeld for the pay of those that should be imploied to hinder the eruption of Pirates. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 181 The eruptions of Barbarians, the straits of Emperours .. &c. did all turn to account for him. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr.* 18 Of this kind were the eruptions of those nations. 1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 377 Securing to them the benefits of prison-discipline, by providing against furtive or forcible eruptions.

4. *fig.* In many obvious applications of the sense 'outbreak': An outbreak of disease, war, calamity, or evil of any kind; an outburst of passion, eloquence, or merriment; a 'sally' of wit. Now *rare*, except with distinct allusion to sense 2.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 121 The Curate and your sweet self are good at such eruptions, and sodaine breaking out of myrth. 1602 — *Ham.* I. i. 69 This boades some strange erruption to our State. 1656 OWEN *Mortific. Sin* (1668) 47 A man may be sensible of a lust, set himself against the eruptions of it. 1680 *Life Edw. II.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 33 The archbishop of York .. resolves to oppose this over-daring and insolent eruption. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 107 Before the eruption of the civil war. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 32 There is nothing which retards the progress of the Gospel so much as the remaining eruptions of sin among the rulers of the Church. 1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pictures* 8 The twirling of that ornament in his hand .. portended an anecdotal or jocose eruption.

5. †a. In plants: The bursting forth from the bark of buds, leaves, offshoots, roots, etc.; also *concr.* an excrescence. *Obs.* b. Of the teeth: The action of breaking out from the gums, in the process of 'cutting the teeth'.

a. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 588 When they [the branches] make an Eruption, they breake forth casually, where they finde best way in the Barke or Rinde. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 142 Both buds and leaves, and all eruptions .. on every vegetable. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. 27 The place of their (Trunk-roots') Eruption is sometimes all along the Trunk; as in Mint. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* X. I. 447 The Art in Folding up the leaves before their eruption out of their Gems, etc. is incomparable.

b. 1839 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 104 The relations of the eruption of the permanent teeth to the age of the individual. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 83 The order of eruption of the permanent teeth is different.

6. *Path.* a. A breaking out of a rash, or of pimples on the skin. (In early use with notion of a 'breaking out' of latent disease or of 'peccant humours'.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 27 Diseased Nature oftentimes breakes forth In strange eruptions. 1674 *Gov. Tongue* vi. (ed. 2) 102 When there is an eruption of Humor in any part, tis not cured meerly by outward applications. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 172 Some Sorts of cutaneous Eruptions are occasion'd by feeding much on acid unripe Fruits. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 322 An eruption of pimples on that day, which disappeared on the next.

b. The skin affection itself; an efflorescence, rash.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 203 No man regards an eruption upon the surface, when he feels a mortification approaching to his heart. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 147 The matter .. scarcely ever afforded any eruptions like the small-pox. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 156 A scaly eruption appears, attended by extreme itching. 1882 SQUIRE in Quain *Med. Dict.* 927 The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry eruption of typhus.

Hence **Eru·ptional** [+-AL], *a.*, of or pertaining to volcanic eruption.

1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. & Volcanoes Centr. Fr.* (ed. 2) 212 It may have sustained considerable absolute elevation .. during its eruptional era. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 30 June 384/2 When there are few spots or none on the sun's surface, the eruptional or jet prominences are not seen.

Eruptive (*ɪrʌ·ptɪv*), *a.* [a. Fr. *éruptif, -ive*, f. *ērupt-* ppl. stem of *ērumpĕre*: see ERUPT and -IVE.]

1. Bursting forth; inclined or accustomed to break out from restraint, or to burst into violent action.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 143 All which is perverted in this eruptive generation. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 1132 The sudden glance [lightning] Appears far south eruptive through the cloud. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* 65 The eruptive and the aggressive manner in literature. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 117 Hell, eruptive and fuliginous, Sickens to very pallor.

2. Of or pertaining to volcanic eruption; tending to or engaged in eruption; of the nature of or characterized by eruption. Of rocks: Formed or forced up by eruption, showing traces of eruption.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 288 Into these errors Mr. Whitehurst was betrayed by his fondness for the eruptive or plutonic theory. 1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* III. 187 The volcano's fierce eruptive crest. 1849 MURCHISON *Silluria* v. 92 Crystalline rock, both eruptive and metamorphic. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 79 Within the crater was found a round and small actively eruptive cone. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 262 The eruptive protuberances.

quasi-*sb.* 1884 IRVING in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. (1885) XXIX. 241 The gneisses .. forming our supposed eruptives, are if eruptive, manifestly not to be compared with the lavas of modern times.

3. *Path.* Attended with or producing eruption or efflorescence.

1790 SIR W. FORDYCE *Virtues Mur. Acid.* 1 The striking effects produced by the spirit of sea-salt in all our putrid diseases .. I mean the Eruptive fevers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. (1842) II. 279 It is in the nature of these eruptive diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and re-appear. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 207/2 Antimony is also used in some eruptive or exanthematous fevers. 1858 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. v. 41 A serious attack of illness of an eruptive kind.

b. *transf.* (*humorous.*)

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxiii, Thomas wears a page's costume of eruptive buttons.

Hence **Eru·ptively** *a.*, in an eruptive manner. **Eru·ptiveness**, the quality of being eruptive. **Erupti·vity** = ERUPTIVENESS.

1869 *Daily News* 1 July, The candlesticks all over knobs and excrescences as if eruptively affected. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossw.* I. i. 19 They create by stoppage a volcano, and are amazed at its eruptiveness. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VII. 537 They possess likewise various values as marks of eruptivity.

†**Eruptu·rient**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ērupt-* ppl. stem of *ērumpĕre*, after the analogy of words derived from desiderative vbs., e.g. *esurient.*] Ready to burst forth, on the point of bursting forth.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 138 You shall perceive a greater protrusion of your finger by the erupturient quicksilver. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 388 Something akin to actual Persecution, which was erupturient all the while. 1721–61 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†**Eruptu·rive**, *a. Obs.*—° [badly f. L. *ērupt-*: see ERUPT *v.*] 'Breaking forth'.

1782–90 in BAILEY.

Erur, obs. form of ERER, ERROR.

Eruscation. Ignorantly used for CORUSCATION.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 64 Some eruscations and lightnings of joy appeared in her Countenance.

†**Erustate**, *v. Obs.*—° [Error for **eruscate*, f. late L. *æruscāt-* ppl. stem of *æruscāre*, glossed '*æs undique colligere*'.]

1623 COCKERAM II, Getting Mony by all means. *Erustating.*

Erve, var. of ERF, *Obs.*, cattle.

Ervest, obs. form of HARVEST.

Erveth, -lich(e, var. of ARVETH, -LICH(E, *Obs.*

†**Ervil.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of L. *ervilia* 'the bitter vetch' (L. and Sh.).

1562 TURNER *Herbal* I. Kij *a*, Theophrastus rekeneth *cicerculum* among erulles and peese. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 9 Madder of Italie .. is sowed besides of seed, and set of slips in manner of Eruile.

Ery, obs. form of EERY and EVERY.

-ery, *suffix*, ME. *-erie*, forming *sbs.*, first occurs in words adopted from Fr., and after the analogy of these has been extensively used as an Eng. formative.

1. The Fr. *-erie* is of two distinct origins: **a.** Representing a com. Romanic *-ari'a* (Pr. *-aria*, It. *-eria*, Sp. *-ería*), produced by the addition of the suffix *-i'a* (Fr. *-ie*, -Y[3]) to sbs. or adjs. formed with the L. suffix *-ārio-* (Fr. *-ier, -er*). A large proportion of the Fr. sbs. in *-ier, -er* (see -ER[2]) are designations of persons according to occupation or office; their derivatives in *-erie* denote sometimes the class of goods in which these persons deal, as *draperie* drapery, f. *drapier* draper; sometimes their employment or art, as *archerie* archery, f. *archer* archer; sometimes the place where their occupation is carried on, as *boulangerie* bakery, f. *boulanger* baker. After the analogy of these, many Fr. words were formed with *-erie* from sbs. and adjs. without the intervention of a derivative in *-ier*. Examples of the varying force of the suffix are *soierie* silk goods, f. *soie* silk; *niaiserie* foolish conduct, f. *niais* foolish; *juiverie* Jewry, f. *juif* Jew. **b.** Resulting from the addition of the suffix *-ie* to agent-nouns in OF. *-ere, -eor* (mod. F. *-eur*): —L. *-ātor, -ātōrem*. After the analogy of words thus formed, the suffix *-erie* was used to form derivatives immediately from verb-stems. Of the Fr. sbs. in *-erie* derived from vbs. (either through an agent-noun or directly) some denote a class of actions, as *tromperie* deceit, f. *tromper* to deceive; others an occupation, art, etc., as *confiserie* the business of a confectioner, f. *confire* to preserve fruits, etc.; others the place where an occupation is carried on, as *brasserie* brewery, f. *brasser* to brew.

2. Of the Eng. words ending in *-ery* many are adoptions from Fr., as *baltery, bravery, cutlery, nunnery, treachery*. Many others are formed on sbs. in *-er*, and are properly examples of the suffix -Y[3]; but in individual instances it is often uncertain whether a word was originally formed on an agent-noun in *-er* or directly on the verb. The derivatives of sbs. in *-er* and of verbs for the most part denote the place where an employment is carried on, as *bakery, brewery, fishery, pottery*; occasionally they denote classes of goods, as *confectionery, ironmongery, pottery*; after the analogy of such words, the suffix is added to sbs. with a general collective sense (= '*-ware*', '*-stuff*', or the like) as in *crockery, machinery, scenery*. The words formed by adding *-ery* to sbs. sometimes (though rarely) signify a state or condition, as *slavery*; oftener the force of the suffix is 'that which is characteristic of, all that is connected with', in most cases with contemptuous implication, as in *knavery, monkery, popery*; another frequent use is to denote the place where certain animals are kept or certain plants cultivated, as *piggery, rookery, swannery, vinery*. During the last few years this suffix in pl. form has been rather extensively used in the coinage of jocular nonce-words; the Fisheries Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1883 having been colloquially known as 'the Fisheries', the name 'Healtheries' was commonly given to the succeeding Health Exhibition, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was called 'the Colinderies'; an exhibition of bicycles and tricycles was called 'the Wheeleries'. These formations are often imitated colloquially. Cf. 'The Dukeries' (after the analogy of 'The Potteries') as a name for the tract of country occupied by the great ducal estates in Notts. and North Derbyshire.

3. In many words this suffix has now the contracted form -RY, q.v.

Erye, obs. form of EAR *v.* to plough.

Eryness, obs. form of EERINESS.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 295 Sum men for eryness will trymbill.

[**Erynet**, mistake for *crynet*, CRINET.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 237/1 Of a Hawk .. the Erynets are the little Feathers under the eyes, or hairs about the Sear.]

†**Eryngo.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēryngion*: see next.] = ERYNGO 1 b.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 519 Plinie calleth it also Eryngе; the writers of our time cal it *Eryngium marinum*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 119 As for the white Erynge, our countrymen call it in Latine Centum-capita.

Eryngo (*ɪrɪ·ŋgo*). Also 6–8 **eringo**, 6–7 *aphet.* **ringo**. [Immediate source uncertain: perhaps a corrupt adoption of It. or Sp. *eringio*, ad. L. *ēryngion*, a. Gr. ἠρύγγιον, dim. of ἠρυγγος the name of this plant, also a goat's beard.]

1. †**a.** The candied root of the Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), formerly used as a sweetmeat, and regarded as an aphrodisiac. *Obs.* **b.** In later use, the plant itself, or any other of the same genus. (In this sense the L. *eryngium* was used by earlier writers.)

a. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 23 Let it .. haile kissing Comfits, and snow Eringoes. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 181 Camphire and Lettuce chaste Are clean casheird, now Sophi Ringoes eate. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whist.* VI. 2771 Candid eringoes, and rich marchpaine stuff. *c*1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 277 (1810) 288 Sea-holly groweth plentifully, whose roots are called eringo. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v, Here child, here's some Ringoes. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 377 Satyrion near, with hot Eringo's stood.

b. [1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 203 Eringium groweth in an vntilled, rough, and drie ground. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 53 Some few Slices of Eryngium Roots.] 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 94 Eringo, an Herb. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* V. 439 In verdant Samphire and Eringo drest. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 120 Eryngo grows in sandy places, and near the Sea-Shore. 1798 CANNING *New Morality* in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 36 (1852) 212 Eringoes o'er the hallow'd spot shall bloom. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 4 Eryngium (Eryngo). Flowers in a dense prickly head.

2. *attrib.*, esp. *eryngo-root.*

1634-5 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) p. lxix, For ashen keyes and eringo rootes. 1656 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 332 Colchester..is also famous for oysters and Eringo root. 1709 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti* 72 One might see Eringo Roots and Bohé Tea. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 283 Candied Eryngo-root.

†**E·rysi·pela·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ERYSIPEL-AS + -ACEOUS.] = ERYSIPELATOUS.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 191 In a very vehement and urgent Inflammation, as an Erisipelaceous one.

Erysipelas (erisi·pĭlæs). *Path.* Forms: 4 **herisipila,** 6 **herisipelas, erisipila,** 6–7 **erisipelas, -ilas, -ylas, erisypelas, erysipilas, -iles, -ely,** (**eresipyla, iresipilis,** 9 **earisiply**), 7– **erysipelas.** [a. Gr. *ἐρυσίπελας* (Hippocrates), of doubtful etymology. Commonly regarded as f. **ἐρυσι-ς* reddening (:—OAryan **rudhti-s*, f. root **reudh*, whence Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red) + *πελ-* in *πέλλα* skin (cogn. with L. *pellis* and FELL); but the formation appears abnormal. For the first element cf. *ἐρυσίβη* red blight on corn.]

A local febrile disease accompanied by diffused inflammation of the skin, producing a deep red colour; often called St. Anthony's fire, or 'the rose'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* Add. MS. 27944 fo. 63 As it fareþ of hem þat haue an euel þat hatte herisipila. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* H iij b, Houseleke..is good agaynst the sore called Erisipila. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 37 You must beware, that Herisipelas retourne not. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 173 This Erysipelas or wilde fire being once kindled, the flame is not so soon to be quenched. 1693 Q. MARY *Let.* (1886) 107, I so heated my blood that I had an iresipilis upon on arm. 1736 BAILEY *Honseh. Dict.* 268 Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 251 It is common to bleed in the erysipelas. 1826 J. WILLIAMS *Last Legacy* 10 For the Earisiply, or St Anthony's Fire. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 325 Erysipelas of the head commonly induces delirium.

Hence **E·rysi·pela·tic** *a.* [see -IC], of the nature of erysipelas; resembling erysipelas. **E·rysipe·la·toid** *a.* [see -OID], resembling erysipelas. †**Erysi·pelous** *a.* [+ -OUS] = ERYSIPELATOUS. †**E·rysipe·lato·se** *a.* [see -OSE] = ERYSIPELATOUS.

1883 *Standard* 3 Jan. 3/2 Wide-spread inflammation of an erysipelatic character. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 283 It is a useful thing..for Erysipelatose Affections. 1786 COWPER *Let.* Aug. 9 An eresypylatose [*sic*] eruption.

Erysipelatous (erisipe·lătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐρυσιπελατ-* stem of *ἐρυσίπελας* (see prec.) + -OUS: cf. Fr. *érysipélateux.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, erysipelas; affected with erysipelas.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iii 182 An Inflammation .. Oedematous, Schirrous, Erisipelatous according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* liv. (1826) 269 Erysipelatous redness in the skin. 1814 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Remin.* (1837) 357 An erysipelatous complaint. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 264 Erysipelatous spots. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. xiv. 1094 An erysipelatous patient.

Erysy, Erytage, obs. ff. HERESY, HERITAGE.

Erythema (eriþī·mă). *Path.* [a. Gr. *ἐρύθημα* (stem *ἐρυθηματ-*), f. *ἐρυθαίνειν* to be red, f. *ἐρυθ-ρός* red.] A superficial inflammation of the skin, showing itself chiefly in rose-coloured patches.

1766–83 W. CULLEN *First Lines Phys.* § 274 Wks. 1827 II. 23 When the disease is an affection of the skin alone .. I shall give the disease the name of Erythema. 1811 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 198 A Burgundy pitch plaster causes extensive erythema. 1855 *Lancet* 11 July 79/2 A fugacious roseola or erythema.

Hence **E·rythema·tic** *a.* [+ -IC], of, pertaining to, or of the nature of erythema. **Erythe·matous** *a.* [+ -OUS] = prec.

1766–83 W. CULLEN *First Lines Phys.* § 385 Wks. 1827 II. 71 The inflammation of the stomach is of two kinds, Phlegmonic, or Erythematic. 1842 T. H. BURGESS tr. *Casenove's Dis. Skin* 130 This erythematous ring is often the seat of small vesicles. 1862 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 667 Surrounded by an erythematous efflorescence.

Erythism, erroneous spelling of ERETHISM.

Erythric (eri·þrik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἐρυθρ-ός* red + -IC.] *Erythric acid*: †**a.** (see quot. 1840); **b.** = ERYTHRIN.

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 415 An acid has also been obtained by Brugnatelli, by acting on uric acid with nitric acid, which he has proposed to call erythric acid. 1861 MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 117 Schunk .. discovered [in rock-moss or cudbear] a colourless crystalline acid, called erythric acid.

Erythrin (eri·þrin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] 'An acid ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) discovered by Heeren in *Roccella tinctoria*; it appears also to be contained in most of the lichens from which archil is prepared' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 385 The erythrin.. undergoes a notable change, for it is insoluble in water.

‖ **Erythrina** (eriþrəi·nă). [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red.] The Coral-tree, a genus of tropical trees (N.O. *Leguminosæ*) bearing clusters of blood-red flowers.

1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iv. (1875) 58 The coral blossoms of the erythrina glow in the shade beneath. 1871 MATLER *Travancore* 100 The flaming Erythrina, or coral tree. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 69 The surf-board.. is usually made of the erythrina, or the breadfruit tree.

Erythrine (eri·þrən). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἐρυθρ-ός* red + -INE.] = COBALT-BLOOM.

1837 ALLAN *Phillips' Min.* 289 *Cobalt Bloom*..Erythrine. 1882 WATTS *Chem. Dict* s. v.

Erythrite (eri·þrəit). Also 9 **erithrite.** [f. as prec. + -ITE.]

1. *Min.* **a.** = COBALT-BLOOM. **b.** 'A flesh-coloured feldspar, containing 3 per cent. magnesia, found in amygdaloid' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1844 DANA *Min.* 352 The Erythrite of Thomson .. is a flesh colored feldspar. 1868 *Ibid.* 559 Erythrite when abundant is valuable for the manufacture of smalt.

2. *Chem.* An organic substance obtainable from erythrin.

1865 WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Students* li. § 312 The formula of erithrite is $C^4 H^{10} O^4$. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 391 The only tetravalent alcohol as yet known is erythrite.

Erythro- (eri·þro-) (before a vowel *erythr-*), combining form of Gr. *ἐρυθρό-ς* red, in several compounds occurring in Chemistry, with a few in Mineralogy, etc.

Ery·thro-bense·ne (see quot.). **Erythro·lein** [see OLEIN]. **Ery·throli·tmin** [see LITMUS and -IN], 'red substances obtained from litmus' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882). **Ery·throphyll,** *Chem.* [Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf], the red colouring matter of leaves in autumn. **Ery·throphy·llin,** *Chem.* [see prec. and -IN] = prec. **Ery·throphy·toscope** [Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-σκοπος* observer] = ERYTHROSCOPE. **Ery·thropro·tid** [see PROTEID or PROTIDE], 'a red extractive matter obtained by Mulder from albumin and allied substances'. **Ery·throre·tin,** *Chem.* [see RET-ENE and -IN], 'a resinous constituent of rhubarb-root, soluble with purple-red colour in alkalis' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882). **Ery·throscope** [Gr. *-σκοπος* observer], an optical contrivance, by which the green of foliage is caused to appear red, while all other green objects retain their natural hue (see quot.). **Ery·throsi·derite,** *Min.* [Gr. *σίδηρ-ος* + -ITE], a hydrous chloride of potassium and iron formed by sublimation in the lavas of Vesuvius. **Ery·throzyme,** *Chem.* [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven], 'an azotised substance which exists in madder root, and gives rise to a peculiar transformation of rubian' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 583 **Erythrobenzene*, a red colouring matter prepared from nitrobenzene by leaving 12 pts. of that substance in contact with 24 pts. of fine iron filings and 6 pts. strong hydrochloric acid, for 24 hours at ordinary temperatures. 1882 *Ibid.* III. 731 *Erythrolitmin forms crystalline grains of a fine deep red colour, coloured blue by potash. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 686 *Erythrophyll group. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 66 Cell-sap..tinted with dissolved pigments (Erythrophyll, &c.). 1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 3702 *Erythrophytoscope. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 29 Glutin and water may be supposed to be formed from protid and *erythroprotid by the ammonia. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 164/2 Erythroprotid, when pure, is of a fine red colour. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 466 Rhubarb contains 3 resins, aporetin phœoretin, and *erythroretin. 1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 3700 *Erythroscope. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* vii. 83 Simler has constructed a simple ..apparatus, based on the singular property which living leaves have of reflecting abundantly the extreme red rays of the spectrum: it is called an erythroscope. 1875 DANA *Min.* App. ii. 19 *Erythrosiderite .. Color red. Very soluble. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Fermentation* 24 In the fermentation of sugar by means of *erythrozyme.

Erythrogen (eri·þrŏdʒen). [mod. f. Gr. *ἐρυθρο-* ERYTHRO- + -GEN[2] 'producer'.]

1. *Bot.* 'A term for a variety of the supposed colouring matter of vegetables, called Chromogen, because it produces a red colour with acids'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

2. *Chem.* 'A crystalline, fatty substance obtained from diseased bile; so called from the reddish or purple color of some of its compounds' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cyclop.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Erythroid (e·riþroid), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἐρυθρ-ός* (see ERYTHRO-) + -OID.] Of a red colour, reddish.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Erytyke, obs. form of HERETIC.

†**Es,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **hes,** 5 **ese.** [OE. *æs*, corresp. to OHG. *ds*, MDu. *aes* (mod.Ger., Du. *aas*):—OTeut. **æsso(m*, f. *æt-* ablaut-form of root **et-* to EAT.] Carrion; also carrion used as bait, a bait.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1331 Atol æse wlanc eft sibas teah fylle gefrægnod. 975 *O. E. Chron.*, Letan him behindan . þane hasewan padan earn æftan hwit æses brucan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Þenne bið he gredi þes eses and forswolzeð þene hoc forð mid þan ese. 1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Yerne to þe mete ase deþ þe hond to þe hes. *c* 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579 *Edia*, ese.

Es, *pers. pron. Obs.* [phonetic variant of *hes, his*; often attached to the vb. of which it is the obj.: see HIS *pron.*[2], and cf. † AS *pron.*]

a. Them (*acc. pl.*). **b.** Her, it (*acc. fem. sing.*).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 Þe þet echte wile habbon wel hwile þe he muze es welden. Giue hies for godes luue! þenne deþ hes wel ihalden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 145 He knowned [*read* knoweð] one ile sterre name, He settes in ðe firmament. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 970 He bouthe him boþe hosen and shon, And sone dide him dones on. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3850 He oxed his armes hastiliche And men es him brouȝt sikerliche.

Es, obs. form of HIS *pron.*[1]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4641 (Cott.), I wat nour quar es mak. *Ibid.* 4677 Depe selers..Thoru es aun scel wis red, He fild wit wines, quite and red.

Es, obs. form of *is*: see BE *v.* A. 1.

Es, obs. var. of *are*: see BE *v.* A. 1 ¶.

Es-, *prefix*, occurring in adoptions of OF. words beginning with *es-*:—L. *ex-* out. A few of these words survive with the prefix unchanged, as *escape, escheat*; a few others have been refashioned with *ex-*, after Latin, as *esample*, now *example, eschange*, now *exchange*; but the much larger number of them are obsolete. Before *ch* this prefix was in 14–15th c. occasionally written *ech-*. A frequent variant of *es-* is *a-*: see A- *pref.* 9.

¶ The examples of the prefix *es-* must be distinguished from those of the euphonic *e* prefixed in OF. (as in Pr., Sp., Pg.) to an initial *s* followed by a consonant, e.g. *especial, esquire.*

‖ **E·saion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **easalon.** Misspelling of Lat. *æsalon* [ad. Gr. *αἰσάλων*], the name of a bird of prey, 'the rust-kite or moor-buzzard' (Lewis and Short), 'the merlin' (Liddell and Scott); in context of first quot. it is said to be the smallest of the buzzard kind.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 27 Enemye to them [Ravens] is a lyttle Byrde called Easalon, which breaketh theire egges. 1652 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 40 There is..a bitter enmity betwixt the little bird called Esalon, and the Asse.

†**Esba·tement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *esbatement*, mod.Fr. *ébattement*, f. (*s'*)*ébattre* to divert (oneself) = Pr. *esbatre*, It. *sbattere*:—late L. type **exbattĕre*, f. *ex* out + *battĕre* to beat. Cf. ABATE.] Amusement, diversion; an amusement. Cf. ABATEMENT 2 b.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 119 The daye passed and the feste in daunces, carolles and esbatements. 1483 *G. de la Tour* xxiii, These wordes are but sport and esbatement of lordes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. x, If he haue pleasure in wrastling .. where shall he se any more plesant esbatementes than that.

†**Esbay',** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **esbaie.** [a. OF. *esbai-r*, mod.Fr. (*s'*)*ébahir*: see ABASH, of which this is a variant.] *trans.* To cow, dismay.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xvii, I was moche esbayed and wondred what this might be. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III xix, Wherwith [the letter of Parmenio] he [Alexander] beinge nothing esbaied, helde in his handes the letter .. and dranke also the medicine.

†**Esbrandill,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Fr. **esbrandeler* (now *ébranler*), f. *es-* (see ES-) + *brandeler*, now *branler* to shake.] *trans.* To shake.

1588 Q. ELIZABETH *Let. to Jas.* 8 Oct. (1849) 159 Never shall dread of any mans behaviour cause me doo ought that may esbrandill the seat that so well is settled

†**E·scal,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *escāl-is*, f. *esca* food.] Pertaining to food; fit to be eaten.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; 1775 in ASH.

Escalade (eskălē·d), *sb.* Also 8 **escallade.** [a. Fr. *escalade*, ad. Sp. *escalada* = It. *scalata*, f. It. and med.L. *scalāre* to scale, f. L. *scāla* ladder. Cf. SCALADE, SCALADO.]

1. The action of scaling the walls of a fortified place by the use of ladders; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 FLORIO, *Scalada*, an escalade, a scaling of a wall with ladders. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 60 He must raze the Fort of St. Katherine, and attempt..a second Escalade. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5026/5 Two thousand of the Enemy attempted..to take Arrouches by Escallade. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 180 He prepared ladders for an escalade. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* XII. iii, Whilst I..with distant shafts but checked Their eager escalade. 1832 SOUTHEY

Hist. Penins. War III. 416 Had they been aware how little it [the fort] was injured, they would not have recommended the escalade so soon. 1884 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* 107 The wall had been protected against such an escalade by..old bottles.

¶ **2.** *? erroneous use.* A series of terraces one above the other, like a staircase. Hence the same writer forms **Escala·ded** *a.* [-ED²], formed into an 'escalade'.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 46 The washings of the melted snows had accumulated, in little escalades or terraces, a scanty mould. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 148 The escaladed structure of the Arctic glacier.

Escalade (eskălā·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To climb up and get over or enter (a wall, rampart, etc.) by means of ladders; to scale.

1801 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 361 They might escalade the outer wall, taking care to carry over some ladders for the purpose of escalading the inner wall. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. 535 A.. multitude had already begun..to escalade the parapets.

Hence **Escala·der**, one who escalades. **Escala·ding** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1849 Grote *Greece* II. xli. V. 157 The successful escaladers opened the gates to the entire Persian host. 1863 Thornbury *True as Steel* III. 105 The escaladers were then to advance. 1839-42 Alison *Hist. Europe* (ed. 8) III. xviii. 557 A loud shout..announced the success of the escalading party.

Escalado (eskălā·do). *arch.* Also 6-7 **escalada.** [a. Sp. *escalada* (see Escalade); first used in correct form, afterwards with the usual perversion of Sp. *-ada* into -ado².] = Escalade *sb.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Escalada*..is the skaling of a wall or fort with ladders. 1600 Holland *Livy* xlii. lxiii. 1152 The Consull .. purposed to invest the citie round about with the Escalado. 1625 Bacon *Consid War Spain* (1629) 51 That..we should..haue wonne one Toune of importance by Escalada. 1641 Baker *Chron.* 67 Using all meanes possible, by Escalado, Battery, and burning the gates, to enter the City. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxxii, Tragedies, intrigues, serenades, escaladoes.

† **Esca·le**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [var. of Scale *v.*]

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* vi. 301 Vsing the seruice of eskaling ladders, they commaunded the wall.

† **Escaline.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *escalin*, ad. Du. *schelling*, Ger. *schilling* Shilling.] A Flemish coin.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 904/4, 2 or 300 Lewises of Gold, 32 Escalines of Gold.

Escalion (eskæ·liən). *rare.* = Scallion.

1847 Gosse *Birds of Jamaica* 312 They are fond of picking about the beds of shallots and escalions.

‖ **Escallonia** (eskălōu·niă). [mod.Lat. f. *Escallon* the name of the discoverer.] A genus of flowering shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*) found in the temperate parts of South America.

1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 292/1 Escallonias are useful. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/1 Looking on a summer sea from ..terraces lined with laurel, fuchsia, and escalonia.

Escallop (eskæ·ləp). Also 7 **escollop**, 7-8 **escalop.** [a. OF. *escalope* shell, an adoption from some Teut. lang.; cf. MDu. *schelpe* (mod.Du. *schelp*) shell. The variant Scallop is found much earlier, and is still in use.]

1. A bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pecten*; = Scallop 1.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1660) 238 The Escallop (according to Dioscorides) is engendred of the Dew and Ayre. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 78 The stone is stuck full of Cockles, Escallops, and Oysters. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 Escallops, 6d. per dozen.

2. *Her.* = Escallop-shell.

1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* i. 21 Shillings marked with an Escalope. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 429 The point of the sword [is] formed like an escalop flourished. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3.) 184 Three escallops or.

3. One of a series of segments of circles forming a 'scalloped' edge. More usually Scallop.

1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 102 The figure of the leaves .. divided into so many jags or Escallops.

4. *Comb.* **escallop-basin**, a basin made in the form of an escallop shell.

1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1819) I. 44 Before this grotto is a long poole into which ran divers spouts of water from leaden escollop basins.

Escalloped (eskæ·ləpt), *ppl. a.* [f. **escallop* vb. (= Scallop *v.*) + -ED¹.] An alternative (but now less frequent) form of Scalloped.

1. Having the border or edge cut in 'scallops' or segments of circles; = Scalloped 1.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 82 Now Burgundians scorne their Fliece of Gold; The French, th' Escalopt Collar set with grace. 1672 Grew *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* (1682) 3 Leaves are Long or Round, Even-edg'd or Escallop'd, and many other ways different. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 727 They only succeed .. by cross beams and escalloped wedges jambed in between them and their coronets. 1885 R. Heath in *Mag. Art.* Sept. 481/2 The ladies wore escaloped laced 'heads', mostly English.

b. *Her.*

1780 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiv. 390/2 His robe turned down about his neck Azure, Escaloped.

2. Of oysters: = Scalloped 2. *rare.*

1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* 14 A person you might help to escalloped oysters or ice-cream at an evening party.

Esca·llop-she·ll. = Scallop-shell.

1. The shell of the escallop, usually a single valve of the shell.

Pilgrims returning from the shrine of St. James at Compostella were accustomed to wear an escallop-shell found on the Galician shore; hence, this shell (in ecclesiastical symbolism used as the emblem of the apostle) is often referred to as the distinctive badge of a pilgrim.

1608 Coke *On Litt.* Pref., The Senators of Rome did weare bracelets of Escalop shelles about their armes. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* II. iv. 116 Upon her [Thetis'] head a Coronet of Periwinkle and Escallop shelles. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 101 The piazza..being made with descending steps, much resembles the figure of an escalop-shell. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 254 None are more beautiful .. than..Escallop shells or Comb shells. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. vi. 283 The escalop-shell, the device of St. James, was adopted as the universal badge of the palmer.

2. An imitation of a scallop shell used for ornamental purposes; *esp.* in the collar of the order of St. Michael.

1664 Evelyn *Acc. Architects* (R.), With such ornament and decoration as best becomes them: as to Nymphs .. escalop-shells. 1864 J. Woodward in *N. & Q.* V. 184 The collar of this order was composed of escallop shells.

3. *Her.* The figure of an escallop borne as a charge.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 171 He beareth Argent, an Escallop shell gules by the name of Prelate. 1608 Coke *On Litt.* Pref., A Cheuron betwene three Escalop shelles Sable. 1766-87 Porny *Heraldry* 175 Three Escallop-shells Pearl. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 192 The escallop shells appear again upon the shield of De Bigot.

† **Esca·ndalize**, *v. Obs.* In 6 **-ise.** [ad. Sp. *escandalizar*:—late L. *scandalizāre*.] = Scandalize.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 242 Before they do justice they shall escandalise the common wealth. 1640 R. Brathwait *Boulster Lect.* 100 By jesting I have many times escandalized another.

Escapable (ėskē·păb'l), *a.* [f. Escape *v.* + -able.] That can be escaped.

1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Escapade (eskăpē·d). [a. Fr. *escapade*, ad. Sp. or Pr. *escapada*, f. *escapar*: see Escape *v.*]

1. An act of escaping from confinement or restraint; a runaway excursion.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. iv, I wish your bum-gut [may] fall out and make an escapade. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxvi, His second escapade was made for the purpose of visiting the field of Rullion-green 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. iv. 74 He tried..an escapade to the Low Countries .. in a ship which lay..at Sandwich.

b. *fig.* A breaking loose from restraint or rules; a flighty piece of conduct.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxiv, A youthful escapade, which might be easily atoned. 1827 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) I. 80 A young nobleman..commits an escapade (the name given to the offences of persons of quality). 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Halib.* II. xxiii, Anna could have died rather than suffer her escapade to reach the ears of home. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 Lord R. Churchill's latest escapade..is the theme of general remark.

† **2.** Of a horse: A throwing off of control; a fit of plunging and rearing. *Obs. rare.*

1673 Dryden *Conq. Granada* I. i, His fiery Arab .. Sprung loose, and flew into an Escapade.

‖ **Escapado**¹ (eskăpā·do). [Sp.; pa. pple. of *escapar* to Escape.] An escaped prisoner.

1851 Mayne Reid *Free Lances* I. ix. 94 The retaken escapadoes had been brought back.

Escapa·do², *rare*⁻¹. Pseudo-foreign form of Escapade.

1849 James *Woodman* xxxvi, Know you aught of this escapado, Signor Chartley.

† **Esca·pal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Escape *v.* + -al.] An escape.

1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* II. i. 58 [He] fled through the woods and came to his native home where he still lives to rehearse his happie escapall.

Escape (ėskē·p), *sb.*¹ Also 4-5 **eschap(e.** [f. Escape *v.*; cf. OF. *eschap* (perh. the source in 14th c.), Sp. *escape.*]

1. The action of escaping, or the fact of having escaped, from custody, danger, etc.; *spec.* in *Law*: see quot. 1641.

a. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4287 For that eschape they beon anoyed sore. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 65 He wes off his eschap sary. 1417 Bp. Clifford in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 29. I. 90 Foryevyng me graciously the eschapes of the clerkes convictes out of my prison of Storteford.

β. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 235 Your fellow Tranio ..Puts my apparrell..on, And I for my escape haue put on his. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lv. 8, I would hasten my escape from the windie storme, and tempest. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* IV. iv, What, has he made an escape! which way? follow, neighbour Haggise. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 142 Escape is where one that is arrested commeth to his liberty before that he be delivered by award of any Justice, or by order of Law. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxviii. 20. Paraphr. 330 To him we owe all our escapes. 1698 Ludlow *Mem.* I. 221 No sooner was the King's Escape taken notice of by the Guards. 1713 Addison *Guardian* (J.), Men of virtue have had extraordinary escapes out of such dangers as have enclosed them. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 415 When a defendant is once in custody upon this process [*ca. sa.*].. if he be afterwards seen at large, it is an *escape*. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 267 An igneous substance, which .. makes its escape at death. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 171 His escape was attributed partly to his own singular equanimity, and partly to, etc. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 65 Yet is..forbidden premature escape from time.

2. *concr.* **a.** A plant that has 'escaped' from cultivation, a garden plant growing wild.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 16 *Chelidonium majus*.. in the S. of England, elsewhere an obvious escape. 1887 W. R. Hayward *Botanist's Pocket-bk.* Pref. (ed. 5) 4 In many cases they [alien plants] are escapes from gardens.

b. *U. S.* An escaped person, a fugitive.

1881 *Philada. Record* No. 3464. 4 All the Chinese in this country, excepting officials, were escapes.

3. A means of escape. In **Fire-escape**; and short for that word.

1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 177 If every parish would provide one of these escapes .. it would lessen the many accidents which occur by fire. 1887 *Daily News* 16 May 6/2 The fire brigade ran out a couple of their escapes.

4. The escaping of water, gases, etc. from confinement; in recent use *esp.* a leakage of gas, electricity, etc.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 808 *Escape* (*Telegraphy*), leakage of current from the line-wire to the ground, caused usually by defective insulation and contact with partial conductors. *Mod.* There is an escape of gas in the kitchen.

† b. *euphemistically.* (More commonly Scape.)

1599 Harsnet *Agst. Darell* 41 Hee meeting Alice Goodridge in a Coppice did Let an Escape (as the book termeth it) which shee taking to be done in her contempt, etc.

† **5.** An involuntary outburst of feeling; a sally of wit. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 63 Thousand escapes of wit Make thee the father of their idle dreame, And racke thee in their fancies. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. XII. 623 Excusing himself for that little escape of his resentment. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 314 Their views were only discovered now and then, in heat and as by escapes, but on this occasion they exploded suddenly.

† **6.** An inadvertence, blunder, mistake; *esp.* a clerical or printer's error. *Obs.*

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 469 The book itself sheweth the escape and biddeth instead of four to read three. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* Epil., There be sundrie escapes in the print. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* To Rdr., The Printer thinkes it the best instance of pardon if his Escapes be not laid upon the Author. 1680 R. Filmer *Patriarcha* ii. § 1 This negligence, or wilful escape of Lambine, in not translating a word. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 613 There are several other variations between the 8vo and the quartos; but they seem literal escapes. 1786 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 187 Some escapes will happen in so long a work. 1803 S. Pegge *Anecd Eng. Lang.* (1844) 134 Many grammatical escapes and errors. 1844 Darwin in *Life & Lett* (1887) II. 30 Now you may quiz me for so foolish an escape of mouth.

† b. An unstudied or artless performance.

1667 Dryden *Sir Mart. Mar-all* II. i, I am wholly ignorant of painting, music, and poetry; only some rude escapes.

† **7.** An inconsiderate transgression; a peccadillo, venial error. (In Shaks. with different notion: an outrageous transgression.) Applied *esp.* to breaches of chastity. *Obs.*

1576 Woolton *Chr. Manual* (1851) 74 Yet God, such is his goodness, winketh (as it were) at such escapes. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 113 Rome will despise her for this foul escape. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 37 The escapes of Jupiter, the wanton delights of Venus, and the amorous deceits of Cupid. 1611 Cotgr., *Peccadille*, an escape, little sinne, small fault, venial offence. 1614 Wither *Sat. to King* Juvenilia (1633) 339 If her escapes I had not chanced to tell. 1678 Barclay *Apol. Quakers* 468 O! how will they insult, and make more noise of the escape of one Quaker, than of an hundred among themselves.

8. *Comb.* **escape-cock** (see quot.); **escape-pinion**, the pinion on the escape-wheel arbor; **escape-pipe**, the pipe through which steam passes from an escape-valve; **escape-shaft**, a shaft provided for the escape of miners in case of the ordinary shaft becoming blocked; **escape-valve**, a valve fitted to the boiler, cylinder, or other part of a steam-engine, to provide for the exit of steam or water when necessary; **escape-warrant**, a process addressed to all sheriffs, etc. throughout England, to retake an escaped prisoner, even on a Sunday, and commit him to proper custody (Wharton); **escape-wheel**, the wheel that forms part of the escapement in a watch, called also *escapement-wheel.*

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 62 *Escape cock is the bracket that supports the upper end of the escape wheel and pallet staff arbors. *Ibid.* 68 When the verge has an *escape pinion of 6, use an escape pinion of 7. 1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 425 Superfluous steam ejected by the *escape pipes..of a self-regulating machine. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 39 The dense clouds of steam which roll forth from .. the escape-pipe of a steam-engine. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr 3/1 A cube shaft fulfils the requirements of the Act as an *escape shaft. 1890 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii, Fasten down the *escape-valve, and sit on it, and see where you'll land. 1752 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvi. 184, I kept snug and laughed at his *escape-warrant. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 58 The *escape wheel is of hard hammered brass.

Escape (ėskē·p), *sb.*² *Arch.* [a. Fr. *escape*, earlier *escappe* (Godef.), ad. L. *scapus*: see Scape².] Properly, the shaft of a column; but (through confusion with Escape *sb.*¹) explained in Dicts. as = Apophegy.

1846 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 109 *Escape*, term used sometimes for the Apophyge. 1890 Weale *Dict. Terms*, *Escape*, the scape of a column in architecture.

Escape (ɪskēˑp), *v.* Forms: α. 4–5 **eschape**, 6 *Sc.* **eschaip, echap.** See also ACHAPE, ASCHAPE, CHAPE, SCHAPE. β. (4 **esscape**, ? 5 **eskape**, 6 **eskape**), 4– **escape.** See also ASCAPE, ATSCAPE, OFSCAPE, SCAPE. [ME. *eschape* is a. Central OF. *eschaper* (mod.F. *échapper*), and ME. *escape* is a. ONF. *escaper* (mod. Picard *écaper*), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *escapar*, It. *scappare*:—late L. type **excappāre*, f. *ex* out + *cappa* cloak. (For the sense, Diez compares Gr. ἐκδύεσθαι to put off one's clothes, to escape.) The earliest forms recorded in Eng. appear to be ASCAPE (after the ONF. variant *ascaper*) and the aphetic SCAPE, which occur in 13th c.; the former survived until 16th c.; the latter continued in ordinary use until 17th c., and as a poetic archaism (often written *'scape*) is still employed. In 14th c. the forms of Central Fr. origin, *eschape*, ASCHAPE, ACHAPE, aphetically SCHAPE, CHAPE, are of frequent occurrence, esp. in northern writers, while in southern use the forms from Northern Fr., *escape*, ASCAPE, SCAPE, were more common. After 15th c. the former type is found only in Sc. writers, finally disappearing in 17th c. The forms ATSCAPE, OFSCAPE, occasional in 13–14th c., appear to be due to a confusion of the initial *a-* in *ascape* with the prepositional prefix in synonymous Eng. vbs.

In Fr. the vb. *échapper* has always remained intransitive. The development of the trans. senses in Eng. was assisted by the formal coincidence of the dative and the accusative; cf. also such constructions as 'to be banished the country'. Formerly the vb. was often conjugated with *be*, not only when intrans. (as still sometimes *arch.*) but also when transitive.]

1. *intr.* To gain one's liberty by flight; to get free from detention or control, or from an oppressive or irksome condition. Const. *from*, †*of*, *out of*.

α. [1292 BRITTON 27 Si il le face si negligaument garder qe il eschape]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5277 (Fairf.) Vnnebe eschaped I [Joseph, from the pit]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxii. (1890) 120 And alle thus eschaped dedalus oute of the pryson of Mynos kynge of Crete.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 201 Þat of his anguys grim so lightly was escaped. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2643 *Hypermestre*, Thow nescapist nought Out of my paleis, or that thou be deed. *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 50 For tescape [MS. *T.* teschape] oute of youre lace. 1509 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1243/1 Such sure watch layd vpon him that he cannot eskape. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 73 He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchiefe, and so escape. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 216 That it once had an inhabitant, and that he is escaped out of it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, How we shall prevent the guilty person from escaping in the interim. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 The beast also escaped from before his eyes in the desert.

b. Of organisms, fluids, etc.: To issue, find egress, from some confining envelope or enclosure. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4263 All þe bolnyng was eschaped. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 159 There is a cloth hood..to prevent the finer particles of flour from escaping. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 409/2 The young escape fully formed through stomachal orifice. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxii. 362 Common electricity escapes when the pressure of the atmosphere is removed. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 189/2 At the time of flowering the leaves are only escaping from their buds.

c. Of time: To slip away. *rare.*

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxix, After two delightful hours had escaped, I returned home to the hotel.

†**2.** *trans.* To effect one's flight from (prison); to free oneself from (a person's grasp or control); to get safely out of (painful or dangerous conditions).

α. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2678 Þan may he eschape and passe lightly Þe bitter payn of purgatory. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 64 Thai tauld the king than hale the cas, And how that he eschapyt was.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 36 How they the prison might escape [in which they were then confined]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 593 Suffre he shal grete travaile, And wele escape it he shal. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 The most tender..Plants did outlive and escape those rigorous seasons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 14 Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing, Escap't the Stygian Pool.

b. To issue unawares or involuntarily from (a person, his lips); to be uttered inadvertently by.

Perhaps the obj. was originally *dative*, in which case this use belongs historically to sense 1. Cf. Fr. *il lui est échappé une sottise.*

α. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1020 That the no wordez eschape, whate so be-tydez.

β. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xix. (1865) 372 But his sea songs seldomer escape him. 1836 J. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xv. 366 Never did personality, or anything calumniatory of an opponent escape his lips. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. § 5 The feeling and fondness which I have for some works of modern art escape me sometimes where they should not. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 191 No word of courtesy escaped his lips.

3. *intr.* To get off safely when pursued or imperilled; to avoid capture, punishment, or any threatened evil; to go unhurt or unpunished.

α. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Þai eschape without harme of body. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 36 Quha can eschaip? *Ibid.* 143 Presumption of gods mercie to echap for sinne vnpunished.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 3if any lewed man laid hand opon clerk .. He suld not escape. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23322 (Fairf.) Þai ar escapid of þat care. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 654 But swich a reyn doun fro the welkne shadde That slow the fyr and made hym to escape. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXV. (1495) 362 Whan nyght comyth vpon theim that ben in peryll of wracke, vnethe they may escape. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12. § 1 Somtime their offences .escape vnpunished. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 14 Yet not escaped from the due reward Of his bad deedes, which daily he increast. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXVII. 44 They escaped all safe to land. 1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxliii. V. 560 He may escape with his life. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVII. 155 Death, from which he sees not how to escape. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (J.), Laws are not executed, men of virtue are disgraced, and murderers escape. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 270 There are many troubles from which it is better for a man not to escape than to escape wrongly.

†b. To recover from dangerous sickness. *Obs.*

Cf. Fr. *échapper*, 'se tirer d'une maladie, guérir' (Littré).

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 490 II. 160 He is ded, or ellys ryght seke and not lyke to eskape. 1479 *Ibid.* No. 836 III. 251 My grandam is dyssesed..Myn uncle had a messenger 3esterday that she shuld not escape.

4. *trans.* To get clear away from (pursuit or a pursuer); to elude (a person's grasp); to succeed in avoiding (anything painful or unwelcome).

α. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiii. 14 Turnynge fra ill eschapis dampnacioun. 1450 SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 If he myght eschape the daunger of the Towr he should be saffe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. (1873) 17, I hef rehersit thir vordis, in hope to eschaipt the detractione of invyful gramariaris. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 That ye may eschaip the dangerous thirldome and captivite of the devil.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 35 He may nought the deth escape. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lv, If the court were close continually Some men should escape great payne and misery. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 1054 Thrice did my hands vain hold th' image escape. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* xi, Shall not eskape Gods vengeaunce. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 205 They might know that they were escaped a thousand deaths. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* (1609) VII. 16 His owne person eagerly pursu'd Hardly (by Hoate) escap't the multitude. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* C iiij, In a Work of this Nature it is impossible to escape Mistakes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 P 14 Truth was easily escaped by the oblique and desultory movements .which Falsehood always practised. 1752 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iii. 45 He seems to have escaped suspicion. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 120 They cannot expect to escape being laughed at.

5. To elude (observation, search, etc.); to elude the notice of (a person). Also *absol.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 72 Many things escape them. *a* 1668 DENHAM (J.), 'Tis still the same, although their airy shape All but a quick poetick sight escape. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* Pref., This History may suffer .. by the Faults escap'd the Press. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 122 Things..so well conceal'd that they escaped the Search of the Enemy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 P 3, I..have leisure to make many Observations that escape the Notice of my Fellow-Travellers. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 174 It cannot escape observation, that, etc. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* Pref. 12 How came Shakspeare to let such a subject escape him? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXXII. 416 A fact, the significance of which had previously escaped me.

b. To elude (a person's recollection).

1696 HOPE tr. *Solleysel's Marechal* 4 Lest it might have escaped my memory, I here set it down. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, The name of which escapes me. *Mod.* The matter quite escaped my memory.

Escapee (ɛskăpī˙). [f. ESCAPE *v.* + -EE.] One who has escaped; *esp.* an escaped convict from a penal settlement.

1875–6 W. WHITMAN *Mem. War* 40 Southern Escapees. 1880 *Melbourne Argus* 22 July 2/3 The 10 New Caledonia escapees..are to be handed over to the French consul. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 9 Sept. 5 Some of the worst crimes have been committed in the colonies by escapees.

Escapeful (ɪskēˑpfŭl), *a.* [f. ESCAPE *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Giving a chance of escape.

1883 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 367 Is there no help at all .. and no escapeful way?

Escapeless (ɪskēˑplĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without escape; that cannot be escaped.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 552 It presses with all the weight of an escapeless fate. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. XV. § 5 A chasm as utterly hopeless and escapeless as any into which Dante gazed.

Escapement (ɪskēˑpmĕnt). See also SCAPEMENT. [f. ESCAPE *v.* + -MENT; app. first in sense 2 after Fr. *échappement.*]

1. The action of escaping. *rare.*

1824 HOOD *Two Swans* iv, Hope can spy no golden gate For sweet escapement. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct., Wilmington, the last avenue of escapement left open to the beleaguered South.

b. A means of escape; an outlet.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 327 He allowed her to go her own way, as the best escapement of a frenzy. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 67 This little arm would prove a convenient escapement to prevent inundation. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. xi. 209 The archery ball .. was not an escapement for youthful high spirits.

2. *Watch and Clock-making.* In a watch or clock, the mechanism which intervenes between the motive power and regulator, and which alternately checks and releases the train, thus causing an intermittent impulse to be given to the regulator.

Escapements are of various kinds, as the *anchor-*, *chronometer-*, *crown-*, *dead-beat-*, *lever-*, etc., *escapement.*

[The Fr. *échappement* (in quot. 1801 anglicized as *echapement*) occurs, as a current term in a paper dated 1716 printed in *Machines approuvées par l'Académie* (1735) III 93; the etymological reference is to the regulated 'escape' of the toothed wheel from its detention by the pallet. The earliest instances of the word in Eng. are in the form SCAPEMENT, though at the period to which they belong the verb SCAPE was already an halc in general sense.]

[1739 *Phil Trans* XLI. 126 The teeth of the swing wheel would scape free of the pallets. 1755 *Bosley's Patent* No 698, 4 Scapement. 1766 CUMMING *Clockmaking* Index, *Scapement* is the means by which the action of the wheels is applied to maintain vibration.] 1779 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed Rees), *Escapement*, see Scapement 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trans. Fr. Rep.* xvi. 384 Breguet, the famous watchmaker, has discovered a new echapement. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 514 From the .. description of the several parts of the escapement .. it will be easy to see the mode of its action. 1880 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXI. 398 Models of every form of escapement.

transf. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 73 Death alone can silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.

b. *attrib.*, as in *escapement-wheel.*

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xiv. 194 From the action of the pallets in checking the motion of the wheel and allowing its teeth alternately to escape, this has been called the escapement wheel.

Escaper (ɛskēˑpəɹ). [f. ESCAPE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who escapes.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* IX. 15 *marg.*, Let no escaper goe. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* V. ci, The bright escaper from a world of grief. 1890 *Temple Bar* July 131 He dropped his robe and veil, and appeared before them as the famed escaper.

Escaping (ɛskēˑpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ESCAPE *v.*] The action of the vb. ESCAPE. Also *attrib.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2122 The messengers went out ful swythe; Of their escaping they were blithe 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* V. 9 That God should..open him an escaping place. 1650 BP. JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Sermon* 14 Such escapings we must reckon to be an extraordinary fortune. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* V. 20 The great escaping of ecstatic souls.

Escaping (ɛskēˑpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That escapes; in the senses of the vb.

1870 *Daily News* 15 Nov., I have not heard of the escaping English 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 10/1 They were deluged by the escaping water.

Hence **Escaˑpingly** *adv.*, in an escaping manner; evasively.

a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 63 To Speak Oraculously, whisperingly, generally, and therefore Escapingly.

Escar(e, obs. form of ESCHAR.

Escarbuncle (ɛskāˑɹbŭŋk'l). *Her.* Also 6 **escarboucle.** [a. OF. *escarbuncle*, Fr. *escarboucle*: see CARBUNCLE.] = CARBUNCLE 2.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 26 b, Beareth quarterly Golde, and Gules, an Escarboucle Pomette. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vi. (1660) 126 The Escarbuncle is of most use in Armes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 39/1 An Escarbuncle .. is a kind of precious Stone. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 4. 304 Badges: Henry II..an Escarbuncle.

‖ **Escaˑrgatoire.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Misspelling of F. *escargotière*, (or a dial. synonym), f. *escargot* snail.] A place for rearing snails.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 473 Escargatoire a square Place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large Snails. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Escaˑrmouche,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **escarmissh**, 6 **escharmouch**, -**mousch**, 9 (*Scott*) **escaramouche.** [a. Fr. *escarmouche* = Pr. *escarmussa*, Sp. *escaramuza*, It. *scaramuccia*; see SKIRMISH.] A skirmish; also *fig.* a fit of anger.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 13 After many assautes and grete escarmisshes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. (1872) 78 Leonides..escharmouschit xerxes gryt armye, and sleu tuenty thousand persuns. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 258 He had hearde only of a fewe Spaniardes, that laye therin garrison, and them wold he haue prouoked to escarmouche.

Escarp (ɛskāˑɹp), *sb. Fortif.* [a. Fr. *escarpe*, ad. It. *scarpa*. Cf. SCARP.]

1. 'A steep bank or wall immediately in front of and below the rampart .. generally the inner side of the ditch' (Adm. Smyth).

1688 J. S. *Fortification* 27 The Escarpe or Slope of the Ditch next to the wall. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 12 The enemy had cleared the rubbish from the bottom of the escarp. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* 338 The crest of the exterior slope, or escarp.

2. *transf.* A natural formation of a similar kind.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 81 These shelves .. presented distinct and recognisable embankments or escarps of elevation. 1868 SIR R. NAPIER *Disp. on Capture of Magdala* 12 May, Sir Charles Staveley effected an entrance .. through a difficult crevice in the rocky escarps.

Escarp (ɛskāˑɹp), *v.* [ad. Fr. *escarper*, f. *escarpe*: see prec. The aphetic form SCARP is the more usual.] *trans.* To make into an escarp, to cut or form into a steep slope; to furnish with scarps.

1708 G. CARLETON *Mem.* 100 The Glacis was all escarp'd

upon the live Rock. 1852 Lever *Daltons* II. 265 Carried along the mountain-side by a track escarped in the rock itself. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 69 The angels wrought the mountains, bulk by bulk, And chain by chain, serrated or escarped. 1884 *World* 27 Feb. 6/2 Billows of land, washed and escarped by ancient seas.

Hence **Esca·rped** *ppl. a.*, cut out in the form of an escarp.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 48 The dike .. rising up .. into escarped terraces nearly 1400 feet high. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* v. 47 The escarped rock upon which they were constructed.

Escarpment (ĕskā·ɹpmĕnt). [ad. Fr. *escarpement*, f. *escarper*: see prec.] The condition of being escarped; hence *concr.*

1. Ground cut into the form of an escarp for the purpose of fortification.

1802 C. James *Mil. Dict., Escarpment*: see Declivity. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* VI. i, The living rock .. formed the impregnable bulwarks and escarpments. 1860 Russell *Diary India* 1858–9 I. 82 The old Porto Batavo walls still surround the town, with moat and escarpments. 1862 *Luck of Ladysmede* I. 93 From which a natural escarpment swept down towards the river.

2. *Geol.* 'The abrupt face or cliff of a ridge or hill range' (Page). Also *attrib.*

1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 70 It is only on the sides of the nearly perpendicular peaks and escarpments that the bare rock is visible. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1852) 165 The view is generally bounded by the escarpment of another plain. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 23 Plains of New Red Sandstone and Lias, succeeded by two great escarpments, the edges of table-lands. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* v. 216 The western, or Libyan chain, is merely the escarpment edge of the plateau of the Sahara.

b. *transf.*

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 56 A naked escarpment of ice, twelve hundred feet high. 1856 Whittier *Panorama* 2 [The] long escarpment of half-crumbled wall.

† **Escarteled, escartelee,** *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. and a. OF. *escartelé*, pa. pple. of *escarteler* (mod.F. *écarteler*) to break into quarters = Pr. *esquartelar*, f. *es-* (:—L. *ex* out) + med.L. *quartellus*, dim. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. Quartered or quarterly.

1730–6 Bailey (folio) *Escarteld.* 1775 in Ash. 1889 in Elvin *Dict. Her.*

¶ 2. Having a square notch.

This sense is app. due to a misunderstanding of some sort. The Fr. writers on heraldry (*e.g.* Palliot 1664) recognize *croix escartelée* only as meaning a cross divided by lines along the middle of each arm: this is substantially = sense 1.]

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. iii. 19 *Escartelee*, that is, when the streight line is cut off in the middle with a perfect Square. *Ibid.* 21 A Chief Escartelee. *Ibid.* I. v. 47 Some call it a cross escartalled, couped: as if it had only a nick or notch .. sawed into the four ends of it. *Ibid.* I. ix. 92 A Cross Patee escarteled. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

-escent, *suffix*, forming adjs., repr. L. *-ēscent-em*, the ending of pr. pples. of vbs. in *-ēsc̆re*, chiefly inceptives, f. vbs. of state in *-ēre*. Primarily occurring in words ad. L. pples., as *deliquescent, effervescent, obsolescent, putrescent*, where the general sense is 'beginning to assume a certain state'. Hence in recent times the suffix has been used (both in Eng. and in other European langs.) to form adjs. upon sbs., as in *alkalescent* (? after *acescent*), and in several words referring to play of light or colour, as *fluorescent, iridescent, opalescent, phosphorescent.*

Esch, obs. Sc. form of Ash *sb.*[1]

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. iii. 80 The hie eschis soundis thare and here, For dyntis rude of the scharp stelyt ax.

‖ **Esch.** The German name for the grayling; in some Dicts. treated as Eng.

1658 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* xxxiv. 71 Others of this sort are .. the Barbel, the Esch [orig. *der Esch*], the Trout. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Esch* .. a name given, by Hildegard and others, to the fish we call the grayling. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Eschalot (eʃălɒ·t). [ad. Fr. *eschalotte* (now *échalotte*), dim. of *eschaloigne* Escallion.] = Shallot.

1707–12 Mortimer *Husb.* (J.), Eschalots are now from France become an English plant. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 37 Take some horse radish, one or two eschalots, etc. 1755 Johnson, *Eschalot.* Pronounced *shallot.* 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk* 48/1 Eschalots may still be planted, if not already in the ground.

Eschange: obs. var. Exchange.

† **Eschansonnery.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *eschansonnerie*, f. *eschanson*:—med.L. *scanciōn-em*, ad. Teut. **skankjon-* cupbearer, butler (= OE. *scenca*).] The butlery.

1514 *Rutl. Papers* (Camden) 26 Eschansonnery celler. In wyn iiij septiers.

‖ **Eschantillon.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [F. *eschantillon* (now *échantillon*); cf. Scantling.] A fragment, diminutive specimen.

1720 Pope *Let. R. Digby* 20 July, Lady Scudamore, whose short Eschantillon of a letter (of a quarter of a page) I value.

Eschar (e·skaɹ). *Path.* Forms: 6–7 **eskar,** (6 **escher, eskar**), 6–8 **escar(e,** 6 **eschare, eskarre,** ″7 **escarre,** (**esker**), 7– **eschar.** [ad. (partly through Fr. *eschare*) L. *eschara*, a. Gr. ἐσχάρα lit. 'hearth', hence mark of a burn. The Fr. word was at an earlier period adopted aphetically as *scarre*, Scar[1].]

'A brown or black dry slough, resulting from the destruction of a living part, either by gangrene, by burn, or by caustics' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[*c* 1430 tr. *Gul. de Saliceto* in *MS. Sloane* 277 fo. 49 þe remeuynge of þe escara or cruste.] 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ix. 23 After that the malignite is taken awaye, ye muste cause the eschare to fal awaye. 1582 Hester *Secr Phiorav.* I. vii. 8 You maie not take awaie ye Askar, vntill such tyme as it falleth out of hymself. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 313 Bind it thereto for three days, in which space you shall see a white asker on the sore. 1615 Culpepper, etc., *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 When the Eschar falls off, they will bleed again. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. xlviii. (1738) 182 It does not form anything like an Escar. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 50 The tongue alone was the seat of the gangrenous eschar. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 223, I cauterized the wound by means of burning tinder .. until an eschar was produced about the size of a shilling. 1874 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* 286 In the eschar produced by cautery no nerve thrills.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 379 The Flame of common Fire .. is able to reduce it [Iron] to an Eschar or sort of Rust. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ant*, Insects .. cause so many Escars, that the Leaves cannot avoid circling.

† **Escharbon.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. OF. *escarboton, escharbote*, It. *scarbone*, f. Vulgar L. *scarab-us* (L. *scarabæus*) beetle.] A beetle.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XV. lv, Escharbons ben born & norysshid of dede horses.

Escharotic (eskărɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **escarotick,** 7–8 **escharotick.** [ad. late L. *escharōtic-us*, a. Gr. ἐσχαρωτικός, f. ἐσχάρα; see Eschar. Cf. Fr. *escharotique.*]

A. *adj.* Fitted or tending to form an eschar, caustic.

1618 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 305 Put never one Caustick or Escarotick medicine after another too soone. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 Burnt Vitriol .. besides its Escharotick quality, is good to stanch blood. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 80 Its hot escharotick Quality makes it very hurtful to Sheep.

B. *sb.* An escharotic drug; a powerful caustic.

1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 Escharoticks .. by burning the mouths of the Veins, produce a Scab. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 118 Verdegris applied externally proves a gentle detergent and Escharotic. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 139 An escharotic will suffice to remove all small warts.

So † **Escharo·tical,** *a. Obs.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 173 An escharoticall caustick.

† **E·scharous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **escarous.** [f. Eschar + -ous.] Full of eschars; resembling an eschar; scabby.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. x. 23 Yf the ulceration shulde come of fier .. it is escarous. 1562 Bulleyn *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 17 a, You maie .. often applie the same, untill the same come to an escharous crust or scabbe.

Eschatological (e·skătɒlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as next + -ic + -al.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 713 Many of these poems touch on eschatological questions. 1863 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* Jan. 295 Eschatological notions, which he [Paul] is supposed to have borrowed at first from Judaism. 1881 E. Wilson *Egypt of the Past* in *Nature* 24 Nov. 75 The eschatological notions of the period differed exceedingly from those of subsequent periods.

Eschatologist (eskătɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -ist.] One who studies or treats of eschatology.

1877 M. Arnold *Last Ess. Ch.* Pref. 29 The ideas of the great prophets .. are more true than the ideas of the eschatologist of the book of Daniel.

Eschatology (eskătɒ·lŏdʒi). *Theol.* [f. Gr. ἔσχατος last + -λογία discourse: see -logy; cf. F. *eschatologie.*] The department of theological science concerned with 'the four last things: death, judgement, heaven, and hell'.

1844 G. Bush *Anastasis* (1845) Pref. v, Scriptural Eschatology. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 228 The Eschatology of the Apocalypse and the Epistles. 1879 Baldw. Brown in *Chr. World* 24 Dec. 825/3 Eschatology, the science of the last things, is, as a science, one of the most baseless.

† **Eschaufe,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **eschauffe, eschawfe.** [a. OFr. *eschaufe-r, eschauffe-r*: see Achafe.] *trans.* To heat, warm; also *fig.* to heat with passion, inflame, excite. Also *refl.* to become hot.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. v. 22 þe sedes .. ben waxen heyȝe] cornes whan þe sterre sirius eschaufeþ hym. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxvii. (1859) 32 Fyre warmeth and eschaufeth tho that stonde nye. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 164 To eschauufe and to draw the man or woman by sum falce delite vnto synne. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 969 Wine .. wold eschawfe the braines appetite. 1530 Palsgr. 539/2 By that tyme your horse be a lytle eschaufed, he wyll go well ynoughe.

Hence † **Eschau·fed,** *ppl. a.* † **Eschau·fing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. vi. 142 Þei wexen eschaufed in to hat[e] of hem þat anoien hem. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 916 Euere the gretter merite shal he han, that moost restreyneth the wikkede eschawfynges of the ordure of this synne.

Eschaunge, obs. var. of Exchange.

† **Eschay·.** *Obs. Sc.* [? repr. some deriv. of OF. *escheoir*: see Escheat; and cf. Fr. 'la terme échoit à la Saint-Jean'.] Expiry, termination.

1488 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 113/2 To complett fiftene ȝeris, quhilk beand completit was in the ȝere of God lxxxiiii ȝeris; and the eschay of his terme at witsounday.

Esche, obs. form of Ash[1], Ask.

Escheat (es,tʃī·t), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **eschet(e,** (4 **echete, escheyte,** 5 **eshete, eschete**), 5–7 **escheate,** 6–7 *Sc.* **escheit(te,** 6–7 **excheat(e,** -**chete,** 6– **escheat.** See also Cheat *sb.* [ME. *eschete*, a.OF. *eschete, eschaete, escheoite*, n. of action (orig. fem. pa. pple.), f. OF. *escheoir* (mod.F. *échoir*):—late L. **excadēre* (class. L. *excidĕre*) to fall to a person's share, f. L. *ex* out + *cadĕre* (vulg. L. *cadĕre*, OF. *cheoir*) to fall. In continental OF. the sb. meant succession, inheritance, *esp.* collateral inheritance; in England the etymological sense received a different application. As in many other words (cf. *exchange*) the prefix *es-* was in the 16–17th c. often replaced by *ex-* after L. analogies.]

I. *Law.*

1. An 'incident' of feudal law, whereby a fief reverted to the lord when the tenant died without leaving a successor qualified to inherit under the original grant. Hence, the lapsing of land to the Crown (in U. S., to the state), or to the lord of the manor, on the death of the owner intestate without heirs.

As an attainted person, according to the doctrine of 'corruption of blood' (see Attainder), could have no legal heir, his property suffered escheat. This 'escheat by corruption of blood', theoretically distinct from the 'forfeiture' inflicted as a penalty for treason and felony, was abolished together with the latter by the Felony Act, 1870.

[1292 Britton 69 Queus demeynes nous tenoms .. de eschete et de purchaz.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 307 Many londis schulde falle into þe kyngis [hondis] bi eschet. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2190 A rich erle-dam .. to him of Eshete late cam. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 77 By Eschetes, ther may not so mich Land fall to any Man as to the Kyng by cause no man hath so many lordshippes as he. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 977/1 Swering a mans death, and winning a mans lande by eschete. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 130 He forbad the study of the Law, that so it might die without heir, and he have all by Escheat. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. II. vi. 69 Escheats are equally incident to tenure in socage. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 353 Escheats were frequent in England, because there was no power of willing away land.

transf. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 183 The right did revert by escheat to the people upon the great change.

b. In Scotland in wider sense, including: Confiscation or forfeiture of property, real or personal. *Simple escheat*: the absolute forfeiture of a person's estate; opposed to *liferent escheat*, the forfeiture of the profits accruing during his lifetime.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 72 That na woman cum to kirk .. with hir face mussalled, or covered that scho may not be kend, vndir the pane of escheit of the courchie.

2. *concr.* Property, real or personal, falling by escheat to the lord, king, or state. In quot. 1330 *eschete* may be pa. pple.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 244 Ilk castelle and toure To þe kyng is eschete, als to chefe of alle. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 169 Thorȝ ȝoure lawe, ich leyue ich lese menye escheytes. 1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* II The eschaeatis .. of thaim that [wer] at the slauchter of Thome of Prestone. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1073/2 As well in prouiding excheats and wards for their children and kinsfolks. 1600 Holland *Livy* 39 Suffering himselfe and all that he had to fall into the king's hands as an escheat. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 37 Such as is put to the horn for Ministers stipends, their escheits shalbe uplifted. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 41 Escheats for want of heirs have been mentioned as being his [the King's]. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 607 Not even the tenants of a great escheat in the royal hands escaped the obligation.

transf. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. viii. 16 To leave to him that lady for excheat.

† b. *collect.* The fund or possession formed by escheated estates. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 247 Þe dettes þat men þam auht .. Wer taxed & bitauht to þe eschete of þe kyng.

3. The right of appropriating property subject to escheat.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 496 But as touching the Lande, he shall neither have the Eschete of it. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 3 The Baron sall haue the escheit of the gudes pertening to the malefactor. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. 18 Reversions, services, annuities .. views of frankpledge, escheats, etc. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 127 A right of escheat seldom accruing.

† 4. A writ (AF. *bref de eschaete*) now abolished, to recover escheats from the person in possession.

[1292 Britton 54 Voloms nous qe teles alienaunces soint repellables par les chiefs seignurs des feez par nos brefs de Eschaete.] 1672 in Cowel *Interpr.* s.v. *Eschete*, Escheat is used for a Writ which lyeth, where the Tenant having Estate in Fee-simple in any Lands or Tenements holden of a superior Lord, dyeth seised without Heir general or special. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert*, Away went 'cognovits,' 'bills,' 'bonds,' and 'escheats.'

† 5. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1672 Cowel *Interpr.* s. v. *Eschete*, Escheat is also used sometimes for the Place or Circuit within which the King, or other Lord hath Escheats of his Tenants. 1736 in Bailey. 1751 in Chambers *Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

II. 6. The levying of contributions, plunder; *concr.* in *pl.* booty, spoil. Cf. Cheat 2.

1577–87 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* x. 37 In *Holinshed*, For their wares, whereof they [pirates] make good peniworths, as theeves commonlie doo of such pieces as they get by like Escheat. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 25 To make one great by

others losse is bad excheat. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXVI. viii. 299 Commanded the house of Arbetio, full (as it was) by reason of those inestimable escheats..to be rifled and ransacked cleane.

Escheat (es,tʃī·t), *v.* Forms: see the sb. *Pa. pple.* Sc. 6 **escheit**, 8–9 **escheat**. (See also CHEAT *v.*) [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *eschaeter*.]

1. *trans.* To make an escheat of, confiscate; to hand over as an escheat *to* or *into*. (Some apparent examples of the pass. may belong to the *intr.* sense 2.)

1382 WYCLIF 3 *Esdras* vi. 32 And the goodis of hem to the king be eschetid [1388 ethchetid]. 1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* 67 His schip and gudis..was eschetit as the kings eschete. 1548 BODRUGAN (Adams) *Epit. King's Title* 251 Locrine herupon seazed Albania..as excheated wholy to hymself. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 12 a, If it [lande] be escheted unto the king. 1642 A. MERVIN in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 216 Their Primitive and Genuine Tenures escheated by Acts of State, and strangled by Monopolies. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 40 It was the Opinion of the Justices that they were Escheated to the Lords of the Fee. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. v. 275 He..escheated their estates into the hands of laymen. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* VI. ix, His honours lost, his lands escheated, and his liberty restrained.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. XXVIII. (1612) 141 And to his Coffres did escheate a world of wealth. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *On Christ Ch. Building*, As doubtful whether 't should escheated be To ruine, or redeem'd to majesty.

2. *intr.* To become an escheat; to revert by escheat to the superior lord, king, or state; const. *to* or *simply*. Also *fig.*

1532 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. vii. (1638) 13 The land shall escheat to the Lord of whom the Land is holden. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 657/2 Landes.. which should otherwise have escheated to her majestie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiv. (1821) 639 His Land should haue excheated unto her. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Gov.* i. § 19 (1704) 42 A Kingdom so gotten may escheat for want of an Heir. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 168 All baronies which escheated to the Crown were under his administration. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 261 The property in case of intestacy should escheat to the state.

fig. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 13 Great nature's waif, that must by law escheat To the liege-lord Corruption

† **3.** *trans.* To forfeit. *Sc. Obs.*

1513–75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 83 All thair movabill guidis decernit to be escheit, at the mercat croce of Edinburgh. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lii, His shirt, his doublet, or bonet to excheate. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 151 All their moveable Goods and Gear, to be escheat and in-brought to his Majesty's Use. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVI, His moveable goods and gear escheat.. to his majesty's use. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 49 In 1509 persons were prevented from importing.. Books under penalty of escheating the same.

¶ **4.** Used (after Fr. *échoir*) for: To 'fall' to a person by inheritance.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 541 Those that have beene hereditarily escheated unto them.

Escheatable (es,tʃī·tăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to escheat.

1611 COTGR., *Escheable*, escheatable. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 49 The Customes of Kent is that Gauilkind land is not forfeitable nor Escheatable for Felonie. 1818 WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Escheatage (es,tʃī·tédʒ). [f. ESCHEAT *sb.* or *v.* + -AGE.] The right of succeeding to an escheat.

1611 COTGR., *Escheatage*, the right which a Lord hath in the land of his tenant, dying without heires of his bodie, or bloud. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* II. XXI. xiii. 54 In those times were established the ridiculous rights of escheatage and shipwrecks. 1779 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 435/2 Exempt from the right of escheatage. 1818 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Escheated (es,tʃī·tĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 Sc. **escheit**. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Of land, etc.: That has reverted by escheat to the superior lord, the king, or the state.

1552 *Sc. Acts, Mary* c. 7 The saidis escheit gudis. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* (1787) 233 To enquire of all escheated and concealed lands in that county. 1623 SIR T. CREW in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 118 You have made these ample Endowments of Churches out of your own Excheated Revenue. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 30 The lesser proprietors whom grants of escheated honours might newly have created.

Escheating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ESCHEAT; in quot. = Forfeiting.

c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 37 It is statute and ordanit..that thair be na mercattis nor fairis haldin upon halie dayis..under the pane of eschetting of the guidis.

Escheator (es,tʃī·tə1). Forms: 5–6 **eschetour(e, exchetour, -er**, 5–7 **escheatour, -etor, exchetor**, (5 **echetour, eshetour**, 7 **excheator**), 7–8 **escheator**, (7 **eschaetor**), **epcheitour**, 7– **escheator**. [ME. *eschetour*, a. AF. *eschetour*, f. *eschete*: see ESCHEAT *sb.*]

An officer appointed yearly by the Lord Treasurer to take notice of the escheats in the county to which he is appointed, and to certify them into the Exchequer. *Escheator-general*: a superintendent or chief of escheators.

The office having practically fallen into disuse, procedure in cases of escheat, is now regulated by the Escheat Procedure Act, 1887.

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 2 En office de nos Eschetours, et en presence de nous devaunt noster Seneschal.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 934 Fiscus is a comyn sacke or a bagge in whiche the Eschetour and rente gaderers put the comyn dette and custome that is payed to kynges. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 187 Edward be the grace of God Kyng of Yngland..to alle sryffes, mayrys, escheatours, etc. 1500 *Plumpton Corr.* 147 Ralfe Sauchevereth of Hopwell is eschetour of Notinghamshire and Derby. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Mate & Herts.* II. 1 It [Herts.] was annexed to Essex. And one Sheriffe supplied both Counties, and did also one Eschetor. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ix. (1743) 78 The Lord Treasurer hath the nomination of the Escheators in every county. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 375 He had got into the service of one Kenny escheator general of the kingdom [of Ireland]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 15 The King's title was to be found by the inquest of a jury, summoned at the instance of the escheator.

Hence **Escheatorship**, the office of escheator.

1570 *Act.* 13 *Eliz.* c. 4. § 13 His Office of Sheriffwick, Escheatorship or Bailiffwick. 1887 *19th Cent.* XXII. 789 When he applied for the escheatorship, he informed Lord Castlereagh that he intended to have his seat transferred to Mr. Balfour.

Eschecker, -cheker(e, obs. ff. EXCHEQUER.

Eschel (e·ʃĕl). [a. Ger. *eschel*, dim. of *esche* ashes.] † **a.** (See quot. 1753.) *Obs.* b. The third quality of powder blue.

[1706 LINCKIUS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 200 Tum ad separationem pulveris illius cinerei albicantis levioris, quem Eschel appellant.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Eschel*, a term used by the smalt workers, to express a sort of grey substance resembling ashes, which is usually mixed with the smalt when in fusion. This is carefully separated from it, before it is powdered for use, otherwise it would debase the colour. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* 874 s. v. *Cobalt*, In commerce, smalts are classified both according to their contents in cobalt, and the size of the grain, the following being the chief marks. [*e.g.*] O. E. Ordinary Eschel. Ordinary indicates the relative quantity in cobalt..Eschel the state of division.

† **Eschele.** *Obs.* Also 4 **eschel**, 5 **eschelle**. [a. OF. *eschele* (mod.F. *échelle*), *eschiele*, believed to be an altered form of *eschiere*, corresp. to It. *schiera*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *skara* (MHG. *schar*, Ger. *schaar*).] A troop, squadron (of soldiers); rarely a company (of travellers).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7580 With xv thousand in on eschele. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 218 In twa eschelis ordanit he had The folk that he had in leding. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 155 Þe worthy men Dare Folk .arayid þen, And delt þame in-til Eschelis thre. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 47 (Jacob *leq.*) Rachelle, stand thou in the last eschelle.

† **Eschellett.** *Obs.* Also 6 **eschellit**. [a. OF. *eschellette*, mod.F. *échelette*, dim. of *échelle* ladder.] A small ladder.

1576 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 256 (Jam.) Ane eschellit schod with yron without ane bolt. *Ibid.* 258 Ane eschellett schod without ane bolt.

† **Eschend**, pa. pple. of *ze-schenden*: see ISCEND.

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 343 in *O. E. Misc.* 221 Cursid dedis makis men al day eschend.

Eschenite, var. form of ÆSCHYNITE.

Eschequer, obs. form of EXCHEQUER.

Eschete, obs. form of ESCHEAT.

† **Eschéve**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **eschew(e, escheve**, (4 **escheffe**, 6 **esschef**). [a. OF. *escheve-r*, corrupt form of *achever*: see ACHIEVE.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a successful issue, accomplish; = ACHIEVE 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 283 Gret thingis eschewyt he [Cesar], As men may in his story se. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2229 Aduentur is non so gret to pref..nor ȝhe sal it esschef. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XX. 57 God ayde you to eschew & to fornyshe thys grete besynes.

2. To succeed in gaining; to gain; = ACHIEVE 5 a.

1520 *Calisto & Melibœa* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 77 To enjoy your youth..For that time pleasures are most escheved.

3. *intr.* To gain one's end; const. *of* or *simply*; = ACHIEVE 6.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou* 321 To sanct mathow son went he, Wenand be hym wele til eschewe. *Ibid., Eugenia* 533 He had eschewit of his wil, Or ony helpe had cumyne hir til. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2301 Lappede them in lede, lesse that they schulde Chawnge or chawffe, ȝif þay myghte escheffe.

† **Eschevin.** *Obs.* Variant of ECHEVIN, q.v.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 49 The Eschevins of Paris. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 85 The eschevins or aldermen form a court of justice here as in every town.

† **Eschew**, *sb. Obs.* [f. ESCHEW *v.*[1]; cf. OF. *escheu, eschui* of similar formation.] The action of keeping clear; avoidance (of danger).

a 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 158 So fareth love..The first eschew is remedy alone.

† **Eschew**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **eschiewe**, 4–5 **eschu(e**. [a. OF. *eschieu* (nom. *eschif*), corresp. to Pr. *eschiu*, Sp. *esquivo*, It. *schivo*:—Com. Romanic **skivo*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. **sciuh* (MHG. *schiech*, mod.Ger. *scheu*), OE. *scéoh* SHY.]

1. Disinclined, loth, unwilling. Const. *of* or *to* with *inf.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 897 He þat ofte falleth in synne..is the moore eschew [*v. r.* eschewe, eschue, eschiewe] for to shryuen hym. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 568 To eten hem alle he nas no thyng eschu [*v. r.* eschewe, eschwe]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 286 She is escheue of bothe two. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 136 Vertu So excellent, that to feble is my witte To expresse it; wherfore I am eschu To medle, or make a long sermoun of itte.

2. ? Objectionable, to be avoided.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 528 Dounge of foules is ful necessarie To lond tillynge; yit gooses dounge eschew is. *Ibid.* IV. 586 Her taste is eke eschewe In places weet.

Eschew (es,tʃū·), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **eschoue** (?**eschoue**), **eschowe**, (4 **ech-, esshue, etchowe, isschewe**, 4–5 **eschef, eschiewe**, **-uwe, ep-chewe**, 5 **escheu, eshew**, 6 **esoue, estchue, as-, estew(e, -iew), eschew(e**, (4 **exschew**, 6 **exchue, -tue**), 4–7 **eschu(e**, 4– **eschew**. [a. OF. *eschiver, eschever* (also in other conjugations, as *eschevoir, eschivir, eschivre*), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *esquivar*, It. *schivare* (whence prob. mod.F. *esquiver* to dodge, the retention of the *s* being otherwise anomalous):—Common Romanic **skivāre*, f. **skivo*: see prec.; cf. OHG. *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen, schiuwen*, mod.Ger. *scheuen* to dread, avoid, shun; also Eng. SHY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To avoid, shun.

† **a.** To avoid, keep clear of, escape (a danger or inconvenience). Rarely with clause as obj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 205 [A sone] þat scho, til eschewe destiny, Ine a cophyne kest ine þe se. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 105 To eschewe thees two Harmes, hyt may than be advised, etc. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Pastoures.. drawe to cotes for to eschewe the colde. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 20 Thus we eschue thatt eny man shulde rebuke us in this aboundance. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 17 To exchewe therby the displeasure of my lorde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 251 What cannot he eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 61 To eschew tediousness, [I] shall transcribe what Dr. Jorden hath written. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 69 To eschew that inconvenience that Statute was made.

† **b.** To 'fight shy of', avoid (a place); to stand aloof from (a person). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 55 Suche men eschue. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. iii. (1483) 59 The quene of Saba.. eshewed it [that brydge] and took another wey. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 160 Fra þen forthe sho forhewed þe kynges presence, and it eschewed. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 Beware..of straunge woordes, as thou wouldest take hede and eschewe greate rockes in the sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 564 A woman a man may eschue, but not a wife.

c. To abstain carefully from, avoid, shun (an action, a course of conduct, an indulgence, an article of food or drink, etc.). The current sense; † Formerly with obj.-inf. preceded by *to*.

JOHNSON 1755 notes the word as 'almost obsolete'; it is now not uncommon in literary use.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1001 But al þat badde is for a burn here abouen erþe, Huo so haþ chaunce to echue & chese the betture. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass bk.* (MS. B.) 358 Gyue me grace for to etchewe to do þat þing þat me shuld rewe. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* ii. 16 Eschewe thou vnhooli and veyn spechis. *c* 1450 MYRC 28 Grete othes thow moste eschewe. 1509 HAWES *Joyful Medit.* 20 They may extue For to do wronge. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii. 23, I..will eschue myne owne wickednes. 1637 EARL STIRLING *Doomesday* 9th Hour (R.), These curious doubts which good men doe eschew Make many atheists. 1646 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 22 Fat things must be eschewed. *a* 1707 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* II. lxxxiii. (R.), They must not only eschew evil but do good in the world. 1801 WORDSW. *Cuckoo & Night.* xxiii, For every wight eschews thy song to hear. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, He has already eschewed green coats, red neckcloths, and other worldly ornaments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 693 Observers..thought that capitalists would eschew all connection with what must necessarily be a losing concern. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 228 Eschew the cavilling critic's art, The lust of loud reproving.

absol. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. viii (1651) 25 The power to prosecute or eschue.

† **2.** *intr.* To get off, escape. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 391 Thai sall nocht weill eschew forouttyn fall. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. MS. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2525 And þat he couet to eschew. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 441 Grant him his life..And I promit..That he sall not eschew away, nor fle.

† **3.** *trans.* To rescue. *Obs. rare.* [So Fr. *eschiver.*] *c* 1500 *Melusine* 170 þey recouered there six of theire galeyes, & eschiewed þem fro the fyre.

Hence **Eschew'al**, an eschewing, a keeping clear of (evil). **Eschew'ance**, the action of eschewing; avoidance. **Eschew'er**, one who eschews, avoids, shuns. **Eschew'ing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ESCHEW in various senses. **Eschew'ment**, the action of eschewing.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1590) 278 Things which keepe chastitie vncorrupted..sobrietie, labour, & *eschewall [ed. 1637 eschewing] of oportunitie. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Scho. Div.* 22 The bare eschewall of an evill is sufficient for the denomination of feare. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 182 The convenient negative process of an eschewal of all cross-questioning. 1842 JAMES *Morley Ernstein* xv, With that careful *eschewance of all listening ears..that gentleman remained bowing in silence till the waiter was out of the room. 1578 *Ch. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 460 Give them such iudges, as are..*eschewers of all partiality. 1621 DR. BUCKHM. in *Life Bacon* xxii. (1861) 502 A messenger of good news to you and an eschewer of evil. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 188 These eschewers of mystery. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 99 The ferme stablenesse of perdurable dwellynge and ek the *eschuynge of destruccyoun. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 164 Theschuynge of the greate Daunger & perill of the.. plage. 1864 WEBSTER, **Eschewment* (rare).

† **Eschew**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *escheu*, pa. pple. of *eschoir* (mod.Fr. *échoir*): see ESCHEAT.] *intr.* To fall out, fall to one's lot, befall.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2957 This chekke hyme eschewede be chauncez of armes.

Eschin, obs. form of ESHIN, *dial.*

‖ **Escho·ppe.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Fr. *eschoppe* (now *échoppe*), OFr. *eschople, escopre,* corresp. to Sp. *escoplo,* Pg. *escopro* :—L. *scalprum.*] A steel-pointed tool for engraving on copper; a graver.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 126 Bosse's invention of the Es choppe does render the making of this Sulcus much more facile. *Ibid.* 97 His points and eschoppes.

‖ **Eschscholtzia** (eʃǫ·ltsiă). [mod. L.; the name was given in 1821 by A. v. Chamisso (*Hor. Phys. Berol.* 73) in compliment to J. F. v. Eschscholtz, one of his colleagues in the Romanzoff exploring expedition.] A Californian genus of herbaceous plants (N.O. *Papaveraceæ*); *E. californica,* the best-known species, has finely divided glaucous leaves, and large bright yellow flowers, saffron-coloured in the centre. Also *attrib.*

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 232 *Eschscholtzia,* a Californian genus, is now found in every garden. 1870 Miss BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 73 Pulling the green nightcaps off the escholtzia [*sic*] buds.

Eschutcheon: obs. var. ESCUTCHEON.

Escien, obs. form of ASK.

Escimus, corrupt form of ECHENEIS.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. ix. 87 Ther is another manco of ffyshe in this see [of ynde], whiche ben named escimus, whiche .haue such strengthe that in contynent that they touche a ship one of them only reteyneth hym stylle.

Esclaircisment, -issement, obs. forms of ÉCLAIRCISSEMENT.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

‖ **Esclandre** (ɛsklāndr). [Fr. *esclandre,* later form of OF. *escandre, escandle* :—L. *scandalum* : see SCANDAL and SLANDER.] Unpleasant notoriety; an occurrence which gives rise to it; a disturbance, scene.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (F. Hall). 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xi. II. 11 Scoutbush, to avoid éclandre and misery..paid her her dividends as usual. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 18 Since the last 'esclandre' he had held little or no communication with her. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 55 An esclandre of any kind, cannot be associated even in imagination with his name.

† **Escla·re,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *esclare-r, esclarier* (mod.F. *éclairer*), corresp. to Pr. *esclair-ar* :—L. *exclār-āre* (rare), f. *ex-* out + *clārus* bright.] *trans.* To make clear, clear up.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 318 We think it now reason that the matter of Religion be first esclared.

† **Escla·rish,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **esclarissh.** [ad. OF. *esclariss-* lengthened stem of *esclarir* :—late L. type **exclārīre,* f. L. *ex-* out + *clār-us* clear, bright.] *trans.* To make clear or bright; to bring to light; to render illustrious.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* XI. 16 This amitie and peax, which is now nuely esclarisshed and confirmed. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 259 b, Which singuler perseueration in defence of her charitie .. esclarisheth to the whole flocke of womankynde the bright beames of wisedome.

† **Escla·rishment.** *Obs.* In 6 **esclerishement.** [ad. OF. *esclerissement,* var. of *esclarissement,* f. *esclarir* : see prec.] A clearing up, explanation.

1549 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. CC. 102 By the former treaty with th' esclerishement joynt hostility is not entred.

‖ **Esclavage** (ɛsklavāʒ). *Obs.* [Fr. *esclavage* (lit. 'slavery', f. *esclave* slave) used in same sense.] A necklace composed of several rows of gold chains, beads, or jewels, so called from its resemblance to the fetters of a slave.

1758 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 478 All the bougets, esclavages, earrings and knots. 1766 COLMAN & GARRICK *Clandestine Marr.* I, How d'ye like the Style of this Esclavage? 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 323.

† **Escla·vish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad Fr. *esclaver* to enslave, on the analogy of *cherish,* etc.] *trans.* To enslave. Hence **Esclavishing** *vbl. sb.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Hist. Cau. Warres lowe C.* II. 32 To our vtter esclauisshyng and destruction for euer.

† **E·scle.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *æsculus.*] (See quot.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 106 The Escle is a kind of Oke, called..in Latine Esclus.

Esclepis, obs. form of ECLIPSE.

‖ **Esclopette.** *Obs.* [var. of ESCOPETTE: for the form cf. med.L. *sclopētum.*] (See quot.)

1824 S. R. MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* Gloss., *Sclopus,* the esclopette or hand-gun. 1830 — *Illust. Anc. Arms & Armour* Plate cxix, Fig. 4. A short wheel-lock esclopette of the time of Charles I..It is .. intended to be carried in a holster in the same manner as a long pistol.

Escocheon, obs. form of ESCUTCHEON.

‖ **Escoinçon.** *Arch.* [OF. *escoinçon* (mod. *écoinson.*)] A stone which forms the upper part of an arched window. In quot. *attrib.*

1867 H. T. ELLACOMBE in *Trans. Exeter Archit. Soc.* I. Ser. II. 98 The jambs of these windows are splayed on the inside, and surmounted by escoinçon arches.

† **Escompesall.**

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iiij, Put in the wonde Escompesall unto tyme the dede flesh be wastyde.

† **Esconduy,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *escondui-re* (mod. *éconduire*), in this sense a pseudo-etymological perversion of earlier *escondire,* corresp. to Pr. *escondire* :—**excondīcĕre,* f. *ex-* out + *con* (=*cum*) with + *dīcĕre* to say.] *trans.* To give (a person) a denial *of* (something).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 Euery woman that disobeyed or esconduyed her husbonde of ani thinge that he comaunded her..she shulde be mued alle a yere.

† **Escondyte,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OF. *escondite* refusal, f. *escondire* : see prec.] *intr.* To give a refusal *to.*

1510-20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 8 She wolde to no maner a man escondyte.

Escopette (eskǫpe·t). *U.S.* Also 9 **escopate, -et.** [ad. Sp. *escopeta* (assimilated to Fr. *escopette*) musket, ad. It. *schioppetto, scoppietto,* f. *schioppo* (by metathesis *scoppio*) noise, explosion, L. *sclopus, stlopus* the noise produced by a blow on the inflated cheek (in med.L. 'a gun').] A sort of carbine, used chiefly in Mexico and the adjoining parts of the U. S.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 201, 50 dragoons and 50 mounted militia of the province, armed in the same manner, viz., Lances, escopates and pistols. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxxiii. (1862) 336 A ranchero, carrying an escopette and three turkeys..offered his horse in exchange. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xx, A dozen .. men were ..firing their escopettes and pistols as they came down.

Escope·tto. = prec.

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. ii. 29 The Mexican beat him upon the head with the butt of his escopetto.

† **Esco·rse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *escorce-r, escorcher* (mod.Fr. *écorcher*), corresp. to Pr. *escorgar, escortegar* :—med.L. *excorticāre,* f. *ex* out + *cortic-em* bark.] *trans.* To skin, flay. In quot. *fig.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* XI. 112 So .. that they wer not escorsed and fleen to the bones.

Escort (e·skǫt), *sb.* Also 6 **eskert** (**eskart**), 8 **escorte.** [a. Fr. *escorte,* ad. It. *scorta,* f. *scorgere* to conduct :—late L. type **excorrigĕre,* f. *ex* out + *corrigĕre* to set right.

1. *Mil.* A body of armed men accompanying a traveller or travellers (whether for protection or surveillance, or as a mark of honour), or serving as a guard or convoy for baggage, provisions, treasure, etc.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVIII. 1077 The bands .. had ouerthrowen the eskert [*ed.* 1599 eskart] or garde [orig. *scorta*] of victuals. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4458/2 The Horses and Waggons, began their March with an Escorte of 2000 Foot and 800 Horse. 1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict., Escort of Deserters* consists .. of a corporal and three rank and file. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 470 And Colonel Trant with his division attacked the escort of the military chest. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 496 Not with an army but with a mere escort of strangers.

2. *transf.* A number of persons, or often a single person, accompanying any one on a journey for the purpose of protection or guidance, or for courtesy's sake.

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 33 Five Women, who had no other Escorte than a Recollet, this Jeweller, and a Youth of sixteen. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1760) V. 61, I could not be so welcome to you as your escorte, as .. I should be to Miss Byron and her friends, as her guest. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* xii, The encounter with the courier and his escort had taken place. *a* 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Hoodin* xviii. 263 The ladies in waiting and the lady patronesses formed the royal escort.

3. *abstr.* Attendance in the capacity of an escort.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 97 To make him desire Cooper's escort. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 221 The elder deities were compelled to .. attend in escort to the Eastern idol.

Escort (eskǫ·ɹt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. Fr. *escorter,* It. *scortare.*] *trans.* To act as escort to. a. *Mil.* of armed men; *Naut.* of a convoy. b. In wider sense: To accompany for the purpose of protecting or conducting, or of showing civility.

a. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4478/3 Yesterday the Troops that escorted our Foragers, met with several of the Enemy's Parties. 1762-3 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 539 The herring busses were escorted by twelve men of war. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 636 He was escorted by a body-guard under the command of Sarsfield.

b. 1742 DUNKIN in Francis *Horace's Sat.* I. ix, In private haunt, in public meet, Salute, escort him through the Street. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. iv. 50 To escorte and guide me through this wood. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, Catharine, escorted by old Henshaw and a groom of the Knight of Kinfauns. 1888 Miss BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. ii, He had escorted her to the first of her parties.

Hence **Esco·rting** *ppl. a.,* that escorts. **Esco·rtment,** the action of escorting.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 7 The official list of the escorting officers. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 303 One of the warriors was sent to accompany me..by way of escortment.

Esco·t, *sb.* [AFr. form of SCOT (as in *scot and lot*); cf. OF., Pr. *escot* (mod.F. *écot*), It. *scotto.*] (See quot.; it does not appear where Johnson found the word.)

1756 JOHNSON, *Escot,* a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called scot and lot.

† **Esco·t,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *escot-er,* f. *escot* (mod. F. *écot*) : see prec.] *trans.* To pay a reckoning for, maintain.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 362 What are they Children? Who maintains 'em? How are they escoted? 1775 in ASH.

† **Escou·t,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *escoute* fem. (mod. F. *écoute*) act of listening, also sentinel, SCOUT, f. *escouter* (mod. *écouter*) to listen.]

1. Look-out, watch. [Cf. OF. *se mettre aux escoutes.*]

1630 HAYWARD *Edw. VI,* 29 They were well entrenched, having good escout abroad and sure watch within.

2. A SCOUT, spy.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.,* The escoutes that were sent out to knowe whiche waye the Emperour went, brought contrary reportes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xxviii. 449 Intelligence given him. by meanes of his owne escouts and spies. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1329 Those be the Dæmons which are their [the gods'] espies and escouts.

† **Escou·t,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *escout-er* (mod.F. *écouter*) = Pr. *escoutar,* Cat. *escoltar,* It. *ascoltare* :—L. *auscultāre* to listen.] *intr.* To act as a scout, explore, reconnoitre.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xv. 441 Having sent out to escout and espie 400 horsemen of confederats.

Escribe (ĭskrəi·b), *v.* [f. E- *pref.*^{3} + L. *scribĕre* to write.]

† 1. *trans.* To write or copy out. (More commonly EXSCRIBE.) *Obs.*

1558 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 30 An old book of Precedences which was escribed, extracted out of the elder Precedences of the town.

2. *Math.* To describe (a circle) so as to touch one side of a triangle exteriorly, and the productions of the other two sides. (Cf. EXSCRIBE.) Hence **Escribed** *ppl. a.*

1870 W. CHAUVENET *Geom.* II. 87 The three circles which lie without the triangle have been named escribed circles. 1881 J. CASEY *Seq. Euclid* 54 If the circle touch..the sides *AB, AC* produced; that is if it be an escribed circle.

† **Escri·me.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Fr. *escrime,* f. *escrimer* to fence.] The art of fencing, *esp.* with sabre or sword.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 220 The most skilful teachers of Escrime, and fencing-masters of Italy.

† **Escri·mer.** *Obs.* In 6 **eskrymeur.** [a. Fr. *escrimeur,* f. *escrimer* to fence.] One who practises fencing; a fencer, a swordsman.

1572 Sir T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 191 III. 21 The duke .. provided .. some eskrymeurs to shew us pastyme.

† **E·script.** *Obs.* Also 6 **escripte.** [a. OF. *escript,* semi-learned spelling of *escrit* (mod.F. *écrit*) :—L. *scrīpt-um* neut., pa. pple. of *scrībĕre* to write.] A written document, a writing; *spec.* a written decree or mandate, a 'writ'.

1483 *Plumpton Corr.* p. xcv, We award that all such evidences, escripts, or muniments be delivered .. afore the feast of St. John Babtist next coming. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 776/2 All and euery such proces, writings and escriptes as haue passed and bene don in this matter. 1590 T. FENNE *Fruits* 75 Those escripts and appointments which seemed so difficult and almost unpossible to be brought to passe. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 21 Amongst other of the King's Escripts, it formed Writs remedial, for such as had received wrong. 1686 *Royal Proclam.* 10 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 And also Excepted, all Offences of Perjury .. Forging or Counterfeiting any Deeds, Escripts. 1724 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 245 The Governour proposed to send the following Escript by way of amendment.

† **Escri·pture.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *escripture* (mod. F. *écriture*) = Pr. *escriptura,* Sp. *escritura,* It. *scrittura* :—L. *scrīptura* writing.] = SCRIPTURE.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 4 The holy escripture saith of god that he is fiers.

Escritoire (ɛskritwā r, e·skritwǭɹ). Forms: 8 **escrutore,** 8-9 **escrutoire, escritoir,** (8 **escretore, -critore,** 9 **-oretoire**), 8- **escritoire.** [a. F. *escritoire* (now *écritoire*) writing-case, writing-desk :—late L. *scrīptōrium* apparatus or place for writing, f. *scrībĕre* to write.]

The aphetic forms *scritore,* SCRUTOIRE, occur in 17th c.

A writing-desk constructed to contain stationery and documents; in early use, often one of a portable size; more recently, chiefly applied to a larger piece of furniture, a bureau or secretary.

[1611 COTGR., *Escriptoire,* a penner.] 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* v. iv, Captain Gibbet..had made bold..with your Study and Escritore. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. III. vi. 598/2 Chests of drawers, Escrutores, Tables, and such like Joinery Wares. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. iii. She .. accordingly departed herself, having first broken open my escrutore. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 115 The escrutore, in the middle of this chamber, contains a most magnificent collection of antient and modern medals. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, In the large shining mahogany escrutoire Mr. Osborne had a drawer especially devoted to his son's affairs and papers. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* ix, An escritoire in the Sherraton style.

attrib. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xvii, There was a chest of drawers with an escrutoire top.

Hence **Escritorial** *a. nonce-wd.,* of or pertaining to an escritoire.

1785 COWPER *Let. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 163 One more circumstance..will impress upon you..a sense of the value we set upon its escritorial capacity.

† **Escrivain.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *escrivain* (mod.F. *écrivain*) = Pr. *escriban,* Sp. *escribano,*

It. *scrivano*:—late L. *scrībānus*, f. L. *scrība* scribe.] A clerk.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 399 Servants, escrivains and other attendances at a great expense.

†**Escriva'n.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Pg. *escrivão*: see prec.] A clerk on board a ship, a supercargo.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 341 The Escrivan of the said ship..desir'd we would sell him the Jesus Maria.

†**Escro'c,** *v. Obs.* [f. F. *escroc* swindler: cf. Fr. *escroquer* to swindle.] *trans.* To gain by swindling.

1738 *Com. Sense* (1739) II. 45 Employing Tricks to escroc all they could for the Civil List, etc. *Ibid.* II. 183 Occasions are laid hold of to escroc more and more from the Publick.

Escrod (eskrɒ'd). A small fresh cod broiled; = Scrod.

18.. D. Webster (Webster\) That morsel for Monica, an escrod. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Escroeles,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 *erron.* **escrocoles.** [OF. *escroelles* fem. pl. (mod.F. *écrouelles*):—late L. *scrofellas*, dim. of *scrofulæ*: see Scrofula.] Scrofula.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 372/2 A maide . had her throte gretely swollen of a maladye called the escroceles.

Escroll (eskrōu'l). Forms: 6–7 **escrowle,** 7–8 **escrol(e, -olle,** 7– **escroll.** [ad. OF. *escroele*, dim. of *escroe*: see next and Scroll.]

†1. *Law.* = Escrow. *Obs.*

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 102 To deliuer a Writing, or a Bill as an Escroll is vnknowne vnto all Merchants there. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* i. § 9. 5 If . . shee deliver the same deed unto a stranger as an Escrowle, upon condition that, etc. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 569 They signed the instrument of the peace to agree it might lie as an escroll in the hands of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

2. *Her.* = Scroll.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 160 With one Escrole hauing this Motto *Ich Dien*. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 209 Underneath there is this Escrolle, *Memoria pij æterna*. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. x. 463 Ancient families converted their war-cries into mottos, which they placed upon escrols above their crests. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 8 The Motto 'Virtutis fortuna comes' in an Escrole above.

Escrow (eskrōu'). *Law.* [a. AF. *escrowe, escrouwe*, OF. *escroe, escroue* scrap, shred, strip of parchment, scroll (mod.F. *écroue* entry of a name in a jail register):—med.L. type **scrōda*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *scrôt* scrap, fragment:—OTeut. **skraudo-* (whence Eng. Shred).] (See quots.)

1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 449 It was deliuered as an Escrow upon condition. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 306 An Escrow is a Deed delivered to a third person to be the Deed of the party upon a future condition. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 663/1 The part signed by the defendant was only an escrow in the hands of her solicitor, and not to take effect until the other part was signed by the plaintiff.

Escrutoire, obs. form of Escritoire.

†**Escry',** *sb. Obs.* [f. Escry *v.* See the variant forms Ascry, Scry.] **a.** Outcry, exclamation; notoriety. **b.** Battle-cry. *lit.* and *fig.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* Lv, Suche dishonour and escry is not soone put oute. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 75 The lasse bolde are wont for to gyue vp the escrye by-fore that the bataylle be bygonne. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* IV. (1570) Dj/1 Faynt cowarde mindes soone at the first escry Of sturdie labour, fall to the grounde as lame. 1538 Leland *Itin.* VI. 66 Gaspar . . durst not welle land for Escryes that were made when he proferid to the Shore.

†**Escry',** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **escrye,** 7 **escrie.** [a. OF. *escrie-r*, f. *es*:—L. *ex* out + *crier* to Cry. The earlier Eng. form from 13th c. was Ascry, prob. representing an AF. *ascrier*; and there was an aphetic Scry, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To cry out, exclaim.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 84/1 Thenne one of them escryed and said, etc. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 185 He escryed a hye & sayd 'Syr Kynge', etc.

2. *trans.* To call out to, hail; also, to call upon, invoke.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 121/2 Put out thy voys and escrye hym frely. 1485 — *Chs. Gt.* 77 He . . began to escrye the holy trynyte. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 112 He spurred horse and escryed the senesshall.

b. *To escry him, them*, etc. *to* or *unto death*, used to translate Fr. *lui, leur escrier 'à mort!'* or *'à la mort!'*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 8 b, And syn they escried alle the dronken centauris unto the dethe. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccIxxxvi. 659 They were enclosed with the gauntoyse, who escryed them to dethe.

3. *trans.* = Descry: to cry out upon on discovering; *hence* to espy, discover. Also, with *out*.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 100 Vouchsafe therefore a good felowshyp (Osorius) to escry out one safe Haven for us. 1581 J. Studley tr. *Seneca's Medea* III. Cho. 127 b, Some travelers shall the Countreys farre escrye Beyond small Thule, Knowen furthest at this day. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 596 (R.) At the same time the Spanish fleet was escried by an English Pinasse. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 775 From hence you may plainly escrie the promontory of Azaphi.

‖ **Escu'.** [Fr.; older form of *écu*: see Ecu.]

c 1663 F. Willughby in *Ray's Philos. Lett.* (1718) 11 At the expence of an Escus for a Guide. 1731 in Bailey vol. II. 1775 in Ash.

Escuage (e'skiuēdʒ). *Feudal Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. AF. *escuage*, f. OF. *escu* (mod.F. *écu*):—L. *scūtum* shield. Cf. Scutage.]

†1. The chief form of feudal tenure (*lit.* shield-service), personal service in the field for a period of forty days in each year. *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1773 Many helde their landes . . with seruice de chiualere and some by escuage. 1598 Wyrley *Armorie* 19 Euery tenant that held lands by a knights fee was tied to do his Lord escuage or shield seruice. 1695 Temple *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 171 Those Authors . . pretend this Duty of Escuage . . to have come over in this Reign. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. v. 74 This kind of tenure was called *scutagium* in Latin . . or *servitium scuti* . . in our Norman French *escuage*.

b. *transf.*

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. (1605–7) I. 454 Our Grand-sires . . euen in Age Could render duly Venus Escuage. 1623 Cockeram, *Venus-escuage*, wanton fleshlinesse.

2. A money payment in lieu of military service; = Scutage.

1577 87 Holinshed *Chron.* an. 1214. 184/1 The king demanded escuage of them that refused to go with him into Poictow. 1641 W. Hakewil *Libertie of the Subject* 17 Every man that by his tenure is bound to serve the King in his warres, and faileth, is to pay . . a fine by the name of Escuage. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 95 When escuage is assessed throughout the land . . the said Sir Philip shall pay, etc. 1738 *Hist Crt. Excheq.* ii. 23 The Baron appearing in the Host had Escuage on his own Tenants that made Default.

‖ **Escudero** (eskudē'rō). [Sp.; f. *escudo* shield: see Esquire.] A shield-bearer; an esquire; hence, an attendant; a lady's page.

a 1637 B. Jonson (Webster). 1865 T. B. Aldrich *Ant. of Aragon* Poems 113 His escuderos rode in front, His cavaliers behind.

Esculapian, var. of Æsculapian.

Esculate, var. form of Æsculate.

†**E'sculency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next: see -ency.] The quality of being esculent or eatable.

1652 Bacon *New Disp.* 197 Though lesse commodious for esculency.

Esculent (e'skiŭlĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *esculent-us*, f. *esca* food.]

A. *adj.*

1. Suitable for food, eatable.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 630 A Number of Herbs are not Esculent at all. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 238 The gardens afford good supplies of the best esculent vegetables. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 471 Esculent Snail. 1818 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* x. (1828) I. 310 The order Aptera does not much more abound in esculent insects than the Diptera. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 66 Onions and cabbage appear to have been the only esculent vegetables.

¶ *confused use.*

1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) II. 212 The Esculent Swallow. The nest of this bird is edible.

2. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 474 In Plants, where the Root is the Esculent, as Radish, and Parsnips.

B. *sb.* Anything that is eatable, or fit for food; *esp.* vegetables.

1625 Massinger *New Way* IV. ii, A piece of Suffolk cheese, or gammon of bacon, Or any esculent, as the learned call it. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict. Esculents*, by which is to be understood Plants for Food. 1754 Dodsley *Agric.* ii, His various esculents, from glowing beds Give the fair promise of delicious feasts. 1863 Ball in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 193 The 4th of August was the period when the juicy esculent could be first enjoyed. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 25 The varieties of palm furnished . . an esculent something like the cabbage.

Esculic, -in(e, var. forms of Æsculic, -in.

†**Escu'me.** [a. OF. *escume* (mod.F. *écume*): see Scum.] Froth.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* P iij, Escume made of this herbe [radish] used in vaperous bathes dystroyeth age.

Escu'rialize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *Escurial* (better *Escorial*), the name of the chief palace of the Spanish kings, about 30 miles from Madrid.] *trans.* To subject to influences like those which prevailed at the Escurial.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 Kings and queens are no longer . . puppets to be played with by dexterous mountebanks, or Escurialized into idiotism.

Escurie: see Equerry.

Escuse, obs. form of Excuse *sb.* and *v.*

Escutcheon (eskʌ'tʃən). Forms: (5 **escochon,** 6 **escuchon**), 7, 9 **escoocheon,** (7 **eschooch-, eschucheon, -ion, escoochion, escotch-, escucheon, -tchion, -tcheer**), 8 **eschutcheon,** 6– **escutcheon.** See also Scutcheon. [a. ONF. *escuchon* (central OF. *escusson*, mod. *écusson*):—late L. type **scūtiōn-em*, f. *scūtum* shield.]

Johnson 1755 has only the form *escutcheon*.

1. *Her.* The shield or shield-shaped surface on which a coat of arms is depicted; also in wider sense, the shield with the armorial bearings; a sculptured or painted representation of this.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Escochons of papir in colours of the armes of Lorde George Ver. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) M iij, And from that time the use of Escuchons and Armory was found out, as a witnesse of their Nobility. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 405 Their Eschocheon Gules with sixe escallops argent. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) A, The figures on the right hand each Escocheon, shewing what Armes belong to the Houses. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. (R.), The addition of the escutcheon of Edward the Confessor . . was a sufficient foundation for an impeachment of high treason. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xli, The carved stone escutcheon of the ancient family . . was hung diagonally beneath the helmet and crest. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. vi. 277 They were prohibited from quartering the royal arms on their escutcheons. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* ii, Gray granite pillars, each crowned with the escutcheon of the Heathcotes.

b. *fig.*; esp. in phrases like *a blot on an escutcheon* = a stain on a person's reputation.

1697 Dryden *Virgil* (1806) II. 175 Ded., The banishment of Ovid was a blot in his escutcheon. 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Disq. Sabbath* v. 180 We are not ashamed of our [Puritan] fathers . . The escocheon of their virtues is our proudest heraldry. 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* x. 444 The people of Edinburgh were eager to remove an unseemly stain from the escutcheon of their city. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 45 A dark blot on the escutcheon of the House of Godwine.

c. *Escutcheon of pretence*: the small escutcheon bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the centre of her husband's shield. Cf. Inescutcheon.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1208/4 Upon an Escutcheer of Pretence, a Chevern between three Birds. 1766 87 Porny *Her.* 123. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* p. xxiv, Mervyn quartering Squire, and on an escutcheon of pretence, Green, etc.

†2. A hatchment. (More fully *funeral escutcheon.*) *Obs.*

a 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 40 Escocheons which he had got by burying several persons of quality. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 4/1 Every Gentleman . . was interr'd with Funeral Escochions. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 347 Mrs. Veal was . . dead, and her escutcheons were making. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 73 ¶ 7 At last the eldest fell ill . . I dreamed every night of escutcheons and white gloves. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch-bk.* II. 183 Several ancient monuments . . over some of which hang funeral escutcheons.

3. Anything shaped like, or resembling, an escutcheon: **a.** *gen.* (see quot.)

1602 Plat *Delightes for Ladies* xviii, Of . . Marchpane paste . . our comfit makers . . make . . Armes, escocheons, beasts, birds, and other fancies.

b. *Arch.* A shield-shaped ornament, chiefly in Gothic buildings, carved on the bosses of ceilings, at the ends of weather-mouldings, etc.

1875 Parker *Gloss. Goth. Archit.*

c. A key-hole plate, a name plate, etc.

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 72 An Escocheon to be placed before any of these locks. 1879 Gwilt *Archit. Gloss., Escutcheon* . a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door; or one to which the handle of a door is attached.

d. *Horticulture.* A shield-shaped portion of a branch, containing a bud, cut for use as a graft.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 61 Cut your escutcheon long enough . . that it may derive nourishment.

e. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Escutcheon*, the compartment in the middle of the ship's stern, where her name is written.

f. *Zool.* (see quots.)

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 947 The lunule . . is an oval space in front of the beaks [of bivalves] . When a similar impression exists behind the beaks, it is termed the escutcheon. *Ibid.* (1856) 305 Meroe. Shell oval, compressed . . ligament in a deep escutcheon.

4. *Comb.* **escutcheon grafting** (see 3 d).

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Grafting*, They will thrive . . well upon the Quince tree by Escutcheon grafting.

Hence **Escu'tcheoned** *ppl. a.*, furnished or decorated with escutcheons.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 356 What . . is this escutcheon'd world, Which hangs out Death in one eternal night? 1822 Byron *Werner* v. 1, Our banner'd and escutcheon'd gallery. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 298 Doggeries never so escutcheoned must take the fate of such

-ese, *suffix*, forming adjs., is ad. OF. *-eis* (mod. F. *-ois, -ais*):—Com. Romanic *-ese* (It. *-ese*, Pr., Sp. *-es*, Pg. *-ez*):—L. *ēnsem*. The L. suffix had the sense 'belonging to, originating in (a place)', as in *hortēnsis, prātēnsis*, f. *hortus* garden, *prātum* meadow, and in many adjs. f. local names, as *Carthāginiēnsis* Carthaginian, *Athēniēnsis* Athenian. Its representatives in the Romanic langs. are still the ordinary means of forming adjs. upon names of countries or places. In Eng. *-ese* forms derivatives from names of countries (chiefly after Romanic prototypes), as *Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese*, and from some names of *foreign* (never English) towns, as *Milanese, Viennese, Pekinese, Cantonese*. These adjs. may usually be employed as sbs., either as names of languages, or as designations of persons; in the latter use they formerly had plurals in *-s*, but the pl. has now the same form as the sing., the words being taken rather as adjs. used *absol.* than as proper sbs. (From words in *-ese* used as pl. have arisen in illiterate speech such sing. forms as *Chinee, Maltee, Portugee.*) A frequent mod. application of the suffix is to form words designating the diction of certain authors who are accused of writing in a dialect of their own invention; e.g. *Johnsonese, Carlylese.*

Ese, eseliche, esement, obs. ff. Ease, etc.

Esee, -i, -ie, -y(e, obs. forms of Easy.

Esemplastic (esemplæ'stik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐς into + ἓν, neut. of εἷς + πλαστικ-ός, f. πλάσσειν to

mould: a word irregularly formed by Coleridge, and probably suggested to him by the Ger. *ineinsbildung* forming into one.] Having the function of moulding into unity; unifying.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 139 On the imagination, or esemplastic power. 1887 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 220 Nor I trust will Coleridge's favorite word esemplastic .. ever become current. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 488 The unifying—or if I may use the expression, esemplastic—power of the imagination over the many subordinate truths.

Esemplasy (ese·mplăsi). [f. as prec. + Gr. πλάσ-ις moulding + -Y.] (See quot.)

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 65 Neither of them possessed that gift, which Schelling endeavoured to express by the term Eseinsbildung [*sic*; *read* ineinsbildung], and Coleridge by the term esemplasy—the power, that is, of infusing into the various parts of a subject an ever-present unity.

Esen, pl. of *ease*, obs. form of EAVES.

Eserine (e·sĕrəin). *Chem.* [a. Fr. *ésérine*, f. *ésré*, the native name of the plant; see -INE.

(First used in Fr. by Vée *Recherches chimiques sur la fève du Calabar* 1865.)

A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, the fruit of *Physostigma venenosum*, employed in solution in medicine to produce contraction in the pupil of the eye.

1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 153 Eserine lowers the tension of the glaucomatous eye. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 507 Eserine or physostigmine.

† **Esguard.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *esgard* (mod. F. *égard*) 'tribunal des chevaliers de Malte', lit. 'look, attention', corresp. to It. *sguardo*: see Es- and GUARD.] A tribunal existing among the knights of St. John, to settle differences between members of the order.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* v. ii, Proceed to th' ceremony:—one of our Esguard Degrade Mountferrat first.

Esh, -en, dial. forms of ASH, ASHEN.

1512 *Northumb. Housek. Bk.* 354 To gyf yerely as many eshen cuppis 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball., Our Jwohny*, I cowr'd my ways down, ahint our young eshes.

† **Eshen, eshime.** *Obs.* Some precious stone.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 38 Of Eshime, which stone comes from Cataya, one Batman. *Ibid.* 42 Lignum aloes, Eshen and Corall.

E·shin. *dial.* Also 6 **eschin, eshen, -yne, ession, esshon, -en,** 7 **eshon.** [Etymology uncertain; ? var. of ASHEN (vessel); cf. ON. *eski* ashen box, mod.Icel. *askja* box generally.] A wooden pail or shallow tub.

1547 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 109, V milke trowhgs and v essions xx*d*. 1558 *Ibid.* (1884) 20 Fyve loomes for Ale..and iiij Esshons. 1573 *Ibid.* III. 60 Sex eshens or skales. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 335/1 Of some Milk-Maids..I have heard a Milk Pail called..a Cruck, an Eshon, of others a Bouk. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Eshin*, a pail or kit. 1775 in ASH. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Eshin*, a large can for carrying milk from the shippon to the house.

Eshlar (e·ʃlɑ1), var. of ASHLAR. 1847 in CRAIG.

Esi(e, Esili, obs. forms of EASY, EASILY.

Esil(e, var. forms of EISELL.

Eskanted, variant of ASKANTED, *Obs.*

Eskart, ? obs. form of ESCORT.

Esker (e·skəɹ). *Geol.* Also 9 **escar, eskar, -ir.** [a. Ir. *eiscir*.] 'The name given in Ireland to the elongated and often flat-topped mounds of post-glacial gravel which occur abundantly in the greater river-valleys of that country' (Page). Also in *comb.*, as *esker-like*.

1852 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xiv. 505 The top of Headon Hill is capped by a great esker of gravel. 1865 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol., Eskirs* or Escars 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. v. i. § 1. 892 Ridges, known in Scotland as kames, in Ireland as eskers, and in Scandinavia as ösar. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. iii. 55 Towards sunset we neared the flank of a long escar-like sand ridge.

Eskert, obs. var. ESCORT.

Esk-ien, obs. form of ASK *v.*

Eskip, obs. form of EQUIP.

† **Eski·rmish.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *escarmouche*: see ESCARMOUCH and SKIRMISH.] = SKIRMISH.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 1, In marching, incamping, approch, eskirmish, camisado, or retraite.

† **Esla·ke.** *Obs.* [var. of ASLAKE or Y-SLAKE.] = SLAKE.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxvi, No drop thou gettest for to eslake thy lust.

Eslar, obs. Sc. form of ASHLAR.

† **Esla·rge,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *eslarg-ir*: see next.] *trans.* = next.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 132 He his stered vnto myse and eslargithe his pitee vpon hem.

† **Esla·rgish,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **eslargys(a)he.** [a. OF. *eslargiss-* lengthened stem of *eslargir* (mod. F. *élargir*), f. *es-*:—L. *ex* + *largus*: see LARGE.] **a.** *trans.* To extend the range or scope of; = ENLARGE 3 b. **b.** *refl.* To set (oneself) at large; to free (oneself) from restraint. Cf. ENLARGE 6.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iiij b, Ye may eslargysshe yourself to say or do your wylle. *Ibid.* I ij, God .. moueth nym self to pyte and eslargysasheth his miserlcorde.

Eslier, obs. var. ASHLAR.

15.. in Raine *Auckland Cas.* (1852) 64 *note*, Eslier worke.

Eslior, eslisor, obs. ff. ELISOR.

Esloign, -oin(e, -oyne, obs. ff. ELOIN.

Eslonge, var. form of ELONG *v. Obs.*

c 1300 *Melusine* xxi. 133 Within a short while they eslongyd ferre one fro other.

† **Esma·rvel,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **esmervail, -vayll,** 6 **esmarveyl.** [ad. OF. *esmerveill-er*, f. *es-*:—L. *ex-* out + *merveill-er* to wonder, MARVEL. See also AMARVEL.] *trans.* **a.** To astonish. **b.** To wonder at, admire.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 98 Jason was moche esmeruailled thenne whan he understod the hyghe mysteres that hym behoued to make. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 341 Contemple, and esmaruayll the grete & incomprenable dyfference. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 189 Thus al esmarveyled we dyd then awake.

† **Esmay·**, *v. Obs.* See also AMAY, ASMAY. [a. OF. *esmaie-r* to trouble = Pr. *esmagar*, *esmaiar*, It. *smagare*:—med.L. **exmagāre*, f. *ex-* out + *-mag-* (whence **dismagāre*: see DISMAY), usually believed to be of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *magan* to be able: see MAY *v.*] *trans.* and *refl.* = DISMAY.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 281, I am..so distempred and so esmaied. *Ibid.* II. 239 But Jason wolde him nought esmaie. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 76 Appollo on this..began to rise abasshed and esmayed of this werke. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 153/2 But he was gretely esmayed how he myght burye the body.

Esmay·le, emayle. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *esmail*, F. *émail*: see AMEL.] Enamel.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 Set rich rubie to red esmayle. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* D iij. (D.), No wine but was turned to red emayle as soon as euer it came amongst them [Icelanders].

† **Esmeu·te.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *esmeute*, older form of *émeute*.] = EMEUTE.

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 469 And an Esmeute of their people who are all interessed in that Question.

Esmint, obs. form of EASEMENT.

† **Esmo·ve, esmeve,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *esmover* (accented stem *esmeuv-*, whence a later inf. form *esmevre*):—late L. *exmovēre*, f. *ex-* out + *movēre* MOVE.] *trans.* To move strongly, excite.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G viij, As sone as she sawe hym she was soe smoued wyth Joye that she deyed tofore hym. 1475 — *Jason* 12/2 He was so esmeuid .. with loue that, etc. *Ibid.* 78/2 Their aduersaires..were so esmeuyed upon them that, etc.

† **Esne** (e·zni). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *ęsne* = Goth. *asneis*:—O'Teut. **asnjo-z* harvestman, f. **asano-z* harvest.] The OE. designation of a class of domestic slaves.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 24 Ne is ðegn ofer ðone laruu nec ðea vel esne ofer hlaferde his. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 51 Esnas giurnon togægnes him. 1850 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Theow and Esne art thou no longer. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 The..esnes or day-labourers, were the lowest. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 78 The esne or slave who works for hire.

† **E·snecy.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *æsnecia*, latinized form of OF. *ainsneece* (mod.Fr. *aînesse*) position of elder brother or sister, ad. med.L. **antenātitia*, f. *antenātus* one born before another, f. *ante* before + *nātus* born.] 'A private prerogative allowed to the eldest coparcener, where an estate is descended to daughters for want of an heir male, to choose first after the inheritance is divided' (Wharton).

1607 in COWEL *Interpr.* 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 144. 1721 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Eso- (e·so-), *prefix* [Gr. ἔσω within], employed in a few compounds of modern formation from words of Greek origin, as **Esoenteri·tis,** *Path.* [see ENTERITIS], inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. **Esogastri·tis,** *Path.* [see GASTRITIS], inflammation of the mucous lining of the stomach. **Esona·rthex** [see NARTHEX], the inner vestibule of a Greek church (cf. EXONARTHEX). **Esoneu·ral** *a.* [see NEURAL], operating within the nerves. **Esosco·pic** *a. rare* [Gr. -σκοπ-ος watching + -IC], (see quot.).

1847 CRAIG **Esoenterites. Ibid.* **Esogastrites.* 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 245 The *esonarthex opens on to the church by nine doors, to the exonarthex by five. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 73 The mental forces, or operations of a living human being, may be conceived to be essentially *esoneural. 1876 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. (1838-43) VIII. 94 Division of Politics and Government into *Esoscopic, i. e. internal or interior-concerns-regarding, viz. Internal Government, and Exoscopic.

Esodic (esǫ·dik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔσ-ω within + ὁδ-ός way + -IC.] Of nerves: Proceeding to or into the spinal marrow; afferent.

1850 M. HALL *Diastaltic Nervous Syst.* 6 [Section headed 'New Terms Proposed.'] *Esodic* (εις) will express the action *into*; *exodic* the action out of, etc. 1850 BARNES in *Lancet* II. 84/1 This paralyzing effect on the extremities of the esodic nerves. 1852 G. WILSON *Life J. Reid* 92 The sensific nerves have also been named esodic (ingoing).

Esophageal, Esophagus, etc.: see Œs-.

Esoteric (esote·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐσωτερικ-ός, f. ἐσωτέρω, compar. of ἔσω within.

The Gr. word occurs first in Lucian, who ascribes to Aristotle a classification of his own works into 'esoteric' and 'exoteric'. (Cic. *De Fin.* v. § 5 recognizes such a classification, but uses only the term 'exoteric', leaving the opposite class undesignated; Aristotle himself merely uses ἐξωτερικός in the sense of 'popular, untechnical'.) By later writers the word was employed to designate the secret doctrines said to have been taught by Pythagoras to a select few among his disciples.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of philosophical doctrines, treatises, modes of speech, etc.: Designed for, or appropriate to, an inner circle of advanced or privileged disciples; communicated to, or intelligible by, the initiated exclusively. Hence of disciples: Belonging to the inner circle, admitted to the esoteric teaching. Opposed to EXOTERIC.

Esoteric Buddhism: a system of 'theosophical' doctrines, alleged by its adherents to have been handed down by secret tradition among an initiated class of Buddhists.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 372/1 The Auditors of Pythagoras..were of two sorts, Exoterick and Esoterick; the Exotericks were those who were under probation, which if they well performed, they were admitted to be Esotericks. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. § 2 (1755) 98 The exoteric teaching [of the Pythagoreans] admitted fable and falsehood ..the esoteric only what the teacher believed to be true. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Comm. Bolingbroke's Ess.* Wks. 1784 X. 310 In rescuing the esoteric purity of his doctrines from that less amiable appearance in which their exoteric garb represents them. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 677 These two classes [the adept and the vulgar] must be addressed in two different languages, the esoteric and the exoteric. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 200, I considered ..the Trinity..entitled to the rank of an esoteric doctrine of natural religion. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 90. 204 A hidden stream of esoteric truth was supposed to flow beneath all the surface of Scripture. 1883 SINNETT (title), *Esoteric Buddhism.*

b. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) = 'Esoteric sense'. *rare.*

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 52 The esoteric of the most suspicious turnings of his phraseology is 'Glory to the true God'.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of motives, purposes, etc.: Not openly avowed. **b.** Pertaining to a select circle; private, confidential. **c.** Qualifying a personal epithet: That is esoterically such.

1866 W. THORNBURY *Greatheart* III. 176 He had two motives in his visit, an exoteric and an esoteric motive. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 206 His esoteric project was the original project of Christopher Columbus. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xliii, How could he aid in this esoteric interview? 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. Strauss had hardly the stuff in him to be an exoteric Conservative while an esoteric Radical. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 578 There is nothing to hinder them having also more esoteric meetings at stated intervals.

3. *Phys.* (In etymological sense): 'Applied to things which relate to, or have origin within the organism' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* (after Gr. τὰ ἐσωτερικά.) Esoteric doctrines; esoteric treatises.

1721 tr. *Werenfels' Disc. Logomachys* 99 Aristotle's Books of deep Learning, his Acroamaticks, Esotericks, Epopticks, and mysterious Writings. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 430 Our predecessors had their esoterics and exoterics. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 488 Alexander complained to Aristotle, that he had done ill to give the world his esotericks. 1821 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 353 I must, in my esoterics, stand aloof from all controversies.

2. One initiated in esoteric doctrines.

1655-60 [see A. 1].

Esoterical (esote·rikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. adj.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 128 This was his [Coleridge's] esoterical opinion of him. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 42 Walls covered with mythological representations and esoterical texts, explanatory of the old religion.

2. In etymological nonce-use: (see quot.)

1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. i. § 3. 27 When by esoterical we mean that which concerns the inner man.

Esoterically (esote·rikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an esoteric manner.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. § 2 III. (1811) 27 Exoterically .. of the national Gods; esoterically .. of the first Cause of all things. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 4 It essentially and esoterically preserves its separateness. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 87 While oral tradition continued to be the exoteric practice, writing might still be resorted to esoterically.

Esote·ricism. [f. ESOTERIC + -ISM.] = next.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Christian Observer.* Hence in later Dicts.

Esoterism (esǫ·tĕriz'm). [f. Gr. ἐσωτέρ-ω (see ESOTERIC) + -ISM.] The holding of esoteric doctrines; the habit of regarding knowledge as the property of the few.

1835 MAURICE *Let. to Acland* 12 Mar. in *Life* (1884) I. 171 A dangerous tendency [in Alex. Knox] to esoterism and exclusiveness. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 62 Its perfect openness rebuked their esoterism. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Esoterism, medical.* Simon's term for the mystery which some medical men think themselves bound to adopt towards their patients by reason of their prejudices and ignorance.

Esoterise, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To hold esoteric doctrines.

1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 21 Unlike the Esoterising Exclusiveness of Pagan Philosophy.

Esotery (e·sotəri). [f. as prec. + -Y 3.

(An irregular formation; in first quot., from which Todd obtained the word, *esoteries* may be misprr. for *esotericks*.)]

Esoteric doctrine, secret lore. Also *pl.*

1763 TUCKER *Freewill* 172 *note*, Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out exoteries only to the vulgar. 1828 WEBSTER, *Esotery*, mystery; secrecy. (*Little used.*) 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. i. 7, I seem to be instructed in one of the mysteries of erotic esotery, yet on my word I am no wiser.

Esoundir(e, obs. var. ASUNDER.

a 1400–30 *Alexander* 510, 3977.

‖ **Esox** (ī·sɒks). Also 6 **esox.** [L. *esox*, a Gaulish word: cf. Welsh *eog*, Ir. *iach* salmon.] The name of a large fish mentioned by Pliny (in first quot. app. identified with the Sturgeon); the Corpus Glossary (*a* 800) renders the name by *lax*, i.e. salmon. In mod. Ichthyology used as the generic name of the Pike.

c 1500 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 234 Ezox is a very grete fisshe in that water danowe be the londe of hungarye, he is of suche bygnes that a carte with iiij horses can nat cary hym awaye .. he hath swete fisshe [? flesh] lyke a porke. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Esox*, a great Fish in the River Rhine; a Lax. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 303 The Esox or Pike. 1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 296 Pliny's esox (a name which modern ichthyology has imposed upon the pike) is evidently a misnomer.

Esp(e, obs. form of ASP[1].

†**Espa·ce.** *Obs.* [a. F. *espace*:—L. *spatium*: see SPACE.] = SPACE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 340/3 In that espace of tyme the kynge and mo than lx thousand men were baptysed. *c* 1490 —*Blanchardyn* 146 We..haue ben a longe espace wyth hym.

Espacement (ɛspē·smɛnt). *Arch.* [a. F. *espacement*, f. *espacer* to space out.] The action of spacing, or of placing at suitable distances.

1867 A. BARRY *Life Sir C. Barry* iv. 95 The espacement of the windows.

‖ **Espadon.** [a. F. *espadon*, app. a. Sp. *espadon*, augmentative of *espada* sword: cf. It. *spadone*.] A long two-handed sword used in 15–17th c.

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 494 *Espadon*, a long sword of Spanish invention. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 565 The horseman's huge espadon of six feet long.

‖ **Espagnolette.** [Fr. *espagnolette*, f. *espagnol* Spanish.] The fastening of a French window; also *attrib.*

1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec., Had he fallen it might have been the better for him; but the neckcloths and the espagnolette held fast and prevented him. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* 687 For French casements, what is called the Espagnolette bolt is now in use. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 5/2 Paris has espagnolette windows opening like doors.

Espaire, var. form of ESPEIRE. *Obs.*

Espalier (ɛspæ·liəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **espaliere.** [a. F. *espalier*, ad. It. *spalliera* 'wainscot work to lean the shoulders against' (Florio), hence, stakes of the same height, f. *spalla* shoulder. Cf. Sp. *espalera*, *espaldera*, of same meaning.]

1. A kind of lattice-work or frame-work of stakes upon which fruit-trees or ornamental shrubs are trained; also the stakes individually.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 356 Repair your Espaliers, and fasten your Fruit-trees thereto. 1754 DODSLEY *Agriculture* II. (R.), His ripening fruits Display their sweet temptations from the wall, Or from the gay espalier. 1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* xiv. (1828) I. 436 The upright putrescent espaliers of vine-props. 1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. 168 The willow..is much used, its young shoots being employed to tie up the fruit trees to the espaliers.

2. A fruit-tree trained on a lattice, usually of woodwork, or on stakes.

1668 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 223 Plant your fairest Tulips .. under Espaliers. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 78 Behold Villario's ten years toil compleat, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 541 Espaliers of European grapes in gardens have long ago been introduced. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird*, The espaliers and the standards all Are thine.

†3. A row of trees so trained. *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 A Fruit-Garden planted..in long Espaliers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Batardier*, Fruit-Trees .. placed in Espaliers or elsewhere, instead of a dead Tree.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly simple *attrib*; also **espalierwise** *adv.*, in the form of an espalier.

1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 16 Jan., Espalier hedges .. make the ornaments of this place. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden Fences*, The Horse-Chesnut .. will bear forming Espalierwise. 1806 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Friendship* (1882) I. 20 One of the espalier apple-trees in the garden is a perfect picture. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 102/1 Espalier Trees may be much more easily cleaned of vermin.

Espalier (ɛspæ·liəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To train as an espalier. b. To furnish or surround with an espalier.

1820 BP. COPLESTON *Repl. to Edin. Rev.* in *Mem.* (1851) 329 We want not men who are clipped and espaliered into any form which the whim of the gardener may dictate. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod Dicts.

Hence **Espa·liered** *ppl. a.*, **Espa·liering** *vbl. sb.*

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xi. § 9 Latticed and espaliered cottages. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Doctor's Wife* iii, There were roses and sweet-brier, espaliered apples. 1888 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 154 He appears to be engaged in that form of training trees called espaliering.

†**Espa·nolise.** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Sp. *español* Spanish + -IZE; cf. Fr. *espagnoliser*.] *trans.* To make Spanish; to naturalize in Spain.

1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* 1 The life of the English Espaniolis'd traualler. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 477 Gondomar and our Espanolized English took this last advantage.

Esparagrass, obs. corruption of ASPARAGUS.

1712 *Life & Char. R. Thornhill* 6 To suck two or three Esparagrass's.

†**Espa·rcet.** *Obs.* [a. F. *esparcet*, *esparcette*; cf. Sp. *espar·ceta.*] (See quot.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 Esparcet is a kind of St. Foyn, and by some judged to be the same. So 1708 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) I. 36. 1736–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Espa·rse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *esparse-r*, f. *espars* (mod.F. *épars*):—L. *spars-us*, pa. pple. of *spargĕre* to scatter.] *trans.* To scatter.

1685 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 181 Into th' esparsed pipes o' th' Sommier thorow bored.

Esparto (ɛspā·ɹto). Also 6, 8 **sparto.** [a. Sp. *esparto*:—L. *spartum*, ad. Gr. *σπάρτον* a rope made of *σπάρτος*, either the same plant or Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*).] A kind of rush (*Macrochloa* or *Stipa tenacissima*), called by some Spanish grass, imported from Spain and the north coast of Africa, for manufacture into paper. In ancient times it was, and in Spain is still, made into cordage, shoes, and other articles. Also called **esparto grass.**

[1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Esparto* ..a kinde of tree whereof they make frailes. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* 6 Making ropes, baskets, and shoes, of a small rush or reed called *esparto*.] 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248. 356 Printed upon paper made from esparto alone. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 9/1 At Lloyd's paper mills, Sittingbourne, the .. cover of a boiler used for boiling esparto and straw blew off.

attrib. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* III. 130 The esparto rush makes good mats for houses. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 335 Large bales of esparto grass .. from the adjoining province of Haba. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 9/1 An esparto boiler burst in the North of Ireland Paper Mills.

Espathate (ispē·þɛt), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*[3] + L. *spatha* SPATHE + -ATE[2].] Not having a spathe (1866 *Treas. Bot.*).

†**Espaut.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *espeautre* (now *épeautre*):—L. *spelta* SPELT.] Millet or spelt.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 22 For Milium is more agreeable unto Spelta or Espaut [than unto Rye], as the Dutch and others still render it.

†**Espe·ccion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if a. OF. **especcion*, repr. L. *spectiōnem* looking, f. *specĕre* to look.] Looking, beholding.

14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 112 And ever the more they loked besyly The more thei lyked in especcyon.

†**Espe·cco.** *Obs.* See also ESPICE. [a. Fr. *espece*, corresp. to Pr. *e*)*specia*, It. *specie*:—L. *species.*

In OF. the normal phonetic representative of L. *species* was *espice* (mod. *épice* SPICE); the form *espece* (mod. *espèce*) is influenced by Lat., Pr. or It.]

Kind, species.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. XXV. 32 The Romanes vsed diuers Especes .. of Cassing. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* ii. 3 It rests to find out the Espece or kind of the disease.

†**Especial,** *sb.* [Corruption of *espial*, due to the influence of L. *specĕre* to look, or possibly to confusion with next.] = ESPIAL 1 and 2 a.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Friar's T.* 23 [*MS. Petworth* especiale, MSS. *Corpus, Lansd.* especiaile; *other MSS. have the correct reading* espiaille]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 283 His especials and Explorators declared and accompted to hym that all the Realme was up. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. II. (Arb.) 112 One of their coompanye standynge vppon the toppe of a hyghe rocke of especiall .. beganne to crye Lynnyn sayles.

Especial (ɛspe·ʃăl), *a.* Forms: 4 **especiale**, 4–7 **-all(e**, 5–6 **espec(y)al(l**, (5 **asspeciall**, 5–6 **asp-**, **espesyal(l**, 6 **esspecial**, 6–7 **aspeciall**, 7 **especil**, **-shal**, **-tial(l)**, 4– **especial.** [a. OF. *especial* (mod.F. *spécial*, assimilated to the L. form), ad. L. *speciālis* (see SPECIAL) belonging to or concerned with a particular species, special as opposed to general (in med.L. current in legal and philosophical use), f. *species* SPECIES. Cf. Pr., Sp. *especial*, It. *speziale.* (Lat. words with initial *sp*, *st*, *sc*, adopted into Fr. before 15th c. usually assumed a euphonic *e*.)

In OF. the word had developed the secondary sense 'pre-eminent, important' (for the transition cf. *particular*). In Eng. the two forms *especial* and *special* differ materially in use; the latter (owing perh. to its closer relation to the L. etymon) is preferred in applications arising proximately from the primary sense, while the former is chiefly confined to the derivative sense. The distinction is still more marked in the advs. *especially*, *specially*.]

1. In senses now commonly expressed by SPECIAL.

a. Special as opposed to general (*arch.*); also in Law †*especial pleading*, *especial tail.* †b. Particular, individual, 'specific' (*obs.*). †c. Provided for a particular purpose (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6717 Lo heere the caas especial. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 103 b, By especial pleading he may be barred of the action that he sueth. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 225 There is especiall Commission come from Venice. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xi. (1668) 49 Spoyling an especial member by some strange contraction. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 26 In this case the husband hath an estate in especiall taile. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. XXVI. 189, I shall dispatch what I shall farther write..by an especial messenger. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. XXV, And rend'ring general that which is especial.

2. Pre-eminent, exceptionally distinguished. Formerly often in phrase (*my*) *especial friend* (cf. 3). Now chiefly of feelings, qualities, or attributes: Exceptional in degree. (*Obs.* in predicative use.)

In examples of 2 and 3 *special* may commonly be substituted with little change of meaning.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 200 First schul ye clepe to youre counseil a fewe of youre frendes that ben especial. 1494 FABYAN II. XXX. 22 He had hym in shorte whyle in especiall fauoure. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 89 Causeth them to haue especiall respect in making lawes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Ep. Ded., My most especiall good friend Sir Peter Hamond Knight of the Bath. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 28 (1810) 34 It is one of the especialest fisher towns of this shire. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 95 And among my books is one of most especial value. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXVIII. 397 One fact of especial importance is to be borne in mind.

3. Belonging pre-eminently to a particular person or thing; pertaining chiefly to one particular case.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III vii. 152 Every passion, every vice had its especial demon. 1868 M. PATTISON (*title*), Suggestions on Academical Organization, with especial reference to Oxford. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 233, I must repeat one thing, for your especial benefit.

4. *In especial*, also rarely *by especial*: in particular; especially; particularly. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (Occas. written as one word; cf. INESPECIALLY.)

c 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 25 And in especial Drawe unto hym and pray in general. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xvi. (1869) 15 Pilke he wolde bi especial weren ministres and scrueres to him. 14 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 49 At thys parlament most in Asspeciall. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 In divers regions, and inespeciall in Fraunce and Normandie. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) 74 a, He wold haue reserued them inespeciall in his sayd dictes. 1540 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. iii. 21, I will now speak of every word in especial. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, His word, which he addressed to me in especial. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* 14 In especial, I had fallen into some unseemly prejudices. 1881 S. COLVIN *Life Landor* 187 Whether it was of these four dramas and of Count Julian in especial, or of all Landor's dramatic writings together, that, etc.

†5. quasi-*sb.* An especial point, a 'particular'.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* I. 173 In this conceiue these sixe especialls. breefely. 1. The excellencie of the gift ..6. The manner of exhibiting.

†6. quasi-*adv.*

1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 123 It is especiall good to goe to dwell with great Princes and Lordes.

†**Espe·ciality.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] An especial point or detail.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 52 Noble and grete Costs .. of which it is not now possible to the Writer herof, for to remember the Especialities.

Especially (ɛspe·ʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an especial manner; principally, chiefly. Also in phr. † *in especially* (see also INESPECIALLY). In later use also with adjs.: In an especial degree.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 105 Sybbell, I praye thee especiallye, etc. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. iii, Evander..dyd well abounde In many vertues, especially in lernyng. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall. Pr.* 92 a/1 The women, & in especially greate ladies, know not, etc. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 685 And then the Priest prayed in generall for all estates and degrees, and for inc rease of grace, and in especially if neede required. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden Soc.) App. 259 Hereof he was espetially advertised by the Hammiltons. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1847) 127 Great shoals of salmon .. often take in at the mouths of our rivers, especially if the north bar be open. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 30 It sometimes cures an Ague especially in Children. 1834 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. IV. 61 Unless they are especially watchful. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 9 Around the borders of the bogs ..lie trunks of trees, especially of the Scotch fir. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 Two points in his criticism are especially deserving of notice.

Especialness (ɛspe·ʃălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being especial.

1611 W. LOE *Blisse Brightest Beautie* (1614) 25 (R.) Your precious diamond in especialnesse. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Espe·cialty.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *especialté*, AF. *especialté* (in *especialté d'escrit* special mention in writing; cf. sense 2), f. *especial*: see ESPECIAL.]

1. An especial degree (of anything).

1606 J. KING *4th Serm. Hampt. Crt.* 41 In time of persecution the especialty and difference of honour might bee aflotted to such men.

2. *Law.* A contract by deed; = SPECIALTY.

1576 LAMBARDE tr. *Customal in Peramb. Kent* 426 The chartre of the King of this especialtie is in y^e^ custodie of Sir Jhon of Norwood. 1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* F vj, Your especialties, as are billes of hande. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 65 It is an inconuenience in reason, that an especialtie sealed and solemnlie deliuered, should be auoyded by the bare agreement of the parties. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 239 It behooveth to him that bringeth the Writ to shew forth an Especialty.

Espede, var. of EXPEDE *v. Obs.* to dispatch.

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 507/1 All signatouris, letteris of gift, and all vthiris letteris ellis esped.

†**Espei're, espoi're.** *Obs.* Also 4 **espeir**, **espeyre**, 5 **espaire**, **espoyr** 4 *aphet.* **speire.** [a. OF. *espeire* fem., *espeir* masc., mod.F. *espoir*, f. *esperer* to hope. Cf. Pg. *esper* masc., Sp. *espera* fem.] Hope, expectation.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 211 To putten Rome in full espeire [*v. r.* espeyre]. *Ibid* III. 33 And as the plover doth of aire, I live and am in good espeire. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 1030 To þi comyng was al my speire, To haue ymade of þee myne eire. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II (1560) 287/1 The good were weived and put out of espoire of the knot. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life of St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2671 And asked him with gude espaire. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 7 b, The foundement upon whiche my total espoyr and hope resteth.

†**E'spelers,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Snags or dentelations on the hinder edge of the palm or broad upper part of a buck's horn; = SPILLER.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iiij, He most haue..xxiiij espelers and then ye may hym call..a grete Bucke. 1698–1732 in COLES. 1715 KERSEY, *Espelers*, the third Branch of the Harts Horn.

†**E'sperance.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **esperaunce,** 6 **espirance.** [a. F. *espérance* = Pr. *esperansa*, Sp. *esperanza*, It. *speranza*:—late L. **spērantia*, f. *spērāre* to hope.] Expectation, hope.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. civ. (1869) 56 þe burdoun hatteth esperaunce. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 51 Made hym to sitte besyde hym for to geue hym good esperaunce. *a* 1508 HENRYSON *Gamut Good Ladies* viii, in Gilfillan *Sec. Brit. Poets* (1861) I. 58 Her sleeves should be of esperance To keep her from despair. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5632 On the left hand of that gret Iuge, But espirance to gett refuge. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 4 The lowest and most dejected thing of Fortune, Stands still in esperance. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842–6) III. 9 In assured hope and esperance to recover his oun rowme.

b. Used as a watchword or battle-cry.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, v. ii. 97 Now Esperance Percy, and set on. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccc, Esperance! Noe, the word is, face about.

†**E'sperate.** *Obs.* [?; cf. ESPARCET.]

1626 A. SPED *Adam out of E.* v. (1659) 38 The Country where Esperate or Clovergrass is most in use at this day is Daphne towards the quarter of Day.

†**Esperduct.** *Obs.* [altered form (after Latin) of OF. *esperduite* fem.:—L. **experductа*, fem. of *experductus*, pa. pple. of *experdūcĕre*, f. *ex* out + *per* through + *dūcĕre* to lead.] A portion of steel drawn out to a certain length; a rod.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 472 Steel [in 13th c.] is generally sold by the garb or sheaf, containing thirty esperducts or gads.

†**Esperite.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *esperite* (mod.F. *esprit*): see ESPRIT, ESPRITE.] = SPIRIT.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 94 b, Your esperite is trauailled with newe fantasies. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. xxiv. 117 Of this Ayer the euyl esperites take their habyte and their bodyes.

†**Esperon.** *Fortif. Obs.* [a. OF. *esperon* (mod. F. *éperon*) in same sense (lit. 'spur').] A work projecting beyond the line of the ramparts; a SPUR.

1598 IVE *Fortif.* 21 The wall and it esperons or counterfeit being laid out, begin to raise of the same.

Esperver, var. SPARVER *Obs.* sparrow-hawk.

Espial (ĭspəi·ăl). Forms: 4 **espi-, espyaile, -lle, (expyayle),** 4–7 **espiall(e,** 6–7 **espyal(l,** 5– **espial.** [a. OF. *espiaille* the action of spying (coner. in pl. 'spies'), f. *espier*, mod.F. *épier*: see ESPY *v.*]

1. The action of espying or spying.

a. The acting as a spy; the action of keeping watch; observation. Also *attrib.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 353 Thanne schal ye evermore counterwayte embushementz and alle espiaille. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 56 For espiall and mistrowinges They dide thanne suche thinges, That every man might other knowe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 a, Be ware well that thou be not supprised by thin ennemyes, for lakke of wache and good espial. 1552 HULOET, *Espiall place*, or corner to spye out of. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. ix, There are spies upon him, whose espials have moved their anger. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 236 The Captain..cut a small hole of espial in the wall. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 73 A little room next the hall-door, a closet of espial.

†b. Detection, discovery. *Obs.*

a 1557 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (T.), After the espial of this boy my lord revealed the same unto the Council.

c. The action of espying or catching sight of anything; the fact of being espied.

1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 212 A true espiall of sanctification of life in our selues. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 24 They are as Eagle-sighted as may be in the espial of others faults. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. xvii, Conrad's prow pass'd by, Screen'd from espial by the jutting cape. 1830 HOOD *Haunted House* I. ix, Roses with thistles struggled for espial.

†**2.** *concr.* A body of spies; hence (chiefly in *pl.*) a spy, scout. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 23 Ful prively he had his espiaile. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. vi, Dauid by an espiall knewe that they were all faste on slepe. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 452 The Quene had amangis us her assured espiallis. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 174/2 His [Harold's] vnskilfull espials tooke the Normans for priests. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* V. § 31 Our Judge stands as an espial and a watch over our actions. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 51 The espialls returning assured him, there would bee no invasion.

transf. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 644 Bees..when the flowers are spent neer their lodgings, send out their espials to look for more in places further distant.

†**Espi'ce.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *espice* (mod.F. *épice* in sense 2):—L. *species*: see SPECIES, SPICE.]

1. A species, kind. In 14–15th c. also SPICE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P 374 The especes [*v. r.* espices] that sourden of pride. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vi. 181 The maners and dyuers espyces, the whiche may be in one self synne.

2. An aromatic drug; now SPICE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 112/4 Yf all the espyces of the world had ben stamped to gydre it shold not haue smellyd so well.

‖ **Espiègle** (espiegl), *a.* [F. *espiègle*, ? corruption of Ger. *Eulenspiegel*, the name of a personage of fiction, renowned for his practical jokes.] Frolicsome, sprightly, roguish.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVII, Features, originally sly and espiegle in expression. 1819 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxv, Her black, bright, downcast, yet espiègle eye Had gather'd a large tear into its corner.

‖ **Espièglerie** (espiegləri). [F. *espièglerie*, f. *espiègle*.] Frolicsomeness, roguishness.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, A pretty young woman..with an air of *espièglerie* which became her very well. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* XXXVIII, Which act of un-*English*-woman-like *espièglerie* must be set down to the score of a foreign education.

Espier (ĭspəi·əɹ). Forms: 4 **aspier,** 4–5 **espi-, espyour,** 6– **espier.** [f. ESPY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who espies or spies out; † a spy.

1382 WYCLIF *Hebr.* xi. 31 She [Raab] takynge, or receyuynge, the aspiers with pees. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xii. (1869) 79 A cherl, shrewede, prowd, and daungerous..hath maad him an espyour of weyes. 1587 J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 175 (T.) Ye crafty espiers of the necessity of your poor brethren. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 58 Ephraim..would himself be a seer, an espier of future events. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 146 Not an inhabited house appeared to the espier.

Espiery (ĭspəi·ĕri). *rare.* [f. prec. + -Y.] The action or habit of espying. Const. *of.*

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 224 The espiery of the letter's confidence at home.

†**Espine'l.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *espinelle* (Cotgr.), later *spinelle*.] A kind of ruby; = SPINEL.

1595 6 BURKE in Watson *Collect* II. 11 (Jam.) The Espinell, a precious stane. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 359 Here [at Pegu] is store of Gold, Silver..Espinels, and Cats-eyes.

†**Espine'tte.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *espinete* (mod.F. *épinette*).] = SPINET.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, At noon is brought home the espinette I bought the other day of Haward.

Espionage (e'spiŏnĕdʒ). Also **espionnage.** [ad. F. *espionnage*, f. *espionner*, f. *espion* spy: see ESPIOUN.] The practice of playing the spy, or of employing spies.

1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 500 Military preparations, *espionages*, consultations, conferences, etc. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 100 To the word espionage a stigma is attached. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 368 The system of espionage with which they [the ecclesiastical courts] had saturated English society. 1870 DEUTSCH *Lit. Rem.* (1874) 283 The Dominicans..were especially singled out for the function of holy espionage.

†**Espiot.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **espyotte.** [a. OF. *espiot*, ? a. Pr. *espiaut* SPIT.] A spear.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. (1890) 143 Eneas..launched at hym his grete espyotte or spere.

†**Espi'oun.** *Obs.* [a. F. *espion*, prob. ad. It. *spione*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *spehan* to look out.] A spy, scout.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* III. x. 502 And then keepe good espiouns, so that if hee chance to bend towards thee, thou maist avoyd him at leysure.

†**Espiouress.** *Obs.* [f. *espiour* (see ESPIER) + -ESS.] A female espier.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cli. (1869) 136 Bi hire j am deliuered to these old theeues, espyowresses of pilgrimes.

Espire, obs. var. of EXPIRE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 131/2 He espyred and deyed in grete payne.

Espire. ? Mistake for *enspire* = INSPIRE.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 62 Whan [=*whom* (sc. the Virgin Mary)] the holigost, with his swete brethe, Gan to espiren as for his chosen place.

†**Espi'ritual,** *a. Obs.* In 4–5 **espirituel(l, 5 -alle.** [a. OF. *espirituel* (mod.F. *spirituel*):— L. *spīrituāl-em.*] = SPIRITUAL in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P 79 Manye been the weyes espirituels that leden folk to oure Lord Ihesu Crist. *c* 1400 — *Rom. Rose* 650 So faire it was, that trusteth well, It semed a place espirituell. *Ibid* 672 As angels doon espirituell. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 71 b, He that multiplieth his temporall goodes dymynueth his espiritualles [*printed* espualles].

Esplanade (esplănē·d). Also 7 *aphet.* **splanade.** [a. F. *esplanade*, ad. Sp. *esplanada* (corresp. to It. *spianata*), f. *esplanar*:—L. *explānāre* to level, f. *ex* out + *-plānus* level, PLAIN.]

1. *Fortif.* a. The glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country.

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1755 H. T. CROKER *Orlando Fur.* XIV. CXXIX, The Pagan forces..by ladders different essay'd Upon the second esplanade to creep. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VII. 331 There was a heavy fire of musketry on the Esplanade: so that the enemy are not in the covered way.

b. 'An open, level space of ground, separating the citadel of a fortress from the town' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1708 KERSEY, *Esplanade*..is now chiefly taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town. 1736 in BAILEY. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* iii. (1770) 72 The fort was a regular square..no glacis; and but a small esplanade of about two hundred and fifty yards. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, The esplanade in the front of the old castle. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 455 Throwing up a breastwork..upon the esplanade, between the citadel and the town.

transf. 1817 M. KEATINGE *France & Sp. to Mor.* I. 166 [Spain] to be effectually defended on this side, the state must always be prepared to evacuate and make an esplanade of her territory, to the Sierra Morena; which thus would be the line of defence to her capital, Seville.

2. A levelled piece of ground; often, such a space intended to serve as a public promenade.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 31 A large place, which they call the Splanade. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 96 A fine Walk, call'd the Esplanade, without the Town. 1768 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. I. 69/2 An esplanade..on which..the foundations of a regular street were laid. 1805 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 199, I went on the esplanade [at Weymouth] early in the morning. 1823 HEBER *Narr. of a Journey* (1828) I. 28 Behind the [Calcutta] esplanade, however, are only Tank-square, and some other streets occupied by Europeans. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 12 The Palace esplanade, where music plays while Serene Highness is pleased to eat his victuals. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 296 The Esplanade of the Invalides.

b. *transf.* A level open space.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Esplanade*, a plain open ground. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* V. 13 Upon the mountain we met with an Esplanade of a considerable Bigness. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., The Dwarf*, At the end of the orchestra, and betwixt that and the first side-box, there is a small esplanade left. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii, An open esplanade, devoid of trees. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* I. 2 No eminence..could compare with the spacious esplanade on which St. Paul's stands.

c. 'In modern gardening, a grass plot' (T.).

1818 in TODD. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Esplees (esplī·z), *sb. pl. Law.* [ad. AF. *esplez, espletz*, pl. of OF. *esplet, espleit, esploit* revenue:—L. *explicitum*, neut. pa. pple. of *explicāre* to unfold, in vulg. Lat. to develop, extract, accomplish. Cf. EXPLOIT, which is ultimately the same word.] The products which ground or land yield; as the hay of meadows, herbage of pasture, corn of arable, rents, services, etc.; also, the lands, etc. themselves. (Wharton.)

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 252 It behoveth to lay the Esplees in his court. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 357 The demandant must alledge the taking of the profits, we call it esplees, in the declaration. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 135 Inasmuch as he never took esplees in full seisin before the death of the grantor.

Espleit(e, esploit(e, obs. ff. of EXPLOIT.

Espoire, var. of ESPEIR, *Obs.*, hope.

†**Espo'ntoon.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *esponton* (cf. Sp. *esponton*), ad. It. *spuntone*: SPONTOON.] A half pike carried by an infantry officer; = SPONTOON.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide*, s.v. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 339 Capt. Lewis slipped and..recovered himself by means of his espontoon. 1838 SPARKS *Biog. W. Eaton* ii. IX. 173 Was met in his advance by the other, with his espontoon.

†**Espou'sage.** *Obs.* Also 6 **esposage.** See SPOUSAGE. [a. OF. *esposage, espousage*, f. *esposer, espouser* to ESPOUSE.] a. The action of espousing or betrothing. b. The condition of being espoused or married, spousehood, wedlock.

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 34 To..leade hys life in pure and chaste esposage. 1599 R. GRENHAM *Wks.* 288 There was a solemne promise to bee made of the parties that should be maried before they were to be ioyned in mariage, and that was called their espousage.

Espousal (ĭspau·zăl), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–5 **espousaille,** 5–7 **espousel, -elle,** (5 **espoisalle, espousayl(l)e),** 6–7 **espousall,** 6– **espousal.** Also SPOUSAL. [a. OF. *espousailles* (mod.F. *épousailles*), corresp. to Pr. *esposalhas*, Cat. *esposallas*, OSp. *esponsalias*:—L. *sponsālia*, neut. pl. of *sponsālis* adj., f. *sponsus*: see ESPOUSE *v.*]

1. In *plural*, formerly also in *sing.* The formal 'plighting of troth' between a man and a woman; the whole of the ceremonies constituting or accompanying this. a. The celebration of a marriage; nuptials, a wedding. b. The celebration of a betrothal.

Now merely literary and somewhat archaic. It seems probable that the sense 'marriage' was the original one in Eng., and that the sense 'betrothal' arose at a late date through the influence of L. *sponsus* and its derivatives, especially as used in Canon Law.

a. [*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 þe courte of Rome had ordeynd þat spousale. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix. 26 It is not of custom in oure place, that the lesse bifore we taken to sposeyls.] 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* I. i. iii. 15 The fyrst nyght after the espousaylles..Clotyldis..said to the kyng. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Euery of them so maryed maye haue..their said office..as they did..before the sayd espousselles. 1642 *Termes de la Ley.* 39 Though it [the childe] were borne but one day after the espousels solemnized. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* x. (1851) 48 His naming of a meet or like help in the first espousall instituted. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, Is not the day then fix'd for your espousals? 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 251 The multi-

tude . drank in eagerly the tale of the secret espousals and the black box.

b. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* 311 My espousals remaine in my Fathers power, and not mine. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. iii. xxvi. (1655) I. 146 In the interim the Earl was commanded not to deliver the aforesaid Proxy of the Prince for the desponsorios or espousall untill Christmas. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 286, I shall here..define Espousals to be a mutual Promise of a future Marriage. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* lx, After the espousals of the Duke of Rothsay with the Earl of March's daughter, Douglas entered the lists to break off the contract. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. ccxxii, Lyndwood tells us the distinction which there is between espousals and matrimony. 'Sunt etiam Sponsalia repromissio futurarum nuptiarum,' etc.

c. *fig.* esp. in spiritual sense, of the 'marriage' of the soul or the church to God or Christ.

[1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 138 The spousayle that ys betweene oure Lorde Iesu Cryste and holy chyrche.] *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cix. (1868) 147 Where as was made the espoisalle, and the alyaunce, and knyttynge of the godhede vnto the manhode. 1611 Bible *Jer.* ii. 2. 1738 Wesley *Hymn*, 'Jesus, *Thou everlasting King*' ii, Let every Act of Worship be Like our Espousals, Lord, to Thee. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I iii. (1866) 44 In the first espousals of the soul. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Mon. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 22 To solemnise the espousals of sanctity and poverty. 1855 J. H. Newman *Callista* xix, We have possession of Him [Christ]. It is an espousal for eternity.

†2. In phrases *To break one's espousal(s* (= †'*to break spouse*'), *to hold espousal*, to violate, be faithful to, the marriage vow. Also (*sing.* and *pl.*), the married state. *Obs.*

[1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1621 Grete mede he getyþ .. þat wele wil holde his spousayle. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7849 (Trin.) Isaac his son in spousaile was.] 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 322 [He] had his espousaile broke. 1545 Udall *Erasm. Par.* (1548) Pref. 15 b, Estate and dignitie of espousall and mariage. 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 36 He [King Lewis] had rather be sycke euen vnto death then he wold breake his espousals. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, The thirde parte of the tenementes, which were her husbandes duringe the espousels.

3. [With sense as if f. the vb.; cf. *arrival, withdrawal*, etc.] In *sing.* only. The action of espousing. Const. *of.* a. *lit.* In mod. Dicts.

b. *fig.* [cf. Espouse *v.* 4] The 'espousing' a cause, a principle, etc.; †the taking up the defence (of a person). Now somewhat *rare.*

1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 34 The espousal and owning of this bloody Fact, after its execution. 1681 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 466 They reckoned they had wrought him to such an espousal of his brother, etc. 1683 *Addr. fr. Carmarthen* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/5 The Fanaticks pious pretences in the espousals and pursuits of the most Barbarous Villanies. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* VIII. vii. (R.), The scene . is properly private revenge, not a zealous espousal of the publick injuries. *a* 1797 H. Walpole (T.), Political reasons forbid the open espousal of his cause.

4. *concr.* An espoused person, a husband or wife.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* Proem xiii, To his espousaile, The dukes doughter of Melayn. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 67, I neither will nor intend to consent..vnto the said Lady Katherine as my espousall and wife. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. xxi. 146 Therefore, said Basilius, take me and I deliver myself as thy Espousal.

5. *attrib.*

1598 Yong *Diana* 392 We concluded that the espousall rites should bee solemnized in the citie of Lysbone 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 80 Maximilians Ambassadour .. put his Legge .. betweene the Espousall Sheets. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* 348 A mutuall engagement of both parties that they will marry each other; which is most properly an espousall-contract. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 107 The espousal-ring of King Hydaspes.

¶ 6. Used as *adj.* Cf. Spousal *a.*

1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* II. 716 To whom thus Eve .. Fraught with espousal tenderness replies.

†Espou·se, *sb. Obs.* Also 5–6 **espowse.** See also Spouse *sb.* [a. OF. *espos, espus, espous* (mod.F. *époux*) masc., *espuse, espouse* (mod. *épouse*) fem., corresp. to Pr. *espos*, Sp., Pg. *esposo*, It. *sposo* :—L. *sponsus*: see Espouse *v.*]

1. a. A betrothed person of either sex; also a newly-married person, a bride or bridegroom.

c 1475 *Partenay* 954 The Erle the espouse courtoisly forth lad. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 141 The good virgin Alfreda, knowinge the deathe of her espowse .. convayed herselfe into a place named Crolande. 1594 R. Parsons *Confer. Succes.* I. vi. 133 The heyre apparent (which before was but espouse,) is made now the true king and husband of the commonwealth. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 464 Hee would not allow that the new married bridegrome should lie with his espouse.

b. A husband or wife.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xviii. (1890) 68 My true husbande & espouse. 1530 Palsgr. Ep. 4 Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke, her moost worthy espouse. 1642 W. Bird *Mag. Honor* 111 The King's Espouse is a free person, exempted by the Common Law. 1684 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politiæ* 153 Immodest and vicious Messalina was the espouse and wife of dull and ignoble Claudius.

2. *fig.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 92/2 Thou shalt haue me thyn espowse in the Royaume of heuen. *a* 1555 Ridley in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 364 Christ, who is the most loving spouse of his espouse the Church.

Espouse (ɛspau·z), *v.* Also 7 **expouse.** See also Spouse *v.* [a. OF. *espouse-r* (mod.F. *épouser*), corresp. to Pr. *esposar*, Cat. *esposar*, It. *sposare* :—L. *sponsāre*, f. *sponsus*, pa. pple. of *spondēre* to betroth. Cf. Spouse *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To contract or betroth (*gen.* a woman) *to*, †*with* another; also *simply.* Usually said of the parents, or those standing *in loco parentis*, rarely of the bridegroom. *Obs.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 414 Two Lovers who being espoused, dyed both before they were married. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* iii. 14 Deliuer mee my wife Michal, which I espoused to mee. — *Luke* i. 27 To a virgine espoused to a man whose name was Ioseph. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), He had received him as a suppliant..and espoused him with his kinswoman.

†b. *fig.* To pledge, commit, engage. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6 Those that will espouse us to many factions and quarrels. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 225, I will .. look on all the changes of Commonwealths..without espousing my reason so to any one, as, etc. *Ibid.* 253 To espouse our selves . to one part of truth.

2. To take (a person) as spouse; to marry. Said chiefly of the man, occas. of the woman. Also of the father: To give in marriage *to.*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 8 And this day Pyrithyon espoused the fayr Ypodame. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Preamb., Richarde .. whose dowghter & heyre the seid Syr John Rysley espoused & maryed. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. v. 18 The Queene hath heartily consented He should espouse Elizabeth hir daughter. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* (1626) 201 He which shall espouse a woman bringeth witnesses. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* v. § 439. 190 If a man assigne unto his wife when he espouses her, at the Church doore [etc.]. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 130 If her [Penelope's] sire approves, Let him espouse her to the Peer she loves. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 40 Before Edward had espoused the lady Grey, he had been contracted to the lady Eleanor Butler. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 55 The Duke of Savoy was himself to espouse the Infanta.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 2 On Ascension Day the Duke [of Venice] is towed thither [to the sea] in the Bucentoro .. where he solemnly espouseth the sea. *a* 1721 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 256 Sweet Jesus to espouse your Spirit deigns. 1802 Wordsw. *On Extinction Venet. Republic*, And when she [Venice] took unto herself a mate, She must espouse the everlasting Sea. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 8 God .. Who now vouchsafes to espouse .. and unite with Himself .. our sinful souls.

†3. To unite in marriage. Const. *to*, also *simply. lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 9 In presence of .. twenty reuerend Bishops I .. was espous'd. — *Lucr.* 20 Kings might be espoused to more fame. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 26 And so, espous'd to death, with blood, he seal'd A Testament of Noble-ending-loue.

†b. *absol.* with reciprocal sense.

a 1700 Dryden (J.), They soon espous'd; for they with ease were join'd; Who were before contracted in the mind.

4. *trans.* To choose, attach oneself to (any object); to take to oneself, make one's own (a cause, quarrel, etc.); to become a supporter of (a party); to adopt, embrace (a doctrine, opinion, theory, profession, mode of life). [So Fr. *épouser.*]

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (J.), In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne .. he espoused that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* xxix. § 5. (1669) 333/1 The Mariners needle espousing the North point rather than any other. 1667 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poetry* in Arb. *Garner* III. 531 And by that means, expouse the interest of neither. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. ii. (1673) 18 You ought not .. to espouse barbarous and foreign Rites. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1. P 6, I never espoused any Party with Violence. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 265 He espoused, for this reason, the cause of the Scottish queen. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iii. 307 The protestants espoused .. the doctrine of Austin. 1789 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 555 The Parliaments..were led. to espouse, for the first time, the rights of the nation. 1814 Wordsw. *White Doe* II. 208 Espouse thy doom at once, and cleave To fortitude without reprieve. 1885 Lytton *Falkland* 16 [They] looked to my support in whatever political side they had espoused. 1854 Balfour *Bot.* 130 Many travellers have espoused the vertical theory of wood formation.

Espoused (ɛspau·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. Also quasi-*sb.*

1611 Bible *Luke* ii. 5 To be ɪaxed with Mary his espoused wife. 1660 Glanvill *Vanity Dogmat* xiii. 120 The beloved Opinion being .. wedded to the Intellect; the case of our espoused self becomes our own. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 710 With Flowers, Garlands, and sweet-smelling Herbs Espoused Eve deckt first her Nuptial Bed. 1701 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. xlvii. 46 The espoused never see one another till three days after their marriage. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 138 My own first espoused 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. iii. 39 The female .. was still more actively propagating the espoused doctrines.

‖ Espousee'. In 5 **espowsee.** [OF. *espousee* (mod.F. *épousée*) fem., pa. pple. of *espouser* (*épouser*): see Espouse *v.*] A bride.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI viii, They were parents and of kynne to the espowsee.

†Espou·sement. *Obs.*—° [a. OF. *espousement*, f. *espouser* to Espouse.] The action of espousing or marrying; espousal, marriage.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Espouser (ɛspau·zəɹ). [f. Espouse *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. Fr. *épouseur.*] One who espouses.

1. †a. One who brings about a betrothal or marriage. *Obs.* b. One who makes a contract of marriage with (a woman). *rare.*

1633 Gauden *Hierasp.* 156 As Woers and Espousers .to make up.. Espousals, between Christ and the Church. 1828 in Webster. 1884 C. Reade *Picture* I. ii. in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 634/2 'You have accepted me publicly as your betrothed.' 'Say *my espouser*,' said she, calmly.

2. One who takes up the cause of (a person, party, etc.); one who adopts (an opinion, system, etc.); a partisan, supporter, upholder.

1654 Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 4 79 They shew themselves far from passionate espousers of Episcopacy. *a* 1687 H. More *Answ. Psychop.* 109 He seems to be an Espouser of this Opinion. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 33 Mr. Bayle, the last Espouser of this Paradox. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 519 The most factious espouser of a Dictator. 1762 Allen *Serm. Univ. Oxf.* 11 (T.) The espousers of that unauthorised and detestable scheme. 1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

†Espou·sess. *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **espowses.** [f. Espouse *sb.* + -ess. Cf. Spouseʀs.] A bride.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 43 So glorioase and Princely a spowze, to take..so poore and meane an espowses.

Espou·sing, *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **espousein.** [f. Espouse *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Espouse in various senses.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxv. (1638) 106 A Man hath two sons, one borne before espousein, and the other after espousels. 1632 Sherwood, An espousing, *mariement* 1687 Br. Cartwright in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 188 The espousing of your cause.

†Espred, *pa. pple. Obs.* [for Yspred, pa. pple. of Spread *v.*]

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (N.), He layde him then downe by the altars side Upon the white hindes skin espred therefore.

‖ Espressivo (espressi·vo), *adv. Mus.* [It. *espressivo* expressive.] With expression.

Espringal. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **espringold**; and see Springald. [ad. OF. *espringale* (mod.F. *espringale*), perh. f. Ger. *springen* Spring *v.* Cf. Pr. *espingala*, Sp and Pg. *espingarda.*] A mediæval military engine or catapult for throwing stones, bolts, or other missiles.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 206 Some kind of brigol..which the English and Scots called an espringold. 1798 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 250 Some the mangonels supply or in the espringal Fix the brass-winged arrows. 1840 L. Ritchie *Windsor C.* 215 The espringal, which threw darts that had brass plates instead of feathers, to render their flight steady.

†Espri·se, *v. Obs.* [f. OF. *espris*, pa. pple. of *esprendre* (mod F. *éprendre*) in same sense, f. *es-* :—L. *ex-* + *prendre* to take.] *trans.* chiefly *pass.* To set on fire, enkindle, inflame (with love, etc.); also *lit.* (with flame)

1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. ii. (1860) B. vij, She was espryued and taken with his loue. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 29/2 Whiche thyng the holy ghoost maketh whan he espriseth hym of hys loue. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 206 b/2 The faces of the other semed as they had be espryued with a dredefull flamme. 1567 Drant *Horace' Epist.* xv. E vj, Wyne that will make my paramour Espryued on my face.

b. To kindle (a passion).

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiv. (1890) 50 The grete furour enflammed wyth brennyng desire of loue espryued wythin her sinewes.

‖ Esprit (ɛspri'). [Fr., corresp. to Pr. *esperit, sperit*, Sp. *espíritu*, Pg. *espírito*, It. *spirito*, ad. L. *spīrit-us* Spirit.] In Fr. primarily 'spirit, mind'. Hence used in many derivative senses; those occurring in Eng. writers are the following:

1. Sprightliness, vivacious wit in conversation or composition (see Littré, *Esprit* 15). Formerly in wider sense: Cleverness, 'brains', 'nous' (see Littré, *Esprit* 13).

1591 F. Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 103 If the man be of a good esprit and vnderstanding. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* iv. § 19. 406 They inscribe upon these poisons the inviting names of ingenuity and 'esprit'. 1777 Dr. Jebb in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 353 He has certainly more esprit than the rest, because he knows how to save himself in good time. 1788 *Walpoliana* cix. 45 Wit, or even what the French term esprit, seems little compatible with feeling. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xx, Frenchmen. singing their boat songs with all the esprit of their race. 1867 Parkman *Jesuits N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 285 The French conceived that they had to do with a man of esprit.

2. In Fr. phraseological combinations.

a. **Esprit de corps** (ɛspri d' kor). [*corps* body]. The regard entertained by the members of a body for the honour and interests of the body as a whole, and of each other as belonging to it.

1827 Bentham *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 155 A particular community .. such as that of divines, lawyers, merchants, etc., has its *esprit de corps*, its corporate affections, and other interests. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* x. 242 *Esprit de corps* .. in each specialized part of the body politic, prompts measures to preserve the integrity of that part in opposition to other parts.

b. **Esprit fort** (ɛspri fɔr). Pl. *esprits forts.* [Fr. *fort* strong.] A 'strongminded' person; usually, one who professes superiority to current prejudices, *esp.* a 'freethinker' in religion.

1750 *Chesterf. Lett* ccxii. (1792) II. 311 Whenever you happen to be in company with those pretended *Esprits forts.* 1765 Harris [Lord Malmesbury] *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 163 To pass for an esprit fort is all their ambition. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* xvii, She next tried what could be done by talking to her as an esprit fort.

†Esprite. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *esprit*: see prec. Cf. Esperite, Sprite.] Mind, Spirit.

Hence **Espri·ted** *a.* [+ -ed[2]], in *dull-espirited* = dull-spirited.

1591 F. Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 229 A man diligent and of a vigilant esprite. *Ibid.* 107 The partie is

dull esprited, and hath but small vnderstanding. *Ibid.* 149 The good esprites vnto whome this my Booke may come.

† **Esprove**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *esprove-r* (mod. F. *éprouver*), f. *es-* :—L. *ex-* out + *prouver* to prove. Cf. Pr. *esproar*.] *trans.* (*refl.*) To make trial of (oneself, one's strength).

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* x. viii, Yf ye wil have worship or loos .. esprove you agaynst me. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 224 Somme castyng the barre of yron, other held theire spere & shild and esprouued them self that one on pat other.

† **Espy'**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **esspie**, 3–5 Aspy. See also Spy. [a. OF. *espie*, f. *espier*: see Espy, Spy *vbs.* Cf. Sp. *espia*, It. *spia*.]

1. The action of espying; espial, espionage.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* P 60 In such a wyse that thou ne wante noon espye ne wacche thy body for to save. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2588 Of here espie no thing thei wist. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 203 Of these he made subtile inuestigation Of his owne espie, and other mens relation. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 712 The Eagle .. Sharp war .. did prepare Gainst Serpent..after espy.

b. In Wyclif the form *aspye* occurs often in the sense 'snare, ambush'.

[*c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 363 Aspies þat þe fend hab leid. 1382 — *Ex.* xxi. 13 If eny man of avysement sle his neiȝbour and by aspyes. 1388 — *Gen.* iii. 15 Thou schalt sette aspies to hir heele.]

2. *concr.* [cf. *sentinel*, *watch*, etc.] A spy.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxviii. 575 The saisnes it wisten by theire esspies that thei hadde through the countrey. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* II 14 Hee had apprehended the espyes of Pirrhus. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 111, I am indeede an espie of thy covetousnesse and madnesse. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 235 [He] sent his wife as an espy to see. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess., & C.* (1841) 112 This argument was sent forth only as an espy, to make a more full discovery.

Espy (ɛspəi·), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **espie**, **-ye**, 5– **espy**. Also Aspy. [a. OF. *espie-r* (mod.F. *épier*), corresp. to Pr. and Sp. *espiar*, It. *spiare*:—Com. Romanic **spiāre*, ad. OHG. *spehôn* (Ger. *spahen*) to Spy. Cf. L. *specĕre*, Gr. σκέπτεσθαι to look.]

† 1. *trans.* To act as a spy upon, to watch (a person); to inspect as a spy (sometimes with *out*); to examine closely. Also, to watch for, look out for. *Obs.*

[*c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 37 Tille wikked men scho spak, Edward to aspie.] *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 105 But thicke and drie [*sc.* land] espie [*printed* espy]. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 106/1 Brute anone sende of his men to lande for to espye the maner of the countree. 1552 Huloet, Espye or waite a time, *aucupari tempus*. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 304 To espy and search his land. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 48 Now question me no more, we are espied. 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (ed. Rtldg.) 154/2 Espy her loves, and who she liketh best 1611 Bible *Josh.* xiv. 7 Moses. sent me from Kadesh Barnea, to espie out the land. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor (Ogilvie), He sends angels to espy us in all our ways.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To look steadily, watch, keep a look out; to act as a spy. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 254 With that word Arcite gan espye Wher as this lady romed to and fro. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iii. 134 Evander..espying wyth his sicht. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Episcopius*, a brigantine or ship sent out to espie. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xlviii. 19 Stand by the way and espie. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 42 [He] on the dark edge stands..and downward dares espy.

† c. (*trans.* In ME. form Aspy: To lie in wait for; also *absol.*)

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196, I ðe wildernesse heo aspieden us to slean. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 21 More than fourty men of hem aspien him [Vulg. *insidiantur ei*].

2. *trans.* To discover by spying or by looking out; to catch sight of; to descry, discern, discover (what is distant or partly hidden); to detect (a fault, flaw, etc.); to discern (a convenient time or opportunity). † Formerly sometimes with *out*. † Also, to discern *from*.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1796 Yif thou dost a folie, Thi louerd hit wil sone espie. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 198 [It were impossible] How that .. he [Fame] shulde here al this Or they [his spies] espie hyt. *c* 1460 *La Belle Dame sans mercy* 88 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 55 But tweyne þat were my frendis here before had me espied. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, She [the hawk] espith theym and commyth couerte her selfe. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, He sone espiethe good herbes from nettiles. 1543–4 *Act.* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 A time may be espied to haue them .. by malice conuicted. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 462 Whose prophane blasphemy some merry conceited man espyeng out, opened the Caskett privily. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* 24 If I could in any place espy a word of promise. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. i. 21 The seamen espied a rock within half a cable's length of the ship. 1788 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VI. 375 These skilful wrestlers espy the smallest slip we make. 1817 Colebridge *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 280 Can she the bodiless dead espy? 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* ix, We all, like Moses, should espy, Ev'n in a bush, the radiant Deity. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xliii, Who was trying to espy a squirrel.

b. To perceive by chance or unexpectedly.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 373/3 A man came for to take water & espyed the deed chylde. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 29, I chaunced to espye this foresayde Peter. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 194 Where I espy'd the panther fast asleep. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xlii. 27 As one of them opened his sack, he espied his money. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 196 Espying me, hee blest him selfe and suddenly began to mutter his prayer to Mahomet.

† c. To observe, perceive (a fact); with clause as *obj.* *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 67 Creon gan espie how that the blode riall was brought adoun. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 66 Seem..hyled his fader Noe When he espyed that naked soo was he. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 399 II. 24, I can espye some of his meny was grete cause of T. D. deth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Yf .. they espye in the soule .. ony feare to ryse. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* II. 73 b, The hontesman..will sone espie, when he seeth a hole, whether it be a foxe borough or not. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's answ. Osorius* 463 [A supposed 'portion of Peters Brayne'] ..afterwardes being more narrowlye examined and viewed, was espyed to be a very pumeyse.

Espying, *vbl. sb.* Also 4–5 **aspying**. [f. prec. + -ing1.] The action of the vb. Espy. In Wyclif, lying in wait; a snare. Also *attrib.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 117 Þet he him delyuri of þe kueade and of his aspilinges. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* xi. 6 Wickid men shulen be taken in her aspyingis [Vulg. *insidiis*]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, It hade need to be died other green or blwe for espieng of thee hawke. 1580 Baret *Alv.* E 337 An espying place, *specula*. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 281 A suspicious espying and prying into the .. Deportments of their Wives.

Espy'ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That espies. Hence † **Espy'ingly** *adv.* (in 4 *aspyingly*, *aspiendeli*), in a spying manner; insidiously.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* x. 19 Forsothe Hieu dydde this aspyingly. — *Ecclus.* xxxii. 19 [15] Who secketh the lawe, shal be fulfild of it; who aspiendeli doth, shal be sclaundrid in it. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *En espiant*, espyingly.

† **Espyne.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **aspine**, **-yne**, **hespine**. [a. ON. *espingr* (Sw. *esping*).] A long boat.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 719 The gynour Hit in ane espyne [*v.r.* aspine, aspyne, hespyne] with a stane.

Esq., Esqr., abbreviations of Esquire, appended to a name.

† **Esqua'dron.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *esquadron* (mod. F. *escadron*); see Squadron.] = Squadron.

1579 Fenton *Guiciard.* II. (1599) 80 The Italians .. had spred vpon the shoare of the riuer their esquadrons and rancks prepared to the battell. *Ibid.* (1618) 357 An esquadron of Turks payed by them. 1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. 363 An Esquadron of the Guard du Corps.

† **Esquay'mous**, *a. Obs.* [var. of Squaymous; in AF. *escoymous* (Boron).] Squeamish.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7249 Many one are..oute of mesure esquaymous.

-esque, *suffix*, forming adjs., represents Fr. *-esque*, ad. It. *-esco*:—med.L. *-iscus* in words adopted from Teut.; cf. OHG. *-isc* (mod. G. *-isch*):—OTeut. *-isko-*: see -ish. Occurring in many words coming through Fr. from It., as in *arabesque*, *burlesque*, *Dantesque*, *grotesque*, *romanesque*, where the suffix has the sense 'resembling the style partaking of the characteristics of'. In Ital. derivatives in *-esco* are formed *ad libitum* on names of artists, and Fr. and Eng. writers on art have imitated this practice. Examples of such formations, not calling for separate notice in the Dictionary, are *Bramantesque*, *Claudesque*, *Turneresque*. The words formed with this suffix on Eng. sbs. are chiefly nonce-words of a jocular character, as *cigaresque*.

† **Esquele.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *escuele* (mod.F. *écuelle*), corresp. to Pr. *escudella*, It. *scodella*:—L. *scutella*, dim. of *scuta*, *scutra* dish.] A platter, porringer.

1371 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 350, 48 esqueles .. 3 dozens of esqueles. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 53 (1876) 37 The silver vessel..that is to saile [*sic*; ? sale] chargeours and esqueles.

Esquiller, Esquillery, obs. ff. Squiller, scullion, and Scullery.

1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 49 (1876) 32 An other vallet shalbe Ewer, who shal receve the kitchen vessel by indenture of the Esquiller. *Ibid.* § 53. The Esquillerye.

Esqui'llous, *a. rare.* [ad. Fr. *esquilleux*, f. *esquille* 'small fragment of a fractured bone' (Littré).] Of fracture: Splintery.

1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 168 The serpentine is sometimes of an esquillous, sometimes of a conchoidal fracture.

Esquinancy, obs. f. Quinsy; see Squinancy.

1751 in Chambers. 1775 in Ash.

Esquippe, obs. form of Equip.

Esquire (ɛskwəi·ɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 5–7 **esquier**, **-yer**, (5 **esqwyer**, 6 **esquior**, **-yor**, 6–7 **escuir**, **-ier**), 6– **esquire**. [a. OF. *esquier* (mod. F. *écuyer*), corresp. to Pr. *escuier*, *escudier*, *escuder*, Sp. *escudero*, Pg. *escudeiro*, It. *scudiere*, lit. 'shield-bearer':—L. *scūtārius*, f. *scūtum* shield. See also Squire, which in our quotations appears much earlier.

In Fr. the use of the word has been influenced by a mistaken association with *écurie* (OF. *escurie*), see Equerry. Some traces of this confusion appear in English use.

1. a. *Chivalry.* A young man of gentle birth, who as an aspirant to knighthood, attended upon a knight, carried his shield, and rendered him other services. (Now only *arch.*, the form Squire being commonly used *Hist.*) Cf. Armiger, Page.

1475 Caxton *Jason*, Ther ne abode knight ne esquyer in the sadyl. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 1 (1876) 6 If he be but an ordinari knight..he shal have diet for two esquiers. 1656 Cowley *Davideis* IV. 849 This saw, and heard with joy the brave Esquire .. fill'd with his Masters fire. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xviii. 193 Hard work the good esquire seems to have had.

† b. As a rendering of L. *armiger* armour-bearer, Gr. *ὑπασπιστής* shield-bearer. *Obs.*

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 172 (R.) Alexander .. willed a weapon to be deliuered to hys hands, as other esquiers vsed. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 427 His [Epaminondas'] esquire or shield-bearer had received a good piece of money for the ransome of a prisoner. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Macc.* iv. 30 Jonathas Sauls sonne, and..his esquyer.

c. Applied to various officers in the service of a king or nobleman, as *esquire for* (or *of*) *the body*, *esquire of the chamber*, *esquire of the stable* [cf. Equerry, which was sometimes confused with this], *carving esquire*, etc.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 7 David Philippe, Esquyer for the body of oure Sovereign Lord the Kyng. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1381/2 Chiefe escuir of the kings escuir, and the other escuires of the escuir togither. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 26 (1876) 18 The kinge shall have..an esquier to carve before the kinge.

2. A man belonging to the higher order of English gentry, ranking immediately below a knight.

Of esquires, legally so called, there are, according to some authorities, five classes: '(1) younger sons of peers and their eldest sons; (2) eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons; (3) chiefs of ancient families (by prescription); (4) esquires by creation or office, as heralds and sergeants of arms, judges, officers of state, naval and military officers, justices of the peace, barristers-at-law; (5) esquires who attend the Knight of the Bath on his installation—usually two specially appointed' (*Encycl. Brit.*, s.v.). The correctness of this enumeration, however, is greatly disputed; it would be impossible here to state the divergent views on the subject. In heraldic Latin the equivalent of *esquire* was *armiger*, properly = 'armour-bearer', but often taken in the sense 'one bearing (heraldic) arms'; hence, in 16th and 17th c. *esquire* was sometimes explained as meaning a man entitled to coat-armour; but by accurate writers this is condemned as involving the confusion between 'esquire' and 'gentleman'.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 41 His Highness schal then have..aboute his Persone..Lords, Knights, and Esquyers. 1535 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 27 A jurie of esquiers and gentlemen of Middlesex were sworne to passe on them. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 127 Esquire (which we call commonlie Squire) is a French word .. and such are all those which beare armes .. testimonies of their race. 1793 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ix. (ed. 12) 352 The statute 13 Ric. II. c. 7 orders them [justices of the peace] to be of the most sufficient knights, esquires, and gentlemen of the law. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 265 The second sort of persons were those who had titles, as esquires, etc.

b. A landed proprietor, (country) 'squire'. *arch.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 63, I am Robert Shallow (Sir) a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Justices of the Peace. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xii, There was, indeed, a motley congregation; country esquires; extracts from the universities; half-pay officers, [etc.]. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. (L.), An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great scholar, if, etc.

3. As a title accompanying a man's name. Originally applied to those who were 'esquires' in sense 2; subsequently extended to other persons to whom an equivalent degree of rank or status is by courtesy attributed.

a. Following the surname preceded by the Christian name. In formal documents written in full; elsewhere commonly abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.* (In ceremonious use, *e.g.* in legal writings or in genealogy, when the name of the person's estate or of his place of residence is given, the title is, by English custom, placed last, as 'A.B., of C., Esquire'; in Scotland, on the contrary, the title immediately follows the surname. Similarly, in England the title 'esquire' follows the designation 'Junior' or 'The Younger', but in Scotland precedes it.)

The designation of 'esquire' is now commonly understood to be due by courtesy to all persons (not in clerical orders or having any higher title of rank) who are regarded as 'gentlemen' by birth, position, or education. It is used only on occasions of more or less ceremonious mention, and in the addresses of letters, etc.; on other occasions the prefix 'Mr.' is employed instead. When 'esquire' is appended to a name, no prefixed title (such as 'Mr.,' 'Doctor,' 'Captain,' etc.) is used. In the U. S. the title belongs officially to lawyers and public officers, and is much less frequently employed than in the British dominions.

1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 46 Walter Wrotcheley & Edward Lyttylton, esquyors, by vertue of the kynges majesties comyssion. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V.* IV. viii. 109 Davy Gam, esquire. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 2 Anthony Brown at Tolethorp in Rutland Esquire. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 19 P 2 If you read the superscriptions to all the offices in the kingdom, you will not find three letters directed to any but esquires. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 150 P 7 My Banker..writes me Mr. or Esq.; accordingly as he sees me dressed. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 111, I shall be glad to know ..whether he be Esqr. that I may give him his true Title when I reprint the List. 1867 Miss Mulock *Two Marriages* I. 42 'Jane, wife of Mr. John Bowerbank' (he was not *Esquire* then). 1897 *Scott. Leader* 12 May 6 The Clerk said that some letters were addressed Esquire and some not.

†b. Preceding the surname. *Obs.* (Cf. the similar use of SQUIRE.)

1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4761/4 Stolen..out of Esquire Chester's Stables..a..Horse. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 1 His cousin esquire South. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 17 Esquire [*ed.* 2 (1793) Mr.] Pitfield and Mr. White.

2. [transf. use of 1.] A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public. Cf. SQUIRE.

1814 BYRON *Juan* XVI. ci, Their docile esquires also did the same. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 13 'Come on, my brave esquire,' said Florence.

3. *Comb.* Only appositive; chiefly in sense 1 c. Also *Esquire Bedel*: see BEADLE 3.

c 1600 *Epitaph* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. III. i. 535/1 Esquire-Joyner to our Queen. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 14 (1876) 13 This esquier fruiterer shal take every night for his coch, a galon of beare. 1797 T. JOHNES tr. *La Brocquière's Trav.* 48 Among them was his [Duke Philip le Bon's] first esquire-carver La Brocquière.

Esquire (ĕskwəi·ɹ), *sb.*[2] *Her.* Also 6 **equire**; and see SQUIRE [2]. [app. a OF. *esquire* (mod.F. *équerre*) square (now only mason's square, but formerly also the geometrical figure).

Perhaps *based esquire* may represent OF. *bas d'esquire*, bottom of a square. Guillim and R. Holme use *squire* both in the sense explained below and for a figure of a mason's square; the latter is the sense of *équerre* in Fr. heraldry].

a. *Esquire based*: used by Leigh for the lower of the halves into which a canton is divided diagonally. **b.** Apparently by misunderstanding of this use, *esquire* is explained by later writers as a synonym of GYRON, or as a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but ending elsewhere than in the centre of the shield.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 154 Thre pallets betweeu ij Equires [ed. 1597 Esquires] bast dexter and sinister of the second. [1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 61 A Canton parted trauerse-waies, whether it be from the Dexter corner or from the Sinister, doth make two Base Squires.] 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her., Esquire*, Similar to the Gyron; it may extend across the shield; termed also a Base Esquire.

Esquire (ĕskwəi·ɹ), *v. rare.* [f. ESQUIRE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* **a.** To raise to the rank of esquire. **b.** To address as 'Esquire'. **c.** To attend (a lady) as a 'squire'. Hence **Esqui·red** *ppl. a.*

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. i, By'r Lady a match for my Esquir'd Son and heire. 1786 MISS BURNEY *Diary* III. 240 He proposed that the Colonel and himself should esquire me. 1796 *Ibid.* VI. 60 M. d'Arblay again ventured to esquire me to the rails round the lodge. 1814 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxix, All country gentlemen, esquired or knighted, May drop in without cards. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 12 May 6 The Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Farnell.., asked why one elder was 'Esquired' and another not.

Esquiredom (ĕskwəi·ɹdəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.] **a.** The status or dignity of an esquire. **b.** The body of esquires; esquires collectively.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. iii. 107 Mr. Pinchin, whose Esquiredom..I may now as well drop. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i 38 The flower of the chivalry and esquiredom.

Esquirehood (ĕskwəi·ɹhud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = prec. **b.**

1864 H. R. LUARD *Pref. to Ann. Monastici* I. 31 The 'Communitas bacheleriæ Angliæ', i. e., the esquirehood of England.

Esquireship (ĕskwəi·ɹʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The position or dignity of an esquire. The service of an esquire or escort.

?16.. *Time's Storehouse* (L.), They make the dignitie of esquireship successorie. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 48 If I be an Esquire, I will sell my Esquireship to any honest man for a good People-ship. 1783 MISS BURNEY *Diary* II. 282, I most gladly accepted and almost asked his 'squireship. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 667 He had attained the envied esquireship, and its further appendage of R.A.

Esquiress (ĕskwəi·ɹĕs). [f. as prec. + -ESS.[1]] A female esquire.

1596 FOSBROKE in J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* 211 The principall mourneresse apparelled as an Esquieresse. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded. Wks. II. 164 Martha Legge, Esquiresse.. Laundresse to the Right worshipfull and generous the Innes of Court. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 79 An esquiress at arms, generally a small slave girl, carrying the musket.

†**Esquiry**, *sb. Obs.*[−o] Also SQUIRY. [? a. OF. *escuierie*, f. *escuier*: see ESQUIRE *sb.*[1]] The position or dignity of an esquire.

1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

Esquiry(e, obs. form of EQUERRY.

‖ **Esquisse.** [Fr. *esquisse*, ad. It. *schizzo*: see SKETCH.] The first slight sketch of a picture, the first thought of a design drawn loosely with a crayon.

1731–6 in BAILEY, (folio). 1775 in ASH.

†**Esra·che**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *esrachier*: see ARACHE.] *trans.* To pull up by the roots.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, He retourned to the dragon and esrached out of his hedde xii tethe.

Ess. The name of the letter S; anything in the shape of an S. Pl. **esses**; also 6 **eses**. *Collar of Esses*: see COLLAR. Also in *Comb.*, **es-hook**, **es-link**, *dial.* (see quots.)

1540 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 364 (1846) III. 283 The reste of the players whiche represented the three eses. 1579 in T. Thompson *Inventories* (1815) 293 A chayn.. with essis of gold emaillit reid. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1299/2 The bow with two esses, all cleane wrought. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. v. (1611) 199 He beareth Gules, three text Esses or . by the name of Kekir-more. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, *Sir Jol.* O here are the Esses; let me consider now—Sapho? *Cour.* No, Sir. *Sir Jol.* Selinda? *Cour.* Neither. 1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev.* II. xvii. 179 There's an ornament of scrowl-work .. shaped like letter esses. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Es-hook*, a hook at the extremity of a waggon-horse's traces, in the form of the letter S. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Es-link*, a small piece of iron shaped like a letter S, used for mending a broken chain.

Ess, obs. and dial. form of ASH *sb.*[1] ashes.

-ess, *suffix*[1], forming sbs. denoting female persons or animals, is a. Fr. *-esse*:—Com. Romanic *-essa*:—late L. *-issa*, a. Gr. *-ισσα* (:— *-ikyā*: cf. the OE. fem. agent-suffix *-icge*:— *-igjôn-*) occurring in class. Gr. only in *βασίλισσα* queen (f. *βασιλ-εύς* king), but after the analogy of this employed in several late formations, as *βαλάνισσα* bathing-woman, *πανδόκισσα* female innkeeper. A few of these (notably *διακόνισσα*, L. *diaconissa* deaconess) were adopted into late L. together with their correlative masculines, and many new derivatives of the same pattern were formed in Latin, whence they descended into the Romanic langs.; *e.g.* from *abbātem* abbot, was formed *abbātissa*, whence Fr. *abbesse* ABBESS. On the analogy of these the suffix became in Romanic the usual means of forming feminine derivatives expressing sex. In ME. many words in *-esse* were adopted from Fr., as *countess, duchess, hostess, lioness, mistress, princess*, and several which were formed on sbs. in *-ēor, -ier* (see -ER[2]), as †*devoureresse, enchantress*, †*espyouresse, sorceress*. In imitation of these the suffix was in 14th c. appended to Eng. agent-nouns in *-er*, as in Wyclif's *dwelleresse, sleeress* (f. *sleer* = SLAYER), and to other native words, as in *goddess*. In 15th c. derivatives in *-er* + *-ess* gradually superseded the older Eng. fem. agent-nouns in -STER (OE. *-estre*), which no longer had an exclusively feminine sense; subsequently the sbs. in *-ster* (exc. *spinster*) came to be regarded as properly masc., and new feminines in *-ess* were formed on them, as *seamstress, songstress*. By writers of 16th and succeeding centuries derivatives in *-ess* were formed very freely; many of these are now obsolete or little used, the tendency of mod. usage being to treat the agent-nouns in *-er*, and the sbs. indicating profession or occupation, as of common gender, unless there be some special reason to the contrary. Of the words of Eng. formation still in current use, examples are *authoress, giantess, Jewess, patroness, poetess, priestess, quakeress, tailoress*. In Eng. the suffix is not used to form feminines of names of animals: *lioness, tigress* being adoptions from Fr. When *-ess* is added to a sb. in *-ter, -tor*, the vowel before the *r* is usually elided, as in *actress, doctress, protectress, waitress*; the derivatives with ending *-tress*, f. L. agent-nouns in *-tor*, have in most cases been suggested by, and may be regarded as virtual adaptations of, the corresponding Fr. words in *-trice*:—L. *-tricem*. The substitution of *governess* (already in Caxton) for the earlier *governeresse* f. *governor* was perh. due to false analogy with pairs of words like *adulter-er, -ess, cater-er, -ess, sorcer-er, -ess*; in *conqueress, murderess, adventuress* the similar phenomenon is sufficiently explained by phonetic reasons. The existence of such words, in which *-ess* has the appearance of being added directly to vbs., gave rise in the 17th. c. to formations like *confectioness, entertainess, instructess*; but none of these obtained general currency.

-ess, *suffix*[2], ME. *-esse*, in sbs. a. Fr., represents OF. *-esse, -ece*, = Pr. *-eza, -eza*, Sp. *-eza*, It. *-ezza*:—L. *-itia*, appended to adjs. to form nouns of quality; examples are *duress*, † *humblesse, largess, prowess*, †*richesse* (now *riches*). These words have been imitated in the pseudo-archaic *idlesse*, but otherwise the suffix scarcely occurs as an Eng. formative.

†**Essa·mplerie.** *Obs.* [See ENSAMPLARY, EXEMPLARY, *sbs.*] Example.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 But yet men sene thessamplerie Of Aristippe is well received.

Essart (ĕsā·ɹt), *sb.* [a. OF. *essart*: see ASSART *sb.*] = ASSART *sb.* 1.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 258 The essarts still constitute the prominent features of the pleasant region. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 36 *note*, The essarts and purprestures made in the forests of Hampshire.

Essart (ĕsā·ɹt), *v.* [a. OF. *essart-er*: see ASSART *v.*] *trans.* = ASSART *v.*; also *absol.*

1721 BAILEY, *Essart*, to extirpate or clear the ground of shrubs. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 10 The process of essarting. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 435 The Forêt de Bichoul, of which the greater portions have long since been essarted.

Essay (e·sĕ), *sb.* In 7 *pl.* **essaies, -yes.** [a. OF. *essai, essay*: see ASSAY *sb.* For several of the senses see also SAY.

In 18th c. the accent. was sometimes on the 2nd syll.]

I. The action or process of trying or testing.

†**1.** A trial, testing, proof; experiment; = ASSAY *sb.* 1, 3. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CX, Worse essays proved thee my best of love. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 Democritus .. attributed the form thereof [of the 'frame of things'] able to maintain itself to infinite essaies or proofs of nature. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 247, I will make bold to venture on it, by way of tryall and essay. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 26 It was the first overt Essay to be made, how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., You were pleased to judge me able, and .. to propose .. that I should make an essay of that ability. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 195 After having made Essays into it, as they do for Coal in England. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xii. 98 He has made an essay by which he knows what he can, and cannot do. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp agst. Quebec* 28 From the essays made, it seemed to me that, etc.

†**b.** *spec.* The trial of metals; = ASSAY 6. *Obs.*

1668 in *Phil. Trans.* III. 821 The Ore being ground .. they divide it in several heaps, and then by lesser Essays, they find out how much silver is contained in every heap. 1731–6 in BAILEY (folio).

†**2.** A trial specimen, a sample, an example; a rehearsal. Cf. ASSAY 17. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 22 An essay also of that age's vnhappie affectation of Greek patch. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Essay*, a flourish or preamble. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 16–18 *Paraphr.* 532 Two terrible essayes of God's wrath were here shewed. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* (1704) III. xv. 498 A small essay of my zeal for .. your Majesty. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 55 These are lesser essays or preludes to the general fire. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvi. § 9. 110 Gave an essay in this first action of what might be expected one day from his valour and bravery.

†**3.** *Venery.* **a** = ASSAY 9. In phrase *To take essay.* **b.** *concr.* The part of a deer in which trial was made of the 'grease'; the breast or brisket.

1611 COTGR., *Fouls* .. cut out from betweene the necke, and the essay of a Deere. 1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Essay*, The Essay of a Deer is the breast or brisket, in French *la hampe*. 1694 *Acct. Denmark in* 1692 (ed. 3) 160 One that is likeliest to give a good Gratuity to the Huntsman, is invited to take Essay.

†**4.** A taste, or first taste, of food or drink presented to a great personage; = ASSAY 12. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1598 in FLORIO s.v. *Fare la credenza.* 1632 in COTGR. 1682 G. ROSE *Instr. Officers of the Mouth* 16 The Master Cook is desired not to forget his Larding-pricks, nor the Master-Butler his Essay. *Ibid.* 94 Let him [the Royal Butler] bring in his Wine, present his Bason and Ewer to wash, take his Essay both of Wine and Water. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1741) 168 A Viscount may have a Cover of Essay holden under his Cup, while he drinks, but no Essay taken as Dukes, Marquises and Earls may have.

II. A trying to do something.

5. An attempt, endeavour. Const. *after, at,* †*of, on, towards*, and *to* with *inf.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 77 They were all but papers of essaies Of that. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. (1821) 364 Languishing creatures .. we are, in our essays after heaven. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 3 Whose first Essay was in a Tyrants praise. 1738 *Col Rec Penn.* IV. 316 Essays. to encourage the raising some of these Commodities. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 74 The first rude Essays towards an expressive Melody in barbarous Countries. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 447 An artist, in his first essay of imitating nature. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 325 Our first essay was along a mountain brook. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii, Is this your first essay at teaching? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 206 Making a preliminary essay upon the glacier. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* Introd., I am now in this my second essay at authorship.

b. *concr.* The result of an attempt. *nonce-use.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 42 These Branches of a Stag, this tusky Boar (The first essay of Arms untry'd before).

†**6.** A hostile attempt. *Obs.*

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 229 The King at Canterbury grants him a generall protection from all Essayes for a year following.

†**7.** A first tentative effort in learning or practice; = ASSAY 16. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref., This Essay is but to try how it [Pindar's Poetry] will look in an English Habit. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref. B., Admiration is .. an Essay to knowledge. 1665–9 BOYLE *Disc. Occas. Medit.* Wks. 1772 II. 356 The green and immature essays of early Writers. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (1773) Pref., The first of Homer's Iliads (which I intended as an Essay to the whole work). 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 64 My hand is yet untaught to write to men; This is th' essay of my unpractis'd pen. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 377 These were considered only as essays preparatory to the great design.

b. A rough copy; a first draft.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 174 The List .. enter'd in the Parish Book, and diligently preserv'd as a Record, call'd the first Essay. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 417, I have made an essay of a letter.

8. A composition of moderate length on any particular subject, or branch of a subject; originally implying want of finish, 'an irregular undigested piece' (J.), but now said of a composition, more or less elaborate in style, though limited in range.

The use in this sense is app. taken from Montaigne, whose *Essais* were first published in 1580.

1597 BACON (*title*) Essayes. 1607-12 — *Essays, Ded. Prince Henry* (Arb.) 158 For Senecaes Epistles .. are but Essaies—that is dispersed Meditations .. Essaies. The word is late, but the thing is auncient. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 16 No higher title, then that of an essay, or imperfect offer at a Subject. *c* 1700 *Poem to Roscommon* (J.) Yet modestly he does his work survey, And calls his finish'd poem an essay. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 476 P 1 The Wildness of those Compositions which go by the Names of Essays. 1764 REID *Inquiry* Ded., This leaves me no room to doubt of your favourable acceptance of this essay. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. i. 1 Essays .. may now convey the idea of regular treatises. 1843 MACAULAY (*title*) Critical and Historical Essays. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, She could write a little essay on any subject.

III. 9. Phrase, *In all essays*: under all circumstances. *Obs.* Cf. ASSAY 21, 22.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 20 And so likewise I have shown you thus much of the Practick part of Navigation, in which you may perceive that I have wrought the Ship in all Essays, in Words and proper Sea-Phrases; and if I was at Sea, I should perform it both in Word and Deed.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *essay-weaver, -writer*; also **essay-hatch** (see quot.); **essay-scale**, a test-scale.

1721-1800 BAILEY, **Essay Hatch*, [among Miners] a Term for a little Trench or Hole which they dig to search for Oar. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 149 Putting in the *Essay-Scales two Steel Wires of equal Weight. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 84/1 And twaddling *essay-weavers, mild boilers-down of Lamb! 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 97 We *essay-writers are of the small-craft, or galley-kind. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 29 The fault into which you essay-writers generally fall.

Essay (ɛsē·), *v.* [refashioned form of ASSAY, after Fr. *essayer*: see ASSAY.]

1. *trans.* To put to the proof, try (a person or thing); to test the nature, excellence, fitness, etc. of; = ASSAY *v.* 1. Also to practise (an art, etc.) by way of trial; = ASSAY 8.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G ij b, I wold also ye knew the tale of the Squyer whiche essayed his wyf. 1593 *Prodigal Son* I. 92 It is a fine thing for a young man who goes to essay the world, to travel and see much. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 436 None more willing to essay thy force. *a* 1744 POPE *Epistle* v, She .. No arts essay'd, but not to be admir'd. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 109 A youth whose great powers, first essayed in this conflict, etc. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* II. xxxiii. 326 The last boat was essayed.

† **b.** with *object clause*. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 376/4 Willyam .. wold preue and essaye yf there were ony elacion .. in his corage. 1684 R. BURNET in Evelyn *Mem* (1857) III. 273 It would be soon essayed with Mr. Boyle's pump, whether or no it may give such a vacuum as to preserve fruit.

† **2.** To test the composition of (an ore, metal, salt, etc.) by chemical means; = ASSAY 4. *Obs.*

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 94 Whether .. Goldsmiths .. will not take what is by the free Labour of the Mint ready essay'd and adjusted to their use. *a* 1704 — (J.) The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of essaying suited to it should remain unvariable. 1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* No. 207 The seven Golden Candlesticks were sent to be essay'd in the Tower. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 93 The salt to be essayed is covered with sulphuric acid.

† **3.** To try by tasting; = ASSAY 5. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 164 If wormewood in his drinke he hath essaied.

4. To attempt; to try to do, effect, accomplish, or make (anything difficult); = ASSAY 16.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vi. 97 In our Gracious Kings Reigne, they have essay'd many Soule-Schismes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 129 He also .. directed the standers by to fetch him a great hollow-stone for a font, which sundry of his father's servants essayed in vain. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 14 While I this unexampled Task essay. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 99 And now the conqueror essays The long ascent of Dunmail-raise. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 257 His method leads to most unhappy results when essayed by men to whom nature has denied a sense of what the picturesque really is. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 213 He never even essayed the picture of an artist devoted to art for her own sake.

† **b.** To attempt to show or prove. *Obs.*

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *White's Peripat. Instit.* 337 (*title*) A Theologicall Appendix .. Wherein 'tis essay'd how subservient Philosophy is to Divinity. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 194 The worthy Doctor More has suprizingly essay'd the infinity or boundless manifoldness of worlds from the Head of lightsomness.

5. with *inf.* To set oneself, undertake, try (*to do* something). Also *absol.*; = ASSAY 17.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 181 Therefore in thy conceit essay To axe God mercy. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 40 This I shall essay to prove, can be no other than that of Presbyters and Deacons. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 143 Apelles is said to have essayed, by a collection of the most exact features, to form a perfect face. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 182 Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay, To turn the course of Helicon that way. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* vii, I will essay, reverend Father. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Fr. Crit. on Goethe* 276 So dense is the cloud of error here that the lover of truth will hardly even essay to dissipate it.

6. *intr.* To make an attempt.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 233 Doctor Bray has lately essay'd with a large scope towards a more Comprehensive Martyrologe.

Essayal (ɛsē·ăl). [f. prec. + -AL.] Attempt, trial.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 186, I knew them [the roads] and could make essayal of at least one of them.

Essayer (ɛsē·ăɹ). [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ER.]

1. In various senses of the vb.; = ASSAYER 1, 2, 3.

1611 COTGR., *Credentier*, a Princes Taster, Essayer, Cupbearer. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 57 The long-rested land yielded such plentiful harvests that many followed the first essayers. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/2 The centre, which the essayer calls the *eye*.

† **2.** One who 'essays' a certain form of composition, or attempts to treat a certain subject; in later use = ESSAYIST. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 353 As a late Essayer upon the Apocalyps imagines. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 P 2 He [Tully] hath been followed by all the Essayers upon Friendship, that have written since his time. 1711 DENNIS *Refl. on Pope's Essay on Criticism*, He was, like this Essayer, a very indifferent poet. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 P 3 The Essayers in Lampoon and Satyr.

Essayette (ɛsēɪe·t). [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -ETTE.] A short essay.

1877 C. GIBSON in *Casquet Lit.* I. 182/1 We take the following essayette. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 160 The book includes a hundred and thirty original fables, essayettes, anecdotes, tirades, songs, and musings. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 26 May 7/2 The eight or nine pages of Mr. Armstrong's interesting essayette.

E·ssayfy, *v.* [f. as prec. + -FY.] *intr.* To write essays.

1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 11, I am essayfying or speechifying .. instead of prefacing.

Essayical (ɛsēɪ·ikăl), *a.* Also **essaical.** [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL.] Of the nature of an essay.

1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Sept., Remarks .. a little too essayical for this purpose. 1875 F. ARNOLD *Our Bps. & Deans* I. 21 The idea was that a sermon should be made brief, dry, essaical, moral or mystical.

Essaying (ɛsēɪ·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ESSAY; also *concr.* Also (*nonce-use*) the writing essays.

1861 in *Macm. Mag.* IV. 43 It might have been much better .. if they had left essaying and reviewing alone. 1869 *Spectator* 1 May 539/1 To .. watch the reception given to his essayings without throwing his own shadow on the page. 1882 *Spectator* No. 2804 They are the presomnial essayings of a man who has to be up by times in the morning.

Essay·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ING[2].] That essays or attempts.

1725-25 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 445 From his essaying hand the string let fly.

Essayish (e·sēɪiʃ), *a.* [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of an essay.

1863 PATON *Wilson the Ornithologist* 9 It is a fair specimen of that essayish style of letter writing which characterised the epistles of Burns.

Essayism (e·sēɪiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] **a.** The practice of writing essays. **b.** The quality that constitutes an 'essay'.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 301 Cant is the epidemic of periodical essayism. 1822 *Ibid.* V. 141 My talents .. were .. frittered in periodical writing and common-place essayism. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 412 That mysterious literary essence known as essayism which pervades all literature.

¶ About 1862 occas. used for: The theological doctrines taught in the book called *Essays and Reviews*.

1862 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 4/1 A medium between Essayism and Evangelicism. *Ibid.* 458/1 If Essayism has been effectually rebuked.

Essayist (e·sēɪist). [f. ESSAY *sb.* and *v.* + -IST.]

1. One who essays, one who makes trials or experiments. Const. *of.* Now *rare.*

1736 in BAILEY. 1794 BURKE tr. *Pref. Brissot's Address* Wks. VII. 313 All the essayists and novices of revolution in 1789, that could be found, were promiscuously put to death. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 80 The panegyric may prompt such unfortunate essayists to consult the productions of the personage so extolled. 1868 MRS. H. WOOD *Red Court Farm* ix, The mistakes made by both essayists kept the platform in a roar.

2. A writer of essays.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, Meere Essaists! a few loose sentences, and that's all. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Reverie* (R.), I am not to have admittance as an essayist. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 211 A cessation .. of any exertion of his talents as an essayist. 1829 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 311 The conclusion at which the essayist arrives. 1884 J. W. EDSWORTH in *Roxb. Bal.* II. Pref. p. viii, He was a brilliant historical Essayist.

Essayistical (ɛsēɪi·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC + -AL.] Resembling the work of an essayist.

1863 *Scotsman* 7 May, The Victoria Magazine .. a story-telling, essayistical .. miscellany.

Essaykin (e·sēkin), *nonce-wd.* [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -KIN.] A little essay.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* 134 In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to egotize.

Essaylet (e·sēlĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] = prec.

1872 *Temple Bar* July 550 Literary sandwiches, tales, sketches and essaylets. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xii. (1875) 153 The essaylet, if I may so coin a word. 1886 *Jrnl. Education* 1 Sept. 378 This is a book of miscellaneous essaylets.

Escheker, obs. form of EXCHEQUER.

‖ **Esse** (e·sĭ). [L. *esse* to be, inf. of *sum*, but used by the schoolmen as a sb.]

1. In med.L. phrase *in esse*, in actual existence; opposed to *in posse*, in potentiality.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* 1299 Like a king in Esse .. this night, Lets make a hostile uprore in the Court. 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 31 Our spirituall preferments in *esse* and in *posse*.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 169 Some one, that may by common possibility .. be *in esse* at or before the particular estate determines. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 19 All natural persons who are *in esse* at the time when a will is made.

† **2.** Essence, essential nature. *Obs.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 16 The very *esse* of every Synod doth subsist in a double foundation. 1736 BAILEY, *Esse* [in the school philosophy] is used in the same sense with essence; principally for that which is actual, or actually existing.

Esse, obs. var. ASK *v.*, EASE *sb.*; also of *is*: see BE *v.*

† **Essed, essede.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *essed-um* (a Gaulish word).] A kind of war-chariot used by the Gauls.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Essedary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *essedārius*, f. *essedum*: see prec. and -ARY.] A fighter in a (Gaulish) war-chariot.

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* iv. (1530) 4 Theyr essedaryes .. be men of armys fighting uppon charyotts. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Essee.** *Obs.* Also 4 **Essey,** 7 **Hessee,** 4-6 *pl.* **Esseis.** [ad. L. *Essæ-i* pl., Gr. Ἐσσαῖ-οι. (The pl. *Esseis* is app. formed on L. pl. *Essæi* taken as a sing.; Wyclif's *Essey* is prob. the L. plural misspelt. Cf. EPICUREE.] = ESSENE.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Pharisees, Saduces, and Esseis. — *Sel. Wks.* II. 36 Essey, Saducey, and Pharisey, *a* 1570 BECON *Christ's Chron.* (1844) 546, The Essees .. not altogether unlike to monks in life. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1854) 353 Of another mind were the Esseis. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.*, (1617) 147 Essees, Essens, or Hessees.

† **Essefirme.** *Obs. rare.* [? some compound of *-ess*, name of the letter S.]

1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 510 The sleeves .. garnished with a lace of Venice sylver, like essifirmes. *Ibid.* 511 Brodered upon with esseffirmes and other knotts of seede pearle.

† **E·ssel.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *aissel, essel* (now *essieu*):—L. *axiculus*, dim. of *axis* axle-tree.] A beam or bar of wood or iron.

c 1205 LAY. 18992 Vndo þis 3æt essel; þe eorl is icumen here.

† **E·ssell.** *Obs.* Also 6 **esele.** [ad. med.L. *esula*.] A sort of spurge.

[14.. *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 60 Esula quedam species est titimalli, gallice yesele.] 1527 L. ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* ¶ iij, *Esula*, essell. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 41 b, Esele of some is taken for Eiebright; this hath his leafe verie thinne and plaine.

Essence (e·sĕns), *sb.* Also 4 in med.Lat. form **essencia,** 6 **assence.** [a. Fr. *essence*, ad. L. *essentia*, f. **essent-em*, fictitious pr. pple. of *esse* to be, in imitation of Gr. *οὐσία* being, f. *ὄντ-*, stem of pr. pple. of *εἶναι* to be. Cf. Pr. *essentia*, Sp. *esencia*, It. *essenza*.]

† **1.** Being, existence, viewed as a fact or as a property possessed by something. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Ep.* 284 Nature hath not given unto men their essence and being, to be .. in idlenesse .. but .. still to bee doinge. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 166 How canst thou abide his presence, that beleevedst not his essence? 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. Argt. (1605-7) I. 1 World not eternall .. But of meere Nothing God it Essence gaue. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV. iv, I would resign my Essence, that he were As happy as my Love cou'd fashion him. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 2 None of these things have in Nature any Essence of their own.

¶ **b.** The kind of being distinctive of animals; animal life. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 35 Of creatures, the lowest ranke have no life, the next no essence, the third no reason; none but man hath grace.

2. *concr.* Something that *is*; an existence, entity. Now restricted to spiritual or immaterial entities.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 43 Man is an essence subiect to time, place and accidents. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, There is no essence mortal, That I can envie, but a plumpe cheekt foole. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 16 Her honor is an Essence that's not seene. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 31 Those noble essences in heaven beare a friendly regard unto their fellow nature on earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 138 All this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low, As far as Gods and Heav'nly Essences Can Perish. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2303 Through radiant ranks of essences unknown. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 79 Commonwealths are not physical but moral essences. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 72 Fanciful speculations on spiritual essences. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 77 All nature widens upward: evermore The simpler essence lower lies. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 166 Of that ineffable essence which we call Spirit, he that thinks most will say least. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 257 The immortal essence enshrined within.

† **b.** 'Species of existent being' (J.); an element. Chiefly in phrase, *fifth essence*, transl. of L. *quinta essentia*: see QUINTESSENCE.

The 'fifth essence' was a supposed substance distinct from the recognized four elements. What this fifth essence was, and where existing, was much disputed. Originally, it seems to have been the material of the starry heaven, as conceived by those who hesitated to identify it with 'fire'. Among the alchemists, it was usually supposed to be latent in all bodies, and to be capable of being extracted from them by distillation or some more recondite process; many thought that alcohol was one of its forms. Others regarded the discovery of the 'fifth essence' as one of the unrealized

aims of science, and attributed to the hypothetical substance all sorts of miracle-working properties. Hence *fifth essence* or *quintessence* was used loosely in the various senses 'highly refined extract or essence' and 'universal remedy'.

1582 Hester tr. *Phioravanti's Secretes* III. liv, The Quintaessence . . is an essence aboue the fower elements. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements . . as for Eupolis . . he may be the fifth essence. 1660 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 20 An Universal Medicine, or fifth Essence. 1817 Byron *Manfred* I. i, Ye, who do compass earth about, and dwell In subtler essence. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 41 There is some essence of body, different from those of the four elements.

c. 'Constituent substance' (J.).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. iii. (1495) 28 The essencia of angels is symple and vnmateryal, pure, dystyngt and discrete. 1599 Davies *Nosce Teipsum* 10 The Elements conspire, And to her [soul's] Essence each doth give a part. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 425 Spirits . . Can either Sex assume, or both; so soft And uncompounded is their Essence pure. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* III. i, Those Beings Through whose pure essence as through empty air The unaided eye would pass.

† 3. Specific being, manner of existing, 'what a thing is'; nature, character. *Obs.*

c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 920 Thre thynges dothe cause the essence of whythnesse. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1843) 20 The god Apollo, who by his devine essence knew al secrets. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 120 Man . . Most ignorant of what he's most assured, His glassy essence . . Plays such fantastic tricks, etc. 1680 Melton *Astrolog.* 37 By the fourth House, you will iudge of the essence of the Child that is borne, how long it shall liue, and how well. 1686 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 287 Eccho . . is a great Argument of the Spirituall Essence of Sounds. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 The numerous Rabble that seem to have the Signatures of Man in their faces . . have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Essences.

† b. *By essence* in *Path.*: idiopathically; cf. Essential 1 d. Opposed to *by sympathy*. *Obs.*

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 74 The part that principally offends must be cured. If it be by essence, opening a Vein is good. *Ibid.* 185 It [head-ach] is either by essence or by sympathy with the stomach, etc.

4. 'Substance' in the metaphysical sense; the reality underlying phenomena; absolute being.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 38 The substraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* II. 188 But belief in a universal essence gave no solidity to the order of the world.

b. *Theol.* A synonym of 'substance', as denoting that in respect of which the three persons in the Trinity are one.

The L. *essentia* literally renders Gr. *οὐσία*, the technical word in this sense. The alternative rendering, *substantia*, substance, corresponds literally to Gr. *ὑπόστασις*, which however in theological use meant not 'substance' but 'person'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 Thise thre persones be not thre goddes, but one very god, one essence or one beyng. 1482 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xii. 160 [Plato and Aristotle] fonde by their wysedom and connyng thre persones in one essence. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 37 All-one with the sonne, and holy ghost in essence. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* IV. 6146 Augustyne sayis, he had leuer tak on hand To be in Hell, he seyng the assence Off God, nor be in Heuin, but his presence.

5. That by which anything subsists; foundation of being.

c 1585 *Answ. to Cartwright* 35 Christ being the essence and life of the Church. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 182 Shee [Siluia] is my essence, and I leaue to be; If I be not by her faire influence Foster'd. 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiogn.* iii. 25 There is a tranquil strength the essence of which is immobility. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 6. 20 Of Him who was The Truth—its author and its essence. 1884 H. Jennings *Phallicism* iv. 41 The Hindoos holding Fire to be the essence of all active power in nature.

† 6. Essentiality, importance. Cf. OF. *de grant essence* (Godef.).

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 1 A matter of great use and Essence in studying. 1628 Shirley *Brothers* IV. 46 Ther's something Of Essence to my life, exacts my care.

7. That which constitutes the being of a thing; that 'by which it is what it is'. In two different applications (distinguished by Locke as *nominal essence* and *real essence* respectively):

a. of a conceptual entity: The totality of the properties, constituent elements, etc., without which it would cease to be the same thing; the indispensable and necessary attributes of a thing as opposed to those which it may have or not. Also, in narrower sense, those among the indispensable attributes which involve all the rest by logical consequence, and are sufficient for a valid definition; the 'connotation of the class-name'.

a 1600 Hooker (J.), Those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very essence of Christianity. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 20 [It] will proue but an appendance of an externall forme, no part of the essence of a true Church. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxxii, The Essence of a Triangle, lies in a very little compass . . three Lines meeting at three Angles, make up that Essence. 1714 J. Fortescue-Aland *Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 6 We may exactly know the several Ideas that go to make each Law-term, and so their real Nature and Essence may be known. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 39. 140 To confound the transitory and special form with the characteristic and permanent essence. 1870 Bowen *Logic* iv. 74 Logic considers the Essence of a Concept to be the aggregate of its Marks.

b. of a real entity: Objective character, intrinsic nature as a 'thing-in-itself'; 'that internal constitution, on which all the sensible properties depend'.

1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. xxiv. 93 I might believe its [a spirit's] Existence, without meddling at all with its Essence. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 2 In defining the Name there is no Necessity that we should be acquainted with the intimate Essence or Nature of the Thing. 1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* I. Introd., The essence of the mind being equally unknown to us with that of external bodies. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xii. 139 In fact, we have no proper idea of any essence whatever. 1808 J. Webster *Nat. Phil.* 16 We clearly view the effects of attraction . . but human ingenuity has not been able to fathom its principle or essence. 1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* IX. xi. 251 With the old philosophers the essence of things was precisely that part of them of which a clear conception could be formed.

8. *loosely*. The most important indispensable quality or constituent element of anything; the specific difference.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 117 The accident which denominates its subject, is commonly called the essence thereof. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 27 The essence of religion is, a heart void of offence towards God and man. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 92 The essence of friendship is entireness. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 452 It is the essence of the modern Jury that they should . . give their verdict according to the evidence.

9. An extract obtained by distillation or otherwise from a plant, or from a medicinal, odoriferous or alimentary substance, and containing its characteristic properties in a concentrated form. In pharmacy chiefly applied to alcoholic solutions containing the volatile elements or 'essential oil' to which the perfume, flavour, or therapeutic virtues of the substance are due. *Essence of Venus* = *Ens Veneris*: see Ens 2 b.

[This sense is common to all the Romanic langs., its general currency being prob. due to its use by Paracelsus. It is in part a development of 8, perh. suggested by the older *fifth essence* (see 2 b), which had assumed a nearly similar meaning.]

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 195 Very small Viols, such as Chymical Essences . . are wont to be kept in. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 177 The true preparation of the Essence of Venus. 1744 Thomson *Spring* 509 Bees . . with inserted tube Suck its pure essence. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 459 It comes to us from the South of Europe under the name of essence of lemons. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Babes in the Wood* iv, Mind Johnny's chilblains are rubb'd Well with Whitehead's best essence of mustard.

b. *fig.*

1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Historians* 252 The essence of history . . is always apt to evaporate in the moment of enjoyment. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxviii, His love was passion's essence. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxii, It was a perfect love-letter, that is to say, it was the essence of nonsense. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 14. 53 Truth cannot be given us in essence.

10. *spec.* A fragrant essence; a perfume, scent. Somewhat *arch.*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxiii. 293 It sinks as essence does in cotton till all becomes a Fragrancy. 1712-4 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 94 To save the powder from too rude a gale, Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. 1841 James *Brigand* xv, A toilet table covered with all the most costly essences and perfumes which could be procured from the four quarters of the globe. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xiii, His essences turn'd the live air sick.

fig. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Jour., Riddle Explained*, Delicious essence! how refreshing art thou [flattery] to nature!

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 10).

1659 Boyle *Exper. Spring of Air* xxv. Wks. 1772 I. 59 We prosecuted the experiment so long, without seeing any effect wrought upon the essence-bottles, that, etc. *Ibid.* Essence-glass. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* III. i, Thou essence-bottle, thou musk-cat! 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 3/2 The essence-steeped fur of a glove.

Essence (e·sĕns), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To pour like an essence (in quot. *fig.*). b. To furnish or perfume with an essence. c. *nonce-use.* To compress the essence of (a book) *into.*

a. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* I. v. (1718) 22 Love essenc'd in the hearts of men.

b. 1675 (see next). 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* IV. 232 [Ladies] Painted for sight, and essenced for the smell. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 227 A girl, all essenced o'er With odours. 1823 [see next].

c. 1888 *Punch* 1 Dec. 257/2 *Diamonds Led* is a three-volume novel essenced into five pages.

Essenced (e·sĕnst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] Perfumed with 'essences', scented.

1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* Epil., You essenced boys, both old and young, Who would be thought so eager, brisk, and strong. 1698 Vanbrugh *Æsop* v. i, An essenc'd Peruke, and a sweet handkerchief. 1823 Praed *Poems, Troubadour*, There were brooks of essenced waters.

† **Essencificate**, *v. Obs.* [f. Essence *sb.* after the analogy of *amplificate*, etc. Cf. Essentificate.] *trans.* To imbue with an essence.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 321 These elixerated Oyls and essencificated Salts.

† **Essencify**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Essence *sb.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* = prec.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 330 Salt . . continuing always essencify'd with the same Qualities and Virtues, as the Plant from which it is extracted.

† **Esse·ncion.** *Obs.* [f. Essence *sb.* + -ION ? confused with *ascension*.] = Essence.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 8 The whoille foode of paternite Is sette in my [God's] essencion.

† **E·ssency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *essentia*: see Essence.] = Essence in various senses. *Fifth essency* = Quintessence.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 11 The science in þe extraccioun of þe 5 essencie from blood, and fleisch, and eggis. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 96 Essencie, *essentia*. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xii, One steddy Good, centre of essencies. 1648 *Royalist's Def.* 114 The essency of a House of Parliament doth not consist meerly in the legall assembling of the Members.

Essene (esī·n). Also 6 **essen.** [ad. L. *Essēn-i* pl., a. Gr. *Ἐσσηνοί*; presumably of Heb. or Aramaic origin, but the etymology is disputed. See the 19 different suggestions in Ginsburg *The Essenes* (1864) 27-30.] One of an ancient Jewish sect, characterized by certain mystical tenets and ascetic practices, and by a cenobitical life.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 33 The Essens, of whom Josephus speaketh that thei wil neither haue wyfe nor seruauntes. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxv. 392 It wil not be amiss to rehearse this record of Porphyrius, yᵗ the Religious sect of the Essens among yᵉ Iewes . . made a profession of Prophesying. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iv. 390 Many, as the Pharisees and Essenes, had recourse to this great Source of Comfort. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. 197 Why so impatient to baptize them Essenes, or Port-Royalists, or Shakers.

Hence **Esse·nian** *a.*, also 8 -ien, pertaining to, or resembling, the Essenes. **Esse·nic, Esse·nical** *adjs.*, of the nature of Essenism. **E·ssenism, a.** the doctrine and practice of the Essenes; b. a leaning to the doctrine of the Essenes. **E·ssenize** *v.*, to assert or favour the tenets of the Essenes; also **E·ssenizing** *ppl. a.*

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 496 The survivors . . were half Christian and Essenian. 1832 4 De Quincey *Cæsars* (1862) IX. p. ix, The two codes of practical doctrine—Christian and Essenic. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 542 The Essenic elements which were destined to ripen into Gnosticism. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642), This Essenicall piety in observing the Sabbath. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 419 The deliverance of the individual in the shipwreck of the whole . . was the plain watchword of Essenism. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 18 Critics have spoken of the Essenism and the Ebionism of the Epistle [of St. James]. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* (1886) 352 Ewald . . points out. an Essenizing Sibylline poem.

Essential (ĭsĕnʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **essencial**(e, **-yal**(l, (4 **escencyalle**, 6 **assencial**), 6-7 **essentiall**, 6- **essential.** In B 2 also *aphet.* **sensual.** [ad. late L. *essentiālis*, f. *essentia* Essence: cf. Pr. *essencial*, Sp. *esencial*, It. *essenziale*.]

A. *adj.*

1. In various senses related to Essence *sb.* 1-4.

a. That is such by essence, or in the absolute or highest sense.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 16 þe soueravne and þe escencyalle joy es in þe lufe of Godd by hymselfe and for hym-selfe, and þe secundarye es in, etc. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 22 The poem . . to which we return . . claims the name of essential poetry. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* xv. 203 As the love of God is essential happiness, sin, which is enmity to him, is essential misery, eternal misery.

† b. Having existence, real, actual. Also, identical with what now exists. *Obs.*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 Monasteries . . which the kinges maiestie . . shall declare and limittee to continue and be in their assencial estate. *Ibid.* c. 28 § 3 As if the same monasteryes . . hadde contynued in ther essencyall bodyes and states that thei now be or were in. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Anye reall and essenciall presence. *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* 62 Was his essential table full and free As boasts and invitations used to be?

† c. Relating to position in the scale of being. *Obs. rare.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 122 The production of Creatures of various degrees of essential perfection.

† d. Dependent on the intrinsic character or condition of anything, not on extraneous circumstances. Of diseases: Idiopathic (cf. Essence 3 b). *Essential merit* (Theol.) = 'merit of condignity', the merit belonging to good works in proportion to their intrinsic excellence; so *Essential reward.*

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. iv. 172 He shall not be rewarded of meryte essencyall for those werkes done in deedly synne. 1560 tr. *Fisher On Prayer* D viij, Euerie merit . . whiche is recompensed by essentiall rewarde (as they call it) in heauen. *a* 1654 J. Webster (Webster), Is it true, then, that thou art but a name, And no essential thing? 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. I. iii. 28 Mountains are formed, he [Avicenna] says, some by essential, others by accidental causes. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Essential disease*, a disease complete in itself, and not depending on, or symptomatic of another.

e. *Essential debility, dignity* (Astrol.): see the sbs.

† f. With descriptive sbs.: Thorough, entire.

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 31 Oh he's a most essentiall gentleman, coz. 1721 Cibber *Woman's Wit* III, Dear Ladies, your most essential humble Servant.

2. Of or pertaining to essence, specific being, or intrinsic nature. *Essential difference* (Logic):

= 'specific difference', DIFFERENTIA. *Essential character*: in scientific classification, the marks which distinguish a species, genus, etc. from the others included with it in the next superior division. *Essential proposition* (Logic): one which predicates of a subject something that is implied in its definition. †*Essential name* (Theol.): see quot. 1398. *Essential form* (Metaph.): see FORM.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 7 The names signyfienge or betokenynge the dyuyne essence or beynge ben callid names essencialles. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. ii, The essential forme of Marble stone, Temper'd by science metaphysical. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 4 In which essentiall vnitie of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 8 Deceit or untruth..doth destroy the essential form of knowledge, which is nothing but a representation of truth. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 4 [The copula] signifies an essentiall attribution (that is) that, the latter part of the definition doth giue being vnto the former. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 3 Rationability..is a substantiall part of a man, because it is a part of his definition or his essentiall difference. 1687 *Death's Vis.* vii. *note* (1713) 6 Essential Forms I say, rather than Substantial. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 63 Its [Virtue's] having in the essential nature of the thing a tendency to produce them [Superiority and Advantages]. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 212 The nectary gives the essential character. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 4 An essential proposition then, is one which is purely verbal. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 178 The desire to ascertain..the essential nature of virtue.

3. Constituting, or forming part of, the essence of anything; belonging to a thing by virtue of its essence; necessarily implied in its definition; indispensably entering into its composition.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. i. 82 His only begotten son equal to him in essential power. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* xvi, Those essentiall parts of his, His truth, his love, his wisedome, and his blis. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 225 By the Law of Nature as an essential right of Soveraignty. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 246 The thought of any thing essential to any of them, instantly vanishes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 54 The Glory of God is so exquisite in itself and so Essential to Him, that, etc. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 9 The desire of reputation..is an essential part of human nature. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* i. 23 In the essential immortality of the soul.

b. Affecting the essence of anything; 'material', important.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 209 You have done essential service to the cause. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 44 The piercing eye of the founder of the republic must have discerned two essential imperfections. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 617 To have adopted the civil law with no very essential variation. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 142 It is not in the nature of things that a better man should receive essential harm from a worse.

4. Absolutely necessary, indispensably requisite.

Essential vows: the three vows (of chastity, poverty, and obedience) indispensable to the monastic life.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 b, The lyfe of religyous persones, that professeth the thre essencyall vowes. 1628 BP. HALL *Pref. to Brinsley's Lud. Lit.*, Those sciences which are so Essentiall to the Spirituall house of God. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 4 The first and essential point of Building, (to wit, Solidity with Ornament and Conveniency). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ₱ 8 That serious Air which seems essential to the Magnificence of an Epic Poem. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 85 Silica..is an essential ingredient in mortar. 1848 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 425 Propositions which I hold to be most essential for a right understanding of history. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 223 The essential quality of a monument is permanence.

b. Music. *Essential chord*, in early use = *common chord*; in later use = FUNDAMENTAL, opp. to *accidental* (see quot. 1806). *Essential harmony* (see quot. 1851). *Essential notes*: the 1st, 3rd, and 5th notes of a chord. *Essential sharps* and *flats* (see quot. 1806).

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.*, Of the natural Notes of every Mode or Octaue, Three go under the Name of the essential Notes, in a peculiar Manner, viz. the Fundamental, the 3d, and 5th. 1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* (1817) 55 Sharps or flats..which occur in the course of the Movement..are termed accidental, to distinguish them from those of the Signature, which are essential to the Scale of the original key note. *Ibid.* 202 His [Kirnberger's] arrangement of Chords, into essential and accidental. 1851 WARNER tr. *Weber's Th. Composition* 258 There are only certain particular harmonies, which belong to any one particular key..These are called the Essential harmonies of the key. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 679/1 s.v. *Harmony*, The use of preliminary notes a semitone above or below any note of an essential chord.

5. That is of the nature of, or resembles, an essence or extract (see ESSENCE 10); that is in a state of essence.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 113 This Spirit contains in it..essentiall Sulphur. 1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. i. v. § 16 In the Vessels, a more Essential Liquor..in the Fibres a more simple and Essential Aer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 120 ₱ 2 They filled his apartments with alexipharmics, restoratives, and essential virtues. 1832 WORDSW. *Devot. Incitements*, From humble violet—modest thyme—Exhaled, the essential odours climb.

b. *Essential oil*, a volatile oil, obtained by distillation, and marked by the characteristic odour of the plant or substance from which it is extracted; as the oil of laurel, oil of turpentine, etc. Now often as a synonym of 'volatile oil'.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. i. (1682) 237 Having..made mention of the preparation of Essential Oyls. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 14 The soul of any plant..is neither more nor less than its essential oil. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 102 Volatile oil, likewise called essential oil, differs from fixed oil, in being capable of evaporation by a much lower degree of heat. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 208 The Volatile or Essential Oils are destitute of the strength of the fixed oils. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 205 Sections of woods..containing gum, resin, etc., should be soaked in essential oil, alcohol, or ether.

† c. *Essential salt* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1715 in KERSEY. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 The essential salt is that which is obtain'd by Chrystallization from the Juices of Plants. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 181 What the first chemists called, in general, the Essential Salts of Vegetables.

6. quasi-*adv.* = ESSENTIALLY.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, His face with clouds Of glory circled round, essential bright.

B. *sb.*

† 1. What exists; existence, being. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 93 His utmost ire..Will..quite consume us, and reduce To nothing this essential.

2. Something belonging to the essence of a thing; an indispensable element or adjunct; also, in weaker sense, a chief or leading point. Orig. only in *pl.*; in later use, occas. *sing.* † b. *pl.* = *Essential vows*; see A 4.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 2372 Euer after to obserue the essencyals thre. *Ibid.* 1913 The sensuals thre. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iv. § 3 (1622) 23 Vowes, and invocations, and other the Essentials of religion. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 167 These matters..being rather among the elegancies, than the essentials of language. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 If..all our essentials had duly performed their duties, we could have reaped little advantage from them. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, 'Well, well', said Glossin, 'no occasion to be particular, tell the essentials'. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 1 Natural motive powers..are a help, but not an essential of production. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 230 The distinction between the Franciscans and Dominicans lay not in essentials, but merely in point of discipline. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 7 The first essential to the patient, without which all the rest..is as nothing. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* v. 111 A tendency..to be blinded by exterior trivialities to interior essentials.

† 3. *pl.* Inmost nature; 'vitals'. *Obs. rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very essentials.

† **Esse·ntialist.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] The name given to a Nonjuror who held that the 'usages' which were omitted from the Second Prayer-book of Edward VI were 'essential'.

1719 (*title*), A Dialogue in Vindication of our present Liturgy and Service; between Timothy a Churchman and Thomas an Essentialist.

Essentiality (ɛsɛ·nʃiæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being essential.

1640 GOODWIN *Justifying Faith* I. i. (R.), The substantialness and essentiality of a promise relates to the actual execution of it. 1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* ii. 32 The onenesse, Entirenesse, indivisibility and essentiality of the Truth. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. viii. (1879) 351 There are many upon whom the essentiality of Intellectual and Moral discipline will..impress itself.

2. Essential character or nature; essence.

1626 R. C. *Times' Whis.* I. 122 The mistery Of searching his [God's] essentialitie. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. I. § 4 (R.) This faith is perfected, as to the essentiality of it, in the death and resurrection of Christ. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 79 Love's Eternal Essentiality is that out of which all pure simplified Spirits were brought forth. 1866 CARLYLE *Edw. Irving* Misc. (1881) I. 229 This 'noble lady' was in essentiality an artist.

3. An essential quality (*rare*); also *pl.* essential points or elements; essentials. Cf. ESSENTIAL B. 2.

1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* I. 9 This essentiality is called Sophia, being the essentiall wisedome, or the body of Christ. 1710 SWIFT in *Examiner* No. 32 ₱ 3 The French..whose essentialities are generally so very superficial. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 322 When priests..shall forget the solemn essentialities of their office. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. IX. iii. 425 In all the essentialities of it, there had not been..the least flaw.

† **Esse·ntialize,** *v.* In 7 **essentialise.** [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make essential; to give essence or being to.

1669 GALE tr. *Plato* in *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 325 The Divine Opificer, by whose..effective word, althings were essentializ'd.

Hence **Esse·ntializer.**

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 320 The first fabricator, perfector, essentialiser of Beings or he that gives Essence to Beings.

Essentially (ɛsɛ·nʃălĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an essential manner.

1. *fig.* In essence; with respect to essence; as an essential attribute or constituent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiv. (1495) 58 A myȝte of yᵉ soule essencially [? *read* essencialli] yeue to werke and doo his dedes in yᵉ body. 1534 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1121/1 The glory of his godhed is, to be present and to fill al places at ones assencially. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. (1611) 367 They define not the Church by what the Church essentially is. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* i. (1634) 7 To see that God essentially and face to face. *a* 1680 GLANVILL (J.), Body and spirit are essentially divided, though not locally distant. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 20 Jesus Christ is essentially God, though in a second person. 1835 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 301 Principles which are essentially inherent in your institution.

† b. On the ground of (one's) actual nature.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 39 He that loues himselfe, Hath not essentially, but by circumstance The name of Valour. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 4 In like manner is the bread said to be the Body of Christ..not really or essentially, but typically and sacramentally.

† c. In fact, really. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 187 That I essentially am not in madnesse, But mad in craft.

d. In respect of the essential points, materially, substantially.

1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 483 My opinion..does not..essentially differ from that of your lordship. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 405 A form of words—literally false, but essentially deceiving no one. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 304 Its food is essentially marine, the acalephæ, etc. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 56 The impression which the three narratives leave is essentially the same. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 7/1 She [*i. e.* a steamship] was, as a whole, essentially completed.

e. In the proper or essential function.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 51 Rests are placed in songs after three manners..Essentially when they betoken silence.

2. a. Indispensably.

1757 FOOTE *Author* I, I believe her Brother's consent essentially necessary. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 122 Some supplies essentially necessary to both armies.

b. In a marked or eminent degree; eminently.

1593 DRAYTON *Past. Eclog.* VIII. (R.), None are so essentially high As those that on her [Wisdom's] bounty do rely. 1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 3 ₱ 4 Knowledge..truly and essentially raises one man above another. 1869 *Mem. J. Grey* 100 That blessed union..has contributed so essentially to the..prosperity of both countries.

Essentialness (ɛsɛ·nʃălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being essential.

1640 LD. DIGBY *Sp. conc. Trien. Parl.* 12 The Essentialnes Sir of frequent Parliaments to the happinesse of this Kingdome. *a* 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* II. (1703) 175 Each endeavouring..to pretend them to be of more Essentialness and Weight in Religion, than indeed they are. 1736 in BAILEY. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Add. 120 A confusion of the idea of essentialness..with the idea of nobleness.

† **Esse·ntiate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **essentiāt-us*; see next.] = ESSENTIATED. In quot. *sb.*

1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysmat. Puritan* A iij b, The scriptures deducenble sence in Essentials, Essentiates, Efficients, Finals, Subiects, Effects, and their Modalities,..confounds this Professor.

† **Esse·ntiate,** *v. Obs.* *Pa. pple.* in 6 **essentiate.** [f. as if on L. **essentiāt-* ppl. stem of **essentiāre*, f. *essentia*: see ESSENCE.]

1. *trans.* To make into an essence or being; to form or constitute the essence or being of.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 39 For whosoeuer sayth that the Sonn was essentiate or made to be of his Father, denieth that he is of himself. 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 66 That which forms, essentiates, or constitutes the true Christian, is the Spirit of Jesus Christ. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 8 A Church as well as a Kingdom, is essentiated by a *pars regens*, and *pars subdita*. 1687 *Death's Vis.* Pref. 4 Those turns of Fancy and Wit, that almost Essentiate a Poem.

b. *To essentiate together*: to unite in essence; to make into one essence or being.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 9 b, What is a man, if the parts of his body be disparted, and not incorporated and essentiate together?

2. *intr.* To become essence; to be assimilated or converted into a being or body.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner essentiate.

3. *trans.* To refine into an 'essence' or subtle extract. (See ESSENTIATED *ppl. a.*)

Hence **Esse·ntiated** *ppl. a.* **Esse·ntiating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Esse·ntiator,** he that 'essentiates'.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 14 A rabble of Self-essentiated and divided Deities. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1778) 170 Essentiated Spirits..are as pernicious to them [plants] as brandy and hot waters to men. 1736 BAILEY, *Essentiated*, made or brought into essences, or essential spirits. 1635 MONTAGUE in *Hammond's Wks.* (1684) II. 701 If it were simply necessary to the essentiating of a church. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* v. 204 A Constitutive Cause in the common sense of Logicians, signifieth the Essentiating Cause.. 1689 in *6th Coll. Papers Pres. Affairs* 15 One Corporation made up of three Constituent Essentiating Parts, King, Lords and Commons. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 38 That he [the Father] is the onely essentiator or maker of the essence. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 249 He who is the first independent Essence and Essentiator of althings can be but one.

† **Essentie.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *essentia*.] = ESSENCE, ESSENCY.

1552 HULOET, *Essentye* or substance compacted of matter and shape.

† **Essenti·fical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *essenti-a* being or essence + -FIC + -AL (after mod.L. *essentificus*).] Forming or producing the essence of a thing.

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *White's Peripat. Instit.* 210 Now, naturall Things are naturall parts of the world, unerringly flowing from the Essentificall Idea's. 1660 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 144 Although the formall light doth shine; yet its act is not terminated in shining, but in an essentificall thingliness.

†Essenti·ficate, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³. Cf. *essencificate*.] *trans.* To make into an essence. Hence **Essenti·ficated** *ppl. a.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. v. 74 Take Mercurie Essentificated, the which separate from all its Superfluities. 1706 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†Essera. *Path. Obs.* Also 8 **essere, -rs.** [med.L. *essera, essere*, ad. Arab. شرا *sharā*, with the art. الشرا *ash-sharā*: see Avicenna *Canon* IV. iii. cap. 13 in the orig. and in the Lat. version of 1483. Cf. Fr. *essère*.] 'Old term for a cutaneous eruption attacking the face and hands, resembling that caused by the sting of nettles, but the spots not elevated, and usually unattended by fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); a variety of nettle-rash.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Essere*. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Essers*. 1744 MITCHELL *Colours of People* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 108 Cutaneous Diseases, as the Itch, prickly Heat or Essere. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* iii. (1806) 14 The attacks of the essera or nettle-rash. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Essew, obs. form of ISSUE.

Essex (e·sĕks). The name of an English county, occurring attrib. in *Essex calf*, properly a calf reared in Essex, but often used as a contemptuous designation for the natives of that county. Hence, punningly, †*Essex-growth*, growth in the 'calf' of the leg. Hence **†E·ssexed** *a.*

1650 *Lady Alimony* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 361 You would wish that his puny baker-legs had more Essex growth [*i. e.* more calf] in them. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 165 A good Legge is a great grace if it be discreetly essex'd in the calfe, and not too much spindled in the small.

Essign, obs. form of ASSIGN.

Essoin, essoign (esoi·n), *sb. Law.* Forms: 4–7 **essoyn(e,** 4 **essonie,** *Sc.* **essonze,** 5 **esson,** 6–9 **essoine,** 7–8 **essoign(e,** 7 (*Sc.*) **essonzie,** 6– **essoin,** 7– **essoign.** See also ASSOIN *sb.* [a. OF. *essone, essonie, essoine, essoigne, essoyne* (mod.F. *exoine*), vbl. sb. f. *essoigner*: see next.]

1. *Law.* The allegation of an excuse for non-appearance in court at the appointed time; the excuse itself. Also in phrases *To cast, make, challenge essoin. Day of essoin*: the day when excuses were received, the first day of term.

Essoins were admitted on various grounds, pilgrimage, the king's service, illness, etc. The practice is now obsolete.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Þat non eft mad essoyn, þe kynges right to clame. *Ibid.* 291, I may not cast essoyn, bot felow my somons. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 3 § 1 Non esson or proteccion be allowed in any suche accion. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 89 b, No protection, essoyne, nor wager of lawe to be allowed. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 270 The xl daies in the essoine of child-birth allowed by the Norman customs. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Hundred Crt.* 169 Whosoever will cast any essoine in these courts, he must come at the beginning of the court. 1702 *Royal Proclam.* 29 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3797/2 The First Day of the said *Quindena Paschæ*, commonly called the Day of Essoigns. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Van.* Wks. 1824 XIV. 475 But, with .. Demur, imparlance, and essoigne The parties ne'er could issue join. *a* 1734 NORTH *Ld. Guildford* in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xciv. 284 He reasoned the country people out of their pence for essoines. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III*, Introd. 31 The essoin was fraudulently cast without his knowledge.

b. *Clerk of the essoins*: 'an officer of the Common Pleas, who keeps the Essoin-rolls, delivers them to every officer, and receives them again when they are written' (Phillips 1678–1706).

1687 HOWELL *Londinop.* 368 The Officers of this Court [Common Pleas] are many; viz. *Custos Brevium*, three Protonotaries, Clerk of the Essoins [etc.]. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *In general.* An excuse, exemption, making of conditions, parleying, delay; also in phr. *without essoin.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 He gaf a þousand mark, withouten essoyne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 181 To fynd sume essonze for-quhy þai mycht frely pase forby. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXXVI. ii, The duke then of Burgoyn, Kepte Fraunce full well without any essoyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 20 From everie worke he chalenged essoyne, For contemplation sake.

¶ 3. The alleged sense 'one who is excused' (= ESSOINER) is app. due to a misunderstanding, Cowell's explanation of AF. *essonié* having been taken by later lexicographers as referring to *essoin.*

(If the sense were authenticated, the word as so used would be a distinct sb., repr. AF. *essoiné*, as ASSIGN *sb.*² represents AF. *assigné*.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Essoine* (*Essonium*) cometh of the French *Essonié* or *exonnié* i. *causarius miles*, he that hath his presence forborne or excused vpon any iust cause .. It signifieth in our common lawe an alledgement of an excuse.

4. *Comb.* **essoin-day** (see quot.); **essoin-roll,** the list containing the names of the essoinees.

1679 *Trials of White, etc.* 8 Monday is the Essoign Day. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. (1783) 278 Thereon the Court sits to take essoigns., wherefore this is usually called the essoign day of the term. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex. s.v.*, Formerly the first general return day of the term was called essoign day, because the court sat to receive essoigns.

Essoin (esoi·n), *v. Law.* Forms: 5–7 **essoyne,** 6–8 **essoign(e,** 6–7 **essoine,** 7 (*Sc.*) **essonyie, -zie,** 7– **essoin.** See also ASSOIN *v.* [a. OF. *essoignier, essoinier, essoyner*, f. *essoyne*:—med.L. *ex-soniāre*, f. *ex* out + *sonia, sunnis* lawful excuse, f. OHG. *sunna, sunnia*, corresp. to OS. *sunnea* doubtfully explained as 'want, lack', ON. *syn* refusal, denial; the OTeut. type coincides in form with that of Goth. *sunja* truth; the OHG. sense must have existed in Goth., which has the derived vb. *sunjôn* to excuse.]

1. *trans.* To offer an excuse for the non-appearance of (a person) in court; to excuse for absence. Also, *To essoin one's attendance.*

1496 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 The defendaunt .. be not essoyned. 1607 COWELL *Interpr. s.v.*, The causes that serue to Essoine any man summoned be diuers and infinite: yet drawne to fiue heads. 1609 SKENE tr. *Acts Will.* (an. 1165) c. 26 § 1. 7 Gif ane man is essonyied at the fourt day, be reason of seiknes .. or being beyond Forth: he sall have respit, or ane continuation of fourtie days. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* xl. 332 The Plaintiffe is essoined so that I cannot answer unto him. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* 272 The Tenant was Essoyned and at the day made default. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* ii. 23 They might excuse or essoign their Attendance, and attend by Deputy. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III*, Introd. 30 The tenant..caused himself to be essoined.

2. To accept an excuse from, let off (a person).

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* Div. Poems (1717) 30 Away with wings of time, (I'll not essoin thee).

Essoinee (esoinī·). *Law.* [a. AF. *essoignié* (Britton), pa. pple. of *essoignier*: see ESSOIN *v.*] A person excused for non-appearance in court.

[1607 See ESSOIN *sb.* 3.] 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 162 It shall rest upon the credit and integrity of the Essoinee. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 351 If the essoinee does not .. appear to warrant the essoiner.

Essoiner (esoi·nəɹ). Also 7 (*Sc.*) **essonyier, -zier.** [ad. AF. *essoigniour* (Britton), f. *essoignier*: see ESSOIN *v.*] One who essoins; one who offers an excuse for the absence of another.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 111 b, It behoues the essonzier to name his awin name, and the name of him that is essonzied. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Baron* 374 The Name of the Essoyner shall be put in. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 307 An Essoin de Service le Roy was challenged, for that the Essoiner was under age. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 436 In the High Court of Night Be thou essoiner for us unto Death.

Essoinment (esoi·nmĕnt). [f. ESSOIN *v.* + -MENT.] The action of essoining.

†Esso·me, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *essome-r*, var. of *asomer* (mod.F. *assommer*) to knock down.] *trans.* To confound, confuse.

1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 99 Mahumetane juglings, to essome their spectators in this lower world.

†Essome·nic, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐσσόμεν-ος*, fut. pple. of *εἶναι* to be + -IC.] (See quot.)

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 123 Another kind of mirror .. the Essomenic .. which has the singular power of representing things and persons in future times. *Ibid.* 124 It has all the qualities of the other two kinds, but the Essomenic is peculiar to itself.

Essonite, var. of HESSONITE, cinnamon-stone.

1820 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 162 Cinnamon stone .. Essonite. 1884 DANA *Min.* 266 Essonite included a cinnamon colored variety from Ceylon.

Essose, obs. form of ASHES.

Essue, obs. form of ISSUE.

Essurine, var. form of ESURINE.

Essuy·ance. Also **assuyance.** [as if a. F. **essuyance* f. *essuyer* to wipe.] (See quot.)

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 27 Holding a Cloth of Plaisance (or rather of Essuyance) for her [the Queen's] Cup. *Ibid.* I. 157 Cloth of assuyance, Towel or napkin that wait on the cup.

Est, dial. form of NEST; cf. *adder* for *nadder*.

Est, obs. var. of EAST.

Est, var. of ESTE, *Obs.*, delight, favour.

-est, *suffix*, forming the superl. deg. of adjs. and advbs., represents two forms originally distinct: (1) OE. *-ost-, -ust-, -ast-*, corresp. to OFris., ON. *-ast-*, OS., OHG., Goth. *-ôst-*:—OTeut. *-ôsto-*; (2) OE. *-est-, -st-*, with umlaut, corresp. to OFris., OS., OHG., Goth. *-isto-*:—OTeut. *-isto-*. These OTeut. suffixes are combinations of the two comparative suffixes *-ôz-, -iz-* with OAryan *-to-*; similar formations in other Aryan langs. are Gr. *-ιστο-*, Skr. *ishṭha-*. In OE. the two suffixes were already confused, so that *-ost-* occasionally appears with umlaut of the root-vowel, and conversely *-est-* without umlaut; a few umlaut forms survived into early ME., as *lengeste* longest; the only examples now remaining are *best, eldest*. In OE. (as in Gothic) the suffix *-isto-* was added to the stems of certain older superlatives formed with the suffix *-m-*; the resulting OE. ending *-mest-* was in later Eng. confused with the adv. *most*: cf. *forma, fyrmest, foremost*; *innema, innemest, inmost*: see -MOST. (For the relation in historical and present usage between the inflexional comparison in *-er, -est*, and the periphrastic comparison with the advbs. *more, most*: see -ER³.)

†Esta·ble, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **astable, -bill, etabill.** [ad. F. *establ-ir* (mod.F. *établir*) = Pr. *establir, stablir*, It. *stabilire*:—L. *stabilire*, f. *stabilis* STABLE *a.* See also STABLE *v.*] *trans.* = ESTABLISH in various senses. To make stable; to settle, fix permanently; to secure, confirm; to decree; to make steady, support, calm (the mind).

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 150 God of his goodnesse gan stable .. þe heuene.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 102 Be it so that youre emprise be establid and ordeyned by gret multitude of people. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. i. 7 He [God] is establed without ony meuyng. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 8. § 1 The Kynge .. enactith, ordeyneth and estableth that, etc. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D. iij, This answere besemed .. a man establed in magnanimitie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. iv. 74 To comfort and astabill Hys hevy amorus thochtis ennoyus. *Ibid.* XIII. vi. 36 Thair myndis mesys and estabillis he. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xvi. (1822) 74 Quhill he micht, under his name, etabill the kingdome of Romanis to him.

Establish (ĭstæ·blĭʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **establisse-n,** 5 **astabilishe, establisch, -ysch, -issh,** 6 **astablese, establyshe,** 4– **establish.** See also STABLISH. [ME. *establisse-n*, a. OF. *establiss-* lengthened stem of *establir*: see prec.]

1. To render stable or firm. †a. To strengthen by material support (*obs.*). †b. To ratify, confirm, validate (*obs.*). c. To confirm, settle (what is weak or wavering); to restore (health) permanently; to give calmness or steadiness to (the mind). †d. *catachr.* To calm (anger), to settle (doubts).

[1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 303 His land first [weill] stablist he.] 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 a, Establisshe and ease thyn ire with thy pacience. 1524 CDL. WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. iv. 53 This small number of halbardiers were appointed..to establish every captain of your archers. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* 34 b, I shall estáblyshe his wordes by S. Austen. 1537 in Wright *Monast. Lett.* 154 To conferme, ratefie and astabllishe this my deyd [of surrender of Furness Abbey]. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 108 The onelie iugis appoyntit be God, to establische all doutis. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* XXX. 13 Euery vow .. her husband may establish it, or her husband may make it voyd. — *Rom.* iii. 31 Doe we then make void the lawe through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the Law. 1623 J. WINTHROP *Let.* in *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 407, I pray continually, that God will please to establish your heart. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 211 Supports, Cradles, Canes or Hoofs, to establish them [Carnations, etc.] against Winds. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4439/2 The great Pensioner's Health seems to be Establish'd. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. viii. 56 Harriet's cheerful look and manner established hers.

2. To fix, settle, institute or ordain permanently, by enactment or agreement. Sometimes with obj. clause. †Also (rarely) to impose (something) *upon.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 311 Coempcioun þat is to seyn commun achat or bying to-gidere þat were establissed vpon poeple by swiche a manere imposicioun as, etc. *c* 1386 — *Parson's T.* P 155 The peynes that been establissed and ordeyned for synne. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H v b, Ye beginning of ye monethes was swa astablesed. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 9 And I, behold, I establish my couenant with you. 1660 CHAS. II. *Declar. Eccl. Affairs* in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 139 We shall use our best endeavour that such laws may be established, as may best provide for the peace of the church and state. 1700–1 *Act Settlement* 12–13 *Will. III*, c. 2. § 2 Subject to such Incapacities, as .. are by the said recited Act provided, enacted, and established. *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* I. vi. 177 The standing public methods which God hath established in the church. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 283 Having first established, that they should quit the work at nights. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 42 This edict was established, for the regulation of the Christian army .. during the Crusade. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/6 We establish in Irish counties, as in Scotch and English counties .. the lodger franchise.

†b. To secure or settle (property, privileges, etc.) *to* or *upon* persons. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 139 To establisch .. the same Lyvelood to his Crowne. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 37 We will establish our estate upon Our eldest Malcolm. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* 33 Destroying what was by those known laws happily establisht to them and their posterity.

†c. To impute (guilt) *to. Obs.* [Cf. 'ne statuas illis hoc peccatum,' *Acts* vii. 30 in Vulgate].

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/1 He cryed with an hye voys and said 'lord establysshe not to theym this synne'.

3. To set up on a secure or permanent basis; to found (a government, an institution; in mod. use often, a house of business).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 103 It schal be good that an honorable .. Conceile be establischid. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1554) XXVII. I. XXI, Knighthode, he sayed, was first established The commen wealthe in right to defende. 1670 TEMPLE *Let. in Wks.* (1731) III. 227 A Government is never well established but in the Hearts of the Subjects. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* xii. 261 The manufactory of Messrs. —— was first established towards the end of the last century. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 183 They succeeded in establishing many important and highly flourishing colonies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 433 The throne of Cnut, established by wasting wars.

4. To place in a secure or permanent position; to install and secure in a possession, office, dignity, etc.; to 'set up' (a person, oneself) in business;

to settle (a person) in or at a place; *refl.* to obtain a secure footing; also in weaker sense, to take up one's quarters. †Also *intr.* for *refl.* To 'settle'.

1557 *Order Hospitalls* B v, To deliuer unto such [Bedells] as then remayne, their Staves, and again astablishe them. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 86 The senators to-morrow Mean to establish Cæsar as a king. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 102 Since the Turks established in Europe. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 73/2 Numa .. with a view to establish himself in the people's good graces .. attempted to soften them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 298 The workmen being established in the house .. every one went to the occupation allotted. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 96 If a writer be desirous of establishing himself as a candid censor of literature. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 205 His first object was to establish Eumenes in his satrapy. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 92 The gentlemen of the party .. established themselves in very comfortable rooms. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 83 The Jewish traders were enabled by the royal protection to establish themselves in separate quarters.

†b. To provide for the maintenance of (persons). *Obs.* Cf. *settle.*

1644 CHAS. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 514/1 [He appointed them] to consider .. in what manner his family should be established. 1872 H. LAWRENNY in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 313 Heads of families ceased .. to dower and 'establish' the daughters of the house.

5. To set up or bring about permanently (a state of things); to 'create' (a precedent); to introduce and secure permanent acceptance for (a custom, a belief). Also, to secure for oneself, gain permanently (a reputation, a position).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 86 But to establish here a peace indeed. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 5 It establishes a price in the market. 1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* ii, The most confirmed gait that he could establish was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Causes Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 164 He had established, by his own sole authority, the most unbounded liberty of worship. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 177 In the remaining years of Milton's academic career, he established a high reputation for scholarship. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, It has been hard work to establish order here. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/3 The French troops have pretty well established their ascendency in the capital.

b. To erect *into* (a rule, etc.). †Also (with *complement*), to secure in a certain condition.

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 113 Emergencies which threatened our country with slavery, but ended in establishing it free. 1855 J. S. C. ABBOT *Napoleon* II. i. 17 If such a tyranny is allowed to be established into a principle, etc.

c. *Card-playing. To establish a suit* (see quot.).

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 56 Twos and threes may become quite as valuable [as higher cards] when the suit is established. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss. 11 A suit is said to be established when you have exhausted all the best cards in it which were against you.

6. To place beyond dispute; to prove (a proposition, claim, accusation); rarely with personal obj. and complement.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 21 He has establish'd .. five or six essential differences between those two poems. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 134 This doctrine Cæsar Magatus and Belloste have taken great pains to establish. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 224 If he fail to establish in your minds the innocence of the count. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 659 His great point he seems to me fully to establish. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 266 Some better theory Than would establish him participant In doings yonder. 1885 SIR C. P. BUTT in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/1 It is .. extremely difficult to establish a case of negligence against the steamer.

b. To affirm judicially the validity of (a disputed will).

1818 CRUISE *Digest.* (ed. 2) VI. 311 Upon a bill to establish this will .. Sir Joseph Jekyll declared that, etc.

7. From 16th c. often used with reference to ecclesiastical ceremonies or organization, and to the recognized national church or its religion; in early use chiefly *pass.* in sense 2 (esp. in phrase *by law established*, i. e. 'prescribed or settled by law'), but sometimes with mixture of senses 3–5. Hence in recent use: To place (a church or a religious body) in the position of a national or state church.

1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 2, § 27 Laws wherein .. any other service is limited, established, or set forth to be used within this realm. 1592 *Sc. Acts 12 Parl. Jas. VI*, § 114 The trew and halie Kirk, presentlie established within this Realme. 1642 *King's Protest.* 19 Sept. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V 21, I will .. defend and maintain The True Reformed Protestant Religion established in the Church of England. 1660 CHAS. II *Declar. Eccl. Affairs* 25 Oct. 8 The..esteem we have for the Church of England, as it is established by Law. 1731 CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. i. 73 Opposition to the church by law established. 1732 SWIFT *Presbyterian's Plea Merit* Wks. 1776 IV. 260 Which [Presbyterian] sect was .. established in all its forms by..an ordinance of the lords and commons. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* 108 What is established is by the very force of the term likewise endowed.

†**Esta·blishable**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be established or made secure.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 115 Establishable against a relapse only from him.

Established (éstæ·bliſt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb. *Established Church*: see CHURCH 5 c, and ESTABLISH *v.* 7. *Established clerk, servant*, etc.: one on the 'establishment', in permanent employ. *Established list*, the list of those in permanent employ.

1642 T. LECHFORD (*title*) Plain Dealing..A short view of New-Englands present Government..compared with the.. Established Government of England. 1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 82 All Establisht Protestant Churches do approve, and use prescribed Forms. 1682 CLAVERHOUSE in M. Morris *Life* vi. (1888) 93 [The king] was relenting nothing of his .. care of maintaining the established government. 1753 SMART *Power Supreme Being*(R.), Rul'd by establish'd laws and current nature. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 135 We are resolved to keep an established church, an established monarchy, an established aristocracy, and an established democracy. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 5 They respect some of the established principles and arrangements of the language. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. 186 The architecture of a nation is great only when it is as universal and as established as its language. 1865 EARLE *Sax. Chron.* Notes 340 One of the established sensation scenes of history. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 April 10/2 A return of the number of established and unestablished servants [in the Post Office.]

Establisher (éstæ·bliſəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who establishes (in senses of vb.).

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 613 The first founders and establishers of them. *a* 1677 BARROW Wks. (1741) II. xx. 215 God being the author and establisher of nature. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 577/2 Luck .. was the establisher of his greatness. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 93 That the *foudre* is rather a destroyer than an establisher.

Establishing (éstæ·bliſiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ESTABLISH in its various senses.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6371 No prelate may done so, But it the pope be .. That made thilk establisshing. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXX. (1483) 80 In the election and establysshynge of chyuetayns ther may be founden errour. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 451 When we have our Forces .. in our hands, to the firm establishing of a Free Commonwealth. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 188 The words are for the establishing of his trembling faith.

†**Esta·blishing**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That establishes; sustaining, supporting.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 52 This heart reviving and establishing doctrine of the dominion of our Father.

Establishment (éstæ·bliſmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *establissement* (late AF. *establishement*), Fr. *établissement*.]

I. Action or means of establishing.

1. The action of establishing; the fact of being established: in various senses of the vb.

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 117 An establishment of concord amongst ourselves [is] to be sought and heartily prayed for. 1688 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 226 That such Sanction and Establishment may be as Effectual and binding as any Law. 1739 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 225 The bare establishment of Christianity in any place .. is a very important and valuable effect. 1788 W. GORDON (*title*) The History of the rise, progress and establishment of the United States of America. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 192 The establishment of Christianity in Scotland. 1871 *Figure Training* 38 A most awkward and clumsy figure is in a fair way towards formation and permanency of establishment. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* 37 The establishment of the ducal court at Urbino.

2. *esp.* The 'establishing' by law (a church, religion, form of worship). (See ESTABLISH *v.* 7.)

†a. In early use, the settling or ordering in a particular manner, the regulating and upholding of the constitution and ordinances of the church recognized by the state. †b. In 17th–18th c. occasionally the granting of legal status to (other religious bodies than that connected with the state). c. Now usually, the conferring on a particular religious body the position of a state church.

a. 1640–1 LD. DIGBY *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 172 A Man .. that made the Establishment by Law the Measure of his Religion. 1706–7 *Act 5 Anne* c. 5 *Securing Ch. Eng.*, Acts of Parliament now in Force for the Establishment and Preservation of the Church of England.

b. 1732 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. v. 401 The allowance of the law is of necessity a sufficient establishment [of dissenting worship]. 1792 COKE & MOORE *Life Wesley* II. iv. (ed. 2) 355 Mr. Wesley's great desire to remain in union with the Church of England .. would not allow him to apply for a legal establishment.

c. 1662–3 *Addr. of Commons to King* 27 Feb. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 262 In time, some prevalent sect will .. contend for an establishment. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lvii. 449 There is no place where there are more forms of religion openly professed, and without the establishment of any of them than Pennsylvania. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 318 The perpetual establishment of the confession of Faith, and the Presbyterian church government. 1813 MRQ. LANSDOWNE in *Ho. Lords* 8 Mar., They [Catholic Petitioners of City of Limerick] asked for no establishment of their own Church. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Causes Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 227 Toleration .. was sometimes sought by Dissenters as a step towards establishment. 1886 EARL SELBORNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* I. iv. 77 All such relations of the Church to the State as those which are summed up in the term 'Establishment'.

†3. Established or stable condition; settlement, permanence; also, settled condition of mind, calmness, confidence. *Obs.*

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 15 For it is meruellous, how great establishment groweth hereof. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 228 A succession of three good Princes together doth notably contribute to establishment, and felicity of a Kingdome. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1704) III. 603 If God shall be pleased to add Establishment and Perpetuity to the Blessings he then Restored. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 69 Our Permanency and Establishment in the Truth. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Introd. 6 Truth will .. gain a firm establishment in the minds of all men.

†b. Manner in which anything is established; organization, 'footing'. *Obs.*

1799 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 106 The improved establishment on which he had placed their garrisons.

†4. A means of establishing; something that strengthens, supports, or corroborates. *Obs.*

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 17 So many and so notable miracles..are euen as many establishments of the law. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 210 Truth is the piller and establishment of the church. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 155 Their hornes .. being a weake and hollow body, require some inward establishment, to confirme the length of their advancement.

5. Settlement in life; formerly often (now rarely) in the sense of marriage.

1684 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* 12 Nov. (1875) 138, I .. wish with that you had all the other satisfactions you can desire, especially a good establishment in England. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. IX. 345 You owe .. to them, birth, nurture, education and establishment. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* III. XI. 365 To acquire an establishment of such dignity and value for one of his sons. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. iii. 259 Her chief solicitude was to procure an affluent establishment for her daughter. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. vi. 173 Whenever he were attached, he would willingly give up much wealth to obtain an early establishment. 1845 LYTTON *Falkland* 16, I saw in the notes of the mothers their anxiety for the establishment of their daughters.

b. Settled income, provision for a livelihood.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels* (1731) 104 His Excellency, who had the sole Disposal of the Emperor's Revenue, might easily provide by gradually lessening your establishment. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 484 For each of these princes a suitable establishment was provided. 1776 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 34 It will afford me some sort of an establishment, at least for a time. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 94 Providing a permanent establishment for the captain as their chief magistrate.

6. *Establishment of a port* [Fr. *établissement d'un port*]: (see quot.).

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 337 That deviation of the time of high and low water at any port or harbour, from the culmination of the luminaries .. which is called the 'establishment' of that port. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 168 The time of high water at any particular place is the same on the days both of New and Full Moon, and is termed the 'Establishment of the Port'. 1886 GODFRAY *Astron.* App. (ed. 4) 200 The interval between the instant of the moon's transit across the meridian on the day of new or full moon, and the subsequent high water, is called the vulgar establishment of the port.

II. Something that is established.

†7. A settled arrangement; a settled constitution or government. Also, a legal enactment. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Helde a counseyl..of the prelates of ytalye at playsance, where he made .. establischemens tamende the maners of the Clergye. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (J.), Bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 63 Aduanced to the honourable titles of Earles and Lords, with Establishment for the continuall remaining of these titles. *a* 1653 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 418 Not that I would encourage any man to break a wholsom order or establishment. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 5 That so much talk'd of Establishment, call'd the Tariff of 1664. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 134 Our establishment respecting seamen was as follows.

b. *spec.* in Fr. Hist. (transl. of Fr. *établissement*).

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 244 When St. Louis enacted that great code which bears the name of his Establishments. 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* I. III. viii. 343 The royal 'Establishments' or codes of law.

†c. The 'estimates' for public expenditure. *Obs.*

1672 EARL ESSEX in *Essex Papers* 31 Aug., Upon the closing of the Establishment for this Kingdome [Ireland], five hundred Pounds a year were reserved with intention that if I should find cause to move the King in behalf of this City of Dublyn, it should be restored to them agen..I desire that I may have an order to insert them [the £500] into the Establishment.

8. The ecclesiastical system established by law; more fully *Church Establishment*. Hence *The Establishment* often occurs as a distinctive name for the established church (esp. of England, Scotland, formerly Ireland), in contradistinction to the non-established churches or sects.

[1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 28 The Setling of a Nation may be made up of an Establishment, a Limited Toleration, and a Discreet Connivence, etc.] 1732 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. v. 469 There was a variety of sentiments amongst those out of the Establishment, as well as those under it. 1786 W. PITT in Ld. Stanhope *Life* (1879) I. 252 It is certainly a delicate thing to meddle with the Church Establishment in the present situation of Ireland. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 241 Chaderton contains a chapel of the establishment. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 93 These teachers have generally been found .. within Establishments. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 51/1 America .. has no Establishment. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 22 Half the people in England dislike the church establishment. 1869 *Times Ann. Summary* 306 The Irish Church Establishment has been abolished.

9. a. An organized body of men, maintained at the expense of the sovereign or of the state for a specific purpose; *orig.* said of the military service, but applied also to the naval and civil. b. The quota of officers and men in a regiment, ship, etc., complement. Also in *Peace, War establishment*; cf. 3 b.

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 518 What forces shall be sent to the Low Countries .. shall be continued in Eng-

lish pay, and on the English establishment. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 266 The support of the civil, military and naval establishments. 1800 Dundas in Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 558 The establishment does not seem to have exceeded eighty thousand men. 1808 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 69 The usual establishment of officers for ships of the same class. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 295 These gallant brigades .. had been placed on the English establishment. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl., Peace Establishment* is the reduced condition of an army suited to a time of peace. *War Establishment* is the augmentation of regiments to a certain number .. to meet war exigencies. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10/2 Lieutenant-Colonel —— formerly H.E.I.C.S., Bengal establishment.

10. An organized staff of employés or servants, often including, and sometimes limited to, the building in which they are located: **a.** A public institution, a school, factory, house of business, etc. *Establishment hand* (colloq. *stab hand*): among printers, an employé on weekly wages as distinguished from one on piece-work.

1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 188, I now perceived .. the high road passed close to the establishment [Pestalozzi's schools]. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iv, We don't consider the boys' appetites at our establishment. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 33 The British manufacturers .. have been compelled to seek markets, and form establishments in..the most distant parts of the globe. 1845 Stocqueler *Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 74 Of these establishments the Bishop's College Press, at Calcutta, unquestionably stands at the head. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 192 The religious establishment founded at Iona. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 76. § 6 The .. insufficiency of the establishment for working such railway.

b. A household; a family residence. *Separate establishment*: a phrase often used when it is indicated that a married man maintains a paramour.

1803 *Mod. Paris*, Two or three families long connected with mine, have still establishments here. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. i. 3 Even long after this period, the poverty of the royal establishment was observed. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 174 Her establishment was broken up, and she was sent to reside..in the household of the Princess Elizabeth. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* i, His wealth would have entitled him to the enjoyment of a larger establishment. *Mod. Newspaper*, Everybody but his wife seems to have known that he had a separate establishment.

Establishmentarian (ĭstæ·blĭʃmĕntē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + *-arian.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. Advocating the principle of an established church; characteristic of those who advocate this principle. **b.** That adheres to or favours a church for the reason that it is established.

1847 *Ecclesiologist* VII. 173 The old establishmentarian leaven is not worked out, far from it. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 387/1 The analogous form of this faith .. has taken an Erastian and Establishmentarian turn. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. lv. 171 The prosecutors .. are strongly (to use a barbarous word) establishmentarian. 1878 G. A. Denison *Notes of My Life* (ed. 2) 79 The Church Corporate cannot be said to be in substance other than Establishmentarian.

2. Belonging to the Established Church.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 128 Children of Methodist, Baptist .. and Establishmentarian parents.

B. *sb.* One who supports the principle of an 'Establishment' or an Established Church. Also, an adherent of the Established Church.

1846 Hook *Educ. People* 37 Those who, like myself, are called High Churchmen, have little or no sympathy with mere Establishmentarians. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 417/2 They [Baptists and Independents] were all generally Establishmentarians; but they could make no other claim to be established than that of numbers and power. 1879 *Daily News* 28 June 6/2 The Nonconformists have made inroads on the ranks of the Establishmentarians.

Hence **Establishmenta·rianism**, the tenets of an establishmentarian; attachment to the principle of a State Church.

1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 44 Establishmentarianism was wont to roll over the prelatial [Abp. Trench's] tongue. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 386 The days of Establishmentarianism would be numbered.

Esta·blishmentism. [f. Establishment + -ism.] The principle of a State Church.

1851 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng.* 54 Establishmentism is the very life of Protestantism.

‖ **Estaca·do.** *Mil.* Also 8 erron. **estocade.** [Fr., ad. Sp. *estacada*, f. *estaca* stake; sense 2 arises from a confusion with It. *steccata* (which has this sense), f. *stecca* lath.]

1. A dike constructed of piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to check the approach of an enemy. Cf. Stockade.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* C viij b, The Town had held out till the Sea overturned the Ditch and the Estacade. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 194 Beyond that a third of ships sunk forming an estocade. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II. xiii. 171/2 He formed in the most shallow parts an estacade, a work of prodigious labour. 1847 in Craig.

b. An arrangement of stakes for defence.

1807 Southey *Penins. War* II. 715 The Spaniards made every exertion to defend it [a breach in the Baluarte del Rey] with sacks of earth, estacades, and whatever other obstacles they could oppose to the enemy.

2. A raft made of balks of timber, fastened together with chains, used to block up a channel or harbour-mouth.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. viii. 393 He propounded .. a Machine, which was an Estacade, or kind of floating Fort.

‖ **Estaca·do.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [see -ado.] = prec.

1810 tr. *Le Moniteur* in *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 137 An estacado has been established, which secured our gunboats from fire-ships.

‖ **Estafe·tte** (ĕstafe·t). [Fr. *estafette*, ad. It. *staffetta*, dim. of *staffa* stirrup, f. OHG. *stapho* step.] A mounted courier.

1792 Boothby *Burke's App. Whigs* 84 *note*, An estafette was despatched on the part of our Ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march. 1812 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 649 They can secure the services of the Estafette .. only by placing him in the centre of the escort. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. v. ii. 77 Diplomatic correspondence, carried once by breathless estaffettes.

Hence **Estafe·tted** *ppl. a.*, provided with estafettes; in quot. app. taken as 'provided with arrangements for posting'.

1837 Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 18 The best estafetted road, the road to Rome.

Estait, Sc. form of Estate.

† **E·stal,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *estal* (mod. Fr. *étal*), corresp. to Pr. *estal*, OSp. *estalo*, It. *stallo*, ad. OHG. *stal*. Cf. Stall.] A place, post.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiii. ii, None .. durst hold, ayenst the noble Hector, ony estal.

† **Esta·le,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **astale.** [ad. OF. *estaler* (mod.Fr. *étaler*) to display.] *trans.* To bespread, to hang (with drapery).

c 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* v, Syne hynt to ane hie hall, That was astalit with pall.

† **Esta·ll,** *v. Obs.* Also Stall. [app. ad. OF. *estaler* to place, fix; cf. Install.] *trans.* To arrange the payment of (a debt, sum of money) by instalments. Hence **Esta·llment** (see quot.; also Stallment).

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1142/2 That debt is estalled, and is according to that estallment trulie answered. 1643 *Sc. Acts* (1814) VI. 38/1 Some wther way how satisfactioune .. may be made .. by estalment at four equall payments. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 100 An Estallment, which is an Assizing or Establishing the Times of Payments of such Debtors.

Estamin (e·stămin). Also 8 **estemine, estamina.** See also Etamine. [a. Fr. *estamine* (now *étamine*), corresp. to Sp. *estameña*, Pg. *estamenha*, It. *stamigna*:—late L. **stāmīnia*, L. *stāmineus*, fem. of *stāmineus* made of thread, f. *stāmen* warp, thread. The form *estamina* is perh. a. Sp.]

An open woollen fabric, used for making sieves, etc.; see quot. 1883. In 18th c. also applied to some silk fabric, presumably of similar texture.

1702 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz. . Estemines, Russels, Rashes .. Antharines .. will be sold by Auction. 1750 Brawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 693 Woollens, such as Estaminas, Druggets, Serges, Flannels, Crapes. *Ibid.* 704 From England .. Estaminas wide and well calendered, brown and green. *Ibid.* 706 Silk Estaminas from Italy. 1883 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Estamin*, a woollen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc.

‖ **Estaminet** (ĕstămine). [Fr. *estaminet*, Wall. *staminet*, of unknown etym., by some connected with OFr. *estamine*: see prec.] A café in which smoking is allowed. Also *attrib.*

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, Frequenters of billiard-rooms and estaminets. 1867 Dixon *New Amer.* II. v. 42 The rascal would .. play his game of dominoes at the estaminet door. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 4/1 The few buildings that .. form a scattering suburb—estaminets, chiefly.

† **Esta·mp,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *estamp-er* to Stamp.] *trans.* To stamp; to pound. Hence **Esta·mped** *ppl. a.*, pounded.

1648–60 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Gestampte spijse*, estamped meate. 1658 Bp. Reynolds *Lord's Supp.* vi, The very presence of a dying man estamps on the minde an affection of fear and aw.

Estampede (estæmpī·d), *sb. rare.* See Stampede. [ad. Sp. *estampido* a sudden crash, report of a gun.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle and horses, causing them to run wildly to great distances; hence, any sudden rush caused by panic.

So **Estampe·de** *v. trans.*, to frighten (cattle, etc.) away; to drive off. ‖ **Estampede·ro** [Sp. *estampidero*], an animal under the influence of stampede; a runaway. **Estampe·do** *v.* [f. Sp. *estampido* sb.: cf. Stampedo], *intr.* (of cattle, etc.) to rush off in a panic.

1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xx, Oxen .. have been known, when under the influence of the estampede .. to run forty miles without ever stopping. *Ibid.* xxvi, Pawnee hunters had had their horses estampeded one night, by some hostile Indians. *Ibid.* xx, We .. then watched the singular and ridiculous movements of this estampedero. *Ibid.* xxix, The animals had estampedoed the whole distance at the utmost of their speed.

‖ **Estancia** (esta·nsiă, in Sp. -θiă). [Sp. *estancia*, lit. station = OF. *estance*, med.L. *stantia*, f. *stāre* to stand.] A cattle-farm in Spanish America.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 19/2 These they call *Estancia's*. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 64 Every estancia or farming estate has a corral attached to it.

‖ **Estanciero** (ĕstanθiē·ro). [Sp., f. *estancia*: see prec.] The keeper of an estancia; a cattle-farmer (in Spanish America).

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 149 An estanciero told me. 1890 G. Stables in *Boy's Own Paper* 1 Feb. 278/1 We were old estancieros.

† **Estandard,** obs. var. of Standard [a. OF. *estandart*].

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* II. *Locies Nobil.* 24 The Asirian Emperours, did beare in their estandarde the Eagle. 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Standard* or Estandard .. the principal or standing measure of the king, to the scantling whereof, all the measures throughout the Land are, or ought to be framed. 1676–1706 in Phillips. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† **Esta·ng.** *Obs.* Also 7 **estangue.** [a. OF. *estang* (mod. F. *étang*).] A pool, fishpond.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 53 a, Tenant of a warren, park, estangues and the like. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C* (1738) I. 395 The bath is not above two flight-shots distant from the estang.

† **Esta·ntion.** [app. a confusion of Sp. *estacion* (Station) and Estancia.] A cattle-farm. Also *attrib.* (The quots. relate to Central America and Mexico.)

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. vi. 157 Where we went ashore to a Beef Estantion or Farm. *Ibid.* ix. 250 The Carrier beforementioned was lying at the Estantion-house. 1699 L. Wafer *Voy.* (1729) 312 Estantions or farm-houses for the managing their cattle. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* (1729) 59 The Main here is full of Cocoa walks with Estantions or Farms of Beeves.

† **Esta·p.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. OFr. *estape*, *estappe* (mod.F. *étape*), *estaple* market (see Staple 2), night-quarters for troops on the march, where rations were supplied.] A day's rations for troops; in quot. *attrib.* Also *By estap*: by fixed stages of march.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 196 Our Estap Allowance was to each Man, three Pounds of Bread, etc. *Ibid* II. ii. 12 We..continued our March by Estap to Abbeville

‖ **Esta·ple.** *Obs.* [OF. *estaple*: see prec. and Staple.] A market. *Estaple of Calais*: the market held there for the sale of English wool.

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* (1877) 115 The ryght worshypful company of marchauntes adventurers, and the famous felyshyp of the Estaple of Calais.

Estate (ĕstē·t), *sb.* Forms: 3 **aestat,** 4 6 **astat**(e, 4–5 **estat,** (4 **astaat**(e, **-tait, estaat**(e, 6 **esstat, estatt,** 6 7 *Sc.* **estaite, -tte**), 4– **estate**; *pl.* 3 **astas, aestas.** Cf. Astate and State. [a. OF. *estat* (= Pr. *estat*, Sp. and Pg. *estado*, It. *stato*), ad. L. *status* State, f. *stā-re* to stand.]

1. State or condition in general, whether material or moral, bodily or mental. In ME. occas.: Constitution, nature. *arch.*; now almost exclusively in Biblical phrases.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Þis mihte..i Þis deadlich lif scheawed in hire estat of Þe blisse undeadlich. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1587 (Trin.) Þat god not myȝt Brynge mon Into Þe astate Þat he had tynt. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. vi. 171 Lat vs loken now as we mowen whiche Þat Þe estat is of Þe deuyne substance. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 In hool estat of my body. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j a, Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate. *Ibid.* C iij a, Ye se yowre hawke may not endew her meete nor remounte her astate. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiv. 50 Alle the werkes are taryed and lefte in the astate of inperfection. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 11 Each element I reduce to his first estate. 1549 Thomas (*title*), The History of Italye because it intreateth of the astate of many and divers commonweales. 1563 Shute *Archit.* D iv a, In Italie are these pillers founde standing in good estate. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i. 224, I hope he died in good estate. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. i. § 10. 574 He arrives in safety at Carthage, and makes them know the estate of Lilybæum. 1624 47 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 2 A Physician..enquiring of her estate. 1630 Earl Dorchester in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 268. III. 262 The Queene .. is in good estate. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 We pray for the good estate of the Catholick Church. 1676 Grew *Anat. Plants, Lect.* ii. (1682) 241 There is some kind of Alkaline Salt in Plants even in their natural estate. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 154 The savages of North America were sunk into the lowest estate of filth. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xxvi. (1878) 341 Their second estate would be worse than their first. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 402 The wall, in its first estate, seems to have been merely a dyke of earth and rough stones. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-c.* 219, I am forty-three years old; In prime of life, perfection of estate.

b. A special state or condition; a condition of existence. Also *In estate* = in existence. *Obs.* exc. in *Man's, woman's estate* = manhood, womanhood, and (*arch.*) in *The* (*holy*) *estate of matrimony.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 Sik mon haueð two swuðe dredfule aestaz: Þet on is hwon he ne iveleð nout his owune sicknesse. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 125 Prol., Forgetyn hadde the erthe his pore estat O wyntyr. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 374/1 She was in the estate of vyrgynyte, in estate of mariage, in estate of wydowhede. 15.. *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 665 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 30 When he commeth to mannes estate. 1542 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C j, The fyrste .. doth away the dysease that is present. And the other wtstandeth the dysease that is nat yet in estate. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xv, In regard of a future estate hereafter necessary to be knowne. 1744 E. Heywood *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 23 A gentleman in the western parts of England had two daughters at marriage estate.

† **c.** *In estate* [= Fr. *en état* (*de*)]: in a position, able (*to* do something). *Obs. rare.*

1652 *Hist. Don Fenise* 40 She took Felix by the hand, and put him in estate to come to the point of his desires.

† **d.** Good or normal condition. *In his estate*: just as he was. *Out of estate*: 'out of condition'.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4675 Thou Art so anguisshous and mate, Disfigured oute of astate. 1447–8 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camd. Soc.) 37 Stondyng yn his astate ayenst the fire. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 104 My belly farys not weylle, it is out of astate. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxi. 88 The floures do not lightly perishe or vade, but may be kept a long time in their estate, and colour. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed.* III. 1351, 2, I found the good prince laid in his estate.

†e. ? State of privilege or advantage. *Obs.*

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb* ii. 119 Knew I not the Christian Man's estate Extended further than to contemplate. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple* 54 Mans whole estate Amounts (and richly) to serve thee.

†f. An account of the state or condition of anything; a 'statement' of particulars. *Obs.*

1474 *Househ. Ord.* 22 For the contentement of his household royal and creditors thereof, as is expressed before in the estate of this seyd court for the yere, xiij M^l [*i.e.* 13,000*l*.]. 1484 *Paston Lett.* No. 880 III. 311 The seid John requerith an astate to be taky n in those londys lymyted to William the sone for deffaut off issue off Clement Paston. 1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 285 The sayd Cardinal hath yow bounde aparte to make him a sure astate of alle the said landes, by Ester next comyng.

2. Condition with respect to worldly prosperity, fortune, etc. Cf. 12. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17321 (Cott) Do hym by kept in presoners estate Till yt be past our sabate. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 68 Noon estat [*v.r.* astate, estaat, estate] assureth to be weel. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 54 Hym to brynge to lowar estate. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 61 A ryght pore man Of sympyl astat in clothis rent. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 In poure astate and in low degre. *a* 1535 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 86/1 Yet thou wouldest not greatly enuy his estate, if thou thoughteste, etc. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 Any ways afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 7 Made a slave .. and detained in that estate till our arrival. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 192 From ox and ass that wait Here on His poor estate. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. i. 1 One of the greatest nations of the earth, was broken, and cast down from its high estate.

†b. ? Means, ability, opportunity. In phrase, *After (one's) estate. Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 409 þei shulen lyve as þe world axiþ and take gladnesse of þe world aftir her astaat. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 469 Every man lovyd hym aftur ther estate. *c* 1510 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* 21 Remus toke with hym manye folke after his estate. 1545 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 88 Thou must be diligent daylye to helpe thyne neyghbour acordinge to thyne estate.

3. Status, standing, position in the world; degree of rank; *esp.* exalted rank or dignity. Also in phr. *man*, etc. *of estate. arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Ant te eadie Johan in onliche stude, þer ase he was, þeos þreo astaz of-earnede him one. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6949 (Trin.) His fadris astate he [eliazar] bere Til Iosue we speke of here. *c* 1368 Chaucer *Compl. Pite* 41 Wisdome, estaat, drede and gouernaunce. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 61 Of this statua or ymage it is, that men of hyhe power ben cleped men of estate. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 34 Suche persones as for .. their estate, owe of reson to be suffred to speke with the king. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 276 in *Babees Bk.*, Se be bothe of on astate. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 201/3, I had the estate of a clerke in the chyrche. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 543 So cam ther in an agit knyght, and hee Of gret esstat semyt for to bee 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. i, All the inhabitantes of a realme .. of what astate or condition so euer they be. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 41 O, that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriu'd corruptly. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 If any man conceit, that Princes are priuiledged by their high estate, he is deceiued.

†b. A definite position in life; an occupation. *Obs. rare.* [A usual sense of Fr. *état.*]

1685 Petty *Will* p. xi, Those who have been bred to no calling nor estate.

†c. *ellipt.* = *person* or *persons of estate. Obs.* (Cf. similar use of *dignity.*)

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 82 þe story is of non estate þat stryuen with her lustus. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 32 Knyghts or other wurshypfull astate for the towell. 1509 Fisher *Wks* 144 The crummes that fall vnder the bordes of lordes or grete estates. 1530 *Proper Dyalogs* (1863) 9 Bothe comones and estates none excepte. 1611 Bible *Mark* vi. 21 Herod..made a supper to his lords, high captaines, and chiefe estates of Galilee. 1634 R. H. *Salerne Regim.* 88 Let them [eels] be drest with Galendine ..as great Estates Cookes are wont to doe.

†**4.** Outward display of one's condition; grandeur, pomp, State. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (*poet.*)

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1034 *Dido*, This frosche lady.. Stod in the temple in hire estat ryal. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 18 And kepte alwey so wel roial estat. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 299 He..cast about his eye, And sigh the lordes in estate. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 19 In the festyvall dayes or when astate should be shewed. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 495 Soo shall I gyve theym landes ynoughe for to mayntene theyr astate. 1570 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 384 Thou..by my side shalt sit in such estate That, etc.

†b. Retinue. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 50 Honourably might a kinge with alle his estate haue be Receyued therat.

c. *Cap of estate* (*Her.*): see Cap *sb.*1 4 f (*c*). †*Chair, cloth, cup, horse, place, robe, throne*, etc. *of estate* = *chair*, etc. of State. *Obs.*

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xciv, In a cheire of estate besyde.. There sawe I sitt the blynde god Cupide. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 56 [The Kinge] put on some robe of estate. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 He .. gaue him wine to drink in cups of estate. 1586 Marlowe 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Mount up your royal places of estate. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 62 His imperiall throne of estate. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV 140 Who inthronized himself, in the Persian Chair of Estate, Anno 1030. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lx. 246 Covered overhead with three cloths of Estate. 1661 Ogilby *King's Coronation* (1685) 2 The Duke of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, on Horseback, leading a Horse of Estate. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I. iv, There he stood .. in his robes of estate. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. 413 Ensigned by a cap of estate of very large dimensions.

†d. *ellipt.* A canopy, chair, dais, fold of 'state'. *To lay, make (an) estate*: to make a fold of the cloth, in token of respect, opposite the king's seat.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 192 in *Babees Bk.*, Ley estate with the vpper part [of the cloth] þe brede of half fote is greable. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 119 On that side make an estate with his rodd; & then goeing before the kinge doeing his reverence, & soe make another estate on the other side of the king. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 268 And laye estat with the vpper parte halfe a fote brode. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1490/1 My lord before the estate of his majestie knighted a Dutch gentleman, called Sir Martin Shinke. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* vi. lv, The Queen .. sat under an Estate of Lawne. 1605 *Journ. Earl Nottingh.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 560 The two virgins near her, and the other six upon the degrees at the foot of the estate. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 128 Princes. sitting upon their estate.

†**5.** A class, order, rank in a community or nation. *All estates*; all sorts of people. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 1 Unto the nobilite .. and .. unto all other estates of this my natyfe countrey. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 36 Vice raigneth too, too much amongst al estates and degrees. 1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 183 This Rule is .. profitable for all estates of men. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 213 We know your tendernesse of heart..to all Estates. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 126 A fit estate there is besides in great request, and namely of Philosophers and Religious. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 3 Filling each estate of life and profession, with abject and servil principles.

6. An order or class regarded as part of the body politic, and as such participating in the government either directly or through its representatives.

The number of 'estates' in most of the nations of Christendom has usually been three (exceptionally four, as in Sweden and Aragon), but the specific enumeration has varied considerably. In England the 'estates' as represented in Parliament were originally 1. Clergy; 2. Barons and Knights; 3. Commons; after various fluctuations, the final arrangement was 1. Lords Spiritual; 2. Lords Temporal; 3. Commons. In France the three estates were 1. Clergy; 2. Nobles; 3. Townsmen. The Scottish estates were at first 1. Prelates; 2. Tenants in Chief; 3. Townsmen; after 1428 they were 1. Lords, lay and clerical; 2. Commissioners of Shires; 3. Burgesses. For a full account of the matter see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xv.

Third Estate was formerly common (now much less so) as a designation of the English 'commons' or (transl. Fr. *tiers état*) the French bourgeoisie before the Revolution. The other two 'estates' are seldom spoken of numerically.

[*c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 184 þer ben in þe Chirche þre states þat God haþe ordeyned, state of prestis and state of knyȝtis, and þe þridd is staat of comunys.] 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) 7 It is ordained be the King, be consent and deliuerance of the three Estaites, that, etc. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 73 The Gabell of the Salte, and the Quaterymes of the Wynys, war granted to the Kyng, by the three Estats of Fraunce. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. v. 10 He shal assemble to counseil the foure estates of his contree. 1494 Fabyan VII. 500 The thre astates of his realme, that is to meane the spiritualtie, the lordes and nobles, and the hedes or rulers of cyties. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* F iij b, This was done in Parliamente, by consente of the thre estates. 16.. *Proclam. Jas. I* in *Examiner* 5 Oct. (1812) 626/2 A sufficient and well composed House, such as may be worthy to be a representative of a third estate of our kingdom. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 98 Which Deputies are now called the third Estate. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. 419 Any step towards forming themselves into a church estate. 1794 J. Gifford *Reign Louis XVI*, 350 The instructions of the clergy coincided with those of the nobility and Third Estate. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 73 The fall of the mitred abbots changed the proportions of the two estates which constitute the upper house of parliament. 1850 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) V. xx. 185 The concessions of the spiritual estate of the realm. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 184 It was not by any means clear, at the end of the reign of Edward I, that they [the smaller landowners] might not furnish a fourth estate of Parliament.

b. *pl.* An assembly of the governing classes or their representatives. *Estates-general* (in France): see *States-general.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1326 The Estates of the united Provinces .. resolved to make a league with the Turke. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* II. (1688) 225 The Estates camp at Rimenant. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 44 The Estates being Assembled in the Castle of Warsaw. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* Introd., The Estates-General of France met at Versailles on the 5th May, 1789. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 359 The emperor could come to no agreement with the Estates. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 163 An assembly of Estates is an organised collection, made by representation or otherwise, of the several orders, states or conditions of men who are recognised as possessing political power.

¶**7.** *The (Three) Estates of the Realm* (see 6) has often been misused to denote the three powers whose concurrence is necessary for legislation, viz. the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

Perh. Aylmer (quot. 1559) took the word in sense 8, as he argues that the three forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, are united in the English constitution.

1589 Bp. J. Aylmer *Harb. Faithf. Subjects* H iij, In the parliament hous .. you shal find these 3 estats. The King or Queene which representeth the Monarchie. The noble men which be the Aristocratie. And the Burgesses and Knights the Democratie. 1648 Dk. Ormond *Let.* in Milton *Observ. Art. Peace*, The three estates of king, lords, and commons, whereof in all ages parliaments have consisted. *a* 1745 Swift *Lett.* (1768) IV. 279 An assembly of the three estates is not properly of Gothick institution. 1769 *Lett. Junius* xvii. 75 Not..any one, or any two, of the three estates have power to make a new law, without the concurrence of the third. 1819 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 282/1 The king, four aristocratical assessors, and the assembly of captains, are the three estates of the Ashantee government. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 3/2 Mr. Bryce's accuracy is as fault when he tells us that the Canadian Parliament, 'like its model in Westminster, is made up of the three estates, the Queen and the two Houses'.

b. *The Fourth Estate*: (*a.*) formerly in various jocular applications (see quots.); (*b.*) now appropriated to the Press.

We have failed to discover confirmation of Carlyle's statement (quot. 1841) attributing to Burke the use of this phrase in the application now current. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (1st Ser. XI. 452) states that he heard Brougham use it in the House of Commons in 1823 or 1824, and that it was at that time treated as original.

1752 Fielding *Covent-Garden Jrnl.* 13 June No 47 Wks. (1806) X. 80 None of our political writers .. take notice of any more than three estates, namely, Kings, Lords, and Commons..passing by in silence that very large and powerful body which form the fourth estate in this community.. The Mob. *Ibid.* 83 Nor hath this estate .. been unknown to the other three. 1821 Hazlitt *Table Talk* vi. 115 He [Cobbett] is a kind of fourth estate in the politics of this country. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. v, A Fourth Estate, of Able Editors, springs up. 1841 — *Hero-worship*, Lect. v, Burke said there were three Estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery..there sat a fourth Estate more important far than they all. 1854 Knight *Once upon a Time* II. 20 Hackney-chairmen .. belonged to what Fielding termed 'The Fourth Estate'. That dignity is now assigned to the Press. 1870 Sir H. Lytton Bulwer *Life Palmerston* II. ix. 119 *note*, At that period the 'Times' constituted a fourth estate of the realm. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/1 A power which calls itself the Fourth Estate of the realm.

†**8.** Political constitution, form of government. [Cf. *état* 8 in Littré.] *Obs.*

1559 [see 7]. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 76 The whole estate of that great empire .. was almost utterly subverted. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 493 Alcamenes governed Sparta; after whom the Estate changed, according to Eusebius. [Often in Raleigh.] 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* v. (1851) 190 When God hath decreed servitude on a sinful Nation, fitted by their own vices for no condition but servile, all Estates of Government are alike unable to avoid it.

†**9.** Administration of government; in phrases, *Affairs*, etc. *of estate, Secretary of Estate. Obs.* Now State.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 175 Our Secretarie of estate. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. 9 Such Popes .. proceed vpon truer principles of Estate than those which haue ascended to the Papacie from an education and breeding in affaires of Estate. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 360 The Cavalier Vieta, his principall Secretary of Estate. 1679 Everard *Prot. Princes Europe* 26 That which .. did happen upon this Error of Estate to the Imperial House of Austria.

†**10.** A body politic, a kingdom or commonwealth; = State. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. 33 Then should people and Estates be happy when either Kings were Philosophers, or Philosophers Kings. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 7 The merchants which trafficked in the interior parts of their estates.

11. *Law.* The interest which any one has in lands, tenements, or any other effects; often with qualifying words or phrases, as an *estate upon condition, in fee, for life, of inheritance, tail, from year to year, at will*, etc. *Real estate*, an interest in landed property; *Personal estate*, an interest in movables; but the phrases are often regarded as signifying the respective kinds of property. See also Fee, Tail, etc.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 119 They that haue..estate in my land to the execucion of this my last will. *c* 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 461 II. 114 Your seid besecher had non astate in the seid maners. 1592 W. West *Symbol.* B iiij § 39 *An Estate*.. is that right and power whereby we haue the propertie or possessions of things. 1630 *Bury Wills* (1850) 226 My brother Butts Bacon, whom I haue intrusted with the estate of the house or cottage in which the said Norton now liveth. 1756 W. Tolderyv *Two Orphans* IV. 265 The good gentleman at the Abbey, who has left you his real estate. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 75 Her estate in the Lighthouse was only for life. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 70 All inferior estates and interests in land are derived out of the fee simple. 1845 Polson in *Encycl. Metrop.* 829/1 An estate from year to year may arise .. from that general letting heretofore held to constitute an estate at will. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* i. 43 The tenant is conceived as having only an estate in the lands—an interest which..was something short of absolute ownership.

†b. *To make an estate of (a thing) to (a person)*: to give an interest in, a legal right or title to. *Obs.*

1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 25, I wolle that my feoffes mak estat to .. my sone, of Thattely and Farley. 1520 Sir R. Elyot *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. 314 To make astate in fee to two other discrete persones. 1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 256 *note*, Whereas I haue made an estatt unto Robert Selbye..of my tenement or burgage. 1621 Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 400 (Act 28 Eliz.), The rebels..did make..secret and fraudulent estates and conveyances of their lands. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 56 Where a man maketh an estate of his land to others, by fine, feofment, or recovery.

12. Property, possessions, fortune, capital. Cf. 2. *arch.* in gen. sense.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Wilful Rebell.* II. (1859) 565 Hazarding the whole estate of our Country. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 43 Nor is my whole estate Vpon the fortune of this present yeere. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxi. 54 What do we, but like foolish merchants, venture all our estate in a bottom? 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 90 The marchands..have .. little or no extent of ground to employ their estates in. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 14 The large estate he reaped by his happy industry. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. iv. § 42 'Twould always be a Sin in any Man of Estate, to let his Brother perish. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xviii. (1715) 142 It was frequent for Men of Estates to rig out Ships at their own Expence. 1730 YOUNG *Ep. to Pope* I. (R.), One loses his estate, and down he sits, To show (in vain) he still retains his wits. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* viii. (1763) 161 The Bards had estates settled on them, that they might be free from worldly Cares. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 France served him with life, and limb, and estate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 308 The greatest estates in the kingdom then very little exceeded twenty thousand a year. 1878 OUIDA *Friendship* I. vii. 70 They were very poor and of no great estate.

b. *Accounts.* The collective assets and liabilities of a person (*esp.* of a deceased person, a bankrupt, a *cestui que trust*) viewed as an entity capable of owing or being entitled to money, of being solvent or insolvent. Phrase, *To wind up an estate.* (By accountants often used in somewhat wider sense: The 'affairs' of a client so far as the accountant is concerned with them.)

Possibly this sense may be historically connected with 1 f, a 'ledger account' being spoken of in book-keeping as a creditor or debtor; but evidence is wanting.

1830 M^c CULLOCH *Princ. Pol. Economy* (ed. 2) 268 The bankrupt is entitled to a reasonable allowance out of his effects ..If his estate pay 10s. in the pound, he is to be allowed 5 per cent. *Mod. Newspaper* It takes 10°/₀ of the assets of a fifty-pound estate to pay for the Board of Trade stamps.

13. A landed property; usually, one of considerable extent. (Now the commonest sense.)

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. VI. 311 When the wind blows from that quarter the weather is so sharp, that the rich families..retire to their estates, situated in a warmer air. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 177/2 Her Ladyship had 10,000*l.* left her by her father, and an estate of 7000*l.* per annum. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 755 Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile, Then advertised, and auctioneered away. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, And retired to a small estate in Gascony. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* x, He intended to send some one to his estates in Brittany. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 151 The public charges can no longer be borne by the estates of the crown. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. I. v, Lord of the broad estate and the Hall.

Estate (ėstē^i·t), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put (a person) into an estate; to give (a person) an estate or possession, or a secured position, *in* (a thing); to endow *with* (possessions). Rare in mod. use.

1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 26 Salomons outlandish women.. so much estated themselves in the bosom of the king, that they drew him and his people to idolatry. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 225 Estate him In those possessions, which your loue and care Once pointed out for him. 1639 J. MAYNE *City-Match* v. v, I have estated her in all I have. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 22, [I] will quit my Benefice, and estate you in it. 1823 LAMB *Let. to Southey* xiii. 125 In what possession has not this last name alone estated me. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 1312 Then would I .. Estate them with large land and territory. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 413 His country seat at Wootton, wherein Mr. Zabriskie has surely estated Rousseau somewhat at the cost of one Mr. Davenport.

† **2.** To furnish with an estate or property. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* See also ESTATED *ppl. a.*

1625 DONNE *Serm.* cl. VI. 63 And in the Resurrection [we are] Estated and put in possession of his Kingdom. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* III. i, This puppy being left well estated, comes to Florence. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 55 Cruell Lords estated onely by their unjust Armes. 1653 BP. HALL *Christ Mysticall* § 2. 6 Our faith .. must shew us.. how royally we are allied, how gloriously estated.

† **3.** To bestow or settle as an estate *on* or *upon* (also rarely *unto*) a person. Also, *To estate out*: to let out. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 98 And all my right of her, I do estate vnto Demetrius. 1622–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 88 There was nothing left of the ancient Saxony to be estated upon Bernard of Anhalt. *Ibid.* III. (1673) 211/1 The whole Land being also his, he estates it out for no term certain. a 1669 BP. KING *Poems* III. xv. (1843) 109 Till he estate his vertue on his son.

† **4.** To put into a certain state or condition. Sometimes with allusion to sense 1. *Obs.*

1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 238 Convert her foes; estate her in true peace. a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) 389 Hee liveth ..to estate us in this life in the hope of a reversion. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 66 By faith and repentance we are first estated in God's favour. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 16 It cannot be suppos'd such High Angelical Beings .. should be so Estated in him and by him, under an Ignorance of him.

Estated (ėstē^i·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. ESTATE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with an estate, possessed of 'means' or property; in later use, *esp.* of landed property.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* To Rdr., Because we were not so throughly estated, as to maintain a sufficient Scholar to attend only upon the Presse. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xx. § 8 173 A Pourallee man that may keepe greyhounds must be a man estated according to this law of 1 Iac. 1729 SWIFT *Let. to Dublin Weekly Jrnl.*, Look upon the poor starving in your streets, while the rich and estated men live in pomp. 1758 *Herald* No. 18. II. 40 The estated and labouring parts of the people. 1774 GEN. LEE in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 509 Men, from the first estated gentleman to the poorest planters. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 299 This system was..especially disadvantageous to one class of estated proprietors. 1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* I. ii. 56 The estated heretic who drives his carriage and pair.

† **Esta·tely,** *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 **estateliche, estatly.** [f. ESTATE + -LY[1] and [2].]

A. *adj.* Dignified, majestic, stately. **B.** *adv.* In a stately manner.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 823 She sobre was, ek symple, and wyse withalle .. Charytable, estateliche, lusty, and fre. c 1386 — *Monk's T.* 722 Julius .. well loved estatly honesté. 14.. (*title*) A Noble Boke off Cookry ffor a Prynce Houssolde or eny other Estately Houssolde (ed. A. Napier 1882). c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 4 Sergeauntes and other officeres, Estatly horsed.

Estatesman (ėstē^i·tsmăn). [f. ESTATE *sb.* + MAN; = estate's man; cf. *beadsman, craftsman*, etc.] An etymologizing perversion of STATESMAN, a Cumberland or Westmoreland yeoman.

1820 WORDSW. *Scen. Lakes* (1823) 85 The family of each man, whether estatesman or farmer, formerly had a two-fold support. *Ibid.* 86 The lands of the estatesmen being mortgaged..they fall into the hands of wealthy purchasers.

† **Esta·tute.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *estatut* (Littré), ad. L. *statūtum*: see STATUTE.] = STATUTE. **a.** A law, ordinance. **b.** A bond, security.

a. a 1514 *Act 6 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Pream., Shoting in long bowes is the lesse used and diverse good estatutes for reformacion of the same have ben made. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 48 b, An ordynaunce that is entred in the auncient estatuts. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 77 Without all respect of order or estatutes devised by the founders [of colleges]. 1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 122 All Acts and Estatutes made by the Quene's highnes. [1731 BAILEY cites CHAUCER.]

b. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* 64 You will seale me an estatute for my mony.

Estcheker, obs. form of EXCHEQUER.

† **Este,** *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ést,** 2–3 **este** (*Orm.* **esste**), 5 **est.** [OE. *ést* fem. (:—prehistoric **ósti*), corresp. to OFris. *ést*, *enst*, OS., OHG. *anst*, ON. *ást*, Goth. *ansts*:—OTeut. **ansti-z*; also late OE. (in sense 3) *ést* masc. (pl. *éstas*); f. root of UNNEN, to grant. Cf. OHG. *unst*, mod.G. *g-unst*, Sw. *ynnest*, Da. *yndest*, f. *un-* weak grade of the same root.]

1. Good pleasure, favour, grace (*esp.* of God). In OE. also: Bounty, munificence.

Beowulf 3074 (Gr.) He..hæfde agendes est ær gesceawod. a 1000 *Andreas* 1217 (Gr.) Ne moton ofer mine est þinne lichoman lehtrum scyldige deaðe gedælan. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1416 As y yow say, be Goddys est! a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 904 Make we mery for Goddys est.

2. Pleasure, delight, luxury.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 25 Þa ðe synt on deorwurþum reafe & on estum [c 1160 *Hatton* esten; Vulg. *deliciis*]. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Mine esten beoð wunian mid mannen bearnen. a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Ne wene nomon to stihen wið este to þe steorren. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* ibid. 257 Meaðful in alles cunnes estes. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1504 Thu mizt mid wlate the este bugge.

3. Dainty food; also *pl.* dainties.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152 *Dapes*, kininga wist, *uel* estas. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 359 Ne scal þer ben bred ne win . ne oþer cunnes este. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Þis dai is cleped estre dai þat is estene da, and te este is husel. c 1200 ORMIN 7542 & ȝiff we wolldenn shunenn azz To fillenn uss wiþþ esstess. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 353 Mid este thu the mizt over-quatie.

4. In *Comb.*, which did not survive beyond early ME.: **e·stdede** [see DEED], deed of kindness; **e·stful** *a.*, dainty, fastidious, luxurious; hence **e·stfulness**, daintiness; **e·stlich** *a.* [see -LY[1]], dainty, luxurious; **e·stliche** *adv.* [see -LY[2]], daintily, luxuriously; **e·stmete** = 3.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2758 And ietro geld it him in *estdede. a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 218 *Deliciosa*, *estful. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Estful is þeos ancre, ant muchel is þet heo bit. c 1340 *Cursor M.* App. i. (Edin. MS.) 23750 Þe fleis es al to flihtis fus, Þe werd estful and couaitus. a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 220 *Deuotio*, *estfulnes. a 850 *Kentish Gloss.* ibid. 84 *Delicatæ*, *estelice. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Þe riche..habbeð of here [underlinges] swinche..estliche metes and drinkes. c 1000 *Andreas* 292 (Gr.) We þe *estliche mid us willað ferigan. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Þe Suwe of ȝiuernesse þet is, Glutunie, haueð pigges þus inemned. To Erliche hette þet on: þet oðer to Estliche. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 54 *Hæ dapes*, þeos sund oððe *estmete. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þe est metes and drinkes [he] ut speweð. c 1200 ORMIN 829 Nass nan esstemete þær Þatt follʒhebb gluternesse.

† **Este,** *a.* *Obs.* Also 3 *north.* **eist.** [OE. *éste* (**anstjo-*), f. *ést*: see ESTE *sb.*] **a.** Of persons: Gracious, kind, bountiful. **b.** Of things: Agreeable, pleasant, savoury.

Beowulf 945 (Gr.) Þæt hyre eald Metod este wære bearngebyrdo. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1509 (Gr.) Ðæt he him ealra wæs ara este. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 997 That lond nis god, ne hit nis este. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3610 (Cott.), If þou mai bring me any beist þou graith me ful fair and eist. a 1300 *Prov. Hendyng* xiii, Este bueth oune brondes.

Esteem (ėstī·m), *sb.* Forms, see the vb. [f. next: cf. Fr. *estime* (perh. the source), Sp., Pg. *estima*, It. *stima*.]

† **1. a.** Estimate, valuation, in phr. *To make an esteem.* **b.** Estimated value, valuation. **c.** *To put, set (an) esteem, a high, low esteem upon*: to set a value upon, cause to be esteemed (highly, etc.).

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 672 Of the substance of your realme .. I wyll make an esteame. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 1 We lost a Iewell of her, and our esteeme Was made much poorer by it. 1660 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* II. ii, I will deliver you in ready Coin the full and dearest esteem of what you crave. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 But they put an esteem upon them, and I [was] made pay dear for them. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 677 Here may be a Reason why valiant men should set a light esteem thereon. a 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. vi. (1693) 363 Every one who will act rationally..must proportion his esteem of things, according to the real value of them. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 21 The World, that never sets Esteem On what Things are, but what they seem.

2. Estimation, opinion, judgement. Somewhat *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 4 Yourself, held precious in the worlds esteeme. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 185 The good esteem which foreigners have conceived of the piety and learning of the Geneva ministers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 328 Our Foe .. affronts us with his foul esteem Of our integritie. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ii. 19 Perfect righteousness is a full and adequate esteem of all the value that is in things. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 162 In the Divine esteem, the law was not more excellent after than before atonement.

3. Favourable opinion; regard; respect. *In (much) esteem*: in favour. (*obs.* or *arch.*)

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 [It] deserueth certainly much respect and esteeme. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., A Camoyse Saddle-nose is in esteem. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), Who can see, Without esteem for virtuous poverty, Severe Fabritius. 1700 — *Fables* Pref., Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in orders. 1738–9 W. RICHARDSON in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 219, I am ever, dear Sir, with the highest esteem and respect, etc. 1800 COGAN *Philos. Treat. Passions* II. iii. (1802) 151 Esteem is the commencement of affection. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1867) 43 Whist had engaged her maturer esteem. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 37 They measure their esteem of each other by what each has, and not by what each is. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 26 He was banished for ever from the sight and esteem of Nancy Lammeter.

† **4.** Account, worth; reputation; also, *Man*, etc. *of (great*, etc.) *esteem.* *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 179, I hold them of none extyme. 1483 CAXTON *Esope* (E. E. T. S) 144 Of the which wordes the labourer made lytyl extyme. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iv. 8 Fiue hundred Prisoners of esteeme. *Ibid.* v. v. 27 Your Highnesse is betroath'd Vnto another Lady of esteeme. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 42 Earth's delightes shall be of no esteeme. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 106 A dreaming Oracle, long time of divine Æsteam among them. 1642 FULLER *Holy and Prof. St.* III. iii. 158 Others .. boast of their robberies, to usurp the esteem of valour. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 Men . who have pass'd through most of the Employments of State, with the Esteem of Prudence and Integrity. 1718 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 311 Whatsoever is of any Esteem with Men. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 44 The Profession of Bard or Musician would be held..of high Esteem. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 90 All these were of precious esteem, being family reliques.

Esteem (ėstī·m), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **es-, extyme,** 5–7 **esteme,** 6–7 **esteeme,** (6 **æsteme, extime, exsteme, exteame,** 7 **æsteam, estime,** 8 **esteam**), 5– **esteem.** Also 5 *aphet.* **stime.** [ad. OF. *estimer* (often spelt *extimer*), ad. L. *æstimāre*, of which ESTIMATE is the direct representative. Cf. Pr., Sp. and Pg. *estimar*, It. *stimar*.

The regular phonetic representative of L. *æstimāre* in OF. was *esmer* AIM *v.* For the phonology in Eng. cf. *redeem*, ad. L. *redim-ĕre*; the sound (i) under some undefined circumstances became in late ME. (ī), afterwards passing regularly into the modern (ī).]

I. To estimate value; to value.

† **1.** *trans.* To estimate the value of, assign (a value) to; to value, assess, appraise. Const. *at*. In later use only *fig.*, to assign the degree of merit of. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 65 b, Ye are in valewe moche more thenne I can exteme. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxiii. 440 The bed that Huon lay on .. no humayne tonge can esteme the valewe therof. 1551 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 17 Hys land .. shalbe worthe accordinge as it is estemed. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 496 So of Charters .. their value cannot be esteemed. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 85 What do you esteeme it at? 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. v. 13 The priest..was to esteeme and value all holy things. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 No other Being can..esteem us according to our Merits. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 422 It is the duty of the connoisseur to know and esteem..every part of painting.

2. To attach value (subjectively) to.

a. In neutral sense, qualified variously by adverbs (*highly, lightly, little, well*, etc.) or phrases: To hold in (favourable or unfavourable) estimation.

In mod. use *highly, little*, are merely intensive or the reverse, the verb having the sense b. In the archaic *to esteem lightly* the original sense remains.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 810/2 Suche apostasye .. is in oure wretched dayes .. little estemed. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 22 Hys vertue schold have byn otherwyse extymyd. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 4 *Mar.* How

is the man esteem'd heere in the Citie? *Gold.* Of very reuerent reputation sir. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), They .. esteem highly profound wisdom. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvi, On the finger of a throned Queene The basest Jewell wil be well esteem'd. 1772 Sir W. JONES *Ess.* i. (1777) 184 Yet Sadi's poems are highly esteemed at Constantinople. 1783 COWPER *Lett* 12 May, If I can tell you no news I can tell you at least that I esteem you highly.

b. In favourable sense: To regard as valuable; to think highly of; to feel regard for, respect (persons or their qualities; now chiefly with reference to moral characteristics).

1530 PALSGR. 540/1 Wene you that men shall estyme you for your fayre eyes. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. ii. 11 Every Man beares with the rich man's Follies.. have much and thou shalt be esteem'd much. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. (1730) I. 24 All this does not hinder me from esteeming the great men that live now. 1772 Sir W. JONES *Ess.* i. (1777) 183 Those authors who are generally esteemed in Persia. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. viii, If he had never esteemed my opinion before, he would have thought highly of me then. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 350 Gold and silver have always been sufficiently rare to be esteemed for their scarcity.

† c. To think much of, regard as important. *Obs.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 23, I .. shall not moch æsteme the misliking of any others. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 202 They can also entertaine long friendship, and, where they truely loue, esteeme no dangers in respect of that sacred league.

† d. *intr.* To have a (more or less favourable) opinion *of* (*on*). *Obs.*

1583 W. HUNNIS *Seven Sobs* 5 We little doo esteeme thereof. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 315 This were a cause sufficient to esteem of marriage highly. 1589 SPENSER *Let. to Raleigh* Wks. (Globe) 3 Seeing .. nothing esteemed of, that is not delightfull and pleasing to commune sence. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 13 He that light thereof esteems May leave the book unbought. 1648 E. CALAMY *Pref. to Roberts' Clavis Bibl.* 6 The Author of it is..well known, and very well esteemed on in this famous City. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 19 They esteem very much of Chesnuts roasted. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. *Index*, Self-murder, how esteem'd of.

II. To estimate generally; to deem, think.

† 3. *trans.* To estimate; to form or pronounce a (usually approximate) judgement respecting the number, quantity, or magnitude of (anything). Const. *at*, *to* (an amount); also *simply*. See ESTIMATE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 42 The expensys of which Houshold may sone be estemyd by thes, which of old time have byn Officers theryn. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xv. 170 A place .. so ful of spyrites .. that they coude not be nombred ne estemed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 117 They extimed them þat had lodged there to the nombre of xxx thousand men. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clv. 187 The finance to pay the wages of so many men of warre was estemed to l. M. *li.* parisiens. 1559–60 *Hist. Estate Scot. Wodr. Soc. Mis.* (1844) 58 The brethren who came to Lt. Johnstone were esteemed to four or five thousand men.

† b. with the amount as complement, or introduced by *to be*. *Obs.*

a 1518 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 8 Suche money as shall remayn..I estyme to be every yere xiid. 1612 BRERETWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 17 A learned man hath esteemed them [the inhabitants of Rome]..to have been no less then three or four millions. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 109 The Citizens [Ausburgh] are divided between Papists and Lutherans, these latter being esteemed double the number of the former. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth.* IV. (1722) 334, I esteem the Upper Crust to be not above 50 or 100 miles deep. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 589 The great torrent in the widest part 3 miles broad esteemed.

† 4. In wider sense: To judge of; to form an opinion of. Also with obj. sentence. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* viii, For to esteme the thyng that he had doone, and to puruey for that he had to do. 1535 E. HARVEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 115 II. 71 By al the next monith I stime that his labor shal take end. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 124 Al the resydewe of the woomans bodye beinge couered with cloothes, they esteme her scaselye be one handebredeth. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. i. § 12 It is to be esteemed whether they may be said to be Contracts named or un-named. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iv. 79 What anger and shame this was to the Popish faction, I leaue it to you to esteeme.

5. To account, consider, think, hold (a thing to be so and so). With simple complement; less frequently with *as* or *to be*; rarely const. † *for*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 211 The people esteme & take vs as the mynistres of Chryst. 1530 PALSGR. 539/2, I esteme my selfe better than I am. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 1 Nor I wolde thou shulde exteme this to be sayd of arrogaunce. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 13 Lawful increse of the pepul ys, among al men .. estymyd vertue and honesty. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 353 This their iangling I esteeme a sport. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 104 Esteeming these virtues to be in me. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 348 To have all that I shall buy, or do, esteemed as got by the death of my uncle. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus' Colloq.* 453 Wouldest thou not esteem that Alchymist for a god, who were able, etc. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. i. (1743) 290 St. Patrick is esteemed to have been made the first bishop of the Scots. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. Introd., To hope we shall arrive at it [truth] without pains .. must certainly be esteemed sufficiently vain. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 171 The small islands of the ..Pacific..may be esteemed as some of the most agreeable spots on the globe. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 374 The majority of the Council esteemed the evidence of the charge complete. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 299 The imperialists .. esteemed themselves happy to escape without a beating.

† b. *intr.* To account *of*, have (such or such) an opinion *of*. *Obs.* Cf. 2 c.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 268 Know you that I esteeme of him, as of my friend. 1590 GREENE *Orpharion* 47 Avicen said that love was a fury: how didst thou esteeme of this but as an axiome? 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 149 We haue alwayes truly seru'd you, and beseech' So to esteeme of vs. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 111 Esteem of things as they really are.

c. With *subord. clause*. To think, be of opinion, suppose *that*.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* E 4 a, We esteme verely that we haue the benifytes of the gospel for hys sake. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 138 Their blindnesse .. esteemed that the shaddow or thicknesse of trees would hide them from the face of God. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 305 Which blemish the King esteem'd the Marriage would deface. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. 4 Esteeming, that the best return..for your favourable opinion..will be, etc.

† 6. To purpose, aim, intend. *Obs. rare.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1539) 4 a, This Emperoure estemed to haue the knowlage of payntyng .. He trauayled also to knowe the arte of Nygromancye. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Dial. Pr.* 229 b/1 The noble and valiaunt hartes do not esteme to lose the rewarde of their laboure.

† **Esteemable,** *a. Obs.* [f. ESTEEM *v.* + -ABLE.] = ESTIMABLE.

c 1460 [see ESTIMABLE A. 1]. 1614 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliii. 85/2 Were it not for the antiquity that makes it [Apelby] the more esteemable .. it would be little better in account than a village. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lv. 298 If we would be prevalent and esteemable, we ought .. to preserve that interest, which never can, but by our own neglect, be lost. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VI. note xxxiii, Homer does not paint him [Paris] and Helen .. like Monsters .. but allows their Characters esteemable Qualifications. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 375 The Lowest Places..are not less..Esteemable in the Eye of God, than the most Elevate. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 366 That the esteemable qualities alone .. are entitled to the appellation of virtues. 1762 FRANCES SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 185 A man.. every way esteemable in his character. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Esteemate: see ESTIMATE.

Esteemed (ĭstī·mĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ESTEEM *v.* + -ED[1].] Held in esteem, valued, respected.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* C iij b, What an hynderaunce is it, to haue a good garmente hurte .. or anye estemed thyng to be decaied. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 8 A man of subtil wit, and esteemed valour. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxxviii. 450 Ornamented with some highly esteemed sculpture in wood. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii, According to the esteemed qualities of the time. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 An esteemed tutor in noble families.

Esteemer (ĭstī·mə). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who esteems, prizes, or respects; a valuer, judge. *Obs.* exc. const. *of*.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 99 A wise and indifferent estimer of thynges will not greatlye marueill. 1587 *Misfort. Arthur* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 271 Grief is no just esteemer of our deeds. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 375 The base esteemers, and carelesse respecters of these seruices. 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 453 Boasters of the certainty of their knowledge in the divinest matters, and great esteemers thereof. 1675 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 14 Rabbi Aaron Ben-Netas..wanted nothing but Christianity to render him acceptable to equal esteemers. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 3 This might instruct the proudest esteemer of his own parts how useful it is to talk and consult with others. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Esteeming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] a. The action of the vb. ESTEEM. b. Estimation, value, worth.

1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Estemyng, *estimation.* 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., It thinketh them to be holy prelates of religion, whom it seeth to be heads ouer great cities: Away therfore with such foolishe estemyng. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii, That love .. whose rich esteeming The owners tongue doth publish every where. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 351 *Venerari* implies no worship .. but onely reuerent esteeming. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xxxix, Such is the world..This base and scorned; that great, in high esteeming. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* I. xii. (R.), By love, I mean an esteeming of him [God] and a seeking after him as our only happiness.

Esteeming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Hence † **Esteemingly** *adv.*; so as to express esteem; appreciatively.

1775 ASH, *Esteeming.* 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Petit. Def.* 7, I doubt you would fain partake your selves more of such profits, that you speak so esteemingly of them.

† **Estellation.** *Obs.* In 4 -cioun. [f. L. *stella*: see -ATION and cf. OF. *estellement.*] Astrology.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 589 Wiser clerk no lyved non .. In art of estellacioun.

Estend, obs. form of EXTEND.

Ester, -ne, obs. forms of EASTER.

Esterling, var. form of EASTERLING, *Obs.*

† **Estery feather.** *Obs. rare.* App. = *estridge* (ostrich) feather; applied to some peculiarity in the coat of a horse.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2504/4 A bright Bay Horse with a Bob Tail, and three Estery Feathers, one at his breast, and one at each side of his Neck. *Ibid.*, A brown Roan Mare ..the hair curleth almost like an Estery Feather.

† **Estew.** *Obs.* [var. of STEW; cf. OF. *estuver* to stew.] A dish of stewed meat, a stew.

1566 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. i. 28 b, We make .. an estewe or Bayne wherin hath bene sodden some Ieniper.

Esteward(e, obs. form of EASTWARD.

Estful: see ESTE *sb.* 4.

Esthete, -ic, var. ff. ÆSTHETE, -IC.

† **Esthiomene.** *Path. Obs.* [a. Fr. *esthiomène*, ad. Gr. *ἐσθιόμενος*, pr. pple. pass. or middle of *ἐσθίειν* to eat.] A gangrenous sore.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F j b, In al Esthiomenes [*printed* Eschirmenes] that is to say that are eaten and reade. 1541 — *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Auycen in his fourth boke commaundeth them to be done rounde aboute the estiomenes [*printed* estionoenes] sores.

Estile, obs. form of ESTOILE, *Her.*

Estimable (e·stimăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* See also ESTEEMABLE. [a. Fr. *estimable*, ad. L. *æstimābilis*, f. *æstimāre*; see ESTEEM, ESTIMATE, *vbs.*]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Capable of being estimated, valued, or appraised. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 The kepynge off the see I reken not amonge the ordinarie charges .. bi cause it is not estimable [*ed.* 1714 estemable]. *Ibid.* xvii. (1885) 151 It is not lyghtly estymable [*ed.* 1714 estemable], what myght þe kynge may haue off is officers. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* vii. (1673) 99 These precious Souls ..not estimable with any other thing than with the precious blood of God. *a* 1805 PALEY (cited by Webster 1828).

† 2. Valuable, worth a great price; of worth. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 167 A pound of mans flesh .. Is not so estimable, profitable neither As flesh of Muttons, Beefes, or Goates. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. Advt., His Contributions to my Collection are highly estimable. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 376 The colchicums are pretty plants for the end of the flowery season (October) which makes them estimable objects near the house. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xl. (1832) 97 All that rendered existence estimable.

3. Of persons and their attributes: Worthy of esteem or regard.

a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more estimable. 1759 HURD *Dial.* 8 (R.) The more estimable, nay the most accomplished characters, that have been formed among ourselves. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 67 A Tarter believes, when he has killed a man, that all his estimable qualities pass with his clothes and arms to the murderer. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 346, I do not recollect having met with a more estimable character than Count Itzenplitz. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170 So determined a climber and so estimable a man.

† 4. Of things: Worthy of consideration; of considerable importance. *Obs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 131 The Towne was long since somewhat estimable. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 583 These letters still more estimable.

† B. *sb. pl.* Things estimable. *Obs. rare*—[1]. Cf. *valuables.*

a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 50 The Queen of Sheba..brought some plants of the Balsam Tree, as one of the peculiar estimables of her Country.

Estimableness (e·stimăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being estimable, or of deserving esteem or regard.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1777 BRAND *Pop Antiq.* (1849) I. 229 The estimableness of the characters of their neighbours. 1828 WEBSTER cites R. NEWTON.

Estimably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an estimable manner.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Estimate (e·stimĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *æstimāt-us* (only in abl.), vbl. sb. f. *æstimāre*: see ESTEEM, ESTIMATE, *vbs.*]

† 1. a. The action of valuing or appraising; a valuation; *lit.* and *fig.* *To make no estimate of*: to make no account of, not to value. b. The price at which anything is rated; *fig.* attributed value. *Obs.*

Shakspere's *to have estimate in* (quot. 1601), seems to mean 'to have a claim to be considered in the valuation of'.

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VI. 158 They make an estimate of their own goods and lay so muche in valew therevnto. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 92 Love..doubleth the estimate of things that are precious. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 33 Of my love he makes no estimate. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 183 Thy life is deere, for all that life can rate Worth name of life, in thee hath estimate. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 14 If he will touch the estimate. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Donner*, Hee that giues quickly .. Doubles th' estimate of his gift. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 26 My Ship .. is returned to your Shores, furnished .. with Merchandize of several estimates. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 106/2 They are of farre more estimate and price Than th' Estrich, or the bird of Paradise. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 227 The high estimate they have made of the joies of Heaven. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 90 They will soon lose their Estimate and Delight.

† c. Repute, reputation. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 56 There stands the Castle.. And in it are the Lords of Yorke, Barkely, and Seymor, None else of Name, and noble estimate. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 114 My deere Wiues estimate. 1647 J. PETTUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A 4 a, Seneca's and Cicero's Epistles have escap'd: may Loveday's have the same success and estimate.

2. An approximate judgement based on considerations of probability, respecting the number, amount, magnitude, or position of anything; the quantity assigned by such a judgement.

1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 38 There was an old estimate made of Germany .. that .. there was not past one twelfth part of it remaining Catholicke. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. xxxiv. (1682) 118 Drawn up (by our

estimate) about two inches and a half. 1702 R. Nelson in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 256 There is a design of building a Church..which by estimate will cost [etc.]. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 3 The estimate we make of the distance of objects. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 523 In forming any estimate of the total or yearly value of lands and houses. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 294 This estimate as to the quantity of rain in the two hemispheres.

b. *The Estimates*: accounts presented annually to Parliament, showing the probable amount of expenditure on the several administrative departments for the current year.

1732 *Gent. Mag.* II. 881 The Accounts for the Year 1731 and Estimates of Charges on the Articles therein mention'd for the present Year. 1740 Ld. Baltimore *Ibid.* X. 586 The Estimate of the Navy..is lower than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xi. 87 The estimates were reduced half a million. 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 5/2 The Estimates, in fact, should have a fixed appendix.

c. A statement furnished by a builder, contractor, or other tradesman, of the sum for which he is prepared to undertake the execution of a specified piece of work.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 2/2 Estimates to be given in on or before the 25th of May. 1829 C. Welch *Westl. Polity* 158 The various candidates for a contract deliver in estimates. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* (1861) 60, 'I wish he had sent the estimate with it' said Rosamond. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxv. 5 The proprietor of a..weekly newspaper sought estimates for its cheaper production.

3. A judgement formed or expressed respecting the character or qualities of a person or thing, or respecting a state of affairs, etc.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 Well may the Adage, *Nil dictum quod non dictum prius*, bee the most iudiciall estimate, of our latter Writers. *a* 1704 L'Estrange (J.), A true estimate upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 9 Outward Actions can never give a just Estimate of us. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 270 The estimate of the French character and condition, given in this volume, is an unfavourable one. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 31 This estimate both of interest and fitness varied from day to day.

b. Estimation; manner in which things are viewed.

1637 R. Humfrey tr. *S. Ambrose* Pref, What is reputed good in the estimate of the world. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 84 The English barons, in every period, have been brave and great, after the estimate and opinion of their times. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xxv, He was not unaware that he had sunk a little in the estimate of the men who had accepted his services.

Estimate (e'stimeit), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **estymat**(t, 7 **estimate, estimat**, 6– **estimate**. [f. L. *æstimāt-* ppl. stem of *æstimāre*, in class. L. = sense 1; in late L. also as in 1 b, 2–4. Cf. Esteem.]

†1. *trans.* To assign a value to; to appraise, assess; to fix proportionately (penalties, wages, etc.). Const. *at*. *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Lev.* xxvii. 14 As the Priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiv. 255 If she were between the age of five and twenty, shee was to be estimated but at ten shekels. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), It is by the weight of silver..that men estimate commodities. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 68 The wages are to be estimated according to the qualifications which are necessary in the person. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 118 ¶ 9 To. estimate securities, and to engage for mortgages.

b. To value (subjectively); to attribute value to; to appreciate the worth of; to esteem, hold in (higher or lower) estimation.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* iv. iii, Their wisedome .. Liue-dogges before dead Lyons estimates. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom.* 6 Saul's messengers and Saul himselfe turned Prophets, that they might estimate the place and preserve its priviledge. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 8 It is difficult not to estimate what is lately gained above its real value.

2. To form an approximate notion of (the amount, number, magnitude, or position of anything) without actual enumeration or measurement; to fix by estimate *at*. Also with clause as obj.

1669 Sturmy *Mariners' Mag.* I. 157 The Error is to be imputed .. to the judgment in estimating the Distance run, in making it too little. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 82 Some have estimated that there are not above Three hundred Millions of People in the whole World. 1765 Matv in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 308 The difference of declination was only estimated. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 143 By the rule of proportion, we may estimate his size at eight or nine feet. 1828 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* 16 Estimate 8 parts out of 20 of the next smaller division. 1848 W. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xiii. (1879) 286 One of our number..estimated that this valley would pasture a thousand cattle three months. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 278 The amount of injury inflicted during this dismal period, it is not possible to estimate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about 1,800*l.*

†3. To esteem, consider, judge (a thing to be so and so); with simple complement, or *as*. *Obs. rare* = Esteem *v.* 5.

c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1066 We may make no greatter honour to God than to estymat him trew .. nor greatter dishonour than to mystrust hym. 1564 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politia* 69 Those who are interested will estimate us as their Liberators. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 153 This may properly be estimated as a part of the Indian dress.

4. To gauge; to judge of, form an opinion of.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xliii. 327 This article [that Jesus is the Christ] is the measure and rule by which to estimate, and examine all other Articles. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* III. vii, In estimating a Man's condition, we should not only consider what Possessions he has, but what Desires. 1692 Locke *3rd Let. Toleration* Wks. 1765 V. 215 The measure of punishments being to be estimated .. by the length of their duration. 1768 Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 240 While an author is yet living, we estimate his powers by his worst performance. 1794 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 50 If it be just to judge a private man by his friends, it is not amiss to estimate a public officer by his foes. 1837 Landor *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 258 Bacon and Hooker could not estimate Shakespeare. 1876 Morley *Carlyle* Crit Misc. Ser. I. 201 To estimate the intention and sincerity of a movement

†E'stimate, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* In 5 **estymatt**, 6 **esteemate.** [ad. L. *æstimāt us*, pa. pple. of *æstimāre*: see Esteem.] Used as pa. pple. of Esteem or Estimate.

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* II. xi, Lete him not pondre gret, all þat may be estymatt gret. 1635 Barrh fe *Mil. Discip.* ex. (1643) 337 A Jem, more prizable and esteemate, then the best Armours of proofe.

Estimation (estimē·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 **estim-, estymacion, -oun, -yon(e**, 4 **extymacion**, 5 6 **estymation, -oun**, (6 **estymacon, esteemation**, 7 **æstimation**), 6– **estimation.** [ME. *estimacion, -cioun*, a. OF. *estimacion* (mod.F. *estimation*, correspo. to Pr. *estimatio, estimacion*, Sp. *estimacion*, It. *stimazione*), ad. L. *æstimātiōn-em*, f. *æstimāre*: see Esteem, Estimate.] The action of estimating or esteeming.

†1. The action of appraising, assessing, or valuing; statement of price or value; valuation.

1382 Wyclif *Ex* xxii. 5 If eny man harme feeld .. what euer best thing he hath in his feeld .. he shal restore for estymacioun of the harm [Vulg. *pro damni æstimatione*; 1388 the valu of harm] 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. ix. (1483) 62 The prys of myn Appel is of suche valewe that it passeth the estymacion of ony creature. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xiii. 13 They had syluer for theyr horses .. at theyre owne estymation, without any grudgyng. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* viii. 5 They immolated sheepe and oxen without estimation and number. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 158 Silver and gold have been chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. I. xi. 190 In the household book of Henry .. there are two different estimations of wheat 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 499 The Bureau de la Balance du Commerce at Paris .. is beyond all comparison more accurate in its estimations [than the English Custom-house.]

†b. Estimated value; *concr.* something which one values. *Obs.*

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 155 They be wrought so fynely and conningelye..that the estimation of no costely stuffe is hable to counteruaile the price of the worke. 1612 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 99 Your Ring may be stolne too, so your brace of vnprizeable Estimations, the one is but fraile, and the other Casuall. 1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 245 The earth in the bowels of it hath many metalls, both of different natures and estimations. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 41 For some thing, in their opinion, of more estimation.

2. a. Appreciation, valuation in respect of excellence or merit; esteem considered as a sentiment. Phrase, *To have or hold in estimation.*

1530 Palsgr. 34 If he desyre that his writynges shulde be had in any estymacion. *a* 1535 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 82/2 As rising of an hie estimacion of our self. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Ep.* 268 So farre from having monie in estimation..I have cast it away from me. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 17 He holds it a kind of Self-Preservation to maintain a good Estimation of himself. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 5 Mens Estimation follows us according to the Company we keep. 1787 Canning in *Microcosm* No. 18 Wishing to know in what estimation he was held by mankind. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* I. (1813) 1 The degree of estimation that the art of gardening is worthy of. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* 273 Mr. Dombey is so generous in his estimation of any trivial accomplishment. 1882 Peabody *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 156 The Provincial Press of Great Britain never stood higher in public estimation than it stands to-day.

†b. The condition of being esteemed; 'account' or worth in the opinion of others; esteem considered passively; repute. Of places: Importance, consequence. Phrases, *To be in estimation, to grow out of estimation. Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 300 Any auctour of estymation. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, The frute .. leseth his verdure and taste, and finally his estimation. 1569 J. Rogers *Gl. Godly Loue* 185 How in estimacion a chaste life is. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 159 The name of Hyde..led me to thinke that it had been of more estimation in time past. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi. 6 Gods miracles growe out of estimacion with us by custome. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 14 His brother .. indeuord to take from mee all estimation of Arte or witte. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxiv. (1627) 268 To avoide carefully .. whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority. 1764 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 349 Gold and silver have..universal estimation. 1792 Burke *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 544 A miserable populace, without property, without estimation, without education. 1824–8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 51 The family of every criminal is a loser in estimation. by his punishment, however just. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxv, The sole virtue of our commonweal, its strength, and its estimation, lay among the burgher craft of the better class.

3. The process of forming an approximate notion of (numbers, quantities, magnitudes, etc.) without actual enumeration or measurement.

c 1400 Maundev. v. (1839) 42 That Tour .. was of 25 myle in cyrcuyt of the Walles .. as Men may demen by estymatioun. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4. I. 12 To the noumbre of four score and more by estimacion. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 5 A blasynge sterre ..iiij. fote highe by estimacyone. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. v. 182 Three .. parcells of pasture grounde. conteyning by estimacion eightene acres. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 160 If a ship sail 8 Miles South in an Hour, by Log or Estimation. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 86 The proper estimation of the expence. 1786 *Phil Trans.* LXXVI. 9 The distance of the nearest threads became a very visible space, answerable to one minute each, and therefore capable of a much further subdivision by estimation. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 128 That which we call estimation means guess formed by a person whose previous habits and experience are such as to make it very likely that he can tell nearly true that which would require instruments to obtain with great approach to accuracy.

†b. Estimated number. *Obs.*

1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 274 There shall be set brede, trenchours, and spones, after the estymacyon of them that shall syt there.

4. Manner of estimating or judging; opinion, judgement.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 þou hast quod she þe ryȝt estimacioun of þis. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (Chalm. *Poets*) 474/1 Thestimacion of the enuious people, ne loketh nothing to desertes of men .. but onely to the auenture of fortune 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 6 Be the blyssyd medyacyoun Of this virgyne aftyr my estimacyoun. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 21 a, Reuchline in the defence of his estimation, aunswereth him [Phefercorn] with another. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1741) I. v. 45 He that walketh uprightly .. is sure not to come off disgracefully .. in the estimations of men. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 39 The crown .. in the .. estimation of law .. had ever been, perfectly irresponsible. 1841 Lane *Arab Nts* I. 88 The dearest of men in my estimation. 1864 I. Taylor *Words & Places* 469 In popular estimation, idle and vagabond habits were acquired by those who made the pilgrimage to the .. Holy Land

†b. Conjecture, guessing. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Cf. 3.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 273, I speake not this in estimation, As what I thinke might be, but what I know Is ruminated, plotted, and set downe.

†5. 'Judgement' as a mental faculty. *Obs.* Cf. Estimative.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xi. (1495) 55 Proprely to speke a hound vsyth no reason but he vsyth a besye and stronge estymacyon. 1509 Hawis *Past Pleas* xxii. ii, These are the v. wyttes . Fyrst, comunyn wytte..Fantasy, and estymacyon truely.

Estimative (e'stimătiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *æstimātiv-us*, f. *æstimāre*: see Estimate and -ive.]

1. Adapted for estimating; having the power of estimating. **†a.** *Estimative faculty, virtue*, etc.: the faculty of 'judgement' (*obs.*). **b.** *Estimative art* [after Gr. στοχαστικὴ τέχνη].

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xi. (1495) 55 The vertue estimatiue and the ymagynatyf ben comyn to vs and to other beest. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* IV. (1888) 31 In the middest sel or ventrikle [of the brain] there is founded . the Cogitatiue or estimatiue vertue. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iv in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 22 To. make my estimative power believe, etc. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1752) 37 The fancy both estimative and cogitative. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), The errour is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 567/2 Mr. Combe . and others acknowledge that applied phrenology is an estimative art only

†2. a. Based upon estimation or approximate calculation. **b.** Imputed, due to estimation. *Obs.*

1618–29 *Charges agst. Dk. Buckhm* in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* (1659) I. 346 This he delivered as a Sum Estimative *a* 1640 Wandesforde *Instruct. to his Son* (1777) § 83 A Jewel of that unvaluable Richness, not estimative but intrinsicall. 1651 Culpeper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 151 It anticipates the time estimative but 10. min.

Hence **†E'stimatively** *adv. Obs.*, in an estimative manner; by way of esteem or respect.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 1 Our spiritual parents are more to be loved estimatively; our natural, more intensively.

Estimator (e'stimeitəɹ). Also 8 **-er.** [a. L. *æstimātor*, agent-n. f. *æstimāre*: see Estimate *v.* and -or.] One who estimates.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 406 Our Saviour .. was the best estimator concerning matters of profit. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 363 We are very bad estimaters of happiness. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Apr. 434/2 They are by no means the keenest estimators.

Estimatory (e'stimătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *æstimātōrius*, f. *æstimātor*: see prec.] (See quots.)

1736–1800 Bailey, *Æstimatory*, of or belonging to pricing or valuing; for a price or estimation. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 18 Estimatory contract (binding in the alternative to sell for a fixt price or return the goods).

Estime, -er, obs. ff. Esteem, -er.

Estin, Sc. form of Easten *a. Obs.*

‖ **Estivage.** [Fr. *estivage*, f. *estiver*, ad. It. *stivare* = Pr. *estipar*, Sp. and Pg. *estivar*:—L. *stipāre* to pack close.] A mode of stowing or trimming vessels by pressing or screwing the cargo into the vessel by means of a capstan machinery, practised in American or Mediterranean ports. (Ogilvie.)

Estival, var. form of Æstival.

Estivate, *v.* An occasional spelling of Æstivate, to spend the summer; *esp.* of animals, to spend the summer in a state of torpor.

1656 *&c* in Blount *Glossogr.* 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xvi. (1863) 317 As if he had a design to estivate with us. 1883

Sunday Mag. 676 The unfortunate reptile was estivating exactly under the spot where the fire had been made.

Estivation, var. of ÆSTIVATION.

Estivator (e·stive^ɪtəɹ). [f. ESTIVATE *v.* + -OR.] An animal that estivates or passes the summer in a state of torpor.

1883 *Sunday Mag.* 674 They search the dry bed of the river, dig up the buried estivators, and live on them.

Estive, var. form of ÆSTIVE *a. Obs.*, of or belonging to summer.

† **E·stivous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *æstīv-us* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to summer, summer-like.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 580 In landes that beth estyvous for heete.

Estlande, obs. form of EASTLAND.

Estlar, -er, obs. Sc. forms of ASHLAR.

Estmast, obs. form of EASTMOST.

‖ **Estoc** (e·stǫk). [F. *estoc* = Pr. *estoc*, Sp. & Pg. *estoque*, It. *stocco*.] A kind of sword; the name was variously applied at different times: see quots.

1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxvii, A good downright blow of estoc at a fair gentleman's head. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 138 The scabbard of his estoc or small stabbing-sword. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) 440 *Estoc*, a short sword, worn at the girdle by soldiers.

† **Estoca·de.** *Obs.* Also 6 **estockado**. [a. F. *estocade*, f. *estoc*: see ESTOC; cf. Sp. *estocada*, It. *stoccata*, and see -ADE¹ and -ADO².] A thrust with an estoc; in quots. the weapon itself.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 104 Rodolphe Gonzague..was so hurt in the face with an estockado by a french man. *Ibid.*, Euery one beganne..to lay handes vpon their masses, estokados, and other short weapons.

Estocade: erron. f. ESTACADE.

Estoil(e (ėstoi·l). *Her.* [a. OF. *estoile*, mod. F. *étoile*.] Also 7 **estile**. A common charge in the form of a star with wavy points or rays.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 114 Three cressants and as many Estoiles montans of the seconde: borne by the name of Dillon. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 79 His [John Gwillim's] industry..about stars (but here we must call them estoiles). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 16/2 A Star..is better in Blazon to be termed an Estile or Estoile. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 303 A chevron between three estoils, sable. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 47 The Mullet essentially differs from the Estoile the rays of which are always wavy.

Estoilée (ėstoi·le), *a. Her.* [a. OF. (*croix*) **estoilé*(*e*, f. *estoile* (mod.F. *étoile*) star.] (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Estoillee* as a Cross Estoillee signifies a star with only 4 long rays in form of a cross, and so broad in the centre, and ending in sharp points. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Esto·nied, obs. var. of ASTONIED *ppl. a.*, struck with consternation, dismayed.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 362 Manie men shall be estonied when they shall see Christ our sauiour.

Estop (ėstǫ·p), *v.* Also 5–7 **estopp(e**. [a. OF. *estoper*, *estoupper* (sense 1), and AF. *estopper* (sense 2), f. OF. *estoupe* (mod.F. *étoupe*) = Pr. and Sp. *estopa*, It. *stoppa*:—L. *stuppa* tow. Cf. STOP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To stop with or as with a dam, plug, or bar; to fill up (a pool). *arch.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 8 Devises remuez, chemins et euwes estopez.] *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 63 For God estopped eke the concepcioun Of every woman of his [Pharaoh's] mansioun. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 61 A barre to estop ..the mouthes of the people. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 51 (*Act* 8 *Hen. VII.*) They have estopped both parts of the Podell. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 109 The road.. winds along the side of a barren mountain .. till it appears to be estopped by a high cliff.

2. *Law.* To stop, bar, hinder, preclude. Chiefly *refl.* and in *pass.*, to be precluded by one's own previous act or declaration from doing or alleging something. Const. † *of*, *to* with *inf.* [= AF. *estopper à* with *inf.*], and in recent use *from*; also *simply*.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xix. (1638) 34 The law in such cases giveth no remedy to him that is estopped 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* § 37 A man may not deny..that whereof he wilfully estopped or excluded himselfe by deed indented. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet*, (1675) 303 He is estopped to say contrary. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 31 An indenture can estopp only such as are parties, and where an interest is also conferred. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 295 And therefore a man shall always be estopped by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once so solemnly and deliberately avowed. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 201 The lord who had granted the charter of franchise was estopped from claiming him again. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 773/1 L. had sworn that the lights in question were not ancient, and was therefore estopped from alleging..that they were ancient.

b. *gen.* To stop, prevent. *rare.*

1876 BRET HARTE *G. Conroy* III. iii. 101 An event to be expected, feared, and if possible, estopped by fasting and prayer.

3. To cease from, stop. *rare.*

1796 [C. ANSTEY] *Pleaders' Guide* (1803) 121 Nor would the Fates estop their task, To help thee over Quinden' Pasch.

Esto·p, *sb.* [f. prec. verb.] A stop or stoppage.

1884 A. A. WATTS *Life Alaric Watts* I. 127 An untimely estop was put upon all this prosperity by an article in the *Quarterly* which..denounced it [a book] as a catchpenny.

Estoppage (ėstǫ·pėdʒ). [f. ESTOP *v.* + -AGE.] a. The action of the verb ESTOP; = STOPPAGE. b. *Law.* The condition of being estopped.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 42 And though there was the Roar of Judahs Lyon, and the Utterances of the Thunders, yet they were Seald by the Estoppage of the Effects. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 2/5 The defendants' counsel urged that this doctrine of estoppage was being carried further than had ever been known before.

Estoppel (ėstǫ·pĕl). Forms: 6–7 **estople, -pel, -ppell**, 7–8 **estopple**, (9 **estoppal**), 6– **estoppel**. [app. ad. OF. *estoupail*, *estouppail* bung or cork, f. *estouper*: see ESTOP. Cf. STOPPLE.]

† 1. An obstruction (to a watercourse) whether natural or artificial. *Obs.*

1608 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* (N.), But estoples of water courses doe in some places grow by such meanes, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie. 1638 EARL CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 44, I sent him 5 Indictments and orders for removing the weares and other estopels.

2. *Law.* An impediment or bar to a right of action arising from a man's own act, or where he is forbidden by law to speak against his own deed. (Wharton.)

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II xliv. (1638) 141 Without it be by such a matter that it worke by way of conclusion or estoppell. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 376 This shall bee an Estoppel to him in an Assise from the recovering his own Land. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ii. (1743) 47 No estoppel can bind the king. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 377 He may take advantage of the estoppel, for it runs with the land. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 538 Executory interests..may be passed at law by deed, fine, and common recovery, by way of estoppel. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 783 Estoppel rests on the principle that every man is presumed to speak and act according to the truth and fact of the case.

† b. *gen.* Stoppage, prohibition. *Obs.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Low C.* II. 5 b, Accordyng to the full rate of the tyme of the saied Estoppell.

Estorax, obs. form of STORAX.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 383 Estorax in Grain.

† **Estoure.** *Obs.* Also 5 **estowr**. See STOUR. [a. AF. *estor*.] Stir, tumult, war.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 83 Fayr ladyes whiche in bataylles and in estowrs vse alle their Armes of syluer for lacke of yron. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxxix. (1890) 129 There was grete effort made, & bigge estoure, after that Eneas was come there.

Estovers (ėstōᵘ·vəɹz), *sb. pl. Law.* [a. OF. *estover*, *estovoir*, subst. use of *estovoir* to be necessary. Cf. STOVER.] 'Necessaries allowed by law' (J.). In various specific applications: *esp.* Wood which a tenant is privileged to take from his landlord's estate so far as it is necessary for repairing his house, hedges, implements, etc.; alimony for a widow or for a wife separated from her husband; maintenance for an imprisoned felon. (See quots. Cf. BOOT *sb.*¹ 5 b.)

[1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 La value de renables estovers en autri soil.] 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 55 Housebote, haibote, and plowbote may be demanded by the name of estovers. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 147 Estovers..Bracton used it for such sustenance as a man taken for Felony is to have forth of his lands or goods for himselfe and his family during his imprisonment. And the Statute of 6 Ed. 1 cap. 3. useth this for allowance in meate or cloth. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 104. 46 Estouers granted to be burnt in a house certaine. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. vi. 243 Estovers in meat or clothes. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 441 Alimony to the [divorced] wife .. is sometimes called her estovers. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 89 Estovers for the building of new houses. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 116 She [a widow] shall have in the meantime her reasonable estovers of the common.

b. *Common of estovers*: a liberty of taking necessary wood, for the use or furniture of a house, or farm, from off another's estate. (Wharton.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 7 The Lorde may gyue or selle the resydewe of the sayde woodes or wastes, Excepte that a manne haue commen of Estouers. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* § 141 All..common, aswell of estovers and pastures, as all other commons. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. II. iii. 27 Common of estovers .. is a liberty of taking necessary wood. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* xxviii, The piled-up logs testified to the Tempest common of estovers.

Estrade (ėstrā·d). [a. F. *estrade* fem., ad. Sp. *estrado* masc.: see ESTRADO.] A slightly raised platform; a dais.

1696–1706 PHILLIPS *Estrade* the one half of an Alcove or Chamber rais'd with Boards and rail'd in, more richly furnish'd and adorn'd for the reception of Persons of Quality. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 372 On the Estrade is spread but one carpet for the officers to sit upon. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 208 Upon the highest step of the estrade. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *Elster's Folly* I. 227 He was standing on the sort of estrade which abutted on the river. 1880 J. G. FITCH *Lect. Teaching* 69 The teacher.. should have his desk on a mounted estrade or platform.

† **Estra·diot.** *Obs.* Also STRADIOT. [a. F. *estradiot* = It. *stradiotto*, f. Gr. *στρατιώτης* soldier.] One of a class of light cavalry, originally raised in Greece and Albania, who served in the Venetian and other armies during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 822/1 The French were discomfited: for those that were behind saw .. their Estradiots also. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 264 Many bands of Estradiots leuied in the kingdome of Naples. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 330 Crossebowe men on horsebacke, Estradiots, and footemen.

‖ **Estrado** (estrā·do). [Sp. *estrado* the carpeted part of a room, drawing-room, reception-room, corresp. to Pg. *estrado*, It. *strato*:—L. *strātum* neut., pa. pple. of *sternĕre* to spread (with carpets).] a. In Sp. sense: see quot. 1748. b. = ESTRADE.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 47 Then doth hee cause them to sit in an Estrado, or rich pallet, gallantly dressed and furnished in one of the three halles. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 12 Carpets..to spread on the Estrados, or places where the Women sit on Cushions. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. vii, At the upper part of the space was an estrado, or platform.

Estrager, var. of (? or error for) *ostreger*, AUSTRINGER.

1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 708 III. 68.

† **Estrai·n**, *v. Obs. rare*¹. In 5 **estrayn**. [ad. OF. *estrain·dre*: see STRAIN.] *trans.* To bind tightly.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363/4 She remembryd how Jhesus in that hour was taken, estrayned, haled forth, and mocked.

† **Estrai·t**, *v. Obs.* [f. OF. *estreit* adj. (mod. F. *étroit*): see STRAIT.] *trans.* To enclose within narrow bounds, to restrict.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 277/2 At this daie the Turke hath estraited vs verye nere, and brought it in within a right narow compace.

† **Estrai·ten**, *v. Obs.* [var. of STRAITEN.] *trans.* To confine in a narrower space, to restrict.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 248 b Estraitening the Kings Deere from the Forest, to the hurt of the owners.

Estramazo·ne. [var. of STRAMAZON; cf. Fr. *estramaçon*.] A slashing cut in fencing.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxvii, Being eager to punish him, I made an estramazone.

† **Estra·nge**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 4–6 **estraunge**. [a. OF. *estrange*: see STRANGE.]

A. *adj.* 1. a. Distant, reserved. b. Strange, unusual, wonderful.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1084 [1077] His hieghe porte and his manere estraunge. [So *MSS. Harl.* 2280 and *Campsall*; *Harl.* 3943 straunge.]

b. 1549 SIR T. CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* M j a, I maie adde here to their sentences or sawes whiche are so estraunge. 1587 HOLINSHED *Discov. Irel.* iv. (R.), You tell vs of manie gugawes and estrange dreams.

2. *Law.* Not privy or party *to*.

1721 *St. German's Doct. & Stud.* 195 The entry..is void in law, because he is estrange to the deed.

B. *sb.* A stranger, foreigner.

1384 in Arnolde *Chron.* 39 Yᵗ non estraunges bey or selle wᵗ any odʳ estraunges any maner marchandises wythyn yᵉ fraunches of yᵉ same cite.

Estrange (ėstrēⁱ·ndʒ), *v.* Also 6 **astrange, -aunge**, 6–7 **estraunge**. [ad. OF. *estranger* (mod.F. *étranger*), corresp. to Pr. *estranhar*, Cat. *estranyar*, Sp. *estrañar*, Pg. *estranhar*, It. *stranare*, *straniare* :—L. *extrāneāre*, f. *extrāneus*: see STRANGE.] To cause to be strange, or a stranger, or as a stranger (to).

1. *trans.* To remove (permanently or for a length of time) from an accustomed abode, haunt, association, or occupation; to keep apart from experience of or acquaintance with anything. Const. *from.* Somewhat *arch.*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 68 He wold estrange hym fro that contree of genes. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 Thus much haue I aduentured vpon his frendship, himselfe being for long time furre estraunged. 1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Dict.*, To abstain from sig[nifieth] To seperate or estrange, and turne our mind from a thing. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 80 We must endeavour to estrange our assent from every thing, which is not clearly evidenc'd to our faculties. 1713 *Guardian* No. 5. ℙ 2 The .. lady .. has for some time estranged herself from Conversation. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. (R.), None shall ask if guiltily I fled, Or thy command estrang'd me from thy bed. 1731 POPE in *Swift's Corr.* II. 648 My lord is as much estranged from politics as I am. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 59 Edward, long estranged from his native realm. 1864 BROWNING *James Lee's Wife* i, The world has changed! The sun's away, And the bird estranged. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. i. 88 The room Waits for its master long estranged.

† b. To make (a person) a stranger *to* (a condition or place). *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 697 To rest and joy Estrang'd since dear Ulysses sail'd to Troy! 1738 THOMSON *Autumn* 1158 A solid Life, estrang'd To Disappointment, and fallacious Hope. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. 152 (D.) Mr. Meekly had long estranged himself to Enfield.

† c. To withhold *from* a person's perception or knowledge. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. (1632) 1251 The designe being so estranged from the conceit of man. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomesday*, *10th Hour* (R.), Their faults are told, Which had been still estrang'd from them before. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 338 None of which ways are estranged from the knowledge of those experienced Spirits.

2. To render alien; to regard or treat as alien; to sever from a community; to remove (possessions, subjects) from the ownership or dominion of any one. *arch.*

1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 They..estraunge themselfe from the kynges obeysaunce. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* ii. 12 You wer vtterly astraunged from the

title and felowship of the nation of Jewes. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 92 He should not estrange or cut off all the Churches of God which retained the tradition of old custome. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), For conversion of infidels estranged from the house of God. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xix. 4 They haue forsaken mee, and haue estranged this place, and haue burnt incense in it vnto other gods. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lviii, I say, I cannot think..such gain Can ever be estranged.

†b. To put away from oneself, eschew. *Obs. rare.*

1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, God will be seene his sentence changing, If he behold thee wicked wayes estranging.

†c. To render 'foreign' or dissimilar in character. *Obs.*

1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 108 Technical terms, which estrange your style from the great and general ideas of nature.

3. To alienate in feeling or affection. Const. *from*, or *simply*.

1494 FABYAN VII. 644 The duke of Brytayne began to estrange hym from the Kyng and refusyd to come vnto his presence. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. ii. (1634) 119 The wicked..which are altogether estranged from God. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 2. § 1 Minding .. to estrange and alienate the Minds and Hearts of sundry her Majestys Subjects from their dutiful Obedience. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 91 With Ivlia he lived at the first in great concord and mutuall love; but afterwardes hee began to estraunge himselfe. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* 271 It is therefore his great Design, to estrange and alienate the Saints from their God. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 93, I was quite estranged from him in affection. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xviii, His heart from cruel sport estranged, would bleed To work the wo of any living thing. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 253 You are going to estrange his majestys confidence from me. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 106 To direct them towards good persons .. and to estrange them from the bad.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become alienated in feeling. *Obs. rare.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 126 Perswading the King, that Foreign Princes estranged from him..for some apprehensions they had of his departure from that way of Religion.

†4. To change, render remote from one's accustomed or normal condition; to make unlike oneself; hence, to put beside oneself, madden. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* G j b, So farre did we estraunge our selfes, that wee could finde in our hartes to become seruile..to a forrein nacion. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 86 Being mad and sodainly estranged and bereft of his wits. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 10 They sawe their souldiers so estranged from their former valour. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 687 That neither wasting Cares..Might from what she is estrange her.

5. To render strange or unfamiliar in appearance; to disguise. *arch.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Challenge at Tilt*, Sure they are these garments that estrange me to you. 1875 [see ESTRANGING *ppl. a.*].

†6. *pass.* To be astonished. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Sp. *estrañarse.*]

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xxi. 284 At which [prunella in throat] some Surgeons are estranged [orig. *het welck sommige voor een wonder..achten*] and others do slight it.

Estranged (ėstrē·ndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ESTRANGE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. In various senses of the verb. Now chiefly: Alienated in feeling or affection. Of manner, look, etc.: Indicating estrangement.

1552 HULOET, Estraunged, aliened, or put awaye, *alienatus, a, um.* 1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., A countenance shy and somewhat estranged. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 46. 108, I beleeve that our estranged and divided ashes shall unite againe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 171 These therefore, who are so salvage and far estranged from humane life. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1132 Adam estrang'd in look and alter'd style. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 52 Nor passion .. nor the love Of kindred touch this earth-estranged heart. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 27 His last words had been uttered in estranged tones. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 448 An estranged dress betokened an estranged heart. *absol.* 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xiii. 180 The estranged are reconciled, man is brought nigh to God.

†2. Foreign. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 36 These kindes of hawkes do leaue these countries, and all other estranged places.

Estrangedness (ėstrē·ndʒėdnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being estranged; alienation in feeling or affection.

1645 PRYNNE *Vind. Four Questions* 2 (L.) The greatest token of estrangedness or want of familiarity one with another. 1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 434 The estrangedness of the Irish papists. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1716) I. 60 Instead of a suspicious estrangedness .. will spring up an humble confidence. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 96 By estrangedness and distance from God. 1869 S. WILBERFORCE *Oxf. Lent Serm.* 1 The long Gentile estrangedness.

†**Estra·ngeful**, *a. Obs.* [f. ESTRANGE *v.* + -FUL.] Foreign in appearance, strange.

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 92 Buskins embrodered with gould, and enterlac't with rewes of fethers; Altogether estrangfull and Indian like.

‖ **Estrangelo, estranghelo** (estræ·ŋgėlo). Also 8 **estrangel**, 9 **estrangela.** [Syriac ‖ *estrangelō*: Nöldeke accepts the view of Assemani that the word is a. Gr. *στρογγύλος* rounded] An archaic form of the Syriac alphabet. Also *attrib.*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Estrangel*, the Estrangelus character, a particular species or form of Syriack letter serving as capitals. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Abyssinians..still occasionally use the estrangel character. 1853 H. BURGESS *Hymns Ephraem Syrus* Introd. 93 The four gospels in the Estrangelo character. 1883 *Palæogr. Soc. Facsimiles*, Orient. Ser. VIII. Pl. xcix, A small, elegant Estrangela. *Mod.* The Estrangelo Syriac version of the Gospels.

Estrangement (ėstrē·ndʒmėnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of estranging; the condition of being estranged; separation, withdrawal, alienation in feeling or affection.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. ii. (R.), If excommunication be incurred..he that is guilty..is bound to submit to estrangements and separations. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. Magistrates* Wks. 1871 III. 429 The prevailing contempt of God's word, and estrangement from his house. 1738–41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* V. § 1. Wks. 1811 V. 10 Moses, to prevent any such estrangement..was careful to acquaint the chosen Family..of their descent from one man and woman. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v 406 Apprehending a greater estrangement of the mind of the Nizam. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 261 The estrangement between the King of England and the Prince of Orange became daily more complete. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* v. (1884) 169 The estrangement of the soul from God.

†**Estra·ngeness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ESTRANGE *a.* + -NESS.] = STRANGENESS.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* N iv a, The hearer, mervailyng at the estrangenesse of the devise.

Estranger 1 (ėstrē·ndʒəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which estranges, parts asunder, or causes estrangement.

1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 117 Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance. 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* I. 130 What estranger, What ill most strong in evil, can be thrust Between the faithful Father and the Son.

†**Estra·nger** 2. *Obs.* Also 5–6 **estraunger.** [a. OF. *estranger* (mod.F. *étranger*) : see STRANGER.]

1. a. One belonging to another nation; an alien, foreigner. b. One belonging to another family or district; a stranger.

1471 *Paston Lett.* No. 664. II. 421 The Kyngs gret enemys and rebellis accompanyed with enemys estrangers be nowe aryved. 1550 J. COKE *Eng & Fr. Herald* § 59 (1877) 75 Notwithstandyng this excedynge power of Estraungers, Heralde the usurper fought the battayle to th' utteraunce. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 297 That none of the family might alienate the coatearmor of their house, to the bearing of an estranger. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 148 *Estrangers* are .. sometimes they that be borne beyond the sea. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

2. *Law.* One who is not privy or party to an act, contract, title, etc.; = STRANGER.

1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 36 Any act..to be done or performed .. by any estranger or estrangers to this present submission. 1628 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 183 There be two Joyntenants, and one of them and an estranger do disseise the other. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 90 If the Beasts of another Man are .. agisting my Land . and are taken by an Estranger, I shall have a Replevin. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Estra·nging (ėstrē·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ESTRANGE.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 43 The death of ye soule.. is an vtter estranging of the soule from God. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 406 Ordinary estranging in body breedeth strangenesse in affection. *a* 1677 HALE *True Relig.* III. (1684) 38 There arise Schismes, Factions .. and studied estrangings of Professors of Christianity.

Estra·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That estranges; cf. ESTRANGE *v.* 5.

1775 in ASH. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 59 The image of cold death, With his estranging agonies. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* viii. 119 The four stood in the pale, estranging moonlight.

†**Estra·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *estrangler* (mod.Fr. *étrangler*) : see ASTRANGLE, STRANGLE.] *trans.* = STRANGLE *v.*: in quot. to choke.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 134/2 A woman..had a sone deying in whos throte was a bone of a fysshe thwart whyche estrangled hym.

Estrapade (estrăpē·d). [a. Fr. *estrapade* (cf. Sp. *estrapada*), ad. It. *strappata*, f. *strappare* to pull tight; app. of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. (Swiss) *strapfen* to draw, Ger. *straff* drawn tight.]

1. The attempt of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1828 in WEBSTER. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Hist.* A torture consisting in attaching a person's hands and feet to a rope, drawing him up by them to a great height, and then letting him fall suddenly; = STRAPPADO.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 404 He [Francis] could ill afford to forsake a religion which allowed him so pleasantly to compound for his amatory indulgences by the estrapade. *Ibid.* (1858) I. v. 423 The estrapade was an infernal machine introduced by Francis into Paris for the better correction of heresy.

Estray (ėstrē·), *sb.* and *a.* [a. AF. *estray*, vbl. sb. (taken *concr.*) f. *estraier* to stray : see ASTRAY.]

A. *sb. Law.* A stray animal; 'any beast not wild, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any man' (Cowell).

[1292 BRITTON I. xviii. § 3 Weyf ou estray nent chalengez de eynz le an et le jour si soit al seignur de la fraunchise.] 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. *Chancerie* § 37 The like is it of an Estray or a Deodand. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 334 All such Estrays and Cumelings as..should be taken or found upon the Abbots demesnes. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 105 The Estray shall be proclaimed in the two next Market Towns. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I 298 Any beast may be an estray, that is by nature tame or reclaimable. 1776 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 145 The Lord's Bailiff, or receiver of estrays. 1850 LONGV. *By Fireside, Pegasus in Pound* vi, The..village crier..proclaiming there was an estray to sell.

b. *transf.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* (1602) 589 Many things haue escaped me vnseen..and it shall not bee harde for him that meeteth with such Estrais to take and lodge them in their right Titles here. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 432 This happy estray, thus restored, begs leave by me to acknowledge its lovely owner. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii (1856) 350 This poor little wanderer was an estray from his fellows 1881 E. C. STEDMAN in *Scribn. Mag.* Oct. 817 How he seizes on some promising estray.

B. *adj.* Of an animal: That is astray. *rare.*

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 216 Things found, which do not belong to anybody, as wreck of sea, beasts estray [orig. *estravagauntes*] rabbits, hares, etc.

Estray (ėstrē·), *v. arch.* [ad. OF. *estrai-er* : see ASTRAY *v.*] *intr.* To STRAY. *lit.* and *fig.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 199 If the auncient Fathers had so doone, they had not estrayed so farre from the Apostles simplicitie. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* I, The lambes that sometime did estray. 1602 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* IV. iii, This nymph one day Estrays apart, and leaues her Company. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* II. ix. 289 How could it be that men should so prodigiously neglect the glory of God, unless they were estrayed from their end, since they were made for it? 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 44 One of the sisters led Gallus estraying by Permessus' streams To th' Aon mountains. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bk.* (1879) I. 261 Just estraying a little way.

Hence **Estray·ed** *ppl. a.*, that has strayed. **Estray·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 5 Estraied cattell claimed and proued by the owners 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 310 The sweete touch of that hand seemed to his estrayed powers so heauenly a thing, etc. 1598 YONG *Diana* 318 But euermore despaire..From former course of minde doth cause estraying. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Cor. & Sheriffs, Ct. Leets* 140 b, And likewise you shall present all such cattel estraied as shall usually come within your office. 1883 W. R. WILLIAMS in *Butler's Bible-Wk.* I. 366 The shepherd seeking his estrayed sheep.

Estrayte, obs. form of ESTREAT.

†**E·strе.** *Obs.* Also 3 **eastre**, 4 **ester(e, hestre**, 5 **esture, estyr.** [a. OF. *estre* being, condition (in pl. = sense 2), orig. a subst. use of *estre* (mod.F. *être*) to be. In sense 2 b this was in Fr. already confused with another word, = Pr. *estra* fem., of unknown etymology.]

1. Condition of being, way of life, position, circumstances; also, a state of things.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5467 To wite of Alisaundres estre. Grete wille had Porus the kyng. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4563 Siker þou be þat al mi pine & alle mine estris ichil telle þe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 He told him of alle þe estere, þat him mette þat nyght. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 272 What shall I telle unto Silvestre Or of your name or of your estre. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1559 Thay..talked and tolde Off othir estres fulle olde.

2. *concr.* a. A place; places generally; hence the parts about a country; localities, a region; also an estate, dominions.

c 1205 LAY. 3583 Leir is an is londe, icume ouer sæ streme to isen is eastresse. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10586 So long he [Tumna] leuede yn þat estre þat for hys name he hyȝt Tuncestre. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 891 To Wales is William schaken, estres to spie. *Ibid.* 145 He bouht Two maners tille his estre. *Ibid.* 212 Jon regned in þis estre kyng auhten ȝere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas.* III. v. (1554) 74 a, He gan espie thestres of the place. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 293 He toke hym come To spere the estyrs of Rome. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIII. 221 The noble baron of stafford priked hir hors vp and doune by the hylles for to kepe the estres [*ed.* 1520 estrees] of the countrey.

b. Chiefly *pl.* Apartments, dwellings, quarters; the inner rooms in a house, divisions or alleys in a garden, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Brouhte o brune alle hire huses [*v. r.* eastres.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2252 (Cott.) His esters sal we see ful suyth. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7611 Y wol sende hire lovedrewry. And hire hestris ekeaspye. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 816 At hir dore and hir fenester Hadde y blinced and ech ester *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1768 ȝede a grom of grece in þe gardyn to pleie to bi-hold þe estres & þe herberes so faire. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1711 *Lucrece*, The husbonde knew the estris wel & fyn. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 556 For thow knowest better then I, al the estris of this house, go vp thy selff and spy. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1448, I wente Aboute the place; it was not left, Tyl I hadde all the gardyn bene In the estres that men might sene. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. vii, Pleaseth it yow to see the estures [*printed by Caxton* eftures] of this castel. 1775 in Ash.

3. App. used for: Fruit, produce.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv [lxv.] 11 Fele falde his estres in þe land [Vulg. *multiplica genimina ejus* (sc. *terræ*)].

Estreat (ėstrī·t), *sb. Law.* Forms: 6 **estrayte, -eyt**, 6– **estreat.** Also 5–7 *aphet.* **strete**, (5 **streete**). [a. AF. *estrete*, OF. *estraite* (in law Lat. *extracta*), fem. sb. from pa. pple. of *estraire* to extract :—L. *extrahĕre*, f. *ex* out + *trahĕre* to draw. Cf. Fr. *extrait* EXTRACT.]

1. 'The true extract, copy, or note of some original writing or record, *esp.* of fines, amercements, etc., entered on the rolls of a court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer'. (Wharton.)

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 7 Qi ount . plus levé qe contenu ne fust en les estretes de noster Escheker.] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480 Streete, catchepol['s] bok to gader by mercymentys. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 421 The seide Toune clerk to make vp his Stretys vnto the Baillifs. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 137 b, Shall be bounde and shall make theyr Estraytes. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 24 (1876) 17 The clarke of the market.. shal deliver ..the stretes into the warderobe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 178 Greene waxe.. signifies the estreats of issues, fines, and amerciements. 1670–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden Soc.) 160 To supply the estreats of the patents in the 16th year of King Ch. 2d. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 107 Estreats—that is copies—of all the fines and forfeitures imposed. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 452 *note*, The estreats or rate rolls of the general taxation.

transf. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 158 What are they but estreats of those originals? Wherof th' Almighty word engroue the portrature.

b. *Clerk of the Estreats* (see quot.).

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (1743) 120 The office of the Clerk of the Estreats is to receive every term the estreats or extracts out of the office of the Remembrancer. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1833 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

†**2.** *transf.* in *pl.* The fines themselves and other payments enforced by law. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Plumpton Corr.* 255 He did receive xis..over and above your rents and your estreats. 1630 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc. St. Margarets Westm.* (1797) 40 John Fennell and Ralph Atkinson collectors of the estreats for repair of Brentford Bridge and Knightsbridge. 1640 *Order Ho. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 154 The said Clerks Wages, and the several Fines and Estreats

Estreat (ėstrī·t), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To extract or take out the record of (a fine, bail, recognizance, etc.) and return it to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 The issues and profytes of them are estreyted by the sayd iustices, and returned in to the kynges escheker. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 59 If they were not arrayed, then the Recognizances of such as undertook the work, are estreated. 1737 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 256 Lest their Recognizances should be estreated. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 8 The fines thus imposed upon jurors had been estreated into the exchequer. *Mod.* The recognizances were ordered to be estreated.

2. *loosely.* To exact (a fine); to enforce forfeiture of (anything).

1647 BOYLE *Agst. Swearing* Wks. 1772 VI. 24 The poor ..seem to have a title..to the amerciaments that are estreated upon trespasses against their Lord. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xix, The old farmer saw his tricks confiscated, and his games estreated.

Estreg, var. of ESTRICHE, *Obs.*

Estren, obs. form of EASTERN.

Estrepe (estrī·p), *v. Law.* [ad. OF. *estrepe-r* = Pr. *estrepar*:—L. *exstirpāre* to root up (see EXTIRPATE).] *trans.* (See quot.)

1672 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Estrepe*, to make Spoil by a Tenant for Life in Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in the Reversion. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. In mod. Dicts.

Estrepement (ėstrī·pmĕnt). Forms: 6 estreppement, 7 estrepment, -ipament, 7–8 estrepament, 8– estrepement. Also 7 *aphet.* strepment. [a. AF. *estrepement*, f. *estreper*: see prec.]

1. 'Wasting' of lands, *esp.* 'Any spoil or waste made by tenant for life, upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in reversion; also, making land barren by continual ploughing' (Wharton). *Writ of estrepement* (see quot. 1768: this was abolished by 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 27).

1503 *Will of Copynger* (Somerset Ho), Wt oute eny estreppement or wast. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Estrepement or Estripament. 1736 BAILEY, *Estrepament.* 1742 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. i. 151 Without doing any Estrepement, Waste, or Exile. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 225 And the writ of estrepement lay at the common law .. to stop any waste which the vanquished party might be tempted to commit. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†**2.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

In cases of felony and Petit Treason the king had the right of estrepement, i. e of enjoying the felon's lands for a year and 'wasting' them to his heart's content. This being to the injury of the lord of the fee, it became customary to compound with the king for the right of estrepement, which came to be represented merely by a fine.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 435 Estrepments, goods of fugitives and of convict, attainted, outlawed, and wayved persons.

†**Estre·te.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *estraite* in same sense:—L. *extracta*: see ESTREAT.] Extraction, origin; hence, nature.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 87 Toward this vice of which we trete There ben yet tweie of thilke estrete.

E·strich, e·stridge. [var. of OSTRICH, q.v.; and cf. Pr. *estrus.*]

†**1.** = OSTRICH. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 585 *Fungus*, a ffynch [*vel* an Estrich, *secundum quosdam*]. a 1528 SKELTON *Phyllyp Sparowe* 478 The estryge, that wyll eate An horshowe. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 124 The Estrich disgesteth harde yron to preserue his health. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 197 To be furious, Is to be frighted out of feare, and in that moode The Doue will pecke the Estridge. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 7 The Estrich may digest A Broken Rocke, and on a Plough-Share feast. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist. Moon* II. 72 A kind of Estridge.

2. (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, *Estrich*, the commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade. Estridge*, the fine soft down which lies under the feathers of the ostrich.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1460 *Will of Tame* (Somerset Ho), Ciphum cum esterigefeders. a 1528 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 80 *Ic dien* serueth for the estrych fether. 1613 S. ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* B iij a, Point the Feather-maker not to faile To plume my head with his best Estridge tayle. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* III. iii, He shall eat something else too that rides here; Ile try his estridg stomack. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* IV. i. Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 307 Taught me Estridge-like, To digest Iron and Steele. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxcvii, Everie Bow.. May weare a Scarfe, each Shaft, an Estrich Plume. 1685 [see ESTERY FEATHER]. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. i. 276 This Tree bears a Flower..about the bigness of an Estrich-Egg. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* 255 Ostrich, or Estridge wool, is used as a substitute for beaver.

†**E·striche.** *Obs.* Also 1 éast-ríce, 5 austridge, est(e)rych(e, 8 estreg. [f. EAST + RICHE; cf. -RIC.]

1. a. An eastern kingdom or country. **b.** In OE. *spec.* The East-Frankish kingdom.

893 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Her on þysum geare for se micla here. eft of þæm east rice westweard. a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þe þre kinges þe comen of estriche.

2. attrib. *Estrich board*: applied to timber coming from Norway or the Baltic.

[It is not quite certain that this is rightly placed here; cf. Ger. *estrich* floor (which however strictly means a *plaster* floor). But the similar use of *estlande* (see EASTLAND) strongly supports the view here adopted.]

1350 *Proclam.* in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 261 Divers boards of estrichesborde..6*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* 1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 91 In xiij bord. de Estriche emp. pro feretro Beati Wilfridi exaltando 2*s.* 2*d.* 1459 *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc.) 242 Duo scabella de estryche board. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 23, Xij austrige boorde, and viij. other boordes. 1514 *Inv. Goods* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1834) CIV. I. 47 In the parlour, a table of Estriche bourde with ij tristells. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Estreg bords*, Boards, Deal or Firr, brought from the Eastern Parts. 1715 in KERSEY. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 489 The better kinds [of boards] were called estrich and wainscot.

Estrin, obs. form of EASTERN.

‖**E·stro.** *Obs.* [It. *estro* 'poetic rage' (Baretti), ad. L. *œstrus* in same sense, lit. gadfly.] Inspiration, irresistible impulse.

1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* II. D iij, With..this same Estro, or Enthusiasme..Will we goe rate the Prince.

†**E·stuance.** *Obs.* [f. as next: see -ANCE.] Heat, warmth.

1818 in TODD [with quot. from Sir T. Browne; the passage occurs in *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi, but edd. 1646, 1650, 1658, 1672, 1686 read *æstuation.*] Hence in later Dicts.

†**E·stuant,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 ÆSTUANT. [ad. L. *æstuant-em*, pr. pple. of *æstuāre* to boil, be inflamed.] Boiling hot.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 434 Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe, Thaire heetes estuant forto alethe. 1633 [see ÆSTUANT].

Estuarial (estiu,ē·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *æstuāri-um* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an estuary.

So **Estua·rian** *a.* = prec.

1883 *Standard* 12 May 3/5 The construction of the estuarial works. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Estuarian.*

Estuarine (e·stiuărəin), *a.* [f. ESTUARY or L. *æstuāri-um*, after analogy of *mar-ine, lacustr-ine*: see -INE.] Of or belonging to an estuary; *esp.* of strata, etc. formed or deposited in an estuary.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 297 The lowest estuarine zone of Scotland. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* x. 193 The remains of.. estuarine..organisms. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 102 Clearly marked shore and estuarine deposits.

Estuary (e·stiuări). Forms: 6 estuarie, (7 estuar), 6– estuary; also ÆSTUARY. [ad. L. *æstuāri-um*, prop. adj. 'tidal', hence a tidal marsh or opening, f. *æstus* heat, boiling, bubbling, tide.]

1. *gen.* A tidal opening, an inlet or creek through which the tide enters; an arm of the sea indenting the land. *rare* in mod. use.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 29 A greate Sande with a shorte Estuary into the Lande. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 219 Two Castles .. sufficiently defended .. by the Estuary of the Sea. 1782 W. GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 128 The finest estuary [Cardiff] we had seen in Wales. 1825 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. xxi. 389 The country resembled extremely a large aestuary, but studded with rocky islands. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 53 The word Fleet means an estuary or arm of the sea. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 238 The La Plata..is rather an estuary of the sea than a river.

2. *spec.* The tidal mouth of a great river, where the tide meets the current of fresh water.

15.. STOW *Annales* (1615) 3 The Riuer of Taus..breaketh into the German sea, and at ye mouth forceth great estuars or armes of the sea. 1798 SKRINE *Tour S. Wales* (T.), The river swells into a great estuary, and in sight forms the Bristol Channel. a 1804 W. GILPIN (T.), Among the solitary birds, which frequent the estuaries of rivers. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 265 Estuaries (a term which we confine to inlets entered both by rivers and tides of the sea). 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 1 Estuaries worthy of such tributaries. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 212 Upraised deposits of silt .. skirt the estuary of the Clyde.

†**3.** A place where liquid boils up. *Obs.*

1684 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) IV. 799 Whether .. over the æstuary..there arise any visible mineral fumes.

transf. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 50 Bacon was accustomed to take a draught of March-beer towards bedtime, to settle this æstuary of his mind.

†**4.** A vapour-bath. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 189 Chirurgions have invented a certain Æstuary..like a bird-cage. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Æstuary.*

5. *attrib.* (sometimes quasi-*adj.* = ESTUARINE).

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 280 Estuary shells are more frequently liable .. to be intermixed with the exuviæ of pelagic tribes. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1852) 129 My reasons for considering the Pampæan formation to be an estuary deposit were, etc. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/1 While the estuary fishermen have reaped a remunerative harvest, the rod men have had little or no fishing.

Estuate, -ation, var. ff. ÆSTUATE, -ATION.

†**Estu·diant.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *estudiant*, pr. pple. of *estudier*: see ESTUDY *v.* Cf. STUDIANT.] A student.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. vii. 142 Seynt dionyse .. beyng an estudyaunt in grece. 1494 FABYAN, VII. 526 They sent ye estudyauntys of ye lawe, canon & cyuyle.

†**Estu·dy,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 astudie, 5–6 estudie, -ye. [a. OF. *estudier* (mod.F. *étudier*) ad. late L. *studiāre*, f. *studium* STUDY. Cf. Pr. and Sp. *estudiar*, Pg. *estudar*, It. *studiare.*] = STUDY *v.*, *trans.* and *intr.*

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Auh abuten þeos, þencheð & astudieð wel swuðe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. (1860) B viij b, Theyr offyce is..to estudye diligently in such wyse. so that they be not founde corupt. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* I. vii. 10 b, He taughte hem to do wel, to estudie, etc. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 203 (1877) 116 The great nombre of gentilmen .. alwayes estudyeng the lawes of the realme.

Hence **Estu·died** *ppl. a.*, learned.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 167 (1877) 107 The most parte of them be wel estudied in the lawes of God.

†**Estu·dy,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *estudie* STUDY, f. L. *studium.*] Care, desire, zeal; = STUDY *sb.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E iij, They dyd put all theyr estudye for to knowe the faytes or dedes of thauncientes. 1483 — *Golden Leg.* 221/3 They bothe were of one loue, of one estudye and of one wylle.

‖**Estufa** (estū·fā). [Sp. *estufa*, heated room, vapour bath, corresp. to It. *stufa*, OF. *estuve* (mod.F. *étuve*); of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *stupa* (Ger. *stube* room): see STOVE.] An underground chamber, in which a fire is kept constantly burning; used by the Pueblo Indians of Spanish North America as a place of assembly.

1875 PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 45 Estufas, or subterranean chambers .. where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes. 1876 L. H. MORGAN *ibid.* CXXIII. 83 Circular estufas found in connection with the new Mexican pueblos. 1881 — *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 148 The regular time for meeting in the estufa is the last day of December.

†**Estuo·sity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *æstuōs-us* (see ÆSTUOUS) full of heat, f. *æstus* heat + -ITY.] A heated state or condition.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 222 It..tempers the estuosity of the blood. 1710 FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 158 A Refrigerating Expulsion .. tempers flatulent Estuosities of the Hypochondria. 1730 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 153 Heat, Estuosity, Erosions of the Stomach, and Thirst.

Esture, var. form of ÆSTURE, *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XII. 111 The seas retain .. their outrageous esture there. 1782–1800 in BAILEY; 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Estward(e, obs. form of EASTWARD.

Estyme, obs. form of ESTEEM.

Estynct, var. of EXTINCT *v. Obs.*

Esundire, obs. form of ASUNDER.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 338 He had gedird his grese & grune þaim esundire.

†**E·sure.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *ēs-* ppl. stem of *edĕre* to eat + -URE.] The process of eating.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 More suave and wholsome both for medicinall uses and esure.

†**Esu·rial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ēsuriālis*, f. *ēsuriēs* hunger.] Pertaining to hunger, given up to fasting.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. i, These esurial idle Days [Fr. *feries esuriales*].

†**Esu·riate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēsuri-ēs* hunger + -ATE³.] *intr.* To hunger.

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Essuriate* [sic].

Esurience (ĭsiū·riĕns). [f. L. *ēsurient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēsurīre*: see ESURIENT and -ENCE.] The state of being esurient; hunger, appetite; 'neediness and greediness'.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 338 Esurience .. the origin and interpretation of whose name is found in the Hebrew root signifying hunger, and thence capacity. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. viii. (1872) 53 A ray of empyrean light;—but imbedded .. in such indolences and esuriences as had made strange work with it. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study Ben Jonson* 40 No pretext beyond the fact of esurience..is suggested for the villainy of Subtle.

Esuriency (ĭsiū·riĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality or state of being esurient; fondness for eating.

1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 12 (1822) I. 91 His third era of esuriency takes place in the house of a Spanish gentleman. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 223 That were as endless as Mr. Dando's infinite esuriency. 1886 W. S. LILLY *Chapt. Europ. Hist.* I. 30 The eye speaks of nothing but dull esuriency.

Esurient (*isiū·riĕnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *ēsurient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēsurīre* to be hungry, desiderative vb. f. *ēs-* ppl. stem of *edĕre* to eat.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Hungry: in early use chiefly *fig.* Now humorously pedantic in lit. sense, or (with reminiscence of Juvenal's *Græculus esuriens*) in the sense 'impecunious and greedy'.

a 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 107 He [A. Wood] might advance his esurient genie in antiquities, especially in those of the said universitie. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 867 He was as esurient after fame as Tom Coryate. 1790 J. Williams *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 32 Esurient Ruin shall be taught to spare Those altars congregated Virtues rear. 1833 Lamb *Elia, Pop. Fallacies*, To sit esurient at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, He is an esurient, unprovided Advocate; Danton by name. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 476 Juvenal's picture of an esurient Greek. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 559/2 The English Cabinet annually avails itself of the delightful facility thus afforded to esurient ichthyophagi. 1881 *Spectator* 15 Jan. 81 Untrustworthy, esurient, broken attorneys.

b. *transf.*

1710 Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* (1730) 156 Calcin'd Hartshorn..must needs..leave its Pores empty and esurient.

¶ **2.** *catachr.* Pertaining to appetite or the love of eating; gastronomic.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 438 Esurient and bibulous reminiscences ooze from its surface. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI 749 Let them..extend the esurient knowledge of their race..inculcate educational cookery.

B. *sb.* A greedy person.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 965 An insatiable esurient after riches and what not.

Hence **Esu·rientness**, hungrily.

1883 G. A. MacDonnell *Chess Life Pict.* 106, I..was waiting esuriently the appearance of the committee in order to commence our refection.

† **Esurine,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **essurine**. [ad. mod.L. *ēsurīn-us*, app. irreg. f. *ēsurīēs* hunger; used by Paracelsus in the sense 'promoting appetite', with reference to medicaments of an acid nature; subsequently (in pre-scientific chemistry) used as the distinctive epithet of mineral acid salts, and sometimes interpreted as 'eating, corrosive'.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Promoting appetite; also, inclined to eat; (of the appetite) voracious. **b.** Having the nature of a mineral acid; corrosive. *Esurine salts*: 'such as are of a fretting or eating quality' (Bailey).

[*a* 1541 Paracelsus *Buch v. den Tartarischen Kranckh.* (1589) 246 Nuhn ist Esurinum Acetosum ein Artzney die von ihrer Natur den Magen so hungerig machet dass er begert zu essen vnessentliche Speiss, und aber was er begert das verzehrt er. *a* 1644 Van Helmont *Paradoxa* III. § 10 Wks. (1704) 650 Sal quoddam hermaphroditicum metallorum, quod defectu nominis esurinum sive acetosum re et nomine vocari cœpit.] 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 218 Digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 By esurine salt I understand .. a certain acid vapour applicable to all Metals and Minerals. 1668 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* vii. 156 Whatever will saturate that esurine [*printed* esurive] Humour upon the Stomach. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 2 Every vitriol is made of an essurine salt. *c* 1676 Wiseman (J.), The air of Hampstead in which .. there is always something esurine and acid. 1687 P. Madan *Tunbr. Waters* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 591 If at dinner you have an esurine appetite, take care not to eat too much.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.* A medicine which provokes appetite or causes hunger.

1775 in Ash; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Esu·rion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēsurīōn-em* in same sense, f. *ēsurīre*: see Esurient.] A hungry fellow.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1704 in Cocker. 1775 in Ash.

† **Esuri·tion.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ēsurīre*: see Esurient and -tion.] The state or condition of being hungry. 1678–96 in Phillips; 1775 in Ash.

Et, ME. variant of At *prep.*

Et, obs. form of Eat.

-et, *suffix*, forming diminutives from sbs., represents OF. *-et* masc., *-ete* (mod.F. *-ette*) fem., corresp. to Pr. *-et*, *-eta*, Sp. *-ito*, *-ita* (also *-ete*, *-eta* in adopted words), It. *-etto*, *-etta*:—Com. Romanic *-itto*, *-itta*, of unknown (? non-Latin) origin. In Eng. the suffix occurs chiefly in Fr. words adopted into ME., as *basnet*, *bullet*, *crotchet*, *fillet*, *gullet*, *hatchet*, *mallet*, *pocket*, *pullet*, *sonnet*, *tablet*, *turret*, etc.; most of these are now used without any consciousness of their original diminutive sense. The distinction in form between the masc. and fem. suffixes was not often observed even in ME.; the spelling *-ete* however occasionally occurs for OF. *-ete*, as in *polete* Pullet; in adoptions from mod.F. in 16th and 17th c. *-et* represented Fr. *-ette* as well as *-et* (e.g. in *facet*, *islet*); in more recent adoptions the latter usually remains as **-ette**. The suffix has been little used as an English formative, though words like *riveret* are found in 17th c. writers. Certain Fr. diminutives formed with *-et* on sbs. ending in *-el* (either diminutive or adjectival) have been adopted into Eng., and have given rise to the suffix **-let**, which has been largely employed to form diminutives in Eng.

Etacism (*ē·tàsiz'm*). [f. Gr. ἦτα, *ēta*, the name of the letter η, after the analogy of Lambdacism (Gr. λαμβδακισμός).] The 'Erasmian' pronunciation of the Greek letter η as (*ē*) or (*ę̄*) as distinguished from the 'Reuchlinian' or modern Greek pronunciation (*ī*). Cf. Itacism. So **E·tacist**, one who practises or upholds etacism.

1833 E. Robinson tr. *Buttmann's Gr. Gram.* 23 note, The Erasmian [mode of pronunciation] is also called Etacism (*e* like *a* in *hate*).

‖ **Étagère** (*etagɛ̄r*). [Fr. *étagère*, f. *étage* shelf, story.] A piece of furniture having a number of shelves or stages, one above another, for receiving articles of elegance or use.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Etagere*, a piece of cabinet furniture; a what-not, side-board, dumb-waiter or set of shelves. 1884 *New York Herald* 27 Oct. 1/4 Etageres.

Etamine. Also 8 **etamin**. [a. Fr. *étamine*: see Estamin.]

† **a.** = Estamin (*obs.*). **b.** (see quot. 1884.)

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 378 Etamins fine..Etamins common. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 13 June 7/6 Etamine, a sort of embroidered canvas..likely to be worn at spas. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 8/1 A..dainty chemiset of cream étamine.

Etc., an abbreviation of Et cetera.

Et cetera, etcetera (et|se·tĕră). Also **et cætera**; often abbreviated as **etc., &c.** [a. L. *et cētera* (*et* and + *cētera*, often written *cætera*, the rest, neut. pl. of **cēterus* the other).]

1. As phrase: And the rest, and so forth, and so on (cf. Gr. καὶ τὰ λοιπά, Ger. *und so weiter*), indicating that the statement refers not only to the things enumerated, but to others which may be inferred from analogy. Occasionally used when the conclusion of a quotation, a current formula of politeness, or the like, is omitted as being well known to the reader.

A custom formerly common, but now nearly disused except in certain government offices, is to write '&c., &c.' in the addresses of letters, as a substitute for the titles of office or dignity affixed to the name of the person addressed

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37 Also a gowne .. in ward, &c. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxiii. 154 Not to foryete the countesse moder unto the erle et cetera. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 612/1 The woordes of saynt Paule, It is impossible that they whiche haue once been illumined, &c. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 1186, I *A. B.* do swear, That I do approve the Doctrine and Discipline..established in the Church of England .. nor will I ever give my Consent to alter the Government of this Church by Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, &c. 1745 J. Elton in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxvii. 306, I beg you will not lose one single thought upon me. I am, &c. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 47. 497 In the name of the indigent classes themselves ..et cetera. *Mod.* I remain, Yours, etc.

2. As *sb.* Also pl. **etceteras**. **a.** The phrase as a name for itself. Also *attrib.*, as in *Etcetera Oath*, a form of oath which the convocation of 1640 attempted to impose on the English clergy: see quot. 1640 in 1.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 198 Come wee to full Points here, and are et cetera's nothing. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. II. 1206 This Clause is administer'd with an &c. which we conceive was never tendered in any Oath before now. 1640 Ld. Digby *Sp.* 9 Nov. *ibid.* IV. III. 31 Besides the bottomless Perjury of an Et cætera. 1640 Sir J. Culpeper *ibid.* IV. III. 33 Besides the Et cætera Oath. 1656 Heylin *Extr. Vapulans* 208, I thought our Author had been such an enemy to all *etcæteras*, because of the mysterious import..which they carry with them. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* (Fly Leaf), The Year 1640, when the Et cætera Oath was imposed. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 133 P 7, I have by me an elaborate Treatise on the Apositopesis call'd an Et cætera. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 147 An oath which contained an *et cætera* in the midst of it. 1853 *Brimley Ess.* 24 Sept. 293 Even then, a comprehensive et cætera would be needed for supernumeraries.

b. as substitute for a suppressed substantive, generally a coarse or indelicate one.

1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 38 (Qq.). 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Bergamasque*. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 43 It is concluded .. betwixt the two *Etcætera's*, that a Cessation of Armes..should bee agreed on.

c. A number of unspecified things or (improperly) persons.

1656 Cowley *Misc.*, *The Chron.* x, A pretty Thomasine, And then another Katherine, And then a long *Et cætera*. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 331 A Gardner, and a long &c. of Heroes fell for our Sakes. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* ix, Milton, Spenser, and a long et cetera of illustrious names. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* ii. 37 The powers .. conferred on the Chancellors, including an etc. of consuetudinary privileges. *Mod. Newspaper*, There were present Messrs. A., B., C., &c.

d. *pl.* only: Things usually included under the phrase *etcetera*; usual additions, extras, 'sundries'.

1817 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 232 Various fanciful forms of puddings, forced meats, minced meats, and indescribable et-ceteras. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxvi, Fifty guineas a-year without the et-ceteras. 1862 *Gifts & Graces* v. 62 The thousand little etceteras which had to be done the day before the move. 1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 664/2 These et-ceteras, by the by, must be much in the children's way.

¶ **3.** as *vb.* (cf. 2 b).

1867 H. Kingsley *Silcote of Sil.* lxi, I am etcetera'd if I stand it.

Hence various whimsical nonce-words, as **Et-ceterarist, Etce·teraize** *v.*, **Etce·teraly** *adv.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 56 To write critically, scientifically, etceterarly. 1832 *Fraser's Mag* III. 67 He showed his wild oats of course—soberized—etceterarized. 1834 37 Southey *Doctor* clxxvi. (1848) 462 The benevolent and erudite etceterarist of Bealings.

Etch (etʃ), *sb.* [corrupted form of Eddish.]

1. a. = Eddish 2 a; **b.** = Eddish 2 b.

a. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 85 Eat etch er ye plow, with hog, sheepe and cow. 1669 [see Eddish 2].

b. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn*, Let the Dung be laid upon the Etch, and sow it with Barley. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 817/1 We observe wheat sowing after wheat, and likewise upon weak barley and oat etches. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 209 Left foul after a crop of white grain .. the stubble or etch is shallow ploughed

2. attrib., as *etch-crop* (see quots.).

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (J.), When they sow their etch crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn*, The next Crop, which they call the Etch-crop, [they sow it] with Oats, Beans, Pease, &c. 1806–7 A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 206 Every where you hear a condemnation of all etch or after crops, such as clover, pease, beans, tares, or oat.

† **Etch,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sow an after-crop. Hence **E·tching** *vbl. sb.*

1806 7 A. Young *Agric. of Essex* (1813) I. 210 Crops and fallow is better than etching.

Etch (etʃ), *v.*[2] [a. Du. *etsen*, a. Ger. *ätzen* to etch:—MHG. *etzen*, *atzen*:—OHG. *ezjan*, *azjan* to cause to eat or to be eaten = Goth **atjan* (in *fra-atjan* to distribute for food):—OTeut. **atjan*, causative of **etan* to Eat.]

1. *trans.* To engrave (metals, sometimes glass, stone) by 'eating away' the surface with acids or other corrosives; chiefly, to engrave by this process (a copper or other metal plate) for the purpose of printing from it. Hence, to produce (figures), copy or reproduce (pictures, drawings, etc.), represent or portray (subjects) by this method.

In etching plates to be printed from, the metal is covered with a protective varnish called the ground, and the lines of the design are drawn through this substance with an 'etching-needle'; the acid is then poured over the ground, and acts on the plate only where its surface has been exposed by the needle. The vb. is also used of the production of designs on polished metal, *esp.* steel, by means of acids, the designs 'etched' appearing dead or clouded; also of the similar ornamentation of glass, the agent in this case being fluorine.

1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nat.* 140 Thereupon must be pounced, drawne, or traced, the thing that you are to etch. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 72 The incomparable Landskips set forth by Paul Brill (some of which have been Etched in Aqua fortis by Nieulant). *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* (1772) III. 459, I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts..than I have seen made on plates etched, some by a French and others by an English artificer. 1781 W. Gilpin in *Mrs Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 38 A nephew of mine..thinks he has skill enough in his art to etch the drawings in aqua tinta. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 231 To etch 100 or more Knife-blades at once. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 370 The piece of glass to be etched. 1857 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (ed. 3) Pref., All the Illustrations, which were formerly etched on copper, have been newly etched on steel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Captive*, With a rusty nail he was etching [upon a stick] another day of misery. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Crt.-yard of Castle*, The swift and mantling river .. Etched with the shadows of its sombre margent. 1863 Hawthorne *Old Home, Lond. Suburb* (1879) 244 Hours of Sabbath quietude, with a calm variety of incident softly etched upon their tranquil lapse. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 54 The shadows, of the bare boughs etched with a touch beyond Rembrandt.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To practise the art of etching.

1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nat.* 134 It is impossible for one ever to Grave or Etch well except he can draw well with the pen. *Ibid.* 140 The Plate you are to etch upon.. [must be]..ouerlaid with a ground made for the purpose 1662 W. Faithorne (*title*), The Art of Graving and etching. 1768 W. Gilpin *Ess. on Prints* 150 Swanevelt .. etched in the manner of Waterlo. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 199 The property which this acid has of corroding glass, has induced several ingenious men to attempt, by means of it, to .. etch upon glass. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 370 The operation of etching upon glass.

3. To corrode. *To etch out*: to eat out (by an acid, etc.).

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 90 The cylinder of Quicksilver will seem cragged and itch'd [*in Errata* etch'd], and never purely smooth and polished 1875 Sir J. W. Dawson *Life's Dawn* 101 By acting on the surface with a dilute acid we etch out the calcareous part.

4. *Comb.*, **etch-water**, the acid used in etching.

1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 230 To prepare the etch-water.

Hence **Etched** et(ʃt), *ppl. a.*

1847 (*title*), Sixty Etched Reminiscences of the Models in the University Galleries, Oxford, by Sir F. Chantrey. 1877 Kate Thompson *Handbk. Picture Gall.*, His etched works, which are so numerous and well-known.

† **Etch,** *v.*[3] [? var. of Edge *v.*[1]] = Edge *v.*[1] 6.

1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1701) 245 Without shifting of sides or at least etching this way and that way more or less.

Etch, *v.*[4] var. of Eche *v. Obs.* *To etch out*, to eke out. See Eke *v.* 3.

1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 73 And none like him had e're the skill To etch and lengthen out a Bill. *c* 1698 Locke (*ond. Underst.* (1813) § 29 Terms .. found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to etch out their systems.

Etcher (e·tʃəɹ). [f. Etch *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who etches.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 56 Giovanni Maggi was an excellent Painter and Etcher. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 P 1

Engravers, artists by way of mezzo-tinto, etchers, and the like. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 10 A carefully penned outline for the etcher. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 245 Vivares, a Frenchman . a beautiful etcher of trees .. was born 1709. 1870 *Illust. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 The Queen..is an accomplished etcher.

Etching (e·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. ETCH; the art of the etcher.

1634 J. B[ATY] *Myst. Nat.* 140 Etching is an imitation of Engraving, but more speedily performed. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks* (1772) III. 459 The art of etching, whereby copper and silver plates may be enriched with figures. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxxi. § 27 Prince Rupert .. was the inventor of etching. 1845 J. PYE *Patron. Brit. Art* ii. 50 Etching is not my profession.

2. *concr.* A copy or representation produced by the process of etching; an impression from an etched plate.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 244 His etchings for Aesop's fables and view of Bruges were much esteemed. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. (1876) 127, I have an etching of the late Chancellor hanging over the parlour chimney. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Sonn.* 161 These leaves are merely etchings of the artist.

b. *transf.*

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxii, Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the etchings of his countenance.

3. *attrib.*, as *etching-club*, *-needle*, *-printing*, *-varnish*, *-wax*; **etching-ground**, the composition with which the metal plate, etc. is covered preparatory to etching.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 51 Take a copper plate prepared as before .. lay the etching ground upon it, and etch the outlines of your design. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 374 The use of such a cushion has..been generally laid aside, since the etching-needle has been employed. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 162 Etching varnish is made of virgin wax and asphaltum. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 298 One process of engraving on glass is carried out by covering the glass with an etching wax, etc. 1878 HAMERTON *Engraving* in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 444/2 Etching clubs, or associations of artists for the publication of original etchings. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 311 Etching Printing has recently received especial care and attention.

Etchist (e·tʃist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A jocular synonym for ETCHER.

1888 *Punch* 16 June 282/2 James the First, Etchist, is no longer President of the R. S. B. A.

Ete, obs. form of EAT.

Eteliche, var. ATELICHE *adv. Obs.*, grievously, cruelly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 He hit forgulte eteliche þa þe he tuhte and spuhte þet folc to cristes cwale.

†**E·ten, e·ttin.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **eoten, eten**, 3 **eatand(e, -ante, eotand, -end, -ind, 3eten**, 4 **eten(e, -in, yhoten**, 4–5 **etayn(e**, 6 *Sc.* **eitin, etin, eyttyn**, 7 **ettin.** [OE. *eoten, eten* = ON. *iǫtunn* (Sw. *jätte*, Da. *jette*) :—OTeut. **ituno-z.*] A giant.

c 1205 LAY. 1801 Heo funden i þon londe twenti eotandes [*c* 1275 eatantes] stronge. *Ibid.* 17275 Hit hatte þere Eotinde King. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 545 Of hem woren ðe 3etenes borne, Miȝti men, and fiȝti. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 6 [xix. 5] He gladed als yhoten to renne his wai. *c* 1325 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 118 Quen dauid fazt againe þat etin has he noȝt his staf for-3etin. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 723 He werrez .. Bobe wyth bullez & berez, & borez oþer-quyle, & etaynez. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 111 No man is an etene to fede him þus bodili of Crist. *c* 1440 *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17. f 128 (Halliw.) Fy, he said, thou foule! thou etayne! Alle my knyghtes thou garte be slayne. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* Ep. to King 45 Off the reid Etin [*v. r.* Eitin] and the gyir carlyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 63 The taiyl of the reyde eythyn vitht the thre heydis. 1611 BRAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* I. ii, They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meate but the Giants and the Ettins will come and snatch it from him.

†**E·tenish.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **eoten-, etonisc**, 3 **3eteniss.** [f. ETEN + *-isc*, -ISH.] Gigantic.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1559 He..ȝeseah on searwum siȝe eadiȝ bil eald sweord eotenisc. *Ibid.* 2616 And his maȝum atbær brun faȝne helm hringde byrnan eald sweord etonisc. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3715 3etenisse men ben in ebron.

†**Eteo·stic, eteo·stichon.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἔτεο-ς, gen. of ἔτος year + στίχ-ος row.] = CHRONOGRAM.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Execr. Vulcan* 36 Had I .. pump'd for those hard trifles, Anagrams, Or Eteostics. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronograms* 378 A book .. contains this eteostichon, said to be the cemetery of St. Severin [Paris].

†**Ete·rminable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also **etermynable.** [f. E- *pref.*³ (here = IN-) + TERMINABLE.] That cannot be terminated; without termination or end; eternal.

a 1528 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 199 Bring unto thy joye eterminable The soull of this lorde. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Etermynable*, interminable.

†**Ete·rnable, æte·rnable,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *æternābilis*, f. *æternāre* to make perpetual, f. *æternus* : see ETERNE.] Capable of being made eternal or everlasting.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Æternable*. So 1775 in ASH.

Eternal (itə·rnăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **eternale, -eel**, (5 **eternaile** *Sc.*), 5–7 **eternall(e**, 6 **æternall**, 4– **eternal.** [a. OF. *eternal, -el* (mod. F. *éternel*) = Pr. and Sp. *eternal*, It. *eternale*, ad. late L. *æternālis*, f. *æterno-us* : see ETERNE and -AL.

In philosophical and theological uses the word is the representative of Gr. *αἰώνιος*, f. *αἰών* age, ÆON.]

A. *adj.*

1. Infinite in past and future duration; without beginning or end; that always has existed and always will exist; *esp.* of the Divine Being.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 180 Eternale God, quhy suld I thus wayis de. 1524 ABBOT MALVERN in *R. Glouc.* (1724) 584 The Eternall King .. shall reward everychone, Which ..this wretched world doth despise. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, We shall se the father of heuen and..his eternall sone our lord Jesu chryst. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxiii. 27 The eternall God is thy refuge, and vnderneath are the euerlasting armes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 25 That to the highth of this great Argument I may assert th' Eternal Providence. *a* 1729 CLARKE *Serm.* I. iv. (R.), The eternal, supreme cause, has..a perfect..comprehension of all things. *a* 1800 BLAIR *Serm.* III. xix. (R.), The ancient philosophers ..maintained the eternal existence of matter. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 392 The old Eternal Genius who built the world.

b. By those who hold that time, *i.e.* the relation of succession, pertains merely to things as viewed by finite intelligence, and not to absolute reality, the word as used of God or His actions is interpreted in the sense: Not conditioned by time; not subject to time relations.

Phrases in which the word has properly this sense are, however, often used in religious language without any definite recognition of the metaphysical theory which they imply, being taken as figurative expressions of the divine omniscience.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* 20 Names that signifie nothing ..as..*eternal—Now*, and the like canting of Schoolemen. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust* xiii. 64 *note*, The *eternal* (τὸ αἰώνιον) says Olympiodorus, is a total now, exempt from the past and future circulations of time, and totally subsisting in a present abiding now; but the *perpetual* (τὸ ἀίδιον) subsists indeed always, but is beheld in the three parts of time, past, present, and future. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE, This eternal (*i.e.* timeless) act [the sacrifice of Christ] He manifested in time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 620 The past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the eternal essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that 'he is' alone truly expresses him.

2. Infinite in past duration; that has always existed.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* IV. x. § 10 If we suppose bare matter without motion, eternal; motion can never begin to be. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 245 Asserting the World to be Eternal, in Contradiction to the express Texts of the Holy Scripture.

3. Infinite in future duration; that always will exist; everlasting, endless.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 34 Thy maydens deeth, that wan thurgh hire merite The eterneel lyf. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iv. 18 For thinges which are sene, are temporall: but thynges whiche are not sene, are eternall. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 All levand in ane hoip of the eternal glore. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 90 The power of herbs..which be wont to work eternall sleep. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. iv. 74 Christ was .. admitted to the celestial and eternall priesthood in heaven. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* X. 155 There is very little ground. to conclude the universe eternal or incorruptible. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* X, To the evil..Eternal recompense of shame and woe. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. ii. 18 Judgment upon the eternal soul. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl, An eternal, inexorable lapse of moments is ever hurrying the day of the evil to an eternal night, and the night of the just to an eternal day.

¶ The New Testament expressions *eternal life*, *death*, *punishment*, etc. are here referred to sense 3, this being the sense in which the adj. in such contexts is ordinarily taken. Other meanings have, however, been assigned to it: (*a.*) Some theologians interpret it in the etymological sense, which is also that of Gr. *αἰώνιος*, 'lasting for an age or ages'; (*b.*) others regard the adj. as expressive of a notion of *quality* in the conditions which it designates, either in addition to, or instead of, the notion of endless duration (cf. 1 b).

1853 MAURICE *Theol. Essays* (ed. 2) 451 Knowledge constitutes Eternal Life, and..the loss of it is Eternal Death. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 366 The word eternal, far from being a mere equivalent for 'everlasting', never means 'everlasting' at all, except by reflexion from the substantives to which it is joined. 1885 T. C. FINLAYSON *Biol. Relig.* 87 A human soul might be immortal..and yet might never have what is distinctively called 'eternal life'—the true spiritual life of fellowship with God.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to eternal things; having eternal consequences.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. v. 21 This eternall blason must not be To eares of flesh and bloud. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iii. (ed. 2) 44 He has liv'd without any reflection..in things of such eternal moment.

4. *rhetorically.* Said of things to which endless continuance is ascribed hyperbolically or in relative sense. *Eternal city* (L. *urbs æterna*): a designation of Rome, occurring in Ovid and Tibullus, and frequent in the official documents of the Empire.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 84 Their Renowne wol be eternal. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 49 An eternal testimonie of absolute glory. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXII. ix. 202 A certain region or quarter of that eternall citie [*urbis æternæ*] Rome. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* X. 71 To .. climb the frozen Alps, and tread th' eternal Snow. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subjects for Painters, Song to Delia*, O nymph, th' eternal tear shall flow; The sigh unceasing breathe of thee. 1792 BURKE *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. VII. 106 These accounts..tend to make an eternal rupture between the powers. 1793 *Trial T. Muir at Edinb. for Sedit.* 33 The Lord Advocate..declared that his imprisonment would be eternal. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xiii. (1865) 106 Delightful eternal commonplaces, which 'having been will always be'. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 301 Hours .. passed in the bosom of the eternal mountains. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* IX. lvii. 5 Stupendous mountains, whose summits..wrapped in eternal snow, almost overhang the lake. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 390 At no moment..has the Parliament .. ever given up its eternal right to regulate the royal succession at its will. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. XXXV. 69 Eternal granite hewn from the living isle.

b. Familiarly, implying weariness or disgust: That seems to be going on for ever; perpetual, incessant, always recurring.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 164 My answers to the eternal applications I receive. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 374 Respecting whose proceedings we read eternal columns in the broad-sheet. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Mrs. C. was sipping her eternal tea. 1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6/2 Perhaps more serious reading would then dethrone the eternal novel.

c. *nonce-use.* Having an 'eternal' resolve.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 166 Never did young man fancy With so eternal and so fix'd a soul.

5. Of truths, principles, divine or natural laws, etc.: Valid through all eternity, immutable, unalterable.

[1604 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. § 2 The law wherby he [God] worketh is eternall, and therfore can have no shew or colour of mutabilitie.] *a* 1688 CUDWORTH (*title*) A Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Hobbes believed the eternal truths which he opposed. 1791 BURKE *Let. to Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 64 It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things, that men [etc.]. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 It was the nature of things, the eternal law of man.. which baulked and ruined him. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 82 To exhibit some of the eternal elements of tragedy still in operation among us.

6. *Eternal Flower*, a name for the *Xeranthemum*; also called 'everlasting'.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. 388 Eternal Flower has an imbricate calyx with the inner scales membranaceous.

7. 'Used to express extreme abhorrence' (Schmidt). Now *vulgar* or *dial.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 160 There was a Brutus once, that would haue brook'd Th' eternall Diuell to keepe his State in Rome. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. ii. 130, I will be hang'd, if some eternall Villaine Haue not deuis'd this Slander. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Eternal*, infernal, damned..'Oh, he is an eternal rogue'!

8. quasi-*adv.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 64 We were..Two Lads, that thought there was no more behind, But..to be Boy eternall. 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* 36 Such sable colours should be worne, for them that do eternall mourne. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 391 What kingdom, Real or allegoric, I discern not; Nor when: eternal sure—as without end, Without beginning.

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. *The Eternal*: God, the Deity. Cf. Fr. *L'Eternel* (transf. Heb. יהוה JEHOVAH).

1582 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Princes* 189 The eternall [ed. 1557 eternal creator] created this world in short space. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 81 By Penitence th' Eternalls wrath's appeas'd. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. i. (1611) 3 The lawe whereby the Eternall himselfe doth worke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 46 His trust was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength. 1724 T. RICHERS *Royal Geneal. Spain* 200 Having been summon'd to appear before the Tribunal of the Eternal.

†2. = ETERNITY. Chiefly in phrase *from eternal* = L. *ab æterno. Obs.*

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 29, I was from eternall a sheepe destined to the slaughter. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 65 Albeit we be in God from eternall. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 34 Eternal is at Hand, To swallow Time's Ambitions.

3. *pl.* Eternal things.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 391 These temporals, spirituals, and eternals..must be prudently distinguished. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 154 Angells .. administring not only in temporalls and in spiritualls, but likewise to eternalls. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 340 All God-like Passion for Eternals quench'd; All Relish of Realities expir'd. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* Wks. X. 265 A body of men so truly spiritual in the eternals of their creed, whatever might be the temporals of their practice. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Ethical Th.* I. 6 A certain stock of eternals transmigrates through various forms.

Ete·rnalism. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The condition of being eternal; an eternal character or nature.

1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* Pref. xvii, Religion gives a sort of Eternalism to Righteousness.

†**Ete·rnalist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in the eternal duration of the world.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 23 Porphyry..had the same principles with these æternalists in the text..and thought the world never had, nor ever would undergo any change. *Ibid.* III. 42 Those eternalists that denyed the doctrine of the change and revolutions of the natural world. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1806 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Eterna·lity.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 288 O! fili Altissimi! clepyd by eternalyte! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 438/1 Christes satisfaccion also for theternalitie of the payne, and full

restitucion to Goddes fauoure. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* viii. 66, I am that I am: sygnifiyng an eternalitie, and a nature that cannot chaunge.

Eternalize (ɪtɜ̄·ɹnăləiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render eternal in duration or character.

1847 A. J. DAVIS in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 134 It contains truth eternalised. 1850 R. MONTGOMERY *God & Man* 314 If the body of Jesus is thus substantially eternalised so will the bodies of the righteous be. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority in Relig.* IV. iii. 507 His personal manifestation of what God is and loves and eternalizes.

b. *hyperbolically.* To prolong indefinitely, perpetuate.

1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 717 The second form of negotiation would eternalize the war. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Consolation* 63 The hour, whose happy Unalloy'd moments I would eternalize. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. c. 92 The grandest move .. ever made towards eternalizing the supremacy of money at elections.

†2. To make eternally famous; to immortalize.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xliv, And so with his burnt ashes ..Don Quixotes valour is eternalized. 1663 ROLLOCK in *Mrq. Worcester's Water-Comm. Engine* 9 This [the Water-Engine] alone were enough to eternalize his Name to all Ages. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 112 The deaths of the heroes whose lives they have eternalized. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 112 The gratitude of the Athenians..eternalized the circumstance in songs.

Hence **Ete·rnalised** *ppl. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 267 We..have thus, in an article, placed some of the unfortunate gentleman's productions in an eternalized form. 1884 *Congregational Year-bk.* 78 It is but His eternalized action.

Eternally (ɪtɜ̄·ɹnăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In an eternal manner.

1. Chiefly with reference to God: 'From everlasting and to everlasting'.

a 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2226 *Philomene*, Thow..that hast wrought This fayre world, & bar it In thyn thought Eternaly [*v.r.* eternally] er thow thyn werk beganne. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi, The lawe which God with himselfe hath eternally set downe. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 86 If it were eternally altered, or eternally corrupted, then it was eternally, and eternally was not; it was eternally without alteration, and eternally altered. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 344 What comes before and after the great world..God alone knows eternally.

2. Without end; for ever; throughout eternity.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 2 To-brokene ben þe statutis in heuene þat creat were eternally [*v.r.* eternaly] to dure. *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) *ad fin.*, To heven blis forto wende Eternallie there to be. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, Whosoeuer liueth, and beleueth in hym, shal not dye eternallye. 1595 W. C. CLARKE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Bartasse, eternally praiseworthie for his weeks worke. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 575 Then the survivor, fetching two or three groans over his dead enemy, fell down eternally by his side. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 76 Would they not bless the grave..and wish to lie eternally hid in its deepest gloom?

b. *hyperbolically.*

1664 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 43 Y[rs], eturnally.

3. With perpetual recurrence; continually, constantly, incessantly.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* Pref., The Duke himself being so eternally upon the Scene of Action, that we shall seldom find him retir'd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 31 The other was eternally drunk. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 246, I found it eternally rung in my ears from all quarters. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 14 Nor is he eternally pulling a pair of monstrous white cuffs over his hands.

4. Immutably, unalterably.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), That which is morally good..must be also eternally and unchangeably so. 1878 HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* viii. 26 There is such a thing as the eternally right and the unchangeably good.

Eternalness (ɪtɜ̄·ɹnălnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being eternal.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Eternalness*, the being eternal. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 The texts of scripture declaratory of the eternalness of the Vedas. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossw.* III. x. 197 Her still-flushed senses protested on behalf of the eternalness of the passion.

Eterne (ɪtɜ̄·ɹn), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* (*poet.*) Also 6–9 **etern**, 7–9 **ætern(e**. [a. OF. *eterne*, ad. L. *ætern-us*, for *æviternus*, f. *ævum* age.]

1. = ETERNAL *a.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 56 To stink eterne he wol my gost exyle. *c* 1374 — *Boeth.* v. vi. 171 Þe comune iugement of alle creatures resonables than is þis þat god is eterne. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. ix. (1483) 100 By the kynge eterne the raunson fully shalle be payd for man. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cvii, The effectis of my bemes schene Has thaire aspectis by ordynance eterne. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXV. xi, Saynt Edmonde..dyed, and made his fare To blysse eterne. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vij b, Other thynges I fynd in the saied annales worthie of etern memorie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 38 Banquo and his Fleans liues. But in them, Natures Coppie's not eterne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lii, Straight he to higher pearch, like bird in cage, Did skip, and sang of etern Destiny. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 101 An Ætern Beeing of Beeings. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) VI. 281 On him shall fall Retaliation sevenfold and eterne. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 117 Open thine eyes eterne. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 754 An individualism of the Infinite, Eterne, intense, profuse. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 89 The prophetesses, who by rite eterne On Frea's hearth feed high the sacred fire.

2. *absol.* †a. In phrase *fro eterne* (= L. *ab æterno*), from eternity (*obs.*). b. *The eterne*: that which is eternal. c. *The Eterne*: the Eternal, God.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. ii. 153 Þe deuyne purueaunce .. þat alle þinges byholdeþ and seeþ fro eterne. 14.. *Circumcis.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 91 The name of names sacryd from eterne. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, O thou Eterne! by whom all beings move. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* Proem (ed. 3) p. vi, And in the vast conditions of the eterne The possible, the probable.

†3. quasi-*adv. Obs.*

c 1590 *Howers Blessed Virg.* 97, I verily think and beleeve surely, That my Redeemer is eterne on live.

†**Ete·rne**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ETERNE *a.*] *trans.* To make eternal; to eternize.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. ii. *Babilon*, Whose happy Labours haue your laudes eterned. 1606 *Ibid.* II. iv. i. *Trophies*, O Verse right-worthy to bee ay eterned! — *Wks.* (1621) 1118 Your name already is eterned In Memory's fair Temple.

†**Ete·rnify**, *v. Obs.* [f. ETERNE + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make eternal. Hence the pa. pple. is used to translate Gr. ἀμβρόσιος.

1610 *Mirr. Mag., Winter's Nts. Vis.* Induct., True Fame ..by her power eternifies the name. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 162 Her wing'd shoes..Formed all of gold, and all eternified. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Ete·rnish**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* **eternest**. [f. ETERNE *a.*, or ad. F. *éterniser*: see -ISH.] *trans.* a. To make eternal or perpetual. b. To make eternally famous, to immortalize.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 126 If this order had not bene in our predecessors .. they had neuer bene eternished [ed. 1636 eternized] for wise men. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 56 The angrie heauens..haue eternisht thy exile. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 72 Shall be eternest in all age to come. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* I, A princess-priest..Shall yield to dignity a double birth, Who will eternish Troy in their attempts.

†**Eternita·rian**, *sb. Obs.* [f. as next: cf. *trinitarian.*] A believer in the eternity (of the soul). Implied in **anti-eternitarian**, one who opposes this doctrine.

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) IV. 221 Whether you read the works of these anti-eternitarians, or hear their discourse on that subject, etc.

Ete·rnitize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ETERNIT-Y + IZE.] = ETERNALIZE.

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Elegy* in *Autobiog.* 208 Eternitiz'd be that right worthy Name.

Eternity (ɪtɜ̄·ɹnĭti). Forms: 4 **eternite**, 4–5 **-yte(e**, 6 **-itie**, 6–7 **æternitie, -y**, 6– **eternity**. [ME. *eternite*, a. Fr. *éternité*, ad. L. *æternitāt-em*, f. *æternus*: see ETERNE. Cf. Pr. *eternitat*, Sp. *eternidad*, It. *eternità*.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being eternal (see the adj.); eternalness; eternal existence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 171 God is eterne..lat vs considere þan what is eternite. 14.. *Inholders* in *York Plays* 515 Euer withoutyn ende With the to reyne in thyne eternyte. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 8 To magnyfye God in hys blysful eternyte. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 8 Giving them knowledge of the eternitie, and holy trinitie in unitie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 25 He wants nothing of a god but Eternity. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 15 God injoyes himself only by Contemplation of his Goodness, Eternity, Infiniteness and Power. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 246 There should always have been a pre-existing Matter, to establish his Opinion concerning Eternity. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvii. 125 An argument..to prove the eternity of the world.

b. *hyperbolically.* Perpetual or indefinite continuance; *esp.* 'immortality' of fame.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 476 Thus maketh thai of thaire fertilitee In helping nature a feire eternytee. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 208 A desire he had..of æternity and perpetuall fame. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities, Orat. in praise of travel*, Hercules..purchased himselfe eternity of name. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. i, Here are my Sonnes—There's my eternitie. My life in them And their succession shall for euer liue. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 28 b, The Vine exceeds even the Eternity of Time itself. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 277 That eternity is brief which hangs upon the sentiments of any multitude.

c. as a title: cf. 'Your Majesty, Grace', etc.

1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1834) I. 264 Their [Eastern Emperors'] subjects address them by the titles of 'Your Perpetuity, your Eternity.'

d. *The eternities*: (in vaguely concrete sense) things eternal; the eternal truths or realities. Frequent in Carlyle, and often cited (sometimes derisively) as characteristic of his style.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* Wks. 1858 IX. 253 Truly, if a man cannot get some glimpse into the Eternities, looking through this portal,—through what other need he try it? 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 165 We begin with introspection and the eternities, and end in blood and iron.

2. Infinite time. The total eternity, which has neither beginning nor end, may be regarded as divided by any moment into two eternities: the past eternity (in scholastic language *æternitas a parte ante*), and the future eternity (*æternitas a parte post*). Hence the applications of the word in this sense may be classed as follows:

a. Absolute eternity, having neither beginning nor end.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 6 The eternitie hath not any thing either afore or after it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 148 Those thoughts that wander through Eternity. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiv. (1819) 396 Eternity is a negative idea, clothed with a positive name. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* III. 132 Infinite time is called eternity.

b. The two 'eternities'.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, The Muse* Notes 25 There are two sorts of Eternity; from the Present backwards to Eternity, and from the Present forwards. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 119 The Ancient Atheists..did at once deny both Eternities to the World: Past and Future. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, The soul awakes..between two dim eternities—the eternal past, the eternal future. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 63 The introduction of the first man into the world.. was a dividing line between the eternities.

c. The past eternity.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 148 'Natural' are those which have been Lawes from all Eternity. 1812 COGAN *Theol. Disq.* I. i. (R.), A first cause; who, being uncaused, must exist from eternity.

d. The future eternity; time without end.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 58 Þou wilt maken comparisoun to þe endeles space of eternite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 556 Beyond [time] is all abyss, Eternitie, whose end no eye can reach. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* V. i, Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought.. Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xiv, They, with their Leader, through eternity, Must howl in central fires. 1827 POLLOK *Course of T.* VI, Slowly numbers o'er The mighty cycles of eternity.

3. Hyperbolical uses of 2: A space of time felt as 'endless'; a term indefinitely remote.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Those Grey Kentish Bricks will last to Eternity. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 90 With such absolute firmness as if it had been design'd for Eternity. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 272 Tho' in Time's record nearly nought, It was Eternity to thought. 1856 H. MILLER *Test Rocks* ix. (1857) 354 A few more worlds . to which the destroying flood does not reach, save once or twice in an eternity or so.

4. In expressed or implied contrast with *time*.

a. In metaphysical sense (cf. ETERNAL 1 b): Timelessness; existence with reference to which the relation of succession has no application.

1662 HOBBES *Consid.* (1680) 50 Eternity is a permanent Now. 1853 MAURICE *Theol. Essays* (ed. 2) 450 Eternity, in relation to God, has nothing to do with time or duration.

b. Opposed to 'time' in its restricted sense of duration measured by the succession of physical phenomena. Hence, the condition into which the soul enters at death; the future life. Also, eternal welfare.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 73 All that liues must dye, Passing through Nature to Eternity. *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Death Herrys*, Weak time shall be pour'd out Into eternity. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xciv, Most grave. Citizens, are put to it by a promissory Oath to stake their Eternities, and in effect to invocate God. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 658/2 Just as they were going to be launched into eternity.

5. *nonce-uses.* Viewed imaginatively as an agent or a person.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIV. ix, I [Time] am the lodestarre to dame Eternitie. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxi, It comes like an eternity, As if to sweep down all things in its track.

6. In *plural* (cf. 1 d, 2 b): Eternity viewed as consisting of 'ages'.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* iv 64 Thoo that techen many men to rightwisnes [shulen shyne] as sterres into perpetuel eternytees [1388 euerlastyngnessis]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* xii. 3 They that instruct many to justice [shal shine] as starres unto perpetual eternities. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 566 Like a clock Which strikes the hours of the eternities. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. i. 256 To unfold through the ages, yea, through the eternities. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 247 The throne of heaven is to them a lonely one. The solitude of the eternities weighs upon their imaginations.

Eterniza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of eternizing; immortalization.

1864 in WEBSTER; whence in later Dicts.

Eternize (ɪtɜ̄·ɹnəiz, ī·tə̄ɹnəiz), *v.* Also 6–7 **æternise**, 7 **-ise**. [a. Fr. *éternise-r*, ad. med.L. *æternizāre*, f. *ætern-us*: see ETERNE.

Both the accentuations above noted are frequent in poetry; Shaks. has *ete·rnize*, which is now the more usual stress.]

1. *trans.* To make eternal, i.e. everlasting or endless; to give endless nature or duration to.

1580 C'TESS. PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxix. (1823) 123 There his name who love and prize, Stable stay shall eternize. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 481 His [God's] holy will .. can eternize creations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 60 That [happiness] fondly lost, This other [immortality] serv'd but to eternize woe. *a* 1711 KEN *Imitat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 534 Assur'd to reunite on high And eternize their sacred Tie. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 14 The most perfect Cherubim in Heaven, to perpetuate and eternise its Happiness, must [etc.] 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iv (1848) 30 The mortal soul Shall be divinised and eternised.

2. To prolong indefinitely (a state or condition); to prolong indefinitely the existence of (a thing).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 522 By this meanes they take order to eternise their Oliues. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 197 A truce which..they wished had been a peace, whereby their repose might be eternised. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 35 Force or Fraud may alter a Government; but it is Property that must Found and Eternise it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 18 Perpetual quarrels which they take care to eternise, by leaving them to their successors. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 327 An attempt to eternize the fireside and the nuptial chamber. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek and F.* 236 Their first stage is transitory: eternize that first stage, and it would become penal.

b. *esp.* To make lasting, perpetuate (fame, memory, praise, etc.).

1568 North tr *Gueuara's Dyall Princes* iv. II. 104 The memory of you shall remain eternized to your Successors for euer. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurditie* Epist., My tongue is too to base a Tryton to eternise her praise. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 266 Our fame Shall be eterniz'd in the mouths of men. 1608 R. B[elling] *Contn. Sidney's Arcadia* vi. 487 To eternise the famous memorie of his deceased Mistris Hellen. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 10 The famous Act of Parliament at Paris has eternized the Memory of this Execrable Attempt. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 211 His Favours eternizing their Renown. 1773 Brydone *Sicily* xix. (1809) 198 Horses..had magnificent monuments erected to eternize their memory. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. xii. 490 An art which eternizes the memory of the human race.

3. To make eternally or perpetually famous; to perpetuate the fame or memory of; to immortalize.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 869 Cadiz .. Where great Alcides..Did fixe his pillars t'eternize his name. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* Ded. (1725) 1 Trajan, Adrian are Eternized for practising all liberal Sciences. 1746 Smollett *Reproof* 113 Did not his virtues eterniz'd remain. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 153 What might be .. eternized in glass by Mr. Pearson. 1853 Bright *Sp. Peace* 13 Oct., Marble monuments to eternise the men who have thus become great. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 107 To see helpless and unbeauteous agony eternised in stone. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 148 Monuments..to eternise Lawyers with supple conscience, and glib tongue.

Eter·nized, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] Immortalized.

1603 H Pttowr *Eliza's Fun.* in *Harl. Misc.* X. 334 To live againe in glory with his æternized sister, divine Eliza. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 38 Rome amongst all her eternized spirits cannot shew one better than hee was. 1627 Speed *England* ix. § 4 That eternized Queene Elizabeth of euerlasting memory. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 34 To welcome thy hellish eternized guests.

† **Eter·nizement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The condition or state of being eternized; immortal fame.

1595 Chapman *Ovid's Banq. Sence* (1639) 39 But give thy bounty true eternizement.

† **Eter·nizer.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who eternizes.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 Admirable Italian teare-eternizers, Ariosto, Tasso, and the rest. 1636 W. Ambrose in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 38 This epitaph his noble Vrne shall cover, Cotswolds Eternizer, Robert Dover.

Eternising (itɔ̈·rnəizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. Eternize.

1591 Spenser *Ruines of Time* Ded., Intended .. to the eternizing of some of the chiefe of them. 1847 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* II. 170 Nothing can justify the eternising of individual caprice over the fixed national property.

Eter·nizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That eternizes.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1741) 100 Their eternal and eternizing oil lost long before. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1104 Wishes her Dead Companion to share in her then present felicity, by virtue of eternizing Monuments.

† **Eter·rneSS.** *Obs. rare.* Also **eternesse.** [f. Eterne *a.* + -ness.] = Eternity 1 and 2.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 29 What Eternesse is, The World, and Time, and Generation. 1608 Chapman *Trag. Byron* Plays 1873 II. 311 What impossible mixtures? vice and vertue, Corruption and eternesse

Etesian (etī·ʒiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *ētēsi-us*, a. Gr. *ἐτήσιος*, lit. 'annual', f. *ἔτος* year + -AN.]

1. a. *properly,* The distinctive epithet of certain winds in the region of the Mediterranean, blowing from the NW. for about 40 days annually in the summer. † **b.** Hence, occasionally, applied to winds annually blowing from a particular quarter in other parts of the world, as the trade-winds, monsoons, etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 473 The Ides of Iuly, which are forerunners of the Etesian winds. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 102 The Etesian winde, which is observed to blow euery yeere from the Northeast about the rising of Dog-starre. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 257 A sheet of Lead, which an Etesian Wind blows suddenly down from the Roof of some Steeple. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 21 Vessels find shelter in its port, during the etesian or contrary winds. 1828 *Lempriere's Classical Dict.* (ed. Barker) 304 Those winds are properly Etesian which blow from that part of the horizon which is beneath the north and west. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 123 A gentle and steady Etesian breeze carried them across. *fig.* 1858 Dr Quincey *Parr* Wks. V. 52 Had Dr. Bridges happened to be a vulgar sectarian .. those etesian gales or annual monsoons would have been hailed by Parr as the harbingers of a triumph in reversion.

† **2.** quasi-*sb. Obs.*

1658 Ussher *Ann.* 346 Whom they nicknamed the Etesian, because he continued in the place but 45 dayes. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 45 The Protection of a thin Hedge or Canvas Curtain..defend them from our too constant and rigorous Etesians. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 561 These Eastern Winds (which I call our English Etesians).

Etfleon, -fluwen, -foran, etc.: **see Atflee, -fore.**

Eth- (eþ-). *Chem.* The first syllable of Ether, employed as a radical to form names for the typical members of the bi-carbon or Ethyl series of hydro-carbons and their compounds.

Eth(e, obs. forms of Eath.

Ethal (e·þăl). *Chem.* [f. Eth- + -al.] The same as *Cetyl* or *Cetylic Alcohol* (see Cet-). Hence **Ethalic** *a.*, as in *Ethalic acid* = *Cetylic acid.*

1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 234/1 Ethal is a solid transparent..fatty matter. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 160 Ethal is obtained from spermaceti.

Ethane (e·þe[1]n). *Chem.* [f. Eth- + -ane.] The paraffin or saturated hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, forming the second member of the series C_nH_{2n+2}; also called *Ethyl hydride* and *di-methyl*; a colourless inodorous gas.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 545 We may take the formation of ethane from ethyl iodide. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 50 Ethane and propane, are given off from it [American petroleum] as gas at ordinary temperatures.

‖ **Ethanim** (e·þănim). [Heb. (ירח ה)אתנים (*yéraḥ hā-)ʾēthānīm*, interpreted by Gesenius as 'month of swollen streams'.] The seventh month (Sept.-Oct.) of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, the first of the civil year, afterwards called by the Babylonian name Tisri.

[1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* viii. 2 Bethanym.] 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* viii. 2 In the moneth Ethanim, that is ye seuenth moneth. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 395 It was celebrated on .. the 7th month, called in the Old Testament Ethanim, but by the Jews in later times Tisri.

Ethbete: see Eath C. 1.

† **Ethe,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 1 **ēðian,** 3 **eðī.** [OE. *ēðian* :—OTeut. type **anpiðjan*, related to Ande.] *intr.* To breathe.

a 1000 *Greg. Dial.* iv. iii. (Bosw.), Hy ealle eðiaþ [L. *spirant omnia*]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Leowse þi fot of mi necke..eadiest þæt ich eði mahe.

† **Ethe,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [repr. OE. **ēþan*, f. *ēþ* Oath. Cf. MHG. *eiden.*] *trans.* To ask with an oath; to adjure.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 379 Fyrst I eþe þe, haþel, how þat þou hattes, þat þou me telle truly. *Ibid.* 2467 Þerfore I eþe þe, haþel, to com to þy naunt. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 340 Þe ious out he wrengis, Erne till exorzise & ethis euer elike, þat it suld worthe as he wald.

† **Ethecke.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *etheca*, ad. Heb. אתיק, *attīq* (only in this chapter); the sense is uncertain: Gesenius suggests 'pillar', others 'gallery, portico'.]

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xli. 15 And he measured the length of the building against the face of that, which was separated at the backe, the etheckes on both sides of an hundred cubits.

† **Ethel,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 1 **ēðel, ōðel,** 1-3 **eðel, æðel,** 3 **aðel.** [Common Teut.: OE. *ēðel, ðel* = OS. *ōðil*, OFris. *ēthel, æthel*, OHG. *uodil*, ON. *ōðal*, f. stem **ōþ-*, ablaut-derivative of **aþ-*: see Athel.] Ancestral land or estate, patrimony; native land.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth. Metr.* xxiv 99 Þis is eallunga min agen cyð eard and eþel. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iv. 24 Nan witega nis andfenge on his eþele [*Lindisf.* on oeðel his, *Rushw.* on oedle his.] *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., On his æðele. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 We ne maȝen habben þene heouenlichen eþel butan we beon clene from alle sake. *c* 1205 Lay. 16289 Min æðel to biwinnen. *Ibid.* 20201 Þat aðel wes his aȝene. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. v. 75 An 'ethel', an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of original allotment.

† **Ethel,** var. form of Athel *a. Obs.*

1. = Athel A. 2.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 [We] understonden him on ure eðele bede. *Ibid.* 125 To bisechen . mid eðele worde and edie. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 172 Þeos þrelles beoð hire eðele vif wittes.

2. *Comb.*, as **ethelborn** *a.*, nobly born (*Hist.* after OE. phrase *æþele geboren*).

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 359 The prejudices of the ethelborn Saxons. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 140 An ethel born or noble woman.

Etheling, obs. form of Atheling.

† **Ethem.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ēðm, ēðm,** 2 **eþem.** [Com. WGermanic: OE. *ēðm, ēðm*, cogn. w. OFris. *ēthma*, OS. *ōðom* (Du. *adem*), OHG. *âtam* (MHG. *âtem*, Ger. *athem*), f. Teut. root **āþ-*, OAryan **āt-* to breathe.] Vapour, breath.

Beowulf 2593 (Gr.) Hreðer æðme weoll. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Christ & Satan* (Gr.) 704 Hu sid se swarta eðm [swol-] seo. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heore eþem scean swa deð þe leit a-monge þunre.

Ethen, var. form of Hethen *a., Obs.* hence.

Ethene (e·þīn). *Chem.* [f. Eth-yl + -ene.] A fatty hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, forming the second member of the series C_nH_{2n}: known also as Ethylene, Olefiant Gas, or Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen. Also *attrib.*, as in *Ethene bromide, chloride, iodide*, etc.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 554 Ethene is formed by the action of nascent hydrogen upon ethine or acetylene. *Ibid.* 619 Ethene Iodide is a colourless, crystalline, volatile substance, of penetrating odour. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 56 Ethene.. is most easily prepared by heating strong alcohol with three or four times its weight of strong sulphuric acid.

Ethene, obs. form of Heathen.

Ether (ī·þəɹ). Also **æther.** [a. L. *æther*, ad. Gr. *αἰθήρ* (in senses 1-3 below), f. root of *αἰθ-ειν* to kindle, burn, shine; cf. *αἴθρα* fair weather, f. same root.

The spelling *æther* is still not uncommon in senses 1-3, and occasionally occurs in sense 5. In the chemical sense 6 *ether* is the only form recognized by good authorities.]

I. Senses adopted from Greek (orig. through Latin; but now often used with direct reminiscence of passages in Gr. classic authors).

1. The clear sky; the upper regions of space beyond the clouds; the medium filling the upper regions of space, as the air fills the lower regions. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. 122 What will he answere to Plato, who saith that the Heauen or Skye is called Aether. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xvi. 361 All the unmeasured aether flames with light. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* xix. 431 Through ether down she darted. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* iii. xxv, The wizard song at distance died, As if in ether borne astray. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* xvii. 236 The people..saw the wings of Pau-Puk-Keewis flapping far up in the ether. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 206 The Ocean shook, and stormy the stars 'gan tremble in ether.

b. As the element breathed by the gods; 'diviner air'.

1733 Pope *Ess. Man* iii. 115 Whate'er of life all-quickening æther keeps..one nature feeds the vital flame. 1840 Clough *Amours de Voy.* i. 4 A land wherein gods of the old time wandered, Where every breath even now changes to ether divine.

2. In ancient cosmological speculation conceived as an element filling all space beyond the sphere of the moon, and as the constituent substance of the stars and planets and of their spheres. The earliest Eng. use; now only *Hist.*

It was variously regarded as a purer form of fire or of air, or as differing in kind from all the 'four elements'. By some it was supposed to be the constituent substance, or one of the constituents, of the soul.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. v. (Addit. MS. 27944 fol. 107) Isidor seiþ þe ouere parties of fuyre & of ayer hatte Ether. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 16 From the æther was made the heavens. *Ibid.* 493 The Pagans answer thus ..we call God in the Æther Jupiter. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* i. 7 The thinner parts .. made the æther, or higher firmament, wherein the sun and the planets are seated.

3. Air; respirable fluid.

1713 *Guardian* No. 44 They sucked-in so condensed and poisonous an Aether. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 277 His senses are hailed..by the freshness of a pure æther.

II. Senses of modern development.

† **4.** As a general name for extremely subtle fluids, the existence of which was imagined or inferred; = Aura 2, 3. *Obs.*

1691 Ed. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xvi. 22 The Elements themselves pass into their Ethers. 1757 Darwin *Vapour* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 252 There was no real opposition in the electric æther of glass, and that from wax.

fig. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 1 July an. 1763, My mind was..strongly impregnated with the Johnsonian æther.

5. *mod. Physics.* A substance of great elasticity and subtilty, believed to permeate the whole of planetary and stellar space, not only filling the interplanetary spaces, but also the interstices between the particles of air and other matter on the earth; the medium through which the waves of light are propagated. Sometimes called *the luminiferous ether.* Also *attrib.*, as in *ether-strain, -vibration, -wave.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxxii. (1658) 342 The Ether..like an immense Ocean, tossed with all varieties of motion. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 226 These phænomena are produced either by the intervention of air or æther or other such medium, that communicates the impulse from one body to another. 1704 Newton *Opticks* (J.), Ether, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another. 1778 *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Æther*, an imaginary fluid, supposed by several authors, both ancient and modern, to be the cause of gravity, heat, light, muscular motion, and, in a word, of every phænomenon in nature. Perrault represents it as 7200 times more rare than air; and Hook makes it more dense than gold itself. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. vi. 134 Descartes was the first philosopher who maintained the existence of an ether, a medium more subtle than air, filling the interstices of air. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* ix. 219 The vibrations of ether..constitute the physical basis of light. 1876 B. Taylor *Deukalion* iii. iii. 109 Our dark orb Drinks light from ether till it grows a star.

attrib. 1879 G. Allen *Col. Sense* i. 2 We must find out how the various modes of æther-waves..came originally to be distinguished from one another. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* iii. iii. 475 We cannot conceive any reason why a soul that feels ether-waves as colours must, in consistency, perceive air-waves as sounds

b. *fig.*

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 33 We are—we know not what;—light-sparkles floating in the æther of Deity! 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* viii. 352 Measures which would have reduced the papal authority out of Italy to a thin ether visible to none but the clergy. *a* 1849 Poe *Poems, Ulalume*, She rolls through an ether of sighs.

6. *Chem.* **a.** The colourless, light, volatile liquid, ($C_4H_{10}O$) resulting from the action of sulphuric and other acids upon alcohol, whence it was also known as *Sulphuric, Phosphoric*, etc. *ether.* In popular and commercial use the incorrect name 'sulphuric ether' is still common, and the term 'ether' without prefixed word is ordinarily understood to refer to this substance, which in technical nomenclature is now distinguished as *Common, Ethylic*, or *Vinic ether*, or *Ethyl oxide.* It is an anæsthetic, and capable of producing extreme cold by its evaporation. Also *attrib.*

1757 Lewis in *Phil. Trans.* L. 161 The subtile fluid, prepared from vinous spirits with the vitriolic acid, called by

the chemists æther. **1794** Pearson *ibid.* LXXXIV. 389 Fifty grains of white lac readily dissolved in 500 grains measure of sulphuric æther. **1860** Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 82 A solution of gold in æther applied to the surface of fine polished steel instruments gilds them. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v., A duty of 1*l.* 5*s.* per gallon was fixed on sulphuric ether on the 25th September 1862. **1877** Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 63 Ether dissolves the fat and brings the striæ again into view.

attrib. **1872** H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. x. 611 Æther-narcosis produces the loss of 1. The local sensibility of extreme parts .. 2. The intellectual powers. **1873** J. P. Cooke *New Chem.* 18 And the globe will hold just as much ether-vapor as if neither of the other two were present. **1879** H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* x. § 64. 177 By ether-spray it [an external part of the body] is made very cold.

b. Hence by extension, the generic name of a large class of compounds, formed by the action of acids upon alcohols, divided into (1) *Simple ethers*, of which the above Common Ether is the type, and which comprise the oxides, sulphides, chlorides, etc. of alcohol radicals. (2) *Compound ethers*, in which the hydrogen of the hydroxyl of an alcohol is replaced by an acid-radical.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 324 Sulphuric ether.. possesses the characters of a base, being capable of neutralizing various (probably all) acids .. These new compounds are at present very inaccurately termed ethers. **1850** Daubeny *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 257 An ether..bearing the same relation to fusel oil, which sulphuric ether does to alcohol. **1877** Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 110 In the polyatomic alcohols, two hydroxyl groups may also be replaced by one atom of oxygen, giving rise to another class of oxygen ethers. The replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl in an alcohol by acid radicles produces ethereal salts or compound ethers.

Ether, var. of Edder.

1649 R. Hodges *Plain. Direct.* 28 You must either take out of the hedg the ether or the stake.

Ether, obs. form of Either.

† **E·therated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Ether + -ate[3] + -ed[1].] Combined with ether; = Etherized.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 190 The author..had concluded.. that the fulminating mercury was composed in 100 parts, 21,28 of oxalic acid, 64,72 of mercury, and 14 of etherated nitrous gas, and of a surplus of oxygen.

Ethercap, obs. form of Ettercap.

Ethereal, etherial (*i*þī·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-9 **æthereal**(l. [f. L. *ætheri-us* or *æthere-us* (ad. Gr. αἰθέρι-ος) + -al.

The uncertainty of the spelling began in Latin, the orig. *ætherius* from the Gr. being often written *-eus* after the ordinary Latin adj. ending, as in *ciner-eus, lign-eus*, etc.; this spelling is however generally rejected by mod. scholars. The spelling *-eal* is now perhaps the more common in Eng. Cf. *aereal, aerial*.]

1. Of the nature of, or resembling the idea of, the ether or lightest and most subtle of elements; light, airy, attenuated.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 In the world wherewith we are environed [there is a continual ascending] from the elements and compound things, by the Æthereall substance to Heaven. **1638** Wilkins *New World* 1, The Elementary and Æthereal..doth not belong to the present Question, but of the Sea and Land, etc. **1857** Wood *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* 27 In the kingdom of Ocean, water is the atmosphere, and, like its more ethereal relative, is ever rolling.

2. Heavenly, celestial. Chiefly *poet.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 646 Go, heavenly Guest, Ethereal Messenger. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 56 Heroes, whose Etherial Root Is Jove himself. **1708** Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* i. i, Nor could the Breath of Art kindle again Th' Etherial Fire. **1743** J. Davidson *Æneid* vii. 192 Steeds of Etherial Breed. *c* **1820** S. Rogers *Italy, Meillerie* 75 Bright and unsullied lives the ethereal flame. **1840** Barham *Ingol. Leg., Nurse's Story*, Ethereal Spirits, gentle and good, Aye weep and lament o'er a deed of blood.

3. Of or pertaining to the material heaven, or highest region of the atmosphere.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 41 Phebus .. Defundand from hys sege etheriall Glaid influent aspectis celicall. **1530** Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* iii. ix, Pure regyon ethereall where the sonne & the other sterres renne. **1610** Healey *Vive's Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 354 Porphyry reckneth gods that are either heauenly, etherall, ayery, watry, earthly, or infernall. **1638** Wilkins *New World* xiv. (1707) 115 The extreme Coldness of the Æthereal Air. **1744** Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* i. 42 There to breathe at large Ætherial air. **1821** Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* i. 275 Mischiefs sent To blast mankind from yon ethereal tower.

b. Pertaining to the terrestrial atmosphere, in opposition to the lower regions. So occasionally L. *ætherius*.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 706 Near the Confines of Etherial Light..Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind.

4. Spirit-like, impalpable; of unearthly delicacy and refinement of substance, character, or appearance.

1647 H. More *Immort. Soul* i. ii. xxiv, Ethereall corporeity, Devoid of heterogeneall organity. **1722** Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 199 The soul may be also perceptive of finer impressions and ethereal contacts. **1802** Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 8 It is not possible to endure the draggling and the daubing of .Dr. Rennel, after the ethereal touches of Mr. Burke. **1810** Southey *Kehama* ii. i, Only Kehama's powerful eye beheld The thin etherial spirit. **1847** Disraeli *Tancred* ii. xv, Her ethereal nature seemed to shrink from coarse reality. **1872** Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 299 The far and ethereal masses of the Langdale Pikes. **1873** Max Müller *Sc. Relig.* 365 As men, we only know of embodied spirits, however ethereal their bodies may be conceived to be. **1879** W. J. Loftie *Ride in Egypt* 150 A faith which is so wholly ethereal as to be independent of facts.

5. *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of 'ether'. See Ether 5. In early use nearly = 1.

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 206 An æthereal subtile matter ..may penetrate and pervade the minutest and inmost cavities of the closest bodies. **1810** Vince *Astron.* xxiii. 252 Beyond the atmosphere of the comet, the ætherial air .. is extremely rare. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 328 All the substances in nature..may be considered either as solid, fluid, aëriform, or ethereal. **1863** E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 159 That which propagates movement, the ethereal atoms. **1873** H. Spencer *Study Sociol.* xvi. (1877) 402 Millions of such etherial waves must successively make infinitesimal additions to its motion. **1878** Tait & Stewart *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 114. 126 Something analogous to ethereal friction.

6. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the liquid called 'ether' (see Ether 6); resembling ether or its qualities.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 321 Ethereal tinctures are prepared in pharmacy. **1807** T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 414 A combination of two parts of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol..emits a smell perceptibly ethereal. **1818** Faraday *Exp. Res.* viii. 24 Substituting a stream of æthereal vapour for the wick. **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 306 To distinguish acetal from acetic ether and other etherial liquids. **1844-57** G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 414 The ethereal solution of fat. **1870** Sir J. Y. Simpson *Anæsthesia* Wks. 1871 II. 23 As early as 1805, Dr. Warren of Boston employed ethereal inhalation.

7. *Ethereal oil.* **a.** = Essential or Volatile oil (see quot.).

1694 Slare in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 210 Some [Essential Oyls] are lighter than the best rectified Spirit of Wine .. which has made our Chymists call them Ætherial Oyls. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ætherial oil*, The pure liquor rising next after the spirit, in the distillation of turpentine, is called the ætherial oil of turpentine. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 503 The water..was previously impregnated with as great a portion of ethereal oil as it was capable of holding in solution. **1811** Hooper *Med. Dict., Etherial oil*, Any highly rectified essential oil may be so named. **1884** Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 69 Drops of resin and ethereal oil in increasing quantity. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 7/1 Absinthe .. contains several ethereal oils.

b. In *mod. Pharmacy* (see quot.).

1860 Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 803/2 *Oleum Æthereum*, Etherial oil: a name for a sulphate of ether used only for the preparation of the compound spirit of sulphuric ether.

B. *absol.* and *sb.*

a. *absol.* The ethereal principle, the spirit or essence. **b.** *sb.* An ethereal being, a spirit, an immortal.

1661 Evelyn *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. i. (1805) 215 The Ætherial, which is a certain Aer of Plato's denomination. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 356 There is no sex in etherials. **1854** Syd. Dobell *Balder* xxiv. 154 A spirit Unseen, nor having organs to discourse The rare ethereal of its too divine And necessary beauty.

Hence **Ethe·realism,** the state or quality of being ethereal.

In mod. Dicts.

Ethereality, etheriality (*i*þī·ri,æ·lĭti). [f. Ethereal (or -ial) + -ity, after analogy of *equal-ity, real-ity*, etc.] **a.** The quality or state of being ethereal or incorporeal, or of being beyond material grasp or analysis. **b.** *concr.* Something that is ethereal.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* lxxiii, Dismount me, and I become a mere clod of the earth..fire, energy, ethereality have departed. **1850** L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. xvi. 223 A good natured wizard..able to conjure his etherealities about him in the twinkling of an eye. **1859** G. Wilson *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 48 A certain etheriality thus belongs pre-eminently to music. **1871** Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 412 Among rude races, the original conception of the human soul seems to have been that of ethereality, or vaporous materiality.

c. *nonce-use.* As a mock form of address.

1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. Introd., If your Etheriality can condescend to take any interest in such earthly stuff.

Etherealization, etherialization (*i*þī·riălaizēⁱ·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action or process of etherealizing or making ethereal in various senses. Also *concr.*

1867 J. H. Stirling tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 115 He [Aristotle] conceives the moral element..as etherealization, spiritualization of the physical. **1873** Pater *Renaissance* iv. 53 The wasting and etherealisation of Death. **1886** Miss Braddon *One Thing Needful* xxii, She has dedicated herself to..the etherialisation of humanity.

Etherealize, etherialize (*i*þī·riălaiz), *v.* Also **æther-**. [f. Ethereal (or -ial) + -ize.] *trans.* To make or render ethereal: **a.** To refine, exalt, or spiritualize, by removing all that is material or corporeal; also *absol.* **b.** To bring out the spirit or spiritual conception of. **c.** To give an ethereal appearance to.

1829 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 389 Every breath of air we draw is terrestrialized or etherealized by imagination. **1833** Lytton *England* iv. ii. (1840) 435 Wordsworth's poetry is of all existing in the world the most calculated to refine, to etherealise, to exalt. **1850** Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* xxiii. (1879) 283 So etherealized by spirit as he was. **1852** — *Blithedale Rom.* viii. (1885) 78 The clods of the earth..were never etherealized into thought. **1856** *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 263 All silvered over and etherealised by moonlight. **1876** Gladstone *Synchr. Homer.* 192 Difficult..to accept as history, or to etherialize and translate as myth. **1879** Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 796 Art's creations .. etherialized To least admixture of the grosser fact. **1882** A. Austin *Canons Poet. Crit.* ii. 41 If ever Thought was etherialized . it is in the foregoing passage.

Etherealized, etherialized (*i*þī·riălaizd), *ppl. a.* Also **æther-**. [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Made or rendered ethereal; exalted, refined, spiritualized.

a **1850** Jane Porter in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii 4 Half-mortal, half-etherealized. **1851** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. iii i. xiii. § 15 Age of expanded and ætherialized moral expression. **1863** Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iv. 104 Ariel was the etherealised impersonation of swift obedience. **1872** Liddon *Elem. Relig.* ii. 42 The religion of the future .. an etherialized abstraction. **1874** M. Arnold in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 811 Angels, etherialized men.

Ethereally, etherially (*i*þī·riăli), *adv.* Also 7 **etherealie.** [f. Ethereal (or -ial) + -ly[2].] In an ethereal manner; celestially, spiritually, with extreme delicateness or purity.

1616 J. Lane *Sqr.'s T.* x. 256 Still iustelie live theie whoe deigne iustice raise etherealie enshriind in mortal claies. **1816** Shelley *Alastor* 585 Leaves..Red, yellow, or etherially pale. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. xii, It was not Gentle spring ethereally mild. **1875** Hamerton *Intell. Life* xi. v. 425 Absolutely and ethereally pure.

Etherealness (*i*þī·riălnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being ethereal.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Etherealness.* **1832** Marryat *N. Forster* xl, All his etherealness departs.

Etherean, etherian (*i*þī·riăn), *a. rare.* In 6, 9 **ætherean, -ian.** [f. L. *æthere-us* or *ætheri-us* + -an] = Ethereal. **a.** Heavenly, refined. **b.** Of a colour: Delicate.

1651 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* ii. Pref. (1670) 208 But my hope is, that the simple and debonaire, the Ætherian and sublime spirits will judge indifferently. **1881** *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 780 The sepals and petals are milk-white, with an ætherean hue of orange.

Etherene (ī·þĕrīn). *Chem.* Also 9 **-ine.** [f. Ether + -ene.] 'A synonym of Ethylene' (Watts).

1850 Daubeny *Atom. Th.* v. (ed. 2) 147 Protoxide and peroxide of iron will bear the same relation one to the other, as methylene and etherine do amongst organic compounds. *c* **1865** Letheby in *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 116/1 *Etherene* (C_8H_8), or the volatile gas of Faraday . [is] met with in most of the illuminating gases of commerce.

Ethereous, etherious (*i*þī·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *æthere-us* + -ous.] Composed of, or of the nature of ether, or of the upper element of the universe.

1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 473 The bright surface Of this Ethereous mould whereon we stand. **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 465 The Ethereous Heaven, where the Sun and Stars are. **1775** Ash, *Etherious*, formed of ether, celestial. **1814** J. Gilchrist *Reason* 85 Perhaps it is ethereous meat or drink of gods. In mod. Dicts.

Etheric (ī·þĕrik), *a.* [f. Ether + -ic.] Of or pertaining to ether (see Ether 5).

1878 G. M. Beard in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIII. 331 The 'etheric force' of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily a question of physics. **1889** *Forum* (N. Y.) Feb. 662 The mode of vibration of the etheric particles.

† **Ethe·rical,** *a. Obs.* In 7 **ætherical.** [f. as prec. + -ical.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, ether (in quot. with reference to Ether 1).

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 329/1 Possidonius defineth a Star, a Divine Body, consisting of ætherical fire.

† **Etheri·city.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Ether + -ic + -ity.] A proposed name for electricity, implying the view that its phenomena were caused by an 'ether' (see Ether 4).

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 256 Electricity .. ought much more properly to be called ethericity.

Etherification (ī·þĕrifikēⁱ·ʃən). [f. Etherify: see -fication.] The action or process of converting alcohol into ether. Also *attrib.*

1805 C. Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 220 [Phenomena] attendant on etherification. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 157/1 s.v. *Æther*, During the etherification of the alcohol the sulphuric acid plays an active part. **1869** Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 324 This process is called the continuous etherification process. **1881** Watts in *Nature* XXV. 50 The experiments of Williamson on Etherification.

Etheriform (ī·þĕrifǫɹm), *a.* [f. Ether + -(i)form.] Having the form of ether: see Ether 5.

1885 *Science* V. 432 The author believes that the original etheriform mass of our solar system condensed to cosmical clouds.

Etherify (ī·þĕrifai), *v.* [f. Ether + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To make or convert into an ether.

1857 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* iii. § 990 161 Various salts are .. capable of etherifying alcohol, if heated strongly with it under pressure. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v. *Ether*, The stronger mineral acids etherify the alcohols.

Etherin (ī·þĕrin). *Chem.* [f. Ether + -in.] (See quot.)

1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 507 s.v. When heavy oil of wine . is warmed with water, a light oily liquid rises to the surface, which is a mixture of two substances, both polymeric with ethylene, viz. etherin and etherol.

Ethering, *Sc.* **etherins,** var. forms of Eddering: see Edder.

1691 Ray *S. & E. Country Words, Vrith*, Eththerings or windings of Hedges.

Etherism (ī·þĕriz'm). *Med.* [f. Ether + -ism; cf. *alcoholism*.] 'The successive phenomena developed in the animal body by the administration of the vapour of ether.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Etherization (ī·þĕrəizē·ʃən). Also 9 **ether-**. [f. next + -ATION.] **a.** The administration of ether as an anæsthetic or narcotic; also *fig.* **b.** The process of becoming, or condition of being, etherized.

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 138 A sketch..of the phenomena of etherisation. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 117 The etherization of excitement and the magnetism of crowds. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 274 Chloral administered shortly before etherization. 1884 W. S. LILLY *Anc. Relig. & Mod. Thought* 318 The phenomena of ætherisation are certainly very curious.

Etherize (ī·þĕrəiz), *v.* [f. ETHER + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *étheriser.*]

1. *trans.* To convert (alcohol, etc.) into ether.

1818 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. To mix or compound with ether.

1800-1876 [see ETHERIZED].

3. To put (a patient) under the influence of ether. Also *transf.*

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 145 Gradually the mind was etherized to a like dreamy placidity. 1879 J. TIMBS *Chloroform* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 107/1 A patient..was etherised, and had a limb amputated..without the infliction of any pain. 1881 *Philada. Telegraph* XXXVI. No. 33. 2 After the morning bulletin was issued he was etherized.

†**4.** = ELECTRIFY.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 255 Besides being constantly electeriz'd or rather etheriz'd by the earth.

Hence **Etherized** *ppl. a.*, in senses 2 and 3 of the vb. † *Etherized nitrous gas.* **Etherizer**, an apparatus for administering ether. **Etherizing** *ppl. a.*, in sense 3 of the vb.; in quot. *fig.*

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 219 The gas .. into which the nitrous etherized gas can be resolved, by treatment with dilute sulphuric acid. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 421 When equal parts of alcohol and nitric acid are mixed, a violent effervescence takes place .. owing to the emission of a gas..a compound of nitrous gas and ether. It has been termed for that reason etherised nitrous gas. 1848 SIR J. V. SIMPSON in *Monthly Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 211 When the patient was in an etherized state. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 28 The etherized alcoholic liquid is distilled in a retort.

Etherol (ī·þĕrǫl). *Chem.* [f. ETHER + -OL.] (See quot. for ETHERIN and cf. *glycerin, glycerol.*)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 334 When boiled with water it is resolved into sulphæthylic acid and ætherol.

Etherous (ī·þĕrəs), *a.* [f. ETHER + -OUS.] Savouring of ether, ether-like.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* II. 283 Impregnated with a pungent etherous smell.

Ethic (e·þik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **etik**(e, -yk, 4-7 **ethique**, 5 **etique**, (**ethyque**, **etick**, **eytike**), 6-9 **ethick**(e, 7 **æthique**, 7- **ethic**. [ad. L. *ēthic-us*, Gr. *ἠθικός*, f. *ἦθος* character, *pl.* manners. Cf. Fr. *éthique.*]

A. *adj.* (Now usually ETHICAL.)

1. Relating to morals.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The Ethicke and politick consideration, with the end of well dooing and not of well knowing onely. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 25 The Æthique precepts and the lawes of civil conversation. 1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 12 What! nothing but Ethick and Oeconomick Strictures, and such like Documents? 1735 SAVAGE *Progress of a Divine* 363 N'er let your doctrine ethic truth impart. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xi. 249 Who ..find the ethic life of their religion unimpaired.

2. Of an author or literary work: Treating of moral questions, and of ethics as a science.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 25 Therefore were they [Poets] the first Philosophers Ethick. 1732 POPE (*title*) An Essay on Man, Being the First Book of Ethic Epistles. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1749, But 'The Vanity of Human Wishes' is..as high an effort of ethick poetry as any language can show. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 185 Dr. Hutcheson is the principal Ethic writer of this country [Ireland]. 1814 CARY *Dante* 33 Thy ethic page describes Three dispositions adverse to Heav'n's will. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 355 In some of his odes and ethic exhortations.

3. Characterized by 'ethos.' (See ETHOS 2).

1848 WORNUM *Lect. on Paint. by R. A.* 355 *note*, The style of Polygnotus was strictly ethic.

4. Gram. *Ethic dative* : = 'ethical dative': see ETHICAL 3.

1867 FARRAR *Gr. Syntax* (1870) 80 To this dative of reference belongs what is called the ethic (i.e. emotional) dative.

B. *sb.*

I. *sing.* 1. [after Fr. *éthique*, It. and Sp. *etica*, ad. L. *ēthicē*, Gr. *ἡ ἠθικὴ (τέχνη).*] **a.** The science of morals; cf. 2. **b.** A scheme of moral science.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 363 Ethik [*v.r.* etyk] þat is þe sciens of þewes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. *A.*) 9 So clobe he him wiþ vertues, þat of him mai arise good fame & name: & þis techiþ etik. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) VIII. 327 As for the Science Practick, it doth first imbrace.. Ethick, that doth form the Manners. 1875 CLIFFORD *Ess., Basis of Morals* (1879) II. 106 By Morals or Ethic I mean the doctrine of a special kind of pleasure or displeasure which is felt by the human mind in contemplating certain courses of conduct, whereby they are felt to be right or wrong, and of a special desire to do the right things and avoid the wrong ones. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 73 In.. Mr. Spencer's 'Data of Ethics'.. an attempt to construct an ethic apart from theology is regarded as practicable.

attrib. 1778 J. JAMES in *Lett. Radcliffe & James* 53 Not a book, beyond a logic or ethic compend, is recommended.

II. *pl.* **Ethics.** 2. (after Gr. *τὰ ἠθικά*) The science of morals; the department of study concerned with the principles of human duty.

In this sense now usually construed (like other words of like formation) as *sing.*; formerly as *pl.*

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. (1612) 313 Nor wanted thear..that did relye On Physickes and on Ethickes, and.. a God deny. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1741 I. 48 Out of them [St. Paul's writings] might well be compiled a body of ethicks. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 258 He was made Professor of Eloquence and Ethicks in the Universitie of Ingolstade. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Persius professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of ethicks. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 11 Ethics at large may be defined, the art of directing men's actions to the production of the greatest possible quantity of happiness. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 164 Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties commencing from man; the other, from God. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* vii, Religion without ethics seems little else than irreligious religion.

b. A treatise on the science; *spec.* that of Aristotle.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. CXXXVI. (1869) 71 This is that Aristotle seith in etiques. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, The phylosopher sayeth in the viii book of ethyques that, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 The same is touched by Aristotle in his Ethicks. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 131 If this gentleman will go back to his Ethics. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 343 Edward himself ..read the ethics of Aristotle in Greek.

†**c.** As discrete plural: Ethical maxims or observations. *Obs. rare.*

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Rdr., I have reduc'd all his scatter'd Ethiques to their proper Heads.

3. In narrower sense, with some qualifying word or phrase: **a.** The moral principles or system of a particular leader or school of thought.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 288 God's laws, standing at the top of our Ethicks. 1692 BENTLEY *Folly of Atheism* 31 If the Atheists would but live up to the Ethics of Epicurus himself. 1791 BURKE *Let. to Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 34 This philosophical instructor [Rousseau] in the ethicks of vanity. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. 232 [The Spectator's] morality .. is not a very high order of Christian ethics. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 1 The Ethics of Paganism were part of a philosophy. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 94 It lifts you .. from the zoölogical ethics of Combe.

b. The moral principles by which a person is guided.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 47 It is not the province of man to pronounce judgment on the ethics of his fellow-creature, in the last extremities of starvation.

c. The rules of conduct recognized in certain associations or departments of human life.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 46 Now to instruct each individual in what manner to govern his own conduct in the details of life, is the particular business of private ethics. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 279 Sea rights, and sea ethics were by no means so distinctly defined as they are now. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* vii. 137 The ethics of dining. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 185 The peculiar scope of our Church ethics for the last thirty years has been the culture of works of compassion. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Ethics, medical*, the laws of the duties of medical men to the public, to each other, and to themselves in regard to the exercise of their profession.

4. In wider sense: The whole field of moral science, including besides Ethics properly so called, the science of law whether civil, political, or international.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 200 The Sum of his [Confutius'] Writings seems to be a Body or Digestion of Ethicks, that is, of all Moral Virtues, either Personal, Oeconomical, Civil or Political. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 27 Jurisprudence .. is the principal and most perfect branch of ethics.

Ethical (e·þikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to morality or the science of ethics.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 639 It remaineth to discourse of the Politick, Ethical, and Oeconomick vertues and properties of them [bees]. 1652 EVELYN *State of France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 47 This ethicall and morall part of travel..embellisheth a gentleman. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 63 The ethical principles of Hobbes, are completely interwoven with his political system. 1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Logica* Pref. (ed. 2) 8 The value of every ethical system must ultimately be tested on psychological grounds. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. ii. 36 Moral, or ethical materialism, is something quite distinct from scientific materialism.

b. Pertaining to 'ethos' as opposed to 'pathos': see ETHOS.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 445 Rather in pathetical than in ethical terms.

2. Of an author or literary work: Treating of the science of ethics, or of questions connected with it.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 16 From Ethical or Theological Composures, to take out Lessons that may improve the Mind. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (T.), He [Pope] is the great Poet of reason, the first of ethical authors in verse *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bro. Birchington*, A metaphor taken out of an ethical work by the Stagyrite. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* i. (1875) 7 Ethical and imaginative literature.

3. Gram. *Ethical dative*: the dative when used to imply that a person, other than the subject or object, has an indirect interest in the fact stated.

1849 L. SCHMITZ *Lat. Gram.* 212 This kind of dative, which occurs still more frequently in Greek, is called the Ethical Dative.

Ethically (e·þikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ethical manner; according to the principles or rules of ethics; from an ethical point of view.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. 12 Those also that shall hereafter Physically and Ethically handle the Doctrine of humane affections. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 2. 150 Besides my subject leads me not to discourse ethically, but Christianly of the faults of the tongue. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 636 Little can be said ethically, and nothing prudentially, for foolish things written. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 1 It is good ethically, for it is the Lord's right.

Ethicalness (e·þikălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ethical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 890 The foundation whereof..has not so much as one of the least seeds either of Politicalness or Ethicalness at all in it. 1886 W. J. LILLY in *Fortn. Rev.* 591 How can we predicate ethicalness or unethicalness of a thing?

Ethician (eþi·ʃăn). *rare.* [f. L. *ēthic-us*: see -IAN.] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethics.

1889 WALDSTEIN in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 406 Between the priest..and the theoretical ethician..lies the activity in the sphere of sociology and economics of writers like Ruskin.

Ethicist (e·þisĭst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] = prec. In mod. Dicts.

Ethicize (e·þisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To discuss ethics; to speak or write on morals, moralize. *rare.*

1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Fire* xix, They criticize, chop logic, ethicize, philosophize.

2. *trans.* To make ethical; to invest with an ethical element.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Ethical Th.* (1889) II. 424 By naturalizing Ethics [the school of Herbert Spencer] reverses the idealizing process which rather ethicizes nature. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* vii. 276 The creed .. becomes ethicized.

Ethico- (e·þiko-), repr. Gr. *ἠθικο-*, combining form of *ἠθικός*: see ETHIC. Occurring in a few compound adjs.; as **Ethico-physical, -political, -religious**, partaking of the nature of or pertaining jointly to ethics, and physics, politics, or religion.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 565 The Bereshith of Moses bears a triple meaning..viz. Ethico-political, Physico-theosophical, and Literal. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton* Wks. (1863) VI. 318 For what may properly be called the Ethico-physical Sublime there is but one great model surviving in the Greek poetry. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc., Ethics* (1875) 535 The philosophical system of Neo-Platonism was throughout ethical or ethico-religious in spirit.

Ethide (e·þəid). *Chem.* [f. ETH- + -IDE.] A compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

1865 ODLING in *Athenæum* No. 1944. 131/1 Aluminium ethide, and methide. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 593 The action of carbonic acid on ethyde of sodium [will produce ketones].

Ethike obs. form of HECTIC.

Ethimologise, obs. form of ETYMOLOGIZE.

Ethine: see HETHING, *Obs.*, contempt, scorn.

Ethine (e·þəin). *Chem.* [f. ETH- + -INE.] The systematic name (see -INE) of the gaseous hydrocarbon C_2H_2, the bi-carbon member of the series C_nH_{2n-2}, called also ACETYLENE.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 61 When an electric arc from a powerful voltaic battery passes between carbon poles in an atmosphere of hydrogen, the carbon and hydrogen unite in the proportion to form ethine.

Ethionic (ī·þiǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. E(THER) + Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur + -IC.

Formed by Magnus in 1833, in imitation of the terms *proto-, deuto-, trito-œnothionic* [Gr. *οἶνος* wine, introduced by Sertuernor (1818) to designate three acids, one of which Magnus supposed to have been identical with ethionic acid.]

Ethionic acid: $C_2H_6S_2O_7$ (Watts *Dict. Chem.*) produced by the action of water on *Ethionic anhydride*, $C_2H_4{}_2SO_3$, formerly called *Sulphate of carbyl* (Watts *Dict. Chem.*), which is obtained by bringing together olefiant gas and vapour of sulphuric anhydride in a tube.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 190 Of Ethionic Acid. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 174 Ethionic Anhydride.

Ethiop (ī·þiǫp), *sb.* and *a. arch.* Also: 4-7 **ethiope**, (5 **ethyope**), 6-9 **æthiop**(e. [ad. L. *Æthiops*, gen. *Æthiop-is*, ad. Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*, *Αἰθίοπος*, 'Ethiopian', commonly believed to be f. *αἰθ-ειν* to burn + *ὄψ* face, and to mean primarily 'burnt-face' (cf. *αἰθοψ* 'fiery-looking', later 'sunburnt', f. same or cognate elements); the formation is however not clear, and some have supposed the word to be an etymologizing corruption of a foreign ethnic name. (In Eng. now always with initial capital.)

The 'Ethiopians' are mentioned by Homer as a people dwelling in the far east and the far west; in later Gr. the name was applied chiefly to the inhabitants of Africa south of Egypt, but also to peoples of swarthy complexion in other parts of the world.]

A. *sb.* lit. = ETHIOPIAN; hence, usually, a person with a black skin, a blackamoor. Phrase, *To wash an* (or *the*) *Ethiop* (*white*): to attempt the impossible.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xiii. 23 Yf chaunge mai an Ethiope his skyn. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. (1890) 84 Vpon his last

part of therth there habitable where conuerse thethyopes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. x, Out there flew, ryght blacke and tedyous, A foule Ethyope. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 38 Ile hold my minde, were she an Ethiope. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 106 The truth whereof many an Æthiope hath now unwillingly asserted. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ep. to Julian*, As sure to miss, As they, that wash an Ethiope's Face. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. ii, Though I were an Æthiop. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxviii. (1825) II. 158 In the most elegant language, she labours to wash the Æthiop white.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1. = ETHIOPIAN. † *Ethiop line* (Milton): ? the equator.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 282 By som suppos'd True Paradise under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head.

2. Of the hue of an Ethiop; black.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 35 Ethiop vvords, blacker in their effect Then in their countenance. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 193 To hang this matchless diamond in the eare Of Ethiope Death. 1812 HEBER *Transl. Pindar* II. 155 Aurora's knight of Ethiop hue. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 413 The ivy mesh, Shading its Æthiop berries.

† **Ethiopesse.** *Obs.* Also **Æthiopesse.** [f. prec. + -ESS, after L. *Æthiopissa* (Vulg. *Num* xii.), Gr. Αἰθιόπισσα (LXX.).] A female Ethiopian.

[1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* xii. 1 The Ethiopis his wijf.] 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 126 Josephus his Tale of an Ethiopesse, wife of Moses. 1640 HARSNET *God's Summ.* 272 Moses..married an Æthiopesse, yet could hee not change her hue.

Ethiopian (īþiǀōᵘ·piăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **æthiopian,** 7 **ethiopean.** [f. ETHIOP or *Ethiopia*: see -IAN, -AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to Ethiopia (in the various historical uses of the name), or to the peoples known to the ancients as *Æthiopes.* Often used (now only humorously) as = 'negro'. *Ethiopian serenader*: a 'nigger' minstrel, a musical performer with face blackened to imitate a negro.

1684 *Friendly Advice Planters E. & W. Indies* III. (*title*) Dialogue between an Ethiopean or Negro Slave, and a Christian. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 413 The teeming Tide..pouring down from Ethiopian Lands. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. i, The Ethiopian guards..marched slowly in the rear. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 190 There are [in London] 50 Ethiopian serenaders.

† **b.** *absol.* with pl. sense. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianography* (1646) 107 The Ethiopian and Moscovites doe baptize in the Church porch.

c. in proper names of various plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xcviii. 281 The seconde Seseli.. hath leaues like Juye..The stalk is blackishe..And this is counted to be the Ethiopian Seseli. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lxi. 347 In English we have thought good to call it the Aethiopian Apple. 1884 S. J. CAPPER in *Chr. World* 31 July 575/4 Ethiopian lilies, which are exquisitely beautiful.

2. a. *Anthropology.* Used by some as the distinctive epithet of one of the races into which the human species is divided. **b.** *Biol.* The distinctive epithet of one of the biological 'regions' of the earth's surface.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. vi. 36 In the kingdom which he [Man] constitutes (Hominal) there is but one genus (Homo), and in this genus but one species (Sapiens). This species presents three varieties or principal races.. Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 53 *Region*, Ethiopian..*Geographical Equivalent*, Africa (south of the Sahara) with Madagascar.

B. *sb.* A native of Ethiopia; † a negro, blackamoor.

1552 HULOET, *Ethiopians.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 28 Is he dead, my Ethiopian? 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 375 This hand..as white as..Ethyopians tooth. 1686 BUNYAN *Book for Boys & Girls* (Repr.) 42 Moses was a fair and comely man, His wife a swarthy Ethiopian. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 63 Ethiopians of Arabia Felix, which they call the South; and who, though Arabians, are called Ethiopians in Scripture.

b. An 'Ethiopian serenader'. See A. 1.

1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 81 The brass band is succeeded by a band of Ethiopians.

Ethiopic (īþiǀǫ·pik), *a.* [ad. L. *æthiopic-us*: see ETHIOP and -IC.]

1. Of or belonging to Ethiopia. Now only with reference to language, denoting the ancient language of Abyssinia, or to the church using this language in its services.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxii. 9 Annot. 350 The Æthiopick sea. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. 4 The Phœnicians pass'd from the Eastern or Ethiopick sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 62 The characters of an Ethiopic manuscript. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1842 In the Ethiopic church he [Pilate] is a saint.

2. *absol.* The Ethiopic language.

1867 WHITNEY *Lang. & Study of Lang.* 299 The ancient tongue of Abyssinia, the Ethiopic or Geez, has a literature.

attrib. Mod. A good Ethiopic scholar.

† **Ethiops.** *Obs.* Also **æthiops.** [a. L. *æthiops* lit. 'ETHIOP, negro,' by mediæval chemists used in this sense.]

A name given to certain black or dark-coloured compounds of metals. *Ethiops martial, martial Ethiops* (L. *æthiops martialis*): the black oxide of iron. *Ethiops mineral* (L. *æ. mineralis*): the black sulphide of mercury, prepared by triturating mercury and sulphur together. (*Ethiops* without adj usually = *ethiops mineral.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Æthiops mineral.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Suppl.* s.v., A new preparation of Æthiops is given by Cruger. 1770 *New Disp.* 538/2 The sulphur..and the mercury..remain at the bottom..united into an ethiops. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 474 The whole wire is consumed ..the globules of iron will be found in that state called Martial Ethiops. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 304 The powder which formed the basis of this paste was..martial Ethiops. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 500 Sulphuret of mercury is obtained in the condition of black powder, formerly known by the appellation Ethiop's mineral.

Ethize (e·þəiz), *v. rare.* In 9 **ethise.** [ad. Gr. ἐθίζειν to accustom, use.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. 153 All legislators try to ethise—to create habits among—the citizens for the purpose of making them good.

Ethlete, Ethluke: see EATH C 1.

Ethmo- (e·þmo-), combining form of Gr. ἠθμός sieve, in a few compounds of mod. formation, occurring in anatomy, with general sense 'pertaining jointly to the ethmoid bone and some other part of the skull', *e.g.* **Ethmo-frontal** *a.* [see FRONTAL], pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones: as the *ethmo-frontal notch.* **Ethmo-maxillary** *a.* [see MAXILLARY], pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones: as *ethmo-maxillary suture.* **Ethmo-nasal** *a.* [see NASAL], pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones: as *ethmo-nasal suture.* **Ethmo-presphenoidal** *a.* [see PRESPHENOIDAL], of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as *ethmo-presphenoidal suture* (Huxley). **Ethmo-turbinal** (plates) or **Ethmo-turbinals** [see TURBINAL], the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, connected horizontally with each other at the upper surface by the cribriform plate. **Ethmo-vomerine** (plate) (see quot.).

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 46 The olfactory chamber of the nasal cavity..contains a series of simple, longitudinally placed ethmoturbinals. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 94 This prolongation forwards..forms a median plate (termed Ethmo-vomerine). 1881 — *Cat* 337 A cartilaginous expansion called the ethmo-vomerine plate.

Ethmoid (e·þmoid), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* Also 9 erron. **æthmoid.** [ad. Gr. ἠθμοειδής sieve-like, 'cribriform' (Galen has ἠθμοειδὲς ὀστοῦν ethmoid bone), f. ἠθμός sieve: see -OID. Cf. Fr. *ethmoïde.*]

A. *adj.* Sieve-like, finely perforated. *Ethmoid bone*: a square-shaped cellular bone, situated between the two orbits, at the root of the nose, containing many perforations, through which the olfactory nerves pass to the nose.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 80 Joined to the Ethmoid Bone. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 583 It dives into the posterior ethmoid cells. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 90/1 Parts of the olfactory capsules..forming the compound bone called 'æthmoid.'

B. quasi-*sb.* passing into *sb.* = *ethmoid bone.*

1842 COL. H. SMITH *Nat. Library* xiii. 87 The cranium.. may be subdivided into three compartments, the anterior containing the two frontal bones and the æthmoid. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 313 The 3rd the ethmoid with the two frontal. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vii. 121 The eye orbits seem to have been at the corners of the intermaxillary, circumscribed by the sub-orbitals and the ethmoids.

Hence **Ethmoi·dal** *a.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the ethmoid bone. **b.** = ETHMOID.

a. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3), The *Ethmoidal* and *Sphenoidal* [Sutures] surround the Bones of these Names. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 47 On each side of the ethmoidal notch, there is observed a triangular concave surface. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 281 Ethmoidal arteries pass through the ethmoidal foramina.

b. 1764 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 4 The superior maxillary, sphenoïdal and ethmoïdal bones were broken away. 1849 E. BLYTH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* 39 The cranium subdivides into three portions: the anterior is formed by the two frontal and the ethmoidal bones.

Ethmose (eþmōᵘ·s). *Phys.* [f. Gr. ἠθμ-ός sieve + -OSE.] A name given to cellular tissue.

In mod. Dicts.

Ethnagogue (e·þnăgǫg). [f. Gr. ἔθν-ος nation + ἀγωγ-ός leader.] A leader of a nation.

1889 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 152 If I may coin a word for the occasion, he [O'Connell] was an ethnagogue.

Ethnarch (e·þnaɹk). [ad. Gr. ἐθνάρχ-ης, f. ἔθν-ος nation + -αρχος ruler.] A governor of a nation or people; a ruler over a province.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 95 They [the Jews] had their Ethnarchs, Toparchs, high-Priests, Rulers, Princes, and sometime Kings of their owne. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iv, Cæsar..did not appoint a King over them [the Jews], but a Governour, whom they called an Ethnarch. 1778 APTHORPE *Preval. Chr.* 210 Julius Cæsar..authorized Hyrcanus and his children to be ethnarchs of the Jews. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* 30 Pompey set up Hyrcanus as high priest and ruler, under the title of ethnarch.

Ethnarchy (e·þnaɹki). [ad. Gr. ἐθναρχία, f. ἐθνάρχης: see prec.] **a.** The dignity or office of an ethnarch. **b.** The dominion of, or province ruled by, an ethnarch.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* 26 They divided their dominions and contryes into principalities; some into provinces..others into ethnarchyes. 1643 *Subject of Suprem.* 68 Antipater..deposeth him of his Ethnarchie. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlvi. 417 Syria.. was still skirted by several tributary kingdoms or ethnarchies.

Ethnic (e·þnik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **ethnyke,** 5–7 **ethnik(e,** 6–8 **ethnick(e,** (6 **æthenicke, etneke**), 7 **ethnique,** (**ethnycke**), 6– **ethnic.** [ad. Gr. ἐθνικ-ός heathen, f. ἔθνος nation; in the LXX, hence in N. T. and the Fathers, τὰ ἔθνη = the nations, Gentiles (rendering Heb. גוים *gōyīm*, pl. of גוי *gōy*, nation, esp. non-Israelitish or 'Gentile' nation).

The Gr. ἔθνος was formerly often imagined to be the source of Eng. HEATHEN; hence the confused forms *hethnic*, HEATHENIC, which might be regarded as corrupt variants of this word.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to nations not Christian or Jewish; Gentile, heathen, pagan.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Printer's Pref. ix, The bible bookes of Iudges and Kynges..farre surmounting all ethnike dooynges. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 3 An ethnike and a pagane kyng. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 61 That all composition is against the nature of God even the Ethnicke Philosophers perceived. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlix. § 171 Professing himselfe to be a Christian, and withall protesting that he would not be a soueraigne ouer an Ethnike Empire. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 281 Exhorted their Converts to obey their then Ethnique Princes. 1804 MOORE *Epist.* III iii. 45 All the charm that ethnic fancy gave To blessed arbours o'er the western wave. 18.. LONGF. *Drinking Song* vii, These are ancient ethnic revels Of a faith long since forsaken. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. vii. (1872) 45, I find at this time his religion is as good as altogether Ethnic, Greekish. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 107 There is first the ethnic forecourt, then the purgatorial middle-space.

2. Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I ix. 229 That ethnic stock which embraced all existing European races. 1865 *Reader* 11 Feb. 163/1 The slight development of ethnic peculiarities in childhood. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col* (1886) 133 Heresies are at best ethnic: truth is essentially catholic.

† **B.** *sb.* One who is not a Christian or a Jew; a Gentile, heathen, pagan. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 161 A part of It [the temple] fel done & mad a gret distruccione Of ethnykis. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 169 Beinge on all sides beesett with the Tracherie of these rude æthenickes, hee was sodainlie slayne. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 37 Yf he.. heare not the Churche, let him be taken for an Ethnike. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv, A kind of Mule! That's half an Ethnick, half a Christian! 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 614 The Ethnics do still repute all great trees to be divine. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 77 They look upon them [the Jews] as several degrees beneath..Heathens, Ethnicks, Pagans, and Idolaters.

Ethnical (e·þnikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† **1.** Of an ethnic nature or character; heathenish.

1547 BP. HOOPER *Declar. Christ* v. D iij, What..blasphemy of God, and Et[h]nycall idolatrie is this. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 67 Ethnicall sportes and pastimes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 195 The Religion of the Peguans is Ethnicall, knowing many but false Gods. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xx. (1852) 447 The custom of preaching at funerals may seem ethnical in its origin.

† **b.** Pagan; = ETHNIC A. 1. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. viii. 643 The Woman which escaped the fury of the Ethnical Dragon. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 548 Should not..Ethnical Rome be lesse Babylon then the Christian. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiii. (1763) 237 The Subjects of the narrative..may be drawn.. either from ethnical or sacred Story.

2. Of or pertaining to race or races, their origin, and characteristics. Cf. ETHNIC A. 2.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. i. II. 308 Purely upon geographical not upon ethnical considerations. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iii 58 As far as ethnical connexion is concerned, this analogy will hold good.

3. Pertaining to the science of races; = ETHNOLOGICAL 2.

1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* i. (1865) 4 Here then are materials full of promise for the ethnical student. 1884 *Publisher & Bookbuyer's Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 11/2 The confused character of the prevailing ethnical literature dealing with the Sudan.

Ethnically (e·þnikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

† **1.** In an 'ethnical' or heathenish manner. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 117/2 This pope..mainteined the filthie idolatrie of images..commanding them most ethnicallie to be incensed.

2. As regards race; 'racially'.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. III. 464 The Œnotrians were ethnically akin to the primitive population of Rome. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 65 No one can suppose Trojan and Hellene to have been..ethnically one, though both were probably of the Aryan stock.

Ethnicism (e·þnisiz'm). [f. ETHNIC + -ISM.] † **a.** Heathenism, paganism; heathenish superstition; an instance of this (*obs.*). **b.** In mod. use without reproachful implication: The religions of the Gentile nations of antiquity; the common characteristics of these as contrasted with Hebraism and Christianity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IX. v. § 3 (R.) Certaine Brasilians ..had set vp a new sect of Christian ethnicisme, or mungrell-Christianity. 1625 JACKSON *Orig. Vnbeliefe* xxiii. 226 Feigned relations of a new starres appearance or other like Ethnicismes. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 111 In darkness of errour and in the shadow of death through Ethnicism. 1849 tr. *Nitzsch's Chr. Doctr.* Pref. 7 The two great

directions of religio-historical development, Ethnicism and Revelation. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. ix. (1872) 54 A mind ..occupied..with mere Ethnicism, Radicalism and revolutionary tumult.

Ethnicist (e·þnisist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = ETHNOLOGIST.

1846 *Times* 15 May 4/5 'Smith' has been proved by..an American ethnicist and philologist to be nothing more nor less than Shemita, or a descendant of Shem.

† **Ethni·city.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Heathendom, heathen superstition.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 332 From the curling spume of the celebrated Egean waves fabulous ethnicity feigned Venus their idolatress conceived.

† **E·thnicize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act, speak, etc. like an 'ethnic' or heathen.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 247 Whereas both Tacitus and Josephus relate the sudden opening of the doors of the Temple, etc. they appear to me very much to Ethnicize in all these stories.

† **E·thnish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἔθνος* (see ETHNIC) + -ISH.] = HEATHENISH.

1550 BECON *Fortr. Faithful* Prol., Walowing in al kind of wealthe like Ethnysh Epicures. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* (1859) 187 Helene..worshipped the King, and not the wood . for that is an ethnish error.

Ethnize (e·þnəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἔθν-ος* (*τὰ ἔθνη* the nations, Gentiles: see ETHNIC) + -IZE.] *intr.* To favour Gentile or heathen views or practices. Hence **E·thnizing** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 42 The earliest heresies of which we have any trustworthy account, appear either as judaizing, or as ethnizing (hellenizing) tendencies.

Ethnodicy (eþnɒ·disi). *rare.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-δικία* administration of justice, f. *δίκη* justice.] Comparative jurisprudence as a branch of ethnology.

1889 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 391/3 The labours of the [Ethnographical] Congress are organized in six sections, viz. general ethnology; ethics, ethnodicy, and sociology.

Ethnogenic (eþnɒ(ɪ)dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

Ethnogeny (eþnɒ·dʒɪni). [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-γενεια* birth.] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races, nations, and peoples. In mod. Dicts.

Ethnographer (eþnɒ·grăfəɹ). [f. ETHNOGRAPH-Y (or Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-γραφ-ος* writer) + -ER¹.] One who treats descriptively of the races of mankind; one who is versed in the science of ethnography.

1834 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 202 An evidence, the ethnographer might perhaps say, of its purely Celtic origin. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 202 The Ethnographer, who has studied the stone implements of Europe. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Congregationalist* Apr. 280 The greatest ethnographers, that is, the men who have most extensively studied the customs, the manners, the beliefs of men.

Ethnographic (eþnɒgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ethnography.

1836 CDL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* II. vii. 46 Nor is this confined merely to the members of the same ethnographic family. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 87 The ethnographic document called *El Auto de Figueroa*, is one of the most curious records of the barbarism of the first *conquistadores*. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 103 These Iaones..represent the Javan of the great ethnographic document, chap. x. of the Book of Genesis.

Ethnogra·phical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 473 The ethnographical outline which I have now concluded. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 150 Ethnographical studies have made some progress in these later days. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 391 *note*, Galatia had two meanings—the first ethnographical, the second political.

Ethnographically (eþnɒgræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ethnographical manner; from an ethnographical point of view.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 712 Which, contemplated..ethnographically..holds out..abundant matter. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 9 Ancient History may be mapped out.. ethnographically, according to states and nations.

Ethnographist (eþnɒ·grăfist). [f. ETHNOGRAPH-Y + -IST.] = ETHNOGRAPHER.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* V. 560 Ethnographists deal with tribes, and with particular institutions and..customs.

Ethnography (eþnɒ·grăfi). [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-γραφια* writing.] The scientific description of nations or races of men, with their customs, habits, and points of difference.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 97 The term ethnography (nation-description) is sometimes used by German writers in the sense which we have given to anthropography. 1857 DE QUINCEY *China* Wks. 1871 XVI. 233 The Englishman.. of Chinese ethnography has not a house, except in crevices of rocks. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 206 It is in truth a main key to the ethnography of the poems. 1876 RECLUS in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 613 *s.v.*, Ethnography embraces the descriptive details, and ethnology the rational exposition, of the human aggregates and organizations.

Ethnologer (eþnɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. ETHNOLOG-Y + -ER¹.] = ETHNOLOGIST.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 222 The Iberi, whom modern ethnologers represent as belonging to a distinct family. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Europe* I. iii. 57 It is from Caesar, ethnologer as well as conqueror, that we get our chief knowledge of the country as it was in his day.

Ethnologic (eþnɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = next.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 31 Progress of every kind—astronomic, geologic, organic, ethnologic, social.

Ethnological (eþnɒlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to ethnology.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 18 Others..belong rather to the ethnological and philological inquirer. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 284 The ethnological formation of the different communities. 1862 GEN P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxiv. 184 If our Ethnological Societies cannot otherwise be contented, they must, etc. 1873 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 1/2 A collection of ethnological curiosities from New Guinea.

Ethnologically (eþnɒlɒ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ethnological manner; from an ethnological point of view.

1861 G. MOORE *Lost Tribes* 4 A circumstance, ethnologically considered, of much interest and importance. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 36 Lothian was politically as well as ethnologically English.

Ethnologist (eþnɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. ETHNOLOG-Y + -IST.] One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnology.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* xv. (1843) 132 Every new ethnologist subdivides the nations which his predecessor had connected. 1878 W. H. DALL *Later Prehist. Man* 4 The ethnologist..may rifle their burial places. 1881 *Atlantic Mag.* XLVII. 232 The ethnologist, who deals with skulls and statures and complexions.

Ethnologize (eþnɒ·lŏdʒoiz), *v.* [mod. f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To speculate on ethnological questions.

1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 224 If our author will not allow the etymologists to ethnologize, etc.

Ethnology (eþnɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.] The science which treats of races and peoples, and of their relations to one another, their distinctive physical and other characteristics, etc.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 132 The history of nations termed ethnology, must be mainly founded on the relations of their languages. 1847 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 358 Dr. Bethune made some remarks on ethnology, a term he preferred to ethnography. 1878 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* Pref. 9 Ethnology in fact is passing at present through a phase from which other sciences have safely emerged.

Ethnomaniac (eþnɒmē·niæk). [f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + MANIAC.] One who is crazy about the rights of 'nationalities'.

1863 S. EDWARDS *Poles Captivity* II. 140 The political ethnomaniacs to be consistent ought to propose the annexation of Alsace to some German state.

quasi-*adj.* 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Jan. 69 The game, from the ethnomaniac point of view, may be regarded as won.

Ethnopsychology (eːþnoɪsəikɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation, people + PSYCHOLOGY.] The investigation of the psychology of races and peoples.

1886 LANG in *19th Cent.* XIX 58 For this method [philological] we propose to substitute..the method of Völkerpsychologie..or ethnopsychology.

Hence **E·thnopsycholo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

1885 C. LOWE *Bismarck* II. 131 *note*, The ethnopsychological problem which lies concealed in the nature of the Oriental.

Ethography (*i*þɒ·grăfi). [mod. f. Gr. *ἦθο-ς* character + *-γραφία* writing.] 'The description of the morals and characteristics of man'.

1878 in KRAUTH *Vocab. Philos. Sc.*

Ethologic (*i*þɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [f. ETHOLOG-Y + -IC.] = next. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Ethological (*i*þɒlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to 'ethology'. **a.** According to the Dicts.: Pertaining to ethics. **b.** In recent use (after J. S. Mill): Pertaining to the science of human character.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1843 MILL *Logic* VI. v. § 6 The ethological consequences of particular circumstances of position. 1883 W. MINTO in *Academy* 29 Dec. 425 The son is sufficiently candid for the most exacting student of ethological truth.

2. Pertaining to the scientific study of customs.

1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 266 What may be called ethological as distinguished from ethnological researches.

Ethologist (*i*þɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. L. *ēthologus*, Gr. *ἠθολόγ-ος* (f. *ἦθο-ς* character + *-λογος* one who discourses) + -IST.]

† **1.** [= Gr. *ἠθολόγος*] One who portrays character by imitative gestures and facial expression; a mimic. *Obs.*—°

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

2. One who treats of, or is versed in, the science of ethology; a writer on ethics.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Ethology (*i*þɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. L. *ēthologia*, a. Gr. *ἠθολογία*, f. *ἠθολόγ-ος*: see prec. and -LOGY.]

† **1.** The portrayal of character by mimic gestures; mimicry. *Obs.*—°

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **2.** According to the Dicts.: The science of ethics; also, a treatise on manners or morals. *Obs.*

1676-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

3. In recent use (after J. S. Mill): The science of character-formation.

1843 MILL *Logic* VI. v. § 4 The laws of the formation of character..are to be obtained by, etc. A science is thus formed, to which I would propose to give the name of Ethology, or the science of character.

‖ **Ethopœ·ia.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *ēthopœia*, a. Gr. *ἠθοποιία*, f. *ἦθο-ς* character + *-ποια* representation.] Delineation of character; moral portraiture. Also *Rhet.* (see quot. 1678).

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 74 Examples of such Descriptions and Histories of things under which I comprehend Ethopoeas. 1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Ethopœa*, a figure of Rhetorick in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain persons, either to their praise or reproach. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **E·thopoe·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἠθοποιητικ-ός*, f. *ἦθο-ς* character + *ποιητικός*, f. *ποιεῖν* to make, represent.] Intended to represent character or manners.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 228 [Crichtoun] begun to prank it *a la Venetiana*, with such a flourish of mimick and ethopoetick gestures.

‖ **Ethos** (*ī*þɒs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἦθος* character, a person's nature or disposition. Used by Eng. writers in certain particular applications.]

1. [After Arist. *Rhet.* II. xii–xiv.] The characteristic spirit, prevalent tone of sentiment, of a people or community; the 'genius' of an institution or system.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* V. 691 The Romanized Danes conformed to the ethos of the Carlovingian monarchy. 1859 W. F. WINGFIELD *Tour in Dalmatia* 27 This prevalence of the Italian language and ethos exists..not only in the maritime cities, etc. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 245 The ethos of Catholic sacerdotal life is altogether different.

2. In reference to ancient æsthetic criticism and rhetoric.

Aristotle's statement that Polygnotus excelled all other painters in the representation of 'ethos' app. meant simply that his pictures expressed 'character'; but as Aristotle elsewhere says that this painter portrayed men as nobler than they really are, some mod. writers have taken *ethos* to mean 'ideal excellence.' The opposition of *ethos* and *pathos* ('character' and 'emotion'), often wrongly ascribed to Aristotle's theory of art as expounded in the *Poetics*, really belongs only to Greek rhetoric.

1875 A. S. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 359 *s.v. Archæology*, By ethos, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, pathos to ethos.

† **Ethroclyte,** *sb.* Var. of HETEROCLITE: here used *transf.* in pl. for: Perplexed condition, state of frenzy. (See Du Cange s.v. *Diversiclinium*.)

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 154 Thadmyral..beyng in the ethroclytes in his entendement, cryed and sayd.

Ethyl (e·þil). Also 9 **ethyle.** [f. ETH-ER + -YL = Gr. *ὕλη* matter. The name was originally given by Berzelius, whose spelling **ethule** was at first adopted in Eng.] The hypothetical radical of the dicarbon series (C_2 H_5), the base of ordinary alcohol, common ether, and acetic acid, and of a large series of organic compounds, into the names of which the word enters attributively, as *Ethyl hydride* C_2H_6 (= C_2H_5H), *Ethyl chloride* C_2H_5Cl, *Ethyl iodide* C_2H_5I, *Ethyl alcohol* C_2H_6O.

Ethyl is sometimes denoted by the symbol E or (latterly) Et. Originally the name was used for what is now called DIETHYL (in mod. notation C_4H_{10} or Et_2); this was isolated by Frankland in 1849, but ethyl in its single-molecule form is known only in combination.

1840 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 311 Mr. Boyé read a communication entitled 'On the Perchlorate of the Oxide of Ethule.' 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 219 If we suppose then a body to exist, consisting of C_4H_5..it has been proposed to designate it by the term ethyle. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Mod. Chem.* 450 Ethyl..the radical of the numerous class of ethers. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 310 Ethyl alcohol, known as spirits of wine. *Ibid.* (1875) 295 Alcohol may be regarded as water in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by ethyl. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 42 Whether we regard it [ethane] as ethyl-hydride ..or as dimethyl..this arrangement remains the same. *Ibid.* II. 47 Ethane..is formed..by the action of zinc and water on ethyl iodide.

Hence many derivatives, names of compounds containing ethyl, as **E·thylami·ne,** a compound ($NH_2C_2H_5$) of the ammonia type in which one of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia is replaced by ethyl; called also *ethyl-ammonia*. **E·thylate,** a salt of the radical ethyl, in which ethyl takes the place of the oxygenated group in a metallic salt. **E·thylene,** the diatomic hydrocarbon or olefine of the ethyl series, C_2H_4; also known as Ethene, Olefiant gas, or Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen, an important constituent of coal gas. **Ethylia,** a synonym of *Ethylamine*; now disused. **Ethy·lic** *a.*, of ethyl; = ETHYL, used attributively, as in *Ethylic cyanate* = Ethyl cyanate = Vinic cyanate.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 230 *Ethylamine.. where it [1 atom of hydrogen] is replaced by ethyle. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 309 Several alkaloids existing in the animal and vegetable kingdom afford ethylamine on distillation with potash. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 788/3 The *ethylate of acetyl. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 165

Report on the use of Ethylate of Sodium (Sodium Alcohol) 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 358 *Ethylene, known as olefiant gas, has already been mentioned. 1878 A. GREEN *Coal* vi. 207 One of the most important of these hydro-carbons is known as ethylene or ethene. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 303/1 By heating glycol with an excess of fuming hydrochloric acid in a sealed tube to 100°, the author has converted this substance into ethylene dichloride. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Stud.* 241 This remarkable base was called ethylamine by Würtz, its discoverer, but is now more commonly called *Ethylia. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Nov. 255/3 Circumstances lead the operator to suspect that hydro-carbon to be *ethylic hydride. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 580 Ethylic ether is also called common ether, or simply ether.

Etik(e, obs. forms of HECTIC.

Etin, var. of ETEN, *Obs.*, giant.

Etine, -un, -yn, obs. ff. pa. pple. of EAT.

Etiolate (ī·tiŏlēit). [f. Fr. *étioler* (see -ATE[3] 6), of dialectal origin, from Norm. (*s'*)*étieuler* to grow into haulm, f. *éteule*, OF. *esteule, esteulle*:—L. *stipula* straw.]

1. *trans.* To render (a plant) pale or colourless by excluding the light from it; to blanch.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 45 *note*, Celery blanched or etiolated for the table by excluding the light from it. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 34 Plants that grow in darkness are pale and without colour, and .. are said to be etiolated, or blanched. 1833 WHEWELL *Astron.* (Bridgew. Treat.) I. xiii. 99 Celery is in this manner blanched or etiolated. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Albino*, No chlorophyll is formed, and they [Albino plants] are said to be etiolated.

2. *transf.* To give a pale and sickly hue to (a human being or his skin).

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 78 The skin is also white, or etiolated. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 66 *note*, We may etiolate them [females] as in New England.

3. *fig.* (See next, *ppl. a.*)

4. *intr.* To become white or whiter; to blanch; to be whitened by exclusion of sunlight, as plants.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Etiolated (ī·tiŏlēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Blanched, pallid, colourless. Also *fig.*

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. to Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 186 The whiteness of etiolated vegetables is occasioned by the deficiency of light. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 146, I..left a bullet in one of his poor etiolated arms. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* II. xxii. 359 It is caoutchouc in a particular state, I may almost say an etiolated caoutchouc. 1857–81 O. W. HOLMES in *Old Vol. of Life* (1883) 60 This poor human weed, this dwarfed and etiolated soul. 1866 *Reader* 15 Dec. 1005 Examples of the kind of etiolated theology. 1879 A. MONGREDIEN *Free Trade & Eng. Comm.* (ed. 4) 26 These industries..are for the most part sickly, nerveless, and etiolated.

Etiolation (ī·tiŏlēi·ʃən). [f. ETIOLATE *v.* : see -ATION.] The action of etiolating; the process of becoming, or the condition of being, etiolated.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. to Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 188 Plants, in the process of etiolation, lose the light combined with their leaves, and become white. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 498 Etiolation may also ensue from the depredation of insects. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 81 Newton smoked himself into a state of absolute etiolation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. i. 9 This is the collapse, the etiolation of human features into mouldy blank. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 754 It is remarkable that etiolation does not extend to the flowers.

Etiolin (ī·tiŏlin). [f. ETIOL-ATE + -IN.] A yellow modification of chlorophyll formed in plants growing in the dark.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 747.

Etiolize (ī·tiŏlaiz), *v. rare.* [f. Fr. *étiol-er* + -IZE.] *trans.* = ETIOLATE. Hence **Etioli·zed** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Trans. Victoria Institute* 40 The young shoots, pale, etiolised, and delicate from the hour they show their tiny leaves.

Etiological, var. of ÆTIOLOGICAL.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 451 Our etiological researches. 1862 LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* i. 4 An etiological legend.

Etiologist (ī·tiɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies etiology or the science of causes.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 174 One of the points of minute anatomy that have most exercised..the imagination of etiologists. 1866 *Times* 17 Aug. 10/3 The etiologist will be the better enabled to estimate aright the influence of other insanitary elements.

Etiology, var. of ÆTIOLOGY.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Etiology*, a rendering of a cause, a shewing of reason. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 240 The etiology of our science. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 26 The etiology of disease. 1881 M. L. KNAPP *Disasters* 7 Astronomical etiology.

Etiquette (e·tiket) [a. Fr. *étiquette* (:—OF. *estiquette*). The primary sense in Fr. is represented by Eng. TICKET (an adoption either of the word or the synonymous *étiquet*:—*estiquet*); in OF. the word chiefly denotes a soldier's billet. The transition from the sense 'ticket, label' to that of 'prescribed routine' presents no intrinsic difficulty, but its actual history in Fr. is not very clear; the other mod. Romanic langs. have adapted the word from Fr. in the secondary sense; It. *etichetta*, Sp. *etiqueta* ('a book of ceremonies hid in the king's palace', Del Pino *Sp. Dict.* 1763).]

1. a. The prescribed ceremonial of a court; the formalities required by usage in diplomatic intercourse. **b.** The order of procedure established by custom in the army or navy (*esp.* with reference to promotion), in parliament, etc. **c.** The conventional rules of personal behaviour observed in the intercourse of polite society; the ceremonial observances prescribed by such rules. **d.** The unwritten code of honour by which members of certain professions (*esp.* the medical and legal) are prohibited from doing certain things deemed likely to injure the interests of their brethren, or to lower the dignity of the profession.

a. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 19 Mar., Without hesitation kiss his [the Pope's] slipper or whatever else the *étiquette* of that court requires. *Ibid.* (1792) IV. 187 Over head and ears engaged in ceremony and *étiquette*. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 329 Etiquette .. had it's original application to those ceremonial and formal observances practised at Courts .. The term came afterwards .. to signify certain formal methods used in the transactions between sovereign States. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 110 They keep perfect time in this species of court etiquette.

b. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 512 It was to him that, in etiquette, the command of the expedition belonged. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 667 A proceeding, conducted .. with such minute attention to prescriptive etiquette. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Etiquette*, naval or military observances, deemed to be law. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 459 The later etiquette of procedure on money bills, will be sought in vain in the rolls of the mediæval parliaments.

c. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Letter*, I was not altogether sure of my etiquette, whether I ought to have wrote or no. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. li. 21 For all etiquette of this nature is waved even in Germany at the tables d' Hôtes. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 10 A formal dinner; which, according to his ideas of etiquette, he thought himself obliged to give. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xviii. (1866) 301 Man is..a slave..to etiquette. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 164 After tea.. the bondage of etiquette was loosened.

pl. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxiii. 181 A little place with its pompous ways, small etiquettes and punctilios.

d. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 15 The etiquette of certain professional functions prescribes that a service should be divided. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* III. 382 A code of etiquette forbids them [lawyers] to undertake certain sorts of work.

†2. A rule of etiquette; an observance prescribed by etiquette. Chiefly *pl. Obs.*

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 225 *note*, This diplomatic lord has spent his life in the study and practise of etiquettes. 1779 BURGOYNE *Let. to Constituents* (ed. 3) 7 A court etiquette was invented .. viz. that the persons whose conduct was so put in question, should not appear at Court pending the enquiry. 1807 COGAN *Eth. Treat. Passions* I. ii. (R.), Ludicrous offences against the laws of custom, or the etiquettes of fashion. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 76 Some of the etiquettes known in our legal and parliamentary oratory. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 277 Some of the etiquettes of his majesty's court are rather whimsical.

3. In the primary Fr. sense: A label. *rare.*

1867 VCT. POLLINGTON *Half round Old World* 121 German matches..with the remarkable lines, 'If you want a light, I'll shine so bright,' printed on the etiquette.

Hence **E·tiquetted** *ppl. a.*, given up to etiquette.

1861 H. A. TILLEY *Japan* 385 The contrast altogether between them and the etiquetted ladies of Europe.

†E·tisie, e·tisis. *Obs.* [cf. Fr. *étisie*; app. irreg. f. med.L. *etica*, L. *hectica* (see HECTIC *sb.*) on analogy of *phthisie, phthisis.*] = HECTIC *sb.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* clxxviii. M ij b, For the Ptisicis and etisis, and for the consumynge sekenesse of the longues. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. ii. 6 It helpeth muche against the Etisie, and against all sortes of Catarres.

E·tist. *rare.* [f. Gr. ἦτ-α the name of the letter η + -IST.] One who pronounces the Greek letter η as (ē), not (ī); = ETACIST.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* v. I. § 25 Distinguished from the Etists of Erasmus's party.

Etna (e·tnă). Also 9 **ætna.** [f. the name of the volcano.] A vessel (in the form of an inverted cone placed in a saucer) for heating a small quantity of liquid by burning some kind of spirit.

1832 *Athenæum* 9 June 375 (*Advt.*), Jones's Ætnas for boiling half a pint of water in three minutes. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 659/1, I have an Etna with which I can produce a pint of boiling water in eight minutes. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 263 Ask my *placens uxor* to mull some claret in the etna.

‖ Etoile (ētoŭ·l, etwal). [a. Fr. *étoile* star.]

†1. *Fortif.* A small fort or redoubt in the shape of a star. *Obs.*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Etoile*, a small fort or work of 4, 5, or 6, or more points, a star redoubt. 1775 in ASH.

2. *Her.* A heraldic charge consisting of a star with wavy points or rays. Cf. ESTOILE.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Etoile*, the French word for a Star. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* 103 Étoile is represented with six wavy points.

3. *Comb.*

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 287 The public walks and drives..are formed etoile-wise.

Etonian (ītōu·niăn). [f. *Eton* + -IAN.] One educated at Eton College.

c 1770 GEORGE III in *Etoniana* v. 81 You were an Etonian. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. xi, The Lord of the equipage .. as an old Etonian, placed in the hands of the Albanian his contribution.

Etrurian (ĭtrū·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Hetrurian.** [f. ETRURIA + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Etruria. **B.** *sb.* A native of Etruria.

1623 COCKERAM III, *Decii*, the Sonne [vowed himself] against the Hetrurians. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. i, Hetrurian Letters 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 303 In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbower. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 23 As old as Greek or Etrurian fable.

Etruscan (ĭtrʌ·skăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Hetruscan.** [f. L. *etrusc-us* + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to ancient Etruria or its people; *absol.* the language of the Etruscans (in quot. 1817 jocularly used for 'Tuscan'). **B.** *sb.* One belonging to the Etruscan nation.

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 312 The Hetruscan inscription. 1773 MONBODDO *Lang* (1774) I. iii. xii. 580 The Latin and Hetruscan. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxi, For few Italians speak the right Etruscan. 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 44 The Etruscans, a separate race, whose origin is still quite uncertain. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 17 His name was the old Etruscan name.

Etslopen, -stand, -stent, -stunt: see AT-.

-ette, *suffix*, forming diminutive sbs., represents OF. *-ette*, the fem. form corresponding to the masc. *-et*: see -ET. In early Eng. use the Fr. *-et* and *-ette* (OF. *-ete*) were not clearly distinguished, and in 15th c. *-ette* is a mere variant spelling of *-et*; e.g. the OF. *basinet* occurs sometimes in Eng. as *basinette*. The older adoptions of Fr. words in *-ette*, so far as they survive, are now written with -ET; the spelling *-ette* belongs chiefly to words introduced since 17th c., as *chemisette, cigarette, eprouvette, etiquette, pipette, serviette*. During the present century a few words have been formed by the addition of *-ette* to Eng. sbs.; most of these, as *leaderette, sermonette, essayette*, can scarcely be said to be in good use, though often met with in newspapers; *wagonette*, however, is well established. Formations of this kind are very common in the names given by manufacturers to materials intended as imitations of something else: one such word which has come into general use is *leatherette*.

1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 19 This side of the glen .. is known to be a descent but by the pretty little cataractettes playing at leap frog. 1887 *Mod. Newspaper*, Great sale of Brussellette carpets. Messrs. ——'s plushettes.

Ettercap (e·tərkæp). *Sc.* Also 8 **ethercap.** [var. form of ATTERCOP.]

1. A spider; = ATTERCOP 1.

2. *fig.* An ill-humoured person; = ATTERCOP 2.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, 'Tis dafter like to thole An ether-cap like him to blaw the coal' c 1750 A. ROBERTSON in Scott *Wav.* lxiv, A fiery etter-cap, a fractious chiel. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 15 That ettercap is flying through the town like a shunky. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 478 A cool temper .I'm sure yon fiery ettercap has not.

Hence **ettercapped,** *ppl. a.*, inflicted by a spider.

1721 RAMSAY *Poems*, *To Gay* xii, Ye may smile at ether-copit stings With careless pride.

Etterlin (e·tərlin). In 9 **etterling.** 'A cow which has a calf when only two years old' (Jam.).

1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 May, Among the live stock, some very fine etterlings brought over 12*l.* a head.

Ettick, obs. form of HECTIC.

Ettin, var. form of ETEN, *Obs.*, giant.

Ettle (e·tl), *v.* Since 14th c. only *north. dial.* Forms: 3 **atli-en,** 3–5 **atle,** 3–4 *north.* **(h)aght-, eghtel, -il,** 4–5 **attel(e, -y, attle, ettill·e,** (4 **aghli, ahtil, atyle, eitle, ettele, -elle, -ylle,** 5 **attel(l, atthill, ettil,** 6 **attile**), 4–6 **etle,** (7 **attill,** 7–9 *dial.* **eckle**), 3– **ettle.** [a. ON. *ætla* (also *etla, atla*) to think, conjecture, purpose, destine, apportion:—prehistoric **ahtila, *ehtla* (whence some of the ME. forms), f. OTeut. **ahtâ* (OE. *eaht*, OHG. *ahta*, mod.G. *acht*) consideration, attention, f. root of Goth. *aha* 'νοῦς', understanding, *ahma* soul. From the same nominal base without *-l-* suffix are OE. *eahtian*, OHG. *ahtôn* (mod.G. *achten*) to esteem, consider.]

I. To purpose (and senses derived from this).

1. *trans.* **a.** With *inf.* as obj. (usually preceded by *to*): To intend, purpose, plan; to make it one's object, to endeavour. (In most instances this may be taken as *intr.* with inf. of purpose; hence the vb. was occas. followed by *thereto* referring to an inf. in context.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Wolde him seluen wreke gif he mihte and þerto ettleð and abit his time. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16384 (Cott.) O yur king þat es in hand, quat aghtel yee do þan? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 5784 A doghter..þe whilk he luved specialy And eghtild to mak hir qwene of worshepe. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 27 An aunter in erde I attle to schawe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 279 þi husband eitlise þare-to..To helpe þe puyre of his riches. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 520 Syr Arthure es thyne enmye fore ever, And ettelles to bee overlynge of þe empyre of Rome. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Hit were semly for wemen, þaire houses to haunt & .. þere onesty attell to saue. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 15, I forwith 3ow all ettillis to schewe Of ane Emperoure. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 16 *Eckle* or *Ettle*, to aim, intend, design. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV, To bell

the cat wi' sic a screw, Some swankies ettled. 1863 J. NICHOLSON *Poems, The Burnie*, So bent on the bauble we ettle aye to win, The best o' life's blessings we lee far behin'.

b. With *sb.* (or *pron.*) as obj.: To purpose, seek to bring about (a result).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 14 Quhat purposis or ettis thou now? lat see. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* 35 They wad think it a braw scheme..Mischief to ettle.

c. *refl.* To intend (= ON. *ætlask*).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 554, Bee Estyre..I ettylle my selfene, To hostaye in Almayne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2829 (Dublin MS.) Þou..ettlys þe [*Ashm. MS.* etils to] sir Alexander efte to assayle.

2. To destine, ordain, assign. Const. *dat.* of persons, *for*, *to*; also *simply*, and with complement or complemental inf.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9426 (Cott.) Qua herd euer spek o mare bliss, Þan aghteld [*Trin.* ordeyned] was adam and his? *Ibid.* 21759 Godd þat haghtilk ilkin stat. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 394 She was eldist and heire etlit to his londes. *Ibid.* 6775 Pepull, þat by ordynaunse of Ector was etlit to hym. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 30 This Goddes etlit..This realme to be..mastres To all landis. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiv, 'He drees the doom he ettled for me'. 1838–53 A. LAING in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 29 I'll bless the doom I hae to dree That ettled her, my Highland maid, To dwell in Borristoun wi' me!

3. To direct (speech or actions) to an object; *esp.* to aim (a blow or missile) *at* a person or a mark (also *fig.*); *absol.* or *intr.* to take aim (*at*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6399 He auntrid vpon Ector, atlit hym a dynt. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2322 To all you of atthenys þus atthill I my sawes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 269 Bot Wallace .. Folowed on him, and a straik etlyt fast. *a* 1500 *Eger & Grine* 992 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 385 Grine..attilde him a dint that bote full well. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ix. 37 Mynestheus .. Onto the heid has halit wp on hie, Baith arrow and ene etland at the merk. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. i. (1849) 3 To ettle at butts 1862 Bishop *Prov. Scot.* 7 Aft ettle, whiles hit.

fig. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. IV. xi. 90, I was persuaded he had something to ettle at me.

b. *intr.* To direct one's course.

c 1205 LAY. 25996 Hete we nu þene eotend bi-lafuen and atlien [*c* 1275 go we] to þan kinge. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 15 Þat Alixandre wiþ his ost atlede þidire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7424 Ector eftirsons ettlyt on Achilles. *Ibid.* 8989 Eneas afterward etlit anone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 66 Quhayr thikkest was the pres thar etlis he. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, 'Ill ettle for yam', Ill turn my steps homeward.

c. To aim *at* (a thing); to make an effort *at*.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, When a they ettle at—their greatest wish Is to be made o' and obtain a kiss. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, They that ettle at the top of a ladder will at least get up some rounds. 1873 F. K. ROBINSON in *Gloss. W. Riding Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Ettle*, I've been ettling after a new place.

4. To arrange, set in order, range; to prepare.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Hire teht aren Evene set ant ateled al. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2376 Arowes and other geire atled I anon.

b. *refl.* To prepare oneself. Cf. 1 c.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1157 Þan etils him sir Alexander. 1515 *Scot. Field* 180 Our english men ful merrilye attilde them to shoote. *Ibid.* 318 Soe eagerly with Ire attilld them to meete.

II. 5. *trans.* To guess, conjecture, divine. Also *absol.*

c 1205–75 [cf. ETTLING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 813 Alisaundrine anon atteled þat time, & knewe wel bi hire craft. *Ibid.* 941 Alysaundrine anon attlede alle here þouȝtes.

Hence **Ettlement**, intention. **Ettler**, a schemer, an aspirant.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Ettlement*, intention. 1825–70 JAMIESON, *Ettlement*, intention. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaise* II. xxx, His father, through all the time of the first king Charles, an eydent ettler for preferment.

Ettle (e·t'l), *sb.*[1] [f. ETTLE *v.*]

1. Aim, intent, purpose.

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 213 Nannie .. flew at Tam wi' furious ettle. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 51 Ill tarry nane to tell..The ettle o' my eeran.

2. Chance, opportunity.

1768 Ross *Helenore* III, But fainness to be hame, that burnt my breast, Made me to tak the ettle when it keest.

Ettle, *sb.*[2] Dial. form of NETTLE; cf. *adder* for *nadder*, etc.

1688 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinghampt.* in *Archæol.* XXXV. 451 For cutting of ettles. 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Ettle*, a nettle. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Ettles*, nettles.

Ettling (e·tlin), *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *north.* [f. ETTLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ETTLE.

1. Intention, purpose; also, endeavour.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 688, & alle myne atlyng to Abraham vn-haspe þylyue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 587 Off hys etlyng rycht swa It fell, As I sall eftirwartis tell. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 564, & sowne þai arywinge mad In þe porte quhare þai etline had. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 166 For charge off nan, bot it had ben his king At mycht that tym bryng him fra his etlyng. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 125 (Jam.) But there was an ettling beyond discretion perhaps in this.

†**2.** Conjecture, estimation. *Wiðuten eni etlunge* (early ME.): without any guessing, unquestionably. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25761 Bi atlinge [*c* 1275 hatling] heom þuhte þritti uoðere. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Muche mare he haueð wiðuten eni etlunge at halden to him seluen. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 263 Wiþ uten ei etlunge þen of his ahne gleadunge.

†**3.** Preparation. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 266 Redy too fight With atling of arebiast & archers ryfe.

†**Ettouch,** *v. Obs.* [? ad. OF. *estachier, etachier* (with assimilation to TOUCH).] *trans.* To attach, fasten, fix.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 17/1 Chirographe or oblygacion the which Jhesu Cryst bare and ettouchyd it to the crosse.

Etui, etwee (etwī·). Forms: 7 **estuife, estwefe, ettuy, ettwee,** *pl.* **etweese,** 8 **etuis, etuy,** 7– **etwee,** 8– **etui.** [a. Fr. *étui*, OF. *estui* = Pr. *estui, estug* (med.L. *estugium*, 1231, Du Cange), according to M. Paul Meyer a vbl. sb. f. F. *estuier*, Pr. *estuiar, estugar* (:—late L. type **stugāre*) to keep, guard, hold in custody. (The Pr. form is inconsistent with the commonly assumed identity with the synonymous Sp. *estuche*, It. *astuccio*.) Cf. TWEEZE.

In the forms *estuife, estwefe* in Florio the *f* may be a misprint for *s*; if not, these forms suggest some sort of association with *huswife* subsequently used in the same sense.]

A small case, usually ornamental, for small articles, as bodkins, needles, toothpicks, etc.; formerly also a case for surgical instruments.

1611 FLORIO, *Astuccio*, an estuife, a pocket cace or little sheath with cizers, bodkin, penknife .. in it. — *Stucchio*, an estwefe, etc. 1611 COTGR., *Estui*, an Ettwee. — *Pennarol de Chirurgien*, a Chirurgians Case or Ettuy; the box wherein he carries his Instruments. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 27 Our Knives, Etweese, Keys, Needles. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Gold Etuys for Quills, Scissars, Needles, Thimbles. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 299 The gold etwee, With all its bright inhabitants, shall waste Its melting stores. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, He presented .. me with a gold etuis. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 112 It is used..in making boxes, socles, handles of knives, etuis, etc. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlii, The pearl necklace and the gold etwee. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Travelling Bags, Razor Cases, Etuis, etc.

attrib. 1828 WEBSTER s. v. *Etwee-case*, a case for pocket instruments.

E·tym. *rare.* = ETYMON.

1847 H. F. TALBOT *Eng. Etymologies* 470, *Thing.* I have already given an etym of this word.

Etymic (eti·mik), *a.* [f. ETYM-ON + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word. In some mod. Dicts.

Etymo·graphy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἔτυμο-ς true (see ETYMON) + -γραφια writing; after *etymology*.] Historical accuracy of spelling.

1886 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Jan. 103 It is as vain to ask us, in the name of etymography, to turn that name [Shakespeare] into Shakspere, as it would be to ask us, in the name of etymology, to turn 'Tragedy' into Goat-song.

†**Etymologe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐτυμολογ-έειν, f. ἐτυμολόγ-ος etymologer, f. ἔτυμον ETYMON + -λογος one who discourses.]

trans. **a.** To give an etymological signification to. **b.** To trace the etymology of; to derive.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 50 Which word [Musicke] .. hath been etymologed for the signification of the studies of humanitie and chiefly of poetry. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. (1632) 198 Whose originall Name .. some will have Etymologed from *Saxum* a Stone.

Etymologer (etimǫ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. Gr. ἐτυμολόγ-ος (see prec.) + -ER[1].] One who traces etymologies; = ETYMOLOGIST.

1650 MASSEY *Glasse for Worldlings* 10 With the Etymologer tis..water hardened by extream cold. 1660 M. GRIFFITH *Fear of God & King* 82 (T.) '*Lex à ligando*', saith the etymologer: it is called a law from binding. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 160 A plain, blunt etymologer may take the liberty of putting the extinguisher or monk's hood on his shallow, misty notions. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 36 The fancies of..monkish etymologers.

Etymologic (e·timǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *etymologic-us*, a. Gr. ἐτυμολογικ-ός, f. ἐτυμολογία ETYMOLOGY.] = next.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) Introd. xix, I have habitually endeavoured, by etymologic investigation, to ascertain of every analyzed word the primary sense. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 165/1 Without help from etymologic or other record we may safely go back ages further. [In mod. Dicts.]

Etymological (e·timǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, or pertaining to, etymology; based upon, or in accordance with, etymology.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* ix. 11 This name belongeth unto the Etymological interpretation of Hildebrand. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* i. Notes 20 Take largest etymologicall liberty and you may have it from 'Ellan-ban i.e. the white Isle'. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 11 It wer more etymological to wryt montan, fontan, according to the original. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 9/2 Peruse, for a farther Description .. Francis Holyoke, his Etymological Dictionary. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 183 Its [arrive's] original and etymological sense. 1769 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. (1876) 355 The Etymological part of the rudiments of the Latin grammar. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 331 Specimens of etymological Parsing. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. vi. 130 A meaning that.. can..be defended on..etymological grounds.

b. *nonce-use.* Engaged in the study of etymology.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 15 So, we are to be etymological to night, exclaimed Gower.

Etymologically (e·timǫlǫ·dʒikălĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an etymological manner; according to or as regards etymology; on etymological principles.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio), *Etymologically*, by way of etymology. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 229, I try ..to use no words of which I cannot etymologically defend the application. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 169/1 Latin and Greek have now mixed themselves etymologically with all the languages of modern Europe. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 522 The Devil, etymologically, the accuser. 1868 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 390 Such a use of the word is etymologically incorrect. 1883 SIR J. C. DAY in *Law Rep.* Q. Bench XII. 206 Etymologically considered, a journeyman is one who is employed by the day.

‖ **Etymologicon** (e·timǫlǫ·dʒikǫn). [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν, neut. of ἐτυμολογικός: see ETYMOLOGIC.] A work in which the etymologies of words are traced; an etymological dictionary.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iii. 49 No English dictionary at all fulfils the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular etymologicon.

Etymologist (etimǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. ETYMOLOGY + -IST.] One who treats of, or is versed in, the science of etymology; one who searches into the history and origin of words.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiii. 216 The Greeke Etymologists ridiculously draw it from many other originalls. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 240 This I take but for the imagination of some fond Etymologist. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 177 In exhibiting the descent of our language, our etymologists seem to have been too lavish of their learning. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xx. (1840) II. 268 Chaucer, Gower, and Occleve .. are supposed by the severer etymologists, to have corrupted the purity of the English language. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 162 The etymologist finds the deadest word to have been once a brilliant picture. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 38 Etymologists could arrive at no conclusion as to the origin of the name.

Etymologiza·tion. *rare.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of etymologizing.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1838–43 VIII. 245 By etymologization I..mean .. the exposition of inflected words and conjugates by the exhibition of the root from which they are derived.

Etymologize (etimǫ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* Also 6 **ethimologise,** 7 **æ-, etimologise, -ize,** 9 **etymologise.** [ad. late L. *etymologizāre* (spelt *ethimologisare*), f. *etymologia* ETYMOLOGY: see -IZE and cf. Fr. *étymologiser*.]

1. *trans.* To give the etymology or derivation of; to trace the etymology of; to invent or suggest an etymology for.

c 1530 *Remedie of Love* 301 (T.), The first parte of this name we have yfounde, Let us ethimologise the secounde. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, *Pha.* Breeches, *quasi* Beare-riches; when a gallant beares all his Ritches in his Breeches. *Amo.* Most fortunately etymologized. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxxxvii. (1753) 464 Langûedoc .. Scaliger would etymologize from '*langue d'ouy*'. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. 325 Having started the conceit of an undergraduate's being like an apprentice, (which you etymologize in a very accurate manner). 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 117 Even the word *merino* is not altogether etymologized. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 191 With this in view, the first portion of *Brahma* is etymologized as follows. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 147 The habit of etymologizing words off-hand from expressive sounds.

†**b.** To denote etymologically. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 And indeed the Analogie of the word induces me to imagine, some adventrous Cambrian first arrived here, memorizing it by this name *Pengwin* in the Brittish Tongue, Etymologizing so much. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. 45 The field is argent, a Mullet sable, by the name of Aston, as if it did Etymologize a stone.

2. *intr.* To study etymology; to search into the origin of words; to invent or suggest etymologies for words.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 145, I rejoyce not much in etimologizing. 1818 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 83 It would not be proper to etymologise too much or too minutely on some words. 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* vii. (1869) 266 How perilous it is to etymologize at random. 1877 PEILE *Primer Philol.* i. 16 We etymologise as if each man were a standard to himself.

Hence **Etymo·logising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1772 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 5 A rational employment .. is etymologizing. 1880 S. R. DRIVER *Hebrew Tenses* App. iii. 251 Reckless etymologizing is to be avoided. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 844/1 Man is, as Mr. Palmer says, an etymologizing animal, and abhors an unmeaning word.

Etymology (etimǫ·lŏdʒi). Forms: [4 with Latin termination **ethimologia**], 5–6 **ethi-, ethymologie,** -**y**(**e,** (5 **ethimilogie**), 6–7 **etym-, etim-, etymologie,** -**y**(**e,** 6– **etymology.** [a. OF. *ethimologie*, mod.F. *etymologie*, ad. L. *etymologia*, a. Gr. ἐτυμολογία, f. ἐτυμολόγ-ος: see ETYMOLOGE.]

1. a. The process of tracing out and describing the elements of a word with their modifications of form and sense.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 51 Notation or Etymologie is the interpretation of the word. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. IV. § 1 This tracing of a word to its original, (which is called etymology), is sometimes a very precarious .. thing. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. ix. 456 The explanation and etymology of those words .. require a degree of knowledge in all the antient northern languages.

¶ With explanation drawn from the Gr. derivation. (Cf. L. *veriloquium*, by which Cicero renders the Gr. word.)

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Etymologie*, true expounding. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Etymology*, the true exposition or interpretation of a thing.

b. An instance of this process; an account of the formation and radical signification of a word.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 34 As Ysider tellith in the third book of Ethimilogies. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 204 So that the etymologie of the name proceedeth all upon one cause. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. ii. 8 Neither let this Etymologie of Britaines seeme to be either harsh or absurd, seeing the very words sound alike, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. i. (1675) 296 Critical Inquiries into Obsolete Rites, or Disputable Etymologies. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Dict.* Wks. IX. 201 For the Teutonick etymologies, I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 166/1 A little investigation will show this etymology [of *since*] to be entirely erroneous.

c. The facts relating to the formation or derivation (of a word). (In 16–17th c. occur confused expressions such as 'the etymology comes from,' 'to derive the etymology from'.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. ii. (1495) 50 What is the menynge of the Ethimologia and the settyng of this name?] 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 46 Yf we them dewly kun applye And ordenelly aftyr the ethimologye. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 276 Dagon..as maie be iudged by the Etimologie of the word, was some God of the Sea. For *Dag* in Hebrue signifieth a fish. 1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 267 The etymology of this English word 'priest' cometh from presbyter. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 683 Heralt..is meerely a Teutonic or Duytch word, and in that tongue and no other, the true Ætymologie thereof is onely to be found. 1652 HOWELL *Venice* 34 Som derive the Etimologie of this rare Cittie from Venetia, which in old Latin signifieth the frothing or seething of the Sea. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptation its etymology implies. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 1 If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or etymology, yet, etc. 1865 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 260 The etymology of a word can never give us its definition.

transf. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 48 Those distinctions of origin, habits, dialect, and history which constitute what may be termed the etymology of the nation.

†d. Etymological sense, original meaning. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, I. ii, *Ateu.* What's thy name? *Nano.* Nano. *Ateu.* The etymology of which word is a dwarf. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 332 This name [widowes]..hath received one constant Etymology; 'deprived' or 'destitute'. 1712–14 ADDISON *Spect.* (J.), Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the etymology of the word is visible.

2. That branch of linguistic science which is concerned with determining the origin of words.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 93 Others have better observed the laws of Etymology, and deduced it from a word of the same language. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 44 The science of etymology has been earnestly recommended. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iii. 48 Etymology, is the study of the primitive, derivative, and figurative forms and meanings of words. 1864 MAX MULLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. vi. (1868) 242 As long as etymology was carried on on such principles it could not claim the name of a science.

3. *Gram.* That part of grammar which treats of individual words, the parts of speech separately, their formation and inflexions.

1592 WEST *Symbol.* § 100 The rules of Grammar, touching eyther the Ætymologie or Syntaxis thereof. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ix. (1627) 127 For the Etymologie, all the difficulty is in these three parts of Speech, Nownes, Verbs, and Participles. 1669 MILTON *Accedence* Wks. (1847) 457/1 Etymology, or right wording, teacheth what belongs to every single word or part of speech. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 304 Etymology and Syntax, as Grammarians call them. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 60 The second part of grammar is etymology.

‖ **Etymon** (e·timɒn). [L. *etymon*, a. Gr. ἔτυμον (orig. neut. of ἔτυμος true): (1) the 'true' literal sense of a word according to its origin; (2) its 'true' or original form; (3) hence, in post-classical grammatical writings, the root or primary word from which a derivative is formed.

According to Brugmann, ἔτυμος is for a prehistoric **s-etumo-s*, f. *'s* weak grade of OAryan **es* to be + suffixes.]

†1. The primitive form of a word; the word or combination of words from which it has been corrupted. Sometimes nearly = ETYMOLOGY 1 b, 1 c.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 477 Thus much then concerning the Etymon of this woorde Gavelkinde. 1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 83 Blew hath his Etymon from the high Dutch Blaw. 1652 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Triumph* (1656) 227 For the word must so signifie, as I did above prove, both from Testimony, and might also from the Etymon of the word. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 451 The true Etymon of Jupiter..being..not Juvans Pater, but Jovis Pater. 1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 239 The etymon laid down here seems more apposite and natural than that obtruded upon the learned world by Bochart. 1793 PINKERTON in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 129/2 Of the etymon of pamphlet I know nothing.

2. The primary word which gives rise to a derivative.

1699 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 58, *Nummus* denotes Money told out; Upon This Fancy, Number, will give Etymon. 1812 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 429 Greek etymons have become universal in the science. *a* 1834 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* v. 48 Logic is nothing more than a knowledge of words, as the Greek etymon implies. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 210 Enabling them [the roots] to stand as etymons of almost any given word. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 114 The name has an evidently Norman etymon.

†3. Original or primary signification. *Obs. rare.*

1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 43 Take him in his true Etymon, and Morall will be, but, whatsoeuer concerneth Manners. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 223 'Ατοποι, those are to them after the Grammer Etymon, men of no setled abode; vaguing, or vagabond lewes. *a* 1634 R. CLERKE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxii. 6 Peace denominates Jerusalem, 'tis the etymon of the word *a* 1834 COLERIDGE (Webster), The import here given as the etymon or genuine sense of the word.

†4. The true name of a thing. *Obs.*

1652 BIGGS *New Disp* 67 P 106 Neither dare they call their..medicines by their proper Etymon; that is to say they hide Scammony under the name of *diagredium*.

Hence **Etymo·nic** *a. rare*$^{-1}$. Pertaining to the etymon; etymological.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 128 The application of the word anterior to time only is neither based on ancient practice nor etymonic necessity.

Eu, obs. var. of YEW.

Eu-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. εὐ-, combining form of εὖς good, used in neut. form εὖ as adv.—well. In Gr. the words with this as first element are primarily adjs. (often used as sbs., and in many instances giving rise to derivative sbs. or vbs.). Of these many are parasynthetic f. sbs., as εὔστομος having a good mouth, f. στόμ-α mouth, εὐσχήμων having a good form, f. σχῆμ-α form. In others the second element is a verbal root or a verbal adj. in -τος; the sense of the compound varies (often in the same word) between active and passive; in those that are active the prefix has the force of 'well'; in those of passive signification its sense is sometimes 'well', more commonly 'easily': thus, εὐλαβής 'taking good hold', 'easy to take hold of', f. λαβ- 'to take'; εὔπρακτος 'doing well, prosperous', 'easy to do', f. πρᾱκ- (πράσσειν) to do; εὐποίητος well made, f. ποιεῖν to make. In Eng. the prefix occurs almost exclusively in words of Gr. derivation, as *eulogy, euphemism*, or formed on Gr. elements, as *eucalyptus*; the few exceptions are terms of mod. scientific classification.

In late L. the *u* in this prefix when occurring before vowels was consonantized (i. e. became *v*), and in order to preserve the traditional quantity of the syllable the *e* was made long, as in *ēvangelium* The derivatives and cognates of *evangelium* are almost the only words current in Eng. with the *ev-* form of the prefix; in Fr. it is much more common, being used even in recent formations from Gr. elements.

Eubages: see EUHAGES.

Euboic (yubō·ik), *a.* [ad. L. *Euboicus*, Gr. Εὐβοϊκός, f. Εὔβοια Euboea, the island now called Negropont.] Belonging to Euboea; *esp.* in *Euboic talent*, a weight in use at the time of the Persian war. (Some authors write *Euboean* in this as in other uses.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 546 And [Alcides] Lichas from the top of Oeta threw Into th' Euboic Sea. 1771 RAPER *Anc. Coins* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 486 The Euboïc Talent certainly came from Asia.

Eubruche, var. of EAUBRUCHE, *Obs.*, adultery.

Eucairite (yūkē·rəit, yūkai·rəit). *Min.* Also **eukairite.** [f. Gr. εὐκαιρ-ος well-timed, opportune (f. εὖ- EU- + καιρός time, season) + -ITE: see quot.] A mineral, consisting principally of selenium, copper, and silver.

1828 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 539 Eukairite..was discovered about the time Berzelius completed his examination of the new metal Selenium. 1844 DANA *Min.* 487 Eucairite.

Eucalyn (yūkălin). *Chem.* [f. EUCALYPTUS + -(I)N.] 'A saccharine substance, produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of the eucalyptus), under the influence of yeast' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 11 Starch, sugar, eucalyn, sorbin (etc.), are polymeric. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 404.

Eucalypsinthe (yūkăli·psinþ). [f. EUCALYPTUS, after *absinthe*.] (See quot.)

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 88 Under the name of Eucalypsinthe, a liquor distilled from its leaves [those of *Eucalyptus globulus*] has appeared in European commerce.

Eu·calypt, *rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1885 F. VON MUELLER (*title*), Eucalyptographia: A Descriptive Atlas of the Eucalypts of Australia.

‖ **Eucalyptus** (yūkăli·ptŏs). Pl. **-i, -uses.** [mod. Lat., as if f. Gr. **εὐκάλυπτος*, f. εὖ- (see- EU-) + καλυπτός covered, f. καλύπ-τειν to cover. The name, first given by L'héritier in 1788, was intended to mean 'well-covered' (cf. the Ger. name *schönmütze*); the flower before it opens being protected by a sort of cap ('calyptra obverse hemisphærica', L'héritier).]

A genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*; the Gum-tree of Australia and the neighbouring islands; an individual tree of this kind.

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 388 The Thelaleuca, Casuarina, Eucalyptus. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Botany Bay* Wks. 1859 II. 22/1 A London thief..lodged under the bark of the dwarf eucalyptus, and keeping sheep..is not an uninteresting picture. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 89 Upon the lower mammalia the oil of Eucalyptus appears to act precisely as it does on man. 1879 *Temple Bar* Oct. 237 The sombre eucalypti..interspersed here and there by their dead companions.

attrib. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v., Gas extracted from eucalyptus leaves. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Eucalyptus oil. Hence are formed the names of various products; as, **Eucaly·ptene** [+-ENE]. **Eucaly·ptin** [+-IN] **Eucaly·ptol** [+-OL]. (See quots.)

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. and Suppl. 494 s.v., Eucalyptol heated with phosphoric anhydride gives up water, and yields 'eucalyptene, $C_{12}H_{18}$. 1883 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 79 Kino consists principally of a peculiar substance ('eucalyptin) analogous..to pectin. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. and Suppl. 493 '*Eucalyptol*, this compound is contained in large quantity in the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 12/2 Any preparation from which the slightest odour of eucalyptol is diffused.

Eucarist, obs. form of EUCHARIST.

Euch, obs. form of EACH.

Eucharis (yūkăris). *Bot.* [a. Gr. εὔχαρις pleasing, f. εὖ- (see EU-) + χάρις grace.] A South American bulbous plant (N. O. *Amaryllidaceæ*) bearing white bell-shaped flowers, much in request for bouquets, etc. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 473/1 s.v. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 10/3, I have several large pots of Eucharis in and coming into flower 1882 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 2/2 Beyond where the palms live, are eucharis, with their great starry flowers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 8/2 Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of eucharis lilies and maidenhair ferns. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 126/1 Dahlia and eucharis bulbs.

Eucharist (yū·kărist). Forms: *α.* 5 **eukaryste,** 6 **eucarist, -charist(e, euchrist,** 6– **eucharist**; *β.* 6 **eucharistie,** 8 **eucharisty.** [a. OF. *eucariste* (cf. mod.F. *eucharistie*), ad. late L. *eucharistia*, a. Gr. εὐχαριστία thanksgiving, hence the Lord's Supper, f. εὐχάριστος grateful, f. εὖ- (see EU-) + stem of χαρίζεσθαι to offer willingly. The *β* forms may either be ad. L. or a. mod.F.]

I. 1. *Eccl.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Communion.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 37 Þe brede of eukaryste, þat es þe grace in þe sacrament of þe autere 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 174 Eucharist . is the priestes seruice and busynes. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1338/2 This blessed sacrament is also called Eucharistia. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the eucharist. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. li. 287 Our Sacrament of Peace is called the Eucharist. 1712 SIR G. WHELER *Liturgy after Model of Ancients* (MS.) 195 The importance of the Holy Eucharisty is so great that they did..give a general Scheme, how it shou'd be celebrated. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 335 Sigismond..allowed them [the Hussites] the cup in the sacrament of the eucharist. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 255 It was not denied that the efficacy of the Eucharist in both kinds was more complete.

2. The consecrated elements, *esp.* the bread. Phrases, *To give, receive*, etc. *the Eucharist.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 401 Thay spulyeit the eucarist out of the cais of silver. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 82 A . priest sent to Serapion a little portion of the Eucharistie. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 104 The Emperor, Henry VII, who was..poisoned with the Holy Eucharist 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 At no time a Priest is worthy to celebrate Mass, who hath not received the Eucharist. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 352 Giving the eucharist to children was . finally abolished 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 323 The corporal presence of our Lord in the Eucharist. 1875 W. SMITH *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 625 Clement of Alexandria (*Strom* i. § 5. p 318) speaks of ministers distributing the eucharist (τὴν εὐχαριστίαν διανείμαντες) *i.e.* the elements, to the communicants.

†3. The box or closed vessel containing the consecrated bread; the pyx. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 255 The siluer euchrist be ane cord..that hang . Tha pluckit doun. 1560 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. xlviii, Ane rownd eucharist, ane chalece, ane plate. *Ibid.* p. xlvii, The pece of gold that held the breid within the eucharist.

II. 4. Thanksgiving.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Eucharist*, a thanksgiuing. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 38 For which ability they should do well to pay their eucharist to the Holy Ghost. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 225 The Second calls for our Praise and Eucharist. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. 12 He..is led through a vale of tears to the region of eucharist and hallelujahs. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 80 Adding their Amen to the voice of Eucharist.

Eucharistial (yūkări·stiăl). [f. L. *eucharisti-a* + -AL.] A vessel intended to hold the bread consecrated for use at the Eucharist.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 35 The eucharistial, or 'new sepulchre of the body of Christ,' in which was reserved the eucharist under the form of bread. *Ibid.* II. 42 The rubric ordered that the housel..should be kept ..under the kind of bread in a vessel called the eucharistial.

Eucharistic (yūkări·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EUCHARIST + -IC; cf. Fr. *eucharistique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Eucharist.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 42 The belief of the Eucharistick Bread being the real Body of Christ. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 242 Invites her to the Eucharistick Feast. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. vi, The ceremony..eternally invested with eucharistic grace. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* viii. (1879) 232 Poison administered in the Eucharistic cup.

b. Of the nature of, or resembling, the Eucharist.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 335 In this connexion the eucharistic meal at Emmaus gains a new meaning. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xii. 161 The taking of food, if sanctified by religion, is eucharistic.

2. Of or pertaining to thanksgiving (occasionally with mixed notion of 1).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 401 He [Socrates] would have an Eucharistick Sacrifice offered to him [Æsculapius] in his behalf, as having now cured him at once of all diseases by Death. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 372 They sang new Eucharistick Strains To glorious God. 1853 J. BROWN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. I. 280 It is a magnificent eucharistic ode. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 443 *note*, The meat-offerings were eucharistic, and the sin-offerings expiatory.

† B. *sb.* = EUCHARIST 4. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Eucharistacke*, a giuing of thankes. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii 107 *marg.*, An eucharistic of the exiles to Jesus Christ.

Eucharistical (*yūkărĭ·stĭkăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. = EUCHARISTIC A. 1.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1342/1 The eucharisticall bread vpon which thankes bee giuen. 1618 BRERWOOD *Laws & Relig.* Pref. 7 The eucharistical elements are not naked and empty signs. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xviii. 521 The Deacon . poured some drops of the Eucharistical wine into her mouth. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v 128 That after the Memory of the Passion is finish'd, this Eucharistical Body is not destroyed. 1799 V. KNOX *Nat. Lord's Supper* Pref (R.), Those who understand them of the eucharistical bread and wine. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xiv 187 They offered the eucharistical sacrifice in their upper chambers.

2. = EUCHARISTIC A. 2.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* 66 b, Whiche he sacrifices Eucharisticall, or of prayse? 1558 BP. WATSON *Serv. Sacram.* xiii. 79 Then the priest begynneth the Eucharisticall sacryfyce of geuing thankes. before the consecration. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 106 You should do well to intersperse among them som eucharisticall ejaculations. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 123 The music..was originally set to a Eucharistical Hymn of Thanksgiving.

Hence **Eucharistically** *adv.*, in a eucharistic manner.

1639 W. SCLATER *2nd Worthy Communic. Rewarded* 46 No more is Christ offered up (save onely Eucharistically, and commemoratively). 1710 W. HUME *Sacred Success.* 260 They might find some way to communicate eucharistically.

Eucharistize (*yūkărĭ·stoiz*), *v.* [f. EUCHARIST + -IZE; suggested by Gr. *εὐχαριστεῖν*.] *trans.* A rendering of Gr. *εὐχαριστεῖν* (classically only *intr.* to give thanks), as used for the nonce by Justin Martyr: To affect (the elements of the Lord's Supper) by an act of thanksgiving.

1714–7 J. JOHNSON *Unbloody Sacrif.* (1724) 198 Our Saviour blessed or Eucharistized the Bread and Wine. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 134 Justin Martyr speaks of the Elements being Eucharistized or blessed by the Prayer of the Word. 1876 J. H. BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 7) 174 The bread and wine..to be by Him eucharistized to the higher sphere and purpose of the new creation.

Hence **Eucharistized** *ppl. a.*, **Eucharistizing** *vbl. sb.*

1737 WATERLAND *Doct. Eucharist* v. 128 Justin Martyr . calls the consecrated Elements by the Name of Eucharistized Food which looks as if he thought that the Thanksgiving was the Consecration: But yet, etc. 1714 JOHNSON *Unbloody Sacrif.* (1724) 198 The Blessing, or eucharistizing, terminates on the Bread.

Euchite (*yū·kəit*). Also 7 **euchet**. [ad. late L. *euchita, euchēta*, ad. Gr. *εὐχίτης* (misspelt *εὐχήτης*), f. *εὐχή* prayer.] One of a sect which arose in the fourth century, taking its name from a belief that perpetual prayer was the only means of salvation. The name was also applied to later sects holding similar views.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 263 Give ourselves only to prayer. That is the error of the Euchites. 1621 J. MAYER *Eng. Catech.*, It [the Christian soule] will rather become an Euchet, by being continually lifted up in prayer. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1478 Massalians, a Christian sect, which soon obtained other names,—Euchites.

† **Euchlore,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χλωρός* green.] 'Of a distinct green colour; said of certain minerals'.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Euchloric,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -IC.] *Euchloric gas* = EUCHLORINE.

(The explanation in Craig and mod. Dicts. 'Having a distinct green colour' represents the meaning intended by Davy; but the adj. seems to occur only in this connexion.)

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 480 The new compound .may be denominated from its peculiarly bright green, euchlorine or euchloric gas.

Euchlorine (*yū klō·rin*). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χλωρός* green + -INE. Formed by Davy on the analogy of CHLORINE, a word introduced by himself a few months earlier.] 'A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chlorate of potassium' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 238, I discovered this elastic substance..in January 1811, and gave to it the name of Euchlorine [*note*, Eu and *χλωρος*] from its bright yellow-green colour. 1813 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxi. 92 Fluid euchlorine was obtained by enclosing chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid in a tube. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 187 The euchlorine of Davy, prepared by gently heating potassium chlorate with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Euchlorite (*yū·klō·rəit*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* + *χλωρός* (cf. prec.) + -ITE.] A variety of magnesia mica of a deep green colour, found at Chester (Mass.) in 1876.

1876 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XII. 231 Euchlorite. Massive, in coarse elongated scales. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 3rd Suppl. 1. 762.

‖ **Euchologion** (*yūkolō·wdʒi,ŏn*). Also 8 in Latin form -um. [ad. Gr. *εὐχολόγιον* prayer-book, f. *εὐχή* prayer + *λογ-* ablaut stem of *λέγειν* to say.] A collection of prayers; a prayer-book; also, a book of ritual, primarily that of the Greek Church.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 7 (1680) 261 A Prayer taken out of the Euchologion of the Greek Church. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *euchologium* is properly the Greek ritual. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 211 Forms by Basil and Chrysostom are given in the euchologion.

† **Eu·chologue.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *εὐχολόγιον* (see prec.), assimilated to *epilogue*, etc.] = prec.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 169 This Recollection out of their own Euchologues. Pater noster qui es in Cœlis, etc. *Ibid.* 171 So the order in the Euchologue *βαπτίζει αὐτὸν ὁ ἱερεύς*. 1700 SIR H. CHAUNCY *Hist. Herts* 47 'Tis farther observ'd by the Euchologue of the Greek Church, that the Bishop having his formalities upon him fumeth the Groundwork or Foundation, with his Incense circular wise.

Euchology (*yūkŏ·lŏdʒi*). Anglicized form of EUCHOLOGION.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* I. xii. 93 Fanatick Errour..insinuating it self .in Prayers, Sacraments, and Euchologies. *a* 1710 BP. G. BULL *Wks.* II. 556 He .. took out of the ancient euchologies, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. to Abyssinia* 369 Father GOAR .has observ'd, in his Notes on the Euchology, etc. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 129 To introduce a prosaic phraseology into..the lessons of the Euchology.

Hence **Eucholo·gical** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to euchologies.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 414 The liturgical and euchological forms of her worship.

Euchre (*yū·kəɹ*), *sb.* Formerly also **uker, yuker, euore.** [Of uncertain etymology.

As BOWER *sb.*[4], one of the terms used in this game, is of Gr. origin, it has often been supposed that the word *euchre* is also from German, but no probable source has been found in that lang. Can it be a Sp. *yuca*, in the phrase *ser yuca*, given by Caballero as an American expression for 'to be cock of the walk, to get the best in anything' (*ser el gallito en alguna cosa, sobresalir en algo*)?]

1. A game at cards, of American origin, played by 2, 3, or 4 persons, with a pack of 32 cards (the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of each suit being rejected). A player may, if he pleases, 'pass' or decline to play, but if he undertakes to play, and fails to take 3 tricks, he or his side is said to be 'euchred' and the other side gains two points.

The highest cards at Euchre are the knave of trumps and the other knave of the same colour (see BOWER *sb.*[4]); the other cards used rank as in whist. There are various modifications of the game, as *Railroad Euchre*, played with the usual 32 cards and an extra blank card called 'the joker', or 'imperial trump', which is superior to all; *French Euchre*, played with 24 cards; and others.

1846 in Smedes & Marshall *Rep. High Court App. Mississippi* (1847) 60 No matter whether defendants played at pool, whist, uker, poker, etc. *Ibid.*, Whist, yuker, brag, etc. 1850 (*title*), The game of Euchre, with its Laws. 1856 MAYNE REID *Quadroon* xlvii, The thing was impossible, as I had never played euchre. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 57 The men .. played the mysterious game of 'euchre.' 1870 B. HARTE *Heathen Chinee* 21 We had a small game, And Ah Sin took a hand: It was euchre. The same he did not understand. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* xxiii, At night, by the camp-fire, we played euchre and seven up, to strengthen the mind. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb 3/2 Euchre was probably acclimatised on the Mississippi by the Canadian voyageurs, being a form of the French game of triomphe.

2. An instance of 'euchreing' or being 'euchred'.

1880 *Amer. Hoyle* 75 No. 1 deals, but .. fearing a euchre, he turns down the trump.

Hence **Eu·chreist,** a player at euchre.

1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, The sentry tells his captain, who is an euchreist, that 'It's all right,' and resumes his seat and his cigar.

Euchre (*yū·kəɹ*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* At euchre: To gain the advantage over (an adversary) by his failure to take three tricks: see the sb. Hence *transf.* to outwit, 'do', 'best'. Also, *To euchre* (a person) *out of* (a thing).

c 1866 B. HARTE *Tennessee's Partner* Wks. 1880 II. 141 'Euchred, old man!' said Tennessee smiling. 1880 in WEBSTER (Suppl.) 1887 *Concord* (N. Hamp.) *Monitor* 23 Mar., The stockholders .. have been euchered out of their investments in Vermont railroads.

Euchrist, obs. form of EUCHARIST.

Euchroite (*yū·krŏ,ɹoit*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *εὔχρο-ος* well-coloured, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χροά* colour + -ITE.] A hydrous arsenate of copper of a bright emerald-green colour.

1825 W. HAIDINGER *Mohs' Min.* III. 94. 1825 SHEPARD *Min.* I. 189 Euchroite .. was discovered at Libethen in Hungary.

† **Euchy·mous,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *euchȳm-us*, (ad. Gr. *εὐχύμος*, f. Gr. *εὐ-* EU- + *χῦμ-ός* CHYME) + -OUS.] Conducive to a healthy condition of the blood or other fluids of the body.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 195 Whatsoever is pleasant to the tongue..nor very harsh to the stomach, that is cried up as euchymous, sound and wholesome.

So † **Eu·chymy** [ad. Gr. *εὐχυμία*]. *Obs.* A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

1678–96 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1860 in MAYNE.

† **Euchysiderite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *χύ-σις* melting (f. *χέ-ειν* to melt) + *σίδηρ-ος* iron + -ITE.] A variety of augite; = PYROXENE.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 62 Euchysiderite .. may be considered as an augite, of which iron enters into the composition in an uncommon degree.

Euclase (*yū·klēs*). *Min.* [a. Fr. *euclase*, f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κλάσ-ις* breaking, f. *κλά-ειν* to break; so called on account of its easy cleavage.] A silicate of aluminium and glucinum occurring in light-green, transparent crystals.

1804 FOURCROY *Chem.* II. 412 The primative form of euclase is a right rectangular prism. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 93 Glucina .. has been procured from .. the euclase. 1868 DANA *Min.* 380 Euclase receives a high polish, but is useless as an ornamental stone on account of its brittleness. 1874 WESTROPP *Man. Prec. Stones* 25 The euclase is also of the same chemical composition as the emerald.

Euclid (*yū·klid*). [ad. Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*.] A mathematician of Alexandria who flourished about 300 B.C.: hence, **a.** the works of Euclid, *esp.* the Elements (cf. ELEMENTS); **b.** a copy of the same.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 242 [He] gave them a number of Euclides of his owne coast. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 163 To study my Book with that severity as they would do an Euclid. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 42/1 When we read Euclid, we find neither first person nor second in any part of his whole Work. *Mod* We don't approve of symbolical Euclids. They were examined in Algebra and Euclid.

Euclidean (*yūklĭdī·ăn, yūklĭdī·ăn*), *a.* Also **Euclidian.** [f. L. *Euclīdē-us*, Gr. *Εὐκλείδειος* (f. *Euclīd-ēs*, *Εὐκλείδης* Euclid) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Euclid; that is according to the principles of Euclid.

By recent writers *Euclidean geometry* has been used as the distinctive name of the geometry based on an acceptance of the axioms laid down by Euclid, as distinguished from the systems (constructed e.g. by Lobatchewsky, Grassmann, Riemann) which develop the consequences that would follow from the rejection of some of these. So also *Euclidean space*: the kind of space actually known to us, for which these axioms are valid, as opposed to hypothetical kinds of space for which one or more of the axioms would be false.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 2 The whole Euclidean work. *c* 1865 in *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 551/2 Euclidean geometry tolerates no such imperfections. 1883 *Standard* No. 18464. 5 This abstruse discourse on Euclidian space and magnitudes of four dimensions. 1883 *American* VII. 75 This would be their Euclidian geometry.

† **Eu·clionism.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *Eucliōn-em*, the name of a miser, the chief character in Plautus' *Aulularia* + -ISM.] Stinginess.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 3 Those grey beard Huddled-duddles..were strooke with such stinging remorse of their miserable Euclionisme and snudgery.

Eucnemic (*yuknī·mik*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *εὐκνήμ-ις* well-greaved (an epithet of Homeric heroes), f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κνημίς* greave + -IC.] Well-greaved; hence belonging to ancient Greece.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 249 The existence of togate and eucnemic proficients in the art of angling is competently attested.

Eucnemidal (*yuknī·midăl*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *εὐκνημιδ-* stem of *εὐκνήμις* (see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to a well-greaved man; hence quasi-*sb. pl.*: Stout leggings.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 30 A collection of weather clothing, contemporary with, and equally efficacious as, the eucnemidals before alluded to.

Eucolite (*yū·kŏləit*). *Min.* Also **eukolite, -yte.** [f. Gr. *εὔκολ-os* easily satisfied (f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κόλον* food) + -ITE. The name is founded on the fact that it contains less zirconia than wöhlerite does.] A variety of eudialyte.

1847 SCHEERER in *Pogg. Ann.* 565 [Explains that he gave this name to the mineral 'because it *contented itself*, so to speak, with iron oxide in default of zirconia']. 1849 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. VIII. 126 On Eukolite, a new Mineral. 1868 DANA *Min.* 249 Eucolite is from islands of the Langesund fiord in Norway. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 605 Eukolyte is distinguished by the presence of cerium.

Eucrasy (*yū·krăsi*). Also 7 **eucracy,** 8 **eu-chrasy.** [ad. Gr. *εὐκρασί-α* good temperature, f. *εὔκρατος* well-tempered, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *κρᾶ-, κεραννύναι* to mix.] Such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities as constitutes health or soundness.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv, In this eucrasy there is an absolute *symmetrie*. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 39 Of this Eucracy, this healthfull temper and constitution, the City once was. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 79 It is some dayes before the stomach recover its eucrasy, and perform its office well. 1719 QUINCY *Med. Dict.*, *Euchrasy*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Eucra·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *εὐκρᾶτ-ος* (see prec.) + -IC.] (See quot.)

1706 tr. *Mercier's Fragments* I. 56 A state truly eucratic ..where good and ill are intermingled, but where the good preponderate.

† **Euctical** (*yūktĭkăl*), *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *εὐκτικ-ός* pertaining to prayer (f. *εὔχεσθαι* to pray) + -AL.] Pertaining to prayer; supplicatory.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* x. xlix, Eucharistical Offerings are such

whose end is Thanksgiving to God .. Euctical .. such as are made to God .. when we come to pray before him. 1745 Bp. E. Law *Theory Relig.* 227 Hence was the Origin of Sacrifices, as they are distinguished into expiatory, euctical, and eucharistical.

Hence **Eu·ctically** *adv.*

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* I. li. 291 The Heave-offering .. was as it were an Offering of his own, and therefore he applieth it Euctically.

Eudai·mono·logy. *rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *εὐδαίμων, εὐδαίμον-os* fortunate, happy + -(o)LOGY.] (See quot.) Hence **Eudai monolo·gian.**

a 1832 Bentham *Deontology* I. xx. 320 The employment of the word Eudaimonology, to represent the utilitarian doctrines, and Eudaimonologians its professors.

Eudemon, -dæmon (*yudī·mən*). [a. Gr. *εὐδαίμων* fortunate, happy, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *δαίμων* guardian, genius. Sense 2 is of mod. origin, and not according to Gr. idiom.]

1. *Astrol.* (See quot.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Eudæmon*, the Eleventh House of a Celestial Figure, so call'd by Astrologers, upon account of its good and prosperous Significations. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1819 Jas. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* 94 Eudemon, the good demon, the 11th house, so called because it is the source of as many good things as the 12th house is of evil.

2. A good angel; = Agathodæmon.

1689 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* Ep. to Cholmley 1 For the style. I tooke it to bee some Iesuites, some Eudemon's, or Cacodaemon's, or the like. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1834–43 Southey *Doctor* (1848) 672/1 The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonise the Eudæmon.

Eudemonic, -dæmonic (*yūdĭmɒ·nik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *εὐδαιμονικ-ός*, f. *εὐδαιμονία* happiness.]

1. Conducive to happiness; viewed as conducive to happiness.

1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vi. (1876) 72 The former of these is the eudæmonic worth of actions.

2. *pl.* a. (after Gr. *τὰ εὐδαιμονικά*) (see quot. *a* 1832). b. (*nonce-use*) Appliances for comfort, means of happiness.

a 1832 Bentham *Logic* Wks. (1838–43) VIII. 289 Eudæmonics, or the art of applying life to the maximization of wellbeing. 1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* ii. (1876) 13 Eudæmonics however has generally been, and is likely to be, exceedingly ideal. 1883 Burton & Cameron *To Gold Coast for Gold* I. iv. 137 Bright sun and pure air .. better eudæmonics than purple and fine linen.

So **Eudemo·nical** *a.*

1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* i. (1876) 8 The axiom might be very sterile in results without eudæmonical observation to give us particulars about the pain.

Eudemonism, -dæmonism (*yudī·mənizm*). Also 9 **eudaimonism.** [f. Gr. *εὐδαιμονία* happiness (f. *εὐδαίμων* happy, f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *δαίμων* guardian genius: see Demon) + -ism.]

That system of ethics which finds the foundation of moral obligation in the tendency of actions to produce happiness.

1827 De Quincey *Last Days Kant* Wks. 1862 III. 101 *note*, Ethics, braced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dallyings with Eudæmonism. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 845 In England men were satisfying themselves .. with the unveiled eudæmonism of Paley. 1866 Ferrier *Grk. Philos.* I. xi. 277 Eudaimonism, or the philosophy of happiness. 1876 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 47 We English are taunted with our proneness to an unworthy eudæmonism.

Eudemonist, -dæmonist (*yudī·mənist*). Also **-daimonist.** [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who believes in eudemonism.

1818 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 273 Yet this is the common *argumentum in circulo* in which the eudæmonists flee and pursue. 1840 *Q. Rev.* LXV. 494 The enlightened Eudæmonist..by his first maxim necessarily excludes the idea of a divine revelation. 1866 Ferrier *Grk. Philos.* I. xi. 292–3 The utilitarians or Eudaimonists define the good as centring in happiness. 1872 Minto *Eng. Lit.* I. i. 48 He [De Quincey] described himself as a Eudæmonist.

Hence **Eudemoni·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to eudemonism. **Eudemonistical** *a.* = prec.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 67 Whence come these religious considerations which are so completely to modify our Eudaimonistic ethics. 1866 Ferrier *Grk. Philos.* I. xi. 283 Socrates .. had strong utilitarian, even eudæmonistic, tendencies. 1881 *Mod. Rev.* Oct. 718 We reject the Israelitish morals as eudæmonistical.

Eudemonize, -dæmonize (*yudī·mənaiz*), *v. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. *εὐδαιμονίζ-ειν*, f. *εὐδαίμων* happy.] *trans.* To consider happy.

1876 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* v. 154 No person is entitled to be called happy, whom the intelligent and reflective observer does not macarise (or eudæmonise).

Eude·mony, -dæ·mony. *rare.* [ad. Gr. *εὐδαιμον-ία*, f. as prec.] Happiness, prosperity.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Theory* (1886) II. II. iii. 509 The best defence of the invariable eudæmony of Virtue proceeds from Shaftesbury.

Eudialyte (*yudəi·ăləit*). *Min.* Also erron. **eudyalite** [f. Gr. *εὐδιάλυτος* easily dissolved, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *διαλύειν* to dissolve (see Dialyse); the name refers to the solubility of the mineral in hydrochloric acid.] A vitreous bisilicate of zirconium, iron, calcium, sodium, and other elements, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, rose pink or brownish red; first found at Kangerdluarsuk in Greenland. Cf. Eucolite.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* X. 64/2 Eudyalite. 1887 Dana *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 275 Eudialyte.

Eudiometer (*yudiɒ·mĭtəɹ*). [f. Gr. *εὐδιο-ς* clear (weather) (f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *διϝ-* stem of *Ζεύς, Διός* the god of the sky and the atmosphere) + *μέτρον* measure.]

An instrument for testing the purity of the air, or rather the quantity of oxygen it contains.

Various kinds have been in use, but the commonest is that invented by Dr Ure, consisting of a tube closed at one end, in which certain quantities of hydrogen and atmospheric air are exploded over water by an electric spark. From the rise of the water in the tube inferences are drawn as to the amount of oxygen that was present. The apparatus is also, and now chiefly, employed in the analysis of gases.

1777 De Magellan (*title*), Glass apparatus for making mineral waters, with the description of some new Eudiometers. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 153 He has a large course of eudiometrical experiments going on at present, particularly with Fontana's and Volta's eudiometers. 1807 Pepys *Eudiometer* in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 249 Known quantities of the air to be tried, and of nitrous gas being mixed, were admitted .. into a graduated tube, which he [Priestley] denominated a eudiometer. 1825 Faraday *Exp. Res.* xxx. 161 Seven volumes of this mixture were detonated in a eudiometer tube by an electric spark. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 28 The eudiometer has the legs of glass united by an india-rubber tube of suitable length.

Hence **Eudiome·tric** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or requiring the use of the eudiometer or eudiometry. **Eudiome·trical** *a.* = prec. **Eudiome·trically** *adv.*, in a eudiometric way; by the use of a eudiometer. **Eudio·metry**, the art or practice of using the eudiometer either for ascertaining the purity of the air, or in the analysis of gases.

1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 321 The analysis .. may be .. effected by the *eudiometric method 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 378/1 The eudiometric researches of a number of observers. 1792 [see Eudiometer] 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 437 Graduated glass tubes for *eudiometrical experiments. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 173 The absorption of two gases in a eudiometrical tube. 1808 Henry in *Phil. Trans* XCVIII. 290 After trying, *eudiometrically, the quality of an aliquot part of the gas in the receiver. 1881 W. Crookes in *Nature* XXIII. 423 Collecting samples [of gas] and analysing them eudiometrically. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 159 The application of nitrous gas to the purpose of *eudiometry. 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* I. 237 Platinum in this form becomes, therefore, a most useful agent in eudiometry 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 82 When it is required to ascertain the exact proportion of oxygen in any specimen of air .. The operation is called eudiometry, and the instruments employed eudiometers.

Eudipleural (*yūdiplū·răl*), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *δι-s* twice + *πλευρ-ά* the side + -al.] Having two equal and symmetrical halves.

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 128 The radiate form of body .. is replaced [in the Vermes] by the eudipleural form.

Eue, obs. f. Ewe and Yew.

† **Eue·ctic.** *Obs.* Spelt **evectic** in Dicts. [ad. Gr. *εὐεκτικ-ή* (*τέχνη*), fem. of *εὐεκτικός* pertaining to a good habit (of body), f. phrase *εὖ ἔχειν* to be well (*εὖ* well, *ἔχειν* lit. to have): see Eu- and Hectic.] (See quot.)

1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 45 Three partes of the Arte curative: First Euectick, whose scope is to keep the helthie in the same State. [1706 Phillips, *Eunectica* (Gr.), that part of Physic which shews how to get a good habit of Body.] 1721 Bailey *Evectick.*

Hence in same sense **Eue·ctics** *pl.* [after *mathematics, optics*, etc.]

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Evectics.* So in mod. Dicts.

Euemerism, etc., obs. f. Euhemerism, etc.

Euer, obs. var. Ewer.

Euerose, var. of Ewrose, *Obs.*, rose-water.

† **Eufo·rbe, Eufo·rbie.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of Euphorbium.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, etc. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 16 A litil of euforbie, or turbit, or sambucy. 1542 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Water in the whiche is steped and dyssolued the vertue of Euforbie.

Euforbium, obs form of Euphorbium.

Eufrage, obs. var. of Euphrasy, eyebright.

Euge (*yū·dʒi*). [a. L. *euge*, a. Gr. *εὖγε* well done!] An exclamation of *Euge!*; approval, commendation.

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* 14 x. § 1 (1669) 40/1 To give you the Euge of a Faithful servant. 1692 J. Edwards *Remarkable Texts* 256 To look for the euge's of angels, and the applause of Heaven. 1798 Root in *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 1 Happiness consists primarily in..the pleasing anticipation of a final euge of well done good and faithful servant.

Eugenesic (*yūdʒĭne·sik*), *a.* [f. next + -ic.] Capable of breeding freely; applied *esp.* to those hybrids that are fertile.

1864 *Reader* No. 94. 476/3 An eugenesic progeny (i.e. a progeny every generation of which is perfectly fruitful). 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vii. 369 Eugenesic.

Eugenesis (*yudʒe·nĭsis*). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *-γένεσις* generation: see Genesis.] The quality of breeding well or freely; the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks. In mod. Dicts.

Eugenetic (*yūdʒĭne·tik*), *a.* [f. Eugenesis, after Genetic.] Of or pertaining to eugenesis, favourable to the production of healthy offspring.

1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 607/3 These tendencies towards deterioration are to be met by endeavours .. to encourage marriage only under eugenetic conditions.

Eugenia (*yudʒī niă*). *Bot.* [mod.Lat.: the name was given in 1789 by Micheli in honour of Eugene, Prince of Savoy.] A genus of tropical trees (N O. *Myrtaceæ*), mostly found in America and the West Indies, of which the most important is *E. Pimenta* or Allspice Tree.

1775 Ash, *Eugenia*, a genus of plants, the silver tree. 1875 Miss Bird *Sandwich Isl* (1880) 81 The great glossy-leaved Eugenia—a forest tree as large as our largest elms.

Hence **Eugenic (acid)** [+ -ic], $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, oxidized essence of cloves. **Eugenin** [+ -in], clove-camphor; a crystalline substance deposited from water which has been distilled from cloves. **Eugenol** [+ -ol] = eugenic acid.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* App. 1057 Oil of cloves, or eugenic acid. 1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 604 Eugenic acid, when exposed to the air, quickly assumes a darker colour and becomes resinous. 1847 Craig, *Eugenin* 1886 *Sci. American* 25 Sept. 196 Eugenol represents the strength of the essential oil of cloves.

Eugenic (*yudʒe·nik*), *a* and *sb. Biol* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + root *γεν-* to produce (Gr. had *εὐγενής* well-born) + -ic.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining or adapted to the production of fine offspring, *esp.* in the human race.

1883 F. Galton *Hum. Faculty* 24 Various topics more or less connected with that of the cultivation of race, or as we might call it, with 'eugenic' questions 1886 G. Allen in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 458 The result would be as bad if he made the choice [of a wife] himself on abstract biological and 'Eugenic' principles.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* [after analogy of *economics, politics*, etc.] The science which has this for its object.

1883 F. Galton *Hum. Faculty* 44 The investigation of human eugenics, that is, of the conditions under which men of a high type are produced. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* May 54 People will fall in love, in spite of your eugenics.

Eugenism (*yudʒĭnizm*). [f. as prec. + -ism.] (See quot.)

1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897/3 'Eugenism,' the word suggested by him [Mr Galton] some time ago to express the aggregate of the most favourable conditions for healthy and happy existence.

Eugh, Eughen, obs. ff. Yew, Yewen *a.*

‖ **Euha·ges, eubages,** *sb. pl. Celtic Antiq.* [Lat., occurring twice in a passage of Ammianus Marcellinus, the form *eubages* in one of the places is a scribal error. The better form *euhages* is evidently due to a misreading of Gr. *οὐατεῖς*, Strabo's spelling of a Gaulish word = L. *vātes* prophet; Ammianus must have read *εὐαγεῖς*, and taken this for the pl. of *εὐαγής* pure, holy. Cf. Ovate.] (See quot.)

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xv. ix. The Eubages .. searching into the highest altitudes of nature's worke, endevoured to lay open and declare the same. 1752 Chambers *Cycl., Eubages*, an order of priests, or philosophers, among the antient Celtæ, or Gauls 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. xlv. 124 The euhages cultivated what they called natural philosophy. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 275 The Eubages or prophets were the third order.

Euharmonic (*yuhaɹmɒ·nik*) *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *ἁρμον-ία* harmony + -ic.] Producing perfect harmony. In *Euharmonic organ*: see quots.

1812 Liston *Perfect Intonation* 27 The Euharmonic Organ is contrived .. to enable the musician.. to produce harmony absolutely perfect, while the keyboard remains the same as before. 1876 J. W. Moore *Dict. Mus. Inf., Euharmonic Organ*, invented by Joseph Alley and H. W. Poole at Newbury Port, Mass., 1848. It gives all the tones of the ancient enharmonic scale.

Euhemerism (*yuhī·mĕrizm*). Also 9 **Euemerism.** [f. L. *Euhēmer-us*, Gr. *Εὐήμερος* (see below) + -ism.] The method of mythological interpretation which regards myths as traditional accounts of real incidents in human history.

Euhemerus, a Sicilian (*c* 316 B.C.) was the author of a book called Ἱερὰ Ἀναγραφή, in which he maintained that the deities of Hellenic mythology were deified men and women, and pretended to cite authentic records of their lives.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. xvi. I. 596 In regard to the Thracian god Zalmosis, the Hellespontic Greeks interpreted his character and attributes according to the scheme of Euemerism 1864 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. ix. (1868) 397 Euhemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which .. reduces the gods of old to the level of men.

So **Euhe·merist** [+ -ist], one who follows the method of Euhemerus; also *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*). **Euhemeri·stic** *a.* [f. prec. + -ic], **a.** of persons: Inclined to euhemerism; b. of things: Of the nature of or resembling euhemerism. **Euhe·merize** *v.*, **a.** *trans.* To subject to euhemeristic interpretation; also, *To euhemerize into* or *out of.* b. *intr.* To follow the method of Euhemerus. **Euhe·merized** *ppl. a.* **Euhe·merizing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1856 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 115 It is easier to answer these German than the old Greek *euhemerist. 1872 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 252 The modern 'euhemerists', in part adopted the old interpretations. 1884 *Academy* 22 Mar. 205 Saxo..treats Odin and Baldr in euhemerist fashion. 1856 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 115 *Euhemeristic critics. 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 232 This

interpretation will be called Euhemeristic. 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protestant Princ.* 140 One of its [Genesis'] editors "*euhemerized* into spurious narratives some of the deep symbolism of the original vaticination. 1881 *Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 355 To euhemerise, rationalise and etherialise them [nursery heroes] out of existence. 1887 I. TAYLOR in *Academy* 3 Sept. 143/2 The legend of Semiramis was a "euhemerised version of the story of Istar. 1872 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 57 He did but extend to the New Testament the "Euhemerising principles which Eichhorn had applied to the Old.

Eukairite: see EUCAIRITE.

Eukolite,-yte: see EUCOLITE.

Eulerian (yŭlĭ·rĭăn), *a.* [f. *Euler*, the name of a celebrated Swiss mathematician (1707–83) + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Euler; as *Eulerian constant, function, integral.*

1862 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat* 139 In the first case what we have done for the fixed-space point *P* we imagine to be done for all fixed-space points; and in the second case we imagine our record to be similarly kept for every individual fluid particle..They are..often called the Eulerian and the Lagrangian methods, respectively. 1886 TODHUNTER *Integral Calculus* 249 We shall now prove an important equation which connects the two Eulerian integrals. *Ibid.* 255 The quantity C is called Euler's constant.

Euloge, obs. f. EULOGY.

‖ **Eulogia** (yŭlō·dʒiă). [Eccl. Lat., a. Gr. *εὐλογία* in N. T. 'blessing': see EULOGY.] **a.** A name applied by the early Christians to the Eucharist. **b.** A portion of the consecrated bread reserved for those who were not present at the communion. **c.** In the Greek church, the unconsecrated bread remaining after communion, blessed by the priests and given to the non-communicants; also bread, sweetmeats, etc. blessed and distributed as tokens of mutual love. See EULOGY 2.

1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 137 This holy loaf or eulogia was meant to be an emblem of .. brotherly love. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict* s. v. *Eulogiæ*, The Eulogia, then, was a substitute—though of course a most imperfect one. for Holy Communion, whence the Greek name, *ἀντίδωρον*.

† **Eulogi·acal**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EULOGI-UM + -ACAL.] = next.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* VI. 34 Eulogiacal Elegies.

Eulogic (yŭlŏ·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. EULOGY + -IC.] Pertaining to eulogy; containing praise; commendatory.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Æolic*, Æolic verse..is otherwise called *eulogic*. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 563 Passing by numerous passages that are too unintelligible.. even for the eulogic commentaries of his sworn admirers.

† **Eulo·gical**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. as prec. + -AL.] **a.** = prec. ¶ **b.** (See quot. 1656–81.)

1656 *&c* BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eulogical* well spoken. 1692–1732 in COLES. 1818 TODD, *Eulogical*, commendatory, containing praise. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Eulo·gically** *adv.*, by way of eulogy.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 161 Magnifying eulogically their great Mahumed. 1818 in TODD. In mod. Dicts.

Eulogious (yŭlō·dʒiəs), *a. rare.* [f. EULOGI-UM + -OUS.] Full of eulogy; eulogistic.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 768 Méry wrote lengthy prefaces and eulogious introductions. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 562/1 To detain the reader with eulogious phrases.

Eulogism (yū·lŏdʒiz'm). [f. EULOG-Y + -ISM.] A eulogistic speech; eulogistic language.

1761 *London & Environs* IV. 143 (Jod.) The pompous eulogisms bestowed on this bridge. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxiii. (1865) 195 Passing a glowing eulogism on her enlightened policy. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 4 The eager eulogism which the Ministers of Queen Victoria accord to the conspirators against her Imperial ally.

Eulogist (yū·lŏdʒist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who eulogizes; one who speaks or writes in commendation of a person or thing.

1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. iv. 41 The eulogist of the L'Almanac des Gourmands. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xix. (1876) 133, I must not from the faithful narrator degenerate into the partial eulogist. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. li. 289 Franklin, when he died, had..the great and the good throughout the world as his eulogists.

Eulogistic (yŭlŏdʒi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or expressive of eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory. Const. *of.*

1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 71 Some adjunct of the eulogistic cast, such as moderate..or practical. 1827 BENTHAM *Rationale Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 224 Scotch lawyers ..do not plaster over the foulness of their system with eulogistic daubings. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1857) 95 The inscription is eulogistic of the poet's character.

Hence **Eulogistical** *a.* = prec. In mod Dicts.

Eulogi·stically *adv.*, in a eulogistic manner.

1831 CROKER in *Boswell's Johnson* 20 July an. 1763 *note*, To talk thus eulogistically of 'the very spirited exertions' of a piratical bookseller. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 501 He writes..too eulogistically for a critic.

Eulogium (yŭlō·dʒiŭm). *Pl.* **eulogiums**; also 8 **eulogia**. [a. med.L. *eulogium*, app. formed by a confusion between *ēlogium* (see ELOGIUM) and *eulogia* (see EULOGY), being used in both senses.]

A laudatory discourse; a formal expression of praise; = EULOGY 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Eulogium*, an Elogy, a praising or speaking well of. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ₱ 2 He..falls into a general eulogium of friendship. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 6 Allowing nothing to approach the throne but mercenary eulogiums. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 464 Just eulogia on the Navy and Army practitioners. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxv, These remarks put a termination to Mr. Crummles's eulogium. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 20, I realized..the justice of the eulogium of Thomson on the art of the architect.

b. Eulogistic speaking; = EULOGY 1 b.

1800 *Paris as it was* II. lxviii. 334 A master-piece of art, which is above all eulogium. 1865 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* vi, They are very nice..How can he avoid eulogium?

Eulogize (yū·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. EULOG-Y + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce a eulogy upon; to speak or write in commendation of; to extol, praise.

a 1810 HUDDESFORD *Satir. Poems* (T.), Those Who eulogize their country's foes. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 25 Rhymsters who..meanest actions eulogize. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. v. 200 He eulogised constitutional government as immeasurably superior to despotism.

¶ **2.** Used to represent Gr. *εὐλογεῖν* in sense 'to bless'.

1885 E. S. FFOULKES *Prim. Consecr.* ix. 419 What our Lord had effected by blessing and giving thanks .. by eulogising them, as S. Cyril has it.

Hence **Eu·logiser**, one who eulogizes; a eulogist.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 341 The eulogizers of the wisdom of our ancestors. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 200 An atheistic eulogizer of nothingness.

Eulogoma·nia. *nonce-wd.* A mania for eulogy.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 4/2 Why should Dr. Parr confine this eulogomania to the literary characters of this island alone?

Eulogy (yū·lŏdʒi). Forms: (? 5 **wloge**, 6–7 **eulogie**, 7–8 **euloge**, 7– **eulogy**. [In sense 1 prob. anglicized form of EULOGIUM; but the ulterior source is Gr. *εὐλογία* praise, in N. T. blessing (f. *εὐ-* + *-λογία* speaking, after phrase *εὖ λέγειν* to speak well of), of which the word in sense 2 is an adaptation.]

1. A speech or writing in commendation of the character and services of a person, or the qualities of a thing; *esp.* a set oration in honour of a deceased person.

[*a* 1400 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 18, I wylle apposse Thin wlogé, yf hit do the apleyse.] 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 372 And Eulogies turne into Elegies. 1622 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. 38 In a soile whereof we finde this Euloge. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 216 Every body..came to me.. with such eulogys as cannot be expressed. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 25 If our constitution does in any degree deserve these eulogies. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 13 His greatest eulogy is written in the disgraces of succeeding times. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 27 Fontenelle..pronounced his eulogy more than fifty years afterwards. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 323 Thy portrait and thine eulogy Traced by some artist hand.

b. Eulogistic speaking; commendation, praise.

1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Nitre*, All the pompous Eulogie, made from Time to Time to celebrate the Excellency of Salt. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 17 *note*, The commercial abilities of Mr. Eden..were the theme of profuse eulogy. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 36 Some mention Henry VIII after his death in language of eulogy. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 169 Pindar..knew how to mingle eulogy with admonition.

† **2.** *Eccl.* In the senses of EULOGIA, which is now more common in historical use.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade-m.* II. 100 That the Holy Mysteries be not carried into other parishes on the Feast of Easter, by way of Eulogies. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 209 The things upon which these Invocations were made, were afterwards consider'd as holy and sacred things, and call'd..the Eucharist, Eulogy, and Praise. 1730 -6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., These pieces of bread they call eulogies..The wine sent as a present, was also held an eulogy. Bollandus remarks..that the eucharist itself was called eulogy. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II. VI. 16 Some churches substituted what they called eulogies, or holy bread for the bread of the Lord's Supper.

† **3.** = ELOGY 3. *Obs. rare.*

1703 W. WOTTON in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III., What countryman? What his employment? in short, a short eulogy of him..with an account of the time of his death.

Eulysite (yū·lisəit). *Min.* Also **-yte**. [f. Gr. *εὐλυσ-ία* easy solubility (f. *εὔλυτος* see next) + -ITE.] 'A granular mixture of augite, garnet, and nearly 50 per cent. of a mineral allied to olivine' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1868 DANA *Min.* 259 It [Iron-Manganese Chrysolite] occurs in a gneissoid rock called Eulysyte. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 263 Eulysite occurs in a very thick bed in the gneiss of Tunaberg in Sweden.

Eulytin (yū·litin), *Min.* Also **-ine**. [f. Gr. *εὐλυτ-os* easily dissolved (f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *λυτός* soluble, f. *λύειν* to loose, dissolve) + -IN.] Native silicate of bismuth, usually occurring in brownish crystals with a resinous lustre.

1850 DANA *Min.* 413 Bismuth Blende, Eulytine. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 606 *Eulytin*. Silicate of Bismuth. Bismuth-blende.—A rare mineral, occurring at Schneeberg in Saxony.

Eulytite (yū·litəit). *Min.* = prec.

1868 DANA *Min.* 391 Eulytite..Silicate of Bismuth.

Eumorphous (yumf·ĭfəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *εὔμορφος*, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *μορφή* form + -OUS.] Well-shaped.

1839 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The skeleton is of eumorphous proportions.

Eunomy (yū·nŏmi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *εὐνομία*, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *νόμος* law.] A political condition of good law well-administered.

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Eunomy*, a Constitution or Ordination of good Laws. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 454 The state of 'eunomy' and good order which that constitution [*sc.* Lycurgus'] brought about.

Eunuch (yū·nŭk), *sb.* Forms: [4 **eunuchus**], 5 **enuke**, 6–7 **eunuche**, 6– **eunuch**. [ad. L. *eunūch-us*, a. Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, f. *εὐνή* bed + *-οχ-* ablaut-stem of *ἔχειν* to keep; the literal sense is thus a bedchamber guard or attendant.]

1. A castrated person of the male sex; also, such a person employed as a harem attendant, or in Oriental courts and under the Roman emperors, charged with important affairs of state.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xxv. 96 a, Whan the Enukes to ye King her brought She was accepted. 1590 NASHE *Anat. Absurd* B ij a, Speaking..of whoredome, as though they had beene Eunuches from theyr cradle. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 94 And they were sons of mine..I would send them to'th Turke to make Eunuches of. *a* 1616 BEAUMONT *Poems, The Glance*, Throw Those flakes upon the eunuch's colder snow. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 210 Those who are born Eunuchs deserve no such great commendation for their chastity. 1702 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* I. 462 He had a mortal Aversion to Eunuchs, that third Species of Mankind. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 51 The private apartments of the palace were governed by a favourite eunuch. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xiii. 472 The first that made eunuchs was Semiramis. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 224 Achill Aga, offered to show the ladies his harem; and a black eunuch was summoned to escort them. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 34 Thither hie the votaress eunuchs with an emulous alacrity.

¶ In the LXX. and the Vulgate the Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, L. *eunūchus*, following the corresponding Heb. סריס *sārīs*, sometimes designate palace officials who were not 'eunuchs', *e.g.* Potiphar (*Gen.* xxxix. 1, where A. V. has 'officer'). Hence the Eng. word has occas. been similarly used in discussions of passages in which the meaning of the word is disputed.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 305 Putyphar þat was eunuchus..Eunuchus is he þat is i-gilded, and suche were somtyme i-made wardeynes of ladyes in Egipt.] 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* viii. 27 *note*, Noble men were called Eunuches, although they were not gelded.

b. A male singer, castrated in boyhood, so as to retain an alto or soprano voice. Cf. CASTRATO.

1732 LD. LANSDOWNE *Charac. Wycherly* Wks. 1736 II. 112 Our modern writers..like Eunuchs..sacrifice their Manhood for a Voice, and reduce Poetry, like Echo to be nothing but Sound. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 59 Let such.. With warbling eunuchs fill a licenc'd stage. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I. 35 Never shall a truly British Age Bear a vile race of Eunuchs on the Stage.

c. Used as *adj.*; Emasculated. *rare*⁻¹.

1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* III. 96 He had a mind wholly eunuch and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Also *fig.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xl, That eunuch guardian of rich Holland's trade, Who envies us what he wants power to enjoy. 1739 P. WHITEHEAD *Manners* 8 What sing-song Riot, and what Eunuch-squawling. 1826 DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* III. vi, Bright moon! sultana of the soul! the Passions are thy eunuch slaves. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. l. § 37. 157 Liberty..expired amidst eunuch servility and Eastern adulation.

† **Eu·nuch**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a eunuch of, castrate; also *fig.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 Give me a Lover bold and free, Not Eunuch'd with Formality; Like an Embassador that beds a Queen. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (T.), They eunuch all their Priests.

Hence **Eu·nuched** *ppl. a.*, emasculated.

1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 156 Th' vnhappy strength-robb'd company, The Eunuch'd youths.

Eunuchal (yū·nŭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a eunuch; emasculate; effeminate.

1878 A. CAMERON in *N. Amer. Rev* CXXVI. 489 Manly forgiveness becomes eunuchal sentimentality.

† **Eu·nuchate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *eunūchāt-* ppl. stem of *eunūchāre*, f. *eunūchus*: see EUNUCH.] *trans.* To make a eunuch of, castrate; to deprive of virility or generative power.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 To eunuchate or castrate themselves. *Ibid.* ii. vii. 115 That Camphire Eunuchates or [*printed* or Eunuchates] begets in men an impotency unto venery, observation will hardly confirm. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; hence in ASH, etc.

Eunuchism (yū·nŭkiz'm). Also 7 **eunochisme**, **-uoisme**. [f. EUNUCH *sb.* + -ISM.] The process or custom of making eunuchs; the condition of being a eunuch; emasculation.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 7 Neither doe we thinke that the earth affords any thing more glorious then eunuchisme for the kingdome of heauen. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xx. 202 To introduce Eunochisme, and this way of degrading men from their manhood. *Ibid.* 204 Eunucisme. 1688 W. PAYNE *Texts of Papists conc. Celibacy Exam.* II. 782 (T.) This voluntary eunuchism is not to be understood literally, as it was by Origen. 1718 (*title*), Eunuchism Display'd, describing all the different Sorts of Eunuchs, etc. 1875 J. DAVENPORT *Curios. Erot. Physiol. Essay* v. (*title*) Eunuchism.

Eunuchize (yū·nŭkəiz), *v.* Also 7 **eunuchise**. [f. EUNUCH *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a eunuch; to emasculate; *lit.* and *fig.*

1632 BROME *Novella* IV. ii, If I worship any of 'hem more ..let me be eunuchiz'd. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 99 The King having at that instant, a Knife in his hand, gives it the poore Father and bids him Eunuchize him. 1847

MEDWIN *Life Shelley* II. 209 Moore..asterized and eunuchized his [Byron's] pages so barbarously. 1887 tr. *V. Hehn's Wanderings Plants & Anim.* 79 Apollonius said that the emperor spared men but eunuchized the earth.

Eunuchry, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -RY; in Fr. *eunuquerie*.] The state of being a eunuch.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 43 *note*, M. Wallon.. says that these horns are a sign of eunuchry, but they are not so.

Euodic (yuɪō·dik), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐόδ-ης* (f. *εὖ* well + *ὀδ-* ablaut-stem of *ὄζειν* (perf. *ὄδωδα*) to smell + -IC.] Aromatic, fragrant; used *Chem.* in the name *euodic aldehyde* (see quot.).

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 749 Euodic aldehyde is the essential constituent of oil of rue. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 680 Oil of Rue is composed chiefly of euodic aldehyd.

Euonymous (yuɪǫ·nimǝs), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐώνυμ-ος* (see next) + -OUS.] Well or felicitously named.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVII. 613/1 The Peace Society and its euonymous president, Mr. Pease.

Euonymus (yuɪǫ·nimǝs). *Bot.* Also 8 **euonymous**. [ad. L. *euōnymos* (Plin. XIII. xxxviii. § 118), subst. use of Gr. *εὐώνυμος* of good name, lucky, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *ὄνυμα*, in Æolic *ὄννυμα* name.

Pliny says that the flowering of the euonymus was a presage of pestilence; hence it seems probable that the name 'lucky' was given with euphemistic intention.]

A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Celastraceæ*), of which many species are now cultivated as ornamental plants. The only British species is the Spindle-tree, otherwise known as the *Peg-*, *Prick-*, *Skewer-wood* from the uses to which its wood is applied.

1767 J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 180 Deciduous flowering shrubs..such as..candleberry, myrtle, dog-wood, or euonymus. *a* 1775 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 239 (Jod.) Euonymous with broad, lanceolated, and serrated leaves, Virginian spindle-tree. 1785 J. M. MASON *Notes on Shaks.* 349 The euonymus, of which the best skewers are made, is called Prick-wood. 1888 *Garden* 21 Jan. 37/1 Many varieties of the Euonymus are finely variegated.

b. U. S. *Pharmacopœia*. The bark of an American species (*E. atropurpureus*), called also the Wahoo-tree.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 484 Euonymus possesses cathartic properties similar to rhubarb.

Euosmite (yuɪǫ·zmǝit). [f. Gr. *εὔοσμ-ος* sweet-smelling (f. *εὖ* EU- + *ὀσμή* smell) + -ITE.] A fossil resin, looking much like pitch, of a brownish-yellow colour, and giving an aromatic odour when burned.

1868 DANA *Min.* 743 Euosmite .., dissolves easily in cold alcohol or ether.

Eupathy (yū·pǎþi). [ad. Gr. *εὐπάθεια* happy condition of the soul, f. *εὐπαθής*, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *πάθος* state of feeling, condition.]

Ancient Stoical Philos. (see quots.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 They do terme those joies, those promptitudes of the will, and warie circumspections by name of Eupathies, i. e. good affections. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 321/1 There are three kinds of good affections of the Mind, called Eupathies, or Constancies; Joy, Caution, Will. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. xlviii. 329 *note*, In Laertius we read..that..the Virtuous [had] his *Εὐπαθείαι*, his Eupathies, or Well-feelings. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxvi. (1862) 160 The Stoics who called our good affections eupathies, did not manage those affections as well as they understood them. 1837 — in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* VI. 346 Our affections, our eupathies, our capacities of happiness and of improvement.

¶ Wrongly explained.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eupathy*, an easiness, or patience in bearing of sufferings or afflictions.

Eupatorine (yupæ·tŏrəin). *Chem.* Formerly also **eupatorin**, and in L. form **eupatorina**. [f. *eupator-ium* + -INE⁴.] (See quot.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 294 Eupatorina..is said to have been discovered by M. Righini in the flowers and leaves of the *Eupatorium cannabinum*, or hemp agrimony. 1888 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 606 s. v. *Eupatorium*, The water-hemp, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, contains, according to Righoni, an alkaloid, called eupatorine.

‖ **Eupatorium** (yūpǎtō·riǒm). [mod.L., a. Gr. *εὐπατόριον*, *Agrimonia Eupatorium*, so called from Mithridates Eupator (Gr. *Εὐπάτωρ*), king of Pontus, who first used it.] A genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, abundant in America; only one species, *E. cannabinum*, Hemp Agrimony, being British. Also an individual plant of the same.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxix. 57 Agrimonie is called..in Latine Eupatorium, and Hepatorium: in shoppes Agrimonia.] *Ibid.* I. xl. 59 The male Bastarde Agrimonie, is called in Shoppes Eupatorium. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 September.. Flowers in Prime or yet lasting.. Eupatorium of Canada. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 380 Eupatoriums, Asphodels, Phalangiums. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* III. 54 Late flowering grasses..and the eupatoriums in the meadows.

† **Eupatory.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **eupatorie**. [Anglicized form of prec.] Hemp Agrimony; but applied in Dicts. to Liverwort. Cf. AGRIMONY 2.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxv. 289 These thynges folowyng do purge color: Fumytory.. Eupatory..& the whay of butter. 1568 TURNER *Herball* III. 29 The flowres of Eupatorie of Mesue are longe or somethinge longe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 352 The same boyled with..bastard Eupatory healeth the Jaundise. 1696 RIDDLEY *Pract. Physick* 97 To the straind liquor add syrup Bizantine, or Eupatory. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1732 in COLES.

Eupatrid (yupæ·trid, yū·pătrid). *Pl.* **eupatrids**; also (sense 1 a) in Lat. form **eupatridæ**. [ad. Gr. *εὐπατρίδ-ης* person of noble ancestry f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *πατήρ* father.]

1. a. One of the hereditary aristocracy of Athens; a member of the first of the three orders in the early Athenian constitution. **b.** Hence (rarely) *gen.* One who is of noble descent, a 'patrician'.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 41 It [the Four Hundred] was a popular body, as compared with an assembly of the eupatrids. 1838 F. A. PALEY tr. *Schömann's Assembl. Ath.* 342 Clisthenes..abolished the ancient division of tribes, as the most effectual means of reducing the power of the Eupatridæ. 1862 F. HALL in *Jrnl. As. Soc. Bengal* 205 *Amushyáyana*, 'son of somebody', an hidalgo, a eupatrid. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 290 The Greek Eupatrid or the Roman Patrician. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 251 The big eupatrid is of somewhat offensive presence.

2. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

1833 J. KENRICK in *Philolog. Museum* ii. 368 A proof of Athenian blood and citizenship, not of Ionian and eupatrid extraction. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 107 This eupatrid oligarchy and severe legislation. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xi. 206 He [Æschylus] belonged to a distinguished eupatrid family probably descended from Codrus.

‖ **Eupepsia** (yū·pe·psiă). [mod.L., a. Gr. *εὐπεψία* good digestion, f. *εὔπεπτος* (see EUPEPTIC).] = next.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1847 in CRAIG. 1883 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 807 Here was bigness, strength, heartiness, eupepsia in perfection.

Eupepsy (yū·pepsi, yupe·psi). [Anglicized form of prec.] Healthy action of the digestive organs; good digestion.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Eupepsia*, old term for good digestion: eupepsy.

Eupeptic (yupe·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *εὐπεπτ-ος* easy of digestion, having a good digestion (f. *εὐ-* EU- + *πέπ-τειν* to digest) + -IC.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Promoting 'eupepsy,' assisting digestion. *rare.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 89 Those [herbs] that are Eupeptic, and promote concoction.

2. Having a good digestion.

1831 CARLYLE *Schiller* Misc. Ess. (1888) III. 87 The perennial never-failing joys of a digestive apparatus thoroughly eupeptic. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 10 E'en after dinner, eupeptic, would rush yet again to his reading.

absol. 1883 *Times* 8 Mar. 9/3 City dinners may be an excellent form of amusement for the eupeptic and robust.

3. Of or pertaining to 'eupepsy' or good digestion; characteristic of, or resulting from, good digestion.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 241 A massiveness of eupeptic vigour. 1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* I. 137 Persons..living in that happy eupeptic ignorance which only knows Digestion as a name. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 172 At length his faculties were getting hebetated, wrapt in lazy eupeptic fat.

4. *nonce-use.* Studious of what conduces to good digestion.

1871 COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. ii. 60 Terrell, never scientifically eupeptic, went in for a couple of dozen [oysters].

5. Easy of digestion; easily digested.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**B.** *sb.* (cf. *tonic*, *sudorific*, etc.) *Obs.*—°

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Eupepticks*, medicines, or other things that promote concoction.

Hence **Eupepti·city**, the state or condition of feeling resulting from good digestion.

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ.* 152 Simplicity, energy, eupepticity; a right healthy thick-sided Irish soul. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. vii. 77 No man..has swum through such seas of transcendent eupepticity.

Euphe·mian (yuſī·miăn), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IAN.] = EUPHEMISTIC.

1880 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 550 *note*, An euphemian turn, to avoid directly saying that something dreadful would befall them.

Euphemious (yuſī·miǝs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *εὐφημ-ος* fair of speech, also well reputed (f. *εὐ-* EU- + *φήμη* speaking, fame) + -(I)OUS.] **a.** = EUPHEMISTIC. **b.** That has a reputable name.

1867 L. CAMPBELL tr. *Plato's Polit.* Introd. 50 He may have recourse to the more 'euphemious' plan of emigration.

Hence **Euphe·miously** *adv.* = EUPHEMISTICALLY.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 683 The 'poets' had 'mounted their horse', as getting drunk was euphemiously called by that polite people. 1884 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 28 June 824/3 It is euphemiously said to be a 'change of three letters'.

Euphemism (yū·fimiz'm). [ad. Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, f. *εὐφημίζειν* to speak fair, f. *εὔφημος*: see prec.]

1. *Rhet.* That figure of speech which consists in the substitution of a word or expression of comparatively favourable implication or less unpleasant associations, instead of the harsher or more offensive one that would more precisely designate what is intended.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Euphemism*, a good or favourable interpretation of a bad word. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 866 Akin to it [Litotes] is Euphemism. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. III. vi. 348 Serpent-worship in India was developed by euphemism.

2. An instance of this figure; a less distasteful word or phrase used as a substitute for something harsher or more offensive.

1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 866 The euphemism ['he fell asleep'] partakes of the nature of metaphor. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 27 *foot-n.*, A shorn crown..a euphemism for decapitation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 143 The euphemism of calling the Furies the Eumenides. 1877 E. COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 216 The Skunk yields a handsome fur, lately become fashionable, under the euphemism of 'Alaska Sable'.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Euphemism*, a setting forth any ones good fame. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1848 in WEBSTER.

‖ **Euphemismus** (yūfi·mi·zmǒs). Now *rare.* [late L., ad. Gr.; see prec.] = prec.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 19 *Commilitones*..is giuen by an *Euphemismus* of Captaines to their Souldiers. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 224 Euphemismus..a good change of a word, or a fair kind of speech. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1836 Sir H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xii. 85 Adherence to system or precedent, called by euphemismus adherence to principle.

Euphemist (yū·fimist). *rare*—°. [f. Gr. *εὐφημ-ος* + -IST.] One who uses euphemisms.

1860 WORCESTER cites CARLYLE.

Euphemistic (yūfi·mi·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐφημ-ος* (see EUPHEMIOUS) + -IST + -IC.] Pertaining to euphemism; of the nature of a euphemism; containing a euphemism.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 265/2 He is entitled to claim, or to negotiate, or to arrange—or whatever euphemistic phrase may be more suitable—for a retiring competency, etc. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 18 The euphemistic spirit goes so far..that the Norman owner is spoken of as the 'heir' of the Englishman who had been turned out. 1877 *Outl. Hist. Relig.* 149 Rudra..under his euphemistic name of Siva.

Hence **Euphemi·stical** *a.* = prec. **Euphemi·stically** *adv.*, by way of euphemism.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess.*, *Falkland* 220 Such is Clarendon's euphemistical phrase for poor and proud men of letters. 1880 in J. A. Hessey *Notes Bampton Lect.* 473 Whisky, (euphemistically termed refreshment). 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 365 R. Joseph bar Chama, the Blind, euphemistically called the clear-sighted.

Euphemize (yū·fimaiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *εὐφημίζειν* to speak fair, use auspicious words, f. *εὔφημος*: see EUPHEMIOUS.] **a.** *trans.* To express by a euphemism; to speak of euphemistically. **b.** *intr.* To speak euphemistically; to make use of euphemisms.

1857 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. i The agreeable cheat we pass upon ourselves by euphemizing sins. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxiii, What Sheil used to euphemize as 'the wild justice' of noble spirits. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 253 Euphemise and moralise as our humanitarian sophists may. 1888 *Standard* 24 Feb. 5/2 They euphemise gambling bargains as 'special transactions'.

Euphemous (yū·fimǝs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *εὐφημ-ος* (see EUPHEMIOUS) + -OUS.] = EUPHEMISTIC.

1859 *Times* 15 Mar. 9/3 The name of this noisy bustling quarrelsome discontented and insalubrious little island [Hong Kong] may..be used as a euphemous synonym for a place not mentionable to ears polite.

Euphemy (yū·fimi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *εὐφημία*, f. *εὔφημος*: see EUPHEMIOUS.] = EUPHEMISM 2.

1827 I. TAYLOR *World of Mind* 629 In human nature, love is more than a euphemy for selfism.

‖ **Euphonia** (yūfō·niă). [late Lat., a. Gr. *εὐφωνία*: see EUPHONY.] = EUPHONY.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B ij, Pleasantnes or easines of sound or vtterance, called Euphonia. 1602 CARYW *Cornwall* 120 *a*, *g* for Euphonias sake being turned into *n*. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1736 in BAILEY. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liv, Seven Highland ladies..screamed the company deaf, with examples of Celtic euphonia. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 144 So much for exordium and euphonia!

Euphoniad (yuſō·niăd). *Mus.* [irreg. f. prec.] (See quot.)

1854 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Mus.* s. v., This instrument was invented by P. L. and G. Grosh, of Petersburg, Pa. They claim that it..combines in its tones those of the organ, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and violin. 1864 Hence in WEBSTER.

Euphonic (yuſǫ·nik), *a.* [f. EUPHON-Y + -IC; cf. Fr. *euphonique*.]

1. †a. Well sounding, agreeable to the ear; = EUPHONIOUS. *Obs.* **b.** Conformable to the laws of euphony.

1824 SCOTT *Wav.* i, The most sounding and euphonic surname that English history or topography affords. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 276 Under the more euphonic denomination of Arsenius. 1876 BIRCH *Egypt* 30 The Greek Sesoosis, or Setesura, made euphonic as Sesostris.

2. Of or pertaining to euphony.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. xviii, The consonants, have been as in a kind of euphonic spite gnawed down into musical notes. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii 128 Purely euphonic influences. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 28 *note*, To English hexameters there are euphonic obstacles which seem to be insuperable.

3. as *sb.* in *pl.* Euphonious expressions. *nonce-use* (ironical).

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. v. 191 It was curious to hear him..urge on his horses with the other customary euphonics of his tribe.

Eupho·nical, *a.* (yuſǫ·nikăl). [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Eupho·nically** *adv.* **Eupho·nicalness**, the quality of being euphonical.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. 381 Our English hath what is comely and euphonical in each of these. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* Ep. Ded., Grandisonous or Euphonical Nonsence. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 58 With a grand euphonical sentence..I concluded. 1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 11 *Sow-Bread.*—How euphonical is the name.

1884 *Bath Jrnl.* 25 Oct. 6/2 The contest over what is euphonically called 'the City Staff'. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Contents Dj b, A comparison of the Language here proposed, with fifty others, as to the facility and Euphonicalness of it.

Euphonious (*yuſō·niəs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Full of or characterized by euphony; pleasing to the ear. (Often used ironically.)

1774 JOEL COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 5, I chose to change my name from Collier to Coglioni or Collioni, as more euphonious. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 337 Those hexameters are most euphonious whose feet are interwoven. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 68 Restoring the Indian names, wherever significant and euphonious. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 224/2 Is it grammatical, even if it were euphonious, to say, etc. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 A lane, bearing the euphonious cognomen of Spooney Green.

Hence **Eupho·niously** *adv.*, in a euphonious manner, with pleasant sounds.

1836 JAS. GRANT *Recoll. Ho. Lords* xv. 368 His language sounds most euphoniously in your ears. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 125 Thus euphoniously solicited, the Upernaviks sat down and ate. 1867 MILL *Subj. Women* (1869) 22 They euphoniously paraphrase it.

Euphonism (*yū·fŏniz'm*). Also 8 in Latin form **euphonismus**. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The habit of using well-sounding words or names; a well-sounding combination or expression.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 567 The metaphor and digression, the allegory and euphonismus. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 664 This elaborate system of euphonism. 1847 in OSWALD *Etym. Dict.*

Euphonistic (*yūſŏni·stik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST + -IC.] Chosen with regard to euphony; aiming to be euphonious.

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* IX. iv, [Her] words were not euphonistic, nor her voice mellifluous. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 220/2 Among the Greeks, the Furies had an especially euphonistic appellative. 1876 MRS. HOPKINS *Rose Turq.* I. i. 3 The euphonistic but somewhat fictional language of domestic life.

Euphonium (*yuſō·niŭm*). *Mus.* [as if Lat., f. Gr. *εὐφων-ος*: see EUPHONY.] 'A name given to the bass instrument of the Saxhorn family, usually tuned in B♭ or C. It only differs from the barytone Saxhorn in the larger diameter of its bore, which thus produces a longer and somewhat deeper quality of tone' (Grove). Also *attrib.*

1865 *Reader* No. 139. 244/2 The bass duet..upon a couple of euphoniums. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 27 The construction of a harmonium..accordion, or euphonium. 1888 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/3 The death is also announced of the popular euphonium player Mr. A. J. Phasey.

Euphonization (*yū·fŏnəizē·ſən*). [f. next: see -ATION.] The action of rendering euphonious.

1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. York) LI. 361/2 Pinkerton's egregious attempt, in 'Thea Visiona of Mirza', at the euphonization of English.

Euphonize (*yū·fŏnəiz*), *v.* [f. EUPHON-Y + -IZE.] *trans.* To render euphonious, impart euphony to; to alter (a word) for the sake of euphony.

1774 MITFORD *Harm. Lang.* 172 The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in euphonizing our language which might have been expected. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 972, I am now in the heart of Nadoly, or, as we euphonize it, Natolia. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech Folkest.*, A row of houses then denominated 'Frog-hole'. Modern refinement subsequently euphonized the name into 'East-street'.

Euphonon (*yūſō·nŏn*). *Mus.* [ad. Gr. *εὐφωνον*, neut. of *εὐφωνος*: see EUPHONY.] A musical instrument (see quot. 1842) which resembled the upright piano in form and the organ in tone.

1824 *Specif. Patent* No. 4994 These said frames are to be placed as nearly as possible to the strings of the pianofortes and the euphonons. 1842 A. SAVAGE in *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 363 When describing the claviol I ought to have mentioned..the euphonon. In this instrument the strings are of steel wire..put into vibration by an endless band, acting as a bow, one band to each string.

Euphonous (*yū·fŏnəs*). [f. Gr. *εὔφωνος* see next + -OUS.] = EUPHONIOUS.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 He is a great artist..full of dexterities, various and euphonous. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 593 That euphonous compliment devoted by Irish patriots and mob-orators to slavery and oppression. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* Wks. (1864) I. 301 *note*, I have adopted this..very euphonous epithet from a little poem called 'The Errors of Ecstacie'.

Euphony (*yū·fŏni*). Also 7 **euphonie**. [a. F. *euphonie*, ad. Gr. *εὐφωνία*, f. *εὔφωνος* well-sounding, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φωνή* voice, sound.] **a.** The quality of having a pleasant sound; the pleasing effect of sounds free from harshness: chiefly with reference to combinations of words in sentences, or of phonetic elements in spoken words. **b.** In recent philological use often: The tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, as shown in those combinatory phonetic changes formerly ascribed to an endeavour after a pleasing acoustic effect.

1623 COCKERAM, *Euphonie*, accent in words. 1680 DALGARNO *Didascol.* 114 (T.), Had the Grecians been as careless of euphony..in the terminations, as they have been in the initial syllables. 1727 *Art of Speaking in Publick* (ed. 2) 99 'Tis the same in speaking, as in Musick; Words for the Euphony of the one, and Notes for the Harmony of the other. 1774 W. KENRICK *Rhet. Gram.* i. § 4. 13 (Jod.) The euphony of speech frequently interferes with the rules, founded solely on its significancy. 1821 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* (ed. 6) III. 18 Epopeus, now for euphony softened into Epomeo. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 71 Their voices lose all cheerfulness and euphony. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xii. 161 Euphony then is the mother of many lies. 1885 PERRY *Sanskr. Primer* § 38 The rules of Sanskrit euphony affecting this sound.

‖ **Euphorbia** (*yūſō·rbiă*). *Bot.* Also 4 **euforbia**. [a. L. *euphorbea*, f. *Euphorbus*, the name of a physician to Juba king of Mauritania.] The Latin and botanical name of the Spurge genus (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), comprising many species, which vary from a herbaceous plant in temperate regions, to a tree-like growth in warm climates. They are marked by two almost constant characteristics, the secretion of a viscid milky juice, and the peculiar inflorescence of having a number of stamens round a stalked and three-celled ovary. Some of the species, as *E. punicea*, are cultivated for the beauty of their involucre, the bracts of which are a brilliant scarlet, with the appearance of a real flower. Cf. SPURGE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* xv. xcliii. (1495) 524 In Mauritanea groweth an herbe callyd Euforbia..the whyte juys therof is wonderly praysyd in clerenesse of sight. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 222 Iuba king of Mauritania, found out the herb Euphorbia, which he so called after the name of his own Physitian Euphorbus. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. 281 Euphorbia has a corolla of four and sometimes of five petals. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 147 Different species of Euphorbia emit a milky juice. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 209 The lofty candelabra-shaped euphorbias towering above the copses of evergreens. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vi. 139 The villages..are surrounded by hedges of euphorbias, milk-weed.

Hence **Eu·phorbia·ceous** *a.* [+ -ACEOUS], of the Natural Order *Euphorbiaceæ*. **Eupho·rbial** *a.* [+ -AL] = prec.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 52 *note*, The juice of a euphorbiaceous plant (*Sapium aucuparium*)..is so glutinous that it is used to catch parrots. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iv. (1864) 86 The tree which yields this valuable sap [India-rubber] is the Siphonia Elastica, a member of the Euphorbiaceous order. 1864 WEBSTER, *Euphorbial*, citing OGILVIE; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Euphorbine** [1], *Obs.* In 4 **euforbine** [f. L. *euphorbea* (see prec.).] Some product of the euphorbia.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 104 Anoynte..his necke wiþ hoote oynementis, as with oile of nardine, euforbine, oile of rue.

Euphorbine [2] (*yuſō·rbəin*). *Chem.* [f. EUPHORB-IA + -INE [4].] (See quots.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 792 This is the substance which M. Ricord-Madianna has called euphorbin. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 607 The milky juice of *E. myrtifolia*..contains, according to Ricord-Madianna, a non-volatile poisonous principle, euphorbine.

‖ **Euphorbium** (*yūſō·rbiŭm*). Also 4 **euf-, eufforbium**. [a. L. *euphorbeum* = *euphorbea*.]

† **1.** = EUPHORBIA. *Obs.*

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (1605-7) III. 67 His Shield..freng'd about with sprigs of Scammonie, And of Euphorbium, forged cunningly. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 639 Euphorbium also hath a Milke..not very white, which is of a great Acrimony. 1712 E. COOK *Voy. S. Sea* 326 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch..Euphorbium. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 130 Succulent kinds..such as..euphorbiums.

2. A gum resin obtained from certain succulent species of *Euphorbia*. It is an extremely acrid substance, formerly used as an emetic and purgative. The powder causes violent sneezing.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 43 To drie bodies he muste be medlid wiþ a litil euforbium [printed *enforbium*]. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 178 He..spake To a prentice for a penny-worth of euphorbium. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xvi, Another [pocket] he had all full of Euphorbium very finely pulverised..shaking it [his handkerchief] hard at their nose [he] made them sneeze for foure hours without ceasing. 1760 WILLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 663 She took..two ounces of the tincture of euphorbium. 1880 SIR W. HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* 291 *Euphorbia officinarum, antiquorum* and *canariensis* give the euphorbium of the shops.

Euphorbone (*yuſō·rbōun*). *Chem.* Also **euphorbon**. [f. prec. + -ONE.] (See quots.)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 437 According to Flückiger, 100 parts [of Euphorbium] contain..22 of Euphorbon. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II, *Euphorbone*, $C_{30}H_{48}O$. Extracted from Euphorbium by light petroleum at 70° and crystallised from alcohol-ether.

Euphory (*yū·fŏri*). *Path.* Also 8 in Lat. form **euphoria**. [ad. Gr. *εὐφορία*, f. *εὔφορος* well-bearing, f. *εὖ* well + *φέρειν* to bear.]

† **1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 674 The most certain rule for the quantity [of mineral waters] is the Euphory or well-bearing [of the patient]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euphoria*, the well bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, *i.e.* when the Patient finds himself eas'd or reliev'd by it.

2. 'A word used to express well-being, or the perfect ease and comfort of healthy persons, especially when the sensation occurs in a sick person' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Euphoric** (*yuſo·rik*) *a.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphory.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl Psychol.* I. 361 Dr. Battaglia produced [by hashish] a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the commonly reported euphoric apathy.

Euphotide (*yuſō·təid*). *Geol.* [a. Fr. *euphotide*, f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φῶς*, *φωτ-ός* light.] 'A crystalline rock consisting essentially of Labrador felspar and diallage, with subordinate intermixtures of hornblende and augite' (Page). Called also GABBRO, q.v. Also *attrib.*

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 302 The secondary formations..are pierced by syenitic and euphotide rocks. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* 750. 1879 *Spectator* 21 June 785 Blocks of diorite, of serpentine, and of euphotide.

‖ **Euphrasia** (*yūfrē·ziă*). Also 8 **euphragia**. [L. form of next.]

1. *Bot.* = EUPHRASY 1.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euphragia* or Euphrasia, the Herb Eye-bright. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 123 The Euphrasia, or eye-bright, was, and is, supposed to be good for the eyes.

2. In etymological sense: Cheerfulness.

1882 T. RIBOT *Dis. Memory* II. 109 An organic lesion..may transform the cœnæsthesis..producing undue joyousness..of which the most striking example is seen in the euphrasia of the dying.

Euphrasy (*yū·frăsi*). Also 5 **heufrasy**, 6-7 **euphrasie**, 7 **eufrage**. [ad. med.L. *euphrasia* (incorrectly *eufragia*), a. Gr. *εὐφρασ-ία*, lit. 'cheerfulness', f. *εὐφραίνειν* to cheer, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φρήν* mind. Cf. Fr. *eufraise.*]

1. *Bot.* A plant, *Euphrasia officinalis* (N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*), formerly held in high repute for its medicinal virtues in the treatment of diseases of the eye; = EYE-BRIGHT. Also *fig.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 787 *Hec eufrasia*, a heufrasy. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* xxviii, Salendin, eufrage, pimpernell. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 43 b, Euphrasie, otherwise called eye-bright. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 414 Michael..purg'd with Euphrasie and Rue The visual Nerve. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xii. 100 Euphrasy..That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around. 1826 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 40 Reason when the props of flesh gave way Purged as with euphrasy the mortal eye. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 15 The little euphrasy derives its name of eyebright,..from its old reputation for 'making old eyes young again'.

b. *fig.*

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* II. 45 The early zephyr from the Orient breath'd And rent the curtain'd sky..The euphrasy of dawn. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 308 The eye purged and strengthened by the euphrasy of science. 1860 FABER *Bethlehem* vi. (1865) 353 Eyes which have been touched with the special euphrasy of heaven.

¶ **2.** In pseudo-etymological sense: Fine phrasing. *rare*—[1].

[A Gr. *εὐφρασία* in this sense might have been f. *εὐ-* + *φράζειν* to speak, but it is not actually found.]

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 216 His former volumes abounded in..affected idioms, and constant attempts at euphrasy.

Euphroe (*yū·fro*). *Naut.* Also **uphroe, uvrou, uvrow**. [a. Du. *juffrouw*, also *juffer* dead-eye, lit. 'maiden'; the equivalent Ger. *jungfer*, Da. *jomfrue*, Sw. *jungfru* are used in same sense.] A crow-foot dead-eye; see quot.

1815 FALCONER *Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney), *Uphroe. Ibid.* s.v. *Dead-eye*, Crowfeet Dead-Eyes..generally termed an euphroe. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Dead-eye*, The crowfeet dead-eyes are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot. Also called *uvrows. Ibid., Euphroe, Uphroe, Uvrou.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The euphroe (or uphroe) and its pendent cords form a crow-foot.

† **Eu·phue**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. next.] *trans.* = EUPHUIZE.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 70, I cannot stand nosing of candlesticks or euphuing of similes. *Ibid.* 138 Stationers..finde more gaine in the lillypot blanke then in the lillypot Euphued.

Euphues (*yū·fiuˌīz*). [Gr. *εὐφυής* well-endowed by nature, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φυή* growth, f. *φύειν* to produce, in *pass.* to grow.

The adoption of this word by Lyly as the name of a personage of fiction was suggested by the passage of Ascham quoted below.]

The name of the chief character in John Lyly's two works, *Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit* (1578), and *Euphues and his England* (1580). Hence **a.** The book bearing that name. † **b.** *To speak Euphues*: to talk the dialect of 'Euphues', to 'parley Euphuism' (see EUPHUISM).

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 38 Εὐφυὴς is he that is apte by goodnes of witte, and appliable by readines of will, to learning, hauing all other qualities of the minde and partes of the bodie that must another day serue learning, not troubled, mangled, and halfed, but, etc.] *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 88 And speaks Euphues, not so gracefully as heartily. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, The courtier..has nothing in him but a piece of Euphues, And twenty dozen of twelvepenny ribband.

Euphuism (*yū·fiuˌiz'm*). Also 6-7 **euphuisme**, 9 **-eism**. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Properly, the name of a certain type of diction and style which originated in the imitation of Lyly's *Euphues* (see prec.), and which was fashionable in literature and in the conversation of cultivated society at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th c. Hence applied to any

similar kind of affectation in writing or speech, and (loosely) to affectedly periphrastic or 'high-flown' language in general.

The chief features of 'euphuism' in the proper sense are: the continual recurrence of antithetic clauses in which the antithesis is emphasized by means of alliteration; the frequent introduction of a long string of similes all relating to the same subject, often drawn from the fabulous qualities ascribed to plants, minerals, and animals; and the constant endeavour after subtle refinement of expression. The sense in which (exc. in books on literary history) the word is now commonly used, is chiefly suggested by the absurd bombast which Scott puts into the mouth of Sir Piercie Shafton (who is described as a 'Euphuist') in *The Monastery*: this caricature, however, bears very little resemblance to the genuine 'euphuism'. Some loose uses of the word can hardly be accounted for exc. by supposing that the writers (recognizing the familiar prefix *eu-*) had the notion that its etymological sense was 'fine talking' or something equivalent.

1592 G. HARVEY *Third Let.* 34 What hee is improued since, excepting his good olde *Flores Poetarum*, and Tarletons surmounting Rhetorique, with a little Euphuisme, and Greenesse inough. 1632 E. BLOUNT *Lyly's Six Crt. Comedies* Ep. to Rdr., All our Ladies were then his Schollers; And that Beautie in Court, which could not Parley Euphuisme, was as little regarded; as shee which now there, speakes not French. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, When euphuism is out of fashion. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 227 As soon as men begin to write on nature, they fall into euphuism. 1852 LEVER *Daltons* I. xxvii. 225 Her perfumed little notes, written in a style of euphuism all her own. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 427 The Pedantry of Euphuism was giving way to the pedantry of Scriptural phrases.

¶ *transf.* Affected elegance in dress, etc.

This curious use is found also in Fr.; see Littré.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 493 Their own frippery euphuism of dress and manner.

2. An instance of euphuism; a euphuistic phrase or composition.

1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 13, I take a euphuism .. as signifying a particular form of expression characteristic of Lilie's prose. 1884 E. P. HOOD in *Chr. World* 21 Aug. 620/2 Hymn-writers..whose frigid euphuisms have found their names in Mr. Miller's large catalogue.

¶ Erroneously for EUPHEMISM.

1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 139 'If anything did—go wrong, you know', said Cynthia, using an euphuism for death. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 63 Those are your roundabout euphuisms that dress up swindling till, etc.

Euphuist (yūˈfiuˌist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] An imitator of the style of expression characteristic of Lyly's *Euphues*; one whose writing or speech is characterized by EUPHUISM.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xv, There he found the Euphuist in the same elegant posture of abstruse calculation which he had exhibited on the preceding evening. 1828 MACAULAY *John Dryden* It is needless to mention Sidney and the whole tribe of Euphuists. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 3 Shakespeare does not call Don Adriano a euphuist; nor is he such. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 392 Elizabeth was the most affected and detestable of Euphuists.

Euphuistic (yūfiuˌiˈstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Tending to or resembling euphuism; of the nature of euphuism; characterized by euphuism. Chiefly in inaccurate sense: Abounding in 'highflown' or affectedly refined expression.

1828 CARLYLE *Goethe's Helena* Misc. Ess. (1888) I. 157 If indeed it is not a little euphuistic. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 21 Ears grown nice and euphuistic in the .. dulcet melodies of the day. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 448 He was intended to be a satire upon some euphuistic and bombastious characters .. found in other plays of his time. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 3 The most important element by far in the euphuistic style is antithesis. 1876 E. A. ABBOTT *Bacon* in *Contemp. Rev.* June 154 The..antithetical euphuistic prose of Essex.

So **Euphuˈistical** *a.* = prec. **Euphuˈistically** *adv.*

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 521 Making an agreeable and euphuistical alliteration. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 5 A poem, most euphuistically entitled The Cherubic Wanderer. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xxi. 391 The Advocate had, as it was euphuistically expressed, been looking towards the enemy.

† **Euˈphuize,** *v. Obs.* [f. EUPHU-ES + -IZE.] **a.** *intr.* To talk like Euphues: **b.** *trans.* To fashion after the model of Euphues. Hence **Euˈphuised** *ppl. a.*

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* vi. (Nares), When the Arcadian and Euphuis'd gentlewomen have their tongues sharpened to set upon you. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. V. 561 For if thou Euphuize..I'll say thou borrow'st and condemn thy style.

Euphyllite (yūfiˌləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *εὔφυλλ-ος* well-leafed (f. *εὖ-* EU- + *φύλλον* leaf) + -ITE: see quot. 1849.] A hydrous silicate, micaceous in structure, and of a white colour.

1849 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. VIII. 383 The beautiful foliae [*sic*] of this pearly white mineral have suggested the name Euphyllite. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 391 Euphyllite accompanied by tourmaline and zirsite is a very rare associate of corundum. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 608.

Eupione (yūˈpiˌəun). *Chem.* Also 9 **eupion.** [a. Gr. *εὔπιον* very fat, f. *εὖ-* (see EU-) + *πῖον* fat; later assimilated to derivatives in -ONE.] A volatile, oily liquid obtained by the distillation of wood, tar, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 701 Eupion is a colourless limpid liquid. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE *Circ. Sc.* I. 420/2 *Eupione* is another product of wood-tar. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 549 The liquid compounds of the paraffin series, known in commerce as paraffin oil, photogene, solar oil, eupione, etc. 1882 — *Dict. Chem.* II. 608.

Euplastic (yūplæˈstik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *εὔπλαστ-ος* easy to mould (f. *εὖ-* EU- + *πλαστός*, f. *πλάσσειν* to form, mould) + -IC.]

A. *adj.* That is easily formed into an organic tissue: see quot. 1884.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 754/1 Between the..euplastic and the .. aplastic deposits the gradations are almost insensible. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Euplastic.* Lobstein's term for morbid deposits of plastic lymph which are of perfect structure and of easy organisation, as well as for healthy blastema in general.

B. *sb.* Euplastic matter.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Eupnœa** (yūpnīˈă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *εὔπνοια*, f. *εὔπνοος* breathing easily, f. *εὖ* well + *πνέ-ειν* to breathe.] Natural or normal breathing; easy respiration.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 354 The different conditions of the respiratory centre during apnœa, normal breathing or eupnœa, and dyspnœa.

Eupnoic (yupnōˈik), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὔπνο-ος* (see prec.) + -IC.] Relating to eupnœa; breathing easily and freely. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Eupoˈria** (yūpōˈriă), [mod.L., a. Gr. *εὐπορία* an easy way (of doing a thing), f. *εὔπορος* easily done, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *πόρος* way.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euporia*, a readiness in preparing Medicines, or the easiness of their Working. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* (citing Blancard). 1775 in ASH.

† **Euˈpory.** *Obs.*—[Anglicized form of prec.] 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Euporiˈstical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[f. as next + -IC + -AL.] Of a kind to be easily procured.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 711 There is not amongst .. euporistical medicaments, one more frequent or simple.

‖ **Euporiˈston.** *Obs.* Pl. **euporista.** [a. Gr. *εὐπόριστον*, neut. of *εὐπόριστος* easy to procure (*τὰ εὐπόριστα* (sc. *φάρμακα*) common family medicines, title of a work by Dioscorides), f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *πορίζειν* to procure.] A common medicine; a medicine that may be easily procured.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Euporista.* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 420 This Euporiston doth .. melt down, and draw forth tough Phlegm. 1775 in ASH.

Eupractic (yupræˈktik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *εὖ* well + *πρᾱκ-, πράσσειν* to do, act: cf. PRACTIC.] Inclined to act rightly.

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* Misc. (1857) III. 215 An easy laconic gentleman..good-humoured, eupeptic, and eupractic.

† **Eupraˈxy.** *Obs. rare*—[ad. Gr. *εὐπραξία* well-doing, f. *εὖ* well + *πρᾱκ-, πράσσειν* to act.] Well-doing; right action.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 5 That Liberty and Eupraxy or Obedience are all one.

† **Eupyˈrion.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *πυρεῖον* firestick, f. *πῦρ* fire.] The name given by the inventor to a contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously; see quot. 1827. Also *fig.*

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* i, Hertner's Eupyrion .. consists of a very small bottle half filled with asbestus .. moistened with very concentrated sulphuric acid .. The matches are small slips of wood tipped with sulphur..dipped into a mixture of chlorate of potash, and starch or sugar. *Ibid.* i. 22 An eupyrion should always be conveniently placed in the laboratory. 1827 HOOD *Bianca's Dream* i, Each eye of hers had Love's Eupyrion in it, That he could light his link at in a minute.

‖ **Euraquilo** (yuəræˈkwilo). Also **Euroaquilo.** [L. *Euraquilo* (in Gr. form *Εὐρακύλων*), *Euroaquilo* (Vulg.), f. L. *Eur-us* east-wind + *Aquilo* north-wind.] A stormy wind from the NE. or NNE. blowing in the Levant. Cf. EUROCLYDON.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 14 A tempestuous vvinde that is called Euro-aquilo [1611 Euroclydon. 1881 (*Revised*) Euraquilo].

Eurasian (yūərēˈʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Eur-ope* + *Asia* (in sense A. 1 f. the compound *Eurasia*) + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Eurasia, *i.e.* to Europe and Asia considered as forming in reality one continent. Cf. EURASIATIC.

1868 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* (ed. 13), *Eurasian-plain*, the great central plain of Europe and Asia.

2. Of mixed European and Asiatic (*esp.* Indian) parentage. (The earlier designation was EAST INDIAN.)

1844 J. M. *Local Sketches* (Calcutta) in *N. & Q.* Ser. vi. XII. 177 The Eurasian Belle. 1858 *Calcutta Rev.* XXXI. 96 East Indian subscribers to the Fund are a very superior class to the mixed Eurasian population we see around us. 1860 *S. Times* 26 Aug. 4/2 The term Eurasian is applied to the offspring of a European father and a Hindoo or Mussulman woman in India. 1870 KAYE *Sepoy War* II. 291 The families also of European or Eurasian merchants and traders were gathered there [at Cawnpore] in large numbers. 1881 G. A. MACKAY *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 121 The Eurasian girl is often pretty and graceful.

B. *sb.* 'A modern name for persons of mixt European and Indian blood' (Col. Yule). See CHEE-CHEE.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 30 Eurasians, a term invented by the late Marquis of Hastings, conventionally accepted as embracing all the progeny of white fathers and Hindoo or Mahometan mothers. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 461 Eurasians (that is the mixed race of British, Portuguese, Hindoo, Malay, blood mixed in all degrees). 1880 G. A. MACKAY *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 123 The shovel-hats are surprised that the Eurasian does not become a missionary or a schoolmaster.

Eurasiatic (yūərˌēiˌʃiˌæˈtik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATIC.] Of or pertaining to Eurasia; see prec. A. 1.

1870 HUXLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 519 Spreading over the great Eurasiatic plains. 1883 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Gard.* xxiv, In the colder parts of the Eurasiatic continent.

† **Eure,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4–6 **ure,** 5 **ewre.** [a. OF. *eure, heur, aür*, Walloon *aweure* ~ Pr. *agur, augur, auguri*, Sp. *agüero*, It. *augurio*:—L. *augurium* augury, omen; cf. F. *bonheur.*] Destiny, fate, whether good or evil; luck.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 312 Tak the vre that god wald send. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, As the goddes in this myne auenture Lyst to ordeyne for my fatall eure. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2788 Bothe on thei rode to knowe what was ther vre. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 119 The moste and grettest ewre or happe of aman is to have a good felawe. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1003 He hath good ure Which can hymselfe assure How fortune wyll endure.

† **Eure,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To destine; to invest *with*, as by the decree of fate.

1428 *Will Flore* (Somerset Ho.), If god eure him to dye. 1440 DK. GLOUC. *Manifesto, Patent Roll* 18 *Hen VI*, pt. iii, The worship that God so long hath eured him with. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 6 Men nowadayes be so unhappely ured That nothynge than welth may weder be endured.

Eureka (yuəriˈkă), *int.* (*sb.*) [Gr. *εὕρηκα*, 1st pers. sing. perf. of *εὑρίσκειν* to find. The correct spelling *heureka* is rare.]

1. The exclamation ('I have found it') uttered by Archimedes when he discovered the means of determining (by specific gravity) the proportion of base metal in Hiero's golden crown. (See Vitruvius *Arch.* IX. iii, Plutarch *Mor.* (Didot) 1338.) Hence *allusively*, an exulting exclamation at having made a discovery.

[1570 DEE *Math. Pref.*, For this, may I (with ioy) say EYPHKA.] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 590 [Archimedes] crying out, *Heureca.* 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag.* XVIII. viii. 384 We have gone beyond Archimedes his *Eureka.* 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xiii. (ed 2) 267 Adams .. returned overjoyed..crying out 'Eureka' [ed. 1 (1742) *Eupnæa*; ed. 3 (1743) Heureka.] 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxxi, We clap Our hands, and cry 'Eureka!' 1861 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 34 A triumphant cry of Eureka! calls me to his place of rest. 1877 FARRAR *My Youth* viii. 73 That great Eureka,—'We have found the Messiah'.

2. A discovery justifying self-congratulation. Often used *attrib.* by advertising tradesmen in the names given to special articles of manufacture.

1853 *Advt.* in *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 151 Eureka shirts. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 233 A recent addition to the long list of modern Mediterranean eurekas.

Eurhythm (yūˈriþˌm). [ad. Gr. (*τὸ*) *εὐρυθμον*, neut. of *εὐρυθμος*: see below.] = EURHYTHMY 1.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 279 They pretend to feast our eyes with symmetry, eurythm [*sic*], harmony.

Eurhythmic (yuriˈþmik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to well-arranged proportion, *esp.* in architecture.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 287 Each [design]..is exceedingly funny in its way .. with regard to 'tactic efficiency', 'eurythmic [*sic*] diathesis' .and every other imaginable kind of diathesis. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* (1864) 177 Owing to some eurhythmic tendency in the construction of Greek plays.

Eurhythmy (yuriˈþmi). Forms: 7 **eurythmie,** 8–9 **eurithmy, -ythmy.** Also 8–9 in L. form **eurythmia.** [ad. L. *eur(h)ythmia* (Vitruv.) proportion, a. Gr. *εὐρυθμία*, f. *εὐρυθμος* well-proportioned (f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *ῥυθμός* proportion, RHYTHM); cf. Fr. *eurhythmie.*]

1. *Archit.* Harmony in the proportions of a building.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 118 Eurythmia is that agreeable Harmony, betweene the breadth, length and height of all the Roomes of the Fabrique..which suddenly..taketh euery Beholder. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 118 As well as the law of symmetry and eurhythmy. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v.

2. *Path.* Regularity of the pulse.

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Eurithmy*, an excellent Disposition of the Pulse. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Eurythmia*, regularity in beat of the pulse.

3. In wider senses of Gr. *εὐρυθμία*: **a.** Rhythmical order or movement; **b.** a graceful proportion and carriage of the body.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 1 The artistic figure, as well as the artistic rhythm, must be beautiful. In this case we say the artistic figure has symmetry, and the artistic rhythm has eurhythmy.

† **Euriˈpe.** *Obs.* [a. F. *euripe*, ad. L. *eurīpus*, a. Gr. *εὔριπος*: see EURIPUS.] = EURIPUS.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xi. 1177 On the other side there is an Euripe or arm of the sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. i, A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfes, Euripes and contrary tides. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 119 What Euripe..doth change so often as man? 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Euripe*, any strait, fret or Channel of the Sea, running between two shoars.

fig. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 366 Nor can he [a man] ever perish but in the Euripe of Ignorance.

† Eu·ripize, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. (&-) *εὐριπίζειν* (Arist. *Probl.* § 25); if not a misreading, it is f. *Εὔριπος* (see next), with sense 'to change like the tides of the Euripus'.] *intr.* (See quot.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 366 Aristotle.. seemes to borrow a Metaphor from Euripus; while .. he enquireth, why in the upper parts of houses the ayre doth Euripize, that is, is whirled hither and thither. [Hence in Blount *Glossogr.*, and in later Dicts.]

Euripus (yu·rəi·pŭs). *Pl.* **euripi.** [L., a. Gr. *εὔρῐπ-ος*, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *ῥιπή* rush.]

1. In ancient Geography, the proper name of the channel between Eubœa (Negropont) and the mainland, celebrated for the violence and uncertainty of its currents. Hence *gen.* a strait or sea-channel, *esp.* one having these characteristics.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 82 From thence [Hellespontus] there is extended a small Euripus or arme of the sea for 86 miles. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 643 That Euripus..by reason of his..violent course is never frozen. The other Euripus on the backside of Groneland heth three inlets..Betweene these two raging Euripi lyeth an Iland.. the habitation..of the Pigmies. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Euripus* has since become a general name for all streights where the water is in great motion or agitation.

fig. a 1797 Burke (T.), The provision of this establishment ..should not fluctuate with the Euripus of funds and actions. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 2/1 Although all nations are nowadays more or less unquiet, Paris seems to lie in a very Euripus of change.

2. *transf.*

1766 Smollett *Trav.* II. xxxii. 131 (Jod.) The euripus, or canal, made by order of Julius Cæsar to contain crocodiles and other aquatick animals which were killed occasionally 1849-50 Weale *Dict. Terms, Euripus*, any artificial canal or water-course.

Eurite (yū·rəit). *Min.* [a. Fr. *eurite*, f. Gr. *εὔρυτος* (recorded in sense 'flowing plentifully'), f. *εὖ* well + *ῥεῖν* to flow.

D'Aubuisson, who gave the name in 1819, states (*Géognosie* II. 119) that he meant it to denote 'the principal characteristic of the rock, viz. its melting when exposed to fire'.]

'A variety of syenite occurring near Christiania, of a blue colour and stratified'. (Watts.)

1847 Craig, *Eurite*, White-stone, the Weiss-stein of Werner. A variety of granite, in which felspar predominates. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 490 *note*, Talk-schiefer of Werner, without garnets or serpentine; not eurite or weisstein. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xii. 214 The eurites proper are more easily fusible than the felstones.

Hence **Euri·tic** (yu·ri·tik), *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of eurite.

1844 Darwin *Geol. Observ.* II. xix. (1876) 470 Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied euritic porphyry. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 152 A globular condition of silica .. occurring in the euritic porphyries of Les Settons.

Euro-aquilo: see Euraquilo.

† Euro-boreal, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *Euro-*, a. Gr. *Εὐρο-* combining form of *Εὖρος* (see Eurus) + Boreal.] North-easterly.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 285 In Cheshire .. Cumberland and Anglesey and several of our Euro-boreal tracts.

Euroclydon (yu·rɒ·klidɒn). [a. Gr. *εὐροκλύδων* (if genuine, only in *Acts* xxvii. 14, where the better attested reading is *εὐρακύλων*: see Euraquilo), f. *εὖρος* east wind + *κλύδων* wave, billow.] A stormy wind mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*: see Euraquilo. Hence occas. with allusion to this, a 'tempestuous wind' in general. Also *fig.*

1611 Bible *Acts* xxvii. 14 There arose against it a tempestuous winde called Euroclydon. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Loud.* 3 Men are so variously acted in this Euroclydon of Providence. 1676 I. Mather *Hist. Wars* (1862) 162 It ..continued a cold Euroclidon, or, North-East storm all that day and night. 1767 J. Bryant (*title*) Observations and Inquiries relating to various parts of Ancient History, containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon. 1839 Longf. *Midn. Mass for Dying Year*, The storm-wind from Labrador, The wind Euroclydon. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Good Word for Winter*, Euroclydon..bellows down the chimney

Europæo-, -eo- (yū·rɒpī·ō-), combining form of L. *Europæus* European in **Europe·o-Ame·rican** *a.*, pertaining jointly to Europe and America. **Europe·o-Asia·tic** *a.* (see quot.). **Europæ·o-Sibe·rian** *a.*, comprising most of Siberia and a large part of Europe.

1841 Sterling *Russia* 153 The idea of an Asiatic balance of political power, as well as a Europeo-American one, etc. 1853 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xv. 52 A Europeo-Asiatic power will probably at some time give the signal for a break-up. *c* 1860 G. Bentham *Notes on Compositæ* 542 Under the name of Europæo-Asiatic or North temperate and Mountain region. 1877 Bennett tr. *Thomé's Struct. Bot.* (1878) 438 The Europæo-Siberian Forest Region [One of Griesbach's 24 phytogeographical regions of the earth.]

European (yū·rɒpī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 Europian, -ean. [ad. Fr. *européen*, f. L. *eurōpæus*, f. *Eurōpa*, a. Gr. *Εὐρώπη* Europe.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Belonging to Europe, or its inhabitants.

In India, *European* (not 'English' or 'British') is the official designation applied to the troops sent from the United Kingdom, as distinguished from the native soldiers.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 152 At such time as he was by the Europian Tartars deliuered. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* iv. 78 On the Christian and European side, was the word, *Et erunt Reges nutritij tui.* 1632 Massinger *Maid of Honour* I. i, England, The empress of the European isles. 1708 Rowe *Tamerl.* I. i, Polish'd Arts of European Courts. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 559 The European Caves were mostly Caves of Bears. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 198 Spain was finally thrust from among the efficient elements in the European State-system.

b. Taking place in, or extending over, Europe.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C, Warres* 675 Their Ancestors .. were not content with European Victories. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IX. 359 The popularity of Sir Walter Scott, European and more than European as it was. *Mod.* A scholar of European celebrity.

2. *Comb.*

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 63 They had five or six European-built ships.

B. *sb.* A native of Europe.

1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. iii, You are learned Europeans, and we worse Than ignorant Americans. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccIv, Iudging Soules (Europeans are soe) Laught at them afeard. 1698 in Colks. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 360 Europeans in India rarely possessing .. the inclination to invest capital in landed property. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 64 He had saved the lives of three Europeans.

Europeanism (yū·rɒpī·ăniz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] **a.** Tendency to adopt what is European; *e.g.* European ideas, manner of living, systems of government, etc. **b.** Anything peculiar to or characteristic of Europe or Europeans. **c.** The modes of living, thought, etc. current in Europe.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 67 Orientals drawn by an European are always likely to have an unnatural tinge of Europeanism, in their modes of thought and action. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., To eat alone and *à la carte* is known as living on 'the European system', and you are mulcted for your Europeanism accordingly. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 512 The Maories are suffering now from a surfeit of Europeanism. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3/1 For a European to write of modern Hinduism is much as though a native of India were to write of modern Europeanism or modern Christianity.

Europea·nity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ity.] The quality or fact of being European.

1805 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 657 Madoc would soon have surpassed in Europeanity of reputation the pretended works of Ossian.

Europeanization (yū·rɒpī·ăn,əizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The process of Europeanizing.

1882 E. Dicey in *19th Cent.* Aug. 169 The gradual Europeanisation of Egypt. 1886 *Academy* 11 Dec. 401 The process of Europeanisation in Japan.

Europeanize (yū·rɒpī·ănəiz), *v.* [f. European *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To make European in appearance, form, habit, or mode of life.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* IV. 459/2 To suppose that India can be Europeanized through the pressure exerted by a mass of settlers. 1870 J. Macgregor *Rob Roy on Jordan* viii. 121 This is the only piece of real carriage-way in all Syria, and its presence..at once Europeanises the scene. 1880 K. Johnston *Lond. Geog.* 82 In Japan 'everything is being rapidly Europeanised'.

b. To make coextensive with Europe.

1857 T. E. Webb *Intellect. Locke* I. 8 The reaction thus originated in Germany was..Europeanized by France.

Hence **Europe·anised** *ppl. a.* **Europe·anising** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1849 Curzon *Visits Monast.* 72 The natty vessels which were more Europeanised and quicker than mine. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* iv. 140 The most Europeanised of the Turanian tongues. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. cxiii. 626 In the Eastern cities the upper class is more Europeanized in its code of etiquette. 1887 *Athenæum* 14 May 634/3 Ismail Pasha's Europeanizing policy.

Eurose, var. f. Ewrose, *Obs.*, rose-water.

† Eu·rous, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **eureux, ewrous,** 6 **eurouse.** [a. AF. *eürous*, OF. *eüreux* (mod.F. *heureux*), f. *eur*: see Eure *sb.*] Lucky, prosperous, successful.

c 1430 Lydg. *Thebes* 1267 Tidyus Eurous in Armes, and manly in workyng. 1473 Edw. IV. *Proclam.* 10 *Nov., Patent Roll* 13 Edw. IV. pt. 1, In this world to be therefore the more eureux and fortunate. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. iii. F iv b, As long as a man is ewrous and fortunat he hath many frendes. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Manu.* (1570) A iv, More eurouse or happy .. Then if the whole world by him were subiugate.

‖ **Eurus** (yū·rŭs). *Obs.* [L. *Eurus*, a. Gr. *Εὖρος* the east wind (more correctly ESE.).] The east-wind, ESE. or SE.; the god of the east-wind. Now only *Mythol.* or in poet. personification.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 133 Eurus & Aquiloun..Blowes bope at my bode vpon blo watteres. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. (1495) 386 Eurus that is the South este wynde. 1606 Peacham *Graphice* (J.), Eurus .. must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 705 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Winds, Eurus and Zephir. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 120 Recipe for a tempest. Take eurus, zephyr, auster and boreas, and cast them together in one verse. 1775 in Ash. 1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Eurycephalic (yū·ri,sfæ·lik), *a. Ethnol.* [f. Gr. *εὐρύ-ς* wide + *κεφαλ-ή* head + -ic.] *lit.* Broad-headed; applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind.

[1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 85, I propose to subdivide the Brachycephali into Eurycephali, with the cephalic index ·80 to ·84, and Brachistocephali, with the cephalic index ·85 and above.] 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 176 Eurycephalic, large skull.

Eurycerous (yu·ri·sĕrəs), *a.* [ad. Gr. *εὐρύ-κερ-ως*, f. *εὐρύ-ς* broad + *κέρ-ας* horn + -ous.] Having broad horns.

1836 in Smart; and in mod. Dicts.

Eurygnathous (yu·ri·gnăþəs), *a.* [f. Fr. *eurygnathe* (f. Gr. *εὐρύ-ς* broad + *γνάθ-os* jaw) + -ous.] Having a broad upper-jaw.

1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. i. 201 The second, a Mongolian, with the face broad, in consequence of the prominence of the cheek-bones (eurygnathous).

Eurypterid (yu·ri·ptĕrid). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Eurypteridæ* pl., f. *Eurypterus* name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *εὐρύ-ς* broad + *πτερόν* feather, wing.]

One of a group of fossil Crustacea, abundant in the Silurian and Devonian periods, some of which attained a large size. The name is due to a pair of broad swimming appendages, the hindmost of a series attached to the cephalo-thorax.

1871 Hartwig *Subterr. W.* ii. 125 Contemporaneous with the Trilobites were the Eurypterids, which vary from one foot to five or six feet in length. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* iv. 71 Eurypterids..with powerful limbs, long flexible bodies, and great eyes in the front of the head.

Eurystomatous (yū·ri,stɒ·mătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐρύ-ς* broad + *στόμα, στόματ-os* mouth + -ous.] Wide-mouthed. Chiefly of serpents: Having a distensible mouth.

1876 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 463 The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the eurystomatous Ophidii.

Eurythm, etc.: see Eurhythm, etc.

Eusebian (yusī·bĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Eusebiān-us*, f. *Eusebi-us.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Eusebius. **a.** A distinctive epithet applied in the 4th c. to the Arians, from their leader Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia.

(Mod. writers have often regarded it as referring to his contemporary Eusebius of Cæsarea, whose theology was rather semi-Arian than Arian, and who formed no party.)

1882-3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* I. 161/2 Gregorius, a bishop of the Eusebian party.

b. Pertaining to Eusebius of Cæsarea, or the historical works written by him. *Eusebian Canons*: an arrangement of the contents of the four Gospels into ten classes of passages, according as the passages occur in Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John alone, or in any one of the nine possible combinations of two or three out of the four. Numerals referring to these canons are often found in MSS. of the Greek N. T. and of the early versions.

1860 Angus *Bible Handbk.* 23 To these [Ammonian] sections Eusebius .. adapted his tables of references, called from him the Eusebian Canons. 1870 Bp. Chr. Wordsworth *N. Test.* I. xxv, The Eusebian Canons of the Four Gospels.

2. *Eusebian pear:* (the original has *chrestien*; see *Bon-christian* under Bon.)

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xiii, You shall eat good Eusebian and Bergamot-Pears.

B. *sb.* A member of the Eusebian sect.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Eusebians*, a sect of Arians, socalled on account of the favour shown them by Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 95/1 s.v. *Eusebius*, The party to which he [Eusebius of Cæsarea] attached himself were called Eusebians, from their leader Eusebius of Nicomedia.

Hence **Euse·bianize** *v. intr.*, to incline to Eusebian views. **Euse·bianizing** *ppl. a.*

1888 T. W. Allies *Holy See* p. vi, The great letter of St. Julius to the Eusebianising bishops at Antioch in 342.

Euskarian (yūskē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Basque *Euskara, Eskuara, Uskara*, the Basque language.] Basque; used by some ethnologists to designate that pre-Aryan element in the population of Europe, which they suppose to be typically represented by the Basques.

1864 I. Taylor *Words & Places* (1873) 213 The black-haired, short-statured race which is found .. in parts of Wales is undoubtedly of Ugrian or Euskarian, not of Celtic blood. 1870 Huxley in *Contemp. Rev.* 519 The people of Spain and of Aquitaine at the present day must be largely 'Euskarian' by descent. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 733 The Portland of the earliest Celtic or Euskarian settlers. 1883 G. Allen *Colin Clout's Gard.* xxxix, The Euskarians are separated in our island from the Anglo-Saxons and Danes by [a] long interval.

Eustachian (yūstē·kiăn), *a. Anat.* [f. *Eustachi-us* name of a celebrated Italian anatomist (died 1574) + -an.] Used as the distinctive epithet in the names of certain anatomical structures or organs which were discovered by Eustachius. † *Eustachian medulla*: the medullary portion of the kidneys. *Eustachian tube* (occas. *E. canal*): a canal leading from the upper part of the pharynx to the cavity of the tympanum, which it appears to supply with air; hence *Eustachian Catheter*, an instrument for inflating the Eustachian tube with air. *Eustachian valve*: a membranous fold at the orifice of the vena cava inferior, which in the fœtus directs the current of blood from this vessel to the foramen ovale and left auricle.

1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 15 The Kidneys..have a reticulated Cortex of Vessels, from which the Eustachian or Bellinian Medulla, consisting of longitudinal Fibres and a few longitudinal Blood Vessels, proceeds. *Ibid.* 114 Part of the Eustachian Tube. 1755 Wathen *Hearing* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 215, I took that opportunity to examine the eustachian tube of each ear. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 636 The..Eustachian Valve. 1870 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 289 Recourse must be had to the Eustachian catheter. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* viii. 213 The function of the Eustachian tube is probably to keep the air in the tympanum .. of about the same tension as that on the outer side.

† Eustoma·chic, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *εὐστόμαχ-ος* good for the stomach (f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *στόμαχος* stomach) + -ic.] Good for the stomach.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 242 Diphilus saith they are eustomachick, but preferreth the rosted before those that are boiled.

† Eustoma·chical, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1687 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 208 Gentle Purgatives and eustomachical Medicaments..are assumed.

Eusto·machous, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] 'Having a good digestion; easy of digestion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Eustrydge, obs. form of Ostrich.

Eustyle (*yū*·stəil), *a.* and *sb. Archit.* [ad. L. *eustȳl-os*, a. Gr. *εὔστυλος* with pillars at the best distances, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *στῦλος* pillar: cf. F. *eustyle.*]

A. *adj.* Of a building, colonnade, etc.: Having the space between each successive pair of columns equal to two diameters of a column and a quarter or half diameter. **B.** *sb.* The distance itself.

1563 Shute *Archit.* F j a, Eustylos..the distaunce betwen the . 2. pillers to be . 2 . Diameters & a quarter .. but at the furdest . 2 . Diameters and a halfe or . 3.] 1696 Phillips, *Eustyle*, the order where Pillars are rightly placed; the Intercolumniations being two Diameters and a Quarter. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 152 The Temple was *in antis*, or of the eustyle species. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. v. 80 The distance of two diameters and a half called the eustyle. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* 839 The diastyle and eustyle intercolumniations are very convenient in use.

Eutaxite (*yūtæ*·ksəit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *τάξις* arrangement + -ite.

The name was given by Fritsch and Reiss, *Geol. Beschreibung Tenerife* (1868) 414.]

A rock consisting of layers of different kinds of lava lying regularly one above the other.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xii. 233 The eutaxites of the Canary Islands..are agglomeratic and banded lavas.

Hence **Eutaxi·tic** *a.*, of the nature of eutaxite.

1884 G. H. Williams in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXVIII. 261 The structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss 'Eutaxitic' .. observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite.

† Eutaxy. *Obs.* [a. F. *eutaxie*, ad. Gr. *εὐταξία* good arrangement, f. *εὔτακτος* well-arranged, f. *εὖ* well + *τάσσειν* to arrange.] Good or established order or arrangement.

1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 51 Let not Gods eutaxie, Order, by our friuolous scruples be brought to ataxie, Confusion. 1649 Needham *Case of Commw.* 18 Those two can never be secured, nor any politicall eutaxie, good Order, or Tranquillity maintained. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 411 The Eutaxie and Goodly order of the World. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 159 Plato makes Justice to be the *εὐταξία*, Eutaxie of moderate empire.

Eutectic (*yute*·ktik), *a.* & *sb.* [ad. Gr. *εὐτηκτος* easily melting (f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *τήκ-ειν* to melt) + -ic.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by eutexia; of a nature to melt easily. **B.** *sb.* A eutectic substance.

1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/3 The temperature of liquefaction of a eutectic substance is lower than the temperature of either, or any, of the metallic constituents of an alloy. 1884 *Asclepiad* Oct. App. 3 Eutexia..applies to compound bodies in chemistry 'whose chief characteristic is the lowness of their temperature of fusion.' They are henceforth to be called eutectics.

‖ **Euterpe** (*yū*·tə·rpi). [mod.L., a. Gr. *Εὐτέρπη* the name of one of the Muses (goddess of music), f. *εὖ* well + *τέρπ-ειν* to please.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of palms of extremely graceful habit, sometimes nearly a hundred feet in height. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

2. *Astron.* The 27th asteroid.

1867 Lardner & Dunkin *Handbk. Astron.* xv. (ed. 3) 224 The planet Euterpe was found on the evening of the 8th of November 1853, by Mr. Hind.

Euterpean (*yutə*·rpĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *Euterpē*, a. Gr. *Εὐτέρπη* (see prec.) + -an.] Pertaining to the muse Euterpe, or to music.

Mod. A performance that would have been barely creditable to the 'Euterpean' or 'Philharmonic' Society of a country town.

Eutexia (*yute*·ksiă). [a. Gr. *εὐτηξία*, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *τήκειν* to melt.] The quality of melting easily, *i.e.* at a low temperature.

1884 [see Eutectic]. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/3 The phenomena of eutexia..as it has been named by Dr. Guthrie.

Euthanasia (*yūþănē*·ziă, -siă). [a. Gr. *εὐθανασία*, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *θάνατ-ος* death.]

1. A gentle and easy death.

1646 Br. Hall *Balm Gil.* 337 But let me prescribe and commend to thee, my sonne, this true spirituall meanes of thine happy Euthanasia. 1709 *Tatler* No. 44 P 3 Give me but gentle Death: Euthanasia, Euthanasia, that is all I implore. 1768 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 155 At her age, no friend could have hoped for your mother any thing but the Euthanasia. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, Not a torture death, but a quiet euthanasia. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 230 It has been very largely employed to induce euthanasia in advanced stages of phthisis.

fig. 1813 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 224 We must leave ..to others..to prepare this euthanasia for Platonic Christianity. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VII. iii, This euthanasia of the day exercises a strange influence on the hearts of those who love.

2. The means of bringing about a gentle and easy death. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1748 Hume *Essays* (1875) I. 120 Death is unavoidable to the political as well as to the animal body. Absolute monarchy .. is the easiest death, the true *Euthanasia* of the British constitution. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* (1794) I. II. xi. 414 If they [great cities] conduct easily to the grave, they become the best euthanasia of too much populousness. 1797 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 257/1 Sir Francis Burdett..said, that without a reform of Parliament corruption would become the euthanasia of the constitution. 1809 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 12 The true Euthanasia of religious dissension .. is in the Thousand-and-One sects, whereof none shall be before or greater than another. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 335 The true euthanasia she discovered, it is said, in the bite of the asp.

3. In recent use: The action of inducing a gentle and easy death.

Used *esp.* with reference to a proposal that the law should sanction the putting painlessly to death of those suffering from incurable and extremely painful diseases.

1869 Lecky *Europ. Morals* I. xi. 233 An euthanasia, an abridgment of the pangs of disease. 1873 L. A. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 218 All persons who feel a lively interest in the mitigation of human suffering, should rejoice that the very interesting essay on Euthanasia .. has been published in a separate form. 1873 — in *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240 Euthanasia would be..no more demoralising than capital punishment.

Hence (*rare* or *nonce-wds.*) **Euthana·sian** *a.*, of or pertaining to euthanasia. **Euthana·sianist,** one who advocates euthanasia. (See Euthanasia 3.)

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 706 Mankind at different stages of culture differ utterly as to the morality of suicide and 'euthanasian' homicide. 1884 L. A. Tollemache *Stones of Stumbling* 5 The Euthanasiasts must be admitted to have gained the day.

Euthanasy (*yuþæ*·năsi). Now *rare.* [Anglicized form of Euthanasia. Cf. Fr. *euthanasie.*] = Euthanasia 1; also *fig.*

1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 164 Augustus Caesar ..so often as he heard of a man that had a quicke passage, with little sense of paine, he wished for himselfe that Euthanasie. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Euphemie* ix, Dare I profane so irreligious be, To greet or grieue her soft euthanasy. 1736 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash. 1821 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 240 The practice..tends to a natural euthanasy. 1862 Syd. Dobell *Love*, The swift euthanasy of her last change.

Euthanatize, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To subject to 'euthanasia'.

1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 241/1, I saw a crab euthanatising a sickly fish, doubtless from the highest motives.

Euthutro·pic (*yūþiutrə*·pik), *a. Seismology.* [f. Gr. *εὐθύ-ς* straight + *τρόπο-ς* direction + -ic.]

1881 J. Milne in *Nature* No. 632. 126 In other shocks normal or direct vibrations are the most prominent. These shocks might be called euthutropic.

† Eu·thymy. *Obs.* Also 7 **euthymie.** [a. Gr. *εὐθῠμία*, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *θῠμός* mind, mood.] Cheerfulness, tranquillity.

1623 Cockeram, *Euthymie*, Hearts-ease, quietnesse. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 221 Tranquillity, or, to speak in Greek .. euthymie, or quietness of mind. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Euthymy.* 1775 in Ash.

Eutopia (*yūtō*·u·piă). [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *τόπος* place. First used by Sir T. More or his friend Peter Giles (see quot. 1516), with a play on Utopia (f. Gr. *οὐ τόπος*, and hence = 'no place, land of nowhere'), the name of the imaginary country described in More's famous book with that title. Some later writers have misused the word for *Utopia*, imagining the latter to be an incorrect spelling; others have correctly used the two words in an antithesis.] A region of ideal happiness or good order.

[1516 Sir T. More or P. Giles *Hexastichon Anemolii Poete Laureati*, prefixed to *Utopia*, Vtopia priscis dicta ob infrequentiam, Nunc ciuitatis æmula Platonicæ .. Eutopia merito sum vocanda nomine.] 1556 R. Robinson tr. *Hexastichon* in *More's Utopia* (ed. 2) S vij a, Wherfore not Utopie, but rather rightely My name is Eutopie, a place of felicitie. 1595 Sidney *Apol.* (1891) 19 Sir Thomas Moore's Eutopia. 1610 Th. Th[orpe] *Ded. Healey's St. Augustine's City of God*, Then [when Healey translated Hall's *Mundus Alter et Idem*, he treated] of a deuised Country scarse on earth, now of a desired Citie sure in heauen; then of Vtopia, now of Eutopia. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 255 Certain edicts from a Parliament in Eutopia. 1638 Featley *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 23 No more..than it will prove there is a Commonwealth in Eutopia.

† Eutra·pelize, *v. Obs.* [f. Gr. *εὐτράπελ-ος* (see next) + -ize.] (See quots.)

1656-81. Blount *Glossogr.*, *Eutrapelize*, to treat civilly, or use courteously. 1775 Ash, *Eutrapelize*, to behave courteously, to use civility.

† Eutra·pely. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *εὐτραπελία*, f. *εὐτράπελος* pleasant in conversation, f. *εὖ* well + *τρέπειν* to turn.

The Gr. word is used by Aristotle for 'pleasantness in conversation' (one of the seven moral virtues enumerated by him); in the N. T. (*Eph.* v. 4) for reprehensible levity of speech (A. V. 'jesting'). The quots. below merely reflect these uses.]

1596 *Advice Gen. Assemb.* in *J. Melvill's Diary* (1842) 350 Aischrologie, eutrapelie, using vean and profane company. 1678 Phillips, *Eutrapely*, courtesie, urbanity. 1775 Ash, *Eutrapely*, courtesy.

Eutrophic (*yutrɒ*·fik), *a.* and *sb. Path.* [f. next + -ic.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to promote nutrition.

B. *sb.* A eutrophic medicine.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The chief eutrophics are mercurials, the preparations of iodine, bromine, etc.

Eutrophy (*yū*·trŏfi). *Path.* [ad. Gr. *εὐτροφία*, f. *εὖ* well + *τρέφειν* to nourish.] Good nutrition.

1721 in Bailey; 1847 in Craig; hence in mod. Dicts.

Eutychian (*yuti*·kiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **Eutichian,** 6-7 **-ean.** [ad. L. *Eutychiān-us*, f. *Eutych-es* + -ian.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or adhering to the doctrine of Eutyches, a presbyter of Constantinople, in the 5th cent., who maintained that the human nature of Christ was lost in the divine. **B.** *sb.* A member of the Eutychian sect.

1556 J. Clement in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxi. 214 From all Arians, Eutichians, and all other heretikes. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 187 The Eutychian heresie .. denyed the trueth of Christes body after the adunation therof to the Diuinitie. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii (1636) 176 The Armenians are iudged by manie to be Eutichean heretickes. 1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* vii. 103 It cannot reasonably be set lower than the Eutychian times. 1888-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 775 The measures which were employed against the Eutychians were rather harsh.

Hence **Euty·chianism,** the Eutychian heresy.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxi. 186 Eutychianisme so mightily prevailed in those parts. 1846 G. S. Faber *Tractar. Secession* 192 The Eutychianism which Dr. Moehler would make the badge of..the Protestant System.

Euxenite (*yū*·ksənəit). [f. Gr. *εὔξεν-ος* hospitable (f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *ξένος* stranger) + -ite.

So named by Scheerer in 1840 (*Pogg. Ann.* L. 153) 'on account of the many rare constituents which it harbours'.]

A mineral found in Norway, consisting mainly of niobate and titanate of yttrium.

1844 Dana *Min.* 436 Euxenite comes from Jölster in Norway. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 378 It [Thorium] has since been found in Euxenite.

Euzeolite (*yū zī*·ðlait). [f. Eu- + Zeolite.] (See quots.)

1832 Shepard *Min.* 178 Heulandite .. Euzeolite. 1868 Dana *Min.* 443 In 1817, Breithaupt separated the two zeolites .. and called the latter euzeolite. In 1822 Brooke .. named the other heulandite.

[Evacate: a spurious word in Dicts; see Evocate.]

Evacuant (*ivæ*·kiŭănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ēvacuant-em*, pr. pple. of *ēvacuāre*: see Evacuate.]

A. *adj. Med.* That evacuates or tends to evacuate; promoting evacuation, cathartic, purgative.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 214 Evacuant and debilitating remedies. 1818 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* II. 41 Their general operation is evacuant, either by the stomach, the bowels, or the skin. 1881 tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* 168 Evacuant treatment in general.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Med.* A medicine that promotes evacuation; as a purgative, emetic, diaphoretic.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1732 *Hist. Litt.* IV. 9 Those stupendous Effects which vegetable Concretes excite in the Body, both as Evacuants and Alterants. 1753 Torriano *Sore Throat* 32 The Emetic repeated did not act as an Evacuant in the least. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 73 Asarabacca is used by native practitioners in India as a powerful evacuant. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 2 To the class of evacuants belong emetics..and diuretics.

2. In *Organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

Evacuate (*ivæ*·kiŭ,eit), *v.* Also 6-7 **evacuat.** *Pa. pple.* 6-7 **evacuat(e.** [f. L. *ēvacuāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvacuā-re* (Pliny), f. *ē* out + *vacuus* empty. Cf. Fr. *évacuer.*

In class. L. *ēvacuāre* is found only in Pliny, with the sense 'to empty (the bowels)'. The Vulgate and later law-books have the fig. sense 'to make void, nullify', which is rather to be regarded as parallel with the older sense than as developed from it, being based on the fig. sense of *vacuus* 'void, null, of no validity'. The sense represented in branch II, where the obj. is the contents instead of the vessel or receptacle, is a development similar to that in *to empty*, Fr. *vuider*; it occurs in med.L. in medical use (*evacuare humores*, etc.), and hence in Fr. *évacuer.*]

I. To make empty.

* *To remove the contents of.*

1. *trans.* To empty, clear out the contents of (a vessel or receptacle). Chiefly in uses more or less technical: To empty (the stomach, bowels, or other bodily organ); to deplete (the body) by purging or vomiting (formerly also by bleeding, sudorifics, etc.); to exhaust (of air).

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* viii. 248 After you haue euacuated your body, and trussed your poyntes, kayme your heade oft. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxii ix. 443 The broth of these fishes hath the name to evacuat both the bellie and the bladder. 1644 Hammond *Loyal Convert* 13 Physicians evacuate the Body, sometimes by Vomit, sometimes by Purge. *a* 1658 Brome *City Wit* III. ii, I will prefer thee to..make my Bed ..and evacuate my Chamberpot. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* To Rdr. (1682) 5 Evacuate such Receivers till there be no air left in them. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 99

P 3 Had detached all his Subjects and evacuated all his Stores. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 215 The Contraction of the Lacrymal Glands, whereby they are evacuated. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 305 In all cases of poisoning, the first step is to give the antidote .. and then evacuate the stomach. 1883 *Standard* 31 Jan. 5/4 It is possible..to evacuate them by cutting trenches through which the black ooze drains.

b. *absol.* (In quot. † to let blood.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. ii. If the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the fore-head.

c. *fig.* in various senses. Const. *of.* In recent use *esp.* To deprive (a term, concept, etc.) *of* its contents or value. Cf. 4.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. x. (1611) 147 By euacuating cleane, and emptying the church of euery such rite and ceremony. *a* 1653 S. WARD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xiii. 5 Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it, to..evacuate the mind of all ill thoughts and passions. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 8, I hope to evacuate my mind of every matter and thing I know, concerning his lordship. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1836) 150 They .. evacuate the term [spirit] of all its proper meaning. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 384 Brown..evacuates the phænomenon of all that desiderates explanation. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xii. 15 They sank into exhaustion, evacuated of all life and energy. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* i. (1879) 15 To evacuate the sacraments of grace, and to regard them as merely acted prayers.

†d. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Of a body of water, etc : To empty, discharge itself. Also *fig. Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 311 At the further end of the lake, they found that it evacuated itself into a large river. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii. 23 Such griefs evacuate themselves best by that particular channel. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav* II. 265 Where the canal evacuates is placed a net to catch what would pass off and be lost.

†2. To clear (a place) of inmates, etc., (a country) of inhabitants, troops, wild beasts. Const. *of.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 136 That the whole countrey might be evacuated and quite cleared from wolves. 1687 in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 81 To evacuate a whole College will be .. scandalous. 1704 *Addr. Norfolk* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4068/2 A Great Monarch .. evacuates whole Countries. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4462/2 Evacuating the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 171 P 14 In France they annually evacuate their streets, and ship their prostitutes and vagabonds to their colonies. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 34/1 Her room was no sooner evacuated of such troublesome visitants, than [etc.].

3. Of an army: To relinquish the occupation of (a country, fortress, town, position). Said also of the general in command, or of the authority that orders the withdrawal.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 P 5 The Army..had began to repass the Mountains, and would shortly evacuate Savoy. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The emperour .. never effectually evacuated Catalonia. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 35 The French forces who had invaded and seized Turks Island must immediately evacuate the same. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 21 The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xxv. 433 She [Austria] summoned the Emperor Nicholas to evacuate the Principalities. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 Egypt is to be evacuated within three years.

absol. 1881 DILLON in *Times* 5 Jan. 10/1 As soon as the army evacuates he can go back to his own home.

b. *gen.* To quit, withdraw from (a place or apartment). Also *absol.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 271 The burgomasters were not slow in evacuating the premises. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII viii. (1849) 337 The other guests had evacuated the apartment. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xv. 226 Request your friend Mr. Donne to evacuate. 1877 FARRAR *My Youth* xxx. 303, I will evacuate it whenever you like

* * *To make void or worthless.*

†4. To make void, annul, deprive of force or validity. Chiefly in religious and legal phraseology. (The earliest recorded sense in Eng.) *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Ceremonyes..whiche all were euacuate and made voyde by the passyon of our sauyour Jesu Chryst. 1548 LATIMER *Plowghers* (Arb.) 32 Thys is the marke at the whyche the Deuyll shooteth, to evacuate the crosse of Chryste. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 257 To have evacuat the Reasonis of 3our Buik. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 81 Which defect .. would not euacuate a Marriage after Cohabitation and Actual Consummation. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 83 We evacuate the gift .. if we vouchsafe not to accept of it. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iv. § 45. 213 Words, which evacuate your objection. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 62 Of which lands they had been thrown out in Queen Mary's reign, and their patents from king Edward evacuated. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 141 A latitude, which might evacuate the force of almost all promises.

II. To empty out (the contents of anything).

†5. Of the action of a medicine, vomiting, etc. (rarely of a personal agent by means of medicine): To clear out, get rid of, remove (a disease or humour). Also *fig. Obs.* Cf. 1.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. vii, Vnctions with oyles and oyntementes..do shortely euacuate the fulnesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. v. 217 The white [Ellebore purgeth] by vomit upward, and doth evacuat the offensive humours which cause diseases. 1672 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xlvi. 314 A perfect Crisis is that which evacuates all the vitious Matter. 1715 I. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 230 The Seed of this Plant evacuates yellow Choler. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IX. 341 (T.) Fasting and humiliation is a sovereign remedy to evacuate all spiritual distempers. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 85 Thomson declared his [Pope's] distemper to be a dropsy, and evacuated part of the water by tincture of jalap. 1790 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 553 The principal intention..is to evacuate the offending matter.

6. To void, discharge (excrements, etc.) through 'any of the excretory passages' (J.); in mod. use only through the bowels or mouth.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 322 That part .. will grow unto a head and break, evacuating great abundance of filthy matter. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 That round hole near her [Black Snail's] neck .. out of which I have observed some salivous Matter to be evacuated. 1766 ALEXANDER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 68, I started up..made some efforts to vomit, but evacuated nothing. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 386 About four pints of urine had been evacuated. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* x. 173 He evacuated such floods of water that the mountain torrents were full.

absol. 1634 J. LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* 59 They haue no Intraylls or other inward Organs, by which either to retaine or evacuat. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 104 A man that doth feed upon one dish at a meal shall nothing near evacuate .. so quick or readily as one that dines upon two or more. 1705 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2178 But no body ever saw him Eat or Evacuate.

b. In wider sense (partly *transf.* from the above): To discharge, throw off, vent. Also *fig.*

1622 HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 146 Their houses are made .. with a laver in the toppe to evacuate the smoake when they make fire. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 20 The Lime having evacuated its putrefaction. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 19 When a Margate hoy evacuates her cargo, the crowd on the pier is usually considerable. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 511 Judging from sentiments which he has evacuated in some of his public spoutifications.

†7. To take out mechanically, leaving a vacuum or void; to pump out (water); to exhaust (air). Also *fig. Obs.* exc. in surgical use.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, Any one would have thought that the native Propensity to rambling..should be worn out, the volatile Part be fully evacuated. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xiii. 115 The contents of his skull must have been evacuated. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 295 As much of the brain was evacuated, as wou'd fill a hen's eggshell. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 82 The water will ooze up .. in too great abundance to be evacuated by the engines. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Mar., As much of the mould as can be taken out without disturbing the roots must be evacuated and its place supplied with fresh. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. 137 The ascent of the quicksilver .. is proportional to the quantity evacuated by each turn. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 112 If..the pus be evacuated externally, there will be a scar in the neck. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 704 The contents of abscesses have been evacuated in the following directions.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 13 A Vessell .. so sollid every where, that the Aire could not possibly evacuate. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 261 The Sap .. turns aside and evacuates by this Aperture.

8. To clear out, remove (inhabitants, inmates, or troops). † Also *intr.* for *refl.* Cf. 2.

a 1639 WOTTON in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I 220 Action had pretty well evacuated the idle people, which are the stock of rapine. 1669 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 233 The people that evacuate from us to Barbadoes. 1692 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 23 Nor can he cease to Reign, till They [his enemies] are so Evacuated. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1721) I. 179 The Garrison would be entirely evacuated before they could signify their Pleasure to the Army. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 5/6 The wounded used to be stowed in it [the refreshment room at Meaux] till the time came conveniently to evacuate them. 1884 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 5/7 He was evacuating the garrison and Egyptian inhabitants of that place [Tokar].

Evacuated (*i*væ·kiu,ētéd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] In the various senses of the vb.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 63 He [Boyle] mentions a Larks living in the Evacuated Receiver .. about ten Minutes. 1762 CANTON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 461 Within an evacuated glass ball. 1773 HORSLEY *ibid.* LXIV. 236 Columns of water, sustained in evacuated tubes of sufficient length. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 236, I took this opportunity of reconnoitring the evacuated field.

Evacuating (*i*væ·kiu,ētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] In senses of the verb. Also *attrib.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 27 The euacuating thereof [the vaine of earth. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 40 To the abolishing, evacuating, or utter vanishing away of sinne. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 188 Upon the evacuating of the Receiver. 1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throat* Pref. 15 For one Patient .. that dies by this Method, five will die by the evacuating Method. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 18 The evacuating ducts are constant.

Evacuation (*i*væ·kiu,ēi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *ēvacuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvacuā-re*: see EVACUATE.] The action of evacuating; the condition of being evacuated.

1. *spec.* a. *Med.* The action or process of depleting (the body or any organ), or of clearing out (morbid matter, 'humours', etc.), by medicine or other artificial means. *rare* in recent use.

Before the present century the word was most frequently used with reference to bleeding; for this we have a large number of quotations.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 100 Ofte tymes he hab ..to myche evacuacioun of blood. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 53 a, To expell the sayd excrementes are ix sundry kyndes of evacuation .. abstinence, vomyte, purgation by siege, letting of bloude, etc. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1327 Evacuation, or clensing the body by clistre. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. ii. (1651) 398 Bleed on .. If the parties strength will not admit much evacuation in this kinde at once, it [bleeding] must be assayed again and again. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 136 One manner of evacuation of evil humours, purgation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxv. (1804) 229, I prepared for this important evacuation [of blood]. 1790 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 217 The patient exhausted by mere evacuations, sunk under the disease. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 467 This method..seems to have a preference over actual evacuation by the lancet. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 179/1 The evacuation of the contents of the rectum and bladder.

b. *Phys.* The process of discharging (waste matter, etc.) through the excretory organs (now *esp.* from the bowels); an instance of this process; a manner in which it takes place.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1054 A body .. may not grow by the vertue of such degestion without expulsion or evacuation. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 176 After many euacuations, sitting down vpon an homely bed [he] died. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vii. 54 The evacuation of seed in carnall copulation. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 15 Annot. 537 Nature .. seeks to discharge it selfe by the several evacuations. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 73 This Evacuation [perspiration] is by far the greatest of any in the Body. 1727 POPE, &c., *Art of Sinking* 75 Has had some poetical evacuation, and no question was much the better for it in his health. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 399 The causes of it are .. violent and long-continued Passions, profuse Evacuations. 1784 JOHNSON *Let.* 18 Mar. in *Boswell*, The dropsy .. has now run almost totally away by natural evacuation. 1852 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat Med.* 375 To promote alvine evacuations. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 247 Under the terms crudity, coction and evacuation, were designated [according to the Humoral Pathology] the three principal periods of diseases.

c. *concr.* Evacuated or excreted matter.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 100 Other euacuations, both vpwards and downwards, came. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xxiii. 119 Others .. will draw a man's character .. merely from his evacuations. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 384 Sometimes we find, in the deposit from these evacuations, small white or yellow masses.

2. *gen.* The action of emptying (a receptacle), or of removing (the contents of anything) so as to produce a vacancy; the depletion (of a treasury, one's resources, etc.). Sometimes with transf. notion of 1 a. Also *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 400 They [Lawyers & Physicions] have one common end, that is gaine, & the manner of both their proceedings .. is—by evacuation! *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter evacuation of all Romish ceremonies. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Communi.* Ep. to Rdr., The continuall effluences of vertue out of Him .. is not the least evacuation at all unto Him. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xix. (T.), Their treasury..exhausted by so frequent evacuations. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 52 It is pretty evident that their [grottoes'] evacuation has been owing to waters. 1806 VINCE *Hydrostat.* vii. 79 The evacuation made by so swift a current. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 30 Not content with these ways of getting rid of his money, [he] resorted to the most speedy and effectual of all modes of evacuation, a contested election. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 48 After the extraordinary evacuation of the large crateral space. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. Index *s.v.*

†b. The quantity removed by 'evacuation'. *Obs.*

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. App. 136 The evacuations [*sc.* of air] and the remainders do both of them decrease in the same geometrical progression.

†c. A clearing out, depleting (of population, etc.). *Obs.*

1669–94 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 201 And if that evacuation [of population] be grown to an excess. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 238 Let us also consider the vast Evacuations of Men that England hath had by Forein Assistances lent to Forein Kingdoms. 1755 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 362 There will be a great evacuation at Bath of fine folks.

3. *Mil.* †a. The clearing (a place) of troops (*obs.*). b. The withdrawal (by an army or commander) from occupation of a country, fortress, town, etc. c. The removal (of a garrison, the population of a place, etc.).

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4666/1 The Deputies..have insisted ..on the Evacuation of the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops. 1783 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 221 New York .. the final evacuation of that city. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 354 An evacuation of the Mediterranean, as a preliminary to a war with Spain. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 125 They offered no concession beyond the evacuation of Decelea and the Attic territory. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 378 A declaration .. which made the further continuance of peace dependent upon the evacuation of the Principalities. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxiv. 92 The time for the evacuation of the garrison came.

attrib. 1880 WEBSTER (Suppl.), *Evacuation day*, the anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, November 25, 1783.

4. The action of making void and of no effect; cancelling, nullification. Cf. EVACUATE *v.* 4.

1630 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 66 The suspension of the latter, farre from including the evacuation, or cancelling of the former. 1692 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 21 Putting Them quite under his Feet, by that perfect distinguishing Catargesis, or Evacuation of All Power, Motion, or Action. 1730 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 P 10 Sophisms tending to the confusion of all principles, and the evacuation of all duties.

Evacuationist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates the evacuation of (an occupied territory).

1884 J. MORLEY in *Macm. Mag.* July 230 There is no reason why annexationists and evacuationists should not continue their controversy on the floor of Parliament.

Evacuative (ɪvæ·kiu,ĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *évacuatif, -ive*, f. *évacuer*, ad. L. *ēvacuāre*: see EVACUATE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* That evacuates or empties (the bowels); cathartic, purgative, evacuant.

1621 COTGR., *Evacuatif*, euacuatiue; purgative. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* An evacuative medicine; an evacuant.

1696 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 50 Palliative is made .. by evacuatives and alteratives.

Evacuator (ɪvæ·kiu,ĕitəɹ). Also 7 **-er**. [f. EVACUATE + -OR.] One who or that which evacuates (in the senses of the verb).

1622 COTGR., *Vuideur*, a voyder, emptier, euacuater. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 175 (T.) Be not too busy .. in excusing the great evacuators of the Law. 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* II. 99 The ears are the evacuators of the bilious excrement that flows thither. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 63 The whole Materia Medica is certainly to be included under .. Alteratives, Evacuators, and Restoratives. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eva·cuatory**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; see -ORY.] = EVACUANT A. and B.

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 309 (D.) An imposthume calls for a lance, and oppletion for unpalatable evacuatories. 1789 W. FALCONER *Ess. Health Pers. Agric.* 84 Medicines of the evacuatory kind.

† **Eva·cue**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *évacue-r*: see EVACUATE *v.*] In senses of EVACUATE *v.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 17 He moste kunne evacuen hym þat ys ful of euele humores. *Ibid.* 94 First euacue þe malancolient mater. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, By the whiche incysyon the blode euacueth.

† **Eva·cuity**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. E- *pref.*^{3} + VACUITY.] A vacuity, vacancy.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. (1845) VI. 253 Fit it was therefore so many evacuities should be filled up.

Evadable (ɪvē·dăb'l), *a.* In Dicts. also **evadible**. [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be evaded.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Judas Iscar.* Wks. VII. 31 A piece of artillery..not evadable by any counter artifice of his opponents.

Evade (ɪvē·d), *v.* Also *Sc.* 6 **avaid, ev-, ewaid**. [a. Fr. *évader*, ad. L. *ēvādĕre*, f. *ē* out + *vādĕre* to go. Cf. Pr. *evazir*, Sp. *evadir*, It. *evadere*. (The trans. use does not occur in Lat. or mod.F., but is found in Fr. of the 15th c.)]

1. *intr.* To get away, escape: const. *from, out of.* *rare* in mod. use.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 102 All that fled war, and evadit Throw the dirk nycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 661 That he micht nocht avaid out of thair handis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 184 Gif ȝe wald fra this auenture ewaid. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than, etc. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxvi. 403 He was brought to some trouble, but evaded. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 345 The serous particles evade Thro' th' open Pores. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* v. 33 The 'three of 'em', as they were always numerically reproached when ..a fowl evaded.

† **b.** In a Lat. sense: To 'turn out' to be. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 29 Doth it [the soul] not evade altogether happy, being freed from Error?

2. *trans.* To escape by contrivance or artifice from (attack, pursuit, adverse designs; an assailant, pursuer, or adversary); to avoid, save oneself from (a threatened evil or inconvenience); to elude (a blow), avoid encountering (an obstacle).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 246 No vther wa tha micht evaid his feid. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 2 If he euade vs there. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, You that..knew, in your accompts, To cheat my brother; if you can, evade me. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 48 Hee might evade the accomplishment of those afflictions he now but gradually endureth. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 16 Cæsar foreseeing that the Britains..would easily evade his Foot. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 680 The Nymph, her father's anger to evade, Retires from Argos to the sylvan shade. 1807 JAS. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 218 Had we lain here..we should have evaded great part of the sickness. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 117 The Crows were not to be evaded. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXXVII, He evaded calamity by choosing privation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 384 The ships evaded the obstacle. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/1 A thief could evade capture by slipping out of one parish into another.

3. In various applied or extended uses.

a. To contrive to avoid (doing something); to 'get out of' performing (a duty), making (a payment), etc.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 133, I always found something or other to say to evade the thing. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 139 A design to evade the duties. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 111 The people have discovered a method of evading the payment. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 265 Henry..desired at first to evade a duty in which he had little interest at any time. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 173 The sheykh evaded translating them.

b. To avoid giving a direct answer to (a question, request, charge); to put off (a questioner); to avoid or shirk the discussion of (an argument, a subject).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 13 He (as louing his owne pride, and purposes) Euades them..with Epithites of warre. 1677 DRYDEN *State of Innoc.* III. i, Our question thou evad'st. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. 323 He evades the charge .. by .. poor contemptible quibbles. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* vi. 70 He evaded all inquiries as to his plans. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 437 Difficulties .. such as we are bound to meet, and not to attempt to evade. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 389 We have evaded no known argument and difficulty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 285 That question the Estates of Scotland could not evade.

c. To escape yielding to (an argument, claim, or obligation), admitting (a conclusion), acknowledging (a fact), by means of sophistry.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 195 For fear our Arminians .. should euade its force. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this reason be eluded or evaded. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to evade the testimonies of the fathers. 1709 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 89 Every moral obligation whatever may be evaded. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 14 Can this truth be evaded or denied? 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xii. (1862) 172 Edward endeavoured..to evade the force of the obligation.

d. To defeat the intention of (a law, stipulation, etc.), *esp.* by specious compliance with its letter.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxx, The same degree of cunning ..had taught the knave to evade the former statutes. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 285 Few decent Mussulmauns openly infringe a prohibition which it is so easy to evade. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 285 Processes .. adopted for the sake of evading the principle. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 720 The object of the arrangement .. was to evade the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise evasion.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The ministers of God are not to evade or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 429 They evaded, procrastinated, and withheld rather than refused compliance with his desire. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1851) I. 17 He hesitates; he evades.

5. *trans.* Of things: To elude, baffle (efforts, vigilance, etc.).

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), A contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. iv. i. 188 These assertions .. long evaded refutation. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 Some offences evade definition.

6. *nonce-use.* To go out of. Opposed to *invade.*

1725 in Hearne *Langtoft's Chron.* II. 442 Julius Cæsar having once and againe audaciously envaded, and as shamefully evaded, Britaine.

Hence **Eva·der**, one who evades; in the senses of the verb. **Eva·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *attrib.* **Eva·dingly** *adv.*, in an evading manner, evasively.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. i. 194 The Race is at an End, but the Evader is taken in his Flight. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 218 Evader!.. glad am I that you have spoken the word. 1883 LD. BRABAZON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 802 Laws which can never be evaded without punishment swiftly falling on the head of the evader. 1669 in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 618 For the evading of all Collusion and Suspicion..it is stipulated that, etc. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcvii, However, he got off by this evading. 1687 J. SERGEANT *Schism. Disparch't* 256 To..leave an evading hole for the Dr. to say, afterwards, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 206 The wary and evading assertor. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. v. vii. 127 Wolf, with bows down to the ground, answered always evadingly.

Evads: see I'VAD8 *int.*

Evagation (ĭvăgē·ʃən). Also 5 **evagacion, -cyon**. [First introduced in the fig. sense 2; a. F. *évagation*, L. *ēvagātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvagārī*, f. *ē* out + *vagārī* to wander.]

1. The action of wandering away, or departing from a specified locality, prescribed course, etc.; rambling, roving; an instance of the same.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 220 Long ridges .. of mountains serve to stop the Evagation of the Vapours. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (1727) 118 To Bridle the Evagation of the Sound. 1714 — *Astro-Theol.* VI. iii. (1769) 154 The preventing the evagation of the Planets. 1785 LANDEN *Rot. Motion* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 328 That evagation is caused by the motive forces urging the body to turn about *AB, AC, AD*, conjunctly. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxii. (1819) 355 If the prevailing law had transgressed the limits above assigned, every evagation [of a planet] would have been fatal.

b. In speech or discussion: A digression.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 571 They have held their Synod with delays, stays and evagations. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 504 Leading us, even though by very tedious evagations, up to a noble climax.

† **2.** Wandering of the mind, thoughts, spirit, etc. (Mentioned as one of the 'branches' of *Accidia* or Sloth, one of the seven mortal sins.)

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. xxvii, Restreyne all euel evagacions & all mi3ty temptacions. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 102 Euagacyon of thought is to gyue & occupye himselfe with talkynge in folysshe and vayne langage. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* vii. (ed. Paris) 51 Heyr..followys the branchys of sweyrnes, qwych ar ewylthoght, enwy of good..ewagacyon [1508 Euagacyon], etc. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b, Euagacyon of mynde..is ye doughter of slouth. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 161 That euagation of the soule .. is not *ex fragilitate*. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 63 The soul is ..moved..even unto an ecstasie or divine evagation.

† **3. a.** A diversion. **b.** A departure from propriety, an extravagance. *Obs.*

1638 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 579 You married men are deprived of these evagations. 1649 J. HALL *Motion to Parl.* 8 Neither subject to these wilde evagations, nor savage rudenesses.

Evaginable (ɪvæ·dʒinăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

Evaginate (ɪvæ·dʒinĕ't), *v.* [f. L. *ēvagīnāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvagīnā-re* to unsheath, f. *ē* out + *vagīna* sheath.] *trans.* † **a.** To unsheath. *Obs.* **b.** † To take grain out of the husk. *Obs.* **c.** *Phys.* To turn (a tubular organ) inside out; to protrude by eversion of a tubular sheath. Hence **Eva·ginated** *ppl. a.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evaginate*, to draw out of a sheath or scabberd. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 281 The greater lead, and the lesser evaginate the corne. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 210 The caecum is next evaginated or turned inside out, and the embryo has the form of a phial, of which the evaginated caecum is the neck.

Evagination (ɪvæ dʒinē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēvagīnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvagīnā-re*: see prec.] **a.** The action or process of evaginating. **b.** *concr.* A result of this process.

1663-76 BULLOKAR, *Evagination*, an unsheathing, a drawing out of the sheath. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Evagination*, an unsheathing, or drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 125 Very slight pressure causes the thread to be swiftly protruded, apparently by a process of evagination. 1889 *Athenæum* 30 Nov. 748/2 Evaginations of the walls of the oral groove.

† **Eva·gue**, *v. Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* **evaig.** [a. OF. *evague-r*, ad. L. *ēvagā-ri* to roam about, f. *ē* out + *vagārī* to wander.] *intr.* To wander about.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 200 The Equis .. sufferit thair enemyis to evaig [L. *vagari*].

Eval (ī·văl), *a. rare* ^{1}. [f. L. *ævum* age + -AL; cf. COEVAL.] Of or pertaining to an age; age-long.

1791 *Addr. to Abp Canterb.* 67 Αἰών age, and αἰώνιος, eval, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Evaluable (ɪvæ·liŭăb'l), *a.* [f. next; cf. *estimate, estimable.*] That can be evaluated.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 480 Love, delight, adoration are only scientifically expressed as unknown forces and quantities not at present evaluable.

Evaluate (ɪvæ·liŭĕ't), *v.* [f. Fr. *évalu-er* (see next *sb.*) + -ATE^{3}.] *trans.* **a.** *Math.* To work out the 'value' of (a quantitative expression); to find a numerical expression for (any quantitative fact or relation). **b.** *gen.* To 'reckon up', ascertain the amount of; to express in terms of something already known.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 61 An attempt to evaluate numerically the mechanical equivalent of the thermal unit. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* 86 God .. must be known and evaluated in terms of thought. 1886 BALL *Story of Heavens* 527 No attempt can be made at present to evaluate the date of that epoch. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 407/3 The method of evaluating the absorption of different thicknesses by comparison with a polarizing photometer.

Evaluation (ɪvæ liuĕ·ʃən). [a. Fr. *évaluation*, f. *évaluer*, f. *é-* = *es-* (:—L. *ex*) out + *value* VALUE.]

1. The action of appraising or valuing (goods, etc.); a calculation or statement of value; = VALUATION. Now *rare.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 137 When a certain Evaluation is admitted in the Policy, no Premium can be demanded back. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Commerce Bengal* (1806) 54 The usual evaluation of different articles of produce. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 58 The evaluation of his treasures has been preserved.

2. The action of evaluating or determining the value of (a mathematical expression, a physical quantity, etc.), or of estimating the force of (probabilities, evidence, etc.).

1779 INGENHOUSZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 395 This evaluation was made before the new discoveries upon the nature of nitre and charcoal. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 509 His evaluation [of the *mansus*] would produce two hundred, or more probably twenty thousand English acres. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 511 The evaluation of certain sorts of evidence. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xviii. § 3 Before applying the doctrine of chances .. the foundation must be laid for an evaluation of the chances. 1887 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 452/1 The author's .. evaluation of some terms in the [lunar] theory..was thereby lost.

Evanesce (ɛvănē·s), *v.* [ad. L. *ēvānescĕ-re*, f. *ē* out + *vānescĕre* to vanish, f. *vānus* empty, insubstantial, VAIN. Cf. EVANISH.] *intr.* To fade out of sight, 'melt into thin air', disappear; chiefly *fig.* Also in scientific use, To disappear, become effaced; said *e.g.* of markings or organs in plants, or of the edge of a polyhedron when two adjacent faces are made to rotate into one plane.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 59 A single psychological discovery, therfore, caused my musical anticipations to evanesce. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* XXIII. (1872) 472 As soon as these spiritual favours are known they will evanesce. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 366 The intermediate corolla having evanesced. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 77 This general notion .. evanesces before the dialectic of Socrates.

Evanescence (ɛvănē·sĕns). [f. EVANESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.]

1. The process or fact of vanishing away.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 P 2 The great principles of truth..fade at last in total evanescence. *Ibid.* No. 163 P 5 The sudden evanescence of his reward. 1769 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 149 The almost total evanescence of both of them [nitrous and dephlogisticated air], when they are very pure, and mixed in due proportions. 1833 BREW-

STER *Nat. Magic* ii. 29 The circumstances under which these evanescences would take place. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxi. 201 Varying through all degrees of brightness down to total, or almost total evanescence. 1876 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. ix. 522 A great variety of causes had led to the gradual evanescence of dogmatic teaching.

2. The quality of being evanescent; tendency to vanish away.

18.. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* Poet. Wks. (1846) 15 Statue of flesh! Immortal of the dead! Imperishable type of evanescence. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 731 The shadowy and fleeting evanescence .. of the regal office and functions. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1876) 46 This evanescence and lubricity of all objects .. lets them slip through our fingers.

3. *concr.* An evanescent thing. *rare.*

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 848 That most celestial Evanescence—a Lunar Rainbow.

† **Evane·scency.** *Obs.* [see -ENCY.] = prec.

1664 H MORE *Synopsis Proph., Myst. Iniquity* 294 The bottomless pit; For so ἄβυσσος may signify as well as the Sea, or Abolition, or Evanescency.

Evanescent (evăne·sĕnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *évanescent*, ad. L. *ēvānescent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēvānescĕre* (see EVANESCE).]

1. That is on the point of vanishing or becoming imperceptible. In Mathematics, said of a diminishing quantity: That is at the instant of becoming zero; infinitesimal. Hence *transf.* of things: Imperceptibly minute, too small to perceive.

1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 41 The smallest Capillaries or evanescent Arteries. 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 31 To render the crime evanescent or almost nothing. *a* 1761 J. CAWTHORN *Wit & Learn.* Poems (1771) 73 How the moon was evanescent, Was now an orb, and now a crescent? 1770 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 437 *note*, The particles of light, which fall upon the evanescent zone..are as that evanescent annular space which they cover. 1821 Woon *Optics* iv. 56 The limiting ratio of an evanescent arc to its sine is a ratio of equality. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. 276 A quantity so evanescent that it is hardly possible to conceive a time when a change will become perceptible. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Studies* 29 Our knowledge..has in reality but an evanescent range.

2. That quickly vanishes or passes away; having no permanence. Said of appearances, conditions, impressions, etc.

1738 THOMSON *Spring* 148 The melting Pulp Of mellow Fruit, the nameless Nations feed[s] Of evanescent Insects. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 P 11 The incidents which give excellence to biography are of a volatile and evanescent kind. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 167 A scene Of evanescent glory. 1816 R JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 301 Evanescent, when the colour remains as long as the mineral is in a state of fusion, but disappears on cooling. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, The Duke of Rothsay, whose virtuous feelings were as easily excited as they were evanescent. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 271 [The] Pen which gives ubiquity of permanence to the evanescent thought of a moment. 1876 DÜHRING *Dis. Skin* 41 Maculæ are evanescent or permanent according to their cause.

b. *Bot.* of parts of plants: Not permanent.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 189 Curtain white, evanescent. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 361 Liparis..glands evanescent.

Hence **Evane·scently** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iv. 142 Evanescently dim to our feeling. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 290 The colour flitted evanescently. 1881 *Daily News* 25 July 5/2 Kindliness, slightly and almost evanescently..tempered by a sort of indulgent scorn.

Evanescing (evăne·sin), *ppl. a.* [f. EVANESCE + -ING².] That passes quickly away.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 537 Symptomatic fever of a mild nature took place about the 9th day, and the usual evanescing course followed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 It is dangerous to sculpture these evanescing images of thought.

Evangel[1], **evangile** (*i*væ·ndʒĕl, -il). Now *arch.* or *rhetorical.* Forms: *α.* 4 **evangil**, 5 **evangille**, **-ylle**, 6 **ewangyle**, 4-7, 9 (*rare*) **evangile**. *β.* 4 *aphet.* **vangel** (*pe vangel* for *þ'evangel*), 5 **ewangel**, 6-7 **evangell**, 5-7, 9 **evangele**, 4- **evangel**. [ME. *evangile*, a. OF. *evangi l)le* (mod.F. *évangile*), corresp. to Pr. *evangeli*, Sp., Pg. *evangelio*, It. *evangelio*, *evangelo* (aphet. *vangelio*, *vangelo*), repr. Eccl. Lat. *ēvangelium*: see EVANGELY. The *β* forms are due to the influence of the Lat. spelling.

In England the word was in 17th c. already archaic and purely literary, but in Scotland it remained in current use, as a synonym for *gospel*, until a still later period. At the present time it is chiefly used in transferred sense, or with allusion to the etymological meaning 'good news'. The prevailing form now is *evangel*; but a few writers of the present century have preferred *evangele*, *evangile*, either to distinguish the word from EVANGEL[2], or merely for archaistic effect.]

I. In various senses of GOSPEL.

1. The 'good news' of redemption to the world through Jesus Christ; the religious teaching contained in the New Testament; the Christian religion.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 72 Laghe of godis mouth is þe vangel. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 10 Crist bad him self, how that we schulden preche, And to the folk his evangile teche *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 224 Nowcht be þe Lauche of þe Ewangyle. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 And worthy is thy sonne Christ Iesus, to haue his Euangil and glorie aduanced. 1578 *Godly & Spirituall Songs* (1801) 183 Priests, take 3our staffe And preich the euangell on 3our feit. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The heavenly ministery of the Evangel. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 9 An Evangile (as the Scots according to the Greek notation, term it), that is good or glad tidings. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* ii, That worthy man..teacheth the Evangel in truth and sincerity. *Ibid.* xxii, Your ears .. deceived you when they were closed against the preachers of the evangele. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 107 All the other ministers of the Evangel. 1855 R. WILLIAMS *Rational Godl.* xiv. 207 The spirit of the Evangile. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 459 The gospel is the evangel.

b. The 'Gospel dispensation.'

1560 *Conf. Faith Kirk Scotl.* (1811), As the fatheris vnder the law .. Sa .. we now, in the tyme of the Euangell, haue twa cheif Sacramentis.

2. a. The record of Christ's life as contained in the Four Gospels.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 34 How that this vice is for to drede In thevangile it telleth pleine. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/1 That our lord hath sayd in the holy euangylle. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 35 Christ in the evangil ..confermis the same promis. 1588 A. KING tr. *Camitius' Catech.* 76b, Y^e testimonies baith of ye Euangell and of ye Apostle S. Paul ar verray plane. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 273 The ground work .. of the triple Evangile.

b. One of the 'Four Gospels'.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 67 He made þe Ewangels, in þe whilk es helefull teching and sothefastnes. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 The wordis writtin in S. Mathewis evangel. *a* 1631 DONNE *Let. to Sir G. Moore* Wks. (ed. Alford) VI. xcvi. 414 The Evangiles and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 60 Lukes Greek, both in his Evangel as also in the Acts of the Apostles, is most..eligant. 1828 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xvi. 153 The Quakers are the only professors of Christianity as I read it in the Evangiles. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 39 Those infrangible Evangels, welded by the Holy Ghost.

3. *pl.* Copies of the Gospels; a book containing them, used to impart sanctity to an oath. Rare in *sing.*; *attrib.* in *evangel-book.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 568 A Briton book, written with Euaungiles Was fet, and on this book he swoor anoon. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 184 He is bounde unto hym by othe upon the holy euangilles. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 28 And swoir also vpoun the evangell buik. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Sc. Act. Robt. II*, 51 The Earle of Carrik..made his aith the halie Eu-angellis being tuiched be him. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged) I. 233, I conjured him by the Evangel to alight at my house.

4. *transf.* † a. Something 'as true as gospel'.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Euangell*, true expounding 1628 BACON *Hen. VII.* 145 The Attaint upon a false Verdict between party and party, which before was a kind of Euangile, irremediable. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. 186 That the covenant be..esteem'd in all times coming, the first evangel. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 136 That .. Merline's prophesies [are] evangels.

b. A doctrine or principle (pertaining *e.g.* to politics, social reform, or morals) to which 'saving' efficacy is attributed. Sometimes with some notion of the etymological sense 'good news'.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 109 *La carrière ouverte aux talens*..which is our ultimate Political Evangel. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 622/2 The law of trust is to be henceforth applied under the inspiration of this new evangele. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 290, I do not announce a new and perfect evangel to be ushered in by loud flourish of trumpets.

II. 5. In etymological sense: A message of glad tidings. Also (*nonce-use*), a song of joyful promise.

1842 LONGF. *Slave Singing at Midn.* vi, What holy angel Brings the slave this glad evangel? 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 14 Our requiems follow fast on our evangels.

Evangel[2] (*i*væ·ndʒĕl). [ad. Gr. εὐάγγελος bringing good news, f. εὖ well + ἀγγέλλειν to announce.] A proclaimer of the gospel; = EVANGELIST.

1593 [see below]. 1614 STIRLING *Doomsday 2nd Hour* xxxviii, When the Euangell most toyl'd Soules to winne. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus* 13 We heard the evangels relate the glad story. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 157 The great Evangel of Patmos. 1876 SYMONDS *Sonn. Campanella* xxxv, The true sons of perfidy..Calling themselves evangels of the faith.

Hence † **Eva·ngelship**, the office of evangelist.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 233 No part of their Euangelship.

Evange·lian, *a. Gr. Antiq. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. (τὰ) εὐαγγέλια (pl. of εὐαγγέλιον: see EVANGELY) + -AN.] *Evangelian sacrifice*: transl. of Gr. τὰ εὐαγγέλια, the sacrifice offered in token of gratitude on receipt of good news.

1808 MITFORD *Greece* xxxvii. § 7. IV. 357 Twice had the evangelian sacrifice been performed, as if thanks were due to the gods for signal victories. 1832 WEBSTER *Evangelian*, rendering thanks for favors [*citing* Mitford]. So in later Dicts.

Evangelic (*i*vă·n-, evăndʒe·lik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5-6 **evangelik(e**, **-yke**, 6-8 **-ick(e**, 7 **-ique**, 7- **evangelic**. [ad. late L. *ēvangelic-us*, a. Eccl. Gr. εὐαγγελικός, f. εὐαγγέλιον: see EVANGELY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel.

a. Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, or to the Four Gospels.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 332 That this doctrin is true and catholicke, the letter of the Euangelicke text prooueth. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 393 His Evangelick Volume to compleat. *a* 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 313 The evangelic maxim, that 'no man can serve two masters'. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. x. 233 So we understand the Evangelic narrative. 1885 SALMON *Introd. N. T.* viii. 131 *note*, It is an arrangement of the Evangelic text in the form of a harmony.

b. Of or pertaining to the faith or precepts of the Gospel, or to the Christian religion; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gospel dispensation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. ii. 143 Those ye whiche haue auowed pouerte euangelyke. 1548 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii, In the tother parte (as it were with an euangelik sermone) he calleth them all and vs to the knowlege of cryste. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 68 b, Farre from the Euangelicke doctrine and holy Canons. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 581 In the first Evangelic Times. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 That primitive evangelick poverty. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 12 His [Boethius'] book 'De consolatione Philosophiæ' is Platonic not evangelic. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 64 Let the younger scholar be taught..the grounds and motives of evangelic obedience. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 412 A Hebrew ode was made to yield evangelic dogma.

c. *Evangelic Prophet*: see EVANGELICAL I c.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 14 Peruse that Vers of the Evangelic Prophet, if this iniquitie be purged from you, etc.

† d. In uncertain sense; perh. 'pious'. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 1, 1 How þat olde euangelik men, and feble in kynde, myȝte be restorid, and haue aȝen her firste strenkþis of ȝongþe. *Ibid.* II. 15 To reduce an oold feble euangelik man to þe firste strenkþe of ȝongþe.

2. As the designation of a sect or party. (Now usually EVANGELICAL.)

a. = EVANGELICAL 2 a.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countries* I. 33 b, The Euangelike Churches both of hygh and lowe Germanie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Idea* Wks. 220 Two eminent religions..the Roman, and that which is protestant or evangelick. 1758 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 50/2 They had rather a contrary effect in rousing the whole evangelic body to a sense of their own danger. 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 318 When the three religions were established in Germany, they were..declared to be Evangelick, the Reformed and the Catholick.

b. = EVANGELICAL 2 b.

1812 J. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 197 A far nearer approach to the genius of a hierarchy than we can at all discern in our evangelic churchmen. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, I have never been able to discover which he belonged to, the evangelic, or the moderate party in the kirk. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 24 Why not excite petitions to proscribe The chapels of the evangelic tribe?, 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxv. Introd., The purely evangelic annotators [in contrast with the sceptical].

B. *sb.*

† **1.** The adj. used *absol.*: see A. 1 c. *Obs.*

a 1617 S. HIERON *Aaron's Bells* (1623) 11 Jerome sticks not to call hem [Esay] an Evangelicke.

† **2.** A Protestant; = EVANGELICAL B. 1. *Obs.*

1626 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* (1676) 387 The Protestants did increase in Germany, and the Evangeliques did multiply amongst the Suisses. 1660 BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* i. 5 They [the Anabaptists]..troubled the Evangeliques more than the papists. 1688 *True Spirit of Popery* 6 He made a Gaol of his own House, such was his inveterate Malice against the Evangelics. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 41 Now did both the Evangelics and the Papalins bestir themselves for their parties. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 442, I abhor the Evangelics.

† **3.** A member of the Evangelical party, *Obs.*; = EVANGELICAL B. 2.

1812 A. KNOX in *J. Jebb's Corr.* (1834) II. 100 A good evangelic, mild and pious, rooted in the ways of worthy Wilberforce.

Evangelical (*i*vĕn-, evăndʒe·likăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel.

† a. Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, or to the Four Gospels; contained or mentioned in the Gospels. *Obs.*; = EVANGELIC 1 a.

1553 T. PAYNELL (*title*) The Pandectes of the Euangelicall Lawe; comprisyng the whole Hystorie of Christes Gospell. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 90 Thorough the whole euangelicall historie. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xl. § 2 What disorder is it if these few Evangelical Hymns .. be .. every day rehearsed? 1660 BURNEY *Képd. Δώρον* (1621) 32 The King..commissionates every active hand in Israel, like the Evangelical Centurion. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke i. 79 In this evangelical hymn there is a prophetical prediction. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Harmony*, Evangelical Harmony, is a title of divers books, composed to shew the ..agreement of the accounts given by the four evangelists.

b. Of or pertaining to, or in accordance with, the faith or precepts of the Gospel, or the Christian religion; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gospel dispensation.

1532 TINDALE *Exp. St. John* (1537) 92 He exhorteth them to procede constauntly in the euangelicall truth. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 103 The Evangelicall Philosophye doth call us higher. 1619 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* 31 A stirring vp of the heart to Euangelicall sorrow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 41 In legal, and evangelicall respects. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* X. (1700) 123 Faith .. separated from the other Evangelical Graces. 1730 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 641 Not lip-worship, nor will-worship, but inward and evangelical. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 164 There is nothing evangelical; all is legal and carnal. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 10 He has taken away .. the legal priesthood, that he may establish .. the evangelical priesthood. 1858 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 18 Their detestation of the papacy and their views of evangelical

truth, were confirmed. 1873 Manning *Mission H.Ghost* i. 13 The one great evangelical gift..is the gift of the Holy Ghost.

c. *Evangelical prophet*: a designation of Isaiah, representing the view that his writings describe prophetically the life of Christ, and the state of things under the Gospel dispensation, and that they abound in anticipations of the doctrines revealed in the Gospel.

The idea is due to St. Jerome, in whose writings it frequently occurs in various forms: e. g. he says (*Ad Paulam*, Wks. 1575 III. 18) that Isaiah 'non tam propheta dicendus est quam evangelista.'

1647 *Homilies* i. *Falling from God* ii. (1859) 85 The evangelical Prophet Esay..doth teach us. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 8 Our evangelical prophet Esaias hath..most lively described and set forth the nativity..of our Saviour Christ to judge the quick and the dead. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 168 The Evangelical Prophet adumbrating the future Glory of the Catholick Church. 1778 Bp. R. Lowth *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. (ed. 12) 52 The sublime and spiritual uses to be made of this peculiarly evangelical Prophet. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xiii. 226 He [Isaiah] is often called the evangelical prophet; by which it is meant that he is especially the prophet of the Messiah.

d. Of a person: Imbued with the spirit of the Gospel. *rare.*

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 101, I am so evangelical in this, and have such a fellow-feeling for whatever is weak.

2. Since the Reformation adopted as the designation of certain theological parties, who have claimed that the doctrines on which they lay especial stress constitute 'the Gospel'. This claim is of course disallowed by their adversaries, but (as in the case of other self-assumed party names) the designation has received the sanction of general usage.

a. = Protestant. Now only with reference to Germany and Switzerland, where its German and French equivalents are also applied in narrower sense to the Lutheran as distinguished from the 'Reformed' or Calvinistic Church. In the German Empire 'The Evangelical Church' is the official name of the established Protestant Church of Prussia, formed in 1817 by the union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 353/2 Tindall himselfe woulde no lesse were done..then would hys euangelical brother Barns. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 94 Every bishop should yerely keepe a sinode in his diocesse of all euangelicall persons. 1619 *Arraign. Barnevelt* § 11 The reformed euangelicall religion. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* viii. 265 The Evangelical Churches in Germany. 1786 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip* III. (1839) 345 They should maintain two companies of evangelical soldiers. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. v. iii. 109 The evangelical communes became aware of their superiority.

b. From 18th c. applied to that school of Protestants which maintains that the essence of 'the Gospel' consists in the doctrine of salvation by faith in the atoning death of Christ, and denies that either good works or the sacraments have any saving efficacy.

Other features more or less characteristic of the theology of this school are: a strong insistence on the totally depraved state of human nature consequent on the Fall; the assertion of the sole authority of the Bible in matters of doctrine, and the denial of any power inherent in the Church to supplement or authoritatively interpret the teaching of Scripture; the denial that any supernatural gifts are imparted by ordination; and the view that the sacraments are merely symbols, the value of which consists in the thoughts which they are fitted to suggest. As a distinct party designation, the term came into general use, in England, at the time of the Methodist revival; and it may be said, with substantial accuracy, to denote the school of theology which that movement represents, though its earlier associations were rather with the Calvinistic than the Arminian branch of the movement. In the early part of the 19th c. the words 'Methodist' and 'Evangelical' were, by adversaries, often used indiscriminately, and associated with accusations of fanaticism and 'puritanical' disapproval of social pleasures. The portion of the 'evangelical' school which belongs to the Anglican church is practically identical with the 'Low Church' party. In the Church of Scotland during the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th c. the two leading parties were the 'Evangelical' and the 'Moderate' party.

[1747 Doddridge *Life Col. Gardiner* 162 It was his deliberate Judgment, that the Law should be preached, as well as the Gospel; and hardly any Thing gave him greater Offence, than the irreverent Manner in which some, who have been ignorantly extolled as the most zealous Evangelical Preachers, have sometimes been tempted to speak of the former.] 1791 Hampson *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 61 What are usually called evangelical views of religion. 1809 R. Southey in *Q. Rev.* I. 195 The Wesleyans, the Orthodox dissenters of every description, and the Evangelical churchmen may all be comprehended under the generic name of Methodists. 1825 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* i. 43 The principles and feelings of the persons commonly called evangelical were the same then as they are now. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 38/2 Evangelical ladies there are, likewise, whose attachment to the forms of religion, and horror of theatrical entertainments, are most exemplary. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 54 The sacred-sounding columns of an evangelical newspaper. 1889 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 433 Erskine was..devoted to the doctrines and aims of the evangelical party in the church.

3. Of or pertaining to an evangelist, or preacher of the Gospel. *rare.*

1652 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 23. 321 The Apostolicall worke indeed was universall.. the Evangelicall to preach, or to be publishers of the Gospell among the infidels. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 291 He [the vicar] condescended, with his evangelical hand, to guide the plough.

B. *sb.*

1. A Protestant; in mod. use *esp.* a German Lutheran, or an adherent of the national church of the German Empire. See A. 2 a.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/1 Those euaungelicalles theimselfe cease not to pursue and punishe.. their euaungelicall bretherne. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 323 Clergymen professing to be Evangelicals held four or five livings, and officiated in none. 1878 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 109 He [Veit Bach] is said..to have moved into Hungary with many other Evangelicals for protection from persecution.

2. A member of the Evangelical party, *esp.* in the Church of England. Cf. A. 2 b.

1804 R. Southey in *Ann. Rev.* II. 189 The history of this society is truly characteristic of the Evangelicals. 1807 — *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 359 [Whitfield's] preachers were usually called by her [Lady Huntingdon's] name, which they have now dropt for the better title of Evangelicals. 1852 Newland *Lect. Tractar.* 77 We claim the Evangelicals of the last generation as our fellow workers. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 4 Ever since I knew them..I have loved those who are called 'Evangelicals'. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 374 Dr. Arnold defines the Evangelical to be 'a good Christian, with a narrow understanding'.

Hence **Evange·lica·lity, Evange·licalness** (*rare*), the quality or state of being evangelical; faithfulness to the Gospel.

1857 De Quincey in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 129 One of the Edinburgh Professors, and notorious for his evangelicality. 1645 J. Goodwin *Innoc. & Truth Tri.* 63 Mr. Prynne by representing my Parish as divided, disordered by my Independent way, hath rather given testimony to the truth and evangelicalnesse of it. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Evangelicalness*, the having evangelical quality.

Evangelicalism (ĭvæn-, evĕnˌdʒe·lĭkălĭz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] The doctrines and modes of thought peculiar to the Evangelical party; adherence to that party.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 305 We have always thought that the worst things about Evangelicalism were its exclusiveness, etc. 1871–2 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xvi. (D.), Evangelicalism had cast a certain suspicion as of plague-infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces. 1884 A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 371 An age weary of a hard and pragmatic evangelicalism.

Evangelically (ĭvæn-, evĕnˌdʒe·lĭkăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².] In an evangelical manner.

1. As the Gospel requires; in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel; from the point of view of the Gospel.

1624 Ger *Foot out of Snare* 14 The least sin, legally considered, is damnable; though evangelically, the greatest of all is pardonable. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Nehemiah* i. 9 'And keep my Commandments'—Evangelically keep them: for with a legal obedience none can. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. v. 32 Socrates has excellently (I had almost said evangelically) defin'd, the best way of worshipping God, to be the doing what he commands. 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 63 Agreeably to that evangelically-legal proposition.

2. According to the principles of those called Evangelicals.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 When our euaungelical englishe heretiques fall in acquaintaunce..with some of our marchauntes factours, they mylke them so euaungelically, that, etc. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 14/2 His parents were..by no means 'evangelically' religious.

Evange·lican, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Evangelic + -an.]

A. *adj.* = Evangelical A. 2 b.

1847 De Quincey *Protestantism* Wks. (1862) VII. 100 Distinguishing between the Romanist and the Newmanite, on the one hand, between the Calvinist and the Evangelican man, on the other.

B. *sb.* = Evangelical B. 2.

1876 Mivart *Contemp. Evolution* 116 The heartfelt piety of the evangelican protest against the cold formalism of the established clergy of that time.

Hence **Evange·licanism** = Evangelicalism.

1887 Benham *Dict. Relig.* 412 Evangelicanism is essentially the theology of the inner life of the individual soul.

Evange·licism. *rare.* [f. Evangelic *a.* + -ism.] = Evangelicalism.

1807 Southey in *Life* (1850) III. 92 In spite of his evangelicism, I always expected great things, from the proof he had given of very superior powers. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 490/1 The reign of Evangelicism had discountenanced debts incurred in this quarter.

Evangeli·city. [f. as prec. + -ity.] The quality of being evangelical.

18.. *Eclectic Rev.* (Ogilvie), A thorough earnestness and evangelicity. 1839 J. H. Newman *Anglo-Amer. Ch.* Essays (1872) I. 365 Apostolicity..is one side, one whole aspect of Christian truth, and Evangelicity is another side.

†**Evange·licly,** *adv. Obs.* = Evangelically.

1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 15 Both are Evangelicly possible, through the habitual and actual assistances of the Spirit of Grace.

Evangelism (ĭvæn·dʒélĭz'm). [f. Evangel + -ism, as if ad. Gr. *εὐαγγελισμός, f. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι: see Evangelize. Cf. F. *évangélisme.* In sense 2 f. Evangel-ic + -ism.]

1. The preaching or promulgation of the Gospel; performance of the function of an evangelist.

a 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1650) 10 Thus was this Land saved from infidelitie..through the Apostolicall and Miraculous Evangelisme of S. Bartholomew. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 35/1 Evangelism or the Announcement of Good Tidings. 1837 T. B. Bunting *Life J. Bunting* I. vii. 94 The Sunday School..never to be entered..in any spirit but that of an earnest evangelism.

2. a. Attachment to or profession of evangelical doctrines, *i.e.* = Evangelicalism (chiefly in derisive or hostile use). b. The faith of the Gospel. (*rare.*)

a. 1812 *Religionism* 26 But lectureship requires, Grave face, evangelism and curbed desires. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 96 Attacking what it calls evangelism and puritanism. 1840 Mrs. Gore in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 52 Taking his sly aim from behind the whited wall of evangelism. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 95 Triumphant party cries and watch-words of evangelism.

b. 1842 Faber *Provincial Lett.* (1844) II. 13 The sure test..of soul-preserving Evangelism or of soul-destroying Heresy. 1888 Spurgeon in *British Weekly* 3 Feb. 275 Here is an inner core of Evangelism in which all true believers are at one.

Evangelist (ĭvæ·ndʒélĭst). Forms: 2–4 **ewan(i)geliste,** 3–8 **evangelist(e, -yste,** (4 **euuan-, evaungelist, -istte**), 4– **evangelist.** Also 4 *aphet.* (after *pe*) **wangelist(e, -yst.** [a. Fr. *évangéliste,* = Pr., Sp. and It. *evangelista,* ad. L. *ēvangelista,* ad. Gr. εὐαγγελιστής, agent-n. f. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι: see Evangelize.]

1. One of the writers of the Four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Seint Iohan þe ewangeliste in apocalipsi. *c* 1225 *Juliana* 31 Þe worldes wealdent þat wiste sein Iuhan his ewanigeliste unhurt. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 67 And sende Sent Mark þe euangelist in to Egypt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13977 (Gött.) Als tellis luca þe wangeliste. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 153 Iones broþer, þe wangelist. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 243 Cryst clepid hym-self so þe ewangelistes bereth witnesse. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Ang.* II. (1520) 14/2 This Asarias and his sone Joas and his nevewe Amasia Mathew the evangelist putteth not in the lyne of Cryst for theyr offences. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. (1634) 27 The three Evangelists write the Historie in base and simple speech. 1697 Locke *2nd Vind. Reas. Chr.* He is of opinion..if we had nothing but the four Evangelists, we could not be sav'd. 1747 J. Scott *Chr. Life* III. 115 The same may be said of the three other Evangelists. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* VI. xxxi. 250 In this he most clearly establishes the consistency of two evangelists. 1845 Corrie in *Encycl. Metrop.* 879/1 The Evangelist relates the circumstances attendant on the baptism of Christ.

transf. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxiii. 534 He [Apollonius of Thyanie] fetched a yoong wench to life again, but yet his counterfeit Euangelist Philostratus durst not auowe that she was starke dead.

†2. The book of the Gospels; a copy of the Gospels. *Obs.* [A med.L. use of *evangelista*; cf. *apostolus* for a lectionary from the epistles.]

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cexii. 260 We swere on the holy euangelist, by vs corporally touched. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* F iij b, Let the Aduocate remember what Christ thunders out in the Euangelist. 1713 Steele in *Guardian* No. 21 P 8 To see a well dressed young man produce an evangelist out of his pocket.

3. a. *gen.* One who preaches the gospel.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxvii. 11 The Lorde shal geue the worde, with greate hoostes of Euangelistes. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 69 b, They [the Pharisees] were as blynde in soule as the beggar, beyng now an euangelyste, was before in body. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 11 A woman..is not called to be an evangelist

transf. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 16 The new evangelists will, I dare say, disappoint the hopes that are conceived of them. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 325 The French Revolution found its Evangelist in Rousseau. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 559/1 Mr. Norman Shaw has been the chief evangelist of this strange revival.

b. One who evangelizes or brings the gospel to (a heathen nation, etc.); = Apostle 3 b.

Mod. St. Boniface the evangelist of Germany.

c. In the primitive Church, the designation given to a certain class of teachers, mentioned in *Eph.* iv. 11 after 'apostles' and 'prophets', and presumably having the function of preaching the gospel to the unconverted. The title has at various periods been revived, usually denoting an itinerant preacher having no fixed pastoral charge. At present, in the usage of various Protestant denominations, it means chiefly a layman commissioned to perform home missionary work.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxi. 8 Philip euangelist. *Ibid.*, *Eph.* iv. 11 He 3af 3iftis to men And he 3af summe sotheli apostlis, summe forsoth prophetis, othere forsothe Euangelistis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 Many offices and dignytees of the chirche..as apostles, prophetes, euangelistes, doctours. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 23 Timothie and Titus..were Euangelists, a degree aboue ordinarie ministers. 1611 Bible 2 *Tim.* iv. 5 Endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist. 1681 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 368 It was designed, that there should be in every diocese some who should go round a precinct, and preach like evangelists. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 165 He [John Knox] was a sort of Evangelist over the whole kingdom. 1839 Yrowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iv. (1847) 39 Evangelists, who appear to have acted as pioneers and forerunners of a stationary ministry. 1852 Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. xiii. 409 The term Evangelist is applied to those missionaries who..travelled from place to place. 1881 Bible (Revised) *Eph.* iv. 11.

‖ **Evangelista·rium.** Also 9 **evangelistarion.** [a. med.L. *evangelistārium,* mod. Gr. εὐαγγελιστάριον, f. *evangelista* Evangelist.] = next.

1850 Neale *East. Ch.* II. 903 *note*, I..consult the Evangelistarion, to see what is the tone for the week. 1882

Athenæum 2 Dec. 737/1 A Greek Evangelistarium..of the twelfth century.

Evangelistary (ɪvændʒěli·stări). [ad. med. L. *ēvangelistāri-um* (see prec.).]

1. a. A book containing the portions of the Gospels that form part of the liturgy. **b.** A copy of the Four Gospels.

a. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 119 The Saxons had .kept the daie, as it seemeth by their Evangelistarie, where the Rubrick to the Gospel is, þys Godspel sceal on cyldamasse dæg. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 323 An Evangelistary .. written in Capital Letters. 1790 PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 230 (T.) The evangelistaries and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts.

b. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 490/3 But attention was chiefly directed to an Evangelistary, which was exhibited at the meeting. 1873 HALE *In His Name* ii. 7 An Evangelistary, or copy of the Four Gospels, in Latin. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 731 The Rushworth Gloss (in the Bodleian), an interlinear evangelistary.

†**2.** (See quots.: is the sense genuine?)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evangelistary*, the Office of an Evangelist; also a Pulpit, or the place where the Gospel is delivered. 1692 in COLES. 1775 ASH, *Evangelistory*.

Evangelistic (ɪvændʒěli·stik), *a.* [f. EVANGELIST + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Four Evangelists.

1845 W. BROMET in *Archæol.* XXXI. 498 At the angles [of an Incised Slab] are the evangelistic symbols. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 108 These are they, the symbols mystic Of the forms Evangelistic. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxii. 7-8 The evangelistic narrative of the ridicule endured by the Crucified One.

2. Of or pertaining to preachers of the Gospel.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 281 The fulfilment of type and shadow of the hopes of patriarchs .. must be declared by the whole Evangelistic company. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXIII. 122 Apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and evangelistic labours.

3. Pertaining to the Evangelical school.

1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 129 The Voluntary controversy united Evangelistic Dissent and Roman Catholicism by the bonds of a common cause.

Eva·ngelistship. [f. EVANGELIST + -SHIP.] The office, position, or dignity of an evangelist.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 578 A full performance of his office of the Evangelistship. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 2 Can we .. conjecture, that Timothy would .. descend from an Evangelistship to a Bishoprick?

‖ **Evangelium** (īvændʒe·liŏm). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **evangelion.** [L. *ēvangelium*, a. Gr. εὐαγγέλιον: see EVANGELY.] The GOSPEL (in various senses); a proclamation of the 'glad tidings' of the Gospel.

1541 COVERDALE tr. *Bullinger's Old Faith* (1624) iii, This is the first promise, and the first sure Evangelion. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 359 If thy prince do commaunde the ought Against Goddes Evangelion, Then praye for him styl in thy thought. 1692-1732 COLES, *Evangelium*. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Life without & Life within* (1860) 18 If we can find out how much was given him, we are told, in a pure evangelium to judge..how much shall be required.

Evangelization (ɪvæ·ndʒĕləizē¹·ʃən). [f. EVANGELIZE *v.* + -ATION.]

1. The action or work of preaching the Gospel.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 270 Evangelization, that is, a Proclamation of Christ. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 122 Instead of holding up evangelisation—they make the cultivation of knowledge the business of the life.

2. The action or process of evangelizing, or bringing under the influence of the Gospel.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) I. 195 When this universal evangelisation shall have taken place. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 105 The Aryan should advance farther and farther to the civilisation..the evangelisation of the whole habitable globe. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* iii. 38 The most powerful influence in the gradual evangelization of the Celtic races. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 498/2 The evangelization of the Dalecarlians.

b. The action of interpreting (heathen myths) in an evangelic or Christian sense.

1843 TURNER tr. *Geijer's Hist. Sweden* (L.), The evangelization of the native superstitions was the first object of these latitudinarian missionaries.

3. The state or condition of being evangelized or converted to the Christian faith.

1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlvi. 481 The effect of the thorough evangelization of that community.

Hence **Eva:ngeliza·tioner** (*nonce-wd.*), one engaged in evangelization.

1825 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 26 One of these qualified evangelizationers has devised what he calls Church questions.

Evangelize (ɪvæ·ndʒĕləiz), *v.* [ad. Eccl. L. *ēvangeliz-āre*, ad. Gr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, f. εὐάγγελος: see EVANGEL[2].]

†**1.** *intr.* **a.** To bring or tell good tidings. **b.** To preach, proclaim the Gospel. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl. 9 Thou that euangelisist to Sion. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, Thou that evangelizest to Sion.

b. 1382 8 WYCLIF *Ps.* Prol., [These things] Dauid..so euydentli openede, that more be he seen to euangelisen than to profecien. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* x. 16 For we are come as farre as to you in the Gospel of Christ .. to evangelize. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 116 S. Peter.. Euangelized abundantly with his tongue. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 256 Conversant in the Word of God; and able to evangelize. *a* 1808 PORTEUS *Serm.* II. xii. (R.), Thus did our heavenly instructor most exactly fulfil the predictions of the prophets..that he would evangelize to the poor.

†**2.** *trans.* To proclaim as glad tidings; to preach. Const. *to*, *unto*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 19, I am sent to thee for to speke, and to euangelise or telle [*v. r.* or shewe] to thee thes thingis. — *Acts* v. 42 Thei ceessiden not in the temple, and aboute housis, techinge and euangelisynge Ihesu Crist. 1579 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut. Heresies* 73 a, The mysterie of the heauenly trueth .. becommeth nowe .. euangelized and declared vnto you all. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 457 From that time the kingdome of God was evangelized. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 278 O all the earth sing praise alway ..Evangelize from day to day His glorious salvation. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 3, I evangelize to you great Joy, which shall be to all People.

3. To preach the Gospel to; to win over to the Gospel or the Christian faith; rarely, in etymological sense: To announce glad tidings to.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 349 There were amongst the Jews some that were evangelized. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 499 His [Messiah's] Apostles, whom he sends To evangelize the Nations. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 283/1 Why go to India to 'evangelize' the natives? 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiv. (1847) 165 Aidan, by whose self-denying labours Northumbria soon became evangelized. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 385 Mary the Virgin, receiving faith and joy, when Gabriel the Angel evangelized her. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 289 A zealous Christian, who evangelized his kingdom at the point of the sword. 1874 *Daily News* 14 Feb., Eight Incumbents..have asked ..for..lay churchmen to evangelise their parishes on Sunday evenings.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To act as an evangelist.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 77 Trading, manœuvering, lying, or evangelizing, as occasion required.

4. To imbue with the spirit of the Gospel; to interpret in an evangelical sense.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 94 The Divine Law .. evangelised and sweetned by evangelic grace. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 145 The spirit of allegorising and evangelising all parts of it [the Old Testament].

Hence **Eva·ngelised** *ppl. a.* **Eva·ngelizer**, one who evangelizes (in various senses of the vb.). **Eva·ngelizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1382 *absol.* One who brings good tidings).

1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 212 He had become contemptible in the eyes of the evangelized Britons. 1819 — *Dispensations* (1823) II. 150 When Christianity itself shall be added to evangelized Judaism. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxvii[i]. 11 The Lord shal ʒiuen a word, to the euangeliseris. 1883 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. (1889) 49 The Friars were the Evangelizers of the towns of England for 300 years. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 8 The evangelizing of the heathen. 1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* i. 15 Loo! on hillis the feet of euangelizinge and tellynge pees. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 140 The Evangelizing Apostles, that in their Epistles writ as they preacht.

Evangely (ɪvæ·ndʒěli). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4–7 **ev-**, **ewangeli(e, -ye**, (5 **evangilye**), 4–5 **evaungelie, -y**, 5- **evangely**. Also 5 *aphet.* **vangelye**. [ad. Eccl. L. *ēvangelium*, ad. Gr. εὐαγγέλιον good tidings (in class. Gr. only 'reward for bringing good news,' and in pl. 'a sacrifice offered on receiving good news'), f. εὐάγγελος, f. εὖ well + ἀγγέλλειν to announce. Cf. EVANGEL[1].]

1. The 'good news' of redemption; the Gospel revelation, the faith of the Gospel; = EVANGEL 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* i. 7 Ther ben summe that .. wolen mysturne the euangelie of Crist. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 969 [Piers] the holy vangelye gan him vndo. *c* 1540 in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1679) 36 To the most notable slaunder of Christs Holy Evangely. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 53 Christes Evangely. 1675 *Case of Quakers conc. Oaths def.* 47, I..submit myself principally to the Evangely of Jesus Christ. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 29 This Gospel is, this the Evangelie.

b. In etymological sense: Glad tidings.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* (Sel. Wks.) II. 339 Evangeli is seid as good tyþing of blis: and þus not oonly þes foure gospels but epistlis of Poul..ben clepid Evangelies. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 54 If oure Euangelie is couered.

2. The Gospel record; = EVANGEL[1] 2. Also a passage in the same.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 174 Þeos beþ wordes I-writen In þe Ewangelye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ꝑ 113 As he him selfe recordeth in his Evaungelie. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 204 For clergie seith þat he seih in the seynt euangelie, That, etc. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVII, Thou vnderstandest full litill theuangilye. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij, Jhesus Cryst sayd in theuangely that, etc. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877–9) 120 Our Sauiour Christ Iesus ..in his Euangely, the sixt of Mathew, saith.

b. One of the Four Gospels; = EVANGEL 2 b.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 45 Þenne cam scripture, And seruede hem þus sone of sondrie metes menie, Of austyn, [of] ambrosie, of all þe foure euangelies. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 210 Austyne .. his homilye upon Saynte John Evangelye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2854 Rehersed by Mathewe, in his evangely. 1529 LATIMER *1st Serm. on the Card* I. 5 Christ .. left be hind for our safeguard .. the evangelles, the sacraments, the commandments, and so forth. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 53 That the Euangely off Jhon was drawen into Englishe by the forsayde Bede.

¶ App. taken to mean 'evangelist'. (The older texts have *euangelist*, *wangeliste*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13977 (Trin.) Als telleþ luke þe euangele.

3. As an object to swear upon. **a.** *pl.* A copy of the Four Gospels; cf. EVANGEL[1] 3. **b.** *sing.* used collectively: The Gospels.

1494 FABYAN VII. 548 And I swere vpon the holy Euaungelys here presentlye with my handys towchyd, that, etc. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Swearing* II. (1859) 79 Whosoever wilfully forsweareth himself upon Christs holy Evangely. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 123 You shall .. swear upon the holy evangelies by you bodily touched.

Evanid (ɪvæ·nid), *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 **evanide.** [ad. L. *ēvānid-us* vanishing, related to *ēvānescĕre*: see EVANESCE.]

1. Vanishing away; of short duration; evanescent, fleeting, transient.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 389 The Smell of the Flower is rather Euanide and Weaker than in the Leaues. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 372 This delicate and evanid flower [the Jasmine]. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxii. 139 As great a difference .. as between the Sun, and an unconcocted evanid Meteor. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 35 Those Animal Spirits are of such an Evanid and Subtile Nature. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 140 Ye trifling Honours..are th' evanid Bubbles of Mankind. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some authors .. use the .. term to express those flowers of plants whose petals fall off as soon as they are opened. 1835 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 857 That misty veil Evanid, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us, a mirror of each heavenly hue.

2. Faint, weak.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 338 The decoctions of simples..are dead and evanid without the commixtion of Alume Argol, and the like. 1765 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. (ed. 4) 94 How evanid is it [Dr. Shuckford's reasoning], therefore, when applied to a prophet under the impulse of inspiration.

†**3.** = EMPHATICAL 5.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. on Colours* I. iv, A difference betwixt these apparent colours and those that are wont to be esteemed genuine, as to the duration, which has induced some learned men to call the former rather evanid than fantastical. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Evanid colours are the same with those otherwise called fantastical, and emphatical colours.

Hence **Eva·nidness.** *Obs.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 151 Fooleries .. that pinch our Perception into such an intolerable evanidness, that, etc. 1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Evanish (ɪvæ·niʃ), *v.* Forms: 5-6 **evanesch, -isch**, *Sc.* **evanis**, 7- **evanish.** [a. OF. *evaniss-*, lengthened stem of *evanir*, corresp. to It. *svanire* :—popular L. **exvānīre* = class. L. *ēvānescĕre*: see EVANESCE.]

1. *intr.* To vanish out of sight, disappear from view: **a.** of objects present to the eye.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 290 Then Criste euaneschede awey. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxiii, Thay [heryings] be now evanist, for offence that is maid aganis sum Sanct. 1753 MELVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 268 A satellite, seen from the earth, ought to change its colour ..and at last evanish in violet. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Poems, Foresters*, At last the path evanishes from view. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Mulèykeh* 99 And a leap indeed gave she, and evanished for ever more.

b. of objects present only to the mind.

1599 JAMES I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 104 The people will conceiue .. præ-occupied conceits of the Kings inward intention: which although with time .. it will euanish, by the euidence of contrary effects, yet *interim patitur iustus*. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora*, li, My happinesse evanish'd with the sleepe. 1728 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* Poems (1844) 43 And cares evanish like a morning dream. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Poems, To T. Wotherspoon*, When all these evanished and horror distressed me.

2. To vanish out of existence; to die away; to become dissipated or dispelled: said of both material and immaterial objects. Also with *away*.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 84 That [Carbuncle] which appeareth and evanisheth away, is mortall. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 109 All his members shall become feeble.. and in the end .. he shall euanish in a Lethargie. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 4 (1862) I. 44 A star, which going out of our sight, doth not die and evanish, but shineth in another hemisphere. 1639 J. CORBET *Ungird. Scot. Arm.* 6 If hee [the king] at the beginning had showne himselfe like a blazing Star, you had all evanished as smoak. 1790 H. BOYD *Ruins of Athens* in *Poet. Reg.* (1806–7) 75 Th' imperial bubble .. breaks Spontaneous, or .. Evanishes to nothing. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 77 When thy light perisheth ..Our life evanisheth. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* II. § 244 Servius holds..that the legacy evanishes if at the time it vests the legatee be still in *potestate*.

Hence **Eva·nished** *ppl. a.*, that has vanished, in senses of the vb. **Eva·nishing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EVANISH; an instance of the same. **Eva·nishing** *ppl. a.*, that vanishes or disappears. **Eva·nishment**, the action of evanishing, the fact of having evanished, disappearance.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Remains* (1836) I. 204 When .. convalescence has made its [the imagination's] chilled and evanished figures and landscape bud, blossom and live in scarlet, green and snow white. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 544 It hangs in the abyss of the evanish'd lake. 1853 G. TATE in Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 297 We shall now describe the forms of evanished animal life. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 38 The first is a vacuitie; the second is a weaknesse; and the third an evanishing. 1797 SIR W. SCOTT in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 99 After the evanishing of the deer. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for a Pearl* II. x. 176 Ianthe's evanishing caused the Earl of Chessington to be more in love than ever. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. i. 7 That evanishing shadow of seeming Charity. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Bibl. Edin.*, *Lectori* Wks. 222 Riches being momentary and evanishing. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1/1 He has pursued the rapidly evanishing phantom of a Home Rule majority. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 174 On the evanishment of her ducal vision. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* viii,

I contented myself with watching the evanishment of my bright star from the sphere which she adorned and illuminated. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VII. 1728 May my evanishment for evermore Help further to relieve the heart.

Evanition (evăni·ʃən). *rare.* [f. EVANISH, after the analogy of *abolition*, etc.; cf. OF. *evanition*.] Evanishment, disappearance.

a 1797 H. Walpole *Geo. II* (1847) I. xii. 373 The numbness of that enchantment has been dispelled by the evanition of the talisman. 1817 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 304 The evanition of party dissensions has harmonized intercourse.

Evansite (e·vănzəit). *Min.* [f. (Brooke) *Evans* who brought it from Hungary in 1855 + -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in white reniform masses.

1864 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. IV. XXVIII. 341. 1868 Dana *Min.* 585 Evansite .. moistened with sulphuric acid colors the flame green.

Evaporabi·lity (*Ivæ·pŏrăbi·lĭti*). [f. EVAPORABLE: see -ITY.] The quality of being evaporable.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 150 The force of vapour from each liquid .. is proportionate to its evaporability.

Evaporable (*Ivæ·pŏrăb'l*), *a.* [f. L. *ēvapōrā-re* (see EVAPORATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Capable of being evaporated.

1542 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, They haue but lytell blode, and theyr flesshe is largely euaporable. 1635 Person *Varieties* II. 51 Not all subtile humidity is evaporable, but that of water only. *a* 1692 Boyle *Effluviums* vi. Wks. 1772 III. 675 A far more evaporable and dissipable kind of bodies than minerals. 1758 Franklin *Wks.* (1840) VI. 216 Drinking frequently of a thin evaporable liquor. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xii. 102 Placing a thick film of an evaporable fluid upon a clean plate of glass. 1881 *Standard* 18 Nov. 5/3 The frightful holocaust .at Abergele..was due to an oil by no means evaporable.

† Eva·porate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvapōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēvapōrā-re*: see next.] = EVAPORATED.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 599 All the humour acquired, is consumed into a loose and evaporate flesh. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 259 That both your Reason and Religion are evaporat. 1730 Thomson *Autumn* 1210 The filmy threads Of dew evaporate.

Evaporate (*Ivæ·pŏreit*), *v.* Also 6 **evaporatt**, 7 **-ourate.** [f. late L. *ēvapōrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvapōrā-re*, f. *ē-* out + *vapor*, *vapōr-is* steam, VAPOUR. Cf. Fr. *évaporer*.]

1. *trans.* To convert or turn into vapour; to convert from a solid or liquid into a gaseous state; to drive off in the form of vapour. Said both of natural and personal agents. *To evaporate* † *in* or *into*: to change by evaporation *into*.

1555 Eden *Decades* 336 Euaporatynge the quickesyluer from it in a styllatory of glasse. 1604 James I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 104 The raynie cloudes are often transformed and euaporated in blustering winds. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 18 Clove gilly flowers must never be boiled in the liquor: that evaporateth their spirits. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, &c.* 193 When we expose such a body to a burning heat..the aqueous part is evaporated. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 64 In the leaves much of the water of the sap is evaporated. 1836 Emerson *Nat., Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 144 The wind sows the seed; the sun evaporates the sea. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 325 The snow began to move, and fell, leaving a moist stain. This was either evaporated or frozen instantly.

b. *fig.*

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 250 Blacke sorrow, nurse of plaints .. Euaporate my spirit with a sigh, That it may hurrie after his sweet breath. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* iii. (1851) 111 Evaporating and exhaling the internall worship into empty conformities and gay shewes. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* I. vii. 73 They would evaporate and dis-spirit the power and vigour of Religion. 1877 L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 Did the Jews .. dream of spiritually evaporating the plain prediction about David?

2. *intr.* To become vapour; to pass off or become dissipated in vapour. Also † *To evaporate to.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 10 Being put into the fornace [this metal] doth not euaporate..neyther doth it lesse of hys waight. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIII. i. (R.), The sweet odour ..would evaporate and soone be lost. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 122 If such an earthen Jug should crack .. the Quicksilver will be lost, and will evaporate to smoak. 1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 155 They [animal liquors] must evaporate and be exhaled by the extreme heat. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 369 Water is known to evaporate more powerfully in the severest frost, than when the air is moderately warm. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Heat* 319 There is no temperature, however low, at which water will not evaporate.

3. *fig.* **a.** Of things: To pass off like vapour; to be wasted or dissipated. Const. *into.*

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 116, I shall have a joy, which shall no more evaporate, than my soul shall evaporate. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1739) 149 Much of the Riches of the Nation evaporated into the Wars both Civil and Foreign. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and rubbish. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlii. 584 These hostile menaces evaporated without effect. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. iv. (1865) 263 By this subtle vent half of the hatefulness of the character evaporates. 1886 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 211 His memory has utterly evaporated with the departure of his own generation.

b. *humorously* of persons: To become missing, vanish from sight or existence.

1797 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 119 Any other person [than the hero of the poem] who may be lost and evaporate in the course of the work. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vii, I would fain evaporate through that door myself. 1821 Byron *Let. to Moore* 1 Oct., You should have more, if I evaporate [*i.e.* die] within a reasonable time. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Bob and Jonathan with similar meekness took their leave and evaporated.

4. *trans.* To expose or subject to evaporation; to drive off the liquid part of; to reduce by evaporation *to* (a residuum, a denser state). Also *absol.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 If the menstruum or dissolvent be evaporated to a consistence. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Evaporate to a Pellicle.* 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 435 Evaporate to the consistence of honey. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 536 Evaporate to dryness an alcoholic solution of the resin of guaiacum. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 33 For evaporating or heating in flasks or beakers a small sand-bath .. has been found very useful.

5. *intr.* To exhale moisture; to part with liquid particles by evaporation.

1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 86 Let this solution evaporate over a fire until it becomes thickish. 1844–57 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 149 If a solution of it be allowed to evaporate spontaneously on a glass plate. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 191 A substance..is dissolved in water, and the solution allowed gradually to evaporate.

† 6. *trans.* To emit in the form of vapour; to give vent to, exhale; to lose (perfume, strength, etc) by evaporation. Also *absol. Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Spiracle*, a hole to let ayre .. in and out; also, a hole that euaporates a strong or pestilent ayre. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 192 By long lying they have exhaled, and evaporated, and breathed out all their gross matter. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* 52 As flowers assoone as smelled at Evaporate, Even so this shadow, ere our eyes Can view it, flies. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 67 After a gentle rain .. the warmth of the sun makes them [flowers] evaporate more freely. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* liv. 211 The Smoke of the Lamps is evaporated by three Funnels that are at the Roof. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 46 Having vents .. through which the offensive smell is evaporated

† b. *fig.* (Cf. Fr. *évaporer la bile*).

1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 188 His stomake full of their treasonable purposes, must evaperatt somwhat for revenge. 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 370 Any one but him who..hath quite evaporated, and breath'd out all charity. 1652 *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 105 My Lord of Essex chose to evaporate his thoughts in a Sonnet. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 8 It might conduce very much to evaporate the Spleen.

† 7. *intr.* To be emitted in the form of vapour; to be exhaled. *Obs.*

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* V vj, Humors .. the whiche daylye and hourely, by vnsensyble swettinge, euaporatith and yssueth furthe. 1622 Venner *Via Recta* 2 Filthy vapours evaporating or breathing out of standing pooles. 1694 Crowne *Regulus* I. 8 A ghost? a damp evaporates from the word Which sickens me to death. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 464 Rendering the syphilitic poison inert, the moment it begins to evaporate.

† 8. *trans.* To subject to a vapour-bath; to steam. *Obs.* Cf. EVAPORATION 5.

1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. liii. (1639) 186 Moreover the wombe must be evaporated and fomented with odoriferous things.

Hence **Eva·porated** *ppl. a.*

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 52 Residue of evaporated whey, 78·0. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Sept., The Swiss and American preparations of evaporated milk. 1875 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II iv. § 52. 173 The evaporated water .. may be brought by condensation to its original shape.

Eva·porating, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. EVAPORATE; *lit.* and *fig.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 253/1 Let it bee a trade to practise..the gulpe, the euaporating or retention. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* Pref., The evaporating of Religion in the Doctrine thereof, into a multitude of perplext questions.

2. *attrib.*, as *evaporating dish, furnace, power*; **evaporating cone,** an apparatus of Belgian invention, used in the sugar manufacture; **evaporating pan,** in sugar and salt manufacture, a large shallow iron vessel in which the juice of the sugar-cane and the brine is evaporated.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Evaporating-cone.* 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem* I. 3 A shallow kettle of water, in which is placed the **evaporating* dish and its contents. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 27 The **evaporating* furnace .. serves not only for evaporation, but also for digestion, distillation, solutions, etc. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 14 A natural **evaporating* pan for the production of salt 1882 Smiles *Engineers* II. 78 The **evaporating* power of different kinds of fuel.

Evaporating (*Ivæ·pŏreitiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That evaporates.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 576 Such an ayre as is wonte to proceede from an evaporatinge dunghill in a summers daye. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 [Evaporation] is greatly increased by a current of air or wind flowing over the evaporating surface. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 355 An evaporating region at sea.

Evaporation (*Ivæpŏrēi·ʃən*). Also 4 **-cion,** 7 **evaperation.** [a. Fr. *évaporation*, ad. L. *ēvapōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvapōrā-re*: see EVAPORATE *v.*]

1. The action or process of conversion into vapour; the action of passing off in vapour; an instance of this.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 556 Quycke syluer passyth out by evaporacion in sethyng and in smokynge. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 480 The oyle also [is] kept the better from euaporation. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 48 The great evaporation that took place soon after the creation, as soon as the solids began to crystallize 1808 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxi. § 2 (1819) 330 By evaporation, water is carried up into the air. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 37 Cold is produced during evaporation 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 110 Evaporation, where a liquid is converted into a gas quietly, and without the formation of bubbles.

b. *fig.*

1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. ix, The evaporation of a joyous day Is like the last glass of champagne 1852 Gladstone *Gleanings* IV. xliii. 174 It cannot be imposed upon the agent by a third party without the instant evaporation of all its savour.

2. The action or process of driving off the liquid part of a substance in the form of vapour, by means of heat; an instance of the same.

1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 32/2 The Solution. would part with its Salts but very sparingly, without Evaporation. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 652 These alternate filtrations and evaporations 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 23 When obtained by evaporation from alcohol [Bilin] reddens litmus paper 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 277 The most simple method of evaporation .. is to place the liquid in a pan or vessel immediately over a fire. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 945 s. v. *Sugar*, The next process in sugar-refining is the evaporation of the clarified syrup to the granulating or crystallising point.

3. The action or process **a.** of exhaling moisture; **† b.** of emitting (breath, fire, etc.); **† c.** of perspiring insensibly. Also *fig.*

a. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. O iij b, If it [Daucus] be layde wythout it wyll greatly dryue furth by euaporation. 1669 Boyle *Contn New Exp.* I. (1682) 184 The great Evaporation I have observed even in Winter, of Fruits. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 186 The use of a tin box for the purpose of restraining the evaporation of plants. 1887 H. M. Ward tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* III. XXV. 227 Evaporation takes place through the leaves.

b. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 333 Euen in the sea are seen euaporations of fire. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 124 The best way..is to let the good men chide a while hartily together..so necessarie are these evaporations to the minds of the multitude. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 The fuligenous exhalations wanting evaporation recoyle upon the flame and choake it. 1754 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 137 ¶ 4 To reckon the hours laid out in these compositions as .. suffered to fume away in useless evaporations.

c. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 968 So in Pestilent feuers, the Intention is to expell the Infection by Sweat and Euapouration. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Evaporation.* In Physick, a discharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body. 1721-1800 in Bailey.

4. *concr.* The product of the evaporating process; exhalation, fumes; the amount evaporated.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 35 b, Pollio prolonged his lyfe certayne dayes with the evaporation of honye. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 151 Such heates..doe proceed out of the spirits only, either niterous or sulphurus, lifted up into euaporations. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 The best Glasses .. would not represent to me, the evaporations of Camphire. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 245 The nocturnal emanations of leaves, and continual evaporations of flowers and of fruits, do not diminish in quality in winter .. only in quantity. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* vii. (1858) 200 The lake, with the..mist of its own evaporations floating over its surface.

fig. 1606 *Proc. agst Traitors* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) III. 20 This letter should prove to be nothing but the evaporation of an idle brain. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 5 The vain evaporations of his discontentment.

† 5. Medical treatment by means of vapour; *concr.* vapour, a vapour-bath. *Obs.*

[1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* F v, Euaporatio is when the diseased membre is holden in yᵉ hote vapour of some decoctyon.] 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 424 Good it is to apply spunges to those accidents and infirmities of the body which require euaperation. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. lxii. (1639) 198 If the evill be waxed old, you must use suffumigations, and evaporations made of aromatick things.

6. *attrib.*, as *evaporation-gage.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Evaporation-gage*, a graduated glass measure .. to determine the ratio of evaporation in a given exposure.

Evaporative (*Ivæ·pŏrătiv*), *a.* [f. EVAPORATE *v.* + -IVE; cf. Fr. *évaporatif*, *-ive*, late L. *ēvapōrātīv-us.*] Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 341. 1823 Coleridge *Rem* (1836) II. 371 The evaporation .. froze the fluid at the two ends, that is, at a given distance from the greatest intensity of the evaporative process. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec 12/1 The average evaporative power of petroleum was found to be 9·82 lbs. of water per lb. of fuel.

Evaporator (*Ivæ·pŏreitəɹ*). [f. as prec. + -OR.]

1. One who or that which evaporates.

1883 Caird in *Scotsman* 27 Nov. 9/7 A scepticism which evaporates all thought, at the same time evaporates the sceptical evaporator.

2. *spec.* Any apparatus for evaporating solutions, drying fruits, etc.

1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 629 A bent tube evaporator. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 594/1 A series of evaporating coppers or pans..These evaporators are placed over a long flue, etc. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 12/1 An evaporator .. which, besides drying fruit, may be used to bake and roast.

Evapori·meter. Also **-ometer.** [f. EVAPORATION + -(I)METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure. Cf. Fr. *évaporomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

1828 Webster cites *Jrnl. Science*, Evaporometer. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 396 *Evaporimeter.* 1881 *Nature*

XXIV. 387 An evaporimeter with constant level has been recently described by Professor Fornioni.

Evaporize (*ivæ·pŏrəiz*), *v.* [f. E- *pref.*[2] + VAPORIZE.] = EVAPORATE *v.* 1. *lit.* and *fig.*

1832 H. H. WILSON *Ess. & Lect.* (1862) I. 351 Put water over the fire in a boiler, and the fire will evaporise the water. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1858) 214 In worlds where our bodies would instantly congeal, or would as suddenly be evaporized.

† **Eva·porous,** *a. Obs.* [f. EVAPOR-ATE + -OUS.] Of the nature of an evaporation.

1694 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 184 The evaporous effluvia of Water.

† **Eva·pour,** *v. Obs.* In 6–7 **evapore**, 7 **-oure.** [a. Fr. *évapore-r*, ad. late L. *ēvapōr-āre*: see EVAPORATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To send up in vapour; to emit.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1632) 243 Ætna .. black clouds euaporeth to skies.

2. *intr.* To be exhaled or given out like a vapour; = EVAPORATE *v.* 6 b.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 38 The yealowisshe swet which euaporith continually from the skin of thinfant whylst it is in the womb. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Eau* [as in Raynold]. 1618 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 96 No..unsauory smells euapoure out or presse through them.

†3. *trans.* To subject to a vapour bath; to steam. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xiii. 60 It sufficeth than to evapore the mattier by the decoction of thynges anodyne (that is to say) whiche take away payne.

Evasible (*ivē·zĭb'l*), *a.* [f. L. *ēvās-* ppl. stem of *ēvādĕre* to EVADE + -IBLE.] Capable of being evaded.

18.. OGILVIE cites *Eclectic Rev.*

Evasion (*ivē·ʒən*). Also 5 **evasyown**, 6 **evacion**, **-tion.** [a. Fr. *évasion*, ad. late L. *ēvāsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvādĕre*: see EVADE.]

1. The action of escaping from confinement or danger; escape.

Now rare, exc. in writers influenced by Fr. usage.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 306 Al that tyme fro his [Oldcastle's] evasion [from the Tower] about Myhilmesse onto the Ephihanie. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Def. Prot. Relig.* 175 By hope of euasion from Purgatorie in time. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii 4 In any miserie we shall haue assured felicitie.. in temptation assurance of euasion. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xi, The next fair river .. Topping the hill, breaks forth in fierce evasion. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. lii. 29 Contemplating the happy evasion he had made from the cabinets at Frankfort. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 618 An account of the evasion of Louis XVI, and the arrest of the unfortunate monarch at Varennes. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. x, The plan of evasion was frustrated by the prisoner's irresolution.

† b. Means, opportunity, or way of escape. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 271 [God] in the midst of the Temptation will make such an evasion, as, etc. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* Wks. 1874 III. 211 Ere you enwrap your selfe into these perils, Whence there is no euasion. 1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* lxxxviii. 8 So Shut up, that I find no evasion for me. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 250 The unhappy woman, who found herself without evasion or resource, swallowed the draught.

2. The action of avoiding or escaping (a blow, missile, pursuit, etc.) by artifice or contrivance.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 11 In a storm they [Bees] will help themselves by flying under the Lee-side of an hedge, [etc.] .. But if it bee a plain Champaign Country, where evasions avail nothing; then, etc. 1822 FORSYTH *Roland's Mod. Art Fencing* 201 *Evasion* means to avoid being reached by a thrust, even when you are near enough to receive it.

3. The action of evading (a duty, law, requisition, an argument, charge, etc.); dodging, prevarication, shuffling. Also, an instance of this.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 51 No more euasion: We haue with leauen'd, and prepared choice Proceeded to you, therefore take your honors. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 139 Perhaps he said so only for evasion. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 447 There is no evasion from the strength of this Argument. 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 210 But this I looked on as Evasion. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 9, I have found this in many of you, i. e. much subtlety, much Evasion and Disguise. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 53 He was ordered at once to furnish 5,000 horse..'on evasion' he was declared a violator of treaties. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 376 To do it..is artifice and evasion. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vii. 326 If the prisoner..was suspected of evasion, he was subjected to the torture. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 71, I deem anonymous writing of every kind to be an evasion of responsibility. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 59 The king's licence for the evasion of the act.

b. The means of evading; an evasive argument, shuffling excuse, subterfuge.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. i. 112 And be the text þai decerne all thai casis, but exceptyown: By that is nane evasyown. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.*, I say that this their evasion is nothing worth. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 669 The prohibition goeth before the vowe, wherefore this euation can haue no place. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiii. (1651) 118 The meaner sort have no evasion why they should not be counted mad. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* ii. 19 By such poor evasions do some persons think to shelter themselves from the force of conviction. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 451 A miserable evasion, which did not in the least touch the assertion of his adversary. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 171 The towns..could generally force the Crown by evasions and delays to a compromise.

4. In primary Latin sense: Going out, exit, sallying forth. *rare.*

a 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Wks. (1673) 605 And from this the whole World comes to be so universally Inhabited, Every Family seeking rest by Evasion. 1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 81 In the eclipse he ought to observe the spurious and the true shades, and their evasions from the moon's superficies. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. IV. 144 If the Kalmuck evasion should prosper.

Evasive (*ivē·siv*), *a.* [ad. Fr. *évasif, -ive*, f. L. *ēvās-* ppl. stem of *ēvādĕre* (see EVADE) + -IVE.]

1. Of persons: Seeking to evade; addicted to evasion, shuffling.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 530 Thus he, though conscious of the ethereal guest, Answer'd evasive of the sly request. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 404 The .. honest workman will be employed, in preference to .. the fraudulent, and evasive. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 107 He had been dilatory, evasive, shuffling, and unwilling to pay that which, however unwilling, evasive, and shuffling, he did pay.

2. Of actions or utterances: Tending to evasion; containing or characterized by evasion. Const. *of.*

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 107 Though evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 20/2 Terms apparently inoffensive, and evasive of their real and essential meaning. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, He has received nothing but evasive promises of future service. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xi, Objections which the Sub-Prior treated as evasive. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 451 The president, completely taken by surprise, stammered out a few evasive phrases.

3. Elusive, evanescent.

1881 C. DE KAY *Vision of Nimrod* vi. 113 Above the cities of the plain the tender Evasive strains dropt gently from the sky.

4. as *sb.* An evasive phrase or speech.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 90 The Party..followed their Game full Cry .. without much Trouble about Precautions and Evasives. *Ibid.* 399 What may not be said and wrote, if this Author's Evasives may pass such as—it seems, many believed?

Hence **Eva·sively** *adv.*, in an evasive manner, by an evasion. **Eva·siveness,** the quality of being evasive.

1736 BAILEY (folio), *Evasively*, craftily, deceitfully. *a* 1804 J. BRYANT (T.), I answered evasively, or at least indeterminately. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 502 Searching questions were put, and were evasively answered. 1883 *Rules of Supreme Crt.* Order xix. 1. 19 When a party .. denies an allegation of fact .. he must not do so evasively. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evasiveness*, evading quality. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxvii, That self-justifying evasiveness into which he was often hurried in public. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 288 Most recent controversies are marked by obliqueness, evasiveness, a shiftiness of issue.

† **Evaso·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if f. L. **ēvāsor*, agent-n. f. *ēvādĕre* (see EVADE) + -(I)OUS: cf. *censorious*.] = EVASIVE.

1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 439 The tergiversations of the Incredulous, and their evasorious Pretences.

Eve (*īv*), *sb.*[1] Forms: (3 **heve**, 4 **ave**), 6–7 **eeve**, (7 **eave, yeave**), 3– **eve.** [var. of EVEN *sb.* (orig. 2 syll.); for the loss of the final *n* cf. *morrow.*]

1. = EVENING *sb.*[1] *lit.* and *fig. poet.* or *rhetorical.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 432 Thu singest from eve fort a morze. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 214 The foweles tho hit eve was, bigonne here evesong. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 117 On saterday at eue. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. XXVII. (1554) 209*a*, The fayre day men do prayse at eue. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 130 Such sights as youthful poets dream On summer eves by haunted stream. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1682 HOWELL *For. Trav.* IX. (Arb.) 47 The yeaue of the Conquering of France, is the morning of the Conquest of England. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 19 Winter oft at Eve resumes the breeze. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. ii, In the light of the setting eve. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 4 To tell the tale from eve to morning, and from morning to eve again.

2. The evening, and hence usually the day before a Saint's day or other church festival. Hence *gen.* the evening, or the day, before any date or event.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 76 In þe monþe of Ieneuer: a-seint Fabianes eue. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5391 The king ther stode with his meine On a palmesonnes aue. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI. 231 In the same yere (1340) on mydsomer eue kyng edward bygan to sayll toward fraunce. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 82 b, Christmas eve. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 123, 23rd of August being Saint Bartholomewes Eeve. *a* 1662 BP. B. DUPPA *Rules to Devotion* (J.), Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the eve to this great feast. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 692 The tolling of bells .. on the eve of the funeral, on the day of it, and the last day of the year. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, A father's blessing and St. Valentine's, whose blessed eve this chances to be. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. viii. 102 On the eve of the New Year 1370 he [Chandos] set forth to retake the town of St. Salvin. 1884 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 118 All Festivals have Eves, including Sundays, but only some have Vigils.

fig. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 497 Our time in this world is but a short eve to an everlasting holiday.

3. *transf.* The time immediately preceding some event, action, etc. Chiefly in phrase *To be on* or *upon the eve of.*

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 269 We are upon the eve of a new arrangement as to our commissary's and quarter-master's departments. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 Being now arrived at the eve of October. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 165 The hull on the eve of sinking. 1818 MARRYAT in *Parl. Deb.* 642 It was proposed to pass this bill just when they were upon the eve of a general election.

1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* IX. (ed. 5) 150 These regions seemed on the eve of being lost to Christendom.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in sense 1, as *eve-repast, -time*; also **eve-feast** a feast on the evening before a festival or holy day: **eve-tide** = EVENTIDE; **eve-weed** (see quot.). Also EVE-CHURR, -JAR, -SONG, -STAR.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 P 2 A Country Wake, which you know in most Parts of England is the *Eve-Feast of the Dedication of our Churches. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 466 They rise, and bid prepare An *everepast. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII. 32 Thou bringist .. the *euetid sterre [1388 euene sterre] vp on the sones of the erthe. *c* 1460 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) II. 484 Quene Alionore .. childed a sone.. in the Christesmasse eue [*printed* ene] In whiche euetid [*printed* ene-] appered in the West ii sterres, of fuyry colour. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 Y laye in the chaptur hows tyl the euetyde of saturday foloyng. *c* 1275 LAY. 12858 þo hit com to þan *eue-time. *Ibid.* 17860. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict. Eng. Plant-n.*, **Eveweed, Hesperis matronalis*, a name apparently invented by Dr. J. Hill in Herb. Brit. 1769, in reference to the fragrance of the blossoms in the evening.

Eve, *sb.*[2] *slang* or *dial.* (See quots.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Eves*, Hen-Roosts. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Eve*, a hen-roost.

† **Eve,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. EVE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To be the EVE (sense 2) of; to immediately precede.

1639 W. BERKLEY *Lost Lady* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 557 The night that eves the day of marriage.

Eve, *v.*[2] *dial.* [repr. *yeve*, the regular (now obs.) southern form of GIVE. In midl. dialects *give* is used in same sense.] *intr.* To become moist or damp (cf. quots.).

1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* s.v., 'We shall ha' rain: the stwones do eve.' 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., A stone floor is said to eve before wet weather.

Eve, var. of EAVE.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 29 A Stone Cornice..which .. would make a pretty Eve over the Kitchen Windows.

Eve-churr. Also 7 **-churre**, 8 **-chair, -chier, -chur.** [f. EVE *sb.*[1] + CHURR: see CHURR-WORM.]

† 1. The Mole-Cricket; also called *Churr-worm, Fen-cricket.* ? *Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1018 Of the Fen-Kricket, the Eve-churre, or the Chur-worm .. we may call it Gryllotalpa; a Mole-kricket. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2 Fen-Cricket, Evechurr, Churr-worm. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Eve-churr*, a Worm. 1726 [see CHURR-WORM].

2. The Nightjar, *Caprimulgus europæus.* Cf. CHURN-OWL.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 633. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.) 96. 1890 *Daily News* 15 July 5/1 He is still a bird of many names. Some, like nightjar, eve-churr..are suggestive of his voice.

† **E·veck.** *Obs.* Also 6 **evecke**, 6–7 **evick(e.** [Of unknown origin; not connected with L. *ibex.*

The Welsh *ewig*, earlier *ewic*, means a sort of deer; but Canon Silvan Evans informs us that it was sometimes used vaguely; if this word was adopted into Eng. Higgins may have been misled by the fancy of an etymological connexion with *ibex.*]

(See quots.)

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 50 Ibex..a kind of wild goate, and supposed to be that which they call the euecke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. liii. I. 231 Among them [the goats kind] you shall haue the roe bucke, the shamois, the wilde goat called the Eveck [L. *ibices*]. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 122 The evicke [αἰξ ἄγριος] skipping from a rock.

Evecristen(e, var. f. EVENCHRISTIAN, *Obs.*

Evectant (*ivе·ktănt*). *Math.* [f. L. *evect-* (see EVECTOR) + -ANT.] A contravariant formed by operating upon an invariant or contravariant with an evector.

1876 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 295 The discovery of evectants is Hermite's (*Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jrnl.* VI. 292).

Eve·cted, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *evect-* ppl. stem of *ēvehĕre* to carry out + -ED[1].] Of the edge of a tube: Turned outwards, trumpet-shaped.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 85 The aperture [of a Roman Snail's shell]..is provided with an evected [Fr. *évasé*] margin.

Evectic, a dictionary spelling of EUECTIC.

Evection (*ivе·kʃən*). [ad. L. *ēvectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvehĕre* to carry out, f. *ē-* out + *vehĕre* to carry.]

† 1. A lifting up; elevation, exaltation (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 359 [Joseph's] evection to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh.

2. *Astron.* a. An inequality in the moon's longitude (see quot. 1787).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Evection*, or Libration of the Moon [The explanation confuses a and b.] 1767 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 422 Evection, an inequality in the motion of the moon, by which, at her quarters, her mean place differs from her true one by about 2½ degrees more than at her conjunction and opposition. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* IX. 45/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The evection discovered by Ptolemy is greatest in the quadratures. 1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 229 Such is the announcement of the celebrated discovery of the moon's second inequality afterwards called by Bulhialdus evection. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 163 The disturbing action of the sun [upon the moon] produces a great number of other inequalities, of which the largest are the evection and the variation.

† b. Alleged to have been used for LIBRATION.

1706 [see a]. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 450 Evection is used by some astronomers for the Libration of the moon.

†**3.** *Evection of heat*: the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection. *Obs.*

Eve·ctional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating or belonging to the evection.

Eve·ctor. *Math.* [Agent-n. from L. *ēvehĕre* (see EVECTION).] An operator formed by substituting the differential operators d/da_0, d/da_1, d/da_2, etc. for the coefficients a_0, na_1, $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)\,a_2$, etc. of a binary quantic.

Eve-dropper, obs. form of EAVES-DROPPER.

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 181 (D.) Soldiers .. may be as guilty of thefts as eve-droppers or cut-purses.

E·ve-ee·l. *dial.* (See quots.)

1831 *Agric. Survey Forfarsh.* (Jam.), Muraena conger; conger eel .. the name seems familiar even to the common people; they call it Eve-eel. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Eve-eel*, a northern name for the conger; from the Danish *hav-aal*, or sea-eel.

E·veish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + -ISH[1].] Like Eve; curious.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* vi. 210 (D.), I saw it was a long letter; I felt very Eveish, my dear.

Eve-jar. [f. EVE *sb.*[1] + JAR.] = EVECHURR 2.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 356 A notion that the fern-owl or eve-jarr..is very injurious to weanling calves. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Eve-jar*, the goat-sucker.

Evel, obs. form of EVIL.

Eveles, var. form of EVILLESS, *a. Obs.*

‖**Evelié,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Fr. *éveillé*, f. *éveiller* to awake.] Wide awake, sprightly.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, A pretty kind of young woman..more evelié than our English women commonly are.

E·ve-like, *a.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + LIKE *a.*] Resembling Eve, or her characteristics.

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 213 To all the Daughters of laps'd Eve, Eve-like Concupiscences cleave.

†**Eve·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *ēvell-ĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vellĕre* to pluck.] *trans.* To pluck, pick (a flower).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 500 The flowers being evelled, new ones grow not again that year.

Evelles, var. form of EVILLESS, *Obs.*

Evelong: see EVENLONG.

Even (ī·v'n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **ǽfen, ǽfan,** *Mercian* **éfen,** *Northumbr.* **éfern, 2–3 æfen, 2 afen,** 3 *Orm.* **efenn, 3–6 eaven,** (3 **æven, aven,** 5 **evon, ȝeven, -yn**), **4–6 evin, -yn, ewin, -yn,** 6 (**heven**), **eeven,** (9 *dial.* **eem**), **3– even.** Also contracted 7 **eevn, ev'n,** 9 *dial.* **e'en.** See also EVE. [OE. *ǽfen, ēfen, ēfern*, neut. and masc., cogn. with OFris. *ǡvond, ēwnd*, OS. *āband* (Du. *avond*), OHG. *āband* (MHG. *ābent*, mod.G. *abend*) masc.; perh. also with the synonymous ON. *aptann, aftann* (Sw. *afton*, Da. *aften*), though this may be of different origin, cogn. with AFTER. The OE. forms appear to agree only in the root (OAryan *ēp* or *ēbh*) with the other Teut. forms: the OTeut. type of the OHG., OS., OFris. forms would be **ǣbando-*, that of the OE. *ǽfen, ēfen* would be **ǣbinjo-* or **ǣbunjo-*. The ONorthumb. *ēfern* is app. an alteration of *ēfen(n*; cf. ONorthumb. *wǽstern, festern* (= WS. *wēsten, fæsten*), and OFris. forms like *epernia* to open.

One hypothesis as to the relation of the forms is that **ǣbando-* represents a pre-Teut. **ēpont-*, a pr. pple. act., and that derivatives of a corresponding passive pple. occur in ON. *aptann* (:—**ēptono-*) and OE. *ǽfen* (:—**ǣbunjo-* :—**ēptṇyo-* or **ēpṇyo-*). The etymological sense is unknown; a not inappropriate meaning for the act. and pass. formations is suggested by Gr. *ἤπιος*, mild, gentle (sometimes used with reference to temperature) which may possibly belong to the same root.]

1. The latter part or close of the day; evening. Also in phrases, *Even and* (*nor*) *morn*; *at even and at prime*, at all times of the day; *good even*, a salutation (see further GOOD, GOODEN); *yester-even* (Sc. *yestreen*), yesterday evening (see YESTER). *Obs.* exc. *poet.* and *dial.*

Beowulf 1235 Æfen cwom and him Hroþgar ȝewat. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 47 Miððy efern woere wæs scip in middum sæes. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1216 (Gr.), Engel ufancundne, se mec efna ȝehwam..ȝesohte. *c* 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (ed. Logeman) 82 Þæt þæt eis towyrcanne hi wyrcan oððe æfan. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1106 On æfen ætywde an..steorra. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1105 He wass all daȝȝ Unnclene anan till efenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 19570 Þa hit wes eauen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1675 Iacob wurð drunken, and euen cam. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6385 (Fairf.), Fra heyuen þen come þaire fode.. euen & morne hit con falle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxii. (1554) 58 a, Socrates..wisest named at euen and at prime. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Oblacio Mag.* 125 We shalle not rest, even nor morne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xii. 4 Thou thy self shalt go forth also at euen in their sight. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 178 God geue ye good euen. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 42 She did intend confession At Patricks cell this even. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 69 Peace I say; good euen to your friend. 1622 MAY *Virgil* (J.), The sun's orb both even and morn is bright. 1660 HOWELL *Dict.* s.v., Good even (or by contraction Goodeen). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (J.), Th' unerring sun..declares, What the late ev'n or early morn prepares. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* ii, From the dawn of morning to the close of even. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 228 A plaintive tune..sung at fall of even. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, 'My cousin winna stay ony langer, Mr. Halliday; sae, if ye please, gude-e'en t'ye.' 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. vi, Good even to you. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 279 Daylight, done at four o'clock, Yields to the lang dark e'en.

2. The EVE of a holy day or church festival. Rarely in wider sense: The evening or the day before (a certain day or event). *Fastyn even* (Sc.: now *Fastryn's e'en*) = SHROVE-TUESDAY; *The Kings' even* = TWELFTH-NIGHT. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 171 Þe euen of þe Trinite vnder Acres R. gan aryue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 440 As apon fastryn even is The custom. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 368 To Ester perteyneth the euyn therof that. is callyd .. the holy Saterday. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1020 Þe whiche in Mydwyntrus ȝevyn to þ'chirche dude gonne. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 17 On the evyn [of the funeral] myn solempne dirige shalbe kept. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D ij, Upon the vygyl or euen of our lady. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Prol. to Jonas* Wks. I. 450 The saints..torment the souls in hell, if their evens be not fasted. 1549 CRANMER in Strype *Life* App. xl, Vigils, otherwise called Watchings, remain in the Calendars upon certain Saints' Evens. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 230 Upoun the Kinges Evin, when French men commonlie use to drynk liberallie. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1286/1 He died on Maie eeuen. 1623 MINSHEU s.v., An holy daies Euen. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 13 No labourer..shall take any hire..for the evens of feasts. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *E'en*, Kessenmas e'en..Cannelmas e'en. *Mod. dial.* (Sheffield), Christmas eem.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (= 'evening'), as *even-bell, -blush, -light, -prayer, -rising, -time*; also **even-close**, the closing in of the evening; **even-fall**, the 'fall' or commencement of the evening; **even-fire**, evening gun; **evenglome** (*arch.*; revival of OE. *ǽfenglōm*), gloaming, twilight; **even-mete**, *arch.* (OE. *ǽfen-mete*), evening-meal, supper; †**even-while**, eventide, eventime. Also EVENSONG, EVEN-STAR, EVENTIDE.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2236 By the tyme of *euyn belle. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* Wks. I. 5 From *even-blush to midnight. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 23 Came *even-close And darkness; yet they turned not back. 1814 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* Ded., One thrush was heard from morn to *even-fall. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 200 Flamingoes .. winging their rosy flight at evenfall across the bay. 1879 H. DUVAR *D'Anville's Fleet* in *Poems of Places, Brit. Amer.* 34 At *even-fire the bells were rung. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1265 (Gr.), From *æfenglome oðþæt eastan cwom..dægredwoma. 1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 25 The robins singing in the evenglome. *Beowulf* 5014 Siððan *æfen-leoht under heofenes hador beholen weorþeð. *a* 1400 *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6. f. 66 (Halliw.), Sche..sey it is ferr in the nyght, And I swere it is evenlight. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1601 Syre Degrivaunt at evene-lyȝth Armede hym and hys knyȝth. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 26 Æt þæm *æfen-mete. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. vii, The even-mete will summon thee soon. 1660 HOWELL *Dict.* s.v., Evensong, or *Even Prayer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 13 The planet Mercurie seldome hath his *euen rising in Pisces. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 11 Þa *æfen tima [*c* 1160 *Hatton* afen time] wæs he ferde to bethaniam. *c* 1205 LAY. 17860 A þan auen time. 1870 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* xxxiv, Flushed in the limpid eventime. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1747 To heiȝ vs hastily henne..euenly þis *euen while.

Even (ī·v'n), *a.* Forms: 1 **ebn, efen, æfen, efn, emn,** *in comb.* **em-,** 2–3 **efn(e, æfne,** *Orm.* **efenn, effen, emne, 3–4 evene, 4–6 evin(e, -yn, ewyn(e,** (5 **evan, heven,** 6 **evne**), 6–7 **ea-, eeven, 4– even.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *efen, efn*, by assimilation *emn* = OFris. *even, evin*, OS. *eban* (Du. *even, effen*), OHG. *eban, epan* (Ger. *eben*), ON. *iafn, iamn* (Da. *jevn*, Sw. *jemn*), Goth. *ibns* :—OTeut. **eƀno-*.

The word has not yet been satisfactorily connected with any other Teut. or Aryan word; hence it is uncertain whether the primary sense was 'level' or 'equal, like'.]

1. Of a piece of ground, a country, etc.: Flat, plain, level, not hilly or sloping.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 4 Seo burg wæs ȝetimbred an fildum lande & on swiþe emnum. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2078 Set full sad on a soile euyn. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 3 *Glo.* Me thinkes the ground is eeuen. *Edg.* Horrible steepe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 100 They are euen and plaine without any hilles or hilly grounds. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 78 Our sight .. would be terminated..in the largest and evenest plain by the very convexity of the earth. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 175 The present Face of Rome is much more Even and Level than it was formerly. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 239 At last they..climb'd upon a fair and even ridge.

b. Of uniform height.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 Beastes alone..wyll not eate a pasture euen, but leaue many tuftes and hygh grasse in dyuers places. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 36 All must be euen, in our Gouernment. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. ix, Both waies, I am too high; and thou, too lowe, Our Mindes are euen, yet. *a* 1626 DAVIES (J.), When he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and even.

c. In a level position; horizontal. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* in phrase, (*On*) *an even keel.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 136 He laid hym ewyn him beforn. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 29 Lat thyn Astrelabie kowch adown evene upon a smothe grond. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The frigate was on an even keel. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 A ship is said to swim on an even keel when she draws the same quantity of water abaft as forwards. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 213, I wish it would give us an even keel.

2. Of surfaces or lines: Uniform, without inequality; smooth.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þe on [riwle] riwleð þe heorte, þe makeð hire efne & smeðe, wiðute knotte & dolke of woh inwit. 1340 *Ayenb.* 151 Efterward he deþ al be reule, þet makeþ þane wal emne. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1382 Þis treo mot beo..At eithur ende euene and quarre. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xiii. 15 The valleys were eauen both [Luther *dass alle Grunde eben waren*] towarde the East and towarde the West. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane biggare can nocht make ane evin up wal without direction of his lyne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 b, Looke..that..the grounde bee made fayre and even, some thing hanging. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 364 To make eeuen with the rule, *exæquare ad regulam.* 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Cut close and even. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Persius* vi, To see a beggar's brat in riches flow, Adds not a wrinkle to my even brow. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* IV. 213 He knew to rank his Elms in even Rows. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and swellings. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 34 Parterres .. should be flat, eaven, and disengaged. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems, Charity*, Charity Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyp.* 47 Smooth and even as an iv'ry ball. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 486 The water in the bay was as even as glass 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 21 Hedges. as even as a brick-wall at the top and sides.

3. Uniform alike throughout (in colour, texture, consistency, quality, etc.).

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 406 Nor can it. produce a light even tint of any extent. 1846 TROTTER in *Baxter's Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 347 These last [turnips] are.. the evenest and best crop..The whole field is an even piece, not having suffered from the fly. 1883 F. M CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii, The sky was of an even lead colour.

†**4.** Of a path: Straight, direct. Of movements or speech: Direct, straightforward. Of a visible object: Directly in front. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 9214 Þær shulenn beon . effne & smeþe weȝȝess. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 48, I bid you mac the gates euin To Crist. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXII. v, Constantyne sawe a crosse. full euine. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 17 As the straight way is most acceptable to him that trauaileth..so in action that which doth lye the euenest betweene vs and the end we desire. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 114 In plaine shock, and euen play of Battaile. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 298 Be euen and direct with me, whether you were sent for or no.

5. Level *with* (†*to*); neither higher nor lower. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11688 Þe tre it boued doune. Þe crope was euen wid þe rote. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52 A flate ston off marbill, ewyn with the grounde. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 135 When Demetrius wonne the Citie, and made it euen to the ground. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xix. 44 And shall lay thee euen with the ground. 1626 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (ed. 4) 434 The nether part of the Sunne seeming iust and euen with it. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvi. 142 On the out-side about eight and thirty foot high above the water, and on the in-side even with the ground. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 33 Waiting till the Fish swim even with the Surface of the Water.

b. In the same plane or line (*with*). Also (of a course, etc.) parallel; (of the two ends of an object) in line with the centre.

a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1425 Josep swiþe glad was þo þat euene weren þe endes two. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iiij, I have applied a number of Figures .. and Tropes in the margent of every Epistle, even with the places where they are used. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 83 His life is paralel'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 22 The Chimney to be made even with the upright of the wall. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 11 Write the Consonant in an even line with the foregoing Consonant. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72 b, You may . make a .. foundation for every particular Peer .. lying directly even with the current of the water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 127 A ship to leeward, with her courses even with the horizon

6. Accurately coincident or accordant; exactly adjusted; *spec.* in type-setting, *To make even, make even lines*, or *end even*: to space out the last few lines of copy, so as to make the last a full line.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5821 We been at one, By even accord of everichone. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 73 b, Good Grafters, thinke it best to hold the Graffe even with both hands. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 89 The third is a driuing waie in two crotchets and a minime, but odded by a rest, so that it neuer commeth euen till the close. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 277 Lay the streight edge even upon the line AE.

†**7.** Of computed results, statements, etc.: Exact, precise. Also, '(The) exact' (place etc.)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20834 (Edinb.) Qua wel can caste sal finde it euin. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 270 Hevene haueþ evene numbre, and helle is with-oute numbre. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* xiii. (1530) 18 Fewe or none of them [ships] came to the even port. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xliv, It maketh iust xxix, the euen halfe of fifty and eight. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 326 To make the euen truth in pleasure flow.

8. Of actions, movements, processes, continuous states: Uniform, free from fluctuations. Of the mind, temper, etc.: Free from variations, 'equal', equable, unruffled.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlii. 306 Ðæs wisan monnes mod bið suiðe emn. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Þole wið efne heorte þe dom of rihtwisnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 193 Þer come in tuelf olde men myd euene pas þere. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* iv. 5 Thou peple of God, be of euener inwitt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 811 With euene herte I rede yow tendure This strook of ffortune or of auenture. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Euen in meuynge [*printed* menynge] or clothynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. To Rdr., That I may with euen sufferance continue in the

course of his holy calling. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 37, I know my life so euen. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 5 Persons of even Tempers and uniform Dispositions. 1766 Johnson in Boswell Feb., Pope's [horses] go at a steady even trot. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 177/2 Pericles acquired . a firm and even tone of voice. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxv, My blood an even tenour kept. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* xiv. 334 The even rhythm of the breathing of every one of us.

9. Equally balanced; in a state of equilibrium; 'not inclining to either side' (J.).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Bearing her sword so euen, that neither the poore are trod vnder foote, nor the rich suffred to loke too hye. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vii. 37 He has A Noble seruant to them; but he could not Carry his honors euen. 1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 188/1 Its proper place, by reason of its even weight is the Centre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 349 In even ballance down they light. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 69 The Hand must be carried along the whole length .. exactly even. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1180 An Eye impartial, and an even Scale. *c* 1819 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) II. 446 The balance is now restored. The two scales hang even. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* vii. 155 He holds the scales of justice most exactly even. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 67 The balance cannot be expected to hang..even.

10. Of accounts, affairs, a reckoning: Having no balance or debt on either side; 'square.'

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 2 b, Arithmetik by nomber can make Reckenynges to be euen. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 14 For a man to make even his reckonings. 1605 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* B. 2 § 4 It hath beene an olde and true Proverbe, Oft and even reckonings make long friends. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 14 How is it possible for a man of business to keep his affairs even in the world at this rate? *a* 1716 South (J.), Even reckoning makes lasting friends.

b. *To be even*: to be square or quits; to have settled accounts. † *To make even*: to square accounts. † *To make even for*: to compensate for.

1511 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxviii, Memor. That Sir Robert Plompton .. is even for every thing to this present day of August. 1594 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* To Rdr, I haue bettered mine, or at the least made euen for such other imperfections, as can hardly escape the best translators. 1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. ix. (1636) 308 By the slaughter of Pacorus, wee were euen for Crassus ouerthrow. 1622 S. Ward *Christ All in All* (1627) 36 When he had distributed all he had to the poore, and made euen with his reuenues, etc. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* No 113 (1862) I. 283, I know that Christ and I shall never be Even: I shall die in His debt. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 25 June, I made even with my father and the two drapers for the cloths I sent to sea lately. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, I wish I had been with you to see the Isle of Wight; but I shall perhaps go some time without you, and then we shall be even.

c. *To be even* († *evens*) *with*: to be quits *with*; to have one's revenge upon.

14 . *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 32 My fadur ys evyn wyth all the worlde. 1589 *Hay any Work* A ij b, He be euen with them to. 1626 *Buck. Imp.* (1889) 63 Wherre uppon hee vowed to bee even with our Inglish. 1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 111/1, I will be even with you for this scorn. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), The publick is always even with an author who has not a just deference for them. 1752 A. Breck Stewart in *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 339/1 He would be evens with him. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii, I was determined to be even with Barnardine for refusing to tell me the secret. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* 9 Come out, and I'll be even with you, pretty one. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 264 Verily I would be even with thee, if I had the power.

11. That is a just mean between extremes; of proper magnitude or degree.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 83 Of his stature he was of evene lengthe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 70 Be ewyn tyme off hyr age, A squier Schaw. hyr gat in mariage 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80 b, There must be an even temperature amongest these extreamities. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxiv, The rest of his traine came after him by even journeys [Fr. *a justes journées*] at a slower pace.

12. Of conduct, laws, and their administration: Equal towards all, just, impartial. † Also of weights and measures: Just, true.

c 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* xix. 36 Habbaþ..emne wæga and emne gemetu and sestras. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 46 Riȝt balaunce, and euen ben the weiȝtis, ryȝt bushel, and euen sextarye. 1637 Earl Stirling *Doomsday, 6th Hour*, Yet were their aimes and ends in th'end not eaven. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 17 The wisdom of the legislative Power consists in keeping an even hand to promote all. 1775 Johnson *Tax no Tyr.* 33 Though power has been diffused with the most even hand.

† **13.** Equal in rank, dignity, or power; in earlier use with *dat.* or with *til, to*; also *absol. Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 22928 At þine borde..scal þe hehȝe beon æfne [*c* 1275 efne] þan loȝe. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Þe oli goste 'þet is efne wiþ þe and wiþ þin eadi feder. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ii. 7 Þe son is of his fadire..euen til hym in godhed. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Sum men seien þat he [the pope] is even wiþ the manheed of Crist. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 We awe not to arett .. þingis formid of mannis craft, heyar nor euen to man in kynd. *a* 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 103 These thre persones . were alyke euen in all thynges. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 333 The Figure may not be far off from the Truth: otherwise it were no Figure: Neither may it be euen, and one with the Truth. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 117 Nevertheless, we may hold such a body to be even with another. 1720 Prior *For my Tombstone*, To me 'twas given to die: To thee 'tis given to live: alas one moment sets us even. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. xxxix. 297 Is there no way to be even with him in any one thing?

b. *To be even with*: to be on a par, on equal terms *with*.

1393 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 86 You wil..imbrace anie religion which will be euen with the profession that fauors not you. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 24 For all this, man is even with Death. 1688 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 250 We may with both in time be even. 1733 Fielding *Intrig. Chamberm.* i. v, I am not the first gentleman..who has been even with his master.

¶ c. The *Combs.* of *even-* are sometimes resolved, so that the adj. in apparent syntactical concord expresses the sense of L. *co-*, Eng. *fellow-, joint-*.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 214 *Coheres*, efn yrfeweard. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* vii. 16 Thei shulen be in mounteyns as culueres of euyn valeys [Vulg. *convallium*]. 1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 103 He..schalle be an euyn heyre with me eternaly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Euen, *equus, co-, equalis*.

14. Equal in magnitude, number, quantity, etc.

c 1205 Lay. 29103 He hafde genge efne wiþ Gurmunde. *Ibid.* 30835 For his æfne wiht of golde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 325 Whan þe day and þe nyȝt beeþ euen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1121 Hardde pitche, and wex, take even weight. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. i. 280 The north schal be eendid by euen terme. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 931 With' childre of his euen elde. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 39 The seid Edmond to pay yerely .. CCCC li. at the same festis by evyn porcions. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 The legges and the thies ..ought to be even [L. *æqualia*], straight, and sound. 1660 Bloome *Archit. A c*, Three even parts. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. v, Partridge .. kept even pace with Jones. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xviii, Were my Monarch's order given, Two shafts should make our number even. 1834 T. Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 85 It is wax and caoutchouck even quantities, melted together.

b. *Of even date*: of the same date. (Common in U.S.; in England chiefly in legal language.)

1681 *Indenture* 10 Mar., Reciting an Indenture of even date therewith. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 142/1 By deed of even date he covenanted to pay all calls in respect of the shares.

c. *absol.* (See quot.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 Ye haue another figure [*marg.* Parison] which we may call the figure of euen, because it goeth by clauses of egall quantitie.

15. Of numbers: Divisible integrally into two equal parts; opposed to *odd*. Of a dance: Performed by an equal number of persons.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* A iij, Euen nombers are those, whiche maie be diuided into equalle halfes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 138 b, He woulde your number should rather be odde then even. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 Then the daunce wyll be eune. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 41 Death we feare That makes these oddes, all euen. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (J.), Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be even or odd. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. 103 An even number of Quavers or Semiquavers, as 2, 4, 6, or 8. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xlvii, The same number cannot be even and odd. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* (1876) 414 The army that presents a front of even numbers is called even hoste. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 171 Death looks down with nods and smiles, And makes the odds all even. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 Three is an odd number and four is an even number.

b. Of objects in a series: Having a place marked by an even number. *Even page*: the left-hand page of a printed book.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 193 The laterall division of man by even and odde, ascribing the odde unto the right side, and even unto the left. 1684 Earl Roscom. *Ess. Verse* (1709) 229 Accents regularly plac'd On even Syllables. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 374 The accents are to be placed on even syllables.

c. † *Even and odd*: all included, without exception. † *For even or odd*: for good and all. † *For odd nor for even*: on no account whatever. *Evenly even, oddly even* (see quots.).

c 1440 *Boctus* in *Laud MS.* 559. 10 b, He shulde..foryeven hym even and odde That he hadde doone. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4957 All' 3one oste, bathe euen and od. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 170, I have sene the lamb of God..And towchid hym for even or od. *c* 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 42 Loke thou lete, for oode ne for ewyne. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* A iij b, Euen nombers euenly, are such nombers as maie bee parted continually into euen halfes, till you come to an vnitie. As for example, 32. 1676 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xii, Arithmetic treats of Numbers ..which is evenly odde, and which odly even. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 450/1 *Evenly Even Number*, is that which an even number measures by an even number; as 16, which the number 8 measures by the even number 2.

† d. *Even and* (*or*) *odd*: a game of chance; = *Odd or even* (see Odd). Hence *To go even or odd. Obs.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Per ou nom per* .. a play called *euen or odde*. 1598 Florio, *Pari dispari*, euen and odde, a kinde of play so called. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 551 To play at even or odd. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 5. 2/2 A.. Challenges B. to go even or odd with him for a..Sum of Money. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 16 Socrates cou'd take pleasure .. in playing at Even or odd with his children.

16. Of sums of money, numbers, etc.: 'Round', expressible in integers, or in tens, scores, etc.; containing no fractions or 'odd' money.

1638 Penkethman *Artach.* C ij b, Beginning with an odde 6*d.* and ending with even shillings. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5877/3 That .. no Stock be allowed but in even *sl. Mod.* Of the price of bread, etc. Down again to even money.

17. † a. *absol.* in adverbial phrases: OE. *on efn, on emn* (see Anent); ME. *an emne, an evene*, equally, quietly. *To bring til even*: to reconcile. *Obs.*

Beowulf 5798 Him on efn ligeþ ealdor-gewinna. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 184 (Gr.), Þa on emn hyra frean feorh gesealdon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xvi. 12 He gewislice arærð æfre his geteld on emne his gebroþra. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9567 King steuene Vor lute poer & feblesse huld him al an euene. *c* 1315 Shoreham 75 Syf bothe beth of god wylle, And of assent an emne. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 134 Þan wer boþe þe kynges brouht alle tille euen.

b. quasi-*sb.* in various uses. † Of a person: One's like or equal. † *The even of it*: the plain truth, 'the long and short of it'. *Sporting*. Something expressed in integers.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 240 Of beaute sigh he never her even. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 128 The King hath run bad humours on the Knight, that's the euen of it. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 14 Sept. 794/2 All the amateur records are 'evens.'

18. Combined in phrases with *hand*. † *At* (*of*) *even hand*: on equal terms; also, without either gain or loss. † *To go even hand*: to go 'in equipace' with. *To be even hands with*: (Sc.) = 'to be even with': sec 10.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 363 The Muses..never flit, but followe thee, or rather, goe even hande with thee, and treade foote by foote? 1625 Bacon *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 512 Who so is out of Hope to attaine to anothers Vertue, will seeke to come at euen hand, by Depressing an others Fortune. 1650 R. Gentilis *Consid. Alcibiades* 33 He contents not himselfe to come out of trouble at even hand, by onely remaining comforted. 1756 W. Toldervy *Two Orphans* I. 38 Certainly, if a man will keep but of even hand, his ordinary expences ought to be but to the half of his receipts. 1822 Hogg *Perils Man* I. 325 (Jam.), I's be even hands wi' them an' mair.

Even (*ī'vn*), *adv.* Forms: 1–2 **efne, emne,** 3–5 **evene, 4–7 evin, -yn**(*e*, 4–5 **eeven,** (4 **ewyn,** 5 **evon, -un, ewene, eyven, hevene**), 4– **even.** Also contracted 6–7 **ene,** 6–9 **een, e'en, ev'n.** [OE. *efne*, by assimilation *emne, efen*, = OFris. *efne, ivin*, OS. *efno* (Du. *even*), OHG. *ebano* (MHG. *ebene*, Ger. *eben*):—OTeut. **ĕbnō*, f. **ĕbno-* Even *a.* (In literary use the contracted form *e'en* (ēn) now occurs only in verse, and in colloq. use it is rare exc. *north. dial.*)

The mod. Teut. langs. (exc. Scandinavian) have developed senses similar to those in branch II.]

I. In senses closely related to the adj. (Chiefly admitting of degrees of comparison.)

† **1.** Evenly, in an even manner; regularly, steadily, uniformly. *Obs.*

a 1000 Ælfric *Ps* cxviii. [cxix.] 77 (Gr.) Ic æ þine efnast healde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night*, 313 Ich singe efne Mid fulle dreme and lude stefne. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 43 So euene hot þat lond ys, þat men durre selde Here orf in howse awynter brynge out of the felde. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Hire teht aren white ase bon of whal, Evene set ant atled al. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 47 Demaying hire in althing ewine. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 436 Mony proude rynges, Euyn set to þe sight. 1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp. Abingdon* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 44 Now God geve us grace to folowe treuthe even. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* I. (1739) 17 That Poet of ours makes his Verses run as even as a Carpenter can draw his Line.

† **2.** In exact agreement. *To go even* (= Fr. *marcher d'accord*): to agree (*with*). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 126 Henry and he euen acorded or þei went. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) A vij, Behold how good a thing it is..for brethren to dwell even together. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 246 As the rest goes euen. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 47, I..rather shun'd to go euen with what I heard. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 39 Both are for the privileges of parliament; can they come closer? Both are for the liberty of the subject; can they meet evener?

† **3.** Equally. **a.** In equal divisions or parts. **b.** In an equal degree. Also as quasi-*prep.* with *dat.*: Equally with. **c.** On equal terms. *Obs.*

a. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Sio sunne and se mona habbaþ todæled butwuht him þone dæg and þa niht swiþe emne. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 51 Þe barons portiond þe lond euen þam bituene. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 46 Copes riche..Departed even of white and blewe. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lix, Take and dele hit Euun in toe.

b. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 310 Wheþer alle þese ordris ben euene goode. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2946 Þat ech of ous ..do al þat a may, To helpe ys felawe euene him-selue; among our fon to day. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. vi. 313 In the same euen miche pouerte .. folewe in euen likenes. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4066 Edylwald was a man expert, Euen gyuen to god with cuthbert. *c* 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 85 Alle in ewene warme water.

c. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xlv, Neuer were there foure knyghtes euener matched. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 128 b, Be well assured that you bye them [draught oxen] even matched.

† **4.** In a just or proper degree. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Let boyle tylle the Onyonys an þe Brawn ben euyne sothyn, an nowt to moche. *Ibid.* 14 Take þe syif brothe .. Make it euen Salt.

† **5.** Directly, straight; also of descent: In a direct line. *Obs.* See also Even-down.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3105 (Cott.) It brend, þe rake raght vp euen. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 3106 (Fairf.) Þe smelle was squete and stode ful eyuen. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 61 Ony male, [That were in lyne] ewyn descendand. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 334 He lediþ his soule euen to heuen by goddis lawe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2281 Into a lond bothe riche and good, ffulle evyn he toke the way. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, Ayen the Water his Way eeuen iff he hent.

† **b.** 'Due' (east, etc.); directly (contrary, etc.). *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 515 Hi wende evene south. *c* 1400

MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Beȝond þir iles .. to ga euen est, es na land inhabited. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxv. 257 The wind was euen contrary vnto him. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Evyn agayn. ?a 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 344 In the west he turnit him ewin about.

II. In weakened senses as an intensive or emphatic particle. (With 6–8 cf. similar uses of *just*.)

6. Exactly, precisely, 'just'. Now chiefly *arch.* after Bible use, and suggesting some notion of 9.

a. of manner; often followed by *as, thus, so.*

Beowulf 1571 Lixte se leoma efne swa of heofene hadre scineð rodores candel. a 1000 *Crist* 330 (Gr.), And efne swa ðec ȝemette meahtum ȝehrodene clæne and ȝecorene Crist almihtiȝ. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4767 Þe thred day, þe se sal.. And stand even in.. Als it stode first. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xiii. (1495) 398 Thonder smyththe the ayre.. euyn soo that it.. sownyth.. in the manere of rollyng and hurlynge of whelys. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1633 Priam by purpos a pales gert make.. And euyn at his etlyng Ylion was cald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Euen so man in the cage of this worlde. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 97 Even as if a Man should give a sword and buckler into the hands of another. 1594 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* xi, Even thus .. the warlike god embraced me. 1611 BIBLE *John* xvii. 18 Euen so haue I also sent them into the world. 1808 R. K PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. i. 6 It was even as Saxo Grammaticus relates. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., 'Even sae—even sae.'

b. of time: occas. quasi-*prep.* = at the same moment with. Often with *now* (see further under NOW, and cf. ENOW). †Formerly also *absol.* = 'just now', 'just then' (cf. *just* and Ger. *eben*).

c 1205 LAY. 25939 Efne [c 1275 eafne] þissen worden þa þat wif seide, Beduer heo gon hirten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 535 Euene as the ssire sat, [Sir Maci] to the toune's ende him drou. c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxxv, Euen upon the Monday. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1980 He .. Shoke euyn into ship, & the shalke leuyt. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1859) 81 And euen with this word this Angel flewe his weye vp in to heuene. 15.. *Merch. & Son* 230 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 148 Ryght evyn abowte mydnyght. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxi, Let your love even with my life decay. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. vi. 16 Euen before, I was At point to sinke, for Food. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 399 The high priest will holde a councell, euen the dawning. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 48 Our most gratious Soueraigne being almost euen with the breaking vp of her [Q. Elizabeth's] ghost most ioyfully in this city proclaimed. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 30 These Shanks are to be rivetted (as you were taught even now). 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxv, But even now Thy voice was at sweet tremble in mine ear.

†c. of place. Also *absol.* = close at hand (cf. Ger. *n-eben*). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5179 Even aboven þat vale namly, Whare al men sal se his body. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 152 Ho so is hurt in þe hand, euene in þe myddes, He, etc. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 73 Of the other side it [the castell] had evyn at hande a grete wood. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* II. ii. 2 *Ap.* Where dwels Lady Lamia? *Ros.* Even by, Syr.

†d. of shape. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Þare was a table of gold, euen sqware. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1635 A clene wall clustrit with towres, Euyn round as a ryng richely wroght.

7. Quite, fully. Formerly often before numerals; now only *arch.* in *Even to* (= L. *usque ad*), in which use it suggests some notion of sense 9.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 300 Crist .. hiene selfne ȝeeaðmedde emne oð ðone deað. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1158 (Gr.) Cainan wintra hæfde efne hund-seofontiȝ ær him sunu woce. c 1205 LAY. 13924 He heom wes leof æfne al swa heore lif. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 938 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 309 He reignede her Evene five ant thritti yer. 1546 *Wyclif's Wycket* 1, In greate sufferance of persecution euen to the death. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxvii. 5 That the net may bee euen to the midst of the Altar. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* (1663) 4 Nor is it beseeming to stoop so low as even to crowching. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvi. 180 Carried at the mercy of the Sea even until Sun-set. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 586 His magnetic beam.. Shoots invisible vertue even to the deep.

8. Prefixed to a subject, object, or predicate, or to the expression of a qualifying circumstance, to emphasize its identity. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also in 16–17th c. (hence still *arch.* after Bible use) serving to introduce an epexegesis; = 'namely', 'that is to say'.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 946 Domes hleotan, Efne þæs ilcan, þe ussa yldran fyrn Frecne onfengon. a 1000 *Met. Boeth.* viii. 46 Efne sio ȝitsung. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 306, I shall smyte of your hede, evyn anone. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* vii. 22 Euen because they haue forsaken the Lorde God of their fathers. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 49 *Speed.* She that you gaze on so... *Val.* Even she I meane. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 242, I sweare to thee, euen by thine owne faire eyes. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 14 These sweet thoughts, doe euen refresh my labours. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 9 They imagined they even beheld as it were with their eyes. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* xi. 10, I took my staff, euen Beauty, and cut it asunder. *Ibid. John* viii. 25 Euen the same that I said vnto you from the beginning. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xvii, I will, even in a moment's space, Awake.. my foemen's ears.

b. (Chiefly in colloq. form *e'en.*) Prefixed to verbs, with vague force expressible by 'just', 'nothing else but'; in early use sometimes with notion of 'to be sure', 'forsooth' (L. *scilicet*). Now *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 52 If she despise you een despise ye hir againe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 125 Come, now bait your hook again.. and we wil ev'n retire to the Sycamore tree. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 8 The beastly Monk .. had e'ne learned as far as Virgil's Æneids, whence he fetched the Platform of this pretty Conceit. 1686 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 353, I can buy them here for 2s. 10d., which is e'en cheap enough. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 172, I e'en let him out. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 178 E'en send to him to come down. 1802 BENTHAM *Let.* Wks. 1843 X. 384 As to the intrigue about the Institute, since it is begun, e'en let it take its course. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmorl. Dial.* 26 Ise ean gang with yee.

9. Intimating that the sentence expresses an extreme case of a more general proposition implied (= Fr. *même*). Prefixed (in later use often parenthetically postfixed) to the particular word, phrase, or clause, on which the extreme character of the statement or supposition depends.

This use, now the prevailing one in Eng., is foreign to the other Teut. langs. It is rare in purely dialectal speech, and (though a natural development of 8) seems not to have arisen before the 16th c. Cotgrave 1611 does not give *even* among the equivalents of Fr. *mesme*. The phrase *not even* (= L. *ne .. quidem*) is rare in early use; Cooper *Lat. Dict.* 1572 renders *ne in publicis quidem* by 'no, not in common affaires' (though for *ne nunc quidem* he has 'no, not euen now': see 6 b); Walker *Dict. Particles* 1673 renders *ne .. quidem* only by 'no, not so much as'; the earliest Lat. Dict. that gives 'no, not even' is app. Ainsworth 1736.

a. Attached to the subj., agent, or object.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 82 Make sacred euen his styrrop. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 209 In Warre, even the Conqueror is commonly a loser. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 418 Ev'n the fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 117 This quickly heals even cut veins and Sinews. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 82 Even this stupid gardener .. is as useful to society as I am. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 34 Jealousies Of the Wood-gods, and even the very trees. 1854 DORAN *Habits & Men* 176 He was in debt to no man, not even to his tailor. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 11 The tone of insolent superiority assumed by even the gutter urchins. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 88 A harp, even, blunts the finger-tips.

b. Attached to a word or clause expressing time, manner, place, or any attendant circumstance.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 36 The leafe.. turneth with the Sunne, whereby it sheweth to the husbande, even in cloudie weather, what time of the day it is. 1611 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *De Serres' Hist. France* 257 Fortune is a secret operation of the wisdome of God, alwaies iust, euen when it is most vnknown to vs. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i, A method of providential conduct, the like of which has been exercised even with regard to ourselves. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiii. (1828) 491 Even on that memorable occasion his stay did not exceed two months. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* ix. (1869) 636 Even in Italy.. the domestic architecture of the middle ages did not attain any great perfection. 1881 BIBLE (Revised) *Mark* xiv. 59 And not even so [1611 But neither so] did their witness agree together.

c. Attached to a hypothetical clause.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 594 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold. 1792 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* III. iii, Even though that moment lost your Elvira for ever. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii, For such evil bruits Mr. Touchwood cared not, even if he happened to hear of them. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 175 Even if the king had been desirous to fulfil the promises which he had made to the Presbyterians 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 323 Even if the embankment had remained intact to this day. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 36 Even suppose that these solecisms were collected. *Mod.* Even were there no other evidence, we should still be justified in assuming, etc.

d. Attached to the predicate (or any of its adjuncts), to emphasize the full extent of the statement (whether affirmative or negative).

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 17 Such as these never arise even to the universal Knowledge of Order. 1779 HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 335 These [conditions] the parliament disliked and even signified a disinclination to ratify. 1841 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlii, He maintained a strict reserve, and even shunned her presence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 111 Nor had they ever .. found England an agreeable, or even a safe, residence.

e. Emphasizing a comparative; 'still', 'yet'.

173. BUTLER *Serm.* xi, It will even more strongly be taken for granted that, etc. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, The vanity and the satisfaction of my wife were even greater than mine. 1854 MRS. JAMESON *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 29 This advice is even more applicable to the painter.

Even- (in early combs. repr. OTeut. stem *ebno-, sometimes with adjectival, sometimes with adverbial force; in later use, combining directly as *adj.* or *adv.*). The forms are identical with those of the adj., but in ME. the *-n* was often omitted.

1. In various senses of the adj. Chiefly in parasynthetic derivatives, as †*even-carriaged, -edged, -handed, -tempered, -toed,* †*-wayed*; also in **even-wise** *adv.*, in like manner.

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 342 Upright hearts in their constant course are *even-carriaged hearts. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 6 Leaves, which are Long or Round, *Even-edg'd or Escallop'd. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., An *even-flavoured day of rain. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 10 This *euen-handed Iustice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Challice To our owne lips. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 305 Pompey's justice was even-handed. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agriculture* 120 To the .. *even-numbered portions, nothing was applied. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* III. i. 267 Controlled, modest, faithful, and *even-tempered. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 79/2 This .. family of 'artiodactyle' or *even-toed beasts. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 64 These People .. are smooth and even toothed and close set and very white. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 84 This unlevells Thy *even-way'd Peace, with indigested evills. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Bal.*, *Two Dreams* 78 Love.. Tuned evenwise with colours musical.

†2. Prefixed to sbs. with the sense 'fellow-', L. *co-*, as in *even-disciple, -servant, -worker*; **even-knight**, transl. of L. *commilito* fellow-soldier; **even-next**, 'neighbour' (in Biblical sense); **even-sucker**, a foster-brother; EVEN-CHRISTIAN. On the analogy of these, *even-* renders L. *co-* in **even-buying**, transl. of L. *coemptio* purchase. *Obs.*

This formation was common in OE.; examples of later origin chiefly occur in Wyclif.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* viii. 11 *Euyn byinge [1388 euenbiyng] of boonde men of Jewis. — *John* xi. 16 Thomas seide to *euen disciplis, And go we. — *Phil.* ii. 25 Epaphrodite, my brothir and *euene worchere, and myn *euene knyȝt. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Uwil(c) mon scal his *euenexta beodan alswa he walde þet me him bude. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 10, I am thin *euen seruaunt, and of thi britheren. [1388 Y am a seruaunt with thee] — 2 *Macc.* ix. 29 Philip, his *euen souker [1388 euene soukere] transferride the body.

3. In senses of the adv. †a. = 'Equally', 'similarly', as in *even-clad* ppl. adj., *even-high, -mighty, -rich, -right, -worth, -worthy*, adjs.; also **even-eche** *a.*, co-eternal; EVENMETE, EVENOLD. b. = 'Evenly', as in *even-pleached, -set, -spun.* †c. With quasi-prepositional sense, in **even deed** *adv.*, according to fact, indeed. d. Straight, directly; see EVEN-DOWN, -FORTH.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 81 The only glory is to be gay, and the greatest shame to be under-clad or *euen-clad to our callings. 1555 *Inst. Gentleman* (1568) I vij, He whyche is the rycher man doth seeme to dooe wronge vnto the other, although *euen deede he haue the wronge doone vnto hym. a 1000 *Crist* 465 (Gr.) Ær ðon up stiȝe ancenned sunu, *Efenece bearn aȝnum fæder. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (1846) II. 598 Ælmihtiȝa God, þu ðe þurh ðinum euenecum Wisdome mannan ȝesceope. c 1200 ORMIN 18582 He haffde nohht ben aȝȝ Hiss Faderr æfennehe. a 1000 *Dial. Devil & Recluse* in Kemble *Sal. & Sat.* (1848) 85 He dyde hine *efenhealne Gode. c 1200 ORMIN 15720 Crist iss Godess Sune.. & wiþþ hiss Faderr efennheh. *Ibid.* 18571 *Efenn mahhtiȝ Godd wiþþ himm [þe Faderr]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 42 Her [France's] Hedges *euen pleach'd. Put forth disorder'd Twigs. c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. x, Wæron hi eft *efenrice. c 1200 ORMIN 11868 Teȝȝ shulenn wurrþenn þær Wiþþ enngless efennrike. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xlix. 3 He is *euene riȝt [L. *directus*] godly in the penaunce of folc. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lx, A lower rank on either side we saw Of lesser shrubs *even-set with artifice. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vi. 75 If the *even-spun Twine should be extended. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxviii. 19 Topasie of Ethiope schal not be maad *euene worth to wisdom. c 1380 — *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 323 Suffringis of þis tyme ben not *even-worþi to þe glorie þat is to come. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 44 Y .. dyd not for my synnys euynworthy penans.

Even (ī·v'n), *v.* Forms: 1 **efnan**, 2–3 **efnen**, (3 **effnen**), 3–4 **evene(n, -yn**, (4 **omni**, 6 **evin**), 6–7 **eeven**, 8 **eaven**, 4– **even**. [OE. *efnan*, also *ge-efn(i)an*, f. *efen*, EVEN *a.* Cf. OHG. *ebanôn* (Ger. *ebenen*), ON. *iafna*, Goth. *ga-ibnjan*.

The OE. *ęfnan, æfnan*, to accomplish, achieve, corresponding to ON. *efna* of same meaning, is wholly unconnected.]

I. To make even, level, or straight.

1. *trans.* a. To level (ground); to level, render plane or smooth (any surface); also *fig.* †b. To bring up or restore to a level, or to a straight line. †c. *To even out*: to dispose evenly *into*. d. To fit (one thing) *to* (another).

a. c 1200 ORMIN 9207 All þatt ohht iss wrang & crumb Shall effnedd beon & rihhtedd. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Whan he shal euenen therto his [the erthes] face, he shal sowe the sed gith. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 127 Whanne þou hast removed of þe boon þat schal be removed evene þe brynkis with schavynge. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 39 And even the erthe above. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 54 Law, whose end is, to euen and right all things. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 Scissers cut the Glass, and even it. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* I. 28 Upon a dry Wall, having first Evened it. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 118 The Line and Rake for eavening and smoothing the Ground. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 145 When the face of it is evened, it reflects images like a looking-glass. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 309 The Good Shepherd.. smoothed for them all rugged places, and evened them by His own steps. 1864 E. BURRITT *Lond. to John O'Groat's* 318 The tailor's shears, the mason's trowel, and the carpenter's edge, tools are evening everything in Christendom to one dead level of uniformity.

b. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xi. 27 Salomon beeldide Mello, and euenede the swelwȝ of the citee of Dauid. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Evenyn, or make evyn. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Art of War* 6 Even your Ranks, straiten your Files. a 1705 EVELYN (J.), Beat, roll, and mow carpet walks.. for now the ground is supple, and it will even all inequalities. 1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* II. 290 The Prussian government.. desired the foundation to be evened, for it had sunk in various places.

c. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 2 Those things that right reason .. had evened out into ranks and kindreds by themselves, have been unhappily hudled and broken.

d. 1530 PALSGR. 540/2 Even this lynyng to my gowne. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xviii. 33 Annot. 102 Evening or fitting [lit. tr. Heb. משוה *meshawweh*] my feet he makes them nimble.

†2. To level *to, with* (the ground, etc.). In OE. example: To throw (a person) down. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxviii. (Gr.), Ic .. efne to eorðan hwilum ealdne ceorl. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* I. 12 Confoundid is ȝoure moder ful myche, and euened to pouder. 1559 SACKVILLE

Mirr. Mag. Induct. lxii, Walls and towers flat evened with the soyle. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 21 Her vpper worke [was] rased, and .. euened shee was with the water. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 393 Sees..The stately walls he reard, leuel'd and euen'd.

†b. To bring down to a specified level. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 70 (1862) I. 183 He wᵈ not even you to a gift of dirt and clay. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* H v, Evened my words to the meanest capacity. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 84 You do well, Sir, said I, to even your Wit to such a poor Maiden as me. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., I wouldn't even my wit to you.

†3. To make (a balance) even. *Obs.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* Ep. A iij *b*, The point of honour well weighed hath nothing in it to euen the ballance. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iii. § 86 Even the ballance, and hold it even. *a* 1718 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 421 Prudence and proportion will more than even the scale.

†4. To make (accounts, etc.) even; to balance, settle, square; to come to agreement upon (points of difference). *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 65 Foure prudent men wer chosin, on ilk side, to evin all debatis betwix thame. 1619 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 215 By my payment Mr. Dalton and I have evened all accompts. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 11 He hath now evened his reckonings at the Wardrobe till Michaelmas last. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 90 The goods we send to that Country are by no means sufficient to even the account between us. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xlii. 141 He has evened all his differences. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. (1882) 349 To sorrow for mankind And even their odds.

absol. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Oct., Evened with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road,

b. *To even up*: to compensate exactly.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. 16 They take .. what he [Anselm] says of justice as if He [Christ] were engaged to even up the score of penalty.

†c. To make (a person) 'even' or quits *with* another. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 308 Nothing .. shall content my Soule Till I am eeuen'd with him.

†d. To bring into accord, reconcile. *Obs.*

1620 *Hore Subsecivæ* 142 To euen and compound them [factions] in mutuall amity and agreement.

5. †a. To make equal. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Sicknesse þet God sent ..efneð þene þolemode to martir. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 2 a, That diligently you read not onely my Orations, but these Bookes also of Philosophy, which now well nigh to those have euened themselues in quantitie.

b. To treat or represent as equal; to put on the same level; *refl.* to pretend to equality. Const. *to, with* (in ME. *jæn*). Also *absol. rare* in mod. use exc. *Sc.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1396 Enngless..wolldenn effnenn hemm ȝæn Godd. *Ibid.* 15979 For þatt te33 Haliȝ Gastess mahht Effnenn wiþ þerþlic ahhte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Liȝtbere..wolde by above þe opre angeles, and him wolde emni to God. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvi. 5 To whom licneden ȝee me, and eueneden and comparisounden me. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxii, I think it scorne..To euin an ape with aufull Alexander. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, They never thought..of evening themselves to the Ellangowans. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xii, 'Me and Miss Lilias even'd thegither! Na, na, lad —od, she is..four or five years younger.' 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vi. i. (1849) 254 The idea of me evening myself in sincerity to their mother. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1323. 301 We disclaim the slightest idea of evening the two poets, which would be simply absurd. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Elis. Lit.* 201 A touch of pathos, again to be evened only to Shakespere's.

c. *Sc.* 'To talk of one person as a match for another in marriage' (Jam.).

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* III. 119 (Jam.), 'Would ony Christian even yon bit object to a bonny, sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline?'

d. *dial.* To treat as appropriate to (a person's character); chiefly in bad sense, to impute *to*.

1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* I. iv. 58 It's long since I heard such a thing as that [having a nice cottage and some fields] evened to a poor man. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 261 'How daur ye even to me, that I'm seeking a lad?' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., Would you even the like of that to me. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 114/3 I'd have knocked any one down that had evened Such a thing to you in my hearing.

6. To liken, compare. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 24 ȝeefned biþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Dis woreldes biwest is efned to wastene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Auh þe treowe ancren we efneð to briddes. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 62 For ore louerd euenede him-sulf to a lomb. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 258 Would ye even a beast to a man? 1863 C. J. ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Even*, to compare, to liken.

II. To be or become even.

†7. *intr.* a. To be equal or comparable. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Hare weden ne mahen euenen to hare. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Helle is..ful of brune uneuenlich, for ne mei nan eorðlich fur euenin þer towart. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1072 What schulde þe mone þer compas clym..to euen wyth þat worþly lyȝt.

†b. To tally, agree *with*; also, to be in line *with. Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), A redoubled numbering never eveneth with the first. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 22 June, To Westminster, where all along I find the shops evening with the sides of the houses.

8. *trans.* To come up to, equal. *rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 A toure ..that in altitud euened Thee stars. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 647 In bignesse he [the Drone] eveneth, yea, surpasseth the King himself. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* 192 The English Earl..conceived himself to even him in valour and martiall knowledge. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 177 A daughter who eveneth thee in beauty.

†b. To act up to, keep pace with. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 184 Wee'l euen All that good time will giue vs.

Hence **E·vened** *ppl. a.*

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. iii. (1861) 275 In the molds of a perfectly evened judgement.

† **E·ven-Chri·stian.** *Obs.* Forms: (see EVEN *a.* and CHRISTIAN). [f. EVEN- + CHRISTIAN; cf. OFris. *ivinkerstena*, OHG. *ebanchristani* (MHG. *ebenkristen*).] A fellow-Christian.

?*c* 1100 *Laws Edw. Conf.* § 36 Fratrem suum .. quod Angli dicunt his emcristen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Luue þine euecristene. *Ibid.* 149 Reupe for his emcristenes wawe. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 21 Envy and ire ayene thyne even cristene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 521 Worschip of God, and helping of thin even cristen. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 99 Some longe to god, somme to oure selfe and some to our euen crysten. 1544 *Exhort.* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 568 Brotherly love..toward all our even Christen. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. 51 To hate his euen Christian or to do other manner of sinnes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 32 The more pitty that great folke should haue countenance .. to drowne or hang themselues, more then their euen Christian.

E·vendown, *adv.* and *a. north.* (Often hyphened, or as two words.) Also 4 **evenden.** [f. EVEN *adv.* (sense 5) + DOWN *adv.*]

A. *adv.*

†1. Straight down. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1345 So ryde þay of by reȝoun bi þe rygge bonez, euenden to þe haunche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13285 Thai..derkon euon down on a depe slomur.

2. *dial.* = 'Downright'; quite, thoroughly.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v., 'He threaped ma evven-down' = He flatly contradicted me. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., That's even-down just. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s v, He's even-doon fond, is that lad.

B. *adj.* (*dial.*)

1. Coming straight down: said of rain.

1801 *Har'st Rig* lxxxiii. (Jam.), Now it turns an eident blast, An even-doun pour. 1822 GALT *Steam Boat* 258 An even-doun thunder-plump came on, that..drookit the Doctor to the skin. 1880 *Antrim and Down Gloss.* s.v., There was an even down pour.

2. a. Of persons, in a good sense: Upright, straightforward; in a bad sense: Downright, out and out. b. Of statements, etc.: Downright, direct. Of things: Downright, sheer; absolute.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 206 But Gentlemen, an' Ladies warst, Wi' ev'n doun want o' wark are curst. 1789 SILLAR *Poems* 186 It was a fiction, An ev'n doun perfect contradiction. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, To tell your honour the even down truth. 1823 *Petticoat Tales* I. 288 (Jam.) I may hae said that Andrew liked a drap drink, but that's no just an even doun drinker. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 63, I never heard such evendown nonsense..in a' my born days. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. x. (1849) 33 In the even-down letter you are right. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., He's a strange punct'al man, as even down to the ground as can be.

† **E·vene,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3 **efne, efene.** [ME. *efne, evene*, ad. ON. *efni* material, *pl.* ability, OSw. *æfni* (Sw. *ämna* stuff, Da. *evne* ability).]

1. Material; subject-matter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 335 (Cott.) Of himself he toke his euen þat he of wroght bath erth and heuen. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxii, Quhat nedis me, apoun so litill evyn, To writt all this?

2. a. Nature; form or shape. b. Natural powers.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Þe heuenliche þremnesse was mid him þo he fulcnede ure helende. Þe fader on stefne. Þe sunne on mannes efene. Þe holi gost on culures hewe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Ancre..ouhte leden herd lif, ase dude þe lefdi Iudit, efter hire efne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 57 Euchan bi his euene..wurðschipede his maumez. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ha cwikede of cleane cunde, as is in engles euene. *Ibid.* 43 A charbucle is betere þen a iacinct iþe euene of hare cunde. *a* 1240 *Urisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 He mot scottin efne after his euene. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 Somenours..Mys motinde men alle by here evene.

† **Eve·ne.** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēven-īre* to come out, happen, f. *ē-* out + *venīre* to come.] *intr.* To come to pass, happen, result.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 106 He must necessarily have his particular interest, besides the publique, which cannot but evene and happen on many occasions. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1872) 89 The Scotch War now evening, the lucky minute was come. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 57 To try whether the same success would evene with all unripe fruits. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 210 God sometimes may suffer such things to evene.

† **Eve·nement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *évènement* event, occurrence: see prec. and -MENT.] An occurrence; an issue, result.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* I. i. 6 A Providence .. which disposes of all evenements of things agreeably to his will. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. iv. 524 God .. contemplates..in his own wil the efficient of al future evenements.

Evener (*ī·v'nəɹ*). [f. EVEN *v.* + ER¹.] One who or that which makes even; *esp.* one who makes or is a party to an equal division of anything.

a 1400 *Hymn to Virgin* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. x. 109 Heil evenere of old lawe and of newe. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 364 The 'Cattle Eveners' Pool' in Chicago was the result of a contract between the four federated railways leading thence eastward and three large dealers. *Ibid.* 364 The eveners agreed in return to divide the traffic according to the terms of the railway agreement.

b. In *Weaving*, 'an instrument used for spreading out the yarn on the beam' (Jam.).

c. An apparatus for giving an equal proportion of work to horses in pulling, drawing a load, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Evener*, a double or treble tree to 'even' or divide the work of pulling upon the respective horses.

† **Even forth,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also EMFORTH. [f. EVEN *adv.* + FORTH.]

A. *adv.*

1. Straight on. [Cf. EVEN *adv.* 5.]

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 163 þanne y entrid in and even-forþ went.

2. (Just so far. Hence) Equally (*with*). [Cf. OE. *swá forð swá* as far as.]

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 143 Lere þe to louye þine enemye ..euene forth with þi-selue. 1430 [see EMFORTH.]

B. *prep.* To the extent of; in proportion to.

c 1314, *c* 1374, 1393 [see EMFORTH.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 305 He dede equite to alle euene forth his powere. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. XXX. (1859) 33 To amende and satysfy for his trespaas..euen forth his power.

† **E·venhead, e·venhood.** Forms: 4-5 **evenhede,** 5 **evenhode, evynhede,** -hoode. [OE. **efenhād* (cf. *efenhāda bisceop* co-bishop), f. *efen* EVEN *a.* + *hād* rank: see -HEAD, -HOOD].

1. Equality; position of equality; equal dignity or rank.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 7 He stegh in til heuen til þe euenhede and ioy of his fadere. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, He shal areyse hem aboue al other chosen soules to the euenhede of cherubyn & seraphyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Evyn-hede, *equalitas.*

b. *concr.* One who is of equal rank; also something equivalent.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 253 Sir Edward..suilk on wild he take His euenhed in mariage. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. II. 361 Þes þree vertues..ben evenhed to Goddis witt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 206 Euenheads, *coæquales.*

2. a. Impartiality, fairness, equity. b. Equilibrium, well-balanced state (of mind).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 37 Bobe riche & pouere he ȝemed in euenhede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 8 He sall deme þe world of þe erth in euenhed. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 11 Þat kepes vs fra owterage and haldes vs in evenhede [*printed* everhede]. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 293/2 By evenhede profitably to rayne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xviii. 130/2 Equyte..ne euenhode in shyftynge and in demynge myght not entre.

† **Eve·niency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ēvenient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēvenīre* to happen: see -ENCY.] Coming to pass.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 341 The effects of Christs obedience transcend those of Adams disobedience, in regard of certainty of eveniency.

Evening (*ī·vnin*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **æfnung,** 3 **eveningue,** 4-6 **evenyng(e,** (7 *Sc.* e'ening), 3- **evening.** [OE. *æfnung*, verbal sb. f. *æfnian* 'to grow towards evening', f. *æfen* EVEN *sb.*

The vb. occurs in K. ÆLFRED tr. *Greg. Dial.* (Hatton MS.) I. x, Þa þa se dæg æfnode. Also in tr. *Bæda de Temp., Sax. Leechdoms* III. 260.]

†1. The coming on of 'even', the process or fact of growing dusk; the time at which this takes place, the time about sunset. *Obs.*; merged in 2.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 11 Heo com ða on æfnunge eft to Noe. *c* 1205 LAY. 30419 Riht to þan euening þa fleh Cadwalan þe king. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 40 In þe eueningue riȝht Seint Ieme cam to him ride. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 57 Whanne the euenyng was maad, there came a riche man fro Armathia. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1458 To hyt drewe to the evenynge.

2. As a synonym of *even*, which it has now superseded in ordinary use: The close of the day; usually, the time from about sunset till bedtime.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evenynge, þe laste parte of þe day. 1553 DUKE NORTHUMBLD. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 22 Wofull was the newes I receyved this evenynge. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 226, I shall fall Like a bright exhalation in the Euening. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 9 The Pythagoreans..every evening thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. 1767–95 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II, The tears that now ilk e'ening bleach'd her lately crimson'd cheek. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 122 On the evening of the same day. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 111 People met ..at the supper at nine in the evening.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The closing or declining period of a person's life, or of anything compared to a 'day'.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.), The long day of mankind drawing towards an evening. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 350/1 He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his evening. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 116 The sad evening of a stormy life. 1812 SHELLEY *Addr. Irish People* 8 The king of Great Britain has arrived at the evening of his days. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 3 To .. consecrate the evening of my life to the unfolding of some of the deep truths of God's Holy Word.

3. An evening spent in a particular way; *esp.* an evening devoted to the reception and entertainment of friends. Cf. *soirée.*

1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* IV, Two or three friends were dropping in to supper; and occasional 'evenings out'. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* xvii, He enjoyed

those 'little evenings', as his aunt termed them. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xxxv, Mrs. Osmond having an 'evening'—she had taken the Thursday of each week. 1883 J. Hatton in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 844/2 Smoking parties and weekly 'evenings'.

†**4.** *dial.* (See quot.; possibly this belongs to next word.) *Obs.*

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Evenings*, the delivery at even or night, of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant, who performs his wonted service of mowing or reaping for his lord, and at the end of his day's work receives such a quantity of the grass or corn..as a gratuity or encouragement of his bounden service. 1721–1800 in Bailey; hence in mod. Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* with sense 'pertaining to evening, occurring in the evening', etc.

1535 Coverdale *Zech.* xix. 7 Aboute the euenynge tyme it shal be light. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 17 Now must we .. giue some euening Musique to her eare. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* II. i. (R.), Near to his evening region was the sun. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 92 Knowledge ..from the effects of things; which, because it is more dark and obscure than that which ariseth from the causes of things, they [the schoolmen] termed evening knowledge. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 521 The cool Evening-breeze the Meads renews. *Ibid.* IV. 628 A Shepherd's Groom Surveys his Ev'ning Flocks returning Home. 1704 Pope *Pastorals, Autumn* 40 The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song. *Ibid. Winter* 45 No grateful dews descend from ev'ning skies. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 282 We took our evening-walk in the fields. 1712 Addison *Psalm* xix, Soon as the evening shades prevail. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 83 A day-devourer, and an evening-spy! 1728 — *Dunc.* II. 72 At early dawn to drop Her evening cates before his neighbour's shop. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* VIII. 5, I saw my friends in ev'ning circles meet. 1804 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 19 My evening prospects now hang on the slender thread of a single life. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iv, I have been .. wasting my evening conversation on the desert air. 1879 E. Garrett *House by the Works* II. 188 Aunt Barbara .. took her to the evening classes of the Art School.

b. In various combinations of a more permanent character, chiefly simple *attrib.*, as *evening-hymn*, †*-mass*, *-prayer*, *-sacrifice*, *-service*, etc.; also **evening-bird** (see quot.); **evening dress**, the costume prescribed by fashion to be worn in the evening; †**evening end**, app. the western end (of a mine work); **evening flower**, a genus of plants (*Hesperantha*, N. O. *Irideæ*) so called because its flowers expand early in the evening; †**evening glade**, ? some atmospherical phenomenon seen in the evening; **evening gun** (see quot.); **evening-lighted** *ppl. a.*, illuminated by the light of the evening; **evening party**, a social gathering beginning some time in the evening (cf. 3); **evening-primrose** (see quot. 1872); †**evening-song** = Evensong; **evening-star**, applied with definite article to Venus, with indef. art. also to Jupiter and Mercury, when seen in the west after sunset, also *fig.*; **evening-tide** = Eventide.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227/2 The gecko..is sometimes known as the "'Evening Bird'. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 11 'Have you no *evening-dress' asks Netta. 1684 *Copper Mines* ii. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 741 Which Seam or Vein did go from the *Evening-end to the Morning-end of the said Work. 1847 Craig, *Hesperantha*, The *Evening-flower. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 66 In the next place he mentions the *Evening Glade. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 145 The Master of the Pink was prevailed on to omit firing the *evening gun. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 121 The guard ship fires evening and morning guns. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Evening Gun*, the warning-piece, after the firing of which the sentries challenge. 1832 Tennyson *Margaret*, From the *evening-lighted wood. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 38 Shall I come to you at *euening Masse? 1871 *Temple Bar* May 229 In all places where Londoners do congregate, whether at dinner or *evening parties. 1879 Robinson *Coward Consc.* II. vii, In true evening-party fashion. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 100 A ciuill modest wife..that will not misse you morning nor *euening prayer. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 172 The evening primrose. 1888 *Garden* 22 July 64/3 The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* viii. 72, I sat still full of heuines vntill the *euenynge sacrifice. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* ii, St. Aubert read, in a low and solemn voice, the *Evening Service. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 89 To use it as Papists did their matins and *evening song. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. § 61 Untill the Evening song be finished, for then the Ecclesiastical solemnity is over. *c* 1740 Shenstone *Rape Trap*, When the bell rung For evening song, His dinner scarce was ended. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxiv. [lxv.] 8 Thou makest both the mornynge and *euenynge starres to prayse y^r. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 519 Till the amrous Bird of Night .. bid haste the Evening Starr On his Hill top. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 46 Ere we yet discern life's evening star. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxiii. 240 Venus: This brilliant star when seen in the west setting soon after the sun, is known by the name of the Evening Star. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxxii, 'Tis sweet to see the evening star appear. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanac* 17 Venus is an evening star in the first half of the month [February]. 1552 Huloet, *Euenynge tyde*, or euen tyde. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xi. 2 It came to passe in an euening tide, that Dauid arose from off his bed. 1743 R. Blair *Grave* 716 Behold him in the evening-tide of life. *a* 1800 Cowper *Moralizer corrected* 12 To serious thought at evening-tide.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **E'veningless** *a.*, without an evening; **E'veningly** *adv.*, every evening.

1805 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 441 And eveningless that sunny noon of heart. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xxviii, Daily, or more correctly, eveningly.

†**E'vening**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Even *v.* + -ing [1].]

1. The action of the vb. Even: **a.** the action of making even, level, or smooth; **b.** ? the action of comparing; hence, comparison (quot. 1230, which may belong to next word).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Heouenliche luren..passeð alle oðre wiðuten eueninge. 1512–8 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6. § 1 Suche byer..may drawe and strayn them [clothes] for evenyng of them oonly. 1611 Cotgr., *Vniement*, an euenning, equalling, planing. 1670 Narborough in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 73, I saw where the Natives had been by the evening of the Grass.

2. The condition of being even; equality.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3372 Þi maister..neuer yet of nobley An euenyng to me.

†**E'vening**, *sb.*[3] and *a.* *Obs.* [a. ON. *iafning-i*, sb. f. *iafn* Even *a.* But possibly this may have blended with an adv. f. OE. *efen*, Even *a.* + *-inga*, *-unga* advb. suffix.]

A. *sb.* An equal, one of the same rank; a 'match'; a neighbour (in scriptural sense).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 162 in *Lamb. Hom.* 169 Þer sculen eueningges bon þe riche and the laje. *c* 1200 Ormin 10702 Tatt tu wiþþ þin efenninng þe metelike lede. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 119 Heo..undernam hit [lare] se wel þæt nane ne was hire euening. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 24 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 271 Geomagog hatte here Kyng, Me nuste no wer ys evenyng. *c* 1450 Myrc 1229 Hast thou enuyet thyn euenynge.

B. *adj.* ? or *adv.*

1. [The sb. or adv. used predicatively.] Equal; on a level; of the same rank. Const. *to*, *with*.

c 1200 Ormin 13674 Þe laþe gast þatt wollde ben effninng wiþþ Godd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Hwuche unðeauwes beoð efnunge to þeos. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11688 (Cott.) Þe crop was euening to þe rote. *Ibid.* 23392 Þat ilk þan mai þe angels do þat þou sal euening þan be to. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2217 Of any erdyng in erthe euenyng to vs.

2. As *adv.* qualifying an adj.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28170 (Cott.) Of him þat was myn euening rike.

†**E'venkin**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [f. Even *a.* + Kin; cf. Alkin.] Of the same kindred.

c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 72 We sal make a specialle prayer for..all oure euenkyn saules.

†**E'venleche**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. (*ge-*)*efenlǽcan*, f. *efen*, Even *a.* + *-lǽcan*, f. *-lāc* (see -lock) used as suffix forming sbs. of quality.] *trans.* To imitate.

c 1000 *Ps.* lxxxviii. 7 (Lÿe). *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 34 He [Stephanus]..Cristes..ġebysnunge ærfæstlice ġeefenlæhte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Soðliche nis nan mon wel cristene butan þe þe criste euenlecheð.

†**E'venlength.** *Obs.* In 3 ȝevelengðhe. [a. ON. *iafnlengd*, f. *iafn* equal, Even + *lengd* length.] The time of year when the days and nights are of equal length; the equinox.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 147 In geuelengðhe worn it [ðe mones ligt] mad.

†**E'venless**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Even *a.* + -less.] Without evenness; unrhythmical; awkward.

1652 Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* Proleg. 12 The slow and evenlesse Numbers of Prose.

†**Evenle'sten.** *Obs.* [OE. *efe'n)ldste*, wk. fem.] Some plant. (Cockayne's rendering 'everlasting' is due to mistaken etymology.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 Grundeswelge, hole cersan, wegbræde, efelaste, ontre..wel on buteran eal togædere. *Ibid.* III. 2 With heafod wræce ġenim hamorwyrt & efenlastan nyðowearde. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 559 Mercurialis, i. euenlesten, i. mercurial [*Evenlesten*, The herb mercury, Halliwell].

†**E'venlikly**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. ME. *evenlyk*, Evenly *a.* + -ly [2].] **a.** Directly, in a direct line; **b.** exactly. Cf. Evenly *adv.* 2.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. viii. 2 A thowsand a hundyr and fyfty And thre yhere thare-till ewynlykly. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 113 Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly Discendand persownys lynealy.

†**E'venliness.** *Obs.* Also 1 **efnlicnesse**, **emlicnes**. [OE. *efnlicnesse*, f. *efnlic*, *efenlic*, Evenly *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being even; equality, evenness; adaptation, suitability.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 122 Hie healdað ma ġeferrædenne & efnlicnesse ðonne ealdordom. *a* 1000 *Eadwine's Cant. Psalt.* cxviii. [cxix.] 144 Emlicnes ġewitnesse þin on ecnesse. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 8 If we do but allow God to deal with us..in wayes bearing an evenliness with our kind.

†**E'venling.** *Obs.* Also 1 **efnling**, 1–2 **efenling**. [OE. *efenling*, f. *efen*, Even *a.* + -ling.] An equal, fellow-man, 'neighbour'.

a 1000 *Eadwine's Cant. Psalt.* xliv. 8 [xlv. 7] Forecæn smirede ðe god god þin of ele blisse fore efnlinge þine. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Luuien þi cristen euenling Alswa þe seoluen in alle þing. *Ibid.* 67 Þin sunful efenling luue him for godes þing.

†**E'venlong**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also **evelong**. [f. Even- + Long *a.*

The etymological notion is obscure; perh. the adv. originated first, and the adj. use was developed from the sense 'straight along', with the help of some confusion with Avelong. In OE. *efelang* occurs once ('þæt cuðe hol.. þæt he efelang ær ġefylde' *Riddles* xlv. 7), with the sense 'of the same length', or perh. 'lengthwise'.]

A. *adj.* Oblong.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 Butter, melk and chese I-schape euelong and cornered wise [*oblongus et tetragonus*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), An euen longe tre meuid swyftly semeþ rounde. *Ibid.* V. lx. (1495) 115 Euenlonge browes wyth lytyll heer aygneſyeth cowardnesse. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Take þe Stuffe of þe Porke, & putte it on euelong cofyn of fayre past. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 190 This brooke is woont.. evelong stones [L. *obliqua saxa*] to carrie With hideous roring downe his streame.

B. *adv.* **a.** Straight along, in a line. **b.** In an oblong form.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxxvi. (1495) 148 The herte is euenlonge shapen as a toppe. 14.. *Pookington MS.* in Wright *Dict.* s. v., One the upper syde make holys evenelonge, as many as thou wylt.

†**Evenly** (*ī* v'nli), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: see Even *a.* and -ly [1]. [ME. *evenlich*, OE. *efenlic*, f. *efen*, Even *a.* + *lic*, -ly [1]. Cf. ON. *iafnligr*, Goth. *ibnaleiks*.]

1. Equal; of the same character, degree, rank, weight, etc. Of a date: The same (cf. Even *a.* 14 b).

a 1000 *Crist* 39 (Gr.) Nænig efenlic ðam ær ne siððan in worlde ġewearð wifes ġearnung. *c* 1200 Ormin 1837 Mit hærl bitacneþþ uss..whille iss wiþþ Godd all efennlic. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Haly thomas of heouenriche Alle apostles eueliche. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 318 Þe date was euenlik, a þousand þre hundred & tuo, Whan þe Erle of Karrik turned þe Scottis fro. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. ix. 88 Þou by euenlyk causes enhaunsest þe soules and þe lasse liues. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. iii. 77 Ȝhoure modyr and I in ewynlyk gre Discendand fra þe stok are we. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. viii. 2 Eneas..Twa evinlie burdouns walit..And equale armour..On schulderis ..buklis he.

†**b.** Equal to one's needs; moderate. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Det foremeste [Temperancia] is riht medeme mel..Þat oder [Modica potio] is emliche drinke..for to beten his þurstes nede.

2. Even: **a.** Of persons: Fair, equitable, just, impartial.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* V. x. 882 Sutyle off ingyne he was: and eloquent And ewynlyk in-till jugement. 1488 *St. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 210/2 Personis..vnsuspect to his hienes, & evinly to all his liegis. 1494 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 361 (Jam.) The money..salbe layit in ane evinly manis hand. 1567 in G. Buchanan *Detect. Q. Mary* (1572) sig. X iij a, I desyre the mony to be consignit into an eeuenly mans hand.

b. Of the ground, roads, etc.: Free from inequalities, level, smooth, uniform.

1721 Ramsay *Poems, To R. Yarde*, Poets show'd these evenly roads That lead to dwellings of the gods. 1808–25 Jamieson s.v., We speak .. of an evinly course, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct.

Evenly (*ī*-v'nli), *adv.* [OE. *efenlīce*: see Even *a.* and -ly [2].] In an even manner or degree.

The physical senses are of late emergence, having in early use been expressed by Even *adv.*

1. So as to present an even or uniform surface or line; smoothly, without inequalities in level, form, texture, consistency, depth of tint, etc.

1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 49 The court..is most evenly paved with bricks. *a* 1639 Wotton (J.) A polish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread..of a pretty solid consistence. 1755 in Johnson. 1879 G. Gladstone in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 151 The paste is spread evenly upon the table to an exact depth.

†**2.** In a straight line, directly. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 103 Here the smug and Siluer Trent shall runne, In a new Channell, faire and euenly. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. iv. 91 You find him euenly deriu'd From his most fam'd, of famous Ancestors.

b. In an even direction or position *with*.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. ii. 7 Whatsoeuer comes athwart his affection, ranges euenly with mine. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 93 Looking carefully up the vernier, the third line above the figure 3 is seen to lie evenly with a line on the scale.

†**3.** Exactly; in exact coincidence or agreement.

c 1385 *Metr. Hom.* 96 The stern, that thaim the gat gan schawe..com euenlye Thar Crist was abowen. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 228 Quhen it [the wain] wes set evinly betuix the chekys of the ȝet. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 179 He..Let make of gold..A precious ymage riche After his fader evenliche. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. iii. 406 Euenlier and more accordingli. 1512 *Act.* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 The hole some evenly agreable and concordaunte with the hoole some comprised in the seid endenture.

†**b.** At the very moment; immediately. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1747 To heiȝ vs hastily henne ich hope be þe best, euenly þis euen while. *Ibid.* 5338 Eche man was esed euenli at wille

4. With reference to movement or action: Without fluctuations or variations; equably, uniformly.

1671 Milton *Samson* 671 Thou towards him with hand so various..Temper'st thy providence through his short course: Not evenly, as thou rul'st The angelic orders. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 117 A wheel of manifold rims.. would make out uneven bows of circles, in even shares of time, the whole wheel being evenly turned. *a* 1732 Atterbury *Serm.* (1740) I vii. 251 We are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on evenly and regularly. *Mod.* The hind wheel of my bicycle doesn't run evenly.

b. With equanimity or evenness of mind; serenely, tranquilly.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 11 Strenghe of herte and will euynly to suffire þe wele and þe waa.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 19 That can look upon another man's Lands evenly and pleasingly as if they were his own. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. x. 275 To be ready to bear evenly, not sullenly.

5. Without inclination to either side. **a.** In a state of equipoise; under even conditions; without manifest advantage on either side. **b.** Impartially, fairly, justly, equitably.

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 79 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 And þe clerek and þe knyht he schulle demen euelyche [*a* 1275 (*and text*) euenliche] riht. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 103, I trow he suld be hard to sla, And he war bodyn all evynly. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 45 Gif the Iudge refusis to do the Law eavenlie, the partie compleinand sall haue recourse to the King. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 53 He thinkis als luff did him hye awance, So ewynly held be fauour the bal. lance. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 297 [She] prouyded men lerned..euenly & indyfferently to here all causes. *a* 1626 BACON *Advice to Villiers* (J.), It behoves you to carry yourself wisely and evenly between them [the king and prince] both. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Being evenly balanced between infinite attractions. 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 157 A single battle, evenly contested and hardly won. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 255 The Sovereign..had not the power to bear himself evenly between his large and his small kingdom. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 118 The apparent wishes of the nation hung so evenly and oscillated so frequently.

6. Equally. †**a.** In an equal degree or proportion. Sometimes followed by *as*. *Obs.*

a 1000 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* III. xxiii, Calin..wæs mæsse preost & efenlic Godes man. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v. 25 Þou..compleinest þat gerdouns ne ben not euenliche ȝolde to þe desertes of folk. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlvii. 14 Forsoothe ȝe shuln weelde it, eche euenly as his brother. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xiv. 48 Þe sterre euenlich ȝede to-fore euery kyng and all her pepil. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 b, Theyr wyttes shold ben euen y lyke, and euenly shold they comprehenden.

b. In the same degree throughout. Cf. 1.

a 1613 BREREWOOD (J.), The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and evenly distant from the centre. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* (1759) 309 The liquor reflecting all the rays of its proper colour *evenly*.

c. In equal parts or shares; as much on one side as on the other.

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5, Cxx *li*, euenliche to be departed betwix ham thre. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 606 Hony, myxt with salt armonyake And comyn evenly, is goode therfore. 1471 *Act. Audit.* 18 One [= on] baith thair expensis evinly. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 43 b, Gavelkind whereby..the children males oughte evenly to inherit. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. B iij, There is no great Art in deuiding euenly of those things, which are subiect to number and measure. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 5/6 The two parties in the borough are very evenly divided.

7. *Evenly even, odd*: see EVEN, ODD.

† **Evenme·te,** *a. Obs.* Also 2 *Orm.* **efennmete.** [?OE. **efenmǽte*, f. *efen*, EVEN *a.* + *mǽte* (see MEET *a.*) of a certain measure, f. WGer. **mâta* measure. Cf. OHG. *ebenmâzi*.] Of the same measure or standing, co-equal.

c 1200 ORMIN 12365 Wiþþ ennglesś efennmete. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlviii. 13 [xlix. 12] Til un-wise meres even-mete es he.

Evenness (ī·vĕnˌnės). [OE. *efenniss*: see EVEN *a.* and -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being smooth or level; smoothness, levelness.

1580 BARET *Alv.* P 441 The plainenesse or euennesse of the sea. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Limé*, Scraped, or shauen vnto a sleeknesse, or euennesse 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 91 For stateliness of the buildings, paving, and evenness of the street..far superior to any in Europe. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* Prel. Disc. (1750) 33 The evenness of the surface of the lunar spots. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Supp. 20 June 4/3 The paring down must..be done with great evenness and accuracy.

2. Uniformity in shape, texture, arrangement, etc.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Trees of admirable height and evennesse. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 69 The length and evenness of the stem. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27 b, The Sallow, the Hornbeam..and the Fig..by their Dryness and Evenness, are..wonderfully soft and easy under the Carver's Tool. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 2 The evenness, the whiteness..in a beautiful set of teeth.

3. Of movement or action: Uniformity, freedom from fluctuations in speed or intensity; equability. Also of the mind, temper, etc.: Equability; calmness, equanimity.

1574 H. G. *Briefe Tables* G ij a, Thou, for to cause that the raye maye go with an euennesse, shalte cause this maniple to go by fiue in a rancke in breadth. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* iii. § 5 (R.) A good man may..in a sudden anger go beyond the evenness of a wise Christian. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 401 His Recovery..was owing to the great Evenness of his Temper. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* (J.), The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that evenness and celerity is requisite in them all. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 Evenness of Voice and Delivery. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 331 The evenness with which a Frenchman pronounces the syllables.

†**4.** Balanced condition, equipoise. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, Equidistance from extremes; the just mean.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* III. xxiii. (1495) 71 Some pulse hyght meane euyn and temperate. This meane and euinnes comyth of moche and lytyll. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 140 He lucre & losse weiethe in evennesse. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), That so it [a crooked stick] may settle itself..in a middle estate of evenness. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 22 It [is] a difficulty for an unsteady paralyticall hand to carry a full cup with evennesse. 1653 ROUSE *Myst. Marr.* 316 The one are so ballanced with the other that the soul is kept in an evenness. 1660 *Andromania* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 200 See the ambassadors entertain'd With such an evenness as should be us'd to men We neither fear nor love.

5. Of the administration of justice: Equitableness, impartiality. † Formerly in wider use: Equity, righteousness.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii [cxix]. 144 (Bosw.) Efennys ȝecyðnys ðin on ecnysse. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 9 And als deme sal he World of erþe in evennesse. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxviii. (1869) 19 To varie it at your wille.. after that the cas asketh and right and euenenesse is. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 138 Be carefull..in the duties of equity and euennesse amongst men, this is religion. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* Pref. 5 They have delivered things to posterity with..much candour and evenness. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. xvi. 302 Without it..these noble knights had never known the evenness of Count Baldwin's justice.

¶ *pl.* after the Vulgate and the Heb.: Right things.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi[i]. 2 Þin eghen se euenesses.

†**6.** Equality. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiv. (1495) 73 The line of the euynesse of daye and nighte. 1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Evennesse, *equalité*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 4. 34 Evenness, Parity.

† **Even-old,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: (see EVEN *a.* and OLD). [OE. *efeneald*: see EVEN- and OLD.] **A.** *adj.* Of the same age; co-eval. **B.** *sb.* One who is of the same age.

a 1000 *Widsith* 40 (Gr.) Nænig efen-eald him eorlscipe maran on-orette. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 134 (Bosw.) Plegende mid his efen-ealdum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18605 Swa wass Crist..all wiþþ hiss Faderr efenald. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* i. 10 He shal see ȝour cheeris lener byfore other ȝunge men, ȝour eueneldis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Eveneholde, or euenelde, *coevus*. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 14 b, Lyke as I se my son do for his frende & euenȝelde.

Evenomate (ive·nŏmeⁱt), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. E- out + VENOM *sb.* + -ATE [3].] *trans.* To take out the poison from (food, etc.).

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem.* (1836) III. 122 Purified from the poison of the practical Romish doctrine of works as the Mandioc is evenomated by fire.

† **Evens,** *adv. Obs.* [genit. of EVEN *sb.* used *advb.*] In the evening.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 375 Folke was on þaire firste slepe & it was furth euyns.

Evensong (ī·vnsǫŋ). [f. EVEN *sb.* + SONG.]

1. *Eccl.* The English name of the service (also called *vespers*) usually celebrated shortly before sunset, being the sixth of the seven 'canonical hours' of the Western Church. After the Reformation applied to the 'Evening Prayer' of the Church of England, which is 'an abridgement of the offices of Evensong and Compline as used before the Reformation' (Hook *Ch. Dict.*).

The Doleful Evensong: the 'Fatal Vespers' of 26 Oct. 1623, at which the greater part of a R. C. congregation lost their lives through the falling-in of a floor.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* xix, Þa seofon tid-sangas..uhtsang ant þrim-sang..non-sang ant æfen-sang. *c* 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 50 Æfensanc dæghwamlice mid feower sealmorum. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 528 At þe day of date of euen-songe, On oure byfore þe sonne go doun. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 17 Euery brother and sister..shullen..heren yᵉ seruice of bothe yᵉ euensonge & messe. 1462 in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ix. (1872) 277 He schall helpe to ryng all in to Matens and Masse and evynsong with his felow. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Table for the Ordre of the Psalmes, to be sayed at Matins and Euensong. *c* 1550 BECON *Treat. Fasting* in *Catechism* (1844) 533 Such should not be counted to fast that did eat before evensong was done. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 217 The country Lasses dance in the Church-yard after Even-song. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 427 He [John Gee] had been at the doleful Evensong in the Black-Friers in London, 26 Oct. 1623. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 106 Doom'd to say his beads and Evensong. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, 'I might hae gaen to evensong, and heard Daddy Docharty mumbling his mass'. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 97 His matin prayer..his evensong were all out of Holy Writ.

attrib. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1847) 61/1 To diet their ignorance..with the limited draught of a matin, and evensong drench.

b. The time of evensong; the hour of sunset. *arch.* Also more fully †*evensong-time*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25594 (Cott.) Suete iesu..þou gaf sight o þi blod and flexs at euen-sanges time [*c* 1340 (Fairf.) euensange time]. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4800 Fram afternone to auensong. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 450 Quhen that evynsang-tym ves neir. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 504 II. 191 On the same day at evyn-song time. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v a, Let hir fast till euensong. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxix. (R.), The yonge kyng entred into Reynes, the Saturday at euensongtyme. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.*, The Saterday, and other vigils to be holy daies from Evensong to Evensong. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts 'till evensong. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Poems* (J.), He tun'd his notes both evensong and morn. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Before Dawn* 9 From evensong to day time

†**c.** *Sicilian evensong*: = 'Sicilian vespers': see VESPERS. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 718 All the Frenchmen that were in the Ile of Sicilia..upon Easter day, at the first peale to Evensong..were al put to death..whereupon this proverbe doth yet remaine amongst us, The Sicilian Evensong. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Irene* Wks. 168 Towns will close their gates upon you; and ye may some day expect a Sicilian even-song.

2. *gen.* (partly *transf.* from 1). A song sung in the evening.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 830 If euen song and morwe song accorde Lat se now who shal telle the firste tale. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 64 Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among I woo, to hear thy even-song. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 176 Sit thee down, and sing thy evensong in the sad tree's shade. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* xii. 373 Flocks of birds.. were singing their sweet shrill evensong.

† **Even-star.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-stern.** [OE. *ǽfensteorra*, f. *ǽfen*, EVEN *sb.* + *steorra*, STAR; for *even-stern* cf. ON. *aptan-stiarn*.] Evening-star.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Se steorra ðe we hataþ æfensteorra. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 766 For he is faier ouer alle men, so euen sterre ouer erðe fen. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 32 Thou..makist euene sterre..to rise on the sones of erthe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 The Euenstern, *vesperus*. 1552 HULOET, Euen starre..*vesper, vesperugo*.

Event (ĭve·nt), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* **evend.** [a. OF. *event*, ad. L. *ēvent-us* occurrence, issue, f. *ēvenīre* to come out, happen, result, f. *ē-* out + *venīre* to come.]

1. The (actual or contemplated) fact of anything happening; the occurrence *of*. Now chiefly in phrase *In the event of*: in the case (something specified) should occur.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 1, I could not but expect the euent of so good a thing. *Mod.* In the event of the earl's death, the title will lapse.

†**b.** *In point of event*: in point of fact, as things have actually happened. *Obs.*

1676 ALLEN *Addr. Nonconf.* 29 And..we find in point of event, that the ordinary way..hath been, etc.

2. Anything that happens, or is contemplated as happening; an incident, occurrence. *The course of events*: see COURSE.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 204 To Order well the State, That like Euents, may ne'er it Ruinate. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 140 The dangerous euents in darke and tempestuous nights, which happen there [in this sea]. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), [We do not think] of the hand of the great God in this mighty and strange appearance of His; but can slightly call it an 'event'! 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 2 This observation forms..a presumption..that such event has or will come to pass. 1803 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning*, Coming events cast their shadows before. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Her affection, awakened by the events of the morning. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. ii. 86 An utter change in the political events which came after..would have been the result.

b. *pl.* (without article) for 'the course of events'; also occas. in sing. *the event*.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 238, I resolved to put myself upon the watch to see them..and leave the rest to the event. 1842 MIALL *Nonconf.* II. 1 Events have proved us right. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xii. 130 Nature and events had made him king.

c. In mod. use chiefly restricted to occurrences of some importance; hence colloquial uses such as *quite an event*. (Cf. Fr. *un véritable événement*.)

1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure H.* 84/2 The first sight of a real mangrove swamp is an event.

d. In the doctrine of chances: (*a.*) Any one of the possible (mutually exclusive) occurrences, some one of which will happen under stated conditions, and the relative probability of which may be computed. *Compound event*: one that consists in the combined occurrence of two or more simple events. (*b.*) Occasionally, a trial or hazard, which will result in some one of several different ways ('events' in the preceding sense).

1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 96 One of the events, A, B, C, &c. must happen at every trial, and each event brings with it a specified gain or loss. 1885 CROFTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 771 Determination of the probabilities of Compound Events, when the probabilities of the simple events on which they depend are known. *Ibid.*, Let there be an event which must turn out in one of two ways, W and B.

e. In sporting language: Something on the issue of which money is staked; also, one of the items in a programme of sports.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 66 The young fellows were making an 'event' out of Ethel's marriage and sporting their money freely on it. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 4 Trusting to the next event at Newmarket to set him right. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 247/2 The Amateur Athletic Association passed a rule prohibiting the holding of professional events at amateur athletic meetings. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 50 Of the leading events Oxford, Cambridge, and Eton each won one.

3. That which follows upon a course of proceedings; the outcome, issue; that which proceeds from the operation of a cause; a consequence, result. *In (the) event*: in (the) result.

1573 *Sempill Ball.* 187 Weill micht the counsals beir ane gude euend. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 Touching the originall, proceeding, and event of these wars I spare to speake much. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, Causes best friended haue the best euent. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 Too much indulgence..is a cruell loue in the euent. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 24 His courtesy in intention proved a mischief in event. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 3 A beautiful Creature in a Widow's Habit sat in Court, to hear the Event of a Cause concerning her Dower. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 96 We have surprising accounts..of the recovery of persons, without the least prospect of a favourable event. 1860

Scott *Ivanhoe* xiii, He then took his aim .. and the multitude awaited the event in breathless silence. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 612 The event of his enterprise was doubtful. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. 146 They openly, and in the event successfully, resisted the installation of the new prelate. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 53 There is no merit ..in learning wisdom after the event.

†**b.** Undesigned or incidental result. *nonce-use.*

1644 H. Parker *Jus Pop.* 25 The Pilot wafts himself by event [Aristotle's κατὰ συμβεβηκός, *Phys.* II. 1], it being impossible that he should waft others, if hee were absent.

†**4.** What 'becomes of' or befalls (a person or thing); fate. *Obs.*

15.. More *Edw. V.* Ep. Ded. 2 The miserable and wretched end and event of the other. 1591 Spenser *Teares Muses* 143 A ship in midst of tempest left..Full sad and dreadfull is that ships event. 1611 Bible *Eccl.* ix. 2. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 129 They differ as unto the Event they may come unto.

5. Idiomatic phrases, with mixed notion of 2 and 3. *At* (or † *in*) *all events*: whatever happens or happened; in any case, at any rate. † *Upon all events*: for every emergency.

1672 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 80, I had put all things in readiness upon all events. 1685 *Ibid.* II. 250 In all events ..the Church of England..is the most primitive, apostolical, and excellent. [1703 Ld. Holt in Raymond *Rep.* 909 He is bound to answer for the goods at all events but acts of God and the king's enemies.] 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. li. 42 Civil war .. must in all events, prove calamitous to the nation. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. ii. 73 Dupleix sent repeated orders that it [the reinforcement] might be intercepted at all events. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. x. 603 Berkstead was a pedlar, or at all events a hawker of small wares. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 35 Not this at all events, which is the opposite of truth.

†**Event,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. L. *ēvent-* ppl. stem of *ēvenīre* (see Evene *v.*) to happen, take place.] *intr.* To come to pass.

(An alleged transitive verb of this form in Richardson and later Dicts. is based on a passage misquoted from T. Wilson *Rhet.* 6 b; edd. 1553 and 1580 have *invented.*)

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 13, An English History acted and euented in my Countrey of England. 1615 A. Nicholes *Marriage & Wiv.* xii, My Maid and I .. Will tell old Stories long ago evented To pass the Time. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 32 To teach their Disciples *apathy*, or courage against whatsoever events.

†**Eve·nt,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *éventer*, OF. *esventer*, f. *es-* :—L. *ex-* + *vent* wind; cf. Avent.] **a.** *trans.* To expose to the air; hence, to cool. **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To vent itself, find a vent.

1559 Baldwin in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Clifford* viii, To euent the heat that had me nye vndoen. 1603 B. Jonson *K. Jas'. Entertainm. Coronat*, Lest the fervour of so pure a flame As this my city bears, might lose the name Without the apt eventing of her heat. 1609 — *Case is altered* v. iii, The place from whence that scalding sigh evented. 1606 Chapman *Hero & Leander* iii, Till he [Phœbus] find oppos'd A loose and rorid vapour that is fit T' event his searching beams.

†**Eventa·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *eventation*, f. *éventer*: see prec.] A letting out, a drawing (of blood).

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) O vj b, In suche cases a litle eventacion of the infected bloude, maye bee the saving of their lyves. [1611 Cotgr., *Eventation*, a venting; also, the opening of a veine.]

†**Eve·nterate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *ē-* out + *venter* belly + -ate[3]; cf. F. *éventrer*.

Prob. orig. a misprint in Browne for *exenterate.*]

a. *trans.* To open the bowels of; to disembowel. **b.** *intr.* 'To come out of the belly' (Blount *Glossogr.*, 1656). Hence †**Eventera·tion** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ = Eventration.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vi. 116 In a Bear which the Hunters eventerated, I beheld the young ones with all their parts distinct. 1678 Phillips, *Eventeration*, a taking out the belly of anything. 1692–1732 in Coles.

Eventful (ǐve·ntful), *a.* [f. Event *sb.* + -ful.

A word used once by Shakspere, whence Johnson's only quotation; not appearing otherwise in our quots. till after Johnson.]

1. Full of events; rich in striking occurrences.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 164 Last Scene of all, That ends this strange euentfull historie. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 252 The eventful story of her [Placidia's] life. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 The changes which fourteen eventful years had produced. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. i. 5 Barneveld's eventful life.

2. Fraught with important issues; momentous.

1773 Langhorne *Orig. Veil* (R.) The man of faith thro' Gerar doom'd to stray, A nation waiting his eventful way. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, A thousand times she turned about the eventful paper. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* vii. xiii, Thalaba..waited calmly for the eventful day. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 591 The interval between the sitting of Saturday and the sitting of Monday was anxious and eventful.

3. = Eventual 5.

1826 Bentham in *Westminst. Rev.* VI. 474 To levy .. any part..not exceeding..for any child, a moiety of such his, her, or their then eventful portion or portions.

Hence **Eve·ntfulness,** eventful quality.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 592 What we miss in eventfulness is made up in descriptions, etc. 1884 Church *Bacon* iv. 93 Bacon..saw..the critical eventfulness of the moment.

Eventide (ī·v'ntəid). *arch.* [OE. *ǽfen-tíd*, f. *ǽfen*, Even *sb.* + *tíd* time, Tide.] The time of evening; evening. Also *fig.*

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.*, Mark xi. 11 Miððy gee æfn wæs tid gefoerde on Bethania mið tuoelfum.] *a* 1000 tr. *Greg. Dial.* i. x. (Bosw.), Seo æfen-tid ðæs dæges. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Iðen ende of al his liue, þet was ase iðen euentid. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* i. 8. *c* 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* i. xix, In þe eventide discusse þe maner, what þou hast ben þis day in worde, worke, & þouȝt. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 447 This life hath not one hour certain, whensoever the eventide thereof cometh. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxiv. 63. 1780 Cowper *Nighting. & Glow-w.*, Nor yet at eve his note suspended, Nor yet when eventide was ended. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* vi. *Castle Vautsberg*, Those same soft bells at eventide Rang in the ears of Charlemagne.

attrib. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxl. 2 Euentid sacrifise.

†**Eve·ntilate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēventilāt-* ppl. stem of *ēventilā-re* to fan, f. *ē-* out + *ventilāre* to fan: see Ventilate. Cf. OF. *eventiler.*]

1. *trans.* To expose to the wind or air; to fan; to winnow (corn); to aerate (blood).

1623 in Cockeram. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Eventilated*, fanned, cooled, or clensed by the wind. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 185 The Symptoms .. were caused by Bloud fermenting too much, and not eventilated enough. 1706 in Phillips; hence in Ash, etc.

2. *fig.* To lay open to discussion; to discuss; to Ventilate.

1657 Howell *Londinop.* 377 It is nowhere so narrowly discussed and eventilated. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 136 This is a subject so copiously and methodically elsewhere..eventilated.

b. (see quot.: not in the Law Dicts.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Eventilate*..in a Law-sense, to estimate, prize, or value an Estate or Inheritance.

†**Eventila·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ation. Cf. It. *eventilatione* (Florio).]

1. a. The action of fanning, or of supplying fresh air. **b.** The action of winnowing; also of scattering to the winds. **c.** Aeration (of blood, humours, etc.).

a. 1643 J. H[owell] *Parables on Times* 15 Nothing could be .. so directly opposite to his soft gentle breeses and eventilations. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. vi. xxxv, This heat is..a generative gentle heat joyn'd with moisture, nor needs it ayr for eventilation. 1651 — *Venice* 33 By reason of the fresh breezes and eventilations of the circumjacent Sea. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Eventilation*, a Winnowing.

b. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, Which, by means of that Eventilation, sends out the Seed in such a Manner as it is proper to be sown. 1767 A. Campbell *Lexiph.* (1774) 109 My cudgel..shall soon disseminate, by a rapid eventilation, the brains in his pericranium.

c. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 161 Lest it should obstruct and hinder eventilation by its clamminess. *Ibid.* xi. 378 The Skull being carefully opened..he was recovered by the eventilation of his Brain. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 205 It [vital flame] requires constant eventilation, through the trachæa and pores of the body.

¶ Used for: What is 'vented' or belched forth.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* 238 There remains scarce anything now of all their Factions and Frothy Eventilations or Productions of any kind.

2. The action of laying open to discussion; an examination, discussion.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 21 In the search and eventilation of naturall verities. 1651 — *Venice* 148 After some Eventilations of the matters, this Answer was sent. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Eventilation*..a strict examining..or sifting of a Business. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Eventless (ǐve·ntlės), *a.* [f. Event *sb.* + -less; cf. *eventful.*] Without events; unmarked by noteworthy incidents.

1815 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842–6) VII. 231 Our journey was eventless. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 72 So smoothly o'er our heads the days did flit, Yet not eventless either. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* x. 213 On the 21st we made a tedious eventless voyage. 1880 J. W. Sherer *Conjuror's Daughter* 225 The long eventless day was nearing to its close.

Hence **Eve·ntlessly** *adv.*, in an eventless manner. **Eve·ntlessness,** the condition of being eventless.

1888 G. E. Post *Lond. Miss. Conf.* I. 24 Her life goes on eventlessly year after year until she reaches the mature age of ten. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 309 He was pleased with the natural eventlessness of the whole adventure.

Eventration (īventrēi·ʃən). [a. Fr. *éventration*, f. *éventrer*, f. *é-* (*es-* :—L. *ex-*) out + *ventre* belly.]

1. The action of opening the belly (of an animal).

1875 Miss Cobbe *False Beasts* 39 The animal's [camel's] provision of water, which his master could always reach .. by the simple process of eventration.

2. a. The condition of a fœtus in which the abdominal viscera are extruded. **b.** In women: A pendulous condition of the lower abdomen. **c.** 'The condition of a large ventral hernia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **d.** The escape of a large amount of intestines from an abdominal wound.

a. 1860 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **c.** 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 508/1 The tumour formed by the protruding viscera is designated..eventration. **d.** 1847 in Craig. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Eve·ntriqueness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as if *eventric (-ique) (f. *ē-* out + L. *ventr-em* belly + -ic) + -ness.] Corpulence. In quot. *fig.*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 141 If London..must..be born with till its humors be sweetened, and its eventriqueness be reduced..then to no purpose is this waste of rage.

Eventual (ǐve·ntiuǎl), *a.* [ad. F. *éventuel*, f. as if ad. L. **ēventuāl-is*, f. *ēventu-s*: see Event.]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to events or occurrences; consisting in events; of the nature of an event. *Obs.*

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* xiv. i, There is nothing more dangerous than to make construction of God's purposes, out of eventuall appearances. 1696 *Artif. Handsom.* 50 To run counter to Gods providence, which is his reall word, and as it were an Eventuall Oracle. 1684 H. More *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apoc.* B iv a, The true Authentick eventual measure to compute the fulfilling of the Medial-Visions by.

†**2.** That happens to exist. *Obs.*

1752 Fielding *Amelia* ix. x, By pride I mean that saucy passion which exults in every little eventual pre-eminence over other men. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 158 In what manner I should prevent the eventual delay of twenty-four hours from becoming..a source of new calamity.

3. That will arise or take place in a particular contingency.

1767 Ld. Lyttelton *Hen. II*, I. (ed. 2) 86 William aspired to secure to himself the eventual succession to the crown of that kingdom [France], in case that Louis..should die before his father. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 279 Nothing is provided for it, but an eventual surplus to be divided with one class of the private demands. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 252 The Bishops will not have too much time to prepare their eventual opposition. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. 623 He offered to admit England to a share in the eventual partition of the Spanish monarchy.

†**b.** Of stipulations: Conditional (cf. Eventually 1 b). Of an army: To be raised if required.

1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 440 The Dutch began to talk of finishing an Eventual Treaty (as they call'd it) for themselves, as soon as the Acts about Powers were wholly dispatch'd. 1796 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 98 The consideration of their services should be eventual, and depend on the success of their exertions. 1799 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV 279 A bill authorizing the President in case of a declaration of war by any European power, to raise an eventual army of thirty regiments.

4. Of the nature of an event or result.

1699 Burnet *39 Art.* xvii. (1700) 162 The Certainty of the Prescience is not antecedent or causal, but subsequent and eventual. 1755 Johnson, *Eventual*, happening in consequence of anything; consequential. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 134 Eventual vexation to persons liable to be called upon to serve in the capacity of special jurors. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* iii. 124 An aggression on the rights of industry, and an eventual injury to all concerned.

5. Ultimately resulting.

1823 Faber *Diffic. Infidelity* (1833) 3 The necessary consequence which it involves .. an eventual denial of God's omnipotence. 1850 Gladstone *Gleanings* V. cxxxvi. 252 The silent decay and eventual overthrow of her natural defences. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. x. 618 As society advances, the eventual cessation of all such attempts is certain. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 437 Gradually moulded into their eventual form.

Eventuality (ǐve:ntiuˌæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ity: cf. F. *éventualité.*]

1. Something that may happen; a possible event or occurrence; a contingency.

1852 Lever *Daltons* I. 123 Some experience had..trained him to a tactic of waiting and watching for eventualities. 1855 Browning *Men & Wom.* i. *Bp. Blougram's Apol.*, In that bewildering entanglement Of horrible eventualities. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* i. xii. 184 In certain eventualities this state of things might give rise to grave difficulties.

2. *Phrenology.* The faculty of observing and remembering the order of succession in events; the supposed 'organ' of this faculty.

1828 G. Combe *Const. Man.* 72 Individuality and Eventuality, or the powers of observing things that exist and occurrences. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The forehead converges to a central protuberosity, where phrenologists locate eventuality.

Eventually (ǐve·ntiuǎli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].]

1. In the event of something happening.

1830 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 164 Some eventually possible inconvenience.

†**b.** In order to provide against a contingency; in conditional terms. *Obs.*

1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. cxcvi. 239 So many of my letters have miscarried..that I am forced to repeat the same thing over and over again eventually 1752 *Ibid.* IV. 3, I am sensible that they can only be met with by great accident at family sales and auctions, so I only mention the affair to you eventually. [So often in Chesterf.] 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 271 Not conditionally and eventually, but positively and authoritatively.

†**2.** In result (as opposed to intention). *Obs.*

1660 Boyle *Seraphic Love* Wks. 1772 I. 248, I..think that Hermione has but intentionally, not eventually disobliged you. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* Pref. 20 King James was not deposed by those, otherwise than eventually: these were the Causes of all this. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 109 Other vices eventually do mischief: this alone aims at it as an end.

3. In the event, in the end, finally, ultimately.

a 1680 Glanvill *Serm.* i. (1681) 80 If one that shall eventually be shut out, may do all this, what shall become of the generality of Religious men that never do so much? 1797 E. M. Lomax *Philanthrope* 278 Seneca..endeavoured to employ every day of his life as if it eventually might be his last. 1843 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. x. 179 Absentees .. will doubtless eventually disappear from Ireland. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* v. 122 This line eventually became the brightest line of the whole spectrum.

Eventuate (ǐve·ntiuˌeit), *v.* [f. L. *ēventu-s* Event *sb.* + -ate; cf. *actuate.*

First used in U. S., and still regarded as an Americanism, though it has been employed by good writers in England.]

1. *intr.* To have a (specified) event or issue; to turn out (well or ill); to issue, result *in.*

1789 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 313,

I am sure it is wrong, and cannot eventuate well. 1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xii, The squib had eventuated, as the Yankees say. in a zigzag or cracker. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 151 The Schoolmen could not but eventuate in William of Ockham. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* II. ii. (1881) 361 He heard .. the discussions which eventuated in Acts of Parliament. 1877 A. J. ROSS *Mem. Bp. Ewing* xxxi. 536 The crisis had eventuated favourably.

2. To be the issue; to result, come about.

1834 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge* Wks. (1863) II. 93 In the upshot, this conclusion eventuated (to speak Yankeeishly), that, etc. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* I. 25 If So-and-so were condemned, a schism in the National Church would eventuate. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 121/1 When there was danger of a war eventuating with America.

3. *trans.* To bring to the event or issue.

1837 40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 103 Yes, (to eventuate my story) it did me good.

Eventuation (ɪventiuˌēɪ·ʃən). [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action of 'eventuating'; bringing or coming to an issue; realization; issue.

a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie). 1876 *Overmatched* II. xii. 196 Deputing to some good genius..the eventuation of his more dazzling hopes.

† **E·ver,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **eofer, eofor, efer, efor,** 3 **eaver,** 4 **ever.** [OE. *eofor* = OHG. (and mod. Ger.) *eber*, ON. *iǫfurr*:—OTeut. **eƀuro-z*, allied to OSlav. *veprĭ*, L. *aper*.]

1. A wild boar.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxix. [lxxx.] 13 Hine utan of wuda eoferas wrotað and wilde deor westað and frettað. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 182 Sele þu him..flæsc eofores. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Ha in hare wurðunge as eaueres forroteden.

2. *Comb.* **Ever-fern**: **a.** the Polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*; **b.** *Osmunda regalis.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 188 Ðeos wyrt man ..efor fearn nemneð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135 *Filix arboratica*, eferfearn. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 297 *Filix minuta*, eoforfearn. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 438 He busked hym a bour..Of hay & of euer-ferne & erbez a fewe. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol* (Anecd. Oxon.) 32 Osmunda, herba est, everferne. *a* 1400 *Sloane MS.* 5. 9 b, Osmundo..eueruern. 14.. *Recipes* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 52 For the stane..tak everferne that grewes on the ake.

Ever (e·vəɹ), *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1–3 **ǽfre** (*north.* **ǽfra,** 2 **ævre,** 3 **ævere**), 2–3 **afre, efre, efer(e,** 3 **aver(e, avre, eur,** 2–4 **evr(e, evere,** 3–4 **hevere,** 2–5 **eaver,** 2–6 **evir, -yr,** 9 *dial.* **ivver,** 2– **ever.** *β.* 3 **ær, er,** 4–7 **ere,** 6– **e'er.** Also *α.* 3 **ȝavre,** 6 **yeffor.** *β.* 4 **yer.** [OE. *ǽfre*. Not found in other Teut. langs.; the ulterior etymology is doubtful. Connexion of some kind with OE. *á*, AY is probable on account of the sense.

If it be a compound of *á*, the second element should begin with *f* (or less probably with *b*), and contain the vowel *i* or *ı*. The most plausible suggestion hitherto made is that of Cosijn (*Taalk Bijdragen* II. 267), that it is equivalent to Goth. *aiw fairhwau* 'ever in life'; cf. the common OE. phrase *á tó feore* in similar sense; also OHG. *neonaltre* never, lit. 'never in life'. This is supported by the agreement of the final *-a* of the ONorthumb. *ǽfra* with the ending of the locative (dat.) of the *-u* declension, to which the sb. *feorh* life (:—**ferhwus*) originally belonged. The recorded forms of *feorh*, however, do not account for the umlaut; but cf. the cognate OE. *firas*, OS. *firihôs*, ON. *firar* 'men'. A different suggestion has been made by Prof. G. Hempl in *Mod. Lang. Notes* IV. (1889) 417, viz. that the word is an adverbial case of a subst. compound f. *á*+*byre* (:—**buri*) event, occasion. On this view its formation would be closely analogous to that of Ger. *jemals.* With regard to the umlaut Prof. Hempl compares *ǽrende*:—**ǽrundi*; with regard to the *f* from *b* he compares *wéofod* for **wih-bed* (or *-béod*).

I. Always, at all times; in all cases. (All these senses, exc. 1 b and 5 b, are now *arch.* or merely literary.)

1. Throughout all time, eternally; throughout all past or all future time; perpetually (often hyperbolically or in relative sense: throughout one's life, etc.). *arch.* Also strengthened *Ever and ever*, † *ever ay.*

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Crist* 111 Ðu æfre wære. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Þet is and wes and efre scal beon iblecced ofer al. *c* 1200 ORMIN 206 Icc amm Gabriæl þatt æfre & æfre stannde Biforenn Godd. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Þe endelese dai is afre abuten ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13180 (Gött.) Þarfor euer ay worth hir wa! Þat god man dos wid tresun sla. 1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Þe oþre lyue þet eure wyþoute ende ssel yleste. 1500-20 DUNBAR '*Full oft I muse*' vi, The lyfe that evir dois lest. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 34 That wee may euer liue with thee in the worlde to come. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 73 It [the island] was not euer compassed about with the sea. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 123 Let me liue here euer. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1844) 113 He liveth and reigneth ever one God. 1733 LD. MAYOR OF LONDON *Let.* 6 Aug. in *Swift's Lett.*, A set of great men, who will ever be an honour..to their country. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 152 Ever must the Sovereign of Mankind be fitly entitled King.

b. In sense limited by a following adv., prep., or conj., as in *ever after(-ward)*, *ever before*, *ever since*, throughout all the time before or after a specified date.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3942 (Gött.) Euer siþen [*c* 1340 *Trin.* euer aftir] halted he. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 510 Hevere bifore and evere aftir. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvi [clxxxii]. 565 He hath assembled toguyder into his house a great noumbre of menne, and hath kepte them there couertly euersyth the ferst of Whitsontyde. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* li. 9 Euer and sence the worlde beganne. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 7 The Coffee-houses have ever since been my chief Places of Resort. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 104 Ever after..the phraseology of the Greeks prevailed. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & B.* xxxv, It must have been raining cats and dogs ever since I had been out. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 364 This sign I have had ever since I was a child.

β. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 23 My desires like fell and cruell hounds, Ere since pursue me.

2. At all times, on all occasions, on each occasion; = ALWAYS 1. *arch.* and *north. dial.*

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 12 Myndiȝ siȝ [se abbod] æfre, þæt [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Efere to þam setteres dei hes comen..to þan sinagoge. *c* 1205 LAY. 547 Brutus heom com æfter & æfer [*c* 1275 euere] he heom leide on. *a* 1325 *Prov. Hendyng* xxxiii, Ever out cometh evel sponne web. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E v, Of euyll lyf cometh euer an euylle ende. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 748 As they passed by, ever the Parisyens enclyned themselfe to them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 162 Your poore Seruant euer. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 49 They were dayly molested and besieged, but the victory fell euer to the Christians. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 54/1 The Prelate of the Garter ..is ever the Bishop of Winchester. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 137 Envy and Railing..almost ever follow. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 378 He attacked the largest ships, and almost ever with success. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 70 Longitude is ever measured from the intersection of the equator and ecliptic. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* viii. 113 The rude state which is ever the consequence of a scarcity of knowledge. 1885 *North Star* 1 July 3/2 Lord Randolph..has been a hard hitter, but he has ever hit fair.

b. Idiomatic phrases. † *Ever among* (see AMONG B. 2); also in same sense † *ever between. Ever and again*; *ever and anon* (see AGAIN 4 b, ANON 6 b). † *Ever and oft(e(n*: with constant reiteration, continually. † *Ever now and now, ever now and then, ever now and then among*: 'every now and then'. † *Ever umwhile* (ME.): every now and then, from time to time. *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137. § 3 Hi læiden ȝæildes o[n] þe tunes æureumwile. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Nawt ane on ende; ah eauer umbehwile. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14336 (Cott.) Honurd be þou fader, euer and oft. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 7 Elsynus bisshop of Wynchestre evere among fondede to have þe see. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xviii, And euer now and now came alle the Knyghtes home. *Ibid.* x. lxxxviii, And euer bitwene, sir Tristram resorted vnto Ioyous gard. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 250 b, Who when he had clene beggered hymself wt expenses, would euer now and then thus saie vnto the birde [etc.]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 207 Besides these written ordinaunces of the law, he did ever now and then among, rayse uppe Prophetes unto them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 41 And ever and anon, with rosy red, The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 46 Dalmatians..by Sea with Frigots and Brigantines did euer and often vexe the Venetian Commerce. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Comical Hist.* I. 71 Ever now and then I looked upwards. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 312 A spoonful or two..should be given ever and anon. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 551 And ever and anon some falling bolt Proves his divinity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 274 Ever and anon we are landed in particulars. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Fishes of Fancy* 90 Ever and again the husky voices of narwhal and shark..murmured, etc.

3. Constantly, incessantly, perpetually; with continual recurrence. *arch.* † *Ever forth* (cf. Ger. *immerfort*): continually, constantly. † *Ever in one*: unchangingly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 297 Æfre forth. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxi. 27 Æfer ȝe fliton onȝen God. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 His men mycel to hearme æfre ȝedydon. *c* 1205 LAY. 1276 Þritti dawes & þritti night heo ferden efer [*c* 1275 efre] forð riht. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Babilones folc weorreð & warpeð eauer toward tis tur. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 33 Þis Abbod hire siwede euere forth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 546 But he neuer hir coude fynde But euer in oon ylyke sad and kynde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 62 b, With these two vices, he brenneth euer in one. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 2 Pedants..will ever be carping. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 99 We are ever sinning, we must ever be renewing our sorrow. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 186 The same tale..we have ever to tell in the English history of these years.

b. With comparatives to mark a constant increase or decrease, *esp.* before the correlatives *the—the* (OE. *swá—swá*, ME. *se—se, þe—þe*).

α. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Ðæt lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was king & æure it was uuerse & uuerse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þis fis is of swulc cunde þet euer se he mare strengðeð him to sw[i]mminde mid þe watere se he mare swimmeð abac. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27, & eauer se hare murðe wes mare togederes; se þe sorhe is sarre at te twinninge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14441 (Gött.) And ȝeit troud noght þaa felun Bot eur mistroud mar and mare. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 173 Evere þe lenger þat þou lyfest to lyve bi Goddis lawe, evere þe harder it, etc. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1833 (Weber) Euyr the fayrer that she spake, The fouler braydes gan he make. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 He was euer more quyet & restfull in hymselfe. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 165 This wandering, everlonger, evermore Hath overworn me.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 110 Er þe lenger þe more. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 58 Ȝer þe more þat þey þole, ai þe more schal þe fendis torment.

† **c.** *Ever as* (see AS): with varying force = 'as long as', 'as often as', 'whenever', 'wherever', 'always in proportion as'. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3974 Þe kynge..ȝef hom large ȝiftes, euere as hii worthe were. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxxvi, And euer as he smote doune knyghtes, he made them to swere, etc. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 251 His armye..ever as they went, won dyvers strange holdes and tounes. 1530 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *Cor.* 308 And ever as he grew in promotions and dignity, so gathered he unto him of the most subtle-witted. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1809) 71 He subdued the land through and through, ever as he went building up castles and fortresses. 1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) 201 Ever as they came up to the breach, the cannon heaved them off. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* VII. xxiv. (1668) 126 Ever as you knead it, sprinkle into it the grains of small Chilter wheat. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 These ..haue beene diuers times reformed, euer as they did degenerate from their primitiue sincerity.

† **4.** Prefixed to indefinite pronouns or advs. to impart to them a distributive sense; also, to distributive words in order to emphasize this function. *Ever all*: all and sundry. *Ever either* (*outher*): each of the two respectively. *Ever aywhere, ever where*: everywhere. *Obs.*; for *ever each, ever ywhere*, see their mod. forms EVERY, EVERYWHERE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13873 (Cott.) Iesus went him forth here and þar, And did meracles euer-ai-quar. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1084 Now we han ben her & tar, Þe pris y-wonne euer ay-war. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxii. 2 The werkere of euer either is the Lord. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 192 Prophescied..to ever all mankinde. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxi, For ȝe moue haue maysturs euyrqware. 1444 *Close Roll* 23 *Hen. VI*, And euerawther of the said Priour and Geffrey..was bownden in £40. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. ii. 8 But if [= unless] euereither of the premissis be trewe the conclusion is not trewe.

¶ Giving a distributive sense to numerals. (A mere Germanism.)

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xv. 4 Samson..catched thre hundreth foxes..and put euer a fyre brande betwene two tayles [LUTHER, *einen Brand je zwischen zwei Schwänze*].

5. quasi-*sb.* use of I. † **a.** In ME. phrase, *long is ever* (cf. 'long is ay'). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 18848 Longe beoð æuere dæd ne bið he næuere. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 103 Ful lang es ever, lang es ever.

b. in phrases, *For ever* (sometimes, *esp.* in U.S., written FOREVER, q.v.): for all future time, for eternity, in perpetuity; hence (chiefly in colloq. use), incessantly, interminably. In proper sense often in strengthened forms, † *For all ever, for ever and* (*for*) *ever, for ever and ay* (arch.), *for ever and a day* (? a corruption of prec.; now only humorous, but formerly in serious use).

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6218 (Cott.) Þis folk..þat suld vs serue for euer and ai. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Tuo dukes & tuo bisshopes for euer toke þer leue. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. V. 124 Non go to galys, bote it be for euere. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1011 We wylle..ben ȝowre servaundys for ever and hoo. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1488 To that same peyn schuld y have goo And dwellyd ther in for ever and oo. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxvii. 8 Is his goodnesse cleane decayd for euer and a day? 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 9 The Doctrine which is set forth in the name of God, serueth not for our age onely, but for all euer. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 5 One onely God to be blessed for euer. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 97 Farewell for euer and a day. 1600 *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 145. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. VI. 276 New heavens and new earth for ever and ever and ever. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 719 For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 153 The meeting points the sacred hair dissever From the fair head, for ever, and for ever! 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 225 It was the fate of Charles, for ever to aim at projects which were ..impracticable. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho.* i, Madame St. Anbert knew not that she left it for ever. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1202 To him and his successors for ever. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 201 Hitherto certainly, and probably it will be so for ever.

β. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* Wks. (1861) 241 Were banish'd both for e'er from Arragon.

† **6.** quasi-*adj.* uses of 1–3. Everlasting, constant, perpetual. Chiefly with agent-nouns or sbs. of action. *Obs.*

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 129 But ever fire of hel (ye punishment of the devils) do hang over us. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 481 But the time of my euer farewell approcheth. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Ded., I take my leaue, desiring Almightie God..to be your Maiesties euer protector. *Ibid.* ii. (1628) 42 They haue beene the onely and euer possessors of their countrey. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 29, I know thy euer care For winters want..In Sommer doth prepare. 1609 *Epist. Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* (Qq. 1, 2) 179 A neuer writer, to an euer reader.

II. At any time (= L. *unquam*); whence: In any case, in any degree. Primarily in negative and interrogative sentences and in hypothetical and subordinate clauses.

7. At any time.

α. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 171 Þat ic..ne sceal æfre ȝeheran Þære byrhtestan beman stefne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Þe læs hiȝ æfre [*c* 1160 *Hatton* afre] mid eaȝum ȝeseon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 A weilewei þu fule hold, þat ich auere was to þe iteied. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Al þet vuel þet he euer dude Job, euer he nom leaue þerof ec et ure Louerde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1178 Ich not ȝef thu were ȝavre prest. *c* 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 127 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 55 Com thou heuere in here londe, Hy shulen don the in prisoun stronge. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15116 (Trin.) Þei bicoom soriere þen euer eer þei were. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 108 That Scottis men mycht do na thing That euir mycht pless to thar liking. 1382 WICLIF *John* i. 18 No man euere syȝ God, no but the oon bigetun sone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, More..pleasaunt to beholde than euer it was..before. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 165 b, Hortensus..was the first that ever killed Peacocke for the Table in Rome. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III.

v. 28 If euer..You meet in some fresh cheeke the power of fancie. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. viii. I. 287 Whence I have no hope ever to return. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* (1875) 156 The first time that ever I remember to have heard the..singing-men in surplices in my life. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 17 We deny that ever his Atoms with all their occursions would ever produce those things which are in the Universe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 P 1 One of the prettiest Grotesque Works that ever I saw. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcii, Did I ever? No, I never Saw a man grown so yellow! 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xi, For who could ever gaze on Mr. Pickwick's beaming face without [etc.]. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcix. 387 The criticisms of an outspoken press rarely assail their [English Judges'] ability, hardly ever their fairness.

β. *c* 1205 LAY. 14330 He wes þe beaste latimer þat ær com her. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 99 It is scham to hem to say þus, þat ere kirk errip, sin He & His kirk is o persone. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 141 It hath bin the longest night That ere I watch'd, and the most heauiest. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 28 For who..would ere endure, that they should wallow in wealth...while we are pinch'd?

¶ **b.** *Seldom or ever*: confusedly used for 'seldom if ever', 'seldom or never'.

1771 *Contempl. Man* I. 83 All those people who were afflicted with any Illness, seldom or ever survived it. 1804 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* v. (1850) 75 Dreamers..who walk in their sleep have seldom or ever the most distant recollections that they have been dreaming at all. 1809 — *Two Vols. Serm.* I. 76 This plea is rarely or ever true.

c. Sometimes used pleonastically as in *seldom ever*.

1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 78 The peasants seldom ever can get a farthing for their beasts. 1828 CARLYLE in *Foreign Rev.* II. 460 And seldom ever can he succeed. 1857 BAGEHOT *Lit. Studies* (1879) II. 275 The words of a great poet, in our complex modern time, are rarely ever free from its traces.

8. On any supposition, by any chance, at all.

a. † *Ever any*: any at all (*obs.*). Also *Ever a(n, e'er a(n* (now *vulgar*, though *never a(n* is in good colloquial use: see the corrupt form ARROW).

a. *a* 1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 219 Ic nelle ðat efre ani biscop ani þing him ðer on a stæo. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heo wes wurse to þolien þenne efreni of alle þa oðre pine. *c* 1205 LAY. 15525 3if mon funde in auer æi londe. æuer æi cniht bærn. 1583 RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 31 If there bee euer a Deuill of them bothe, I knowe it is she. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Here is policie, but pietie scarce euer a whit. 1769 *Fair Annie* in *Herd Sc. Songs*, Had ye ever a brother. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., 'Drink or cider'..'ever-a-one', 'I dunna car w'ich'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., Have you ever a shilling as you could lend me?

β. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 295, I loue thee better, then I loue ere a scuruie young Boy of them all. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 180. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, The should haue beene perboyl'd..e're they should ha' come in, e're a one of 'hem. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXVIII. 151 If there were ere a one amongst you that could find out any device or stratagem of war. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 200 Nor..have [they] made me ere a whit more happy then I was at first. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* I. 'Happy the hours', Angels, assist my doleful song, If you have e'er a mourning string. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. No. 33. 232 A Man of my Turn enjoys a Holiday with as high a Relish as e'er a Prentice-Boy..within the Bills of Mortality. 1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 387, I don't know whether you have e'er an one.

b. In comparative clauses introduced by *as, than*; also in relative clauses introduced by *that* preceded by a superlative or by *all, the only*, etc.

a. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 746 All that ever the kyng..coude do coude never tourne them fro that opinyon. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* 468 Rode forthe as fast as ever they myght. *a* 1533 — *Huon* l. 169 As naked as ever he was borne. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 89 [They] runne..from towne to towne..till they haue spent al that euer they haue. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* (J.), As like him as ever he can look. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 9 Piles..driven in as close together as ever they can stick. 1777 JOHNSON *Let.* 18 Feb. in *Boswell*, She will accommodate you as well as ever she can in the old room. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 43 Try all that ever you can to be patient. 1859 G. W. DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* 19 All she wanted was to get above ground as fast as ever she could. 1884 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 25 Can't you see I'm as anxious to get that statue again as ever you can be?

β. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 72 As lowd as e're thou canst, cry.

c. Added for emphasis to the conjunctions *as soon as, before, ere, or* (= *ere*). Also † *when ever* = 'just as soon as'.

1325–1883 [see ERE C. 1 d.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 38 Most part of all which M. Arthur and I saw, before euer we either eate, drunke, or tooke our lodging in Venice. 1655 *Francion* VIII. 7 He gave me a good supper last night, when ever I came within his doors. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 15 (1851) 20 So soon as ever he hears the noise of a fly afar off, how he hastens to his door! 1718 HICKS *J. Kettlewell* I. xxiii. 46 So soon as ever he commenced Master. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 48 Or ever she [the Earth] knew sin! 1872 G. W. DASENT *Three to One* II. 256, I know what is to happen, before ever I get up-stairs.

d. Following interrogative pronouns, advs., etc. (*how, who, what, where, why*), to intimate that the speaker has no notion what the answer will be.

Sometimes these combinations are (improperly) written as single words: see HOWEVER, WHOEVER, etc.

1595 *World of Wonders* (1607) 240, I shal desire him to consider how ever it was possible to get from these priests..a pertinent answer. 1859 G. W. DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* 12 Where ever in the world have you been? *Ibid.* 163 The Troll began to wonder..how ever they could be rid of the lad. *Ibid.* 215, I wonder now what ever there can be inside this chest.

e. Appended to relative pronouns or advbs., and giving to them a generalized or indefinite force; = L. *-cumque*. These combinations are now always written as single words: see HOW(SO)-EVER, WHO(SO)EVER, etc.

9. In any degree. **a.** Prefixed to *the* followed by a comparative; = 'at all', 'any'. Now only *colloq.* (Cf. *never*, which in the parallel use is much more common).

a. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 172 The Primitive Christians did not like the Jewish Rites ever the worse because they were Theirs. *a* 1636 BP. HALL (J.), Let no man fear that harmful creature ever the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. 1697 COLLIER *Ess.* (1703) I. 9 A Mine undiscovered, for which neither the Owner of the Ground or any Body else, are ever the Richer.

β. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 364 For none are ere the wiser for them. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 386 Do you think..the opinion of your judgment would have been ere the less?

b. *Ever so*: prefixed in hypothetical sentences to adjs. or advbs., with the sense 'in any conceivable degree'. Sometimes *ellipt.* = 'ever so much'; also *dial.* in phrases like *Were it ever so*, = 'however great the need might be'. Similarly, *Ever such* (*a*).

This expression has been substituted, from a notion of logical propriety, for *never so*, which in literary use appears to be much older, and still occurs *arch.*, though app. not now known in dialects. See NEVER.

1690–2 LOCKE *Educ.* in T. Fowler *Locke* (1880) 6 Not to take an answer, though ever so full and satisfactory. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 273 Let me..not be call'd down for ever so much. 1751 *Beau-Philosopher* 193 Was it to be attended with ever such difficult Circumstances, there is nothing that a great mind will not undertake. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 3 His eyes, though ever so perfect. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Though Sir Peter's ill humour may vex me ever so, it never shall provoke me to, etc. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xix. 142 If ever so many queens are introduced into a hive. 1843 THACKERAY *Jerôme Paturot* 349 If..the caricaturist had made fun of me ever so, I would..have put up with the insult. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 173 Though of great heart and worthy everso, He shall be counted low. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.* s. v., 'I wunt ax 'im for bread, not if it was ever so'.

c. Hence *ever so* is used in affirmative contexts as a vague intensive: 'vastly', 'immensely'.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 13 Ever so little to their credit. 1870 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* i, Ever so many years ago. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss. s. v.*, She fret ever so when Harry 'listed. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 79 Thank you ever so much, Leander dear!

III. Combinations.

10. When *ever* (in senses 1–3) qualifies an adj. or ppl. adj. used attributively, it is almost invariably hyphened, thus giving rise to an unlimited number of quasi-compounds, as *ever-abiding, -angry, -blooming, -changeful, -dear, -esteemed*, etc.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 152 The only holy and ever-increasing noble fountain. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 136 The euer-noble nature of Leonatus. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* (1589) I. 47 Philosophie..is..to lead us to the eternall fruition of our supreme and ever-abiding good 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 268 My euer esteemed dutie prickes me on. 1590 T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 159 Yce scaunfold flames, whose euer-circling fires maintain this earth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 39 Cynthia still doth steepe In silver deaw his ever-drouping hed. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 46 The Vulture gnawing stil That euer-dying euer-liuing wretch. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 463 Witnesse you euer burning Lights aboue. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 289 Thy grones Did..penetrate the breasts Of euer-angry Beares. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. Notes 2 O euer-happie Iles..By Nature strongly fenc'd. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 32 Ethereal princes, ever-conquering bands. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, God..brought forth..that beneficent and ever-distributing office of deacons. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 174 My euer honored Lord. *a* 1650 CRASHAW (J.), Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast That ever-bubbling spring. 1659 (*title*) Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable John Hales. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 24 Oh, could the style that copied every grace..have formed his ever-changing will. *a* 1687 WALLER *Wks.* (1729) 183 (Jod.) What our earth, and what our heav'n denies, Our everconstant friend, the sea supplies. 1685 DRYDEN *Misc.* II. 72 To treat thy evercraving Mind, With ev'ry Blessing. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i, Oh! hear me, hear your ever faithful creature! *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 74 Their drink from ever-dropping Trees is rain'd. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 66 The skies, Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. 1715 — *Iliad* II. (1019) The fierce Pelasgi..March from Larissa's ever-fertile Ground. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 227 My ever-dear and ever-honoured father and mother. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 427 (Jod.) Th' ever-varying circle of the day. 1744 THOMSON *Autumn* 812 The melting snows, and ever-dripping fogs. 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton*, O'er the harp pale Mis'ry moans, And strikes the ever-deep'ning tones. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, The City and Bay of Naples, an ever-moving picture. 1808 HAN. MORE *Calebs* I. 401 (Jod.) Its versatile temper, and its evernew resources. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. l, The ball-piled pyramid, the ever-blazing match, Portend the deeds to come. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Quinquagesima i, Brightening in ever-changeful bloom. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xxiv. 354 They..declined also the ever-ready spirit of a Christian life. 1852 TENNYSON *Wellington* 79 Ever-echoing avenues of song. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xxii. 372 A life literally new, ever-renewing, ever-expanding and eternal. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* ii. 14 Fainter and more faint the accents come, As at an ever-widening interval. 1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 75 My ever-recurrent uncomfortable sensations.

b. Occasionally prefixed to a passive inf. (preceded by *to*), forming an attrib. adj.

1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II. 91 This dear and ever-to-be-lamented parent.

c. Prefixed to sbs. denoting action or state. *rare.*

1665 J. SERJEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 76 The Proper Cause must be an ever-delivery. *Ibid.* 106 The ever-continuance or uninterruptedness of Tradition.

11. Special Combinations: **ever-being** *a.*, that always is; hence † **everbeingness**; † **everbleving** *vbl. sb.* [f. *bleve*, BELEAVE *v.*], everlastingness; **everbrown** *sb.*, a plant always brown (humorously after *evergreen*); † **ever-crescent** *a.*, ? growing in whatever place; † **ever-durable** *a.*, destined to last for ever; † **ever-glooming** *a.*, involved in perpetual gloom; † **ever-grow** (see quot.). See also the main-words, EVER-BLESSED, -DURING, etc.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 8 The greek word here translated ever, αἰωνα, according to the notation signifieth "ever-being (ἀεὶ ὤν). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 24 Gods whole eternity rightly taken..is..one only everbeing now. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 233 A bride of God, And handmaid of the Everbeing One. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 13 Such words to set forth Gods "ever-beingness by, as may be sure to shut out formerness and afterness. 1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Þet uerste word [Pater] ous sæweþ þe langnesse of his "eure-bleuinge. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, The scanty box, and stunted "everbrowns, and broken flower-pots..are scattered mournfully about. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The Organs of the Practique Intellect are to rectifie and regulate the excrescent, supercrescent, and "ever-crescent parts. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 386 A third Angel..denounces most direfull and "ever-durable torments to those that worship the Beast and his Image. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 9 Through dreadful shades of "ever-glooming night. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. I. v. § 1 And an "Evergrow, is a degree above an Evergreen: here, the Buds and young Sprigs, do only live; there, they grow and are put forth.

E·ver-ble·ssed, *a.*

a. Always enjoying blessedness. **b.** Worthy to be always blessed or adored. Also *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 6 The thought..Which on their Spirits was impress'd, When they beheld the Ever-bless'd. *a* 1711 — *Hymnotheo*, ibid. III. 375 The Pray'r flew first of Mary ever-bless'd, Her Love invigorating all the rest. 1738 WESLEY *All praise to Him* v, And bless the Ever-bless'd. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xiii. 179 The power of the ever-blessed Trinity.

E·ver-du·ring, *a. arch.* [f. EVER *adv.* + DURING *ppl. a.*] Always enduring, everlasting.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiv. 5 For thei..scatereden the euere durende [1388 euerlastynge] bond. 1480 *Robt. Dewyll* 1133 The paynes of hell, that ys euer durynge. 1541 COVERDALE tr. *Bullinger's Old Faith* xi. (1624) 91 This only true and everduring salvation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 206 Heav'n op'nd wide Her everduring Gates. 1725 6 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 306 Let instant death surprize With ever-during shade these happy eyes! 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 710 Sculpture..Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass. 1847 MACAULAY *Misc. Poems* (1860) 432 The ever during plant whose bough I wear. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxiv. 391 That civil code..will remain an ever-during monument of his labors.

Hence **Ever-du·ringness.**

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 327 The sense of our ever-duringness comes through no speculation about the matter of dateless continuance.

† **E·vereft,** *adv. Obs.* [f. EVER *adv.* + EFT *adv.*] Ever after; ever since, thenceforth. Also *Evereft afterward, evereft more.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 281 A uayre abbey þat euereft aþ ylaste. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 316 Eueref Aftur-ward. Of þondre huy beoth so sore a-ferd. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 124 Evereft more a-lyve to ben, And nevere eft to deyze.

Everglade (e·vəɹgleɪd). *U. S.* [? f. EVER *adv.* + GLADE.

The formation is irregular, and the intended etymological sense uncertain; perh. *ever* was used to mean 'interminable'.]

A marshy tract of land mostly under water and covered in places with tall grass; chiefly in *pl.* as the name of a large swampy region of South Florida. Also *attrib.*, as *Everglade kite* (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*), a bird inhabiting the everglades of Florida and other parts. *Everglade State*, Florida.

1827 TANNER *Map Florida*, Extensive Inundated Region..generally called the Everglades. 1837 J. L. WILLIAMS *Florida* 13 The back country presents a singular alternation of savannas, hammocks, lagoons, and grass ponds, called altogether the Everglades. 1841 in WEBSTER. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. XXXVI. 33 Her [Florida's] swamps and everglades..gloom the thoughts of the wary traveller. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 153 A very large purchase had been made by one company in the Florida everglades. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 300 All the pigs being black in the Everglades of Virginia.

Evergreen (e·vəɹgrīn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EVER *adv.* + GREEN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Always green.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 196 Certeyne trees which contynewe euer greene and neuer lose theyr leaues.] 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 409 Magnificent coursers pasture..in the ever-green valleys. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 462 Were the sea fresh..Ireland would never have presented those ever-green shores.

b. *fig.* Always fresh, never-failing.

1871 *Echo* 13 Feb., One could not help being struck with the evergreen good humour of the French.

2. Of trees, shrubs, etc.: Having green leaves all the year round; opposed to *deciduous*.

In trees of this kind, the leaves of the past season remain on the tree, until the new ones are completely formed, as in the holly, holly-oak, pine, etc.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1735 Shade Of laurel ever-green, and branching palm. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 186 When your Ever-green Trees and Shrubs are got to some Height. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 156 It [Arctostaphylos nitida] forms a handsome evergreen shrub five or six feet high. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 535 The evergreen Jasmines.

b. Of leaves: Lasting till the next season.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 211 Ilex. Leaves surrounded by a strong woody border; tough, shining, evergreen. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 357 Leaves, which are often rigid and evergreen.

B. *sb.* 1. An evergreen tree or shrub. Cf. A. 2.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 87 The Isle of Corsica, and St. Remo, where the shore is furnished with evergreens, oranges, citrons, and date-trees. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. i. v. § 1 An Evergreen, is one degree above a Plant which is simply Perennial: of This, only the Trunk and Buds live all the Winter; of That, also the Expanded Leaves. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 116 He to a Thicket lead, With ever-greens and downy Moss be-spread. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 67 The cause of the preservation of the leaves of evergreens through the winter is not accurately known. 1818 SCOTT *Let. Ballantyne* Jan., in Lockhart, She has no business in a ball room but to be ranged against the wall as an evergreen. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 Christmas had been .. the season when every house was decorated with evergreens. *fig.* 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 98 Lady Willowgrove .. was an evergreen. She had been a distinguished figure in society for three generations.

2. *attrib.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 31 The evergreen tribe. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 319 The peculiar tints of the evergreen region disappear. Deciduous oaks and horse-chestnuts become prevalent.

b. In names of various trees, shrubs, etc., as *Evergreen Alkanet, Magnolia, Spurge laurel*; **Evergreen Oak**, the Holm Oak (*Quercus Ilex*).

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 62 He found the Ilex, or Evergreen oak in many places. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 51 Evergreen Alkanet is a stout bristly plant..its leaves are of rich deep green colour. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 Terebinth or evergreen oak here and there gave a graceful shade. 1882 *Garden* 8 July 27/3 The Evergreen Magnolia..is too well known to need description.

Hence **E'vergreenness.**

1882-3 W. E. BAXTER *Winter in India* vii. 68 The evergreenness of Indian trees is one of the most striking features of the country.

†**E'vering.** *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 These rammers are made of old everinges [*Glossary*, The rounds of a waggon], harrowe balls, or such like thinges as have holes.

†**Everla'stable,** *a. Obs.* [f. EVER *adv.* + LAST *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of lasting for ever.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 105 Christes churche is everlastable.

Everlasting (evəɹlɑ·stiŋ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EVER *adv.* + LASTING.]

A. *adj.*

1. Lasting for ever; infinite in future duration; endless; = ETERNAL A. 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Guoþ ye acorsede in-to þe greate uere eurelestinde ine helle. 1509 *Paternoster, Ave, & Creed* A iij, I trowe in y' .. forgyuenes of synnes agen rysynge of flesshe, and euerlastynge lyf. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5145 Thay depart from cair and cummer..Tyll loy and euirlestand lyfe. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 22 Some .. that goe the Primrose way to th' euerlasting Bonfire. *a* 1668 DENHAM (J.), What a trifle is a moment's breath, Laid in the scale with everlasting death! 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 2 We are in danger of falling into everlasting misery. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 41 Too busy to wait On the sad theme, their everlasting state. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, I would all the gold of earth were sunk into the everlasting pit. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 185 Here is the Everlasting Yea.

b. Extended to the full sense of the L. *æternus*, so as to imply past as well as future eternity; = ETERNAL A. 1. (In the examples following this sense is merely contextual; but cf. *from everlasting* in B. 1.)

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abraham..inwardli clepide..the name of euerlastynge God. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, And Abraham .. called vpon the name of the Lorde y^e euerlastinge God. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 127 Thow onlie Maker of all thing, Thou euerlastand licht. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ix. 6 The mightie God, The euerlasting Father.

2. Used hyperbolically or in relative sense. Cf. ETERNAL 4.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxv. 9, I shall bytake thee into wildernessis euerlastynge [*solitudines sempiternas*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9569 Ye worship might haue, With a lose euerlastond, when your lyff endis. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 84 To make their Rewards, everlasting in ther Heyrs. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1019 To ..Henry .. kyng .. of all Englande .. be laude everlastyng, honour without ende. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 13 It [this history] is compiled rather for an everlasting possession than to be rehearsed for a prize. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 284 See Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame! 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. x, The rivulet..descends from the everlasting mountains. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 217 These mighty gates of everlasting rock. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., The barefooted children about Seven Dials .. are said to wear everlasting shoes and stockings. *Everlasting staircase*, the treadmill. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. Cii. 79 It is the most everlasting kind of beauty, is it not?

b. Constant, perpetual, unceasing. Often implying weariness or disgust: Interminable, endlessly recurring; = ETERNAL A. 4 b.

1668 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* 28 What..were the Occasions of the present great Contempt of Matrimony .. The everlasting Din of Mother-in-law. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 19 The foundation of these everlasting disputes turns entirely upon rank. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 269 It is never dark here, you are now come to the country of everlasting day. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxii, From Ait's bitumen-lakes .. ascends That everlasting roar. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 87 There was an everlasting boiling, of the kettle in the morning, the potatoes for dinner, and the kettle again in the afternoon. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 4 On which there hung an everlasting frown. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1. § 38. 35 The tedious descriptions of spring, and the everlasting nightingale.

3. Indefinitely durable, that will 'never' wear out (see B. 3). *Everlasting trimming*: an embroidered edging for underclothing.

1590-1607 [see B. 3]. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The demand is fully maintained for everlasting trimmings. *Mod.* I can recommend this material; it's everlasting wear.

4. In various plant-names: a. Retaining shape and colour when dried; as in *Everlasting Flower*, a name given to some species of Cudweed (*Gnaphalium*), but more commonly to various species of *Helichrysum*; cf. Fr. *immortelle*; †*Everlasting Life*: 'American Cudweed' (*Antennaria margaritacea*). b. Perennial; as in Everlasting Pea (*Lathyrus latifolius* and other species), †Everlasting Grass (*Onobrychis sativa*, Sainfoin).

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 154 Commonly called Saintcfoin or Everlasting grass. 1705 TATE tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* (J.), Witness the everlasting-pease and scarlet bean. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 391 The everlasting-flower..when it is plucked it cannot be perceived to fade. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. s. v., *Life everlasting*, Gnaphalium Americanum. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 200 The yellow meadow vetchling, or everlasting pea. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Heine's Grave*, Crisp everlasting-flowers, Yellow and black, on the graves. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/2 The Everlasting Flowers .. are all beautiful border plants.

5. quasi-*adv.* = EVERLASTINGLY 2 and 4. †a. For ever, throughout eternity (*obs.*). b. *U. S. slang.* Very, exceedingly, excessively.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 67 Some of hem contynued in euyll..and now they be euerlasting dampde. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* x. (1851) 228 This everlasting talkative Advocate of the King. ?1818.. 'MAJ. JACK DOWNING' *May Day in N. York* (in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*), New York is an everlasting great concern.

B. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) and *sb.*

1. *absol.* a. In phrases *For everlasting*: for all future time, in perpetuity. *To everlasting*: to all eternity. b. Subsequently with extension as in A. 1 b: *From everlasting*: from all eternity.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4188 (Fairf.) Þai wille him lede in-to fer lande to be þair bonde for euer-lastande. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcii [xciii]. 2 From that tyme forth hath thy seate bene prepared, thou art from euerlastinge. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), We are in God through..the love which is born towards us, from everlasting. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xc. 2 Euen from euerlasting to euerlasting thou art God. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 19 You will learn that God is from the beginning, and to the end, from everlasting to everlasting. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* xc., From everlasting thou art God To endless years the same. 1828 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. *Pancredus* 6 It [chivalry] is now enlisted in the cause of truth and goodness .. to reign for everlasting. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 317 Love and beauty have belonged to men from everlasting.

2. *The Everlasting*: God, the Eternal.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 23 Of the euere lastende [? mistranslation of *ab æterno*] I am ordeyned..er the erthe shulde be maad [1388 Fro with out bigynnyng; 1611 from everlasting]. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I. ii. 131 Oh..that the Euerlasting had not fix't His Cannon 'gainst selfe-slaughter.

3. *sb.* a. A material used in 16–17th c. for the dress of sergeants and catchpoles, app. identical with DURANCE. b. In later times, a strong twilled woollen stuff, called also LASTING: see quots.

The word in quots. 1590 and 1607 may possibly be adj.; the former app. identifies the material of the 'everlasting garment' with *buff*, but it is not clear whether this means buff leather or some woollen substitute for it.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 33 *Adr.* Where is thy Master Dromio? *S. Dro.* A diuell in an euerlasting garment hath him..a fellow all in buffe. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman-Hater* IV. ii, Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an everlasting robe, sear up my conscience, and turn sergeant. 1828-35 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Eng. Dict.* I. 184 *Lasting*, or *everlasting*, is a stout closely-woven worsted stuff, dyed black and other colours, and very much used for ladies' shoes. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. ii. 32 They [pantaloons] must have been made of the stuff called 'everlasting'. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis' Wig*, A well-worn .. jacket, of a stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed 'everlasting'.

4. = Everlasting Flower. See A. 4.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 387 There are several species both of yellow and white Everlastings. 1864 GILBERT & CHURCHILL *Excurs. Dolomite Mts.* 350 His hat was ornamented with yellow everlastings. 1871 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) 17 Wreaths of 'everlasting' placed over graves as emblems of immortality.

Everla'stingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. Without end; for ever; throughout all future time. Also hyperbolically and in relative sense.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4174 To be qwene of alle heven now and eure lastyngly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 They..shall lyue euerlastyngly and neuer dye spiritually. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 207 Ile hate him euerlastingly That bids me be of comfort any more. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 34. 35 The favour which they primarily had with God is everlastingly confirmed. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 12 He punishes them everlastingly in hell. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), Many have made themselves everlastingly ridiculous. 1804 WORDSW. *To the Supreme Being*, The fetters of my tongue do Thou unbind, That I may..sound thy praises everlastingly. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* III. 67 If you could lend me half a sov., I should be everlastingly obliged to you.

b. Through all past and future time, 'from everlasting to everlasting'. †Also, Throughout all past time (*obs.*).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 91 Againe, haue they [the two Sexes] bin euerlastingly but two, or euerlastingly mo than two? 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. v. (1611) 11 God .. who..euerlastingly is whatsoeuer he may be. 1594 CARKW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 God was not made at anie time, in as much as he is euerlastinglie vnbegotten. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 428 God's ways are everlasting, ordered everlastingly, existing everlastingly in the Divine Mind.

2. With perpetual recurrence; continually, constantly, incessantly; = ETERNALLY 3.

1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 104 They are everlastingly railing against the working people. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 526 The rights of property everlastingly put in dispute. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. vi. 93 Everlastingly running up and down from town.

3. Beyond measure; immeasurably, excessively. (Common in U. S. slang.)

Everlastingness (evəɹlɑ·stiŋnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being everlasting (see the senses of the adj.). a. In etymological senses: Endless existence; perpetual continuance; unlimited durability. b. In extended sense = ETERNITY 1: The having neither beginning nor end of existence.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ii. (1495) 300 The nobilyte of heuen..in purenesse and euerlastyngnes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evyrlastynghesse, *eternitas*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Perpetuité*, euerlastingnesse. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Sir R. Stone*, No lesse Strong than the heavens for everlastingnesse. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 50 A perswasion of the soules everlastingnesse is needfull. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 343 The everlastingness of the wood [Cypress]. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Everlastingness*, durable nature. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ii. 20 He was meditating Christianity..and its everlastingness. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 14 He affirmed the everlastingness of future punishment.

b. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 225 [Our Lord] hath mingled the nature of his owne flesh to the nature of his euerlastingnesse vnder the Sacrament. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* IV. 44 He hath neither beginning nor end, which thing wee cal Euerlastingnes .. And so Gods being is altogether at once, which is y^e peculiar propertie of euerlastingnesse. 1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* I. 242 The idea of the Divine everlastingness is one of the primary notes of the prophecy.

2. Infinite time; = ETERNITY 2. a. *properly*, The future eternity; endless duration. Also *pl.* †b. In extended sense: The absolute eternity, without beginning or end, or the past eternity without beginning (*obs.*).

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xii. 3 Thei that lemen, or enfourmen, manye to riȝtwisnesse [shuln shyne] as sterris in to euerlastyngnessis. — 2 *Pet.* iii. 18 To him [Crist] glory and now and in to the day of euerelastingenesse. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 90 And that euerlastingnesse verily is perpetual and hath no end. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ciii. IV. 385 There cannot be two Everlastingnesses in the torments of Hell. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* 45 This extent of the promise to everlastingnesse.

b. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 15 The Lord..that dwellith in euerlastyngnesse. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* viii. 20 Thou that dwellest in euerlastyngnesse. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1039/1 That life was giuen them before all euerlastingnesse. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 1 Future glory was from everlastingness prepared for those servants.

†3. Eternity as opposed to *time*; the future state; eternal welfare. *Obs.*

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 99 Not sekyng þo þinges þat are þyn..ner in tyme, ner in euerlastingnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 240 Thys lyfe tyme is verey shorte and vncerten, therefore must they thinke of an euerlastingnes. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. v. § 3 What a step is it from hence to Everlastingness? 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 46 If such can barter their souls for Trifles and sell Everlastingness for a Moment.

b. *fig.* regarded as an entity.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxiv. 197 [These] all prove it [a soul] a shoot of Everlastingness. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 52 My conscience..felt through all this fleshly dresse Bright shootes of everlastingness. 1846 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery, Voices of Dead* 275 Visiting with starlike gleams Of everlastingness.

†**E'verla'stingty.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -TY.] Eternity.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 15 The heȝe Lord wonende the euerelastingte [Cf. prec. 2 b]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. i. 7 Ysaie lvij^e where it is seid that God dwelling in euerlastingte dwellith with a meke..spirit.

E'ver-li'ving *a.*

1. That lives or will live for ever.

1547 COVERDALE *Old Faith* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 73 Very God and man, the only and everliving Saviour. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.), The everliving subjects of his [God's] reward and punishment. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.),

The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful ever-living Agent. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 77 She found the ever-living gods Assembled in the halls of Jupiter.

b. *fig.* Of a name, fame, etc.: Immortal.

1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 51 That euer-liuing man of Memorie, Henrie the fift. 1595 W. CLARKE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Everliving praise to her loving Delia. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, So many idle hours as here he loiters, So many ever-living names he loses. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The ever-living gifts of Grecian art and architecture and letters.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1601 BRETON *Blessed Heart* v. Wks. (Grosart) 15 While the hand of heauen is giuing Comfort from the euer-liuing?

† Everly, *adv. Obs.* or *Sc.* In 4 **everliche, -lyche, evirly.** [f. EVER *adv.* + -LY².] Always, continually.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 466 His care him neweth euerliche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 58 (ed. Innes 1856) He..Duelt in hys chambyr..With a clark with him evirly [ed. Skeat *reads* anerly].

† Evermo', *adv. Obs.* [OE phrase *æfre má* (see EVER and MO). In the OE. quots. the words have their ordinary sense, so that the phrase = 'any longer', 'ever again' (cf. EVERMORE 3 c); but prob. *má* was also used to emphasize *æfre* in the sense 'to all future time'; cf. Ger. *immer* always (:—OHG. *io-mêr*), *immermehr* evermore, Fr. *jamais* ever, never (:—vulgar Lat. *jam magis* 'now more').] = next.

[*c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 405 Gif hwelc wif forlæt hiere ceorl, & nimð hire oðerne, wenestu recce he hire æfre ma? *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 140 (Gr.) Ne on þa beorhtan gescæft Ne mot ic æfre ma eagum starian.] *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 106 To deþ idemet, and eure ma [*Trin. Coll. MS.* afremo] forlorene. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 35 Hie [karitas] scal æure mo ȝelasten, aiðer on ðessere woreld and ec on ðare oðre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 44 Londone he ys now y cleped, and worþ euermo. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2466 For þo was þe gurdel þat he com fore y-lost for euere-mo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 174 In a tour, in anguish and in wo, Dwellen this Palamon and eke Arcite, For everemo. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25 For such a coke I may go fasting evermo.

Evermore (evəɹmōˑɹ), *adv.* For forms see EVER² and MORE *adv.*; sometimes written as two words. [A later form of prec., *no* being replaced by *more*.] An emphatic synonym of EVER.

In poetry the accentuation *ɛvɛrmore* sometimes occurs.

1. For all future time. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1205 LAY. 31051 King Penda..ȝerneð þine ære nu and auere mære. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 12 Blisse and soules reste[n] ðat him sal euermor lesten. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6838 It es right þat þai duelle þare, In þat hidus myrknes ever-mare. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 (Harl. MS.) He shalle dye in euermore lastynge dethe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 13 Thai haff wrocht..To hald Scotlande at wndyr euirmar. 1592 W. WARNER in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 379 Disable vs eremore. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 34 Lord, euermore giue vs this bread. 1791 BURNS *Lament Earl Glencairn*, Awake thy last sad voice, my harp!..Then sleep in silence evermair! *a* 1854 MONTGOMERY *O where shall rest be found*, Lest we be banished from thy face And evermore undone.

b. *For* († *unto*) *evermore.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23934 (Edin.) Leuedi..led me wit þe for þi son for euir mar wit him to won. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 155 Gyff thou will hald in cheyff off me For euirmar. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlviii. 27 He..comfortede the weilende men in Sion, vnto euermor. 1555 *Act* 2–3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 20 § 3 Leases..shall for evermore pass and be made under..the Seals of the said Duchy. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 34 For euer and euer, and if it were possible for more than for euer, for euermore. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for evermore. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxiv, My own dim life should teach me this, That life shall live for evermore.

2. Always, at all times, constantly, continually.

c 1280 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 Of helle pine we aȝt be ware and euer more hit hab in þoȝt. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 3 Thei þat haue been hyre by-fore aren eueremore poure. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij a, He [the hare] fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xlvii, The line..dothe euermore run within the edge of the circle. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 73 The minde of man desireth euermore to know the truth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 209 Wilde Arabs..euermore annoy the Turkes. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 48 These Vessels..are evermore found in all Bodies. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xxxvi, Yonder roar..evermore increasing, Still louder, louder, grows. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* viii. 138 Lift your eyes unto the evermore silent heaven.

3. With negatives and expressions implying a negative; † **a.** In any degree. *Obs.* **b.** At any future time. **c.** (With the full sense of *more*: in this use better written as two words.) Ever again, any longer.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 7 Heynes of state makiþ not a man evermore beter to God. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXVI, I may not evermore acknowledge thee. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* vi. 85 This circumstance seemed to destroy the hope that the works..could evermore enjoy the prosperity which had been their lot. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 139 Not in England evermore.

4. quasi-*sb.*

c 1850 F. T. PALGRAVE *O Light of Life*, Through heaven's great day of evermore.

† Everre, *v. Obs.*—° [a. L. *ēverr-ĕre* to sweep out, f. *ē-* out + *verrĕre* to sweep.] (See quot.)

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Enerre*, to sweepe the house. .

† Everse, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvers-us*, pa. pple. of *ēvertĕre* to overturn.] (See quot.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. xvi. 134 Conuersion of proportion (which of the elders is commonly called euerse proportion, or euersion of proportion).

† Everse, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēvers-* ppl. stem of *ēvertĕre*: see EVERT.] *trans.* To overturn, overthrow; = EVERT. Also *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 77 a, Many riche royall mighty towne Haue bene euersed..For sinne of princes which that wern lecherous. 1530 PALSGR. 540/2 Fortune hath eversed his chaunce upsyde downe. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* iv. 38 The foundation of which Principle..is totally evers't by the most ingenious Commentator.

Hence † **Eve'rsed** *ppl. a.*

1524 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XIII. xix. 316 Diuerse sorts of glasses..the cornerd, the inversed, the eversed..and cleare glasses.

Eversible (ɪvə·ɹsɪb'l), *a.* [f. L. *ēvers-* ppl. stem of *ēvertĕre* (see EVERT) + -IBLE.] Capable of being everted or turned inside out.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 179 The penis is often eversible and covered with spines. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 383 This latter appendage is eversible.

Eversion (ɪvə·ɹʃən). [n. OF. *eversion*, ad. L. *ēversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvertĕre*: see EVERT.]

† **1.** The action of overthrowing; the condition of being overthrown; an overthrow, overturning; *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* vii. (1812) 33 *note*, Iason at Troie first exercion Caste doun Ilion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 58 This nobil realme..wes neir brocht to finall eversione. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 292 Their euersion is our conuersion. 1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. i. 15 The restauration of the English Church and eversion of Popery. 1676 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* I. xxxiv. § 16. 55/2, I will take from Pollio all future occasion of falling into such precipitant eversion of the mind. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 625 Disorderly preaching..tending to the eversion of good laws and orders ecclesiastical. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 354 Scenes subsequent to the eversion of Troy. 1820 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 3) I. II. App. 545 The fate of the column of the image after its eversion.

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1678–1706 PHILLIPS, *Eversion* in Rhetorick is the same figure, according to Ruffianus, with Epanodus.

2. † **a.** *gen.* The action of turning outwards; opposed to *inversion*. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 197 The Eversion of the taile of the Lyon is an expresse token of his placabilitie or tractablenesse.

b. *Path.* and *Phys.* The action of everting or turning (an organ or structure) inside out; the condition of being everted. *Eversion of the eyelids* = ECTROPION.

1751 SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 19 The conjunctive became greatly inflamed, with an eversion of the upper lid. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 100 The increased breadth at the latter spot being due to the well marked eversion of the tuberosities. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* v. 121 Dogs, in their expressions of fondness, have a slight eversion of the lips. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eversion*, in Botany, the external protrusion of organs from the cavity in which they are developed.

† **3.** *Eversion of proportion* = *conversion of proportion*: see CONVERSION. *Obs.*

1570 [see EVERSE *a.*].

Eversive (ɪvə·ɹsɪv), *a.* [f. L. *ēvers-* ppl. stem of *ēvertĕre* (see EVERT) + -IVE.] Tending to eversion or overthrow. Const. *of.*

1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 324 Changing that imposition to some other shape, as eversive of the rights of the Christian people. 1756 T. AMORY *Life J. Buncle* (1770) I. 216 Schemes..eversive of true knowledge. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. 250 No man..can possibly be bound by any consents or contracts eversive of the laws of God and of their own nature. 1792 GEDDES *Bible* Ex. xi. (R. *Supp.*), A maxim eversive..of all justice and morality.

Evert (ɪvə·ɹt), *v.* [ad. L. *ēvert-ĕre* to overturn, f. *ē-* out + *vertĕre* to turn.]

† **1.** *trans.* To turn upside down, upset. *lit.* and *fig. Obs. rare.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iv, The very thought Everts my soul with passion. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 182 To end the meale with much drinke, doth by euerting the concoction, cause eructations. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol. 6 There did he..evert it [a tub], invert it, subvert it.

† **2.** To overthrow (a city, temple, enemy, etc.). Also *absol. Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 53 Legiounis of futemen, to evert and cast doun the foresaid ciete to the ground. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 311 It is easier to euert or disturbe, then to plant or establish. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 50 For feare after he had euerted their foes..hee woulde rauen vp them. 1730–1800 in BAILEY.

b. *fig.* To overthrow (an empire, government); to upset (a judgement, argument, doctrine, law, etc.); to frustrate (a purpose); rarely, to overthrow (a person) in argument. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 192 The suttylty of one sergeant schal euerte [*misprinted* enerte] and destroy al the ȝugementys of many wyse men before tyme receyuyd. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 281 He began..to evert his fathers..testament. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1859) 211 And the noble Empire of Greece clean everted. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 189 And chiefly his great attempts against Germany turning to nothing, euerted that purpose. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. XXX. 303 Then hath the master of horsemen..everted and overthrowne both Dictatours Majestie and Militarie discipline.

a 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 21 Antiochus Epiphanes..everted the true worship of God. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 244 We have everted that Objection. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 175 The Jurisdiction of the Judge is not yet everted and overthrown. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 659, I am overthrown—everted—subverted—the contradiction is flagrant. 1872 J. WALKER *Scot. Theol. & Theolog.* iv. (1888) 100 They clearly evert the fundamentals.

† **3.** To draw or turn out of the way; to turn aside. Also *fig. Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 59 This muscle..hauying in office to euerte the foote to the interiour partes. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. viii. (1662) 141 The Will is thus everted from the fore-mentioned Objects.

4. To turn the inner surface of (the eyelid, etc.) outwards; to turn inside out.

1804 [see EVERTED *ppl. a.*]. 1821 T. SANDWITH *Observ. Med. & Surg.* 99 The cheeks drawn downward in such a manner as to evert the lower eye-lids. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 387/1 The gullet and part of the stomach [of starfish] are usually everted, protruded, and applied round the object to be swallowed. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 281 Muscles for everting the sack, and for closing or opening the orifice. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 51 It is a very simple and easy thing to evert the eyelid.

Evertebral (ɪvə·ɹtɪbrăl), *a. Anat.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *vertebr-a* + -AL; cf. VERTEBRAL.] Not vertebral; not of the nature of, or not connected with, the vertebral column.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 447 The anterior, or evertebral portion [of the cranium].

Evertebrate (ɪvə·ɹtɪbrĕt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *vertebra* + -ATE²; cf. VERTEBRATE.] = INVERTEBRATE.

1883 A. LESLIE tr. *Nordenskiold's Voy. Vega* 97 The dredging yielded..a large number of marine evertebrates.

Evertebrate (ɪvə·ɹtɪbrĕt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To deprive of the backbone.

1880 *Times* 28 Apr. 7/6 Professor Odling complained..that the statute had been 'evertebrated and eviscerated'.

Everted (ɪvə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. EVERT + -ED¹.] Turned outwards or inside out.

1786 R. SMITH in *Microcosm* No. 3 Even these [persons] would..be absolutely taken ill of an everted coal-box. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 83 And turns over the everted edges of the opening. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 225/1 When cut longitudinally, the inner surface of the arteries does not become everted. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 53 The lips are tumid and everted. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 130 The jugal arches of the European are hardly ever, if ever, so wide and everted as those of some Esquimaux. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 210 *Bell*, the everted opening in which most wind instruments terminate.

Everting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EVERT; in quot. = 'throwing off'.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. (1632) 680 What will not money..doe; with corrupt dispositions, cuen to euerting of all bands of either religious or ciuill duties.

Every (e·vəri, e·v'ri), *sb.* Also 4 **eur.** [Var. form of EAVER¹.] Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

14.. tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 525 (*Harl MS.* 1900) Of whete and of eur' that som men clepeth darnel. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Every or ever-grass.*

Every (e·vəri, ev'ri), *a.* (quasi-*pron.*) Forms: α. 1 **æfre ælc,** 2 **efrec,** 3 **æver ælc(h, æfreoh, ever ech, evreche,** 3–6 **evere,** (5 **evre**). β. 3 **ever ulc,** 3–6 **ev(e)rilc,** -**il(k(e,** (3, 4–5 *north.* **evere -ilc, -ilke**). γ. 2 **æv(e)ric, æwric, efri,** 3 **eaver euch, æv-, eavriche,** a-, **efri(o(h, æv-, av-, everiho,** 3–6 **everich(e, -yche,** (4 **evreich, everuch(e,** 5 **eviryoh, evyriche,** 6 **ewerik**), 4–7 **everi(e, -ye,** (4 **evri,** 6 **ewry**), 4– **every.** Also 5 **ery,** 8 (in verse and colloq.) **e'ery.** [OE. *æfre ælc*, **æfre ylc*; see EVER *adv.* and EACH.

The OE. *ælc, ylc*, was a compound of *á*, synonymous with *æfre*; but, owing to umlaut and contraction, the etymological force of the word had become obscured, and *æfre* was prefixed in order to express more distinctly the original sense. Although the phrase was always written in OE. (as sometimes in ME.) as two words, it had in 10th c. already come to be felt as a compound, and when it is governed by a prep. this is placed before the first of the two words. The forms marked α descend from *æfre ælc*, and the β forms, including the mod. *every*, from *æfre ylc*. It does not appear that *æfre* was prefixed to the other two words, *æghwilc* and *gehwilc*, which enter into the history of EACH.]

I. As *adj.* used *attrib.*

1. Used to express distributively the sense that is expressed collectively by *all.*

Originally this sense was expressed by *each*, from which *every* differed only in emphasizing the element of universality in the signification. Thus Wyclif writes '*euery* langour and *eche* sekenesse,' it being unnecessary to repeat the emphasis. When *every* had ceased to be recognizable as a compound of *each*, the two words were at first often used somewhat indiscriminately, but their functions were gradually differentiated. In mod. usage, *every* directs attention chiefly to the totality, *each* chiefly to the individuals composing it. It may also be observed that *each* usually refers to a numerically definite group, in contrast to the indefinite universality expressed by *every*; thus 'Each theory is open to objection' relates to an understood enumeration of theories, but 'Every theory is open to objection' refers to all theories that may exist.

a. followed immediately by a sb., or by a sb. preceded by a descriptive adj.; occas. with vb. in *pl.*

WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 20 Æfre ælcne neode [Man] ȝeærnað to gode sylfum ymbe. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 And æfre ælcne Denischne cyng, utlah of Engla lande gecwædon.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Æuriche sunendeie, and oðre hezе dazen. *Ibid.* 139 Efri cristenne Mon. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 65 (Trin. MS.) Africh man mid þat he haueð mal bugge heueriche. *c* 1205 LAY. 2378 For euer ulc [*c* 1275 euerech] god mon ah his lauerdes heste to do. *Ibid.* 25299 Æuer ælc swein. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Rihten hire and smeðen hire is . of efrich ordre þe god. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 13 Eauer euch wif is hire were þral. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, And al on þo ilche worden is isend in to æurihce oþre shcire. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3309 Euer ilk fote miht he noght blinne, To bihold þat fair maydene. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 761 (Trin.) Wommon telle me whi þat ze eten not al comynly In paradis of euer vche tre? ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 212 In ever-ilk aperty pyghte with precyous stones. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1779 The Burgeyse toke a-visement long on euery drauȝte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv 65 Eueriche man to brynge with hym his wyf. 1500 *20* DUNBAR *'Quhome to sall I complene my wo'* ix, Fra ever-ilk mowth fair wirdis proceidis. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1309/1 Euery fynger shalbe a thombe. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 117 Bot everilk faithfull minister to bestowe the grace quhilk God hes gevin hym. 1588 J. HARVEY *Prophecies* 51 Every right woonder, such as Moises and Elisæus used, were neither fained apparences, or, etc. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 16 a, Discending amongst euery private Captaine 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 62 Hee'l be hang'd yet, Though euery drop of water sweare against it. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Walton *Angler* (1653) 67 If all the world and love were young, And truth in every Shepherds tongue? 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* VIII. 89 E'ery willing Hero. 1763 GARRICK in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 249 They have dug up Every Utensil that were in use among the Romans. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 105 Every inhabitant, male and female, young and old, was assembled 1800 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* I. 393 To see every person in his class at least once a week. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 279 In every experimental science there is a tendency towards perfection. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 34 Feeling better in every way. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* IX. l. 307 Every particle of matter attracts every other particle.

b. preceded by a possessive pronoun.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 87, I prophane my heart on thy euerie part. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 257 A space whose eu'ry cubit Seemes to cry out, how, etc. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 40 Then a young Trauceller..in my euery action to be guided by others experiences. 1688 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* II. ii, Your every Grace Will kill at least your thousand in a day. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, There my Thoughts my every Care is center'd. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 97 Her every moment to find the moment critical. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1866) 95. 1818 COLERIDGE in Southey *Omniana* II. 234 The ungrateful traitor, whose every measure has been to make them still more incapable. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 146 Anger pervaded his every look and gesture. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 87 The Americanism of his every thought, word and act. 1879 J. W. SHERER *Who is Mary?* 258 She turned her love over in its every aspect.

c. with a superl. adj. (preceded by *the*) interposed before the sb. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The sense would now be expressed by *even the least*, etc., treated as a parenthesis).

1620 J. KING *Serm.* 28 Euery the least remembrance. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 73 In all the Copies extant . every the least iota and tittle is to be found. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* (1786) V. 117 Strict adherence to every the minutest part of their customs and religion. 1806–7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. x, Every the most minute article. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XV. (1866) I. 277 Every, the most complex, web of thought may be reduced to simple syllogisms.

†d. with *a* or *an* before the sb. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 510 (Gött.) Iornays..fourti mile euerilk a day. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 Everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne. 1352 MINOT *Poems* x. 51 God save sir Edward his right In everilka nede. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xli, Eueryche a soule resonable owyth for to coueyte..nyghynge to Jhesu.

e. with sbs. referring to time, as *day, year*, etc. in advb. phrases indicating repetition (cf. EVERYDAY); also (*b.*) before a cardinal numeral, to indicate successive groups of objects; (*c.*) before an ordinal, successive intervals of action. So *Every other* (*day*, etc.), where *other* = 'second'. Also *attrib.* †*Every other while*: at alternate periods; every now and then.

(*a.*) *c* 1205 LAY. 6034, & aure alche [*c* 1275 euereche] wintre inne Wales heo wuneden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19041 (Gött.) Arli þe apostlis euer-ilke day went to þe temple for to prai. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xii, A marchand of this cite, Hade..euirych 3ere thre hundryth pownde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryday, or euerydaye, *quotidie*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196 Eueryday, *quotidie*. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 23 The keeping of..greater Armadoes every day then other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 823 Tixiphone..every Moment rises to the sight. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 6 The world every day grows wiser. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 41 The two tides of six hours re-appear every day equal.

(*b.*) 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 278 In euery tenne [women] that they [the Gods] make, the diuels marre fiue. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1629) 19 Euery twelue yeares ther should be set forth..two Ships. *a* 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. to Mrs. S.* 5 Aug., Every twenty paces gives you the prospect of some villa, and every four hours a large town. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 176 A parliament should be held every three years.

(*c.*) *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi. 174 At euery thrydde pas þat þei gon fro here hows þei knelen. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1256 To clothe the al new, euerich othir day. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 Every yer or every other yer ys Chosyn a Duke. 1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* iv. 98 a, An extreme tyrannous deisill . dooeth euery other while soodainly take hym. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 329 This same staru'd Iustice hath done nothing but prate to me.. and euery third word a Lye. 1809 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 18 The daily, more than the every other day, papers. 1884 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 793/1 She stopped .. to kiss her..every other minute.

f. Phrases, *On every side*: everywhere, in every direction. In same sense, †*In* or *on every end, on every half. Every man Jack, every mother's son* (colloq.): every single individual. *Every now and then, every now and again, every once in a while* [corruption of *ever*, etc.]: at intervals, from time to time. *Every bit, every whit*: altogether, entirely, quite. *Every here and there*: at various points or places. *Every which way*: (U. S.) everyway, in all directions. Also EVERY-DEAL.

c 1205 LAY. 5883 On æuer alchere [*c* 1275 euereche] halue. *Ibid.* 10549 Folc hi wende an æuerælche [*c* 1275 euereche] ende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5952 The deneis..in euerich ende Him worrede her & þer. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1646 (Trin.) Couetise lecchery and pride Haþ spred þis world on euery syde. 1583 STOCKER *Warres Lowe C.* I. 79 a, The Spaniardes murdered euery mothers sonne of them. 1700 S. PARKER 6 *Philos. Ess* 12 The Primæval Earth will be e'ery whit as ill shaped as that we poor Mortals inhabit. 1732 *Select. fr. Fog's Wkly. Jrnl.* (1732) II. 255 The Doctor was every now and then confoundedly puzzled what to do with them. 1833 BP. THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 240 The theory will every now and then become the foundation of the history. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXIX, 'Every one of 'em,' replied Dennis, 'Every man Jack'. 1859 DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* 347 Every man Jack of them are so sound asleep. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., Every once in a while. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* (in Farmer *Americanisms*), He put on the pack saddle, and then wound a rope all over and about it and under it every which way. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Fishes of Fancy* 90 Every now and again the ear could catch the sudden splash of pike meeting pike.

†2. With plural sb. (chiefly with defining word interposed): All severally (cf. Gr. ἕκαστοι). *Obs.*

1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. i. 2 Subjects of every the said kingdomes. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 68 Of the head and of euery things therein contayned. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 249 I'le resolue you..of euery These happend accidents. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 126 Taking Polycrates the Athenian Captaine with him, and a man from euery the Coronels. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 256 Wee..owe him [God] obedience according to euery his morall commands. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 91 Every several Troups have their Ensignes.

3. With loss of distributive sense: = 'All possible', 'the utmost degree of'.

[1783 LD. PERCY in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 58 Every domestic ease..that a mortal could enjoy] *Mod.* I feel every respect for him. They showed him every consideration. There is every prospect of success.

4. In senses now commonly expressed by *each*.

a. In *Every man*, used to distribute a plural. (*arch.*) †b. Each of two (*obs.* exc. *dial.*).

1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* XX. 9 They . came and receaved every man a peny. [So in 1611 and *R.V.*] 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 50 They dyd ryde one eueryes syde of hym. 1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 455 The Sergeants, and the two slaues, thrust on euery ancle an heauy bolt. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., There's a chimley on every en' o' the house.

†5. = ANY; in sentences expressing possibility.

1552 HULOET s.v., Euerye man, *quilibet*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, When everie season sufferth them [bees] not to be abroad, they must at such times bee fedde. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXV, The weakness of the wall which every earthquake might overturn.

II. *absol.* (quasi-*pron.*)

†6. Everybody, every one. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Vor euerich schal holden þe uttre efter þet þe licome mei best mid hire serui þe inre. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2355 Euerilc he kiste, on ilc he gret. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 102 Fuyr schal preve þe werke of everyche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 103 Every hath of God a propre gifte, Som this, som that, as him likith. 1475 CAXTON *Jason*, Euerich hadde well eten and dronken raysonably. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 4 That euerich admyttyd in to the lybarte of the cite be of certayn crafte or office.

7. Each, or every one, *of* (several persons or things). Formerly often with verb in pl. *Obs.* exc. in legal documents.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* XX. 9 Thei token eueryche of hem a peny. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xii. (Tollem. MS.), þe wit þat takeþ hede to many þingis takeþ þe lasse hede to eueriche þerof. *c* 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 20 Temper it vppe wyth almaunde mylke, & do euery of hem in a potte. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 47 Hertly I pray you, and everych of you. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 All other thinges comprised in the same Indentures and letres patentes and in everych of them. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. LXVIII. 116 Every of the sayde joyntes are of the quantitie of a wheate corne. 1628 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 420 Promissing to them and every of them rewards and summes of money. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 224 Every of whose Words and Actions were infinitely to be admir'd. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 41 Every of the said chirurgeons is to have twelvepence a body searched by them.

b. *esp.* in phrase *All and every* (= L. *universi et singuli*). The phrase is also occas. used in concord with a sb. in sing. or pl.

1502 *Gt. Charter* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 223 That the chartur aforsaid in alle and euerych her articles..be obserued. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 Let vs all & eueryche of vs in all our distresse .. ron to that trone of mercy. 1570 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 149 That all and every of the said vicars have a Bible. 1635 MRQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* (1865) 390 Use these seals to all and every of the purposes aforesaid. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 473 To all and every the children and child of the said intended marriage. 1845 *Act* 8 & 9 *Vict.* c. 119 Sched. ii, The said covenantor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, and all and every other person whosoever.

†c. Each (of two). *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2378 *Philomene*, In armes everych of hem [Philomela and Progne] other taketh. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 77 A cacchepol..craked a-two here legges ..of euerich of þo þeoues. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 300 It was decreed by the sayd arbitrours, that eueryche off my Lordis of Glouceter and of Wincheſter shulde take ethir other by the hand. 1560 FRAMPTON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 242 Two men covered with white canvas coats..and every of them a vizard upon their faces. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. ii. 547 There be two sortes of Blites.. and every of them is diuided againe into two kindes.

†8. Distributing a plural. *Obs.*; = EACH.

c 1300 *Beket* 671 Forto do everech his beste to wende ech in his side. *c* 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 27 Take a porcyon of pouder of Clowys, of Gyngere, of Graynys of Perys, of Euery a porcyon. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 XXXIX, CAST..broth and water and wyn of everiche a quantite. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 16 Goo ye eueryche under that baner that he wyl mayntene.

III. Combinations.

†9. **Every other.** = Each other: used as a reciprocal pronoun. (In early use *every* is subj. and *other* obj.; later the phrase appears as a compound.) *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron* an. 1135, Æuric man sone ræuede oþer þe mihte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 We luuien ure efrec oðer us bi-twenen swa we weren broðre. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 719 *Tisbe*, The name of everych gan to othyr sprynge. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* 128 The name of lovyng children..wolden everych of hem eten other if thay mighten 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 105 They saiden graces wonder ioyfully takyng eueriche other by the hand. 1594 KYD *Cornelio* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 242 They ran at ever-each other hand and foot.

10. **Every one.** (In 16–17th c. the form *everych one* was often divided *every chone*.)

†a. *adj.* = sense 1 a. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 103 b, Euery one man ought to be neighbour to an other.

b. *adj. absol.* (ɛ·vrɪ wʌn). With reference to a sb. or pron. going before, which it usually distributes; or followed by *of*. Often incorrectly with pl. vb. Sometimes = Each (of two things).

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Blescið ou mid euerichon of ðeos gretunges. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 185 Ilk kinnes erf, and wrim, and der . And euerilc on in kinde good. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 132 With hym þey ryse everyche-one *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 502 Evere ilk one of þese parties is þo same Gods body. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 48 We schulen foonde euery-choon. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 121 He commaundes you everilkon, To ffold no kyng bot hym alon. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* xlvii, I shall them soon vanquish every chone. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1389/1 To haue hadde theym taken and slayne euerye chone. 1588 KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 216 The sinne of Adam..is in al men, ane seueral and peculiar sinne in euerilk ane. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 223 The under lip five, every one of the cheeks ten. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* XVI. 3 All the Congregation are holy, euery one of them. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 14 What we every one can swear. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 89 Every one [of these Passages] are true.

c. *pron.* (ɛ·vrɪˌwʌn). Everybody; sometimes written as one word. The pron. referring to *every one* is often *pl.*: the absence of a sing. pron. of common gender rendering this violation of grammatical concord sometimes necessary.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 252 Muchel neod is þet euerichon holde mid oðer, mid bisie bonen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10047 (Trin.) Þe chastite of þis lady Ouercomeþ..Gredines of eueruchon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 125 Euerichon loked to hym self. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1055 Cryst save everychone. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* A iij, Tyll everie one had mocked everichone. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref, The Difficulties .. of every one. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 21 Every one knows that analogy is a Greek word. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy.* 99 Every one Sacrifices a Cow or more, according to their different Degrees of Wealth or Devotion. 1870 DASENT *Eventful Life* (ed. 4) I. 1 Every one had made up their minds that I was to be one thing, and I came out another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 479 Those familiar words..are in the mouth of every one. 1877 W. H. MALLOCK *New Repub.* (1878) 94 Everyone then looked about them silently, in suspense and expectation.

11. In parasynthetic derivatives, as *every-coloured*.

1744 THOMSON *Spring* 726 The Peacock spreads His every-colour'd Glory to the Sun.

12. Combined with adverbs, as EVERYHOW, EVERYWHERE, etc., and with substantives, in which the combination is usually written as one word, the sense of the substantive being weakened; as EVERYBODY, EVERYTHING, etc.

¶ 13. The form *ever each*, surviving in archaistic use till 16th c., was corrupted into *every each*, which often appears in late editions of 15th c. texts (where the originals had *evereche, everych*, or the like), and hence has occas. been used *arch.* by recent writers.

1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xix. (1554) 35 b, Sampson..toke their [foxis] tailes knit them twein and twein And amid euery eche he set a fire-bronde. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 21 Everie each of Foure were Gold and like a Knight. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 29 And euery eche moment at death his nod and beck. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 375 Every each other day he suffereth one sickness or other. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vii. (1623) R iij, But for the most part they die eueryeach one. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* I. XXVII. (1816) I. 49 Every each of them [1470 everyche of hem] did him homage. 1864 MUNBY in *Once a Week* 26 Nov., Now every each hath pass'd the bar.

Every, obs. var. of IVORY.

Everybody (e·vəri-ˌ, e·vˈriˌbɒdi, -bʌdi), *pron.* [Comb. of EVERY and BODY in the sense (now obs. in literary use) of *person*. Formerly written as two words: cf. ANYBODY.] Every person, every one. *Everybody else*: every other person. Sometimes incorrectly with *pl. vb.* or *pron.*

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 285 Everye bodye was in theyr lodgynges. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1613) 156 Now this king did keepe a great house, that euerie body might come and take their meat freely. 1600 *Horæ Subsec.* 477 To take vpon him the disciplining of euery body for their errours. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxvii, That which is every body's work is no body's. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 97 Time, place, and motion .. are what everybody knows. 1713 De For *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 10 Do not everybody else love him? 1759 Bp. Warburton *Lett.* (1809) 280 Every body else I meet with are full ready to go of themselves. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 196 Gilbert was every body's body. 1820 Byron *Wks.* (1840) IV. 298 Every body does and says what they please. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 72 What I suppose has been observed..by everybody. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* v. (1883) 82 Everybody seems to recover their spirits. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 119 He was ever on the alert.. to impart of it [knowledge] to everybody else.

Everyday (e·vəri-ˌ, e·vriˌdeɪ, e·vriˌdɛɪ), *sb.* and *a.* [Combination of EVERY and DAY.]

A. *sb.* †**a.** Each day in continued succession. **b.** *dial.* A week-day, as opposed to Sunday.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. ii. 33 O þou man wher fore makest þou me gilty by þine euerydayes pleynynges. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Oh! I keeps they for Sundays, I don' put 'em on 'pon everydays. *Mod. Sc.* Ask him for an every-day, he cannot come on a Sunday. Sunday and every-day are alike to him.

B. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to every day, daily; also, pertaining alike to Sundays and week-days.

1647 Saltmarsh *Spark. Glory* (1847) 170 His fulness lives in an eternal every-day sabbath, while some live in little more than .. one day in the week. 1648 Hammond *Wks.* IV. (1684) 508 An every-day care for the drying up of the great fountain of Leprosie in the Heart. 1796 Lamb *Lett. to Coleridge* in *Life* ii. 16, I am heartily sick of the every-day scenes of life. 1804 Bp. Lincoln in G. Rose's *Diaries* (1860) II. 85, I do not doubt but you want constant every-day debaters. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* Introd. 6 *note*, Make religion the every-day business of your life. 1861 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 95 The everyday management of a sick room. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* 591 Voluntary sale of a slave was of everyday occurrence. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., An 'every-day horse' is one that can work all the week long .. not like a Parson's horse, which can only work Sundays.

2. Of articles of dress: Worn on ordinary days or week-days, as opposed to Sundays or high-days. Also fig. *Every-day self.*

1632 Massinger *City Madam* I. i, Few great ladies going to a masque..outshine our 'fashions] in their every-day habits. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 215 The every-day ribbands were coloured. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xiii, Mr. Quilp invested himself in his every-day garments. 1883 H. H. Kane in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/2, I seemed to have left my every-day self in the..vestibule.

3. To be met with every day; common, ordinary. Of persons and their attributes: Commonplace, mediocre, inferior. Also *every-day-world* adj.

a 1763 Shenstone (T.), Things of common concern..make no slight impression on everyday minds. 1781 Johnson *L. P., Akenside*, This was no every-day writer. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) IV. 19 Every-day knowledge had the most of his just praise. 1817 Coleridge *Biog.* 202 Persons of no every-day powers and acquirements. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* 249 Her every-day name..was the Catholic Church. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xxxii. (1879) 277 [She] had shrunk from the every-day people in the parlour of the public-house. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 5 The vulgar everyday-world way of putting the idea. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 287 Treason is spoken of as an everyday matter. 1871 *Mad. Simple's Invest.* iv, People who have a cook..ought not to dine like everyday folks.

Hence **Everydayness**, *rare.*

1840 Lowell *Love* Poet. Wks. (1879) 82 The every-dayness of this work-day world. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* xxiv, Nice, jolly every-dayness.

†**E·verydeal.** *Obs.* [Combination of EVERY and DEAL.]

1. as *sb.* Every part, the whole, every point in particular.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 35 For my god heo louede me, & now he habbeþ euery del. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 78 A message..Teld William eueridele of Malcolme robberie. 1423 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxvi. (1483) 83 The feete ben the bases that beren euerydele. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xx. 54/2 As they saye one holy prayer may chaunge euery dele. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xx, The straunge kynge.. understode euery dele of the mater.

b. subjoined to a sb. or sb. pron.; emphasizing the totality of the object: Every whit, every part (of it); shading off into the advb. use 2.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 345 Forwerpen pride eurilc del, so hert doð hise hornes. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 408 An quoynte tour hii lete make eueryldel of tre. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. i. 32 She þat 3it coureþ hir and wympleþ hir to oþer folk, haþ shewed hir euerydel to þe. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 102/1 Thenne saynt Iohn toke the cuppe..and dranke it of euerydele. 1560 *School-ho. Women* 787 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 135 Thy beasts, thy goods and thy children all Be dead and brent now euery deale.

2. as *adv.* In every part, in every respect; entirely, wholly.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 526 Make my loue, both day & nyght sykerly sett euerilk dele. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 314, I have aspied everydele Howe thai shalle alle be betrayede. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 914 Ther coursers loged .. Insyde tentes ful fair eueridel. 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. vii. 49 If that semblance suite not euerie deale. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* v. 79 There ev'ry deale my Heart by Love was gain'd.

Everyhow (e·vəri-ˌ, e·vˈriˌhaʊ), *adv. rare.* [See EVERY 12.] In every way.

1837 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 102 Crags, all shattered and tossed about everyhow. 1880 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 529 The walking tour was got through every how but on foot.

†**Everylike,** *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **everelike, -yllyke, -ylyche.** [f. EVER + ELIKE, though probably looked upon as = EVERY + LIKE.] Ever in like fashion; continually; in later dialectal use, from time to time; at intervals.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 340 Þe ious out he wrengis, Erne till exorzise & ethis euer elike. *Ibid.* 727 (Dublin MS.) That oþer wy for hys werkez wepys eueryllyke. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2164 3et almys-dede and fastyng he dude everylyche continuelle. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., They kept playing the music every like.

Every one: see EVERY 10.

Everything (e·vərˌ-, e·vˈriˌþiŋ), *pron.*

1. A combination of EVERY (sense 1) and THING. As in *anything, something, nothing*, the subst. element has usually no definable meaning, the compound being equivalent to a neuter absol. use of the adj. The distributive sense etymologically belonging to the word is often absent, its force being merely collective; hence it is the current substitute for *all* (absol.), *all things*, which in most contexts are now somewhat formal. Often followed by adj., as *everything good* = 'all that is good'. Formerly written as two words; this is now rare, exc. where the two words are used without modification of sense.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 398 *Prol.*, In noble corage oghte been alweste, And weyen everything by equytee. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4 Wyse and manly preuyd in euery thyng. 1567 J. Sanford tr. *Epictetus* 2 b, In euery thing .. which thou louest, thou must diligently consider the qualitie. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 166 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans euery thing. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* I. ii, Every thing is endowed with such a natural Principle, whereby it is necessarily inclined to promote its own preservation and well being. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 548 Zimri..was everything by starts and nothing long. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 180 P 8 Among the sons of learning, many seem to have thought of everything but themselves. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xxvii, Every thing however went on smoothly. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 567 She had not..his partiality for everything Dutch and for everything Calvinistic. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. ix. 572 The government [in France] is believed to see every thing, know every thing, and provide for every thing. 1879 M. Arnold *Guide to Eng. Lit.*, Mixed Ess. 180 Everything, surely, depends upon what the lesson is.

b. as *predicate*, characterizing something as of supreme importance. *colloq.*

Mod. Be sure you are in good time; that is everything.

2. *sb. rare* in *sing.*; in *pl. humorously.* Things of every kind. Also (nonce-use) quasi-*adj.*; and in comb., *everything-maker.*

1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) V, Miss Walsingham was..the most accomplished, the most sensible, the most every thing woman could be. 1802 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) X. 390 It is against my habits, my principles, my everything, to propose it to him. *a* 1845 Hood *To Mr. Malthus* iii, There are..too many everything-makers. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, But to be sure there were rum everythings. 1884 Ruskin in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 3/2 Patent everythings going of themselves everywhere.

Everyway (e·vəriˌ-, e·vˈriˌwe), *adv.* [Cf. ALWAY, ANYWAY: sometimes written as two words.]

1. a. In every manner or way; in every direction. **b.** In every respect.

a. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 197 Eueryway, *omni modo, quauis.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* E 376 Square euerie way, *quoquo versus quadratum.* 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 308 A Deity residing in the midst of an universe, infinitely extended every way. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 34 The everyway external stream.

b. 1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 55 You wrong me every way: You wrong me Brutus. 1615 Bedwell *Moham. Imp.* II. § 57 The contrary..opinion is euery way without any shew of probability. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. ii, Her mind was every way equal to her person. 1868 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 169 A wide and everyway most important interval.

quasi-*adj.* 1628 Hakewill in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 399 Sir Thomas Bodley, of whose .. every way sufficiency, I have had a long trial.

2. *Comb.* (*nonce-wds.*)

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 A clock .. with everyway-multiform-exquisitely-mechanical circumstances belonging to it. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* III. 320 Every-way-at-once-ish eyes.

Hence **Everywayness** (*nonce-wd.*), the quality of extending in every direction.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 103 His everywayness or immensity is the same.

†**Everyways,** *adv. Obs.* [EVERY + *ways* advb. genitive. Cf. ANYWAYS.] In every direction.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iv. (1495) 85 The bodies euery wayes ben grete hye and longe and brode.

Everywhen (e·vəriˌ-, e·vˈriˌhwe:n), *adv.* [f. EVERY + WHEN; on analogy of *everywhere.*] At all times, always.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 211 Everywhere and everywhen a man has to 'pay with his life'. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* xi. 208 Every when and every where Sweetest flowers welcome are. 1868 O. *Rev.* Apr. 405 Religion must be with us everywhere and everywhen.

Everywhence (e·vəriˌ-, e·vriˌhwe:ns), *adv. rare.* [f. EVERY + WHENCE on analogy of *Everywhere.*] From every direction.

1800 Rossetti *Wks.* II. 458 They all come at his summoning Everywhence both far and near.

Everywhere (e·vəriˌ-, e·vˈriˌhwɛə), *adv.* [repr. two distinct ME. compounds, 1. *Ever-ywhere*, f. EVER + WHERE (OE. *gehwǽr*) anywhere, everywhere. 2. *Every-where*, f. EVERY (ME. *everilk*) + WHERE. Formerly often written separately.]

1. In every place; also in narrower sense, in every part (of a limited space, of a book, an author's writings, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Auh 3e euerihwar, hwarse ich go swuðest forð, bileaue 3e þe lengure. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 681 Þi leofmon & ti lauerd, is mit te eauerihwer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5567 (Gött.) Quer-all his kingriche euerilk-quar [*c* 1340 *Trin.* euery where]. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 18001 (Trin.) What maner is þat ihesus þat werreþ on þe euerywhore. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. x. (1483) 56 Suche noyse and crye euery where sownyd allas. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 85/1, I may be here and there and everywhere. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 Motion .. must be alike everywhere in it [matter]. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* xiv, You'll find th' Avenues guarded ev'ry where. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. Introd., I every-where use these Words in the Senses here ascribed to them. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 39 We discover everywhere signs of littleness and restlessness. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xix. 136 The horizontal stratification is everywhere beautifully shown. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 Irresistible here, as everywhere in Plato, in his intellectual superiority.

†**2.** quasi-*adv.* All-pervading. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 31 Eternity is said to be an everlasting now, and immensity as an every where cleave-lessness.

Hence **Everywhereness,** ubiquity, omnipresence. *rare.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 32 Neither of them would come any nearer to everlastingness, or everywhereness, than the shortest and the least do. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1848) 70/1 Poetry is not confined to books, For the creative spirit.. hath God's everywhereness.

Every while, whit: see WHILE, WHIT.

Everywhither (e·vəriˌ-, e·vˈriˌhwi ðəɪ), *adv.* [f. EVERY + WHITHER; in ME. perh. f. EVER + YWHITHER.] In every direction.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. lv. (1495) 85 The moost mater is obedyent that stretchyth itselfe euery whyther and moost vpwarde. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. viii. (1872) 48 It was talk .spreading everywhither in inextricable currents. 1888 Talmage *Serm.* in *The Voice* (N. York) 28 June, A hymn has wings, and can fly everywhither.

‖ **Eveschie.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [OF. *eveschié* (mod. F. *évêché*) = Pr. *evesca*t:—L. *episcopātus*, f. *episcopus* bishop.] A (French) bishopric.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 34 Withe thre eveschies clepid diocesis and citees in the saide duchie.

Eves(e, obs. form of EAVES.

†**E·vese,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *efesian, efsian*, f. *efes*, EAVES; the original sense must app. have been 'to cut the thatch at the eaves of a building' (cf. *caves-knife*); but all the known OE. examples have the wider sense 'to clip'.] *trans.* To cut, clip (a person's hair, the coat of an animal, a tree, etc.); to cut short the hair of (a person).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 157 Ic efesige oððe ic scere scep oððe hors. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Absalones schene wlite, þet ase ofte ase me euesede him me solde his euesunge—þeo her þe me kerf of—uor two hundred sicles of seolure. *c* 1300 *Marina* 64 in Horstmann *Leg.* I. 172 A robe he dude hire apon, Ant euesede hire ase a mon. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles.* in Wright *Voc.* 144 Monn top vus pri estances [*Gloss.*, evese my cop]. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 184 Watz euesed al vmbe-torne, a-bof his elbowes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 166 Orcheȝardes and erberes euesed well clene.

Evesing, var. form of EAVESING, *Obs.*

†**E·vesong.** *Obs.* [f. EVE *sb.*¹ + SONG.]

1. = EVENSONG 1 a; also *gen.* (perh. *transf.*) a song sung at eventide.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Efter euesong anonriht sigged ower Placebo. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 66 He bi gan one saume of euesongue. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 214 The foweles tho hit eve was, bigonne here evesong. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 121 Þe secunde belle of þe Euesong of seint Peter. 1455 E. Clere in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 He seith matyns of Our Lady and evesong.

2. Short for 'evensong-bell'.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* VII. 396 Bargeynes and beuereges bygunne to aryse, And setyn so til euesong rang.

3. *attrib.*

c 1315 Shorham 87 Of the crouche he was do At evesanges oure. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 243 Þe bataille dured from underne of þe day to eue song tyme. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kölbl.) 1424 From þe our of prime Till hit was evesong time To fizte þey wer þro.

†**E·vest.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **æfest, æfst, æflst,** 1 **efest,** 3 **evest, -ist,** ? **eust, oust.** Cf. EFT *sb.*² [OE. *æfest*, acc. to Sievers for **æfést*, f. *æf-* (= OF, Ger. *ab*) from, away from + *ést* (see ESTE *sb.*); cf. Ger. *abgunst.*] Envy, malice.

a 1000 Cynewulf *Elene* 496 Þæt hie for æfestum unscyldigne..feore beræddon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxix. 4 Heora æfstu eac ealle sceamien. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18552 (Gött.)

þe princes als his ful fas wid euist (*printed* enst; Cotton, ouist, *printed* onst] and nith again his ras. *Ibid.* 23138 (Edin. MS.) In niþe and euest [*printed* enest] and licheri. *Ibid.* 23279 (Edin.) þai þat war fild of euist [*printed* enist].

Eve-star. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* [f. EVE *sb.*[1] + STAR.] = *Evening star.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* I. v. 22 þe euesterre esperus..is pale by þe morwe at þe rysynge of þe sonne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 301 This Spayne..heet somtyme of Hesperia, the eue sterre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evesterre, *esperus, vesper.* 1691 ED. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xv. 21 Mans Astral Spirit, called his Prophetick Evester. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xii, There peered May's earliest eve-star.

† **Eve·stigate,** *v. Obs.*—[f. L. *ēvestīgāt-us,* pple. f. *ē* out + *vestīgāre* to track, discover. Cf. INVESTIGATE.] *trans.* To seek out, search after, follow in the track of.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY; hence in CRAIG, etc.

Hence **Eve·stigated** *ppl. a.* **Eve·stiga·tion,** a searching out, an investigation.

1775 ASH, *Evestigated,* searched out. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Evestigation,* an earnest seeking after. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Evet(e, evett, obs. ff. EFT *sb.*

† **Evibrate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēvibrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvibrāre,* f. *ē-* out + *vibrāre* to brandish: see VIBRATE.] **a.** *intr.* To shake, tremble. **b.** *trans.* To brandish (a sword); to hurl (a missile); in quot. *fig.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 63 Doe not his handes and all his bodie euibrate, quauer, and shake. 1623 COCKERAM *Euibrate,* to shake. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 199 That wonderful contrition of heart, that the word of God makes, when it is sincerely and powerfully evibrated against the Enemies of his Kingdom.

Hence † **Evibra·tion** [see -ATION], the action of brandishing, a quick movement.

1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 20 Dost thou stay the loose evibrations and glances of the eye? 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Evick(e, var. form of EVECK, *Obs.*

Evict (*i*vi·kt), *v.* [f. L. *ēvict-* ppl. stem of *ēvincĕre,* f. *ē-* out + *vincĕre* to conquer.

The etymological senses of the Lat. word are 1. To conquer or overcome completely (*ē-* having merely an intensive force); 2. To obtain by conquering or overcoming; to recover by judicial means; to gain or accomplish in spite of obstacles; 3. To overcome and expel; to eject by judicial process; 4. To elicit by force of argument, to prove. See EVINCE.]

I. *Law.*

1. *trans.* To recover (property or the title to property) *of* or *from* any one by a judicial process, or in virtue of a superior title.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII,* c. 29 Indent., Yf the seid advouson..after the seid..appropriacion be evicted and taken from the said Abbas and Convent. 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 39. § 54 If the said manours..be recovered or euicted out of or from the possession of eny suche person..by eny just or former title. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 145 Earle Hubert granted to the said John..all the right that he had in the countie of Granople, and whatsoever might be got and evicted in the same countie. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 118 He euicted the same [the island of Seales] in law. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* (1616) To Rdr., If the thing bought bee euicted from the buyer, by reason the seller his possession was not good. 1635 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 81 That [he]..should give sufficient securetie..to answer all the mean profitts if by law I should evict his tytle. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Eviction,* If a widow is evicted of her dower or thirds, she shall be endowed in the other lands of the heir 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. § 3 Should it be sold..the purchaser may be evicted by the wife or children.

b. In recent popular use, *esp.* To eject (a tenant) from his holding.

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiv. 429 The great landowners evicted their tenantry, who were thus thrown upon the country, houseless and landless, but free. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7 Two of the principal tenants on the estate..were evicted.

c. Hence *transf.* To eject (persons) forcibly from any position.

1876 WEISS *Wit. Hum. & Shaks.* i. 5 When a great freshet takes possession of a country and evicts the tenants of every hole, thicket, and burrow, there is an indiscriminate stampede of the animals. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 197 The new arrivals are the born antagonists of our enemies. They will evict them.

II. General senses.

† **3. a.** To conquer (a country, etc.); to obtain by conquest. *Obs.*

1560 *Cotton MS.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 326 [The kingdom to be] evicted out of the hands of their own nation. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 368 Edward.. euicted from the Danes the Prouince of East-Anglia.

† **b.** To overcome (an adversary, adverse circumstances, etc.). *Obs.*

1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerun. Revenge* 7 Meanes may be had to resist or evict the most violent beast that ever nature bred. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 171 Their industry fortunated by God has made head against its misfortune, and evicted its cloud.

† **4.** To extort by force. *Obs.* Cf. EVINCE 3.

1632 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* IV. i, Your happy exposition..Euicts glad grant from me you hold a truth. 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 200 Rebell mouths (who speake noe truth, vnles Evicted 'bove their Rage) did then confesse Him master of ye feild.

† **5. a.** To vanquish in argument or litigation; to confute (a disputant), refute (an opinion or argument). **b.** To convict or convince (*of*). *Obs.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 305 When by argumente they weare evicted, they pleaded mysunderstandinge of the interpretore or coruptyone in the translacion 1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. 585 Before hee coulde haue euicted Democritus of his foolish opinion. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* Pref. (1831) 77 This work doth sharply reprove and evict the world of sin. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxx. (1639) 50 Therfore (as Johannicus saith) the eye hath seven coates..But his opinion..by sundry Anatomists hath been evicted, making but only six. 1611 SPED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* VII. (1614) 13/2 Canute to evict his flatterers made triall of his Deitie. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 5 He had need take great heed..least instead of evicting his adversary, he only acquires the repute of a light and foolish man. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evict,* to convince by force of argument, etc.

† **6.** To establish by argument, to prove. With simple *obj.* or *obj.* sentence; also with *inf.* or *as* with complement. *Obs.* = EVINCE 4.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 126 There are wonderfull cunning men on your side, if they can euict this. 1610 C. HAMPTON *Serm.* 30 Which euicteth..that there was one greater than the rest. 1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* V. ix, Let this stand evicted for the true and necessarie sense of the Apostle. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 221 That it is in its own nature laudable..is by some evicted by the authority of the Ancients. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 306 This nervous Fluid has never been discovered in live Animals..nor its necessity evicted by any cogent experiment. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 683 Unless your friend have more to evict them [papers] to be Mr. M'Ward's than Mr. Goodal's saying so.

† **b.** To settle (a controversy) by a decisive argument. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 447 It might seeme that we had alleadged sufficiently for thys matter, and euicted the controversy throughly. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. II. vi. Whether that argument does evict the question.

Hence **E·vict** *sb.* [cf. *convict*], **Evi·ctee,** an evicted tenant (*rare*). **Evi·cting** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 1/2 Not a penny of rent to be paid until the 'evicts' were reinstated. 1879 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/2 This I found tenanted by some people who..were considerably above the rank of the evictees. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7, 130 police accompanied the evicting party. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 Assassination was the retribution with which the cottiers of Ireland not unfrequently punished an evicting landlord.

Evicted (*i*vi·ktĕd) *ppl. a.* [f. EVICT *v.* + -ED[1].] **a.** In various senses of the vb. **b.** Of a holding: From which the tenant has been evicted.

1604 J. BURGES in W. Covell *Answ.* (1606) 156 Farre be it from vs for any mans cause to maintaine an euicted errour. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 For the evicted tenant would only be replaced by another tenant of the same character. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 445 The evicted natives withdrew sullenly to the lands which had been left them by the spoiler. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/2 This staying of the evictor's hand was due..to the boycotting of evicted farms.

Eviction (*i*vi·kʃən). [ad. L. *ēvictiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ēvincĕre*: see EVICT, EVINCE.] The action of evicting or † of evincing.

I. *Law.*

1. The action of recovering or taking possession of lands or property by legal process. Cf. EVICT *v.* 1.

1583 STOCKER *Warres Loue C.* II. 5 b, That reasonable satisfaction bee made..to the buyers and sellers of the Possessions and Rentes aforesaied, in respect of their euiction. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* (1616) To Rdr., He is lyable to make good the euiction, who selleth for another as he who, etc. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 23 The Title of the Foundation thereof, with the land thereunto belonging, were..subject to eviction. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 127/2 The eviction or destruction of a thing mortgaged, don't extinguish the debt. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Eviction,* A recovery of lands, &c. by form of law. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

2. The action of evicting or dispossessing a person of property, etc. In recent use, *esp.* the evicting a tenant from lands, houses, etc. Also *attrib.*

a 1606 BACON (J.) The pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to eviction or dispossession. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 322 A rent service is discharged by the eviction of the tenant out of the whole land. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 Neither could the landlord have recourse to eviction. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 69, I will get your father to order their eviction from the cottage. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7 An exciting eviction scene occurred to-day on the property of Lord Inchiquin.

fig. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 159 On the contrary the people have a right of perpetuall eviction. 1691 BP. LLOYD *God's Disposing of Kings.* I. 67 An eviction by the just sentence of God, who thus put's him out of a Trust that he abused.

II. *gen.*

† **3.** The action of conquering (a country, etc.), or of obtaining by conquest. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 366 After the Euiction from the Scots of those Countries. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 31 King Henry..was not vnwilling, because..Britaine seemed clearely past possibilitie of euiction.

† **4. a.** The action or process of vanquishing (a person) in argument, or of confuting (an opinion); an instance or a means of confutation; the condition of being confuted. **b.** Conviction (of an accused person). *Obs.*

1624 BP. HALL *Epist.* IV. v, He hath..counsels for all doubts, evictions for all errours. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62 All euictions there, as elsewhere, depend vpon witnesses. 1627 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* 509 Wise men..whose wisdome is frequently imployed in the triall, euiction, dooming, of malefactors. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* III. v, Meere error makes not an heretick..eviction and contumacy must improve his error to be heretical. 1651 GATAKER in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Whitaker* 405 He grapled with..Rainolds..who had bin nibling..at the Preface to his eviction of Sanders his Demonstration. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* Pref. 22 Upon Eviction I shall freely yield.

† **5.** The action or process of eliciting or establishing by argument; demonstration, proof. Also an instance or means of proving; an evidence, proof. *Obs.* Cf. EVICT *v.* 6, EVINCE *v.* 4.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) A 2 b, Difficultie of euiction ariseth hence: first, that, etc. 1625 A. GIL *Disc. Trinity* 214 Faith is said to bee..an eviction or proofe of things hoped for, though they be not seene. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 82 For further eviction, we may yet add, that, etc. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 875 That these two Circles should continue thus..is a farther Eviction of a Providence also. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 114 A Plurality of Voices..carryes the Question in all our Debates, but rather as an Expedient for Peace than an Eviction of the Right. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. 22 It has ever been prejudicial to the truth, to labour at rational evictions of sacred mysteries. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. iv. 82 The sole and ultimate end of logic is the eviction of truth.

† **Evi·ctive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ēvict-* (see EVICT *v.*) + -IVE.] Tending to evince or prove; demonstrative, conclusive.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* x. 75 Your texts..are not evictive, nor convincing.

Evictor (*i*vi·ktəɹ). Also **evicter.** [f. EVICT *v.* + -OR.] One who evicts.

a. One who expels the inhabitants from a country. **b.** One who evicts his tenants. **c.** A person employed to eject tenants from their holdings.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 162 They [Moors of Spain] were as different too, from their conquerors and evictors as possible. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 5/2 One of the pitmen barricaded his door, and as the evictors had no warrant to force it open the proceedings were suspended. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 4/7 A crusade against those denounced as evicters and rackrenters. 1888 KENNY in *Times* 2 Oct. 5/6 The Plan of Campaign..is..their [the tenantry's] only..protection against the hand of the evictor.

Evidence (e·vidĕns), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **evi-, evydons, -nce,** (5 **hevydense,** 6 **esvedence, ewydence**), 4– **evidence.** [ME. *evidence,* a. F. *évidence,* ad. L. *ēvidentia,* f. *ēvident-em*: see EVIDENT. Cf. Pr., Sp. *evidencia,* It. *evidenza.*]

I. 1. The quality or condition of being evident; clearness, evidentness.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. iv. (1675) 310 Certain Truths, that have in them so much of native Light or Evidence..it cannot be hidden. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* Pref. Ep. A iij, I should not have been able to speak..so much as five words of truth with life, and evidence. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 63 They [our faculties] expand and evolve themselves into more distinction and evidence of themselves. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1882 MIVART *Nat. & Th.* (1885) 122 So evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very evidence.

b. *In evidence* [after F. *en évidence*]: actually present; prominent, conspicuous.

18.. *Blackw. Mag.,* The sister whose presence she had relied on was not in evidence. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 479 The faithful of our province raised the sum..And so, the sum in evidence at length, Next step was to obtain [etc.]. 1888 *Ch. Times* 28 Dec. 1153/3 The Broad Church school was more in evidence than at any previous Congress.

† **2.** Manifestation; display. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 24 The spirit of almiȝti God made grete euydence [Vulg. *evidentiam*] of his shewyng. *c* 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 45 Doblettes of glass yeue a gret euidence, Thyng countirfet wyl falle at assay. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Which hee performed with that euidence of great learning.

II. That which manifests or makes evident.

3. An appearance from which inferences may be drawn; an indication, mark, sign, token, trace. Also † *To take evidence*: to prognosticate. *To bear, give evidence*: to afford indications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4518 (Gött.) If ani man þer ware Coude telle to quat euidens it [Pharaoh's vision] bare. *c* 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1, I have perceived well by certeyne evidences theire ability to lerne sciences. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 This horse..was to Troie an evidence Of love and pees for evermo. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.*

xviii. xxxix. (1495) 800 Ofte men that shall fyght takyth euydence and diuineth..what shall befalle by sorowe othe by the joye that the horse makith. 1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Evydence, declaryng of a thynge. 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* ii. xxxi, The creatures that giue us earthly immortalitie [1632 mortalitie], whose chosen evidence is beauty. 1644 Cromwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 362 III. 300 It had all the evidences of an absolute Victorie. 1681-5 Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 263 A plain Evidence that this God and that Angel of Jehovah were the same Person. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 50, I give you this as an evidence of the difference in the kinds of magic 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. ii. i. 243 She every where afforded the evidence of faculties developed by unceasing intellectual action. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 221 An opportunity was offered them of giving evidence of their loyalty. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xv. 99 A day..was spent in examining the evidences of ancient glacier action. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* vii. 167 The country they were traversing gave evidence of careful cultivation.

b. In religious language: Signs or tokens of personal salvation.

1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvi. 493 A person just entering upon eternity..with his evidences all dark.

†4. Example, instance (frequent in Gower. Also, *To take (an) evidence. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2295 (Göll.) Þis euydens [*Cott.* forbisming] biheld þis oþer. *c* 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 489 Go bifore as a good baneoure, And hardy hem þat bihynde ben and 3iue hem good euydence. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 50 Whereof thou might take evidence To reule with thy conscience. *Ibid.* III. 270 By this evidence lerne, How it is good, etc.

5. Ground for belief; testimony or facts tending to prove or disprove any conclusion. Const. *for*, *of* (the thing to be proved), *from*, *of* (the source of testimony). **†** *To have evidence to say*, etc.: to have good grounds for saying, etc. (For *External*, *Internal*, *Moral*, *Probable Evidence*, see these adjs.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 107 Þe dedis þat Crist dide ben unsuspect eydence þat Crist is bope God and man. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 340 Þei shulden haue euydence to seie þat God haþ told þem þis. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III 87 Theology..yiveth evidence Of thing, which is nought bodely. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 286 Thus hafe we eydens to aske þe Emperour..whate ryghte þat he claymes. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. xv. 163 Dis Kyng [Edward] þan feyhnyd eydens As to declere hys Conscience..Quhat he in Scotland gert be dwne. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Eng.* 18 He maketh non euidence for in neyther side he telleth what moeueth him so for to saye. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 49 But it ought to be..as we shall proue by open euidence thorough goddes helpe. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv. (1611) 20 Adoration, grounded vpon the euidence of the greatnesse of God. 1611 Bible *Heb.* xi. 1 Now faith is. the euidence [1887 *Revised* assurance] of things not seen. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 7 Those who deny that there is a God, do assert other things on far less evidence of reason. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 179 Its evidence not being so convincing and satisfactory, as it might have been. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. 27 The plain evidence of facts is superior to all declarations. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 285 There is no evidence that any forgeries were attempted. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 359 The truth.. of which I can yet attest by living evidence. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 457 The evidence of sight is corrected by the judgment. 1846 Mill *Logic* III. xxi. § 1 Evidence is not that which the mind does or must yield to, but that which it ought to yield to. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 100 The weight of evidence appears strongly in favour of the claims of Cavendish.

†b. *An evidence*: something serving as a proof. *Obs.* Cf. 8.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 19 Thinges wiche I graunte..expressyd as folwith aftyr in writyng that here aftyr it may be knowe for an euydence in the seid tabyll. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 821 III. 234 Donne..ffounde that the Duke off Suffolk was verrye patrone, whyche was ffalse, yitt they ded it ffor an euydence. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 3, I took the boldness to borrow that deservedly celebrated Name, for an Evidence to my Subject. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Cato Major..has left us an evidence, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs.

c. *Evidence* or *Evidences of Christianity, of the Christian Religion*, or simply *The Evidences.*

[1699 Bp. S. Bradford (*title*) The Credibility of the Christian Religion, from its intrinsic Evidence.] 1729 Entick (*title*) The Evidence of Christianity asserted. 1730 (*title of posthumous work by Addison*) The Evidences of the Christian Religion. 1794 Paley (*title*) Evidences of Christianity. 1859 Mill *Liberty* (1866) 63/2 There is no reasonable objection to examining an atheist in the evidences of Christianity. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ix. 295 The other half [of the Fallacy is found] in a treatise on the Evidences.

III. Legal uses of 5.

6. Information, whether in the form of personal testimony, the language of documents, or the production of material objects, that is given in a legal investigation, to establish the fact or point in question. Also, *An evidence* = a piece of evidence. phr. *To bear, give in, give evidence. To call in evidence*: to call as a witness. For *Circumstantial, Parole, Presumptive, Primâ Facie, Verbal*, etc. *Evidence*, see these adjs.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 The seid Justices shall awarde to the same persone so gevyng eydens *xs.* 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 114 Euery one of them geuing in euidence that they had spoken afore. 1594 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* xcii, The bed that likewise giues in euidence Against my soule. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 130 The concurrent testimonies of many Witnesses..make an evidence more concludent. 1683 Dryden *Ded. Plutarch's Lives* 20 They..transported their evidence to another [country] where they knew 'twas vendible. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 343 To be call'd in Evidence concerning a Curiosity, that employ'd all the Great Men of his time. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* I. III. 415 The person he had sent to Mitchell gave a full evidence of the promises he had made him: but Sharp denied them all. 1761-2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* App. i. I. 158 Want of discernment in judges, who could not discuss an intricate evidence. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I iv. 58 To find proper evidence for convicting the offender. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 987 *Prima facie* evidence of a publication by the bookseller. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. xii, There was no getting over his evidence. 1863 *Royal Charter* § 16 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* (1866) 25 Which Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon. is..entitled to vote.

transf. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 5 So S Chrysostome, that liued in S. Hieromes time, giueth euidence with him *a* 1719 Addison *Evid. Chr. Relig.* (1730) 23 They bear evidence to a history in defence of Christianity. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* 10 Their evidence is entirely independent of the later Greek copies.

b. *The evidence*: the testimony which in any particular cause has been received by the court and entered on its records. Similarly, *To be* or *produce in evidence*: to be a part, *or* to produce as a part, of the evidence before the court.

1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 959 The policy must be produced in evidence. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* viii, The same incorrigible medical forefinger pointed out another passage in the evidence. *Mod.* The document is not in evidence.

c. Statements or proofs admissible as testimony in a court of law.

1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. Index, Fleet books, not evidence. Where declaration of wife, and letters written by her, are evidence. *Mod.* What a witness states on hearsay is not evidence. My lord, I submit that this document is not evidence

†7. One who furnishes testimony or proof; a witness. Sometimes *collect.* = 'witnesses.' *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1650 His scarlet lust came evidence to swear That my poor beauty had purloin'd his eyes. 1605 — *Lear* III. vi. 37 I'll see their trial first. Bring in the evidence. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 72 And did not you come to me and tell me, there was a noise of your being an Evidence. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* 218 The Lady Lawley was sentenced to be imprisoned one month for spiriting away an evidence. 1762 Foote *Orators* II. (1767) 50 Look upon this evidence, was he present at Mr. Parson's knockings. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xli, Two infamous and perjured evidences..made oath to the prisoners having expressed themselves interested in the great confederacy of the Catholics.

†b. *transf.* A spy. *Obs.*

1691 Southerne *Sir A. Love* v. i, Get you gone then, like an Evidence, behind the hangings.

c. *To turn King's* (*Queen's*, *State's*) *evidence* (formerly also **†** *To turn evidence*), said of an accomplice or sharer in a crime: to offer himself as a witness for the prosecution against the other persons implicated.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 79 One of the gang, to save his own life, has turned evidence. 1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & B.* iv, I hate a convict who turns Queen's evidence. 1886 *Science* (N. Y.) VIII. 603 Mr. Bartlett Channing Paine comes into court, and, as state's evidence, gives the following testimony. *transf.* 1889 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/2 The Bishop might have been better employed than in turning King's evidence against the Sermon on the Mount.

†8. A document by means of which a fact is established (see quot. 1628); *esp.* title-deeds. (In 15-16th c. often in collective sense = 'documents'; sometimes with a numeral, as if mistaken for an actual plural. Cf. Evident. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and in legal formulæ.

a 1444 *Paston Lett.* No. 38 I. 51 The evidences..receyved of yow at your last beyng at Norwich. 1465 *Ibid.* No. 500 II. 179, I have put your evydens that com owte of the abbay in a seck and enseylyd hem under Ric. Call ys seall. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (1841) 175 The same day Brame toke to Thorneton sertene hevydense of myn, to take to James Hobard. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 151 All your new evydence by your father to John Norton. 1505 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 327A boxe wt iiij ewydence wt ij other wretynges. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxxii. 14, I charged Baruch..to take this sealed euydence with the copie. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 938 A poore woman besought him to declare what he had doone with euidences of hirs. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) I ij, All the farmers..were murthered..their goods spoiled, their euidences burned, their houses raised. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 283 a, Writings vnder seale, as Charters and Deeds, and other writings without seale, as Court Rolles, Accounts, and the like..are called Euidences. *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 142 He began to peruse the evidences of Oriel coll. in their treasury. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1818 Cruise. *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 327 The next clause usually inserted..is, 'together with all deeds, evidences, and writings'. 1875 J. T. Fowler *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) Pref 5 A book of evidences relating to Obits kept in Ripon Minster.

9. *Comb.*

1827-8 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) X. 584 You might go on to examine evidence of the character of the evidence-giver. 1828 C. Wordsworth *A. Chas. I.* 103 A more visionary piece was never sketched by the pencil of a determined evidence-maker. 1832 R. Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 500 Jurymen are not the only persons who, upon occasion, can show themselves evidence-proof.

Evidence (e·vidĕns), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* Of things: To serve as evidence for; to attest, prove. Rarely intr. *To evidence to.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 334 The testimonie of neither of them .. doth so euidence the matter, as the things themselues doe. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 1 Worcestershire .. Kent, and many other parts .. can sufficiently evidence the profits of Orchards 1690 Penn *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 57 His behaviour at Derby..did abundantly evidence it. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 540 Fierce passions, presage a nobler flight, And evidence our title to the skies. 1859 Halliwell *Evid. Chr.* 97 Occurrences evidencing the divinity of Christ. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. II. xxvii. 88 The Hillsides..were much shaken, as evidenced by the many bare patches with which they were checquered 1885 Cloud *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 68 The survival of grammatical forms common to the Aryan ancestors..evidenced to one parent primitive speech.

2. Of persons: To support by one's testimony, attest (a fact or statement).

a 1647 W. Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 424 Y^e cause and passages..were clearly represented & sufficiently evidenced. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 130 No one Saint in all the Calendar (except those attested by Scripture) is better evidenced. 1721 Southerne *Disappointm.* III. ii, I invoke Heav'n, earth, and men to evidence my truth. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. iv, The one [story] I am about to tell is so well evidenced that I think even Mr. Vivian Grey will hear it without a sneer. 1864 Bowen *Logic* xiii. 422 This is no reason for doubting their reality, when they are evidenced by Intuition. 1886 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abridged) 163 If the truth of her story be evidenced I will exact retaliation.

†3. To establish by evidence; to make evident, demonstrate, prove. With simple *obj.*, *obj.* sentence, or *inf. Obs.*

1632 J. Lee *Short Survey Sweden* 53 How great forces..this mighty Prince is able to bring into the field, may..by this late..expedition easily be evidenced. 1648 Chas. I in Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 506 Until the same shall be evidenced to me to be contrary to the word of God. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 31 This the words of the Historian do evidence. 1665 *6 Phil. Trans.* I. 244 Cassini pretends to evidence by his observations, that those spots were very large. 1673 Temple *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 118 The Horses must be evidenced by good Testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. vii, Put together so many circumstances to evidence an untruth 1793 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 550 Our laws..to evidence their right to this, permit them, etc. 1806 7 J. Burkford *Miseries Hum. Life* I. Introd., As I will evidence in a few instances already quoted.

4. With reference to legal evidence. **†a.** To give evidence against (a person). *Obs.*

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 190 Charles Edwards, who evidenc'd Mr Arnold in 1683..hath made affidavit..that what he swore against Mr Arnold was false 1695 *Remarks Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 6 One T.O. hath..Evidenc'd I know not how many to the Gallows.

†b. To disclose or relate as a witness. *Obs.*

1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 336 He evidenced two remarkable passages of her life. 1694 Crowne *Regulus* III. ii, I have nothing to evidence 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 161 The wretch had evidenced all our proceedings minutely.

c. *intr.* To give evidence, appear as a witness

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 19 His apparent perfections..spake and evidenced for him. 1692 Rochester *Contrar. S. Blackhead* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 511 One of the most graceless wretches, that ever yet entered upon the stage of evidencing. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III 185 Her maid..will evidence against her. 1887 *Scribn. Mag.* (Farmer *Americanisms*), I hadn' 'a' thought ye'd 'a evidenced a-gin me that-a-way.

5. To give evidence or indication of; to indicate, manifest. Const. with *sb.* or *refl. pron.* as *obj.*, also with complementary *inf.* or with *obj* sentence.

c 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 91 Thereby evidencing she did not stand upon Ceremonies. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 225 Were there any such effectuall heat in the starre, yet could it but weakly evidence the same in Summer. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xxxiv. 20 Paraphr. 183 Evidenceth it selfe in a signal preservation of such. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 56 The ruines evidence themselves to be the effect. *a* 1729 Clarke *On the Evidences* 431 (R.) The effect..evidenced itself in a..remarkable manner. 1788 W. Tudor in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 230 A desire of evidencing that respect and gratitude which I..feel for you 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char* xii. 299 Her native hilarity of heart is evidenced constantly. 1872 Browning *Fifine* xliii, If somehow every face..Evidence, that warm Beneath the veriest ash, there hides a spark of soul. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* viii. 349 The courts eagerly seized on any expressions evidencing this intention.

Hence **Evidencing** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1630 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 253 For the farther evidencing of the necessity of which duty. 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 170 By so evidencing a demonstration, it was impossible to separate us. 1682 *Abs. & Achit.* II. 74 Since our evidencing days began! 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 337 The most detested..part of the citizens, such as lived by evidencing and informing.

†Evidenceable, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -able] That may be evidenced; capable of being evidenced or proved.

1665 J. Sergeant *Sure-footing in Chr.* 3 This must be..easily evidenceable by other knowledges. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 141 Wherein that necessity is evidenceable from the nature of this blessedness. 1687 *Relat. Eng. Reform.* 249 What is easily evidenceable to another, may happen not to be so to the Sovereign power.

Hence **†Evidenceableness.**

1665 J. Sergeant *Sure-footing in Chr.* 55 To show the Evidenceableness of Tradition's Ruling Power.

†Evidencer. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who gives evidence; a witness.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 25, I, which am the Lord and Authour of life, must bee the Authour and Euidencer against thee of death. 1653 R. Baillie *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 27 The first evidencer of justification. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. (1740) 238 Oates wrought..to bring him into the Preferment of an Evidencer's Place.

† **Evidenceship.** *Obs.* [f. EVIDENCE *sb.* + SHIP.] **a.** The office or function of an evidence (or witness). **b.** *humorously*, as a title (after *lordship*, etc.).

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 315 And thereby gave so great offence to their evidenceships, the plot witnesses. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 338 That ingenious knack of forgery . and a detection since in evidenceship, have been his ruin.

Evidencive (ɛvi·dĕnsiv), *a. rare.* [f. EVIDENCE *v.* + -IVE.] Giving evidence or indication; indicative. Const. *of.*

1848 LD. WODEHOUSELEE in *Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. 390 The most remarkable circumstance evidencive of his enthusiastic attachment

† **Evidency** (e·vidĕnsi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvidentia*: see EVIDENCE and -ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being evident or clear; clearness, evidentness; = EVIDENCE *sb.* 1.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Com. Crede* 150 b, Payntyng setteth the thing forth to the eye..and perfourmeth that euidencie makynge the thynge manifeste. 1598 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii 8 So I expound the words of the Apostle for evidency sake. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* viii. Argt , The fame and euidencie of wisdome.

2. Indication, mark, sign, token; = EVIDENCE *sb.* 3.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxvi. 206 These things being matters of iudgement . & consisting of euidencie to be knowen of others. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 178 These are not dead when they cease to move or afford the visible evidencies of life. 1813 *Examiner* 26Apr. 266/1 Surer evidencies of the immortality of man.

Evident (e·vidĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ēvident-em*, in same sense, f. *ē-* out + *vident-em*, pr. pple. of *vidēre* to see. Cf. Fr. *évident*.

With the use of this active form in passive sense cf. 'to look (well or ill)', Ger. *aussehen* to appear, lit. 'to see out.' Late Lat had the pass. *ēvidēri* to be evident.]

A. *adj.*

1. † **a.** Of physical objects: Distinctly visible; conspicuous (*obs.*). **b.** (With mixed notion of 2) of tokens, vestiges, etc., or of states or conditions: Obvious to the sight; recognizable at a glance.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 17 The euydent [1388 opyn, 1611 expresse; Vulg. *euidentem*] ymage of the king, whom worshipen thei wolden, thei maden. *c* 1400 *Festivall* in Hearne *R. Brunne's Chron.* Pref. 198 Þat ylke white cerne [*printed* cerue] was an euydent tokon of her martirdome. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* III. (1500) K iiij, The Grekes Dyspeyred Dempte playnly by tokens euydent. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A v, He doth for them euydent myracles. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 7 Make good euident markes, at euery inches end. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroi. Ep.* I. 68 Then doe I strive to wash it out with Teares, But then the same more evident appears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1077 Bad Fruit of Knowledge.. Which leaves..in our Faces evident the signes Of foul concupiscence. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 79 At Shooting at a Ship in a River, he must put his Piece to some evident mark on the other side the River. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 65 Thin persons have the muscles of the neck much more evident than would be judicious to imitate [in painting]. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 443 Of which [small-pox] she bore evident marks. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 338 Thou canst move about, an evident God. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvii. 320 The retardation of the ice is most evident near the sides.

2. Clear to the understanding or the judgement; obvious, plain. Const. *to.* † (*It*) *is evident to be* . . . : = 'it is evident that (it) is . . .'

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 221 Which in the bible is evident, How David in his testament, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iv b, It is euydent yᵗ none indication is taken of the cause. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 128 Why this is evident to any formall capacitie. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 202 It is evident to be nothing but a Temporal Monarchy. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 4 Truths apparent in themselves .. are not called Credible, but evident to the understanding. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xii. 119 For a Thing to be certainly known to any Understanding, is for it to be evident to that Understanding. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 360 The vast importance of sheep, with their constant increase, is most evident. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 209 That this distinction is as sound on the evolutional theory of society as on any other is quite evident.

† **b.** Occasional uses: Having preponderating evidence. Of a remark: Obviously true. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. § 2 (1737) II. 417 Upon fair Conviction, to give our heart up to the evident side .. is to help Reason heartily. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 192 But this remark of my friend's appeared more evident in a few weeks more.

† **3.** Of a sign, testimony, etc.: Indubitable, certain, conclusive. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 161/1 No scripture can be euident to proue any thing that he lyst to deny. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xx. 20 He yeeldeth an euidenter witnesse of his trust. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 120 Render to me some corporall signe about her More euident then this: for this was stolne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 39. 61 We see how .. evident the holy Scripture is in this principle of our Christian Faith. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1847) 430/1 Where did he assign it [the tenth], or by what evident conveyance to ministers?

† **4.** quasi-*adv.* = EVIDENTLY. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 38 One way it [the earth] is round, I must consent, For this man proved it evident.

B. *sb.* Something that serves as evidence; *spec.* in *Sc. Law*, a document proving a person's title to anything; usually in *pl.* title-deeds.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 9 The King may gar summond, all..his tennentes .. to schaw their charters and evidentes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 247 His lordis all befoir him he [Robert the Bruce] gart caw, Thair euidentis of thair landis till schaw. 1678 in Burt *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 64 [Inscription in a house] 16 Christ is my life and rent 78 His promise is my evident. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, It is written all these various ways in the old writings and evidents. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 8 Absolute warrandice as regards the lands and writs and evidents.

† **E·vident,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.] = EVIDENCE *v.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 74 As all the old and new Acts..with other such aides in all our Kings Reignes, abundantly evident.

Evidential (evide·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *ēvidenti-a* + -AL.]

1. a. Of or pertaining to evidence. **b.** Based or resting on evidence; relying on evidence; *esp.* the Evidences of Christianity, as in *Evidential method, school, system.*

1654 W. SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* 20 No such evidentiall verity is demonstrated in Holy Writ, as of Absolute Necessity to be believed unto salvation 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 204 It is a steady direction of heart towards the future glory..that must be the evidential ground of thy hope to enjoy it. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. to Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 69 The firm and evidential Probation of invisibls, things out of sight. 1778 R. HILL in Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 58 You cannot suppose that .. he intended to exclude good works in an evidential sense. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 7 The evidential function of a miracle is based upon the common argument of design. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 380 The basis of theological science must be historical as well as evidential. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 2507/1 Whately was a genuine disciple of the 'evidential' school. Faith is to him the conclusion drawn from historical premises.

2. Furnishing evidence; having the nature of evidence; serving to attest. Const. *of.*

a 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 198 Sight of all our senses is most active, penetrative, discerning, and evidentiall. 1701 FLEETWOOD *Miracles* 229 Those [miracles] should be Evidential ones, which God enables Men to work in order to gain belief. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib. God* II. 431 Subjects evidential of the attributes of the Deity. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 94 Evidential miracles..simply prove Christianity. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 202 That Paul should have passed .. from one direction of life to the very opposite is evidential of the power and significance of Christianity.

† **3.** Resting on documentary evidence. *Obs.*

(Folkingham explains that the 'evidential' character of a possession is that which is denoted by such terms as *feodum, allodium*, etc.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. i. 65 The Propriety of Possessions intimates their particular state and condition, and may be diuided into Vocall and Euidential. *Ibid.* III. ii. 66.

Evidentially (evide·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. By means of evidence; as regards evidence; with regard to its value as evidence.

1654 EVRE in Warren *Unbelievers* B iij, Faith is from justification causally, and justification by faith evidentially. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 362 It was believed, though not so soon evidentially discovered, that a rebellion was ready to break out. 1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 6 Any doctrine which can be shewn evidentially to have existed in the third century. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 35 Of the two series .. the second is evidentially to be preferred.

† **2.** Intuitively. *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IX. xi. 323 They [angels] do not fully and evidentially know them [the mysteries of God].

Evidentiary (evide·nʃări), *a.* [f. L. *ēvidenti-a* EVIDENCE + -ARY.]

1. Of or pertaining to evidence; = EVIDENTIAL 1 a.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 181 The clearing of his character .. so far as concerns evidentiary trustworthiness. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xix. II. 56 An inscription .. carries evidentiary value under the same conditions as a published writing on paper. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. § 2. 395 Through its power of modifying the relative force of different evidentiary considerations.

2. Furnishing evidence; having the nature of evidence. Const. *of.* = EVIDENTIAL 2.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 32 The charges ought to be exhibited first; and no evidentiary matter granted, but, etc. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence* Wks. 1843 VII. 20 To treat it upon the footing of an evidentiary act, with reference to the corresponding principal act. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 221 But they are evidentiary of a tone of thought which has prevailed so long among the superior intellects. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 580 The upward slant .. becomes an evidentiary fact of singular cogency. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 201 It is only the adventitious or accidental or evidentiary portion of the title in which they differ.

Evidently (e·vidĕntli), *adv.* [f. EVIDENT *a.* + -LY².]

† **1.** So as to be distinctly visible or perceptible; with perfect clearness, conspicuously. Hence in active sense, with vbs. of perceiving, knowing, explaining, etc.: Without possibility of mistake or misunderstanding; clearly, distinctly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 101 Þanne alle the dyrknesse of his mysknowynge shal seen..euydently to [be] syhte of his vndyrstondynge 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Whiche grace euidently to me knowen and understonde hath compelled me [etc.]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B viij a, It is evidently knowen that water will wexe thycke, if this roite be brused and put in it. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 39 We haue here most manifestlie & most euidentlie written the contrarie. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 21 Things which men by the light of their naturall vnderstanding euidently know. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* iv. 1 O foolish Galatians..before whose eyes Iesus Christ hath been evidently [*Revised*, openly] set forth. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 277, I found the way go evidently down hill. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1854) II. 41 An act .. which evidently disclosed his [Tacitus'] intention of transmitting the empire to his descendants. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 435 All the substances hitherto examined .. have evidently appeared to be compounded of one or more of these elementary principles. 1833 CHURCH *Eusebius* I. vi. 31 And this is evidently proved to have been fulfilled.

2. So that the fact predicated is evident; manifestly, obviously. Now chiefly *parenthetic*; = 'as manifestly appears', 'as may be clearly inferred'.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. § 5 No Idea, therefore, can be undistinguishable from another .. for from all other, it is evidently different. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 387 Those who walk and talk in their Sleep, have evidently the Nerves of the Muscles so free, as that, etc. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 292 Reason was so evidently on their side. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 391 They evidently regarded Macedonia as a bulwark against the encroachments of Rome. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 71 The spirit and the muscles were evidently at war.

† **3.** *Sc. Law.* By evidence of a deed or document. *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 118 Quhen the defender proves his exception, or duplie, be sic wreit, and evidently as said is, lib. 1. c. 25. 12 quon attach. c. 81.

Evidentness (e·vidĕntnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being evident; clearness, obviousness, plainness.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 295 It behoueth first to vnderstande for the more euidentnesse of that that foloweth, that [etc.]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 100 What euidentnesse or certeintie is there in the Greeke Histories. 1730 6 BAILEY (folio), *Evidentness*, plainness to be seen, perceived or understood. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 120 There is a want..of evidentness of meaning.

† **Evi·gilate,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *ēvigilat-* ppl. stem of *ēvigilāre*, f. *ē-* out + *vigilāre* to watch, f. *vigil* awake.]

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evigilate*, to watch diligently, to study hard. 1775 in ASH.

† **Evigila·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *ēvigilātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvigilāre*: see EVIGILATE.] Awakening. In Dicts. explained as 'a waking or watching'.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Biblica* I. 157 The Evigilation of the Animal Powers, when Adam awoke. 1832 in WEBSTER, etc.

Evil (ī·v'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **yfel** (in inflexions yf(e)l-), (2–4 **ifel**, 2 **efel**, **yfell**, 3 **ywel**(l, 2–3 **ufel**, 2–4 **uvel**(e, 2–5 **ivel**, (3 **3evel**, 4 **ivil**), 3–6 **evel**(l(e, (5 **ewelle**, **hevelle**, 6 **ewil**, **yell**), 4–6 **evill**(e, **-yl**(l(e, **yvel**(l(e, (6 **yevill**), 4 **evil**. [ME. *uvel* (*ü*), OE. *yfel* = OS. *ūbil*, OFris., MDu. *evel* (Du. *euvel*), OHG. *ubil*, *upil* (Ger. *übel*), Goth. *ubils*:—OTeut. **ubilo-z*; usually referred to the root of *up, over*; on this view the primary sense would be either 'exceeding due measure' or 'overstepping proper limits'.

The form *evel*, whence the mod. form descends, appears in ME. first as west midland and Kentish, but in 15th c. had become general. The conditions under which early M.E. (*i*) or (*ü*) became (*e*), the antecedent of mod Eng. (*i*), are not clearly determined; the present word and *weevil* seem to be the only examples in which this change was other than local; obs. and dial. instances are *yeve* = 'give', *leve* = 'live', EASLE. (Other apparent examples are due to OE. forms with *eo*, resulting from *u-* or *o-* umlaut.)]

A. *adj.* The antithesis of GOOD in all its principal senses.

In OE., as in all the other early Teut. langs. exc. Scandinavian, this word is the most comprehensive adjectival expression of disapproval, dislike, or disparagement. In mod. colloquial Eng. it is little used, such currency as it has being due to literary influence. In quite familiar speech the adj. is commonly superseded by *bad*; the sb. is somewhat more frequent, but chiefly in the widest senses, the more specific senses being expressed by other words, as *harm, injury, misfortune, disease*, etc.

1. Bad in a positive sense.

1. Morally depraved, bad, wicked, vicious. Also *absol.* *Obs.* as applied to persons.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 We sceolan .. ure heortan clænsian from yflum ġeþohtum. *Ibid.* 161 Hi cyningum & yfelum ricum ealdormannum wiþstandan mihtan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1742 To bærnenn all þatt ifell iss Awezz inn hise þeowwess. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8106 (Fairf.) Lothe is Eville mannys soule & body boþe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxvii. (1495) 532 Pentapol .. hathe that name of 5 cytees of euel men that were dystroyed wyth fyre of heuen. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 31 (Harl. MS.) Ivel men, þe which neyþer lovith god, neyþer hire neghebowre. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 41 He will cruellye destroye those evyll persons. 1584 POWEL tr. *Lloyd's Cambria* 16 Sigebert..for his Euill behaviour was expelled. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 21 The imagination of mans heart is euil from his youth. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Wks. 1847 I. 94 She .. from the dark embrace all evil things Brought forth and nurtured: mitred Atheism! 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1156 Imputing to a person an evil inclination. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 10 Good deeds act and react on the doers of them; and so do evil.

absol. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Alle men shullen cume to libben echeliche . þe gode on eche blisse . . þe uuele on eche wowe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 25249 (Cott. Galba MS.) On domesday . . þe euill sall fra þe gude be drawn. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x. 215 To the evil . . Eternal recompense of shame and woe.

2. Doing or tending to do harm; hurtful, mischievous, prejudicial. Of advice, etc.: Misleading. Of an omen, etc.: Boding ill.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-ȝein him al þa hebreisce men mid godere and summe mid ufele þeonke c 1205 Lay. 2541 Ah þa heora fader wes dæd þe sunen duden vuelne [c 1275 vuele] ræd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Is hit so ouer vuel uor te toten utward? 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 593 Thurghe evelle conceille was slayne . . the Erle of Arundelle. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4635 (Fairf.) He prisoned was wiþ euel rede. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 330 Evyl ensaumple of opyn synne. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 41 It is not yvel to putte a litil opium to þe oile of þe rosis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 703 Þe euyll sterne of Ercules how egirly it soroȝes. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 808 Hym shulnot harme non hevelle thyng. c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 4 Gouernauncis of the clergie whiche summe of the comoun peple iugen to be yuele. 1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Evyll tourne, *malnais tour.* 1584 Powell tr. *Lloyd's Cambria* 99 King Edward by Euill counsel banished Algar. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 36 Yeugh is euill for cattell to eate. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 44 The Owle shriek'd at thy birth, an euill signe. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxxvii. 20 Some euill beast hath deuoured him. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Wks. 32 Weigh not how we, Evil to our selves, against Thy laws rebell. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* i. xvi. 57 In a great Headach it is evil to have the outward parts cold. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. ii. ii. xv. § 5 The neglect of art . . has been of evil consequence to the Christian world. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 403 The evil system of pluralities.

3. Uses partaking of senses 1 and 2: **a.** *Evil will*: depraved intention or purpose; also, desire for another's harm; = Ill-will. *rare* in mod. use.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 157 He of yfelum willan ne ȝesyngað. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1065 (Cott.) For caym gaf him wit iuel will. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Þe dyeuel beginþ þet uer of tyene and euel wyl uor to becleppe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 121 For enuye and yuel wille is yuel to defye. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxix. 142 The duke . . pardoned them all his yuell wyll. 1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 370 Many afflictions, much evil-will . . shall happen unto you. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogat. Week* iii. (1859) 492 Cast we off all malice & all evil will. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* iii. ii. (1622) 65 He [Piso] increased the euill will of the people towards him.

b. *Evil angel, spirit*, etc. Also, *The Evil One* († Sc. *The evil man*): the Devil.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 26 Forðon yfel wiht is. 1555 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Sundrie illusions of euyl spirites. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 282 *Bru.* Speake to me, what thou art. *Ghost.* Thy euill Spirit, Brutus? 1611 Bible *Luke* vii. 21 Hee cured many . . of euill spirits. 1648 *Acts Gen. Assemb.* 463 (Jam.) Whilest some fell asleep, and were carelesse . . the evil man brought in prelacy. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 463 That space the Evil one abstracted stood From his own evil. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 347 The Ministry of the evil Angels to him. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 24 They did not suppose those wise men . had an evil spirit. 1825 Lytton *Zicci* 2 The Evil Spirit is pulling you towards him. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 117 Sakhr was an evil Jinnee. 1881 Bible (Revised) *Matt.* vi. 13 Deliver us from the evil one.

c. Of repute or estimation: Unfavourable. *Evil tongue*: a malicious or slanderous speaker. *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 20 Of him in holy kirke men said euelle sawe. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* vi. 8 By yuel fame and good fame. c 1450 Myrc 58 Wymmones serues thow moste forsake, Of euele fame leste they the make. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxviii. 19 Wel is him that is kepte from an euell tonge. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xxii. 19 He hath brought vp an euill name vpon a virgine of Israel. *Mod. Newspaper*, The defendant was arrested in a house of evil repute.

4. Causing discomfort, pain, or trouble; unpleasant, offensive, disagreeable; troublesome, painful.

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Se king let hine don on ifele bendas. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 The berrie of . . the wilde Vine . . the evill taste wherof will cause them to loth Grapes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. lxxxviii. 130 The herbe . . is of a very evill and strong stincking savour. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* ii. xx. (1695) 121 We name that Evil, which is apt to produce or increase any Pain, or diminish any Pleasure in us. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lv, Are God and Nature then at strife That Nature lends such evil dreams?

† b. Hard, difficult. Const. *to* with *inf.* *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Hit is uuel to understonden on hwulche wise Mon mei him solf forsake. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 63 Hony is yuel to defye and engleymeth þe mawe. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxi. 286 It was yuell mountyng of yt hyll. 1551 Turner *Herbal* i. A iv b, Astriction . . is ether very euyll to be founde, or els there is none to be founde at all.

† 5. Of conditions, fortune, etc., also (rarely) of persons: Unfortunate, miserable, wretched. *Evil health*: misfortune (see Health). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwi beo we uule on þisse wrecche world. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 441 Hi beden God ȝiue him uuel fin. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7320 (Trin.) Þei aske anoþer kyng þen me Euel hele þe tyme shul þei se. c 1450 *Merlin* i. 20 Thow toldest the person that thow were euel thereon. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 30 Thenne cam agaynst him the king of Poulane, but that was to his euill helthe. c 1500 *Melusine* 78 He . . after the dede & euylhap . . fledd with all from his land. 1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Evyll lucke, *malevr.* 1611 Bible *Ex.* v. 19 The officers . . did see that they were in euill case. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii. § 15 So beaten and yn such euill plight.

b. Of periods of time: Characterized by misfortune or suffering, unlucky, disastrous. *Evil May-day*: see May-day.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 120 Wastoures and wrecches out of wedloke . . Conceyued ben in yuel tyme. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 107 Evyll daye gyve you, god. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 780 Her rash hand in evil hour Forth reaching to the Fruit. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* iv, Help me in my Evil Day. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. Introd., In an evil hour I . . changed my lodgings. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 280 In times which might by Englishmen be justly called evil times. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 186 The Boii . . determined to anticipate the evil day.

6. Evil eye. (Phrases, *To bear, cast, look with, an evil eye.*) **a.** A look of ill-will.

c 1000 *Liber Scintillarum* xxvii. (1889) 102 Unclænnyss eage yfel [oculus malus] withersacung . gemænsumiaþ man. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* vii. 22 Fro withynne, of the herte of men comen . . vnchastite, yuel yȝe, blasphemyes. 1526-34 Tindale *Matt.* xx. 15 Ys thyne eye evyll because I am good. 1611 Bible *Mark* vii. 22 Lasciuiousnesse, an euill eye [*Rev. V.* an evil eye], blasphemie. a 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* i. xx. (1640) 202 Why should wee . . beare an evill eye towards them? 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant* x. 79 Let not thine eyes be evill. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 58 They look with an evil eye upon Leghorne 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 394 Patriotic citizens will cast an evil eye upon you as a subverter of the laws.

b. A malicious or envious look which, in popular belief, had the power of doing material harm; also, the faculty, superstitiously ascribed to certain individuals, of inflicting injury by a look. Cf. Fr. *mauvais œil*, It. *malocchio*.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVIII. 123 The less informed . . are afraid of their [old Women's] evil Eye among the cattle. 1797 Dallaway *Acc. Constantinople* 391 Nothing can exceed the superstition of the Turks respecting the Evil Eye of an enemy or infidel. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* i. iii, He certainly possesses the gift of the evil eye. 1871 Reade *Terrible Tempt.* xxxiii, Or if you didn't kill him, you'd cast the evil eye on him. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Evil*, 'E's a nasty downlookin' fellow—looks as if 'e could cast a nev'l-eye upon yo'.

II. Bad in a privative sense: Not good.

† 7. a. Of an animal or vegetable growth or product, as a tree, fruit, the body, 'humours': Unsound, corrupt. Of a member or organ: Diseased. *To have an evil head*: to be insane. **b.** Of air, diet, water: Wanting in the essentials of healthy nutrition; unwholesome. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 17 Ælc yfel treow byrþ yfele wæstmas. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 178 Gif of þære wambe anre þa yfelan wætan cumen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Gief þe licame beð euel, loð is heo þe sowle. c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1878 Iuel blod was hire withinne. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* vii. 18 A good tree may nat make yuel fruytis, nether an yuel tree make good fruytis. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 38 Yvel fleisch growiþ in a wounde. *Ibid.* 80 If . . þe eir be yvel, þe sike man schal be chaungid into good eyr. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 20 A gentille man . . was riotous . . and hadd an evelle hede [Fr. *male teste*]. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 Beastis they . . myght eate at their pleasure without bredde, whiche was an euyll dyette. 1555 Latimer in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1372/2, I am an old man and haue a verye euill backe. 1591 F. Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 199 I iudged that the horse had an euill foote and was worth nothing 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, i. i. 139 O he hath kept an euill Diet long. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III 341 The water whereof was so evill. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxiv 3 Very euill [figs] that cannot be eaten, they are so euill.

† 8. Inferior in quality, constitution, condition or appearance; poor, unsatisfactory, defective. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Heo [seo cirice] is eac on onsyne utan yfeles heowes. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21805 (Edin.) Þis tale queþir it be iuil or gode I fande it writin. 13.. tr. *Leges Burgorum* c. 63 in *Sc. Stat.* I. 345 And gif scho makis ivil ale and dois agane þe custume of þe toune . . scho sall gif til hir mercyment viii s or . þe put on þe kukstule. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4459 Whanne she wole make A fulle good silogisme . . aftirward ther shal in deede Folwe an evelle conclusioun. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 8 Euyle maners beþ folwynge þe lyknesse of an yvele complexioun. 1561 in T. Thomson *Inventories* 141 Item, ane evill litle burdclaith of grene. 1576 Grindal *Let. Ld. Burleigh* Wks. (1843) 392, I pray your lordship, appoint when you come to take an evil dinner with me. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* i. (1637) 7 If a man cut with an evill knife, he is the cause of cutting, but not of evill cutting. 1598 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 229 Vayns . . gude to be opynd for . . euyll sight. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 142.

† b. Of a workman, work, etc.: Unskilful. *Obs.*

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 6 None euill captaine was hee in the warre. 1530 Palsgr. 416/1, I acloye with a nayle, as an yvell smythe dothe an horse foote. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 85 He is an euell pyper but a good fiddler. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 36 An excellent good seede for an evyll husbande. 1799 S. Freeman *Town Off.* 146 Forfeit every hide marred or hurt by his evil workmanship.

B. *sb.*

I. The adj. used *absol.* That which is evil.

1. a. In the widest sense: That which is the reverse of good; whatever is censurable, mischievous, or undesirable. Also with adj.: *moral, physical evil.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 939 (Fairf.) Y made eville & good to you knowen. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iii. 5 Ȝe shul ben as Goddis, knowynge good and yuel. 1559 *Bury Wills* (1850) 153, I, Sir Willm Paynter . . wt all vnderstanding of good and evell, make this my last will. 1611 Bible *Gen.* iii. 5. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* i. 292 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee . All partial Evil, universal Good. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 89 ¶ 4 Almost all the moral good which is left among us, is the apparent effect of physical evil. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., The most serious difficulty lies in accounting for the permission of moral evil or guilt. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 295 They [the Scriptures] ever recognize the reality of evil. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 180 Evil is of two sorts, evil of sin, and evil of punishment. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 42 Moral evil is a broad black fact. 1878 Tait & Stewart *Unseen Univ.* vii. 269 The greatest of all mysteries—the origin of evil.

b. What is morally evil; sin, wickedness.

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 3 Gecyr from yfele & do god. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þat teonðe werod abreað, and awende on yfele. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 An wereȝed gost . . him aure tacheð to ufele. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxv. (1483) 71 To . . chesen the good fro euylle. 1596 Raleigh in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 37 Converting badd into yevill and yevill in worse 1611 Bible *Prov.* iii. 7 Feare the Lord, and depart from euill.

c. What is mischievous, painful, or disastrous.

c 880 *Bede's Death-song* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 149 To ymbhycgannae . . huaet his gastae, godaes aeththa yflaes aefter deothdaeȝe doemid uueorthae. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 115 Nu is æghwonon yfel and sleȝe. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Al unfrið, & yfel, & ræflac. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 788 Ðat ywel him sulde nummor deren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7949 (Cott.) Iuel he sal apon þe rais c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 249 Ȝelde to noo man yvel for yvel. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1609 Depely þam playnt, Quat erroure of þis Emperoure & euill þai suffird. c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 709 *Morbosus*, full of ewylle. 1611 Bible *Job* ii. 10 Shall wee receiue good at the hand of God, and shall wee not receiue euil? 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 17 *note*, It was the dread of evil, not the hope of good that first cemented societies together. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcviii, Evil haunts The birth, the bridal.

2. *To do, † say evil.* (In post-inflexional Eng. hardly distinguishable from use of Evil *adv.*) † *With evil*: with evil intention. † *To take in*, or *to, evil*: to take (a thing) ill; also, to be hurt by.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xiv. [xv.] 3 Ne he dyde ðæm nestan his yfel. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 He us þonne forȝyldeþ swa we nu her doþ, ȝe godes ȝe yfeles. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 11 Eadiȝe synt ȝe þonne hi wyriað eow and ehtað eow and secȝeað ælc yfel [Vulg. *omne malum*] ongen eow John v. 29 Þa þe god worhton farað on lifes æreste, and þa þe yfel [Vulg. *mala*] dydon on domes æreste. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23183 (Trin.) For good & euele þat þei dud ere. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 23 'And whoso synneth', I seyde 'doth yuel, as me þinketh'. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2494 Mi lordes . . Take it not in euel that I say here. *Ibid.* 3972 That stroke Generides to yuel nam. c 1460 *Emare* 535 Another letter she made with evyll. c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 15/2 If folk backbite us & saie euill of us: shal we so grevously take it, that lest they should begin to do yuel? 1570 Levins *Manip.* 127 To do Evil, *male facere.* 1611 Bible *Eccl.* v. 1 They consider not that they doe euill. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* 29 He does no evil.

3. With defining word: That which is evil in some particular case or relation; the evil portion or element of anything. Also quasi-*abstr.* as in *To see the evil of* (a course of action).

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 157 Ðu meaht ȝeseon eall ðæt yfel openlice ðæt ða rinne lutað. c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 70 Ȝif he wot any yuel by þe. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cv 127 So that all thynges consydred, the good and yuell, they yelded them to therle of Derby. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. viii. 29 The evill donne Dyes not, when breath the body first doth leaue. 1611 Bible *John* xvii. 15, I pray . that thou shouldest keepe them from the euill 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 162 All evill inflicted without intention . is not Punishment. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 163 If then his Providence Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxix, To inquire what were the sources of . . the evil that we suffer. 1877 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* ii. 34 The evil which is the excess of appetite and passion is not so bad as the evil which corrupts virtue.

II. A particular thing that is evil.

4. *gen.* Anything that causes harm or mischief, physical or moral. *The social evil*: prostitution.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8108 (Cott.) Þir wandes thre wit-in þe rote Gains iuels all þai bar al bote. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 277, & þenne eueles on erþe ernestly grewen. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3696 Of twa euels gif ȝe nede þe tane To chese. c 1500 *Melusine* 237 Of two euylles men ought to choose the lasse. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* 39 A lytle euyll, a great good. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 77 Among other evils, they [hop gardens] will be full of Woormes. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxii. 3 A prudent man foreseeth the euill, and hideth himselfe. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 94 We being admonisht by the vulgar proverb, To choose the least of Evils. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 135 There are evils to which the calamities of war are blessings. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 305 Correcting an evil which disturbed the internal tranquillity of Sparta. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 136 One of the chief evils which afflicted Ireland. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 13 A real evil to be combated. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 We can afford to forgive as well as pity the evil which can be cured.

† 5. A wrong-doing, sin, crime. Usually *pl.* *Obs.*

Beowulf 4194 [Ic] þam leod-scaðan yfla gehwylces hondlean forȝeald. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cv. 25 [cvi. 32] Þær Moyses wearð mæȝene ȝebysȝad for heora yfelum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Þas þeues þet nulleð nu nefre swike heore uueles. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiv. 5 [lxxv. 4], I said to wicke, Ivels wicli do þer forn. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. i. 109 Yif þat yuelys passen wiþ outen punyssheinge. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 465, I have don many grete evylles agenst my creatour. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* xvii, King Edwardes evilles all wer counted mine. 1597 Shaks. *Rich. III*, i. ii. 76 (Qo.) Of these supposed evils [*Fo* crimes] . . to acquit myself. 1614 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* vi. ii, Men thinke either to patronize or mitigate evils, by their fained reasons.

†6. A calamity, disaster, misfortune. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxix. [lxxx] 15 Yheres in whilke we segh ivels þus. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 41 He reprouid þe rych, and seid many iuel to cum to hem. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 408 Grete evylles and harmes are happeth therby. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* viii. 6 How can I se the euell that shal happe vnto my people? 1590 J. Smyth in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 64 Ther may vppon dyvers occidents ensue such and so great evills unto your Majestie and Realme. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 281 How in safety best we may Compose our present evils. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, With the additional evil of being separated from his family.

7. †a. *gen.* A disease, malady. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 17598 Aurilie wule beon dæd. þat ufel is under his ribben. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 114 Than him tok an iuel strong. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3001 Som .. Sal haf als þe yuel of meselry. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) viii. 29 A medicinal thing it [aloes] es for many euils. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Eng.* 25 The yelow euyll that is called the Jaundis. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 843 The slow creeping Evil eats his way. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 280 It cannot be expected that..the feeling his Pulse..will remove the Evil he labours under.

fig. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3269 This is the yvelle that love they calle.

b. *The Aleppo evil*: 'a disease, which first appears under the form of an eruption on the skin, and afterwards forms into a soit of boil' (*Penny Cycl.* XII. 12/2). † *The foul evil*: the pox. † *The falling evil*: = 'the falling sickness', epilepsy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11831 (Trin.) þe fallyng euel had he to melle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 69 It heleth him of the fallynge Euyll. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 791 *Hic morbus caducus*, the fallyn evylle. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 506 The bloud of a lamb mingled with wine doth heal..those which have the foul evil. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 79 The Aleppo evil, the Damascus ulcer, and some other diseases.

c. Short for King's evil: Scrofula. Also *attrib.* in † *Evil gold*, the gold coin (see Angel 6) given by the king to those touched by him for 'the evil'.

[1530 Palsgr. 182 *Les escrouelles*, a disease called the quynnancy or the kynges yvell.] 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. iii. 146 *Macd.* What 's the Disease he meanes? *Mal.* Tis call'd the Euill. 1667 *Lond. Gaz* No. 154/4 There will be no farther Touching for the Evil till Michaelmas next. 1708 *Ibid.* No 3814/4 Stolen, two Pieces of Evil Gold. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 219 When golden Angels cease to cure the Evil. 1751 Fielding in *Lond. Daily Advertiser* 31 Aug., Two of the most miserable Diseases .. the Asthma and the Evil. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II App. 536 The first who undertook to cure the evil by the royal touch.

C. *Comb.*

1. Of the *adj.*, chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *evil-affected* (hence *evil-affectedness*), *-complexioned*, *-eyed*, *-fortuned*, *-headed*, *-hearted*, *-hued*, *-mannered*, *-minded* (hence *evil-mindedness*), *-officed*, *-qualified*, *-savoured*, *-starred*, *-thewed* [see Thew], *-thoughted*, *-tongued*, *-weaponed*, *-willed*; also † **evil-usage** = Ill-usage. Evil-favoured, etc.

1611 Bible *Acts* xiv. 2 Stirred vp the Gentiles, and made their mindes *euill affected against the brethren. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. iv. 154 The *evil-affectedness of the people. 1623 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 121 If they were not distempered and *evil complexioned, they would not be sick. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 72 You shall not finde me (Daughter) *Euill-ey'd vnto you. 1661 Pierce *Serm. 29 May* 35 Nor can you rationally hope to keep your Peace any longer, then whilest the evil-ey'd Factions want power to break it. 1872 Ruskin *Fagle's N.* § 106 But to be evil-eyed, is that not worse than to have no eyes? 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi. 94 O fortune *euyll fortuned why haste thou not permytted me, etc. *c* 1583 Balfour *Practicks* 490 (Jam.) Gif the awiner of the beist .. knew that he was evil-heidit or cumbersom. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 49 *Evil-hearted Paris..Came up from reedy Simois all alone. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Me .. tolde him þet his deore spuse .. were .. lene & *vuele iheowed. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Col.* ii. 20 The most uncivil and *evil-mannered .. of all those who have borne the name of God upon earth. 1531 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. vii. 201 Opportunity was taken by the *evil-minded to worry alien Surgeons. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 689 Some evil-minded beasts might .. wreak their hidden hate. 1817 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 164 The endeavours which have recently been exerted .. by designing and evil-minded men. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 144 We ourselves are .. infinite in the variety of our *evil-mindedness. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* II. i, What makes yon *euill-offic'd man? 1613 *Life Will. I* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 12 His return was on foot, by reason of the *evil-qualified ways. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4733 [Love is] Right *evelle savoured good savour. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley H.* 155 In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father *evil-starr'd. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2177 Nevir thing so wild Ne so *evill thewid, as I was my selff. 1824 J. Symmons tr. *Æschylus' Agamem.* 11 Cure me of *evil-thoughted care. 1867 in *Deutsch's Rem.* 8 The *evil-tongued messenger arrived in the camp. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 218/1 Hemingius..writing of divorce .. gives us six [causes thereof], adultery, desertion, inability, errour, *evil usage, and impiety. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Sig ***4, They have been contented to suffer their soldiers to goe *evill weaponed. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II 189 Men of holy churche, Auerouse & *euel-willed whanne thei ben auaunsed. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 Who schal rise to gidre wiþ me aȝenis þe iuil willid. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1889) 26 Saturn is a planete evel-willid and ful of sekenes. 1533 More *Answ. poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1054/2 His wisedome will not enter into an euil-willed heart.

2. Of the *sb.* a. objective with agent-noun, as *evil-sayer*, *-speaker*, *-worker*; with vbl. sb. and pr. pple. forming adjectives and substantives, as *evil-boding*, *-saying*, *-speaking*, *-wishing*. b. instrumental, with ppples., forming adjs., as † *evil-bicaught*, *-impregnated*. Also **evil-proof** *a.*, proof against evil. **Evil-doer**, **-willer**, etc.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 296 Thai weren sought and founde hem nought Tho he held hem *iuel bicought. 1833 Ht. Martinrau *Manch. Strike* xi. 125 The *evil-bodings which a succession of Job's comforters had been pouring into her ears. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 101 And evil-boding bitches, and ill-omened birds. 1855 *Woman's Devotion* II. 25 *Evil-impregnated air that seemed to surround Lady Jane, wherever she went. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 63 Now, builder, finish the walls and roof, God's blessing hath made it *evil-proof. 1530 Palsgr. 217/2 *Evyll sayer, *maldisant*. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Detracyon is a preuy & secrete *euyll sayenge of our neyghbour. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 274 Þeor beð naddren..þa tered and freteð þe *uuele speken. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. v. (1483) 53 Gladly heryng euery euel speker. 1611 Bible 1 *Pet.* ii. 1 *Euill-speakings. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 495 Many good Men .. look upon these Evil-speakings as a sort of Martyrdom. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xi. (1862) II. 339 [Solon] forbade absolutely evil-speaking with respect to the dead. *a* 1586 Sidney (J.), A country full of *evilwishing minds towards him. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 4 Behald the doggis, behald *ewil workeris. 1611 Bible *Phil.* iii. 2 Beware of euill workers.

† **E-vil,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Meaning uncertain.

(Some commentators explain it as 'a jakes, privy'; there seems to be no ground for this exc. in the two passages themselves, where 'hovel' would suit equally well. But identity with prec. seems quite possible.)

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 172 Hauing waste ground enough, Shall we desire to raze the Sanctuary And pitch our euils there? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 67 Let 'em looke they glory not in mischiefe Nor build their euils on the graues of great men.

E-vil, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [The OE. word for 'fork' is *geafol*; a parallel form **gifel* might give *evil* in dialects.] (See quot.)

1642 in Cotton *Barnstaple* (1890) 68 [The common sort] betooke themselves to armes .. some with pikes, some with dunge Evells, some with great poles. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Evil*, three-pronged fork.

Evil (ī·v'l), *adv.* Forms: 1 **yfele**, **yfle**, 3-4 **uvele**, **ufele**, 4-6 **evel(e**, **-el(l(e**, **yvel(e**, **-ell**, (4 **evyil**, **ivel**, **yvyl**, **yvle**, 5 **avell**, **ewell**, **yeffell**), 4-7 **evill(e**, **-yl(e**, **-yl.l(e**, (6 **ewill**), 3- **evil**. [ME. *uvele* (*ii*), *ivele*, *evele*, OE. *yfele*, f. *yfel* = OS. *ubilo* (Du. *euvel*), OHG. *ubilo*, *upilo* (MHG. *ubele*, Ger. *übel*):—OTeut. **ubilô*.] In an evil manner; ill.

†1. Wrongly, wrongfully, wickedly, ill; *esp.* with *To do*, *speak*, etc. *Obs.*; cf. Evil *sb.* 2.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xviii. 22 Gif ic yfele [1160 *Hatton* efele] spræce cyð gewittnysse be yfele. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxx[i]. 9 Oft me fealа cwædon feondas yfele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6531 (Gött.) Sone herd he .. þat his folk ful euil had don. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 147 Þe clergy Gaf a grete cursyng on whilk of þam .. þat euelle bituex þam spak. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 12 Þei coueiten euyle here neiȝeboris goodis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10493 Ector with envy evill he dyssayuet, Dang hym to dede. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 413 (Add. MS.) The yonge sone .. spendid Euyll the money that was take hym to the vse of the scole. 1541 R. Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 361/1 Man euill vsyng hys freewill, dyd both loose him selfe, and also his freewil. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* II. (1859) 138 If I be evil reviled, shall I stand still, like a goose or a fool? 1580 Baret *Alv.* E 388, It is euill done of you, *iniquè facis*. 1611 Bible *John* xviii. 23 If I haue spoken euill beare witnesse of the euill.

b. *To speak evil* (OE. *be*) *of*: to speak maliciously, slanderously, abusively *of*; in later use perh. regarded as a *sb.*, but in OE. and ME. an *adv.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 39 Nis nan þe on minum naman mægen wyrce & mæge raðe be me yfele sprecan. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxxvi. 23 My greate name..which amonge the Gentiles is euel spoken of. 1580 North *Plutarch* 740 [Alexander's friends] beganne .to speake euill of him. 1611 Bible *Mark* ix. 39 There is no man, which shall doe a miracle in my Name, that can lightly speake euill of me. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 45 Here Aretine lies .. Who, whilst he liv'd spoke evil of all. *a* 1768 T. Secker *Serm.* (1775) lxxxix. III. 229 Whoever is..long evil spoken of, hath been faulty. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I 91 That I should be his enemy, and speak evil of him.

† c. *To hear evil*: to be evil spoken of; = L. *male audire*. Cf. *To hear ill*. *Obs.*

1584 *Forme of Prayer Ch. Scotl.* G 2 b, If he haue .. gouerned him selfe in suche sorte as the worde of God hath not hearde euill. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 23 O! what of gods then boots it to be borne, If old Aveugles sonnes so evill heare?

†2. Harmfully, injuriously, *esp.* in *To evil entreat*; badly, severely, shamefully. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 1903 Vfele [*c* 1275 vuele] he hine mærde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 239 He het þet ha wer riȝt wel ybeate and euele y-drauȝe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2557 Do make vp Seynt petris churche þat þe Sarsynz han yule arayd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9685 The bodies on beut brethit full euyll. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 They..plucked each other bi the here of the hede right evelle. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 19 Geffroy went to therthe under hys hors ryght evyl hurte. 1560 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4. § 35 If any such Master shall misuse or evil intreat his Apprentice. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 133, I was.. Euill totcheit and rockit. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xxvi. 6 The Egyptians euil intreated vs, and afflicted vs. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 89 More fit to ruine and evil entreat the Peasants..than to fight an Enemy. 1749 *Act 22 Geo. II* in Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 251 Pillaged, beaten, or evil-intreated.

†3. With difficulty, hardly. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 8 In þe olde elde þat yuel can suffre Pouerte. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 81 Fulle evylle thow dourst hyme stond. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* II. viii, It is cuyl sene said the knyghtes that thou art a true man that thou wolt not telle thy name. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccexxxviii. 771 They shulde full yuell agone any farther to gette any forage. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 819 Brutus could evil away with the tyranny.

†4. Badly, poorly, indifferently, insufficiently; not well. *Evil at ease* = ill at ease. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16119 (Cott.) Mi wyf es sumquat iuel at ess. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 4422 (Trin.) Alas Ioseph..Euel is þe quit þi trewe seruyse. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 52 Euyll be we worthy to welden oure hire. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ix, Alle bare was the body .. in clething evyl clad. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 No cheveteyn can not have .. good meu of armes eville paied. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 253, I am evyll contente. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. xviii. 21 With them came other folkis of the countrey..with brede euyll bakyn. *Ibid.* I. lxxxiii. 105 They were but yuell payed. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1859) 197 The East and West Churches, which agreed evil before..fell to utter enmity. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xxi. (1877) I. 332 Sicke and evill at ease. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 129 Horses..very leane and evill appoynted for service.

†5. Badly, defectively; imperfectly, unskilfully; also, incorrectly, wrongly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xliv. 10 (Gr.) Gif se esne his hlaforde hyreð yfle. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1204 Ic wot if smithes sale vuele clenche. *c* 1300 *Beket* 404 So schal the pays of the londe wel uvele beon iholde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 25828 (Fairf.) Qua-sim dos squa is iuel taȝt. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 93 Cankre .. comeþ of a wounde yvel heelid. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 46 Sirs ȝe knewe Merlin full euell. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* Ded. Ep. (Arb.) 14 A good tale euel tolde. 1577 B. Googe, *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 If it be shallowe in one place, and deepe in an other, it declares the grounde to be evill handled in the plowing. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 74 Shew me a reason why the Discord is euill taken here? 1629 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1034 These vessels are more wide than ours, being evil made.

†6. Badly, unfortunately, unhappily, unsuccessfully. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 247 Þy læs wen sie þæt we yfele forweorþon. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 387 (Gr.) Dæt sceolde unc Adame yfele geweorðan ymb dæt heofonrice. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18278 (Fairf.) Evylle hast þou done thy-self to spede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1067 Yvel mote they thryve & thee. These losengers ful of envye! 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 97 Evel mot he spede, that beggith of the puple more than is nede. 1795 *Robin Hood* (Ritson 1795) I. 83 Yeffell mot he the, Seche thre strokes he me gafe. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* vii. 23 It went euill with his house.

†7. With *to become*, *like*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 To don al & drehen þat him liked ne sitte hit hire se uuele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 548 (Gött.) Of thing men likis, euil or wele. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1179 Uvele bicom him to gon afote. 1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* Pref. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 201 How evil doth it become a believer to be ireful and greedy of vengeance. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 84 How euill it beseemes thee, To flatter Henry.

8. *Comb.* a. With *agent-nouns*, forming sbs., as *evil-liver*, *-looker*.

1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxxiii. (1862) 462 The ship of the Church,—encumbered with *evil-livers till it well nigh makes shipwreck altogether. 1887 Lady Bellairs *Gossips w. Girls* II. 64 Do not delude yourself that .. you will be able to reform a lover who has been an evil liver. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* ix. 302 Witches and *Evil-lookers as they call them.

b. With *pres. ppples.*, forming adjs., as *evil-smelling*; with *vbl. sbs.*, forming sbs., as *evil-getting* (*concr.*), *-taking*. Also **evil-liking**, ill-favoured; **evil-sounding**, harsh-sounding; Evil-willing.

1652 Br. Hall *Invis. World* III. § 5 He [Satan] heartens us in *evil gettings under pretence of the opportunity of liberal almsgiving. 1535 Coverdale *Joel* I. 18 The bullockes are very *euel likynge because they haue no pasture. 1881 Bedani & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. 187 They were here, crouched in this filthy, *evil-smelling place. 1552 Huloet *Euil soundynge, *absonus*. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Salvation* III. (1859) 32 To avoid *evil taking and misunderstanding.

c. With *pa. ppples.*, forming adjs. (*a.*) With sense 'wickedly, wrongly', as *evil-disposed*, *-gotten*, *-won*. (*b.*) With sense 'imperfectly, unskilfully' (= *mis-*), as *evil-fashioned*, *-loved*, *-ordered*, *-pieced*, *-shaped*, *-shapen*, *-sown*, *-spun*, *-taught*. Also **evil-sained** [see Sain], lit. 'ill-blessed', *i.e.* accursed.

1563 Foxe in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xix, He was tossed and turmoiled by *evil-disposed persons. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxvii. 571, I should, on the contrary have created the Tribunate, had I been hypocritical or evil-disposed. 1483 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 28 Breyerton, talzer, has an ewell dyspossid woman to hys wyff. *Ibid.* John Herrot has avell dyssposid chylld. *c* 1496 *Serm. Epist. Puer.* (W. de W.) B iij, *Euyll-fasshened garmentes & deuyllysshe shoon & slyppers of frensmen. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* 25 *Euyl gotten good go euyll awaye. 1552 Huloet *Euil loued, *antiphalus*. 1526 *Housch. Ord.* 235 That the napery be not torne nor rent or otherwise *evill-ordered. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 307 Friendship, that is but *evill peeced, will not ioine close, but falleth asunder againe. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* K iv, Away with luther and Caluine and sic *euilsained sanctes. 1832 Motherwell *Poems* (1847) 17 And sway to their purpose Each *evil-shaped mood. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (1495) 432 The pecok hath an..*euyll shapen heed. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 170 The gain is hers, the loss is mine: Of *evil-sown seed such is the fruit. 1588 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 45 Ware of *evel-spon waste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 185 'Sire *euel-ytauȝte elde' quod I' vnhende go with the'! 1583 *Stempill Ball.* 210 Ane carling of the Quene of Pharcis, That *ewill win geir to elphyne careis.

†E·vil, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **yfelan,** -**ian,** 2 **uvelien,** 3 **i-uvelen,** 4 **evel-, yl|en,** 5 **evel, -yl.** [ME. *uvelien* (*ii*), OE. *yfelian,* f. *yfel,* EVIL *a.*]

1. *trans.* To do evil to; to harm or injure; to ill-treat; to affect with disease.

*c*1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxiii[i]. 3 And ehtunga ealle hæfdon, hu hi þine halgan her yfeladan. *Ibid.* cvi[i]. 38 Næs heora neata nan ʒeyfelad. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne scal us na mon uuelien þer uore. *c*1205 LAY. 31774 Ær þe uisc i-eten weore i-uueled was þe king. *c*1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1843 Thou shalte lyve and wel fare, Yf the nothing evylle.

2. *intr.* **a.** To grow bad (morally). **b.** To fall ill; to be ill or sick.

1000–23 WULFSTAN *Addr. to Eng.* (ed. Napier) 156 Deos woruld..sceal..ær Antecristes tocyme yfeljan swiðe. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8032 She euylde, And deyde sunner þan she wylde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 In Ynde beeþ men of fyue cubites long, þat eueleþ nouʒt, noþer ʒildeþ vp þe breeþ. 14.. tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 316 (Harl. MS 1900) The duke eueled so in the wey.

E·vil-do·er. [f. EVIL *sb.* + DOER.] One who does evil; a malefactor.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxvii. 436 The herte of the lapwynge is gode to euyl doers. 1526–34 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* ii. 9, I suffre trouble as an evyll doar even vnto bondes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* ii. 12 They speake against you as euill doers. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. to Magistrates* Wks. III. 421 Punishments that await evil-doers. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ix. 87 Those who were so sharp after evil-doers had commonly not the cleanest consciences themselves. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 248 The formidable Proctor, who is a terror to evil-doers.

E·vil-do·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. EVIL *sb.* + DOING.] The action of doing evil.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxvii. (1495) 436 In theyr euyll doyng they vse theyr hertes. 1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii. 17 It is better..that ye suffre for well doynge then for evyll doynge [1611 euill doing, 1881 (*Rev*) evil doing]. 1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 59 His Approbation, which he never gave to Evil-doing. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 576 The penalties annexed to evil-doing.

†E·vilfare. *Obs. rare*−[1]. [f. EVIL *sb.* + FARE *sb.*; cf. *welfare.*] Ill-success, misfortune.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 79 A great power ther is in fortune..either for welfare or euilfare.

†E·vil-fa·voured, *a. Obs.* [f. EVIL + FAVOUR + -ED[2].] Having a repulsive appearance or aspect; ill-looking; = ILL-FAVOURED.

1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Evylfavoured face, *grimace.* 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxi. 18 Blynde, lame, with an euell fauoured nose, with eny myssshappen membre. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III (1859) 229 Evilfavoured and rude lumpes of clay. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 348/2 They seeke for nothing but plaisters to couer the foule euilfauoured matter. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Custom* (Arb.) 366 Macciauell well noteth (thoughe in an Evill favoured instance), there is [etc.]. 1775 in ASH; hence in mod. Dicts.

Hence **†E·vilfa·vouredly** *adv.*, in an ill-favoured manner; defectively, imperfectly, improperly; maliciously. **†E·vilfa·vouredness,** the quality of being ill-favoured, deformity, ugliness.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 33 How evil-favouredly you and Smith agree among yourselves. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 60 Selfe heale is called of some of the Germanes, evelfavoredly, *Prunella.* 1577 HARRISON *England* Ded., The curious, and such as can rather euill fauouredlie espie than skilfullie correct an error. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 525 That Painter..had euill fauouredlie proportioned a painted Henne. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 38 Images..made evill favouredly according to their best workmanship. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xvii. 1 Thou shalt offie..no oxe or shepe that hath a blemish or eny euell fauouredneese on it. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* I. (1859) 134 You shall see..the evilfavouredness and deformity of this most detestable vice. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 164 Riches make a woman proud..Euilfauouredneese maketh her odious. 1775 in ASH; hence in mod. Dicts.

†E·vilful, *a. Obs.*−[o] [f. EVIL *sb.* + -FUL.] Harmful, malicious. Hence **E·vilfully** *adv.*, in a harmful or malicious manner.

c 1400 *Apol. Lolt.* 76 Þu schal do no þing ʒeuelfuly to þi neȝbor in his nedis to be releuid.

†E·villess, *a. Obs.* In 4 **evelles.** [f. EVIL + -LESS.] Without evil; free from evil.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 242 Syghthen Christ deyed Oure ordre was euelles.

Evilly (ī·vl|ili), *adv.* [f. EVIL *a.* + -LY[2].] In an evil manner.

1. Viciously, wickedly, censurably.

a. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 501 Who have..very evilly, and without any cause, withdrawn themselues from us. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 96 They haue euilly prosecuted that their pretended right and title. 1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 197 His plenty..evilly come..shall soon pass away. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evilly,* in a bad manner. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* III. iii. 331 No knowledge or power is evil, however evilly it may be employed. 1872 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxvi, He has lived evilly in previous generations.

2. With evil purpose or result; injuriously; maliciously, mischievously; noxiously.

1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 20. 27 Who more..evilly entreated and persecuted in the world. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 14 Others, who publish..evilly and falsly..that Richard late King of England..is still alive. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 320 She would..make known whoever should be so evilly affected. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1239/4 A Spanish Man of War..commanded the Masters on board, very evilly intreated them. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creat., Mental Const. Anim.,* The production of those evilly disposed beings is in this manner. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 81 The hot, greasy biscuit, steaming evilly up into the face. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 35 They eyed me askance very evilly and munched their chocolate chicchi. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* II. iii. 215 Two or three evilly-squalling brats. 1879 *Premature Death* 62 It tells evilly on the health-condition of large sections of the population.

3. Unfavourably.

1668 HOWE *Blest. Righteous* (1825) 260 Not to desire heaven..is so evilly thought of, that, etc. 1823 LAMB *Let. B. Barton* in *Life & Lett.* xii. 119 And let 'em talk as evilly as they do of the envy of poets. 1864 DK. MANCHESTER *Court & Soc. Elis. to Anne* II. 160 This latter, evilly celebrated in his day, was Ferdinando, Marquis de Paleotti. 1883 *Daily News* 20 June 5/6 The evilly reputed spot—the guet-apens where we were all to be massacred.

4. Not well, badly: **†a.** Faultily, insufficiently, defectively (*obs.*). **b.** Unhappily.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1278/2 Robert Baldocke..a man evillie beloved. 1590 *Disc. Sp. Invas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 162 The which embassage..made the gentleman to be evilly entertained by our men. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 121 How evilly they rest satisfied..is well known. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* III. 643 Restores the whole Skin (though evilly framed as to its Pores) making it well coloured. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 223 Superstitious men fare most wretchedly & evilly.

†5. With difficulty; reluctantly, impatiently.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 149 This Act so euilly borne shall coole the hearts Of all his people. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 234 The Provinces of Aragon also..doe evilly brooke this government.

†6. Incorrectly, inappropriately, improperly.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 293 How well and godly he..preached..though the place were very evily applied. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 803 These words of Arstotle, evilly understood by Pliny and other ancient writers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV iii. 468 Oh Monument And wonder of good deeds, euilly bestow'd! 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 112 Natural libertie in it self good but evilly applied.

E·vilmost, *a. rare*−[1]. [f. EVIL *a.* 5 on the analogy of HINDMOST.] Most evil or unlucky.

1857 COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 258 One day (he said) of all the days in the year the evilmost for Sarah she changed that name.

Evilness (ī·vl-, ī·vilnės). [OE. *yfelnyss,* f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being evil.

1. Badness, viciousness; wickedness, depravity.

1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 278 Þæt we sceoldon wistfullian na on yfelnysse beorman, ac on þeorfnyssum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þet he icherre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* li. 5 [lii. 3] Þou loved ivelnes ovre betternes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 4 That cometh nothyng of the right of warre but by euylnes of the peple. 1553 BP. PONET in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xxiii. 445 The evilness of the abuse hath marred the goodness of the word. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 55 The..evilness..and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, which falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

†2. Evil influence, hurtful character, noxiousness. *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 19 That the euilnes and corruptnes of the grounde, may be washed awaye with the winter showers. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 31 When as the Sunne and Moone doe enter into any of their circles in those greate bodies, then our little bodies in earth do feele the goodnes or euilnesse of them. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 7 The Inhabitants, by reason of the euilnesse of the aire, haue grosse..spirits.

†3. Ill-health, illness. *Obs.*

1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 315, I oftentimes heard M. Darrell say before my pretended Evilnes that [etc.].

†4. Poor or bad quality, inferiority. *Obs.*

1548 CECIL *Pref. to Q. Catherine's Lament.,* Neither the goodnes of the cause can mooue them to saie more, neither the euilnesse less. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 They saye that the euylnes of money hath made all thinges dearer. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xli. 20, I have not seen their like, in all the land of Egypt, for evilness.

†E·vilty. *Obs.* [ME. *evelté*: see EVIL *a.* and -TY, and cf. *everlastingty.* Substituted in a late MS. of the *Cursor Mundi* for *vileté,* the reading of the Cotton MS. in both passages.] Evil, harm.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 280 in *Cursor M.* App. ii, Þerof he þi most þou3t, When I am parted Iohan, fram þee, That þei do my bodi none euelte [sic MS.; printed *eueste*]. *Ibid.* 439 Men dide me moche euelte..thei token me & bette me sore.

†Evil-willer. *Obs.* [f. EVIL *sb.* + WILLER.] One who wishes evil to another; an ill-wisher.

1460 EARL MARCHE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 5. I. 9 Ayenst thentent & malice of your evil willers. 1567 BOND in Keith *Hist. Scot.* 381 Our comoune Enimyis and evill Willeris. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 16, I fear me lest malitious evilwillers would wrest them to the detraction and slander of the said nations.

†Evil-willing, *a. Obs.* [f. EVIL *adv.* + WILLING *a.* or *pr. pple.*]

1. Unwilling, disinclined. Const. *to* with *inf.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxl. 151 a, He was euell willinge to shewe the trouthe. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Regat. Week* III. (1859) 492 This Spirit will never enter into an evil-willing soul.

2. quasi-*sb.* An ill-wisher, enemy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6829 (Trin.) If þou fynde of þyne euele willonde Vndir birþen his beest liggonde helpe him.

Hence **Evil-willingly** *adv.*, grudgingly, unwillingly.

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* Siv, They doe it evilwillyngly.

†E·vil-wi·lly, *a. Obs.* [parasynthetically f. *evil will*: see EVIL *a.* and WILLY.] **a.** Having evil desires. **b.** Malevolent, spiteful.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* i. 4 In to an euell willi soule shal not gon in wisdam. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lolt.* 25 Prelats mai sone drede, þat her..inilwilly cursing be in cause whi þe puple dredip not cursing. 1500–20 DUNBAR *'In secret place this hyndir nycht'*, Be warne hairtit & nocht ewillwillie.

Evince (ivi·ns), *v.* [ad. L. *ēvincĕre,* f. *ē* out + *vincĕre* to conquer. (For the Lat. senses see EVICT.)]

†1. *trans.* To overcome, subdue, prevail over.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 167 Because it cannot be concocted, and euinced of nature, [it] filleth the body with crude..humours. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 100 They will keep their hold until they be evinced and cast out. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 275 Error by his own arms is best evinc't. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Day-spring,* My Prince Whose fulness no need could evince.

†2. To convince. Also *absol. Obs.*

1621 I. C. in *T. Bedford's Serm.* sig. I. 6 a, Whether their..Consciences bee not..euidently euinced of the truth of the Gospell. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 Such, I am sure our modern Engine [the Microscope] will ocularly evince and unlearn them their opinions. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 2 His arguments were fitted to prove and evince, not for ostentation, plain yet learned. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 13 The principal drift of his discourse was to evince the people, that the Religious were oblig'd to reprehend the Errors..of all people.

†b. To confute, convict of error. *Obs.*

1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. § 5 Were we euer the true Church of God? Who hath admonished, euinced, excommunicated, us? 1661 COWLEY *Advanc. Exper. Philos.,* The Popular and received Errors in Experimental Philosophy..shall be evinced by tryal. 1672 SIR P. LEYCESTER *Prolegom.* in Ormerod *Cheshire* (1880) I. 29 Not evinced by any solid answer or reason to the contrary.

†3. To constrain, compel (assent), extort (concessions, etc.) by force of argument or persuasive motives. *Obs.*

1631 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 149 His profession of love..of readiness to assist in any thing..all which evince my most grateful acknowledgment. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc.* (1677) 170, I shall wave the Arguments wherewith you endeavour to evince our Consent.

†4. To prove by argument or evidence; to establish. Also, *rarely,* To prove the rightness of, vindicate. Const **a.** with simple *obj.*; **b.** with *obj. clause*; **c.** with *inf.* To prove (a person or thing) to be (so and so); **d.** *absol. Obs.*

a. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 5 Wee holde, and wish no lesse; your places evince no more. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 11/1 You shall see by what..arguments I will evince it, that most men are mad. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* iii. (1682) 20 Having said thus much to evince against Mr. Hobbs the Gravity of the Air. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 247 Who did..make it their business in their sermons to prove and evince the present proceedings in religion. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 77 We require no more to evince the Falshood of that Assertion.

b. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. ix. 80 Our former allegations doe euince that, etc. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 16 Having detected the Insufficiency of them, by evincing how far they are from being conclusive. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 419 We want not instances from lithotomy to evince, that wounds of this part are curable.

c. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xx. Wks. VIII. 39 Judicious commentators do clearly evince this form of congratulation Hosanna to be precatory. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxvii. 750 ♄—being in ♉ an earthly Signe—will evince the Native to accumulate Wealth by Pastorage, Tillage, etc. 1667 *Naphtali* Postscr. (1761) 276 They will evince him to be the archest traitor that ever Scotland bred. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 136 The practice of the lawyers..evinced this and the rest to be good laws.

d. BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. v. (1654) 116 The Accuser complaines, the Witnesse evinceth, the Judge sentences.

5. To be an indication or evidence of; to make evident or manifest. Const. **a.** with simple *obj.*; **b.** with *obj. clause* or preceded by *as.*

a. 1772 84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 148 Their pacific disposition is thoroughly evinced, from their friendly reception of all strangers. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXVI. (1819) 463 The contrivances of nature decidedly evince intention. 1811 J. PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 597 The presence of..resin, and fibre, are esteemed to evince the original vegetable character. *a* 1866 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 52 Nothing can more clearly evince the preponderance of this view.

b. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 299 Fishes..which, as common experience evinceth, are much affected with music. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* vii 22 The Ruins that are round about do sufficiently evince that anciently there were great Buildings in this Place. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 40 b, A Tower, made its way thro' the ground it stood upon, which, as the fact evinced, was a loose weak soil. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. vii. 45 What is mentioned in my last letter..evinces how very opposite their sentiments are. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 359 These considerations appear to me to evince very clearly, that [etc.].

6. To give tokens of possessing; to reveal the presence of (a quality, condition, feeling); to display, exhibit, manifest.

1809 SCOTT *Rob. Roy* Introd. 18 The knees and upper part of the leg..evincing muscular strength. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXXVII. (1876) 420 His answers..evinced both wisdom and integrity. 1879 HARE *B'ness Bunsen* I. iii. 65 The extreme truthfulness..of both her father and mother is so quaintly evinced in the following letter.

b. *refl.* To show oneself (to be) *so and so.*

1804–8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 267, I evince myself a social man.

Evinceable, obs. form of EVINCIBLE.

† Evi·ncement. *Obs.* [f. EVINCE + -MENT.] The action or process of evincing; proof.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 19 As an evincement of the greatness of my flame. 1686 H. MORE *Real Presence* 20 A plain Evincement that our Saviour meant figuratively, when, etc.

Evi·ncible, *a.* Also 6 **-eable.** [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] a. That may be evinced; demonstrable. † b. Of proofs: Demonstrative, convincing.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 335, I see utterly nothing evincеable by these examples. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1 II 63 Possibly the Immortality of the Soul is evincible by very great reason. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxix. 356 *note*, That Bothwell was young, appears, among many other evincible proofs from Mary's instructions to the bishop of Dumblain. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Hence † **Evi·ncibly** *adv.*, in an evincible manner; so as to prove convincingly.

1736 in BAILEY; hence in ASH, etc.

Evincing (*ivi·nsiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That evinces; † convincing.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 192 The inference is undeniable .. from the general to the particular, an evincing argument in Logick. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 1. 12 The more evincing attestation they must attend from the unerring tribunal hereafter. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 65 He thought the arguments there offered so evincing. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 423 [He] will feel the evidence of the hereditary evil of man evincing.

Hence † **Evi·ncingly** *adv.*, in an evincing manner; convincingly.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 43 That the foregoing Phænomena are not by chance or luck .. will be more evincingly confirmed. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 107 By which it most evincingly appears that water does gravitate in its own Sphære.

Evincive (*ivi·nsiv*), *a.* [f. EVINCE + -IVE.] Giving indications or proof; indicative. Const. *of.*

1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* II. 96 A few particulars, which shall be evincive of the kind of talents, which are necessary to qualify a man. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 48 It may be proper to relate the following anecdote as more evincive of the fact. 1870 J. STORY *Equity Jurispr* xxiv. 167 Any writing sufficiently evincive of a trust .. will create a trust by implication.

Evin,g, obs. var. *eaving*, q. v. under EAVE.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 187 A little Mouse Streight she presents on th' Evins of the House. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 331 Near unto the evings of the house [Hen House] should be long perches.

† Evi·ntegrous, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ævi-um* age + *integr-um* whole, entire + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1674–82 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Evintegrous*, that bears age without decay. 1692 1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

Evir, obs. form of IVORY.

† E·virate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvirāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvirāre*: see next.] Castrated, emasculated; deprived of manly strength or vigour.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 15 The water .. drunken, caused men to be evirate and effeminate. 1609 — *Amm. Marcel.* XXVII. x. 321 A certaine esquier or targuetier, borne a verie evirate Eunuch. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 11 Nature is not yet evirate, but holds out bravely.

Evirate (*i·virēit, e·virēit*), *v.* [f. L. *ēvirāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvirāre* to deprive of virility, f. *ē* out + *vir* man.] *trans.* To deprive of virility or manhood. a. To castrate (a male). b. To deprive of manly qualities or attributes; to render unmanly in character or appearance.

a. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 312 Some Philosophers and Divines have evirated themselves, and put out their eyes voluntarily the better to contemplate. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I § 4 Origen and some others that have voluntarily evirated themselves. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 280 The Pope offered a hundred marks in Latin to whoever should eviscerate and evirate him [Doctor Glaston].

b. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 272 How doth it [idleness] euirate, un-man men? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 Without .. impiety [we] cannot .. eradicate our Beard, but we must renounce that, and account it for a sport so fondly to Evirate ourselves. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 90 On thee whose life work preached 'Raise soul, sink sense! Evirate Hermes!'

Hence **E·virating,** *vbl. sb.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 245 Oh, look with shame .. upon this wofull evirating, or dis-humaning yourselves.

‖ **Evirato** (*evirā·to*). Pl. **evirati.** [Italian, ad. L. *ēvirātus*, pa. pple. of *ēvirāre*: see EVIRATE *v.*] A male singer castrated in boyhood so as to retain an alto or soprano voice. Cf. CASTRATO.

1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* III. 330 The exquisite voices and refinements in singing of the Evirati. 1879 J. MARSHALL in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 514 He [Ferri] seems to have surpassed all the evirati in brilliance and endurance.

Evi·ration (*evirē·ɪʃən*). [ad. L. *ēvirātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvirāre*: see EVIRATE *v.*] The action of depriving of virility; the state of being deprived of virility; emasculation. Also *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1232 They had saved the children of Greeks from evi·ration. 1654 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 122 The wrong which had been done him in his evi·ration. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evi·ration*, a gelding, an unmanning; also making effeminate.

fig. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 51 If he could recover his senses under a worse and more shameful evi·ration.

† Evi·rtuate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ATE².] Deprived of virtue, strength, or power; enervated.

1799 S. T. COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 304 The most heaven-inspired penmaker that .. these superficial, weak, and evirtuate ages have produced to redeem themselves from ignominy.

† Evi·rtuate, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **evertuate.** [f. Fr. (*s'*)*évertu-er*, f. *é-* (for *es-*) :—L. *ex-* out + *virtu* virtue (cf. Fr. *esvertudar*) + -ATE³.]

1. a. *refl.* To put forth virtue from (oneself); to exert oneself (to do something). b. *intr.* To put forth virtue, exert influence.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 72 One should evertuate himselfe to bring something home, that may accrue to the publique benefit. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) II. lxi, Thus my noble Lord have I evertuated myself, and strech'd all my sinnews .. to satisfy your Lordship's desires touching this subject. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 25 The Secret we enquire after, and which does most apparently seem to evirtuate towards this end [manuring land], is some vegetable Salt.

2. *trans.* To take away the virtue of, to deprive of authority, power, or strength.

1640 LD. DIGBY *Sp. Trienn. Parl.* (1641) 24 Where is the legislative Authority?..In the King circled in, fortified and evirtuated by his Parliament. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 65 The Comitia are totally depraved and evirtuated by being called out of the field into the palace. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Evertuate.* 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Evertuate.*

Eviscerate (*ivi·sĕrēt*), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *ēviscerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēviscerāre*: see next.] Drawn from the bowels (of the earth).

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* IV. 352 Lay blocks of sapphire shapeless, out of earth As fresh eviscerate.

Eviscerate (*ivi·sĕrēt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēviscerāt-* ppl. stem of *ēviscerāre* (=sense 1), f. *ē-* out + *viscer-a* (pl. of *viscus*) the internal organs, VISCERA.]

1. *trans.* To take out the internal organs or entrails of; to disembowel; to gut. Also *absol.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xxxvi. 353 They are taken out of creatures that are slain and eviscerated. 1846 [see EVISCERATE *v.*]. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 127 He was first harpooned, then eviscerated. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 512 The weird-like gutters eviscerate in desperation, as basketful after basketful is poured into the gutting-trough. 1862 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* II. 6 Declaring that if he did not obtain full justice on the spot, he would eviscerate himself in the Prince's presence. 1882 T. J. PARKER in *Nature* XXV. 352 The fish is eviscerated, the gills removed and placed in strong spirit.

b. *refl.* of the spider. Also *fig.* † *To eviscerate one's brains.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiv. (1651) 125 If he be a Scholar so commended for his much reading..he will eviscerate himself like a spider, study to death. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 119 The spider . for the weaving of a scornful web eviscerateth it self many days. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 A spider eviscerates herself, spends her own bowels in making a web to catch a fly. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXII. 11 Your..most elaborate demonstrations, for the which you had eviscerated your brains.

c. *transf.* To clear out the contents of; to empty, gut.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 656 In vain did I, as it were, eviscerate..every pocket. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iii, A Paper-Warehouse eviscerated by axe and fire.

2. In various figurative applications.

a. To draw out what is vital or essential in (anything); to elicit the 'pith' or essence of. *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Pref. to Rdr., They .. as it were eviscerating Nature..have collected innumerable Experiments, etc. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 205 To prevent fraud and chicane, and eviscerate the very truth of the title. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ix, Some single point I could..eviscerate and leave..settled.

b. To empty *of* vital contents; to deprive (an argument, institution, enactment, etc.) of all that gives it value or importance.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 329 France was eviscerated of all the nobler organs which once gave it a European existence. 1845 W. SEWELL *Hawkstone* I. 79 The hymn .. was .. one of Watts' which Mr. Priestley had previously eviscerated of all peculiar doctrines. 1881 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 2/1 Amendments intended to eviscerate the clause were moved by Dr. Commins..and others.

† c. *transf.* To bring out the inmost secrets of; *refl.* to disclose one's inmost thoughts. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 32 Yet was..the deep and vnsearchable hell of their harts .. eviscerated, ransacked, etc. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. VI. 270 Now that I have thus eviscerated myself and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of correspondence that you would tell me, etc.

Eviscerated (*ivi·sĕrēted*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] a. Disembowelled; *fig.* deprived of vital contents. † b. Sent forth from the vitals (*obs.*).

1643 *True Informer* 35 The poor penitent peccant soul may be said to breath out herself into the bosome of her Saviour by tender ejaculations..and eviscerated ingeminations. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ii. 266 A question to which our eviscerated Protestantism is incapable of returning a consistent answer. 1884 *Spectator* 5 Apr. 439/2 Eviscerated prophecy of this kind is a mockery.

Evi·scerating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EVISCERATE; *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 72 Nor liuest thou [O Herring] by the vnlyuing or euiscerating of others, as most fishes do. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 112 The Eviscerating, and disclosing the secrets of nature.

Evisceration (*ivisĕrē·ɪʃən*). [as if ad. L. **ēviscerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēviscerāre*: see EVISCERATE. Cf. F. *éviscération.*]

1. The action or process of eviscerating or taking out the viscera; disembowelling.

1692 EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 161 This evisceration is very remarkable, for 'tis emphatically said his bowels, yea all his bowels gushed out. 1845 SYD. SMITH *Irish Rom. Cath. Ch.* Wks. 1859 II. 234/2 The O'Sullivans have a still earlier plea of suspension, evisceration, and division.

transf. 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Sept. 2/2 Another attributes it [earthquake] to volcanic evisceration.

2. *fig.* (cf. EVISCERATE 2.) † a. Manifestation of one's inmost thoughts; unbosoming. b. The extracting or eliciting of the inner meaning (of anything). c. The depriving (an enactment or statement) of all that gives it value.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) xxiii. 230 Gods laying himself open, his manifestation..his evisceration and embowelling of himselfe to us there [in heaven]. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 27 Oct., If a certain latitude in examining witnesses is..a necessary mean towards the evisceration of the truth of matters of fact. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 498 The practical evisceration or modification of the Mosaic legislation by carnal or ceremonial additions. 1880 STANLEY *Ess., Subscription* (1884) 179 A form of subscription which, after the evisceration of the old form, contains nothing of a safeguard and something of an offence. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 54 The enormous labour of evisceration expended upon their writings by the Unitarian commentators.

Evitable (*e·vităb'l*), *a.* [ad. L. *ēvītābilis* avoidable, f. *ēvītāre*: see EVITE *v.* Cf. F. *évitable.*] That admits of being avoided; avoidable. (Now chiefly in negative contexts.)

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xix. 218 By necessyte euytable or not. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Hen. VIII* (1878) 110 Wherefore necessity only, though it be evitable, is sufficient to procure a dispensation. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 198 Of two such euils, being not both euitable, the choice of the lesse is not euill. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* II. i. (1675) 100 How many evitable Mischiefs our own Appetites or Vices expose us to. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 31 So much evitable difficulty, so much fruitless expenditure is incurred by every new enterprize. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 36 The scarcely evitable consequence of great fortune..will ever be the ruin of the rich.

† E·vitate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēvītāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvītāre*: see EVITE *v.*] *trans.* To avoid, shun; = EVITE *v.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 409 Many other thinges .. left out for to euitate tediousness. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 241 She doth euitate and shun A thousand irreligious cursed houres. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 518 Whereas honest men profit the commonwealth in causing themselves to be imitated, I shall happily benefit the same, in making my selfe to be evitated. 1775 in ASH.

Evita·tion (*evitē·ɪʃən*). [a. L. *ēvītātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvītāre*: see EVITE *v.*] The action of avoiding or shunning; avoidance, shirking.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 In all Bodies, there is an Appetite of Union, and Evitation of Solution of Continuity. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 479/2 Election of things convenient, and Evitation of their Contraries. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 7 In the first of these [apocryphal epistles] I found, as I expected, a total evitation of circumstances. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xvii. III. 172 The Englishman Pole..true to his destiny of evitation, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy.

E·vite, *sb.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + -ITE. Cf. ADAMITE.] A name humorously applied to a woman wearing little clothing.

1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 134 P 6 There being so many in all Public Places, who show so great an Inclination to be Evites. *Ibid.* No. 142 That the Evites daily increase, and that fig-leaves are shortly coming into fashion.

Evite (*ivəi·t*), *v. arch.* [ad. F. *éviter*, ad. L. *ēvītāre*, f. *ē-* out + *vītāre* to shun.] *trans.* To avoid, shun. (In 18–19th c. almost peculiar to Scotch writers.)

1503 *Sheph. Kalender* viii, When they would evite and eschue the wonderful blasts of the wind, they plunged into the water. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 132/2 You must also evite all cibaryes which cause heate, alsoe spices. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. viii. (1718) 33 What we ought t' evite As our disease, we hug as our delight. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 79 (Jam.) We're obleidg'd in conscience, Evill's appearance to evite. *a* 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (ed. 4) 265 In order to know how to evite this absurdity let us suppose [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv, Balmawhapple could not..evite giving satisfaction to both. 1834 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1005 The only position in which we could have evited death. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* xii. 314 Others..were scarce able to support his neighbourhood—Sir William eviting to be near him.

Hence **E·viting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb EVITE; avoiding, avoidance.

1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 For euiting of such like hainous and abhominable treasons. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* (1714) 167 Carrying sometimes your sword-hand low..for the better eviting of your adversary's parade.

† Evite·rnal, *a. Obs.* Also ÆVITERNAL. [f. L. *æviternus* (whence by contraction *æternus*), f. *ævi-um* age + -AL. Cf. Fr. *éviternel* (16th c. in Godef.), which may be the source.

In med.L. *æviternus* (owing to its more obvious connexion with the etymon *ævum*) was sometimes used to express eternity of *duration*, as contrasted with the notion of timelessness expressed by *æternus.*]

= ETERNAL; used *esp.* with reference to future duration (see quot. s. v. ÆVITERNAL). Johnson's explanation (quot. 1755) is not supported by our examples.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 33 Celestiall Goddesse, eviternall Fame, Minerva's daughter by faire

Maia's sonne. 1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* Prol. 81 What pallid spirit tells of strange euents? Of euiternal night? 1611 T. Farnaby *Panegyr. Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, Hang monuments of eviternall glory..to th' honour of Thomas Coryate. 1652 Bp. Hall *Myst. Godl.* § 9 The angels are truly existing, spiritual..powerful, eviternal creatures. 1755 Johnson, *Eviternal*, eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

Hence †**Evite·rnally** *adv.* = Eternally.

1609 Bp. Hall *Passion Serm.* Wks. (1627) 437 The body hangs on the crosse, the soule is yeelded; the Godhead is euiternally vnited to them both. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 6 The Soule, is an essence .. eviternally subsisting, and immortall as Angels are.

Eviternity (ǐvitǝ·ɹnǐti). [ad. late L. *æviternitas*, f. *æviternus*: see Eviternal. Cf. OF. *eviternité*.] Eternity of duration; everlastingness. (See also quot. 1755.)

1596-1640 [see Æviternity]. 1652 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* (L.), There shall we..passe our eviternity of blisse in lauding and praising..our Creator. 1696 [J. Serjeant] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Instit.* 329 The notion and difference of three Durations is evident: of Time..of Eternity [explicated] when we treated of God: lastly, of Eviternity in Intelligences. 1755 Johnson, *Eviternity*, duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, I. iii. 33 The questions..whether his [God's] eternity was only an evi-ternity.

Evittate (ǐ,vi·te¹t), *a. Bot.* [f. E- pref.³ + Vitta + -ate².] Having no vittæ or oil-canals; said of the fruit of some umbelliferous plants.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Evocable (e·vǒkăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *évocable*, f. *évoquer*, ad. L. *ēvoc-āre*: see Evoke.] That may be called forth.

Evocate (e·vǒke¹t), *v.* [f. L. *ēvocāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvocāre*: see Evoke.]

†1. *trans.* To call forth. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1639 Bp. Reynolds *Lord's Supp.* xviii, The seed to be scattered..the Sun to evocate and excite the seminal virtue. 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 6 The said Arsenical bodies..require..a very dry and warm..air, to melt and open the surface of the Earth..to attract and evocate them thence. [Misquoted by Johnson s.v. *Evacate*.]

2. To call up (spirits) from the dead, (events) from past times.

1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* ii. 10 Thyestes his Ghost groans..when ere that is evocated to attend the pleasure of the black Artist. 1732 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* v. iii. iii, [Saul] thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to evocate the dead. 1817 Byron *Let. Murray* 15 Feb. in Wks. (1846) 175/2 He..goes..to evocate a ghost. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 277 The ancient Egyptians evocated the souls of demons, or angels, and inserted them in sacred images. 1827 Sir H. Taylor *Isaac Comnenus* i. iv, Where memory evocates imperial deeds Such as betray'd Britannicus of old. 1851 G. S. Faber *Many Mansions* (1862) 392 *note*, Here Ulysses evocates the souls of the dead.

3. *nonce-use.* To call out (from a house, etc.).

1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 228 Driving to the palace [I] evocated the archbishop's confessor.

Hence **E·vocated**, *ppl. a.*

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 350 The evocated spirits come up.

Evocation (evokē¹·ʃǝn). [ad. L. *ēvocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvocāre*: see Evoke.] The action of evoking; a calling forth or out.

†1. The calling (of a person) from a specified place or association; (of the spirit) from present surroundings. *Obs.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 202 In this euocation of Abraham is taught howe needefull it is to.. Gods people, to be deuided and drawn from vices. 1612 5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* xx. ii, The hastie evocation of so noted a person, to such a secrecie. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* cxxi. V. 150 His Night-watchings are Ecstatics and Evocations of his Soul into the Presence and Communion of Saints. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* xii. vii, The Greek 'Εκκλησία [signifies] a society elected or called out. This evocation or selection is of divers sorts.

transf. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 448 Our spirits and blood, and whatsoever is fluid within us, is called out from the internal to the external parts of our bodies.. He that can give a possible cause of this evocation and swelling [etc.].

b. *Rom. Antiq.* The calling upon the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers.

1656 Cowley *Davideis* iv. notes 149 Their solemn Evocation of Gods from the Cities which they besieged. 1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1853 De Quincey *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 73 The Pagan practice of evocation applied to the tutelary deities of such a state.

†2. = Avocation 2, 3.

1769 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 2/2 If the empress of Russia finds no evocation from disturbances at home..the Turkish empire may..fall by the hands of a woman. 1810 Scott *Let. to W. Hayley* 12 July, A number of most unpoetical evocations have made me appear very ungrateful.

3. a. The evoking or calling up a spirit. Const. *of*. b. The formula to be used in evoking a spirit.

a. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* ii. 147 [They] paved the way for invocation of Saints in heaven, and evocation of men out of Hell. 1681 H. More in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* Postscr. 43 She turning her face from Saul, mutters to her self some Magical form of evocation of Spirits. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 675 The rapidity of her evocation was most surprising, as M. de Cagliostro had no idea of the person I should desire him to call up. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 83 Divination and evocations are practised with increasing credulity.

b. 1631 A. B. tr. *Raleigh's Ghost* i. xiii. 208 The like Negromantical euocation to be made by Scipio, is read in Silulus. 1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Dreams Dawn Philos.*, The abbot..sent three or four leaves stuffed with the names of devils, and with their evocations.

4. The calling out or removal of a cause or action from an inferior to a superior court; = med. L. *evocatio*, Fr. *évocation*.

[1611 Cotgr., *Evocation*, an euocation..also, a calling before one by authoritie; a transferring, or remouing of causes vnto a higher Court by command of the Judges thereof.] 1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Kings* i. 8 Nor can he be debarred..by precognition..or evocation to determine or Judge in any thing that concerneth that his Kingdome. 1682 *News fr. France* 10 The one [Edict] was that no Protestant may have the Relief of an Evocation (or appeal) from any Court of Justice. 1694 Falle *Jersey* vii. 206 We have a Jurisdiction established among our selves, and our Properties secured against vexatious suits and Evocations into England. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1818) IV. 90 The evocation which came a few days after from Rome. 1792 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 171* The citizens cannot be withdrawn from the judges..by any other attributions or evocations than those which are determined by the laws. 1832 in Webster. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 363 Other matters..were from time to time withdrawn from the ordinary tribunals, and by a process of evocation transferred to the Council.

5. a. The action of evoking or calling forth into existence or activity; an instance of the same. Const. *of*. Also *concr.*

1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 259 There is no one..who imagines..every recent production..to be an absolutely fresh creation..an evocation of something out of nothing. 1822 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 84 Magical power of evocation which Christianity has put forth. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 84 You have caused him who was created a thinking being, to think. You have done reverence to the Father of spirits in the evocation of that spirit. 1861 McCaul *Aids to Faith* v. 215 The evocation of light is the prominent object of the first day's work. 1881 E. Mulford *Republic of God* viii. 173 The faith which is the gift and the evocation of this revelation. 1887 Gladstone in *Times* 6 Sept. 12/3 There is a growing necessity for the cultivation of local resources..the evocation of which will be a most healthy proceeding.

b. With reference to the Platonic theory of recollection (ἀνάμνησις): A calling up of knowledge acquired in a previous state of existence.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. A iij a, We could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance; that Intellectual acquisition were but Reminiscentiall evocation. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. xix. 530 This magical evocation of knowledge from an untaught youth.

†6. *Gram.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 27 Every Vocative case is of the second Person..by a figure called Evocation..Because *Tu* or *Vos* are understood in every Voc. case. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 190 Evocation is an immediate Reduction of the third person either to the first or second. 1678-96 Phillips *Evocation*, in Grammar it is a figure of Construction, being a reducing of the third Person, either to the first or second; as *Ego tuæ deliciæ istuc veniam.*

Evocative (ivǫ·kătiv, e·voke¹tiv), *a.* [ad. L. *ēvocātīv-us*, f. *ēvocāre*: see Evocate.] Tending to call or draw forth. Const. *of*.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 160* Gargarismes..whose faculty is either levative, or repressive, or evocative. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 61 At his will-fraught and evocative word, The strange star brightened largelier. 1881 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., The soul of good in things evil which has proved..so evocative of some of the least natural graces, so productive of spiritual energy.

Evocator (e·vǒke¹tǝɹ). [a. L. *ēvocātor*, agent-n. f. *ēvocāre*: see Evocate.] One who evocates or evokes; *esp.* one who evokes or calls up a spirit.

1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias* I. 305 [He] went to Phigalea, to the Arcadian evocators of souls. 1817 Byron *Manfred* ii. ii. 188 He..roused The Arcadian Evocators to compel The indignant shadow to depose her wrath. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 647 Imagination..like an olden Evocator rears The gorgeous phantoms of forgotten years.

Evocatory (ivǫ·kătǝri), *a.* [ad. late L. *ēvocātōrius*, f. *ēvocāre*: see Evocate and -ory.] Having the function of evoking or calling forth.

a 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 266 Satan..Saw an old Clinick breathing out his last, And his evocatory Fiends enjoin'd Whom he to tare away his Soul assign'd. 1817 tr. *Dubois' People of India* xi, The Mantras..are of various sorts, invocatory, evocatory, deprecatory, conservatory.

Evoca·trix. *rare*⁻¹. [a. L. **ēvocātrix*, fem. of *ēvocātor*: see Evocator.] A female evocator; a woman who calls up spirits.

1847 De Quincey *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 138 She was an Evocatrix, or female necromancer, evoking phantoms that stood in some unknown relation to dead men.

‖**Evoe**, *int.* (*sb.*) Also **evohe**. [a. L. *evoe*, more correctly *euæ*, *euhæ*, a. Gr. εὐοῖ.] The Bacchanalian exclamation 'Evoe!'

1586 *Praise of Mus.* 6 Those dronken euohes and howlinges. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* ii. iii. 9 Like Mænads who cry loud, Evoe! Evoe! 1830 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) III. 2 The earth is giddy with their clangour, their evohes.

†**Evoi·d**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **evode**. [ad. OF. *evuider* (mod.F. *évider*), f. *é-* out + *vuider*, f. *vuide* (Fr. *vide*) Void.] *trans.* To clear out, empty out, remove, get rid of.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 424 He maid thame [the army] to evode all dredoure, takand na fere of inemyis. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvii, Thay wald nevir evoid the displeseir..out of thair hertis.

Evoir, obs. form of Ivory.

Evoke (ivōu·k), *v.* [ad. Fr. *évoquer*, ad. L. *ēvoc-āre*, f. *ē-* out + *vocāre* to call.]

1. *trans.* To call forth; *esp.* to summon up (spirits, etc.) by the use of magic charms.

1623-6 Cockeram, *Euoke*, to call forth. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxiii. (1840) II. 309 The only..use of this character is..to evoke the Devil, and summon the court. *Ibid.* lxi. (1840) III. 390 To evoke the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove. 1828 Landor *Ct. Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 503 If only warlike spirits were evoked By the war-demon. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 15 It is a monster thus evoked that we see stalking abroad.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. In various associations, with more or less obvious allusion to magical operations.

1749 Warburton *Lett.* (1809) 13, I had no sooner evoked the name of Shakespear from the former editions than a crew of strange devils..come chattering round about me. 1757 Hurd *On Marks of Imitation*, Johnson evokes Fancy out of her *cave of cloud*. 1844 Emerson *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 293 Railroad iron is a magician's rod..to evoke the sleeping energies of land and water. 1868 Stanley *Westm. Ab.* i. 21 On his way he evoked with his staff the two springs of the Island.

b. To call (a feeling, faculty, manifestation, etc.) into being or activity. Also, To call up (a memory) from the past.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 The ambition to create value evokes every kind of ability. 1866 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) III. vii. 183 He rather likes now and then to evoke a smile. 1877 Browning *La Saisiaz* (1878) 82 Be this, sad yet sweet, the sole Memory evoked from slumber! 1879 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* i. i. § 16. 18 Unable to evoke a respondent movement from the exhausted Muscles.

3. To summon (a cause) from an inferior to a superior tribunal (cf. Avoke).

1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 474 *marg.*, The conference at York evoked to London. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 10 She protested against the competency of the court, as the cause had been evoked to Rome by the Pope. 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* i. 5 Authority to evoke causes to Rome.

Hence **Evo·ked** *ppl. a.*; **Evo·ker**, one who or that which evokes; **Evo·king** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Evoke.

1849 S. R. Maitland *Illustr. Mesmerism* i. 49 Where do we read about magic circles, and evoked fiends, black cats, etc.? 1845 Mozley *Ess.* (1878) I. 121 An evoker of all his cleverness and ready wit. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 27 The playfulness of the scene is the very evoker of the solemn remembrances that lie hidden below. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 189 The evoking of this famous and terrible name provoked scandal.

†**E·volate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ēvolāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvolāre*, f. *ē-* out + *volāre* to fly.] *intr.* To fly forth or away.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 369 Flowers..at length evolating in dawen.

†**Evola·tic**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *ēvolāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvolāre* (see prec.) + -ic.] 'Flying abroad'. Bailey (*folio*, 1730-6).

1775 in Ash; hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Evola·tical**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ = prec.

1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in Bailey; hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Evola·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 in bad form **evolition**. [ad. late L. *ēvolātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvolāre*: see Evolate.] The action of flying out or away.

1644 Bp. Hall *Free Prisoner* § 7 (T.) These walls of flesh forbid that evolation [of the soul]. 1645 — *Remedy Discontents*, How did he triumph over your cruelty? how did he by his happy evolation make all those stones precious? 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 31 Forest trees and woods.. hinder the necessary evolition of this superfluous moisture. 1669 J. Rose *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 22 Salts and spirits which a more moderate fire would preserve from evolition and flying away.

†**Evo·luble**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as if ad. L. **ēvolūbilis*, f. *ēvolvĕre*: see Evolve. Cf. Voluble.] Rolling swiftly away.

1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* (1713) 558 That Life which is consumed by an evoluble succession.

Evolute (e·vǒliūt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ēvolūt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēvolvĕre* to roll out: see Evolve.]

A. *adj.*

a. *Evolute curve* = B. 1. b. (See quot. 1835.)

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 453/1 s.v., The values of the absciss and ordinate of the Evolute curve EC. 1828 — *Course Math.* II. 351 Any radius of curvature..is a tangent to the evolute curve at the point F. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 65 Exorhizæ evolute, or fully developed.

B. *sb.*

1. *Math.* A curve which is the locus of the centres of curvature of another curve (its *involute*), or the envelope of all its normals. *Radius of the Evolute, Imperfect Evolute* (see quots. 1751).

The end of a stretched thread unwound from the evolute will trace the involute; hence the names.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The radius of the Evolute is the part of the thread comprised between any point where it is a tangent to the evolute, and the correspondent point where it terminates in the new curve. *Ibid.*, *Imperfect Evolute*..This curve would be a sort of evolute, and would have its radii; but an imperfect evolute, since the radii are not perpendicular to the first curve. 1852 G. Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 110 If we take a fourth harmonic to the tangent and the lines joining its

point of contact to two fixed points, we shall have a line which may be called the quasi-normal, and its envelope will be a quasi-evolute. 1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624. 571 The phosphorescence takes the form, approximately, of the evolute of an ellipse. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 24 Nov. 423 The evolute of a circle is a point—the circle's centre The evolute of a straight line is either of the points at infinity in direction perpendicular to the line.

¶ 2. Erroneously used for INVOLUTE. Also *attrib.* in *evolute-cog*, a cog the two sides of which are involutes of circles.

1812 6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 81 One of the curves there proposed [for the teeth of wheels] is the evolute of the circle. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 140 A wheel, having on its circumference a series of evolute-cogs.

3. The developed surface, 'development', of a cone or cylinder. *rare.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 60 *note*, The figure thus formed would become a kind of evolute of the surface of the whole building.

Evolutility (ivǫ·liuti·lĭti). [f. L. *ēvolūt-* (ppl. stem of *ēvolvĕre*: see EVOLVE. Cf. *contractility*.] 'The faculty possessed by all substances which are capable of self-nourishment to manifest the nutritive acts by changes of form, or of volume, or of structure' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Evolution (evŏliū·ʃən, īvŏliū·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēvolūtiōn-em* (recorded in the sense 'unrolling of a book'), n. of action f. *ēvolvĕre*: see EVOLVE. Cf. Fr. *évolution*. The pronunciation (īvŏ-) is not sanctioned by any Dict., but is now somewhat common.]

I. The process of unrolling, opening out, or disengaging from an envelope.

1. The opening out or unfolding of what is wrapped up (*e.g.* a roll, a bud, etc.); *fig.* the spreading out before the mental vision (of a series of objects); the appearance in orderly succession of a long train of events. Also *concr.* 'the series of things unfolded or unrolled' (J.).

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 150 Evolution Of outward forms spread in the worlds vast spright. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* I. § 15 The whole evolution of..ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is..represented to God at once. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 878 The Periods of Divine Providence, here in this World, are commonly Longer, and the Evolutions thereof Slower. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 510 Beyond long ages, yet roll'd up in shades..What evolutions of surprising fate! 1762 — *Resignation* II. xxxvi, Flowers..When ev'ning damps and shades descend, Their evolutions close. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 70 ¶ 11 He whose task is to reap and thresh will not be contented without examining the evolution of the seed. 1843 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. p. xv, The evolution of time has served only to confirm me in.. the honest persuasion, that, etc.

2. Emergence or protrusion from the folds of an envelope. Frequent in *Biol.*

1762 HUDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 500 Our author asserts, That every Fungus is contained in an entire and perfect state..in the egg, or as it is called, the seed, and wants nothing but evolution, in order to imbibe the necessary juices. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 5, I determined to leave Nature undisturbed, to effect the evolution of the child. 1817 T. SAY *Hessian Fly*, Entom. Wks. 1859 II. 7 The specious circumstance of its evolution from the pupa itself of the destroying larva. 1887 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. Pike) 85 The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or evolution from the medullary wall of the..interbrain of a vesicle.

3. The process of evolving, disengaging, or giving off (gas, heat, light, sound, etc.); an instance of this process.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 289 A powerful evolution of the muriatic acid is painful and dangerous. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 278 Two dissimilar metals are not essential to the evolution of galvanism. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 138 The evolution of musical sounds during the cooling of heated metals. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxxii. 214 There is a constant evolution of heat and light. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 Decomposed by the acid with the evolution of carbonic acid gas.

4. *Math.* a. *Geom.* The unfolding or opening out of a curve: † (*a.*) the straightening it out, through all intermediate degrees of curvature, till it becomes a straight line; (*b.*) the production from it of an involute, such as would be traced by the end of a stretched flexible thread unwound from the outside of the curve.

1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 445 By the Equable Evolution of a Circle, I mean such a gradual approach of its Periferie to Rectitude, as that all its parts do together and equally evolve or unbend. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Evolution*, in geometry, the unfolding, or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 352 To determine the nature of the curve by whose evolution the common parabola AB is described.

b. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The extraction of any root from any given power; the reverse of involution.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Evolution*, The Extraction of Roots out of Powers. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 200 Evolution is..the method of finding the square root, cube root, etc., of any given quantity. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 262 Evolution is the inverse of Involution; being the method of finding any root of a given quantity.

5. The process of evolving, developing, or working out in detail, what is implicitly or potentially contained in an idea or principle; the development of a design, argument, etc.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. ii. 250 It must have potentially at least the whole Systeme of Humane Nature, or at least that Ideal Principle..thereof, in the evolution whereof the complement and formation of the Humane Nature must consist. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 247 His plays..in the successive evolutions of the design, sometimes produce seriousness and sorrow, and sometimes levity and laughter. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xv, They [certain names] may be again resolved by an easy and fair evolution. 1820 COLERIDGE *Let. C. A. Tulk* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* May 1890), I had arrived at this conclusion by necessary evolution from the First Principle of my Philosophy. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* iv. 83 Some slip in the evolution of an argument. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 140 A chorus is introduced to make up for the want of dramatic evolution.

b. *concr.* The result of this process.

1820 COLERIDGE *Let. C. A. Tulk* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* May 1890), The sensible world is but the evolution of the Truth, Love, and Life, or their opposites, in Man. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 19 Philosophers who believe themselves organs of the world-soul, and their systems an evolution of the Deity. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Phil. Syst.* 55 *note*, In the Sánkhya, happiness, misery, will, and activity..are evolutions from..the internal organ.

6. *Biol.* a. Of animal and vegetable organisms or their parts: The process of developing from a rudimentary to a mature or complete state.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2078 By the word Change [in Insects] is nothing else to be understood but a gradual and natural Evolution and Growth of the parts. 1745 NEEDHAM *Microsc. Disc.* Introd. 1 Nature..ever exerting its Fecundity in a successive Evolution of organised Bodies. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 8 *note*, The gradual evolution of the young animal or plant from its egg or seed. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 588 A series of experiments on the evolution of the Chick. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 336 The formation and evolution of this part of the brain. 1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 201 Masses of eggs, in different stages of their evolution, are met with in the same nest.

b. *Theory of Evolution*: the hypothesis (first propounded under that name by Bonnet 1762) that the embryo or germ, instead of being brought into existence by the process of fecundation, is a development or expansion of a pre-existing form, which contains the rudiments of all the parts of the future organism. Also called 'the theory of Preformation'; the latter name is now preferred, to avoid confusion with the following sense.

1831 [see EPIGENESIS]. 1877 HUXLEY *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 745.

c. The origination of species of animals and plants, as conceived by those who attribute it to a process of development from earlier forms, and not to a process of 'special creation'. Often in phrases *Doctrine, Theory of Evolution.*

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 11 The testacea of the ocean existed first, until some of them by gradual evolution, were improved into those inhabiting the land. 1852 H SPENCER *Developement Hypoth.* Ess. (1883) I. 381 Those who cavalierly reject the Theory of Evolution, as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 201 At the present day almost all naturalists admit evolution under some form. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 185 The diversity of species has arisen by the evolution of one species out of another. 1881 SIR J. HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 446 The doctrine of the orderly evolution of species under known laws.

7. The development or growth, according to its inherent tendencies, of anything that may be compared to a living organism (*e.g.* of a political constitution, science, language, etc.); sometimes contrasted with *revolution*. Also, the rise or origination of anything by natural development, as distinguished from its production by a specific act; 'growing' as opposed to 'being made'.

1807 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 367 Its [our British constitution's] tardy evolution bespeaks something fitter to endure. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) II. vii. 39 When commerce is left to its own spontaneous evolutions. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 138 Our constitutional form of government has been produced by evolution. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xvii. (1862) II. 431 The same great evolution of Scythian power. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* v. 98 Psychology..deals with the evolution of the faculties..by what processes..ideas grow from concrete to abstract and from simple to complex.

8. The formation of the heavenly bodies according to the received theory which supposes it to have taken place by the concentration and consolidation of cosmic matter.

1850 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* Pt. III. (*title*) Psyche, or Evolution. *Ibid.* 239 (*heading of page*) Universal Evolution. 1851 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) 289 As on Earth, there is [*sic*] also—ruling these high Heavens—vast processes of evolution. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* i. 2 The idea of the evolution of planets is due to the great astronomer..Laplace.

9. In recent philosophical speculation used in a more comprehensive sense, of which the senses 6 a, 6 c, 7, 8 are regarded as special applications.

According to Herbert Spencer, whose views have greatly influenced not only the technical but also the popular use of the word, all the changes in the universe, whether material or psychical, are phenomena either of Evolution or of the reverse process of Dissolution; his definition of the former is quoted below.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvii. § 145 (1875) 396 The formula finally stands thus:—Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation. 1878 J. SULLY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 765 Mental evolution is a progressive composition of units of feeling in more and more complex forms. *Ibid.*, Mr. Spencer's elaboration of the subject of social evolution has not been carried far enough. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 32 The laws of Evolution apply to both universes..a universe of material forces, and a universe of conscious states. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. i. 144 Evolution is advance from the simple to the complex.

II. A tactical movement (and derived senses).

10. *Mil.* and *Naut.* The unfolding or opening out of a body of troops or squadron of ships; hence *gen.* any movement or change of position, such as counter-marching, wheeling, etc., required in the due disposition of a force, whether for review, or for active operations. Also *fig.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. viii. 151 But if it be to performe any Evolution or alteration of figure..then he shall see that they obserue at least six foote distance..betweene one Horseman and another. [1697 P. HOSTE (*title*) L'Art des Armées Navales, ou Traité des Evolutions Navales.] 1704 COCKER App. *Terms of War*, *Evolutions*, when a Body of Men change their form..This is done by doubling of Ranks or Files, Counter-marches, or Wheelings. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., By naval evolutions he [Hoste] means, the motions made by a fleet, squadron, or naval armament, in order to put themselves into a proper disposition for attacking the enemy, or defending themselves with the most advantage. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 90 This countermarch of each division is an evolution of great utility. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 307 The Persian ships were turned by the wind and the waves, their evolutions were thwarted. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., That evolution is best which, with a given number of men, may be executed in the least space. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 253 The surrounding country was level and suitable to the evolutions of cavalry.

fig. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 296 That versatility, those sudden evolutions..have something derogated from the credit of all public professions. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 580 Jonson's intense observation was microscopical when turned to the minute evolutions of society. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1873) I. vii. 90 Evolutions of patience and temper are performed at the fireside.

11. *transf.* A wheeling about; a movement in dancing, gymnastics, etc. Also, one of the regulated and recurring movements of a portian of a machine.

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable evolutions. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 79/1 They move in an agreeable manner, performing certain involutions and evolutions in a quick measure. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 41 Clouds..of a dark brown colour, floating in varied evolutions. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 73 The various evolutions and positions to which every revolution of the wheel subjects each paddle. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 214 The short evolution which the bar has to traverse, not being more than one fourth of a circle. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 471 A perfect artiste of the ballet..going through her admirable evolutions. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi, Haley..made him..perform various evolutions to show his muscles.

† b. A winding about, an intricate form. *Obs.*

1763 JOHNSON 5 July in *Boswell*, It is not in the showy evolutions of buildings..that the wonderful immensity of London consists. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 270 Roots.. and sprays are often so fantastic in their evolutions as to betray a remote resemblance [to a human fabric].

III. 12. In etymological sense: The action of rolling (anything) out on a spindle. *rare.*

1880 R. OWEN *Sanctorale Cathol.* 271 From the horrible manner of his death by the evolution of his intestines, Italians regard him [St. Elmo] as their advocate against spasmodic pains.

Evolutional (evŏliū·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to evolution; due to or produced by evolution.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 181 *note*, The Upanishads..describe Brahma..as unchangeable; and this notion would be contravened by that of his being an evolutional material cause. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 209 The evolutional theory of society.

Evolutionary (evŏliū·ʃənări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.]

1. Of or pertaining to evolution or development; evolutional.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 255 The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is evolutionary. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* xii. (1884) 407 The development throughout obeys the evolutionary law in being from the general to the special.

b. Of language, opinions, methods, etc.: In accordance with the theory of evolution. Hence qualifying personal designations: Following evolutionary methods.

1864 F. HALL in Wilson tr. *Vishnu Purana* III. 25 The evolutionary doctrine. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* x. 93 These self-same..outer flowers..make the guelder rose so interesting a plant in the eyes of the evolutionary biologist. 1876 C. E. APPLETON *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 184 Its process, as we should now say in evolutionary language. 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* XXIII. 501 The evolutionary psychologist.

2. Of, pertaining to, or performing the evolutions or manœuvres of troops or ships of war.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1861 J. H. MACDONALD *Evolut. Battalion* 8 The first object of all evolutionary operations in the field..is to move towards the enemy. 1881 *Army & Navy Gaz.* 23 July 570/2 The French Evolutionary squadron

will visit Oran..Algiers, etc. 1890 *Daily News* 9 May 5/6 The evolutionary grounds on which the special review is to be held..cover a magnificent area of level steppe.

Evolutionism (evŏlĭū·ʃənĭz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The theory of evolution or development.

1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 28 Apr. 487/1 The three schools of geological speculation which I have termed Catastrophism, Uniformitarianism, and Evolutionism. 1872 E. FRY in *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1201 Evolutionism does not propose to explain the unfolding of life out of dead matter. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv. 348 Evolutionism .. excluded creation and theism.

Evolutionist (evŏlĭū·ʃənist). [as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who upholds the doctrine of evolution; an adherent of evolutionism.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 189 It is admitted by most evolutionists that mammals are descended from a marsupial form. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv. 349 The evolutionist is really in a position of absolute antagonism to the idea of creation.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 The prevalence of the evolutionist philosophy. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 June 789/2 Right conduct on evolutionist principles can only be such conduct as is in accord with the conditions of social vitality.

2. An advocate of the theory of 'Evolution', as opposed to Epigenesis. Cf. EVOLUTION 6 b.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Descr. & Darw.* 45 The vehement dispute..between Evolutionists and Epigenists.

3. One skilled in evolutions.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Evolutionistic (e:vŏlĭū·ʃəni·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] a. Tending to support the doctrine of evolution. ¶ b. Tending to produce evolution.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 The address was a striking array of facts, all evolutionistic in their character. 1885 C. DIXON in *Nature* XXXIII. 128 Nor do I consider it fair.. to infer that isolation, etc., do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fail as evolutionistic agents.

Evolu·tionize, *v. rare.* [f. EVOLUTION + -IZE.] *trans.* To develop by evolution.

Hence **Evolu·tionized** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Westm. Rev.* July 273 Our knowledge of evolutionized human nature. 1885 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* July 436 Those who speak of angels do not speak of them as evolutionised men.

Evolutive (e·vŏlĭutiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēvolūt-* ppl. stem of *ēvolvĕre*: see EVOLVE.] Pertaining or tending to evolution or development; promoting evolution.

1874 LEWES *Problems Life & Mind* I. 112 The special evolutive conditions, namely, etc. 1883 *Nature* 15 Feb. 367 The life of the sieve tubes may be divided into 2 periods; the evolutive and the passive. 1886 F. MYERS in *Phantasms of the Living* I. Introd. 43 We have induced [by hypnotism] a change of personality which is not *per se* either evolutive or dissolutive.

Evolvable (*ɪvɒ·*lvăb'l), *a.* Also -ible (-ib'l). [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be evolved; capable of being drawn out or developed.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk., Pope* 231 Truth..lies..everywhere, in these, Not absolutely in a portion, yet Evolvible from the whole. 1888 J. I. SWANDER in *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Oct., Setting free that substantial form of force—either light or electricity—evolvable by these respective processes.

Evolve (*ɪvɒ·*lv), *v.* [ad. L. *ēvolvĕ-re* to roll out, unroll, f. *ē* out + *volvĕre* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To unfold, unroll (something that is wrapped up); to open out, expand. Almost always *fig.*

a 1641, 1647 [see EVOLVED *ppl. a.*] 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 31 This little active Principle as the Body increaseth..evolveth, diffuseth and expandeth if not his Substantial Existence, yet his Energy and Virtue. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 54 If we wish to see .. the Voluntary Principle fully evolved and ripened under a summer heat. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 67 Mr. Glencoe ..would stimulate and evolve the powers of his mind. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1878) 188 Their condensed wisdom may be evolved for new applications.

† b. *lit.* To unwind (a thread, also a curved line). *Obs. rare.*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evolute*, the first curve supposed to be opened, or evolved, which being opened describes other curves. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Evolute* ..is any curve supposed to be evolved or opened, by .. beginning to evolve or unwind the thread from the other end, keeping the part evolved, or wound off, tight stretched. 1811 — *Course Math.* II. 334 If AE, BF, etc. be any positions of the thread, in evolving or unwinding; it follows, etc.

2. To disengage from wrappings, disclose gradually to view; to disentangle; to set forth in orderly sequence. (Only with reference to immaterial objects, though often consciously *fig.* from the physical sense).

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 63, I have not yet evolved all the intangling superstitions that may be wrapt up. 1737 THOMSON *To Memory of Ld. Talbot* 144 He thro' the Maze of Falsehood urg'd it [the Truth] on, Till, at the last evolv'd, it full appear'd. 1744 AKENSIDE *Ep. to Curio*, Time ..Evolves their secrets, and their guilt proclaims. 1773 MONBODDO *Lang.* I. i. viii. 102 With so many various forms and substances, that it is difficult to evolve them and shew them by themselves. 1892 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 189 Jeffrey's..whole opinions and tastes were evolved in these articles. 1898 SEARS *Athan.* iii. ix. 325 The outlines of Paul's system of Pneumatology .. have been sufficiently evolved in the preceding pages.

3. *Math.* To extract (the root of a number or quantity). Cf. EVOLUTION 4 b.

1810 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 202 To Evolve or Extract the Roots of Surd Quantities.

4. To give off, emit, as a product of chemical, vital, or other internal action; to liberate or disengage from a state of chemical combination.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 125 The expectorated fluid..may.. evolve fetor. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 9 The fixed alkali is not generated, but evolved, either from the solid materials employed, or from saline matter in the water. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 63 The chlorine will be evolved. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 80 Nitrogen and carbon evolved from the system .. in the form of urea and uric acid. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 69 In September the vapours evolved from Vesuvius grew to be considerable.

5. To bring out (what exists implicitly or potentially): *e.g.* to educe (order from confusion, light from darkness, etc.); to deduce (a conclusion, law, or principle) from the data in which it is involved; to develop (a notion) as the result of reflection or analysis; to work out (a theory or system) out of pre-existing materials.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 47 An English Editor, endeavouring to evolve printed Creation out of a German printed and written Chaos. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 172 New claims of authority .. were gradually evolved from the doctrine of the Supremacy. 1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 30 Other ethics than any which can be evolved from exclusively Christian sources. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 262 The particular instances are first stated as facts, and then the law they constitute is evolved. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 296 The idea of a subject-pronoun was evolved last of all. 1883 MRS. PLUNKETT in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/2, I evolved a satin-covered heart-shaped Christmas leaf.

6. Of circumstances, conditions, or processes: To give rise to, produce by way of natural consequence.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* i. *Castle Vaultsberg*, The new diseases that human life Evolves in its progress. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* x. (1872) 236 The simple sensations which are thus evolved. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 476 New felicities—evolved in each representation. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 That habits of gregariousness tend eventually to evolve a morality.

7. To develop by natural processes from a more rudimentary to a more highly organized condition; to originate (animal or vegetable species) by gradual modification from earlier forms; in wider sense, to produce or modify by 'evolution'. (See EVOLUTION 6 9). Chiefly in *pass.* without reference to an agent.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. i. 14 The orang-outang, having been evolved out of a monad, is made slowly to attain the attributes and dignity of man. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 204 Was the first Ichthyosaurus gradually evolved from some embryo substance? 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. (1867) 23 Lying upon them, and therefore evolved after them, other strata succeed. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* v. 102 Societies are evolved in structure and function as in growth. 1881 SOLLAS in *Science Gossip* No. 202. 217 The organism .. was evolved in the course of ages from some simpler form of life. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 737/2 If God .. chooses to evolve His universe, why shouldn't He?

8. *intr.* for *refl.* in various of the above senses: To open out, expand; to come gradually into view; to arise by way of natural or logical consequence; to be developed by 'evolution'.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iv. iv. 288 When great political exigencies evolve they are usually as much distinguished by the rise of sublime characters. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 488 The excellence of that character which gradually evolved on his admiring countrymen. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. 201 Then come the days of blessedness, which both Daniel and John describe as evolving..in the course of the present visible sublunary world. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* v. 57 May feel ripe to evolve in foliage. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* ix. 235 Everything else will evolve from it. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* § 104. 269 How does mechanical science evolve from these experiences? 1881 *Student* II. 35 A tree evolves in obedience to his [God's] laws.

Evolved (*ɪvɒ·*lvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] † a. Unfolded, opened up, made manifest or clear (*obs.*). b. Developed; developed by evolution.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 172 Speaking so plaine and in evolved termes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iv. xi, Evolved reason cannot stand at one Stoutly to guard thy soul from passion. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. 268 The best efforts of mind are those which are purely self-evolved. 1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* XV. 12 By future more evolved intelligences, the course of things now apprehensible only in parts may be apprehensible all together. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1456 Inorganic matter, like water, which is not an evolved product.

Hence † **Evo·lvedly** *adv.*, explicitly, in express terms.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 77 In none of them [the Prophets] was it plainly, directly, evolvedly said and foretold, that, etc.

Evolvement (*ɪvɒ·*lvmĕnt). [f. EVOLVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of evolving, the condition of being evolved; evolution.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 168 India owes to its exertions..the evolvement of the products of a soil unrivalled for its richness. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 596 Eyes, heart, mind, all fixed on the wondrous .. evolvement of the story. 1866 *Eng. Leader* 22 Dec. 352 Jesus .. showed that he aspired at an evolvement, and not..a revolution, though historically and philosophically it may be proved that the only real revolutions are evolvements. 1883 T. WRIGHT in *19th Cent.* No. 78. 280, I am in a position to speak..not..from any process of evolvement from an inner consciousness but from personal knowledge.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* The displayed folds (of a banner). 1849 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* (1854) 156 As its vast evolvements floated in the air, the cry of triumph .. burst from every heart.

Evolvent (*ɪvɒ·*lvĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [ad. L. *ēvolvent-em*, pr. pple. f. *ēvolvĕre*: see EVOLVE.]

A. *adj.* That evolves. † *Evolvent line*: the right line (the tangent to the evolute), the extremity of which is the locus of the involute. B. *sb.*

1. The involute of a curve. 2. (See quot. 1862.)

1708 tr. *Gregory's Pmp. Catenaria* in *Misc. Cur.* II. 236 The Evoluent Line UF is a third Proportional to AC and CB. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Evolvent*, in geometry .. the curve resulting from the evolution of a curve; in contradistinction to the evolute. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* Introd. 9 *note*, 'Originant' might answer, or 'evolvent' [for *prakṛiti*]; and 'originate' or 'evolute' for *vikṛiti*. 1888 E. B. COWELL in tr. *Sarva-darśana-saṃgraha* 221 That which is evolvent only [*note*, I borrow this term from Dr. Hall.].

Evolver (*ɪvɒ·*lvəɹ). [f. EVOLVE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, evolves.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 198 They may be useful as seminaries of instruction, useful as evolvers of merit. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 345 The fates, the evolvers of the endless thread. 1883 MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. in India* iii. 44 The male god Brahma .. the apparent Evolver of all the inferior forms.

Evolvible: see EVOLVABLE.

Evolving (*ɪvɒ·*lviŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EVOLVE + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EVOLVE; an instance of the same. Also *attrib.*

1831 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xlvii. 333 This evolving and involving motion continues. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Feb. 184/2 He by himself planned everything, and gods, men, and things came into existence from his evolvings.

Evo·lving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That evolves; in quots. *intr.* a. Opening b. issuing forth, emitted.

c 1720 PRIOR *Solomon* III. Poems 1723 I. 187 Ambrosial Odor Does round the Air evolving Scents diffuse. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) v. 800 Thou shalt quit Thy earthly prison, and evolving Heaven Shall snatch thee.

2. That is in process of evolution.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 149 (1875) 401 The genesis of the re-arrangement undergone by every evolving aggregate, is in itself one. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 8) 244 The evolving batrachian. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 3/1 This evolving town council was a purely native growth.

‖ **Evolvulus** (*ɪvɒ·*lvĭŭlŏs). [mod.L., f. *ēvolvĕre* (see EVOLVE). Cf. CONVOLVULUS.] *Bot.* A genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ*, containing about 60 species, natives chiefly of tropical America.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Evolvulus*..bear entire usually small nearly sessile leaves, and small flowers, etc. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Evo·me,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvomĕ-re*: see next.] = next. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3440 On the thredde day therafter on the land hym [Jonas] evomed [*v. r.* kest out]. 1504 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 231 He shall at the last, fynding tyme and oportunitie, evome and discouer his pestiferous intent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 308 Suddanelie it [stomack] will..Evome agane all that it tuik befoir.

† **Evo·mit,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 evomette, -et. [f. L. *ēvomit-* ppl. stem of *ēvomĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vomĕre* to VOMIT.] *trans.* To vomit, throw out, eject (the contents of the stomach). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 That oþer .. be seyde to deuoure waters and evomette theyme twyes in a day. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. Pref., These hath he not yet all, as vnsauerye morsels evometed for Christ. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 82 If any part free from the same elaboration [in the spleen], it is euomitted in to the Ventricle to a great purpose and vse. 1714 J. WYETH *Supp. to Ellwood's Autobiog.* (1765) 405 He hath evomitted Floods, not of Reproach only—but of the most malicious Slanders.

Evomita·tion, erron. form for EVOMITION, q v. It occurs in some edd. of Swift *T. Tub* iv. (see quot. 1704 in next.)

† **Evomi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. **ēvomitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvomĕre*: see EVOMIT.] The action of vomiting forth. *lit.* and *fig.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref. to Rdr. 23 That evomition, or Gods spewing this Church of England out of his mouth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 [Cows' milk] helps against the ephemeron or cantharides, causing the evomition of the same. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (ed. 2) iv, He was to ..receive immediate Benefit either by Eructation or expiration, or Evomition. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

b. *concr.*

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 221 As it was not possible to gather the Evomitions of our Vulcano's.

Evonymus: see EUONYMUS.

Evorye, evour(e, obs. ff. IVORY.

Evulgate (*ɪvɒ·*lgeĭt), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *ēvulgāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvulgāre*, f. *ē-* out + *vulgāre* to spread among the multitude, f. *vulgus* the multitude.] *trans.* To send out among the people, make commonly known or public; to divulge; to circulate, publish (a book).

1583-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1085/1 He did euulgate and disperse abroad..great numbers of bookes. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 689 Anecdotes..in which many amusing particulars occur that had not before been compiled, or at least not evulgated here. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 655 They may permit younger sisters in the craft to evulgate what they may have 'lisped in numbers'. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 177 Haller, in 1732, evulgated the first edition of his Swiss poems.

Evulgation (ĭvʊlgē·ʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as if ad. L. **ēvulgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvulgāre*: see prec.] The action of making commonly known; publishing, publication.

1638 W. SCLATER (Jun.) in *W. Sclater's Serm. Exper.* To Rdr, I was so studious of their Evulgation. 1730-6 in HAILEY (folio). 1786 (*title*) Advice to the Clergy of every Denomination..with the Evulgation of the Resolutions of a late Congress held in Germany. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 A century and half after the evulgation of Roman and Greek literature. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. on Transl. Script.* 3 Rebellion, as well as heresy, would accompany the evulgation of Scripture.

†**Evu·lge**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvulg-āre*: see EVULGATE.] = EVULGATE.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Ep. to Rdr., Being by so much the more doubtfull to evulge the same. 1654 T. KECK in *Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* Addr. to Rdr., I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to evulge it.

†**Evu·lsed**, *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ēvulsus*, pa. pple. of *ēvellĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vellĕre* to pluck.] Plucked, pulled off or out by force.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Evulsion (ĭvʊ·lʃən). [ad. L. *ēvulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvellĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vellĕre* to pluck. Cf. Fr. *évulsion*.] The action of pulling or plucking out by force; forcible extraction.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 171 Thrice he pluck'd [to get his lance out], and thrice sure Pelias barr'd His wish'd evulsion. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 340 The gall with rosin of Cedar hindereth the growing of hairs on the eyeliddes, after evulsion. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* 27 Its [the fur of the animal] evulsion produces no such disastrous effects. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 107/1 Mr. L...removed by evulsion both sides of the great toe-nail. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Evulsive (ĭvʊ·lsiv). [f. L. *ēvuls-* ppl. stem of *evellĕre* (see prec.) + -IVE. Cf. F. *évulsif, -ive*.] 'An instrument used for evulsion, such as a tooth forceps' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

‖ **Evviva** (evɪvī·va). [It., f. *e* (:—L. *et*) used intensively + *viva* (:—L. *vīvat*), optative of *vivere* to live.] The cry of 'Long live (the king)'; hence, a shout of applause.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* July 147 No loud evvivas from applauding Christendom.

Ew, obs. form of YEW.

†**Ewage** [1], *Obs.* [a. OF. (*jagounce*) *ewage*, (? jacinth) of the colour of water:—L. *aquāticus* in same sense, f. *aqua* water]. A precious stone having the colour of sea water.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 14 Hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre, And pere-on red rubyes..Orientales and ewages enuenymes to destroye. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Ballad of our Lady* xiv, Blewe ewage Stable as the loupe ewage of pitie.

†**Ewage** [2], *Obs.* [AF., f. *ewe* (mod.F. *eau*) water + *-age* (see -AGE), as if repr. L. type **aquāticum*, f. *aqua* water.] See quots.; also in med. Lat. form *ewagium*.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. Ewage*, Ewagium, in our old writers, the same with Aquage, which is toll paid for water-passage.

Ewai, obs. form of AWAY.

Ewden-drift. *Sc.* Also 7 **ewindrift**, 8 **youden drift**, 9 contracted form **endrift**. 'Snow raised, and driven by the wind' (Jam.).

1630-56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherl.* 246 Their fell such ane extream tempest, ewindrift, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 285 When to my Meg I bend my tour, Thro' Ewden drift, or snawy-show'r. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 121 (Jam.) The strongest wind..Tho' mixt wi' hail, wi' rain or youden drift, Brings ay a calm at last. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 35 The first thing meets him is a dose Of styth endrift and hail.

Ew'der. *Sc.* Also **yowther**. Vapour, smoke, fume.

1755 R. FORBES *Ajax his Speech* 4 Fan Hector try'd Thir barks to burn an' scowder..He cou'd na bide the ewder. 1755 — *Jrnl. fr. Lond. to Portsmouth* He was like to smore us i' the coach wi' the very ewder o't [his pipe]. 1814 *Northern Antiq.* 271 The yowther drifted sae high i' the sky, The sun worth a' sae red.

Ewe (yū), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 **eowu** (3 **awe**, **ouwe**), 6-8 **ew**, (6 **eawe**), 1- **ewe**. β. 4 **yoo**, 6 *Sc.* **yeowe**, **yow**, (**yown**), 6-7 *Sc.* **3oue**, 6-8 **yew**(e, 4-9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **yow**(e. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *eowu* (? *ēowu*), corresp. to OFris. *ei* (MDu. *oie, eie*, Du. *ooi*), OHG. *ouwi, au, ou* (MHG. *awe, ou*, mod.HG. dial. *au-* in *aulamm* ewe-lamb), ON. *ær*:—O Teut. **awi-z*:—OAryan **owi-s*; cf. L. *ovi-s*, Gr. δ(*f*)*ís*, OIr. *oi*, OSl. *ovĭ-ca*, Lith. *avì-s*, Skr. *avi*.

The OE. α represents a type **ewwi*:—WGer. **awwi*, the word having assumed the ending of the short *a*- stems; cf. *dgun* from O Teut. **dani-z*. It is disputed whether the diphthong is long (*ēo*:—*eu* from *ew*) or short (*eo*, a modification of *ĕ* due to the influence of the following *w*; cf. *eo* as *u*- umlaut of *e*). The latter view is favoured by the retention of the final *-u*, which is normal only in short stems.]

1. A female sheep.

α. *Laws of Ine* lv, Eowu bi þ, mid hire ȝeonge sceape scilling weorþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xxxiii. 13 Ic hæbbe..ȝeeane eowa and ȝecelfe cy mid me. *a* 1200 in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 307 To eastran two ewe mid twam lamban. *a* 1240 *Cuckoo Song* in Ritson *Anc. Songs* 3 Sumer is icumen in..Awe bleteþ after lomb. *a* 1300 *Debate Soul & Body* in *Map's Poems* (Camd.) 335, I scholde have ben dumb as a schep, or as a nouwe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 21 (MS. T.) By meris mylk lyuede & Ewis. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (1841) 296 For a ram and xix ewes, pryse the pece, xx.*d.* 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 8 It is a poore flocke of sheepe where the Ew must beare the bell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 649 Ewes and thir bleating Lambs. 1728 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, When..I to milk the ewes first tried my skill. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 293 They seldom mistake the ewe to which each lambkin belongs.

β. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 199 She sendeth here As meek as ever was eny lamb to yow. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl., Shepherds* I. 120 Be it weither or be it yoo. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* V. xiii. 22 In wirschip of Erix..a blak ȝow to god of tempestis fell. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* LXXVII. 71 As he was folowinge the yowes greate with yonge. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 54 The Watter is comparit to the ȝown. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 19 She can wynke on the yew, and wery the lam. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. LXXV. 540 The Cheese that they use to make of Yeowes and Goates mylke. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 249 There is also in the teats of..yeaws a certaine stopping in some of their teats. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 305 Bless thou my lambs! And make my tender yews the happy dams Of many young-ones. 1724 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 51 Sheep, Yews per Head. 1781 BURNS *Death Mailie*, Warn him..To stay content wi' yowes at hame.

b. (See quot.)

1879 A. GALLETLY *Wool* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 260/1 The term..'ewes' is applied in long-stapled wools, to the short, tender, inferior fleeces.

2. *transf.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* V. v, [*To his sister*] *Kas.* Come on, you yew, you haue match'd most sweetly, ha you not? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ewe*, or *the White Ewe*, a Top-woman among the Canting Crew, very Beautiful. *Ibid., Strowling-morts*..Travel the Countries, making Laces upon Ewes. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Yews. 18.. JAMIESON *Rotten yow*, metaph., Applied to a person..subjected to much expectoration.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ewe-mutton, -trade*; also, **ewe-bught**, *Sc.* (see BOUGHT *sb.*[2]); **ewegang** (see quot. and GANG *sb.*); **ewe-hog** (see quot. and HOG); **ewe lamb**, a female lamb; also *fig.* (with spec. reference to 2 *Sam.* xii.); **ewe-lease**, a pasture for ewes (see LEASE *sb.*[2]); **ewe-milk**, milk of ewes; also *attrib.*; **ewe-milker**, one who milks ewes; also **ewe-milking**, *vbl. sb.*; **ewe-teg**, a ewe in its second year (see TEG).

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 88 Will ye go to the *ew-bughts Marion And wear in the sheep wi' me? 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 252 At ewe-bught, or at evening fold. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 157 Comes dancing in from the ewe-bughts the bright-eyed Bessie. 1769 BP. WILTON *Inclos. Act* 7 A certain sheep-walk called *ewegang..the said ewegang shall remain. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 106 The first year a male Lambe is called a weather-Hog and a female Lambe an *Ewe-Hog. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 28 Abraham settide seuene *ewe lambren of the flok asidis. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xii. 3 Nothing saue one litle ewe lambe. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* V, I cannot afford the church my only and single ewe-lamb. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 81 The black sheep baaed to the miller's ewe-lamb. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xiv. 168 Over the snowy down or *ewe-lease on Weatherbury Upper Farm. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk, baytht of ky mylk & *3oue mylk. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXVIII, Maybe ye may like the ewe-milk..cheese better. 1815 — *Guy M.* XXIII, A half-dressed *ewe-milker..shut it [the door] in their faces. 1728 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. IV, When..I at *ewe-milking first sey'd my young skill. 1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V., A good fat legge of *ewe mutton. 1888 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 7/3 (Meat) Ewe mutton..improved in value. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3194/4 There is 2 Rams..and 7 or 8 *Ewe Tegs among them. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/7 The *ewe trade was extremely dull.

b. in the names of various plants, as **ewe-bramble**, *dial.*, the common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*; **ewe-daisy**, *Potentilla Tormentilla*; **ewe-flower**, ? the daisy; **ewe-gowan**, *Sc.*, the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. 215 (Jam.) Eneugh to make the pinks an' the ewe-gowans blush to the very lip. 1803 — *Queen Hynde* 14 The little ewe-flower starr'd the lea. 1847-78 *Halliwell, Ewe-gowan*, the common daisy. *North.* 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.*, Ewe Daisy, Potentilla Tormentilla. 1876 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict. Plant.-n.* 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Ewe-brimble*, the common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*.

Ewe, *sb.*[2] *dial.* (See quot.)

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* in *Old C. & Farm. Wds.* (E.D.S.) 142 White ewe is a shelly kind of earth in the fens.

Ewe, *v.* [f. EWE *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To yean, give birth to (a lamb). *Obs.*

1579 E. K. *Glos. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 83 *Rather lambes*, that be ewed early. *c* 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Spade geboren*, A Lambe Late ewed.

2. *trans.* To give a 'ewe-neck' look to.

1848 G. F. RUXTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 730 The severities of a prolonged winter..had robbed his bones of fat and flesh..and 'ewed' his neck.

Hence **Ewed** *ppl. a.*

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 116 The God of Light..To whom a hundred first-ewed lambs vow thou.

Ewe, obs. form of YEW.

†**Ewe ardaunt.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *ewe ardant* (mod. *eau ardente*), lit. 'burning water'.] Ardent spirit.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 9 So mey me nau3t in ewe ardaunt That neth no wateris wyse.

Ewelinge, ewinlynge, var. ff. EVENLING, *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 48 Als in-to sum othir thinge he wes to petir as ewelinge. *Ibid., Adrian* 480 Sa he mycht..be to þame ewinlynge.

Ewelle, obs. form of EVIL.

Ewen, obs. form of YEWEN *a.*

Ewe-neck. A thin hollow neck (in a horse).

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk. Sleepy Hollow* (1887) 410 A broken-down plough-horse..with a ewe neck, and a head like a hammer. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* (ed. 3) 322 Between the two extremes of the ewe-neck and its opposite there are many degrees.

Hence **Ewe-necked** *a.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 45 3/4 A grey Mare..Ewe-Neck'd. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Grey Dolphin*, His dapple-grey steed..was a little ewe-necked. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 222 Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay. 1876 *Cumberld. Gloss., Yowe neck't*, the arch of the neck bending downwards.

†**Ew·er**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 **ewer**(e, 5 **ewar**(e, **euwere**, 6 **y**)**ewre**. [a. OF. *ewer* (Cotgr. *eauier*):—L. *aquārius*, f. *aqua* (OF. *ewe*, mod. *eau*) water.] = EWERER.

1361 in Nichols *Royal Wills* 53 Davy, *q'est* Barber *et* Ewer. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* 641 An euwere in halle þere nedys to be..He schalle gef water to gentilmen. 1461-83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Housch. Ord.* 84 Twoe yomen ewars..that resceyveth of the sergeaunt all naperyes, basins, ewers, chauffyrs..for the halle. 1602 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II*, § 50 (1876) 35 Thei shal carri the flesh, and the fish..with the helpe of the Ewers from the kitchin to the dresser.

Hence †**Ew·eress**, a female 'ewerer'.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. 20 The marshall ycclipped was dame Reason, And the yewres also Observaunce.

Ewer[2] (yū·ər). Forms: 4-5 **ewere**, 5-6 **euer**, **ewar**, (5 **ewear**, **ewyr**, **hure**, **yore**), 6 **eure**, (**ower**, **ure**, **yower**), 6-7 **ewre**, 7 **eawer**, **ewr**, 5- **ewer**. [ad. AF. **ewiere*, parallel with OF. *aiguiere* (mod. *aiguière*), *eviere* (17th c. in Cotgr.), repr. Lat. type **aquāria*, f. *aqua* water; cf. prec.]

1. 'A pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands' (W.). In mod. use the trade name for a bedroom water-jug.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1457 Per wer bassynes ful bryȝt of brende golde clere, Enaumayld with azer & ewres of sute. 14.. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. I. 6, f. 58 (Halliw.) Yore [= ewer]. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* V. xi. (1483) 103 This sygne is Aquarius with his ewer. 1494 FABYAN VII. 345 He gaue to ye abbot..a basyn with an ewyr of syluer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 17 As quhow the crystall eweris [ed. 1710 eueris] to thair handis The watir gave. 1574 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 413 A very smale fountayne of golde with ower in it, enamuled. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 The holding up aloft a silver Ewre, after washing. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 179 The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXIV, Ailie..at that instant entered with basin and ewer.

2. *Comb.*, as *Ewer-wise*.

1599 MINSHEU *Dial. in Sp. & Eng.* 11/2 This pot made ewer wise.

Ewer[3]. *dial.* Also 8 **yewer**, 9 **ure**, **yure**, **yooer**, **yawer**. [a. ON. **jūðr* (Icel. *jūgr*, Sw. *jur*):—O Teut. **eudr-*, ablaut-variant of **udr-*, whence UDDER.] = UDDER.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Ewer*, an udder. N. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) s. v., *Ewer* and *Yewer*. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss. Yure*, an udder. 1876 *Cumberld. Gloss., Yooer, Yawer*, the udder of an animal.

Ewer, ? corrupt form of OYER.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 106 Maye Byshops..bee Iustices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke.

Ew·erer. [f. EWER[1] or EWER-Y + -ER[1].] A servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands.

c 1450 *MS. Sloane* 1986. 40 The ewerer [*v. r.* euwer] schal hele his lordes borde With dowbull napere at on bare worde. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 79 When the ewerer brought water. 1858 G. GILFILLAN *Mem.* in *Wyatt's Poet. Wks.* p. vii, At Anne Boleyn's marriage in July 1533..Wyatt officiated as ewerer, in room of his father.

Ewery, ewry (yū·ri). Forms: (5 **ewary**, **-erye**, **eawerie**, **eurey**, 6 **ewe-**, **yewrie**, 6-7 **ewrie**, 7 **eawrye**), 5- **ewery**, **ewry**. [f. EWER + -Y[3].]

1. The apartment or office for ewers, *esp.* in former times, in the royal household; a room where ewers of water, table linen, and towels were kept. Also *Groom, Sergeant of the Ewery*.

[1392 *Will Earl of Arundel* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. iv. 114 Pur l'ewerye un paire basyns d'argent.] *c* 1460 *Plumpton Corr.* 25 John Felton groom of the Chamber, and John Ward groom of the Eurey. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 256 in *Babees Bk.*, Take it [þe surnape] vppe..and to þe Ewery bere hit youre silf agayne. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* ibid. 135 So thyn ewery be arayed with basyns & ewers, & water hote & colde. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12. § 11 The sergeant of the Ewrie..shal also be..redy with clothes sufficient for the surgeon. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/1 In the butterie two yeomen,

two groomes, and two pages: and in the yewrie likewise. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Mar., The King..walking along the entries..as far as the ewry. 1783 *Hist. Reg., Chron. Diary* 36 Master of the Ewry to their Royal Highnesses.

b. *attrib.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL. *Bk. Nurture* 232 in *Babees Bk.*, Þan emperialle..Þy Ewry borde with basons & lauour. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 80 Thewry doore at Baynardes Castell.

†**2.** 'The scullery of a religious house'. *Obs.*

In mod. Dicts.

Ewest, *adv.* (quasi-*adj.*) *Sc.* Also 6 **ewoss, ewous, euous, euuse, ewuse.** Comp. *more ewous.* [Perh. evolved by a wrong division of ANEWST (*an ewest* for *a newest*).] Close at hand.

1527 *Burgh. Rec. Aberd.* 3 June (Spald. Club) I. 117 One of your landis liand mair evuse to ws..interchange the saidis landis with wtheris halffand landis liand mair ewuse [*printed* evnse] to ws. 1543 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.) Causing of your folkis that ar maist ewoss wss to be in redenes. I haf gewin command & charge to my friendis & folkis maist ewous yow. 1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, § 48 The Manses..maist ewest to the Kirk. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 That a gleob of four aikers of land be designed off the most ewest and commodious land. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 258 The remanent Lordes of the clergie, being ewest to him. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, 'To be sure, they lie maist ewest' said the Baillie.

Ewfras, ewfit(e, obs. ff. EUPHRASY, EFT.

Ewgh, ewghen, obs. ff. YEW, YEWEN.

Ewhow (ēˈhwau), *interj.* [f. EH + WHOW.] *Sc.* 'An exclamation of regret or pity'.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, 'But ewhow! they are puirly armed, and warse fended wi' victual.'

Ewin, obs. form of EVEN.

E-wis, variant form of I-WIS, *Obs.*

Ewk, var. of YEUK, *Sc.*, to itch.

Ewle, obs. form of YULE.

Ewlow, ? obs. form of YELLOW.

1541 *Lanc. Wills* I. 80 In y^ chapel ij. old ewlow quishens.

†**Ewre,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? var. of ORE.] ? Rust, oxide.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 97 By the continuall sorting and telling of this coyne, then did enter of the ewre of that brasse and copper under the nails of her fingers.

Ewre, var. of EURE, *Obs.*, destiny.

†**Ewrose.** *Obs.* Also 4 **eurose,** 5 **euerose, euerrose.** [a. OF. *ewe rose,* mod. *eau (de) rose.*] Rose-water.

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 364 Jowes of betonye wt eurose clere Counfortyth ye herynge of ye ere. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1391 With..Watyr of everrose clere, They wesche. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 455 And a pynte of water of ewrose. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij a, Wash hir with euerose.

Ewse-dreep, obs. form of EAVESDRIP.

1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 180 The..edifices..gardens, waies, water courses, easem^ts, ewse dreepes, and appurtenances.

Ewt(e, obs. form of EFT.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* VIII. v. 238 The carcases of snakes, ewts, and other serpents.

Ewte, *v. dial.* [repr. OE. *ġéotan*: see YETE.]

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 65 *Ewte,* to pour in. 1787 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

†**Ewté,** corrupt form of *lewté,* LEWTY, loyalty.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 62 Lust of fleich and lust of ize, and pride in oure lyvynge. On this three, Jak, by my ewté, is groundid al 3our colege.

Ewteuth, obs. var. OUTWITH *prep.*, outside of.

Ewyn(e, obs. form of EVEN.

Ex, obs. form of AX.

a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 325 Wyth scharpe exus of stelle He playtede here basnetus welle. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 144 Ex, instrument. *Securis.*

Ex (eks), *prep.* [a. L. *ex* out of (archaically also *ec*), corresp. to Gr. *ἐξ, ἐκ* (see EX- *pref.*2), Gaulish *ex-* (OWelsh *eh-* in *ehofn* fearless), OIr. *ass, ess-, e-,* Lith. *iš-s,* ? OSl. *izŭ* (Russ. *iz*'). Before consonants sometimes reduced to *ē.*]

1. In Lat. phrases (some of which are in Eng. written as single words), as EX ANIMO, EX PARTE, EXTEMPORE, EX-VOTO, etc., q.v. in alphabetical place.

2. *Comm.* **a.** Used for 'out of', 'landed from' (a ship), with reference to goods. Similarly in phrase *Ex warehouse*: (sold directly) from the warehouse. **b.** With sense 'without,' 'exclusive of'; *esp.* in phrase *Ex dividend* (abbreviated *ex div.* or *x. d.*), used with reference to sales of stocks or shares to indicate that the dividend next to be paid is not included in the sale. So formerly *ex interest* (abbreviated *ex int., ex in., x. i.*); also *ex new* (*ex n., x. n.*), intimating that the right to an allotment of new shares or stock is not included in the sale.

1845 *Times* July [In the daily lists of prices of railway shares the following frequently occur], ex. div., x. d., ex in., ex int., x. i., ex new, ex n., x. n. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 59 The price quickly rising from 125 cum div early in July to 136 ex div in September. 1884 *Times* 4 July 11 The landing shed..with its contents, about 100 tons of flax ex the Maria A. Hinde..was totally destroyed by fire. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/8 During the week a good deal of business, ex-warehouse, has been transacted. 1888 *Ibid.* 3 Oct. 5/3 The..price..is said to have been fully fivepence farthing a pound ex ship. *Mod.* The custom-house expenses amount to £5, ex stamps.

Ex- *prefix*^{1}, of Latin origin.

I. repr. L. *ex-*, the prep. *ex* (see prec.) in combination.

1. In Latin the form *ex-* appears before vowels and *h*; also before *c, p* (exc. in *ĕpotāre, ĕpŏtus*), *q, s, t*; before *f* it becomes *ef-* (in inscriptions *ec-*: cf. Gr. *ἐκ*); before other consonants (exc. in *exlex*) it becomes *ē.* All these various forms are represented in many Eng. derivatives; e.g. *ebullient, effervesce, extend.* An *s* following the prefix was in mediæval spelling commonly omitted, and this practice has been adopted in English orthography, as in *exert, extinct*; in some scientific terms, however, the *s* has been retained in order to exhibit the composition more clearly, as in *exsert* to protrude (etymologically = *exert*), *exsanguineous, exsiccate.* The euphonic rules affecting the prefix in class. Lat. did not prevail in vulgar Lat., the universal form being *ex-*, represented in Romanic by *es-* (see ES-). In OF. and in ME., words with the prefix *es-* were occasionally written with *ex-*, after the analogy of words adopted from Latin; a few of these refashioned forms remain in mod. Eng., as *exchange, expound.*

When it has primary or secondary stress, the prefix is pronounced (eks); in unstressed position this remains before a (written) cons., though in southern usage (ĕks) is commonly substituted; before a stressed vowel the pronunciation is usually (egz), becoming (ĕgz) in southern speech; this rule, however, has many exceptions, chiefly in rare words and in words affected by the analogy of cognates differently accented.

2. The Lat. compounds of *ex-* chiefly belong to the following classes, all which are represented by English derivatives. 1. Verbs formed from other verbs; in some of these *ex-* has its primary force of 'out', 'forth', as in *exclūdĕre, exīre* (whence Eng. *exclude, exit*); in some it means 'upward', as in *extollĕre* (whence Eng. *extol*); in others it has the sense 'thoroughly', as in *excruciāre* (whence Eng. *excruciate*). 2. Verbs formed from adjs., with general sense 'to bring into a certain state', as *exacerbāre, exasperāre* (whence Eng. *exacerbate, exasperate*). 3. Verbs formed from sbs.; some of these are really formed on phrases in which *ex* governs the sb., and have the senses 'to remove, expel, or relieve from (that which is denoted by the sb.)', as *excūsāre, expatriāre, exonerāre* (whence Eng. *excuse, expatriate, exonerate*); others have the sense 'to deprive of (what is denoted by the sb.)', as *excoriāre, excorticāre* (whence Eng. *excoriate, excorticate*). 4. Adjs. formed from sbs., with the general sense 'deprived of something', as *exsanguis* bloodless (whence Eng. *exsanguineous*); in imitation of these, many terms of mod. science have been formed in which *ex-* has the non-Latin sense 'destitute of', as *exalbuminous, exstipulate*; the form *e-* (see E- *pref.*3) has however more frequently been employed, even where Lat. euphony would require *ex-*, as in *ecaudate.*

II. *Ex-* (with hyphen) prefixed to Eng. words.

3. Prefixed to titles of office or dignity, to form designations for persons who have formerly held the position in question. In more restricted sense these compounds denote the immediate predecessor (when still living) of the present holder of the position. After the analogy of these words, *ex-* is prefixed indiscriminately, with the sense expressed by 'former', 'sometime', 'quondam', to sbs. designating persons with respect to their calling, station, character, or the like.

[On the analogy of forms of expression like *ex exsule consul*, '(that has become) a consul from an exile', the phrases *ex consule, ex magistro equitum*, etc. were in the Latin of the empire added as titles to the names of men who had filled the offices of consul, master of the horse, etc. At a later period these phrases gave rise to the compounds *ex-consul, ex-magister*, in the same manner as the compounds *proconsul, proprætor* had been developed from the older *pro consule, pro prætore.* In med. Lat. this usage was greatly extended, such forms as *ex-Augustus* ('ex-emperor') being of frequent occurrence. Some words of this formation (e. g. *ex-professor*) passed in adapted forms into It. and Fr., and on the analogy of these *ex-* was prefixed to Romanic words. The Eng. use, imitated from Fr., seems to have first become common towards the end of the 18th c.]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xlviii. (1495) 484 Ex-consul is he that leuyth the offyce of Consul. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 80 Sending the Ex-consular Dionysius to be a Witness of their Transactions. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 129 The ex-bishop of Autun. 1796 S. PERRY *Argus* 20 Feb. 368 This ex-mayor was brought into Paris..and conducted..to the mayoralty. 1805 G. ELLIS *Let.* 9 Jan. in Lockhart *Scott*, This is Frere—our ex-ambassador for Spain. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 238 The mad ex-courtiers cry Thou old black sheep. 1815 WRAXALL *Hist. Mem.* II. 35 He eulogized Laurens, the American expresident, when a prisoner in the Tower. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 52 The anti-commercial system of the Ex-emperor..has..been adopted..by his..successors. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xvii, And the *ex*-empress grows as *ex* a wife. 1828 STRUART *Planter's G.* 300, I shall beg leave, as a sort of Ex-professor of that art, to offer a few hints. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 19 This body, at once a council and a court of justice, was composed..of the ex-archons. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxiv, An ex-beau about town. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 192, I was now alone with the ex-Commander of the Seik Cavalry. 1860 L. V. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* II. 1 The ex-secretary for the Treasury. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 206 The remedy of the ex-proprietor of the accessory is an in factum actio. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 48 Some were ex-mates of merchant-ships. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 7/3 A husband or wife who has obtained a divorce has a right after it is granted to sue the ex-spouse for alimony.

b. When the designation to which *ex-* is prefixed is a phrase, the hyphened prefix has the appearance of being attached simply to the first word. Hence *ex-* occas. occurs in actual combination with an adj., with sense 'formerly'.

1806 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 457 Ex-learned as I am, and, therefore, if ever, no longer learned—in the law in general, never learned at all. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 184, I have heard him more than once tell of his rencontre with an ex-flogging Secretary at War. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 413 A score of ex-Thuggee officers. 1887 *Charity Organ. Rev.* June 254 One of our ex-boarded-out boys enlisted some three years ago. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 The 6,000,000 dols...is mainly made up of this ex-Russian capital. 1890 *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 2/2 Such nonsense..is unworthy of an ex-Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor.

c. From some of these combinations sbs. have occas. been formed by the addition of suffixes.

1793 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 82 Among the Prussian clergy, the alarm of ex-Jesuitism has nearly rendered orthodoxy disreputable. 1865 *Morning Star* 29 May, The rage of the priests and ex-dynastists at the spirit, splendour, and immense success of the solemnity.

4. *Ex-party* (nonce-wd.), the party of the 'outs'.

1809 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 44 He should recollect that his Methodists are the ex-party.

Ex- *prefix*^{2}, of Greek origin. The Gr. *ἐξ* out of, etymologically = L. *ex-* (see prec.) occurs only before vowels, as in the words adopted into Eng. in the forms *exanthema, exarch, exegesis, exodus, exorcize*, etc. Before consonants it is replaced by the related and synonymous form *ἐκ-*, which becomes *ec-* in Latin, and hence in the Eng. derivatives, as *ecbasis, eccentric, eclipse, ecstasy*, etc.

Exaccion, -oun, -yon, obs. ff. EXACTION.

†**Exacerate,** *v. Obs.* [f. EX-*prefix*^{1} + L. *acus* (*acer-*) chaff + -ATE^{3}.] *trans.* To clear away the chaff from, winnow.

Hence **Exacerated** *ppl. a.* **Exacera·tion,** the action of winnowing.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Exacerate.* 1658-1732 COLES, *Exacervation.* 1736 BAILEY, 1775 ASH, *Exacerated.*

Exacerbate (egz-, ekse·ɹbĕt), *v.* [f. L. *exacerbāt-* ppl. stem of *exacerbā-re*, f. *ex-* intensive + *acerb-us* harsh, bitter, grievous.]

1. *trans.* To increase the smart of (a pain), the virulence of (disease), the bitterness of (feeling, speech, etc.); to embitter, aggravate. Also, to embitter or sour the feelings of (a person); to irritate, provoke.

1660 *Hist. Wars Scot. under Montrose* App. 206 The Ministers never ceased to exacerbate his misery. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 11 The radical cause of the complaint is often attributed to that which merely exacerbates the pain. 1843 POE *Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 56, I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing moodiness of his temper. 1858 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. viii. 102 Exacerbated by disappointment..he had let loose his rage and passion. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* vii. 243 A woman's language becomes exacerbated because she is so inadequate to protest by actions.

2. *intr.* for *refl.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 410/1 The feverish symptoms disappear or remit soon to recur or exacerbate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. v, The sour doubting humour has had leave to accumulate and exacerbate.

Hence **Exa·cerbated** *ppl. a.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exacerbated*, provoked or vexed, afresh. 1804 *Miniature* No. I. (1806) I. 6 The ponderous dignity of the Rambler would, with 'exacerbated' severity, lament the sad degeneracy of the present day, etc. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 The disease had come back with..exacerbated virulence. 1857 G. GILFILLAN in *Waller & Denham's Poems* 208 Butler, then a disappointed and exacerbated man, was malignant enough to lampoon him for lunacy.

Exacerbation (egz-, ekse·ɹbēˈʃən). [ad. L. *exacerbātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exacerbāre* to EXACERBATE.]

1. The action of exacerbating or provoking to anger or hatred; the condition of being exacerbated; embitterment, irritation; an instance of the same.

1588 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* iii. 15 Do not obdurate your hartes as in that exacerbation. 1605 G. POWELL *Answ. Puritan-Papist* 39 It breedeth exacerbation of minde. 1656 BP. REYNOLDS *Peace Ch.* 21 Which course usually tendeth to mutuall exacerbation. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. x. 86 Fits of peevishness and exacerbation. 1808 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 105 Political controversy, and the ex-

acerbation of spirit into which it degenerates. 1807 Capt. T. Hamilton *C. Thornton* (1845) 81 Those exacerbations of temper to which he was habitually liable. 1874 Farrar *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xliii. 106, *footn.*, The exacerbation between Jews and Samaritans was always at its worst during the anniversaries of the national feasts.

2. Increase in severity (of disease, sufferings, punishments, etc.); an instance of this. Chiefly *Path.*, a paroxysm (of a fever, etc.); also *transf.*

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. iii. 64 Coniectures of I know not what kinde of feauer, the which now and then was not without some exacerbations. 1668 Culpeper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* 366 A Fit or Exacerbation at every Circuit of the blood. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 348 A great Exacerbation of this Pain the Moment after swallowing anything. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 297 A vigilant magistracy, an accurate police..contribute more to the restraint..of crimes than any violent exacerbations of punishment. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 111 He absolutely trembled with..the exacerbations of his valour. 1861 J. Graham *Pract. Med.* 608 There are few diseases more painful to witness than is tetanus, especially during the exacerbations of the spasm. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I 80 Hectic fever is of a distinctly intermittent or remittent type, there being exacerbations.

† **Exacerbe'scence.** *Path. Obs.* [f. as next: see -ence.] Increase of violence or severity (in a disease); = Exacerbation 2.

1794-6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1802) II. 162 Hectic fever..having the exacerbescence towards evening.

Exacerbescent (egzæ·səɹbe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *exacerbescent-em*, pr. pple. of *exacerbescĕre* to become angry, f. *ex-* (see Ex-*pref.*[1]) + *acerb-us* harsh, bitter.] Tending to become embittered.

1889 H. F. Wood *Englishm. of Rue Cain* xi. 155 That exacerbescent irritability had been partly assumed.

† **Exacervation.** *Obs.* [as if a. L. **exacervātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exacervāre*, f. *ex-* intensive + *acervāre* to heap, f. *acervus* heap.] The action of heaping up, accumulation.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio); whence in Johnson, Ash, etc.

† **Exacinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *exacināt-* ppl. stem of *exacināre*, f. *ex-* out + *acinus* grape-stone.] *trans.* To remove kernels or stones from fruit.

1656-1681 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Hence † **Exacina'tion.** *Obs.*

1658-96 in Phillips, 1730-6 in Bailey (folio), 1775 in Ash.

Exaction, obs. form of Exaction.

Exact (egzæ·kt), *a.* [ad. L. *exact-us*, pa. pple. of *exigĕre*: see Exact *v.*

The L. adj. has the senses (1) 'highly finished, consummate', from the vb. in the sense 'to complete, bring to perfection', and (2) 'accurate, precise', from the vb. in the sense 'to calculate precisely'. See Exact *v.*]

I. Perfected, consummate, 'finished'.

† **1.** Of qualities, conditions, attainments, etc.: Consummate, finished, refined, perfect. Rarely in bad sense. *Obs.*

Expressions like 'exact taste' have a mixed notion of sense 5 b, to which the later instances should perh. be referred.

1533 G. Herbert *Temple, Providence* viii, We all acknowledge both thy power and love To be exact, transcendent, and divine. *a* 1659 Osborn *Queries* Epist. (1673) S 8 iv b, The imployment of Children in their exactest Innocencie, being to make Houses and raise Pies of Dirt. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The hearing is most exact in the hare. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 123 They..pursued..their Redeemer with..exact Bitterness. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 546 Certain Indians, whose exacter education he was desirous of. 1726 W. R. Chetwood *Adv Capt. R. Boyle* 203 Every Feature so exact and uniform..that I was amaz'd. 1727 Swift *To a very yng. Lady*, A man..of an excellent understanding, and an exact taste.

† **2.** Of persons: Highly skilled, accomplished, (in taste) refined. *Obs.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 28 Baldwine a Deuonshire man..was a very eloquent man, an exact Philosopher. *c* 1616 Fletcher *Q. Corinth* I. ii, A Lady of your youth..a most exact lady, may doe all this Out of a vertuous love. 1656 R. Robinson *Christ All* 80 Christ, he is as exact in all spiritual diseases as he is in any disease. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1017 Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVI. 275 Two Sew'rs..Exact of taste.

† **3.** Of material objects: Highly wrought, elaborate. Of buildings, etc.: Well-designed. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 477 Smallest Lineaments exact In all the Liveries dect of Summers pride. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 89 A very Exact house and gardens.

II. Precise, rigorous, accurate.

4. Of law and its administration, rules, order, procedure, etc.: Admitting of no deviation, precise, rigorous. † Of diet: Strictly regulated.

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 52 Hyt was not possybul sodeynly, by exacte law and pollycy, to bryng such a rude multytude to perfayt cyvylyte. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 4 Obserueth in working a most exact order or lawe. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 355 The Patient..may protract a miserable Life with an exact thin Diet of Whey Broths, etc. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 296 Here there is the exactest Uniformity. 1828 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 414 The troops were kept in such exact discipline, that the people..remained in their houses. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Eloq.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 41 Eloquence..rests on laws the most exact and determinate.

5. a. Of actions, processes, investigations, knowledge, etc.: Accurate in detail, strict, rigorous.

1533 More *Apol.* I. Wks. 845/2 Suche exacte cyrcumspeccion..to be by me vsed in my wryting. 1562 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6 b, There nedeth..an exacter diligence. 1603 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 244. III. 81 How waire iudgis should be in trusting accusaintance with exacte tryall. 1638 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 324 That Tho. Johnson and Robt Chilton doe take an exact veiw of all the leads about the church. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* I. 549 Folding it with the exactest care. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, He gave an exact acquaintance with every part of elegant literature. 1857 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 29, I shall act upon it in the most exact manner. 1857 Buckle *Civilix.* I. vii. 337 [Boyle] was the first who instituted exact experiments into the relation between colour and heat.

b. Of persons or their faculties: Characterized by accuracy of knowledge, observation, statement, workmanship, conduct, etc. Of a judge, etc.: Strict, rigorous.

1597 Bacon *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man, and writing an exacte man. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 165 Call me before th'exactest Auditors And set me on the proofe. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxliii. 2 Paraphr. 690 To appear with hope or comfort before thine exact tribunal! 1688 Burnet *Rights Princes* v. 148 Mezeray is the exacter Writer. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 34, I have followed our most exact Observer Mr. Flamstead. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXI. 439 The bow perusing with exactest eye. 1780 Cowper *Table-t.* 646 Then Pope, as harmony itself exact..Gave Virtue and Morality a grace. 1848 M. Arnold *Poems* 1877 I. 26, I..Am the exacter labourer. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 144 The poorer citizens..were more exact in obedience and discipline.

6. Of ideas, images, representations, expressions, descriptions, resemblances, etc.: Perfectly corresponding, strictly correct, precise, accurate.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 236 The visible and exactest figure of lonelines it selfe. 1663 Cowley *Royal Society* iv, Who to the Life an exact Piece would make. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 400 This book contains as the most ancient, so the most exact story of the world. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* iii. 19 The exact similarity of the two halves of the face. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 79 It is not easy to give an exact translation of this passage. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 178 Such a one is able to form in his own mind an exact idea of order. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* vii, It was some time before they [shouts] were in exact response to their own. 1881 Tylor *Anthropol.* v. 133 Man's efforts to get easier, fuller, and exacter expression for his thoughts.

7. Of a calculated result, a quantity or quantitative relation, a position, figure, date, etc.: Precise as opposed to approximate. Also with defining word: That is precisely what is designated; = '(the) precise'.

1602 Shaks. *All's Well* III. vi. 65 The merit of seruice is sildome attributed to the true and exact performer. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 The Cutting and the Pruning were perform'd in such and such an exact Minute of the Moon. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* iii. § 1. 21 The pupil, under all its different dimensions, retains its exact circular shape. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 205 When the given surd contains no exact power, it is already in its most simple terms. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. 32 Not following the exact law of gravity. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 50 The exact appearance of a mountain of cast copper. 1861 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 5 The exact value of particular remedies..is by no means ascertained. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 7 At the instant of reaching its greatest height, or in other words at exact noon. *Mod.* These are his exact words. A is an exact multiple of B.

8. Of methods, instruments of research, language, etc.: Characterized by precision, not admitting of vagueness or uncertainty. *Exact sciences*: those which admit of absolute precision in their results; *esp.* the mathematical sciences.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 37 Having no instruments exact enough. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* Pref. (1689) 4 Perfect knowledge of the exactest ways of the practical part of the Art. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 73 The exactest arts of building ships..were not unknown to him. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 7. 22 No spoken language has yet been found exact enough to express the highest generalisations. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. i. 3 All who have studied an exact science must have experienced the formidable difficulties which elementary chapters invariably present. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 3 The exact sciences constituted the preponderant discipline. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 26 Of the creative arts..we may make two classes—the less exact and the more exact.

† **9.** As *adv.* = Exactly. *Obs.*

1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 407 In seeming exact-suiting scripture suggested. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 11 Nature..works of her self a great deal better and exacter than we can direct her. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 182 Guide his Foot the firmer and exacter. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 97 There's a Rehearsal, Sir, exact at one. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 36 Two lobes, protruding, paired exact.

† **Exa'ct,** *pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. L. *exact-us*, pa. pple. of *exigĕre*: see Exact *v.*] Drawn forth by descent, descended.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 267 Of noble Parentage and rich was Mandouil exact.

Exact (egzæ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *exact-* ppl. stem of *exigĕre*, f. *ex* out + *agĕre* to drive. The lit. sense is thus 'to drive or force out'; hence the various derivative senses 'to demand, require'; 'to try, weigh accurately'; 'to complete, bring to perfection'; with other significations not retained in the English derivative.]

1. *trans.* To demand and enforce the payment of (fees, money, taxes, tolls, penalties, etc.); to extort. Const. *from, of,* † *on,* † *upon.*

1529 More *Supplic Soulys* Wks. 308/1 The freres quarterage, which he sayd that thei exacte of euery houshold. 1532 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 102 The Mayre..and Burgesses..exact apon them..tolls. 1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesy* in *Starkey's England* App. 95 Too reyse his Rent alas it neadethe not or fyne texact for teanure of the same. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 164 Where a Law exacteth a Pecuniary Mulct. 1662 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 68 In it [the Patent] none of those fees or summs exacted are specifyd. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 4 They take occasion to exact from Passengers..arbitrary ..Sums. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. vi, Flatterers..exact the same taxes on all below them which they themselves pay to all above them. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 This seafaring people..exacted toll..from the ships of all other peoples.

† **b.** To require or enforce the surrender of (an object). *Obs.*

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 468/2 His Books burnt..After that they had been diligently exacted of all that had any of them.

c. *loosely.* To inflict (vengeance). Const. *against, from.*

1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xii 3 The revenge which he would one day exact against his uncle. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. 65 The King angrily bade him exact vengeance from the town.

† **d.** With *personal obj.* To extort money, etc. from; to oppress with exactions. *Obs.*

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6. § 2 The officers..unlawfully exacted the Kinges subiectes. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* III. lxxxix, The poor concussed state Shall ever be exacted for supplies.

2. To require by force or with authority the performance of (duty, labour, etc.), the concession of (anything desired); to insist upon. Const. *from, of*; in early use sometimes with *clause* or *inf.* as *obj.*

1564 Golding tr. *Justin* (1570) 87 The common people..importunately exacted to haue all dettes clerely released. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 97 The courtesie which I exact of you. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Let my breath exact You strike sad tones unto this dismal act. 1638 R. West in *Jonsonus Virb.* 56 Thou exact'st our best houres industrie. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 175 All the Wealth is almost in their Hands, whereof an Account is exacted. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 148 A Precept..too perfect to be severely exacted in that Infant Age. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 95 Christ came to exact Obedience from every Creature. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 235 Ever since the reign of Elizabeth the oath of supremacy had been exacted from members of the House of Commons. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 39 Labor exacted with stripes. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 91 William exacted strict attendance at divine service from all his company.

3. Of circumstances, conditions, dignities, etc.: To render becoming, desirable, necessary, or unavoidable; to call for, demand, require. Const. *from, of,* rarely with *direct personal obj.* and *inf.*

1592 West *Symbol.* § 56. C ij b, Then followeth the drawing of such Instruments in forme..as the qualitie of the fact or contract exacteth. 1601 Bp. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 27 The crowne exacteth of us reuerence. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, Our state exactes, Our subjects not alone to beare, but praise our acts. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 47 The place you fill, has more than amply exacted the Tallents of a wary Pilot. 1680 Boyle *Scept. Chem.* v. 289, I must withhold my Beleef..till their Experiments exact it. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 18 Their gray hairs exact of us a particular respect. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* XXX. (1876) 344 No form of friendship under the sun had a right to exact such a concession. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 423 The scurvy exacts a comfortable temperature and a drying one.

† **4.** *intr.* To practise exactions, impose contributions. Const. *on, upon.* Also in *indirect pass.*

c 1501 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 Gevinge to the nobilitie..vnjuste..libertie to exact on the baser sorte of people. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxxix. 22 The enemie shall not exact vpon him. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 35 He was again informed..how he exacted upon the Normans. 1679 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 276 Others were exacted upon in what they bought. 1687 Burnet *Trav.* ii. (1750) 86 Innkeepers think they have a right to exact upon Strangers. 1727 Swift *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 67 To cheat and exact upon us in the price, the measure, and the goodness.

5. *trans.* In etymological sense: To force out, extract. *arch.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xliv. (1647) 103 It passeth my Chymistrie to exact any agreement herein out of the contrariety of writers. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* vi. § 23. 130 We do like witches with their magical chymistry, exact all the venom. 1883 R. Bridges *Prometheus* (1884) 6 He next withdrew The seeds of fire that else had still lain hid In..the blue flakes of flint For man to exact and use.

6. In various occasional uses: † **a.** To interpret rigorously (*obs.*). † **b.** To render exact, finish, perfect (*obs.*). **c.** *nonce-use* (after L. *exigere*). To produce (a work of art).

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 This [Matt. ii. 12] is a strange Phrase, if it should be exacted by our manner of expressing. 1669 Barrow in Rignud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 67, I have tore out some leaves..which I shall send you somewhat more exacted 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* iii. (1875) 70, I think the 'Dunciad' is the most absolutely chiselled and monumental work 'exacted' in our country.

7. *Law.* (See quots.)

1607 Cowel *Interpr.* s. v. *Exigent*, This writ..seemeth to be called an *Exigent* because it exacteth the party, that is, requireth his expearance or forthcomming, to answer the lawe. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 283 A writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias*..which requires the sheriff to cause the

defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself;.. if he does not appear, he shall then be outlawed.

transf. 1898 Hogg *Life Shelley* I. 289 Shelley.. ought to have been exacted five times.. before the outrageous sentence of outlawry was passed against him.

Exactable (egzæ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. Exact *v.* + -able.] That can be exacted.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 622 A certain percentage is exactable. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 798 The highest rate of interest 'exactable' by law was five per cent.

Exacted (egzæ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Exact *v.* + -ed1.] In senses of the vb.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* E iv b, The third part of the exacted debts. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 183 Finding the Inhabitants..abhorring all exacted labour. 1874 Miss Mulock *My Mother & I* 138 Beyond exacted lessons I had never cared to study.

Exacter (egzæ·ktəɹ). [f. Exact *v.* + -er1: see Exactor.]

1. One who enforces payment of (dues); also one who demands more than his due, an extortioner. Const. *of*; = Exactor 1 and 2.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 55 They [the Tartars] are most intollerable exacters. 1618 Bacon *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 458 The attendance of Courts is subiect to foure bad instruments..The fourth is the Poler and exactor of fees. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 47 They..take Advantage of other Mens Ignorance.. as great Exacters, where the Law is in their own Hands. 1681 H. More *Expos. Daniel* 183 Antiochus Epiphanes shall be a great exacter of Tributes.

transf. 1596 B. Griffin *Fidessa* (1876) 8 Vnkind exacters of their fathers breath.

2. = Exactor 3. Const. *of*; also *upon* with *pers. obj.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 110 A rigorous exacter that will not be satisfied but with his ful task performed. 1640 Br. Hall *Episc.* I. viii. 31 The rigid exacters of the.. Judaicall observation of the Lords day. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 81 Prone to be..rigorous exacters upon others. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 185 No men are so strict exacters of modesty in a servant as those that are most prodigal of their own. 1759 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 317/2 He was so rigid an exacter of perfection. 1788 *Disinterested Love* II. 144 A severe exacter of pensive looks and solemn faces.

Exacting (egzæ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Exact *v.* + -ing1.] The action of the vb. Exact.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 295 Disguise shall by th'disguised Pay with falshood, false exacting. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* I. v. (R.), By a vigilant exacting from them [teachers]..the instruction of their respective flocks.

Exacting (egzæ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ing2.] That exacts, in senses of the vb.

†1. That collects taxes. *Obs.*

a 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* 9 Hee called all his exacting officers to accompt.

2. That demands excessive payment, extortionate.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 85 If he for the execution therof should aske me more..than we agreed for, were not this man a naughtie, exacting, and fraudulent felowe?

3. Of persons, their feelings, temper, etc.: That requires or is disposed to require too great advantages, exertions, or sacrifices.

1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 107 Set at liberty by death thou owest no debt T' exacting Nature. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xl, Mrs. Skewton..was in the irresolute, exacting, jealous temper that had developed itself on her recovery. 1873 Black *Fr. Thule* ix. 132 You are naturally jealous and exacting. 1880 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. i. 4 All the exacting ideas of early youth in relation to love and lovers.

absol. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* II. v. (1861) 328 There is a great difference between..the exact and the exacting. 1868 Peard *Water-Farm.* xi. 115 The returns shall..satisfy the most exacting.

Hence **Exa·ctingly** *adv.*, in an exacting manner. **Exa·ctingness**, the quality of being exacting.

1849 *Lit. World* (N. Y.) No. 127. 4 It [truth] applies to particulars as exactingly as to generals. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 188 A sensitiveness about his own position..which might have turned to jealous exactingness. 1889 Morley *Walpole* 107 The boundless activity and exactingness of a reformed House of Commons.

Exaction (egzæ·kʃən). [a. F. *exaction*, ad. L. *exaction-em*, n. of action f. *exigĕre*: see Exact *v.*] The action of exacting.

1. The action of demanding and enforcing payment (of fees, taxes, penalties, etc.); an instance of the same.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 517 Þe þinggus þat ben duwe to prest shulde..be 3oven frely, wiþouten exaccioun. 1382 — 2 *Macc.* iv. 27 Exactioun of tributis perteynede to hym. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 18 Of the quhilk tak thair, and exaction thairof, our Souerane Lord..knew na..cause. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 166 What should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 6 Assigning of places for the exaction of it [customs]. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. i. 30 He was the proper object of penal exaction. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* 108 He could not allow that its [tithe's] exaction deserved the name of plunder. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 303 Exactions of market and harbour dues.

b. The action of enforcing the performance of (a task) or the rendering of (respect, service, obedience, etc.).

1674 S. Vincent *Gallants Acad.* 93 He..is strictly just in the exaction of respect. 1888 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 161 The exaction of a written dissertation on a given thesis..seems likely to be efficacious.

2. The action of demanding or requiring more than is due or customary; an instance of the same; an illegal or exorbitant demand; extortion.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxiv. 43 [Allectus] vsed and exercysyd many Tyrannyes and exaccions. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India*, Complaintes against Muteruma of many wrongs and exactions done by him. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 180 The Master..(who as he was an Infidell, vsed me with great exaction). 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 91 Great exactions used by the innkeepers at Gravesend. 1765 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 286 Tyrannous exaction brings on servile concealment. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 108 The Christians of the plain are especially exposed to exactions of the Government. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 348 We may, without being chargeable with exaction, ask of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements.

3. A sum of money which is exacted; an arbitrary and excessive impost.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xix. (1495) 205 Lordes ..ouersette..the people wyth exaccyons and talyages. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 227 Many cytees in Gyan fel fro the obediens of Prince Edward..for grevous exacciones that were leyde upon hem. 1516 Pynson *Life St. Birgette* in *Myrr. our Ladye* Introd. 53 The kyng of Swecia wolde haue charged his comons with a great exacion. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 25 They vent reproches Most bitterly on you, as putter on Of these exactions. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 123 The small balance of fifteen thousand pounds remaining of the unjust exaction aforesaid. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii 256 The exactions might have been tolerated if the people had been repaid by protection.

4. *Law.* (See quot.)

1642 *Termes de la Ley* 149 Extortion is where an Officer demaundeth and wresteth a greater summe or reward than his iust fee: And Exaction is where an Officer or other man demaundeth and wresteth a fee..where no fee..is due at all. 1672 in *Cowel's Interpr.*

b. (See quot. and Exact *v.* 7).

1816 Chitty *Crim. Law* I. 359 The five exactions or callings of the defendant, and his non-appearance at the five successive county courts.

†**Exactious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Exacti-on + -ous.] Characterized by exaction; exorbitant.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 477 An exactious Prince. 1633 *Cal. St. Papers* Dec., The parish clerk.. would not suffer a poor parishioner..to be buried without such exactious fees as were unreasonable.

Exactitude (egzæ·ktitiud). [a. F. *exactitude*, f. *exact*: see Exact *a.* and -tude.] The quality of being exact; attention to minutiæ, accuracy of detail, precision. †Also (as in Fr.) = Exactness, perfect correctness (of a statement).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 132 There is..in virtue, an exactitude and steadiness or rather a kind of stiffness. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 440 The weight of the balloon determined with the most scrupulous exactitude. 1825 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 419, I have no doubt of the exactitude of the statement in your letter 1829 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 87 Performing the initial duties to her dead with the awe and exactitude that belong to religious rites. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 To occupy himself with the exactitudes of science.

Exactive (egzæ·ktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exact-us* (see Exact *v.*) + -ive.] Disposed to exact or be exacting. Const. *of.* Hence **Exa·ctiveness**, the quality of being exactive.

1822 [G. Grote] *Anal. Infl. Nat. Relig.*, Personal affections ..almost always frivolous and exactive. 1868 W. Hanna *Ministry in Galilee* 216, I am selfishly exactive of affection.

1608 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 250 It was..an exactiueness of vertue, that had made him carry himselfe with such modesty.

Exactly (egzæ·ktli), *adv.* [f. Exact *a.* + -ly2.]

†1. In a perfect manner, perfectly; to a perfect degree, to perfection; completely. *Obs.*

a 1533 Frith *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 85 The Scripture is for that intent left with us, that it may be understood of us exactly, and to the uttermost point. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 200 A figure like your Father, Arm'd at all points exactly, *Cap à Pe*, Appeares before them. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xxx. (1647) 283 His Frontier cities..are exactly fortified. 1663 Boyle *Consid. Exp. & Nat. Phil.* I. 60 In the Life to come, when we shall questionless glorifie God exactliest, we shall have, etc. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 88 Glass-Tubes..exactly closed; or Hermetically sealed at the one end. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 32, I could not find it had any in places exactly darkened. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 7 He was exactly well bred. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 108 On the top of wch hill you see a vast prospect Exactly Round it. 1726 W. R. Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 357 They are.. exactly proportion'd in their Features.

2. In an exact or accurate manner; with careful attention to detail; with strict conformity to rule; punctually; with propriety. Now somewhat *rare.*

1618 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxi (1627) 249 Learning to construe the Hebrew into the Latine exactly. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 66, I went to see more exactly the rooms of the fine Palace of Luxembourg. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 5 P 2 He remembered he was to sup with a Friend, and went exactly to his Appointment. 1712 Tickell *Spect.* No. 410 P 1 A Lady most exactly dressed from Head to Foot. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 87 Let it be quickly dried on the outside, and exactly weighed. 1774 Chesterf. *Lett.* I. xliii. 135 We must..not pass a word which we do not understand ..without exactly inquiring the meaning of it. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 682 The sixth part [of his revenues] had been exactly paid. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Vall.* iv. 66 He paid for his lodging exactly and regularly.

†3. Precisely, as opposed to *vaguely*; in express terms. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. 36, I adhere unto Archimedes who speaketh exactly, rather than the sacred Text which speaketh largely.

4. Of knowledge or statement: Accurately, with strict correctness.

1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 23/2, I do not know his age exactly, he is a young man. 1886 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 225, I could not repeat the words exactly to Old Rogers. 1879 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. 240 The circumference.. more exactly expressed.. is 3·14159 times the diameter.

5. Of resemblance, agreement, adaptation, correlation: Precisely; without any discrepancy.

1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 2 Every event is not exactly correspondent to the prediction. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xi, I was of opinion, that two such places would fit our two daughters exactly. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 145 Divide the numerators by each other, and the denominators by each other, if they will exactly divide. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* I. x. 65 When this hall was squeezed together, it exactly resembled a mass of oolitic limestone.

b. Qualifying a predication of identity, a specified quantitative relation, position, manner, time, etc.: Precisely, 'just', as opposed to *approximately.*

1668 F. Osborne *Hist. Mem. Q. Eliz.* A v, Good Books .. running .. so exactly the fate of Acorns. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. 12 Every other workman being exactly in the same situation. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 26 It is not a general rule to recover exactly in the same position of your sword. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 720 The seventh division falls exactly on the bend of the knee. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1867) 99 Had I twenty girls, they should be brought up exactly in this fashion. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 56 The English will go exactly as if they were in England. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Heat* 329 The difference..will be found to be exactly equal to the height of a column, etc. *Mod.* Exactly at one o'clock Her Majesty arrived. You are exactly the man for the post.

c. *ellipt.* expressing entire approval of, or concurrence in, a suggested statement. *colloq.*

1869 W. S. Gilbert *Bab. Ball*, 'Nancy Bell' xvi, 'I'm boiled if I die, my friends', quoth I, And 'exactly so', quoth he. *Mod.* 'Then you think the letter is a forgery?' 'Exactly'.

d. with expressed or implied negative, often used when the statement denied is to be replaced by another somewhat similar in effect.

Mod. Without exactly denying it, he led me to believe it was not true. He is not exactly a scholar, but he has read a great deal.

Exactment (egzæ·ktmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Exact *v.* + -ment.] The action of exacting; exaction.

1808 Lamb *Spec. Eng. Dram. Poets* 527 The hours and half-hours as they expire..bring him nearer and nearer to the exactment of his dire compact.

Exactness (egzæ·ktnés). [f. Exact *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being exact.

†1. Consummate skill; perfection of workmanship, high finish; elaborateness. *Obs.*

1564 Haward *Eutropius* To Rdr. 6 That worthy orator apperceived that Tully should in processe of time bereft yᵉ Gretians of theyr exactnesse in all sciences. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* VI. 592 Young men, who gave offence to every body..the exactnesse of their hair. 1668 D. Smith *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 19 For curious Painting rich Altars, and exactness of Architecture, incomparable. 1695 Ld. Preston *Booth.* III. 121 How fleeting, and of how short Duration is Beauty and Exactness of Feature. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 123 He went to walk in his Gardens, whose exactness yields in nothing to ours.

†2. Of laws, rules, observances: Strictness, rigour. *Obs.*

1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 82 They observed their Festivals with severe exactnesse from all worke. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 34 If thou knewest the exactnesse of the law and thine owne weakness. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* IV. § 23 Doth any one find fault with the exactness of geometrical rules. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xvii, Observe..the greatest Exactness in your Regimen.

3. Of processes, results, methods, statements, etc.: Minute accuracy, precision.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 197 We made triall in Scales of good exactnesse. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. v. 58 Other Wounds..require not such exactness in the dressing. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 435 At Sea..the Meridian is not so easie to be found to any tolerable exactness. 1736 Butler *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 4 Persons.. who require things to be stated with greater exactness than our faculties appear to admit of. 1747 Berkeley *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 487 These [medicines] require an exactness in the dose, where a small error may produce a great mischief. 1842 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 47 A plan of the old church, representing with sufficient exactness its state at Charlemagne's coronation. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. ii. v. 263 This very absence of scientific exactness .constituted in Roman eyes a principal charm of Cicero's compositions.

4. Minute attention to detail; carefulness, accuracy. In *pl.* Instances of the same.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Ded. (1851) 141 The industry, the exactnesse, the labour in it, confess'd to be more then ordnary. 1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 16 With the same exactness hee goes through all the parts of the body. 1716 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. ii. 10, I shall follow your orders with great .. exactness. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. lii. 337 Has Lady G. dated? No, I protest! We women are above such little exactnesses. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxiv, He reviewed, with exactness, the late behaviour of the Marchesa. 1843 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 463 He had..that sort of exactness which would have made him a respectable antiquary. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 29 Every writer who aims at exactness has to begin with definitions.

† b. Of personal habits: Regularity, punctuality. Of deportment, dress, etc.: Preciseness, formal propriety. *Obs.*

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 4 A certain exactness in all our words and expressions. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 8 A mixture of a French openness and an Italian exactness. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 423 P 2 An unaffected Exactness in his Dress and Manner. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 167 Six o'clock is our hour: you know my exactness.

Exactor (egzæ·ktɔɹ). Also 4 **exactoure**, 5–7 **exactour**, 7 **exactore**. [a. L. *exactor*, agent-n. f. *exigĕre*: see Exact *v.* and -or. Cf. Exacter.]

1. One who exacts: (in Lat. senses) **a.** An officer who levies or collects tribute, taxes, or customs; a tax-collector. *arch.*

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 259/2 The popes exactors went about to extort from the Churchmen the fift part of their goods. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lx. 17, I will also make thy officers peace, and thine exactours righteousnesse. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 99 *note*, The word [Reeve], under the form of *Grieve*, has changed from a public to a private *exactor*.

† b. An officer of justice (see quot.). *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Deut.* xvi. 18 *marg.*, Exactours ben thei that enqueren the truthe bi mesurable betingis and turmentis; and performen the sentence of iugis. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *Luke* xii. 58 Lest .. the iudge deliuer thee to the exactour [1611 officer] and the exactour cast thee into prison.

c. One whose duty it is to enforce the performance of work; a taskmaster.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ex.* v. 6 He commanded in that day the overseers of the workes and the exactores of the people. 1611 — *Job* xxxix. 7 Neither regardeth he the cry of the driver [*marg.* exactor].

2. One who makes illegal or unjustifiable exactions; an extortioner, oppressor.

1382 Wyclif *Zech.* ix. 8 The exactoure, or the vniust axer, shal na more passe vpon hem. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 106 Bee not an exactour of another man. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 624 Provided..he become not prodigall, which would soone make him an exactor. 1650 tr. *Canssin's Aug. Peace* 45 No force of treasure is comparable to the greedinesse of the exactours themselves. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 604 Whatever it was the pleasure of the exactor to take. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* v. 108 The warfare against ghostly exactors.

3. One who demands, lays claim to, or insists upon (something) as a matter of right; often with the added notion of excess. Const *of*.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 (1622) 42 As they reposed great Religion in an oath, in respect of the Actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the Exactor. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 146 The will of my Enemies seems to be their onely rule..their success the exactor of what they please to call justice. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 197 He was then an exactor of certain punctilioes. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 193 P 6 There are unmerciful exactors of adulation, who withhold the wages of venality. 1808 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 218 So severe an exactor of accuracy .. ought to be more observant of it himself. 1875 A. R. Hope *My Schoolboy Friends* 10 As the exactor of tasks.

fig. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justific.* 83 Moses his Law is a severe exactor.

Exactress (egzæ·ktrĕs). *rare.* [f. Exactor + -ess¹.] She that exacts, a female exactor.

1611 Bible *Isa.* xiv. 4 How hath the oppressor ceased! the golden city [*marg.* exactress of gold] ceesed! 1614 B. Jonson *Neptune's Triumph* Wks. (Rtldg.) 639/2 That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy expectation, who is so severe an exactress of duties. 1833 J. Kenrick in *Philol. Mus.* II. 351 The name .. more probably means 'exactress of justice'.

† **Exa·cuate**, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *exacu-ĕre* (f. *ex-* intensive + *acuĕre* to sharpen) + -ate³.]

1. *trans.* To make keen or sharp; to sharpen, stimulate, excite.

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* III. iii, Sense of such an injury received Should so exacuate, and whet your choler. 1664 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 680 Some Cephalicks.. exacuate and strengthen the Inhabitants thereof [the Brain], the animal Spirits. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

2. To make acrid or pungent.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 104 The Nitro-aerial Spirit..doth sooner or later exacuate and make fluid the Salino-metallic parts.

Hence † **Exa·cuated** *ppl. a.*, † **Exacua·tion.**

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxiii. 227 The exacuated Tortures of Antiochus. 1683 Cockeram, *Exacuation*, a whetting. 1692–1732 Coles, *Exacuation*.

† **Exa·dverse**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *exadversum*, *-us* adv., over against, opposite, f. *ex* out + *adversum*, *-us* towards, f. *adversus*: see Adverse.] Directly opposed.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 22 If the whole conclave of Hell can..compromise exadverse and diametriall contradictions.

Exsecation, obs. form of Execration.

Exsedify, var. f. Exedify.

† **Exæ·stuate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **exæ-**. [f. *exæstuāt-* ppl. stem of *exæstuā-re*, f. *ex-* (see Ex-pref.¹) + *æstuā-re* to boil up. Cf. Æstuate.]

1. *intr.* To boil up; to ferment; (of flames) to flare up.

1642 *Strangling Gt. Turk* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 190 No flames could exestuate more than their fury and ravings. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exæstuate*, to boil or cast up waves, or as a boiling pot does. 1775 in Ash.

2. *trans.* To overheat.

1647 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 53 That it may not too much exestuate the liver.

¶ (Wrongly explained; see quot.).

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Exestuate*, destroy the heat of any part.

Hence † **Exæ·stuating** *ppl. a.*, that boils or surges up.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 219 The unloadings or things cast over-board by the exestuating bloud.

† **Exæstua·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 **exestuation.** [ad. L. *exæstuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exæstuā-re*: see prec.] A boiling up; fermentation.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* iv. 44 If..the patient is discommoded with a glowing heat under the short ribs, you may suppose it to be an exestuation. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 296 These Earths mix in with it [the Bile] ..and put a restraint upon its preternatural exestuation. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

† **Exa·gger**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exagger-āre*: see Exaggerate.] *trans.* (and *absol.*) = Exaggerate.

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 26 Se how this man exaggereth. 1597 T. Beard *Theatre God's Judgm.* 378 Iulian .. exaggered also his sacrileadge with scornefull iests.

Exaggerant (egzæ·dʒĕrănt). *rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. *exaggerant-em*, pr. pple. of *exaggerāre*: see Exaggerate.] One who holds exaggerated or extreme views; an extremist.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 351 The moderate have less courage than the exaggerants, and therefore suit the majority.

Exaggerate (egzæ·dʒĕrĕit), *v.* Also 6 **exagerat**. [f. L. *exaggerāt-* ppl. stem of *exaggerā-re*, f. *ex-* intensive + *aggerā-re* to heap up, f. *agger* heap. Cf. F. *exagérer*, 16th c. *exaggerer*.]

† 1. *trans.* To heap or pile up, accumulate: said with reference to both material and immaterial objects; also to form by accumulation. *Obs.*

1533 More *Apol.* Wks. 871/1 Yf hee woulde..take no suche bywayes, he woulde not..accumulate and exaggerate the gryefes. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 63 b, In praisyng or dispraisyng, wee muste exaggerate those places towardes the ende, whiche make menne wonder at the straungenesse of any thyng. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 58 With their flipping and flapping up and down in the dirte they exaggerate a mountain of mire. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 330 What a deal of trouble..do we sustain and exaggerate unto ourselves, to get that secure happiness ..which we peradventure shall never have. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 191 Trees of Oak and Firr..covered by..the Silt and Moorish Earth exaggerated upon them. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 299 The water .. exaggerating and raising Islands and Continents in other parts.

† 2. To 'pile up' (eulogies, accusations); to emphasize (statements); to make much of, dwell on the greatness of (virtues, faults, conditions, etc.).

1564 *Brief. Exam.* Sig.* iij, To exagerat the matter agaynste them .. shall .. be spared. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 707 This word (Mene) is doubled..to exaggerate the certaintie of the matter. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1123 Alledging and exaggerating many his most cruell actions. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* (1725) III. II. xxv. 175 They told..what had happened in the search for the ass, the one exaggerating the other's cunning in braying. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warres* x. 19 Exaggerating, indeed not falsely, the Necessity of the Provinces. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advit. fr. Parnass.* 387 It was..very praiseworthy in Bishop Jovius to exaggerate the praises of the Princes his Benefactors. *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. 401 His lordship..used to exaggerate the monstrous impudence of Counsel that insisted so iniquitably.

3. To magnify beyond the limits of truth; to represent something as greater than it really is.

(The 16th century quots. may belong to 2.)

[1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 359/2 Thus they aggerating and exaggerating the fault to the vttermost flie vpon the poore asse and deuour him. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 182 Rufus, Ile terme thee but intemperate, I will not once thy vice exaggerate.] 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Exaggerate*, to make a thing more then it is. *a* 1631 Donne *Septuagint* (1633) 105 Men, when they heare anything..to utter and augment the same..and to exaggerate the same by words odious and bitter. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 399 P 5 A Friend exaggerates a Man's Virtues, an Enemy inflames his Crimes. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 They..greatly exaggerate the evil they complain of. 1832 Webster, *Exaggerate*, in Painting to heighten in colour or design. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 401 A modern historian..has done his best to exaggerate everything that would tell against the clergy. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. 333 The charges were grossly exaggerated, but there is no ground for believing them to have been wholly untrue.

absol. 1761 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 29 Calumny is more prone to exaggerate than to invent. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 266 In no point does he [Shakspeare] exaggerate but only in laughter. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 59 Early navigators exaggerate without fear to enhance the interest of their tales.

4. To intensify, aggravate (conditions, etc.), abnormally; to make (physical features, etc.) of abnormal size.

1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* I. vii. 276 A nose exaggerated by intemperance. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* viii. (ed. 3) 73 The existing distress was exaggerated by this great social change. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* ii. 51 In the preponderating size of the Lumbar Vertebrae man but exaggerates a character generally present in his class.

Exaggerated (egzæ·dʒĕrĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed¹.]

† 1. Heaped up. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1552 Huloet, Exaggerated, *repositus, a, um.*

2. Magnified or inflated beyond the limits of fact, justice, propriety, or truth; excessive.

The ordinary application of the pple and ppl. adj. now differs from that of the finite verb: we say that a speaker 'exaggerates his *facts*,' but it is his *statements* that are described as 'exaggerated'.

1725 Pope *Pref. to Shaks.*, The most exaggerated thoughts; the most verbose and bombast expression. 1822 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 18 His exaggerated censure of the methods of the ancients..had an effect in diminishing their popularity. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 39 Before any exaggerated report could reach them. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 37 There has prevailed a most exaggerated idea as to the necessity of that force. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 308 Gods were exaggerated heroes, and their heroes were exaggerated men.

3. Abnormally enlarged, monstrous, overgrown.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. x. 65 My route was an exaggerated zigzag. 1885 O. T. Miller in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 600 He resembles an exaggerated wren.

Exa·ggeratedly (egzæ·dʒĕrĕitĕdli); *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] To an exaggerated or excessive degree; unduly.

1854 Kingsley *Alexandria* iii. 94 He perceived so deeply, I may say so exaggeratedly, the analogy between, (etc.). 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* ii. 47 The persons who most clearly estimate their value, exaggeratedly estimate it. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* x. 210 Turn we..from..the exaggeratedly monstrous cuttle-fish, to the..sea-serpent.

† **Exa·ggerately**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **exaggerate* ppl. adj., ad. L. *exaggerāt-us* pa. pple. of *exaggerāre* (see Exaggerate *v.*) + -ly².] = prec.

1646 N. Lockyer *Serm.* 28 Oct. 3 The action of the Father towards the Sonne is sad, and exprest exaggerately, etc.

Exaggerating (egzæ·dʒĕrĕitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Exaggerate *v.* + -ing².] That exaggerates.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 667 The exaggerating language of Mr. Hastings. 1833 Thirlwall in *Philol. Mus.* II. 576 In this Mr. Ast discovers the hand of an exaggerating rhetorician. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* I. 77 You always were one of the most exaggerating children possible.

Hence **Exa·ggeratingly** *adv.*

1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 376 She retailed what Lisa saw.. fluently, unfailingly, and, we regret to add, exaggeratingly. 1876 W. Graham *Mem. J. Macfarlane* iii. 144 Neither heartlessly inappreciative of the past, nor exaggeratingly friendly to the present.

Exaggeration (egzæ·dʒĕrĕi·ʃən). [ad. L. *exaggerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exaggerā-re*: see Exaggerate.]

† 1. The action of heaping or piling up; *e.g.* of silt by a river or the sea; also *concr.* that which is so piled up. *Obs.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 221 Lakes grow by the exaggeration of Sand by the Sea. *Ibid.* II. xii. 241 The fruitfullest part of Egypt..is an Exaggeration, or Ground gained by the Inundation of Nilus.

† 2. The action of emphasizing or dwelling on the greatness of (a good or bad quality or action).

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1599) 93 In this exaggeration of vices, so also might there bee the like of Vertues, as if one should exhort a man to Pietie after hee had set forth all the commodities thereof. 1611 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* II. 277 Of Himself it is said, and by way of exaggeration, He humbled Himself to death, the death of the Cross. *c* 1647 Boyle *Agst. Swearing* Wks. (1772) VI. 11 They swear not but when they are angry; and then (for all our clamours and exaggerations) they mean no harm at all. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), Exaggeration of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster.

3. The action of exaggerating or magnifying unduly in words or representation. Also, an instance of this; an exaggerated statement.

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* 88 Which [smal] companies he [Chrysostome]..by an exaggeration..calleth Nobody. 1585 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 35 Exaggeration is a kind of lying: by Exaggeration one gets himself the reputation of a man of bad discerning. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 442 Such exaggerations will be reduced to their just value. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 489 If we were to accept the account of Josephus as not an utterly baseless exaggeration. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 177 The exaggeration of the vertical height in the diagram.

b. *transf.* in *Painting* and *Sculpture*: A heightened representation of a subject either in design or by excessive colouring.

1734 in *Builder's Dict.* s. v. 1738 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., This exaggeration must be conducted in such manner, as not to put the objects out of their natural characters. 1808 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

c. *concr.* An exaggerated copy.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 63 Hideous dreams are exaggerations of the sins of the day. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* viii. 131 The eye of this animal is the most beautiful exaggeration of that of the gazelle.

4. Aggravation of a condition, etc.; also *concr.*

1661 Cowley *O. Cromwell* (1669) 70 The diligence of wicked persons..is only an Emphasis and Exaggeration of their wickedness.

Exaggerative (egzæ·dʒĕrătiv), *a.* [f. Exaggerate *v.* + -ive. Cf. Fr. *exagératif*.]

1. Of a statement, representation, etc.: Marked by exaggeration, hyperbolical.

1797 A. Geddes *Bible* II. Pref. 8 This exaggerative language warns us not to take words of that kind in a strict theological meaning. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* Jan. 123 The exaggerative character of these drawings. 1880 J. Hawthorne *Edice Quentin* I. 97 Let this confession put the reader on his guard against..exaggerative or prejudicial statements.

2. Of persons: Given to exaggerate; prone to exaggeration.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv, 'Out of doors', continues the exaggerative man, 'were mad multitudes dancing round the bonfire'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii. (1857) 505 The tender passion is always a strangely exaggerative one. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men Lett.* 32 Dickens was very often exaggerative and pantomimic.

Hence **Exa·ggeratively** *adv.*, in an exaggerative manner. **Exa·ggerativeness**, the quality of being exaggerative.

1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 365 Exaggeratively exhibiting the defects of the system. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 16 'It were better to perish', as I exaggeratively said to myself, 'than continue schoolmastering'. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 245/1 A certain exaggerativeness in some of his anecdotes.

Exaggerator (egzæ·dʒĕrātəɹ). [a. late L. *exaggerātor*, agent-n. f. *exaggerā-re* to EXAGGERATE.] One who or that which exaggerates.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 60 This is the hill that a florid exaggerator has described as a solid mass of coal. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 47 Fear is a great exaggerator. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 858 Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark, Exaggerators of the sun and moon.

Exaggeratory (egzæ·dʒĕrātəːri), *a.* [f. EXAGGERATE *v.* + -ORY.] Containing or characterized by exaggeration; prone to exaggerate.

1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. 63 You fall into the common errors of exaggeratory acclamation. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 539 The peculiar, egotistical, and exaggeratory temperament characteristic of the Americans.

† **Exa·gitate**, *v. Obs.* 7 *pa. pple.* **exagitat**(e. [f. L. *exagitāt-* ppl. stem of *exagitā-re*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *agitā-re* to put in motion, AGITATE.]

1. *trans.* To stir up (the humours, spirits, etc.); to quicken (the breathing); to set in motion (the blood); to excite.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. v, The divell .. gets in with the aire, and exagitates our spirits, and vexeth our soules. 1651 HOBBS *Nevv Disp.* 155 The anxiety and powerfullest respiration of the arteries is exagitated. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* xv. v. 419 Sharp Clysters..which do exagitate the Humor..whereby the Symptomes are wont to become more fiery. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 294 A continual Heat .. exagitated by the Temptations of the Town. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 20 It [business] has exagitated my complexion to that exorbitancy of Vermoile, that, etc. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 328 The warm Air of the Bed exagitates the Blood.

2. a. Of a disease, pain, etc.: To torment, worry. **b.** Of a man's foes: To harass, persecute.

a. 1532 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 168 Being so long sick and exagitate with this same sore. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 15 The paines that now exagitate his soule, Time cannot tame. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 198 When..too much waking hath exagitated the mind. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 32 When it [the soul] shal see and instil the desire of him into it self..it shal cease to be exagitated by pricking dolors.

b. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Defence* 7 a, S. Chrisostome.. was so exagitat by the calumnious, and contumelious tongues of heretykes .. that, etc. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 86 The king..not determining to give them battle, or exagitate them at all till, etc. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 485 He was sorry Martinius should be so exagitated for a speech which..was true.

3. To attack violently (a doctrine, error, fault, etc.); to inveigh against, rail at.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1632) 163 This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than exagitate. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* i. 5 The doctrine of predestination was much misused and exagitated. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Pet. iii. 8 Christians..live in concord, not exagitating, but compassionating each others infirmities.

4. To debate, discuss.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 294 His last Title..we have no reason to exagitate in this place. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. III*, Wks. 43 During his abode at Rome, the old question..began to be exagitated. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II. 581 Tho this name of Latitude-Men be daily exagitated amongst us, both in Taverns and Pulpits. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Pap.* III. (1751) 330 Aristophanes in such a free manner exagitates the mysterious solemnities.

5. In etymological sense: To shake out. *rare.*

1642 *Answ. to Observ. agst. King* 11 Traiterously exagitate and tosse the Royall Scepter out of his hand.

Hence † **Exa·gitated** *ppl. a.* † **Exa·gitating** *ppl. a.*, producing agitation, disturbing.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 578/1 A coacervate and exagitated Wind. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* III. ii, Th' ensuing storms exagitated rage. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude-Men* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 507 Having taken an impartial View of this so much exagitated Company of Men. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 200 In diseases of the chest..Hippocrates condemneth it [sneezing] as too much exagitating.

† **Exagita·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exagitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exagitā-re*: see EXAGITATE *v.*] **a.** The action of stirring up (the blood, humours, etc.), setting in motion or exciting; also an instance of the same, an excitement. **b.** Discussion.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1134 This is but a flatulent exagitation. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 474 Animall spirits are made of the vitall, changed by many exagitations and alterations by the arteries. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 401 Neyther is there any danger of the exagitation of the humors. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 216 The exagitation of the more gross particles [of the blood] is .. more languid. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 139 Exagitations of Choler, which are apt to break out into Rogue and Rascal.

† **Exa·gite**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *exagite-r*, f. L. *exagitāre*: see EXAGITATE.] *trans.* = EXAGITATE; in quot. to keep on demanding.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 149 It is my liberalitie to affoord answer to the Argument from first fruits; why doe you so punctually exagite, exact it?

Exagon, -gonal, obs. ff. HEXAGON, etc.

Exalacion, obs. form of EXHALATION.

Exalbuminose (eksælbiū·minōs), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *prefix*[1] + L. *albūmen* (*albūmin-*) + -OSE.] = next.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Exalbuminose*, having no albumen.

Exalbuminous (eksælbiū·minəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having no albumen in the seed.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 226 They [Lentibulariæ] are known from Primulaceæ by their .. exalbuminous embryo. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. 14 Seeds are distinguished into albuminous and exalbuminous, those supplied with and those destitute of albumen.

Exalgin (eksæ ldʒin). *Pharmacy.* Also **exalgine.** [f. Ex- *prefix*[1] + Gr. ἄλγ-ος pain + -IN.] A methyl compound of acetanilide, so called from its use as an anodyne.

1889 *Pharm. Jrnl.* 30 Mar. 781/1 Exalgine occurs in needles or in large white tablets. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/6 A prescription ordering exalgine.

Exallo·triote, *a. nonce-wd.* (*bombastic*). [as if ad. Gr. *ἐξαλλοτριωτός, f. ἐξαλλοτριό-ειν, f. ἐξ + ἀλλότριος foreign.] Brought from a foreign country.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. iii. lxvi, Is there no mission in thy native land, O planeticose and exallotriote spirit?

Exalt (egzǫ·lt), *v.* Also 5 **exsaulte**, (8 **exhalt**). [ad. L. *exaltāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *altus* high. Cf. Fr. *exalter* (16th c. in Littré).

Vulgar Lat. had **exaltiare* of similar formation and meaning, of which the regular phonetic descendant is OF. *essalcier*, *essaucier*, represented in mod.F. by the two vbs. *exhausser* to lift up, and *exaucer* to listen favourably to (a prayer): with the latter cf. 6.]

1. *trans.* To raise or set up on high; to lift up, elevate. In physical sense now *arch.* or *rhetorical*, or in humorously bombastic use.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xv. 53 Thou haddest..slayne my chosen, exaltinge the stroke of thy handes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xi. 23 Thou Capharnaum, shalt thou be exalted vp to heauen? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 8, I haue seene Th'ambitious Ocean swell .. To be exalted with the threatning clouds. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 954 Exalting his Courtlax to strike the stroke. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) IV. 401 Yesterday one Hoyle was fined; as also to be exalted in the market place..instead of a pillory. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 86 Imperial Salem, rise! Exalt thy tow'ry head. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 325 Exalt your heads, ye oaks. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xvii. (1865) 131 Exalting his umbrella over her poor basket of fruit. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 287 Let the rogues swing, And thus be exalted.

b. *transf.* To 'lift up' (the voice, a song). *arch.* Cf. ENHANCE 1 c.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xix. 22 Against whome hast thou exalted thy voyce? 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 737 Now, Mars, she said, let Fame exalt her voice. 1768 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 642 The warbling birds exalt their evening lay. 1795 AGNES MUSGRAVE *Cicely* I. 35 Jane, exalting her voice, cried, etc.

2. In various *fig.* or non-material senses: **a.** To raise in rank, honour, estimation, power, or wealth. † Formerly *occas.* with title as complement. † Also (rarely) with *up.*

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 9 The three tryalles in a throne, And trewe Trenitie, Be grounded in my God heade, Exsaulted by my excelencye. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x, One she [Fortune] can high in riches exalte And an other plonge in pouertye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxix. 241 Wyllyam exalted the Normans, and gaue vnto theym the chief possessyons of the lande. 1565 CDL. ALLEN in Fulke *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 377 Proue me that your mother Church prayeth not for her departed .. you shall be exalted up for euer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 It seemeth likely that you will aspire to take his crowne from him, and to be exalted king yourselfe. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxi. 26 Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *a* 1658 WALLER *Poems, To my Ld. Protector* xxi, Still as you rise, the state, exalted too, Finds no distemper. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 736 Scepter'd Angels.. whom the supreme King Exalted to such power. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. 330 Society can exalt the meanest and worst of men. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 10 He [George III] came to the throne determined to exalt the kingly office.

† **b.** To elate with pride, joy, etc. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I v b, With a littell fauour ye wyl exalt, augement, and grow into gret prid. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 44 When the Empresse had..committed the king to warde..she was not therewith a little exalted. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 67 Not so hot: In his owne grace he doth exalt himselfe, More then in your addition. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 48/2 The covenanters..were very reasonably exalted with this success. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 27 Music..when the soul is press'd with cares, Exalts her in enlivening airs.

c. *refl.* To assume superiority. *arch.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* i. 5 Then Adoniiah the sonne of Haggith exalted himselfe, saying, I wil be king. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i, Exalt thyself past limits of my law, I feed thee still.

transf. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 73 That the Salt does not exalt itself above the Sulphur.

d. To praise, extol, magnify. Also *absol.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, He that lyst her name so hyghe exalte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 b, And exalting it [his holy lyfe] moost hye, meke thyselfe in herte moost lowe. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr 1023 In Heven..they may laude and exalte with the saintes. *a* 1545 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 18 My tonge shall both daye and houre, Dewly exalte thy iustice styll. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxiv. 3 O magnifie the Lord with me, and let vs exalt his name together. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 132 Taking opportunely hold of an occasion..to exalt the valour of the younger [Prince]. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* xcix. II, Exalt the Lord our God. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpt.* 140 The brandy and salt We now exalt, Had made a noise in the public ear.

e. To raise to a higher class, a higher degree of value or excellence; to dignify, ennoble.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 P 8, I shall not lower but exalt the Subjects I treat upon. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log* IV. § 3. 80 A negative may be exalted into an affirmative. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Apr. an. 1772 Men less exalted by spiritual habits. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 152 The moment our discourse..is exalted by thought, it clothes itself in images.

f. To stimulate (powers) to higher activity.

1744 THOMSON *Summer* 307 Each liquid .. Inflames, refreshes, or exalts the taste. 1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VI. iii, Trivial causes had the effect of rousing and exalting the imagination.

† **3.** In Alchemy and early Chemistry: To raise (a substance or its qualities) to a higher 'degree'; hence, in wider sense, to raise in quality, refine, mature; to intensify, render more powerful (physical agents or effects). Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Then up to Hevyn they must Exaltyd be .. to be intronyzate In Clowds of clerenesse. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 8 A liquid Medicine whose Qualitie of heate is in the 4 degree exalted 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Have I.. Sublimed thee, and exalted thee, and fix'd thee I' the third region? 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 92 Other stones being exalted to that degree of Hardness. 1725–6 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 400 The hours produce their [vines'] latent buds, and Sol exalts the juice. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 44 Oil, purified and exalted by the organical powers of the plant. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 269 The sun is known to exhalt the poison of the viper. 1790 A. CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 402 A little strong vitriolic acid, by which the smell was exalted, and a slight effervescence was produced. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 14 This is Jacobinism sublimed and exalted into most pure..essence. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 257 The seeds of plants exalted by cultivation.

† **b.** To volatilize, carry off in vapour. *Obs.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* III. iii. (ed. 3) 735 The fuliginosity which made it black will be exalted and leave the Harts-horn white.

4. To raise in degree, intensify, heighten.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 92 If this intensity be exalted to a certain point the sulphuret becomes luminous. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 202 They [varnishes] enliven or exalt the colours by their colourless transparency. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 512/2 To colour gold, or as it is technically called, to exalt the colour of gold.

5. *Astrol.* in *passive* of a heavenly body: To be in the position of greatest influence.

1647 *Almanak for* 1786, 2 The Son is exalted and raised uppe in þe 19 gre of þe Ram, þe Mone is exalted in þe 3 gre of þe Bul. 1658 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physit.* (1656) 48 Saturn being exalted in Libra, in the house of Venus. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Exaltation*, If power may be deemed exaltation, all planets must be exalted when they arrive at their northern nodes, and advance towards our zenith.

¶ **6.** *nonce-use.* Of a deity: To grant (a prayer) [after OF. *essalcier*, F. *exaucer*].

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. (1890) 61 The god almyghty Iupyter..wolde exalte his requeste.

† **Exa·lt**, *sb. Obs.* [f. EXALT *v.*] The action of exalting; in quot. = EXALTATION 2 c.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 2 To the exalt of the most seruiceable Beast that euer was created.

Exa·lt, *pple.*, short for EXALTED.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1835 Bravest of the brave Doers, exalt in Science. 1873 — *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1122 Out I stand Exalt and safe, and bid low earth adieu.

‖ **Exaltado** (egzǫltā·dǫ). [Sp., pa. pple. of *exaltar* to EXALT.] A member of the extreme radical party in Spain. Also *transf.*

1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 23 An apprehension of being esteemed somewhat of an *exaltado*, may have induced him [T. Moore] to make this little sacrifice *Ibid.* I. 293 Much has been said in Spain .. on the distinction .. between the *Moderados* and the *Exaltados*.

† **Exaltate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exaltāt-* ppl. stem of *exaltāre* to EXALT.] *trans.* = EXALT *v.* 3.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 179 Yf thou therfore thy Bodys wyll Exaltat.

† **Exaltate**, *pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *exaltāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exaltā-re* to EXALT.] = EXALTED.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 704 In Pisces, wher Venus is exaltat. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 5227 Every man willethe to ben exaltate. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. iv. (1554) 167 b, Amid the heauen, was Venus exaltate. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1161 Salomones throne was with sex graces exaltate [*v. r.* reisid]. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2551 Sum in to worschip to be exaltate.

Exaltation (egzǫltē·ʃən). Forms: 4 **exaltacioun**, 4–7 **exaltacion**, **-yon**, 6 **exhaltation.** [a. F. *exaltation*, ad. L. *exaltātiōn-em*, f. *exaltāre*: see EXALT.] The action of exalting; the fact or state of being exalted.

1. In physical sense: The action of lifting up or

raising on high; the state of being lifted up, or set in a high position.

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* xi 278 He comes: whose horse fomed the seas invndation, as th' rider felt him on owne exaltation. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xvi. 403 Lift me up from the earth, that I may relish the comfort of thy exaltation. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. x. 429 When the sun is at its greatest exaltation in summer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II viii. 265 [Glacier] tables..a limit is placed to their exaltation by the following circumstance.

b. *Exaltation of the Cross*: a feast observed on Sept. 14th (see quot. 1884).

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 54 Y^e exaltacion of ye holy crouche 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 60 b/1 Than was the feest of the exaltacyon of the crosse made. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 770 Thursday after the Exaltation of the Cross in September. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Cross*, The 'Exaltation of the Cross' was celebrated from ancient times in memory of the miraculous apparition which Constantine saw in the year 317..The day was afterwards kept with greater solemnity, when after the victory over the Persians in 627, Heraclius recovered the true cross.

†c. *concr.* A fanciful name for; A flight (of larks). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors Shepe & G.* (1822) 30 A exaltacion of larkes. 1824 J. M CULLOCH *Scotland* III. 407, I have never spoken of 'an exaltation of larks'. 1883 *Standard* 26 Sept. 5/1 Every one with any pretence to be gentle-folk spoke of . an exaltation of larks.

2. In non-material sense: a. Elevation in authority, dignity, power, station, wealth, etc.; *esp.* the elevation of a sovereign to a throne. †Also *occas.* An exalted position; elevated rank.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 33 The place where hir glorye and exaltacion ought to be..manyfested. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 15 Here it is to be noted, that God gaue to Christe his exaltation, as to man, and not as to god 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 Ye have presumed thus to stande against the exaltation of this oure sovereigne. 1611 BIBLE *Judith* xvi. 8 The exaltation of those that were oppressed. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 104 Though faith be of an infinite exaltation above understanding 1670 G.H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 268 The Exaltation of this Pope happen'd upon Ascension day. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 42 Like that of Joseph's brethren, when he .. told them the story of his exaltation in Pharaoh's court. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 188 A master..is in his highest Exaltation when he is *loco parentis*. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii 88 The Reformation in their minds was associated with the exaltation of base blood.

b. Elation of feeling; a state of rapturous emotion; an undue degree of pleasurable excitement. Also *Path.* (see quot. 1884).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccvi. 219 In tyme of whiche exaltacion of his mynde, he .. charged the water that he shulde flowe no hygher. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4351/1 We want Words to express the Exaltation it has rais'd in us, to see Your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours..crown'd with such ..Success. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 144, I knew a man in a certain religious exaltation, who thought it an honor to wash his own face. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 234 There was nothing particularly noticeable in him except a condition of exaltation in the spring. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exaltation*, the immoderate increase of the action of an organ.

c. An extolling, a laudation.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 190 Your praises, and exaltations of free grace.

d. The raising to a lofty point of excellence; exalted degree; an exalted manifestation.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* ii, Th'Heroick Exaltations of Good, Are so far from Understood, We count them Vice. 1667 RUST *Fun. Serm. Bp. Taylor* (1672) 67 Those Heavenly Bodies..are fit .. instruments for the Soul, in its highest Exaltations. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i. Wks. (1714) 4 In God all Perfections in their highest degree and exaltation meet together. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 1 The degree of civilisation of any people corresponds with the exaltation of the idea which is the most prevalent among that people. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 12 That chivalrous spirit .. was found in the highest exaltation among the Norman nobles. 1883 *Christian Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/1 Is this exaltation of the ideal of life an evil?

e. Augmentation in degree or intensity.

1732 LAW *Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 75 The refinement and exaltation of our best faculties. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 80 We obtain an indefinite exaltation of chemical power. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 1. (1864) 177 The skin is therefore marked by a great exaltation of the common sensibility of the body.

f. Of prices: A rise. *rare.*

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 536 The last two years being affected by the exaltation in the price. 1884 — *Work & Wages* 22 Quite as great is the exaltation in the price of millstones.

3. *Astrol.* The place of a planet in the zodiac in which it was considered to exert its greatest influence. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 41 Phebus the sonne..was neigh his exaltacioun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ix. (1495) 307 The sonne hath his vertue and exaltacion in the eyghteenth gree of Aries. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Rollo* IV. ii, Mars his gaudium rising in the ascendant That joint with Libra too, the house of Venus And Imum Cœli, Mars his exaltation (*printed* exultation) Ith' seaventh house. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii. She in her exaltation, and he in his triplicite trine and face, assure a fortunate combination to Hymen. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The 15th degree of Cancer, is the exaltation of Jupiter, according to Albumazar. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v., The original meaning of the planets' exaltations seems to have been unknown in the time of Ptolemy. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 121 Your exaltations and triplicities, Fiery, airy and the rest. *fig.* 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 372 In such places the force of Custome is in his exaltacion.

†4. In the older chemistry and physiology: The action or process of refining or subliming; the bringing a substance to a higher degree of potency or purity; an instance of the same. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Exaltacion, Full lyttyl yt ys dyfferent from Sublymacyon. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 176 a, Let the exhaltation of the vineger be after done on a soft fyre. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 184 Exaltation is euaporation of the impure humour. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 107 The Chyle it self..receiving yet farther exaltations. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* II. v. (ed. 3) 486 Tincture of Cinnamon..is an exaltation of the more oily parts of Cinnamon in Spirit of Wine. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 8 Salts, most capable of Exaltation, wrapped up in a small Portion of Phlegm. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., It is this exaltation of the sulphurous part in strawberries, that gives them their agreeable, vinous taste.

†b. *concr.* A substance in a highly refined condition. *Obs.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* I. xx. (ed. 3) 437 Flower of Sulphur..is an exaltation of Sulphur.

Exaltative (egzɒ·ltătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exaltāt-* ppl. stem of *exaltāre* (see EXALT) + -IVE.] Tending to exalt.

1820 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 23 Of these two branches of the art of deception, the first mentioned may be termed the depressive..the other the self-exaltative.

Exalted (egzɒ·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. EXALT *v.*]

1. Raised or set up on high; elevated.

1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 65 Weepe your teares Into the Channell, till the lowest streame Do kisse the most exalted Shores of all. *a* 1632 DRAYTON *Elegies, To W. Brown*, Thoughts..winged to fly To that exalted stand. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 175 Thro' half the heav'ns he pours the exalted urn. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II 108 The Great King.. from an exalted throne beheld the misfortunes of his arms.

†b. Of the voice: Elevated, raised aloud. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 P 2 These pronounce the first part of a Sentence with a very exalted Voice. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 74 With an exalted Voice, Captain C—p, says, etc. 1790 'A LADY' *Norman & Bertha* II. 148 Mrs. Westbrook and Norman heard their exalted voices, but could not distinguish their words.

2. Elevated in rank, station, or public estimation. Usually without implication of any previous lower condition: Highly placed, of high station, etc. *An exalted personage*: used for someone of high (usually royal or princely) rank, whom it is not desired to designate explicitly.

1623-6 COCKERAM II, *Exalted*, promoted. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 106 Peers give way, exalted as they are, Ev'n to their own S-r-v-nce in a car. 1800 FISHER AMES *Eulogy on Washington* Wks. (1809) 116 Time never fails to bring every exalted reputation to a strict scrutiny. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, The physician..hoped he saw his exalted patient merry and happy. 1847 DR. CORRIE in Holroyd *Memorials* (1890) 248 To place over us an exalted personage who has not been educated among us 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 41 Any man whom a revolution has..hurled down from an exalted station.

3. Of persons: Impassioned, rapturously excited.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 P 2 When the Musick was strong and bold, she look'd exalted, but serious. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XII, From vale To vale the exalted Adosinda went.

b. Of the pulse: High, rapid.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xiii, His pulse was very exalted.

4. Of feelings, powers, sentiments, states of the mind: †a. Carried to a high degree; intense. b. Elevated, lofty in character; sublime, noble. Cf. EXALTATION 2 d, e.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 30 Besides she uses me with a more exalted respect, than any one else. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. vi, He, whose high Reason, and exalted Piety, has..plac'd him above them. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mule* II. i. 381 You cannot boast a more exalted Hatred Against the Visier's Person. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 160 The light of God's countenance will irradiate..all their exalted faculties. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 Warm with the ardor of an extending and exalted religion. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 382 Some men are born with exalted powers for this second creation.

c. Of diction: Elevated, 'high-flown'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 6/1 After many exalted expressions to that purpose. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Translated Verse* 26 In what exalted streins Sicilian Muses ..Proclaim Saturnian Times. 1739 T. SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* Ded. 8 A most exalted Lecture, instructing us in the true Freedom of the Mind.

†5. *Chem.* and *Phys.* Refined, sublimed, concentrated. Cf. EXALT *v.* 3. Of flavour, smell, etc.; Intense, strong. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 85 To make proiection..with a medicine so exalted, as that one shal extend vpon a hundreth. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 14 It contains a great deal of exalted Oil. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouset's Health's Improv.* 18 The Solan Goose..whose Flesh is of a very exalted Taste. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Exaltation*, Most sulphurous matters, much exalted, are observed to be of a red colour. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 146 The venom of the Adder, or English Viper, is not so exalted.. as that of the Italian.

Exaltedly (egzɒ·ltĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an exalted manner or degree; in a high style; also, with exaltation or excitement.

1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xviii. 51 No one can think exaltedly of God, and think meanly of man, who is the work of God. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 747 One does not require to dine exaltedly in order to dine well. 1855 DICKENS in J. Forster *Life* (1874) III, Old Lemaître plays his famous character, and never did I see anything, in art, so exaltedly horrible and awful. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. xvii. 323, 'I knew I was right!' said Grace exaltedly.

Exaltedness (egzɒ·ltĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being exalted: a. in character, mind, nature, etc.: b. in social position, rank, etc.

a. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 171 The Soul of the Mother, in which there is no such measure of..exaltedness. 1742 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 113 The exaltedness of some minds ..may make them insensible to these light things. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xii, The stern exaltedness of zeal. 1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Revelat.* iii. 132 The Divine perfection ..is judged of by reference, not to the idea of grace, but rather to that of exaltedness above the world

b. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exaltedness*..height of promotion. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 375 Pride doth imitate exaltedness.

Exalter (egzɒ·ltəɹ). [f. EXALT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, exalts (in senses of the vb.).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652), Fro thys envyos valey of vanyte, O our Exalter. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 309 O noble sisters..who were the onely exalters of all womankinde. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* viii. § 6. 250 Our Adversaries are Exalters of the Scriptures in words. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 621 Cinnabar ..is an useful Exalter, and a..safe Alexiterick. *c* 1732 SWIFT *Answ. to 'A Conclusion'* in Anderson *Poets Gt. Brit.* (1794) IX. 147 Her majesty never shall be my exalter; And yet she would raise me, I know, by a halter! 1732 A. HILL *Adv. Poets*, Epist. 5 A Poet is..an Exalter of what is most dignified, and substantial, in Nature. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 176 The Grave is the only Exalter.

Exa·lting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXALT; in quot. *concr.* † = EXALTATION 1 c.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, An Exaltyng of Larkis. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury*, Exalting of larks.

Exalting (egzɒ·ltiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That exalts (in various senses of vb.).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. ii. (1675) 79 The exalting Efficacy of this kind of Distillation. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 261, I find nothing healthful or exalting in the smooth conventions of society. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 202 The peculiar exalting effect of varnishes upon colours.

Hence **Exa·ltingly** *adv. rare.*

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 222 The soul's glory..shone through them [her features] so exaltingly.

†**Exa·ltive**, *a. Obs.* [f. EXALT *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to exalt or elevate.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 257 Me to perswade with wrang enarrative Lufe to abstene, it is so exaltive.

†**Exa·ltment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of exalting; the state of being exalted; exaltation.

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 109 As he was abased for the creatures exaltment, so he was exalted for the creatures abasement. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. 496 Sanctity implying..an exaltment in nature or use of the thing, which is denominated thereby.

†**Exa·ltress.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EXALTER + -ESS.] She who exalts.

1650 WEEKES *Truth's Confl.* iii. 81 Yours [your opinion] will be found the great exaltresse of free-will in men.

Exam (egzæm). *colloq.* [Short for EXAMINATION.] An examination (sense 5).

1877 *Driven to Rome* 67 (D.) Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his exam. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xix, He sported his oak once five consecutive days and nights before an exam. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. Advt., Matriculation and other Exams.

†**Exa·me**, *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 **exem**(e. [Shortened var. of EXAMINE; cf. *examne* among the forms of the latter.] = EXAMINE *v.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 48 Begouth for till exem, and till assay The wond wyth mony crafty medycyn. 1572 *Sempill Ball.* (1872) 146 Gif thay repent not..Exame thair conscience of particular pactioun. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 209 Befoir iudgement exame thy self and thow sal find grace in the sight of God.

Examen (egzē·men). [a. (through Fr. *examen* or directly) L. *exămen* means of weighing, tongue of a balance, *fig.* testing, examination, for **exagmen*, f. **exag-*, *exigĕre* to weigh accurately: see EXACT *v.*

The sense 'tongue of a balance' (*ligula*) rests on the authority of the scholiast to Persius; it seems to occur in Virg. *Æn.* XII. 725, where, however, 'scale-beam' would equally suit the context. Servius obscurely explains it as 'filum quo trutina regitur.' (L. *exămen* 'swarm of bees, flock' is related to *exigĕre* in the sense 'to lead or drive out'.) The Romanic forms, It. *esame*, Sp. *exámen*, Fr. *examen*, are synonymous with Eng. *examination*.]

1. Examination, scrutiny (of a doctrine, system, etc.); investigation (of an affair). Now *rare.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr. 4 The doctrines .. are such as thou art to expect from an Heathen .and their examen will elsewhere fall out fitly. 1648 *City Alarum* 17 They allow the Prince of Orange every summer a tun or two of gold without examen, for Intelligence. 1718 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 43 Things..which I had learnt by a very laborious Examen and long Study. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 370 Recalled his pupil to the examen of the great principle. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 123 That only [is] wise which .. the law of God or the examen of his senior has pointed out.

b. *Eccl.* and *Law.* (*a*) A formal examination (of the conscience or soul). (*b*) The examination (of a candidate for ordination. (*c*) †A legal examination or inquiry (*obs.*).

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 99 In all those days he made a most exact examen of his Soul. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vii. 59 This Examen shall have a Bell to ring to it .. Let every one .. at the time of the Examen, kneel down and briefly examine her conscience. 1685 H. CONSETT *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 95 To compel them to .. undergo the Examen the Judge imposeth upon them. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Examen*, a Trial, Proof, particularly of one that is to be admitted to Orders or Employment. [So 1721 in BAILEY.] 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 36 We might ask it .. in our examen of conscience. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Examination of Conscience*, St. Ignatius .. also recommends a particular examen to be made, at least daily .. on that particular sin into which the individual most frequently falls.

†2. A critical dissertation or treatise (on any subject); an examination, disquisition. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* To Rdrs, Correct what is amisse according to the Examen and Review annexed to the end of all. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 7 Having greedily read over his Exhortation and Examen a little before. 1667 BOYLE (*title*), An Examen of The Origine (and Doctrine) of Substantial Formes. 1738 JOHNSON *Let. to Cave* Sept. in *Boswell*, An Examen of Mr. Pope's Essay, &c.

†3. Investigation by experiment; a test, assay.

1661 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogmat.* viii. 73 The only way to know what is sophisticate is to bring all to the Examen of the Touchstone. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 25 Some .. might here recommend to us a more accurate Microscopical Examen. 1717 F. SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 565, I made a yet more nice and certain Examen of these Waters, by mixing Milk with them. 1765 WILKINSON *ibid.* LV. 103 We proceeded to the more important examen, to discover the precise quantity of cork necessary to sustain a man in the water.

4. The tongue of a balance. *rare.*

[1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. iii. 44 Common scales .. were found .. without that little projecting point above the beam which serves to mark more accurately the absence of equipoise, and which was called by the Romans .. ligula, and examen.] 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 292 When the beam does, by the position of its examen or vertical spur over the axis, appear to have its two brachia exactly *in equilibrio*. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v.

Exameter, -tron, obs. ff. HEXAMETER.

Examinability (egzæ·minăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being examinable.

1879 *Law Rep.* App. Cases Ho. Lords IV. 801 No question arose as to the validity, or examinability of a foreign judgment.

Examinable (egzæ·minăb'l), *a.* [f. EXAMINE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable or admitting of being examined. † Of a body: That is to be tested (*obs.*).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXV. 122 The Draughts and first lawes of the Game are positiue, but .. not examinable by reason. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref. (1673) 8 Great bodies are more examinable by being scatter'd into parcels. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 200 Whatever the truth of this Opinion be, it is not here properly examinable. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. II. III. iii. 220 Blow upon the Surface of the Examinable Body until it flows. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 404 The smallest examinable quantity of matter. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 70 Half a dozen witnesses not examinable but at so many different days. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVII. (1856) 340 The horn .. was perfectly examinable.

†b. Sc. *Examinable persons*: parishioners eligible to be examined for admission to communion.

1719 R. ERSKINE *Let.* in Fraser *Life* 46 [There are] upwards of 5000 examinable persons in the congregation. 1722 WALKER *Life of Cargill* 30 In which Parish 300 out of 500 examinable Persons wasted away. 1840 *Form of Petit.* in Cook *Styles of Writs Ch. Crts. Sc.* 185 The present examinable population of the parish amounts to — persons.

2. *Law.* Subject to examination or inquiry; competent to be examined or inquired into; cognisable.

1594 WEST *Symbol* II. *Chancery* § 71 That it be such as is examinable in this court. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., The privileges of Parliament .. are few to the Commons' house, and those not examinable by them, but only by the House of Lords. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 471 His determinations are final, and examinable in no other court whatsoever. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 300 A fine .. is properly examinable in that court only where it is entered. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep. Q. Bench* XIII. 87 His intentions are examinable to this extent.

Examinant (egzæ·minănt). *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **-ante**, 8 **-ent.** ad. L. *exāminant-em*, pr. pple. of *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v.* and -ANT.

The passive sense 2 (in our quots. earlier than 1) is unetymological; app. it was felt that the older EXAMINATE *sb.* etymologically meant rather 'one who *has been* examined' than 'one who *is being* examined,' and the derivative of the pr. pple was adopted to express the latter notion.]

A. *sb.*

1. One who examines; *esp.* one who conducts a judicial or academic examination; an examiner.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. II. i, Don Quixote .. was so discreet, that the two examinants undoubtedly believed he was quite well. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 13 May, The Examinants or Posers were Dr. Duport, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. Fell, etc. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 271 The chief examinents were General Cholmondeley and Lord Albemarle. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, The upper end, where the examinants sate, was thrown into shadow. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. xi, The converts .. were .. older Christians than either of their examinants. 1899 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* I. 288 Objects whose authenticity may be questioned by the first cool examinant.

b. In comb. *self-examinant* (nonce-word).

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1854) 126 If the self-examinant will abandon this position.

†2. a. One who is being examined; one who is being examined as a witness; a deponent. *Obs.*

1588 *Losses Sp. Navy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 52 The admiral came away with seven and twenty sail, which this examinant did tell. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 29 She slaundered the examinant: being told of the daunger of a sclaunder, she is fledd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* viii, He brought a certain powder to his mistress, which the examinant believes to be the same. 1777 T. MCKEAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 446 One of the examinants said that .. a great number of .. officers were killed. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 161 The questions did not admit of equivocation, if the examinants had been so inclined.

†b. One who undergoes an examination as to his fitness for church-membership, ordination, etc.; an examinee. *Obs.*

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* ii. 14 To instruct all Christian examinants, in their triall to be carefull of themselves. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 148 The questions these men put to the Examinants, was not of Abilities or Learning, but, etc. 1715 PRIDEAUX *On Ref. Two Univ.* in *Life* 234 The examiners shall examine two at a time .. the examinants shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time.

†B. *adj.* That has the function of examining.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 373 For the Magistrate .. by his examinant committies to circumscribe her free election of Ministers.

Examinate (egzæ·minĕt), *pple.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **examinat.** [ad. L. *exāmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v.*]

†A. *pple.* = Examined. (In first two quots. app.: Tortured. But possibly it may be a misprint for *examinate.*)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Whych must be Crusyfyed and examynat: And then contumulate both Man and Wyfe. 1560 ROLLAND *Cvt. Venus* II. 364 So vp he rais into ane stakkerand stait, As he had bene fra wit examinat. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXVI, Unless ane were judicially examinate.

B. *sb.*

1. A person under examination, either as a witness or accused person.

1537 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 192 *note*, Sir Francis Bigod .. did read to this examinate a book made by himself. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1409/1 This examinat called on the earle, telling him the lieutenant was there. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XIV. v. 435 *note*, To this the tormentors .. fastened the armes and feet of the poore examinate or condemned person to be tortured. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XXV. 290 There appeared to this examinate one in white apparel. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 52 The examinate found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness.

2. One who undergoes examination with a view to a certificate, degree, etc.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 71 The other examinates founde insufficient to proceed are sent backe to their studie againe. 1868 *Daily News* 20 Oct., A system of inter-collegiate lectures .. open to all the examinats.

†**Exa·minate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exāmināt-* ppl. stem of *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v.*] = EXAMINE *v.*

1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 27 The persons that are to be examinated, must be commanded to appeare before men of soundest judgement.

Examination (egzæ·minē·ɪ·ʃən). Forms: 4 **-cioun,** 5 **-tyowne,** 4–7 **-cion,** etc. [a. F. *examination*, ad. L. *exāmināti̯ōn-em*, n. of action f. *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v.*] The action of examining; the state of being examined.

†1. A testing, trial, proof, assay. Also *fig.* *Obs.* exc. as a contextual use of 3.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 32 In straite balance .. If thou shouldest our sinne ponder .. Who able were to beare thy punishement .. The whole engine of all this worlde .. With suche examinacion might not stande. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. St. Stephen's Day* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 104 Calamities .. be but examinations and proofs to provoke us to call upon God. [1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 73 The examination, or *assay*, of the purity of gold or silver.]

2. a. The action of testing or judging by a standard or rule. Now only with some notion of 3 or 6. Cf. EXAMINE *v.* 2 a. Cf. *Self-examination.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 301 For as moche as the Examinacioun is necessarie, let us byginne at the Surgiens. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ii. 40 That all examynatyowne Off that persownys propyrly The kyrk suld hawe in gret party. *c* 1460 tr. *T. à Kempis* 139 Grace .. in euery understondinge submitteþ himself .. to goddis examynacion. 1607 H. MASON (*title*), The Tribunal of Conscience, or a Treatise of Examination; shewing .. how a Christian should examine his Conscience. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, *Examination of Conscience* should be made at least every evening.

†b. Judicial inquiry into the guilt or innocence of an accused person. *Obs.* Cf. 6.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 Sone þe day of examinacioun was sette. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCX. 224 The bysshop he commytted to the examynacion & correccion of the clergy. 1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* XXV. 26, I have brought him vnto you .. that after examinacion had, I myght have sumwhat to wryte. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* Dj, For the Examination of Single Women being gotten with Child. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 After a particular examination of Jeremiah .. they acquit him. 1685 – *Orig. Brit.* v. 304 They anointed Kings .. and not long after they without Examination took them off.

3. The action of investigating the nature, qualities, or condition of any object by inspection or experiment; minute inspection, scrutiny. *Post-mortem examination*: = AUTOPSY 2.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 99 The examination of passengers at .. the frontier Tounes of the Princes of Italie. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* Introd. 10 The examination of a substance containing few elements. 1836 *Act* 6–7 *Will. IV*, c. 89 It shall be lawful for the Coroner .. to direct the performance of a post-mortem Examination. 1863 *Royal Charter* § 42 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 35 Which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the said Commissioners may direct. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 727 The colour of the stroke made upon the touchstone by the metal under examination. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Physical Examination*, the investigation of disease by means of the senses, as when the cardiac respiratory sounds and movements are examined with the ear, or by means of instruments devised to render them more conspicuous. 1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* XXIV, Bob made what a surgeon would call a 'digital examination' of the dungeon door.

4. The action or process of searching or inquiring into (facts, opinions, statements, etc.); investigation, scrutiny.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 74 That was agred at the begynnyng for the bettur examynatyon of every thyng. *c* 1626 WOTTON *Let.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 549 After the examination of circumstances, there is a liberty of judgment. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) V. vii. 321 Surely nothing that is self-evident, can be the proper subject of examination, or tryal. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, To look with cool examination upon the disappointments he sometimes threw in her way. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 229 In that very agreement .. would really be found on examination, the elements .. of an essential discordance. 1878 STANFORD *Symb. Christi* I. 4 Such an account now claims our examination.

5. The process of testing, by questions oral or written, the knowledge or ability of pupils, or of candidates for office, degrees, etc. For *Honour, Local, Middle-Class, Pass, Senate-House Examinations*, see those words.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* v. 48 Which worke of continuall examination, is a notable quickner and nourisher of all good learning. *Ibid.* XXVIII. 282 That euery yeere .. there be a solemne examination by the Gouernours of the schoole. 1694 GIBSON in Ellis *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 235 We met him .. just as he was going for Pauls to [*sic*: *read* to Pauls for] examinations. 1703 *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 232 To day I went through part of my examination for Orders. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XIV, A dreadful uncle .. volunteered examinations of him in the holidays on abstruse points. 1866 *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 40 The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers.

6. Formal interrogation, *esp.* of a witness, or an accused person. *Examination-in-chief*, that made by the party calling the witness. See CROSS-, RE-EXAMINATION. † Also, Interrogation under torture.

The judicial interrogation of accused persons has no place in the criminal process of the common law, but by various statutes from 16th c. justices of the peace were directed to 'take the examination' of prisoners before sending them for trial. This expression has survived, though the practice which it denotes no longer exists; hence the preliminary investigation before justices of the peace or police-magistrates is still called the *examination* of the prisoner, so that the word in this connexion has reverted to the obsolete sense 2 b.

a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 383, I was once .. in Examination before five or six Bishops .. every week thrice I came to Examinations. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 5 What hee spake of either came to him by examinations, or by riding in the circuits. 1708 MORGAN *Algiers* II. IV. 274 The Tormentors examined him .. for several hours they ceased not their Examinations. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 103/1 s. v. *Evidence*, The cross-examination of a witness .. is founded upon what the witness has stated in his examination in chief. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. 1854 II. 651/2 There remained examinations and cross-examinations. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 234/2 The party is brought before a magistrate for examination.

b. The statements or depositions made by a witness or accused person when examined; the record of such statements. *To take the examination of*: to interrogate and note down the answers.

1533 *Frith's Answ. More* Title-p., Vnto which boke are added .. the articles of his examinacion before the bishoppes. 1554 *Acts* 1–2 *Ph. & Mary* c. 13 § 4 The said justices .. before any bailment or mainprise, shall take the examination of the said prisoner. 1591 J. HORTOP *Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 329 The Earl of Sussex .. commanded his Secretary to take my name and examination 1600 *Earl Kildell. Exam.* in *Shaks. C. Praise* 35 The examination of Sr. Gelly merick Knyght taken the xvijth of February, 1600. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 10 The clerke reade the examinacions taken in Courte. 1826 *Act* 7 *Geo. IV*, c. 64 § 3 Every Justice of the Peace before whom any Person shall be taken .. shall take the Examination of the Person charged. 1848 *Act* 11–12 *Vict.* c. 42 § 19 *marg.*, Place where Examination taken, not an open Court. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot* 234/2 The examinations of the witnesses at the precognition .. never can be used .. against the witnesses.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *examination fever, questions, statute, system*, etc.; **examination-paper,** (*a*) paper specially prepared for use in examinations; (*b*) a written or printed series of questions, etc. to be answered by the examinee; (*c*) a written series of answers by an examinee; **examination-schools,** in Oxford parlance; (*a*) the several branches of the University curriculum in which a formal examination is instituted; (*b*) the building in which University examinations are held.

1884 CRICHTON-BROWNE in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 11/1 The '*examination fever,' as it has been called, that leaves such unpleasant sequelæ behind it ..is now endemic in the metropolis. 1837 (*title*) *Examination Papers for Theological Students. 1838 (*title*), *Examination Questions and Answers, from 'Butler's Analogy.' 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vi 244 If he [a professor] wishes for any auditors at all, he must make himself subservient to the *examination schools. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 55 Full information..will be found..in the *Examination Statutes. *Mod.* (Oxford) The Examination-schools are beyond University College.

Hence **Examina·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to examination or examinations; based upon (academical, etc.) examinations. **Examina·tionism,** the habit of relying upon or the practice of employing examinations as the test of fitness, knowledge, etc. **Examina·tionist,** one who upholds the system of examinations.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 492 Tests preferred by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, presumably the financial . by their humble servant, the examinational. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 178/2 The establishment of what .. we may call an examinational franchise. 1884 H. M. JONES *Hints on Senses* 148 For future success in life the test of early examinational proficiency is a most fallacious one. 1884 *Lond. Jrnl. Sc.* XXI. 240 A reaction against that miserable examinationism which earns for us the title of the 'Chinese of Europe.' 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 3/1 Much emphasis is laid by the theoretical examinationists on the supposed difficulty that the public have in discriminating between a trained and an untrained nurse.

† **Exa·minative,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXAMINE *v.* + -ATIVE.] Concerned with examination.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. iii. Wks. III. 27 In opposition to such as restrain assent only unto the reflexive or examinative acts of understanding.

Examinator (egzæ·mineⁱtəɹ). [a. late L. *exāminātor*, f. *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v.*] One who examines.

† **1.** = EXAMINER 1. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 299 An inference somewhat Rabbinicall, and not of power to perswade a serious examinator. 1783 *Town & Country Mag.* 168 John Hewitt, Esq...examinator of the hearth money in Dublin. 1830 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 698 That severe and acute examinator of historical truth.

† **2.** *Sc.* = EXAMINER 2. *Obs.*

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 109 The Witness ..repeats the Words after the Lord Examinator. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, Having, like a prudent examinator, suffered his witness to give vent to all her..indignation.

3. = EXAMINER 3. *rare* exc. *Sc.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 38/1 Qualified ..by the strict approbation of deputed examinators. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16*th Cent.* II. IV. xx. 362 These Examinators shall be Masters or Doctors, or Licentiates in Divinity or Canon Law. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* Introd. 25 To collect the suffrages of the surgeons who were the examinators. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 259 It was not unusual to obtain a private hint from the examinators on what chapter their questions were to be founded. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 485 In no European Faculty of Arts was Theology a subject on which its examinators had a right to question the candidate.

Examinatorial (egzæ:minătōə·riăl), *a.* [f. late L. *exāminātōri-us* (see next) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an examiner or an examination.

1866 *Reader* 10 Mar. 247/1 A person who has frequently felt the examinatorial pulse. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* 21 Mar., Johnnie has my profound sympathy under his examinatorial woes. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 270 Examinatorial experience is not without its peculiar bitterness.

Examinatory (egzæ·minătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *exāminātōri-us* belonging to examination, f. *exāminātor*: see EXAMINATOR and -ORY.] = prec.

1887 *Athenæum* 23 July 109/3 It..will probably be found more useful for examinatory purposes than the latter.

† **Exa·mine,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. next vb. (or ? ad. L. *exāmen, -inis*: cf. *origin*).] = EXAMINATION. Also *attrib.*

1605 *Answ supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 43 Therefore the examine of such things we entreate may be left to God. 1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 14 Vpon a second examine, it may seeme to be personall. 1662 J. LAMONT *Diary* 21 Sept., Divers persons were excommunicat .. both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of examine. 1885 A. EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* 124 *note*, It may be presumed that the examine roll was very carefully made up by the minister.

Examine (egzæ·min), *v.* Forms: 4–6 examen(e, examyn(e, (4 examini, 5 examne, exammæn, 6 examme, exemne), 6–7 examin, 4– examine. See also EXAME. [ad. F. *examiner*, ad. L. *exāmināre* to weigh accurately, test, try, inquire into, f. *exāmen*: see EXAMEN.]

† **1.** *trans.* To try, test, assay (precious metals, etc.). Said both of personal and material agents. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyre examynd in fire. *Ibid.* xvi. 4 In fire þou examynd me. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xxii. 31 The speche of the Lord examynyd bi fier. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 11 Þis fuyre schal examyne and serche alle men dedes. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, Suffreth it..to be well examyned thorugh ghostly trybulacyons.

2. a. To test judicially or critically; to try by a standard or rule. *Obs.* exc. with mixture of sense 3 or 6, to one or other of which phrases like *To examine oneself, one's conscience*, etc. now chiefly belong.

1340 *Ayenb.* 137 He nele naȝt lete ne smal ne grat þet ne ssel by examened..and y-demd ine þe cort of merci. *Ibid.* 153 He ssel..wel examini his þoȝtes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 236 In examynyng of youre counselloures, ye schul considre many thinges. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 Þei schewed me a boke, þat my boke was examynde by. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xi. 28 Let a man .. examen him silfe and so let him eate of the breed and drynke of the cup. — *1 Thess.* v. 21 Examen all thynges and kepe that which is good. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 398 Doe you not examine or measure such thinges as be done at Lacedemon, according to your lawes and ordinances. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 291 Nay mocke not..examine your conscience. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxvi. 2 Examine me, O Lord, and proue me; try my reines and my heart. 1684 ABP. W. WAKE *Prep. for Death* (1688) 26 We ought..before it be too late, to examine our Souls, and provide for futurity. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* Pref., Examined by the unequal standard of the immunities of mean corporations.

† **b.** To try, investigate the guilt or innocence of (an accused person). *Obs.* Cf. 6.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 91 And there was oure Lord examyned in the nyght and scourged and smyten. *a* 1471 *Chron. Rich. II to Hen. VI* (Camden 1856) 10 Yf thou .. were wel examned, thou hast do more ayens the kyng than I. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* iv. 9 Yf we..are examined [so 1611] of the good dede done to the sycke man.

3. To investigate by inspection or manipulation the nature, qualities, or condition of (any object); to inspect in detail, scan, scrutinize. Also in various specific uses: To check, verify in detail (a calculation, an account); to investigate by inspection or experiment the pathological condition of (an organ, a person, or animal); to subject to autopsy; to search, inspect (baggage, etc.) for contraband goods.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 248 Þei brouht þe cronykles ..þe old chartres & titles .. Of ilk a bisshop se, & ilk a priourie..Examend þam & cast ilk amountment. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 205 From humeres he [Pictagoras] tornede hym to examyne strenges, and streyned guttes and senewes of schepe. 1476 *Proclam.* 3 Apr. in *York Myst.* Introd. 37 To serche, here, and examen all þe plaiers and plaies and pagentes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 397 To discusse and examine diligently the account and reckoning of the souldiers. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 89 Mine eye hath well examined his parts, And findes them perfect Richard. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 It will ask..the work of twenty licencers to examin all the lutes, the violins, and the ghittarrs in every house. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 77 The Watch-men..stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to examin every one that passeth by. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 234 The critic Eye..Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23 Doss examined the books, and found the following entry. 1781–3 COWPER *Poet, Oyster, etc.* 33 Many a grave and learned clerk, With curious touch examines me, If I can feel as well as he. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Let the chirurgeon Dwining examine that poor piece of clay, that he may tell us how he came by his fatal death. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 73 Our guide had examined the glacier for some distance. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. iv. 154 The visitors..met to examine the Latin versions. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 64 Of a large number of men examined in Europe..four or five per cent. have been found color-blind.

absol. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Allegory* ii, Many passed it by with careless tread..But others..Pause to examine.

4. To inquire or search into, investigate (a question or subject); to consider or discuss critically; to try the truth or falsehood of (a proposition, statement, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* i. 34 The kyng byholdynge and diligently examyninge the thing, made a temple to hym. *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camd. Soc.) 76 The cause wherof. hath bene ..shewed unto you; and..I desire and pray you reply to exammæn it. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 28 Thys thyng of Socrates semyth to me somewhat straunge..let vs a lytyl examyn thys. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 69 If you would take the paines but to examine the Warres of Pompey the Great. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 102 It Examins all the Circumstances of Time. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Few Men. have Talents or Opportunities for examining so copious a Subject. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. ix. (1803) I. 235 We shall examine this theory afterwards. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 221 The plea which we are examining.. would have to be expressed in this way.

absol. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 43/2 At the first sight all is well, but farther examine, you shall find them wise on the one side, and fools on the other.

b. with indirect question as *obj.*: To inquire, try to ascertain.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9618 Prestes shulde .. examyne what she [the midwife] couthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 God proueth vs, what we be, and .. examyneth how moche we profyte in grace. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 22 Men will not bend their wits to examine whether things..be good or euill. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1843) 204/2 It was time to examin how he had lost those Priviledges. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. viii. (1803) I. 195 To examine whether there might not be other first principles.

5. To test (a person) by questioning; *esp.* to interrogate in order to test the capacity or knowledge of (a pupil, a candidate for a certificate, degree, official employment, etc.). Const. *in*, † *of*, *on*, *upon*.

c 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 40 Ȝif ony wille..comen to oure breþeren..late þe mynystris diligently examyne hem of þe comun feiþ and þe sacramentis of holy chirche. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. 16 Examine them in syllables of three letters, after in moe. 1715 PRIDEAUX *Reform. Univ.* liii. in *Life* 235 Such only, as shall obtain a certificate of approbation from the two Examiners who examined them, shall be qualified for the said Degree. 1730 *Burgh Rec. Dingwall* 30 Nov., in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. vi. (1876) 221 The particular passages upon which he was examined. *a* 1838 LD. ELDON in H. Twiss *Life* I. 57, I was examined in Hebrew and History. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vi. 251 At the end of the time the poor wretches were examined..on all these subjects.

absol. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. 283 The Visitours ..who are not satisfied, to examine where, and as they please. 1863 *Royal Charter* § 38 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* (1866) 33 The said Chancellor..shall have power to examine for..the several..Degrees.

† **b.** To put questions on (what has been learned).

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vii. 79 Especially examine those Verbs often, which haue two Preterperfect tenses. *Ibid.* 80 In examining the Syntax, it is the best to do it in Latine.

6. To interrogate formally, question (*esp.* a witness, an accused person).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 Ȝif alle bisshopis..and freris weren wislyche examyned wheþer þey weren heretikis. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 54 The dravere he gert and oþir ma Swa be examynyd, þat etc. 1533 EARL DERBY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 115 II. 43 William Dalton squyer examyned..deposith and saith. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xii. 98 Quhen thir ten hyrdis var exemnit .. quhar the samnete armye vas campit. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (Bullen) vi. 113 Now, Faustus, examine them of their several names and dispositions. 1673 *Essex Papers* (1890) 90 There were no questions asked but .. what they who were examined knew concerning Mr. Peter Talbott's exercising of Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction. 1779 J. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 410 Sir Guy Carlton was four hours being examined at the Bar of the House. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 429 The usage had always been, upon a common recovery against husband and wife, to examine the wife. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 101/2 If a plaintiff consents to be examined as a witness his evidence may be admitted.

† **b.** To interrogate under torture. Cf. *question.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* E 395 To take awaie violently, and examine by torments. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 24 The chiefe captaine .. bad that hee [Paul] should be examined by scourging. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 274 The Tormentors examined him all the while, and to no Purpose.

7. *intr.* † **a.** To look carefully, 'see to it' *that*, etc. (*rare*). **b.** To make examination, inquire *into.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 2 To examine that no one over-heard them. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Dial. betw. Author & Friend*, Read their works, examine fair—Show me invention, fancy there. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 46/1 Authority is given to the court..to examine in a summary manner into any offence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 To examine into the charges. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) 223 That is, to examine into the nature of real good.

Hence **Exa·mined** *ppl. a.*

1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 722 To be prepared with an examined copy of the writ. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., In..English law, an examined copy of a deed.. is a copy ..examined and certified by the proper officer.

Examinee (egzæ:minī·). [f. prec. vb. + -EE.] One examined; a person under examination.

1788 T. TWINING in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* 20 Jan., Don't you think .. that the Examinee .. has a natural right ..to examine the Examiner? 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 228/1 The answers given by examinees. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 528 'What verb should you like?' inquired the examinee. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 296 What kind of knowledge can they [examination questions] be the test of, in the examinee?

Examiner (egzæ·minəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who looks into the nature or condition of (a person or thing); one who inquires or searches into (facts); an investigator. Also † an official inspector (*obs.*). Const. *of.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 Sinne is a spirituall leprosie, therfore let vs be also examiners of sinn. 1639 MASSINGER *Vnnat. Combat* v. ii, Be but a just examiner of thyself. 1665 *Orders Ld. Mayor Lond.* in De Foe *Plague* (1840) 39 That these examiners be sworn by the aldermen to .. learn .. what persons be sick. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 2 He was a strict Searcher and Examiner of businesses. 1799 V. KNOX *Consid. Lord's Supp.* § 21 Wks. 1824 VII. 452 The rigid examiners of Christ's pretensions .. seldom take into consideration .. the love of God.

b. Hence: a frequent title of newspapers.

1710–14 SWIFT, etc. (*title*) The Examiner. 1808–36 L. HUNT, etc. (*title*) The Examiner.

c. (More fully *Examiner of India Correspondence.*) Under the East India Company, the title of an official at the India House, who was responsible for the conduct of the Company's correspondence.

1779 *Royal Kalender* 212 Examiner of India correspondence, S. Wilks. 1836 *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 212 The duties of his [J. Mill's] important office, that of Chief Examiner to the East India Company. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 309 The duty of the so-called examiners was to examine the letters of the agents of the Company in India, and to draft instructions in reply. The character of the Company's government was almost entirely dependent upon their abilities as statesmen.

† **2.** One who examines or interrogates (an accused person, a witness, etc.); one who conducts an official inquiry. *Obs.*

1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 If the same person so endited..do make suche profe as the saied examiners..shall thynke sufficiente. 1541 R. COPLAND *Maner to Exam. Lazares* Q ij, The examyners ought to enquyre of theym by the prymatyfe causes of lepry. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 44 He was electe to be one of the examinours or commyssioners to make inquisicion of these thre pointes rehersed. *a* 1676 HALE *Com. Law Eng.* xii. § 9 A crafty

Clerk, Commissioner, or Examiner, will make a Witness speak what he truly never meant. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 606 Nor did they [the Apostles]..alter any one of them [Circumstances] upon different Examinations before different Examiners.

b. *spec.* An officer, formerly of the Court of Chancery, now of the High Court of Justice, whose duty it is to take the depositions of witnesses when so directed by the court. Formerly more fully *Examiner in Chancery*.

3. A person appointed to conduct an examination of pupils, candidates for degrees, etc.

1715 [See Examine 5]. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., To defeat cramming is the most useful..art of the Examiner. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 56 An Examination..conducted by the Regius Professor of Civil Law..with three or four other Examiners.

Hence **Exa·minership**, the office of examiner.

1880 in Webster *Supp.* 1881 *Athenæum* 14 May 655/2 It ought to make examinerships less the monopoly of resident tutors than they have been. 1885 *Law Times* 25 July 237/1 Solicitors would not like to take paid examinerships on the terms suggested.

Examining (egzæ·minin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Examine *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Examine, in various senses.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 236 In the examynyng of youre counseiloures. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 193, I my self shalle make examynyng. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 20, I will now therefore proceed to the consideration and examining of three most important things. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxii. (1627) 257 This strict examining will be a good meanes to make them attentive. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 6/1 Unskilled examining is doing serious damage to the cause of education.

attrib. 1793 Nelson 14 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I 300 He must be in London before the 7th of March as that is the examining day.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*.

1815 Mrs. Pilkington *Celebrity* I. 222 During the time the wound was examining, Augustus worked himself up to a pitch of agony.

Exa·mining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That examines; appointed to examine.

1783 *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 232 The Bishop of Lincoln ordains. Bowerbank acts as examining chaplain. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* vi. 244 Oxford is now, with respect to its candidates for honours, little more than an examining body.

Hence **Exa·miningly** *adv.*, in an examining or scrutinizing manner; searchingly.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VII. li, She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him examiningly. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Jan. 16/1 He looked at her so examiningly that she could not but pause.

Examplar (egzæ·mplăr), *sb.* Now *rare*. Forms: 5 **examplaire**, **-ayre**, **-eir**, **-ire**, **exawmplere**, 5–7 **exampler**, 6– **examplar**. [a. OF. *exemplaire*, *exemplaire* (see Exemplar), semi-learned form of *essamplaire*:—late L. *exemplārium*, f. *exemplum* Example *sb.*

Now almost superseded by *exemplar*; it is possible that some of the recent instances may be merely misprints.]

1. A pattern, model; a perfect specimen (of some quality); a person or thing to be imitated.

c 1430 Lydg. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47 Moder of ihesu, myrrour of chastite..Trew examplire of verginite. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D iij b, After thexamplayre of his sone. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 60 They . toke their examplar out of the dotages of the Gentiles. 1568 E. Tilney *Flower of Friendship*, A silent person is the exampler of wisedome. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* ix. 23 It is necessarie therefore that the examplers of the cælestials be cleansed with these. 1603 Daniel *Panegyr. King* xxiii, There, great examplar! prototype of kings! 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 311 He could no longer have a living examplar to copy from. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers*, *Nil nisi bonum* 228 An examplar of goodness, probity, and pure life.

†b. ? A deterrent example. *Obs.*

[1560 (see Examplar *a.*).]

†2. A book of (moral) examples. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A ij, I tolde them that I wolde make a book and an examplayre for my doughters.

3. †A copy, transcript (*obs.*). b. An exemplar (of a book), one of the 'copies' of which the edition consists.

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1859) 62 Euery good kynge is preised by the exampler [Fr. *lexemplaire*], figure, or statua of his good condicion, and knowen therby, ryght as a man is knowen by his visage. *c* 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 131 That I ther take the exampleir wold Off a boke of his which that he had made. 1572 W. Malim in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 121 With what paine and diligence, I referre me to them which are skilfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this exampler. 1880 *Academy* 4 Sept. 163/1 Pamphlets existing in unique examplars.

†4. A piece of needlework containing examples of stitches, etc.: see Sampler. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Exampler for a woman to worke by, *exemple*. 1583 Rich *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 13 She might goe seeke out her examplers, and to peruse whiche woorke would doe beste in a Ruffe.

†**Exa·mplar**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **examplair**. [ad. OF. *examplaire*: see Exemplar *a.*] = Exemplary in various senses: a. Serving or fitted to serve as an example, pattern, or model; b. ? Serving as a deterrent (quot. 1560; but this may be an instance of prec. sb.).

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 819 To that fait [unchastity in a Vestal] is na grace, Bot eirdit quik, to the laif examplair. 1600 T. Fitzherbert *Defence* 8 Wee ad therto his religious lyfe, so examplar for all kynd of vertue. *a* 1631 Donne in *Selections* (1840) 26 Wash thyself in these three examplar baths of Christ's tears.

Examplary: see Exemplary.

Example (egzɑ·mp'l), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **exemple**, **exsaumple**, 5–6 **exaumple**, **-awmple**, (5 **axampil**, **exsawmple**, 6 **exampul**(1), 5–6 *Sc.* **exaimple**, **exampill**, **-empill**, 5– **example**. [a. OF. *example*, *exemple*, a refashioning (after Lat.) of earlier *essample* (see Asaumple):—L. *exemplum*, f. *exem-*, *eximĕre* to take out: see Exempt. The primary sense is thus 'something taken out, a Sample, specimen'. The main Eng. senses are derived from Lat. through Fr. In the arrangement below the presumed logical order has been adopted in preference to the order in which the senses are recorded in Eng. See also Asaumple, Ensample, Sample, which are ultimately the same word.]

1. A typical instance; a fact, incident, quotation, etc. that illustrates, or forms a particular case of, a general principle, rule, state of things, etc.; a person or thing that may be taken as an illustration of a certain quality. Phrases, *For, by way of, example*; formerly also (ellipt.) *example* in same sense.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 And to thys manyfold of nature Exaimplys, acordyth weel scrypture. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 22 They see exampullys of many and dyverse, wych wythout profyt had attemptyd the same. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 123 Example his reporting of the baptisme wordes over himselve..maketh nether baptisme ne absolution. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 12 Foure familiar exempilles drawin fra the haly scripture. 1585 Jas. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 61 As for exempill ze man not say Then feir nocht Nor heir ocht. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 Wee shall finde many the like examples. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 52 Eight pence difference, example, There goeth four load of Sand. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded. Wks. 1887 XIV. 164 Can we, for example, give the praise of valour to a man who [etc.]. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 210 No criticism can be instructive which . . is not full of examples and illustrations. 1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 62, I might weary you with examples, showing that, etc. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. viii. 265 Almost all glaciers present examples of such [glacier] tables. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 273 A round, for example, is 'a figure' and not simply 'figure'. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii 69 The will is to Science the first example of power.

b. A problem framed to exemplify a rule in arithmetic, mathematics, etc.; an exercise.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. 96 Practice to play this Example of the Notes ascending and descending. 1847 Goodwin (*title*), A Collection of Problems and Examples adapted to the Elementary Course of Mathematics. 1868 Wolstenholme (*title*), Examples for Practice in the use of Seven-figure Logarithms.

c. A specimen (of workmanship). Also, a 'copy' of a book, etc. (now only with reference to rarities).

1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Example of a boke, *copie*. *a* 1553 Ascham in Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* (1576) 437, I have sent examples [of this Epistle] to the Kinges majestie, and the rest of that noble and gallant companie. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. v. 11 Whiche a man shall finde described in some examples of Dioscorides. 1875 Forinum *Majolica* v. 48 This Florentine porcelain is especially rare; scarcely thirty examples being known to exist. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/3 A London bookseller lately disposed of an example for four shillings and sixpence. *Mod.* The gallery contains several examples of this master.

2. *Logic.* = Gr. *παράδειγμα* (Aristotle). The species of argument in which the major premiss of a syllogism is assumed from a particular instance.

a 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* I. ii. (1681) 3 An Example is a short Induction, and an Enthymeme a short Syllogisme. 1774 Reid *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 7 Aristotle gives some observations upon imperfect syllogisms; such as..example, which is an imperfect induction. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* 249 The Example is an argument which proves some thing to be true in a particular case from another particular case. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 505 Example comes into use when we identify something unknown with that which is known.

3. A signal instance of punishment intended to have a deterrent effect; a warning, caution; a person whose fate serves as a deterrent to others. Chiefly in phrases, †*For*, †*in example*, *to make* (*a person*, etc.) *an example*, *an example of* (*a person*); also, *to take example*.

1382 Wyclif *Jude* i. 7 Sodom and Gomor . . ben maad ensaumple [*v.r.* exsaumple], sustenynge peyne of euerlastinge fijr. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 204 Caused the lord Welles.. to be beheaded there, to the terrible example of other, which shal put their confidence in the promise of a prince. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* 1253 Hanged at Greenewiche..for robberies, in example of all other. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Massac. Paris* III. iv, All rebels under Heaven Shall take example by his punishment. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 332 An arrant knaue..which I beseech your worship to correct your selfe, for the example of others. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 76 Brought to the barre to be punished for example sake. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 389 Let these mens unhappy examples be a warning to others. 1711 Addison *Spect.* 16 P 3, I..will not be provoked . . to make an Example of any particular Criminal. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 388 The examples are so striking and terrifying that every individual trembles. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 140 They must be made an example of. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x, Has he not given at times Example fierce of wrath and judgment?

4. A parallel case in the past; also in phrases, *beyond*, *without example*.

1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Example a symilitude of a thyng, *exemple*. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 13 Such temperate order in so fierce a course, Doth want Example. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 50 A Discipline and Generosity without example. 1726 Butler *Serm.* iv. 76 He was mild and gentle beyond Example. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 205 The demand upon gunsmiths for every species of fire-arms has been beyond all former example. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* Pref., A spirit and a wisdom which has few examples.

5. A precedent appealed to, to justify or authorize any course of action. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 That thees graunts be not take in example to the Kynges of England in tyme to comme. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. x. (1591) 188 Hordeonius .begamne a very ill example, that all letters sent from abroade should be deliuered to the standerd-beaters of the Legions. 1647-8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr* (1678) 11 Katherine of Medicis according to many Examples of former times, pleaded the right . to assume . . the regency. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 853 With a Saving Clause, that it should not be drawn into Example.

6. A person's action or conduct regarded as an object of imitation; often qualified by adjs. *good*, *bad*, *evil*, etc. Phrases, *To give*, *leave*, *set an example*. Also, a person whose conduct ought to be imitated; a 'pattern' of excellence.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* iv. 12 Be thou ensaumple [*v.r.* exsaumple] of feithful men in word, in feith, in chastite. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 10 They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* II. i, Gyuyng example to alle the Barons. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3099 Neuer we . mycht Have bet axampil than iffith we 3one knycht. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 66 This Court also neuer lacked many faire examples, for yong lentlemen to folow. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 Forc'd either to Imitate, or as I do, to celebrate your Example. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* I, He copies from his master Sylla well, And would the dire example far excell. 1796 H. Hunter *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 588 Of this our own Country ought to set the example to the Nations. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. 241 You copy the outline of a model: you imitate the spirit of an example. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* viii, If you will set me that example, I promise to follow it.

b. In generalized sense: Action or conduct that induces imitation; *hence*, 'influence that disposes to imitation' (J.).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xvi. (1495) Cij a/1 The angels take by yefte and yeue forth by example. 1653 Walton *Angler* 47 Well, you know what example is able to do. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I. 73 Example, that imperious Dictator Of all that's good, or bad to human Nature. *a* 1729 J. Rogers 19 *Serm.* iv. (1735) 70 Example is a Motive of a very prevailing Force on the Actions of Men. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 196 Example is the school of mankind. 1872 Smiles *Charac.* ii. (1876) 35 Example is far more than precept. It is instruction in action.

c. *To take example*: to learn by, or copy, the example of another. Const. †*at*, *by*, †*of*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 568 A gentil Mauncipie was ther of a temple, Of which achatours mighten take exemple. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 86 He is right happy that can chastyse himself taking example by other. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 103 b, Ye shall take exaumple at me. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Porrex* ix, Example take you Princes of the land. 1611 Cotgr., *Exemplairement*, exemplarily; for others to follow, or to take example by. 1632 Sherwood, To take example by, *patronner*.

d. *Of* (*bad*) *example* (= L. *malo exempli*, Fr. *de mauvais exemple*). *rare*.

1865 M. Arnold *Ess. in Criticism* 66 Some people will say these are little things; they are not, they are of bad example.

¶ e. A pattern, design to be copied. *Obs.* (A mere Latinism.)

1539 Bible (Taverner) 1 *Chron.* xxviii. 12 Dauid gaue Salomon his son the paterne of the porch. and the example of that was in his mynde. 1609 — (Douay) *Num.* viii. 4 According to the example which our Lord shewed to Moyses, so wrought he the candlesticke.

¶ 7. An alleged designation for a company (of 'masters'). *Obs.*—⁰

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Example of maisteris

8. Comb., as *example-giver*.

1540 Coverdale *Frutef. Lett.* i. (1593) Riv b, Before vs we haue an high perfect example giuer.

Example (egzɑ·mp'l), *v.* Also 5 **exawmplyn**, 5 6 **exaumple**, 6 **exemple**. [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *exemplier*.]

1. *trans.* To exemplify; to furnish a model or pattern of; to find or give an example or instance of; also with sentence as *obj.* *Obs.* exc. in *passive*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144/2 Exawmplyn, *exemplifico*. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 452 For to exaumple bi hise dedis to othere men the seid iiij^i principal governaunce. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 128 My meaning..last exampled by my fleeing with fine. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 238 He examples this With toiling, like the worst, on foot. 1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 18 To example to other how much it pleaseth God to fauour good intentions. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. India* 218 Keeping to their old fashions exampled to them by their predecessors. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 343 Exampling hardiest deeds, Salisbury struck down the foe. 1828 Carlyle in *Foreign Rev.* II. 116 Of an interest altogether peculiar, and not in this degree exampled in recent

literature. 1879 Morley *Burke* 89 Burke devoted himself to this duty with a fervid assiduity that has not often been exampled, and has never been surpassed.

b. Of things: To be an example of.

1881 *Athenæum* 25 June 840/1 Mr. Arnold quotes, as exampling Wordsworth at his highest, the single line, Will no one tell me what she sings?

†**2.** To hold forth (a person) as an example. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

1625 Fletcher *Lover's Progr.* II. iii, You are the pattern of fair friendship, Exampled for your love. 1639 W. Slatyer (Jun.) *Worthy Communicant* 7 The stroke of God's displeasure; of which Nadab and Abihu .. are exampled out for our warning. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 268 Fortune had an intent to example him..for his sufferings.

†**3.** To furnish an antecedent example or precedent for; to justify by precedents. *Obs.*

1587 (*title*), A Defence of the honorable Sentence and Execution of the Queene of Scots, exempled with analogies. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 121 That I may example my digression by some mighty president. 1595 — *John* IV. iii. 57 [This shall] proue a deadly blood-shed but a iest, Exampled by this heynous spectacle.

4. †**a.** Of things: To serve as an example or warning to (*obs.*). **b.** Of persons: To set an example to, instruct by example. *rare.*

1592 Greene *Art Conny-catch.* III. 25 Let the poore Cutlers mishap example others. 1632 Laud *Seven Serm.* (1651) 425 And what a Kings Son may learne, when he is exampled by such a Father. 1778 J. Woolman *Jrnl.* x. (1840) 147 Placing children..where they may be likely to be exampled and instructed. 1816 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* (1839) 315 Taught by God's word, exampled by God's providence, commanded by God's law. 1881 W. E. Henley in *Academy* 27 Aug. 156/1 The pair settle quietly down .. generally exampling their friends and neighbours. 1883 E. Balfour in *Mag. Art* Aug. 398 They..example those whom they are engaged in teaching.

†**5.** *intr.* **a.** To serve as an example or warning. **b.** To quote an example. *Obs.*

1571 Henryson *Mor. Fables* 28 This suddaine death .. of this false Tod..examples exhortand folke to amend. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, I will example unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.

Hence **Exa·mpled** *ppl. a.*, that is made an example. **Exa·mpling** *ppl. a.*, that sets an example.

a 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Epithal.* x, Search, Sun, and thou wilt find They are th' exampled Paire, and mirrour of their kind. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* VI. 75 A dreadful lesson of exampled fate. *c* 1621 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 337 Thy brave exampling hand Might double our young Grecian spirits.

†**Exa·mpleless,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **examplesse.** [f. Example *sb.* + -less.] Without an example or precedent; unexampled.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 587 What is become of that .. wonderfull examplelesse example? 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* II. iv, So examplêsse [*sic*] and vnblam'd a life, As that of the renown'd Germanicus.

Exampleship (egza·mp'lʃip). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Example *sb.* + -ship.] The function of setting an example.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 743/2 Exampleship belongs to them [the queen on her throne, the father in his family, etc.] as a sort of heritage.

†**Exa·mplify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Ex- *prefix*¹ + Amplify.] *trans.* = Amplify.

1677 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* III i, I will, as I see cause, extenuate, or examplify Matter of Fact.

Examplify, obs. form of Exemplify.

Examply, var. of Exemply *v. Obs.*

Exan,

1597 Gerard *Herbal, Suppl. to Table Eng. Names,* Exan is Croswort, yet not our *Cruciata.*

†**Exangera·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + Anger *v.* + -ation.] Provocation to anger.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xviii. 306 Instead of hoped Contentation: wee reape vexation, exangeration, distraction. *Ibid.* 307 They subject the Soule to exceeding divisions, distractions, exangerations and vexations.

Exanguin, -guious, -guous, etc.: see Exs-.

†**Exa·ngulous,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. Ex- *prefix* 1 + L *angul-us* Angle + -ous.] Without angles or corners. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash, etc.

†**Exa·nimal,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *exanimāl-is,* f. *ex-* (see Ex-) + *anima* breath. Cf. *animal.*] Lifeless, breathless. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

Exanimate (egz-, eksæ·nimēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *exanimāt-us,* pa. pple. of *exanimāre*: see next.]

1. Deprived of life, lifeless, dead; rarely of an inorganic substance = Inanimate.

1558 Huloet, Exanimate or kylled, *confectus.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 7 Ships, which had been wrecked late..stuck with carcases exanimate. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 469 Oftentimes by dust and knocks they [bears] are almost exanimate and without life. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1839) 23/2 The circling halo beam'd .. Upon that face, clothed in a smile benign, Though yet exanimate. 1848 Miller *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 23 It is a petrifaction—a fossil .. an exanimate stone. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 338 Thither, almost exanimate from fright..was he conveyed

b. Lifeless in appearance; without respiration.

1619 R. Jones *Serm* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 490 They were exanimate; but whether that Fit held them only by way of Syncope, or [etc.]. 1837 *Old Commodore* I. 219 Exanimate, collapsed, the Commodore .. was .. lifted on board. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* XVIII. viii, Squills again closed his eyes, and became exanimate.

2. Deprived or destitute of animation or courage; spiritless.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 185 At whose fall the residew became so hartelesse and exanimate that.. they were all slayne. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 253 Out of heart, crest-faln, exanimate. 1728 Thomson *Spring* 1049 The grey morn Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch Exanimate by love. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* V. 853 Pale, curbed, exanimate, in dull despair. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 217 The comparatively exanimate productions of a hundred moralists.

Exanimate (egz-, eksæ·nimēt), *v. rare* in mod. use. Also 7 **exanimat.** [f. L. *exanimāt-* ppl. stem of *exanimāre* to deprive of life, f. *ex-* out + *anima* breath of life.]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To deprive of life; to kill. **b.** To deprive of the appearance of life; to render breathless or unconscious. *Obs.*

1593 B. Barnes *Parthenophil & P.* Sonn. lvi, Thy love, which doth each part exanimate. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 225 A Charcoal-fire will quickly exanimate you and cast you into a sowne. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 24 That they might exanimate .. all those whose life .. they envy or hate.

b. *fig. humorous.* To knock the breath out of.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 738 Mr. Sayce has furnished enough grammatical details, not only to 'flutter' the Aryans, but to exanimate most believers in a grammar at all.

†**2.** To deprive of courage or spirit; to dishearten, dispirit. *Obs.*

1552 in Huloet. 1567 Drant *Horace' Epist.* II. i. G vj, These two doth much exanimate And strykes the hart full coulde. 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* ii. 14 Ustion .. is horrible to the .. apprehension; for it doth in a manner exanimat cowardly persons. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 141 If it be attended..with suffering, it will exanimate and sink him. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Hence **Exa·nimated, Exa·nimating** *ppl. adjs.*

1689 T. Plunket *Char. Gd. Commander* 3 But our brave Hero, whom I now describe, Is none of that exanimated Tribe. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 341 The old Magicians by reason of this exanimating property, did not a little glory in these beasts.

Exanimation (egz-, eksæ·nimē·ʃən). [ad. L. *exanimātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *exanimāre*: see Exanimate *v.*] †**a.** Deprivation of life (*obs.*). **b.** 'Apparent death from swooning' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **c.** Deprivation of spirits, disheartening, discouragement.

a. 1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* xvi. 148 Fear..scattering [the spirits] from the Fountain of Life, into the external parts, making a dissolution almost to exanimation.

b. 1731–1800 Bailey, *Exanimation* .. a swooning or such a sinking of the Spirits as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some time.

c. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. 175 Euery accent .. exclamation, indignation..exanimation, exultation, fitly deliuered, is, etc. 1635 Valentine *Four Sea-Serm.* 55 An exanimation of the mariners..because of the greatnesse of the danger.

‖ **Ex animo** (eks æ·nimo). [L. *ex* out of + *animō,* abl. of *animus* soul.] Literally: From the soul; hence, heartily, sincerely.

1618 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xviii. (1627) 214 To dispute, as if *ex animo* in good earnest, with all contention and vehemencie. 1843 Robertson in *Life* I. 101 As to the Church of England, I am hers, *ex animo.*

†**Exa·nimous,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *exanim-is* lifeless + -ous.] (See quot.)

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exanimous,* without spirit or life. Hence in Johnson and in mod. Dicts.

†**Exa·nnual,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [App. f. Ex- *prefix* 1 + Annual.] In *Exannual Roll*: a roll kept at the Exchequer to which debts to the Crown presumed to be irrecoverable were transferred, instead of being carried forward in the 'Annual Roll' from year to year.

1650 *Order Ct. of Exchequer* in Hale *Sheriffs Accompts* (1683) 96 So much of the said Firmes as..are become illeviable, shall be..conveyed out of the said annual Roll and Sheriffs Accompts into the exannual Roll of this Court.

Exannulate (eksæ·niŭlēt), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- priv. + Annul-us + -ate².] Having no *annulus* or ring round the sporangium, as certain ferns; opposed to Annulate.

1861 Bentley *Bot.* 369 Those in which the ring is absent are said to be exannulate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* x. § 2. 361 Not dehiscent, exannulate.

†**Exa·nnulose,** *a. Zool. Obs.* [f. Ex- privative + Annul-us + -ose.] Of certain invertebrate animals: Having a body not consisting of rings or ring-like segments.

1832 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* I. 8 Communications relating to the exannulose invertebrate tribes have been made as yet only by myself.

Exanthalose (eksæ·nθălōs). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἐξανθ-έειν (see Exanthema) + ἅλ-ς salt + -ose. (First used in Fr. by Beudant *Minéral.* (1832) II. 475.)] (See quots.)

1837 R. Allan *Phillips' Min.* 198 Exantholose. 1844 Dana *Min.* 221. 1868 *Ibid.* 637 *Exanthalose* .. is a white efflorescence, such as results from the exposure to the air of glauber salt. 1880 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 613 *Exanthalose,* native sulphate of sodium.

Exanthem (eksæ·nθem). *Path.* [Anglicized form of next.] = next.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Exanthemes,* the Small-Pox, wheals or pushes in a mans skin, Measles. 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 737 The extensive superficial exanthems are peculiar to the first months of the disease. 1876 J. S. Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* 290 The term *exanthem* .. should be exclusively applied to the several eruptions which attend and characterise the infectious fevers.

‖ **Exanthema** (eksæ·nθī·mă). Pl. -ata. [late L., a. Gr. ἐξάνθημα eruption, f. ἐξανθ-έειν, f. ἐξ- out + ἀνθ-έειν to blossom, f. ἄνθος blossom.]

1. *Path.* An efflorescence, eruption, or rash such as takes place in measles, small-pox, etc. Also, a disease characterized by efflorescence; an eruptive disease. Chiefly *pl.*

1687 *Phys. Dict., Exanthemata,* the small pox are pustules, and the measles spots which, etc. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* I. xxiv. 367 Some few persons of gross habits have .. been seized with putrid fevers, attended with exanthemata. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 383 Framboesia .. resembles variola and the other exanthemata. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 15 Certain febrile affections, especially the acute exanthemata.

2. *Bot.* Blotches and eruptive excrescences on the surface of leaves.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exanthematic (eksæ·nθĭmæ·tik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. ἐξανθηματ-, stem of ἐξάνθημα (see prec.) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exanthema; eruptive.

1860 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 106 Hospital gangrene is a precursor of exanthematic typhus.

Exanthematology (e·ksæ·nθĭmătǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec.: see -logy.] The doctrine or study of the exanthemata; a treatise on eruptive fevers.

[1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exanthematologia,* an account or treatise of eruptive fevers, the measles and small pox.] 1860 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exanthematous (eksæ·nθĭ·mătŏs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of an exanthema; efflorescent.

1755 Johnson, *Exanthematous,* pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive. 1780 Layard *Cattle Distemp.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 543 The contagion was not of the exanthematous sort. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 429/1 In the exanthematous diseases, the blood partakes of the general disorder of the system. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 208/1 Fever is an essential element in exanthematous disease.

Exanthine (eksæ·nθoin). [f. Gr. ἐξανθ-έειν (see Exanthema) + -ine.] The Purree or Indian yellow of India. 1875 in Ure *Dict. Arts.*

†**Exa·ntlate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *exantlāt-us,* pa. pple. of *exantlāre*: see Exantlate *v.*] Pumped out; drained.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 81 Not yet exantlate and exhausted with generating and concocting.

†**Exa·ntlate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exantlāt-* ppl. stem of *exantlāre* to draw out (a liquid).

The etymology of the L. word is disputed; some, relying on the variant spelling *exanclare* (which seems to be the better attested of the two), consider it to be f. *ex-* out + *anculus* servant, so that the primary sense would be 'to draw (water, etc.) as a servant.' Others regard the word as ad. Gr. ἐξαντλεῖν to pump out, empty (liquids), f. ἐξ out + ἄντλος hold of a ship. In any case the fig. use of *exantlare* or *exanclare* for 'to endure to the uttermost' must have been suggested by the precisely similar use of the Gr. word.]

1. *trans.* To draw out as from a well.

c 1650 Charleton cited by Blount *Glossogr.* (1656) [cf. quot. 1650 s. v. Exantlation].

2. To waste away, spend, exhaust. Also *refl.*

1660–3 Boyle *Usef. Nat. Phil.* II. v, Acid or saline liquors, which .. soon coagulate, or exantlate themselves by working, and thereby become unfit for future operations. 1680 — *Scept. Chem.* II. 117 By time those seeds are Weari'd or Exantlated, or unable to Act their Parts..any Longer.

†**Exantla·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ation.]

1. The action of drawing out, as water from a well; *fig.* only.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Truth which wise men say doth lye in a well, is not recoverable but by exantlation. 1650 Charleton tr. *Van Helmont's Delir. Catarrhi* Pref. 7 A deplorable remora to the timely exantlation of Truth. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Introd., To draw up by exantlation or display by incision. 1731–1800 in Bailey; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Exhaustion; exhausted condition.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 42 Most of them have annexed their own cruelties..rottennesse, exantlation of their powers.

Exappendiculate (e·ksæpĕndi·kiŭlēt), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *prefix*¹ + L. *appendicul-a* (Appendicle) + -ate².] Having no appendicles or appendages.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 48 Petals exappendiculate.

Exarate (e·ksărēt), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *exarāt-us,* pa. pple. of *exarāre*: see next *v.*] (See quot.)

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 76 The chrysalis .. differs .. in being 'free' or 'exarate'. 1888 — (ed. Jackson) 152 Of the first kind of pupa two varieties are distinguishable. In one the larval skin is simply thrown off. It is known as incomplete, exarate or *libera.*

†**Exarate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exarāt-* ppl. stem of *exarāre* to plough up; also, to trace characters on a waxen tablet, f. *ex-* out + *arāre* to plough.]

1. *trans.* To dig or plough up.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. To write or note down.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 230 God hath an observing eye over a Penitent, and doth exarate and can enumerate all his manifestations.

Exaration (eksărēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *exarātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exarāre*: see EXARATE *v.*]

†**1.** The action of ploughing. *Obs.*—⁰

1658-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. The action of tracing (characters) upon stone, or writing. Also *concr.* a writing; a composition; *rare* in mod. use.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 76 This pleadeth the necessitie of..their exaration, or drawing, as it were, with his pencill on the Tables of stone. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 94 These exarations of his Penn. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 389 The Whimsical Exarations of Socinus, Crellius, etc. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1840 W. H. MORLEY in Lane *Arab. Nts.* (1841) III. 743 The story in the Persian MS...is written in three different hands. The first part..has been apparently added since the exaration of the other two.

† **Exa·rceate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. EX- *prefix*¹ + L. *arcē-re* to keep off + -ATE³.] *trans.* To hinder, prevent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 256 It [aloes] takes away obstructions, exarceates putretude.

Exarch (e·ksɑɹk). Also 6 **exarke**. [ad. L. *exarch-us*, a. Gr. ἔξαρχος, in class. Gr. a leader, chief, f. ἐξάρχειν to take the lead, f. ἐξ (see EX- *pref.*²) + ἄρχειν to begin, rule. In the post-classical uses represented by the Eng. word, the prefix was perh. taken in the sense 'out, sent out'.]

1. Under the Byzantine emperors, the governor of a distant province, as Africa or Italy; in the latter case with title 'Exarch of Ravenna'. (The title was revived in the Holy Roman Empire: see quot. 1751.)

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 44 So did S. Gregory the first moue Genadius the Exarke, to make warres against the heritikes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 107 Ravenna, where some Emperors have kept their courts, and after them their Exarches or lieutenants. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The emperor Frederic created Heraclius..exarch of the whole kingdom of Burgundy. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 120 These remote provinces [Italy and Africa] required the presence of a supreme magistrate; he was indifferently styled the exarch or the patrician. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* i. 11 Governed by a lieutenant of the Emperor of Constantinople, under the title of exarch of the five cities of Pentapolis. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 132 The Exarch of Ravenna, the representative of the Byzantine Empire. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 205 The Pope..anointing..Pepin and his two sons..as Patricians of the Romans thus occupying the condition of the Exarch.

2. *Eccl.* In the Eastern Church, a title originally equivalent to 'archbishop', 'metropolitan', or 'patriarch', which in early use were employed almost indiscriminately. Subsequently, 'a bishop having charge of a province, and next in rank to a patriarch' (*Catholic Dict.*); also, a legate or deputy of the patriarch, entrusted with some special charge or mission.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xvi. 421 In the council of Carthage..it was decreed, that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the exarch of priests. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 58 Gregorius Hieromonachus, the Patriarchal Exarch from Trapezunt. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In 493 Sebas was established exarch, or chief, of all the anchorets within the territory of Jerusalem. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 74 Bishops or clergy should appeal from their metropolitan to the exarch of the Province. 1877 E. VENABLES in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 288/1 He [Basil of Caesareia] was metropolitan of Cappadocia, and exarch of Pontus. 1884 ARNOLD-FORSTER in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 412 The constitution of the Bulgarian Exarch by the Porte in 1870.

Hence **Exa·rchal** *a.*, of or pertaining to an exarch.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. ix. 414 The exarchal government from the first had only been powerful to tyrannise and feeble to protect.

Exarchate (e·ksɑɹkeⁱt, eksā·ɹkēt). Also 6-7 **exarchat, -cat.** [ad. late L. *exarchāt-us*, f. *exarchus*: see EXARCH. Cf. Fr. *exarchat.*]

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an exarch, whether **a.** civil, or **b.** ecclesiastical.

a. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 b, Longinus brought in a new name of dignitie, that is to witte, the exarchate of Italie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 259* After the overthrow of the Exarchat..the Romans began to be governed by..the Popes. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 16. 469/2 Justinus the second instituted the Exarchate of Ravenna. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Exarch* The exarchs subsisted about a hundred and eighty-five years, and ended in Eutychius; under whose exarchate the city of Ravenna was taken by the Lombard king.

b. 1876 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 A self-governed province, including the territory of the Bulgarian exarchate.

2. The province or territory governed by an exarch, whether **a.** civil, or **b.** ecclesiastical.

a. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 117/1 Pipinus..gaue..to the said see of Rome, the exarchat or princedome of Rauenna. 1764 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 39 Pepin and Charlemagne..gave the duchy of Rome and the exarchate of Ravenna to the popes. 1861 J. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 314 The Byzantines still retained the exarchate.

b. 1877 E. VENABLES in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 290/2 He [Basil] was to be found in every part of his exarchate.

Hence † **Exa·rchateship**, *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* IIh vj a, Iustinivs..instituted the Exarchatship.

† **E·xarchy.** *Obs.*—⁰ [f. EXARCH + -Y³.] = prec.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exarchy*, the chief place of dignity under the Emperor, the Lieutenancy of the Empire. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Exareolate (eks,ărī·ŏleⁱt), *a. Bot.* [f. EX- *prefix*¹ + AREOLA + -ATE².] Unmarked by areolæ; not areolate.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Exarillate (eks,æ·rileⁱt), *a. Bot.* [f. EX- *prefix*¹ + L. *arill-us* ARIL + -ATE².] Having no aril; not arillate.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Corolla with a twisted æstivation. exarillate seeds.

Exaristate (eks,ări·steⁱt), *a. Bot.* [f. EX- *prefix*¹ + ARISTA + -ATE².] Having no arista, awn, or beard; not aristate.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exarticulate (eks,ɑɹti·kiŭlēt), *a. Entom.* [mod. f. EX- *pref.*¹ + L. *articul-us* joint + -ATE². (Late L. had *exarticulātus* in sense 'inarticulate'.)] Not jointed; not consisting of two parts.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 78 An elongated exarticulate base, representing the handle of a whip.

Exarticulate (eks,ɑɹti·kiŭleⁱt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* †**a.** 'To put out of joint; dislocate' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81). *Obs.* **b.** 'To remove a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exarticulation (e·ks,ɑɹtikiŭlēⁱ·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

†**1.** The putting (a limb) out of joint; dislocation, luxation. *Obs.*

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY; whence in mod. Dicts.

2. Amputation at a joint; removal of a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Exa·rtuate,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [f. late L. *exartuāt-* ppl. stem of *exartuāre* (Carpentier), f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *artus* joint: cf. ARTUATE.]

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exartuate*, to carve as meat is carved, to quarter as the hangman doth.

† **Exa·sper,** *v. Obs.* [ad. (directly or through F. *exaspér-er*) L. *exasper-āre*: see EXASPERATE *v.*] = EXASPERATE *v.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 96 b, A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be exaspered. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 9 Whosoever hee bee that exaspereth.

Exasperate (egzɑ·spĕreⁱt), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *exasperāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exasperāre*: see EXASPERATE *v.*]

† **A.** *pa. pple.*; in various senses of the vb. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 160 Wherwith thei beeyng exasperate..wente vnto two gentilmen dwellyng hereby. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 119 Yf it be so that the cough haue exasperat and made rough the tounge. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H viij, Apply vnto the head beyng shauen: mustarde seed, & the skynne shalbe exasperate and the rewme dryed. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 38 This report Hath so exasperate their King, that hee Prepares for some attempt of Warre. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel* XIV. v. 8 This rigor of his..was much more exasperate by information given of certain offensive crimes.

B. *ppl. a.*

1. *Bot.* Rough; covered with short stiff points.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. = EXASPERATED 2 and 3. *arch.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 211 Some diseases would be more exasperat and angry. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 34 *Ther.* Do I curse thee? *Patr.* Why no.. *Ther.* No? why art thou then exasperate? 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 79 Matters grew more exasperate betweene the two kings of England and France. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 190 To the exasperate patience of the foe [we opposed] Desperate endurance. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 167 He pours out the whole full flood, fiery and exasperate, of his emotions. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 177 Swallows which the exasperate dying year Sets spinning in black circles.

Exasperate (egzɑ·spĕreⁱt), *v.* Also 6-7 **exasperat.** [f. L. *exasperāt-* ppl. stem of *exasperāre* to roughen, irritate, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *asper* rough.]

†**1.** To make harsh or rugged; to add harshness to (language, sounds, etc.); to render (laws) more severe. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 177 Cadences bound with the fourth or seuenth..being in long notes will exasperat the harmonie. 1634 H. R. *Salerne Regim.* 155 Nuts..exasperate the voyce and make it like a Cranes voyce. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii, Not considering that the Law should be exasperated according to our estimation of the injury. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 264 So great hath been the bloody wickednesse of these times, that this Law hath been somewhat more exasperated. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 99 Our Translators do rather mollifie, than exasperate, the word *timeas*, and say, Thou hast aborred. 1765 BEATTIE *On Churchill* 87 Did hate to vice exasperate thy style, No—Bufo match'd the vilest of the vile.

2. To increase the fierceness or violence of (a disease, pain, appetite, etc.). Now with mixed notion of 3, 4.

1611 COTGR., *Aigrun*, any thing that encreases, or exasperates, a disease, or sore. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* in *Beauties of B.* (1846) 59 Rubbing the sore doth tend to exasperate and inflame it. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 197 All the other Symptoms will be exasperated by the tumult which Evacuations cause. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 311 Scirrhus or cancer..was exasperated, and made worse by it. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1874) II. 347 Two injuries on the head, one of which was so much exasperated by fatigue. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* v. 83 If we do not heed the claim of the different appetites..we exasperate them.

†**b.** To make more grievous or painful; to aggravate. Also, to represent as worse; to exaggerate, magnify. *Obs.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 36 He speaketh modestly, least by exasperating ouermuch the sinne and errour in the faythfull, he should discourage them vtterly. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1605) 167 Why didst thou..Create These harmefull Beasts, which but exasperate Our thorny life? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 376 Judas..having sinned beyond aggravation, and committed one villany which cannot bee exasperated by all other. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 33 Not to exasperate the Case of my Lord of Southampton. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1625/1 They of Liege do every day more and more exasperate things. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 ¶ 5 This visionary opulence..exasperated our necessities.

3. To embitter, intensify (ill-feeling, passion, wickedness.) Now chiefly with mixed notion of 4. Also, in good sense: † To heighten (courage).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 b, That..the vngodlines of Herode..might more and more be exasperated. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. IV. vii. § 1. 248 The Roman Dictator..to exasperate his souldiers courage, threw their owne ensignes amidst the enemies. 1677 OTWAY *Titus & Berenice* III. i, Why come you thus, t'exasperate my Despair? 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 May II. 107 The pride of a common man is very little exasperated by the supposed usurpation of an acknowledged superior. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. § 3 (1817) 265 These feuds were exasperated by the mutual persecutions of the Jews and Christians. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. IV. vii. 490 His naturally wild and headstrong temper was exasperated by disease.

4. To irritate (a person); to provoke to anger; to enrage, incense. Const. *to*, also *to* with *inf.*

1534 MORE *Let. Marg. Roper* Wks. 1429/2, I should..but further exasperate hys highnes. 1586 JAS. VI, in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 19 If I shall persist in that course ye shall rather be exasperattet to passionis in reading the uordis. 1625 SHIRLEY *Traitor* IV. i, I did exasperate you to kill or murder him. 1768 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 367 The poor are..exasperated against the rich, and excited to insurrections. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. Wks. (Globe) 670/1 You know my hasty temper, and should not exasperate it. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, The burghers..were greatly exasperated at the unexpected respite. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 37 Thus he is exasperated to ill. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 236 In England..the game laws..exasperated the farmers to carry the Reform Bill.

refl. BOORDE, *Brev. Health*, Pref. 2 a, Exasperate not yourselfe agaynste me for makynge of this lytle volume of Phisycke. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 175 We shall not mend matters by exasperating ourselves against them.

absol. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 100 a, Phillip exasperated what he could, to perswade the Etolians to ioyn warre with him. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 254 Not knowing whether such a deniall might satisfie or exasperate. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Ded., Those who ceased not to exasperate without cause.

b. *transf.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 67 Injury on this side, and indignitie on the other side did exasperate their swords. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 30 The stream..foams in a furious torrent, exasperated by the rocky ledges which at some points intercept its course.

†**5.** To irritate physically; to render sore, chafe.

1552 HULOET, Exasperate, *vlcero.* 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 494 Though it [myrrh] doth cleanse much, yet it doth not exasperate the arteries. 1621 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 411 Not sucking it with a sudden or strong attraction: for then it will exasperate the winde pipe. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 105 The Mugil, being somewhat rough and hard-skinned, did more exasperate the gutts of such offenders.

†**6.** *intr.* **a.** Of persons: To become enraged or incensed. Cf. 4. **b.** Of things: To become worse or more serious. Cf. 2 b. **c.** Of a disease, etc.: To increase in violence or severity. Cf. 2. *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 94 The more his external wounds healed, the more did his internall exasperate and fret. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. II. 18 Notwithstanding that matters began to exasperat more and more..he would abate nothing. 1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller's *Appeal* (1840) 339 The University of Oxford frequently quarrelled and exasperated, upon slight occasions. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guildford* 83 The Distemper exasperated, till it was manifest she could not last many Weeks.

Exasperated (egzɑ·spĕreⁱtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. In various senses of the vb.

1611 COTGR., *Agacé*..incensed, prouoked, exasperated. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 424 We remain finally secure from the exasperated Regal Power. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 Cows milk..used as a gargarisme, helps the throat straightened by catarrhes, and the exasperated jawes. 1694 PHILLIPS tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 29 July 1655 Such exasperated Cruelties inflicted upon the Professors of the same Religion with our selves. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 67 That raised the spirits of those that were already but too much exasperated. 1756 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xcv. IV. 73 She eloped one fair morning..leaving her two daughters..to the care of the exasperated marquis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 209, I saw that they were getting exasperated with one another.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)
1830 Robson *Brit. Her., Exasperated*, depicted in a furious attitude.

† **2.** ? Narrowed gradually to a point, tapered.
1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 674 If it were not for these bunches, it would be so exasperated or extenuated toward the end like to the tail of a Rat or great Mouse.

Hence **Exa·speratedly** *adv.*, † **Exa·sperated-ness**, *Obs.* = Exasperation 3.
1872 *Daily News* 26 Aug., The others..raged exasperatedly against him in their clubs. 1886 Mrs. E. Moberly *Lady Valeria* II. v. 110 Lord Altcar laughed again, but exasperatedly. 1730 6 Bailey (folio), *Exasperatedness*, incensedness, the being exasperated. 1775 Ash, *Exasperatedness*.

Exasperater: see Exasperator.

Exa·sperating, *vbl. sb.* [f. Exasperate *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Exasperate.
1611 Cotgr., *Exasperation*, an exasperation; prouocation ..exasperating, vexing

Exasperating (egzɑ·spĕrĕitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That exasperates (in senses of vb.); exceedingly irritating or provoking.
a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 344 A sin of a very exasperating nature. 1674 Grew *Anat. Plants*, Lect. vi. 290 Jalap, Mercury, and Daisy, have all of them that exasperating Tast in the Throat. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 458 An evidence of unmistakeable goodwill in revealing an exasperating secret. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* vii. 59 Do you know what an exasperating girl you are?

Hence **Exa·speratingly** *adv.*, in an exasperating manner; provokingly.
1851 Dickens *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 262 Stone presents himself with a most exasperatingly mysterious visage. 1884 Jul. Wedgwood in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 452 The most exasperatingly unreadable stuff ever met with.

Exasperation (egzɑspĕrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *exasperātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exasperāre*: see Exasperate *v.*]

1. Of a disease, etc.: Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation; an instance of this.
1633 Wotton *Let.* in *Reliq. Wott.* (1672) 457 Judging, as of Patients in Feavers, by the exasperation of the fits. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* II. xlvi. 315 Shivering, and Exasperation of the Feaver .. are not always to be accounted evil. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 334 The ecstasies of devotion with the exasperations of debauchery. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The action of exasperating or provoking to anger; embittering; intense provocation; an instance of this. Also, a cause or means of exasperating.
a 1631 Donne in *Selections* (1840) 38 Forbearing all .. exasperations by odious names of subdivision. 1676 Owen *Worship of God* 172 That he may take no occasion thereby for the exasperation of his own spirit. *a* 1731 Atterbury (J.), Their ill usage and exasperations of him.. disposed him to take liberty. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* (1868) 26 He had made ties for himself which..were a constant exasperation.

3. The condition of being exasperated or intensely irritated; exasperated feeling, violent passion or anger; † an instance of this.
1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205 Saying .. that .. I wold set them by the fete .. wyth other wordes I had to them of exasperacyon. 1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* xix. iv, Neither the furious purposes of Ahaziah, nor the exasperations of a Jezebel can hurt that prophet. 1672 Owen *Evang. Love* 43 Divisions and Schisms, and mutual Exasperations among themselves. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1774) X. ix. 282 Perhaps..it was a word extorted from him by the exasperation of his spirits. 1817 Bentham *Parl. Ref. Catech.* Introd. 56 Should the only remedy be refused [and] oppression continue .. then it is not quiet sense that will speak, but exasperation. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 13 The exasperation of the people with the English increased the cordiality with which he was received.

† **4.** Exaggeration (in a bad sense); 'malignant representation' (J.). = Aggravation 5. *Obs. rare.*
1648 *Eikon Bas.* § 3. 12 An act which My enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could. 1755 in Johnson; whence 1818 in Todd.

¶ **5.** *Punningly*, Misplaced 'aspiration'.
1854 'Cuthb. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. ix. 80 With a footman's bow, and a footman's *h*exasperation of his h's.

Exasperative (egzɑ·spĕrĕitiv), *a.* [f. L. *exasperāt-* ppl. stem of *exasperāre* (see Exasperate *v.*) + -ive.] Of a nature to exasperate or irritate; exasperating.
1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv, Maternity .. meets there with hunger-stricken Maternity, sympathetic, exasperative.

Exasperator, -er (egzɑ·spĕrĕitəɹ). [f. Exasperate *v.* + -or, -er 1.] One who exasperates.
1632 Sherwood, An exasperater, *agaceur*. 1755 Johnson, *Exasperater*. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Fat are your larders..ye plotting exasperators of the Poor.

Ex-a·spirate, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To deprive of an aspirate or *h*.
1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 509 Everybody knows her [Medusa's] celebrated head of hair and that she herself was literally the first Wig. Hence the Whigs—for Medusa herself was one, and head of that family ex-aspirated.

Exaturate, -ed, -ation: see Exsaturate, etc.

† **Exau·ctorate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* In 7 **exauctorat**. [ad. L. *exauctōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exauctōrāre*: see next.] Deprived of office; divested of authority.
1680 Hickes *Spir. Popery* 9 Saying, that Jesus Christ is quite exauctorat and unkinged by it. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 370 If we refuse to baptize in families, people will go to .. the exauctorate Episcopal clergy, and leave our communion. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* iv, 'He [was] then in a point of trust and in point of power .. but after Wilson was cut down, it was a' ower—he was clean exauctorate.'

† **Exau·ctorate**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **exauthorate**, 7 **exauterate**, **-orat(e**, 7–8 **exauctorate**. [f. L. *exauctōrāt-* ppl. stem of *exauctōrāre* to dismiss from service, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *auctor* Author.]

1. *trans.* 'To dismiss from service' (J.); to depose from office, deprive of authority or rank.
1623–6 Cockeram, *Exauthorate*, to put men of warre out of wages. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* Pref., The first Bishop that was exauctorated was..Prince, and Bishop of Geneva. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. 264 God .. can punish and exauthorate whom he please, and substitute others in their room. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 7 Admitting a Plebeian coordinateness which in time ex-auctorated the Senate. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 336 They did exauctorate and depose the Protector Richard Cromwell. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 291 Arius .. and other Arch-Heretick's..were by the church treated with no other kind of Punishment than..by exauctorating and depriving them of their Degrees therein. 1731–1800 in Bailey.

2. To deprive (a law, etc.) of authority; to destroy the authority of.
1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 311 That men might see them [the new laws] before you exauthorate the olde. 1606 J. Hynd *Eliosto Libid.* 51 The yron naturally cleaveth to the forcible Adamant, and nature can not be exauthorated. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* Ded. (1683) A ja, I hope they [defects] will not be so great or many, as to exauctorate the rest. 1679 S. Smith in Howell *State Trials* (1816) VII. 587 He [the pope] exautorats, and invalidates their [the Scriptures'] divine original, and superintendency.

Hence **Exau·ctorated** *ppl. a.*, **Exau·ctorating** *vbl. sb.*
1622–62 Heylyn *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 239 Conferred on them all the Lands and Possessions of the exauterated Templers. *c* 1661 *Argyle's Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 28/1 An alms-house, for the entertaining of all antiquated, exauthorated elders. 1688 Evelyn in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 141 Pharaoh's exauctorated butler. 1785 Arnot *Trials* (1812) 338 Letters of orders..granted by an exauctorated Bishop. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 3 The exautorating, and well neare the adnulling of our Parliament. 1652 W. Sclater (Jun.) *Civil Mag.* (1653) 15 Samsons, who would thus..attempt the exauctorating of Civill Magistracy.

† **Exauctora·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **exaut[h]oration**. [as if ad. L. **exauctōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exauctōrāre*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *exauthoration* (Cotgr.).] The action of 'exauctorating'.

1. Discharge from military service.
a 1654 Bp. J. Richardson *Observ. Old Test.* 327 (T.) No discharge in that war .. no dismission from it, no vacation, or exauctoration. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. ii. 30 Degradation .. is founded on the Example of Military Exauctoration.

2. a. Deprivation of office or authority; degradation. **b.** Abolition (of an office); annulling (of authority).
1625 Donne *Serm.* 3 Apr. 17 Exautorations and Excommunications amongst the Bishops. 1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1671) 156 On the exauctoration of Bishop Heath, it was assigned..to Master Hooper. 1652 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xxi. 267 To protect and nourish those that will prove ministers of their [kings'] own exauctoration. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 308 Do not you think that those .. went somewhat too far..in the exauthoration of Episcopal office and dignity. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 206 Deposition, Degradation, or Exauctoration .. is .. the removing of a Person from some Degree, Dignity, or Order in the Church. 1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* II. 271, I would have used my influence to have averted your exauctoration. [Said by a person fond of pedantic language.] 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* III. 207 Little did Taylor forsee that to indiscreet avowals like these..the exauctorations of the Bishops .. would be in no small portion attributable.

† **Exau·dible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exaudibilis*, f. *exaudīre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *audīre* to hear.] In senses of Latin: **a.** Able to be heard easily; distinctly audible. **b.** Hearing readily; giving ear to prayer.
c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxiv, Now þy labour is fruytful, þi weping acceptable, þi mornyng exaudible. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 4 Most debonayr fader graunte to vs thy sonnes mekely besechyng the benyngne & exaudyble.

† **Exaudi·tion.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. late L. *exauditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exaudīre*: see prec.] The action of hearing effectually; hearkening.
1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. 228 The word inuocation is sometime veryfied vpon them .. and so exaudition likewise.

Exau·gural, *a. rare*−1. [f. Ex- + the 2nd element of Inaugural in imitation of that word.] Of a discourse: Delivered at the close of a term of office.
1887 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* II. 358 Drawing comparisons between the author of the inaugural and the author of the exaugural address.

† **Exau·gurate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exaugurāt-* ppl. stem of *exaugurāre* to profane, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *augur* Augur.] *trans.* **a.** To cancel the inauguration of; to unhallow, make profane. **b.** To augur evil to.
1600 Holland *Livy* I. lv. 38 [Tarquin] determined to exaugurate and unhallow certain churches and chappels. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 240* The presaging Aruspex will exaugurate me with all manner of ill luck. 1695 H. Dodwell *Def. Vind. Deprived Bishops* 47 So far it was from giving him any Power over the High Priesthood itself. He had no Power of Inaugurating, and therefore none of Exaugurating. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† **Exaugura·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exaugurātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exaugurāre*: see Exaugurate.] The action of unhallowing or making profane.
1600 Holland *Livy* I. lv. 38 The birds by signes..allowed the exauguration and unhallowing of all other cels and chappels. 1652 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 108 To these is added Exauguration, viz. when the rod fell out of the hand of the Augure. 1730 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

Exaumple, obs. form of Example.

† **Exau·n.** *Obs. rare*−1. [Meant to represent the pronunciation (ɛgzɑ̃n) of Fr. *exempt*. Cf. Exon.] = Exempt *sb.*
1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 600 This comes of Breaking Covenants, And setting up Exauns of Saints.

Exausiastick, var. f. Exousiastic, *Obs.*

† **Exau·spicate**, *v. Obs.*−° [app. f. Ex- *pref.*1 privative + Auspicate. (L. had *exauspicāre* to take an augury.)] (See quots.)
1623–6 Cockeram, *Exauspicate*, to doe a thing vnluckily. 1656 *ib.* in Blount *Glossogr.* 1775 in Ash.

† **Exauspica·tion.** *Obs.*−° [f. prec. vb.: see -ation.] An unlucky beginning of a thing.
1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

Exauthorate, -ation, var. ff. Exauctorate, -ation, *Obs.*

† **Exauthorisa·tion.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ation.] The action of depriving of authority.
1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* I. § 5. 18 To eject..the knowne instruments of that Papall Tyrannie .. without whose perfect exauthorization they could conceive no hope of injoying the Gospel and themselves.

† **Exau·thorise**, *v. Obs.* In 6 **-toryse**. [f. Ex- + Authorize.] *trans.* **a.** To depose from office. **b.** To deprive of authority; = Exauctorate *v.*
1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 93 The kynge made an acte, that men of the church commyttynge offences notable, shulde be exautorysed or dysgraded by the byshop of the dyocese. 1612 Selden in Drayton *Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 272 Sometimes animating the subject by censorious exauthorizing the Prince. 1629 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* vi. 52 The Iesuites endeauoring by all possible meanes to exauthorize him vnder hand. 1632 in Sherwood.

† **Exbu·rse**, *v. Obs.*−° [f. Ex- + Burse, cf. *disburse*.] *trans.* To disburse, or discharge.
1847–78 in Halliwell.

Excæcate, -ation, var. ff. Excecate, -ation.

Excalcarate (ekskæ·lkăreĭt), *a.* [f. Ex- privative + L. *calcar* spur + -ate 2.] = Ecalcarate.
1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Excalceate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *excalceāt-* ppl. stem of *excalceāre* to take off the shoes, f. *ex-* + *calceus* a shoe.] *trans.* To take off the shoes of.
1623–6 Cockeram, *Excalceate*, to put off ones shooes. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Excalceation*, Among the Hebrews..a widow, whom her husband's brother refused to marry.. might excalceate him..and spit in his face.

Hence **Excalceated** *ppl. a.*
1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Excalceation*, The house of the person .. was, thenceforward, called, the house of the excalceated. 1832 in Webster.

† **Excalcea·tion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **excalceātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excalceāre*: see prec.] The action of taking or putting off the shoe, or shoes; *spec.* among the Hebrews, the taking off of a shoe by a widow, from her husband's next of kin, upon his refusal to marry her.
1751 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1819 in *Pantologia.* 1876 *Leisure Hour* 155 Excalceation—that is the putting off the shoes as a mark of worship or token of respect.

† **Excalfa·ction.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7–8 **excalefaction**. [ad. L. *excalfactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excalfacĕre* to warm, heat, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *calefacĕre* to heat.] The action or fact of warming; calefaction.
1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 38 Apply it to a moist body lacking refrigeration, or to a cold body wanting excalfaction. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Excalfaction.* 1721–1800 Bailey, *Excalefaction.* 1730–6 — (folio), *Excalfaction.*

So † **Excalfa·ctive** *a.*, tending to warm; warming. † **Excalfa·ctory** *a.* Also 8 **excalef-**. = prec.
1611 Cotgr., *Excalfactif*, excalfactiue; heating, chafing, warming. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 303 The very filth from the wals of their..places of wrestling..(say they) [Greeks] hath a speciall excalfactory vertue. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Excalfactory.* 1775 Ash, *Excalefactory.*

Excalibur (ekskæ·libəɹ). Also 5 **escalibourc, excalaber, excalybur**, 7 **escalibour**, 9 **excalibar, -our**. [a. OF. *Escalibor* (with many variant spellings), corrupt form of Caliburn, in Geoffrey of Monmouth (*c* 1140) *Caliburnus*.
The Welsh form in the Mabinogion is *Caledwlch*, which has a resemblance, that cannot well be accidental, to *Caladbolg*, the name of a famous sword in Irish legend. The Welsh and Irish forms do not correspond phonetically: the one or the other has probably undergone corruption. Prof. Rhys, taking the Irish form as the correct one, suggests the translation 'hard-belly', *i. e.* 'voracious,' and thinks the Welsh form may have come from Breton.]
The name of King Arthur's sword.
[*c* 1300 *Merlin* (Huth MS.) 101 c, Saicies..que l'espee est apielee par son droit non Escalibor.] *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3448 Excalaber, my swerd good. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 118 The right name [of the sword] was cloped Escalibourc,

whiche is a name in ebrewe, that is to sey in englissh, kyttynge, Iren, tymber, and steill. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, Kyng Arthur .. smote hym ageyne with Excalibur that it clefte his hede. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, You talk of Morglay, Excalibur, Durindana. 1815 SCOTT *Talism.* xxvii, No sword on earth, were it the Excalibar of King Arthur, can cut that which opposes no steady resistance to the blow. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 103 King Arthur's sword, Excalibur, Wrought by the lonely maiden of the Lake.

Excamb (ekskæ·mb), *v. Sc. Law.* [ad. med. L. *excambiāre*: see EXCHANGE *v.*] *trans.* To exchange (land). Also *absol.*

1609 *Charter Chas. I.* in Stair *Instit.* II. xiv. § 1 The present Proprietar of the Lands Excambed. 1770 *Act* 10 *Geo. III*, c. 51 § 32 It shall and may be lawful for proprietors of entailed estates to excamb or make exchanges of land. 1847–8 *Act* 11–12 *Vict.* c. 36 § 5 It shall be lawful for any heir of entail .. in possession .. to excamb such estate, in whole or in part. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 783 The power to excamb was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors.

Hence **Excambed** *ppl. a.* **Excamber** [+-ER[1]], one who excambs, a party to excambion.

1836 *Act* 6–7 *Will. IV*, c. 42 § 4 *marg.*, Tenure of excambed lands. 1609 *Charter Chas. I.* in Stair *Instit.* I. xiv. § 1 The Excamber and his Heirs should have Regress. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Excambion*, This right to recur to the original property in case of eviction, is competent to the original excamber and his heirs.

Excambie, *v. Sc.* [var. of EXCAMB.]

1808–80 in JAMIESON.

Excambion (ekskæ·mbiən). *Sc. Law.* [ad. med.L. **excambiōn-em* (=*excambium*), f. *excambiāre*: see EXCAMB.] Exchange or barter, *spec.* of land.

[1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* 25 Feb. (1814) II. 366 And counsalis þe kingis grace .. to geif for his gracis part of þe said excambium als mekle land..as, etc.] 1572 *Sempill Ball.* 147 Sic vane excambion can I not considder As marrow tratours and the trew togidder. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 100 He gave in excambion the lands of Cambo in the same parish. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 143 The grant, by which the lands are exchanged, is expressly said to be an excambion. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., The land which he has received in excambion.

† **Excambi·tion.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *excambītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excambīre*, f. *ex-* out + *cambīre* to exchange: cf. CHANGE *v.*] = EXCAMBION. Const. *with.*

1586 *Contract at Kirkcudbright* 15 Dec., The said Thomas ..dispones to the said Roger Kirkpatrick .. in excambition with the said Rogers part of the landis of Auchenflor foirsaid, all and haile the said Thomas tenements, landis, annualls and pertinents underwrytten.

Excandescence (ekskæ̆ndē·sĕns). [ad. L. *excandēscentia*, recorded in fig. sense, nascent anger, passionateness, f. *excandēsc-ĕre* to grow white-hot, kindle, glow, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *candēscĕre*, inceptive of *candēre* to be white, shine: see -ENCE.] Heat, the state of growing hot.

a. The action of bursting into a glow; the condition of giving out a glowing heat; a heated condition. † b. A state of violent anger; passion.

a. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 306 The excandescence of the animal spirits, and the effervescence of the bloud..must be quieted. 1775 in ASH. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1867 T. H. DYER *Pompeii* xi. 45 Not in that state of excandescence in which they would have set fire to any thing.

b. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Excandescence*, great heat or wrath. 1775 in ASH, etc.

† **Excande·scency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] a. The quality or state of growing hot; an instance of the same. b. Anger, passion.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vi. 26 In passions .. I could adde welnie eleven more; as, mercy..excandescencie, envy, etc. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 159 Causing a Distraction and Excandescency. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 306 A Hypercatharsis .. drives the animal spirits into excandescencies, not easily appeased. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1800 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 271 It raises my excandescency to listen to her. [Said by a lady who uses absurdly pedantic language.]

Excande·scent, *a.* [ad. L. *excandēscent-em*, f. *excandēscĕre* to grow hot: see EXCANDESCENCE.] White-hot, glowing hot.

1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Excan·ndidate,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *excandidāt-* ppl. stem of *excandidā-re* to whiten, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *candid-us* white: see CANDID, CANDIDATE.] Whitened, made white.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 392 Quhilk Montane [Caucasus] is..all excandidate With snawis fell.

† **Excanta·tion** (ekskæ̆ntā·ʃən). *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **excantātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excantāre* to bring out by enchantment, f. *ex-* out + *cantāre* to sing.] The action of removing (anything) by enchantment.

JOHNSON 1755 explains the word as 'disenchantment by a countercharm', which may perh. be the sense in quot. 1580.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 349 Which imagine that the mynde is eyther by incantation or excantation to bee ruled. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxiii. 277 The Don..inchanted in his Cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting, but by the power of a higher excantation. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* I. 272 This excantation of fruits was not the same as incantation.

Excarnate (ekskā·ɹnĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *excarnāt-us*, f. *excarnāre*: see next.] Divested of flesh, or of a human body: opp. to *incarnate.*

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. i. 255 The Divine Word .. again becoming excarnate, and ascending to a reunion with God.

† **Excarnate,** *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *excarnāt-* ppl. stem of *excarnāre* to deprive of flesh, f. *ex-* out + *carn-em* flesh.]

1. *trans.* To strip off or remove the flesh or fleshy parts of.

1648 PETTY *Advice to Hartlib* 14 The Mate [of the Chyrurgeon] shall .. excarnate bowels, artificially dry the Muscles, &c. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 975 The lateral Fins of it being excarnated, are like the whole Arm. 1709 BLAIR *ibid.* XXVII. 57 The time..was taken up in excarnating, boyling, and taking care of the Bones. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

b. with reference to plants.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 189 If you sow them [Black Cherry stones] in beds immediately after they are excarnated. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 23 This Seminal Root .. cannot be perfectly excarnated .. by the most accurate Hand. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Service.*

2. *intr.* To lose flesh, grow lean.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* (ed. 3), *Excarnate*, to grow lean naturally.

Hence **Excarnated** *ppl. a.*, **Excarnating** *vbl. sb.*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Excarnated*, become lean, nothing but skin and bone. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 94 A Butcher .. assisted at the Excarnating of the Bones.

Excarnation (ekskaɹnā·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Excarnation*, in Anatomy, a method by which the blood-vessels are isolated after injection from the parts among which they are inserted. The agents are putrefaction or immersion in an acid. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. a. Separation (of the soul) from the body at death. b. Emergence from corporeal form and conditions: opposed to *incarnation.*

1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 240 His [Christ's] resurrection is none other than his excarnation, or his emergence out of all natural conditions. *Ibid.* xii. 251 That excarnation of man which..makes him eternally the denizen of a spiritual world.

† **Excarnificate** (ekskaɹni·fikeĕt), *v. Obs.* Also *pa. pple.* 6 **excarnificat.** [f. L. *excarnificāt-* ppl. stem of *excarnificā-re* to tear to pieces, f. *ex-* intensive + *carnificāre* to cut in pieces, f. *carnifex* executioner: see CARNIFEX.] *trans.* a. To torment, torture, rack. b. To do the office of an executioner upon.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 89/2 Benjamin the deacon.. was most miserable excarnificat, having twentie sharpe pricks of reeds thrust under his nails. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 37 I did euen excarnificate his [my horse's] sides with my often spurring. 1623–6 COCKERAM *Excarnificate*, to hang one. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 167 The racking and excarnificating their bodies. 1721–1800 BAILEY *Excarnificate*, to Butcher, to quarter, or cut one to pieces.

Hence **Excarnifica·tion** [see -ATION], the action of excarnificating or taking away the flesh.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Exca·rnous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EX- priv. + L. *carn-em* (nom. *carō* flesh + -OUS; cf. CARNOUS.] Without flesh, fleshless.

1686 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* II. ix. 89 He affirms them to be excarnous or without flesh.

Ex cathedra: see CATHEDRA 2.

Excathedral (ekskăþī·drăl), *a. rare.* [f. the L. phrase *ex cathedra* (see CATHEDRA) + -AL.] Official, authoritative.

1880 A. MITCHELL *Past in Present* vi. 143, I say this .. with a proper amount of ex-cathedral confidence.

Hence **Excathe·dralishly** *adv.*, in an official manner, as if with authority.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 123 Before we can understand any thing of Homer, it has been said ex-cathedralishly, that we must study the manners of the heroic ages.

† **Exca·thedrate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the L. phrase *ex cathedra* (see CATHEDRA) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* a. To condemn authoritatively or *ex cathedra.* b. To remove from the cathedra; to depose.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xiv. 135 Ergo in case of male-administration by the Pope..why not excathedrate him too? 1648 HERRICK *Hesper, To Bp. of Exeter*, If I can Stand before you..And never shew .. feare To see my lines excathedrated here.

Excavate (e·kskăvĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *excavātus*, f. *excavāre*: see next.] Hollowed out.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii. E iij, Water .. contained in these Welles, or in any other Regular excauate body. *Ibid.* III. iv. Q ij b, Howe excauate or holowe tymber..is measured. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 200 Cells excavate, many-rayed.

Excavate (e·kskăvĕt), *v.* [f. L. *excavāt-* ppl. stem of *excavāre* to hollow out, f. *ex-* out + *cavāre*, f. *cavus* hollow: see CAVE.]

1. *trans.* To make hollow by removing the inside; to make a hollow in, to hollow out; to dig out (soil) leaving a hollow. Also, *To excavate* (something) *into*: to form into by hollowing.

Now chiefly with reference to the removal of earth by digging; the wider use tends to be felt as transf. from this.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 95/2 Take a sweete and fragrant Apple, excavate the same. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 189 Reserve it [Dung] for Use in some hard-bottom'd shady Place, a little excavated. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (J.), Flat theceæ, some like hats, some like buttons, excavated in the middle. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 197 (Engineer) So much per cubic yard according to the nature of the soil to be excavated. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 202 The ground is excavated in a circular shape, so as to make a pit. 1866 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* 117 The foot of the cliff is excavated into a cavern. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 45 Viola tricolor..stigma capitate, excavated. Heartsease or Pansy.

2. To form or make (a hole, channel, etc.) by hollowing out.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 233 If a cavity be excavated at this point. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 309 One of them began to excavate a hole, and soon entirely disappeared under ground. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 50 The canal..excavated inside the neural arches.

3. To uncover or lay bare by digging; to unearth. Also *fig.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 381/1 About a fourth part of the city [Pompeii] along the western side of the walls has been excavated. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Excav.* II. 61 In excavating the tomb, a slab has been left about two feet six inches high. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 89 A Scotsman ..excavated by the labours of the indefatigable Dr. M'Crie.

4. To get out by digging.

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 220 It seems to be as yet an unproved opinion that copper was found and excavated in this place. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 Pulpaceous material which he had excavated from the ice.

Hence **E·xcavated** *ppl. a.*; **E·xcavating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 111/2 An excavatede peece of woode. 1664 EVELYN *Acc. Archit.* 130 Striges .. are those excavated Channells by our Workmen call'd Flutings and Grooves. 1691 T. [HALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 We come to hollowing or excavating of our Logg. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* V. 740 Deep Caves .. Which .. wrought with endless Toil, Ran thro' the faithless excavated Soil. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. iii, This opened into a covered and excavated way. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. v. ii. 516 The .. excavating power of the current.

Excavation (ekskăvā·ʃən). [(? a. F. *excavation*) ad. L. *excavātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excavāre*: see EXCAVATE.] The action of excavating.

1. The action or process of digging out a hollow or hollows in (the earth, etc.); an instance of the same; the result or extent of the process.

1611 in COTGR. s. v. *Excavation.* 1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 299 This excavation of the Terrestrial Body, or elevation of other parts thereof whereby the water subsided. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The excavation of the foundations of a building..is settled, by Palladio, at a sixth part of the height of the whole building. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 89 The utter separation of both continents was most probably the effect of excavations by volcanoes. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 35 All the remains of organic bodies found during the excavations belonged to living species. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 134 The amount of excavation which can be wrought..by means of running water. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 38/2 Digging out the hollows for cellars, &c...is called the excavation.

2. *concr.* An excavated space; a cavity or hollow.

1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 45 Pope's excavation was requisite as an entrance to his garden. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 145 All spots .. which consist of a dark nucleus, and surrounding umbra, are excavations in the luminous matter of the sun. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 489 The wine-press was an oblong excavation in the rock. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* App. (1856) 550 All great peninsulas..have an excavation or bend inward on their westward side.

3. The process of laying bare by excavating; an unearthing; in quot. *fig.*

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 73 The excavation of state papers has thrown [light] on the vast designs of, etc.

Excavator (e·kskăvēĕtəɹ). [f. EXCAVATE *v.* + -OR; cf. F. *excavateur.*]

1. One who excavates: a. *gen.* (Const. *of*). b. *spec.* A labourer employed to dig out earth.

1815 [TODD refers to an advertisement of Jan. 21] 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 197 (Engineer) To the 'excavators', as they are called, the digging is let. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, So the Excavator's House of Call had sprung up from a beer shop. 1880 *Echo* 18 Sept. 3/4 A number of excavators were engaged upon the foundations for a block of model dwellings. 1882 *Century* XXV. 903 A more thorough and comprehensive sifting of the Assos ruins by the same able excavator.

c. Said of inanimate agents.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 59 The railroad dirt-cars are good excavators. 1870 *Echo* 10 Jan., Such is the testimony of Mr. Peach to the power of ocean as an excavator.

2. *spec.* a. A machine for digging out earth, etc. b. An instrument for removing the carious parts in a tooth previous to filling.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 814/1 The excavator is mounted on a carriage which traverses on a temporary track. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Dental Excavator.*

Hence **Excavatorial** (eksɹkævătō·rĭăl), *a.*, pertaining to excavation, or to the work of the excavator. **Excavatory** (eksɹkæ·vătəri), *a.* = prec.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 80 Egyptian and Indian architecture are two separate products of the excavatory process. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 272 A long list of brilliant excavatorial successes. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x. 358, I got no outlet .. for my excavatory fancy.

Excave (eksɹkē·v), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *excavāre*: see EXCAVATE. Cf. F. *excaver.*] † a. *trans.* To scoop or hollow out (*obs.*). b. *absol.* To carry on excavations (*rare.*)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 2 Some bones are smal, but

notably excaued, as of the fingers. 1623-6 in Cockeram. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 243 In some of which sites we have been allowed to excave.

Exceade, obs. form of Exceed.

† **Exce·cate,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *excæcāt-us* blinded: see next.] Blinded, deprived of sight (in quots. *fig.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 249 b, Yf the iewes dyd slee hym, they shold be excecate & blynded, & so lese the true fayth. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 93 Lighten our minds excecate, O Lord, our consolation. 1587 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* Bj, Man .. is excecate by ambicion and desyre of lordship.

† **Exce·cate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **execate,** 7 **excæcate.** [f. L. *excæcāt-* ppl. stem of *excæcāre* to make blind, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *cæc-us* blind.] *trans.* To make blind, to blind. *lit.* and *fig.*

†1540 in Hall *Chron.* (1548) 246 a, That the people of Scotlande .. is vtterly excecated and blinded. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed 3), *Excæcate,* to make blinde. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 29 He caus'd his eyes to be sew'd up..to the end to deprive him of sight without excæcating him. 1721-1800 Bailey, *Excecate.*

Hence **Exce·cated** *ppl. a.*

1550 Bale *Apol.* 19 To make Sathan apere the Aungell of lyghte to the excecated worlde.

Excecation (eksĭkē·ʃən) *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6-7 **excæco-,** 7-9 **excæcation.** [f. prec.: see -ation.]

1. The action of putting out the eyes; punishment by blinding; also, an instance of the same; the state or fact of being blinded.

1613 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 161 He committed these barbarous examples of cruelty by excæcations and miserable dismembering the people. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 95 God .. punished Elymas, the Sorcerer, with corporal Excecation. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1827 Sir H. Taylor *I. Comnenus* III. v, Death, Not excaecation, if the thought of that Calls up these looks of horror.

† **2.** *fig.* The action of blinding mentally or spiritually; the condition of being mentally blinded.

1529 Frith *Antithesis* (1829) 317 This excœcation .. God hath sent into the world for sin. 1588 Allen *Admon.* 26 The state of kinge Pharao his obduration and excecation in wilfull wickedness. 1622 H. Sydenham *Serm. Jacob & Esau* (1626) 30 God doth concurre to the excæcation and hardening both of the minde and heart. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* viii. 65 This Deceit and Excecation is a proper worke of Passion.

Exced(e, obs. form of Exceed.

Excedandlye, obs. Sc. form of Exceedingly.

† **Exce·dent.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *excēdent-em,* pr. pple. of *excēdĕre*: see Exceed.] **a.** *adj.* used *absol.* That which exceeds. **b.** *sb.* [after Fr. *excédant*] The portion or quantity in excess; excess.

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 99 The first excesse and defect is in two, in the excedent and the deficient. 1811 J. Black tr. *Humboldt's Polit. Ess.* I. 108 The population would double in .. two hundred and fourteen years, if no war..were to diminish the annual excedent of the births.

Exceed (eksī·d), *v.* Also 4-6 **excede,** 6 **exceade, -ced,** 6-7 **exceede.** [ME. *exceden,* ad. F. *excéder,* ad. L. *excēd-ĕre* to go out, exceed, etc., f. *ex-* out + *cēdĕre* to go.

The trans. use, somewhat rare in Latin, is the only one preserved in the Romanic langs. In Eng. the intr. senses appear to be developed from the transitive.]

† **1.** *trans.* To pass out of (boundaries, etc.); to transcend the limits of; to proceed beyond (a specified point). Also, rarely, to project beyond. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. v. 169 Wit and ymaginacioun ne mowen nat strecchen .. hem self to knowynge of vniuersalite for þat þe knowyng of hem ne may exceden .. þe bodyly figure. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxiii. (1483) 69 That fyre..excedeth nought thyne owne subtyle persone ne in dedely bodyes this fyre hath no power. 1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Chald. Philos.* (1701) 1/1 But the Philosophy of the Chaldæans, exceeded the Bounds of their Country, and diffused it self into Persia. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 135, I am to Complain of one Capt. Barford, who has exceeded all bounds. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 155 Uncover the Clod, and trim the straggling Roots that exceed it. *Ibid.* 207 Bury them..so that they may a little exceed the Surface of the Wall on both Sides. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. p. xii, The Egyptian accounts exceed not only the times of the Deluge, but the æra of the world. 1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 370, I..shall pursue the course of the Rhine as far as the roads will permit me, not exceeding Strasburg. 1862 G. C. Lewis *Astron. Ancients* 111 *note,* Cleomedes lays it down that the planets never exceed the zodiac.

† **b.** To transgress (a law). *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 284 Lust of love excedeth lawe. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 360 Laws respecting their increase..which cannot be exceeded.

c. To go beyond, do more than is warranted by (a privilege, right, commission, etc.).

1542 Hen. VIII *Declar. Scots* 195 Liberty was gyuen to the ambassadours to excede their commission. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. viii. 4 Do not exceede The Prescript of this Scroule. 1883 *Law Rep.* Q. Bench XI. 595 The defendant by uttering the words complained of exceeded his privilege as an advocate. 1891 *Ibid.* Wkly. Notes 72/2 The arbitrators had exceeded their jurisdiction in awarding that the applicant should pay the costs.

2. To be greater than. Const. *by.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 23 Rikne how manye degrees that the first altitude of A excedeth his seconde altitude. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 He may esteme what sume thay [charges] be not like to exceede. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 27 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 21 Prouided, that they exceede not the number of foure. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 15 The cares and disappointments of ambition for the most part far exceed the satisfactions of it. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 15 The male (Merlin) scarcely exceeding the size of a Blackbird. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 181 If you divide pleasure and love and thought, Each part exceeds the whole. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 420 Boys and girls .. created wealth exceeding what was necessary for their own subsistence by twelve thousand pounds a year.

b. To be too great for; to surpass, overtask.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iii. 51 Such chaunces oft exceed all humaine thought. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 2 Such grief..as did exceede all consolation. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 36 To be grave, exceeds all Pow'r of face. 1765 Bp. Law *Theory of Relig.* I. (ed. 5) 11 *note,* Perhaps it exceeds the power of human understanding to decide where mechanism ends.

3. To surpass, outdo; to be superior to. Now chiefly const. *in*; formerly *for, of.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* V. ix. 779 A Dochter..Dat excedyt of Bewte All þe Ladys of þat Cuntre. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1173 O knycht..Whois manhed can al otheris to exced. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They exceade all other men in bignesse of bodie. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. ix. (1648) 60 This latter engine does so far exceed all other contrivances to this purpose. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 20 In that Psalm..the Prophet David seems even to exceed himself. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 170 She..Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair. *a* 1845 Hood *Stag-eyed Lady* i, There was one [act] in pity might exceed The sack of Troy. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lx, Some poor girl whose heart is set On one whose rank exceeds her own.

† **4.** *intr.* To pass the bounds of propriety; to go too far; to break out. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 293 Thow excedis to that knycht Fer mayr be treuth than it is ony rycht. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, The tyrauntes began more outragyously to excede in all fury and woodnes. 1611 Bible *Job* XXXVI. 9 Then he sheweth them their work, and their transgressions that they have exceeded. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 48 His Subjects will exceed..in some vitious Liberty, to abate their griefe. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* XVII. 543 You cannot possibly exceed in your love to him.

b. To pass the limits of truth; to exaggerate.

1717 Berkeley *Tour Italy* 21 May Wks. IV. 543 Said to contain about 4000 souls. They seem to exceed in the numbers of this town. 1815 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 71, I believe I exceed when I say there were 200 persons assembled.

5. To be preëminent, whether in a good or bad sense; to bear the palm; to be greater or better than, surpass others; to preponderate. † *To exceed above*: = sense 3.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 56 Aboue alle thyng that may be conceyued of any mannys mynde, hyt excedeth of cruelnes and dedly tormenting. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. iv, Phebus above all sterres in lyght..Dothe exceede. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 229 The guilt being great, the fear doth still exceed. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. iv. 17 *Marg.* I saw the Dutchesse of Millaines gowne. *Her.* O that exceedes they say. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xi. 48 An Emulation of who shall exceed in benefiting. 1654 Ashmole *Chym. Collect.* 21 One of the Contraries exceeding destroies the rest. 1674 Dryden *State of Innocence* v. i, Justice must punish the rebellious deed; Yet punish so, as pity shall exceed. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 76 Men always choose the life which exceeds in pleasure.

b. To abound, teem *with.*

1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* II. 23 The river exceedeth with abundance of fish.

6. Chiefly in Cambridge use: To have more than usual at a meal; to have extra or holiday fare. Cf. Exceeding 2 a. Also of the 'commons' (food): To be in extra quantity.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* IX. (1630) 39 This day shall be a festiuall day with me: For I shall exceed in the highest degree. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit at sev. Weapons* I. ii, Sir, these fellows may pray for you; you have made the scholar's commons exceed to-day. 1626 Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 328 III. 231 Dr. Pask made his colledge exceed that night.

¶ **7.** To issue, proceed. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1608) 817 All the hinderance and let [to breeding] is found to exceed of cold.

Exceedable (eksī·dăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] That may be exceeded.

Todd's explanation, copied into mod. Dicts., is due to a misunderstanding of Fr. *surmontable* in Sherwood.

1611 Cotgr., *Surmontable* .. surpassable, exceedable. Hence 1632 in Sherwood. 1819 Todd, *Exceedable,* That may surmount or excel [with reference to Sherwood]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Exceeder (eksī·dəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who exceeds.

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Caesar* XXXVI. 317 That abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the Exceeders and Transgressors, much lesse in them that exceed not. 1669 Cokaine *Poems* 124 Rich in those vertues..A fair exceeder of the best examples. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Exceeding (eksī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].]

1. a. The action of the verb Exceed, in various senses. † **b.** An instance of the same; an unusual action, a performance in excess of what is requisite (*obs.*). † **c.** The quality of surpassing others; superiority, excellence (*obs.*).

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 13/2 Salamon .. of the gyfte of our lorde hadde a synguler excedynge above all men. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 89 No more will..a frend crosse her louing exceedinges, in whome his hart delighteth. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* viii. 108 Our defects as well as our exceedings. *a* 1646 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 91 But these exceedings should be both rare and moderate. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 21 P 2 There has been a great Exceeding of late Years in the second Division.

2. *concr.* **a.** *pl.* In college language (still used at Cambridge): Extra commons allowed on festival occasions. Also *transf.* Cf. Exceed 6. [So L. *excedentia* in *Oxf. Accts. c* 1400.]

1609 Massinger *Picture* v. i, They..hold cheese-parings.. For festival exceedings. 1635 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 297 His joys..They are as exceedings, with which he feasts the believer, but the cloth is soon drawn. 1668 J. Strype in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 Sometimes we have Exceedings; then we have two or three dishes .. otherwise never but one. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 199 Certain..Virtuosos .. unsatisfied with the Brevity of the Gazette desire to have Exceedings of News, besides their ordinary Commons. 1885 L. Stephen *Life H. Fawcett* III. 77 The Christmas 'exceedings' as they were called in our official language, had a certain reputation.

† **b.** chiefly *pl.* An amount (of funds, goods, etc.) in excess of calculation, or of what is usual; an excess, a surplus. *Obs.*

1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 54 The Exceedings of the year 1712, which had so prodigious a Ballance in our Favour. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 417 Including the fisheries, and making a moderate allowance for the exceedings..beyond his calculations. 1808 Ld. Grenville *Sink. Fund* 5 Without such an exceeding..a sinking fund..can have no solid operation. 1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 384 Much ado we used to have every..December to account for our exceedings.

Exceeding, *ppl. a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Of persons, actions, language, etc.: Overstepping the limits of propriety or custom; going to extremes. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxiii. 43 He exercisid Tyranny.. in so excedynge maner, that the Countree waxed wery of hym, & conspyrid his deth. 1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 265/1 To shew by that great exceding word [let him be anathema] the vndoubted trouth of the faith. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 315 Why was Anna so exceeding in craving children at the hands of God? 1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* Iv. 27 Exceeding Acts notwithstanding morall limitation are authoritative. 1748 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 191 Sir Philip Sydney's famous Romance .. is far exceeding the exceedingness of the most exceeding imagination.

2. Surpassing in amount or degree; extremely great, excessive. Now only with sbs. denoting quality, condition, or feeling, or including a notion of magnitude or multitude. Rarely used predicatively.

1547-8 *Order Communion* 10 The excedyng loue of our master and onely saulor Jesus Christ. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 23 In the .vi. yere of his [William II's] reigne were exceedyng floodes. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. v. 10 Whose beauties beame..dar'd the eyes of all as with exceeding light. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 76 The exceeding quantity of Water which at every interval he drinks. *c* 1680 Bevfridge *Serm.* (1729) II. 133 It cannot but be an exceeding grief..to you that you cannot obey..him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 41 Attended with a vast concourse of people and exceeding magnificence. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 677 Reports touching the exceeding badness of the beer which he brewed. 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 112 The exceeding host of priests. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* 19 Their exceeding value for illustrating the literary history of these..ages. 1878 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* II. xx. 132 His love for his father was so exceeding.

† **3.** Of surpassing excellence. *Obs.*

1552 Latimer *Serm.* (1571) 166 b, Christ tooke..our nature vpon him .. Oh, what an exceeding thing is this? 1609 Jonson *Ev. Man out Hum.* II. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 43/1 How long shall I live, ere I be so happy To have a wife of this exceeding form?

B. *adv.* = next. Prefixed to adjs. or advbs. Very common in 17-18th c.; now somewhat *arch.*

1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxii. [xxi.] 13 Yet wyl I rather fall in to yᵉ hande of the Lorde, for his mercy is exceadynge greate. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iv. 25 My heart is exceeding heauy. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/2 We Englishmen..are observed by all other nations to speak exceeding close and inward. 1735 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 18 Mr. Delamotte was exceeding sick for several days. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 96 Our Papua friends..had behaved exceeding civily. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* I. 112 A virtuous household, though exceeding poor. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks.* viii. 321 The controversy is one in which there is exceeding little footing for any party. 1887 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* 17 Sept., He is of exceeding fluent talk.

Exceedingly (eksī·diŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an exceeding manner or degree.

† **1.** Of manner: So as to surpass others. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 30 Excedandlye he wald lyft mekill mar Than ony twa that thai amang thaim fand.

2. Of degree: Above measure, extremely:

a. with verbs; formerly in extensive use, now chiefly limited to those that indicate emotion, feeling, or the expression of them.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 24 He increased his people exceadingly. 1590 Spenser *Vis. World's Van.* viii, A gilden towre which shone exceedinglie. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 124 The wormwood exceedingly shred with a sharp knife. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiii. (1675) 255 The choice of ones Company does exceedingly discover whether a Man be Good, or Bad. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 93. 467/2 He travelled exceedingly for establishing the Peace of Christendom. 1797 Burke *Corr.* IV. 420, I approve his

plan exceedingly. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 53, I praised God..and rejoiced exceedingly. *a* 1845 HOOD *Ode to Miss Kelly* ii, I like exceedingly your Parthian dame.

b. with adjs. and advbs. Now only with the positive deg.; formerly occas. prefixed to *more, too.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* i. 10 Then were ye men exceadingly afrayed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 145 My good knaue Costard, exceedingly well met. 1660 *Bp. Hall's Rem. Wks.* A ij, That account .. of the Life of the Reverend Author..is exceedingly too short. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1741) I. i. 2 Exceedingly many needless incumbrances. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. (1721) 324 Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and subtile than the air? 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 83 The sole pursuit of sensual pleasure is exceedingly injurious. 1847 JAMES *Convict* ii, She seems to me to be exceedingly pretty. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 49. 21 This he found to answer exceedingly well.

† Exceedingness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being in excess of usual limits: excessive measure or degree.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. 439 This complaint..had awaked the spirits of the Arcadians, astonished before with the exceedingness of sorrow. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. ix. 350 Carried away with the exceedingnesse of gladnesse. 1742 [see EXCEEDING *ppl. a.* 1.] 1847 in CRAIG.

Excel (ekse·l), *v.* Also 5–8 **excell(e.** [ad. F. *excelle-r*, ad. L. *excellĕre* to rise above others, be eminent, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *prefix* 1) + **cellĕre* to rise high, tower, a vb. found only in compds., whose root appears in the adj. *celsus* lofty.]

1. *intr.* To be superior or preëminent in the possession of some quality, or in the performance of some action, usually in a good sense; to surpass others. Const. *in*, sometimes *at*.

14.. *Circumcis.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 92 And the thyrd he calleth holyness For hit excelleth in perfeccion. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe St. Albon* (1534) A ij, His goodnes so hyghly doth excell. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1206/1 Some other vertue .. wherein thy ryche manne maye .. excelle. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 17 Pecocks, that excell in pride. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 4 Vnstable as water, thou shalt not excell. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 They are to say truly a warlike .. but desperate nation, excell in theeving. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 15 Let those teach others who themselves excel. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 793 The Power That..Bids these in elegance or form excel. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 79 Ambitious of excelling at the game. 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* I. 132 Scott certainly does not excel in the Spenser stanza.

† b. To be in greater proportion than another thing; to preponderate; = EXCEED 5. *Obs.*

16.. *Tarquin & Tullia*, It was hard to tell, Whether its [the land's] guilt or losses did excel.

2. *trans.* To be superior to (others) in the possession of some quality, or in the performance of some action; usually in a good sense; to outdo, surpass. Const. *in*, occas. *at*.

1493 *Petronilla* (Pynson) 6 Petronylla .. All other maydyns excelled in fairenesse. 1514 BARCLAY *Eglogs* ii. (1570), The wretched lazar .. Hath life which doth the courters life excell. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 35 A wicked hag, and Envy selfe excelling In mischiefe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 490, I..see How beauty is excelld by manly grace And wisdom. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 86 We do all other men excel At wrestling .. leaping, running well. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 P 2 Homer has excelled all the heroic poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his characters. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 167 Goupy very happily caught the manner of Salvator; and in some things excelled him. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* ii, She gave to light a babe all babes excelling. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introd., The Castle may excel us in extent of prospect and natural sublimity of site.

b. To surpass (another's qualities or work). *rare.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 14 Sibill should produce a sonne, That should his Fathers vertues much excell. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 18 He has excelled every composition of the same kind.

† 3. a. To be greater than, exceed. **b.** To be too hard or great for, overpower. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 884 She op'nd, but to shut Excel'd her power. *Ibid.* VIII. 456 An object that excels the sense. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 5 A well proportion'd Antechamber, ought..in length..not to excel the breadth.

Excellence (e·ksĕlĕns). [a. F. *excellence*, ad. L. *excellentia*, f. *excellent-em* EXCELLENT.]

1. The state or fact of excelling; the possession chiefly of good qualities in an eminent or unusual degree; surpassing merit, skill, virtue, worth, etc.; dignity, eminence.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vi. 23 And he bigan for to thenke the worthi excellence of age. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxviii. (1483) 74 Lucifer and his felaushyp .. delytynge them to .. wondren vppon theyr owne excellence. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 13 All the children..He set in honour, and rowme of excellence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, The sublimite or hye excellence of the crosse of Chryst. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 87 The mind of beastly man .. hath soone forgot the excellence Of his creation. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 113 Whatsoever cunning fiend it was, That wrought upon thee so preposterously, Hath got the voyce in hell for excellence. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 143 Sir, you are not ignorant of what excellence Laertes is at his weapon. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 10 One .. for his Excellence In height'ning Words and shad'wing Sense..Was magnify'd. 1709 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 278 Superior excellence of any kind..is the object of awe and reverence to all creatures. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P. Pope* Wks. IV. 73 Those .. who attain any excellence commonly spend life in one pursuit. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 167 The brightest examples have arisen of intellectual and moral excellence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 49 That .. most difficult condition of commercial excellence under which man should deal faithfully with his brother.

b. Phrases: **† *In excellence of*** = superior to (*obs.*). ***By* (*an, way of*) *excellence***; in early use translating L. *per, propter excellentiam*, Gr. κατ' ἐξοχήν, in later use = Fr. *par excellence*: (so called) as being preeminently entitled to the designation given. Now *rare*. Cf. EMINENCE 8 c.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 17 While þat Rome was in excellence Of alle Realmes in dignite. 1613 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyrick* Wks. (1627) 476 Attendance on His [God's] ordinance (which by an excellence is tearmed His seruice). *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 18 Lucilius having .. embellished it [this poem], ought by way of excellence, to be esteemed the first author. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, Richard the First of England, the arch-crusader and anti-jacobin by excellence. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iii. II. § 5. 102 Cesalpin was denominated, by excellence, the Philosopher. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 55 In the mouth of an Athenian, Demeter and Persephone were always the Mother and Daughter, by excellence.

2. That in which a person or thing excels; an excellent feature or quality.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 26 The excellence of the spere solide..shewyth manifeste the diverse assencioun̄s of signes in diverse places. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 127 *To.* What is thy excellence in a galliard, knight? *And.* Faith, I can cut a caper. 1703 LOCKE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 142 The adoration due to your other excellences. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 P 12 Some [papers] may be found, of which the highest excellence is harmless merriment. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 325 The great excellence of the eastern table-land was .. in pasture and in forest. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 197 Civilized nations allow that foreigners have their specific excellences.

† b. An excellent action; a kindness, favour. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2045 *Ariadne*, Yow that don me this excellence.

† 3. a. An excellent personality. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 5, I diligence Do to plesyn the wurthy excellence Of thys holy maydyn. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. ii, Y'are to render Account to that faire Excellence, the Princesse. 1728 E. HEYWOOD *British Recluse* 20 Blush not, fair Excellence! 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* II. 95 That sainted excellence fell under the repeated strokes of their bloody swords!

† b. As a title of honour; = EXCELLENCY 3 b. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 51 If it may please the Lady Ellinor, One day shall match your Excellence and her. 1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 91 To treat wth his excellence abt exchange of prisoners. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 184 The accident that happen'd betwixt his Excellences Servants, and the *Corsi*. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 P 2 He told his Excellence, That he [the speaker] had pretended .. to be wiser than he really was. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 44 Next pleas'd his Excellence a town to batter. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* I. 403 Being furnished with a letter from me to your excellence.

Hence **Excellenceship.** *nonce-wd.*

c 1716 *Lett. fr. Mist's Wkly. Jrnl.* (1722) I. 59 To his Excellenceship the Author of the Weekly Journal.

Excellency (e·ksĕlĕnsi). Also 5 **excelencye.** [ad. L. *excellentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

† 1. = EXCELLENCE 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 9 Exsaulted by my excelencye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 195 b, To be had in honour .. as theyr vertue or excellency requyreth. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 95 He could not better haue shewed his excellencie aboue Aaron. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 163 Lady Iane Grey..for her excellency in the Greek tongue was called for Greia, Grain. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxii. 4 They onely consult to cast him downe from his excellency. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 1 An high esteem of the Excellency of Musick. 1726–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xl. 162 Fountains, famous for the excellency of their water. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 87 There is friendship, says he, between good men and the Divinity, moral excellency uniting them.

b. High degree of skill; proficiency.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an excellency in musick.

† c. *concr.* Something that excels, or takes the highest place; the 'beauty' or 'flower'. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lx. 15, I will make thee an eternall excellencie, a ioy of many generations. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 8 Man is the excellency of the creature, the Saint is the excellency of the man. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1743) 6 The college of the knights of the garter .. is curiously adorned .. with the excellency of modern Painting and carving.

† d. In phrases, *By, for, with* (*an*) *excellency* = by way of excellence: see EXCELLENCE 1 b. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 4 For excellencie, it was written of him [Caesar] that he neuer forgot seruice, or euer did remember iniurie. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. § 2. 411 This relative particle..*They*, as here it is used, is to be taken κατ' ἐξοχην [*sic*] with an excellency. 1648 N. ESTWICK *A Treatise* 44 The person here is called, by an excellencie, the Spirit of truth. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 The fifth advance in Humanity is nam'd Poetry or Humanity it self, by excellency or preference.

2. a. That in which a person or thing excels; an excellent feature or quality; a chief accomplishment, a specialty; = EXCELLENCE 2.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 163 Cram'd (as he thinkes) with excellencies. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 195 One's excellency may consist in the unsnarling of a known controversy. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, That a mans excellency should lie in neatly tying of a Ribbond, or a Crevat! 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 143 The Maple has this peculiar Excellency, that it grows in the Shade. 1772 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv. (1876) 357 Those higher excellencies of which the art is capable. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III., Ld. Grenville* (ed. 2) 144 The faults of his character were akin to some of the excellencies.

† b. With *the*: That which makes (a person or thing) to be excellent; the criterion of excellence.

1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* iii. (1652) 207 What is the excellency of man but Religion? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 98 The Excellency of Sawing is, to keep the Kerf exactly in the Line marked out to be sawn. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 495 The excellency of a good enamel is, that it easily fuses into a kind of paste at the heat which is necessary for baking stoneware.

† 3. a. An excellent personality; a 'dignity'. *Obs.*

1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 278 The Arians .. say that Christ is..called God only by way of Participation, as other created Excellencies are.

b. As a title of honour. Cf. EMINENCE 5, EXCELLENCE 3 b.

The quots. show that it was formerly applied to royal personages, to ladies, and others, though in England now limited to ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, governors (extended also to their wives) and certain other high officers.

[*c* 1325 *Address to Edw. II.* in Pike *Year-bks.* 13 & 14 *Edw. III.* 362 Vestra Excellentia.] *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1037 Your excellency [Queen Mary of France] doth styre and move me continually. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Sir John Bushe made request..that it might please the kinges highnesse and excellencie, that, etc. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* B ij, The Lord grant your Excellencie [Dutchess of Richmond] all increase of felicitie. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 276 His Excellency the Muscovite Ambassador. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v. 61 Their excellencies, who were privately told how much I had been their friend. 1763 SMOLLETT *Indostan* iii. (1770) 64 They desired a private conference with the Soubah: but his Excellency, etc. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Ded., To his Excellency Prince Alexander Mavrocordato, late Secretary for Foreign Affairs. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 Retaining the guard of honour, the sword of state, and the title of Excellency.

Excellent (e·ksĕlĕnt), *pple., adj.*, and *adv.* Forms: 4 5 **excelent**(e, **-ellent**, **-ilent**, 5–6 **excellente**, 6 **exelent** (*pl.* **excellentes**), 4– **excellent.** [a. F. *excellent*, ad. L. *excellent-em*, pr. pple. of *excellĕre* to EXCEL.]

A. as *pr. pple.* [cf. -ENT 2]. Excelling.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1110 Some fair lusty lady, that of pulcritude Were excellent al othir. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 15 Tat Prynce excellent in vyrtwme All Pryncis of þe Crystyndwme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vii. 30 Eneas..excellent all the lave.

B. *adj.*

1. Of a person or thing: That excels or surpasses in any respect; preeminent, superior, supreme. Of qualities: Existing in a greater, or an exceptionally great, degree.

† a. in favourable sense. *Obs.* merged in 3.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xii. 31 Sue 3e the bettere gostli 3yftis. And 3it I schewe to 3ou a more excellent weye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 341 Plato was most excellent among Socrates [his] disciples. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 The excellent heute was so greet that .. Adrian .. fille doun before hem wyth greet drede. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 52 John the Euangelist most excellent in innocency. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 49 The excellente artificers Ooliab and Beselchel. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xxi. (ed. 7) 326 They [the stars] are darkned by the excellent brightnesse of the Sunne. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 115 He that employeth his wit to many sciences, commonly cannot be excellent in any. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc* (Malh.) IV. 20 St. Andrew's Church at Bourdeaux, one of the excellentest Churches in all France. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) 62 The excellent usefulness of the Horse. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 27 To consider .. which, upon the whole, is more excellent than the other two.

† b. in bad or neutral sense. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 7 A very excellent peece of villany. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 128 This is the excellent foppery of the world. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 40 Excellent falshood. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 282 Nor any excellentest Zany can More then a weeping-gut [*Lat.* plorante gula] delight a man. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. § 15. 160 Crucifixion was an excellent pain, sharp and passionate. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xlii. (1805) V. 305 Elizabeth..was an excellent hypocrite. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 242 Those absurd deceits..carry through The excellent impostors of this earth.

† 2. Excelling in rank or dignity; exalted, highly honourable. In heraldic use, a formal epithet indicating a rank higher than that denoted by 'noble'. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 He es halden þe maste excellent emperour of þe werld. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 Than oon þat was more excellent þan anoþer spake first. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j a, It is shewyd..of rigalities wiche ben noble and wich ben excellent 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* i. 4 He hath by inheritaunce obteyned an excellenter name then haue they. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 251 He would .. aduance these Creatures [Bread and Wine] to a much excellenter condition. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxlviii. 13 Let them praise the Name of the Lord, for his Name alone is excellent [*marg.* exalted]. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 1 God sent .. his Son, more excellent than the excellentest meer creature. 1702 A. DE MOIVRE *Meth. Squaring Curves* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 158 That Excellent Person thinks this Series not to be General enough.

† b. As a title of address. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 3 To write vnto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* B ij, To the most illustrious and right Excellent .. The Lord Duke of Richmond. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* v. i, My commission Extends no further, excellentest lady, Than to a service.

† c. Assuming superiority, haughty, 'superior'.

c 1430 A. B. C in *Babees Bk.* 11 [Don't be] To elenge, ne to excellent, ne to eemesful neiþer.

3. (The current sense; originally a contextual use of 1.) Used as an emphatic expression of praise or approval, whether of persons, things, or actions: Extremely good.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 77 'Fore Heauen: an excellent Song. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 197 Here's an excellent place, heere we may see most brauely. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 186 The..Felicity of an excellent Gard'ner. *Ibid.* 189 The Dung of Pigeons and Poultry.. is excellent for the Fig-Tree. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Ded., I have enjoy'd the patronage of your family from the time of your excellent grandfather. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* Wks. I. 247 A most excellent Drink in bilious Fevers. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 790 Some minds..taste Of what is excellent in man. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xix. (1865) 371, I rattled off some of my most excellent absurdities. 1849 James *Woodman* vii, Are you sure these excellent friends of yours have gone on? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 325 Colin Macdonald of Keppoch, an excellent specimen of the genuine Highland Jacobite. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 124 The snow was in excellent order.

absol. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xvi. 3 My goodnes extendeth..to the Saints and to the excellent. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 220 Hast thou not known, the excellent of the earth, who were living images of their Maker? 1881 *Hist. Geo. Desmond* 85, I did not fail to count myself among the excellent of the earth.

† b. as *sb.* in *pl.* Excellencies. *Obs. rare.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) II. xvii. N iij, Honour, glorye.. and all other excellentes and perfeccyons.

† C. *adv.* = Excellently. *Obs.*

a. With verbs. b. With adjs. and ppl. adjs.; with the latter often hyphened. c. With advbs. *well, ill.*

a. 1483 Caxton *Cato* B j, Alexander.. to Socrates made reuerence ryght excellente and publykely. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 29 *Pain.* 'Tis a good Peece. *Poet.* So 'tis, this comes off well, and excellent. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 109 Here it doth most excellent.

b. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* xlvi. (1636) 60 It [Blessed Thistle] is excellent good against any kind of Feaver. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 A number of excellent penned discourses. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 24 Your excellent-built Vessel. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xvi. 327 Wine.. they have excellent good.

c. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 220/2 *Ligh.* Was it not bravely done? *Gur.* Excellent well. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 121 Excellent well. 1612 Chapman *Widowes T.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 202 How excellent ill this humour suits our habit. 1756 W. Toldervy *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 116 They..doubted not of doing excellent well.

Excellently (e·kse̊lĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an excellent manner or degree.

† 1. So as to surpass (others). Const. *of. Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2423 Þes wer forne þe freest þat folȝed alle þe sele, Ex-ellently of alle þyse oþer.

2. In an unusual degree; exceedingly, superlatively, surpassingly: † a. with verbs (*obs.*); b. with adjs.: now only in good sense (with mixed notion of sense 3); c. with adv. *well* (*arch.*).

a. *c* 1460 tr. *T. à Kempis* 145 Dispute not..why þis is so gretly peyned, & he is so excellently lifte up. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iv. 13, I like the new tire within excellently.

b. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 For it may be ryght well, that some be excellently lerned, and yet, etc. 1548 R. Hutten *Sum of Diuinitie* B v a, By the lawe is sin excellently giltye. 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* I. ii, A sorrow shews in his true glory, When the whole heart is excellently sorry. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 15 Excellently wise, or excellently foolish. 1677 Dryden *State Innocence* Pref., Comedy is both excellently instructive, and extreamly pleasant. 1826 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 37 Believing that he is an excellently good man.

c. 1529 More *Dyalogs* I. Wks. 121/1 Many an holy bishop..excellently wel lerned in scripture. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. § 1 A science excellent, and excellently well laboured. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 270 P 1 His Part, and that of the Maid..are excellently well performed.

3. Extremely well.

1527 Bible *Isa.* xii. 5 in Lewis *Eng. Transl. Bible* (1731) 16 Synge unto the Lorde, for he hath done excellentlye. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* Ded., Howe excellently the Poet Homere had set forth his heroical factes. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 247 A company of braue soldiers excellently furnished. 1653 Walton *Angler* 51 And so excellently cook'd this fish. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* cxxxii. Wks. (1824) II. 68 He [Erasmus] has written so excellently that, etc. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 272 Our excellently-intentioned governess. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 65 Excellently constituted as Fontenelle was in a great many ways.

† **Excellentness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = Excellence.

1569 Golding *Heminges Post.* 12 Hee commendeth John for the excellentnesse of his Prophecie. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 397 Writers of no lesse excellentnesse then ancientnesse. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

Excelling (ekse·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Excel + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. Excel; also an instance of the same.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 125 Their excellyng is but in mouth and in boastyng. 1804 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. v, They [thy two last letters] excel (though the task was difficult) thy usual excellings.

Excelling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That excels; superior, surpassing. Now only in good sense. † Of a number: Exceedingly great.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 They are excelling parts of Poesie. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 11 Thou cunning'st Patterne of excelling Nature. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 5 The Divell hath a most excelling malice. 1663 Gibbon *Counsel* D iij b, That may in time make up an excelling number. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 334 The excelling Youth should be set to read..a little Portion from the best Translations. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. 20 These communities produced some of the most excelling of the early artists. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 34 The Law..was not glorious, as compared with the excelling glory of the Gospel.

Hence **Excellingly** *adv.*, **Excellingness,** the state or quality of excelling; = Excellence.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 452 Make mee excellingly vnfortunate. 1701 Beverley *Glory of Grace* 31 It is raised to that Excellingness, that, etc.

† **Excelse,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *excels-us* high, lofty, ppl. adj. of *excellĕre*: see Excel.]

A. *adj.* Lofty, high; *rare* in lit. sense; *fig.* of high rank, character, or quality.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 390 Besechyng his excelse, high, and adorant Majestie, that he would witsafe to graunt him this or that. 1598 Yong *Diana* 48 Any beautie..Though it be neuer so excelse. 1651 Howell *Venice* 116 Most excelse and victorious Prince. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 293 They..did chiefly wonder, that the prime Senators of so excelse a Commonwealth did freely exercise marchandising. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 458 Those that inhabit excelse plants. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

B. *sb.* [tr. L. *excelsum.*] A 'high place'. *rare*—¹.

[1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 18/2 Jonathan son to Osyas..toke not away excelsa as other dyde.] 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xvi. 12 Moab hath laboured for his excelses [1611 the high place].

Excelsior (ekse·lsiɔr). [L., compar. deg. of *excelsus* high: see Excelse.]

‖ 1. a. The Latin motto ('higher') on the seal of the State of New York (adopted by the senate of that state 16 Mar. 1778), the accompanying device being a rising sun. Hence *attrib.* in *The Excelsior State*, New York. b. Used by Longfellow (quasi-*int.* as an expression of incessant aspiration after higher attainment) as the refrain of a popular poem; hence employed with similar sense by many later writers.

The adverbial meaning (='upwards') commonly given to the motto cannot be justified by L. grammar. According to S. Longfellow *Life H. W. Longfellow* I. 384, the poet was at first unaware of the solecism in the motto as thus interpreted, and when it was pointed out to him suggested that the word might be taken to stand for *Scopus mens excelsior est*, 'My goal is higher.' It is not clear whether the original use on the seal is a blunder, or whether it was meant as an abbreviation for some grammatically admissible phrase.

1778 *Drawing of Seal* in *N. Y. Senate Rep.* (1881) No. 61 Excelsior. 1841 Longf. *Excelsior* 30 A voice replied, far up the height, Excelsior! 2. Often used as a 'trade-mark', and *attrib.* in the names given by tradesmen to special articles of manufacture; also in the titles of various periodicals in U. S. and in England.

1851 *Catal. Grt. Exhibition* III. 1467 Excelsior soap [An American exhibit]. 1876 *Furniture Gaz.* 24 June 401/1 The Excelsior spring mattress. 1888 (*title*) The New Excelsior Test Cards in Arithmetic.

3. *U. S.* A trade name for short thin curled shavings of soft wood used for stuffing cushions, mattresses, etc. Also *attrib.* in *excelsior-machine.*

1868 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 75728 A machine for manufacturing that article of commerce technically called 'excelsior' for filling mattrasses. 1873 *Furniture Gaz.* 22 May 3/2 'Excelsior' or fine wood shavings used for cheap upholstery purposes. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 815/1 Excelsior-Machine. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 9 June, Large quantities of poplar-wood, to be used in the manufacture of excelsior.

† **Excelsitude.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **excelsitūdo*, f. *excels-us* lofty: see Excelse and -tude.] Highness, majesty.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxxviii. xvi, Thei..putte their cause to God his hie excelsitude. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 22 To chaunt and carroll forth the Alteza an excelsitude of this monarchall fludy Induperator. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

• b. *humorously.* As a title or form of address; = Highness.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., Your diminutiue excelsitude and compendiate greatnesse.

† **Excelsity.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *excelsitās* loftiness, f. *excels-us* lofty: see Excelse.] Height, altitude, loftiness; 'haughtiness' (Bailey *folio* 1730–6).

1623 in Cockeram. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Excentral (ekse·ntrăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *ex-* out of + *centr-um* Centre + -al.] Out of the centre; = Eccentric 3.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Excentric, -ical, etc.: see Eccentric, -ical.

Except (ekse·pt), *v.* Also 4–6 **excepte,** 6 *Sc.* **excep,** 7 **eccept, exept.** [ad. F. *excepte-r*, f. L. *except-* ppl. stem of *excipĕre* to take out, f. *ex-* out + *capĕre* to take. Cf. Pr. *exceptar*; the formally equivalent L. *exceptāre* had only the sense 'to catch, take up'. AF. had *exceper* (Britton II. xvi. § 3, IV. iv. § 1) app. ad. L. *excipĕre.*]

1. *trans.* To take or leave out (of any aggregate or collective whole); 'to leave out and specify as left out' (J.); to exclude (from an enumeration, the scope of a statement or enactment, a privilege, etc.); to leave out of account or consideration. Const. *from, out of*; also *simply.*

1530 Palsgr. 541/2 He is the best of al his kynne, I excepte none. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Cor.* xv. 27 He is excepted, which put all thinges vnder him. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. iii. (1611) 59 All meates indifferent.. were it not that God by name excepted some. 1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 281 Within the Bond of Marriage, tell me Brutus, Is it excepted, I should know no Secrets That appertaine to you. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 376 He hath given his law to all, [he] excepts no man..from salvation. 1680 Baxter *Answ. Stillingfl.* xii. 20 He that marrieth Persons may not except the Husbands Power of Government. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* II. 302 Another clause in the bill was liable to great objections: all the royal family were excepted out of it. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. I. 227 If you except corn and such other vegetables as are raised by human industry. 1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xxx, I hope you do not except yourself? 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 196 He was excepted from the general pardon.

b. In pa. pple. *excepted* in the *absol.* const., and placed after the sb. Cf. Except *pa. pple.* 2.

1514 Earl Worcester in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 69 I. 234 He shall have..as many [men] more..to serve his Grace ayenst any Prince leving noon reservid nor exceptid. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 72 His father the king excepted there is none whose honor I more tender and love. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 46 [The Ile] procreates nothing noteworthy, Salt excepted. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. vii. 18 The whole kingdom, a small corner excepted, was subjected to the Turkish yoke. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xi. (ed. 5) 172 The Church excepted, no agent did so much to keep alive the memory of Roman institutions.

2. *intr.* To make objection; to object or take exception. Const. *against* (exceedingly common in 17th c.), † *at, to.* Also in *indirect passive.*

[From the use of L. *excipere* (*adversus aliquem*) in Roman Law; the etymological notion being that of limiting the right alleged in an opponent's declaration by setting up a countervailing right in the defendant which excepts his case (see Exception 4).]

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 246 He excepteth against Eusebius and his adherents, as open enemies. 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 7 *Mar.* Sir Toby..your Cosin..takes great exceptions to your ill houres. *To.* Why let her except. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 5 Sixtus..and Alphonsus..men not to be excepted against by them of Rome. 1620 Bacon in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 259 III. 236, I may be allowed to except to the witnesses brought against me. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* II. ii. 33 Parliament consented to all the Propositions; but the King excepted against one of them. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* 53 He excepts at Gassendus's animadverting on Aristotle's manners. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 34 One..excepted to the gentility of Sir William Hearty, because he wore a frize coat. 1746 Da Costa in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 406 As for the regular Figure of the Belemnites being excepted against, I believe few Fossilists will argument that. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (ed. 2) II. 50 The criminals who excepted against Cato were generally condemned. 1885 Sir E. F. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 84/2 They had got their affidavit, to the sufficiency of which they did not except.

† b. *transf.* of a document. *Obs.*

1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 22 If the bill be foreign, a merchant draws two or three of the same..date, each of which excepts against the rest, that no more than one of them should be paid.

† 3. *trans.* To offer or allege as an objection; to object. Const. with simple obj. or obj. clause, *against, to. Obs.*

a 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, v. iv, O lawyer..Why thrive you by contentions? why devise you Clauses and subtle reasons to except? 1625 Bacon *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 267 They have heard some talke; Such an one is a great rich Man; And another except to it; Yea, but he hath a great charge of Children. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1840) 102 Others excepted, that this exception was nothing worth. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 96, I desired him to..see what he could except to them. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 267 The learned gentleman..has been pleased to except against this part of the evidence; that [etc.].

† 4. To object to; to take exception to; to protest against. *Obs. rare* exc. in Shaks.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 72 There I throw my gage.. And lay aside my high bloods Royalty, Which feare..makes thee to except. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* cxlvii, I desperate now approve Desire is death, which physic did except.

† 5. In lit. sense: To take out, extract, excerpt.

1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xli. 315 The judgments of which two last are excepted out of the rest and printed in the History of the Reformation.

† 6. To receive, accept. *Obs.* [A frequent sense of L. *excipere*; but in some at least of the examples the word is a mistake for Accept.]

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 178 To the pouer and to the riche His [the king's] lawes mighten stonden liche, He shall excepte no persone. 1509 Hawes *Past. Plaas.* xvi. xxxix, Her [fortune's] louring chere she may ryght sone chaunge, And you excepte and cal unto her grace. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 260 Her grace hath excepted my seruice. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 157 (1877) 103 To except them (as they be) very lordes of the narowe sea. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 149 Which their offer he gladly excepted. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 92 God so willing eccept my ejaculatory Prayrs.

absol. 1507 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1002 Quhat wald thou do, I wald we wist: Except, or giue us oure.

Except (ekse·pt), *pple., prep.,* and *conj.* Also 5–6 **excepte,** 5 *Sc.* **excep.** [ad. L. *except-us*, pa. pple. of *excipĕre*: see Except *v.*]

† A. *pple.* = *excepted*, pa. pple. of Except *v.*

† 1. As predicate (with the vb. *to be*) or as complementary obj.: Not included. Also occas., Exempted. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 63 He thoughte hym selfe excepte in this worlde fro the comon labur of men. 1503

Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 177 To this truse all parties were agreed, but Bretayne was clerely excepte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 The greatest synner that is may attayne therto, and none be excepte. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xv. 22 Kynge Asa caused it be proclamed in all Iuda: Here be no man excepte.

†**2.** ? Accepted. *Obs.* (See Except *v.* 6.)

(The old edd. read *expert*, which may be correct.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4291 She was except in his servise.

†**3.** In concord with a sb. in the nominative absolute; = '(being) excepted'. *Obs.*

a. preceding the sb. (See B. 1.)

b. following the sb.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 394 Yf eny citezen fforen wolle.. sue eny citezen denesyn for eny matere or cause done wt outforth..ples of lond only except. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cx. 84 All other, as well of Brytons as of Saxons, faylyd, or lefte of, that allonly excepte. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xxvi. 29, I wolde to God that..I mighte persuade..the..to be soch as I am these bondes excepte. [Wyclif, out takun thes bondis; Vulg. *exceptis vinculis his.*] 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 243 (Richard except) those whom we fight against, Had rather haue vs win, then him they follow. 1646 E. F[isher] *Mod. Divinity* 7 Let all the fruits of Paradise be in thy power, one tree except. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 678 God and his Son except, Created thing naught vallu'd he nor shun'd.

B. *prep.*

1. In ME., in the construction A. 3, the pple., like its synonym *out-taken*, might precede the sb. When this collocation of a pple. ceased to be idiomatic, *except* became a prep., with the sense: Excepting, with the exception of, save, but.

Owing to the rarity of instances in which an inflected pron. takes the place of a sb., it is impossible to say definitely how soon the change in the grammatical character of the word took place, but it had prob. begun before 16th c. Cf. Fr. *excepté* and *hormis*, which are now treated as preps. Possibly the word was sometimes taken as the imperative of Except *v.*; cf. *excipe* in the Eton Latin Syntax.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 140 Alle shal deye..Excepte oneliche of eche kynde a couple [A. x. 169 out-taken Eihte soules and of vche beest A couple]. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 1026 Thai entryt in, befor thaim fand no ma, Excep wemen. 14..*Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 In ye feyldes and in ye more..and in all othyr places, exceppit severall of ye lorde. 1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1573) 83 b, No Capitayne will lye neere the enemie except hee that is disposed to fighte the fielde. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, i. i. 91 France is reuolted from the English quite, Except some petty Townes. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 56 Old Wives are wont to say that no night in the year except one, passeth without Lightning. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xix, The rabble of mankind..know nothing of liberty except the name. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, Everybody else in the room had fits, except the wardswoman. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 291 There where we go shall all be new to thee Except the love that thou hast won from me.

†**2.** Leaving out of account; hence, in addition to, besides, as well as. *Obs. rare.*

1578 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 27 Excepte fleshe, fishe and eldinge..this Ile hes a pasture..that may feid sum wethiris. 1756 Amory *J. Buncle* (1770) I. 101 Except hours of sleep, we were rarely from each other.

†**3.** Without. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F v b, Neuer enter any parson in your booke..except the consent of the same person.

C. *conj.*

1. Introducing a predicative clause expressing a fact that forms an exception to the statement made. Now only in full form *except that* (in which *except* looks like a *prep.* with sentence as *obj.*); in 16–17th c. *that* was sometimes omitted. Cf. Fr. *excepté que.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 260 Then there came..men of estate out of the good Townes of Flaundyrs, except out of Gaunt there came none. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, i. iv. 6 *Rich.* What store of parting teares were shed? *Aum.* Faith none for me: except the Northeast wind..Awak'd the sleepie rhewme, and so by chance Did grace our hollow parting with a teare. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. iii. 300 More of his souldiership I know not, except in that Country, he had the honour to be the Officer..to instruct for the doubling of files. *Mod.* The cases are quite parallel, except that A. is a younger man than B.

2. Introducing a hypothetical clause expressing a supposed case in which an exception will or may exist; = 'unless', 'if not'.

†**a.** in full form *except that, except that if. Obs. rare.*

1513 More in *Harding's Chron.* (1543) This is my minde ..excepte that any of you my Lordes anye thinge perceaue to the contrarye [The reading is doubtful; Rastell's text (*More's Wks.* 1557 I. 48) omits *that*]. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 He shall leaue them entierly to us, excepte that if ye Frenche kynges had theym by exchaunge for other landes.

b. as simple *conj.* The use of subjunct. or indic. follows the same rules as with If.

14..*Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 Exceppyd thay haffe prisoners for to delyver. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Harde it is for any persone..to perceyue the..dryfte of this treatyse..excepte they rede before..the two fyrst bokes. 1531 *Act.* 23 *Hen. VIII*, i. § 4 Every such person..shall..abide in perpetuall prison..Except onely such person... do fynde two sufficiente suerties. 1641 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1826) II. 43 He..said he would not go off the bench except he were commanded. 1678 C. Hatton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 163, I desire not to meddle with ye mother, except ye Lo^rds^ will take ye boys. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 252 Except my memory fails me, these are all. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. xix. 149 Nobody knows of the matter, except he has complained to my Brother. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xciv, In vain shalt thou..call The spirits..Except..thou too canst say, My spirit is at peace with all. 1872 Dasent *Three to One* I. 219 She never offered any one advice, except it were asked of her.

c. After *except* conj. the phrases *it be, it were*, etc., are often used instead of repeating the principal verb.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, i. i. 43 Ne're throughout the yeere to Church thou go'st, Except it be to pray against thy foes. *a* 1674 Milton (Webster 1864) Except it be because her method is so glib and easy. 1812 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 252 No drama..will be [written] except it be by the same hand.

3. Followed by an adv., phrase, or clause expressing the particular manner, degree, time, place, means, purpose, attendant circumstance, etc., with regard to which the proposition is not applicable: Otherwise (or elsewhere, etc.) than.

This construction may be regarded as an instance of the use of the prep. (see B. 1) with advb. phrase as obj., for which cf. expressions like 'The cause was tried in London instead of at York.' It may, however, have arisen from 2 by ellipsis; cf. similar use of *unless.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 53 The ordering whereof (except in Letters Excusatorie or Defensorie) is wholly exempted the course in those Letters prescribed. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 12, I would not change this hue, Except to steale your thoughts my gentle Queene. 1654 Fuller *Triana* iii, He..affirms her disease mortal, except one herb procured for her, etc. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxiv, Nor do I know how to prevent the course of justice, except by paying the money myself. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. iii, A lone castaway..Who hopes no resting-place except in heaven. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. xi. 632 Society can have no hold on any class except through the medium of their interests. 1868 C. Clarke *Relig. & Duty* 70 The Apostle counted himself weak except as strengthened by the Spirit of God. 1877 F. Hall *Eng. Adj. in -able* 161 Rely, Except metaphorically, has not a personal reference. *Mod.* The city was strongly fortified on all sides, except here.

b. *Except for*: exception being made for, were it not for, but for.

†**Exceptance** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f. Except *v.* + -ance.] = Exception.

1603 W. Watson in Dodd *Ch. Hist. of Eng.* (1841) IV. xxxii, None taking, nor imagining how to take, exceptance against the premises.

Exceptant (eksĕ·ptănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *exceptant-em*, pr. pple. of *excepti̊āre*: see Except *v.*]

A. *adj.* That excepts; taking exception.

1846 Worcester cites Ld. Eldon. 1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* One who excepts; *esp.* in *Law*, one who takes exception to some part of the proceedings in a court, *usually* an accused person who excepts to a judge or juror.

1697 *Exceptions to Decree of Commissioners* in *Cumb. & West. Archæol. Soc. Trans.* VIII. 98 The messuages and lands in the Exceptants possession.

†**Excepta·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *exceptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exceptāre* to take out, receive: see Except *v.*] **a.** = Exception. **b.** 'An often receiving' (Bailey *folio* 1730–6).

1662 Allestree *Serm.* I. 235 Because David went aside, and was upright with an Exceptation.

Excepted (eksĕ·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* and *prep.* [f. Except *v.* + -ed^{1}.]

A. *ppl. a.* In senses of the vb.

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* v. (1580) 21 They eate of the excepted tree. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 132 Articles contayning nothing in relacion to excepted persons but leave to transport themselves. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 426 Some..who never touch'd Th' excepted Tree. 1692 W. Lowth *Vindication* (1699) 54 The third instance of Excepted Cases. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* vii. 107 It is extremely rash..to deduce the nature..of prophecy from doubtful and excepted cases.

absol. a 1656 Bp. Hall *Modest Offer* Rem. Wks. (1660) 338 All the Churches..(who do all submit themselves to Bishops, or Superintendents, except the fore-excepted).

†**B.** *prep.* = Except B. 1. *Obs.*

1559 Baldwin in *Mirr. for Mag.* (1563) E 1 b, The bluddy tyrant brought them all to ende Excepted me.

Excepter (eksĕ·ptəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er^{1}.] **a.** One who excepts or takes exception (to anything). †**b.** = Accepter (cf. Except *v.* 6). *Obs.*

1639 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Advt. 7 It would be known of this Excepter..whether he would have men alwaies to follow the word in the line, or in the margin. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 9 God is no excepter of persons, grace is free.

Excepting (eksĕ·ptiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Except *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the verb Except.

a 1626 Bacon *Jurisdict. Marches* Wks. 1740 IV. 136 The excepting of that shire by itself doth fortify that, etc. 1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 288 Here is no excepting against any witness: nor refusal of any judge.

Excepting (eksĕ·ptiŋ), *prep.* and *conj.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* **excepand, exceptand.** [f. as prec + -ing^{2}.]

A. *prep.*

1. quasi-*prep.* The pr. pple. of the vb. used *absol.*; = 'If one excepts'.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 95 Al the Irland men ar sklauis til hym, excepand ane certan that kepis them sel on the strait montanis. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 107 b, He commaunded the baggage..to be brought together in one place excepting only such thinges as were very necessary. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, i. i. 193 Thy deeds..Hath wonne the greatest fauour of the Commons, Excepting none but good Duke Humfrey. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 177 That no meetings be among the pastors without his Majestie's consent, exceptand alwayes their ordinarie Sessions. 1693 Dryden *Persius* Sat. v. 129 May I not live without Control or Awe, Excepting still the Letter of the Law? 1796 *Ned Evans* I. 146 His neighbours..excepting the article of cash, were..his equals. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 105 Of all societies..not even excepting the Roman Republic, England has been the most emphatically..political.

2. Hence as simple *prep.*: With the exception of, except.

1618 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 381 All young Persons, excepting my self. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. iii. (1732) 130 Excepting the Royal Family, they get but little by it. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxii, This was received with great approbation by all, excepting my wife. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 431 They were in possession of the whole of Mysore, excepting the principal forts. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 149 Nothing to be seen on the place excepting some blocks of marble.

B. *conj.*

1. With the exception of the fact *that*; = Except C. 1.

Mod. The copy is perfectly accurate, excepting that the accents are omitted.

2. Unless; = Except C. 2. In early use occas. with *that.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, Neither doe any kind of men agree more together then astrologers and poets doe, excepting that they dissent about Lucifer and Vesper. *c* 1714 Lady M. W. Montague *Let. to Mrs. Hewet*, You see what stuff I am forced to write, but to such I am compelled, excepting I should entertain you with York loves and piques. 1804 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 286 Scindiah certainly could have done nothing excepting he could bring his brigades to Poonah.

3. With adv. or phrase; = Except C. 3. Now *rare.*

a 1641 Bp. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 463 Others (fasted), at evening: onely excepting in the weeke before Easter 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule iv, To it self onely it is to be imputed, excepting where the malice of the first agent hath, etc. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 129 Lady Clannarmon (excepting when she forgot me) provided for my maintenance. 1803 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 779 The exportation of British manufactures, excepting of military stores, ought to be free. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 54 Excepting during the rainy season these little animals can never taste fresh water.

Exception (eksĕ·pʃən). Forms: 4–7 **exception, -cioun,** 5–6 **-cyon,** 6 **-tioun,** 5– **exception.** [a. AF. *excepcioun* (Fr. *exception*), ad. L. *excepti̊ōn-em*, n. of action f. *excipĕre* to Except.]

1. The action of excepting (a person or thing, a particular case) from the scope of a proposition, rule, etc.; the state or fact of being so excepted. Const. *from, to.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2653 *Hypermnestra*, Al youre wille..I shal fulfille So it to me be non confusioun. I nele quod he have non excepcioun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4087, I shalle defende it..Withouten ony excepcioun Of eche maner condicioun. 1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm.* i. D j b, Here is no exception or pretence of preuelege. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 92 P 1, I know no Manner of Speaking so offensive as that of giving Praise, and closing it with an Exception. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 94 This exception of women and children from the whole community.

¶ The legal maxim, 'Exception proves (or confirms) the rule in the cases not excepted' (*exceptio probat regulam in casibus non exceptis*), which is in its original form an example of sense 1, is commonly quoted as 'The exception proves the rule', the sb. being interpreted in sense 2.

[1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* 100 Indefinites are equivalent to vniversalls especially where one exception being made, it is plaine that all others are thereby cut off, according to the rule Exceptio figit regulam in non exceptis.] 1640 G. Wats *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VIII. iii. Aph. 17 As exception strengthens the force of a Law in Cases not excepted, so enumeration weakens it in Cases not enumerated. 1662 J. Wilson *The Cheats* Pref., I think I have sufficiently justify'd the Brave man even by this Reason, That the exception proves the rule. 1768 Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. (1787) IX. 269 The exception only confirms the rule. 1837 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 243 With a view of making (according to another of the expressions which I have heretofore found puzzling) one of those exceptions which confirm the rule. 1845 Jowett *Ess.* 468 We may except one solitary instance (an exception which eminently proves the rule).

2. Something that is excepted; a particular case which comes within the terms of a rule, but to which the rule is not applicable; a person or thing that does not conform to the general rule affecting other individuals of the same class. Const. †*from, to.*

1483 Caxton *Cato* I v j b, This rewle is generalle wythout any exception. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 20 Nothynge is more accommodate..to the nature of man, but it hath many cautions and excepcyons. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 184 Of which rule, neuerthelesse there be diuers exceptions. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 Egypt was an exception from the rules of all other Countries. 1765 Cowper *Tiroc.* 841 Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark, Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark. 1829 A. W. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Adm.* (1837) I. 280 Only a little exception from the amiable tenor of their conduct. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* 153 The only exceptions to this gradual diminution of the angle of declination, appear to have taken place in 1834. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 113 The Phenician cities sent forth their fleets. But they were the exception of the world.

b. *The exception* (predicatively): something abnormal or unusual; contrasted with *the rule*.

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. 366 The possession of the gift..was the rule and not the exception. *Mod.* You occasionally get a comfortable bed; but it is quite the exception.

3. Phrases, partaking of senses 1 and 2. *To make (an) exception; with (the) exception (of, that); without exception*; † *in exception to.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 34 Of comune, tretis of Astrolabie ne make non excepcioun wheyther the mone haue latitude, or non *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxiii, He was..without exceptioun, To speke of manhod, oon the best on lyve. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 303/2 Excepcion maketh he none, in this worlde. 1626 W. SCLATER *Ex. 1 Thess.* (1629) 210 With exception of the crosse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 140 A Law that obliges all the Subjects without exception. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 275 Heav'n..Blends in exception to all gen'ral rules Your Taste of Follies, with our Scorn of Fools. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xiv. 157 Here is no exception made of any part of the man that was not to die. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah*, Notes 37 With exception..of certain ugly rings. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol.* Wks. III. 364 Promises were made..without any exception or reserve. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 73 With exception of one or two fundamental ideas. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 300 In exception to the..general course of feeling. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. 221 All those in Badajoz were very poor, with the exception of one man.

4. *Law.* [after L. *exceptio* in Roman Law; cf. EXCEPT *v.* 2.] a. A plea made by a defendant in bar of the plaintiff's action; in Scots Law = DEFENCE. *Peremptory exception*: one tending to the dismissal of the action. *Dilatory exception*: one tending to arrest its progress. *Declinatory exception*: a dilatory exception consisting in a denial of the jurisdiction of the court. b. An objection made to the ruling of a court in the course of a trial. c. In Courts of Equity (*obs.* in England since 1875): An objection by the plaintiff to the defendant's answer as insufficient.

Bill of Exceptions: a statement of objections to the ruling or direction of a judge drawn up on behalf of the dissatisfied party, and submitted to a higher court. This procedure still exists in Scotland; in England it was abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1873–5.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON v. v. i, Sciendum quod exceptio est actionis elisio per quam actio perimitur vel differtur. 1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 1 En plusours maneres est ceste assise destourbe que ele ne soit tauntost prise, sicum par exceptioun peremptorie, sicum .. et par exceptiouns dilatories.] 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xviii. (1859) 19 Were it so that..by thyn excepcyon I personelly shold not be herde in thyx present Court. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 a, Hauing no exception, they were caried to Paris. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 800 Charge him compeir [With] exceptionis, and causis defensall (Gif he sic hes) that may himself supple. *a* 1599 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. 1862. V. 323 [A fellon] may have fifty-six exceptions peremptory against the jurors. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 397 The Defendant makes his exception to the Indictment, because he did not call him 'Ἀνδροφόνον,' which was the Word that was penal by Law. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. iv. 676 The first part of it was an exception to the authority of the Court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 372 This bill of exceptions is in the nature of an appeal; examinable..in the next immediate superior court, upon a writ of error. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Generally speaking, everything which one alleges for defending himself, and for eliding the action, is called an exception. 1877 C. C. LANGDELL *Equity Pleading* § 82 [If the plaintiff thinks the answer insufficient] he must except to it, *i. e.* specify in writing the parts of the bill which are not sufficiently answered; and thereupon the bill, answer, and exceptions are referred to a master.

† 5. *transf.* a. A plea tending to evade the force of an opponent's argument. b. A formal objection (to a proceeding, a person's status or fitness for office, etc.). *Obs.*

1562 COOPER *Answ. in Def. Truth* (1850) 52 Men that make exception to his possession, and claim the right thereof themselves. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 4 a, That these ill Hus-band-men the Iewes, should haue no credible or truethlike exception left them (that they tooke him for a counterfeit). 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 25 'Tis positiue against all exceptions..That..our Pesants..were enow To purge this field of such a hilding Foe. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 25, I cannot but wonder with what exceptions the Samaritans could confine their beliefe to the Pentateuch. 1663 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 212 The chapel dore..was then set open for any to enter and give their exceptions. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 266 More time should have been allowed for their appearing to make their Exceptions.

† 6. Objection, demur, faultfinding; an instance of this, an objection, adverse criticism, complaint. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in phrases: see 7.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 17 Many exceptions were made against them. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 To expose themselues to many exceptions and cauillations. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 143 Diogenes presently gaue it to his sweetheart Lysiodos, and shee without exception ware it. 1668 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 1 The Pharisees..came to our Saviour, and by way of exception said, 'Why do the disciples of John..fast?' 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 245 Sir C. Sedley's exceptions against both words and pronouncing were very pretty. 1703 *Rules Civility* 31 Fooling..which produces exception and quarrels many times. 1738 BIRCH *Milton's Wks., Life* I. 18 The Exception to Milton's Piety relates to his being a Protestant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 57 It being..unreasonable, that the lord should extend his protection to a person to whom he had exceptions.

† b. Dislike, dissatisfaction. *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 242 What I haue done That might your nature, honour, and exception Roughly awake, I heere proclaime was madnesse.

† c. A ground of objection; something that is or may be objected to. *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 110 The disciples neade no open complaint of this their exception and scandall. 1645 *Direct. Lords & Com.* 2 [For the election of Elders], In case no just exception, shall be proued against him. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 247 Having no exceptions against the governor in his own person.

7. Phrases belonging to sense 6. a. *Above, beyond,* † *greater than, without (all) exception*: above, etc., cavil, reproach, or suspicion.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 24 b, She that is verailly withoute ony excepcion. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 48 A grand Witnesse of their own, greater than exception. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 171, I produce two witnesses beyond exception. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 10 Demonstrate beyond all exception. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 388 He is a witness without exception.

b. *Liable, open, subject to exception.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 156 An Adversaries Testimony..is subject to exception and makes no full proofe. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 147 A declaration..which in some parts of it is liable to exception. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. p. v, The treatise of Nathaniel Bacon, itself open to much exception. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 255 Motion..liable to the most serious exception. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 74 The applications I have made of these terms may be open to some exception.

c. *To take (an) exception (*† *exceptions) against, at,* † *of, to,* † *unto*: to make objection to, find fault with, disapprove; also (chiefly with *at*), to take offence at. Formerly sometimes without prep., *To take (an) exception*: to make (an) objection, to object or complain (*that*).

Now only with the obj. an action, statement, quality, etc., not a person or material thing.

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 204 The Scottis wyl take exception to the homages of theyr prynces. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 24 If any man take exception, and say, etc. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 3 *Th.* What saies Siluia to my suit? *Pro.* Oh Sir..she takes exceptions at your person. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. vii. (1611) 196 Not able..to take any strong exception against. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i. (1651) 232 Galen takes exception at Mutton. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 15 They took exceptions of the quality of Illustrissimo. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. (1704) III. 238 There were not two Persons..who did not take some exception to it. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark ii. 12 Observe, the exception which the scribes took against our Saviour. 1715 T. BENNET *Ess.* 39 *Art.* 215 The animadvertor's stationer taketh exception, that I have printed all his book. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* No. 74. 361 We must, as good Presbyterians take an exception to..the assertion. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, iv. (1857) 60 Some of the more haughty of the aristocracy did take exception at his neglecting to raise his cap to them. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 190 Exception has..been taken to these figures.

¶ 8. Erron. for ACCEPTION. Cf. EXCEPT *v.* 6.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xx. 24 Forsothe bi excepcioun of persone he shal leese hymself. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* A iv b, With the sweat of thy face thou shalt eate thy bread..And this without exception of persons.

† **Exce·ption,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. (AF. had *excepteoner* in sense 1).]

1. *intr.* To lodge or state an exception.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 184 There is no demurring, or exceptioning against his testimony.

2. *trans.* To except (in quot. pr. pple. used *absol.*: cf. EXCEPTING *prep.* 1).

1656 HOBBES tr. *Wallis* in *Six Less.* iv. Wks. 1845 VII. 290 He was the worst geometrician of all mortal men, not exceptioning so much as Orontius.

Exceptionable (ekse·pʃənăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be excepted against; open to objection. Now chiefly with negative words.

1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1714) 45 As the theory..is built wholly on a false supposition, so is it all along precarious and exceptionable. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 P 5 This Passage I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole Poem. 1784 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. xii. 123 *note*, The depositions of those witnesses who are adjudged upon trial to be exceptionable, are set aside. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 33 The Female Factory at Paramatta has..been under most exceptionable management; insomuch as to have proved an absolute nuisance. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. x. 157 The Greek priest led the way..chanting the funeral dirge, in which there was nothing exceptionable.

† b. of persons. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 175 Greville is surely (exceptionable as he is) a better man. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 88/2 The ladies in that piece, though very exceptionable, are of a stamp far above his *Angelica*.

¶ 2. Occasionally misused for EXCEPTIONAL.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Fr. Dict.* in F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* (1873) 201 To add an exceptionable article to a law. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 381 A time..in which even fishes..were so rare and exceptionable, that they occupied a scarce appreciable place in Nature. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xx. 356 The fact that he had not been stretched upon the rack during his trial was complacently mentioned a proof of exceptionable indulgence.

quasi-*sb.* 1844 TUPPER *Twins* xviii, How silly and harmful a thing is secresy (exceptionables excepted).

Hence **Exce·ptionableness**; **Exce·ptionably** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 336 The..exceptionableness of his division of the duration of the world into seven Ages. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 179, I suspect that the exceptionableness of the subject is that which constitutes the chief merit of the play.

Exceptional (ekse·pʃənăl), *a.* [f. EXCEPTION *sb.* + -AL: cf. F. *exceptionnel.*] Of the nature of or forming an exception; out of the ordinary course, unusual, special.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.* 1852 DISRAELI 3 Dec. in *Sel. Sp.* I. 369 As regards its financial condition, Ireland..has been in a very exceptional state. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* vi, The subject..ceased to be mentioned saving on exceptional occasions. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 121 The founders of the thirteen colleges..were almost all of them exceptional men. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 81 Documents or records of exceptional value.

absol. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 236 The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the exceptional.

b. Const. *from. rare.*

1883 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 324/1 That, therefore, makes this case exceptional from that of an ordinary case of mortgagor and mortgagee.

Hence **Exce·ptionalness.**

1886 *Spectator* 28 Aug. 1142 It is not the meritoriousness but the exceptionalness of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it. 1889 TALBOT in *Lux Mundi* (ed. 10) 137 If we still plead that our sense of wonder stipulates for exceptionalness.

Exceptionality (ekse·pʃənæ·lĭti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] Exceptional character or quality: *pl.* things exceptional.

1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 79 The coroner..had a kind of formality and orderliness..which..balances the exceptionalities with which he had to deal. 1878 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 383 The exceptionality of the boon..helped to deepen the dreariness. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 44/2 We remembered the exceptionality of his position.

Exceptionally (ekse·pʃənăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In an exceptional manner or degree; uncommonly, unusually, unusually well.

1848 T. SINCLAIR *The Mount* 58 This critic..is exceptionally wise in practical matters. 1879 WALLACE *Australas.* x. 212 In its animal life this colony is..not exceptionally rich in species. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 436/2 Music..too shadowy in outline to be grasped by the uninitiated, unless very exceptionally performed.

2. By way of exception; as an exception to rule or custom.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 144 Such has been, not exceptionally, the history of the Systematists. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 106 The official..invited us exceptionally in for an actual inspection of his theodolite. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 36 Western galleries should be but exceptionally used in parish churches.

Exceptionary (ekse·pʃənări), *a. rare.* [f. EXCEPTION + -ARY[1].] a. Of or pertaining to an exception (see EXCEPTION 1); indicative of an exception. b. = EXCEPTIONAL.

a 1783 J. SCOTT *Crit. Ess. Eng. Poets* (1785) 283 The exceptionary 'all but' includes..an aged decrepit matron. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. 23 Silent exceptionary individuals.

† **Exce·ptioner.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EXCEPTION *v.* + -ER[1].] One who takes exception, or objects (to anything); an objector.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 186 For other exceptioners there was no thought taken. Hence 1818 in TODD, etc.

† **Exce·ptionist.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EXCEPTION *sb.* + -IST.] = prec.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 53, I..demand of such Exceptionists, whether..magistrates have lost their right.

Exceptionless (ekse·pʃənlès), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without an exception; not admitting of an exception.

1782 BURKE *Let. Penal Laws* Wks. VI. 274 The bill..is..a renewed act of..indispensable, exceptionless disqualification. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 73 It is only in idea that we can realize..such a moment of universal, indiscriminate..exceptionless deification. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* vi. (1876) 215 General, uniform and exceptionless.

Exceptious (ekse·pʃəs), *a.* [f. EXCEPTI-ON + -OUS, after the analogy of *captious.*] Disposed to make objections; cavilling, peevish, captious.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B ij, While those things that are done must alwaies lye, As obiects to a nice exceptious eye. 1769 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 301 It is the character of Country Ladies to be exceptious, and suspicious of slights. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* (1824) II. vi. 141 He was not exceptious. He gave a cordial welcome to all sorts, provided they were the best in their kind. 1890 W. C. MACREADY in Pollock *Remin.* II. 353 [Carlyle] was quite in one of his exceptious moods.

Hence **Exce·ptiousness.**

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. (1687) I. 8 It [admonition] becomes unsavory and odious, and..resembles a froward, malitious, exceptiousness. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 316 The blessed Spirits..are too good to have anything of State or Exceptiousness in them. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. ix. 282 Alarmed by an experience of the baseness..and the exceptiousness of men. 1818 in TODD, etc.

† **E:xcepti·tious,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *excepticius, -tius* caught up, intercepted, f. *excipĕre*: see EXCEPT *v.* and -ITIOUS.] 'That is taken or received' (Bailey *folio* 1730–6). Hence 1775 in ASH.

Exceptive (ekse·ptiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *exceptīv-us*, f. *except-* ppl. stem of *excipĕre*: see EXCEPT *v.* Cf. OF. *exceptif.*]

A. *adj.*

1. *Logic*, etc. a. Of a word, *esp.* a particle: That introduces an exception.

[*a* 1249 W. SHYREWOOD in Prantl *Gesch. Logik* III. 21 Postquam dictum est de signis et de dictionibus exceptivis

..convenienter dicendum est de hac dictione 'solus'.] 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* v. 84 That which this sentence doth deny of the Sonne, it doth by vertue of the exceptiue particle adioyned, affirme of the Father; No man, no nor the Sonne doth know it, but the Father. 1659 *Instruct. Oratory* (1682) 108 (T.) It is to be inferred either by a conjunction, causal, illative, exceptive, etc. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Conjunction*, Exceptive Conjunctions are, if it be not..unless that, etc.

b. Of a proposition: That has a specified exception attached to the subject; *e.g.* Nothing on earth *but man* is great.

[*a* 1347 W. OCCAM in Prantl *Gesch. Logik* III. 409 Circa exceptivas est sciendum, quod ex omnibus exceptivis in prima figura non sequitur conclusio exceptiva.] 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 13/2 The proposition is not exceptiue, excluding other apostles. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Exceptive Propositions will make complex Syllogisms. 1870 JEVONS *Logic* vii. 68 Exceptive propositions.

c. Of a clause, law, etc.: Making an exception, excepting something from a general rule.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. v. (1851) 74 A dispensation .. is rather a particular and exceptive law absolving and disobliging from a more general command. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 37 *note*, The hostile critic selected for exceptive encomium one 'old Jacobite strain'. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 An exceptive clause introduced into the act. 1884 L. PEEL in *Law Times* 7 June 104/1 This is again the application of the exceptive distinction.

2. Of persons and their utterances: Disposed or tending to take exception; hypercritical, captious.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 197 His proceedings, though too too exceptiue, yet such as, being yeilded, inferred nothing against the Diuine ius for Tithing. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 280 Any exceptive persons who are not inclined to rest satisfied with appearances and authorities. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 374 His criticisms..show his singularly exceptive, and over-curious logic.

3. = EXCEPTIONAL.

1849 F. W. NEWMAN *Soul* 168 This is..an exceptive case.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] *Logic.* An exceptive word or proposition. Cf. A. 1 a and b.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 20/2 Yet upon his exclusiues and negatiues, this exceptiue must needs be inferred. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 174 The scriptures that say Christ is in heauen speake without exclusiues, or exceptiues. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 10 All these exceptives, 'but', 'notwithstanding', 'nevertheless', are against us. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 These [Exponibles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives.

Hence **Exce·ptively** *adv.*, in an exceptive manner or sense. **Exceptivity,** *nonce-wd.*, readiness to make exceptions (from rules of conduct).

1609 J. RAYNOLDS *Agst. Bellarmine* (1610) 5 If the worde be taken exceptively, yet may it be an exception negative. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 39 They are exceptiuely or disiunctiuely only allotted. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 447 *Milverton.* They do not know when to make the exceptions. *Ellesmere.* Exceptivity (I like to coin a new word) requires so much moral courage.

† **Exce·ptless,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. EXCEPT *v.* + -LESS.] Making no exception; extending to all.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 502 Forgiue my generall, and exceptlesse rashness.

Exceptor (ekse·ptŏɪ, -ɔɪ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (sense 2 b). [a. late L. *exceptor*, agent-n. f. *excipĕre*: see EXCEPT *v.*]

† **1.** One who objects or takes exception (to anything); an objector. *Obs.* = EXCEPTER a.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 211 Were such upstart Exceptors to deale with Atheists..how should a man proceed? 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 155 Those very exceptors are really like the Romanists. 1690 T. BURNET *Ans. Except. Th. Earth* 1, I shall .. follow the learned Exceptor from Chapter to Chapter. 1755 in JOHNSON; hence in mod. Dicts.

2. † **a.** A reporter, short-hand writer. *Obs.*⁻⁰ **b.** *Hist.* An officer in the Court of Chancery under the later Roman Empire.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exceptor*, he that writes ones words as he speaks them; a gatherer. [Hence 1692-1732 in COLES]. 1728 H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 16 An officer belonging to the Proconsul .. who seems to be one of those..called Exceptors or Clerks of the court.

† **Exceptorious,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. late L. *exceptōri-us* serviceable for receiving (f. *excipĕre*: see EXCEPT *v.*) + -(I)OUS.] 'That receives or contains' (Bailey *folio* 1730-6). Hence 1775 in ASH.

Excercitation, Excercite: see EXERC-.

† **Exce·rebrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *excerebrāt-*, ppl. stem of *excerebrāre*, f. *ex-* out + *cerebr-um* brain.]

1. *trans.* To clear out from the brain or mind.

1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (ed. 2) vii, Hath it [faith] not soueraigne vertue in it to excerebrate all cares, expectorate all feares and griefes?

2. To beat out the brains of.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Also **Exce·rebrate,** *a.* [ad. L. *excerebrāt-us*] (see quot.). **Exce·rebrated,** *ppl. a.* [+ -ED¹] (see quot.). **Exce·rebra·tion** [+ -ATION]. **a.** (see quot. 1721-1800). **b.** (see quot. 1884).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Excerebrate*, delirious, out of his mind. 1736 BAILEY, *Excerebrated*, having his brains beat out; wanting brains, witless. 1775 in ASH. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Excerebration*, a beating out ones Brains. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Excerebration*, the removing of the contents of the skull, the brain, and the other structures. Also, a term which has been used to designate abnormal Cerebration.

† **Exce·rebrose,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. EX- *pref.*¹ + L. *cerebr-um* brain + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excerebrose*, brain-sick, wanting brains. Hence 1775 in ASH, etc.

† **Exce·rn,** *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 -cerne. [ad. L. *excern-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *cernĕre* to sift.] = EXCRETE.

1. *trans.* Of animals and plants, or their organs: To separate (waste matter) from the blood or sap, preparatory to discharging from the system.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 542 The Moss of trees is a kind of hair; for it is the Iuice of the tree that is Excerned. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 294 The Humours excerned by Sweat and Urine are near akin, if not the same. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery* (1763) 47 The Serum of the Blood .. is excerned or separated by the Glands. 1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 101 The ..dissolution of such particles .. carries them through the fine strainers in order to be excerned.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 The Benefits that come of Exercise are .. that it helpeth to Excerne by Sweat. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. I. 30 That Soul .. digests, sanguifies, carnifies, excerns.

2. To discharge, void (an excrement, secretion).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 72 That the dregges..might be duly excerned or auoyded. 1680 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 183 Phlegm that is excerned by the mouth. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 166 Such an unguent or Pap prepared, such an open vessel to excerne it into, to receive it.

Excernent (eksɔ·ɹnĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *excernent-em*, pr. pple. of *excernĕre*: see EXCERN.] = EXCRETORY.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 798/1 Derangements of the..excernent organs. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Exce·rp,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *excerp-ĕre*: see EXCERPT *v.*] = EXCERPT *v.* 1.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 45/2 Of this Melito, Eusebius .. excerpeth certeine places of his apologie. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xliv. Wks. XI. 311 Out of this tractate.. himself had excerpt the two next foreprinted sermons. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 241 If their lordships should think fit to excerp anything out of those papers.

† **Exce·rpt,** *pple. Obs.* In 5 **excerpte.** [ad. L. *excerpt-us*, pa. pple. of *excerpĕre*: see EXCERPT *v.*] Excerpted, extracted, selected.

1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Y .. intende to compile a tretys of the state of the yle of Breteyne, excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores.

Excerpt (e·ksɔɹpt, eksɔ·ɹpt), *sb.* Also 8 **excerp,** 7-8 L. *pl.* **excerpta.** [ad. L. *excerpt-um*, neut. of pa. pple. of *excerpĕre*: see EXCERPT *v.*]

1. A passage taken out of a printed book or manuscript; an extract, quotation, selection.

a 1638 MEDE *Par.* 2 *Pet.* iii. App. Wks. III. 618 Some Excerpta out of the Fathers concerning the Renovation of the World. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 3 Excerpts out of all the Greek and Latin Fathers. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 150 An Epitome of the latter xx Books .. is also Extant .. And also noble Excerpta by one Theodosius. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 91 The excerpts of the old register of St. Andrew calleth him a bishop, and his companions Clerks. 1817 SOUTHEY *Let.* 17 Apr., Papers from the 'Quarterly Review,' together with certain excerpts from the 'Register.' 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 8 Mr. Conway read .. an excerpt from one of Mazzini's Orations. 1882 J. T. FOWLER *Mem. Ripon* I. 1. (*headline*) Excerpts from Chronicles.

2. An article from the 'Transactions' of a learned society or from a periodical, printed off separately for private circulation. Cf. *off-print.*

This sense has long been in use in the official correspondence of learned societies (Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, etc.), but does not appear to be generally current.

1883 *Proc. Royal Soc.* 369 *List Presents*, [An author sends several works, of which the titles are quoted.] And fourteen other Excerpts. 1889 *Ibid.* 252 Excerpt. [Added in brackets to the title of a work presented.]

3. In etymological sense: A thing picked out. *rare.*

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 15 The emperor had a large silver dish, the filling of which..occasioned wholesale slaughter; his excerpts being insignificant parts of various small and rare birds and fishes.

Excerpt (eksɔ·ɹpt), *v.* [f. L. *excerpt-* ppl. stem of *excerpĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *carpĕre* to pluck.]

1. *trans.* To cull out (passages, phrases, etc.); to take out as an extract; to extract, quote. Also *absol.* to make extracts.

c 1536 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 99 II. 21 A Copy of certain Articles and Clauses excerpted and taken out of the Popes Letters. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 105 This close note I excerpted. *a* 1668 HEYLIN *Laud* ii. (1671) 301 He had excerpted and laid by many notes and precedents. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 113 An affectionate and eloquent notice of him; which .. was excerpted into the newspapers also. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. x. 193 The Book we excerpt from is *Mémoires du Comte de Hordt.* 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 281 Athenæus..excerpted largely in this direction.

† **2.** In etymological sense: To pluck out; to abstract, remove; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 64 Thinges excerpted out of the East Glasse Window of our Lady Chappell. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 429 Which Musk being excerpted before it be ripe, smelleth strongly and unpleasantly. *c* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 23 Every branch which is excerpted from other authors and engrafted here, is not, etc.

¶ **b.** To take out, eliminate. *rare.*

1881 J. PAYNE *Villon's Poems* Introd. 22 If one should excerpt from their verse its accidental local colouring.

Hence **Exce·rpted** *ppl. a.*

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 192 Excerpted particles of the pure and ethereal light.

Excerptible (eksɔ·ɹptib'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -IBLE.] That admits of being excerpted; suitable to make extracts or selections from.

1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 777/3 What is to be said as to the exclusion of Flaubert, who is easily excerptible? 1883 *Pall M. G.* 1 June 4/2 Such students are never likely to be the majority. For others Goethe is certainly 'excerptible'.

Exce·rpting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXCERPT; an instance of it.

1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 55 My time, with little 'Goethe' papers and excerptings .. went more prosperously than before.

Excerption (eksɔ·ɹpʃən), [ad. L. *excerptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excerpĕre*: see EXCERPT *v.*]

1. The action of excerpting, making selections from (a book, manuscript, etc.).

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Buchanan is a writer exceptionally suited for excerption and revision.

2. *concr.* An extract from a book, document, etc. Also, formerly, a collection of extracts.

The Excerptions of Egbert: a work with the title *Excerptiones e dictis et canonibus sanctorum patrum*, erroneously ascribed to Egbert, Abp. of York.

a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), Times have consumed his works, saving some few excerptions. 1635 PRYNNE *Unhish. Tim.* (1661) 73 Egbert Archbishop of York..made a collection or excerption out of the Canons of sundry antient Councils. 1682 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 A Book of Excerptions out of Origen's Writings. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 156 Many of the Excerptions of Egbert were transcribed from it. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. ii. 66 A needless multiplicity of excerptions.

Excerptive (eksɔ·ɹptiv), *a.* [f. EXCERPT *v.* + -IVE.] Inclined to excerpt; characterized by excerption.

1860 WORCESTER cites MACKENZIE.

† **Exce·rptor,** *Obs.* [a. L. *excerptor*, agent-n. f. *excerpĕre*: see EXCERPT *v.*] One who excerpts or makes extracts (from a book, etc.).

1683 J. BARNARD *Life Heylin* 12, I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together..and appropriated them to myself without any Mark..I am no such Excerptor.

Excerse, obs. form of EXERCE.

Excess (ekse·s). Also 4-7 **excesse,** 5-6 **exces,** (5 **exesse,** 6 **exoysse**). [ad. F. *excès*, ad. L. *excĕss-us*, n. of action f. *excēdĕre* to EXCEED.]

† **1.** In literal sense: The action of going out or forth; adjournment (of Parliament). *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker, 581 *Excessus*, excesse, passynge oute. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 131 That they be accquainted that Tuesday should be the day of excesse.

† **b.** *fig.* Departure *from* custom, reason, etc. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 P 2 In all these glorious Excesses from the common Practice, did the happy Orlando live..in an uninterrupted Tranquility. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 84 Other fashionable Excesses from Reason.

† **c.** *Excess* (incorrectly *access*; cf. ACCESS 9, 10) *of mind, soul*, also simply *excess*: = L. *excessus mentis*, ecstasy, trance, stupefaction. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 10 An axcess of soule, or rauysching of spirit [*v. r.* mynde] fel on hym. *Ibid.* xi. 5, I was in the citee of Ioppe preiynge, and I syȝ in excess of my soule a visioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 b, Saynt Peter was in excesse of mynde in the house of Symon Coryar. *Ibid.* 271, I sayd in myne excesse, euery man is a lyer. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *Acts* x. 10 There fel vpon him an excesse of minde. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* xiii. 30 He shal come in excesse of minde upon them [1611 to the astonishment of them] that inhabite the earth.

† **2.** 'Violence of passion' (J.); extravagant or rapturous feeling; unrestrained manifestation of grief. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxliv, Off thy distresse and excesse to haue reuth .. I will [hir] pray full faire. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. XXX, La Bell Pucell must love you evermore, Which for her sake..Doth such actes by chyvalrous exces. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 120 The Priests under the Old Testament were, by a particular law, guarded against excesses upon the death of their relations. 1742 COLLINS *Ode* iii. *To Simplicity* 44 Tho' taste, tho' genius, bless To some divine excess. 1775 in ASH. 1818 in TODD.

3. The action of overstepping (a prescribed limit), going beyond (one's authority, rights, etc.); an instance of this. Chiefly in *Law.*

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 248 She exceeded her power, in appointing to the issue of the son; and therefore the excess was void. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/2 Judges of courts of law . did not notice excess of jurisdiction on the part of the House.

† **4.** Extravagant violation of law, decency, or morality; outrageous conduct. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 563 Ye shul venge yow..by the lawe and noght by excesse ne by outrage. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 161 Punysyd exces and trespas. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 20 b/1 Two were chosen that yf ony of theym wolde make ony excesse the other sholde governe hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 b, Be sory for your fall, and do due penaunce after the qualite and quantite of your excesse *c* 1630 MILTON *Ode Circumcision*, The full wrath beside Of vengeful justice bore for our excess. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 76 This excesse of making churches charnel-houses. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* III. 262 Ah..that I..the deeds Might punish of our suitors whose excess Enormous..I feel.

b. An instance of this; an outrage. Chiefly *pl.* Now with mixture of sense 5.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 129 Leste by hir excesses þey schulde scorn þe good name of Cryste. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xi. 240 The great .. Governour of the World..brought about ends to punish their [men's] Excesses and Enormities. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. 6 They have been driven into excesses little short of rebellion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 166 The excesses of the Star Chamber .. had faded from the minds of men. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iii. 139 Their excesses seem to have been inferior to those which provoked them.

5. The overstepping the limits of moderation; an instance of this: **a.** *gen.*

1552 HULOET s. v., Excesse in aduauncyng or depressyng, as truer then God, falser then the Deuyll. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. viii. (1611) 143 To draw men from great excesse, it is not amiss. 1655 DENHAM *Coopers Hill*, One excess Made both, by striving to be greater, less. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 193 Excess in love..transports a man beyond himself. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho.* ii, All excess is vicious. 1839 *The Bengallee* 182 The Hookah's monstrous snake .. That type of eastern Luxury's excess. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 163 Excess .. leads people into emotional transports.

b. *spec.* Intemperance in eating or drinking.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 514 How manye maladyes folwen of excesse and of glotonyes. *c* 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 25 With holy men speke of holynesse .. With drownkyn men do surfettes by excesse. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 17 We pray his godly Maiestie To blys our meit..And saif vs fra exces and drunkinnes. 1668 B. DUPPA *Rules Devot.* (1675) 84 The body, once heavy with Excess and Surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler part. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iv. 64 It is also in his power to forbear excess in eating and drinking. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre Tappington*, Apoplexy, induced by the excesses of the preceding night. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Punch-bowl* Poems 271 'Tis but the fool that loves excess; hast thou a drunken soul?

6. The fact of exceeding something else in amount or degree; preponderance. †Also the fact of surpassing or excelling others (*obs.*). *In excess of*: to a greater amount or degree than.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 64 An excellency or excess above the rest, either in honour, wealth, or virtue. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. II. (1721) 127 Rays .. retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort do by their Excess and Predominance cause their proper Colour to appear. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 112 In things whose excess is not judged by greater or smaller, as smoothness and roughness [etc.]. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 115 There can be no possible reason for an excess of white, which does not equally..apply in favour of an excess of black. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 242 The quantity we receive is in excess of the quantity lost. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 30 When .. one or more muscles act in excess of their opponents, a squint is produced.

b. The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another. *Spherical excess*: (see quot. 1840). *Excess fare* (on railways): a payment made by a person travelling beyond the place, or in a higher class than that, specified on his ticket. *Excess luggage*: luggage over the weight for which a passenger is allowed free carriage.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* M iv, Compare those excesses and wantes well together. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Axiom xv, If to equal things, you add unequal, the excess of the wholes shall be equal to the excess of the additions. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xviii. 201 The accumulation of the daily excesses. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 36 Divide the index of refraction by its excess above unity. 1840 SNOWBALL *Spherical Trigonom.* § 63 (ed. 5) 34 The quantity..by which the sum of the degrees in the angles of the spherical triangles exceeds 180°, is called the Spherical Excess of the triangle. 1882 *Standard* 2 Sept. 6/4 He received a book for the purpose of giving receipts to passengers for 'excess' fares.

†c. Usury, interest. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 63 Shylocke..I neither lend nor borrow By taking, nor by giuing of excesse.

7. The state of exceeding or being in greater quantity or degree than is usual or necessary; exuberance, superabundance; an instance of this; an extreme degree or amount; an 'extreme', a 'height' (of wickedness, etc.). † *Of excess* = in abundance.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Þere is noȝt gret passynge and exces..in chele noþer in hete. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The medlynge in conclusion So was ennewed by proportion That fynally excesse was there none. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xi. 207 Than I to hym gaue stroken of exces. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 269 The excesse of vertue worketh no manner of annoyance. 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 73 So distribution should vndoo excesse, And each man have enough. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 570 Commend the large Excess Of spacious Vineyards; cultivate the less. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, To behold thee In such excess of sorrow, quite destroys me. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 406 Their vivacity, their leaps out of the water, their frolics in it, all conduce to show their excess of spirits. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 193 This [he] treated as the highest excess of insolence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 636 Kirke..was not the last, to whom this excess of wickedness was popularly imputed.

†b. *concr.* in *pl.* Resources beyond the 'necessaries' of life; luxuries. *Obs.*

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 16. 112 That deny relief to their poor parents, that cannot part with their own excesses and superfluities.

c. *Chem.* An amount greater than is needed for a specific purpose, *e.g.* for combination with other elements, or for dissolving a given quantity of a substance. Also *In (great) excess*.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 610 It might be called supersulphate of ammonia, as it contains an excess of acid. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 204 At first there was an excess of the former salt, but afterwards xanthate of potash was added till it constituted an excess. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 383 Liquor potassæ must then be added in great excess; a precipitate of hydrated oxide of copper first falls, which redissolves in excess of alkali.

8. The fact or state of being in greater amount or degree than is beneficial or right; 'faulty superfluity' (J.); an excessive amount or degree (of anything). Sometimes in contrast with *defect*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 276, I bidde never as to my dele But of the hole an halven dele. That is none excess as me thenketh. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 72 Excesse of mete feblith and dulleth a mannys wyttes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 220, I haue fed vpon this woe already, And now excesse of it will make me surfet. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 137 The two Extremes whereof are; on the defect ἀοργησία, to be free from Anger..The other Extreme in the Excess, is ὀργιλότης, a Vice, which..hath not yet found an English Name. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 314 If the Spirits flag during the Operation from the Excess of the Evacuations. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.), Parsimony..is the more pardonable excess of the two. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* I. (1867) 16 If..enthusiasm were only an error in degree or a mere fault by excess. *a* 1872 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 165 We ought to choose the middle point and not either the excess or the defect. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 The excess of tyranny in Persia and the excess of liberty at Athens have been the ruin of both.

b. Phrases: *In, to (an) excess, to carry (something), to drink, eat, go, run to excess.* † *(Object) of excess*, that possesses some quality in excess.

1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iv 4 That ye runne not also with them vnto the same excesse of ryote. 1625 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 199 The desire of Power in Excesse, caused the Angels to fall. 1626 — *Sylva* § 261 An Object of surcharge or excess, destroyeth the Sense: As the light of the Sun the eye, a violent sound (near the Ear) the hearing. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 71 [Canary wine] leaves less dreggs behind, though one drink it to excess. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. iii, Sophia .. was yielding to an excess. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 97 Till carried to excess..This fav'rite good begets peculiar pain. 1838 W. BEAUMONT *Exper. Digestion* (ed. Combe) 252 Eating voraciously or to excess. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 1 At present we have government in excess. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 110 Raw meat and other nutritious substances, given in excess, kill the leaves.

¶ 9. = ACCESS 10.

1542 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iij, They counceyll them that haue the feuers..to passe the excesse that ought to come the thyrde day or no. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 In twelve dayes I had a thousand bloudy stooles (which excesse kild our Lord Ambassadour Sir Dodmore Cotton at that time).

† Exce'ss, *a. Obs.* Also 4–6 **excesse, 7 excysse.** [? attrib. use of EXCESS *sb.*] = EXCESSIVE. **a.** Beyond the usual or specified amount. **b.** Beyond what is necessary, proper or right.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 But excesse sleepe behoves me to make one this man heare. 1547–64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) VII. v, Excesse bibbing and drinking, pricketh fast forwards to lechery. 1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* i, And the excesse qualitie..of any of the four quarters is evill and daungerous to the fruites of the earth. 1636 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 162 For takeinge excysse fees contrarie to auncient orders.

Exce'ss, *v.* [f. EXCESS *sb.*] *trans.* To charge with an excess fare.

1888 *Difference of Fare Excess Voucher on N. B. Railway* 16 May, In case of Tickets being excessed before the journey has been accomplished.

† Exce'ssful, *a. Obs.* [f. EXCESS *sb.* + -FUL.] Characterized by excess; excessive.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 475 In a degree above necessity and convenience even to wantonnesse and excessefull curiosity. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 128 This extreme glory..and excessfull affluency of the World.

† Exce'ssion. *Obs. rare* − 1. [ad. late L. *excēssiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excēdĕre* to go out or forth: see EXCEED.] A going out or forth.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VIII. 112 Motion is a mutation of parts, or an excession out of place.

Excessive (ekse·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 4 **excessife,** 5 **excessif, excessyfe,** 5–6 **excessyve,** 6 (**accessive**), **excesseve,** 5– **excessive.** [a. F. *excessif, -ive*, as if ad. L. **excēssīv-us*, f. *excēss-* ppl. stem of *excēdĕre*: see EXCEED.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Of persons or their actions: Transgressing the bounds of law, decency, or morality; outrageous, lawless, wrongful. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 Thinges which are excessife Ayein the lawe, he shal nought do. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 97 Certain ordinaunces, made by the Maire and Aldermen of London, against the excessive takyng of Masons .. and other laborers, for their daily Jorneis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 164 He made a law also the same time against the excessive takyng of Usurie by the Jewes. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 623 Those who before did God's fair Choice withstand Th' excessive Vulgar now to Death demand.

2. Of qualities, states, actions, magnitudes, etc.

†a. In favourable or neutral sense: Exceeding what is usual; 'surpassing'; exceedingly great.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 20 Wherfore were .. ye so haboundantly garnished so well of excessiue ande chief alle beaute. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 They come downe agayn to them selfe from suche excessyue eleuacyon or extasy. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 438 If Panicum be laid below and about the Bottom of a Root, it will cause the Root to grow to an Excessiue Bignesse. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B v b, Water, can be easily drawn, an excessive and almost incredible height above its Centre.

b. Exceeding what is right, proportionate, or desirable; immoderate, inordinate, extravagant.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 450 A foule waste of clothe and excessyfe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVIII. (1890) 110 A highe coloure ouer excessyue and dyshonneste. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 65 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessiue greefe [is] the enemie to the liuing. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 36 Excessive desire of Revenge, when it becomes habituall, hurteth the organs. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* X. 203 Excessive severity in the laws is apt to beget great relaxation in their execution. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 84 A man eats an excessive meal of meat, more than he can assimilate into healthy blood. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 681 A single night of excessive rain .. left the rock of the Acropolis bare.

3. Of persons: Given to excess in anything; intemperate, extravagant. Now only with agent-nouns or predicatively with const. *in*.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 190 These excessiue fellowes never expect hunger, or thirst .. but through intemperance prevent them. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 219 If a man worke but three daies in seuen, hee may get more than hee can spend vnlesse hee will bee exceedingly excessiue. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Shortness Life*, A man who is excessive in his pains and diligence. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 118 He is said to be at Table not excessive. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 P 2 Who is not excessive in the Discourse of what he extremely likes? *Mod.* Avoid the company of excessive drinkers.

†4. Of expressions: Hyperbolical. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 127 They compare them in bignesse to elephantes..but this..by an excessyue kynde of speache.

5. Of climates: Characterized by extremes.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 107 There are .. excessive climates, as they have been termed, where the temperature of winter and summer is strongly contrasted.

†6. as *sb.* Something excessive; an extravagance. *Obs. rare.*

1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 49 Great Monarchies are monstrous excessives in Nature.

†**B.** *adv.* = EXCESSIVELY. *Obs.*; very common in 17–18th c.

1569 TURBERV. *Epitaphs & Sonn.* (1837) 366 Ye are excessiue proude. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 The Sea at the brinke of this Ile is excessiue deepe. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* 1753 II. 102 Mr. Lane grew excessive angry. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, His manner.. was excessive harmless. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 345 The night most excessive dark. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* I. 395 This would be an excessive long chapter.

Excessively (ekse·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. Of manner: **a.** Wastefully, lavishly, prodigally. **b.** Greedily. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Excessyuely..*profuse*. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 85 The beastes which the Galles do most delight in and whych they pay for excessiuely. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 3 Which having swallowd up excessively, He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.

2. In an excessive amount or degree; beyond measure, immoderately. (In mod. use a stronger expression than *exceedingly*.)

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 68 Whan any of his Lords schal happyn to be so excessively grete as [etc.] 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. i. 167 He is excessyuely humylyed. 1592 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 192 He used me but ruffiye, by reason I could not drincke excessivlie with him. 1634 H. R. *Salerne Regim.* 2 Anger ..excessiuely chafeth and inflameth the membres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 271 A conceit .. wherein although it seeme excessively ridiculous there may be somewhat of truth. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 P 6 The Fellow is rich..but excessively ill-bred. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 63 It makes them smart and burn excessively. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 There came forth from it nothing but smoke..at which he wondered excessively. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xxii. (1878) 378 The scenery seemed of an excessively rudimentary description.

Excessiveness (ekse·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being excessive; excessive measure, quantity, or degree.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 480 And upon yᵗ ensuyd suche excessyuenes of rayne that corne was therwith drowned in yᵉ erthe. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 615 A bibbing swilbowle and a bowzing gull, which never drinke but with excessivenesse. 1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* I. (1659) 2 Excessivenesse of heat and cold in several parts of the body; which breeds Agues and Feavers. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Exchange (eks,tʃē·ndʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **eschaunge,** (6 **eschange**), 5–6 **exchaunge,** (6 **exchaunce**), 6– **exchange.** [ME. *eschaunge*, a. AF. *eschaunge*, OF. *eschange* (F. *échange*) :—late L. *excambium*, f. *excambiāre*: see EXCHANGE *v.* In 16th c. the prefix *es-* was, as in some other words, altered to *ex-* after L. analogies.]

I. The action or process of exchanging.

1. The action, or an act, of reciprocal giving and receiving: **a.** of things in general. Proverb, *Exchange is no robbery.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 189 Of loues moo eschaunges Then euer cornes were in graunges. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 My moeble is insuffisaunte to countervayle the price of this jewell, or els to make the eschaunge. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, c. 19. § 1 To exchange gold for silver.. so that no man .. did take no profit for making such exchange. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 320, I giue away my selfe for you, and doat vpon the exchange. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 11 In lieu of what he left behind him, Exchange is no Robbery, he carried along with him some of St. Alban's Dust. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), They lend their Corn, they make Exchanges. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXV.

182 The due exchange of loads having been made, we advanced upon the glacier. 1863 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 196 Let us make an exchange of child stories.

b. of goods, merchandize; = BARTER; in political economy often with wider sense of 'commerce'.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 Salomans factours for exchaunge of other marchaundyse. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 446 If it be a commutation of goods for goods, it is more properly an exchange; but, if it be a transferring of goods for money, it is called a sale: which is a method of exchange introduced, etc. 1863 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 224 No one questions the natural rights of free exchange.

c. of prisoners of war.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 130 Yf þey wolde graunte .. Theschaunge of her. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXiii. 267 Meanys was made .. for delyuerie and exchaunge of ye prysoners. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) 479 These two Chief-taines wearied with irksomnesse of Irons made exchange the one for the other. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 109 Procuring my exchange for his two Sons. 1780 B. LINCOLN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 96 An exchange, when made a prisoner, is one of the rights of a soldier. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Exchange,* a mutual agreement between contending powers for exchange of prisoners.

d. of blows, passes, strokes (in fencing, games, etc.), salutations.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 280 If Hamlet give the first or second hit, Or quit in answer of the third exchange. *a* 1687 WALLER *Bat. Summer-Islands* III, Thus they parted, with exchange of harms. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 258 We hear the exchange of salutations between the reapers and their master. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 2 This [game at tennis] fell to E. Renshaw after some good exchanges.

e. of military or naval commissions, etc. (see quot.). Also *attrib.*, as in *exchange system.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Exchange* between officers, who remove from one regiment to another, or from full pay to half pay, for which a consideration is usually given, called the Difference. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXI, Captain Falcon..received his commission that evening, and the next day the exchanges were made. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Exchange,* the removal of officers from one ship to another. 1875 *Act* 38 *Vict.* c. 16 Her Majesty may..authorise exchanges to be made from one regiment .. to another regiment. 1875 D. WOLFF *Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Feb., In the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, they had from time immemorial had the Exchange system, yet they had never adopted the Purchase system.

f. in *Chess,* of pieces captured. *To force the exchange*: to play so as to compel your opponent to take one piece for another. *To gain, win, lose the exchange*: to take or lose a superior piece in exchange for an inferior.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Chess,* Exchanges..often give the adversary an advantage. 1848 H. STAUNTON *Chess-Players Handbk.* (ed. 2) 21 When a player gains a Rook for a Bishop or a Knight, it is termed winning the exchange. 1865 *Housek. Chess Mag.* 34 This move loses, at least, the 'exchange'. 1878 H. E. BIRD *Chess Openings* 103 Black gains the exchange, and should win.

g. (*To give, have, take,* etc.) † *by, in exchange* † *of, for* (something else).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3182 Priam..may prestly suppose His suster to sese, sent by eschaunge. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 243 There is money..spend all I haue, onely giue me so much of your time in exchange of it. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 26 Or what shall a man giue in exchange for his soule? 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 109 A very gainfull returne of Amber Greese and vendible commodities in exchange of Iron Tools. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* (J.), O spare her life, and in exchange take mine. 1778 T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 147 You can get two Pieces in Exchange for your Queen. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 193 Giving horses in exchange for the articles of which they stand in need.

2. *Law.* 'A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other' (Blackstone *Comm.* (1767) II. 323).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 13 b, In exchange it behoveth, that the estates that bothe parties have in the landes so exchaunged be equal. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 284. 126 Now is to shew in what time the estates of exchanges ought to be executed. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 203 A husband and wife joined in exchanging lands, which were the estate of the wife, with a stranger, for other lands; and the exchange was executed. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 378 Conveyances by way of exchange.

3. The action of giving or receiving coin in return for coin of equivalent value either of the same or a foreign country, for bullion, or for notes or bills; a bargain respecting this; the trade of a money-changer. † *Bank of exchange*: the office of a money-changer or banker.

[1335 *Act* 9 *Edw. III,* stat. 2 c. 7 Et que table deschange soit a Dovorri & aillours, ou & q^nt il semblera a nos & a notre consail per faire exchange.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 249 Eschaunges and cheuesances with suche chaffare I dele. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 278 Wel couthe he in eschaunge scheeldes [*i.e.* Fr. écus] selle. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* II. iv. 43 b, He maketh his banke and exchange with some ryche marchaunt. 1588 HULOET, *Exchaunge,* wher as gayne or lucre is gotten at the second hande, *promercium.* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 127 Not without good cause .. hath Douer .. beene .. assigned by lawes of Parleament as a speciall place for passage and eschaunge. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 428 The losse and decay for the exchange of some peece of gold or siluer, *collybus.* 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Change,* Banke of Exchange, or place wherein money is exchanged, and commodities bartered for. *Mod.* I lost a good deal by the exchange of some 20-mark pieces that I brought home.

† **b.** The profit obtained by a money-changer or money-lender. *Obs.*

1562 HULOET, *Banqueter* or he that kepeth a banck of mony, of whome people doo borowe money vpon gayne, called exchaunge. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Exchange* is also used for the profit, which a merchant..or broker makes of a sum of money received..Sometimes also used for the..profit allowed for the moneys advanced in any one's behalf.

4. 'That species of mercantile transactions by which the debts of individuals residing at a distance from their creditors are cancelled without the transmission of money' (McCulloch), by the use of 'bills of exchange'.

The simplest case of such a transaction is when two merchants in one place are respectively debtor and creditor for equal amounts to two merchants in a distant place. The two debts may be settled by the two creditors *exchanging* their claims; the process being that one of the creditors draws a 'bill of exchange' on his distant debtor, and sells it to his neighbour for its value in present money; the latter sends it as payment of his debt to his creditor, who thus obtains a claim upon a neighbour in exchange for his claim on a person at a distance. In practice the matter is much more complicated, and the term *Bill of Exchange* has acquired an extended signification from which the etymological notion has almost disappeared (see BILL *sb.*[3] 9). By writers on the theory of finance *exchange* is used for the whole system of transactions effected by 'bills of exchange', and is formally divided into *Inland* and *Foreign Exchange.* But in practice (exc. in the term *bill of exchange* itself) the word now almost exclusively means foreign exchange, and in this use has a mixed notion of sense 3; the price at which a bill drawn on a foreign country for a given amount may be bought being subject to variations, depending (1) on the varying relation in intrinsic value between the coins of the two countries; (2) on the varying demand for bills; and (3) on the length of time for which the bill has to run.

Par of exchange: the recognized standard value of the coinage of one country in terms of the coinage of another; *e.g.* £1 sterling at par = 25·22½ francs French money. *Rate* or *Course of exchange* (also simply *exchange*): (*a*) the price at which bills drawn in the currency of a foreign country may be purchased; (*b*) sometimes, the percentage by which this differs from par; *e.g.* 'the (rate of) exchange has risen from 9½ to 10 p. c.' *Arbitration of exchange*: see ARBITRATION.

Economic writers distinguish between the *real* par of exchange, which is the relation in intrinsic value existing between the coins of two nations, and the *nominal* or *conventional* par, which may for convenience be maintained at a fixed level. When the price that must be paid for a foreign bill exceeds par, *the exchange* is said to be *against,* or *unfavourable to,* the country in which the bill is drawn; when the price is below par, *the exchange* is *in favour of* that country.

1485 [see 5]. 1560 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 478 By this reformation of base monies..the accoumpte, which, by merchauntes, is called the Eschaunge, shall .. aryse in estimation of the monies of Englande. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 89, I haue bils for monie by exchange From Florence, and must heere [at Padua] deliuer them. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 9 Hee was skilful in the exchange beyond the seas. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 57 Within a Month a Million must be return'd into Holland, this presently raises the Exchange. *Ibid.* II. 72 Foreign Exchange is the Paying of money in one Country, to receive it in another. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 174 The course of the Exchange..being generally above the intrinsick value or par of the coins of foreign Countries, we .. lose by such Exchange. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 44 The difference is almost 25 per cent. which is double to the highest exchange of money. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. iii. (1869) II. 49 The ordinary course of exchange should be allowed to be a sufficient indication of the ordinary state of debt and credit between any two places. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 468 In this paper, you will see the exchange of yesterday. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 48 The limits within which the exchanges may vary..are on the one extreme, the par value, plus the cost of the transmission of bullion; on the other extreme, the par value, minus this identical sum. *Ibid.* (1864) 75 The natural value of the rouble..would have been..5 per cent. below the nominal par of exchange. 1868 SEYD *Bullion & For. Exch.* 394 The actual Mintage Par of Exchange between London and Paris is £1 = fcs. 25·2215 ..For all practicable purposes, however, we may call the Par of Exchange fcs. 25·22½ centimes.

† **b.** *Dry exchange* (= It. *cambio secco,* Fr. *change sec*): a method of evading the laws against usury by means of fictitious bills of exchange. *Obs.*

The expression (*trockner Wechsel*) still survives in German in the sense of a promissory note, i. e. a bill drawn by a person upon himself.

1485-6 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII,* c. 5 Eny bargayne..by the name of drye exchaunge .. be utterly voide. 1572 T. WILSON *Disc. Usury* (1584) 117 b, The second kind [of exchange by bills] .. called sicke and drie exchange .. is practised when one doth borrowe money by exchange for a strange region, at longer or shorter distance of time, to serue his turne the rather thereby, not minding to make anie reall paiment abroad; but compoundeth with the exchanger to haue it returned backe againe, according as the exchange shall passe from thence to London, for such distance of time as they were agreed vpon. 1628 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 266 Dry Exchanges consist in a giving of Monyes .. but the repayment is to be made after a certain time in the same place where the Monyes was given, and such a sum certain over and above, as the giver of Monyes can get and agree for.

c. *Arith.* (See quot.)

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* II. 69. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 513 Exchange is the Rule by which we find how much money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of another country, according to a given course of Exchange.

5. = Bill of Exchange (see BILL *sb.*[3] 9). Still occas. used in commercial correspondence. Also *ellipt.* in *First, Second,* or *Third of Exchange* (= Fr. *première,* etc. *de change*).

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 55 He had receued the eschaunge that Vyenne had sent hym. *Ibid.* 57 She sendeth to you an eschaunge of thre thousand floryns. *Mod.* (Form of Foreign Bill.) Sixty days after sight of this Second of Exchange (First and Third unpaid) pay to the order of, etc.

¶ **6.** In senses more correctly expressed by CHANGE: **a.** Substitution of one person or thing for another. † **b.** Variation of conduct, etc. † **c.** Transmutation; mutation, alteration.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 351, I se the world stond ever upon eschaunge. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 236 Preve eke the unpreved grene afore eschaunge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Dispraise of Women* xii, These women .. Most loue eschaunge and doublenes. 1548 GRAT *Pr. Masse* B vij b No more can thee bread be christes body wythoute the exchaunge of the matter therof unto the sayd body. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lanaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 165 The exchange of Empires, and of other things, are in his power. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 43 Th' allusion holds in the Exchange. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xv. (Arb.) 182 Your figures that worke auricularly by exchange..vsing one case for another, or tense, or person. 1839 REEVE *Brittany* 235 At the only inn..everything was in comfortless confusion, arising from an exchange of tenants.

II. 7. A person or thing that is offered or given in exchange or substitution for another.

1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 100 They will take yt in ferme, or els make yt exchaunce with you of lands lyeing in Yorkshire. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 280 A plot vpon her vertuous Husbands life, and the exchange my brother. *Ibid.* V. iii. 97 There's my exchange [a glove]. 1654 66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* VI. (1676) 734 Having avowedly in his power a sufficient exchange for him. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The respect and love which was paid you, was a wise exchange for the honours of the Court.

b. A newspaper sent to the office of another newspaper in exchange for the latter.

1886 *Chr. Life* 23 Jan. 37/3 'The pulpit and the people are rising out of the superstitions into the real religion'—so remarks an exchange.

III. A place of exchange.

8. *King's* or *Queen's Exchange*: see quot.

1601 Q. ELIZ. *Let. base Moneys* in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* 149 We require you..to giue all attention of it. [by] bringing in all others according to the course of Our Exchange, which by Our Proclamation you may perceiue that wee haue instituted. [*a* 1623 (see EXCHANGE *v.* 1 b).] 1706 PHILLIPS, *The Queen's Exchange.* 1751 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.* s.v., The King's Exchange or the place appointed by the king for exchange of plate, or bullion for the king's coin.

† **9.** A money-changer's establishment or office.

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) A iij, To lay it [a talent] with you in exchange and banke. 1575 FENTON tr. *Guevara's Gold. Epist.* (1582) 75 Hee whipped out the Usurers, reuersed their exchaunges, and dispearsed their treasures.

10. A building in which the merchants of a town assemble for the transaction of business. Cf. BURSE 3 b, CHANGE *sb.* 3.

The 'Burse' or Exchange built in London by Sir T. Gresham in 1566 received from Queen Elizabeth the name of Royal Exchange, which is retained by the present building. Gresham's building is in 17th c. sometimes called the *Old Exchange,* to distinguish it from the *New Exchange,* i.e. 'Britain's Burse'.

1589 NASH *Pasquil's Ret.* 1, I little thought to meete thee so suddainly upon the Exchange. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. 35 Sir Thomas Gresham..named it the Burse, whereunto afterward Queene Elizabeth gave the name of Royall Exchange. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* (1636) 39 You cannot builde it a schoole, an Exchange, or a bathe. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 23 As for their Exchang[e] where they sell many fine and curious things, there are two or three prety walks in it. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, Being forced to fetch these from the Old Exchange, These from the Tower, and these from Westminster. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4708/4 Inquire at the..Royal Exchange East Country-Walk in Exchange Time. 1716 8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVIII. 154 Behind the mosque is an exchange, full of shops. 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy. diverse parts* IX. 298 The exchange [Königsberg] is a beautiful edifice. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, The Royal Exchange was close at hand.

fig. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lii. (Arb.) 73 It [Pauls Walke] is the great Exchange of all discourse. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 188 His [Thames'] fair bosom is the world's exchange. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 196 Sir Gilbert Elliot is not found in a common shop of the diplomatic exchange. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* vi, Fairy banknotes which are only valuable at the Exchange of Fancy.

b. Preceded by some defining word that indicates a special branch of business: as *Coal-, Corn-, Hop-, Stock-, Wool-Exchange,* for which see those words.

11. *U.S.* A dram-shop.

1888 SALA *Amer. Revis.* II. ii. 13 Here [in New Orleans] the dram shops are called 'exchanges'.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 6) *exchange-time*; (senses 3, 4) *exchange-bank, -broker, -office, -shop*; also **exchange-cap** (see quot.); † **exchange-man**, (*a*) a merchant on Change; (*b*) a shopkeeper at the 'New Exchange'; † **exchange-wench, -woman**, a shopwoman at the same; **exchange-value** = *exchangeable value.*

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* XIX. 23 Wherfore than hast thou not delyuered my money to the *exchaunge banke. 1704 COCKER App., *Exchange Brokers, men that tell how the Exchange of Money goes, and finds those that will Exchange. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 815/1 **Exchange-cap*, a fine quality of paper..used for printing bills of exchange, etc. 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 108 There are three sorts

of honest men: viz. your *Exchangeman for the bearing up of his credit, etc. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. *Nägivendus*..an exchange-man, or milliner. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. ix 416 A person wishing to exchange money for French money goes to an *exchange office in London. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 48 A pretty way of breeding young Maides in an *Exchange shop, or St. Martins le grand. 1710 *Lond.Gaz.* No. 4708/4 In *Exchange Time. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. i. (1876) 7 *Exchange value is the characteristic which stamps a commodity with the attribute of wealth. 1683 *England's Vanity* 32 Every *Exchange-Wench is usher'd in by them [Pearles] into her stalls. 1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* IV, To treat a Woman of Quality like an Exchange-Wench. 1697 — *Woman's Wit* III, Your Ladyship's being out of Humour with the *Exchange Woman, for shaping your Ruffles so odiously, made you a little too reserv'd.

Exchange (eksˌtʃēˈndʒ), *v.* Forms: (? 4 **schange**), 5, 7 **eschange**, 6 **exchaunge**, 6– **exchange**. [a. OF. *eschangier* (mod.F. *échanger*) :– late L. *excambiāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *cambiāre* : see CHANGE *v*.]

1. *trans.* To change away; to dispose of (commodities, possessions, etc.) by exchange or barter; to give, relinquish, or lose (something) whilst receiving something else in return. Also *absol.*

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* (1888) 13 They selle, bye or exchange somtyme theyr rentes or propre vestementis. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 5 The Wares .. so bargained, sold, exchanged or shifted. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xlviii. 14 They shall not sell of it, neither exchange, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. 1808 *Hoyle's Game Chess* 19 When you have two pawns on a front line neither should be pushed forward until the adversary proposes to exchange. *Ibid.* Strive to capture or exchange those men which would prevent it [a direct attack]. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 30 Difficulties that may be exchanged sooner than avoided.

b. With *for* (†*with*) before the thing taken in exchange. In mod. use also with *against* (? after Fr. *contre*). Also *absol.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 55 To shift his being, Is to exchange one misery with another. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xxii *heading*, Isaak is exchanged with a ram *a* 1623 CAMDEN (J.), The king called in the old money and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged for new. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Tartary* (1685) 77 The Commodities that the Turks exchange for with the Inhabitants are Slaves. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 243 He was impatient to exchange the luxury of a palace for the dangers and hardships of the field. 1833 [see AGAINST 14]. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 123 The vague expressions of the older charters were now exchanged for precise and elaborate provisions.

†c. To obtain (something) in exchange *for*.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 84 What, shalt thou exchange for ragges, roabes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 6 Ne shee the lawes of Nature onely brake, But eke of Justice..And death for life exchanged foolishlie.

2. To give and receive reciprocally; to make an exchange of; to interchange. *Const.* sing. or pl. obj. *with* (a person).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 340 Exchange forgiuenesse with me, Noble Hamlet. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 284 She wold not exchange flesh with one that lou'd her. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1721) I. 47 The great Shot was exchanged on both sides for the space of an Hour. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 P 2, I do not remember that we have exchanged a Word together these five Years. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, Would we could exchange natures with him for a moment. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* vi. 79 They exchanged smiles, and understood one another immediately. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 417 No engagements of allegiance or protection had ever been exchanged. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 5 Blows were exchanged.

3. *Mil.* and *Naval.* a. To give up a prisoner to the enemy in return for one taken by them.

1726 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 207/2 Matilda ..consented he should be exchanged for the King. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Prisoners of War* are deprived of their liberty until regularly exchanged. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 146. 336 Prisoners are generally exchanged within the same rank man for man.

b. *absol.* To pass, by exchange with another officer, *from* or *out of* one regiment or ship *into* another. Cf. EXCHANGE *sb.* 1 e.

1787 NELSON 10 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 243 Lieutenant Hope wished to exchange out of the Pegasus into the Boreas. 1875 GATHORNE HARDY *Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Feb., A poor man may find himself in positions where he could not exchange. 1875 TREVELYAN *ibid.*, The officer above them who refuses to exchange out of the battalion.

4. *intr.* Chiefly of coin: To be received as an equivalent *for*.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1855) 89 In 1695..the value of the silver coin was not kept up by the gold coin; a guinea then commonly exchanging for thirty shillings of the worn and clipt silver. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. § 2 Demand and supply always rush to an equilibrium, but the condition of stable equilibrium is when things exchange for each other according to their cost of production. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 3 May 531/2 An English sovereign exchanged a little while ago for thirteen rupees.

5. *trans.* = CHANGE *v.* 6. Also *To exchange into* = CHANGE *v.* 6 b.

The first quot. may belong to CHANGE *v.*; *schaungen* appears among the forms of that word in 14th c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 479 (Götz.) Fra þan his [Lucifer's] name schangid was, Now es he cald foule sathanas. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 83 Can it be hys bodye, onles it be exchaunged into it? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 But..as it much differeth .. from the other, is also alike exchanged by title, that one tearmed..Friendship, and this other .. Love. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cix, I returne againe, Just to the time, not with the time exchang'd.

Exchangeability (eksˌtʃēˈndʒăbˈlĭtĭ). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being exchangeable.

1776 WASHINGTON *Let.* 8 Mar., Wks. 1834 V. 260 To fix their [captured citizens'] exchangeability upon the easiest and most unequivocal foundation. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 501 Mr. Bailey seems to mistake exchangeability for value. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 10 To inquire how the rate of interest..the depreciation of the currency in which the bills are payable, affect their exchangeability.

Exchangeable (eksˌtʃēˈndʒăbˈl), *a.* [f. EXCHANGE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That may be exchanged. Const. *for*.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 127 A mans Labour also, is a commodity exchangeable for benefit. 1778 WASHINGTON *Let.* 8 Mar., Wks. 1834 V. 255 On condition of General Lee being declared exchangeable. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 638 The notes .. are .. not easily exchangeable. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* 14 In optics, the position of an object and of its image are always exchangeable.

2. *Exchangeable value*: value estimated by that of the goods for which a thing may be exchanged.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1806) I. i. iv. 38 The principles which regulate the exchangeable value of commodities. 1821 TORRENS *Product. Wealth* 10 Nothing but a vague and inaccurate use of language could have led to the notion that exchangeable value constitutes wealth. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 86 It is labour which confers exchangeable value. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 114 How good must meat be, in order to possess any exchangeable value?

†3. = COMMUTATIVE 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 34 a, This Arithmetical proportion Aristotle ascribeth the exchaungeable iustice.

Hence **Excha·ngeably** *adv.*

1598 FLORIO, *Scambituole*, by exchange, mutuall, exchangeablie.

Exchanger (eksˌtʃēˈndʒəɹ). Also 7 (in *Law*) -or. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who exchanges or makes an exchange.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 The same sale, exchaunge or deliuere..shalbe..felony..in the seller, exchaunger or deliuerer. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 116 The exchangor or his heire may vouch to warranty by an exchange without deed. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 263 If any of us the Exchangers dye before attornment it is not good.

†2. A money-changer, an exchange-broker; a money-dealer, banker. *Obs.* exc. with allusion to the N. T. †*The King's Exchangers*: officers appointed by the king to give coin in exchange for bullion or plate.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* xxv. 27 Thou oughtest therfore to haue delyuered my money to the exchaungers. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, c. 19 § 1 No man did..take no Profit for making of such Exchange .. except the Kings Exchangers. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 98 Christ overthrew the exchaungers banckes. 1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 103 An Exchanger should know in the places where Banks are kept, the ordinary times when the Banks are shut. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), These exchangers generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 9 They [*mensularii*] were also authorised by the state to act as exchangers, and give Roman coins for foreign ones.

Exchanging (eksˌtʃēˈndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXCHANGE.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 At which exchaunging of wyues, one of them speaketh to another after this manner. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. i. (1611) 129 This was the ancient manner in Israel concerning redeeming and exchanging. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 385 Doth God accept of such exchangings of souls? 1819 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 339 Renewal of leases and the exchanging of lives thereon.

Excheat, -or, altered forms of ESCHEAT, -OR.

Exchequer (eksˌtʃeˈkəɹ). Forms: 3–6 **es-cheker**(e, (4 **eschekkere**, 4–5 **ess-**, **estcheker**), 5–7 **eschequer**, **-eer**, **excheker**, **-yr**, (6 **eschea-quer**, **eschequier**, **-our**, 7 **exchecker**), 6– **exchequer**. [ME. *escheker*, a. OF. *eschequier* (mod. F. *échiquier*) = It. *scaccario*, med.L. *scaccārium* chess-board, f. *scacc-us* check, *scacchi* chess: see -ARIUM, -ER. The modern *exchequer* is a literary corruption, caused by mistaking *es-* in this word for the OF. *es-* :–L. *ex-*, as in *exchange*, L. *excambium*, now EXCHANGE, *esploit*, L. *explicitum*, now EXPLOIT, etc. When these words were refashioned after L. analogies, *escheker* was ignorantly altered in the same way. For the derivation see CHEQUER, CHECK.]

†I. 1. A chess-board; = CHEQUER *sb.*[1] 1. *To play at* (*to*) *the escheker*: to play at chess. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 344 He wule come þe nier And bidde þe pleie at þe escheker. Whane þescheker is forþ ibro3t Biþute panes ne plei þu no3t. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2224 Þo þat willieþ to leue at hame pleyeþ to þe eschekkere. *a* 1400 HOCCLEVE *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 fol. 263 (Halliw.) And alle be hit that in that place square Of the listes, I mene the estcheker. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 135 Ther ben as many poyntes in the eschequer voyde as fulle.

II. The King's Exchequer.

2. Under the Norman and Angevin kings of England: An office or department of state managed by the Treasurer, the Justiciary and the other judges of the King's Court, and certain Barons appointed by the King. Its functions combined the collection and administration of the royal revenues with the judicial determination of all causes relating to revenue. In the subsequent development of this institution, it was gradually divided into two distinct branches, the one being charged with judicial, the other with administrative functions: see 3, 4.

The name originally referred to the table covered with a cloth divided into squares, on which the accounts of the revenue were kept by means of counters. It is disputed whether the application of the word to the treasury and the tribunal connected with it originated in Normandy, or whether it was imported into Normandy from England. After Normandy became part of France, the supreme court of law in that province continued to bear the name of *eschequier* until the reign of Francis I, when this name was superseded by that of *parlement*.

[1292 BRITTON I. i. § 9 Ausi volums nous, qe a nos Eschekers a Westmoster et aylours eynt nos Thresorers et nos Barouns illuec jurisdicciouns. 1332 *Literæ Cantuarienses* (Rolls) cccclv. I. 480 Nos seriantz .. vienent a Canterbire a nostre Eschekier pur loure acounte rendre.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 To Berwik cam þe kynge eschekere, Sir Hugh of Cressyngham he was chancelere, Walter of Admundesham he was tresorere. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 377 The Exchequer of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted.

b. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*: an officer originally appointed in the reign of Henry III. as assistant to the treasurer; now the responsible finance minister of the United Kingdom: see CHANCELLOR 3.

c. *Exchequer of the Jews* (L. *scaccarium Judæorum*): in the thirteenth century, a department of the Exchequer which had charge of the collection of the revenues exacted from the Jews. (See C. Gross *Exchequer of the Jews* in *Papers read at the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition*, 1887.)

3. (More fully *Court of Exchequer*, *Exchequer of Pleas.*) A court of law, historically representing the Anglo-Norman exchequer in its judicial capacity. By the Judicature Act of 1873 it was converted into 'The Exchequer Division' of the High Court of Justice, and by Order in Council in 1881 this was merged in the Queen's Bench Division.

The jurisdiction of the court was theoretically confined to matters of revenue, but in practice was gradually extended to all kinds of cases (except 'real actions') by means of the legal fiction that the wrong suffered by the plaintiff had rendered him unable to pay his debts to the king. In addition to its jurisdiction at common law, the court had a jurisdiction in equity, abolished in 1841. In its latest form it consisted of the Chief Baron and five judges, called the Barons of the Exchequer; the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in theory a member of it, and was entitled to a voice in its decisions when it sat in equity.

1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* 90 Your matter in the Excheker is grevous; there is iij wryttes agaynst you. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* v. vi. (1847) 85 For sure I will put you up into the Exchequer. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 34 It is an hundred years since the Certificate upon the Commission of *Melius inquirendum*..was returned into the Exchequer. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 130 The Temple late two brother Serjeants saw..One lull'd th' Exchequer, and one stunn'd the Rolls. 1816 J. MANNING (*title*), The Practice of the Exchequer of Pleas. 1827 [see ESTREAT *v.* 1].

fig. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, I cannot call you into Exchequer, if you do not think proper to read my narrative.

b. As the designation of analogous courts in Scotland and Ireland: see quots. The Exchequer of Scotland was abolished in 1856 (19 and 20 Vict. c. 6), its functions being transferred to the Court of Session.

1816 *Encycl. Perth.* IX. 204/2 The court of exchequer in Scotland has the same privileges and jurisdiction as that of England. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 13 All the Powers at present exercised by the said Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland shall from and after the passing of this Act cease and determine.

4. The office or department of the public service, which is charged with the receipt and custody of the moneys collected by the several departments of revenue.

In early use not distinguished from TREASURY; but the department of state called the Treasury has not since the 15th century exercised directly the function etymologically indicated by its name. The office charged with the custody of the revenues was in theory a branch of the Court of Exchequer (see 3), and was sometimes called *the Lower Exchequer*, *the Exchequer of Receipt*, or *Receipt of Exchequer*, to distinguish it from the judicial branch (*Exchequer of Pleas*). By the Exchequer and Audit Act 1866, the offices of Comptroller of the Exchequer and Auditor General, and the departments over which they presided, were united.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 68 Syn thou maist not be paied in the escheker. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 43 The expensys of which Houshold may sone be estemyd..by the Clerks of the Escheker. 1588 EDEN *Decades* 133 The fyfthe portion dewe to the kynges Exchequer. 1594 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 33 b, To bee one of his [the kynges] chamberlaines of his receite of his Eschequer. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 4 (1876) 7 The Contrerollour ought to keepe a countre roll against the tresorer of the warderobe..and testefy it in thexcheker upon the thresorers account. 1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers*

(Camden) 54 Itt onlie restheth hou he shall be payed, for in your excheker heire ther is none. 1672 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v., The other [part of the court] is called The Receit of the Exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of Money. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Exchequer is more particularly used for a chamber, or apartment, in Westminster-hall, consisting of two parts.. the lower Exchequer. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxiv. 514 The money is lying in the exchequer to discharge the interest of the old debt. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 370 His [Grenville's] desire was for .. a tellership in the exchequer.

b. *The Exchequer*: short for 'the contents of the Exchequer'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 2/1 The exchequer being so exhausted with the debts of king James. 1671 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 62 Yᵉ exchequer is at soe low an ebbe.

5. In extended sense: A royal or national treasury.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Ad ærarium rationes has referre*, to bring in his accompt to the escheker. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xxiv. 525 The souldiours were..dayly mainteined and fed out of the Kings eschequer. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 222 The exchequer for Hungary is kept at Presburg. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 221 For the benefit of his exchequer, he might sell the rest for slaves to his Christian subjects in Spain and Italy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 471 A surplus revenue and an unembarrassed exchequer. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. (1857) 19 It seemed to his Spanish subjects that he rarely visited them, except when his exchequer required to be replenished.

b. *fig.* (Common in 17th c.; now *rare.*)

1589 NASHE *Greene's Arcadia* Pref. (1616) 6 The Exchequer of eloquence, Sir John Cheeke. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 75 He would..bee a more rare Exchequer of the Muses, than rich Gaza for wealth. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 31 Of all the Treasures of my Hopes and Loue, You were th' Exchequer, they were Stor'd in you. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 91 Love itself (that poor man's Surety and Exchequer). 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (R.), School-helps I want, to..commit a theft On wealth in Greek exchequers left. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* ii. 10 The soul of honour..frank —the very exchequer of truth.

6. *transf.* The pecuniary possessions, the 'cashbox', 'purse', of a private person, a society, etc.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 216 The poore should live upon their own exchequer. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxviii. 455 A palace and a coach, an exchequer full of gold .. are all the grounds of the respect that they pay us. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. x. 384 A command, or call to be liberal.. shuts up every private man's exchequer. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1867) 32 These were ..feeders of his exchequer..to whom he had occasionally been beholden for a loan. 1855 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* iii, The .. impoverished state of my exchequer.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *exchequer-book, -bullion, -chancellor* (rare), *-standard*. Also **exchequer-bill,** a bill of credit issued by authority of Parliament (first in 1696), bearing interest at the current rate; hence **exchequer-bill-office,** the office where exchequer-bills are issued and received; **exchequer-bond,** a bond (see BOND 10) issued by the Exchequer at a fixed rate of interest and for a fixed period; **exchequer-court** = *Court of Exchequer* (see 3); also, 'the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York' (Bailey); **exchequer-man,** an official of the exchequer; **exchequer-note** = *exchequer-bill*; **exchequer-tallies** (see TALLY), the notched sticks with which the accounts of the Exchequer were formerly kept. Also EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3694/4 Lost .. 3 *Exchequer Bills of 5*l.* each. 1799 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 191/1 Exchequer-bills to the amount of £3,000,000. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 698 In the midst of the general distress and confusion appeared the first Exchequer Bills. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 237/1 A crowd of brokers .. beset the *Exchequer-Bill-Office. 1859 MᶜCULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* 611 In 1853 *Exchequer Bonds were issued bearing interest at 2¾ per cent. for ten years. 1824 R. WATT *Bibl. Brit.* 410/1 The *Exchequer Book, entitled Liber Niger Scaccarii. 1805 P. L. D. BONHOTE (*title*) Logarithm Tables, adapted to the calculation of *Exchequer Bullion. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xcviii, All *Exchequer Chancellors endeavour..to dispense with Cocker's rigours. 1721–1800 BAILEY, **Exchequer Court.* 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 401 A merchant of London was brought before the *exchequer court for not paying tonnage and poundage. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 223/1 We shall lack no *Exchequer man to put vs in shute. 1629 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 207 The Exchequer-man making his profit from the Kings wants. 1798 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 1796, 70/1 The discount given occasionally on *Exchequer notes was equally discreditable and alarming. 1653 R. MASON in Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Let. to Author, And so insolently violate the *Exchequer standard of Heaven without a blush. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 21 Such as have disposed of his Majesty's *Exchequer-tallies.

Exchequer (eksˌtʃe·kəɹ), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To place in an exchequer or treasury; to treasure up. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 67 Vast Bulk and Heaps of Treasure exchequer'd in the Lateran Palace.

2. To proceed against (a person) in the Court of Exchequer.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 408/2 The lord was exchequered; that is, the attorney-general filed his information against him. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xl, If ever he heard of Titus..shooting..on his grounds again, he would exchequer him as sure as he was born. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 215 Anselm was Exchequered for the imputed fault.

b. (See quot. 1867).

1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 93 The vessel was seized by a custom-house officer, brought back and exchequered. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Exchequered*, seized by government officers as contraband.

Exchequer-chamber. Also CHEQUER-CHAMBER.

1. The chamber devoted to the business of the royal exchequer.

[1494–1611: see CHEQUER-CHAMBER 1.] 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Exchequer*, The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber before the treasurer, chancellor, and barons.

2. 'A tribunal of error and appeal' (Wharton) abolished in 1875 by the Judicature Acts, which transferred its jurisdiction to the Court of Appeal.

[1528–1714: see CHEQUER-CHAMBER 2.] 1640 SAINT-JOHN (*title*), Argument on the case of Ship-money, before the Judges in the Exchequer-Chamber. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 56 The court of exchequer chamber..then consists of all the judges of the three superior courts. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xviii. 18 The cause..was heard..before all the judges in the exchequer-chamber. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 110/2 The Court of Exchequer chamber was first erected in England by stat. 31 Edw. III. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Exchequer*. The 40 Geo. III. c. 39, established a Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland.

Exchete, -er, -our, obs. f. ESCHEAT, -OR.

Exchew(**e, -chue,** obs. ff. ESCHEW *v.*¹

Excide (eksəi·d), *v.*¹ [ad. L. *excīdĕ-re* to cut out, f. *ex-* out + *cædĕre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out. Also *fig.* Hence **Exci·ded** *ppl. a.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 78 We were obliged to excide..the Bigness of a large Nut. 1819 LAMB *Final Mem.*, *To Wordsw.* 250 The gods..cut off every seed of envy in his bosom. But with envy they excided curiosity also. 1883 *American* VI. 397 The excided parts. 1888 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* May 781 Our Lord's divinity draws after it all that Robert Elsmere would excide.

† **Exci·dion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *excidiōn-em* destruction, believed to be f. *exscid-, exscindĕre* to extirpate, destroy, f. *ex-* out + *scindĕre* to cut.] Extirpation, destruction.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. (1890) 11 Troye was enuyronned in fourme of siege, and of excidyon, by Agamenon.

† **Exci·pient,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *excipient-em*, pr. pple. of *excipĕre* to take out, except, take up, receive, f. *ex-* out + *capĕre* to take.]

A. *adj.* That takes exception; objecting.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 252 The persons pronouncing it [Excommunication], ought to be set forth in the Pleading by the Party Excipient within eight Days.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who takes up or receives in succession. *rare.*

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 605 That excipient of avuncular traditions first quotes from the reply made by Napoleon.

2. (See quot. 1753.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Excipient*..a term used to express that ingredient in a compound medicine, the business of which is to receive all the rest; such is the conserve in electuaries, the syrup in bolusses, &c. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 25 The excipient serves as a vehicle. 1890 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Apr. 287/2 Sugar of milk..as an excipient in such medicines as lacto-peptine, pepsine, etc.

3. The material or surface that receives the pigments in painting.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 101 Painting on a metallic excipient.

Exciple (e·ksip'l), **Excipule** (e·ksipiul). Anglicized forms of next.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ **Excipulum** (eksi·piŭlŏm). *Bot.* [L. *excipulum* a receptacle, found only in pl., f. *excipĕre*: see EXCIPIENT.] A layer of cells lying beneath and partially enclosing, as a cup, the APOTHECIUM (q.v.) in lichens.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 292. 284 The form of the aperture depends upon the form of the apothecium, or excipulum, the margins of which are rounded. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 37 There is no proper excipulum or peridium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 324 The part of the thallus which surrounds the excipulum rises and grows with it forming a bowl-like rim.

Excisable (eksəi·zăb'l), *a.*¹ [f. EXCISE *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] Needing to be excised or expunged.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 362 There are excisable passages in Shakspeare.

Excisable (eksəi·zăb'l), *a.*² Also 7–9 **exciseable.** [f. EXCISE *v.*² + -ABLE.] Of things: Liable or subject to excise duty. Of persons: Liable to the imposition of excise duty.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416/3 The Brewers and Retailers of Excisable Liquors. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 406 The general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in exciseable commodities. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 21 Dec., Every man who..consumes any exciseable articles, pays taxes. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xxii. 563 The Americans were henceforward excisable and taxable at the mercy of parliament. *Mod. Advt.*, I, A. B...do hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply..for a License to sell Excisable Liquors by Retail.

Excise (eksəi·z), *sb.* Also 5, 7 **excyse,** 7 **accise,** 7–8 **accise.** [app. a. MDu. *excijs*, *exciis* (1406 in *Keurboeken van de Stad Leiden* 14), also *accijs*, prob. ad. OF. *acceis* tax (12th c., riming with *defeis*:—L. *defēnsum*) or some earlier form:—late L. type **accēnsum*, verbal sb. f. *accēnsāre* to tax (whence OF. *accenser, acenser*), f. *ad* to + *cēnsus* tax: see CENSUS.

OF. had also the learned form *accens*, whence prob. MDu. *excijns, exchijns*, mod.Du. *accijns*. For the treatment of late L. or primitive Romanic *ē*(*n*)*s* in early adoptions into Du., cf. Du. *spijs* viand, repr. late L. *expēnsa*, and *cijns* repr. L. *cēnsus*. The mod. F. *accise* occurs only with reference to the Low Countries and England, and is prob. adopted from Du. A med. L. *accisia* is mentioned by Du Cange (who gives no quots.) as occurring in imperial documents as a variant of *assisa* (see ASSIZE); this may be a latinization of the MDu. word. In Du. the two words *accijs* 'excise' and *assijs* 'assize' have been to a great extent confused, having both the meaning 'tax'; the Du. etymologists regard the former as a corruption of the latter, and the form *accijns* as a further corruption due to confusion with *cijns*, Lat. *census*. By Lat. writers in the Low Countries (16–17th c.) the word is often rendered by *excensus*. The notion of derivation from L. *excīsum* 'something cut out' (cf. EXCISE *v.*¹) may have been the cause of the substitution of *ex-* for *ac-* in the MDu. form.]

1. *gen.* Any toll or tax.

[1490 *Commercial Treaty Eng. & Florence* in Rymer *Fœd.* XII. 391 Quas excisas, gabellas, et dacias dicti subditi Regis Angliæ in dicta civitate Pisarum solvent et dabunt.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 505 As well by chaungynge of the moneys as other many vnlefull excysys. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 135 So wyll they.. bringe in excises upon cytie and vyllage. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 193 Whereas Customes, Subsidies, Impositions, Toles, Accizes, Imposts and other duties..are due by the Law of Nations. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, No man should dare To..kill a hen Without excise. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Levities, Stanzas*, He .. Full gladly pays four parts in eight To taxes and excises.

2. *spec.* 'A duty charged on home goods, either in the process of their manufacture or before their sale to the home consumers' (*Encycl. Brit.*). In England this kind of taxation was first adopted in 1643, in acknowledged imitation of the example of Holland. It long continued to be highly unpopular: see Johnson's definition below.

The taxes levied under the name of Excise by the Ordinance of 1643 included certain duties imposed, in addition to the customs, on various foreign products; it was not until the present century that the actual use of the word became strictly conformed to the preceding definition.

a. in Holland.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 669/2 All the townes of the Lowe-Countreyes doe cutt upon themselves an excise of all thinges towarde the mayntenaunce of the warre. 1613 in *North. N. & Q.* I. 73 The Consergerie is frie of all excyses of wyne and beir. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. vii, The monstrous Accises which are impos'd upon all sorts of Commodities [in Amsterdam]. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 193 Their very enemies, though they hate the States, yet love their Liquor, and pay Excise. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 5 The lowness of their customs, and the height of their excise, which is certainly the most equal and indifferent tax in the world.

b. in England or the United Kingdom.

1642 *Declar. Ho. Com.* 8 Oct., Aspersions are by malignant persons cast upon this House that they intend to .. lay excizes upon .. commodities. 1643 *Ord. Lords & Com.* 22 July § 2 An Office..is hereby erected..called or known by the name of the Office of Excise or New Impost. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1843) 471/1 This [July 22, 1643] was the first time that ever the name of the payment of excise was heard of, or practised in England. 1667 MARVELL *To a Painter*, Excise ..With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds, And on all trades like Cassawar she feeds. 1755 JOHNSON *Excise*, a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 492 Such duties..become properly a sort of inland customs or excises. 1845 MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 1 (1852) 271 The duty on bricks, the article most recently subjected to the excise, was imposed in 1784.

c. in the United States.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 17 Excise is a duty ..paid in the hands of the consumer or retailer. *Ibid.* But in Massachusetts they have perverted the word excise to mean a tax on all liquors, whether paid in the moment of importation or at a later moment, and on nothing else. 1875 A. DELMAR in *Johnson's New Univ. Encycl.*, Excise .. in the U. S. .. is confined to the tax on the production or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or the productive capacity of liquor stills, revenue from liquor stamps, etc.

d. *Board, Commissioner, Officer, Supervisor of Excise*, or *Excise Revenue*.

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 16 Jan., The officers of the excise there [Bristol] will be dismist. 1724 WATTS *Logic* 52 A supervisor of the excise. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, I hae a cousin at the board of excise—that's Commissioner Bertram. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Excise laws*, The officers of excise are to be appointed.. by the commissioners. *Ibid.* s.v. *Excise laws*, Commissioners of excise are empowered to make restitution of exciseable goods. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 111/2 The commissioners of excise revenue.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

1658 F. OSBORNE *Hist. Mem. Q. Eliz.* 36 *Greatnesse, seldome admitted to a cheap Market*: Sellers recompensing their want of honour, by the Excise they put on such as owne it. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND (J.), Ambitious now to take excise Of a more fragrant paradise. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 95 And for each pleasurable sin exacts excise.

3. Payment or imposition of excise. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 183 ⁋ 1 The Brewer in his Excise, the Merchant in his Customs..think never the worse of themselves for being guilty of their respective Frauds towards the Publick. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 120 Ask you why Phrynè the whole auction buys? Phrynè foresees a general excise. 1733 SWIFT *Advice to Freemen of Dublin*

Wks. 1745 VIII. 292 A pamphlet printed in England by authority, to justify the bill for a general excise.

4. The government office or department charged with the collection of excise. Now merged in the Department of Inland Revenue.

1764 COWPER *Task* IV. 504 Th' excise is fatten'd with the rich result Of all this riot. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 111/2 The last named [tea] of these [foreign products] was the last that was withdrawn from the management of the Excise. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 249 The vexatious surveillance formerly exercised by the excise. 1884 POE *Eustace* 220 It's not the first time she has baulked the hungry hounds of the Excise.

5. *attrib.*, as *excise-bill*, *-commissioners*, *-dues*, *-duty*, *-house*, *-laws*, *-office*, *-people*, *-spies*, *-system*, *-yacht*, etc. **Excise** duties, those collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, or its officers, comprising many to which the name 'excise' does not properly belong, *e.g.* the tax for armorial bearings, game licenses, etc. Also EXCISEMAN.

1733 Mayor London in *Swift's Lett.* 6 Aug., In the late affair of the *Excise Bill..I acted consistent with .. honest principles. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 196 The Honourable *Excise Commissioners. *Ibid.* 201 Computing *excise-dues upon tallow. 1751 *Pref. Arbuthnot's Serm. Union* Wks. II. 174 A Barrel of Beer, or Ale..is never to pay more than two Shillings Sterling *Excise-Duty. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 378 In consequence of the former excise duty..the use of salt, as manure, has been upon too limited a scale. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 107 They burnt down to the grownd the *Excise house in Smithfield. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 318 The rigour and arbitrary proceedings of *excise-laws. 1698–9 LUDLOW *Mem.* II. 59 (R.) An order given to the *Excise-office for satisfying an old debt. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. 190 They go to the Accise Office to pay the Duty. 1820 SHELLEY *(Œdipus* II. i. 178 Ladies .. Walked .. Through rebels .. Tithe-proctors, and *excise people, uninjured! 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 10 They itinerated like *excise-spyes from one house to another. 1873 *Financial Reformer* May 78 *note*, Exactly descriptive of the effects of our *Excise system. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Little curlie Godfrey..he's on board an *excise yacht.

Excise (eksəi·z), *v.*[1] [f. L. *excīs-* ppl. stem of *excīdĕre* to cut out, f. *ex-* out + *cædĕre* to cut.]

† **1.** *trans.* To cut off a portion of skin from (a person); = CIRCUMCISE 1. The quots. refer chiefly to an analogous operation upon females.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 Such women or girles of Christians that live in slavery, by price or conquest, are excised forceably. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Women are, as an ornament, excis'd. *Ibid.* xx. 209 The Mahometans of Africa do excise themselves.

2. To cut out (a passage or sentence) from the context; to expunge.

1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* To Rdr., They Excis'd what they liked not. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 68 Marcion excised other portions of the Gospel which contradict his views. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/6 All reference to Ireland shall be excised from the Bill.

3. To cut out (a limb, organ, etc.). Also *fig.*

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 792/2 The heart of a salamander may be excised, and yet the animal will live for several hours. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 278 We do not understand how by transgression he [Adam] succeeded in excising one part of his nature.

4. To cut or hollow out; to notch. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 The transuerse Processes of Os sacrum .. are excised, and engrauen. 1851 DARWIN *Cirripedia* 121 Scutal margin [of *Dichelapsis warwicki*] deeply excised at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flor.* 102 Vicia sativa .. leaflets linear-obovate, obtuse truncate or excised at the tip.

Hence **Excised** *ppl. a.*: see 3 and 4.

1866 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 143 Excised marks and sculptures on stones. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb., On either side of the excised joints.

Excise (eksəi·z), *v.*[2] [f. EXCISE *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* **a.** To impose an excise or tax upon (a thing). Also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. xcix. 49 Love, Thou canst.. such oregrown Behemoths please As tax the scaly Nation, and excise the Seas. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Hue & Cry* iii, When zealous hinting and the yawn Excise our Miniver and Lawn. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 24 The first way we propose, is, to excise the very land itself in kind. 1762 CHURCHILL *Night* in Chalm. *Poets* XIV. 286 No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains To tax our labours, and excise our brains. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Charity* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 155 Worth is excis'd, and Virtue pays A heavy Tax for barren praise. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 320 Brandies and other spirits are now excised at the distillery.

b. To force (a person) to pay an excise-due; hence, to overcharge; also *fig.*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *London Lady* in Wks. (1687) 238 Thus purely now herself homewards she packs, Excis'd in all the dialects of her knacks: Squeezed to the utmost Thread, and latest Grain. 1687 W. W. in *Cleveland's Wks.* 281 Yet did he ne'er Excise the Natives; nor Made Foreign Mines unto his Mint bring Oar. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 134 In Southsea days not happier, when surmis'd The Lord of Thousands, than if now Excis'd. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xliv, 'We'll no excise you neither, though we live sae near the Custom-house.' *c* 1830 — *Monast.* Introd. Ep., 'I wadna hae excised Johnnie.'

† **2.** To deduct by way of excise. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1713 *Guardian* 11 May (1756) 232 'Tis impossible to conceive that more than an eighth part can be excised from the expences of your subjects.

Hence **Excising** *ppl. a.*

1735 POPE *Donne, Sat.* IV. 147 Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole, But some excising Courtier will have toll.

Excise·man (eksəi·zmăn). [f. EXCISE *sb.* + MAN.] An officer employed to collect excise duties and prevent infringement of the excise laws.

1647 S. SHEPPARD *(title)*, The Committee Man curried .. A Comedy..discovering the Corruption of Committee Men and Excisemen. 1682 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 107 The mayor haveing unreasonably taken many licences for ale houses without a legal cause, the excisemen came and complained to the Vice-Chancellor of it. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table T.* Poems 133 A broken Shopkeeper, ends in an Exciseman. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbyshire* I. 405 Mathematical rulers and excisemen's gauging sticks. 1828 CARLYLE *Crit. & Misc. Ess., Burns* Wks. VII. 67 Tomorrow he must go drudge as an exciseman. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. iii. 557 The exciseman can visit the malthouse whenever he pleases.

Hence **Excise·manship**, the office of exciseman.

1837 LOCKHART *Life Scott* (F. Hall).

Excision (eksi·ʒən). [ad. (either directly or through Fr. *excision*), L. *excīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excīdĕre*: see EXCISE *v.*[1]]

1. The action or process of cutting off or out (any part of the body).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A ij b, Holowe vlceres ..procede of two causes, that is to wete of excysyon and of eroysion. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* D ij b, In a gangræne to endure the excision of a limb. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 P 5 The excision or laceration of the vital parts. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/1 Excision of the lower jaw. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, Slitting of noses and excision of ears had, indeed, gone out of fashion.

b. *fig.*

1791 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* 133 A christian life seems to consist of two things..the adoption of good habits, and the excision of such as are evil. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 256 By a manifesto published March 25, 1793..it [Poland] underwent another excision. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ix. (1863) I. 60 The manlier and more vigorous feelings and emotions did not undergo excision. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 435 Defoe and the Speaker Onslow both desired the excision of rotten boroughs.

2. The action of cutting off from existence; destruction; extirpation; the condition or state of being cut off. Also *fig.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. (1890) 76 All the grekes folke swore that troye shold be distroyed. The harde conspyracion of the same grete excysion was made ferre from my lande. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. iii. xxiii. 358 O poure and miserable citie! what sondry tourmentes, excisions..and other euill aduentures hathe hapned unto the. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 211 a, It shall not work as a Circumcision, but as an Excision; not as a lopping off, but as a rooting up. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. iii. (1852) 58 Lest the inhabitants of Plymouth should revenge that excision of their countrymen. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxiii. (1862) 343 That accursed race once doomed of God to a total excision, root and branch.

3. The action of cutting off (a person) from a religious society; excommunication.

1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 74 Excommunication .. denotes the excision from all or any degree of Communion *in sacris*. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvi. (1700) 143 Among the Jews some sins were punished by a total excision or cutting off. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* ix. 118 Doomed to the penalties of everlasting excision. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 92 A wrong .. which the Mosaic law had punished with excision from the congregation.

4. The action of cutting out or erasing (a passage from a book, a clause from a bill, etc.); an instance of the same.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 42 Shall we..hold the received text provisionally and subject to excision. 1881 — *Sp. at Leeds* Oct., It would be my imperative duty to make large excisions. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Oct. 5/5 To throw upon the House of Commons the excision of the proposed clause.

5. The action of cutting or hollowing out: in quot. *concr.* A space hollowed out. *rare.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 29 A spade-deep excision for the planks..to rest upon.

Excisor (eksəi·zŏı). *rare.* [f. EXCISE *v.*[2] + -OR.] An exciseman.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 859 No longer excisors and curs'd supervisors Shall vex us.

Excitability (eksəi·tăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. Fr. *excitabilité*.]

1. The quality of being excitable, liability or tendency to excitement; in *pl.* excitable feelings.

a 1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 187 Excitement is excitability too. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 250, I fancy, the rigorous earnest man, with his keen excitabilities, was not altogether easy to make happy. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. 60 Romola..shrank .. from the shrill excitability of those illuminated women.

2. *Phys.* Of an animal or vegetable organ or tissue: The capacity of being excited to its characteristic activity by the action of a specific stimulus. (In the Brunonian physiology *excitability* or *incitability* was regarded as the essential principle of vitality; the earlier quots. refer more or less to this theory.)

1788 J. BROWN *Elem. Med.* § 14 The property, by which both sets of powers act, should be named Excitability; and the powers themselves Exciting Powers. 1799 E. DARWIN *Phytol.* XIV. i. 1. 316 The buds of vegetables .. possess irritability, and sensibility, and voluntarity, and have associations of motion .. But .. the three latter kinds of excitability are possessed in a much less degree by vegetable buds. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 333 Opium acts primarily on the living principle, or, as he terms it, excitability of the system. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 65 In forced plants the irritability, or..excitability, is exhausted. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 34 Pleasure..consists in the harmony between the specific excitability of a living creature, and the exciting causes correspondent thereto. 1834 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 3/1 The chemical laws are brought into operation by the agency of an organic excitability. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1872) 220 The excitability of the retina is readily exhausted.

Excitable (eksəi·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *excitābilis*, f. *excitāre*: see EXCITE *v.* Cf. Fr. *excitable*.] Capable of being excited; prone to, or susceptible of, excitement; easily excited. Const. *to.*

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 305 Their persons are liable to Deposing and killing; and their Subiects excitable to Insurrection. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxxii. Wks. 1741 I. 342 His affections were .. excitable by their due objects. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 25 His flexile and excitable fancy was conjuring up a thousand shapes. 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. ii, One of those excitable natures which cannot endure the influence of strong drinks. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 53 He is .. wonderfully excitable to mirth.

Hence **Excitableness**, the condition or quality of being excitable.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 238 A precaution against the excitableness of youth.

Excitancy. [f. next: see -ANCY.] The property of exciting or calling into activity.

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 25 The active life or excitancy belongs to the former, the passive life or excitability to the latter.

Excitant (e·ksitănt, eksəi·tănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *excitant-em*, pr. pple. of *excitāre*: see EXCITE. Cf. Fr. *excitant*.]

A. *adj.* That rouses, excites, or stimulates; exciting, stimulating. Cf. EXCITE, senses 1, 4, 6.

1607 R. CRACKENTHORP *Serm.* (1608) 11 Gods grace, in our conversion, is not onely an excitant but a viuificant grace. 1661 BP. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* (1678) 60 The Donation of Heavenly Grace .. excitant, adjuvant, or co-operant. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 337 Cushions .. covered with silk .. are much more powerfully excitant. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 471 The excitant powers of the fixed alkali were not at all, or very little known. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Excitant*, raising up; exciting; provoking; stimulating.

B. *sb.* An agent which excites (organs or tissues) to increased vital activity; a stimulant. Also, an agent for inducing electrical action.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 2 Sept., The English affect stimulant nourishment—beef and beer. The French excitants..alcohol, champagne. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Salts are the excitants of the growth of plants. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* viii (ed. 2) 300 A warm bath .. should only be employed as a momentary excitant. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 4/2 A weak solution of potash as the excitant.

† **E·xcitate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **exitat.** *Pa. tense* 6 **excitate.** [f. L. *excitāt-* ppl. stem of *excitāre*: see EXCITE.] = EXCITE.

1548 BP. HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* iv, To shew what profit followeth the doing of it, that the commodity might excitate the mind. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 435 Thir wordis scho said richt sone him excitate. 1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 3 Celestiall bodies, whose influence doth exitat and procure continuall mutability in the lower region. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 81 If you touch a piece of wax already excitated with common oyle, it will .. attract. 1658 — *Hydriot.* 58 Their iterated clamations to excitate their dying or dead friends. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 389/2 It was the custom of the Pythagoreans as soon as they waked, to excitate their souls with the Lute.

Hence **E·xcitating** *ppl. a.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 29 The sinnes of other men, they may bee the externall, irritating, exitating cause of Gods judgements.

Excitation (eksitē·ʃən). Also 5–6 **exoe-, exoitacion, -ioun, excytacyon.** [a. F. *excitation*, ad. L. *excitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excitāre* to EXCITE.]

1. The action of exciting (in various senses of the verb); an instance of this. † *By* (*a person's*) *excitation*: at (a person's) instigation. *rare* or *arch.* in general sense.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Thurgh comforth of þaire wordes and þe excitacioun of þaim, we schrafe vs clene and herd messe. 1462 EDW. IV. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 41 I. 127 The malicious counseyle and exitacion of Margaret his wife. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. (1890) 69 The .. impetuous excitacions, that often tymes thy messangers made vnto me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 99 A man, that .. confessed, that he was there by myne excitacion. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1413/1 Bookes conteining false, seditious, and slanderous matter .. to the excitation of insurrection. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. iii. Wks. III. 462 The excitation of God's gifts in us, whereby we are united to Christ. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 95 His Excitation of the Graces of Prayer in us, is called his making Intercession for us. 1768 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* xlv, The alternate excitation of hope and fear is attended with considerable delight. 1836–7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXX. (1870) II. 214 The ceaseless excitation of the mind to new knowledge.

b. In various physical senses: † the process of setting in motion; † contagion (of a putrid substance); calling forth (of heat, sound, etc.); the exciting (an organ or tissue) by an external stimulus.

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Forme.* T iv, The helpes for woundes composed with corrupte sores are they that requyre excytacyon. 1557 *Sarum Primer* E iv, Rejoyse, bicause he ascended .. into heaven again By his proper excitacion.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 330 The Second [means to induce Putrefaction] is by Inuitation or Excitation; as when a Rotten Apple lieth close to another Apple that is Sound. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* xiii. 331 Highly expansive elements .. called into tremendous action by the excitation of heat. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1867) § 79 The order of excitation is from muscles that are small..to those which are larger. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1872) 222 The excitation of the retina proper.

2. A means of excitement, an influence that excites; a stimulus, encouragement, instigation. *arch.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxviii. 136 Musick .. as the Spartans used it .. served still for an excitation to Valor. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 65 Descend into my heart by the excitations of thy grace. 1758 TAYLOR *Let.* in E. Law *Th. Relig.* 402 The subject yields .. the warmest, and strongest excitations to piety. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* xxiii. (1832) 280 Tommy, with this excitation .. soon got to the head of his class. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 163 Here is a fellow publishing the most direct excitations to assassination and rebellion. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 212 His example was a continued .. excitation to his brethren.

3. The state of being excited, excitement; an instance of this. Now somewhat *rare*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 20 They two [Galba and Vitelle] through her dronkenhede Of witles excitation Oppressed all the nacion Of Spaine. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* v. (1702) 49 Kindling them unto a more Incentive Excitation. 1698 tr. *Fenelon's Maxims of Saints* 53 All hasty and unquiet Excitation fore-running Grace. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 1 May, It is said that every excitation is followed by a commensurate exhaustion. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiii, His temperament was still in a state of excitation.

4. *Electricity* and *Magnetism.* The action or process of inducing an electric or magnetic condition; the condition so induced.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 526 As for jet, it must first be excited by rubbing .. whereas the loadstone hath sufficient excitation from its own nature. 1709 HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* II. (1719) 71 The Easie Excitation of the Electrical Matter. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 322 The simple rubber..will produce a very slight excitation of the cylinder. 1846 J. JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* iii. *Electr.* 359 Electrical machines .. so formed as, by excitation to collect Electricity. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xiii. 375 Its polar excitation is at once manifested.

Excitative (eksəi·tătiv), *a.* [a. F. *excitatif, -ive*, as if ad. L. **excitātīv-us*, f. *excitāre*: see EXCITE *v.*] Able or tending to excite: in senses of the verb. Const. *of.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 78 Exhortacions & pyetous remonstrances excytatiue of all well wyllyng. *a* 1677 BARROW *Exp. Creed* (T.) Admonitory of duty and excitative of devotion. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 408 The Pythagoreans .. said that Fire is the .. Excitative Power. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* iv. (1848) 135 Who can say what shall be the growth of holiness..where all is auspicious and excitative? 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 208 [Paper read] on the thermal laws of the excitative spark of condensers.

† **Excita·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *excitātor*, agent-n. f. *excitā-re*: see EXCITATE and -OR. Cf. Fr. *excitateur.*]

1. One who excites; *spec.* one whose business it is to rouse others from sleep.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 182/1 The Excitator, who wakeneth the Jesuites in the Morning.

2. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Excitator*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Excitatory (eksəi·tătəri), *a.* [f. L. *excitāt-* ppl. stem of *excitāre* (see EXCITATE) + -ORY.] Tending to or productive of excitation; characterized or produced by excitation.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 147 Communication was produced between the two armatures by a silver wire or excitatory arc. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 58 Excitatory organs for the dehiscence of the asci. 1882 *Nature* No. 637. 258 Changes in the electrical relations of the two surfaces [of a leaf] (called the excitatory variation). *Ibid.* XXVI. 353 The excitatory motions both of plants and of animals.

Excite (eksəi·t), *v.* Also 4–5 **exite**, 4–6 **excyte**, 5 **excit**, **exyte**. [a. Fr. *exciter* (= Pr. and Sp. *excitar*), ad. L. *excitāre*, freq. of *excīre* to set in motion, awaken, call forth, instigate, f. *ex-* out + *cīre* to set in motion.]

1. *trans.* To set in motion, stir up.

a. *fig.* To move, stir up, instigate, incite. Const. † *til, to, unto*; *to* with *inf.* or *that* (with subord. clause); also *simply.* Now only with mixed notion of 5.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þe sange of psalmes..excites aungels til oure help. *Ibid.* ix. 25 Antecrist sall .. excite him [God] in his synn to punysch him. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 131 Oxen ben excited to traueile more by the swete songe of the heerd than by strokes and pryckes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. v. 12 Gwentolena..excyted her Fader and frendes to make warre vpon the sayd Lotryne. *a* 1575 ABP. PARKER in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 2 Of Sabbath day the solemn feast Doth vs excyte by rest, God's mighty workes that we declare. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 185/1 Exciting the Soul of the World and converting it to himself. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 135 Excite those People to use a little more fervour in their Prayers. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 118 We excite children by praising them. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 129 That veteran intriguer..excited his attendants to resist. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 54 He was sent to try to excite the emperor to a crusade. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* II. iii. (1874) 254 The imagination is apt to be still more excited by the stirring incidents of war.

absol. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 516 Þe kyng may take awey þes temporaltees from prelatis, whan laweful cause exitiþ. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 3 Whose prayse I would endyte..as dewtie doth excyte. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *Art of Poetry* ii. 9 There native beauty pleases and excites.

† **b.** To provoke, challenge. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 12 Out pute þaim: for þai excitid þe lord. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xiv. 12 Myis ben goon out of her caues, and doren excite us to batel. 1483 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 40 Of Fyerabras how he came to excyte thexersyte of Charles.

† **c.** In physical sense: To set in motion, stir up (so L. *excitare harenam*, Sallust.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 362 He snuffs the Wind, his Heels the Sand excite.

2. To rouse, awaken.

† **a.** *lit.* To rouse from unconsciousness. *rare.*

c 1440 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlv. (Sherard MS.) 101 Than was our lady excited and roos as it hadde ben fro sleep.

† **b.** To call up (a departed spirit). *Obs. rare.*

1651 WALTON in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 208 Unless . we could .. excite them again, and confer a while with their naked Ghosts.

c. To call forth or quicken (a faculty, feeling, etc.) from potential into actual existence; to rouse up, awaken (what is dormant, sluggish, or latent).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 18 Venus .. Hath yive him drinke .. Of thilke cuppe., whiche exciteth The lust. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxh.) 4 The fyrst cause is for to excyte Menys affeccyoun. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. i. (1648) 3 Such mysticall expressions, as might excite the peoples wonder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 98 With Shouts, the Coward's Courage they excite. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. 304 'Tis the design of Tragedy to excite Compassion in the Auditory. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 The Fire in Lime burnt .. lies hid .. but Water excites it again. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 55 A master may, by the exercises he sets, excite the superior capacity of his scholars. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 103 Who can describe the detestation it excites? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 495 The characters excite little or no interest.

3. To induce, elicit, provoke (actions, manifestations); to bring about, occasion (active conditions).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvii. (1495) 285 It is a generall medycyne to excyte spewynge. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 122 Þe deuyll..excited..among þe pepil diuers opynyouns of heresy. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 104 It is expedient to excite and cherish native heat with exercise. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* 111 Through a catarrhall distillation the cough is excited. 1704 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 341 Excite his return, or to send for his family to him. 1786 GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes Cumbld.* (1788) II. 60 Brass guns, for the purpose of exciting echoes. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 73 Heat .. excites and promotes a motion in the fluids. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 303 They [the English ministry] did not excite the general confederacy in Europe. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 84 The bar.. was melted in the strongest heat which could be excited. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 176 [He] had .. endeavoured to excite an insurrection in the eastern counties. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 192 Fire-ships, intended only to excite a conflagration of the bridge. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 142 It may excite a smile when I say so.

4. To affect by a stimulus (bodily organs or tissues), so as to produce or intensify their characteristic activity.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 37 We observe it [the retina] to be so excited by local pressures .. as to see in total darkness moving and shapeless masses of coloured light. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 (1864) 51 Irritation or contact with a surface excites a single group of muscles in one way. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* i. 4 Changes which take place within the cells of the tentacles when the glands are excited.

5. In modern use: To move to strong emotion, stir to passion; to stir up to eager tumultuous feeling, whether pleasurable or painful.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi. (1879) 601 All the events of life, however strongly they may move or eagerly excite him never can remove that sainted image from his heart. 1855–79 [see EXCITED *ppl. a.* 1]. 1886 LESLIE STEPHEN *Life H. Fawcett* viii. 352 The only result of his endeavours to bring it before the House had been to excite the Under-Secretary for India. 1891 *Punch* CI. 121/2 'It excites me – it amuses me to talk to a *cocher*.'

6. a. *Electricity* and *Magnetism.* To induce electric or magnetic activity in (a substance); to set (an electric current) in motion; also *absol.* **b.** *Photography.* To render (a plate, etc.) sensitive to light; to sensitize.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 If an iron or steele not formerly excited, be held perpendicularly or inclinatorily unto the needle, the lower end thereof will attract the cuspis or southerne point. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 631 Excite a glass rod by silk. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 157 The magnets .. are used merely to excite in the manner already explained. *Ibid.* 277 The remarkable fact of magnets exciting electric currents in wires moved near them. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 270 For exciting the collodion film a bath should be mixed. J. C. LEAKE *ibid.* IV. 323/2 When excited the plate should be placed in the dark-slide.

Excited (eksəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Stirred by strong emotion, disturbed, agitated.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 275 The population of Edinburgh was in an excited state. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 216 The excited people..rushed out to me. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* I. 199 Thiers carried with him much of the excited public feeling of France.

b. Of trade: Abnormally brisk or active.

1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 123 Business men must become .. careful during excited trade.

2. a. *Electricity* and *Magnetism.* In which electrical or magnetic action has been induced; electrized, magnetized. **b.** Of bodily organs or tissues: Affected by a stimulus. **c.** Of a seismographic instrument: Agitated.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 144 Excited Needles, when they stick fastest to each other, owe their Union to their having both been touched by the Loadstone. 1818 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 129 The different states may be known by presenting a metallic point to the excited body. 1832 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x. 235 The visible direction of an object should be a line perpendicular to the curvature of the retina at the excited point. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 35 (1870) 37 The excited magnetic field. 1881 *Standard* 12 Aug., The instruments become less excited, and gradually fall back to more normal conditions.

Excitedly (eksəi·tĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an excited manner.

1852 J. B. OWEN in Vct. Ingestre *Meliora* I. 137 The children looked excitedly at their father. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 389 He now talks incessantly, and excitedly. 1875 FLO. MARRYAT *Open Sesame* I. vi, 'Let him come', cries the girl excitedly. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 101 The young king..dashed his pen excitedly through some words of the oath.

† **Excitеful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EXCITE *v.*; cf. *assistful.*] Tending to excite to action.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 56 To .. Stern Pluto and Persephone, apply Exciteful prayers. 1618 — *Hesiod* II. 423 Many a fore-studied exercise Was instituted, with exciteful prize.

Excitement (eksəi·tmĕnt). [f. EXCITE *v.* + -MENT. First used in sense 3 (= L. *irritamentum*) which is the only sense recognized by Johnson.]

1. The action of exciting; the fact of being excited; = EXCITATION. Somewhat *rare.*

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. (1851) 89 The excitement and propagation of motion. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 116 *note*, Experience .. must precede the excitement of any ideas in the mind.

2. Excited state or condition.

a. *Path.* A state of abnormal activity in any organ. † Also, in the 'Brunonian' physiology, the effects resulting from the presence of the vital principle in the organism.

1788 J. BROWN tr. *Elem. Med.* § 16 The effect of the exciting powers, acting upon the excitability, is to be denominated Excitement [Latin 1780 *Incitatio*]. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 148 Diseases of excitement on the one hand, and debility on the other. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 452 The greatest degree of excitement, consistent with life, may be communicated by this agent [electric fluid]. 1801 *Ibid.* V. 82 An addition .. to that just degree of excitement which constitutes health.

b. Stimulation, titillation (of the senses).

1823 LAMB *Elia* Sec. I. xxii, No possible taste or odour .. can convey a delicate excitement comparable to this mixture.

c. In recent use: The condition of being mentally excited, whether by pleasurable or painful emotion. Cf. EXCITE *v.* 5.

1846 TRENCH *Miracles* vi. (1862) 185 Men in their thirst for excitement .. have a kind of pleasure in being the bearers even of evil tidings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 152 He approached me with some excitement of manner. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 156 The excitement it [Tractarianism] caused in England.

3. Something that excites; a means of exciting.

† **a.** Something that tends to excite (a feeling); a motive or incentive *to* action; an exhortation, encouragement. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 58 (Qq.) A father kill'd, a mother stain'd, Excitements of my reason, and my blood. 1633 MAY *Hen. II*, VII. 79 Excitements every where From Pulpits sounded in the peoples eare, To aid their brother-Christians. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 112 Rather are diligent lads to be encouraged with all excitements to Learning. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 89 Perception of danger is a natural excitement of passive fear, and active caution. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IX. ii. (1846) 373 The General encouraging his Followers, by all the usual excitements to do their duty. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 420 In any half dozen sermons of..Jeremy Taylor, there are..more excitements to inquiry..than are presented to the congregations of the present day..during twice as many months. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 239 Each..had yet its own separate occasions and excitements.

b. In physical sense.

1862 DARWIN *Fertilis. Orchids* iv. 153 I suspect that it does explode .. without the excitement of a touch.

c. An occasion of mental excitement.

1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vii. 186 Their knowledge brings them some noble excitements and satisfactions.

Exciter (eksəi·tər). Also 5 **excitour.** Cf. EXCITOR. [f. EXCITE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who, or that which, excites; † an instigator.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 267 Lewelynes broþer David .. þat was exciter [L. *incentor*] of all þis woo. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277/2 Excitours to the matters were so painted and coloured, that etc. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 360 He would haue relligion to be..an exciter..of our reuerence to Saints. 1795 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89 Exciters of the insurrection. 1822 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. 58 The personal exciter and strengthener of my virtuous habits. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 325, I am simply looking upon War as the strongest exciter of the human mind.

2. *Med.* An excitant; a stimulant.

1832 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

Exciting (eksəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXCITE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb EXCITE. Also an instance of it. † Phrase, *At* (*of, by*) *exciting of*: by the instigation of.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 133 At exitynge of quarta decimanorum þat helde Esterday þe xiiij° day of þe mone Chedde was i-take. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. ii. (1483) 3 Yf that my pylgrim hath ought done..of thyne excytyng. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxxxix. 192 A company of them, by the exityng of Hurkus .. folowed the kynges hoost. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 279 The chiefe excytyng of these maters came by the kynges uncles. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 354 It must proceed..from the Quickning and Exciting of the Natural heat. 1652 G. Herbert *Country Pars.* xxii, Wanting many excitings of grace [when not attending the Communion].

Exciting (eksəi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That excites. *Exciting cause*: (chiefly *Path.*) that which immediately causes disease, etc.; opposed to *predisposing cause*.

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Exciting cause.* 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. xiii, Story after story..followed each other with exciting haste. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 57/1 The exciting causes of hepatitis may be enumerated as follows. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* i. § 2. 9 Principles..exciting rather than directing. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 542 The public attention was occupied by other and far more exciting subjects. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 13 Certain acts and forbearances considered as the exciting cause of disposition on the part of others.

Hence **Exci·tingly** *adv.*, in an exciting manner.

1860 in Worcester; and in mod. Dicts.

Excitive (eksəi·tiv), *a.* [f. Excite *v.* + -ive.] Tending to excite. Const. *of*.

1774 N. Wraxall *Let.* in *Tour North. Europe* (1776) 164 A sight rather excitive of disgust than desire. 1826 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 51 The least excitive of the bad passions.

Excito-motor (eksəi·tomōu·tŏɹ), *a.* = next.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 90 The three typical pairs of excitomotor ganglia are easily recognisable. 1881 Power *Carpenter's Hum. Physiol.* § 404 Such movements are properly distinguished as excito-motor.

Excito-motory (eksəi·tomōu·təɹi), *a. Phys.* [f. Excit-or + Motory; formed by Marshall Hall in 1836.] Of or pertaining to the spinal group of nerves, composed of the excitor and the motor nerves. Often applied to the reflex actions which are produced by this division of the nervous system.

1836 M. Hall *Lect. Nervous Syst.* 12, I propose to divide [the Nervous System] into 1. The Cerebral..2. The True Spinal or the Excito-motory; and 3. The Ganglionic. 1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 609/2 A distinct series of excito-motory fibres. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 189 Besides this excito-motory system .. the Nudibranches possess a 'sympathetic' system. 1861 T. Graham *Pract. Med.* 593 In infancy, when the voluntary power is as yet undeveloped, the excito-motory is in the fullest activity.

Excitor (eksəi·tŏɹ, -əɹ). Cf. Exciter. [f. Excite *v.*, on the analogy of *motor*.] **a.** = Exciter. **b.** An afferent nerve belonging to the spinal division of the nervous system. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1816 Jane Austen *Mansfield Park* II. 126 All those fine feelings of which he had hoped to be the excitor, were already given. 1836 M. Hall *Lect. Nervous Syst.* 15 The true Spinal Nerves. I. The Excitors. *Ibid.* 21 The incident excitor nerves, the medulla, and the reflex motor nerves, constitute the system. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 592 It is quite credible that the messenger of death operated through..the usual excitors of disease. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iii. 674 Another excitor is a brush of fine wires. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 62 (1879) 63 Other excitor fibres..are included in the ordinary nerve-trunks.

Excitress (eksəi·trĕs) *rare.* [f. Exciter + -ess.] A female exciter.

a 1860 'Used somewhere by H. H. Wilson' (F. Hall).

Excitory (eksəi·təri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] Fitted to excite; instrumental in exciting.

1818 Bostock *Galvanism* I. i. 18 The excitory arc, or the metallic part of the circle. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 48 The females are provided with a..vagina or sheath for the reception of the excitory organ of the male.

Exclaim (eksklē·m), *v.* Also 6–7 **exclame, -aime.** [ad. F. *exclamer*, ad. L. *exclāmāre* to call out, f. *ex-* out + *clāmāre* to call, shout.]

1. *intr.* To cry out suddenly and vehemently; to cry out from pain, anger, delight, surprise, etc. Rarely with *out*.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 18 To Exclame, *exclamare.* 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 83 Say Gentlemen, what makes you thus exclaime? 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 416 On either side Disparted Chaos over built exclaimed. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.*, *The Bidet*, Grant me but decent words to exclaim in. 1845 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 342, I assure you the contrast made me exclaim out.

b. with quoted words, either in direct or indirect speech.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 125 The French exclaym'd, the Deuill was in Armes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 311 Exclaiming that the tyranny of the Nobilitie had inforced them to this action. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 279 'What! leave the Combat out?' exclaims the Knight. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 437 'Spoke like an oracle', they all exclaim. 1818 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxi, 'By Saint Andrew, Robin!' exclaimed his father, 'thou art like a screech-owl'. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 191 The people exclaimed that they were betrayed by the gentlemen.

2. a. *To exclaim against*: to cry out loudly and suddenly against, accuse loudly, blame (persons, their actions and attributes); to make an outcry against, protest against, rail at (a thing). Also with *indirect passive. arch.*

1593 Shacs. *Lucr.* 757 Here she exclaims against repose and rest. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 338 The Inhabitants did indeed exclaim..against this kind of Jurisdiction. 1648 *Mem. Reign Jas. I*, 25 None ever exclaimed more against that Prince then usually he did. 1784 T. Burnet *Life Bp. Burnet* in *Own Time* I. 59 In his charges to the Clergy he exclaimed against the pluralities. 1726 Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 35, I began to exclaim against him in a friendly manner. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. XII. 158 Sparta..was already much exclaimed against for the treaty of Antalcidas. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 9/2 Satisfied with exclaiming against the inconsistencies which he detected in the conduct of remarkable persons.

b. *To exclaim at, on, upon*: in same sense; also, (quots. 1589, 1818), to apostrophize. *arch.*

1583 Babington *Commandm.* x. (1637) 98 So as I may not be..exclaimed upon justly in the world. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 245 We do sodainly flye out and either speake or exclaime at some other person or thing..as a louer to his vnkind mistresse. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* III. i, I will exclaim to the world on thee, and beg justice of theduke himself. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxvii. 424 These men..sometimes he makes sport with..and sometimes declaimes and exclaimes upon them. 1822 Lamb *Elia, Christ's Hospital*, How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart exclaim upon sweet Calne in Wiltshire! 1823 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* I. 184 He exclaimed on the horrid treatment they were giving him.

† **c.** *To exclaim of*: to complain loudly *of*.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 116 They came..exclaiming of the Captains of the power of Tlaxcallan, who had bounde them. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 39 [Some bad natures] exclaime of all things.

† **3.** *trans.* To express by exclamation. With *compl. obj.* To proclaim loudly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1592 Marlowe *Massac. Paris* III. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 242/1, I curse thee, and exclaim thee, miscreant. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* II. 75 The beautiful creature exclaimed thus her abhorrence of inconstancy.

Hence **Exclai·mer**, one who exclaims or cries out with sudden vehemence. **Exclai·ming** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Exclaim; an outcry. **Exclai·ming** *ppl. a.*, that exclaims.

1689 Locke *Toleration* 17 The Opposers of Errors, the Exclaimers against Schism. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 225 The exclaimer relates half a dozen similar instances. 1872 Dasent *Three to One* I. 3 Some one exclaims 'regular old fogies'. Let us reason with this exclaimer. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 226 The exclaiming of the people hath many times as much cause as had the harlot's complaint made unto Solomon. 1688 R. L'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* III. 202 They both brake out in Violent Exclaymings, Lord! What will become of us! 1741 Richardson *Pamela* III. 188 Our intermingling Exclaimings and Observations. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/1 There was a questioning and exclaiming that I refrain from repeating. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 216 The happy dwellers of these vallies Haue prayed me leaue my straung exclaiming musike. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 259 The exclayming mouths of these discontented people.

Exclaim (eksklē·m), *sb. rare.* 'Now disused' (J.). [f. prec. vb.] Exclamation, outcry.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* 213 With these or the like exclaimes. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 150/1 He thought by waie of exclames to aggrauat his owne case. 1633 *Costlie Whore* I. i, in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Intending by exclaimes to raise the Court. 1812 W. Tennant *Auster F.* v. ii, It needed not that with a third exclaim King James's trumpeter aloud should cry. 1840 Browning *Sordello* III. 344 Thus I bring Sordello to the rapturous Exclaim at the crowd's cry.

Exclamation (ekskläme·ɪʃən). Forms: 4–6 **exclamacioun**, 5–6 **-cion, -cyon**, 6 **-tioun, -tyon**, 6– **-tion.** [a. Fr. *exclamation*, ad. L. *exclāmātiōnem*, n. of action f. *exclāmāre*: see Exclaim *v.*]

1. The action of exclaiming or crying out; the loud articulate expression of pain, anger, surprise, etc.; clamour, vociferation. Also, an instance of this, an outcry; an emphatic or vehement speech or sentence.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* Prol., He ordeynynge in the vois of a prophetis exclamacioun, schewith the ordre of dekenis eleccioun. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccvii 220 Therfore the mydwyfe made an exclamacyon, and sayde, this childe shall be a kynge. 1533 More *Apol.* viii. Wks. 860/1 Tyndall..aunswereth me wyth an hedious exclamacion, and crieng oute vppon my fleshelynesse and foly. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 72 At these wordes one of them burst out in exclamation. 1637 Stirling *Doomes-day, 10th hour* st. lvi. in Chalmers V. 392 Huge exclamations burst abruptly out. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 106 What my Tongue might express.. was rather Exclamation, such as, Lord! what a miserable Creature am I. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, The..cries and exclamations of a woman..screaming..'Oh, my husband!—my husband'. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, Always making these exclamations in some..rough part of the road. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* (1874) 24 They were startled by an exclamation from Ingran.

2. The action of loudly complaining or protesting; a loud complaint or protest; a derogatory outcry; a 'vociferous reproach' (J.). Const. *against*, † *of*, † *on*, and in phrases *To* † *infer, make exclamation against*, † *upon. arch.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Well maye I make an exclamacion Of ignoraunce. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxxxii. 180 Charlys herynge this exclamacion of his subgettes.. was right..heuy in his herte. 1513 Douglas *Æneis, Exclamacion* (1710) 485 Ane Exclamacioun Aganis detractouris. 1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 54 Oh, his lamentations and exclamations on fortune. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O ij b, The myserable person..maketh exclamacion vpon the rightwise goddes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 425 Inferring an exclamation and outcrie, against the croked..condition of this life. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 52 These exactions ..They say..are deuis'd by you, or else you suffer Too hard an exclamation. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 34, I might spend a great deal of my time in exclamations against the follies..of those things. 1777 Priestley *Disc. Philos. Necess.* iii. 24 What exclamation and abuse must he not expect? 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xi, Dame Crank.., began a horrible exclamation against Jack Hostler.

† **3.** Formal declaration; proclamation. Const. *of. Obs.* Cf. Exclaim *v.* 3.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, He stand amaz'd, And fall in exclamations of thy vertues. 1632 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 132 Many Patrons are content to present..upon ..due exclamation of the integrity of the life of such suitors.

4. a. *Rhet.* = Ecphonesis or Epiphonema. **b.** *Gram.* = Interjection. **c.** *Note, point of exclamation*, also (U. S.) *Exclamation-mark* or *point*: = *Note of admiration*: see Admiration 4.

a. 1552 Huloet, Exclamation, *epiphonema.* 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 221 The figure of exclamation [*marg.* Ecphonisis or the Outcry]. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Exclamation*..a Figure in Rhetorick; as Now I speak to thee O Africanus.

b. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xv. § 123 (1875) 347 The lowest form of language is the exclamation, by which an entire idea is vaguely conveyed through a single sound.

c. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 271 A note of Exclamation or Admiration, thus noted! 1755 Johnson, *Exclamation* ..a note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus! 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 408 A sentence, in which any wonder or admiration is expressed..may be.. terminated by a note of exclamation. 1864 Webster, *Exclamation*, A sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus [!];—called also exclamation point.

† **d.** *Music.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 43 Exclamation properly is no other thing but the slacking of the Voice to re-inforce it somewhat more.

Exclamative (eksklæ·mătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exclāmāt-* ppl. stem of *exclāmāre* (see Exclaim *v.*) + -ive. Cf. mod.F. *exclamatif.*] Containing or expressing exclamation; exclamatory.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exclamative*, of or pertaining to exclamation. 1775 in Ash. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 471 Renowned O! Y? (thou exclamative– interrogation).

Hence **Exclamatively** *adv.*, with exclamation, exclamatorily.

1836 in Smart. 1860 in Worcester; and in mod. Dicts.

Exclamatory (eksklæ·mătəri), *a.* [f. L. *exclāmāt-* ppl. stem of *exclāmāre* + -ory.]

1. That exclaims or cries out loudly; that utters exclamations. Of a feeling, etc.: That vents itself in exclamation; noisy, outspoken.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 22 b, Wold God there were no other exclamatory crime then this to be obiected against thee. *a* 1632 Donne *Serm.* lxiii. (1640) 635 Whom afflictions supple and mollifie no farther but to an intemperate.. and exclamatory Sorrow. 1755 Johnson, *Exclamatory*, practising exclamation. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 400 The exclamatory vehemence and contagious zeal of his manner. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* I. vi. (1886) 48 You are so.. hot-headed and exclamatory that I cannot get a word in.

2. Of or pertaining to exclamation; of the nature of or resembling an exclamation; containing, expressing, or marking an exclamation.

a 1716 South *Serm.* IV. vii. 346 Those exclamatory words of St. Paul..How unsearchable are his judgements. 1727 *Art Speaking in Public* (ed. 2) 129 To pronounce those exclamatory Expressions without either Grace or Exclamation. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IX. xxxiii. 283 Beginning the sentence with an exclamatory whistle. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 408 (*heading of* §) Of the Exclamatory point (!). 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* I. Introd. (1866) 2 The tube-journey..is as barren as an exclamatory O!

Hence **Exclamatorily** *adv.*, in an exclamatory manner.

1836 in Smart *Walker's Dict.* 1863 *Not an Angel* I. 41 'My darling!' exclamatorily. 'What do you want?' 'My darling?' interrogatively.

Exclude (eksklū·d), *v.* Also 5–6 **exclud**, 5 *pa. pple.* **exclud**, 6 *Sc.* **excluid.** [ad. L. *exclūdĕre* to shut out, f. *ex-* out + *claudĕre* to shut.]

I. To bar or keep out (what is already outside).

1. *trans.* To shut out (persons, living things), hinder from entering (a place, enclosure, society, etc.). Const. *from*, † *out of*, and † with double obj. by omission of *from*.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 32 The force of the feende to felle in sighte, And all his power excluded shulde be. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 10 Thi childryn shall be disheritid, and excludid fro the parlement..for evirmore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Therby all mankynde was vtterly lost and excluded out of paradyse. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* (1646) I. 132 Far be it from us to believe that all these Christians are excluded heaven. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 71 Plato..excluded every one his School who was ignorant in Geometry. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 512 Exclude th' incroaching Cattle from thy Ground. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 329 The first occasion of building the Roman Wall was..to exclude the Scotish Highlanders. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 144 Out of God's kingdom you are excluded. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 170 Nobody was excluded who laid down his penny at the bar. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* iii. 96 We..find in flowers various modes..of excluding ants.

b. To shut out, prevent the entrance of (noise, air, light, etc.).

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 105 All rumour and lowd noises are to be excluded. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 When Branches are so thick..that they..exclude the sun and air. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 18 Waving

groves .. part admit, and part exclude the day. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 366/2 Hoods will also be fitted over the tops of the doors so as to further exclude the draught.

2. With an immaterial thing as obj.: To shut out, give no place to; to prevent the existence, occurrence, or use of. Const. *from*, and with double obj.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* 1st Prol., Lest happili hate of the prelatis name, shulde exclude the profit of the lessoun. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 366 None arte..Through which it mighte ben excluded, That he ne was fully concluded To love. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 59 Iesu cryst wyllyng that all suche songe shulde be excluded from thys order. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* xii. 220 Wherfore our faithe stayed vpon god..excludeth al maner a doute. 1604 Rowlands *Looke to it* 44 Eate, drinke, be merry .. Exclude all Pittie, Conscience, and Remorce. 1789 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 50 It is impossible that this subject should be wholly excluded conversation. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* v, Sometimes the thick foliage excluded all view of the country. 1841–44 Emerson *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 160 The vocabulary of an omniscient man would embrace words and images excluded from polite conversation.

b. To shut out or reject from consideration, notice, or use.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. (1611) 63 And so exclude the rest of the Scripture. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* Addr. to Rdr. 10 Not .. excluding the better way when it is found. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 148 The world . excludes those things for which it can give no reason.

c. Not to admit of, to leave no room for, be incompatible with, the presence of (a material or immaterial object). Also † *To exclude out.*

1625 Br. Mountagu *App. Caesar.* 104 The freedome of will doth not exclude out God's prerogative royall. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. iv, A solid substance..excludes all other solid substances. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 112 This Necessity does not exclude deliberation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 318 He is fond of introducing any law that contradicts or excludes the common law of England. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 The number three excludes the number four. 1884 H. Spencer in *19th Cent.* XV. 7 Absolute indifference excludes the conception of will.

3. To shut off, debar *from*; to preclude, prohibit. † Formerly const. *of*; also *to* with *inf.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 40. Preamb., The same Erle is excluded to have or enjoye the seid Manoris. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1539) Prol. ad fin., Euery wyseman..wyll not saye that I am the principall auctour of this warke, nor yet .. exclude me clene from it. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 34 He ys therby excludyd also from the vse and vtward exercyse almost of al vertue. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 a, Theye bee excluded duringe their lyves to defete the particion. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ii. 7 These were to exclude him utterly of his right. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 103 Francis of Vaudemont being next heir by the said [i. e. Salic] Law, which excludes Females. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 202 And none but such from mercy I exclude. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Hist.* IV. vii. § 4 Placidus's concern was to exclude them..from getting into the village. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 169 They laboured to exclude the English from the treaty of Chateau en Cambresis. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 29 Here, completely excluded from the knowledge of things without.

† **b.** with double obj. *Obs.*

1692 Locke *Toleration* iii. Wks. 1727 II. 333 Excluding them the ordinary and probable Means of Conversion. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks 1726 I. 547 Professors of Christianity, that exclude both such Men, and such Knowledge the Kingdom of God.

4. To leave out, omit purposely, except (from a category, list, the scope of a proposition or enactment, etc.); 'not to comprehend in any grant or privilege' (J.). Const. *from*, †*out of*; also *simply.*

c 1400 *Purif. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 129 Thys meyde..Excluded was for condycion. 1689 C. Hatton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) II. 131 Y^e^ author..is threaten'd by S^r^. Robt. to be excluded out of ye Act of indemnity. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 118 Having excluded them from the Society of Men, he places them among..Beasts. 1724 [see 5]. 1735 in Johnson.

† **b.** To let off, relieve, exempt (a person) *from* (an obligation). *Obs. rare.*

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 83 Excluded and exempted from the debt which others owe by the common law of nature.

c. Of a word, term, proposition, etc.: To shut out of or not to include in its scope, application, or meaning.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 384/1 If saint James sayd that god had begotten vs by his goodnes, do these wordes exclude al the meanes that hys goodnesse vsed toward it. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 234 When we say the conception of our Saviour was wrought by the operation of the Spirit..observe, What is excluded by that attribution to the Spirit. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 87 Excluding as they [these propositions] do an all-important fact. 1882 J. Szelry *Nat. Relig.* I. iv. (1891) 85 Nature.. excludes the whole domain of human feeling.

5. The pr. pple. used *absol.*

a. = 'To the exclusion of'. † **b.** = Excepting.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 76 Whatsoever the son does acquire, it is his own, excluding his Father. 1724 R. Falconer *Voy., Adv. & Escapes* (1769) 273 A Court Marshall ..found them guilty of Cowardice, excluding Constable.

II. In pregnant sense; to expel and shut out.

6. To put out (of a room, a society, a possession, etc.), to banish, expel. Const. † *out of, from*; also with double object and *simply.*

1388 Wyclif *Num.* xii. 15 So Marie was excludid [1382 putte] out of the tentis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2842 In pacience possede at he mi3t [þan] Be excludit [*Dublin MS.* exclud] out of his erd. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xii. II. 154 They excluded him out of their counsayle. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 435 If any man be lawfully seazed..of any tenement ..he shall never be excluded..but by the kings writ. 1667 Marvell *Corr.* lxxix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 224 They voted that he be excluded the House. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. III. 229 As Las Casas excepted against the members of the council of the Indies, all of them were excluded. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 133 They then caused the women to be excluded from the church.

7. a. After L. *excludere ova.* To draw, put or thrust forth from (a receptacle); to hatch (chickens, etc.); also *fig.*; to give birth to (young), to lay (eggs). Also † of the midwife: To extract. Const. *from, out of.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 117 If that ony þing of corrumpcioun abide þe place schal be opened wiþ an instrument, & so schal þe quyttur be excludid. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 53 To rid and exclude the winde and aire out of leather bagges or bladders. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 208 Spiders..are no sooner hatched and excluded out of their egs, but forthwith they practise to make webs. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 151 A Cock will fertilitate the whole..cluster of egges, which are not excluded in many weeks after. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 2 The next day she excluded the Fœtus that was four months old. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* VII. iv. 393 The Eggs of the Ostrich..are cherished only by the heat of the Sun till the Young be excluded. 1721 Bradley *Wks. Nat.* 59 The .. male [fish] covers it [the egg] with a prolifick Juice as soon as it is excluded from the Body of the Female. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. Introd. 8 He describes the method of excluding the Fœtus. 1851 Darwin *Cirripedia* I. 10 In some cases..the larvæ, when first excluded from the egg, have not an eye.

† **b.** To discharge, void. *Obs.*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 196 Who out of the corners of her eyes excluded a sort of congealed matter.

Excluded (ekskluːdėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. Also *absol.*

1672 in *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 27, I lately believd .. that they would of themselves have readmitted their excluded Alderman. 1717 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. xliv. 24 It is easy to see in her manner, that she has lived excluded from the world. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 22/2 The interest of the excluded is always in danger of being overlooked. 1879 Green *Read. Eng. Hist.* xvii. 83 The excluded monks.

b. *Excluded middle, third*: (see quots.)

1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* (1860) I. 83 The principle of Excluded Third or Middle—viz. between two contradictories—enounces that condition of thought, which compels us, of two repugnant notions, which cannot both coexist, to think either the one or the other as existing. 1849 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* 295. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 10 Every physical enquiry employs the logical principles of Identity and Excluded Middle for the attainment of its results.

† **Exclu·dent.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exclūdent-em*, pr. pple. of *exclūdĕre*: see Exclude.] = Excluder b.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 9 It is now in your power..to make unto yourself and the rest of the Excludents an immortal Friend of Santa Severina. [See also Excluding *ppl. a.*]

Excluder (ekskluːdəɹ). [f. Exclude + -er[1].] One who or that which excludes or shuts out.

b. *spec.* One who attempts to exclude a candidate from office by voting against him; *esp.* one who voted for the Exclusion Bill (Exclusion 1 b).

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 276 They left no stone unturned, that might mollifie the excluders, and prevail with them to give their votes for Montalto. 1685 *Addr. Middlesex Just. of Peace* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2010/4 The race of Regicides and Excluders (who Murthered the Royal Martyr your Father). 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 476 The grand jury of Suffolk expressed a hope that the parliament would proscribe all the excluders.

Excluding (ekskluːdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Exclude.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 505 b, The life and the health of the body is nothing els, but an excluding of death and Sickenesse. 1657–8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 428 The excluding of the old peerage, which have right and are a considerable party. 1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 We need not fear..the excluding of a Deity from being the prime efficient cause of the world.

Exclu·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That excludes or shuts out; exclusive.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 329 If the Head of the including Faction, offers the Head of the Excluding Party, to assist him .. in the Election of one of the Excludents, let him alwayes be suspicious. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* vi, A sect of..Methodists, more dismal and more excluding.

Hence **Exclu·dingly** *adv.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 30 Who out of that respect are all of them, not excludingly, any one of them, styled, The Lords Anointed.

† **Exclu·se,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exclūs-* ppl. stem of *exclūdĕre*.] *trans.* = Exclude.

1513 Hen. VIII in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 288 *note*, The King of Navarre being exclused from his realme for the assistance given to the French King.

† **Exclu·se,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *exclūsus*, pa. pple. of *exclūdĕre*: see Exclude.] Excluded; shut out.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 278 Thai [chestnut trees] not refuse..clyves ther humoure is not excluse.

† **Exclu·sible,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exclūs-* (see Excluse *v.*) + -ible.] That may be or should be excluded.

1650–3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 371 Neither seem they exclusible from Heaven, who, etc.

Exclusion (ekskluːʒən). [ad. L. *exclusiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exclūdĕre*: see Exclude.] The action of excluding in various senses.

1. Shutting from a place, a society, etc., debarring from privilege, omitting from a category, from consideration, etc.; an instance of the same.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. 80 The most high God is also an infinite God, not onely by exclusion of place, but by the dignity of nature. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, Wks. (1857) 372 To have the disposing of the marriage of Britain with an exception and exclusion, that he should not marry her himself 1626 — *Sylva* § 318 All exclusion of open Air .. maintaineth the Body in his first freshness. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 525 To dare The Fiend..or aggravate His sad exclusion from the dores of Bliss. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 276 There were 32 Cardinals in the Conclave for the Election of that person, and twenty for his Exclusion. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. iv, Solidity consists in repletion, and so an utter exclusion of other bodies out of the space it possesses. 1698 Ludlow *Mem.* (1751) I. 14 An Act for the exclusion of the Bishops out of the House of Lords. *a* 1731 Atterbury *Serm. on Matt.* XXVII. 25 (Seager) Their exclusion from offices and honours. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 110, I cannot be of opinion, that by his [Burke's] exclusion they have had any loss at all. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, Cromwell was wont to invest his meaning..in such a mist of words, surrounding it with so many exclusions and exceptions. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlix. 832 That [mode of property]..which implies the largest power of user and exclusion. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* III. iii. 619 The..exclusion of the female line..from succession to fiefs in England.

b. Phrases, † *In exclusion of, to*; *to the exclusion of.*

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 87 Establishing this Method of sheathing, in Exclusion to all that had been till then used in the Navy. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 5 To the Exclusion of all common Humanity to Strangers. 1774 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* v. (1876) 391, I take this study in aid and not in exclusion of the other. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. 15 He spoke in the singular number to the express exclusion of Eugene. 1872 B. Stewart *Heat* § 116 Two vessels entirely filled with water and vapour of water to the exclusion of air or any other gas.

c. *Bill of exclusion, Exclusion Bill*: a bill brought before parliament in the reign of Charles II (1679) for excluding or preventing James, Duke of York, the king's brother, from succeeding to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. So *Exclusion Parliament.*

1700 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 667 Sir William Williams, speaker of the exclusion parliaments in the reign of King Charles the 2d, is dead. 1729 J. Brambston *Art of Politics* 15 When the Exclusion-Bill was in suspense. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 432 The bill of exclusion was drawn with as much regard to the inheritance of the duke of York's daughter as they could reasonably demand. 1872 J. S. Brewer *Stuarts* in *Eng. Stud.* (1881) 197 Halifax had spoken with great energy against the Exclusion Bill.

2. Method or *process* of Exclusion(s): the process of discovering the cause of a phenomenon, or the solution of a problem, by successively disproving all but one of the conceivable hypotheses. In *Mathematics*, applied to a method, now obsolete, devised by Frenicle *c* 1666 for solving problems in the Theory of Numbers.

3. The action of putting or thrusting forth from any receptacle; of laying (eggs), hatching (chickens), bringing forth (a fœtus). † Also *concr.* that which is excluded.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 That the..time of the Beares gestation..lasting but a few dayes..the exclusion becomes precipitous..There may..from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smalnesse in the exclusion. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 145 The strange sagacity of little insects in choosing fit places for the exclusion of their eggs. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man.* I. ii. 176 The Exclusion of the Fœtus. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 629/2 The larva of the Newt..a few days after its exclusion from the egg.

† **4.** The action of discharging (excrement). Also *concr.* matter excluded, excrement. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity .. hath but a single descent, by the guts, with the exclusions of the belly. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 10 The excrements in the Louse, there reposited just before exclusion.

Exclusionary (ekskluːʒənări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ary[1].] Of or pertaining to exclusion; characterized by exclusion.

1817 Bentham *Parl. Ref. Catech.* p. cliv, Note well the persons to whom, in this instance, the exclusionary force is in an immediate way applied. 1849 W. M. Best *Law Evid.* (1870) 32 Some of these rules are of an exclusionary nature, and reject as legal evidence facts in themselves entitled to consideration.

Exclu·sioner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who upholds exclusion; *spec.* a supporter of the 'Exclusion Bill' (see Exclusion 1 b).

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2019/3 Other Disaffected Exclusioners. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. (1740) 321 How rampant these Procurators of Power, the Exclusioners, were under such Circumstances. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* III. 439 The court..were willing to draw up a libel, which should be imputed to the exclusioners, and thus render them hateful to the people.

Exclusionism (ekskluːʒəniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The character, manner, or principles of an exclusionist; exclusivism.

1846 Worcester cites *Chr. Observer.* 1864 in Webster; hence in later Dicts.

Exclusionist (ekskl*ū*·ʒənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who favours exclusion; one who would exclude another from some privilege.

1828 HAZLITT *Table-t., On Reading New Bks.* (1852) 22 And those who claim it for themselves or others are exclusionists in literature. 1885 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 372, I am not .. an exclusionist in matters of society. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 47 The exclusionist in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself in striving to shut out others.

attrib. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 7/1 How..could any Minister attempt to remove the relics of the exclusionist system?

b. *Eng. Hist.* A supporter of the *Exclusion Bill*: see EXCLUSION 1 b.

1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1854) VI. lxviii. 329 The reasoning of the exclusionists appeared the more convincing. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 Opponents of the court were called Birminghams, petitioners and exclusionists.

Exclusive (ekskl*ū*·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *exclūsīv-us*, f. *exclūs-* ppl. stem of *exclūdĕre* to EXCLUDE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *exclusif, -ive.*]

A. *adj.*

I. That excludes.

1. Having the power or the function of excluding. *rare. Exclusive voice*: right of veto.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 153 Exclusiue, *exclusiuus.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 625 We..obstacle find none Of membrane, joynt, or limb, exclusive barrs. 1688 TATE *Abs. & Archit.* II. 254 Who with exclusive bills must now dispense, Debar the heir, or starve in his defence. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Soveraigns have an Exclusive Voice in the Election of Popes. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxxiv. 217 Your 'tutor'..your friend, your 'BROTHER' (too clearly do I see the *exclusive* force of that last recognition!).

†**2.** Excluding (some other) from participation. Const. *of, to.* Sometimes quasi-*adv.* = 'to the exclusion *of*'. *Obs.*

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 66 The Dutch..will drive the Trade of the World exclusive to the English. 1698 LOCKE *Govt.* 125 One that was, by Right of Nature, to Inherit all .. exclusive .. of his brethren. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 370 By this sudden peace exclusive to the English, the Protestants were .. weakned.

3. Not admitting of the existence or presence *of* (something); unable to co-exist, incompatible. *Exclusive concepts* (Logic): (see quot.)

a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 4 The lowest Degree [of eternal Life and Happiness] is exclusive of all Pain and Misery. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 201 Various persons may concur in the same measure on various grounds. They may be various, without being contrary to, or exclusive of each other. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 93 Exclusive Concepts *animal* and *vegetable*, for instance—do not coincide in any part of their Extension.

4. Of a statement, enumeration, measurement, etc.: Excluding, not comprising (something). Const. *of*, † *to*. Of an interval: Not including one or both of the specified terminal points. Opposed to *inclusive.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. Pref. (1739) 3 Not one instance in all that Book is exclusive to the Commons. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* (1656) 105 The word, 'To such' is..rather inclusive as to them, then exclusive.

b. quasi-*adv.* (and *adv.*) So as to exclude; according to the exclusive mode of computation. (In the earlier instances the word is perh. the Lat. adv. *exclūsīvē*: cf. *esp.* quot. *a* 1626.)

1515 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 261 Fra the xiiij day forsaid inclusiue, to xx day of be samyn exclusiue. [*a* 1626 BACON *Jurisdict. Marches* Wks. 1740 IV. 133 The distinction of *exclusivè* and *inclusivè* is a distinction both in time and place.] 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 90 From 25th Decemb. last exclusive, to 29th Feb'ry following incl. 1724 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) III. 384 Nor do I know whether he reckons the dross exclusive or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Exclusive* .. is also used adverbially: as ..He sent him all the Gazettes, from No. 195 to No. 300 exclusive. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 24 The chalet..contained four men exclusive of myself and my guide.

¶ In 18th and early 19th c. *exclusive of* is often used where we should now say 'irrespective of', 'apart from (the question of)', 'not to speak of'.

1762 MRS. SHERIDAN *Miss S. Bidulph* (1767) V. 35, I.. should (exclusive of any other reasons) have thought myself bound, etc. 1792 *Elis. Percy* II. 101 He could not, exclusive of his moral character, escape the slur of villany. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xii. 118, I think I should like to know her, exclusive of having lost my way. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 676.

II. Excluding all but what is specified.

5. *Logic.* Of propositions and particles: (see quots. 1864.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 111 Logicians .. framyng a sounde and probable Argument from the proposition Exponent, to the Exclusiue. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Exclusive Propositions will form a complex Argument; as, pious Men are the only Favourites of Heaven. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 135 The English Exclusive particles are, one, only, alone, exclusively, etc. *Ibid.* v. 145 Exclusive Propositions limit the Predicate to this one Subject, thereby excluding it from every other Subject.

6. Of a monopoly or grant: Excluding all other persons from the rights conferred. Hence of a right, privilege, possession, quality, etc.: In which others have no share. *Sc. Law*: (see quot. 1861).

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* I. 129 The French claim .. an exclusive fishery upon the sea-coast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 20 The king's exclusive, legal title. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 488 They must be under the immediate and exclusive command of their own commanding officer. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 477 The right of exclusive trade with India, had been withdrawn from the Company. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354/1 Exclusive Privilege .. is used in a limited acceptation to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the incorporated trades of a royal burgh. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/2 The *Daily News*. has, by the accuracy of its exclusive information, made, etc.

b. Exclusively confined *to. rare.*

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 450 Nor is regret exclusive to the old.

7. Of actions, sentiments, etc.: Strictly limited to the object or objects designated. *Exclusive dealing*: the practice of confining one's custom to certain special tradesmen, *esp.* on political or ecclesiastical grounds.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos, Election for Beadle* 46 A threat of exclusive dealing was clearly established against the vestry clerk. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 9 Exclusive devotion to work has the result that amusements cease to please.

8. Employed or followed to the exclusion of everything else; single, sole.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 355 If he had been made the exclusive channel. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 5, I do not see why these should be the exclusive studies of our schools. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 70 By no means the exclusive medium of thought. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 58 The main or exclusive locomotive organ.

III. 9. Of a corporate body, government, class of society, social circle, etc.: Disposed to resist the admission of outsiders to membership or to intimacy of association. Hence of persons as members of such associations, their temper or principles.

1828 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 312 The same exclusive and narrow-minded spirit [as that of Dissenters]. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiii. 62 Exclusive! pooh! trash! talk to every body. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 The literary class is usually proud and exclusive. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. x. 256 No religion .. was more exclusive than that of the Brahmans. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 162 An oligarchic government, as exclusive as that of the worst days of the Venetian Republic. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 179 The strange animals and rich minerals..which had so enlarged the ideas ..of the untravelled and exclusive Israelites.

B. *sb.*

1. An exclusive proposition or particle. Cf. A. 5.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/1 This man hath a special insight in inclusiues & exclusiues, when he weneth yᵗ in my words it wer included [etc.]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 174 The scriptures that say Christ is in heauen, speake without exclusiues, or exceptiues. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 285, I will not now stand to prove the exclusive. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 These [Exponibles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives.

†**2.** = *exclusive voice* (see A. 1; cf. It. *exclusiva*).

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 147 Whereby having the Exclusive as they terme it; no Pope can be made but with his liking.

3. An exclusive person. Cf. A. 9.

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. ii. 24 She came out .. in full maturity of fastidiousness, a finished Exclusive. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 75 One by one, the other exclusives were seen engaged in a little tête-à-tête with her Ladyship. 1867 LYD. CHILD *Rom. Repub.* xxiii. 283 She used to be the most fastidious of exclusives.

Exclusively (ekskl*ū*·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

†**1.** In an exclusive sense; by an exclusive mode of computation; with exclusion of the extreme points of a series. *Obs.*: cf. EXCLUSIVE A. 4 b.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 In reckoning your distances ..you vnderstood mee exclusiuely, and I meant inclusiuely. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. (1669) 119 *note*, Some understand this gift exclusively, as to the Sword, Bow, and Girdle. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. ix. (1682) 74 All the Experiments from the 9 to the 17 exclusively our examiner leaving uncensured. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 146 Com'encing the 20th of September last exclusively, and ending the 14th Dec. instant inclusively. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 152 The first Part lasts from the Date of the Citation to the .. Contestation of Suit, exclusively. 1805 EAST *Reports* V. 246 The word *until*..is used indifferently either inclusively or exclusively.

†**2.** To the exclusion of, without the participation of, the persons or things designated. Const. *of, to. Obs.*

1650 BP. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* App. to § 18 (1817) 409 [In baptism] when water is taken exclusively to the Spirit, it is very true that it is not water that cleanses the soul. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), To be esteemed, exclusively to all the rest, its inexistent elementary ingredients. 1725–6 BROOME *Notes to Odyssey* (J.), Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not exclusively of the king. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 389 These Criterions might establish the Genuineness of the Prophecies, exclusively of all other Evidences.

3. So as to exclude all except some particular object, subject, etc.; solely.

1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 12 Sept., Are you troubled that Christ is preached? Is preaching so exclusively your function? 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 294 The power of life and death resided exclusively in the Roman governor. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 153 We do not owe our fires exclusively to the miner, or exclusively to the coal merchant.

†**4.** In a spirit of exclusiveness. *Obs. rare.*

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 72 A set of men you condemn so exclusively.

Exclusiveness (ekskl*ū*·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being exclusive; the desire or tendency to exclude others; exclusive character.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exclusiveness*, exclusive quality. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 340 Exclusiveness..arises from the monopolizing spirit of selfishness. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 715/1 The exclusiveness of property. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 136 There were others who preferred the exclusiveness of a separate table.

Exclusivism (ekskl*ū*·siviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principle or practice of being exclusive; systematic exclusiveness.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 598 *Exclusivism*,—or the principle of keeping others without a certain pale, and boasting of being within ourselves. 1840 *Ibid.* VII. 798 That spirit of gain or exclusivism which has seized those who are called the owners of the streams. 1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 280 We may deprecate the charge of exclusivism.

Exclu·sivist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains the exclusive validity (of a theory).

1885 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Nov. 701 The field of Greek mythology .. is the favorite sporting-ground of the exclusivists of the solar theory.

Exclu·sory (ekskl*ū*·səri), *a.* [ad. late L. *exclūsōri-us*, f. *exclūs-* ppl. stem of *exclūdĕre*: see EXCLUDE *v.* and -ORY.] Having the power or the function of excluding; tending to exclude; = EXCLUSIVE A. 1. Const. *of.*

1585 BONNER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 179 To put out the Term *peremptory*, and other that were exclusory of further disputations. 1654 'PALÆMON' *Friendship* 25 'Twere extreamly tedious to run over all the Vices and shew how they were particularly exclusory of Friendship. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 4/5 The exclusory laws were the result of the narrowest and most exasperating religious intolerance.

†**Excoct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *excoct-* ppl. stem of *excoquĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *coquĕre* to boil, melt.]

1. *trans.* To produce, extract, or obtain (chiefly, a metal) by heat.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 508 There is a stone..out of which ..(with burning) they excoct brasse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 843 Salt and sugar, which are excocted by Heat, are dissolved by Cold, and Moisture. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 56 A new Iron is excocted forth of them. 1755 in JOHNSON.

b. To drive off by heat. In quot. *fig.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 204/1 If [Becket]..through immoderat violence of zeale, did exceed..the same was excocted againe and purged by the fire of his suffring. 1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 208 Put thy soul into a erysipile..and set it on that fire that will excoct and purge out thy drosse.

2. To drive off the moisture of; to elaborate, refine, mature, ripen.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 18 b, Arguinge an earthy dryenes, temperatly excocted, and not parched. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 179 Their head..is not of ability to excoct the nutriment into the use and comlinesse of haires. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 182 The Saliva ..so excocted and viscid as to bring hazard of Suffocation. *Ibid.* 297 Bile..too much excocted..makes wild Mischief.

†**Excoct,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *excoct-us*, pa. pple. of *excoquĕre*: see prec.] Boiled thoroughly.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 173 An unsavory humour..which being excoct, settled..and fined from the dregges..is brought to the nature of pure and good Wine.

†**Excoction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *excoction-em*, n. of action f. *excoquĕre*: see EXCOCT.] The action of extracting or elaborating by heat.

1640 G. WATS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 228 In the excoctions and depurations of Metalls it is a familiar error, that to advance excoction, they augment the heate of the Fornace. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. vii. 316 There are other Things, which are not as yet found out, as ..Excoction of the thinnest Waters.

†**Excodica·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *excōdicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excōdicā-re* to remove the soil from the roots of a tree, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *cōdex, cōdic-em*, later form of *caudex* stem, trunk.] The action of digging up or removing the soil from the roots of a tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 3 Excodicacion..is hem [vines] to desolate Of erthe, and all from every roote abate.

Excogitable (ekskɒ·dʒităb'l) *a.* [as if ad. L. **excōgitābilis* f. *excōgitāre*: see next.] That admits of being excogitated. (In quot. mistake for *inexcogitable*; the It. original has *inescogitabile.*)

1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 67 They brought mee into a fayre Orchy-ard of excogitable expense, tyme, and subteltie of woorke-manshippe.

Excogitate (ekskɒ·dʒitēt), *v.* [f. L. *excōgitāt-* ppl. stem of *excōgitāre* to find out by thinking, f. *ex-* out + *cōgitāre* to think: see COGITATE.]

1. *trans.* To think out; to construct, frame, or develop in thought; to contrive, devise. Also with *inf.* or *sentence* as *obj.*

c 1530 H. DOWES in Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 30, I have endeavoured myself .. to excogitate how I might most profit him. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. vi. 12 b, Plinie saieth he euer thought yᵗ the Assirians Excogitated the letters, which Cadmus brought out of Phenice into Grece. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxii. 734 The Ancients have excogitated many and sundry wayes for to find out the true time. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 167 Dr. Wilkins, Sir Wm. Petty, and Mr. Hooke, with our operator..are ex-

cogitating new rigging for ships. 1896-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xx. (1870) II. 4 We here excogitate no new, no occult principle. 1866 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 712 He .. did at last excogitate How he might keep the good and leave the bad.

absol. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* viii. 214 He ceases to observe, and begins to presume, or excogitate.

¶ 2. *intr.* = Cogitate.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. xxxvi. 266/1 When thereon I doe excogitate, Intrinsicall and querimonious paines Doe pulverise the concaue of my braines.

† **Excogitate,** *pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *excōgitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *excōgitā-re*: see prec.] Used as pa. pple. of prec.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. vii, What noble statutes, ordinances, and actes of counsaile from time to time haue bene excogitate. 1542 Henry VIII *Declar. Scots* 196 It appereth a playne deuise only excogitate for a delay. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 30 Honour .. can be told or excogitate to be in any Man.

Excogitated (ekskɒ·dʒiteɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. verb + -ED[1].] Thought out, contrived, devised.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. vii. § 3 An excogitated and composed tale, to deceiue the world. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* x. 267 An assumed or excogitated principle of our own. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 177 An excogitated system, arising by the evolution of pure thought.

Excogitation (ekskɒ dʒiteɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *excōgitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excōgitāre* to think out: see Excogitate.]

1. The action of excogitating; thinking out; reflection, mental contrivance. Const. *of.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxiii, To consideration pertaineth excogitation and auisement. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. Pref. (1858) 3 Many of them cast away all their fair portion of time, in..excogitation of idle words. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xliii, The labour of excogitation is too violent to last long. 1854 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) II. 12 Patient excogitation must be the metaphysician's great instrument. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, To the excogitation of this problem, [he] had devoted many anxious hours.

2. A result of the action; a plan thought out; a contrivance, an invention.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 81 The second Experiment is one of the ingenious Excogitations of M. Gascoign's. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* I. (1691) 21 All these Particulars, said to be the subtile Excogitations of the Hollanders. 1706 Phillips, *Excogitation*, an Invention or Device. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 292, I will impart my own simple excogitations.

Excogitative (ekskɒ·dʒiteɪtiv), *a.* [f. Excogitate *v.* + -ive.] Adapted for, concerned with, or having the power of excogitating.

1846 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. iv. 170 In mathematics, where the demands on the excogitative faculties are so great. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., I had an acute excogitative ability. I could reason out an idea.

Excogitator (ekskɒ·dʒiteɪtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *excōgitāre*: see Excogitate and -or.] One who excogitates.

1847 Sir W. Hamilton *Let. De Morgan* 28 An original excogitator of the doctrine.

† **Excogitous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *excōgit-āre* + -ous; after med.L. *cōgitōsus*.] Inventive.

1646 N. Lockyer *Serm.* 15 Impatience is very excogitous.

† **Excolation.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *excōlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excōlāre* to strain out, f. *ex-* out + *cōlāre* to filter.] The action of filtering or straining out.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 83 A certaine worke made in the reynes to the excretion or excolation of Urine.

† **Excommenge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. AF. **excomenger*, OF. *escomenger*, corresp. to Pr. *escomeniar*, *escomengar*:—L. *excommūnicāre* to Excommunicate.] *trans.* To excommunicate.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 186 Yf the synner be fallen into sentence, excommenged or interdyted. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 26/2 The pope excommenged the towne. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 149 Excommengement .. is where a man by the iudgement in Court Christian is Excommenged.

Hence † **Excommengement** [OF. *escomengement*], excommunication.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 Any .. excommengement pleded or alleged in the partie playntif. 1531 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* II. xxxii, Yf the excommengement be of record in the kynges courte. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 134 *a*, None can certifie excommengement but only the Bishop. 1641 [see above].

† **Excommon,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + Common: cf. next.] = Discommon (see quot.).

1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 241 For lighter offences they [members of Lincoln's Inn, etc.] are only excommoned, or put out of commons, not to eat with the rest.

† **Excommune,** *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 excom(m)yne. [ad. F. *excommunier*, ad. L. *excommūnicāre*: see Excommunicate.]

1. *trans.* (*Eccl.*) = Excommunicate 1.

1483 Caxton *Cato* F ij, Alle those that byleve the sortileges and devynours been excommunyd. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 77 To be excommyned & departed by mortall synne from..the holy chyrche catholyke. 1628 T. Morton *Preamb. Incounter* 27 He was admonished and excommuned before he was degraded.

2. *transf.* With double obj.: To excommunicate or exclude from.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. iv. i. 15 We cannot recover Paphos proportionably into this Map, behold it therefore peeping in, but excommuned the lines thereof. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* I. vi. 21 Poets..were excommun'd Plato's Common Wealth.

† **Excommunement.** *Obs.*[−o] [ad. OF. *excommuniement*.] = Excommunication.

1530 Palsgr. 218/1 Excomunement, *excommenge*.

Excommunicable (ekskɒmiū·nikăb'l), *a.* [f. Excommunic-ate *v.* + -able.] Liable to be excommunicated; deserving excommunication. Of an offence: Punishable by excommunication.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. (1617) 84 Altho' they be impious idolaters, wicked Heretikes, persons excommunicable. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 281 This Assembly is above the King..to their Orders he must give Obedience: otherwise he is excommunicable. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 13 To render each other odious, or vile, and excommunicable. 1836 Keble in *Hooker's Wks.* (1845) I. Pref. 28 What offences are excommunicable.

Excommunicant (ekskɒmiū·nikănt). [ad. L. *excommūnicant-em*, pr. pple. of *excommūnicāre*: see Excommunicate. (With sense 2 cf. Examinant 2.)]

1. One who excommunicates; an excommunicator.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 308 Might be a greater pain to the Excommunicant than to the Excommunicate.

¶ **2.** = Excommunicate B.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 313 Likewise with these, we arraunge all..excommunicants, heretiques, vsurers, pandars, histrions, or stage players. 1641 Hevlin *Hist. Episcopacy* (1657) II. 365 When as the wickednesse of Felicissimus..was growne unto the height, the Father of his owne authority denounced him excommunicant. 1887 J. Martineau *National Church* in *Contemp. Rev.* LI. 416 Innumerable swarms of excommunicants — Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenses, Hussites. [In mod. Dicts.]

Excommunicate (ekskɒmiū·nikĕt), *pa. pple., ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6, 8 **-icat.** [ad. L. *excommūnicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *excommūnicā-re* (see next).]

A. *pa. pple.* and *ppl. adj.*

1. Excommunicated. *arch.*

1526 Tindale *John* ix. 22 He shulde be excommunicat out of the Sinagoge. 1662 Lamont *Diary* 21 Sept. 195 Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 129 They..engaged the bishops..to pronounce him [Gavaston] excommunicate if he remained any longer in the kingdom. 1839 Bailey *Festus* Proem (1848) 5/1 Nor is this An outlawed orb nor excommunicate. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 121 None of his allies.. could fight side by side with an excommunicate king.

¶ **2.** *Excommunicate things* (tr. Heb. חרם *hērem*): objects devoted to destruction.

1551 Bible (Matthew) *Josh.* vi. 18 If you take of the excommunicate thynge so shal you make the hooste of Israell excommunicate. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 213 Achan.. took of the excommunicate things of Jerico.

B. *sb.* An excommunicated person.

1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 349 Those excommunicates, for whom there is a *Significavit* directed. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* IV. (1851) 159 Thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that Excommunicate. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 135 Jews you as Excommunicates will treat. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III. xxx. 309 They turned the coffin of Gaston de Foix, as an excommunicate, out of the Cathedral.

transf. 1626 Shirley *Brothers* III. i, Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand An excommunicate from every blessing. 1640 T. Carew *To my inconstant Mistris* i, Thou, poore excommunicate From all the joyes of love.

Excommunicate (ekskɒmiū·nikeɪt), *v.* Also 6 **-icat.** [f. late (Eccl.) L. *excommūnicāt-* ppl. stem of *excommūnicāre* lit. 'to put out of the community,' f. *ex-* out + *commūnis* common, on the analogy of *commūnicāre* (see Communicate).]

1. *trans.* (*Eccl.*) To cut off from communion; to exclude, by an authoritative sentence, from participation in the sacraments and services of the church, or from religious rites in general.

1526-34 Tindale *John* xvi. 2 They shall excommunicat you. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 118/1 To deliuer to Sathan is nothing else, but to excommunicate a man. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 10 If a man be excommunicated, he shall have no advantage or relief in any plea by the common law. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 189 They [the Druids] were further armed with a power of ..excommunicating any obnoxious persons. 1815 Wellington 19 Jan. in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 250 The actors of the Théâtre Français having been excommunicated..the curate of St. Roch refused to receive the body into the Church 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiii. (ed. 5) 209 Excommunicated by Gregory IX for not going to Palestine, he [Frederick II] went, and was excommunicated for going.

† **b.** To forbid (an action) under pain of excommunication. *Obs. rare.*

1644 Milton *Areop.* Wks. (1847) 106/1 Martin the fifth by his bull..was the first that excommunicated the reading of heretical books.

2. *transf.*

1602 Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* 3 To be reiected and excommunicated from the fellowship of all honest men. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1752) 46 [In assimilation] those [parts of the chyle] that are like to prove unconformable, are excommunicated to the pores. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. iii. (1865) 24 He was excommunicated; put out of the pale of the school. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 93 If he were contumacious he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.

Hence **Excommunicated** *ppl. a.*; also *absol.*, **Excommunicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 Baret *Alv.* E 430 Excommunicated. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 4 The faithfull with a holy scorn neglect his excommunicating of you. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ix. 93 That none eat or drink with such an excommunicated person. 1713 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 252 Neither bound to..Obey an Excommunicated Queen. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. xxiv, Or dream of greeting, peace or truce, With excommunicated Bruce! 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi, Plotting Aristocrats, and excommunicating Dissident Priests. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 487 The right of excommunicating..is inherent in every man. 1862 Trench *Mirac.* xviii. 303 In case the excommunicated showed no sign of repentance.

Excommunication (ekskɒmiū·nikē·ʃən). Also 5 **excomunyacion.** [ad. late L. *excommūnicātiōn-em*, f. *excommūnicāre*: see prec. and -ation. Cf. F. *excommunication.*] The action of excommunicating or cutting off from fellowship.

1. *Eccl.* The action of excluding an offending Christian from the communion of the Church; the state or fact of being so excluded. Also in wider sense: The exclusion of an offending member from any religious community, *e.g.* Jewish or heathen.

The Canon Law recognizes two kinds of excommunication: the lesser, by which an offender is deprived of the right to participate in the sacraments; the greater, by which he is cut off from all communication with the church or its members.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 168 This to be obseruyd vpon payne of excomunycacion. 1585 Eden *Decades* 172 We furthermore streightly inhibite all maner of persons .. vnder the peyne of the sentence of excommunication .. to trauayle for marchaundies. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 502 This part of the power of the keys, by which men were thrust out from the kingdom of God, is that which is called excommunication. *a* 1744 Pope *Love of the World Reproved*, A part in every swine No friend..May taste..On pain of excommunication. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 34 A sentence of excommunication was pronounced, which enjoined Ambrose to depart from Milan without delay. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 192 Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions.

b. *transf.*

1830 Hood *Haunted H.* I. iii, A house—but under some prodigious ban Of Excommunication. 1840 — *Up the Rhine* 16 The yellow flag which indicates that sanitary excommunication [quarantine]. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 34 He calls you a utilitarian. The greater excommunication being thus denounced against you.

2. Short for 'sentence of excommunication'.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 43/2 To restrain any excommunication from being pronounced..without the approbation of the bishop. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. lvi. 366 By some acts of rapine or sacrilege, he had incurred a papal excommunication. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* vii. 129 The pope fulminated an excommunication against him.

3. (See quot.)

1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The rule of the Benedictines gives the name Excommunication, to the being excluded from the oratory, and the common table of the house.

Excommunicative (ekskɒmiū·nikeɪtiv), *a.* [f. Excommunicate *v.* + -ive.] a. Characterized by the refusal of communion. b. Containing a sentence of excommunication. c. Also of persons: Disposed or eager to excommunicate.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 166 No other Church acts on so narrow and excommunicative a principle. 1828 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. iv. 68 Thomas à Becket.. coming home excommunicative. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 65 There was in existence an excommunicative decree against comedians.

Excommunicator (ekskɒmiū·nikeɪtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -or.] One who excommunicates.

1643 Prynne *Treachery & Disloy.* 8 King John..himselfe was one of the Excommunicators. 1681 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* ii. 12 Who will judg, but the Excommunicator, what is unsinful as to his act? 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi. 169 The Pope, who succeeded the excommunicator of Elizabeth. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. ii. 94 He must obtain the absolution from his excommunicator.

Excommunicatory (ekskɒmiū·nikătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] a. Of or pertaining to excommunication. b. = Excommunicative c.

a. 1683 Cave *Anc. Ch. Govt.* 292 The Excommunicatory letter sent to Acacius himself. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. VI iii. 458 The spiritual death inflicted by the excommunicatory decree of the church at Augsburg. 1884 M. Rule *Pref. to Eadmeri Historia Novorum* III, The excommunicatory sentence which the council of Bari adjudged the Red King to have incurred.

b. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi, The excommunicatory Priests give new trouble in the Maine and Loire.

† **Excommunion.** *Obs.* [? f. Excommune *v.*, on the analogy of *communion*. Cf. Pg. *excomunhão*.] = Excommunication. (Frequent in Milton.)

1642 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1847) 51/1 They..holding forth the dreadful sponge of excommunion pronounce him wiped out of the list of God's inheritance. 1642 *Remonstr. Ch. Irel.* 32 There was an Excommunion from the chief of their Church, against any of his Religion that would not do the like. 1659 Milton *Civ. Power Eccl. Causes* Wks. 1738 I. 549 Such are punished by Excommunion only.

† **Excommuny.** *Obs.* In 6 **excomunye.** [a. OF. *excommunie*, f. *excommunier* to excommunicate.] = Excommunication.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. ix. 195 Paynes canonycalles as ben excomunye, suspencyon, interdyte.

Exco(m)myne, var. form of Excommune *v. Obs.*

† **Exconcavate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ex-* out + *concavus* Concave + -ate[3].] *trans.* To hollow out.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 141/2 Exconcavate an onione, replenishe him agayne with saffern, etc.

† **Excordiate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Ex- + L. *cord-*, *cor* heart + -(i)ate[2].] Deprived of heart or courage.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxix, If at last, she all, through fear excordiate, Command thee not to peace.

Excoriable (ekskō·riăb'l), *a. rare*−1. [f. L. *excoriā-re* (see next) + -BLE.] Capable of being excoriated; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 Such a natural net is the scaly covering of fishes .. even in such as are excoriable and consist of smaller scales, as Bretts, Soals.

Excoriate (ekskō·riˌēt), *v.* Also pa. pple. 6–9 Excoriate. [f. L. *excoriāt-* ppl. stem of *excoriā-re* to strip off the hide, f. *ex-* out + *corium* hide.]

†1. *trans.* To pull off the skin or hide from (a man or beast); to flay. *Obs.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. 41 Otanes..whom Cambyses had excoriated for false judgement. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* iv. 13 Beasts..being excoriated or flayed, were cut down from the neck to the rump. *a* 1681 Wharton *Feasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 26 He [St. Bartholomew] was.. Excoriated, or fleaed alive. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv. 77 They compliment them [their victims] upon..the delicacy of their limbs prior to excoriating them.

b. *transf.* To strip off the rind or bark from.

1775 Ash, *Excoriating*, taking off the bark.

2. To remove portions of the skin (or analogous membrane) from. Now chiefly *Path.* of the action of corrosives, of abrasion, etc.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* E ij a, Excoriate and wounde dayly theyr self with sharpe hayr. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* i. xiii. 60 The intralls being excoriated, death by a lingering consumption ensueth. 1696 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 109 The ends of his Fingers are supposed to be excoriated. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 77 Stuffing my nose with spirit of hartshorn, till the whole inside was excoriated. 1857 C. Brontë *Professor* II. xx. 104 My lips ..were excoriated as with vinegar and gall. 1867 F. H. Ludlow *Little Briggs & I* 201 The grand idea of how to fix it in a boy's memory was to excoriate his palm.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 J. Fisher *True Trojans* iii. viii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 506 Though wrongs excoriate the heart. 1661 R. W. *Conf. Charac., Colledge Butler* (1860) 67 He can excoriate a loafe. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Excoriating the Language Latiale. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 209 It [lightning] excoriated the lower part of the head post.

4. To strip or peel off (the skin); to remove (the lining membrane) by corrosion.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cix. 41 b, Excoriat the skyn and maturat the matter. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 71 Because it may bee excoriated or flayed off. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* xix. Wks. 1772 V. 694 The heat of the Island Squaucna..excoriates the skin. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 445 To prevent..the matter..from excoriating the skin. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 62 Exuding acrid matter, and thereby excoriating the cuticle.

Excoriate (ekskō·riˌēt), *pple. arch.*; also 6–7 -at. [ad. L. *excoriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *excoriā-re*: see next.] **A.** Used as pa. pple. of prec. **B.** *ppl. a.* = next.

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) K j, If the bowels be excoriat, ye shal give thys peculiar remedy. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* ii. 344 Tratour..Thow seruis quick to be excoriate. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 109 While hips excoriat, made him swaddle Through all the corners of the saddle. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 5 A shattered veteran ..with excoriate forks. 1814 Cary *Dante* 55 The pack.. came Excoriate from the lash.

†b. with allusion to the practice of circumcision.

1611 *Panegyr. Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, He more prevail'd against the 'xcoriate Iewes Then Broughton could.

Excoriated (ekskō·riˌētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Excoriate *v.* + -ED1.] Having the skin or rind rubbed or stripped off. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 49 The decoction of a Fox excoriated and embowelled..used as an embrocation. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* (J.), An hypersarcosis arises upon the excoriated eyelid. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 'Tis meer excoriated Latiality. 1819 G. S. Fabre *Dispensations* (1823) II. 296 Pointing to his excoriated frame.

Excoriation (ekskō·riˌē·ĭ·ʃən). [f. Excoriate *v.*: see -ation. Cf. F. *excoriation.*]

1. The action of excoriating; the state of being excoriated: †a. the action or process of flaying (a man or beast (*obs.*)); b. the action of abrading a portion of the cuticle, or of the coating of any organ of the body; an instance of this; c. the action of stripping off (the bark of a tree).

a. 1607 Brewer *Lingua* iii. v, A little before the excoriation of Marsyas. 1635 Austin *Medit.* 220 Some keep the day of his [Bartholomew's] Excoriation; and some, the day of his Decollation holy. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. iv. 141 After the killing of the Holocaust, follows the excoriation, and dissection.

b. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 259 The reed flyx.. wyth of the guttys excoryacyoun Sendyth owte sangweyn agestyoun. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lxxx. 544 They drinke it [tragacanth]..against excoriation or knawing of the bladder. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* 296 A sharpe sicknes of excoriation and the stone. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xxii. 84 What Flagellations and Excoriations of the Body. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 133 ¶ 3, I was punished with artificial excoriations in hopes of gaining new graces with a new skin. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 99 The Germans..complained of a slight excoriation of the lips. 1813 W. Herbden in *Med. Trans.* (1815) V. 39 Stopping the Excoriation ..consequent upon continual Pressure in Bed. 1844 Tupper *Twins* xv, Lash, lash, lash, in furious and fast succession.. to the universal excoriation of Mr. Julian Tracy.

c. 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* 125 The constant excoriation of the bark also produces a variety of hues.

2. *fig.*

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 207 Hee hath marvailously enhanc'd the revenues..of the Crowne, though with a pitifull excoriation of the poorer sort. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 22 It is the excoriation and exulceration of mens spirits that usually causeth the smart.

3. An excoriated place (on the body): a sore.

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* App. ix. (1888) 221 A plastre devised by the kinges Malestie at Grenewich, and made at Westminstre, to..heale excoriacions. 1781 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., He had a grievous excoriation behind, with riding post. 1874 tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 19 The epithelium comes off in patches, leaving irregular excoriations.

†Excoˈrporate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *corpor-, corpus* body + -ate3. Cf. Incorporate.] Disembodied.

a 1629 T. Goff *Bajazet* iv. ix, So Jove I come, excorporate, divine, Immortal as thyself.

Excorse: see Excourse *v. Obs.*

Excorticate (ekskɒ·rtikˌēt), *v.* [f. L. *ex-* out + *cortic-* stem of *cortex* bark, shell + -ate3.] *trans.* To pull or strip off the bark from (a tree), or the shell from (a nut, seed). Also *fig.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 63 The seeds..are excorticated by a knife. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 69 Moss is to be rubb'd and scrap'd off with some fit instrument of Wood, which may not excorticate the Tree. 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* v. (1886) 16 Looking about the nails as if he had been excorticating millions of new walnuts.

b. *fig.*

1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* iii. vi. 31 To make his eloquence seeme more admirable, he doth excorticate certaine Latin words according to his Romish fashion.

Hence **Excoˈrticated** *ppl. a.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Excorticated*, fleyed or pieled. 1693 Sir E. King in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 863 (Whole Oatmeal, or) an Excorticated Oat. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Diahexapte*, Take Juniper-Berries unexcorticated, and Bay Berries excorticated.

Excortication (ekskɒ·rtikē·ʃən). [f. prec.: see -ation. Cf. F. *excortication.*] The action of stripping off or peeling the bark (from a tree).

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 517 The prejudice accruing thereby as to the Tanner (in regard of the more difficult Excortication). 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Infirmities of trees*, Excortication and Bark-Baring.

†Excouˈrse, *sb. Obs.* [variant of Excurse, after the analogy of Course.]

1. The action of running forth or out; an excursion or sally; usually a hostile or marauding one.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 35 The rodes and excourses divised, to be made or not made, as ye shal se the cace to requyre. 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* 20 b, He assailed and inuaded more inwardly..by excourses of his horsemen. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* iii. ii. 43 During the whole time of the witches excourse, the diuell occupieth the roome and place of the witch.

2. a. The means of sallying forth. b. The extent of ground covered, range (of a person's activity, also of a chain of mountains).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 6 The nation of Britons ..havinge thether excourse owt of Fraunce did occupie the ilonde. *Ibid.*, The mountayne Grampius..from the entree of the ryver Dee..hathe excourse to the Irish seas. 1555 Bonner *Necess. Doctr.* C, The Excourse of hym is even unto the helles.

3. = Excursus 2.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 144 He interlaceth a fond excourse of the authoritie of the later writers.

†Excouˈrse, *v. Obs.* ? Also **excorse.** [var. of Scourse.] *intr.* To exchange, barter, 'swop'. (It is doubtful whether quot. 1593 belongs here.)

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 52 b, So shall you be ready to curse God, and desire to be swallowed quicke, to excorse the agony you are in. 1623 Cockeram II, To Change.. Excourse, Trucke, Traffique..Barter.

†Excreˈable, *a. Obs. rare*−0. [ad. L. *ex-(s)creābilis*, f. *ex(s)creā-re*: see Excreate and -able.] That may be spit out.

1623–6 Cockeram, *Excreable*, which easily may be spit out. 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Excreable*, that may be voided by spitting or retching. *a* 1745 Swift (W.). 1832 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Excrease, var. of Excresce *v. Obs.*

†Excreaˈte, *v. Obs.*−0 [f. L. *ex(s)creāt-*, ppl. stem of *ex(s)cre-āre* to spit out by coughing (f. *ex-* out + *scre-āre* to hawk, hem) + -ate3.] *trans.* To cough or hawk up; to spit out.

1623–6 in Cockeram. 1721–1800 in Bailey; whence in mod. Dicts.

†Excreaˈtion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)creātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)creā-re*; see prec.] The action of coughing up or spitting out; expectoration.

a 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* II. 320 Extreme coughing and excreations which I cannot eschew. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 204 The rennet..stayeth bleeding, and refresheth excreations of bloud. 1620 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 277 Sweet..Incrassating Things..may help Excreation out of the Throat. 1680 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 323 The excrements of the braine must daily be avoyded thorow the mouth by spetting and excreation.

Excrement1 (ekskrĭˈmĕnt). [a. F. *excrément*, ad. L. *excrēment-um* what is sifted out, f. *excrē-, excernĕre* (see Excern, Excrete), f. *ex-* out + *cernĕre* to sift.]

†1. That which remains after a process of sifting or refining; the dregs, lees, refuse. In quots. *pl.* only. *Obs.*

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 161 b, When as in it shall no other be contayned or remaine then the excrementes of the sage. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 501 Tartar is the excrements of wine, which sticke to the vessell. 1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 299 This Earth..be stiles the very dregs and excrements of nature.

2. *Phys.* a. 'That which is cast out of the animal body by any of the natural emunctories' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); superfluous matter thrown off by the bodily organs; an excreted substance. Now *rare* in general sense.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Excrementum*, the dregges or excrementes of digestion made in the bodie; as fleume, choler, melancholie, urine, sweate, snivell, spittell, milke, ordure. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 289 Why doe they not..offer us their Spittle, and other excrements of the body to be kissed? 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 356 This excrement [urine] is meerly proper to four-footed living-beasts. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* III. iv. 227 Corruption is the excrement of wounds. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. S iv b/2 The Nose serves to..give a Passage to a Sort of Excrement. 1745 Berkeley *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 305 The gout..throws off a sharp excrement from the blood to the limbs.

transf. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, Whether it [manna] bee the sweate or excrement of the Heavens, or a certaine spittle of the starres. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.vv., Some hold ambergrise..an excrement of the sea.

b. *esp.* 'The alvine fæces or the waste matter discharged from the bowels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). Commonly *pl.* or *collect. sing.*; rarely *sing.* with *an.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. (1541) 18 b, Breade haueing moch branne, fylleth the bealy with excrementes. 1555 Eden *Decades* 213 The excremente which they auoyde is a lyuynge worme. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 413 But..he is an ill woodman that knows not the size of the beast by the proportion of his excrement. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* (1711) 209 A fly, driven from a Hony-pot, will..finish his Meal on an Excrement. 1843 J. A. Smith *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 88 The excrements of all animals contain less nitrogen than their food. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 326 Sausage-shaped masses of excrement.

†c. Superfluous matter thrown off by a plant. *Obs.*

1606 Bryskett *Civ. Life* 43 Trees and plants..grow, bloome, and bring forth fruit; which fruit Aristotle sayth, cometh from them instead of excrement. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 How should an excrement [Cuckow-spitt] of so many several Plants, still breed one and the same Animal. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Gums, diverse juices, balms, &c. issuing spontaneously from their respective trees, are sometimes called excrements.

3. *fig.* (In 16–17th c. often as an opprobrious designation of persons.)

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Author's Pref., Abject sillie men we be..yea and if you will, certaine excrements and outcasts of the world. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 17 Ipta was thrown out for a base excrement from the family of Gilead. *a* 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 142 Thou common-shore of this poetic town, Where all our excrements of wit are thrown.

†Eˈxcrement2. *Obs.* [ad. L. *excrēment-um*, f. *excrē-, excrēscĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *crēscĕre* to grow.]

1. That which grows out or forth; an outgrowth; said *esp.* of hair, nails, feathers.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 109 It will please his Grace..to dallie with my excrement, with my mustachio. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) C, Men, beasts and fowles.. haue outwardly some offensive excrement, as haire, or feathers. 1615 W. Hull *Mirr. Maj.* A iv a, Siluer and gold, the white and yellow excrements of the earth? 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 85/2 Agarick, an Excrement or hard Mushroom, growing out of the sides of old Trees. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* xiv. 236 That Excrement in the Negroes being more like Wool than hair.

b. A growth, product.

1626 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 507 The excrements of the poole..are the frogge and the creuisse.

2. *fig.* (When the notion is that of 'superfluous outgrowth', this is sometimes not easily distinguished from the fig. use of Excrement1.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The myst, it is the excrement or the superfluite of the cluddis. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. A iiij b, Our Religion in England is no newe excrement of the braine of man. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciv. (1612) 376 Wit so is wisedomes Excrement. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 322 Unwilling to part with the very superfluities and excrements of their fortune.

3. *abstr.* Growth, increase, augmentation.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 653 Otherwise they [great Worms] would increase after the same sort in all respects, as the common Wasps do. The excrement is only in the small Worms. 1609 Dowland *Ornith. Microl.* 47 Augmentation .. is the excrement of some Note. For in it is put a Minime for a Semibreefe.

†Eˈxcrement, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Excrement *sb.*1] *intr.* To void excrement.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 347 [She] had neyther eate, nor drunke, nor yet excremented for thirteene yeares.

Excremental (ekskrĭmĕˈntăl), *a.*1 [f. Excrement1 + -al.]

†1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, the dregs or baser part of any substance. Cf. Excrement1 1. Of food: Consisting largely of matter useless for nutrition. *Obs.*

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 193 b, Vitrioll containeth much of the waterie and excrementall moysture in it. 1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* xxvi. 179 The flesh, the soule's imprisoner, Of excrementale earth is wholy fact. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 525 Swines flesh .. is less excremental then Pigs flesh, and therefore more nutrible. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 85 They have in their flesh much moist and excrementall juyce. 1655 Mouffet & Benn. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 183 A Cuckow, whose much spitting argueth a corrupt and excremental Flesh. 1666 R. Mathew

Unl. Alch. § 110. 180 To take a few grains of the excremental parts, out of an ounce of the substantial parts.

2. Of the nature of excrement or evacuated matter.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 2 The filth and excrementall matter of the bodie is thereby [by exercise] scattered and avoyded. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. (ed. 4) 115 Whether those little dusty particles upon the lower side of the leaves be seeds and seminal parts, or rather..excremental separations, we have not been able to determine. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 1. 183 The nutritious digested material is separated from the indigested or excremental material.

b. *fig.* (cf. EXCREMENT[1] 3).

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 40 Vipers of the world, and an excrementall reversion of sin. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 159 In a damnable state are you, O ye excrementall vessels of lust.

3. Pertaining to or consisting of excrements; concerned with or proceeding from excrements.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 139/2 When any man his excrementalle intestine issueth out. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xvii. 164 a, The spitting places and excremental corners of the Streets. 1762 LLOYD *Genius, Envy & Time* 97 Mere excremental maggots, bred In poets topsy-turvy head. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 115 Besides excremental food they prey on insects. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 2/4 In excremental contaminations especially lies the greatest risk [of cholera poison].

† Excreme·ntal, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. EXCREMENT[2] + -AL.] Of the nature of an outgrowth or excrescence.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 Her whitenesse is but an excrementall whitenesse. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 46 Art [the polling of the hair, paring the nails, etc.] doth dayly turn.. those things which are but excrementall, to be ornamentall.

Excremential (ekskrĭmĕ·nʃăl), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -(I)AL. Cf. Fr. *excrementiel.*] = EXCREMENTAL[1].

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 226 Its pores are choked by excremential fluids.

† Excreme·ntious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -(I)OUS.] = EXCREMENTITIOUS *a.*[1]

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* liii. 740 If nature produceth.. precious stones of excrementious moisture. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 22 Green beans are cold and moist and excrementious. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 24 Excrementious Humours, as Urine, Sweat, and hot Fumes from the Blood.

Excrementitial (ekskrĭmenti·ʃăl), *a.* Also 7 -all. [f. as next + -AL. Cf. Fr. *excrémentitiel.*] = EXCREMENTITIOUS.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 51 If it [veal] be too young, then it is ouer-moist, crude, and excrementitiall. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Caseaux' Midwif.* 230 An excrementitial part, charged with carbon, forms the meconium.

Excrementitious (ekskrĭmenti·ʃəs), *a.*[1] [f. assumed L. **excrĕmentĭci-us* (f. *excrĕment-um* EXCREMENT[1]) + -OUS.]

† 1. Of the nature of the dregs or worthless part of any substance. Of food: Consisting largely of matter useless for nutrition; = EXCREMENTAL[1] 1.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* ii. 8 The..excrementitious part of the food is voided forth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The flesh of wild beasts is lesse excrementitious and dryer, than that of the tame.

2. Of the nature of excrement or excreted matter.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xix. 118 The aged..faile in the execution of externall actions..by excrementitious humiditie. 1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 35 As if mildew were..an excrementitious humor. 1670 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2013 We kept the same Duckling in the same Receiver very close..to keep in the excrementitious steams of her body. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 30 Exhaling vessels, for carrying off excrementitious parts, are discovered throughout the whole surface of the vegetable. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 435 The scent of excrementitious animal juices, such as musk, civet, etc. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 297 Almost all insects discharge some drops of an excrementitious fluid. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 740 s. v. *Guano,* This extraordinary excrementitious deposit of certain sea-fowls.

fig. 1641 *Compl. conc. Corruptions & Grievances* 4 Sweare to all we must, or else be thrust out as..excrementitious burthens of the Church. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 39 The very scum of the world, and..the very excrementitious part of mankind.

3. Pertaining to or arising from excrement. ¶ Also (*nonce-use*), Full of excrement, foul with ordure.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. Fr.* 160 When brisk ocean gales do not ventilate these excrementitious lanes. 1887 *Q. Rev.* 7 Jan. 209 There is indeed reason to suspect the existence of such excrementitious pollution of the soil.

Hence **† Excrementi·tiously** *adv.*, **a.** so far as the excrementitious portion is concerned; **b.** (*nonce-use*) nauseatingly, disgustingly. **† Excrementi·tiousness,** excrementitious quality; in quot. *concr.*

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 44 Cold and dry in temper, but excrementitiously moist. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 374 Men Excrementitiously exact and diligent to very Dotage. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 81 On this wise are all the voidings of the excrementitiousness of the body.

† Excrementitious, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. assumed L. **excrĕmentĭci-us* (f. *excrĕment-um* EXCREMENT[2]) + -OUS. Cf. prec.] Consisting of, or of the nature of, an outgrowth.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxx. 60 Hair is but an excrementitious thing. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. 266 These [feathers] are excrementitious, and not really parts of the Bird.

† Excreme·ntive, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -IVE.] Fitted to carry off or discharge excrement (from the body).

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lii. 262 It may, indeed, be thought a modesty in nature, to cover those excrementive parts, which, left uncover'd, perhaps might offer offence.

† Excreme·ntize, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -IZE.] *intr.* To void excrements.

c 1670 WOOD *Life* (1848) 135 Inflamed with strong liquors, they went into the balcony..and excrementized in the street.

† Excreme·ntous, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *excrĕment-um* (see EXCREMENT[1]) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, EXCREMENT[1].

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 391 The common Nut hath power to drie..the excrementous moisture of all things whereunto it is applyed. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 The corrupt and excrementous humors in man are animated into lyce. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† Excreme·ntous, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *excrĕment-um* (see EXCREMENT[2]) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an outgrowth.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 23 *Pe.* Which are the Members called excrementous? *Jo.* The nailes and the haire.

† Excreme·ntuous, *a. Obs.* [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -(U)OUS.] Of the nature of excrement, refuse, or dregs; = EXCREMENTITIOUS *a.*[1]

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 4 b, When therefore..the grosser and excrementuous partes abyde in the bottome of the Lymbecke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 672 Although the heronshew be a royall meate..his flesh is full of excrementuous parts.

† Excre·sce, excrea·se, *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] A growing out; in quots. *concr.* excess amount, increase.

1707 STEWART *Index to Scots Acts* 14 (Jam.) The excrece of the excise or the inland salt and forraign commodities, etc. 17..W. FORBES *Suppl* Dec. 56 (Jam.) There happened in the coining sometimes an excrece on the tale, of five or six shillings or thereby, in one hundred pounds.

† Excre·sce, excrea·se, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **excresse.** [ad. L. *excrēscĕre*: cf. INCREASE.] *intr.* To grow out or forth; to constitute an excrescence; to increase inordinately; to exceed what is usual.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 236 So hath this wretched kinde of men in little time excreast. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* h vij, Quhilk [xi days] addit to yat 3ere quhairin it excresseis makis yᵉ same to exeid the common 3ere of yᵉ sone be 19 dayes. 1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 71 The Pores..so numerous in the Skin, thro' which the Hairs excresce.

Hence **† Excrea·sing** *ppl. a.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 2 a, When a bone in any part, stretcheth forth his substance in excreasing maner. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 145 How this excresing power should have crept into the whole Church.

Excrescence (ekskre·sĕns). Also 6 **excressence.** [ad. L. *excrēscentia,* f. *excrēscent-em*: see EXCRESCENT and -ENCE. Cf. Fr. *excrescence.*]

† 1. The action of growing out or forth. Also, immoderate growth, overflow, abnormal increase.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 409 Thare gudis war multiplyit be excrescence of the proffitt that thay have won. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 83 There is a double limit, beyond which the excrescence of the Haire dooth not proceede. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 60 This Island..became a common Sewer to the Excrescence of those Eastern peoples. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 225 Our annual Winters correct the excrescence of Insects. 1752 D. CAMPBELL in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 347/1 The said excrescence of the rents of that farm would..be accounted for to them.

† b. = EFFLORESCENCE 4. *Obs.*

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* III. xxvii. § 12 The Excrescence of Salt-Petre from old Walls made of Mortar and Stone.

c. Of a feeling, etc.: Exuberant outburst; exuberance. Now *rare.* In early use: † Overblown pride; swagger.

1609 in *Biblioth. Regia* 28 The insolence and excrescence of the Popish pretended clergy. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1858) 565 Of such like stuff we meet not any where with more excrescence then in his own lavish Pen. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W.), Excrescences of joy. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* in *Wks.* (1787) IX. 281 The exuberant excrescence of his diction I have often lopped. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 232 The excrescences of that ardent desire for perfection.

2. Something that grows out; a natural outgrowth or appendage. Now somewhat *rare.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 20 Even these excrescences [hairs] are ornaments. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 Nature having imp'd her [Butterfly's] wings..with these plumeous excrescences. 1768 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 38 Nor ever cutting their hair or nails to whatever length these excrescences may grow. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 15. 177 Their character of sublimity passes into excrescences;—into mane and beard as in the lion. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 35 These horns consist of an excrescence of bone covered with a smooth sheath.

fig. *a* 1681 GLANVILL *Serm. on* 1 *Pet.* I. 22 (1681) 122 Shall we lose a Limb for an Excrescence, or..an Essential of Religion for that which is but accessary? 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* Wks. 1757 IV. iv. 191 They are mere excrescences to the good man's happiness; and he has no more feeling in them than in his hair, or his nail. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 42 Have we not motives for those excrescences of action? 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 253 The professor was an excrescence on the examination system.

3. An abnormal, morbid, or disfiguring outgrowth; a disfiguring protuberance or swelling on an animal or vegetable body.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xli. 61 Warties, and such like excressence, or superfluous out growings. 1599 [see ALIENATE *ppl. a.* 2]. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Excrescences*..warts or pieces of flesh. *a* 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 60 This is no proper Berry, but a kind of Vessicular excrescence. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. I. (1726) 7 Bony excrescences upon the bones are frequent. 1752 BERKELEY *Tar-Water* Wks. 1871 III. 500 Tumours, wens, and preternatural excrescences. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 346 Many of our Willows bear round excrescences, as large as peas, on their leaves. 1844 DUPTON *Deafness* 97 Fungous excrescences [of the ear] may be removed either by the forceps or the knife.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 226 Pedantry is but..A stupified Excrescence, like a Wen, Fed by the peccant Humours of learn'd Men. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 378 A room..from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 498 An irregular excrescence from the main ridge of trap. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 318 *note,* The piece [Oberon and Titania's golden wedding] can only be regarded as an excrescence.

Excrescency (ekskre·sĕnsi). Also 6–7 **-sy, -sie.** [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. Excrescent state or condition; the quality or fact of growing out or forth; abnormal or excessive development; an instance of the same. † In early use also: An exuberant outburst, an extravagance.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 12 The excrescensie and superabundance of Saints satisfactions. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 7 Some Saints have had excrescencies and eruptions of holiness in the instances of uncommanded duties. *Ibid.* I. ii. § 25 Our Fasts.. and all exteriour acts of religion are to be guided by our Superiour, if he sees cause to asswage any excrescencie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their [the Nails'] Excrescencie to a just extendure. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 149 An extraordinary excrescency of bones below. the rump bone. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 202 If there is an Excrescency of Flesh, you shall boil Grass with Oil and put it in it.

† 2. Something that is excrescent; an outgrowth; = EXCRESCENCE 2. Often applied to fungi. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 146 Warts and suche lyke excrescensys on the face. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* clxii. 1384 The earthie excrescencies, called Mushrums. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 5 Pruned of their luxuriant excrescencies. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* Pref', A Mushrome though but an excrescency, well drest is no poyson, but a Salad. 1653–5 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 73 The red pugger'd attire of the Turky, and the long Excrescency that hangs down over his Bill. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 246 Excrescencies in form of Teats. 1736 BAILEY, *Excrescency,* that which sticks to or grows upon another thing, as cat's tails upon a nut tree, etc.

† 3. An abnormal, morbid, or unsightly outgrowth; = EXCRESCENCE 3. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 43 A huge and monstrous Wen little lesse then the Head it selfe, growing to it by a narrower excrescency. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) II. 236 A large Wen upon our Faces..or any the like superfluous Excrescency.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 424 Hee..would have onely the excrescencies of evil prun'd away for the present. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 158 Oaths as they commonly pass are mere excrescensies of speech. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 P 5 Ambition, lust, envy, and revenge are excrescencies of the mind. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iii. 132 The two last books of the Iliad may be thought not to be excrescencies but essential to the poem.

Excrescent (ekskre·sĕnt), *a.* Also 6 **excressent.** [ad. L. *excrēscent-em,* pr. pple. of *excrēscĕre*: see EXCRESCE *v.*]

1. † a. *gen.* That grows out. Const. *from* (*obs.*). **b.** *Bot.* of a peduncle (see quot. 1857).

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The excrescent, supercrescent, and ever-crescent parts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. ii. 257 The first spontaneous production of Men.. was in certain Folliculi or Bladders, excrescent from the Earth. 1779 *Projects in Nat. Hist.* 107/2 They will wash this excrescent substance off. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 24 Matter will arise contingent to the story..or excrescent from it. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 139 Sometimes the peduncles undergo expansion during the ripening of the seeds, so as to form part of the fruit; such an inflorescence or peduncle is called excrescent.

2. † a. Growing in excess or beyond normal limits; excessive (*obs.*). **b.** Growing abnormally out of something else; constituting an excrescence; redundant, superfluous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 We pare off such excrescent blemishes that the body may be perfect. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 69 The virtue of chrysocal is..to cohibit excrescent flesh. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 153 Their Immediate successors are against your Prelatick excrescent power. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. x. (1715) 248 She from the Fore-head of a new foal'd Colt Th' excrescent Lump doth seek. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 49 Expunge the whole, or lop the excrescent parts [of Science]. 1886 F. FORD in *Mag. of Art* Nov. 8 There is an excrescent structure of wood stuck on to the wall.

3. Constituting an excess over the normal quantity. Formerly, *spec.* in Chronology.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXVI. I. 456 *note,* The odde day which everie fourth yeare arising out of the six excrescent howers in each yeare, maketh the leape yeare. *a* 1654

SELDEN *Fortescue's De Laud. Reg.* (1672) 128 The foure excrescent quadrants of a day in the Julian yeare were and are, at the end of every four years space, put into one day. 1832 CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* vii. 220 The excrescent, or the superinduced population.

b. *Gram.* Of a sound in a word: Having no etymological value, but developed by the influence of euphony.

1868 KEY *Philol. Essays* 204 Excrescent Consonants. I have thought it desirable to ask for one [a new grammatical term], because the ordinary term 'epenthesis' seems to have been formed on a false theory. 1881 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* s. v. *Sound*, The final *d*..is excrescent, just as in the vulgar *gownd* for *gown*.

Excrescential (ekskresĕ·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *excrēscenti-a* (see EXCRESCENCE) + -AL.] Of the nature of an excrescence, redundant.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 15. 177 Mane and beard as in the lion, are..excrescential characters. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 183 The vestry..occupies that excrescential edifice.

Excrescenti·tious (ekskresĕnti·ʃəs), *a. rare*⁻¹. [badly f. EXCRESCENT + -ITIOUS; after *adventitious*.] Of the nature of an excrescence.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 189 This wart on the 'great wen' is as distinct and excrescentitious as if, etc.

Excress, -ence, -ent, obs. ff. EXCRESCE, etc.

†**Excre·ssion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **excrescion, -sion.** [A non-etymological formation (for EXCRETION) on L. *excrēscĕre*. Cf. CONCRESSION.] An outgrowth; = EXCRETION ².

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxix. 430 Such bones, knobs, or bunches, are called excresions. 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Excrescion*. 1635 MARKHAM *Faithful Farrier* (1638) 102 Any bony excression..upon any member of an Horse; as Splint, Spaven. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v. *Rules*, If there are hard knots on the outside, they are screws or excressions. *fig.* 1647 J. LAWNIND *Putney Projects* 39 Those excressions of nature, the great Lawyers.

‖ **Excreta** (ekskrī·tă). [Lat.; neut. pl. of pa. pple. of *excernĕre*: see EXCERN, EXCRETE.] Excreted matters; the waste expelled from the animal body; now often limited to the fæces and urine, or to the former only.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxx. 614 The excreta had been expelled a full yard from the orifice. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 8 The lungs and skin..are unable to set free their excreta. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 227 The smoke and ashes of the animal are..the fæcal and urinary excreta.

Excrete (ekskrī·t), *v.* [f. L. *excrēt-* ppl. stem of *excernĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *cernĕre* to separate, sift. See EXCERN.]

1. *trans.* Of animals and plants or their organs: To separate (chiefly waste matters) from the vital fluids preparatory to discharging from the system; to separate and expel from the system through the emunctory organs; often used with reference to the process of expulsion merely.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 890 Nature copiously excretes by the Reins..a liquor..compounded of Aqueous, Saline, Sulphury, and other particles. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* iv. (ed. 3) 58 Things excreted and retained. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1803) 366 Slime excreted by the animal's skin. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 A sanguineous fluid is excreted from the bladder. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 73 Certain plants excrete sweet juice. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 79 Animals..live by absorbing oxygen and excreting carbonic acid.

†**b.** *intr.* for *refl.* with *forth*.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 301 Vaporous fumes that excrete forth from the brain.

c. *absol.* (In quot. 1832 humorously for 'spit'.)

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 830 English 'commercial gentlemen' excrete in spit-boxes. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 15 The body feeds, and it excretes. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 232 The lungs excrete.

†**2.** Of drugs, etc., and of personal agents: To cause the excretion of. Also with *forth, out*. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 36 It..maketh the body soluble, by excreting forth of yellow cholericke humors. *Ibid.* vii. 119 They loose the belly, and excrete out choler. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 187 Adæquate meanes to excrete the catarrhous matter.

Hence **Excre·ted** *ppl. a.*, sifted out and discharged. **Excre·ter,** that which excretes or discharges. **Excre·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. Wks. 1825 III. 145 The nature and quality of the excreted substance. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 449 This remarkable critical increase in the excreted solids of the urine is observed. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 32 Excreting is the final function exercised by the animal in reference to its food. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 843/2 The skin is..an active excreter of free phosphoric..acids. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. v. 92 The excreting structures of the skin.

Excretes (ekskrī·ts), *sb. pl. rare*⁻¹. Anglicized form of EXCRETA.

1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Prevent. Med.* vii. 281 The grand outlet for the nitrogenous excretes of the animal body.

†**Excre·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *excrēt-* after Gr. analogies: cf. *eccritic*.] Of or pertaining to excretion.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* iii. 74 Panting..of the heart..is caused from the Excreticke facultie, which doth endeavour to exclude that which is hurtfull.

Excretin (ekskrī·tin). *Chem.* Also 9 **-ine.** [f. L. *excrēt-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + -IN.] (See quots.)

1854 *Proc. Royal Soc.* VII. 153 This crystalline body the author [W. Marcet] proposes to call Excretine. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 530/1 *Excretin* $C_{20}H_{32}O$. Obtained by exhausting fresh excrements with boiling alcohol and leaving the solution to stand for a week..100 pounds of fresh excrements yielded 8 grams of pure excretin.

Excretion ¹ (ekskrī·ʃən). [(? a. Fr. *excrétion*) ad. L. *excrētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excernĕre* to sift out, separate: see EXCRETE.]

The action or process of excreting.

1. Separation of animal products (chiefly, those useless for nutrition) from the blood.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 148 Excretion, or separating in bodies of superfluities and excrements. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 115 The constant separation and excretion whereof [Urine] is necessary for the preservation of Life. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are a yellowish Colour of the Skin..a loss of Appetite, [etc.] 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 488/2 Calcareous integument formed by excretion.

b. An analogous process in plants.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 278 The secretion acts also..as an excretion. 1876 — *Cross-Fertil.* x. 403 The excretion [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap.

c. Of the teeth: The (supposed) formation of the teeth by matter 'excreted' from the pulp. Hence *attrib.* in *excretion-theory*.

1812 CUVIER *Les Ossemens Fossiles, Elephans* 65 Les substances dont se composent les dents se forment toutes par excrétion et par couches. *transl.* (ed. 4, 1835) 198 Formed by excretion and by layers. 1839 NASMYTH *Research. Teeth* 28 He [Cuvier] holds that the different substances which constitute the teeth are formed by excretion and in layers. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 292 The 'excretion theory' of dental development.

2. The action of casting out of the body that which has been separated by any of the organs; *esp.* evacuation of the bowels.

1640 *Erotomania* 51 Excretion, or Retention. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 170 The fleshly act..beeing at best but an animal excretion. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1122 Children are continually provoked to excretion. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 274 What stimulates and promotes the Excretion of the Blood. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 297 A common central aperture, through which the functions of secretion and excretion are carried on.

3. *concr.* That which is separated and ejected from the body.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 60 None held it then a grace to have..the very excretions of beasts to sent them. *a* 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 113 In hawks and cormorants I have sometimes observed bloody excretions. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1803) 366 The aptness of this excretion [slime] to the purpose. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 21 A slight yellow excretion, by which morbific matter is eliminated. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 3 Those products which are thrown out of the body, and are called excretions.

†**Excre·tion** ², *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **excrētiōnem*, n. of action f. *excrēscĕre* to grow out or forth, f. *ex-* out + *crēscĕre* to grow.] **a.** The action of growing out or forth. **b.** *concr.* Anything that grows out (whether naturally or abnormally) in animals or plants; = EXCREMENT ², EXCRESCENCE. Also *fig.*

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* x. v, [Samson] had ceased to be a Nazarite..not for the want of that excretion [his hair]. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlv. 247 The excretions of the Body grow but insensibly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 From her..shave and pare off..those superfluous excretions of sin. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Splint*, The Cure of all Splints and boney Excretions.

Excretionary (ekskrī·ʃənări), *a.* [f. EXCRETION ¹ + -ARY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of excretion.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 16 These excretionary matters are separated from the blood by the excretory organs.

Excreti·tious, *a.*¹ *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *excrēt-* ppl. stem of *excernĕre*: see EXCRETION ¹ and -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of excreta; = EXCREMENTITIOUS *a.*¹

c 1865 in *Circ. Sc.*, Uric acid, with other excretitious matters.

Excreti·tious, *a.*² *rare.* [f. L. *excrēt-* ppl. stem of *excrēscĕre*: see EXCRETION ² and -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of an outgrowth.

1820-7 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 82 An excretitious suit is a suit which has grown out of a former one. *Ibid.* VI. 379 This excretitious crime.

Excretive (ekskrī·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *excrēt-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + -IVE, repr. L. type **excrētīvus*.] Having the power or function of excreting or promoting excretion.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* 15 Some..fault in the Excretive faculty of the parts. 1673 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6062 Excretive glandula. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 240 It has a nutritive..excretive, expulsive Faculty. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Excretolic (ekskrĭtǫ·lik), *a. Chem.* Also **excretole·ic.** [f. EXCRET-IN + -OL (see CARBOLIC) + -IC.] In **Excretolic acid,** 'a fatty acid, obtained by Marcet from the alcoholic extract of human excrements' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1867 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* II. 399 The substance called excretoleic acid is very indefinite in its composition and properties. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 82.

Excretory (ekskrī·təri, e·kskrĭtəri), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [f. L. *excrēt-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + -ORY. Cf. Fr. *excrétoire*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the function of excreting; pertaining to or connected with the process of excretion. *Excretory duct, vessel,* etc.: one which either in an animal or plant conveys the excretion to the surface, as the lachrymal duct, or into a prepared cavity, as the bile duct.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 11 The Orifices of small excretory vessels. 1708 KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 131 The Water passes off through the Pores or Excretory Ducts of the Plant. 1839 47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 315/1 The excretory outlet. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 167 Respiratory and excretory orifices. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 The excretory function was admirably active.

2. Of the nature of excreta.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 46 Gaseous excretory matters are eliminated from the organism for the respiratory organs.

B. *sb.* An excretory vessel or duct.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 134 The other Excretories of the Body. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 57 One can squeeze out of their Excretories a mucilaginous Liquor. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 5 The morbid saline parts [are] carried off by the excretories.

Excribe, var. form of EXSCRIBE.

†**Excri·minate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ex-* out (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *crīmin-* stem of *crīmen* accusation, charge + -ATE ³.] *trans.* To clear from an imputation; to shift an imputation from (a person) *upon* (another); in quot. *refl.*

1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 71, I had rather..undergoe any blame then to..excriminate my selfe upon any one of you. 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* 92 To excriminate themselves in the opinion of the public.

Excruciable (ekskrū·ʃiăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *excruciābilis*, f. *excruciāre*: see EXCRUCIATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being tormented; liable, subject to, or deserving of torture.

1731-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excruciable*, worthy to be tormented. 1831 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 916 The greedy heart On which the gnawing worm of avarice Preyed..straining every sense To that excruciable and yearning core.

†**Excru·ciament.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **excruciāment-um*, f. *excruciāre*: see EXCRUCIATE *v.*] = EXCRUCIATION.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 65 To this wild of sorrowes and excruciament she was confined, either to be held a flat thornback, or sharp pricking dog-fish, etc.

†**Excru·ciate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *excruciātus*, pa. pple. of *excruciāre*: see next.] **a.** = EXCRUCIATED *ppl. a.* ¶ **b.** = EXCRUCIATING *ppl. a.*

a 1615 BEAUMONT & FLETCHER (W.), Would she sit thus then excruciate? 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VII. 398 My heart, long time excruciate, Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 620 Excruciate pains Seiz'd on our Father's frame.

Excruciate (ekskrū·ʃiĕt), *v.* Also 7 **excruciat, -tiat.** [f. L. *excruciāt-* ppl. stem of *excruciāre*, f. *ex-* intensive (see EX- *pref.*¹ 2) + *cruciāre* to torment, f. *cruc-em* cross.]

1. †**a.** *lit.* To subject to torture, put on the rack, etc.; *fig.* to 'rack' (one's brains) (*obs.*). **b.** *transf.* To cause intense pain to, torment acutely (a person's senses). Often *hyperbolical*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41 To Excruciate, *excruciare*. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 154 They..by pining and excruciating their bodies, liue in hell here on earth, to auoid the hell neuer ending. 1593 — *Four Lett. Confut.* 56 You shall not excruciate your braine to be conceited and haue no wit. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Perillus*..invented a brazen Bull..made redhot to torment and excruciate malefactors. 1727 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* I. i, May convulsions seize and excruciate my optick nerves. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. (1863) 256 The bassoon, on which George Evans was wont..to excruciate the ears of the whole congregation.

2. *fig.* To torture mentally, inflict extreme mental anguish upon.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, This..doth excruciate The very substance of my vexed soul. 1621 MARKHAM *Country. Content.* I. xi. (1668) 61 He must..neither vex nor excruciate himself with losses or mischances. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 617/2 He neither blunts his mind, nor excrutiats it with cares. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 P 17 If a customer talks longer than he is willing to hear, he will complain that he has been excruciated with unmeaning verbosity. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 445 He described himself as excruciated with anxiety.

absol. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 44 Their joys are infested with such calamities, that they excruciate.

Hence **Excru·ciated** *ppl. a.*, tormented, tortured.

1792 *Minstrel* (1793) I. 80 Oh my excruciated heart!

Excruciating (ekskrū·ʃiĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING ².] That excruciates or causes extreme pain or anguish, whether bodily or mental; tormenting, torturing, agonizing. Const. *to*.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xx. 75 The excruciating fear of a worse then Pagan Purgatory. 1770 GOLDSM. *Life Bolingbroke* Wks. (Globe) 467/2 A cancer in his cheek, by which excruciating disease he died. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1756 (1831) I. 299 That most difficult and excruciating question, the Origin of Evil. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 179 Excruciating deaths; especially empalement or crucifixion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 The biting of the hydrocarbons was excruciating to the eyes.

b. *hyperbolically*, in humorous use.

1819 CAMPBELL *Spec. Brit. Poets* III. 2 He [Drayton] is a less excruciating hunter of conceits [than Cowley]. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 348 Blunders in sense and sound,

that were excruciating to an author's ears. 1865 Miss Braddon *Only a Clod* I. 6 If there's one thing in the world that's more excruciating than another, it's that fellow's cheerfulness. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 26 An excruciating chorus having been performed.

Excruciatingly (ekskrū·ʃiˌeɪtiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] To an excruciating degree; in an extremely painful manner. Often *hyperbolically* in humorous use.

1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 878 His sarcasm was..excruciatingly severe. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xxxiv, Why is she so excruciatingly beautiful? 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 182 Emissions..which are excruciatingly painful. 1865 Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* xxxiii, A negro melody of an excruciatingly lively character.

Excruciation, (ekskrū·siˌēɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *excruciātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excruciāre*: see Excruciate *v.*] The action of causing or the state of suffering extreme pain; an instance of this.

1618 T. Gainsford *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 61 After she had lived a while in..excruciation both of soul and body. 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lvii. (T.), The thwartings, and the excruciations of life. 1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* 191 Can his excruciation be a sufficient cause for our execution? 1885 G. Merredith *Diana* II. i. 5 The gloom of men to excruciation in endlessness.

Excruciator (ekskrū·ʃiˌeɪtɔɹ). *rare.* [ad. L. *excruciātor*, agent-n. f. *excruciāre* to Excruciate.] One who excruciates; a tormentor.

1864 *Realm* 20 Apr. 8 Signor Sivori..turned round upon his excruciators, and stamped most furiously.

Excrustation (ekskrʊstēɪ·ʃən), *rare.* [ad. med.L. *excrustātiōn-em* f. *excrustāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *crusta* Crust, covering.] The stripping a book of its covering of precious metal.

1844 Maitland *Dark Ages* Ess. xiii. 218 Charity and need, as well as cupidity were likely to produce what was then termed *excrustation*, and to risk..the destruction of the manuscript. [Maitland refers in footnote to *Vit. Aldhelmi*, Die uno xii textus Evangeliorum..et auro nudata et excrustata sunt.]

Excubant (e·kskiʊbănt), *a. rare* (*pedantic*). [ad. L. *excubant-em*, pr. pple. of *excubāre* to lie on guard, f. *ex-* out + *cubāre* to lie down.] Keeping watch.

1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* xviii. 186 The enemy may be still excubant; and we had better not disperse till daylight.

† **Excuba·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *excubātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excubāre*: see prec.] The action of watching or of keeping guard.

1623 in Cockeram; 1721-1800 in Bailey.

† **Excu·bitor.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. L. *excubitor* watchman, agent-n. f. *excubāre*: see Excubant *a.*] A watchman, sentinel.

1775 G. White in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 261 The swallow..is the excubitor to the house-martins..announcing the approach of birds of prey.

E·xcudate, *v. rare.* [badly f. L. *excūd-ĕre* (see next) + -ate 3.] *trans.* = next.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 748 The world would have need of consolation, should a single sentence excudated in such a smiddy peradventure escape record.

† **Excu·de,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *excūd-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *cūdĕre* to strike, beat.] *trans.* 'To beat or strike out; to find out with study' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674). 1775 in Ash.

† **Excu·lcate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *exculcāt-* ppl. stem of *exculcā-re*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *calcā-re*: see Calcate.] *trans.* To tread or trample out.

1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721-61 in Bailey.

Hence **Exculca·tion,** the action of treading out.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio); 1775 in Ash.

Exculp, var. of Exculp *v. Obs.*

Exculpable (ekskʊ·lpăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Exculp-ate *v.* + -able.] Capable of being exculpated or freed from blame or accusation.

1646 Buck *Rich. III*, III. Contents, How the Sonnes of King Edward came by their deaths: King Richard Exculpable thereof. Hence 1827 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

Exculpate (ekskʊ·lpĕt), *ppl. a.* [f. next: see -ate 2.] Declared guiltless; free from blame.

1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 227 These spirits stood exculpate. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* IV. 163 Casting on his peers The burden of their mutual sin, Himself exculpate.

Exculpate (e·kskʊlpeɪt, ekskʊ·lpeɪt), *v.* [f. Ex- *pref.*1 + L. *culp-a* blame + -ate 3. Cf. It. *scolpare*, med.L. **exculpāre* implied in *exculpātio* (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To free from blame; to declare free from guilt; to clear *from* an accusation or blame.

1656-81 [see 1 b]. 1721 in Bailey. 1758-9 Lowth *Life Wykeham* v. 156 Men who had been..punished in the parliament of 1376, and who had gotten themselves exculpated in the succeeding parliament. 1841 James *Brigand* xx, She exculpates me from blame in this matter. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxii, The latter stood exculpated on both charges.

refl. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (J.), A good child will not seek to exculpate herself at the expence of the most revered characters. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 110 From this charge of inconsistency I shall best exculpate myself by the full statement of the third system. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* iv. 63 Poor Vincent made a hasty effort to exculpate himself from the soft impeachment.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl. Obs. rare.*

1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Exculpate*, to cleer ones self of a fault. 1780 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 315 To be over earnest in endeavours to exculpate, previous to accusation, would imply [etc.]. 1783 — *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 326 Doubts whether the refusal to exculpate by oath can be used..to infer any presumption of guilt.

2. Of things: † **a.** To serve as an excuse for; to justify. *Obs. rare.* **b.** To furnish ground for exculpating. Const. *from.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s. v., Good meaning will never exculpate blind and Superstitious Devotion. 1783 Burke *Rep. Affairs India* Wks XI. 132 Evidence, which may tend to criminate, or exculpate, every person. 1875 Farrar *Seekers* I. vi. 83 The tenor of his life has sufficient weight to exculpate him from an unsupported accusation.

Exculpation (ekskʊlpeˌɪ·ʃən). [f. prec. vb.: see -ation.] The action of exculpating or clearing from blame, or from an alleged crime; an instance of this; a ground or means of exculpating; an excuse or a vindication.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1684 (R.) In Scotland the law allows of an exculpation, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xviii. 159 She maintained a sort of ceremonious distance, which she thought requisite for her own exculpation. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 100 To bear..Witnessing..anent the said Complainer's Innocence and Exculpation of the Crime libelled against him. 1788 Reid *Act. Powers* IV. vi. 619 The madness of a short fit of passion..is incapable of proof; and therefore is not admitted in human tribunals as an exculpation. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxx, Ramorny did not attempt an exculpation. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 238 Without seeking to offer any exculpation for what offends us in the moral sensibilities of the Greeks.

b. *Letters of exculpation* (in *Sc. Law*): a warrant issued to a defender in a criminal prosecution for citing witnesses in his defence.

1773 Erskine *Instit. Law Scotl.* (1838) IV. v. 1123 Letters of exculpation are granted of course, at the suit of a defender in a criminal trial, for citing witnesses, etc. 1861 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.* 354/2.

Exculpative (ekskʊ·lpătiv), *a. rare*—1. [f. Exculpate *v.*: see -ative.] Intended to exculpate.

1827 Bentham *Ration. Evid.* Wks. (1843) VI. 155 In England, scarcely any crime is so common as that of exculpative perjury.

Exculpatory (ekskʊ·lpătəɹi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] Of statements, evidence, etc.: Adapted or intended to clear from blame or a charge of guilt; apologetic, vindicatory. Const. *of.*

1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 58 He wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vii, Witnesses..exculpatory, inculpatory. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. iii. (1862) I. 67 Two exculpatory pleas. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 594 The statement..is not, however, altogether so exculpatory of the French.

Excur (ekskʊ·ɹ), *v. rare.* Also 7 **exourre.** [ad. L. *excur-rĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *currĕre* to run.]

† **1.** *intr.* To go out of or beyond the ordinary or proper course or path; to digress; to go to an extreme. *Obs.*

1656 M. Casaubon *Enthus.* iii. 80 Beyond which not to excurre. is my chiefest care. 1669 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 85 Thus far..this heat for the concerns of science hath caused me to excur. 1672 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (ed. 2) 47 His Disease was..an Asthma, oft excurring to an Orthopnœa.

2. *U. S.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 619 [Americanisms:] *Excur*, used as a verb in the sense of to take an excursion.

† **Excuriate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *excūriāt-* ppl. stem of *excūriāre* to eject from the curia, f. *ex-* out + *cūria* the senate-house.] 'To throw out of the Court' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

Hence **Excuria·tion.**

1692-1732 Coles, *Excuriate.* 1698 Phillips, *Excuriation.*

Excurrency. *rare*—1. [f. L. *excurrent-em*: see next and -ency.] A digression.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 14, I shall make bold to speak a word to them all, though I make a little excurrency.

Excurrent (ekskʊ·rĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *excurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *excurrĕre*: see Excur.]

1. That runs out or forth. Of arterial blood: That flows from the heart.

1806 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxxii. (1828) III. 293 The excurrent (or arterial) stream took its course along the inner margin. *Ibid.* xxxix. IV. 92 In the excurrent part of its course. 1887 W. J. Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/1 s. v. *Sponges*, The insoluble residue..is carried out through the oscule by the excurrent water.

† **2.** Passing beyond bounds or limits; overflowing, superabundant (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs. rare*—1.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. iv. 12 Restraining a matter excurrent, within bondes and limits.

3. Admitting of or affording an exit.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 277 Fig. 185..showing the relative extent of the liver and ovarium..*e*, excurrent orifice. 1887 W. J. Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 414/2 s.v. *Sponges*, In higher forms of sponges the chambers cease to open abruptly into the excurrent canals.

4. *Bot.* **a.** (See quot. 1835.) **b.** Projecting beyond the tip or margin, as when the midrib of a leaf is continued beyond the apex.

a. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 362 Excurrent; in which the axis remains always in the centre, all the other parts being regularly disposed round it; as the stem of abies. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 49.

b. 1847 in Craig. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 375 Horned Pond-weed..Stamen 1..connective excurrent. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 70 Excurrent at the apex.

† **Excurse,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *excurs-us*: see Excursus.] An outrush, raid, hostile sally.

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 15/1, I am to require thee that thou doo retire and withdraw these excurses of strangers.

Excurse (ekskʊ·ɹs), *v.* [f. L. *excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurrĕre*: see Excur.]

1. *intr.* To run off, wander, digress. Chiefly *fig.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. x. 71 How I excurse! Yet thou usedst to say, thou likedst my excursions. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Sept. 403 The text excurses in Mr. Carroll's usual style about babies and cakes. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Arctic* 239 At first I excursed in various directions thinking to light upon a track.

2. To make, or go upon, an excursion.

1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ. Contd., Tilt of Arms* 177 Who can dispute a Parisian's word, who never has excursed beyond the gates? 1880 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 440, I..am to excurse ten miles, on the Dover road. 1841 Car. Fox *Mem. Old Friends* 7 Aug., When the Franklins..were excursing in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass.

3. *trans.* 'To journey or pass through' (Webster 1864).

a 1859 Hallam is cited by Worcester (1860).

Excursion (ekskʊ·ɹʃən. [ad. L. *excursiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excurrĕre* to run out: see Excur. Cf. F. *excursion.*]

† **1.** The action of running out; escape from confinement; 'progression beyond fixed limits' (J.); running to extremes; an instance thereof.

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. Ep. Ded. 153 b, What roaring of floodds, what excursion of riuers. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I.* (1655) 4 Nor is it any excursion beyond the precincts of verity to say, that [etc.]. 1789 Shelvocke *Artillery* IV. 266 These round boards—prevent the Excursion of the least Atom of the Moving Power..till the Projectile is departed. 1732 Ray *Dissol. World* I. iii. (ed. 4) 44 Stop and inhibit their [the winds'] excursions. 1733 Arbuthnot *Ess. Air* iv. 87 Those great Excursions of the Seasons into the Extremes of Cold and Heat.

b. *transf.* The fact or state of 'running out' or projecting in any direction (*rare*). Hence formerly † *concr.*: Something that runs out or projects; an extension, projecting addition (of a building); an offshoot, branch, projection (of land, mountains, etc.).

1622 *tr.* Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 33 Of this large Mountain most of the Hills. are but the excursions. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. vi. § 18 Countrey Churches..wherein such excursions of building as present themselves beyond the old fabrick..were since erected. *a* 1688 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 191 An excursion of land shooting out directly. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* App. i. 620 Quantity is marked by the relative length of a terminal line within, or its indefinite excursion before, the limit of comparison.

fig. a 1626 Bacon *War Spain* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 133 The ravishing whereof was a mere excursion of the first wrong, and a superinjustice.

† **2.** *fig.* An outburst (of feeling); a sally (of wit); an overstepping of the bounds of propriety or custom, a freak; vagary, escapade. *Obs.*

1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 22 Which was no inconsiderate excursion of a juvenile fervour in him, but a permanent faithfulness..of Spirit. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 124, I have not enlarged on all the Excursions of his wit. 1702 Swift *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 21 Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like frolicks and excursions, was immediately accused of this. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 34 P 4, I think your Raillery has made too great an Excursion, in attacking several Persons of the Inns of Court. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 15 This indeed was..an excursion of his spirits. 1785 Cowper *Tiroc.* 228 His wild excursions, window-breaking feats..are made their favourite themes. 1793 Burke *Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 612 His friends saw no security..after this excursion of his, but in the re-union of the party.

† **3.** *Mil.* An issuing forth against an enemy; a sally, sortie, raid. *Obs.*

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 43/2 Trenches that you have made for your oune defense, to keepe off their excursions. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1230 The Turks..were determined yet to make a great excursion for the spoiling of the countrey. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 637 Placing Forts and Guards along the River, to..repress any Excursions from Fort Andrew. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3756/13 The Germans make Excursions beyond the Adda..to fetch in Forage.

4. A journey, expedition, or ramble from one's home, or from any place with the intention of returning to it.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 42 Many little Excursions that I made..in these parts. 1743 Berkeley *Let.* 29 Oct. Wks. IV. 289 My health..suffers me to make no excursions farther than a mile or two. *a* 1788 N. Cotton *Fire-side* iv, Giving her vain excursions o'er, The disappointed bird [Noah's dove] once more Explor'd the sacred bark. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 159 The longest aëronautic excursion ever taken was by Blanchard. 1823 J. D. Hunter *Captivity N. Amer.* 124, I started..on a hunting and trading excursion. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 47, I made a long excursion up the glacier.

b. *fig.*

1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 81 The excursions of our roving phancies which cannot be kept to a close attendance. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Author's Apol., It is the frequent error of those men..to make Excursions beyond their talent and their office. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vii. 211 Many authors have made excursions into this vast territory. 1888 Bryce *Amer.*

Commw. I. ii. 21 The only excursion into the historical domain which I shall have to ask the reader to make.

c. *transf.* in *Physics*, etc.: One of the individual movements executed by any body or particle in oscillating or alternating motion; the distance traversed in such a movement.

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 136 In the middle of the chord, the excursions on each side the axis are always equal. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 171 The particles themselves perform very small excursions, merely vibrating up and down. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 16 The excursions of the plunger rod vary with the amplitude of the several vibrations made by the diaphragm to which it is attached.

5. *spec.* A journey or 'trip' undertaken for the sake of pleasure or health. In recent use often: A pleasure-trip taken by a number of persons; occas. short for *excursion-party* or *excursion train*.

1779 COWPER *Lett.* July Wks. (1876) 38 It was an excursion of pleasure to go to see Ramsgate. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 297 We had yesterday a delightful excursion on the lake.

6. Deviation from a definite path or course.

a. in physical sense. Now only *Astron.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation, be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course. 1727 SWIFT *Desire & Possess.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 82 He strove to pick up all he found, And by Excursions lost his Ground. 1732 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (ed. 4) 374 The Excursions of these last [the Comets] do argue it more than possible that..the Sun..may quite lose his light. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 288 The excursions of the earth on either side of the ellipse, are so very small as to be hardly appreciable.

†**b.** A deviation from custom, rule, or propriety. Cf. 2. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 299 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* 38 A Watch, to observe thy fails, and thy excursions. a 1656 BP. HALL *Life* Rem Wks. (1660) 11 Finding that..somewhat out of my way, not without a secret blame of my self for so much excursion, I fairly gave up that task. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 109 On ev'ry Sense he kept strict jealous Eyes, Ready the least Excursion to chastise. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* ii. (1884) 18 A Student..is always apt..to mistake the most trifling excursions for discoveries of moment.

†**c.** A deviation from the direct course in argument or discourse; 'ramble from a subject' (J.); a digression. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 208 It is an argument that you lack good matter, when you make such excursions from the purpose. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 259 Pardon this long excursion on this subject. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 215 Excursions are inexpiably bad, And 'tis much safer to leave out, then add. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* vii. (1734) 167 We shall take the liberty of a short Excursion, to put this matter yet into a better light. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1865) 89 You cannot make excursions with him..for he sets you right [in conversation].

7. *attrib.* (sense 5), as in **excursion-train**, a train intended to convey persons making a pleasure excursion, usually at reduced fares; also *excursion-agent, -fare, -party, -ticket.*

1850 THACKERAY in *Scribn. Mag.* I. 688/2, I should like to come..by the Excursion train. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xxiv, It chanced to be an excursion day, and several..were besieging the ticket-windows. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, Tope, Chief Verger and Showman, was accustomed to be high with excursion parties. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 626 The exceptional colours [tickets] are for excursion trains.

Hence **Excu·rsion** *v.*, *intr.* to make or go on an excursion. **Excu·rsional** *a.*, of or pertaining to an excursion. **Excu·rsionary** *a.*, of the nature of an excursion; of a person, going on an excursion. †**Excu·rsioner** = EXCURSIONIST. **Excu·rsionism**, the custom or practice of making or organizing excursions.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan. V. 283 You have been excursioning and travelling all the world o'er since I saw you last. 1825 LAMB in Talfourd *Life & Lett.* xv. 142 Yesterday I excursioned twenty miles. 1885 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5 The members of the Church Congress are not much given to excursioning. 1848 DICKENS *Let.* 22 July, Pray let me divide the little excursional excesses of the journey among the gentlemen. 1769 *Garrick's Vagary* 53, I conclude..my excursionary Trip from London to Stratford. 1858 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 77 Was it..the excursionary belles from Saratoga..who came to visit us? 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* III. 111 The Royal excursioners did not return till between six and seven o'clock. 1886 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 406 Excursionism, which began with the Exhibition of 1851, has now assumed immense proportions.

Excursionist (ekskʊ̈·ɹʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.]

1. One who goes upon a (pleasure) excursion; one who travels by an excursion-train.

1830 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. 164 The excursionists reached home ..a little after four. 1851 W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railw.* ix. (1852) 183 A company of excursionists from a remote inland district of the county. 1861 *Times* 10 July, A large party of excursionists left Crewe for Trentham-park.

2. *colloq.* One whose business it is to arrange means for travelling on pleasure excursions; an excursion-agent.

Excursionize (ekskʊ̈·ɹʃənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make excursions to or about (a district, etc.). *rare.*

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 555 Fixing your head-quarters in..Inverleithen, and excursionizing the whole country-side. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 489/1 This perverse system of excursionizing a building.

2. *intr.* To make, or go on, an excursion or excursions.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug 5 Most of the British Association people went out excursionizing on Saturday. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 220 Edgar and Daphne had excursionised a little upon the nearest hillsides.

Hence **Excu·rsioni·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxix. 328 There was more excursionising next day.

Excursive (ekskʊ̈·ɹsiv), *a.* [f. L. *excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurrĕre* (see EXCUR) + -IVE; very common in 18th c.]

1. a. Of the nature of an excursion; consisting of excursions or sallies (*obs.* in literal sense). **b.** Of reading, etc.: Desultory; varied in direction.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Montpellier* 463 From Montpellier we made an excursive voyage into Provence. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 54 Excursive Flights..natural to those who have dealt much in Verse. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. IV. viii 321 They made excursive ravages over the adjacent country. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1828) II. 352 Then resumes its gay excursive flights. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 60 We are wandering..into excursive speculations. 1848 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. I. (1850), Johnson's excursive reading.

2. a. That makes excursions or sallies in various directions; capable of, or addicted to, varied flights; having a wide range of pursuits or interests. **b.** Apt to diverge from a definite course; prone to stray, erratic; digressive.

1744 THOMSON *Spring* 953 Your eye excursive roams. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxiii. (1840) III. 425 The first [book of Hall's Satires] is miscellaneous and excursive. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 103 An intelligence perpetually on the wing, excursive, vigorous, and diligent. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxv. (1828) III. 644 The order to which the excursive butterfly belongs is the Lepidoptera. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 81 That brilliant and excursive genius which created the design. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd., Keeping in the straight road his excursive black cattle. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. III. § 127. 110 Bacon was sometimes too excursive to sift particulars. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* ix. (1876) 256 Do keep to the point, my excursive friends.

Excursively (ekskʊ̈·ɹsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an excursive or rambling manner; erratically, desultorily, digressively.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1728, The flesh of animals who feed excursively is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. vii. 193 How excursively have I speculated on a lady's glove. 1871 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* i. (1878) 98 He must now break forth excursively to the right and left.

Excursiveness (ekskʊ̈·ɹsivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being excursive; a tendency to depart from the beaten track, or from any fixed course; digressiveness; capacity for mental 'flights' in varied directions.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxxiv. 251 An excursiveness of imagination. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. XIV. 177 The natural excursiveness of colloquial intercourse..is one of its advantages. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 222 The very process which gave depth and excursiveness to his mental vision.

†**Excu·rsory.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurrĕre* (see EXCUR) + -ORY.] A rambling speech.

1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 12 To this ignorant excursorie I answered, that all false..worship.. was Idolatrye.

Excursus (ekskʊ̈·ɹsʊ̆s). *Pl.* **excursus**, after Lat.; now usually **excursuses**. [a. L. *excursus*, n. of action f. *excurrĕre* lit. 'to run out': see EXCUR and cf. EXCURSION.]

1. The Lat. word is used by editors of the classics to signify: A detailed discussion (usually in the form of an appendix at the end of the book, or of a division of it) of some point which it is desired to treat more fully than can be done in a note. Hence occas. applied to a similar appendix in other works.

1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 527/2 This subject is considered in the first excursus of the 8th book [in Heyne's Homer]. *Ibid.* 535/2 Of those excursus which relate to the historical illustration of the poet. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 536/1 The volume is closed by two carefully-written excursus. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 They..should be read as excursuses to accompany his text. 1878 W. H. SIMCOX in *Academy* 594/3 He adds..a series of excursuses on the leading ideas of the Epistle.

2. A digression in which some incidental point is discussed at length.

1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 48 We shall quite bewilder..our readers by this excursus. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 384 He concluded a most interesting excursus by dwelling on the prospects of Church extension. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vi. 160 The excellent description of a winter journey ..with an excursus on inns in general.

Excurvation (ekskʊɹvē[i]·ʃən). [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + CURVATION.] A bending or curving outwards.

1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (ed. 7) 299 When excurvation has taken place, there has been loss of substance. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Spinal excurvation*, posterior curvature of the spine.

Excurved (ekskʊ̈·ɹvd), *ppl. a.* [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + CURVED.] Curved outwards (as the antennæ of certain insects).

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Excu:sabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see *-bility*, -ITY.] = EXCUSABLENESS.

a 1711 KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 51 Allowing all degrees of excusability to those who are of a different persuasion.

Excusable (ekskiū·zăb'l), *a.* Also 5 **excusabil**, 6–7 **excuseable.** [a. Fr. *excusable*, ad. L. *excūsābilis*, f. *excūsāre*: see EXCUSE *v.*]

1. Of a person: Deserving to be excused; that may be excused or acquitted. †Const. *of.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 If any man forswey Through hem, they be nought excusable. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xviii, They are somwhat excusable for her astate of lyuynge. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 336 Daily ..remembraunce of your goodnesse..shall pleade me excusable of unthanckfulnesse. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 340 Those are the excuseablest kind [of pagans] who adore the sun and moon, with the host of heaven. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxx. 254, I don't sell you my news and therefore should not be excusable to invent. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 155 That the said Warren Hastings was the less excusable in this.

2. Of actions, conduct, etc.: Admitting of excuse or palliation. *Excusable homicide* (see quot. 1769).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 981 Som manere Ialousye Is excusable more þan som. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 281 And that her rebellion schuld be more excusabil. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxii. (1634) 460 Dallying by shifts is never excusable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 26 With more excusable reservation may we shrink at their bare testimonies. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 ¶ 4 The only Extravagance of this Kind which appears to me excusable. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 182 Excusable homicide is of two sorts; either *per infortunium*, by misadventure; or *se defendendo*, upon a principle of self-preservation. *Ibid.* 183 Homicide in self-defence..is also excusable, rather than justifiable, by the English law. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 29 Emily felt a strong yet excusable curiosity.

Excusableness (ekskiū·zăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being excusable; capability of palliation.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 75 In their excusableness is terminated the controversy in hand. 1684 SHARP *Disc. Conscience* 56 The Innocence or Excuseableness of some Mens mistakes. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. iii. (ed. 4) 292 Our ideas of excusableness or faultlessness. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

Excusably (ekskiū·zăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a manner admitting of excuse; so as to deserve being excused.

a 1619 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 124 Priviledges and exemptions from that Law, he may be excusably ignorant of. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 411 He taught..that no Man could excusably live Idle in the World. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed 5) I. 426 His ideas may, very excusably, be on some subjects incomplete. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 6/1 On this matter Lord Northbrook was excusably angry.

Excusal (ekskiū·zăl). Now *rare.* [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -AL.] The action or fact of excusing; an instance of this. Const. *of.*

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* IV. iv, I must plead For safe excusal of my guiltless thought. 1620 ALLURED in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 91 Yea, upon the excusal of some, and refusal of others [who were bade to the marriage]. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 286 The deficiency caused by the excusals on account of poverty. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 5 Oct. 3/3 The committee had met..to go through the list of excusals and irrecoverables.

†**Excusa·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5 aphetic SCUSATION. [a. Fr. *excusation*, ad. L. *excūsātiōn-em*, f. *excūsāre*: see EXCUSE.]

1. The action of offering an excuse, defence, or apology; also, the condition of being excused, in phrase *To have in excusation.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9261 (Gott.) He sal find widvten excusacions Sexti alde generacions [from Adam to Christ]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 440 Worldliche excusacioun shal not þenne assoyne [*printed* assoyve]. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxix. 478, I am a synnere In alle thynge..therfore haueth me now in excusaciown. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 Whiche maner of excusacyon may be many wayes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 6 It [learning].. needs the less disproof or excusation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 6 Ligation or Excusation and Accusation.

2. The action of setting free, or the state of being set free, from a duty, obligation, etc.; release from a duty, etc.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 Wiþout excusacoun, but if..Crist despens wiþ hem, & excuse hem, or for bed hem. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. i. 87 Yᵉ we sholde not haue excusacyon not doynge them. a 1540 COVERDALE *Let. to Crumwell* Wks. II. 491, I was required..to deliver this writing to your mastership mine own self: notwithstanding..I must desire favour on your behalf for my excusation [etc.]

3. An excuse, a real or alleged ground of excuse; a plea or apology; = EXCUSE *sb.* 2 and 3.

a. for an offence, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 411 Heere ben þre excusaciouns ..to excuse prestis synne. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 97 She wost not what she might do nor sey, for there was none excusacion in her folye. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 192 Men that had fallin in error wald have had ane juste excusation, that the wrang [etc.]. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45, I..shall be allowed the full benefit of all the..excusations..that I..can devise.

b. for release from a duty, obligation, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 90 No man may been absent for certes there auailleth noon Essoyne ne excusacion. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxxvi. (1838) 388 Now is there none excusacione on thi side, but thou shalt take me to thyne husbonde. 1530 *Proper Dyalogue* (1863) 41 Yᵗ it be not lefull to yᵒ by no excusacion to tarye fyue dayes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 281/2 Neither by petition made to the pope, nor yet by his lawfull excusation. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 157 The 4 Excusations are .. bodily infirmity [etc.].

Excusative (ekskiū·zătiv), *a. rare.* [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -ATIVE. Cf. OF. *excusatif, -ive.*] Tending to excuse.

1865 *Reader* 20 May 571/2 The excusative-censorial style, in which there is neither just praise nor honest blame.

Excusator (ekskiū·zēˈtŏr). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. late L. *excūsātor*, agent-n. f. *excūsāre* to EXCUSE.] One who makes an excuse, defence, or apology; *esp.* a person officially authorized to present an excuse.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 543 King Henry.. despatched him thither [to Rome] for his excusator. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 110 The laws do not oblige an excusator or defender to give any security. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxi. vii. 164 The Council sent out Carue..as an excusator from the English people.

Excusatory (ekskiū·zătŏri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *excūsātōri-us*, f. late L. *excūsātor*: see prec.] Tending or intended to excuse; making or containing an excuse; apologetic.

1535 BONNER *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 175 The matters excusatorie to be admitted by his Holiness. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* To Rdr., Let those who are in a fault ransom themselves with excusatory defences. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lix. 234, I hear the fellow's voice in a humble, excusatory tone. 1828 LAMB *Last Ess. Elia, Pop. Fallacies* 482 It would be a good face if it were not marked by the small-pox—a compliment which is always more admissive than excusatory. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, Offering these excusatory words as if they reflected great credit on himself.

Excuse (ekskiū·s), *sb.* Also 5-6 **escuse**, aphetic SCUSE, q.v. [a. OFr. *excuse*, fem., f. *excuser*: see EXCUSE *v.*

The pronunciation with (s), instead of (z) as in the verb, is due to the analogy of pairs of words like *use, abuse* vbs. and sbs., *advise* and *advice*, etc., where the sb. was in OF. masc., and ended in *-s.*]

I. The action of the vb. EXCUSE.

a. The action of offering an apology for a person, or in extenuation of an offence. Const. *of* or *possessive case* of pers. pron. Now *rare* exc. in phrase *in excuse of.* Also rarely the action of begging off from a duty or obligation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 308 Yf þat I to yowe myne othes beede For myn excuse a scorne shall be my mede. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 227 Ser Robert .. sent him mech tresoure, and than he cam to his excuse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 149 For excuse of the saide socrates. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 b, After that folowed doublenes and excuse of his synne. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 96 Come, gentlemen..Even in your armours..I will not have excuse. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. i, Letters .. in excuse Of these forces sent against her. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 18 Hence with denial vain and coy excuse. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 73 In excuse of their conduct it is said [etc.]. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 251 Henry pleaded the scruples of his conscience in excuse of his precipitancy. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* I. i, The old woman gave me a note of excuse.

b. The action of looking indulgently upon an offender or an offence; consideration, indulgence, pardon.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 24/2, I will .. condemn without excuse those that deserve it. 1675 in *Essex Papers* I. 318 He begs your Exᶜʸˢ Excuse that you doe not heare from him by this post. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 23, I heartily crave the excuse and pardon of every Reader. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 25, I see my fau'ts ..And now I'm come to beg for your excuse. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vii, He pray'd excuse for mirth broke short.

†**c.** The action of releasing (a person) from an obligation; a dispensation, release. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 288 Supposing they had got their desired excuse, absented themselves. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 114 *Val.* I pray go with vs. *Virg.* Giue me excuse good Madame, I will obey you in euery thing hereeafter.

2. That which is offered as a reason for being excused; sometimes in bad sense, a (mere) pretext, a subterfuge. **a.** A plea in extenuation of an offence; **b.** A plea for release from a duty, obligation, etc. Const. *for,* †*from.*

a. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 260 Yf it might plese you to here my lord & husband & his excuse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 42 A bad excuse is better, they say, then none at all. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 245 Stay gentle Helena, heare my excuse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Place..for Excuse, by which that which seemed a Crime, is proved to be none at all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 853 To him she hasted, in her face excuse Came Prologue. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lame Excuse*, a sorry Shift or Evasion. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii. 200 Excuses are more than tacit confessions. 1761 F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* I. 305, I am weary of inventing excuses from absenting myself. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 70 The excuse was worse than the crime.

Comb. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Dinah was mistress of the whole art and mystery of excuse-making.

b. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 156 None excuse can auayle, for it must be thus. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 405 As for excuse, which peradventure you wil make by reason of the great showers, I meane to admitt none. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 173 *Vlis.* Achilles will not to the field to morrow. *Ag.* What's his excuse? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 P 8 He..has only time to taste the soup, makes a short excuse to the company [etc.].

3. That which serves to excuse, or which tends to extenuate (a fault or offence); a cause, reason, or ground for excuse; *esp.* in phrase *without excuse.* Also, a ground for release from duty.

1494 in *Eng. Gilds* 188 Noo man then be absent wᵗ-oute a resonable and sufficiaunt excuse. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More Let.* 9 Them am I bounde to beleve, and am dampned wythoute excuse yf I beleve them not. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 17 My Nephewes trespasse..hath the excuse of youth. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 140 Wondring .. why Eromilia would not be seene, for which he beleeved not her vow an excuse sufficient. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* cciii. (1743) X. 463 The consideration of our own impotency is no excuse to our sloth and negligence. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 129 They tell you for an excuse..that they did not think they were so much in debt. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. iv. (1817) 304 Seeking out some excuse to themselves for not receiving Jesus. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* Advt. 5 The external testimony of Christianity .. leaves infidelity without excuse. 1887 *Times* 29 Aug. 13/6 Charged with knocking without lawful excuse at the door.

4. At Cards (in the game of Tarocco).

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 239 If a king is played, and you have not the queen to form a sequence, you play the fool, and this is called an *excuse.*

Excuse (ekskiū·z), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **esouse**(n, (4 **exousi**), 4–5 **asouse, -kuse, -kewse, -kewese**, 4– **excuse.** Also aphetic SCUSE, q.v. [ME. *escusen, excusen*, ad. OF. *escuser, excuser*, ad L. *excūsāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *causa* CAUSE, accusation.]

I. To offer, or serve as, an exculpation for.

1. *trans.* To offer an apology for.

a. To attempt to clear (a person) wholly or partially from blame, without denying or justifying his imputed action. Chiefly *refl.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 Mon schal..nout werien [*v.r.* escusen] him ne siggen, Ich hit dude þuruh oðre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Ne he ne may habbe skele: þet he him moȝe excusi. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xii. 19 Ȝe wenen, that we schulen excuse vs anentis ȝou. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 Whanne God asked her whi she had broke his comaundement .. she beganne to excuse her. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6, I should rather excuse myself, then censure others. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* v. 84 My Lord has been to seek me in such a rage, that if you do not excuse me, it will be a parting quarrel. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 257 To excuse yourself, you publicly impeach your accomplice.

b. To seek to extenuate or remove the blame of (an acknowledged fault). † Also *rarely* with sentence as *obj.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12357 He [Adam] wulde haue excusede hys fame As who seyþ, 'Gode was to blame'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Þe blondere defendeþ and excuseþ .. þe zennes of ham þet he wyle ulateri. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 77 For shame yit shuld she let, To excuse her velany by me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b, The Mayre sent the recorder ..to excuse the matter. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 92 She will well excuse Why at this time the dores are made against you. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 17, I had rather expose mine own defects..then excuse thereby a totall neglect of my duty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 394 So spake the Fiend, and with necessitie..excus'd his devilish deeds. 1751 E. HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 216 She .. excused having made him wait. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 372 He is driven to..excusing a step, which it is not possible to justify. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 368 It was a strange proceeding, to be excused only..by the pressure of the times.

c. *absol.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 363 Neuer excuse; for when the plaiers are all dead, there need none to be blamed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 97 To accuse, requires lesse Eloquence than to excuse.

†**d.** [after L. *excusare se esse*, etc.] *To excuse* (a person or thing) *to be*, etc., *to excuse oneself that*, etc.: to allege by way of excuse or explanation, that (it is), etc. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 7 No man may excuse him 'þat he ne is sum tyme stird fra synn to gode'. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 6 Coupest þou nat excuse þe .. þat þow nome no more þan neode þe tauhte? *a* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcv. 309 The prouost .. excusynge hym selfe that he knew nothynge of yᵉ trewes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 10 Excusing himselfe that it was reason to yeeld to him, that commaunded thirtie Legions. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. i. 323 The Father excepts the Nerves of the Privity manifestly hollow, which nevertheless his Son excuses to have been meant of the hollow Ligaments of the Privity.

†**2.** To maintain the innocence of (a person); to defend from an accusation (*of*); to maintain the rightness of, seek to justify (an action). *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 40 The thef..excusede Jhesu Cryst, And hym gelty gan ȝelde. *c* 1330 *Will. Palerne* 4045 Sche of þat sclaunder excused hire al-gate. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 427 She desired no-thinge ellis But to excusen Eneas. 1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 323 John Mather askused hymsell ..wᵗ ij men sworyn apon a boke. 1526–34 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 15 Their thoughtes accusynge one another or excusynge. 1531 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* liv. 148 a, Howe may the playntyfe there be excused of an untruthe? 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 140 To excuse him of the death of the archbishop Thomas. 1696 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* ii. 66 To have excused these two commands from a palpable contradiction.

†**b.** with complement, or *to be* (so and so). *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xlvii. 881 Is there not any of vs all that can excuse himselfe to bee vnsubiect to such haughtinesse. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Porrex* vii, Can I excuse my selfe deuoide of faut.

3. To obtain exemption or release for; to allege reasons for the exemption of (a person) from a duty or obligation. Const. †*for, from*, in early use with *that . . not.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 33 He him excuseþ þet he hit ne may do. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Al þe oþer schul comen to þe placebo and dirige..but ȝif he may hym excuse resonabely. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 141 He excused him be the werre that he had with Frauns. 1467 *Mann. & Household Exp.* (1841) 172, I promessed the Kenge I wolde make in al haste a new schepe..were fore, I pray ȝowe helpe to askewese me fore my komenge. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, v. v. 46 Clarence excuse me to the King my Brother. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 356 Captain Swan excused himself, and said .. he would have nothing to do with it. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 361, I excus'd myself upon account of my being oblig'd to return speedily to Oxford. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 5. 96, I am very willing to excuse myself from entering upon this great branch of Logic.

absol. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 18 Alle bigunnen togidere to excuse [1388 excusen hem].

†**b.** To beg off from (doing something); to decline with apologies. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 204 Willing him..with all hast to repayre unto hym, which oftentymes he had excused by syckenes and debilitie of his body. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's China* 162 They could not excuse to go vnto them to accomplish their commandement. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 71 To morrow be in readinesse, to goe, Excuse it not: for I am peremptory. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. (1629) 14 He did what he could to excuse it, yet their importunities would not cease till he undertooke it. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. (*heading of ch.*), The Bishop of Ely excuseth his ministring in the chapel by reason thereof. 1754 J. HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* II. 123 He pressed me..to dine with him, which I excused.

†**4.** To screen, shelter. [Cf. late L. *se a calore excusare* (Palladius).] To save from punishment or harm, *esp.* by suffering (in a person's stead); to exempt (a person) from a duty by taking his place. Const. *of, from. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 7 He suffirs nan to be þat may excuse þaim of the hete of his luf. 1481–83 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 16 Every officer in unitie of love applyed to excuse other by servyce and attendaunce. *Ibid.* 82 Everye yoman to helpe to excuse others for his busyness in his absence. 1543 SIR J. WALLOP in Maclean *Carew* 196, I wold wische to God the next kynesman I have..had excused him. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 426, I would her life might have beene excused by my death. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi, An Armature .. often excuses the more useful parts of his head from harm. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 82 P 3 At School, he was whipped thrice a Week for Faults he took upon him to excuse others.

†**b.** To regard as exempt or safe *from. rare.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 28, I excuse not Constantine from a fall off his Horse .. upon the wearing those nayles on his bridle.

5. Of things, circumstances, etc.: To serve as an excuse or exculpation for.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 31 Such ignorance excusyth not errorys in mannys lyfe. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. iii. 4 Other men's superstition..will not excuse mens superfluity. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 97 Shape excuses the defects of face. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law. Rep.* 13 The wife's presence will not excuse the husband. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 434 There are some acts of injustice which no national interest can excuse.

absol. 1638–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 2 Ignorance will not excuse. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. I. 163 Ignorance .. will .. just as little, excuse in one case as in the other.

b. In *passive.* To have a sufficient excuse; to be freed from blame.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 27 If þou leue nedfull besynes of actyf lyfe..by-cause of desire..to gyffe þe to gastely ocupacyone, wenande þat þou arte thereby excusede .. þou dose noghte wysely. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., John* 57 b, The common people and the vnlearned are to be holden excused, and may be forgeuen. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* v. 26 If a warrant..come from the King to sell wood upon the ground whereof I am tenant..I am excused in waste. 1787 *Minor* 96 Cupid being blind was partly excused accompanying a counterfeit.

II. To accept an excuse for or from.

6. a. To accept a plea in exculpation of (a person); to judge leniently on the ground of extenuating circumstances. Const. †*of, for.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 281 To be excused I make requeste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 908 Although his ire here gylt accused, Yet in his resoun he hem bothe excused. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 7305 þai were excused þan, for why þai did wrange vnwitandly. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 He is totally Excused, for the reason next before alledged. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 85 We may excuse altogether those who labour under the illusions of actual insanity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 179 The people may be excused for following tradition only.

b. Phrase, *Excuse me*: used parenthetically in conversation as apology for an impropriety in speech, etc., or as a polite way of disputing a statement.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 87 *Pan.* Hector is not a better man than Troylus. *Cre.* Excuse me. *Pan.* He is elder. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. Lit.* iii. (ed. 2) 33 That infernal (excuse me) coward and villain.

6. To admit apology for, overlook, condone (a fault, offence, impropriety, etc.); to regard indulgently, pardon the faults of (a performance). Also with indirect personal object.

c 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 2, I prey..every discret persone..to have my rewde endytyng for excused. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 Some tymes we excuse a fault and accuse the reporter. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 54 We cite our faults, That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vii. 11, I must excuse, What cannot be amended. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 125 It is a very dangerous mistake to excuse these vile inclinations upon the tenderness of their age. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 215 (Excuse some courtly stains) No whiter page than Addison's remains. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Excuse my glove, Thomas. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1854) I. 13/2 If ever despondency and asperity could be excused in any man, they might have been excused in Milton. 1857 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 217 The boldest heart may be excused a shudder.

7. To set free (a person) from a task, duty, obligation; dispense from payment, attendance, etc. Const. †*for*, *from*; also with double obj.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 19, I preie thee, haue me excusid. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 That they come to be dirige.. but he haue a resonable cause to be excused. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 3 *Shal.* You shall not away to night. *Fal.* You must excuse me, M. Robert Shallow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 33/1 Laud attended..throughout that whole journey, which he .. no doubt would have been excused from. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 85 She sent word to all the Ladies of Brussels and Antwerp, she would excuse them for their Visits. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 295 He would not be excused..from going back with us. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Your lady-ship must excuse me; I'm called away by particular business. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Two Guardians* III. iv, *Beauchamp.* Come, shake hands, and be friends. *St. Albans.* Excuse me, Mr. Courtington. *Mod.* The jury were excused from attendance for the rest of the week. He was excused the entrance-fee.

8. 'To remit; not to exact' (J.); to grant excuse for the want or absence of; to dispense with.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. 35 If any man shall from hence conclude, the Moone is second in magnitude unto the Sun, he must excuse my beliefe. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 58, I must beg you to excuse my waiting on you for a little while. 1814 BYRON *Note in Orig. MS.* Wks. (1846) 90/1 *note*, He will excuse the '*Mr.*'—we do not say *Mr.* Cæsar. 1836 LYTTON *Duchess de la Vallière* v. v, From our royal court We do excuse your presence.

†**Excu·sedly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *excused*, pa. pple. of EXCUSE *v.* + -LY².] In a manner admitting of excuse; with (more or less) excuse.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist. World* 297 More excusedly to perform what he had determined. *Ibid.* 403 He hoped that he more excusedly should commit Sacriledge.

Excuseless (ekskiū·slés), *a.* [f. prec. + -LESS.] Without excuse.

1. Of a person: a. Having no excuse to offer.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 5 Because..that Poticaries shoulde be excuselesse .. I have shewed in what places .. the herbes growe. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 5 Then surely are we utterly excuseless. 1711 *Peace in Divinity* 2 The Reprobate shall have such Grace only procur'd for him, as will render him excuseless.

†b. Not offering an excuse. *Obs.*

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* II. ii, Charity is a naked child ..Naked, because excuselease and simple.

2. Of things: Admitting of no excuse; inexcusable.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 96 Such an excuselesse sinne is vnthankefulnesse. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 301 Excuseless is the idle mans *nihil agendo*, sleeping out his Lamp. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. P 3 The voluntary enslaving my self is more excuseless. 1889 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Sept. 894/2 An absolutely excuseless egotism.

†**Excu·sement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *escusement*: see EXCUSE *v.* and -MENT.] = EXCUSE *sb.* 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 Thilke excusement was none.

Excuser (ekskiū·zəɹ). [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who excuses.

1. One who offers an excuse for or extenuates (a fault).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Excuseur*, an excuser. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xi. (1851) 89 Miserable excusers. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 189 In vain would his excusers endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 164 She was the excuser-general of the neighbourhood, turned every speech and action the sunny side without. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. 92 To the sophistries of such an excuser, Sir Samuel Romilly once wrote [etc.].

†2. One who obtains the release of another from a duty, etc., by taking his place; a substitute, deputy. Cf. EXCUSE *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1461-83 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 65 The Steward and Thesaurers excusers and attorneys .. may take it in absence of the gretter and elder.

Excusing (ekskiū·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EXCUSE in various senses; also, an instance of this; a plea or ground of excuse.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxl. 3 Swa be oure lippis..sperd til excusynge of syn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 512 3if þis excusinge were soþ. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6588 Noon excusynges A parfit man ne shulde seke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Annunc.* 78 They sayde ther helpyd none excusyng, And wed us thus togeder. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 203 Those lawes concerninge excusinge of tutors and curators are verie seldome..practised. 1664 SOUTH *Serm. John* xv. 15 (1737) II. ii. 58 Many..things..may go a great way towards an excusing of the agent.

Excu·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That excuses, or makes excuse; containing an excuse.

Hence **Excu·singly** *adv.*, in an excusing tone or manner; by way of excuse.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 93 His excusing words, that they, etc. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 213 Others.. omit the most..excusing Circumstances. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* vi. 83 She remembered excusingly that (etc.). 1883 J. G. BUTLER in *Bible Wk.* II. 35 Peter..had spoken so gently, and even excusingly, to the crucifiers of Christ.

†**Excu·sive**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -IVE.] That tends to excuse; excusing.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 288 Our eares are deafe to all excusive pleas.

Hence †**Excu·sively** *adv.*

1642 *Disc. Prince Henry* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 522 To the first, he gave answers satisfactorily.—To the other, excusively.

†**Excu·ss**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *excuss-* ppl. stem of *excutĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *quatĕre* to shake; the vb. had also the sense of searching a person by shaking his loose robe. Cf. sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To shake off, cast off, get rid of. Said with reference to things material and immaterial.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 239 To brush over their Horses with a little linnen instrument..whereby they excusse all dust from the beast. —*Serpents* (1653) 603 Snakes with tender skin excuss'd their years enlarge. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164* That the exterior shell and all glumosity may be excussed. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 12 They could not totally excuss the notions of a deity out of their minds. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 179 The holy soul's release..will excuss and shake off this drowsy sleep.

2. To shake out the contents of anything; hence, to investigate thoroughly, discuss (a question or document); also, to get (the truth) *from* (a person).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 689 If I should..take in hand your Popishe portues and .. excusse euery Popishe martyr and sancte there canonised. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 496 Saint Augustine doth more fully excusse and handle this argument. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59, I then excussid the matter. 1634 JUNIUS (Webster 1864), To take some pains in excussing some old documents. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 438 To examine a Delinquent on Oath to excuss the Truth of some Crime from him.

3. *Mod. Civ. Law.* [Cf. OF. *escosser*, *escousser*, 'saisir, dépouiller' (Godef.).] To seize, take in execution (a debtor's goods).

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 272 The Person of a Man ought not by the Civil Law to be taken for a Debt, unless his Goods and Estate has been first excuss'd. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

†**Excu·ssable**, *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be shaken off.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†**Excu·ssion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *excussiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excut-ĕre*: see EXCUSS.]

1. The action of shaking, casting, or putting out or off, material or immaterial things.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 125 The new bunches swelling vp..do thrust off the old horns, being holpe..by the willing excussion of the beast that beareth them. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 3 The iust excussion of that seruile yoke. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. vi. 183 Extrusion or excussion of the Muscle that moves the Jaw. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 73 Fire is, by excussion, kindled from flint. 1698 *Consid. conc. Succession & Alleg.* 33 The late King's Excussion of his Regal Authority. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. 'Diligent inquisition or examination' (Bailey). RICHARDSON cites an example of this sense from Wats' tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* (1640) vi. ii. 274; but the word is a misprint for *excursion* (the original having *excursio*).

3. *Mod. Civ. Law.* [Cf. OF. *escussion* in same sense.] Seizure of goods for debt, etc.

1620 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 453 Debarring..the exceptions of Prescription, Excussion, etc. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 272 If upon such an Excussion there are not Goods found sufficient..his Body may be attach'd. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in ASH, etc.

†**Excu·ssive**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *excuss-* ppl. stem of *excut-ĕre* (see EXCUSS) + -IVE.] Designed for shaking out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 484 Sieves made of Horse-hairs..called..sometimes excussive incernicles.

†**Excu·tient**, *a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *excutient-em*, pr. pple. of *excutĕre*: see EXCUSS.] 'Shaking off' (Bailey *folio* 1730-6). 1775 in ASH.

Excutifi·dian, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *excut(i)-* stem of *excutĕre* (see EXCUSS) + *fid-es* faith + -IAN.] 'One who believes that saving faith or grace can be wholly lost or shaken off' (Davies *Suppl. Gloss.*).

a 1656 BP. HALL *Lett. Fall. fr. Grace* Rem. Wks. (1660) 389, I am sorry that any of our new Excuti-fidians should pester your Suffolk.

†**Exdo·cimate**, *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + L. *decim-āre* (f. *decimus* tenth, f. *decem* ten) + -ATE³. Cf. EDECIMATION.] *trans.* 'To tithe out' (Cockeram 1623-6).

Ex div., abbrev. *Ex dividend*; see Ex *prep.* 2.

Exe, obs. form of AX, AXE *sb.*¹ and ².

Exeat (e·ksi,æt). [L. *exeat* let (him) go out, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exīre* to go out: see EXIT.]

‖ **A.** In Lat. use as verb.

In plays of the early 16th c. used as a stage direction, equivalent to the later EXIT. (So also **Exeant**, 'let (them) go out', for which EXEUNT was afterwards used.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 275 Exeant. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 19 Exeat.

B. *sb.* A permission to go out. [So used in Fr.]

1. A permission to leave the diocese, granted to a priest by the bishop.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1855 R. BOYLE *Boyle v. Wiseman* 71 Armed with the above exeat, I immediately applied for employment to the..Bishop of Southwark.

2. In English public schools and colleges, in monastic houses, etc.: A permission for temporary absence. Also **Exeant**, such a permission granted to more than one person.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., His master has given him an exeat. 1806 K. WHITE *Let.* 30 June, He would not give me an exeat, without which no man can leave his college for the night. 1852 C. A. BRISTED *Eng. University* I. 193 *note*, Exeata..were never granted [at King's Coll. Cam.b.] but in cases of life and death. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 259 How shall I get my exeat to go to London.

Execate, -ation, var. ff. EXCECATE, -ATION.

Execrable (e·ksikrăb'l), *a.* Also 5 **exocrable**, 6 *Sc.* **execrabill**, 7 **exsecrable**. [ad. L. *execrābil-is* (*exsecrābil-is*), (*a*) execrating, cf. sense 1; (*b*) accursed, detestable, f. *execr-ārī* (*exsecr-ārī*): see EXECRATE. Cf. Fr. *exécrable*.]

†1. Expressing or involving a curse; hence, of an imprecation: Awful, fearful. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 11 Aungels..beren not ayens hem the execrable..doom. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1802 A Cursing and oth execrable. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* II. ii, Did we then..here plant ourselves, With execrable oaths never to look On man? *c* 1630 in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 108 (1810) 110 A fearful and execrable curse on all such as shal diminish..it.

2. Of persons and things: Deserving to be execrated or cursed; abominable, detestable.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. (1890) 19 Full of so excecrable cruelte. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 36/2 The execrable desire of souerayntee, prouoked him to theire destruccion. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Wks. (Rtldg.) 95/2 Thou execrable dog. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 64 O execrable Son so to aspire Above his brethren. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 68 It was..shut out of the Walls of the City, as an execrable and polluted place. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. Magistrates* Wks. III. 427 That execrable Fraternity of Blasphemers, lately set up within this city of Dublin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 169 He is either a lover of parasites or else the most execrable cynic. 1876 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, A knot of ruffians..With execrating execrable eyes.

†b. That is put under a curse; accursed. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* xii. 3 No man speaking in the Spirite of God, calleth Iesus execrable. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xvii. (1611) 209 Reserue, as..Saul did, execrable things, to worship God withall.

†c. Calling forth expressions of horror; piteous, horrifying, shocking. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. (1890) 22 Ye aduentures of fortune harde & dyuersly excecrable. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 529 Whereby brake out that execrable Rage. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 36 The heav'n put out his guilty eye, That durst behold so execrable sight. 1613 R. HILL *Commun. Instruct.* 20 His [the Minister's] breaking of bread..[doth signifie] the execrable passion of Christ. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. (1730) I. 49 Bellona me invites To seas of blood, and execrable sights. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 33 The execrable image of this scene.

3. *hyperbolically.* Calling forth expressions of extreme disgust; of wretched quality, bad beyond description. [So mod.Fr. *exécrable*.]

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 79 His execrable paradox. 1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 15 Blindly we .. good, and bad, and execrable swallow. 1789 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* II. 191 Our mule-drivers were wicked enough to carry us to an execrable posada. 1825 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 197 The versification..was, to say no worse of it, execrable. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* iii, What execrable weather.

Hence **Execrableness.**

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Execrableness*, accursedness, impiousness. 1775 in ASH.

Execrably (e·ksikrăbli), *adv.* [f. EXECRABLE + -LY².] In an execrable manner.

†a. So as to deserve execration (*obs.*). b. Accursedly, abominably, detestably, atrociously.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* I. vi. ii. 154 These Playes themselves must certainely be execrably odious to all good Christians. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1362 What act more execrably unclean? 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* I. 14 'Tis Fustian all; 'tis execrably bad. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. iii, They [the shoes] pinch me execrably. 1794 V. KNOX *Antipolemus* 27 The object of a battle was..sordid lucre, or something still more execrably flagitious. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxvii. Bells execrably rung for some hours every evening. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 6 Pictures, execrably bad in all cases.

Execrate (e·ksikrēt), *v.* [f. L. *execrāt-* (*exsecrāt-*) ppl. stem of *execrāri* (*exsecrāri*) to curse, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *sacrāre* to devote religiously (in good sense, to a deity; in bad sense, to destruction), f. *sacr-um* (masc. nom. *sacer*) devoted, religiously set apart; hence, in good sense, hallowed to a deity, SACRED; and in bad sense, devoted to destruction, accursed. Cf. *consecrate*.]

†1. *trans.* To pronounce a curse upon; to declare accursed. *To execrate out*: to drive out with a curse. *Obs. rare.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxviii. (1840) 229 His own share [of goods] he execrated, and caused it to be burnt. 1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xv. 272 Became execrated out of Paradise.

absol. 1628 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i 13 It is one thing . . to excommunicate, another to curse and execrate.

† b. Occasionally used by way of antithesis to *consecrate*: To make unholy. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 193 The bastard Bischope, who yit was not execrated (consecrated thei call it). 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 33 Execrating a Protestant Parish Church one day, and consecrating it the next. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 156 As if meer plebeian noyse . . were enough to . . execrate anything as . . devilish.

2. To imprecate evil upon (as an expression of hatred); to express or feel intense loathing or abhorrence for; to abhor, detest.

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm.* i. D j, The Iewes . . of that time . . are commaunded . . to execrate the idolatrie of the Chaldeans. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Some form contrary to that which they lately execrated and detested. 1765 G. COLMAN *Terence* Pref. 42 Le Fevre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, execrating the Flute. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 58 The name of Arius was execrated. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. viii. 543 Their views . . would have been execrated as impious novelties.

† 3. To call down (something) *upon* (a person) as a curse; to imprecate. *Obs. rare.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 374 In maintenance of a falsehood . . he execrated vpon himselfe a choaking.

4. *intr.* To utter curses.

1786 *Francis, the Philanthropist* III. 3 He received a thousand curses from his master, who continued to execrate, the whole way to Dartford. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., The Ghost*, He execrated Ere he crawled into bed. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. iv. iii. 294 England . . execrates lamentably over its William Conqueror.

Hence **E·xecrated** *ppl. a.*, accursed, detested. **E·xecrating** *ppl. a.*, that execrates.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 174 If any man who serves at the altar be accused of a crime . . let him eat the execrated bread [mistranslation of OE. *cornæd*]. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 144/1 This execrated, because culpable child. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1371 We saw this execrated island at the distance of about four leagues. 1819 *The Bengallee* 61 All these . . spake execrating volumes against the complicated cruelty. 1876 [see EXECRABLE 2].

Execration (eksĭkrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *execrātiōnem* (*execrātiōn-em*), n. of action f. *execrā-ri* (*execrā-ri*) to EXECRATE. Cf. Fr. *exécration.*]

1. The action of execrating.

† a. The action of solemnly laying under a curse; an instance of this. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xv. 15 Thei sworen to the Lord with a grete voice . . with execracioun. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. to Cartwright* 34 The power of the word . . to rebuke and giue ouer to execration. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's Prayer 21 The execration of the Son of Thy Love. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 84 To assist with the religious ceremony of execration. 1754–62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 210 The ecclesiastics . . kept the world in subjection by holy execrations. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xxvi. 28 An oath of execration on the transgressor.

b. The utterance of curses (as an expression of hatred).

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 379 IV. 174 The Lord Chancellor was taken and brought amid universal execration of the People before the Lord Mayor. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 104 The name of Maurice was mentioned, with execration. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 79 A tempest of execration and derision . . burst on the servants of the Company.

c. Utter detestation; intense abhorrence.

[1537 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22 If any man loue not the Lord Iesus Christe, let him be had in execration.] 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 11/2 It [the title pope] is now worthilie come into contempt and execration. *a* 1699 STILLINGFLEET (J.), The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of execration. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The Peruvian Indians held the name . . in execration. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* I. i. 91 The Sicilian Vespers have long been made a subject of horror and execration.

2. An uttered curse; an anathema, an imprecation.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 949 All the Country . . with Execrations detested them. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x, With such black and bitter execrations . . she fills the air. 1650 B. *Discoliminium* 21 The Romane proverbiall execration, *abi in malam Crucem.* 1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* II. 207, I could write volumes . . in execrations against the match. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* x, Lords, Whose very dogs would execrations howl Against his lineage. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 100 A man who . . would have been hunted from society with execrations.

3. That which is execrated; an object of cursing.

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xliv. 12 They shall be an execration and a reproach. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xiv. 22 Clumsy Poet-rabble, an age's execration!

† **Execra·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXECRATI-ON + -OUS.] Of the nature of an execration.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 99 A whole volley of . . execratious wishes.

Execrative (e·ksĭkrĕitiv), *a.* [f. *execrāt-* ppl. stem of *execrāri* (*exsecrāri*) to EXECRATE + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to execration; prone to execration; characterized by or containing an execration.

1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxvii. 121 Manifold . . opportunities . . for the captain and pilot to exercise their execrative faculties. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, Into the body of the poor Tatars execrative Roman History intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature, to this day. 1871 — in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 99 On which day Nigger Question [in 'Fraser'] had come out with execrative shrieks from several people.

Hence **E·xecratively** *adv.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, When . . those Northmen . . came in . . foul old Rome screamed execratively her loudest.

E·xecrator (e·ksĭkrĕitəɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *execrātor* (*exsecrātor*), f. *ex(s)ecrāri*: see EXECRATE.] One who execrates or pronounces an execration.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 311 O that it had turned . . to a mortal quinsy, and . . had choked the old execrator. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. vi, The curse worked best in the absence of the execrator.

† **Execratory**, *sb. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **ex(s)ecrātōrium*, neut. sb. f. *ex(s)ecrāri*: see EXECRATE and -ORY.] 'A formulary of execrations' (Todd).

1675 L. ADDISON *State Jews* XX 179 The Execratory . . Wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.

Execratory (e·ksĭkrĕitəri), *a.* [as if ad. L. **exsecrātōrius*, f. *exsecrāri*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *exécratoire.*] Of or pertaining to execration; of the nature of or containing an execration.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 82 The King . . sware to keepe all Liberties vpon paine of that execratory sentence. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XIV, Narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct, without execratory comment.

Exect, etc.: see EXSECT, etc.

Executable (eksĭ·kiŭtăb'l), *a.* [f. EXECUTE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. Fr. *exécutable.*] That can be executed, performed, or carried out.

1796 in *Bentham's Wks.* (1842) XI. 114 Without communication with the river . . the Contract not executable. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. x. (1876) 246 Truths profound and executable only in ages. 1856 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 244 The whole project . . is set down as executable at eight millions. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 249 [An intention] not executable either when the time came

Executancy (eksĭ·kiŭtănsi). [f. EXECUTANT: see -CY.] The qualification of an executant; power and skill in performing (music).

1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 10/5 Such music lying hardly within the sphere of amateur executancy. 1866 MACFARREN in *Athenæum* No. 2004 Musical progress. in executancy.

Executant (eksĭ·kiŭtănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *exécutant*, pr. pple. of *exécuter* to EXECUTE.]

A. *adj.* That performs (music). *rare.*

1865 *Reader* No. 123. 523/2 Any living executant musician.

B. *sb.*

1. *gen.* One who executes, performs, or carries out. Const. *of.*

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 151 This world may be regarded . . as the stage of divine agency, using the visible actors as the executants of an invisible thought. 1860 *Times* 11 Oct. 10/6 Mr. Philip being the executant of the whole of the work. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 2003 Absolve then me law's mere executant.

2. *esp.* A musical performer.

a 1859 DE QUINCY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xix. 174 All great executants on the organ. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 90 The soul, at once composer and executant. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi, Rosamond, with the executant's instinct, had seized his manner of playing.

† **Executative**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next: see -ATIVE.] = EXECUTIVE.

1647 *Mercurius Brit., His Spectacles* 4 The derived and executative power in Parliamentary Acts.

Execute (e·ksĭkiut), *v.* Also 5 **exocute**, 6 **exequute**, *Sc.* **exsecute**. [ad. Fr. *exécute-r* = Pr. *executar*, Sp. *ejecutar*, It. *esecutare*, ad. med.L. *executāre*, f. L. *ex(s)ecūt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)equī* lit. 'to follow out', f. *ex-* out + *sequī* to follow.]

I. To follow out into effect, carry out.

1. *trans.* To follow out, carry into effect (an intention, purpose, plan, instruction, or command.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 806 The destine . . That executeth . . The purveans, that God hath seye byforn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* 414 To execute the biddyng of the Kyng. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 13 When ye thinke any good thought execute it. 1535 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 71 Yet durst they at noo tyme execute theyr lordes commaundemente. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* civ. 4 To execute his dreadful Will. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. I. 371 The capital of all the individuals of a nation . . is capable of executing only certain purposes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 97 Large orders, which we have been unable to execute. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, The boy departed to execute his commission. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 16 The regent and his friends imagined measure after measure, which they wanted resolution to execute.

absol. 1606 DANIEL *Fun. Poem Earl Devon.* 211 With courage on he goes; doth exiquute With counsell. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. ii, Judgment commands, But resolution executes. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 797 When I bid 'em execute, 'tis done.

† b. To give practical effect to (a passion, sentiment, principle). Also, to bring (a weapon) into operation. *Obs.*

14 . . *Circumcis.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 88 Tyrranitis that the bodye slethe . . To execute hur venym vp by deth. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 b, To execute his dampnable enuye. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 The people . . refrayned not . . untill they had executed the full of their malice. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vii. 6 In fellest manner execute your arme. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iii, What! may I not look upon my dagger? Speak villain, or I will execute the point on thee. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 338 He attempted to execute his Rage and Malice upon him.

c. To carry into effect ministerially (a law, a judicial sentence, etc.). Cf. 6.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiv. (1483) 82 The gouernement . . shold be admynystred and executed by suche as were of grettest bounte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 41 Whan dew diligence have be shewed by us in executing the saide right. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 213 This judgement . . was executed before the Castell gate of Bristow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/1 After his return, he [Villiers] executed the same authority in conferring all favours and revenging himself [etc.]. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 3 Good laws should execute themselves in a well regulated state. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 487 The only reparation . . was the putting Fausta to death; which was, accordingly, executed upon her. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iii. (1857) 225 No choice was left to the civil magistrate but to execute the terrible sentence of the law against heretics. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 355/1 The messenger . . has given the citation, or executed the diligence.

d. To perform or carry out the provisions of (a will).

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 30 To se that my wille be executyd trewly. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 150 *Executor*, . . the person that shall execute his Testament. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Executor*, a person nominated by a testator to see his will, and testament, executed or performed. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 360/1 The acknowledgment of the debts by the defunct in his last will, which it is the duty of the executor to execute.

2. To carry out, perform (an action, operation, movement, etc., that has been planned or prescribed, or that requires skill or care).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To seke & execute þ^e werkes most acceptable to hym. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 25 The kyng anchises lamentit the distructione of the superb troy, exsecutit be the princis of greice. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 28 To make John the redyer too execute the worke enioyned vntoo hym. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* x. 30 Thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 198 Always averse from executing so terrible an action. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 19 To discover what is necessary to execute, at the instant the adversary exposes his body. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. ii, The Prince executed a blast with great skill. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxxi. 309 Moreau executed a change of front, arranging his army parallel to that of the enemy. 1884 *Punch* 25 Oct. 195/2 They . . execute . . a wild dance as Act-drop descends.

† b. *spec.* To perform, celebrate (ceremonies, religious service). *Obs.*

1450 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 6 Who shall execute ye fest of solempnite. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc) p. xxxii, To ordeyne ministers to execute service. 1548 GEST *Fr. Masse* 114 Not any real and true sacrifice . . executed by the priest. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vi. *annot.*, The Clergie . . when they doe not execute or say Masse themselues. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 417 Ancient Forms . . properly executed . . by . . venerable Men.

absol. 1546 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App A 5 The Bishop of Winchester was appointed to make the sermon: and . . to execute. 1709 — *Ann. Ref.* I. ix. 127 The Abp of Canterbury . . who did execute, began the service.

c. To perform acts of (justice, cruelty, vengeance, etc.). *arch.*

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. i, [God] executyth . . good & indyfferent justyce to . . his creatures. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* XXVIII. (1627) 286 Justice cannot be executed, nor any gouernment or authority maintained. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* I. 25 Where they executed great severity, as well as in other places. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 332 Lord Clarendon says that all manner of cruelty was executed.

3. *Law.* To go through the formalities necessary to the validity of (a legal act, *e.g.* a bequest, agreement, mortgage, etc.). Hence, to complete and give validity to (the instrument by which such act is effected) by performing what the law requires to be done, as by signing, sealing, etc.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 92 My counsel sends to execute a deed. 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 434 The proposed treaty of peace . . after being attentively perused, was executed by his Highness without the slightest hesitation. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. (1857) 6 Charles the Fifth executed an instrument by which he ceded to his son the sovereignty of Flanders. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 85 An undertaking to execute a mortgage if called on to do so.

absol. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 33 One who executes a deed for another . . must execute in the name of his principal.

b. *To execute an estate*: to convey or confer an estate in property, etc., *esp.* by some particular operation of law, as under the Statute of Uses. Cf. † *to make an estate* (ESTATE *sb.* 11 b).

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Any person or persons . . which shall haue any estate to them executed by authority of this Act. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 55 A use may be created and the estate of the land thereupon executed. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* IV. 123 He hath fee simple executed in the same acre. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. 333 Which estates could not be executed or transferred from the common law grantee to the beneficiary.

4. a. To fulfil, discharge (an office, a function). Also, formerly, † To perform the functions of (an official position). † b. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a thing: To perform its functions, 'work' (*obs.*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 133 He ordeyned anoper pope for to execute þe office of holy chirche. *a* 1627 HAYWARD (J.), The cannon against St Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 78 A Fee belonging to the Place which he then executed. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 172 Dr. Fell would not suffer him to execute the place of architypographer. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 343 Places which . . none but Maltese deputies can execute. 1863 COX *Instit.* III. viii. 718 The question arose how his office was thenceforth to be executed.

5. To carry out the design for (a product of art or skill); to produce as an artist or skilled workman; to perform (a musical composition).

1735 J. Price *Stone Br. Thames* 10 The Manner of executing the intended Bridge. 1768 W. Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 146 Etchings .. executed in a bold and masterly manner. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* II. 31 She took in plain linen, and executed a good deal of it. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 97/2 The translation is wretchedly executed. 1822 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* I. vi. 192, I saw executed in marble the Mercury and the Hope. 1826 *Ibid*, II. vii. 259 An oratorio which he has this winter composed, but which has never yet been executed. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847) 75 Egbert..executed a Saxon version of the four Gospels.

absol. 1768 W. Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 32 Every artist..executes in a manner peculiar to himself. 1774 *The Trinket* 46 Charlotte did not execute amiss.

II. To do execution upon.

[It is not quite clear whether these uses, which occur early in Fr. and med.L., were merely developed from 1 c, or whether they partly represent the etymological notion of L. *exsequi* 'to pursue to the end.']

6. To inflict capital punishment upon; to put to death in pursuance of a sentence. More fully, † *To execute to death* [= Fr. †*exécuter à mort*]. † *To execute by the head*: to behead.

1483 Caxton *Cato* B iij b, To robbe and to stele wherfore they be hanged or otherwyse executed by Justyse. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxxxvii, They were executed by dyuers tourmentes of dethe. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 13 b, Sir Thomas Blonte and all the other prysoners were executed. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 182 First of all Theotecnus himselfe..he executed to death. 1579 Fenton *Guiciard.* IV. (1599) 180 He was executed by the head the day following. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 514 Divers of their chieftains have been executed to death. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1691) A iij, No more Beggars in the Streets, nor executed for Thieves, than heretofore. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 133 Prosecuting and Executing those to death, who [etc.]. 1847 James *Gowrie* xlvi, Three of the Earl's faithful servants were executed at Perth.

† b. Hence for: To put to death, kill. *rare.*

[1557 North tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 68 b/2 When death hathe done his office, executing all earthelye men.] 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 82 Thou Aumerle, didst send two of thy men, To execute the Noble Duke at Callis.

† **7.** To take the body of (a debtor) in execution. (See Execution 7.) *Obs. rare.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iv, Your brother..lies in bond executed for your debt.

† **8.** [after Fr. *exécuter.*] To subject (a country) to military execution. (See Execution 9.) *Obs.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1393/3 The French..are resolved to exact the Contributions..from the Mayery of Bolduc, and in case they are not paid, to execute the Countrey.

† **III. 9.** To deal with as an executor; to administer. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 352/3 Late euery executour be ware that he execute well the goodes of them that they haue charge of.

† **Execute,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 4–7 **execut(t,** 6 *Sc.* **exsecut.** [ad. L. *execūt-us*, pa. pple. of *exequī*: see Execute *v.*] = Executed.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 622 (Camp. MS.) But execut was al byside here leue At the goddes wyl. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Thebes* 255 Wher the domys and plees of the toun weren execut. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 2 The actis that 3our prudens garris daly be exsecut. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 863 Heir we .. Be this our letter Execute and Indorsat dewlie. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* ii. 75 The estate taile shall bee execute in the Donee. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1682/1 The said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death. 1711 *Countrey-M. Let. to Curat* 6 This act..was oftimes severely Execute.

Executed (e·ksĭkiutĕd). *ppl. a.* [f. Execute *v.* + -ed^{1}.] In senses of the verb. **a.** *gen.* Carried out, performed, practised, inflicted.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xiv. (1851) 98 When those worst faults .. are committed, by whoso dares under strict and executed penalty. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 302 The Positiveness of sins of Commission, lies..in the executed Act.

b. *Law.* Of a consideration, contract, estate, etc.: Performed, carried out or into effect, completed, fulfilled; opposed to Executory, q.v.

1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 44 C, Euerie estate is either executed maintenant, or executorie by limitation of vse. 1602–8 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 70 Two sorts of damages ..the one executorie, the other executed. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Executed fine.* 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 443 A contract may..be either executed..or it may be executory. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Executed Contract*, is where nothing remains to be done by either party. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 354/2 s.v.

Executer (e·ksĭkiutəɹ), [f. Execute *v.* + -er^{1}.] One who executes; = Executor 1.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 4 Euerye suche personne .so doynge, and their fauctours..procurers, executers, and counsaylours. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1742) I. 119 The executers of his edicts. *a* 1734 Dennis (J.), Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful Pieces, are impartial executers of poetick justice. 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* iv, An obedient executer of all his tyranny.

† **Executibi·lity.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *execūt-*; cf. Execute *v.* and *perfectibility.*] Capability of being executed, performed, or carried out.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799, 176 The committee had seen the advantages of that principle, imperfect as its executibility was.

Executing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Execute *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the vb. Execute.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 60 For the due executyn and performauns of this my testament. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The executing of any estate..to any person. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 239 These Bags (like executing waights) waighed downe his [St. Matthew's] Conscience. 1686 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 675/2 We doe give..for the executeing of the said Office..the Fee of twelve Pence.

Executing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing^{2}.] That executes.

1680 Otway *Orphan* II. i, With this bold executing arm I struck The..monster.

Execution (eksĭkiū·ʃən). Forms: 4 **execucoun,** 4–6 **execucion,** -**cioun,** -**cyon,** 4–7 -**sio(u)n,** -**syon,** 5 **execcussyon,** 6 **executyon, excecucione,** (**exiocuyon**), *Sc.* **exsecutione,** (7 **exequition**), 6– **execution.** [ME. *execucion*, a. AF. *execucioun*, F. *exécution*, ad. L. *execūtiōn-em, exsecūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)equī*: see Execute *v.*] The action of executing; the state or fact of being executed.

1. The action of carrying into effect (a plan, design, purpose, command, decree, task, etc.); accomplishment; an instance of this. Also, *To carry,* † *order, put in* or *into execution.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 472 He..Had every thing.. put in Execucion. 1388 Wyclif I *Esdras* vi. 13 [vii. 1] Therfor Tathannai..and hise counseleris, diden execucioun ..bi that that kyng Darius hadde comaundid. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. i. 7 In all olde Storyes..is nat founde..that any suche Storye..was put in execucion. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 36, I like thy counsaile..and..how well I like it, The execution of it shall make knowne. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 259 He beggs me to further the execusion of the Kings comission. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 208 To such extraordinary Thoughts, and such diligent executions, were owing all our successes in Spain. 1778 Johnson *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 29 Oct., His intention and execution are not very near each other. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 507 The mode in which directions given to the Portuguese authorities are carried into execution. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 109, I..determined to put into execution a plan I had formed. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 11 There are..cras of counsel and eras of execution.

† **b.** The giving practical effect to (a passion, sentiment, or principle); exercise (of powers); manifestation in act (*rarely*, in speech). *Obs.*

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 780 Workes .. are rather the executions and the ministring of righteousnesse. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 17 He may..represse them [his wicked inclinations]..that they breake not out into any damnable execution. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 111 Scarse I can refraine The execution of my big-swolne heart Vpon that Clifford. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 466. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 210. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 208 Griefe and rage..caused me to breake forth into this reprehension and execution following—'Great is the crosse' [etc.]. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Pref. 21 My redemption from the execution of thy wrath.

c. The executing or carrying into effect (a law, agreement, writ, sentence, etc.). Cf. 7, 8.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 37 Bynde men to here wickid lawis & wrong execucions of hem. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Fynes..levyed for the execucion and performaunce of the said Indentures. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 209 The Writ came so late to his hands, that he could not.. make execution of it. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 To cause those laws to be put in execution. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 54 We have God's Precedent in the Execution of that Law to guide us. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxviii, The coward is determined to put the law in execution against me. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 492 The sentence on this sepoy should be carried into execution. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 185 Commissioners have been appointed to carry the act into execution.

2. The effecting or carrying out (a prescribed or designed operation or movement); the production (of a work of art or skill); the vocal or instrumental rendering (of a musical composition); in early use, † the performance (of rites or ceremonies). Hence often, The manner in which an operation, work, piece of music, is 'executed'.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 166 After the execution of divine service. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 P 3 This gentleman is, as to the execution of his work, a Mechanick. 1752 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 16 The two largest Piers were ordered into Execution, of solid Portland Stone. 1752 Chambers *Cycl., Execution* is particularly used in French music, for the manner of singing. 1768 Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 85 His [Rembrandt's] execution is peculiar to himself. It is rough or neat, as he meant a scetch or a finished piece. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. iv. (1857) 243 A new palace..presenting in the beauty..of its execution one of the noblest monuments of the architecture of the eighteenth century. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/1 The execution of the requisite tools and machinery.

† **b.** An instance of the same; a performance.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 191 How it may ..be helpt..I will hereafter in my priuate executions declare. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 125 Look to your actions, to your doings, to your executions and performances. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 89 Those Executions, which are perform'd conformable to the Practice of the Ancients. *Ibid.* 94 Our Moderns, whose Executions are generally standing Monuments to their Shame.

c. Excellence of execution; *esp.* in the performance of music, mastery of the processes by which the required artistic effect must be produced.

1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* ii. 137 The term Execution is generally applied to that volubility of throat which expresses accurately such divisions. 1807 Jas. Johnson *Orient. Voy.* 54 Most of them are taught music..and some have acquired a tolerable degree of execution. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. xli, The circle..applauds..The lines, the feeling, and the execution. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* 176 They [statues] were not equal in execution to those of France. 1854 E. Bradley (C. Bede) *Verd. Green* II. ix, A firework piece of Music, in which execution takes the place of melody.

3. The performance or fulfilment (of an office or function). *To put in execution*: to execute.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* Q iv, Before, the sense of seeing was delighted..now the sense of feeling beginnes to put in execution his office. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 139 The Sway, Reuennew, Execution of the rest .. be yours. 1632 Gouge *God's Arrows* IV. § 15. 401 Papists..are by law interdicted the execution of ministeriall functions. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xli, You will have no obstruction from us in the execution of your duty. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. IV. i. 344 He gave himself up to..the due execution of his high duties.

† **b.** Action, operation. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 b, Whiche yf he had not tasted and put in execucyon, he sholde neuer haue dyed. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 212 Like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 116 The King had not with him above 4000 men..and of those scarce 1500 came up to Execution. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* IV. 295 The best Opportunity you can have for putting these [Poisonous] Balls in Execution, is when the Heavens are clouded over.

† **4.** Efficiency in action, executive ability. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 4 Be his magnanyme proues ande martial exsecutione, he delyurit the holy land. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVIII. xli. 1008 He was a man of much valour and execution. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 213 Lucullus..a captain of great execution lost his life by such a loue potion.

5. Effective action (*esp.* of weapons); destructive effect, infliction of damage or slaughter. Now almost exclusively in phr. *to do execution.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 36 An Adder when she doth vnrowle To do some fatall execution. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 84. 1605 — *Macb.* I. ii. 18 His brandisht Steele, Which smoak'd with bloody execution. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 4b, Short .. daggers are .. of greater execution amongst al sorts of armed men. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xiv. (1739) 26 Though the Canons roar loud, yet the execution is not mortal. *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 26 The two gallant majors charged the rebells up thro the street, doing execution al the way. 1828 G. W. Bridges *Ann. Jamaica* II. xviii. 342 The most cruel execution is usually inflicted..on the backs of a..flying enemy. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 137 The shot, probably from the distance of the ships, did no great execution.

concr. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* I. 45 The heart of the battaile, vsuallie called the slaughter of the field, or execution of the same.

b. *fig.* of the effect of arguments, personal charms, etc.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 683 Certain metaphysical arguments for a Deity..can do but little execution upon the minds of the generality. 1707 Farquhar *Beaux Strat.* II. ii, You are so well dress'd..that I fancy you may do Execution in a Country church. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, Sophia's features were not so striking at first, but often did more certain execution. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk.-bk., Beatrice Merger* 1 Black eyes, which might have done some execution had they been placed in a smoother face.

6. *Law.* The due performance of all formalities, as signing, sealing, etc., necessary to give validity to a deed or other legal document.

1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 17/1 Is the name..at the bottom of the paper, written as a witness to the execution? 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Execution of Deeds*, the signing, sealing, and delivery of them by the parties, as their own acts and deeds. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/2 One of Wayman's clerks attested Mrs. Headley's execution of the deed.

7. The enforcement by the sheriff, or other officer, of the judgement of a court; 'the obtaining of actual possession of anything acquired by judgement of law' (Coke *On Litt.* (1628) 154 a); chiefly, the seizure of the goods or person of a debtor in default of payment. Also in phrases, (*To have*) *for execution, (to be, take) in execution, to sue, take (forth) execution.*

Writ of execution, or simply *Execution*: the process under which the sheriff or other officer is commanded to execute a judgement. *To return an execution*: to report the service of the writ. So *return of execution.*

[1292 Britton I. i. § 5 A fere nos commaundementz..et les executiouns de nos jugementz.] 1303–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 § 1 It [shall] be lawefull..to sue execucion.. ayenst the seid sir Edward..by write or wryttes of Elegit. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 157, I doo..haue theyr bodyes in prisone for execution, tylle they haue made me payment. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 128/1 No action or sute taking effect..except also executions in law, awarded..before the beginning of the parlement. 1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 104 B, When he shall thinke it most to him conuenient to sue forth execution upon the said statute marchant. 1597 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi, The Writ of Execution, that her Heading did purport. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* I. ii, Let our executions That lie upon the father be returned Upon the son. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 128 Did afterwardes take forth execution against the defendant..and the partie was in execution. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 30 By the next Term'is presented with an Execution, from his Taylor, or Landlord. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 315 Two bailifs endeavouring to enter a house..upon an execution. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6404/7 A Prisoner in Execution at Ruthyn Gaol. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 447 Unless ..the writ of execution is actually delivered to the sheriff. 1807 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 37 One court never

awards execution on the judgment of another. 1817 Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 722 It may be prudent..to be prepared with an examined copy of the writ of possession and return of execution. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 A member having been taken in execution on a private debt before their [Parliament's] meeting. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 342 The English process in an ordinary execution is, etc.

b. Hence, in popular language: The actual levy or seizure of goods by a sheriff's officer.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I am told he has had another execution in the house yesterday. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 233 A..squalid, comfortless room, hardly furnished enough to invite an execution. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xix, Coming..with a piteous tale that .. there was an execution in their house.

c. *Scots Law* (see quot.).

1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* 93 The Letters, with the Executions against the Prisoner. *Ibid.* 130 The Executor returns his Executions against the Criminals in the following manner. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot., Execution* by a Messenger-at-Arms or other officer of the Law ..is an attestation under the hand of the messenger [etc.] that he has given the citation, or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

¶ **d.** An alleged designation for a company of officers. *Obs.*—°

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, An Execution of Officerys.

8. The infliction of punishment in pursuance of a judicial sentence; an instance of this. (In legal use also more fully *criminal execution*.)

a. *gen.* (but chiefly with reference to corporal penalties).

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 20 Medele þou merci with execusioun. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Wilful Rebel.* III. (1859) 575 Let us..fear the dreadful execution of God. 1640 W. Prynne *Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III I. 76 The small Remainder of his Ears, left after his first Execution. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 105 Let others rejoice, in these public executions. 1827 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 81 In..military executions, a medical man stands by and sees what the sufferer under the scourge can bear. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 3) I. 489 After the execution Dangerfield..was taken back to prison.

b. *spec.* The infliction of capital punishment; the putting (a person) to death in pursuance of a judicial or authoritative sentence. Also called † *execution of death*.

c 1380 *Song of Mercy* 37 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 119 Riht wolde sle vs. for vr sunne. Miht wol don execucion. 1471 Dk. Clarence in *12th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. IV. I. 4 Edmund late Duc of Somerset taken and put to execucion. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 366 Maye ye doo execusion vpon hym. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xxxvii. 27 To be put to dethe..by heddyng, fleyng, brennynge, and other Cruel Execucions. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 69 To be put to execucion of Dethe by and bye. 1536 Sir W. Kingston in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 122 II. 63, I have told my lord of Rocheford that he be in aredynes to morow to suffur execusyon. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 Thys yere the commons of Cornwall arose..The captayns tane and put to execucione. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. iv. 1 Is execution done on Cawdor? 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* IV. viii. 385 Disgrace, Torture, Execution of death..and other externall crosses like unto these. 1680 H. Dodwell 2 *Lett. of Advice* (1691) 39 The stakes and gridirons, and other the most terrible executions. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. v. 137 To see an execution..of a man who had murdered. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. liii. 147 The execution of these men did not even tend to prevent crime.

9. 'The ravaging and destroying of a country that refuses to pay contribution' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *military execution*. [After Fr. *exécution*.]

1628 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* v. vi, You know his marches, You have seen his executions. Is it yet peace? 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2423/3 To put the Dutchies..under Military Execution, in case they do not pay, etc.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 8), as *execution man, Monday, part, place*, etc.; **execution-day** (see quot.); **Execution-Dock**, the dock (at Wapping) where criminal sailors were executed.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Execution-day*, Washing-day. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* I Mar. (1857) III. 277 Some of the persons convicted lately for pyracy will be hanged at *Execution Dock on Saturday next. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* xxix. (1886) 211 It..looks mighty like a hornpipe in a rope's end at Execution Dock by London town. *c* 1575 *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 200 Good *execution-man, for need Help me with him away. 1891 W. J. Loftie *Lond. City* 125 A Sunday always elapsed between 'Trial Friday' and *'Execution Monday'. 1720 Norris *Chr. Prud.* ii. 96 Policy agrees with Prudence, as to the *Execution part, the use of fit or effectual means. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 168 To the *execution place was he brought.

Hence **Execu·tion** *v. Obs.*, = Execute *v.* 6.

1565 T. Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 18 The executioner..desired..that he might be executioned, ether for him or with him.

Execu·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to the execution of a plan or design.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 275 Employments, whether preparatory to or executional in war.

Execu·tioneering, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* That is employed in executions (of criminals).

a 1834 Lamb *Inconven. fr. being Hanged* Wks. 563 The cimetar of an executioneering slave in Turkey.

Executioner (eksĭkiū·ʃənəɹ). Also 6 **exequutioner.** [f. Execution *sb.* + -er[1].]

1. One who executes or carries into effect (a command, design, instructions, law, justice, etc.); a perpetrator (of an evil deed). *Rare* in mod. use.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 37 To haue a souldier to be very perfect, and a good executioner indeede. 1619 Hales *Golden Rem* (1688) 455 With them God the Father alone is the Author of our Election, and Christ only the Executioner. 1673 Baxter *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 83 The People are Executioners of Excommunications while they withdraw from the Excommunicate. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 27 The soldiers are employed as Executioners of these Outrages. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 277 To take upon me to be..an executioner of his [God's] justice. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* Introd., The people had a right..to act as the executioners of their own will. 1879 Baring Gould *Germany* II. 245 German right .. trusted to the moral sense as its executioner.

† **b.** One who performs the duties of a place or office. *Obs. rare.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1491/2 The verie situation of the place ministreth incouragement to the executioners. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), The executioners of this office cannot be guilty of oppression.

c. *transf.* said of things. *rare.*

1647 Crashaw *Poems, Sospetto d' Herode* xli, All along The walls..Are tooles of Wrath, anvills of torments hung; Fell executioners of foul intents. 1758 in Johnson; whence 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *gen.* One who carries a sentence or judgement into effect; a punisher.

1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 222 Howsoever Magistrates do wink, God raiseth up elsewhere exequutioners which repay to bloodshedders their reward. 1678 tr. *L. de Gaya's Art War* I. 34 The Provost Mareschal..hath a Troop of Officers on Horseback, with an Executioner to punish those that offend against the Orders of the..General. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. xxvii. 5 Conscience is a powerful, though invisible executioner. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* IV. vii, When nature will govern and punish for us, it is a very miserable ambition to wish to .. draw upon ourselves the odium of executioner.

3. The official who carries out a sentence of death; a headsman, hangman, etc.

1561 Brende *Q. Curtius* VIII. 153 He being a kynge had vsed the detestable office of an execucyoner. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 222 Call your executioner, and off with Barnardines head. 1698 Ludlow *Mem.* I. 245 The King..kneeled down at the block, and the executioner performed his office. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 320 The executioners ..were fatigued. 1859 L. Oliphant *China & Japan* II. ix. 194 Criminals who have committed crimes worthy of death, forestall the public executioner.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** One who puts another to death. **b.** One who or that which tortures like an executioner or hangman.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 186 Though I wish thy death, I will not be thy Executioner. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. iv, A poysoned worme..gnawing the very heart, a perpetuall executioner. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 48 It is likely they will not be their own executioners. 1755 in Johnson. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 322 What is war .. but a great wholesale executioner.

Hence **Execu·tioneress,** a female executioner.

1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 92 Your name should be hang'd, drawn, and quartered by the common Executioneress Fame. 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* II. 40 The Mingan had a billhook in her left hand, as executioneress of the inside.

Executive (eksĕ·kiŭtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **ex(s)ecūtīv-us*, f. *ex(s)ecūt-* ppl. stem of *exsequī*: see Execute *v.* and -ive. Cf. F. *exécutif.*]

† **1.** Capable of performance; operative. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 148 They [some Laws] enjoyned perpetuall chastity; for [Hermaphrodites] being executive in both parts, male and female, and confined by some Laws unto one, they restrained a naturall power.

¶ **b.** That executes sentence of death. (Stressed *e·xecutive.*) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* (MS.) I. 268 First whirl'd aloft the executive blade.

2. † **a.** Active in execution, energetic (*obs. rare*). **b.** Apt or skilful in execution. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1708 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 291 Rouse up, and be vigorous and executive. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 178 He is tolerably executive in converting his wishes into acts. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lix. 412 The Americans are, to use their favourite expression, a highly executive people.

3. Pertaining to execution; having the function of executing or carrying into practical effect.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 29 They are the.. strongest Instruments, fittest to be executive of the commands of the Soul. 1685 R. Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim. i. 7 The three great faculties of the Soul, the Executive Faculty..the Will..and the Intellect. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 19 The Ship indeed has good Sails, there is nothing wanting to the Executive part. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 105 The Method of Treatment is always founded on the general Indications, but the executive Part is subordinated to Circumstances. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Executive branch*, the commissioned and working officers of the ship, as distinguished from the civilian branch. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* IV. ii. 149 A most experienced artist, a man of the very rarest executive ability. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 47 Two executive Commissions were subsequently constituted.

b. *esp.* as the distinctive epithet of that branch of the government which is concerned or charged with carrying out the laws, decrees, and judicial sentences; opposed to 'judicial' and 'legislative'.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 29 The executive power of the Law rested much in the Nobility. 1689 Locke *Govt.* II. xii, The legislative and executive power come often to be separated. 1742 Hume *Ess.* vi. *Indep. Parl.*, The executive power in every government is altogether subordinate to the legislative. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 288 This their first executive officer is to be a machine. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 469 The executive government could undertake nothing great without the support of the Commons. 1863 Cox *Institt.* III. iii. 631 The king has absolute power to retain executive ministers against the declared wish of the nation.

4. Of or pertaining to the Executive (see B. 1). *Executive Session*, U. S. (see quot. 1888).

1811 J. Quincy *Speech* 30 Jan. (1874) 235 Those..desirous of places in the executive gift. 1837 H. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 289 The fear and complaint are .of the increase of executive patronage. 1865 Lincoln *Message to Congress* 6 Jan., If the people should..make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xl. 97 A State Senate..has..the power of confirming or rejecting appointments to office made by the governor. When it considers these it is said to 'go into executive Session'.

B. *sb.*

1. That branch of the government which is charged with the execution of the laws.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 99 A Council..holds a sort of middle place between the supreme power exercised by the people..and the mere executive. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 298 This force constituted a sort of armed executive. 1866 Bright *Sp. Irel.* 30 Oct., By the forbearance and permission of the Irish executive.

fig. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 146 The drama is the executive of literature.

b. The person or persons in whom the supreme executive magistracy of a country or state is vested. Chiefly U. S., applied to the President (also called *chief executive*), and to the governors of states.

1787 *Resolution* 1 June in *Jrnl. Fed. Conv.* (1819) 89 Resolved, That a national executive to consist of a single person be instituted. 1787 Randolph in Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1885) VI. 213 A national executive chosen by the national legislature and ineligible a second time. 1811 J. Quincy *Speech* 30 Jan. (1874) 242 It may be admitted that all executives for the time being are virtuous. 1855 A. Barnes *Way Salvation* xi. 138 It might contribute much..to dispose an executive to pardon an offender if he was satisfied that he was truly penitent. 1876 Garfield *Sp. Policy Pacif.* in Kirke *Life* 30/2 Our great military chieftain [Grant] .. had command as chief executive during eight years of .. eventful administration. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* VI. 294 The executive was henceforward [from 6 Aug. 1787] known as the 'President'. 1891 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Nov. 345/1 A Governor who had shown himself one of the best executives the State has ever had.

2. *transf.* Any administrative body.

1868 Peard *Water-farm.* ix. 100 Sixteen shillings per week to each water-keeper, would..secure a grateful, and honest executive. 1884 Sir J. Bacon in *Law Rep* 26 Chanc. Div. 133 Directors, who were to form the executive of the association.

Executively (eksĕ·kiŭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an executive manner; in execution; by the action of the Executive.

1662 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 124 In absolving the excommunicate..the Church both judiciously, and executively remitteth the penalty of excommunication. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. (1716) I. 345 God the Holy Ghost, did executively by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 Protestant Countries where Jesuitism and Papism are Legislatively Tolerated or Executively Permitted.

Executor (eksĕ·, egzæ·kiŭtəɹ in sense 3; e·ksĭkiŭtəɹ in sense 1). Forms: 3-4 **executur(e, esecutor,** (4 **exceketur**), 4-5 **excecuto(u)r,** 4-6 **exequitour, -quutor,** 4-7 **executour,** 6 **exectour,** 4- **executor.** See also Secutor. [a. AF. *executour*, a. L. *ex(s)ecūtōr-em*, agent-n. from *exsequī* to Execute.]

1. One who executes or carries out (a purpose, design, command, work, etc.); one who carries into action, or puts into practice (some quality); a conductor or manager (of affairs); an administrator or enforcer of (a law, vengeance, etc.); an agent, doer, performer, executer; *in Scots Law*, one who serves a writ or executes a warrant. Now *rare* exc. in legal uses: see Executer.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Esdras* v. 58 Executours [1382 folewers out], or folewers, of the lawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 An Executor, *executor*. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 113/2 Ioseph an excellent doctor and executor of chastitie, and other vertues. 1567 Throgmorton in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 45 The said Earl [Bothwell] was one of the principal executors of the murder [of Darnley]. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 13 Such basenes Had neuer like Executor. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 63 When the executors of them [penal laws] keep them hid until a fault be done. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 242 The executor of his own vengeance. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit., Life* 5 His Assistant and the faithful Executor of his designs. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* 83 So soon as the Letters are execute against the Criminal..the Executor is to apprehend and imprison him. 1864 *Realm* 11 May 1 Ordinary exhibitions result only in the advantage of the shopkeeper; the designer and executor being studiously ignored. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* § 811 (ed. 2) III. 588 His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and executor of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire.

b. One who performs the duties, etc. (of an office, service, ceremony, etc.).

c 1450 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 7 Executor of this office, dirge for to synge, Shall begynne ye bisshope of seynt as [Asaph].

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 106 Bee not also the ful Executors of the same justly named sacryfycers? 1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* 96 He was, emonges other thynges all, The Executor of her Funerall. 1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 214 The ministers receiving the Communion at the hands of the executor. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 26. 304 The Priests were simply sacrificers and executors of ceremonial.

†2. = EXECUTIONER. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvi. 186 After whiche sentence ..Hebert was by the executours..moste shamefully hanged. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 203 The sad-ey'd Iustice.. Deliuering ore to Executors pale The lazie yawning Drone. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* IV. iv, How much rather had they [the Egyptians] to send them [the Israelites] away wealthy, than to have them stay to be their executors.

†b. One who or that which gives effect to (a passion). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 302 Ire engendrith homiside; Ire is in soth executour of pride.

3. A person appointed by a testator to execute or carry into effect his will after his decease. *Literary executor*: one who is entrusted with the care of the papers and unpublished works of a literary man.

c 1280 *E. E. P.* 19 Þe deuil is his executur, of is gold an is tresure. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Kueade exequitours of bekuydes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. liii. 372 (Add. MS.) Lordes, or othere rauenours that ben Eyres ande excecutores. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* App. v. (1888) 185 The said Thomas Dunkyn, his heyrs, executors, admynystrators or assignes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 22/2 His grandfather had been..left by King Harry the Eighth one of the executours of his last will. 1771 BROWN in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 163 No discharge..against any claims which his executors might make. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 141 Creditors or executors may prove a will to which they are attesting witnesses. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 105 Mr. Senior's conversations .. which we trust his literary executor will soon publish.

b. in various legal phrases (see quots.).

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Executor de son tort*, Or of his own wrong, is he that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by intrusion, not being so constituted by the Testator. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 507 If a stranger takes upon him to act as executor, without any just authority..he is called in law an executor of his own wrong, *de son tort*, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship, without any of the profits or advantages. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 214/2 *Confirmation of Executor*, is the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased, to ..administer the defunct's moveable effects [etc.]. *Ibid.* 358/1 The office of executor is conferred either by the written nomination of the defunct, or, failing that, by decree of the commissary; the executor, in the former case, being called an executor-*nominate*, and, in the latter, an executor-*dative*. *Ibid.* 362/1 Any creditor of the deceased holding a liquid ground of debt may obtain himself confirmed executor-creditor.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY *Sidera* xiii. in *Arcadia* (1622) 501 His deathbed peacocks folly..His sole exectour blame. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv, Thy unused beauty must be tomb'd with thee, Which, used, lives th' executor to be. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 177 He destroyeth them..and so maketh himself executor to their heaps of hony. 1645 BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 23 His greatnesse..is dead..before him, and leaves him the surviving executour of his own shame.

Executorial (eksekiuˈtōᵊriăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **executoriall, -ell.** [ad. med.L. *execūtoriālis*, f. L. *ex(s)ecūtōri-us*: see EXECUTORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an executor. b. *Scots Law.* Pertaining to the execution of a warrant, etc. c. Canon Law. *Executorial Letters* (med.L. *litteræ executoriæ* or *executoriales*): a mandate issued by the Pope requiring the collation of a specified clergyman to a benefice.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 275 Excuse me, Sir, for the sake of my executorial duty and promise. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 35 In this office are sealed ..letters of executorial diligence. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 508 Letters of administration..whereby an executorial power to collect and administer..is vested in him. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* I. 68, I received .. the executorial letters against Cardinal Coscia. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* I. 49 Two lawyers were also there, arranging the executorial affairs. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* lx, His legal and executorial bag.

†B. *sb.* *Scots Law.* 'Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court' (Jamieson). *Obs.*

1525 Q. MARGT. (Scotl.) in Miss M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* (1852) I. 371 In like manner we have superseded executorials and sharp process which we have on him. 1640 *Act 34 Chas. I* (1870) V. 287 The estates of parliament .. ordeanes þe lordis of Sessione to grant lettirls and other executoriellis againest the excommunicat prelates. 1728 in *Mem. Domestica* (1889) 12 Letters of horning and all other executorials may pass hereupon.

Executorship (eksekiuˈtəɹʃip). [f. EXECUTOR + -SHIP.] The office or duty of an executor.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 90 Thomas Johns ought no peny to Falowfyld..but by way of executorshyp. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Sept., If she will not be ruled, I shall fling up my executorship. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxx. 288 He went to town this morning on the affairs of his executorship. 1823 LAMB *Elia, South Sea House* (1867) 7 He made the best executor in the world: he was plagued with incessant executorships accordingly.

Executory (eksekiuˈtəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ecūtōri-us*, f. *ex(s)ecūtor*: see EXECUTOR and -ORY. Cf. F. *exécutoire*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the execution or carrying out of a command, decree, law, instructions, etc.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 158 The question is only executory, not declarative; only as a direction to your Committee. 1706 BP. OF LINCOLN *Charge* 19 This Constitution..was..only an Executory Declaration of the Ancient Ecclesiastical Law. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 30 (1740) 524 The Contrivance at last came out of a Gray's Inn Cabal, as the Persons, active in the executory Part, make plain. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 357 What sort of person is a king to command executory service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it? 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xl. 27 The machinery for applying our principles to executory details is..very imperfect.

b. Of a law, etc.: In execution or operation; in force, of force, operative.

1483 *Act 1 Richard III*, c. 6 § 4 The aforesaid Ordinance [shall]..be executory from the Feast of the Annunciation.. perpetually after to endure. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 131 A Law, that was executory all the days of Henry Eighth. 1791 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 139* Their decrees are rendered executory without requiring sanction. 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 21 July, The Canal Convention .. as far as France is concerned is only executory after the Chamber has ratified it. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 7/2 An action on the judgment..if the court sees in it nothing contrary to French law .. may be declared executory without going into the merits.

2. Concerned or charged with the execution of a command, decree, law, etc.; = EXECUTIVE A. 3.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. liv. (1739) 95 The power of Militia is either the Legislative or Executory power. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 414 As far as I know anything of Mr. Dundas's office, it is merely executory. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 43 The Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary were cut down..into mere executory agents of the British Government. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 128 The lower and executory parts of each of these functions .. are taken up..by deities far inferior to her.

3. *Law.* Of acts or dispositions: Designed to take or capable of taking full effect only at a future time. Opposed to *Executed*.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 44 C, Euerie estate is either executed maintenant, or executorie by limitation of vse. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Agreement*, The third is .. Executory, in regard the thing is to be done afterwards. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 443 A contract..may be executory, as if they agree to change [horses] next week. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Obligations & Contracts* I. 16 An executory contract .. is one which is to be subsequently fulfilled. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* II. 203 The terms of the executory trust seemed to import that no conveyance was to be made to J. until the death of the wife. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. 328 Devises of future interests in land, or, as they were called, executory devises.

†4. Of or pertaining to an executor or to his duties; = EXECUTORIAL. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) III. 164 The Rector..of the University must be exempted from all .. burdens that may abstract them from attending the youth, such as Tutory, Curatory, Executory, and the like.

B. *sb.*

†1. = EXECUTORSHIP, EXECUTRY. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. vi. 355/2 Them that have mysgoten them by myspurchace, or by withholdynge of dette, or by false executorye.

2. An executive body (see EXECUTIVE B. 2).

1868 W. T. THORNTON in *Fortn. Rev.* May 521 Unionist executories have all the requisite capacity for practising the compulsion with which current belief charges them.

Executress (eksekiuˈtrės). ? *Obs.* Also 6 **exequetresse.** [a. OF. *executeresse*, fem. of *executeur*: see EXECUTOR.] = EXECUTRIX.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 27 A will indeed .. Wherein the diuell is an ouerseer, And prowd dame Elianor sole Executresse. c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 187 But how fares The Empresse now, my dear exequetresse? 1818 in TODD; hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Exeˈcutrice.** *Obs.* Also 5 **executorice, -tryse.** [(? a. AF. **executrice*) ad. L. *execūtrīce-m* (nom. *execūtrix*); see next. Cf. It. *esecutrice*.] = next.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 568 O Fortune, executrice of werdis! 1410 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 Y be-queþe..my godys to Ione my wyff..myn Executorice Cheff. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1197 Oure ladie..wold be purified to be of the lawe Executrice. 1526 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 254 Agnes Lenche my wife, Whom I ordeigne..my soole Executrice. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 79 Weaue thou the web begun by my deuice, Of warie age as bold executrice.

Executrix (eksekiuˈtriks). *Pl.* **-trices.** [a. med.L. *execūtrix*, fem. of *ex(s)ecūtor*: see EXECUTOR.] A female executor; *esp.* a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 95 Of this my testament and last will I make myn executrix the seid Anne my wyff. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 120 [Wives] bee..made at the death of their husbands eyther sole or chiefe executrices of his last will and Testament. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 249 Unlesse the intelligences the executrices of Gods providence have used this Art in some Region. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvii, A female .. at seventeen may be executrix. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* II. 33 A testator ..appointing his wife S. sole executrix of his will.

Hence †**Exeˈcutrixship.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$, the office of executrix.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 229 The executrixship of all is thine.

Executry (eksekiuˈtri). *Sc.* [f. EXECUT(O)R + -Y³.] **a.** = EXECUTORSHIP. **b.** 'The general name given to the moveable estate and effects of a defunct' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1655 in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 28/2 Accompt of Mr. Zachary Boid's Executry and Movable Goods. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 428 Executry, though it be sometimes said to carry a certain degree of representation of the deceased, is properly an office. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 314 Having performed the last sad offices of friendship..we shared their executry among the survivors. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 457 Our said Lords .. should remove the defenders from their said office of trust and executry.

†**Exeˈde,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exedĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *edĕre* to eat.] *trans.* To eat out, corrode.

1669 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 342 A bar of iron..exeded and consumed with Rust. 1752 *Monthly Rev.* Jan. 69 The antient piece of money..is not the least blurred or exeded. 1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 688 All metallic substances, except gold, are exeded from platina by the simple acids.

Exedent (eˈksĭdĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *exedent-em*, pr. pple. of *exedĕre*: see EXEDE.] 'Eating up; consuming; ulcerating' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

†**Exeˈdify,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **exædifie.** [ad. L. *exædificā-re* to build up, construct, f. *ex-* + *ædificā-re*: see EDIFY.] *trans.* To build up; to complete, finish.

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 76 The..exædifying of the body of Christ. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 13 Bishops are given..not to lay foundations, or to exædifie some imperfect beginnings.

‖**Exedra, exhedra** (eˈksĭdră, eksīˈdră). *Pl.* 8-9 **exedræ, -hedræ.** [a. L. *exedra*, f. Gr. ἐξ- (see EX- *pref.*²) + ἕδρα a sitting place. Cf. F. *exèdre*.]

1. *Ancient Arch.* **a.** 'The portico of the palæstra or gymnasium in which disputations of the learned were held among the ancients; also, in private houses, the pastas or vestibule, used for conversation' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.* 1874).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exedræ*. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 90 The vestibulum and the exedra. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 189 Exedræ, the usual scenes of the afternoon slumber. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 5 He sees them..sitting in the shady retirement of the exhedra, discussing their theories.

b. = APSIS 3 b *a*: cf. CATHEDRA.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist 17th c.* I. v. 69 The Preacher was plac'd in a Chair lifted up, which the ancients called.. Exedra. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Apsis*, The bishop's throne .. was sometimes called exhedra. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Exedra*, used as synonymous with Cathedra, for a throne or seat of any kind.

2. (See quots.)

1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Exedra*..a by-place, or jutty. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Exedra* or *Exhedra*, a recess or large niche in a wall .. sometimes applied to a porch or chapel which projects from a larger building.

Exeem, var. form of EXEME *Sc.*

†**Exegemaˈtic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if f. Gr. *ἐξηγηματ- stem of *ἐξήγημα explanation (f. ἐξηγέεσθαι: see EXEGESIS) + -IC.] Explanatory.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 102 By waie of an Exegematic Character.

Exegence, -ency, -ent, obs. ff. EXIGENCE, etc.

Exegesis (eksĭdʒīˈsis). [a. Gr. ἐξήγησις, f. ἐξηγέεσθαι to interpret, f. ἐξ- (see EX- *pref.*²) + ἡγέεσθαι to guide, lead. Cf. F. *exégèse*.]

1. Explanation, exposition (of a sentence, word, etc.); *esp.* the interpretation of Scripture or a Scriptural passage.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Exegesis, an explication of words or an elucidation of sentences. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* Notes (1853) 423 The exegesis of Scripture is conducted by instituting inquiry into what certain parties understood. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xix. 59 That most wretched consummation, which reduces all exegesis to a profane and deluding art. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 161 A very small experience of Jewish exegesis will convince us.

b. An explanatory note, a gloss.

1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 33 The Septuagint makes the 23. vers. but as an Exegesis of the former verse. a 1638 MEDE *Chr. Sacrif.* v. Wks. II. (1672) 364 Κλάσις τοῦ ἄρτου and προσευχαί, Breaking of Bread and Prayers, are to be referred to κοινωνία Communion, as the Exegesis thereof. 1653 W. SCLATER (Jun.) *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 5 The exegesis and exposition of the former [expression]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v., The second [word] is only an exegesis, or explanation of the first.

c. An expository discourse.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Hence 1832 in WEBSTER; and in some mod. Dicts.

†2. *Algebra.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exegesis* Numerosa .. the Numeral, or Lineal Solution, or Extraction of Roots, out of Adfected Equations. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v.

Exegete (eˈksĭdʒīt). [ad. Gr. ἐξηγητής an expounder, interpreter, f. ἐξηγέεσθαι (see EXEGESIS): cf. F. *exégète*.] An expounder, interpreter.

1. *Greek Antiq.* At Athens, one of those three members of the Eumolpidæ, whose province it was to interpret the religious and ceremonial law, the signs in the heavens, and oracles.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Exegetes*, persons among the Athenians learned in the laws of the juris consulti; whom the judges used to consult in capital cases. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Greece* II. II. iv. 19 Apollo himself was the supreme Exegete, the ultimate source of legality.

2. One who explains or interprets difficult passages; one skilled in exegesis; an expounder.

1839 Ellicott *Comm. Gal.* Pref. (ed. 2) 25 For the former [Chrysostom] .. as an exegete, I entertain the greatest respect. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 74 Goodwin, an exegete hardly second to Chillingworth. 1885 Plumptre *Spir. in Prison* 364 Unrivalled as an exegete of Scripture.

‖ **Exegetes** (eksɨdʒī·tīz). [a. Gr. ἐξηγητής: see prec.] (See quots.)

1846 Grote *Greece* I. i. I. 83 The exegetes or local guide and interpreter belonging to each temple..recounted to curious strangers these traditional narratives. *Ibid.* (1854) I. 381 The Theban exegetes assured Pausanias of this fact.

Exegetic (eksɨdʒe·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐξηγητικός, f. ἐξηγέεσθαι: see Exegesis. Cf. Fr. *exégétique.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. = Exegetical. Const. *of.*

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Of Platonick discourse there are two kinds Hyphegetick, and Exegetick. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 187 Plato oft .. joins them [Law and Order] together as exegetic each of other. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 577 It is .. behind the present state of exegetic knowledge. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. iv, This strange autograph Letter the National Assembly decides .. on transmitting to the Eighty-three Departments, with exegetic commentary. 1841 G. S. Faber *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 206 *note*, The *etiam* is exegetic and explanatory of what Reinerius had said just before.

2. *Alg.* [after mod.L. *exegeticus*, so used by Vieta in 1600.] The distinctive epithet of Vieta's process (see Exegesis 2) for the solution of equations.

1843 De Morgan in *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 317 His [Vieta's] extension of the antient rules for division and extraction of the square and cube roots to the exegetic process for the solution of all equations.

B. *sb.* 1. = Gr. ἐξηγητική (τέχνη) (see quot.).

1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxxiv. (1866) II. 199 The Art of Interpretation, called..technically Hermeneutic or Exegetic.

2. *pl.* (after Gr. τὰ ἐξηγητικά) = *Exegetical theology*: see Exegetical.

1852 J. H. Newman *Scope Univ. Educ.* 17 Aquila, Symmachus..have supplied materials for primitive exegetics. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 310 An uncommonly frugal rate of board, for a man skilled in Hermeneutics, Hebraics ..Exegetics, etc.

Exegetical (eksɨdʒe·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] †1. Of the nature of a gloss; explanatory. Const. *of, to. Obs.*

a 1623 W. Pemble *Exp. Zachary* (1629) 115 This Exegeticall interpretation of this place sounds harshly. 1642 W. Price *Serm.* 32 The one verse is exegeticall to the other. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (ed. 2) 135 Life, and soul, and spirit, are..often made exegetical one of another. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 553, I take this proposition to be exegetical.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of exegesis, exposition or interpretation; *esp.* of the Scriptures; expository. *Exegetical theology*: that branch of theological learning which deals with the interpretation of the Scriptures and the subjects therewith connected; = *Exegetics.*

1838 9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1864) IV. ii. iv. 57 In the..exegetical theology, the English divines had already taken a conspicuous station. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. iii. 148 Dogmatical instruction .. conveyed..in a practical or exegetical shape. 1862 H. J. Rose in *Replies to Ess. & Rev.* 120 He has attributed to Jerome exegetical absurdities.

3. Of or pertaining to exegetics.

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 14 Feb. 157/1 Exegetical study is not new to him.

Exegetically (eksɨdʒe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an exegetical manner: †a. By way of gloss or explanation. *Obs.* b. In an expository manner.

a 1638 Mede *Chr. Sacrif.* iv. Wks. II. 361 Here you see Oblations and Eucharists exegetically joined together. 1659 Pearson *Creed* I. 201 The 'form of a servant' exegetically continued 'in the likeness of man'. *a* 1710 Bp. Bull *Wks.* (1713) I. 200 This is not added exegetically, or by way of Exposition. 1843 R. Jebb in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 675/1 The science of jurisprudence properly admits of being treated in four different ways, philosophically, didactically or dogmatically, and exegetically.

Exege·tist (eksɨdʒī·tist). [f. Gr. ἐξηγητ-ής (see Exegete) + -ist.] = Exegete 3.

1848 Geo. Eliot in *Life* iii. (1887) 101, I speak to an experienced exegetist. 1888 3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 640 Diodorus .. was, as an exegetist, one of the masters of the Antiochian school.

Exeime, obs. form of Exeme *v. Sc.*

Exelent, obs. form of Excellent.

Exeleuthero·stomize, *v. nonce-wd.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἐξελευθεροστομίζ-ειν, f. ἐξ out + ἐλεύθερος free + στόμα mouth.] *trans.* To speak out freely.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 181 The heroes of the Iliad—shall we hide it to live, or exeleutherostomize it and die?—are for the most part boors.

Exeltree, obs. form of Axle-tree.

Exembryonate (eksɛ·mbrĭ,ŏnēt), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + med.L. *embryŏn-em* + -ate.]

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Exembryonate*, a name given to cryptogams in consequence of their spores not containing an embryo.

†**Exe·me,** *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–9 **exeem**(e, 7 **exeime, exime.** [ad. L. *exim-ĕre*, f. ex- out + *emĕre* to take. For the phonology cf. *redeem.*]

1. *trans.* To set free, release: a. *from* a payment, an obligation, *from* obedience to (a law, rule, etc.); = Exempt *v.* 4 a and b.

1563 Davidson *Answ. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 251 The Gentiles that believis is exemit fra the Law of Moyses. 1639 *Presb. Chas. I. Scotl.* 2 [We] eximed all ministers at their entry from giving any other oath than, etc. *a* 1657 Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 28 All knowen merchants .. wer exeimed from taking this othe. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 174 So many of them [foreign Materials] as are used at publick Bleach-fields, should be exeemed from the Payment of Duty. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xii, He hath no title to be exeemed from the obligations of the code of politeness.

b. *from* pain, a penalty, etc.; also *simply*; = Exempt *v.* 4 c.

1578 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 299 Nor doth it agree with the Scripture that they should be exeemed from the correction of their brethren. 1585 *Commend. Verses* in *Jas. I's Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 10 My minde exemed was from caire. 1637 Gillespie *Eng.-Pop. Ceremn.* II. vii. 29 His Majesties Auctority, did..exeeme the affirmers from the paines of probation. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. III. iv. ii, It no man can exeem from miseries. 1716 J. Row in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 135 He had paid his cess; yet this exeemed him not.

2. To take away, remove; also, to select, except *from*; = Exempt *v.* 1, 2.

a 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xvii. 59 Beuties freshest florish, fair, Exemed clene from Loves lair 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 63 They exeeme all tenets controverted this day among any Christians from being the Subject of heresie. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 342 She did what she could to exeme all feare and doubts out of his minde. 1688 *Ess. on Magistracy* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 5 Express liberty is a stipulation, whereby some things are by express paction eximed from the power of the Sovereign.

†**Exemie,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *eximi-us* distinguished, f. *eximĕre*: see prec. Cf. OF. *exeimme.*] Excellent, illustrious.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* A ij 4 The exemie prophete Ysay exhorteth al mankynde.

Exempill, obs. form of Example.

†**Exe·mplable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *exemplābilis*, f. *exemplar* Exemplar *sb.*] 'That may be imitated' (Bailey 1721–61). 1775 in Ash.

Exemplar (egze·mplăr), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **exemplaire,** -ayre, 5–6 **exemplare,** 5– **exemplar.** [ME. *exemplaire*, a. OF. *exemplaire*: see Exemplar. The mod. form is partly a descendant of this, partly an adoption of L. *exemplar, -āre*, sb., orig. neut. of *exemplāris* adj.: see next.]

1. A person or thing which serves as a model for imitation; an example. Formerly also, †a pattern for work: cf. Sampler.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 In this tyme .. thexemplares of acciones spectable scholde not be patent. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xi. (1890) 41 [Nature] hathe produced hym [Aeneas] for to make one fayer chief werke to thexemplayre of alle other. 1530 Palsgr. 157 *Vne exemple*, an exemplar for a woman to worke by. 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 109 Christ is the .. patrone and the exemplar, that all preachers oughte to folowe. 1694 Pomfret *Poems, Death Q. Mary* 128 Him for her high exemplar she design'd. 1744 *Epitaph* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 676 His Master's presence will reward .. his virtues by a more intimate converse with the great Exemplar. 1793 T. Maurice *Ind. Antiq.* (1806) I. 105 It is impossible for the artist to deviate from the exemplar before him. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 25 The Republic is .. the pattern of all other states and the exemplar of human life.

†b. = Example 3 b. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 31 Fulfilled of slouthes exemplaire There is yet one his secretaire, And he is cleped negligence.

2. The model, pattern, or original after which something is made; an archetype whether real or ideal.

a 1618 Raleigh (J.), The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 158 Christ was like to Moses, as .. the Exemplar, or Sample [is] to the image. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. iii. § 3 Real ideas are such as .. have real objects or exemplars, which did, or do. actually exist. 1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. viii. 251 The external exemplars according to which individual things were made. 1888 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 269 A spiritual world, which was the archetype and exemplar of the visible.

3. An instance, example; a parallel instance, a parallel.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 26 It doth give me not only an undeniable evidence, but an exemplar in analogy and explication. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. vi, Those frivolous productions of which Luigi Pulci has furnished the most peccant exemplar. 1866 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 11 Modern history is not wanting in exemplars.

4. A typical instance; a type, specimen (of a class); a typical embodiment or personification (of a quality, system, etc.).

1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 131 There is scarce to be found such another complete Exemplar of a wicked Magistrate [as Caius Verres]. *c* 1676 South *Serm. Worldly Wisd.* (1715) I. 340 Cromwell..the..grand Exemplar of Hypocrisy. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 216 An Offer to paint them a Helen, as a Model and Exemplar of the most exquisite Beauty. 1818 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxiv. 258 A kind of sample and exemplar of almost all Astronomical processes. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxxv. 361 Sisyphus, the legendary exemplar of cunning. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 323 They are the true exemplars of the grasping and worldly clergy of all ages. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xii. (1876) 309 The friendship between a dog and a man is the highest form and exemplar of friendship.

5. A 'copy' of a book, etc.

1539 Taverner *Bible* Pref., To amend the same [default] according to the true exemplars. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xv. Introd. 431 In the Greke exemplars are found in this 15. booke only 5 propositions. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 102 His second Tome, whereof he lately presented some Exemplars to his Friends. 1864 Hazlitt *E. P. Poetry* IV. 1 Many pamphlets .. remain to us only in a single exemplar. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* i 4 All exemplars of the same edition resemble each other.

†**Exe·mplar,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **exemplair**(e, 7 **exemplare.** [ad. (either through F. *exemplaire* or directly) L. *exemplāris* (see -ar¹), f. *exemplum.*]

1. Typical; = Exemplary *a.* 2.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 3 The Exemplar Number of all thinges Numerable. *a* 1668 Davenant *To the Queen* Poems (1673) 246 That Sand 's th'exemplar Seed, by which we know How th' Hour's of the ensuing Year will grow.

2. Of a penalty; = Exemplary *a.* 3.

1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's China* 92 Cookoldes .. are punished with exemplar punishments. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 413 If he were found culpable of such a villany, he would inflict an exemplar punishment vpon him. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xix. 10 He shall be worne with ranke Infirmities, Corrupt, and made Exemplar to the Eyes Of other Men. 1656 Cowley *Davideis* IV. 120 Ely's curs'd House th' exemplar Vengeance bears Of all their Blood.

3. Likely to become an example or precedent; extraordinary, flagrant; = Exemplary *a.* 4.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 6 One judicial and exemplar iniquity in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than [etc.]. *a* 1634 Chapman *Rev. Honour* Wks. (1873) III. 331 That which on others would be fitting justice, On..your..son wil be exemplar cruelties.

4. = Exemplary 6.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6377 Thys lady full swete and ryght debonair, To all other lades exemplair. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxii, The nine crowned be very exemplaire, Of all honour longing to chivalry. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 3 Having with an unmatched countenance and exemplar constancie endured these two affronts. 1621 Donne *Serm.* xxi. 205 Exemplar men that might be our patterns for sobriety. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1864/1 Your Exemplar and happy Government in Church and State. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* XII. 273 Exemplar Vertue took the Reins in Hand. 1739 'R. Bull' tr. *Grobianus* 39 Like his thy Life, like his thy Manners be; And shine exemplar to Posterity.

b. Having the force of an example.

1642 Chas. I. *Answ. Petit. Lds. & Com.* 17 *June* 6 The Fidelity of His good Subjects of this County, which He hopes will prove exemplar over His whole Kingdom.

Hence †**Exe·mplarly** *adv.*, by means of example; in an exemplary or signal manner.

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* (1634) A ij b, A Pious Queene, who exemplarly maketh good, what diffusedly is heere handled. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 413 Duty which lieth .. more eminently and exemplarly on the Ministers of the Gospel.

Exempla·ric, *a. rare.* [f. Exemplar *sb.* + -ic.] Serving as an exemplar.

1836 G. S. Faber *Election* (1842) 311 The typical or exemplaric Election of the Israelites under the Law.

Exemplarily (for pronunc. cf. Exemplary), *adv.* Also 7 **-aryly.** [f. Exemplary *a.* + -ly².] In an exemplary manner.

†1. In various obs. senses: As an example, pattern, or archetype; by way of example or illustration; signally, conspicuously. Cf. Exemplary 2, 4, 5.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 114 These wild dogs .. vary their species; as exemplarily we see in the Indian Ounce, which is the product of an European cat. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* 1686 II. 341 Hence .. he could .. describe an exact copy of righteousness for us to transcribe; shewing us exemplarily how as men we should behave our selves. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 503 Considerations of the Deity as vertually and exemplarily conteining all things. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Bp. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 21 Sin is not only, in private, connived at, but autoritatively, exemplarily and Diabolicly, in public, countenanced. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke vi. 19 How rare it is to find those who are eminently great, exemplarily good?

2. By way of deterrent example or warning.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* IV. xiv. 1 (1630) 503 Some he punisheth exemplarily in the world. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1954/3 His Excellency.. being resolved to have the promoters of these Tumults exemplarily punished. 1774 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) IV. 180 The perfidy of the French, and the treachery of the Dutch, were exemplarily chastised. 1880 Sala in *Illust. Lond. News* 18 Dec. 587 Their leaders were exemplarily hanged.

3. So as to deserve imitation.

1622 Cotgr. *Exemplairement*, exemplarily; for others to follow, or to take example by. 1625 Donne *Serm.* iii. 20 Such as were noted to be exemplarily religious and sanctified men. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III. ix. 62 Mrs. Oldham..lived now very happily and very exemplarily. 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* i. 173 The cast iron husband..provides for his family exemplarily. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. viii. 226 Exemplarily faithful to his country and to its prince.

Exemplariness (for pronunc. cf. Exemplary). Also 7 8 **examplariness.** [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being exemplary.

1. The quality of being worthy of imitation; fitness to serve as a model for imitation.

1650 Davenant *Gondibert* Pref., Wit .. is, in Divines, Humility, Examplariness [*edd.* 1652, 1673 Exemplariness], and Moderation 1698 Atterbury *Disc. Lady Cutts* 10 The Exemplariness of her Behaviour call'd off the Eyes of several to observe it. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 619 The examplariness of her conduct. *Ibid.* IV. 337 The exemplariness of their lives. 1883 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.*

II. 973/2 [P. Henry] is remembered for the purity and exemplariness of his life.

† **2.** The quality of being likely to be taken as an example; prominence. *Obs.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xii, The exemplariness and influence as well of their [kings'] vices as of their virtues.

Exemplarity (egzemplæ·rĭti). [f. L. *exemplār-is* + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *exemplarité*.] The quality of being exemplary. Cf. EXEMPLARY *a.* 3 and 6.

1. The quality of being fit to serve as a model or pattern for imitation; exemplary conduct; exemplariness; also, an instance of such conduct.

1619 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 134 His Holiness should send ten or twelve Prelates .. men rare, of exemplarity and learning. 1644 J. Goodwin *Fighting agst. God* 39 Such exemplarities of life and conversation, which are sanctified and appointed by God. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* iv. 127 *note*, John..having by the exemplarity of his Life .. drawn the eyes of all so upon him. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xvii § 13 The properties of exemplarity and frugality seem to pursue the same immediate end though by different courses. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XII. 271 Defunct in faith and exemplarity.

† **2.** The quality or fact of acting as an example or pattern. *Obs*

a 1677 Barrow *Wks* 1686 III. 33 Some performances [of our Lord]..were done for exemplarity.

† **3.** The quality or fact of acting as an example or warning. *Obs.*

1648 Cromwell *Let.* 21 Sept. (Carlyle), I hope the exemplarity of justice will testify for us our great detestation of the fact. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* IV. iv. § 11 Not upon any direct account of justice, but..for terror and exemplarity

† **Exe·mplarize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Exemplar + -ize.] To illustrate by example.

Hence **Exe·mplarizing** *ppl. a.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 103 The historizing or exemplarizing [*misprinted* exemplanizing] Astrologers.

Exemplary (egze·mplări, e·gzemplări), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6-7 **exemplarie**, 6-9 **examplary**, 7 **exempleary**. [f. late L. *exemplār-is* (see Exemplar *a.* and -ary²), f. *exemplum*.] **A.** *adj.*

† **1.** Of or pertaining to an example; furnishing examples. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Exemplarie*, of or belonging to an example. 1640 J. Mabbe (*title*) Cervantes' Exemplarie Novells. *a* 1649 R. Holdsworth in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxiii. 2 It is an exemplary particle, to stir them [men] up to do the like. 1692–1732 in Coles. 1822 (*title*) The Exemplary Novels of M. de Cervantes Saavedra.

2. That may serve as a specimen or type; in a typical form; typical.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 5, I allow, that a Family .. was an exemplary Monarchie. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* III. (1851) 94 This third Book having to tell of accidents various and exemplary. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 31 The two Cato's are exemplary instances. 1878 Ruskin *Notes on Turner* 72 Four exemplary drawings he..[Turner] made for specimens.

b. Serving for an illustration; illustrative.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xxiv. (1647) 271 Exemplary is the Coat of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; five Scallop-shells on a plain Crosse, speaking his predecessours valour in the Holy warre. 1817 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 82 Collecting exemplary passages which can only assist a reader to infer the meaning of a word by induction.

3. Of a penalty, damages, etc.: Such as may serve for a warning, or act as a deterrent.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 196 The Christians sent by Lazarus .suffered many of them exemplary punishment. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 99 His justice was exemplary on thieves and robbers. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. VII. 298 He took an exemplary vengeance. 1809 *Observer* 7 May, From the frequency of this offence, it became necessary to punish it with exemplary severity. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 672 The plaintiff, in addition to the actual damage, may .. recover exemplary damages.

† b. Phrases: *To be exemplary*: to become a warning. *To make (a person,* also *a thing*) *exemplary*: to make an example of. *Obs.*

1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 181 These offences might be made exemplary and forewarning to other men. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 251 Let him be exemplary in his punishment. Send him to the Tower, and fine him 1000*l.* 1669 *Lond Gaz.* No. 411/4 The Ring-leaders in the late Tumult, whom he intends to make exemplary. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus' Antiq.* IV. ii. (1733) 79 That dark Way of Proceeding ought to be made exemplary in time.

4. Of a kind to become an example, liable to be turned into a precedent. Hence in weaker sense: Such as to attract notice; remarkable, extraordinary, signal. *arch.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 The good and bad of Princes is more exemplarie .. then the priuate persons 1609 Chapman *Juvenal* 185 A lamprey of an exemplary size, That for dimension bears the prize from all. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. iii. (1739) 18 Such crimes as are contrary to .. the publick profit or peace, in a more exemplary way than ordinary. 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 986 From this abyss of exemplary vice Resolv'd ..to rise. 1809 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 237 There was nobody that made a more exemplary bawling for the constable.

5. Of things: Serving as a model or pattern, after which something may be made; archetypal.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. 8 We are not of opinion .. that nature in working hath before her certaine exemplary draughts or patternes. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 40 So that what Osmund intended peculiarly for his own use became exemplary to others. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/8 An exemplary Invoice, proper for those at Sea and Land. 1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 525 Manuscript books .. sufficiently popular to be exemplary. 1854 Trench *Synon. N. T.* Ser. I. (1860) 83 The first edition of 1611 .. should have been considered authoritative and exemplary for all that followed.

6. Of persons and personal attributes: Fit to serve as an example or pattern for imitation.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 55 The good and exemplarie things and actions of the former ages. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 7 In..good doctrine, and good life..exemplarie to his [a minister's] people in publike and priuate. 1640 T. Heywood (*title*), The exemplary Lives and memorable Acts of nine the most worthy Women of the World. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* A j a, Your Lordship hath been exemplary to better Building. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 104 P 3 This Lady lived several Years an Exemplary Pattern of Conjugal Love. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 92 He was a man of learning and fervent piety.. and an exemplary parish priest. 1883 W. R. S. Ralston in *19th Cent.* XIII. 88 Popular tales are, as a general rule, provided with exemplary morals.

Hence † b. Excellent, perfect. *Obs.*

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 11 The most faithfull guide to the exemplary knowledge of any matter of Fact.

† **B.** *adv.* In an exemplary manner; to an exemplary degree; so as to be exemplary. *Obs.*

1626 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met., Life* 3 Continuing to the end exemplarie faithfull. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurts' Surg.* I. iii. 8 Such Surgeons..deserve to be punished severely and exemplary. 1729 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 74 That good Pastor [S. Augustine] persuaded him to live exemplary in his Station. 1772 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) IV. 139 Our captain..had been exemplary humane and good.

† **Exemplary,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *exemplārium* (whence Fr. *exemplaire*: see Exampler), f. *exemplum* Example.]

1. a. A type or figure. **b.** A typical instance, an example. **c.** An example, pattern of conduct.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. viii. 118 (1558) 15 a/1 Let Zisara be your examplary. *Ibid.* II. xxii. 7. 56 b/1 An examplary of porte & maner. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 374 Basill calleth brende & wine *exemplaria*, or *exemplaria*, exemplaries of the bodie and bloud of Christ. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* B vj, The pride of apparel remaining in sight, as an exemplary of evill.

2. a. A 'copy' of a book; = Exemplar *sb.* 5. **b.** A copy or transcript (of a writing).

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. p. xix, Parte of the examplaries..hath beene imprinted yn Germany. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par., Luke* Pref. 5 b, The Latine exemplaries .. do vary and not well agree. 1633 J. Done *Hist Septuagint* 29 The exemplary of Demetrius his request to the King was this: Great sir, Since [etc.]. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* vii. 143 Moses had ordered the Kings a Copy of the Law. The Exemplary of the Temple was taken away.

† **Exe·mplate.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *exemplāt-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *exemplāre*: see next.] Something made after an exemplar or pattern. Contrasted with *exemplar*.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 321 The Divine Essence, which representes al things; as an Exemplar directes the operation of God in producing the Exemplates or things formed according thereunto.

† **Exemplate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *exemplāt-*, ppl. stem of *exemplāre* 'to example' (in various senses), f. *exemplum* Example.] *trans.* To show by examples.

c 1602 W. Watson *Decacordon* 193 Might it be without offence to exemplate out of Parsons Philopater by what meanes the change of religion came, I could, etc.

† **Exe·mplative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *exempl-um* Example *sb.*; cf. *figurative*.] Furnishing an example.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 84 The sentence was fructuous and agreable, In Moralitie exemplatiue prudent.

Exemple, -er, obs. ff. Example, -er.

Exemplifiable (egze·mplifəi·ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Exemplify + -able.] That may be exemplified.

1807 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 263 The psychological cause is easily stated, and copiously exemplifiable. 1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Exe·mplificate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med.L. *exemplificāt-* ppl. stem of *exemplificāre*: see Exemplify.] *trans.* = Exemplify 8.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1124/1 The words whereof for the more euidence, I thought here to exemplificat.

† **Exe·mplificate,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. L. **exemplificātum*, neut. of pa. pple. of *exemplificāre*: see prec.] A copy, transcript.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 365 Sundrie exemplificats of the grants are yet to be seene in writing.

Exemplification (egze·mplifikē·ʃən). [a. A F. *exemplification*, ad. med.L. *exemplificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exemplificāre*: see Exemplify.]

1. The action of exemplifying; showing or illustrating by example; an instance of this. *In exemplification of*: so as to exemplify.

1548 Hall *Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 22 For the more exemplification of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence. 1632 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 1. 179 Before the particular exemplification of the foresaid promise, the Issue thereof is inserted. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 87 The mention of another like consequence from a like cause..is not a simile, but an exemplification. 1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 20 So much in proof and exemplification of the probable expediency of pious deception. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 60 In exemplification of some of the recondite principles laid down.

2. That which exemplifies, or serves as an illustration of a law, general principle, statement, etc.

1580 G. Martin in *Fulke's Defence* (1843) 490 As is plain by the exemplification immediately following, of king, and dukes, and other sent or appointed by him. 1630 Elderfield *Tythes* 310 Let thy life be .. a counterpart or exemplification of thy book of religion. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) I. 52 An exemplification of the obvious truth, that population cannot increase without the food to support it. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. ii. 379 Particular exemplifications of the Beautiful, substituted in place of the general concept.

3. An attested copy or transcript of a record, deed, etc.

[1382 *Act* 1 *Rich. II*, c. 4 Quodque exemplificaciones illæ ..ejusdem sint vigoris..sicut..munimenta illa forent. 1489 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c. 12 Saunz ascun rasure en une mesme lieu en mesme lexemplification & lenrollement.] 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 39 Euery exemplificacion vpon any recorde..shall be sealed with the Kinges iudiciall seale. 1653 in Somers *Tracts* (1795) II. 538 To the Masters of the Chancery for examining every Skin of an Exemplification of a Record. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Coll. Mass.* II. 212 An exemplification of Burgess's commission was obtained. 1884 *Roscoe's Law of Evidence* (ed. 15) 91 An exemplification produced from the proper custody..is evidence.

† **4.** ? A setting forth at length. *Obs.*

1588 J. H[arvey] *Disc. Probleme* 54 But which of them were the originall record of the maker, or phantastical exemplification of the writer..it is to little purpose to know.

Hence **Exemplificational** *a.*, of or pertaining to exemplification.

1826 Bentham in *Westm. Rev.* V. 498 Case to which the exemplificational [shape of a code] more particularly applies, that of an as yet only proposed code.

Exemplificative (egze·mplifikătiv), *a.* Tending to exemplify; furnishing an example. Const. *of.*

1826 Bentham in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 498 Distinguishable shapes..the ratiocinative, the instructional, the exemplificative. 1889 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLVIII. 96/2 Of this truism .. the still frequent onslaughts on reliable are noticeably exemplificative.

Exemplificator (egze·mplifikē·tə). *rare*⁻¹. [a. med.L. *exemplificātor*, agent-n. f. *exemplificāre* (see Exemplify).] An exemplifier, exemplar.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 604 Byron is the least exemplificator of this.

Exemplified (egze·mplifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Exemplify + -ed¹.] In the senses of the verb. **a.** That has been copied out; of which an attested copy has been made. **b.** Made into an example; notorious.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 45 Your exemplified discourse. 1638 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 482 As appeareth by the old exemplified lease. 1660 Boyle *Seraphic Love* 72 Wonders wrought for a generation that .. ascrib'd them to the Devil, and return'd them with so exemplifi'd an Ingratitude. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exemplified*, cleared, proved or confirmed by an example or instance; also, copied out from a deed or writing.

Exemplifier (egze·mplifəi,ə1). [f. as prec. + -er¹.] One who exemplifies.

1552 Huloet, Exemplifier, or he that foloweth the example of others, *ascriptor*. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* III. xlv. 374 Jesus (the Author, Master, and Exemplifyer of these doctrines). 1775 in Ash. 1832 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Exemplify (egze·mplifəi), *v.* Also 5–6 **examplify**. [ad. med.L. *exemplifi-cāre*, f. *exemplum* Example + *-ficāre*: see -fy.]

† **1.** *trans.* To instruct by example, set a (good) example to. Also *absol. Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, Priestes .. should the worlde exemplefye With good doctryne of perfection. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2209 To instructe and informe and to exemplyfy.

† **2.** *trans.* To make an example of (a person).

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Your exemplified malefactors, That have survived their infamy and punishment. 1642 D. Rogers *Matrim. Honour* 337 A just and jealous God, not sparing to exemplifie..his best servants.

† **3.** To set an example of, exhibit a model of.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 A thing that none of his Predecessors ever exemplified to him. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iii. 21 If the poor happen not to have more charity then they exemplify to them.

† **4.** To fashion after an example or model. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 475 They make the body of Christ, both the exemplar, and the thing exemplified. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 376 Those outward Images, which they exemplified from the Similitudes which they fram'd of him in their own Fancies.

† **5.** To adduce, allege, quote, use as an example. *To exemplify to*: to compare *to* by way of example or specimen. *To exemplify to be*: to quote by way of example as being. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. xiii, For whych poetes hym so exemplyfied. 1592 Daniel *Compl. Ros* Wks. (1717) 39 Exemplify my Frailty. 1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 54 Canst thou exemplifie vnto mee..one minnum of the particular deuice of his play that I purloind? *a* 1618 Raleigh in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 83 The emphyteusis or feudum.. for understanding sake may be exemplified to an estate at this day allowed. 1642 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 63 Not to exemplifie the malapert insolence of our owne Bishops. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 121 Glanvil .. exemplifies Sedition and destruction of the Kingdom, to be in equal degree a Wound of Majesty. 1794 G. Wakefield *Exam. Paine's Age of Reason* 24 To exemplify their morality in contradistinction to that of the gospel.

† b. *absol.* To find precedents, excuse oneself by example. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. xcvii, That our times might not have t' exemplifie with aged staines.

6. (The current sense.) a. To illustrate by examples; to find or furnish an example or instance of. Occas. with sentence as *obj.*

c 1430 LYDG. in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 46, I exemplifye by kyndly prouidence Bewte wyll shew thow hornys be away. 1588 FRAUNCE (*title*), Lawiers Logike, exemplifying the præcepts of Logike by the practice of the Common Lawe. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 214 His desire of .. armes and war wherby to exemplifie his valour. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iii. 18, I will really exemplify that which I say. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 22 How far they exceeded, may be exemplified from Palæphatus, in his book of fabulous narrations. 1668 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 48 The rules I sent you concerning the hyperbola, I cannot well exemplify. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 P 3, I have rarely exemplified my assertions by living characters. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 683 A completeness never before exemplified. 1864 BP. OF LINCOLN *Charge* 8 Its Principal .. has exemplified to its pupils how labor best prospers when it is the labor of love. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 31 Nor is it the earliest style of wall .. exemplified in Mycenæ.

b. To be or serve as an example of.

1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 147 The mode of expression of children and Africans frequently exemplifies this remark. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 277 The roads in the Highlands exemplify the correctness of this statement. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxx. 406 The third action is exemplified by the state of the rails near a station, etc. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 31 The principle which the ancient payment of tithes exemplified.

c. *intr.* To quote examples or instances by way of illustration. † *To exemplify in, of*: = 'to instance in', i. e. to cite (something) as an instance.

1582 G. MARTIN in Fulke *Def.* (1843) 213 Suppose he had exemplified of the two condemned heretics, Jovinian and Vigilantius also. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 136, I could exemplifie also in manie other. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo on Painting* II. 157 And thus, if I woulde inlarge my discourse, I might exemplifie in the light passing through a glasse ful of red wine. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent.* (1676) 590 He exemplified in Darius, who, etc. 1641 BP. HALL *Misch. Faction* Rem. Wks. (1660) 66 It were to no purpose to exemplifie, where the instances are numberlesse.

7. To make an official copy of; *esp.* to make an attested copy of (a legal document) under an official seal.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 b, Any partie .. may .. haue a copye .. exemplyfied vnder the seale of offyce of the same place. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 Fines .. shall be exemplified under the Great Seal of England. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 928 He proposed .. that their tragœdies should be exemplified and engrossed faire. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2277/4 The Laws for the preservation of the Spawn and Spatt of Oysters .. were Signed and Exemplified under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4735/4 Which Recovery was exemplified under the Great Seal. 1884 *Roscoe's Law of Evidence* (ed. 15) 91 An exemplification produced from the proper custody and purporting to exemplify a commission from the crown is evidence though the seal has been lost.

† 8. To copy (a document); to quote in writing.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 The storie of King Vortigers Wassailing .. I have already exemplified. 1581 — *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 149 This last Statute I have exemplified the more at large. 1689 A. HAMILTON in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 405 If your Grace .. hath a mind to exemplify, write out, or collect any thing out of any of the said Books. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 85 That Inscription .. mentioned by Camden .. and by him exemplified. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 58 Because it is a private act, and unprinted, I exemplify it in the Appendix.

† Exe·mply, *v. Obs.* Also **examply.** [ad. OF. *exemplier*, f. *exemple*: see EXAMPLE *sb.*] *trans.* = EXEMPLIFY 6 and 7.

1561 EDEN (*title*) Martin Cortes' Art of Navigation .. examplied [Sp. *exemplificado*] by many Demonstrations. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 184 They produced an Act of Parliament .. exemplied [? *mispr. for* exemplified] under seal, and offered it to a clerk to read it.

Exe·mpt (egze·mpt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *exempt* = Pr. *exempt*, ad. L. *exempt-us*, pa. pple. of *eximĕre* to take out, f. *ex-* out + *emĕre* to take.]

A. *pple.* and *adj.*

1. With distinctly ppl. sense: = *exempted* pa. pple. and ppl. adj.

a. Taken away, removed *from*; abolished. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* † b. = EXCEPTED; also *exempt case*; cf. EXEMPTED. *Obs.* † c. Cut off, debarred, excluded. *Obs.* † d. Removed *from* (*out of*) allegiance, liability, or obligation to. *Obs.*

The pple. may have been referred variously to the Eng. vbs. *exeme*, *exempt*, or have been employed in direct imitation of the use of L. *exemptus*.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 60 Þe soule .. beynge in heuene reioiseþ þat it is exempt from alle erþely þinges. 1552 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 46 They .. be cleane quite and exempte out of the bondes and daunger to Gods commaundement. *a* 1632 DONNE 6 *Serm.* i. (1634) 18 Men appropriated to God, men exempt out of the world. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 287 When exempt from Mortal Earth. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* 125 Blessed Sleep! in which exempt From our tired Selves long hours we lie.

b. 1486 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 137 The cours suyng in alle is hole entent, And in no wise list not be exempte. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* 15 Hear then this dreadful imprecation; hear it: 'Tis lay'd on all; not any one exempt. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 572 These are very rare and exempt cases. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 281 With regard even to these exempt cases.

c. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3712 My teching eftir my dissese Sall' noȝt be had in contempt, Na all' oute of doyng all exempt. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* I. 562 In Wanhope weren they falle, and exempt from graces alle. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 8 Whens may be suche a fayr .. lady .. so exempt & vnpurveyed of felawship. 1580 LUPTON *Siqvila* 111 Judges that favour falshood shall be exempt from Gods presence. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I. (1661) 49 Being exempt from the clear light of the sun.

d. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 þei [priests] ben exempt fro Goddis lawe by privylegies þat þei han getun. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 209 Alle thynge must obeye to Goddys look, Out of his myght is non exempt. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 101 Y saw hym .. exempte and delyueryd frome al peynys. 1513-4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 [They] haue been exempt and discharged from all offices and businesse. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 205, I wold haue no offycer of cyte nor towne to be exempt from theyr authoryte. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. IV. ii, Lands exempt from Nature's law.

† 2. Picked out, choice, select. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 604 Of whose faire sexe, we come to offer seauen, The most exempt for excellence.

† 3. Not subject to a superior authority; independent. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Exempt or privileged by the kinges charter, *exemptus*. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 8 In the lande diuided into shires, counties, precincts, and seuerall exempt liberties? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 73 The Locri, surnamed Ozolæ, free states and exempt. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 133 The wife of the King of England is an exempt person from the King, and is capable of lands. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 113 The Tea-Table is a Place which seems to prescribe for an exempt Jurisdiction from Common Sense.

b. *esp.* of a monastery or other religious foundation. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 261 William bischop of Canntirbury .. gat .. bulles fro the Court to have 1111*li.* of the pound, both of exempt [cherchis] and not exempt. 1525 (*title*), The Boke of Comfort .. Enprented in the Exempt Monastery of Tavestok in Denshyre. 1621 ABP. ABBOT in *Fortesc. Papers* 165 The Churche of Westminster being an exempt and privileged place. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 13 An Abbot cannot without the Knowledge and Advice of his Convent, subject an Exempt Monastery to any Person. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* vi. 516 The Primate .. preferred to avoid the question of the exempt jurisdiction of Westminster.

4. Freed *from* allegiance or liability to; not subject to the control or influence of.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 318 To live exempt From Heav'ns high jurisdiction. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xli. II. 11 There were some people exempt from their [enchantments'] power. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. lxiii. 211 There is no European country in which ecclesiastical societies are exempt from civic control. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 117 The old builders neither were infallible, nor are exempt from criticism.

5. Not liable to suffering, hardship, or inconvenience † *of*, *from*; not exposed or subject to: a. danger, disease, or evil of any kind.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1116 This worldes power and riche abundaunce Of drede of perile never ben exempte. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. (1890) 35 To kepe hir cyte and the cytezeyns vnhurt and exempt from oppressyons. *a* 1637 B. JONSON (J.), To .. live exempt From all the nets that thou canst spread. 1698 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 199 Where they may be exempt from the frost. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 P 2 Exempt from the Passions with which others are tormented. 1759 J. MILLS *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. (1762) 241, I did not see any one field exempt from this distemper. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 393 They whom Christ loves are no more exempt than others from their share of earthly trouble and anguish.

b. a charge, duty, payment, tax, etc.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 108 Exempt from Claustrall observance. 1517 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 212 Those Surgeons which be exempt from Almaner offices, enquestes & wacches. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 62 This sorte of menne is priuileged, and exempte from all maner of charges. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 432 These .. lived exempt from all public concerns and duties. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., Men of a certain age are exempt from serving in the militia. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 75 A man because he is a noble or a priest was not exempt from paying certain taxes.

6. Unsullied, unaffected by; clear, free *from* (a defect, flaw, stain, weakness).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 8 These .. being utterly exempt from any waight or gravity at all, are rightly termed .. familiar letters. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 435 Hector .. led to a place, pure and exempt from blood, The Trojan forces. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 Celia alone's exempt from all these crimes. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 156 From custom's evil taint exempt and pure. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 6 Not exempt from the common failings of humanity.

B. *sb.*

1. *gen.* An exempted person; *esp.* one relieved from performance of a duty, payment of a tax, etc.

1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. II. iii. 315 The only legal exempts [from this military service] were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ix. 184 To point at one or another fine madman, as if there were any exempts. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxvii. 518 Old men .. who were exempts, except in case of immediate danger to the town.

2. *Eccl.* A person or religious establishment not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop. Cf. A. 3 b. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1532 R. BOWYER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 234 Reformators of divers orders of religion .. as well exempts as not exempts. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 42 Though it [the archdeaconrie of S. Albons] be under the Bishop of London for visitations & synods, yet is it otherwise reputed as member of the see of Lincolne, and therefore worthily called an exempt. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th *C.* II. IV. xxi. 377 The Holidays .. shall also be observed by all Regulars, even Exempts.

† 3. In the French army: a. An inferior cavalry officer who commanded in the absence of the captain and lieutenant, and was exempt from ordinary military duty. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII 347 Mazure, and du Lion Exempts of her Guards. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/3 Our Men took an Exempt of the Life-Guard. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 83 A file of musqueteers commanded by an Exempt [in Paris]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 64/1 Three exempts of the guards. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

† b. A French police officer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Originally, a sub-officer of the mounted police (*maréchaussée*) corresponding in rank and function to the 'exempts' of the cavalry.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 34 The Provost Mareschal .. hath a Troop of Officers on Horseback, with a Lieutenant, Exempts, etc. 1772 *Birmingham Counterf.* I. 240 In the midst of this scene, an exempt of the police arrives. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1867) 115 He slipped through the exempts, quite unsuspected.

4. In the English army † a. after Fr. usage: A sub-officer of cavalry. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *An Exempt*, a Life-Guard .. free from Duty. 1722-1800 in BAILEY. 1739 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1806) I. 116 An exempt in my Lord's Troop.

b. One of the four officers who in turn command the Yeomen of the Guard in the absence of their superior officers. Now more commonly EXON, q.v.

1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 711 Mr Dormer is made exempt of the yeomen of the guards in the room of Mr. Uphill. 1717 *Hist. Reg., Chron. Diary* 5 One of the Exempts of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guards. 1844 W. J. THOMS *Bk. of Court* (ed. 2) 370 The Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer who sleeps at St. James's, as Commandant of the Yeomen on duty.

Exempt (egze·mpt), *v.* Pa. pple. 5-6 **exempt.** [ad. Fr. *exempter*, f. *exempt* adj.: see *prec.*]

† 1. *trans.* To take out or away; to put far away, remove, cut off. Const. *from*, *out of*. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 39 Exempted from Sathan, to lyve for ever with Christe our Savioure. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Right Use Church* II. (1859) 165 They .. were exempted and banished (as it were) from the house of the Lord. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 97 He hist: for nature now had cleane exempt All other speach. 1589 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 40 He exempt them [flowers] all from my smell. 1595 R. JOHNSON 7 *Champions* II. v. (1608) 4 The Emperours onely daughter, exempted herselfe from all company. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/1 The payne will totallye be exemptede, and abolishede. 1635 *Tom a Lincolne* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 267 Being once exempted from my sight.

† b. To single out, select. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139 For theyr vertue they schold be .. from the commyn pepul, as hyt were, exemptyd. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 22 She exempted out of the sorte and order of common women, was chosen. 1648 MILTON *Sonn.* xiii. *To H. Lawes*, Thy worth and skill exempts thee from the throng.

† 2. To take away or omit (from a category or enumeration); to except. Const. *from*, *out of*; rarely with double *obj.* Also in the pa. pple. in concord with a sb. in the nominative absolute; = EXCEPT 3 b; and in the pr. pple. used absol. as quasi-*prep.*; = EXCEPTING *prep.* A. 1. *Obs.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 120 Praying to Christ at the masse, hys supper or els where, heaven exempted. 1572 FORTESCUE *Forest Hist.* 5 A small matter is it in niene hundred or a thousande yeeres to exempte twentie or thirtie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 129 S. John .. doth not exempt himselfe out of the same number. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 53 The ordering whereof (except in Letters *Excusatorie*, or *Defensorie*) is wholly exempted the course in those Letters prescribed. 1604 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. viii. § 9 Their error exempted [*ed.* 1594 excepted] they seemed otherwise right good men. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* ix. 47 While all complain of Ignorance and Error, every one exempts himself. 1732 *Lett. from Fog's Jrnl.* (1732) II. 286 Invited .. by all Ranks .. not exempting even a Branch of the Royal Family.

† 3. To debar, exclude *from* the enjoyment of or participation in something. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 101 b, They .. exempted brybers frome bearynge rule in the commune weale. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch, Agesilaus* 670 Them selues [the Thebans] onely exempted from treatie of peace. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxxv. (1713) 78 Cogitation is .. exempted or prescinded from all Extension. 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 311 The Convention exempt the Duke of Hanover from the succession to the Crown.

4. To grant to (a person, etc.) immunity or freedom *from* a liability to which others are subject:

a. from (the payment of) a fine, tax, etc. Also const. *of*, *simply*, and *absol.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 393 Euery citezen and Burgeys w'outforth shal pay at euery taske, vigille, lones .. except certeyn persones that .. be exemted. 1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen VII*, c. 13 § 1 Tounes and places .. exempted or discharged of payment to suche xv^mes. 1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Eximere de vectigalibus*, to exempt from paying tribute. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* 279 Valentinian .. exempted them [Mariners] from all Taxes. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 149 When did .. his bailiff exempt from the rent? 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 163 Other towns were exempted .. from .. customs dues.

b. from (the control of) laws, (obedience to) an authority.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 28 Why have ye exempt you from our kings lawes. 1530 PALSGR. 541/2 Many abbayes be exempted from their bysshoppe. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 25 King Kenulphus .. had power to exempt this Abbot from the Iurisdiction of the Bishop. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 160 Those high churchmen..were desirous of exempting the mitre from all subjection to the crown. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 33 The religious emotions are exempted from this general law.

c. from pain, penalty, suffering, or inconvenience; also, from a defect, weakness, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 1 Fortune hath exempte the fro the anguyssches that I suffre. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 195 Y^e cursednesse of old Adam, from which we are exempted by Christ. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 4/1 The course of exempting men from prosecution, by dissolving of parliaments. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 330 Our Saviour's own Disciples were not exempted from the common Error. 1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard.* 218 A Delay from which we are exempted by our new Method. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 443 Clergy who committed felony were no longer exempted from the penalties of their crimes.

d. from a burden, duty, or obligation, a burdensome state or condition.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 King Edwarde the thirdde ..by his honourable chartres exemptid the saide maires, to.. feche their saide charges at the castell Yate. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiii. 16 Kings and Tyrants..being exempted from the comon lot, seeme to themselves to be out of danger of gunshot. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), The religious were not exempted, but fought among the other soldiers. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 39 Living constantly in the country he could not be exempted from administering justice among them. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 128 The Beast..has the privilege to be exempted from all other Burdens ever after. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. 71 The quarantine, from which nobody is exempted. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 345 The Copts..are exempted from military service. 1845 M^cCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 36 A conscription.. pressing with its utmost severity on certain classes of the population, and exempting others.

Exempted (egze·mptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] †a. Withdrawn from care; unburdened. Of a soul: Withdrawn from the body; separate. †b. = EXCEPTED. c. To whom immunity (from punishment, burdens, or obligations) has been granted.

1598 YONG *Diana* 76 In braue loue and fortunes art, There is not anything lesse sure Then such a free exempted hart. 1603 R. NICCOLS *Fun. Orat. Q. Eliz.*, If exempted soules may be subject to passions. 1718 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 17 Whether obedience to the supreme power be not one of those exempted cases. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 418 With tim'rous awe From the dire scene th' exempted two withdraw. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer* Wks. 1842 I. 199 The abuses have been full as great..in the exempted as in the punished.

†**Exe·mptible.** *Obs.* [f. EXEMPT *v.* + -IBLE.] a. Capable of being exempted. b. That may be easily removed; = next.

1611 COTGR., *Exemptible*, Exemptible; loosse, free, quit, priuiledged. 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exemptible*, which may be easily taken away.

Exemptile (egze·mptil), *a.* [ad. late L. *exemptil-is*, f. *eximĕre*: see EXEMPT *a.*] That may be taken out, removable.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 352 Jupiter..gave her [Lamia] exemptile eyes that might be taken in and out at her own pleasure. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 488 A Money-Counter..should have many exemptile boxes in its antick part. 1832 LEWIS in *Philol. Mus.* I. 137 He withheld the pay and provisions of his mercenaries on the exemptile days (ἐξαιρσίμοι ἡμέραι).

Exemption (egze·mpʃən). Forms: 4-5 **exempcion**, **-coun**, (6 **-tioun**), 6- **exemption**. [a. Fr. *exemption*, ad. L. *exemptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *eximĕre* to EXEMPT.] The action of exempting; the state of being exempted.

†1. a. The action of taking out or away; the state of being taken out or away. b. Exception, exclusion from an enumeration, etc. *Obs.*

a. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 44 By death of Christ, the Law was in exemption. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 42 Adumbration or Transparency is a cleere exemption of the substance of the charge.

b. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139 Thys exemptyon.. ys to be gyven to the dygnyte of presthod. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 70 The Cardinals should be chosen out of all the Provinces..without exemption of any.

2. The action of exempting, or the state of being exempted (see EXEMPT *v.* 4) from a liability, obligation, penalty, law, or authority; freeing, freedom; an instance of the same, an immunity.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 93 He sc^al geten a priuеilege or exempcion .for his gold sent & spendid at rome. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 5 This acte of adnullacion..of exempcions of payment or collection of dismes. 1578 *Guds & Godl. Ball.* 77 Our tungis hes ane exemptioun. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi 109 We take Liberty, for an exemption from Lawes. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 189 King Henries exemption of himself from all spirituall jurisdiction. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 115 Thy great Father .. requires Glory from all men .. no exemption. 1705 BURNET *Own Time* V. (1734) II. 158 An exemption for twenty one years from all Taxes and Customs. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 262 Genius ..pleads exemption from the laws of sense. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., A writ of exemption, or of ease, to be quit of serving on juries, and all public service. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 14 An exemption from punishment already incurred, is a pardon. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 172 Some [boroughs] bought charters of exemption from the troublesome privilege [of sending burgesses to parliament].

b. *spec.* 'A privilege by which persons or places are withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the ordinary and immediately subjected to the Holy See' (*Catholic Dict.* 1885).

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 167 There was the Provincial of the ordre alegging for him here exempcion. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* 145 He complains .. of the exemption of Abbats from their Bishops. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The first exemptions granted to monks were only for the liberty of electing their abbot, independently on the bishop. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 7 He protests especially against exemptions.

3. Freedom, immunity *from* a defect, disadvantage, or weakness.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1671) 53 Humane frailty from which the holiest and most Learned men cannot plead Exemption. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 5 The Men who value themselves most on their Exemption from the Pedantry of Colleges. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 404 Even age itself seems privileged in them With clear exemption from its own defects. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 7 A tolerable exemption from faults .. will generally be their highest merit. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxiv. (1856) 199 Water free from ice; the exemption being due to the island .. acting as a barrier. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 A singular exemption from the ferocious forms of life.

†4. *concr.* (see quot.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr., Pomœrium is a certaine space about the walls of the City or Towne..where 'tis not lawfull to plough, build houses, or inhabite .. termed the territorie, or exemption.

†**Exempti·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *exempt-* (see EXEMPT *v.*) + -ITIOUS.] Capable of being taken out; separable.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxv. (1713) 50 If Motion were a thing that was loose or exemptitious from Matter.

Exe·mptive (egze·mptiv), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to procure exemption (from guilt or punishment).

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 To disprove the commission of the crime..by proving the existence of some..exemptive circumstance.

Exen, obs. form of *oxen*: see Ox.

‖ **Exence·phalus** (eksɪense·fălŏs). Pl. **exencephali**. [mod.L. *exencephalus*, f. Gr. ἐξ out + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] 'I. G. St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity in which the brain lies wholly or chiefly outside the cranial cavity at the back of a very flattened head' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exenterate (eksɛ·ntĕrɛ̆t), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *exenterāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exenterāre*: see next.] = EXENTERATED.

1835 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* VI. 280 The pig .. which..was not yet bacon..scalded, exenterate and hardly yet cold. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 2010 A soldier bee That yields his life exenterate with the stroke O' the sting that saves the hive.

Exenterate (eksɛ·ntĕrɛ̄t), *v.* Also 7 **exenterat.** [f. L. *exenterāt-* (*exinterāt-*) ppl. stem of *exenterāre* (*exinterāre*), f. *ex-* out + Gr. ἔντερ-ον intestine. Cf. Gr. ἐξεντερίζειν.]

1. *trans.* To take out the entrails of; to eviscerate, disembowel. *Obs.* in literal sense.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. xv. § 3 (R.) In this beastly caruing of humane bodies..sometimes exenterating women. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* XXV. 246 Such bodies as were exenterated and embowelled and then..plastered about with spices and gums. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 136 Nor doe they [toads] containe..urinary parts..as may appeare unto any that exenterats or dissects them. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Life Bacon* in *Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) II. 227 They went into a poore woman's house .. and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

fig. 1636 W. AMBROSE in *Ann. Dubrensia* 37 Summon the world, exenterate old stories. 1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 5 Great God!..Who justly dost exenterate with shame All Enemies to Thee. 1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 337 A boxful of papers .. which I have to read and exenterate. 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 535 Exenterating itself of its own better soul.

†2. To take out (the bowels or internal parts).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 21 The reins [of an Ape] exenterated, bruised and put into new pure wine. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 68 A Carrionly Curre, entring her Tombe, and exenterrating her very bowels to staunch his rage.

transf. 1612 J. COTTON *Dang. Pract. Physic* II. i. 88 They unlawfully exenterate and eate out the bowels of poore mens purses. 1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 212 It [riches] exenterates and pulls out the very bowells from the profoundest parts of the earth.

Hence **Exe·nterated** *ppl. a.*, deprived of entrails, disembowelled; also *fig.* **Exe·nterating** *vbl. sb.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 88 Exenterated animals.. are stuffed with medicamental things. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 17 The Kingdom had one Viper more fostered, to the exenterating of her bowels. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 141 Exenterated rulemongers and eviscerated logicians. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 60 Fragments of exenterated maids (belonging to the order Pisces).

Exenteration (eksɛntĕrɛ̄·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **exenterātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exenterāre*: see EXENTERATE.]

1. The action or process of exenterating or taking out the entrails.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 157 Upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies. 1705 T. GREENHILL *Embalming* 121 If we can arrive at this Perfection, without Exenteration or Incision. 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* Introd. 59 A hero .. wrote .. 'mid all the pains And horrors of exenteration, Nine charming odes. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* July 69 There is no exenteration, no steeping in palm-wine.

fig. 1808 LAMB *Charac. Dram. Writers* Wks. 531 A faint bodily image of this..exenteration of the inmost mind. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xix, There is self-exenteration enough and to spare in my story.

2. The condition of being devoid of entrails.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 633 A lankness of figure that denoted almost utter exenteration.

Exenteritis (eksɛntĕrəi·tis). *Path.* [f. *Ex-pref.*[2] + ENTERITIS.] 'Inflammation of the outer or peritoneal coat of the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 in CRAIG.

Exept, obs. form of EXCEPT.

†**Exequa·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *exæquātiōn-em*, f. *exæquāre* to make equal, f. *ex-* (see *Ex-pref.*[1]) + *æqu-us* EQUAL.] The state of being exactly equal.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 138 The union is not by way of exequation, or equipatency.

Exequatur (eksɪkwē·lŭr). [a. L. *exequātur* he may perform, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequī* (see EXECUTE).]

1. An official recognition of a consul or commercial agent by the government of the country to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his power.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 498 There shall be delivered to them..the Exequatur necessary for the exercise of their functions. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 43 If any consul be guilty of illegal or improper conduct, he is liable to have his exequatur .. revoked. 1879 *Daily News* 26 May, The Spanish Foreign Office objects to granting the Exequatur for the Chinese Consuls.

2. An authorization granted by a temporal sovereign for the exercise of episcopal functions under Papal authority, or for the publication of Papal bulls. Hence, the right of insisting on the necessity of such authorization.

1849 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, III. 365 The councils in those states .. refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal exequatur. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The Roman Pontiff..allows Italian bishops..to apply for the exequatur to the sovereign..as the *de facto* occupant of power.

†**E·xequent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exequent-em*, pr. pple. of *exequī* to EXECUTE.] That executes.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 359 Dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak.

Exequial (eksɛ·kwiăl), *a.* [ad. L. *exequiāl-is* (*exsequiāl-is*), f. *ex(s)equiæ*: see EXEQUY.] Of or pertaining to a funeral.

1613 J. DUNSTER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxix. 2 The manner of our burial, the exequial pomp, etc. 1725-6 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 108 Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims Heroic prizes and exequial games. 1751 CAMBRIDGE *Scribleriad* IV. 16 Rites exequial [must] grace his honour'd tomb. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 194 The last book of the Iliad..has supplied a great part of the exequial diction. 1866 F. HALL in Wilson *Vishńu Puráńa* III. 120 *note*, The former term imports undeserving of exequial offerings.

†**Exe·quious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exequi-æ* + -OUS.] = prec.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. lxiii, Build the funeral-pile, Lay your pale hands to this exequious fire.

Exequy (e·ksɪkwi), now always in pl. **exequies** e·ksɪkwiz). Forms: *a. sing.* 5-7 **exequie**, **-y**, 7, **exquie**. *β. pl.* (4 **exequises, exeqwyis, exquies**) 6 **exequeis**, 4- **exequies**. [a. OF. *exequies, exeques* = Pr. *ex(s)equias*, a. L. *ex(s)equiās*, acc. of *ex(s)equiæ* pl., lit. 'train of followers', f. *exsequī* to follow out, follow to the grave (see EXECUTE). The OF. word, on adoption into English, was treated partly as a sing. (cf. pl. form *exequises*), and partly as a pl.; from the latter of which the sing. *exequy* was afterwards developed.]

Funeral rites; funeral ceremony; occas. in sense of 'funeral train' or 'bier'.

†a. *sing.*; with *pl.* in sense 'funerals'. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 74 Þay shul fynden iiij torches, ffor to brenne..at exequises of euery brothir and sistir þat dies. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 For sepulturis, or exequies, diriges of þe dead .. or oþer sacraments. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 130 He was borne to chirche and his exequye doon. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 210 At this Obite or Exequie was his wyfe. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 11 Carelesse care to preuent his exequy, Scarce deigning to shut vp his dying eye. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 179 Sermon at the Exequy of Joan Queen of Spayne.

b. *pl.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* iii. 31 Kittith 3oure clothis, and beth gird with sackis, and weileth before the exequies [1388 heersis, ether dirige] of Abner. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 469 Eftyre þa exeqwyis als fast Til Lwndyn þis ilk Rychard past. 1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 282 Xij pore meen, to holde xij torches abowte myn herse..during the exequies and masse of my berying. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 64 The which Body..was layed with solemne Exequies in a fayre Chest made of Stone. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 A father following the exequies of his sonne. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxii. 37 Exequies to the Dead will but require Seaven daies. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Sigismonda & G.* 661 There yet remained thy funeral exequies. 1771

Antiq. Sarisb. 182 If [the Choral Bishop] died within the month, his exequies were solemnized with great pomp. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems, Minstr. Lamp*, Thou wilt not die until the morrow bright Has seen thy exequies. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 272 The festival of Adonis..was celebrated ..with the representation of funeral exequies.

¶ An alleged sense, 'a funeral ode', has been wrongly inferred from the title of a poem 'The Exequy' in Bp. H. King *Poems* (1657) 52.

† **Exerce**, *sb. Obs. Sc.* In 6 **excerse**. [f. next.] Exercise.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 9 Throucht sic excerse, ther membris mycht be purgit fra corruppit humours.

† **Exerce**, *v.*; chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 **exercen**, 5–6 **excers(e**, 6 **exers**, 5– **exerce**. [a. OF. *exercer*, ad. L. *exercēre*: see EXERCISE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To set in motion; to give play to (anger); to display (wisdom); = EXERCISE *v.* 1 b.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 84 Amang the Britis for till exers thair ire; Tha enterit in baith with blude and fyre. 1578 *Gude & Godl. Ball.* (1868) 85 The just mannis mouth exercis sapience.

2. To give employment to (a person); to employ with a view to improvement; to discipline, train. Const. *in*. Also *absol.* of a thing: To keep employed or busy; = EXERCISE *v.* 2 and 4.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vii. (1561) 234 a, Certes all thyng that exerceth or corrigeth it profiteth. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 9 He statut ane ordinance til excerse his propir childir ande the 3ong princis. 1584 T. HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* (1608) 696 The honie bees Exerce themselfes on buddes of sweetest trees. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 29 The bookes of Troy.. Exerce but cease thy toung and eke thy pen. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 92 In handling of waiponis exerce thame.

3. To carry on, carry out, perform (deeds, trades, etc.); to put in force, wield (power, right, etc.); to fulfil (a duty), fulfil the duties of (an office). Cf. EXERCISE *v.* 5. Also *intr.* to serve (as a soldier).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 52 But wher shal men fynden any man þat may exercen or haunten any ryȝt vpon an oþer man but oonly vpon hys body. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 118 For to use and excerse the werkys of thaire sauement. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 He had..excerced.. the fayte of aduocacye in the byssshoppes courte of Tryguyer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 142 To excers vnder the, And lerne the fate of knychtlie cheulrye. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 1074 Be exampyll to thy peple all, Exersing verteous deidis honorabyll. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 9 Our lord Iesus thairfor sittis one the rycht hand of the power of god, exerceing æqual pouer with ȝe father. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1851) 196 The Iustice Aires .. were exerced with much rigour. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1670/1 The Intrinsick Spiritual Power of the Church..as it was exerced by the Apostles. 1707 DK. ATHOL in *Vulpone* 21 To retain, enjoy or bruik and exerce all their Rights.

Hence **Exe·rced** *ppl. a.*, in scholastic phrase *exerced act* (= 'exercised act'; see EXERCISED *ppl. a.*)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 Figures and tropes ..in their *actus signato* .. somewhat harsh and scabrous, yet in their exerced act, etc.

† **Exercent**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *exercent-em*, pr. pple. of *exercēre* to EXERCISE.]

A. *adj.* That is actively exercising the duties of his calling or profession, or the characteristic functions of his office. Said *esp.* of an advocate: That is practising his profession, in practice.

1643 OWEN *Puritan turned Jesuit* 45 The Tyrant exercent..a Prince, that doth wilfully dissolve all, or the chiefest compacts of the Common-wealth. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xxiv. 173/1 The Doctors Exercent in these courts in the year 1604 being forty four. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 36 The Judge may oblige every exercent Advocate to give his Patronage and Assistance unto a Litigant in Distress for want of an Advocat. [1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 77. § 116 'The College of Doctors of Law exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts', incorporated under that style..22nd June 8 Geo. III.]

B. *sb.* One who exercises or follows a profession.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. i. xxiv. 155/2 Anno 1585 the doctors then inhabiting the Commons and Exercents in these courts were..but sixteen or seventeen in all.

Exercisable (e·ksəɹsəiːzăb'l), *a.* Also 8–9 **exerciseable**, 8 **-ible**. [f. next + -ABLE.] Of an office, power, right, etc.: Capable of being exercised, employed, or enforced.

1742 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. ii. 170 Not only Lands, and other corporeal Inheritances..but also all Inheritances ..annexed to or exerciseable within the same. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 20 Exercisible within the same. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 127 Judicial offices..are only exerciseable by persons of skill and capacity. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 38 Spiritual powers which are exercisable in all parts of the world.

Exercise (e·ksəɹsəiz), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **exercise**, **-cyse**, **-sise**, **-sice**, 5–6 **exercyse**, 6 *Sc.* **exercis(e**, **-cyis**, **exercice**, 4– **exercise**. [ME. *exercise*, a. OF. *exercice* = Pr. *exercici*, *exercist*:—L. *exercitium*, f. *exercēre* to keep at work, busy, employ, practise, train (cf. EXERCISE *v.*), f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *arcēre* to shut up, restrain.

The etymological notion of *exercēre* is obscure: it is often regarded as having meant primarily 'to drive forth (tillage beasts),' and hence 'to employ, set to work'.]

1. The action of employing in its appropriate activity, (an organ, a faculty, or power) of giving practical effect to (a right), of exerting (influence or authority); the state or condition of being in active operation.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lii. 5, I rase fra ded til lyf, fra ydelnes til excercise in godis seruys. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 38 These mouths .. are now starv'd for want of exercise. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 331 Thou shalt not suffer me .. to continue without exercise, or power of exercising my vital faculty. 1698–9 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1751) I. 246 Whether the House of Commons should take advice of the House of Lords in the exercise of the legislative power? 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 46 Their conversation is merely an exercise of the tongue. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 189 The exercise of this, their constitutional right, of giving .. their own money. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxii, A large mouthful, which required the exercise of both jaws at once. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 107 Godlike exercise Of influence benign. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. (1877) I. 7 The one condition under which all powers .. are developed is exercise. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 164 That exercise of soul Which lies in full obedience. 1890 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 735/1 Such a matter as this is not one for the exercise of the judge's discretion.

b. The use *of* or method of using (a weapon).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 50 The excercyse of armes is dyscontynued. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 161 Nerves hardened with the continuall exercise of the sling. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 57 The Exercise of the Pike. 1685 *Abridgm. Eng. Mil. Discipl.* 3 The Officer must first command silence, and then proceed to the Exercise of the Musquet.

† **2.** Habitual occupation or employment; customary practice. *To make it one's exercise*: to make it one's employment. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 149 Thinking felicitie after this life to be gotten by..good exercises. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 85 Hunting was his dayly Exercise. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. 581 So he makes it his exercise to torment and murther all whom he suspecteth. 1668 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* vii. 57 This is none of the Quakers exercise. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* I. ii, His Exercise by Day and Night To search his Soul-converting Word.

3. The practice (of virtues or vices); the habitual carrying out (of any particular kind of conduct); the practice or fulfilment of the duties of (a profession, office, etc.); the execution of (functions).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 19 Upon the nature of this vice, Of custume and of exercise..A tale .. I shall rehercen. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 32 He may putte hem from excercise and occupacion of the Kinges service. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 187 Abbeys and monasterys for the excercyse of a monastycal lyfe. 1552 HULOET, Exercise of marchandise, *negotiatio*. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiv. (1611) 167 Suspence of iudgement and exercice of charity were safer. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 To defend private men in the exercise of severall Trades. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 6 The Rules and Exercise of Architecture. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 42 The exercise of cruelty is too frequently a concomitant of the acquisition of power. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 332 After some years spent in the exercise of every virtue. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 55 A..larger exercise both of concert and secrecy.

4. The practice and performance of rites and ceremonies, worship, etc.; the right or permission to celebrate the observances (of a religion). † Formerly also *ellipt.* = 'exercise of worship'. Cf. 10.

1628 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 49 The Emperours brother Mathias..granted the Exercise of the Confession of Auxbourgh, throughout all Austria. *Ibid.* 64 He..re-established the Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion. *Ibid.* 222 The King hath lost seven Provinces, and the said Church, her exercise. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 508 [Lewis] refus'd even those of the Church of England .. the publick Exercise of their Religion. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 92 The exercise of public worship appears to be the only solid foundation of the religious sentiments of the people.

† **5.** The action or process of training or drilling scholars, troops, etc.; an instance of this. Const. *of*. *Camp of exercise*: a camp established for the purpose of training troops. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H, Now wil we speake of his laudable exercises of them that came to hym. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 161 A commyn place appoyntyd to the exercyse of vthe. 1685 *Abridgm. Eng. Mil. Discipl.* 25 The Exercise of Horse consists in fewer Words of Command, then that of Foot. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Camp*, A Camp of peace and exercise.

¶ **b.** The action of working the ground (after L.).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 143 He with frequent Exercise Commands Th' unwilling Soil [tr. *exercet telluremˈ*].

6. Practice for the sake of training or improvement, either bodily, mental, or spiritual.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 A saule þat haues .. by gastely excercyse ouercomene and dystroyede concupyscens and passiouns. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij, For by the same playe one may doo his excersise. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Ctess Richmond* Wks. 292 For her exercyse .. she dyde translate dyuers maters of deuocyon out of the Frensshe into Englysshe. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* F ij b, Exercise is the beste instrument in learnyng. *c* 1570 *Short Sum* 121 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* § 5 Reiders fynd vnabill, efter tua 3eiris exerceis, for the ministrie. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 8 b, In the drawing of a line..he meant a continual exercise to perfection. 1725–6 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 201 Skill'd in heroic exercise, I claim A post of honour. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 12 An army of exercise was assembled on the Gwalior frontier. 1853 — *Mil. Encycl., Exercise*, the practice of all those motions and actions, together with the whole management of arms, which are essential to the perfection of a soldier, and the rendering him fit for service.

† **b.** Acquired skill. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 98 Hee..gaue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence.

c. Disciplinary suffering, 'trial'; an instance of this. Also, a state of distress or anxiety, a painful mental struggle. Now *rare*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1100 For our exercise, With sharpe scourges of adversitee to be bete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Goostly exercyse, or mortifycacyon of the senses. 1637 CROMWELL *Sp.* 20 Apr. (Carlyle), The exercise that hath been upon me these three or four days. *a* 1662 D. DICKSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxviii. (*title*), The heaviest exercise we can imagine possible for a saint. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 31 For I presently saw, it would bring a very great exercise upon me. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 26 These ere forty years that I've been round .. tendin' funerals I've watched people's exercises.

7. Exertion of the muscles, limbs, and bodily powers, regarded with reference to its effect on the subject; *esp.* such exertion undertaken with a view to the maintenance or improvement of health. Often with modifying words, as *carriage-*, *horse-*, *open air*, *walking*, etc., *exercise*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 19 Attempre dyete was al hir phisik, And exercise and hertes suffisaunce. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvi, By exercise .. the health of man is preserued. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 Use not Exercise and a Spare Diet .. if much Exercise, then a Plentifull Diet. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The wise for cure on exercise depend. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 261 Violent Exercise or Labour produceth this Effect. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mr. Thrale* 23 June, Exercise is labour used only while it produces pleasure. 1806–7 J. BRESSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xvi, To work in your garden for the sake of exercise. 1865 *Handy Horse Bk.* 32 Two hours' daily exercise at a fast walk will be enough to keep a hack fit for his work.

8. A task prescribed or performed for the sake of attaining proficiency, for training either body or mind, or as an exhibition or test of proficiency or skill.

a. *gen.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 356 As well in bodilie exercises as in the also that beelong unto the minde. 1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 23 What more manly exercise then hunting the Wild-Boare? 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 5 The exercises of those who were educated in these Schools of the Prophets, were instructions in the Law. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 18 It is truly a most Christian exercise to extract a sentiment of piety from the works and the appearances of nature. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. § 6. 238 Of these the mason's exercises are in the worst possible taste. *Mod.* The use of the sloping ladder is an improving exercise.

b. In *pl.* Military drill, athletics, field sports, dancing, etc. Also in *sing.* as a collective term, or in sense of 'a drill or parade'. Often with modifying words, as *bayonet-*, *cutlass-*, *small arm-*, *sword-*, etc., *exercise*; also *manual exercise* (see MANUAL).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij b, The father of Marke Aurelee themperour, had bene pretour in exercyses [mistranslating *de los exercitos*]. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 76 Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 4/2 [George Villiers] spent two or three years in.. learning the exercises of riding and dancing. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3104 Let them [able Bodied Men] repair to Captain Silver..at his House ..or at the Exercise on Black-Heath. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), The French apply themselves more universally to their exercises than any nation. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. *Argt.*, Then follow the exercises for the Poets, for tickling, vociferating, diving. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 483 The exercises of the body prepared them for the fatigues of war. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 197 The several companies were forming and learning their exercise. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 199 As steady in the ranks, as if he was at a common exercise.

c. As a University term: An academical declamation or disputation; a vivâ voce examination; a dissertation, musical composition, etc., required from candidates for degrees.

1563 FOXE in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. x, After some continuance of exercises in other things, he gave himself to the study of divinity. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Life* Rem. Wks. (1660) 10 Never durst I appear in any of those Exercises of Scholarship [public Disputations]. 1701 W. WOOTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* i. 3 He .. obliged him to frequent the Lectures and Exercises of the Rhetoricians. 1705 *Addr. Univ. Oxf.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4086/1 The Exercise performed in our Theater on New-year's-Day. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. (1754) 219 They have [at Oxford] long, tedious forms, which they call exercises, through which every candidate for a degree must pass. 1846 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 87 Noblemen are exempted from the public exercises for the degree. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 56 The exercise [a piece of Vocal Music] is to be performed in public, and a copy of it to be deposited in the Music School. *Ibid.* 58 Doing the Exercises [Dissertations or exegetical Lectures] for one of the two [degrees] only.

d. A composition or translation written by pupils at school; a piece of music, a problem, etc., designed to afford practice to learners.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iv. (1627) 32 Now those that write exercises, may take the opportunitie of that time, to write them so faire as they can. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 337 ¶ 8 A theme or copy of verses are the usual exercices. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 34 The Scribling a few lines of Latin Exercise every Night. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 4, I..was furnished with exercises and instructed in my lessons by some kind patron. 1841 J. T.

HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 235 To prepare their exercises and lessons for the following day. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *C. Auchester* I. xvii. 168 She began to sing her florid exercises.

c. A written composition; an essay, sermon, treatise.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 95 In my former Exercises, I did not teach you how to chuse the Tools a Smith was to use. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 103 Would the time and measure of this exercise permit. *a* 1748 BENTLEY *Serm.* viii (R.), Having abundantly proved in our last exercise that, etc. 1880 T. FOWLER *Locke* i. 8 These compositions do not rise much above, or sink much below, the ordinary level of such exercises.

†**f.** *concr.* The object of exercises; 'the sport'.

1628 FORD *Love's Mel.* I. i, To be man, my lord, Is to be but the exercise of cares In several shapes.

†**9.** A recreative employment, pastime. *rare.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 17 Thinking .. to performe all things now, rather as an Exercise then as a Labour.

10. A religious observance. Cf. 4.

a. *gen.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) Also *religious exercise(s, exercises of devotion, religion,* or *worship.*

1560-1 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 60 That exercise which St. Paul calls prophecying. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 41 Fasting, and Prayer, much Castigation, Exercise deuout. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxvii. 85 Constancy in maintaining all good exercises of Religion. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Ordinance 2 In all exercises of the publique worship. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 167 He had assisted in Lady Griskin's, and several private houses, at exercises of devotion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 606 His followers .. passed a great part of the day in religious exercises. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 168 Punctual in every exercise of devotion. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 49 Producing great terror and much religious exercise. 1880 T. FOWLER *Locke* i. 5 Locke..must have occasionally found these tedious, and doubtless lengthy, exercises [religious services at college] somewhat irksome.

b. An act of public worship.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. (1851) I. 197 The exercises of 'praying, singing of psalms, interpreting, and prophesying'. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Shee precise Hypocrite* (Arb.) 63 She .. thinkes the Weeke-dayes Exercise farre more edifying then the Sundaies. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VIII. 413 And squire thy untooth'd Aunt to an exercise. 1674 *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 22 The main upholder of two famous Exercises. 1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* x. 117 The 'exercises' lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction.

c. An act of preaching or prophesying; a discourse.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 112, I am in your debt, for your last Exercise. 1604 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* lxxii, Sermons, commonly tearmed by some Prophesies or Exercises, in market-towns, or other places. 1650 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 272 Having a mind to see what was doing among the Rebels..I went .. and found one at exercise in the chapel. 1799 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Mem.* 30 When he closed his exercise, the people .. seemed to say, etc. 1868 J. G. MIALL *Congreg. Yorksh.* 22 Prophesyings, or, as they were now [in 1603] called, 'Exercises'.

d. An act of private worship.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 11 They had said praiers, their euening exercise. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 21 The Family was called together to prayers, at which Exercise .. they continued long. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 299, I went down stairs again to the parlour to make exercise. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan* xxviii, That honest person was, according to his own account..engaged in the exercise of the evening. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 34 On a Saturday evening..after the 'exercises' have been finished..they fall into serious conversation.

e. *Sc.* The discussion of a passage of Scripture; a meeting of the Presbytery for holding such a discussion. *Exercise and Addition*: see quot. 1709.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 246 The word of God is..in the schuills exercise trewlie teichit. 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 189 Exemit .. fra all teiching in kirkis and congregationis, except in exerceissis and censuring of doctrine in exerceissis. 1709 W. STEUART *Collect. & Observ.* 30 The Presbyterial Exercise and Addition; The Exercise gives the Coherence of the Text and Context, the Logical Division, etc. The Addition gives the Doctrinal Propositions or Truths. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xi. 89 In 1638 the Presbytery of St. Andrews at their weekly meetings were proceeding through St. John's Gospel with an exercise and addition on every verse.

f. Hence the Presbytery itself.

1578 *Act Presb. Edin.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 407 The Brethren of the Exercyiss of Edinburgh beand convenit. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 499/1 The Ministers of the exercise of Dalkeith fand the best meane for reparing of the Kirk..to be, etc. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xi. 89 Members of each presbytery, then styled 'the Exercels'.

11. *attrib.* in **exercise book**, a blank book of the kind used in schools for the writing of exercises.

Exercise (e'kssəisəiz), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. prec. sb.

The vb. has taken the place of the obsolete EXERCE, and is thus the representative in sense of L. *exercēre*, Fr. *exercer*, from which many of its uses are directly taken.]

1. *trans.* To put in action or motion.

†**a.** To put in operation, employ, use (an instrument, remedy, or any agency); to work (an animal). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 Vpon the asse, whiche of no man before had ben vsed ne exercised. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 53 Let us .. our weake hands .. teach The dreadful speare and shield to exercize. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A, Some exercising their pipes, some singing roundelaies. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 18 Without the least other Preparation or Mixture exercised upon the Metal it self. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 489 Then exercise thy sturdy Steers to plough Betwixt thy Vines. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii. 37 My Nurse gave me part of a Straw, which I exercised as a Pike. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 153 The King's factor should venture to exercise his Majesty's property freely. 1792 *Munchhausen's Trav.* xx. 66 When they quarrel they exercise a strait horn.

b. To employ, bring to bear, apply (power, skill); to make practical use of (a right or privilege).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 578 Ther as he might his vertu excersise. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xvi. 27 Amri, & all that he dyd, and his power that he exercysed. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 25 The life is led most happily, wherin all vertue is exercised without impediment. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* I. i, To..exercise that power Heaven has conferr'd upon me. 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 162 That right of Punishing, which is exercised in every Common-wealth. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xiv. § 4 This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgement. 1721 E. FENTON *Ep. to Southerne* 11 Sculpture exercis'd her Skill .. to make the Marble breathe. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 224 The Divine Being..exercises the right to forgive without any compensation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 394 An arbitrary power of imprisonment was still exercised by the Council. 1891 *Law Reports, Weekly Notes* 77/1 The coheiresses could have exercised the trust for sale.

2. To employ habitually, practise (a person); to busy. Const. *in.* (Now only *refl.* and *pass.*, with some notion of gaining skill by practice: cf. 3).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xv. 12 Onye .. was exercised, or haunted, in vertues fro a chijld. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 90 Thay [Archers] nedyn to be mich exercysyd in schotyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Some .. be .. moche exercysed in goostly conuersacyon. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 10 He had been wel exercysed in Astronomy. *Ibid.* 24 They are exercysed in fyshing. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 51 Cut off the haire .. in such comelie and decent maner as these barbers exercised therein can doe. 1613 SIR. H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 162 A Clarke of the Crowne .. which was neuer exercised in the Office. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 298 Untainted with any of those vices, which the Officers of that Army were exercised in. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 78 They exhort us to exercise ourselves in godliness. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 223 To give battle to an innumerable people, exercised in arms. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, She usually exercised herself in elegant arts. 1835 WORDSW. *C. Lamb*, The hermit, exercised in prayer and praise .. Is happy. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 241 He and his fellows were all exercised as jurymen in deciding political and social disputes.

†**b.** *transf.* To employ, occupy (time). *Obs.*

1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 P 3 Those Parts of Life which are exercised in Study, Reading, and the Pursuits of Knowledge.

†**c.** To till (the ground); = L. *exercēre terram.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ix. 20 Noe, a man erthe tylyer, began to excersise [1388 tile] the erthe. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 507 To exercise and mitigate the fields with ploughs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 232 Unless the Land with daily Care Is exercis'd.

3. To train by practice; to employ, put into action or movement, for the sake of acquiring skill or strength; to drill (soldiers, etc.), to put through evolutions for practice or display; to put (the limbs, the body) through a course of movements for the sake of strength or health. Also, to subject to ascetic discipline.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xx. 20 Y schal caste as excercisynge [1382 hauntynge] ether pleiynge me at a signe. 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* 336 God..left the Philistines to exercise and nurture the children of Israel. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 161 Menne of Englande .. when they woulde exercyse theym selues..were wonte to goo a brode in the fyeldes a shootynge. 1557 BIBLE (Genev.) *Heb.* v. 14 Them..which through custome haue their wittes exercised, to iudge both good and euyl. 1557 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 247 Moderatly exercise your body with some labour. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 84 Here [in tennis] the Body is briskly exercised more than ordinary. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 266 A company of scholars .. exercised themselves in feats of arms privately in All Souls coll. quadrangle. 1743 R. POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 57 The Arabs who came out to meet the cashif exercised themselves all the way on horseback. 1845 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 116 The objects..to which I had been exercising all my powers. 1858 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. v. 478 [Ximenes] exercised himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 142 He exercised the horses at Newmarket.

b. *transf.* To practise soldiers in the use of (weapons); to put (a gun) through its evolutions.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. vi, I'll draw up my Numidian troops .. to exercise their arms. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Exercising the great guns on board ship.

†**c.** To accustom, inure. *Obs.*

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 6 To exercise the queen's majesty's subjects to obedience. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 110 In the mean time exercise them to meat.

4. To give employment to; to engage the attention or feelings of; to tax the powers of.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 176 Such poverty, exercysyth wel the pytuose myndys of them wych have enough. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 71 The continuall Warres which exercised King Darius. 1760 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 394 The authors of our own country..having exercised many critics of learning. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 170 The situation was calculated to exercise Hindu duplicity and address. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 66/1 Various breeds had great celebrity—a celebrity which exercised the pens of their most famous writers.

b. *esp.* To harass, vex, worry; to afflict, make anxious, 'prove'.

Originally in religious use with some notion of disciplinary exercise (see 3); the wider use was prob. at first *transf.* from this. Cf. EXERCISE *sb.* 6 c.

a 1535 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 323 Exercised with my old disease in my head. 1596 BP. BARLOW 3 *Serm.* ii. 87 There is also another cause why God thus exerciseth his children. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 159 Injurious prosecutions, wherewith the governor was afterwards much exercised. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 78 God..thought fit to exercise him with calumny. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 24 At times his mind was much exercised. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 320 The melancholy disorder he [Job] was exercised with. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. iii. 68 The..dispensation with which it had pleased the Almighty to exercise her. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 42 Tom. [was] much exercised in his mind as to what manner of man he had fallen upon. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 113 The minds of people at Rome were exercised concerning the division of the expected spoil. 1888 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. V. 418 My own housemaid was very much exercised..by an inexplicable tinkling..of her door-bell.

5. To carry on, carry out, perform.

†**a.** To perform (*esp.* habitually), practise, take part in (an action, feat, game, etc.); to play (a part). *To exercise the great horse* (see HORSE).

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 37 Brebern..þat exercisen not þo þinges as þei are called to! 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvii, He neuer exercised any other play or game. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 41 Frely hyt exercysyth vertues actys. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iij a, What dyuers operacions exerciseth the Cyrurgyen? 1547 *Homilies* I. *Short Declar. Faith* I. (1859) 38 The living body of a man ever exerciseth such things as belong to a naturall and living body. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b, The Poleaxe (the whiche feate he had greatly exercysed). 1552 HULOET, *Tragœdus*, he that dothe exercise some parte in a tragedie. 1580 STOW *Ann.* (1605) 481 Henry Hotespurre .. maketh inuasion vpon them..exercising laudable factes. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 19 But now, I heare, my blinde brother, that exerciside the base. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 70 Here I..went to see them ride and exercise the great horse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 551 About him exercis'd Heroic Games Th' unarmed youth of Heav'n. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 201 The matron..immediately began to exercise her donations to public charities.

†**b.** To carry on, ply, pursue (an occupation, trade, etc.); to discharge the functions of (an official post); to practise oneself in (an art, language, etc.). *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 407 The craft that he canne or exercisith. 1512-3 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 9 They..may occupie and excercise their roomes and offices of foreyn Auditours. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 35 They had graneges & exercised tyllage. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 61 It ..is a kinde of porte towne, hauing a great marte exercised therein. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 13 Many good townes and riche places where clothing is exercised. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 239 III. 66 We have thought good to appoint .. the lord Thomas Howard de Walden to exercise that place. 1612 CORYAT *Crudities* 396 Which hunting of wilde boares is more exercised by the Germans then by any other Christian nations. 1652 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 5 In Venice he exercised Merchandise, though with no great prosperity. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 17 He had neither the leisure to study, nor so much as to exercise the Roman language. 1772 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 249 The inhabitants exercised pasture in the open country.

†**c.** To celebrate, perform (a ceremony, religious service, etc.); to perform the observances of (a religion). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 7/1 This we clepe festum Encenniorum, The new ffest of whiche iij in the 3ere we exercyse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 78/3 With the drede of God they excersised the feste of theyr weddynges. 1486 in *Lichfield Gild Ord.*, Owr ordinary visitacion had and exercysed in the chapell of owr lady beside the market place of Lichfeld. 1612 BRERETON *Lang. & Relig.* xxvi. 228 The Gregorians .. exercise notwithstanding their liturgies in the Greek tongue. 1698 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 94 In this place was exercised the first publick profession of Christian religion. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm. Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) They were permitted by their conquerors freely and publickly to exercise their religion. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 357 They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion.

d. To perform or practise acts of (justice, cruelty, oppression, duplicity, etc.). Cf. 1 b.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxii. 25 Gurguncius..exercisyd Iustyce to his subiects. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 223 Thei exercised their cruelties, against their awne selfes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 82 No longer exercise, Upon a valiant Race, thy harsh..iniuries. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. vii. 5 To exercise severity in judging of ourselves. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 356 So much perfidy, pride, cruelty, and tyranny, never was exercised in a like case. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 679 The greatest oppression was evidently exercised upon the unhappy cultivators.

e. To discharge, fulfil (functions); to exert, wield, possess (dominion, jurisdiction, etc.).

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, I exercise a greater name, The scourge of God. 1628 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 8. 108 Those..who dare presume to exercise the offices of it, without being lawfully called to it. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), That dominion which their governours had a right to exercise over them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 47 Government of the..same kind with that, which a master exercises over his servants. 1790 GOUV. MORRIS *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 117 It engrosses all functions though incapable of exercising any. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 150 The late exiles..

attempted to exercise their ministry. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 111 Swift did not exercise either so gentle or so imperial a sway as Addison.

f. Of things: To 'exert', possess efficiently (force, influence, effect).

1866 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 54 (1875) 178 The force which a given quantity of matter exercises, remains always the same. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 179 The Exodus of the French Protestants exercised a highly important influence on European politics.

6. *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.* in various senses.

† **a.** To ply one's calling, to 'practise'. *Obs.*

1512–3 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 That noo person..take upon hym to excercise and occupie as a Phisicion. 1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 13 § 5 Sea-faring Men..may freely and quietly exercise and row in their own Wherries.

† **b.** To perform one's office, practise, *upon*. Also, To treat *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 328 Vrchins Shall for that vast of night, that they may worke, All exercise on thee. 1616 LANE. *Sqr.'s Tale* 120 Wheare such surgeons on flesh exercise. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 6 And lastly, as a close to Smithing, I shall Exercise upon Steel, and its several Sorts.

c. To go through exercises or evolutions; *esp.* of soldiers, 'to drill'.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 12 I'th' common shew place where they exercise. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 53 Exercise. *Ibid.* 57 Whilst the Pikes are exercising, the Musketteers are made to order, or rest upon their Arms. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 38 For Wrestlers, Dancers, and all others that would, to Exercise at the same Time. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 64 In which I bear my trusty sword When I do exercise.

† **d.** To take exercise. *Obs.*

1625 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 211 Thirdly, Exercise not presently upon it [milk]. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 279 In the course of common Life, a Man must either often Exercise, or Fast, or take Physic, or be sick. 1734 J. ROGERS *Ess. Epid. Dis.* 257 A spare Diet is necessary, when we can't Exercise.

† **7.** *intr.* To conduct or engage in a religious exercise or service; to expound or interpret Scripture. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Cf. EXERCISE *sb.* 10.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Contents, Leaving the inferiour manner of exercising which hee used among the Israelites. 1635 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 214 Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and exercised out of Eph. v. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 38 Lieutenant-Gen. Cromwell..exercised yesterday at Whitehall, to inquire of the Lord, etc. 1663 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 130 In ye morning I exercis'd at home, I hope to edification.

Exercised (e·ksəɹsəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

Exercised act: tr. med.L. *actus exercitus*, a scholastic term used in various senses opposed to *actus signatus*; in Duns Scotus it means specific being viewed in itself, not as an object of predication. See EXERCED, EXERCITE *a.*

1552 HULOET, Exercised, *Exercitatus*. 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 19 He..disclaimeth..such exercised lordship ouer the Cleargie. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37 We must be all exercised souldiers. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Fortune* (Arb.) 379 The exercised fortune maketh the Able man. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 53 Therfore the end hath an actiue, and an exercised act, in the producing of the effect. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 33 The strongest and most exercised head in Contemplation. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 63 We were an exercised people. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1756 We..venerate in Johnson one of the most exercised minds that our holy religion hath ever formed. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 40. 147 Questions..decided..by the exercised faculties of each spiritual mind.

Exerciser (e·ksəɹsəizəɹ). [f. EXERCISE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which exercises.

1. In senses of the vb. Const. *of*.

1552 HULOET s. v., Exerciser of any of these fiue games. 1604 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* CXXVI, Possessours & Exercisers of peculiar Iurisdiction. *c* 1619 HIERON *Wks.* I. 16 Crosses ..are trialls of faith, exercisers of patience. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Monast. Conventions* 11 They [the monks of St. Basil] became so industrious, that their Monastery was called the place of Exercise, and they the Exercisers. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 Excellent sharp-shooters and exercisers. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 146 The..virtual exercisers of the elective privilege. 1864 DICKENS in *Daily Tel.* 12 May, [The player's] is not a vocation the exerciser of which can profit by the labours of others.

2. An apparatus for exercising the limbs, etc.

1889 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 3 Oct. Advt., The best health exerciser on the market. *Mod.* A. B. and Co's Home-exerciser.

Exercising (e·ksəɹsəizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXERCISE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb EXERCISE; an exercise. Also *attrib.*

1509 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. 100 The excercysynge and doynge of many good werkes. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum Divinity* 266 They be exercisynges of faythe. 1616 BINGHAM tr. *Ælian's Tacticks* 156 In exercising you must onely use these three termes of direction. Make ready. Present. Give fire. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xi. 206 All sorts of trainings and exercising of armes. 1709 W. BISHOP in *Ballard MSS.* (Bodleian) XXXI. 54 The Free Exerciseing of Their Religion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Exercising-apparatus*, an apparatus for the use of gymnasts, or for the training of special muscles.

¶ Used gerundially with the omission of *in*.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 358 Whilst these severities were exercising against Protestants.

Exercising (e·ksəɹsəizin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That exercises.

1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 343 The exercising-authors of this kind have been above describ'd, in the beginning of this treatise.

† **Exe·roist,** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EXERCE *v.* + -IST.] One who practises (religious) exercises.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 245 Mr. Ignatius's Rules for his meditating Exercists.

Exercitant (egzɔ·sitănt). [a. F. *exercitant*, ad. L. *exercitant-em*, pr. pple. of *exercitāre*, frequentative of *exercēre* to exercise: see EXERCE.] One who is engaged in spiritual exercises.

1858 FABER *Life Xavier* 465 He gave the spiritual exercises of his blessed father Ignatius; though generally speaking the exercitants were chiefly confined to the first week. 1890 *Tablet* 30 Aug. 356 The exercises were to lead the exercitant, to saintliness.

† **Exe·rcitate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *exercitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exercitāre*: see prec.] Exercised; *e.g.* with spiritual discipline.

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* II. ix, He is not hye yn contemplacion of god, yet [*read* þat] is not exercitate for god in som tribulacion. *Ibid.* III. xxi, So mi3tily temptid, so greuously troublid, so manifolde preued and exercitate.

Exercitation (egzɔ·sitē·ʃən). Forms: 4–5 **exercitacion**, **-cioun**, 6 **exercetation**, **-cytacyon**, 5– **exercitation**. [ad. L. *exercitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exercitā-re*: see EXERCITANT.]

1. The exercising, putting in operation, or exerting (of faculties, powers, etc.); an instance of this.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 140 Þei sholden conferme þe vertues of corage by þe vsage and exercitacioun of pacience. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 304 Asclepiades [held the soul to be] an exercitation of the senses. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. iii, He was..never detected in such furtive compositions, nor indeed in any other exercitations of his great talents. 1809 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 109 They have an ambitious propensity for intellectual exercitation. 1880 J. B. CROZIER *Relig. Future* ii. 123 Emerson's religion requires no..exercitations of the imagination to vivify it.

† **2.** The practising (of a trade), habitual performance (of actions). *Obs.*

1579 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. (1876) 480 The exercetation of all crafts. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 180 You use to Whet and sharpen your understanding in the exercitation of high deedes and gests.

b. An accustomed employment, a duty belonging to one's office.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 20 Not to mention what a fatal Hinderance a prominent Abdomen would prove to his royal Exercitations in the Seraglio. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* v, His health is still pretty well; nor is he in the least unfit..for any kind of royal exercitation. *Ibid.* cix.

3. The training (of a person or his faculties) by practice; practice (of an art, etc.) for the sake of improvement; an instance or a mode of this.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 21 The second was exercitacion and usage in dedis of armes. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* Ded., From industrious exercitations many vtilities..do flowe and source. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 283/2 Nothing in Life can be rightly done without exercitation. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 38. 244 Let us for our own Exercitation..turn to the Description of it. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxiv. 97 Consider them [systems] only as exercitations for the mind. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 99 The practice had become so much an exercitation of subtlety, on the part of its professors. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 313 The writing of verses is a good rhetorical exercitation.

† **b.** Spiritual discipline. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 748 Some beestes ben made for exercitacion of man..and therfore ben made flyes and lyce. *c* 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* II. ix, Whan spiritual exercitation is 3oven of god, receiue it with gret þankinges.

† **4.** Exercise of the body; a mode of exercise.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 8 Bodili excercitacioun, or trauelyng, or abstinence, to litil thing is profytable. *a* 1500 *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 154 Exercitacyone of body she sette litil by. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C ij, Ye ought to haue cure of all the body, in strengthyng it with dyuers exercytacyons. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn* IV. ii. 191 Walking [is good] against the crudities of the stomack, and for other diseases other exercitations. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 898 To the Conservation or keeping of Bees, many things are required, to wit, orderly diet..air, exercitation.

5. Devotional exercise; an act of public or private worship.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. i. 31 He had morning exercitations at his own house. 1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* x. Wks. 558 Spiritual Exercitation. 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Enquiry* 14 Diurnal exercitations for spiritual improvement. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 101 Werner appears to have assisted at certain 'Spiritual Exercitations'.

6. An exercise or display of skill, *esp.* literary or oratorical; a written or spoken disquisition, essay, discourse.

1632 J. WEEMSE (*title*) Divine Exercitations, containing divers Questions and Solutions for the right understanding of the Scriptures. 1689 *Dial. Tim. & Titus* 39 (*heading*) A Friendly and Cordial Exercitation to my Brethren in the Ministry. 17.. in Somers *Tracts* II. 240 Scaliger, in his 323d Exercitation against Cardan. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 162 He..published a Latin exercitation upon the same subject. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., Indulging..a flowing ..diction in his prose exercitations. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 352 A very wild campanological exercitation. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Ch.* 22 The superb exercitations of Bossuet or the reasoning and rhetoric of Pascal.

† **Exercita·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *exercitātor*, agent-n. f. *exercitā-re*: see prec.] One who writes an 'exercitation'.

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 21 The Exercitator objects, that the present Governours have usurped over the Majority of the House. 1650 A. A. *Reply Sanderson* 10 The Exercitator .. confesses .. That such an Oath may be .. suspended.

† **Exercita·tory,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *exercitātōri-us*, f. *exercitāre*: see EXERCITATION.] Of the nature of an exercitation or dissertation.

1672 *Life & Death of Arminius & Epist.* II. 4 Diligent and industrious in disputations, and exercitatory Sermons.

† **Exercite,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **exoercyte**, **-syte**, **exeercyte**. [a. OF. *exercite*, ad. L. *exercitus* army (*u* stem), action of exercising, hence *concr.*, f. *exercēre*: see EXERCE *v.*] An army, host.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 In that tyme were baptysed.. thre thousand men of hys excersyte. 1490 *Eneydos* xxii. 83 He sawe the felawes of the Emmendes and alle their exercyte. *c* 1490 — *Blanchardyn* (1890) 9 He arryued wyth alle his Exeercyte nyghe to the oost of Subyon. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 72 (1877) 81 Wyllyam Conquerour .. passed, with his exercite of the noble Englyshemen, into Fraunce.

† **Exe·rcite,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **exoersite**, **-yte**, 5–6 **exercite**, **-citie**, **-cyte**. [a. OF. *exercite*, of obscure formation; perh. f. *exerciter* (see EXERCITE *v.*); possibly ad. L. *exercitus* (see prec.).] In various senses of EXERCISE *sb.* Drilling (of soldiers); practice (of virtue, etc.); occupation (of time); discharge (of the duties of an office); also, *exercite of* = practices preparatory to.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 20 It is tyme..to forsake the false goddes. whyche. do no thynge but excersite of dampnacyon. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 15 The excercyte of theli offyce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. DE W. 1506) III. iii. 148 Excellente in contemplacyon, & in the exercyte or usynge of lyfe spyrytuall. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R iij a, The kepyng of hyr selfe [Lucrece] close in her house, the exercytie of her tyme.

† **Exercite,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *exercitus*, pa. pple. of *exercēre*: see EXERCE.] In *Exercite act* = 'exercised act'; see EXERCISED *ppl. a.*

1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Disc. Logomachys* 101 Then [follow] Acts..divided, signate, exercite.

† **Exercite,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **exoercyte**. [a. OF. *exerciter* to exercise, ad. L. *exercitāre*: see EXERCITANT.] *trans.* To exercise, practise; to discipline, drill; to wield, bring into play (a weapon).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 27 Good men of armes well lerned and exercited. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/4 He excercytyng and ocupyeng hym in thys holy operacion or werke *c* 1500 *Melusine* 224 In many other appertyse of armes they exercyted them self. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iij b, The boke of medycamentes, wherin it behoueth to be exercyted who soeuer wyll take any fruyte of these present comentaries. 1556 J. O(LDE) tr. *Walther's Antichrist* 161 But the material sword must be exercited for the churche, and the spiritual sweorde of the churche.

† **Exerci·tion.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 **-tioun**(e. [ad. L. *exercitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exercēre*: see EXERCE.]

a. Exercise, whether bodily or mental. **b.** Military exercise, drill. **c.** Enforcement (of law).

1525 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1816) 295 Þe hail lordis referris the exercitioune of the Kingis maist noble persoune to the discrecioune of the Lordis being with him for þe tyme. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 874 Quhy want we lawis Exersitioun? 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxiv, Corporall exercitioun of the handis. 1540 *St. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 363 That exercitioune may be had throwout all þe realme amangis all our souirane lordis liegis for exercing of þare personis in ordoure. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Tha war ordanit also for our..spiritual exercitioun.

‖ **Exercitor** (egzɔ·sitǫɹ). *Roman Law.* [Lat. *exercitor*, agent-n. f. *exercēre*.] (See quot.)

1850 BURRILL *Law Dict.* s. v., The exercitor was bound for the acts of the master. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 71 *Exercitor* is the name given to the individual who is drawing the daily profits of the ship.

Exercito·rian, *a.* [f. L. *exercitōri-us* (f. EXERCITOR: see prec.) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to an exercitor. *Exercitorian action* (see quots.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* 494 Exercitorian action, a prætorian action *in solidum* granted to a creditor against a *paterfamilias* or owner, who, as *exercitor* of a ship, had placed his *filius familias* or slave in charge of it.

‖ **Exergasia.** *Rhet. Obs.* Also 6 erron. **exargasia**. [a. Gr. ἐξεργασία lit. 'working out,' f. ἐξεργάζεσθαι to work out, perfect, f. ἐξ out + ἐργάζεσθαι to work, f. ἔργον work.] (See quots.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xx. (Arb.) 254 *Exargasia* ..a terme transferred from these polishers of marble. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 221 *Exergasia*. a figure when we abide still in one place, and yet seem to speak divers things, many times repeating one sentence, but yet with other words, sentences and exornations. 1721 1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exerga·stic** *a. Obs.* In 7 erron. **exargastic**. [ad. Gr. ἐξεργαστικ-ός able to accomplish, f. ἐξεργάζεσθαι, f. ἐξ out + ἐργαζέσθαι to work.] Tending to work out.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 202, I could have introduced, in case of obscurity, synonymal, exargastick, and palilogetick elucidations.

† **Exe·rgasy.** *Obs.*[−0] Anglicized form of EXERGASIA. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Exergual (egzɔ·ɹgăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to the exergue.

1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 233 The exergual letters are cut clearer than those in the field. 1864 EVANS *Coins Anc. Britons* 299 There is an exergual line.

Exergue (e·ksɔ̄ɹg, egzɔ̄·ɹg). *Numism.* Also 7 **exerge**, **-urg**. [a. F. *exergue* (used freq. by De Bie 1634), app. f. Gr. *ἐξ* out + *ἔργον* work; prob. intended as a quasi-Gr. rendering of Fr. *hors-d'œuvre*, something lying outside the work.] A small space usually on the reverse of a coin or medal, below the principal device, for any minor inscription, the date, engraver's initials, etc. Also, the inscription there inserted.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 188 Position of the Legenda.. some on the Exerge only. *Ibid.* 98 Exurg. 1701 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 29 The inscription in the exergue is formed of the Etruscan characters. 1842 BRANDE *Dict Sc. Lit. & Art* 813/1 When occupying the lower extremity of the pieces, and separated from the rest by a horizontal line, they [the words] are termed the exergue. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 54 In the exergue is set out a table supporting a loaf.

transf. 1851 LANDOR *Popery* 49 Never tear a hole in the exergue of the pantaloon because they have been sitting in a dirty place.

Exe·rgum. [Latinized form of prec., as if ad. Gr. **ἐξέργον*.] = prec.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Catal. Northumberland's Rom. Family Coins* 232 On the exergum P(ublius) Galb(a).

†**Exe·rt**, *pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ert-us* pa. pple. of *exserĕre* to EXERT.] Used as pa. pple. of next. Also as *ppl. a.* EXSERT, EXSERTED.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xxxix, The self-same power (Which is exert upon each mortall wight). *Ibid.* II. ii. i. i, To view the various frie from their dark wombs exert. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., They [the teeth] are not exert or serrate in any [animals] that are horned: but concavous in all.

Exert (egzɔ̄·ɹt), *v.* [f. L. *exert-*, better *exsert-*, ppl. stem of *exserĕre* to put forth, bring out, f. *ex-* out + *serĕre* to bind, entwine. The formation is prob. due to antithesis with *inserĕre* to INSERT. See EXSERT *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To thrust forth; to push out or up; to discharge (a seed); to emit (light, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. EXSERT.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* II. v. 231 The seeds of venome..will infallibly be exerted to our mischief. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. i. § 11 He that should say the Sun had a Power of exerting Light out of his own Body. 1690 J. BANISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 671 The Film, the Nautilus .. exerts, may be analogous to this. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 596 Apple Trees, whose Trunks are strong to bear Their spreading Boughs, exert themselves in Air. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II 60 The Orchart loves to wave With Winter Winds, before the Gems exert Their feeble Heads.

†**b.** To bring to light (something previously hidden); to exhibit, reveal. Also, to put forth in action (one's latent character). *Obs.* [Cf. L. *paulatim exseruit principem*, Suet. *Tib.*]

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The several parts lay hidden in the piece, Th' occasion but exerted that or this. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 P 1 My Friend was in some doubt whether he should not exert the Justice of the Peace upon such a Band of Lawless Vagrants. 1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* II. i, They lead us into ruin with the face of angels, and when the door is shut on us, exert the devil.

2. To manifest in action, bring into active operation (force, a quality, etc.); to exercise, bring to bear. † *To exert every nerve* = to strain every nerve.

1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 210 God's Faithfulness.. is actuated, and exerted in his Providences. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 582 The fore mentioned faith..will..recover and exert itself. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 P 1 And exerting all such qualities as are apt to give them a figure in the eye of the Village. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, Deborah exerted much sagacity in conjecturing. 1781 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 453, I should have exerted every nerve for Mr. Laurens. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 298 To exert a power truly consistent with their constitutional prerogative. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 303 All bodies are capable of exerting electrical attraction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 344 Supposing the unimpeded thrust of the whole glacier .. to be exerted on the ice at the Montanvert, etc. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 133 In the middle ages the influence of the church was almost invariably exerted on the side of order and peace.

3. *To exert oneself*: to put forth one's latent powers; to use efforts or endeavours; to strive.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 35 By thus exerting ourselves, we obtain and enjoy these objects. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 62 Every individual..is under obligation to exert himself for the general good. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xiii, Every one must now exert himself who would not choose to go to the wall.

†**b.** *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

a 1749 PHILIPS *Pastorals* v, To try How art exerting, might with nature vie. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Law Nat. & Nations* Wks. 1846 I. 363 Other men..have exerted to disguise the most miserable common-places in the shape of paradox.

†**4.** To perform, practise. *Obs.*

1668 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iii. 29 An occasioning him to exert an operation of his mind which he did not before. 1667 SYDENHAM in J. Brown *Horæ Subsec.* Ser. I. (1882) 125 If it shall happen yt the Mercury shall..exert its operation by stooles. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the soul. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. iv, The youth..after exerting many useless acts of unfortunate bravery, fell in battle.

Exerted (egzɔ̄·ɹtéd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + **-ED**[1].]

†**1.** Thrust out; projecting; EXSERTED. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 944 Resistless, through the War, Camilla rode..One side was bare for her exerted Breast. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 113 Eyes Black, small, vivid and exerted. 1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1770) I. xiii. 51 Its exerted clavicle has several volutions. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1828) I. 121 With a very long exerted sting. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. North Whale Fishery* 418 The front teeth of both jaws would appear to be exerted during the life of the animal.

2. Roused to effort; brought into vigorous action; strained.

1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 550 Men often move their Bodies, without any particular exerted Thought of doing so. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* I. i, The utmost Power of my exerted Soul Preserves a being only for your service. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 767 His exerted sight Pass'd this and that way, through the ranks of fight. *Ibid.* XVII. 833 Two mules..with exerted strength, Drag some vast beam.

Hence **Exe·rtedness**, *rare*[−1], the quality of being exerted or brought into vigorous action.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 74 The ethereal purity, exertedness, and activity of their [Angels'] nature.

Exerting (egzɔ̄·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + **-ING**[1].] The action of the vb. EXERT; †an instance of this, an exertion.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. (1689) 260 This habit of piety in your soul..will put forth actual exertings of it self in applications of short occasional prayers. 1677 — *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 31 This analogical Providence..though it accomodate not it self to the finger in those exertings of those Senses of Seeing or hearing, yet, etc. 1695 PEPYS *Let. Tanner* in *Academy* 23 Aug. (1890) 152/2 Inviteing our learned Professor to ye exerting of his Strength.

Exertion (egzɔ̄·ɹʃən). [as if ad. L. **exertiōn-em* (*exertiōn-em*): see EXERT *v.* and EXSERTION.]

†**1.** The action of putting forth; manifestation, display. Const. *of. Obs.*

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 252 O my Soul take thy allowed pleasure in such exertions of God, as thou dost now experience in thyself. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 33 Could we..apprehend the ideated man, and as he stood in the intellect of God upon the first exertion by creation. *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm.* I. x, A proper exertion of that chearfulness, which God hath plainly designed us to shew. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 99 An exertion of spirits, which increased with her increase of emotion.

2. The action or habit of exerting or putting into active operation (an organ, the faculties, or habit of the body or mind); the action of exercising or putting in force (power, a principle). Also an instance of this. Const. *of.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 21 The several exertions of the several organs relating to their several functions. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 88 Habits of the mind are produced by the exertion of inward practical principles. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 15 A timidity which hinders the full exertion of his faculties. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 600 [Elizabeth's] imperious temper..rendered her exertions of power violent and frequent. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 568 Carrying the exertion of their powers to a height more extraordinary than they had before attempted. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, By a skilful exertion of strength and address, the body of Bonthron was placed safely on the ground.

attrib. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 6/2 Exertion money, that is, the girls are set to work against one another by the promise that those who work hardest shall be paid..extra.

3. The action of exerting oneself; vigorous action; an instance or mode of exerting oneself.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 125 The constitution of their bodies [was] naturally..unaccustomed to the laborious exertions of industry. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxvi, Working the dumb-bells and other irrational exertions. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 327 To stimulate others to similar exertions. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 100 The fire was soon extinguished by the exertions of the soldiers. 1855 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* vi. 289 Every exertion should be made..to restore a passage. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 152 To keep up the proper supply of heat by increased exertion. 1876 J. H NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. II. i. 247 His health..was as yet unequal to the exertion of pleading.

Exertive (egzɔ̄·ɹtiv), *a.* [f. EXERT *v.* + **-IVE**.]

1. Tending to exert or rouse to action.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xi. (1877) I. 186 Exertive faculties, the best expression to denote the faculties—of will and desire. 1882 J. C. DOLAN in *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXX. 82 The will is universally conceded to be the conative or exertive faculty.

2. (Meaning obscure: perh. some error in text.)

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 24 Be Fische in flude swowming so exertiue.

†**Exe·rtment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EXERT *v.* + **-MENT**.] The action of exerting; display, exertion.

1696 EDWARDS *Exist. & Provid. God* I. 253 This unusual exertment of divine providence we of this nation..have lately felt with surprise. 1860 WORCESTER cites CLARKE.

†**Exe·rtion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **exĕrtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exerĕre* (see EXERE), f. *ex-* out + *ĕdĕre* to eat.] The action of eating out.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Theophrastus ..denieth the exesion or forcing through the belly [of the viper]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 87 Exesion is made by tarrying for Concoction. 1775 in ASH.

Exestuate, -ating, -ation: see EXÆSTUATE.

Exeter (e·ksɪtəɹ). The name of an English city, used *attrib.* in *Exeter-elm* (see quot.). Also, as the name of a bait for salmon.

1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 419/3 The Exeter Elm..is simply a fastigiate variety. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 34 Phantoms, Exeters..and various other Baits for Salmon.

‖ **Exeunt** (e·ksɪ̯ʊnt), *v.* [L. *exeunt* they go out, 3rd. pers. pl. pres. indic. of *exīre* to go out: see EXIT.] A stage direction (*orig.* **Exeant**; see EXEAT) signifying that at this point two or more actors leave the stage. So in *Exeunt omnes* 'all go out', a direction for all to retire.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 832 We shall gife hire attendance..Exeunt. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 214 *Kin.* By day and night Hee's Traytor to th' height. *Exeunt.* 1673 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* III. i, [Stage direction]..the two Angels exeunt severally. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Exeunt praying..would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.

‖ **Ex facie** (eks fē·ʃi̯i). *Sc. Law.* [L. *ex* out of + *facĭē*, abl. of *facies* face.] On (*lit.* from) the face (of a document); so far as appears from the document itself. Also *attrib.*

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 348/2 A deed *ex facie* valid and regular, but..reducible on the head of deathbed, etc. *Ibid.*, *Ex facie* nullities, whether at common law or founded on statute, are pleadable by way of exception.

Exfamiliation (e·ksfămi·li,ē·ʃən). *rare*[−1]. [n. of action f. Ex- + L. *familia* family, on analogy of *expatriation*.] Exclusion from a family.

1879 HEARN *Aryan Household* 131 This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation, or, perhaps, I should rather say of exfamiliation.

Exfetation (eksfitē·ʃən). *Med. rare*[−0]. Also **exfœtation**. [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *fētā-re* to impregnate: see **-ATION**.] 'Imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus' (Hoblyn 1858).

Exfiltration (e·ksfiltrē·ʃən). *rare*[−1]. [n. of action f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + FILT(ER: see **-ATION**.] The action or process of filtering out.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 25 Zeolites 'are products of exfiltration or of the internal decomposition and transmutation of the mother rock.'

Exflect (eksfle·kt), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. Ex- + L. *flectĕre* to bend, turn.] *trans.* To bend out or outwards.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 204 The lower border is.. emarginate, and the angle itself is scarcely..exflected.

Ex-focal (eksfō·kăl), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + FOCAL.] Not passing through the focus.

1881 T. STEVENSON in *Nature* XXIII. 560 The ex-focal rays proceeding from the outer edges of the flame.

†**Exfo·diate.** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exfodi-* stem of *exfodĕre* (*effodĕre*) to dig out or up (f. *ex-* out + *fodĕre* to dig) + **-ATE**[3].] *trans.* To dig out.

a 1860 'Used somewhere by H. H. Wilson' (F. Hall).

Hence **Exfo·diated** *ppl. a.* **Exfodia·tion**, the action or process of digging out; in quot. *fig.*

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Oct. 4/3 The women carefully wash the..exfodiated clay. 1883 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 124 It was necessary that he should attain the light by a long process of exfodiation [*printed* exfodation].

Exfœtation, var. form of EXFETATION.

Exfoliate (eksfō·li,ēt), *v.* [f. late L. *exfoliāt-* ppl. stem of *exfoliāre* to strip of leaves, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *folium* leaf: see **-ATE**[3]. (In Fr. *exfolier*.) Cf. EFFOLIATE.]

1. *trans.* **a.** *Pathol.* To cast off, shed (the cuticle, the surface of a bone) in the form of 'leaves' or scales. **b.** *Surg.* To remove the surface of (a bone, etc.) by exfoliation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 391 Nature doth of her self exfoliate, and cast off the part putrid. 1671 SHADWELL *Humorist* v, I have hurt myself just upon the shin-bone that was exfoliated. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 588 It is an excellent thing to scale and exfoliate Bones. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 446 The other [wound] continued .. to exfoliate a little bone. 1810 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1808 116 Animals that exfoliate their cuticle annually.

2. *intr.* Of a bone, horny substance, a scar, the skin, etc.: To separate or come off in thin leaf-like layers or scales; to desquamate, scale off.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. vii. 184 The Heel-bone ..rarely exfoliates by rough handling. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. I. vi. 26 [The horny helmet of the cassowary] exfoliates slowly like the beak. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 278 The eschar produced by the caustic exfoliated very kindly. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 177 The nails..are subject .. to exfoliate. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 359 The warm bath was daily used as soon as the skin began to exfoliate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 34 Down with a frozen heel; the bone exfoliating.

3. *transf.* **a.** Of the cellular tissue of trees: To peel off. Of the trunk: To throw off layers of bark. **b.** Of minerals, metals, rocks, etc.: To split into laminæ, come off in layers or scales.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 23 The Cellular Integument exfoliates..in trees. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 501 Trunks of trees, lying one on the other..easily exfoliate, by drying in the open air. 1832 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 152 The wrought iron exfoliates, or separates in laminæ. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 501 The columnar greenstone exfoliates at the angles of the prisms. 1868 DANA *Man. Geol.* 64 Before the blowpipe it [anhydrite] does not exfoliate like gypsum. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 145/1 The fire is only moderate at first, lest the cupel should crack and exfoliate by being too suddenly heated.

4. *trans.* In etymological sense: To unfold the leaves of; to open out, develop. In quot. *fig.*

1808 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I. 447 To make a sermon out of one of his discourses..partly, by exfoliating ideas, that are like rosebuds. 1877 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's Miserables* v. xxxix. 26 Questions exfoliated themselves.

Hence **Exfo·liated, Exfo·liating** *ppl. adjs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 398 The exfoliated edges of the bone. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 The columns were getting rusty and exfoliated. 1888 *Times* 23 Mar. 9/5 The dust of their exfoliating skin.

Exfoliation (eksfōuːliˌēˑʃən). [a. F. *exfoliation*, f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

1. *Surg.* and *Path.* The action or process of exfoliating.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. iv. 264 The bone laid bare in order to Exfoliation. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* I. i. (1734) 25 Euphorbium..It's Tincture is often applied to Bones that are laid bare, to hasten an Exfoliation. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 51 The Exfoliation which Cartilages are subject to. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 89 The cricoid cartilage, being converted into bone, was separated by exfoliation. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 173 This moulting is precisely analogous to the exfoliation and new formation of the Epidermis, in Man.

b. *transf.* Cf. EXFOLIATE 3.

1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 31 This stone is.. subject to perpetual exfoliation. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 294 Exfoliation, or the separation of the folia of a mineral from each other. 1848–53 LAYARD *Nineveh* ix. 223 A kind of exfoliation had taken place on the surface of the glass vase. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 6 The exfoliation of rails, the fibres of iron, etc. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 413 In old age they [parenchymatous cells] die off.. after breaking up into layers or rows (exfoliation).

2. That which is exfoliated; an exfoliated portion; a 'coat' or layer in the stem of a tree.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 110 The several exfoliations of its [a tree's] green part were equal in number to its branches. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 238 The spongelets of the aerial roots consist of..exfoliations of the epiphlœum. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 27 Such casts..are mistaken for exfoliations of the lining membrane.

Exfoliative (eksfōuːliˌətiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *exfoliatif, -ive*, f. *exfolier*, ad. L. *exfoliāre*: see EXFOLIATE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 'Capable of causing, or favourable to, exfoliation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exfoliative Trepan*, one proper to scrape, and at the same time to pierce a bone, and so to exfoliate or raise several leaves or flakes one after another. 1746 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 196 With the exfoliative Trepan, to make a fair Opening into the medullary Cavity of the Bone. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 494 Occasionally an exfoliative effort is seen on the surface of the eye.

B. *sb.* Something which produces exfoliation.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. vii. 185 Dress the Bone with the milder Exfoliatives, and keep the Ulcer open, till the burnt Bone cast off.

Exforcipate (eksfōˑɹsipˌēt) *nonce wd.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *forcip-em* forceps + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To extract with a forceps. In quot. *fig.*

1838 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 383 Wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exforcipated by the logico-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

† **Exfu·se,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. = EFFUSE *v.*

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 16 View with what delight and greedinesse of appetite he [the drunkard] infuseth and exfuseth, powres out and powres in.

† **Exge·nerate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + GENERATE *v.*] *trans.* To generate or produce out of something else. Hence **Exge·nerated** *ppl. a.*

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perfect.* 9 The Divine Love is an Exgenerated Substance. *Ibid., and Apol. Tylcken* 47 How is the New Birth performed in Us? is it entering in or exgenerating? is it not performed in us in our Souls?

Exgurgitate, obs. var. of EGURGITATE. Hence **Exgurgita·tion,** *Obs.* (see quot.)

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Exgurgitate*, to vomit. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exgurgitation*, a casting or voiding up.

Exh-. In the more common of the words beginning with these letters, such as *exhaust, exhibit*, the *h* is usually silent; many persons, however, sound it (esp. in deliberate or public utterance) when the word has the stress on the second syllable. To avoid inconvenient repetition the more frequent of the two alternative pronunciations will alone be indicated. In words of little colloquial currency the *h* is ordinarily sounded when it begins a stressed syllable.

Exhaeredate, -ation, obs. ff. EXHEREDATE, -ATION.

Exhalable (egz-, eksˌhēˑlăbˈl), *a.* Also 7 **-ible.** [f. EXHALE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be exhaled; capable of being evaporated.

1678 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* vi. (1682) 291 Plants, whose Virtue lieth in their exhalible Parts. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* viii. (1692) 29 The Body by Exsiccation is deprived of those liquid and exhalable Parts. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 544 These exhalable Parts. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Exhalant (egzˑ, eksˌhēˑlănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8–9 **-ent.** [a. Fr. *exhalant*, ad. L. *exhālant-em*, f. *exhālāre* to EXHALE.]

A. *adj.*

1. That exhales, exhaling.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 52 Carbonic acid..is..given out directly by the exhalent vessels of the lungs. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 243 The exhalent siphon [in Bivalves] has but a single row of tentacles. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 Their orifices so arranged that the inhalent are upon the outside of the cylinder, and the exhalent upon the inner side.

2. *Exhalant* (*artery, vessel*, etc.): that transfuses or conveys (blood, etc.) in minute quantities.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess. Med. & Experim.* (1777) I. 253 The lymph which is thrown out, from the exhalant arteries, into the intestines. 1788 A. MONRO *Anat.* 35 These exhalent arteries must have corresponding absorbent veins. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 181 Exhalent arterioles opening at the surface of the peritoneum. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xii. 252 Increased action of the exhalent vessels.

B. *sb.* An exhalant vessel or organ. *Obs.*

1796 MITCHILL in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 200 *note*, Its odour resides in the cuticular exhalants. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 463 In fever..the exhalents on the surface of the body will not admit of a free passage to the perspirable fluid. 1820 E. P. LUSCOMBE *Health of Soldiers* 46 The Sun's rays, by which the exhalants on the surface of the body are kept in a state of high excitement. *a* 1841 SIR A. COOPER in T. Graham *Dom. Med.* (1844) 407 Dropsy.. arises from an increased action of the exhalents.

attrib. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 605/1 The important exhalent function of the skin is annihilated.

† **Exhalate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **exhallate.** [f. L. *exhālāt-* ppl. stem of *exhālāre* to EXHALE.]

1. *trans.* a. To send off as vapour; to evaporate. b. To produce by evaporation.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. (1608) 282 The flitting Clouds it [the sea] cease-les exhalates. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 70/1 Let it seeth till it be sodden, and exhalatede awaye the depth of thre fingers. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 334 Dewes of cold..deuotions.. mixt with exhalated smokes of..sublimed aspires. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xii. 47 Those sharpe.. humours may be exhallated..by the pores of the skin.

2. *intr.* a. = EXHALE 2. b. (See quot. 1623.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 125/1 Cover the same least the vigor therof exhalate. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Breath on something, *Exhalate, Euaporate.*

Exhalation (eksălēˑʃən). Forms: 4–6 **exalacion,** (4 **-tion,** 5 **-cyon,** 6 **-tione**), 5 **exalacioun, -cyoun,** 6– **exhalation.** [ad. L. *exhālātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhālāre* to EXHALE.]

1. The action or process of exhaling, breathing forth or throwing off in the form of vapour; evaporation. Const. *of.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv. (Tollem. MS.), To hot sunne.. makeþ to greet exalacion and wastynge of þe kynde hete. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* II. iii. 152 It is drede of sodeyn deeþ, for sodeyn exalacioun of þe spiritis. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioravi.* I. xxxii. 39 The Feuer is dissolued with.. exhalation and exsication. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 41 The aire.. by exhalation is elevated, and doth rise from the earth. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* ii. (1682) 240 Exhalation; when not only fumes, but visible steams are produced. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 135/2 The skin and pulmonary surface are the great implements of exhalation among animals.

fig. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 60 A Pinnacle of Grandeur above all exhalation of scandal.

b. The action of emitting the breath; expiration; an instance of this; a puff. Also *fig.* the blowing off or getting rid of (anger, excitement, etc.)

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 416 After these exhalations..his mind became more composed. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 249 There are some who..shorten the brief span of our [a cigar's] being, making it only a few volcanic exhalations. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 159 The length of lines in songs .. is determined by the inhalation and exhalation of the lungs. 1878 H. JAMES *Europeans* I. ii. 73 Gertrude gave a little long, soft exhalation.

2. *concr.* That which is exhaled; a mist, vapour, etc.; an emanation or effluvium, a scent. Also *collect.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 95 Through divers exalations.. Men sene diverse forme appere Of fire. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. iii. (1495) 469 Hylles gendre exalacyon, smokes and vapours. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 287 She ouery stynking exalacyoun Of þe eyr bare alwey ful heuyly. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 64 Sickenesses, whiche undoubtedly dooe growe of corrupt exhalacions ventynge out of mens bodies. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 1 b, Abstain from soche meates, as.. make exalacion, or smoke up into the braine. 1620 ROWLANDS *Martin Markall* 32 So noysome an exhalation, that birds..are poysoned with the very breath and ayre thereof. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 P 2 The Indian wanders among his native spices without any sense of their exhalations. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 282 Nero's golden house had risen like an exhalation, and like an exhalation it disappeared. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 117 Pulmonary and cutaneous exhalations of men.

fig. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 11 a, Exhalations, drawen vp to the heauen of honor, from the dunghil of obiect fortune. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 342 The turbid malarious exhalations of visionary excitement.

3. A body or portion of vapour, usually enkindled vapour; a meteor. *arch.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xx. 51 b, Shining exhalations ..appeare in tempestes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 44 The exhalations, whizzing in the ayre, Giue so much light, that I may reade by them. 1660 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogm.* xviii. 174 The Galaxy is no exhalation from the Earth, but an heap of smaller Luminaries. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iv. 202 This Year.. fiery Exhalations were seen in the Air. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 58 The star of the shepherds was a meteoric exhalation.

† **Exhalative,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exhālāt-* ppl. stem of *exhālāre* (see EXHALE) + -IVE.] Of a nature to be exhaled; exhalable.

1594 PLAT *New Sorts of Soil* 25 When they [come and other seedes] are ripe.. the exhalative water flyeth away, and the generative remaineth.

Exhalatory (egz-, eksˌhæˑlătərĭ). [as if ad. L. **exhālātōrium*, f. *exhālāre* to EXHALE + -ORY.] A passage or vent for exhalation (of gas).

1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 138 In Persia, there are several natural exhalatories of hydrogen gas.

Exhale (egz-, eksˌhēˑlˈ), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 **exale,** 6 **exhall,** 7 **exhael,** 8 **exhal,** 7– **exhale.** [ad. F. *exhaler*, ad. L. *exhālā-re* to breathe out, evaporate, f. *ex-* out + *hālāre* to breathe.]

I. To give, pass, or draw off in vapour.

1. *trans.* To breathe, give forth, or disengage from the surface; to send up (fumes, gas, vapour, etc.); to give off in vapour. Also *fig.*

a 1608 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Epiph.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 144 We shall exhale our vapours vp direct. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 It had lost near two drams of its former weight, which was exhaled by insensible Transpiration. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 421 Nor doth the Moon no nourishment exhale, From her moist Continent to higher Orbes. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 103 The vapours which by their acquired heat they have exhaled. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Laura* Poems (1777) 80 Every bower exhal'd the sweets of May. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 248 This mineral water..exhales no perceptible smell. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. 301 They [plants] exhale oxygen. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civilis.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 38 Eloquence..may warm itself until it exhales symbols of every kind and colour. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 67 Water..exhaled from the leaves of plants and from the lungs and skin of animals.

2. *intr.* Of vapour, perfume, †heat, etc.: To pass off into the air. Of a liquid, etc.: To pass off as vapour; to evaporate. Const. *from, out of.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* II. iii. 149 (MS. B) Spirites exaleþ whyche þat buþ frendys, bope to þe body & eke to þe soule. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 303 Se the floode be goode ther thou will duelle: For ofte of it exaleth myst impure. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 Fire doth lick up the Spirits and Blood of the Body, so as they exhale. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 66 Let it be melted, with a soft fire, that all the moisture may exhale. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 257 Cover the Earth with good Straw-Mats, that the Heat may not exhale. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 6 The same has been observed as to Acid Liquors, by the sowre Smell that exhales from them. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 329 When the matrass is made red hot, sulphurous matters will exhale. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 407 When flowers reach their ripeness, incense exhales from them.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii, As if all our dearest friends lives had exhaled with his. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 255 When Orient Light Exhaling first from Darkness they beheld. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 710 His Hopes exhal'd in empty Smoke. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xviii. § 35. 561 His indignation exhaled in a letter to the Count d'Artois. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 174 The illusion and lifelikeness..exhales out of a picture as it grows old.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* Of animal fluids: To pass off in minute quantities through a membrane or blood-vessel. Also in *passive.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 126 (MS. A) Þei loken if ony þing exale out bi þilke rimelle..as blod or ony other mater. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 79 The fluid which the ultimate ramifications of the arteries exhale in it [the cellular tissue]. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 19 The extremities of the vessels simply spread themselves over large surfaces, whence the produced fluid exhales. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 Blood is..rarely exhaled at the internal surface of the bladder. 1865 *Morn. Star* 23 Feb., The blood merely oozes through the coats of the relaxed vessels—in medical phrase we say it is exhaled.

4. *trans.* To draw up or drive off in the form of vapour; to evaporate; *rarely*, †to draw up (a vapour); to draw out the perfume of (*e. g.* a rose).

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* Pref. (Arb.) 9 The Sea exhaled by drops, will in continuance be drie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 13 Yon Light..is some Meteor that the Sun exhales. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 53 The Sunne exhales vapours from the Sea. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 413 The November Rose is the sweetest, having been less exhaled by the Sun. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 65 These Salts must..be calcined, which is done by exhaling their flegme. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 235 A prodigious Quantity of clear Water must be exhal'd, to get an Ounce of dry Sediments. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, Bitumen and sulphur, which the burning sun exhaled from the waters of the lake. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 173 The..filths of nature, the sun shall dry up, and the wind exhale.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 70 Thou, faire Sun, which on my earth doest shine, Exhalest this vapor-vow. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 105 Teares..not sufficient to exhale and evaporate the heavinesse of her heart. 1725–6 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 431 The warm sun exhales their soul away.

II. To breathe or blow forth from within.

5. To breathe out (life, soul, words, a prayer, etc.).

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 Hee exhaled into his eyes such deepe impression of his perfection, as that, etc. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 196 Twelue men, of greatest strength in Troy, left with their liues exhaild. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. § 3 (1622) 140 In these miserable torments, they both..exhaled their execrable soules. *a* 1638 MEDE *Chr. Sacrif.* v. Wks. II. (1672) 362 An Oration exhaled ..from sanctified Souls. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 355 And silent words Of mercy breathed from heaven will

be exhaled..into thy wither'd heart. 1885 CLOUD *Myths & Dr.* II. ix. 203 The Romans, conceived the soul .. as exhaled with the dying breath.

6. To blow off (as steam); chiefly *fig.* to get rid of (enthusiasm, wrath, etc.) as if by blowing. Also, *To exhale oneself.* Cf. BLOW *v.* 10.

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 237, I exhaled my Grief in the bitterest Exclamations. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xi. 92 A. . suffered him to exhale his passion in.. oaths. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* viii. 104 To narrate his misadventures, and exhale his budget of grievances. 1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 341, I have exhaled myself with a paragraph or two in my journal on the sin of Brazilian slavery. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 9 Sulphur is exhaled from the volcanoes at the time of their activity. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* II. narr. viii. 245, I..exhale the rest of my enthusiasm in the open air. 1867 *Mouth* 512, I could not exhale my wrath before his grace.

7. *intr.* To make an expiration; opposed to INHALE.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 54 When we exhale, we pour out from the lungs carbonic acid.

Hence **Exha·led** *ppl. a.* (in senses 1 and 4).

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 779 Let their exhaled unwholesome breaths make sick The life of purity. 1596 – 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 19 Will you..be no more an exhall'd Meteor. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 180 That which we call a fired whirlwind, being an exhaled blast set on fire.

† **Exha·le,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **exhall.** [f. EX-*pref.*[1] + HALE *v.*] To drag out or draw forth.

1. *trans.* To drag (a person) away; to draw (a thing) out of. Also *absol.* to draw (a sword) from the scabbard.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i 66 O Braggard vile..The Graue doth gape, and doting death is neere, Therefore exhale. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 116/1 Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not exhale me thus. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 400 A mouse being flead..and put unto a wound .. will presently..exhale and draw them [the head of a dart, etc.] out of the same. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigators* 34 Couetous wretches, that would dig to the Center to exhale riches.

b. To cause (blood, tears) to flow. Const. *from.* (Prob. influenced by EXHALE *v.* 4.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 58 'Tis thy presence that exhales this blood From cold and empty Veines. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 633 These words exhaled ioyfull teares from many of the hearers. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, That did from Fida's eyes salt teares exhale.

2. To draw up; raise (a person) to a higher position. *rare.* Cf. EXALT *v.* 2.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* B vij b, Thou .. Whom men adore, and all the gods exhall [*rime* call] Into the books of endlesse memorie. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 689 They whose Minds should be exhal'd and hie. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 When Kings rise higher than they should, they exhale Subjects higher than they would.

Exhalement (egz-, ekshē·lmĕnt). [f. EXHALE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] = EXHALATION.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 Nor will polished amber although it send forth a grosse and corporall exhalement be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. 1816 MOORE *Go, let me Weep* i, While tears, that from repentance flow, In bright exhalement reach the skies. 1839 G. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 26 Our present poet..speaks..to no end save exhalement of superfluous animal spirits.

† **Exha·lence.** *Obs.*[–0] [f. as prec. + -ENCE.] 'The action of exhaling, or matter exhaled'.

1850 in OGILVIE.

Exhalible: see EXHALABLE.

Exhaling (egz-, ekshē·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXHALE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXHALE; an instance of this.

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* Wks. (1621) 1146 Those that..Offend the Nose, with filthy Fumes exhalings. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 333 The fifth [means to induce Putrefaction] is..by the Exhaling..of the Principal Spirits.

Exha·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That exhales; in senses of the verb. *lit.* and *fig.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 178 The exhaling and imprison'd steams. 1765 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 154 Evaporation is vastly promoted by a current of fresh air passing over the exhaling surface. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 289 Moisture, by the exhaling vessels, may be conveyed to the extravasated fluids. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 357 Exhaling fumes prevented him from approaching the upper crater. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., An ever-dwindling and exhaling experience of the conscience.

Exhall, obs. var. EXHALE *v.*

Exhaltation, obs. form of EXALTATION.

† **Exha·nce,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 **-ha(u)nse,** 6 **exhaunce.** [alteration of ENHANCE, after words beginning with EX-.] = ENHANCE 2 b, 4, 5.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxix. (1868) 91 The iugementis of God are merueilous, for..he exhaunsithe the meke, that besechithe his grace and mercy. *c* 1590 *Secret Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 73 He that may..return the same [lands].. into Her Majesties Hands by a fresh Exchange, Rent for Rent, for other Lands never exhaunced before. 1696 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 427 Exhaunsing of Fees, trucking for Expedition, racking of Rents. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 104 The..pretended Labourers .. exhansed the rates of their own portadge.

† **Exhau·riate,** *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. [irreg. f. L. *exhaurī-re* (f. *ex-* out + *haurīre* to draw) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To draw out or forth (a humour).

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 423 Powerfully exhauriates Serous Humors.

† **Exhau·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *exhaus-ser* (mod.F. in this sense *exaucer*), earlier *essaucier, essalcier*:—popular L. **exaltiāre*, f. as *exaltāre*: see EXALT *v.* ¶ 6.] *trans.* To hearken to, hear (a prayer, etc.).

1599 A. HUME *Hymns* (Bannatyne Club) 7 Exhause my prayer and thy praise. *Ibid.* 29, I..to the Lord did .. call, Quhilk ever did exhause my voice & healed me with speede.

Exhaust (egzō·st), *sb.* [f. EXHAUST *v.*] The process or means of exhausting.

1. a. *Steam-engine.* The exit of steam from the cylinder after having done its work in propelling the piston; the passage through which this takes place; = EDUCTION 5. (Also in similar sense with reference to water-power and gas engines.)

Etymologically, this is appropriate only to the case of a low-pressure engine, in which the steam is literally 'exhausted' from the cylinder by opening communication with the condenser; but when high-pressure engines were introduced, the word continued to be used as a synonym of EDUCTION, which it has almost superseded.

1848 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* I. 44, I have before seen double valves with the duplex steam passages, but in all of them the exhaust was single. 1865 BURGH *Slide Valve* 71 In some instances an increase is deemed necessary to allow a more free exhaust. 1875 MARTIN *Winding Mach.* 76 Back-pressure in the exhaust, owing to the large masses of steam which are suddenly let out through contracted..passages. 1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 487 If during the back stroke the process of exhaust is discontinued before the end. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 The rapid pulse-like beats of the exhaust [in a locomotive]. 1890 *Engineer* 30 May 442 No choking of the exhaust can prevent an increase of speed.

b. The process of exhausting (a vessel) of air; the degree to which exhanstion is carried.

1880 DE LA RUE in *Nature* XX. 33 The greatest exhaust that we have produced, 0·000055 millim. *Ibid.* As the exhaust is carried further it becomes a pale milky white.

2. a. The production of an outward current of air by creating a partial vacuum. **b.** Any apparatus for effecting this. Cf. *exhaust-fan.*

1852 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* V. 54 A free and copious exhaust is secured on both sides of the cylinder [fan]. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 An exhaust [in a flour mill] carries away the lightest particles. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/1 There are two great exhausts to draw off smoke and heat from the stage. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 A steam exhaust, which produces an artificial air current.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in sense 1 a, as *exhaust-passage, -pipe, -valve*; also **exhaust-fan** (= earlier *exhausting fan*), a fan for producing a current by creating a vacuum; **exhaust injector,** an injector for feeding a steam-boiler with water, worked by exhaust steam; **exhaust-port,** the opening in the slide-valve of a steam-engine for the escape of exhaust-steam (= *exhaust-passage*); **exhaust-steam,** the waste steam discharged from the cylinder of a steam-engine.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 815/2 **Exhaust-fan.* 1882 *Birmingham Wkly. Post* 24 June 3/7 An exhaust fan for drying hay and corn in the stack. 1890 *Engineer* LXX. 473 We have for years made *exhaust injectors that..utilise waste steam. 1848 *Specif. Varley's Patent* No. 12,238. 2 *Exhaust-passage. 1854 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* VI. 115 As the exhaust passage [in a water pressure engine] is open to the pipe, the waste water passes off through this pipe. 1848 *Ibid.* I. 44 The central *exhaust port of the slide valve. 1848 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* I. 80 The *exhaust steam from the cylinders. 1890 *Engineer* 7 Nov. 386 (*title of paper*) Treatment and Utilisation of exhaust steam 1848 *Specif. Varley's Patent* No. 12,238. 2 The two *exhaust valves.

† **Exhau·st,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 **exhauste,** *erron.* **exhaused.** [ad. L. *exhaust-us*, pa. pple. of *exhaurīre*: see next.]

A. *pa. pple.* (in various senses of the vb.).

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. 114 The enemy exhaust of money. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 123 Charges enforced, haue exhaust..the more parte of your substaunce. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VIII, They .. when their quivers are exhaust, must flee. 1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 278 Most men's estates being .. now almost quite exhauste by the present scarsity. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 121 The Kingdom exhaused of souldiers did much distract him. 1708 PHILIPS *Cider* I. 124 When the alien compost is exhaust, Its Native Poverty again prevails.

B. *ppl. a.* = EXHAUSTED *ppl. a.* in various senses.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. vi. (1676) 39/1 Intemperate, dissolute, exhaust through riot. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 555 Contemning the merits of Christ, accounting the same drie and exhaust. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 28 The eager flames, do dry Bodies and render them exhaust and saplesse. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xliii, His brain In time would be exhaust and void of wit. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 55 Reject the apple-cheese tho quite exhaust.

Exhaust (egzō·st), *v.* [f. L. *exhaust-* ppl. stem of *exhaurīre*; see EXHAURIATE.]

1. *trans.* To draw off or out (now only, air); *lit.* and *fig.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Innumerable summes of monei, crafteli exhausted out of this realme. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 119 The Babe, Whose dimpled smiles from Fooles exhaust their mercy. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. i, Your thankless Cruelty, and Savage Manners..Exhaust these Floods [of tears]. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 23 Exhaust a convenient proportion of bloud. 1705 DERHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 319 Those .. with double Barrells .. exhaust the air with greater ease and quickness. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 157 These things we have exhausted from the sacred Scriptures. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 101 Exhaust the air from beneath the bladder. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii, Putting an animal under the bell of an air-pump and exhausting the air from it.

† **b.** To take a draught of; to drink or suck up. Cf. L. *exhaurire vinum. Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 331 The Dragon thrusteth his head into his [the Elephant's] tronke and exhausteth his breath. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 360 Some that have kept Chamelions..might observe their Bellies to swell after they had exhausted the air. 1679 JANE *Fast. Serm.* 8 Salmanasser..like an insatiable gulph devoured and exhausted all.

2. To use up completely (either a material or immaterial thing); to expend the whole of; to consume entirely.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 18 b, The fyre hathe not exhausted the moysture of them. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 555 Here point your thunder, and exhaust your rage! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 P 14 A student may easily exhaust his life in comparing divines and moralists. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 125 Whatever relief was given..the same was soon exhausted. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 223 How do they almost exhaust the resources of language to express their sentiments.

† **b.** in weaker sense: To expend, spend. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Exhanst* to consume, spend, or waste. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xvii. 14 Paraphr. 87 To leave abundantly to their children..having no care of charity or mercy to others, on which to exhaust anything.

c. To account for or utilize the whole number or quantity of (anything).

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 23 In the same manner as Mathematical Quantities are exhausted by the Terms of an infinite Series. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 241 The parts ..exhaust the contents of the whole. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxv. § 6 There have taken place a sufficient number of drawings to exhaust all the possible combinations. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 227 Good ideas are not all exhausted by the ancient forms.

3. To empty by drawing the contents off or out; to drain; to empty *of* (specified contents).

1614 EARL STIRLING *Dooms-day* 3rd Hour lxxvi, The litle Brookes exhausted in their Springs. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 19 We never were able totally to exhaust the Receiver. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 484 The.. Udders never fail; But when they seem exhausted, swell the Pail. 1784 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1432 Which vessel [a condenser] by cooling and condensing part of the steam does partly exhaust the steam vessel [i.e. the cylinder]. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 138 Having ..closed my nostrils and exhausted my lungs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 245 A tube which could be exhausted of air. 1871 — *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 38 Let us suppose the glass tube.. to be exhausted by an air-pump.

b. *refl.* Of a river: To empty itself. *rare.*

1833 LYTTON *Eng. & English* III. i, The waters of Terek exhaust themselves in the Caspian Sea.

c. *intr.* Of steam: To escape from the cylinder after doing its work; cf. EXHAUST *sb.* 1 a.

1851 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* IV. 146 The steam exhausts through the centre opening. 1865 BURGH *Slide Valve* 52 Before the steam can exhaust, the valve must open the same port.

4. To draw out all that is essential or interesting in (an object of investigation or exposition); to treat or study (a subject) so as to leave nothing further to be explained or discovered.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., There are still several of these topics that are far from being exhausted. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 P 6 He who.. soon exhausts any single subject, is always eager for new enquiries. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Hooke was considered to have exhausted the history of the Roman Republic. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* ix. 92 It is not easy to exhaust them [words of Scripture] so to draw out all their meaning. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. i. 301 We do not easily exhaust the mind of another.

5. To drain (a person, kingdom, etc.) of strength or resources, or (a soil) of nutritive ingredients; hence, to weary out, enfeeble extremely.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xcv. 364 The Kingdome was much exhausted of men and mony. *c* 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), Spermatick matter of a vitious sort..exhausts it [the blood] of its best spirits. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Wks. 1746 III. 253 The French monarchy is already exhausted of its best and bravest subjects. 1721 EARL OXFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 409 IV. 266 This the Queen has done..notwithstanding the great need we have of peace, and that the nation is exhausted. *a* 1724 J. SHARP *Serm.* (1754) III. iii. 44 There is no man that thinks warmly.. upon a thing, but mightily exhausts his spirits. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 31 Lime..exhausts the earth by absorbing its oily particles. 1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Histor.* in *Illustr. Sterne* 233 Great exertions seem to exhaust the moral, as well as the physical world. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 79 The thought of being absolutely exhausted had never occurred to me. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xlii. 163 The inhospitable wilderness was exhausted of its scanty resources. 1887 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* 230 The Thirty Years' War exhausted Germany.

¶ Incorrectly used for EXHANCE.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. liii 50 The priuiledge whereof doth..exhaust and raise up his entertainment.

Exhausted (egzō·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of vb.

1. Consumed, used up, expended.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exhausted*, drawn out, emptyed, consumed. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* III. i, Fresh Supplies renew th' exhausted Stores.'

2. Emptied of contents; chiefly said of a vessel or receiver: Emptied of air.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 583 In one exhausted

Receiver, I had observed [etc.]. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 69 To prevent any air from getting into the exhausted glass. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxi, Exhausted mines Supplied their golden store. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. ii. 39 The whole amount of radiant heat that passed thro' the exhausted tube.

3. Of air, soil, etc.: Deprived of essential properties; effete, 'spent', worn out. Also, deprived of resources, completely impoverished.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 230 The Funnel .. which carries up..the..exhausted Air of the Green-house. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* Advt. 9 Take out all the old, worn out, or exhausted Earth. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 177 The revenue of exhausted provinces. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* I. 14 He had grown potatoes: but the soil became exhausted. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 17 We still fruitlessly fall back on exhausted principles.

4. Of persons or living things: Having one's strength, energy, etc. used up; tired out.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 852 Fire..that..of thir wonted vigour left them draind, Exhausted. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* II. 256 A tired and exhausted individual, loaded with years. 18.. *Parl. Deb.*, Lord Holland did not mean to discuss the subject at any length in the present exhausted state of the House. 1846 PEEL *Sp.* 28 June in M'Carthy *Own Times* (1879) I. 412 When [working men] shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* I The exhausted cart and cab horses staggered under their loads.

Hence **Exhau·stedly** *adv.*, in an exhausted manner. **Exhau·stedness**, exhausted state or condition, worn out condition.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 161 The poor beasts.. toiled exhaustedly on. 1883 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* vi, Her.. skirt dropping between her knees, and her hands pressed on them exhaustedly. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 713 The disquietude of utter prostration and exhaustedness produced by the application of violent remedies.

Exhauster (egzɔ̄·stəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, exhausts.

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Things* iv. 346 Now which of the Ancients was this Exhauster of Nature. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 389 Would it be no advantage to strike out one of these exhausters [wheat, rye, barley, and oats], and substitute an improver. 1853 JOHNSTON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 10 The wind..is probably a still more rapid and widely-acting exhauster of these forest lands. 1884 *Health Exhibit. Catal.* 60/1 Apparatus for manufacturing ..concentrated manure, comprising Concentrator, Condenser, Exhauster, and Agitator.

b. In *gas-making*: (see quot. 1859.)

1841 *Specif. Grafton's Patent* No. 9062. 3 The gas from this end of the retort is thereafter drawn through the pipe *h* directly into the exhauster. 1859 CLEGG *Coal Gas* 186 Various kinds of machines have been contrived for pumping the gas in a continuous flow out of the retorts—for that is in fact the principle of the action of exhausters. 1889 *Jrnl. Gas Lighting* 19 Nov. 964 The engine and exhauster are connected by a..flexible coupling.

Exhaustibi·lity (egzɔ̄·stibi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being exhaustible; capability of being exhausted.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 349 His extractive power was such, that it never admitted the exhaustibility of a subject. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* x. 367 The question of the exhaustibility of our coal-fields is highly complicated. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Exhaustibility*, Benedict's term for the condition where the electro-muscular contractility diminishes greatly after a short application. 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* i. 25 The possible exhaustibility of musical combinations.

Exhaustible (egzɔ̄·stib'l), *a.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -IBLE.] That admits of being exhausted.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 587 A very small Receiver, exhaustible at a Suck or two. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Collins*, His uncle..left him about two thousand pounds; a sum which Collins could scarcely think exhaustible. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 35 Coal..and other useful substances..are not only strictly local, but exhaustible.

Exhausting (egzɔ̄·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXHAUST in its various senses; an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm. Sund.* (1823) 66 Sucke out of this realme..innumerable sommes of money yerelye, to the great exhausting of the same. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 153 The populousness of the kingdom still increaseth, notwithstanding its great exhaustings by wars, and plagues. 1827 FAREY *Steam Engine* 448 The steam .. must be evacuated from it, through one or other of the two exhausting valves. 1832 LARDNER *Pneumat.* v. 280 The most simple form of instrument for producing the rarefaction of air is that which is called the exhausting syringe. 1853 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* VI. 209 (*title of article*) Blowing and exhausting fans. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/8 Exhausting nozzles are used as well as injecting ones, so that while fresh air is supplied foul air can be removed.

Exhau·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That exhausts; *chiefly*, that exhausts the strength; wearying, tiring, enfeebling.

18.. MASON GOOD *System Med.* (L.), A series of exhausting paroxysms succeeds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 289 The misfortune .. of coming after this exhausting generalizer. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 297 A mighty effort..it was but too exhausting to be repeated. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i, There are men of *esprit* who are excessively exhausting to some people. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 71 The exhausting journey over the boulders and debris.

Hence **Exhau·stingly** *adv.*, in an exhausting manner, so as to exhaust or tire out.

1882 BUXTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 791 The matter .. was exhaustively (some might say exhaustingly) discussed.

Exhaustion (egzɔ̄·stʃən). [as if ad. L. **exhaustiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhaurīre*: see EXHAUST *v.* Cf. F. *exhaustion*.] The action of exhausting; the state of being exhausted.

1. The action or process: a. of drawing out or forth, *esp.* air; b. of emptying of contents; the condition of being emptied.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. xx. (1682) 80 Upon the exhaustion of the air incumbent on the water [etc.]. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* viii. (1806) 82 You make a more perfect exhaustion by the other method. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 550 In the next tube the exhaustion has been carried further.

c. *spec.* (*Steam-Engine*) The discharge of waste steam from the cylinder; cf. EXHAUST *sb.* 1 a. Also *attrib.*

1782 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 5 The regulating valve is then to be shut and the exhaustion regulating valve is opened. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 107 The exhaustion-cock was shut, the steam was readmitted into the cylinder, and the operation was repeated. 1848 E. ALBAN *Steam Engine* 57 The exhaustion openings are usually made much too small. 1849 *Specif. Unwin's Patent* No. 12,410. 2 This improved method of clearance or exhaustion is applied to an engine suitable for locomotive purposes.

2. The action or process of consuming or using up completely.

1832 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* p. v, The rapid sale and exhaustion of that work. 1861 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 449 This exhaustion [of heat] would not be complete until the absolute zero of temperature was reached.

3. The state of being exhausted of strength, energy, etc.; extreme loss of strength.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 163 There ensueth no destructive exhaustion. 1652 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 334 Great exhaustions cannot be cured with sudden remedies. 1793 BEDDOES *Calcul., etc.* 175 In the state of temporary exhaustion the fibre loses its tone. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 253 Lacking in their utter exhaustion strength for fighting and breath for scolding. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 11 Exhaustion .. is an occasional cause of death after severe operations.

b. The draining (anything) of valuable properties; the condition of being so drained.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* viii. (1814) 359 When cattle are fed upon land not benefited by their manure, the effect is always an exhaustion of the soil.

c. *Chem.* (See quots.)

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-print.* 32 The precipitate from the alkaline extract of cotton, after exhaustion with boiling alcohol, was, without being previously dried, dissolved in dilute caustic soda-lye. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Exhaustion*, In Pharmacy, the term is applied to any process, such as percolation, whereby the active constituents of a drug are removed in solution, leaving it exhausted.

4. Exhaustive enumeration or treatment; cf. EXHAUST *v.* 2 c, 4.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. (1869) 96 The..lists are presented, by way, not of exhaustion, but of example.

5. a. *gen.* The process of establishing the correctness of a hypothesis by 'exhausting' all the other conceivable hypotheses relating to the question; the process of arriving at a conclusion by the successive elimination of unsuitable alternatives.

fig. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxvi, By a process of exhaustion, the specific gravity of the inefficient would gradually deposit them below their betters.

b. Math. *Method of exhaustions*: (See quot. 1730-6.)

1685 J. WALLIS *Treat. Algebra* lxxiii. 280 It will be necessary to premise somewhat concerning (what is wont to be called) the Method of Exhaustions. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exhaustions* (in Mathematics) a way of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*; shewing that if one be supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* li. 37 The method of exhaustions..is only an application of the general principle of limits. 1884 MERZ *Leibnis* iii. 49 The method of exhaustions..in which the area of a surface enclosed by a curve is found by inscribing polygons of an increasing number of sides.

Exhaustive (egzɔ̄·stiv), *a.* [f. L. *exhaust-* ppl. stem of *exhaurīre* (see EXHAUST *v.*) + -IVE.]

1. Tending to exhaust or drain of strength, resources, etc.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 278 The fierce and exhaustive contentions which the rival strangers in Carnatic were waging against one another. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 98 In what imminent peril the revenues were from the exhaustive squandering .. of the Court. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xii. 70 The parasites who fed on the Queen Regent were exhaustive of the French exchequer.

2. Characterized by exhausting a subject, etc.; leaving no part unexamined or unconsidered; complete, comprehensive.

1786-9 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 540 Proceeding .. upon the exhaustive plan. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism [is] neither discretive nor exhaustive. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 23 His method of handling the subject .. has been termed exhaustive. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 125 *The things of friends are in common.* Where does this find its exhaustive fulfilment, but in the Communion of Saints? 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 127, I shall attempt in this limited work no exhaustive survey.

b. (Cf. EXHAUSTION 5 a.)

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 405 *note*, By the exhaustive method, therefore, we see that the visit dwelt on in Gal. ii. must have been the third.

Exhaustively (egzɔ̄·stivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an exhaustive manner; so as to treat of every point; fully.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 319 A system of logical division in the exhaustively bifurcate mode. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 175 It is neither my desire, nor is it my intention to treat the subject exhaustively.

Exhau·stiveness (egzɔ̄·stivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being exhaustive.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 280 The idea of exhaustiveness as applied to logical division. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. v. 386 The exhaustiveness and subtlety of the thought. 1885 FARRAR in *Libr. Mag.* Dec. 500 The exhaustiveness of the curriculum of your University.

Exhaustless (egzɔ̄·stlės), *a. poet.* and *rhetorical.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -LESS.] Incapable of being exhausted; inexhaustible.

1718 BLACKMORE *Creation* III, When we..Nature's..exhaustless energy respect. 1746 HERVEY *Flower Garden Medit.* (1818) I. 135 The fields are our exhaustless granary. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 396 An exhaustless supply of clear water. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 403 Delicate lights thrown into his characters that render them exhaustless as studies.

Hence **Exhau·stlessly** *adv.*, in an exhaustless manner, so as to be inexhaustible. **Exhau·stlessness**, the quality of being inexhaustible.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 187 Exhaustlessly prolific, shall they ne'er In shapes by Fancy unconceiv'd appear? 1886 W. M. CONWAY *Flemish Artists* 20 The exhaustlessness of the miniaturist's fancy.

† **Exhau·stment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -MENT.] The action or means of exhausting; the state of being exhausted; an instance of the same, a 'drain' of money.

1621 BP. G. WILLIAMS in *Cabala* (1654) 55 This Bishoprick being..meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge, and exhaustments of the place. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 22 We can see no possible end of our exhaustments.

† **Exhau·sture.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] The action of exhausting; the state of being exhausted; also, an instance of this.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 970 Yet was he the feebler..by reason of so fresh exhaustures. 1687 N JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 54 Alledging the exhausture of the Exchequer by the late War. 1778 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 105/2 So great an exhausture of blood and treasure. *Ibid.*, The state of debility and exhausture brought on by our civil contest. 1786 *Ibid.* 174/1 Religious prejudices are..wearing away in France, and..it will not require a very long succession of years for their entire exhausture.

Exhedra, var. of EXEDRA.

† **Exhe·rb,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *exherb āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *herba* grass.] 'To take herbs from any place' (Cockeram 1623-6).

Exheredate (eksɪhe·rĭdēt), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **exhæredate**, 9 *Sc.* **-heridate.** [f. L. *exhērēdāt-* ppl. stem of *exhērēdāre* to disinherit, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *hērēd-em* heir.]

trans. To disinherit. Also *fig.*

In recent use only in Sc. writers (misspelt). It was never a term of Common Law.

1552 HULOET, Exheredate, *abominor.* [Cf. Augustine *in Ps.* v, Solent enim abominati dici exheredati.] 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exheredate*, to disherite. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 207 Other virtues of equal merit, must not be exheeredated, or become spurious, to advance its legitimation. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXVI, 'Madam,' replied the youth, 'though exheridated and disowned, I am yet a Douglas'. 1834 M. NAPIER *Mem. Napier of Merchistoun* i. 32 The anxiety of Duke Arnold was to exheridate his only son.

Hence **Exhe·redated** *ppl. a.*

1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 192 Henry [VI.] the exheridated monarch.

Exheredation (eksɪherĭdē·ʃən). Also 7 **exhæredation.** [ad. L. *exhērēdātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhērēdāre* to EXHEREDATE.] The action of exheredating or disinheriting; disinheritance; an instance of this.

1515 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 12 Y^e^ same ground [they] have .. inclosed to their owne use in exheredation and gret p'iudice..unto ye Mayr. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 41 The trespas of the sonne or of the heire, sall not be ane cause of exheredation of the father. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 47 For the many Exheredations that hapned: Their Guardianshipp was conferred..upon the King. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce exheredation without any cause. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 95 A general sentence of forfeiture or 'exheredation' was issued.

† **Exheredita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* = prec.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue C.* II. 6 a, All Grauntes, Exhereditations, and other disposed goodes.

† **Exhi·be,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **exhybe.** [a F. *exhibe-r*, ad. L. *exhibēre* to EXHIBIT.] *trans.* To exhibit, produce.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 245 a/2 Yf he hadde not conne exhybe and shewe the same ayen .. he sholde haue lost his hede.

† **Exhibent.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *exhibent-em*, pr. pple. of *exhibēre*: see EXHIBIT.] One who administers (a rite). Cf. EXHIBIT *v.* 1.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* iii. 25 Baptism received unworthily, that is, either on the exhibents or receivers part.

† **Exhi·bit,** *pple. Obs.* Forms: 6 **exhibet, -yte, exhybet, exibite,** 6-7 **exhibit(e.** [ad. L. *exhibit-us*, pa. pple. of *exhibēre*: see EXHIBIT *v.*] = *exhibited*, pa. pple. of EXHIBIT *v.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 b, Worshyp exhibyte and done to the sayntes of God. 1529 WOLSEY in

Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 104 II. 8 Thys kyndnes exibite from the Kyngs Hyghnes shall prolong my lyff. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 103 Who is he..that wyll not prefer in his dyligence exhybet the fauour of a ryche man. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 4 We have exhibet to you this present Catechisme. 1639 CHAS. I *Proclam. Scot.* 4 Some whereof were produced and exhibit by our Commissioner.

Exhibit (egzi·bit), *sb.* [ad. L. *exhibit-um* pa. pple. neut. of *exhibēre*: see EXHIBIT *v.*]

1. *Law.* **a.** (see quot. 1672.) **b.** Any document (or, more recently, any material object) produced in court and referred to and identified in written evidence.

1626 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 40 The exhibite .. shewed unto him .. is the true .. bill of ladeinge. 1636 *Divine Trag.* 43 Suppressing the Gentlemans exhibits and defence. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 24 All the Processes, Exhibites, Writings .. and Orders were had, taken, made and done in the said Court of Admiralty. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. viii. (1743) 73 The office of the Register is to attend the court, to receive all libels, or bills, allegations and exhibits of witnesses. 1672 COWEL *Interpr., Exhibit*, Exhibitum, When a Deed, Acquittance, or other writing is in a Chancery-suit exhibited to be proved by Witnesse, and the Examiner writes on the back that it was shewed to such a one at the time of his Examination: this is there called an Exhibit. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 46/2 Nagree paper fixed and marked exhibit M. 1798 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 288 Eight pages of ciphered exhibits. 1888 CHITTY 5 *Rep. Pat., etc Cases* 673, I have also an exhibit of goods which the Applicants manufacture or sell.

2. A detailed and formal statement of particulars (as debts, liabilities, etc.); *orig.* one intended for production in court; hence *gen.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3778/4 They are desired .. to bring or send such their Exhibits of Book Debts, Bonds, etc. 1864 D. A. WELLS *Our Burden & Str.* 6 Having thus presented an exhibit of our present and prospective national liabilities.

3. *Eccl.* in *pl.* The documents (letters of orders, institution and induction, etc.) which a beneficed or licensed clergyman may be required to produce at the first visitation after his admission. Hence, the fees payable on presenting these documents.

1629-30 BP. BEDELL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 422 By Fees, he..seeks to take..for Exhibits at Visitations. 1767 BURN *Eccl. Law.* (1824) IV. 19 None but the bishop, or [his representative] hath right *de jure communi* to require these exhibits of the clergy. 1863 BLYTH *Hist. Notices Fincham* 72 At the Bishop's primary visitation in 1858 the synodals were 5*s.* and the exhibits 13*s.* 4*d.*

4. Something exhibited or presented to view.

† **a.** *gen.* A spectacle, sight. *Obs.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 449 In the study of a poor Fly, there would be such a confluence of so many wonderful and difficult Exhibits in it.

b. One of the objects composing an 'exhibition'.

1862 *Leader* (Melbourne) 5 July, Exhibits for the Geelong and Western District Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Show. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 2 Dec. 79/2 An exhibit.. in the Peruvian section .. attracted an unusual share of attention. 1884 *Graphic* 16 Aug. 166/2 The horses were a grand show of 390 exhibits.

c. The collection of articles sent by any one person, firm, country, etc. to an 'exhibition'.

1871 *Daily News* 7 Dec., There is not much the matter.. with his exhibit [of cattle]. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* June 50 The Portuguese exhibit at the last Universal Exposition at Paris. 1887 F. E. CHADWICK in *Scribn. Mag.* I. 517/1 The only French exhibit was that of the Bureau Veritas.

5. A showing, producing in evidence, display.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 95 The Play was to be presented to some few friends before the publick exhibit. 1864 FESSENDEN in *Times* 24 Dec., The power to compel an exhibit of books of account. 1886 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 6/2 There was no exhibit in these workers of any deficiency of muscular perception or skill.

Exhibit (egzi·bit), *v.* Forms: 5 **exhibete**, 6-7 **exhibite**, (6 **exhybet, exibyte**), 6- **exhibit**. [f. L. *exhibit-* ppl. stem of *exhibēre*, f. *ex-* out + *habēre* to hold.]

I. To offer, furnish, administer.

† **1.** *trans.* To offer, present (sacrifice, etc.); to administer (an oath). *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. (1890) 21 His felaushyppe chosen by hym for to make and exhibete the sayd sacrefyce. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 805/2 We .. exhibite our bodies a liuely host. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 44 To him [God] we can not exhibit ouermuch praise. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 54 The worship which naturally men exhibite to Powers invisible. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 37 That the said Commissioners should have power to exhibit an Oath.

† **2.** To grant, provide, furnish; const. *to*, *unto*; hence, to defray (expense). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 195 b, Frendes .. will not .. remember a great gratuitie and benefite in time of necessitie, to them shewed and exhibited. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 997/1 To D. Royston .. he [Humfrey Mummuth] exhibited fortie or fiftie pounds. 1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 178 The blessing promised to Abraham and exhibited by Christ. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 107 Whose necessary expences and charges Ambrose exhibited. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. (1611) 319 Wee defraude them of such outward helps as wee ought to exhibit. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 32 We will exhibite you a market. 1654 *Triana* in Fuller *Cause & Cure* (1867) 162 He kept Felliciano..as a gentle almsman, exhibiting diet and some slender accommodations unto him.

† **b.** *intr.* To provide maintenance; to give an 'exhibition'; to minister (to a person's wants). Const. *to, unto. Obs.* Rarely *trans.*: To give an exhibition to (a student).

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 312 [The] Deane of York .. sent him to Oxeford, and so long as he liued .. exhibited vnto him there. *a* 1695 WOOD (cited by Webster) He was a special friend to the university..exhibiting to the wants of certain scholars. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 520 Well disposed people .. used to exhibit to poor students. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* IV. 107 The sum paid out of endowments to students exhibited.

3. *trans.* (*Med.*) To administer (a remedy, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 251 They were wont to exhibit it [Scammony] for a purgation. 1680 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 168 If the meat desired be of a very naughty and ill property, then it is not to be exhibited. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 233 As if they would exhibit a medicine to the Head. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 295 Let a Vomit be exhibited in the first Place. 1821 T. SANDWITH *Observ. Med. & Surg.* 16 A tea-spoonful of the antimonial wine was exhibited every hour. 1874 A. B. GARROD *Mat. Med* (ed. 4) 166 The patient should fast for four or five hours before chloroform is exhibited.

II. To submit or expose to view; to show, display.

4. To hold out, or submit (a document) for inspection; *esp.* to produce, lodge, put in (a document) in a court of law, to append as an 'exhibit' *to* written evidence. Const. *to*; also † *into* (a court).

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 So that the said testament be exhibited to him .. in wrytyng. *c* 1538 STARKEY *Lett.* p. lxxv, I haue not fayned to exibyte to your grace this rude commentary. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III i. 151 Accept this Scrowle .. Which .. We doe exhibite to your Maiestie. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 67 They are to exhibite the will into the Bishops court. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 44 One of the persons to whom the manuscripts were exhibited was Archbishop Sancroft. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 205 The records..exhibited to the affidavits filed in the cause.

absol. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 163 His application for an arbiter involved an admission that he was bound to restore or exhibit.

† **b.** To give up (oneself to justice). *Obs. rare*—1.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 64 Pausanias..came forth and exhibited himself to justice.

5. a. To submit for consideration; to present, prefer (a petition, an accusation, etc.). Cf. 1.

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 11 Our true and faithful Subjects..exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 29 Why Ile Exhibit a Bill in the Parliament for the putting downe of men. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 66 May easily impetrate at Gods hands any supplication you shall exhibite. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 10/1 He..exhibited another charge of high treason against the duke. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. iii. 75 A discourse exhibited to the Queen's Council. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 99 The several Charges exhibited by the Complainants against Mr. Ruston were frivolous and malicious. 1805 *East's Rep.* V. 353 Where two libels are exhibited against two inhabitants of a parish for tithes. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 79 Our part is merely to exhibit against the system the charge of delusion or enthusiasm. 1883 *Rules Supreme Court* xxxi. § 7 Any interrogatories may be set aside on the ground that they have been exhibited unreasonably.

† **b.** To promulgate, publish (a decree or order).

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* III. 2 Orders should be exhibited for maintaining Officers and Souldiers.

6. To set forth (in words or figures); to detail.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 27 In exhybetynge these offyces and dutyes, we must, etc. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 420 Leave to exhibit their Mind in writing. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 109 Mr. Samuel Fortry ..exhibits the particulars. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* ii. (1840) I. 82 Which [entries] I choose to exhibit in the words of the original. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 381 The following Table exhibits the result of these experiments. 1846 MILL *Logic.* I. iii. § 1 To exhibit an enumeration of all kinds of things which are capable of being made predicates.

7. To manifest to the senses, *esp.* to the sight; to present (a material object) to view.

1573 (*title*), The Whole Works of W. Tyndall, etc. .. now in print here exhibited to the Church. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxiv. 6 Annot. 138 Where God hath promised to exhibite himself to those that worthily approach him. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 318 Out of this opening they exhibit their real head and eyes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 128 The coasts .. sometimes exhibit extensive beaches. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 9 Water is .. made up of two substances, neither of which can be exhibited separately, except in the gaseous form. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 187 For a solar intended to exhibit large objects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 33 It may be that the lake simply exhibits the colour of pure water.

b. To present to mental view.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 590 We haue of this, very many examples exhibited vnto vs. 1607 C. LEVER in Farr *S. P. Q. Eliz.* (1845) II. 322 Exhibite, Lord, my pardon in thy prayer. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 18 Apr., She and her husband exhibited two very different appearances of human nature. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 506 The general exhibited a memorable lesson of firmness and severity. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 532 Oxydated muriatic gas.. exhibits .. the surest means of checking contagion. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 84 In both, the phenomenon is still exhibited.

† **c.** *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exhibite*..to shew it self. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 119 It is in the nature of the mind to assent to whatever appearances that exhibit when all other evidence that might correct them is removed out of her reach.

8. To represent by a figure, drawing, etc.: said also of the drawing itself.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 210 Embellished only with 34 plates, but they exhibit mostly new, rare, and valuable plants. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 279 One of these branches is exhibited in the figure. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 63 The following method .. of exhibiting caustic curves I have found exceedingly convenient.

b. To present a delineation or an embodiment of in words or in action.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 404 In the power of exhibiting character by means of dialogue he was deficient. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 [They] are to exhibit in their lives that virtue which is the basis of the state.

9. To manifest by signs, indicate the existence of, display.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 251 Countenance exhibits more distress. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 113 More exhibited their uncomplaining poverty in their looks and dress. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 Gregory exhibits .. a union of prudence .. and unshrinking principle. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ix. 147 The power, and wisdom, and goodness of the Creator, are exhibited to us every days and every hour.

10. To show publicly for the purpose of amusement or instruction, or in a competition; to make a show of; *rarely*, to perform in public.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 65 A living bird exhibited in a show. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 31 This celebrated musician, whose laurel also is exhibited. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 201 Mr. Eyles exhibited the best six. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 19 One of them .. happening to exhibit a solo on the violin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 112 After supper Voltaire would exhibit a magic lantern. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 57 Except to exhibit as curiosities.

absol. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, Carrying their scenes ..to the next village where they were to exhibit. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 145 A theatre, where a party of strolling comedians occasionally exhibit. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. v. 493 With as much .. regularity, as if they had been exhibiting on a parade.

b. *U. S.* To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public. Also *absol.*

1817 *Laws Yale Coll.* iv. § 11 If any student .. shall exhibit anything not allowed by the Faculty. *Ibid.* viii. § 28 No Student who shall receive any appointment to exhibit before the class .shall give any treat of wine.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 152 He there exhibits in rampant folly.

Hence **Exhi·bited** *ppl. a.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exhibitea*, presented or offered. 1775 ASH, *Exhibited*, brought forth to view, proposed, displayed. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 258 The 'Moonlight at Millbank'..was his first exhibited oil-picture.

Exhibitable (egzi·bităb'l), *a.* [f. EXHIBIT *v.* + -ABLE.] That admits of being exhibited.

1838 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 388 They are all δυνάμεις, exhibitable powers. 1860 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s. v. *Balance of Trade*, Both actually gain, though the gain may not be exhibitable in the form of a money-balance.

Exhibitant (egzi·bitănt). *rare.* [f. EXHIBIT *v.* + -ANT.] **a.** One who exhibits or displays (qualities). † **b.** One who prefers or presents (an accusation).

1818 *Morn. Chron.* 9 Feb., Articles of peace exhibited by the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Sidmouth..against Arthur Thistlewood..First this exhibitant saith, that in the month of April last, Arthur Thistlewood was committed to the Tower of London on charges of high treason, etc. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 16 Liberality, and generosity..secure for the memory of their exhibitant gratitude and reverence.

Exhibiter (egzi·bitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who exhibits (in various senses of the vb.). Now *rare*; = EXHIBITOR.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 74 He seemes..rather swaying more vpon our part, Then cherishing th'exhibiters against vs. 1623 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 99 The master or exhibiter thereof, did .. give notice unto the people, what day the prize should be performed. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 267 The pig exhibiter remonstrated with the author of the mischief.

Exhi·biting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXHIBIT in various senses.

1680 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 30 How many precepts ought there to be observed in the exhibiting of pure wine in respect of the age. 1643 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 311 The giving and the exhibiting of the poison. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xi. 106 Wealthy and well-disposed citizens deposited their charitable monies, for the exhibiting to ingenious men at the universities.

Exhibition (eksibi·ʃən). Forms: 5-6 **exibicion, -ycion**, 5 (**exebucion, -hebicion**), **exhibicion, -hibycion, -hybycyon**, 7 (**exhibicon**), 6- **exhibition**. [a. OF. *exhibicion*, Fr. *exhibition*, ad. late L. *exhibitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhibēre* to EXHIBIT.]

I. The action of providing or furnishing.

† **1.** Maintenance, support. *Obs.* [Cf. late L. *exhibitio et tegumentum* = 'food and raiment' (Forcellini).]

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 Havynge..a litelle summe assignede to his exhibicion. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 65, I will that..con parte therof to be applied and conuerted to thexibicion and sustentacion of a perpetuall chapleyn. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Land. Leg.* (1578) 113 Charges for the exhibition [L. *exhibitione*] of their Children. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, My maintenance, rascals; my Bulk, my exhibition! 1721 STRYPE *Parker* (1821) I. 503 To bestow £8 of the said £10..towards the use and exhibition of three grammar scholars.

† **b.** The 'foundation' of a grammar-school.

15.. in Whiston *Cathedral Trusts* 12 That no childe be

admitted to thexhibicion of the said churche, whose father is knowne to be worthe in gooden above cccli.

†2. *sing.* and *pl.* An allowance of money for a person's support; a pension, salary. *Obs.*

1498 *Patent Roll* 13 *Hen. VII*, On reasonable wages or exhibucion. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 163 He sendeth you but xli towards the exibicions of my nese his wyfe. 1635 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser I. (1884) IV. 138 30li was lent to my son .. which I am to abate owt of his next Easter exhibicon. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* v. i, He must have a setled Exhibition of forty pounds a Year. 1741 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 215 He .. is driven to live in exile upon a small exhibition.

†b. A gift, present. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 553 His owne bondslaues, whom he hyreth with a little exhibition, to blase his charitie. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. iii. 75, I would not doe such a thing for a joynt Ring..nor any petty exhibition.

3. †a. Pecuniary assistance given to a university student (*obs.* in general sense). b. Now only *spec.* A fixed sum given for a term of years from the funds of a school, college, or university, generally upon the result of a competitive examination. Cf. Bursary 3 and Scholarship.

a. *c* 1525 Skelton *Replyc.* 143 To gyve you exhibycion To mainteyne with your skolls. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 They will giue a scholer some petie poore exhibition to seeme to be religious. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 11, I have sized in Cambridge, and my friends a season Some exhibition for me there disburst.

b. 1631 T. Adams in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 146 An exhibition of £40 per annum for two or three years. 1698 Sir R. Bulkeley in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 323 At St. Paul's school he was chosen (with a small exhibition of £10 a year ..) to go off to Cambridge. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 91 A yearly exhibition was to be paid to four scholars. 1806 K. White *Let.* 30 June, My last term bill amounts only to £4 5s. 3d., after my exhibitions are deducted. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 37 Candidates for the [Junior Mathematical] Exhibition must be Members of the University who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation inclusively.

II. 4. *Med.* The administration of a remedy.

1785 J. Pearson in *Med. Commun.* II. 77 The most proper remedy against such a diarrhœa, is the exhibition of a cathartic. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 101 During the exhibition of all these medicines, purgative glysters also..were used. 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Observ.* 28 As the result of the exhibition of arsenical treatment.

III. 5. The action of exhibiting, submitting for inspection, displaying or holding up to view; manifestation; visible show or display (of a feeling, quality, etc.); an instance of this. Const. *of.*

1663 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) I. xii. 162 The ancient exhibition of a gracious promise. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* III. ix. (1732) 400 The Exhibition of the Messiah. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. § 17 What are all mechanick works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematick demonstrations? 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 453 The Exhibition of the usual Clearances and Certificates. 1780 Harris *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 427 A dramatic piece, or play, is the exhibition of an action. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. v. 208 Anger, if we but study its history and actual exhibitions. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord*, (1863) 94 Dunstan never would have dared such an exhibition of presumption.

b. The action of producing (an object of litigation) in court.

1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 157 He is pursuer who desires exhibition or restitution.

c. *Sc. Law.* An action for compelling production or delivery of writings.

1861 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*

d. *concr.* Something that is exhibited; a display, sight, spectacle.

1786 Gilpin *Observ. Mts. & Lakes* I. p. xxvii, The windings of a noble river—or some other exhibition. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 51 Some excellent prints..held in great esteem among the admirers of exhibitions of this kind. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 665 Exhibitions which humane men generally avoid.

e. *To make an exhibition of oneself*: to behave so as to appear in a contemptible aspect. *Colloq.*

6. A public display (of works of art, manufactured articles, natural productions, etc.); also, the place where the display is made. In early quots. often *spec.* the exhibition of pictures of the Royal Academy; now applied *esp.* to those exhibitions on a large scale of which the 'Great Exhibition' held in London in 1851 was the first and typical example.

1761 Johnson *Let. Baretti* 10 June in *Boswell*, The artists have instituted a yearly exhibition of pictures and statues.. This year was the second exhibition. 1818 Byron *Beppo* lxxviii, No exhibition glares with annual pictures. 1824 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. ix. 183 Is it possible that the Exhibition has closed and 'Silenus' not been sold? 1851 *Expositor* 11 Jan. 163/3 The Exhibition is to be no mere fancy fair or amateur show-room. 1890 (*title*), Catalogue of the Royal Military Exhibition.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxvii, It was too late to repair to the exhibition-room. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* I. 91 The lad's own productions at Somerset House would have been quite enough to attract an exhibition-haunting amateur.

Hence **Exhibi·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to an exhibition. **Exhibi·tionise**, *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, *intr.* to frequent exhibitions.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 245 Hackneyed as we are in exhibitionizing, we did not contemplate this scene without the liveliest pleasure. 1882 J. Parker *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 294 There is no touch of merely exhibitional genius. 1886 *New Princeton Rev.* I. 121 Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly exhibitional refreshments.

Exhibitioner (eksibi·ʃənəɹ). [f. prec. + -er1.]

†1. One who pays for (a person's) maintenance. *Obs.*

c 1575 Fulke *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 438 To make a fond florish a farre of in wordes of common wrangling, to please your patrones and exhibitioners.

2. One who holds an exhibition at a university.

1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. III. 227 (an. 1536) Yet severe Impositions and heavy Taxes were laid on them; a fifth part for Repairs, a tenth at least for an Exhibitioner. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 24 Jan. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 319 10 Exhibitioners who are to study the Hebrew and Greek Tongues. 1843 Coleridge in Arnold *Stanley's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 9 Corpus is a very small establishment..with four exhibitioners. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 117 There is a power of renewal..if the College are satisfied with the Scholar or Exhibitioner.

3. = Exhibitor 1, 2.

1791 G. Wakefield *Enquiry Publ. Worship* 30 The effect is not so correspondent to the nature of the expected visitant, as to the faculties of the exhibitioner. 1792 — *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 42 *note*, The indefensible mode of our dissenting exhibitioners. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 730 There is among the present exhibitioners [at the Royal Academy] no lack of this kind of talent.

Exhibitionist (eksibi·ʃənist). *rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who takes part in an exhibition or public performance; a performer.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 571 The whole of the service is to devolve upon the clergyman and the precentor, with a few hired or trained exhibitionists.

Exhibitive (egzi·bitiv), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *exhibitīvus*, f. *exhibit-*: see Exhibit *v.* and -ive.]

†1. Having the function of imparting or communicating. Cf. Exhibit *v.* 1. Const. *of. Obs.*

[1590 Bucer *Conf. de Euch.* § 54 Malo dicere..pane & vino dari corpus & sanguinem Domini, quam significari, et panem hic signum esse corporis exhibitivum quam signum simpliciter.] 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 98 The signes of the old Testament be not in his iudgment exhibitiue of any grace, but significatiue only. 1681 R. L'Estrange *Apol. Prot.* IV. i. 112 That the Species of Bread and Wine are not only Signs..but that they are also Exhibitive and Communicative..of the very things that they represent.

2. Having the property or function of exhibiting or showing forth. Const. *of.*

1596 H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* I. 32 Togither with his Covenant, the Lord adioyneth a Seale, or exhibitiue Signe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 1/2 Words exhibitive of a double figure. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 168 The Sacramental Bread..representative and exhibitive of the natural Body.

†3. Used for: Self-manifesting. (Of the Divine mind: by Norris opposed to *conceptive*.) *Obs. rare.*

1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 159 The Simple Essences of Things..are the same with that [*sc.* the Divine] Understanding it self, consider'd as variously exhibitive or representative. *Ibid.* 352 By the mind of God Exhibitive, is meant the essence of God, as thus or thus imitable, or participable by any Creature.

Hence **Exhi·bitively** *adv.*

1610 T. Higgons *Serm. Pauls Crosse* 3 *Mar.* (1611) 21 This grace is, equally, in all the persons, but originally in the Father, exhibitiuely in the Son. 1739 Waterland *Sacram. Part Eucharist* 12 The Trope lies in the Verb *was*, put for signify, or exhibitively signifie.

Exhibitor (egzi·bitəɹ). [a. L. *exhibitor*, agent-n. f. *exhibēre* to Exhibit.]

1. One who shows (something) as a curiosity; a showman, one who produces in public a show or spectacle. Cf. Exhibiter b.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 245 The exhibitors of that shew politiquely had plac'd Whifflers arm'd and link'd through the Hall. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* VIII. 29 The spectator, who a while was pleased More than th' exhibitor himself. *a* 1845 Hood *Ode to Y. Ireland* i, Oh, very reverend Dean and Chapter, Exhibitors of giant men. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 19 The exhibitor told us a wonderful story.

2. One who contributes an article for public exhibition.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 205 The only exhibitor in the class for 12 species. 1851 *Expositor* 11 Jan. 163/3 The hosts of exhibitors [at the Exhibition of 1851].

Hence **Exhi·bitorship.**

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 72/1 Medal and Honourable Mention become little more than a certificate of exhibitorship.

Exhibitory (egzi·bitəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *exhibitōri-us*, f. *exhibēre*: see Exhibit and -ory.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Intended to exhibit, set forth, or display. b. Of or pertaining to display or exhibition.

1772 Warton *Life Sir T. Pope* (1780) 379 *note*, An exhibitory bill..of expences for their removal this year. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* I. § 8. 18 The treatment of the Papists' temple is eminently exhibitory; it is surface work throughout. 1879 H. N. Hudson *Hamlet* Pref. 15 Knowledge..less available for..exhibitory purposes. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 101 The gay, storm-beleaguered camp, in the words of its exhibitory press, began to 'boom'.

2. Intended to cause the exhibition or production of an article in dispute.

1886 Muirhead in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 709/1 If the respondent obeyed the order in a restitutory or exhibitory decree, there was an end of the matter.

†B. *sb.* A procedure with regard to the 'exhibition' of remedies. *Obs.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 14 Physicians..(whose exhibitories to themselues do not parallele their prescripts..to others).

Exhilarant (egzi·lärănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *exhilarant*, ad. L. *exhilarant-em*, pr. pple. of *exhilarāre* to Exhilarate.]

A. *adj.* That exhilarates; exhilarating.

1866 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* xli. 294 The exhilarant draught in which they drank the mountain-joy. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* Introd. 49 The breeze..and the tide ..impart a healthy and an exhilarant stimulus.

B. *sb.* An exhilarating medicine.

1803 Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 329 It has been holden in high repute as a cordial and exhilerant [*sic*]. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 371 The use of this drug as an exhilarent [*sic*] is not confined to the poor. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* (1849) 164 An exhilarant and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him. 1868 Garrod *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 390 Exhilarants are medicines whose primary effect is to cause an exaltation of the spirits.

Exhilarate (egzi·lăreit), *v.* Forms: 7-8 **exhilerate**, (6 -arite), 6- **exhilarate**. [ad. L. *exhilarāt-* ppl. stem of *exhilarāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *hilar-is* cheerful: see Hilarity.]

1. *trans.* To make cheerful or merry; to cheer, enliven, gladden (a person, his spirits, etc.).

1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* E vj b, A cleane and a pure conscience maye exhilarate the mynde. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii, Sundry are the meanes..to exhilerate a sorrowfull heart. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxviii. 22 Peregrine..advised him to exhilarate his spirits with a glass of wine. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* 36 He would be exhilarated at the sight of the first beggar that he saw. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xx. (1813) 426 Frost ..exhilarates our spirits. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxvi, It seemed greatly to delight and exhilarate him to say so.

b. To impart cheerfulness to, enliven (a thing or pursuit).

1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 177 P 5 A select company of curious men, who met once a week to exhilarate their studies. 1795 Anderson *Embassy China* 274 A joyous dinner, exhilarated by plenty of spirits.

†2. *intr.* To become cheerful. *Obs. rare*−1.

1600 Bacon *Sp. in Parl.* in *Lett. & Life* (1874) VII. 177 The shining of the sun, whereby all things exhilarate, is hindered by clouds.

Exhilarating (egzi·lăreitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That exhilarates; cheering, enlivening, inspiriting.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. ix. (1851) 87 Marriage..was especially giv'n as a cordiall and exhilarating cup of solace. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II 66 A Continual Tide Flows from th' exhilerating Fount. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Denham*, Nothing is less exhilarating than the ludicrousness of Denham. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 76 We..started for another exhilarating gallop. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxv. 519 The air which was exhilarating to Europeans.

Hence **Exhi·laratingly** *adv.*

1830 in Ogilvie.

Exhilaration (egzi·lărēi·ʃən). Also 7-8 **exhileration**. [ad. late L. *exhilarātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhilarāre* to Exhilarate.]

1. The action or means of exhilarating; a cheering or enlivening influence.

1623–6 Cockeram, *Exhileration.* 1629 J. Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 301 To use all..exhilarations for joy of the gods wedding. 1792 V. Knox *Serm.* xi. 247 This remedy..enlivens..by an unnatural exhilaration. 1864 Longf. *Falc. Ser. Feder.* 139 There was..that wild exhilaration in the air.

2. The condition or feeling of being exhilarated.

1606 Bacon *Sylva* § 721 Exhilaration hath some Affinity with Joy. 1802 Cogan *Philos. Treat. Passions* I. ii. (ed. 2) 63 Every species of torpor is subdued; an exhilaration succeeds. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, A bill of fare that might kindle exhilaration in the breast of a misanthrope. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. v. 388 The feeling of..exhilaration will last for several hours.

Exhilarative (egzi·lărătiv), *a.* [f. L. *exhilarāt-* ppl. stem of *exhilarāre* to Exhilarate + -ive.] Tending to produce exhilaration.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 356 Pamphlets..sapid, exhilarative. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Feb. 133 It was a morning most exhilarative. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 200 A feeling of lassitude..preceded..by a short period of exhilarative excitement.

Exhilarator (egzi·lăreitəɹ). [f. Exhilarate *v.* + -or.] One who, or that which, exhilarates.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 88 We certainly do not approve of cards and wagers as the best exhilarators of the spirits. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 279 Where Erskine parted his mantle of puns among the..aspiring exhilarators of the Bar.

Exhi·laratory, *a. rare.* [f. Exhilarate *v.* + -ory.] Having the effect of exhilarating.

1871 L. Stephen *Playground of Europe* 284 The danger is trifling enough to be merely exhila[ra]tory.

Exhilient, bad form of Exilient, *Obs.*

Exhort (egzi·hɔ̄ɹt, egzɔ̄ɹt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **exort**(e, -horte, 4- **exhort**. [ad. L. *exhort-āri*, f. *ex-* intensive + *hortāri* to encourage: see Hortatory. Cf. F. *exhorter* and Enhort. Not now in colloquial use.]

1. *trans.* To admonish earnestly; to urge by stimulating words to conduct regarded as laudable. Said also of circumstances, etc.: To serve as an incitement. a. *simply.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 If prestis ouerwile exort or monest be peple. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 247 He soo exorted me that at the houre of mydnyghte he made me to aryse hastely. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 25 To the wych purpos..the tyme exhortyth us. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 19 Then shall the minister exhort the sicke person after this fourme. 1604 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iv. 46 (Qq.)

Examples, gross as earth, exhort me. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 40 Write to me..exhort me, admonish me.

absol. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 31 Þe prest be miȝti to exort in al doctrin. 1526–34 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Exhorte with all longe sufferinge and doctryne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxv. 131 The words..of him that Exhorteth. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Jerry Jarvis*, Whether the Rev. Mr. Hyandry exhorted or made way for the Rev. Mr. Tearbrain. 1881 BIBLE R.V.) *Rom.* xii. 8 He that exhorteth, to his exhorting.

b. Const. *to* with *inf.* or *subord. clause.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. (1890) 19, I the exhorte and counceylle that thou ne defoylle nomore thyn hondes wyth my bloode. 1532 *Thynne's ed. of Chaucer's L. G. W. Hyps. & Medea* 73 That he in his neuewe Iason wolde exhorte To saylen to that londe. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* ix. 26 Thy prophetes (which exhorted them so earnestly, that they shulde conuerte vnto the). 1611 BIBLE *Tit.* ii. 6 Yong men likewise exhort, to bee sober minded. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. in Math.* § 37, I have long ago done what you so often exhort me to do. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. v. 226 The bishops were exhorted not to engage in secular affairs more than was necessary.

c. Const. *to* an action or course, a condition.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 162/2 To call and exorte the worlde from all pleasure of the fleshe to the puritie and clennes of the body and soule. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 25 The Apostle, in exhorting men to contentment. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 185 Commonly .. we exhort to good actions, we instigate to ill. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* II. 45, I through each city..Have pass'd, exhorting..Greece To bold defence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 79 The people would be exhorted to liberality.

2. With *obj.* a thing: To recommend earnestly; to insist upon.

c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* in *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 47 What I exhorte Not herde is. 1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* vi. 2 These thynges teache and exhorte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 179 While we..Designing or exhorting glorious Warr. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 8 Exhorting the repeal of those laws, so contrary to charity. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 96 He..again exhorted a reform.

† **Exho·rt**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] = EXHORTATION.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3972 By the exort of vntrew man. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. Pref., The princely exhorte, whiche..our foresaid gracyous soueraygne gaue me. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.*, Did he make a large exhort unto concord? *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 183 Everywhere he breathed exhorts. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 324 Drown Hector's Vaunts in loud Exhorts of Fight. 1829 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 238 Perpetual exhorts to a new birth unto Toryism.

† **Exho·rtance.** *Obs.* In 7 *Sc.* **exhortans.** [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] = EXHORTATION.

(But possibly *exhortans* may be an abbreviation in the MS. for *exhortations.*)

c 1646 T. CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1808) 45 He [Mr. Robert Rollock]..with most pithy exhortans setting them on to vertue and pietie.

† **Exho·rtary.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **-arie.** [f. EXHORT *sb.* + -ARY.] = EXHORTATION.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 54 The father..having ended this exhortarie is answered..of his dissembling sonne thus.

Exhortation (eksǫɹtēⁱ·ʃən). Forms: 4–5 **exort-, exhortacioun,** 5–6 **exhortacion, -yon, exortacion,** (6 **exhortatyoun, exortation**) 5– **exhortation.** [ad. L. *exhortātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhortārī* to EXHORT. Cf. Fr. *exhortation.*]

1. The action or process of exhorting, of earnestly admonishing or urging to what is deemed laudable conduct; an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 13 Til I come take tent to redynge, to exortacioun and techynge. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 720 Eftyr..syndry exhortatyownys. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 To gadre money or tresor by subtyl exortation. 1505 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* Wks. 1 This treatyse..was made..at the exortacion and sterynge of..princesse Margarete. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 Thair mother gaf exhortacion to ilkane of thame. *a* 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 11 Exhortations from all sin. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) II. vi. 224 There is no Room for any Exhortations to charity. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* III. Introd., A great part of the Preacher's business consists of Exhortation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 177 An exhortation to the youthful monarch to check his own self-indulgence.

2. A set speech delivered for the purpose of exhorting; a discourse; *esp.* a formal address in the course of a religious observance, liturgical formulary or rite. Also in phrase, *To make an exhortation.*

c 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 373 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 148 Now, ladyes, taketh gode hede to thys exhortacion That I haue tawȝt yow in thys lore. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. 215 All the people war gathered about him, to heare him make an exortation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 326 The place..where Moses made those divine exhortations some say was Bethabara. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. ix. (1739) 582 As the Exhortation before the Communion suggests to us. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, The clergyman ..delivering (very unaffectedly and simply) the closing exhortation. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 28 The result of this exhortation was a long and..important session.

3. *attrib.*

1872 SHIPLEY *Glossary* 190 *Exhortation Week*, The week before Septuagesima Sunday; so called in the Eastern Church because the faithful are then exhorted to prepare for the Great Fast. Also called *Exhortatory Week.*

Exhortative (egzǭ·ɹtǎtiv), *a.* [ad. L. *exhortātīv-us*, f. *exhortārī*: see EXHORT and -IVE. Cf. F. *exhortatif, -ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing exhortation; intended to exhort.

1564 J. WHITE (*title*), Agapetus, An Exposition of Chapters Exhortative. 1583 [see CONSULTATIVE]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 246 Laurence writ..exhortatiue Epistles to the Bishops. 1687 T. TRAMALLIER in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 213 The exhortative part of his Speech. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE *Notes on Jer. Taylor, Lit. Rem.* III. 301 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 231 The dictatorial exhortative style of the leading journal. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. x. 317 A few words..exhortative to charity.

Hence **Exho·rtatively** *adv.*

1693 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* (1850) I. 146 Some read these words exhortatively.

Exhortator (eksǫɹtēⁱ·təɹ). *rare*⁻⁰. [a. late L. *exhortātor*, agent-n. f. *exhortārī* to EXHORT.] One who exhorts or encourages; = EXHORTER.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* In mod. Dicts.

Exhortatory (egzǭ·ɹtǎtəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *exhortātōri-us*, f. *exhortārī*: see EXHORT *v.* and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing exhortation, intended to exhort.

1544 'H. STALBRYDGE' (*title*), Epistel exhortatorye .. agaynst the pompous popysh Bischops. 1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 314 They used..an exhortatory remedy to the Prelates. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. ix. 269 An exhortatory conclusion to our brethren at home. 1780 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* i. (1816) 38 The minister preached an exhortatory discourse. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 448, I could take no part in it [the discussion] but an exhortatory one. 1870 tr. *Lange's Comm. Eccl.* 76 The entire contents..are of an exhortatory character.

† B. *sb.* An exhortatory discourse. *Obs.*

1656 H. HAMMOND (*title*), A Parænesis or Exhortatory to all True Sons of the Church. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 37 Justin Martyr..in his Exhortatory to the Gentiles.

Exhorter (egzǭ·ɹtəɹ). Also 6 **exhortoure.** *Sc.* **exhortar.** [f. EXHORT *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who exhorts or urges on to action. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Exhortoure, *suasor.* 1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* A a iv, A moste deuoute exhorter, & a most earnest perswader. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 85/2 Socrates as being a Man Absolute and Perfect..never needed any exhorter. 1875 C. F. WINGATE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 146 He took a lively interest in prayer-meetings..and was an earnest exhorter.

2. *spec.* In various Christian Churches, a person appointed to give religious exhortation under the direction of a superior minister. Cf. EVANGELIST 3 c.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 88 It was ordanit be the Ministeris, exhortaris and reidaris of this realme. 1564 *Act Edin. Gen. Assembly* 25 Dec., An Act.. 'Ordaining every Minister, Exhorter and Reader to have one of the Psalm Books'. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 The Generall Assemblie [to] appoynt the proportion how much shall a Superintendent have..how much ane Exhorter, how much a Reader. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 5 June, One of these exhorters was Jacob Rowell.

Exhorting (egzǭ·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXHORT; encouragement, instigation; an exhortation, address.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 65 The proude mayden in amours, after this exhortyng..sayde that she sholde noo more speke therof vnto her. 1490 — *Eneydos* xl. 132 Euander slewe his fader by exhortynge of his moder that vyceta was called. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXVIII. xcvi, The godly Frier..With new exhortings bad her to beware.

Exhumate (e·ksˌhiumeⁱt), *v.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* **exhumate.** [f. med.L. *exhumāt-* ppl. stem of *exhumā-re* to EXHUME.] = EXHUME *v.* *lit.* and *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 796 The Kyng hearyng his subject to be exhumate and brent without his knowledge. 1619 'R. JONES' [Lushington] in *Phenix* (1708) II. 480 The Women gave the Watch-word to the Disciples, who immediately do exhumate his Body. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 175 His [Wiclif's] Body was Exhumated and Burnt. *Ibid.* I. 272 The present Sermon-maker would needs exhumate poor Fryar John. 1846 WORCESTER cites DR. HITCHCOCK. 1881 *Gd. Words* XXII. 45/1 The writer whose hands are cramped with the pen will draw his legs from under the desk, and..exhumating his knapsack, dry with a winter's dust, [will] make straight for the mountain.

Exhumation (eksˌhiumēⁱ·ʃən). [a. Fr. *exhumation*, ad. med.L. *exhumātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhumā-re* to EXHUME.] The action or process of digging up or removing (a body, etc.) from beneath the ground. Also, an instance of this.

1797 W. SEWARD *Suppl. to Anecd.* 288 Tracts relative to the exhumation in the great church at Dunkirk. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 373 The details of this barbarous exhumation are curious. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 344 The dead body of Arsenius was, after exhumation, produced before the council of Tyre. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. vi. 163 The exhumation of two oaken cists. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 114 Febrile affections produced by exhumations..of bodies.

Exhumator (e·ksˌhiumeⁱtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *exhumāre* to EXHUME.] One who exhumes.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 321 The fraternal embrace of the exhumator of Tom Paine's bones. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 271 The exhumators of the remains of Adam Smith. 1832 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 417 If the reformers of our day have no Hampden, they have his exhumator and biographer, Lord Nugent,

Exhume (eksˌhiū·m), *v.* [ad. F. *exhume-r*, ad. med.L. *exhum-āre* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. *ex-* out + *hum-us* ground.]

1. *trans.* To dig out or remove (something buried) from beneath the ground.

1783 WATSON *Philip III* (L.), More than a dozen bodies were thus unnecessarily exhumed. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 101 It was not the manner of those days to exhume..the bodies of holy men. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 643 Bones that have been exhumed by the waves. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 48 No less than 17 canoes had been..exhumed. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 112 The wild animals might have exhumed the body.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To unearth, bring to light.

1819 SCOTT *Let.* 3 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I . go a day sooner to exhume certain old monuments of the Rutherfords at Jedburgh. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. i. 104 The industry of modern antiquarians has exhumed two or three obscure works. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. iii. 403 The letters of the royal assassin..were exhumed.

2. To remove the overlying soil from. *rare.*

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 31 When we exhume an old land-surface the remains of Mammals may be found in tolerable plenty.

Hence **Exhu·med** *ppl. a.* (in quots. *fig.*).

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 19 They will give to those, as it were, exhumed verities a degree of weight and prominence. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 356 The aborigines of these new and exhumed regions.

Exhumer (eksˌhiū·məɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who exhumes.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xxxi. 243 The exhumers of Pompeii. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 5/2 The work of the exhumer is amply repaid.

Exhybe: see EXHIBE, *Obs.*

Exibilate, exiccate, etc.: see EXSIBILATE, etc.

† **Exi·conize,** *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. ἐξεικονίζ-ειν, f. ἐξ- (see EX- *pref.*²) + εἰκών image.] *trans.* To portray, depict.

1641 EARL MANCHESTER in *Mountague's Let., etc.* 12 Our faith..is no other but what is exiconized in the Apostles' creed.

[**Exidemic, -al**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

† **E·xient.** *Chronol. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *exiens*, pr. pple. of *exīre*: see EXIT. Cf. *transient.*] Preceded by a numeral: The (first, second, etc.) year reckoned from any epoch.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* 67 The fourth Exient of the sixth Olympiad. *Ibid.* 223 The 3rd exient of Asa.

Exies (e·ksiz), *sb. pl. Sc.* [? corruption of ACCESS.] ? Hysterics.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxv, 'Jenny Rintherout has ta'en the exies, and done naething but laugh and greet'. 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xi, 'The cook-maid in the trembling exies'.

‖ **Exigeant** (ęksiʒaṅ), *a.* [Fr. pr. pple. of *exiger*, ad. L. *exigĕre*: see EXIGENT.] = EXACTING *ppl. a.* 3. Also used (with *sbs.* denoting women) in fem. form **Exigeante** (ęksiʒāṅt).

1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* viii, Clarence Hervey had been used to the brilliant and exigeante lady Delacour. 1837 C'TESS BLESSINGTON in C. Heath *Bk. of Beauty* 190 It scarcely satisfied the jealous and exigeant lover. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 22 Falling into the jealous, exigeant, selfish type of affection.

Exigence (e·ksidʒĕns). Also 7 **exegence.** [a. F. *exigence*, ad. L. *exigentia*, f. *exigent-em*, pr. pple. of *exigĕre*: see EXIGENT.]

1. The state or fact of being exigent; urgent want; need, necessity.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 A priuat person, whose manner of life and calling hath no such exigence. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. xvi, Their violence.. Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence. 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 130 So many..as will suffice in time of Exigence. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi, A churchwarden who feels the exigence of whitewash.

† b. What is needed or required; demands, exigency, need, requirement; = EXIGENCY 2. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xiv. (1611) 43 According to the exigence of that speciall end whereunto they are intended. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 92 The nature of his offices ..and the whole exigence of the Epistle proclaime him Bishop. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 443 For the convenient support of the Exigences of my nature and condition. 1710 *Tatler* No. 252 P 2 If we drink the least Proportion beyond the Exigence of Thirst. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 557 Ghostly counsel, if it..fall Below the exigence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 287 Supervisors, with powers adapted to the exigence of the case.

2. A pressing state of circumstances, or one demanding immediate action or remedy; a sudden or pressing necessity; an emergency; a difficulty, extremity, strait.

1643 *True Informer* 15 His Majesty..summoned all his Nobles to appeare, to advise with them in this exigence. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* IV, A warlike Fantome By heaven created for this exigence. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. iv. (1852) 124 Mr. Winthrop..being..in this exigence chosen the governour. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 160 God himself relieved the Israelites in every exigence. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xxiii, Escape..as unexpected as the exigence was threatening. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 434 Falstaff is equal to any exigence.

¶ 3. As a personal quality: Exactingness. *rare.* [After Fr. use; cf. EXIGEANT.]

[1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. ii. 35 Mortgaging my time and patience by her *exigence* every hour in the day]. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. 102 The habit of exigence. That last is not a common English word.

Exigency (e·ksidʒĕnsi). [ad. L. *exigentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being exigent.

1. a. Exigent character, pressing state (of circumstances, etc.), stringency (of requirements). b. Urgent want; pressing necessity; an instance of this; in *pl.* pressing needs, straits.

a. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 224 Such immediate ..assistance as the exigency of her affairs required. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. iv. (1817) 66 To inspire them with fortitude proportioned to the increasing exigency of the service. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 289 Nor whatever the exigency of our circumstances, can we rationally doubt of needful assistance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 577 The exigency of the case warranted him in borrowing .. a fine horse belonging to Dare.

b. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 70 [He] was driuen to such an exigency that he was constrained [etc.]. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 88 The amazing Exigencies of a sinking Man ..excuse the folly of catching at Reeds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 79 The Romans in great Exigency, sent for their Dictator from the Plow. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Wks. 1746 III. 245 We already complain of our want of bullion and must at last be reduced to the greatest exigencies. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. ii. 260 The natural exigency my father was under of rubbing his head. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 37 The extreme exigency of the moment. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 61 Yet the Exigencies of England required peace.

2. That which is needed or required; demands, needs, requirements: **a.** *sing.*; now *rare* exc. in *Law* (see quot. 1883). **b.** *pl.*

a. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 329 The residue were fined..according to the exigencie and temper of their fault. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The various exigency of times and occasions. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 37 In his demands upon the Rajah..Mr. Hastings had exceeded the exigency. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxii. (1853) 164 The talents of Mahomet rose to the exigency of the moment. 1883 SIR F. POLLOCK in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench 433 When the sheriff has seized the debtor's goods, it is his duty to go on selling until he shall have realized enough to satisfy the exigency of the writ.

b. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* iv. 73 Devout persons are directed to several saints, for their several exigencies. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iii, I intreat you will never suffer Mr. Wood to be a judge of your exigencies. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 28 Those who think God will..work miracles..to meet the exigencies of theology.

† **Exige·ndary.** *Law. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *exigendārius*, f. *exigenda*: see EXIGENT *sb.*2 and -ARY1.] = EXIGENTER.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* *Exigendarie of the common bank* .. is otherwise called Exigenter. 1721 in BAILEY. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Exigend(e: see EXIGENT *sb.*2

Exigent (e·ksidʒěnt), *a.* and *sb.*1 Also 5 **-ente,** 6–7 **exegent(t,** 7 **exgigent.** [ad. L. *exigent-em*, pr. pple. of *exigĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *agĕre* to drive: see EXACT *v.* Cf. OF. *exigent.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Requiring immediate action or aid; pressing, urgent.

1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 617 That exigent cry for help. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 46 At this exigent moment the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Univ.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 94 A fop .. in exigent circumstances, will play the manly part. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. lxxxiii. 98 There were other and more exigent demands [upon Denison's means].

2. Requiring a great deal; demanding more than is reasonable; exacting, pressing.

1828 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 144 It was said of some exigent man, that, etc. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* II. ii, A love that clings not, nor is exigent, Encumbers not the active purposes, Nor drains their source. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 92 Varied foods, climates, beautiful objects..are the necessity of this exigent system of ours. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1878) 76 His restlessness .. was never tyrannical and exigent.

b. Const. *of.*

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. I. ii, But now this body, exigent of rest, Will needs put in a claim. 1871 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* Crit. Misc. 20 An age when the intellect is usually most exigent of supremacy.

B. *sb.*1

†**1.** A state of pressing need; a time of extreme necessity; a critical occasion, or one that requires immediate action or remedy; an emergency, extremity, strait. *To bring, drive, put,* etc. *to, to take* (*an*) *exigent. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Ord. Fools* 4 Bacus and Iuno hath set abroche a tonne, [And] Brouthe the[r] braynys vn-to exigente. a 1548 *Hye way to Spyttel Hous* 1011 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 67 In theyr fury they be so vyolent, That they wyll bryng one to an exegent. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 3 The duke seeing himselfe to be driuen to such an exigent. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 413 In steed of doing any thing as the exigent required, he began to make circles. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 162 God will have a well in store, and shew it us at the exigent. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 300 In such Exigents this Manipulus may be recurred to. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 in TODD.

b. Last pinch; end, extremity.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 92 Here by degrees is passed to the last exigent. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. v. 9 These Eyes..Waxe dimme, as drawing to their Exigent. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 146, I feare my barbarous rudenesse to her Hath driven her to some desperate exigent. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 141 What a dangerous exigent must she needs come to, whose life was thus assaulted?

†**2.** *pl.* Needs, requirements. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* vii. 65 He is bountiful, because he wil geve according to exigentes. 1641 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 536 Most effectual and proper for the present exigents of the Kingdom. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 11 Because it is not accommodate to all Uses and Exigents.

b. A required amount; a needed quantity.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 337 His enterprise Marked out anew, its exigent of wit Apportioned.

Hence **E·xigently** *adv.*, in an exigent manner.

1889 W. SHARP in *Academy* 30 Nov. 352/3, I ..cannot but hope that he will not pursue too exigently his latest method.

† **E·xigent,** *sb.*2 *Law. Obs.* Also 5–6 **exigend.** [In 15th c. *exigend*, a. AF. *exigende*, ad. med.L. *exigenda*, gerundial pple. of *exigĕre*: see prec.] A writ commanding the sheriff to summon the defendant to appear and deliver up himself upon pain of outlawry; also called *writ of exigent.*

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 8 Et si le pleyntif face defaute a nuli Counté, adunc cessent les exigendes jekes a nostre venue en le pays.] 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 491. II. 161 He hath taken suerte that ye schall appere in the crastino animarum upon the exigents returnable. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 24 By reason of eny processe or exigend made within the same Countie. 1502-3 *Plumpton Corr.* 173 On tewsday last was the court..and then was ther none exegent called agaynst you. c 1508 *Ibid.* 204 If I wold suffer the exigend, which I had agaynst you, not to goe out agaynst you. 1670 VAUGHAN *Bushell's Case* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 429 The Party came into Court and demanded Oyer of the Exigent. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibras* III. i. 1036 What Charms [must that Lady have], that can .. null Decree and Exigent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 283 If a *non est inventus* is returned upon all of them, then a writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* may be sued out. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

b. Phrases: *Clerk of the Exigents*; *to put in exigent*; *to sue to* (*an*) *exigent.*

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigent is to frame all manner of Processes of *Exigi facias.* 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 114 a, Goods and chattels of those that be put in exigent. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 146 This Beavor, in Michaelmas term, had caused him to be sued to exigent. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1209/4 Benjamin Hill, late Clerk of the Exigents. 1690 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 300 John Hodgson is sued to an Exgent by one John Brier..in Trespasse.

E·xigent (e·ksidʒěnt), *v.* [f. EXIGENT *sb.*1 and 2.] *trans.* †**a.** To subject (a person or thing) *to.* **b.** To carry out a writ of exigent against.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 4 [They] forfeit their faith..to their Lord, the Publike Welfare, by exigenting it to intolerable sufferings and dangers. 1837 PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. 241 Were you by the Coroner in County Court duly exigented and proclaimed?

† **E·xigenter.** *Law. Obs.* Also 7 **exigentor, -egenter.** [a. AF. *exigenter*, f. *exigente, exigende*: see EXIGENT *sb.*2] An officer of the Court of Common Pleas who made out all exigents and proclamations in cases pertaining to outlawry. Also, in 18–19th c., a similar officer of the Court of King's Bench.

[1432 *Act 10 Hen. VI*, c. 4 Null Filicer Exigenter ne autre Officer.] 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 The Felyssour or exigenter in whose offyce suche sute is taken. 1654 *View Regulation of Chancery* 20 The Filacers and Exigentors.. in the Court of Common Pleas. 1672 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angliae Notitia* (ed. 6) 218 [In the Court of Common Pleas] There are also four Exigenters, whose Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lye. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 317 He .. had given to him the Exegenters Office of the Common Pleas. 1784 *Town & Country Mag.* 7 Jan. 56 Ackland, esq. deputy filazer and exigenter to the court of King's bench. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 30 sched. A, Offices abolished by this Act .. On the Plea Side of the Court of Queen's Bench .. Filacer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries .. In the Court of Common Pleas .. Exigenter and Clerk of the Supersedeas.

‖ **Exigi facias** (e·ksidʒəi fēⁱ·ʃiæs). *Law.* [L. phrase, lit. 'that you cause to be demanded', f. *exigĕre* to demand, exact, and *facĕre* to make, cause.] = EXIGENT *sb.*2

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigents is to frame all manner of Processes of Exigi facias. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Exigible (e·ksidʒib'l), *a.* [as if ad. L. *exigibilis, f. *exigĕre*: see EXACT *v.* Cf. F. *exigible.*] That may be exacted; demandable, requirable, chargeable. Const. *against, from* (a person).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. v. 72 This [service] is not now exigible. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 339 There is no part of our debt exigible at this time. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 543 They were all charged the full sum exigible on their rent. 1883 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 65 Whether the duty on post-horses was exigible in respect of post-horses carrying an express, etc.

Exiguity (eksigiū·iti). [ad. L. *exiguitās*, f. *exiguus*: see EXIGUOUS.] The quality or condition of being exiguous; scantiness in measure; smallness in size or quantity, littleness.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* I. 116 Sense is .. puzled at the exiguity of particular moats. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 Their exceeding exiguity; for certainly of all Animals they are the least. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 589 Astonished at the exiguity of the *plats* placed before him. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 242 We are disappointed at the exiguity of the results.

concr. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 8 The Insectile automata (those living exiguities).

Exiguous (egzi·giu,əs), *a.* [f. L. *exigu-us* scanty in measure or number (f. *exigĕre* to weigh strictly: see EXACT *v.*) + -OUS.] Scanty in measure or number; extremely small, diminutive, minute.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 141 Of great vertue, yet of an exiguous quantity. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 39 If they have any being, it is so exiguous, that it is scarce visible. a 1708 J. PHILIPS *Fall of Chloe's Jordan* 100 Protected mice, The race exiguous..Their mansions quit. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. v, The soldier's pay is in the highest degree exiguous; not above three half-pence a day. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 3 The judgment of the House of Lords on the exiguous point raised by the Bordesley appeal.

Hence **Exi·guousness** = EXIGUITY.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exiguousness*, littleness, smallness. 1775 in ASH. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 352/1, No. 1, though its apparent exiguousness might suggest a different conclusion, is a number of the highest importance.

Exile (e·ksəil, e·gzəil), *sb.*1 Also 4 **exil,** 5–6 **exyl(e, exyll(e.** [a. OF. *exil*, refashioned form of *essil*, state of banishment, also (cf. sense 2) devastation, destruction = Pr. *essilh*, semi-popular ad. L. *exsilium* state of banishment, f. *ex-* out + *sal-* (= Skr. *sar-* to go), root of *salīre* to leap (whence also *exsul*: see EXUL); cf. *consilium* COUNSEL. In sense 2, OF. *essil* is a vbl. sb. f. *essiller*: see EXILE *v.* 4. (Formerly accented *exi·le.*)]

1. Enforced removal from one's native land according to an edict or sentence; penal expatriation or banishment; the state or condition of being penally banished; enforced residence in some foreign land. Phrases, † *To go, put in* or *to exile*; *to drive, go, send into exile.*

In Israelitish history *spec.* the captivity of the Jews in the 5th century B.C.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1154 (Cott.) Wit all þou sal bi halden vile, Quar-sa þou wendes in exile. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 131 How alle his kynde exile was on þam laid. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iii. 10 Whi art þou comen in to þis solitarie place of myn exil. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 44 Saynt Thomas In Frawns, as in-til Exile, was. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 41 He was put to exyle in to yͤ yle of Sardeyn. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 211 Griefe of my Sonnes exile hath stopt her breath. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 632 These puissant Legions, whose exile Hath emptied Heav'n. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 177 The first bishops .. newly returned out of their exiles, as Cox, Grindal [etc.]. 1738 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 365 He had taken the advantage of his exile to travel. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, I accept them: provided, first, that thou obtainest the exile or death of Muza. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 35 Zapolya neglected no means by which he could, from his exile at Tarnow, keep Hungary in a state of agitation. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxi. 460 Exile was made the condition of his pardon.

b. *gen.* Expatriation, prolonged absence from one's native land, endured by compulsion of circumstances or voluntarily undergone for any purpose.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 187 To do profite to the comune He toke of exile the fortune. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 724 Soche a maiden .. þat forsec hir fader & hir fre londe .. Auntrede hir to Exile euer for þi [Jason's] sake. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 For thy exile and fleynge in to Egypte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 242 b, He so..greved his nobilitie..that some of their voluntarie will, went into Exile. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 519 After an exile of many years, Dudley North returned to England with a large fortune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 19 Godes flesche and eke hys blode .. frevereth ous in oure exil. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1165 Þe world es na thyng elles Bot en hard exil, in qwilk men duelles. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 Huan he..y-ziȝþ þise wordle þet ne is bote an exil and a dezert uol of lyons. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 7994 Þe same bischope .. Fra his kirke was putt in exile. 1547 *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The couersion therof [Hounsloo Heathe] into tillage .. by mennes labour..shall be an exile of idlenesse in those parties. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 20 Banished is banisht from the world, And worlds exile is death. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation*, All our life and Age Is but an exile and a Pilgrimage. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. i. 20 And out of its exile The passion return.

d. *attrib.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 202 Thou Deigned to Come down .. to dwell with Me in this Exile-World. *Ibid.* I. ix. 207 Man, a Pilgrim upon Earth .. should sanctify his Exile-state, by these Trials.

†**2.** Waste or devastation of property; ruin, utter impoverishment. *To put in exile* [OF. *metre a essil*]: to ravage (a country), ruin (a person). *Obs.*

[1267 *Act 52 Hen. III*, c. 23 Item firmarii tempore firmarum suarum vastum, vendicionem, seu exilium non faciant, in domibus, boscis, hominibus, neque, &c.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 869, I..purpose me..to putte hem in exil for evermore. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 96 ȝif oure rem withowten kyng be ony while, It myhte sone thanne fallen into exylle. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vj b, He began werre to his neyghbours .. in so much that the reame was put in exyl. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 81 Her cyte and landes of Cartage are all dystroied and tourned in exyll. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 74 a, The temple was ..repayred after the exile that was made at Hierusalem by the Persians. 1618 PULTON *Stat.* 52 *Hen. III*, c. 23 Fermors, during their termes, shall not make wast, sale, nor exile of House, Woods, and Men..without speciall licence. [So 1700 in J. Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 1114.]

Exile (e·ksəil), *sb.*2 [Of obscure formation; perh. merely a concrete use of EXILE *sb.*1 1 (cf. OF. and ME. *prison* = prisoner); the development of sense may have been produced by direct association with L. *exsul.* It may however be f. EXILE *v.*]

1. A banished person; one compelled to reside away from his native land.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8922 To lese his londes & ben exil. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 5308 Of þair bischop, þat lange whyle had bene fra his kirk exile. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 285 Get thee from my

sight, Thou art an Exile, and thou must not stay. 1611 Bible *Isa.* li. 14 The captiue exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Ecl.* i. 91 O must the wretched Exiles ever mourn, Nor after length of rowling Years return? 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 85 This unhappy exile..was destined to be the father of a race of kings. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 105 Had been found guilty of the crime of patriotism, and was..an exile from his country. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. 399 Thousands of Flemish exiles found a refuge in the Cinque Ports.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1790 *Norman & Bertha* I. 2 Thither froward fate pursued this amiable exile pair. 1856 Grote *Greece* II. xcv. XII. 439 The officers of Antipater, called in the language of the time exile-hunters, were .. on the look-out to seize these proscribed men. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 3 A careful study of the exile system [of Russia.] *Ibid.* 4 Officers of the Exile Administration.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 365 The poor exiles..Hung round the bowers, and fondly looked their last. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 144 An exile from the paternal roof. 1843 Neale *Hymns for Sick* 58 Thy grace in us, poor exiles yet, implant. 1852 Earp *Gold. Col. Australia* 100 The convict system ceased in New South Wales in 1839; but 'exiles' as they were termed, *i.e.* men who had passed their probation at home, were forwarded till 1843.

2. *attrib.* in *Exile-tree, Exile-oil-plant,* a name applied in India to the *Thevetia neriifolia* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), a plant introduced into that country from the West-Indies or tropical America.

It has large saffron-coloured flowers, and the bark is used in medicine as an antiperiodic.

1865 *Madras Quart. Jrnl. Med. Science* VIII. 195, I met with a large solitary tree..and from its situation, it occurred to me .. that the popular English name of 'Exile' seemed very appropriate. 1868 Waring *Pharmacopœia of India* 138 A West Indian shrub, domesticated in India, and cultivated under the name of *The Exile* or *Yellow Oleander.* 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.,* Exile-tree. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* s.v. *Oil-plant,* Exile. *Ibid.* s. v. *Thevetia,* Exile-oil-plant.

Exile (e·ksəil, e·gzəil), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *exīlis* thin, lank. Cf. F. *exile* (Cotgr.).

The ultimate etymology is disputed; some regard it as contracted from **exigilis,* f. *exigere* (cf. Exiguous; others as f. *ex-* privative + *ilia* entrails, the primary sense being assumed to have been 'disembowelled'.]

1. Slender, shrunken, thin; diminutive.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 387 Ache seede..Wherof the flaume hath lefte a core exile. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Champ,* Excellent spirits are often lodged in exile, or small, bodies. 1671 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 124, I saw the Anses of Saturn very exile. 1687 H. More *Apf. Antid.* (1712) 225 This actual division of the whole into so many subtile, exile, invisible particles.

2. Attenuated, thin. Of theories: Fine-spun.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. viii. 18 That ground which .. breathes .. forth exile and fumie vapours quickly vanishing..is..plyant for the plowe. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 75 Meanes..to draw forth the Exile heat which is in the Air. *Ibid.* § 155 His Voice plainly..made extreame sharp and exile, like the Voice of Puppets. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* i. Pref., These exile Theories. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 178/1 It is not..the paper that is, in fact, the substitute for money but something still more exile; the promise..stamped upon it.

†b. *Grk. Gram.* Unaspirated. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr *Erasm. Colloq.* 202 If οὔ be acuted and exile, etc

3. Meagre, scanty; 'lean', poorly endowed. Also of soils: Poor, barren.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 30 In lande ther ayer is hoot and drie, And erthe exile or hilly drie or lene, Vynes beth best ysette. 1525 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 99 II. 18 The Suppression of certain exile and small Monasteries. 1535 Cranmer in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxvi. 189 Their benefices were so exile .. that no learned man would take them. 1565 W. Alley *Poor Man's Libr.* I. Ded. A iij, The little talent of my exile and sclender learnyng. 1654 Fuller *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 223 Is it not a petty, a small, exile courtesy. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Proph.* 451 A more magnificent expression of what is, Chap. II, said in more exile phrase. 1863 J. R. Walbran *Mem. Fountains Ab.* (Surtees) I. 50 The convent was in the most exile condition.

b. quasi-*adv.*

1634 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* i. iii. 8 The ingeniousest Wits in the world have been such who feed exilest, or most slenderly.

Exile (e·ksəil, e·gzəil), *v.* Forms: 4–6 exil(l, exoile, 4 exile-n, 5 exyl(e, 4-exile. [ad. OF. *exilier* (12th c.), learned form of *essillier, esseillier,* etc. :—late L. *exiliāre,* f. *ex(s)ilium* Exile *sb.*] In OF. the vb. has chiefly the sense to ravage, devastate (cf. sense 4 below); for the development of meaning cf. *exterminate.* (Formerly accented *exi·le*; so always in Shaks. and Milton.)]

1. *trans.* To compel (a person) by a decree or enactment to leave his country; to banish, expatriate: a. with *from,* † *out of*; also † *into, to.*

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 39 þe king ebrahim Out of lond exiled him. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 156 Afterwarde into an ile This Jupiter him didde exile. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 145 [They should] go vpon the kynge Arthur .. and so exile hym fro all the contree. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 73 The emperour exyled Iohan .. into the yle of Pathmose. 1599 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 192 For that offence, Immediately we doe exile him hence. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xi. 35 Whom assuredly they could not think exiled from Heaven. 1736–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 242 Ravenna .. very kindly received Dante, when he was exiled from Florence.

b. with *double obj.* (Cf. Banish.)

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 179 Godwine..and his Sonnes were exiled the Realme. 1606 Earl North. Amiton in *True & Perfect Relat.* E e iij a, For Conspiracy ..was the Archb. Cant. exiled the Kingdom. 1608 J. King *Serm.* 24 Mar. 3 He .. was exiled the world. 1812 S. Rogers *Columbus* III. 21 All, exiled the realms of rest, In vain the sadness of their souls suppressed.

c. *simply.* Also † *to exile forth.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 58 þerfor was þe dome gyuen..To exile þe erle Godwyn. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 263 The fader .. Forth with the sone they exile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13070 Orestes..shuld render his londes, And be exilede for euermore. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 182 Sum part off tham..That Makfadzan had exildc furth beforne. *a* 1472 *Chron. Rich. II, etc.* (Camden 1856) 13 The kyng [Rich. II]..exilid the duke of Hereforde for terme of x. yeer. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 186 Thou takest it heavily that thou shouldest be..exiled without cause. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* i. 3 The man..who forc'd by fate..Expell'd and exil'd. 1840 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 91 Hear us sing above you 'Exiled is not lost'.

†d. *intr.* To be in exile; = L. *exsulare. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2582 (Cott.) A uoice..said..In egipte suld his sede exile In tharldon four hundret 3ere. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 1041 The more the Body dures, Soul more indures; Never too soon can Shee from thence exile.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To banish or separate *from* (one's home, a pleasant or endeared place or association). Const. as in 1 a, b, c.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2974 þe saules here..Er exild fra þis lyf til payn, With-outen any turnyng agayn. 1500–20 Dunbar *In Prays of Woman,* Exylit he suld be of all gud company. 1526 Tindale *Acts* iii. 23 Every soule which shall not heare that same prophet shal be exyled [ed. 1534 destroyed; so in Wyclif (1382–8), Bible (1611), etc.] from the people. 1578 *Gude & Godl. Ball.* 118 That will [free will] thy presence hes me exilit. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 386 They wilfully themselves exile from light. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* iv. vii, Exiled the circle of the court. 1749 G. West tr. *Pindar, 1st Pythian Ode* (R.), Exil'd from Praise, from Virtue, and the Muse. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 243, I am free; At my best home, if not exiled from thee. 1814 Jane Austen *Watsons* xxvi, You are fitted for society and it is shameful you should be exiled from it. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 The French live at court, and exile themselves to their estates for economy.

†3. To banish, expel, get rid of. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 385 þis oonhede þat Crist made is wel nyze excilid. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 13 þe pestilence, Which hath exiled pacience Fro þe clergie in special. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* lxxiii, For to exile Trouthe ..Out of her Court. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* Q iv, Her lord exyled and put her fro hym. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 27 Gildas .. exilinge all fables, most ernestlie embraceth truth. 1563 & 87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 431 None, that had not clean exiled all humanity. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI,* III. i. 46 Equitie [is] exil'd your Highnesse Land. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 27 That place ..Where black-brow'd night doth not exile the day. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Cymon & Iphig.* 218 His brutal manners from his breast exiled.

†II. 4. To devastate, ravage, bring to ruin. *Obs.* Cf. Exile *sb.*[1] 3.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhods* i. xv. (1869) 12 þilke þat wolen exile þe hous of grace dieu and dispoile it of hire goodes. *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* xiii. (1530) 18 Hys cuntry so robbed, pylled & exyled [*vastatis*]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* i. vi. 32 Yf ne were theyre .. good prechynge..Cristente shold be exyled by errour and euyl byleue. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 38 He wasted..all the playn countrey of Scotland, and exiled diuerse townes. *a* 1533 — *Huon* clxii. 633 They exyle your countre, they sle men, women and chyldren.

Exiled[1] (e·ksəild), *ppl. a.* [f. Exile *v.* + -ed[1].] In various senses of the verb.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 379 Hom þat are in ille lyue..seke or prisonde..pore, exilde, deserit. *c* 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* 125 þe exiled sones of Eue weilen. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 112, I..forbede you that ye byleue not the Counseill of none exilled and flemed fro his land. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. viii. 66 Our exil'd Friends. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 108 The sicke woman..recovered together with her strength, her before exiled beauty. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* i. 505 To thee, behold, an Exil'd Band we come. 1794 Southey *Bot. Bay Eclog.* 1, Still wilt thou..present The fields of England to my exiled eyes. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. 298 The exiled Greek scholars were welcomed in Italy.

absol. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav.* vi. 24/2 Tobolski, from the number..of the exiled, is become a..populous city.

[Exiled[2]: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Exilement (e·ksəilmĕnt). Also 7 exilment. *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action of exiling; the state or fact of being exiled; banishment, exile.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 117 The godlye fathers in theyr exilement wandering in forren contreis. 1652 Gataker *Life Bale* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 504 An inseparable .. companion .. with him in all his troubles and exilments. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 233 He [Charles II] abjured the Protestant religion soon after the exilement of the Royal family. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 435 Their exilements .. have increased the number of foreign scholars among them.

Exilent, obs. form of Excellent.

†**Exiler.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who, or that which, exiles (in senses of vb.). Also *fig.*

1382 Wyclif *Judith* viii. 25 Thei .. that temptaciouns resseyueden not with the drede of God..ben exilid of the exilere [1388 distried of a distriere; Vulg. *exterminati sunt ab exterminatore*] and of serpentis pershiden. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 598 Love is exiler aye of vice and sin. 1648 J. Bond *Occasus Occid.* 25, I find that sin notoriously branded as an Exiler, not only of Persons, but of whole Churches.

Exilian (egz-, eksi·liăn), *a.* [f. L. *ex(s)ili-um* (see Exile *sb.*[1]) + -an.] = next.

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2106 Wellhausen considers the second account as .. of exilian or post-exilian origin. 1888 Cave *Inspir. O. Test.* v. 277 The prophetical writers prior to the exilian period.

Exilic (egz-, eksi·lik), *a.* [f. Exile *sb.* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to exile; *esp.* the exile, or period of the exile, of the Jews in Babylon.

[1871 F. Bolton *Delitzsch's Comm. Ps.* cxviii. III. 983 It is without any doubt a post-exilic song.] 1888 S. R. Driver *Isaiah* v. 188 Whether .. it be Isaiah or an exilic prophet who speaks. 1890 G. A. Smith *Isaiah* II. p. xvii, Almost every metaphor .. may be referred to the book of Isaiah, and mostly to its exilic half.

†**Exi·lience.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Exilient: see -ence.] The state of being 'exilient'; exultation, rapture; also *fig.*

1623 Holyday *Serm.* (1626) 1 His iust exilience is so great. 1655 tr. *Francion* xi. 15 This News did so ravish him with an exilience of joy. *a* 1721 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 473 You may..my full Exilience hit. — *Preparatives* ibid. IV. 126 Heav'n-born Perfume will .. raise, Exilience.

†**Exi·liency.** *Obs.* [f. Exilient: see -ency.] = prec. Also *concr.* an outburst, outcome.

1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* xi. 100 In embracings, kisses, in the exiliency and egresse of the spirits in the expansion of the heart. *a* 1668 Heylin *Laud* II. 294 Which..ought to be rather attributed to some exiliency of humane frailty.

†**Exi·lient,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 exh-. [ad. L. *ex(s)ilientem,* pr. pple. of *ex(s)ilīre* to spring out or forth, f. *ex-* out + *salīre* to spring.] That leaps forth or springs up; exulting, bounding; active, alert.

1669 *Addr. to Yng. Gentry Eng.* 77 He might have the high spring-tides of exhilient joy enlarging their channels. *a* 1721 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 478 Th' exilient Strings..leap up into Chords. — *Edmund* ibid. II. 20 God's Will .. you all live exilient to fulfil. — *Hymnotheo* ibid. III. 84 The Saints exilient Dust from Tombs uncas'd, Shall into Limbs be mutually embrac'd.

†**Exilila.** *Obs.* Also 6 exeleres, exilya, exulila.

1526 *Will Ric. Hanchett* (Somerset Ho.), A pair of beades of exilila gauded with silver. 1528 *MS. List of Jewelry* (Pub. Rec. Office), A pair of bedys of exulila, with the v woundes. 1537 *Will C'tess Oxford* (Somerset Ho.), Exeleres bedes. 1538 *Will Paxforde* (Somerset Ho.), Bedes of exilya.

Exiling (e·ksəiliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Exile *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Exile; an instance of the same; the state of being exiled, banishment, exile. Now only gerundial.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* i. iii. 12 Yif þou hast not knowen þe exilynge of anaxogore. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd & *Treat. Wyclif* 116 Whenne cristen men weren compellid bi exilyngis, betyngis & debis to make sacrifice to ydols. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 343 Cadmus chees his exilynge in Grecia. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxv. (1495) 784 The kynge came oute of exilynge. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* i. vii, [He] Humble of his cheare toke his exilinge. 1526 Pynson *Life St. Birgette* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lv, In the exilynge of a certeyn man I was ouermoche rygorouse. 1635 Sibbes *Soul's Conf.* (1638) 3 His exiling from Gods house.

†**Exili·tion.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)ilī-re* (see Exilient) + -tion.] A leaping or springing up or forth.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 88 Sulphur and small-coale mixed will not take fire with noise, or exilition. 1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 194 This *ing*..is used..to denote a single but not manifold exilition or leaping up. 1755 in Johnson.

Exility (eksi·lĭti). [ad. L. *exīlitāt-em,* n. of quality f. *exīlis* Exile *a.*]

1. Shrunken or attenuated condition, smallness in number or size; thinness, slenderness, meagreness.

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* II. 130 The Kingis revenues be brought to suche exilitie, that they suffice nat to ordinarie charges. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 72 The place wherin thei foughte was verie streyght, and therfore commodius to the exilitee of the Romains. 1642 Prynne *Antip.* 270 The exilitie and smalenesse of his learning. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 41 They [Guinea worms] are exceeding long in respect to their great exillty and thinness. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 94 Subtlety ..in its original import means exility of particles. 1813 J. Forsyth *Remarks on Antiq., etc. during an Excursion Italy* 382 The apparent height and the exility admired in a Gothic pillar. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* iv. 313 His exility of snout. 1847 in Craig.

†b. Smallness or slenderness of income or revenue; poorness, poverty. *Obs.*

1559 Abp. Parker, etc. in *Parker's Corresp.* (1853) 100 In consideration of the exility of the bishopricks. 1562 Grindal *Let. to Abp. Parker* Wks. (1843) 252 If by exility or decay of benefices..any arrearages be. 1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Andrewes* (1867) II. 162 His majesty..(because of the exility of that bishopric) soon after added the parsonage of Cheyham. 1774 Hutchins *Hist. Dorset* I. 63 The bishop of Sarum sets forth the exility of the two churches ..which were not sufficient to maintain a priest each.

2. Of a sound, spirit, a woven substance, etc.: Tenuity, thinness, fine texture. Hence of immaterial things: Refinement, subtlety.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 154 The Voice or other Sound is reduced, by such passage to a great Weakness or Exility. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. 11. xxi, This souls thin spread exility. 1751 Harris *Hermes* III. iv. Wks. (1841) 232 Bodies so exceedingly fine, that their very exility makes them susceptible of sensation. 1822 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxi, § 4 (1819) 334 This extreme exility [of light] though difficult to conceive, is easy to prove. 1822 *Ann. Reg.* 11 The Act of Faith..is expressed..on the thinnest paper, the exility of

which [etc.]. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 286 [They] could not appreciate such exility of elegance, and such sublimated refinement. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 144 The extreme exility of the evidence.

b. *concr.* A refinement, subtlety.

1647 H. More *Poems* 111 The soul .. contemns as nought unseen exilities.

† **Eximiety.** *Obs.*–° [ad. late L. *eximietāt-em*, f. *eximius*; see Eximious.] Excellency.

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1698 in Coles. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 Ash, *Eximity.*

Eximious (egzi·miəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *eximi-us* excepted, select, choice (f. *eximĕre*: see Exempt *v.*) + -ous.]

Common in 17th c. literature: the few examples in 19th c. are humorously bombastic or pedantic.

Excellent, distinguished, eminent.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxxvi, Kynges, and kynges sesones, and other noble men hath ben eximious Phisicions. 1619 W. Sclater *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 236 Things .. eximious and eminent in loue aboue many other Graces. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 502 This syrupe is eximious against many affections. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 709 Our Saviour Christ, was unquestionably, that One Eximious Prophet, which God .. promised to send. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II. 187 There is in this Relation an eximious example of the Magical venome of Witches. 1710 R. Ward *Life H. More* 22 This Eximious Person. 1829 T. L. Peacock *Misfort. Elphin.* 103 All [were] the most eximious and transcendent persons of the earth. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. ii, Oh ye wigs, and eximious wigblocks, called right-honourable. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 109 The picture be for our eximious Rome.

Hence † **Exi·miously**, in an 'eximious' manner; excellently, notably, singularly. † **Exi·miousness**, the quality of being 'eximious'.

1650 W. Sclater (Jun.) in *W. Sclater's Exp. Rom.* iv. Ep. Ded., It being so eximiously beautified. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 505 It is most eximiously medicinal. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* ii. 42 Is not this part of the Prophecy also eximiously fulfilled? 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Eximiousness.* Hence 1775 Ash, *Eximiousness.*

† **Exi·nanite,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exinānīt-* ppl. stem of *exinānire* to make empty, f. *ex-* (see Ex-*pref.*[1]) + *inānis* empty.]

1. *trans.* To make void or of none effect; to deprive of force, virtue, etc.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 216 It doth utterly frustrate, exinanyte and annul the .. validity of the said brief. 1646 Evance *Noble Ord.* 10 Sinne will (ἐξουθενεῖν) Exininate honour. 1661 Bramhall *Just. Vind.* vi. 151 The coming .. of the Popes infamous messenger .. by which oathes .. rights, priviledges, were not only weakned, but exinanited.

2. To reduce (a person) to emptiness; to empty (of dignity, power, etc.); to abase, humble; chiefly *refl.*, said of Christ with reference to *Phil.* ii. 7.

1577 Bull *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* CXXV. 1 Gods power taketh no place in vs vntill we be vtterly .. exinanited. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Phil.* ii. 7 He exinanited him self [1611 made himselfe of no reputation], taking the forme of a seruant. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 195 They thinke hee .. was not throughly enough exinanited .. here on Earth.

† **Exinani·tiate,** *v. Obs. rare. trans.* = prec.

1698 *Christ Exalted* § 61. 48 For the Sin it self they utterly deny it, though by it they evacuate or exinanitiate many Texts of Scripture. *Ibid.* § 67. 53 He wholly evacuates and exinanitiates the Gospel.

Exinanition (eksinăni·ʃən). Also 8 **exhinanition.** Now *rare.* [ad. L. *exinānītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exinānire*: see Exinanite.]

1. The action or process of emptying or exhausting, whether in a material or immaterial sense; emptied or exhausted condition.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 522 It [learning] doth .. purifie .. and subtilize them [minds] even unto exinanition or evacuation. *a* 1632 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 118 Replenishing the World after that great Exinanition by the generall Deluge. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 201 Some .. cared not to afford common assistance to nature, and so have dyed through exinanition and want of strength. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. 6 A life whose stories tell of .. fastings to the exinanition of spirits. 1720 Gibson *Diet. Horses* v. (ed. 3) 81 Whether the signs be Repletion and fulness, or Exhinanition and Lowness of his Flesh. 1819 Coleridge in *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 1888, 17/3 Dante .. asks for an evacuation and exinanition of Marsyas, that so he [Dante] might become a mere vessel .. of the Deity. 1862 A. H. Clough in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 323 Life at very birth destroyed, Atrophy, exinanition! 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exinanition*, a thorough and complete emptying.

2. The action or process of emptying of pride, self-will, or dignity; abasement, humiliation; an instance of this; also, a state of humiliation.

1627 Donne *Serm.* v. 45 This exinanition of ourselves is acceptable in the sight of God. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 129 He was to take upon him all the affronts, miseries and exinanitions of the most miserable. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* IV. lviii, I'l press still Th' Exinanition of my o'regrown will. 1686 H. More in Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 287 The scope they aym at .. is a perfect exinanition of ourselves, that we may be filled with the sense of God.

b. *esp.* of Christ; with reference to *Phil.* ii. 8.

a 1622 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 188 Christ said this now, because his Passion was begun; for all his conversations here were degrees of exinanition. 1659 Pearson *Creed* I. 200 His exinanition consisted in .. the assumption of the form of a servant. 1865 W. H. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1867) 26 The death of the God-man is only the throwing off of his exinanition or humiliation. 1880–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 463 [The Kenotic theory] teaches a temporary self-exinanition .. of the pre-existent Logos.

Exindusiate (eksindiū·si,ĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex-*pref.*[1] + L. *indūsi-um* (see Indusium) + -ate[2].] 'Not having an indusium' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Exine, *rare.* [f. L. *ex-* out + -ine.] = Extine.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exine*, Fritzche's name for the *Exhymenine*, or outer layer of a pollen grain.

† **Exi·nfluence,** *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. Ex-*pref.*[1] + Influence *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of influence.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Loud.* 59 These repulsives shall be exinfluenced, and their vigour .. be abated.

Exinguinal (eksi·ngwinăl), *a.* and *sb. Entom.* [f. Ex-*pref.*[1] + L. *inguin-*, *inguen* groin + -al.]

A. *adj.* Situated outside the groin. B. *sb.* 'The second segment or trochanter of the limbs of the Arachnida' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exintine (eksi·ntin, -təin). [f. L. *ex-* (see Ex-*pref.*[1]) + *int-us* within + -ine[3].] 'The membrane of the pollen grain which lies between the *Extine* and the *Intine*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1884).

1852 in Brande (Supplement). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Ex-i·ntricate,** *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. Ex-*pref.*[1] 2 + L. *intrīcāt-* ppl. stem of *intrīcāre* to entangle: see Intricate *v.*] *trans.* To disentangle, extricate. Const. *from.* (In quot. *refl.*)

1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. lx, A disadvantage, from which he hath no way to ex-intricate himself, but by the dextrousness of his ingenuity.

Exion. Blunder of Mrs. Quickly for 'action'.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 32, I pra' ye, since my Exion is enter'd .. let him be brought in to his answer.

† **Exipo·tic,** *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐξιπωτικ-ός fit for squeezing out, purgative, f. ἐξιπώειν to squeeze out, f. ἐξ out + ἰπώειν to press down.] (See quots.)

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Exipoticos* .. an epithet for digesting or detersive medicines.] 1860 Mayne *Exipoticos, Exipoticus, Pharm.*, Formerly applied to medicines .. esteemed digestive, detergent; exipotic. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exist (egzi·st), *v.* [ad. Fr. *exist-er*, ad. L. *ex(s)istĕre* to stand out, be perceptible, hence to exist, f. *ex-* out + *sistĕre* reduplicated form of *stā-* to stand. (The late appearance of the word is remarkable: it is not in Cooper's Lat.-Eng. Dict. 1565, either under *existo* or *exto.*)]

1. To have place in the domain of reality, have objective being.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 114 The orbs From whom we do exist. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1737) I. ii. 45 To conceive the world .. to have existed from eternity. 1793 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 12) 593 Corporations which exist by force of the common law. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 The Roman historians are the best that ever existed. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. iii. § 6 The man called father might still exist though there were no child. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 14 The conception of justice towards heretics did not exist (in unscientific ages).

2. To have being in a specified place or under specified conditions. With advb. phrase or *as*; formerly with simple complement. Of relations, circumstances, etc.: To subsist, be found, occur.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, Most things that morally adhere to soules, Wholly exist in drunke opinion. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), That combination does not always exist together in nature. 1786 H. Tooke *Purley* (1860) 201 A quality which .. would make me rather chuse .. to exist a mastiff or a mule. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 609 But though no weed exists his garden round. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 165 The character of the modifying planes .. may .. be considered to exist in all the prisms belonging to this class. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed 5) II. i. 122 Which substances .. usually exist as airs. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xv. 102 A space of a foot existed between ice and water.

3. To have life or animation; to live.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XXXII, The Prince of Scotland was not to be murdered .. he was only to cease to exist.

4. To continue in being, maintain an existence.

1790 Burns *Let. to P. Hill* 2 Mar., We are under a cursed necessity of studying selfishness, in order that we may exist. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 359 That government is strong indeed which can exist under contempt. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* Prol., How does he contrive to exist here?

Existability: see Existibility.

Existence (egzi·stĕns). Also 6 *Sc.* **existens.** [a. OF. *existence*, ad. med.L. *existentia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)istent-em* (see Existent), pr. pple. of *ex(s)istĕre*: see Exist and -ence.] The state of being existent.

† 1. Actuality, reality. *Obs.*

(Opposed to *apparence*: the Fr. words often so occur in the *Roman de la Rose.*)

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 266 Allas what harme dothe Apparence Whan hit is fals in existence. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5552 To se Hym that is freend in existence From hym that is by apparence. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, A deceyte is couertly yment .. As it were sothe in very existence.

2. Being; the fact or state of existing; 'actual possession of being' (J.). *In existence*: as predicate = 'extant'.

c 1430 Lydg. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 45 Thyng counterfetyd hath non existence. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 The coloures of faces, quantites of bodies, qualites of sawles, haue theire existence in man after the diuersite of heuyn. 1550 Asp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 38 God allone is be himself; of his awin natural existens. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* 20 Matter is not necessary to the Soul's existence. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. ii. § 8 An Argument taken from the Nature or Existence of Things. 1768 74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 462 Existence belongs solely to substances, and essence solely to qualities. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 585 The earth was the most consequential aggregate of matter in existence. 1818 Jas Mill *Brit. India* III. iv. ix. 298 It created some evils of the greatest magnitude which previously had no existence. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq* I. ii. 56 These facts sufficiently proved the existence of some actual disease. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* p. xxxvii, Buddhists .. see more reason to lament existence than to be grateful for it.

b. Continued being; continuance in being.

1736 Butler *Anal.* I i. Wks. 1874 I. 17 We know not at all upon what the existence of our living powers depends. 1821 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 274 People who absolutely depend for their existence upon the continuance of His Royal Highness' protection. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. 492 The colony was now firmly established and the struggle for mere existence was over.

c. Continuance of being as a living creature; life. (Sometimes in disparaging sense: 'a mere existence not worthy the name of life'.)

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 169 Their famous Æscalapius, seeing no more money, limited my life to five dayes more existence. 1845 Landor in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 441, I shall remember his [friendship] to the last hour of my existence. 1858 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 223 [An annuity] to be paid at the end of the year in which the joint existence fails. 1860 Bunsen in Hare *Life* II. v. 276 His existence of bodily ease and freshness. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* vii, We have had a wretched existence.

3. A mode or kind of existing.

a 1763 Shenstone *Ess* (1765) 52 Such appears to me to be the true existence of apparitions. 1867 M. Arnold *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii, Other existences there are, that clash with ours. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 28 New existence led by men and women new.

4. *concr.* a. All that exists; the aggregate of being.

1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 142 Existence may be considered as an universal genus. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 51 All beauteous existence rests, yet wakes.

b. Something that exists; a being, an entity.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. iii. 20 Things naturall are called properly naturall existences or beings. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* v. ii, Prosper, thou Great Existence, my endeavours! *a* 1754 Fielding *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 329, I have heard of a man who believed there was no real existence in the world but himself. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 337 When all the fair existences of heaven Came. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. iii. § 1 An enumeration of Existences, as the basis of Logic, did not escape the attention of the schoolmen. 1891 C. R. Francis in *Indian Mag.* Sept. 459 There is no limit to the ever-increasing number of deified existences.

† **Exi·stency.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *existentia*: see prec. and -ency.]

1. The fact or state of existing; continuance of being; = Existence 2.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 It .. may be doubted whether it be of existency, or really any such stone in the head of a Toad at all. 1654 S. Ashe *Fun. Serm.* 10 Mar. 25 The existency of Christ in Believers giveth existence to their hopes of glory. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 113 It is impossible that any Being can be eternal with .. variety of states or manner of existency. 1683 Pordage *Myst. Div.* 1 Before the Globe of Eternity was in existency. 1708 H. Dodwell *Nat. Mortal. Human Souls* 5 Existency depending on the arbitrary Divine Pleasure.

b. A state or mode of being.

1710 *Tatler* No. 246 P 1 We stand in the middle of existencies [*i.e.* between angels and brutes].

2. Something which exists; a being, an entity; = Existence 4.

1698 T. Spencer *Logick* 202 A whole, sayth he, is twofold, viz. Vniversall; or a totall existency. 1632 *Celestina* I. 5 See what difference there is betwixt apparencies and existencies. 1691 Ed Taylor tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 338 Where lye innumerable multiplicity of Existencies or Beings. 1864 *Westm. Rev.* I. 480 By the greater intensity of sensations .. we judge of real existencies.

b. A concrete form; a substance.

1651 W. G. tr. *Covel's Inst.* 235 And bodies Politick have not visible Existencies whereby they may be taken.

Existent (egzi·stĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ex(s)istent-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)istĕre*: see Exist.]

A. *adj.*

1. That exists, existing; having being or existence. Often emphasized by *actually, really, truly*, etc.

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* Pref., One common sence existent in them all. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) Qiij, Some bad Societie aimeth at an apparent but not existent good. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 18 Whether that thing be truly existent, or be only feigned. 1734 Jackson *Existence of God* 46 There is but one necessarily existent Being. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 302 Forty five thousand men were about the existent force. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxxvii, And thou, dread statue! yet existent in The austerest form of naked majesty. 1860 Bright *Sp. Ch. Rates* 27 Apr., A power which is found to be greatly less existent in a congregation of the Established Church. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 27 The quantity [of gold] existent and in circulation.

absol. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1352 Usurping the name of the true Jehovah or alwaies Existent. 1683 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 146 He declares why the Existent should exist. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 522/2 Pure unconditioned actuality, the ever existent, or God.

2. Now existing; present-day.

1791 Burke *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 72 To govern the existent body with as sovereign a sway as they had done the last. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* IV. xliii. 253 It gives you types of existent Frenchmen .. of a very different class.

B. *sb.* An existent person or thing.

1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ii. 31 Frequently expressions in the abstract expresse existents in the concrete. 1655 H. More *App. Antid.* (1662) 146 If there be any necessary Existent, it is plain that it is Matter. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 69 For He is a necessary existent. *a* 1876 Lewes *Study Psychol.* (1879) 51 These same phenomena viewed .. no longer as modes or existences, but as subjects or existents.

Hence **Exi·stently** *adv.*

1694 R. Burthogge *Reason* 67 Sentiments (as such) are, in their own formalities, but apparently only, not existently, without the faculties that so conceive them.

Existential (egziste·nʃăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *existentiāl-is*, f. *existentia* Existence.]

1. Of or pertaining to existence.

1693 tr. *Barlow's Exercit.* i. Rem. 483 Enjoying the good of existence .. and .. the being deprived of that existential good. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 96 *note*, The essential cause of fiendish guilt, when it makes itself existential and peripheric. 1878 S. Hodgson *Philos. Refl.* II. iii. vii. § 1. 12 There is a certain parallelism between the logical and existential analyses.

2. *Logic.* Of a proposition, etc.: Expressing the fact of existence; predicating existence.

1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xiii. (1866) II. 229 Existential propositions, that is, those in which mere existence is predicated. 1846 — *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 811 The character of the existential judgments they involve. 1888 J. Venn in *Mind* July 415 Convention does not allow us to say 'It executes' .. But we can just as conveniently adopt the existential form, 'There was an execution'.

Hence **Existe·ntially** *adv.*, by virtue of existence.

a 1834 Coleridge (Webster 1864) Whether God was existentially as well as essentially intelligent.

Exister (egzi·stəɹ). *rare.* [f. Exist + -er 1.] One who or that which exists.

1887 *Atlantic Mag.* Apr. 572/1 Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the exister finding 'Denmark a prison'.

Existibility (egzi·stĭbi·lĭti). Also **-ability.** [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being existible; capability of existing.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 417/2 The inquiry into the existability of perfect numbers.

Existible (egzi·stĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Exist + -ible.] That can exist; capable of existing.

1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* iii. iv. 119 It is evident, That all Corporeal and Sensible Perfections, are in some Analogous way, Existible, in the Human Mind. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash; hence in some mod. Dicts.

† Exi·stimate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *existimāt-* ppl. stem of *existimāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *æstimāre*: see Esteem *v.*] = Esteem *v.* 5.

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Existimate*, to suppose, to judge, to think or deem. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† Existima·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *existimātiōn-em*, f. *existimāre*: see prec.] = Estimation.

1. Valuation in respect of excellence or merit; appreciation; worth in the opinion of others, repute, credit; = Estimation 2 a, b.

1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 151 Such honowre and existymatyon as ys gyven to maryed men. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 82 One rather willing the harme .. of the weale publike then any .. diminution of his owne existimation. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* Pref., He who striveth to wound his Brother's Existimation, at the same time stabbeth his own. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 6 Mens Existimation [*ed. Morley* Estimation] follows us according to the Company we keep.

2. Opinion based on reasoning; judgement.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 324/1 Faith is proper to a wise man, for it is a firm existimation. 1658 Phillips, *Existimation*, a thinking or judging. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Existing (egzi·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Exist + -ing2.] That exists or has existence; that exists at any implied or specified time.

1762 Foote *Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 204 They are not at present existing in this kingdom. 1802 Southey *Thalaba* ix. xiv, In Nature are two hostile Gods, Makers and Masters of existing things. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 343 All the expressions applied to females, shewing that he meant existing daughters, not future issue. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 98 He bound himself not to .. dissolve the existing Parliament without its own consent. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 5 His sympathy with existing sources of comfort.

Hence **† Exi·stingly** *adv.*, actually, as a matter of fact, in reality.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 147 They were not existingly, but appearingly, turned into serpents.

Exit (e·ksit). [Two formations: (1) a. L. *exit*, 3rd pers. sing. ind. of L. *exīre* to go out, f. *ex-* out + *īre* to go; (2) ad. L. *exitus* (*u-* stem) going out, departure, n. of action f. *exīre*.

In the subst. use the two formations often do not admit of being distinguished; senses B. 1–3 appear to belong chiefly to the first, while B. 4 (at least chiefly) and B. 5 belong to the second.]

A. Used as a Latin word in stage directions; formerly Exeat was also used. Also *transf.*

[*c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 944 Et exiat Deus. *Ibid.* IV. 1493 Tunc exit Iohannes; et dicit Petrus.] 1538 Bale *Three Lawes* 743 Awaye now wyll I rounde. *Exit.* 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 248 Six yeares we banish him, and he shall go. *Exit* *a* 1652 Brome *Love-sick Court* III. i, And kill'd the Patient was but sick before. *Exit.* 1747 Smollett *Regicide* IV. vi, I hope to see thee bloom With vernal freshness, and again unfold Thy beauties to the sun! [*Exit* Dunbar. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. 282 So exit Clotilda, and enter Bertram. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, Come, a bon-mot, or a Calembourg, or exit Mr. Vivian Grey.

B. *sb.*

1. The departure of a player from the stage.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 598 Keepe some state in thy *exit*, and vanish. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 141 They haue their Exits and their Entrances. 1648 C. Walker *Relat. & Observ.* 18 My Exit shall be accompanied with an applauze. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 6 When the Actors made their Exit. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 192 The eyes of all .. were upon her, as she made her exit.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 231 This sleep was upon the exit of his vision. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 58 The difficult matter is to have the same applause at ones exit. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 234 The last exit of us all is in a Fire-Chariot of Pain. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 126 Progress would mean something more than mere entrances and exits on the theatre of office.

c. *esp.* Departure from the scene of life; death.

1662 Feltham *Lusoria* xxiii. *On Sir R. Cotton*, He scorn'd an Exit by the common means. 1684–5 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 382 III. 338 He made as very glorious christian exit .. as ere was known. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 448 Such of our malefactors as make a penitent exit. 1794 Scott in Lockhart *Life* I. vii. 222, I stayed .. in town to witness the exit of the cidevant Jacobin, Mr. Watt.

2. A going out or forth, a departure from any place or situation; an emergence; also, liberty or opportunity to go out, passage out of any place.

1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 4 Sowre is the Exit .. Of the salacious Cyprian Emperess. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* vi. 26 They might finde an easie .. exit almost everywhere. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* VII. iv. 390 There should be one part provided for the Formation of the Body before it's Exit into the World. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 320 The cover should contain two holes, one for the exit of the steam, etc. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* IV. i, No one had perceived their entrance or exit. 1849 James *Woodman* xxxv, The man had just given admission or exit to some one. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 393 There is sometimes, if not always, another exit of warm water from the Indian Ocean. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 271 A leaf-trace consisting of a single bundle, which does not divide into three bundles till its exit at the node into the leaf.

fig. 1791 Paine *Rts. Man* (ed. 4) 72 This species of imaginary consequence .. hastens to its exit. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. i. 175 Life, she urged, is over; nought remains to look for but a decent exit from it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 76 Forgetfulness is the exit of memory.

† 3. The last portion or end of anything. *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlviii. 76 The exit of the Verse will tell him. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 125 Towards the exit of January, or early in February.

4. A channel of egress; an outlet.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. § 4 The rest [of the rain] .. cannot make its Way to Wells, the perpendicular Fissures, or the like Exits. 1786 Gilpin *Observ. Mts. & Lakes* I. 165 At the conclusion of this .. amphitheatre .. we found an exit. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 66 An enclosure .. which was surrounded by a great ditch and had no exit.

5. = L. *exitus terræ.*

[1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v., *Exitus Terræ*, the rentes, fruites, and profites of the land.] 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 674 The exits of the manor are little more than a fourth of the amount recorded in 1332.

6. *attrib.*

1852–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 464/1 Their usual exit-pipe is no longer open. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 7 With this exit speech .. Wiry Ben shouldered his basket and left the workshop.

Exit (e·ksit), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make one's exit, depart, disappear; *fig.* to decease, die.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 10 Much like vnto a Player on a stage .. As one distract doth exit in a rage. *a* 1652 Brome *Love-sick Court* II. i, My souls better part exited, left The other languishing. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* I. 201 [She would become] duchess of Delaware, if old Pomposo would exit. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Fort. O'Halloran* vii, She exited from the chamber. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 579, I desire to exit with the fiddlers playing, the foot-lights ablaze, the house looking on.

Exitacion, -ation, obs. ff. Excitation.

Exitat, var. form of Excitate *v.*, *Obs.*

Exite, obs. form of Excite.

† Exitelite. *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἐξίτηλ-ος evanescent (f. ἐξιέναι, f. ἐξ out + ἰέναι to go) + -ite.] A synonym of Valentinite.

1841 Chapman *Min.* 39 *Exitelite*, Oxide of Antimony. 1868 Dana *Min.* 184.

† Exi·tiable, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *exitiābilis* destructive, f. *exitium* a going out, destruction, f. *exīre*: see Exit.] Destructive, ruinous.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 189 Their [goats'] teeth are exitiable to all tender plants. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

Exitial (egzi·ʃăl), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *exitiāl-is* destructive, f. *exitium*: see prec.] Hurtful; destructive to life, deadly, fatal.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 123 These menn .. had ynoughe to doe to .. defer the exitiall fall of their contrie. *Ibid.* I. 177 The charge of regalitie .. had benne hurtfull and exitiall to so manie his predecessors. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 749 The biting of it is very exitial and deadly. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 They [heresies] .. are exitial and pestilent to the kingdoms .. where they are admitted. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 177 [Mushrooms are] malignant, exitial, mortal and deleterious. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exition (eksi·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *exitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exīre*: see Exit *sb.*] The action of going out or forth; departure, exit; also, place or point of exit.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII. was Elected Pope* 17 That .. his exition might not be prevalent with any other, the door was presently shut. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 143 Which so condenseth its spirits, that they seek not any exition. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* II. 65 The building .. has but one gate or outlet, where the search upon exition is as close as in the diamond-mines.

† Exitio·se, *a. Obs.*—° = next.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 Ash [*misprr.*] Exitose.

† Exi·tious, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exitiōs-us* destructive, f. *exitium*: see Exitiable.] = Exitial.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 242 Setting up of images in churches .. proved not only harmful, but exitious and pestilent. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 241 Exitious humours are forced out of the body. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 378 In Persia they found this tree [Peach] to be exitious. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 74. 3/1 Blind to Events, however they might prove, Or Proditorious or Exitious. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Exiture. *Obs.* In 5 **exitour.** [ad. med.L. *exitūr-a*, f. *exīre*: see Exit *sb.* Cf. OF. *exiture.*]

1. Passage out or forth.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 13 Children .. hauing in the vt most part of the chinne a lineall ascense .. for the exiture of Ligamentes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 154 The Sphincter .. a round muscle .. compassing about the end of the right gut to hinder the exiture of the excrements.

2. A running abscess. [So in OF.]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 52 (MS. A) His cure schal be seid in þe chapitle of apostymes & of exitours [*MS.* B exitures]. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xxi. 33 An exiture is everye kynde of an aposteme. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 722 It cures green wounds .. and exitures. [1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Exitura*, a running abscess. 1860 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Exitura.* 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exitura.*]

Hence **† Exitu·ral** *a.*, of or pertaining to an 'exiture' or abscess.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 312 Accidents, that accompany exitural Tumours. *Ibid.* 321 A small exitural Tumour appeared in the Ham.

Exitus (e·ksitŭs). [L. *exit-us* (*u* stem) a going out or forth, f. *exīre*: see Exit *sb.*]

† 1. A going out or forth; a departure, exodus (see also quot. 1706). *Obs.*

1664 H. More *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* 5 The Exitus of the Ephesine Church. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 178 The Period between the Flood and the Exitus of the People out of Egypt was about 800 Years. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Exitus* .. a going forth, the end of a Business, Death.

2. *Path.* (See quots. 1811 and 1884.)

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Exitus*, a prolapsus, or falling down of the womb or anus. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exitus* .. the termination of a disease, especially when well marked.

† Exle·gal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *exlēg-em* lawless (f. *ex-* Ex- *pref.*1 + *lēg-em* law) + -al.] Lawless.

1602 W. Watson *Decacordon* 306 But the best .. course to be taken .. is by this exlegall legifers lawes set downe. *Ibid.* 300 The exlegall legifer Fa. Parsons.

‖ **Ex-libris** (eks ləi·bris). Used also as *pl.* [f. L. *ex librīs*, lit. 'out of the books', *i.e.* 'from the library' (of the person whose name follows); mod. Lat. phrase often used in inscriptions indicating the ownership of books.]

An inscription, label, or stamp indicating the owner of a book; *esp.* a label or stamp of this kind artistically designed, bearing, *e.g.* the person's arms or crest, or some emblematic device; a bookplate or the like.

1880 Warren *Book-plates* I. 1 In England we call such a ticket as this, William Downing's book-plate, as abroad it would be called his ex-libris. *Ibid.* xii. 124 In Germany, ex-libris have undoubtedly existed for more than three centuries and a half. 1884 *N. & Q.* 21 June 486/1 A curious ex-libris .. stamped on the paper lining the cover of the book, front and back.

attrib. 1891 (*title*), The Journal of the Ex-Libris Society.

Ex-librist (eksˌləi·brist). *rare*—1. [f. Ex-libr-is + -ist.] One who collects specimens of 'ex-libris'.

1880 Warren *Book-plates* I. 4 The ex-librist is but a humbler class of bibliophile.

† Exlineal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Ex- *pref.*1 + L. *linea* Line + -al.] Out of the direct line of descent.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 40 Melampus and Chiron .. seem to be of an exlineal Race and perchance of a mystical Offspring.

Exo- (e·kso; before two unstressed syllables eksɒ·), *prefix* (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *ex-*), repr. Gr. ἔξω, without, in many compounds of modern formation, as **Exarteri·tis** [see Arteritis], *Path.*, inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. **Exocardial** *a. Phys.* [cf. Cardial], pertaining to the exterior of the heart. **Exocarp** [Gr. καρπ-ός fruit], (in fruits) the outermost layer of the pericarp; = Epicarp. **Exochorion,** *Anat.* [see Chorion], the outer layer of the chorion or membrane that encloses the fœtus. **Exocœlar** *a.* [Cœl-om + -ar], pertaining to the outer side of the cœlom or body-cavity. **Exoderm** [Gr. δέρμα skin], the outer

layer of the blastoderm; = ECTODERM; also, the external crust of the body of an insect. **Exogastri·tis**, *Path.* [see GASTRITIS], inflammation of the outer coat of the stomach. **Exogene·tic** *a.* [Gr. *γενετικός*, f. *γένεσις* GENESIS], that arises from without. **Exo·gynous** *a.* [Gr. *γυνή* woman + -OUS], having the style projecting prominently out of the flower. **Exona·rthex** [see NARTHEX], the outer vestibule of a Greek church (cf. ESONARTHEX). **Exoneu·ral** *a.* [see NEURAL], operating outside the nerves; hence **Exoneu·rally** *adv.* **Exopa·thic** *a.* [Gr. *πάθ-ος* suffering + -IC], (of disease) originating outside the body (cf. AUTOPATHIC). **Exo·phagous** *a.* [Gr. *φαγ-εῖν* to eat + -OUS], (see quot.). **Exo·phagy** [as prec. + -Y], the habit of being exophagous. **Exophy·llous** *a.* [Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + -OUS], (see quot.). **Exoplasm** [Gr. *πλάσμα* something moulded or formed], the outermost layer of the cuticular protoplasm of some Protozoa (cf. ECTOPLASM, ENDOPLASM, s. v. Ecto-, Endo-). **Exo·podite** [Gr. *ποδ-* *πούς* foot + -ITE], 'the outermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Exopodi·tic** *a.* **Exo·ptile** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *πτίλον* feather], having a naked plumule. **Exo(r)rhi·zal** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ῥίζ-α* root + -AL], (of plants) having the radicle naked, *i.e.* not enclosed in a sheath; also **Exorrhi·zous** *a.* **Exosco·pic** *a.* [Gr. *-σκοπ-ος* watching], viewing from the outside; having regard to external appearances or relations; hence **Exosco·pically** *adv.* **Exoske·letal** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the **Exoske·leton**, the external integument, whether bony or calcified, as in some animals, or leathery as in others; also *fig.* **Exosperm**, *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed]. **Exospore**, *Bot.* [see SPORE], the outer coat of a spore or oosphere in fungi or lichens; hence **Exospo·ral** *a.*, pertaining to an exospore; **Exospo·rous** *a.*, a term applied to fungi whose spores are on the outer surface of the sporangium. **Exostome**, *Bot.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], the aperture in the outer integument of the ovule. **Exothe·ca**, *Zool.* [Gr. *θήκη* case], the hard exterior wall of the gonosome of the Hydrozoa; hence **Exothe·cal** *a.*, pertaining to the exotheca. **Exothe·cium**, *Bot.* [mod.Lat., f. Gr. *θήκ-η* case], 'the cuticular or outer layer of the anther' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 315 The sign is called.. sometimes, in contradistinction from the murmur produced by blood-currents within the heart, an *exocardial murmur. 1845 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* I. x. 252 **Exocarp.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 326 Euphorbia..valves with a coriaceous exocarp. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 195 The external.. also called the *exochorion, is wholly destitute of vessels. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 271 The *exocœlar, that is, the outer, or parietal cœlom—epithelium. *Ibid.* I. viii. 197 The protoplasm of the *exoderm cells. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Exoderm. 1850 NEALE *Hist. East. Ch.* I. 245 The esonarthex opens on to the church by nine doors, to the *exonarthex by five. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 73 To denote mental phenomena of the kind I am supposing, I propose the term *exoneural (ἔξω νεῦρον). 1881 W. F. BARRETT in *Nature* XXIV. 212 There seemed to be a veritable exoneural action of the mind. 1881 J. SIMON *ibid.* 372 We see the various causes of death as under two great heads, respectively autopathic and *exopathic. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 5/1 The Indians are "'exophagous', that is, do not eat members of their own tribe. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 252 *Exophyllous; because the young leaves of..dicotyledons are always naked. 1888 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 151/1 The granulated structure of its *exoplasm..was described. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 92 The anterior extremities of the palpiform *exopodites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 281 The exopodite, metamorphosed into another such bowl shuts down over the endopodite. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 120 Such a mode of root-development has been called *exorhizal. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exorrhizous. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 94 Division of Politics and Government into Exoscopic..and *Exoscopic, i.e. external-concerns-regarding, viz. International Government and Politics. 1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 409 The method becoming as it may be said endoscopic instead of being exoscopic as in the first section. *Ibid.*, The subject is treated..*exoscopically in the first and last sections. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 57 *Exoskeletal ossifications. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 55 From the epidermis, all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts..are developed. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 846/2 *Exoskeleton. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 409 In the highest Annulosa, the exo-skeleton and the muscular system, never lose all traces of their segmentation. 1870 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 187 The Mollusca..commonly possessing an exoskeleton or shell. 1868 J. JACOBS *Bidpai* lii, These are the facts that form the exoskeleton of his life. 1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 246/2 The *exosporal membrane dehisces in three valves. *Ibid.* V. 246/1 The sporangium..burst by the swelling of the *exospore. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 395 The exospore is usually smooth and often variously coloured. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Exosporous. 1848 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* I. ix. 2§2 The orifice of the primine is called the *Exostome, that of the secundine of the inner Endostome; literally the outer and the inner orifice. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 81 The arillus being produced from the exostome. 1877 NICHOLSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 374 They [the costæ of the cœnl]..may be united by transverse plates ('*exothecal dissepiments') which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 239 An outer which..is called the *exothecium.

Exocipital (eksɒ·ksi·pităl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἔξω* (see EXO-) + L. *occipit-*, *occiput* the back of the head + -AL.]

A. *adj.* That is outside the occipital bone.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 308/1 The groove between the occipital condyle and the exoccipital process. 1869 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XI. 577 The great extent of the exoccipital element.

B. *sb. pl.* Those parts of the occipital bone which form the sides of the foramen magnum and support the condyles. Cf. CONDYLE 2.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 59/1 The exoccipitals..are very irregular subtriangular bones. 1855 — *Skel. & Teeth* 26 The two condyles being developed from the two exoccipitals. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 61 Each ex-occipital supports one of the condyles before noticed.

Exoctohedron: see HEXOCTAHEDRON.

Exoculation (eksɒkiŭlē·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **exoculātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exoculāre* to put out the eyes, f. *ex-* out + *oculus* eye.] The action of putting out the eyes, *e.g.* in execution of a judicial sentence; blinding.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 13 From these Nations, have tortures..taken their originals: as exoculations ..and impalements on stakes. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. *note*, The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of exoculation.

Exode (e·ksōd), *sb.*[1] Also 9 **exod.** [anglicized form of EXODUS. Cf. Fr. *exode.*]

†**1.** The Book of Exodus; = EXODUS 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196, I þisse wildernesse wende ure Louerdes folc, ase Exode telleð.

2. = EXODUS 2 a. Somewhat *rare.*

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Minutes Ess.* Wks. 1754 V. 141 They [the Israelites] could bring, at the time of the Exode, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field. 1826 G. HIGGINS *Horæ Sabbat.* (1833) 41 The Sabbath was first. instituted, on their exod from Egypt. 1853 G. S. FABER *Downf. of Turkey* 47 The circumstances of the exode.

3. *transf.* = EXODUS 2 c.

1882 T. M. POST in *Chicago Advance* 22 June, The Exode [of colored people from the South about 1880].

Exode (e·ksōd), *sb.*[2] [a. Fr. *exode*, ad. late L. *exodium*: see EXODIUM.] **a.** in the Gr. drama = EXODIUM 1; hence *gen.* the ending, catastrophe of a play; **b.** in the Roman drama = EXODIUM 2.

a 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Wks.* (1753) 176 The Romans had.. three plays acted, one after another, on the same subject; the first a real Tragedy; the second the Attellane; the third a Satyr or Exode, a kind of Farce of one act. 1759 W. MASON *Caractacus* Argt. in *Poems* (1805), The Exode, or Catastrophe, is prepared by the coming of Arviragus the King's son. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 721 Hindu writers are in general successful in maintaining the character of their exode.

Exoderm: see EXO- *pref.*

†**Exo·diary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exodiāri-us*, f. *exodium*: see EXODIUM.] A player in the exodium.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 100 Britons will admit of no Exodiary, like the Romans, to divert them with unappropriate merriment, when the business of the Tragedy has ceased.

Exodic (eksɒ·dik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἔξοδ-ος* way out, issue, EXODUS + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to an exodus.

In some mod. Dicts.

2. *Phys.* 'Proceeding out of or from the spinal marrow' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1850 [see ESODIC].

Exodist (e·ksōdist). *rare.* [f. EXODE *sb.* + -IST.] **1.** One who makes an exodus. In quot. applied to the Israelites.

1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 5 May 311/2 The Exodists would naturally travel by the present Hâj highway from Suez to El-'Akabah.

2. One who departs or goes out from one place to settle in another; an emigrant.

1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 179 Want was the prime foe these hardy exodists had to fortress themselves against.

‖ **Exo·dium.** Also 6 *pl.* **exodia.** [a. L. *exodium*, ad. Gr. *ἐξόδιον*, f. *ἐξόδιος* of or belonging to an exit, f. *ἔξοδος*: see EXODUS.]

1. *Grk. Drama.* The concluding part of a play; the catastrophe. 1842 in BRANDE. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Rom. Drama.* A comic interlude originally attached to the Atellanæ, but afterwards given as a separate performance after tragedies.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 251 Merrie scoffes and jestes..which thereupon were afterwards called Exodia, and were inserted commonly in the Atellane Comedies. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Among the Romans, the exodium..was pretty nearly what farces are with us.

Exodus (e·ksŏdŭs). [a. L. *exodus*, a. Gr. *ἔξοδος* going out, f. *ἐξ* out + *ὁδός* way.]

1. The title of the book of the Old Testament which relates the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt.

(In 14–16th c. sometimes 'Book of Exodi', retaining the Lat. genitive.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. T.* (Sweet) 63 Seo oðer boc is Exodus gehaten. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* Prol., This book of Exodi, that is to seie, of going out, makith mencioun, that, etc. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Ix. 15 That, whiche in the boke of Exodi is by God spoken, I wyl shewe mercy, to whom soeuer I shewe mercy. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 8 In Exodus and Leuiticus..are many thinges..very easie and plaine. 1611 BIBLE (*heading*), The Second Booke of Moses, called Exodus. [So 1885 — (Revised).]

2. A going out or forth.

a. *spec.* The departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 107 The Men of Hamel date all their publick Matters especially, from this Exodus, or going forth of the Children. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat* IV. § 6 (1755) IV. 85 The two generations, between the exodus from Egypt and the entrance into Canaan. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 460 *note*, Pharaoh consented to the Exodus, but it was only in wrath and fear.

b. *gen.* (more or less consciously *transf.* from 2 a). *lit.* and *fig.*

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Exodus*, a going out. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. i. (1849) 81 Our Exodus from New York, commenced under the happiest auspices. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 228 To trace that son's exodus from the paternal mansion. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 306 The air..at its exodus, is dry. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 383 The exodus from the established church which dates from the 17th August, 1662. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* xi. 140 A formal exodus of philosophic students, who only returned with Theophrastus.

c. *esp.* The departure or going out, usually of a body of persons from a country for the purpose of settling elsewhere. Also *fig.* Cf. EMIGRATION 2.

1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 49 This Genesis of his can properly be nothing but an Exodus (or transit out of Invisibility into Visibility). 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 The poor-rate was, forcing an exodus of farmers and mechanics. 1868 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* I. 132 The rushing exodus, as it was the fashion to call this continuous transatlantic movement. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 202 A complete exodus of the entire tribe.

Exody (e·ksŏdi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐξοδία* going out, f. *ἐξ* out + *ὁδός* way.]

1. The Book of Exodus; = EXODUS 1.

1832 in WEBSTER; 1847 in CRAIG.

2. = EXODUS 2 a.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 146 Ever since the time of the Jewish Exody. 1832 in WEBSTER.

3. = EXODUS 2 b.

1775 ASH, *Exody*, a departure, a journey from any place. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xx. 332 The plomp of the cork's exody, and the gurgle of the wine..speedily consoled him.

‖ **Ex officio, ex-officio,** *advb. phrase.* [L. *ex* out of, according to + *officiō*, abl. of *officium* duty, office.] In discharge of one's duty, in virtue of one's office; hence, as quasi-*adj.* = OFFICIAL.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xl. Wks. 907/2 The conuenting of heretikes *ex officio*. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v. *Office*, A thing found by Inquisition made *ex officio*. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 40 No Enquiry *Ex officio* may be thus made. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 94 He may call them *ex Officio* to Account. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 529/1 He does not strike at the Ex-officio Information itself. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 18 The Proctors are *ex-officio* members of each of the under-mentioned Committees.

Hence **Ex-offi·cial** *a.*, proceeding from office or authority.

1847 in CRAIG; hence in some mod. Dicts.

Exogamous (eksɒ·gămŏs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἔξω* (see EXO-) + *γάμ-ος* marriage + -OUS.] Characterized by, of the nature of, or pertaining to, exogamy.

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 56 Various circumstances common to exogamous tribes. 1883 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 411 The exogamous prohibition in Rome was as complete as among the Hindoos.

Exogamy (eksɒ·gămi). [f. as prec.: cf. ENDOGAMY.] The custom by which a man is bound to take a wife outside his own clan or group. Hence **Exoga·mic** *a.* [see -IC], pertaining to exogamy.

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 48 The words 'endogamy' and 'exogamy' are new. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. (1875) 132 A strict system of exogamy prevails. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 423 The transition which sometimes takes place from the exogamic to the endogamic system. 1885 TYLOR in *Academy* 1 Aug. 67/2 A social development late in comparison with the really early stages—female descent and exogamic totemism.

Exogastritis: see EXO- *pref.*

Exogen (e·ksŏdʒĕn). *Bot.* [in Fr. *exogène* (De Candolle 1813), mod.L. *exōgena*, *-us* (imitating L. *indigena*, *-us*) adj., growing on the outside, used in fem. as sb., f. Gr. *ἔξω* (see EXO-) + *γενής* born, produced.] A plant whose stem grows by deposit on its outside; opposed to ENDOGEN.

The class of Exogens is identical with that of the Dicotyledons, one of the two main divisions of phanerogamous plants. (But see quot. 1889, and cf. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 99).

[1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1 Exogenæ have a distinct deposition of pith, wood, and bark.] 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 128/1 Exogens have an embryo so robust as to be able to spring at once into existence. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 121 Those higher plants which start in life with two seed-leaves, and have stems with distinct bark, wood, and pith—the Exogens. 1889 *Chambers' Cycl., Exogenous Plants*, or *Exogens*, a term applied to dicotyledons by Lindley to express an erroneous view of the mode of stem-thickening from that of monocotyledons, and now wholly disused by botanists.

Exogenetic: see EXO- *pref.*

Exogenous (eksɒ·dʒĭnŏs), *a.* [f mod.L. *exōgen-a*, *-us* (see EXOGEN) + -OUS.] **a.** *Bot.* Growing

by additions on the outside; of the nature of an exogen; pertaining to or characteristic of the exogens. **b.** *Path.* = EXOGENETIC. **c.** *Anat.* Of a portion of bone (see quot. 1854); opposed to *autogenous*.

a. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 19 A section of the trunk of an Exogenous plant exhibits bark on the outside. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 98 There is a considerable analogy between the mode of increase of a volcanic cone and that of trees of exogenous growth. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 76 As examples of exogenous plants may be mentioned the oak..the apple..and the rose. *fig.* 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ix. 191, I am going to try if one little bit of social life cannot be exogenous. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Stabbed in Dark* iv. 40 [He had] a more exogenous nature than had the other; a nature which lived more on, and adopted more from, externals.

b. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 177 An exogenous contagion is one that depends for its potency upon favouring conditions outside the body.

c. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 48/2 Parts that grow out from previously ossified parts are called 'exogenous'.

Hence **Exo·genously** *adv.*

1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1125/1 Why should it [the Temple] not grow exogenously, building not towards the inside, but the outside? 1890 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 17 Apr. 573 The former of these plants possessed a highly organized, exogenously developed xylem zone.

Exogynous: see Exo- *pref.*

† **E·xolete,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exolēt-us*, pa. pple. of *exolēscĕre* to grow up, grow out of use, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *ol-* to grow; cf. *adolēscĕre.*] **a.** That has gone out of use; disused, obsolete. **b.** That has lost its virtue; effete, insipid. **c.** Of flowers: Faded.

a. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 178 A Greeke inscription which I could not understand by reason of the antiquity of those exolete letters. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v, In which [apothecaries' shops] many..exolete, things out of date are to be had. 1651 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. 125 Paganism is ridiculous, Judaism exolete. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 Plautus exolet phrases have been [exploded] from the eloquent orations of Cicero. 1705 tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* Pref. (1795) 20, I declaimed..against the use of exolete and interpolated repetitions of old fables.

b. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 283 The vulgar carpobalsame being..faint, rancid, exolet. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 708 How exolete Blood falls asunder. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 358 These Exoticks..are now and then deprived partly of their virtues and exolete.

c. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exolete*, faded, or withered, as flowers.

† **Exolu·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **exolusion, exsolution.** [ad. L. *ex(s)olūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsolvĕre*: see next.]

1. The action of loosening or setting free; the state of being loosened or set free; *esp.* the emission or escape of 'animal spirits' formerly assumed as the cause of swooning.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 41 There is an exolusion, and so a defect of vitall spirits. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* 805 An..exolution of the spirits like sowning. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 46 A canine appetite, & other ill symptomes caused by the exolution of the skin. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 591 Honey..boyled to the exolution of the aqueous humidity. 1662 STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* i. 4 At that time of the year, our bodies suffer a greater exolution of Spirit.

¶ Used for: Dissolution, end.

1846 DR. S. BROWN *Hist. Sci.* in *Lectures* (1858) I. 339 The evening..twilight of an era is always the time when the poets who are to..sing its approaching exolution come abroad.

b. Relaxation (of the bodily powers); faintness.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXII. xx. (1678) 504 By this kind of disease [Plague] there cometh..exsolution of the faculties. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) III. ix. 101 The exolution and languor ensuing that act [of spermaticall emission]. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 198 The exolution of the powers thence depending, would not bear those swift motions. 1674-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; whence 1692-1732 in COLES.

c. In mystical sense.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 83 If any have been so happy as truely to understand Christian annihilation, extasis, exolution.

2. 'A full and perfect payment' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674). Hence 1692-1732 in COLES.

† **Exo·lve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)olvĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *solvĕre* to loosen.] **a.** *trans.* To slacken, diminish. **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To dissolve. **c.** 'To pay clear off' (Bailey 1730–6 *folio*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 By lightly receiuing them, do gently exolue the violence of euery motion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 41 Their virtue cannot so easily exolve and perish.

‖ **Exomion** (eksōᵘ·mi*ǫ*n). [as if a. Gr. *ἐξώμιον, dim. of ἐξωμίς: see next.] = next.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 140 Describe the new exomion, sleeveless coat He..robbed me of.

‖ **Exomis** (eksōᵘ·mis). [Gr. ἐξωμίς, f. ἐξ out + ὦμος shoulder.] A vest without sleeves, leaving the shoulders bare; worn by artisans and slaves.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* 400 The exomis, worn by artisans, while it supplied at the same time the place of the himation..left the right shoulder with the arm free.

‖ **Exomologesis** (eks,*ǫ*mǫlǫgī·sis). Also 6 **exh-.** [Gr. ἐξομολόγησις f. ἐξομολογεῖν, f. ἐξ intensive + ὁμολογεῖν to confess: see HOMOLOGATE.] A full confession, a public confession.

1592 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 575 Exhomologesis is the discipline of prostrating and humbling men in habite, in liuing, to lie in sacke and ashes. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* ix. § 4. 613 All publick criminals were tied to a publick Exomologesis or Repentance in the Church. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 276 Doctor Cressy may be thought to owe a penance for his Exomologesis. 1868 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 59 Auricular confession put in place of the old exomologesis.

‖ **Exomphalos** (eks*ǫ*·mfăl*ǫ*s). Also in mod.L. form **exomphalus.** [Gr. ἐξόμφαλος, f. ἐξ out + ὀμφαλός navel.] (See quots.)

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 423 This compression must be continued for some time in order to prevent an Exomphalus, or rupture at the navel. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3) *Exomphalus.* 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 647 An umbilical hernia or exomphalos is a protrusion at the navel.

Exomphalous (eks*ǫ*·mfăləs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Having a ruptured or protuberant navel.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 43 The children..are all more or less exomphalous.

Exon (e·x*ǫ*n). [app. intended to express the pronunciation (*ęgzañ*) of Fr. *exempt*.

Cf. EXAUN, occurring as a spelling of *exempt* in 1678; also *exant* (quot. 1655 below), used in the sense of EXEMPT *sb.* 4 a. The 'exempts' or 'exons' of the Yeomen of the Guard, according to Thoms *Bk. of the Court*, were first appointed in 1668.]

The ordinary title of the four officers of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard, 'styled *corporals* in their commissions' (Thoms) and ranking below the 'Ensign'; = EXEMPT *sb.* 4 b.

[1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (1892) II. 354 The Court gaue Moreland (Cromwells express) two Exants of yᵉ guards to conduct him in safety.] 1767 *Royal Calendar* 83 Yeomen of the Guards..Exons [4 names follow]. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Mad. d'Arblay*, It never occurred..to the Exons, and Keepers of the Robes, that, etc. 1873 *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 Colonel Bourke (the Exon in Waiting). 1891 *New Army List* 132 Yeomen of the Guard..Exons [4 names].

Exonarthex: see Exo- *pref.*

Exoner (egzōᵘ·nəɹ), *v. Sc.* [ad. Fr. *exonér-er*, ad. L. *exonerāre*: see EXONERATE *v.*] = EXONERATE in various senses: To relieve from a burden; to free from responsibility, liability, or blame. Now only in *Sc. Law.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 149 Commanding the saidis consulis to exoner thaimself of all auctorite. 1582 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 323 They..should be exonered of all Action, civil or criminal. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Epist. C, You shall neither convince your Adversaries, nor yet exoner your owne consciences. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 86/1 She hath exonered herself. 1866 *Times* 6 Aug. Advt., For the purpose of having the Trust Funds..divided..and the pursuers exonered of the said trust. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb., Thereafter to exoner and discharge him of his office and management as judicial factor.

Exo·nerate, *pple. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6 **exoneratt.** [ad. L. *exonerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exonerāre*: see next.] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 83 How may his Holiness find his Conscience towards God exonerate. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 219 [They] shalbe clerely exoneratt & dyscharged of beryng eny maner of Armour. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 275 (an. 2 Eliz.) To be cleerly exonerate, acquited, and discharged. 1868 LOWELL *Willows* in *Amer. Poems* (Routl.) 372 By right of birth exonerate from toil.

Exonerate (egz*ǫ*·nĕreᶦt), *v.* Also 6-7 **-at.** [f. L. *exonerāt-* ppl. stem of *exonerā-re*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *oner-*, *onus* burden. Cf. Fr. *exonérer.*]

1. *trans.* To take off a burden from; to relieve *of* (a burden, material or immaterial); to unload, lighten (a ship); also *humorously*, to 'relieve' (a person) of his money. Now *rare*.

1524 HEN. VIII. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 30 Discharging or exonerating their galeis. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 46 [They] haue prayed to God to be exonerated of loue, aboue all other diseases. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 34 He strives to exonerate his shoulders. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Bacchus* 110 Exonerate Our sinking vessel of his deified lode. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 13 They would quickly exonerate their families of them. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxi. 218 It exonerateth the mind of all those dulling Indispositions. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 308 The debt thus exonerated of so great a weight of its odium. 1798 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 29 Success would certainly exonerate our finances. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* x, Be exonerated of his ready money and his constitution.

† **2.** To discharge the contents of (the body, an organ), *esp.* by evacuation. *To exonerate nature, oneself*: to relieve the bowels. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 248 And exonerate your selfe at all tymes that nature wold expell. *Ibid.* xxx. 293 To exonerat the blader and the bely whan nede shall requyre. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 65 They sit all the day long, vnlesse they rise to exonerate nature. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 [They] over-load their mouthes..and by a sudden laughter exonerate their chaps. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 322 Cachectic Pills..exonerate the Habit of the Body. 1869 *Health & Longevity* 269 The bowels..ought to be exonerated at least once in two days.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 178 Over-charged..till they..exonerate as a Wolfe or Dog, too full gorged, with Carion. 1704 J. PITTS *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* iv. 25 These Moors..accounting it a great piece of Rudeness to exonerate in the sight of another. 1762 B. STILLINGFL. *Econ. Nat.* Misc. Tracts 123 Care is taken that these animals should exonerate upon stones, etc.

† **3.** *refl.* Of a lake, river, sea, etc., also of a blood-vessel: To empty itself, its waters, or contents; to disembogue, discharge. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 113 Neither did this riuer exonerate itself into any sea. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xx. Wks. VIII. 43 We all meet in the main or ocean whereinto this psalm and others do exonerate themselves. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 25 The great Veines..do exonerate themselves into the little. 1715 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 298 That [gulf] of Paria, into which the Lake of Titicaca does in part exonerate it self.

† **4.** *trans.* **a.** To discharge, pour off (a fluid product, a body of water). **b.** To cast off, get rid of (persons, population). *Obs. rare.*

a. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 It [the bile] is..exonerated into that which is called the Caua or hollow veine. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 96 The streitnesse of the channell, wherein a great..sea is to bee exonerated. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5009 The Lympha does wholly exonerate itself into the sub-clavial and jugular veins.

b. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. viii. § 4 These borderers ..might exonerate their swelling multitudes. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 23 Whereby such nefarious and facinerous persons may be exonerated.

5. To relieve *from*, † *of* (anything burdensome, a duty, obligation, payment, task, etc.).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 227 That he might..exonerate them of the great charges, travayles & labors, that they now were in. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 25 Would God Sir Thomas Moore..had exonerated and discharged me of this my pains & labour. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2786/3 To exonerate and discharge them from all Arrears of Hearth-money. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 62 Mr. Hastings..offered to exonerate the company from that 'charge'. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 75 A body of clergy exonerated of all solicitude. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* ii. 2 Commanding Royal Engineers will not exonerate any Officers..from the performance of such Duties.

6. To free from blame; to exculpate; also, to relieve from the blame or burden *of*; to relieve or set free *from* (blame, reproach).

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 40 That lord Oxford might be induced..to exonerate Churchyard. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 21 Nothing would prevail, nor would the Duke be exonerated. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 12. 136 Such a season..sufficiently exonerateth God of every Man's Condemnation. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 334 To exonerate myself of a greater crime. 1825 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. 561 To exonerate her from the banal reproach of yielding unresisting to her passions. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. 489 Do we seek to exonerate His justice..by the denial of His faithfulness? 1884 PAE *Eustace* 187, I won't exonerate the Government.

Exoneration (egz*ǫ*nĕrēᶦ·ʃən). [ad. L. *exonerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exonerāre*: see prec.] The action of exonerating.

† **1.** The action of discharging or relieving the contents of the bowels, etc.; evacuation; the action of disburdening nature. Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 24 Some [appetites] are born with men; as..Appetite of excretion and exoneration. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. iv. 116 The body is adapted unto Eating, Drinking, Nutrition, Coition, and other ways of Repletion and Exoneration. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 123 In each Cabbin, is a Kitchin and a Place for Exoneration. 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 137 *note*, The ablution and prayer indispensably required on the exoneration of nature.

2. The action of disburdening or relieving, or the state of being relieved from a duty, office, obligation, payment, etc.; also, from blame or reproach; an instance of this, a formal discharge. Const. *of*. In *Sc. Law*: see EXONER.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 90 And the coppie thairof delyverit to thame for thair exoneratione. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 372 To receive account of all Commissions granted..and grant Exonerations thereupon. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 211 An act concerning the exoneration of the Kings subjects from exactions and impositions. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 229 Papers had been prepared by the Commissioners of Estate and Kirk for their exoneration. 1866 *Times* 6 Aug. Advt., A Process of Multiplepoinding and Exoneration has been instituted.

Exonerative (egz*ǫ*·nĕrătiv), *a.* [f. L. *exonerāt-* ppl. stem of *exonerāre* (see EXONERATE) + -IVE.] Tending to give relief (from an obligation).

1819 in TODD. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 3 Title ..is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right and Impositive or Exonerative of an Obligation.

Exonerator (egz*ǫ*·nĕreᶦtəɹ). [a. late L. *exonerātor*, agent-n. f. *exonerāre*: see EXONERATE.] One who exonerates.

a 1834 DANE cited by WORCESTER 1846.

‖ **Exoneretur** (egz*ǫ*nĕrī·təɹ). *Law. Obs.* [f. L. *exonerētur* let him be discharged, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. passive of *exonerāre*; see EXONERATE *v.*] 'An entry made upon the bail-piece upon render of a defendant to prison in discharge of his bail' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1824 BINGHAM *Reports* I. 206 The Court..refused to enter an exoneretur on the bail-piece.

Exoneural, -pathic, -phagous: see Exo- *pref.*

Exophtha·lmia. [mod.L. *f.* EXOPHTHALMUS.] = EXOPHTHALMUS.

1721-1800 in BAILEY; whence in mod. Dicts.

Exophthalmic (eks,*ǫ*fþæ·lmik), *a. Path.* [f. EXOPHTHALM-US + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exophthalmus.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 191 The exophthalmic

goitre..or Basedow's disease. 1889 *Med. Jrnl.* 28 Sept. 720/2 Rapid action of the heart—in exophthalmic goitre.

Exophthalmus, -os (ɛksɒfθæ·lmŏs, -ɒs). *Path.* [mod.L., a Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος, f. ἐξ out + ὀφθαλμός eye.] Protrusion of the eye-ball.

1872 Darwin *Emotions* vi. 162 Dr. Gunning has lately recorded a case of exophthalmos in consequence of whooping-cough. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 565 Exophthalmus is constantly present in suffocation.

Exophtha·lmy. Anglicized f. Exophthalmia. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey); whence in mod. Dicts.

Exophyllous, -plasm, -podite: see Exo- *pref.*

† **Exo·pt,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *exopt-āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *optāre* to wish.] *trans.* To wish or desire greatly.

1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesye* 66 a, ['The goods of the world' induce] the soone withe the father also to mache, By vttre diffiaunce his deathe to exopte.

† **Exo·ptable,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *exoptābilis*, f. *exoptāre* : see Exopt.] To be desired or wished. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1818 in Todd; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Exo·ptate,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *exoptāt-* ppl. stem of *exoptā-re.*] *trans.* To desire earnestly. 1623 in Cole. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† **Exopta·tion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **exoptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exoptāre* to long : see Exopt.] The fact or state of earnestly desiring.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 The former is by way of gratulation, the other by way of exoptation. 1721–1800 in Bailey; 1847 in Craig.

Exoptile : see Exo- *pref.*

E·xorabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The quality or condition of being exorable.

1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* ciii. 2 The sesterces all, give back.. Silo, Then be a bully beyond exorability, you.

Exorable (e·ksŏrăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *exōrābilis*, f. *exōrāre* : see next. Cf. Fr. *exorable.*]

1. Capable of being moved by entreaty, accessible to entreaty.

1583–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 259 For he is exorable, and hath no pleasure in the death of a Sinner. 1641 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* ii. i, A Usurer is somewhat exorable When he is full. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* xxxi. (1742) II. 356 They shall address themselves to the mountains and rocks, as being more pitiful and exorable than he. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* III. vii. i. 8 Death, whom no arts can render exorable, disappointed his ambition. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 371 Entreaty was for the exorable, and it failed; action for the inexorable, and it succeeded.

† **2.** In active sense: Effectual in entreaty. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *exorabile carmen.*]

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 361 Good workes be more exorable vnto God than holy desires.

Hence **E·xorableness,** the condition or quality of being accessible to entreaty.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 55 A spirit of mildnesse, mercie, exorablenesse and easinesse to be intreated. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pardon.* i. i. (1713) 2 The exorableness of a Father upon his Son's submission. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

† **E·xorate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exōrāt-* ppl. stem of *exōrāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *ōrāre* to pray.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To request earnestly, implore. **b.** To prevail upon (a person) by entreaty.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abinged.* Prol., Let a poore scholler implore and exerate [*sic*] that you would make him riche in the possession of a mite of your favours. *c* 1600 *Timon* ii. iv. (1842) 32 Let it, O lett it bee lawfull for mee..to orate and exorate. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I.* (1655) 21 Nothing could prevail, nor would the duke be exorated.

2. To obtain by request.

1623–6 in Cockeram.

† **Exora·tion,** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exōrāre* : see Exorate.] The action of beseeching or entreating; an entreaty.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xvi. 12 Mightie [is] exoration, and powring out wrath. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2511, I leave thee with my best exoration For thy most speedy.. reformation. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* v. iii, Deafe to your cries : and Marble To all impulsive exorations.

† **Exo·rb,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)orb-ēre* to suck up, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *sorbēre* to suck.] *trans.* To suck up or out.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 720 Alwayes agitating them till the whole humour be exorbed.

† **Exo·rbeate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)orbē-re* (see Exorb) + -ate³.] *trans.* To swallow up, engulph. 1623 in Cockeram ii.

Exo·rbital, *a.* [f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + Orbit + -al.] Outside the orbit.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 553 For the determination of the exorbital protrusion of the eye-ball.

Exorbitance (egzɔ·ɹbităns). Also 7–8 **exh-.** [f. Exorbitant : see -ance. Cf. Fr. *exorbitance.*] The quality or condition of being exorbitant.

† **1.** Divergence or aberration from the prescribed or ordinary track; eccentricity, irregularity, anomaly, or an instance of these. Also, aberration of mind; an attack of insanity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1631 Preston *Life Eternal* (1634) 26 Now, whence comes this uneven walking, this exorbitance of the wheeles. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* 133 All these exorbitances in Nature serve to foil and set off the general beauty.. of its Works. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xi. 373 The first exorbitance [in a case of mania] was very violent and lasted for ten months. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 149, I shall not..mention those Grand Anomalies, or Exorbitances. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 186 By the Pulse we find by what Method we must regulate all Exorbitances. 1842 De Quincey *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. IX. 208 Our growing exorbitance from our limits warns us to desist.

2. Divergence from the right path; transgression of law or morality; misconduct, lawlessness, criminality; an instance of the same. *arch.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 58 A project..so execrable, as well may justifie King Johns exorbitances. *a* 1618 Sylvester *St. Lewis* 384 Eyes deep-vail'd with Ignorance Or Knowledge stained with Sinnes Exorbitance. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* i. i, 'Tis strange my master..can Give the reins to such exorbitance. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* Dvb, Beware of ill Builders..since by their exorbitances, happen many irreparable accidents. 1769 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 32/2 A picture..sullied with the most dreadful exhorbitances. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* ii. xxviii. *foot-n.*, The Border robbers..had committed many exorbitances. 1850 Grote *Greece* ii. lv. (1862) V. 30 Such unprincipled exorbitances of behaviour.

3. Excessiveness, extravagance; an instance of this. Now chiefly, outrageous excessiveness, of demands, charges, prices, estimates, etc.

1646 Mrq. Ormond in Carte *Life* (1735) III. 470 To heighten the exhorbitance of their expectations and demands. 1706 Garth *Dispens.* (ed. 6) ii. 19 They riot still, Unbounded in Exorbitance of Ill. 1793 Bp. Horsley *Serm.* (1824) I. 198 The barriers..against..the exorbitance of licentiousness..will soon be borne down. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* ii. v. (1852) 212 The exorbitance of the duties on tea and tobacco. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* x. 186 The exorbitance Of sin in this one sinner. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 240 The exorbitance of Hobson's charge for collecting the debts.

Exorbitancy (egzɔ·ɹbităns). [f. Exorbitant : see -ancy.] The quality of being exorbitant.

1. = Exorbitance 1. Now *rare.* Also, † an irrational opinion.

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 103 Exorbitancie enough from the primary rule of assignement to Parish Churches. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxvi. 468 That planetary motion, that unblamable exorbitancy. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5126 To suppose..an infinite profundity of the Stellar Sphere : an Exorbitancy not to be admitted. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. iii. 265 This witty Man..hath somewhat rectified the exorbitancy of Epicurus. 1879 H. N. Hudson *Hamlet* 13 Frequent displays of mental exorbitancy.

† **2.** = Exorbitance 2. *Obs.*

1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1627) II. Ep. Ded. 4 Information of exorbitancy in some particulars of the Church. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 29/1 The exorbitancy of the house of commons..proceeded principally from their contempt of the laws. 1658 Bp. L. Womock *Exam. Tilenus* 40 There are sins..as in blasphemie..wherein the act is not to be distinguished from the exorbitancie. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 58 Any Treatise that..rebukes the Exorbitancy of their Lives. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3795/3 His..zealous Endeavour to curb the Exorbitancy of France.

3. (Cf. Exorbitant A. 4). **a.** = Exorbitance 3. † **b.** Disposition to exceed one's rights; excessive greed or rapacity; an instance of this (*obs.*).

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) Gen. Pref., I..am..far from interpreting your Love Exorbitancy. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 102 The exorbitancy of the new buildings about the City.. being a shelter for them. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 81 Gout..roused up from the exorbitancy of a spurious acid ferment in the ultimate digestion. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* vii. (1684) 168 This monstrous exorbitancy of discourse. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* Pref. (1795) I. 14 The exorbitancies to which some launched out. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 26 One can hardly imagine the Antients could have run into..Exorbitancies in protracting their Rhythms. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 363 The exorbitancy of the Romans swallowing up their neighbouring nations one after another. 1783 Burke *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 23 A system of restraint on the exorbitancies of their servants. 1791 W. Maxwell in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 381 Who knows any real sufferings [from love] more than from the exorbitancy of any other passion? 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 386 From the exorbitancy of that [duty] in particular levied at Collun. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 375 Divested of all the exorbitancies of his spirit and his style.

Exorbitant (egzɔ·ɹbităn't), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **exorbytant,** 6–8 **exhorbitant,** -ent. [ad. late L. *exorbitant-em*, pr. pple. of *exorbitāre* to go out of the track, f. *ex-* out + *orbita* wheel-track : see Orbit. Cf. Fr. *exorbitant.*]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Leaving a specified track; deviating *from* a specified rule or principle. Of remarks, discussions, etc.: Wandering from the subject, irrelevant. *Obs.*

1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 46 Suche play as is not exorbytant fro the exercyse of honesty. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 30 A..government, exorbitant from the milde course of law and iustice. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 369 Having..mentioned such a story, it is not exorbitant to add in one word other fictions. 1644 Jeanop *Angel of Eph.* 50 How exorbitant from this rule the practices of our Prelates have been. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 45 Exorbitant from the Principles of Nature.

† **b.** Projecting, salient. *Obs.*

1724 Derham *Astro-theol.* v. v. (1769) 144 [Had the earth been square] they must have been..retarded..by the exorbitant angles.

2. Deviating from the normal, prescribed, or customary track. † **a.** Of movements, conduct, etc.: Eccentric, erratic, irregular (*obs.*)

1613 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 67 Strong raines to hold him in, from all exorbitant courses. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 35 The Commons when they see such a Blazing-star in course so exorbitant..cannot but look upon it. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. § 1. 5 The vanity of wit has no where a more free and exorbitant range than in censuring and deriding.

b. [After use of *exorbitans* in Roman Law.] Of cases, offences, etc.: Anomalous, not coming within the intended scope of a law. Of powers, privileges, enactments: Abnormal, not in accordance with general principle.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 What sume thay [the king's charges] be not like to excede, but if..ther fal a Case over much exorbitant. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iii. xi. (1611) 114 Causes exorbitant, and such as their lawes had not provided for. 1675 [cf. 4 a]. *a* 1754 Fielding *Charge to Grand Jury* Wks. 1784 X. 161 The punishment..is fine or imprisonment; and if the case be exorbitant, by pillory and loss of ears. 1756 Nugent *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. ii. iii. 19 A magistrate invested with an exorbitant power. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 909 Though the law and the right are 'exorbitant' or 'eccentric'. *Ibid.* II. 981 These are mere anomalies: exorbitant or irregular commands.

† **c.** Aberrant from the common type, monstrous, abnormal. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 358 The colour of Lions is generally yellow, for these before spoken of, black, white and red, are exorbitant. 1668 Gerbier *Princ.* 23 Those passions become the originall causes of exorbitant Features and Forms.

† **d.** Of an insane person or his condition: Extravagant, frantic, wild. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 620 We found him [a madman] somewhat less exorbitant. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* iii. ii. 1 (1852) 358 The wretch continued in an exorbitant frame for a few days.

† **3.** Forsaking, or apt to forsake, the right path; erring, faulty, transgressing, trespassing. *Obs.*

1536 Lauder *Tractate* 195 Raisand gret derth, exhorbitent Aganis 3our actis of Parliament. 15 . Sir H. Sidnry in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 25 That thou, entring into this exorbitant Age, mayest be..prepared to shun those courses. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* iv. vi, I haue..transgrest Against the dignitie of the court..And beene exorbitant. *a* 1638 Mede *Disc. Prov.* iv. 23 Wks. i. 203 We must resist and crush every exorbitant thought which draws to sin. 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* 8/2 The very patriarchs and princes of God's peculiar people were palpably exorbitant in this kind. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Pref., The people exorbitant and excessive in all thir motions. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 98 Over-rule their exorbitant Passions.

4. Exceeding ordinary or proper bounds. **a.** Going to excess in any action or quality. Of actions, appetites, desires, etc.: Excessive, immoderate. *arch.* Now with stronger sense: Grossly or flagrantly excessive.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xi, Appetites both good..if they be moderate, both pernitious if they be exorbitant. 1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* iii. (1673) 58/2 They had formerly been exorbitant in the worship of Idols. 1659 Wharton *Disc. Astrol.* Wks. (1683) 185 The exorbitant Practice of frequent Blood-letting. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xvii. (Rtldg. 1883) 104 Exorbitant mercy has an ill effect. 1719 J. Richardson *Science Connoisseur* 147 Some are Exorbitant in the Praises of what Themselves Possess. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1826) 389 The exorbitant multiplication of some troublesome insects. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* ii. § 21 (1873) 63 The excessive, exorbitant prodigality of diffusion of the sun's light and heat. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 282 They wondered strangers were exorbitant In estimation of Euripides.

† **b.** Exceeding one's rights, encroaching. *Obs.*

1631 Wrever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 790 By the exorbitant authoritie of the Pope, this election was disanulled. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 45 My Lord of Essex..was so exorbitant in the limitation of the Soveraign aspect.

c. Of a price, rate, stipulation, demand, claim, etc.: Grossly excessive.

1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 24 The Exorbitant Impositions of the King of Denmark. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 845 Nor were his conditions exorbitant. 1729 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 255 To restrain men from giving and receiving exorbitant interest. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xlvi. 721 He exhausted their wealth by exorbitant tributes. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 159 The Indians..raised the price of horses to an exorbitant rate. 1860 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 205 The landlord can obtain an exorbitant rent. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 385 The informers..are far from being exorbitant in their demands. 1879 M. Arnold *Irish Catholicism* Mixed Ess. 126 To advance pretensions the most exorbitant.

d. Of power, wealth, etc.: Overgrown, enormous, excessive. *arch.*

1648 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 116, I hold Lord Jermins..power as vast and exorbitant. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 7 An exorbitant fortune. *c* 1771 J. Fletcher *Check* iv. Wks. 1795 III. 12 Your favourite doctrines..would lose their exorbitant influence. 1816 F. H. Naylor *Hist. Germany* I. i. ix. 362 Prescribing bounds to the exhorbitant power of Austria.

e. Of a material object, an outline, or surface: Disproportionately large, excessive in any dimension; in mod. use, outrageously or extravagantly large. Also *fig. arch.*

1668 Gerbier *Princ.* 9 Those exorbitant Chimney-Shafts. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. x. (1743) 228 The exorbitant extent and compass of Parishes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 382/1 The exorbitant and over-burnt Wick in a candle. 1709 Sacheverell *Serm.* 15 Aug. 15 This Overgrown, this Exorbitant Sinner. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* ii. iv. (1737) II. 303 Its chief Bulk being compos'd of two exorbitant Muscles. 1843 Carlyle *Past. & Pr.* (1858) 169 With exorbitant breast-pin. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* (1880) I. 5 The exorbitant line of the Pitti [palace] roof [at Florence] is hidden from San Miniato.

† **B.** *sb.* One who or something which exceeds proper limits. *Obs. rare.*

1626 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 277 Howsoeuer exorbitants behaued themselues, they [Brethren] yet should continue in weldoing. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 25 His Majesty .. demanded justice against those exorbitants. *a* 1714 M. Henry *Wks.* I. 135 The most .. daring exorbitants of an ungoverned tongue.

Exorbitantly (egzɔ̄·ɪbɪtăntlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an exorbitant manner or degree; at an exorbitant rate.

a 1635 Sibbes *Serm. John* xiv. 11 Affections are .. raised up irregularly and exorbitantly. 1668 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 604 Using the power .. so exorbitantly. 1693 Congreve *Double Dealer* III. x, The old fat fool that paints so exorbitantly. 1721 *Vind. Sacheverell* 20, I know you to be exorbitantly wicked. 1837 Syd. Smith *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 257/1 Incomes .. exorbitantly and absurdly great. 1864 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 220, I get plenty of cream, quite good, paying for it exorbitantly.

Exorbitate (egzɔ̄·ɪbɪtēt), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *exorbitāt-* ppl. stem of *exorbitāre*: see Exorbitant.] *intr.* To deviate from the usual course; to stray.

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 116 We are ready to exorbitate. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 5 The Law .. ought to bridle him [the King] when he exorbitates from the Law. 1643 Hunton *Treat. Monarchy* I. iv. (1689) 28 If one exorbitate, the power of restraint .. should be in the rest. 1681 Smith in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 572 Such as least exorbitate [*printed* exoribitate] from the Doctrine .. of the Church of Rome. 1671 H. Stubbe *Reply* 31 When other Mens Flatteries did thus Exorbitate, etc.

b. Of heavenly bodies: To deviate from the usual orbit; to follow an erratic course.

1693 Bentley *Atheism* viii. 12 They would .. sometimes have exorbitated beyond the distance of Saturn. 1747 Hervey *Medit.* II. 231 The heavenly bodies would exorbitate into wild confusion. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 22 To describe the earth as in imminent danger of exorbitating.

Hence † **Exorbitating** *ppl. a.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 487 No inference can prye, nor strange illation prooue, In your exorbitating [*printed* exorbitanting] braines, my period I did mooue. 1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* vii. 55 Parliament [is] .. bound to resist .. the destruction of liberties, by exorbitating Princes. 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1662) 175 Rather the work of Art then of exorbitating Nature.

Exorbitation (egzɔ̄bɪtē·ʃən). [ad. L. *exorbitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exorbitāre*: see Exorbitate.] Deviation from the usual path or track; an instance of the same.

a 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1634) 200 If there be an exorbitation of the line .. it is not straight. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 172 The exorbitation of discipline. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* I. 12 They are .. an Exorbitation and bringing out of Square. 1847 De Quincey *Wks.* (1862) VII. 76 No deliberative body would less have tolerated such philosophic exorbitations from public business.

Exorcise: see Exorcize.

† **Exorcism.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *exorcise*, Exorcize *v.* + -ism.] = Exorcism.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 13 And that is as now of the exorcysyon.

Exorcism (e·kɔ̄sɪz'm, egzɔ̄·ɪsɪz'm). Forms: 5–7 **exorcisme**, (4–5 **exorsism**, 6 **exorcysme**, **-cyme**), 5– **exorcism**. [ad. late L. *exorcism-us*, n. Eccl. Gr. ἐξορκισμός, f. ἐξορκίζειν: see Exorcize. Cf. Fr. *exorcisme*.

In this and the related words Johnson and nearly all later Dicts. mark the stress on the first syllable; but the second pronunciation is often heard, esp. in *exorcise*, which otherwise is liable to confusion with *exercise*.]

1. The action of exorcizing or expelling an evil spirit by adjuration or the performance of certain rites; an instance of this.

P In first quot. misused for *exorcist*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1579 Sorsers & exorsismus & fele such clerkes. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3815 Be þe vertu of exorcisme. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 14 And that suffyseth as now of the exorcysme & cathecysme. 1550 Veron *Godly Saiynge* (1846) 44 Ye did give your names, & began to be ground with fastinges & exorcymes. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 3 Then was Baptisme chang'd into a kind of exorciame. 1750 Warburton *Doctr. Grace* II. v. Wks. (1811) VIII. 336 To evince these great Truths, seems to have been the end both of Possessions and of the Exorcisms. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xxiv, The spectres whom no exorcism can bind. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* II. 872 An exorcism against the devildom Which plainly held me. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 492 The calm authoritative exorcism restored the broken harmony of her being.

† b. *improperly.* The action of calling up spirits; the ceremonies observed for that purpose; conjuration. *Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, But moste she wrought by nycromancye With exorsismes and conjuracions. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 5 Will her Ladyship behold and heare our Exorcismes? 1608 Dekker *Satiromastix* 183 This ghost of Tucca .. was raised up (in print) by new Exorcismes. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* ii. 37 This root of superstition .. branched forth .. into magic and exorcisms.

2. A formula employed in exorcizing.

1550 Bale *Apol.* 23 b, I found an olde bishoppes ordynary or boke of their exorcismes for church halowinges, etc. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 339 The same Exorcisme is repeated once more. 1752 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxxiv. 306 Morgan .. began to utter exorcisms with great devotion. 1755 Young *Centaur* (1757) IV. vi. 251 Here, then, I shall begin my exorcism. Its words must be strange and barbarous, suited to the occasion. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxv, Fortified with .. as many exorcisms as his memory could recover, he advanced.

† b. An imprecatory oath. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 225 That prescript forme of exorcisme, whereby the two Decij, both the father and sonne, betooke themselues to all the hellish furies.

Hence **Exorcismal** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exorcism.

1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 740 The exorcismal practices of the clergy.

Exorcismory, *a.* [f. *exorcise*, Exorcize + -ory.] Serving to exorcize.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xliv, The exorcismory cantation of the previous night.

Exorcist (e·kɔ̄sɪst, egzɔ̄·ɪsɪst). Forms: 4–6 **exorciste**, (6 **exorciste**), 6– **exorcist**. [ad. late L. *exorcista*, ad. Gr. ἐξορκιστής, f. ἐξορκίζειν: see Exorcize. Cf. Fr. *exorciste*.] One who exorcizes.

1. One who drives out evil spirits by solemn adjuration, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xix. 13 Summe of the Iewis exorcistis, or coniureris. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. x. (1739) 28 Exorcists, that served to dispossess such as were possessed by the Devil. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 344 The exorcist was called in to drive away these evil Genii. 1843 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* 86 A dumb demon, awaits to find a voice .. at the summons of an exorcist.

transf. 1877 'Rita' *Vivienne* III. viii, Hard work is the best exorcist for dark hours and painful memories.

b. *spec.* The third of the four lesser orders in the Roman Catholic Church. Cf. Benet.

1560 Becon *Catech.* Wks. (1564) 462 a The exorciste must cast out devils, & say unto the people, that all suche as wyll not communicate, must departe & go awaye. 1579 Fulke *Heshins' Parl.* 245 Acolytes, exercistes, readers, etc. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Epise.* (1647) 174 The office .. of an exorcist .. [is] no way dependent on the office of a deacon. 1844 Lingard *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 We soon meet .. with .. exorcists .. these were ordained.

† 2. One who calls or pretends to call up spirits by magical rites. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 323 Thou like an Exorcist, hast conjur'd vp My mortified Spirit. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 211 The knavish impostures of Juglers, Exorcists, Mass-Priests and Mountebanks.

3. *Comb.*

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. 454 David's sacred Ditty .. Exorcist-like chac't Nature's cruel Foe.

Hence **Exorcistical** *a.*, of or pertaining to an exorcist or to an exorcism.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xviii, And uses an Exorcistical form for the ejecting. 1749–51 Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Method. & Papists* III. (1754) 185 A rare Instance of Exorcistical Virtue. 1827 W. G. S. *Excursion of Village Curate* 128 Exorcistical, necromantical and demonological charms.

Exorcization (eksɔ̄ɪzəɪzē·ʃən). Forms: 4 **exorcisacioun**, **-sacion**, **exorsisacion**, **-cyon**, **-tion**, 6 **exorcysacyon**, 6– **exorcisation**. [f. next + -ation.] The action of exorcizing; *i. e.* a. of driving out evil spirits by adjuration, etc.; † b. of calling up spirits by magic.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 730 Throu exorcizaciones, To ger spiritis to thame apeir. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 173 Old witches, sorcereresses, That usen exorsisations. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 13 And do that solempnyte of exorcysacyon. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 467/2 The booke of exorcisation .. which is sprinkled in the church. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xviii, The Priest's Exorcization in the Names of God .. does not excuse him from the guilt of Enchantment. 1684 I. Mather *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 183 To cure diseases, and drive away evil spirits by .. exorcizations, etc. 1749–51 Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Method. & Papists* III. (1754) 115 His better Friends .. have inserted a Prayer in the Office of Exorcization. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 252 My promised exorcisation of the demon in his stomach.

Exorcize, -ise (e·kɔ̄ɪzəiz, egzɔ̄·ɪzəiz), *v.* Also 6 **exoraise**. [(? ad. Fr. *exorcise-r*,) ad. late L. *exorcizāre*, ad. Gr. ἐξορκίζειν, f. ἐξ out + ὅρκος oath.

Owing perh. to association with *exercise*, the spelling *-ise* is now almost universal; the better form *exorcize* is marked in most Dicts. as obsolete.]

1. *trans.* To drive away (an evil spirit) by the invocation or use of some holy name; to call forth, expel. Const. *from*, *out of*.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* 35 All vayne & craftye scyences, .. exorcysynge, incautynge & coniurynge. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 141 P 6 Something .. in this Comedy .. wants to be exorcised more than the Witches. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 21 Touched him on the shoulder with his staff and exorcised the demon. 1870 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. vi. 202 The spirit which devised it, is not exorcised, either from the priesthood or the rural population.

2. To clear (a person or place) *of* evil spirits; to purify or set free from malignant influences.

1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 178 They were .. exorcised at their entering the church with abundance of ceremonies. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 110 P 5 The Knight .. ordered all the Apartments to be flung open, and exorcised by his Chaplain. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1362 Exorcise his heart So long possest. 1806 W. Jay *Christian Contemplated* ix. 292 This joy exorcises a man, of carnal affection. 1848 Lytton *Harold* XI. ix. 291 Muttering hymns, monks huddled together .. as if to exorcise the land of a demon.

3. To call upon (an evil spirit) with a solemn asseveration; to adjure. Also, to conjure up. Now *rare*.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xii. 412, I doo conjure and I doo exorcise you, by the father, by the sonne, and by the Holy-ghost .. that .. you doo come unto me. 1649 R. Hodges *Plain. Direct.* 8 His daily exercise is to exorcize or adjure. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 44 The devil was exorcised to go out, and enter no more into him. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 406 Having exorcised the dragon in the name of Him who was born of a virgin.

transf. 18.. De Quincey *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 16 Secrets of ages remote from each other have been exorcised from the accumulated shadows of centuries.

Hence **Exorcised** *ppl. a.* **Exorcisement**, the action of exorcizing; exorcizing influence. **Exorciser** (also 6–7 **exorcisor**), one who exorcizes. **Exorcizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xviii, The derivation or distribution of these Exorcised Elements into several Superstitious uses. 1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 205 Never .. aneling any with exorcised oil .. till, etc. 1762 *Fashionable Follies* I. 102 He .. was become sensible to the exorcisement of holy water. 1873 L. Wallace *Fair God* VII. ii. 452, I am not an evil spirit, to fly the exorcisement of thy bell. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 12 But for the good understanding the which is exorciser that is to be noted. *a* 1806 Horsley *Serm.* (1810) I. x. 230 Things that they had seen done .. by professed exorcisers. 1628 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* § 45 Their anoylings, their exorcizings. 1664 More *Myst. Iniq.* xviii, Of the Enchanting or Exorcizing of Water [etc.]. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* i, The invariable exorcising apparatus of a large venison pasty.

Exorcize, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of the vb. Exorcize.

1863 Thornbury *True as Steel* II. 107 Let us drink to the exorcise of the evil spirit of treachery.

† **Exord,** *v. Obs.*—[ad. L. *exord-īrī*: see Exordium.] *intr.* To begin.

1613 in R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3).

Exordial (egzɔ̄·ɪdiăl), *a.* [f. L. *exordi-um* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exordium; introductory.

1628 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 127 To undervalue that, unto which this is but exordial. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 158 P 11 If the exordial verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem. 1846 Sir W. Hamilton *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 905 But it would seem in general, that the exordial movement .. is also the central movement.

† **Exordiate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exordi-um* + -ate[3].] *intr.* To utter an exordium, begin.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxix. in Arb. *Garner* V. 85 If .. she .. Command thee not to peace, ere thou exordiate!

† **Exordinary,** *a. Obs.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + Ordinary.] = Extraordinary.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 233 The approoued priuiledge of any exordinarie power from the Lord.

‖ **Exordium** (egzɔ̄·ɪdiŏm). *Pl.* **exordiums**, **exordia**. [L. *exordium*, f. *exordīrī* to begin, f. *ex-* + *ordīrī* to begin.] The beginning of anything; *esp.* the introductory part of a discourse, treatise, etc.; 'the proemial part of a composition' (J.).

[1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv, Onely they lacke pleasaunt fourme of begynnyng, called in latin Exordium.] 1582 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 515 Saint Paule .. doeth with a godly *Exordium* touch the arrogancie of the false Apostles. 1594 Drayton *Idea* 533 Some .. With Flames and Lightnings their Exordiums paint. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. Pref. (1739) 2, I shall consider them jointly, as in way of Exordium to the rest. 1736 West *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 11 My poor little Eclogue .. has been condemned .. an exordium of about sixteen lines absolutely cut off. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iii, With this exordium .. Nickleby took a newspaper from his pocket. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lvii. (1862) V. 133 Alkibiades started up forthwith—his impatience breaking loose from the formalities of an exordium.

Exordize (e·kɔ̄sɪdəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Exordi-um + -ize.] *intr.* To make an exordium; to begin.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 596 Mr. Symons .. exordizes with the words 'I have ever held' etc.

† **Exordy.** *Obs.* Anglicized f. Exordium.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VII. (1554) 167 a, With an exordye her to diffame. — *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 14 With an exordye of latyn he dide thus expresse, Veste purpurea, etc.

† **Exore,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exōr-āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *ōrāre* to entreat.] *trans.* To beseech, prevail upon by entreaty; = Exorate.

1598 Toftr *Alba* (1880) 54 Exorde, desirde, intreated, they'le not be.

† **Exorn,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **exourn**. [ad. L. *exorn-āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *ornāre* to adorn.] *trans.* To adorn, embellish; = Exornate *v.*

c 1430 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2167 Twelve leonneeux ouer sex greces Salomones throne exourned. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 37 Yet Elocusion .. The mater exorneth right well. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 115 With long painted supervacaneall words exorned. 1609 T. Higgons in T. Morton *Answ.* 1 Iames Gretzer .. hath exorned it with a speciall encomion.

† **Exornate,** *ppls. Obs.* [ad. L. *exornāt-us*, pa. ppls. of *exornāre*: see prec.] Adorned.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XII. i, Whan the matter is founde by invencyon .. And by elocucyons famous clerenes Exornate well.

† **Exornate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *exornāre*: see Exorn.] *trans.* To adorn, embellish.

1530 Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* II. 27 b, Gods propertye is, to garnyshe and exornate the offyce of the magistrat and rulers. 1572 L. Lloyd *Pilgr. Pr.* (1607) 30 Nature was alwayes desirous .. to exornate and beautifie her selfe with knowledge. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 142 Their *hemimeris* or halfe foote serued .. to bewtifie and exornate the verse. 1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.*

† **Exornation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exornātiōn-em* (used *Rhet.* by Cicero and Cornificius), n. of action f. *exornāre*: see Exorn.]

The action of adorning, the condition of being adorned; decoration, embellishment. Also, an instance, method, or means of embellishment; an adornment. Chiefly *Rhet.*

a1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 3 a, The painted colours, and exornacions of Rethorike. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 90 Exornacion is a gorgiousse beautifiynge of the tongue with borowed wordes. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 331 For the greater reuerence and exornation of the present solemnity. 1624 *Gag for Pope* 14 In the Orchards..amongst other exornations and furnitures of comelines, they haue whole trees of Sauine. a1640 Jackson *Creed* XI. xlvi. Wks. XI. 364 Artificial exornations, or words more choice than such as spring out of the matters handled. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 221 Many times repeating..but yet with other words..and exornations.

† **Exornatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *exornāre*: see Exornate *v.* and -ory.] Concerned with adornment.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 707 The Exornatory Art.

† **Exornify**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. Exorn + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To deck or garnish.

1613 in R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3).

Exorrhisal, -ous: see Exo- *pref.*

† **Exort**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exort-* ppl. stem of *exorīrī*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *orīrī* to arise.] *intr.* To spring up, issue forth.

a1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 207 Alle myn Aungellys .. crye that grace to man myghte exorte.

Exort(e, obs. form of Exhort.

Exortacion, -ation, obs. ff. Exhortation.

† **Exortion.** *Obs.* [f. as if ad. L. **exortiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exorīrī*: see Exort.] The action of arising or (of a leaf) emerging; the point of emergence.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 382 Its fruits..erupt about the exortion of its leafes.

† **Exortive**, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *exortīv-us*, f. *exorīrī*: see Exort.] Pertaining to the rising of the sun or to the east.

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

† **Exorture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **exortūra* f. *exorīrī* (see Exort).] Rise, origin.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 21 Whiche [processes] rising also from the sides of the Vertebres, do erect their exorture upwardes. *Ibid.* I. 32 From [the ridge of Ilium] .. flow Ligamentes, and the exorture of these Muscles, that constitute the buttockes.

Exoscopic: see Exo- *pref.*

† **Exosculate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *exosculārī*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *osculārī* to kiss, f. *oscul-um* a kiss.] *trans.* To kiss heartily.

1570 in Levins *Manip.* 1623–6 in Cockeram. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† **Exosculation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exosculātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exosculārī*: see prec.]

1. The action of 'exosculating'; a hearty kiss.

a1560 Becon *Displ. Pop. Mass* (1637) 298, I passe over your..genuflexions..and exosculations. 1625 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 522 Asking him forgiveness..which St. James expressed by prayer for him, and exosculation.

2. *Anat.* Anastomosis.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. xi. (1678) 64 Pressing the blood on both sides .. until you shall find the exosculation of these vessels.

Exoskeletal, -on: see Exo- *pref.*

Exosmic (eksɒ·zmik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔξω (see Exo-) + ὠσμό-ς (see Exosmosis) + -ic.] 'Of or belonging to Exosmose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exosmose (e·ksɒzmōus). *Physics* and *Phys.* [a. Fr. *exosmose*, formed by Dutrochet as if ad. mod.L. *exōsmōsis*: see next. Cf. Endosmose, Osmose.] = next.

1828 *Edin. Jrnl. Science* IX. 104 This action M. Dutrochet calls exosmose or impulse *outwards*, from the Greek words ἐξ *out* and ὠσμος, an impulse. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* v. 82 The impairment of the leaves may be attributed to injury from exosmose.

fig. 1888 J. Jacoss *Bidpai* xxxvi, There was an exosmose of ideas and tales between the literate and illiterate.

Exosmosis (eksɒzmōu·sis). *Physics* and *Phys.* [mod.L. (quasi-Gr.), f. Gr. ἐξ-ω (see Exo-) + ὠσμός pushing; = Exosmose. Cf. Endosmosis.]

The passage of a fluid 'outwards' through a porous septum, to mix with external fluid.

1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 98/2 There is then a current of ..exosmosis which enters it [the bladder]. 1874 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 406 The menstrual, and hæmorrhoidal discharge, is rather analogous to the process of exosmosis.

Exosmotic (eksɒzmɒ·tik). [f. as prec. on Gr. analogies; cf. *anastomosis, anastomotic.*] 'Relating to exosmose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exosperm, -spore, -sporous: see Exo- *pref.*

Exossate (eksɒ·sēt), *v.* [f. L. *exossāt-* ppl. stem of *exossāre* to deprive of the bones, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *oss-, os* bone.] *trans.* To deprive of bones; † to cause (fruits) to grow without stones. Hence **Exo·ssated** *ppl. a.* **Exossation** (of fruits) (see quots.).

1721–1800 Bailey, *Exossate.* 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 8 Signor Flavio .. reaches Florence, eviscerated, exossated. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 854 *Marg. note*, Experiment Solitary touching Exossation of Fruits. 1662 Sharrock *Vegetables* 138 Another experiment is the exossation of fruit, or causing it to grow without stones or core. 1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xxiii, Exossation of Fruit.

† **Exo·sseous**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *exoss-is* boneless (f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *oss-, os* bone) + -eous; after *osseous.*] Boneless.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 Snailes, a soft and exosseous animal.

† **Exo·ster.** *Antiq. Obs.* [ad. L. *exōstra*, a. Gr. ἐξωστρα (f. ἐξ (see Ex- *pref.*[2]) + ὀθίειν to thrust).] A hanging bridge anciently used by besiegers; also (see quot. from Blount).

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b, Ye engins called..Exosters. 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Exoster*, an ancient Engine for war; now used for a Petard to blow open a Port or Gate. 1691–1732 in Coles.

Exostome: see Exo- *pref.*

† **Exo·stosated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 8 exhostosated. [f. as next + -ate[1] + -ed[1].] Affected with exostosis; = Exostosed.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) L iij b, It was carious, and exhostosated.

Exostosed (eksɒ·stōzd), *ppl. a.* [ad. Fr. *exostosé*, f. *exostose* Exostosis: see -ed[1].]

1. Affected with exostosis.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 96, I..found the..sixth of the true Ribs..exostosed. *Ibid.* 320 You may see..an exostosed Ridge. 1766 Justamond in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 270 An entire tibia, exostosed and carious.

¶ 2. Having an external bony covering; = Exoskeletal. *rare.*

1887 E. D. Cope *Origin of the Fittest* 46 The cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed..characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera.

‖ **Exostosis** (eksɒstō·sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐξόστωσις (Galen) outgrowth of bone, f. ἐξ (see Ex- *pref.*[2]) + ὀστέον bone.]

1. *Path.* a. The formation of bone on another bone, or on some other structure in the body. b. *concr.* A bony tumour found upon a bone or cartilage.

a. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 32 Tumours growing near, and compressing the surface of bones, frequently occasion a degree of exostosis.

b. 1736 Freke in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 369 It may be said to come under the Denomination of an Exostosis. 1782 W. Heberden *Comm. Hist. & Cure Dis.* xi, Except some exostoses of the vertebræ of the thorax. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 220/2 Exostosis appears most frequently on the upper jaw. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 23 Bony exostoses on the legs [of a horse] caused by too much travelling on hard roads.

2. *Bot.* 'A diseased condition in plants, in which hard masses of wood are produced, projecting like warts or tumours from the main stem or roots' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Exostotic (eksɒstɒ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -otic.] Of or pertaining to exostosis; of the nature of an exostosis.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 460/1 We distinguish a node from a truly exostotic growth by the rapidity of its formation. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eyes* 35 Exostotic spiculæ.

† **Exostracism** (eksɒ·străsiz'm). *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐξοστρακισμός, f. ἐξοστρακίζειν: see next.] = Ostracism.

[1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 275 Ostracismon, or Exostracismon, was no ordinary punishment for any fault committed]. 1617 T. Lydyat in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 58 Themistocles's expulsion or exostracism from Athens. 1697 Bentley *Ep. Themistocles* (1836) 183 The Letters had a worse exostracism than their author. 1699 — *Phal.* 89 Banish'd ..by way of Exostracism.

Exostracize (eksɒ·străsəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. ἐξοστρακίζειν, f. ἐξ (see Ex- *pref.*[2]) + ὀστρακίζειν to Ostracize.] *trans.* To banish by ostracism; also *fig.* Hence **Exo·stracized** *ppl. a.*

1838 F. Liebbr *Man. Pol. Ethics* I. 429 The exostracised citizen was not punished. 1872 F. Hall *False Philol.* 70 This word [bountiful] which Mr. White exostracizes.

Exoteric (eksote·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *exōteric-us*, a. Gr. ἐξωτερικ-ός, f. ἐξωτέρω, compar. of ἔξω outside.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the outside; external. Now only with some allusion to sense 2.

1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. (1662) p. vi, An Exoterick Fence or exteriour Fortification about Theologie. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 127 This motive appears to have been always exoteric, viz. a love of order and tranquillity. 1808 Scott *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1839) I. 50 All the knights and ladies and dragons and giants in their outward and exoteric sense. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* II. 60 Charged with the exoteric and material parts of several..functions.

b. *Phys.* 'Applied to those periodic, vital phenomena, which result from causes external to, and independent of, the organism.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). 1860 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

2. Of philosophical doctrines, treatises, modes of speech, etc.: Designed for or suitable to the generality of disciples; communicated to outsiders, intelligible to the public. Hence of disciples, etc.: Belonging to the outer circle; not admitted to the esoteric teaching. Of an author: Dealing with ordinary topics; commonplace, simple. Opposed to Esoteric, q.v. for the history of the words.

1644–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 232/1 The Discourse and Doctrine which he [Aristotle] delivered to his Disciples was of two kinds. One he called Exoterick. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* III. iii. Wks. (1811) III. 58 He divided his disciples into two classes; the one he called the Esoteric, the other, the Exoteric. *a* 1754. 1768 [see Esoteric A. 1]. 1792 Boswell *Johnson* 1 July an. 1763, With an air of superiority, like that of an esoterick over an exoterick disciple of a sage of antiquity. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 210 Plato like Pythagoras had exoteric and esoteric opinions. 1870 R. C. Jebb *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 44/2 As if Apollo were an exoteric name for the Sun. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 In mind and temperament too exoteric for a mystic.

3. *transf.* a. Current among the outside public; popular, ordinary, prevailing. b. Qualifying a personal epithet: That is such exoterically, or with regard to his popular utterances.

1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* xxxvi, This exoteric practice goes on to this hour among literary performers. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 6 Such..is the exoteric public conviction about these sublime establishments in Downing Street. 1876 [see Esoteric A. 2].

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* (after Gr. τὰ ἐξωτερικά) Exoteric doctrines; exoteric treatises.

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* iii. *note* Wks. (1811) III. 350 In his exoterics, he gave the world both a beginning and an end. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 31 Our exoterics will run directly contrary to our esoterics.

2. An uninitiated person, an outsider.

1697 *State Philadelph. Sc.* 19 The Philadelphians have many things to say that cannot be declared among the Exotericks. 1824 Macaulay *Crit. Ital. Writers* Misc. Writ. & Sp. (1889) 51, I am an exoteric utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith.

Exoterical (eksote·rikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. adj.

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *S. Ambrose* Pref., Two sorts, one exotericall, which is in common and civill use. *a* 1646 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 189 Aristotle was wont to divide his Lectures..into Acroamatical and Exoterical. *a* 1752 Bolingbroke *Ess., Monotheism* § 11 in Wks. 1754 IV. 235 Exoterical, or publick doctrines. 1827 Whately *Logic* Introd. p. v, A loose, vague, and popular kind of language; such as would be the best suited indeed to an exoterical discourse. 1858 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rev.* I. 32 His partisans have resorted in his defence to his exoterical writings.

Exoterically (eksote·rikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an exoteric manner; in a style suited to the uninitiated.

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* III. iii. Wks. (1811) III. 90 The subject..must needs be handled exoterically. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 43 [The] Dingy Priest..preaches forth (exoterically enough) one little textlet from the Gospel of Freedom. 1864 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. vii. (1868) 304 He may have represented him exoterically as a human being.

Exo·tery. [? f. Gr. ἐξωτέρω + -y[3]. (But prob. a misprint.)] Exoteric doctrine or instruction.

1763 [see Esotery].

Exotheca, -thecal, -thecium: see Exo- *pref.*

Exotic (egzɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *exōtic-us*, a. Gr. ἐξωτικός, f. ἔξω outside. Cf. Fr. *exotique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. † a. Belonging to another country, foreign, alien (*obs.*). b. In narrowed sense: Introduced from abroad, not indigenous. Now chiefly of plants (in popular language with added sense of 'not naturalized or acclimatized'); also, of words, forms of speech or writing, fashions, etc.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iii, Magick, Witchcraft, or other such exotick arts. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 3. 98 As Exotick observers deliver, it groweth upon Almond trees. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. xii. 38 It was an exotick and forain territory. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 34 [The] Mulbery is..an exotique plant. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Wales* (1685) 27 [Welsh] hath the least mixture of Exotick words of any now used in Europe. 1756 Foote *Engl. ret. fr. Paris* Wks. 1799 I. 123 I'll have these exotic attendants..sent post to the place from whence they came. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Hughes*, The Italian Opera, an exotick and irrational entertainment. 1793 Murphy *Tacitus* (1805) I. 235 And invited to reign over them an exotic king. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 78 Rome had cast much of her literature in her own moulds before these exotic models had begun to domineer. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 23 The exotic class of the order.

† c. Drawn from outside; extrinsic. Also, Foreign in character, alien *to. Obs.*

1671 R. Bohun *Disc. conc. Wind* 56 They run streaming between two Mountains..and are guarded on all sides from the inroads of other Exotique Winds and Air. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 473 These and the like Practices, strange and exotick to the Primitive and Christian Faith and Worship. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 79 An absolute necessity of some exotic helps.

2. a. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of a foreigner, or what is foreign (now *rare*); hence † b. Outlandish, barbarous, strange, uncouth (*obs.*).

a. *a* 1659 Br. Morton *Epist. Justified* (1670) 51 Mr. Selden, the Ornament of our Nation for Exotick Learning. 1720 Swift *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 34 An exotick habit and demeanor, added to other foreign accomplishments. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* vi. 167 When shall the European families drive the exotic tyranny for ever from their shores! 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* viii. 230 The exotic extraction of one of the Original Tribes.

b. 1609 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 295 Entring the City..in that exoticke and barbarous garbe. 1630 Brath-

wait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 149 The boarish and exoticke speech of Diogenes. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 224 Lest your entreated patience turne into exoticke passion. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 252 A Man, who would make this the Rule of his Conduct, Passes for an Extraordinary, Singular.. and Exotick spirit. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* xi. 312 In his dealing with so exotick a Partner. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxix, I have not the poor satisfaction of interesting a human being—not even the exotic monster of a parson.

B. *sb.*

1. A plant, formerly also an animal, of foreign extraction; in popular language, a foreign plant not acclimatized or naturalized.

c 1645 C. Morton *An Enquiry* 2 The crane is an exotick. 1672 Grew *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 8 All Exoticks.. may probably be reduced to some such Domesticks. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 294 In the bishop of London's garden at Fulham are many exotics of very ancient date. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xix. (1815) 387 What has been said of Geraniums, applies to all..Exotics. 1818 *Rees's Cycl.* s.v., The generality of exotics.. do not thrive in England without some peculiar care and culture. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. Introd. 4 Potatoes were first.. cultivated as a rare exotic.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 410 The Welsh is wholly self-derived, and free from exotics. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. iii. (1865) 19 Roast veal, or.. griskin (exotics unknown to our palates). 1849 H. Rogers *Ess.* II. vi. 303 Other systems of religion are usually delicate exotics, and will not bear transplanting. 1858 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) II. viii. 543 In a country like Spain, a great bank was an exotic which might live with art but could never thrive by nature.

2. A person of foreign origin; a foreigner. *rare.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 516 Proclamations were every where set up against exotics. 1763 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) I. 80 One other exotic, too, I must not forget: Arthur Murphy, gent. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 230 An exotic, with a pale face, and from across the ocean. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vi. 159 These same exotics are received by our easy, gullible brethren with 'outstretched arms'.

Hence † **Exo·ticness**, exotic or foreign quality.

1632 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 697 The very exoticknesse of the workemanship.

† **Exo·tical**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of foreign origin or growth; imported from abroad; = Exotic *a.* 1.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxii. xxiv, We may both preserve and recover our health..without these exotical and forraine drugs. 1672 H. Dodwell *2 Lett. of Advice* (1692) 204 Most of them [certain canonized Heroes] are exotical (which is the reason of their strangeness in the Greek). 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 309 This word 'Αθηνᾶ..was not originally Greekish, but exotical.

2. Of or pertaining to foreigners, or a foreign country; foreign; hence barbarous, outlandish, strange; = Exotic *a.* 2.

1608 Bp. Hall *Epist.* I. viii, Many..have brought nothing from forraine countries, but mishapen cloathes, or exoticall gestures. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* xvi. 207 Nor did we ever intend to affixe those exoticall positions of unsound teachers..upon her. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 51 Of the same Colour and Complexion with some Sectary exotical Tenets.

Hence † **Exo·tically** *adv.*, in an exotic, foreign, or outlandish manner. † **Exo·ticalness**, the quality or state of being exotic.

1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 116 A great train of horsemen and trumpeters clad exotically. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exoticalness*; whence in mod. Dicts.

Exoticism (egzɒ·tisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] a. Tendency to adopt what is exotic or foreign. b. Exotic character; an instance of this, anything exotic; *esp.* a foreign idiom or expression.

1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 503 The Greek original.. is tainted with many exoticisms and other defects. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 641 Academic forcing houses for the promotion of exoticism. 1887 F. Robinson *New Relig. Med.* 31 An opposite extreme, tending to exoticism.

Exotism (e·ksɒtiz'm). [ad. Fr. *exotisme*, f. *exotique*: see Exotic and -ism.] Resemblance to what is foreign; a foreign 'air'.

1811 E. Jerningham in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 328 A kind of energetic Exotism that tells me that the portrait is very like.

Exoucontian: see Exucontian.

† **Exousia·stic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐξουσιαστικ-ός, f. ἐξουσιάζειν to exercise authority, f. ἐξουσία authority.] Of or pertaining to authority; authoritative.

1688 Renwick *Serm.* (1776) 539 The exousiastick power of trying, sending and authorising office-bearers in the church is made void. *Ibid.* 568.

† **Expalpate**, *v. Obs.*–°. [f. L. *expalpāt-* ppl. stem of *expalp-āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *palpāre* to pat + -ate[3].] *trans.* To get by flattery.

1623–6 in Cockeram.

Expand (ekspæ·nd), *v.* Pa. pple. 5 **expande**. [ad. L. *expandĕre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *pandĕre* to spread. Cf. OF. *espandre*, mod.F. *épandre* to diffuse, scatter: see Spand.]

1. *trans.* To spread out; to spread out flat or smooth; to open out, unfold; † to remove the folds or wrinkles from, to smooth (the forehead); also, to spread out to view, display. *lit.* and *fig.*

1432–50 [see Expanded]. *a* 1667 Cowley *Ess. Avarice* 130 You laugh now, and expand your careful Brow. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 264 The upper.. Stratum that was expanded over those Valleys and Plains. 1706 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 145 Money, like a mistress coming in view, expanded its charms. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 105 Expand thy sails, Ply the strong oar, and catch the nimble gales. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* II. xxvii. Where yon oak expands her arms. 1770 Gibbon *Autobiog.* (1796) 136 The descent of Eneas..to the world of spirits, expands an awful and boundless prospect. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VI. xx, Here the rose expands Her paradise of leaves. 1848 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* x. 132 Sicily then lay expanded like a map beneath our eyes. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 52 Stoles as a rule should not be expanded at the extremities.

b. To develop what is implicit in (a statement); to write out in full what is expressed by (a graphical contraction). Also in *Alg.* to work out the processes indicated by the terms of a contracted expression and state the result in full; to express at length in a series.

1802 Woodhouse in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 88 $x^{r}(1+x)^{-1}$ must be expanded, and the integrals of the several terms taken. 1858 Todhunter *Algebra* 296 Expand each of the following expressions to four terms. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xx. § 824 Let us examine, expand, and explain this fact. *Mod.* The editor has expanded the contractions in the MS.

† c. To give ample utterance to, 'pour out' (one's feelings); *refl.* to manifest unrestrainedly one's feelings; to overflow. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *épancher.*

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Expand*, to declare or utter. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* I. ii. 19 He takes pleasure to expand himself in acts of goodness towards his creatures. 1801 Fuseli *Lect. Art.* i. (1848) 357 The adoring figure of a priest..expanding his gratitude at the shrine of the god whose arrows avenged his wrongs.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To spread itself out; to unfold, open out; to develop. Const. *into, to.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 859 Expand on hie, ga far about the wall. 1680 Dryden *Epit. Sir P. Fairborne's Tomb*, Like rising flames expanding in their height. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 32 Stars that will expand in flame, and appear like natural Stars. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 6 A weary waste expanding to the skies. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 675 Flowers..expand at 6 or 7, and close at 2 in the afternoon. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 53 Hailed its folds with three cheers as they expanded in the cold midnight breeze. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. viii. 59 Streams..expanding here and there to deep green lakes. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 391 The Wickliffite 'Known-men'.. of Henry VIII.'s day, expanded into the 'Gospellers' of Edward VI.'s reign.

b. To 'open out'; to grow communicative.

1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. i. (1865) 5 How would he chirp, and expand over a muffin.

3. *trans.* 'To spread out every way' (J.); to cause to fill a larger space; to widen the boundaries, increase the area or capacity of; to dilate, enlarge: a. a material object. Also *refl.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 49 What Bodies are expanded by being frozen. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-watch* 217 All the hot Passions of Anger, Joy, expand the Spirits, and give them a more vehement Motion. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 456/1 Air compressed.. as soon as the compressing.. force is removed, expands itself..to its former dimensions. 1835 Macaulay *Sir J. Mackintosh* Ess. (1854) I. 315/1 [The editor] has thus succeeded in expanding the volume into one of the thickest.. that we ever saw. *Mod.* The object of this gymnastic exercise is to expand the chest.

b. an immaterial object. Also *refl.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. xxix, Let Christianity expand her self still by a passive fortitude. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii, The grand object to which he [Columbus] dedicated himself seemed to expand his whole soul. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 333 Would these..changes..diminish or expand the faith.. of the Chosen People? 1867 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 626 The longer version only expands, and in no way contradicts, the shorter one.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To increase in bulk, swell; to become dilated or enlarged.

1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 403 To wet the sponge and make it expand. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 2 Cast iron expands in passing from the fluid to the solid state. 1844 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 202 When air is warmed it expands and becomes lighter. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 789 The pith very soon begins to become turgid and to expand.

fig.

1792 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, Her heart expanded in momentary joy. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 47 Such is a brief outline of the enterprise.. which continually expanded in his mind. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 18 As his knowledge and power of reasoning expand under instruction. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 4/7 Our trade with China is steadily expanding.

Expanded (ekspæ·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 5 **expande**. [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In the senses of the verb.

1. Spread open, outspread, outstretched, extended; † covering an extensive area.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 There is a figge tre soe expande, that mony multitudes of peple may sytte vnder the latitude of oon figge tre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 225 Then with expanded wings he stears his flight Aloft. 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 34 A wide expanded den. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 316 The animal holds fast by the expanded end of its foot. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 3 (ed. 3) 310 A wyvern, its tail nowed and wings expanded or. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 641 s.v. *Printing*, Roman and Italic types.. *expanded* or letters widened horizontally.

2. Increased in area or bulk; enlarged. Also *fig.*

a 1734 North *Lives* I. 272 The husbandmen..were..provided for in his large expanded house. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 409 If one part in bulk of this expanded oxygen be mixed with three parts of pure oxygen gas. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* App. 9 The embolism, of expanded last double petition.

Hence **Expa·ndedness**.

1829 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) XI. 18 What you say..shows the expandedness and expansiveness of your mind.

Expander (ekspæ·ndəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er.] One who, or that which, expands (in senses of the verb). *Chest expander*: a callisthenic appliance for 'expanding' the chest.

1862 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 338/2 Nor can the animus of our 'expanders' [*i.e.* advocates of 'Church Expansion'] be at all doubtful. 1867 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. 183 Great love is the inventor and expander of the frozen powers. 1886 Freeman *Greater Greece, etc.* (*title of Lect.*), George Washington, the Expander of England. 1887 *Scientific Amer.* 18 June 394 A tube expander has been patented for expanding the ends of boiler tubes.

Expanding (ekspæ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Expand in its various senses. Also *attrib.*

1844 Upton *Physioglyphics* 9 Putting *g*, then, first, and attaching to it its expanding sense. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 517 Expanding of umbrellas.

Expa·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That expands (in senses of the verb).

1. That opens out, or is opening out.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 239 Cup with 4 or 5 divisions, expanding, coloured, permanent. 1793 Beddoes *Math. Evid.* p. ix, An unseasonable frost upon the tender petals of an expanding blossom.

2. That increases in bulk, or becomes enlarged.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Expanding-alloy*, such as expands in cooling. *Ibid.*, *Expanding-bit*, a boring-tool whose diameter is adjustable. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 458/2 Prosperity of many kinds, continuous and expanding, has been the characteristic of the period.

† **Expa·nse**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **expans**, 5 **expance**. [ad. L. *expans-us*, pa. pple. of *expandĕre* to Expand.] = Expanded.

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1819 *Pantalogia*, *Expanse*, in botany, expanded, spread out: as the calyx in helianthus. 1823 in Crabb *Techn. Dict.*

2. *Expanse years*: 'When a table contains quantities denoting the amount of a planet's motion during only a few years, viz. from 1 to 20 years, such changes are entered separately under the headings 1, 2, 3, etc. years, which are designated the expanse (or separate) years (Skeat in *Chaucer's Astrolabe* (1872) Gloss.). Opposed to Collect.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 547 Neither his collect, nor his Expans yeeres. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 45. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Thebes* 380 The yeeres collecte and expance also.

Expanse (ekspæ·ns), *sb.* [ad. L. *expans-um*, neut. sb. f. *expansus*: see Expanse *a.*]

1. That which is expanded or spread out; a widely extended space or area; a wide extent of anything; 'the length and breadth'.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 340 Th' Almightie spake: Let there be Lights High in th' expanse of Heaven. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 436 The smooth expanse of crystal lakes. 1748 Gray *Ode on Eton* 6 Th' expanse..Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey. 1781 Cowper *Expostulation* 9 Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn. 1818 Scott *F. M. Perth* ix, The..blue eyes, with the broad expanse of brow. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 18 Hung with broad expanses of black cloth. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 235 The army crossed over that vast expanse of sand.

fig. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 2 P 7 Those who wander at large through the expanse of life.

b. *esp.* in *The expanse*: the 'firmament'. Cf. Expansum.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1014 Satan..Springs upward..Into the wild expanse. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 304 All the Expanse..Was straw'd with Rays of antesolar Light. 1763 Smart *Ps.* cxlviii. (1791) 219 Moon and Stars..Silv'ring in the blue expanse. 1863 R. Young *Lit. Tr. Bible, Gen.* i. 8 And God calleth the expanse Heaven.

2. The action of expanding; the state of being expanded; enlargement, expansion. Also, the amount or distance of expansion; = Expansion 3.

1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1867) IV. lii. 532 To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined expanse. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 544 Audubon mentions one nearly ten feet in alar expanse.

† **Expa·nse**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to Expand. The pa. pple. prob. originated before the vb. as ad. L. *expans-us*: see ed[1].] *trans.* = Expand *v.* 1, 3.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 In Winter men eaten more meate Than in Summer, when expansed in their heate. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* III. lv. 50 A gentle valley..Expansed faire and wide. 1612 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 156 A swan with her wings expansed. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 122 After they had..closed their iawes; which they expanse against the rays of the Sun. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 16. 32 Nature..that lies expans'd unto the Eyes of all. 1648 J. Jackson *Bk. Conscience* 140 God enlargeth and expanseth the hearts of his Saints. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 17, I shall refer Books born in arms, if open blasoned expansed, if shut clasped. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 12 Dec., A Book Expansed in Fesse. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Expansed* (in Heraldry), displayed, or set out. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

†**Expa·nsed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Outspread; having a wide expanse or stretch. (See ppl. uses in prec.)

1607–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xv. 26 Let him view th' expansed skies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 The..diversity of colours in her expansed wings. 1675 COCKEN *Morals* 20 God Essence gave to Heav'ns Expansed Frame.

Expansibility (ekspæ·nsibi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *expansibilité*.] The quality of being expansible: a. superficially; b. in volume; c. in non-material senses.

a. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan. 205 The extreme expansibility of oil when floating upon the water.

b. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. iii. § 19 [In] atoms of all Fluids, there is some difference in Bulk..else all Fluids would be alike in°. expansibility. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 462 A greater expansibility in the air enclosed in their Manometers. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* III. i. 81 The expansibility of platinum and glass is nearly the same. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Expansibility*, applied to the condition of an organ which allows of erection.

c. 1827 *National Mag.* II. 277 Proofs..of the expansibility of human nature. 1882 *Spectator* 8 Apr. 455 The infinite expansibility of House of Commons loquacity.

Expansible (ekspæ·nsib'l), *a.* [as if ad. L. **expansibil-is*, f. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre*: see EXPAND and -IBLE. Cf. Fr. *expansible*.] That can be expanded.

1. That can be opened or spread out.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 89 An intra-uterine speculum with expansible blades.

2. That can be made to occupy or contain a larger space; *esp.* of material substances, capable of expansion by heat, etc.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* ii. (1692) 5 Readily expansible.. by Heat. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 401 Whenever water is in a state of evaporation, an expansible fluid, composed of water and fire, is produced. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 70 Glass is less expansible than any of the metals. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 80 The most expansible metal will form the outside or convex surface of the curve, and the least expansible the concave.

b. Of an immaterial object: Capable of being enlarged in scope or operation.

1850 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 73 The great moving and expansible system of theology. 1884 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 9 Feb. 727/2 A market..limited by metes and bounds, so as not to be expansible.

Hence **Expa·nsibleness**, the quality of being expansible; expansibility. **Expa·nsibly** *adv.*, in an expansible manner; so as to be expanded.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Expansile (ekspæ·nsil, -ail), *a.* [f. L. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to EXPAND + -ILE.]

1. Having the property of being expanded; capable of expansion, dilatable.

1776 T. PERCIVAL *Philos. Med. & Exp. Ess.* III. 265 This effect it [heat] produces..by its expansile power. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 63 Its natural soft..expansile state. 1793 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 5 Expansile and contractile by heat and cold. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* iii. 117 Others have..an expansile gular pouch. 1884 W. C. WILKINSON *E. Arnold* II. vii. 166 The illimitably expansile cloud-land of Hindu philosophy.

2. Of or pertaining to expansion; of the nature of or tending to or capable of producing expansion.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 465 Expansile movements are greatly deficient or absent.

Expansion (ekspæ·nʃən). [ad. late L. *expansion-em*, n. of action f. *expandĕre* to EXPAND.] The action of expanding, the fact or state of being expanded.

I. Spreading out, unfolding, opening out.

1. The action or process of spreading out or unfolding; the state of being spread out or unfolded; the opening of a bud, flower, etc. Also, †a spreading out to view, a display.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 The..distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 458 Whereupon there will follow a great expansion of light, with vehement flame. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 The Spring of a Watch..if the String be broke..flyes out into its fullest expansion. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. 28 The easie expansion of the wing of a bird. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 145 The gilded clouds in fair expansion lie. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 8 (1853) 18 A mob orator, whose brawling mouth open to its widest expansion, [etc.]. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Laurance*, She..knew..The pleasure of the leaf in exquisite Expansion.

b. The detailed expression of what is implicitly contained in a statement; the writing out in full the meaning of graphical contractions. Also in *Alg.* the process of working out a contracted expression (cf. EXPAND 1 b.) and stating the result in full; the result or statement thus obtained.

1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xxxvi. § 519 The subject of the expansion of expressions is..properly a portion of the Differential Calculus. *Ibid.* xxxvi. § 524 To find the number of terms in the expansion of any multinomial. 1886 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calc.* 96 Now assuming the possibility of such an expansion, let, etc.

2. *concr.* Anything that is spread out; an expanse; *esp.* the expanse of heaven, the firmament.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 6 Let there be a firmament [*marg.* expansion] in the midst of the waters. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 70 This house of God..is not all of the same materials..there is a vast difference between the heavenly expansions. 1760 BEATTIE *Lucretius* I. 6 All that lies Beneath the starr'd expansion of the skies. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxvi. (1865) 211 Less time..than it took to cover the expansion of his broad moony face..with expression. *a* 1845 HOOD *Kilmansegg* cxl, Venus and Mars Are rolling along in their golden cars Through the sky's serene expansion. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 64 Some..flat expansions of hard..rock, afford a kind of irregular pavement.

fig. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Adv.* § 57. 61 That ocean or expansion of wrath.

†3. Extent; space to which anything is extended. b. Pure space (see quot. from Locke).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. vii. § 10 The capacious Mind of Man..extends its thoughts often, even beyond the utmost expansion of Matter. *Ibid.* II. xv. § 1 Distance or Space, in its simple abstract conception..I call Expansion to distinguish it from Extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of Matter. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. (1718) 121 Lost in expansion, void and infinite. 1755 in JOHNSON.

4. The action or process of causing something to occupy or contain a larger space, or of acquiring greater volume or capacity; dilatation; an instance of this.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 To prove the expansion of glass by heat. 1665 *Ibid.* I. 49 What Bodies are expanded by being frozen, and how that expansion is evinced. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. (1693) 27 The condensation and expansion of any portion of the Air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. 1782 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 5 The piston continues to descend by virtue of the expansion of the steam. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 235 They are furnished with tensor muscles, whether proper, or simply by expansion of their tendons. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 319 s. v., Some remarkable examples of expansion are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 874 These movements depend not upon alternate expansion and contraction of the tissue..but, etc.

fig. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 103 My heart Expansion wants, to thinke what now thou art.

b. of immaterial things.

1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 19 Spread not into boundless expansions either of designs or desires. 1836 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 31 A high education..may..have the effect of preventing the full expansion of genius. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 69, I felt..an unusual expansion. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* Pref. 7 The love of liberty is simply the instinct in man for expansion.

c. *Comm.* and *Finance.* (*a*) An extension (of business transactions). (*b*) An increase in the amount of the circulating medium. More fully *expansion of the currency*.

1847 CRAIG, *Expansion*, in commerce, an increase of issues of bank notes. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 7/1 In some directions there has been expansion, so that the losses have been partially neutralized.

5. The amount or degree of dilatation.

1790 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 322 The whole expansion of pure spirit from 30° to 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not less than $\frac{8}{45}$th of its whole bulk at 30°. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 32 Taking a proportional part of the difference of the two expansions. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 319 s. v., The expansion of the solid corresponding to two degrees of the thermometer, is twice the expansion which corresponds to one degree.

6. *concr.* a. An expanded or dilated portion. b. A product of expansion; what (a thing) is expanded into.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 261 This lake [Geneva] is simply an expansion of the river Rhone. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 178 A man has a personal work..and a public work..which is the expansion of the other. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1869) 239 The structure..of the sensory expansion in which the optic nerve terminates. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 544 The membranous expansions or appendages.

7. *Steam-engine.* The increase in bulk of the steam which takes place in a partially filled cylinder after communication with the boiler is cut off.

The improvement introduced by Watt's patent of 1782 consisted in the economizing of steam by allowing the piston to be propelled, during the latter portion of its excursion, by the 'expansion' of the steam first introduced. An engine in which this is done is said to work 'by expansion'. A *double* (or *triple*) *expansion* engine is one in which the steam passes from one cylinder into another, so that the expansive force is used twice (or thrice).

1782 [see 4]. 1819 *Rees's Cyclop.* XXXIV. sig. M. 2 b (art. *Steam-Engine*), Mr. Watt's principle of expansion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 817/1 An automatic expansion is one which is regulated by the governor, and varies with the amount of power required. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 80 The engineman must be able to work his engine with a variable expansion with as great ease as an ordinary high-pressure engine. *Ibid.*, MM. Scohy and Crespin..took out a patent for applying a system of expansion to winding engines.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *expansion theory*; **expansion-coupling, -curb, -drum** (see quots.); **expansion-engine** (see 7); **expansion-gear**, an apparatus for cutting off steam from the cylinder at a given point of the stroke; **expansion-joint** (see quots.); **expansion-slide**, a slide belonging to the **expansion-valve**, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the cylinder.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 816/2 **Expansion-coupling*. The coupling represented consists of an expansion-drum of thin copper *x* between the extremities of two pipes *a i*, Fig. 1901, which, in elongating, press the sides of the drum in, and draw them out in cooling. 1847 CRAIG, **Expansion curb*, in Horology, a contrivance for counteracting expansion or contraction. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 816/2 **Expansion-drum*, an arrangement by which an occasional change of speed may be effected. 1847 CRAIG, **Expansion engine*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 13/2 These steamers are provided with triple expansion engines. 1850 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* III. 28 (*heading*) Whitelaw's steam-engine "expansion gear. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 80 MM. Scohy and Crespin add to the regular form of cylinder the expansion gear of M. Meyer. 1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Expansion-joint*, a stuffing-box joint connecting the steam pipes, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion. 1864 WEBSTER, *Expansion-joint*, an attachment of the framing to the boiler, which allows the boiler to expand without bending the framing. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Samples of improved expansion joints. 1848 E. ALBAN *Steam Engine* 261 The *expansion slide is made to act through the motion of the principal slide below. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* VII. 292 Every form of the "expansion theory [*i. e.* the theory that the Iliad is an 'expansion' of a smaller poem]. 1849 FAIRBAIRN in *Mech. Mag.* LI. 255 A new construction of *expansion valves for condensing steam engines.

Expansionist (ekspæ·nʃonist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates a policy or a theory of expansion, *esp.* an advocate of expansion of the currency. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 339/1 'We look for the time' (says the Expansionist) 'and doubt not it will come', etc. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 160 Whether the new Secretary..would be an expansionist or a contractionist. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH *Expansion of Eng.* in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 531 Standing on his historical island, the British Expansionist sees all the other communities of the race revolving round him. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* VII. 292 The expansionists [i. e. those who maintain that the Iliad was 'expanded' from an original shorter poem] therefore have set to work to remove these incrustations. *Ibid.* VII. 295 Fick himself supports the expansionist theory.

Expansive (ekspæ·nsiv), *a.* [f. L. *expāns-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to EXPAND + -IVE.]

1. Tending or adapted to expand in volume, to spread over a larger surface, or fill a larger space; having the capacity to expand or develop to larger dimensions; dilatable. Said both of material and immaterial objects.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. i 3 By increase of swift expansive light The lost Horizon was apparent growne. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 28 No more Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 4 Water is composed..of a fluid expansive ether. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 148, I changed my cartridge for another with an expansive ball. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 96 The heightened temperature bringing about in the expansive materials the movement of dilatation.

b. Of persons, their affections, utterances, etc.: Freely going out, effusive, open.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 137 It is said our affections..to France have been more expansive. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. 98 That ripe and discreet age which invites confidence and expansive utterance. 1884 F. CHANCE in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. X. 397/1 We English are not an expansive people.

2. Of a force, a movement or tendency: Acting in the direction of expansion; directed towards expansion: a. within the object or substance itself; b. in some other object.

a. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 471 This expansive motion of the air. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* viii. 103 These stones being lodged in a Cement extremely hard, their expansive endeavour was rendered ineffectual. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 20 The intumescence of nations would have found its vent like all other expansive violence. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 143 The steam..from its expansive power, will press [etc.]. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 Impelled by the expansive movement of his own irrepressible soul. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 95 The liquid..may force a column of mercury to an elevation marking the expansive tendency. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. (1862) I. 300 The expansive force of Grecian intellect.

b. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 170 Such is the rarefying and expansive force of this element [fire]. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 85 The direct genial expansive virtue of some great moral sun. 1886 CROLL *Climate & Cosmol.* 253 This internal pressure..acts on the mass of ice as an expansive force.

3. Of or pertaining to expansion. Of an engine, process, etc.: Involving or depending upon the principle of expansion.

1782 *Specif. of Watt's Patent* No 1321. 4 The said new or expansive engine. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 33 In the expansive principle of rifles. *Ibid.* 353 The principles of the expansive rifle. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 8/1 These messages were printed exactly as he sent them, and did not undergo any 'expansive' process.

4. a. Of material things: Expanding over or occupying a large surface or space; having wide bounds, broad, extensive. b. Of immaterial things (*e.g.* thoughts, designs, sympathies); Having a wide range; comprehensive.

1806 T. SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. iv. 64 It was situated..on the borders of an expansive lake. 1813 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* ix. 204 A more expansive and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 16 If an observer were to take an expansive view of India. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 72 The intellect of Laud was neither expansive nor elevated. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 175 He had the character..of being remarkably handsome..his forehead expansive. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 12 That enlightened and expansive charity..which should recommend the Christian profession. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 137 Czar Alexander was more expansive, and wished to call the Pacific *my ocean*. 1890 *Standard* 10 Mar., We doubt..whether expansive skirts of the old style will 'catch on' in America.

Expansively (ekspæ·nsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an expansive manner; at large, extensively. With respect to the steam-engine: On the principle of expansion.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 160 Very little power is lost by working the steam expansively. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. iii, Voltaire, at his leisure in Brussels.. writes much more expansively. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 100 The Absolute going forth expansively.. is Nature. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Hawres' Winding Mach.* 93 For throttling of the steam through the regulator will be substituted working expansively.

Expansiveness (ekspæ·nsivnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being expansive.

1. a. Tendency to expand. **b.** Wide-spreading character or nature.

1809 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 18 What you say on this subject shows the expandedness and expansiveness of your mind. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xiv. 172 The..affections of the Apostle Paul..tending to expansiveness rather than concentration. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xii. (1860) 122/2 The scenery..was imposing..from its bare and lonely expansiveness. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 11 While the..expansiveness of the Common Law will be thus shown. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ix, That would restrict the expansiveness of trade. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 96 The ..expansiveness of the gaseous elements.

2. Absence of reserve in feeling or speech; genial frankness, freedom, openness; unrestrained flow of sympathy or conversation.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 115 That expansiveness which is the essence of the poetic element. 1860 MRS. GORDON in H. A. Page *De Quincey* (1877) I. viii. 160 In the expansiveness of his own heart. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 45 Gifted female friends..can praise with a large, ungrudging expansiveness. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 520 In the expansiveness of private conversation. 1883 G. A. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 95/1 Who greeted Miles with..noisy familiarity and expansiveness.

Expansivity (ekspænsi·vĭti). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = EXPANSIVENESS.

1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 231 Offences (of elasticity or expansivity) have accumulated. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 612 The expansivity and soaring heavenwardness of the gases have full play.

Expansometer (ekspænsɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. EXPANSION + -(O)METER, after *electrometer*, etc.] (See quot.)

1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* vi. 119 One of my earliest attempts at original contrivance was an Expansometer—an instrument for measuring in bulk all metals and solid substances.

‖ **Expa·nsum.** *Obs.* [L., neut. of *expansus*, pa. pple. of *expandĕre* to EXPAND. Adopted by scholars of 16–17th c. as lit. rendering of Heb. רָקִיעַ *rāqīaʿ* (Vulg. *firmamentum*, AV. *firmament*).] = EXPANSE *sb.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 1 (1643) 54 The Expansum, or stretching out of the Heavens. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 39 The common People usually think the Rain to proceed from some Waters in the Expansum. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxv. 314 The mercy of God [is] a vast expansum and a huge Ocean. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 403 Till the whole expansum was cleared of these gross and opaque parts of matter.

† **Expa·nsure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to EXPAND + -URE.] **a.** The process of expanding; expansion. **b.** = EXPANSE *sb.* I.

1606 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* v, All your parts employ, And suit Night's rich expansure with your joy. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. P.* III. 70 My immortall part admits expansure. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 317 Such expansure of his beams he [the sun] thrust out of his throne.

† **Expa·pillate,** *v. Obs.*–° [f. L. *expapillāt-us* bared to the breast, f. *ex-* out + *papilla* nipple.] 'To lay the breasts open to the paps' (Cockeram 1623–6).

‖ **Ex parte, ex-parte** (e·kspäˑɹti), *adv.*, chiefly *attrib.* as quasi-*adj.* [L. phrase *ex* out of + *parte*, abl. of *pars* part, side.]

1. *Law.* On one side only: said respecting an affidavit, application, commission, evidence, testimony, etc. (See quots.)

1672 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v., A Commission *ex parte*, is that which is taken out and executed by one side onely. 1779 J. REED in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 277 No ex parte testimony ought to be received by the Court. 1839 HOLTHOUSE *New Law Dict.* s. v., An Ex-parte application to the court is an application made by one party only. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 854 An exparte affidavit may be admitted to prove pedigree.

2. *transf.* Of statements, etc.: Made with respect to, or in the interest of, one side only.

1812 LD. PALMERSTON *Parl. Deb.* 21 Dec., *Ex-parte* statements like the present. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 346 Ex parte statements, to which the accused had no opportunity of replying. 1856 READE *Never too late* XXIV, I object to an *ex parte* statement from a personal enemy.

† **Expa·tiate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *ex(s)patiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)patiārī*: see next.] Equivalent to the later EXPATIATED. In quots. Widespread; laid at full length.

1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* 30 There lye the Seeds of high expatiate Sin. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XXVII. 186 Stretch him out, like the prophet on the dead..Bound and prone, expatiate with nice art To the invenient horror.

Expatiate (ekspēˑʃiˌēˑĭt), *v.* Also 7 **exp-, exspaciate,** 6–8 **expatiate.** [f. L. *ex(s)patiāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)patiārī*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *spatiārī* to walk about, f. *spatium* space.]

1. *intr.* To walk about at large, to roam without restraint; to move about freely in space, wander at will. Now somewhat *rare* in lit. sense.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxi, I have more exspatiated yn this Campe then they did. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 Wherein this ætheriall body might expatiate and disport it selfe. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 16 They will expatiate and dance the Hay in circling motions. *a* 1760 J. H. BROWNE *Design & Beauty* Poems (1768) 102 He not content the shallow shore to keep Dauntless expatiates in the boundless deep. 1765 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 308 You will..catch the breezes on the coast of Taranto..expatiate to the very toe of the continent. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geol.* I. 258 Workmen ..by expatiating from Europe, have improved their condition. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 236 He..has it in his power to expatiate where he will. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 275/2 Winter-flies..crawl out..to expatiate in the sun. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XII. i. (1876) 435 Points upon which the cattle expatiate.

b. Said of the eye, or hand.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 20 In this Cephalical compression to the sides, the Eyes more freely expatiate to the back-parts. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 P 2 Where the Eye has Room to range abroad, to expatiate at large on the Immensity of its Views. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXII. (1859) II. 252 The hand of a skilful musician expatiates over the keys of the most complex organ.

c. *fig.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. Notes 37 So farre haue the indigested reports of..Monkish inuention expatiated out of the lists of Truth. 1690–3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 373 Ambition finds not room enough for her swelling to expatiate in. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 321 But I expatiate too much into the Subject of Predication. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii, Without farther expatiating from the subject. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* vi. 84 The flighty imagination of those who..expatiated in the wilds of fiction. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 35 We..expatiate into that which is infinite.

† **d.** *trans.* (Cf. *to walk the road.*) *Obs. rare.*

1607 J. CARTER *Exposition* 109 The ungodly..enter in.. at the broad gates, and expatiate all the fields and countrie.

2. To speak or write at some length; to enlarge; to be copious in description or discussion. Const. *on, upon.* Also in *indirect passive.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. Notes 18 But you blame me thus expatiating. 1655 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan. (Carlyle), I could not say more upon this subject if I listed to expatiate thereupon. 1721 BERKELEY *Prevent. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 207 Ancient orators used to expatiate in praise of their country. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 14 Frequently as the topic is expatiated upon. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 17 Those who expatiate with delight on the wonders and the sublimities of creation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. Pref. 7 The remarkable deficiency of our recent literature..has constantly tempted me to expatiate.

† **3.** *trans.* To enlarge, extend, expand (territory, etc.); to spread abroad (glory, shame); to exalt, magnify; to spread wide (the arms). *Obs.*

1603 *Patient Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Sir Owen, and signors both, do not expatiate my obloquy. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 Princes expatiate their dominions. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 6 The symmetry and exact order of which..expatiated the glory of their valor almost thorowout the Continent. *Ibid.* 125 A benign umbrage expatiates little spires of grass into the magnitude of Lawrels. 1668 *The Rivals* 17, I would expatiate my Wanton arms. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 189 Where after a little space the channel is well-nigh expatiated so broad as the Thames at London.

† **b.** *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1620–55 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 34 Salisbury Plain..expatiates it self through the Middle of Wiltshire. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 107 The Jordan..expatiateth itself into the waters of Merom. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 98 The Crown-vein..Expatiates in a large tract from the right Eare. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 287 This dead condition..is not to expatiate unto 1260 days. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 48 The Stock of Wealth a Nation possesses must expatiate, or it is of no Benefit to the Publick.

† **c.** 'To let loose, to allow to range' (J.). *refl.* only; = 1 b. and 2. *Obs.*

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 10 The best way therefore is, to give it [the Wit] leave to expatiate itself in its work. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 21 The thoughts being licens'd to expatiate themselves. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Greg. Naz.* 296 Nazianzen..welcom'd his Arrival with an Oration, wherein he expatiated himself in his praises for the Nobility of his birth. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Painting* § 70 A Subject which shall..afford..Art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate it self.

d. *nonce-use.* To develop (views).

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* I. 8 Mr. Carlyle expatiating from its text his peculiar views of..political economy.

Hence † **Expa·tiated** *ppl. a.*, widespread; cf. sense 3 of vb. **Expa·tiater** (also **expatiator**), one who expatiates. **Expa·tiating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXPATIATE; in quot. expansion; cf. sense 3 b of vb. **Expa·tiating** *ppl. a.*, that expatiates; whence **Expa·tiatingly** *adv.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Expatiated*, enlarged. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 62 Th' expatiated Downs Shall wider Scenes display of rural Glee. *a* 1766 PEGGE *Anonym.* v. (1809) 201 The person, intended..as an Expatiator on the word Endovellicus. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 160 Such is the mind of our expatiater upon flowers. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 231 There was no..room for the division and expatiating of the Vessels. 1789 *Trifler* XXXV. 456 An expatiating and florid diffusion would..weaken and dissolve their close and well-compacted strength. 1698 BENTLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 16 Why may not the most expatiating Expressions be used in so good a Sense? 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 11/1 A pleasant space into which to turn loose some..expatiating gossiper to talk of what so seemeth him best. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxi. 131 What a folly..to be so expatiatingly sincere.

Expatiation (ekspēˑʃiˌēˑĭˑəʃən). [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of expatiating.

1. The action of walking abroad, or wandering at large; also, an instance of the same. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, opportunity or room for expatiating. *rare.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. 115 There are no other Errors, or manifest Expatiations in Heaven, save those of the seaven Planets. 1647 FARINDON *Serm. Jas.* i. 27. 2 Take them from the Devil's latitudes and expatiations. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 35 Gladness.. is an expansion, or an expatiation of the said sensitive spirits out of their cells into some larger Meatus. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* iv. (1853) 159 A proper self-love finds in religion a perfect expatiation.

† **2.** The action of extending, expanding, or developing; expansion, development. Cf. sense 3 of vb. Also *concr.* an extended portion, a projection. *Obs.*

1612 J. COTTA *Discov. Pract. Physic* II. ii. 94 The unlimited expatiation of so foule wrongs. 1652 BP. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. lii, A periphrasis very often winds up it self in its own expatiation. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* III. 76 Surrey..may be allowed to be a Square (besides its Angular Expatiation in the South-west) of two and twenty miles.

3. The action of discussing at large; extended talk or description.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 277 The tact of the person who has thus had the discretion to turn away the bolt, is the theme of expatiation. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xv. (1887) 154 This tempting field of interesting expatiation. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 493 The reason is too apparent to need any expatiation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 3/4 The whole article is an example..of tamely edifying expatiation.

Expatiative (ekspēˑʃiătiv), *a.* [f. EXPATIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to spread itself out, expansive.

1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus Tyr.* 1, A leech..with lubricous round rings Capaciously expatiative, which make His little body like a red balloon.

Expatiatory (ekspēˑʃiătəri), *a.* [f. EXPATIATE *v.* + -ORY.] Characterized by or indulging in expatiation.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 468 The method adopted..is more expatiatory. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* vii. 73 Everybody seems to understand the advantage of silence when M. is inclined to be expatiatory.

Expatriate (ekspēˑtriˌēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. as next, on the analogy of ppl. adjs. from Lat. pa. ppples.: see -ATE².] **A.** *adj.* = EXPATRIATED. **B.** *sb.* An expatriated person.

1812 SHELLEY *Let. to Hitchener* in Hogg *Life* II. 94 An Irishman has been torn from his wife and family..because he was expatriate. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XIX. 55 Patriots and expatriates are alike the children of circumstances. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 284 These expatriate millions [of Chinese] are accessible to instruction. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 168 But a God took hold of her, The Expatriate.

Expatriate (ekspēˑtriˌēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *expatriāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *patri-a* native land + -ATE³. Cf. Fr. *expatrier.*]

1. *trans.* To drive (a person) away from (his) native country; to banish.

1817 G. CHALMERS in *Churchyard's Chippes* 163 Morton was thus expatriated. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 113 This minister, after having been expatriated, outlived his great enemy. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 261 He apologizes at length for proposing to expatriate the negroes.

2. *refl.* (rarely *intr.* for *refl.*) To withdraw from one's native country; in the *Law of Nations*, to renounce one's citizenship or allegiance.

1764 BERINGTON *Hist. Abeillard* (1787) IV. 187 He [Abeillard] indulged the romantick wish of expatriating himself for ever. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 61 *note*, Another person..who has expatriated, or who has removed to other land. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. v. (1862) I. 89 Ætolus..having been forced to expatriate from Peloponnesus. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 40 Sir John Herschel..expatriated himself for years at the Cape of Good Hope. 1869 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* (ed. 3) IV. 30 The *status* of aliens, and the capacity of subjects to expatriate themselves under the present English law.

Hence **Expa·triated** *ppl. a.* **Expa·triating** *ppl. a.*, that expatriates (in sense 2 of vb.).

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Pref. in Desobligeant*, The balance of sentimental commerce is always against the expatriated adventurer. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 147 The expatriated landed interest of France. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 384 The ruined and expatriated Protestant Lord. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvii. (1862) II. 420 The œkist and some of the expatriating chiefs.

Expatriation (ekspēˑtriˌēˑĭˑəʃən). [f. prec. vb.; see -ATION.]

1. The banishing a person from his own country; the state of being banished; banishment, exile.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 31 This part of France appears never to have recovered the effects of..an expatriation. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 524 The longer his expatriation, the greater does this hallucination become. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 92 The expatriation of wealthy merchants.

2. The action of leaving one's country for an-

other; emigration. Also, in the *Law of Nations*, renunciation of one's country.

1803 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 8 Expatriation being a natural right. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* x. (1847) 107 The bishops and clergy .. sought refuge in expatriation. 1866 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix, The voluntary expatriation of those who have the energy or enterprise to leave the home of their birth. 1889 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* (ed. 3) IV. 274 *Expatriation*, Any British subject .. who may..after the passing of this Act..voluntarily become naturalized in such state..shall..be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject.

† **Expeccation.** *nonce-wd.* [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + L. *peccāre* to sin: see -ATION.] (See quot.)

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiv. 645 It is..this Expeccation..this taking away of Sins formerly committed that restores me.

Expect (ekspe·kt), *v.* Also 7–8 **expect.** [ad. L. *ex(s)pect-āre* to look out for, await, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *spect-āre* to look, freq. of *spec-ĕre* to see. Cf. OF. *especter* (14th c.) to await.]

I. To wait.

† **1.** *intr.* To wait; to defer action until some contingency arises. *To expect of*: = sense 2. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 408 a, He desireth..that Duke Maurice woulde be content to expect so long as he may goe and come. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xlviii. 420 Scipio .. thinking it good to expect of the other Consull his Colleague. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* x. 13 From henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstoole. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 82 A Dog expects till his Master has done picking of the bone. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 15 We must not knock, but expect patiently. 1765 G. COLMAN *Terence's Comedies* 388 To sit at home, expecting till a kinsman Came..to marry her.

† **b.** quasi-*trans.* with *out*. *Obs. rare.*

a 1664 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 497 Men having .. diligently made use of the opportunity, and expected it out.

† **2.** *trans.* To wait for, await. *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. § 19. 239 Note in Cornelius with what humanitie he receiued Peter..he called to him his kinsemen and friends, and expected him. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xi. *Comm.*, Expect the end of an other mans speach, before you beginne to answer. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 223 Yee..eate your owne good cheere not expecting your poorer brethren. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 202 P 5 There was a great crowd in my Antichamber, who expected Audience. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 92 The .. king of the Goths, instead of expecting the attack of the Legions, boldly passed the Danube. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xviii, With..talons sheathed The ounce expects his liberty. 1820 SHELLEY in R. Garnett *Relics* (1862) 189 With what anxiety I expect your news of her health!

b. With indirect question as obj.: To wait to see or know. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1572 G. BUCHANAN *Detect. Q. Mary* N j, Do you now expect quhat sentence men chosen agaynst law..haue pronounced? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 79 All this great fight the Constantinopolitanes beheld .. expecting what should bee the event thereof. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 72, I expected every minute when it would come to downright kick and cuff between 'em. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. VII. 191 While he [Cicero] lay encamped .. expecting what way the Parthians would move. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 20 Mr. Tyrrel .. expected every moment when he would withdraw to another part of the room.

† **c.** Of a destiny, etc.: To be in reserve for, be in store for. Cf. AWAIT 8. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 113 If such fate expect my life, where death strikes I will lie. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxii. 7 Paraphr. 409 That severe account..of their actions, which after death expects all such. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. x. 166 If any other fate expects me, I cast a joy beforehand, in the sure foresight of your punishment. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 280 Prisons expect the wicked.

II. To look for mentally.

† **3.** To look forward to as one's goal or motive.

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 24 Good men doe rather expect renowne, then treasure.

4. To look forward to (an event), regard (it) as about to happen; to anticipate the occurrence of (something whether good or evil). Also, to 'look for', anticipate the coming of (a person or thing), the receipt of (anything).

Often with advbs. or phrases indicating time, which by a sort of ellipsis relate to the event 'expected'; e. g. 'I expect him next week'; 'When do you expect payment'?

a. with simple *obj.* When the obj. denotes an action, manifestation, etc., often const. *of, from.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 297 *Cassi.* Will you Dine with me to morrow? *Casb.* I. *Cassi.* Good, I will expect you. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. viii. 14, I will expect the woorst, because it may come; the best, because I know it will come. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 363 They that bare rule..and they that were governed, did all expect the Messiah. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Pref., I expect a Storm of Ill Language. 1724 R. FALCONER *Adv. & Esc.* (1769) 83 Finding we could not expect his Life, we prayed for a speedy and painless Release from it. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 104 They expected a visit in a few hours. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 24, I am afraid of ever expecting anything good again. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 18 If he did similar things, he should expect similar punishment. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book is very much what might have been expected from the author. *Mod.* I expect my mother to dinner.

b. with *obj.* and *inf.*; when the action or condition anticipated is that of the subject, with *inf.* alone.

1699 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 142 The Imperial Garrisons, who were not expected to be ever seen again in those parts. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 182 A Captain of a Castle expecting to be beleagured, makes good his out works. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 6, I expect to receive them this week. 1904 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 172 They expected us, and we expected to come. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. vi. 226 He expected to perform to him one of the most agreeable of all possible services. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Primer* 9 Seeing a bright flash of lightning, I expect thunder to follow. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 473/2 We are now daily expecting the question to come again before the Divisional Court.

c. with *clause* as obj.; also with ellipsis of subordinate clause.

1603 SIR D. CARLETON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 245 III. 82 It is expected the two courts being joyned will produce somewhat extraordinary. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 74 They did not expect she could ever recover. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ix, This lady was..as well as could be expected for one in her condition. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 79 The Mur..was by no means so bad as we had expected.

d. *absol.*

1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 IX. 170 We love to expect; and when expectation is disappointed or gratified we want to be again expecting. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 191 Our King expects—was there no precontract?

¶ **e.** *ellipt.* (*a*) Anglo-Irish (see quot. 1813); (*b*) colloq. (see quot. 1890).

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1815) II. 22 'Sure I tould you he was not expicted, that is if you don't know in England, not expicted to live.' 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* v. 48 Poor Mrs. M.... *isn't expected*—indeed I must ride hard to overtake her. 1890 FARMER *Slang Dict., Expecting*, with child.

† **f.** intr. *To expect for* = to look for. *Obs.*

1592 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref., A Sophister .. made a long..Oration..expecting at the end thereof for some great thankes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 98 Travellers .. expecting in an Almanacke for a yeare of Jubile, flie over Sea by flocks towards Rome. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 277 A peace, for which so many people long, and earnestly expect.

5. In sense 4 with various additional notions.

a. In combination with *can*, with expressed or implied negation, this vb. often = 'to look for with reason or likelihood, or without great risk of disappointment'. Cf. *count on, rely on*, in similar connexion.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* Strada to Rdr., A History..which I cannot expect should be either praised or pardoned. 1750 [see ERRONEOUS 3]. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 538 The despotic viceroy soon found that he could not expect entire support from Argyle. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 135 Nor can we be expected to be deeply moved by a form of art that is so unfamiliar to us.

b. To look for as due from another. In stronger sense: To look for (something) with an implied injunction or requisition.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 These Negroes .. impart freely of what they have to any civill Traveller, expecting some small retribution for their curtesie. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 104, I expect it be encouraged. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* Pref., There is a Pride of doing more than is expected from us. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 P 5 Providence furnishes Materials, but expects that we should work them up ourselves. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 72 The unhappy, from whom can be expected no returns either of present entertainment or future service. 1805 NELSON in Southey *Life* ix, [Nelson's last signal] England expects every man to do his duty! 1818 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 97 Thus I may fairly expect that one who has received great kindness from me should protect me in distress. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/1 What do you expect me to do? 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 55 The crew won't expect any drink.

† **c.** Hence of things, conditions, etc.: To call for, need, require. *Obs.*

1664 J. STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 181, I am sensible of the charges that a College life doth expect. 1687 J. BOYSE in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 93 One assertion in it I could not but think expected greater evidence. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 29 To order the doing of that now, which the Practice of the Navy..would have expected their having done long since.

6. To anticipate that it will turn out to be the case *that*; hence, to suspect, suppose, surmise.

Now *rare* in literary use. The misuse of the word as a synonym of *suppose*, without any notion of 'anticipating' or 'looking for', is often cited as an Americanism, but is very common in dialectal, vulgar or carelessly colloquial speech in England.

1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 382 It is expected that the Duke of Gulese's horse was shott under him. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. i, The Duchesse is expected fowly bent. 1645 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 346, I..expect they [the forces] are much stronger than I am made believe. 1763 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 186, I say *has been*, because I expect there is one [an opening] no longer. 1765 *Ibid.* I. 384. 1812 — *Writ.* (1830) IV. 177. 1821 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 43, I expect they are of a character which will not set you upon making comparisons. 1856 *Sebastopol* II. xiv. 385, I expect my friend was a paragon of sanctity. 1861 SIR G. W. DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. Pref. viii, It is an old saying, that a story never loses in telling, and so we may expect it must have been with this story. 1877 W. H. MALLOCK *New Republic* (1878) 184 Now, I expect, Lady Ambrose, that, in its true sense, you know a good deal more history than you are aware of.

† **Expe·ct,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] = EXPECTATION 3.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 4 Not for the expect of any vayne glorye. 1608 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 70 Speak Prince of Ithaca, and be 't of lesse expect, That matter needless.. Divide thy lips, than, etc.

Expectable (ekspe·ktăb'l), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* **expectible.** [ad. L. *exspectābilis*, f. *exspectāre*: see EXPECT *v.* and -ABLE.] To be expected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 3. 85 Nor is its substantiall conversion expectible in any composition or ailment wherein it is taken. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 18 It is not expectable, that ministers should increase in favor with God and man, unless, etc. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. xviii. 261 In that measure which is expectable from the natural infirmity..of man. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 230 It is expectable they [telescopes] would show us only our own composites in those of other worlds.

¶ [Erron. after Sp. *expectable*, ad. L. *spectābile-m*: see SPECTABLE.] Distinguished, illustrious.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 175 Expectable gentleman, and magnificent knight. *Ibid.* 197 Right expectable and noble knight, I haue receaued your letter.

† **Expectaltee.** *Obs. rare.* [? Corruption of Sp. *espectante*, one who is on the look-out.]

1654 WHITTOCK *Zootomia* A, Peeces compiled .. out of Plutarchs fulness..would undoubtedly fill the mouth of the most gaping Expectaltee among Readers. *Ibid.* A vij, To all gaping Expectaltees (that look for more than here they are like to finde) my Book replyeth [etc.].

Expectance (ekspe·ktăns). [f. L. *expectantia*, n. of state f. *expectant-em*: see EXPECTANT.]

1. The action or state of waiting for anything. In later use only with mixture of sense 2 in phrase *After long expectance.* Somewhat *arch.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1092 At length after long expectance .. they were..brought forth into the field. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 4 In expectance of the others companie. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 80 After a long and fruitless expectance of Succours. *a* 1727 PARNELL *Gift of Poetry* (1758) 149 Long expectance of a bliss delay'd Breeds anxious doubt. 1784 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, The addresses of both houses after long expectance produced nothing but a report in favour of Wood. 1818 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 8 The slow season of expectance past, True Love..[might] Requite the sorrows of this hard delay. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 249 Now at length, and after long expectance, they indeed would go into action.

† **b.** With indirect question: The state of waiting to know. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 46 There is expectance here from both the sides, What further you will doe?

2. The action of mentally looking forward to the occurrence of anything, or to the coming of any one; anticipation; = EXPECTATION 2 and 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1640 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 64 Great expectance their is of a happy Parliament. *a* 1642 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 427 They. make him stay, and stand without in expectance a whole yeere. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc, Their expectance of being better used abroad. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 330 Some particular person in whom that general expectance might centre. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 173 The thirst did feel abatement of its edge E'en from expectance.

b. In phrases *Against, beyond expectance, to answer expectance.* ? *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 1. 74 They answere not expectance. 1640 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 365 Who..rais'd their ruin'd fortunes Above expectance! 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xvii, When any thing happens against the expectance of the mind.

† **c.** The state or condition of being expected. In phrase, *In expectance. Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Expectative..Benefices conferes en expectative*, in reversion, or expectance. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 127 In hope and expectance he hath the reversion of heaven and happiness.

† **d.** A resource from which results are expected. Cf. *hope. Obs.*

a 1668 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1673) 33 Being to their last expectance driven, Ianthe, now they cry!

† **3.** Ground, reason, or warrant for expecting; prospect of attaining to something. Cf. EXPECTANCY 2 b, 4, EXPECTATION 4, 4 b. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 373 The expectance of the Crowne in Right..rested in this Edgar. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1385 Being a man of small fortune, and little expectance in his owne countrey. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* IX. 36 There could be no expectance of a forrein expedition. 1701 N. WILSON in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* (1863) I. 158 Wishing that they may live so as to have a just expectance of that blessed immortality. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. ii. 7 Having a good estate in possession; fine expectances besides. 1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* I. 153 An aunt..from whom he has great expectances.

† **4.** That which is expected. *Obs.*

1684 Z. CAWDREY *Cert. Salvation* 30 Towards his servants he was so just, that he .. gave them all their due Expectances, and, etc.

Expectancy (ekspe·ktănsi). Also 7 **expectansie.** [ad. L. *expectantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

† **1.** = EXPECTANCE 1. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CXXI, Only this is worth The King's Expectancie.

2. The quality or state of being expectant; often, the action or fact of expecting (= EXPECTANCE 2); also, an instance of this; a counting on; a forecast, calculation.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1187 The Macedonians, who depended upon the hope and expectancie of their aid. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 131 It gives therefore an assured expectancy of a better life after death. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* (1754) I. ii. 34 How often doth a man do that in the fury and ex-

pectancies of lust, for which [etc.]. 1807 COGAN *Eth. Treat. Passions* I. i. 38 According to the degrees of our expectancy of success. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxv, Fortune..loves to confound the calculations and expectancies of humanity. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* V. xl, The first-prompted suspicion..gave way to a more submissive expectancy.

b. *esp.* The position of being entitled to any possession at some future time, either as a remainder, or reversion, or on the death of some one.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'test & Gertr.* I. 37 Miss Toms, the great heiress in expectancy. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *France in* 1815, Wks. 1846 III. 191 Persons..interested..in the sale of confiscated property..by mortgage, or by expectancy. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *As a Flower* xi. 105 Happy partly in present fruition, far more in expectancy.

c. That from which expectations are entertained. *arch.* Cf. *hope* and EXPECTANCE 2 d.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 160 Th' expectansie and Rose of the faire State. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VI. Wks. (ed. Morley) 280/2 The Nation hailed Their great expectancy.

3. The state or condition of being expected, or looked forward to; *esp.* in *Law* (see 2 b).

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 305 The Fee was but in expectancy. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 482 The bankrupt ..is bound..to make a full discovery of all his estate and effects, as well in expectancy as possession. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 200 A practical reputation, to do any good, must be in possession, not in expectancy. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, The whole capital which Nicholas found himself entitled to either in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 241/1 s.v. *Expectation*, A sum of money in expectancy..has a determinate value.

b. Anything in expectancy; anything which a person is entitled to expect.

[1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 163 Of expectancies there are two sorts; one..called a remainder; the other..called a reversion.] 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 152 You may devise and bequeath any of your expectancies. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circ.* 8 Nov. 1000/2 Taking an assignment of her expectancy for what it is worth.

4. The extent to which expectation may be reasonably cherished; prospective chance of possession, or of the occurrence of an event.

1620 *Horæ Subsec.* 454 From meane fortunes expectancies cannot be great. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 594, I..have been taught..to moderate my calculation of the expectancy of human abilities. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv, Calculating expectancy concerning parishoners' turkeys.

Expectant (ekspe·ktănt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *expectant*, or perh. ad. its original L. *ex(s)pectant-em*, pr. pple. of *exspectāre*: see EXPECT.]

A. *adj.*

1. That is in an attitude or state of expectation; waiting, looking out. Const. † *for*, *of*, † *on*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4571 Abide in hope..Expectant ay tille I may mete. 14.. *Purific. Mary* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 131 Symeon..That was expectaunt..On the comfort and consolacion of Isrel. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 22 Nov. xv. 65 The people are expectant for a Declaration. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xvii, His dog ..Now lifts an anxious and expectant eye, Courting the wonted caress. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 899 Romney at the porch Looked out expectant of the bride. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (ed. 3) 253 From among this suffering expectant multitude Christ singles out one. 1872 A. W. HUTTON *Posit. Catholics in Ch. Eng.* 33 The Church Militant, the Church Expectant.

b. *esp.* That has the prospect, in ordinary course, of succeeding to a possession, office, etc., or of occupying a certain position; 'that is to be' (so-and-so). Also, that expects, thinks himself likely, to be appointed to an office, etc.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 216 As he that tho was apparant Upon the regne expectant. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 57 The supplicatioun presentit by Johne Somervaill, expectant minister. *a* 1692 BP. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 276 The Supernumerary expectant Clergy. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 220 Scruples artificially raised in the mind of the expectant heir. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon*, A pious Catholic, expectant of the cardinal's hat. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/2 An expectant occupier has a *locus standi* to apply for the renewal of a public-house licence.

c. *Eng. Law* (see quot.).

1875 SIR G. JESSEL *Law Rep.* 10 Chanc. Appeals 391 That peculiar position of reversioner or remaindersman which is oddly enough described as an expectant heir. This phrase is used, not in its literal meaning, but as including..every one who has the hope of succession to the property of an ancestor.

2. Characterized by expectation or waiting for the course of events; *esp.* in *Medicine*, in *expectant method*, etc. (see quot. 1866).

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 513 Like the continental physicians, such statesmen would pursue the expectant system. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 80 The policy of England continued to be expectant and dilatory. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 112 The treatment of a disease is expectant whenever the physician does not attempt to abridge or arrest it, but strives to aid in conducting it to a favorable termination.

3. *Law.* Existing in expectancy, or belonging to one in reversion or remainder; reversionary. Hence, in ordinary lang.: To be expected or anticipated.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 21 He hath..a fee simple expectant. 1670 SIR T. CULPEPER *Necess. Abating Usury* 13 Upon the Encouragement of a long..lease, he..will be enabled to venture on Improvements chargeable and expectant. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 217 On her..the remainder of the crown, expectant on the death of king William .. without issue, was settled by statute. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 660 We encourage ourselves to any..disagreeable task by prospect of the profit expectant therefrom. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 25 The right of the remainder-man, expectant on the determination of the estate tail. 1857 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 111 The fee expectant on his wife's life estate. 1858-9 *Act* 21-2 *Vict.* c. 44 § 11 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 264 The reversion immediately expectant on the determination thereof.

B. *sb.*

1. One who expects an arrival, occurrence, etc.; one who looks to receive something.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex*, (Sir Julius Cæsar) though heaved at by some Expectants, sate still in his place. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 539 Eager Expectants of this great happiness. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 235 They'll submit all their inferiours and expectants to all their whims and fancies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 323 Vain expectants of the bridal hour. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xxxii. 1 Moses delayed, literally, put the expectants to shame by his non-appearance. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) V. i. 235 From moment to moment he was an expectant of death.

2. One entitled to expect something to which he will succeed or come in due course, as an owner in reversion, the next heir, etc. In Eng. Law = *expectant heir*: see A. 1 c.

1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. 564 Those that are Expectants of the Crown. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ix. 127 This puts..the Expectant, to fresh charge. 1686 KETTLEWELL *Serm. Death Ld. Digby* 3 Those who are now no longer .. Expectants, but inherit the Promises. 1751 LD. HARDWICKE 2 *Ves. Sr.* 157 [The species of fraud] which infects catching bargains with heirs, reversioners, or expectants, in the life of the father, etc. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iii. 27 Some devoting themselves to the wearer of the crown, and others to the expectant. 1817 CANNING in *Parl. Deb.* 330 The impatient expectants of a dilapidated inheritance. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 186 James, King of Scotland, the eager expectant of their throne.

b. A candidate for, or one who expects, any office or employment. In Scotland, formerly, 'a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach the gospel' (Jam.).

1641 *Act Assembly Glasgow* 7 Aug. (Jam.), No expectant shall be permitted to preach in publike before a congregation til first he be tryed after the same manner. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 264 Students in Divinity.. are enrol'd Expectants of such or such a Presbytery. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 28 This may give some liking to the present Incumbents, but not to the Expectants. 1692 in *J. Fisher's Life* i. 10 [They would be pleased] to desire Mr. Thomas Fisher expectant..to come and preach to them. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 2 The spirit of violence .. manifested..by..the expectants of government. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 401 A clerical expectant, whose hopes are bounded by a College living. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 295 Name whom he might, he could not fail to disappoint..a multitude of expectants.

Hence **Expe·ctantly** *adv.*, in an expectant manner; in the attitude of expectation.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 238 His head turned expectantly in the direction in which he had last heard..his wife's voice. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxx, The children..stood in front of her with their sweet faces upturned expectantly.

Expectation (ekspektē·ʃən). [ad. L. *expectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exspectāre* to EXPECT.]

1. The action of waiting; the action or state of waiting for or awaiting (something). Now only with mixture of sense 2: Expectant waiting.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* B iiij, Dilygent Expectacion in the faith of Gods promyses. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 46 [You] haue sate The liue-long day, with patient expectation, To see great Pompey. 1605 — *Lear* IV. iv. 23 Our preparation stands In expectation of them. *c* 1667 SOUTH *Serm. Consecration* (1715) 282 A daily Expectation at the Gate, is the readiest Way to gain Admittance into the House. 1675 BENTLEY *Pref. to Dryden's Mistaken Husband* 250 This Play was left in Mr. Dryden's hands many years since.. After Twelve years expectation, Mr. Dryden gave it to the Players. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. 221 After another hour of cold expectation they came again.

b. = *Expectant method*: see EXPECTANT A. 2.

1689 G. HARVEY (*title*), The Art of Curing Diseases by Expectation. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 112 The treatment of a disease by expectation consists in watching carefully its progress, and meeting with appropriate measures unfavorable events as they arise. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

c. *attrib.*, as in *expectation-week* (see quot.).

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 196 Sunday after Ascens. This is called Expectation-week for now the Apostles were..expecting the fulfilling of that promise of our Lord.

2. The action of mentally looking for some one to come, forecasting something to happen, or anticipating something to be received; anticipation; a preconceived idea or opinion with regard to what will take place. Phrases, *Against, beyond, contrary to*, † *out of*, etc. *expectation*.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Expectatioun or loking for the blys of hevin. 1583 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 If dew successe..shoulde not chaunce according vnto theyr hope & expectation. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 70 b, Some perchance, would looke that wee..should entreat of ..precious stones, which matter though it be out of our purpose..yet seeing it is not out of their expectation. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 149 When contrarye to theyr expectacion, our enemyes saw vs .. return. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 220 If he do not doat on her vpon this, I will neuer trust my expectation. 1603 DANIEL *Panegyr. King* lxi, Where mens expectations intertaine Hopes of more good. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 2 Our expectations that others will act so and so in such circumstances. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 404 Nature, assisted by art, perfected a cure beyond expectation. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 205 Is it .. within the utmost stretch of the most sanguine expectation, that [etc.]. 1825 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. iii. (1863) I. 22 Their attitude of Expectation—they were waiting for the coming of the Lord. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 301 No accession ever excited higher expectations among a people than that of Henry the Eighth.

b. The looking for something as one's due (cf. EXPECT 5 b); in *pl.* what one looks for or requires one's (mental) demands.

1655 in *Nicholas Pap.* (1892) II. 225 Though those princes be punctuall in their expectations of compliments of that nature.

c. Supposition with regard to what is present or past. Cf. EXPECT *v.* 6.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 548 The expectation that you are always from home prevents my writing to you. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 88 A fond expectation that the Duke had come in search of her.

3. The state or condition of expecting or mentally looking for something; the mental attitude of one who expects; expectancy. Formerly occas. in *pl.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 24 In such expectatyon they spend theyr lyfe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 11, I am now become so full of expectation, that, etc. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 189 And yet was he degraded before his death, and in hourly expectation of the Hangman. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 782 No fear of worse..would torment me With cruel expectation. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 235 She is in the highest Expectations. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 99 Expectation begins to awake in the infant mind. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IX, Upon the tiptoe raised of expectation. 1864 *Spectator* 454 Influences .. that substitute the flutter of expectation for hope.

4. Ground or warrant for expecting; the condition of being likely, or entitled, to receive or experience something in the future.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxii. 5 My soule wait thou onely vpon God; for my expectation is from him. 1708 ATTERBURY *Serm. on Job* xxii. (1723) II. 198 To whom can we betake our selves with greater Expectations to succeed in our Addresses?

b. *pl.* Prospects of inheritance or of profiting by testament.

1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11 Lord Huntingtons marriage is as good as concluded with Sir James Langhams daughter, who gives 20,000*l.* downe, besides expectations. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* III. iii, I have a rich old uncle..from whom I have the greatest expectations. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 45 O yes; I have what are called expectations. 1861 DICKENS (*title*), Great Expectations.

† c. = EXPECTATIVE B. 2. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1536 LATIMER in *27 Serm.* (1562) 9 b, Some brought forth Canonizations, some Expectations, some pluralities and vnions.

5. The state or condition of being expected; only in phrase *in expectation*.

1697 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 252 Desire..is a strange countrey..where corn is still in grass..and birds alwayes in the shell..all is there only in expectation. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. xx. 271 Belief of good or ill either present or in expectation. 1832 WEBSTER s.v., A sum of money in expectation, when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens.

† 6. *Of (great*, etc.) *expectation*: affording ground for favourable anticipations; promising. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. xii. (1590) 51 b You, borne so great a Prince, and of so rare, not onely expectation, but proofe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 246 The worthiest names, were to bee giuen to such as were of worthiest expectation. 1768 *Lond. Mag.* 423 He was so bred..and was of such expectation, that he looked like a miracle of a man.

7. That which is expected; the object of expectance; a thing expected or looked forward to.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 36 The hope and expectation of thy time Is ruin'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 379, I understand Why our great expectation should be call'd The seed of Woman.

8. The degree of probability of the occurrence of any contingent event.

1832 WEBSTER s. v., If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars..are equal; then .. the expectation is worth half the money. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* v. (1841) 97 The balance is the average required, and is known by the name of the mathematical expectation. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Expectation*, In the doctrine of chances, is applied to any contingent event, upon the happening of which some benefit is expected. *Ibid.*, The value of the expectation is..£5.

b. *Expectation of life*: (see quots.)

1725 DE MOIVRE *Ess. Annuities*, The expectation of life is that duration which may be justly expected from a life of a given age. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Expectation of Life* is the .. number of years of life, which a person of a given age may, upon an equality of chance, expect to enjoy. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 420 The expectation of life among the government annuitants.

Expectative (ekspe·ktătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *ex(s)pectātīvus*, f. *ex(s)pectāre* to EXPECT.]

1. Of or pertaining to expectation.

a. *Canon law.* Reversionary; of or pertaining to the reversion of benefices, etc. *Expectative grace*: a mandate given by the pope or king conferring the expectation or right of succession to a benefice.

1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 210 Quhat tym it be declarit that ony persone or personis be gracis expectativis [*printed* expectavis] acceptis or purchessis ony benefices [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 366 a, Bishops of Rome..by reseruations and graces expectatiue .. haue deriued all the

gaine to Rome. 1619 T. Mason *Christ's Vict.* 148 Expectatiue Aduousons are graunted without number. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Expectative Canons* were such as did not officiate in the Canonries to which they belonged. *Ibid.*, In France .. the right of conferring expectative graces, is looked on as one of the regalia. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, II. II. 212 Expectative graces .. were brought into use.

†b. *gen.* Of prospective effect. *Obs.*

1630 S. Ward in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 440 Ablution of infants from original sin is only conditional and expectative. 1653 H. Whistler *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 17 The Covenant of baptism holding out such expectative grace of Repentance.

2. Characterized by waiting for events; = Expectant A. 1, 1 b.

1621 Cotgr., *Expectatif, -ive*, expectative. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxiii. 206 To give you an instance of its expectative mode of curing. 1847 in Craig. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Oct., 'We are preserving', they say, 'a dignified expectative attitude'.

B. *sb.*

†1. Something in expectation; an expectancy; = Expectation 6. *Obs.*

a 1598 Skelton *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 343 His expectatives Many a man unthrives. 1618 Wotton *Let.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 486, I am abundantly satisfied in some Expectatives. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xii. 119 Though Blessednesse seem to be but an Expectative, a reversion reserved to the next Life. 1758 Chesterf. *Lett.* IV. 137 He is young enough to forgive and to be forgiven the possession and the expectative at least for some years.

2. = *Expectative grace* (see A. 1).

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 4/1 The .. reservations, expectatives, and such other proceedings of the popes pretended jurisdiction. 1616 N. Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 714 Expectatives .. did make the incumbents death to be desired. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II iii. 47 The Council of Basle .. abolish'd the Expectatives..and all the other exactions of the Court of Rome. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 213 Gregory IX pretended to act generously in limiting himself to a single expectative. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. 475 Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or expectative, preferring him to the first benefice..which should become vacant.

Expected (ekspe·ktéd), *ppl. a.* [f. Expect *v.* + -ed[1].] Looked for, anticipated.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 28 You would according to your honourable promises have done me an expected good. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 109 That expected eminent false prophet who does antichristianly oppose himself against the Spirit of truth. 1728 Pope *Messiah* 21 Swift fly the years, and rise th'expected morn! 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, Busied with things about the expected combat. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 102 Fear is not of the present..but is of future and expected evil. *Mod.* The mod. English *give* is irregular; the expected form would be *yeve*.

Hence **Expe·ctedly** *adv.*, in the manner expected, according to expectation; cf. *unexpectedly*.

1758 H. Walpole *Let. H. Mann* 31 May, Lord Mansfield..unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor.. and very expectedly by Mr. Fox.

Expecter (ekspe·ktəɹ). Also 6–8 **expector**. [f. as prec. + -er[1].]

1. One who expects (in senses of vb.); one who looks for a person or thing to arrive.

1584 R. Parsons *Copy of Letter* 107 Wher she is like by nature to out-liue the expector. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 723 Hee [Christ] must .be desired of the expecters. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* Pref., I am not..any expecter of a reign of nothing but saints and worthies. 1725 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 575 These are not likely to be great expecters [*Wks. ed.* 1745 expectors] under your excellency's administration. 1775 in Ash; whence in mod. Dicts.

2. Name of a religious sect (see quot.)

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 145 Many have wrangled so long about the Church, that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of *Expecters* and *Seekers*.

Expectible, incorrect f. Expectable.

Expecting (ekspe·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Expect *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Expect; expectation. Now only gerundial.

1606 Drumm of Hawth. *Let.* Wks. 232 After many reports and long expecting, the king of Denmark is coming hither. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 296 Sometimes, some vnseasonablenesse of the yeere frustrates his expecting.

Expe·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That expects; expectant.

1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 219 That impatience which the frailty of human nature gives to expecting heirs. 1726 Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 80 The Captain came in with an expecting Face. 1804 Jane Austen *Watsons* (1879) 319 Her little expecting partner. 1842 G. S. Faber *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 95 To reside and labour in his own expecting Greek Diocese.

¶ 2. *catachr.* = Expected. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 496 The Campe they gained the night before the expecting time of Combat.

Hence **Expe·ctingly** *adv.*, in an expecting manner or attitude; expectantly.

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* VI, Prepar'd for fight, expectingly she lies. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 119 The waiter was standing expectingly. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 195 Firmly, yet expectingly, sat the last woman. 1872 *Lit. World* 6 Jan. 1 We thought well enough of Napoleon III. to listen expectingly for some word [etc.].

†**Expe·ction.** *Obs.* Also 6 **expecion.** [erron. f. Expect, after apparent analogy of *inspect, inspection*.] = Expectation.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 520/1 There is .. nowe lefte vs .. a terryble expeccion and lookyng for of iudgement. 1568 C. Watson *Polyb.* 856 Acquiting himselfe very well of the expection which the people conceived of him. 1640 Nabbes *Bride* B ij/2 Shee makes my patience tyre With so much expection. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 136 So impatient was his expection.

Expe·ctive, *a. rare.* [erroneously f. Expect, after apparent analogy of *respect, respective*: cf. prec.] = Expectative.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 221 Provisions, Reservations Expective graces, etc. have no place in France. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2559/1 [Ximenes] visited Rome, and returned..with an expective letter from the Pope on the archpriestship of Uzeda.

†**Expe·ctless,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Expect *v.* or *sb.* + -less.] Unexpected, unlooked for.

1607 Chapman *Rev. Busy D'Ambois* II. Dij b, 124 When hee saw mee enter so expectlesse.

Expector: see Expecter.

Expectorant (ekspe·ktŏrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *expectorant-em*, pr. pple. of *expectorāre*: see next. Cf. Fr. *expectorant*.]

A. *adj.* That promotes expectoration.

1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 387 Storax is stimulant, and in some degree expectorant. 1884 *Standard* 7 Jan. 2/6 He prescribed an expectorant medicine.

B. *sb.* An expectorant medicine.

1782 E. Gray in *Med. Commun.* I. 36 Expectorants seem to have been very seldom given. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 229 Expectorants, such as squills, and especially antimony. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 322 Expectorants may be arranged under two heads; the nauseant or sedative expectorants, and the stimulating expectorants.

Expectorate (ekspe·ktŏrēt), *v.* Also 7 -at. [f. L. *expectorāt-* ppl. stem of *expectorāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *pector-, pectus* the breast; in class. L. only in sense 3. Cf. Fr. *expectorer*.]

†1. *trans.* Of a drug or its action: To clear, drive out (phlegm, etc.) from the chest or lungs.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XXIV. xvi, As well the one as the other, doth expectorat the fleame gathered in the chest. 1656 Culpeper *Eng. Physic. Enl.* 80 The Decoction of the Herb [crosswort] in Wine helpeth to expectorate flegm out of the chest. 1678 Salmon *Lond. Dispens.* 769/1 Green Oyntment..is given..to..expectorate flegm.

absol. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 121 It [the Electuary]. powerfully expectorates.

2. To eject, discharge (phlegm, etc.) from the chest or lungs by coughing, hawking, or spitting.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (1672) xxiii, Excrementitious humours such as are expectorated by a Cough. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 334 Morbifick Matter is..expectorated by Coughing. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 71 Thick clots of mucus are expectorated in the morning. 1861 F. H. Ramadge *Curab. Consumption* 30 He expectorated blood. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 360 Laryngeal tissues may be expectorated.

fig. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* vi, All the venom which a virulent party could expectorate upon them. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 67 Teufelsdröckh had not already expectorated his antipedagogic spleen.

b. *absol.*; often = to spit.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* ii, The men [at Cambridge]..expectorated on the floor. 1882 Quain *Dict. Med.* s.v. *Expectoration*, By teaching the patient 'how to expectorate' life may be prolonged.

3. †a. To expel from the 'breast' or mind (*obs.*). b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To ease or relieve one's mind.

1621 S. Ward *Life of Faith* (ed. 2) vii, Hath it [faith] not soueraigne vertue in it to .. expectorate all feares? 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxiii. 17 The dust of covetousness had put out the eyes of these buzzards, and expectorated their understandings. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 185, I could enlarge in this Subject which is so pleasing to me, to expectorate my self by. 1754 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 246 Sir George came..to expectorate with me as he called it. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii, Friedrich ..took to verses, by way of expectorating himself.

Hence **Expe·ctorated** *ppl. a.* **Expe·ctorating** *vbl. sb.* **Expe·ctorating** *ppl. a.* = Expectorant *a.*

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 212 Give expectorating means. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 266 Substances expectorating are such as cleanse and open. 1783 S. Chapman in *Med. Commun.* I. 285 From the expectorating mixture, he never seemed to receive any benefit. 1809 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 319 This expectorated substance swims on water. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 335 Dr. Chiaje..found the polystoma sanguiculum in the expectorated blood of two phthisical patients.

Expectoration (ekspe:ktŏrē·ʃən). [f. prec. vb.: see -ation.]

1. The action or process of expectorating; discharge of phlegm from the chest by coughing, etc.

1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* xv. (1881) 138 Expectoration and spitting out. 1793 Beddoes *Consumpt.* 134 Even when the expectoration .. goes on favourably. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* v, A slight expectoration, just like what one makes before beginning a long speech. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 84 The varying secretion and expectoration of the pearly sputa. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Behav.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 382 In the pews of the churches [are] little placards..against..expectoration.

fig. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxii, This expectoration of spleen was suddenly interrupted.

2. *concr.* Expectorated matter; a quantity of it.

1817 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 557 A considerable expectoration mixed with blood. 1843 Abdy *Water Cure* 31 Slimy glutinous expectoration frequently. 1879 Khorè *Princ. Med.* 40 Expectoration may contain mucus, pus, or blood.

Expectorative (ekspe·ktŏrătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Expectorate *v.*: see -ative.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to expectoration.

1883 Grant White *Adams in Eng.* 125 Leaning against the stone, he began an expectorative demonstration.

B. *sb.* = Expectorant *sb.*

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (1672) xxvi. 64 Syrups or other expectoratives.

Expectorator (ekspe·ktŏrēt(ə)ɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *expectorāre*: see Expectorate.]

†1. A medicine which promotes expectoration; = Expectorant *sb. Obs.*

1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 415 Bitter Vetch .. is an Expectorator. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 278 There are no such Things as Expectorators..except Volatiles and Balsamics.

2. One who expectorates or spits; in quot. *fig.*

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 112 Volumes of the slaver [=spittle] .. lettered with the name of the expectorator on the outside.

Expe·ctoratory, *nonce-wd.* A place for expectorating; a spitting-place.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 357 The expectoratory (we mean the principal cabin) of a handsome American packet.

Expede (ekspī·d), *v. Sc.* Also 7 **expeed.** *Pa. pple.* 6 **expeid,** 7 **exped,** 7–8 **expede.** [ad. L. *expedire*: see Expedite *v.*]

†1. *refl.* To get (oneself) out of a difficulty; to extricate; = Expedite 1 b. *Obs.*

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 243 They shall never expede themselves.

†2. *trans.* To get out of hand; to accomplish, complete, dispatch. Cf. Expedite 2 and 3. *Obs.*

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 281 Lord Sanctiohne..obtenit litill or nathing of his errands expeid. 1580–1 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 10 That the matter may be the better & sooner exped. *a* 1637 Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 148 The assessor to expeed all bussines the second weeke. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 145, I shall omit other things of my. studies till I get that expede.

3. To send out, issue officially (a document); = Expedite 4. *To expede letters* (Scots Law): 'to write out the principal writ, and get it signeted, sealed, or otherwise completed' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 219 That the said Infeftment be expede in dew forme. *a* 1652 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 495 Als sufficient as if the samine were expede by the Generall Assemblie of the kirk. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. ii, His Bulls were expeded at Rome. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Bergerac's Comical Hist.* II. 136 My Pass ports then were expeded. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 218 After the Letters are expede, the private Party employs a Macer or Messenger to execute the same. 1827 in *Law Times Rep.* L. 708/2 Executors..with power. to. expede confirmations. 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar. 345/2 A Scotch notary public will expede a notarial instrument.

†4. To hasten (a person); to dispatch with all speed. *Obs., rare.*

1600 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* II. 286, I man intreit yowr lo[rdship] to expede Bowr.

Hence **Expe·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 413 The expeding of Signatures. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 9 The expeeding of Penaltas Commissions.

†**Expe·diate,** *a. Obs.* [f. Fr. *expedié*, pa. pple. of *expédier*, ad. med.L. *expedīāre* (=L. *expedire*): see Expede and -ate[2].] Expeditious.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1672) 62 This way .. is more prompt and expediate.

[**Expediate,** *v.*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Expedience (ekspī·diĕns). [a. Fr. *expédience*, f. *expédient*: see Expedient.]

†1. a. Haste, speed, dispatch. b. That which requires speed; an enterprise, expedition. *Obs.*

a. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 287 Eight tall ships, three thousand men of warre Are making hither with all due expedience. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 70 The French .. will with all expedience charge on vs.

b. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 33 In forwarding this deere expedience. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 185, I shall breake The cause of our Expedience to the Queene.

2. = Expediency 1. ? *Obs.*

1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 577 Those expediences, which the Lord hath reuealed himselfe willing to make knowne. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig Prot.* I. vi. § 50 The lawfulnesse and expedience of Latine Service. *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm.* vii. (1754) I. 184 The expedience of actions; that is to say, whether it be best and fittest for a man to do them or no. 1782 Cowper *Let. Johnson* 27 Nov., I have doubts about the expedience of mentioning the subject on which that paragraph is written. 1804 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 432 The expedience of admitting the Peishwa to a participation in our late conquests.

3. = Expediency 2, *pl.* Interested motives or considerations.

1608 Bp. Hall *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 13 Justice is his [the honest man's] first guide, the second law of his actions is expedience 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 253 Expedience may operate to continue the privilege. 1834 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiv. 365 They have sacrificed Truth to expedience. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VI. v, Expediences began to dim to his conscience the healthful loveliness of truth.

Expediency (ekspī·diĕnsi). Also 7 **expedency.** [f. Expedient: see -ency.]

1. The quality or state of being expedient; suitability to the circumstances or conditions of the case; fitness, advantage; †an advantage.

1618 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. (1627) 281 Though some good Schoolemasters doe doubt of the expediency. 1662 *Grand Debate* 10 Those who are unsatisfied concerning their lawfulness, or expedency. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* xxxii. (1741) II. 333 From a wise consideration of humane affairs..we may collect the expediency, the necessity of

a future judgment. 1680 H. Dodwell 2 *Lett.* (1691) C J b, Many other expediencies hereof [of this Compendium] might have been mentioned. 1742 Middleton *Cicero* II. ix. 309 In some perplexity .. about the expediency of the voyage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 194/2 It is not a question of expediency, it is a question of sheer necessity.

†b. *concr.* = Expedient B. 2. *Obs.*

1683 Barnard *Life Heylin* 117 He proposed a most excellent expediency..for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members.

2. The consideration of what is expedient, as a motive or rule of action; 'policy', prudential considerations as distinguished from those of morality or justice. In mod. use often in a bad sense, the consideration of what is merely politic (esp. with regard to self-interest) to the neglect of what is just or right.

1618-8 Bp. Hall *Contempl. N. T.* I. i, Matters of good order in holy affairs may be ruled..according to reason and expediency. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* vi. 43 Matters of mere expediency, that affect neither honor, morality, or religion. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 168 Warren Hastings did act .. contrary to his own declared sense of expediency, consistency, and justice. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* I. xviii. 126 Following his duty instead of consulting expediency. 1858 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. ix. 230 Where political expediency seems to violate all moral right. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 8 For no human actions ever were intended .. to be guided by balances of expediency. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 156 The right of private property is based on expediency.

b. occas. in *pl.* Motives of expediency; the requirements of expediency.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 139 Looming with shapes of expediencies. 1849 Mill *Liberty* i. 25 These reasons must arise from the special expediencies of the case.

3. *Comb.*

1853 G. S. Faber *Revival Fr. Emp.* 54 Even those wise men of this world, our liberalising Expediency-Mongers, have been constrained to admit, etc.

Expedient (ekspī·diĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **exspedyent**, 5–6 **expedyent**(e, 6 **expediente**, (**expedien**), 4– **expedient**. [a. Fr. *expédient*, ad. L. *expedient-em*, pr. pple. of *expedire*: see Expedite *v.* In sense 2 the modern adjective follows the sense of the L. verb 'to forward matters, be helpful or serviceable', a development from the sense represented by Expedite *v.* 2.]

A. *adj.*

I. †1. Hasty, 'expeditious', speedy. Also, of a march: Direct. *Obs.* Cf. Expedite *a.* 4.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 817 In ower weyys we be expedyent. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 39 Expedient manage must be made my Liege. 1594 — *Rich. III*, I. ii. 217, I will with all expedient duty see you. 1595 — *John* II. i. 60 His marches are expedient to this towne.

†b. quasi-*adv.* Nimbly, skilfully. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. ii, Musyke, the lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient.

II. 2. Conducive to advantage in general, or to a definite purpose; fit, proper, or suitable to the circumstances of the case. Const. *for*, †*to*.

a. as *pred.* or *complement*, often with subj. *it*, and followed by infinitive phrase or noun-sentence.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxi. (1495) 876 It is not expedient .. to reherse alle the causes of wanne colour. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xii. (1554) 85 *a*, To their noblesse.. Nothing in earth was more expedient. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 17 Those things to know for me be full expedient. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 1 It is expediente that Baptisme be ministred in the Englishe tounge. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* cxiii. (1636) 114 [Pomegranates] that are soure bee more expedient and wholesome. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xvii. 86 What he thinks expedient for the common benefit. 1649 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 217 That nothing could be more expedient to the safety of the common-wealth, than to bring him to the Bar of Justice. 1793 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 29 The President thought it expedient .. to remind our fellow-citizens that we were in a state of peace. 1799 Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 277 These, if not necessary to the existence of vegetables, may be expedient to their flourishing state. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. xlii. 160 Alterations .. become expedient from time to time. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 277 It may .. be expedient..that roads should be constructed.

b. qualifying a sb.

1643 Milton *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 18 An expedient liberty and truth. 1676–7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 531 To propound some expedient proposalls. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 885 The most expedient settlements for a trading country. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xviii. 127 The most expedient measures. 1891 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LIII. 447/3 Its [the word gotten] expedient disappearance from Matthew xi.

3. In depreciative sense, 'useful' or 'politic' as opposed to 'just' or 'right'. Often *absol.*

1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 40 Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* ii. 32 The expedient, in the sense in which it is opposed to the Right, generally means that which is expedient for the particular interest of the agent himself.

4. Studious of 'expediency'.

1828 L. Hunt *Byron & Contemp.* I. 304 Triflers with their hourly word for gain; expedient statesmen.

B. *sb.*

†1. Something that helps forward, or that conduces to an object; a means to an end. *Obs. rare.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. viii. (1675) 218 Employing the Methods and Expedients afforded us by Reason. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 150 God .. does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other.

†b. A medium or means of reconciliation. *Obs.*

a 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 340 I know not how to reconcile this rhyme with another which I meet with in the same author .. But, in order of an expedient betwixt them, etc. *Ibid.* II. 1 The earth .. may pass for an expedient betwixt pleasure and profit.

2. A contrivance or device adopted for attaining an end; a resource, 'shift'.

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lv. 9 As for us seven Portugals..we could find out no better expedient to save our lives, then to return. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* xi. 240 Finding out expedients .. for shifting from one to another all personal Punishments. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* iv. 325 By the same expedient of Hotbeds we may also raise in..cold Weather, little Sallads. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 37 The wretched expedients to which the orthodox..had recourse. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. 328 When every expedient had been exhausted by Norfolk..Cromwell came again to the front.

3. Comb. *expedient-monger.*

1696 Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 134 Their Counsillors .. are expedientmongers. *a* 1745 Swift (Jod.), Expedient-mongers shake their heads.

Hence **Expe·dientness**, fitness, convenientness.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

Expedential (ekspĭdi,e·nʃăl), *a.* [f. as if L. **expedientia* Expediency + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or having regard to what is expedient.

1850 Kingsley *Raleigh* Misc. I. 65 A worldly expedential letter, appealing to low motives. *a* 1855 Hare in F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* viii. 316 *note*, An expedential policy. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 434/1 The expedential issues involved in the Home Rule question.

Hence **Expedi·entially** *adv.*, in an expedient manner, as a matter of expediency.

1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 39 We should never deviate, save expedientially, from established usage.

Expe·diently, *adv.* [f. Expedient + -ly.]

1. As is expedient; suitably, conveniently.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxlvi. (1495) 948 Expedyently to adde and put more therto. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 This gyfte of goostly scyence may do the same .. more expedyently for mannes soule. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 258 The office of the philosopher may expediently be separated from that of the historian.

†2. Expeditiously, promptly; out of hand. *Obs.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. i. 18 Do this expediently.

Expediment (ekspe·dimĕnt). [ad. med.L. *expediment-um* (sense 2), f. *expedire*: see Expedite.]

†1. A means of getting out of a difficulty; an expedient. *Obs.*

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. iii, When they be chafed in reasoning .. solutions .. similitudes, and expediments, doe..flow vnto their remembrance. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) III. ix. 106 A like expediment to remove discontent is good company.

2. 'The whole of a person's goods and chattels, bag and baggage' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

†**Expe·dit.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *expeditus* (*u* stem), f. *expedire*: see Expedite *v.*] An expedition.

1623 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 167 [The King's Coffers] must bee emptied in Scotland, whither agayne .. he makes his third expedit.

Expeditable (ekspe·dităb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Expedite *v.* + -able.] (See quot.)

1820–7 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) II. 84 By expeditable understand capable of being terminated, etc.

†**Expe·ditate**, *pple.*–1 *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *expeditātus*.] In early use as pa. pple. of next.

Expeditate (ekspe·diteⁱt), *v. Hist.* [f. med.L. *expeditāt-* ppl. stem of *expeditāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *ped-em* foot: on analogy of med.L. *excapitāre*.] *trans.* To cut off from (a dog) three claws or the ball of the forefoot; to law.

1502 *Chart. Forests* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 209 He of whom the hounde were not expeditate. 1594 Crompton *Jurisdiction* 152 *Expeditate*, that is to saye, haue the balles of their feete cutt out. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 91 The Amerciaments for expeditating Dogs. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXVIII. 261 The Court of Regards was held..for the purpose of lawing or expeditating mastiffs.

Hence **Expe·ditated** *ppl. a.* **Expe·ditating** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 8 (1615) 115/1 Such expeditating of mastiues shal be done according to the Assises. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* III. iv. 71 Foote-geld implies a Priuiledge to keepe Dogges within the Forrest not expeditated. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Expeditation*, Every one that keeps a great dog not expeditated, forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king.

Expeditation. *Hist.* Also 6 **expeditacion**. [ad. med.L. *expeditātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expeditāre*: see Expeditate.] The action of 'expeditating' or 'lawing' a dog.

1502 *Chart. Forests* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 209 Fro hensforth be ther noo one taken for expeditacion of houndis. *a* 1693 Ashmole *Antiq. Berks.* (1719) II. 495 The king granted to him.. Freedom from Expeditation of Dogs. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 72 The Court of regard..holden.. for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1885 M. Collins in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* 586/1 These permitted dogs had to suffer expeditation.

†**Expedite**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **-dyte**, 7 **-dit**. [ad. L. *expedīt-us*, pa. pple. of *expedīre*: see next.]

1. Of a place, road, way: Clear of obstacles or impediments, unimpeded; free from difficulties.

1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 118 Descending from high and hillie places..to places expedite and open. 1582 Savile *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 197 All things to follow in an easie and expedite course. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) III. xix. 216 To the one the way is rough and thorny, to the other beaten and expedite. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* xi. (1743) I. 260 It being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies.

fig. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 174 Is there in the world any thing more certain and expedite then that what you see..should be judged to be that which you see?

b. Of an action or motion: Unrestricted, unembarrassed; easy, free.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* II. 40 The expedite mouyng of the armes procured thereby. 1677 Cary *Chronology* II. II. I. ii. 190 The Exposition of that place being to me easie, expedite, and literal. 1692 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 327 The Provision that is made for the easie and expedite Motion of them [the bones].

2. Of soldiers, etc. (after L. use): Lightly equipped, prepared for moving quickly.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell* XXI. ii. 169 The most expedite and lightest appointed companies of his auxiliarie forces. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 182 Hee sent the Lord Chamberlain with expedite Forces to speed to Execester. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 126 Eleven days journey for an expedite footman. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* Dissert. III. xi, With them cohorts that were expedite and nimble. 1792 Burke *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1842 I. 584 To support the expedite body in case of misadventure.

b. Unencumbered, free to move, active, nimble.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The Iewes..tuck up their long garments to make them more expedite and free to a journey or busines. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. § 2. 84 Death may..render us more expedite in the Pursuit of our true End. 1794 Burke *Petit. Unit.* Wks. 1842 II. 478 A smaller number more expedite, awakened .. courageous.

3. a. Of persons: Ready for action; prompt, alert, ready.

1603 Bp. Barlow *Conf. Hampton Crt.* in *Phenix* I. 148 The king..in points of Divinity shewed himself so expedite and perfect. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* xii. (1653) 47 The Arians were very expedite in worldly affaires. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 59 His faculties were quick and expedite.

b. Of contrivances, instruments, etc.: Ready for immediate use, conveniently serviceable, handy.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. iv. 84 Now adaies a certaine set and expedite number of letters..declareth whatsoever mans mind is able to conceive. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 11 If she once had this power..expedite and ready for use. 1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 8 The square letters are less operose, more expedite and facile. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xv. (1852) 429 Several other contrivances made the whole more expedite for the use of them that consulted it. 1792 W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) I. 115 Their dress .. he wishes to be rendered as expedite as possible.

4. Of an action or process, a means, remedy, etc.: Prompt, speedy, expeditious.

1548 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 56 Tokens of an expedite and easye deliuerance. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. xvii. 431 Remarkable above the rest, was the profitable and expedite service of Julius. 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* 142 A distemper..requisite to have the expeditest cure. 1664 Evelyn *Pomona* Advts. (1729) 81 The vast Store of Cherries..and their expedite Growth. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 13 This [the writ de nomine replegiando] .. is .. more effectual and expedite than an Habeas Corpus. — *Lives* II. 392 A wrong determination, expedite, is better than a right one, after ten years vexation.

Hence † **Expeditely** *adv.*, † **Expediteness**.

1560 Becon *Jewel of Joy* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 418, I fear lest my servant doeth not his message expeditely. 1682 Grew *Museum* I. 19 Nature .. left his..ears naked, that he may turn them more expeditely for the reception of sounds from every quarter. 1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 134 With what alacrity, with what expediteness and uniformity of heart. 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* II. 89 The expediteness of his cure expressed the infinitenesse of his care. 1684 H. More *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apocal., etc.* 240 The readiness and expediteness of their Ministry.

Expedite (e·kspĭdəit), *v. Pa. pple.* 5 **expedyte**. [f. L. *expedīt-* ppl. stem of *expedīre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *ped-em* foot.

The L. word etymologically means 'to free (a person's) feet from fetters' (the contrary of *impedire*: see Impede), hence, to free from difficulties, to help forward, to get (a work) out of hand, to dispatch, send off, etc.]

†1. *trans.* To clear of difficulties; to clear up (confusion); to facilitate (action or movement); to disentangle, untie (a knot). *Obs.*

1524 Lodge *Seneca* I The Bookes are..confused in order.. which a man though circumspect shall hardly expedite. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 10 To expedite these knots were worthy a learned and memorable Synod. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 9 His [Ethelbert's] power had influence even to Humber..which afterward much expedited the passage of the Gospel in England. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 474 A broad way now is pav'd To expedite your glorious march.

†b. *refl.* To get (oneself) out of difficulties; to extricate, set free. Const. *from*. *Obs.*

1646 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 172 Two things I commend to euery one desirous herein to expedite himselfe. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Exeter* I. 272 This active Gentleman had much adoe to expedite himself, and save his life. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 85 She knows not how to expedite herself from gross corporeal Phantasms.

†c. To get (a person) out of the way; to get rid of, dispatch. *Obs.*

1678 *Trial Coleman* 25 Ashby brought..Treasonable Instructions..to expedite the King by Poison.

2. To help forward, hasten the progress of.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 62 Which hee doubted not would expedite his desires. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. § 33 When a Royal Family is once falling, all things conduce to expedite their destruction. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* Bk. 275 But expedite ye at the dawn of day My safe return. 1808 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 40 It will greatly expedite the working the proportions.. if.. all the statings be first made. 1843 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 550 The Speaker .. received from the City a thousand guineas for expediting a local bill. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 122 Nature..expedites the process of flowering and seeding.

b. *intr.* To push on with speed (in travelling).

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 281 And thence, to expedite for Ob, his Labours did reuiue.

3. To perform quickly; to 'get out of hand', dispatch, accomplish.

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. in Ashm. (1652) 169 In few wordes yt wylbe expedyte. 1618 SIR L. CRANFIELD in *Fortesc. Papers* 61, I have signified his Majesties pleasure..which woe will expedite. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 9 The Virgin Mary..is pretended to have shewed her self..to Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, prompting him to expedite a Structure therein. 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1751) I. 139 The Earl of Ormond..being willing..to expedite that service, accepted their invitation. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 116 A place ..less capable of expediting my orders. *c* 1850 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (ed. Rtldg.) 550We will..expedite her business. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. IV. i. 235 Such is my wish: dare thou to expedite it.

4. To send out, issue officially (a document, etc.); to dispatch (a message). Now *rare.*

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* iii. (1635) 149 Though such charters be expedited of course. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 10 A positive answer to be expedited within fifteen days. 1753 tr. *Voltaire's Micromegas* 232 All the public acts were expedited in that [Norman] language. 1815 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 303 Thither, also, I expedited a letter, under cover to the Duke. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iii. 527 The instruments of government to be expedited. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 47 When the Bull of Paul V was formally expedited.

b. *transf.* To send out († an army, munitions of war); to dispatch (a courier). *rare.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. 398 Hee To expedite against Prince Rees an armie did decree. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 347 Orders are sent to the Tower to expedite 10,000 bombs and 10,000 carcasses to the lord Berkly. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xli. 246 A Russian courier was expedited to Stockholm.

Hence **Expediter, Expediting** *vbl. sb.*

1643 T. CASE *Quarrell of Covenant* (1644) 99 Thou hast not grace enough..for the expediting thy self out of the next difficulty. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 169 For the more diligent expediting of this, it would be convenient [etc.]. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/3 Expediter of the business of the House.

Expedition (ekspɪdi·ʃən). Forms: 5 **expedicione, expedision,** 5–6 **expedicion, -icyon, -yoion, -yoyon, -itioun,** 6– **-ition.** [ad. L. *expeditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expedīre*: see EXPEDITE *v.* Cf. F. *expédition.*]

† **1.** The action of expediting, helping forward or accomplishing; speedy performance or prompt execution (of justice, a journey); prompt supply (of anything), dispatch. *Obs.*

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 493 II. 166 The Kyng shall..shewe his good grace and favour in the expedision therof. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 13 If hit plese you ye shal gyue me audience and goode expedicion. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* XXXIV. (1890) 127 They retourned wyth-out expedicyon of that wherfore they were goon thyder. 1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xiv. 108 Any..thing that might conduce to the furtherance and expedition of the cause. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 92 The ambassatouris..returnit but ony expeditioun of thair message. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 2 For reformation wherof, and for the more expedition of iustice hereafter. 1543 W. CLEBE *MS. Addit.* 4609 f. 409 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 For puryance and hasty expedition of the necessities aforsaide. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 65 b, Alexander..prepared for reuengfull warre..and for expedition thereof he desired of Demetryus, etc. 1649 *Answ. Petit. City Oxf.* in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 29 There is as quick expedition in our courts as in any other courts.

† **b.** The condition of being expedited or set in motion; only in phr. *in expedition. Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 191 Let us deliuer our Puissance into the hand of God Putting it straight in expedition. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 223 A Bill against Pluralityes is committed. Several other things in expedition.

2. A sending or setting forth with martial intentions; a warlike enterprise.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. viii. *heading*, In this expedicion towardes Colchos. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 59 Notwithstanding, he conquered not in that expedition. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 11 Strabo confesseth as much [ignorance] of the Western parts of Europe till the Roman expeditions thither. 1784 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 This was the best and most successful expedition I was in during this war. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lviii. 311 Ptolemy, having suppressed an insurrection in Cyrene, made an expedition in person to Cyprus.

b. A journey, voyage, or excursion made for some definite purpose.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 77 You shall be imployd, To hasten on his Expedition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 193 Mean while the Son On his great Expedition now appear'd. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* iii. (1737) I. 81 A hard expedition..to go amongst wolves. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii, It was not a very choice spot for midnight expeditions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 536 This was not the last begging expedition of Gervinus to our shore.

3. *concr.* A body of persons, also a fleet, etc., sent out for a warlike or other definite purpose.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 192 A draught is made out of the several regiments..to goe on board the expedition. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 11 Mr.. Seton .. had accompanied one of the expeditions sent out by Mr. Astor. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 37 M. Girard, of the French expedition to Egypt. 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 194 *note*, An expedition may consist of a single ship.

† **4.** The action of issuing or sending out official documents. Hence *concr.* the documents sent out. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2423 Whan they had optayned perfyte expedycyon Of all theyr bulles. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 3 No person .. shall pay any sommes of money..for expedicion of any .. bulles, breues, or palles. 1685 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 431 Leo did often .. examine the expeditions..presented him to sign. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 81 The Seals..of the Expeditions which he [the Nuncio] had made during his Legation.

b. *gen.* after Fr. *expédition.* The sending forth, dispatch (of articles of any kind).

1796 M. PERREGAUX in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 350 The expedition of the 'Moniteurs' to the 8th of May.

5. The quality of being 'expedite'; quick movement; promptness, haste, speed. Also in phr. *with expedition*; *to* † *make, use, expedition.*

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 That expedicion be usyd in my persuts. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, To Babylon, Whither we next make expedition. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 37 Even with the speediest expedition I will despatch him to the Emperors Court. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1283 With winged expedition, Swift as the lightning glance. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 54 With all possible vigilance and expedition. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 77 He was told to use all the Expedition Possible. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 265 How can expedition be expected from a body which we have saddled with an hundred lawyers.

b. Readiness.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 4 In Alexander..was a subtiltie, sharpnesse and expedition of wit most singular.

6. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

[1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 98 Expeditio..when many reasons of averment being numbred together, we make a confutation of them, each one in particular. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 Expeditio, or the speedie dispatcher.] 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 250 Expedition is a figure when many parts or reasons of an argument being enumerated and touched, all are destroyed, save that only upon which the speaker intends to conclude, stand to, and rest upon.

7. *Comb.* **expedition-fee, -money,** a fee or money paid for hastening the performance of any work; *expedition-squadron.*

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* IV. ii, If you will not let me make an end on't, I shall lose my expedition-fee. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 366 Sir Clowdesly Shovell, with the expedition squadron, sailed out of the Downs. 1725 BERKELEY *Let.* 12 June Wks. IV. 112 The Charter.. hath cost me 130 pounds..besides expedition-money to men in office. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 41, I next inquired what expedition-money might have been given. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan. 4/1 He claimed a sum of about £26,000 for expedition money.

† **Expeditional,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an expedition.

c 1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 234 In that exploit expeditionall against England intended.

Expeditionary, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an expedition; sent on an expedition.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 201 The expeditionary troops destined to act against South America were reviewed. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xii. 96 The northward track which the expeditionary army had hewed out for itself. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 104 Inviting them, in the name of the American expeditionary parties, to accept this much needed assistance.

† **B.** *sb.* An officer who took care of dispatches at the Pope's court. *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Expeditioner.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One engaged in an expedition.

1758 BP. WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 266 The Cherbourg expeditioners being twice drove in hither by contrary winds.

Expeditionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who goes on an expedition; an excursionist.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 449 Her travellers and expeditionists are exploring the frozen regions of either pole. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 393 Puffing expeditionists..hurry helter-skelter through so many given cities. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 103 The zeal of the expeditionists averted the risk.

Expeditious (ekspɪdi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. EXPEDITION: see -TIOUS.] Characterized by expedition.

1. Of action, a voyage, etc.: Speedily performed. Of a method: Leading to speedy performance. Of an answer: Quickly given, ready.

1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 315, I..promise you..auspicious gales And saile, so expeditious, that shall catch Your Royall fleete farre off. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Turning up of the Earth..is to be prefer'd to Hand weeding, and more expeditious. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xiv. 96 A most expeditious Answer. 1709 SHARP *Serm.* VII. iv. 63 The..short expeditious way of appealing to the Bishop of Rome. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 278 Capable of making an expeditious passage. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 182 Obviating a dissatisfaction, which expeditious measures would excite. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xii. 10 Equipped for expeditious travelling.

2. Of an implement or weapon: Fitted for quick movements; handy. *rare.*

1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. ii, With the broad targe and expeditious sword.

3. Of persons: Acting or moving with expedition; speedy.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I, Let us be all most expeditious. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 3 He.. desir'd I would be expeditious in going. 1772 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 242 An expeditious set of workmen. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 439 The German commission was as expeditious as the Spanish had been dilatory. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 162 An expeditious traveller..will accomplish the journey in eleven days.

Expeditiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an expeditious manner; speedily, with expedition.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. ii, He expeditiously prouided That part of land into his power to get. 1663 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) II. 11, I once made a menstruum to draw it [the tincture of the glass of antimony] more expeditiously. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiii, The surgeon having very expeditiously..finished his business. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 51 [Russia's] ships will be built cheaper and more expeditiously.

Expeditiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being expeditious; celerity; handiness.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4426/2 Whose audacious Attempts ..are..by the Expeditiousness of your Fleet, totally..defeated. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 86 He was thought to have surpass'd..Ovid for Expeditiousness in Versifying. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 222 The simplicity, economy, and expeditiousness of the plan.

† **Expeditive,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXPEDITE + -IVE.] Performing with expedition, expeditious.

1617 BACON in Spedding *Life & Lett.* (1872) VI. 191, I mean not to purchase the praise of expeditive in that kind. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Expeditory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *expedit-* ppl. stem of *expedīre* (see EXPEDITE) + -ORY.] Making haste; expeditious.

a 1790 FRANKLIN (cited in Worcester 1846).

Expel (ekspe·l), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **expelle,** 6–7 **expell,** 6– **expel.** [ad. L. *expell-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *pellĕre* to drive, thrust: cf. COMPEL. OF. had *espellir*, and in 15th c. *expeller.*]

1. *trans.* To drive or thrust out; to eject by force. Const. *from* (rarely *out of*) also with double obj. (by omission of *from*).

a. With obj. a person, etc.: To eject, dislodge by force from a position; to banish from, compel to quit, a place or country.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XX. 446 Reynawde and his brethern were thus expelled out of it [mountalban]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 819/2 God .. expelled those heretikes and scismatikes out of heauen. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 838 The Apostles receiued power from the Lord..that they should expell and cast them [the devils] out. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 8 The Bœotians ..expelld Arne by the Thessalians seated themselues in that Country [Bœotia]. *c* 1710 C. FIRNNES *Diary* (1888) 266 Such a State takes Care..to Expel him their Dominions by proclamation. 1749 WEST tr. *Pindar's Olympic Odes* xii. 36 Sedition's Civil Broils Expell'd thee from thy native Crete. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xi. 229 He sent .. two knights..to expel them the convent. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 31 Bidding the elder boys..expel the poultry.

b. With a material thing as obj.: To drive out from a receptacle, etc. by mechanical force; to discharge, send off (*e.g.* a bullet from a gun, † an arrow from a bow); to drive off or dislodge (a substance) from a chemical compound, mixture, solution, etc. Also, † *To expel forth.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 80 The Shot is .. expelled with no other thing, than by the Air's exaltation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 151 It [water] is usualy expelled forth in vast Quantities. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The virgin huntress was not slow T'expel the shaft from her contracted bow. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 74 Expelling the water into the bason. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 394 Alcohol..absorbs about its own weight of nitrous gas, which cannot afterwards be expelled by heat. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 168 Not capable of being expelled by a stronger base. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 512 If still more heat be applied .. the air will be entirely expelled. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 The matter .. thus expelled from the powder by heat.

c. Of the body or its organs: To cast out, eject (the contents, any foreign substance, excrements, etc.); = EXCLUDE *v.* 7. Also said of the action of drugs, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1893 The vertu expulsif, or animal .. Ne may the venym voyden ne expelle. 1542 BORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 237 To expell .. all corrupt and contagyous ayre. 1547 — *Brev. Health* § 356 Vnto the tyme the matter be expelled .. out of the throte. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 395 Chervil expells wind. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* (ed 2) II. 216 Some months after, a piece of cloth was expelled, till which time the wound kept open. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 338 The child had been very recently expelled from the womb. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 519/2 There is an organ for..expelling an inky fluid.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 36 Other parts of the Body .. are moued to expell by Consent.

d. With immaterial object. In *Math.* formerly = ELIMINATE.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1271 Hir cusynace hath don al at she mycht..to expel that thing out of hir thocht. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Lett.* i. Wks. I. 259 To expel from us all pride and presumptuousness. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 76 You, brother mine, that .. Expelld remorse, and nature. 1611

DONNE *Ignat. Conclave* (1635) 7 He gloried of having expelled an old Religion 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ii. 14 These hardships quite expell'd the thoughts of an Enemy. 1818 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 49 *note*, The quantity *c* .. must be expelled from this formula. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 46 (1875) 160 Our ability to expel the idea from consciousness.

2. To turn out, eject (a person) from a society, community, etc. Const. as in 1.

1534 ANNA BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 116 II. 46 Richard Herman..was..put and expelled from his fredome and felowshipe in the Englishe house there. 1548 *Hunting of Fox* 11 Yet were they..expell'd the University. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 215 His Scholar striving to expel all Poets his poetic Commonweal. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 69 The house of Commons have a right to expel one of their own members. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 497 Whoever acted contrary .. should be expelled the Society. 1884 PAR *Eustace* 57 You are expelled from the house which you have indelibly disgraced.

†**3.** To reject from attention or consideration; to refuse. *Obs.*

1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 365 The common welth are..utterly expeld and let goe for lacke of loking to. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 95 Would you not poor fellowship expel, Myself would offer you t'accompany. 1640-2 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 5 The said day the Committie expelles the resounes preponit be Borge and Johne Gordoun. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 196 Each fierce Logician, still expelling Locke.

†**4.** 'To keep off, exclude, keep out' (J.). *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 239 Oh, that that earth [Cæsar's dead body], which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw.

Hence **Expe·lled** *ppl. a.*, **Expe·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557 819/2 Receiuing of synne is expelling of grace. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 69 b, The expellyng of the second byrth. 1552 HULOET, Expelled, *expulsus*. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis M.* 376 These stirre vp the expelling faculty. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 84 This expelling diuretic virtue consisted rather in the salts than the resin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 105 Hippias, the expelled tyrant of Athens. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 293 How get you an equal pressure of the expelling force?

Expellable (ekspe·lăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, expelled.

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 177 All other Kings, Kingdoms and States, are..expellable at his pleasure. 1802 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 225 The nitrous acid .. expellable even by the vegetable acids. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 62/2 And that [soul] Infernal, but expellable by prayer.

Expellee (ekspelī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. EXPEL + -EE.] One who has been expelled.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 758/1 The expellee would only be sure of a triumphant re-election.

Expellent (ekspe·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also -ant. [ad. L. *expellent-em*, pr. pple. of *expellĕre* to EXPEL.]

A. *adj.* That expels or tends to expel.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 33 The construction of the gun being perfect..can the expellant force be brought to an equal state of perfection. 1883 J. STRONG *Our Country* iv. 32 The expellent influences of Europe .. send new waves of immigration to our shores.

B *sb.* An expellent medicine.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Expellents*, medicines supposed to expel morbid humours from the body.

Expeller (ekspe·lər). Also 8 **expellor**. [f. EXPEL *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who, or that which, expels. Const. *of*.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) I. v. xvii. 585 The expeller of manie tyrants. 1647 FANSHAW tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* II. *Chorus*, Unspotted faith, expeller of all vice. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Wind Cholick*, The most effectual expeller of Wind. 1742 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 288 Their mistake was only about the Expellor. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* II. 39 Jupiter Apomyius, or the expeller of flies. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 109 The Expeller of the Bacchidæ from Corinth.

†**2.** = EXPELLENT B. *sb. Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 443 A powerful expeller.

Expend (ekspe·nd), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **expende**, **exspende**, 6– **expend**. *Pa. pple.* 5 **expent**, 6 **expend**. [ad. L. *expend-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *pend-ĕre* to weigh, pay. Cf. also DISPEND, SPEND.]

I. To pay out, spend. It differs from *spend* in being less colloquial, and (in mod. use) in implying some determinate direction or object of outlay.

1. *trans.* To pay away, lay out, spend (money).

†**a.** To spend, make away with, consume in outlay. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 106 By expending more than his lyuelode cometh to. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, Zeno expended bothe hys goodes and the goodes of his fader and played hit at the dyse. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 29 Riches careless heirs May .. expend. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 111 The King of England wasted the French Kings country, and thereby caused him to expend such summes of mony as exceeded the debt.

b. To lay out (money) for determinate objects. Const. *in*, *upon*.

1484 *Churchw. Acc Wigtoft Lincolnsh.* (Nichols 1797) 79 For hiryng of 2 wrightes to mend y^ belles .. expent 4*d*. 1552 HULOET, *Expend* or laye out money. 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 71 Part of this sum I expended upon the garison. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 505 IV. 474 If £50,000 had been given for that Speech, it would have been well expended. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 323 They began to doubt whether they were not about to expend their resources less for their own defence, than, etc. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Life's Secret* II. 132 Too fond of beer, to expend in much else the trifle allowed them.

absol. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 54 The eare and the eye are the minds receivers; but the tongue is onely busied in expending. 1720 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 64 To expend and lay out very extravagantly in repairing the highways, &c. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To lay out, spend (blood, care, labour, time, etc.); to employ for a given purpose.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 53 (Harl. MS.) The first doughter .. is þe worlde, whom a man loveth so well, that he expendith alle his lif aboute hit. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. x. § 5 More God desireth not of the christian minister, than to expend his whole study, labour, and time for the lightening of others. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 23 To expend your time with vs a-while. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* ii. (1757) 97 These all their care expend on outward show For wealth and fame. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 As much wisdom may be expended on a private economy as on an empire. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. vii. 142 The blood that must be expended in the attempt. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 42 Thyself hast thou expended As every poet should. 1874 L. MORRIS *To Unknown Poet* ix, A humble healer thro' a life obscure, Thou didst expend thy homely days.

3. To use up (material or force) in any operation; also *refl.* Formerly, † to consume (provisions); cf. EXPENSE 1 c.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 9 To procure what fresh Provisions we could expend during our Stay. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 80 The quantity of water expended in a minute was 96¼ pounds. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 193 The English archers .. having expended their arrows, drew their swords. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 329 Gravity in this case has expended a certain amount of force. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 51 After the currents had expended themselves. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 15 All the social feeling and intellectual effort .. seemed to have expended themselves.

b. *Naut.* To lose (spars, masts, etc.) either in action or by storms, etc. Also, to use up (a quantity of rope, etc.) in winding it round a spar or a rope.

1801 NELSON 23 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 384 An account .. of the spars expended in consequence of the Action of April 2nd. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, Have you expended any boat's masts? *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 34 Expend the spunyarn round both parts of the lanyard. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 137 The heel rope is .. expended round the jackstay and boom.

†**II. 4.** To weigh mentally; to consider, determine accurately. Often, *to expend with oneself* [after L. *expendere secum*.] *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. ix, Where fortitude expendeth euery thinge and acte diligently. 1533 TINDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 266 Exhort every man deeply to consider and expend with himself, the signification of this sacrament. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* III. (1859) 491 To expend the gracious good will of God to usward. 1685 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 It behoueth the Physitian to..expend with himselfe..the strength of euery accident apart. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., Moral Evidences.. are herein particularly expended and examined.

Hence **Expe·nded** *ppl. a.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 196 What can awake thee unawak'd by this, 'Expended Deity on human weal'?

Expendable (ekspe·ndăb'l), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be expended.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 That property should be dividable, transferrable, and expendable.

Expender (ekspe·ndər). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, expends. Const. *of*.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 352 The expenders of rents are the most unproductive..class of citizens. 1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. II. i. § 49 Organisms which are large expenders of force. 1882 G. ALLEN *C. Clont's Garden* vii. (1883) 40 Flowers are mere expenders of food.

Expending (ekspe·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXPEND: now only gerundial (Const. *of*). Formerly occas.: Expenditure; consideration; consumption.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. Z ij b, This moch haue I learned by the expending and waying of the text. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 745 Money, which they waste upon mad prodigall expendings. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 27 If my money were another mans, I could but keepe it; onely the expending showes it my own. 1610 — *Apol. Brownists* § 21 The holy expending of Sabbath daies appointed. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 11 We likewise had fresh Beef for present expending plenty enough.

†**Expe·nditor.** *Law. Obs.* Also 7 -our. [a. med.L. *expenditor*, agent-n. incorrectly (on the analogy of *venditor*, etc.) f. *expendĕre*: see EXPEND.] One who has charge of expenditure; *spec.* an officer formerly appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers to expend or disburse the money collected by tax for the repair of sewers; also an officer of the British Museum (see quot. 1847).

1499 in *Hist. Co. Lincoln* I. 69 Expenditors .. shall have by the day 12*d*. *Ibid.*, The said expenditors shall have a clerk of sewers for the work. 1532-3 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5. § 3 Expenditours and other ministers and officers for .. the making of the premisses. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1547/1 The charge of these two wals .. as appeareth in the expenditors books. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 134 A Collector, or Expenditor, or other Officer of Sewers. 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 87 The Expenditor is the Person appointed by the Commissioners, to .. expend the Money collected by the Tax. 1847 *Evidence Royal Comm. Brit. Mus.* 2 You [Sir H. Ellis] were also the expenditor?—That was an office..always given to the principal librarian. *Ibid.* 9 What is the nature of his duties as expenditor?—He receives the moneys.

transf. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Usura Acc.* 19 We are but his [God's] Expenditours.

†**Expe·nditrix.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EXPENDITOR, after Lat. analogy: see -TRIX.] A woman who has charge of expenditure.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 51 (1740) 257 Mrs. Celier was the Go-between and Expenditrix in Affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics.

Expenditure (ekspe·nditiŭ). [f. med.L. *expendit-us*, pa. pple. (irregularly formed after *venditus*) of *expendĕre* (see EXPEND) + -URE.]

1. The action or practice of laying out, paying away, or spending (money). Const. *of*. *At his own expenditure* (nonce-use): at his own expense.

1769 BURKE *On late State Nation* 15 Our expenditure purchased commerce and conquest. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix, The collection and expenditure of the public revenue. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 317 His shop ..turned out the masterpiece..at his own expenditure. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 364 Her [Elizabeth's] expenditure was ..ever miserly.

b. *transf.* The expending or laying out (of energy, labour, time): often with notion of waste.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. v. (1865) 43 To grudge at the expenditure of moments. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 30 He disliked all quarrelling as an unpleasant expenditure of energy. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 54 After a vast expenditure of pains. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug., The Nationalist laity disobey with much expenditure of speech.

c. The action or process of using up or consuming; consumption.

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 141 We have made such an expenditure of engineers, that I can hardly wish for any body. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 11 A peculiar expenditure of the substance of the muscular mass. 1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. II. v. § 69 A mature animal, or one which has reached a balance between nutrition and expenditure. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xvi. 427 Its [the sun's] combustion would only cover 4600 years of expenditure. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 194/2 The economical expenditure of ammunition.

2. The amount expended from time to time.

1791 R. RAYMENT (*title*), The Income and Expenditure of Great Britain of the last 7 years. *a* 1800 COWPER *Sparrows self-domesticated*, A single doit would overpay The expenditure of every day. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 331 A loss of life and waste of expenditure. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 99 During the year 1860 61 the expenditure in these [mast-houses] amounted to [etc.].

Expense (ekspe·ns). Forms: 4-9 **expence**, 5 **expens**, **exspense**, 6 **exspence**, 4– **expense**. See also SPENCE. [a. AF. *expense* (OF. *espense*), ad. late L. *expĕnsa*, orig. pa. pple. fem. of *expendĕre*: see EXPEND. Cf. Sp. *expensas* pl., also It. *spesa*, which is the only popular representative of the word in Romanic, the Fr. and Sp. forms being of learned origin.

Ger. *speise* 'viand' is an early adoption of the L. word.]

†**1.** The action of expending; the state of being expended. *Obs.* Cf. EXPENDITURE 1.

†**a.** Disbursement, spending, laying out (of money); an instance of this. Also *occas.* wasteful expenditure, extravagance. *Person of expense*: one who spends largely; so also, *person of great, little expense*. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 153 That he mesure in his expence So kepe, that of indigence He may be sauf. *c* 1430 *Compl. Christ* 169 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 179 My waast expensis y wole with-drawe. 1597 BACON *Ess., Expense* (Arb.) 50 Extraordinarie Expence must bee limited by the worth of the occasion. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v, This suddaine solemne Feast Was not ordayn'd to riott in expence. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 18 God is not honored in the expense of that money which is bedewed with the tears of the oppressed. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 130 A man of great expence. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 3 This exuberance of money displayed itself in wantonness of expence. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 141 All of them .. dread a woman of expence. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 267 An obscure house of entertainment for persons of small expence.

†**b.** The expending or using up (of material or immaterial resources); the state of being expended or used up; expenditure (of substance, strength, labour, time, etc.); loss (of blood, etc., of men in battle, etc.). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 523, I implore so much expence of thy royall sweet breath, as will vtter a brace of words. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 36 With bootlesse expense of trauell. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. x. 218 My body .. is yet faint With much expense of blood. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 Fire and Flame are in continual expence. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. ii. (1854) 14 After the expense of about fourteen men upon it, the design was given over. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 They ..move as other Meteors do, from a certain expence of their own substance the one way, which inforceth their motion another. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 70 The former require too great Expense of Breath to pronounce them. 1752 FRANKLIN *Wks.* 1840 V. 286 The sun is not wasted by expense of light. 1797 NELSON 23 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) XII. p. cxliv, No service that could have made an expense of stores].

†**c.** Consumption (of produce, provisions). *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 156 The gentlemen commonlie make sufficient malt for their owne expenses onelie. 1594 in Arb. *Garner* I. 299 Proclamations for the expense and observation of Fish Days. 1668 *Markham's*

Way to Wealth IX. III. i. 96 To gather [Pears] for expence, for transportation, or to sell.

†**d.** Loss (of a possession). *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxx. 8 Then can I .. mone th' expence of many a vanished sight. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iii, Enter upon.. Her honour, which she calls her chastity, and bring it into expence.

†**2.** Money expended (cf. EXPENDITURE 2); a sum expended. *Obs.*

(The apparent instances in recent use belong to 3 or 3 c.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 19 That he restore .. the expensis into leches. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 32 If a Kyng be powre, he schal by necessite make his Expences.. by Creaunce of borrowyng. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 111 The Country loses the Expence of many of the richest Persons. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vii. (1691) 103 Where a People thrive, there the income is greater than the expence. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XI. iv. § 9 You.. do not supply them with the expences . for their sacrifices. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* III. (ed. 2) 302 The difference betwixt these, is the expense which the farmer may lay out.

transf. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. ii. (1732) 78 The Receipts from the Rivers fall short of the Expence in Vapour. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 616 As to the Expence of the Sea-Water by Vapour, he concludes the Receipts of the Mediterranean to fall short of its expence.

3. Burden of expenditure; the pecuniary charge, cost, or sacrifice involved in any course of action, mode of living, etc., or requisite for the attainment of any object. Also *transf.* [Originally a contextual use of 1.]

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 27 Many companies of souldiers to be levied.. without a penny of expence, of either his, or his complices. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 11, I have several little plain Fans made for this Use, to avoid expence. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 277 The direct tax and stamp tax will add two millions clear of expence. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 65 Those who can afford the expence, usually go to some part of the sea coast. 1851 C. APPERLEY *Chase, Turf, etc.* 62 All got up 'regardless of expense'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 62 The scale of expense on which people live. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 135 A long list of legal expenses.

fig. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recollect. Lakes* Wks. (1862) II. 214 Who took upon herself the whole expenses of the flying colloquies exchanged with stragglers on the road.

b. Phrases. † *To lie at expense*: (of a prisoner) to be a cause of outlay. *At an expense of*: at a cost or loss amounting to. *At the expense of*: at the cost of (a certain sum), by the sacrifice of (something); so *at* (*a*) *great, little*, etc. *expense*. *To be at expense*: to incur expenditure; so, *to put* (*a person*) *to expense*. *To be at the expense*, *expenses* (*of*): to defray the costs (of); also const. *to* with *inf.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 41 Now what expence soever he is at, he proclaimeth. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 He lies at expense. I move therefore, to call him in. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 262 ¶ 3 The new Pair of Gloves and Coach-hire that he was at the Expence of In her Service. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 153 Some part of that mer one Mr. Fleetewood has been at the Expence to draine. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 7 He is at no more Expence in a long Vista, than a short one. 1713 *Guardian* No. 9 ¶ 4 Where, at the expence of 4 or 5000*l.* .. he built a new one. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 62 Vowing to guard the princess at the expence of his life. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. I. i. 254 We have been at such expence and trouble. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 160 All operations between the tropics are at an immense expense of human lives. 1859 *Musketry Instruct.* 52 At a considerable expense, to erect marker's butts. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, The home eleven had got 52 at an expense of two wickets.

c. In *pl.* esp.: The charges, costs, items of outlay, incurred by a person in the execution of any commission or duty; 'money out of pocket'; also, money paid to a person in reimbursement of these.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 44 Expensis shuln be ȝouen of the kyngies resoun.. to bilde out the wallis of Jerusalem. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 198 The old Edward had every month to his expensis a hundred mark. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xl. 5 The chefe captayne gaue him his expenses with a rewarde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 49 There's expences for thee. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 410 Of the Tribute, Expences should be forthwith given unto the Elders. *Mod.* You will allow me my expenses.

d. A cause or occasion of expense. Also *transf.*

1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* iii. 51 Exertion is a physiological expense. *Mod.* His sons have been a great expense to him.

4. *At* († *on*) *the expense* († *expenses*) *of a person*, etc.: so that he defrays the cost; 'at the charges of'.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 221 The grete Chane haþ euery day folk at His costages & expense. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 Appollo dide do make the arke.. at the expensis of the king. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 89 He furnest .. tua hundretht lycht horse, on his auen expensis. 1609 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. iii. 46 Us, At whose expense 'tis done. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 456 Lawyers have more sober sense Than to argue at their own expence. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. ii. (1715) 7 The Soldiers were all maintain'd at their own Expences. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 67 Our piscator ..declined dining at our expense. 1873 *Act* 36–7 *Vict.* c. 71 § 59 The Secretary of State may.. cause any watercourse to be widened at the expense of such board.

b. transf. *At the expense of a person* (*or thing*): so that he (or it) suffers consequent loss, injury, or diminution.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Pref. 6 And so, at his Expence, advance a little Trophy of Reputations to themselves. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiii. 344 Gratify our Envy at the Expence of our Neighbour's Reputation. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 189 The copper wires.. were oxidized at the expence of the acid. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. ix. 711 The interest of the subordinates.. is.. pursued at the expense of the service. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. vii. (1866) 120 There was obedience at the expense of .. feeling. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 234 But the lovers of Hampden cannot forbear to extol him at Falkland's expense.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as in *expense-account*; **expense-book,** *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); **expense magazine,** a magazine in which a small portion of ammunition is kept for immediate use; *expense-reforming*, *-saving* adjs.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 80 Expence Books. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk, Expense books*, accounts of the expenditure of the warrant officer's stores, attested by the signing officers. 1839 W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIII. v, The explosion of an expense magazine. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 174 There are, also, branch or expense magazines in the outworks. 1872 RAYMOND *Mines* 284 The item of roads is a big one in the expense account. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 267 Any expense-reforming proposal meets with scant courtesy from the House.

† **Expe·nseful,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Attended with or characterized by expense; costly, expensive. Also, Given to expense, extravagant.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in Dodsley *O. P.* (1780) IV. 144 To stay him yet from more expenceful courses. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 35 There is no part of Structure more expencefull then Windows. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 389 The Duchess is not only the proudest woman in the world, but the most expensefull. 1688 *Lett. Present State Italy* 162 The expencefull humour that their late Marriages with France has spred among them. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 147 An expenseful and laborious Education. 1775 in ASH.

Hence † **Expe·nsefully** *adv.*, in a manner involving much expense. † **Expe·nsefulness,** costliness; *rarely* (of persons) extravagance.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 316 Sir William Sidley, a learned Knight, painefully and expensfully studious of the common good of his countrey. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Arch-duke's Country* Wks. (1856) 232 The cause of the expensefulnes of it [the war].. is the remotenesse of those provinces from Spaine. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Let. to daughter* Wks. (1694) 34 She will.. by her expencefulness leave her husband no better than she found him.

† **Expe·nseless,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXPENSE + -LESS.] Without expense. Of things: Inexpensive. Of persons: Free from expense, frugal(ly.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* 5 He.. may at some time or other, save an Army by this frugall and expencelesse meanes. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 241 Keep my son as expenseless as may be. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (1786) 108 What health promotes.. Is all expenseless, and procur'd with ease. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 152, I gave him my time for expenceless promises.

Expensilation (ekspe:nsilē¹·ʃən). *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *expensilātiōn-em*, properly *expensī lātiō* a setting down of expenditures. Cf. ACCEPTILATION.] A process by which an existing cause of debt was merged in a new formal obligation (compare the English 'account stated', and the contract of exchange in the law merchant).

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III Comm. (ed. 2) 363 Expensilation or Literal contract. *Ibid.* 408 One species of Literal obligation, namely Expensilation, .. was effected by an entry in these domestic registers.

Expensive (ekspe·nsiv), *a.* [f. L. type **expensīv-us* f. *expendĕre* (see EXPEND and -IVE); but early associated with EXPENSE.]

†**1.** Of a person: Given to profuse expenditure (of money, time, health, etc.); lavish. Of an employment: Tending to consume (time, health, etc.). Const. *of. Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Universal Dun* (Arb.) 74 Hee is now very expensiue of his time. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Golden Grove* (1659) 55 Use what innocent refreshment you please.. [but] let it not be too expensive of time. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Episc. & Liturg.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 421 See whether any have been more expensive either of their ink, or their blood. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. (1747) 36 Young Men of this Age are .. so expensive both of their Health and Fortune. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 112 A regular arrangement of extracts.. is.. more expensive of time.

b. Fond of expense; extravagant. Now *rare.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 99 What is it to me.. whether his wife be expensive. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, She was far other than expensive. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. 19 Sir Oliver, likewise an expensive man.

†**c.** 'Liberal, generous, distributive' (J.). *rare.*

1678 SPRAT *Serm.* (1722) 103 An active, expensive, indefatigable goodness.. such as our Apostle calls.. a Labour of Love.

2. Of a thing: Attended with expense; costly, dear. *To come expensive*: see COME 24 b. Also *fig.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 70 The two late expensive and chargeable sieges of Busa. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 119 Till .. the remedy [be] impossible or expensive. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 658 The Law of England is .. very expensive and dilatory. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 109 He .. lived at so expensive a rate. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 232 To collect the produce of unimproved lands . would be too expensive. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, It's expensive keeping boys at home. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. i. 192 God .. will bend Himself to any most expensive, lowest burden of sympathy. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. ii. 16 The father.. was unable to give the child as expensive an education as he had desired.

b. *transf.* At cricket, of bowling or a bowler.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Barrett's bowling was getting rather expensive. 1891 *Daily News* 30 June 3/7 Mr. Ferris, the Australian, proving very expensive.

† **3.** quasi-*adv.* = EXPENSIVELY. *Obs.*

1796 E. PARSONS *Mysterious Warning* iv. 236 They lived very expensive.

Hence **Expe·nsively** *adv.*, in an expensive manner, with (great) expense.

a 1631 DONNE *Let. to Sir H. G.* in *Poems* 279 Our court tooke the resolution .. to receive him [the French Prince] solemnly, ceremoniously; and expensively. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), I never knew him live so great and expensively. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 146 Our immense military force is better and more expensively clothed. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 611/1 The liquidators could collect the outstanding calls.. less expensively than the plaintiffs.

Expensiveness (ekspe·nsivnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being expensive or costly, or of requiring large outlay; costliness.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 224 Considering the expensiveness of the place [Cambridge]. 1656 PRYNNE *Rights Eng. Freemen* 21 The expensivenesse.. of their Law sutes. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* viii. (1727) 75 Their Highways, for their extent, solidity or expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of their Empire. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. x, That.. celebrity which makes an artist great to the most ordinary people by their knowledge of his great expensiveness. 1882 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 457 The expensiveness of the wars

2. Disposition to lavish expenditure, extravagance. Now *rare.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiv. 45 Ulrick Fugger .. was disinherited of a great patrimony onely for his studiousnesse, and expensivenesse in buying costly manuscripts. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* III. xi. 304 His expensiveness is acknowledged even by himself. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 1 (1822) I. 7 An improved knowledge which does not confound good taste with expensiveness.

Expergefacient (ekspɔ̄·ɹˌdʒīfē¹·ʃiĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *expergēfacient-em*, pr. pple. of *expergēfacĕre*: see next.] Awakening; of a nature to rouse or wake up.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 117 Which.. would prove as expergifacient [sic] as a sternutatory to the parties addressed.

Expergefaction (ekspɔ̄·ɹˌdʒīfæ·kʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *expergēfactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expergēfacĕre*, f. *experg-ĕre* to awake, rouse + *facĕre* to make, cause.] The action of awaking or rousing; the state, condition or fact of being awakened or aroused.

1638 O. SEDGWICKE *Serm.* (1639) 15 An heavenly expergefaction. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 204 The dilatory expergefaction from a disease. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 45 Having, after such a long noctivagation.. return'd to my perfect expergefaction. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 94 Another propitious recollection; namely, my first expergefaction at Farsa. 1827 G. S. FABER, *Sacr. Calendar Prophecy* (1844) III. 118 The first Head, after a long reign of more than 1800 years subsequent to its expergefaction by Augustus, etc.

Expergefactor (ekspɔ̄·ɹˌdʒīfæk·təɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *expergēfacĕre* (see prec.).] One who, or that which, awakens; an awakener.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 7. 108 The newly invented Hydraulic Expergefactor rings a bell at the time when a person wishes to rise.

† **Expe·rgefy,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *expergēfacĕre*: see prec. and -FY.] *trans.* To awaken.

1623–6 in COCKERAM.

† **Expergi·scence.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *expergiscent-em*, pr. pple. of *expergiscī* to awake, be awakened: see -ENCE.] An awaking from sleep.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 144 If it will save him I should perceive a plain expergiscence though I had no sense of drowsiness.

Experience (ekspīᵊ·riĕns), *sb.* Also 4 6 **experiens, -ians, -yens,** 5–6 **experyence.** [a. Fr. *expérience*, ad. L. *experientia*, f. *experient-em*, pr. pple. of *experīrī* to try, put to the test.]

† **1.** The action of putting to the test; trial. *To make experience of*: to make trial of. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 15 Now y schal take experience [1382 experyment] of ȝou. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 At Avynon thexperience Therof haþ ȝoue an euidence. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 7 Of all the which.. She [Astræa] caused him [Artegall] to make experience Vpon wild beasts. 1631 SHIRLEY *School of Complement* I. i, Make Experience of my loyalty, by some service. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. Ded. A ij b, The Art of Shorthand .. much wondered at by Travailers, that have seen the experience of it in England.

† **b.** A tentative procedure; an operation performed in order to ascertain or illustrate some truth; an experiment. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 280, I prove it. Be experience, for if that thou Threw in a water now, a stone [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 47 Nowe have I made inoculacion Of pere and appultree: the experience Hath preved wel. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 112 a, The Aucthour.. hath both seene, and done many experiences worthy memorie. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 60 They will tell you a story of I know not what experiences they have made, when alas they never knew that an Experiment must hold

in all its parts. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. i. iv. i. 86 All which..we shall..declare, with their Causes and with easie Experiences. 1763 ELIZ. CARTER in Pennington *Mem.* (1816) I. 301, I was..assured, by people who have made the experience, that [etc.].

†**2.** Proof by actual trial; practical demonstration. *To put in experience*: to fulfil in practice. *Obs.*; passing into 3.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 1, I..found the point of my rewle..a lite with-in the degree & than haddy of this conclusioun the ful experience. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 138 Thus hath this king experience, How fooles done the reverence To gold. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 5, I had hereof good experyence. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 469 Ye maye well perceyve the experyence of it every day. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxix. 96 Augustyne..warnyd them..that..they shuld..receyue warre and wreche; the whiche was after put in experience by Ethelfridus Kynge of Northumberland. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iv, And now to make experience of my love, Fair sister Anna, lead my lover forth. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 1. 261 The experience that Pyrrhus hath giuen, of the Roman power, in his dayes. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 58, I have a full experience of that, and thought my happiness always complete in it.

3. The actual observation of facts or events, considered as a source of knowledge.

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 151 Thorw experience..I hope þei shal be saued. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 13 Therefore the Mariners by experience trying, that one flame..signified tempest at hand, supposed the same flame to be the goddess *Helena*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 121 b, To poure into his mouth wine and oyle..we finde by experience, is verye good. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. xiv. 51 Experience teacheth that Agarick purges fleame. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 371 Just experience tells..That those that think must govern those that toil. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 627 Experience informs us only of what has been, but never of what must be. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. i. (1851) 76 The..only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and its laws, experience; by which we mean..the accumulated experience of all mankind in all ages, registered in books or recorded by tradition. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 19 By making men as gods, enabling them to understand without experience. 1860 [SIR J. F. STEPHEN] *Ess. by a Barrister* 329 Daily experience informs us of the consequences.

4. The fact of being consciously the subject of a state or condition, or of being consciously affected by an event. Also an instance of this; a state or condition viewed subjectively; an event by which one is affected.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 27 Laban seide to him..thurȝ experyens Y haue lernyd for God hath blissid to me for thee. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 1 Experiens..were ynough for me To speke of wo that is in mariage. 14.. *Purific. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* 129 To have experiens Only of chyldyng. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgrave 1049 Please God that ye understande it by experiens. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satir. Ess.* (ed. 2) 172 A complete man..knowes what experience can teach, but is not taught by experience. 1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World*, Churches, whose Communicants have been seriously examined about their Experience of Regeneration. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* (1883) 47 A man of science who..had made experience of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 254 Both had learned by experience how soon James forgot obligations. 1874 MISS MULOCK *My Mother & I* 8 Many another girl has gone thro' a similar experience. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 269 Another unlooked-for experience was in store for us.

b. In religious use: A state of mind or feeling forming part of the inner religious life; the mental history (of a person) with regard to religious emotion. Also *attrib.*, esp. in *Experience-meeting*, a meeting (*e.g.* a Methodist class-meeting or love-feast) held for the recital of religious experiences.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 49 Testified unto by the Experience of them that truely believe. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 47 *marg.*, A Repetition of Christiana's Experience. *a* 1758 J. EDWARDS *Wks.* III 32 Those experiences which are agreeable to the word of God are right. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. 256 The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist..the experiences of the Methodists, are varying forms [etc.]. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 235 Ought the Christian controversialist to avail himself, in this question, of the experience argument? 1857 GOODRICH *Recoll.* I. 214 [At these meetings] there was praying, and exhorting, and telling experiences, and singing..sentimental religious hymns.

5. In senses 3, 4 often personified; *esp.* in various proverbial phrases.

c 1450 *Nun* 150 in *E. E. P.* 142 'What ys yowr name, dame emprysе?' Sche seyde 'my name ys experience.' 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 249 Experience..is the schoolmaistresse of fooles. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig. *2 b, Experience is the mother of Science. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 34 Experience, oh thou disproou'st Report. 1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 301 If experience be the mistresse of fools, I am sure it is the mother of wisdome. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 104 Experience is the daughter of Time. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. i, Experience is the child of Thought.

6. What has been experienced; the events that have taken place within the knowledge of an individual, a community, mankind at large, either during a particular period or generally.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 31, I can finde nothing in mine experience to contradict your speech. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. vi. 423 Her animosity against the queen of Scots was greatly augmented by recent experience. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 141/2 Profound study of Indian experience.

7. Knowledge resulting from actual observation or from what one has undergone.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 It hardelye agreeth with the principles of Philosophie & common experience. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 26 *Jaq.* Yes, I haue gain'd my experience. *Ros.* And your experience makes you sad. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 39, I have no further experience of you then the bare report of my Tenant. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Having no old experience of the Duration of their Relics. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 20 Most men have the generosity to pay for their own experience. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 22, I had had but little experience of alpine phenomena.

†**b.** A piece of experimental knowledge; a fact, maxim, rule, or device drawn from or approved by experience; *concr.* something expertly fashioned. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 24 This Arte [Astrology] is furnished with many other great Artes and experiences. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 170 Some have an other experience for this purpose, and that is Potshardes beaten small..and given unto them [Doves]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 27 How hast thou purchased this experience? 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 330 Sir Percy Sidney..hath..found amongst other experiences the great abuse of the clergie there. 1657 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1659) 51, I have found an experience [i. e. salmon roe as bait] of late which you may angle with, and take great store of this kind of fish. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 14, I will add one old approved Experience for the Mariners use..that is, to cut Hair, the Moon in [Taurus, etc.]. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 128 Here I saw the schools..full of pretty curiosities and experiences, Mechanical, Mathematical, and Hydraulical.

8. The state of having been occupied in any department of study or practice, in affairs generally, or in the intercourse of life; the extent to which, or the length of time during which, one has been so occupied; the aptitudes, skill, judgement, etc. thereby acquired.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, He ought to haue thexperience..to knowe what thynge right is. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 3 To theym that..haue in Cronycles full experyence. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 292 The duke of suthfolke..was a man of grete experyence. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 To the perfecte knowlege wherof bee requisite bothe grete lernyng and ripe experience. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. xl. in Holinshed, By reason of their continuall wars they are very valient, bold, and of great experiences. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 69 His yeares but yong, but his experience old. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 38 Observations, and Reflections; out of which, that, which is commonly call'd Experience, is constituted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 ¶ 2 You are stricken in Years, and have had great Experience in the World. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 2 There is need of..those Habits in Business called Experience. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 240 His experience in the world is but moderate. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* II. § 7 The authority derived from Experience.

transf. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 124 Making a difficult meal from a fowl of much experience.

Experience (ekspĭ·riĕns), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To make trial or experiment of; to put to the test; to test, try. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. vi. (1541) 62 b, In extreme necessitie it were better experience some remedy, than to do nothynge. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 195 Alexander..experienc'd him in some intricate business, and found him a person of worth. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 14 (1689) 46 Having never experienced them for these Fish, I dare not be positive. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 368 Persuade their governess to experience their zeal. 1780 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 200 That the expences of the Sessions dinners..be experienced for a few Sessions.

†**b.** To ascertain or prove by experiment or observation; chiefly with sentence as *obj.* Also rarely, To prove or reveal (a thing) *to* (a person) by experience. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) G iij b, I my selfe have often experienced, the best remedy is [etc.]. 1636–7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 333 This Quartermaster..had one hundred good horses in town..for what purpose time will experience. 1690 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* CXVI. II. 80 This trial has..experienced to me my sad weakness. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 82 It has been experienced, that if it be hung about the neck, it will cure the epilepsy.

2. To have experience of; to meet with; to feel, suffer, undergo.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 349 [He] declared unto them, as one that had experienced the same, the rewarde of that good deede. 1645 SALTMARSH *Open. Prynne's New Bk.* 3 We experience in part some remainders of Prelacy. 1646 — *Smoke in Temple* 56 [The author defends his use of the verb (see prec. quot.) on the ground that useful neologisms are permissible]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 45 The whole passage is..applicable to what we experience in the present world. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 25 They who experience his loving kindness. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist Servia* 334 He was himself soon to experience a similar fate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 129, I experienced no trace of mountain sickness.

b. To learn (a fact) by experience; to find. With direct obj. and compl. inf., or with sentence as *obj.* Now *rare.*

1580 SIR P. SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 207 Pamela..had now experienced how much care doth sollicite a lovers heart. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 65 The divine government, which we experience ourselves under the present state. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 63 That River is experienced not rapid enough to occasion any Damage to the Piers of those Bridges. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 621, I then experienced what I knew before hand, that there are [etc.]. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 88, I have experienced that a landscape and the sky unfold the deepest beauty.

c. *transf.* Of a thing: To meet with, undergo.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 24 The treaties..have experienced greater delay than was expected. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 217 Holland often experiences a degree of cold greater than countries placed under higher latitudes. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 198 The resistance experienced by the base of the cone. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 420 His bodily strength was.. visibly experiencing decay.

d. *To experience religion*: to be converted. *U. S.*

a 1852 MRS. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* (1883) xx. 80 He was a wonderful pious pedlar..had jest experienced religion. 1868 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xii, Some went so far as to doubt if she had even experienced religion, for all she was a professor. 1891 MRS. K. D. WIGGIN *Timothy's Quest*, 136 You'd think nobody ever experienced religion afore, he's so set up 'bout it.

†**II. 3. a.** To give experience to; to make experienced; to train (soldiers). Also, in *passive*: To be informed or taught by experience (Const. *of*, or with *subord. clause*). *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 64 Well experienced that mistruste or confidence depended on the first casualltie of the battaile. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 249 The Foot-men..being experienced to run suddenly with the Horse men, leaped into the battail. 1618 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 33 Whom no tryall can experience, whom no de[s]truction can forewarne. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 509 Able to heare of Cupid, though not..experienced by wound of his force. 1627 SIR R. COTTON *Short View* in *Phenix* I. 70 The King, by this experienced of the intents of his rebellious lords, and finding, etc. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 567 Experience thy Soule in the comforts of Christs dying.

†**b.** To gain experience in, practise the use of (arms). *Obs. rare.*

1727 W. HARTE *Statius' 6th Thebaid* 24 The youthful sailors..Their arms experience, and for sea prepare.

Experienced (ekspĭ·riĕnst), *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 **-enc't, -enst.** [f. EXPERIENCE *sb.* and *v.* + **-ED**[1].]

1. Of persons, their faculties and powers; occas. of animals, and humorously of inanimate things: Having experience; wise or skilful through experience. Const. *in*, †*of*.

1576 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) Q ij b, Men not experienced of his goodness particularly must needs think etc. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 28 The worshipfull company of experienst chirurgions. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 68 To his experienc'd tongue. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. (Carlyle), It will be the wisdom of all knowing and experienced Christians to do as Jude saith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 568 He through the armed Files Darts his experienc't eye. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 328 A crew of fifty men, all able and experienced sailors. 1727 SWIFT *Vanbrugh's House*, Th' experienc'd bricks that knew their trade. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 29 The stray sheep may come back experienced in pasturage. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Saturday 27 His old experienced coat hanging..straight and brown as the yellow pine back. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 325 At that Board sate Godolphin the most prudent and experienced..of financiers.

absol. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 176 Graue testimonies..of the..wisest, and most experienced. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 The young ever wonder why the experienced should be sad.

†**2.** Of remedies, etc.: Tested, tried, approved.

1569 R. ANDROSE (*title*), Alexis' Secrets..containing 680 and odd experienced medecines. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 The experienced adage '*omne animal generat sibi simile*'. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 2 It is the most certain, known, experienced truth in the World that all men must die. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 24 Aug., To..counteract by experienced remedies every new tendency.

3. Met with in the course of experience; felt, suffered, undergone.

1604 STIRLING *Aurora* Song II. 8 For long experienc'd wo well witnesse beares, That teares cannot quench sighes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xxxvii, Too well we know his power by long experienc't harms. 1686 R. DUNNING *Overseer of Poor* 7 The experienced effects of our Method. 1849 SO ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. li. § 11, 235 A cautious and guiltless reformation of experienced grievances.

Hence †**Expe·rienedly** *adv.*, by experience.

1617 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* 289, I having felt [him] experiencedly to be very little friendly towards me.

Experienceless (ekspĭ·riĕnslĕs), *a.* [f. EXPERIENCE *sb.* + **-LESS.**] Having no experience.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 167 Unobservant or experienceless. 1881 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) July 189 They started out homeless..and experienceless.

Experiencer (ekspĭ·riĕnsəɹ). [f. EXPERIENCE *v.* + **-ER**[1].]

1. One who experiences something.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 214 Neither doer, nor experiencer. 1889 WRIGHT *Chalice of Carden* xiii. 92 A fine enthusiasm, of such potency..that..the experiencer of it has already in imagination attained unto the end.

†**2.** One who makes experiments. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. 4 A curious experiencer did affirme, that the likenesse of any object [etc.]. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON, 1775 in ASH, and in mod. Dicts.

†**Expe·riency.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **experiensie, -ensy?** [ad. L. *experientia*: see EXPERIENCE *sb.* and **-ENCY.**] = EXPERIENCE *sb.* 6, 7.

1586 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liii. 33 Unknowne to all that haue not felinglie Felt of the same, in their experiensie. *Ibid.* lvii. 101 Hauing in all times had experiensy, Of rashe beginning of war.

† **Experient**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *experient-em* : see EXPERIENCE *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Having experience; = EXPERIENCED 1. *Experient of*: acquainted with.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 96 The wardeyne with his rodde experient May be therof thourgh putting every went [i.e. space dug]. *c* 1523 BARCLAY tr. *Mancini's Mirr. Gd. Manners* H iij b, The manner .. Of a wyse Phesician or Leche experient. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Playe 1873 I. 121 Which wisedome sure he learn'd Of his experient father. 1630 LORD *Persees* 29 The knowledge of the latter in these experient times seemeth unnecessary.

absol. 1642 HERLE *Fuller Answ. to Ferne* To Rdr. 1 No man can write well of it, but he must..eate the Roll .. the experient herein are only eloquent.

B. *sb.* Something experienced, tested, or tried.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 156 This noble experient.

Experiential (ekspi·ri,e·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *experienti-a* (see EXPERIENCE *sb.*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to experience or observation; based on or derived from experience. *Experiential philosophy*: the system which regards all knowledge as derived from experience. So *experiential philosopher, doctrine*, etc.

1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* App. p. xi, The understanding or experiential faculty, unirradiated by the reason..has no appropriate object but the material world. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 54 It is called empirical or experiential .. because it is given us by experience or observation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 67 The same method .. presided over the birth of the experiential psychology. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 58 The experiential acquirement of knowledge. 1888-3 H. D. CALDERWOOD in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1224. The sceptical assault of Hume on the experiential philosophy.

Hence **Experie·ntialism**, the theory or doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience. **Experie·ntialist**, a supporter of, or a believer in, experientialism. **Experie·ntially** *adv.*, with regard to experience, in experience.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 37 As Mr. Mill has used the adjective 'Experiential'.. perhaps the substantive Experientialism..might be brought into use. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 286 The Experientialists are always saying to the Axiomatic moralists, 'You do not understand—we believe in Conscience just as much as you do.' 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. x. 114 Locke's piety..did not make him less of an experientialist or utilitarian.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. Introd. 12/1 This trinall effect or spirituall influence on the Soul is experientially true. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 124 The Reflex Act is experientially known by the very Act it self. 1887 MRS. C. READE *Maid o' the Mill* I. xvii. 246 He is, socially, as well as experientially, vastly her superior.

† **Expe·riently**, *adv. Obs.* [f. EXPERIENT + -LY².] By or in experience; experimentally.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1483) 107 Bodely thynges ye men knowen experyently. 1504 tr. *T. à Kempis* 278 That I may experyently haue the heuenly manna.

Experiment (ekspe·rimĕnt). Also 4–5 **-yment**, 6 **-imente**. [a. OF. *experiment*, ad. L. *experiment-um*, n. of action f. *experīrī* to try.]

1. The action of trying anything, or putting it to proof; a test, trial; *esp.* in phrases, *To make*, † *take* (*an*) *experiment*. Const. *of*. Now somewhat *arch.*, and conveying some notion of sense 3.

1382 [see EXPERIENCE *sb.* 1 quot. 1388]. 1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 7 Oons again to take experimente of me. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 36 To make another experiment of his suspition. 1618 WITHER *Motto*, '*Nec Careo*' (1633) 533, I want not much experiment to show That all is good God pleaseth to bestow. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 6 The making the first Experiment thereof at Portsmouth. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 2 P 10 He may ..make a cheap experiment of his abilities. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 241 The thing was worth the experiment. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iii. 99 A short experiment of resistance. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 Here was an experiment..of the powers of intellect without conscience.

† **b.** An expedient or remedy to be tried. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 120 The water..is given to drinke..as a certaine experiment. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxviii, You will find it a sure Experiment for the Quinsey. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124 The vinegar..from Gallium luteum, which I have tried, and is a rare experiment. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 146 At length I found out an experiment for that, also, which was this, etc.

2. A tentative procedure; a method, system of things, or course of action, adopted in uncertainty whether it will answer the purpose.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 307 Let him.. cause some shepheards to try this experiment. 1628 BACON *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 527 It is good..not to try Experiments in States. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Begin again in ten or twelve Days..to make Experiments. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 582 Puritanism..as a political experiment..had ended in utter failure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 72 The experiment had never been tried of reasoning with mankind.

3. An action or operation undertaken in order to discover something unknown, to test a hypothesis, or establish or illustrate some known truth.

a. in science.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 157 Experimentis of Alconomye Of Alberdes makynge, Nigromancye and perimancie. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A.) Confermynge my wordis .. wib experiment þat I have longe tyme used. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 189 Many Experyments I have had in hond. 1594 PLAT (*title*), Diverse new and conceited Experiments from which there may be sundrie both pleasing and profitable uses drawne. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xii. § 10 A Man accustomed to rational and regular Experiments, shall be able [etc.]. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 417 An Observation or Experiment carefully made..leads us with greater Certainty to the Solution. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1850) 50 If the experiment be performed in an exhausted receiver..the substance forming the electrodes is condensed.

b. *gen.* (*transf.*)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. 12 The gathering of principles out of their owne particular experiments. 1750 HUME *Lib. & Necess.* 134 These records of wars [etc.] are so many collections of experiments, by which the politician..fixes the principles of his science.

† **c.** The object experimented on; the subject of an experiment. *Obs.* 1 *rare.*

a 1678 MARVELL *Let. Sir J. Trott* Wks. I. 431 Where you yourselves are the experiment.

4. The process or practice of conducting such operations; experimentation.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Gebr* III. II. 1. viii. 161 This is proved by Experiment. 1755 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. § 4 (1801) 17 This sort of observation is called experiment. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 117 Experiment is the wise design of a scientific mind, inquiring after the order of events. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 76 By putting in action causes and agents over which we have control, and purposely varying their combinations, and noticing what effect takes place; this is experiment. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 462 Experiment..is merely experience artificially modified.

† **5.** Practical acquaintance with a person or thing; experience; an instance of this. Const. *of*.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 662 He thairof had na experiment. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 101 Of his ..good behaviour [I] have had sound and large experiment. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 113, I know by som experiments which I have had of you. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 4, I speak from Experiment. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. VII. 255 This first experiment of Caesar's clemency.

† **6.** Practical proof; a specimen, an example.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 209 b, By apparicyons and many argumentes and experyimentes..he appered to his discyples. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 264 This is a true experiment of our obedience. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 302, I will give you an experiment of it; you shall see two notable examples of it. 1684 tr. *Eutropius* VII. 177 [He] could not shew any experiment of himself.. for..when he was beat in a skirmish..He kill'd him self.

Experiment (ekspe·rimĕnt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *trans.* To have experience of; to experience; to feel, suffer. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Æsop* 3 And these thynges sene and experymented Esope retourned to his labour. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* lii, He shall..experyment evill fortunes. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) Ep., But a man of middle yeares who hath to his cost experimented the vanities of youth. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXV. 44 Having so often experimented his juggling. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* iii. 7 Paraphr. 23 Thy fatherly mercy..so often experimented by me. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 86 Having experimented the Turkish wholesom Chastisements of plundring and bastonading.

† **2.** To ascertain or establish by trial (a fact, the existence of anything, etc.). Also with *obj.* and compl. inf., and with sentence as *obj. Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 22 Til they had experimented whiche was trewe, and who knewe most. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 a, Thys helpeth very well and is experimented. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* II. 19 They had..experimented that they wer of great force upon the sea. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A iv, The greater part..we have allready experimented to be accomplished in these our dayes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 50 This I..experimented by exposing a couple of Goats to the Asperity thereof. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. xi. 381 That may be easily experimented in a small Bird. 1818 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 258 What is more wonderful, and..may be experimented every day.

† **3.** To make an experiment upon, make trial of, test, try. *Obs.*

1524 WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 24 The said viceroy [of Naples] wolde..experiment batail with the ..French king. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 42 a, The pouder that was experimented in England. 1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 181 In experimenting of medicines, hee should kill an infinit number of persons. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 559 Yesterday the duke of Leinster's engine for working of wrecks was experimented on the Thames. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 91, I could very well experiment the strength of Mortar. 1776 ENTICK *London* I. 309 Several articles were proposed to be experimented, and if found good .. to be confirmed.

4. *intr.* To make an experiment or experiments. Const. *on*; also in indirect passive.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 366 The laudable spirit of experimenting. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 193 A person who has experimented with a reflector. 1857 KINGSLEY *Th. in Gravel-pit* Misc. II. 388 The more I experiment..the more unexpected puzzles and wonders I find. 1880 RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* 72 To compel those experimented on to abide by the definition.

Experimental (ekspe·rimĕntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

I. Relating to experience.

† **1. a.** Of a witness: Having actual or personal experience of anything. **b.** Of things: Coming within the range of experience; observed. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iv. 448 The same hool noumbre of homeli and experimental witnessers of Cristis deedis. 1600 MELTON *Astrolog.* 29 It is vncerteine whether the experimentall effect is to be ascribed to this or that planet. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* III. (1721) 364 We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) II. 218 Of this he himself is an experimental witness.

2. a. Based on or derived from experience as opposed to mere testimony or conjecture. † Of a remedy: Discovered by experience. **b.** Founded on experience only; empirical.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 46 b, Experymentall knowlege of the heuenly lyfe to come. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 168 Trust not my reading, nor my obseruations, Which with experimental seal dothe warrant The tenure of my booke. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 594 A certain experimental unguent known to be practised in this sport, made of the oyl pressed out of wilde radish. 1635 W. WOOD (*title*) Nevv Englands Prospect. A true, lively, and experimentall description of that part of America, commonly called Nevv England. 1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* 46 An experimental Rule practised by the best Etcher in England. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 72 Not a necessary but only an experimental connexion. 1809 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* Pref. 10 To bring myself and others to an experimental knowledge of God. 1879 KRANE tr. *Lefèvre's Philos.* ii. 141 Aristotle never ceases to oppose science to experimental knowledge.

c. *Experimental religion*: practical experience of the influence of religion on the powers and operations of the soul. † *Experimental divinity*: the method of dealing with the conscience and religious feelings; so † *experimental divine*.

1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. vii, The one excelled in experimentall divinity; and knewe well how to stay a weake conscience, how to raise a fallen. 1658 L. WOMOCK *Exam. Tilenus* 85, I was never much taken with those Obadiahs.. give me your experimentall Divines.

II. Relating to experiment.

3. Based on, derived from, or ascertained by experiment.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 30 That, was rather a kinde of Experimentall demonstration. 1674 C. GOODALL *College Phys. Vind.* (1676) 89 Their experimental demonstrations of the circulation of the Chyle. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 73 Legislation and politics become gradually regarded as experimental sciences. 1881 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 615 Experimental evidence has not yet .. been obtained of the direct penetration of the solar rays to more than 100 fathoms.

b. *Experimental Philosophy*: (*a*) the philosophy which insists on experiment as the necessary foundation and test of all reasoned conclusions. (*b*) Physics or 'natural philosophy' as studied or demonstrated by means of experiments (now *rare*). So also, *experimental chemistry, physics, science*. Hence *experimental philosopher, chemist*, etc.

1651 G. THOMSON (*title*), A vindication of Lord Bacon, the Auctor of Experimental Philosophy. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 68 All experimental philosophers have been needlessly imployed. 1706 S. CLARKE *On the Evidences* Pref. A iij, Robert Boyle was..diligent and successful in improving experimental philosophy. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 175 Lectures, at Guy's Hospital..[on] Experimental Philosophy. 1819 *Pantologia, Experimental Philosophy* is an investigation of the wisdom of God in the works and laws of nature. 1871-2 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 303 A physician and experimental chemist. 1887 J. THOMAS *Dict. Biog.* I. 421 Boyle ..a celebrated chemist and experimental philosopher.

transf. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 55 As speculatists he [the Duke of Bedford] is a glorious subject for their experimental philosophy.

4. Of persons: Skilled in experiment. *rare.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 421 A more candid and equitable judge cannot be invoked than the patient and experimental Saussure.

5. Of the nature of an experiment; tentative.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. i. 16 A first and experimental attempt. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 35 A young man's work..may be more or less experimental.

6. Of or pertaining to experiments; used in or for making experiments.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 213 Signore Arduino .. shewed me the experimental farm. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Introd. 9, I have..received much useful experimental aid from Mr. E. Davy. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 236 The experimental tube now before you. 1881 N. LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 398 The spectrum of potassium..varies very much under different experimental conditions.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.* [The *adj.* used *absol.*]

a. A trial, an experiment. **b.** An experimental proof. **c.** A fact or datum of experience. **d.** *pl.* Things learned by experience; experimental or practical knowledge.

a. 1659 C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ. to Immod Queries* 1 Experimentals that have been made..what kind of Government would best go down.

b. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 130 Pre-demonstrate them, by calculation, before the Senses give an Experimental thereof.

c. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 5 Art is made, when as one vniversall thing, is framed out of many experimentalls. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 176 Whose Counsels are..Notionary, and grounded..not upon experimentals of most publick concernment.

d. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 361 As to experimentals..a mere novice

Experimentalism (ekspe·rime·ntălĭz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. a. The principles of the experimental school in philosophy or science; adherence to empirical doctrines. **b.** Empiricism in practice.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) III. 159 A scheme of physics and physiology compounded of Cartesian Mechanics and empiricism (for it was the credulous childhood of experimentalism). 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Mor.* 157 If this principle of general rules cannot be logically grafted on experimentalism. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xvi. 183 A ready votary of that credulous experimentalism which has filled the world with victims to medical imposture.

2. Experimental research; the conducting of experiments. Cf. EXPERIMENTALIST 1. *rare.*

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 562 He has not the genius of experimentalism.

Experimentalist (ekspe:rime·ntălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who devotes himself to experimental research in some branch of science; one who is skilled in performing experiments.

1762 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Ess. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 26 There is hardly a motion in nature, which this fluid, when applied by a diligent experimentalist, is not capable of producing. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 366 Praise is due to every experimentalist in agriculture. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 175 The qualities that distinguish an observer of nature from a mere experimentalist. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 20 This person..was the last active experimentalist who believed that transmutation has actually been performed. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Faraday, the prince of pure experimentalists.

2. One who is fond of trying experiments, or who advocates new schemes.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* I. iii. § 2 Being regarded as a dangerous experimentalist. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 363 Making 'districts'.. seems .. the favourite scheme of the experimentalists.

3. *nonce-use.* One who has an experimental sense of religion.

1806 A. KNOX *Serm.* I. 34 The..disagreement between the merely moral Christian and the experimentalist.

Experimentalize (ekspe·rime·ntălɔiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To make or try experiments. Const. *on, upon*; also, in indirect passive.

1800 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 38 You may experimentalise, if you like. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) II. ix. 249 Though a poet should have a strongly passionate nature, he should.. be able to..experimentalize with it. 1868 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 64 A few old masters that have been experimentalized on. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poet* I. 2 We cannot experimentalize upon the process of ethnical development.

Hence **Experime·ntalizer, Experime·ntalising** *vbl. sb.*

1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 1 A great saving of time and trouble to the experimentalizer. 1888 F. G. KERR in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 448 The device .. left the experimentaliser with a virtual mute on his hands. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 10 They continue their guessings and experimentalizings, and wisely continue them.

Experimentally (ekspe·rime·ntăli), *adv.* [f. EXPERIMENTAL *a.* + -LY².]

1. By experience; as the result of experience.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 106 Trusting none, but which they find certainly, and experimentally true. 1644 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 110 Those solid divines that experimentally know what belongs to the healing of a sinful soul. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 25, I speak experimentally: for I..took several..such poysonous Medicines. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. vii. 135 A king ..experimentally acquainted with the ways..of flatterers. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 367, I do not understand these matters experimentally. 1836 W. BURGH (*title*), The Divinity of Christ experimentally Considered.

2. By means of experiment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 Thus was it.. experimentally refuted by one Sextius a Physitian. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* Advt., The way of experimentally exploring portions of a Mineral Water. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 205 Several churches and chapels .. where the sleep-compelling power will be experimentally demonstrated to exist. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* Ded. 7 For who ever heard of..Geometry.. being proved experimentally? 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 110 The curvature of the runners was determined experimentally.

3. By way of experiment.

1826 *Rep. Dir. E. Ind. Railw. Co.* 15, I proposed a road entirely of wrought iron, experimentally, of a mile in length.

† **Expe·rimenta·rian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. EXPERIMENT *sb.* + -ARIAN.]

A. *adj.* Relying on experiment; = EXPERIMENTAL. **B.** *sb.* One who relies on experiment, an experimental philosopher.

1661 BOYLE *Examen* v. (1682) 46 Mr. Hobbs is pleased to call us Experimentarian Philosophers. 1690 — *Chr. Virtuoso* I. Wks. 1772 V. 536 Another thing that qualifies an experimentarian for the reception of a revealed religion..is that [etc.]. 1816 D. STEWART in *Encycl. Brit.* Supp. I. 62 Hobbes .. treating the experimentarian philosophers as objects only of contempt.

† **Experime·ntate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Fr. *expérimenté*, pa. pple. of *expérimenter* f. *expériment* EXPERIMENT. See -ATE².] Arising in the course of experience; experimental.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 2 And having had an experimentate opportunity to know.

† **Experime·ntate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Fr. *expérimenter* to EXPERIMENT: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To make experiment of, to try as an experiment.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 325 This advertisement was experimentated by the Heads of the Factions.

Experimentation (ekspe·rimĕntē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ATION. Cf. Fr. *expérimentation.*] The action or process of experimenting or making experiments; a series of experiments.

1675 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 67 If the just length of any one Gun hath been well found by good Experimentation, then may also be known the length of every Gun. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 230 He was..resolved not to be a subject of the artist's experimentations. 1866 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 78 Many things in science were deduced which only modern experimentation could establish. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 47 This method of experimentation can throw but little light upon, etc.

Experimentative (ekspe·rime·ntătiv), *a.* [f. EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ATIVE.] Inclined to make or venturing upon an experiment; of the nature of an experiment.

1885 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Pref. (1848) I. 19 Without a certain portion of gratuitous and .. experimentative faith in the writer. 1885 G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 412 Any experimentative truce.

† **Expe·rimenta·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EXPERIMENTATE *v.* + -OR.] a. An experimenter. b. One who relies on experiment; an empiric.

a. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 72 As that mechanick experimentator hath it in his Sylva Sylvarum. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* Wks. 1772 IV. 507 The experiments themselves, and also the design of the experimentators requiring [etc.]. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 209 The Lead..would depart in a rectilinear Direction from the Hands of the Experimentator.

b. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* Pref. 2 He..may be called .. an Experimentator, if he practise Physick upon Experiments, not true Experience.

Experimented (ekspe·rimĕntĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **experimente.** [f. EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Of persons: Experienced; practised or versed *in* (an art). Now *rare.* Cf. Fr. *expérimenté.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 120 b, Ye are right wise and well experimented in plente of hye sciences. *c* 1520 PACE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 21 Spanyardys, in that facultie wonderfullie experimentid or learnid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 14 He estemeis vs to be litll experementit in the veyris. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 110 Learnit men, weill experiment in physick. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 16 Divers experimented Architects. 1883 *Gd. Words* 144 No mere writer, but a man thoroughly experimented in the world.

† 2. Of a remedy: Proved or tried by experiment or experience; approved. Of a fact, etc.: Known by experience or experiment; ascertained, authenticated. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 2 Diuers .. more experimented and more familiar medicines. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. viii. 312 So manie experimented examples. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 622 A late physitian, prescribeth an experimented..oyl against any poyson taken into the body. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 8 For want of a clear, and sensible, and experimented observation. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 103 A Noble, Experimented..Remedy. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1811) II. 376 The experimented resistance .. is nearly ⅓ part more than that which is assigned by the theory.

† 3. Met with in the course of experience; = EXPERIENCED 2. *Obs.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1707/5 Disorder, Slavery, and the worst of Experimented Mischiefs. 1715 D'ANOIS *Wks.* 105 The experimented Vexations of my first Marriage made me afraid to venture. 1818 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 199 This is said from experimented woe and extreme calamity.

Expe·rimentee·. *rare*⁻¹. [f. EXPERIMENT *v.* + -EE¹.] One on whom an experiment is made.

1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Feb. 241 A second trial is made to test the length of time during which the experimentee can maintain his previous grip.

Experimenter (ekspe·rimĕntəɹ). Also 7, 9 (*erron.*) -or. [f. EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who experiments; one who makes or tries experiments.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 28 You see, how the Mechanicien and Experimenter..are..tought. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 17 That noble experimenter—Monsieur Pascal. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 203 The Experimentors of this Age. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) I. 293 A work of this kind would require assiduity in the experimenter. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 87 The experimentor should have the weights of his globe in air and in water. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 319 Dilatation of solids has been made a subject of repeated and careful measurement by several experimenters.

Experimentist (ekspe·rimĕntist). [f. EXPERIMENT + -IST.] A systematic experimenter.

1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 195 Our registers have outdone..all the Experimentists, nay, the great Verulam himself.

Experimentize (ekspe·rimĕntəɹ·z), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make an experiment or experiments.

1847 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 359, I thought I would experimentise on Falconer and Bunbury. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 313 Sir Thomas Browne..experimentised unsuccessfully in spontaneous generation.

2. *trans.* To make the subject of an experiment. Hence **Expe·rimentised, -izing** *ppl. adjs.*

1779 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 74 He is a searching, experimentizing, active-minded man. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 721 Shameful experiments..which threatened destruction to the experimentised.

† **Experimently,** *adv. Obs.* [f. EXPERIMENT + -LY².] By experience; as a matter of experience; only in phrase *to know experimently.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 21 Se what our auncient Englysh writers had sayth in thys matter, whych more experimently knewe it. 1698 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xiv. 105 Which I know experimently. 1805 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 318 If you did but know as experimently as I do.

Experimentor: see EXPERIMENTER.

† **Experrection.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *expergisci* (ppl. stem *experrect-*) to wake up.] The action of waking up.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1314 The Phrygians .. celebrate in the one season, the feast of lying in bed and sleeping: in the other of experrection or waking.

Expert (ekspɔ·ɹt), *a.*[1] Also 4–6 **experte.** [a. OF. *expert, espert*, ad. L. *expert-us*, pa. pple. (act. and pass.) of *experīrī* to try: see EXPERIENCE *sb.* Cf. APERT, ASPERT.]

I. In active sense.

† 1. Experienced (*in*), having experience (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1318 Tho that bene expert in love. *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 698 That ye mow taken heede, And ben expert of this .. This dicipline, and this crafty science. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 133 Þe þridde tyme [she] was experte of dethe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 The testimonies of men experte whiche haue writen theyme to haue seen that place. *a* 1556 LD. MORLEY tr. *Boccaccio's De Preclaris Mulieribus* i, [Eve] beynge after experte of the paynes of berynge of children. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 52 Frequent the company of the expert, that by noting their observations .. you may [etc.]. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 27 A Protestant Militia of 25,000, the most whereof are expert in War.

¶ As pa. pple. act. with verbal regimen: Having tested, having had experience of. *Obs.* (a mere Latinism).

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* viii. 5 Who kepeth the hest, shal not ben expert any thing of euel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 33 (MS. A) Galion and Auicen and I þat am expert here seiynge, we seie þat [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 77 The craigis quhar monstrous Ciclopes dwell ȝe ar expert.

2. Trained by experience or practice, skilled, skilful. Const. *at, in,* † *intil,* † *of, to* with *inf.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 67 Calcas .. in science so experte. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 577 Maystres..That were of lawe expert and curious. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 143 Men were often expert to socour. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv. 36 He expart wes in-tyl swilk thyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 12 Clerkis..ar mair expert in latyne tong nor i am. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 12 Many places, in the Ciuile law, require an expert Arithmeticien. ⊕1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 188 Neither are they [Turks] expert Mariners. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. v. 116 Thick woods, where the Spaniards might easily lay in ambush..at which they are very expert. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) III. XIX. 23 Expert both in the arts of peace and war. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 67 Idomeneus expert to wield the spear. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 69 The Florentine was not expert in ecclesiastical matters.

b. Hence of personal qualities or acquirements.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 269 a, In the experte knowelage of warre kepyng. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij b, To haue experte knowladg in drawing. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 176 The War..grew very hot, not so much by the greatness of the Forces as the expert Valour of the Captains.

† **II.** 3. In passive sense: Tried, proved by experience. In early use often (after Lat.) as mere pple. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 Whiche thynge was experte..of ii. men. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xlii. 112 a, This same thyng was wel expert and preued. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6030 For his [St. Cuthbert's] help in othir case..þis true monk had expert. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 463 That as well was experte in Fraunce as in the ile of Englande. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. 1 He that hath the perfyte knowledge of others joye..hath thexpert doctryne of all parylles. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xlv. (1636) 39 A perfect water, and expert against melancholy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 49 His Pylot [is] Of verie expert, and approu'd Allowance. 1612 *Enchirid. Med.* 156 It is an expert medicine.

Expert (e·kspɔ̈ɹt), *sb.* [a. mod. F. *expert* (the adj. used subst.); see EXPERT *a.*[1]]

1. One who is expert or has gained skill from experience. Const. *at, in, with.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 283 Every man arranged his knapsack and blanket-bag..with the practiced discretion of an expert. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 24 Hans Christian .. an expert with the kayak and javelin. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 523 Such manors as possessed wood generally containing an expert at hurdle-making. 1880 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 100 He was frank and explicit with experts, in the writer's art.

2. One whose special knowledge or skill causes him to be regarded as an authority; a specialist. Also *attrib.*, as in *expert evidence, witness,* etc.

1845 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 59 § 4 The nomination of experts to ascertain and fix the price. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 645/1 Experts in insanity. 1869 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W. N.* Pref. I. 11 Misled by the selfish misrepresentations of reputed experts. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 184 Purchase at the price adjudged By experts. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 6/1 An expert court of first instance..might be of use. 1890 *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 684/2 A mining engineer and expert of well-known reputation.

b. In recent use *esp.* One skilled in the study of handwritings.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 656/1 Professional experts swear to their belief in the peeress's authorship. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xix. 385 The obliterated names can scarcely..be read by the most painstaking expert. 1880 *Standard* 21 Oct. 2/3 To him (Netherclift) the term 'Expert' was first applied. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xiii, My writing was well known; experts swore that the forgery was by me.

† Expert, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *expert-em*, lit. 'having no part (in)', f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *part-*, *pars* PART.] Destitute or devoid of, free from.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Thoughe.. Bede..seye that lounde not to be experte of vynes. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspiracy* Plays 1873 II. 197 Into purest ayre Expert of humor. 1616 — *Homer's Hymns, To Venus* 358 He .. should immortality breathe, Expert of age and woe as well as death. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 190/2 A principle is expert of generation and corruption.

† Expert, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *expert-* ppl. stem of *experīrī* to try: see EXPERIENCE *sb.*, EXPERT *a.*[1]] *trans.* To experience; to know by experience. Hence **Expe·rted** *ppl. a.*, experienced.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 183 The women experte the knowlege of diverse men. 1473 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 60 They have no sufficient bookis .. and be not expertid. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 262 For declaracion of the trueth which you shall haue experted. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 183 Knewe wee..what it [death] us bringes untill, Dye would we daylie, once it to expert. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1. 306/1 This Thomas was a man..experted..in ecclesiasticall matters.

E·xpertism. *nonce-wd.* [f. EXPERT *sb.* + -ISM.] The quality of being an expert.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Jan. 150 Mr. Arch..could claim the right of expertism.

E·xpertize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act as an expert.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 336/2 So complex and difficult are the questions involved in expertizing.

Expertly (ekspɔ̃·ɹtli), *adv.* [f. EXPERT *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In an expert manner. † a. As one who has had experience; by actual experiment. † b. As one who has been proved or tried. c. Skilfully.

a. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 110 Unbynde it thenne, and there expertly se How oon tree is in til an other ronne. b. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* (1888) 12 Not for them that be expertly seene in the Anatomie. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 114 Their..counselling..that an astrologer be a man both expertly ethicall and physicall? c. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 457 Children may answer expertly to the questions, What is attention? What is memory?

Expertness (ekspɔ̃·ɹtnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being expert. † a. Experience, thorough knowledge. Const. *of.*

1599 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 302 Their enemies expertnesse of the Countrie troubling their marches. b. Skill derived from practice; readiness, dexterity. Const. *in.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 202 You shall demaund .. what his valour, honestie, and expertnesse in warres. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 17 Great knowledge and expertness in the laws of God. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 286 From it's expertness in cracking them [it] has obtained it's name [nuthatch]. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 84 Portland, with .. great expertness in business, was no scholar. 1864 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 656 He might pass for a prodigy of literary expertness.

Expertship (ekspɔ̃ɹtʃip). [f. EXPERT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or dignity of an expert.

1880 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/1 Persons who would be..affronted if their expertship in cricketing matters were denied.

† Expe·tible, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *expetibil-is*, f. *expetĕre* to desire, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *petĕre* to seek.] To be wished for or desired; desirable.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 30 a, Somethinge .. excellente, and for itself onely expetible. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. IV. 4 Particular pleasure is expetible in it selfe. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xiv. 480 An establishment, somewhat less perfect with [uniformity]..is more expetible than an appointment in some Circumstances more perfect, without [uniformity]. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **† Expe·tibleness,** the quality of being desirable. 1775 in ASH.

Expiable (e·kspiăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *expiable*, ad. L. *expiābilis*, f. *expiāre*: see EXPIATE.] Capable of being expiated; admitting of expiation.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3 Expiable, *expiabilis.* 1575 FULKE *Conf. Purg.* (1577) 225 The popish purgatory, where none but veniall and light sinners are expiable. 1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. vii, Gothes .. have thought this wrong [adultery] not expiable, but by blood. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* III. i, Any connexion between a Christian knight and a Jewess was deemed a sin, scarce expiable.

† E·xpiament. *Obs.*—[o] [as if ad. L. **expiāment-um* f. *expiāre*: see EXPIATE.] An expiation.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† E·xpiate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *expiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *expiāre*: see next.] Of an appointed time: Fully come. Cf. EXPIATE *v.* 7.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iii. 23 Make haste, the houre of death is expiate (*later folios*, now expir'd).

Expiate (e·kspi,ēt), *v.* Also 7 **expiat.** [f. L. *expiāt-* ppl. stem of *expiāre* to make satisfaction, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *piāre* to seek to appease (by sacrifice) cf. *pius* devout.]

† 1. *trans.* To avert (evil) by religious ceremonies; to avert the evil portended by (a prodigy or prophecy). *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlvii. 11 Mischiefe shall fall vpon thee, thou shalt not be able to put it off [*marg.* expiate]. 1632 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 381 You bring him a perpetual Peace and Joy By expiating the Prophecy that torments him. 1665 DYER *Hist. City Rome* II. (1883) 114 Frequent showers of stones .. could .. be expiated only by bringing to Rome Cybele, or the Idæan mother.

† 2. To cleanse, purify (a person, a city) from guilt or pollution by religious ceremonies. Occas. Const. *of.* *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 892 Iphigenia .. should by her death..expiate, towards God, the Grecians armie of the offences which they had committed. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* I. xiii. (1636) 41 That the city..might..seeme to have been.. hallowed and expiated. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 262 The Elæans condemned the Oxe for the murder, and .. were admonished by the Delphick Oracle to expiate the oxe. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 57/2 He Lustrated and Expiated the City.

3. To do away or extinguish the guilt of (one's sin); to offer or serve as a propitiation for. † *To expiate oneself* (*rare*): to do penance.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 89 No repentance can expiate that [sin]. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 134 Once dead, his sin Man cannot expiate with teares. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 379 J. M. . . has ever since expiated himself in a retired silence. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 P 7 An Affront that nothing but Blood can expiate. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 213 Repentance alone being sufficient to expiate guilt, appears to be contrary to the general sense of mankind. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXXII. (1849) IV. 279 The Agyllæans were still expiating the sin by a periodical solemnity. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* IX. (1880) 154 By punishing them, he flattered himself that he was expiating his own sins.

4. To pay the penalty of.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 691 These Pirats.. expiated their inhumane Villanies with their heads. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. XXIII. (1865) 179 The child and parent .. expiating their fallen condition upon .. [a] shopboard. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 655 Some of the girls who had presented the standard to Monmouth at Taunton had cruelly expiated their offence. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 43 He has to expiate the act with his life.

5. To make amends or reparation for.

a 1626 BACON *Speech* in *Rem.* (1679) 132 Such .. Felons, who..shall implore His Majesty's..Permission to expiate their Offences by their Assiduous Labours 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 209 [They] expiated their crime by restoring the plunder. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 135 They are expiating the wrongs of India by benefits.

† 6. *intr.* To make expiation *for. Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. I. XIV. 10 To expiate for the injuries of the Embassadours. 1661–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 590 My Mediation, which was..to expiate for you as a Priest. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* IV. 165 He gave .. Tithes..to expiate for the Death of Ethelbert. 1778 *Eliza Wilkwick* II. 131, I trust this will expiate for all my offences towards her. 1807 SOUTHEY *Hist. Persian War* II. 692 His success in sieges did not expiate .. for the loss in men.

† 7. To extinguish (a person's rage) by suffering it to the full; to end (one's sorrows, a suffering life) by death. *Obs.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* V. ii, Cursed Iarbas, die to expiate The grief that tires upon thine inward soul! 1594 [see EXPIATE *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXII, Then look I death my daies should expiate. 1610 TOFTE *Honour's Acad.* 39 Nothing could appease and expiat his cankred rage. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 29 Somewhat to expiate their savage fury.

Hence **E·xpiated, E·xpiating** *ppl. adjs.*, **E·xpiatist** = EXPIATOR.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 38 A light from above had infused itself into my expiated .. bosom. 1793 PENNANT *London* (1813) 270 Lying within their [friaries'] expiating walls. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie) *Expiatist.*

Expiation (ekspi,ē·ʃən). [ad. L. *expiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expiāre* to EXPIATE.]

1. The action of expiating or making atonement for (crime, etc.). *In expiation* (*of*): for the purpose of expiating. *To make expiation*: to atone. Also, the condition or state of being expiated.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 68 The recompensacyon and expyacyon of the grete and longe schrewdenes and cursydnes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 146 The sacrifice of expiation is that which tendeth to appease the wrath of God. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 141/2 The Abbey.. at Dublin, builded..in expiation of the murther of Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury. 1661–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 101 He made Expiation for our Sins on the Cross. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 297 Modes of expiation ..devised by anxious, restless guilt. 1820 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XX, I will found masses for his soul, in expiation of my guilt. 1863 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. XII. 156 A more complete expiation..might be necessary before the avenging spirit..could be pacified.

b. *Fast* (or *feast*) *of Expiation*: a ceremony observed by the Jews on the 10th day of Tisri, at which the High Priest made expiation for his own sins and the sins of the people. *Day of Expiation*: the day set apart for this observance; = 'Day of Atonement'. Also *Expiation-day.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, The Feast of Expiation. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 317 God no Command for Fasts wou'd lay, But on their [Jews'] Expiation-Day. *a* 1713 SHARP *Serm. Matt.* XII. Wks. 1754 III. xi. 201 The solemn day of expiation, which came once a year. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 9 [*Jewish Calendar*], Oct. 9 Fast of Expiation 5647 Tisri 10.

c. The action of ceremonially purifying from guilt or pollution.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 376/1 The ceremonies of the expiacion or purgyng of the tabernacle. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 264 The Gentiles had Rites for the expiation of Infants.

d. The action of averting portended evil by religious means.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. XX. i. 6 By expiation of prodigies and various sacrifices offered to the gods.

† e. Propitiation (of a deity). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 383 That conformity of Customs that the Gauls had with them [the Phœnicians] in sacrificing men for expiation of God.

2. The means by which atonement (for a crime or offence) is made; something done, or a rite observed, for the purpose of expiating.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 83a Offerynges & expiacyons. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. i. 339 Some have conceived it [Forbidden fruit] a Vine, in the mystery of whose fruit lay the expiation of the Transgression. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 30 To demand a certain number of human victims as an expiation for their guilt. 1820 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* VI, The only expiation would be that thou shouldst come a mile into the Low Country. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 348 The payment of money was ever welcomed as the ready expiation of crime.

b. A rite intended to avert portended evil.

a 1627 SIR J. HAYWARD *K. Edw. VI* (1630) 167 Vpon birth of such monsters, the Grecians..did vse diuerse sorts of expiations.

Hence **Expia·tional** *a.*, pertaining to expiation.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* 91 The most intensely expiational form of christianity.

Expiative (e·kspi,ētiv), *a. rare.* [f. *expiāt-* ppl. stem of *expiāre* to EXPIATE + -IVE.] Tending or adapted to expiate.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parallel of Lit. with Mass-bk.* 92 An expiative Purgatorie wherein by the prayers of the living the sinnes of the dead are put away.

Expiator (e·kspi,ētəɹ). [a. L. *expiātor*, f. *expiāre*: see EXPIATE.] One who expiates or makes satisfaction (for sin).

1847 in CRAIG. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* iii. 17 To .. foreshadow the death of the great Expiator. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii, They .. made me your Expiator.

† **Expiatorious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *expiātōri-us* (see next) + -OUS.] = next.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 48 The first grace, which in the Schools is understood onely to be expiatorious.

Expiatory (e·kspiătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *expiātōrius*, f. *expiātor*: see EXPIATOR and -ORY.] Having the attribute of expiating or making satisfaction for an offence; serving to expiate. Const. *of.*

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Plough* Wks. I. 68 Expiatory .. is nothing else but a thing whereby to obtain remission of sins. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 He hath patiently endured a while the first expiatorie purifications and troubles. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Matt.* I. 20 The sacrifice expiatory for our offences was to be a lamb without blemish. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 355 The first great misfortune will call them from their dungeons as expiatory victims. 1822 COGAN *Theol. Disquisitions* II. 183 Human sacrifices..being the most valuable..were considered as the most expiatory. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* XI. 105 That bloody and shameful death was..expiatory of sin.

Hence **E·xpiato·riness.**

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Expiatoriness*, expiating quality.

† **E·xpilate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *expilāt-* ppl. stem of *expilāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *pilāre* to plunder.] *trans.* To pillage, plunder.

1607 BP. HALL *Serm. Chapel Earl Exeter* Wks. 526 What peace was vnder the Herodian temple?..Pilate would expilate the treasures of it for *aquæ ductu.*

Expilation (ekspilē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *expīlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expīlāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of pillaging; spoliation, plunder.

1563 GRINDAL *Let. Sir W. Cecil* Wks. (1843) 257 Take order..not to leave the poor tenants subject to the expilation of these country gentlemen. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* II. cxiv, Whence .. proceeds This rav'nous expilation of the state. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Sussex* III. 104 He was loth to go back to Bath, having formerly consented to the expilation of that Bishoprick. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* XXVI. (Rtldg. 1883) 150 Taxes and expilations in the kingdom of Naples. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* XXI. III. 536 This final expilation .. avenged upon the son the sacrilege of the father.

b. *concr.* A collection made by plundering.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 51 A compleat Collection or Expilation of all the tart Reparties .. out of all the Play-Books that ever were printed in England.

† 2. *Civil Law.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Expilation*, in the civil law, the act of withdrawing, or diverting, something belonging to an inheritance, before any body had declared himself heir thereof. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

† **E·xpilator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *expīlātor*, f. *expīlāre*: see EXPILATE.]

1. A pillager, plunderer.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrus* 15 For which the most barbarous Expilators found the most civil Rhetorick.

2. *Civil Law.* One who commits an act of expilation (see EXPILATION 2).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., An expilator was looked upon as a greater criminal than a common thief.

Expirable (ekspəi·rab'l), *a.*—[o]. [f. EXPIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may expire or come to an end.

1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Expirant (ekspəi·rănt). *rare.* In 9 *errom.* **expirent.** [ad. L. *ex(s)pirant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)pīrāre*: see EXPIRE.] a. (See quot. 1846.) b. *nonce-wd.* A name for a supposed vessel in

plants, which assists in evaporation or perspiration.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1858) 156 The Mechanical adjustment of parts, as seen..in the vessels, the absorbents, the expirents, the flower..the seed. 1846 WORCESTER, *Expirant*, one who expires [citing I. Taylor: but see prec. quot.]. So 1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

† **Expirate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ex(s)pīrāre*: see EXPIRE *v.*] *trans.* = EXPIRE *v.* 1.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 421 It is better expirated or breathed out then water. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 7 Aire breathed in is not again expirated or breathed out.

Expiration (ekspirēⁱ·ʃən). Also 7 **exsp-**. [ad. L. *ex(s)pīrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)pīrāre* to EXPIRE.] The action of expiring.

1. The action of breathing out (air, etc.); emission (of air, wind, etc.); an instance of this. Const. *of*.

1642 *Preparative for Fast* 4 This tends to the very expiration of the animall and vitall spirits. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 613 Regular inspirations and expirations of air, by caverns and fissures. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. vi. 80 There came finally an utter expiration of air from the whole heaven in the form of a slow breeze.

fig. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxix. (1848) 340 Prayer is..The expiration of the thing inspired.

† b. = RESPIRATION. *Obs.*

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. xiv. (1684) 180 The extream thinness of it [air]..may make it unfit for Expiration.

2. The action, or an act, of breathing out air from the lungs; also applied to a supposed analogous action in plants.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 689 (R.) It [the breast] transmitteth back againe the superfluity thereof into the lungs, whereby it [the wind] is sent forth by way of exspiration. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 189 In her last expiration expressing the invincible spirit of her son Alexander. 1793 BEDDOES *Let. to Darwin* 44 Having by a strong expiration expelled from his lungs as much atmospheric air as possible. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 202 He is recorded as the discoverer of the expiration of plants. 1861 RAMADGE *Curab. Consumption* 36 The impeded expiration. caused ..the lower lobes of the lungs to be exceedingly enlarged.

† 3. The action of exhaling or evaporating; exhalation. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 866 The true Cause of Cold, is an Expiration from the Globe of the Earth. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 66 They doe hinder the expiration of the venome. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. I, By the expiration of such Atomes, the dogg finds the sent as he hunts. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 in CRAIG.

† b. *concr.* That which is expired or exhaled; an exhalation. *Obs.*

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 13 The spirit is a certaine vapour..or expiration proceeding out of the humours. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 154 The Magnetical Exspirations of the Loadstone may..be seen in the form of a mist. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 The moist steams and exspirations of the Heart. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† 4. The action of breathing one's last; death, decease. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 Yf [he] had taken his body to lyfe agayn, streyght after his expiracyon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 450 She lyeth down as though she were dead..shutting her eyes, and shewing all other tokens of expiration. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I 41 The Lord Treasurer..had notice of the Clark's expiration. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 87 The attendants did not discern the exact time of his expiration. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 383 He died, by a quiet expiration, at his castle of Dunadeer. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of a flame, a sentiment, etc.: The fact or process of dying out; the state of being extinct. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* iii. § 1 A very great cause of the dryness and expiration of men's devotion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 85 To satisfie our selves of its expiration, we had darken'd the Room, and in vain endeavored to discover any spark of Fire.

5. The fact of coming to an end; termination, end, close: a. of a period of time, or of something made to last a certain time, as a law, truce, etc.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 15 § 1 Sithence the Expiration and Ending of the Statute. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 111 Thou..art come Before th'expiration of thy time. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 538/1 A fortnight after the expiration of the treaty at Uxbridge. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 About the Expiration of this Month carry into the Shade..Auriculas's. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 19 The shaving of the head denoted the expiration of the Nazaritic vow. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 110 And thus she continued to do..until the expiration of the second year. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 148 The government of the Gaulish provinces..followed on the expiration of his functions in the city.

† b. of a race, the world. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 181 After the expiration of which ancient Race, there came..another Colony [of bees]. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 32 What hath appear'd..relating to the chronology of the world: giving..certain marks of its expiration.

Expirator (e·kspireⁱtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *ex(s)pīrāre* to EXPIRE.] An instrument for forcing out air.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Aspirator*, The following form of spirator..may be employed either as aspirator in drawing, or as expirator in forcing air through an apparatus.

Expiratory (ekspəiə·rătəri), *a.* [f. Lat. type **ex(s)pīrātōrius*, f. *ex(s)pīrāre*: see EXPIRE *v.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to the process of expiration.

1847 in CRAIG. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 294 The expiratory [murmur] is..distinctly audible under the clavicles. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. (1872) 90 Whenever a violent expiratory effort is made, the walls of the abdomen are obviously flattened. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 1. 263 They are in fact the chief expiratory muscles.

b. *Gram.* (Often spelt *exspiratory*.) In *Expiratory accent*, a kind of accent consisting in variation of stress, as distinguished from that which consists in variation of pitch.

Expire (ekspəiə·ɹ), *v.* Also 5 **expyre, -spyre,** 5–7 **exspire,** (6 **expiere, -perie,** 7 **expayer**). [ad. Fr. *expirer*, ad. L. *ex(s)pīrāre* to breathe out, f. *ex-* out + *spīrāre* to breathe.]

I. To breathe out.

1. *trans.* To breathe out (air, etc.) from the lungs; also with *forth*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 45 The scorching fire, Which he from hellish entrailes did expire. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxcviii, Wee yawne..the same Ayre which wee expired erst. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 236 The Fluid, which is..expired forth along with the Air, goes off in insensible Parcels. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VI. 223 Her pitchy nostrils flaky flames expire. 1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 234 In the daytime we expire more carbonic acid than during the night. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. (1872) 82 The breath..afterwards is driven out or expired.

b. *absol.* To breathe out air from the lungs.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xi, Loose when he sucks in aire, contract when he expires. 1653 [see EXPIRING *vbl. sb.*]. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 4 [The Whales] expired with a rushing sound, the instant the blow-hole was exposed.

† 2. To give off (a perfume, vapour, etc.); to exhale, emit. Of a volcano: To emit, eject (flames, rarely solid substances). Also, To give out under pressure. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* II. 4 Where Altars..Doe od'rous Fumes expire. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 29 It [the Earth] purges it self by expiring those Arsenical fumes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 205 And force the Veins of clashing Flints t'expire The lurking Seeds of their Cœlestial Fire. 1727 C. PITT *Paraphr. Ps.* cxliv, The lab'ring hills expire Thick clouds of smoke and deluges of fire. *Ibid.* I. 636 What Rocks did Ætna's bellowing Mouth expire from his torn entrails. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* II. Poems I. 205 Ev'ry shrub expires perfume. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 484 Lighted bombs that fusing trails exspire.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 294 Heat drieth Bodies that do easily expire; as Parchment, Leaves [etc.].

† 3. *intr.* To pass out in, or like, breath; to be breathed forth or exhaled; hence of the winds, flame, a projectile: To rush forth. Cf. L. *expirent ignes*, Lucr. VI. 640. *Obs.*

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. 312 Furious winds..Pent in blind cauernes, strugling to expire. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 563 Tell my Princess..my breath expir'd in repeating the fair name of her [etc.]. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clxxxviii, The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball expires. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 32 When the Rocket expires, they take Fire and spread into a Flame, hovering in the Air like Stars. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 129 Redundant Humours thro' the Pores expire. *Ibid.* IV. 254 Huge Flakes of Flames expire. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 234 Thro' the bor'd rock above, the smoke expires.

II. To breathe one's last breath, die.

† 4. *trans.* To breathe out (the soul, etc.) in the article of death; also, *To expire one's last.* *Obs.*

[Only a special use of sense 1; but the starting-point of a distinct series of senses.]

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3287 On gude ffriday when crist his sawle on crosse expired. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 84 b, Syn recommanded him to the Goddes and that don expired his lyf. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 58 b, Medas..With paynfull hunger his lyfe breth dyd expyre. a 1612 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 122 A youth..ready to expire his soule by sickenesse. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 128 As soon as their Apostle had expired his last breath. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 56 My daughter..in appearance was ready to expire her last. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 1000 Patroclus thus..So many lives effused, expires his own.

5. *intr.* Of a person or animal: To breathe one's last; to die.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst., Assump.* (Shaks. Soc.) 387 The thrydde day hens ye schul ben expirand. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 3 The yong man forthwith fyll down to therthe and expyred. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 344 God onely knows ..what becomes of a mans spirit, when he expireth. 1724 R. FALCONER *Adv. & Escapes* 83 When he found himself just upon the Point of expiring, he made this short Prayer. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* 209 They..stand round making respectful Bows to them [Goats and Sheep] till they are expired. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 The King pressed his hand and expired. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 275 Leaving my two gentlemen ready to expire of laughter.

b. *transf.* in various nonce-uses. Also of a fire: To die out.

c 1593 SPENSER *Sonn.* xxvii. 11 (1611) D j, This verse, that neuer shall expire. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. iv. 36 Euen this ill night your breathing shall expire. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 Palmeto..is a soft pith in which consists the soule and vegetative vertue of that tree, which cut out the tree expires. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* 139 The Jews religion..was to expire into the Christian. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxii, London..By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. 1769 O. GOLDSMITH *Hist. Rom.* II. 49 Brutus was..reading by a lamp that was just expiring. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 113 The sparks expired in the ashes.

6. To come to an end: a. Of a period of time: To reach its close; to terminate, end; *rarely*, to elapse, pass. Sometimes conjugated with *be*.

1455 RICHARD DK. OF YORK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 40 I. 126 And that yere expired to geve my said servaunt..your licence to retourne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cci. 210 From the firste yere of Pepyn..to the first yere of Hughe Capet expyred or passed cc.xxxix. yeres. c 1500 *Melusine* 317 After your lyf naturel expired, no man shal..hold your land. c 1550 CHEKE *Mark* i. 15 Jesus..said yͤ time is now expired..repent and belev yͤ gospel. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. iv. 14 Until your date expire. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxix. 115 The three dayes abstinence being expired, lots were cast. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 278 Lord Sunderlin..has it for three years, one of which is expired. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 560 Till all the lives, during which it was directed to accumulate, should expire. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi. 118 Till the next session of Parliament should have nearly expired.

¶ Spenser's use in the following quot. seems to be a forced extension of this sense.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 9 She..Trebling the dew time In which the wombes of wemen doe expire Brought forth this monstrous masse.

b. Of a condition (in a bond or the like), a law, patent, truce, etc. appointed for a limited time: To become void through lapse of time; to reach its term; to determine.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 95 b, The triews faylled at time sette and exspired. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 160 A month before This bond expires. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 171 There was a truce for six yeares, which expired in that of 1635. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 43 St. Paul's vow was expired before he set forward upon his voyage. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 162 When the patent expires. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 668 A notice expiring that day of the year. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 540 To ascertain what temporary statutes were about to expire.

c. Of an action, state, legal title, etc.: To cease, come to an end, die out, become extinct.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4479 Þe paynyms pride it sall' expire. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxvii, To worke my mind, when boddies work's expired. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 353 When this dignity was exspired in this family. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 221 This War, which had lasted almost ninety years..expired in the Spring time, 1648. 1671 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 388 Dover Peere was not able to get in its report; so that matter is expired. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 15 Amazed, confused, he found his power expired. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 28 This trade..was now itself expiring in the hands of the company. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 266 An estate tail ..expires whenever there is a failure of issue inheritable to it. *Ibid.* III. 373 The title of the daughters expired on the birth of the son. 1833 BP. THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 522 The death of Ajax, with which, according to modern notions, the interest expires. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 77 *note*, The extensive authority..was meant to expire.

† d. Of food: To be consumed, exhausted, or spent. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cix. 375 Or xv. dayes were passyd, all theyr vytayles were expyred.

† 7. *trans.* To cause to expire or cease; to bring to an end, conclude; to put an end to. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 77 To swill the drinke that will expyre thy date. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 109 Some consequence..Shall..expire the tearme Of a despised life. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 6 If I woulde expire the miserie of his vnspeakable tormenting vncertaintie. 1610 SELDEN *Duello* iv. 15 Death was vmpire by expiring the best spirit of the one. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 10 These seducers..will not haue it [circumcision] dated, when the Lord hath expired it.

† b. To cause (time) to pass; to spend. *rare*⁻¹.

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 11 Those yeares, which shoulde bee employed in Aristotle, are expired in Epitomes.

† **Expi·re**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] = EXPIRATION, EXPIRY.

1612 SYLVESTER *Lacrymae Lacrym.* 168 But, day by day, vntill our last expire..Prostrate our Soules..Before the Footstool of th' Empyreall Chaire. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. ix. 357 Having seen the expire of Daniels prediction..he [John] accomplished his Revelation.

Expired (ekspəiə·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. EXPIRE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1. Breathed out, emitted from the lungs, etc.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 301 Heat..expended.. for..heating the expired atmosphere. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (ed. 3) 237 In speaking there is..required a certain force of expired air. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 307 The temperature of expired air is variable.

2. Of a person or animal: That has breathed the last breath, dead. Of a fire: Extinct. Of a law: That has reached its term; obsolete. Of a date or period: Completed.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 71 A Law expired in time, though it hath lost his vigor and force, yet it is like a vertuous man deceased. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 184 The bones of those which had been long since expired. 1647 *Beaum. & Fletcher's Wks.* Ded. Ep., The then expired sweet Swan of Avon Shakespeare. 1648 H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 104 The Greatnesse and Majestie of the expired Common-Wealth. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 246 The expired period of ages hath not yet brought that fatal day. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv. Home* ii. 5 Soon or late, We clasp our Earth in Lifes expired date. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxii. (1865) 171 The expired..kitchen fires. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliv. 515 In recently expired animals.

Expiree (ekspəiərī·). [f. EXPIRE *v.* + -EE; after Fr. *expiré* in same sense.] One whose term of punishment has expired; an ex-convict.

1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 123 As to returns to England, the idea of preventing them on the part of expirees..is now disclaimed. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 781 The free emigrants of South Australia, and the emancipists and expirees of Van Dieman's Land. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 3 Jan. 4/2 Sir Walter Crofton..traces every expiree where he can. 1884

Pall Mall G. 21 Oct 1/9 Convicts in New Caledonia, who may be expected to overflow into Victoria either as fugitives or expirees.

† Expi·rement. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *expirement*, f. *expirer* to EXPIRE.] = EXPIRATION 5 a.

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 212 The two Masters of the household..shall not depart from thence after the expirement of the said time. *Ibid.* 220 Within three dayes of th' expirement of every Moneth.

Expirent: see EXPIRANT.

Expirer (ekspəi·rəɹ). [f. EXPIRE *v.* + -ER 1.] a. One who expires. b. = EXPIREE.

1793 J. BERESFORD in *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 79. 257 The personal property of the abrupt expirer. 1868 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 179 The atrocities of this year would be committed by a different batch of ruffians, by the expirers of 1865 instead of by the ticket-of-leave men of 1861.

Expiring (ekspəi·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXPIRE in its various senses.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 26 From the day of his circumcision..vntill the apertion of his side, after his expiring. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 69 The Expiring of cold out of the Inward Parts of the Earth in Winter. 1639 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 80 The day befor the expayering of the 8 gevene in your Matie last proclamatione. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 5 At the expiring of the LXX. years.

b. *attrib.*

1662 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 3) i. 9 If the inspiring and expiring Organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.*, The opportunity 'tis hop'd an expiring State may give Men for Repentance.

Expiring (ekspəi·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That expires (in senses of verb).

1. That breathes out air from the lungs, etc.

2. Of a person or animal: That is in the act of breathing his or its last; dying; often applied metonymically (like 'dying') to the breath, words, etc. of a person expiring. Of a flame, etc.: That is dying out, becoming extinguished.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 104 My name .. even thy expiring breath Did call upon. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 3 Left in danger of th' expireing Light. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 194 The last accents which quiver on your pale, expiring lips. 1822 BP. HEBER in *Bp. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. CXXXV, A few expiring lamentations..were to expiate for many years of obstinate transgression. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, An expiring candle shone before his eyes. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXVIII. 121 It frantically moved its expiring wings.

fig. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 453 The last words of our expiring liberty. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* CXIII. 9 To rescue their exspiring Fame. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 328 The expiring senate..blazed for a moment, and was extinguished for ever. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* III. § 20. 87 Like bubbles in expiring foam. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. VIII. 154 It was the last expiring effort of the old traditions.

3. Of a period of time: That comes to an end; that is in the act of coming to an end.

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 14 Nor can Death or Fate Confine his fame to an expiring date. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 112 The *last dates*, being the expiring times of the Jewish Oeconomie. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 46 The expiring year will by that time show what has been done. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv, The impatient hope of the expiring lease.

Hence **Expi·ringly** *adv.*, like a thing expiring; as if dying away.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 167 The tones were so expiringly soft and low.

Expiry (ekspəi·ri). [f. EXPIRE *v.* + -Y.]

1. Dying, death; = EXPIRATION 4. Also *fig.* of an immaterial thing: Destruction, extinction. *rare.*

c 1790 BURNS *Let. to Grose* Wks. 1856 III. 152 About the time nature puts on her sables to mourn the expiry of the cheerful day. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 260 Ancient history ought..not to cease with the expiry of the Roman empire. 1845 BAILEY *Mystic* 131 But, on expiry, the rebellious soul Shall other bodies enter. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* ii. 62 Men had witnessed..the inherent vitality of the Gospel. They predicted the date of its expiry.

2. Close, termination, end; = EXPIRATION 5.

a. of a period of time.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 272 No Decreet shall be extracted till after the Expiry of six free Days. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 108 A lease .. renewable at the expiry of that term. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXII. 254 At the expiry of her year of banishment.

b. of anything that lasts a certain time, as a contract, truce, etc. *Expiry of the Legal* (see quot. 1861).

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 562 [He] left the situation..before the expiry of his indentures. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 227 The truce was now within a single year of its expiry. *a* 1847 CHALMERS *Postb. Wks.* I. 100 Previous to the expiry of the famine. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., *Expiry of the Legal*: is the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biog.* 218 On the expiry of this contract the Government determined to establish works of their own. 1868 ROGERS in *Adam Smith's W. N.* Pref. I. 9 He returned [to Scotland] at the expiry of his exhibition [at Oxford].

Expiscate (ekspi·skĕt), *v.* [f. L. *expiscāt-*, ppl. stem of *expiscārī*, f. *ex-* out + *piscārī* to fish, f. *piscis* fish.] *trans.* To 'fish out'; hence, to find out by scrutiny. Occas. with sentence as object.

Chiefly in Sc. writers; elsewhere usually humorously, with distinct reference to the etymology.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 181 O friends, remains not one That will..mix..With their outguards, expiscating if the renown'd extreme They force on us will serve their turns? 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* III. vii. § 3 This Method was fallen upon to expiscate Matter of Criminal Process. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xii, I just propounded the project that I might expiscate some kind of satisfaction to my curiosity. 1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* No. 180 To Corresp., Should we observe any farther impertinence on his part, we shall expiscate it. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 285 The evidence already expiscated on this point. 1864 D'ARCY W. THOMPSON *Day Dreams* iv. (ed. 2) 38 Have they ever expiscated one intelligible reason?

¶ *nonce-use.* To exhaust of fish.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 569/1 Norway is nearly expiscated.

Expiscation (ekspiskē·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **expiscātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expiscārī*: see prec.] The action of expiscating or fishing out; the investigation or examination *of* or *into* (a matter).

1605 CHAPMAN *Commend. Verses on B. Jonson's Sejanus*, The Castalian Head; In expiscation of whose Mysteries, Our Netts must still be clog'd with heauy Lead. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 364/2 There should be the fullest expiscation into the truth or falsity of these deeds. 1874 R. H. STORY *W. Carstares* 183 Busied in the expiscation of the various machinations.

Expiscator (ekspi·skeɪtəɹ). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXPISCATE *v.* + -OR.] One who expiscates; an investigator. Const. *of.*

1882 J. BROWN *John Leech* 320 Those mighty expiscators and exploders of myths.

Expiscatory (ekspi·skătərɪ), *a. rare.* [as if ad. L. *expiscātōri-us*, f. *expiscārī*: see EXPISCATE and -ORY.] Tending to expiscate or 'fish out'.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 586, I was moved thereunto by an expiscatory curiosity. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* Misc. (1888) V. 190 By..expiscatory questions..this most involute of Lies is finally winded off.

Explain (eksplē·n), *v.* Forms: 6 **explaine**, 6–7 **explayne**, 6 8 **explane**, 7– **explain**. [ad. L. *explānāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*^{1}) + *plān-us* flat, PLAIN. Cf. OF. *ex-, esplaner.*]

† 1. To smooth out, make smooth, take out roughness from. *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* B j, He must caulme and explane his forehead. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 9 Their faces are explained or flatted by art.

† 2. To open out, unfold, spread out flat (a material object). Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl. To explain* (*itself*) *into*: to develop. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER *Strange Hist.* I. (Percy Soc) 10 Her wit.. like a ship her selfe explanes. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 53 The left hand explained into a Palme. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 231 Before they [buds] explain into leaves. 1684 — in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 560 The Horse-Chesnut is .. ready to explain its leaf. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 46 In the Gourd .. a Seed .. coming to explain itself into a Plant of full Perfection, will spread its Vine in six months. *Ibid.* 144 Beetles .. have .. Wings .. so disposed as to fold up or explain themselves at the Will of the Insect.

† b. To make plainly visible; to display; also, *To explain itself to be* (something). *Obs.*

1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 71 That life she entertains .. And such severity therein explains. 1608 R. JOHNSON *7 Champions* II. P iv b, The darke night began .. to give Aurora libertie to explayne her purple brightnesse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. 105 England would .. explain itself unto the World to be a regular Government.

3. a. To unfold (a matter); to give details of, enter into details respecting. Occas. with indirect question as obj.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 63/2 Other thinges, which the .. doctor rather signified then fully explained. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. XXV. Ff iv b, To explane the composition, fourme, nature, and proportion. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. II. 9 The following Discourses .. were intended to explain what is meant by the nature of man. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., I thought it just to explane the Medicinal Qualities. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 71 Does he explain the business of Ethics? *Mod.*, You have not explained how your results are obtained.

absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1583 Wearied with slaughter then, or how? explain. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. III. 169 A tongue that could explane.

b. To make plain or intelligible; to clear of obscurity or difficulty.

1552 HULOET, Explayne, *explico.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 345 He hath not explained the manner of the mysterie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. XLVI. 378 The Power of Explaining them [Laws] when there is need. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess., Confidence in Philos.* 6 How the pure Mind can receive information from things that are not like it self .. is .. not to be explain'd. *a* 1732 GAY (J.), You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passages to you. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 44 What the child cannot understand you explain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 131 Allow me to explain my meaning.

4. To assign a meaning to, state the meaning or import of; to interpret.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 14 'Tis now your honour, daughter, to explain The labour of each knight, in his device. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 518 The sounding Alchymie By Harald's voice explain'd. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 109 An innocent word maliciously explained. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 48 This he told Mirza in the Moorish Tongue, but explain'd it to me in English. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 221 To define fire by heat would be to explain a thing by itself. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 30 Hindrance is the fact acknowledged, howso'er explained as Fate, Fortune, Providence.

b. *To explain away*: to modify or do away with (a meaning, etc.) by explanation; to explain so as to deprive of force or significance, *esp.* an offensive one. † *To explain oneself away*: to explain away one's meaning.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 117 Those explained the meaning quite away. 1709 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. II. 22 There is a strange affectation in many people of explaining away all particular affections. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* Introd. (1798) 11 You shall not be permitted to explain yourself away. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 741 His words were taken down; and, though he tried to explain them away, he was sent to the Tower. 1877 MORLEY *Univ. Serm.* VII. 154 To explain away the natural meaning of this part of Scripture language. 1885 HEMMING in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 293 He seeks to explain away the authorities we rely on.

6. To make clear the cause, origin, or reason of; to account for.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. I. 90 It may be hard to explain the faculty, by which we are capable of habits. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I make no doubt - but I shall explain everything to your satisfaction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 267 The principles we have laid down enable us to explain the difference. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 91 It has been known from the most ancient times, but has never yet been explained in a satisfactory manner.

6. *refl.* To make one's meaning clear and intelligible, speak plainly. Also, to give an account of one's intentions or motives. Formerly with *subord. clause*: To state in explanation of one's conduct *that*, etc.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* (1626) 86 More particularly explaining himselfe he saith. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliv. (1739) 71 The Duke must now explain himself, that it was the value of the English Crown, and not the Title, that brought him over. 1660 FULLER *Mist Contempt.* (1841) 216 Being desired farther to explain himself; I mean, said he, [etc.]. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* IX, Explain yourself, lovely Adeline.

7. *intr.* a. With *subord. clause.* To say in explanation *that.*

1867 BAKER *Albert N'yanza* II. 162 Explaining that I was quite out of stores and presents. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 He .. explains to Socrates that he has attained the conception of ideas by a process of generalization.

† b. To speak one's mind *against*, *upon.* (Somewhat common in 18th c.)

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 P 9 My intended Purpose .. was to explain upon the Order of Merry Fellows. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. XXXIV. 141 The Designs .. which they had .. so loudly explained against. 1764 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 202 The Public .. begins to explain upon him.

Hence **Expla·ined** *ppl. a.*; in quot. as compar.

1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 140 Y^e^ Assembly requested .. that a further Explainter Sence might be admitted.

Explainable (eksplē·nəb'l), *a.* Also 7 **explanable**. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may or can be explained, made clear, or accounted for; capable of interpretation.

1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 842 Many of these examples .. are .. but explanable by weake conjectures. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. XXI. § 13. 268 Thus is it symbollically explainable and implieth purification. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 657 Virtues which have a worth of their own explainable to his understanding. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 77, I have an idea not easily explainable in writing. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 176 Phenomena .. explainable by the action of the drug upon the sensitive nerves.

Explainer (eksplē·nəɹ). [f. EXPLAIN + -ER 1.] One who or that which explains.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XII. (Arb.) 179 The Greekes call him [a maner of speach] Prolepsis, we the Propounder, or the Explaner. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 According to our common explainers. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 41 Their Prophet, whom they call God's great Favorite, and the Explainer of his Will. 1860 BAGEHOT *Unref. Parl.* 37 He must be, if not a great orator, a great explainer. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/2 He was the expounder and explainer of the reforms.

Explai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. EXPLAIN + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXPLAIN; † an explanation.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 383 This Sonnet, which might serue as an explaining to the other. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 175 The Table is so plain it needs no explaining. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 110 No more than the unfolding and explaining of their Parts one after another. 1740 WATTS *Remnants of Time* § 21, I am quite tired .. of these human explainings, so various and uncertain.

Explaining (eksplē·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EXPLAIN + -ING 2.] That explains or makes clear.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 261 Ere her last Explaining words were said.

Hence **Explai·ningly** *adv.*

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 684/2 'Black Prince—the name of my horse,' she added explainingly.

† **Explai·t**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 **explat(e** ?). [? f. EX- + PLAIT *v.*] *trans.* To remove the plaits from; to unravel. In quot. *fig.*

c 1613 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, lxiv, Thou..Like Solon's self, explat'st the knotty laws.

Explanate (e·ksplănēt), *a. Ent.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *explānāt-us*, pa. pple. of *explānāre* to flatten out (see EXPLAIN).] Spread out flat.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 67 Such forms have been called explanate or foliaceous. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* App., *Explanate*, when the sides of the prothorax are so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin.

Explanation (eksplănēi·ʃən). Also 4 **explanacioun**. [ad. L. *explānātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explānāre*: see EXPLAIN.]

1. The action or process of explaining; an instance of the same. *In explanation of*: for the purpose of explaining. † *Act of Explanation* = *Explanatory Act*.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* Prol., We han demed .. to sitten to the explanacioun of the prophetis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 478/2 By which explanacions by mouth the people came into ye vndouted trouth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229, I pass to the Explanation of the following Table. 1669 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 555 The .. parliament .. have repealed .. the acts of settlement and explanation. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. II. 153, I proceed to the particular explanation of the precept before us. 1767 *Junius Lett.* xxi. 99 A few lines in explanation of some passages in my last letter. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 666 The malignity .. seemed to require explanation.

2. That which explains, makes clear, or accounts for; a method of explaining or accounting for; a statement that makes things intelligible. Also (as title), a treatise composed for the purpose of explaining.

a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* F 7 b, This explanation resembleth the riddle of Sphynx. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 3, I have more at large discoursed in my Explanation of the Mystery of Godliness. *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 214 The ill effects that were like to follow on those different Explanations [of the Trinity]. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, La Motte now asked for an explanation of the scene. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 233 Facts are not to be rejected merely because the explanation offered of them proves to be erroneous. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 44 Vast sums were found to have been received .. of which no explanation had been given.

Comb. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 46 It passes through his own Explanation-strainer.

3. A mutual declaration of the sense of spoken words, motives of actions, etc., with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, a mutual understanding or reconciliation of parties who have been at variance.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.*, I shall come to an immediate explanation with your father on the subject.

Explanative (eksplæ·nătiv), *a.* [f. L. type **explānātīv-us*, f. *explānāre*: see EXPLAIN.] Tending to explain, containing an explanation.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. 181 What follows..is explanative of what went before. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 117 He grows more explicit and explanative.

Explana·to-, combining form of L. *explānātus* EXPLANATE, in sense 'spread, or spreading out in a plane, or flat surface'.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 253 The species which grow from a central attachment (explanato-glomerate). *Ibid.* 279 Explanato-foliaceous, suborbiculate, unifacial. *Ibid.* 602 Carnose, explanato-gemmate Alcyonidæ.

Explanator (eksplănēi·tɔr). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -OR.] An explainer.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 285 Time, the grand explanator. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 50 We are acute and accurate historians; clear explanators of science.

Explanatory (eksplæ·nătɔri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Serving or adapted to explain (something), containing or helping to an explanation. Const. *of*. *Explanatory Act*: an Act of Parliament passed to explain the meaning, drift, or application of a previous Act.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr. 2 The words .. here and there inserted in a different letter .. are for the most part explanatory of the Authors meaning. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 1 Ye seaven yeers granted for it, in ye Explanatory Act, are neere Expired. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* i A short essay, accompanied with two explanatory prints. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 326 To guard against misconception, an explanatory document was drawn up by the government. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 7 Sept. 156/1, I feel tempted to lay down in despair the explanatory pen.

2. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Having the function of explaining, disposed or ready to give explanation.

1743 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxxix. 313, I find you still overwhelmed with Richcourt's folly and the Admiral's explanatory ignorance. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 96 The law is an oracular idol, you are explanatory ministers. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. 59 He rendered himself as explanatory as he could.

† **B.** *sb.* = EXPLANATION 2. *Obs.*

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 49 This may be the best explanatorie of that.

Hence **Explanatorily** *adv.* **Explanatoriness**, the quality of being explanatory.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii, The city which Mr. Podsnap so explanatorily called 'London, Londres.' 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 208 Miss Craven has had a fall ..he remarks explanatorily.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Explanatoriness*. 1885 *Voices crying in Wilderness* iv. 119 A sort of general explanatoriness that seemed intended to check further questions.

† **Explant**, *v. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *explant-āre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *plantāre* to plant, f. *planta* plant, on the analogy of *implantāre*.] *trans.* To send forth as an offshoot.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 84 These [fibres] are explanted from the second cauitie or cell in the kidneys.

† **Explantation**. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action of sending forth as an offshoot; *concr.* an offshoot, outgrowth.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 84 [The bladder] goeth into a necke, for the emplantation and explantation of certaine passages. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 378 Thredy strings .. to which more fleshy explantations or risings do accrew.

† **Explay**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *explicāre*, after the analogy of *display*. Cf. Fr. *esploier*.] *trans.* To unfold, display.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 3 (1622) 285 Manie minde doth dayly such it selfe explay, As Gods great Will doth frame it euery day. 1639 H. VINCENER in Fuller *Holy War* (1647) A vij a, As light embroiderie explayes its glorie.

† **Explees**, obs. form of ESPLEES, *Law*.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 b, The patron shall not allege the explees or taking of the profits in himself. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 334. 148 The issue of the donee shall..alledge the Explees in his Father. 1775 in ASH.

Exploite(n, obs. form of EXPLOIT *v.*

† **Explement**. *Obs.* [f. L. *explēment-um* that which fills up, f. *explēre* to fill up: see EXPLETE and -MENT.] That which fills up; fulfilment.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38a, Thou wert blinded, & wantedst the sence, in Vespasian to picke out his [a prophecy's] explement [ed. 1613 expletement]. 1658–78 in PHILLIPS.

† **Explendency**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ex-* out + *splendent-em*, pr. pple. of *splendēre* to shine: see -ENCY.] Brightness. Cf. RESPLENDENCY.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. xiv, They have close clapt up all his [Phœbus'] explendency.

† **Explenish**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + PLENISH.] *trans.* To appease, satisfy.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. iv. 137 He had his Fantasy ever explenished with these Battels, Enchantments .. Loves and Challenges.

† **Explete**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **expleat**. [ad. L. *explēt-us*, pa. pple. of *explēre*: see next.] Filled up, completed; complete, perfect.

1534 *Hildebrand* (W. de W.) A vj, The yere explete, the wydowe..tyed an haulter aboute her sonnes necke and [etc.]. 1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. ii, A very explete justice!

† **Explete**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **expleat**. [f. L. *explēt-* ppl. stem of *explēre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *plēre* to fill. In some examples perh. a var. of EXPLOIT.]

1. *trans.* To fill out; to satiate, satisfy; to complete (a period of time).

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 128 a, Texplete their lust certaine. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 167 The Great Yeare..some hold to be expleted in 36000 Solarie yeres. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 123 Nothing under an Infinite, can expleat..the immortall minde of man. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 293 Wax..moderately expletes the body.

2. To do fully; to complete, accomplish.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., This worke texplete that ye not refuse. 1589 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 171 Of such yers as was mete & hable to explete that act. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 71 Being of yeeres able to explete the act.

Exploitement: see EXPLEMENT.

† **Explétion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *explētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explēre*: see EXPLETE *v.*] The action of filling, the state of being filled to the full; satisfaction.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 400 Expletion but increases the Malady. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 377 The expletion of the Faculties of the Sensible Nature. 1717 KILLINGBECK *Serm.* xviii. 374 The Expletion of their Desires.

Explétive (e·kspli̯tiv, eksplī·tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *explētīv-us* serving to fill out, f. *explēre*: see EXPLETE. Cf. Fr. *expletif*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Serving to fill out; introduced merely to occupy space, or to make up a required quantity or number; **a.** *gen.*

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule of Faith* I. § 3 Those expletive topicks which popish writers .. do generally make use of to help out a book. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 16 Expletive Kings, and Queens without a name. *a* 1833 HAN. MORE in Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* (1865) II. vii. 209 Scarce an expletive man or woman of the party. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Expletive-stone* (Masonry), one used for filling a vacuity.

b. *esp.* Of words and phrases: Serving merely to fill out a sentence, help out a metrical line, etc. Also occas. of a mode of expression: Redundant, wordy.

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1741) I. xv. 10 He useth them [oaths] as expletive phrases..to plump his speech. *a* 1772 R. WOOD *Genius of Homer* (1775) 288 Homer's particles were [not] altogether condemned to this mere expletive duty. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 89 The lines, which there is little temptation to load with expletive epithets. 1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 494 'The Key my loose, powerless fingers forsook', a lame and expletive way of saying 'I dropt the key'. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 29 The influence of Emphasis will..show itself..in the introduction of expletive ones [sounds].

¶ **c.** *nonce-use.* Given to using expletives.

1857 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 329 The old trapper had grown expletive.

† **2.** Having the attribute of supplying a deficiency. *Obs.*

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 38 Reymond..supplies this deficiency: but he is not sufficiently expletive in regard to this eastern part of the chain.

3. Tending or seeking to supply a loss; compensative. *rare.* (Cf. quot. 1853 s.v. EXPLETORY.)

1828–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. III. § 117. 202 Punishment..is not a part of attributive, and hardly of expletive justice.

B. *sb.*

1. An expletive word or phrase, one used for filling up a sentence, eking out a metrical line, etc. without adding anything to the sense.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 97 As also Conjunctions, Copulatives [etc.]..so expletives, and certaine others. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. iv. § 6. 18 Words that are mere Expletives, not adding any thing to the Sense. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 136 Expletives he very early ejected from his verses. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 185 Must insignificant particles be consecrated into elegant expletives? 1828–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. III. § 71. 277 Articles and expletives..are..employed for the sake of the metre, not of the sense.

b. Often applied to a profane oath or other meaningless exclamation.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, Retaining only such of their expletives as are least offensive. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.*, Tom .. replied..with an expletive. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brenton* I. 63 'Confound him!' or some stronger expletive exploded from the Earl's lips.

2. An 'expletive' person or thing; one that merely serves to fill up space.

1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* II. 69 This Article [of an Impeachment] is an Expletive; and Signifies just nothing. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks 1757 IV. 110 Was man made only to flutter, sing, and expire? A mere expletive in the mighty work..of the Almighty? 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quixote* IX. xv. (1783) III. 52 A gooseberry tart; with other ornamental expletives of the same kind. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. 9 He is a sort of expletive at the table, serving to stop gaps.

b. Something that supplies deficiencies; a supplement. *rare.*

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 207 They may..be studied [in Italy]..as an aid and expletive to what we learn elsewhere.

Hence **Expletively** *adv.*, in an expletive manner, with redundancy of expression. **Expletiveness**, the quality of being expletive.

1607 HIERON *Defence* I. 160 To be put in expletiuely and by way of explication. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 171 Loosely, expletively, rhetorically, we speak of the Infinite Life. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Expletiveness*, expletive or filling up quality.

Expletory (e·kspli̯tɔri), *a.* [as if ad. L. type **explētōrius*, f. *explēre*: see EXPLETE *v.*] Serving to fill up; = EXPLETIVE A.

1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. III. 243 An expletory word. 1797 *Brit. Critic* Feb. 171 Dr. Garden is so fond of this expletory embellishment. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 31 With the expletory yell, 'and I will, too.' 1853 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis* II. II. § 3 In punishment the justice which is exercised is expletory justice [L. *justitia expletrix*].

Explicable (e·ksplikăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *explicābilis*, f. *explicāre* to EXPLICATE.] That may be explicated or explained; that admits of being cleared of difficulty, or of being accounted for.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiv. 82 All parts of best wit had bene vnable To catch, kepe, and make, thacount explicable. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 How the sight is made .. is not with facilitie explicable. 1604 FISHER in F. White *Reply Fisher* 266 This Text being thus cleerely explicable. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 12 That notion by which it seems likely that most if not all of them [experiments] will prove explicable. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 300 It is not explicable .. why the Nabob..could not have equally given them [bills] in discharge of the debt. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 229 The word Coning or king, and the word Tascio, purse or scrip, are as explicable in Gothic as in Welsh. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxi, His apparently harsh conduct..is..mainly explicable on this ground.

† **b.** Of an equation: Solvable. *Obs.*

1694 E. HALLEY *Roots Equat.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 84 The Equation proposed, is not explicable by any other Root.

Hence **Explicableness**, the quality of being explicable.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Explicate** (e·ksplikĕt), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *explicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *explicāre*: see EXPLICATE *v.*] **a.** Unfolded, expanded. **b.** Unfolded in words, fully stated; *esp.* of a syllogism. **c.** Made clear; plain, intelligible.

a. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The intestine in some is small .. The appendices are explicate.

b. 1532 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 169 When our cause was proponed to your holiness, when it was explicate and declared afore the same. 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 4 A simple syllogisme is either contract or explicate. *Ibid.* 5 In an explicate syllogisme the proposition is generall. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 270 A sufficient reason why we should call a Syllogisme explicate: for thereby it is vnfolded to the full. 1648 N. ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 53 The Proposition .. is unwarrantable in the second explicate, or first figure.

c. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* i. 7 Whatsoever is expressed .. is made articulate and explicate. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 How explicate is the Solution of this great Question. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 61 Thought them hardly either vindicable or explicate without it.

Hence † **Explicately** *adv.* = EXPLICITLY 1.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diec. Tryall* (1621) 19 People, who though explicately they did not beleeve in Christ, yet had in them the faith of the Messiah.

Explicate (e·ksplikĕt), *v.* [f. L. *explicāt-* ppl. stem of *explicā-re*, f. *ex-* out + *plicāre* to fold, PLY.]

† **1.** *trans.* To unfold, unroll; to smooth out (wrinkles); to open out (what is wrapped up); to expand (buds, leaves, etc.). *Obs.*

1600 Bp. King *Serm.* 8 When he intendeth his business to purpose, then hee standeth vpon his feet, explicateth and displayeth his limbes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 4. 99 The Rose of Jericho will..explicate its flowers contracted. 1651 Bedell *Life Erasmus* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 69 A gold Ring, which explicated, became an exact celestiall sphere. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 37 The leaves ..explicate themselves. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 193 It [the Glyster]..explicates Corrugations of the Fibres. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 66 They explicate the leaves.

fig. 1536 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Convoc.* Wks. I. 32 If ye diligently roll them in your minds, and after explicate and open them. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* v. 140 Our love is wont to explicate and unfold its affection.

† **b.** To spread out, expand in area or volume.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 The Muscles .. explicatyng their owne substaunce, do constitute a tendinous Membran. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* iv. 31 The blood being thus expanded and explicated into a turgency.

† **c.** To spread out to view, display. *Obs.*

1647 H. More *Poems* 235 From her centre Her pregnant mind she [the soul] fairly explicates In actuall forms. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* III. xliv. § 30. 227/2 There the Zodiack did explicate its Signs.

† **2. a.** To disentangle, unravel; *fig.* (cf. 6). **b.** To disentangle, extricate *from*, *out of* difficulties.

a. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 124 Apter to beget than to explicate difficulties. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* Supp. (1714) 438, I might cite a great deal more, to explicate this Controversie.

b. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. v. § 6. 582 Hee did neuer meet with any difficultie, whence hee could not explicate himselfe. 1668 Clarendon *Vind.* Tracts (1727) 53 No way to explicate the kingdom out of those intricacies.

3. To develop, bring out what is implicitly contained in (a notion, principle, proposition).

1608 T. Spencer *Logick* 260 A simple Syllogisme hath the parts contracted, or explicated. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) VI. 427 To explicate and draw forth this General into the several Particulars wrapt up and included in it. 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 383, I do not think it necessary to explicate these two reasonings. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iii. 48 By logicians generally..this principle has been explicated into three general Axioms.

4. To unfold in words; to give a detailed account of. Sometimes with indirect question as *obj.* Now *rare*; = Explain 3 a.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xv, I name him a gramarien .. that can expounde good autours explicating the figures as well of sentences as wordes. 1553 Pole in Strype *Cranmer* II. 173 Ye have explicated how the whole matter .. may be concluded. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 145 We might dilucidly explicate the..composition of medicaments. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. § 32 (1740) 541 The Terms good and bad .. being beforehand well explicated to the People. 1831 *Crayons from Commons* 48 In dismal doleful ploratory strain He explicates the amount of loss and gain. *a* 1834 Lamb *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 504 An unfairness .. which this would not be quite the proper place for explicating.

absol. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 8 Bot will explicat mair at large. 1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. (1850) 17 As Christ related, and His Apostles recorded and explicated.

† **5.** To disclose the cause or origin of (a phenomenon); to account for. *Obs.*; = Explain *v.* 5.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. vii. 29 To explicate the sowernes of the vineagar. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 13 There is yet another way to explicate the Spring of the Air. 1709 Butler *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 10 Perceptions .. which .. it may not be very easy at first view to explicate.

6. To make clear the meaning of (anything); to remove difficulties or obscurities from; to clear up, explain. Now *rare*; = Explain *v.* 3 b.

1628–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 18/1 Geography we will first define .. And after explicate such terms .. as are not obvious. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 45 He was wondrous quick to explicate obscure passages. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. IIII, The last Verse of his last Satire..is not yet sufficiently explicated. 1814 W. Van Mildert *Bampton Lect.* iii. (ed. 2) 82 Vain attempts to explicate points which..must ever remain enveloped in..mystery. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* IV. i. (1868) 450 Terms by which they [the lustral figures] must be explicated.

† **b.** *refl.* To explain oneself; to make clear one's meaning. *Obs.*

1563 Nowel *Serm. bef. Queen* (1853) 225 To explicate myself, I say, etc. 1631 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 295 The Church of England having plainly explicated herself. 1638 Fratly *Transub.* 253 Once more explicate your selfe.

† **c.** *intr.* To enter into explanations. *Obs. rare.*

1781 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* II. 77 We explicated about the letters and the coach and so forth.

Hence **Explicated** *ppl. a.*, unfolded, expanded; explained. **Explicating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb Explicate. **Explicating** *ppl. a.*, that unfolds; in quot. *intr.* for *refl.* expansive.

1884 Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 362 A religion always is as its deity is..as it were the explicated idea of Him. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, To him belongeth the explicating or unfoldinge of sentence. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 376 For the better explicating of Natural Things. 1626 Beaum. & Fl. *Faithful Friends* IV. i, Surcease a while this explicating joy.

Explication (eksplikē·ʃən). [a. F. *explication*, ad. L. *explicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explicāre*: see Explicate *v.*] The action of explicating.

† **1.** The action or process of unfolding (flowers, leaves, &c.). *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* II. 514 In the flowers of Sycamore .. before explication. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 84 The moones being in the full at the first explication of the two dissimilar leaves.

2. The process of developing or bringing out what is implicitly contained in a notion, proposition, principle, etc.; the result of this process.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 70 Definitions..are nothing but the explication of our simple conceptions. 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 12 A declaration is called an Explication, when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iii. 48 The ground of this explication may be thus set forth.

3. The action or process of stating or describing in detail; a detailed statement or description.

1528 Roy *Sat.*, Of wholy Roodes there is soche a sight That bitwene this and mydnyght I coulde not make explication. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The more orderly explication of the Lawe. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 51 Explication of the manner of propagation by stems cut off from the Mother-plant. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* i. 1 Olaus Magnus in the explication of his map of Scandinavia. 1674 Grew *Anat. Plants* III. II. (1682) 123 The Explication therefore of all those Particulars .. will be my present Task. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 70 P 4 Diffusion and explication are necessary to the instruction of those who .. can only learn what is expresly taught.

† **4.** The action or process of unfolding the cause or origin of a phenomenon; a statement made for this purpose. *Obs.*

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 226 Those common attempts toward the explication of gravity. 1727 J. Keill *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. (1738) 24 The Explications of the Animal Œconomy are equally certain .. with the Propositions of Geometry. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 114 No other explication can be given of this operation. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* I. i. § 2. 99 An explication .. of the various phænomena of human nature.

5. The action or process of removing difficulty or obscurity from, or making clear the meaning of (a word, statement, symbol, etc.). Also, that which effects this; an explanation, interpretation.

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 37 Certayne notes for the more playne explicacion .. of thinges. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 43 The second word was added instead of an explication. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 235 Now take any of all these foure Explications of the Apostles words. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* Introd., The explication of the Signs or Characters. 1709 Swift *Merlin's Proph.*, I have not forced the words by my explication into any other sense. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 99 P 13 A better explication of a controverted line. *c* 1760 Ibbots in *Times* 18 Apr. (1884) 4/2 Ten plates of Anglo-Saxon coins with explications. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. III. § 20. 419 Such explication of contrarieties as might make them appear less incompatible with outward unity. 1878 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 274 A mystery beyond explication.

† **b.** An exposition; a paraphrase. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Life Luther* (1867) I. 59 In the year 1544, th 17th of November, he finished his explication of Genesis. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 252 Two choristers sung the explication or paraphrase.

† **6.** = Explanation 3.

1707 Collier *Refl. Ridic.* 70 If the Person they are address'd to is affronted, and demands an Explication. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 128 He told him, he desir'd to have an Explication with him.

Explicative (e·ksplikətiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *explicātīv-us*, f. *explicare*: see Explicate *v.*]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Tending to unfold, or to unfold itself; expansive. In quot. *fig.* *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxiv. 43 How contrary it is to Christianity, and the Nature of explicative Love.

2. a. Having the function of explaining; explanatory, interpretative. † Of a person: Explicit, affording explanation. **b.** *Logic.* Of a proposition or judgement: That merely explains what is implied in the subject; = Essential. † **c.** *Gram.* (see quot. 1824).

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 123 Here is forbidden .. an anger with deliberation, and purpose of revenge, this being explicative and additionall to the precept forbidding murder. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 5 The term..is called explicative; for it only explains the subject. 1757 *Herald* (1758) I. No. 4. 62, I shall be particularly explicative in the course of these publications. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 216 An explicative sentence is, when a thing is said to be or not to be .. in a direct manner. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 273 In Mathematics the whole Science .. is only the evolution of a potential knowledge into an actual, and its procedure is thus merely explicative. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. i. 207 The new judgments .. are all explicative or analytic. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* x. 393 These are for Mr. Carlyle, the vital, the explicative facts in Cromwell's career and character.

B. *sb.* An explicative term.

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 77 By the first name [green ear of corn], the Indians, as an explicative, term their passover. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 144 With regard to Explicatives.

Hence **Explicatively** *adv.*, in an explanatory manner.

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 22 They often call the bleak north-wind, explicatively, very evil, and accursed.

† **Explicator.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **explicater.** [a. L. *explicātor*, f. *explicāre*: see Explicate *v.*] An expounder, explainer.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 10 The Supposition of Epicurus, and his Explicator, Lucretius. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 36 The Explicaters of Ideas by Resemblances must be forced.

Explicatory (e·ksplikātəri), *a.* [f. L. type **explicātōrius*, f. *explicātor*; see prec. and -ory.] Having the function of explaining. Const. *of.*

1625 Usher *Answ. Jesuit* 304 The like explicatorie repetition is noted..to haue been vsed by the Prophet. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* I. xxv, Those evangelical commands, explicatory of this law. 1726 T. Vincent (*title*), Explicatory Catechism, or an Explanation of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxxi. 377 Making every allowance .for explicatory circumstances. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., They were compelled to wait for the correspondents' full and explicatory accounts.

† **Explicature.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *explicāt-* ppl. stem of *explicāre* (see Explicate) + -ure.] ? The action of unfolding or displaying.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 85 b, Which stones [table diamonds] were wonderfully cut of a Cataglyphic explicature.

‖ **Explicit.** *Obs.* [a med. L. word, used by scribes in indicating the end of a book, or of one of the separate pieces contained in a MS. It was regarded as a vb. in 3rd pers. sing., 'Here ends' (such a book, piece, etc.), the form *explicium* being used as pl. It seems, however, to have been originally an abbreviation of *explicitus* pa. pple., in *explicitus est liber*, lit. 'the book is unrolled'; cf. quot. 949.]

[*a* 420 Hieronymus *Ep.* xxviii. iv, Solemus completis opusculis .. interponere Explicit aut Feliciter aut aliquid istius modi. 949 in Yepez *Chron. Ord. S. Benedicti* I. 92 (Du Cange) Explicitus est liber iste à Notario Sebastiano Diacono, notum perfectionis diem 4. Kalend. Februarii æræ 987.] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* (end), Explicit liber Exodus. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* (end), Explicit liber Troili et Criseide. *c* 1450–60 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 331 Expliciunt Statuta Familie bone Memorie. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* (end), Explicit per William Caxton. 15.. *Piers of Fullham* 287 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 12 Explxyth peers of fulham. 1595 G. M. *Gentleman's Acad.* 54 Explicit prima pars. [1663–76 Bullokar, *Explicite*..ended or finished. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* II. 402 Explicit.]

b. *nonce-use* as *sb.*: The 'finis,' shutting up.

a 1638 Cleveland *Poems, Agst. Sleep* 11 Sleep..Reasons Assassine, Fancies Bail; The Senses Curfew..Joys Explicite, unfathom'd Gulf of time.

† **Explicit,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *explicit-* ppl. stem of *explicāre* to unfold: see Explicate.] *intr.* Of a leaf: To unfold, open out.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 650 Leaves of red Roses perfectly explicited.

Explicit (eksplisit), *a.* Also 7 **explicite.** [a. Fr. *explicite*, ad. L. *explicit-us*, pa. pple. of *explicāre* to unfold: see Explicate.]

† **1.** Of the brow: Free from folds or wrinkles; smooth. Of a plot: Free from intricacies; simple.

1671 Milton *Samson* Introd., That commonly called the plot, whether intricate or explicit. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* IX. 296 The chearful Forehead is Explicit and smooth.

2. Of knowledge, a notion, etc.: Developed in detail; hence, clear, definite. *Explicit faith, belief* (Theol.): the acceptance of a doctrine with distinct apprehension of all that is logically involved in it; opposed to *implicit faith.*

1631 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 119 Every man is bound to have a personall explicite Faith of his own. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* ii. 85 The explicite beliefe of them is no necessary part of Christian communion. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. ii. (1695) 11 The Understanding hath an implicit Knowledge of these Principles, but not an explicit, before this first hearing. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (J.), How impossible it is for us to have a clear and explicit notion of that which is infinite. 1880 Littledale *Plain Reas.* xxv. 73 Implicit belief in the Pope is not sufficient; that must be explicit.

3. Of declarations, indications, utterances: Distinctly expressing all that is meant; leaving nothing merely implied or suggested; express.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Explicite*, made manifest, vnfolded. 1642 Milton *Arzt. conc. Militia* 26 An Oath ought to be explicite, I mean, without implications or etcetera's. 1654 Cromwell *Sp.* 12 Sept., There was an explicit consent and an implicit consent. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. v. (1840) 66 What their [the angels'] sin was is not explicit. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. VII. 62 The Landgrave..wrote to Granvelle..begging an explicit declaration of what they had to fear or hope. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 42 If a poor man who is ready to die with hunger steal a loaf of bread, it is a less explicit sign of depravity than [etc.]. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 201 Promises more explicit had been held out to him of forgiveness.

4. Hence of persons, their qualities, etc.: Speaking out fully all that is meant; definite and unreserved in expression; outspoken.

1726 Butler *Serm.* vii. 134 How explicit they are with themselves, is another Question 1756 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* (1790) II. 10 To express myself in as plain, explicit and intelligible manner as I am able. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 172 The explicit firmness and decision of a king. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 180 No man who is at the head of affairs always wishes to be explicit.

Explicitly (eksplisitli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².] In an explicit manner.

1. As a matter of 'explicit' knowledge, belief, or statement; expressly and not merely by implication. Opposed to *implicitly.* Now only (exc. *Theol.*) with reference to statements, in which use it approaches sense 2.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* IV. lxxvii. 863 That the Roman Church ..erreth not *in..Fundamentalibus Fidei Articulis*, because explicitely they profess them, howsoever .. implicitely and by consequent they subvert them. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 8. 217 Every civill Law hath a penalty annexed

to it, either explicitly or implicitly. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 511 He explicitly limits his ideas of resistance. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xvi. 437 Faith believes the whole revelation of God explicitly so far as it knows it; implicitly so far as it is not known as yet. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 323 Passages of various dates speak explicitly of the use of the compass for land purposes.

2. In a definite and unambiguous manner; unequivocally.

1756 BP. LOWTH *Let. to Bp. Warburton* 129, I thought it incumbent upon me to tell you explicitly...that I was not to be frightened. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii, Speak explicitly and to the point. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 1 We..avow most explicitly what [etc.]

3. With detailed exposition.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 24 This part of the office of conscience is beyond my present design explicitly to consider. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 195 Will you tell me a little more explicitly what [etc.]?

Explicitness (eksplĭ·sitnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being explicit; distinctness of statement or (formerly) of apprehension; freedom from ambiguity or obscurity of meaning; outspokenness.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xii. 187 Whose judgement (of speculative doctrine) is..with lesse curiosity and explicitenesse declared in Scripture. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IV. vii. 284 The knowledge of this article..was by no means received with..explicitness in the ancient Jewish Church. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxii. 236 An explicitness that can admit of no mistake. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. iv, Explicitness is not the language of such as I am. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 581 That explicitness of syntax.

† **Expli·ke**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *expliquer* to explain, ad. L. *explicāre*: see EXPLICATE.] *trans.* To unfold in words; to narrate at length.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. Prol. 1 a/1 The feruente charytee of the freres..haue ofte tymes requyred vs to..explyke the lyues of holy Heremytes.

Explodable (eksplō·ud'ăb'l), *a.* [f. EXPLODE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be exploded.

1871 LE FANU *Ten. Malory* lix. 343 As I have seen people at a chemical lecture eye the explodable compounds on the professor's table.

Explode (eksplō·ud), *v.* [ad. L. *explōdĕre*, *explaudĕre* to drive out by clapping, hiss (a player) off the stage, f. *ex-* out + *plaudĕre* to clap: cf. APPLAUD, PLAUDIT. Cotgr. 1611 has Fr. *exploder* in sense 1.

With the non-Lat. senses 4–6 cf. late L. *displōdĕre* (see DISPLODE) used of the bursting of a bladder. Senses 5 and 6, now the prevailing senses, are not recognized by Johnson.]

† **1.** *trans.* To clap and hoot (a player, play, etc.) off the stage; hence *gen.* to drive away with expressions of disapprobation; to cry down; to banish ignominiously. Also *fig.* Const. *from*, *out of*, and with double obj. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 19 Vertue and Wisdom..were hissed out, and exploded by the common people. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 69 Why they did not hiss, and explode him off the Stage. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 12 Religion is a thing they explode conversation. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. vi, In the playhouse..when he doth wrong, no critic is so apt to hiss and explode him. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxx. 94 Of justice and religion..He [Enoch] spake exploded. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Artif. Comedy* Wks. 402 Congreve and Farquhar show their heads once in seven years only, to be exploded and put down. [1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 21 Who would not cry out against and explode the patrons of Cerinthus.]

† **b.** To mock at, deride. *Obs. rare.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 570 When thou hast once begun to build a house, Leav't not unfinish'd, lest the..Ill-spoken crow..from her bough thy means outgone explode.

† **c.** Of a thing: To cause to be hooted (off the stage). *nonce-use.*

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 335 The absurdity..was so glaring, that it has quite exploded that notion off the stage.

2. To reject with scorn (an opinion, proposal, custom). Also in weaker sense: To reject, discard. *Obs.* exc. in *passive*, which is still occas. used with the sense: To be disused, to be rejected as obsolete (cf. 3).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 56 When Glan is set with a worde præceding G is exploded. 1609 BACON *Case of Post-nati* Wks. 1803 IV. 343 But the court *una voce* exploded this reason, and said [etc.]. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* xliv. 99 Not that I wholly Explode Astrology; I believe there is something in it. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 46 This Method of building..having been exploded by the Hon. Board as insufficient. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 55 This breed is now nearly exploded, being considered..as unprofitable. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 132 These effects..were formerly attributed to suction; a word which ought to be exploded. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iii. (ed. 2) 94 As new views came into vogue, or old errors became exploded. 1861 ELSIE GARRETT in *Gd. Words* 410 The old airs ..are exploded for Italian bravuras.

3. To cause to be rejected; to bring into disrepute; to expose the hollowness of; to discredit; † to bring into disuse.

Now often associated with sense 6; hence it tends to be restricted to cases in which the fig. use of that sense would be applicable.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 The Priests forged Letter..was soon after exploded by the Priests own confession. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 203, I was farther hired to explode their doctrine of predestination. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 173 The famous crown-piece..did not explode the others. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 266 Cullen..laboured to explode the humoral pathology. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. iii. 97 Their existence has entirely exploded the old notion that England never possessed any native romances. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 30 When the idol has been pulverized and the lie is exploded. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 626. 607, I thought that I had thoroughly exploded that fallacy.

† **4. a.** To drive forth (air); to emit. **b.** To drive out with violence and sudden noise. *Obs.*

a. 1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* 352 The inspired Air..when 'tis exploded, carrys them away with it self. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 174 The smallest charge of Gunpowder will..explode the Bullet with equal force. 1731 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 28 That air again the lungs explode When robbed of its nitrous load.

b. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 300 These Raging Minerals..are exploded with the greatest violence. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 15 The effects of Lightning, exploded from the Clouds. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* v. (ed. 2) 257 The kindled Powder did explode The massy Ball. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 324 Pieces of this [earth-coal] are frequently exploded into the room. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* (1844) 154 The vast height to which they [masts] had been exploded. 1826 [see EXPLODED *ppl. a.* 3].

5. *intr.* To 'go off' with a loud noise. Of gas, gunpowder, etc.: To expand violently with a loud report under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy; hence, of a charged jar, mine, etc. Of a boiler, gun, etc.: To fly in pieces, burst, from a similar cause.

1790 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 96 All Europe is like a mine ready to explode. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 232 Let one ball..touch the ball of the charged jar..the jar will then of course explode. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 281 Place upon a plate a few grains of powder..As the plate becomes heated..the whole explodes. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. x. 319 They [rockets] exploded with a very loud report in the air.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1817 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 279 A desperate conspiracy..which had..exploded already. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) X. 179 We..rushed down forty-five stairs, and exploded from the house with a fury, etc. 1867 BAKER *Albert N'yanza* II. 280 The effect produced made the crowd..explode with laughter. 1888 BURGON 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 63 Conscious that I must certainly explode if he kept me for another half-minute. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 63 'Confound him!' or some stronger expletive exploded from the Earl's lips.

c. *Phys.* To break out or burst forth *into*.

1882 E. G. LORING in *Alien. & Neurol.* (1887) VIII. 130 The irritation..may..develop gradually, or explode suddenly, into an actual inflammation.

6. *trans.* To cause (a gas, gunpowder, also a magazine, mine, etc.) to 'go off' with a loud noise; to 'blow up'.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 192 In an exhausted receiver ..neither can a bell be heard..nor gun-powder be exploded. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II. 110 When oxygen and hydrogen gas are exploded. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 762 The gun-cotton was exploded under the pressure of a confined space. 1890 *Spectator* 15 May, On Tuesday night, Lord Randolph Churchill exploded his little mine.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1822, 1832 [see CATAMARAN 2]. 1842 S. R. MAITLAND *Notes Foxe's Martyrs* II. Mr. Cattley..exploded all this conceit and insolence upon a matter which, etc. 1850 REDDING *Yesterday & To-day* (1863) III. 42 So he took out his snuff-box, once more at his ease, Inhaled a full pinch, and exploded a sneeze. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 256 They [Italians] explode each other on mere contact..like two hostile gases. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 11 The plot was exploded by the committal of Somerset..to the Tower.

Exploded (eksplō·ud'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb.

† **1.** That has been hissed off the stage. *Obs.*

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 13 Fustian from exploded plays. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 81 After the *Three Hours after Marriage* had been driven off the stage..while the exploded scene was yet fresh in memory.

2. Held in contempt; rejected, scouted. Also in weaker sense, disused, out of fashion. (Said of customs, opinions, etc.; rarely of persons.)

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* iv. ii, To put in an exploded plea In the court of Venus. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 A Thing so exploded as speaking hard Words. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 36 A conflict with some of those exploded fanatics of slavery. 1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 160 The exploded theories of Boerhaave or Cullen. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xix. 486 When mercy was on all sides an exploded virtue, he dared to be merciful. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxiii. 185 The time..had gone by when such exploded politics could even interest the people.

† **b.** Of a material object: Discarded, disused; out of fashion. *Obs.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xviii. 194 The little cool playful streams those exploded cherubs uttered. 1829 *The Bengallee* 169 An old Dowager's now exploded pair of pockets.

† **3.** Driven forth with violence and sudden noise.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, The exploded cork whizzed through the air.

4. In sense 6 of the verb.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 209 Conical form being best suited ..to the action of the exploded fluid.

fig. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* viii. 109 It had been..occupied for a year or two by an exploded millionaire.

Explodent (eksplō·udĕnt). *Phonetics.* [ad. L. *explōdent-em*, pr. pple. of *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE.] A consonant-sound produced by the sudden escape of breath after the closure of the oral passage (as *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*); a 'check', 'mute', or 'stop'; = EXPLOSIVE B. 1.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 371 The combination of two explodents. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 6 The two adjectives horrible and abominable—three explodents and one aspirate in three words. 1883 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 349/3 Mr. Cayley held that all explodents suggested impact.

Exploder (eksplō·udəɹ). [f. EXPLODE + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, explodes.

† **1.** One who rejects (a doctrine, etc.); one who denies the existence of (something). *Obs.*

1649 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 39 Mr. Hobbs, that confident Exploder of Immaterial Substances out of the world. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 17 [Some affirm that atheists do not exist, but] these so confident exploders of them are both unskilled in..antiquity, and unacquainted with the present age. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 3 This age hath produced too many confident Exploders of Immaterial Substances. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. vii. 276 Scandalous exploders of the doctrine of passive obedience.

2. One who refutes a theory, etc.

1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 320 Mighty expiscators and exploders of myths.

3. Something which bursts with a loud noise.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 238 Things..called guns. Pocket volcanoes would be a fitter title, or portable exploders.

4. That which causes explosion; a contrivance for exploding gunpowder, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 853/2 The gun..has..the needle-exploder and bolt breech. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 359 For mining, electric fuses are used, called also exploders. 1884 A. G. HAKE *Chinese Gordon* x. 254 Firing a gun 150 yards off with a magnetic exploder.

Exploding (eksplō·udiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EXPLODE in various senses.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 13 The confident exploding of all immaterial Substances. *Ibid.* 71 Our Author's Metaphysical argument against a Vacuum (the exploding of which he thinks so necessary).

b. *attrib.*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 15 These instruments are called exploding tubes. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 336 The tumbler strikes an exploding-pin screwed into the false breech.

Explo·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That explodes. † **a.** That drives away with scorn. **b.** That causes a loud and sudden noise. **c.** That flies into pieces with loud report.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 546 Thus with th'applause they meant, Turnd to exploding hiss. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 337 The howling, the clattering, the exploding din. 1883 *Academy* 23 June 444/1 That tree..has the air of an exploding shell.

Exploit (eksploit), *sb.* Forms: 4 **esploit(e**, 5 **explait**, **expleyte**, 5–7 **exployt(e**, (6 **exploicte**), 6– **exploit**. [a. OFr. *esplait*, *esploit* m., *esploite* fem., and their refashioned forms *exploit*, *exploite*, etc. = Pr. *espleit* m., *esplecha* fem.:—vulgar L. **explic'tum*, *explic'ta* (med.L. *esplectum*, *expletum* n., *explecta* fem.), L. *explicitum*, *explicita*, neut. and fem. ppples. of *explicāre*: see EXPLICATE. The etymological sense is thus 'something unfolded, brought out, or put forth'; the action of unfolding or developing.]

† **1.** Advantage, progress, speed, success; furtherance. Const. *of*. *To make exploit*: to make speed, to meet with success. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 258 The sail goth up, and forth they straught, But none esploit therof they caught. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3661 For explait of þere spede, þai spekyn in fere To chese hom a cheftayn. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, For he full sory was withouten dread, Of the expleyte and of the happye spede Of this Iason. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 173 Of whose exployt or spede myne auctour maketh no menyon. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 272 His ambassadours hadde made no better exployte.

† **2.** The endeavour to gain advantage or mastery over (a person or place); an attempt to capture or subdue; hence, a military or naval expedition or enterprise. † *In exploit*: in action or combat. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 87/4 He began to helpe them in theyr exployte of the see and anon the tempest cessed. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 133 Thei prophecied..vnto Alexandre victory, when he made his exploicte towarde Darius. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 41, I must giue my selfe some hurts, and say I got them in exploit. *a* 1627 J. HAYWARD *Annals Four Y. Elis.* (1840) 55 The Captaines drewe to consideration all the meanes for the exploit of the towne. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 495 Captain Mees..has undertaken the exploit of St. Maloes. 1758 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 24 The glory of having undertaken such an exploit no malice..can impair.

b. An enterprise, project. *rare* (after mod.F.).

1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 50 Thackeray had become big enough to give a special éclat to any literary exploit to which he attached himself.

3. An act or deed; a feat; in modern use, an achievement displaying a brilliant degree of bravery or skill.

c 1538 R. COWLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 126 II. 96 They doo noo exployte not so moche as to shote oon gone. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. ii. 35 Whom corrupting Gold Will tempt vnto a close exploit of Death. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 845 Magicians can doe such exployctes by the devills meanes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 15 For many years it was counted a great exploit to pass this strait. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. vii. 110 Drake's exploits strung the patriotism..of the sailors to a lofty pitch. 1879 FROUDE.

Cæsar xix. 308 The conquest of Gaul had been an exploit of extraordinary military difficulty.

†**4.** Carrying out, execution, performance. *To put in exploit*: to put in practice. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 213 If .. the whole cxployt of thinges be governed by hym. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 75 A..Captaine, who scornes to imitate any stratageme .. used by the enemy, though the putting it in exploit might give him assured victory.

†**5.** *Law.* A citation or summons; a writ. Cf. Fr. *exploit. Obs.*

[1611 COTGR., *Exploict* .. an adiournement or citation.] 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 457 Any summons or arrest, exploit or assignement. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 82 Exploits, which is the adjourning or citing of such persons, against whom any action is brought.

Exploit (eksploi·t), *v.* Forms: 4 **exploiten**, 5 **expleyt, explite**, 5–7 **exploite**, **-yte**, 6– **exploit.** [ad. Fr. *exploit-er* = Pr. *expleitar, explectar*:—L. **explicitāre*, freq. of *explicāre*: see EXPLICATE. Sense 4 is a recent adoption of the mod. vb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To accomplish, achieve, execute, perform; to fight (a battle). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6177, I dwelle with hem..That worship of this world coveiten, And grete nede kunnen expleiten. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 218 Massageres..T'expleyte the journe al tymes of the yeere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 362/2 They knewe wel that they shold no thyng exployte of their entente. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 81, I ordeyne the bataill to be to morow exploited. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi, They departed without exploytinge their message. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1806) I. 502 P. Turpilianus .. sat still without exploiting anie notable enterprise. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 47 It is euident, that these tragedies against the Lords were exployted by others. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 882/4 We doubt not..but something considerable will be exploited by them. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 127 The first thing they exploited, was to distribute my Body among them into several Provinces. 1775 in ASH.

†**b.** *To exploit out*: to achieve the expulsion of. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 307 To exployte the man owte of the mone.

2. †**a.** *refl.* To apply, exert oneself. Cf. OFr. *s'exploiter. Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 95 Why consumest thy self slepynge without exploityng the in thy vyage. 1530 PALSGR. 542/1 They exployted them so faste that within shorte space they came to their journayes ende.

†**b.** *intr.* To act with effect; to get on, prosper, speed. Also in *impers. pass. Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 b, Peleus .. not knowing how he might exploite for to affayne to execute his dampnable enuye. *Ibid.* 66 If I abode here I should not exployte but lose my tyme. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 188 The knight .. reherced to them how he had exployted. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 154 Some did to me vnfold .. how at Arde Gomigines did hold, Exploiting well. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 384 During the minoritie of this King Richard..brauely was it exployted in Fraunce by his Agents.

†**3.** *trans.* ? To cause to succeed, prosper. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe our Ladye* (Caxton) C v a, Let thy grace to me descende .. My rude tunge to explite and spede.

4. To 'work' (a mine, etc.); to turn to industrial account (natural resources). **b.** *transf.* To utilize for one's own ends, treat selfishly as mere workable material (persons, etc.); to 'make capital out of'.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 306 The Humbughausens ..have exploited the obscure (to use a French phrase where we have no proper equivalent) with .. profit. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 25 Exploiting that poor girl for their idle purposes of curiosity. 1865 E. ARNOLD in *Reader* No. 115. 282/1 In exploiting mineral resources. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIII. 7 The great German naturalist .. finds himself coolly exploited by a Paris publisher. 1888 *Westm. Rev.* July 58 An association of capitalist shareholders, exploiting their wage-paid labourers. 1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 313 European exiles..were then..exploiting the riches of the East.

5. *intr.* To conduct mining operations *for.*

1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, Apr. XXX. 857 Some two years ago a Belgian engineer proposed to exploit for petroleum.

Hence **Exploi·ted**, **Exploi·ting** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 1/1 The Jews .. attracting to themselves alone the animosity which is deserved by the whole 'exploiting' class. 1887 *Ibid.* 20 Aug. 4/2 There is no such exploited class as trained nurses in fashionable 'institutions'. 1887 T. KIRKUP *Inq. Socialism* iii. 87 The domineering and exploiting spirit.

Exploi·table, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

†**a.** Capable of being accomplished. *Obs.* **b.** Capable of being exploited (in sense 4 b).

1611 COTGR., *Exploitable* .. readie to be performed, easie to be done. 1887 tr. *Marx' Capital* II. XXV. 633 This excess of capital .. makes exploitable labour-power sufficient.

Exploi·tage. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] = next.

1884 *My Ducats & Daughter* III. xxiii. 35 He would not lend himself to exploitage. 1884 W. MORRIS in *Century Mag.* July (1886) 397 It [profit-sharing] would do nothing toward the extinction of exploitage.

Exploitation (eksploitē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *exploitation*, f. *exploiter*: see EXPLOIT *v.*]

1. The action of exploiting or turning to account; productive working or profitable management (of mines, cattle, etc.). Also, an instance of this.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 362 Similar proofs of the deficient commercial exploitation of these colonies perpetually occur. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 588 Clear evidence of success, wanting to all other 'exploitations' (excuse the gallicism). 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 766 What is to be the next exploitation of genius? Travels? 1881 P. GEDDES in *Nature* No. 622. 534 The second .. inquires whether the exploitation of plants or animals be more profitable in the given society. 1885 A. J. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLIX. 8 Cities..owed their rise..to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the province.

b. The action of turning to account for selfish purposes, using for one's own profit.

[1844 M. HENNELL *Social Syst.* 108 Slavery, the use of man by man (*exploitation*) was the reigning principle of society in its first stages.] 1857 O. BROWNSON *Convert* Wks. V. 116 A poor man .. becoming rich by trade, speculation, or the successful exploitation of labour. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* No. 1017. 1827/2 The exploitation of the credulous public. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ix. 225 Their whole existence [was] an exploitation of the helpless people they reigned over. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Fashionable Philos.* 33 The exploitation and subjugation of Eastern countries.

2. The action of reconnoitring.

1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., It surely indicated lax exploitation that the advance column should have blindly butted its head against this broken bridge.

Exploitative (eksploi·tătiv), *a. rare.* [f. EXPLOIT *v.* + -ATIVE] Concerned with exploiting or turning to account natural resources.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 363 'Industries', divided into 'Exploitative' and 'Elaborative' groups.

Exploiter (eksploi·tər), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who exploits. **a.** One who turns to account. **b.** One who turns to account for selfish purposes.

a. 1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Mar. X. 152/2 Happy mining company .. these fortunate exploiters. 1890 *Montreal Weekly Gaz.* 12 Sept. 4/1 The coal seam opened lay on the north side of Cow Bay, and a considerable trade was carried on between the French exploiters, and..the West Indies.

b. 1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Feb. X. 101/2 The pockets of all the railroad exploiters .. have .. been crammed with public money. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 245 That shrewd and often not ungentle character whom his 'exploiters' malign as Hodge. 1887 T. KIRKUP *Inq. Socialism* iii. 86 The capitalists and exploiters of the new industrial era.

Exploi·ter, *v.* [a. Fr. *exploiter*: see EXPLOIT *v.* (the inf. being irregularly adopted instead of the stem).] *trans.* To make use of, develop, turn to account. Hence **Exploi·terer.**

1853 T. PARKER *Theism, etc.* Introd. 41 It is sad to see .. disciples of this church .. exploitered by a twofold jesuitry. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 406 It .. [the idea of the Book of Snobs] was repeated, diversified, and—to use an American adaptation of a French word..—'exploitered', till it became rather wearisome. 1864 G. DYCE *Bella Donna* I. 48 Every proprietress of a 'banner screen' invariably determined to exploiter her work by the agency of the lottery-ticket. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* II. ii, The probable profits which would accrue were he to exploiter her musical talent. 1883 T. PARKER *Theism, etc.* (1863) 67 The God of the popular theology is the exploiterer of the human race.

Exploiting (eksploi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXPLOIT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXPLOIT.

a. in senses of the vb. **b.** see quot. 1867.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 922 Having contributed (for the exploiting of this service) two thousand dragmes weight in silver. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 18 And left more of glory to vs by their exploiting of great actes. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 23 The..exployting of any thing tending to the promoting of the Romish brethren. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Exploiting*, transporting trees or timber by a river. 1890 *Nature* 18 Sept., They..think too much of competition as the exploiting of labour by capital.

Exploiture (eksploi·tiŭ). [f. EXPLOIT *v.* + -URE.] The action of the vb. EXPLOIT.

†**1.** The action of achieving or accomplishing. Const. *of.* Also, a performance; and *collect.* what has been accomplished. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xi, The Commentaries of Julius Cesar whiche he made of his exploiture in Fraunce and Brytayne. *Ibid.* III. x, In his counsayles, affaires, and exployctures, he omitted no tyme. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 18 Paulinus finished not there his exploitures with such facilitie. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix. 67 Whose seruice thou canst not lacke for thexploiture of such affaires.

2. In mod. use: The action of exploiting or developing.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 554/2 A plot..was never so old but that it rewarded some further exploiture by Marion.

Explo·rable, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *explorable*, f. *explorer*: see EXPLORE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being explored.

1762–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 677 The intricate ways of Providence explorable only by the all-seeing eye.

†**Explo·rate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. *explōrāt-us* pa.pple. of *explorāre*: see EXPLORE.] Thoroughly examined, carefully prepared.

1655 W. HOWIN *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1852) III. 517 Any of your mature explorate additions.

†**Explorate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *explōrāt-* ppl. stem of *explōrāre*: see EXPLORE.] = EXPLORE.

1549 HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* iii, The twelve princes that were sent to explorate and search the privities and condition of the land of Canaan. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 155 Snails .. exclude their hornes, and therewith explorate their way. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Exploration (eksplorē·ʃən). [ad. L. *explōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explōrāre* to EXPLORE.]

†**1.** The action of examining; investigation, scrutiny. *Obs.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Sir William Bowyer .. by diligente searche and exploration founde out dyuers greatte and plentyfull sprynges, at Hampsted heath. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 5 Men..who might by exploration seuer the dross from the gold. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxiv § 20. 271 [The use of the divining rod] is a fruitlesse exploration, strongly senting of Pagan derivation. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 413 The exploration . of their competency. 1690 BOYLE *Med. Hydrostat.* Wks. 1772 V. 463 Our hydrostatical way of exploration.

b. *Med.* and *Surg.* The examination of an organ, a wound, etc. by the use of the finger, probe, or other physical appliance.

1880 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1880 W. BODENHAMER (*title*) The Physical Exploration of the Rectum. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The action of exploring (a country, district, place, etc.); an instance of this. Also *transf.*

1823 LAMB *Elia, Praise Chimney-sweepers* 257 A lost chimney sweeper..tired with his tedious explorations..laid his black head upon the pillow. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 299 This side of the Scawfell Pikes is deserving exploration. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 222 The exploration of the sources of the Blue Nile.

attrib. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 5/2 Mr. H. M. Stanley ..would resume exploration work in Africa.

Explorative (eksplō·rătiv), *a.* [f. L. *explōrāt-* (see EXPLORATE) + -IVE. Cf. F. *exploratif, -ive.*] Concerned with, or having the object of, exploration or investigation; inclined to make explorations.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 63 Albinus. divides Plato's Dialogues into Classes, explorative, obstetric and subversive. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 664 Should the visitor be of a very inquisitive turn, he may satisfy his explorative disposition. 1875 MASSON *Wordsworth, etc.* 172 A Wordsworth, he admits, might have a genius of the explorative or mystery-piercing kind. 1887 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 5/6 An explorative operation in May would have enabled the physicians to recognise the existence of cancer. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4/2 Few men of his age have done so much explorative tramping.

Hence **Explo·ratively** *adv.* **Explo·rativeness.**

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, Behoves us, not to enter exploratively its dim embroiled deeps. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 155 To prevent your snout, in a fit of explorativeness, from being snubbed by the impudent claws of a..rock.

Explorator (eksplorē·tər). Also 5–6 **-our.** [a. L. *explōrātor* f. *explōrāre*: see EXPLORE. Cf. F. *explorateur.*] One who or that which explores.

†**1.** One who is employed to collect information, *esp.* with regard to an enemy, or an enemy's country; a scout, a spy. *Obs.*

c 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 2452 Expert in language have explo[ra]tours..to knowe alle ther labours. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2483 Two exploratours..that broght the grape clustre to desert fro the lande of promissionne 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 104 Vespasian. was advertist by his exploratouris, that Caratak .. had renewit his army. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 68 b, Thus did the explorators of the land of Canaan terrifie the Jewes. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* III. 370 Thou art the explorator without knowledge, the magistrate without jurisdiction. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†**b.** *transf.* One who searches diligently. *Obs.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* 38 These Seminaries, secrete wanderers, and explorators in the darke. 1681 H. HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 92 This envious Explorator or searcher for faults [Satan].

2. One who explores (a country) for the purpose of discovery.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 145 America has sent forth to the Holy Land its best explorators.

3. †**a.** An apparatus invented by Beccaria for ascertaining the electrical condition of the atmosphere (Craig 1847). **b.** (See quot.) **c.** *Electric explorator* = 'electrical explorer'.

b. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Chest explorator*, an exploring needle or trochar used for introduction between the ribs to diagnose the presence of empyema.

Exploratory (eksplo·rătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *explōrātōri-us*, f. *explōrāre*: see EXPLORE.]

1. Of or pertaining to exploration; connected with investigation or searching.

1651 *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 507 This is but an exploratory, and pretentative purpose between us. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 183/1 When God seems to delay.. before he comes with the mercy he promiseth, and we pray for; 'tis exploratory to faith. *a* 1721 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 275, I renounce .. all abuse of thy name, in .. exploratory lots. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 429 Early in this century.. remarkable exploratory zeal arose. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 80 A new kind of military chaplet.. to which he gave the name of *the crown exploratory.*

2. **a.** Constructed or selected for exploration or observation (of the surrounding country).

1732 *Hist. Litt.* III. 500 At some distance were also exploratory Forts. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 91 On the very summit of the hill is a small intrenchment, intended as exploratory. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 167 The Romans placed several posts, as exploratory forts, along the banks of the Forth

b. Undertaken for the sake of exploration, examination, or discovery.

1620 JAS. I in *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 495 Your imployment is, for the present, meerly exploratory and provisional. 1692 BP. HOPKINS *Exp. Lord's Pr.* 123 There is an Exploratory Temptation, to search out and discover what is in Man. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 25 Herefordshire .. a favourite scene of their exploratory travels. 1887 SIR S. FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 17 At present the study is exploratory rather than demonstrative. 1891 *Spectator* 11 July, An exploratory operation..to find out whether or not it would be possible to remove a tumour.

c. Charged with the duty of exploration. Also (*nonce-use*), bent on exploration.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. v, Chalons sends forth exploratory pickets of National Volunteers. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIII, An exploratory blackbeetle now and then was found immovable upon the stairs.

†**Exploratress.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXPLORATOR + -ESS.] A female explorer.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, To Apollo* (1858) 22 All Heaven's most supreme and worthy Goddesses, Dione, Rhæa, and th' Exploratress Themis.

Explore (eksplōˑɹ), *v.* [ad. F. *explore-r*, ad. L. *explōrā-re* to search out.

Usually explained as f. *ex-* out + *plōrāre* to make to flow, f. *pluere* to flow.]

1. *trans.* To investigate, seek to ascertain or find out (a fact, the condition of anything). Also with indirect question as obj.

1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29 Stratagems..by.. sondry meanes to be explored. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. iii, A cunning spy, sent to explore The city's strength or weakness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 47 Let the Learned Gard'ner .. Explore the Nature of each sev'ral Tree. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 84 Let some prophet..Explore the cause of great Apollo's rage. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xv. (1865) 120 Who or what sort of persons inherited Mackery End..we..determined some day to explore. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 165 The imperator resolved to explore, disguised..the real temper of his soldiers.

†b. To search for; to find by searching; to search out. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 328, I now am bound..to explore My long-lack'd father. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & A.* 201 With his pointed dart Explores the nearest passage to his heart. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 51 The good shepherd.. Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 255 The Alps, over which he was to explore a new passage into Italy. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 59 Exploring..a fit opportunity.

¶ To try, make proof of. (A Latinism.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 632 Satan..toward the Gates of Hell Explores his solitary flight.

2. To look into closely, examine into, scrutinize; to pry into (either a material or immaterial object). In later use coloured by association with 3.

1598 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* (1869) I. 152 Her selfe in instants doth all things explore; For each thing's present. 1709 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 92 Some unexperienc'd Fool her Eyes explore. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. ix, They explored the several Kinds of..vegetable Substances. *a* 1800 COWPER *Mischievous Bull*, Wood-peckers explore the sides Of rugged oaks for worms. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 683 Of no man..was the public conduct so completely explored. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xi. (1865) 308, I digress into Soho to explore a bookstall. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 179 He looketh seldom in their face, His eyes explore the ground. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 440 *note*, The Dutch archives have been too little explored.

b. To examine by touch; to probe (a wound). Cf. EXPLORATION 1 b.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 66 The finger is better than any instrument to explore some kinds of wounds. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 361 The learned finger never need explore Thy vig'rous pulse. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 114 The physician must explore thy wound.

3. *esp.* To search into or examine (a country, a place, etc.) by going through it; to go into or range over for the purpose of discovery.

a 1616 BEAUMONT *Loving at First Sight* Poems (1653), Not caring to observe the wind Or the new sea to explore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 41 Another Typhis shall new Seas explore. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 105 Who bid the stork, Columbus like, explore Heav'ns not his own? 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 151 The busy race..explore Each creek. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 12 Apr. an. 1783, He..recommended us to explore Wapping. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 194 We spent a couple of hours..exploring the ruins.

fig. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 235 The Scotch School ..entered the mind to explore it. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* III. v. 118 He had explored the modern languages of Europe.

b. *intr.* To conduct operations in search *for*.

1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 27 A large expenditure of public money in exploring for coal.

Hence **Explo·red** *ppl. a.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 15 Some rotten archive, rummaged out of some seldom-explored press.

Explorement (eksplōˑɹmĕnt). *rare.* [f. EXPLORE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of exploring; = EXPLORATION.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 The frustrated search of Porta, who upon the explorement of many, could never finde one. 1692–1732 in COLES. 1839 G. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fletcher's Wks.* I. 15 An author's..explorements and excursions are those into the world of.. Imagination.

Explorer (eksplōˑɹəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who explores (a country or place).

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. II. 288 The report of the cowardly Explorers of the land. 1818 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 373 The explorers enter, and immediately find themselves in a marble cave. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxvii. (1879) 537 A rich harvest may be awaiting the antiquarian explorer [at Ephesus]. 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at Close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 19 Anthony Jenkinson, the enterprising explorer of the Persian route to India. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 8 An explorer of the Alps. *fig.* 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxiv. 6 These are.. explorers in iniquity.

†2. One who or that which examines or tests.

1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 40 The extent of this explorer of Waters [a Powder] is not very great.

3. An apparatus for exploring or examining: *spec.* a. (see quot. 1874); b. an apparatus for exploring a wound or a cavity in a tooth.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 817/2 *Explorer*, an apparatus by which the bottom of a body of water is examined, when not beyond a certain depth. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Electrical explorer*, an apparatus for detecting a bullet or other metallic substance in the tissues.

Exploring (eksplōˑɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXPLORE. Also *attrib.*, as in *exploring needle, trochar*, surgical instruments for 'exploring' tumours, etc.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 203 Our Exploring Expedition saw the Feejee Islanders getting their dinner off human bones. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 261, I went on an exploring expedition round some distant fields. 1873 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 326 Deepdale is wild and beautiful..and will repay exploring. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II. xii. (1886) 96 When you want to go a bit of exploring, you just ask old John [etc.]. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exploring needle, trochar.*

Explo·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That explores.

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* Pref., To doubt whether they be agreeable, to..the exploring Experiments of the fire. 1772 FLETCHER *Wks.* (1795) II. 43 This life begins by an exploring desire.

Hence **Explo·ringly** *adv.*

1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 79 To go exploringly forward into the obscure future. 1889 L. KEITH *Hurricane in Petticoats* I. viii. 167 Teddy looked at him exploringly, as if to test the sincerity of the apology.

†**Explo·se,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *explōs-* ppl. stem of *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE.] = EXPLODE 1, 2.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 134 Our religion..being eche where explosed and contemned. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 23/2 Their doctrine..most worthie to be explosed out of all Christian Churches. *Ibid.* 32/1 Some also reade the Epistle written to Laodicia, but that is explosed of all men.

Explosible (eksplōˑzib'l), *a.* [f. L. *explōs-* ppl. stem of *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE + -IBLE. Cf. F. *explosible.*] Capable of being exploded.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 361 The air..was found so much mixed with atmospheric air, as to be rendered explosible. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 473 It proved itself to be by no means so readily explosible as has usually been supposed.

Explosion (eksplōˑʒən). [ad. L. *explōsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE. Cf. Fr. *explosion.*] The action of exploding.

†1. The action of treating with scorn, rejecting or scouting (a notion, system, etc.); rejection.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Explosion*, a casting off or rejecting, a hissing a thing out. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 8 The explosion of the long continued notion that such wounds were poisonous. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 27 Observation and reason long ago triumphed in its [Ptolemaic System's] explosion, and universal rejection by the learned.

2. The action of driving out, or of issuing forth, with violence and noise; an instance of the same; †*spec.* a volcanic eruption.

[1623–6 COCKERAM, *Explosion*, a driuing out.] 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 601 Producing them [animal Motions] by a kind of Explosion or Shooting. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 157 Those Parts of the Earth which abound with Strata of Stone..are the most furiously shatter'd..an Event observable not only in this but all other Explosions whatever. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. i. (1721) 317 In gunpowder..the Spirit of the Nitre being..rarified into Vapour, rushes out with Explosion..The Sulphur also..augments the Explosion. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 71/2, I am..convinced that the whole of it [the soil] has been formed by explosion. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 363 The garrison..was alarmed with frequent explosions of fire and smoke, emitted from the mountain. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 (1864) 52 A momentary increase of the expiratory force..so as to amount to an explosion, or a shot, which propels the material out of the tube. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iv. 130 The sudden explosion of viscid matter.

fig. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 The right one [word] ..that at the explosion made such a goodly report. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 835 Ten thousand times ten thousand voices rise In slow explosion.

b. Explosive utterance (of a sound).

1879 H. SWEET in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 471 The initial voiceless stops have a stronger explosion than in English.

3. Of a gas, gunpowder, etc.: The action of 'going off' with a loud noise under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy; an instance of this; also used of electric discharges. Of a boiler, bomb, gun, etc.: The action of suddenly bursting or flying in pieces from a similar cause.

1744 THOMSON *Summer* 1120 Following slower, in Explosion vast, The Thunder raises his tremendous voice. 1762 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 495 IV. 453 The explosion of this bomb proved to be but the bursting of a bubble. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 94 When the discharge [of a glass jar, battery, etc.] is considerable, it is often called an explosion. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 15 When electric explosions are made to pass through this gas. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 232 The discharge will fire the powder, and the explosion of the latter will throw off the roof. 1864 WEBSTER, *Explosion* (*Steam-eng.*), the shattering of a boiler by a sudden and immense pressure, in distinction from rupture. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 134 The tendency..of the results of explosion to spread through the entire colliery.

attrib. 1808 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 81 The explosion bulk-head, of three-inch plank.

b. The resulting noise; a detonation.

1775 in *Ash.* 1845 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) IX. 456 The explosion resembled the discharge of hundreds of cannon fired at once. *Mod.* Didn't you hear the explosion? Explosions are still heard at intervals.

c. *transf.* (*Phys.*)

1708 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Explosion*, an Action of the Animal spirits, whereby the Nerves are suddenly drawn together, when some Particles of a different kind are mixed with the Spirits, by which they are violently expanded, or spread forth and driven into confusion, like the parts of fired Gun-powder. 1728 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 37 Life is a continual explosion of nerve material. 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* III. iii. 261 The..complex organisation of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic explosion.

4. A breaking or bursting forth into sudden activity; an outbreak, outburst (of anger, indignation, laughter, etc.).

1817 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 51 When novelties explode around us in all directions [etc.]. But alas! explosion has followed explosion so rapidly that novelty itself ceases to appear new. 1817 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 279 A desperate conspiracy which threatened an explosion, and which had, in point of fact, exploded already. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, Elspat was prepared for the first explosion of her son's passion. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 90 If there was any explosion at all, it was an explosion of merriment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 146 This step was the signal for a general explosion. The people..refused to pay taxes.

Hence **Explo·sionist,** one who is addicted to planning explosions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov., In some respects the Nihilist explosionists are guiltier than the Gunpowder Plot conspirators. 1883 *Birm. Weekly Post* 14 Apr. 4/6 The explosionists are quite as well acquainted with the imbecility of our laws as with the potency of dynamite.

Explosive (eksplōˑsiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **explōsīv-us*, f. *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *explosif, -ive.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Tending to drive something forth with violence and noise.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 601 Upon which Elastick, or Explosive power he establish's his whole Doctrine of Convulsions. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 157 A kind of Natural Gunpowder, which taking fire .. occasions..that subterranean Thunder..and by the Assistance of its Explosive Power, renders the Shock much greater. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1860 C. G. WILLIAMS in Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) s.v. *Gunpowder*, The explosive force will be less than it should be. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 219 The opening once made, the subsequent efforts are explosive. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 15 (1879) 17 An expulsion of the offending particle by an explosive cough.

2. Driven forth or produced by explosion.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 312 From the red Abyss New Hills, explosive, thrown.

b. Of a consonant-sound; Produced by an explosion of breath; stopped.

1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 289/1 The explosive consonants, *b, d, g, p, t*, and *k*. 1878 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 459 Alternating the linguo-dental explosive T with another explosive consonant produced differently.

3. Tending to explode or 'go off' with a loud noise; tending to cause explosion.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 60 Democratick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 307 Towards the end it [air] approached to the explosive kind. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix. 273 Miss Ophelia sat..as if she had swallowed some explosive mixture, and was ready to burst. 1884 SIR E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 617 A limited use of explosive-shell-fire from mortars had been made.

fig. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 101 The nobles..might have nursed an explosive spirit of discontent.

4. Of or pertaining to an explosion; of the nature of an explosion.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuzz.* liii, He entertained them.. with some comic passage or other..so that explosive laughs were constantly issuing from the side-board. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 411 Breaking it [the ice] up with an explosive puff. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 761 Gun-cotton has about three times the explosive rapidity of gunpowder. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 They combine with explosive violence, if exposed to sunshine.

B. *sb.*

1. An explosive letter or consonant (see A. 2 b); = EXPLODENT.

1878 [see A. 2. b]. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. viii. § 2. 144 *note*, The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede continuants and follow the explosives.

2. An explosive agent or compound. (See A. 3.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 818/1 s. v., M. Berthelot gives .. a table showing the relative force of explosives. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s. v., The principal explosives used in mining are gunpowder..nitroglycerin [etc.].

attrib. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 7/1 The Explosives Bill.

Explosively (eksplōˑsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an explosive manner; in the manner of an explosion; from or with explosion.

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 292 So great a portion of gas was almost explosively produced, as to overset the jar. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 190 Our hero..was.. in danger of bursting explosively like an overcharged musket. 1829 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 271 Every word seems to be articulated so explosively that a stranger would imagine the offended speaker to be spitting at him.

Explosiveness (eksplōˑsivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being explosive; tendency to explode.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 236 The explosiveness of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases. 1858 SMILES *Stephenson* 98 The wire-gauze of the Davy lamp becomes red-hot from the high explosiveness of the gas. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 154/2 Sift out the glass, when the powder would resume its natural explosiveness.

† **Exploy**, *v. Obs.*—° In 6 exploye. [var. of EXPLAY.] (See quots.)

1552 HULOET, Exploye or do a thynge, *administro*. Exploye studye, *conferre studium*.

Expoliate, -ation: see EXPOLIATE, -ATION.

† **Expo·lish**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *expolīre* (see next); assimilated to *polish*.] *trans.* To polish exquisitely or thoroughly. In quot. *absol.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 269 To polish and expolish, paint and staine, Unguents to daube and then wipe out againe.

† **Expoli·te**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *expolīt-us*, pa. pple. of *expolīre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *polīre* to POLISH.] Thoroughly polished, highly finished.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 88 b, All the rest of the Charyot..was of..Carbuncle..of an expolite cutting.

† **Expoli·tion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *expolītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expolīre*: see prec.] a. The action of polishing. b. *Rhet.* (see quots.)

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xx. (Arb.) 254 [Expolitio] doth..polish our speech and as it were attire it with copious and pleasant amplifications and much varietie of sentences, all running vpon one point and one intent]. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Expolition* a trimming, polishing or burnishing. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Expolition* (in Rhetorick), a figure whereby the same thing is explained in different phrases, in order to shew it more fully. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

† **Expo·ne**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *expōn-ĕre* to put forth, set forth, display, declare, publish, f. *ex-* out + *pōnere* to put, place. Cf. the cognate EXPOUND, also EXPOSE. (Since 16th c. chiefly *Sc.*; in earlier use perh. sometimes only a graphic variant of *expowne* EXPOUND.)]

1. *trans.* To set forth in words, declare.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1302 (in Horstmann *Alt. Leg.* 202) Þat þai .. þe priwete mare opynly Wald expone þaime. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 Ensaumple of siche deds exponeþ best Cristis lawe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Christ .. has ratifeit & exponit thame in the new law. 1632 in *Row's Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xl, Whilk day the ministers of Perth expone and shew to the brethren that the town..had made..agreement with a schoolmaster. [1860 J. PATERSON *Life & Poems Dunbar* 306 We have him exponing the salutary change which age had effected].

b. To set forth the character of; to represent, characterize.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 200 Taking them [the people of Aberdeen] to be worse exponed than they were indeed.

2. To expound, explain, interpret.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 272 (Harl. MS.) They..praide him that he wolde declare and expone the versys to hem. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 83 The inglismen exponis the prophesye of merlyne to there auen affectione, as the iueis exponit the prophesie of cayphas. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 120 His oath and promise at his coronation to keep the laws, is to be exponed of his resolution to make his laws to be keeped by others. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 464 They exponed Scripture and prayed.

3. To put forth (effort); lay out, expend (money).

1527 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* (Spalding Club 1844) I. 118 The mony and proffeit of the said land..nocht to be exponit in vothir vsais. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 299 The King..hath been always contented..to expone all his study, labour..treasure [etc.]..for the Pope's aid.

4. To expose (a person or thing *to* danger, etc.).

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* To Rdr. 1 They exponed themselves..to no smal daungers. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1586) 98 They lying without trench or gabion, were exponed to the force of the whole ordinaunce of the sayd castle. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 48 If he so did, he sould ..expone religioun to the uttermost danger.

Exponence (ekspō·nĕns). *rare.* [f. next: see -ENCE.] The function of an exponent of something. So also **Expo·nency**.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb., For the vocal exponence of [sacred music]..she is exceptionally gifted. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 908 Streets and avenues, squares and rows, enough to require the exponency of a good-sized directory.

Exponent (ekspō·nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *expōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE *v.*]

A. *adj.* That sets forth or interprets. In *Logic*, of a proposition.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 111 The..same rule ..framyng a sounde and probable Argument from the proposition Exponent, to the Exclusiue. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let. De Morgan* 6 The doctrine of which the requirements were exponent.

B. *sb.* One who or that which sets forth.

1. One who sets forth in words, expounds, or interprets; in recent use occas. one who 'interprets' music, an executant. Also, that which serves to explain or interpret.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omniana* II. 12 Whatever is common to all languages..must be the Exponent and Consequent of the common consciousness of man. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 28 One of those tongues may be an imperfect exponent of the other. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxxi. 322 Jesus Christ is the clearest exponent of His own purposes. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 13 This form of discontent found its exponent in John Wycliffe. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* li. 27 Vocal music is very dependant on the words to which it is set, and of which it should be the exponent.

2. *Math.* a. *Algebra.* A symbol denoting the number of times a particular quantity is to be taken as a factor to produce the power indicated; an index. It is now written as a small letter or figure at the right hand of and above the symbol of the quantity affected by it. † b. *Exponent of the Ratio* (see quot. 1706). c. Physics. *Exponent of Refraction*: = 'index' or 'coefficient' of refraction (*? obs.*).

1706 PHILIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exponent of the Ratio* or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising, when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent. Thus 6 is the Exponent of the Ratio that 30 has to 5. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 45 We may often observe that the Exponents of Fluxions..are confounded with the Fluxions themselves. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 283 Whether the exponent be positive or negative, integral or fractional. 1889 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 198 The figures 2, 3..m..are called Exponents.

3. He who or that which sets forth as a representative or type, as a symbol or index.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 260 To one or other of these four heads all the numerous forms and exponents of Christ's mediation in St. Paul's writings may be referred. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* ix. 145 Price is the exponent of exchangeable value. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 25 The motion of the mass becomes the exponent of the amount of heat of the molecules. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 135 Theobald, as a plodding antiquarian, was an excellent exponent of dullness.

Exponential (ekspone·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -(I)AL.] A. *adj.*

1. That has the function of setting forth or exhibiting. *rare.*

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 185 Where the hypothesis is an exponential image ..of an idea.

2. *Math.* Involving the unknown quantity or variable as an exponent, or as part of an exponent. So *exponential equation, function, quantity*, etc.

Exponential curve, one expressed by an exponential equation. † *F. calculus*: see quot. 1796. *F. series*, the infinite series $1+x+\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{3}x^3$ etc.; *E. theorem*, the theorem that the value of e^x (the 'exponential', or Napierian antilogarithm, of x) is expressed by this series.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *s.v.*, Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of Algebraick and Transcendent ones. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 212 These Equations he now calls Exponential. 1739 ANDERSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 342 The exponential equation $x^x=d$. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 401 *P* is either an algebraical, exponential, or fluential fluxion of *X*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, Exponential Calculus the method of differencing or finding the fluxions of Exponential quantities, and of summing up those differences or finding their fluents. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 221 We call the exponential quantity..the hyperbolic cosine of β.

B. *sb. Math.* An exponential quantity or function; *spec.* the Napierian base *e* raised to the power denoted by the variable; the Napierian antilogarithm of the variable.

1764 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 395 When the terms are exponentials of superior orders. 1833 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. Graves *Life* II. 58 My extension of Herschel's theorem for the development of functions of exponentials. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 July 52/1 The discussion of logarithms and exponentials by means of the properties of the logarithmic spiral.

† **Expo·ner**. *Obs.* [f. EXPONE + -ER [1].] One who sets forth; an expounder.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 50 Ane keipar, and ane exponer of the veritie.

Exponible (ekspō·nib'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *expōnibilis*, f. *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE and -BLE.]

A. *adj.* That admits of or requires explanation; *spec.* in *Logic*, of a proposition, that requires restatement in order to be employed in a syllogism.

[*a* 1276 PETRUS HISPANUS vii. 6. 1 in Prantl *Geschichte der Logik* (1861) III. 67 *n*, Propositio exponibilis est propositio habens sensum obscurum expositione indigentem]. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 7. 101 Such propositions are by some called exponible, by others imperfectly modal.

B. *sb.* An exponible proposition.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b, Of Consequences, of Indissolubles, of Exponibles. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii, The exponibles of Master Hautechaussade. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 The latter [Compound Propositions in which the plurality of Judgments is concealed] are called Exponibles, because they need to be analyzed and explained.

† **Exporre·ct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exporrect-us*, pa. pple. of *exporrigĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *porrigĕre* to stretch out, f. *por-* = *pro-* forth + *regĕre* to keep straight.] Stretched out; (of the forehead) unwrinkled.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 109 The forehead seemes exporrect and unfolded.

† **Exporre·cted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* = prec.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 19 The Brain is .. a little exporrected in length. *Ibid.* iii. 62 The people..use great care to have exporrected foreheads. *Ibid.* vii. 129 The Face ..is more exporrected according to latitude then longitude.

† **Exporre·ction**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. L. *exporrigĕre*; see EXPORRECT.] (See quot.)

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 104 Let them take Extension, Stretching out, or Exporrection how they will.

Export (ekspō·ɹt), *v.* [ad. (either directly or through Fr. *exporter*) L. *export-āre*, f. *ex-* out + *portāre* to carry: see PORT *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* (*gen.*) To carry (things or persons) out of a place; to take away, carry off. Also *fig. Obs.* (The sense of the two first quots. is obscure.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 458 Swych desepcyouns, potyt peynes to exsport, prynt yow in sportes whych best doth yow plese. 1548 GRET *Pr. Masse* 81 Thensuyng saying .. Gracian exporteth and fathereth upon Austyne. *a* 1618 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 133 Paulinus..delivered himselfe as a slave to the Vandals, and was exported from Italy to Afrique. 1618 BACON *Ess., Followers & Fr.* (Arb.) 35 They export honour from a man and make him a returne in Enuy. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 89 Fowr thousand men to bee exported hence for the service of..forreine Princes. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 319 The Arteries are known to export the Blood.

2. *Comm.* To send out (commodities of any kind) from one country to another.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 179 They might export any thing, but Materials for War and Corn. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 57 There are 60 M. [black cattle] exported alive, and 30 M. dead in Barrels. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 2 Exporting the growth and manufacture of England to other countries. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 309 Olives..could always be exported without duty. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 209 Customs duties were charged..on all sorts of commodities, whether exported or imported.

absol. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. i. 28 By exporting to a greater value than it imported. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 75 We exported to Great Britain to the value of £30,208,485.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1760 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* 290 Susannah was sufficient by herself..in exporting a family secret. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 365 Hast thou..Exported slavery to the conquered East?

Hence **Expo·rted** *ppl. a.*, **Expo·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1718 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 41 The Exported commodities amounted to Two Hundred Ninety Four Thousand Pounds. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 409 The Exporting and Importing so many and great Quantities of rich Commodities. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 171 The value of exported cargoes in 1766. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 197 Poland and other exporting countries.

Export (e·kspoɹt), *sb. Comm.* [f. prec.]

1. That which is exported; an exported article. Also, the amount exported.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 167 The Exports were more in value than the Imports. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 179 Schedules of our Trade, containing an Account of the Imports and Exports of the foregoing Year. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 155 Our commerce, the imports and exports of the nation. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 113 In the year 1354 the balance of exports above the imports was of more than 250,000 pounds.

2. The action of exporting, exportation; an instance of this. (Not in Johnson or Todd. First in Webster 1864.)

1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 192 Buffalo's horns might..become an article of export. 1844 LD. HAREWOOD in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 48 Allowing the free export of British wool. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 476 He gave license for the export of arms to Spain.

3. *attrib.* In senses: Of, pertaining to, concerned with or adapted for, exportation; as *export-capacity, -demand, -goods* (specified, as e.g. *export-yarns*), *-direction, -merchant, (-book-seller, -clothier*, etc.), *-trade*; **export bill**, a bill drawn against or for the value of exported goods; **export duty**, a duty paid on exported goods.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 39 Buying-up and remitting the *export-bills as soon as the goods have been shipped. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. Advt., Wholesale and *export booksellers. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 The *export demand is well maintained for furs, skins, and hairs. 1817 F. ROBINSON in *Parl. Deb.* 565 The bill..to diminish the *export duty on the smaller sorts of coal. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 204 Great caution is usually required in imposing export duties. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 295 The naval preparations oblige us to suspend the *export trade which is a check to manufactures. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 307 The Emperor and his Ministers were ignorant that there existed any advantageous export trade. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/7 *Export yarns were a shade better.

Exportable (ekspō·ɹtăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* Capable of being exported.

1727 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 425 Silver in bullion exportable is usually worth 2*d.* or 3*d* per oz. more than in coin. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 41 The..exportable articles..which Ceylon produces are pearls, cinnamon, and elephants. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 85 The principal staples of her exportable wealth.

transf. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 118 What transmutation ..renders it [yellow fever] exportable to Europe from us?

B. *sb. pl.* Articles of exportation. *rare.*

1873 A. L. PERRY *Pol. Econ.* 522 The greatest loss falls on the exportables of a country.

† **Expo·rtance**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EXPORT *v.* + -ANCE.] = next.

1630 J. LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* (1634) 16 The exportance of increase and profit by them [bees].

Exportation (ekspoɹtē·ʃən). [a. F. *exportation*, ad. L. *exportātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exportāre*: see EXPORT.] The action of exporting.

† 1. a. *gen.* Carrying out from a place. b. The conveying or sending (persons) out of the country.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Ostentation* (1636) 80 He [Antipater], when there was granted a free exportation [from Macedonia], when the courtesie was offered him, refused it. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 239 The Instruments of the vital Faculty, which serve for .. exportation and rejection of the

same [blood and spirits]. 1725 H. BOURNE *Antiq. Com. People* ii. 15 They were wont to sit by it [the corpse], from the Time of its Death till its Exportation to the Grave. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 47 The melancholy exportation of..natives of Great Britain. 1789 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 142 It [Stanhope's bill] also repealed the laws .. prohibiting the exportation of women.

2. *Comm.* The sending out (of commodities) from one country to another.

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 20 Statutes restrayning the exportacion of ye native commodities of that kingdome. 1678 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. I. 362 The Committee against Exportation of Wooll sate yesternight. 1797-8 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 779 The exportation of British manufactures, excepting of military stores, ought to be free. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxxi. 271 Wheat, and other products for exportation.

transf. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 119 An indigenous and local disease .. capable of exportation to distant countries.

3. quasi-*concr.* **a.** Something carried out. † **b.** That which is exported; *pl.* commodities exported, exports (*obs.*).

a. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 238 Feverishness and want of appetite which .. was certainly not decreased by the exportations from the cabin.

b. 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 109 If the exportations exceed the importations. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 112 The Native Commodities or common easie Manufactures..make up the Exportation of this Kingdom. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 131 As much .. as they now receive in Exchange for their said Exportations.

Exporter (ekspō·ɹtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who exports; an export trader.

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 174 'Twill be the Interest of every Exporter, to buy Plate to send out before Money. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5833/2 The Duty .. payable by the Exporter. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 296 The company.. became their own exporters. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 40 The exporters sell to the same bankers.

Exposal (ekspō·zăl). [f. next + -AL.]

1. The fact of exposing or of being exposed.

1621 H. MORE in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 254 It is no exposall or hardship at all to be exposed to mercy. 1636 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 109 Gods exposall of him unto death for his members. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vi. 66 Their exposal to those injuries, we have just now instanced. 1721 SWIFT *Let. of Advice to yng. Poet* 26, I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick Fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common exposal of our Wit. 1839 S. DAVIDSON *Biblical Crit.* 62 The version itself manifests its exposal to Jewish influences.

2. A setting forth, an exposition, 'exposé'.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 220 An eloquent and able exposal of the financial .. aspect of Indian affairs.

Expose (ekspō·z'), *v.* [a. Fr. *exposer* (14th c.), formed as an adaptation of L. *expōnĕre* to put out, expose (see EXPONE, EXPOUND); the vb. *poser* (:—L. *pausāre* to rest, lay down) having been associated by erroneous etymology with L. *pōnĕre* (pa. pple. *positus*), and employed as its regular representative in compounds. See COMPOSE, POSE.]

I. To put out; to deprive of shelter.

† **1.** *trans.* To put out; to put (a person) ashore; to expel from a country, etc. Also *refl.* of a river: To empty itself *into*. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 43 The Genueses have abandoned the society of Iewes, and exposed them from their iurisdiction. *Ibid.* II. 46 There the Carmoesaloe [a vessel] stayed, and I was exposed to seek passage for Ragusa. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 134 Where the river Tearn exposeth it self into it [the Severn]. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 151 In short, I would expose no hostages.

2. To turn out of doors; 'to cast out to chance' (J.); *esp.* to abandon (an infant), often in *Antiq.* as the rendering of L. *exponere*, Gr. ἐκτιθέναι.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 78 All the Instruments which ayded to expose the Child, were euen then lost. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 371 The latter [Ariadne] being the same that was expos'd big with Child upon that Coast by Theseus. 1752 HUME *Ess., Populousness Anc. Nations* (1779) I. 416 The only country where this practice of exposing children prevails. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 102 In old time he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world.

3. To place in an unsheltered or unprotected position; to leave without shelter or defence; to remove the covering of; to put (plants) out in the open air. In early use also, To risk, imperil.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 78 b, And semblably ben alle peple bounden to expose body and goodes for their kyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 46 He that hath espyde a vermeill rose, To which sharpe thornes .. the way forestall, Dare not for dread his hardy hand expose. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Set out and expose *Flos Cardinalis*. *Ibid.* 212 Be careful not to expose the Fruit without Leaves sufficient to skreen it from the Sun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 828, I go This uncouth errand sole, and one for all My self expose. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4020/2 He exposed his Person very much in the Action. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* (1813) 309 An awning .. will continue them in perfection of blow much longer than if always exposed. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* 584/1 The gunners are never exposed as is the case with all embrasure .. batteries. *Mod.* This costume is injurious to health because it unduly exposes the chest.

4. To lay open (to danger, ridicule, censure, etc.); to place in the way of something that would be better avoided; to render accessible or liable. Const. *to*, † *unto*; also *to* with inf. clause.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 144 He exposith hym vnto the parilles of bataylle. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 106 Expose Those tender limbes of thine, to the euent Of the none-sparing warre. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 34 Expose thy selfe to feele what wretches feele. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 Rather then.. to expose themselues to many exceptions and cauillations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 27 Whom the highest place exposes Formost to stand against the Thunderers aime. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 646 [The Snake] leaves expos'd to Blows, his Back and batter'd Sides. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 336 Not so low as to be exposed to the overflowing of the river. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 44 Offences to which the condition of a Guardian is exposed. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* ix. (1877) 89 The faith of the Hebrew Christians .. was .. exposed to severe trials. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 226 In positions little exposed to be walked over.

5. To lay open *to* († *into*) the action or influence of.

1594 PLAT *Jewel Ho., Divers New Exper.* 33 The greene timber which you doe expose into the ayre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 448 While the balmy Western Spirit blows, Earth to the Breath her Bosom dares expose. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Those who seek truth only, freely expose their principles to the test. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 28 Trees that grow on mountains, exposed to the sun or the north wind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 P 4 Exposed to a microscope, the smoothest polish..discovers cavities. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 176 When liquid sulphurous acid is exposed to atmospheric air. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 3 He was exposed to two singularly inharmonious influences. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 22 The way in which they [the eyebrows] are instantly drawn down when we are suddenly exposed to a dazzling light.

b. *pass.* To be open *to* a certain quarter of the heavens, situated in a certain aspect.

1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 76 It's an admirable Peach when planted in a good Soil, and well expos'd. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 307 The richest lands in Scotland..are exposed to the north.

II. To present to view, put forth.

6. To exhibit openly; to display to the public gaze.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Expose*, to set to view. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 280 P 3 The Beggar, who exposes his Sores. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 95 By persuading him [Noah] to drink himself drunk..had..made him expose himself in a beastly manner. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxvi, Transparent garments to the greedy eye Exposed their harlot limbs. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 250 He was then carried to the market place, and exposed..as a malefactor. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 176 The dead are only to be exposed for three days.

b. *Eccl.* To exhibit (the Host, relics) for adoration.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Mar., Neere Easter..many images were expos'd. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 213 The Blessed Sacrament is exposed in all the churches all over the city.

c. To disclose, display, allow to be seen.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 401 The amount of surface exposed by the walls of these minute cavities. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 324 A pit was sunk in the ice around her .. so as to expose her stern. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 7 A card by accident being exposed during the deal. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 248 An open cut 30 feet long exposes a vein of rather solid-looking quartz.

7. a. To offer publicly, 'put up' *for* (or *to*) *sale*. (The ordinary phrase in Scotland: in England now somewhat formal).

a 1810 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Ostentation* (1636) 82 Those which expose their wares to sale. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 30 [They] exposed me to sale three several times, and yet could meet with nobody that would buy me. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Concl. 221 To expose the talents I have acquired. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 103 It was again exposed at Mr. Scawen's sale. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 324 *note*, A fishmonger..in the winter, exposes for sale a bushel..of carp and tench. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 409 The first barometers ever exposed to sale. 1868 *Perthshire Jrnl.* 18 June, There will be exposed for Sale..on Saturday..about 2,000 Trees.

† **b.** To put forth, publish (a discourse). Also (after Fr. *exposer*) to put (coin) in circulation. *Obs.*

1644 *Vindex Angl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 431 Did ever nation expose choicer .. discourses, than ours hath done? 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* Pref., The last things which I shall expose to the Publick. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Exposing*, It is prohibited to expose false and clipped money.

8. To make known, disclose (secrets, one's intentions or projects, etc.). Formerly in wider sense: To explain, set forth or describe in detail.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* I vj b, His fyrste frend..to whom he exposed his caas and nede. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* lii. 199 The prouost .. exposed vnto the .. comynalte the charge that he had of blanchardyn. 1542 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G iv, In the boke .. we haue exposed all the differences of vlceres. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 126 Which as an action most singular, I have judged fit to be exposed in this place unto him. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 103 They exposed..their Reasons. 1779 in *Athenæum* 16 Aug. (1884) 213/1 He..exposes his intention of returning during winter to Sandwich Island. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Ded., The whole truth is not always to be exposed. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. viii. 237 Egmont .. exposed to the monarch the evils that beset the country. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xxiii. 346, I exposed my project, which .. met with his hearty approval.

† **b.** To set forth the meaning of; to explain, expound. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/3 Saynt Jherome exposeth hit thus. — *Cato* D v b, Or otherwyse hyt may be exposed that [etc.].

9. To unmask, show up (an error or misrepresentation, an impostor); to hold up to ridicule or reprobation (faults, follies, or those who are guilty of them).

1693 DRYDEN *Juv.* Ded. (1697) 4 Like Horace, you only expose the Follies of Men, without arraigning their Vices. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 P 7, I have in this Paper endeavoured to expose that particular Breach of Charity. 1779 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, It has led me into so many cursed rogueries, that I doubt I shall be exposed at last. 1826 HALLAM in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 9 It would be idle to expose the spuriousness of what no one appeared to think authentic. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. (1877) 33 He .. saw the imposture and exposed it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 It will serve to expose the hollowness of the hopes.

† **b.** Hence in 17-18th c.: To hold up to ridicule (what is not a fault). *Obs.* (Stigmatized by Johnson as 'an improper colloquial abuse'.)

1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 14 But lest I should seem to expose so ancient a Tradition .. I now proceed [etc.]. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 73 The most Sacred Things, exposed by insolent Buffoonry. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 P 7 A little Wit is equally capable of exposing a Beauty, and of aggravating a Fault. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 29 The round attires of the head exposed by Isaiah.

‖ **Exposé** (ekspōze). [Fr.; pa. pple. of *exposer*: see EXPOSE *v.*]

1. A statement put forth; a recital of facts or particulars.

1803 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 11 The Consul's *exposé* speaks pretty plain. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 822/1 This is the result of the Exposé which has just been made. 1813 *Ibid.* 13 Mar. 168/2 The French Exposé states, that France will have..150 sail of the line. 1846 WORCESTER cites MACKINTOSH † 1765-1832.

2. A showing up of something discreditable.

1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* V. xiii, She has been negotiating ..for some time..and the late exposé will not favour her interests. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints to a Soldier* I. 163 This wretched exposé of Blake's incompetency.

Exposed (ekspō·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. EXPOSE *v.* + -ED[1].] In the senses of the vb. **a.** Displayed, disclosed to view. *Exposed card* (see quot. 1870). **b.** Unsheltered or unprotected from the elements, or from hostile attack. **c.** *esp.* Of children: Cast out or abandoned to chance.

a. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* 28 When that Sex .. gives way to foments of exposed loosenesse. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 139 Quantity is determined two ways; one by the sense .. the other by memory, that is, by comparison with some exposed quantity. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 3 If a player plays a card from his hand..without waiting to know if a card under the penalty of being called for is demanded, this card..is an exposed card. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 7/1 D..placed the detached card on the table .. and the 'detached' card then became an 'exposed' card.

b. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw..your young exposed Ever-greens. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 153 A passage..too exposed to be endurable in a hot sun. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Exposed anchorage*, an open and dangerous place, by reason of the elements or the enemy. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 Vapour is drawn up..from every exposed piece of water.

c. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 The maintenance of .. found and exposed children. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 223 The hospital for the maintenance of exposed and deserted young children.

Exposedness (ekspō·zĕdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being exposed.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 23 The exposednesse of the city to sale. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 191 An exposedness unto trouble. *c* 1742 BRAINERD in Edwards *Life* i. (1851) 5 Showed me so plainly my exposedness to damnation. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xi. 25 Shame implies..an exposedness to the searching eye of a condemning judge.

† **Expo·sement.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. EXPOSE *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OFr. *exposement.*] The action of exposing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 353 Measuring largely their owne infranchized fortune, with the voluntary exposement of many vnnecessary Viadants.

Exposer (ekspō·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who exposes (in senses of vb.).

1611 in COTGR. s.v. *Exposeur.* 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 34, I shall henceforth take notice of him as the Church of England's Exposer. 1772 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 99*/2 The overthrower of Bolingbroke, and the exposer and detector of his dangerous fallacies. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 3 If the exposer denies that he has shown the card. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 115/1 Their .. exposure for sale in England .. rendered the .. exposer liable to conviction.

Exposing (ekspō·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXPOSE (in its various senses); an instance of this.

a 1618 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 124 These Omissions, and Desertions, and Exposings of our selves. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 In wild Creatures, their Exposing to all weathers, often intercepteth them. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 593, I have nothing but..the exposing of tyranny, persecution, and arbitrary power, in my view. 1728 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 76 a, The exposing of merchandizes to sale. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 22 Their unnatural exposing of their own children.

Exposition (ekspozi·ʃən). Forms: 4-5 **exposicioun**, 4-6 **exposicion**, **-yon**, (4 **exposicion**), 5 **expositioun**, **-ycion**, **-yon**, (6 **exposycion**), 6- **exposition**. [a. F. *exposition*, ad. L. *expositiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expōnĕre* (pa. pple. *exposit-us*): see EXPONE.]

† **1.** The action of putting, or the condition of

being put, out of a place; expulsion. Cf. EXPOSE *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 218/1 Exposytion, *exposition.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 819/2 No time of taryenge betwene their [angels'] synne and their exposicion.

● **b.** *esp.* The action of putting (a child) out in the open; abandonment to chance; = EXPOSURE 1 b.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 136 To disburden a common weale of vnnecessary number .. by exposition .. of enfantes. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 8 Hearing of the exposition of this royall Infant. 1747 *Orig. Hum. Appetites* I. P 5 in Parr *Metaph. Tracts 18th C.* (1837), The exposition of children without distinction .. either of family or sex. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 47 The murder or exposition of the children of poor parents. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 65.

† **2.** Situation with respect to the quarter of the heavens; 'aspect'. *Obs.* = EXPOSURE 3.

1688 *Lett. Pres. State Italy* 145 The water within them is in a full exposition to the Sun. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 128 An Easterly Exposition. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 268 Those sorts which blow only in good Expositions. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 76 Erasmus .. ascribes the plague .. partly to the .. bad exposition of the houses. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl.* Wks. X. 413 By choosing an advantageous exposition, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 107 The exposition .. is singularly happy; skreened by sloping hills.

3. The action of putting out to public view; an instance of this; a display, show, exposure. † Also (*rarely*) = EXPOSURE 1 c, d.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xvi. § 2 The Synagogue had been thrown out to an inglorious Exposition and Contempt. 1788 *Trifler* xviii. 245 The country 'squires dreaded the exposition of their rustic conversation to the ordeal of her criticism. *Ibid.* xxiv. 318 The exposition of these absurdities .. should be forwarded by every man of sense. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 4 There happened to be an exposition of the holy wafer. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 128 Grown Grey in the exposition of such antics. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 3 The practice of exposition on the pillory. 1844 PUGIN *Gloss.* 182 The Exposition of any Relic without an authentication has been strictly prohibited. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 331 The Host after High Mass (the Mass of Exposition) is placed on a throne above the altar .. Relics and images must be removed from the Altar of Exposition.

b. After mod. French use; = EXHIBITION 6.

1868 SALA *Notes & Sk. Paris Exhibition* ii. 15 The Universal Exposition of 1867; that, you know .. is the official designation. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 270 Paint! The last Exposition warrants me Plenty of people must ply brush with toes. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) II. 126 Typical villages of the different civilisations at the international expositions. 1891 *Soc. of Arts, Title of Paper* 11 Dec. 9 The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

4. The action or process of setting forth, declaring, or describing, either in speech or writing.

1460 EARL MARCHE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 5 I. 10 We have charged your servant .. for to declare .. certayne things .. Wherefore we beseche your graciouse lordeschip .. to here him in exposicion of the same, and to his relacion to yeve ful feith and credence. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* II. 78 In the conduct and exposition of his arguments, he [Cicero] may and ought to be imitated. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 66 Clear exposition was the only thing needed to convert him to the new theory.

b. A statement in which any matter is set forth in detail.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii. 13 These same thingis weren put in discripciouns and exposicisouns [Vulg. *commentariis*] of Neemye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxx. 241 For the which dede, after the exposycion of some auctours the sayd erle was punysshed. 1552 HULOET, Exposition, *commentarium.* 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 189 If we look to the exposition of the objects of eating already given. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvi. 311 The author of the theory has at various times published expositions of his views. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 10 Of the great expositions of feudal custom, most are from Northern France. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 504 A question .. that does not belong to the present anatomical exposition.

c. *Music* (see quot. 1869).

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxiii. 178 Every fugue must commence with what is called 'the exposition' of the subject and answer. By this is simply meant the first entry of the subject, answer, and countersubject. 1880 — in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 568/2 After the exposition is completed by the successive and regular entry of every part.

5. The action of expounding or explaining; interpretation, explanation. Also an instance or mode of this; an explanation, interpretation.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. 19 Hit nedeth exposicyon. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 3856 An exposicion Of þe haly godspelle in a lesson. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 969 The exposicioun of this holy praier .. I bitake to these maystres of theology. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 271 (Harl. MS.) The exposicion of theise vers is this. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 237 You know the Law, your exposition Hath beene most sound. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* xix. (1881) 140 Some dreams I confess may admit of easie and feminine exposition. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 302 The other Exposition, that makes Μόσχος the name of an Harper. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 30 The unaccountable expositions that are put upon some of my works. 1742–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 69 Attending the expositions of the persons commonly called Methodists. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 8 This exposition of the testament fulfilleth the intention of him who made it. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxvii. 690 It was .. suggested .. that Bacon's exposition of the law was unsound. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* ix. 122 The exposition of the Bible.

Comb. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 500 Exposition-requiring terms.

b. An expository article or treatise; a commentary.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* Ded. 1 Specialy to gader eld exposiciones upon Scripture into o colleccion. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 553/1 In his exposicion vpon the first pistle of saint John. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 107 The reading of such expositions of Scriptures as are writ by .. sincere followers of Christ. 1685 A. LOVELL tr. *Simon's Relig. & Cust. East. Nations* 149 They have .. Expositions on those Books. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 66 The Prophecies .. you had better .. read .. with a good exposition.

c. *Logic.* (In various senses: see quots.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 4 b, There be two parts of Logike, Exposition of the nature of argumentes, and Disposition of the same. *Ibid.* I. ii. 6 Exposition, the first part of Logike, declareth the particular affection and nature of every severall argument. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 139 Quantity is determined two ways; one by the sense, when some sensible object is set before it .. which way of determining is called exposition. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866 II. 12 It [a declaration] is called an Exposition, when the evolution of a notion is continued through several explications. 1860 VEITCH & MANSEL *Hamilton's Logic* I. 263 *note*, The term Exposition (ἔκθεσις) is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect.

Hence **Exposi·tional** *a.*, of the nature of an exposition; explanatory. **Exposi·tionary** *a.*, inclined to exposition or setting forth in detail.

1845 MOZLEY *Blanco White*, Ess. 1884 II. 138 All those creeds .. the simply expositional and interpretative form of the original revealed truth .. — all this is thrown aside. 1867 J. GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* Jan. 1884, 413/2 Spurgeon .. accompanied his reading with sensible .. expositional comments. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, He was of an argumentative and expositionary turn of mind.

† **Expositi·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *expositicius* (f. *exposit-*: see next and -ITIOUS).] Of a child: That has been 'exposed'.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* cliv. VI. 150 An expositious Child laid out in the streets .. of unknown parents.

Expositive (ekspǫ·zitiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *expositīv-us*, f. *exposit-* ppl. stem of *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Tending to set forth or describe in detail; descriptive. **b.** Serving to explain; explanatory, expository. Const. *of.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 38 Usyng thys particle *Et* in englyssh as myche to saye *And* expositiue. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiv. 4 A man may gather it by the percell expositiue whiche is added streight after. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 378/2 Expositive terms. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1683) 230 The opinion .. is to be rejected, as not expositive of the Creed's confession. 1846 WORCESTER, *Expositive*, explanatory. 1884 *Christian World* 24 Apr. 304/2 The book .. may be briefly described as .. hortatory and expositive.

† **B.** *sb.* An explanation, 'argument'. *Obs.*

1687 BURNET *Contn. Reply to Varillas* 43 He cites on the Margin the expositive or Preamble of it.

Hence † **Expo·sitively** *adv.*, in an expositive manner or sense; by way of exposition or gloss.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 9 The particle [*Chi*] is taken expositiuely. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 82 Unless wee may take .. *and*, the copulatiue, expositiuely, as if it signified *that is to say.* 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 170 Interpreters thinke this clause to be added *appositivè*, or expositively, to explaine what is meant by Philosophy.

Expositor (ekspǫ·zitəɹ). Forms: 4 **expositur, -pocitour,** 4–6 **-posytour,** 4–7 **-itour,** 7 **expositer,** 6– **expositor.** [a. AF. **expositour* = OF. *expositur*, Fr. *expositeur*, ad. L. *expositōr-em*, agent-n. from *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE, EXPOSE.]

1. One who sets forth in detail, expounds, or lays open; a declarer, narrator. Const. *of.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxviii. (1495) 89 Expositours say that some lyce gendre of sangweyn humour and ben red and grete. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* I. 172 Some expositours Groundyng hem, vpon old aucthours, Sain that Cadmus [etc.]. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. (1541) 52 b, The tongue, whiche is raysons exposytour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 72 A mirth-mouing iest Which his faire tongue (conceits expositor) Deliuers in .. apt .. words. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. viii. 440 The clergy acquiesced in the dictates of a learned queen, as delivered by the royal expositor. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxix. 73 Reid .. and Rousseau were .. expositors of the active powers of man.

2. One who sets forth the meaning (of a passage, word, etc.); one who explains; an interpreter (of dreams, etc.); an expounder. Const. *of.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 8 Thorgh expositurs ha redyis rayne of soft lare. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 145 Good expositours on þe Gospellis. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 348 (Add. MS.) Trew expositours, that is, discrete confessours or prelates. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. i. 143 To .. hearken to the expositors of dreames. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 330 The Hodgei, Emeri, and Mulai, the first are Expositors, the other Mendicants. 1658 T. WALL *Comm. Times* 29 The word .. signifies both a company and a Beast, say Expositors upon the text. 1778 R. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 362 Difficulties in which expositors are frequently engaged. 1833 S. HOOLE *Discourses* ix. 109 By some learned expositors the Grecian philosophy has been blended with Christian Theology. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xci. 227 If such be the view of the expositors of the law.

fig. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), The sinner's conscience is the best expositor of the Mind of God, under any judgement or affliction. 1853 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* 280 Reason is the expositor of Faith.

b. *transf.* That which explains or interprets. (Sometimes used as title of a book.)

1530 PALSGR., Ep. 5, I have .. added .. a thirde boke, whiche is a .. comment and exposytour unto my seconde. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 526 The scripture speaketh by the voyce of man, and so it is fitted and applied to be the expositer of it selfe by the industry of man. 1616 BULLOKAR (*title*), An English Expositor Or Compleat Dictionary: Teaching The Interpretation of the hardest words. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Charac. Man* Wks. 1784 IX. 414 Actions are their own best expositors. 1760 a DODDRIDGE (*title*), The Family Expositor. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 497 The intention of the devisor expressed in his will was the best expositor .. and disposer of his words.

Expository (ekspǫ·zitəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *expositōri-us* (Boethius), f. *expositor*: see prec. Cf. OF. *expositoire.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exposition; serving to set forth the meaning (of something); containing an exposition; explanatory. *Expository syllogism*, etc.: (see quots. 1628, 1860).

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 262 First they call this forme an Expository Syllogisme .. because the third argument is as it were an exposition. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 251 Name me one place .. that more evidently speaks in an Expository way of any Text. 1756 JOHNSON *Pref. Abridged Dict.*, This book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 402 To be able to elude inconvenient texts .. by expository ingenuity. 1860 VEITCH & MANSEL *Hamilton's Logic* I. 263 *note*, The instance selected is called the expositum (τὸ ἐκτεθὲν); and hence singular propositions are called expository. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 38, I could wish that it [instruction] were more expository, less polemical, and above all less dogmatic. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 493 Are the words 'or in contemplation' simply expository of the word 'upon'?

2. *Comb.* † **expository-wise,** after the manner of an exposition; = EXPOSITORILY *adv.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 422 Whereas exegetically or expositorie-wise it is now more largely amplified.

B. *sb.* = EXPOSITOR 2 b.

1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Expo·sitorily** *adv.*, in an expository manner; by way of exposition, explanatorily.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 66 Of these words .. I will expositorily say nothing.

Expositorial (ekspǫzitō·riăl) *a.* [f. prec. + -(I)AL] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of an expositor.

1833 G. S. FABER *Recapitulated Apostasy* 38 The common expositorial practice of pitching upon this title or upon that title. *Ibid.* 40 The wantonness of expositorial licence.

Expositress (ekspǫ·zitrės). *rare.* [f. EXPOSIT(O)R + -ESS.] A female expositor.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 12 A faithful expositress of the truths of Catholic Christianity. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 5 Her right to be his expositress was never more conclusively proved than on this occasion.

† **Expo·siture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **expositūra*, f. *exposit-*: see above and -URE.] The state of being exposed; = EXPOSURE 3.

1798 W. MAVOR *Brit. Tourists* V. 41 According to the expositure, and the prevalence of the winds.

† **E·xpost.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. IMPOST by substitution of EX- *pref.* for IM-.] A tax or duty on goods exported.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 166 Under which names Portages, Imposts, Exposts .. and such like are comprehended.

‖ **Ex post facto** (eks pōu·st fæ·kto). [med. L. phrase, lit. 'from what is done afterwards' (*ex* from, out of, *postfacto*, abl. of *postfactum*, neut. pa. pple. of **postfacĕre*, f. *post* after + *facĕre* to do). The separation of *postfacto* in current spelling is erroneous.] From an after act or deed; = 'after the fact'.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. x. 89 To buy those goods wch you know .. to be stoln .. for what doe you else herein, but ex-post-facto partake with that theefe, who stole them?

b. quasi-*adj.* Done after another thing, and operating retrospectively, *esp.* in *Ex post facto law.*

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xv. § 3 Cases in which punishment must be inefficacious. Such are the cases of an ex-post facto law. 1812 R. CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 148 May not I Take up the cause of youth. Remitting and consigning to oblivion All ex post facto beating? 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 486 By an ex post facto law, those who had taken the first oath against the papal authority, were reputed to have taken .. a second and much more comprehensive oath, which was afterwards enacted. 1845 M CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 2 They might have objected to the tax had it been *ex post facto.*

Expostulate (ekspǫ·stiŭleᶦt), *v.* [f. L. *expostulāt-* ppl. stem of *expostulāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *postulāre*, to demand: see POSTULATE.

The L. senses were 1. to demand; 2. to demand the reason for (a person's conduct); 3. to complain of injury; to remonstrate.]

† **1.** *trans.* To ask for, demand, claim. *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 108 Thei weare constrained to expostulat succors of the Romains. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 484 He hasted .. with as much hast as the gravitie of the cause did require and expostulate. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 112 To expostulat a certeine fauour. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., If men want manlinesse to expostulate the right of their due ransom. 1670 SIR T. CULPEPPER *Necess. Abating Usury* To Rdr. 3 To such as yet further expostulate my meaning, I answer. ●

†b. With indirect question as obj.: To demand *how* or *why*. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 471 They expostulate how a man that was born blind, should presently know the shapes of trees. 1650 Col. Andrewe in F. Buckley *Relat. Trial* (1660) 71 Some may be so forward as to expostulate, why this great judgment is fallen upon me. 1688–9 Lady Russell *Lett.* II. lxxxiv. 11, I cannot..stay to expostulate why I would do so

†2. To complain of (grievances); to plead or remonstrate *with* a person about (conduct). *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 18 They sometime mildely..expostulate the injury. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Doe not expostulate the heavens will. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 314 Some..seemed to expostulate their grife with God. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 8. 466/2 The Emperour did expostulate the unseemliness of the deed with him. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. 192 Being smote upon the face, they expostulated the injury of the blow.

†b. To argue or debate (a matter) as an aggrieved person. Also in wider sense, to debate, argue out, discourse upon. *Obs.*

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 31 M. Osburn..must needs..expostulate the matter with your wurship. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 76 Having at large expostulated my true meaning. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 75 Powhatan began to expostulate the difference of Peace and warre after this manner. [Followed by a speech.] 1665 R. B. *Comm. on 2 Tales* 48 While he thus expostulated the case..she..clapt the window to. 1765 Colman *Terence* 326 Let us expostulate the matter with her. 1789 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 123 Do not fail mildly to expostulate the case.

†c. To say or utter in expostulation. *Obs.*

1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 245 We neede not feare the quareller, if we expostulate no words with him. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 75 Let me but expostulate a Word or two with you, Pamela.

†3. *intr.* a. To complain, set forth one's grievances. b. To discourse, discuss, dilate. *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 213 The complaintes..wherein the lord oftentimes doth expostulate of the vnkindenesse of the people. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, II. v. 135 Nay, stay not to expostulate, make speed. 1603 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 332 But for my haste, I would expostulate of other things. *a* 1644 Heywood *Fortune by Land* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 389, I cannot now stand to expostulate. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1639 They often expostulate, in a kind of stanza, or recitative. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* (MS.) VI. 467 Thou who..hast..Expostulated hours on Virtue's charms!

4. To make friendly remonstrances or representations for the purpose of reprehension or dissuasion; to reason or remonstrate in a friendly manner *with* (a person), *about*, *for*, *on*, or *upon* (a thing).

1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* 704, I haue great cause to expostulate with you for this your vnchristian..and most vniust handling of me. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No King* I. i. I have..Expostulated with my wandring thoughts. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiv. 411 The Keeper expostulated with him in vain upon the dishonour. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 253 He'll give me leave to expostulate..about his Conduct. 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* IV. 290, I expostulated for the Non-performance of the late Conditions. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, The Count followed to expostulate and entreat. 1833 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 8 An article from the Editor..expostulating with the imprudence of his 'friends at Oxford'. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* vii. 161 He expostulated with him on the impropriety of such conduct to strangers.

Hence **Expo·stulating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Expostulate. **Expo·stulating** *ppl. a.*, that expostulates. **Expo·stulatingly** *adv.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 18 This kinde of expostulating falleth most with persons of equality. 1614 Earl Stirling *Doomsday* x. lxxvii, The reprobate..Expostulating blasphemy doe use. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 6/4 Men, women, and children rushed past the excited and expostulating officers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 697/1 She..laid her hand on one of his expostulatingly.

Expostulation (ekspɒstiʊlēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *expostulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expostulāre*: see Expostulate.]

1. The action of expostulating or remonstrating in a friendly manner; earnest and kindly protest. An instance of the same.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 Request, complaint, expostulation. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 4 Adam..upon the expostulation of God..replyed, I heard thy voice, etc. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 25 Private Accusation of one Friend touching another, is nothing else but a friendly Expostulation with him. 1838 Lytton *Calderon* vii, All my expostulations have been in vain. 1852 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 274 Mary stands before her Son in an attitude of expostulation.

2. An expostulatory exclamation or address; an uttered remonstrance, protest, or reproof.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. (1611) 341 Those gracious expostulations; Simon seest thou this woman? 1608 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 935 Some who need this tart expostulation. 1748 J. Mason *Elocut.* 26 That pathetick Expostulation..of Ezekiel. Why will ye die! 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vi, Vivaldi delivered this expostulation with rapidity. 1840 Macaulay *Clive* 80 That lofty expostulation..glows with the very spirit of the Hebrew poets.

Expostulative (ekspɒ·stiʊlătiv), *a.* [f. Expostulate + -ive.] Aiming at or tending to expostulation.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. vi, Maillard..repressive with the one hand, expostulative with the other, does his best.

Hence **Expo·stulatively** *adv.*, in an expostulative manner.

1888 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 635 'What's the harm?' responded the young gentleman expostulatively.

Expostulator (ekspɒ·stiʊlēitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -or.] One who expostulates; †one who rebukes or complains of.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1795 G. Wakefield *Reply to Part II of 'Age of Reason'* 37 An open and warm expostulator of arrogance. *a* 1834 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), He is no opponent; only an expostulator.

Expostulatory (ekspɒ·stiʊlătəɹi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, expostulation.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 26 An example of an Epistle expostulatorie touching unkindnesse received. 1660 S. Fisher (*title*), The Rustick's Alarm to the Rabbies..In four Apologeticall and Expostulatory Exercitations. 1758 Bp. Warburton *Lett.* (1809) 273 Mr. Jane..wrote me an expostulatory letter. 1849 Stovel in *Caunè's Necess.* Introd. 63 Expostulatory defences in the ecclesiastical courts.

†2. *Comb.*

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 526 He prayed indeed, but it was tumultuously, and expostulatory-wise.

†**Expo·sture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Expose or L. *exposit-* (see Exposition), on the analogy of *posture*, *composture*, etc.] = Exposure.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. i. 36 A wilde exposture, to each chance That start's i' th' way before thee.

Exposure (ekspō·ʊʒiʊɹ). [Appeared with *composure*, *disposure*, *c* 1600; app. of English formation, from Expose, by form-assoc. with *enclose*, *enclosure*, or other words in which the formation was etymological, repr. L. *-sūra*: see -ure.]

1. The action of exposing; the fact or state of being exposed.

a. The action of uncovering or leaving without shelter or defence; unsheltered or undefended condition. Also, the action of subjecting, the state or fact of being subjected, *to* any external influence.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 195 To weaken and discredit our exposure, How ranke soeuer rounded in with danger. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 324 The ball..notwithstanding its exposure..appears as bright as it did the first day it was screwed on. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 44 Whatever in his pedigree has been dulcified by an exposure to the influence of heaven. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xvi. (ed. 2) 304 So unusual an exposure of the globe of the eye. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 233 The eruption..appeared in consequence of her exposure to the variolous infection. 1844 T. J. Graham *Mod. Dom. Med.* 579 Free exposure to cold is highly serviceable in small pox. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 165 Days and nights of adventurous exposure and recurring disaster. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 66 After exposure, the acid is found to be weaker. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 The exposure of the plate to light is continued for the requisite time.

b. The action of abandoning (an infant).

1863 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* v. (1865) 117 He recommends the exposure of deformed and sickly infants.

c. Presentation or disclosure to view; public exhibition, *esp.* of goods for sale.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. iii. 133 When we haue our naked Frailties hid, That suffer in exposure. 1853 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Oct., The exposure of ordinary goods in a store is not more open to the public than are the sales of slaves in Richmond. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. 514 Prynne and his fellow pamphleteers..listened with defiance to their sentence of exposure in the pillory. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 251 Those Acts expressly prohibit the exposure for sale of goods in those streets.

d. The action of bringing to light (something discreditable); the unmasking or 'showing up' of an error, fraud, or evil, of an impostor or secret offender.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. v, By this unfortunate exposure..Lorraine was obliged to give in a match..with..Miss Mexico. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 127 The exposure of Mahomet would have been counted a glorification of the rival creed. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 298 The exposure of the forgery makes a dramatic scene.

2. *concr.* †a. An exposed or unprotected point (*obs.*). b. A surface laid open to view, or to the operation of any agency.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VII. 62 If he with home-thrust iron can reach the exposure of my life. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 73 The sea..offers a vast exposure of salt water to the heat of the sun. *Ibid.* xvii. 289 Below these come the Thanet beds of which good exposures may be seen at Herne Bay. 1888 Dawson *Geol. Hist. Plants* 65 Specimens obtained from the rich exposures at Gaspé Bay.

3. The manner or degree in which anything is exposed; *esp.* situation with respect to sun and wind; 'aspect' with regard to the quarter of the heavens.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Transplant Sampier to some very warm Exposure, as under a South-Wall. *Ibid.* 229 [The Green-house] being plac'd at the most advantageous Exposure to the Sun. 1710 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 175 The Fruits of the Northern Exposure ripen last of all. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 55 This Lighthouse proves the practicability of a similar erection in any like exposure in the known world. 1827 Stewart *Planter's G.* (1828) 514 The shoots might measure more than two and a half feet, in similar exposures. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xiii. 237 Scarped rocks..far down the southern exposure.

Expound (ekspaʊ·nd), *v.* Forms α. 4–5 **expoun-en**, **-powne-n**, 4–6 **expoun(e**, **-powne** (5 **exponne**); β. 3–6 **expounde**, **expownd(e** (5 **exspound**), 4– **expound**. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 5–6 **expouned**, **-powne(d**, **-pownd(e**, **-pound(e**. [ME. *expoune-n*, *expounde*, ad. OF. *espondre*, *espundre*, *ex-* (3 pl. *esponent*, derivs. *espon-*, *espond-*) = Pr., Sp. *esponer*, Pg. *espôr*, It. *esporre*:—L. *expōnĕre*, to put out, set forth, explain: see Expone. The *d* of the Fr. inf. *-pondre* was mechanically developed in the transition from the *n* to the *r* of *-ponre* the regular contraction of L. *-pōnĕre*; a pa. pple. *-pondu* and various derivatives were formed on the inf. stem.

In ME. the prevailing form was *expoune*, adopted according to the usual practice from the finite parts of the Fr. vb.; but the form *expounde*, from the inf., appeared equally early in northern writers (Hampole and the *Cursor Mundi*). In the course of the 16th c. *expoune* became obsolete, the general adoption of *expound* being favoured by the phonetic tendency exhibited in *sound* for the earlier *soun*, and also by the frequent occurrence of *expound* as pa. pple. In accordance with the analogy of *expound* = L. *exponere*, the earlier *compoune*, *compone* were in 16th c. replaced by *compound*, and *propone* by *propound*; in the former case the substitution may have been partly due to other causes: see Compound *v.*]

I. *trans.* To set forth, declare, state in detail (doctrines, ideas, principles; formerly, with wider application).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 37 To þat spot þat I in speche expoun I entred in þat erber grene. *Ibid.* B. 1058 Clopyngnel expounez..a speche, to hym þat spede wolde Of a lady to be loued. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xliv. 7 The ordre expoune to me. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 37 He hath expound cunningly Divers points of cosmography. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxviii. 23 There cam many vnto hym..to whom he expouned and testifyed the kyngdom off God. 1736 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* x, She..quaintly cou'd expound The Chickenfeeding Pow'r of ev'ry Crumb she found. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 344 Ideas, or the Motions by which they are expounded. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xvi. 171 Formulæ expounding its quantity and law. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 455 The doctrines expounded by St. Augustine. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 162, I have..an excellent interpretation..which I will expound to you.

absol. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 70 We will and ordeigne that all curattz..iiij tymes in the yere in the masse tyme publish and expowne. 16..Dryden *Poems* (1822) I. 242 The carrier's not commission'd to expound.

b. To set forth, represent (a mathematical function or quantity) by figures, symbols, etc.

1708 E. Halley in *Misc. Cur.* II. 102 The roots may be expounded by Perpendiculars let fall, upon the Axis or given Diameter of the given Parabola, from the Intersections of that Curve with a Circle. 1822 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxvi. 268 These perturbations, when numerically expounded, are so insignificant, etc,

2. To explain, interpret.

a. *gen.* To explain (what is difficult or obscure); to state the signification of; to comment on (a passage or an author).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1727 Now expowne þe þis speche spedly I þenk. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 182 Expoune me this, and ye shall sothe it fynde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 To Expo(w)nde, *commentari*. 1512–3 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 12 The same Ambiguyte..[shall] be declared, expowned..by the Chaunceller. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 113 This definition hath nothing in it to be expounded. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, One who was expounding some religious Mystery to them. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 100 Our author proceeds to expound his own analysis.

b. *esp.* To interpret, comment upon (Scripture, religious formularies, etc.). Now chiefly with reference to homiletic exposition. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13288+383 (Cott.) And þus he..expounded þe prophesyes. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4272 His ministres sal swa lette yhit þat na man sal expound haly writ. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. ix. 47 To expowne or interprete or glose dewli and treuly Holi Scripture. 1580 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Saynt Gregory expoundynge the same place of Scripture sayth 1545 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* (1548) *Luke* viii. 90 b, Many other parables..all which..he expounded severally unto his disciples. 1696 Bramhall *Replic.* i. 5 The primitive Fathers expounded it [the Creed] where it did stand in need of clearer explication. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 17 The Spirit of God expounds the word of God to us. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* viii. 220 Our..Lord, having read..the words regarding Himself..expounded them to the people.

absol. a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol., In expounynge i fologh haly doctours. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 272 He was suspended..for expounding upon the Catechism. 1778 Fletcher *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 222, I have ventured..to expound once in the church. 1854 Macaulay *Bunyan* Misc. Writ. 1860 II. 230 Those martial saints who fought and expounded in Fairfax's army.

†c. To interpret the motives or reasons of a person. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 5 Cicero doth excuse and expound the Philosophers for going too far. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 25 He, that says what he thinks, lays himself open to be expounded by the most ignorant.

†d. To give the meaning of (a word or name); also, to give a version of in another language; to translate. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 277 In englisch..it is wel harde wel to expounen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 86 First wol I yow the name of seint Cecilie Expowne. It is to say on Englisch, hevenes lilie. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A) We moun knowe surgerie bi expownynge of his name: for siurge comeþ of siros..& in englisch siros is an hand. *c* 1420 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6691 þe kyng his preching walde expound, And telle it in englysah tonge. 1549 Latimer

Serm. Ploughers (Arb.) 33 For them yat be vnlearned I wyll expounde it. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 As soon as the Interpreter had read the Letter, and expounded the contents thereof.

e. To interpret, explain the significance of (a dream, vision, symbol, etc.); to interpret, solve (a riddle); *rarely*, to explain, account for (a phenomenon). *arch.*

1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 773 in *Anglia* I, þe angel anon gan is expoun and tolde him what it [a tree] was. c1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 166 Daniel .. the dremes of the kyng expowned. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7176, I wole bigynne, To expowne you the pith withynne. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 728 His mayster on þis wyse had Expounde his visyoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* xiv. 14 They coulde not expounde the ryddle. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 79 My Master .. has left mee here behinde to expound the meaning or morrall of his signes and tokens. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 215 The Stagyrite, unable to expound The Euripus, leapt into 't, and was drown'd. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 223 Studious to expound The spectacle.

f. To infer from indications. *rare*⁻¹.

1821-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 269 The clouds by which chiefly the eye expounds the distance of the blue pavilion stretched over our heads.

g. *refl.* †To explain one's meaning (*obs.*). Also, to be one's own expositor.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlviii. (1631) 307 An abilitie to behold things ambiguous with the true sight gives .. circumstances, leave to expound themselves. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 163 The Pope was forced to expound himself. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 316 The people call you prophet: let it be: But not of those that can expound themselves.

3. To give a particular interpretation to; to construe in a specified manner. With *adv.* or *phrase.* Now chiefly in *Law.*

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 19 Prouided alwaies, that this act nor anythinge .. therein conteined, shalbe .. interpreted or expouned, that, etc. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1314 Some expowne also those woordes .. to sygnifye that [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 28 That deadly wownd .. The which his mother vainely did expownd to be hart-wownding love. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 23 This hard Text is variously expounded. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 381 That a devise be most favourably expounded. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 191 The courts .. expound the will in such a manner as to carry the testator's intention into effect. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 445 Sparta .. was constituted the interpreter of the treaty; she expounded it by the rule, not of reason, but of might.

†**b.** *To expound* (a statement, etc.) *concerning* or *of*; to explain as referring to. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 241 Men expownen comounly þis prophecie of oure Jesus. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3767 This may be wele expovned of the blissed virgyne marie. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 14 They .. that go about to expound this place concerning Christ, according to the letter; do wrest it too violently. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 85 Which place Paul expoundeth of the Holy Ghost. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 236 Those of whom they are ordinarily expounded.

†**c.** To render by a specified term. With *complement*, or Const. *for.* *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No person .. being a comon Baker, Brewer .. shall be interpreted or expounded handicrafts men. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, *Chaos* .. of some is expounde a confuse mixture. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 Men .. that expounde those wordes of Christ .. to be spoke and ment of the very eating of hys blessed body. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 33 'Orfrayes' you expounde 'Goldsmythes Worke'. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 Rabbi Solomon, and Abraham Ezra, expound Egel, for a Calf of one year old.

†**d.** To interpret as a prognostic of something. Const. *to.* *Obs.*

c1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1544) 7 a, Worthy Ninus .. expouned his laughter to great felicitye.

†**4.** In etymol. sense of L. *expōnere* (cf. EXPOSE). To expose to view. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 38 He celebrated the Mass, and every Wednesday expounded upon his Altar the holy Sacrament. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1087 First, he expounded both his Pockets, And found a Watch, with Rings and Lockets.

Hence **Expou·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Expou·nding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXPOUND; *concr.* an exposition or interpretation. **Expou·nding** *ppl. a.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 272 False expounyng of holy writt. c1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xli, I fele wel of thy Name þe true expownynge that thou art Jhesu hele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 An Expow(n)dynge; *commentum.* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* viii. 2 A fullfilling or expownding part of speache. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justific.* b iij a, Expounded texts and verses. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 55 A yoke .. which .. nothing but unwary expounding hath brought upon us. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 3 One of our English Brethren .. said in his Publick Expounding, 'As many go to Hell by praying as by thieving.' 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* xi. 137 The repeating and expounding of the founder's view.

Expoundable (ekspau·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be expounded or explained; capable of being expounded.

1887 *Twin Soul* II. i. 2 To expound their views, as far as they were expoundable.

Expounder (ekspau·ndəɹ). Also 4-5 expowner, 5 expownder. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who expounds; an expositor. Occasionally *transf.* of a thing: That which serves to expound.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 7 He [Farao] sente to alle the expowneris of Egipt .. and .. he telde the dreem. c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 65 Alle expowners and glose ȝeuers to Holi Scripture. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 3 Saul had dryuen the soythsayers and expounders of tokens out of ye londe. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 120 The Custome and practise of the people, is the best expounder of the Lawe. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 115 Magistrates and expounders of the Mahomedan law. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 3 Bonnet, one of the most zealous expounders of natural history. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 The argument of which the Athenian is the expounder.

Hence †**Expou·ndress**, *Obs. rare*, a female expounder.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 37 The Romish Church, whom they make chiefe expoundresse of Scriptures.

†**Expou·nitour.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *expoune*, EXPOUND *v.*, on the analogy of *expositor.*] An expounder, expositor.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 202 Expounitouris on þe gospellis and pistelis.

Expouse, obs. form of ESPOUSE *v.*

Expoyl, var. of EXSPOIL *obs.*

†**Expre·me**, *v.* *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5-7 expreme, 6 exprime, 7 expreeme, -eime. [ad. (directly or through F. *exprimer*), L. *exprimĕre* to EXPRESS. For the phonology cf. *redeem*.] *trans.* = EXPRESS *v.* 6-8.

c1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXI. iii, The first he was, as chronicles expreme, That in this isle of Brytein had croune of golde. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 222, I cannot with my tong or penne exprime the inwarde joye which I haue taken. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 15 That sinne bringes sua greate skaithe to the saule, as na tonge is abil to expreme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt. I*, 23 In pleyes of debt, sould be named and expreimed, the zeare, day, the quantitie of the debt. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 353 He hath offered to doe his devoire, by the law of armes, in maner before expreemed.

Express (ekspre·s), *a.* *adv.* and *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-6 expres, 4-7 expresse, 6- express, 7 *compar.* expresser. [ad. Fr. *exprès* (fem. *expresse*) = Pr. *expres*, Sp. *espreso*, Pg. *espresso*, It. *espresso*, ad. L. *express-us*, pa. pple. of *exprimĕre*: see EXPRESS *v.*]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Of an image or likeness: Truly depicted, exactly resembling, exact. Now chiefly with reminiscence of *Heb.* i. 3. Cf. EXPRESS *v.* 5.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 61/2 This is ye fathers own figure .. ye playne expresse lykenes of ye noble Duke. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 Thy byrth doth shewe the expresse and liuely Image of gentle bloud. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* i. 3 The expresse image of his person. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 7 Shew thy selfe a patterne, and expresse type wherein [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 528 Hee Created thee, in the Image of God Express. 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. ii. 69 Language is the express image and picture of human thoughts. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 431 The Deity is here described sitting .. in the express form of the Minotaur. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. x. 125 The universe is the express image and direct counterpart of the souls that dwell in it.

b. Well framed or modelled. *nonce-use.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 317 What a piece of worke is a man! .. In forme, and mouing, how expresse and admirable!

II. (Cf. EXPRESS *v.* 6-10).

†**2.** Of a fact, condition, etc.: Stated, explicitly recorded. In early use as *pa. pple.* *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 719 Lo here expresse of wommen may ye fynde, That woman was the losse of al mankynde. c1386 — *Wife's T.* 313 Ther shull ye seen expresse .. That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 225 There is not above 30 days but are windy, and rainy, or of express heat [cf. *ibid.* I. xii. 56 We must distinguish of warm Days, Days of Expressed Notation for Warmth or Heat].

3. Of a meaning, purpose, stipulation, law, etc.: Expressed and not merely implied; definitely formulated; definite, explicit. Of language, statements, indications: Definite, unmistakable in import.

When used of a law, stipulation, grant, etc., the adj. may have either this sense or sense 4, and often appears to have a mixed notion of the two.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 61 Wher can ye seen .. That highe God defended mariage By expresse word? c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 151 Agane þe Lauch expres .. chosyn wes Ðis Knychtis son. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 117 b, Neyther .. is ther any expresse doctryne of vowes in all the whole wurke. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 75 [He] commaundid that none of his men shoulde goe out .. without his expresse licence upon paine of death. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. (1611) 49 We have no expresse purpoce to make that our end. 1605 BP. MORTON (*title*), Exact Discoverie of Romish Doctrine .. collected out of the expresse dogmatical principles of Popish Priests and Doctors. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xl, All the gazers on the skies Read not in fair heaven's story Expresser truth .. Than they might in her bright eyes. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxviii. 27 Annot. 594 The insuing verse is express. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 13 We have the express testimony of Epiphanius. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 443 Express contracts are where the terms of the agreement are openly uttered and avowed at the time of the making. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 22 Mr. Stanley's answer was express and clear. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. li. 285 Sometimes by express, more often by a tacit understanding.

†**b.** Hence of persons or an authority: Distinct in making a statement, outspoken, explicit. Of a state of mind: Fixed, free from vacillation. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 425 Theodoret .. is most express against transubstantiation. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 17 Trismegistus is express in the assertion of the same Doctrine. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. iii. (1743) 14, I love to feel myself of an express and settled judgment. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Where reason or Scripture is express for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/5 Her Majesty is very express in what She proposes. 1778 N. LAURENS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 117 Our Commissioners .. are not so express .. as they might have been.

†**c.** Of a voice: Distinctly uttered. *Obs.*

c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5667 Þe childe foloude and sayde þan, with' a voyce expresse. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Ovid's Met.* XII. 71 Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

d. *Express malice* (Law): malice of which there is actual evidence; opposed to *implied malice*, that which is inferred merely from the nature of the unlawful act committed. † *Express witchcraft*: ? manifest, open witchcraft.

1567 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 260 O faithles flock!. Mantenaris of murther, witchcraft expres, Tresoun amang ȝow does daylie increa. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 199 Malice may be either express, or implied in law. Express malice is .. when one, with a sedate .deliberate mind and formed design, doth kill another. 1808 LE BLANC in East *Rep.* IX. 363 Without proof of malice, either express or implied.

e. Specifically designated or considered; special.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv. § 4 When we treat of that express subject. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 Natural History makes a more express business of the classifying operation.

4. Specially designed or intended for a particular object; done, made, or sent 'on purpose.' Of a messenger: Specially dispatched. Also *absol.* in phrase † *In express*: ? for a purpose (unless this be an early instance of EXPRESS *sb.*²).

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 115 Ffarewel, Gabryel .. Goddys masangere expresse. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 403 Rapes make wele to smelle In condyment is nowe the tyme expresse. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 209 *Pilatus.* I am sakles of this bloode .. Both my handes in express weshen shalle be. 1524 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* (1849) VI. 317, I receyvid new letters from you, sent by an expresse curror. 1619 VCT. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 137 Send .. with all possible speede by an expresse messenger. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 260 Express laws were made to prevent [it]. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 16 In these two little offhand bits of writing .. there is more insight obtainable, than in any of the express Biographies. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 123 The social union is the express creation .. of the Deity.

b. *Express train.* Originally = 'special train'; but about 1845 applied to a train running 'expressly' for the conveyance of passengers to one particular place, and not stopping at the intermediate stations; now, a train running at a high rate of speed, and stopping only at a few important stations. Hence *Express speed.*

1841 SAUNDERS *Rep. Committee Railw.* Q. 2051 It was probable that an express train would come up. 1842 W. F. COOKE *Telegr. Railw.* 19, I will now follow an Express, and therefore unexpected train in its course from Derby to Leicester. 1845 *Bradshaw's Rail. Guide* May 14 The accommodation by the Express Trains being limited, Passengers who arrive first will have the preference. 1845 C. B. VIGNOLES in *Life* (1889) 269 Went down to Birmingham by the 'express' train. 1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 16 Aug., The express train reached Holyhead. 1862 *Gifts & Graces* xii. 127 We must step into an express train.

c. *Express rifle*: a rifle constructed to discharge a bullet with a high initial velocity and a low trajectory. *Express bullet*: an expanding bullet for use with an express rifle. *Express shooting*: shooting with an express rifle.

1884 METFORD in Walsh *Mod. Sportsman's Gun* II. 12 This being a sort of 'rough and tumble' gauge of Express shooting at 100 yards. 1884 SIR H. HALFORD *ibid.* II. 14 These rifles [made by Purdey in 1859] must be considered as the first of the class now known as Express—a term believed to have been first used either by the late Lord Henry Bentinck or by Lord Leconfield. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 7/1 It has been proved that 'express' bullets are used by the Zulus or their allies.

d. *Express delivery*: (in the Postal service) immediate delivery by special messenger, on a system introduced in 1891; so *express fee, messenger, packet*, etc. [Here it is difficult to separate the *adj.* from attrib. uses of the *sb.*]

1891 *Post Office Guide* Oct. 227 There is no Express delivery .. on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day. 1892 *Ibid.* Apr. 17 On the delivery of an Express Packet, the delivering Messenger may take a reply .. The Express fee must be prepaid. *Ibid.* 18 Letters and Parcels are accepted for conveyance by Express Messenger to the General Post Office.

B. *adv.* [Cf. EXPRESSLY.]

†**1.** Clearly, plainly, unmistakably. With verbs of speaking: In distinct terms, positively. *Obs.*

c1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1158 Danyel .. devysed sum tyme, As .. is proued expresse in his profecies. 14.. *Purif. Mary* in *Tundale's Vis.* 130 To the law sche mekely wold obey From poynt to poynte the gospel seyth expresse. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3389 Þis chapiter it schewes expresse What fandyng he tholed in sekenes. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 255 Haue ȝe thare herts, I say expresse, Than all is ȝours that thay possesse. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 23 Such a contract is an express known part of the fundamental constitution of a nation.

†**2. a.** Followed by *against*: Directly. **b.** With respect to dimension or number: Exactly. **c.** Completely. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 182 Virginius..holdeth expresse ageinst þe wille of me My cruaunt. 1578 *Gude & Godly Ball* 158 The Iæuittis..reft thair teind and mekill mair, Expres aganis Goddis command.

b. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3004 Fiftene fote long this Geaunt was expresse. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 142 Also the yeres of our blessed sauyoure Syxe hundreth foure score and nyne expresse The Brytons were expulsed..From Englande to walles.

c. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4357 Hys hauberke dismailled all expresse. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. ii. 52 To mak end of our harmis and distres! Our panefull labour passit is expres.

3. Specially, on purpose, for a particular end; hence (to go, send, etc.) with speed. In mod. use also, by express messenger or train.

1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 105 This mayde, of which I telle my tale expresse. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 368, I sent Mr. C. express thither to see how matters go. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4490/3 M. Osten..came Express..to make his Compliments to his Prussian Majesty. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Coll. Mass.* iii 398 A small vessel had been sent to England express..with a representation of the exposed state of the colony. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* IV. ix, As if the grand furniture and the grand servants had all come down express from town. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 2 A piece of news worth sending express.

Comb. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 278 No express-rider, no attorney, no magistrate.

C. *sb.*[1]

1. = *Express messenger*: see A. 4. Now *Hist.* or *arch.* exc. in sense of an express messenger of the Postal Department.

1619 Vct. Doncaster in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 177, I will spedily advertise his Maty by an expresse. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1536/4 An Express is arrived in 14 days from Madrid, but we know not what he brings. 1780 R. R. Livingston in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 2 This hasty letter is written while the express waits. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 34 Faster than an express could travel: at least in these regions. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, The Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 118 Its expresses outrun the despatches of the government. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 6/7 We expect the Post Office to convey the necessary orders—either by post, by telegraph, by telephone, or by 'express.'

b. *transf.* The message sent by an 'express'; a dispatch.

1642 Milton (*title*) Observations upon some of his Majestie's [Charles I.] late Answers and Expresses. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 282 By an express written to Tiberius, and by him presented to the senate. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* I. i, A new Express all Agra does affright. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 356 Cicero..received two expresses from his Brother Quintus. 1807 *Beverley & Kexby Road Act* 6 Conveying the mails of letters and expresses under the authority of His Majesty's Post-Master General. 18.. Wellington in *Daily News* 20 Nov. (1891) 5/1 Blucher picked the fattest man in his army to ride with an express home. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* II. ix, Bitzer had come..with an express from Stone-Lodge.

c. ? A special errand.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* III. 215 Tam's wife had occasion to cross the wild heights on some express.

2. Short for a. *express-train*; b. *express rifle.*

a. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lv, Express comes through at four, Sir. 1867 Trollope *He Knew* xxiii, [He] went down..by the early express to Exeter.

b. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 5/1 A wealthy 'potter'..blazed away with a double express at the deer compelled to pass him. 1888 Rider Haggard *Maiwa's Revenge* 127 I, handing him the carbine, took from him my express.

3. *U. S.* An institution (conducted by private enterprise) for the transmission of parcels, etc. Also *attrib.* Cf. Express *a.* 4 d.

The carrying of goods by 'express,' first introduced in 1839 (see quot. 1858) has had an enormous development in the United States. In Great Britain the system exists, but the name is little used, though it has been adopted in the distinctive designations of one or two of the 'forwarding agencies,' as they are usually called.

1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* 644 s.v. *Express*, William F. Harnden .started the express business in the spring of 1839. *Ibid.* 645 The express companies..transmit nearly all the specie and bullion, etc. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Express Office*, an establishment which rapidly transmits parcels and goods. *Express Wagon*, the wagon in which packages, boxes, etc., are taken to and from an express office. 186. *Postage Stamp Inscr.*, Pony Express. 1863 *Stamped Envelope Inscr.*, Paid, Wells, Fargo, & Co. Through our California and Atlantic Express. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 An express clerk walks through the train, takes the checks of passengers who want their baggage delivered, and gives written receipts for them.

b. The goods carried by an 'express'.

1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* 644 Harnden himself acted in that capacity [as 'messenger'] carrying his entire express in an ordinary valise.

Hence **Expre·ss** *v.*, *U. S.*, *trans.* to send by express. **Expre·ssage**, the sending of a parcel by express; the charge or cost of this.

a 1860 *Washington Republic* Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* The President's message will be expressed through to Boston, by order of the Postmaster-General. 1864 Webster *Express*, to send by express messenger. *Expressage*, the charge for carrying a parcel by express 1880 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 There is a saving in going by the horse-cars and 'expressing' the luggage at a shilling a trunk. 1883 *Amer. Newspaper Advt.*, The books will be sent by express C.O.D., the receiver paying expressage or freight. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 161/1 The expressage or postage has not been prepaid.

†**Express** (ekspre·s), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. the vb. Cf. late L. *expressus* (*u* stem).]

1. The action of expressing or representing by words, signs, or actions; an instance of this. Const. *of*, *c*

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 8 The Hand seems to..vie expresses with the Tongue. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 94 With expresses of my desires. 1654 R. Borkman *Serm.* Ep. Ded., So they might give to the world a Cleare Expresse of their gratitude to your Lordship. 1672 J. Howard *All Mistaken* I. in Harl. *Dodsley* XV. 332 My grief, alas! is far beyond express. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 156 Allow of no other expresses of our honour to him [God] but distance and amazement.

b. A condition or product in which something is expressed; a manifestation. (Revived by Kingsley with stress *express*, after *impress.*)

1644 Jer. Taylor *Psalter* cxxxvi, Making all Thy creatures to be expresses of Thy power. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 349 It seems to have been the common maxim..that all afflictions were the expresses of displeasure. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* IV. iii. 232 Grace brings no merit When 'tis the express of our own self-will.

2. A mode of speech, phrase; an utterance.

1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 42 He compares these serious expresses to Trajans sudden and excessive speech. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* v. 84, I have shewed Scripture in its plain expresses to be an abundant rule of Faith. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 361 Surely those expresses are used in condescension to signify the..charitable benignity of God.

b. A specific mention, statement, or injunction.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 6. 91 This Gentleman..caused a man to goe downe..into the Sea..with expresse to take notice..where it [Coral] groweth. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 206 They had no express in scripture that they should be freed from the particular miseries relating to this war. 1687 Towerson *Baptism* 343 Some express to signifie such a thing to be its purpose. *a* 1711 J. Norris *Misc* (1687) 215 They..contradict the general design and particular expresses of the Gospel.

3. A graphic representation, image; *fig.* a type, model (of virtues).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. vi. 161 This Ene was first, all out, expres Of reuth, compassioun, and of gentilnes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xx 262 They discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their Expresses. 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Observ.* (1684) 51 Some ancient Coyns have been called by the name of their Expresses, as..(saith Pollux) καὶ ἐκαλεῖτο βοῦς, ὅτι βοῦν εἶχεν ἐμτετυπωμένον, from the figure of an ox imprinted.

b. A 'stamp,' impressed character.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond* 2 This fatal accident had a more than ordinary express of fury.

Express (ekspre·s), *v.* Also 4–6 **expresse.** [ME. *expresse*, a. OF. *espresser*, *expresser* = Pr. *espressar*, Sp. *espresar*, Pg. *expressar*, med. L. *expressāre* (15th c. in Du Cange), f. L. *ex-* out + *pressāre* to press, frequentative of *premĕre*, to press. Taken as Eng. repr. of L. *exprimĕre* of which the chief senses were 1. to press out; 2. to form (an image) by pressure, to represent in sculpture or painting 3. to represent or set forth in words or actions.]

I. To press out.

1. *trans.* To press, squeeze, or wring out; to press (juice, air, etc.) *from, out of* (anything).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 127 (MS. A.) & þei fulfillen þe wounde..as I have seid, with þe cloop expressid of þe white of an ey. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, When men of malice..his venym vtterly expresse. 1569 R. Androse tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. II. 37 Put them all into an Orenge..and boyle them in hote embers, then expresse it. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho., Chem. Concl.* 16 Expresse their oile according to the manner herafter set down. 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 18 Newly exprest from the grape. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* III. lii. (1760) 226 Express the Juice and Spirit. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 94 To puncture the upper tumour, to express the contents. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/2 The oil or oleomargarine is expressed from the fat.

b. *fig.* (*a*) To extort or elicit by pressure. † (*b*) To expel, get rid of, by force (*obs.*).

(*a*) 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* 232 Youre countrey weepinge to you with bloody teares, which your selfes do expresse, and wring out of her, and enforce her to shed. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. iv. 365 The truth was by torture expressed. 1612 Webster *White Devil* I. i, Perfumes..chaf'd..render Their pleasing scents; and so affliction Expresseth virtue fully 1828 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 209 To employ them [Jews] as a spunge to suck their subjects' money, which they might afterwards express.

(*b*) 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* Ep. (1593) 6 Temperance which doth all fowle concupiscence express. 1583 K. James VI in Holinshed *Hist. Scotl.* (1585) 442 That..the veritie may be tried and all heresie and schisme..expressed.

2. To emit or exude, as if by pressure.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ii. 21 Spirit is a most subtile vapor, which is expressed from the Blood. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 46 Ormus is an ile. of which..the Silver-shining Sand expresseth Sulphur. 1697 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 158 Waxe .expressing in some sort a scent of honie. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 210 Essences into which a thousand flowers have expressed their sweetest breath. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 5/1 Their honey-dew, which the aphides express when caressed by the antennæ of their masters.

3. To press or squeeze out the contents of. Now *rare.*

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 289 To expresse and make use of that sweet fruit. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 197 A bladder blowne is weightier then one empty, and if it containe a quart, expressed and emptied it will abate about halfe a graine. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nutmeg*, Heat the Nutmegs in a Kettle, and then to express them strongly. 1886 *Mod. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 141 After the grapes have been expressed.

†4. To press hard (in battle). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xli. (1890) 132 Seeng herself so sore expressyd, her knyghtes and her men slayne.

II. To portray, represent.

5. To represent by sculpture, drawing, or painting; to portray, delineate, depict. In general sense *obs.* or *arch.*; but surviving as a transferred use of sense 8: To render, set forth, convey a notion of (facts, characteristics, details) by plastic or graphic representation.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxiii. 14 The ymagis of Caldeis expressid..in colours. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 b, That paynter is most cunning who can most lively expresse his face whose counterfaite he is to drawe. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 311 Whereof [Amphitheatre at Verona] I have expressed a picture in this place. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. VI. ii. 598/2 In every part of this tomb are all the sons and daughters of this King expressed in solid brass. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 255 Loggan used long strokes in expressing flesh. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xx. 265 Quarried down below the ordinary surface of the adjacent ground, as rudely expressed in this woodcut.

†b. To be an image or likeness of; to resemble [After L. *exprimere*]. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 45/1 His handes expressyd the lyknes and symylitude of the more brother. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xvii. 64 Man expresseth God..as the childe doeth resemble hys father or mother. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 147 Her arms express the Crosse on which Hee dide. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* I. 32 Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams express.

6. To represent symbolically. Said both of the agent and the symbol employed. In *Math.* to represent by a figure, symbol, or formula. Phrase, *To express* (a quantity) *in terms of* (another).

1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* ii. 83 They should the better expres the condition of strangers. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 6 A Child to express coming into the world, an old man for going out of it. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 115 The Characters placed on the five Lines, express the Notes themselves. *a* 1749 Boyse *Triumphs Nat.* 199 The dim twilight of the arch above Seems to express the queen's disastrous love. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Fluxion*, To express the fluxions of simple variable quantities..you need only put the..letters which express them with a dot over them. 1811 Hutton *Course Math.* III. 372 The fluxional equa. expressing the relation between *x* and *z*. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 38 Instruments have even been described, which express upon paper..the several winds that have blown. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 34 If we express the composition of camphoric acid by the formula $5(C^2\,H^{1\frac{1}{2}})+O^1$. 1857 Maurice *Ep. St. John* xvii. 275 The divine, holy, self-sacrificing life which it [the blood sign] would appear to express.

7. To manifest or reveal by external tokens. Of actions, appearances, etc.: To betoken. Now almost exclusively with reference to feelings or personal qualities, the wider use being *arch.* or *poet.*

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* I He admonisheth them, that..they expresse a life worthie of their profession. 1612 Beaum. & Fl. *Cupid's Rev.* I. i, If he be A god, he will express it upon thee my child. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 276 Such was the singular personal valour Ismael expressed. *c* 1720 Prior *Henry & Emma* 429 No longer shall thy bodice aptly lac'd..That air and harmony of shape express. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* xi. 31, I pray'd..To see the trees express their planter's care. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* (1851) 177 Never did tone express indifference plainer. *c* 1850 Neale *Hymns East. Ch.* 80 The excellence of beauty In Jesus was expressed. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 220 A robe..that more exprest Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* I. 10 Worship..directly expresses sentiment and emotion.

b. *refl.*

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* II. 10 The inheritance is ready..the possession whereof he hath..entered for your sakes, so that you expresse yourselves worthy of it. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 273/2 They have expressed themselves faithful in the performance of such things as were committed to their Charge. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 262 God expressed himself in the landscape to mankind. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* I. 357 The inward beauty seldom fails to express itself in the outward.

8. To represent in language; to put into words, set forth (a meaning, thought, state of things); to give utterance to (an intention, a feeling).

Now the prevailing use; senses 5–7, so far as they survive, are often felt as transferred from this.

1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 24 Lady..Thy vertu and thy grete humylitee, Ther may no tonge expresse. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 108 With hys mowthe who con the myrthe expresse? *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. iv. 236 Til hawe of þame knawlage Expressyd..in oure Langage. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* i. 23 Lo, I wil expresse my mynde vnto you. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 190 As griefes concealed, so joyes expressed grow greater. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 27 A phrase they have got among them, to express their no-meaning by. *a* 1684 Earl Roscom. *Ess. Verse* 42 Harmonious Horace flows With Sweetness not to be exprest in Prose. 1768 Sterne, *Sent. Journ., The Rose*, I could not have expressed it half so well. 1832 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 257 The Princess expressed her surprise that the people in a famine did not eat buns. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxviii. 397 My chief difficulty..may be expressed in a very few words. 1865 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 448 The lease correctly expressed the bargain between the parties.

b. *refl.* To put one's thoughts into words; to utter what one thinks; to state one's opinion. † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. i. 26 It charges me in manners, the rather to expresse myselfe. 1609 B. Jonson *Silent Wom.* III. ii, What an excellent choice Phrase this Lady expresses in. 1639 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 325 Every man has not the gift of expressing himself so in short as others. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 5 P 5 English Writers in their way of

thinking and expressing themselves. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* viii. 247 He expresses himself still more strongly in his unprinted writings.

¶ *confused use.*

1744 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) I. 182 The admiration he expresses to have for her.

c. Of a word, phrase, or statement: To represent (a thought, sentiment, state of facts); to denote, import, signify. Also with sentence as *obj.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, The ordynary glose vpon the fyrst epystle of Saynt Paule to ye Corinthes doth expresse that..&c. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 124 Something..That shall expresse my true-loues fasting paine. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 51 No words can express too strongly the caution which should be used. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iii. 16 Every assertion or statement expresses the agreement or difference of two things.

†**9. a.** To mention, specify. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Þe messangere of Godd expressed þat nowmer [nyne] so specially. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 2 An austyn frere Whos name as now I ne wyl expresse. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 My frendys..as many as ben expressyd be name in this my seid wille. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* i. 17 These men, which are expressed by their names. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 84 M. Milles in his Catalogue never expresseth him 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. iii. 5 In this Table are expressed the common Coverings of the Belly. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1204 The respective crews of both ships, remained as expressed in the two underwritten lists.

†**b.** To give an account of, describe. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 752 It werieth me to telle of his falsnesse; And natheles yit wol I it expresse. 1548 TINDALE (*title*) A Briefe declaration of the Sacraments, expressing the fyrst oryginall how they came up. 1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 425, I thought it not against my profession to express my times, and give some testimony of my fellow-brothers. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 129 Heardsman, thou hast exprest a monstrous beast. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 12 Pelops' Iv'ry Shoulder..with all the rest Of Grecian Tales, by Poets are exprest. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) p. v, The Essay ..was suggested as is expressed in the preface.

†**c.** To state or describe (an object) as, or *to be* (so and so). Also with *for*. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xx. 41 Homage, fealte, and ii.*s.* by the yere..And this he maye expresse the seruyce of the rent. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 7 The Pope..was not ashamed..to call them his children, and expressed them to the world for such. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 3 He expresseth Adrastus to be the first King of Sicyon. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 399, I would express him simple, grave, sincere. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 3 The bills of lading express this rum to be shipped on the risk of C.

†**d.** To designate, mention by a certain title.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 122 So Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Hosea, have expressed him, as we shall hereafter have farther occasion to show. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 45 The Wise man chuseth to express him by that Title of Creator.

†**e.** *intr.* To make mention, give an account *of*. *Obs.*

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 79 Mony prouinces, of whom hit schalle be expressede by ordre. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. i, Fame gan to expresse Of jeoperdous way to the toure peryllous.

10. To state or mention explicitly; opposed to *imply*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 260 Is it so nominated in the bond? It is not so expresst; But what of that? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 121 To other intent, than is in the Writing ..expressed. 1724 WATTS *Logic* III. i, Wheresoever any of these words are used, there is a perfect syllogism expressed or implied. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 4 Hints and allusions, expressing little, insinuating much. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 751 The promise must be expressed in the written memorandum or note.

†**b.** To draw up (a commission) in express terms; to make out expressly. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 453 II. 104 Debenham hathe a comyscion of the Kyng expressed oonly for that schip named in hes comyscion.

Expressed (ekspre·st), *ppl. a.* Also 6-8 exprest. [f. EXPRESS *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Pressed out; extracted or forced out by mechanical pressure. *Expressed oil* (see quot. 1859).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/1 The best expressed oyle of Nutmegges. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 188 After this express'd Oyl, we made tryal of a distill'd one. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 The express'd Juices of several Vegetables. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 206 They [the fixed oils] are termed 'expressed' oils because they are not extracted by distillation, like the essential oils. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 432 s. v. *Oils*, Recently-expressed or very fresh oils.

†**b.** That has had the juice, etc., pressed out of it; squeezed or wrung dry. *Obs.*

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 13 They might after give the expressed and less usefull part unto their swine. 1705 T. GREENHILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2010 Like an expressed Sponge. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 101 As is.. plain in all expressed Vegetables.

2. Uttered or made known in words.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 122 a, By the expressed voyce of this man. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 6/1 In accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased. *Mod.*, Inconsistent with his own expressed opinions.

†**b.** Express, explicit. Also of a functionary: Stated, recognized. *Obs.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 15 The vttermost of right is expressed wronge. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 It is not written by expressed wordes that, etc. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* C viij, No such promese haue we.. but rather the exprest contrarie. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 440 Gorgias their exprest Commander was from them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 159 The..perception of good and ill desert..makes [the sanction] appear, as one may say expressed.

3. *Expressed species* (transl. L. *species expressa*): in Scholastic Philosophy, a 'species' or essential form imposed on outward objects by the activity of the mind itself. The term was revived by Le Clerc in his pseudo-scientific Optics: see quot.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Species*, Expressed Species are those..which proceed from within..Le Clerc, in his system of vision..has called upon the stage again the *species expressæ* of the ancient philosophers. For according to him, it is not by species or images impressed on the optic nerve, that the soul sees objects, but by rays which she herself directs to them. [1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 90. 232 The mind knows itself..not by a species impressed upon it, but by a species expressed from it.]

†**Expre·ssedly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Statedly, avowedly; explicitly, expressly.

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 137 Other words, which the same writer hath expressedly in other places. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 33 Here expressedly is a man apointed to be chosen king. 1609 J. RAYNOLDS *Agst. Bellarmine* (1610) 40 Whether expressedly, or implyedly. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 This is..detractory unto the intellect, and sense of man expressedly disposed for that inquisition.

Expresser, -or (ekspre·sə1). [f. EXPRESS *v.* + -ER[1], -OR.] One who or that which expresses.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 32 Reading being but the expresser of the written characters. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 73 And the Second [Worker] is the liuely expresser of the First. 1623 *Shakspere's Wks.* To Rdr., Who, as he was a happie imitator of Nature, was a most gentle expresser of it. 1642 LD. DIGBY *Elvira* (1667) 5 Ready..To make his Sword th' expresser of his mind. 1872 CONINGTON *Aeneid* v. 340 *note*, Expressers of a favourable or adverse opinion.

b. One who possesses expressive power; a master of the art of expression.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. Comm. (1865) 26 Our most accomplished expressor helps the illustration in a simile of his fervour. 1615 — *Odyss.* VIII. 708 The divine expressor did so give Both act and passion, that he made it live. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Shaks. & Goethe* 23 He [Shakespeare] was the greatest expresser that ever lived.

†**Expre·ssful**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -FUL.] = EXPRESSIVE.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 395 True confession of that you then seemed with expressefull joy..to entertaine. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 17 A question..set downe in most cleare and expressefull termes.

Expressible (ekspre·sib'l), *a.* Also 7 -able. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.]

1. Capable of being expressed.

1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100 In some [words] we buylde others not expressable in their mother tongue. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Serm.* (1630) 43 As farre as it is expressable, we will explaine unto you. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* II. ix. 403 They are under an expressible sense of Divine Wrath. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Orthogr. Asiatic Words* Wks. 1799 I. 192 A diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and expressible, therefore, by them. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 26 Michael Angelo held the imagination to be entirely expressible in rock. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 70 Easily expressible in terms of the unit.

†**2.** Able to express oneself. *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xli. 240 In Loue and Thanks ..tis in a Mans own power to be expressible.

Expressing (ekspre·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXPRESS; the action **a.** of pressing out, pressing out the contents of; **b.** of representing, uttering, or manifesting (thoughts, meanings, etc.). Now gerundial.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 17 No parte of the vowell, at his expressyng, shulde passe forth by the mowth. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 4 Pleasant beyond expressing. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 260, I cannot hope for better expressings (in Poems) than I have given of them. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 355 The expressing of any one syllable in a word, with a little higher tune, and longer time then others. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 2/1 The..expressing of seed for oils.

Expression (ekspre·ʃən). [a. F. *expression*, ad. L. *expressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exprimĕre*: see EXPRESS *v.*]

I. 1. The action of pressing or squeezing out.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 59 After..the Coast-men have by expression..gotten that kind of traine oyle..from the fish. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 633 Their Juyces..are so fleshy..they cannot make Drink by expression. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plague*, Separate the Vinegar from the Herbs by way of strong Expression. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 129 Many vegetables afford essential oil by expression or by distillation. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. vi. 542 The crushing of the coco-nut for the expression of the oil.

†**b.** *concr.* Something pressed or squeezed out; an expressed drink, juice, liquor, etc. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchirid. Med.* 158 Let it bee again boyled. Then make a strong expression. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 435 Mixe together both these expressions, letting them coole. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 504 Express through a Linen Cloth..and let the expression settle.

II. Representation, manifestation. Cf. EXPRESS *v.* II.

2. a. The action of expressing or representing (a meaning, thought, state of things) in words or symbols; the utterance (of feelings, intentions, etc.). Also, in early use: †Explicit mention; description (*obs.*). **b.** The action or process of manifesting (qualities or feelings) by action, appearance or other evidences or tokens.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* Ded. 2 Elde bokes..make more expression of thoo stories..than I have. 1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 48 You have now no further use of Cyphers, for the expression of your minde to my Lorde the Cardinall. 1647 CRASHAW *Sosp. d'Her.* xxv, The forehead's shade, in grief's expression there, Is what in sign of joy..a smile is here. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 282 It behoved us to take notice of the Roman governor in the expression of our Saviour's passion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858 I. iii. 207 To encourage the fullest expression of public feeling.

c. phr. *Beyond, past expression*, †*within the compass of expression*; *to seek, find expression.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, This is cruelty Beyond expression. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 17 The greatest peece of barbarity within the compas of expression. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 591 The place he found beyond expression bright. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & H.* 384 The unhappy man..who past expression loved. 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* i, Faintly smiling Adeline..beyond expression fair. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 218 Some of the fundamental ideas that found expression in the ancient systems of faith and worship. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 44 Born in love's own heaven Was all that sought expression.

3. quasi-*concr.* **a.** An utterance, declaration, representation. **b.** An action, state, or fact whereby some quality, feeling, etc., is manifested; a sign, token. (Now only const. *of*.)

a. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 134 You'le..hate th' expressions of your heart. *a* 1649 CHAS. I. *Wks.* 206 Who have..made most real expressions to prevent the present Distractions. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 898 King Philips expressions were not written in Latine or French, but in the Spanish Tongue. 1714 OCKLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 350 Upon the account of an unguarded expression. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 256 Your words ..are the very expression of my own feelings.

b. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 385 That fearfullnesse at Mount Sinai, was but only an expression of the feare which [etc.]. 1669 W. HOLDER *Speech* 5 Common life is full of this kind of significant Expressions, by Knocking, Beckoning, Frowning..and the like. 1734 *Grub St. Jrnl.* 2 May 4/3 A Conference on their [the Passions'] general and particular Expressions. 1816 MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 336 To render theory the simple expression of facts. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. 308 The death of Christ was the expression of Divine love. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 222 Every change in the form and size of the growing plant is simply the expression of the mode of growth.

†**c.** Nonce-use. *To become expression*: to become a byword, or proverbial type of something.

c 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 262 *Mean.* Let me be More miserable than Littleworth. *Jane.* Is he become expression?

4. Manner or means of representation in language; wording, diction, phraseology.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 18 Such a plaine Expression, to acquire, That ev'ry one my meaning may discerne. 1669 W. HOLDER *Speech* 5 The variety of instructive Expressions by speech, wherewith Man..is endowed. for the communication of his thoughts. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 317 Expression is the dress of thought. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* I. 78 Stuffed with gawdy Metaphors and Fancy, far more Expression than Matter. 1757 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 252, I..mean by expression..the whole dress, fashion, and arrangement of a thought. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 7 Gyp ..gave a short bark..he had not a great range of expression. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 12/1 It is not merely the authors of books who should study right expression.

b. A word, phrase, or form of speech.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153 His eyes were dimme..*caligarunt oculi*, saith Jerom..which are expressions of diminution, and not of absolute privation. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 542 The Scripture expression, 'From Dan to Beersheba'. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII iii, Having left Mr. Miller a little while *to chew the cud* (if I may use that expression). 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* i. 7 Ambiguous expressions were explained away when challenged.

†**c.** A designation, descriptive title. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *On Transl. Ps.* Wks. 1839 VI. 562 Eternal God, for whom whoever dare Seek new expressions, do the circle square.

d. *Alg.* A collection of symbols together expressing an algebraical quantity.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 460/2 The expression..2 *ab.* 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 294 When the given Fluxional Expression is in this Form..namely, a Fraction. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 3 The analytical expression for the radius of curvature. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 51 We have obtained an expression for the difference in pressure.

5. a. Of the countenance, voice, or (occas.) attitude, etc.: Capacity or fact of expressing feeling or character; expressive quality. **b.** The aspect (of the countenance), intonation (of the voice) as indicating a state of feeling.

a. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 95 The parts of the head which give the least expression to the face, are the ears. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. li. 23 There is more expression in the countenances of French women. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 175 His eyes possessing wonderful fire and expression. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 156 A want..of shifting shadow—of that transition which is as expression to a lovely face. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. 132 Infusing a soul into the features of nature, as expression lights up a beautiful countenance.

b. 1830 E. PORTER *Analysis* (ed. 3) Introd., The nameless and ever varying shades of expression which real pathos gives to the voice. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 111 The countenance whose peculiar expression afterwards was so faithfully..transmitted to us. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* iii. 158 The peculiar expression of the sound..instantly undeceived me. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 7 An expression of fatigue stamped upon his countenance. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, 'Can't I!' said Abbey, with infinite expression.

6. *Fine Arts.* **a.** In Painting and Sculpture: The fact or way of expressing character, senti-

ment, action, etc. Also (rarely) a feature intended for expression.

1715 J. Richardson *Th. Paint.* 86 Passerotto has drawn a Christ's Head as going to be Crucified, the Expression of which is marvellously fine. *Ibid.* 99 Robes, or other Marks of..a Profession..are Historical Expressions common in Portraits. 1768 W. Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 79 There is more expression both in action and feature, than was ever perhaps shewn in so small a compass. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* 253 Raphael's feeling for expression was probably the most intense feeling ever bestowed on a human being. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 19 The chief masterpieces of expression which the world possesses are small pictures by Angelico.

b. In *Music*. The manner of performance (with respect, *e.g.* to degrees of loudness or softness) suited to bring out the feeling of a musical passage.

1773 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 288 Expression is wanting, without which music is so languid and inanimate. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, Which she touched with most affecting and delicate expression. 1864 Miss Braddon *H. Dunbar* xxi, She played with brilliancy, and, what is much rarer, with expression.

7. *attrib.* in **expression-mark** (*Music*), a sign or word indicative of the desired kind of expression; **expression-stop**, in the Harmonium, a stop by which the performer is enabled to vary the pressure of the air and thus produce expression.

1880 Grove *Dict. Music* s.v. *Harmonium*, The Expression stop is used, by which the air reservoir is cut off and the pressure made to depend entirely upon the management of the bellows.

Expressional (ekspre·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to expression: a. in language; b. with reference to the countenance; c. in the fine arts, *esp.* painting, etc.

a. 1803 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 221 The conscious display of expressional skill and the anxious elaboration of a style freaked with allusions. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 36 The verbal and expressional solecisms which disfigure our literature.

b. 1867 Bushnell *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 285 Bearing the expressional stamp of man.

c. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 9 Hunt's Light of the World, is..the most perfect instance of expressional purpose with technical power. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 584/2 There is some expressional force here.

Expressionist (ekspre·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] An artist whose work aims chiefly at 'expression'. Also *attrib.*

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 394/2 The expressionist school of modern painters. 1880 *Papers Manch. Lit. Club* VI. 184 The expressionists..who undertake to express special emotions, or passions.

Expressionless (ekspre·ʃənlès), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. Of the features, voice, etc. Destitute of expression; giving no indication of character, feeling, etc.; inexpressive. Const. *of.*

1831 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 301 An image as expressionless as the block on which his own buzz-wig was trimmed. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* I. xiii. 184 He was a small man, with an impenetrable, expressionless face. 1864 Crowdy *Ch. Choirmaster* 53 Monotonic recitation is more expressionless than reading in the ordinary voice. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ix, So expressionless of any approach to spontaneity were his face and manner.

b. Expressing nothing, conveying no meaning.

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 215 But it may..become by wear of sound and shift of sense an expressionless symbol.

2. That finds no expression.

1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 214 A wrong, Which, though it be expressionless, is such As asks atonement.

Hence **Expre·ssionlessly** *adv.* **Expre·ssionlessness**, the state or condition of being destitute of expression, want of expression.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 225 Faces..expressive of 'expressionlessness'. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. xii. 227 Rosamund eyed her husband expressionlessly. 1888 W. C. Russell *Death Ship* III. 3 Faces whose expressionlessness forbade your comparing them to sleeping dreamers.

Expressive (ekspre·siv), *a.* Also 5 **expressif**. [a. F. *expressif, -ive*, ad. L. type **expressīv-us*, f. *exprimĕre*: see Express *v.* and -IVE.]

†1. Tending to press out or expel. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 (MS. A.) Þat oile haþ a vertu expressif..bi þe whiche..akþis ben swagid.

2. Of or pertaining to, or concerned with, expression; having the function of expressing.

1747 Collins *Passions* 16 Each, for Madness ruled the Hour, Would prove his own expressive Pow'r. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* iv. § 2. 118 The best judge in all the expressive arts. 1892 J. Jastrow in *Educational Rev.* I. 262 The receptive powers are in advance of the expressive ones.

3. Serving to express, indicate, or represent.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* VI. i. (1737) III. 355 A situation expressive of Suspence and Doubt. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 378 Tables expressive of this diurnal variation. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 222 An air of dignity, which seemed expressive of conscious innocence. 1873 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 490 This has a rhetorical use expressive of contempt.

4. Full of expression. a. Of a word, phrase, or symbol: Expressing its meaning with striking accuracy or force. Formerly also of a statement: Explicit. b. Of the countenance, voice, actions, works of art: Characterized by expression.

a. 1690 J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxf.* Pref., The Priviledges of this University have been in so..expressive words granted to our Predecessours. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parlts.* 141 This Clause they would have had more expressive. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 40 Four fair Queens whose hands sustain a flow'r, Th' expressive emblem of their softer pow'r. 1849 *Athenæum* 23 July 113 The expressive term of Bung, as signifying a public-house landlord. 1884 Church *Bacon* ix. 223 His Latin..is singularly forcible and expressive.

b. 1718 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. l. 69 The expressive beauty of that face and bosom gives all the passion of pity and admiration. 1747 Ld. G. Lyttelton *Monody to Lady* xi, Through her expressive eyes her soul distinctly spoke. 1768 W. Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 70 He engraves with a noble, firm, expressive line. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 29 The Italian gentleman..used an expressive gesture. 1847 James *J. Marston Hall* vii, His countenance was a very expressive one. 1851 D. Wilson *Prch. Ann.* II. iv. viii. 452 The most expressive features of every style of Gothic architecture. 1864 Pr. Alice *Let.* 22 Jan. in *Biog. Sk. & Lett.* (1884) 66 Baby is so expressive, she makes such a face when she is not pleased.

5. Of a person: Open or emphatic in expressing (sentiments). Const. *of. rare.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 54 Vse a more spacious ceremonie to the Noble Lords..be more expressiue to them. 1658 Jer. Taylor *Let.* in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 Her..love and veneration to your Ladiship; in which she is so..expressive. 1815 Lamb *Let. to Wordsw.* 95 We felt as we had been not enough expressive of our pleasure.

†6. Expressing itself in action; tending to outward manifestation. *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxxvi. 134 Solomon's good man, is merciful to his Beast, nor take I this to be only intentional; but expressive. 1639 F. Roberts *God's Holy Ho.* viii. 58 Expressive holinesse is the outward manifestation of the former, by the words of our mouthes. 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 30 There is such a strong expressive Affection imprinted on them towards the Eggs.

†7. quasi-*adv.* So as to be plainly exhibited; manifestly, visibly. *Obs.*

1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 745 Golden sayings..On large phylacteries expressive writ.

Expressively (ekspre·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an expressive manner; with expressive significance. †Formerly also, In respect of (practical) expression (*obs.*).

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 424 We seldom find the ignorant man honest; if he be mentally, yet he failes expressively. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. 114 Nature..is most expressively set forth with a biformed body. 1762 Sterne *Let.* 19 Mar., A gentleman..has taken it [portrait] most expressively. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* III. 114 Emma fixed her eyes expressively on her father. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 148 The clerk of the prison [was sent] to a place expressively called 'Little Ease.'

Expressiveness (ekspre·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being expressive.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. iv. § 39 Our English tongue was not improved to that expressivenesse whereat at this day it is arrived. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. 209 The Murrain at the end [of the third Georgic] has all the Expressiveness that Words can give. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 282 This praxis is to show the peculiar force or expressiveness of a great many single words. 1751 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 324 We should study what St. James, with wonderful..expressiveness, calls meekness of wisdom. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 301/2 A song..composed..in a style of great expressiveness and insinuation. 1883 A. Roberts *Old Test. Revis.* vi. 134 Passages of rich expressiveness occur.

Expressivo, bad form of Espressivo.

1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Expressless (ekspre·slės), *a. arch.* [f. Express *a.* + -LESS.] That cannot be expressed; inexpressible.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Of our expressless bann'd inflictions. 1704 D'Urfey *Abradatus & Panthia* i. 23 Whilst..my verse you read Reflect on joys expressless that proceed. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. i. xi, Thou art An expressless and imageless truth in the heart.

Expressly (ekspre·sli), *adv.* [f. Express *v.* + -LY².] In an express manner.

1. †a. In early use: In full detail (*obs.*). b. In direct or plain terms; clearly, explicitly, definitely. †c. With distinct enunciation (*obs.*).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 225 Treuþis þat ben more nedeful ben writun þere more expresly. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13, I wolde compyle A clere descrypcyoun ful expressely Of alle hyr feturys. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xiv. ix, The pamflete shewith it expressively. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 156 The people..rehearse solempne prayers in woordes expreslye pronounced. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 235 Who dare crosse 'em, Bearing the Kings will from his mouth expressely? 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 3 Him whom they heard so late expressly call'd Jesus. 1725 Young *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 116 All which the Scriptures have expressly delivered as catholic truths. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xvii, She must not..think of venturing..unless expressly sent for. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* Prelim. Rem. 2 It was assumed, either expressly or tacitly, that wealth consisted solely of money. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 158/1 If the backer intends to retain the power of revoking the authority..he must expressly say so.

†2. Avowedly, directly. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 357 For this may every man well wite, That bothe kinde and lawe write Expressely stonden there ayein. 1648 Bramhall *Replic.* v. 205 Whom doe the Conclave chuse? An uniuersall Pastor? No but expressely a Bishop of Rome. *a* 1699 Stillingfl. (J.), The beginning of the worship of images in these western parts, was..expressly against the will of their own bishop.

†3. Of resemblance: Exactly. Cf. Express *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 285 The child doth..expresly refigure the visage of his Father.

4. Distinctly, positively.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 75, I rede not that whan the serpent came to tempte her [Eue] she was doynge ony thynge expresly good. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 There be some things that are expresly good in themselves or expresly evill. 1768 W. Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 174 Some of his [Hogarth's] other pieces, are expressly of this humourous kind.

5. For the express purpose; 'on purpose'.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 32, I Am sent expressely. 1689 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 98 Felton, who went expresly out of Holland, to sacrifice him [Buckingham] to the hatred of the People. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 77 Went..expressly to free the country from moroders. 1877 M. Arnold *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 102 The Queen's Colleges invented expressly for Ireland.

Expressman (ekspre·smĕn). [f. Express *sb.*¹ 3 + Man.] A man employed in receiving and delivering parcels, etc.; *esp.* an employé of one of the U. S. express companies.

1847 H. D. Thoreau *Let.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) LXIX. 744 Munroe..tells the expressman that all is right. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* 644 The 'expressman' is only an improvement upon the 'common carrier'. 1884 A. Wainwright in *Harper's Mag.* July 270/1 We stand in a crowd of..hack-drivers and expressmen on the New York side. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms* 229/2 William F. Harnden was the first expressman, and he began his business in 1837.

†**Expre·ssment.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Express *v.* + -ment.] The action or fact of expressing.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxxxvii. 123 As shall appere..whan the tyme conuenyent of the expressement of them shall come.

Expressness (ekspre·snės). [f. Express *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being express; clearness, definiteness, exactness.

1645 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* 21 It was nothing but what in expressness and plainness of words was required of them. *a* 1680 Glanvill *Serm.* ix. (1681) 361 Heathens..had not the knowledge of God's law..in the fulness and expressness of it. 1877 H. A. Page *De Quincey* I. i. 3 What he said of Lamb may with far greater expressness be applied to himself.

†**Expre·ssure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *express-* ppl. stem of *exprimĕre* + -ure; cf. *Pressure.*] The action of expressing; = Expression in various senses. a. = Expression I: also the operation of a force pressing outwards; outward pressure. b. Expression by words or signs; manifestation, description. c. An image, picture; cf. Express *sb.* 2.

a. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 334 And this expressure, when the forces are equal, is in a line perpendicular to the bodies pressing. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. viii. 163 A good Contrivance..to afford a due expressure of it [mucilage] at all times. 1850 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rigveda* I. 6 *note*, The acid Asclipias..yields to expressure a copious milky juice.

b. 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 171 By..the expressure of his eye..he shall finde himselfe most feelingly personated. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 204 There is a mysterie..in the soule of State; Which hath an operation more diuine, Than breath or pen can giue expressure to. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* v. 14 These high expressures of His Love. 1681 *Right. Man's Ref.* 246 The..more comprehensive Promises are found in the general expressures of the Covenant.

c. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 71 Th' expressure that it beares; Greene let it be.

Exprime, var. form of Expreme. *Sc.*

†**E·xprobrate**, *v. Obs.* Also 6–9 **exprobate**. [f. L. *exprobrāt-* ppl. stem of *exprobrāre* to make a matter of reproach, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *probrum* shameful deed. The variant *exprobate* appears to arise from association with *reprobate*; cf. It. *esprobare.*]

†1. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach; to 'cast in one's teeth.' Of a thing: To manifest to a person's shame. Const. *to, unto*, or dat. *Obs.*

1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 438 He myght..exprobrate vnto hym the pleasures yᵗ he had done for hym. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 248 His service..did exprobate..unto her, her unworthy estate. 1583 Fulke *Defence* xvii. 510 You exprobrate to us our knowledge in the tongues. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 136 Exprobratinge vnto them that they did honour the Crosse. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Siege* II. vi, He Shall..avoid Thy sight, as somthing that doth exprobrate His sins unto him. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 149 Hermolaus..exprobrates him that he was violently made away.

b. with the personal object unexpressed.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xvi. 14 He exprobrated their incredulity and hardness of hart. *c* 1620 *Women Saints* (1886) 149 Which he reputing and exprobating to be impotencie of spirite. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. § 3. 173 To exprobrate their Stupiditie, he induceth the providence of Storkes. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 738 There were some that stuck not to exprobrate the divulsions of Ireland.

¶ c. = Reprobate. *nonce-use.*

1867 Musgrave *Nooks & Corners* I. 333 One can hardly sufficiently exprobate the..officiousness of Carreaux.

2. To reproach (a person). Const. *with.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 102 The Venetians..have not spared to exprobrate us with the nick-name of

Cursore Englese. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 159 Many a railing Doeg began to exprobrate and deride the Penitents.

Hence † **Expro·brating** *ppl. a.*, that reproaches, reproachful.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 3. 22 Least hereafter they fall under the same exprobrating remembrance with the rich man in the Gospel. 1675 *Art Contentm.* III. § 28. 191 That exprobrating complaint we find in the Prophet.

Exprobration (ekspr*o*br*ē*·ʃən), *arch.* Also 6 **exprobracion**, **-cyon**, 6–8 **exprobation**. [ad. L. *exprobrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exprobrāre*: see EXPROBRATE.]

† **1.** The action of 'exprobrating', upbraiding, or speaking reproachfully; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Remembrynge..to the exprobracyon and reproue of god, the potage potte ..In Egypte. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 337 To exacte recompence, is a manifest exprobation of benefits receiued. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 203 His [St. Paul's] commemoration is an exprobration to the Corinthians of their neglect of him. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 121 Exprobrations false Of cowardice. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) 380 Uttering the words exultantly, not in exprobration.

b. *Rhet.* (see quot.),

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Exprobration..in rhetoric, is the reproaching a person with ingratitude, and unmindfulness of some particular benefit conferred upon him.

c. That which acts as a reproach, or serves the purpose of reproaching.

1680 Sir W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 150 This sun-set ..Is to me an exprobration. 1688 NORRIS *Hierocles* 66 If any throw him something by way of alms, that aggravates his discontent as an exprobation of his poverty.

2. A reproachful or upbraiding utterance; reproachful language.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 167 He hath stirred vp the people to persecute it wyth exprobacions and slaunderous wordes. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. 390 The ears of the accused [are] not always subject to glowing with contumely and exprobration. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 127 A denial with scorn, with taunting exprobrations. 1877 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. ii. 143 This weak exprobration [protest against the Anti-Papal statutes] itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See.

† **Expro·brative**, *a. Obs.* [f. EXPROBRATE + -IVE.] Expressing reproach, reproachful.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 132 All benefites loosing much of their splendor..that doe beare with them an exprobrative terme of necessitie.

† **Expro·bratory**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Serving to upbraid or reproach.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 31 To use this exprobratory manner of writing..shall not be amisse. 1860 WORCESTER cites MACKENZIE.

‖ **Ex professo** (eks profe·so), *phr.* [L. *ex* out of + *profess-ō*, abl. of *profess-us* professed, pa. pple. of *profitērī* to avow publicly, f. *pro* before + *fatērī* to avow.] Professedly, by profession.

1803 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

Expromission (ekspromi·ʃən). *Civil Law.* [ad. mod.L. *exprōmissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exprōmittĕre*: see next. Cf. Fr. *expromission.*] (See quot.; and cf. next).

1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* I. 208 The intervention of a new debtor, substituted for the former one, who is, in consequence, discharged by the creditor..has been termed expromission. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. 399.

Expromissor (ekspromi·sŏɹ). *Civil Law.* Also 8 **expromissar**. [a. L. *exprōmissor*, agent-n. f. *exprōmittĕre* to promise to pay, f. *ex-* (see Ex- pref.[1]) + *prōmittĕre* to PROMISE.] One who promises to pay; *spec.* one who unconditionally undertakes the debt of another, so as to become the principal debtor in his stead; distinguished from a 'surety' or 'bail'.

1625 S. LOBB *Let. Dr. Bates* 12 You distinguish between the Covenant of Grace, and the Covenant of Redemption, and grant Christ to be a Surety in the One and an Expromissor in the other. 1775 ASH, *Expromissar.* 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* I. 211 The ex-promissor, who is to undertake the debt. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 406 A woman does not, like an Expromissor, discharge a pre-existing obligation.

† **Expro·priate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 **expropriat**. [ad. late L. *expropriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *expropriāre*: see next.] = EXPROPRIATED. In quot.: Debarred from owning property.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 478 Religiouns..in which is vow of wilful and expropriat poverte.

Expropriate (ekspr*ō*·pri,*ē*t), *v.* [f. late L. *expropriāt-* ppl. stem of *expropriāre* to deprive of property, f. *ex-* + *propriums* property, neut. of *proprius* own: see PROPER. Cf. Fr. *exproprier.*]

1. *trans.* To dispossess (a person) of ownership; to deprive of property. Const. *from.*

Now chiefly to deprive of property either wholly or in part, for the public use, usually with provision of compensation.

1611 COTGR. *Exproprié*, expropriated. 1832 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxix. X. 406 All those proprietors had been..expropriated. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xiii. 480 The Government gives..a power to expropriate the owner of the land required. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 132 To expropriate the owners from their estates must be a very bitter pill.

2. † **a.** To put (a thing) out of one's own control (*obs.*). b. To take out of the owner's hands.

1660 BOYLE [see EXPROPRIATED *ppl. a.*]. 1775 in ASH. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 14 Feb., A corner of the garden..was 'expropriated' by Baron Haussman for the purpose of widening the Rue Lafayette. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The State .. expropriates private property for public utility.

Hence **Expro·priated** *ppl. a.*

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iii. (1700) 29 When you have Resign'd, or rather Consign'd your expropriated Will to God. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 2/3 The wrath of the expropriated exploiteurs is extreme.

Expropriation (ekspr*ō*·pri,*ē*·ʃən). [n. of action f. late L. *expropriāre*: see EXPROPRIATE. Cf. Fr. *expropriation.*] The action of expropriating.

† **a.** The action of giving up one's whole property. Also the action of giving up control *of.* † **b.** Removal *from* the ownership or dominion of. **c.** The action of depriving (a person) of property; deprivation; an instance of this. **d.** The action of taking (property) out of the owner's hands (*esp.* by public authority); an instance of this.

a. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. v. 505 Ech religioun..in which is vow of expropriacioun. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 2. 342 The expropriation of our Reason.

b. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 353 Poverty of affection, is an expropriation from the inordinate loue of terrene goods.

c. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. x. § 1 A complete expropriation of the higher classes in Ireland. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* lx. 142 The expropriation of the peasantry or small landholders.

d. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* III. i. 460 The construction of public buildings, or expropriations, or sanitary improvements. 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 774 Compulsory expropriation of property in towns. 1889 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/5 The expropriation of the railways.

Expropriator (ekspr*ō*·pri,*ē*·təɹ). [agent-n. f. *expropriāre*: see EXPROPRIATE.] One who expropriates. Const. *of.*

1869 *Daily News* 28 Apr., The expropriators of the national will. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 268 The expropriator will be himself expropriated.

Expuate, var. of EXSPUATE, *Obs.*

† **Expu·gn**, *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 **expugne**. [ad. OF. *expugn-er*, ad. L. *expugn-āre* to take by storm, f. *ex-* out + *pugnāre* to fight, f. *pugna* a fight.]

1. *trans.* To capture by fighting; to take by storm.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 Kynge Alexander gedrede his hoste, intendenge to expugne alle the worlde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 316 The sayde Admirall attempted to expugne the Iland. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV*, 103 Nabuchadnezzar..oppugned Hierusalem a long time, and at the last expugned it. 1638 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* II. xii. 107 Dunbritton should be expugned. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxv. Wks. XI. 101 They..use it as a fort..till they can watch an opportunity for expugning a better.

fig. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. 84 Which..many have assaulted and oppugned with such direct scriptures..that it is by them expugned, and can not be by you propugned. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xiii. 184 a, By a golden showre of rayne Danaes virginitie was expugned. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. x, That their conjoined forces might expugn that gracious ear.

b. In weaker sense: To assault, attack, storm.

1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 91 They enforce them to expugn the freedom of Holy Church. 1554 BRADFORD in Strype *Cranmer* II. 196 Matters expugned by the Papists. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* i. 23 He..doth now evangelize the faith which sometime he expugned. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 159 Solyman..wasted so much time in expugning the strong Hold of Buda as it proved the safety of that Country.

2. To overcome or expel by force of arms; to vanquish, overpower.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 244 The pope..stirred up.. the young French king..to expugne and extinguish these Albigenses his enimies. *Ibid* (1641) III. 666 They could not expugne him by arguments or disputation. 1612 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick.* VIII. (1639) 439 Cancre, and Elephantiasis, which diseases do expugne gentle medicines. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 41 Lest making them desperate we make them also harder to expugne. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 48 This assertion is not expugned by Geocentricks. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 90 The Nasturtia are..the most effectual .. agents in conquering and expugning that cruel Enemy.

Hence † **Expu·gned** *ppl. a.* † **Expu·gner**, one who takes by storm. † **Expu·gning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 MARLOWE *Hero & L.* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 292/1 So far'd fair Hero in th' expugned fort Of her chaste bosom. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 190 He will prooue Of the yet taintlesse fortresse of Byron A quick Expugner. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 330 The reuengeful flames of Troy..had perfected the more than Ten yeares Siege of the Græcians expugning of the same. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 128 The expugning of several affections.

† **Expu·gnable**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *expugnable*, ad. L. *expugnābilis*, f. *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN.] That may be taken by force, conquered, or overcome.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 37 An expugnable wickednesse. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1213 Syracon tooke an expugnable Fort. 1765 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 12/2 A place which no art was requisite to defend, though a great deal to take in if at all expugnable.

† **Expu·gnance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXPUGN + -ANCE.] Storming (of a city), conquest.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 247 Grant to me Th' expugnance of well-builded Troy.

† **Expu·gnancy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXPUGN + -ANCY.] Opposition, conflict.

1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sheriffes* 32 b, In the new bookes before they have expugnancy of opinion in the case where purgation is to be done.

† **Expu·gnat**, *pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *expugnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN.] Taken by storm; conquered.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 253 Thus wes Rome finallie expugnat [*printed* expugnant].

† **Expu·gnate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *expugnāt-* ppl. stem of *expugnāre*.] *trans.* = EXPUGN.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 67 a, There begnn a wonderful tempest to arise, which the Carthaginian maryners espying .. counsayled Carthalon to expugnate [mistransl. κάμψαι, 'to double'] the promontarie Pachynus. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1266 Dominicke..had helpers with the sword to expugnate those which his word could not.

† **Expugna·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **expugnacion**. [a. OF. *expugnation*, ad. L. *expugnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN.]

1. The action of taking by storm; conquest.

1524 MORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 88 I. 255 At Pavia by th' expugnation wherof he thought to put all the remanant in fere and drede. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 171 The expugnation and recouerie of the kyngedome of Granata. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* V. (1677) 270 The Regent intreateth..help for the expugnation of the Castle. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Spain 176 The Phocensis..a little before their Expugnation by Cyrus.

b. Storming, assault.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) I. 254 Fergus..went with him to the expugnation of sindry othir townis in Italie. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IV. (1599) 165 To preuent that succour by the expugnation of Bybienna. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 88 The worthy general..cast up a strong..battery, for the expugnation.

2. Subduing or expelling by force of arms.

1429 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 424 The Reduction and Expugnation of th' Eretikes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. i. 5 The life of a spirituall man ought to bee imployed in the expugnation of these molestfull Jebusites. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 76 He fought a good fight..in expugnation of Heresies. 1657 TOMLINSON, *Renou's Disp.* 497 Medicaments for the expugnation of all diseases.

† **Expu·gnative**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *expugnāt-*, ppl. stem of *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN and -IVE. Cf. OF. *expugnatif, -ive.*] Tending to take by storm; tending to drive out.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. ix. Wks. III. 466 The expugnative or expulsive force.

† **Expu·gnatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *expugnātōrius* conquering, f. *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN.]

a. Of weapons: Adapted for attack, offensive. b. Adapted for breaking down (an argument).

a. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Def. Prot. Relig.* 63 Weapons, both defensive and expugnatorie. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., Warlike Engines, expugnatorie and destructive. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. 211 He calls 'em *Repugnatory* Weapons, not *Expugnatory.*

b. 1658 GAULE *Magastrom.* 180 Not with an invitatory operation, but an expugnatory refutation.

Expuition, var. of EXSPUITION.

† **Expulsa·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *expuls-* ppl. stem of *expellĕre* (see EXPULSE) + -ATION. Cf. PULSATION.] = EXPULSION.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 407 As attractions and expulsations are in other parts, so it is likely they are in the heart.

† **Expu·lsative**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] Tending to expel or drive out; in quot. quasi-*sb.*

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 20 A Defensative against, or expulsative of, Poyson.

† **Expu·lse**, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXPULSE *v.*; after *repulse.*] An act of expelling or driving out.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 229 Unhappie wench she takes from daie to daie Repulse upon expulse.

† **Expulse** (ekspv·ls), *v. Obs.* Also 6 **expoulse**, **-puloe**, **-puls**. [ad. L. *expulsāre*, frequentative of *expellĕre*: see EXPEL. Cf. F. *expulser.*] *trans.* A synonym of EXPEL; sometimes expressing more strongly the notion of violence. Very common in the 16–17th c.; now *Obs.*, though casual examples occur in 19th c. Const. *from, out of*; also with double obj. by omission of *from.*

a. with obj. a person, etc.: To drive or thrust out from a place; to eject, evict from a possession or holding; to turn out of an office, community, etc. Cf. EXPEL 1 a, 2.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 209 Saturnus, expulsede of Iupiter his son, commenge to the realme of Ianus, made a cite. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* in 5 *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 37 From his thought, I that hym bought, Shall be expoulsed playne. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 164 A Lessee for yeeres of lande, that is expulsed by force. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 49 Adam our first parent was expulsed paradise. 1604 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 436 He shall never be..expullsed [from a tenement] but by the kings writ. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 40 King Edward the fourth ..being..expulsed the realme by the powerfull Earle of Warwicke. 1660 R. MOSTOM *Apol. Sequest. Clergy* 7 Other Pastours were displac't and expulst. 1725 BROOME *Odyssey* III. xi. 159 *note*, Peleus was expuls'd from his kingdom by Acastus. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 438 Unless you wish to be expulsed for ever from your mother's house.

b. with a material thing as obj.: To drive out by mechanical force. Of the body, its parts or organs: To eject, expel (the contents, any foreign substance, excrements, etc.). Also said of the action of drugs, etc. Cf. EXPEL 1 b, c.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 237 To..expulse all corrupt and contagyous ayre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 9

The Kernel being..expulsed with the torture and presse of the methode. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 82 The Phlegm is expulsed by the Nostrils. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 197 Sand, gravel and ashes only were expulsed. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 78 To expulse all atmospheric air.

c. with immaterial obj.

1505 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* Wks. 115 Almyghty god expulsed synne. 1596 *Edw. III.* III. ii. 38 Sweet-flowering peace..Is quite abandon'd and expuls'd the land. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 7 No man need doubt that learning will expulse business. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 6 Expulse hereditary aggregates..which may obumbrate your intellectual luminaries. [Intended as a caricature of 'Johnsonese'.]

Hence **Expu'lsed** *ppl. a.* **Expu'lsement** = EXPULSION. **Expu'lsing** *vbl. sb.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Rtldg.) 171/2 The expulsed Apicata, finds them there. 1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 46 The Expulsed Dragon.

1337 *Irish Acts*, 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 9 Such manors..or other hereditaments so had by disseisin or expulsement.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 The expulsyng of the Romishe Antichriste. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 b, No expulsing of the franke tenemente of the heyre. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 73 The expulcing of fiegme. 1640 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* II. 73 The Expulsing of the Priests and Jesuits.

Expulser (ekspʌ·lsəɹ). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which expels or drives out; in senses of the vb. Const. *of.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Aa vj, The man standeth as it were in the middest betweene his mother and his wife: and so either of them hateth other, as an expulser of her selfe. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xiii. (1560) 24 b, The Science of Philosophy which Tully calleth the..expulser of vyce. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 148 Nature..stirreth up the expulser, and prouoketh it to send forth the excrements. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 424 The expulser of the Tarquins.

Expulsion (ekspʌ·lʃən). [ad. L. *expulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expellĕre*: see EXPEL. Cf. Fr. *expulsion.*] The action of expelling, or driving out by force (a person or thing); the turning out (of a person) from an office, a society, etc. Also the fact or condition of being expelled.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxx. 22 Brenne..e takyng sore to mynde his expulsion from his naturall countre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Somtyme foloweth the expulsyon of ye holy goost and his grace. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 90 Neyther to acquisicion of vertue nor expulsion of vyce. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 221 The total expulsion of the Spaniards. 1661 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos.* Wks. 48 The perseverance in any enmity shall be punish'd by the Governors with expulsion. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 292 Such extraordinary Expulsions as had been lately used. 1796 BURKE *Corr* IV. 336 He forgets.. his kind behaviour to me, at the time of my expulsion from the party. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 258 *note*, It..affords the first precedent of the expulsion of a member from the House of Commons. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 250 The change..consists in the gradual expulsion of the air.

b. In physiological use. Formerly *spec.*; now contextual. † *Virtue of expulsion* = *expulsive virtue* (EXPULSIVE 1).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 (MS. A) In þe clooþ þat is wiþoutforþ þere ben longe villis and þat makiþ expulcioun. *Ibid.* 194 In morphea þe vertu of expulcion is strong. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1054 A body..may nat grow by the vertue of such degestion without expulsion. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 353 The Bringing forth of Living Creatures may be Accelerated..if there be some cause from the Mothers Body of Expulsion or putting it down. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 359 Soft Liquors drank plentifully..promote the Expulsion of the Stone Gravel. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 392 The alternate admission and expulsion of air..in Insects.

Hence **Expu'lsionist**, one who favours the expulsion of any person or persons.

1885 *Athenæum* 20 June 791/3 The 'expulsionists' were 'nowhere'! 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 3/2 All the Prince's arguments are better than those of the expulsionists.

† **Expu'lsitive**, *a. Obs. rare.* Erroneous form of next.

a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* Dram. Wks. I. 68 Of the nature of ginger, 'tis expulsitive in two degrees.

Expulsive (ekspʌ·lsiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **expulsif**, 5 **-syfe**, 6 **-cive**. [a. F. *expulsif, -ive*, ad. med.L. *expulsīv-us*, f. *expellĕre* to EXPEL: see EXPULSE and -IVE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Tending or having the power to expel. Chiefly with reference to the action of drugs and medical appliances for the expulsion of morbid influences or deleterious substances from the system. Very frequent in phr. † *Expulsive faculty, virtue.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1891 The vertu expulsif..Ne may the venym voyde, ne expelle. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Of poysons most expulsyfe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Other maner of byndynge is called expulsiue..to expell and put out the mater from the botome. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Chierurgyons must knowe..what sygnes [of the moon] be expulcive. 1598 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. viii. 70 An expulsive vulnerary potion. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 30 Cold is..Expulsive of its Contrary. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 32 In the Application of expulsive Compresses. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 29 Duties congenial to thy gentle heart Her lessons teach, expulsive of despair. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Oct. 5/2 The enormous expulsive force of the steam in its endeavour to escape.

† **2.** Subject to expulsion; hence, driven out. *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* XVI. viii, Her goodly fygure I graved in my thought; Except her selfe all were expulcyfe.

† **3.** Tending to repel; = REPELLENT. *Obs.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 225 Even ox-hides also want expulsive stuff. 1668 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 24 This little World hangeth upon the two Poles, Attractive and Expulsive.

† **B.** *sb.* An expulsive drug. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 235 b, The lyke neyther in the laxatives, purgatives, and expulsives is to be found.

Hence **Expu'lsiveness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Expu'lsor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *expulsor*, agent-n. f. *expellĕre* to EXPULSE.] = EXPULSER.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 If a peple expulsede be abowte to expelle the expulsores of hit.

Expulsory (ekspʌ·lsəri), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **expulsōri-us*, f. *expulsor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to expulsion; of the nature of expulsion.

1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. (1869) 123 The far longer intervals between the expulsory acts.

† **Expu'lsure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *expuls-* ppl. stem of *expellĕre* (see EXPEL) + -URE.] The action of expelling.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 339 To have infix'd it in thy breast, Ev'n to the expulsure of thy soul. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 23 'Tis he..that sternly should advance (To the expulsure of a Soul) a Lance.

† **Expu'micate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *expūmicāre*, f. *ex-* out + *pūmic-*, *pūmex* PUMICE.] *trans.* To clean with pumice-stone; 'to purge or make clean' (Blount). Hence † **Expumica'tion**, the action of cleaning with pumice.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Expumicate*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Expumication*. So 1775 in ASH.

† **Expu'nct**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *expunct-* ppl. stem of *expungĕre*: see EXPUNGE.] *trans.* = EXPUNGE.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick.* VIII. (1639) 452 These simples be withdrawn and expuncted out of that Electuary.

Expunction (ekspʌ·ŋkʃən). [ad. L. *expunctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expungĕre*: see next.]

1. The action of expunging; an erasure.

1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries & Falsific.* G iij b, That which is to be corrected, may be done with some small addition or expunction. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. (1857) 59 Of which verse his interpreters cry out for the expunction. 1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 249 The expunction of the L..and the substitution of the V in its stead. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 188 The omission—and..the expunction—of names. 1823 W. ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* XXXVI. (1846) II. 448 *note*, The consonant in the middle of the words being..fixed upon for expunction.

† **2.** A wiping out, removal. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 120 The Gospell intends the expunction of the old Image. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Fasten. St. Peter's Fetters* 64 Total expunction of such Doctrine.

Expunge (ekspʌ·ndʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *expung-ĕre* to mark for deletion (a name in a list) by points set above or below, f. *ex-* out + *pungĕre* to prick: see PUNCTURE, POINT.

The L. word was by the earlier Lat.-Eng. lexicographers taken to denote actual obliteration by pricking. The Eng. use is prob. influenced by phonetic association with *sponge*.]

1. *trans.* To strike out, blot out, erase, omit (a name or word from a list, a phrase or passage from a book or record).

1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 68 These words..were ordered by the Court to be expunged or blotted out. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 25 Some of after-Ages..purposely expunged the Year (..the Date of this Epitaph). 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 P 3 Having expunged the Passages which had given him offence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 47 His office was expunged from the breviary. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed Ess. 184 It is a gain to shorten it by expunging anything superfluous.

2. *fig.* To wipe out, efface, annihilate, annul, destroy, put an end to.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 13 Neither had there ever been so many cities expunged and made desolate. 1638 G. SANDYS *Job* 11 Wilt thou not..expunge th' offence? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 P 9 Reflexions of this nature have expunged all Prejudice out of my Heart. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* V. (1852) 113 The infidel argument of astronomers goes to expunge a natural perfection from the character of God. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* II. 42 We have expunged the yard, used in connection with the arm, more or less in every family.

3. † **a.** To strike out the name of (a person) from a book or list. *Obs.* Hence **b.** To get rid of, remove.

1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 303 Would I might expunge this young rich ward. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. ii. § 89 The Court was moved to expunge those Witnesses, which made most against the King. 1675 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 192 To expunge God from Science.

Hence **Expu'nger**, one who expunges, or seeks to expunge. **Expu'nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. Comm. (1857) II. 104 Which is as poorly conceited of the expungers as the rest of the places in Homer that have groaned or laughed under their castigations. 1875 N. SARGENT *Public Men* I. 339 The expungers had the numbers. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.*, The many alterations, additions, and expungings made by great authors. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 38 The..Iliad, amounting, after all curtailments and expungings, to upwards of 15,000 hexameter lines. 1846 WORCESTER, *Expunging*, blotting out, effacing.

Expungement (ekspʌ·ndʒmĕnt). *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of expunging.

1892 *Scott. Leader* 28 Jan. 4 Yesterday's act of expungement [of resolution from House of Commons Journals].

Expurgate (e·kspəɹgeɪt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *expurgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *expurgāre*: see next.] = EXPURGATED.

1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 19 An expurgate liturgy.

Expurgate (e·kspəɹgeɪt, ekspɔ̄·ɹgeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *expurgāt-* ppl. stem of *expurgāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *purgāre* to make clean.]

† **1.** *trans.* To purge or clear out (something excremental). Also *absol. Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv, That watery matter the two kidnies expurgate. 1632 WORDSWORTH *Chocolate* Introd. Verses, For though that water Expurgate 'Tis but the dregs of Chocolate.

2. a. To purify or amend (a book, etc.) by removing what is thought objectionable. **b.** To purge, make pure (*rare*). Also *absol.*

a. 1678 T. JONES *Rome no Mother Ch.* 64 The Church of Rome..hath..cracked her credit by..forgeing, expurgating, etc. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xliv, Juan was taught from out the best edition Expurgated by learned men. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. vii. 117 Carefully corrected, expurgated and amended. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 209 The collection [of Sound-Words] would afford the practical means of expurgating itself. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 344 His principal object was to expurgate it from impurities.

b. 1845–6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect.* Ser. II. viii. 285 *note*, It is Christianity..which has really expurgated..literature.

3. To expunge as objectionable.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 257, I copy them from my scrap-book, expurgating only a little.

Hence **E·xpurgated** *ppl. a.*

1831 MACAULAY *Johnson* Ess. (1851) I. 174 What man of taste..can endure..abridgements, expurgated editions? 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* I. 17 A kind of expurgated..copy of Voltaire.

Expurgation (ekspɔ̄ɹgē·ʃən). Also 5 **-acion.** [ad L. *expurgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expurgāre*; see EXPURGATE. Cf. Fr. *expurgation.*]

† **1.** The action of expurgating or cleansing from impurity (*lit.* and *fig.*); an instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 942 Thaire [bees'] dwellyng places expu[r]gacion Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende Wol have of right. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 31 Sorts ordained onely for the expurgation or cleansing of the principall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. a vj a, Arts and Learning want this expurgation. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. lx. 138 A pure bodie; which puritie was attained by Expurgations, Washings, etc.

2. The removal from a book, etc., of that which is deemed objectionable; an instance of this.

1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* II. iii, Nothing can argue guiltines so much, as unjust expurgations. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 53 This work will ask as many more officials, to make expurgations. 1694 PEPYS *Lett.* in *Academy* 9 Aug. (1890) 110/3 Yor politicall as well as philologicall Expurgations 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 199 Sewell's History of the Quakers..has undergone a like expurgation. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 70 It seems to invite expurgation in order to establish the consistency of its contents.

3. The action of purging from imputed guilt; clearing; exculpation; after L. *expurgatio. arch.*

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, The evidence of the Duke of Rothsay in expurgation, as it was termed, of Sir John.

4. The action of purging away (impurities, etc.); *transf.* the clearing out, removal (of objectionable members of a community).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 183 The melancholly iuyce..needes the more forcible expurgation. 1648 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 190 The severe censure and expurgation of those whom the Psalmist..calls leavened persons. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 244 A Cautery or Fontanell is not set to the expurgation of a malignant humour. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 448 The expurgation of all those members opposed to the Fronde, was advised. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 797/2 The later months of the year have ended in the expurgation of weak speculators.

† **5.** *Astr.* The re-appearance of the sun after an eclipse; emersion. *Obs.*

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Eclipse*, Emersion or expurgation is the time when the luminary begins to reappear.

Expurgator (e·kspəɹgē·təɹ, ekspɔ̄·ɹgātəɹ). [as if a. L. **expurgātor*, agent-n. f. *expurgāre*: see EXPURGATE.] One who expurgates or purifies; *esp.* one who strikes out objectionable passages from books.

1638 LD. G. DIGBY *Let. conc. Religion* (1651) 3 Eusebius.. and St. Augustine..may well be by both sides allowed an Expurgator. 1688 R. JENKINS *Hist. Exam. Councils* I. § 3 Boschornius..was one of the principal Expurgators. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 283 The inoffensive book of Grotius..was put amongst the Libri Prohibiti, by those Expurgators. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 333 The expurgator of the book. 1862 *Life & Corr. Bacon* xix. 387 He has not merely procured Coke's dismissal..but has had himself appointed expurgator to his Reports.

Expurgatorial (ekspɔ̄ɹgātō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *expurgātōri-us* (f. *expurgātor*: see prec.) + -AL.] **a.** Of or pertaining to an expurgator (of books). **b.** Tending to expurgate or clear of guilt.

1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 416 Drawing his expurgatorial pen through it. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks. (1863) XII. 298 Many excellent works..intercepted in their rudiments by these expurgatorial ruffians. 1864 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. v. ii. 323 Himself he exculpated by a solemn expurgatorial oath..from all participation in the deed.

†**Expurgato'rious**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = next.

1642 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 II. 78 Your Monkish Prohibitions, and expurgatorious Indexes.

Expurgatory (ekspɔ̄·ɹgătəɹi), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *expurgātōrius*: see EXPURGATE and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to expurgation; disposed or tending to expurgate or clear of impurity, guilt, etc.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 10.103 Expurgatory animadversions, whereby wee might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities. 1675 MARVELL *Divine in Mode* Wks. III. 22 We seem to have got an expurgatory press, though not an index. *a* 1797 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* ii. Wks. IX. 339 The party has failed in his expurgatory proof. 1821 J. BOSWELL *Shaks. Wks.* Advt. I. 8 There are some annotations.. I should gladly have omitted, but..such an expurgatory liberty seemed to me to be going beyond the bounds of my 'limited service'.

▸ b. *Expurgatory Index*: the list of authors and writings forbidden by the Church of Rome to be read unless they shall have been expurgated. (The Lat. *Index expurgatorius* is now commonly used.)

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 513 Their Old Expurgatory Index..set out by Cardinall Quiroga. 1667 POOLE *Dial. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 139 [The Church of Rome's] expurgatory Indices. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 125 No other book..hath been permitted to escape..their..Expurgatory Indices.

transf. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 87 There..should be an expurgatory index to..Shakspeare.

Expurge (ekspɔ̄·ɹdʒ), *v.* Rare in mod. use. [a. Fr. *expurge-r*, refashioned from *espurger* = Pr. *espurgar*:—L. *expurgāre*: see EXPURGATE.]

1. *trans.* a. To cleanse, purify *from*, *of* (anything unclean or objectionable). b. To purge away (anything offensive). Const. *from*, *out of*.

a. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 Desyre..expurged fro the lust of al worldely affeccion. 1853 Miss SHEPPARD *C. Anchester* II. 179 [It did] expurge [me] of all earthly.

b. 1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks (Parker Soc. 1843) 118 It is not enough..to expurge and put sin out of you. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 12 The pituitous excrements expurged from the head vnto the eyes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 86 [It]..expurgeth the sharpe and cholericke humors. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 505 Melancholical humour easie to be expurged.

2. a. To EXPURGATE (a book, etc.). b. To expunge as objectionable from a book.

a. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 170 In these..Liturgies..some..seeme to be corrupted and expurged. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref., Take all my Writings, as well those crude and uncorrected, as those that are thorowly expurged.

b. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 62 We may therfore expurge this pernicious and intolerable mistake. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 168 To have that passage expurg'd. 1832 H. MELVILL in *Preacher* III. 100/2 If a few portions of the Bible were expurged, it would be hard..to prove the doctrine from the remainder.

Hence **Expu'rging** *vbl. sb.* *Expurging Index* = *Expurgatory Index*.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) I. 105 They plainly confesse the expurging of the Indian Liturgie. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 The council of Trent, and the Spanish Inquisition..perfected those Catalogues and expurging Indexes. 1645 BP. HALL *Peace Maker* § 20 The expurging of those [authors] of their own, whom they dare not deface.

Exputation, -pute, var. ff. EXSPUTATION, -PUTE. *Obs.*

†**Exqui're**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exquīrĕ-re* to search out diligently, f. *ex-* out + *quærĕre* to seek.] *trans.* To search out, seek for; to find out by searching.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* v. 1, Make her name her concealed messenger..That passeth all our studies to exquire. 1615 — *Odyss.* IV. 320 Who can the deeps of all the seas exquire. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* IV. iii. (1st fol.), How he came by it, is not yet exquired. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* cl. lxxi, The soul, that beauteousnesse of Grace exquires.

†**Exqui'sed**, *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. Fr. *exquis*, pa. pple. of OF. *exquerre*, *esquerre*:—L. *exquīrĕre* (see prec.) + -ED[1]; or var. of *exquisite*.] = next.

1521 *Balade* in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (1887) 201 With termes exquised and sence retoriall.

Exquisite (e·kskwizit), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-6 **exquisyt(e**, 6-8 **-it**. [ad L. *exquīsīt-us*, pa. pple. of *exquīrĕre* to search out, f. *ex-* out + *quærĕre* to search, seek.]

A. *adj.*

1. Sought out, 'recherché'. †a. Of an expedient, explanation, reason: Sought out, ingeniously devised, far-fetched. Of studies: Abstruse.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 36 He schal by necessite be artid, to fynd exquisyte [*Laud MS.* requisite] meanys of getting of goods. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 299 If this exposition seeme to M. Harding ouer exquisite, or curious. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 155, I haue no exquisite reason for't, but I haue reason good enough. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 8 The English..well understand all the most exquisite points of Navigation.

†b. Of language, expression, terms: Carefully selected; aptly chosen, choice. Hence, out of the way, uncommon; in unfavourable sense, affected, over-laboured. *Obs.*

c 1430 HENRYSON *Test. Cresseide* xxxix, To here His faconde tonge, and termes exquisite. 1521 in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (1887) 201 Fragrant and fasunde of englisshe exquisite. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16, I thocht it nocht necessair til hef fardit..this tracteit vithi exquisite termis, quhilkis ar nocht daly vsit. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 70 If the phrase be not exquisit, or the observation not singular. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 54 Which benefit Granvel ascribed to the Dutchess, with exquisite thanks. 1698-9 MAUNDRELL *Let.* in *Journ. Jerus.* end, The most hideous Execrations: in which way these Eastern Nations have certainly the most exquisite Rhetorick of any People upon Earth.

c. Of meat, drink, etc.: Carefully chosen; choice, dainty, delicious (passing into sense 5).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 86 The filthy desire of exquisite meates. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* C iij, In al diseases of long continuance the pacyent most vse lytle meate & exquisite. 1672 MILTON *P. R.* II. 346 All Fish from Sea or Shore..of Shell or fin, And exquisitest name. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 66 The Devil..nourishes himself with the most exquisite morsels. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vii. 22 Eighteen different sorts [of wine] all exquisite in their kinds. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 10 The Propontis..renowned for..the most exquisite fish.

†2. Carefully ascertained or adjusted; accurate, exact. Of an action, investigation, etc.; whence of persons or agents: Careful, curious, minute. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a, The meate that shall make syckenes, must not a lyttell excede the exquisite measure. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 22 It will be no hard matter to discry the falshood, wherein I would be more exquisite, were it worth my labour. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 249 The framing of the minde..craueth exquisite consideration. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 2 In the due performance of his Tithe, he was alwaies diligent and exquisite. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 A necessitie of a more exquisite trauaile in the languages originall, wherein those Authors did write. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 26 There must be an exquisite care to place the Columnes precisely one over another. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 359 Be not over exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. 1713 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 28 A curious Mechanick's Hand must be exquisite, but his Thoughts are..pretty much at Liberty. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. vii, Accuracy or exquisite digestion of their laws.

†b. of knowledge. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 94 Takyng his iourney first into Egipt, and afterward to Babilo..he [Pythagoras] attained to meruelous exquisite knowledge. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* Ep. (1658) 2 To make judgement sound, is required an exquisite knowledg.

†c. *Path.* [transl. Gr. ἀκρίβης, rendered *exquisitus* in the Lat. versions of Galen.] Of a specified disease: Accurately so named; typical, genuine, as opposed to *spurious*. Cf. F. (*fièvre*) *exquise*.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xvi. (1639) 307 In an exquisite Erysipelas make no detraction of bloud. 1696 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 136 An exquisite differs from a bastard Tertian. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 120 An exquisite Diabetes caused by attraction of urine.

3. Carefully elaborated; brought to a high degree of perfection.

†a. Of art, workmanship, a product of art or nature: Elaborate, highly finished, excellent. Of an action or process, a state or condition: Carried to a high degree of perfection or completeness. *Obs.*; merged in 4.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 5 They se that exquisite workmanship in al their members. 1589 NASHE *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 13 Manie other exquisite editions of Divinitie, turned by him [Golding] out of the French tongue. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 264 Forum Trajani, the most exquisite building of all the world. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 144 The hearbe called Rose-baie, or Oleander..is an exquisite remedie for this disease. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 379 They shall make an exquisite dispatch of the inhabitants. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 250 Wherein he hath done such exquisite service to the Protestant cause. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 52 All things which exquisitest Poysons breed. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 193 Everything, belonging to a vain man, is the best that is any where to be found..his cookery is more exquisite. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 3 (1819) 87 Small pipes which..might..distribute this exquisite supply to every part of the body.

b. Of torture: Elaborately devised; hence, excruciating, intensely painful. Cf. 6.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 475 He caused [them] to be put to death with most exquisit torments. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 13 Tortures of more exquisite device. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. (1673) 2 Put to death with the most exquisite arts of torture.

c. Of qualities, dispositions, habits, whether good or bad: Cultivated to a high degree of intensity; consummate, extreme. Now with some notion (in the case of bad qualities, ironical) of sense 4.

1552 HULOET, Exquisite or immoderate clenlines. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xii, With exquisite malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsitie and contempt with the cup of My Affliction. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 18 His exquisite want of judgment. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. x. 465 *note*, The exquisite ignorance and stupidity of the Mysoreans in the art of war. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 54 A new religious order..animated by intense enthusiasm and organised with exquisite skill.

†4. Of a person, etc.: Accomplished either in good or bad things; consummate, excellent, perfect. Const. *at*, *of*, *in*, also *to* with *inf.* *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 44 If any..be desyrous to be exquisyt in the frenche tong. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 59 A bishop, so exquisite in divinity, as you are. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 393 It is a creature very diligent and exquisite, both to compass, seek out and chuse the same. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 236 Regia Bander, an exquisite vilaine, murders the olde and young Moguls. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 21 Captaine Campin an exquisite Engineer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 277 His honour must..be a most exquisite sloven. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 82 A most exquisite mechanic, and a solid, sensible man. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv. Introd., I made her write to an exquisite gentleman. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi, 'I guessed he had some exquisite instructer', said Louis.

5. Of such consummate excellence, beauty, or perfection, as to excite intense delight or admiration. (Now the prevailing sense; in early examples a contextual use of 3, sometimes of 1 or 2.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 38 A woman so exquisite that in some mens iudgement Pigmalions image was not halfe so excellent. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 190 Jewels, Of rich, and exquisite forme. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eroicena* 1 The youngest among them was a babe of exquisite beauty. *Ibid.* 51 Caused the March or Levata to be sounded..with such exquisite melodie [etc.]. 1845 L. HUNT *Stories Ital. Poets* I. 168 A lovely spot..enamelled with flowers that surpassed the exquisitest dyes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 67 The weather was so exquisite. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 387 The Greeks found means to invest with exquisite symmetry even a..vine leaf. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 12 An exquisite adaptation of every part to the great object of the whole. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 292 As we drove, the setting sun bathed the hills in crimson..the effect was exquisite.

6. Of pain, pleasure, etc.: Intense, acute, keen.

1644 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks (1660) 105 The Spirit feels more exquisite pain without the Body..then it could feel in the former conjunction with it. 1745 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vi, The distresses of the vicious..became too exquisite. 1836 SPARKS *Biog., Mather* VI. iv. 262 She was thrown into exquisite misery. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I. v. 198 It was a moment of exquisite triumph. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. iii. 320 Surgeons..have derived the most exquisite pleasure from the operations of their profession

7. Of the power of feeling, bodily or mental, the senses, etc.: Keenly sensitive to impressions; acutely susceptible of pain, pleasure, etc.; delicate, finely-strung.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A ijb, One person of the exquisitest judgement. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* I. xix. 51 They have an exquisite sense, and are pained when stones pass through them. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 508 ₱ 3 We thought him a Person of an exquisite Palate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 19 The serpent's olfactory nerves being remarkably exquisite 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* Ess. (1877) I. 660 He had an exquisite ear, and performed skilfully on the flute. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 219/1 The sensibility of the eye to light is very exquisite.

8. quasi-*adv.* = EXQUISITELY.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 289/2 In perill of exquisite paynefull punyshemente. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 145 They [Guanacoes] are exceeding nimble, of an exquisite quick Sight..and difficult to be shot.

B. *sb.* A person (usually a man) who is overnice in dress, etc.; a coxcomb, dandy, fop.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & H.* 34 Like modern dashing Exquisites. 1830 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. 388 Our exquisites imitate the outside of foreign customs without discrimination. 1849 Sir J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 147 The unlucky Exquisite was degraded on the spot. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 241 The foppish exquisite of the drawing-room.

†**Exquisited**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *exquisīt-us*: see prec. and -ED[1].] Made exquisite; refined.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 367 To declare unto us..where thys exquisited eloquence of writyng, and speaking..was fourty yeares agoe?

Exquisitely (e·kskwizitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an exquisite manner or degree.

†1. With delicate accuracy, exactly; carefully, minutely, thoroughly. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 That he pronounce every lettre..curyously & exquisytly. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 23/1 Pionye kernelles..exquisitelye pouldrede. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 270 If the certaine hour..cannot exquisitely be knowne. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 276 Reserve them in great round boxes exquisitely shut. 1759 *Duhamel's Husb.* I. ix. (1762) 52 Till the whole mass is exquisitely mingled.

2. In a highly finished manner; with perfection of detail; elaborately, beautifully, excellently. Now with emotional sense (cf. EXQUISITE 5): With such delicate beauty or subtle perfection as to excite intense pleasure or admiration.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 29 He hath so exquysytly translated the testament. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 43 The picture of Bushop Cedda..with..his crosier staffe in his lefte hand exquisitelie shewed. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* (1642) 16 A Collection of certain rare Manuscripts, exquisitly written in Arabique. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 272 A goblet exquisitely wrought. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. xv, The tender melancholy was exquisitely expressed by her voice and looks. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* ix. (1878) 145 A vast chain of exquisitely tinted snow-peaks.

3. In the highest degree; exceedingly. Now with emotional sense; cf. 2 and EXQUISITE 3 c, 4.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 84 Exquisitely readie and skilfull in the Latine. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 35 When the coards of a State are exquisitely tight. 1663 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 92 They are exquisitely dexterous in unfolding the most intricate mysteries. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ₱ 3 This fellow, in a dress the most exquisitely ridiculous. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) I. 151 As exquisitely fine as the rainbow. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. &*

Exp. Philos. II. xv. 139 Exquisitely minute they must be. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxix, There was something so exquisitely absurd in such a cartel of defiance. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 369 Humour of the most austere flavour, yet exquisitely delicious. 1888 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. i. 22 The roads were in such exquisitely bad condition.

4. With reference to perception or sensation: †**a.** With nicety or delicacy (*obs.*)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 868 We see more exquisitely with One Eye Shut than with Both Open. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 19 It is a very sagacious and exquisitely Smelling Creature. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 116 It is customary, in endeavouring to feel exquisitely, to rub the Ends of the Fingers against the tangible Object.

b. In an exquisite degree; intensely, acutely, keenly.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 891 Should..a Son not only murder his own Parents..but also Exquisitely torture them. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Diss. i, These he punished exquisitely. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 431 A swelling..becoming exquisitely painful. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 14 To see ten human beings..making each other exquisitely uncomfortable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 284 A people exquisitely sensitive on points of national honour.

Exquisiteness (ɛ·kskwizitnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being exquisite.

a. Elaborateness, high degree of finish, perfectness of detail; now usually, delicate perfection, refined and perfect beauty. †**b.** Scrupulous care; nicety, fastidiousness. †**c.** Consummate skill. **d.** Of pleasure or pain: Refined degree, acuteness, intensity. **e.** Of the senses, taste, judgement, etc.: Delicate sensibility.

a. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 18 The exquisitenesse [of their Religion consisting most] in an infinity of intricate dumb Ceremonies. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Fluidity & Firmness* II. Wks. 1744 I. 258/1 It is..difficult to procure..either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an exquisiteness. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxii. (1860) 172 The exquisiteness of the fun. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1304/2 That dainty exquisiteness of utterance.

b. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 78 The same exquisitenes in banquitinge did from thence discend unto our time. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 370 Suetonius describes..Augustus his hereditary exquisiteness in that particular [propriety of language]. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 377 In public life, it will be necessary to avoid the exquisiteness of an over-attention to small parts.

c. 1688 MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. v. 59 The [drummer's] exquisitenesse and skilfulnesse in his Art and Instrument.

d. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xii. 345 The exquisiteness of his bodily temper, increasing the exquisiteness of his torment. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 775 This man unable to bear the exquisiteness of the pain, accused..Sir Gervase Clyfton. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

e. 1650 [see d]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 26 Which will try the exquisiteness both of your Glass and Eye to behold. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* I. ii. 115 The different Degrees of Exquisiteness in the Sense of Feeling. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 346 The Beagle..follows by the exquisiteness of its scent.

†**Exquisi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exquīsītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exquīrĕre*: see EXQUIRE.] The action of searching out. *Proper exquisition*: self-seeking.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Wks.* 108 Seldom is eny founde fre fro þe venym of propre exquisicion.—*Imit.* I. iii, He..labourip to be ydel in him from al maner exquisicion of propre witte.

Exquisitism (ɛ·kskwizitiːzm). [f. EXQUISITE *sb.* + -ISM.] The quality or character of an exquisite; dandyism, foppishness.

1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* viii, The..prim, hedge-clipped indolence of..national exquisitism. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 133 No well-trained husband will ever dare to ask a friend to..take pot-luck with him in these days of universal exquisitism.

†**Exquisiti·tious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *exquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *exquīrĕre* (see EXQUISITE) + -ITIOUS.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exquisititious*, not natural, but procured by art. 1775 in ASH.

†**Exqui·sitive,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to search out; bent on searching out; curious. 1818 in TODD.

Exquisitively (ekskwi·zitivli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] = EXQUISITELY.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1700) 145 How exquisitively the several Parts of Scripture are fitted to the several Times..and Occurrences. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iv, Leonardo..cut exquisitively in wood. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxvi, The white, exquisitively-shaped..arm of the lady. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 103 She had an organisation exquisitively sensitive to beauty in painting.

†**Exqui·sitiveness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = EXQUISITENESS.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. i. 75 If this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales, and the exquisitiveness of his moral, should please the world.

†**Exsanguina·lity.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. EXSANGUINE + -ALITY.] Bloodlessness.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 192 Appear'd as a pale statue of exanguinality.

Exsanguinate (ɛksˌsæ·ŋgwinĕit), *v.* [f. L. *exsanguināt-* ppl. stem of *exsanguināre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *sanguin-em, sanguis* blood.] *trans.* To drain of blood.

1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 37 He had been so nearly exsanguinated that his recovery was necessarily slow. 1863 KITTO & ALEXANDER *Cycl. Biblical Lit.* I. 31/2 They should be..duly exsanguinated.

Hence **Exsa·nguinated** *ppl. a.*

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 550 She appeared exsanguinated, and very feeble. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 161 The exsanguinated animals..revived.

Exsanguine (ɛksˌsæ·ŋgwin), *a.* Also 7 **exan-**. [f. EX- *pref.*¹ + L. *sanguin-, sanguis* blood: cf. SANGUINE.] Bloodless, wanting blood; anæmic.

1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Exanguine aquaticks. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 301 Very delicate exsanguine chlorotic habits. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 422/2 Those who have suffered large losses of blood remain exsanguine for many months. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 102 Blood is admitted freely to the comparatively exsanguine parts.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 88 Nothing but exsanguine feeble exility of Spirit. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. to Barton* (L.) Such versicles exsanguine and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* II. 259 A poor exsanguine ghost of its former self.

Exsanguineous (ɛ·ksˌsæŋgwi·nĭəs), *a. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **exanguinious.** [f. as prec. + -EOUS.] Bloodless.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 These puny automata, and exsanguineous pieces of Nature. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx, Those inferior and exsanguineous animals. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. ii. 53 The Ancients divided animals into those with blood and..those without ..These latter..were named..exsanguineous.

Exsanguinity (ɛksˌsæŋgwi·nĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state of being without blood or the proper amount of it; bloodlessness; anæmia.

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exsanguinous (ɛksˌsæ·ŋgwinəs), *a.* Also 7–8 **exanguinous.** [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = next.

1690–1732 COLES, *Exanguinous.* 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exsanguinous.* 1889 H. F. WOOD *Eng. Rue Calv* vii. 104 The exsanguinous visage of M. Renaud.

Hence **Exsa·nguinousness,** the quality of being without blood.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Exsanguious, -eous (ɛksˌsæ·ŋgwiəs), *a.* Also 7–9 **exan-**. [f. L. *exsangu-is* bloodless (f. *ex-* out + *sanguis* blood) + -IOUS, -EOUS.] Bloodless.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 The ayre was a sufficient maintenance for these exanguious [*printed* exauguious] parts. 1776 COSTA *Conchology* 3 All shell animals are exanguious. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* I. 1 The lowest embracing animals which in his view were..exsanguineous or provided with a colourless fluid instead of blood.

†**Exsa·nguous,** *a. Obs.* In 7–8 **exanguous.** [f. L. *exsangu-is* bloodless + -OUS.] = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 360 Worms, as also Snails, Sows, and other exanguous Animals. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exanguous.*

†**Exsa·tiate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *exsatiāt-* ppl. stem of *exsatiāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *satiāre* to satisfy, SATIATE.] *trans.* to satiate or satisfy thoroughly.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 159 Whose prides and pleasures, thirteene millions of yeerely revenew..is not able to exsatiate.

†**Exsa·turate,** *v. Obs.*—° In 7–8 **exaturate.** [f. L. *exsaturāt-* ppl. stem of *exsaturāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *saturāre* to fill: see SATURATE.] *trans.* To fill completely (with food); to satiate. Also *fig.* Hence †**Exsatura·tion.**

1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exaturate*, to fill an hungry stomach, to satisfie a greedy mind. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1658–78 PHILLIPS, *Exaturation*, a satiating. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exaturation.*

Exschew, obs. form of ESCHEW *v.*

Exscind (eksi·nd), *v.* Also 7, 9 *errors* **exoind.** [f. L. *exscind-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *scindĕre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out, excise. *lit.* and *fig.* In early use: † To cut off, destroy (a nation, etc.).

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 21 If an aliquot part of every landlord's rent were excinded or retrenched. 1765 D. LOW *Chiropodologia* 133 He exscinded the remainder with a pair of scissors. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 184 From whose proofs the said phrases were fraudulently exscinded. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebrew Poetry* (1873) 288 The Christian man will not attempt to exscind the irascible emotions, but he will strive to master them.

Hence **Exsci·nded** *ppl. a.* **Exsci·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 405 The exscinding..of the Amorites. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 63 God with his exscinding Sword in Hand. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 488 We are not now inquiring into the legitimacy..of any of the exscinded sciences. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exscinded*, term applied to a part from the extremity of which an angular notch has been cut out.

Exscreation, var. of EXCREATION.

†**Exscri·be,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **excribe.** [ad. L. *exscrīb-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *scrībĕre* to write.] *trans.* To copy or write out; to transcribe.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 661 As Aelianus in his ninth Book and thirty nine Chapter, word for word hath exscribed out of Aristotle. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 351 Demetrius caused it to be fairely exscribed. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 19 Clerks or Secretaries..exscribing..Particulars of or for it. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Hence **Exscri·bed** *ppl. a.* = ESCRIBED. †**Exscri·ber,** one who writes out, a copyist. †**Exscri·bing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 20 A Councell in France ..punished with Excommunication the excribing, reading, or having that booke. *a* 1632 — *Ess.* (1651) 128 Some other exscriber..reformed it deformly since his [St. Luke's] writing. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. i. i. iii. 99 This Canon hath gone abroad..very imperfect, occasioned at first by Heedless Exscribers. 1879 SALMON *Conic Sect.* 127 The equation of one of the exscribed circles.

†**Exscript.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exscrīpt-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *exscrībĕre*: see prec.] A copy, written extract.

1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* (Grosart 1876) 13 Ah, might it please Thy dread exuperance To write th' exscript thereof in humble hearts. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. i. i. i. 90 The Variety of Copies or Exscripts. 1775 in ASH.

†**Exscri·ption.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as if ad. L. **exscriptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exscrībĕre*: see EXSCRIBE.] The action of transcribing; in quot. *concr.* = prec.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 211 The poore man is abused by some wag that fits him with these Exscriptions.

†**Exscu·lp,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6, 8 **exculp.** [ad. L. *exsculp-ĕre* to dig or cut out, f. *ex-* out + *sculpĕre* to cut, carve: see SCULPTOR.] *trans.* To cut out, hollow out by cutting.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 In all others [of the Vertebræ] exculped out one ech side round. 1767 BRYAN FAUSSETT *Invent. Sepulchr.* App. 214 On one side is exculpt a word which we cannot yet make out.

†**Exscu·lption.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *exsculptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsculpĕre*: see prec.] A carving or chiselling out.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 315 That excavation was performed, by incision or exsculption.

Exscutellate (ɛksˌskiū·tĕlĕit), *a. Ent.* [f. EX- 2 (4) + SCUTELLUM + -ATE².] Without, or apparently without, a scutellum: said of certain insects.

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* Gloss. App.

Exsect (ekse·kt), *v.* Also 7 **exect.** [f. L. *exsect-* ppl. stem of *exsecāre*, f. *ex-* out + *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out. Also *fig.*

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 96 Our courtly Dames study onely to exect or cut off their thread bare curtesans. 1672 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vii. (ed. 2) 18 Were it not for the effusion of blood..which would necessarily follow an exection, the Liver might..be exected. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 51 Part of which [Tumour] had been exsected. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytologia* XV. § 5. 430 Exsect the exuberant growth. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 691 The ham, exsected from Westphalian hog.

Hence **Exse·cted** *ppl. a.*

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 595, I caused the..exsected piece to be put into a..Receiver. 1880 BLACKIE in *Contemp. Rev.* 289 The exsected books of the Iliad.

Exsectile (ekse·ktil, -əil). [f. L. *exsect-* ppl. stem of *exsecāre* (see prec.) + -ILE.] Capable of being cut out.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 88 The [Coral] polyps..consist of a globular portion which is fixed, and of a free exsectile cylindrical portion terminated by a mouth.

Exsection (ekse·kʃən). Chiefly *Surg.* Also 8 **exection.** [ad. L. *exsectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsecāre*: see EXSECT.] The action of cutting out or away; an instance of this.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 174 Instrumentes of exsection. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 155 Exsection..is the cutting out of part of the Combs. 1671 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Philos.* (1772) II. v. xii, The exsection of the spleen. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 151 The heart of a viper or frog will renew its contractions..for many minutes of time after its exsection from the body. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exsection*, a cutting out.

b. *concr.* A 'cutting'.

1812 COLERIDGE in Southey *Omniana* I. 316 An exsection, from the Kingston Mercantile Advertiser.

Exsene: see EYE-SENE.

†**Exse·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. EX- + SENSE + -ED¹.] Out of his senses.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 74 Exsensed..and only a man of Phantasie.

Exsert (ɛksˌsə·ɹt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *exsert-us*, pa. pple. of *exserĕre* to EXSERT.] = EXSERTED.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 115 Lamellæ even and not exsert. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 Sænuris Hoffmeister. Upper lip exsert, spoon-shaped.

Exsert (ɛksˌsə·ɹt), *v.* [f. L. *exsert-*: see the variant EXERT.] *trans.* †**a.** = EXERT *v.* 2. **b.** (chiefly *Biol.*) To thrust forth or out, protrude.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 111. Their Poyson..exserts not its noxiousness, till after some time. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 692/1 The body is exserted through the brachial slit. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 53 Whilst examining some pollen-grains on a damp surface, I saw the tubes exserted.

Exserted (ɛksˌsə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a. Biol.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Stretched forth or out; thrust out from (or as from) a sheath, projecting beyond the surrounding parts. *Exserted sting*, etc.: one that cannot be drawn within the body.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 95 One with a concealed sting and..another..with a very long exserted one. 1826 *Ibid.* (1828) IV. xliv. 223 One of those Ichneumons that have an exserted ovipositor. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 67 Stamens long, exserted.

Exsertile (ɛksˌsə·ɹtil), *a. Biol.* [a. F. *exsertile*, f. L. type **exsertilis*, f. *exserĕre*: see EXSERT and -ILE.] Capable of being exserted.

1826 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 340 Ovipositor articu-

lated, interior, exsertile, and terminated in a sharp point. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 990/1 In some instances we find long, exsertile .. organs. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* iii. 99 The tongue is elongate, forked, and exsertile.

Exsertion (eksˌsə·ɹʃən). [as if ad. L. **exsertiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exserĕre* to EXSERT. Cf. EXERTION.] ● The action of exserting or protruding; the state or fact of being exserted.

Exsi·bilate, *v. rare.* In 7 exib-, pa. pple. **exsibilat.** [f. L. *exsibilāt-* ppl. stem of *exsibilāre*, f. *ex-* out + *sībilāre* to hiss: see SIBILANT.] *trans.* To hiss off the stage.

1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 6 Cardinal Allen hath long since exsibilated this rash illation. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremon.* III. iv. 58 He is to be ignominiously exsibilat. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Exsibilation (eksˌsibilēˈɹʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *exsibilāre*: see prec.] The action of hissing off the stage; ignominious rejection. Also *fig.*

1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* II. xix, So many ages of exsibilation. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Orac.* Wks. VIII. 184 *note*, The brief exsibilation from the stage by the stern Roman of all Greek testimony.

Exsiccant (eksˈsikănt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *exsiccānt-em*, pr. pple. of *exsiccāre*: see EXSICCATE *v.*]

A. *adj.* Drying, having the power or quality of drying up.

1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* Ep. Ded. (1659) 18 The exsiccant quality it hath to dry up the crudities of the stomach. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VI. v. 422 Some dry or exsiccant Medicine. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1832 in WEBSTER.

B. *sb.* An exsiccant drug or medicine.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. iv. 296, I caused his knee to be fomented with Discutients and Exsiccants.

† **Exsiccate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **exiccat,** 7 **exic-, exsiccat,** 8 **exiccate.** [ad. L. *exsiccāt-* pa. pple. of *exsiccāre*: see next.] Dried, dried up.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 61 So that the preuy passage be left exiccat and Drye. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 53 They were not ulcerous, exsiccate or impostumated. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 42 The heated and exsiccate Air. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 747 O let me..think The fountains of thy eyes are exiccate. *fig.* 1628 J. ABERNETHY *Chr. Treat. Phys. Soul* vi. 81 So in the spirituall hardnesse, the liquor of grace, of light, and of reason is exiccat.

Exsiccate (eˈksikeɪt, eksiˈkeɪt), *v.* Also 6 **exc-, exiccate,** 7–8 **exiccate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *ex(s)iccāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *siccus* dry.]

1. *trans.* To dry, make dry, absorb or remove all moisture from; to drain (a spring) dry; to dry up (moisture).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 56 Let her auoyde such thynges the which shold exiccat..her. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 11 These ij vnguentes are excellent in exiccating ericipelas. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi. 171 Bodies ..that have been exsiccated into Mummy. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 87 The Spring near the Church .. has been sometimes exsiccated. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* VII. i. (1708) 228 Heats and Droughts .. exsiccate and waste the moisture and vegetative Nature of the Earth. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 327 This dissolution being exsiccated grew liquid on exposure to air.

absol. 1618 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 67 Cortex Guaiaci hath the same vertue..but exsiccateth much more. 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 209 Ayre exsiccates & drawes to itself.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To dry up, lose all moisture.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 321 'Tis a question worth while, adds he, how they can exsiccate.

Hence **Exsiccated** *ppl. a.*, **Exsiccating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* ●

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 106 They are of a more exiccating nature. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 The exsiccated powder..ascends not unto the Loadstone. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 3 By the heat of the Sun, or exsiccating power of the Air. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 427 Throw common exsiccated salt in it. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ix, That exsiccated..organism.

Exsiccation (eksikēˈɹʃən). Forms: 6 **exsiccatione,** 7 **exiccation, exsiccasion,** 7– **exsiccation.** [ad. L. *exsiccātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsiccāre*: see EXSICCATE *v.* Cf. Fr. *exsiccation.*] The action of drying what is moist; complete removal or absorption of moisture; thoroughly dried condition, absolute dryness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 10/2 Exsiccatione of the Rheumes. 1614 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 478 Som also think it causeth exsiccation (As of the Bloud) of Seed of generation. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 23 Let wine be moderately vsed, that neither..exiccation, or drunkennesse follow. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 95 For exsiccation of wounds. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 467 Neither is an absolute degree of exsiccation in any wise necessary. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 324 The exsiccation of the pond in St. James's Park. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 202 The aërial current..arrives in a state of complete exsiccation at Peru.

Exsiccative (eˈksikətiv, eksiˈkătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **exsiccatif,** 6–7 **exiccative,** (6 **exciccatiue**), 7–8 **exs-(exss-)iccative.** [ad. med.L. *exsiccatīvus*, f. L. *exsiccāre*: see EXSICCATE. Cf. Fr. *exsiccatif* (Cotgr.).] ●

A. *adj.* Tending to make dry or to produce dryness, having the power or quality of drying up.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 87 A medycine mundyficatyff & exsiccatif. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 55 Vertue, alteratiue, resoluative, and excicatiue. 1687 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 378* Zopissa .. is more efficaciously exsiccative. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* An exsiccative medicine or substance.

1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 28 a, I will giue you the difference of exiccatiues, or drying Simples. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 24 If too moist, apply Exsiccatives. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 355/2 Incrustatives and exsiccatives, as myrrh, aloes.

Exsiccator (eˈksikeɪtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *exsiccāre*: see EXSICCATE.] (See quots.)

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 47 Such an apparatus..is called an Exsiccator. 1882 — *Dict. Chem., Exsiccator*, a drying apparatus, consisting of an enclosed space containing substances which rapidly absorb moisture, such as oil of vitriol, dry chloride of calcium, etc.

† **Exsi·cce,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *exsicc-āre.*] = EXSICCATE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 The juice..is exsicced, formed into lumps, and preserved.

Exsolution: see EXOLUTION.

Exspect, obs. form of EXPECT.

Exspiration, obs. form of EXPIRATION.

† **Exspoi·l,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **expoyl.** [ad. L. *exspoliāre* (see next) after SPOIL *v.*] *trans.* To despoil.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b. Spoylynge hym of his pray..expoylyng the princes and potestates of hell.

† **Exspoliation.** *Obs.* In 7 **expoliation.** [ad. L. *ex(s)poliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)poliāre* to spoil, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *spoliāre* to strip, f. *spolium* spoil.] The action of spoiling; the stripping (a person) of his clothes or of his spoil; a stripping off or removal.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxxii, A cruel expoliation begins that violence..merciless soldiers..strip thee naked. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 205 A subitaneous expoliation of the powers. 1698 R. R[USSELL.] *Geber* I. ii. 6 The Expoliation of Accidents.

† **Exspuate,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 **exp-.** [f. L. *exspu-ĕre* to spit out + -ATE[2].] Spit out, ejected.

1604 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* II. Plays 1873 II. 204 A poor and expuate humour of the Court.

Exspuition (ekspiuˌiˈʃən). Also 7–9 **expuition.** [ad. L. *exspuitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exspuĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *spuĕre* to spit. Cf. F. *exspuition.*] The action of spitting out from the mouth. Const. *of.* Also *transf.* and *concr.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 122 Whose office was .. the potation of the same aliment, expuition, and locution. 1759 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 527 That these hæmorrhages were from the pulmonary artery .. appears from the sudden exspuition. 1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1147/2 A sort of expuition.

† **Exsputa·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 **exputation.** [f. L. *ex(s)pūt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)pŭere* (see prec.) + -ATION.] The action of spitting out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 710 It cures..the exputation of virulent humours through the mouth.

† **Exspu·te,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 8 **exputo.** [f. L. *exspūt-* ppl. stem of *exspŭere*: see EXSPUITION.] *trans.* To spit out.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 198, I spit Blood, and exputed a viscous tough Matter.

Exsputory (ekspiūˈtəri), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exspūt-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] *lit.* and *fig.* That is spit out or ejected.

1764 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 20 Nov., I cannot immediately recollect the exsputory lines.

† **Exsquamate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7–8 **exsquammate.** [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + L. *squām-a* scale + -ATE[3].] *intr.* Of a bone, etc.: To scale off or come off in scales; to desquamate, exfoliate.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIII. 394 Bones must exsquammate and be taken out, when they are corrupt.

Exstancy, var. of EXTANCY, *Obs.*

Exstant, obs. form of EXTANT.

Exstatic, -al, obs. ff. ECSTATIC, -AL.

Exsteme, obs. form of ESTEEM.

1507 *May & June* 201 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 128, I exsteme verely Euery man of them was the more redy.

† **Exstercorate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7–8 **extercorate.** [f. ppl. stem of late L. *exstercorāre*, f. *ex-* out + *stercor-, stercus* dung.]

a. *trans.* To eject as dung. b. *intr.* To carry out dung. Hence **Exstercora·tion.**

1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* (Grosart 1876) 20 Shall euer Flesh Extercorate her filth Thee to annoy? 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Extercorate*, to carry forth dung. 1692–1732 COLES, *Exstercorate.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Extercoration.*

† **Exsti·ll,** *v. Obs.* In 7–9 **extill.** [ad. L. *exstill-āre*, f. *ex-* out + *stillāre* to drop, f. *stilla* a drop.] a. *intr.* To drop or trickle out; to come out in drops. b. *trans.* To send out in drops; to exude.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 30 Sweat, extilling from the pores of her snow-white skin. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 379* That which extills first, is more fluid and humid. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 233 Out of this aperture will extill a limpid and clear water. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 40 A yellowish..juice extilled. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestr.* IV. 145 Myrtle and balsam rich extilling gum.

† **Exstilla·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **extillation.** [n. of action f. L. *exstillāre*: see prec.] The action of dropping out or falling down in drops.

1605 TIMME *Quæsit.* I. xiii. 57 Sundry cohobations and extillations. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. i. 64 They seemed ..to be made by an..Extillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky Earth.

† **Exstillati·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exstillāt-* ppl. stem of *exstillāre* (see EXSTILL) + -ITIOUS.] That drops or trickles out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 680 Extillatitious liquor.

† **Exsti·mulate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **extimulate.** [f. L. *exstimulāt-* ppl. stem of *exstimulāre*, f. *ex-* + *stimulāre*: see STIMULATE.] *trans.* To stimulate to activity (organs or faculties); to provoke (appetites or desires); to spur on, incite (persons). Const. *to.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 425 The Sunne .. extimulateth all creatures to the acte of propagation. 1672 H. STUBBE *Justif. Dutch War* 33 The King..extimulated by Ambition. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. xv. (1686) 32 It serves..to exstimulate the Guts.

absol. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. 353 Opium .. is conceived to extimulate unto venery.

† **Exstimula·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **extim-.** [n. of action f. *exstimulāre* (see prec. and -ATION).] Stimulation, incitement; stimulating property.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 842 The Aire..maketh Things insipid, and without any Extimulation. 1634 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 118 To allay the boiling extimulations of their own, rarely of others lusts. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 229 Repentance doth exhibit..all the..instigations, extimulations, that should make God propense to favour. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exsti·mulatory,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 **extimulatory.** [f. L. *exstimulāt-* ppl. stem of *exstimulāre* (see EXSTIMULATE) + -ORY.] Tending to stimulate; of stimulating nature.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 120 God's messages..are not..extimulatory, instigatory, and impulsory.

Exstipulate (eksˌstiˈpiŭlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + L. *stipul-a* stalk (see STIPULE) + -ATE[2].] Having no stipules.

[1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Exstipulatus.*] 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 53 Shrubs with alternate..exstipulate leaves. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 128 When the stipules are absent, it is exstipulate.

Exstirpation, obs. form of EXTIRPATION.

Exstraught, var. of EXTRAUGHT, *Obs.*

Exstrophy (eˈkstrŏfi). *Path.* Also **extrophy.** [mod. ad. assumed Gr. **ἐκστροφία*, f. *ἐκ-, ἐξ-* out (see EX- *pref.*[2]) + *στροφ-* ablaut-form of the root of *στρέφ-ειν* to turn. Cf. Fr. *exstrophie.* The proper spelling according to the analogy of Gr. derivatives would be *ecstrophy.*] A turning inside out of a part; *esp.* a congenital malformation in which the bladder appears to be turned inside out.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 391/1 Extrophy of the bladder. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 642 A case of exstrophy of the bladder.

† **Exstru·ct,** *v. Obs.* Also 7–8 **extruct.** [f. L. *ex(s)truct-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)trŭere*, f. *ex-* + *strŭere* to pile up, build.] *trans.* To build or pile up.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 122 In the abbey of Glastonburie was exstructed for Arthur a magnificent sepulchre. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 216 It is expedient that we extruct a Shop for the student in the Pharmaceutical Art. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Hence † **Exstru·cted** *ppl. a.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 161 Those fair extructed loads Of carved stone. *a* 1763 BYROM *Remarks Horace* II. III. xvii, These high extructed spires.

† **Exstru·ction.** *Obs.* In 7 **extruction.** [ad. L. *ex(s)tructiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)trŭere*: see prec.] The action of building up.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi, The order of extruction. 1663 CHARLTON *Chor. Gigant.* 57 The honour of it's Extruction. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 228 We meet not so much as with the least pieces of broken Crags, of the Extruction of the Danes. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exstru·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **extructive.** [f. L. *ex(s)truct-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)trŭere* (see EXSTRUCT) + -IVE.] Tending to build up.

1580 FULKE *Answ. Fraring's Declar.* 41 Papistry is both affirmative and extructive of al wickednes. 1818 in TODD. 1832 in WEBSTER.

† **Exstru·ctor.** *Obs.*[−○] In 8 **extructor.** [a. L. *ex(s)tructor*, agent-n. f. *ex(s)trŭere*: see EXSTRUCT.] One who builds up, a builder.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Exsuccate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exsuccāt-* ppl. stem of *exsuccāre* (*ex(s)ūcāre*) to deprive of juice, f. *exsuccus*: see EXSUCCOUS.] *trans.* To deprive of juice; to suck dry.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 207 Your distemper, your exsiccating, and your exsuccating yourselves.

† **Exsucca·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action f. L. *exsuccāre*: see prec.] The action of driving off juice.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 416 The Cassava Root..by Exsuccation and Baking alone, proves..wholesome.

Exsuccous (eksˌsŭˈkəs), *a.* Also in 7 **exuccous.** [f. L. *exsucc-us* without juice, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *succus* (*sūcus*) juice + -OUS.] Without juice, sapless. Also *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 99 That which is brought exuccous and dry unto us. 1672 — *Lett. Friend* xv. (1881) 138 Most Men expected to find a consumed Kell ..in this exuccous corps. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 235 A hard, dry, 'exsuccous' style of writing. 1821 *Blackw.*

Mag. X. 561 The clouds hung like exsuccous sponges in the sky.

Exsuction (eksʌ·kʃən). Also 7 **exuction.** [n. of action f. L. *exsūgĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *sūgĕre* to suck. Cf. SUCTION.] The action of sucking out, *esp.* the drawing out (air) by an air-pump.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 5 The exsuction of Air. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 8 *footn.*, In the Air-pump .. [some] Animals .. die in less than half a Minute, counting from the very first Exsuction. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Exsudate, obs. form of EXUDATE.

Exsufflate, *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. L. *exsufflāt-* ppl. stem of *exsufflāre*, f. *ex-* out + *sufflāre* to blow up, f. *sub-* up + *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To blow out, blow away, also *spec.*: see EXSUFFLATION 2.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 44 Volatil salts .. being exsufflated to the heart produce syncopees. 1884 E. B. TYLOR in *Science* IV. 547 The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of exsufflating it, or blowing it away.

†**Exsufflation.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *exsufflātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsufflāre*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *exsufflation.*]

1. The action of blowing out; an instance of it.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 310 Let not with lesse diligence the superfluities of the nose by exsufflation. *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* Wks. 1727 VII. 209 It will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of exsufflation, without vapouring. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xvi. 124 Such offensive Ebullitions and Exsufflations. 1775 in ASH.

b. *concr.* That which is snuffed up.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 45 Those .. exufflations crowding into the sphere of the cranium do create most dreadful Head-akes.

2. *Eccl.* The action of blowing, performed by the priest upon a child or grown person at baptism, by way of exorcising the devil, or by the person baptized in token of renouncing the devil.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 17 By ye exsuflacyon y^t^ the preest doth upon ye chylde. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XV xxiv. 371 The right order of exorcisme .requireth that exsufflation..be doone toward the west. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 267 The exorcisms and exsufflations made by the priest on persons to be baptized. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 103 The old Mumbo Jumbo of 'unchristianizing the Legislature' must not be consigned to the eternal limbo..without a parting exsufflation.

†**Exsufflе,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exsufflāre*: see EXSUFFLATE.] *trans.* To breathe upon (see prec. 2).

1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 768 They..were .. exorcised, and exsuffled with sundry ceremonies.

†**Exsufflicate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 **exufflicate.** [app. an arbitrary formation on EXSUFFLATE. Hanmer 1744 proposed to read *exsuffolate*, from It. *suffolare* 'to whistle, to bizze, to whizze' (Florio); this was adopted by some later editors.] ? Puffed up, inflated, 'windy'.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 182 Such exsufflicate, and blow'd Surmises.

†**Exsufflolate,** *a. Obs.* (See prec.)

1744 HANMER *Shaks. Othello* III. iii. [see EXSUFFLICATE]. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 301 Solacing his Joy..with proud speech exsuffolate and fell.

†**Exsuperable,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ Also **exuperable.** [ad. L. *ex(s)uperābilis*, f. *ex(s)uperāre*: see EXSUPERATE and -ABLE.] That may be surpassed, excelled, or conquered.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence †**Exsuperableness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exuperableness.*

†**Exsuperance.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 **exuperance.** [a. F. *exsuperance* (Montaigne), ad. L. *ex(s)uperantia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)uperant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)uperāre*: see EXSUPERATE.] The condition or fact of exceeding; superabundance, excess.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1256 The excesse of Nete and Mese by arithmeticall proportion, sheweth the exuperances in equall partie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 428 Until the like exsuperance of bloud come unto the same place again. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. § 8. 83 The exuperance of the density of A to water is 10 degrees. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 85 Nor will his attributes admit of expressions above their own exuperances.

†b. As a title of honour. *Obs.*

1609 [see EXSCRIPT].

c. *concr.* That which is in excess; that which towers above other things. Const. *of.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. Comm. 86 Simplicitie is sole ..Prince and Ex-Superance of all things that have being.

†**Exsuperancy.** *Obs.* In 7 **exup-.** [ad. L. *ex(s)uperantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] = prec.

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 117 The Exuperancy of the Light in the other parts. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. iv. 19 That over-plus and exuperancie of Manna.

†**Exsuperant,** *a. Obs.* In 7–8 **exuperant.** [ad. L. *ex(s)uperant-em*, pr. pple. of *exsuperāre*: see next.] Excessive, superabundant.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 285 Exuperant ill wil. 1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639) 455 The great exuperant heat. 1727–31 BAILEY vol. II, *Exuperant.*

†**Exsuperate,** *v. Obs.* Also 8 **exuperate.** [f. L. *ex(s)uperāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)uperāre*, f. *ex-* + *superāre*, to rise above, f. *super* above.]

1. *trans.* To overtop, surpass, excel; to overcome.

1559 W. H[ILDERTON] *Pangs of Love* (Percy Soc.) I. 28 Good lady, let no wilfulnesse Exuperate your bewtie, then, To slaye the hertes, that yeld and crave. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 56 Yet hath she [Fortune] wrought nothing which exsuperateth .. these in our dayes. 1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. v. (1639) 228 It may exuperate and overcome the rottennesse. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 Nectar ..exuperates all your Wines. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

2. *intr.* (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, To abound, *exuperate.*

†**Exsuperation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7–8 **exuperation.** [ad. L. *ex(s)uperātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)uperāre*: see prec.] The action of surpassing or exceeding (due limits); exaggeration.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* A iij b, *Hyperbole*, Exuperation. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Exsurge (eksɹsɜ·ɹdʒ). Also 6 **exurge.** [ad. L. *ex(s)urg-ĕre*, f. *ex-* + *surgĕre* (*surrigĕre*) to rise.] *intr.* To rise up, start out.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25 A certaine roughnes, whence springeth and exurgeth a valiaunt long Muscle. 1868 WHITMAN *Chants Democratic* Poems 109 All doctrines ..exsurge from you.

†**Exsurgence.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ In 7 **exurg-.** [f. L. *ex(s)urgentem*: see next and -ENCE.] The action of rising or coming into view.

a 1691 BAXTER cited by WORCESTER 1846, *Exurgence.*

Exsurgent (eksɹsɜ·ɹdʒĕnt), *a.* In 7 **exurgent.** [ad. L. *ex(s)urgent-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)urgĕre*: see EXSURGE.] †a. Arising, emerging. b. Rising up above the rest.

a. 1619 FAVOUR *Antiquit. Triumphing* 536 Determining exurgent controuersies in a Synod.

b. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 404 The centre of the cells exsurgent.

†**Exsuscitate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6–8 **exuscitate.** [f. L. *ex(s)uscitāt-* ppl. stem of *ex-(s)uscitāre*, f. *ex-* + *suscitāre* to raise, rouse, awaken.] *trans.* To rouse up, awaken.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 65 Slepe after meate..is thought .. to stir up and exuscitate the powers. 1623 COCKERAM, *Exuscitate*, to wake up out of sleep. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†**Exsuscitation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Also 8 **exus-.** [ad. L. *ex(s)uscitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)uscitāre*: see prec.] The action of rousing up.

1692 H. HALLYWELL *Excell. Mor. Virtue* 54 Virtue is..an exsuscitation and raising up of .. Intellectual Principles. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

‖ **Exta** (e·kstă). [L. *exta* in same sense.] See quot. 1884; *spec.* (*Antiq.*) the entrails of a victim from which auguries were taken by soothsayers.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* (1665) 23 Diviners by the Smoke, the Exta, the Incense on the Altar. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 152 None of the 'exta', however favourable they might have been, were of the slightest avail. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exta*, the viscera of the chest, originally. Also, occasionally used for the abdominal viscera, especially the bowels.

†**Extable.** = *Acceptable* (Hal.). (?)

1545 LISLE *to Hen. VIII* in *St. Papers* (1830) I. 815 Suche newes .as shalbe extable unto the same.

Extacie, -cy, obs. ff. ECSTASY.

†**Extaint,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OF. *extaint*, pa. pple. of *ex-*, *estaindre* (Fr. *éteindre*):—L. *exstinguĕre*: see EXTINGUISH.] *trans.* To extinguish.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 4927 Pes, þat we proffer our pouer to extaint.

†**Extance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *ex(s)tantia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)tant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)tāre*: see EXTANT.] Emergence.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 127 He ..who hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things, and entities before their extances.

†**Extancy.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The fact, quality, or state of standing out or being protuberant; also *concr.* a protuberance.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXV. (1658) 284 When water falleth out of the skie, it hath all the little corners or extancies of its body grated off by the air. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 One may express to the eye .. the relievo or extancie of objects. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 36 The little Exstancies by their Figure resisted a little the Motion of our Finger. 1689 EVELYN *Let.* 12 Aug. in *Mem.* (1889) III. 441 The filing, sharpnes, and due extancie [*printed* extanic], varnish, & other markes necessary to be critically skill'd in.

Extant (e·kstænt, ekstæ·nt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 **extaunt,** (7 **extent**), 7–8 **exstant,** 5– **extant.** [ad. L. *ex(s)tant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)tāre* to stand forth, be prominent, be visible, exist, f. *ex-* out + *stāre* to stand. Cf. Fr. *extant.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Standing out or above any surface; projecting, protruding, protuberant. *arch.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynd* 110 After that the parte extante or the knot of the nauyll is fallen, etc. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 30 An image..contains .. all sorts of representations, flat or extant. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 166 The Plug was extant above the orifice of the vessel. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 205 In St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 274 Neck and barb observing from the flesh Extant. 1814 CARY *Dante* XII. 116. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. I. vii. 126 Its naked body half extant from the coarse blanket.

2. Standing forth to view; in early use, with phrase *Extant to the sight, to be seen*: prominent, conspicuous, manifest. Now *arch. rare.*

1537 *Order of Hospitalls* F v The same booke is ordered, extant to be seene. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 155 There are yet extant to the eie, the ruined walles of an auncient fortification. 1607 F. E *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 28 Old Quarrels are ript up, to make his spleen more extant. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 95. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xii. 278 The truth should be visibly extant.

†3. Existing so as to be publicly seen, found, or got at; accessible, get-at-able. *Obs.*

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* To Rdr., Whose bokes..were not of long extant, yet at the last beyng found at Athenes, have [etc.]. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* C iv, He .. may with the assistance of the Constable seize all the Bread extant at the Bakers house.

4. In existence; existing. †Of time: Present. *arch.* †Of a fashion, etc.: In vogue, current.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 b, Among so manifold miserable afflictions of the Jewes..they [the tables of God's covenant] remained still safe and extant. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 191 Other matters not extant in the booke of the Termes. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 280 The alienation made before the condition were extant or accomplished. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 106 Look how many heresies are extant in the church. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 168 In this extant moment. 1618 WITHER *Motto, 'Nec Curo'* (1633) 545 The fashions that last extant be. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 126 There is not an Arminian, a Pelagian this day extant. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 P 1 The most proper Form of Words that were ever extant in any .. Language. 1822 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. vii. 152 If routes and reviews had been extant in Shakespeare's time. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 229 A religious community..everywhere extant. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 10 Cromwell, Vane, and their companions were extant.

b. Continuing to exist; that has escaped the ravages of time, still existing.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 462 b, In the same Church is extaunt the Altar whereupon he prayd. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 57, I say, there are few of his works extant; and in those which are extant, he shews no gall against the popes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 191 She leapes into .. fire, which leaves nothing extant save fame and ashes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1745-6, None of his letters during those years are extant. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. iv, The Roman temple, extant in the time of Geoffry of Monmouth. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 384 These fossils do not differ more from the extant types. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 7 The only extant British account is that of the monk Gildas.

†B. *sb.* a. An extant copy (cf. EXTAT). b. *pl.* Remains. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Julius on Rev.* xi. 7 There is an extant of that matter written by the same Boniface. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Poor Cavalier* 40 Now Peace be with thy Dust..For the next motion to a Calm..Will thy poor Extants into peices tear.

Extascie, -ase, -asie, -asy, obs. ff. ECSTASY.

†**Extat.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [subst. use of L. *ex-(s)tat* it stands forth, 3rd pers. sing. pres. t. of *exstāre* (see EXTANT).] ? A recorded example.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 124 There is no such Extat of any Generall Councell.

Extatic, -al, obs. ff. ECSTATIC, -AL.

Extеame, obs. form of ESTEEM.

Extemporal (ekste·mpŏrăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *extemporāl-is* arising out of the moment, f. *ex tempore*: see EXTEMPORE. Cf. TEMPORAL.]

1. Done, said, or conceived on the spur of the moment; not premeditated or studied beforehand; impromptu; off-hand.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 14 Extemporall *extemporalis.* 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 825 Hir maiesties extemporall oration. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. vi, Aduizing you to..extemporall execution. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XXIV. 492 He .. makes a difficulty how the people can joyne thir hearts to extemporal prayers. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 81 An extemporal poem in praise of the city. 1836 J. KEBLE *Sermons* viii. Postscript (1848), The light extemporal way in which many reject it. 1857 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 114 Bentley sat down and wrote extemporal emendations on three hundred and twenty-three passages in the Fragments.

†b. Of a person: Speaking, able or given to speak, extempore. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. v. 31 b, An affect of an extemporall Rhetor. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 189 Assist me some extemporall god of Rime. 1596 *Edw. III*, IV. iv. 60 He cannot pray without the book; I think him no divine extemporal. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* 15 Sept. 67 Those Preachers ..are not ignorant, vnlearned, extemporall men. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 742/1 Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be extemporal.

†c. Of faculty or habit: Pertaining to, or concerned with, extempore speech or action. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7 M. Lewins extemporal faculti is better then M. Becons is. *a* 1605 STOW in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 228 He had a wondrous, plentiful, pleasant, extemporal wit. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 67 The Judging must flow from an extemporal Habit. 1642 BP. DURHAM *Present. ment of Schismatic* 24 Their extemporall faculty wch they brage of.

†2. Made for the occasion. *Obs.*

1622–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xx. 11, Having now erected an extemporall throne.

Hence †**Extemporally** *adv.*, in an extemporal manner; impromptu. †**Extemporalness,** the quality of being extemporal; the faculty of speaking extempore.

1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 55 A fewe delicate poeticall devises of Mr. G. H. extemporally written by him.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 836 She .. sings extemporally a wofull dittie. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 694 Hee..[is called] Eloquent..especially if hee bee ready even to extemporalness. 1674 A. G. *Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg.* 31 Any other remedy than what true Reason .. will extemporally dictate in such an occasion.

† Extemporality. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *extemporāl-itas*: see -ITY.] Extemporariness; the faculty of extemporaneous speaking.

1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1775 in Ash.

† Extempora·neanness, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AN.] = next.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. 9 Those other faults of Barbarisme, Doricke dialecte, extemporanean stile. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 184 He was accounted .. a ready or extemporanean speaker.

Extemporaneous (ekste:mpŏre·i·nĭəs), *a.* [f. late L. *extemporāne-us* (in some texts of Quintilian for *extemporālis*; f. *ex tempore*: see Extempore) + -ous. Cf. F. *extemporané.*]

1. Not premeditated or studied, off-hand, extempore; *esp.* of discourse, prayer, etc. Rarely of a person: Speaking extempore; also, inclined to promptness of action.

1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1673 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* Wks. IV. 54 If it happen (as it often will in extemporaneous discourse) that a philosopher be not rightly understood. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 124 This cannot be done in extemporaneous effusions; and therefore there must be forms premeditated. 1812 *Religionism* 60 Extemporaneous pulpiteers, your text Prepare. 1825 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 418 He seldom utters an extemporaneous word. His habit is to have every thing written, to the very letter. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 230 Ladies of an extemporaneous turn of mind. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 159 There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude extemporaneous prayer. 1863 Robinson in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 416 Extemporaneous preaching is..best adapted to interest and amuse the hearers.

2. Made for the occasion, hastily erected or prepared. Of a medicine: Needing to be prepared at the time of prescription; opposed to *officinal.* So *extemporaneous practice.*

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Water Germander*, [It is] somewhat strange, that it is not oftner met with in extemporaneous Practise. 1727 *Ibid.* s. v. *Cup Moss*, Mosses .. have never obtain'd officinal or extemporaneous prescription. 1754 Warburton *Ld. Bolingbroke's Philos.* ii. (1756) 72 His famous book .. taken as an extemporaneous cordial, .. to support himself under his frequent paroxysms. 1830 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLII. 99 This extemporaneous architecture was soon completed. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 61 He directed his servants to furnish an extemporaneous supper.

Hence **Extempora·neously** *adv.*, in an extemporaneous manner. **Extempora·neousness,** the quality of being extemporaneous.

1764 Harmer *Observ.* IV. v. 212 The extemporaneousness of them [Eastern songs]. 1792 *Edin. New Disp.* 525 Any proper tincture .. may be extemporaneously joined. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. li. 415 The barometer thus extemporaneously made, will be nearly as perfect .. as before. 1836 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 66 Questions which it were worse than folly to treat extemporaneously. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb. 308/1 Insufficient preparation, and all the other evils which are briefly comprehended in the description of extemporaneousness.

† Extempo·rany, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *extemporāne-us*: see prec.] = prec.

1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 397 Sometimes extemporany, sometimes premeditated.

Extemporary (ekste·mpŏrări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Extempore *a.* + -ary.]

A. *adj.*

1. Unpremeditated; *esp.* of prayer, discourse, composition, etc.; = Extempore *a.* 2. Occas. of a speaker; † formerly also of the ability to speak.

1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* § 42 The seruice said in our parish-churches is as good a seruice to God as the extemporary deuotions in your parlours. 1648-9 *Eikon. Bas.* 78 Those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and fluency. 1684 Winstanley in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Queen Elizabeth coming into a Grammar-School made this extemporary Verse. 1849 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* II. 244, I have never known a truly extemporary preacher. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vi. 157 Cardinal de Retz .. described himself in an extemporary Latin sentence. 1880 Vern. Lee *Stud. Italy* II. ii. 27 Italy appears at all times to have produced extemporary poets.

quasi-*adv.* 1629 N. C[arpenter] *Achitophel* 38 David's prayer..proceeded from him extemporary.

† **b.** *nonce-use.*

1642 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 33. 78, I believe they [the Angels] have an extemporary knowledge.

† **2.** Arising at the moment, occasional, casual; sudden, unexpected. *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. xxiv. (1840) 46 Being no slip of an extemporary passion, but a studied and premeditated act. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm. on Matt.* xi. 30 Wks. IV. 480 The most extemporary view of the commands of the decalogue. 1672 Shadwell *Miser* IV, Extemporary love is most commonly as hypocritical as extemporary prayer. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 94 ¶ A calm delight, such as..is yet easily quitted for some extemporary joy.

3. Made for, or suggested by the occasion; hastily built, framed, prepared, or provided; makeshift; = Extempore *a.* 3.

1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. of Mindes* I. 18 They.. constitute one common and extemporary home. 1656-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 349/2 As soon as he landed, they..rear'd an extemporary Altar before him. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 153 Such Plants..are easily prepar'd for an Extemporary Collation. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 117 The system of extemporary government fell into fragments. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 581 Such elaborate dramatic personages were not extemporary creations thrown off in the heat of the pen. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 146 A sty even more extemporary than the shanties.

† **B.** *sb.* An extemporary speech or action; an impromptu. *Obs.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* III. 9 His extemporaries were often better than his premeditations. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 52 Extemporaries are the gentile feats of a good discerning.

Hence † **Extempora·rian,** one who speaks extempore; one who maintains the propriety of speaking extempore. **Extempo·rarily** *adv.*, in an extemporary manner; without premeditation. **Extempo·rariness,** extemporary quality.

1680 G. Hickes *Spirit Popery* 45 Either the Church of England, or the People called Quakers are in the right, and Extemporarians, not Inspired, certainly in the Wrong. 1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. vi. (1713) 108, I have answered as well as I could thus extemporarily. *a* 1754 Fielding *Demosth. 1st Olynthiac* Wks. 1775 IX. 238 Extemporarily, and without premeditation. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1873) I. 400 Extemporarily adapting means to ends. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 245 You endeavour thereby, to impugne extemporariness, multiplicity, and variety of words, in Prayer.

† Extempo·rate, *a. Obs.* [f. Extempore *adv.* + -ate².] **a.** Done or produced extempore; **b.** = Extemporal.

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 104 In an extemporate humor he made this sonnet. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 4 To my first Paper I could never have answer (save to the extemporate writing before at our meeting). 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 37 Prayers, both prepared and extemporate have been ordinarily used. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Ephes. v. 19 It would be mad Work for a Congregation to sing extemporate Songs.

Extempore (ekste·mpŏri), *adv. a.* and *sb.* [a. L. phrase *ex tempore* lit. 'out of the time'.]

A. *adv.*

1. At the moment, without premeditation or preparation; at first sight; off-hand. Now usually with reference to speech, composition, or musical performance. *To speak extempore* in present use often merely means to speak without notes, or without reading from manuscript. *To pray extempore* is opposed to using a set form of prayer.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* (Arb.) 32 Yea and extempore will he dities compose. 1588 Babington *Exp. Lord's Pr.* 175 Afterward .. he .. began to preach *extempore*. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 29 A speedie .. drinke which trauailers may make for themselues (ex tempore) when they are distressed for want of good Beer. 1642 P. Rupert *Declaration* 2 Noblemen..could then fight so valiantly ex tempore. *a* 1688 Bunyan *Wks.* II. 677 It is at this day wonderful common, for men to pray Ex-tempore..To pray by a Book .. is now out of fashion. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 140, I don't like a Man that can hate at first Sight, and kill Extempore. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* 11 June, [The tackle and pullies]..being easily..applied ex tempore as occasion requires. 1756 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* xcviii. IV. 81, I wrote, extempore, on the back of the song, some stanzas, that went perfectly well to the tune. 1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 72 He proposes to speak these lectures extempore. *a* 1845 Hood *Open Question* ix, He played extempore as well As certain wild Itinerants on Sunday. 1847 Grote *Greece* (1862) III. xxxvi. 289 The right expedient seemed to flash upon his mind extempore. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 209, I always preach extempore.

† **2.** On the instant; at once; immediately. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 65 You shall see me cast a figure for him extempore. 1604 *Meeting Gallants at Ordinarie* 22 The body must be removed .. extempore: it would affect all the Ayre round about else. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* Pref., I'd yeeld extempore my breath.

† **3.** *To live extempore*: to live 'from hand to mouth'. *Obs.*

1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 146 When a man lives not ex tempore, but premeditates. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* iii. (1739) 47 To live extempore without any Regard to the future. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* IV. 58 There are too many in the world..who seem to live extempore..being immersed only in present matters.

B. *adj.*

1. Arising out of the moment; casual, occasional; sudden, unprepared for. Now only of personal actions (cf. 2).

1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xiv. (1840) 267 It was..an extempore water, flowing from the snow which melted on hills. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 174 It was but a flash, an extempore motion. *a* 1716 South *Wks.* IV. 50 To make the salvation of an immortal soul, such a slight, extempore business. 1755 Young *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 240 Shall we .. leap plumb into the jaws of extempore death? 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 150 He was somewhat subject to extempore bursts of passion. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 228 Markham's extempore championship of the twelve tribes.

2. Of a discourse, etc.: Composed, spoken, performed, or acted at the moment, without premeditation or preparation. Now usually understood to mean: Without the assistance of notes, or without reading.

a 1637 B. Jonson *Leges Convivales* Wks. (Rtldg.) 727 Let no poetaster command Another extempore verses to make. 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* Preamb., There is in many, an excellent gift of extempore vocal Prayer. *a* 1704 Locke *Paraphr.* 1 *Cor.* xiv. *note* Wks. 1714 III. 199 Their singing..was of extempore hymns by the impulse of the Spirit. 1756 Cibber *Apol.* (ed. 4) II. 112 Extempore farces or dialogues continued till they were displaced by the exhibition of the mysteries. 1795 Mason (*A. Mus.* i. 54 Voluntaries..continue to be always extempore productions. 1837 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. xx. 301 To be present at extempore prayer, is to hear prayers. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 292 The boy .. acted an extempore part of his own invention. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* I. iii. 141 His [Dr. Arnold's] power of extempore translation into English.

b. Of speakers, performers.

1791-1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 226/2 This accomplished extempore actor. 1886 *Beeton's Complete Orator* II. 122 Tillotson failed altogether as an extempore preacher.

3. Contrived for the occasion, makeshift.

1694 F. Bragge *Disc. on Parables* I. 7 To..have an extempore superficial religion. 1806-7 J. Berkeley *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xxi, Dinner dressed by the housemaid with extempore spits, saucepans etc. 1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 347 A sort of mixed and extempore Judicatory. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 176 John lay on an extempore sofa.

† **C.** *sb.* Extempore composition, speech, or performance; an impromptu, improvisation. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. A poet! I will challenge him my selfe presently, at ex tempore. 1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 127 *Post* We can all sing and say, And so (with practise) soone may learn to play. *Inc.* True, could our action answer your extempore. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 6 July, W. H. and I did sing extempores. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 312 Anagrams..and ex Tempores are all their own. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hay* Wks. 1812 IV. 410 The extempore, the extempore on the Flys, or you shan't have your Passage for nothing. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. Interl. at end, ii, Such may hither secret stray, To labour an extempore. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 49 A specimen of Mr. Platt's extempore.

† **Extempore,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec.] *trans.* = Extemporize.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Oct., A loud laugh .. he could at all times extempore.

† **Extemporean,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [? f. Extempore + -an; but perh. misprr. for *extemporaneal*, which Burton uses elsewhere.] Extemporaneous.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1651) 12 It was first written..in an extemporean stile.

Extemporist (ekste·mpŏrist). *rare*—¹. [f. Extempor-e *adv.* + -ist.] One who is given to extemporize.

1812 *Religionism* 60 Extemporists.

Extemporization (ekste mpŏrəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of speaking, or of composing and executing music, extempore; improvisation; an extempore performance.

1860 Worcester cites *Athenæum.* 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 4 For three-quarters of an hour last Sunday, I was obliged to listen to Mr. Y.'s extemporization. 1879 O. W. Holmes *Motley* xxi. 164 A conversation must necessarily imply a certain amount of extemporization on the part of both.

Extemporize (ekste·mpŏrəiz), *v.* [f. Extempor-e *adv.* + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To speak extempore. Also, to compose and perform music off-hand; to improvise.

a 1717 [see Extemporizing *vbl. sb.*]. 1775 in Ash. 1883 A. Phelps *Eng. Style* vii. 109 Preachers are prone either to extemporize always or to write always. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 13/2, I resolved on a certain Sunday night to extemporize.

2. *trans.* To compose on the spur of the moment; to compose and utter off-hand.

1817 Byron *Beppo* xxxiii, He..could himself extemporise some stanzas. 1841 Miall *Nonconf.* I. 12 The plain, simple Scottish writer, who..extemporised the contents of this book 1880 Vern. Lee *Stud. Italy* v. 238 Their successors were obliged to leave half of the dialogue to be extemporised.

3. To produce or get up on the spur of the moment; to invent for the occasion.

1858 *Times* 9 Nov., Gunners..cannot be extemporized. 1864 *Ibid.* 24 Dec., The Federals..extemporized a Budget exactly as they extemporized an army. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 43 The Amœba..when it has met with a nutritive particle, extemporises a stomach for its reception. 1876 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 197 The canoes which he had extemporised. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* vii. 159 It was his [Bolingbroke's] special glory to extemporize statesmanship without sacrificing pleasure.

Hence **Extempo·rised** *ppl. a.*, in senses of the verb. **Extempo·riser,** one who speaks or composes extempore. **Extempo·rizing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* and *ppl. a.*

1836 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 61 It was an extemporized allegory. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 211 The extemporized jurisprudence of a later age. 1812 *Religionism* 62 Th'extemporizer's art who knows, Than pray had rather hear him blow his nose. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 47 Matter to sustain The staggering extemporizer's pain. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) II. 159 The Extemporizing faculty is never more out of its Element, than in the Pulpit. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 The cursory eyes of a temporizing and extemporizing licenser. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 499/2 Extemporizing machine, an invention for printing the notes of an extemporaneous performance, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard of a pianoforte or organ.

† **Extempory,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* [Anglicized form of Extempore.] = Extempore.

1623 Cockeram II, Out of Hand, *Extempory.* 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 30 Some being for extempory prayers, but none to my knowledge for extempory pollicy. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* 351 Whereunto they extempory made him very prudent and well advised answers. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 27 His Knife (which for a piece of extempory Service he

always wore about him). 1775 M. Guthrie in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 118 Celebrating our activity..with extempory Song.

Hence † **Extemporiness.**

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1775 in Ash.

Extend (eksteˈnd), *v.* Also 5 **estend.** [ME. *extenden*, ad. L. *extendĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *tendĕre* to stretch. The form *estend* is through Fr. *estendre*.]

I. To stretch out.

1. *trans.* To stretch forcibly, strain.

† **a.** To stretch or pull out (anything) to its full size; to strain (nerves); to hold or maintain in a stretched condition. Also, to train (a vine); after L. *extendere vitem*. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 140 In landes drie and hoote noo vyne extende. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 255 b, He was extended & strayned on ye crosse. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 246/1 Her wrinckles bee extended and stretched out. 1662 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 6 It [Asse's milk] extending the skinn, making it tender and removing wrinkles. 1725 Pope *Odyssey* v. 438 To reach Phæacia all thy nerves extend. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 Quadrilateral sails are extended by yards.

b. *Manege.* (See quot.).

1727 Bailey vol. II, *To extend* (a Horse) signifies to make him go large. 1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/1 Considering..what his [the horse's] stride is when really extended.

† **c.** To strain the capacity of, distend (a vessel, etc.). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Mirr.* I. iv. B iij b, Of alle goodes they extende them & discorde fro god. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xxxv. 53 Men and women .. muste reade oftentimes lowde..extendyng out the wyndepype. *a* 1642 Jos. Shute *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 99 No man should extend himself beyond the latitude of his own calling. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 The Saint felt his Vessel full extended in every Part. *c* 1720 Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 19 Fair swans, extend your dying throats.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To expand; to become distended.

1753 N. Torriano *Midwifry* 18 Some Authors alledge, that the Womb grows thinner, others that it grows thicker in uterine Gestation, as it extends.

2. In weaker sense: To straighten out, place at full length; to lay out (the body, limbs, etc.) in a horizontal position. † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 363 Flemer of feendes, out of him and here On which thy lymes feithfully extenden, Me kepe. 1624 Donne *Devotions* 61 If those pieces were extended and stretched out in Man. *a* 1729 Congreve *Lament. Hecuba* in Chalmers X. 276 Hector's Corps extended on a Bier. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 174 A limb is flexed, when it is bent; extended, when it is straightened out. 1888 Hatch *Hibbert Lect.* (1890) III. 74 When it was said 'The government shall be upon his shoulder,' it was meant that Christ should be extended on the cross.

b. To write out at full length; *esp.* to transcribe (shorthand notes) in longhand; to expand (graphical contractions). Also, to write out (a legal instrument) in proper form (now chiefly *Sc.*).

a 1639 Wotton *Reliquiæ* (1672) 89 The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others..would appear a thankless office. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxiii, We will take Instrument formally and authentically extended. 1806 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 334 'Takin down the conversation in heeroglyphics, and at hame, extendin your notes.' 1874 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* Pref. 8 The Surtees Society has always adhered to the plan of 'extending' contractions. 1882 Ogilvie, *To extend a deed*, to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, or the like, for signature; to engross a deed. [Scotch.]

c. Comm. *To extend an invoice*, etc.: to calculate and 'carry out' the amount of each line contained in it. (Cf. branch III.)

3. To stretch, draw (*e.g.* a cord, a line of troops) in a specified direction, or so as to reach to a certain point. In Practical Geometry, etc.: To open out (a pair of compasses); also *absol.*

1624 Gunter *Descr. Cross-staffe* I. vi. 20 Extend the compasses from the diuisor to 1, the same extent shall reach from the diuidend to the quotient. 1697 Dryden *Eneid* I. 587 Some extend the Wall, some build the Citadel. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 343 Then removing the string the space of 15 degrees in the Quadrant, and extending it to the Equator on the Cieling. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 55 P 5 His Troops are extended from Exilles to Mount Genevre. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 170 Colonel Sandys.. extends himself to the left..and began to form his men. 1794 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* 64 Extend from radius or 90° to the course 5 points on the line of sines.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To stretch or continue for a specified distance; to reach, be continuous, to or towards a certain point of space or time.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* 73 Thens departeth an arme like a fresshe water, And estendeth it toward the east. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 An hepe of snowe So hye extendynge our steple is more lowe. 1563 Brende *Q. Curtius* VII. (1570) 193 So much ground as his campe did conteyne, extendyng in compasse lx. furlonges. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 160 To Lacedemon did my Land extend. 1662 Graunt *Observ. Bills Mortal.* (1665) 116 No greater than that unto which the voice of a Preacher of a middling Lungs can easily extend. 1721 Pope *Temp. Fame* 265 Arches widen, and long iles extend. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 183 The Shore extends itself a great Way into the Sea. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 269 The point and division on which the whole are to form will be named; the whole will extend from it. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 Neustria..extended from the Meuse almost to the present southern limits of France. 1872 E. Spalding in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 90 The Blue Lead..extends through the county parallel to the main range. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Feb. 5/2 The strike has extended over 22 weeks.

fig. 1552 Huloet, Extende to, or be as much worth as his word, *suppeto.*

† **c.** To be directed *to* an object; to tend. Also, to belong, pertain. *Obs.*

a 1533 I.D. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C v, He trauayled..too..serche what extended to the arte of Nygromanycye. 1580 Baret *Alv.* E 492 To Extend to: to touch a thing, *pertineo.* 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 49 Anger is no sinne, so that .. the ende whether it extendeth be vertuous. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 1 No light of nature extendeth to declare the will and true worship of God.

4. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to continue to a greater distance; to push forward in space.

1569 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 351, I take some heed not to extend my sleeve beyond my arm. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 18 Let the earth be extracted, and plants cannot extend themselves. 1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict.* c. clxxxvi. (*title*), An Act to enable the Portsmouth Railway Company..to extend their..Line from Godalming to Shalford.

b. To prolong in duration.

1580 Baret *Alv.* E 492 Is extended to this time. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 57 If much you note him You shall offend him, and extend his Passion; Feed, and regard him not. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* vii. (1640) 62 If I extend this Sermon, if you extend your Devotion, or your Patience, beyond the ordinary time. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 18 To Helen's bed the Gods alone assign Hermione t' extend the regal line. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xix. (1813) 349 The season may be extended. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Heraldry* Introd. 14 It is the labour..of vanity to extend the term of this ideal longevity.

c. To carry to a further point of completeness.

1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. iii. 196 This advantage hath enabled them to extend their discoveries much farther. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* ix. 118 Machinery might be extended to the utmost perfection.

5. To spread out in area; to make to cover a certain space; † to open out (something furled up).

1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1676) 148 You may .. extend a Tent over it, to keep out Rain. 1730 A. Gordon tr. *Maffei's Amphith.* 349 An Awning was extended over the Amphitheatre. 1767 Franklin *Lett.* (1833) 107 Men .. carry umbrellas in their hands, which they extend in case of rain.

b. *Metaph.* Used in *passive* with generalized sense: To possess 'extension' or spatial magnitude.

1666 [see Extended *ppl. a.* 4]. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 48 'Tis..as intelligible to say, that a body is extended without parts, as that any thing thinks without being conscious of it. 1727 Prior *Alma* I. 96 The mind, say they, while you sustain To hold her station in the brain; You grant, at least she is extended. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xlvii, 'I know not'..'how to conceive anything without extension; what is extended must have parts'. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 460/2 It is usual to consider it [a body] as extended only in length, breadth, and thickness. 1862 [see Extended *ppl. a.* 4].

c. *intr.* To cover an area; to stretch out in various directions. Of immaterial things: To have a certain range or scope.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xxi. 181 This [heaven] is that gyueth to vs his colour blew, the whiche estendeth aboue thayer. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 28 The parliament, which I knowledge to be of great strengthe in matters whereunto it extendethe. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VI. 97 All the purple plains that wide extend. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 3 The commandment extendeth more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 514 Some ancient Oak, whose Arms extend In ample Breadth. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884 Rtldg.) 113 These Robberies extended chiefly to Wearing-Cloths. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 162 Moral obligations can extend no further than to natural possibilities. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 88 Thou art he whose goodness extendeth to all men. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 70 Its commerce extended from China to Europe.

6. *trans.* To widen, enlarge (boundaries); to enlarge the area of. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1580 Baret *Alv.* E 492 To extend the bounds. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 177 My Song to flow'ry Gardens might extend. 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* ii. 40 First westward and northward..the Aryans extended. 1876 E. Jenkins *Blot on Queen's Head* 3 The way in which this inn had gone on extending.

b. To widen the range, scope, area of application of (a law, operation, dominion, state of things, etc.); to enlarge the scope or meaning of (a word).

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* x. i. 177 *Onen*..is extended to the interpretation of dreames. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 21 Yet do we not so far extend the law of reason. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 62 You do extend These thoughts of horror further than you shall Finde cause in Cæsar. 1656–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 40/1 Crœsus wondered to see their Plenty extended to the very Beasts. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 103 P 13 To strengthen and extend his Sight by a Glass. 1752 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) IV. xv. 302 We are taught to extend our prayers beyond our own private necessities. 1853 O. Gordon in *Report, etc. on Recomm. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 196, I have nothing to say about the fourth mode suggested of extending the University. 1854 H. Spencer *Genesis of Science* Ess. (1858) 162 The invention of the barometer enabled men to extend the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere.

refl. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* I. 11 The fashion extended itself among the courtiers. 1822 Brewster *Newton* II. xix. 207 The reputation of Newton had been gradually extending itself on the continent.

† **c.** *refl.* To give oneself space; to dilate, enlarge on a subject. *Obs.*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 41, I forbear to extend myself in any further relation upon this subject. 1685 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 242 He extended himself eloquently and largely upon this subject.

† **7.** To magnify in representation; to exaggerate. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 143, I can nothing extende the goodlines Of her temple. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 25, *Second Gent.* You speake him farre. *First Gent.* I do extend him (Sir) within himselfe.

II. To stretch forth, hold out.

8. To stretch forth (the arm or hand). Cf. 2. Also, to hold out, put forward (a staff, etc.).

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 72, I extend my hand to him thus. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 87 That they [vines] may the more extend their branches in length. 1697 Dryden *Eneid* I. 683 See..his old Sire his helpless Hand extend. 1782 Cowper *Dog & Water Lily* v, With cane extended far. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 56 It is necessary to parry with the arm a little extended. 1822 M. A. Kelty *Osmond* I. 52 Extending his hand, he took her's. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 244 The strong arm of the Government could be extended out to protect them.

9. To hold out, accord, grant (kindness, indulgence) *to*, *towards* a person; to offer (advice). † Formerly also, to display (malice), inflict (vengeance), issue (a legal process) *against*, *upon.*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1544) 59 a, He .. extended a more stately facion than purteyned to his degree. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 16 Such as are in unfained miserie .. to whom charitie ought to be extended. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 3 He extendeth vengeance vpon the wicked. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* 256 Since thou hast malice to bestowe, extende it vpon Ahab. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iii. 65 Towards himselfe..We must extend our notice. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cix. 12 Let there be none to extend mercy unto him. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 11 To all she smiles extends. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 68 You should extend to me the same..indulgence. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 687 You..begged that some allowance might be extended to you.

b. *U. S. To extend a call* (to a pastorate). Cf. Call *sb.* 6 g.

1887 *Troy Daily Times* 5 Nov., Plymouth Church has decided to extend a call to the Rev. Charles A. Berry.

c. *Law.* To present (a protest).

1889 [see Extended 5]. *Mod.* 'A captain of a merchant vessel, in case of loss or average, *extends* his protest.' So does a notary when he has to protest a bill of exchange.' (H. H. Gibbs.)

III. To value, assess. [Of somewhat obscure origin; perh. derived inversely from Extent, and thus etymologically = 'to ascertain the extent of'; perh. with notion of setting down at length: cf. 2 b, c.]

10. To assess, value; *esp.* in *Law*: To value (lands, etc.).

[1292 Britton III. vii. § 4 Maunderoms al viscounte..qe par chevalers et autres bones gentz..face estendre totes les terres.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 202 Now wille kyng R. alle his lond extende, Merschalle & stiward berfor about dos sende. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* Prol., It is necessarye to be knowen, howe all these maners..shulde be extended, surueyed..and valued in euery parte. 1602 Fulbecke *and Pt. Parall.* 41 That which was within the bayliwicke..himselfe caused to be extended by parcels, and at the end he put the summe of the value. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* 242/1 *Extend*, to value the lands, etc., of one bound by a statute, who has forfeited his bond, at such an indifferent rate, as by the yearly rent, the creditor may in time be paid his debt.

11. *Law.* To take possession of by a writ of extent; to seize upon (land, etc.) in satisfaction for a debt; to levy upon.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 82 Our goods are not spoiled..our lands extended, our bodies imprisoned. 1625 Massinger *New Way* v. i, When This manor is extended to my use, You'll speak in an humbler key. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 45 The land is to be extended for a yearely value, to satisfie the debt. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 331 A use could not be extended by writ of *elegit*, or other legal process, for the debts of *cestuy que use.* 1798 Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 76 Whether a life estate could be extended. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 56 If he releases all his right to the land, yet he may extend it afterwards. 1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.*

b. *transf.* To seize upon, take possession of, by force.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 105 Labienus .. Hath with his Parthian Force Extended Asia. 1612 Tofte *Honour's Acad.* 31 For where the publique good is extended, not any man there should seeke his owne particular quiet. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 436 The law .. Will soon extend her for your bride.

† **c.** *intr.* with *upon*: To levy upon. *Obs. rare.*

1564–78 Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 11, I haue extended vpon aunciente landes in the Countrie for the breach of couenauntes.

¶ Erron. used for Attend.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 239/1 Prayeng god..that he wold gyue hym grace that he myght estende to the helthe of his neyghbours.

Hence **Extending** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Extend; also an instance of this. **Extending** *ppl. a.*, that extends; that is expanding, spreading out, or becoming larger.

1542 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The whiche [veins] after the braunches..and the extending by the arme are diuersified. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*

Wks. (1711) 107 For the amplifying and extending of the Christian religion. 1760 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* vii. 95 Through the gracious extendings of Divine help. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 Warm with the ardor of an extending and exalted religion. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 1/1 A profitable and extending business in these goods. *Mod. Furnisher's Price-list*, An extending Dining Table.

Extendable, obs. form of EXTENDIBLE.

†**Extendant**, *a. Obs.* [f. EXTEND + -ANT[2].] a. *Sc.* Amounting *to*. b. *Her.* Having the wings expanded; = DISPLAYED.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 111 He sende ane riche present extendant til thre scoir of thousandis peces of gold. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald., Extendant*, or Displayed, laid open in full aspect. 1851 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

Extended (ekste·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Stretched out to the full. Of troops, etc.: Spread out.

1552 HULOET, Extended in breadth or length, *porrectus*. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 14 Marching in an extended Battayle. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* 251 The length of his extended limbs. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equit.* 62, I mean by the extended that trot in which the horse trots out without retaining himself, being quite straight. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 We rode along in an extended line. 1864 COL. MCMURDO in *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept., Extended order simply means skirmishing order.

b. Of an arm, spear, etc.: Outstretched.

1703 POPE *Thebais* 723 The youth surround her with extended spears.

†c. Of a passion: Strained, intensified. Of the voice: Strained. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. 164 Anger..and other extended Self-Passions. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 109 And as loud as his utmost extended voice would admit.

2. Drawn out in length in space or time; continued, prolonged.

c 1450 BURGH *Secrees* (E. E. T. S.) 2591 Eeyen longe, and extendid visage, Signe be of malice and Envye. 1737 POPE *Imit. Hor.* IV. i. 42 Thee, drest in Fancy's airy beam, Absent I follow thro' th' extended Dream. 1786 GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes* II. 8 The vale of Lorton is of the extended kind, running a considerable way between mountains. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii, The coast was one extended sheepwalk. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 818/2 *Extended-letter* (*Printing*), one having a face broader than usual with a letter of its height.

†b. *Extended proportionality*: = *Continued proportional*: see CONTINUED 4 a. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. xx. 136.

3. Enlarged in area; wide-spread, extensive.

1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 315 Here..Edward sleeps: Whom not th' extended Albion could contain. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 196 The river Curuan, boasting much gold and clear extended plains of grass.

b. Enlarged in comprehension or scope; having a large scope, extensive.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., That your power of doing generous..actions may be as extended as your will. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 6 The introduction of such a fourth name..must render the use of Pliocene in its original extended sense impossible. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Heraldry* Introd. 15 Its scope and influence are far more extended.

4. Having or possessing the quality of extension. See EXTENSION 7 b.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 A Substance extended, divisible and impenetrable. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* I. vii. (1729) 25 A Surveyor of Land conceives at first Sight, that a Field is extended. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* III. v. (1803) I. 483 From the contemplation of finite extended things. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 16 The idea of resistance cannot be separated in thought from the idea of an extended body which offers resistance.

5. *Law.* a. Valued; seized upon and held in satisfaction for a debt, etc.; levied upon. b. Of a protest: (see EXTEND *v.* 9 c.).

a 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 124 For the extended lands, where ill officers became indebted to the crown, and made an art to have their lands extended at easy rates. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvi. 420 The process is usually called an extent..because the sheriff is to cause the lands, etc. to be appraised to their full extended value. 1889 *Case Bp. of Lincoln* (1891) 53 The costs of the Promoters occasioned by..the said Extended Protest.

Hence **Extendedly** *adv.*, in an extended manner; at length, fully; to a great extent, continuously, extensively; so as to possess extension. **Extendedness**, the quality or condition of being extended.

1660 EARL BRISTOL *Sp.* in *Parl. Hist.* (1763) XXII. 388 To speak unto your Lordships somewhat more extendedly than what is my Use. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 779 Reason dictates, that Here and There, is so to be understood of the Deity, not as if it were Extendedly Here and There. 1791 *Gilbert's Law Evid.* I. 147 We must consider the Nature of Bills of Exchange a little more extendedly from their original. 1806 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 460 The polar regions are more extendedly flat than..they would have been if [etc.]. 1873 MASSON *Drumm. of Hawth.* xxi. 477 'The Midden-Fecht', or, more extendedly, 'The Midden-Fecht between Vitarva and Neberna'. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 68 Neither is extendednes the measure of God's immensity. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fever*, A Redness in the Face..Strength, Quickness and Extendedness of the Pulse.

Extender (ekste·ndəɹ). Also **extendor**. [f. EXTEND + -ER[1]. In sense 3 a. AF. *estendour*, f. *estendre* to EXTEND.] One who, or that which, extends, in senses of the vb.

1. *gen.*

1611 COTGR., *Extenseur*, an extender..stretcher out at length. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 The extenders raising their hands too high, or putting them down too low, etc. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. i. 467 The Extension made, the Extenders are to be loosened gently. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Supremn.* v. (1687) 176 The extenders of Empire are admired and commended. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 158 *Fashta* signifies an Extender of the Voice.

†2. Of a muscle; = EXTENSOR. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 782 The fourth muscle or the second extendor..occupieth the outward part of the backside of the arme. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 65 Their origination may be..from the back..outwardly as the first extendor. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* Gloss., *Cruræus Musculus*, an Extender of the Tibia.

†3. A surveyor or valuer; *esp.* in *Law*, one who values land, etc., under a writ of extent. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 6 Et cele estente..soit enrouillé et enselé desuth les seaus des extendours jurez. *transl.* This extent..shall be enrolled and sealed under the seals of the sworn extendors.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 83 In his auhtend 3ere..Extendours he [William] sette forto extend þe land. 15.. *Skelton's Wks., Vox Populi* 366 Framyng fynes for fermes..Withe inclosyers and extenders.

Extendibility (ekste·ndibi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 58 Fler is cause of extendibility, And causeth matters permiscible to be. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 32 (1822) I. 249 The extendibility of this judicious imprecation to deeds.

Extendible (ekste·ndib'l), *a.* In 7 **extendable**. [f. EXTEND + -IBLE.]

1. Capable of being extended or stretched out; capable of being enlarged in length, area, or duration, or in range or scope of meaning or operation; = EXTENSIBLE.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 69 [Sweet smell] is in Aier more penetrative, And is more extendible. 1643 *Answ. Ld. Digby's Apol.* 58 The meaning of some words of great latitude, and very extendible in the said Protestation. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xviii. 263 Warrants for Vagrants are not extendable to Knight Errants. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* II. 121 The most ductile and extendible of all Bodies. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1732) 42 Such Tubes as have often suffered this Force grow rigid, and hardly more extendible therefore. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XVI. 49 The elastic and extendible nature of those links in the moral chain. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Law.* Subject to seizure under a writ of extent; liable to be levied upon for debt, etc.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 165 The Lands Intailed were not extendable. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 47 Not extendable for the debts of the party after his death. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 139 An equity of redemption is..not extendible by a judgement creditor. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Extendlessness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. App. intended to mean 'boundlessness'.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 10 Certain Moleculæ Seminales must be supposed..to keep the World and its Integrals from an Infinitude and Extendlesness of excursions every moment into new Figures and Animals.

†**Extendment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EXTEND + -MENT. Cf. OF. *estendement*.] The action of extending; extension.

1628 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* XV. 153 Which great extendment of the Greek patriarch's jurisdiction.

†**Extendure.** *Obs.* [f. EXTEND + -URE. Cf. OFr. *estendure*.]

1. = EXTENSION.

1610 *Hellish Councell by Iesuites* 15 It hath beene a deplorable..property of sinne, which was committed by the first man, to have his extendure ouer others. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 4 This Ile..by reason of its extendure, towards the Tropicke of Cancer..becomes exceeding hot. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. 81 They..labour to prohibite the natural extendure of the Nose. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk Lond.* i. 7 His person..tall and slim; With parts of large extendure born, To look o're hedges.

2. = EXTENT.

1613 T. MILLES *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 15/2 The Fire which is large in extendure, and burning brightly. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* I. 60 b, The night ensuing and the next daies full extendure are not sufficient. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 217 Plato..supposing the extendure, comparable to Afrique and Asia, joyned together.

Extense, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. (directly, or through OF. *extense*) L. *extens-us*, pa. pple. of *extendĕre* to EXTEND.]

A. *adj.* a. Possessing the quality of 'extension'. b. Widely extended; extensive.

a. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. XXVI, Common sense, that's not extense But like a centre that around doth shoot Its rayes. *Ibid.* II. II. III. XX, Is that Idea extense? or indivisible?

b. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 26 An *Absolute* Monarch who hath a power of doing, as extense as his Reasonable Will. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's Prayer 17 Their [our Transgressions'] guilt more extense than any thing but Thy mercie. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Alphonso of Castile* 63 Men and gods are too extense;—Could you slacken and condense?

†B. *sb.* a. What is extended, an expanse. b. ? = EXTENSION (quot. 1630). *Obs.*

1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Bartas* 583 Wee may not match the heav'n's extense Unto Thy Circle, infinite, immense. 1630 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 187 Meeke love and stern iustice so convert as each, in each, own scopes have to insert, as reason seeth cause to make extense.

Hence **Extensely** *adv.*

1646 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 144 This comming of the Lord is not to bee taken in atoms, but extensely.

Extensibility (ekste·nsibi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *extensibilité*.] The quality of being extensible; capability of being extended. a. Capacity of being stretched out to greater length or area.

a 1640 J. BALL *Power Godl.* II. v. (1657) 145 Water..is a..moist body, greater then the earth if we respect naturall extensibility. 1662 BOYLE *Acc. Freezing* Wks. 1772 II. 706 A copper box..which did bear three several freezings, by reason of the great extensibility of that metal. 1711 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. 54 In what precise manner they are Mixed, so as to give a Fiber Extensibility..who can say? 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 173 An increase of temperature affects also the extensibility of bodies.

b. in immaterial sense.

1806 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 448 An extensibility of power, all but boundless. 1881 WHITNEY *Mixt. Lang.* 9 A pure scientific induction..dependent for..its extensibility to further cases..upon the number..of the cases already observed.

Extensible (ekste·nsib'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *extensible*, ad. L. **extensibil-is*, f. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to EXTEND.]

1. Of a material object: a. Capable of being extended in any dimension or direction. b. Capable of being protruded; = EXTENSILE 2.

1611 COTGR., *Extensible*, extensible; which may be extended, or drawne out in length. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1669 HOLDER *Speech* 163 The Malleus, being fixed to an extensible Membrane, follows the Traction of the Muscle, and is drawn inwards. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 200 This perfect Metal..extensible like unto Gold. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 161 An artery is an extensible, elastic tube. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 87 Lips extremely long and extensible. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 148/1 The skin is more pliant and extensible. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 796 A layer of tissue..so extremely extensible. *fig.* 1871 tr. *Lange's Comm. Jerem.* 138 Our patience and steadfastness are as elastic and extensible as our faith is firm.

2. Of an immaterial object: Capable of being enlarged in scope or meaning.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 4. 76 If Lombard's words should..be thought farther extensible. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 87 And that Love is blind, is extensible beyond the object of Poetry. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 20 A system which is extensible to everything short of infinity. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Jan., Italy..has acquired..an indefinite but extensible protectorate over Abyssinia.

Hence **Extensibleness**, the quality of being extensible; extensibility.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 601 There is no contradiction between finite extent, and infinite extensibleness.

Extensile (ekste·nsil), *a.* [f. L. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to EXTEND + -ILE.]

1. Capable of being stretched out; extensible.

1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 55 *note*, As these small vessels become solid, the larger must of course grow less extensile. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 603 It is connected with the neighbouring parts by an extensile cellular tissue. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 131 The capsules of its [a child's] joints [are] more extensile than ours.

2. Of the tongue, a tentacle, etc.: Capable of being protruded.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 125 The tongue [is] cylindrical and extensile. 1848 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 69 The Hydratuba..with thirty or more very extensile, flexible, slender tentacula. 1879 WALLACE *Australas.* iii. 56 A true honeysucker with an extensile tongue.

Extension (ekste·nʃən). Also 4-5 **extencioun**, 6 **extencion**, 6-7 **extention**. [The two forms *extention* (ME. *extencioun*) and *extension* are ad. L. *extentiōn-em*, *extensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extendĕre* (pa. pples. *extentus*, *-tensus*) to EXTEND.]

1. The action of forcibly stretching or straining; strained state or condition. †a. Stretching or pulling out to greater length. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 b, Thynke on his extension or paynfull straynyng on the crosse. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 207/2 The Paralisis..and extention of the Synnues. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 That is an extension of the muscles and organs of motion maintaining the body at length. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 344 Removed from their places by forcible compression or extension. 1824 TREDGOLD *Ext. Strength Cast Iron* p. x, Experiments on the extension of bodies..when the strain exceeds the elastic force.

b. *Surg.* (See quot. 1860.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 You must use extention almost to every Dislocation. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. i. 467 The extension made, the extenders are to be loosened gently. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., When the fractured parts recede from one another, some degree of Extension is necessary. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Extension*, the pulling of a fractured limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also applied to similar treatment in dislocations. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Extension apparatus*, In case of hip-joint disease extension is employed..to prevent the contact of the two diseased surfaces.

†c. The action of straining the capacity of a vessel, etc.; distention, swelling. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 98 Þat may be knowen..bi reednesse & extencioun of þe face. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. iv. (1572) 78 b, An heuinesse with extencion or thrustinge out of the body. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1627) vii. 171 Fulnesse of Meat..causeth an Extension of the Stomacke. 1666

R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 106. 173 This Powder you may use in all Diseases where Humors do offend..or extentiate above Nature.

†**d.** Straining (of the voice). *Obs.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* v. 7 We take 'crying' for extension of voice.

2. The action of straightening out, or of placing at full length.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 741 The second motion of the Muscle is Extention, which is not proper but aduentitious or accidentall: for when the contracted Muscle is extended it is loosened by another and not by it selfe. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 496 You may perceive a feeble motion of flexion and extension. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 174 The levers..are capable of performing..flexion and extension; a limb is extended, when it is straightened out.

3. The reaching or stretching (the arm, hand) out or forth; protrusion (of the tongue, etc.).

1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 67 This Extension of the Hand [upwards] sometimes signifies Pacification.

4. *Law.* The 'extending' of a protest: see EXTEND 9 c.

1889 *Case Bp. Lincoln* (1891) 51 On which day Brooks and Jenkins..in extension of such their Protest alleged, etc.

5. The fact or condition of extending or reaching to a certain distance or in a certain direction.

1790 JAS. BRUCE *Source Nile* I. i. iii. 52 We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest extension seemed to be south by east. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 309 Showing..the former extension of the Esquimaux race to the higher north.

6. The action or process of spreading out in area; the condition of being so spread out. † Also *concr.* A 'stretch', expanse (of country).

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. i. vii. 86 This Foundation of the Earth upon the Waters, or extension of it above the Waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. 1786 GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes* (1788) II. 76 This extension of wild country we looked at with regret.

†**b.** Mode of extending superficially. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. vii. 2 A plaine superficies, is the shortest extension..from one lyne to an other.

†**c.** Extensibility; capability of being extended (by dilution). *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Chem. Concl.* 45 That infinite extention of the glasse of Antimonie.

†**7.** The amount of space throughout which anything extends; size, extent. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 14 There were..some Monarchique States, but not of any large extension perhaps. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii 187 The quantity or extension of the Body of the Air..commonly called the Atmosphere. *a* 1693 R. HOOKE in Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 202 Though I kept it..red-hot..yet it seem'd not at all to have diminish'd its extention. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 204 The City of London is of a vast extention.

b. *Physics* and *Metaph.* The property of being extended or of occupying space; spatial magnitude.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 162 As if locall extension..and other..sensible properties could not..be severed from his owne bodie. 1647 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. iii. IV. 35 Extension That's infinite implies a contradiction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 5 The Extension of Body, being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable Parts; and the Extension of Space, the continuity of unsolid, unseparable and immoveable Parts. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art*. I. 270 Extension is another property of matter inseparable from its existence. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. xi. 147 Our perceptions of the specific extension of the body—its size and shape.

c. An extended body or space.

1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* II. ii. (1874) I. 337 If,..any finite extension be infinitely divisible..a finite extension contains an infinite number of parts. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 231 A shrine is raised to thee..The sensitive extension of the world. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXVII. (1859) II. 160 The whole primary objects of sight, then, are colours and extensions, and forms or figures of extension.

8. Of immaterial things: The range over which anything extends; degree of extensiveness.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 293 The extension or varietie [of the objects of delight] taketh away a certaine distastfull loathsomenesse which one kind of vniforme pleasure draweth with it. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 21 This tongue is of that extension at this present, that it reacheth from Suiserland..over all ancient Germany. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 26. 330 A Christian City cannot be excommunicated, for a Christian City is a Christian Church..and of the same extension. 1762 JENYNS *Immort. Soul* I. 123 Rate not th' extension of the human mind By the Plebeian standard of mankind. 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1876) 36 The same extension of mind which gives the excellence of genius. 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 7 The extension of Logic as a Science is determined by its necessities as an Art.

b. *esp.* in *Logic.* Of a term or concept: Its range as measured by the number of objects which it denotes or contains under it. Opposed to *intension* or *comprehension.*

[1677 HALE *Primitive Origination of Mankind* IV. iii. 311 God's Perfections are infinite both in extention and intention.] 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 3 The Extension of an universal Idea regards all the particular Kinds and single Beings that are contained under it..So a Bowl, in its Extension, includes a wooden Bowl, a brass Bowl, etc. *Ibid.* III. ii. § 2 In all affirmative propositions, the predicate has no greater extension than the subject; for its extension is restrained by the subject. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 66 It denotes a number of objects..This is its Quantity of Extension. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 92 War-screw-steam-ship is a still narrower term, that is, has much less extension.

9. Enlargement. **a.** Increase in length; prolongation, lengthening.

1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 216 Some small increase of distances between squadrons may be permitted..and whatever extension is thereby occasioned, will be immediately corrected. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 452 A considerable extension is given to the limestone. 1880 HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 719/1 Broadwood..having carried the compass of the grand piano up to F, found that the wrestplank was so much weakened by this extension that [etc.].

b. *concr.* An extended portion; *esp.* an additional section, a prolongation (of a railway, or the like); also *attrib.*

1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict.* c. CXXXIII, An Act to alter the Line of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway. 1863 *Bradshaw's Railway Man.* § 288. 271 By subsequent acts, an extension from Chepstow to Grange Court was authorised. 1891 *Ibid.* § 179. 231 The extension was opened for traffic on the 1st of March 1880. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 300 The Alpine Flora occupies the extension southwards of the Arctic regions.

c. *Gram.* A word or words serving to amplify a subject or predicate; also an extended form (of a word) produced by the addition of a suffix.

d. Enlargement in duration.

Extension of time: (Comm.) the concession by a creditor of a later date than that stipulated for the payment of a debt. Also in *Law*, a grant of additional time for the fulfilment of legal formalities.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 30 This better resurrection is..an extension even of that eternity of happiness. 1880 HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 722/1 In 1835 Pierre Erard obtained an extension of his patent.

e. Enlargement in area.

1841–72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 563 The extension of the shell is entirely effected by the margin of the mantle. 1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict.* c. CXXV. (*title*), An Act for..the Extension of the Boundaries of the said Borough. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 581 When the normal cambium has begun its growth at the outer side of the ring of wood, radial extension..begins in a middle layer.

f. Enlargement in scope or operation.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 181 b, Which conclusion is diuersly..extended..The first extension is, that [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 222 The Sacriledge and extention of the civil Jurisdiction in giving the civil Magistrate licence to take cognizance of the publique Liturgy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1712, What no child..could produce, without an extension of its faculties. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 164 The great extension of agriculture that followed the re-establishment of peace. 1853 O. GORDON in *Report Recomm. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 198, I look for the extension of the University to the poor. 1868 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 7 A question whether..the extension of human knowledge really leads to an extension of human happiness.

g. *University Extension*: the extending of the scope and work of the universities, *esp.* by affording some of the advantages of university teaching and examination to non-resident students.

1850 MANSEL *Evid. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 19, I do not think that any great scheme of University extension is practicable in the present day. 1867 *N. Brit. Rev.* Mar. XLVI. 224 The various schemes of University extension which have been suggested. 1871 J. STUART (*title*), A letter on University Extension. 1885 MOULTON *Univ. Extension Movement* 4 University Extension is mainly occupied with carrying, by itinerant teachers, University teaching to the doors of the people who cannot come up to the Universities. *Ibid.* 45 Chesterfield University Extension Association..Northampton University Extension Society. *Ibid.* 27 To assign one-half of a winter's session to a University Extension Course..University Extension Certificates in Science subjects.

10. *attrib.* **a.** (sense 1 b) as *extension-apparatus, -splint.* **b.** (sense 2) as *extension-motion.* **c.** (sense 9 a) as *extension-ladder, -pedal, -table*, etc. **d.** (sense 9 b) as *extension-room.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 818/2 **Extension-apparatus*, an instrument designed to counteract the natural tendency of the muscles to shorten when a limb has been fractured or dislocated. *Ibid.*, **Extension-ladder*, a ladder having a movable section, which is projected in prolongation of the main section. 1859 *Field Exerc. Infantry* I. § 4. 7 In order to supple the soldier..the following *extension motions will be practised. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Brace of Boys* 288 He heard an earnest, boyish voice in the *extension-room. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Extension splint.* 1864 WEBSTER **Extension table*, a table that can readily be extended or contracted in length. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 1/2 *Extension Top Phaetons.

Extensional (ekste·nʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or possessed of extension.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. xx, But that some virtue's not extentionall May thus be proved. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* II. xxxiv. (1668) 149 You run always into these extensional Phantasms. 1773 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

Extensionist (ekste·nʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] **a.** One who advocates the extension of anything. **b.** A member of the Association for the Extension of University Teaching. *colloq.* A University Extension student, *esp.* one attending the 'Summer Meeting' begun in Oxford in 1888.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 H. RICHARD in *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/1 County suffrage extensionists.

Extensity (ekste·nsĭti). [f. L. *extens-us* (see EXTENSE) + -ITY.] The quality of having (a certain) extension; in *Psychol.* of the breadth of sensation, as opposed to intensity (see quot. 1886).

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) CXXXI. 125/2 Intensity and extensity combinable only by blessed spirits.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 25 Its intensity is in a precisely inverse ratio to its extensity. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 46 In our organic sensations, we can distinguish..variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, extensity. This last characteristic..is..an essential element in our perception of space.

Extensive (ekste·nsiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *extensīv-us*, f. *extendĕre* (pa. pple. *extensus*); see EXTEND and -IVE. Cf. F. *extensif.*]

†**1.** Capable of being extended; extensible. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, These two [sulphur and mercury] Make the rest ductile, malleable, extensiue. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* 1692 BOYLE (J.), Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as..most extensive under the hammer.

†**2.** Tending to cause extension or stretching out. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 Station is..one kinde of motion..which Physitians..doe name extensive or tonicall.

b. That has the effect of extending or enlarging in scope.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. XXXIII. 597 This bastard extensive interpretation *ex ratione juris* is frequently styled 'analogical'.

3. a. Of material things: Extending over or occupying a large surface or space; having a wide extent, widely extended. Of capital, purchases, etc.: Large in amount.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extensive*..that Extends, or Reaches far. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 357 The extensive plantations..round his lands. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iii. I. 19 By means of water-carriage a more extensive market is opened. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 28 Along the extensive mucous tract..absorption is constantly going on. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. § 53. 134 Extensive capital had..been sunk in the traffic. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiii. 71 That empire..was the most extensive that had ever obeyed a single chief. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 283 Extensive silver veins and deposits.

b. Of immaterial things: Far-reaching, large in comprehension or scope; wide in application or operation; comprehensive; also, lengthy, full of detail. † *Extensive to*: that extends to, applicable to, comprehensive of.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 5 The reprehension of Saint Paul was..extensive to all knowledge. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 105, I am bound to take scripture in the most extensive sence. *a* 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. i, An extensive survey of the branches of any science. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. iv. 165 Inability..may be more general and extensive to all Acts of that Kind. 1796 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 14 A piece of flagrant and extensive wickedness. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. ix, Our limits will not permit us to indulge in extensive quotation. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. viii. 705 The Mutiny Act constitutes an extensive code of martial law.

c. So of persons, their faculties, etc. *Obs.* or *rare.*

a 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* I. (1634) 2 A Livie or a Guicciardine or such extensive and voluminous authours. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 128 He was extensive in his charity. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 138 The God of day, Who all surveys with his extensive eye. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise* Wks. III. 448 Idleness, that extensive parent of many miseries and many sins. 1768 GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 67 In a word, he was..a Man of a very extensive genius.

4. Of or pertaining to extension (in sense 7 b); characterized by, or possessed of, extension; occupying space.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 114 Unlesse his bodie had therein a corporall, extensive and sensible manner of existing. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 442 Space and time are necessarily represented as extensive quanta. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 53 We do not first experience a succession of touches..by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as extensive because they are associated with..the original series of movements.

5. Of or pertaining to extension (in sense 8 b); denoting a large number of objects. Opposed to *intensive.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiii. 333 This haps mostly when there wants of Assistance, Extensive or Intensive. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 13 This Art teaches us to distribute any extensive Idea into its different Kinds or Species. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XV. (1866) I. 272 Every notion has not only an Extensive, but likewise an Intensive quantity.

Extensively (ekste·nsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an extensive manner.

1. Widely, largely; to a great extent; on a large scale; with a wide range.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 3 'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without..surveying them extensively. 1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Grammar* Advt., He may..indulge a hope, that the book will be still more extensively approved and circulated. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 298 Numerous arterial canals..ramify extensively in the surrounding structures. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 158 A period when bronze was extensively used for..implements.

2. In extent or scope; with respect to range of application. Often opposed to *intensively.* † *Extensively with*: so as to be co-extensive with.

1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 3 Christ here sets out the greatnesse of the ruine..and that both Intensively, and Extensively. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* (1811) II. 103 Let it [Westminster] be taken..extensively with the Liberty of Lancaster from Temple Bar, and it filleth as much ground [etc.]. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5119/2 A Peace so extensively great in all its Circumstances. 1794 MATHIAS

Purt. Lit. (1798) 380 The most extensively learned book I ever saw. 1856 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 64 As *truly* we say, not as extensively; but in considering the *justice* of such substitution, the extent is of no moment. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. iii. § 7 Increase of resemblance extensively..has the same power as increase of resemblance intensively, in rendering the restoration of the past more certain.

b. In extension (in Logic); with respect to extension. See Extension 8 b.

1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* viii. (1866) I. 146 A notion is extensively great in proportion to the greater number.. of determinations or attributes it contains under it. 1864 Bowen *Logic* viii. 237 Reasoning Extensively, we say, men are a part or class of responsible agents, and are, therefore, also a part of free agents.

3. With respect to extension (or the quality of occupying space). See Extension 7 b.

1886 G. C. Robertson in *Mind* July 423 By more complex efforts..we distinguish this and that extensively within such body.

Exte·nsiveness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or fact of being extensive.

1. Extensive character or nature; widespread range; comprehensiveness, breadth; also, the dimensions to which a thing is extended; extent.

1659 Sir R. Baker in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxx. 6 Of the extensiveness [of our watching] there can be none [question]. 1666 J. Serjeant *Let. of Thanks* 99 Tradition, when a Heresy arises, gains more of Intensitiveness and vigor than it losses in it's Extensiveness. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 28 b, A sufficient number of Columns for the extensiveness of their area. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 260 The extensiveness of the uses to which the article can be applied. 1880 T. Hardy *Trumpet-Major* III. xxxv. 127 Her interests had grandly developed .. to an extensiveness truly European.

†2. The fact of being extended; wide diffusion.

1656 Jeanes *Fulu. Christ* 215 The bounty and liberality of men may be disinabled, by extensiveneese unto too many. 1768 Hewson *Lymph. System* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 223 The extensiveness of this system through so many classes of animals.

†3. Capability of being extended or dilated.

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 30 We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extensiveness of the Throats.. of Serpents. 1708 W. King *Cookery* i, What extensiveness can there be in their souls. 1755 in Johnson. 1818 in Todd.

4. = Extensity.

1887 W. James in *Mind* Jan. 2 Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling..can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element.

Extensor (ekste·nsəɹ), *sb.* [a. late L. *extensor*, agent-n. f. *extendĕre* to Extend.]

1. A muscle which serves to extend or straighten out any part of the body. Opposed to *flexor*.

[1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Extensor Digitorum Communis*..a Muscle of the Fingers.] 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* v. ii. (1747) 286 *note*, The *peronæus Longus* helps to.. direct the Power of the other Extensors towards the Ball of the great Toe. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. 245 The Limbs have both long and short Flexors and Extensors. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 14 The long radial extensor of the metacarpus.

2. *attrib.* in *extensor-muscle*; also **extensor-surface**, the surface of a bone to which the extensor muscles are attached.

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 317 The contrary takes place with respect to the extensor muscles. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 139 This flank membrane is furnished with an extensor muscle. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 94 Its anterior or extensor surface is grooved for the passage of tendons.

Extensory (ekste·nsəri), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **extensōrius*, f. *extendĕre*: see Extend and -ory.] Of the nature of or tending to extension.

1885 G. Cleveland in *Ann. Mathenger* Dec., Following out the intimation given by me when the extensory arrangement above described was negotiated.

‖ **Exte·nsum.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [L.; neut. of *extensus*, pa. pple. of *extendĕre* to Extend.] An extended body; a body possessed of extension.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* v. 825 To suppose every Soul to be but one Physical Minimum, or Smallest Extensum, is to imply..an Essential Difference in Matter or Extension.

†**Exte·nsure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to Extend + -ure. Cf. Extendure.]

a. The condition of being extended or strained. b. The action of stretching or spreading out; in quot. *concr.* c. Extent.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxvi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 84 Mistrust.. Hath my crime racked, yet to more high extensure. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 36 A goodly Tree; Under th' extensure of whose Lordly Armes, The small Birds warbled their harmonious Charmes. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 866 A smooth plaine..some two miles in extensure.

Extent (ekste·nt), *sb.* Also 5 **astent.** [ME. *extente*, a. AF. *extente*, *estente* (= med.L. *extenta*), fem. pa. pple. of *estendre* to Extend used subst. (cf. mod.Fr. *étendue*) in various senses; (1) extent in space, (2) superficial area, (3) valuation; f. *estendre* (F. *étendre*) :—L. *extendĕre*: see Extend.]

I. 1. *Hist.* a. The valuation of land or other property; *esp.* such a valuation made for the purpose of taxation; assessment; an instance of this. b. The value assigned to such land or property; assessed value; = Stent. *Old extent*, *New extent* (see quots.).

[1292 Britton III. vii. § 5 La estente soit fete en ceste manere. En primes soit enquis par serment des jurours, cum bien les edifices et chief maner..vaillent par an de cleer.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 83 William wist of alle what it suld amounte, Of lordyng & of thralle þe extente þorgh acounte. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, § 10 That all schirefis be sworne..that thai sall lelely and treuly ger this extent be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis. 1479 *Acta Audit.* 89 (Jam.) That Dauid Halyday..sal bruk and joyss the x^{li} worth of land of ald astent of Dalruskel. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Such Lands..have been by reasonable Extent to them delivered in execution for the satisfaction of their said debts. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.*, Extent of landes, signifies the rents, profites, and issues of the samin, quhair of there is twa kindes, the auld extent, and the new extent. *Ibid.* s.v. *Extent*, Ane vther taxation and extent was maid in the time of peace..quhilk therefore is called the new or second extent. 1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 75 The extent of the King's revenue in the island, taken 5 Edw. III. 1331, gives an account..of all the lands, rents, and duties belonging to the King. 1778 Pennant *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 23 [Coals] were discovered in the township..as early as the time of Edward I, as appears by an extent of that place, in..his reign. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 140 The valuation of Bagimont..became the standard ..of ecclesiastical assessment..lay lands remaining at the earlier standard known..as the Old Extent.

†c. A tax levied on such a valuation. *Obs.*

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Extent*, They suld baith make personall service, and also pay extent or taxation. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 2 Lands..liable to the annual payment of the new extent or retour duty.

2. *Law.* a. (In full *writ of extent*): A writ to recover debts of record due to the Crown, under which the body, lands, and goods of the debtor may be all seized at once to compel payment of the debt. *Extent in aid, in chief* (see quots.).

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 911 Her small shot are Arrests and Actions, her great Ordnance are Extents, outlawries and Executions. 1754 Fielding *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 256 He..was by extents from the Court of Exchequer, soon reduced below his original state. 1827 *Parl. Deb.* 761 Extents of the Crown were formidable to persons who became debtors of the Crown. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* 242/1 Extent in chief..issues from the Court of Exchequer..It directs the sheriff to take an inquisition or inquest of office, on the oaths of lawful men, to ascertain the lands, etc. of the debtor, and seize the same into the Queen's hands. 1866 Crump *Banking* v. 111 A bill seized under an extent, for instance.

b. Seizure of lands, etc., in execution of a writ; the condition of being seized and held in satisfaction for debt, sequestration; also, the right of seizure; also = Execution 7 b. In *U. S.* 'A levy of an execution upon real estate by metes and bounds' (Webster 1864).

1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 104 c, By force of the said statute and extent. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. i. 17 *Duke.* Push him out of dores And let my officers of such a nature Make an extent vpon his house and Lands. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* v. ii, An under-sheriff, who..will serve An extent on lords or lowns' land. 1768 [see Extended 5]. 1776 Foote *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 134 They say an extent is brought into the house. *Ibid.* 138 Only an extent, to seize on all his effects. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 75 All such remedies to recover a moiety of the rent, as the cognizor himself might have had..before the extent. 1867 Knight *Begg'd at Court* iv. 66 And is it come to this! An extent in my house. I must get a bed and a supper at the Bolt-in-Tun.

†c. *transf.* A predatory attack; an assault.

1594 † Greene *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 196 On all the world we make extent. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 57 In this vnciuill, and vniust extent Against thy peace.

†3. Rents, etc., arising from extended lands.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6076 Persones, prestes, þan han here rente And ouþer þat han grete extente. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 78 All the propertie of their Goods..Wardships and Extents.

II. 4. 'Space or degree to which anything is extended' (J.). a. Of a material thing: The amount of space over which it extends; dimensions, compass, size; † a space or distance 'taken' with a pair of compasses.

1624 [see Extend *v.* 3]. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 60 The greatest extent [of this Citie] from the South-east to North-west [is] neere three miles. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 496 The Serpent..Of huge extent. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* Introd. (1685) 6 No Country doth in all parts of its Territories make use of the same extent in measuring. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. i. 6 The Power of a State consists not so much in its Extent, as in the Number of its Inhabitants. 1794 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 10) 60 That extent will reach from the departure 406 to the distance 449 miles. 1797-1804 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 37 The Extent of its [the Kite's] wings is more than five feet. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 17 Such platforms must have been of considerable extent. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 235 The place..was in danger of having to capitulate owing to the extent of the wall.

b. Breadth of comprehension; width of application, operation, etc.; scope.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 21 In goodnesse ..there is a latitude or extent. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 81 True, I haue married her; The verie head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent, no more. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 108 This Law, in the extent of it, reached as well to forraigners, as to the King's subjects. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* I. 285 He [Leighton] gave his vote for it, not having sufficiently considered the extent of the words. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 208 P 11 Whoever knows the English tongue in its present extent, will be able to express his thoughts. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 376 The Act..had not defined the extent of the power which was to be exercised by the Sovereign.

c. Phrases: *To a certain, great*, etc., *extent*, *to the (full) extent of.* Hence: The limit to which anything extends; *e.g.* in phr. *to reach the extent.*

1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 406 If I..David's..full Scepter sway..To just extent over all Israel's sons. 1784 R. Falconer *Adv. & Escapes* (1769) 2 You know..that my Fortune is but small, and I living to the Extent of it. 1754-64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 174 The patient ought..to be blooded to the extent of eight or twelve ounces. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Princ.* II. 90 Having reached the extent of our intended pilgrimage. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Hidden things of darkness were brought to light to an extent that alarmed all the..powers of kitchen and chamber. 1866 Crump *Banking* viii. 165 It [silver] is a legal tender only to the extent of 40*s.* 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 236 He immediately becomes unjust to the full extent of his power.

d. *Logic.* = Extension 8 b.

1696 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 20 For the understanding of the extent of an universal name, we need no other faculty but [etc.]. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 600 It [Λογος] is a Word of the same Extent with Conversation. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 192 Not only is the Predicate of the Minor the Subject of the Conclusion and of less Extent than its own Subject.

5. *concr.* An extended space; the 'length and breadth'.

1627 Drayton *Battle Agincourt* xxviii, Those Territories, of whose large extent The English Kings were owners of before. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 24 In all that great Extent wherein the Mind wanders. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 531 Such an extent of Plains..Allures their Eyes. 1728 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 282 Let them see.. what a vast extent of land we possess. 1737 Glover *Leonidas* v. 44 Th' imperial race That rul'd th' extent of Asia. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 88 Here you may see a sloping extent of noble trees. 1862 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* i. 11 They occupied only a small extent of England.

b. Something possessed of extension: see Extension 7 b.

1871 Fraser *Life Berkeley* x. 371 I am..independent of the changing tastes..and coloured or resistant extents, which form my transitory sense-given phenomena.

†6. The action of extending. a. The showing or exercising (justice, kindness, etc.) *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 3 Was euer seene An Emperour in Rome thus ouerborne..and for the extent Of egall iustice, vs'd in such contempt? 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 390 Gentlemen, you are welcom..The appurtenance of Welcome, is Fashion and Ceremony. Let me comply with you in the Garbe, lest my extent to the Players..should more appeare like entertainment then yours. 1635 Shirley *Royal Master* I. i, My extent in all things Is but to bid you welcome.

†b. Enlargement in scope or operation. *Obs.*

1687 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 502 To disacknowledge such extents of his Authority. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 58 How pleasant to think, not only of the extents, but of the restraints of this power. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 77 Our Wealth [will] encrease in proportion..to the new Extents or Encouragements it [our trade] shall receive.

†**Exte·nt,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *extent-us*, pa. pple. of *extendĕre* to Extend.]

1. Of the hand, etc.: Stretched out; held out. Of strength: Strained, exerted to the full.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 193 Oure kynge..Wyth swerde drawe, bryght and extente. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 61 Both his handa..Above the water were on high extent. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 78 The Admiral with strength extent, Then in the field fierce fighting was.

2. a. Continued or prolonged in length. b. Spread out in area. c. Possessed of extension.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 297 Burguyn is a parte of Fraunce Cenonense to Alpes Pirene extente allemoste. *Ibid.* 321 Where trees be extente in altitude by a c. and xl^{ti} foote. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* II. v, Whose matter ..Thro' all the isle, and every part extent. 1641 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 171 Tell me no more that roarers waire Their hair extent below their ear. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. lvi, Some be extended, others not extent.

†**Exte·nt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *extent-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to Extend.]

1. *trans.* To assess, make an assessment of, for the purpose of taxation. *Sc.* = Stent.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, § 10 He sall cheiss lele men and discret..gif thai haif doune thair deuoir at the end of the taxacione; and that alsa mony personys as may sufficiently extent þe cuntre.

b. *intr.* To be assessed.

1583 in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* III. (1753) 234 The Merchand, Prenteis, and sic Kynd of People as wer wont to extent with them..to pay at his Entrie..Threttie Shillings.

2. *trans.* To seize in satisfaction for debt.

1664 in *Rec. Soc. Lanc. & Chesh.* XI. 41 Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton 'extented' upon judgments at the suit of defendant.

Extention, obs. form of Extension.

†**Exte·ntionable,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. *extention* (see Extension) + -able.] = Extensible.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Extentionable*, that may be stretched out large and wide.

†**Exte·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extent-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to Extend + -ive. Cf. Extensive.] = Extensive.

1652 J. Harrington *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1700) 371 These had the whole extentive Power.

†**Exte·ntor.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 **-our.** [agent-n. f. *extendĕre* to Extend. Cf. late L. *extensor*.] 'An assessor; one who apportions a general tax' (Jam.); = Stent-master.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, § 11 That the extentour salbe

sworne befor the baronys of the sreſdome that thai sall do thar full power to be saide extent.

† **Exte·nuable**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as if ad. L. **extenuābilis*, f. *extenuāre*: see EXTENUATE.] Capable of being extenuated or made less dense.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 343 Water..is a Body..extenuable into a vapour.

† **Exte·nuant**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 8 **extenuent**. [f. L. *extenuant-em*, pr. pple. of *extenuāre*: see next.] Extenuating.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 65 All salts of this class are ..resolvent, extenuent, and, in some measure, septic.

† **Exte·nuate**, *ppl. a.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *extenuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *extenuāre*: see next.]

a. Of the body or its parts: Shrunken, attenuated; whence, prostrated. b. Impoverished. c. Of a sound: Thin. Of a quality: Diminished; weakened. Of a number: Thinned out, reduced.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 117 He is greatly extenuate therewith when it [gout] cometh. 1533 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xli. 107 By the same exaction of annates, bps. have been so extenuate that they have not been able.. to repair their Churches. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132 The number of the poore wretches is woonderfully extenuate. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. 1153 That same Majesty .. Is not extinguisht nor extenuate. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 31 Great sounds, Extenuate and sharpe. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 9 The .. Body is Cured..by nourishing that which is extenuate.

Extenuate (ekste·niu,ēlt), *v.* [f. L. *extenuāt-* ppl. stem of *extenuāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *tenuis* thin. Cf. F. *exténuer*.]

I. To make thin, slender, or weak.

1. *trans.* To make (the body, flesh, a person) thin or lean; to render emaciated or shrunken. Somewhat *arch.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. xii. (1541) 66 Sorowe..dothe extenuate or make the body leane. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 160 They that are fat may exercise *ad Sudorem* ..and that will extenuate them. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 282 The flesh is extenuated every day more and more. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 292 Bodies .. which are extenuated by Hunger. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 182 It was deemed meritorious..to extenuate it [the body] by fasting. 1862 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* IX. vii, Extenuated with fatigues. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* V. xx. 385 Peasants were so extenuated by hunger that they could scarcely hold the spade.

† 2. To draw out to thinness; to beat (metal) into thin plates. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 90 The Chinians can very cunningly beate and extenuate gold into plates and leaues. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 537 The straightnesse of the waies enforced the Turks to extenuat their rankes. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* 164 Gold..extenuated as fine as the threds in the Spiders web. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. 85 His [the Sawfish's] body behind his head becomes..broad..from whence it is again extenuated all the way to the end of his Tail.

¶ To stretch out; also *intr.* ? Confused with *extend.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 54 Rather abbreuiat oure dayes by manye yeres, than extenuate our liues one minut of an houre. 1602 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* vi. (1878) 81 The plaines..Whose fertill bounds farre doth extenuate.

3. To thin out in consistency, render less dense.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.*, Moist thinges put into a body by the force of heate are extenuated into a vapour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 431 To extenuate that grosse substance into which the Oliue had turned the .. iuice and humor. 1638 G. SANDYS *Job* 46 He the congealed vapors melts againe Extenuated into drops of Raine. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 A misle of Vapour or Fume may be extenuated into some hundreds [of miles]. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* vii. 81 Accumulating and extenuating the air.

† b. *spec.* in *Med.* To render thinner (the humours or concretions of the body, etc.); = ATTENUATE 2 b. *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 71 The seeds doe extenuate and diminishe the clammy and grosse humours. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 487 It extenuateth humors.

absol. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 27 a, Almondes do extenuate and clense. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 624 Those medicines..which do extenuate.

† c. To thin out (the hair, eyebrows, etc.). *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B j, Want of theyr humours doth extenuat the same [hair]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 39 The fat..extenuateth the eyebrows.

4. † a. To diminish in size, number, or amount; to reduce to meagre dimensions. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 273 By forcible extenuatinge the gooddes and poure of them whom they desired to kepe in subiection. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 22 Small numbers are soon..extenuated by a long warre. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 205 In which Citie is a great Colossus.. To extenuate the bulke of this their Pagod, they place him sitting. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. v. (1854) 164 [They] were reduced to so much lesser number; and were yet further extenuated.

† b. To lessen (a quality, etc.) in degree; to weaken the force of (a blow), mitigate (a law). *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 90 We do obscure and extenuate it [God's grace] with our vnthankfulnesse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. I. 120 Else the Law of Athens yeelds you vp (Which by no meanes we may extenuate) To death. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 45 Some great sicknes .. doth .. extenuate Thy fraile remembrance. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 162 Kings cannot by Law change or extenuate Laws. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* vi. (1881) 130 The incurable state of his disease might somewhat extenuate your Sorrow. 1744 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 100 No time shall extenuate our mutual friendship. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) IV. 53 A heaviness .. Extenuates my strength.

II. To lessen in representation.

† 5. 'To diminish in honour' (J.), depreciate, disparage (a person, his actions, or attributes). *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C iij b, Extenuate no more worth's matchlesse deedes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 It hath beene ordinarie..to extenuate and disable learned men by the names of Pedantes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 645 Just are thy ways..Who can extenuate thee? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 380 The Reply he made, extenuates the One, when put into the Ballance with the Other.

6. To estimate or state at a low figure; to disparage the magnitude or importance of; to underrate, make light of. Somewhat *arch.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 1218/1 With wordes and reasoning, to extenuate and minysh the vygour and asperite of the paynes. 1533 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 58 b, In accusyng any persone it is best..whereas anythyng semeth to make for hym to extenuate the same to the outermoste. 1607 NORDEN *Sun. Dial.* 34 The feare of this maketh the Tenants to extenuate the values. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 626 Cuffe extenuated both the Danger and Difficulty. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv, Nor can we extenuate the valour of ancient Martyrs. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, Every man seemed wholly bent to extenuate the sum which fell to his share. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 288 Extenuating the comparative magnitude of coral limestones. 1888 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* II. i. 128 Christianity has never altogether denied, but only extenuated the claims of Art and Science.

7. *esp.* To underrate, treat as of trifling magnitude (guilt, faults, crimes). Hence, in later use: To lessen, or seek to lessen, the seeming magnitude of (guilt or offence) by partial excuses. Also of circumstances: To serve as an extenuation of.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 149 Let no man extenuate the most heinous offence of man as a small trespass. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 None that can Excuse (though some of them may Extenuate) a Crime. 1693 CONGREVE *Juv.* xi. 295 Fortune, there, extenuates the Crime. What's Vice in me, is only Mirth in him. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 93 The same sense of justice..forbids us to conceal or extenuate the faults of his earlier days. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 160 A baseness that we ought never to pardon and never to extenuate.

¶ b. Improperly used for: To extenuate the guilt of; to plead partial excuses for.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VIII. 141 Pompey's fate would extenuate the omission of that step. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, She..endeavoured to extenuate the conduct of Madame La Motte. 1811 LAMB *Immod. Indulg. Palate* Wks. (1889) 635 He thought it necessary to extenuate the length of time he kept the dinner on the table. 1860 *All Y. Round* No 67. 404 The purser's steward..extenuated himself calmly enough.

Extenuated (ekste·niu,ēlted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] In senses of the vb. a. Made slender; shrunken, emaciated. b. Attenuated, rarefied.

a. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 36 It is..more profitable for loose and extenuated bodies. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 b, Their Faces become thin and extenuated. 1781 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 19/1 The person of Dr. Fothergill was of a delicate, rather of an extenuated make. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 76 We..are getting too nervous, haggard, dyspeptic, extenuated.

b. 1662 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. ii. (1662) 33 Calling this extenuated substance a Funiculus.

Exte·nuating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXTENUATE. (For quot. cf. sense 6 of vb.)

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 397 A too sollicitous extenuating thy provision is all one as if thou should boast of it.

Exte·nuating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That extenuates in senses of the vb. Now chiefly in phrase *Extenuating circumstances*: circumstances that tend to diminish culpability.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 525 A thin extenuating diet. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* I. 2 These words..are extenuating words. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* II. i. 63 Let him use things extenuating, as Hysop, Fennel .. and especially Nutmeg. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 198 It was not an extenuating but a just reflection which the Historian makes upon..Alexander. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 139 Its Emanation .. is from a Center into an Orb or Sphere, in Extenuating Lines. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 98 Galen holds that it is warming and extenuating. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 55 In Clive's case, there were many extenuating circumstances. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 494 [Those] who have taken the life of another under the like extenuating circumstances.

Hence **Exte·nuatingly** *adv.*, in an extenuating manner.

1884 MRS. HOUSTOUN *Caught in Snare* II. xv. 171 'Perhaps,' said Helen, extenuatingly, 'she suffers.'

Extenuation (ekste·niu,ēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *extenuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extenuāre* to EXTENUATE. Cf. F. *exténuation*.] The action of extenuating; extenuated condition.

1. The action or process of making or becoming thin; an instance of this; a shrunken condition; leanness, emaciation.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 171 a, This mightily helpeth the extenuation of members. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. v. 19 A yong man .. had an extenuation for want of nourishment in his Limbs. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 183 Galen commends tepid Baths for..curing all Extenuations. 1781 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct., The extenuation is her only bad symptom. 1823 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXX, The female..exhibited..some symptoms of extenuation. 1828 *Blog.* in *Ann. Reg.* 474/2 Some pallid from extenuation.

† 2. Making less dense; rarefaction (of air).

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/2 Winds proceed from extenuation of the Air, by the Sun.

† 3. The action or process of making slender or diminishing in bulk; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1619 DONNE *Serm.* xiv. 140 All Dilatation is some degree of Extenuation. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 186 The Sea is the same at all seasons; what it gets by Rivers and showers, losing by exhalations and extenuations through the excessive heats..within the Torrid Zone. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 229 Gregory the Great..says that God penetrates everything without extenuation.

fig. 1627 BP. HALL *Holy Observ.* 63 No lesse well doth God take these submisse extenuations of our selues.

† 4. The action of making less or weak; an instance of this; a weakening, impoverishment. Also mitigation (of blame or punishment). *Obs.*

1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 The saide citie is much decaid..not a little to the extenuacion of that part of this realme. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 22 Such extenuation let me beggo, As in reproofe of many Tales deuis'd..I may ..Finde pardon on my true submission. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 1 The gallantry of Henry's heroique spirit tended somewhat to the..extenuation of Charles his glory. 1707 ATTERBURY *Serm.* v. (1723) II. 159 What Deeds of Charity we have to alledge in Extenuation of our Punishment.

5. The action of representing (something) as slight and trifling; underrating; an instance of this, a plea to this end; a modification in terms.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 209 Sometimes..wee humble ourselves lower than there is cause..And no lesse well doth God take these submisse extenuations of our selves. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. ii. 228 Through their..extenuation [of their grievance], wretchedness and peevishness they undo themselves. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 6 Many died of it every day, so that now all our extenuations abated. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 13/2 The utmost they allow is an extenuation of its absolute necessity.

† b. *Rhet.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix (Arb.) 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 56 When for extenuation sake we use a lighter and more easie word or terme then the matter requires. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

6. The action of lessening, or seeking to lessen, the guilt of (an offence or fault) by alleging partial excuses; an instance or means of doing this; a plea in mitigation of censure. Also *In extenuation of.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Extenuation, by which the Crime, that seemed great, is made lesse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 180 He .. was to find excuses and extenuations for sins. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 P 1 Whatever may be said for the Extenuation of such Defects. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 39 P 7 It may be urged, in extenuation of this crime..that [etc.]. 1839 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 28 In extenuation of a noble error. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 174 The differences of castes .. furnish a copious stock of extenuations ..to different classes of offences.

7. *U. S.* Used humorously in *pl.* for: Thin garments.

1881 G. W. CABLE in *Scribner's Mag.* May 23 They were clad in silken extenuations from the throat to the feet. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 One side wore..extenuations of a..green colour.

Exte·nuative, *a.* and *sb.* [f. EXTENUATE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* a. Tending to make lean. b. Tending to extenuate (guilt).

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. ix. (1639) 85 They have more need of extenuative meates then those that have the Pleurisie. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Proving the existence of some justificative, or extenuative, or exemptive, circumstance.

B. *sb.* a. Something serving to extenuate guilt. b. A medicine producing 'extenuation' or emaciation.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 90 Another Extenuative of the intended Rebellion. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 524 Be a little more sparing of extenuatives and soporifics.

Extenuator (ekste·niu,ēitəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *extenuāre*: see EXTENUATE *v.*] One who extenuates. † a. One who depreciates or makes light of. b. One who alleges extenuating or excusatory considerations; an apologist.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 57 Not..classed among such extenuators. 1799 V. KNOX *Lord's Supp.* iv, The extenuators of the Sacrament..suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service..might have been confined to the Apostles. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* I. (1876) 15 The extenuators of the Council.

Extenuatory (ekste·niuātəri), *a.* [ad. L. *extenuātōri-us*, f. *extenuāre*: see EXTENUATE and -ORY.] Characterized by extenuation; having the function or effect of extenuating.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 172 The translation adopts an extenuatory turn. 1832 CROKER in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1744 I. 142 *note*, The veil, of stately diction and extenuatory phrases. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 618 The sweeping verdict..on Martial's palpable faults, without any extenuatory mention of his tenderer touches.

† **Exte·nue**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [(? ad. F. *extenue-r*), ad. L. *extenu-āre*: see EXTENUATE.] *trans.* To make thinner.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 8 The matter..which remained in the fleshe might be extenued,

†Extenuity. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXTENU-ATE *v.* after TENUITY.] Extreme fineness or subtility; *concr.* in *pl.*

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 535 Making up the pourfils and extenuities of his lineaments [*argutias voltus*].

Exter (ekstə·ɹ), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ex-* out + *terra* earth; on the analogy of INTER.] *trans.* To dig out of the earth.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 149 From gold mines that precious metal..is exterred.

Exterocorate, var. of EXTERCORATE. *Obs.*

†Exte·rebrate, *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *exterebrāt-* ppl. stem of *exterebrāre*, f. *ex-* out + *terebrāre* to bore, f. *terebra* boring tool, f. *terĕre* to rub.] *trans.* To bore out; *fig.* 'to search curiously'.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Exte·rge, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *extergĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *tergĕre* to wipe off.] *trans.* To wipe out, cleanse. In quots. *absol.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 38 It [sour sapour] corrodes, bites..and exterges. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 666 Manna..and things that exterge without biting.

†Exte·rgent, *a.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *extergent-em*, pr. pple. of *extergēre*: see prec.] = ABSTERGENT.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Exte·rial, *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *exterial*, f. L. *exter-us* outward.] Outside, external.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 123 Beware..Of the outwarde man exteriall. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Sickenes in the exteriall partes.

Exterior (ekstĭə·rĭəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **exteryor**, 6-7 **exteriour.** [a. L. *exterior*, compar. of *exter-us* outside. Cf. F. *extérieur.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Outer; pertaining to or connected with the outer portion or outside of anything; visible or perceptible on the outside; external. (In many uses not clearly distinguishable from the sb. used *attrib.*)

Exterior angle (*Geom.*): the angle included between any side of a triangle or polygon and the production of the adjacent side; also, an angle included between a straight line falling upon two parallel lines and either of the latter on the outside. *Exterior* † *polygon, screw, side, slope* (see qu.⁻⁸). † *Exterior epicycloid*: see EPICYCLOID.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 Things Naturall, of the sense exterior, ar hable to be perceiued. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 30 The sinne of the heart..bursteth not foorth into exteriour action. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., Frame your exterior shape To hautie forme of elate majestie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 6 Not th' exterior, nor the inward man Resembles that it was. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exterior Polygon*, the Out-lines of all the Works drawn from one outmost Angle to another. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxii. 219 His exterior concurrence with.. the prosecutions. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Diss. Roast Pig* (1867) 160 What a sacrifice of the exterior tegument! 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 47 Whose exterior front is covered. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 300 Beatrice possesses a fund of hidden tenderness beneath her exterior gaiety. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Exterior side*, the side of an imaginary polygon, upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed. *Exterior slope*, in fortification, that slope of a work towards the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 819/1 *Exterior-screw*, one cut upon the outside of a stem or mandrel.

† **b.** Concerned with externals. *rare.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 341/2 What more exteriour honour can you deuise then this is? and yet you doe say yt you honour no stockes nor stones. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 164 Why was the Jewish dispensation so strange, so exterior, so inadequate?

2. Situated outside or without (an object); coming from without; concerned with what is without; external, extrinsic. Const. *to.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxiv. (1572) 38 b, The exteriour ayre which compasseth the body. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 50 Exteryor thyngys—frynds, ryches, and abundance of necessarys..are..requyryd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 336 Without exterior help sustaind. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 247 Happiness depends..less on exterior things than most suppose. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xiii. 226 Giving particulars of his journey and feelings..and describing everything exterior and local. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1849) 32 The attraction of a sphere on any exterior body. 1888 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 219 If the conic is a hyperbola..the centre is a point exterior to the curve.

† **b.** Foreign. *Obs. rare.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 This realme of England and any other exteriour potentates.

B. *sb.* (Not in Johnson.)

1. The adj. used *absol.*: An exterior thing. *rare* in *sing.* In *pl.* Outside parts, features, habits, manners, trappings, etc.; externals.

1592 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 58, I speake not only for eies priuiledge, The chief exterior that I would enioy. 1598 SHAKS. *M. W.* I. iii. 72 She did course o're my exteriors with..a greedy intention. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epis.* To Rdr., Discoursers, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriours of things. 1712 J. HENLEY *Let.* in *Spect.* No. 518 Without producing a suitable Revolution in his Exteriors, 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 76 Riches, dignities, and all..showy pompous exteriors.

2. a. The outward surface, the outside. **b.** That which appears outside; outward aspect or demeanour.

a. 1696 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. 3 Nor..did I neglect the exteriour or Surface. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 28 Wooden frames, covered on the exterior with sheet copper.

b. 1801 HAN. MORE *Wks.* VIII. 99 The engaging exterior of urbanity. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 464 Under this ridiculous exterior however lay a man of much natural ability. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xiv. (1877) 247 These were covered by the most pious exterior.

Exte·riorate, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To make (something) a matter of externals.

1871-2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. 149 How different is this from the notion of those who exteriorate religion.

Exte·rioration. [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

1. The action of making more outward. *nonce-use*, after *deterioration.*

a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 66 To a person..much occupied in inward converse with God, there is something felt of comparative exterioration in..the more public means.

2. 'The physiological cerebral act by which the sensation produced by an impression on any part of the course of a nerve is referred to its terminal extremity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exteriority (ekstĭə·rĭo·rĭtĭ). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *extériorité.*]

1. The state or fact of being outward or outside, or of having an external existence; outwardness.

1611 COTGR., *Exteriorité*, exteriorite, outwardness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 56 The exteriority and palpability of the exercise of their affections. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 261 Interiority and exteriority, by which is meant the distinction of the attributes of an object as originally existing in itself or as acquired from without. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxviii. (1859) II. 174 The sense of touch by itself..is not even cognizant of local exteriority [*örtliches auseinanderseyn*]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Exteriority*, surface, superficies.

2. In religious sense occas.: Devotion to the external instead of to the inward and spiritual.

a 1875 BP. FORBES, (O.) And this leads on to a third point which hinders progress, and that is what for want of a better word may be termed exteriority. 1885 BISSELL *Pentateuch* 311 These men of God..in the midst of a tendency to pure exteriority.

3. 'The psychical act by which sensations are referred to the external world, as when an impression on the retina is referred to an object outside and not to the place of sensation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Exteriorisation · (ekstĭə·rĭŏrəizē·ʃən). In quot. **exteriorisation.** [f. next + -ATION.] The action of exteriorizing (see next).

1886 F. W. H. MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* Oct. 169 It was like the awakening and exteriorisation of sensations already stored up in the organism.

Exteriorise (ekstĭə·rĭŏrəiz), *v.* [f. EXTERIOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make exterior; to realize (a conception) in outward form; to attribute an external existence to (states of consciousness).

1879 MAUDSLEY *Pathol. Mind* 449 It is the unfailing tendency of the mind to project its affections outwards and to transfer them to objects as qualities—to exteriorise its states as qualities. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* May 821/1 His painting is a means of exteriorizing his conceptions.

Exteriorly (ekstĭə·rĭəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. On the outside or surface; as regards the outside; superficially.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 257 My forme, Which howsoeuer rude exteriorly, Is yet the couer of a fayrer minde. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 162 It scorched her exteriorly. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 49 New Parts uniting themselves exteriourly to the former. 1791 MACIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 372 It was still white, both exteriorly and interiorly. 1879 *Glasgow Herald* 8 Oct., Viewed as a whole, whether exteriorly or interiorly the..room is a remarkably fine architectural production.

2. With outward act; as regards externals.

1550 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Cofto*, Is the worshippe or honour that is exteriourly vsed towardes God. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 269 Exteriourly applying your selfe to ordinary seruices. 1685 tr. *Bossuet's Doctr. Cath. Ch.* Advt. 15 The Holy Ghost..establishes Pastors and Teachers to act exteriourly. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclv. 167 Endeavour to please every body, I mean exteriorly. 1872 BORROW *Gypsies of Spain* (ed. 2) 101 They exteriorly accommodate themselves to the religion of the country.

3. In an exterior position or direction; as being outside something.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 609 We have again to regard the cause, not as exteriorly related to the effect, but as identical with it. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 513 Producing only 3 or 4 perfect flowers, which are situated exteriorly. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 190 Each leaf is drawn in exteriorly to the first one.

Exterminable, *a. rare.* [f. L. *exterminābil-is*, f. *exterminare*: see EXTERMINATE and -ABLE.] That may be exterminated.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxvii. (1713) 57 No Essence that is exterminable can be the Essence of God.

¶ Used by Shelley for 'illimitable'.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* VII. 93 The exterminable spirit it contains Is nature's only God.

Exterminate (ekstə·rmĭnēt), *v.* Also 6-7 *pa. pple.* **exterminate.** [f. L. *extermināt-* ppl. stem of *exterminare* to drive beyond the boundaries, f. *ex-* out + *terminus* boundary-line. Cf. F. *exterminer.*

Only sense 1 is found in class. Lat.; the developed sense 2 appears in the Vulgate, and in Fr.]

† **1.** *trans.* To drive, force (a person or thing) *from, of, out of* the boundaries or limits of (a place, region, community, state, etc.); to drive away, banish, put to flight. Also with double *obj.* by omission of *from. Obs.*

1542 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 146 Oppression, extorcion..were out of the citee of Rome..vtterly exterminate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 621 It hes..mony of life extirminate. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* vii. (Arb.) 148 Most thinges do..chase and exterminate their contraries. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Conc.* 50 Do not those men deserve to be exterminated the Churches. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1741 I. 609 They deposed, exterminated, and deprived him of communion. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 165 Their [the Britons'] Language was wholly exterminated from hence with them. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* 6 June 27 A discovery..which alone is sufficient to..exterminate rank Atheism out of the World.

2. To destroy utterly, put an end to (persons or animals); now only, to root out, extirpate (species, races, populations, sects, hence opinions, etc.).

1649 *Alcoran* 63 Who can hinder God to exterminate the Messiah..with whatsoever is in the Earth, when it shall seeme good to him? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 128 A People comming into possession of a Land by warre, do not alwales exterminate the antient Inhabitants. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 229 Alexander had left Grecian Governors and Colonies in the Indies; but they were almost exterminated by Sandro-cottus. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xl. 990 Clovis..exterminated all his family, lest any of them should be chosen king. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 5 The Holy League..was to exterminate heresy. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* xvi. 164 In the dawn of domestic agriculture, beasts of prey..were exterminated.

† **3.** To get rid of (a thing); to abolish, put an end to, destroy. *Obs.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 63/1 Th' one [Sabbath] but a Day endures; th' others Date Eternity shall not Exterminate. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 158 Exterminating or out-lawing their own Face, to put on another. 1692 RAY *Creation* (1714) 38 Who endeavour to..evacuate and exterminate this Argument. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 92 A remorse that stung his conscience and exterminated his peace.

† **b.** *Math.* To get rid of (an unknown quantity, etc.); = ELIMINATE. *Obs.*

1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions* II. iii. 139 By help of the Equation of the Curve, exterminate x or y out of the Quantity $\frac{yx}{y}$. 1756 SAUNDERSON *Meth. Fluxions* 159 To exterminate the impossible Quantity in the Denominator. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 246 By adding or subtracting them [equations]..one of the letters may be exterminated.

Hence **Exte·rminated** *ppl. a.* **Exte·rminating** *vbl. sb.* **Exte·rminating** *ppl. a.*

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 19 May an. 1655, We believe it to be the general Interest of us all..to relieve our exterminated and indigent Brethren. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 341 The exterminated nations..deserved the vengeance of a moral governor by their idolatry and depravity. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 274 The exterminating of Idolattry out of the empire. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 120 Unlucky vices, on whom the exterminating lot hapned to fall. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year*, The exterminating fiend is fled. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 33 The last exterminating conquest waged..against the Britons.

Extermination (ekstə·rmĭnē·ʃən). Also 5 **-mynacion**, 6 **-minatione.** [ad. L. *exterminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exterminare*: see EXTERMINATE.] The action of exterminating.

† **1.** Expulsion from the bounds or limits of a country, state, or community; an instance of this; banishment, excommunication. *Obs.*

1577 DEE *Relat. Spirits* I. (1659) 430 The Lord Rosenberg..did..advise the Emperour of his error committed in our extermination. *a* 1626 BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1740 III. 542 Displanting and extermination of people. 1642 *Vind. Smectymnuus* ix. 104 All the important businesse of the Church, whether censures or exterminations. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 33 His Majesties sufferings and forced extermination. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 272 The slaughter of the Beast, or extermination of him out of Being.

2. Putting an end to, total extirpation; utter destruction.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 68 To succumb hyr haistylye, in the maist extreme exterminatione. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* II. 152 Forcible pursuit against such persons, to the utter extermination of them. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 140 The almost total extermination of religion. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 160 The savage aims at the utter extermination of his enemy. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 540 The Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 141 One species prospers and multiplies by the extermination of another. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 8 A new decree for the extermination of the Talmud.

3. *Math.* = ELIMINATION 4.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1784 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 411 The extermination of all the terms. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 256 *note*, Cubic equations..may usually be reduced to quadratics, by extermination.

¶ **4.** Used as = TERMINATION; ending; decay.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 80 The owle['s]..song termyneth in pyetous extermynacion. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 20 Siklyik lordschips ande digniteis hes incressing, declinatione, ande exterminatione.

Exterminative (ekstə·rmĭnətĭv), *a.* [f. EXTERMINATE + -IVE.] Tending to exterminate.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 5/1 [She] writes inflammatory odes about 'hunting the savage'..we scarcely seem to appreciate either her exterminative or her literary 'gifts'.

Exterminator (ekstɜ·rmineɪtɔr). [a. L. *exterminātor*, agent-n. f. *exterminārе*: see EXTERMINATE.] One who or that which exterminates, destroys, or puts an end to.

1611 COTGR., *Exterminateur*, an exterminator, banisher; destroyer. 1732 *Hist. Litt.* III. 289 He made such a dreadful havoc of the Spaniards, that he was very justly surnamed the Exterminator. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (L.), Simon de Montfort, the exterminator of the Albigenses.

Exterminatory (ekstɜ·rmĭnătɔrĭ), *a.* [f. EXTERMINATE + -ORY.] Tending to extermination; characterized by attempts at extermination.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 207 This exterminatory war. *c* 1795 — *Let. to R. Burke* Wks. IX. 444 Those terrible, confiscatory, and exterminatory periods. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 393 That exterminatory code which hitherto had kept them in abeyance.

Exterminatress (ekstɜ·rmineɪtrĕs). [f. EXTERMINATOR + -ESS.] A female exterminator.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 289/2 Miss Ormerod, the exterminatress of insects.

Exterminatrix (ekstɜ·rmineɪtrĭks). [a. L. **exterminātrix*, fem. of EXTERMINATOR.] = prec.

1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/7 She is .. less of an exterminatrix than the exasperated people represent her to be.

† **Extermine**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *exterminer*, f. L. *exterminārе*: see EXTERMINATE.]

1. = EXTERMINATE 1. Const. *from, out of.*

1634 HEYWOOD *Witches of Lanc.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 228 Thou had'st extermin'd Thy selfe out of the blest society Of Saints and Angels. 1637 — *Royal Ship* 42 This word.. was absolutely extermin'd and excommunicated from all grammaticall construction.

2. = EXTERMINATE 2, 3.

1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 172 By fyer & sworde to extermyn & vtterly to destroy the hole nacion. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 181/2 Roger bishop of Salisburie..was..miserablie, but iustlie, extermined. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 89 Your sorrow, and my griefe Were both extermin'd. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 331 To extermine their power.

† **Exterminion.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **extermynion**, 6–7 **exterminioun.** [after L. type **exterminiōn-em*, f. *extermin-āre*: see EXTERMINATE. Cf. *opiniōn-em*, f. *opinārī*. Late L. had *exterminium* in same sense.] Extermination.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 1. 105 The extermynion of the emperors army. 1528–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 207 For punishment and utter extermination of these. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. iii. 12 The bleare eye of carnall reason could not see any issue, or way to escape that imminent extermination. 16.. *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 309 (Jam.), Thair is nothing les intendit againes this..kingdome nor ane uttir exterminioun and totall destructioun.

Extern (ekstɜ·rn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5–7, 9 **externe**, 6– **extern.** [ad. L. *extern-us* outward, f. *exter* outside. Cf. F. *externe.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or connected with the outside; outwardly perceptible; consisting in outward acts; pertaining to the outward form; = EXTERNAL A. 1 and 2. Now only *poet.* (*rare*).

1537 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 240 At that time it was necessary to have extern gifts. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 68 If the Almightie would assume a visible externe shape. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vi. 63 The Lungs..[are] very much exposed to extern and intern injuries. 1676 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 145 The externe act. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 78 The.. extern exertions of the..visibl form of som Persons. 1888 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Jan. 8 Pullulating rites externe and vain.

quasi-*adv.* *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* iv. 90 Women — fair externe, But viperous within.

2. Situated outside, not included within the limits of, the object under consideration; = EXTERNAL A. 3. Const. *to.* Now chiefly *poet.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 59 O man .. that troublest thy selfe with externe things. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 70 Nor are the observations of the Eye any thing profitable, unless the Mind draw something from the Extern object to enrich the Soul withall. 1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Epist* ii. (1886) 8 The visible world being a procreation or extern birth. 1854 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* XV. 276 Materials altogether extern to an animal..are made to contribute to the maintenance of its life. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 88 Your artist..broods..away from aught vulgar and extern On the inner spectrum.

absol. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 290, I feel the externe and insensate creep in On my organized clay.

† b. Situated in or belonging to foreign countries; = EXTERNAL 3 b. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 573, I shuld desire the helpe of externe nacions and countrees. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 225 Souldiers..when they have no externe service..to occupie their busie heads and hands. 1605 *Answ. Discov. Romish Doctrine* 48 Any externe Prelate. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* vii. 83 Those things of extern mode and fashion.

c. Not belonging to a specified community; that is a non-member. Cf. B. 2 a.

1866 *Clerical Jrnl.* 7 June 548/1 The matter .. affecting the congregation alone, he put it to the good sense of extern visitors who might be present, not to claim a hearing.

3. Coming from without, having an outside origin; = EXTERNAL A. 4. Now *rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 30 The faderis began to haif grete fere .., traisting sum extern and uncouth violence of divers cieteis. *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 116 No extern help can make us bring forth good fruit. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. (1650) 103 It consisted in extern mechanicall artifice only. 1799 LAMB *John Woodvil* III, Having a law within .. He cannot..be bound by any Positive laws or ordinances extern.

† b. *Law.* Not essential, accidental; in phr. *Extern adjunct. Obs.*

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 36 G, Externe Adiuncts be those..in the contract, that may also be absent from it, but in it only when it so Couenanted. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 5 Which are inherent and not externe.

B. *sb.*

† 1. Outward appearance, exterior. *Obs. rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXV, Wer't ought to me I bore the canopy, With my extern the outward honoring?

2. An outsider; one who does not belong to or does not reside in an establishment or institution: a. *gen.* Also a foreigner; formerly, † one of collateral descent. b. A day-pupil in a school (Fr. *externe*); also *attrib.* c. In hospitals (see quot. 1860). d. In monastic use.

a. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 30 Being no Romane, but an externe and a Barbarian. 1666 J. SERJEANT *Let. Thanks* 97 Not by Lineall Descendents..but a few Externs. 1823 G. DARLEY *Lett. Dramatists* in *Lond. Mag.* Dec., Joanna Baillie and young Beddoes, a female extern and a freshman. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 52 The bungling of natives and the claims of externs. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 170 It would be worth gold .. to any unlucky extern this pinching night.

b. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lii, An extern school grew round the old..foundation. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii, The externes or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 86 At the collège Mazarin.. he followed [the courses] as an extern.

c. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Extern*, applied to patients, of hospitals, dispensaries, etc. who are not inmates; to outpatients; also to the assistants, dressers, etc. who attend such or who do not dwell in the institution.

attrib. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 302 s.v. *Hospital*, The 'extern maternity' charities.

d. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 169 Greate companies of kinsfolkes, friends, and externes compassed her all-aboute. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 590 If there were not some person representing the outer world, some extern, as the Catholics would say. 1887 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 32/2 No sister should seek advice of any extern without..leave.

Hence † **Exte·rnly** *adv.*, outwardly, on the outside.

1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 325 Nothing hath chanced externly to her Majesty wherein her prudence shall be more marked. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 28/1 Or stately Toombs, externly gilt and garnisht With dust and bones inwardly fill'd and furnisht.

External (ekstɜ·rnăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **externall.** [f. L. *extern-us* outward (see EXTERN *a.*) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* (Opposed to *internal.*)

1. Situated or lying outside; pertaining to, or connected with, the outside or outer portion of anything. *External angle*: one made by producing outwardly a side of a figure. *External contact*: (see quot. 1867).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 3 Her vertues graced with externall gifts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 349 If they had swallow'd poyson, 'twould appeare By externall swelling. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. 163 Externall I call those parts which are without the Spheare it selfe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *External angles.* 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Angle*, The external angle of a triangle is equal to both the internal opposite ones taken together. 1834 M'MURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 227 Having those organs free on the external edge. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 83 All the external angles of the polygon must also be equal to four right angles. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 335 The External or Cellular coat is dense and resisting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., External contact*, in a transit of Mercury or Venus over the sun's disc, this expression means the first touch of the planet's and sun's edges, before any part of the former is projected on the disc of the luminary. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 58 External Glands may be..divided into stalked..or not stalked.

b. *Anat.* Of veins, nerves, etc.: Lying towards the outer surface of the body.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 489 External descending branches..are four or five in number..furnishing to the same parts an equal quantity of twigs. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 342 The External Jugular Vein. *Ibid.* 418 The External Cutaneous Nerve. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 389 The external meatus.

c. Of remedies, treatment, etc.: Outward, applied to the exterior of the body.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *External Digestives* are such as ripen a Swelling or breed good and laudable Matter in a Wound, and prepare it for Mundification or cleansing. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 300 He recommends external warmth ..but not internal stimulants. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 87 This man hath cured me by an external process. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 72 The application of external heat.

2. Pertaining to the outward or bodily form as opposed to the inner nature or spirit; outwardly visible or perceptible; consisting in outward acts or appearances.

1556 *Calvin's Bk. Com. Prayer* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 233 The external Face of the same is polluted. 1564 *Brief Exam.* C ij, The externall partes of the sacramentes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. III. xxviii, They .. Appear in thickned Aire with shape externall. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), He that commits only the external act of idolatry is as guilty as [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. § Wks. 1874 I. 267 The external worship of God. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 142 Religion..will glide..out of the mind, unless it be invigorated..by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 120 The external qualities of this striking style.

3. Situated outside, not included within the limits of, the object under consideration. Const. *to.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 571 Maids..having no externall thing to loose But the word Maid. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 84 The external air. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 359 All who were external to Christianity were doomed to eternal damnation. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 209 F and G are both external to the conic.

† b. Situated in or belonging to foreign countries; foreign. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 54 Singular prowesse shewed by him (in external battell). 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 96 His external friends were these: Budæus a learned Frenchman, etc.

c. *Metaph.* Belonging or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena, considered as outside of the perceiving mind. *External world*: the totality of objects existing outside the conscious subject; the objective world; the 'non-ego'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 103 All External things Which the five..senses represent. 1768 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1855) II Nothing external is perceived till it first makes an impression. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 95 The knowledge of external nature. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 445 Our mental life is aroused anew at every moment by sensations which the external world excites.

4. Arising or acting from without, originating from something outside. *External evidence*: evidence derived from circumstances or considerations outside or independent of the thing discussed.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 167 Not by externall violence, but intestine disorder. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. § 5 (1723) 255 These Shells .. being .. exposed..to many external Accidents are .. worn, fretted, and broken to Pieces. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. iv, Without the Aid of external Violence. 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 43 The motion of a body..must be ascribed to the action of an external cause or force. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* Advt. 5 The external testimony of Christianity .. leaves infidelity without excuse. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 124 The idea that the punishment of sin is solely some external evil brought upon us. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* I. (1870) 20 The external evidence to a contrary effect .. is considerable.

5. Connected with, or having reference to, what is outside; having an outside object or sphere of operation. *External perception*: the perception of external objects, as opposed to *internal perception*, the perception of what takes place within the mind. So *External senses.*

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxii. (1859) II. 43 As this [the Acquisitive] faculty is again subdivided into two, according as it is conversant either about the phænomena of matter or about the phænomena of mind, the non-ego or the ego, I gave precedence to the former of these,—the faculty known under the name of External Perception. *Mod.*, It is necessary to consider the subject in its external relations. The external affairs of the society were managed by the secretary.

b. *spec.* Having reference to dealings with foreign countries.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 139 The persons now in the external administration. 1892 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 138/2 The external debt of the Republic of Chili.

B. *sb.*

1. *sing.* The outside; the exterior.

1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxii. 95 The external of the chariot. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* X. 202 Deformity and hollowness beneath The rich external.

2. That which is external. In *pl.* a. Outward features or aspect; bodily qualifications; outward ceremonies or observances. b. Things lying outside or distinct from a person or object; external or outward circumstances or conditions; also, non-essentials.

a. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 A time in which (as for externals) she was full blown. *a* 1662 GAUDEN *Let. to Chas. II*, 6 The externals of decent forms. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. ii. 67 Adam was .. glorious in his externals; he had a beautiful body. 1752 JORTIN *Serm.* (1772) I. i. 15 The Externals of religion. *a* 1764 LLOYD *The Puff* Wks. (1774) I. 171 Externals have the gift of striking, And lure the fancy into liking. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 24 An agreement in externals ought to prevail amongst all the reformed. 1857 BUCKLE *Hist. Civilis.* I. xiv. 793 He [Condillac] found it utterly impossible to escape from those tendencies towards the external which governed his own age. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 188 The system has all the externals and much of the reality of constitutional government.

b. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 80 Why should the planets have such influences upon externalls and accidentalls, that had none upon the internalls and essentialls? 1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 Fractures..are divisions of bones, caused by externals violently forced on them. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 280 Such a state of externals as might be suitable to the exigence and nature of my condition in this life. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 66 God in Externals could not place Content. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 178/3 The concluding remarks on..the subordination of externals to essentials.

Exte·rnalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Excessive regard for what is external, to the neglect of what is essential, *esp.* in religion; an instance of this.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. ii. 158 The despotic externalism of the time. 1875 MRS. CHARLES in

Sunday Mag. May 506 Pharisaic formalities and externalisms. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 265 Christianity might be frittered away into a troublesome and censorious externalism.

2. The worship of the external world.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 11 This is the very madness of externalism.

Exte·rnalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who has undue regard for externals.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 770 The Pharisaic conceit of the externalist.

Externality (ekstəɹnæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being external.

1. a. The quality of displaying itself in external forms. **b.** The quality of being 'all on the outside'; superficiality, hollowness. **c.** The condition or fact of being outside another object, or of being an outsider. **d.** The quality of operating or striving to operate from without.

a. 1673 H. MORE *App. Antid.* 23 Worship, in the natural externality thereof. 1836 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 72 [In France] the externality of the classical spirit has worn away into mere superficiality.

b. 1684 H. MORE *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apocal.* 243 If that Externality or Superficiality were aimed at. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vi. 115 There is a prose in certain Englishmen..a knell in the..externality of their voice.

c. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 473 In relation to the body of the animal, all ligaments are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge line ..along which the edges of the valves meet. 1881 *Echo* 1 July 1/6 The pleas of ignorance or of externality..cannot possibly be urged against one who has been the very foremost and most trusted champion of the system.

d. 1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 255 Its [the New Lutheran Orthodoxy's] whole principle is that of the externality of the Christian Institute.

2. *Metaph.* The quality or fact of being external to a perceiving subject; the fact of belonging to the external world, or having an existence in space.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Ess. Philos. Subjects* (1795) 198 Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes externality in the thing which presses or resists. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. vii. § 3 While looking at a solid object they cannot help having the conception, and..the momentary belief of its externality. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* iii. 62 The scientific world was preparing for that reconstruction of its conception of what sensible things and externality mean.

3. a. An external object; an outward feature or characteristic. **b.** *collect.* Outward things in general; an outward environment or observance.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xviii. § 3. 346 A huge bulk of trifling ceremonial and idle externality. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxvi. (1876) 288 The externalities of it may seem to be joy and brightness, but in the deep beneath there is a stern aspect. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 385 So uneasy an externality, of which he is himself the powerless and apprehensive centre. 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* 13 All these are sensuous externalities. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 10 (1879) 11 Force being that externality of which we have the most direct..cognizance.

4. Absorption in externals.

1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product Mod. Art*, Deeply corporealized, and enchained hopelessly in the grovelling fetters of externality, must be the mind, to which [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 What proof of infidelity like..the externality of churches that once sucked the roots of right and wrong?

Externalization (ekstɔ̄·ɹnăləizēɪ·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of externalizing; an instance of this; also *concr.* an embodiment.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 491 As a telescope is a copy or externalization of the process of vision; so written language may be a copy or externalization of the process of thinking. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 379 The externalisation of the will. 1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* IV. i. II. 127 Such a city..would be the externalisation of the human spirit in the highest state of development.

Externalise (ekstɔ̄·ɹnăləiz), *v.* Also 9 **externalise.** [f. EXTERNAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make external; to embody in outward form; to give or attribute external existence to; to treat as consisting in externals.

1852 MORELL tr. *Tennemann's Hist. Philos.* 29 His fancy externalizing the divinations of his reason. 1875 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* I. i. 30 This high political abstraction, latent in Christianity..was externalised in the French Revolution. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. x. 427 The universe is the process whereby spirit externalises itself. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 14 Feb., The more ancient mistake has been to externalize religion too much.

Hence **Exte·rnalized** *ppl. a.* **Exte·rnalizing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXTERNALIZE.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 98 The externalizing of one's own thoughts. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Creation is the evolution of deity, man externalized God. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 186 Divides the cases [of telepathy] into two great families—those (A) where the impression is sensory or externalised, and those (B) where it is not sensory or externalised.

Externally (ekstɔ̄·ɹnăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an external manner.

1. On or with regard to the outside or outer surface; outwardly; by external application.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 185 There is not yet any appearance of swelling externally. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi. (ed.22) 202 The cavities of the body are so configurated as externally to exhibit the most exact correspondency of the opposite sides. 1812 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxxviii. 432 Distinguished externally by wig and gown. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 442 This butter is employed on the continent in medicine, and always externally. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* x. (ed. 5) 157 The attitude of the Roman Church to the imperial power.. was externally respectful.

2. In an outside position, outside; with regard to what is outside; by external agency; so as to produce external effects. *To operate externally*: to produce effects outside of oneself. *To marry externally*: to marry out of the family or community (*rare*).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 33 All things..receive externally some perfection from other things. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 126. 81 Those holy incitements to vertue and good life, which God's spirit ministers to us externally, or internally. 1718 FIDDES *Theol. Spec.* I. I. II. vi. 98 If he had never proceeded to make anything or to operate externally. 1844 M. HENNELL *Soc. Systems* 51 When they marry externally..the community portions them in ready money.

† **Exte·rnalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact, condition, or quality of being external; outwardness or formality (of religious observances).

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xi. (1713) 442 But Carnality and Externalness, especially after the Reign of Constantine, quickly over-ran all. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

‖ **Externat** (ekstęrna). [F. *externat*, f. *externe* day-scholar: see EXTERN *sb.* 2 b.] A day-school.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii, The establishment was both a pensionat and an externat.

Externate (e·kstəɹneɪt), *v. rare.* [f. EXTERN + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To embody in outward form.

1890 tr. *Pfleiderer's Devel. Theol.* 73 The idea externates itself.

Hence **Externa·tion**, outward embodiment.

1845 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 347 The externation of His Wisdom. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Can. of Dramaturgy* (1865) 6 Pantomime, grounded on externation of the feelings. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 250 The externation of religion was especially necessary.

† **Externe,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. med.L. *externāre* to make external, f. *extern-us* outward: see prec.] *trans.* (in quot.) To alienate.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. Epil. 215 Yf synne in oure entente hem nolde externe.

Externity (ekstɔ̄·ɹnĭti). Also 8 **externeity.** [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being external or outward, outwardness; also quasi-*concr.* the external part or characteristics.

1713 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ.* I. 10 The seeming externeity of a visible object, is no argument of its real externeity. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1770) V. 216 The Internity of his ever-living light kindled up an Externity of corporeal irradiation. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 359 For what a man may do or suffer..so far as his externity is concerned, I care not.

Externization (ekstɔ̄·ɹnəizēɪ·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of externizing; in quot. *concr.* the outward or objective manifestation.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 159 The Universe is the externization of the soul.

Externize (ekstɔ̄·ɹnəiz), *v.* [f. EXTERN + -IZE.] *trans.* To embody in an outward shape or form; = EXTERNALIZE.

1836 EMERSON *Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 170 The laws of his [man's] mind..externized themselves into day and night. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 304 Our inner consciousness is externized.

† **E·xterous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *exter* outward + -OUS.] Outward, outside; far removed.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 225 Exterouse, *exterus.* 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxiii, When in her full, She seemeth least; which proves she's exterous Beyond the Sunne, and further off doth roll.

Exterraneous (ekstĕrēɪ·nĭəs), *a.* [f. late L. *exterrāne-us* (f. *ex-* out + *terra* land) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a foreign country.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1832 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Exterrestrial (ekstĕre·strĭăl), *a.* [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + TERRESTRIAL.] Originating or located outside the earth. Cf. *extra-terrestrial*: see EXTRA- *pref.*

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 279 The light of this nebula, unlike any other ex-terrestrial light. 1871 — *Light Sc.* (1879) 110 Ex-terrestrial observers, such as these, may know much more.

Exterritorial (eksteritɔ̄ə·rĭăl), *a.* [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + TERRITORIAL; after next.] Of or pertaining to exterritoriality.

1880 in OGILVIE. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 392/1 To those who..administer exterritorial laws, this book will be of great use.

Hence **Exterrito·rially** *adv.*, beyond the limits of 'one's' own territory.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 124 The moment she [France] proceeds exterritorially..that moment she throws down the gauntlet of defiance to all Europe.

Exterritoriality (eksteritɔ̄ə:rĭ,æ·lĭti). [ad. F. *exterritorialité* (in Littré): see prec. and -ITY.] The condition of being considered outside the territory of the state in which (a person) resides, and therefore of not being amenable to its laws. Also EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

The privilege of exterritoriality belongs by international law to ambassadors and their families; stipulations according it to various other classes of persons have been granted by certain Asiatic powers in treaties with European nations.

[1756 RUTHERFORTH *Institutes* II. II. ix. § 20. 603 That as by one fiction of positive law an ambassador is considered as the representative of the nation which sends him, so by another like fiction of the same law he is considered as if he was out of the territory, though he is in it.] 1836 WHEATON *Internat. Law* I. 273 The fiction of exterritoriality has been invented, by which the minister though actually in a foreign country, is supposed still to remain within the territories of his own sovereign. 1859 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/2 The system of exterritoriality which Christian nations have deemed it necessary for the interests and protection of their subjects to establish in China. 1878 W. B. LAWRENCE *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 40 The United States courts have always been scrupulous in recognizing the exterritoriality of public ships. *attrib.* 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Life in Japan* 317 That everlastingly sore point, the ex-territoriality question.

Exterritorialize (e·ksteritɔ̄ə·rĭăləiz), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. EXTERRITORIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To secure the privileges of exterritoriality for; to withdraw (a person) from liability to the laws of the country in which he resides.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 11 The Roman Catholic missionaries..in their ill-judged and indefensible attempts to exterritorialize their Chinese converts.

† **Exte·rse,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *exters-* ppl. stem of *extergēre*, f. *ex-* out + *tergēre* to wipe.] *trans.* To wipe off or out. Hence **Exte·rsed** *ppl. a.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Exte·rsion.** *Obs.*[−0] [as if ad. L. **extersiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extergēre*: see prec.] The action of rubbing or wiping off or out.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Exte·rsive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **extersīvus*: see EXTERSE and -IVE.] Having the property of wiping off or out; cleansing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 700 We have..concinnated this..extersive Medicament. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 73 The ashes..are extersive and digesting.

† **Exte·rsory,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = prec. 1727–36 in BAILEY; whence 1775 in ASH.

Extesticulate (ekstesti·kiŭlĕt), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + L. *testicul-us* testicle + -ATE[2].] 'Castrated' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Extill, -ation, -atious, var. ff. of EXSTILL, etc.

† **E·xtimate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *extim-us*, superl. of *exter* outside: on the analogy of *ultimate.*] Outmost, uttermost.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 178 Personal figuration in the extimate parts..that represent the Body, Face, and Vestments, etc. 1672 *Brief Reply* 119 The supreme or extimate Heaven is in no place.

Extime, obs. form of ESTEEM.

Extimulate, -ation, -atory, obs. ff. EXSTIMULATE, etc.

Extinct (ekstiŋkt), *pa. pple.* and *a.* Also 5 **extincte.** [ad. L. *ex(s)tinct-us*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)tinguĕre*: see EXTINGUISH. As used by Caxton and writers of the 16th c. it may be regarded as pa. pple. of EXTINCT *v.*]

A. *pple.* Extinguished (see senses of EXTINCT, EXTINGUISH, *vbs.*). Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 219 That fyre was extincte. *Ibid.* I. 347 This duke Turgesius was perischede and extincte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 176/4 The more they lyght them [candellys] the more were they extyncte. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 8 Graunt that al sinne and vice here maie be so extinct. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 30 They blind his sight, whose soules more blind Had quite extinct the light of grace. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iv. 33 The Spanish and Pannonian tongues not extinct by the Romans. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 99 It tooke fire .. but was quickly extinct. 1734 LAW *Enquiry Space* 26 Take away the Things and their respective Order and Distance..may cease and be extinct. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 13/2 As I uttered the last word of my manuscript, the lights were suddenly extinct.

B. *adj.* (In early use with distinctly ppl. sense; in mod. use it usually denotes a state without reference to the action from which this results.)

1. Of a fire, flame, light: Extinguished, quenched, put out; no longer burning. Of a volcano: That has ceased eruption.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 A lawnterne..extincte is drownede in to hit. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, The lampe of grace in thy soule wyll soone be extinct. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 355 Neither the husband nor any of the family could be awaked till that torch was extinct. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 684 A spark or two not yet extinct. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 249 There are some who ..when we [cigars] are not half extinct throw us contemptuously away. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 427/2 Active or extinct volcanoes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 A group of small extinct volcanoes.

† **b.** *Quicksilver extinct* [= Fr. *mercure éteint*]: mercury triturated with fats or chalk, and therefore no longer lustrous. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxx. 432 Quicke-siluer extinct, and verdigrease, of each an ounce.

2. Of things comparable to a fire or light (*e.g.* life, hope, passion, disease, etc.): Quenched; that has ceased to burn or shine.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxviii. 94 The feythe..was well nere extyncte thoroughe all the lande. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 67 Young Arthurs eies are blinded and extinct. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. v. 56 Every faculty of the mind .. is liable .. to become wholly extinct before death. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xii, Conversation

seemed nearly extinct. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiv, He was cut down..before life was extinct. 1827 Buckle *Civilis.* I. vi. 294 The last hope of the Mohammedans was extinct.

†3. Of a person: Cut off; dead; blotted out of existence. Also, passed away, vanished. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 5/2 All were .. deed and extynct. 1530 Heywood *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 375 He may at liberty Pass safe..Till that he be from us extinct. 1611 Bible *Job* xvii. 1 My dayes are extinct. 1644 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 4 The usuall ceremony ordained to the bodies of extinct princes. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Indiæ* 93 Nagar..lost together with his life a great part of his Dominions, and became in a manner extinct. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xi. (Rtldg. 1883) 75 The Pope being dead and Valentine extinct.

4. That has died out or come to an end. a. Of a family, a class of persons, a race or species of animals or plants: Having no living representative; 'without progressive succession' (*J.*).

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 156 The Line of Henry VIIIth..being extinct. 1729 De Foe *Crusoe* i. 331 My Father was dead, and my Mother, and all the Family extinct. 1748 Jenyns *Imit. Hor. Epist.* II. i. 48 Let's try and fix some æra, if we can, When good ones [ministers] were extinct, and bad began. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 434 The royal house..was not yet extinct. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 35 The great book collectors (except in America) seem to be an extinct race.

b. Of an institution, dignity, office, etc.: Obsolete. Of a title of nobility: Having no qualified claimant.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 51 Ve Supper of the Lord .. you have so defiled .. that the true use therof is almost utterly extinct. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 174 The Assembly it selfe is extinct. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 244 The dignities limited to the heirs male of Sir Robert Sydney became extinct. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 103 They imagine the office of moral rule in another state to become extinct. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 181 The three extinct republics, Florence, Pisa, and Siena. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 537 His marquisate became extinct.

c. *Law* in phr. *possibility of issue extinct.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 7 b, He..is tenaunt in the tayle after possibilitie of issue extinct. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 154 A person may be tenant in tail, after possibility of issue extinct.

d. Of a law, legal power or right, etc.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 147 All the Rent charge is extinct. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 156 A Censure inflicted *à Jure* continues, tho' such Law be extinct. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 457 Such a power, though extinct at law, would certainly be enforced in equity.

†**Exti·nct,** *sb. Obs.* [? ad. L. *ex(s)tinct-us* (*u*-stem), f. *ex(s)tinguĕre* (see Extinguish); or f. Extinct *v.*] = Extinction.

1606 Ford *Honor Tri.* iii. *To Earl Pembroke,* To the vttermost extinct of life. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. 364 The extinct of the English Nations renowne. *Ibid.* IX. xvii. (1632) 877 The vtter extinct of the House of Yorke.

†**Exti·nct,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **extynct(e,** (5 **estynct**e), 6 **extinct**e, (**extinkt**), 6– **extinct.** Pa. t. 5–6 **extynct**e. [f. L. *ex(s)tinct-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)tinguĕre* to Extinguish.]

1. *trans.* = Extinguish *v.* 1.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 250/1 The blessid laurence had fyue brennynges withoute forthe whiche he al ouercam manly and extyncte them. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 166 The feruent great fire extincted was in-dede. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 Eugenia was..put into hot baths, which were extincted, and she preserued.

2. = Extinguish *v.* 2.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* 280 Purslane dothe extynct the ardor of lassyuyousnes. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* vii. 39 It is more hard, loue to our selues to extinkt. *a* 1568 Coverdale *Hope Faithf.* Pref. (1574) A iij b, Not to stirre vp Gods grace in vs..were to..extincte the spirite.

3. = Extinguish *v.* 4.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A vij b, The grete good dedes and abstynence that I dyde quenchyd and estyncted al my synnes 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 16 The name of the Barony of Say is extinctid. 1547 in Cardwell *Documentary Ann.* (1839) I. 42 They have .. utterly extincted and destroyed .. all images. 1598 F. Meres in Arb. *Garner* II. 105 One strain of music extincte the pleasure of another. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 35 Two contraries, cannot ioyntly hold possession, but one will vtterly extinct the other.

b. To put an end to, make void (a law, legal right, status, ordinance). Also, to cancel (a licence, the claim of a creditor). Cf. Extinguish 3 b.

1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 142 The jurisdiction of the Prerogative should be extinctyd. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xiv. (1638) 84 He..would extinct former rights by such a fine with proclamation. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 311/2 Gods blessed ordinaunce were rather to bee extincted and abhorred. 15.. R. Morice in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxviii. 236 Divers report that Mr. Latimers licence was extincted. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* G ij, Yee shall extinct the Creditors of the olde book by the contrary of his opposite. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1635) 39 If I had purchased the land myselfe, then I had extincted mine owne condition.

c. To abolish, suppress (a state of things, custom, institution).

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 To extinct and make frustrate the paymentys of the said Annates or first fruytes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 3 Many chanteries..ben sins yᵗ time vtterly dissolued and extincted. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 283 Julius Cæsar..extincted the ancient liberty..of the people of Rome.

d. = Extinguish *v.* 3 e.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* Argt. A vj, Nether the regale famye nor thee stok of Juda to be extyncted. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VIII. 36 Theyr latter kynges..whose lynage the power of the Romans longe after dyd extinct.

e. = Extinguish *v.* 3 f.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 38 a, Scater kyng of Scottes..was by Dunwallo..slayn and extincted. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* I, The Britains..Were ready still to fighte at euery call, Till time they had extynct, the monsters all.

Hence **Exti·noted** *ppl. a.* **Exti·noting** *vbl. sb.*

1513 Hen. VIII *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. i. 3 Wee ..have, for the extincting of the detestable Schisme..entred actual war. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 81 He may..Giue renew'd fire to our extincted Spirits. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 113 For the..vtter extincting of..power and authoritie.

‖ **Extincteur** (ekstæ̃ktör, ekstiŋktöɹ). [F., ad. L. *ex(s)tinctor,* agent-n. f. *ex(s)tinguĕre*: see Extinguish.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, patented 1862.

[1865 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 27 Oct. 749 A curious apparatus called *l'Extincteur* was tested a short time since..in Paris.] 1878 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* xxi, The extincteur was used freely. 1885 J. J. Manley *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 24 Extincteurs..and domestic fire-escapes.

Extinction (ekstiŋkʃən). Also 5 **extincoion.** [ad. L. *ex(s)tinctiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ex(s)tinguĕre*: see Extinguish. Cf. F. *extinction.*] The action of extinguishing; the fact or state of being extinguished.

1. The quenching, putting out (of fire, light, anything burning or shining; *fig.* hopes, passions, life, etc.); the fact of being quenched; the process of becoming, or the condition of being, extinct.

In *Optics* occas. used for the stoppage of light by absorption, interference, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 589 He ordeyned at Westminster to brenne perpetuelly wᵗout extinccion .iiii. tapers of waxe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 Red hot needles or wires extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the Laws of position in extinction. 1669 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* I. Notes (1682) 191 Several Ignitions and Extinctions. 1672 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* v. 14 The parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 406 Reflexion, refraction, and extinction, are affections of light by transparent bodies. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 186 The sudden extinction of those hopes which she had so long..cherished. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 424/1 The birth..and extinction of volcanoes are phenomena seen in separate parts of the earth's surface. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 204 The alternate appearance and extinction of the light. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 275 A bright lamp flickering out into extinction.

b. The slaking (of lime); †'the quenching of red-hot minerals in some liquor, to abate their sharpness, or to impart their virtue to the liquor' (Phillips 1706); †*concr.* a tincture made by this process. *Extinction of mercury*: (see quot. 1842).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 3. 85 Gold inwardly taken..either in substance, infusion, decoction or extinction. *Ibid.* II. v. § 3. 86 [Alloyed gold] is actually dequantitated by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Ibid.* III. xxii. 165 For speedier operation we make extinctions, infusions, and the like. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3), *Extinction of mercury,* trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the mercury disappears. 1848 Craig, *Extinction* of lime.

2. Suppression, abolition (of an institution, etc.); the complete wiping out (of a debt).

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The Extinction of their Democracy. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The extinction of their religion, and the slaughter of their ancestors. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 P 1 The public would suffer.. inconvenience .. from the extinction of any common trade. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 469 After the extinction of the national independence. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* (1852) 462 The plan for the gradual extinction of the national debt.

3. The action of blotting (a living being, a soul) out of existence; destruction, annihilation.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 333 We therefore define an abortment to be Either the issuing of an imperfect Infant or his extinction and death in the wombe. 1646 Br. Hall *Balm Gil.* 188 The utter extinction of those we loved. 1676 Glanvill *Ess.* v. 19 Doctrines, such as..utter extinction, and annihilation of the Wicked after the Day of Judgment. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 135 Which destruction they call the second death, and describe it as a perfect extinction. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 32, I..declare the soul's eclipse Not the soul's extinction.

†b. Effacement, utter disgrace or ruin (of a person). *Obs.*

1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 To recover a man from present extinction.

4. Of a race, family, species, etc.: The fact or process of becoming extinct; a coming to an end or dying out; the condition of being extinct.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 63 If a man deuise to his daughter his lands..vntill she marie..it onely signifieth an extinction of the legacie when the mariage is accomplished. 1649 C. Noble *Mod. Answ. to Immod. Q.* 15 By..extinction of the male blood it received an alteration. *a* 1729 J. Rogers *Serm.* (1735) 135 The Extinction of Nations, and the Desolation of Kingdoms. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 569 Any number of lives, the extinction of which could be proved without difficulty. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 354 The extinction of the male line of Hapsburg in the person of Charles the Sixth. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 61 The most effective agent in the extinction of species is the pressure of other species.

Extinctive (ekstiŋktiv), *a.* [f. L. type **ex-stinctīv-us,* f. *ex(s)tinguĕre* (see Extinguish). Cf. Fr. *exstinctif.*] Tending, or having the power, to extinguish; causing annihilation. Const. *of.*

1600 Swinburne *Spousals* (1686) 138 This Condition is.. resolutive or extinctive that is to say..threatening a death or destruction to that which is born. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* IV. i, O ye hapless Two, mutually extinctive, the Beautiful and the Squalid, sleep ye well. 1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 543 The third class of extinctive agencies.. seems..to threaten many of the Malayan and Polynesian races. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 1/1 The Extinctive Effect of Free Water on the Rolling of Ships.

Hence †**Exti·nctively** *adv.,* so as to be extinguished.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 4 If they [i. e. souls] die not extinctively, what becomes of them?

Exti·nctness. ? *Obs.*— [f. Extinct *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being extinct.

1727–36 in Bailey; whence 1775 in Ash.

†**Exti·ncture.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Extinct *v.* + -ure.] = Extinction.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 294 Cold modesty, hot wrath, Both fire from hence and chill extincture hath.

Extine (e·kstin, -tain). *Bot.* [f. L. *ext-* (in *extimus* most outward, f. *ex-*) + -ine¹.] The outer membrane of the pollen grain. Also Exine.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 358 The shell of the pollen-grain..has been ascertained to consist..of two or even three membranes, of which the outer (extine) is thicker than the inner (intine). 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 505 The contents [of pollen grains] enclosed by an extine and intine, divide into two cells.

†**Exti·nguible,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *extinguibilis* (Lactantius), f. *ex(s)tinguĕre*: see Extinguish.] = Extinguishable.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xii. 50 The most pure and extinguible substance of sulphur.

Extinguish (ekstiŋgwiʃ), *v.* [ad. L. *ex(s)tinguĕre* (f. *ex-* intensive + *stinguĕre* to quench): see -ish.]

1. *trans.* To put out, quench (fire, light, anything burning or shining). †In early medical use: To reduce (an inflammation).

1552 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 89 b, Ethelredus..by it [cold water]..extynguyshed..the flames of all..vices. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 16 It [vnguent] doeth extinguishe..all inflammations of the lyuer. 1596 Drayton *Legends* ii. 545 A little sparke extinguish'd to the Eye. 1696 Bramhall *Replic.* ii. 110 The light is under a Bushell, but it is not extinguished. 1697 Dryden *Lady of May* 10 The soft god of pleasure..Has broken his bow, and extinguish'd his fires. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) II. 165 Cold extinguishes..Heat. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 3 They would extinguish the very light of nature. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 271 The water is..thrown in a jet through a hose-pipe with great force, to extinguish fire. 1869 Tyndall *Light* ii. (1873) 65 Natural bodies..extinguish certain constituents of the white solar light.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To quench (hopes, passions, strife, life, mental faculties, etc.); to silence (sound).

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* IV. iii. (1564) 121 b, Suche as haue..wateryshe Matrixes can not conceyue, for the power of the seede is extinguished in it. 1562 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 21 b, Paule..exhorteth the Thessalonians not to extinguish the spirite. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 212 It deadeth and extinguisheth the Sound utterly. *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* 89 To extinguish the loue of the people to the young King. 1652 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 143 God will not suffer it [truth] to be extinguished. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 666 Least total darkness should..extinguish life In Nature. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 126 P 3 We should soon see that furious Party-Spirit extinguished. 1732 Law *Serious C.* 2, (ed. 2) 143 Extinguishing his reason, instead of putting out his eyes. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 512 War between great men seldom extinguishes humanity. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 603 Neither his years nor his profession had wholly extinguished his martial ardour.

b. To 'quench' or totally obscure by superior brilliancy; to 'eclipse', put completely into the shade.

1551 Gardiner *Explic. Cath. Faith* 142 In the Sacrament the visible element is not extinguished by the presence of Christes most precious body. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 192 Naturall Graces that extinguish Art. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* i. 11 The men..were quite transcended and extinguished by their wives and daughters.

c. In mod. use: To reduce (an adversary) to silence. Chiefly *colloq.*

1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 130 The stinging and compressed oration of Odusseus in Scheriè..utterly extinguishes his adversary.

3. To put a total end to, do away with completely, blot out of existence.

1555 Eden *Decades* 249 By theyr inuasions were extinguyshed all artes and sciences. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 22 It extinguisheth all heinous crimes. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 44 This late mightie Empire [of the Turks] extinguisht in Ægypt by the Mamalucks. 1669–70 Marvell *Corr.* cxxxvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 302 That all memory thereof might be extinguisht. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 169 P 2 Half the Misery of human Life might be extinguished. 1783 Burke *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 285 The authority of the regular and lawful government is every where..extinguished. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 70 But the confiscation of Wolsey's possessions extinguished the grandeur of these plans.

b. To render void (a bill, claim, right, etc.). In *Law* sometimes *spec.* (see Extinguishment 3 b).

1548 Ld. Somerset *Epist. Scots* 142 That cannot extynguish the title which we haue to the Croune of Scotlande. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. 12 The warren is not by

implication reserued vnto mee either to bee inioyed or extinguished. 1652 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 207 The action for the residue is utterly extinguished. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 583 Man's .. rights and claims Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs [creeping vermin's]. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 132 Cancellation .. is considered to extinguish the instrument. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 136/2 The right of way .. was extinguished by the mortgage.

c. To discharge, obtain total acquittance of, 'wipe out' by full payment or composition.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 357 All which so inestimable summes .. they have re-imbursed or extinguished. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIV. 187 They will ere long extinguish the debt which they owe you, in your blood. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 35 The debt itself .. was .. held to be extinguished. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 429 The only instance of a national debt having been extinguished.

d. To suppress († books, † customs, offices or corporate institutions).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig. *ij b, Procuring also .. to suppresse and extinguish the exercise and serviceable use of Long-bowes. 1590 — in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 56 A booke conteyninge so disordered matter, that yt should be extinguished. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 One that extinguished worthy whole volumes, to bring his abridgements into request. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 109 The Baronies of the Bishops, and their votes in Parliament were taken away, but the Order was not extinguished. 1728 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6092/1 It is our Pleasure that the said Sort [of boat] be extinguished, and no longer used. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 117 Though the bishopric .. merged into the archbishopric .. it was not extinguished. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. ii. 68 It had long been foreseen that .. a large number of them [monasteries] must be extinguished.

e. To annihilate, bring to an end, cut off (a family, race, etc.).

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 100 The nation of the Hunnes was almost vtterly extinguished in Greece, by the Emperor. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 19 The Danish Line clean extinguished, Edward the Confessour .. was .. admitted King of England. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 36 The Royal race of the Valois being extinguished by the death of Henry the third. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 135 'Extinguishing' the Red man by the progress of civilisation.

† f. To make away with, kill (an individual).

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. iii. (1622) 158 His [Gotarses'] brothers are extinguished by murder. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 558 They extinguish the great ones, especially those of royall bloud. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 108 He had first relinquish'd, then extinguish'd Edmund.

† 4. *intr.* for *refl.* in various senses: To die out. (Quot. 1837 is not strictly an example of this use, but of the idiomatic occas. use of a trans. vb. in passive sense.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 52/1 Inscende the same, and let it combure, till of it selfe it extinguishe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxxiii, They .. both extinguish like a snuff. 1650 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 53 These .. through all stormes and persecutions kept Religion from extinguishing. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 159 His Family being like to extinguish for want of Heirs. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 220 If a Fire .. finds Iron and Stone in its Way, it extinguishes of itself. 1742 HUME *Ess., Stoic* (1779) I. 161 His alacrity suddenly extinguishes. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 375 He paints that phantom of Royalty the present King extinguishing at Metz. [1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iii, This conflagration of the South-East will abate .. extinguish it will not, till the fuel be all done.]

Hence **Exti·nguished** *ppl. a.* **Exti·nguishedly** *adv.* **Exti·nguishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Extinguished, *extinctus.* 1616 CHAPMAN *Iliads* 471 She .. round about the sea's broad shoulders throws Her eye, to second the extinguish'd light. *a* 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 60 Adam lost the measure, and manner, not utterly and extinguishedly, the thing [i. e. virtue]. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* III. vii. 285 Some vast devastation .. may endangere the extinguishing of the species of things. 1764 COWPER *Task* I. 442 His eye relumines its extinguished fires. 1837 in O'Connor *Ld. Beaconsfield* (1879) 174 The laughter, shouts, etc., which accompanied the honourable and extinguished Member's first attempt in Parliamentary oratory. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, A strong smell of an extinguished lamp.

Extinguishable (ekstiˈŋgwiʃăbˈl), *a.* Also 6 **extinguyssible.** [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Able to be extinguished (in senses of the vb.).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VI. iii, Who that walketh the waye of derkenes .. shall have payne nothyng extinguyssible. 1667 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 609 The light of the former is readily extinguishable by Compression. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* III. 31 Not extinguishable by any law. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 213/2 Insect life is not extinguishable by scrubbing.

Extinguisher (ekstiˈŋgwiʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which extinguishes.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1588) 18 b, Heads [Captains], extinguishers of discention. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vij, This heat extinguisher. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 257/1 The Glorious Great Extinguisher of Night. 1634 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 303 Quarrells and Distempers .. prove extinguishers. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 341 The fat is blazing in the fire, and no extinguisher can be found. 1817 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 4 June, The name of their extinguisher was Gifford. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 7/1 The Lewis Hand Fire Extinguisher.

2. *spec.* A hollow conical cap for extinguishing the light of a candle or lamp; also a similar object of large size formerly affixed to the railings of a house to enable the link-boys to extinguish their links.

1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. v, In putting of 'in [candles] out .. by The extinguisher. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 One Closet Candlestick, with Snuffers and Extinguisher. 1739–40 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 88 Put out their flambeaux with great silver extinguishers. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, Extinguishers are yet suspended before the doors of a few houses of the better sort. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* I. i, She held the candlestick, so that the extinguisher lying loose in it rattled.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 30 Cover it [the vital Flame] with an Extinguisher of Honour. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 96 Put not one grand extinguisher on Plays; But with kind snuffers gently mend their blaze. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 4/1 'Eigg Island,' with its singular Scuir or peak hidden under a thick extinguisher of cloud.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. ix, Extinguisher-topped towers. 1881 A. G. C. LIDDELL in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 473/2 Sharp extinguisher-like spires .. shot into the sky. 1885 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 4/8 The immeasurable height of the extinguisher hats of women when Richard II. was King.

Hence **Exti·nguishership.** *nonce-wd.*

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 193 God give his imperial extinguishership 'a good deliverance.'

Extinguishment (ekstiˈŋgwiʃmĕnt). [f. EXTINGUISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of extinguishing; the fact of being extinguished; = EXTINCTION.

1. The quenching (of fire, light, anything burning or shining). Cf. EXTINGUISH *v.* 1.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. iv, Evermore, without extinguyshment, In burnyng tongues he shall be permanent. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. India* 443 Lamps .. which have burned without extinguishment from many foregoing generations. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. General. Spain* 326 To endeavour the Extinguishment of those Flames. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 6 The men skilled in extinguishment far away.

† b. A means of extinguishing. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 58 Application of remora's and extinguishments, to both wind and fire.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. EXTINGUISH *v.* 2.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 275 Theyr payne haue none extinguyshement. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 218 The .. vtter extingguyshement of the seyd grugge and dyspleasure. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 636 When once the wound beginneth to be purple, green, or black, it is a sign .. of the extinguishment of the venom. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 70 An extinguishment of love. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* x. (1860) 179 The final extinguishment of the king's reason.

3. The putting a total end to (something), blotting out of existence; suppression (of an institution).

1537 *Acts Irel.* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. xiii, Statutes .. made for the .. extinguishment out of this land of the pretended power of the Bishop of Rome. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 32 The extinguishment of anye one of them [foure complexions] is the destruction of the bodye. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 397 That for extinguishments of all Ambiguities and doubts, it may be enacted, etc. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 66 A Total Extinguishment of the Custom. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 Munitions of war, which not only influenced banefully .. the fortunes of Prince Charlie, but led .. to their final extinguishment.

b. The putting an end to (a contract, right, etc.); abolition (of a law, custom, † tax). In *Law* also *spec.* 'the annihilation of a collateral interest, or the supersedure of one interest by another and greater interest' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 1 The .. extinguishment of all suche subtill practised feoffementes. 1554 in *Depositions, etc.* (Surtees Soc. No. 21) 57 For the .. extinguishment of a mariage solempnized betwixt them in their infancies. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 64 a, A release shall enure by waye of extinguishemente. 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter* 36 Charged with the extinguishment of many excellent Laws. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 428 A suspension, but not extinguishment of rights. 1886 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 35/2 The accounts were limited to the period before Michaelmas, 1881, the time from which the extinguishment took effect.

c. The full discharge, 'wiping out' (of a debt or obligation).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 266 To provide for the extinguishment of the existing debt. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *On Contracts* II. iv. § i. (1883) 664 The extinguishment of the principal obligation necessarily involving in it the discharge of the surety. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 7 Reciprocal extinguishment of obligations.

† d. The cutting off, putting an end to (a family, race, etc.); the fact of becoming extinct. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 13 b, Syngle lyfe hathe these incommodyties .. extinguyshment of bloud, a straunger to be thyne heyre. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* 210 Rebellion, wherein he perished himselfe, and made a final extinguishment of his house and honour. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 114 By the extinguishment of the Picts, it reached also unto Tweed.

† e. Annihilation (of the soul). *Obs.*

1598 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXX. § 4 When Death's Form appears, she [the soul] feareth not An utter Quenching, or Extinguishment. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 327 A most absolute extinguishment as well of the soule as of the body.

† **Extirp** (ekstɜ·ɹp), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5–6 **extyrpe**, 5–7 **ex(s)tirpe**, (7 **exsterpe**). [ad. F. *extirp-er* = Pr. *extirpar*, ad. L. *ex(s)tirpāre*: see EXTIRPATE.]

1. *trans.* To root up (plants); = EXTIRPATE 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XIX. 73 To extirpe and waste alle the goodes comyng oute of the erth. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) I. 563 To extirpe and pluck the same [wild cockle] up by the roots. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 525 These reeds do multiplie .. after the old plants be extirped & destroied.

absol. a 1643 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Eccl.* iii. 4 A time to plant, t'extirpe: to Kill, to Cure.

b. *transf.* = EXTIRPATE 2 b.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 54 These banks .. may be extirped if they be .. a hinderance to the common good.

c. = EXTIRPATE 2 c.

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iv, Tyll that .. which is the causer of the other be totally extyrped the healynge can nat be. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 25 Festring sore did ranckle yett within. Which to extirpe, he laid him privily Downe. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 123, I .. am fit .. His eyes, his tongue, or what did thee inforce, T'extirp. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet., Pref. Verse*, [The teeth] filed down, or else extirped quite.

2. To root out, exterminate (a family, sect, or nation); = EXTIRPATE 3.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 216 The race of them is .. not .. extirped. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophées* 887 He .. Wholly extirps the down-trod Jebusite. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VIII. 501 A large Patent .. T' extirp the Witches thence. *a* 1678 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1678) 166 His seed to be extirpt, was destined. 1682 R. BURTHOGGE *An Argument* (1684) 122 Antipædobaptisme .. doth put it [the Church] in no small hazard of being utterly extirped.

b. *intr.* To die out, root and all.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 116 a, They should be vtterly rooted out, and the posteritye of their name extirp.

3. With immaterial obj.; = EXTIRPATE 4.

(Austin's attempted revival of the word has not been imitated so far as our quots. show.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/1 This .. fader .. foughte ageynst the heretykes .. and extyrped their heresye. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vi. 47 God hath done greater thinges in .. extirping out all popery. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 110. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii, To extirpe the memory Of such an act. 1683 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* Pref., Wee may extirpe or root out vices. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. XXXIV. 250 These monasteries should be extirped. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1873) I. 139. *Ibid.* (1879) I. XXIV. 483. *Ibid.* (1879) II. 986 Errors or defects in the details are readily extirped or supplied.

¶ *erron.* To speak abusively *against.* [Perh. arising from an ignorant misunderstanding of the phrase 'the extirping of the Bishop of Rome', common in controversial literature.]

1605 ROWLEY *When you see me* H, She did exsterp [*ed.* 1613 exstirpe, 1621, 1632 extirpe] against his Holinesse. *Ibid.* F ij b, Exstirpe.

Hence **Exti·rped** *ppl. a.* **Exti·rper**, one who roots out or destroys. **Exti·rping** *vbl. sb.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 159 Encreasar off all goodnes, Extirper of synners and .. interpiter of dew lauwe. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 1 The extirping and extinguishment of all suche subtill practised feoffementes. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 606 The extirpyng and abholyshyng of the vsurped authoritee of the b[ishop] of Rome. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 1 Extirpers of tyrants .. were honoured but with the titles of worthies or demi-gods. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 172 A great Journey into Wales for the extirpinge of that nation.

† **Extirpable,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)tirpāre*: see next and -ABLE.] That may be extirpated.

1676 EVELYN *Phil. Dis. Earth* 131 Lest it infect the Ground with a Plant not easily extirpable.

† **Extirpate,** *pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpātus*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)tirpāre*: used as pa. pple. of next.] Rooted out, destroyed utterly, rendered extinct.

1542 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 116 It is profitable .. to haue all occasions of sedicion .. to be extirpate. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 107 When a vice cannot be extirpate and taken away. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* VII. 146 *note*, The Race of Sinners was extirpate.

Extirpate (ekstɜ·ɹpēt, ekstɜ·ɹpĕt), *v.* Also 7 **extirpat.** [f. L. *ex(s)tirpāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)tirpāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*1) + *stirp-s* stem or stock of a tree. Cf. EXTIRP *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To clear of stumps. In quot. *fig.* *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 426 He might wede, extirpate, and purdge the myndes of men.

2. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root up, destroy, or remove root and branch (a tree, plant).

1652 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 278 All such Offenders should have .. their Woods extirpated and grub'd up. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Pluck up Strawberry Runners, extirpate the tall Stalks. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 189 Extirpate noxious and unprofitable Herbs. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. XXV. 746 The vines and fruit-trees .. were extirpated. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iii. (1813) 31 The better way .. is .. to extirpate the intermediate trees. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xi. § 2 The wood seems to have been .. extirpated. *fig.* 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) II. vi. 71 Regeneration .. does not extirpate the root of evil.

† b. *transf.*

c 1666 in Murray's *Lincolnshire* (1890) 24 The old Church .. having been 'extirpated by a hurricane' in 1666.

c. *esp.* in *Surg.* To root out, remove (anything spoken of as having roots).

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 For men .. to labour to extirpate .. the Beard .. is a practical blasphemy. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 167 Extirpating several breasts, and large tumors. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 74 Small pincers for the purpose of extirpating hairs. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 242/1 When a nævus is extirpated, it seems to consist of a mass of cellular tissue.

3. To root out, exterminate, or totally destroy (a class, sect, or nation); to kill off, and render extinct (a species of animals or plants). Const. *out of, from.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. xvi. 41 in *Holinshed*, Yet was their nobilitie so honourable and great; that by no

meanes..was the same to be extirpated or rooted out. 1649 *Aloran* 41 God .. forgiveth sins to those that believe, and extirpate Infidels. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The breed ought to be extirpated out of the island. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 206 The Pygmies were extirpated by their wars. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 310 The founder of Islam..believing in the mission of the sword to extirpate all Christians and Jews.

b. In weaker sense: To do away with, render extinct as such (a specified class of persons); to root out utterly, break up (a gang of thieves). Formerly also, †to drive out, clear away (persons) *from* a locality, etc.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 10, I will driue and extirpate oute of this Citie both L. Tarquinius Superbus, and his wicked wife, with all the race of his children and progenie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 125 He .. Should presently extirpate me and mine Out of the Dukedom. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 4. 23 The Comedies, you see, have extirpated the whole Species of Beaux. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 186 The Honour of extirpating such a notorious Robber from the Society. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 205 It is .. one of the first duties of every government to extirpate gangs of thieves.

4. To root out, eradicate (an immaterial thing, *e.g.* heresy, vice, etc.). Const. † *out of, from.*

1539 J. HUSEE in *Lisle Papers* V. 75, I hope it shall please your Lordship to extirpate this sudden desperate sorrow.. out of the bottom of your stomach. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 37 He destroied al Idolatrie, and clearly dyd extirpate all superstition. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 19 Until monarchy or regal power should be extirpated in all the world. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 15 With what chance of success.. would a legislator go about to extirpate drunkenness.. by dint of legal punishment? 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, The holy Church is awakened .. to extirpate heresy by fire and steel. 1838 EMERSON *Nat., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 205 Neither years nor books have yet availed to extirpate a prejudice then rooted in me.

Hence **E·xtirpated** *ppl. a.* **E·xtirpating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 65 The final extirpating of that whole Nation. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* ix. 34 All possible means were used .. for the extirpating of superstition. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 25 The Spaniards had to atone for extirpated nations. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 279 Sin .. a desolating, extirpating power in souls.

Extirpation (ekstəɹpē·ʃən). Also 6 **exterpatione, extirpacion, -tion, exturpacion.** [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)tirpāre*: see EXTIRPATE *v.* Cf. F. *extirpation.*] The action of extirpating.

†1. The clearing (ground) of trees, etc. Cf. EXTIRPATE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 217 The generall extirpation .. of coppise grounds in Middlesex.

2. The action of rooting up trees or weeds; total destruction.

1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 532 The Extirpation of those Weeds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oak*, Grubbing is only to be done where final extirpation is designed. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 180 The joint extirpation of woods and men. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 103/2 The..extirpation of couch grass is one of the first things which an experienced farmer sets himself to.

b. *Surg.* The operation of removing, by excision or the application of caustics, anything having an inward growth.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 330 The difficulty of .. Breathing, occasioned by Schirrosities of the Glands is not to be cur'd any otherwise than by Extirpation. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 52 A black corn .. on extirpation .. is found to have a black clot of blood at the lower extremity of the stem. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 110 Operations on the eyeball, abscission, and extirpation.

3. The action of extirpating or rooting out; extermination: a. of a nation, family, sect, species, etc. b. of an immaterial thing, *e.g.* heresy, a religion, vice, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Extirpation, that is, the pluckyng out of all maner of vyces by the rotes. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 4 a, The extirpation of heresy. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* vii. (1700) 95 The Jews were to fall under ..an utter Extirpation. 1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 95 The extirpation of the gospel. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 411 It will become on both sides a war of extirpation. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc., Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 421 Extirpation of the smallpox. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 559 The extirpation of the buffalo.

Hence **Extirpa·tionist,** one who maintains a theory of extirpation.

1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 340 The Teutonic extirpationists.

Extirpative (e·kstəɹpətiv), *a.* [f. EXTIRPATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to extirpate.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. Introd. (1734) 266 Of the Medicines, I have mention'd only the..extirpative ones.

Extirpator (e·kstəɹpētəɹ, -tə·ɹpətəɹ). Also 8 **-er.** [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpātor*, agent n. f. *ex(s)tirpāre*: see EXTIRPATE *v.*] One who, or that which, extirpates.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extirpator* one that Extirpates or Destroys, as an Extirpater of Heresies. 1776-83 JUSTAMOND *Raynal's Indies* (ed. 2) I. 283 These extirpators with all their industry can only execute their commission upon the coast. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 35 The extirpator is a machine of this sort .. for destroying weeds. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xii. 264 The great extirpator of episcopacy. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. viii. 115 Three men .. extirpators of heresy.

‖ **Extispex** (eksti·speks). *Rom. Antiq.* Pl. **extispices.** [L.; f. *exta* (see EXTA) + *-spex* f. *specĕre* to look at.] One whose duty it was to inspect the entrails of sacrificial victims for the purpose of divination; a haruspex.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Extispices*, the same as *aruspices*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Extispex*, In Italy, the first extispices were the Hetrurians. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 332 The officers were extispices or aruspices.

† **Extispicine.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *extispicine*, f. L. *extispicium*: see EXTISPICY.] = EXTISPICY.

*a*1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Will you have a trial of your fortune by the art of aruspiciny? By augury? or by extispicine?

† **Extispi·cious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also 7-8 **extispitious.** [f. L. *extispici-um* the function of an EXTISPEX + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 Thus hath he [Satan] deluded many Nations in his Auguriall and Extispicious inventions. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Extispicy (eksti·spisi). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 8 **extispice.** [ad. L. *extispicium*: see EXTISPICIOUS.] Inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims for the purpose of divination; haruspicy.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extispacy.* 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Extispice.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Medicine*, Extispicy or inspecting the entrails of beasts. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 292 Extispicy, the observation of entrails.

Extol (ekstǫ·l), *v.* Also 5-7 **extoll(e.** [ad. L. *extoll-ĕre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *tollĕre* to raise.]

†1. *trans.* To lift up, raise, elevate. *Obs.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxxvi. 4 Unto thee Lord I extoll, And lift my soule and minde. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 96 He cannot..extol him selfe higher then the earth. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B iv b, A begger from the dunghill once extold, Forgets him selfe. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. (Webster 1864), Who extolled you in the half-crown boxes. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* To Rdr., A fiery Chariot, able to extoll an Elias up to Heaven.

absol. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 9 Great Jove's will orders all; For he with ease extols, with ease lets fall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 The newtrall point wherein its [the iron's] gravity just equalls the magneticall quality, the one exactly extolling as much as the other depresseth.

fig. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Bladud* xiv, Our actes extoll our prayse aboue the skie. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 233 Thy praise extold him to the skies.

† b. = SUBLIME *v.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 90 Such as are not easily sublevated..are to be extolled [L. *sublimantur*] in a Retort of very thick glass.

†2. a. To lift up in dignity or authority; to uphold the authority of. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 209 This kinge .. shall extoll and preferre himself aboue all the goddis. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5244 Cardinall, Kyng, or Empriour, Extolland thare Traditionis Abufe Christis Institutionis. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 That no Person .. shall .. maintain, defend or extol the same usurped Power [of the see of Rome]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 228 The Treason of extolling forein power.

† b. To 'lift up' with pride, joy, etc. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88 b, Lest the multytude of reuelacyons sholde extoll hym, and make hym proude. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxii. 1 Have they made thee Ruler? be not extolled. 1664 *Flodden F.* vi. 54 Because he vex'd our Land of late, Perchance his stomack is extold.

† c. To raise too high, make too much of; to exaggerate, boast of. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxl. 127 Walshemen extolle so hugely theyr blood & allyaunce..& regardyd so lytle the.. lynyall dissent of the Saxons. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 48 No persone can extoll the souerente Of her worthy and royall dygnyte. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 32 b, If man should then waxe proude and .. extolle his owne deuotion in these ministeries. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 209 The Hors and Foot and the Sea-Souldiers .. extoll'd every one their own hazards. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) 1 The praise of gardening it is presumed can hardly be too much extolled.

3. To raise high with praise; to praise highly; to magnify.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 293 Whome my purpose is not vaynly to extol, or to magnifye aboue her merytes. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 47 S. John extolleth charitie in his Epistle. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 112/1 They..extoll'd your perfections to the heavens. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Thou art a glorious Isle extolled and renowned among all Nations. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 ¶ 6 To find Virtue extolled, and Vice stigmatized. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 59 Strabo .. highly extolls this Practice. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 450 Some will extol you to the skies, others will find something wanting.

† **Extolla·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXTOL + -ATION: cf. med.L. *extollātiōn-em*, OF. *extollation.*] The action of extolling; laudation, praise.

a 1624 WEBSTER *Thracian Wonder* I. i, With extollation of a thing so vile.

Extolled (ekstǫ·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. EXTOL + -ED¹.] †a. Upraised, upreared; elevated (*obs.*). b. Praised, magnified, celebrated.

a. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 Discouraged by the extolled head of the serpent to his breast.

b. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 44 The Prince ..enamoured of her extolled beautie. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, Those extolled remains of Grecian lawgivers.

Extoller (ekstǫ·ləɹ). [f. EXTOL + -ER¹.] One who extols (see EXTOL 2 a, 3).

a 1626 BACON *Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 8 Extollers of the Pope's Supremacy. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xviii. 60 The worst..things never want their extollers. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Extolling (ekstǫ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXTOL. *D*

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 1, § 27 If any Person..shall..execute any Thing for the Extolling .. or Defence of any such.. usurped Jurisdiction. 1560 *Declar. Faith* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 161, I do utterly disallow the extolling of Images. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxv. 164 These praises and extollings doe more properly belong to you then mee. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 306 The extolling of the Bishop of Rome made præmunire for the second offence. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 75 A third [injunction] forbade the extolling the special virtues of images and relics.

Exto·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That extols or praises. Hence **Exto·llingly** *adv.*, in an extolling manner, in commendation or praise.

1886 *Argosy* July 70 A celebrated physician spoke to me extollingly of Bath.

Extolment (ekstǫ·lmĕnt). ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. F. *extollement* (Godefr. 1571).] The action of extolling or praising; eulogy.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 121 In the verity of extolment, I take him to be a soul of great article. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 17 If..two Fathers..for honour to the .. sacrament, should in the extollment of it passe an earnest word. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 500 Cicero's extolments of Cato and others.

† **Exto·nious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **-youse.** [f. OF. *eston-er* to ASTONISH + -IOUS.] Astonishing.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 78 Which graunt [=admission]..is extonyouse and unbeleavable.

† **Exto·rque,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *extorqu-ēre*: see EXTORT.] = EXTORT. 1623-6 in COCKERAM.

† **Exto·rse,** *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 **extorss,** 7 **extorce.** [f. L. *extors-* rare form of ppl. stem of *extorquēre*: see EXTORT.] *trans.* To practise extortion upon; hence, to oppress.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 42 Neyther the saidis customaris be sufferit to extorss the people as thai haue done in tymes past. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora* Sonn. lxiv. 13 Too many grieuous plagues my state extorse. 1614 — *Doomes-day, 4th Houre* lxxxix, By men even dead (as oft alive) extorc'd, To avarice, else cruelty, still slave.

absol. 1728 RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* Wks. 1851 II. 339 A penman..lends, extorses, cheats.

Extorsion, -er, obs. ff. of EXTORTION, -ER.

Extorsive (ekstǫ·siv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *extors-* (see EXTORSE *v.*) + -IVE.] *c.* Serving or tending to extort; of the nature of extortion. b. Obtained by extortion.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 253 If they make any confession..it's onely extorsive. 1778 A. HAMILTON *Farmer Refuted* Wks. 1851 II. 50 A complication of extorsive measures.

Hence † **Exto·rsively** *adv. rare*⁻⁰.

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Exto·rt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5-6 **extorte.** [ad. L. *extort-us*, pa. pple. of *extorquēre*: see next.] a. Extorted, wrongfully obtained (rarely as *pa. pple.*). b. *esp.* in *Extort power*; whence a sense = 'extortionate' (in *extort exactions*).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, By extorte tytle false succession. 1492 *Plumpton Corr.* 264 Intendinge..to keepe the same [land] by extort power contrary to the law. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 The extorte exactions of innumerable summes of monei. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 5 Hauing great Lordships got and goodly farmes, Through strong oppression of his powre extort. *Ibid.* V. x. 25 A Citie..by force extort out of her hand By her strong foe.

Extort (ekstǭ·ɹt), *v.* Also 6 **extorte.** [f. L. *extort-* ppl. stem of *extorquēre*, f. *ex-* out + *torquēre* to twist.] *literally*, To wrest or wring (something) from a person; to extract by torture.

1. *trans.* To obtain from a reluctant person by violence, torture, intimidation, or abuse of legal or official authority, or (in weaker sense) by importunity, overwhelming arguments, or any powerful influence. Const. *of, from, out of,* † *upon.*

a. with obj. money, payments, etc. Also *absol.* to practise extortion.

1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 175 Not for good order of the diocess but to extort treasure. *c* 1555 *Fisher's Wks., Life* 141 Lykwise for diuers bribes extorted vpon manie of his subiects. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 287 He went.. not to poll and pill, to extort and wring out of the people what he could; but..to do good. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 48 The..Romans, did extort This Tribute from vs. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 120 They would hold it worse than sacrilege to..extort upon the poore souldier a penny. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxx. 98 The villages are so poor, that only force could extort from them necessary provisions. 1800 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. iv. 87 Taxes..are only extorted by threatening notices. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 377 That the lord of a manor may ask for as much as he thinks that he can extort from the copyhold tenant.

absol. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, With extorting, cosening [etc.]..I fill'd the jails with bankrouts in a year. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 125 Bribing and extorting upon his subjects. 1764 GOLDSM. *Lett. Hist. Eng.* (1772) I. 104 He extorted from the Jews .. without any remorse. 1826 HOOD *Death's Ramble* ix, He knew that sort of man would extort, Though summon'd to all eternity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV, 363 The rapacious governor had daily opportunities of embezzling and extorting.

b. with immaterial obj., actions, utterances,

manifestation of feeling, concessions, acknowledgements, promises, etc. Said both of persons and of circumstances or influences.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* II. xvii, Confession in the eare was cruellye extorted of Christian people vnder..payne of death. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 They haue extorted into their own hands the plenarie fulness of power. 1639 Hammond *On Ps.* vi. 6 Paraphr. 36 My agonies extort ..tears from me. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 15 Neither can hee deserve the name of a man, from whom the observation of the courses of the stars .. does not extort gratitude. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* I. 12 The extorting a Confession of that Ignorance. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 14 Concessions, which the force of truth seems to have extorted from you. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ruin'd Abbey* 175 No solemn bell extort a neighbour's tear. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286 These praises are extorted from me. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 443 A situation which extorted the compassion of Englishmen. 1863 H. Cox *Institit.* I. vii. 80 The barons extorted from the King power to elect twelve ordainers.

c. In literal sense: To wrest (a material object) *from*. *rare*.

1784 Cowper *Task* v. 189 Nations would do well To extort their truncheons from the puny hands Of heroes.

2. To extract forcibly, 'wring' (a sense or conclusion) *from* (a passage, premises, etc.).

1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 165 Do not extort thy reasons from this clause. 1633 Milton *Hirelings* (1659) 31 From this example they never will be able to extort that the people in those days paid tithes to priests. *Mod.* How can you extort any other meaning from the passage?

†**3. a.** To practise extortion on (a person); in quot. 1561 with allusion to literal sense 'to rack'. **b.** To 'torture', strain (a law). *Obs.*

1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 44 The commons he extorteth tyll they bee lame. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland, etc.* 276 They did extort and oppresse the people. 1616 J. Lane *Sqr.'s Tale* xi. 360 Captives .. to Greece transported, sold, and by these badd mistresses extorted. 1681 Crowne *Hen. VI*, II. 14 We may extort the law .. to punish beyond bounds of law.

Hence **Extorting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 196 Though he laid forth all his stock and store Vpon some office .. he will trebble it .. by his extorting wit. 1641 *Tapsters Downfall* 7 Not branded with the extorting seale of avarice. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 379 Matthew .. set in his extorting stall. 1715 Nelson *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 195 The many extorting Acts, which are practised in those Houses of Bondage. 1772 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* III. 64 She took several very extorting methods by loans.

†**Extort**, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The action of the vb. Extort; extortion, torture.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxxviii. 165 Ye are sure .. to get ought by your extort, Or get or kepe ought. 1541 *Sch.-house Women* 556 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 126 They meane it a nother way, And say, she is mans vtter extort. 1599 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. v. 103 Albee such mayne extort scorns to be pent, in the clay walles of thatched Tenement. [But possibly 'mayne extort' = *extort power*: see Extort *ppl. a.*]

Extorted (ekstǫ̈·ɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Extort *v.* + -ed[1].] In senses of the vb. Cf. Extort *ppl. a.*

1552 Huloet, Extorted, *compilatus*. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 18 With extorted powre and borrow'd strength. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 105 Are my Chests filled vp with extorted Gold? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* V. 206 Weary and extorted Trauellers. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 136 These extorted complaints. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 403 Live without extorted alms From grudging hands. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xv, An extorted promise of silence. 1865 Hook *Lives Abps.* III. vii. 449 The rack-extorted admissions of the persecuted Templars.

†**b.** Strained, forced. *Obs.*

1628–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1666) 10 How extorted and unnatural are the derivations of the Allumæotæ from Almodad, of the Manitæ from Abimail, etc.

Hence †**Extortedly** *adv.*, by extortion.

1640 Ld. Digby *Sp. Trienn. Parl.* (1641) 14 A King that had .. given all the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects a more cleare and ample confirmation freely and gratiously, then all his Predecessors .. extortedly.

Extorter (ekstǫ̈·ɪtəɹ). See also Extortor. [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who extorts. Const. *of*.

1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 25/1 You strict Extorters, that the poor oppress. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 186 Edric the extorter. 1794 Sir W. Jones *Instit. Hindu Law* ix. § 258 Extorters of money by threats. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 424 God, the extorter of those unwilling .. prophecies from wicked men.

Extortion (ekstǫ̈·ɪʃən). Forms: 4–6 **extorcion**, **-cioun(e**, 4 **-coyune**, 5 **-cyon**, 4–7 **extorsion**, 4 **-scion**, **-siun**, 5 **-sioun**, **-syoun**, 6 **-syon**, 4– **extortion**. [ad. L. *extortiōn-em*, also *extorsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extorquēre* (see Extort). Cf. F. *extorsion*.]

1. The action or practice of extorting or wresting anything, *esp.* money, from a person by force or by undue exercise of authority or power; an instance of this; an act of illegal exaction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8825 (Cott.) O couaitise .. cums .. reuelaic, theft, extorsiun. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* v. (1866) 11 Thurghe extorcyone, as lordes duse. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 131 My wages ben ful streyt .. by extorcioun I lyve. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 142 Cherisshe thy lordes, hate extorcioun. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 132 The Clergies Bags Are lanke and leane with thy Extortions. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 166 The continuance, and increasing of ..extortion. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 306 To bring them [the Bankers] to an account for their usury, and extortions. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 494 By bribery and extortion he had obtained vast sums of money.

b. *Law* (see quot. 1769).

1607 Cowel *Interpr., Extortion* .. signifieth .. an unlawful or violent wringing of mony or mony worth from any man. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 229 This Country hath long layn under great Oppressions by ye Extortion of ye Clerks of ye Crowne. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 141 Extortion .. consists in any officer's unlawfully taking, by colour of his office, from any man, any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than is due, or before it is due. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 1 An act of extortion on the part of an officer of police. 1848 in Wharton *Law Lex.* 1861 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*

†**c.** An extortionate claim or impost. *Obs.*

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xxx. 303 Paying an intolerable extortion of fifteen to twenty per cent premium.

†**2.** In etymological sense: **a.** A wresting of the sense of a word or phrase. **b.** A straining (of the nerves). *Obs.*

1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 27 The Italian Lawyers .. do force themselves with all extortion to verifie upon the Western Emperor that saying. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nerves*, The same will also cure the Extorsions of the Nerves, if apply'd moderately hot.

Extortion, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* To practise extortion. Const. *upon*. **b.** *trans.* To charge extortionate prices to; to overcharge.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxxiii. 267 The soldyours stale and extorcioned vpon both partyes. 1500 *Ord. Cryaten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 251 Yf he extorcyon or dystresse or gyueth ayde or consentynge that to do. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 124 For such [meat] as they got they were extortioned. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* viii, A bed and a breakfast .. for which they extortioned me three shillings and sax-pence. [Still in dialectal use (Chesh.).]

Hence †**Extortioning** *ppl. a.*

1655 Heywood *Fort. by Land* IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 423 My poor usuring, extortioning Master.

Extortionable, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -able.] = Extortionate.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 246 Two extortionable flatterers, Auarice and Ignorance. *Ibid.* IX. 403 Finding the fellow .. somewhat extortionable. 1775 Duchess Kingston in *Cooke's Mem. S. Foote* (1805) I. 205 An extortionable assassin of private reputation.

Extortionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] Given to or characterized by extortion.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 60 The fixed shopkeeper is not only less extortionary to his customer, but is more taxable to the state. 1831 Capt. Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* I. 41 The extortionary Jew, chuckling with ecstacy at the usury he was about to realize. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 365 The overbearing and extortionary spirit of that military rule.

Extortionate (ekstǫ̈·ɪʃənɛt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ate[2].] **a.** Of persons, their qualities or actions: Characterized by extortion. **b.** Of prices, money demands: Grossly excessive, exorbitant.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 119 The inns are very extortionate. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 457 The amount is not extortionate. *a* 1845 Hood *Kut. & Dragon* ii, He pounced down like a vulture, And .. Out of every man's meal Took a very extortionate multure. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xli. (1876) 472 You are in good hands. M. Miret will not be extortionate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 The interest was extortionate and excessive.

Extortioner (ekstǫ̈·ɪʃənəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who practises or is given to extortion.

c 1375 *Pains of Hell* 37 in *O. E. Misc.* App. ii. 211 Þese were .. Extorcioners. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1859) 61 They done none execucion vpon extorcioners, ne tyrauntes. 1484 Rich. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 54 I. 162 Many been knowen for open murdrers, advowters, and extortioners. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 b, The vsurer, the thefe, & the extorcioner. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* I. v. 46 Some covetous extortioner .. buyes up the whole lading of the ship. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 1 The most determined extortioner in office has some bridle and some restraint. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 207 To purge the city of the vile informers and extortioners.

Extortionist (ekstǫ̈·ɪʃənist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who extorts something from another; an extortioner. 1885 in Ogilvie.

†**Extortionize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *intr.* To practise extortion. Hence †**Extortionising** *ppl. a.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* 6/1 Extortionizing Curr.

†**Extortionous**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Characterized by extortion, oppressive.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* II. ii. 89, I know this place to be extortionous.

†**Extortious**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **-sious**, 7 **-ious**. [f. Extorti-on + -ous, after the analogy of *captious*.] **a.** Characterized by extortion, oppressive in exactions. **b.** Gained by extortion; demanded in an extortionate manner.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 26 The extorcious and tyrannous spoiles of Cleon. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* 34 The..overburdening the Tenants..may be extortious. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 13 Who threatens..If Clyents ..Be slacke in payment of extortious coine. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 77 We do well..to curb the extortious cruelties of some. *a* 1734 North *Lives* II. 420 Divers false and extortious demands which they call Avanias. 1776 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) I. 239 The lying and extortious jargon of Recoveries.

Hence †**Extortiously** *adv. Obs.*

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1207 He was growen to substance in that office, that was commonly misseused extorsiously.

Extortive (ekstǫ̈·ɪtiv), *a.* [f. *extort-* ppl. stem of *extorquēre* (see Extort) + -ive.] Of extortion; disposed to extort, prone to extortion.

1646 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Eng.* II. 210 Ambition had made use of cruell means; Avarice .. of extortive means. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* 1803, 292 A compromise between their ability and his extortive capacity. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* VII. ii, The extortive power of land ownership.

†**Extortor.** *Obs.* Also 7 **extortour.** [a. L. *extortor*, agent-n. f. *extorquēre*: see Extort.] **a.** One who extorts; = Extorter. **b.** One who strains (a law); cf. Extort *v.* 3 b.

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 243 An importunate begger is compared to an extortor. 1621 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xiii. § 7 A great Enemie he was to Promoters, Pettifoggers, and Extortours of penall lawes. 1634 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 128 The Extortor thereof dyed by Famine.

†**Extoxicate**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ex-* + *toxic-um* poison + -ate[2].] Poisoned.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii, An arowe Extoxycat sharpe and venymous.

Extra (ekstrā), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* [prob. originally short for Extraordinary, which in 17th c. was commonly used as adj., adv., and sb. in the senses now belonging to *extra*. In Fr *extra* is similarly used, and is explained by Littré as 'a popular abbreviation of *extraordinaire*'; it is uncertain whether the Eng. or the Fr. use is the earlier. Presumably from Fr. the word has been adopted into Ger. (*extra*), Sp. and It. (*estra*). A Ger. quot. for *extra dumm* (='extra stupid') in Grimm is dated 1775.]

A. *adj.* Beyond or more than the usual, stipulated, or specified amount or number; additional.

1776 G. Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* (1803) I. 361 Instances [of barbarisms] are hyp for hypochondriac penult for penultimate .. extra for extraordinary. 1780 T. Jefferson *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 245 Money .. for any extra wants of our own troops. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* II. 34 The extra interest I must pay one of those extortioners is absolutely so much money thrown away. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 19 The extra exercise which the person may have been taking. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 217 Cost is a matter of very minor consideration, when contrasted with the extra safety obtained. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 66 Soldiers were employed on extra pay to make the roads. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. ii, She will have to put up with an extra bed in the housemaid's room.

b. *Electr.*

1834 Faraday in *Phil. Trans.* (1835) CXXV. 47 The whole of this extra current might be made to pass at that place. 1883 J. E. H. Gordon *Electricity* I. xxx. 330 The transient currents in a coil are produced by the induction of each portion of the current on the neighbouring wires..these..are called the 'Extra Currents'.

c. Prefixed to trade designations of sizes (*esp.* of paper), to denote a size somewhat larger than that indicated by the name.

1811 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 134 These 'extra elephant folios' had not always the most erudite compilers. 1892 *Printer's Catalogue*, Sizes of Cards .. Extra Thirds, 3 × 1⅛ in. Thirds, 3 × 1½ in. 1892 *Publisher's Catalogue*, Extra foolscap octavo.

d. Of superior or unusual quality; in *Extra binding*, etc. Hence *Extra binder*.

1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Her corn-cakes isn't extra, not extra now, Jinny's corn-cakes isn't. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 424 The cover of the book in extra binding is generally fitted on piecemeal. *Ibid.* I. 425 The implement generally used by the extra binder for cutting the edges of single books is the plough.

B. *adv.* **a.** With adjs. or advbs.: Beyond the ordinary degree, unusually. Sometimes hyphened as *Comb.*; upon the resulting adj. a parasynthetic sb. is occas. formed, as *extra-moral*, *extra-moralist*.

In recent years, the latest edition of several London evening papers has been called the *extra-special* edition, the latest but one being called 'special'.

1823 Syd Smith *Botany B.* Wks. 1859 II. 15/2 Those extra-moralists .. refuse to associate with a convict legally pardoned. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.*, He must be an extra good boy that day. 1868 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 80 Any such extra-sterile individuals .. if they should here after breed with other individuals. *Mod.* Extra-superfine cloth. Extra fine tallow. Extra refined petroleum. Extra strong binding.

b. In excess of the usual or specified amount.

Mod. The larger edition contains three maps extra. Attendance is charged for extra.

C. *sb.* What is extra or additional; an item beyond the school curriculum; one not included in a tradesman's contract, or a table d'hôte bill of fare; an additional piece of work; anything given in addition or for which an extra charge is made, the extra charge itself; an extra fee; an additional issue of a newspaper; *spec.* at cricket, a run scored otherwise than off the bat.

1803 R. Pering in *Naval Chron.* XV. 154 The extra was divided into nights and tides. 1861 Thackeray *Roundabout Papers*, 100 *Years hence* 137 We supplied him with little comforts and extras. 1866 L. Carroll *Alice in Wonderland* ix. 143 'With extras?'..'Yes .. we learned French and music.' 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, They are neither of Miss Twinkleton's inclusive regulars, nor of her extras. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vi. (1877) 126 A confounding and baffling extra, which was not even formally provided for in his scheme. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 55, 332 [runs]

including 30 extras 1888 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 690/1 Hourly extras were issued, and the circulation..reached upon one day of the riot. 70,000 copies. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 7/6 The association figure for this class of iron becomes £7 5s., and hoops and strips are raised 10s...with 'extras' for special gauges. *Mod.* The builder took the contract very low, hoping to recoup himself by extras.

‖ **Extra** (e'kstră), *prep. rare.* [L. *extrā* (earlier *extrād*) outside (*adv.* and *prep.*), contracted form of *exterā(d)*, abl. fem. of *exter* (see EXTERIOR) in phrase *exterā parte* on the outer side.] Outside, externally to.

1852 W. GROVE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLII. 87 There was some effect exhibited *extra* the voltaic circuit.

Extra- (e'kstră), *prefix.* The L. adv. and prep. *extrā* (see prec.) does not, strictly speaking, occur in composition during the classical period, though post-classically it formed a few vbs. like *extrāclūdĕre* to shut out, *extrāvagārī* to wander outside (whence *extravagant*). Classical L. had however the adj. *extraordinārius* EXTRAORDINARY, f. phrase *extrā ordinem* outside the regular order, and late L. also *extrāmundānus* EXTRAMUNDANE, f. phrase *extrā mundum*, *extrāmūrānus* (cf. EXTRAMURAL) f. *extrā mūrum* (or *mūrōs*), *extrānātūrālis* 'extra-natural', f. *extrā nātūrām*. Many similar adjs. were formed in med.L. on phrases in which *extrā* is a prep., and some of these are adopted in Eng., as *extra-provincial*. As the suffix employed in such formations was nearly always identical with that used to form an adj. from the sb. governed by *extra*, the words have the appearance of being f. *extra-* + adj. (the actual formation, on *extra* prep. + sb. + suffix, being obscured); thus *extraordinary* is felt as meaning 'outside of what is *ordinary*'. In recent times an enormous number of adjs. of this type have been formed. The most important compounds of *extra-*, and those requiring etymological explanation, are given in their alphabetical place; of the remainder only a selection can be given in the following lists, many nonce-words of obvious meaning being omitted.

1. Adjs. with general sense 'situated outside something' (*e.g.* in Anat. a specified organ or member), 'lying outside the province or scope of' (a specified branch of science, department of speculation or practice).

Extra-a'cinous *Anat.*, outside the acinus or racemose gland; see ACINUS 4. **Extra-alime'ntary**, situated outside the alimentary canal. **Extra-analo'gical**, out of the range of, not in accordance with, analogy. **Extra-arti'stic**, out of the range of, having nothing to do with, art. **Extra-atmosphe'ric**, of or pertaining to space beyond the atmosphere. **Extra-a'xillar** *Bot.* = next. **Extra-a'xillary** *Bot.*, growing from above or below the axils. **Extra-brita'nnic**, not existing in Britain. **Extra-bu'rghal**, beyond the boundary of the burgh. **Extra-cano'nical**, not classed among the canonical books. **Extra-ca'psular**, 'outside a capsule, having special reference to the articular capsules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Extra-cathe'dral** [L. *cathedra* chair], outside the pulpit. **Extra-ce'llular** *Biol.*, situated or taking place outside the walls of a cell. **Extra-chri'stian**, outside the range of Christian thought; not to be discussed from a Christian point of view. **Extra-ci'vical**, beyond the province or privileges of a citizen; hence **Extra-ci'vically** *adv.* **Extra-clau'stral**, living out of a cloister; secular. **Extra-co'nstellary** *Astron.*, situated outside, hence, not classed under, any constellation. **Extra-co'nstellated** *ppl. a.* = prec. **Extra-co'rial** [L. *cori-um* hide + -AL], pertaining to the outside skin or epidermis. **Extra-corpo'real**, outside the body. **Extra-co'smical**, acting outside the cosmos or universe. **Extra-cra'nial** *Anat.*, lying or situated outside the skull. **Extra-cu'rial** [f. L. *cūria* court of justice], arranged or made outside a court of law. **Extra-cuta'neous**, outside the skin, outside the true skin as opposed to the epidermis. **Extra-decre'tal**, not included in the 'Decretals'. **Extra-esse'ntial**, not included in the essence of some thing; hence **Extra-esse'ntially** *adv.* **Extra-Eu'ropean**, not found in Europe. **Extra-folia'ceous** *Bot.*, without or external to the leaf. **Extra-fo'rmal**, beyond or away from the strict form; informal. **Extra-gala'ctic** *Astron.*, outside the galaxy or Milky-way. **Extra-governme'ntal**, beyond the province or proper course of government. **Extra-gramma'tical** (see quot.). **Extra-histo'ric**, situated outside or beyond the sphere of history; also **Extra-histo'rical**. **Extra-hu'man**, outside the human race, or the conditions of human life. **Extra-hu'ndredal**, not included in any hundred. **Extra-indu'ctive**, beyond the province of, or unattainable by, induction. **Extra-intelle'ctual**, beyond the reach of, or imperceptible by, the intellect. **Extra-juda'ical**, outside the conditions of the Jewish dispensation. **Extra-ju'gal**, beyond, or not harnessed to, the yoke. **Extra-ju'ral** [f. L. *jūr-*, *jūs* law + -AL] (see quot.). **Extra-le'gal**, beyond the province of law; not regulated by law. **Extra-li'mital** [L. *limit-em*, *limes* + -AL], beyond the limits of a country or district. **Extra-li'mitary**, situated beyond the limit or bounds. † **Extra-li'neal**, beyond or off the line of rectitude. **Extra-lo'gical**, lying beyond the legitimate domain of logic; hence **Extra-lo'gically** *adv.* † **Extra-mari'ne**, of or pertaining to what is beyond the sea; from beyond the sea. **Extra-ma'trical** [L. *mātrīc-em*, *mātrix* (see MATRIX) + -AL], situated outside the matrix or receptacle of a parasitical plant. **Extra-matrimo'nial**, outside of matrimonial relations. **Extra-me'dial**, lying outside or beyond the middle line. **Extra-meri'dional** *Astron.*, of or pertaining to deviation from the meridian. **Extra-metaphy'sical**, outside the sphere of metaphysical enquiry. **Extra-me'trical**, exceeding the number of feet or syllables proper to a metre; = HYPERMETRICAL. **Extra-metropo'litan**, situated outside the metropolitan boundary. **Extra-na'tional**, outside the limits of a nation. **Extra-na'tural** [L. *extrānāturālis* unnatural], outside the operation of natural laws. **Extra-nu'clear**, placed outside the nucleus of a cell. **Extra-o'cular**, situated or occurring outside the eyes. **Extra-offi'cial**, outside the legitimate duties or emoluments of an office. **Extra-o'rbital** *Zool.*, situated outside the orbit or eye-cavity (of a crustacean); hence, **Extra-o'rbitally** *adv.* **Extra-pare'ntal**, occurring outside the body of the parent. **Extra-patria'rchal**, outside the conditions of the patriarchal dispensation. **Extra-peritone'al**, 'outside the peritoneum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Extra-phy'sical**, not subject to physical laws or methods. **Extra-pla'netary**, beyond the region of the planets' movements. **Extra-po'pular**, outside or independent of the people; not drawn from the ranks of the people. **Extra-profe'ssional**, (*a*) of persons: out of the ranks of a profession; (*b*) of things: outside the course of professional duties. **Extra-red**, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its red extremity; also *ultra-red*. **Extra-re'gular**, outside of, or transgressing the rule; in addition to what is regular; hence, **Extra-re'gularly** *adv.* **Extra-sacerdo'tal**, outside or forming no part of the priesthood. **Extra-sci'entific**, beyond the scope of science, incapable of scientific investigation. **Extra-scri'ptural**, drawn from sources outside the Scriptures; hence **Extra-scriptura'lity**. **Extra-se'nsible** *a.* and *sb.*, (something that is) beyond the reach of sensuous perception. **Extra-se'nsuous** = prec. adj. **Extra-spe'ctral**, lying outside the visible spectrum. **Extra-sto'machal**, taking place outside the stomach. **Extra-syllogi'stic**, beyond the scope of, or irreducible to, a syllogism. **Extra-ta'bular**, not contained in a table or list of weights, etc. **Extra-tellu'rian**, beyond or away from the earth. **Extra-tellu'ric**, outside or not found among the constituent elements of the earth. **Extra-te'mporal**, outside of, or forming no part of, the sequence of time. **Extra-terrene**, **Extra-terre'strial** = existing or originating outside the earth or its atmosphere. **Extra-the'cal** *Zool.* and *Bot.*, situated outside the theca. **Extra-thei'stic**, beyond the range of theism; independent of theistic inquiry. **Extra-to'rrid**, existing outside the torrid zone. **Extra-tro'pical**, existing, situated, or taking place outside the tropics. **Extra-unive'rsity**, of or pertaining to matters outside the university. **Extra-u'rban**, beyond or outside the walls of a city. **Extra-u'terine**, existing, formed, or taking place outside the uterus. **Extra-violet** *Optics*, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its violet extremity. **Extra-zodi'acal** *Astron.*, situated outside the zodiac. Also EXTRA-JUDICIAL, EXTRA-MURAL, etc.

1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 245 The *extra-acinous infiltrations of the same cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 644 The *extra-alimentary tissues. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 342 The *extra-analogical features of the stories. 1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* i. 12 Those foreign, *extra-artistic, irrelevant interests. 1872 HERSCHEL in *Month. Nat.* XXXI. 169 Evidence not to be refused of its *extra-atmospheric origin. 1831 OGILVIE, **Extra-axillar.* 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 433 Flowers solitary, axillary, or *extra-axillary, but more frequently terminating. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 490 A few cases of .. extra-axillary branching. 1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 87 Catalogue of the European Quadrupeds, Birds, and Reptiles *Extra-Britannic. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 122 At the southern *extra-burghal park of Kirkcaldy. 1831 W. H. MILL *Christa-sangîta* (1842) Pref. p. xxvii, The *extra-canonical books of Tobit and Judith. 1877 C. GRIEVE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 585 He was intimately familiar..with the honored extra-canonical writings. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/2 *Extra-capsular protoplasm. 1868 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 553 Those who would muzzle the clergyman in his literary inquiries and his *extra-cathedral life. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 25 This process of a new formation begins in the *extracellular fluid. 1876 TR. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 Coloring matter..passes out of the capillaries free or extra-cellular. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xiv. 375 Science and philosophy..are neither Christian, or Unchristian, but are *Extrachristian..I attempted to give you some vision of this Extrachristian world. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 590 Those men..were proceeding *extra-civically perhaps, but surely with sound patriotism. 1889 R. L. POOLE *Wyclif's De Off. Reg.* 112 *marg.*, The status of the *extraclaustral clergy instituted by Christ is the most perfect. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* I, **Extra-constellary stars.* 1860 in WORCESTER, and in mod. Dicts. 1730-6 BAILEY, **Extra-constellated.* 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 80 All these varieties have their seat [in] the *extracorial or exodermal structure. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiv. 218 Its prior *extra-corporeal existence. *Ibid.* I. i. 158 He did not proclaim his Nous to be a powerful *extra-cosmical Architect. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Extra-cranial.* 1887 S. SEXTON in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* July 153 The hearing organ in man has both an intracranial and an extracranial origin. 1888 B. LEECH in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 473 Those *extra-curial settlements, without which the Act will prove a complete legislative failure. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 77 The varieties in the colour of the body, and the texture of the inner and outer integuments, depend on the organisation of parts, which are in one sense *extra-cutaneous. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 *Extradecretal & extravagant constitutions. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, 'Tis *extra-essential to the Form that is said to be previous. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* vii. 25 They perswaded modestly in all extraessential doctrines. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIII. 50 *note*, Something extra-essential in the philosophy. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 112 They ought to judge of things as they are in their own naked essences, and not with respect to that which *extra-essentially adheres to them. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 42 Neither can it be affirmed of *extra-European species. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Extrafoliaceæ stipulæ.* *Extrafoliaceous stipules. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 147 Prickles two, extra-foliaceous. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 140 The distinction of the enthymeme through the *extraformal character of its premises. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 110 An *extra-galactic phenomenon. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xi. 264 The scattered stars of very low magnitudes in the extragalactic heavens. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 515 [It] is as pitiful on the one side as it is *extra-governmental on the other. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 203 A group..*extra-grammatical..in the sense that they do not enter into the grammatical construction. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. I. 111 They included elements human and historical as well as elements divine and *extra-historical. *Ibid.* I. i. I. 1 Various monstrous natures, ultra-human and *extra-human, who cannot with propriety be called gods. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* i. (1876) 12 Supposing an extra-human interposition. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 332 His conditions are wholly extra-human. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 402 *note*, A manor of ancient demesne was *extra-hundredal. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 246 The idea of mind is *extra-inductive. 1885 *Life J. Hinton* vi. 118 It is *extra-intellectual as the 'line' is extra-sensuous. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 6 The vestiges of extra-patriarchal and *extra-judaical relations between God and man are undeniable. 1788 POWNALL *Antiquities* 259 We read in Homer, in the case of Achilles' chariot, of an additional *extrajugal horse. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 516 *Extra-jural or outside the court. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* ix. 65 It concernes only..their Absolute, *extra-legall Will; not their Authority. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 239 The extra-legal perpetuation of authority. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xii. 384 The word 'Government'..has come to be applied to this extra-legal body. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct. 465/2 The legal and extra-legal expenditure..for election purposes. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 45 The *extralimital quotations to the southward are very numerous. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 221 Other species..and hybrids, which are extra-limital, or may sooner or later be found straying into Switzerland. 1880 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 73 *note*, The Megarians..had cultivated some sacred *extralimitary land. 1847 in CRAIG. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 254 He [the sinner] chooses by *extra-lineal motions to violate the Sacred interest of Society. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 139 The two books of the Prior Analytics [Aristotle's]..are swelled with *extralogical discussions. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 269 The consideration of Fallacies is extralogical. *a* 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (Ogilv.), A universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized..*extralogically. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 20* Medicinall subject, of heathen production, and *extramarine importation. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 383 In Cuscuta the *extramatrical portion is very little developed. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 118 Does not Christianity expressly declare against all *extra-matrimonial gratification? 1858 DANA *Crust.* 247 The præmedial and *extramedial [areolets] are usually coalescent. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 90 If it [the pole star] pass from one to the other apparent culmination in unequal intervals of time, it is equally certain that an *extra-meridional error must exist. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. I. § 1. 244 The hypothesis itself..is *extra-metaphysical. 1863 CLARK & GLOVER *Shaks. Wks.* I. xviii, Of another practice..making a line end with two unaccented *'extrametrical' syllables. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 253/1 This Act..only concerned *extra-metropolitan local boards. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. (1875) 202 Out of a political fact, arose the *extra-national..position. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Ev.* 55 *note*, This..*extra-natural Statesman. 1876 HUXLEY *Lect. Evolut.* in *Cycl. Sc.* (1883) I. 607 There may have been a time when..extra-natural agencies interfered with the general course of Nature.

1887 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 96 The *extranuclear network (intracellular) is apparently of the same nature as the intranuclear, since the two have been shown to be continuous in many cells. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entom.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 523 In Nepa the antennæ may be called *extraocular. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 768 Complications of cataract with extra-ocular disease. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 240 Mr. Robinson's must excuse us from attention to *extra-official matters. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 332 Many a job, extra-official, hath he turned his hand to. 1858 Dana *Crust.* 373 The arm projects..beyond the *extra-orbital spine. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 3 The duct of the *extraorbitally-placed portion. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1920. 215/3 The individuality of the butterfly is .. perfect through all these visible and *extra-parental metamorphoses. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* II. 6 In ..*extra-patriarchal .. relations. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 19/2 The viscera intra-peritoneal and *extra-peritoneal. 1822 [G. Grote] *Anal. Inst. Nat. Relig.* 109 Applications for *extra-physical guidance. 1869 Phipson tr. *Guillemin's Sun* 77 The aphelion distance of the comet of 1844..is lost in *extra-planetary space. 1847 Grote *Greece* I. xxxi. IV. 211 An *extra-popular or privileged few. 1856 *Ibid.* II. xciv. XII. 358 A greater and a less measure of extra-popular authority. 1799 Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* Introd. 10 The leisure of the *extra-professional members. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 129 No extra-professional person thinks of contesting the decision of a surgeon. 18.. *Med. Repos.* (Ogilv.), These studies were extraprofessional. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. vi. 254 Water then absorbs all the *extra red rays of the sun. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 24 An *extraregular .. punishment. 1678 *Lively Orac.* ii. § 53. 258 Men..set up new extraregular Courts of Justice. 1739 J. Trapp *Right, over-much* (1758) 34 These extra-regular novelists. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 21 *Extraregularly.. holy persons have miscarried in battle. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iii. 95 An *extra-sacerdotal class, namely that of the prophets. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 325 It may be pronounced transcendental, or *extra-scientific. 1845 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 144 Each of these *extra-scriptural articles of faith. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. xxvi. (1878) 416 We should bring forward some extra-scriptural evidence of the recognition of the doctrine. 1842 G. S. Faber *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 48 That congeries of *Extra-scripturalities and Unscripturalities which characterised the fourth century. 1874 Lewes *Prob. Life & Mind* II. iv § 85 The distinction .. between the conception of atoms as *extrasensibles and the conception of them as convenient fictions. 1885 *Life J. Hinton* vi. 118 *Extra-sensuous. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. 236 There are three *extra-spectral lines beyond the red. 1881 Darwin *Earthworms* 4, I am not aware of any other case of *extra-stomachal digestion. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. viii. 99 Simple deliverances of reason .. having the highest degree of certainty, which are entirely *extra-syllogistic. 1780 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 29 The *extra-tabular proportions are to be sought in the manner already shewn. 1881 *19th Cent.* 455 Divine beings and *extra-tellurian life. 1868 Lockyer *Heavens* (ed. 3) 197 The *extra-telluric matters of which the meteor was composed. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 22 *note*, In the Platonic Parmenides we find τὸ ἐξαίφνης .. an *extra-temporal moment. 1863 De Quincey *Ceylon* Wks. XI. 10 A local..upon our earth, and not in some *extra-terrene orb. 1868 Lockyer *Heavens* (ed. 3) 188 Bodies situated in the *extra-terrestrial regions. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 173 The oblique direction of the meteor .. is another evidence of its extra-terrestrial origin. 1856 Lindsay *Brit. Lichens* 70 The spores..sometimes appear naked, or *extrathecal. 1887 G. H. Fowler in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 7 By far the greatest thickness of the coral is laid down .. by the calicoblasts of the extra-thecal part of the polyp. 1882 G. J. Romanes in *Nature* XXIV. 429 It is neither theistic nor atheistic; it is simply *extra-theistic. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1510 The *extra-torrid species belong almost exclusively to the Mediterranean. 1783 Blagden in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 368 The cold..abated 20 or 30 degrees..no greater alteration than frequently takes place in most *extratropical climates. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 232 Verbascum is wholly extratropical. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 615 The cold extratropical currents that flow towards the equator. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 4/1 *Extra university experience. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 634 *Extra-urban cemeteries. 1709 J. Yonge in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 428 *Extra-uterine Embryo's have been sometimes found. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 498 An extra-uterine gestation had there taken place. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* xii. (1870) 409 The pile was caused to pass successively through positions corresponding to the various colours of the spectrum, and to its *extra-violet rays. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 344 ♀'s Opposition kindles it in the Asterism *Extrazodiacal. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 359 Stellar spheres, seen from an extrazodiacal position.

†2. Comb. of L. *extra* adv., with sense 'in an external condition'. *Obs.*

1713 A. Collier *Clavis Univ.* Introd. (1836) 6 My enquiry is not concerning the Existence, but altogether of the Extra-existence of certain things.

Extract (ekstræ·kt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *extract-us*, pa. pple. of *extrahĕre* to Extract.] Extracted; in various senses of the vb.

†1. *pa. pple.* a. Taken out, obtained out of something. b. Derived (from a source), descended (from an ancestry). c. Distracted, taken out of one's wits; cf. Extraught 2, Extracting *ppl. a.*

a. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj/2 To sing one ballade extract of sapience. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. civ. 206 Oyle extract out of wood or mettals will last long. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1630) 13 The lessee by implication shall have the warren discharged and extract during his lease.

b. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 425/3 Saynt rigoberte..was extract or come out of the moste excellent lygnage. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxxi. [clxxvii] 551 He was extracte by his mother syde of a duke of Bretayne. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 The Sun..is the very issue extract from that Good. *a* 1642 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 933 Herod was..originally a Jew, extract from them who, upon the Edict of Cyrus, returned at the first time..to Jerusalem.

c. 1608 *Hist. Hamblet* ii. C iiib, To try if men of great account bee extract out of their wits.

2. *ppl. a.* Drawn or taken out. Now only in *Extract decree* (Scots Law: cf. Extract *v.* 2 c).

1643 T. Goodwin *Child of Light* 195 The originall..is more authenticall then extract copies. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 65 Stor'd with Streams Egregious, Rum and Rice's Spirit extract. 1856 *Act* 19–20 *Vict.* c. 56 § 35 *marg.*, Sheriff may seize Books of Crown Debtor under Extract Decree. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 373/2 The form and execution of extract decrees.

Extract (ekstrækt), *sb.* [In senses 1–3 ad. L. *extract-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *extrahĕre* to Extract. In sense 5 repr. L. *extracta*, fem. pa. pple., used subst. in Eng. Law (=AF. *estrete*: see Estreat). In sense 6 perh. formed in Eng. on Extract *v.*; cf. however OF. *estraite* in same sense.]

I. †1. *gen.* Something drawn or taken out of a thing; also *fig.* the 'pith' of a matter. *Obs.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 6/20 An Extracte, *extractum*. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. (1611) 307 The words of Adam.. 'flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones,' a true native extract out of mine owne bodie. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 140 *heading* (Allusions), I will now present vnto you a few extracts out of names. 1681 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. 116 The extract of all is, that he [Duke of Hertford] was chosen by the People and Parliament then sitting.

2. 'The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from anything' (J.); in mod. use 'a pharmaceutical term applied to the tough or viscid matter obtained by treating any substance with solvents and then evaporating the solvent' (Watts). Also loosely used for any preparation containing the active principle of a substance in a concentrated form.

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. ii, An ointment .. Distilled from the .. simplest extracts of all minerals. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 182 One scruple of the extract of betonie. 1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* 9 This intoxicating Potion is made of the extract of certain hearbs. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 28 Schroder makes an Extract of it with..Water. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 617 In preparing all kinds of extracts, evaporate the fluid as quickly as possible. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 18 Fluid extracts are very concentrated fluid preparations. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Extract of beef. *Mod. Advt.*, With Malt or Meat Extract an Ideal Diet for Infants.

fig. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 34 Wisdom's th' extract of knowledge. 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol.* (1867) 12 Not only is he [Satan] wicked, but the spirit and extract of wickedness. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 299 Englishmen consider English law as the pure extract of reason. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. iii. 45 A specimen of the volatile extract of Steele.

†b. = Extractive B *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 354 Besides tannin, extract must be present in this precipitate. 1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 188 Vegetable Extract or Extractive .. is .. of a brownish colour, and generally of a bitterish taste. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 85 Extract or the extractive principle exists in almost all plants .. it seems to be composed principally of hydrogene, oxygene, carbon and a little azote.

c. *transf.* (See quot.).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 261/1 The latter [cotton in worn-out fabrics] is destroyed by a chemical process, leaving the wool intact, which is then called 'extract'.

†3. A summary; an outline. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *extrait*, It. *estratto.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* G iij b, Let us draw on the other side .. the extract of a man of wisedome. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 1 They supposed the world to bee the Image of God, and man to be an extract or compendious Image of the World. 1625 — *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 11 Some Bookes .. may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others. 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr., Extract*..a breviate or abridgement.

4. A passage copied out of a book, manuscript, etc.; an excerpt, quotation.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 31 July, [He] brought me up this extract out of the Flanders letters to day come. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 337 To gratifie the Curiosity of Ingenious Inquirers, I made the following Extract. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 142 These extracts are long. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 192 These extracts..might be still further multiplied.

transf. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xii, There was, indeed, a motley congregation; country esquires; extracts from the universities; half-pay officers, etc.

5. *Law.* †a. = Estreat *sb.* (*obs.*). b. *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1861).

a. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Extracts.* See *Estreats.*

b. 1606 *Act of Council* in *Sc. Acts* 23 *Jas. VI*, c. 19 Common and ordinarie Extracts, for every sheet extracted, xiii. sh. iiii. d. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 374/1 *Extract.* The term extract, in the law of Scotland, signifies either the proper written evidence, or warrant on which diligence or execution on a judicial decree may issue; or it signifies a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which, either is in a public record, or a transcript of which, taken from the principal, has been preserved in a public record. 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict.* c. 100. § 68 If no Appeal shall have been taken, the Clerk of the Court may give out the Extract.

†II. 6. = Extraction 5. *Obs.* Cf. OF. *extraite.*

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. v, She shews her extract, and I honour her for it. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 722 He was a Scot born, or at least of Scotch extract. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. (1740) 223 Every Soul, who gets to be rich, immediately enquires into his Extract. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 344 *note*, The first child of European extract, born in New England.

Extract (ekstræ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *extract-* ppl. stem of *extrahĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *trahĕre* to draw. Cf. Fr. *extraire.*] To draw out.

1. *trans.* In general sense: 'To draw out of any containing body or cavity' (J.).

Now only with some notion of one or other of the more specific senses.

1530 Levins *Manip.* 6/25 To Extract, *extrahere.* 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 50 Is there none of Pigmalions Images..to bee had now, for putting the hand in the pocket, and extracting [it] clutch'd? 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. vii. 83 If these waters were any way extracted and laid upon the surface of the ground, nothing would be gain'd as to the Deluge by that.

2. 'To take from something of which the thing taken was a part' (J.).

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 56 They had whole mountaines of excellent blacke marble .. out of which the Imperiall Palace was extracted and cut out. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 497 I now see .. my self Before me; Woman is her Name, of Man Extracted. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 258 Freeholders; whose estates were afterwards extracted out of the demesnes of the manor.

b. *esp.* To copy out (a passage in a book, etc.); also, to make extracts from (a book).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 266 Finding nothing of substance in him [Gesner] which is not .. extracted .. by them. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iv, I have thought it proper to extract out of that Pamphlet a few of these notorious Falsehoods. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 43, I extract the following passages as specimens. 1838 9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 8. 149 The treatise was .. abridged, extracted and even turned into verse. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 13 It will be convenient to extract entire the section devoted to this subject.

c. *Sc. Law.* To take out a copy of (a recorded judgement) with a view to execution. Also † *To extract forth.* Cf. Estreat *v.*

1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, 177 b, Collected .. and extracted foorth of the Bukes and Register of the Actes of Parliament. 1606 [see Extract *sb.* 5 b]. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 94 He forg'd records, and them enacted To bear false witness, when extracted. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* App. (ed. 2) 266 The Expence of extracting the Protestation. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* xx, The subalterns, who .. recorded and extracted the decrees of the Supreme Court. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 57 Notwithstanding that the Interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary may have been extracted and put to Execution.

absol. 1751 *Act Sederunt* 4 Jan. *heading*, Prohibition by the Lords against Agents to extract, or Extractors to agent.

3. To get out (the contents of anything) by force, effort, or contrivance; to take out (anything embedded or firmly fixed). Often with reference to surgical operations, dentistry, and the like.

1608 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 219 Upon Argeir we had a faire designe That much extracted from our silver mine. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 215 The.., mineral Matter .. is .. so diffused .. amongst the crasser matter .. that 'twould never be possible to separate and extract it. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 428 The Stone in the Bladder is..a mortal Disease, if not extracted. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 210 After many fruitless attempts to extract an arrow. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 190 One of these customs, was that of extracting their beards by the roots. 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surgery* (ed. 5) 158 Army surgeons .. always .. extract the ball as soon as possible. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 112 One of the best..anglers in England..had only been able to extract three of its inhabitants. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 He took out a knife, and picked at the lead until he extracted it from the bottle. 1878 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 127 Fractures in attempts to extract teeth, often expose the pulp.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to draw forth (a confession, money, etc.) against a person's will.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 297 And there [by torture] eyther tear him limbe from limbe, but hee will extract some capitall confession from him. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* cl. Wks. 1872–5 II. 328, I had writ sooner could I have extracted out of Sir Philip .anything which I thought materiall. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* v. (1798) 78 He used every insinuating argument to extract her consent. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1116 He had extracted the last extractable halfpenny. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Three Ages* iii. 93 Nothing could be extracted from him relative to his former associates. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xvi. 108, I..tried to extract some direct encouragement from him.

4. To obtain (constituent elements, juices, etc.) from a thing or substance by suction, pressure, distillation, or any chemical or mechanical operation. Said both of personal and material agents. † Also *intr.* for *refl.* (*obs. rare*).

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho., Chem. Concl.* 3 The maner of drawing, or extracting of the oiles out of hearbes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 645 Out of the Ashes of all Plants they extract a Salt, which they vse in Medicines. 1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 33 Let the Spirit extract in digestion till no more feces fall to the bottom. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 25 How the Bee Sits on the Bloom extracting liquid sweet. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 97 Distil them with water..till all the spirits are extracted. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 444 Filter the liquor, wash the sediment with water, till it ceases to extract any thing. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 131 When the cook wanted to extract the salt, he first boiled the meat well in milk. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1146 The skins being present, the wine which is in process of formation extracts tannic acid from the skins.

absol. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 79 You labour..in extracting after the manner introdu'd by Neotericks.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to obtain (comfort, pleasure, happiness) from a specified source; also, to draw out (the sense of anything); to deduce (a doctrine, principle, right, etc.).

1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* ciii, He [Love] first extracted from th' earth-mingled mind That heau'nly fire, or quintessence diuine. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 101 May it be possible, that foraigne hyer Could out of thee extract one sparke of euill? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, To see us act like prudent men, And out of ills extract our happiness. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 44 No general right can be extracted from them [the charters]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 317 *note*, In whatever situation he was placed he [Franklin] extracted something useful for himself or others. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iii, [He] means to extract the utmost possible amount of pleasure .out of this life. 1890 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 It is sought by this defendant to extract from that case this doctrine, that, etc.

5. Math. *To extract the root of a number or quantity*: to obtain the root by a mathematical process. Also † *To extract* (*a quantity*): to find the root of.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxii. P ij, From the quotient thereof..extracte the quadrate roote. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 13 The Method of Extracting Roots in the most numerous Æquations. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Extraction*, To extract the root out of a given power, is the same thing as, etc. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 86 Mixed numbers may be .. extracted by the first or second rule. *Ibid.* I 89 Extract the cube root of 571482·19.

6. Occasional uses after Lat. or Fr.

†a. To take away, withdraw. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 60 O Lorde, I have bene wicked, and justlie may thow extract thy grace from me. *Ibid.* 333 By your faynting, and by extracting of your support, the enimeis ar incoraged.

†b. Only in *passive*: To be derived or descended. Const. *from, of. Obs.* Cf. EXTRACTION 5.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxi. 71 He is a man come of a grete house and extracted of hyghe parentage. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 95/1 Of the first, the kings of Kent were lineallie extracted. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 13 This English tongue extracted out of the olde German..is mixed. 1647 CLARKNDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/1 The enriching a private family (how well soever originally extracted). 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 70. 471/2 Michael the eighth..extracted from the Comnenian Emperours.

†c. To 'derive', affirm to be derived from a specified origin. *Obs.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 341 It .. angers me, that out of the poorest part of Rhetoricke received among the ancients, they will needes extract all ours.

Extractable (ekstræ·ktăb'l), *a.* Also 8 9 -ible. [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

That may be extracted: a. *gen.* (cf. esp. senses 3, 4 of the vb.). b. Of a passage in a book, etc.: Suitable for extraction; quotable. c. *Sc. Law.* Of a judgement, etc.: Ready to be copied out for execution.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. vi. ii. § 2 Their tastable parts [are] less easily extractable by the Tongue. 1776 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* (1818) 302 The profit extractible out of the expense. 1825 [see EXTRACT *v.* 3 b]. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 380 We will now seek a humorous extractable passage. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 63 The Court .. shall ..pronounce Judgment..and such Judgment shall be extractible in common Form. *Ibid.* c. 101 § 51 The decree for such expenses shall be extractable by the extractor of the Court of Session. 1891 *Times* 13 July 11/3 The quantity of sugar extractable from the root [of beet].

†Extra·ctedly, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *extracted*, pa. pple. of EXTRACT *v.* + -LY 2.] By extraction or descent.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 236 He was a Romane, though an Israelite extractedly.

Extractor: see EXTRACTOR.

Extractiform (ekstræ·ktifōrm), *a.* [f. mod.L. *extract-um* EXTRACT + -(I)FORM.] Having the nature or appearance of an extract.

1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Extracting (ekstræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXTRACT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXTRACT; extraction.

a 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1740 I. 217 The drawing one metal or mineral out of another which we call extracting. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 315 An extracting of thought from the dormant intellect of a pupil.

attrib. 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Conf.* (1638) 13 Vapours drawne up by the Sun..(when the extracting force of the Sun leaves them) fall downe again to the earth. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 The extracting levers [of these guns] have enormous power.

Extra·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That extracts (in senses of the vb.).

1634 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 181 Such an Hirudinous and extracting Lady as Dulcinea.

†2. ?Used for 'distracting'. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 288 They say poore Gentleman, he's much distract. A most extracting frensie of mine owne From my remembrance, clearly banisht his.

Extraction (ekstræ·kʃən). [a. Fr. *extraction* (OF. also in semi-popular form *estracion*), ad. med.L. *extractiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *extrahĕre*; see EXTRACT *v.*]

1. The action or process of drawing (something) out of a receptacle; the pulling or taking out (of anything) by mechanical means; † withdrawal or removal (of a person); an instance of this.

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 He .. shal be suffred to remayne .. in the same sayntuary, without any extraction from the same. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 481 Rew doth prosper much..if it be set by a Fig-tree: which..is caused..by Extraction of a contrary Juyce. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 592 The extraction of gold [from mines] is neither very laborious nor dangerous in Brazil. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 255, I will not permit the extraction of corn from Sicily. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 233 The extraction of a fœtus already dead. 1829 S. COOPER *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 238 Extraction [of a cataract] consists in making an incision through the cornea .. and letting the lens escape through the pupil. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 14 The long bones..broken..to allow of the extraction of the marrow. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 181 The extraction of a tooth might not really be the cause of the trouble.

fig. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 152 The extraction of the first and more permanent elements of the old faith, to make the purified material of the new.

†b. The drawing of an inference; a deduction. *Obs.*

1628 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 12 Here wee finde..advised.. A Conclusion, or profitable extraction from the consultation; *and be wise.*

2. a. The action of extracting or copying out (a passage) from a book, etc.; †b. *concr.* An extracted passage, quotation (*obs.*); = EXTRACT *sb.* 4.

1656 JER. TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 77, I had occasion to use those extractions out of it [Lucretius]. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extraction* .. a breviate or abridgement, also a Draught or Copy. *Mod.* Much pains has been taken in the extraction of illustrative passages.

3. The action or process of obtaining (the constituent elements, juices, etc.) from any substance by heat, pressure, etc. Cf. EXTRACT *v.* 4. *Spirit of the first extraction*: that which comes off at the first distillation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 183 Distillation is an extraction of a liquor from a body by heate. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. vii. § 5. 231 Their artificiall extractions, seperations, and preparations of their medicines. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 54 The duty on low wines and spirits of the first extraction. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 265 The extraction of the soluble matter of bone. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 19 Greater pains and more labour were devoted to the extraction of gold from its ores. 1880 *Act* 43–44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 3 'Low wines' means spirits of the first extraction conveyed into a low wines receiver. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem., Extraction apparatus.* The object of extraction is to dissolve out some constituent or constituents from a solid, by heating it with a solvent.

†b. *concr.* = EXTRACT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Chem. Concl.* 22 A stiffe and drie substance, which our Chimistes do call the extraction of the hearbe. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 183/1 This rare extraction..hath .. power to disperse all malignant humours. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 129, I saw their still-house where they make excellent extractions and cordial waters.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 140 As thou hast taken so great paines in .. bringing things backe againe into their first matter; whence commeth it that thy extractions. haue so..contrarie operations. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1881) III. 296 The pure extraction of all beauty Flowes in abundance to my love-sick eye. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 They do preserve..the purest efficacie and extraction of that living intellect that bred them.

4. *Math.* The process or method of extracting (the root of a number or quantity).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij, The extraction of rootes [of numbers] should go orderly before the arte of Proportions. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 14 Extraction of Roots (which is a species of Division). 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 86 Two extractions for the 4th root, three for the 8th root, and so on. 1867 TODHUNTER *Algebra for Beginners* xxxii. § 287 We shall then consider..the extraction of the cube root of compound expressions.

5. a. Of persons: Origin, lineage, descent.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 90 Ye be comen of so noble extraction of ryal lignage. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186, I am com of a noble extraccyon. 1630 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 69 Herself and my lord's daughter-in-law doe respect my wife according to her several noble extractions. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 261 The memory of their common extraction was perpetuated by barbaric rites. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 98 Dark hair is a note of the foreigner, and of southern extraction.

†b. Of things: Origin, source. *Obs.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* i. (1700) 2, I could wish .. that the extraction of your freedom may no ways blemish it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 31 Well therefore may the English..be ashamed of their Reformation, considering the vitious Extraction thereof.

Hence **†Extra·ctionable** *a.*, fit or adapted for extraction.

1797 DOWNING *Distord. Horned Cattle* 113 A calf..cannot be extracted..until replaced..in an extractionable position.

Extractive (ekstræ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type *extractīv-us*, f. *extrahĕre* (see EXTRACT *v.*). Cf. F. *extractif, -ive.*]

A. *adj.*

†1. Tending to draw out; *esp.* of a plaster or drug having the power of drawing out (anything noxious). Const. *of. Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 363/2 Then make an extractive Playster spreade with Copperrooste. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 191 The common and ordinary Reeds haue an extractiue or drawing faculty. 1730 *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 23 Of which instruments, the one is hot, digestive, and extractive or drying of the humid.

2. Pol. Econ. *Extractive industry*: an industry (*e.g.* agriculture, mining, fisheries, etc.) that is concerned with obtaining natural productions.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 3 Labour employed in producing materials, on which industry is to be afterwards employed..is, in many cases, a labour of mere appropriation; extractive industry, as it has been aptly termed by M. Dunoyer. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 9 Apr. 5 Land used for the purposes of extractive industry. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 921/1 They too abound..in what the French call the extractive industries.

3. Capable of being extracted; of the nature of an extract. Cf. EXTRACT *sb.* 2. *Extractive principle*: see quot. 1875.

1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 27/1 Distillation frees the acid from much of this extractive substance. 1796 KIRWAN *Manures* (1802) 53 He found 1 lb. of it [a soil] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of extractive matter. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 186 Separating the extractive acid, and colouring matter from wine. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 323 Fourcroy..supposed that they [extracts] had all a common basis; which he called the extractive principle.

B. *sb.*

1. An extractive substance: see A. 3.

1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 117 The physiological origin of sulphur extractive. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 483 The separation [of the viscous liquor] into .. albumen, aqueous extractive, and alcoholic extractive. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 21/1 It is..nothing more than a species of animal extractive. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 19/1 A food .. containing, in addition to other meat extractives, the whole of the soluble albumen of the meat.

2. 'The brown insoluble mass of doubtful composition, left after the preparation of vegetable extracts' (Wagstaffe).

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 367 The solution .. approached nearer to the vegetable matter called extractive than tannin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 637 The substances held in solution are chiefly sugar, syrup, gluten, gum, and extractive. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 442 There are in a hundred parts of wheaten flour about seventy-two of starch and extractive.

Extractor (ekstræ·ktɔr). Also 7–9 **extracter**. [f. as prec. + -OR.]

1. One who extracts.

1611 COTGR., *Spargirique*..an Alchymist, or extractor of quintessences. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 79 The juice .. is drawn out by the Extractors, who..resolve the dreggs .. of the Parenchyma. 1755 JOHNSON, *Extractor*, the person or instrument by which any thing is extracted. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 198 Healer of diseases, and extractor of money. 1868 *Morn. Star* 16 June, Mr. Abrams .. begged to say that his client was not a corn-cutter, but a corn-extractor.

2. One who selects and copies out quotations.

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 267 A judicious extractor..might accommodate both classes of readers. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* June 824/1 The extractor who looks for a fitting pause in the spate of Mr. Ruskin's eloquence.

b. *spec.* in *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1861.)

1687 *Act Sederunt* 23 Feb., The Lords do extend the priviledges..to..four extracters in each of the three clarks offices of the Session. 1751 *Ibid.* 4 Jan., The Lords .. do.. prohibit..all agents from being extractors, and all extractors from agenting. 1810 in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* June, [Mr. Thomas Scott] was appointed to the office of an Extractor. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 374/2 *Extractor* .. the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated. 1868 [see EXTRACTABLE].

3. An instrument for drawing or pulling out anything; *esp.* that part of a breech-loading gun which removes the cartridge.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 18 They never turned children .. their only Resource was to Knives, Extractors, etc. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 168, 1 setter. 2 needles. 1 extractor. 1872 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6 The loaded man opens the breech of his rifle, uses the extracter, takes out the cartridge. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 19 Extractors, comb foundations and other appliances used in bee-keeping.

†4. A solvent used to extract (juices, etc.). *Obs.*

1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 852/1 The strength of the Extracter or dissolvent.

Hence **Extra·ctorship**, the office of an extractor (in sense 2 b).

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* XX, Mr. Thomas Scott's appointment to this Extractorship. 1877 *Geneal. Mem. Family Sir W. Scott* 61 Sir Walter secured for him an extractorship in the General Register House.

Extra·ctory, *a.* [ad. L. *extractōrius*, f. *extrahĕre*; see EXTRACT *v.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to an extractor; or to extraction.

1707 BAILEY vol. II, *Extractory*, that hath the nature or power to draw out. 1775 in ASH. 1891 *Punch* CI. 179/1 Reviewed it in this..extractory and arbitrary fashion.

†Extra·cture. *Obs.* [f. L. *extract-* (see EXTRACT *v.*) + -URE.] Something extracted; an extract; = EXTRACT *sb.* 2, 4.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Let each note breath the heart of passion, The sad extracture of extreamest griefe. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 134 That they might see the extractures sent up from the Lower House.

Extra-curial, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

†Extradi·ctionary, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. phrase *extrā dictiōn-em* outside of the mode of expression (see EXTRA *prep.* and DICTION) + -ARY.] Of fallacies: Not consisting in expression; real, not verbal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 15 Of these extradictionary and reall fallacies, Aristotle and Logicians make in number six.

Extraditable (ekstrădəi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] **a.** Of a person: That may be extradited, liable to extradition. **b.** Of a crime, etc.: Rendering the perpetrator liable to extradition.

a. 1881 *Philadelphia Press* 12 Aug. 4 Hartmann is extraditable under the law of nations. 1890 *Times* 13 Jan. 5/5 A person .. convicted of these crimes is extraditable.

b. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 4/2 In the American treaty procuration will also find a place among extraditable offences.

Extradite (e·kstrădəit), *v.* [back-formation from next.]

1. *trans.* To give up (a fugitive foreign criminal) to the proper authorities, in pursuance of a treaty.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 July, Nothing is said about the Emperor of the French being summoned to extradite the men brought into Cherbourg by the French pilot-boats. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 116/1 The power of criminal courts of this country to extradite prisoners charged with the commission of offences in foreign countries.

b. *transf.*

1887 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* III. 240 She was extradited in a vehicle by herself to the great relief of her fellow culprits.

c. To obtain the extradition of.

1883 *Chicago Advance* 8 Mar., The effort of England to extradite Sheridan, of the Irish World, New York. 1889 *North. Star* 28 Feb. 3/1 The Home Office are taking measures for extraditing 'Pigott'.

2. *Psychol.* To localize (a sensation) at a distance from the centre of sensation. *rare.*

1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Apr. 207 The next factor is the particular kind of sensation to be extradited.

Hence **Extradited** *ppl. a.*

1889 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* III. vi. clxxvi. 410/2 They land Lord Percy at Berwick, a deported, 'extradited' man!

Extradition (ekstrădi·ʃən), *sb.* [a. F. *extradition*, f. L. *ex-* out + *trāditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *trādĕre* to deliver up: see TRADITION.]

1. The action of giving up (a person) to the authorities of a foreign state; *esp.* the delivery of a fugitive criminal to the authorities of the state in which the crime was committed. Hence in *gen.* sense: Surrender (of a prisoner) by one authority to another.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry* Wks. VIII. 308 If the law of extradition should remain unchanged. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 161 A demand for (we must use a foreign and un-English word to express an un-English thing) the extradition of Mazzini. 1870 *Act* 33-4 *Vict.* c. 52 (*title*) An Act for amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 336 They wished to make sure of the extradition of their victim.

2. The process of localizing a sensation at a distance from the centre of sensation.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. v. (1879) 186 A kind of extradition of the visual sensation. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Apr. 205 Extradition obtains .. even of such sensations as we locate on the exact sensory surfaces where the nerves terminate.

3. *attrib.* (sense 1), as *extradition act, clause, crime.* **Extradition treaty**, a treaty by which two nations mutually bind themselves to surrender any fugitive criminal who has committed in the other's territory any of certain specified offences.

1852 ABBOTT LAWRENCE *Dispatch to D. Webster*, The proposition .. to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States. 1870 *Act* 33-4 *Vict.* c. 52 § 1 This Act may be cited as 'The Extradition Act 1870'. *Ibid.* § 26 An extradition crime. 1875 RENOUF *Egyptian Gram.* 35 These words occur in the extradition clause of the Treaty between Rameses II and the king of Cheta.

Hence **Extradition** *v. trans.*, to bring (a criminal) under the operation of an extradition treaty.

1889 *Scot. Leader* 18 Apr. 5 Barton .. obstructed extradition process until quite recently, when he was successfully extraditioned.

Extra-domici·liate, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā* + *domicili-um* DOMICILE + -ATE^{3}.] *trans.* To send out of the domicile or house.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 194 It is .. ingratitude .. to extra-domiciliate .. a blessing.

Extrados (ekstrē·dŏs). *Arch.* [a. F. *extrados*, f. L. *extrā* outside + F. *dos* the back.] The upper or exterior curve of an arch; *esp.* the upper curve of the voussoirs or stones which immediately form the arch. Cf. INTRADOS.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* p. iii, The relations between their intrados and extrados. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 Extrados of a Bridge—The curve of the road-way. 1868 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 172 So that the extrados is a parabola equal to the intrados, and everywhere vertically equidistant from it. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 141 We have .. supposed our arches to be of moderate depth from extrados, or outer line, to intrados or inner line.

Extradosed (ekstrē·dŏst), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED^{2}. Cf. F. *extradossé*.] Having an extrados (of a certain kind): a term applied to an arch in which the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel. In mod. Dicts.

Extradotal (ekstrădō·tăl), *a. Law.* [as if ad. L. **extrādōtāl-is* (cf. It. *estradotale*, 18th c.), f. *extrā* outside + *dōt-em* (nom. *dōs*) dowry: see -AL.] (See quot.)

1827 KENT *Comm.* II. 154 *note*, [By the code of Louisiana] the separate property of the wife is divided into dotal, being that which she brings to the husband .. and extradotal .. being that which forms no part of the dowry.

†Extraduce, *a. Obs. rare.* [L. *ex trāduce*, *ex* out of + *trāduce*, abl. of *trādux* vine-layer, f. *trā-*(*trans*) across + *dūc-ĕre* to lead.] *lit.* From or after the fashion of a layer; hence, derived as from a parent stock.

[1642 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 225 That it [the soul] is *ex traduce*, and begotten with the body by the father. 1652 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 31 Ther cannot be a more pregnant instance to prove that human souls com not *ex traduce* [1688 extraduce].] 1720 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (1882) I. 15 Either an *extraduce* Inclination or Imitation at least of my Father.

†Extradu·ction. *Obs.* Also 6 **extraduccion.** [f. L. *extrā* + *ductiōn-em* a leading, n. of action f. *dūcĕre* to lead.]

a. A conclusion (to a book); opposed to *introduction*. **b.** *Mil.* The bringing a line of musketeers to the front from the rear of a body of pikemen.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* i. Wks. 932/2 So shoulde he haue called those three chapiters after hys matter, an extraduccion. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* lxxx. (1643) 228 The next Firing .. to demonstrate shall be by way of Extraduction: which is also a firing in front. *Ibid.* lxxxii. 236 The body standing in this forme, the Musquetiers may sleeve up by way of Extraduction.

Extra-essential, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

Extra-foraneous (e·kstrăfŏrē·nĭəs), *a.* [f. EXTRA- *pref.* + med.L. *forāne-us* (f. *foris* door) + -OUS. After the analogy of L. *circumforāneus*, f. *circum* around + *forum* the forum.] Out-door.

1781 COWPER *Let.* 2 Apr., A variety of extra-foraneous occupations .. make it difficult for me to find opportunities of writing. 1788 — *Wks.* (1876) 288 We live near to each other and while the Hall is empty are each other's only extraforaneous comfort. 1830 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* Pref., A compendious description of our native plants .. neither too bulky for extra-foraneous use, nor too expensive. 1891 J. P. SHELDON in *Times* 17 Mar., All extraforaneous animals took no harm whatever.

Extra-formal, **-galactic**, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

†Extrage·neous, -genous, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [incorrectly f. EXTRA- + L. *gen-us* kind, on supposed analogy of *homogeneous*, *-genous*.] (See quot.) Also **Extragene·ity**, 'the being of a foreign kind' (Bailey 1727–36).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extra-genous* (in Anatomy and Surgery) that is of a foreign kind; as an Extragenous Body. 1824 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extrageneous*.

Extraght, var. form of EXTRAUGHT *ppl. a. Obs.*

Extra-historic, **-inductive**, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

†Extrait, *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. Fr. *extrait*, pa. pple. of *extraire*, earlier *estraire*:—L. *extrahĕre*: see EXTRACT *v.* See EXTRACT, EXTRAUGHT *ppl. adjs.*] **a.** Drawn out, extracted. **b.** Derived, descended.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ii, Ulixes .. wyl compare with me, that am extrait of suche lygnage. 1481 — *Myrr.* I. ix. 35 Of this science [Rethoryque] were extrayt and drawen the lawes and decrees whiche by nede serue [etc.]. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 93/1 Saynt Lucye .. was .. extrayt .. of a noble lygnage.

Extrajudicial (e·kstrăˌdʒudi·ʃal), *a.* Also 7 **extra-iuditiall.** [f. L. *extrā* outside + *jūdici-um* judgement + -AL.]

1. Lying outside the proceedings in court; forming no part of the case before the court. Of an opinion, confession, etc.: Not delivered from the bench, not made in court, informal.

1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 47 The accusation was extra-judicial, and out of Court. 1652 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 237 The Plaintiff .. requires him [Defendant] to come to make an extrajudiciall satisfaction. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 20 No extrajudicial confession could be allowed in a Court. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 60 The opinion of the judge .. is considered as extra-judicial.

2. Outside the ordinary course of law or justice; not legally authorized; unwarranted.

1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 87/2 Some rigorous and extrajudicial determinations in cases of plantations. 1706 RUSHW. in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 47 By an extrajudicial order .. the Lieutenant-general was commanded to suffer none but the keepers to speak to him. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 267 That extrajudicial discipline, which supplies the defects .. of law. 1849 J. GRANT *Mem. Kirkaldy* xxiv. 273 The extra-judicial murder of his comrade.

Extrajudicially (e·kstrăˌdʒudi·ʃăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an extrajudicial manner.

1. Outside the proceedings of the court, informally, privately, out of court.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 9 The opinion of a Iudge .. deliuered priuatly, or extraiudicially. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* iv. 186 What they do extrajudicially and *extra proprium forum*, is Null. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Forms of Process* (ed. 2) 273 The Custody of Processes borrowed up from the Clerk extrajudicially, shall be fixed by a Receipt-book. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xvi. 254 He had extra-judicially pronounced opinions, which, etc.

2. In a manner outside or contrary to the usual course of law, without legal justification, unwarrantably.

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 138 A Bishop, being .. calumniated by the people extrajudicially. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 257 He was never noted to punish any man rashly, or extrajudicially. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* IV. § 10 Sir Elijah Impey, His Majesty's Chief Justice, acting extrajudicially, and not within the limits of his jurisdiction. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 172 Where the squire is supposed to be remiss in the execution of his duty, the people sometimes interfere extrajudicially.

Extra-jugal, **-jural**: see EXTRA- 1.

†Extra-la·th, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EXTRA *a.* + LATH *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with additional laths. Hence **Extra-la·thing** *vbl. sb.*

1778 MAHON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 893 The underside of the stair-case was extra-lathed. *Ibid.* 890 The method of extra-lathing may be applied to cieling joists.

Extra-legal, **-marine**, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

†Extrami·ssion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. phrase *extrā mittĕre* to send outwards: see EXTRA and MISSION.] Sending outwards; emission.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. iv. Wks. III 244 Nor do faith and love truly Christian arise from every .. extramission of our faculties unto Christ. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Sight is made by Reception, and not by Extramission. 1673 4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. ii. § 1 The Reception, as well as Extramission whereof [the Aer].

†Extrami·t, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā* outwards + *mitt-ĕre* to send.] *trans.* To send forth or outward: in quot. *refl.* and *fig.*

1652 CHARLETON *Eph. & Cinnm. Matrons* II. (1668) 67 To Lovers it is the same thing .. to see, and to extramit themselves by the eye.

†Extramu·nd, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā mund-um*: see next.] *trans.* To put out of the universe.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 117 He would .. extramund him, more than Materia Prima it self was at the Chaos.

Extramundane (ekstrămʊ·ndē·n), *a.* [ad. late L. *extramundān-us*, f. phrase *extrā mund-um* outside the world or universe: see EXTRA- *pref.* and MUNDANE.]

1. Situated outside of, or pertaining to a region outside of, our world.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xviii. 116 'Tis a philosophy that .. gives the exactest Topography of the Extramundane spaces. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 175 One [opinion] placeth paradise in the extra-mundane regions. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1525 Where, rears His terminating Pillar high Its extra-mundane Head? 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 376 Aerolites .. were proved to be of extramundane origin.

b. *fig.* (*nonce-uses*). 'Out of the world', remote; pertaining to things not of this world.

1809 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 325 What may be called an extramundane zeal. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 652 Babbling of poetry in this extra-mundane island. 1837 *Ibid.* XVI. 310 The asseverations in the book are so preposterous .. and the dreams so extramundane.

2. Situated outside or beyond the universe; pertaining to what is beyond the universe.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extramundane space*, i. e. the infinite empty void Space, which is supposed by some to reach beyond the Bounds of the Universe. 1715-6 CLARKE tr. *Leibnitz's 4th Paper* § 7 The same Reason, which shews that extramundane Space [Fr. *l'Espace hors du monde*] is imaginary, proves, etc. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 126 The independent (extra-mundane) existence .. of the Supreme One.

Extramural (ekstrămiŭ·răl), *a.* [f. L. *extrā mūr-ōs* outside the walls + -AL: see EXTRA- *pref.* and MURAL. Cf. late L. *extrāmūrānus* in same sense.] Outside the walls or boundaries of a city or town; *esp.* in *extra-mural interment.*

1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 155 The extramural basilicas of St. Paul on the Ostian way. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 27 Large sewers, large aqueducts, and extramural interment, are common features. 1884 *Science Mar.* 371 The .. arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give .. 'Extra-mural' instruction.

Hence **Extramu·ralism**, the practice of giving extramural instruction. **Extramu·ralist**, *nonce-wd.* One who lives outside the walls of a city.

1868 *Imperial Rev.* 7 Mar. 228 All the city .. all except the outcast extramuralists .. are soon reduced to ashes. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 571/1 There remained only the principle of .. 'Extramuralism' to be reckoned with.

Extranate (e·kstrănēt), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā* without + *nāt-us* born.] Arising from without; opposed to *innate.*

1896 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* IX. xxi. 497 One [element] .. is said to be innate, the other which is contributed from without .. may be said to be extra-nate.

Extra-national, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

†Extra·neal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *extrāne-us* (see EXTRANEOUS) + -AL.] = EXTRANEOUS. So also **†Extra·nean** [+ -AN], **†Extra·near** [+ -AR.]

1565 *Aberdeen Reg.* 23 Jan. (Spalding Club 1844) 358 That the magistrattis tak sic substantious ordour anent the expelling of extranear beggaris. *Ibid.* V. 26 (Jam.) Extraneane cordanaris. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 66, I desist from all extraneal and superfluous discourses.

Extraneity (ekstrănē·ĭti). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being extraneous.

1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* Introd. (1860) 19 Extraneity—outness—objective existence.

†Extra·neize, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make extraneous, remove.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xix, To extraneize the blasting mists and whirlwinds upon our Vines. 1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 19 To extraneize the blasting mists and whirlwind of immorality upon the minds of youth.

Extraneous (ekstrēⁱ·nĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *extrāneus* external (f. *extrā* outside) + -OUS. (Cf. *strange*, ad. OF. *estrange* :—L. *extrāneus*.)]

1. Of external origin; introduced or added from without; foreign *to* the object in which it is contained, or to which it is attached.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 67 Such medicaments ought not onely to consume the extraneous humidity, but the natural also. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 8 Relation.. though it be not contained in the real existence of Things, but something extraneous, and superinduced. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. iv. 358 Fossil, or, as they are called, extraneous shells. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 306 An extraneous body can be..easily introduced into their bladder. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 183 Many objects are made venerable by extraneous circumstances. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 187, I sought in vain..for a single fragment of any extraneous rock. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 159 A slight melodic framework, almost hidden beneath a load of extraneous graces.

b. Of an action, etc.: Proceeding from without.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 184 Hastings did for a long time..attribute the weakness of his government to an extraneous interference. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 26 The..application of the naked ear ..gives rise to extraneous sounds. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* ii. 40 The Low-German dialects were..exposed to extraneous disturbing forces. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 120 Excluding extraneous light.

c. *nonce-use.* Brought from abroad, 'exotic'.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xviii. 58 Rob'd in the Gallic loom's extraneous twine.

2. External *to*, not comprised in or forming part of, the object under consideration.

1662 BATES in Pepys *Diary* 17 Aug., It is not my manner to speak anything in the pulpit that is extraneous to my text and business. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxi. § 4 When ever the Mind refers any of its Ideas to any thing extraneous to them, they are then capable to be called true or false. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* Wks. 1825 II. 377 Of points clearly extraneous to the religion, nothing need be said. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 121 The question of brigandage being extraneous to all political controversies.

b. Of a person: Not belonging to a specified community, country, or family.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 212 Heathens and Infidels are excluded from this Table, because they are extraneous and without. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 376/1 If at any time there were any extraneous..persons amongst them, the Men..signify'd their meaning to one another by Symbols. 1842 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* iii. 187 It has..to feed one or more extraneous persons besides. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 20 Nearly all who are of the world are extraneous to it [the church].

†**c.** Foreign in nature, having nothing in common. *Obs. rare.*

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 74 Mercury one thing, and Sulpher another, as extraneous bodies one to another.

Hence **Extra·neously** *adv.*; **Extra·neousness**, the quality or state of being extraneous.

1755 E. LAW *Th. Relig.* III. 237 *note*, By their being extraneously overruled. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N.T.* II. Notes 44 Without giving any sign of extraneousness.

Extra-nuclear, -ocular, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

Extraordinarily (ekstrǭ·ɹdinărili), *adv.* [f. EXTRAORDINARY *a.* + -LY².]

†**1.** 'In a manner out of the common method and order' (J.); often opposed to *ordinarily*. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* (1570) 143 b, The Romaynes.. created Æmilius Paulus consull and made him extraordinarily Lieuetenaunt of the warres of Macedone. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 97 The People..which have extraordinarily perished..above what have died in the ordinary way. a 1779 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & State* I. notes Wks. 1788 IV. 69 An ordinance, immediately and extraordinarily revealed from God.

†**b.** Otherwise than in ordinary course; on an exceptional occasion. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 31 Luther..by no meanes would haue women to teache, except it were extraordinarily. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 135 When the Council is to be called extraordinarily. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3922/2 The Senate has been extraordinarily assembled.

c. *Optics.* (see EXTRAORDINARY A. 1 d).

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xviii. 161 The ray CF extraordinarily refracted by the first rhomb will be ordinarily refracted by the second. 1875 LOMMEL *Light* xxi. 283 This ray is..said to be extraordinarily refracted.

†**2.** In excess of the usual complement; = EXTRA. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1719 DEFOE *Crusoe* 204 The two Quarter-Deck guns that my Nephew took extraordinarily.

3. In an extraordinary degree; very unusually, remarkably, excessively, uncommonly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Ded., You recompence learning extraordinarilie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 235, I meane not to sweat extraordinarily. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. ii, I..take 't unkindly that mine enemy Should use me so extraordinarily scurvily. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 163 The power of the gentry is extraordinarily visible. 1885 *Manch. Guardian* 20 July 5/2 The extraordinarily good score of 98 points out of a possible 100.

Extraordinariness (ekstrǭ·ɹdinărinės). [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extraordinary.

1628 DIGBY *Jrnl.* (Camden) 56 The extraordinarinesse of the action. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. VIII. 189 Wherein the extraordinariness of it consisteth..I think it past mans reach to know. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke iii. 17 The extraordinariness of John the Baptist's person. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Feb. 247 Some vital point, which may result quite as easily from ordinariness..as from extraordinariness.

b. *humorously* as a title of address.

1677-81 MRS. BEHN *Rover* III. i, As for that matter, your extraordinariness may do what you please.

Extraordinary (ekstrǭ·ɹdinări, ekstrăǭ·ɹdinări), *a. adv.* and *sb.* Also (5 **extraordynary,** 6 **-ordinair**), 6–7 **-ordinarie.** [ad. L. *extraordināri-us*, f. phrase *extrā ordin-em* outside (the usual) order: see EXTRA- *pref.* and ORDER, ORDINARY. Cf. F. *extraordinaire.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Out of the usual or regular course or order; often in expressed opposition to *ordinary*. † Also, acting in an unusual manner; partial. *Extraordinary tithe*: (see quot. 1888).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 39 The Kyngs yerly expencs stondyn in chargs Ordynarye, and in chargs Extraordynary. 1553 GARDINER *True Obedience* 43 b, Do we not se..the chief iudge, when he is required to bee present in extraordinary judgements. 1592 BABINGTON *Genesis* xxxvii. 145 b, If God be extraordinarie to Moses, euen Aaron..will be offended. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 728 Thus much may suffice for the ordinary and extraordinary generation of Toads. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 84 His Sermons are of an ordinary length except on an extraordinary occasion. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 49 Let him..take some extraordinary measures to get in his debts. 1888 J. WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 412 These [tithes] are..divided..into ordinary and extraordinary, the latter being a tithe at a heavier rate charged upon hop and market gardens.

†**b.** Not according to rule, 'out of order'. *Obs.*

a 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 519/1 If they proceeded in a martial, or any other extraordinary way, without any form of law. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 627 The order of calling and making of ministers now used in the Church of England, is extraordinary.

†**c.** *Mus.* = ACCIDENTAL *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 157 They..set one ♭ at the beginning of the verses of euerie part, and if there happen anie extraordinary flat they..set the signe before it. 1731 G. KELLER *Rules for Playing Thorow-Bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 192 If the extream sharp or an extraordinary sharp Note requires a natural Flat 6th, you [etc.].

d. Optics. *Extraordinary refraction*: that not following the general law. *Extraordinary ray*: one influenced by extraordinary refraction. *Extraordinary wave*: (see quot.).

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. ii. (1831) 31 The other ray..is..said to have undergone extraordinary refraction. 1872–3 TYNDALL *Light* iii. (1885) 111 The other [beam] ..is..called the extraordinary ray. 1883 GLAZEBROOK *Phys. Optics* xi. 291 An extraordinary wave [consists] of light which is plane polarised in a plane at right angles to the principal plane.

2. Of officials, persons employed, etc.: Outside of or additional to the regular staff; not belonging to the 'ordinary' or fully recognized class of such persons; supernumerary. Often with the notion of being specially employed for a temporary purpose. Now chiefly in official titles, where the sb. usually precedes.

Envoy extraordinary: formerly a minister sent on some special diplomatic business; now, merely the designation of the second class of diplomatic ministers, ranking next to the 'ambassadors'; the term no longer practically implying a temporary or special mission. The *physicians* (or *surgeons*, etc.) *extraordinary*, in royal households, rank below those styled 'in ordinary'; similarly an *extraordinary professor* (L. *professor extraordinarius*) in a German university is inferior in status to the 'ordinary' professor.

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 484/2 Milites adventitii..Souldiers of another country that come to serue for paye; extraordinarie souldiers. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 79. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 354 The first Audience of the Russian Extraordinary Embassadour, at which he made his Emperour's Presents. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ¶ 9 Her Majesty's Oculist Extraordinary. 1780 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 33 His brother Horace is ambassador extraordinary to France. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. III. 351 Another species of extraordinary juries, is the jury to try an attaint. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIII. 334 [Sir W. Gull] was created..in Jan. 1872..physician extraordinary to the queen, and in 1887 physician in ordinary.

3. Of a kind not usually met with; exceptional; unusual; singular. Now with emotional sense, expressing astonishment, strong admiration or the contrary.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. ii. (1590) 8 The house..was built of faire and strong stone, not affecting..any extraordinarie kinde of finenes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 41 These signes haue markt me extraordinarie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 40 During the Night..we saw a perfect Rainbow, which was extraordinary. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 81 Our English count the Green Turtle very extraordinary Food. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 14 Those extraordinary men, who have..gone before us. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 126 Several instances equally extraordinary. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. v, She is an extraordinary child. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 49 The extraordinary power of representation..of Meissonier.

4. Exceeding what is usual in amount, degree, extent, or size. Now with emotional sense as in 3.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 251 Zour drinking extraordinair Make oft zour wyfis and bairns euill to fair. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶ b, Their extraordinary skill in making of obligations. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 8 No charge in housekeeping extraordinary, nor no entertainment extraordinary. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 6 The extraordinary influence of divine Grace. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 We took in a very extraordinary store of provisions. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 111 An extraordinary nose always carries with it extraordinary greatness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 84 The sun met us here with extraordinary power.

†**5.** Additional to, over and above what is usual; = EXTRA. Often following the sb.; in which case the adj. cannot always be distinguished from the adv. *Obs.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 182 To lay out a five shillings or a noble extraordinary in every Acre. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 20. 85 He must..support him, yea, though it be by his own extraordinary labour. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 22, I am in good hopes to get two or £300 per annum extraordinary. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 110 You pay a penny Extra-ordinary for being brought from tunbridge town. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* 67 They may hire a labourer extraordinary. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 99 They have an extraordinary allowance of near a penny a day. 1802–16 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 54 Spending a few extraordinary shillings. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 546/2 By the help of a glass extraordinary after dinner.

†**B.** *adv.* **a.** = EXTRAORDINARILY in various senses. **b.** = EXTRA *adv.*; cf. A. 5. *Obs.*

a. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 72 Which Countrey..being extraordinarie hilly. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 102 Sometimes ordinary scholars make extraordinary good Masters. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* III. (1676) 521 Who..rose extraordinary early. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. liii. 575 [He] had Mary Queen of Scots in custody, which..was extraordinary expensive to him. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* I. 241 My jewels were extraordinary fine.

b. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 376 The Master turning his Key in any of the Servants locks but once extraordinary, the Servants themselves cannot come at their charge.

C. *sb.*

1. Something extraordinary; an extraordinary quality or bearing; an extraordinary action, incident, etc. † **a.** *sing.* (*obs.*)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 Princes, whose high estates do require in their countenance, speech and expence, a certaine extraordinary. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xi. ¶ 8. 205 That..every day..the same thing should be done, and yet..be called a miracle, that is, a daily extraordinary. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. l. 304 She.. made it [her behaviour] look like an extraordinary.

b. *pl.* Now *rare.*

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 17 The greater part [of their Adages] will..be esteemed no extraordinaries. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. over-much* (1758) 11 To place much religion..in extraordinaries. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 530 Send two squadrons of hussars to Cevolla, and desire them to report all extraordinaries to you. 1844 R. WARDLAW *Lect. Proverbs* (1869) II. 13 His little stock of common-places, and of such extraordinaries as he has chanced to pick up. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 299 The blank lines are left for any extraordinaries that may occur.

c. *pl.* Extraordinary receipts or payments. The *pl.* of the *sb.* occurs where we should expect the adj. simply. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 121 His ordinarie alms..amounted yearlie to one thousand pounds; his extraordinaries were as much. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 367 His ordinary Revenues are thus collected..What his extraordinaries may amount unto, cannot be knowne. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. viii, Not only the king's ordinary revenues, but the extraordinaries.

2. = EXTRA *sb.* † **a.** An extra dish, a delicacy; an extra fee or expense. Chiefly *pl.* *Obs.*

1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* I. (1680) 49 As an Extraordinary ..Penderel's wife made..a Posset. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Sept., A few extraordinaries for the house. 1664 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 408 A salary of £1200 a year..besides Extraordinaries. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 47 All tradesmen's bills, and extraordinaries paid by the overseers. 1776 WESLEY *Let.* 12 Aug., Desire none of those extraordinaries.

b. *Mil.* (see quot. 1853).

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. vi. 156 Munchausen ..presented an ample bill of extraordinaries for forage, etc. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 257 This estimate was..exclusive of the extraordinaries. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Extraordinaries* (of the army), the allowances to troops beyond the gross pay in the pay-office. Extraordinaries comprehend the expenses for barracks, marches, encampments, staff, &c.

†**3. a.** An extraordinary envoy. **b.** A supernumerary official. *Obs.*

1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 585 Whensoever any extraordinaries came to Trent..the Prelates took occasion to talk. 1622 DONNE *To Sir T. Lucy* 16 Aug. Lett. (1651) 188 There arrived an Extraordinary from Spain..& he brings the title of Count, to Rodrigo de Calderon. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 139 Besides not a few extraordinaries and such as have no pay or quarter.. attending upon the King.

Extra-parental, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

Extra-parochial (e·kstră părōu·kiăl), *a.* [f. EXTRA- *pref.* + Eccl. Lat. *parochi-a* (see PARISH) + -AL.] Not included in any parish; outside the parish; exempt from liability to parish obligations. Also *fig.* (*nonce-use*). Outside one's legitimate province.

1674–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extra-parochial.* 1721 *Act Parl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5927/5 Townships, Vills, or Extra-parochial Places. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 284 The king..is entitled to all the tithes arising in extraparochial places. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxviii, Thavies Inn, within the city of London, but extra-parochial. *Mod.* The district of Skiddaw Forest is extra-parochial.

fig. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 200 All such en-

quiries are looked upon by the student with contempt as extra-parochial.

Hence **Extra-paro·chially** *adv.*, in an extra-parochial manner. **Extra-paro·chialness**, the condition of being extra-parochial.

a 1826 S. Horsley *Charges* (1813) 207 A chapel extra-parochially situate. 1797–36 Bailey, *Extraparochialness*.

Extrapolation (ekstrăpolē·ʃən). *Math.* [f. Interpolation by the substitution of Extra for the first member of the word.] The action or method of finding by a calculation based on the known terms of a series, other terms outside of them, whether preceding or following.

1878 C. A. Young in Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 279 The process is an unsafe extrapolation.

Extra-popular, etc.: see Extra- 1.

Extraprovincial (ekstrăˌprovi·nʃăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *extrāprovinciāl-is*, f. *extrā provinciam* outside the province: see Extra- and Provincial.] Outside the limits of a province.

1683 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* xl. 52 These .. Extraprovincial Britains .. were distinct both from the Picts and the Scots. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 181 An Extra-Provincial Citation is not valid .. above two days Journey. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. i. 220 The extraprovincial Britons of Caledonia.

Extraspe·ction. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā* outside + *spectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *spectĕre* to see.] Outward observation.

1887 *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 629 This knowledge is obtained through science by extra-spection and by religion through intro-spection.

Extra-spectral, -tabular, etc.: see Extra- 1.

E:xtraterrito·rial, *a.* [f. mod.L. phrase *extrā territōri-um* outside the territory + -al.] Pertaining to, or possessed of, extraterritoriality.

[1625 Grotius *De Jure Belli et Pacis* II. xviii. § 5 [Ut legati] fictione simili constituerentur quasi extra territorium.] 1869 *Echo* 6 Apr., Extra-territorial privileges.

E:xtraterrito·ria·lity. [f. prec. + -ity.] The privilege accorded by the *Law of Nations* to ambassadors of being regarded as outside the territory of the power to which they are sent, and therefore of being free from its jurisdiction. Also Extraterritoriality.

1836 Wheaton *Internat. Law* III. i. § 15 The fiction of extra-territoriality .. by which the minister, though actually in a foreign country, is supposed still to remain within the territory of his own sovereign. 1888 *Morn. Post* 24 Sept., By starting from the German embassy instead of from the Quirinal the Emperor will come to the Pope with all the prestige of extra-territoriality upon him.

†**Extrau·ght**, *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 6 **extraght**, **-aucte**, **-aughte**, **-aute**. [var. of Extract *pple.*; cf. *distraught*.]

1. In senses of Extract *v.* **a.** Taken out (from books). **b.** Derived, descended.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. i. 1 All sciences are extraught and compiled of diuerse clerkes. *a* 1533 — *Huon* clxi. 625 None that semeth more to be extraute of a hye lynage. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 142 Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught, To let thy tongue detect thy base-borne heart?

2. = Distraught. Const. *from*, *of*.

1563 Brende *Q. Curtius* V iij, A woman .. being extraught of her minde. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 93 He that .. occupyeth hymself by excessive studye is in daunger for to be extraught from hymself.

Extra-urban, etc.: see Extra- 1.

Extravagance (ekstræ·văgăns). [a. Fr. *extravagance*, f. late L. *extravagant-em*: see Extravagant and -ance.]

†**1.** A going out of the usual path; an excursion, digression. Also, the position or fact of erring *from* (a prescribed path). *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. vii. (1851) 80 A doctrine of that extravagance from the sage principles of piety. 1645 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* 11, I have troubled you too farre by this extravagance: I shall make no delay to recall my selfe into the rode againe. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks., Life* (1660) 15 Sollicited me for my Company in a Journey .. to the Spa .. laying before me .. the Benefit of that small Extravagance.

2. The quality of being extravagant or of exceeding just or prescribed limits, *esp.* those of decorum, probability, or truth; unrestrained excess; fantastic absurdity (of opinions, conduct, etc.); outrageous exaggeration or violence (of language).

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. ii, *L. Town.* Here's the freshest Fool in Town .. *Dor.* Sooth him up in his extravagance! 1682 Dryden *Sp. Friar* Ep. Ded. 2 Some Verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry Vengeance upon me for their Extravagance. 1726–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 144 You will accuse me of extravagance in this description. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. II. iv. 207 The extravagance of the Braminical chronology and geography. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 392 Not to enfeeble the freedom or vigour of human thought in religious speculation, but to resist and control its extravagance.

3. An instance or kind of extravagance; an extravagant notion, statement, piece of conduct, etc.; an irrational excess, an absurdity.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v. i. 143 Many maps are full of affected extravagances. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 71 So Men, who one Extravagance would shun, Into the contrary Extreme have run. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 18 An excess of joy .. has a thousand extravagances in it. 1768 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 69 Later writers .. did not follow Hilary in this extravagance. 1809–20 Coleridge *Friend* (ed. 3) I. 80 The extravagances of ignorance and credulity. 1827 Keble *Eucharist. Adorat.* 1 Had there been no abuse, error or extravagance connected with the practice. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 Impatient of the extravagances to which the love of truth almost necessarily leads.

4. Excessive prodigality or wastefulness in expenditure, household management, etc.

1727 Arbuthnot *Coins* II. v. 133 They [the Romans] arrived by degrees to an incredible extravagance. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. iii. 35 Extravagance of ostentatious wealth. 1817 Mar. Edgworth *Rose, Thistle, etc.* II. ii, Such extravagance, to give a penny, and a silver penny, for what you may have for nothing. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iii, I can't support them in their extravagances. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* (1874) 16 Do you think I would take the child to London to show her its extravagance. *Mod.* The cook's extravagance was too much for me.

Extravagancy (ekstræ·văgănsi). [f. Extravagant: see -ancy.]

†**1.** A wandering beyond bounds or out of one's course; vagrancy; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. i. 12 My determinate voyage is meere extrauagancie. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 224, I will lead you through no more extravagancies. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 16 For recollecting of the Thoughts, and hindering them from extravagancy.

2. The quality or fact of being Extravagant (in senses 5, 6): †**a.** Abnormal or unusual character, eccentricity; impropriety, unbecomingness (*obs.*). **b.** The quality of exceeding the bounds of decorum, taste, or probability; in later use, flagrant excess, outrageousness. Now somewhat *rare*; cf. Extravagance 2.

1631 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. viii. 33 In Sonnets, Epigrams .. the Fancy must be more eminent; because they please for the Extravagancy. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. (1663) 62 With the like extravagancy he answered to many other questions. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 76 For the bettering of trade, and pareing off the extravagancy of the Law. 1698 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* III. i, Were it not for the extravagancy of the example, I should e'en tear out these wicked eyes. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 362 Touch'd with the Extravagancy .. of the Jewish Nation.

3. = Extravagance 3.

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* II. xxxiv. 248 Popish extravagancies. 1660 Gerbier *Princ.* 17 The causes of many Deformities and Extravagancies in Buildings. 1671 R. Bohun *Disc. Wind* 64 The Peruvian [mountains], and some others which may be reckon'd as the Extravagancys of Nature .. overlook the Clouds. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 295 Numberless were the extravagancies which broke out among the people. 1834 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 491 Luther was betrayed into .. extravagancies by an assurance of his personal inspiration. 1838 Whewell in Todhunter *Whewell's Writings* (1876) II. 273 Landor's extravagancies of expression.

†**4.** = Extravagance 4. *Obs.*

1666 G. Alsop *Charac. Maryland* (1866) 36 Natures extravagancy of a superabounding plenty. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlii. 324 All your extravagancies have been supported gratis. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 110, I have always thought it the height of extravagancy and luxury to fell so stately a tree. 1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* I. 19 He wanted money to pursue his extravagancies.

Extravagant (ekstræ·văgănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6, 7 *aphet.* Stravagant. [In the special use A. 2, B. 1, directly ad. med.L. *extrāvagant-em*, pr. pple. of *extrāvagārī* (or *extrā vagārī*): see Extravagate. The wider use came late in 16th c. from Fr. *extravagant*, which appears first in 14th c. The form Stravagant, from It., is somewhat earlier in our quots. Cf. It. *estravagante*, *stravagante* (15th c.), Sp. *estravagante*.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** That wanders out of bounds; straying, roaming, vagrant. *Obs.* exc. after Shaks.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 154 At his [the cock's] warning .. Th' extrauagant, and erring Spirit hyes to his Confine. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 137 An extrauagant, and wheeling Stranger, Of here, and euerywhere. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 93 Now dispersed into ample lakes, and again recollecting his extrauagant waters. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 12 Rare, extravagant spirits come by us at intervals.

†**b.** *Mil.* Of an officer: Keeping no fixed place; having a roving function. *Obs.*

1622 Markham *Bk. War* II. viii. 69 He [the Serjeant] hath in the body of the Company, no Raunge at all, but is extravagant, and going vp and downe to oversee all Raunges. 1672 T. Venn *Mil. & Mar. Discipl.* v. 13 The two other Corporals to be extravagant, that is to view and see each Soldier keep his place.

2. *Canon Law.* The distinctive epithet of certain papal constitutions.

[The L. adj. seems originally to have been applied casually to denote 'stray' decrees not codified or collected in the decretals. They were afterwards added to the decretals, but retained their customary designation, to distinguish them from the older portions of the collection.]

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 285 A constitucioun þat is not i-putte in þe course of lawes is i-cleped a constitucioun extravagant. 1608 T. Morton *Preamb. Incounter* 109 He citeth the Constitution extrauagant of Pope Bonifacius. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Each title being devoted to one or more 'extravagant' Constitutions.

†**3.** Spreading or projecting beyond bounds; straggling. *Obs.*

1605 B. Jonson *Masque Blackness* Wks. (1616) 894 They [the Masquers] were all seene, but in an extrauagant order. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. iv. 303 The prominency of this extravagant Tower. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Cutting the too thick and extravagant Roots a little. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 111 Trimming up such as you spare for Standards .. from their extravagant Branches.

†**4.** Widely divergent or discrepant (*from*, *to*); remote *from*, irrelevant or foreign *to* a purpose or subject. *Obs.*

1608 Bp. Barlow *Defence Prot. Relig.* 115 A position extrauagant from all learning. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 337 Other languages, such as vnto ours are altogether strange and extrauagant. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 108 He never brake forth into reproaches extravagant from the cause. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 160 They were indeed the more knowing men, but their learning was extravagant to their Office. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 55 Whose Character .. I deem not much extravagant here to insert. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reff.* VI. iii. 200 Wondring to find our Customs so extravagant and differing from those of his Country.

†**5.** Varying widely from what is usual or proper; unusual, abnormal, strange; unbecoming, unsuitable. *Obs.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v. viii. 157 Persons .. treacherously slain, which occasioned their hasty, tumultuary, and extravagant interment. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. vii. 109 Those extravagant Phænomena, which we observed in the first Experiment of Torricellius. *a* 1668 Davenant *Masque* Wks. (1673) 383 In an extravagant posture stood a Tyger. 1689 Luttrell *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 586 Some officers, are taken into custody for drinking extravagant healths, and speaking reflectingly of his majestie. 1689 Burnet *Travels* I. 12 Lausanne is situated on three Hills .. This extravagant situation of the Town. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 56 A Garment which is not commonly seen, seems Extravagant, though it was Fashionable in former Times.

6. 'Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods' (J.); exceeding the bounds of reason or propriety; excessive, irregular, fantastically absurd. Now with stronger sense: Astonishingly or flagrantly excessive or extreme.

a. of persons. Now rare exc. with agent-noun or Const. *in*.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Induct., Shall I be so extrauagant to thinke, That [etc.]. 1633 Dubie in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 305 Those y^t^ were so extrauagant as to maintaine it unlawfull [etc.]. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 1 For them to have been so extravagant in their accounts of themselves. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 211 Zedekiah had .. no regard .. for Virtue; and his companions were altogether as impious and extravagant as himself. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 73 The extravagant panegyrist of various living characters. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke* Ess. 1854 II. 536/1 He [the enthusiast] may be vulgar, ignorant, visionary, extravagant.

b. of dispositions, passions, actions, opinions, conditions, demands, etc.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 68 This is a gift that I haue .. a foolish extrauagant spirit, full of formes, figures, shapes [etc.]. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* III. i, Your Father's in an extravagant rage. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 160 P 3 There appears something nobly wild and extravagant in great natural Genius's. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V.* V. iv. 372 It was impossible .. that the emperor would listen to these extravagant demands. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 12 A mind poisoned by extravagant opinions. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* iv. 204 The extravagant praise bestowed on the best pictures of the Greeks. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Both had .. extravagant whimsies about dress. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 300 It is not extravagant to suppose .. that they had secret instructions.

7. Exceeding the bounds of economy or necessity in expenditure, mode of living, etc.; profuse, prodigal, wasteful. **a.** Of persons. (Const. *of*.)

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 243 P 8 An extravagant Man .. has nothing else to recommend him but a false Generosity. 1739 R. Bull tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 55 What need we prove extravagant of Time. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* (1851) 16 His eldest son was careless and extravagant. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* i. 6 The rich were extravagant, for life had ceased to have practical interest, except for its material pleasures.

b. Of expense, interest, price, etc.: Exorbitant.

1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 165 His Lordship gave an extravagant interest of 20 per cent. 1728 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 99 The price .. was to us indeed extravagant though to them moderate. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* iv. 106 An extravagant price to pay for the encouragement of sacred learning.

B. *sb.*

1. *Canon Law.* An 'extravagant' constitution: see A. 2.

1508 *Ord. Cryten Men* (W. de W.) IV. viii. 189 Those y^t^ cut .. ye body of ony deed persone .. ben acursed .. by the extrauagant of Bonyface. *a* 1612 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 85 The Canon law, to which the Canonist will stand .. are the Decretall letters, and all the extravagants. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 82 Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the extravagants of John and his successors, form the .. body of the Roman canon law. 1886 Stubbs *Hist. Lect.* (1886) 306 The Extravagants as they were called, that is the authoritative sentences of the Popes which were not yet codified.

†**2.** One who strays or wanders from a place; a vagrant, wanderer. *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877–9) 172 May you as rogues, extrauagantes, and straglers from the Heauenlye Country, be arrested of .. Christ Iesus. 1615 T. Adams *White Deuile* 27 I speak to you settled Citizens not Ex-

travagants. 1630–50 Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* II. (1856) 187 Ordinarie officers are bound cheefly to their flocks ..and are not to be extravagants.

fig. 1644 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 97 [They] are censurable for extravagants from their Commission.

† **3.** One who does not keep within ordinary or reasonable limits; an exceptional or eccentric person; a fanatic. *Obs.*

1626 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 242 Haters of God ..the stile of some extravagants in nature. 1676 Glanvill *Ess.* iv. § 4. 20 The Extravagants among us may be really distracted in the Affairs of Religion, though their Brains are untouch'd in other Matters. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 147 Whereby it may be seen what the rage of these extravagants was against the Vice-Roy. 1768 Richardson *Clarissa* VII. ii. 60 The dear Extravagant takes a delight in oddnesses.

† **b.** One who exceeds the bounds of moderation in expenditure, expensive living, etc.; a wasteful person, a spendthrift. *Obs.*

1745 Dodsley *Poems, Pain & Patience* vi, The wild extravagant, whose thoughtless hand, With lavish tasteless pride, commits expence. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Charles .. that extravagant, that bankrupt in fortune and reputation. *a* 1797 Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1859) II. 39 A new club which by the excess of play should draw all the young extravagants thither. 1885 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 42 A good humoured sporting extravagant.

† **4.** An extravagant act, statement, etc.; = Extravagancy 3. *Obs.*

1644 Laud *Wks.* (1854) IV. 55 He fell foul upon me again ..as that I was the author of all the extravagants in the Government. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 107 Figments of mens brain, monsters of nature, devious extravagants, etc. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Comic* 148 Examine well this serious Extravagant..The Fools Bawble he makes such a pother with, is his Probity.

† **b.** (See quots.). *Obs.*

[Boorde's use may be transf. from 1.]

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* II. Pref., By cause I dyd.. leaue out many thynges in the fyrste boke..in this boke named 'the Extrauagantes' I haue supplied those matters. 1634 J. Bate *Myst. Nat. & Art* IV. To Rdr., As there were divers experiments that I could not conveniently..dispose in ..order..I thought it would not bee amisse to call them by the names of Extravagants.

† **c.** (See quot.). *Obs.*

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 129 Certaine Merchants contracts..are called Extrauagants, because the manner either of buying or selling of commodities..is rare and but vsed in some places.

† **Extra·vagant,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* = Extravagate.

1636 S. H. *Gold. Law* 21 To keep the so chosen within their said bounds, that they extravagant not.

† **Extravaga·ntine.** *Obs.* [f. Extravagant + -ine after *Clementine*.] = Extravagant B. 1.

1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 177 Luther ..disputed agaynst the decretales, the Clementines, Alexandrines, Estrausagantines.

Extravagantly (ekstræ·văgăntli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly^{2}.] In an extravagant manner; to an extravagant degree.

† **1.** In an irregular position or manner; in no fixed order. *Obs.*

1623 Markham *Country Content.* ii. 126 Setting the Sallets extravagantly about the table. 1625 *Souldiers Accid.* 45 The Corporalls..office is..to ride extravagantly vp and downe on either side the Troope.

2. In a manner transgressing the bounds of reason or propriety; † usurpingly, encroachingly; in later use, with extravagance or undue violence of feeling or expression.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 53 The two Houses having..extravagantly nominated their own Divines. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 13 Who have so extravagantly attributed both powers to be in the King. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Her passion was extravagantly new; But mine is much the madder of the two. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 246 P8 They so extravagantly aim at what they are unfit for. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 369 The famous fall..is..extravagantly and ludicrously described. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 136 Their antagonists flew off as extravagantly from the sober good sense of our forefathers. 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 35 Everybody now dresses extravagantly.

3. In an excessive degree; to an excess.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 292 This Act..being extravagantly severe. 1743 Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxv. 271 Sold..for £300,000 a year, and that was reckoned extravagantly dear. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. ii. 88 Idolatry, to which all mankind were then extravagantly prone. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., Extravagantly fertile regions.

4. In a too expensive manner; with wasteful profusion or prodigality.

Mod. The house was extravagantly furnished.

Extra·vagantness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or fact of being extravagant.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.; and in mod. Dicts.

Extravaganza (ekstræ·văgæ·nză). [ad. It. *estravaganza* (an) extravagance (more commonly *stravaganza*), refashioned after L. *extra-*.]

1. A composition, literary, musical or dramatic, of an extravagant or fantastic character.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 343 Author of the pleasant Extravaganza on the Courage of Sir John Falstaff. 1825 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* so *note*, A portion of the extravaganza of that writer's Curse of Kehama. 1833 Planché *Extravaganzas* (1879) I. 115 High, Low, Jack, and the Game..a most extravagant Extravaganza. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* xii. § 3. 372 The difference between the grandeur of an extravaganza and the grandeur of the sea or the sky. 1879 Hullah in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 499/2 A musical extravaganza must be the work of a musician familiar with the forms he caricatures.

2. What resembles an extravaganza; bombastic extravagance of language or behaviour.

1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xxxvi. 289 The inchantment of Tasso borders upon the extravaganza. 1831 Scott *Nigel* Introd., Bardolph, Nym, Pistol..men who had their humours, or their particular turn of extravaganza.

3. *nonce-use.* An 'extravagance' in dress.

1860 *Heads & Hats* 31 Send hoops, crinoline, and all extravaganzas to those bonfires in which we are wont to consume our Guys of every description.

Hence **Extravaga·nzaist,** an extravaganza writer.

a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 538 That..school of extravaganzists who sprang from the ruins of Lamb.

Extravagate (ekstræ·văget), *v.* [f. med.L. *extrāvagāt-* ppl. stem of *extrāvagārī* (or *extrā vagārī*) to wander, stray outside limits, f. *extrā* outside + *vagārī* to wander. Cf. Fr. *extravaguer*.] To wander; only in *fig.* sense.

1. *intr.* To wander away, stray, *from, into.* Also, † *To extravagate it.*

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 219, I love not to extravagate from my text. 1611 Cotgr., *Sortir hors de propos*, To ..extrauagate it, fall from the matter. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 108 A Maior..extravagating from the common course of Law and Justice. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* v. 30 Who..when they cannot compass their ends in the right line, extravagate into forreign Pedigrees. 1867 F. Oakeley in Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* II. 159 Extravagating into ten thousand forms of religious error.

2. To wander at large; to roam at will.

1766 Warburton *Serm.* Wks. 1787 V. 326 When the body plunges into the luxury of Sense, the mind will extravagate through all the regions of a viciated Imagination. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* v. Wks. (1888) 269/2 Schemes In which his youth did first extravagate. 1833 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 301 Extravagating beyond the beaten paths of orthodoxy.

3. To go beyond bounds; to exceed what is proper or reasonable.

1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 323 A Quakeress does not extravagate when she engages in such an enterprize. 1845 Gladstone *Let.* 10 Dec. in S. Wilberforce *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 328 The Church of England has effectually confined this power from extravagating by the terms of the sixth Article. 1869 F. W. Newman, *Misc.* 105 This [scenery] is a topic on which the moderns extravagate.

4. *nonce use.* To go to extravagance *in.*

1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 204, I extravagate in magnesium. It is not much dearer than wax candles.

† **Extravaga·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.: see -ation. Cf. Fr. *extravagation.*] Wandering beyond due or prescribed limits; an extravagance.

1611 Cotgr., *Extravagation*, an extrauagation, or extrauagating. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) 16 The thinking of them is apt to cause some extravagation of our thoughts in Prayer. 17.. Smollett (T.), I do not pretend to justify the extravagations of the mob.

† **Extra·vage,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also *aphet.* Stravage. [ad. med.L. *extrāvagārī*: see Extravagate.] *intr.* **a.** To go beyond the sphere of duty; to digress. **b.** To talk wildly, to ramble.

c 1690 Tarbat in Story *W. Carstares* xi. 198 Churchmen kept to the ministerial function, without extravaging on their fanciful jurisdiction. 1759 Fountainhall *Decisions* I. 137 The Duke of Albany..extravaged so that, etc.

† **Extrava·sal,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel + -al.] Outside its proper vessel. 1674–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1692–1732 in Coles.

† **Extra·vasate,** *a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [f. next after ppl. adjs. in -ate^{2} from Lat.]

1. a. Outside of or not contained in any vessel. **b.** = Extravasated.

a. 1663–76 in Bullokar. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2122 All the Juyce of a Plant is not extravasate and loose, and like Water in a Spunge.

b. 1764 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 241 This air was extravasate, had burst through the extremities of the bronchia and vesicular substance. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XI. 303 I'm told one clot of blood extravasate Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.

2. Formed by extravasation.

1728 Nicholls in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 443 The Aneurysm ..I find to be round like other extravasate Tumors.

Extravasate (ekstræ·văset), *v.* [f. L. *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel + -ate^{3}. Cf. F. *extravaser.*]

1. *trans.* To let or force out (a fluid, *esp.* blood) from its proper vessel.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 31 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated. 1684 Boyle *Porosus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 17 Small portions of blood..being extravasated are obliged to stagnate there. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 44 Blood and Serum extravasated, and lying in the Ventricles, suffocate Sensations. 1764 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 244 As..injuries to the lungs are not easily removed, when once a rupture is made, every fit of coughing extravasates more air. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 349 The matter which had been extravasated during the inflammation. 1880 Mac Cormac *Antisept. Surg.* 103 Blood is extravasated into the tissues.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* Of a fluid: To flow out; to force its way out, to escape.

1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* II. xiv. (ed. 3) 345 The keen Salts which..raised great effervescencies in the bloe so as to make it extravasate. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 82 The juice or sap, turn'd back from its natural course extravasates. 1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 641/2 Blood sometimes extravasates into the arachnoid sac.

Extravasated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed^{1}.]

† **1.** Placed outside a vessel. *Obs. rare.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 108 The flux in the extravasated leg of the Syphon, is at first most strong.

fig. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1840) 259 If he be not in the inside..I have so mean an opinion of all his extravasated powers that [etc.]

2. Of a fluid, *esp.* blood: Let or forced out of its proper vessel; effused.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Extravasated*, put or let forth of the vessels as blood out of the veins. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 138 The extravasated blood. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 76 The extravasated juice of..ash. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 343 The coagulation of the extravasated latex.

b. Caused by extravasation of blood.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 304, I have two cases of swelled limbs and extravasated blotches.

3. *Geol.* Poured forth from a subterranean reservoir. Cf. Extravasation 2.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 205 Here too we find the germs of his [T. S. Hunt's] theory of 'extravasated' rocks.

Extravasation (ekstræ văsē·ʃən). [f. Extravasate *v.*: see -ation. Cf. F. *extravasation.*]

1. *Path.* The escape of an organic fluid (*e.g.* blood, sap) from its proper vessels into the surrounding tissues; an instance of this.

1676 Wiseman *Surgery* 2 The Plenitude of Vessels..causeth an Extravasation of bloud. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 338 A stagnation and extravasation of the juices of the stalk. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 400/1 The extravasation of urine. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 28 Points of redness..due to minute extravasations of blood.

fig. 1685 Burnet *Lett.* (1687) 143 Such an extravasation ..of silver, occasions a great deadness in Trade. 1691 Bryerley *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 9 God having suffer'd .. so dangerous an Extravasation of the French Power.

b. A mass or spot of extravasated blood.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 52/2 On the substance of the extravasation there were a..number of spots of red blood. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 19 The crura and pons are to be examined carefully for softening extravasations.

2. *Geol.* Effusion (of molten rock) from a subterranean reservoir; also, a deposit so formed.

1841 G. P. Scrope *Volcanos* 9 To permit an extravasation of some of the heated and liquefied and gaseous matters. 1864 C. P. Smyth *Our Inheritance* II. viii. (1880) 144 Amongst the veins and extravasations of granite and basalt.

Extravascular (ekstrăvæ·skiŭlă), *a. Anat.* [f. Extra- *pref.* + Vascular.] Outside the vascular system; not vascular.

1804 Carlisle in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 12 The horns..and cuticular coverings, are all of them..extra-vascular. 1844 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 42 The shell..being extravascular..has no inherent power of repair. 1869 Huxley *Phys.* ii. 26 There are certain parts which..are..said to be extravascular or non-vascular.

† **Extravase,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *extravas-er*, f. L. *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel.] = Extravasate.

Hence **Extravased** *ppl. a.*

1703 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1389 The Wax past from the Veins to the Arteries without coming into the Bronchiæ, or being extravas'd. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 276 Extravased and coagulated blood.

† **Extrave·nate,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *extrā* + *vēn-a* vein + -ate^{2}.] Let out of the veins.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xxi. 207 The wound is affected in like manner as is the extravenate bloud by the Sympathetick medicine. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Extrave·nate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ate^{3}.] *trans.* To let (blood) out of the veins; to extravasate. Hence **Extravena·ted** *ppl. a.* **Extravena·tion,** the action of letting blood out of the veins; an instance of this.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 36 The blood once extravenated, or effluxed out of its proper conservatory..looseth its..vitality. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* 302 Extravenated Blood, or Blood out of its natural place.

† **Extrave·rsion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod L. *extrāversiōn-em*, f. L. *extrā* outwards + *versiōn-em*, n. of action f. *vertĕre* to turn: see Extroversion.] A turning out; a rendering manifest.

a 1691 Boyle *Imperfect. Doctr. Qual.* vii, The supposed extraversion or intraversion of sulphur. 1692–1732 Coles, *Extraversion*, a turning ones thoughts upon outward objects. [1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Extraversio* in chemistry, a term used to express the rendering manifest any thing saline, alcaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies.]

† **Extrave·rt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *extrā* outwards + *vert-ĕre* to turn: see Extrovert.] *trans.* To turn outwards so as to be visible. Chiefly in early Chemistry, to render visible or sensible (the latent constituents of a substance).

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* II. iii. 52 It is not the moist air that extraverts any preexistent nitrous parts from the body of the minerals. *a* 1691 Boyle *Imperfect. Doctr. Qual.* vii, The sulphur, or other hypostatical principle, is intraverted or extraverted, or as others speak, inverted. — *High Veneration* (1835) 50 All things are naked, and ..extraverted to his eyes.

Extra-violet: see Extra- 1.

Extravolu·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *extrā* outwards + *volvĕre* to roll; cf. *revolution.*] A rolling outwards; opposed to *intravolution.*

1829 Lamb *Final Mem.* viii. 265 To show the intravolutions, extravolutions of which the animal frame is capable.

†Extray, *v.* In 5 extraie. [ad. Fr. *extraire*, refashioned form of *estraire*:—L. *extrahĕre*: see EXTRACT.] = EXTRACT *v.*

a 1490 *Knt. de la Tour* Prol. (1868) 3 Ther that y fonde a good ensaumple, y made extraie it out.

Extra-zodiacal: see EXTRA- 1.

Extre, var. of AX-TREE, *Obs.*

†Extreat, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5–7 extret(e, (5 extreit, -treyt), 7– extreat. [var. of ESTREAT, *ex-* for *es-* after Lat.: for sense 2 cf. OF. *estraite*:—L. *extracta*.]

1. = ESTREAT *sb.*

1489 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* 113 Item, to Thomson to pass in Galway for the exstreitis of the ayris, xij s. 1497 *Ibid.* 316 The extret of the ald air of Fiffe. 1628 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 227 But..though I have omitted them in my extreats, you will allow me them in *Summa totalis*. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 525 Extreats of fines. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

2. Extraction.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 1 Drawne forth from her by divine extreate.

†Extreat, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* = ESTREAT *v.* 1.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xv. (1539) 31 The issues and profytes thereof..are nat extreted in to the escheker. 1628 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 137 To extreat the Fines into the Kings Exchequer.

2. To eliminate, get rid of.

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* 23 The..last thing to be considered in the vse of this Water, is, that it be not giuen to such, as..cannot extreate and passe it away by vrine.

Extreme (ekstrī'm), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: 5–7 extream(e, (6 extreeme), 5– extreme. [a. OF. *extreme* (F. *extrême*), ad. L. *extrēmus*, superl. of *exterus* outward (see EXTERIOR).

The L. *extrēmus*, like Eng. *utmost*, is scarcely to be found used in its strictly literal sense of 'outermost'; the ordinary senses are 'endmost', 'farthest', 'last'; and, with loss of the distinctively superlative signification, 'very far advanced', 'excessive in degree'. In late L. the adj. was treated as a positive, with compar. and superl. degrees *extrēmior, extrēmissimus*. In Eng. *extremer, extremest*, and more freq. *more, most extreme*, are occasionally used, and (although condemned by Johnson) are justifiable on the ground that the adj. is not always equivalent to a superlative. In some instances the superlative form may be really pleonastic as in *chiefest*.]

1. Outermost, farthest from the centre (of any area); endmost, situated at either of the ends (of a line, series, or scale: opposed to *mean*). *Extreme parts* (of the body): the 'extremities', hands, feet, fingers, toes, etc. (*obs.* or *arch.*).

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 Chichester is in the extream Part of the..Shire. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* D iij, Beginnyng with the two extremeste [nombers] that is .2. and .30. thei will by multiplicacion make .60. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 32 [Hermodacts] purges Flegm by stool from the extream parts. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 281 The fruitful continent's extreamest bound. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 165 The principal Care required being as to the extreme Parts, as to the Feet and Legs, Arms and Hands. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 89 The refrangibility of the extreme invisible ray which possessed the power of heating. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 72 These two extreme points of his province..Hereford on the West and Norwich on the East.

b. Math. *Extreme and mean ratio* (or *†proportion*): = Gr. ἄκρος καὶ μέσος λόγος (see quots.).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 153 b, A right line is sayd to be deuided by an extreme and meane proportion, when the whole is to the greater part, as the greater part is to the lesse. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 370 Let A B be the given line to be divided in extreme and mean ratio.

c. Bellringing. *Extreme bells, change*: (see quots.).

1671 *Tintinnalogia* 8 On four Bells, there are Twenty four several Changes, in Ringing of which, there is one Bell called the Hunt and the other three are Extream Bells. 1677 F. S[TEADMAN] *Campanalogia* 55 The extream changes may be made two ways, viz. either betwixt the two farthest extream bells from the hunt, or else betwixt the two nearest extream bells to it.

2. Farthest, or very far advanced in any direction; utmost, uttermost.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 42 The hairie foole..Stood on th' extremest verge of the swift brooke. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 250 Miseno's Cape and Bauli last he view'd, That on the Sea's extreamest Borders stood. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. vi, Colonies..are to be found in the most extream parts of the east. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 92 From th' extremest point Of elevation down into th' abyss. 1860 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. v. 273 The extreme point supposed to have been reached. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 9, The extremest possible range of Telescopic vision.

3. Last, latest. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in *Extreme unction*, in the Roman Catholic Church, 'a sacrament in which the sick in danger of death are anointed by a priest for the health of soul and body, the anointing being accompanied by a set form of words' (*Catholic Dict.*).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 83 b, The extreme draughtes of deth. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3010 The extreme day. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 34 The dale of extreme jugement. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 795 Other writers, ascribe the institution of this extreame unction to Felix the fourth. 1669 PENN *No Cross* viii. § 8 The extream Moments of Life. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* vi, Thy extreme hope, the loveliest and the last. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* I. 17 Those who upon a dying bed receive the Sacrament of Extreme Unction.

4. Going to great lengths; opposed to *moderate*.

a. Of a quality, condition, or feeling: Existing in the utmost possible degree, or in an exceedingly high degree; exceedingly great or intense.

The phrase *extreme old age* is apprehended as belonging to this sense, though in the original L. *extrema senectus* the adj. has the sense 3.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 22 Lyvyn in the most extreme Povertie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 b, The moost extreme paynes. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xii, He himself lieth not in any such extreme necessity. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 Winter colds, and..the parching Sunne..which in their seasons are there extreame. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ix. 125 It is the extremest madness in the world. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 348 Having an extream desire to be a Bp. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 345 With the Day Reflection return'd, sharpen'd with the extreamest Hunger. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Their surprise at his escape was therefore extreme. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* x. § 1. (1869) 388 The extremest degree of guilt. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 66 He knew that he was in extreme peril.

b. Of a case, circumstance, supposition: Presenting in the utmost degree some particular characteristic.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 9. 16 Cases of necessitie being sometime but vrgent, sometime extreme. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 24 The nature of anything is best known from the examination of extreme cases. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lx. 427 Party loyalty [is] strong enough ..in all but extreme cases.

c. Of actions, measures, etc.: Severe or violent in the utmost degree, or in an exceedingly great degree; stringent.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Pream., Theire adherentes made extreme resistens. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 256 The doloures wepynges & teeres that they made were so extreme. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 297 Neither kindness nor extreme handling can Make him to know me. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 54 To kill, I grant, is sinnes extreemest Gust. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 975 Moderate exercise strengthens, extreame destroys nature. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augustæ.* v. 9 Th' extreamest ways they first ordain. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 130 Having been driven to so extreme a measure against his will. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* ii, We never anticipated her taking any such extreme action as this.

d. Of opinions, fashions, etc.: Going to the utmost extent; exceeding the limits of moderation.

1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xi, A lady, dressed in the extremest fashion of the time. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 200 Holding one or other of the rival creeds in its most extreme, exclusive and intolerant form.

e. Of persons: Going to great lengths in any action, habit, disposition, or opinion; very 'pronounced'. In early use often: †Strict, severe, harsh. Now chiefly with reference to opinions.

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 154 The extreme enemies of God. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N vj, He shewed hymselfe as bolde in wordes, as extreme and base in his array. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxix. 3 Yf thou (Lorde) wilt be extreme to marcke what is done amysse. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* § 139 A. B. accompted of him as of a verie extreame man. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 11 Be not as extreme in submission, as in offence. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* v. v. 127 Gardiner's the cause makes Cromwell so extreme. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 197 The greatest part are Heathens and extreme Idolaters. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 380 In conversation frivolous, in dress Extreme. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. i. 2 A Master who is not extreme to mark what is done amiss. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., There will be a natural tendency in men who have this note of distinction to be.. what is called 'extreme' men.

†f. Of material agents, influences, etc.: Effective in the utmost degree; exceedingly intense or powerful in operation. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. (1890) 212 Extreame contagion of dangerous sicknes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvi. 253 Those two extreamer Winds from hurting it to let. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 104 Supping a delighted Cup of extreame poyson. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 158 The Wind..began to be extreme, or very intense.

5. *Music.* a. In sense 1, as *extreme parts*, the highest and lowest parts in part music. b. *Extreme interval*: = 'augmented interval'; see AUGMENTED 2 b. c. *Extreme key*: a key other than those related keys into which it is usual to modulate. †d. Formerly said of a key having more than three sharps or flats (*obs.*).

1731 G. KELLER *Rules for Playing Thorow-Bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 164 The extream Sharp second is the same distance as the Flat third. *Ibid.* 191 The extream Sharp 2d. and 4th. generally prepares a Cadence. The 5th. and 7th. and the Flat 5th. and extream Flat 7th. are generally the fore runners of a Cadence. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Mus. Terms, Chord of the extreme sixth*, a chord of modern growth so called because the interval of an extreme or augmented sixth is contained in it, either directly or by inversion. 1880 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Interval*, The interval of the augmented sixth is indifferently called 'superfluous' or 'extreme sharp' sixth; and the same terms are applied to the fifth.

†B. *adv.* In an extreme degree; = EXTREMELY 2; formerly frequent with adjs., occasional with advbs., rare with vbs. *Obs.*

1593 H. SMITH *Christ's Arrowes* B iij, Except they be extreame vnthankeful and dissolute. 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 The smothered flame, too closely pent Burnes more extreame for want of vent. 1636 EARL STRAFFORDE *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 22 My Lord Marshal writes extream doubtfully of his Success with the Emperor. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 53 You have done extreme well in speaking to the Vice-Chancellor. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* II. 5 In the empty and extreme cold theatre. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 270 Articles..of an extreme costly description.

C. *sb.*

1. quasi-*sb.* The *adj.* used *absol.*; only in phrases, *In (the) extreme*: in an extreme degree, extremely. *†To be in extreme*: to be at the extreme stage of some state or condition.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 347 Of one.. Perplex'd in the extreme. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 390 Fond Love..Is ever in Extreme. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 8 May, I am delighted..in the extreme. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* I. 67 Elevated, but not in extreme, by their bacchanalian offering [etc.]. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 321 The labourers' houses..beggarly in the extreme 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 69 This dismissal, ungracious in the extreme..excited..exasperation.

†2. *sb.* The utmost point or verge; that which terminates a body; an end, extremity. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. iv. 2 A right lyne is that, whose extremes abiding, cannot be altered. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 749 Most of the hard substances fly to the extreams of the Body. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* vi. 58 The open extream [of the pipe]. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 28 Their Paddle being double bladed.. and the Blades one at each Extreme. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 304 Plumbago is the extreme of a gradation of which fossil coal is the beginning. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 573 Far in his vast extremes he swells and thaws.

†b. *In (the, his) extremes*: in the last moments or stage of life. *Obs.*; = L. *in extremis* (which is now often used).

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1551) C viij b, As he laye in extremes. 1558 BP. WATSON *Serv. Sacram.* xxx. 193 Sendynge for theym [Priestes] in the extremes when they can doo them least good. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IX. iii. (1614) 833 In his extremes he vttered these things to his Confessor. [1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 286 A person apparently *in extremis*, under a fit of the apoplexy. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Answ. Introd. Ep. *note*, Having sent for a Cameronian clergyman when he was *in extremis*.]

3. That which occupies a place at either end of anything; one of two things removed as far as possible from each other, in position, nature, or condition. Also in proverb: *Extremes meet.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 175 Not accomptynge the extremes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 198 Two extremes of passion, ioy and greefe. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. (1700) 268 The other Extream that we likewise avoid, is [etc.]. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 17 As the English were very much out of favour..so the Scots were on the other extreme with the French. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 251 The intermediate space between those extremes. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xiv, Now in laughter, now in tears, But madly still in each extreme. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xv. 360 Extremes meet .. the most furious anarchists have since become the most barefaced apostates.

b. *Logic.* Each of the extreme terms in a proposition or a syllogism; in a proposition the subject or predicate, as distinguished from the copula; in a syllogism, the major or minor term as distinguished from the middle.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 258 If the last extreame be affirmed of the middle terme, and the middle terme of the first extreame. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 182/1 Extreams are the parts of a Proposition. 1827–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 295 The Major and Minor Terms [of a syllogism] are called Extremes. 1849 HOBLYN *Dict. Sci. Terms, Extremes.* In Logic, the subject and predicate of a proposition are called its extremes or terms.

c. *Math.* The first or last term of a ratio, series, or set of numbers. *†Extremes conjunct* and *Extremes disjunct*, terms formerly in use in Spherical Trigonometry (see quot. 1796), for which *adjacent parts* and *opposite parts* are now employed.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Def. iv. Tj b, When foure magnitudes are..in continual proportion, the first & the fourth are the extremes. 1616 WRIGHT tr. *Napier's Descr. Logarithmes* I. iii. 8 Of the Logarithmes of three proportionals, the double of the second, or middle one, is equall to the summe of the extremes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Extremes conjunct. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 463 Extremes Conjunct and Extremes Disjunct in Spherical Trigonometry, are the former the two circular parts that lie next the assumed middle part, and the latter the two that lie remote from the middle part. 1806 — *Course Math.* I. 115 Subtract the less extreme from the greater. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 432 The terms *a* and *d* are called the Extremes.

d. Music. *The extremes of an interval*: the two sounds most distant from each other.

e. *Bell-ringing*: = 'extreme change': see A. 1 c.

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 96 You may make your extream at the first, second, or third single Bob. 1708 J. D. & C. M. *Campanalogia Impr.* 20 An Extream is a distinct Change from the rest, and made by the two farthest Extream Bells from the Half-hunt.

4. The utmost imaginable or tolerable degree of anything; a very high degree. Also in phrases *In, to an, the extreme*; *in extremes* (cf. 1).

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 115 By so much is the Wonder in extremes. *a* 1631 CAPT. SMITH *True Trav.* II. 47 Here the Proverbe is true that no extreame long continueth. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 386 Avoid extreams; and shun the fault of such Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. 1715 — *Iliad* I. *Ess. Homer* I. ii, Nor do they

[men] equally..bear that humane Nature..Should be prais'd in an Extream without opposition. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 185 The extreme of liberty.. obtains no where. 1791 J. LACKINGTON *Mem.* (1792) 228 She was enthusiastical to an extreme. 1846 *Pope's Jrnl. Trade* 109 A climate subject to great extremes. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 117 Twisted .. to such an extreme as to resemble the threads of a very fine screw. 1848 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers. Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 237 Life in the East is fierce, short, hazardous, and in extremes. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii, He was.. dressed in the extreme of the English fashion.

† b. *pl.* Extremities, straits, hardships. *Obs.*

1546–7 PAGET *Let.* 2 Mar. in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) I. 24, I neuer loued extreams. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i. 196 Lighten our Extremes with this one boon. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 The Sea-men fell into great extreames. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* IV. ii, What now remains in these Extreams?

5. An excessive degree; a 'very great length', in phrases *to* † *break, carry, run to an extreme*; also, something carried to excess, an extreme measure, a desperate step.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 216 Do not breake into these deepe extreames. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 26 b, If I prooue Playes to be no extreame. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 6 My gracious Lord, To chide at your extreames, it not becomes me. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Oh what Extremes extreme distress impels me? 1769 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 217 This would be running into a very absurd extreme. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 329 The antiphlogistic regimen, carried into extremes..have been the causes. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Life's Secret* II. 11, I never thought the masters would go to the extreme of a lock-out.

Extremeless (ekstrī'mlés), *a. rare.* [f. EXTREME *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no extremes or extremities; infinite.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Extremely (ekstrī'mli), *adv.* [f. EXTREME *a.* + -LY 2.]

† 1. To the uttermost degree; in or with a very great degree of some quality, *esp.* severity. *Obs.*

1532 FRITH *Mirror* iii. (1626) 43 That thy negligence..be not..extreamly imputed unto thee. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 832 He was extreamly racked, within halfe a finger breadth as far as Anne Askew. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., I did extremely beat him. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 250 It must be extreamly beaten, which will break all the knots of Lime. 1709 SWIFT in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 340 A sine-cure..which..would fitt me extremely. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lxxvi, She .. look'd extremely at the opening door.

† b. *To be extremely in* (superfluity, etc.): to be in state of extreme (superfluity, etc.). *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness* 51 a, Twoo humours, equall aboundyng together, extremely in superfluite. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 98/1 A Widow..extreamly in want

2. In an extreme degree; exceedingly, very much.

a. with vbs. Now somewhat rare.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 122 You must not suffer your horse to drinke after his journey, till he be colde: howbeit, if he sweate not to extremely..it is not so daungerous. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 14 One of his men ..vrg'd extreamly for't .. and yet was deny'de. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 The Seas sweld extremely. 1711 WALLIS in J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* Pref. 31 Many who stuttered extreamly. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 121 The cause of the cohesion of matter has extremely perplexed philosophers. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 The king was extremely astonished.

b. with adjs., pples., or advbs.

1540–54 CROKE xiii. *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 11, I am made feble like a wretch, Extremely croked, backe and bone. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 3 It was so extreamly dangerous. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, If wise Men and Prophets be not extreamly out. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iii. (1869) I. 21 The Mediterranean was extremely favourable to the infant navigation of the world. 1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* v. (1809) 55 They used the strongest terms..They were extremely glad and extremely sorry. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 335/2 Only an extremely strong and an extremely cool man could make the beating adequate to the offence.

Extremeness (ekstrī'mnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extreme.

1530 in PALSGR. 218/1. 1609 TOURNEUR *Sir F. Vere* 481 By extremenes in another kind. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1839 POE *Fall House Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 306 The extremeness of the folly. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/2 The extremeness of its critical position may be judged, etc.

Extremism (ekstrī'miz'm). [f. EXTREME + -ISM.] Tendency to be extreme; disposition to go to extremes.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 2/1 These days of extravagance and extremeism. 1887 *The American* XIII. 276 It is.. this extremism which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless.

Extremist (ekstrī'mist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who is disposed to go to the extreme, or who holds extreme opinions.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Ec. Rev.*). 1890 D. WEBSTER *Sp.* 7 Mar. 53 The extremists of both parts of the country are violent. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 177 The extremists of the South esteem their opponents as madmen, or robbers. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 122 The extremists of the German school.

† **Extremite.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = EXTREMIST.

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Art. Joye* p. xx, Folowynge the newe scoole of extremites, he denied all degrees of grace.

Extremity (ekstre'mĭti). Forms: 4–6 **extremite(e, ex(s)tremyte(e,** 6–7 **extreamitie, -ty,** – **extremity.** [ad. F. *extrémité*, ad. L. *extrēmitāt-em*, f. *extrēmus* (see EXTREME *a.*).]

1. The extreme or terminal point or portion of anything; the very end.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 155 Pe round extremite of þis boon. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 413 Branches..hauing at their extremities or endes certayne whites. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 301 The middle of Humanity thou neuer knewest, but the extremitie of both ends. 1627 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 204 The extremities of their wings are blunt. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 75 In the Mariner's Compasse, the Needle's extremity, though [etc.]. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 47 From these Extremities *F, D*, draw the very small right Lines *FE, DC*. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 296 Antennæ thickening towards their extremity. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Extremities*, the stem and stern posts of a ship. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 At the extremity of the east end is a mausoleum.

b. *pl.* The uttermost parts of the body; the hands and feet.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 17 He schal waische al his body and his extremytees wiþ brennynge watir ofte tymes. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 438 Cold in the Extremities. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 112 His heads are ill-set on; his extremities incorrectly touched. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 185 His extremities were cold. His feet were put into hot water. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 109 Bodily pain is..seated usually in the skin and the extremities.

† 2. The two things which are at the extreme ends of a scale; the 'extremes' as opposed to the 'mean'. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 336 Vorschip Extremyteis has twa; Fule-hardyment..And..cowardiss. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6528 Richesse and mendicitees Ben clepid two extremytees. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 179/3 Thextremytees of Justyce ben cruelte and defaulte. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 620 The extremities of estates, specially the highest, are more subject to those things..than the meane estates.

3. The extreme or utmost degree, that which reaches the utmost point. † Also in phrases *In, to (an, the, that) extremity. Obs.* = EXTREME *sb.* 4.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The kynge..is forced..to prosecute his saide ennemies, with the sworde to the extremitie of his power. 1552 HULOET, Extremitye of the lawe. *Summum Ius.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 142 Haplesse Egeon whom the fates haue markt To beare the extremitie of dire mishap. — *Mids. N.* III. ii. 3 Which she must dote on, in extremitie. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iii. (1702) 23 Having none of them to suffer extremities of Penury and Want. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. xvii. § 5 In Derbyshire..the waters..clear to an extremity. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Pref., Farce, the Extremitie of bad Poetry. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Reprint) 41 The weather was hot to the Extremity. 1722 — *Plague* (1756) 173 It was encreased to such a frightful extremity. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 708 The last extremities of thirst and hunger. 1888 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 449 *note*, No more violent extremity of sin..can be described.

† b. The utmost penalty. *Obs.*

1592 R. TURNBULL *St. James* 103 Before the iudgement seates..they will haue the extremitie of them.

† 4. Extreme or inordinate intensity or violence (of passion, action, suffering, labour, etc.); an instance of this; a violent outburst. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. li, Great extremyte Of fervent love. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 38 With equall measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage. 1596 *Edward III*, III. i. 35 When the exhalations of the air Break in extremity of lightning flash. 1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 An vnwonted extremitie of the blow shall fetch blood. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bioudi's Eromena* 20 The Admirall..burst..into an extremitie of weeping. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 293 Having the favor to sit by reason of his extremity of the gout.

b. Extreme stress or severity (of weather).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 All such Extremities of Weather. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 348 The extremity of the weather..prevented it. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxi. 65 It is now the very extremity of the winter here. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 75 The extremity of the weather.

† 5. Extravagance in opinion, behaviour, or expenditure; an instance of this. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I v b, Ye women are so extreme in all headlong extremitees. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 169 If I..shew no colour for my extremity: Let me..be your Table-sport. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 86 Many notorious for extremities may find favourers to preferre them. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvi. 505 This extremity in apparel..tended to the confusion of the degrees of all estates. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 P 4 All the Extremities of Houshold Expence.

† 6. Extreme severity or rigour. *Obs.*

15.. *Hours of Virgin* 100 Entreating me with like extremitie As if I were Thy mortall enemie. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 505 To vse extremitie .. *Iure summo agere.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 307 Oh times extremity! Hast thou so crack'd and splitted my poore tongue [etc.]. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* I. i. B iv b, We sit ingag'd to censure him with all Extremitie and rigour.

7. A condition of extreme urgency or need; the utmost point of adversity, embarrassment, or suffering. Phrases, *To* † *bring, drive,* † *put, reduce to (the last) extremity* or *extremities.* † *Upon an extremity*: on an emergency.

c 1425 HOCCLEVE *Minor P.* I. (1892) 208 In swich an houres extremitee. *c* 1542 UDALL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* (1843) 3 Considre in what extremitee and distresse I am constitute. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Exech.* iv, Sometimes thei are brought to such extremitie that onles they digge the earth..they haue not a droppe of wate to drinke. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 21 He vsed it vpon an extremity. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 597 A Serpent was the first original of all his extremities. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 159 A daring Pilot in Extremity. *a* 1692 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliverances* Wks. 1731 II. 608 We knew that man's extremity is God's opportunity. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii. 130, I was not driven to any extremities for food. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 165 Florence was reduced to the last extremity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 95 Driven to extremity.

b. (*To resist*, etc.) *to the last extremity*: to the death. † *To expect the extremity*: to be prepared for the worst or for death.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1969/2 The Besieged..seem resolved to expect the Extremity. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 The English tenant would defend his lord to the last extremity.

8. A person's last moments; the 'article of death'. *arch.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvi. (1612) 315 Yea..in extremeties, thou touchest on his name. *a* 1626 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 109 At the day of death, at the time of extremity. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 52 Many Children sick of this Disease, to whom I could give no Help, being not called till the very Extremity. 1838 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. i. 14 Letters from Mazarin announcing that the King was at extremity. 1863 SALA *Last Crusader* 218 Saint Louis..being in extremities..receives extreme unction.

9. An extreme measure; the utmost point of severity or desperation. Chiefly in *pl.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* II. i, Look, therefore, for extremities..I will..kill thee As a serpent swollen with poison. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. ix. 250 Urge me to extremities. 1860 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xii. 165 In case matters were pushed to the extremity of a civil war. *Ibid.* xv. 234 The extremities to which the leaders went against the King. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Apr. 483/1 Putting him up as if to be shot, knowing all the while that he could not legally proceed to extremity.

10. The quality of being extreme (in the current senses of the adj.); extremeness. Somewhat *rare.*

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 555 The extremity of the danger drew Sancroft forth from his palace. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* 99 The very extremity of their views gave them strength. 1868 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 328 This exact description..required by the very extremity of its destruction.

Extricable (e'kstrikăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *extrīcā-re*: see next and -ABLE.] That may or can be extricated. † a. That may be unravelled or solved (*obs.*). b. That may be set free or got out.

a. 1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 863 Some Difficulty, not easily Extricable by us. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 274 With Diabolic Eden them [the Labyrinth, Catacomba, etc.] compare, They regular, and extricable are.

b. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Select Ind. Plants* § 28 Germ..scarce extricable from the calyx enclosing and grasping it. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 11 When deftly handled, [it] had still some delights extricable.

Extricate (e'kstrikeĭt), *v.* [f. L. *extrīcāt-*, ppl. stem of *extrīcāre* to disentangle, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*1) + *trīcæ* perplexities.]

1. *trans.* To unravel (what is tangled); *fig.* to clear of intricacies or perplexities. Now *rare.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 384 Neither do I see any Ciuilian able to extricat it enough cleanly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 40 This..extricateth that Question which hath so troubled the World. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 350 Thou extricatest the involved threds of Fate. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139 Extricating what is perplex and entangled. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xvii. § 14. 496 Some method of extricating public affairs.

2. To disentangle (a person or thing); to disengage, set free *from*, *out of* (anything that entangles, a state of confinement, difficulty, or entanglement).

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 181 If we search farther into these points than the Scripture hath opened us a way, how shall we hope to..extricate ourselues? 1654 *True State Commw.* 24 The sense of law could neuer have been extricated out of endless intanglements. 1665 R. HOOKE *Micrographia* 37 All the Springs of the several parts..immediately extricate themselves and fly asunder every way. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 12 A thicket, out of which he knows not how to extricate himself. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 388 Extricate yourselves from prejudice. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 46 Having at length extricated myself from the group. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. xii. § 120. 635 The rest [of the development of the embryo] is completed and the young extricated in..two months. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vii, Lothair had promised to extricate his friend from his overwhelming difficulties.

b. *Chem.* To liberate, disengage (gas, etc.) from a state of combination.

1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 365 The quantity of nitrous gas extricated during this action on the tin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 19 The atom of water may be extricated from the acid. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 557 The carbonic acid and other offensive gases..extricated.

Hence **Extricated** *ppl. a.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 29 If man which is but an implicated and mixt Agent, how much more God [may lord it], who is an extricated and free Agent?

Extrication (ekstrikē'-ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *extrīcāre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of extricating or disentangling; disentanglement from an involved situation, from difficulty or perplexity.

1630 B. *Discolliminium* 45, I shall be allowed the full benefit of all the..extrications..that I..can devise. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 62 P 3 Too..embarrassed to think

much on any thing but the means of extrication. 1854 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 275 A people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be hoped for from the continuance of peace. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 27 Immense is the difficulty attending the clear extrication and expression of truth in intellectual philosophy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 361, I owed my extrication..to a team-dog.

b. Escape from the egg; hatching.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 331 Young Turkies, after their Extrication from the shell, are very tender. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. xii. § 119. 623 After extrication, the tadpole rapidly grows.

2. *Chem.* The action or process of setting free (an element, gas, etc.) from something containing it; = EVOLUTION 3. Now *rare*.

a 1691 BOYLE *Producibleness Spirits* II. iii, We may suppose it [acid spirit] to have been made rather by transmutation than extrication. 1790 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 365 No extrication of gas appeared until [etc.]. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 144 Heat and vapour .. accompanied .. with an extrication of light. 1822 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 39 The extrication of inflammable air. 1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. ii. § 286 Chemical action attended with extrication of light and heat.

Extrinsic (ekstri·nsik), *a.* Forms: 6 **extrynsyke**, 7 **extrinsique**, 7–8 **extrinsick**(e, 7– **extrinsic**. [ad. F. *extrinsèque*, ad. late L. *extrinsec-us*, adj. f. L. *extrinsecus* adv. 'outwardly', f. *exter* outside + *-in* suffix of locality + *secus* prep. 'beside', used as a suffix = Eng. *-side*, f. root of *sequ-i* to follow; cf. *altrinsecus*, *intrinsecus*, *utrinsecus*. The ending has been assimilated to the suffix -IC.] Outward; opposed to *intrinsic*.

† **1.** Situated on the outside; exterior. *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, One [skin] is extrynsyke or outforth.

b. Pertaining to the outside; external.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 58 P6 She disguises life in extrinsic ornaments. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIII. Wks. (1888) 327 Extrinsic differences, the outward marks Whereby society has parted man From man. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 765 The notes are worthy of its extrinsic splendour.

† **c.** *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*). The external signs. *Obs.*

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. iii. 49 He missed that affection..which his virtues..deserved; for he wanted the extrinsic of merit.

2. Pertaining to an object in its external relations. Now *rare*.

a 1627 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 19 Christ in regard of his extrinsick nature is the Son of God. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. iv. 145 Astronomy exhibiteth the extrinsique Parts of Celestial Bodies, (namely the Number, Situation, Motion, and Periods of the starres). 1801 KNOX in *Knox & Jebb's Corr.* (1834) I. 18 To explain these, and similar passages, as if they referred, rather to a relative and extrinsic, than..a real and internal change. 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* III. 487 The Confederates suggested .. entering conjointly on some scheme of extrinsic policy.

b. *Anat.*

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 20 The extrinsic muscles which serve to move the whole external ear. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extrinsic limb-muscles*, those muscles which are attached in part to the trunk and in part to the limbs.

3. Lying outside, not included in, or forming part of, the object under consideration. Const. *to*, rarely † *from*.

1666 SOUTH *Serm. Tit.* ii. 15 (1715) I. 181 Any..Discourse extrinsick to the Subject Matter and Design of the Text. 1676 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiii. § 4. 456 Things extrinsick from, and unnecessary to, the main matter. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 144 A Principle quite extrinsick to Matter. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 428 The reality of universal ideas, considered as extrinsic to the human mind. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 376/1 *Extrinsic*...Applied to evidence..beyond that afforded by the deed or document under consideration. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exh. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 36 Authority emanating from the public and extrinsic to the individual.

b. Of a cause or influence: Operating from without, external, extraneous.

1623 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 52 The King began to thinke himselfe..established..both from intrinsicke and extrinsicke dangers. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* I. (1700) 26 God is..Just.. not by an extrinsick Necessity..but by an Intrinsick Necessity. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Comp. Anat.* (1822) 73 Some extrinsic aid. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 394 A superficial cell which alone is subject to extrinsic stimuli.

4. Due to external circumstances; not inherent or essential; accessory, adventitious.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 415 The true value of moneys, according to their intrinsicke weight and finenesse, and their extrinsicke valuation. 1675 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. vi. 364 The Royal stamp upon any..Metal may be sufficient to give it an extrinsick value..but it cannot give an intrinsick value. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 4 Extrinsic modes are such as arise from something that is not the subject or substance itself. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 P12 Not to be known from one another but by extrinsic and casual circumstances. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. v. 105 Without any extrinsic advantages of birth. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 612 The ages in which they would work .. with fewer extrinsic incumbrances.

† **b.** Pertaining to what is adventitious. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 261 The outward Form or Character of the Prince or State [is observable] for the extrinsick Knowledg of Money.

Extrinsical (ekstri·nsikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare*. Forms: 6–9 **extrinsecal**(l, 6–7 **extrinsicall**, 7–9 **extrinsical**. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. = EXTRINSIC 1.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. ix. 292 These two circles having respect to a materiall Spheare, are said to be extrinsicall or outward. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 44 Extrinsicall [signes] are those..which doe outwardly present themselues. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 63 There is carnosity on the ear-drum. This is extrinsical.

b. = EXTRINSIC 1 b.

1580 G. HARVEY *3 Proper Lett.* 14 That .. skill I have in extrinsicall & Intrinsecall physiognomie.

2. = EXTRINSIC 2.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 55 Due consideration must be had of those things .. though of themselves, and without extrinsecall relation, they be never so laudable. 1693 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* (1850) I. 24 This our adoption is not a mere extrinsical denomination, as is adoption amongst men.

3. = EXTRINSIC 3.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 146 Something which is extrinsecall unto their own frame. 1652 W. G. tr. *Comet's Inst.* 193 The condition..that the Rent shall be paid in any extrinsecall place. *a* 1797 BURKE *Hints Ess. Drama* Wks. 1812 V. 425 The other [the order of things] is as it were foreign and extrinsecal. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 84 Shakespeare .. projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became .. so objective, or, as they used to say, extrinsical, to him, so as [etc.].

b. = EXTRINSIC 3 b.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 Safetie .. from outward, and extrinsicall anoyaunce. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. i. 4 Diverse other extrinsecall causes of diseases. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 94 The motion of every body followeth the percussion of extrinsecal Agents. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 36 Some other extrinsical Impediment. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. i. 238 One of our Fellow Creatures who did us Good . from meer Compulsion, or extrinsecal Necessity.

4. = EXTRINSIC 4.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 62 Of such extrinsecall things..would I not willingly vaunt. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ct. Exemp.* II. xi. 154 All else that is to be considered concerning prayer is extrinsecall, and accidentall to it. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 94 One Circumstance .. may seem more Extrinsecal than those hitherto mentioned.

† **B.** *sb.* Something that is extrinsic.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 257 These extrinsecals of Religion. 1659 — *Animadv.* in *Fuller's Appeal* (1840) 319 The first is a mere extrinsecal.

Extrinsicality (ekstrinsikæ·liti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The state of being extrinsical.

1822 in ROGET *Thesaurus* 6. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Extrinsically (ekstri·nsikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an extrinsic manner; † on the exterior; † in outward behaviour; with respect to outward qualities or external relations; so as to be outside or distinct from the object under consideration; from an external source, by external influence; unessentially, adventitiously.

1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* IV. iv. 61 They [witches] hurt extrinsecallie with images, hearbs, &c. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 39 An Angell is said to assume a body, because hee is onely extrinsecally united unto it. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. Pref., He will extrinsecally shape .. his actions according to that outward Rule. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 148 The Princes lamented him extrinsecally; but were..glad enough, to be rid of such a Conquerour. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xi. 26 According to the Longitude of the Colon, there are extrinsecally observed certain fat Appendices. 1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 545 A Vision or Revelation extrinsecally coming into their Souls. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. iii. 320 Time..is extrinsically connoted. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. ii. 167 The idea of spiritual danger to man through guile tempting him extrinsically but inwardly, entirely disappears.

Extrinsicalness (ekstri·nsikălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being extrinsical.

1727–36 in BAILEY; and in modern Dicts.

† **Extri·nsicate,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. In 6 **-secate.** [f. L. *extrinsec-us* (see EXTRINSIC) + -ATE 4.] = EXTRINSIC 2.

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 122 Dreames..Which nature doth not forme of her owne power But are extrinsecate.

Extrinsicate (ekstri·nsikeit), *v. rare.* Also 7 **extrinsecate.** [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To exhibit outwardly; to express.

1645 *City Alarum* 19 To extrinsecate my selfe more plainely, this opinion is spawned by ignorance of our condition. 1887 WORKMAN tr. *Bianchi's Disord. Lang.* in *Alien. & Neurol.* VIII. 219 The idea cannot be extrinsicated either in spoken words or in writing.

Extro-, a quasi-Lat. prefix, with the sense 'outwards', an alteration of L. *extrā* outside, after the analogy of L. *intrō* inwards, compared with *intrā* inside; cf. also L. *contrō-* (see CONTROVERT). It occurs only in words formed after the model of, and by way of antithesis to, similar compounds of *intro-*.

Extroduction (ekstrodv·kʃən). [f. EXTRO- *pref.* + L. *ductiōn-em* drawing, leading; cf. *introduction.*] 'A drawing out or extraction' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Extroitive (ekstrō·itiv), *a. rare.* [f. EXTRO- *pref.* + L. *it-* ppl. stem of *īre* to go + -IVE; cf. *introitive.*] Directed to external objects.

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 111 Women, feel less proportionate abhorrence of moral evil in and for itself, and more of its outward consequences..their natures being almost wholly extroitive.

† **Extromi·ssion.** *Obs. rare*–1. [n. of action f. as next; cf. *introomission.*] The action of sending out or forth.

1628 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 2 (ed. 3) 424 Not by an extromission of rays of Knowledge but by an intromission of [etc.].

† **Extromi·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. EXTRO- + L. *mittĕre* to send.] *trans.* To send or throw out.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 36 Satan with Looks, which extromitted Spite. *Ibid.* 267 Eyes..extromitting lustful Flame.

Extrophy, var. of EXSTROPHY.

Extropical (ekstrō·pikăl), *a.* [f. EX- *pref.* + TROPIC + -AL.] = *Extra-tropical*: see EXTRA-.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 169 In the ex-tropical regions of the South.

Extrorsal (ekstrō·rsăl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -AL.] = next. 1842 in BRANDE, 1846 in WORCESTER.

Extrorse (ekstrō·rs), *a. Bot.* [a. F. *extrorse*, f. L. *extrors-us* in an outward direction, f. *extra* adv. (see EXTRA) + *versus* towards.] (See quots.).

1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* v. § 6. 282 When the anther looks away from the pistils and towards the petals..it is said to be extrorse, or turned outwards. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 239 The anther is said to be extrorse. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 557 The anthers open inwards towards the gynæceum (introrse), or outwards (extrorse).

Extrorsely (ekstrō·rsli), *adv. Bot. rare*–1. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an extrorse manner.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 241 Gentiana .. anthers dehiscing extrorsely.

Extroversion (ekstrovə·ʃən). [n. of action f. as next; cf. *introversion*. Mod.F. has *extroversion* in sense 2: see EXTRAVERSION.] The action of turning, or the condition of being turned, outwards.

† **1.** In the language of mysticism (see quots.).

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extroversion* .. in mystical Divinity a scattering or distracting one's thoughts upon exterior objects. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 451 The turning of the eye of the mind from him [Christ] to outward things they [the Mystics] call Extroversion.

2. *Path.* The condition of being turned inside out; *esp.* applied to a malformation of the bladder; = EXSTROPHY.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 391/1 In extroversion of the bladder the anterior part of this organ is more or less completely wanting.

Extrovert (ekstrovə·ɹt), *v. rare.* [f. EXTRO- *pref.* + L. *vert-ĕre* to turn. Cf. *introvert*: see EXTRAVERT.] *trans.* To turn or thrust outwards (a material object); to give an outward direction to (thought).

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 197 The external and combustible Sulphur .. is protruded and extroverted. 1804 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 102 Every idea that could, even by possibility, extrovert the thought.

Extruct, -ion, -ive, -or: see EXSTRUCT, etc.

Extrude (ekstrū·d, *v.* [ad. L. *extrūd-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *trūdĕre* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust (a person) out or forth; to urge or force out; to expel. Const. *from*, † *out of*, and † with double obj. by omission of *from*.

a. with obj. a person.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183 To Extrude, *extrudere*. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxiii. (1612) 110 Let not a Traytors periured Sonne extrude us from our right. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, Say he should extrude me his house to-day 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 72 Others, that all is possible, conclude, To true-styl'd Gods . but, Bacchus they extrude. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 49 From which any man with a military warrant might extrude the proprietor. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. ii, Your Third Estate shall suddenly see itself extruded from its Hall.

b. with obj. a material thing; in mod. use *esp.* to exclude (an embryo, ova, etc.). Also occas. with sense 'to protrude out'.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 The like also some do attempt by deuises and subtile secretes to extrude theyr conceptions. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 The Riuer..bringing down earth with his deluges, and extruding the sea by little and little. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 770 The bloud from the heart..is again extruded. 1706 *Ibid.* I.XXVI. 161 The animal..easily contrives to extrude itself. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 700/2 The number of eggs extruded by each individual is very great. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 91 Ye..extrude from the ocean your helpless faces. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 47 The embryos are extruded from the uterine cavities.

c. with an immaterial thing as obj.

1598 YONG *Diana* 137 All hate shall be extruded. 1609 T. HAWKINS *Elegy* in *Sir J. Beaumont's Bosworth F.* 7 Loose Humours vent, and Ballad-Line extrude. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Char. P—te M—h*, Wit .. was extruded from his head to make room for other men's thoughts. 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* I. i. (1886) 8 The idea of God .. is .. extruded .. by the press of matter. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) p. xxxii, Presbyterianism was only extruded gradually.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To protrude out. *rare.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 670 It may be made to extrude by a little pressure. 1865 'UMBRA' *Trav.* 18 The great fount, the basin of which .. extrudes like a large boil from the plain.

Hence **Extru·ded** *ppl. a.*

1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 43 The Canons of the Church .. were no ways questioned by the extruded. *a* 1762 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xvii. (1772) 72 In the Stead and Place of extruded Lucifer. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 110 With open mouth and extruded tongue. 1882 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* I. 55 An extruded cat moans woefully.

Extru·mpery, *adv.* Also 6 **extrumpere.** [A humorous perversion of EXTEMPORE *adv.*] = EXTEMPORE *adv.*, with allusion to TRUMPERY.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Carteyn pild verses clowted vp extrumpere. 1589 NASHE *M.'s Months minde* 14 Such praiers only as themselues make Ex trumperie.

Extrusile (ekstrū·sil), *a. rare.* [f. L. *extrūs-* ppl. stem of *extrūdĕre* (see EXTRUDE) + -ILE.] Capable of being thrust forth.

1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 364 The apex is..furnished with a very long extrusile..stylette.

Extrusion (ekstrū·ʒən). Also 6 **extrution.** [f. as if ad. L. **extrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extrūdĕre*: see EXTRUDE.] The action of extruding or thrusting out; the fact of being extruded.

1. In physical sense: **a.** The action of pushing out; expulsion by mechanical force. **b.** Protrusion from within an envelope; the putting forth (*e.g.* of a bud or branch, an eruption, etc.).

1638 W. R[AWLEY] tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 84 In all Alimentation, or Nourishment, there is a two-fold Action; Extrusion, and Attraction. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 30 A violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an extrusion and elevation of others. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxii. 436 This extrusion had been brought about by a succession of small upcasts. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 66 The extrusion of white blood-cells in the frog's mesentery.

2. Expulsion by violent or rigorous measures from an abode, place, position of privilege, etc.

1540 WYATT *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. 1816 II. 394 The treaties shall be followed to the extrusion from all their dominions. 1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* 37 An vnkind extrution..of her out of dores. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usvrped Powers* 11 Meer forcible extrusion deprives not any lawfull Magistrate of his right. 1736 S. SLEECH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 365 An unjust..Extrusion from his College. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P., Congreve* Wks. III. 163 Upon the extrusion of the Whigs, some intercession was used lest Congreve should be displaced. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 675 The extrusion of the people from the interior of the city. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/2 The extrusion of the hereditary principle.

Extrusive (ekstrū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *extrūs-* ppl. stem of *extrūdĕre* to EXTRUDE + -IVE.] **a.** Tending to extrude or thrust outwards. **b.** Resulting from or characterized by extrusion. **c.** Capable of being protruded.

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 24 These hills are not..the extrusive edges of strata, but rather elevated table land. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 307 The shafts are extrusive, being pushed out like a telescope. 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 693 The immense extrusive power of the volcanoes of the tertiary era.

Extrusory (ekstrū·səri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] That extrudes or thrusts out.

In some mod. Dicts.

† Extuberance (ekstiū·bĕrăns). ? *Obs.* [f. EXTUBERANT: see -ANCE.] **a.** The quality or condition of being extuberant. **b.** *concr.* Something that swells out or up; a swelling, projection, protuberance. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *collect.* in *sing.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 122 The internall hollowes of the extuberances of our artery. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns* Epil., All is extuberance and excretion all, That you your ornaments and glories call. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 9 The least degree of extuberance in the surface of the metal. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 2 (1819) 104 The concave recess of the bone formed by the extuberances on each side.

† Extu·berancy. *Obs.* [f. EXTUBERANT: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* v. vii. (1678) 111 On each side they have an extuberancy. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 114 [The dry land appeared] not..so precisely globous as before, But recompenced with an extuberancy of Hils and Mountaines. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Take off the Irregularities or Extuberancies.

Extuberant (ekstiū·bĕrănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *extūberant-em*, pr. pple. of *extūberāre* to swell out, f. *ex-* out + *tūber* a swelling.] Swelling or standing out, protuberant.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 The Orifices [of the ventricle] towardes the interiour partes, obtaine a swelled, or more extuberant part like a circle. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 223 Shaking her extuberant and reverst lips. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 216 Scrapes off the extuberant Mettle. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 197 A substance..which..in time becomes so extuberant as to deform the face of the walls. 1819 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

† Extu·berate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *extūberāt-* ppl. stem of *extūberāre* (see prec.).] **a.** *intr.* To swell out or up. **b.** *trans.* 'To make to swell' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Extuberate*, to swell like the sea. 1658 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 976 Two cornicles..near which the forepart of the head doth a little extuberate. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **† Extu·berated** *ppl. a.* Also *fig.* **† Extu·berating** *ppl. a.*, protuberant.

1727-36 BAILEY, *Extuberated*, swelling into knobs or knots. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. xi. (1678) 63 [The abdominal muscles] are situate in the eminentest or extuberating region of the belly. 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* X. iv. 549 Rising here and there with extuberating Hills and Mountains. 1768 *Life & Advent. of Sir Barth. Sapskull* II. 51 An extuberated proof of her singular affection for young Romeo.

† Extubera·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *extūberātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extūberāre* (see prec.).] *concr.* Something that swells out, or up; protuberance.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 752 The..same Teate-like extuberation or Mamillary processe. 1663 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1672) II. 632 Excrescences and extuberations to be lopped off and abated. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† Extu·berie, *a. Obs.* [f. EXTUBER-ANT + -IC.] Swelling out, projecting.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 230 The Iron Pin..will resist the extuberick parts of the Edge of the Guide.

† Extu·berous, *a. Obs.*—° [f. EXTUBER-ANT + -OUS.] Swelling out, protuberant. Hence **† Extu·berousness.**

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Extuberous*, swelling forth or bunching out. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Extuberousness*, the swelling or bunching out in the body. 1775 in ASH.

Extue, obs. form of ESCHEW *v.*[1]

Extume·scence. [a. F. *extumescence*, f. L. *extumēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *extumēscĕre* to begin to swell out, f. *extumēre*, f. *ex-* out + *tumēre* to swell.] A swelling out or up.

1611 COTGR., *Extumescence*, an extumescence, a swelling, a rising vp. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Extume·scency. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 294 Lest..these Bowels should be incited to tetaneous extumescencies.

Extund (ekstv·nd), *v.* [f. L. *extund-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *tundĕre* to beat.] *trans.* To beat or hammer out; only *fig.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3 To extunde and beat-out this true Proportion, I observe the Circumstances proiected. *Ibid.* II. iv. 52 Mensuration is conuersant in extunding the lineall extentions of longitudes. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/2 Leaders..have to be extunded sometimes in..haste.

† Extu·rb, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exturb-āre*, f. *ex-* out + *turbāre* to disturb, f. *turba* tumult.] *trans.* To hustle out, get rid of.

1615 SIR G. BUCK *3rd Univ. of Eng* xii. in Stow's *Chron.* 972/2 All these noble Tenantes and occupants were thus exturbed, dead, and gon. 1623 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 241 That one point of exturbing Esau, and of his inheritance set aside.

† Exty·pal, *a. Obs.* Variant of ECTYPAL.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 152 Two worlds—the one archetypal, the other extypal.

Exuberance (egziū·bĕrăns). [a. F. *exubérance*, ad. L. *exūberantia*, n. of state f. *exūberāre*: see EXUBERANT and -ANCE.]

1. The quality or condition of being exuberant; abundant productiveness; luxuriance of growth; overflowing fullness (of joy, health, etc.).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Repress the common Exuberance of the leading and middle shoots. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 118 The primitive Exuberance of the Earth was lessen'd. 1803 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, A happy exuberance of animal spirits. 1887 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 557 A sweet guileless child, playing in the exuberance of its happiness. 1880 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 58 Nothing is wanting..to attest the exuberance of its author's genius.

b. Copiousness or redundance of expression.

1717 GARTH tr. *Ovid's Met.* Pref., In his similes that exuberance is avoided. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 36 P 6 The man of exuberance and copiousness. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 69 His exuberance astonishes us.

† c. A fault or error of excess. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. v, That the different exuberances of these gentlemen, would correct their different imperfections. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 30 Allowing me in my exuberance one way, for my deficiencies in the other.

d. An extravagance, excessive outburst.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 619 His generous impulses burst into the wild exuberances of the reveries of astrology. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 The criticism on his own doctrine..has..been considered..an exuberance of the metaphysical imagination.

2. An overflowing amount or quantity; a superabundance.

1638 W. R[AWLEY] tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 373 Fatnesse is..an Exuberance of Nourishment, above that which is voyded by Excrement. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 90 There is an exuberance of fancy in him. 1786 — *Mts. & Lakes* I. 137 An exuberance of water. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iii. 65 An exuberance of life of which no other portion of the globe could give us any idea.

† b. *ellipt.* An abundance of good things, plenty. *Obs.*

1675 COCKER *Morals* 37 Exuberance is turn'd to Indigence. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 P 11 Many had great exuberance, and few confessed any want.

† 3. *concr.* An overflow; a luxuriant outgrowth; an excrescence, protuberance. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 Sulphur, or other like exuberances of Nature. 1687 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 149 Punk..the inward Part of the Excrescence or Exuberance of an Oak. 1763 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 14 Apr., Kindness must be commonly the exuberance of content. 1805 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* i. 89 They [the rocks] appear..smooth, and their exuberances rounded off.

Exuberancy (egziū·bĕrănsi). [ad. L. *exūberantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. = EXUBERANCE 1, 1 b.

1649 E. MARBURY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 1-2 Which [praise] he expresseth in this exuberancy and redundancy of holy oratory. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 179 Cosmetiques..contrived..to restrain the exuberancy of over-grown Breasts. *a* 1788 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 277 The exuberancy of its juice will make it knotty and sticky. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xvii, The exuberancy of spirit..had deserted me.

† 2. = EXUBERANCE 2. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 256 The marvellous affluence and exuberancy of all things tending to the sustentation of man's life. 1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 611 The levels yield an exuberancy of grain.

† 3. *concr.* = EXUBERANCE 3. *Obs.*

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 61 It was no Meteor; no fire-drake..(Things which wise-men..know to be Exuberancies of Nature). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 38 And some will censure this Digression for a Struma, or tedious Exuberancy.

Exuberant (egziū·bĕrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *exūberant-em*, pr. pple. of *exūberāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *ūberāre* to be fruitful, f. *ūber* fertile, connected with *ūber* udder. Cf. F. *exubérant.*]

1. Luxuriantly fertile or prolific; abundantly productive. Also *fig.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan., Vines..so exuberant that..one vine will loade 5 mules with its grapes. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 313 A paltry Recompense for the exuberant Rhodes. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 12 The Earth has been so exuberant in the Production of this Metal. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 163 His fancy is exceedingly fruitful..It is indeed too exuberant. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 168 We know Nature, and figure her exuberant..in her fertility. 1871 ROSSETTI *Jenny* Poems 109 Love's exuberant hotbed.

2. Growing luxuriantly; produced in superabundance or excess.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 607 A pure perfyte plante..Merveylous by growynge..with dyuers proprytes, of grace exuberaunt. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., August* (1679) 22 Cleanse your vines from exuberant branches. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 583 Both..may perish with hunger in the midst of our exuberant crops. 1848 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 99 Races bearing an exuberant growth of hair. *a* 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. i. 9 An exuberant and therefore a restless population.

¶ Misused for 'superfluous'.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 157 An Exuberant Servant..is better spared, than a Charity to one of these.

3. Of a fountain, stream, etc.: Overflowing. [Cf. Virg. *Æn.* VII. 465 *exuberat amnis.*]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 595 He as it were an Exuberant Fountain, this as a Stream derived from him. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 105 Even the Sextile..is found at times to usher in exuberant Floods. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 18 Life's exuberant sea.

4. *fig.* **a.** Of affections, joyous emotions, beneficence, vitality, health, or their manifestations: Overflowing, abounding.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi, Such exuberant goodness as may justly ravish us to an amazement. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 P 8 Such an exuberant Love to Mankind. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 616 An exuberant health without any judgment to guide it, will never make either a happy or a useful man. 1848 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. 1854 I. 59 An age of exuberant zeal. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vi. 85 The English in their exuberant strength.

b. Of persons, their actions or expressions: Effusive in display of feeling. Now more usually, Abounding in health and spirits, overflowing with delight.

1503 HAWES *Exam. Virt.* vii. 131, I vnto you must be well exuberaunt. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 58 P 3 Exuberant praise bestowed by others. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 48 He has been..exuberant in his encomiums upon individuals. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* i, She seemed an animated..exuberant creature. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 323 An exuberant letter from Charles Kingsley. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. 395 After exuberant demonstrations to me.

c. Of diction or composition: Copious, diffuse, lavish in ornament.

1684 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 6 Here may they observe the variety of eloquence in severall persons, some large, copious and exuberant. 1715 POPE *Iliad* Pref. D ij b, His Similes have been thought too exuberant, and full of Circumstances. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxxviii, Exclamations of joy and wailing, mingled with exuberant narrative.

d. Of wealth or stores: Overflowing, abundant. Of expenditure or display: Lavish, profuse.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 499 Our Collections are more exuberant than Stow's. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 P 4 My fortune being by no means exuberant. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 349 The exuberant display of wealth in our shops. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 99 The exuberant charities of the church.

Exuberantly (egziū·bĕrăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an exuberant manner or degree; over-plentifully; with exuberance of growth, feeling, or language; with exuberant delight.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 181 It..sprouted out exuberantly. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 291 The Earth was very exuberantly beset with Trees. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxxv. 373 The valley from this town to Terni is exuberantly fertile. 1788 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. vii. 32 Those simple delights..which the poets have..no less justly than exuberantly described. 1820 BYRON *Let.*

to Moore 8 Mar., It will make the man..exuberantly happy. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxii. (1876) 265 Joy seems to be felt more exuberantly by men who have sinned much. 1883 *Scotsman* 12 May 8/3 The alliance..into which he and Principal Cairns entered so exuberantly.

Exuberantness (egzi·bĕrăntnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being exuberant.

1707-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†Exu·berate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exūberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exūberāre*: see EXUBERANT.] Overflowing, superabundant.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 17 The exuberate singularity in Merchants of all nations.

Exuberate (egzi·ū·bĕrēit), *v.* 5 pa. pple. exuberate. [f. L. *exūberāt-* ppl. stem of *exūberāre*: see EXUBERANT.]

1. *intr.* To be exuberant; to abound, overflow.

● 1623 COCKERAM, *Exuberate*, to abound. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 59 That vast confluence and immensity that exuberates in God. 1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Institt.* 420 Trees are thrown by Timber-men into water, least their native moisture should exuberate into rottennesse. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 36 Such tow'ring ebullitions do not exuberate in my Aganippe. 1828-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. IV. § 51. 328 Scarron was endowed with vast gaiety, which generally exuberated in buffoon jests. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1853) 159 One whose..breast exuberated with human kindness.

b. *To exuberate into*: to pass by exuberance of growth, develop *into*. *To exuberate in*: to indulge in with exuberant feeling.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Drama* 2 Two of its [*sc.* Ch. of England's] considerable Members exuberating into that of Comprehenders. 1781 JOHNSON 20 Apr. in *Boswell*, He might have exuberated into an atheist. 1887 M. B. EDWARDS *Next of Kin* I. v, She exuberated in the delicious..sense of romance.

†2. *trans.* In Alchemy: ? To render fruitful (mercury, the alkahest). [Cf. class. L. *exūberāre* to make fruitful.]

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 126 Our Menstrue by labour exuberate. 1654 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 77 That Earth so mingled with Menstruous Matter, is called Argent vive, Exuberated, which gather speedily, and while it is new. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 196 Those that know this will dismiss common Mercury from creating the Stone, or exuberating its humidity.

Exuberation (egzi·ūbĕrēi·ʃən). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *exūberātiōn-em*, n. of state f. *exūberāre*: see EXUBERANT.] Exuberance of spirits; excitement.

1889 B. WHITBY *Awak. M. Fenwick* II. x. 240 The men's exuberation escaped them in shouts..and peals of laughter.

†Exu·berous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EXUBER-ANT + -OUS.] = EXUBERANT.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Gilpin* 361 To set forth Th' exuberous praises of brave Gilpin's worth?

Exuccous, -ction, obs. ff. EXSUCCOUS, -SUCTION.

Exucontian (eksiukɒ·ntiăn). *Eccl.* Also 9 **exouc-, exukontian.** [f. Eccl. Gr. ἐξουκόντι-ος (f. ἐξ out of + οὐκ not + ὄντ-α, gen. pl. of pr. pple. of εἶναι to be) + -AN.] (See quots.)

1844 tr. *Socrates' Eccl. Hist.* II. xlv. 230 They [Arians] were also termed..Exucontians by those at Antioch who embraced the orthodox faith. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 537 [Arius said] 'He is of a substance that once was not (ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων)'—hence the name of Exoucontians sometimes given to his followers. 1877 P. SMITH in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* s. v. *Arianism*, The Arians were also called Exukontians.

Exudate (e·ksiŭdēit), *sb. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ex(s)ūdāt-um* (that which is) exudated; neut. pa. pple. (see next).] An exuded substance.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 61 Covered with lymph, or some exudate of a whitish color.

†Exudate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)ūdāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)ūdāre* to EXUDE.]

1. *intr.* = EXUDE 1.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 Perforations..through which the humor..doth exudate. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. lxiv. (1760) 261 A vegetable Juice, which..exudated from their Roots.

2. *trans.* = EXUDE 2.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2125 A Pole of Ivy did of it self exudate and shew a liquid and yellowish rosin from the bark. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 524 A soft rock, through the pores of which, the moisture is slowly exudated.

Exudation (eksiudēi·ʃən). Also 7-8 **exudation.** [ad. late L. *ex(s)ūdātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)ūdāre* to EXUDE.]

1. The process of exuding; the giving off or oozing out (of moisture) in the manner of sweat.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 95 In these wounds ..appear exudations of clammy humours. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 855 A purer sort of Oplum, taken from the Husks of Poppy-seed, being prickt, after some time of exsudation and insolation. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 64 *foot-n.*, An Exsudation..of some petrifying Juices out of the rocky Earth. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xlii. 15 Any exudation of the wine through the pores of the bottles. 1826 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 37 The vapour it once contained escaped..by exudation through extremely minute pores. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* Iv. 88 The Testacella form a kind of cocoon in the ground by the exudation of mucus.

attrib. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 409 Exudation-corpuscles. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 129/2 Exudation-Products exhibit themselves in the form of Compound-granule corpuscles. 1880 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 3. 90 'Segregation' or 'exudation' veins.

¶ b. Incorrectly: Percolation, trickling through; ? slow and gradual overflow. Cf. EXUDE 1 b.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 302 The least exudation of moisture down into the rooms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. Notes 460 Looking upon the glaciers of Greenland as canals of exudation.

2. *concr.* Something which is exuded.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 4 Rock Rubies are the fine Exudations of Stone. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 11 Resinous exsudations of pines and firs. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 391 Calomel should not be used..where the exudation is serous. *Ag.* 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 Malice is a natural exudation in every mind.

Exudative (eksiū·dətiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **ex(s)ūdātīv-us*, f. *exsūdā-re*: see EXUDE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 617/2 The exudative process having extended from the uterus to the [Fallopian] tube. 1869 J. S. WELLS *Dis. Eye* viii. § 6. 348 There are generally no exudative or degenerative changes of the retina. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 140 Exudative diseases.

B. *sb.* 'That which is the product of exudation or which has been exuded' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1889 in WAGSTAFFE *Med. Voc.*

†Exu·datory, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 8 **exsudatory.** [f. L. type *ex(s)ūdātōri-us*, f. *ex(s)ūdāre*: see EXUDE and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by exudation.

1762 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 221 While they were in the exsudatory state above described.

B. *sb.* A means of exuding.

1664 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. v. 16 Urine and teares are the great exudatories of sorrow.

Exude (eksiū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ūd-āre*, f. *ex-* out + *sūdāre* to sweat.]

1. *intr.* To ooze out like sweat; to pass off in beadlike drops through the pores, an incision, or orifice.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 8 The matter, which did exude and come out..from the skin. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* v. (1735) 145 The green Leaves of Tea contain a narcotick Juice, which exudes by Roasting. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 263 A yellow Stalagmitic Matter has exuded. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 305 Stone-oil which exudes from the crust of the earth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 532 Gum, which exudes from incisions in thick viscid drops.

¶ b. Occas. misused for: To escape as vapour; ? to overflow slowly.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xiv. (1871) 69 A savoury steam exuded from the flesh-pot. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 344 The crushed fragments exuding and..rolling down toward the level ice.

2. *trans.* To sweat out or give off like sweat; to discharge through the pores or an incision.

17.. in JOHNSON. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 345 It..is like milk when exuded from the tree. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 97 The Poplar..exudes the moisture which it imbibes. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 92 The bee exudes the softening wax from one region of its body.

absol. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* lii, The cool bowl [of a pipe] shines without exuding.

fig. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 33 The stolid farmer fairly exuded pleasure at every pore. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, He moved onward silently exuding admiration.

Hence **Exu·ded** *ppl. a.* **Exu·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 97 The exuding of this ointment lasted about eight days. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 16 The exuded fluid is..a product of the blood. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 513 The pollen-grains..are retained by an exuding drop of fluid.

Exudence (eksiū·dĕns). *rare*⁻¹. [Incorrectly for **exudance*, f. EXUDE + -ANCE.] The process of exuding.

1874 *Man. Gunnery H. M. Fleet* 196 There is much greater tendency to the exudence of nitro-glycerine from it.

Exufflate, -ation, var. ff. EXSUFFLATE, -ATION.

†Exul, *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *ex(s)ul*, f. *ex-* out + root *sal-* to go (cf. *salīre* to leap).] A banished person; = EXILE *sb.*²

1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMARSH *Focasta* in *Child's Four Old Plays* (1848) 140 Eteocles should sway the kingly mace, And Polynice as exul should departe. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 896 They shall..as Exuls out of his court be thrust. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xix. 56 The regiment of Romane exuls. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* III. (1649) 29 You Legions of Heavens Exuls.

†Exul, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ex(s)ul-āre*: see EXULATE *v.*] *trans.* = EXILE *v.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *None may Assure* viii, Treuth stands barrit at the dure, And exulit is of the toun.

†Exulant, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ex(s)ulantem*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)ulāre*: see EXULATE *v.*] Living in exile.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emp.* 260 Iustinian..who was now exulant in Cersonia.

†Exulate, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)ul-āre*: see next.] = EXILE *sb.*²

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxviii. lv, The lordes fled..as exulates. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 12 Wo is me miserable exulate. 1647-9 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 127 His Maister, (long an Exulate) come in, To claime his proper Right.

†Exulate, *v. Obs. rare.* With *pa. pple.* 6 **exulat.** [f. L. *ex(s)ulāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)ul-āre* to be in exile, in late L. also transitive.] a. *trans.* To banish, exile. b. *intr.* To go into exile; to be in exile.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 18 Mony Scot..That exulat wer out of Albione. 1540 HOWELL *Defensa's Gr.* 303 Both exulating from their owne patrimoniall Territories.

†Exula·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also 6 -oun. [ad. L. *ex(s)ulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)ulāre*: see EXULATE *v.*] Banishment, exile.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 91 In the tyme of his exulatioun The lordis maid gude reparatioun.

†Exu·lcer, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **exulcere.** [ad. F. *exulcére-r*, ad. L. *exulcerā-re* to EXULCERATE.] *trans.* = EXULCERATE *v.* 1.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iij b, Corrupte blode ..maketh erosion and exulcere[th] the body.

†Exu·lcerate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exulcerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exulcerā-re*: see next.]

1. = EXULCERATED 1.

1548 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* p. 1 As yf intestinum rectum be exulcerat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 168 The said green figs..doe cure the wens or exulcerat bunches. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 310 The cure of exulcerate Erysipelas.

2. *fig.* Fretted as by an ulcer; vexed; also diseased, disordered. Cf. EXULCERATED 2.

c 1592 BACON *Observ. Libel* Wks. 1862 VIII. 192 Finding the king's mind so exulcerate, as he rejected all counsel. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XV. v. 38 Vrsicinus, alreadie exulcerate and carrying rancour in his heart. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 56 In this exulcerate business, so much moderation..hath shined forth in the King of Great Britain. 1684 H. MORE *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apocal.* 125 Their exulcerate rage at the Rising of the Witnesses.

Exulcerate (egzv·lsĕrēit), *v. arch.* [f. L. *exulcerāt-* ppl. stem of *exulcerāre*, f. *ex-* intensive + *ulcerāre* to ULCERATE.]

†1. *trans.* To cause ulcers in; to ulcerate.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. ii. (1541) 78 b, Yf the reume be sharp..it doth exulcerate the lunges. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 13 Wounds and sores..will secretly exulcerate the flesh. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 392 The stagnating Serum..exulcerates and putrifies the Bowels.

absol. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 63 Bitter and salt phleume..doth exulcerate. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 37 They exulcerate, cause Fevers.

2. *fig.* To fret as with an ulcer; to exasperate, irritate; to aggravate (a disease, sorrow).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. 90 It is not easie to speake to the contentation of mindes exulcerated in themselues. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 64. 280 Professe this I cannot, but I must lye perpetually and exulcerate my conscience. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* I. 16 [This] doth but prejudice men's minds, and exulcerate them against our testimony.

absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 633 Thoughts my tormentors ..Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise Dire inflammation. 1842 Sir H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I. ii, Detraction that exulcerates.

†3. *intr.* To break out into ulcers or sores. *Obs.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 101 The cholericke humor..exulcerateth. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 49/1 The Eyes exulcerate, or are inflamed. 1639 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in Harl. *Dodsley* XIV. 362 With balms to close the skin, And leave the wound t' exulcerate within.

Exulcerated (egzv·lsĕreitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.]

†1. Affected with an ulcer, blistered, ulcerated.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 58 b, This water..healeth the bowels exulcerated and hurt. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 60 Purulent spittle argues exulcerated lungs. 1663 BOYLE *Nat. Phil.* II. iv. i. 121 The exulcerated tumours of one sick of the king's-evil.

2. *fig.* Fretted as by an ulcer; festered, irritated, embittered, exasperated.

1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* XXVI. 273 Exulcerated, and seditious spirits. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. XXXVII. (1713) 394 That exulcerated Malice..of those marked Servants of the Beast. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. ix. Pref., An exulcerated prejudice against them.

†Exu·lcerating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] That exulcerates: *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 16 He..may pleade for himselfe..as Iob against his exulcerating comforters. 1611 COTGR., *Mielanacardin*, a venomous and exulcerating oyle. 1702 Sir J. FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1172 The Medulla is hot and exulcerating.

Exulceration (egzv·lsĕrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *exulcerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exulcerāre*: see EXULCERATE. Cf. F. *exulcération.*]

1. Ulceration. Also, 'the early stage or commencement of ulceration' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 56 b, Inflamation or exulceration in the guttes or bladder. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 113 A Disease which causeth scratching without Exulceration of the Skin. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 17 The Sharpness of the Exulceration is mitigated. 1889 in WAGSTAFFE *Med. Voc.*

b. *fig.* Embittered condition; exasperation.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. (1611) 65 Which exulceration of minde made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 110 Rage and exulceration of spirit against the risen witnesses.

2. *concr.* An ulcerated place; a sore.

1552 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) K iij a, The whyche pulse.. hurte the sores and exulcerations. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 167 It..heals exulcerations, cools the heat of burning Ulcers. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 355 Herpetic exulcerations, or other solutions of continuity.

†Exu·lcerative, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *exulceratif, -ive*, f. L. *exulcerāt-* ppl. stem of *exulcerāre*: see EXULCERATE and -IVE.] Tending or of a nature to produce ulcers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 149 The leaues and branches be exulceratiue, and wil raise blisters vpon the body.

Exulcera·tory (egzʌ·lsĕrătəːri), *a.* [f. L. type *exulcerātōrius*, f. *exulcerāre*: see EXULCERATE and -ORY.] Tending to produce ulcers.

1727-36 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Exult (egzʌ·lt), *v.* Also 6 **exulte.** [ad. F. *exulte-r*, ad. L. *ex(s)ultā-re*, freq. of *exsilīre* to leap up, f. *ex-* out + *salīre* to leap.]

†**1.** *intr.* To spring or leap up; to leap for joy. *Obs.*

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 187 To Exulte, *exultare.* *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 28 The whales exulted under him. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 36 A Fountain..doth at the sound of a pipe rejoycingly exult and leap up. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 47 The sea..Exults, and owns the monarch of the main. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exulted*, leaped and skipped for Joy.

2. To rejoice exceedingly, be elated or glad; to triumph. Const. *in* (*at*, *on*, *over*), and *inf.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ix. (1611) 24 Nature exulting.. in certaine hope of reward. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 8 *To.* Wouldst thou not be glad?..*Fab.* I would exult man. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., Who can .. not exult in being born a Briton? 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xviii, Her soul Exulted. 1868 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. v. 126 Every one seemed to exult at the happy change which a few days had effected. 1876 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 90 We .. exult to think we need no catering for the morrow. 1885 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Satire to C.* 50 As plague in a poisonous city Insults and exults on her dead.

Exultance (egzʌ·ltăns). [ad. late L. *ex(s)ultantia*, f. *ex(s)ultant-em*: see -ANCE.] = next.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 137 He was received with extreme exultances of joy by all the people. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 7 (1684) 151 We have great cause of exultance and joy. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 446 Again arose Exultance many-voiced.

Exultancy (egzʌ·ltănsi). [ad. L. *ex(s)ultantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] Exultant state or condition; an instance of the same; exultation, gladness, transport, triumph.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii, Joys, comforts, exultancies. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* viii. Wks. 1684 IV. 614 Always upon terms of Spiritual exultancy. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 109 Fiery and almost fierce in their exultancy. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XI. i. 3 A trace of airy exuberance, of natural exultancy.

†**Exultand.** *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. App. = EXULTET.

1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 6 A Pryk-song boke..wherein is conteyned iiij masses, iij kyries, iij allohuies, and ij exultands.

Exultant (egzʌ·ltănt), *a.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ultant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)ultāre*: see EXULT.] Exulting, triumphantly joyful.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* ii. 42 With such exultant sympathy and joy. *a* 1745 BROOME *On Death* 136 The Sun ..starts exultant, and renews the day. 1844 *Cath. Weekly Instruct.* 127 The wild exultant cry. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxiv, The fierce exultant delight to which he was moved by the idea of perpetual vengeance.

Hence **Exu·ltantly** *adv.*

1883 K. W. HAMILTON in *Harper's Mag.* 846/2 Margaret's heart swelled exultantly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Aug. 5/2 It was exultantly proclaimed that the war with Afghanistan would only cost six millions.

Exultation (egzʌltē·ʃən). Also 5 **-cion, -cioune.** [ad. L. *ex(s)ultātiōn-em*, f. *ex(s)ultāre*; see EXULT. Cf. F. *exultation* (from 14th c.).]

†**1.** The action of leaping or springing up. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 225 With continuall great wagging of their bodies and exultation .. sometimes all springing up lightly from the ground.

2. The action or state of exulting or rejoicing greatly; triumph, joyousness, rapturous delight; an instance of the same. Also *concr.* an object exulted over.

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* II. xii, Hov gret exultacion to all þe seintes of heven. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 36 With hidden exultation. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 49 P1 To swell their Hearts with inward Transports of Joy and Exultation. 1771 *Ess. from Batchelor* (1773) i, O F—d, thou genius of the age, Hibernia's exultation! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 515 Amidst the exultation of the Court over the decision of the judges.

b. *pl.* Shouts of joy, joyful utterances.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 39 (1662) 191 Heavenly Acclamations, Exultations. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 225 Hymns, and exultations and other uncommon noises.

†**Exul·tative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EXULT + -ATIVE.] Inclined or ready to exult; exultant.

? *a* 1500 *Clariodus* (1830) 103 Sad hevie myndis to make exultative.

‖ **Exultet** (egzʌ·ltet). [L.] The ancient hymn beginning *Exultet jam angelica turba cælorum*, sung in the Roman Church at the benediction of the paschal candle on Easter-eve; a musical setting of this hymn.

[1519: see EXULTAND.] 1869 ROCK *Ch. Our Fathers* I. 212 [An illumination representing] the deacon singing the *Exultet* in the 'ambo'. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* 406, s. v. *Holy Week*, The use of the paschal candle goes back..as far at least as the time of Zosimus, who was made Pope in 417, and the sublime words of the 'Exultet'..can scarcely be less ancient.

Exulting (egzʌ·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXULT + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXULT; exultation.

1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* (ed. 2) I. 85 Dinner pass'd..in Exultings in the Happiness of possessing such a Creature. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Fancy Concert*, The gong .. with exultings that clanged like disasters. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Appl.* 363 Hideous exultings.

Exu·lting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That exults; exultant, triumphantly joyful.

1727 DYER *Fleece* IV. 689 Th' exulting muse shall then .. her flight renew. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 166 An exulting expectation of a dissolution of the church establishment. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 42 Solon .. was asked by the exulting monarch who was the happiest of men.

2. *nonce-use.* Upspringing, towering, lofty. Cf. EXULT I.

1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 318 To climb the woodland hill's exulting brow.

Hence **Exu·ltingly** *adv.*, in an exulting manner.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 244 They exultingly told the woman, Now we believe, etc. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 296 The savage .. returned exultingly to his countrymen. 1837 HOOD *Drinking Song* ii, Let topers of grape-juice exultingly vapour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 203 In London it was announced exultingly that [etc.].

†**Exu·ltive,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXULT *v.* + -IVE.] Inclined to exult; given up to exultation.

? *a* 1500 *Clariodus* (1830) 192 He than was in joy sa exultive, That of him self almaist he wist no thing.

Exultre, obs. form of AXLE-TREE.

1475 in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* v. cxvii. (1888) 90/2 Late vs cast the exultre.

Exululate (eksiū·liŭlēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *exululāt-* ppl. stem of *exululāre*, f. *ex-* out + *ululāre* to howl (cf. *ulula* screech-owl).] *intr.* To howl or cry out.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* IV. 205 With noisiest clamour they exululate.

Hence **Exulula·tion.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exululation* a Shrieking or crying out. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 178 The fiendish exultation (exululation ?) wherewith the Dublin demagogues wolved it about the city.

†**Exumbilica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ex-* out + *umbilīc-us* the navel + -ATION.] The starting out of the navel.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

†**Exu·ndance.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exundantia*, f. *exundant-em*: see EXUNDANT and -ANCE.] The fact of flowing forth in waves; an overflow.

a 1654 H. BINNING *Com. Prin. Chr. Relig.* Wks. 1839 I 156 The infinite excess of perfection and exundance of self-being. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. x. 323 Those parenthetical exundances of weighty sense and matter.

†**Exu·ndancy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exundantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] An overflowing; = prec.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 249 Which doth ferment, rarifie, and raise the Waters to an Exundancy. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 10 How great Exundancies of Expression are found.

Exundant (eksʌ·ndănt), *a.* [ad. L. *exundant-em*, pr. pple. of *exundāre*, f. *ex-* out + *undāre* to rise in waves, f. *unda* wave.] That flows forth in waves; overflowing, superabundant.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 187 From their exundant wit their ruine sprung. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 96 Exundant fertility of resource.

†b. *Path.* Said of the pulse; in mod.L. *exundans.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* I. 357 The intense Pulse is..exundant like a torrent.

Exu·ndate (eksʌ·ndēit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *exundāt-* ppl. stem of *exundāre*: see prec.] *intr.* To overflow.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 210 The stream exundated on every side.

Exundation (eksʌndē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *exundātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exundāre*: see EXUNDANT.] Overflow (of a body of water).

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 58 Great part of Flanders being drowned by an exundation or breaking in of the sea. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 46 The rising of the former [pool], and exundation of the latter. 1792 A. GEDDES *Bible, Gen.* xlv. 6 *note*, The fertility of Egypt depends on the regular exundations of the Nile. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 708 The issue of the waters, or exundation from the pond.

†**Exu·ngulate,** *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *exungulāt-* ppl. stem of *exungulāre* to lose the hoof, f. *ex-* out + *ungula*, dim. of *unguis* claw, nail.] *trans.* (See quots.)

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exungulate*, to pare ones nailes. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Exungulate*, to pull off the hoofs, also to cut off the white part from roseleaves. 1775 in ASH, and later Dicts.

Hence †**Exu·ngulated** *ppl. a.* †**Exungula·tion.**

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 530 It is made of two parts of the succe of exungated [*sic*] Roses. *Ibid.* 652 Roses.. reddish, and not exungulated. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Exungulation*, a pulling off the hoofs. 1742-1800 *Ibid.*, *Exungulation* (among Chymists), the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves of Roses.

Exuperable, -ate, etc.: see EXSU-.

Exurge, -ence, -ent: see EXSU-.

†**Exu·rgency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *exurgent-em*, pr. pple. of *exurgēre*, f. *ex-* out + *urgēre* to press, URGE: see -ENCY.] The quality of urging strongly; urgent force.

1599 OWEN *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 462 The..exurgency of their number and wisdom. 1668-84 — *Exp. Heb.* (1790) I. 55 This authority..consists partly in an exurgency, or forcible influence of the holy matter.

Exuscitate, -ation, var. of EXSUSCITATE, etc.

†**Exu·st,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exust-us*, pa. pple. of *exūrĕre*: see next.] Burnt or dried up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 205 This Rusma is .. lighter, blacker, and seemingly exust. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 61 Hot, exust and melancholick Bloud.

†**Exu·st,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *exust-* ppl. stem of *exūrĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *ūrĕre* to burn.] *trans.* To burn up. Hence **Exu·sted** *ppl. a.*

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 144 The exusted vampyre Arnold Paul had strangled..a number of cattle.

†**Exu·stible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IBLE.] Capable of being burnt up.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 Do they say, the heavens are not exustible?

†**Exu·stion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exustiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exūrĕre* (see EXUST). Cf. OF. *exustion.*] **a.** The action or process of burning or burning up (something). **b.** Heat attendant upon disease.

a. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xiii. (1634) 403 You must use some hote burning instrument .. After exustion, minister the juyce of Leekes and other such things as do drie. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 353 The generall exustion and burning of the world. 1700 S. PARKER *Bibl. Biblica* (Gen. xix. 25) I. 424 The frightful Effects which this Exustion [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.

b. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 712 It allayes inflammations, exustions and hot distempers.

Exu·te, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *exūt-us*, pa. pple. of *exuĕre*: see next.] Stripped.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* II. iv, A man conuertyng him holy to god, is exute & taken fro þe body & chaunged into a newe man.

Exute (egziū·t), *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. L. *exūt-* ppl. stem of *exuĕre* to draw or pull off.] *trans.* To strip (a person) *of*; to divest or deprive *of.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 182 The governing..In thair handis he did agane resing, And him exutet of office and cuir. 1669 R. B. *Life T. Morton* 98 Exuted of his secretarie's place. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 391 [He] was degraded, exuted of all his preferments.

Exuviability (egziū·viăbi·liti). [ad. F. *exuviabilité*, f. *exuviable*: see next and -ITY.] The property of being exuviable. In Dicts. explained as the power of casting off exuviæ.

1841 FLEMING & TIBBINS *Dict. Franc.-Angl.* II. 441 *Exuviabilité*..exuviability, the faculty of sloughing. 1847 in CRAIG.

Exuviable (egziū·viăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *exuviable*, f. L. *exuviæ*: see next and -ABLE.] Capable of being exuviated or sloughed off.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 882/2 Odier .. found chitine in the exuviable skeleton of Crustacea.

‖ **Exuviæ** (egziū·vi,ī). [a. L. *exuviæ* garments stripped off, skins of animals, the spoils of an enemy, f. *exuĕre* to divest oneself of.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, whether recent or fossil.

1670 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* iv. Wks. 1772 III. 378 They [insects] divested the habit they had .. and appeared with their exuviæ or cast coats under their feet. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* II. (1729) 21 in *Nat. Hist. Fossils*, They appear to be only the Skins or Exuviæ [*printed* Exuvia], rather than entire Bodies of Fishes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 184 Fossils and other marine exuviæ which are found imbedded on the tops of mountains. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 290 The insect has quitted the exuviæ of the pupa. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 23 Living animals..had formerly lived .. where their exuviæ are now found. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 393 Sea-weeds, sponges, cegals, shells, and the other marine exuviæ found in the chalk.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 138 The Exuviæ of Fiddles, it seems, fly up into the air. 1821 LAMB *Burial Societies* Wks. (1876) 629 The departed Spirit is gone. His care is only about the exuviæ. 1821 KNOX *Spir. Despot.* xxix. 66 Lest the despotism of influence should destroy the vitals of a free constitution, and leave nothing behind but the form, the exuviæ, the name. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 439 Curious exuviæ of early art.

Exuvial (egziū·viăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, exuviæ. In quots. *transf.* and *fig.* †**B.** *sb. pl.* Things stripped off; spoils.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 72 Being cled with the exuvials and Trophees of enemies. 1839 THACKERAY *Catharine* I, The load of exuvial coats and breeches under which he [the old clothes man] staggers. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 364 In the poet's mind, the fact has.. lost all that is exuvial.

Exuviate (egziū·vi,ēt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] **a.** *intr.* To cast off or shed exuviæ. **b.** *trans.* To shed or cast off as exuviæ.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 542 Crabs of mature age and full size cease to exuviate. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 37 The young crayfish exuviate two or three times in the course of the first year.

b. 1896 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (1901) 889 Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to exuviate their shell. 1872 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* 9 So much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is..exuviated.

Exuviation (egziū·vi,ē·ʃən). [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action or process of exuviating; shedding (of antlers, skin, etc.).

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 882/2 The exuviation of the

skeleton of Crustacea..is similar to that of insects. *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 463 The exuviation..of the antlers..seems to connect these organs with those parts of the skin .. which are subject to this process. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 3 Numerous exuviæ of Cirripeds were collected, proving that these animals undergo exuviation. *fig.* 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progress* 114 Society, in all its developements, undergoes the process of exuviation. 1874 DRAPER *Relig. & Sc.* (ed. 3) 328 The most serious trial through which society can pass, is encountered in the exuviation of its religious restraints.

† **Exu·vious**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, exuviæ; effluent.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 137 The Skirmishings in the Air are from the exuvious Effluxes of things. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 15 Insinuations of simulachra, or exuvious images of bodies.

Ex-vaccine, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + L. *vacca* cow + -INE.] Obtained from a cow.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 340 Six of them [mice] embark upon a bit of dry cow dung, their provision in the middle of this ex-vaccine vessel.

Ex-votive, *a.* [f. next + -IVE.] Pertaining to, or performed by, ex-voto offerings.

1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 14 Nitches in the rocks .. indicate the former places of ex-votive worship.

‖ **Ex-voto** (eks₁vōu·to). [f. L. phrase *ex vōtō*, *ex* out of, *vōtō* abl. sing. of *vōt-um* Vow.] An offering made in pursuance of a vow.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 213, I..perceived that they were ex voto's made by the pious..devotees of the rod in commemoration of their triumphs. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 67 Ex votos of all kinds hang on the wall.

Exzodiacal (eks₁zodəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + ZODIAC + -AL.] Of the minor planets: Having an orbit that passes out of the zodiac.

1803 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 340 They should be called very small, and exzodiacal.

Ey, obs. form of AY.

Ey, obs. form of EGG.

† **Ey·a**, *int. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. med.L. *eya* (L. *ēia*) in same sense.] Indeed, surely.

c 1430 tr. *T. a Kempis' Imit.* III. vi, Eya, my lorde god, my holy louer, whan þou shalt come in to myn herte, all myn inwardes shal joy.

Eyah, obs. spelling of AYAH, Indian nurse.

‖ **Eyalet** (eyā·let). [Turk. ايالت *èyālet*, a. Arab. ايالة *iyālah* (-*at*), noun of action f. آل *āl* to preside.] An administrative division of the Turkish empire; now more commonly called VILAYET, q.v.

1853 W. M^cLEOD *Atlas Scripture Geog.* 52 This province is divided into four eyalets or pashalicks. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/6 Mossoul, in the eyalet of Bagdad.

Eyas (əi·ăs). Forms: 5 **eyes**, 6–7 **yas**, 6–9 **eyess**(**e**, 7 **eyasse**, (**eyeass**, **iiaes**), 7– **eyas**. [Altered form of NYAS, a. Fr. *niais* (= Pr. *nizaic*, It. *nidiace*) :—L. **nīd*(*i*)*āc-em*, f. *nīdus* nest. The dropping of initial *n* was due to an erroneous division of *a nyas* (cf. *a nadder* s.v. ADDER); the spelling *eyas* was suggested by popular association with ME. *ey* = EGG and *eyry*; also with *eye* (see quots.).]

1. A young hawk taken from the nest for the purpose of training, or one whose training is incomplete.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij a, An hawke is calde an eyes of hir eyghen. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 31 The firste name and terme that they bestowe on a falcon is an eyasse and this name dothe laste as long as she is in the eyrie. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. i, So ho, birds, how the eyasses scratch and scramble! 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/2 An eyesse is..a young Hawk as long as she is in the Eyrie. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, Is it thus you feed the eyas with unwashed meat? 1869 LOWELL *Cathedr.* Wks. (1879) 443 As when, an eyas, he followed his high heart To swim on sunshine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. IV. i. § 6. 296 This is very easy with the eyess or brancher.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 355 An ayrie of Children, little Yases, that crye out on the top of question. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. ii, Hang these tame-hearted Eyasses. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizabeth. Lit.* xi. 426 One of the little eyasses who competed with regular actors.

2. *attrib.*, as *eyas-falcon*, *-hawk*; in sense 'unfledged, youthful' as *eyas-thoughts*, *-wings*. Also **eyas-musket** (see MUSKET), used jocularly for a sprightly child.

1596 SPENSER *Hymns, Heavenly Love* 24 Ere flitting Time could wag his eyas wings. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 22 How now my eyas-Musket what newes with you? 1606 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* IV, To still their eyas thoughts with industry. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 708 The care of holding..your hawke.. may intice you to esteeme the Iiaes hawke. *a* 1623 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 28 Our Eyeass Life Complaines vnpittied. 1826 SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 26 Magpies may be flown with eyess slight falcons.

Eydent, obs. var. of EIDENT.

Eye (əi), *sb.* Forms: 1 **éaᵹe**, **éᵹe**, (**éᵹo**, **éᵹu**, **éᵹe**), 2–4 **eȝe**, 2–3 **eȝhe**, 2–5 **eiȝe** (3 **ehe**), 3–5 **eghe**, 3–7 **eie**, 4 **egȝe**, **ei**, **hei**(**e**, **he** (*north.*), 4–5 **eyȝe**, **eyghe**, **eighe**, **yȝe**, **iȝe**, 4–7 **ey**, 5 **egh**, **yghe**, **ighe**, **eyhe**, **ehe**, **yhe**, **ye**, **ie**, (**hyghe**, **hye**, **iey**, **ȝee**, **hee**, **iȝee**, **ieae**), 5–6 **i** (*north.*), (**eae**, **iee**), 5– *north.* (and 9 *Poet.*) **ee**, 6 **iye**, **yie** (**yey**, **ye**, **yae**, **eey**, **i**,) 4– **eye**. *Pl.* α. 1 **éaᵹan**, **éᵹan** (*north.* **éᵹo**, **éᵹu**), 1–2 **éᵹan**, 2 **eaȝen**, 2–4 **eȝen** 2–5 **eiȝen**, 3 **eihen**, **æȝen**, **ehȝen**, 3–5 **eghen**, **eien**, 3–5 (7 *arch.*) **eyn**, 4 **eyiȝen**, **eiȝyen**, **ȝeȝen**, **hegehen**, **eye**, 4–5 **eyȝen**, **yȝen**, **eyghen**, **eighen**, **iȝen**, **yen**(**e**, **ein**, 4–6 (9 *arch.*) **eyen**, 4–7 (9 *arch.*) **eyne**, 5 **ighen**, **yeghen**, **yhen** (**eene**, **eyon**, **ygne**), 5– *north.* and *Sc.* **een**, 6 **iyen**, **ien**, **yien**, (**ain**) *Sc.* **ene**, (6–7 **eine**, 7 **aine**, 8–9 *Sc.* **e'en**). β. 3 **eȝenen**, **eȝene**, **eȝhne**, 3–5 **ehnen**, **ehne**, 4 **egghnen**, **iȝene**, **ine**, **ewine**, **eiine**, 5 **eghene**, **enyn** (**hynon**, **enghne**). γ. 4 **eiȝes**, 5 **yȝes**, 6 **iyes**, **yes**, **ies**, **yees**, **ayes**, **ees**, 6–7 **eies**, (7 **eys**) 6– **eyes**. Also with prosthetic *n*, 5 **neghe**, **ney**, 4–6 **nie**, **nye**, *Pl.* 5 **nyen**, **-on**, **-non**. [OE. *éage*, wk. neut., corresponding to OFris. *áge*, OS. *ōga* (MDu. *ōghe*, Du. *oog*), OHG. *ouga* (MHG. *ouge*, Ger. *auge*), ON. *auga* (Da. *öie*, Sw. *öga*), Goth. *augo* :—OTeut. **augon-*.

By most scholars referred to the OAryan root **oq-* to see, to which belong the synonymous words in all the other branches of the Aryan family exc. Celtic; but the anomalous representation of OAryan *o* by *au* instead of *a* presents difficulties; for various hypotheses intended to account for it see Brugmann *Grundriss* I. 333, Kluge *Etym. Wb.* (ed. 5) s.v., Fick *Vergl. Wb.* (ed. 4) I. 371. Otherwise, no plausible affinities have been found for the Teutonic word.]

The original plural was in *-an*, in ME *-en*, whence north. dial. *een*, and archaic *eyne*. In some forms of ME. a second inflexional *-en* (reducible to *-e*) was added, making *eȝenen*, *eȝene*, whence in 15th c. *enyn*. Our first instance of the modern *-s* plural is *a* 1375 *eiȝes*.

I. 1. The organ of sight.

a. in man and vertebrate animals.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1093 *Vitiato oculo*: unþyotoȝi eȝan [*a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* undyctȝi æȝan]. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciii. 9 Se ðe hiowede eȝe ne scewað. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 34 Gif eȝo ðin bið milde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 29 Gyf þin swyðre eaȝe þe æswicie ahola hit ut. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þes monnes eȝan, and his fet, and his hondan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9393 Ȝif þatt tin eȝhe iss all unnhal. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9361 (Cott.), Als douues eie hir lok es suete. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1106 His egghnen out of his hed sterte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3780 (Fairf.), In slepe a ladder him þoȝt he seyghe fra þe firmament riȝt to his eyghe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 557 With fleshy ewine he na se mocht. *c* 1380 CHAUCER *Min. Poems, Merciles Beaute* 1 Youre two eyn will sle me sodenly, I may the beaute of them not sustene. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1023 Hir nose, hir mouth, and eyhe..Wel wrought. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 299 Take a tame heron and drawe out the both eyon of her. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B jb, The yolow be twene ye Beeke & ye yeghen. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 179 Ane monstrous fische ..havand greit ene in the head thairof. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 37 Your ien glyster as glasse, Rowlynge in your holow hede. 1586–7 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 31 Paine in one of my yees was only the cause. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 125 Piercing the King of Scots through the eie, as Hector Boetius fableth. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 116 To set new Eies..instead of those that were bored out. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. i. § 7 The Distance at which these Glasses are placed from the Eye. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 192 The orbits of the eyes were deeper. 1797 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 226 A little sun, no bigger than your ee. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxv. § 166. 286 The human eye is of a spherical form with a slight projection in front. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 182 The eye of an eagle is nearly as large as that of an elephant. 1858 KINGSLEY *Red King* 37 His eyne were shotten, red as blood.

b. *Poet.* attributed to heaven, the sun, etc. *The eye of day*, *of heaven* = the sun; *the eyes of heaven*, *of night* = the stars.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 4 Her angels face, As the great eye of heaven, shyned bright. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 79 The glorious sunne..Turning with splendor of his precious eye The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xviii, Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines. 1603 — *Ham.* II. ii. 540 Would haue made milche the Burning eyes of Heauen. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* cxlvii. 2 All ye sparkling Eyes of Night. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xx, The eye of day hath opened its lids.

c. with adjs. denoting the colour of the iris.

c 1300 *Poem* vi. in *Retrospective Rev.* (1853) I. 307 His hegehen war..grai. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (Abbotsf. ed.) 7806 He loked on þe wiþ wrake Sternliche wiþ his eyȝen blake. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 That region hath peple with whyte heire, peyntede eien and ȝelowe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *None may Assure* x, Ene of amiable blyth asure. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 167 The Fleabitten, with a thinne crest, hauing blacke eyne. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 351 He turn'd his azure eyes Where Windsor-domes and pompous turrets rise. 1815 SCOTT *Guy. M.* xxxii, This young man..was upwards of six feet high, had ..blue eyes. *a* 1852 MOORE *Fire Worshippers*, I never nurs'd a dear gazelle, To glad me with its soft black eye.

transf. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 64 The blue eye of heaven had seldom been altogether withdrawn.

d. taken as including the eyelids, or the surrounding parts; the region of the eyes. See BLACK EYE 2.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ix. 6, & ahof ðæt lam ofer eȝu his. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 108 Wiþ eaȝena sar..ȝenim þysse ylcan wyrte seaw, & smyre ða eagan þærmid. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Summe þer weren þet his eȝan bunden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 426 He wolde þat he iseȝe Teres in evrich monnes eȝe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 547 Hys Eyn with his hand closit he. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 10 Smale fowles maken melodie, That slepen al the night with open yhe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij a, An hauke that is broght vp vnder a Bussard .. hath wateri Eyghen. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 157 The pyrates .. bounde his handes .. and iyen. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XVI. 11 Kisses his head and hands, and both his eyne. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* II. lxxvi. 306 These gummy eyes, lantern jaws, and toothless chaps. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* III. ix, That kindly looking gentleman, that's blushing up to the eyes.

e. in invertebrate animals. *Compound eye*: see quot. and COMPOUND *a.* 2 d.

1665 R. HOOKE *Micrographia* 178 Each of these Pearls..is a perfect eye. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 87 Their Collections of Rarities exceeds that of John Tradusken for here are .. the Eyes of Oysters. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 353 The individual eyes, or *ocelli*, as we shall term them. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 816/1 The compound eye .. consists essentially of a series of transparent cone-like bodies, arranged in a radiate manner against the inner surface of the cornea. *Ibid.*, The eyes of many insects have a field of about half a sphere. 1881 *Ibid.* XIII. 143/2 In the larval state the eyes [of insects] are ordinarily simple, and each eye is usually a congregation of separate eye-spots.

2. Phrases. (For those relating to the function of the eyes, etc. see 3–6). a. *Mind* († *beware*) *your eye* (now *vulgar*): look to the safety of your eye; *fig.* be careful. *One might put a thing in one's eye* (*and see never the worse*): indicating the insignificance or non-existence of the thing. *For, by reason of the fair eyes of*: for the sake of; cf. Fr. *pour les beaux yeux de*.

1509 *Payne Evyll Marr.* 146 As moche as a man may put in his eye. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 34. I might put my winnyng in mine eye, And see neuer the woorse. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 119, I shall lodge all the men-of-ware into my Eae, that shall land in Scotland. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 222/1 They rule not by reason of their faire eyes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxiv. 1145 It is not for their faire Eyes (as they say). *a* 1663 *Robin Hood* xxxi. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. v. cxlv. 201/2 The ladies gave a shout, 'Woodcock, beware thyn ee!' *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, All that you get you may put in your Eye and see ne'er the worse. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 224 You must mind your eye, if you are shovelling slop into a cart.

b. Biblical allusions. *A beam, a mote in one's eye* (*Matt.* vii. 3). *Eye for eye* (*Exod.* xxi. 24).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6701 (Cott.) Ei for ei, and toth for toht. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 To pluck out the beame out of his own i.

c. Colloq. *To pipe the eye, to put the finger in the eye*: derisively used for to weep. *To cry one's eyes out*: to weep excessively.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 206 No longer will I be a foole, To put the finger in the eie and weepe. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* III. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 58 Would one have thought the foolish ape would putt The finger in the eye and tell it daddy! 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 22 So blubber'd with teares, that she may seem almost to have wept her eyes out. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 27, I can't help it, if I would cry my Eyes out. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xix, The smoke .. kept us coughing and piping the eye. *Mod. ditty*: Cry, baby, cry; put your finger in your eye.

d. *Colloq.* or *slang.* Referring to drinking or drunkenness.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 205 O he's drunke .. his eyes were set at eight i'th morning. 1610 — *Temp.* III. ii. 10 Drinke seruant Monster. thy eies are almost set in thy head. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 15 You must own you had a Drop in your Eye..you were half Seas over. 1789 BURNS *O Willie brewed a peck o' maut*, We're nae that fou, But just a drappie in our e'e. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Bagman's Dog* xix, She ask'd him to 'wet t'other eye'.

e. *Up to the eyes*: *fig.* deeply immersed or occupied. (*Mortgaged*) *up to the eyes*: to the utmost limit.

1884 READE *Gd. Stories, Born to Gd. Luck*, A neighbour's estate, mortgaged up to the eyes, was sold under the hammer. 1889 GORDON STABLES in *Boy's Own Paper* 16 Nov. 103/3 The stewards were up to their eyes packing baskets and making preparations.

f. *To* (*make a person*) *open* (*his*) *eyes*: to (make him) stare with astonishment. *To close an eye* (negatively), *To* † *lay*, *put one's eyes together*: to go to sleep. † *My eyes draws straws* (vulgar): I am sleepy.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 36 Not one of them put his eyes together all the night long. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 He could not lay his Eyes together. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 214 I'm sure 'tis time for honest Folks to be a-bed—Indeed my Eyes draws straws. 1824 D. H. O'BRIAN *Narrative Escape* 132, I never closed an eye. The night at length elapsed. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 72 The new fashions made his neighbours open their eyes.

g. Sporting. *To wipe the eye of another shooter*: to kill game that he has missed.

1886 WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* I. 128 If you do perchance wipe the eye .. of another shooter .. apologize.

h. *Slang* or *vulgar*. *All my eye*: all humbug, 'stuff and nonsense'; also, in same sense, † *All in the eye*. *My eye*(*s*! used as an expression of astonishment or asseveration.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II, That's all my eye—the king only can pardon. 1782 *George Bateman* II. 113 That's all my eye, and my elbow, as the saying is. 1785 GROSE *Class. Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Betty Martin*, That's my eye betty martin. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem. Congress* 2 All my eye, Betty. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* I. xxxi. 344 [A bride] sobbed aloud..although, as Bob and Davy afterwards declared, that was all in the eye. 1811 POOLE *Hamlet Travestied* i. i., As for black clothes,— that's all my eye and Tommy. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, 'My eyes, how green!' exclaimed the young gentleman. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xvi, Church, my eye,

woman ! church indeed. 1842 Hood *Spring* xi, The tenderness of Spring is all my eye. 1871 *Punch* 30 Dec. 271/1 'Nothing in the papers !' Isn't there, though. My eye !

3. With reference to its function: The eye as possessing the power of vision. Often pleonastically for emphasis in *To see with one's own eyes*, † *with* (or *at*) *eye*.

In Eng. as in other langs. *to lose an eye* often means merely to become blind of one eye; similarly *to put out the eyes* = to deprive of sight.

c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/215 Huy i-seien alle with eize. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 376 Me scolde pulte oute bobe hys eye, & make hym pur blynd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21324 (Cott.) Symeon .. he o ded suld neuer die, Till he suld se crist self wit ei. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 100 Men mosten more thyng beleve Then they may seen at eighe. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 323 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 308 Gase not on walles with þy neghe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 12 All his solace for tinsale of his E. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 13 That the eye seeth not, yᵉ herte rueth not. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 31 Let them believe no more but what they see with their Eies. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 136 Many eys see more then one. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350, I have seen it with my own Eyes. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 199 They say, Hedges have Eyes, and Walls have Ears. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/2, I have seen him .. with my own eyes take off his seal. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xxxix, There are no ears to hear or eyes to see. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 300 We .. have a friend who lost an eye and blew down a house side. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Dante at Verona* xxxiii, Thou hast beheld, past sight of eyne. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 822/2 If we wish to see each word distinctly, we 'run the eye' along the line.

b. Phrases. (*To have but*) *half an eye*: even the smallest power of vision. (*To see*) *with half an eye*: at a glance, without effort. † *At the eye's end*: close at hand. *To open any one's eyes*: to restore his sight. † *To put out one's eyes with gifts*: *fig.* to bribe. *Where are your eyes?* said to a person who fails to observe what he ought to see. *With all one's eyes, with all the eyes in one's head*: with eager gaze. *Eagle eye*: see Eagle 10. *The naked eye*: see Naked.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 94 He [Jesus] openede my ȝȝen. *a* 1547 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 4 Ought with all the iyen in theyr heades to watche. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 348 Euery man that hath but halfe an eye, seeth these grosse inconsequences. 1598 Pelegromius *Synonym. Sylva* 35/2 To Bribe; *vide* to put out ones eyes with giftes. 1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten* (1864) 190 There Haraffos .. can discerne it [counterfeit money] with half an eye. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxlvi. 8 The Lord openeth the eyes of the blinde. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. x. 15 We judg them near, at the eyes end. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 10 The Captain .. seeing the Light, ask'd the Master, Where his Eyes were? 1860 Russell *Diary India* II. xiii, I looked with all my eyes, but they failed to detect any difference. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* IV. xviii, I saw with half an eye that all was over.

c. *fig.*; esp. as attributed to the heart, mind, or to quasi-personified objects.

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 2 Geopenedum eaȝum urum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 [He] mid þe eȝene of his hoste bihalt in to houene and sicð þe muchele blisse þet he is to ilected. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Opene to understonde þe ehne of þin heorte. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 187 Mi goostli iȝen ben ful of dust. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 435 Sleepe .. sometime shuts vp sorrowes eie. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 This it is to want the eye of faith. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark vi. 6 A spiritual eye can discern beauty in an humbled and abased Saviour. 1837 Newman *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxiii. 372 Excitement, which has power to fascinate the eye of our minds. 1851 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 166 To witness facts with the eyes of reason. 1856 Grindon *Life* i. (1875) 5 Science needs all its eyes .. to discern it.

d. Applied to a person who uses his eyes on behalf, or instead, of another.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxix. 15 An eȝe I was to blinde. 1568 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 173, I haue been ane Ee to yᵉ blind. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 650 The seav'n Who .. are his Eyes That .. Bear his swift errands. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-monger, Wks.* (1716) II. 503 The Bishop's great Eye (Mr. Arch-deacon) is getting himself a Stomach to his Dinner. 1806 Wordsw. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 112 Thou best Philosopher .. thou Eye among the blind. 1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.* 17 *note*, The Kings of Persia had certain officers who were called 'his Eyes'.

e. *fig.* Applied to a city, country, province, etc.: The seat of intelligence or light.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 118 The eyes of the realme, Cambridge, and Oxford. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 240 Athens, the eye of Greece. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., England* (1685) 25 In the beautiful Body of the Kingdom of England, the two Eyes are the two Universities. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 165 Massachusetts .. is the eye of the States. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 355 Corinth the eye of Greece.

4. Used in *sing.* and *pl.* for: The action or function of the eyes; the sense of seeing; 'ocular knowledge' (J.), sight. Chiefly in phrases: (*To have*) *before one's eyes*: *lit.* and *fig. To believe one's* (*own*) *eyes. To catch*, † *fix, strike, take the eye.* † *At* (*first*) *eye*: at first sight.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 49 He litlede him seluen to-foren mannes eiȝen. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 Þat for a tym deseyuiþ & iapiþ þe ȝee, but þis biggiþ þe vnderstonding perpetual. 1440 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 76 Þai, havand Gode before þer eyghen, do trewe execution of þis my presentt testament. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 38 It appered to every mann at eye the sayde partie was extincte. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* 1. (1876) 68 Al thynges be naked and open to his [God's] eyen. *a* 1542 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 22 With false favour .. you deceive th'ayes. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1986/1 The English capteines .. perceiuing at eie that .. they were not able to anie aduantage to mainteine this onset. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 72 Is this face Heroes? are our eies our owne? 1605 — *Macb.* III. i. 125 Masking the Businesse from the common Eye. 1653 Marvell *Corr.* i. Wks. 1872–5 II. 4 Demonstrating to the ey which way we ought to travell. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* x. (1881) 134 A weak physiognomist might say at first eye, this was a face of earth. 1725 J. Richardson *Th. Painting* 62 The Death of Ananias .. immediately takes the Eye. 1727 Pope *Ep. Jervas* 33 Thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 818 Every plague that can infest Society .. meets the eye. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 207 The conflict in the royal mind did not escape the eye of Barillon. 1870 Conington *Æneid* VI. (1873) 201 Banquets smile before their eyne.

† b. *In* (*the*) *eye*: in appearance. *By the eye*: ? in unlimited quantity. *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 84 Grete-hedede quenes wiþ gold by þe eiȝen. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* III. iv, Thou shalt have broth by the eye. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Kn. Burn. Pestle* II. ii, Here's mony and gold bith' eie my boy. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 117 Mark out the Head of your Pond, and make it the highest part of the Ground in the eye, tho' it be the lowest in the true Level.

† c. Range of vision, view, sight. Only in phrases: *In eye*; *in, into, out of* (*a person's*) *eye. Obs.* in lit. sense.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 770 A very bloudy act .. committed in eye of court. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iv. 6 We shall expresse our dutie in his eye. 1644 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 125 He fights in the eye of his Prince. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* v. ii. (1675) 301 Ill manag'd Persecutions of Doctrine .. bring them into every body's Eye. 1679 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 82 He was no sooner remov'd out of his Eye, than that confidence began to stagger. 1673 Chas. II in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. ii. 2 Your sone Yester (who comes but seldome in my eye). 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 38 A Harbour .. in the very Eye of France. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 113 ¶ 4 She helped me to some Tansy in the Eye of all the Gentlemen in the Country.

d. *fig. In one's* (*mind's*) *eye*: in one's mental view, in contemplation.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 185, I see my father .. In my minds eye. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 411 He must always have it in his eye. 1713 Berkeley *Ess. in Guardian* vi. Wks. 1871 III. 163 The sages whom I have in my eye speak of virtue as the most amiable thing in the world. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 55 b, Some had nothing in their eye, but adorning that which was to contain the body. 1792 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* Pref. (1809) 54 Having the safety of man's neck in my eye. 1828 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 414, I have .. the little thatched cottages of Waltham Chase .. in my mind's eye.

5. With reference to the direction of the eye; hence often equivalent to: Look, glance, gaze. Often with verbs like *cast, lift, turn*, etc. † *To change, mingle eyes* (*with*): to exchange amorous glances (with). *To make eyes at*; *to throw the eye at*: to throw amorous or covetous glances at. † *To throw out one's eyes for*: To look out for. *To see eye to eye* (*Isa.* lii. 8): often misused for to be of one mind, think alike.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 8 Ða hiȝ hyra eagan upphofon, ne ȝesawon hiȝ nænne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Eue, þi moder, leop efter hire eien; urom hire eien to þe eppel, vrom þe eppel i parais adun to þes eorðe. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 643 To hyr fadyr he kast hys yen. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 572 The Iey ys euer the messenger of foly. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxvii. 1 He that seketh to be riche turneth his eyes asyde. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 143 On my face he turn'd an eye of death. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 39 As well to see the Vessel that's come in As to throw-out our eyes for braue Othello. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 156 Would you mingle eyes With one that tyes his points. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 441 At the first sight They haue chang'd eyes. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 485 Modestly let fall your eyes. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* III. xv, Each .. curs'd me with his ee. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* viii, Is it one of my colleens you've been throwing the eye at, Sir? 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. i, She used to make eyes at the Duke of Marlborough. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 4 Unable to see eye to eye with the subscribers.

b. In words of command. *Mil.* (see quots.); so in *Boating, Eyes in the Boat.*

1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 35 Its Leader gives the word '*Eyes Centre*'. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 13 On the word *Eyes Right*, glance the eyes to the right with the slightest turn possible of the head. At the word *Eyes Left*, cast the eyes in like manner to the left. On the word *Eyes Front*, the look and head are to be directly to the front, the habitual position of the soldier. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, The command 'eyes front' had been given. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (1862) 152 Captains will give the word 'Eyes right', or 'left', as the inspecting officer comes to their batteries, 'Eyes front' when he has passed. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Nov. 2/5 The words of command were .. 'Eyes front; by your right; quick march'.

c. with adjs. expressing the disposition or feeling of the person looking, as, *angry, contemptuous, friendly, jealous, loving, wondering.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (4078) Cott. Ne wald þai apon him sei Fra þis dai forth wit blithful ei. *Ibid.* 17837 (Cott.) Til heuen þai lifted þair eien brade. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4264 If oon be fulle of vylanye, Another hath a likerous ighe. 1598 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E iv, Chaste and shamefaste eea. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxii. 9 Hee that hath a bountifull eye, shall bee blessed. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 199 View him with .. jealous eyes. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 161 Bowls, horseracing, were regarded with no friendly eye.

6. An attentive or observing look, *lit.* and *fig.*; observation, supervision; attention, regard. Chiefly in phrases: (*To be*) *all eyes*: all attention. † *To bear, give, good eyes upon*: to pay close attention to, watch attentively. *To give an eye to*: to give a share of one's attention to. *To keep, have an* (*one's*) *eye* † *after, upon*: to keep watch upon. *Under the eye of*: under the observation or attention of.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3934 Segryne had euer on him his eye. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 537 Looke yᵉ bere good ȝȝes vppon oþur connynge kervers. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 695, I mon .. eirnestly efter him haue myne E.ay. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 26/2 Maurice Fitzgerald .. gaue good eie and watched the matter verie narowlie. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 59 No tongue: all eyes: be silent. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 219 He .. hath yet ever had this Island under the special indulgent eye of his Providence. 1689 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 211 It was supposed the Earle of Essex had an eie upon Oxford. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64, I shall keep my eye upon them. 1824 Medwin *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 53, I had .. fallen under the eye of the Government.

b. *To have an eye to*: to look to, pay attention to; to have as one's object, have regard for; to have reference to. *With an eye to*: with a view to; with a design upon.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 523 The Kyng .. Till thame, and nouthir ellis-quhar Had ey. *Ibid.* XII. 306, I pray ȝhow That nane of ȝow for gredynes Haf E till tak of thair Richess. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, Some feareth synne & payne bothe, hauynge an eye and respecte to bothe in maner indifferently. 1535 Coverdale *Macc.* viii. 2 They called vpon the Lorde, yᵗ he wolde haue an eye vnto his people. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 67 Haue an eie to the maine-chaunce. 1607 Bacon *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 322 Men will Councell with an eye to themselves. 1641 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* II. 183 An especial eye may be had over all Counties, where Papists are most residing. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Have still an Eye to the weeding and cleansing Part. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 11. 74 A Man will have an Eye to his first Appearance in Publick. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 285 The gentlemen of the corporation .. have .. no small eye to gain. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 171 Maltravers has an eye to the county, one of these days. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* I. 358 He collects analytical diagrams of Dutch boats, with an eye to get nearer to Vandervelde. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 58 What I said about the Cretan laws .. had an eye to war only. 1888 Froude *Eng. in W. Indies* 40 Gold and silver plate, he observed with an eye to business was .. abundant.

7. (in *sing.* only). The faculty of perception or discrimination of visual objects, either in general or in some special connexion. Often in phrases: *To have, with, the eye of* (a painter, etc.). *To have an eye for* (*proportion*, etc.). (*To estimate*, etc.) *by* (*the*) *eye*: as opposed to measurement, etc. Also, *Sport*: *To have, get, one's eye* (*well*) *in*: to be or become able to judge accurately of distance and direction, as in Billiards, Shooting, etc.

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 93 Shew clearly (to a discerning eie). 1715 J. Richardson *Th. Painting* 150 He has a Good Eye on the Sense, as one is said to have a Good Ear for Musick. 1719 — *Art Crit.* 188 It does not appear to have been done by any other help than the Correctness of the Eye. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 88 Estimate by the Eye the Distance of C from A. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 67 The leader of the column will march by his eye. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* Pref. (1848) 9 Who saw their colours with the eye of a painter. 1845 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 433 He had not .. the eye of a great captain for all the turns of a battle. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 271 An eye for proportion is needed. 1884 *Q. Rev.* No. 316. 482 Their eyes were well in.

8. *fig.* Point of view, manner or way of looking at a thing; estimation, opinion, judgement. In phrases: *In, with the eye*(*s of* (*a person*). *In the public eye.* Also, *In the eye of* (*the*) *law, logic*, etc.: according to the terms or rules of. *To look with another eye upon*: to take a different view of.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol., Faire & lufly in cristes eghen. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 112 Some offence, That seemes disgracious in the Cities eye. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 48 God doth give us love in the eies of some good man. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* fol. 58 *Court baron* .. in the eye of Law it hath relation to the Freeholders, who are Judges of the Court. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 56 Sinnes more odious even in our own eies. 1643 Udall *Serm.* (1645) 37 To his sad disconsolate wife, mourning too too much, in his eye [etc.]. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 206 The King .. became more considerable in the eyes of the World, then any of his predecessors. 1683 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1835/3 If the City should Look upon it with another Eye. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 534 Self-conceit to some her glass applies, Which no one looks in with another's eyes. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 286 Persons not lying under .. attainder were innocent in the eye of the law. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxviii, No other marriage of his shall ever be legal in my eye. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. lxviii, I can't tell whether Julia saw the affair With other people's eyes, or if her own Discoveries made. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 282 In the eye of logic or of sound morals. 1880 Serjt. Ballantine *Experiences* xix. 185 He was a man of mark in the eyes of my family.

† II. 9. Slight shade, tinge. (Cf. F. *œil*). *Obs.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 55 *Ant.* The ground indeed is tawny. *Seb.* With an eye of greene in't. *a* 1641 Suckling *Goblins* III. (ed. 2) 25 None of these Beards will serve, There's not an eye of white in them. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 499 This .. name seemeth to have in it an eye or cast of Greek and Latin. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1972) 204

A natural Earth with an Eye of Loam in it. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 279 A true blue dye, having an eye of red. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 98 Oyl..with an Eye..of..Olive green.

b. (See quot.)

1736 BAILEY (folio), *Eye*, the lustre and brilliant of pearls and precious stones, more usually call'd the water.

III. An object resembling the eye in appearance, shape, or relative position.

10. On plants: a. the axillary bud; the leaf-bud of a potato; b. the remains of the calyx on fruit; c. the centre of a flower.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. x. (1668) 26 Let your graff have three or four eyes for readiness to put forth. 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. i. § 7 Potato's [root] where the Eyes or Buds of the future Trunks lie inward. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 167 Apples..may be plac'd either upon the Eye or Stalk. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 For pip, colour, and eye, I defy the whole parish..to match 'em [polyanthuses]. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 157 Six scotch potatoes, cut into thirty-three sets, with two eyes each. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 121 The points commonly known as the eyes of the Potato. *Ibid.* § 586 By the remains of the calyx..the eye of the gooseberry is formed. *Ibid.* § 605 The smaller the eye..of the dahlia, the better it is considered to be. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 268 Corolla minute, pale blue with a white eye. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 183/2 Vine eyes from Spain..make better and stronger Vines than those propagated from eyes produced in this country.

11. *Eye of a crab, a crawfish* = CRAB'S EYE.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 190 The eyes or stones [of the crab] coole, dry, cleanse, discusse, breake the stone. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. i. xv. 98 These eyes [of crawfish] are sent into turkey..to be used in medicines.

12. A spot resembling an eye; *esp.* a. One of the spots near the end of the tail-feathers of a peacock. b. One of the three spots at one end of a coco-nut. c. A small dark spot in the eggs of fish and insects while hatching.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 7 A litel stone wiþ yene. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (1495) 432 The pecok hath..a tayle full of eyen. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G ij, Delectabler..then seamethe unto the pecocke his tale chargede with ees. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 396 They make a shew of the eyes appearing in Peacockes tailes. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 163 A mantle wrought with gold and Peacocks eyes. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Eye of a Bean*, a black speck..in the cavity of the corner-teeth of a horse. 1788 COWPER *On Mrs. Montague's Feather Hangings* 4 The Peacock sends his..starry eyes. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XL. 334/1 In this last [variety] the eyes or circlets of the train [of the peacock] are shadowed out. 1863 F. BUCKLAND in G. C. Bompas *Life* vii. (1885) 125 No eyes yet in the [trout's] eggs. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 131 The diviner..will spin a cocoa-nut, and decide a question according to where the eye of the nut looks towards when at rest again. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wanderings* ii. 27 Having pierced the proper eye with one of its spindle ambulatory legs, it [the Birgus] rotates the nut round it.

† **13.** *Eye of the world*: = *Hydrophane. Obs.* [transl. of mod. L. *oculus mundi*: cf. the Arab. name عين الشمس 'eye of the sun'.]

[1672 BOYLE *Origin Gems* 107 Though the Oculus Mundi be reckoned by Classic Authors among the rare Gems.] 1772 *Cronstedt's Min.* App. 6, I have seen the Eye of the World..in Sir Hans Sloane's Collection.

14. Naut. *'Eyes of her'* (see quot. 1867).

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii, Being right in the eyes of her..we could [etc.]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 284 *Eyes of her*, the foremost part of the bay, or in the bows of a ship. In olden times, and now in Spanish and Italian boats..an eye is painted on each bow. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 A heavy forecastle in the eyes of her.

15. †a. A fountain or spring; = Heb. עין *ʿayin*, Arab. عين *ʿain*. b. The opening through which the water wells up. Cf. WELL-EYE.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xxxiii. 28 The eie of Jacob in the land of corne and wine. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 290/2 The place where the river re-appears is called *Los Ojos de Guadiana* (the eyes of the Guadiana). 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 111 A hollow, which anciently must have been the eye of a fountain. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 70 There are three separate wells or 'eyes' to this fountain.

16. A central mass; the brightest spot or centre (of light).

1864 *Intell. Observ.* V. 371 The net being drawn through a 'scull' or shoal of the fish, breaks what is called the eye of the fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 284 *Eyght*, the thickest part of a scule of herrings; when this is scattered by the fishermen, it is termed 'breaking the ey'. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/2 When the button of melted copper..assumes a bright colour, and the centre, which the essayer calls the *eye*, being dark, the front brick is..drawn aside.

17. *Painting.* (See quot.)

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 'Eyes', as the abrupt terminations of the longitudinal division of folds are named.

18. Naut. *In the wind's eye*: in the direction of the wind. *Off the wind's eye*: to windward. *To be a sheet in the wind's eye*: *fig.* to be slightly intoxicated.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 114 The weather-cockis beke is..in the windis eie. 1628 DIGBY *Jrnl.* (Camden) 59 The 4 galliottes..rowed into the windes eye. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 135 The Sound..is not above a League in the Wind's Eye. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. iv, In the wind's eye I have sail'd. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 145 A better sea-boat..but she could not walk in the wind's eye. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 179 To see our pack-bound neighbors..steam ahead dead in the wind's eye. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xx, Maybe you think we were all a sheet in the wind's eye. But I'll tell you I was sober.

19. The centre of revolution. Also in phrase *To open its eye.*

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. viii. iii. 210 The cloud..begins, according to the sailor's phrase, to open its eye, i. e. the cloud breaks, and the part of the horizon where it was formed becomes clear. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. 144 The eye of the stream..is always the most favourable spot for fish. By the eye I mean the first good eddy on the inside of any stream after it commences its shoot. 1884 *Science* Jan. 63 The..dreadful calm within the whirl, to which sailors have given the name of 'the eye of the storm'.

20. A hole or aperture.

a. In a needle: The hole or aperture formed to receive the thread.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 25 Derh ȝyrl *or* eȝo nedles. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Eaðelicor mæg se olfend ȝan þurh..nædle eaȝe. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xix. 24 It is li3hter, or eysier a camel for to passe thorw3 a nedelis ei3e. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 36 A nedle þre cornerid whos i3e schal be holid on boþe sidis. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 87 So much wit..As will stop the eye of Helens needle. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 128 Wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 313 The Rays of Millions of different Flambeaux may pass..through the Eye of a Needle. 1831–4 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 358 The formation of the gutters and the piercing of the eye.

b. A hole pierced in a tool or implement, for the insertion of some other object.

1554 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 57 For makynge the iee of the clapper [of a bell]..xiiijd. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 155 Put the Eyes of the Hindges over the Pins of the Hooks. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E j b, When the Miner haums a Pick, there is always Some of the Haum comes through the Eye. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 445 Its [the axe's] length from eye to edge was seven inches. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 26 He buried his axe to the eye, in the soft body of a cotton-wood tree. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 284 *Eye of an anchor*, the hole in the shank wherein the ring is fixed. 1881 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 33 The eye should be made close to the end of the spring which should be rounded.

c. An opening or passage for the introduction or withdrawal of material, as in the 'runner' or upper stone of a mill, in a kiln, etc.; also for exit or ingress, as in a fox's earth, a mine, etc.

1686 BURNET *Trav.* v. (1750) 277 He comes out at the Eye of the Mill all in Wafers. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 295 Having found a Fox's Earth, cause all his Holes you can find to be stopt, except the main Hole or Eye that is most beaten. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G iv, *Eye of the Shaft*..is the very beginning of the Surface or Grass Clod, sometimes called the Mouth in old Works. 1776 YOUNG *Tour in Irel.* (1780) 301 He burns it in arched kilns, with several eyes. 1812 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 1811, 5 When the men employed at the lime-kiln..went to their work, they found a man and a woman lying dead on the edge of its eye. †1842 E. J. LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 19, 4½ bushels of flour from the eye of the mill. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 27 The main drain opens into the ditch at a spot called the 'eye'. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 682 In each quadrant of the kiln, there is an opening, called an eye, or fire-hole. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 605 A damsel on the spindle..agitates the shoe beneath the hopper and causes the grain to dribble into the eye of the runner.

d. A small hole or hollow in bread or cheese, etc. (Cf. BULL'S EYE 12). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. Fr. *œil* in same sense.]

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* E ij, Chese..not to tough..nor to full of eies. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 483 Cheeses made of their [Sheep's] milk is..full of eyes and holes. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 143 A Mud, or Sludg..which is very soft, full of Eyes and Wrinckles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. v. 244 Bad cheese..full of Eyes, not well prest. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 29 Those large Spaces which we call the Eyes of the Bread. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., I like bread full of eyes, cheese without any.

21. A loop of metal or thread in a 'hook and eye', *esp.* that used as a fastening in dresses. Also a metal ring for holding a rod or bolt, or for a rope, etc., to pass through.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* (1623), *Hevilla*..hooks and eies of siluer. 1611 COTGR., *Piton*..an Eye for a curtaine rod [etc.]. *a* 1638 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 23 My Eyes are out, and all my Button-moulds Drop. 1697 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 2 On the Top I left an Eye in the Wire. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 Two Iron Eyes for the ends of the Axis to play in. 1763 DEL PINO *Sp. Dict.*, *Mdchos y hembras*, hooks and eyes. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 247 Having..made it [the rope] pass through a fixed iron eye. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 35 A piece of brass wire (having eyes turned at the ends). 1880 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* (1881) II. iv. 201 A couple of scuttlebutts lashed..to eyes in the bulwarks. *Mod.* The stair-rods are too large for the eyes.

b. A loop of cord or rope; *esp.* 'the circular loop of a shroud or stay, where it goes over the mast' (Adm. Smyth); and in other nautical applications. Also the loop at one end of a bow-string.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xxix. 277 Put the eie of the one [cord] into the eie or bowt of the other. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 343/2 An Eye or two, and a Wall-knot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Collet d'étai*, the eye of a stay placed over a mast-head. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 324 Two pair of main-shrouds cut in the eyes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 275 *Elliot-eye*..is an eye worked over an iron thimble in the end of a hempen bower-cable, to facilitate its being shackled to the chain for riding in very deep water. *Ibid.* 283 *Flemish eye*, particularly applied to the eye of a stay, which is either formed at the making of the rope; or by dividing the yarns into two equal parts, knotting each pair separately and pointing the whole over after parcelling. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 The eyes of the rigging.

22. *Arch.* (see quot. 1888).

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Eye of the Volute.* 1888 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 1277 *Eye*, a general term signifying the centre of any part: thus the eye of a pediment is a circular window in its centre. The eye of a dome is the horizontal aperture on its summit. The eye of a volute is the circle at the centre, from whose circumference the spiral line commences.

b. *transf.* in *Conchology.*

1735 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Volute, is that twist of spirals which winds round the axis or columella, diminishing by degrees, and ending in a point called the eye. *Ibid.* 34 The eye [of the shell] is perfectly white, and shaped like a nipple.

†**23.** Anat. *Eye of the knee*: the knee-cap.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 177 To kepe þis ioynture from harm, is ioyned þeron a round boon & .. of summen it is clepid þe ye of þe knee.

24. *Typog.* †a. = the FACE of a type. [Fr. *œil*] b. The enclosed space in the letters *d, e, o*, etc.

1676 MOXON *Reg. Trium Ord. Lit. Typo.* 22 In the Parallel of 23 draw a line for the Eye, from the inside of e to the outside on the right hand. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Eye* (with Printers) is sometimes used for the thickness of the types or characters used in Printing; or more strictly the graving in relievo on the top or face of a letter. *Mod.* The eyes of the type are filled up.

25. *Artificial eye*; also simply 'eye': A glass imitation of the natural eye.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* § 335, I..determined to think of the dolls' eyes..I satisfied myself that the eyes alone would produce a circulation of a great many thousand pounds. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Eye*, Artificial eye, a thin shell or concavo-convex piece of glass or enamel, coloured in imitation of a natural eye, which is introduced beneath the lid when the eye has been enucleated. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 90/2 Artificial eyes are inserted..and the specimen is then placed..to dry.

26. *Glass eye.* a. = prec. b. also simply 'eyes': A pair of spectacles. c. = BULL'S EYE.

15.. KENNEDY *Agst. Mouth-Thankless* v. (in *Evergreen*), In thy Bag thou beirs thyne Een. 1710 *Acc. Death Tom Whigg* II. 39 A Glass Eye, the Workmanship..of the Famous Gualtero. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 18 A pair of Glass Eyes to clap on my Nose. 1765 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) I. 62, I must put on my eyes..yes, I see I was mistaken. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 5/1 The pale rays of the sun show through the glass eyes on deck. 1890 COUES *Handbk. Ornithology* 66 Glass eyes, of all sizes and colours, may be purchased at a moderate cost.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

27. General relations: a. attributive, (portions or natural appendages of the eye) as *eye-brim, -orbit, -place, -root, -socket*; (actions, properties, qualities, sensations of or pertaining to the eye) as *eye-craft, -encounter, -glance, -level, -love, -pleasure, -range, -reach, -search, -sparkle, -tear, -wrinkle*; (surgical appliances for examining or operating on the eye) as *eye-cup, -douche, -forceps, -instrument, -speculum, -syringe*; *eye-like*, adj.; b. objective, as *eye-clearer, -doctor, -guard, -irrigator, -protector*; *eye-bedewing, -beguiling, -bewildering, -bewitching, -brightening, -dazzling, -delighting, -distracting, -glutting, -offending, -over-flowing, -pleasing, -rejoicing, -retorting, -searing, -trying*, etc., also with indirect obj. *eye-sweet*, adjs.; *eye-ward* adv.; *eye-casting, -devouring, -watering* vbl. sbs. c. locative as *eye-blurred, -bold, -starting* adjs.; *eye-earnestly* adv.; instrumental as *eye-charmed, -checkt, -reasoning, -seen* adjs.; parasynthetic and similative as *eye-blue, -headed, -tipped*.

1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Sir R. Douglas*, This kingdom weeps..With..*eye-bedewing verse. 1648 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* i. 4 Heart-corrupting, *eye-beguiling Gold. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. ix. 46 The..*eye-bewitching farding, of fleshly shew. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, *Eye-bewildering chiaroscuro. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 225 Within, the dome Was *eyeblue sapphire. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. 168 She *eie-blur'd, and adiudged Praies the dastard'st. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. II. *Magnificence* 424 Th' *eye-bold Eagle never fears the flash..of Lightning. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 58 Some *eye-brightning Electuary of Knowledge and Foresight. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c.* 185 The Caitiff trembles, and his *Eyebrims flow. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 88 By suche..good *eye casting: thei shall alwaies bee able..to speake what thai ought. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccIxi, Amazement but Enthralls *Eye-Charm'd Spectators. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 He forgot his Table, till *eye-checkt to his duty. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 790/2 The pretty little Eyebright..had at one time a great reputation as an *eye-clearer. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* LXXVI. *heading*, Of opticks (*eye-craft) and painting. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Eye-cup*, a cup for washing the eye-ball. 1602 CHESTER *Love's Mart. Cantoes* XIV. (1878) 147 *Eye-dazling mistries. 1737 DYER *Fleece* II. 574 The tribe of salts..*eyedelighting hues Produce. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 87 Windmills..always charming features in the prospect, life-giving and eye-delighting. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1473 Monsieur Léonce Miranda ate her up With *eye-devouring. 1885 E. D. HALE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/2 They are as good as any *eye-doctor. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Eye douche*, an instrument by means of which a stream of water or medicated fluid can be applied to

the surface of the eye. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 360 Sweeping, *eye-earnestly, through almond vales. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. i. (1865) 241 A momentary *eye-encounter with those stern bright visages. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 37 His countenaunce..scornefull *eye-glaunce at him shot. 1887 KEBLE *Ch. Y.* Visit. Sick, Your keen eye glances are too bright. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 9 To them that covet such *eye-glutting gaine Proffer thy gifts. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 128/1 Gauze Wire *Eye-Guards. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Eye-headed Bolt*, a form of bolt having an eye at the head-end. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Eye-irrigator*, a coil of narrow lead tubing..readily bent to fit the orbit and the surface of the lids..through which a constant current of warm or cold fluid is maintained. 1611 COTGR., *Miraillet*, a Thornebacke which hath on either of her sides .. a great *eye-like spot. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 51 Many of the hawk-moth caterpillars have eye-like spots. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 92 And *eye-love expires. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 77 A melancholy, *eye-o'erflowing look. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 47 Patch'd with foule Moles, and *eye-offending markes. 1858 H. MILLER *Rambl. Geol.* II. xii. 434 The snout of the Dipterus was less round; it bore no marks of the *eye-orbits. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii. (ed. 12) 10 A light came through my *eye-places. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 6 Medowes, enamelled with all sorts of *eie-pleasing flowers. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 446 His spirit hath garnished..the Heavens, i. e. decked them with those eye-pleasing glorious lights. 1617 MARKHAM *Cavel.* I. 53 If you preserue your Mare for beautie, and *eye-pleasure. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Eye-protectors*. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. xii, The very instant he is out of *eye-range. 1688-88 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 12 They had so long together lain in *eye-reach. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 234 *Eye-reasoning man. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 23 Full heaps of *eye-rejoicing gold. 1818 L. HUNT *Foliage, Orig. Poems* 28 As on the *eye-retorting dolphin's back That let Arion ride him. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 458 All his *eye-roots crackled in the flames. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Nineveh* 153 All our lip reverence, *eye-search, feet-lackyng, ear-bibbing .. scarce bring forth a conspicuous Penitent. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 116 The keen torrents of *eye-searing light. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 382 *Eye-seen growth. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess., Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 10 Whose *eye-sockets are so formed that it would be impossible for such eyes to squint. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 13 The eye-sockets..are..large, and usually with a free and wide intercommunication in the skeleton. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Bks.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 90 Laughter and blushes and *eye-sparkles of men and women. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* iv, Fear, the wild-visaged, pale, *eye-starting wretch. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 124 Which spoyle their stommacks with vnsauory myxtures, thereby to seeme *eye-sweete. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 187 Not only God, but all his instruments .. must be eye-sweet to us. 1863 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May, The effect of this arrangement is peculiarly 'eye-sweet'. 1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 42 The hearts griefe and the *eie-teares must goe together. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 142 The Cherub train .. with wonder touch the sliding snail, Admire his *eye-tip'd horns. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 703/1 Colours worked on highly glazed *eye-trying paper. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 Placidly sharp fat face, puckered *eyeward (as if all gravitating towards the eyes). 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 61 This gaping, and *eye-watering. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* I. xvi. 113 Such *eye-wrinkles are very effectual in a scowl.

28. Special comb.: **† eye-apple**, the apple of the eye; **eye-baby**, the image of the spectator seen in another's eye; **eye-bar**, a steel or iron bar having an eye or hole at either end, used in bridges; **eye-blight**, something that blights or dims the eye; **eye-blink**, the twinkling of an eye (cf. BLINK *sb.*[2] 3); **eye-blinking** *vbl. sb.* (cf. BLINK *v.* 6), a half-closing of the eye (to what is indecorous); **eye-bone**, the bony circle round the eye, the orbit; **† eye-brine**, tears; **† eye-cast**, an act of casting the eye, a glance or look; **eye-coopy**, a copy made by the hand, with the aid of the eye only; **eye-dawn**, the dawn or first appearance (of a feeling) in the eye; **† eye-dolp** = *eye-socket*; **eye-dot** = *eye-speck*; **eye-dotter**, a small brush used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye maple; **eye-drop**, a tear; **eye-end**, that end of a telescope to which the eye is applied; **† eye-flap** – BLINKER 2 b; **† eye-form** (see quot.); **eye-handle** (of a spade, etc.), a handle having an eye or hole; **† eye-hope**, hope arising from the appearance of a thing; **† eye-lamp**, lamp or light of the eye; **eye-lens**, the lens nearest the eye in an optical instrument; **eye-light**, (*a*) the light of the eye, (*b*) a light (candle or lamp) for the eye; **eye-limpet** (see quot.); **eye-line**, (*a*) the field or range of vision, (*b*) in *pl.* the lines above and below the eye of a bird; **eye-loop** = EYE-HOLE, a loop-hole; **eye-memory** (see quot.); **eye and ear-observation** (see quot.); **eye-observation**, an observation taken by the eye alone; **eye-opener**, (*a*) *U. S.* a draught of strong liquor, *esp.* one taken in the morning, (*b*) something that throws sudden light on a subject or that makes clear what was dark and ambiguous, (*c*) something which causes keen surprise; **eye-parley**, communication by interchange of looks; **† eye-pearl**, a facet in a compound eye; **eye-pedicel, eye-peduncle**, *Zool.* a pedicel or peduncle supporting an eye; **eye-peeper** = EYE-LID; **eye-point** = EYE-SPOT; **eye-probe** (see quot.); **eye-purple** (see quot.); **eye-rim** (see quot.); **eye-scope** = EYE-SHOT; **eye-seed**, in *pl.* seeds which, when blown into the eye, are said to remove foreign substances; **† eye (yen)-seke** [see SEKE], eyesickness; yearning; **† eye-set** *a.*, set down by eye-witnesses, trustworthy; **eye-shade**, a shade for the eyes, (*a*) one worn or used as a protection from the light; (*b*) a hood attached to a microscope to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye; **† eye-sick** *a.*, affected by things one sees; **eye-siren** (see quot.); **eye-sketch** = EYE-DRAUGHT; **eye-sorrow**, (*a*) suffering through the eye, (*b*) = EYE-SORE; **eye-speck**, an eye consisting of a single speck, a rudimentary eye; **eye-stalk**, the stalk or peduncle supporting the eye; = *eye-peduncle*; **eye-star** (see quot.); **eye-stone**, (*a*) a stone resembling an eye, (*b*) (see quot. 1828); **† eye-streams**, tears; **eye-structure** (see quot.); **eye-sucker** (see quot.); **eye-sweep**, a survey with the eye; **eye-trap**, something to catch or deceive the eye, a specious appearance; **eye-trick**, a trick of the eye, a covert glance; **eye-tube**, the tube of the eye-piece in a telescope; **† eye-vein**, a branch-vein; **eye-verdict**, the evidence of the eyes; **eye-wages**, such wages as eye-service deserves; **eye-waiter**, one who waits for a look from his master as indicative of his will; = EYE-SERVANT; **eye-wash**, a wash or lotion for the eye, also *fig.*; **eye-wattle**, a wattle or excrescence near the eye of a bird; **eye-web**, membrane covering the eye (e.g. of a mole); **eye-wise** *a.*, wise in appearance; **† eye-worm**, a worm in the eye, in quot. *fig.*; **eye-worship**, adoration performed by the eye; **eye-wright**, one who cures eyes. Also, EYE-BALL, -BEAM, -BITE, etc.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. ix. 81 If a party hath received a Wound in the Eye Apple..then..[etc.] 1890 *Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. iv. 271 Our own reflection, diminished to the size of the *'eye-baby'. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 6/6 Such important pieces as the *eye-bars of suspension bridges. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* v. iii, Therefore are they *eye-blights, Thorns in your foot-path. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. xii. 143 And in an *eye-blink, Carter fell to the ground dead. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 It is a pity that in these days of sham prudery and *eye-blinking such conversations cannot be reproduced. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* vii. 47 *Eyebones with defined..firm arches. 1606 DAVIES *Sir T. Overbury* Wks. (Grosart) 13 The Judge.. Powders his words in *Eye-brine. 1672 J. HOWARD *Mad Couple* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 346 There's two of them that make their love together, By languishing *eye-casts. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* iv. § 2 I. 207 An early *eye-copy of a portion of the inscription. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 20 Tender *eye-dawn of aurorean love. ?1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 15 Off his *E dolp thæ flowand blude and attir He wischе away. 1878 M'KENDRICK in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 816/1 Eye-specks or *eye-dots met with in Meduſæ, Annelidæ, etc. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 422 Some grainers use small brushes called maple *eye-dotters..for forming the eyes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 88 That Tyranny.. Would..haue wash'd his Knife With gentle *eye-drops. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 154 This piece of mechanism in the *eye-end of the telescope. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 311 The eye-end changes its position rapidly. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Oeilleres*, A bridle with *eye-flaps for a fore-horse. 1775 ASH, *Eye-flap*. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def. B ij b, A figure moche like to a tunne fourme, saue that it is sharp couered [1574 cornered] at both the endes..and that figure is named an *yey [1574 eye] fourme. 1880 *Catal. Tool Wks. Sheffield* 24 The spades above No. 4 have *Eye Handles. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 351 *Eye-hopes deceitfull proue. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 110 Daigne with your *eye-lamps to behold this booke. 1871 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 468 We get an inverted image at..the focus of the *eye-lens. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 63 The eye-lens E receives the pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1824 J. BOWRING *Batavian Anthol.* 59 The brightest of stars is but twilight Compared with that beautiful *eye-light. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 378 Eyelight comes out to mingle with the daylight that comes in. 1891 FARMER *Slang*, **Eye-limpet* an artificial eye. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 532 One unlimited *eye-line of pure space. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 4/1 A flycatcher sits lengthwise upon a branch. How beautiful..its white eye-lines and barred forehead. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 543 On its walls [may still be traced] the *eye-loops for arrows. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/2 Closely akin to quickness of perception is *eye-memory, or 'the impressing by will on memory things which we have seen'. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 79 *Eye-and-ear observation..is..the part which both the eye and the ear play in the appreciation of intervals of time. The ear catches the beat of the clock, the eye fixes the star. 1889 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/3 The camera..gives more reliable results than mere *eye observations. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xvi. (C. D. ed.) 513 That transatlantic dram which is poetically named an *eye-opener. 1870 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xv. 110 The uneducated foreigner could not even furnish..an Eye-Opener. 1879 *N. & Q.* 15 Feb. 140 His lecture must have been a lively..eye-opener for the somnolence of a cathedral town. 1884 E. T. HOOKER in *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) April, The ability manifested in the discussion..would have been an eye-opener to Dr. Tucker. 1632 CHARLETON *Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 33 The *Eye-parly between Leander and Hero. 1665 R. HOOKE *Micrographia* 179 There may be by each of these *eye-pearls, a representation to the Animal..as in a man's eye there is a Picture or sensation in the Retina. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 24 The *eye-pedicels of the snail. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 440 The scale of the outer antennæ is..seldom shorter than the *eye-peduncle. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Dec., When my poor *eye-peepers are not quite closed, I look to the music-books. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 51 Animals without *eye-point and tail. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 633 The scrutinizing eye-point of some star. 1880 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Eye-probe, Surg.*, name for a probe having an eye or small hole at one end. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 5/1 A substance termed the visual purple of the eye. Now, this *eye-purple is eminently sensitive to the action of light. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Eye-rim*, a circular single eye-glass, adapted to be held to its place by the contraction of the orbital muscles. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* iv. 24 They can declare truthfully the name of every ship within *eye-scope. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 172 *Eye-seeds..Probably *Salvia Verbenaca*. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Mary Magd.* 1577, I am so wexyd with *3en sueke, Pat [etc.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 507 So may some Stoicall Reader mis-conster..this *eye-set History. 1866 K. R. C. in *N. & Q.* 10 Mar. 196 An *eye-shade of card-board..is more useful than ornamental. 1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 299, I have long since left to be *eyesick. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 62 That *eye-Syren, alluring not with the sound, but at the sight. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 84 He may..sound the Depths of the Water, and mark them on an *Eye-sketch of the Coast. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 317 Of this column, I made an eye-sketch at the time. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 132 The law of Destiny which dooms them to such unspeakable *'eye-sorrow'. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi, So many Courtiers..are an eyesorrow to the National Guards. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 130/2 The *eye-specks are situated a little way behind the head. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iii. 61 The simple 'eye-specks' of some of the lower Worms. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 25 The snail affords a remarkable, though familiar instance, when it draws in its *eye-stalks. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 24 At the ends of the eye-stalks are the organs of vision. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Pref. I. 41 So many featherlets leading up to..the gem or *eye-star, for which the whole was formed. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 129 An Ophthalmites, or some sort of *Eye stone. 1828 S. F. GRAY *Suppl. to Pharmacopœia* 143 Guernsey eye-stone being put into the inner corner of the eye works its way out at the outward corner and brings out any strange substance with it. 1865 EMANUEL *Diamonds, etc.* 163 These stones [onyx] are also termed by jewellers 'eye-stones'. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 85 Would our eyes be so dry, if such *eie-streams were behovefull? 1888 F. H. HATCH *Gloss. Terms for Rocks* 11 **Eye-structure*. In this structure.. the foliated and secondary minerals are arranged in layers round the larger original constituents, producing lenticular forms which often bear a striking resemblance to eyes. 1744 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 35, I shall..distinguish it by the Name of *Eye-Sucker, as that Name conveys an Idea of the Manner how it lives. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Eye-sucker*, a small sea insect, which is sometimes found fixed by the snout to the Eyes of sprats. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Lands End* 440 When you have taken your first *eye-sweep, you cannot say which goddess is the fairest. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* (1786) I. 4 The *eye-trap of a good house. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 352 A got-up thing—a mere eye-trap. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 487 Galba..perceiving him and his wife beginne to bandy *eye-trickes and signes. 1779 DOLOND in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 332 The *eye-tube which contains the wires of the telescope. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 6 The elongation or contraction of the length of the body, by means of the eye-tube. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 43 They sende into each of the caules innumerable small *eye veynes. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 198 Dr. H. would persuade us to beleeve against our *eye-verdict. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 150 They do Him but eye-service, and He giveth them but *eye-wages. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 249 Most of them were but *eye-waiters. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 361 Not all the hair-pins, and *eye-washes, and affectations can equal it. 1884 C. T. BUCKLAND *Sk. Soc. Life India* ii. 45 Most officers of any tact understand the meaning of eye-wash. 1889 F. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* I. i, He came up to me with some eyewash or other about our being neighbours at Gorsecombe now. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. vi. 183 A long-beaked carrier, having large *eye-wattles. 1883 W. S. DUGDALE tr. *Dante's Purgatorio* XVII. 188 Through which thou couldst see no better than a mole does through his *eyeweb. 1876 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 472 When those *eye-wise..shall be lost In the great light. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. iv. 45 Love is but an *eye worme, which onely tickleth the head with hopes. *a* 1674 MILTON *Prose Wks.* (Jod.), **Eye-courtship*. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 28 My hostess..perswaded me to this holy *eye-wright.

† Eye, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Used erroneously for NYE, *neye*; *a neye* = *an eye*. Cf. ADDER, EYAS, etc.] A brood (of pheasants).

c 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296, I have founde a covey of pertrich..and eye of fesaunts. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 118. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 252 When you have found an Eye of Pheasants ..place your Nets hollow, loose, and circular-wise. 1725 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pheasant*.

† Eye, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 pl. **eyen.** (Of doubtful meaning: perh. some error.)

* *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 845 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fayne As rampande eyen do in the rayne.

Eye (əi), *v.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1]]

I. † 1. *trans.* To perceive with the eyes; to see. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 109 Eyest thou this filthood? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 77 Never in her life-time ever eyed the Princesse a more pleasing spectacle. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 64 They..who in the performing of divine duties, eye not God through them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 600 The paths of gods what mortal can survey? Who eyes their motion? 1779 J. NEWTON in *Olney Hymns* III. No. 58 His heart revives, if cross the plains He eyes his home.

2. To direct the eyes to, fix the eyes upon, look at or upon, behold, observe. Often with a word or phrase indicative of some feeling (*e. g.* anger,

suspicion, wonder, etc.). *To eye askance, askant*: see ASKANCE, ASKANT.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 148 Gentle Reader! Eye M. Jewel wel. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 40 Full many a Lady I haue ey'd with best regard. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 12 Eye well those heroes who have held their heads above water. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 443 They..eye the man, majestic in distress. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, They eyed the prisoners with curiosity. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, The public.. were eyeing..the empty platform. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* Poems (1877) 215 The knights eyed her in surprise. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* III. xii. 271 My father eyed her askant.

fig. 1689 HICKERINGILL *The Ceremony-Monger* Wks. (1716) II. 437 Eying nothing of..the Beauties of the Mind.

†**b.** To look upon, regard *as* (so and so). *Obs.*

1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 240 Eying men as mortal and mutable. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 67 We do not sufficiently eye God as the fountain..of all our excellency.

3. To keep an eye on; to observe narrowly.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 101 At one time or other I have..eyed the demeanours, issues and dispositions of sundry humors. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xviii. 9 And Saul eyed Dauid from that day. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxvi. (1647) 215 It being good to eye a suspicious person. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 385, I observed my wife to eye my eyes whether I did ever look upon Deb. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* (1712) 33 In consumptive Diseases some eye the Complexion of Moles. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 36 He sat, and ey'd the sun, and wished the night; Slow seemed the sun to move. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 139 He..succeeded in eyeing the bird to the distant passage..by which it entered and left its nest 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr* xiii. (1873) 120, I've stood and eyed the builders. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* I. iv. 81 Had eyed the lad hovering about the house.

†**4.** To have or keep in view; to aim at (a mark). Of an expression, text, etc.: To refer to. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 7 The aymed marke, which he had eide. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 219 In which are chiefly to be eyed the matter and forme. 1621–31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 34 The letter of the psalm reads David.. the spirit of the psalm eyes Christ. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 367 God, whom alone I eyed and respected. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 563 This my expression did eye another person. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xxii. § 3 Let the Glories of another World be ey'd. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 201 Therefore, eye him in all.

†**5.** *intr.* **a.** To look or appear to the eye. **b.** To have an eye *to*, look *to*. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 97 My becommings kill me, when they do not Eye well to you. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiv. 22 As if one were, for the contentment of this life; and the other, eying to that of the life to come.

II. 6. *trans.* To furnish with eyes, in senses 20 and 21 of the sb.

1854 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 30 In that [stage] of eying..4,000 [needles] per hour are..easily produced. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 48 On the tails eye hang a triangle also eyed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 933/1 The ends of the strands are 'eyed'.

Hence **Eye·ing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EYE.

a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 3 A wise eying of the hand of God in all we find to bear hard upon us.

Eye, obs. form of AWE, EGG.

Eyeable (əi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. EYE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be seen by the eye; also, that may be looked upon with pleasure; sightly.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 458 The furthest things on all sides eyeable Are village temples tapering to the skies. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 12/1 They take very good care to make their goods 'eyeable' and attractive to purchasers. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 327/2 Dr. Hime has spared no pains in making the pages eyeable.

Eyeass, obs. form of EYAS.

Eye-ball (əi·bǫl). [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + BALL.] = *Ball of the eye.* **a.** The apple or pupil. **b.** The eye itself within the lids and socket.

a. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 119 Hold up thy head: Look in mine eye balls. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 101 Your companie is as my eie-ball deere. 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* I. i, The brow of a Military face may not be offensive to your generous eyeballs. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 397 A fitful light in his eyeball glistened. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 219 Ere..these dimly lit eye-balls Feed to the full on thee.

b. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 369 Crush this hearbe into Lysanders eie, Whose liquor hath this vertuous propertie, To..make his eie-bals role with wonted sight. 1668 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* II. i, I feel..my eyeballs rowl. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xx, Their stony eye-balls glitter'd on In the red and smoky light. 1802 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 354 The eye-lid is very loose upon the eye-ball. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. 214 An arrow was in his eyeball. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 503 The eyeball is moved by six muscles.

Eye-beam (əi·bīm). [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + BEAM.] A beam or glance of the eye.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 28 So sweete a Kisse the golden Sun giues not..As thy eye beames. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *To a Lady*, Through those Crystalls our soules flitting, Shall a pure wreathe of eye-beames twine. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* (1786) II. 212 Her eye beams shoot through my soul. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vi. (1876) 155 Read the language of these wandering eye-beams.

†**Eye-bite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + BITE *v.*] *trans.* To bewitch with the eye.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 50 The Irishmen.. affirme, that not onelie their children, but their cattell are.. eyebitten, when they fall suddenlie sicke. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Eyebite*, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence †**Eye-biter,** one who 'eye-bites'. †**Eye-biting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 50 The Irishmen.. terme one sort of their witches eybiters. 1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 427 *Fascinus*, a bewitching or eye-biting. 1656 T. ADY *Candle in Dark* II. 104 Calling them eye-biting witches.

Eye-bolt (əi·bōult). [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + BOLT *sb.*] A bolt or bar having an eye at one end, to receive a hook, ring, etc.

1769 SMEATON in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. App. 586 The stones may be laid hold of by eye-bolts fixed in holes bored with a jumper. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 35 They are mostly fitted with a..sprig-eye-bolt driven in the middle of their ends. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 116 They hook the fixed blocks to the eye-bolts.

Eye·-bree. [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + BREE *sb.*¹]

†**a.** = EYE-LID. *Obs.* †**b.** = EYE-LASH. *Obs.* **c.** = EYE-BROW. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.*

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 352 Niwe ȝate cyse oferȝeseted mid þa eaȝbræwas. *c* 1300 *Song agst. Retinues* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 Sene is on is browe Ant on is eȝebrewe, That [etc.]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 137 b, The juice of it [mustarde]. is good..for the roughnes of the eybrees. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vii. 29 The fornication of a woman shall be knowen by the lifting vp of her eyes, and in her eye-bries. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* V. 17 All those long and stiffe haires which growe close aboue his vpper eye-brees. 1787 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Suppl.*

b. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 117 A horse when he beginnes to be olde, his temples waxe hollowe, his eye bries gray. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 67 Into the same hue do they dy their eie-breis, and eye-browes.

c. 1776 HERD *Scot. Songs* I. 210 And the sweat it dropt down Frae my very eye-brie. *a* 1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* 43 (in Scott *Minstr.*), Of filthy gar his ee-brees war. 1862 *Dialect of Leeds* 257 'Ee-brees', eyebrows. *Mod. Sc.* He is dirt up to the very ee-brees.

Eyebright (əi·brəit), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + BRIGHT.]

†**A.** *adj.* Bright to the eye, clear. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1607 *Lingua* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 381 The shooting stars, Which in an eye-bright evening seem to fall.

B. *sb.* **1.** The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*, formerly in repute as a remedy for weak eyes; = EUPHRASY.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 b, Thynges good for the eyes: Eyebryght: Fenell. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* xii. E vij, Take of the wood of Aloes, of eybright [etc.]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 203 He Fumitorie gets, and Eyebright for the eye. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 399 Eye bright. strengthens the head, eyes and memory, clears the sight. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 79 Eyebright flowers in June. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* III. 507 The purple vetch and eyebright soften the golden furs and glowing heath. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 271 We find ..eye-bright with thick fleshy leaves. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 790/2 The pretty little Eyebright..had at one time a great reputation as an eye-clearer.

b. *attrib.* Prepared from euphrasy. Also in names of other plants or medicaments used as remedies for weak sight.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lxii. § 3. 85 Eiebright Cow wheate. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 43 Drinke euerie morning a small draught of Eye-bright wine. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 39 The Eye-bright water of Repentance. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 118 Ey-bright oyl made of the flowers of Succory. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 60 Use Eye bright Tea daily. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Eyebright Cow-wheat*. The genus Bartsia.

†**2.** ? 'A kind of ale in Elizabeth's time' (Latham). *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* V. i, Men and women..[have] been seen to flock here..In days of Pimlico and Eye-bright.

Eyebrow (əi·brau). [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + BROW. Not in OE., which had only *éagbrǽw* EYE-BREE.]

1. The fringe of hair along the upper orbit of the eye, more or less arched in appearance.

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 27 *Supercilium*, the ridge of haire aboue the eye lids or the eye browes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 149 The Louer, with a wofull ballad Made to his Mistresse eye-brow. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 32 Above stand the Eye-Brows, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 79 An arched Ridge is extended, on which the Eye-brows are placed. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* III. xxvi, Shade thine eyebrows with thine hand. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 276 He had the arched eyebrow..of the beautiful Plantagenet face.

b. *pl.* Artificial imitations of the same, app. made of mouse-skin.

1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* III. i, Pr'y thee, wench, bring me my black eyebrows out of the next room. 1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 The Slattern had left in the Hurry..Her Lady's Complexion and Eyebrows at Calais. — *On the same* Poems 271 If we don't catch a Mouse To-night, Alas! no Eye-brows for To-morrow.

2. *Anat.* (see quot. 1840).

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 208 The organ of finding and recollecting places manifested itself strongly in the corners of his eye-brows. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 74 The eyebrows.. are two curved prominences formed by the orbicularis and occipito-frontalis muscles.

3. *Arch.* **a.** A moulding over a window. **b.** (See quot. 1842).

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 5 *Annulet*..in Architecture..a..Tince, Eye-brow. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* IV. iv. 162 Hatfield is built of brick; only the eyebrows of the windows..&c. are of stone. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 971 *Eyebrow*, a name sometimes given to the fillet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 Her Eye-brow-Box one Morning lost. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* (1840) 9 Your nose-borers..eyebrow-pluckers, would all want bread. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. iii. 66 Prominence of eyebrow region.

Hence **Eye·browed** *a.*, furnished with eyebrows; *transf.* (of a hill), having a growth of trees resembling an eyebrow. **Eye·browless** *a.*, without eyebrows.

1833 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 314 Steep scars, fringed and eye-browed with wild natural wood. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 2 Flock of white-eyebrowed goats. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxv, Those four male personages. complexionless and eyebrowless. 1884 *Miss. Herald* Sept. 375 They never yet had heard of such a thing as an eyebrowless child.

Eye·brow, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To frown (a person) *out of*; in quot. with *indirect pass.* **b.** To provide with (distinct) eyebrows.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xix, Rougeing, powdering..eyebrowing, and all concomitant stage tricks. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* iii. 15, I find it is only the unusual things..that you are eyebrowed out of.

Eyed (əid), *ppl. a.* [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + -ED².]

1. Furnished with eyes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1459 Youre father is in sleighte as Argus eyed. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. (1544) 54 A prince..Eyed as a tigre with reason and foresight. 1555 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 An Elephant..is..eyed lyke a swine. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 203 For Roffy is wise, and as Argus eyed. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 154 He who even now seemed eyed, eared, strong and flourishing; will suddenly wax blind, deafe, and fall to nothing. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 196 A wild and wanton pard, Eyed like the evening star.

fig. 1869 R. LYTTON *Orval* 117 The eyed air Sees not.

b. With *adj.* prefix, as *Argus-*, *blue-*, *fierce-*, *hollow-*, *two-*, *wet-eyed*: see the adjs.

†**c.** Gifted with sight, clear-sighted, sharp-sighted. Also *fig.* Wide awake *to*. *Obs.*

1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 82 Men..Eyde to their profit, but blinde to their paine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 7 They were both so watchfull and well eyde, That [etc.]. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 45 Borne blind they knew..And most miraculous, now perfect ey'd. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 87 A god, though blinde, yet eyed sufficiently to spie out two spirits.

2. Furnished with an eye. Cf. EYE 20, 21.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 215 By means of an eyed probe. 1886 *Academy* 22 May 358/2 Mr. Hall invented eyed-hooks [in fly-fishing].

3. Marked or ornamented as with eyes; dappled, spotted. *Eyed Hawk-Moth* (*Smerinthus Ocellatus*): a moth of the family *Sphingidæ*.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 450 Soft mossy lawns..eyed with blooms. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 50 Eyed like a peacock. 1825 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I., *Eyed*. a term used in speaking of the variegated spots in the peacock's tail. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 7 *Smerinthus Ocellatus.* The Eyed Hawk-Moth. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 53 That which perks and preens The eyed wing. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry.*

Eye·-draught. [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + DRAUGHT.] A drawing or plan made by the eye, not by actual measurement.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* 265 Eye Draught of the Solway Moss. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 20 *note*, The print..appears to be made from an Eye Draught. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 170 To take the dimensions of a place..make an eye-draught. 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse Heav.* 273 The stars ..being copied by eye-draughts from the charts.

Eye·ful, *sb.* [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] **a.** As much as the eye can take in at once. **b.** A minute quantity; a wink (of sleep).

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 865 We prefer a miniature picture of the Swiss Giantess to the giantess herself—an eyeful for one to an armful for ten. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 37 You drop off again, and get about an eyeful of sleep: lo, it is tinkle, tinkle, for matins. 1876 D. STEVENSON in *Gd. Words* 687 [We] with large eye-fuls took the landscape in.

Eye·ful, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] †**a.** Plainly to be seen. **b.** Careful; observant.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 396 He hung them up aloft upon a tamarisk bough As eyeful trophies. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'He's varry eeful over his brass', he is careful in laying out his money. 'Be eeful', mind what you are about.

Eye-glass (əi·glɑs), *sb.* [f. EYE *sb.*¹ + GLASS.]

†**1.** The crystalline lens of the eye. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 268 Your eye-glasse Is thicker then a Cuckolds Horne.

2. A glass to shield or protect the eye.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Wearing a visor with eye-glasses in it.

3. †**a.** A magnifying glass, a microscope (*obs.*). **b.** In mod. use, a lens of glass or crystal for assisting defective sight. *Double eye-glass*, (*pair of*) *eyeglasses*: two such lenses mounted side by side so as to assist the sight of both eyes; the name is by usage restricted to a pair of lenses to be held in the hand or kept in position by a spring on the nose; those which are secured by pieces of metal placed over the ears being called *spectacles*.

1767 HARMER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 283, I have often found, by the help of an eye-glass, that..I passed over great multitudes of eggs. 1807 *Director* I. 233 He uses his eye-glass more than his prayer-book. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxix, Eyes are bearable, but eye-glasses an abomination. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. ii. 17 The old man put a double gold eyeglass over his nose, and began to read. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxvii, She

fancied there had been something of the eye-glass manner about him. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* III, She wore gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

4. The lens at that end of any optical instrument to which the eye is applied.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 2 He useth three Eye-Glasses for his great Telescopes. 1672 Gregory in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 242 The..plano-convex eyeglass. 1704 Newton *Opticks* I. I. viii. (1721) 92 A pretty good Perspective..made with a concave Eyeglass. 1782 Ramsden in *Phil. Trans.* (1783) LXXIII. 99 Thus we have a system of eye-glasses which may be taken out of the telescope. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 384 The focal distance of the eye-glass. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 56 The solar focus of its eye-glass. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 31 The other to magnify this image, and from being next the eye of the observer, called the eye-glass.

5. A glass adapted for the application of remedies to the eye.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Eye Glass, *Scaphium oculare.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eye-glass*, a hollow cup-shaped glass for applying lotions to the eye.

Hence **Eyeglassed** *a.*, furnished with an eye-glass or eyeglasses.

1848 Clough *Bothie* I. 9 Noble ladies..Bowing their eye-glassed brows. 1891 M. E. Mann *Winter's Tale* II. II. iv. 181 The eyeglassed young man.

Eye-glass, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To look at through an eyeglass.

1888 J. Banion *Anglo-Irish* II. 221 Miss Gore..employed herself..in eye-glassing Gerald.

Eyehole (əi·hōul). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Hole.] **a.** The cavity or socket containing the orbit of the eye. **b.** A hole to look through. **c.** *dial.* (See quot.)

a. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 Let their eyes rot in their eye-holes, who will not receive Him home again. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Fen-holes*, the eye-sockets. 1888 J. Shallow *Templars Trials* 68 Wheat grows through the eyeholes of the skull.

b. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 406 A small eye-hole..enabled the in-dwellers to peep out. 1863 Sala *Breakfast in Bed* (1864) 286 A crumpled bit of pasteboard covered with black silk, with two eyeholes and a fringe of sham lace. 1876 Lockyer *Stargazing* 47 The stars were observed..through an eyehole, sliding on a fixed arc.

c. 1884 Holland *Gloss. Chester* (E. D. S.), *Eye-hole*, the depressions in a potato from which the buds spring. 1887 in Darlington *Folk-speech S. Cheshire* (E.D.S.).

Eye-lash (əi·læʃ). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Lash.] **a.** The row or line of hairs fringing the edge of the eye-lid. **b.** A single hair from the same.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 535 Even the eyelashes [of the Simia] are like ours. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. 68 Their..eye-lashes are of the same hue. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. v, The eye-lash dark, and downcast eye. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/2 Few birds..possess eye-lashes. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 235 Looking through their fingers or their eyelashes. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 646/2 She fought him [Sleep] to the last eye-lash.

Hence **Eye-lashed** *ppl. a.*, provided with eye-lashes; in quot. *transf.*

1854 Syd. Dobell *Balder* I. 5 Little window in the wall, Eye-lashed with balmy sprays of honeysuckle.

† Eye·last, Eye·list. *Sc. Obs.* [? f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + ME. *lest*, *last* fault.]

1. A flaw, deformity, defect.

1501 R. Bruce *Serm.* B viij, The last eyelast that appeareth in this denunciatioun is this. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 357 Ony defaulte or Eilest, be þe quhilk the richt or possessioun of the saidis landis may be challangeit. 1610 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 761 They fand thrie or four dangerous eyelistis that they could not digest. 1624 Calderwood *Ep. Chr. Brother* 12 The uncomely eye-lasts required to be introduced upon the sound work of this Sacrament. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 142 From any ee-list I'm free.

2. A grievance, grudge; ill-will, malice.

1584 J. Carmichael in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 415 To repare all bygane elistis. 1595 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 349 All and sindrie personis amangis quhome deidlie feid and eleist is presentlie standing. 1644 D. Hume *Hist. Douglas* 87 These two lived after..without suspition, grudge, or eye-list on either partie.

Eyeless (əi·lės), *a.* [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + -less.]

1. Without eyes. **a.** Of certain animals: Having no eyes. **b.** Of a needle: Made without an eye. **c.** Of a plant, etc.: Without buds.

1570 in Levins *Manip.* 91. *a* 1822 Shelley *Assassins* ii. in *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 171 The eyeless worms of earth. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 12 In..the great cave of Kentucky are found numerous small eyeless fishes. 1871 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 275 Paris has sewers, and strange, eyeless..beings swarm through them.

2. Deprived of the eyes, having the eyes removed.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 126 What Torch is yond that vainely lends his light To grubs, and eyelesse Sculles? 1605 — *Lear* III. vii. 96 Turne out that eyelesse Villaine. 1671 Milton *Samson* 38 Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him Eyeless in Gaza. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 145 The vengeance vowed for eyeless Polypheme. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. vi, Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole. 1837 Whittier *Poems, Wife of Manoah* 15 An eyeless captive. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xv. 194, I am haunted with spectres eyeless and handless.

3. Blind, sightless. **a.** Without eyes or eyesight, *lit.* and *fig.* **b.** Not using the eyes, undiscriminating; without aid from the eyes.

1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* 164 The eye-lesse night. 1717 Addison tr. *Ovid's Met.* III. 605 Pentheus only durst deride The Cheated People, and their Eyeless Guide. 1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* III. 227 [He] for a pilot eyeless Chance employ'd. 1814 Cary *Dante, Purgatory* XIII. 61 As never beam Of noonday visiteth the eyeless man, E'en so [etc.]. 1859 Tennyson *Idylls, Vivien* 106, I saw the little elf-god eyeless once. 1867 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 464 Sunshine is of no use in an eyeless world. 1871 Morley *Condorcet* Crit. Misc. (1878) 73 The fortuitous vagaries of an eyeless destiny. 1877 Morris *Sigurd* III. 278 The hungry eyeless sword.

4. Not to be reached by the eye. *rare.*

1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars..They shall ever pass at all but eyeless distance.

† Ey·elest. *Obs.* Also 3 **æielest.** [:—OE. **egellest*, f. *egeleds* Aweless.] Fearlessness.

c 1275 Lay. 19291 Hii dude ofte onwreste al for heye-leste [*c* 1205 æie-leste].

Eyelet (əi·lĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4 **oilet**, 5 **oylette**, **olyet**, **-tte**, 7 **eielet**, **eylet**, 7– **eyelet**. [ME. *oilet*, a. Fr. *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye: the mod. form is influenced by association with Eye and -let.]

1. a. A small round hole in cloth, sail-cloth, etc., worked like a button-hole for the passage of a lace, ring, or rope; also Eyelet-hole. **b.** A short metal tube, having its ends flattened for the same purpose.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxvi. 5 The curtyn shal haue fifti oiletis in either parti. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 9 At euery Eylet the Needle left hanging by the silke. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down. *a* 1764 Lloyd *To G. Colman*, Peeping the curtains eyelet through.

transf. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* VII. Wks. (1888) 288/1 Winding up his mouth..into an orifice..a lurking eyelet, small and only not invisible.

2. An aperture or loophole for observation; *rarely* for the discharge of missiles.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Olyet, hole yn in a walle. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 630 Forto han smeten him..Thorwh the oylettes of his helm. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiii, A woman..with a black mask on, through the eyelets of which her eyes twinkled strangely. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. vii. 336 In which there are loop-holes or eylets for arrows. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* iii. (1864) 65 Eyelet of observation.

3. A small eye. *lit.* and *fig.*

1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 With eyelets, by the fat flesh squeez'd together. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 379 Wicked eyelets, wicked mouth, Face me fairly, tell me truth! 1848 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 335 Eyelets (*ocelli*) two, small, black. 1876 Hardy *Hand Ethelb.* II. xlvi. 233 They could discern eyelets of light.

† b. A small eye or bud of a plant or tree. *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* VI. vi. 737 If it [the vine stock] haue put forth any eielet, you may rub it off with your finger. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 348 Shoots..full of sappe, hauing grosse and thicke-set eyelets.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1864 Webster, *Eyelet-ring*, a small ring of metal, ivory, &c. inserted in an eyelet to prevent wearing. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Eyelet-punch*, a device used at the desk for attaching papers together by eyeleting. 1880 *Catal. Tool Wks. Sheffield* 80 Best bright Eyelet Closing Pliers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 813/2 It is a mere eyelet slit of a strait.

Eye·let (əi·lĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make eyelets in: *lit.* and *fig.*

1832 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 323 The cockneys..eyeleted the royalists at Brentford in 1642.

Hence **Eye·leted** *ppl. a.* **Eye·leting** *vbl. sb.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Eyeleting-machine*, a machine for attaching eyelets to garments and other objects. 1885 Newhall in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 286/2 Self-feeding eyeleting machine, foot-power. 1891 *Ch. Times* 27 Feb. 209/3 Advt., [A card]..eyeleted for hanging up. *Mod.* Eyeleted luggage-labels.

Eyeleteer (əilĕtī·ə·1). [f. prec. sb. + -eer.] (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Eyeleteer*, a stabbing instrument of the work-table, to pierce eyelet-holes.

Eyelet-hole (əi·lĕt,hōul), *sb.* Forms: 6 **ilet-**, 6–7 **oylet-**, 6–9 **eylet-**, 7 **eylot-**, **ilot-**, **oilet-**, 7–8 **ey(e)lid-**, 8 **eilet-**, 9 **oilete-**, 7– **eyelet-**. [f. Eyelet *sb.* + Hole.]

1. = Eyelet 1 a; also a hole for inserting a metal eyelet (see Eyelet 1 b).

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 573 A Brigandine made of many folds of Canvas with Oylet-holes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 184/2 The thong must lye..on the rupture, which must on both his sydes have 2 eyletholes. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* VII. 31 The eylot holes of the saile. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxiv. 144 Splinters made..with fitting fillets and bands, on which there are small eylid holes. 1743 Zollman in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 365 A sort of Boat of Turkey Leather..with..Eilet-holes for receiving Hooks. 1768 Falconer *Shipw.* II. 335 The reef-lines next..Through eyelet-holes..were reeved. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph., Downing Street* 45 This poor tailor's-bodkin, hardly adequate to bore an eylet-hole. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 206 Wool and flax, with silk for the lappets and the eyelet holes, were the common materials.

transf. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 132 Twill be a good while ere you wish your skin full of ilet holes. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* II. iii, Or let my skin be punch'd full of oylet-holes with the bodkin of derision.

2. a. A small hole for the purpose of observation. **b.** A hole or slit for the discharge of missiles.

a. 1797–1803 Foster in *Life & Corr.* 1846 I. 178 An eyelet-hole, through which I fancied visions of entrancing beauty. 1848 W. H. Ainsworth *Lancs. Witches* I. x, Nor was she long in discovering a small eyelet-hole in the carving which commanded the room. 1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 15 Scarcely any of the helmets have eyeletholes, but the viser was in general left partly open.

b. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 606 Embrasures for guns and eyelet holes for musketry. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 260 In a fortification external windows must be wholly avoided or reduced to mere eyelet-holes.

3. *nonce-use* = Eyehole a.

a 1845 Hood *Jack Hall* xix, Death..gave a wink, As well as eyelet holes can blink.

Hence **Eye·let-hole** *v.* **a.** *intr.* To make eyelet-holes. **b.** *trans.* To make eyelet-holes in; to pierce through and through; to riddle. **Eye·let-holed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with eyelet-holes. **Eye·let-ho·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 71 These lovers are to eylet-hole one another in Miss Biddy's presence. 1890 Barwick *Disc. Manuall Weapons* 21 Ilet holed dublets very easie. 1845 Dickens *Chimes* 63, I introduced pinking and eyelet-holeing among the men.

Eyeliad, obs. var. of Oeillade.

Eyelid (əi·lid). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Lid.] One of the lids or covers of the eye, distinguished as *upper* and *lower*; one of the movable folds of skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eye at pleasure.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Swifte as þe sunne gleam þe sc[heot from est into west, ase þin] ehe-lid tuneð ant openeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19788 (Cott.) Wit þis sco lifted hir eien lidd. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. viii. (1495) 114 A foure foted beeste wythout eye lyddes is feble of syghte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 His ee ledis aaken reson of men. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, Put it thorow the ouer igh lid and so of that other. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 7 O Sleepe, O gentle Sleepe, how haue I frighted thee That thou no more wilt weigh mine eye-lids downe. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 870 Those that are Pore-blinde..doe much gather the Eye-lids together. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. ix. (1695) 68 How frequently do we..cover our Eyes with our Eye-lids, without perceiving that we are at all in the dark? 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 535 The eyes [of the Simia]..have an upper and under eye-lid, exactly as in our own species. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xv, The eyelid scarce had time to wink. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 Touching the edge or inner surface of the upper eye-lid.

Comb. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 31 The eyelid-like valve which guards the entrance of the great veins.

fig. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xli. 9 His eyen as eyelidis of the morntid. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 25 Under the opening eyelids of the Morn We drove afield. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xxv, Gilded clouds Arching an eyelid for the glowing Morn. 1862 B. Taylor *Poets Jrnl., Mystic Summer*, And sweeter eyelids has the Day.

b. *Phrases.* † *To hang* (*a thing*) *by the eyelids*: to keep in suspense. *To hang by the eyelids*: to have a very slight hold, be in a dangerous position.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 354, I would fain have things at an end, and not hang them by the eyelids thus. 1778 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 177 General Lee's affair hangs by the eyelids. 1877 J. T. Fields *Underbrush* (1881) 11 A magic quarto..with one of the covers hanging by the eyelids.

† Eye·ly, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + -ly.] Visible to the eye.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 252 b, A certeine eyely and euident demonstration.

Eye·mark. [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Mark.] **a.** Something marked, or to be marked by the eye; an object to look at; a spectacle. Cf. Footmark. † **b.** The action of looking upon, marking with the eye; observation.

1595 Southwell *Tri. Death* (1596) 24 There are..better eie-marks in youre fortune than a sisters losse. 1654 tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xl. § 29. 272 Where the limit or Eye marck stood. 1840 De Quincey *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. III. 327 Not..the want..of eyemarks, where all is one blank ocean of sand.

Eyepiece (əi·pīs). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Piece.]

1. *Optics.* The lens or combination of lenses, usually two in number, known respectively as the *field-glass* and *eye-glass*, at the eye-end of a telescope, or other optical instrument, by which the image, formed by the mirror or object-glass, is viewed and magnified.

The principal kinds of eye-pieces are (*a*) the *Huyghenian*, or so-called *negative* from the fact of its forming the image between the lenses; (*b*) the *Ramsden*, or common astronomical, called *positive* because the image is formed outside the field-glass; (*c*) the *erecting* or *terrestrial* for ordinary telescopes, which presents the object in an erect position.

1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 155 The common eye-piece with two convex glasses. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xliii. 360 Achromatic eyepieces..may be composed of two or three lenses. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 40 The two [eye-glass and field-glass] when combined are termed the eye-piece. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 111 The Achromaticity of the Huyghenian Eyepiece.

b. *attrib.* as *eyepiece micrometer.* (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Eye-piece Micrometer*, a graduated slip of glass introduced through slits in the eye-piece tube, so as to occupy the center of the field.

2. *Australian.*

1880 *Leeds Mercury* 16 Nov. 7 The power of a lazy free-selector to pick out the eye-piece of a squatter's run.

Eye-pit. [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Pit.] **a.** The pit or socket of the eye. **b.** The depression between the eye and the orbit.

c 1275 *Death* 241 (Cotton) in *O.E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his

eye-puttes ase a bruþen leð. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 78 This animal [Antelope]..has deeper eyepits than the former. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 412 By the depth of the eye-pit we are enabled to form some idea of the age of the horse. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 58 His eye-pits red with rust of ancient tears.

Eyer (əi·ər), *sb. rare.* [f. EYE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who eyes; one who looks at; an observer.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 13 The hende Egle the eyere of hem all. 1611 COTGR., *Regardeur*, a looker..eyer, beholder. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 The sutor was as diligent an eyer of her. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Knights* 69 That aged eyer of the bread.

Eyer, var. of AIRE *v.*

Eyer, obs. form of HEIR.

Eyer(e, obs. f. AIR.

† Ey·(e)rer. *Obs.* Also 5 **ayrer.** [f. *eyre,* var. of AIRE *sb.*2 or *v.* + -ER 1.] A brood falcon. Also *attrib.*

1399 in *Archæol.* XXI. 89 Hit was a eyrer good & able, to his lord ryȝt profitable. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij a, How a ma..shall take an hawke fro the Eyrer. Who so takys an hawke from the Eyerer: hym behoueth to doo wisely. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 17 That no Man take any Ayrer Faulcon .. nor purposely drive them out of their Coverts.. to cause them to go to other Coverts to breed.

Eyerie, -y, obs. ff. of AERIE.

Eyes, obs. f. of EYAS.

Eye-salve. *Obs.* exc. *fig.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SALVE.] Ointment for the eyes.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 114 *Colliria*, eagsealfe. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 1852 Hallȝhe lækehedom And sawless eȝhesallfe. 1526 BIBLE (Tindale) *Rev.* iii. 18 Anoynt thyne eyes with eye salve, that thou mayste se. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 137 An Eye-salue made of the iuice of ground Iuie. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 203 Go, dress thine eye with eyesalve.

fig. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* G iv, Anoynt thyne eyes ..with the eye salve of clerenes which is Jesus Christe. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 30 If we will but purge with sovrain eyesalve that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 69 Where grace, as the only eye-salve, doth not restore the sight.

† Eye·sene. *Obs.* Also 2 eɔ-, 3 æh-, eæh1, ex-, 4 eiȝe-sene, -seon. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + ME. SENE sight.] Eyesight, presence.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Ech eorþe scal hwakien on his ecsene. *c* 1205 LAY. 8229 Ut of þin æh senen [1275 hehseht]. *c* 1275 *Prayer to Virgin* 36 in *O.E. Misc.* (1872) 196 Þat ich nocut at dai of dome beo flemed of þin exsene. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 2222 Anon of lond he ches, Out of markes eiȝe sene.

Eye-servant (əi·sɔ:rvănt). *arch.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVANT.] One who serves the eye; one who does his duty only when under the eye of his master or employer.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 394 The most part of servants are but eye-servants. 1613 *Answ. Uncasing Machivils Instr.* F iij b, Keepe not an eye seruant within thy doore. 1628 FLAVEL *Fear* 19 'Tis the reproach of the servants of men to be eye-servants. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. (1881) 6 No one..will ever say, Here was the finger of a hollow eye-servant.

Eye-serve, *v.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVE *v.*] *trans.* To wait upon with the eyes; to watch.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 181 They [sparrows]..Eye-serve the goose for its superfluous down.

Eye-server. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVER.] = EYE-SERVANT.

1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xviii, I will have no eye-servers under me. 1870 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* I. 16 The man who loiters when the master is away is an eye-server.

Eye-service. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVICE.] a. The action or conduct of an eye-servant; service performed only under inspection or under the master's eye. † b. Service seen by the eye; outward or formal worship. c. The homage of the eye; respectful and admiring looks. *rare.*

1526-34 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 22 Not with eye service as men pleasers. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpe.* 163 Se thou serue him .. not wyth eye-seruice fainedly. 1688 DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 26 All their duty will be turned into eye-service. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. (1871) III. 417 This [religion] makes men obey, not with eye-service, but in sincerity of heart. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 55 Servants that can be trusted to give something better than eye-service.

b. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. 2 [To] bring the inward acts of the Spirit to the outward..ey-Service of the body.

c. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxvi, They [ladies] were worth looking at..but none so well worth eye-service as my own beloved Lorna.

Eye-serving, *a.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVING.] That serves only under the master's eye; requiring the master's eye.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 15 This eye-serving age is quickly gone to all deceit, if we lacke lookers on.

Eyeship (əi·ʃip). [f. EYE *sb.*1 + -SHIP.] The dignity of being an eye.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 29 The senate bids his eyeship welcome; And asks his presence to the hall.

Eye·shot. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SHOT.]

1. The range of the eye, seeing distance, view. Only in phrases (*To come,* etc.) *beyond, in, out of, within eyeshot of.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. i, When we come in eye-shot, or presence of this lady. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* II. ii, I am..out of eye-shot from the other windows. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375, I have .. crawled within fair eye-shot, and..watched their movements. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 876 Here in your sight and eyeshot of these men. 1867 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 54 Boys beyond eyeshot of the tithing-man.

fig. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 4 The instant he comes within eye-shot of the fulfilment of his hopes.

2. A 'shot' from the eye; a glance, prospect.

1615 SYLVESTER *Tobacco battered* 291, The Pest .. Or deadly Ey-shot of a Basilisk. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* v. i, How shall I bear the Eye-Shot of the Crowd in Court? 1709 — *Tatler* No. 52 P 3 The Sexes seem to separate themselves, and draw up to attack each other with Eye-shot. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxviii, The windows.. afforded..extensive eye-shots over hill and valley. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 210 Vernon sent one of his vivid eyeshots from one to the other.

Eye·sight (əi·səit). [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SIGHT.]

1. The power or faculty of seeing; sight: attributed also to the heart, soul, etc.

c 1200 *Ormin* 1867 Þatt Drihhtin shollde ȝifenn usa God sawless eȝhesihhþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25470 (Cott.) Ert clene and elen sight. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 44 Whantynge of eyesight in peyn doth me bynde. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 98 But him was ȝovun iȝe-siȝt, for al his grete noise. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 207 The eysight is still good. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 420 The Basilisk and Eagle cannot match his eye-sight. 1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Juice,* It .. strengthens the Eye-sight. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 330 These organs .. manifest themselves to .. the eye-sight. 1873 BAIN in R. Stewart *Conserv. Force* viii. 231 A miser has to pay a high fee to the surgeon that saves his eyesight.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 452 [It] blinds The eyesight of Discov'ry. 1849 ROBERTSON *Sermons* Ser. I. x. 167 To our blinded eyesight it seems a cruel will. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xx. 111 The only eye-sight employed is the critical.

† 2. The action or fact of seeing or looking; the use of the eyes, look, gaze, observation, view; an instance of this, a look. *To set good eyesight on*: to look hard at. *Obs.* exc. in *By, from, in* (*a person's*) *eyesight.*

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Mine sunnen..beoð .. grisliche in þine eih sihðe. *a* 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 143 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 For sinful man-is ein siȝt ne let us neuer ben inchend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4300 (Cott.) Quilum allan wit an ei sight. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 56 Won off the wenches .. sett goode eyesight on hym. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 25 So shal ye Lorde rewarde me..acordinge to the clenes of my handes in his eye sighte. 1573 GOLDING *Calvin on Job* 76 Then must wee consider euen by eye sight, that our lyfe..slydeth away from us. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xix. (1648) 135 That in Josephus which he sets down from his own eye-sight. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 20 Things..known to us by the best evidence, by eye-sight. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 6 His comparisons..are drawn from actual eye-sight.

3. The range of the eye, sight, view.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 And het swiðe don hire ut of his ehsihðe. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Ich ne mai ne ne dear cum lufsum god in þin ehsihþe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7236 He wole not..have God in his iye sight. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 608 That profered you golde and fe, Out of myne eye-syght for to be. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 239 His tongue all impatient to speake and not see Did stumble with haste in his cie-sight to be. 1633 EARL MANCH. *At Mondo* (1636) 86 The minde contemplating heaven, walkes beyond eye-sight.

Hence † **Eye-sighted** *a.*, gifted with eye-sight.

1631 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bucer* (1867) 154 The most judicious and best eye-sighted fryers.

† **Eye·some,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **eysome.** [f. EYE *sb.*1 + -SOME.] Pleasant to the eyes.

1584 SOUTHWELL *Ep. Comfort* xiv. 191 b, Our syghte shall feede on the most glorious and eysome maiestye of the place.

Eyesore (əi·sō·ɹ). [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SORE *sb.*]

† 1. A soreness of the eyes. *Obs.*

(In quot. *a* 1300 perh. an adj.)

?*a* 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 272 Betere is eyesor þen al blynd, quoþ Hendyng. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 76 a, Dates ..ar hurtfull for them that haue..the eysore and..the tooth ache. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 94 Muche lookyng so, breedth much eie sore.

2. Something permanently offensive to the sight; an ugly mark or feature.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. viii. 2 The spottes..be a great deformyte and eye sore. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. 222 These eyesores and blemishes in continual attendants about the service of Gods sanctuary. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 51 To bee..sickle hought behinde..is not amisse, though it be a little eye-sore. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 19 b, He is continually repenting and fretting at the Eye-sore. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 136 This, in parks much exposed, is found a very serious eye-sore. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* viii. 288 All the eyesores on the Surrey bank of the river.

† b. On a horse: A scar; also a flaw, defect. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1346/4 A dapple grey Gelding..an eye sore above his hoof upon one of his hinder legs. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* I. i, He's the best peice of Man's flesh in the Market; not an Eyesore in his whole body. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4795/4 An Eye-sore on the near hind Foot caused in Pacing.

3. A cause of annoyance, offence, or vexation; an object of dislike or disgust.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 137 He might haue been an Iyesore to all. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 63/2, I wote well how great an eiesore I am in your sight. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 98 Thou shalt be a burthen, and an Eye sore to thy friends. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Hants* 125 The French..to whom they have always been an Eye-sore. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 119 The onion patches of Pyquag were an eyesore to Jacobus Van Curlet and his garrison. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* x. (1877) 206 Many of their neighbours are eyesores to them, and the very sight of them interrupts their repose.

attrib. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 59 Antiquated and eyesore erections.

Eye·sore, *a.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SORE *a.*] That has sore eyes. Hence **Eye·soreness,** soreness of the eyes; in quot. *fig.* Offensive ugliness.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 333/1 A bower of charm to the æsthetic sense in the midst of a dirty money-grubbing eye-soreness.

Eye·splice. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SPLICE *sb.*] A splice made by turning up the end of a rope, and interlacing its strands with those of the upper part.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) N n, The eye-splice being intended to make a sort of eye. at the end of a rope. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lx. 312 Both ends of the line are exposed; the lower end terminating in an eye-splice, or loop. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 284.

Eye·spot. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SPOT *sb.*]

1. a. A spot resembling an eye. b. A rudimentary eye. c. In a coco-nut: = EYE 12 b.

a. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 57 In Chœrocampa tersa, there is an eye-spot on each segment. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 10 Calanthe Sandhurstiana. with an eye-spot at the base of the lip. 1890 J. P. BALLARD *Among the Moths* 32 His..wings showing two large and elegant eye-spots.

b. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 188 One or more eyespots are sometimes seated on the ganglion. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* viii. 116 In the young Lamprey two pigment spots replace the single 'eye spot' of the Lancelot.

c. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wanderings* I. ii. 27 The three eye-spots seen at the end of a cocoa-nut.

2. A kind of lily of a violet or black colour, having a red spot in the middle of each leaf.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xx, Here amid her sable cup Shines the red eye-spot..The solitary twinkler of the night.

Hence **Eye·spotted** *ppl. a.*, having spots resembling eyes.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 95 Iunoes Bird in her eye-spotted traine. 1883 *Times* 11 June 4/5 A splendid peacock with a luxuriant train of eye-spotted feathers.

Eyess(e, obs. f. of EYAS.

Eye·string. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + STRING *sb.*] In *pl.* The strings (i.e. muscles, nerves, or tendons) of the eye. (The 'eyestrings' were formerly supposed to break or crack at death or loss of sight.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Induct., Crack, eye-strings.. let me be ever blind. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* II. i, The last words that my dying father spake, Before his eye-strings brake. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 17, I would haue broke mine eye-strings; crack'd them, but To looke vpon him. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1647) 96 When once those eye-strings begin to break, the heart-strings hold not out long after. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 108 All his eye-strings with the fire did strut. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. i, Gaze on thee 'till my Eye-strings crackt with Love. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 178 See.. that their [sheep's] Gums be red, the Eye-strings ruddy. 1776 TOPLADY *Bk. Praise* 159 When my eyestrings break in death. 1778 *Arminian Mag.* I. 268 His Eye-strings were broke, his Speech entirely gone.

Eyet, obs. f. AIT.

† **Eye·thurl.** *Obs.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + THURL.] An eye-hole, a window; also *pl.* the eye-windows.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* IV. iii. P 3 Ða ontynde se blacoop ðæt eaȝh-þyrl ðære cyricean. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne ehþurl. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Heo þa..biheolden þurh an eyþurl as heo bed hire beoden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Þurh eie þurles deað haueð hire inȝong into þe soule. *Ibid.* 70 Nout one our earen, auh ower eie þurles tuneð azein idel speche.

Eye·tooth. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + TOOTH; cf. Ger. *augenzahn,* Du. *oogtand.*] A tooth immediately under or next to the eye, orig. one of the upper canine teeth (see CANINE *tooth*), but now extended to the lower also.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Den Machelière,* the eye tooth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 379 The eye teeth of a Lion. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal.* 255 Live still gnashing of thy great eye-teeth. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 41 The next [teeth] one on each side .. called *Canini,* in English Eye Teeth. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amuseм. Ser. & Com* 87 The Eye-teeth of Flying Toads. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 159 The two superior .. are called Eye-teeth, from the Communication of Nerves which is betwixt them and the Eyes. 1832 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 77 The Upper Canine Teeth are the longest in the jaws, and for this reason, are vulgarly denominated Eye-teeth. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 81 Milk-teeth..consist of four incisors..two canines, or eye-teeth; and four molars, in each jaw.

fig. 1740 PARDON *Dyche's Dict.* (ed. 3), *Eye-teeth*..Quickness or sharpness of understanding and parts.

b. *Phrases.* Chiefly *fig. To cut one's eye-teeth*: to get out of babyhood. *To draw any one's eye-teeth*: to take the conceit out of him. † *To have one's eye-teeth*: to be wide-awake.

1730 MORIER in Atterbury *Misc. Wks.* V. 147 There is no dealing with him without having one's eye-teeth. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xvi. 147 Them are fellers cut their eye-teeth afore they ever sot foot in this country. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. i. 1 Guess these Yanks must look alive ..unless they should happen to enjoy having their eye-teeth drawn. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civility.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 7 Like progress that is made by a boy 'when he cuts his eye-teeth'.

Eye·water (əi·wɔ̄tə:). [f. EYE *sb.* + WATER *sb.*] a. Water, i.e. either natural tears, or an abnormal overflow (*stillicidium*), 'tear in the eye', flowing

from the eye. Rare in *pl.* b. A lotion for the eye. c. The humours (aqueous or vitreous) of the eye. d. *Slang.* = Gin.

a. 1590 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 125 What anger so fiery that may not be quenched with eye-water, sith a weeping supplyant rebateth the edge of more than a lyon's fury. 1845 G. Murray *Islaford* 169 To roll Sorrow's eye-waters from their dark abode. 1849 Thackeray *Lett.* 50, I can hardly see as I write for the eye-water, but it isn't with grief.

b. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 106 All sorts of Eye-waters, such as that of Elder well. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 61 An excellent Eye Water. 1818 S. F. Gray *Supp. to Pharmacopœias* 237 Common eye water. *Ibid.* 235 Blue eye water. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. I. vii. (1876) 190 Love is not a hood, but an eye-water.

c. 1874 Coues *Field Ornith.* I. vii. (1890) 57 Eye-water.. is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy].

d. 1869 Whyte Melville *M. or N.* I. vi. 118 Two bob an' a bender, and a three of eye-water, in? 1886 *Judy* 4 Aug. 58 Jiggered gin, dog's nose and Paddy's eye-water.

Eye-wink. [f. Eye *sb.*[1] + Wink *sb.*] a. A wink or motion of the eye, a look or glance. b. The time it takes to wink the eye; an instant.

a. 1598 Shake. *Merry W.* II. ii. 72 They could neuer get an eye-winke of her. 1818 Keats *Endym.* IV. 267 Before young Bacchus' eye-wink turning pale. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* X. 921 'Twixt her placid eyewinks.

b. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 88 Until all time dwindle to a mere eye-wink. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 3/1 You touch a tiny switch..and in an eye-wink your glass button-hole becomes an incandescent lamp.

Similarly **Eye-winker,** eyelash or eyelid.

1808 Jamieson, *Ee-winkers* the eye-lashes. *a* 1833 A. Picken *Changeable Charlie,* The burley scoundrel lifted up his eye-winkers. 1881 *Pennsylv. School Jrnl.* XXX. 57 Every..hair and eye-winker, revolving 'on its own hook'.

Eyewi·tness. [f. Eye *sb.*[1] + Witness.]

†1. One who gives testimony to what he has seen with his own eyes. *Obs.*

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 43 One Eye wytnesse, is of more value, than tenne eare wytnesses. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1278 Which yet to prove more true, he meant to see, And an ey-witnes of each thing to bee.

2. One who can give testimony from his own observation; one who has seen a thing done or happen.

1590 Sir J. Smyth in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 57, I do not write the same of mine owne certaine knowledge, as a eye wittnesse. 1611 Bible 2 *Pet.* I. 16 Wee..were eye witnesses of his Maiestie. 1615 W. Hill *Mirrour of Maiestie* 89 The death of such a sonne.. whereof shee was an eyed witnesse. 1694 Ld. Molesworth *Acc. Denmark* 44 Received not only from eye-witnesses, but also from some of the principal..Actors. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 17 Leo Africanus describes, as an eye-witness, the making of tar in Mount Atlas. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* I. 17 Brantome, an eye-witness..informs us. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 93 Different estimates were formed even by eyewitnesses. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 180 It is the narration, by an eye-witness, of the memorable *coup d'etat* of 1851.

†3. The result of actual observation; a report made by one who was present. *Obs.*

1627 Hakewill *Apol* I. I. § 5. 9 By the eye-witnesse of Ioachimus Rheticus, and others, it hath been proved. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1594 Give us..Eye-witness of what first or last was done.

Hence **Eyewi·tnessing** *vbl. sb.*

1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* iv. 154 Had they been revealed by vision as a piece of eye-witnessing.

Eyey (əi,i), *a.* [f. Eye *sb.*[1] (sense 20 d) + -y.] Full of eyes or holes.

1884 Holland *Gloss. Chester* (E. D. S.) 116 Cheese is said to be eyey when it contains holes full of rancid whey

Eyger, obs. f. of Eager.

Eyghe, obs. f. of Awe.

Eyght(e, obs. f. of Ait, Eight.

Eyghte, obs. f. of Aught *sb.*[1]

Eyȝtyndele: see Eightin.

Eygre, var. of Eagre; obs. f. of Eager.

Eyir, obs. f. of Air.

Eykorn, obs. f. of Acorn.

Eylace, obs. f. of Alas.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C ij, Eylace how lightlye maie one perceave, when the wemen love.

Eylde, obs. form of Yield.

Eyldyng, obs. form of Elding[1].

Eyl(e, var. of Ail *sb.*[2] *Obs.*; obs. f. Ail *v.*

Eyle, obs. form of Aisle, Ill.

Ey·lebourn, *dial.* Also **nailbourne.** [Of obscure origin; quot. 1480 would suggest that it is f. Ail *sb.* trouble, affliction + Bourn; but this may be popular etymology.] (See quots.)

c 1480 Warkworth *Chron.* 24 [mentions an intermittent stream near St. Albans, called Wenere (interpreted 'woo watere'), the flowing of which was 'a tokene of derthe, or of pestylence, or of grete batayle'; and adds:] Also there has ronne dyverse suche other wateres, that betokenethe lykewyse; one at Lavesham in Kent, and another byside Canturbury called Naylborne. 1677 Plot *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 30 Of these [springs] there are many in the County of Kent, which .. they call Nailbournes there. 1719 Harris *Hist. Kent* 171 Such..as in this County they call an Eylebourn; (or vulgarly a Nailbourn) which is a Spring that rises all of a sudden out of the Ground, runs a while like a Torrent and then disappears. *Ibid.* 240 There is a famous Eylebourn which rises in this Parish and sometimes runs but a little way..now and then it goes with a very strong Stream, 1727 Lewis *Faversham* 4 The brakish Creek, into which a spring or Nail-bourne from Ospringe falls. 1736 in Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 38. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kent. Dialect* (E. D. S.), *Eylebourne, Nailbourn,* an intermittent spring.

Ey·ling. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–7 **elyng,** 6–7 **eling(e,** 7 **eyling,** 9 *dial.* **ealin.** [perh. f. *ele* 'wing', Aisle + -ing[2].]

†1. ? An aisle or wing of a church. See Aisle 1. *Obs.*

1400 *Acct Roll Vicars Choral, York,* In emendatione i elyng'. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* IX. 464 To be bur' [in the church of Skipton] in the north elyng.

2. A 'lean-to' or shed attached to a house. *dial.*

1625 *Court Roll, Wakefield,* Partem i domus vocatam elinge. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Ealin',* a shed set against another building..From the verb to heel or lean over.

†3. ? A 'bay' of a barn. *Obs.*

1662 in *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 51 An eyling of a barn.

Eylod, ? var. of Allod.

c 1500 *Melusine* 108 He that shuld enheryte the chyef eylod shuld not be able to kepe no grete houshold.

Eylsum, obs. ff. of Halesome, Wholesome.

Eym(e, *Sc.* var. Eme, *Obs.*, uncle.

Eymbre, -bery, eymery, obs. ff. of Ember[1].

Eyme, obs. f. of Aim.

Eynd (əind). *dial.* [app. a var. of And(e 2.] (See quot.)

1865 W. White *E. Eng.* II. 176 The Eynd, or watersmoke, as it is called in Norfolk, is a remarkable phenomenon, occurring mostly between spring and autumn, and with peculiar suddenness.

†**Ey·ndill,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [? connected with *aynd,* Ande *sb.*] *intr.* To be jealous. Const. *on.*

1576 Maitland *Old Age* in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* II. 310 Scho will not eyndill on me now And I sa ald.

Hence † **Ey·ndland, -ing** *ppl. a.* jealous.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 57, I am the Lord thi God, stark and jolious or eyndland. 1568 *Sempill Ball.* 235, I wald ze sowld forbid hir Hir eyndling toyis.

Eyne, var. of Ean, *Obs.*

Eynes, -es, -is, erroneous ff. Eyves, -ez, -is.

Eynke, obs. f. of Ink.

Eyot, more usual var. of Ait, small island. Hence **Ey·oty** *a.* [+ -y.], like an eyot or island.

1883 Cope *Hampshire Words* s.v., 'That eyoty piece near the ford.'

Eyr, obs. f. of Air, and of Ear *v.*[1]

Eyrant (ē·rănt). *Her.* [f. *eire,* var. of Aire *v. Obs.* + -ant.]

1889 Elvin *Dict. Heraldry* 57 *Eyrant,* Applied to birds in their nests.

†**Eyrar.** *Obs.* Also 6 **eyriar.** [deriv. of *eyrie* = Aerie: see Aerie 2.] A brood (of swans).

1551 *Will C. Ferrers* (Somerset Ho.), Eyriars of Swannes. 1715 Kersey, *Eyrar* (O. R.) an Eyrie or Nest of young Birds. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Eyrar,* a brood of swans. Sometimes the bird itself.

Eyre (ēəi). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3, 6–8 **eire,** 4 **eyr,** 5–6, 9 **air,** 6 **oire,** 6–7 **aire,** 7 **eier, eyer,** 5, 7– **eyre.** [a. OF. *eire, erre, oirre* masc. and fem. f. *errer* (see Err *v.*): —late L. *iterâre* to journey.]

1. Itineration, circuit: in the phrase *Justices in eyre* (= L. *in itinere* on a journey), also L. *justitiæ itinerantes,* AF. *justisis errauntz*: itinerant judges who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties. Also *Sessions in Eyre.*

These justices were usually members of the superior courts, though the sheriffs sometimes performed this duty. In the year 1176, under Henry II, eighteen justices were appointed to six circuits; the practice continued with considerable irregularity as to number, period, and the matters dealt with, until the judges of Assize (q. v. 12) and Nisi Prius were appointed in the year 1285 under Edw. I.

[1278 *Act* 6 *Edw. I,* Stat. Glouc. cc. 1–3 (1810) 46 E le Justices en Eire facent de cea, etc. 1292 Britton I. i. § 3 Qe Justices erraunts soint assignetz.] 1297 R. Gloucc. (1724) 517 The eire of justise wende aboute in the londe. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III,* c. 6 § 1 Divers Fairs have been holden .. by Prescription allowed afore Justices in Eyre. 1539 Fitzherb. *Surv.* vi. (1539) 11 Alowed before justice in Eire. 1592–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 485 An especiall sessions in Eire. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 17 The Iustices in Eire, (or Itinerent, as we called them, because they vsed to ride from place to place throughout the Realme, for administration of Iustice). 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 57 These Judges of assise came into use in the room of the antient justices in eyre. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 72 An action before the county court, or the judges in Eyre. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 441 A regular system of judicial eyres.

2. The circuit court held by these officers. Also *Eyre of justice, Justice eyre, Commission of Eyre.*

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I,* Stat. Westm. c. 18 (1810) 31 Le amerciement de tut le Conte en Eyr de Iustices. 1292 Britton I. v. § 7 Si le article ne fut mie presenté en le autre heyre. 1300 *Act* 28 *Edw. I,* c. 5 Presentementz en Eire.] *c* 1320 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 At þe nexte Eyr and at þe nexte Court. 1440 *Sc. Acts Jas. II,* § 5 That the Iustices..set their Iustice aires, and hald them twise in the 3eir. *c* 1450 Henryson *Tale of Deg* 329 Quhilk..passis furth befoir the Justice Air. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 51 The Governour proclaimit ane generall air throw all Scotland. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 1 [They] sould be present and compeire at the Justitiars aire. 1642 Milton *Argt. conc. Militia* 36 If a Commission of Eier sit in a County, and the Kings Bench cometh thither the Eier ceaseth. 1730 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 122 This new chief justiciary, holding an eyre .. in Southwark. 1779 *Lloyd's Even. Post* 20–2 Sept. 287/3 The Circuit Court of Justiciary finished the Eyre at Aberdeen. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. xxxv, Maidens..wrung their hands for love of him, Who died at Jedwood Air.

†b. *Eyre of the Forest*: a circuit court held periodically by the Justices of the Forest, hence called *Justices in Eyre. Obs.*

1622 J. Rawlins *Recov. Ship of Bristol* Ded. in Arb. *Garner* IV. 582 The..Marquis of Buckingham..Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3828/3 Lord Wharton was constituted Warden and Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Eyre of the forest* is otherwise called justice seat: which by the ancient customs was to be held every three years, by the justices of the forest journeying up and down for that purpose. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 103.

c. The record of such a court.

[*a* 1482 Littleton *Tenures* § 924 Come appiert per l'Report dun plee en le Eire de Nottingham.] 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 362 That so should the right meaning of Sake bee, is iustified out of an old Eire.

3. *attrib.*

1642 *Termes de la Ley* 132 Eire Justices, or Itinerant.

Eyre, var. of Aird *sb.*[2] and *v. Obs.*

Eyre, obs. f. of Air.

Eyren, -ron(e, -roun, obs. pl. forms of Egg.

Eyren, obs. form of Iron.

Eyrer: see Eyerer.

Eyryssh(e, obs. form of Airish.

Eyse, obs. form of Ease, Easy.

Eysel, var. of Eisel, *Obs.*, vinegar.

Eyst, Eyster, obs. ff. of Yeast, Oyster.

Eyt, obs. form of Ait[1].

Eyt, eytand, north. ff. of Eat, Eating.

Eyth, obs. form of Eath.

†**Eythe.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *ege, egpe,* corresponding to OHG. *egida*:—WGer. **agipōn-f.* **agjan* Edge *v.*[2]] A harrow.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss., Erpica,* 2380. 1303 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 273 And harowede..holy scripture, With o eythes þat thei hadden, an olde and a newe.

Eyther(e, -ther, obs. forms of Either.

Eythyn, Sc. var. of Eten, *Obs.*

Eytike, obs. form of Ethic.

Eyves, eyues, -es, -is, obs. ff. Eaves.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1283 Thise bende bowes on a hille by þe holte eyues [*printed* eynes]. *Ibid.* 2516 Baytand one a wattire banke by þe wodde eyuis [*pr.* eynis].

Eyyr, obs. form of Heir.

‖ **Ezan.** [*Arab.* اذان *adān.*] The formula chanted by the Muezzin at the hour of prayer.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. vi. i. 144 *note,* I made him this compliment in the tone in which we sing the ezan. 1842 Faber *Styrian Lake* 84, I hear the countless Turkish Ezans swell.

Ezlar, obs. Sc. form of Ashlar.

†**E·zod.** *Obs.* A variant of Izzard, the letter Z.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 36 X with y. ezod. & per se.